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SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Oxford University Press, Amen House, London E.C.4

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI KUALA LUMPUR
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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

अङ्गोल añkola, *m. N. of a tree.*
अतिकोपन ati-kopana, *a. greatly incensed.*
अधुद adhi ūdha, *pp. (√ūh) placed upon (lc.).*
अनुपस्कृत an-upa-skṛta, *pp.: add blameless after disinterested.*
अनुप्रहारम् anu-prahāram, *ad. with a blow.*
अन्तर्निविष्टपद antar-nivishṭa-pada, *a. having a footing gained within, having taken possession of his heart (curse).*
अयोद्ध a-yoddhrī, *a. having no fighter = unmatched, invincible.*
अवगति ava-gati, *f. understanding, apprehension; -kṛheda-ka, a. determining, distinguishing; -dhārana, n. restriction; emphasis on preceding word.*
अवन्ति avanti *and अवन्ती* avanti: *read Uggayini for Uggāyini.*
अव्याप a-vyākshepa, *m. absence of distraction, presence of mind.*
अशकुन a-sakuna, *n. inauspicious omen.*
असौनामन् asau-nāman: *delete.*
आयुष्क āyush-ka; *for -yā, a. read -yā.*
उत्तरायण uttara-ayana, *n. for summer solstice read: commencement of the sun's northward course = winter solstice (in the month Pausha).*
उदात्तालंकार udātta-ālamkāra, *m. the rhetorical figure called 'sublime', 'supermundane'.*
उल्लोल ul-lola, *a. [ud + lola] violently agitated, surging.*
ऊर्ध्वाङ्गुलि ūrdhva-āṅguli: *correct semi-colon to colon after upwards.*
करनिवेशित kara-nivesita, *pp. rendered tributary.*
कान्तिमुधामय kanti-sudhā-maya, *a. (i) consisting of the nectar of loveliness.*
कामवृत्ति kāma-vṛtti, *a. self-willed, independent.*
कार्यविनियम kārya-viniyama *read -vini-maya.*
कृषि krish-i: *for 'id.' read agriculture.*
कुब्ज kshub-dha, (*pp.*) *m. churning-stick.*
ग्रन्थिशमन granthi-samana, *n. (bringing a garment to an end with a knot =) money knot.*
टीका tikā, *f. commentary add 'which explains only difficult passages'.*
तात्पर्य tātparya, *n. [see tat-para, a. 2.] add chief usage.*

दक्षिणायन dakshina-ayana, *n. add: commencement of the sun's southward course = summer solstice (in the month Āshādhya).*
दोषावस्तर dōshā-vastar, *m. ec. illuminer of gloom (RV.).*
धर्मवहिका dharma-vahikā, *f. vehicle of religious merit = account-book of charitable gifts.*
धृति dhṛi-ti (*V.*), *f. seduction [√dhṛ].*
नेत्री ne-trī, *f. (of netrī) leader or guide of (g, -°).*
नेषत् ne-shat, *3. sg. aor. subj. of √nī.*
न्यायारोपितविक्रम nyāyāropita-vikrama, *a. from whom powerful assistance might justly be expected.*
पक्ष pakshā, *m. after partisans add: family, race.*
पङ्कपुर pañka-pūra, *m. great quantity of mud, deep mud.*
पञ्चपदी pañka-padi, *f. add: -na diyate, does not accompany him even five steps.*
पद्मनिधि padma-nidhi, *m. add treasure having the value of a Padma = 100,000,000 pieces of money.*
परकरगत para-kara-gata, *pp. passed into the hands of others.*
परत्व para-tva, *n. after intentness add 'or emphasis'.*
परायतो parā-yat-ī, *f. pr. pt. (√i) gone by, departed (dawn: RV.).*
पुनर् pūnar: *after but add nevertheless.*
प्रकीर्तन pra-kirtana, *n. proclaiming, announcing: ā, f. mention; -kīrti, f. celebration, praise; -kūñka, m. a measure of capacity equal to about a bandful; -krita, pp. √kri: -tva, n. state of being in question.*
प्रकृति pra-kṛti, *f. (putting before, what is presupposed), original or natural form or condition (opp. vi-kṛti, derivative form); nature, constitution, disposition, temper; fundamental form, pattern, standard, rule (sp. in ritual); nature (opp. spirit: ph.): pl. material elements (rare); primary constituents of nature (from which all else is evolved: there are eight: avyakta, mābat, āhamkāra, and the five elements: ph.); constituent elements of the state (in politics: there are seven: king, minister, fortress, territory or subjects, treasure, army, and ally; kings primarily (of these there are four) and secondarily (of these there are eight) concerned in a war (each of these twelve having five prakṛtis in the form of minister, territory, fortress, treasure, army); constituent elements of a king's own state (exclusive of himself); ministers; subjects, citizens; sg. root, base (gr.): ° or in. by nature, originally,*

properly; in the original state, unchanged: -ka, a. (-°) id.; kṛipana, a. naturally feeble in discriminating between (lc.); -ya, a. innate; -purusha, m. nature and spirit (du.); minister; -bhāva, m. original or unmodified state; -mañdala, n. whole circle of subjects, entire territory; -mat, a. having or being in the original, natural, or usual condition or form; -sampañna, pp. endowed with a noble nature; -subhaga, a. naturally beautiful; -stha, a. being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine, normal; healthy; being in good circumstances.

प्रक्षष्ट pra-krishta, *pp. (√krish) extended, long (road); distinguished: -tva, n. excellence; -ketā, m. (V.) perception, intelligence, understanding; knower; -kopa, m. raging (of war, disease); turbulence, tumult, insurrection; anger, rage (ord. mg.): -nu -kri, be angry with (g.); -kopana (or na), a. (i) exciting, arousing (-°); n. irritation; provoking, exasperating; -kopita, ca. pp. (√kup) provoked, enraged; -koshīha, m. fore-arin (ord. mg.); space near the gate of a palace; court of a palace (Pr.).*

प्रक्रम pra-kramā, *m. stride (Br., S.); C.: beginning (also S.); proportion, measure; right sequence of words, grammatical construction; -kramana, n. striding forward; advancing towards (-°); going forth; -krama-bhañga, m. violation of grammatical construction; -krānta, pp. √kran; n. setting out, departure; -tva, n. state of being meant; -kriyā, f. procedure, method, manner; ceremony; formality; privilege, prerogative, precedence, high position (ord. mg.); insignia of high rank; characterization; chapter; -kridā, m. sport; playground; -kridin, a. playing, gambolling (RV.).*

प्रश् PRAK-SH = **प्रश्** PRAKH only
-prikshase with ā, greet (RV.).

प्रक्षपण pra-kshapana, *n. destruction; -kshaya, m. id. ruin, end; -ksharana, n. flowing; -kshālaka, a. washing; m. washer; -kshālana, a. performing frequent ablutions; n. washing, - off, cleansing, purifying; water for washing; means of purifying; -kshina, pp. √kshi; -kshapa, m. cast, throw; throwing or scattering upon; setting down (of the feet, pāda, pl. = steps); interpolation; sum deposited by each member of a commercial company; -kshapana, n. sprinkling or pouring upon; throwing into, - upon (-°); fixing (of a price, -°); -kshepin, a. throwing or placing upon (-°); -kshaptavya, pp. to be thrown into (lc.); - thrown or scattered on (lc.); -kshepyā, pp. to be put on (ornament).*

प्रखर pra-khara, *a. very hard; -khala, m. great rogue; -khyā, a. [√khyā] visible; clear, bright: ā, f. appearance: only -° a. a, having the appearance of, resembling, like; lustre, beauty: only -° a. a, bright or beautiful as; -khyāta, pp. (√khyā) famous*

etc.; -khyāti, *f.* perceptibility; -khyāpāna, *n. cs.* (-°) making known, announcement of (-°); -khyai, *d. inf.* √khyā (RV.¹).

प्रगम pra-gama, *m.* first advance of love in courtship; -gardhin, *a.* hastening onwards (RV.); -galbha, *1. den. Ā.* he courageous or resolute; be capable of (*lc.*), be able to (*inf.*); 2. *a.* hold, intrepid, resolute, confident; mature (*age*): -kulāla, *m.* dexterous potter, -tā, *f.* boldness, confidence; -gāthā, *m.* kind of three-verse stanza (combination of a Brihatti or Kakubh with a Satobrihatti); *N.* of a Rishi; -guna, *a.* right, correct (*road*); being in good order, efficient; excellent; *gunaya*, *den. P.* put in order; manifest, show: *pp. ita*, put in order, properly arranged; -guna-ratana, *f.* putting in proper order; -gunin, *a.* kind towards (*lc.*); -gunikri, put in proper order, arrange; render amenable to (*lc.*); -grihita-pada, *a.* having the words pronounced separately (*i.e.* without Sandhi); -grihya, *fp.* (to be) pronounced separately, not liable to the rules of Sandhi (*vowel*).

प्रगे pra-ge, *lc. ad.* [in the foregoing time] early in the morning: -tana, *a.* matutinal.

प्रग्रह pra-graha, *m.* holding forth, stretching out; grasping, seizing; seizure of the sun or moon, beginning of an eclipse; kindness; obstinacy (*rare*); rein, bridle (*ord. my.*); leader, guide; companion, satellite; -grahana, *m.* leader, guide (*only* -° *a.* = led by); *n.* grasping, seizing; commencement of an eclipse; -grāham, *abs.* keeping the words separate (*i.e.* not combining them according to the rules of Sandhi: *Br.*); -grīva, *m.* railing or fence enclosing a house.

प्रघण pra-ghana, *m.* [√han] space outside the door of a house; -gharsha, *m.* friction; -ghāna, *m.* = -ghana; -ghosha, *m.* sound, noise.

प्रचण्ड pra-kanda, *a.* violent or impetuous; very powerful (*heat*); very fierce, furious, or terrific; *m. N.* of a Dānava: -tari-bhū, grow more furions; -varman, *m. N.* of a king.

प्रचता pra-kāt-ā, *in. ad.* [√kat], with secrecy, secretly (RV.¹).

प्रचय pra-kaya, *m.* [√ki] picking, gather-

ing; accumulation, collection, quantity, multitude; -kayana, *n.* collecting; -kaya-svara, *m.* accumulated tone (*i.e.* tone occurring in a series of syllables), tone of the unaccented syllables following a Svarita; -karana, *n.* setting to work: 1, *f.* kind of supplementary wooden ladle (*rit.*); -karaniya, *fp.* being in actual use (*Br., S.*); -karitavya, *fp. n. imp.* one should set to work; -kala, *a.* moving, tremulous, shaking; -kalana, *n.* trembling, swaying; fleeing; -kalāyita, (*den. pp.*), *n.* nodding while asleep (*āśina*, - in a sitting posture); -kalita, *pp.* set out, departed, etc.; -kāra, *m.* walking about, ranging; going in pursuit of (-°); showing oneself, manifestation, appearance; application, employment; currency; conduct, behaviour; pasture-ground; exercising-ground; -kāraṇa, *n.* scattering; -kārin, *a.* going about; attaching oneself to (*lc.*, -°); acting, behaving; -kita, *pp.* (√ki), pronounced with the Prakaya tone; -kura, *a.* abundant, ample, much, many, frequent; -°, abounding in, replete with: -gahana, *a.* having abundance of impervious passages, -tva, *n.* abundance of (-°), -ratna-dhana-gama, *a.* having a large income of gems and money; -kuri-bhū, grow in extent; -krita-sikha, *a.* having loosened braids or flowing hair; (ā)-ketas, *a.* heedful, intelligent, wise (*V.*); *m. (C.)*, *ep.* of Varuna; *N.*; -kodana, *n.* instigation, incitement; command; -kodin, *a.* driving before one (-°).

प्रच्छद pra-kkhada, *m.* coverlet, bed-cover; -kkhanna, *pp.* (√khad), hidden, secreted, disguised, etc.; -kkhādaka, *a.* covering, concealing (-°); *m.* song, accompanied by the lute, of a woman deserted by her husband, and containing a veiled reference to her forlorn state; -kkhādana, *a.* covering, concealing (-°); *n.* concealment; -kkhāya, *fp.* to be concealed; -kkhāya, *n.* (!) shady place, shade; -kkhita, *pp.* √kha.

प्रचयन pra-kyavana, *n.* withdrawal, departure; loss of (*ab.*); -kyuta, *pp.* (√kyu) fallen, degraded, banished, etc.; -kyuti, *f.* departure, withdrawal; loss of (*ob.*); abandonment of (-°): sāmya avasthānāt—, loss of equilibrium.

प्रभङ्ग pra-bhaṅgā: under (pra)-bhavā, *in-*sert 'a.' before arising.

प्रवाच्य pra-vāyā: -vilāpita: read -vilāpita-tva.

बन्ध BANDH: under vi for unyoke read stretch out, extend.

बर्ह BARRH: it would have been more consistent to give this root in the form of बृह BRIH.

बहिष्यट bahish-pata: add -pragñā *a.* having external cognition.

ब्रह्मभुवन brahma-bhuvana, *n.* world of Brahman: insert -bhūta, *pp.* before having become one with.

भरतवाक्य bharata-vākya, *n.* actor's speech = epilogue of a play to be inserted before -sārdhā.

यज्ञार्थम् yagnārtham: occurs out of its alphabetical order in column 2 instead of column 3, p. 238.

रूपयौवनवत् rūpa-yauvana-vat, *a.* young and beautiful; -siddhi, *f.* correctness of grammatical form.

रेक reka, *m.* man of low caste.

लज्जा lagga-ā: insert putrau before yuvām: 'you two are my sons; why should I be ashamed?'

वध VADH: delete 'des. bibatsa [read bibhatsa] Ā. (belongs rather to √bād)'.
वादन vād-ana: delete '-mārta, down to breath' (inclusive): see vād-ana, *n.*

विकर्ष vi-karsha, *m.*: for removal read distance, interval.

विकिर vi-kira: before 'n. scattering, strewing' insert; -kirana.

वेदक veda-ka: for restoring to consciousness read rendering conscious.

व्यत्यस्त vyatiasta, *pp.* [√as throw] crossed (hands).

शक्यरूप sakya-rūpa: for probably not to be read possible to be.

A
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ETYMOLOGICALLY AND PHILOLOGICALLY ARRANGED

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO

COGNATE INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

BY

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NEW EDITION, GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

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Oxford
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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M6
1960
cop. 6



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FIRST EDITION 1899
REPRINTED LITHOGRAPHICALLY IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
FROM SHEETS OF THE FIRST EDITION
1956, 1960

PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION.

THE first edition of this Dictionary had the advantage of being published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press, with the support of the Secretary of State for India in Council. The present greatly enlarged and improved work enjoys the same privileges. The first edition appeared in the summer of 1872. The extent of its indebtedness to the great seven-volumed Sanskrit-German Thesaurus compiled by the two eminent German Sanskritists, Otto Böhtlingk and Rudolf Roth, with the assistance of many distinguished scholars, such as Professor A. Weber of Berlin—then only completed as far as the beginning of the letter **व** *v*—was fully acknowledged by me in the Preface.

Having regard, however, to the entire originality of the *plan* of my own work, I did not venture to describe it as based on the great Sanskrit-German Wörterbuch. For that plan I claimed to be alone responsible. Every particle of its detail was thought out in my own mind, and the whole work was brought to completion by me, with the co-operation of five successive assistants—whose names were duly recorded—in about twelve years from the date of my election to the Boden Professorship in the University of Oxford.

The words and the meanings of the words of a Dictionary can scarcely be proved by its compilers to belong exclusively to themselves. It is not the mere aggregation of words and meanings, but the method of dealing with them and arranging them, which gives a Dictionary the best right to be called an original production.

In saying this I am not claiming any superiority for my own method over that of the two great German Sanskrit scholars—which, of course, has advantages of its own. Nor am I detracting one whit from the tribute of admiration which I and other lexicographers are always desirous of rendering to the colossal monument of industry and scholarship represented by their work. I am merely repeating my claim to the production of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary on a wholly unique plan—a plan the utility of which has been now proved by experience.

It was not thought desirable to print off more than a thousand copies of the first edition of my book. These—notwithstanding the necessarily high publishing price—were sold off in a few years. It then became a question as to how the continuous demand for the Dictionary was to be met, and the Delegates decided to provide for it by a supplementary facsimile edition, produced by a photolithographic process. Copies printed by that process have been procurable ever since. Of course I was well satisfied with the factual evidence thus afforded of the

practical utility of my Dictionary, and the more so as, along with many eulogistic reviews and notices, it met with some adverse criticism, especially at the hands of German Sanskritists.

Not that such criticisms discouraged me. On the contrary, as soon as I became aware of the likelihood of my volume becoming out of print, I set about preparations for a new edition on the very same general plan, although with an earnest determination to improve the original work by the light of such critical animadversions as seemed to me to be pertinent. And I must at once acknowledge that in these efforts I received valuable suggestions from Professor Ernst Leumann of the University of Strassburg, who was my first collaborator at an early stage of the new undertaking (see p. xxxi). It ought, however, to be put on record that, even before Professor Leumann's co-operation, I had made the discovery that the great increase in the number of printed Sanskrit texts and works bearing on Sanskrit scholarship, since the issue of my first edition, would entirely preclude the idea of my producing a mere 'réchauffé' of my former volume, with additions, however numerous, introduced from my own interleaved copy and the contributions of fellow-Sanskritists. It would necessitate the re-writing of the whole from beginning to end—a formidable task, tantamount to the production of an entirely new Dictionary. This task I began to put in hand alone at least twenty years ago, and it is only due to the authorities at the India Office, under whose auspices this work was inaugurated, and with whose assistance it has been printed, that I should explain the causes which have led to the unexpected delay in its publication.

In real truth I am bound to confess that I entered upon my third lexicographical career with a little too magnificent audacity, and a little too airy hopefulness, at a time when my energies were severely tried, not only by my ordinary duties of lecturing in Sanskrit, but by other collateral activities.

Amongst the latter it may be mentioned that I had devoted myself to researches into Indian religions and philosophies, for a series of public lectures before the University, which I felt bound to give in my capacity of Boden Professor. And I certainly could not have ventured to carry on these researches—much less to have printed them in various books as trustworthy¹—if I had not gained a 'first-hand' knowledge of my subject by placing my own mind in direct touch with the mind of the learned natives of India in their own country.

It was for this and other cognate reasons² that—with the consent and approbation of two successive Vice-Chancellors, and at my own expense—I undertook voyages to India on three several occasions (in 1875-6, 1876-7, 1883-4), and extended my travels from Bombay to Calcutta and the confines of Tibet—from Cashmere to Madras and the extreme South, including the chief homes of Buddhism in the island of Ceylon.

¹ Some of these books are referred to in the present Dictionary; for example, that on 'Hindūism' (published by the S.P.C.K., 13th edition); that on 'Brāhmanism' &c. (also called 'Religious Thought and Life in India;,' published by Mr. J. Murray, Albemarle Street, 4th ed., referred to as RTL.); that on 'Indian Wisdom' (published by Messrs. Luzac of Great Russell Street, 4th ed., referred to as IW.);

that on 'Buddhism' (also published by Mr. Murray, 2nd ed., referred to as MWB.).

² One of these was the founding of an Indian Institute for the promotion of Indian studies in my own University of Oxford. Another was to induce the Government of India to found six Government scholarships for enabling deserving Indians to finish their education at our University.

On each occasion I was cordially assisted by the Governor-General and local Governments of the day¹. On each occasion, too, I found scattered throughout vast areas old fellow-students and pupils of my own administering immense provinces, and eager to help me in my investigations; and on each occasion I met to my surprise with learned and thoughtful natives—not only in the cities and towns, but even in remote villages—able and willing to converse with me in Sanskrit, as well as in their own vernaculars, and to explain difficult points in their languages, literatures, religions, and philosophies.

It may well be believed that these Indian journeys were of great value in extending the horizon of my own knowledge, and increasing my power of improving the Dictionary, but it must be confessed that they interrupted its continuous prosecution.

And, in very deed, the intermittent character of my latest lexicographical career would have made its completion during my life-time almost hopeless, had I not been ably aided by successive assistants and fellow-workers, whose co-operation is gratefully acknowledged by me subsequently (p. xxxi); that of Professor C. Cappeller having extended over far the larger portion of the work.

And this is not all that I have to urge in extenuation of my apparent dilatoriness. A still more unavoidable cause of delay has been the unlooked-for amount of labour involved. This is fully explained in the Introduction (see p. xvi), but I may briefly mention here that it has consisted in adding about 60,000 Sanskrit words to about 120,000—the probable amount of the first edition; in fitting the new matter into the old according to the same etymological plan; in the verification of meanings, old and new; in their justification by the insertion of references to the literature and to authorities; in the accentuation of nearly every Sanskrit word to which accents are usually applied; in the revision and re-revision of printed proofs; until at length, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century since the publication of the original volume, a virtually new Dictionary is sent forth.

It would, of course, be unreasonable to look for perfection in the result of our combined efforts. The law of human liability to error is especially applicable to the development of a new method of any kind. Nor are the imperfections of this volume ever likely to become better known to the most keen-sighted critics than they are to the compilers themselves.

It is said of the author of a well-known Dictionary that the number of mistakes which his critics discovered in it, were to him a source of satisfaction rather than annoyance. The larger a work, he affirmed, the more likely it was to include errors; and a hypercritical condemnation of these was often symptomatic of a narrow-mindedness which could not take in the merit of any great performance as a whole.

Without having recourse to this convenient way of discomfiting critics of the *Chidrānveshin* type, and without abating one iota of justifiable confidence in the

¹ The three Viceroys were Lord Northbrook, the late Lord Lytton, and Lord Ripon. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Ripon for receiving me as his guest at Government House, Calcutta, in 1883-4;

and to Sir Richard Temple for receiving me at Government House, Belvedere, during the Prince of Wales' visit in 1875-6; and to Sir James Fergusson for receiving me at Government House, Bombay, in 1884.

general trustworthiness of the present Dictionary, its compilers can yet be keenly alive to its thoroughly human character.

Speaking for myself I may say that blended with my thankfulness for the longevity that has enabled me to see a protracted undertaking brought to a completion, is a deep consciousness that I am not young enough to consider myself infallible. Indeed it is at once the joy and sorrow of every true scholar that the older he grows the more he has to confess himself a learner rather than a teacher, and the more morbidly conscious he becomes of his own liability to a learner's mistakes.

From all true scholars I do not fear, but court, criticism. Such critics will understand how a sense of responsibility may increase with advancing age, putting an author out of conceit with his own performances, and filling him with progressively intensified cravings after an impossible perfection. They will make due allowance for the difficulties besetting the production of so many densely printed pages, often comprising column after column of unbroken serried type, and abounding with countless dots and diacritical marks. Nor will they be surprised at occasional inequalities of execution in a work representing efforts spread over numerous years. Nor will they need to be reminded that occasional distractions, trials of health and weariness of spirit are unavoidably incident, not only to the responsible head of a prolonged undertaking, but to his several assistants. Indeed it is no disparagement to those who have contributed to the detail of this work to admit that a compilation, which is the result of the collaboration of so many different personalities, must in some degree reflect the idiosyncrasies and infirmities peculiar to each.

Yet notwithstanding my desire that due weight should be given to such considerations, I may be pardoned if I express my confident expectation that the volume now offered to students of both Sanskrit and comparative philology, will supply them with the most complete and useful one-volumed Sanskrit-English Dictionary ever yet produced—a Dictionary, too, which in its gradual progress has, I trust, kept pace with the advancing knowledge and scholarship of the day.

At all events I feel sure that I may affirm for my collaborators, as well as for myself, that we have earnestly striven to secure for this new volume, even more than for the old, the possession of four principal characteristics, namely:—
1. Scholarly accuracy; 2. Practical utility; 3. Lucidity of arrangement, designed to set forth, as clearly as possible, the etymological structure of the language, and its bearing on that of the cognate languages of Europe; 4. Completeness and comprehensiveness, at least to the fullest extent attainable in the latest state of Sanskrit research, and to the utmost limit compatible with compactness and compression into a single volume.

And here it is my duty to notify, in justice as much to my assistants as to myself, that I must be held primarily responsible, not only for the plan, but for the general character of the whole Dictionary. This will be understood when I state that I have from the first exercised a strict superintendence over the details of both editions—not only in carefully supervising the manuscript, but in adding new words, in modifying or amplifying meanings, in subjoining explanations from my own literary notes—made during my sojourning at the chief seats of learning in India—in examining and re-examining every proof-sheet.

I ought to state, however, that during occasional attacks of illness I have been

compelled to trust more to my collaborators than at other times¹; and I must also make an exception in regard to the Additions, the abundance of which is justifiable by the circumstance that many of them are taken from texts and books published quite recently. For although a manuscript list of all the words and meanings in the supplementary pages was submitted for my approval, and although many words in the list have been eliminated by me, while others have been added from my own notes, yet the necessity for passing the worst winter months in a Southern climate has made it impossible for me to have at hand every new book needed for the verification of every addition which I have allowed to be retained.

With regard to a strictly personal criticism in which I have for many years been content to acquiesce without comment, I may perhaps advantageously—now that I have nearly arrived at the end of my career—make a brief explanation. Some of my critics and a few candid friends have expressed surprise that I should have devoted so much of my long tenure of the Boden Professorship to the dry, dreary and thankless drudgery of writing Dictionaries and Grammars, and to practical researches carried on among the Pandits of India in their own country, rather than to the duty of proving the profundity of my learning and my fitness to occupy a high Professorial position by editing or translating obscure Sanskrit texts which have never been edited or translated before².

In explanation I must draw attention to the fact that I am only the second occupant of the Boden Chair, and that its Founder, Colonel Boden, stated most explicitly in his will (dated August 15, 1811) that the special object of his munificent bequest was to promote the translation of the Scriptures into Sanskrit, so as 'to enable his countrymen to proceed in the conversion of the natives of India to the Christian Religion'³.

It was on this account that, when my distinguished predecessor and teacher, Professor H. H. Wilson, was a candidate for the Chair in 1832, his lexicographical labours were put forward as his principal claim to election.

Surely then it need not be thought surprising, if following in the footsteps of my venerated master, I have made it the chief aim of my professorial life to provide facilities for the translation of our sacred Scriptures into Sanskrit⁴, and for

¹ I cannot allow myself to think that the Dictionary has suffered much from this cause, except perhaps during the collaboration of the late Dr. Schönberg, the rapid impairment of whose powers did not at first strike me so as to make me aware of the necessity for increased vigilance on my part (see p. xxxi).

² I believe it is held that for an Alpine climber to establish a reputation for mountaineering he must ascend some peak, however comparatively insignificant, that has never been ascended before. But the application of such a principle as a sole proof of scholarship in the present day, can no more hold good in Sanskrit than in Greek and Latin. At all events let any one who claims a reputation for superior scholarship on that sole ground associate with Indian Pandits in their own country and he will find out that far severer proofs of his knowledge and acquirements will be required of him there.

³ Lieutenant-Colonel Boden, of the Bombay Native Infantry, returned to England in 1807 and died at Lisbon,

Nov. 21, 1811. His daughter died Aug. 24, 1827, whereupon his bequest passed to the University of Oxford, but the first election to the Chair, for some reason unknown to me, did not take place till 1832.

⁴ In his address proposing himself for election to the Boden Electors, Professor H. H. Wilson laid stress on what he had done for 'the rendering of Scripture Terms into the Sanskrit language.' It was doubtless on this account that after he was elected he urged me to compile an English-Sanskrit Dictionary—a work never before attempted. I laboured at this for about seven years, and although the result (published in a thick volume by the Directors of the East India Company in 1851) cannot, I fear, be said to meet the needs of the present day, yet it should be borne in mind that it was *pioneering work*. Nor can it be said to have been useless, seeing that seven years after its publication the following testimony to its utility was voluntarily tendered by the Rev. J. Wenger, translator of the Bible into Sanskrit and Editor of Dr. Yates' Sanskrit Dic-

the promotion of a better knowledge of the religions and customs of India, as the best key to a knowledge of the religious needs of our great Eastern Dependency. My very first public lecture delivered after my election in 1860 was on 'The Study of Sanskrit in Relation to Missionary Work in India' (published in 1861).

For the rest, I have already alluded to the advantage which this Dictionary has derived from the support of the Governments of India, and I ought here to acknowledge with gratitude that, without the subsidy granted by successive Secretaries of State in Council, the present volume could not have been sold to the public at the price at which it is now offered. In regard to the Oxford University Press it will be sufficient to say that this volume adds to the countless evidences of its efficiency and of the wealth of its resources. But I may be permitted to congratulate its Delegates and Controller on their good fortune in possessing an unrivalled Oriental Press-reader in Mr. Pembrey. For more than forty years he has read the final proofs of all my books; and I can from my own experience, and without exaggeration, affirm, that I doubt whether any one can surpass him in the perfection to which he has brought the art of detecting errors due to the inadvertence of both authors and printers.

It is only necessary for me to add that having been alone responsible for the singularity of the plan of the original Dictionary, I thought it desirable to prefix to the first edition several sections of introductory explanations. In the same way my supremacy in the production of the present new work necessitates my undertaking the responsibility of writing a new series of explanations, in which I have deemed it desirable to pursue the main lines of my previous method, and not to discard any portion of the old matter which could be advantageously retained.

INDIAN INSTITUTE, OXFORD, 1899.

MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

POSTSCRIPT.

This Dictionary, to which my father devoted so many years of labour, was completed by him a few days before his death, which took place at Cannes, in the south of France, on April 11, 1899. It had been his hope to see this work published shortly after his return to England. Although this desire was not granted, it was a satisfaction to him to know that the last revise had received his final corrections, and that the book would be issued from the University Press within a few weeks of his death.

May 4, 1899.

M. F. MONIER-WILLIAMS.

tionary:—'I received a copy of Professor Monier Williams' English and Sanskrit Dictionary at a time when I was about to commence a translation into Sanskrit of portions of the Old Testament. I have used it daily for the last seven years, and the more I have consulted it the more excellent I have found it. I feel bound to say that he appears to have succeeded, not only beyond my previous ideas of what was likely, but also of what was feasible, to be accomplished at the present time. The Pundits whom I employ have likewise expressed their unqualified admiration of the labour

and erudition which his volume displays. The Rev. J. Parsons of Benares, who has been engaged for some years past in preparing a new Hindee version of the New Testament, has likewise derived material assistance from Professor M. W.'s work. Indian missionaries generally owe him a large debt of gratitude.'

Let me add that I hope the present Sanskrit-English Dictionary will furnish some young scholar with materials for the compilation of a far more satisfactory English-Sanskrit Dictionary than that which I began to compile more than half a century ago.

INTRODUCTION.

SECTION I.

Statement of the circumstances which led to the peculiar System of Sanskrit Lexicography introduced for the first time in the Monier-Williams Sanskrit-English Dictionary of 1872.

To enable me to give a clear account of the gradual development of the plan of the present work, I must go back to its earliest origin, and must reiterate what I stated in the Preface to the first edition, that my predecessor in the Boden Chair, Professor H. H. Wilson, once intended to compile a Sanskrit Dictionary in which all the words in the language were to be scientifically arranged under about 2,000 roots, and that he actually made some progress in carrying out that project. Such a scientific arrangement of the language would, no doubt, have been appreciated to the full by the highest class of scholars. Eventually, however, he found himself debarred from its execution, and commended it to me as a fitting object for the occupation of my spare time during the tenure of my office as Professor of Sanskrit at the old East India College, Haileybury. Furthermore, he generously made over to me both the beginnings of his new Lexicon and a large MS. volume, containing a copious selection of examples and quotations (made by Pandits at Calcutta under his direction¹) with which he had intended to enrich his own volume. It was on this account that, as soon as I had completed the English-Sanskrit part of a Dictionary of my own (published in 1851), I readily addressed myself to the work thus committed to me, and actually carried it on for some time between the intervals of other undertakings, until the abolition of the old Haileybury College on January 1, 1858.

One consideration which led my predecessor to pass on to me his project of a root-arranged Lexicon was that, on being elected to the Boden Chair, he felt that the elaboration of such a work would be incompatible with the practical objects for which the Boden Professorship was founded².

Accordingly he preferred, and I think wisely preferred, to turn his attention to the expansion of the second edition of his first Dictionary³—a task the prosecution of which he eventually intrusted to a well-known Sanskrit scholar, the late Professor Goldstücker. Unhappily, that eminent Orientalist was singularly unpractical in some of his ideas, and instead of expanding Wilson's Dictionary, began to convert it into a vast cyclopædia of Sanskrit learning, including essays and controversial discussions of all kinds. He finished the printing of 480 pages of his own work, which only brought him to the word *Arim-dama* (p. 87 of the present volume), when an untimely death cut short his lexicographical labours.

As to my own course, the same consideration which actuated my predecessor operated in my case, when I was elected to fill the Boden Chair in his room in 1860.

I also felt constrained to abandon the theoretically perfect ideal of a wholly root-arranged Dictionary in favour of a more practical performance, compressible within reasonable limits—and more especially as I had long become aware that the great Sanskrit-German Wörterbuch of Böhtlingk and Roth was expanding into dimensions which would make it inaccessible to ordinary English students of Sanskrit.

Nevertheless I could not quite renounce an idea which my classical training at Oxford had forcibly impressed upon my mind—viz. that the primary object of a Sanskrit Dictionary should be to exhibit, by a lucid etymological arrangement, the structure of a language which, as most people know, is not only the elder sister of Greek, but the best guide to the structure of Greek, as well as of every other member of the Āryan or Indo-European family—a language, in short, which is the very key-stone of the science of comparative philology. This was in truth the chief factor in determining the plan which, as I now proceed to show, I ultimately carried into execution.

¹ This will be found in the library presented by me to the Indian Institute, Oxford.

² The main object was really a missionary one, as I have shown in the Preface to this volume (p. ix), and in my Life of

H. H. Wilson appended to my Reminiscences of Old Haileybury College (published by A. Constable & Co.).

³ His first Dictionary was published in 1819, and his second in 1832, while he was a candidate for the Boden Professorship.

And it will conduce to the making of what I have to say in this connexion clearer, if I draw attention at the very threshold to the fact that the Hindūs are perhaps the only nation, except the Greeks, who have investigated, independently and in a truly scientific manner, the general laws which govern the evolution of language.

The synthetical process which comes into operation in the working of those laws may be well called *saṃskaraṇa*, 'putting together,' by which I mean that every single word in the highest type of language (called *Saṃskṛita*¹) is first evolved out of a primary *Dhātu*—a Sanskrit term usually translated by 'Root,' but applicable to any primordial constituent substance, whether of words, or rocks, or living organisms—and then, being so evolved, goes through a process of 'putting together' by the combination of other elementary constituents.

Furthermore, the process of 'putting together' implies, of course, the possibility of a converse process of *vyākaraṇa*, by which I mean 'undoing' or 'decomposition,' that is to say, the resolution of every root-evolved word into its component elements. So that in endeavouring to exhibit these processes of synthesis and analysis, we appear to be engaged, like a chemist, in combining elementary substances into solid forms, and again in resolving these forms into their constituent ingredients.

It seemed to me, therefore, that in deciding upon the system of lexicography best calculated to elucidate the laws of root-evolution, with all the resulting processes of verbal synthesis and analysis, which constitute so marked an idiosyncrasy of the Sanskrit language, it was important to keep prominently in view the peculiar character of a Sanskrit root—a peculiarity traceable through the whole family of so-called Āryan languages connected with Sanskrit, and separating them by a sharp line of demarcation from the other great speech-family usually called Semitic².

And here, if I am asked a question as to what languages are to be included under the name Āryan—a question which ought certainly to be answered *in limine*, inasmuch as this Dictionary, when first published in 1872, was the first work of the kind, put forth by any English scholar, which attempted to introduce comparisons between the principal members of the Āryan family—I reply that the Āryan languages (of which Sanskrit is the eldest sister³, and English one of the youngest) proceeded from a common but nameless and unknown parent, whose very home somewhere in Central Asia cannot be fixed with absolute certainty, though the locality may conjecturally be placed somewhere in the region of Bactria (Balkh) and Sogdiana, or not far from Bokhara and the first course of the river Oxus⁴. From this centre radiated, as it were, eight principal lines of speech—each taking its own course and expanding in its own way—namely **the two Asiatic lines**: (A) the Indian—comprising Sanskrit, the various ancient Prākṛits, including the Prākṛit of the Inscriptions, the Pāli⁵ of the Buddhist sacred Canon, the Ardha-Māgadhī of the Jains, and the modern Prākṛits or vernacular languages of the Hindūs, such as Hindī, Marāṭhī, Gujarātī, Bengālī, Oriyā &c. (B) the Iranian—comprising the Avesta language commonly called Zand or Zend⁶, old Persian or Akhæmenian, Pahlavī, modern Persian, and, in connexion with these, Armenian and Pushtu; and then **the six European lines**: (A) Keltic, (B) Hellenic, (C) Italic, (D) Teutonic, (E) Slavonic, (F) Lithuanian, each branching into various sub-lines as exhibited in the present languages of Europe. It is this Asiatic and European ramification of the Āryan languages which has led to their being called Indo-European.

Now if I am asked a second question, as to what most striking feature distinguishes all these languages from the Semitic, my answer is, that the main distinction lies in the character of their roots

¹ Sanskrit is now too Anglicized a word to admit of its being written as it ought to be written according to the system of transliteration adopted in the present Dictionary—*Saṃskṛit*.

² The name Semitic or Shemitic is applied to Assyrian, Hebrew, Aramaic (or Aramæan), Arabic, and Himyaritic, because in the tenth chapter of Genesis, Shem is represented as father of the principal nations speaking these languages—e.g. Assur (Assyria), Aram (Syria), and of Arphaxad, grandfather of Eber, from whom came the Hebrews—or Trans-Euphratian race, the name Hebrew coming from *עבר*, and really meaning 'one who lives beyond (a river)'—and Joktan, the father of many of the tribes inhabiting South Arabia. It is usual, too, to reckon among Semitic races the people of Abyssinia, whose sacred and literary language is the Ethiopic or Ge'ez, while their spoken dialects are Tigré for the north and north-east, and Amharic for the centre and south, all presenting affinities with the ancient Himyaritic Arabic of South Arabia (Yaman). Hence, speaking generally, we may classify Semitic languages under the two heads of:—1. 'North Semitic,' comprising Assyrian, Hebrew,

and Aramaic; 2. 'South Semitic,' comprising Arabic, Himyaritic, and Ethiopic.

³ Though the younger sisters sometimes preserve older forms.

⁴ According to some German Theorists the cradle-land of the Āryans was in the steppes of Southern Russia. Others have fantastically placed it in Northern Europe. Most scholars hold to the old idea of 'somewhere in Central Asia,' and probably in the region of Bactria (Balkh) and Sogdiana, although there might have been a second centre of migration. I myself firmly believe that Balkh was once a chief ancient home of Āryan civilization. Its ruins are said to extend for twenty miles.

⁵ See note 3, p. xxv, on Pāli and on the Prākṛit of the inscriptions.

⁶ As to the Avesta, commonly called Zend (more correctly Zand), this is that ancient language of Eastern Iran in which are written the sacred books of the Zoroastrians, commonly called Zend-Avesta—books which constitute the bible and prayer-book of the Pārsīs—those fugitives from Persia who are scattered everywhere throughout India, and are now among the most energetic and loyal of our Indian fellow-subjects.

or radical sounds; for although both Āryan and Semitic forms of speech are called 'inflective', it should be well understood that the inflectiveness of the root in the two cases implies two very different processes.

For example, an Arabic root is generally a kind of hard tri-consonantal framework consisting of three consonants which resemble three sliding but unchangeable upright limbs, moveable backwards and forwards to admit on either side certain equally unchangeable ancillary letters used in forming a long chain of derivative words. These intervenient and subservient letters are of the utmost importance for the diverse colouring of the radical idea, and the perfect precision of their operation is noteworthy, but their presence within and without the rigid frame of the root is, so to speak, almost overpowered by the ever prominent and changeless consonantal skeleton. In illustration of this we may take the Arabic tri-consonantal root **KṬB**, 'to write,' using capitals for the three radical consonants to indicate their unchangeableness; the third pers. sing. past tense is **KaTaBa**, 'he wrote,' and from the same three consonants, by means of certain servile letters, are evolved with fixed and rigid regularity a long line of derivative forms, of which the following are specimens:—**KaTB**, and **KitāBat**, the act of writing; **KaTiB**, a writer; **maKTūB**, written; **taKTīB**, a teaching to write; **muKāTaBat**, and **taKāTuB**, the act of writing to one another; **mutaKāTiB**, one engaged in mutual correspondence; **iKTāB**, the act of dictating; **maKTaB**, the place of writing, a writing-school; **KitāB**, a book; **KṬBat**, the act of transcribing.

In contradistinction to this, a Sanskrit root is generally a single monosyllable², consisting of one or more consonants combined with a vowel, or sometimes of a single vowel only. This monosyllabic radical has not the same cast-iron rigidity of character as the Arabic tri-consonantal root before described. True, it has usually one fixed and unchangeable initial letter, but in its general character it may rather be compared to a malleable substance, capable of being beaten out or moulded into countless ever-variable forms, and often in such a way as to entail the loss of one or other of the original radical letters; new forms being, as it were, beaten out of the primitive monosyllabic ore, and these forms again expanded by affixes and suffixes, and these again by other affixes and suffixes³, while every so expanded form may be again augmented by prepositions and again by compositions with other words and again by compounds of compounds till an almost interminable chain of derivatives is evolved. And this peculiar expansibility arises partly from the circumstance that the vowel is recognized as an independent constituent of every Sanskrit radical, constituting a part of its very essence or even sometimes standing alone as itself the only root.

Take, for example, such a root as **Bhū**, 'to be' or 'to exist.' From this is, so to speak, beaten out an immense chain of derivatives of which the following are a few examples:—**Bhava** or **Bhavana**, being; **Bhāva**, existence; **Bhāvana**, causing to be; **Bhāvin**, existing; **Bhuvana**, the world; **Bhū** or **Bhūmī**, the earth; **Bhū-dhara**, earth-supporter, a mountain; **Bhū-dhara-ja**, mountain-born, a tree; **Bhū-pa**, an earth-protector, king; **Bhūpa-putra**, a king's son, prince, &c. &c.; **Ud-bhū**, to rise up; **Pratyā-bhū**, to be near at hand; **Prōdbhūta**, come forth, &c.⁴

Sanskrit, then, the faithful guardian of old Indo-European forms, exhibits these remarkable properties better than any other member of the Āryan line of speech, and the crucial question to be decided was, how to arrange the plan of my Dictionary in such a way as to make them most easily apprehensible.

On the one hand I had to bear in mind that, supposing the whole Sanskrit language to be referable to about 2,000 roots or parent-stems⁵, the plan of taking root by root and writing, as it were, the biographies of two thousand parents with sub-biographies of their numerous descendants in the order of their growth and evolution, would be to give reality to a beautiful philological dream—a dream, however, which could not receive practical shape without raising the Lexicon to a level of scientific perfection unsuited to the needs of ordinary students.

On the other hand I had to reflect that to compile a Sanskrit Dictionary according to the usual plan

¹ As distinguished from unchangeably 'monosyllabic' like the Chinese, and 'agglutinative' like the Drāviḍian of Southern India, and like the Turkish and other members of an immense class of languages, in which there are no so-called 'inflections,' but merely affixes or suffixes 'glued' as it were to the root or body of a word, and easily separable from it, and not blending intimately with it, and so, as it were, inflecting it.

² Of course it is well understood that there are in Sanskrit a certain number of dissyllabic roots, but I am here merely contrasting Semitic and Āryan roots generally.

³ The *vikaraṇa* of a root may be called an 'affix,' and the verbal termination &c. a 'suffix.'

⁴ For other illustrations of this see *I. kṛi*, p. 300; *I. śru*, p. 1100; *I. sthā*, p. 1262 of this volume.

⁵ The number of distinct Dhātus or radical forms given in some collections is 1,750, but as many forms having the same sound have different meanings, and are conjugated differently,

they are held to be distinct roots and the number is thereby swelled to 2,490. It should be noted, too, that a great many of these Dhātus are modifications or developments of simpler elements, and this Dictionary does not always decide as to which of two, three or more roots is the simplest, although when roots are allied their connexion is indicated. Probably the real number of elementary radicals in Sanskrit might be reduced to a comparatively small catalogue—even, as some think, to a list of not more than about 120 primitive roots. Many Sanskrit roots have alternative Prākṛit forms or vice versā, and both forms are allowed to co-exist, as *bhan* and *bhaṇ*, *dhan* and *dhāṇ*, *nṛit* and *naṭ*; others whose initials are aspirated consonants have passed into other aspirated consonants or have retained only the aspirate, as in *bhṛi*, *dhṛi*, *dhvṛi*, *hvṛi*, *hṛi* &c. Again, such a root as *svad* is probably nothing but a compound of *su* and root *ad*, and such roots as *stubbh*, *stumbh*, *stambh* are plainly mere modifications of each other.

of treating each word as a separate and independent entity, requiring separate and independent explanation, would certainly fail to give a satisfactory conception of the structure of such a language as Sanskrit, and of its characteristic processes of synthesis and analysis, and of its importance in throwing light on the structure of the whole Indo-European family of which it is the oldest surviving member.

I therefore came to the conclusion that the best solution of the difficulty lay in some middle course—some compromise by virtue of which the two lexicographical methods might be, as it were, interwoven.

It remains for me to explain the exact nature of this compromise, and I feel confident that the plan of the present work will be easily understood by any one who, before using the Dictionary, prepares the way by devoting a little time to a preliminary study of the explanations which I now proceed to give.

SECTION II.

Explanation of the Plan and Arrangement of the Work, and of the Improvements introduced into the Present Edition.

Be it notified, at the very threshold, that there are four mutually correlated lines of Sanskrit words in this Dictionary:—(1) a main line in Nāgarī type, with equivalents in Indo-Italic type¹; (2) a subordinate line (under the Nāgarī) in *thick* Indo-Romanic type¹; (3) a branch line, also in thick Indo-Romanic type, branching off from either the first or the second lines with the object of grouping compound words under one head; (4) a branch line in Indo-Italic type, branching off from leading compounds with the object of grouping together the compounds of those compounds. Of course all four lines follow the usual Sanskrit Dictionary order of the alphabet (see p. xxxvi).

The first or main line, or, as it may be called, the 'Nāgarī line,' constitutes the principal series of Sanskrit words to which the eye must first turn on consulting the Dictionary. It comprises all the roots of the language, both genuine and artificial (the genuine being in *large* Nāgarī type), as well as many leading words, in small Nāgarī, and many isolated words (also in small Nāgarī), some of which have their etymologies given in parentheses, while others have their derivation indicated by hyphens.

The second or subordinate line in thick Indo-Romanic type is used for two purposes:—(a) for exhibiting clearly to the eye in regular sequence under every root the continuous series of derivative words which grow out of each root; (b) for exhibiting those series of cognate words which, to promote facility of reference, are placed under certain *leading* words (in small Nāgarī) rather than under the roots themselves.

The third or branch line in thick Indo-Romanic type is used for grouping together under a leading word all the words compounded with that leading word.

The fourth or branch Indo-Italic line is used for grouping under a leading compound all the words compounded with that compound.

The first requires no illustration; the second is illustrated by the series of words under कृ १. *kṛi* (p. 300) beginning with १. *Kṛit*, p. 301, col. 3, and under कर १. *kará* (p. 253) beginning with १. *Karaka* (p. 254, col. 1); the third by the series of compounds under कर १. *kará* (p. 253, col. 1), and *Kāraṇa* (p. 254, col. 1); the fourth by the series of compounds under -*vīra* (p. 253, col. 3).

And this fourfold arrangement is not likely to be found embarrassing; because any one using the Dictionary will soon perceive that the four lines or series of Sanskrit words, although following their own alphabetical order, are made to fit into each other without confusion by frequent backward and forward cross-references. In fact, it will be seen at a glance that the ruling aim of the whole arrangement is to exhibit, in the clearest manner, first the evolution of words from roots, and then the interconnexion of groups of words so evolved, as members of one family descended from a common source. Hence all the genuine roots of the language are brought prominently before the eye by large Nāgarī type; while the evolution of words from these roots, as from parent-stocks, is indicated by their being printed in thick Romanic type, and placed in regular succession either under the roots, or under some leading word connected with the same family by the tie of a common origin. It will be seen, too, that in the case of such leading words (which are always in Nāgarī type), their etymology—given in a parenthesis—applies to the whole family of cognate words placed under them, until a new series of words is introduced by a new root or new leading-word in Nāgarī type. In this way all repetition of etymologies is avoided, and the Nāgarī type is made to serve a very useful purpose.

It will also be seen that words which are different in meaning, but appear identical in form, are distinguished

¹ I use the expression 'Indo-Romanic' and 'Indo-Italic' to denote the expanded Roman and Italic alphabets adapted by the use of diacritical points and marks to the expression of Sanskrit

and other Indian languages. The thick Indo-Romanic type employed in this volume is a product of the Oxford Clarendon Press, and therefore named Clarendon type.

from each other by the figures 1, 2, 3, &c., placed before the Indo-Romanic or Indo-Italic transliterated forms :— see, for example, अशीत 1. *a-śīta*, अशीत 2. *āśīta* (p. 113)¹; 1. *Āpya*, आप 2. *āpya*, आप 3. *āpya* (pp. 142, 144); बृह 1. *bṛih*, बृह 2. *bṛih*, बृह 3. *bṛih* (p. 735).

In regard to the roots of the language, it will be observed that they are treated of in the present work—both in respect of the meanings and of the exhibition of tenses, participles, and verbal forms evolved from them—more thoroughly and exhaustively than has hitherto been attempted in a Dictionary².

Furthermore, all the verbs formed from the roots with prepositions (as, for example, अनुक *anu-√kṛi*, p. 31, समभिव्याह *sam-abhi-vy-ā-√hṛi*, p. 1156) are arranged according to the method followed in Greek and Latin Lexicons; that is to say, such verbs are to be looked for in their own alphabetical order, and not under the roots *kṛi* and *hṛi*. The practical convenience resulting from this method, and the great advantage of exhibiting the connexion of every verb and its meanings with its derivatives, constitute in my opinion an invaluable gain, especially to the student who studies Sanskrit as he would Greek and Latin, and makes it a guide to the study of the other members of the Indo-European family. At all events it forms one of the unique features of the present work, stamping it with an individuality of its own, and differentiating it from all other Sanskrit Dictionaries. The labour entailed in the process—necessarily a wholly *pioneering process*—of thus rearranging the verbs in a language so rich in prepositions, can only be understood by those who have undergone it.

As to the separation of meanings it must be noted that mere amplifications of preceding meanings are separated by a comma, whereas those which do not clearly run into each other are divided by semicolons. A comma, therefore, must always be taken as marking *separate shades of meaning*, except it occurs in parenthetical observations.

Let it be observed, however, that all the meanings of a word belonging to a group are not always given in full, if they may be manifestly gathered from the other members of the group. This applies especially to participles and participial formations.

Observe too that all remarks upon meanings and all descriptive and explanatory statements are given between (), all remarks within remarks and comparisons with other languages between [].

I was told by a friendly critic, soon after the appearance of the first edition, that meanings and synonyms had been needlessly multiplied, but when the book had been fairly tested by repeated and extended application to various branches of the literature, it was found that apparently superfluous synonyms often gave the precise meanings required to suit particular passages. In the present edition—to save space—some synonyms which seemed mere surplusage have been rejected; and I fear I may have occasionally gone too far in sanctioning some of these rejections. For experience proves that the practical utility of a Dictionary is less impaired by a redundancy than by a paucity of meanings.

Again, a glance at the following pages will show that the arrangement of compound words under a leading word, as introduced in the edition of 1872, and continued with modifications in the present edition, is entirely novel.

It may perhaps be objected that there are too many of these compounds; but once more it may be urged that a Sanskrit Dictionary must not be tried by ordinary laws in this respect, for Sanskrit has developed more than Greek and German and any other Aryan language the faculty of forming compounds. The love of composition is indeed one of its most characteristic features. To exclude compounds from a Sanskrit Lexicon would be, so to speak, to 'unsanskritize' it. Not only are there certain compounds quite peculiar to Sanskrit, but, in the grammar, composition almost takes the place of Syntax, and the various kinds of compound words are classified and defined with greater subtlety and minuteness than in any other known language of the world. When a student is in doubt whether to translate compounds like **Indra-śatru** as Bahuvrīhis or Tatpurushas, the Dictionary is surely bound to aid in clearing up his perplexity. Even as it is, many useful compounds have, I fear, been sacrificed to the exigencies of space. The meanings of these, however, can be easily inferred from the meaning of their component members. Take, for example, such a word as **samyuktākshara**, 'a compound or conjunct letter.'

Another distinctive peculiarity of this Dictionary consists in the articles on mythology, literature, religion, and philosophy, scattered everywhere throughout its pages. My own collection of notes from various sources, especially those made during my three Indian journeys and published in the books named in the Preface to this volume (see p. vi, with note), have enabled me to furnish students with much useful information on many subjects not hitherto treated of in Sanskrit Dictionaries. It will, I feel

¹ In this first case the hyphen used in the transliterated form is no doubt sufficient to distinguish the two forms from each other. Hence, to economize space, the figures have occasionally towards the end of the work been omitted (see *samānd*, *Sa-māna*, p. 1160).

² I must, however, here repeat the acknowledgment of my original indebtedness to 'Westergaard's Radices;' nor must I omit to mention Whitney's valuable Index of Roots, Verb-forms and Primary Derivatives.

sure, be admitted that the knowledge gained by me from personal contact with Indian Pandits and educated men in their own Universities, and with all sorts and conditions of Hindūs in their own towns and villages, has been a distinct advantage to this Dictionary. It has enabled me to give much useful information not found in other works, and to avoid many mistakes made by Sanskritists who have only a book-knowledge of India.

A further peculiar feature is the introduction of a large number of names of persons and places. This may be objected to as a needless extension of the scope and limits of a Dictionary. In extenuation I contend that greater liberty ought to be allowed to a Sanskrit Dictionary in this respect than to Greek and Latin Lexicons, because Oriental alphabets have no capital letters enabling such names to be distinguished from ordinary nouns.

Then again, in regard to the names of works, which are also multiplied to an unusual extent, Sanskrit literature is so vast that, although—as I hold—very little worthy of attention remains to be edited, yet it may often be of great importance to have attention drawn to unknown treatises, or to commentaries on well-known works ascertained to exist in manuscript in the libraries of Europe or India.

As to plants and trees, the adjective qualifying the name of a plant, as well as the name of the plant itself, ought occasionally to be marked, according to the rules of botanical science, with an initial capital letter. But it is often difficult for a non-botanist to decide as to the correct usage. It was therefore thought better to use capital letters for both substantive and adjective, especially as in the new edition, to save space, the word 'plant' is omitted. Hence the second capital letter, though often inappropriate, serves as a symbol for denoting that the epithet is that of a plant.

I need scarcely draw attention to the comparisons from cognate languages which manifestly constitute a special feature of this volume. Many doubtful comparisons have been eliminated from the present edition. A few questionable ones have, I fear, been retained or rashly inserted, but they will be easily detected (e.g. under **Ayāsyā**, p. 85).

In regard to what may be thought a needless multiplication of indecent words and meanings, offensive to European notions of delicacy, I am sorry to say that they had to be inserted, because in very truth Sanskrit, like all Oriental languages, abounds with words of that character, and to such an extent, that to have omitted them, would have been to cut out a large percentage of the language. A story is told of a prudish lady who complimented Dr. Johnson on having omitted all bad words from his English Dictionary; whereupon he replied: 'Madam, it is true that I have done so, but I find that you have been looking for them.' In point of fact students of Sanskrit literature cannot sometimes avoid looking for such words. Nor have I, except in rare instances, veiled their meaning under a Latin translation which only draws attention to what might otherwise escape notice.

In extenuation it may fairly be urged that in India the relationship between the sexes is regarded as a sacred mystery, and is never held to be suggestive of improper or indecent ideas.

After the foregoing explanation of the general plan of the work it remains to describe some of the more noteworthy changes and improvements introduced into the present edition.

And let me at once say that, as it was intended to give explanations of even more Sanskrit words than are treated of in the great Wörterbuch of Böhtlingk and Roth, and in the later Wörterbuch of the former, and, as it was decided that to prevent its expansion beyond the limits of one compact volume, the number of pages in the new edition should not be augmented by much more than a hundred and fifty, it became a difficult problem to devise a method of making room for the ever-increasing number of words which, as the work grew under our hands, continually pressed more and more for admission into its purview.

Let any critic, then, who may feel inclined to pass a severe judgment on the contrivances for abbreviation in the present edition of the Dictionary, think for a moment of the difficulties in which its compilers found themselves involved. It was only gradually that the actual fact revealed itself—the very startling fact that we had to provide for the treatment of about one half more Sanskrit words, simple and compound, than in the first edition. That is to say, calculating as I had done that the number of Sanskrit words—simple and compound—in the first edition amounted to about 120,000, it became evident to us, as the work proceeded, that the number to be provided for in the new edition could not be reckoned at less than 180,000. It was as if a builder employed in repairing one of his own buildings had been told that he had to provide for the crowding of 1,800 human beings into a room, originally constructed by him to hold only twelve hundred.

Or perhaps the difficulty may be better illustrated thus:—A traveller, after having made a voyage round the world, starts some time afterwards for a second similar journey. The rules of the ship in

which he embarks only permit of his taking a limited amount of baggage into his cabin, and naturally his first idea is to take the same box which accompanied him on the first occasion. Into this he begins by packing his possessions, with perhaps a little more compression than before. He soon finds, however, that the lapse of time has added to his acquisitions, and that no close packing will enable him to make room for them. What then is he to do? He is permitted to make his one box a little longer and deeper; but even then he has not room enough. His only resource is to make his one receptacle hold more by filling up every crevice, and fitting one article into the other by various ingenious devices.

This is an illustration of the difficulties encountered in the process of compressing the immense mass of new matter which had to be brought within the compass of the new edition. It has been possible to lengthen the pages of the new volume by about an inch, so that each column now contains about eight or nine lines more than in the first edition, and the volume has been increased in thickness by more than one hundred pages (and with the Addenda by 147 pages). These enlargements have given considerable additional space, but not nearly as much as was needed. All sorts of contrivances for contracting, abridging, and abbreviating had, therefore, to be adopted, so as to secure the greatest economy of space without impairing the completeness of the work—considerations which will, I hope, be a valid excuse for the occasional violations of uniformity which forced themselves upon us, as the need for greater comprehensiveness, within a limited circumference, became more and more imperative.

Perhaps the necessity for such measures will be better understood if I here enumerate some of the sources whence the additional matter in the present volume has been derived.

Imprimis, all the latter portion of the great seven-volumed *Wörterbuch* of the two great German lexicographers beginning with the letter *अ* *व*. Next, all the additions in *Geheimrath von Böhtlingk's* later compilation, and especially his *Nachträge*. Then all my own manuscript Addenda in the interleaved copy of my first edition¹; and lastly all the words from many important pure Sanskrit and Buddhistic Sanskrit works printed and published in recent years, most of which will be named in the sequel.

Doubtless, therefore, in describing the improvements which mark this new Dictionary, the first place should be given to the vast mass of new matter introduced into it. This I venture to assert, after a somewhat rough calculation, amounts to very little short of 60,000 additional Sanskrit words with their meanings.

And a still further increase has resulted from the introduction of references to authorities, and to those portions of the literature in which the words and meanings recorded in the Dictionary occur. The reason given by me for abstaining from more than a few such references in the first edition, was that abundant quotations were to be found in the great seven-volumed *Thesaurus*—so often named before—which all who used my Dictionary could easily find means of consulting. In real fact, however, not a few words and meanings in the earlier portion of the first edition of my book were entered on the authority of Professor H. H. Wilson, while many more in the middle and towards the end were inserted from sources investigated independently by myself, and were not supported by any of the quotations given in the *Thesaurus*. It followed as a matter of course that, very soon after the publication of my first edition in 1872, the almost entire absence of independent references of my own was animadverted upon regretfully by even friendly critics.

Naturally, therefore, I determined to remedy an evident defect by introducing a large number of references and quotations into the new edition. Nor is it surprising that this determination grew and strengthened in the course of execution, so much so, indeed, that after the printing of page 60 I decided, with Professor Leumann's co-operation, to give no words and no series of meanings without quoting some authority for their use, or referring to the particular book or portion of literature in which they occur.

And further, it became a question whether we were not bound to indicate by a reference in every case not merely the particular books, but the chapter and line in which each word was to be found, and sometimes even to quote entire passages. This, in fact, as will be seen, has been occasionally done, but it soon became evident, that the immense copiousness of Sanskrit literature—a copiousness far exceeding that of Greek and Latin—would preclude the carrying out of so desirable an object in full, or even to a somewhat less extent than in the great St. Petersburg *Thesaurus*—unless indeed my new Dictionary was to be enlarged to a point beyond the limits of a single compact volume. Nay, it soon became clear that the exigencies of space would make the mere enumeration of all the works in which a word occurs impossible. In the end it was found that the use of the symbol &c., would answer all the purpose of a full enumeration.

¹ Unfortunately in noting down words for insertion I omitted to quote the sources whence they were taken, as I did not at the time contemplate improving my new edition by the addition of references.

Hence it must be understood that RV.¹ &c. &c. denotes that a word occurs in the whole literature—both Vedic and Post-Vedic—beginning with the R̥g-veda, while Mn. &c. signifies that the use of a word is restricted to the later literature beginning with Manu.

And again, when a word had not yet been met with in any published literary work, but only in native lexicons, it was decided to denote this by the letter L.

As to the words and meanings given on my authority and marked MW., many of them have been taken by me from commentaries or from the notes which I made after conversations with learned Pandits in their own country. For it seems to me that Sanskrit Dictionaries ought sometimes to give important modern words and meanings as used by modern educated Sanskrit scholars in India—such, for example, as the meaning of *prāṇa-pratishṭhā*² (see Additions under **Prāṇa**, p. 1330).

Then a third improvement in the present edition, as every true scholar will admit, is the accentuation of words occurring in accentuated texts, although it will be found, I fear, that occasional accidental omissions occur, and in cross-references the accent has often been designedly dropped. Many accents, too, which are only known from Pāṇini and the Pīṭ-sūtras have been intentionally omitted.

It is admitted that accentuation is *marked* only in the oldest Vedic texts, and that in later times it must have undergone great changes—so far at least as the *spoken* accent was concerned. And this led me to decide that in preparing a practical Dictionary which employed so many complicated diacritical marks, it would be better not to increase the complication by adding the marks of accentuation. All accentuation was, therefore, designedly omitted in the first edition. But the careful study of Pāṇini's grammar, which my higher lectures, during the period of my active occupancy of the Boden Chair (1860–1888), obliged me to carry on, forced upon me the conviction that, inasmuch as at the time when the great Indian Grammarian—the chief authority for both Vedic and classical grammar—elaborated his wonderful system, every word in Sanskrit, as much in the ordinary language as in the Vedic, had its accent³, a knowledge of accents must be often indispensable to a right knowledge of the meaning of words in Sanskrit.

And in real truth the whole of Pāṇini's grammar is interpenetrated throughout by the ruling idea of the importance of accentuation to a correct knowledge of words and their meanings.

For example, we learn from Pāṇ. vi, 1, 201, that the word **ksháya** means 'abode,' but **kshayá** with the accent on the last syllable means 'destruction.' And again, from Pāṇ. vi, 1, 205, that **datta**, 'given,' which as a p. participle has the accent on the second syllable (*dattá*) is accentuated on the first syllable (i.e. is pronounced *dátta*) when it is used as a proper name. On the other hand, by Pāṇ. vi, 1, 206, **dhṛishṭa** has the accent on the first syllable, whether as a participle, or as a name (not *dhṛishṭá* at p. 519).

Further, by Pāṇ. vi, 1, 223 and vi, 2, 1 all compounds have different meanings according to the position of the accent. Hence **Indra-sátru** means either 'an enemy of Indra' or 'having Indra as an enemy,' according as the accent is on the last or first member of the compound (*Indra-sátrú* or *Índra-sátru*; see Additions, p. 1321). These examples may suffice to show the importance of accentuation in affecting meanings.

That this holds good in all languages is shown by the careful way in which accentuation is marked in modern English Dictionaries. How, indeed, could it be otherwise when the transference of an accent from one syllable to another often makes such important alteration in the sense as may be noted in the words 'gállant' and 'gallánt,' 'récord' and 'recórd,' 'présent' and 'presént,' 'aúgust' and 'augúst,' 'désert' and 'desért.' The bearing, too, of Sanskrit accentuation on comparative philology will be evident to any one who has noted the coincidences between the accentuation of Greek and Sanskrit words.

Manifestly then it would have been inexcusable had we omitted all accentuation in the present enlarged and improved work⁴. It must be admitted, however, that incidence of accent has not been treated with exact uniformity in every page of this volume.

In Pāṇini's system, as is well known, the position of the accent is generally denoted by some indicatory letter, attached to the technical names given by him to his affixes and suffixes, including the terminations

¹ R̥g-Veda has now become an Anglicized word, and the dot under the R has been omitted in the Dictionary for simplicity.

² I am sorry to have to confess that imbued as I once was with false notions as to the deadness of Sanskrit, I have sometimes omitted to give the meanings of important modern words like *prāṇa-pratishṭhā* in the body of the Dictionary.

³ The absence of accent was only permitted in calling out to a person in the distance, Pāṇ. i, 2, 33.

⁴ The importance of correct accentuation and intonation in a language, the very sound of which is held by the Hindūs to be divine, and the bearing of Sanskrit accentuation on that of Greek, had become so impressed on me, that when I was sent as a Delegate to the Berlin International Congress of Orientalists by the Government of India in 1881, I requested Pandit Śyāmaji

Kṛishṇa-varmā (who was also a Government Delegate) to illustrate my paper on Vedic hymns by repeating them with the right accentuation. The Pandit's illustrations were not only much appreciated, but received with grateful acknowledgments at the time by the eminent Chairman, Prof. A. Weber, and other Sanskrit scholars present, but were misconstrued by one of my auditors—the well-known and most energetic Hon. Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society. That gentleman made the Pandit's illustrative additions the subject of an extraordinary criticism in a paper on 'Oriental Congresses,' written by him and published in the *Calcutta Review*, No. CLXI (1885), and quite recently reprinted. A letter lately received by me from Professor A. Weber, and printed last year in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, expresses the astonishment which we both felt at the statements in that paper.

of verbs and of verbal derivatives (called *pratyaya*). Thus, by Pāṇ. vi, 1, 163 the letter *c* added to a suffix (as in *ghurac*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 161), indicates that the derivative **bhaṅgura** formed by that suffix is accented on the *last* syllable (e.g. **bhaṅgurá**).

In Vedic texts printed in Nāgarī character the accents are denoted by certain short lines placed above and below the letters, but in the present Dictionary we have not thought it necessary to mark the accent of words printed in Nāgarī, but only of their equivalents in Romanic and Italic type, the common Udātta or acute accent being marked by ' , and the rarer Svarita by ' .

And in this connexion it should be mentioned that the employment of the long prosodial mark (-) to denote long vowels (e.g. **ā**) has manifestly one advantage. It enables the position of an accent to be indicated with greater clearness in cases where it falls on such vowels (e.g. **ā**).

Next to the three principal improvements thus explained ought certainly to be reckoned the increased mechanical aids provided for the eye, to facilitate the search for words in pages overcrowded with complicated and closely printed type. And most conspicuous among these aids is the employment of thick 'Clarendon' type (see p. xiv, note 1) in place of the Italics of the previous edition, both for the derivatives under roots and under leading words and for the compounds under such words; thus allowing the Italic type to be reserved for compounds of compounds.

Then another improvement of the same kind has been effected by the distribution of the compounds belonging to leading words under two, three, or even more separate heads, according to the euphonic changes in the finals of these words. Thus in the first edition all the compounds belonging to the leading word **Bahis** were arranged under the one word *Bahis* (= *Vahis*); but in the present edition these compounds are far more readily found by their segregation under the five heads of **Bahis**, **Bahiḥ**, **Bahir**, **Bahiś**, and **Bahish** (see pp. 726, 727).

Furthermore, among useful changes must be reckoned the substitution of the short thick line (not necessarily expressive of a hyphen¹) for the leading word in all groups of compounds whose first member is formed with that leading word. Take, for example, such an article as that which has the leading word **Agni**, at pp. 5, 6. It is easy to see that the constant repetition of **Agni** in the compounds formed with that word was unnecessary. Hence **-kaṇa**, **-karman** &c. are now substituted for **Agni-kaṇa**, **Agni-karman** &c. By referring to such an article as **Mahā**, at pp. 794-802, an idea may be formed of the space economized by this simple expedient.

And here I must admit that a few changes may possibly be held to be doubtful improvements, the real fact being that they have been forced upon us by the necessity for finding room for those 60,000 additional Sanskrit words with their meanings, the accession of which to the pages of the Dictionary—as already mentioned—became a paramount duty.

For instance, towards the end of the work, the exigencies of space have compelled us to use Italics with hyphens, not only in the case of sub-compounds (as, for example, **-maṇi-maya** under **candra-kānta** at p. 386, col. 3, is for **candrakānta-maṇi-maya**), but also in the case of compounds falling under words combined with prepositions (as, for example, under such words as 2. **Vi-budha**, **Vi-bhāga**, at p. 977).

The same exigencies of space compelled us to group together all words compounded with 3. **vi** (see p. 949) and with 7. *sa* (see under **sa-kaṅkata**, p. 1123 &c.).

The same considerations, too, have obliged us to make a new departure in extending the use of the little circle ° to English words. Its ordinary use, of course, is to denote that either the first or last part of a Sanskrit word has to be supplied. For instance, such a word as *keśa-v°*, coming after 1. **Vapaniya** at p. 919 stands for *keśa-vapaniya*, while °*da*, °*data*, °*dasva* after *codati*, at p. 400, are for *coda*, *codata*, *codasva*; and similarly °*dyotana* under **Pra-dyota** at p. 680 is for **Pra-dyotana**.

The application of this expedient to English words has enabled us to effect a great saving. It must be understood that this method of abbreviation is only applied to the leading meaning which runs through a long article, or to English words in *close juxtaposition*. For example, the leading signification of **ratha** under the article 1. *rāṭha* (p. 865) being 'chariot,' this is shortened to 'ch°' in the remainder of the article; and 'clarified butter' in one line is shortened to 'cl° b°' in the next. By referring to such an article as **sahasra**, at p. 1195, it will be seen what a gain in space has thus been effected.

In cases like **-ṇsa** under **kalā** (p. 261) the ° denotes that **-ṇsa** is not a complete word without the prefixing of **a**, which is not given because it has become blended with the final *ā* of the leading word **kalā**.

Much space, too, has been gained by the application of the symbols ^ ^ ^ ^ (adopted at Professor Leumann's suggestion) to denote the blending of short and long vowels. Thus ^ denotes the blending of two short vowels (as of *a+a* into *ā*); ^ denotes the blending of a short with a long vowel (as of *a+ā* into *ā*); ^ denotes the blending of a long with a short (as of *ā+a* into *ā*); ^ denotes the blending of two long vowels (as of *ā+ā* into *ā*), and so with the other vowels, e.g. *ē* for *a+i*, *ō* for *a+u*, *ū* for *a+ū* &c. (see for example **kṛitāgni** for *kṛita+agni*, **kṛitōdaka** for *kṛita+udaka*, at p. 303).

¹ Some compound words which are formed by Taddhita affixes supposed to be added to the *whole word* ought not strictly to have a hyphen.

A further economy has been effected by employing the symbol √ for root.

In this new edition, too, the letters 'mfn.' placed after the crude stems of words, have been generally substituted for the forms of the nominative cases of all adjectives, participles, and substantives (at least after the first 100 pages), such nominative forms being easily inferred from the gender. But it must be borne in mind that nearly all feminine stems in *ā* and *ī* are also nominative forms. In cases where adjectives make their feminines in *ī* this has been generally indicated, as in the previous edition. Occasionally, too, the neuter nominative form (*am*) is given as an aid to the eye in marking the change from one gender to another.

Other contrivances for abbreviation scarcely need explanation; for instance, 'N.' standing for 'name' is applicable to epithets as well as names, and when it applies to more than one person or object in a series, is omitted in all except the first; e.g. 'N. of an author, RV.; of a king, MBh.' &c.

Also, the figures 1, 2, 3 &c. have been in some cases dropped (see note 1, p. xv), and the mention of cl. 8 is often omitted after the common root *kṛi*.

Finally, I have thought it wise to shorten some of the articles on mythology, and to omit some of the more doubtful comparisons with the cognate languages of Europe.

SECTION III.

Extent of Sanskrit Literature comprehended in the Present Edition.

I stated in the Preface to the first edition of this work—written in 1872—that I had sometimes been asked by men learned in all the classical lore of Europe, whether Sanskrit had any literature. Happily, since then, a great advance in the prosecution of Indian studies and in the diffusion of a knowledge of India has been effected. The efforts and researches of able Orientalists in almost every country have contributed to this result, and I venture to claim for the Oxford Indian Institute and its staff of Professors and Tutors a large share in bringing this about.

Nevertheless much ignorance still prevails, even among educated English-speakers, in respect of the exact position occupied by Sanskrit literature in India—its relationship to that of the spoken vernaculars of the country and the immensity of its range in comparison with that of the literature of Europe. I may be permitted therefore to recapitulate what I have already said in regard to the term 'Sanskrit,' before explaining what I conceive ought to be included under the term 'Sanskrit literature.'

By Sanskrit, then, is meant the learned language of India—the language of its cultured inhabitants—the language of its religion, its literature, and science—not by any means a dead language, but one still spoken and written by educated men in all parts of the country, from Cashmere to Cape Comorin, from Bombay to Calcutta and Madras¹. Sanskrit, in short, represents, I conceive, the learned form of the language brought by the Indian branch of the great Āryan race into India. For, in point of fact, the course of the development of language in India resembles the course of Āryan languages in other countries, the circumstances of whose history have been similar.

The language of the immigrant Āryan race has prevailed over that of the aborigines, but in doing so has separated into two lines, the one taken by the educated and learned classes, the other by the unlearned—the latter again separating into various provincial sub-lines². Doubtless in India, from the greater exclusiveness of the educated few, and the desire of a proud priesthood to keep the key of knowledge in their own possession, the language of the learned classes became so highly elaborated that it received the name **Saṃskṛita**, or 'perfectly constructed speech' (see p. xii), both to denote its superiority to the common dialects (called in contradistinction **Prākṛita**) and its more exclusive dedication to religious and literary purposes. Not that the Indian vernaculars are exclusively spoken languages, without any literature of their own; for some of them (as, for example, Hindī, Hindūstānī, and Tamil, the last belonging to the Drāviḍian and not Āryan family) have produced valuable literary works, although their subject-matter is often borrowed from the Sanskrit.

Next, as to the various branches of Sanskrit literature which ought to be embraced by a Dictionary aiming, like the present, at as much completeness as possible—these are fully treated of in my book 'Indian Wisdom' (a recent edition of which has been published by Messrs. Luzac & Co.). It will be

¹ A paper written by Pandit Śyāmajī Kṛishṇa-varmā on 'Sanskrit as a living language in India,' was read by him at the Berlin Oriental Congress of 1881, and excited much interest. He argues very forcibly that 'Sanskrit as settled in the *Aṣṭādhyāyī* of Pāṇini was a spoken vernacular at the time when that great grammarian flourished.' In the same paper he maintains that Sanskrit was the source of the Prākṛits, and quotes Vararuci's Prākṛita-prakāśa xii, 2 (Prakṛitiḥ saṃskṛitam, 'Sanskrit is the source'). Of

course the provincialized Prākṛits—though not, as I believe, derived directly from the learned language, but developed independently—borrowed largely from the Sanskrit after it was thus elaborated.

² It has been recently stated in print that Russian furnishes an exception to the usual ramification into dialects, but Mr. Morfill informs me that it has all the characteristics of Āryan languages, separating first into Great and Little Russian and then into other dialects.

sufficient therefore to state here that Sanskrit literature comprises two distinct periods, Vedic and Post-Vedic, the former comprising works written in an ancient form of Sanskrit which is to the later form what the language of Chaucer is to later English.

Vedic literature begins with the Ṛig-veda (probably dating from about 1200 or 1300 B.C.), and extending through the other three Vedas (viz. the Yajur, Sāma, and Atharva-veda), with their Brāhmaṇas, Upanishads, and Sūtras, is most valuable to philologists as presenting the nearest approach to the original Āryan language. Post-Vedic literature begins with the Code of Manu (probably dating in its earliest form from about 500 B.C.), with its train of subsequent law-books, and extending through the six systems of philosophy, the vast grammatical literature, the immense Epics¹, the lyric, erotic, and didactic poems, the Nīti-śāstras with their moral tales and apothegms, the dramas, the various treatises on mathematics, rhetoric, prosody, music, medicine, &c., brings us at last to the eighteen Purāṇas with their succeeding Upa-purāṇas, and the more recent Tantras, many of which are worthy of study as repositories of the modern mythologies and popular creeds of India. No one person, indeed, with limited powers of mind and body, can hope to master more than one or two departments of so vast a range, in which scarcely a subject can be named, with the single exception of Historiography, not furnishing a greater number of texts and commentaries or commentaries on commentaries, than any other language of the ancient world. To convince one's self of this one need only glance at the pages of the present Dictionary, and note the numerous works named there, which, if the catalogue were complete, would probably amount to a total number not far short of the 10,000 which the Pandits of India are said to be able to enumerate.

Nor is it their mere number that astonishes us. We are appalled by the length of some of India's literary productions as compared with those of European countries. For instance, Virgil's *Æneid* is said to consist of 9,000 lines, Homer's *Iliad* of 12,000 lines, and the *Odyssey* of 15,000, whereas the Sanskrit Epic poem called *Mahā-bhārata* contains at least 200,000 lines, without reckoning the supplement called *Hari-vaṃśa*². In some subjects too, especially in poetical descriptions of nature and domestic affection, Indian works do not suffer by a comparison with the best specimens of Greece and Rome, while in the wisdom, depth, and shrewdness of their moral apothegms they are unrivalled.

More than this, the Hindūs had made considerable advances in astronomy, algebra, arithmetic, botany, and medicine, not to mention their superiority in grammar, long before some of these sciences were cultivated by the most ancient nations of Europe. Hence it has happened that I have been painfully reminded during the progress of this Dictionary that a Sanskrit lexicographer ought to aim at a kind of quasi omniscience. Nor will any previous University education, such at least as was usual in my youth, enable him to explain correctly the scientific expressions which—although occasionally borrowed from the Greeks—require special explanation.

In answer then to the question: What extent of Sanskrit literature is comprehended in this Dictionary? I reply that it aims at including every department, or at least such portions of each department as have been edited up to the present date.

And here I must plainly record my conviction that, notwithstanding the enormous extent of Sanskrit literature, nearly all the most important portions of it—Vedic or Post-Vedic—worthy of being edited or translated have been already printed and made accessible in the principal public libraries of the world³.

No doubt the vast area of India's philosophical literature has not yet been exhaustively explored; but its most important treatises have been published either in India or in Europe. In England we may appeal with satisfaction to the works of our celebrated scholar Colebrooke, of the late Dr. Ballantyne, and more recently of such writers as E. B. Cowell, A. E. Gough, and Colonel Jacob, all of whom have contributed to the elucidation of this most difficult, but most interesting branch of study, while among Continental scholars the names of Deussen, Garbe, and Thibaut are most distinguished.

¹ See the chapters on the Epic poems in 'Indian Wisdom,' and my edition of the 'Story of Nala,' published at the Clarendon Press, and my little work on 'Indian Epic Poetry' (now scarce).

² The late Professor Bühler has shown that the inscriptions of about 500 A.D. quote the *Mahā-bhārata* and describe it as containing 100,000 verses.

³ I do not mean this remark to apply to Buddhist literature, which is very extensive, and is partly in Sanskrit, and has much still unedited and untranslated. The *Dīvyāvadāna*, edited by Professor E. B. Cowell and Mr. Neil, is an example. It is written in Sanskrit or rather in a kind of Sanskritized Pāli, or Pāli disguised in Sanskrit garb. Other Buddhist Texts, written in Sanskrit, are now being ably edited by the well-known Tibetan traveller, Rai Śarat Candra Dās, Bahādur, C.I.E., to whom I was greatly indebted for help in my researches at Darjeeling and its

neighborhood. Much Jaina philosophical literature, too, is still unedited, although well worthy of attention, and although only occasionally referred to in this Dictionary. It is written in Sanskrit as well as in Ardha-Māgadhī Prākṛit, for the elucidation of which Professor Leumann has done such excellent work. In fact, the Sanskrit form of Jaina philosophical literature (now being ably expounded by Mr. Virchand Ghāndhi at Chicago) still offers an almost wholly unexplored field of investigation. Furthermore, it must be admitted that in some cases better editions of pure Sanskrit works are needed. For example, a better critical edition of the *Mahā-bhārata* than those of Calcutta and Bombay is a desideratum. The Southern Recension of that immense work is I believe engaging the attention of Dr. Lüders, Librarian of the Indian Institute.

There is also much still to be done in what may be called Epigraphic or Inscription literature, in which Dr. Fleet, Dr. E. Hultzsch, and Professor F. Kielhorn are labouring so effectively. And I am happy to say that we have occasionally availed ourselves of their labours in the following pages.

The Tantras, too, present a field of research almost wholly untrodden by European scholars, and these books at one time attracted much curiosity as likely to present a hopeful mine for exploitation. I therefore, during my Indian journeys, searched everywhere for good MSS. of the most popular Tantras, with a view to making the best procurable example of them better known in Europe by a good printed edition and translation. Everywhere I was told that the Rudra-yāmala Tantra was held in most esteem¹. But after a careful examination of its contents I decided that it was neither worth editing nor translating (see my 'Brāhmanism and Hindūism,' pp. 205-208).

As to translations, the long array of 'Sacred Books of the East' might well be supposed to have exhausted the whole reservoir of Sanskrit works worthy of being translated; even admitting that the entire range of Sanskrit literature is held to be more or less sacred. Yet the series is still incomplete².

Assuming then my opinion on this point to be correct, I think I may fairly claim for the present Dictionary as great an amount of comprehensiveness as existing circumstances make either possible or desirable. Of course the earlier part of the work must perforce be less complete than the later. Nor can it be said to deal with every branch of literature with equal thoroughness, but its defects are, I hope, fairly remedied by the ample Additions at the end of the volume.

SECTION IV.

Reasons for applying the Roman Alphabet to the expression of Sanskrit, with an account of the Method of Transliteration employed in the Present Dictionary.

As I cherish the hope that this Dictionary may win its way to acceptance with the learned natives of India, I must ask European scholars to pardon my diffuseness if I state with some amplitude of detail my reasons for having applied the Roman or Latin alphabet to the expression of Sanskrit more freely than any other Sanskrit lexicographer.

For indeed I know full well that all who belong to the strictest sect of Hindū scholars will at once flatly deny that their divine Sanskrit can with any propriety be exhibited to the eye clothed in any other alphabetical dress than their own 'divine Nāgarī.' *Na hi pūtaṃ syād go-kṣīraṃ śva-dṛitau dhṛitam*, 'let not cow's milk be polluted by being put into a dog's skin.' How can it possibly be, they will exclaim, that the wonderful structure of our divine language and the subtle distinctions of its sacred sounds can be properly represented by such a thoroughly human and wholly un-Oriental graphic system as a modern European alphabet?

Let me, then, in the first place point out that our so-called European alphabet, as adopted by the Greeks, Romans, and modern nations of Europe, is really Asiatic, and not European in its origin. And secondly, let me try to show that it has certain features which connect it with the so-called divine Nāgarī alphabet of the Brāhmins. Nay more, that it is well suited to the expression of their venerated Sanskrit; while its numerous accessory appliances, its types of various kinds and sizes, its capital and small letters, hyphens, brackets, stops &c., make it better suited than any other graphic system to meet the linguistic requirements of the coming century—a century which will witness such vast physical, moral, and intellectual changes, that a new order of things, and almost a new world and a new race of beings, will come into existence. In that new world some of the most inveterate prejudices and peculiarities now separating nation from nation will be obliterated, and all nationalities—brought into fraternal relationship—will recognize their kinship and solidarity.

Even during the present century the great gulf dividing the West from the East has been partially bridged over. Steam and electricity have almost destroyed the meaning of differences of latitude and longitude; and nations which were once believed to be actually and figuratively the antipodes of each other have been brought to feel that mere considerations of distance are no obstacles to the reciprocal interchange of personal intercourse, and no bar to the adoption of all that is best in each other's customs and habits of thought.

And a still more remarkable event has happened. Europe has learnt to perceive that in imparting

¹ A section of it has been printed in Calcutta.

² The use made of some of the series is thankfully acknowledged at p. xxxii; but it is surprising that the long line of 49 thick octavo volumes includes no complete translation of India's most sacred book—the R̥g-veda. Only about 180 out of 1017 hymns are translated in vols. xxxii and xlvi, when a continuous English

version of all the hymns might have been given in one volume. It is regrettable, too, that vol. xlii only gives about a third of the Atharva-veda hymns, and that the Bhāgavata-purāṇa, which is a bible of modern Hindūism, has no place in the list, while some volumes give translations of far less important works, and some give re-translations of works previously translated by good scholars.

some of the benefits of her modern civilization to Eastern races, she is only making a just return for the lessons imparted to her by Asiatic wisdom in past ages.

For did she not receive her Bible and her religion from an Eastern people? Did not her system of counting by twelves and sixties come to her from Babylonia, and her invaluable numerical symbols and decimal notation from India through the Arabs? Did not even her languages have their origin in a common Eastern parent? It cannot, therefore, be thought surprising if her method of expressing these languages by graphic symbols also came to her from an Eastern source.

We cannot, indeed, localize with absolute certainty the precise spot whence issued the springs of that grand flow of speech which spread in successive waves—commencing with the Sanskrit in Asia and the Keltic in Europe—over a large proportion of those two continents. Nor can we fix, beyond all liability to question, the local source of the first known purely phonographic alphabet. But we stand on sure ground when we assert that such an alphabet is to be found inscribed on Phœnician monuments of a date quite as early as the cognate Moabite inscription on the stone of King Mesha, known to belong to the middle of the ninth century B.C.¹

It was of course *a priori* to be expected that Phœnicia—one of the chief centres of trade, and the principal channel of communication between the Eastern and Western worlds in ancient times—should have been compelled to make use of graphic symbols of some kind to enable her to carry on her commercial dealings with other nations; and it may fairly be conjectured that a mere system of ideograms would have been quite unsuited to her needs. But this does not prove that the phonographic signs on Phœnician inscriptions were invented all at once, without any link of connexion with previously current ideographic prototypes. And it is certainly noteworthy that the discovery at Tel-el-Amarna in Egypt of letters from an ancient king of Jerusalem written on tablets in the early Babylonian cuneiform script² proves that a Babylonian form of ideographic writing existed in Palestine and the neighbourhood of Phœnicia as early as the fifteenth century B.C.

Those, however, who have conjectured that the Phœnician phonograms were developed out of the Babylonian cuneiform symbols, cannot be said to support their hypothesis by any satisfactory proof, literary or epigraphic.

Nor does the theory which makes the South Semitic or Himyaritic scripts³ the precursors and prototypes of the Phœnician seem to rest on sufficiently clear evidence.

On the other hand it is certain that if we investigate the development of the Egyptian hieroglyphic ideograms, we shall find that they passed into a so-called 'hieratic' writing in which a certain number of phonograms were gradually introduced. And it is highly probable that Phœnicia in her commercial intercourse with a country so close to her shores as Egypt, or perhaps through a colony actually established there, became acquainted in very early times with this Egyptian hieratic script.

Furthermore, a careful comparison of the elaborate tables printed in the latest edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and in the Oxford 'Helps to the Study of the Bible'—giving the Egyptian and Phœnician symbols side by side—tends no doubt to show a certain resemblance of form between five or six of the Phœnician and corresponding Egyptian letters.

Nevertheless, the comparison by no means makes it clear that *all* the Phœnician letters were derived from Egyptian models⁴, nor does it invalidate the fact that existing epigraphic evidence is in favour of regarding Phœnicia as practically the inventor of that most important factor in the world's progress—a purely phonographic alphabet.

Here, however, I seem to hear some learned native of India remark:—It may be true that the Phœnician inscriptions are prior in date to those hitherto discovered in India; but do you really mean to imply that India's admirably perfect Deva-nāgarī alphabet, which we hold to be a divine gift⁵, was borrowed from the imperfect alphabet of a nation of mere money-making traders, like the Phœnicians? Is it not the case that the earliest elements of civilization and enlightenment have always originated in the East, and spread from the East to the West—not from the West to the East? And if, as is generally admitted, the symbols for numbers, which were as essential to the world's progress as letters, originated in India and passed through

¹ The Phœnician inscriptions have been deciphered by assuming that the Phœnician language must have been akin to Hebrew. Although their age cannot be ascertained with absolute certainty, yet there is good reason to believe that some of them are of greater antiquity than the cognate Moabite inscription of King Mesha which was found at Dibon, a little N.E. of Jerusalem and south of Heshbon.

² Some of these tablets show that diplomatic correspondence passed between Babylonia and Egypt through Palestine. In fact, 'Babylonian' was in those days the language of diplomacy, as

French once was in Europe. Other tablets in Babylonian cuneiform character have proved to be letters written by the king of Jerusalem to the Egyptian monarch to whose suzerainty he appears to have been subject.

³ There are two kinds of Himyaritic inscriptions, viz. Sabæan and Minæan.

⁴ Notwithstanding the elaborate proofs given by the Abbé Van Drival in his ingenious and interesting treatise on '*l'origine de l'écriture*.'

⁵ See note 2, p. xxvi.

Semitic countries into Europe, why should not alphabets have had the same origin and the same course? Did not the Hindūs invent for themselves their own grammar, their own science of language, their own systems of philosophy, logic, algebra, and music? Have they not an immense literature on these and other subjects, much of which must have been written down at least 600 years B.C.? And are there not references in this literature to the existence of writing in India in very ancient times? for instance, in the Vāsishṭha Dharma-sūtra of the later Vedic period, in the Laws of Manu¹, in Pāṇini, who lived about 400 B.C.², in the Pāli Canon of the Buddhists which refers to writing schools and writing materials³. And again, do not the actual inscriptions of King Aśoka of the third century B.C. exhibit a remarkably perfect system of alphabetical signs, and many varying forms in different districts of India, postulating several centuries of antecedent development⁴? And if no Indian epigraphs of an earlier date than the reign of Aśoka have yet been discovered, is not that due to the circumstance that the art of incising letters on stone and metal only came into use when great Hindū kings arose, whose empire was sufficiently extensive to make it necessary to issue edicts and grants to their subjects? Bearing all this in mind, may it not be contended that if there has been any plagiarism in the matter of alphabets, the borrowing may have been *from* the Hindūs rather than *by* them?

Such questions as these have often been addressed to me by learned Pandits, and it must be confessed that they are by no means to be brushed aside as unworthy of consideration. Quite the reverse. They contain many statements to which no exception can be taken. But my present object is not to furnish incontestable proof of the derivation of Indian alphabets from a Phœnician source. It is rather to point out to Indian scholars that even admitting (with some eminent authorities) that there is good ground for claiming an indigenous origin for Hindū alphabets, many of the letters composing them offer points of contact and affinity with those of Phœnicia, and therefore with those of Greece and Rome and modern Europe.

And at the outset it must be frankly acknowledged that the first phonographic alphabet brought to light on ancient Phœnician monuments constituted by no means a perfect alphabetic system. It had, no doubt, advanced beyond the ideographic stage, and even to some extent beyond the syllabic, but its phonograms were only twenty-two in number, and mainly represented consonants. It had not attained to the level of an alphabet in which vowel symbols are promoted to an equality of representation with consonantal, and treated as compeers, not as mere secondary appendages. And even to this day, the Semitic alphabets connected with the Phœnician—viz. the Hebrew, Aramæan, and Arabian—are nearly as imperfect, and very little better than, so to speak, consonantal skeletons, wanting the life-blood which vowels only can impart.

Indeed, the imperfection of the Phœnician script is well shown by the fact that the Greeks who, as every one admits, were indebted to the Phœnicians for their rudimentary consonantal method of writing, had no sooner received it (probably quite as early as 800 B.C.) than they began to remedy its defects, and gradually developed out of it a true alphabetic method of their own, which was ultimately made to flow from left to right in opposition to the Semitic method.

Similarly, too, the Romans when they had accepted the Phœnician graphic signs from the Greeks, found it necessary to improve upon them, and ultimately developed out of them an even more practical alphabetic system.

But surely these two facts may be appealed to as making it not improbable that if the Greeks and Romans, two highly intellectual races, sprung from the same Āryan stock as the Brāhmans, condescended to accept certain rudimentary phonograms from the Phœnicians, and to expand them into alphabets suited to the expression of their own languages, the Brāhmans also might have deigned, if not to accept a foreign alphabet, at least to improve their own graphic system by modifications introduced through contact with Semitic races.

Nor should it be forgotten that in later times the Hindūs did actually borrow a Semitic alphabet from Arabia for the expression of their vernacular Hindī⁵.

No doubt it must be admitted that, had any overmastering conviction of the necessity for the general use of written signs taken hold of the Hindū mind in early times, India would not have consented to be beholden to other countries for even improvements in her own forms of writing.

But the most patriotic of India's patriots must acknowledge that the Hindūs have always preferred oral to written communications. Indeed, although a vast literature exists in Sanskrit, no word exists exactly corresponding to our English word 'literature⁶;' and even if such a word were available, true

¹ In Book viii, 168 written legal documents are mentioned.

² He gives the words *lipi* and *libi* in one of his rules (iii, 2, 21).

³ The bark of the Bhoj (or Birch) tree and the leaf of the palm seem to have constituted the chief material used by the Hindūs till the introduction of paper by the Muhammadans. No such durable materials as Egyptian papyrus or European parchment—the latter being prohibited on account of its impurity—seem to have been employed.

⁴ See note 3, p. xxv.

⁵ Hindī when so transliterated is called Hindūstānī or Urdū.

⁶ *Litera*, 'a letter,' is derived from *lino*, 'to smear,' just as Sanskrit *lipi* from *lip*. If a corresponding word were to be used in Sanskrit it would be *lipi-tāstra*. The word *akshara*, which is the Sanskrit for a letter, properly means 'indelible,' and this meaning seems to point to the use of letters in early times for inscriptions on stones and metal. Similarly the first meaning of *lekha* is 'scratching with a sharp point.'

Indian Pandits would prefer to designate the immense series of their sacred books by such words as **Veda**, or **Vidyā** (from *vid*, 'to know'), **Śruti** (from *śru*, 'to hear'), **Śāstra** (from *śās*, 'to teach'), **Smṛiti** (from *smṛi*, 'to remember'); the reason being that, like Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis (whose date, according to Dean Farrar, is 140 A.D.), they consider 'that the things from books are not so advantageous as things from the living and abiding voice.' Nor must we forget that the climate of India was unfavourable to the preservation of such writing material as existed in ancient times.

And besides this may it not be conjectured that the invention and general diffusion of alphabetic writing was to Indian learned men, gifted with prodigious powers of memory, and equipped with laboriously acquired stores of knowledge, very much what the invention and general use of machinery was to European handicraftsmen? It seemed to deprive them of the advantage and privilege of exercising their craft. It had to be acquiesced in, and was no doubt prevalent for centuries before the Christian era, but it was not really much encouraged. And even to this day in India the man whose learning is treasured up in his own memory is more honoured than the man of far larger acquirements, whose knowledge is either wholly or partially derived from books, and dependent on their aid for its communication to others¹.

It seems, therefore, not unreasonable to assume that, when the idea of the necessity for inventing alphabetic signs began to impress itself on the minds of Semitic races, it had not taken such deep root among the inhabitants of India as to lead to the invention or general adoption of any one fixed system of writing of their own. It seems, indeed, more probable that learned men in that country viewed the art of writing too apathetically to make a stand against the introduction of alphabetical ideas from foreign sources.

At all events there can be no antecedent improbability in the theory propounded by German Sanskritists that an early passage of phonographic symbols took place from a Phœnician centre eastward towards Mesopotamia and India, at about the same period as their passage westward towards Europe, namely, about 800 B.C.

It is not asserted that the exact channel by which they were transmitted has been satisfactorily demonstrated. Some think—and, as it seems to me, with much plausibility—that they may have been introduced through contact with the Greeks². Perhaps a more likely conjecture is that Hindū traders, passing up the Persian Gulf, had commercial dealings with Aramæan traders in Mesopotamia, and, becoming acquainted with their graphic methods, imported the knowledge and use of some of their phonetic signs into India.

This view was first propounded in the writings of the learned Professor A. Weber of Berlin, and has recently been ably argued in a work on 'Indische Palæographie,' by the late Professor Bühler of Vienna (published in 1896). If Indian Pandits will consult that most interesting standard work, they will there find a table exhibiting the most ancient of known Phœnician letters side by side with the kindred symbols used in the Moabite inscriptions of King Mesha—which, as before intimated, is known to be as old as about 850 B.C.—while in parallel columns, and in a series of other excellent tables, are given the corresponding phonographic symbols from the numerous inscriptions of King Aśoka scattered everywhere throughout Central and Northern India³.

These inscription-alphabets are of two principal kinds:—

The first kind is now called Kharoshthī (or 'Ass's lip' form of writing, *lipi* being understood)⁴. This belongs to the North-west corner of the Panjāb and Eastern Afghānistān. It was used by King Aśoka for a few of his rock and stone inscriptions, and is a kind of writing the prototype of which was probably introduced into Persia about 500 B.C., and brought by Persian rulers into Northern India in the fourth

¹ Pandit Śyāmajī in his second paper, read at the Leyden Congress, said: 'We in India believe even at the present day that oral instruction is far superior to book-learning in maturing the mind and developing its powers.'

² Certainly, as I think, the change of direction in the writing may have been due to Greek influence. Pāṇini, who probably lived about 400 B.C., gives as an example of feminine nouns the word *Yavanānī*, which Kātyāyana interprets to mean 'the Greek alphabet;' and we know that Greek coins and imitations of Greek coins, unearthed in North-western India, prove the existence of that alphabet there before Alexander the Great's time. Hindū receptivity of Greek influences is illustrated by the number of astronomical words derived directly from the Greeks to be found scattered throughout the pages of the present Dictionary.

³ Aśoka, who called himself Priya-darsin, and was the grandson of Candra-gupta, did for Buddhism what Constantine did for Christianity, by adopting it as his own creed. Buddhism then became the religion of the whole kingdom of Magadha, and therefore of a great portion of India; and Aśoka's edicts, inscribed on rocks and pillars (about the middle of the third century B.C.),

furnish the first authentic records of Indian history. Yet the language of these inscriptions cannot be said to be exactly identical with so-called Māgadhi Prākṛit, nor with the Pāli of the Buddhist sacred scriptures, although those forms of Prākṛit may be loosely called either Māgadhi or Pāli. Nor was the name Pāli originally applied to the *language* of the Buddhist Canon, but rather to the *line or series of passages* constituting a text (cf. the use of *tantra*). According to Professor Oldenberg the Vinaya portion of the texts existed in its present form as early as 400 B.C. The later Buddhist texts were written down not long after, and commentaries have since been compiled in Pāli and the languages of Ceylon, Siam, and Burma; the Pāli of Ceylon being affected by intercourse with Kalinga (Orissa).

⁴ See this Kharoshthī fully described in Professor Bühler's book. The first names given to it were Ariano-Pāli, Bactro-Pāli, Indo-Bactrian, North Aśoka &c. Sir A. Cunningham called it Gāndhārian. Pandit Ganṛī-Śaṃkar, in his interesting work *Prācina-lipi-mālā* written in Hindī, calls it *Gāndhāra-lipi*. Some think that Kharoshthī is derived from the name of the inventor.

century B.C. At all events, it is well known that the Persian monarchs of the Akhæmenian period employed Aramæan scribes, and that the Kharoshthī writing, even if originally Indian (according to Sir A. Cunningham and others), has assumed under their hands a manifestly Aramaic character, flowing like all Semitic writing from right to left. Possibly, however, as it seems to me, Grecian influences (which penetrated into India before the time of Alexander) may have partially operated in assimilating this early North-western Indian script to a Phœnician type. It may be excluded from our present inquiry, because it never became generally current in India, and never developed into a form suitable for printing.

The second kind of ancient Indian script is called Brāhma (or Brāhmī lipi). This is without doubt the oldest of the two principal forms¹. Its claim to greater antiquity is proved by its name Brāhma—given to it by the Brāhmans, because, as they assert, it was invented by their god Brahmā²—an assertion which may be taken as indicating that, whatever its origin, it was moulded into its present form by the Brāhmans.

And undeniably it is this Brāhma writing (Brāhmī lipi) which has the best right to be called the true Indian Brahmanical script. It must have been the first kind of writing used when Sanskrit literature began to be written down (perhaps six centuries B.C.), and it is the script of the Aśoka inscriptions of Central and Northern India—and even of North-western India, where it is found concurrently with the Kharoshthī. It was employed to express the Prākṛit dialect³ of the Buddhist kings, and flowed, like its later development called Nāgarī, from left to right. Its first appearance on actually existing inscriptions—so far as at present discovered—cannot be placed earlier than the date of these kings in the third century B.C.

But it is important to note that the existence of the Brāhmī lipi in India must be put back to a period sufficiently early to allow for its having once flowed from right to left like the Kharoshthī, probably as early as the sixth century B.C. This is made clear by the direction of the letters on an ancient coin discovered by Sir A. Cunningham at Eran⁴—a place in the central provinces remarkable for its monumental remains. One can scarcely accept seriously the suggestion that the position of the short *f* *z* in the present Nāgarī is a survival of the original direction of the writing⁵.

If then any unprejudiced Hindū scholar will examine attentively the tables in Professor Bühler's book, he will, I think, be constrained to admit that the Indian Brāhma letters have certain features which connect them with the ancient Phœnician script, and therefore with the Greek and Roman.

It should not, however, be forgotten that an interval of nearly seven centuries separates the Phœnician from the Brāhma inscription-letters, and that to make the affinity between the two alphabets clearer the side-lights afforded by collateral and intermediate Semitic scripts ought to be taken into account⁶. Nor should it be forgotten that when the Hindūs, like the Greeks, changed the direction of their writing, some of the symbols were turned round or their forms inverted, or closed up or opened out in various ways.

The further development of the Brāhma symbols into the modern Deva-nāgarī and its co-ordinate scripts⁷ is easily traceable. It must, however, be borne in mind that the later Pandits tried to improve the ancient graphic signs by setting them up as upright as possible and by drawing a horizontal stroke to serve as a line from which the letters might hang down, and so secure a system of straight writing—often conspicuously absent in Hindūstānī and Persian calligraphy⁸.

I here append a table consisting of seven columns, in which I have so arranged the letters as to illustrate the view that the Phœnician alphabet spread about 800 B.C. first westward towards Greece and Italy, and secondly eastward towards India.

The column marked 1 gives ten Phœnician letters. That marked 2, to the left of 1, gives the ten corresponding Greek letters; that marked 3 the corresponding Roman; and that marked 4 the corresponding English letters. Then the column marked 2, to the right of 1, gives the ten corresponding Brāhma letters; that marked 3 shows the gradual developments of the Brāhma symbols as exhibited on various inscriptions; and that marked 4 gives the corresponding letters in modern Nāgarī⁹.

¹ A variation of it called Bhāṭṭiprolu is described by Bühler.

² In the same way the great Arabian Teacher Muhammad declared in the first Sura of the Kurān (according to Rodwell, p. 2, and Sale, p. 450 with note) that 'God taught the use of the pen.' Even some Christians may not be indisposed to agree with Hindūs and Muhammadans in holding that the faculty of writing, as an instrument for the expression of thought—although dormant through all the early ages of the world's history—is as much a divine gift as language. Muhammad's view, however, of the divine origin of writing consisted in declaring that the Kurān descended ready written from heaven.

³ For the language of the inscriptions, see p. xxv, note 3.

⁴ These letters are shown in Professor Bühler's tables.

⁵ Our invaluable decimal notation certainly came from India, and may be said to conform to Semitic methods in the direction

of the notation, inasmuch as units are placed on the right, while tens and hundreds are on the left.

⁶ Professor Bühler's first table in his work on Indian Palæography would have been more convincing had he given examples of collateral and intermediate Semitic forms.

⁷ Such as the Bengālī, the Marāṭhī, Gñjarātī &c., some of which may be usefully studied as presenting forms more closely resembling the ancient Brāhma letters.

⁸ A similar line is often drawn in English copybooks and on writing paper as an aid to straight writing, but always *below*, not above the letters.

⁹ Dr. Lüders, of the Indian Institute, has kindly assisted me in the right formation of some of the inscription letters. The roughness of some is due to their being photographs from original impressions.

Let any one study this Table and he must, I think, admit that it indicates an original connexion or family likeness between the Phœnician and earliest Indian or Brāhma letters, whilst it also illustrates the fact that the plastic hand of the Brāhmans has greatly modified and expanded the original germs, without, however, obliterating the evident indications of their connexion with the Phœnician.

4	3	2	1	2	3	4
CORRESPONDING ENGLISH	ARCHAIC ROMAN	ARCHAIC GREEK	PHŒNICIAN	BRĀHMA	DEVELOPMENTS OF BRĀHMA	MODERN NĀGARĪ
A	A	Α	𐤀	𑀅	𑀆 𑀇 𑀈 𑀉	अ
K	K	Χ	𐤊	𑀅	𑀆 𑀇 𑀈 𑀉	क
G	C	Γ	𐤄	𑀅	𑀆 𑀇 𑀈 𑀉	ग
T	T	Τ	𐤋	𑀅	𑀆 𑀇 𑀈 𑀉	त
TH*	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊙	⊖ 𑀆 𑀇 𑀈 𑀉	थ
D [§]	D	Δ	𐤌	𑀅	𑀆 𑀇 𑀈 𑀉	द
P	ρ	ρ	𐤍	𑀅	𑀆 𑀇 𑀈 𑀉	प
B	B	β	𐤎	𑀅	𑀆 𑀇 𑀈 𑀉	ब
Y	Υ	Υ	𐤏	𑀅	𑀆 𑀇 𑀈 𑀉	य
V	V	Υ	𐤏	𑀅	𑀆 𑀇 𑀈 𑀉	व

* This is for the Greek *theta*, which is represented in this Dictionary, according to present usage, by *th*, although *ē* or *ē'* would be a more scientific symbol.

§ According to Professor Bühler, the Brāhma, 𑀅 became Nāgarī 𑀆 *dh*, from which 𑀇 *d* was evolved.

And indeed the modest equipment of twenty-two letters which satisfied the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans, to whom the invention of writing was a mere human contrivance for the attainment of purely human ends, could not possibly have satisfied the devout Hindū, who regarded his language as of divine origin, and therefore not to be expressed by anything short of a perfect system of equally divine symbols. Even the popular Prākṛit of King Aśoka's edicts seems to have required nearly forty symbols¹, and the

¹ Some of the inscriptions had not the full complement of vowel-signs. As a matter of fact I find that in some inscriptions a list of only thirty-five letters in all is given, while in others there are thirty-six, and in others again thirty-nine. Professor Bühler says (p. 82 of his latest work published in 1898) that the ordinary Brāhma alphabet has forty-four letters traceable in the oldest

inscriptions (including the Bhaṭṭiproln) which with *au* (derived from *o*) would make forty-five, and with the mark for Visarga which 'first occurs in the Kushana inscriptions' forty-six. The common reckoning for the vowels, as taught in indigenous schools, makes them only twelve.

amount needed for the full Brāhmī lipi, as used for the Sanskrit of that period, could not have been less than fifty (if the symbols for *ai*, *au*, *ri*, *ṛi*, *lri*, *ṛi*, and *la* be included).

Then, if we turn to the Brāhma alphabet in its final development, called Nāgarī, we see at a glance that it is based on the scientific phonetic principle of 'one sound one symbol'—that is, every consonantal sound is represented by one invariable symbol, and every shade of vowel-sound—short, long, or prolated—has one unvarying sign (not as in English where the sound of *e* in *be* may be represented in sixteen different ways). Hence, for the expression of the perfectly constructed Sanskrit language there are sixteen vowel-signs (including *am* and *aḥ* and excluding the prolated vowel forms), and thirty-five simple consonants, as exhibited on p. xxxvi of this volume.

Of course a system of writing so highly elaborated was only perfected by degrees¹, and no doubt it is admirably adapted to the purposes it is intended to serve. Yet it is remarkable that even in its latest development, as employed in the present Dictionary, it has characteristics indicative of its probable original connexion with Semitic methods of writing, which from their exclusively consonantal character are admittedly imperfect.

For the Pandits, unlike the Greeks and Romans, cannot in my opinion be said to have adopted to the full the true alphabetic theory which assigns a separate independent position to all vowel-signs. And my reason for so thinking is that they make the commonest of all their vowels—namely short *a*²—inherent in every isolated consonant, and give a subordinate position above or below consonants to some of their vowel-signs. And this partially syllabic character of their consonantal symbols has compelled them to construct an immense series of intricate conjunct consonants, some of them very complicated, the necessity for which may be exemplified by supposing that the letters of the English word 'strength' were Nāgarī letters, and written सतरेनगथ. This would have to be pronounced *salarenagatha*, unless a conjunction of consonantal signs were employed, to express *str* and *ngth*, and unless the mark called Virāma, 'stop,' were added to the last consonant. So that with only thirty-three simple consonants and an almost indefinite number of complex conjunct consonants the number of distinct types necessary to equip a perfect Sanskrit fount for printing purposes amounts to more than 500.

Surely, then, no one will maintain that, in these days of every kind of appliance for increased facilities of inter-communication, any language is justified in shutting itself up behind such a complex array of graphic signs, however admirable when once acquired. At all events such a system ought not to have the monopoly for the expression of a language belonging to the same family as our own and in a country forming an integral part of the British Empire. The Sanskrit language, indeed, is a master-key to a knowledge of all the Hindū vernaculars, and should moreover be studied as a kind of linguistic bond of sympathy and fellow-feeling between the inhabitants of the United Kingdom and their Indian fellow-subjects. But to this end every facility ought to be afforded for its acquirement.

And if, as we have tried to show, the Brāhmī lipi, the Nāgarī, and the Greek and Romanic alphabets are all four related to each other—at least, in so far as they are either derived from or connected with the same rudimentary stock—it surely cannot be opposed to the fitness of things, that both the Nāgarī and Romanic alphabets should be equally applied to the expression of Sanskrit, and both of them made to co-operate in facilitating its acquisition.

Nor let it be forgotten that in the present day the use of the English language is spreading everywhere throughout India, and that it already co-exists with Sanskrit as a kind of *lingua franca* or medium of communication among educated persons, just as Latin once co-existed with Greek. So much so indeed, that, contemporaneously with the diffusion of the English language, the Roman graphic system, adopted by all the English-speaking inhabitants of the British Empire, has already forced itself on the acceptance of the Pandits, whether they like it or not, as one vehicle for the expression of their languages; just as centuries ago the Arabic and Persian written characters were forced upon them by their Muhammadan conquerors for the expression of Hindī.

It is on this account that I feel justified in designating the European method of transliteration employed in this Dictionary by the term 'Indo-Romanic alphabet.'

And be it understood that such an acceptance of the Romanic alphabet involves no unscientific

¹ The oldest known inscription in Sanskrit is on a rock at Jnā-garh in Kāthiāwār. It is called the Rudra-dāman inscription, and dates from the second century A.D. It is not in Nāgarī, but in old inscription letters. The Bower MS. of about 400 A.D. shows a great advance towards the Nāgarī, while Danti-durga's inscription of about 750 A.D. exhibits a complete set of symbols very similar to the Nāgarī now in use. It is noteworthy, however, that the first *manuscript* in really modern Nāgarī is not older than the eleventh century A.D.

² This *ā* is the *a* of our words 'vocal organ' (pronounced *vocul organ*). Sanskrit does not possess the sound of *a* in our 'man,' nor that of *o* in our 'on.' As a consonant cannot be pronounced without a vowel, the Brāhmans chose the commonest of their vowels for the important duty of enabling every consonant to be pronounced. Hence every consonant is named by pronouncing it with *a* (e.g. *ka*, *kha*, *ga* &c.). It is, I suppose, for a similar reason that we have used the common vowel symbol *e* for naming many of our English letters.

adaptation of it to the expression of Sanskrit like our chaotic adaptation of it to the expression of English; or like the inaccurate use of it by native writers themselves in transliterating their own Indian words¹. Quite the reverse. The Roman alphabet adapts itself so readily to expansion by the employment of diacritical points and marks, that it may be regarded as a thoroughly scientific instrument for the accurate expression of every Indian sound, and probably of nearly every sound in every language of the world. And it may, I think, be confidently predicted that before the twentieth century has closed, man's vision, overtaken by a constantly increasing output of literary matter, will peremptorily demand that the reading of the world's best books be facilitated by the adoption of that graphic system which is most universally applicable and most easily apprehensible. Whether, however, the Roman symbols will be ultimately chosen in preference to other competing systems as the best basis for the construction of a world's future universal alphabet no one can, of course, foretell with the same confidence.

One thing, I contend, is certain. Any ordinary scholar who consults the present work will be ready to admit that it derives much of its typographical clearness from certain apparently trifling, but really important, contrivances, possible in Romanic type, impossible in Nāgarī. One of these, of course, is the power of leaving spaces between the words of the Sanskrit examples. Surely such a sentence as *sādhu-mitrāny akusālād vārayanti* is clearer than *sādhumitrānyakusālādvārayanti*. Again, who will deny the gain in clearness resulting from the ability to make a distinction between such words as 'smith' and 'Smith,' 'brown' and 'Brown,' 'bath' and 'Bath?' not to speak of the power of using italics and other forms of European type. And, without doubt, the use of the hyphen for separating long compounds in a language where compounds prevail more than simple words², will be appreciated by all. I can only say that, without that most useful little mark, the present volume must have lost much in clearness, and still more in compactness; for, besides the obvious advantage of being able to indicate the difference between such compounds as *su-tapa* and *suta-pa* which would have been impossible in Nāgarī type, it is manifest that even the simplest compounds, like *sad-asad-viveka*, *sv-alpa-keśin*, would have required, without its use, an extra line to explain their analysis³.

Fairness, however, demands that a few of the obvious defects of the Indo-Romanic system of transliteration adopted in this volume should be acknowledged. In certain cases it confessedly offends against scientific exactness; nor does it always consistently observe the rule that every simple vowel-sound should be represented by a single symbol. For instance, the Sanskrit vowels ऋ and ॠ are not represented in this Dictionary by the symbols *r* and *ṛ*, according to the practice of some German scholars—a practice adopted by the Geneva Transliteration Committee—but by *ri* and *ṛi*. And my reason is that, inasmuch as in English Grammar *r* is not regarded as a semi-vowel, *r* and *ṛ* are unsuitable representatives of vowel-sounds. Moreover, they are open to this objection, that when the dot under the *r* is accidentally dropped or broken off, as often happens in printing, especially in India, the result is worse than if the *r* were followed by *i*. For example, *Kṛshṇa* is surely worse than *Krishna*.

So again in the case of aspirated consonants, the aspiration ought not to be represented by a second letter attached to them. Indeed, in the case of *ch* employed by Sir W. Jones for the palatal च, and *chh* for छ, the inconvenience has been so great that in the present edition I have adopted (in common with many other Sanskritists) the simple *c* for च, the pronunciation being the same as *c* in the Italian *dolce* or as *ch* in 'church,' the latter of which would, if a Sanskrit word, be written 'curc.' Similarly *ch* has been adopted for च⁴.

As to the transliteration of the palatal sibilant ञ, I have preferred *ś* to the *ś* employed in the first edition, and I much prefer it to the German and French method of using *ç*. Experience proves that the cedilla is often either broken off in printing or carelessly dropped, and as a consequence important words such as Aśoka are now often wrongly printed and pronounced Acoka.

So also I should have preferred the symbol *ṣ* for the cerebral sibilant, but have felt it desirable to retain *sh* in the present edition. There is the same objection to *ṣ* as to the *r* mentioned above. This

¹ Take, for example, the following transliterated words in a recent pamphlet by a native:—*Devi, puja, Durga, Purana, ashtami, Kṛshna, Savitri, Acoka, Civa* &c. I have even seen *crab* written for the Hindūstānī *ḥharāb*, 'bad.'

² Forster gives an example of one compound word consisting of 152 syllables. This might be matched by even longer specimens from what is called Campū composition.

³ We may, at least, entertain a hope that the hyphen will not be denied to Sanskrit for the better understanding of the more complex words, such, for example, as *vaidikamanvādipraṇīta-smṛititvāt, karmaphalarūpaśarīradhārījīvanīrmitatvābhāvamātreṇa*, taken at haphazard from Dr. Mnir's Texts. We may even express a hope that German scholars and other Europeans,

who speak forms of Āryan speech, all of them equally delighting in composition, may more frequently condescend to employ the hyphen for some of their own Sesquipedalia Verba, thereby imitating the practical Englishman in his Parliamentary compounds, such, for example, as *Habeas-corpus-suspension-act-continuance-Ireland-bill*.

⁴ In the paper on transliteration, which I read at the Berlin International Congress, I proposed a kind of mark of accentuation to represent aspirated consonants, as, for example, *k̄*, *p̄*. To say (as at p. xxxvi) that aspirated *k* or *p* is like *kh* in *inkhorn* or *ph* in *uphill* is to a certain extent misleading. It is simply *k* or *p* pronounced as in Ireland with a forcible emission of the breath.

will be clear if we write the important word **Ṛishi** in the way German scholars write it, namely **Ṛṣi**, and then omit the dots thus, **Ṛsi**.

In regard to the nasals I have in the present edition adopted *ñ* for ण and *ṇ* for न. In these changes I am glad to find myself in accord with the Geneva Transliteration Committee.

As to the method of using italic *k*, *kh* for क, ख and italic *g*, *gh* for ग, घ—adopted in the ‘Sacred Books of the East’—the philological advantage thought to be gained by thus exhibiting the phonetic truth of the interchange of gutturals and palatals, appears to me to be completely outweighed by the disadvantage of representing by similar symbols sounds differing so greatly in actual pronunciation. For instance, to represent such common words as ‘chinna’ by ‘*khinna*’ and ‘jaina’ by ‘*gaina*’ seems to me as objectionable as to write ‘*Khina*’ for ‘China’ and ‘*Gapan*’ for ‘Japan.’ The plan of using Italics is no safeguard, seeing that in printing popular books and papers the practice of mixing up Roman and Italic letters in the same word is never adhered to, so that it is now common to find the important Indian sect of Jains printed and pronounced ‘Gains’.

Having felt obliged by the form in which this Dictionary is printed to dwell at full length on a matter of the utmost importance both in its bearing on the more general cultivation of Sanskrit and on the diffusion of knowledge in our Eastern Empire, I must now repeat my sense of the great assistance the cause of the transliteration of Indian languages into Romanized letters formerly received at the hands of the late Sir Charles Trevelyan. He was the first (in his able minute, dated Calcutta, January, 1834²) to clear away the confusion of ideas with which the subject was perplexed. He also was the first to awaken an interest in the question throughout England about forty-two years ago. His arguments induced me to take part in the movement, and our letters on the subject were published by the ‘Times,’ and supported by its advocacy. Since then, many Oriental books printed on a plan substantially agreeing with Sir W. Jones’ Indo-Romanic system, have been published³. Moreover, on more than one occasion I directed the attention of the Royal Asiatic Society⁴, and of the Church Missionary Society⁵, and Bible Society, to this important subject, and at the Congress of Orientalists held at Berlin in September, 1881, I read a paper, and submitted a proposal for concerted international action with a view to the fixing of a common scheme of transliteration. The discussion that followed led to the appointment of the first Commission for settling a common international system of transcription, and it may, I think, be fairly assumed that the agitation thus set in motion, and carried on for so many years, was one of the principal factors in bringing about the proposed international scheme issued by the Transliteration Committee of the Geneva Oriental Congress in September, 1894.

SECTION V.

Acknowledgment of Assistance Received.

In the Preface to the first edition I made special mention of the name of an eminent scholar who was a member of the Oxford University Press Delegacy when the publication of that edition was undertaken—Dr. Robert Scott, sometime Master of Balliol, afterwards Dean of Rochester, and co-author with Dr. Liddell of the well-known Greek Lexicon. He had been one of my kindest friends, and wisest counsellors, ever since the day I went to him for advice during my first undergraduate days at Balliol, on my receiving an appointment in the Indian Civil Service, and I need scarcely repeat my sense of what this Dictionary, in its inception, owed to his support and encouragement.

Nor need I repeat the expression of my sense of obligation to my predecessor in the Boden Chair, Professor H. H. Wilson, who first led me to the study of Sanskrit about sixty years ago (in 1839), and furnished me with my first materials for an entirely new system of Sanskrit lexicography (see p. xi). All the words and meanings marked W. in the following pages in the present work rest on his authority.

¹ Surely we ought to think of our Indian fellow-subjects who in their eagerness to learn the correct pronunciation of English would be greatly confused if told that such good old English words as *pinch*, *catch*, *chin*, *muck*, *jump*, *jest*, ought to be written *pink*, *cat*, *kin*, *muk*, *gump*, *gest*.

² This will be found at p. 3 of the ‘Original Papers illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India,’ edited by me in 1859.

³ Among other numberless publications a most accurate edition

of the R̥g-veda itself, edited by Professor Aufrecht, was printed in the Roman character, and published in two of the volumes of Professor Weber’s *Indische Studien*.

⁴ See especially my paper read before the R. A.S., April 21, 1890.

⁵ In 1858 I wrote strong letters to the Rev. Henry Venn, deprecating the system of transliteration then adopted by the C. M. S. It has been recently remodelled on the lines of the Geneva Congress report.

Nevertheless, sincerity obliges me to confess that, during my long literary career, my mind has had to pass through a kind of painful discipline involving a gradual weakening of faith in the trustworthiness of my fellow men, not excepting that of my first venerated teacher. I began my studies, indeed, with much confidence in the thought that one man existed on whom I could lean as an almost infallible guide; but as I grew a little wiser, and my sensitiveness to error sharpened, I discovered to my surprise that I was compelled to reject much of his teaching as doubtful. Nay, I am constrained to confess that as I advanced further on the path of knowledge, my trustfulness in others, besides my old master, experienced by degrees a series of disagreeable and unexpected shocks; till now, that I have arrived at nearly the end of my journey, I find myself left with my faith in the accuracy of human beings generally—and certainly not excepting myself—somewhat distressingly disturbed. Such painful feelings result, I fear, in my own case from a gradual and inevitable growth of the critical faculty during a long lifetime, and are quite consistent with a sense of gratitude for the effective aid received from my collaborators, without which, indeed, I could not have brought this work to a conclusion.

In my original Preface I expressed my thanks to each and all of the scholars who aided me in the compilation of the first edition, and whose names in the chronological order of their services were as follow:—

The late Rev. J. Wenger, of the Baptist Mission, Calcutta; Dr. Franz Kielhorn, afterwards Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies in Deccan College, Poona, and now Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Göttingen; Dr. Hermann Brunnhofer; Mr. A. E. Gough, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, sometime Professor in the Government Colleges of Benares, Allāhābād, and Calcutta; and lastly, Mr. E. L. Hogarth, M.A., of Brasenose College, sometime Head Master of the Government Provincial School at Calicut.

It is now my duty to express my grateful obligations to the able and painstaking Assistants who have co-operated with me in producing the present greatly enlarged and improved work.

No one but those who have taken part in similar labours can at all realize the amount of tedious toil—I might almost say dreary drudgery—involved in the daily routine of small lexicographical details, such as verifying references and meanings, making indices and lists of words, sorting and sifting an ever-increasing store of materials, revising old work, arranging and re-arranging new, writing and re-writing and interlineating 'copy,' correcting and re-correcting proofs—printed, be it remembered, in five kinds of intricate type, bristling with countless accents and diacritical points, and putting the eyesight, patience, and temper of author, collaborators, compositors, and press-readers to severe trial. I mention these matters not to magnify my own labours, but to show that I could not have prosecuted them without the able co-operation of others.

The names of my new Assistants in chronological order are as follow:—

First, Dr. Ernst Leumann (a native of Switzerland), who worked with me in Oxford from October 3, 1882, until April 15, 1884, when he accepted a teachership in the Kantonschule of Frauenfeld in Switzerland. I have already acknowledged my obligations to him.

He was succeeded by the late Dr. Schönberg (a pupil of the late Professor Bühler), who came to me in a condition of great physical weakness, and whose assistance only extended from May 20, 1884, to July 19, 1885, when he left me to die. He was a good scholar, and a good worker, but impatient of supervision, and, despite my vigilance, I found it impossible to guard against a few errors of omission and commission due to the rapid impairment of his powers.

Then followed an interval during which my sources of aid were too fitful to be recorded.

In September, 1886, Dr. Leumann, who had meanwhile been appointed Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Strassburg, renewed his co-operation, but only in an intermittent manner, and while still resident in Germany. Unhappily the pressure of other duties obliged him in September, 1890, to withdraw from all work outside that of his Professorship. He laboured with me in a scholarly way as far as p. 474; but his collaboration did not extend beyond 355 pages, because he took no part in pp. 137–256, which represent the period of Dr. Schönberg's collaboration.

It was not till December, 1890, that Dr. Carl Cappeller, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Jena, began his painstaking co-operation, which, starting from the word *Dāda* (p. 474), he has prosecuted perseveringly to the completion of the Dictionary. And it should be put on record that, although his collaboration had to be carried on contemporaneously with the discharge of his duties at Jena—involving the necessity for a constant interchange of communications by post—yet it resulted in the production of 834 finished pages between March, 1891, and July, 1898. It should also be recorded that, from the beginning of the letter ञ, he had a careful assistant in Dr. Blau of Berlin, who also occasionally read the proof-sheets and contributed a certain number of words for the Addenda.

Furthermore, I must express my gratitude to Herr Geheimrath Franz Kielhorn, C. I. E., Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Göttingen, who was my assistant soon after the inception of the first edition, for his free and generous supervision of the grammatical portions of the present edition from about the year 1886; and his readiness to place at my disposal the experience which he gained during his labours for many years as Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies at the Government College, Poona.

I have finally to record my grateful appreciation of the value of the principal works used or consulted by my collaborators and myself in compiling this Dictionary. Some of these, and a few important grammatical works—such as the *Mahā-bhāṣya* (in the excellent edition of Professor Kielhorn), the *Siddhānta-kaumudī* &c.—besides many other texts, such as that of Manu, the *Bṛihat-saṃhitā* &c., did not exist in good critical editions when the great Thesaurus of the two German Lexicographers was being compiled.

Professor Ernst Leumann informs me that during the period of his collaboration he was much aided by Grassmann's *Rig-veda*, Whitney's *Index Verborum* to the published text of the *Atharva-veda*; Stenzler's *Indices* to the *Gṛihya-sūtras* of Āśvalāyana, of Pāraskara, Śāṅkhāyana, Gobhila, and the *Dharma-śāstra* of Gautama; the vocabularies to Aufrecht's edition of the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*; Bühler's *Āpastamba Dharma-sūtra*; Garbe's *Vaitāna-sūtra*; Hillebrandt's *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta-sūtra* &c. He states that in his portion of the work his aim was rather to verify and revise the words and meanings given in the Petersburg Dictionaries than to add new and unverifiable matter. In regard to quotations he refers the reader to the *Journal of the German Oriental Society*, vol. xlii, pp. 161–198.

Professor C. Cappeller states that in addition to the books enumerated above he wishes to name in the first place Böhlingk's *Upanishads*, his *Pāṇini* (2nd ed.) and *Kāvyādarśa* as well as the valuable critical remarks of that honoured Nestor of Sanskritists on numerous texts, published in various journals; further the *Jaiminīya Upanishad Brāhmaṇa* edited by H. Oertel, and various *Sūtra* works with their indices by F. Knauer, M. Winternitz, J. Kirste, and W. Caland. For some additions contributed from the *Drāhyāyana Śrauta-sūtra* he is indebted to Dr. J. N. Reuter of Helsingfors. He also made use of the *Vaijayanī* of Yādava-prakāśa (edited by G. Oppert, London, 1893); the *Uṇādigāṇa-sūtra* of Hemacandra (edited by J. Kirste, Vienna, 1895); the *Dictionaries* of Apte (Poona, 1890), of A. A. Macdonell (London, 1893), of C. Cappeller (Strassburg, 1891); Whitney's *Roots, Verb-forms, and Primary Derivatives* of the Sanskrit Language (Leipzig, 1885); Lanman's *Noun-inflection in the Veda* (New Haven, 1880); Jacob Wackernagel's *Altindische Grammatik* (Göttingen, 1896); Delbrück's *Altindische Syntax* (Halle, 1888); Regnaud's *Rhétorique Sanskrite* (Paris, 1884); Lévi's *Théâtre Indien* (Paris, 1890); Macdonell's *Vedic Mythology* (Strassburg, 1897), &c.

For Vedic interpretation Roth and Grassmann have been the chief authorities, but it will be seen that neither Sāyaṇa nor such modern interpreters as Pischel and Geldner in *Vedische Studien* (Stuttgart, 1889–1897), and Bloomfield for the *Atharva-veda* (in *S. B. E.*, vol. xlii) have been neglected.

The Buddhistic portion of the Dictionary has chiefly been enriched by the following:—*Aśvaghosha's Buddha-carita* (edited and translated by Professor E. B. Cowell of Cambridge); *Divyāvadāna* (edited by Cowell and Neil, Cambridge, 1886); *Jātaka-mālā* (edited by H. Kern, Boston, 1891); the two *Sukhāvati-vyūhas* (*S. B. E.*, vol. xlix) and the *Dharma-saṃgraha* (*Anecdota Oxoniensia*, 1885). It is evident, that until new and complete Pāli and Prākṛit Dictionaries are published, the idiomatic Sanskrit used by Buddhists and Jains and the authors of certain inscriptions cannot be dealt with satisfactorily.

Of course many portions of the *Indische Studien* (edited by Professor A. Weber of Berlin) have been consulted, and valuable aid has been received from some of the translations contained in the 'Sacred Books of the East,' as well as from many other works, the names of which will be found in the List of Works and Authors at p. xxxiii.

As to the books used by myself, many of them, of course, are identical with those named above. Others are named in the first edition, and need not be referred to again here. I ought, however, to repeat that some of the words marked MW. in the present edition rest on the authority of the *Śabda-kalpa-druma* of Rādhā-kānta-deva (published in eight volumes at Calcutta in the Bengālī character). I am also, of course, responsible for some words and meanings taken from my own books, such as 'Brāhmanism and Hindūism,' 'Buddhism,' 'Indian Wisdom' (see note 1 to p. vi of Preface), my *Sanskrit Grammar and Nalōpākhyānam* (with vocabulary, published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press), text of the *Śakuntalā* (with index and notes, published by the same), as well as from the notes appended to my English translation of the *Śakuntalā* (published by Messrs. Harmsworth among Sir John Lubbock's hundred best books of the world), &c.

MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

INDIAN INSTITUTE, OXFORD.

LIST OF WORKS AND AUTHORS.

[The order is that of the English Alphabet. The letters outside the parentheses represent the abbreviated forms used in the references.]

- Abhinav(a-gupta).
Ācārānirṭ(aya).
Adbh(uta)Br(āhmaṇa).
Ādi-p(arvan of the Mahābhārata).
Ag(astyā)Sāṃh(itā).
Ag(ni)P(urāṇa).
Ait(areya)Ār(ānyaka).
Ait(areya)Br(āhmaṇa).
Ait(areya)Up(anishad).
Alaṇikarak(austubha).
Alaṇikāras(arvasva, by Ruy-yaka).
Alaṇikāras(arvasva, by Mañ-khaka).
Alaṇikāras(ekhara, by Ke-śava-miśra).
Alaṇikarat(ilaṇa).
Alaṇikārav(imarśinī, by Jaya-ratha).
Anar(u-sātaṇa).
Amṛitab(indu)Up(anishad).
Āuand(a-lahari).
Anāṅgar(aṅga).
An(anta)Sāṃ(hitā).
Anarghar(āghava).
Anukr(amaṇikāś).
Anup(ada-sūtra).
Āp(astamba's Dharma-sūtra).
Āp(astamba's)Śr(āuta-sūtra).
Āp(astamba's) Y(añña-pari-bhāṣā-sūtra).
A(pte's Dic ionary).
Ārsh(eya)Br(āhmaṇa).
Āruṇ(eya)Up(anishad).
Āryabh(āṭa).
Āryav(idyā-sudhākara).
Aśtāṅg(a-hṛidayā).
Aśtāv(akra)S(amhitā).
Āśv(alāyana-grīhya)P(arīśi-śṭā).
Āśv(alāyana)Gr(īhya-sūtra).
Āśv(alāyana-śākhōktā) Man-traS(amhitā).
Āśv(alāyana)Śr(āuta-sūtra).
Ātharvaś(ikha)Up(anishad).
A(tharva)V(eda).
A(tharva)V(eda). Paipp(alā-da-śākhā).
A(tharva)V(eda). Parīś(ishṭa).
A(tharva-Veda)Pr(ātiśākh-ya).
A(tharva)V(eda). Prāy(aścita).
Ātm(a)Up(anishad), iii Kh. Ātr(eya)Anukr(amaṇikā).
Āvadhāś(ataṇa).
Bādar(āyana's Brahma-sūtra).
Bādar(āyana). Gov(indānan-da's gloss).
Bādar(āyana)., Sch. (i. e. Sāṃ-kara's Comm.).
Balar(āmaṇya).
Baudh(āyana's Dharma-śā-s-stra).
Baudh(āyana's)P(itṛimedha-sūtra).
Bhadrab(āhu-caritra).
Bhag(avad-gītā).
Bh(āgavata)P(urāṇa).
Bhagavatīg(ītā).
Bhaktām(ara-stotra).
- Bhām(inī-vilāsa).
Bharat(āka-dvātriṃśikā).
Bhar(ata's Nāṭya-śāstra).
Bh(āratīrthā's)pañcad(aśī).
Bhartṛ(ihari).
Bhāṣāp(ariccheda).
Bhāṣik(a-sūtra).
Bhāṭṭ(i-kāvya).
Bh(āva)pr(akāśa).
Bhav(ishya)P(urāṇa), ii Kh. (Bhavishya- & °yōttaraP.).
Bhoj(a).
Bhojapr(abandha).
Bijag(anita).
B(ōhtlingk & R(oth's) D(ictionary).
Brahmab(indu)Up(anishad).
Br(āhmaṇa).
BrahmāṇḍaP(urāṇa).
BrahmaP(urāṇa).
Brahmas(iddhānta).
Brahm(a)Up(anishad).
Brahmav(aivarta)P(urāṇa).
Brahmav(idyā)Up(anishad).
Brahmōtt(ara)Kh(aṇḍa, from the SkandaP.).
Br(īhad)Ār(ānyaka)Up(ani-shad).
Brīh(ad-devatā).
Br(īhan)Nār(ādīya)P(urāṇa), xxxviii Adhy. B(uddha)-car(ita).
Buddh(ist literature).
Campak(a-śreṣṭhī-kathāna-ka).
Cāṇ(akya).
Caṇḍ(a-kausika).
Car(aka).
Carap(a-vyūha).
Caurap(añcāśikā).
Chandaś(ūtra).
Ch(āndogya)Up(anishad).
Chandom(añjarī).
Col(ebrooke).
Cūl(ika)Up(anishad).
Daiv(ata)Br(āhmaṇa).
Damayanti-kathā, see Nalac. Daś(akumāra-carita).
Daśar(īpa).
Dāthād(h)ātu-vaṇśa).
Dāyabh(āga).
Dāyat(āttva).
Devatādhyāya = DaivBr. Devibh(āgavata)P(urāṇa).
Devīm(āhātmya).
Dhananṇj(aya-vijaya).
Dhanv(antari).
Dharmas(amgraha).
Dharmasarm(ābhyaudaya).
Dharmav(iveka).
Dhātup(āṭha).
Dhūrtan(artaka).
Dhūrtas(amāgama).
Dhyānab(indu)Up(anishad).
Dip(ika).
Divyāv(adāna).
Drāhy(āyana).
Durgāv(īlāsa).
Dūtāṅg(ada).
Gal(anos' Dictionary).
Gaṇar(atna-mahōdadhī).
Gaṇ(ēsa)P(urāṇa).
- Gaṇit(ādhyāya).
Garbh(a)Up(anishad).
GārgiS(amhitā).
GāruḍaP(urāṇa).
Gar(uda)Up(anishad).
Gāthāsamgr(āha).
Gauragā(ōdḍeśa).
Gaut(ama's Dharma-śāstra).
GayaMāh(ātmya).
Ghaṭ(akarpara).
Git(a-govinda).
Gobh(īlā's)Śrāddh(a-kalpa).
Gol(ādhyāya).
Gop(atha)Br(āhmaṇa).
Goraksh(a-śataka).
Grahay(añña-tattva).
G(rass)m(an)n. Gr(īhya and Śr(āuta-Sūtra).
Grīhyas(amgraha).
Gr(īhya)S(ūtra).
Hāl(a).
Hags(a)Up(anishad).
Harav(ijaya).
Har(ita).
Hariv(aṇśa).
H(arsha)car(ita).
Hāsy(ārpava).
Hāyan(a-ratna, by Balabha-dra).
Hemac(āudra).
H(emacandra's)Parīś(ishṭa-parvan).
H(emacandra's)Yog(a-śāstra).
H(emādri's) cat(urvarga-cin-tāmaṇi).
Hir(ānyakeśin's) Gr(īhya-sū-tra).
Hir(ānyakeśin's)P(itṛimedha-sūtra).
Hit(ōpadeśa).
Horāś(āstra).
I(indan)W(isdom, by Sir M. Monier-Williams).
Īś(a)Up(anishad).
Jabāl(a)Up(anishad).
Jaim(ini).
Jaim(ini)Bh(ārata, āśvame-dhika parvan).
Jaim(iniya)Br(āhmaṇa).
Jaim(iniya)Up(anishad).
Jain(a literature).
Jātakam(āla).
Jyot(isha).
Kād(ambart).
Kaiv(āya)Up(anishad).
Kaiy(āṭa or Kaiyyaṭa).
Kālac(akra).
Kālākāc(ārya-kathānaka).
Kālanirṇ(āya).
Kālid(āsa).
Kāl(ikā)P(urāṇa).
KalkiP(urāṇa).
Kalpas(ūtra).
Kalpat(aru).
Kalyāṇam(āndira-stotra).
Kām(āndakiya-nītisāra).
Kap(āda's) Vaiśeṣika-sūtra).
Kaṇṭh(āsruty)Up(anishad).
Kap(īlā)Sāṃh(itā, from the SkandaP.).
Kap(īlā's)S(āṃkhyā-pravaca-na).
- Kapishth(āla-Sāṃhitā).
Kāraṇḍ(a-vyūha).
Kāraṇḍ.² (metrical recension of the text).
Karmapr(adīpa).
Kās(ikā Vṛitti).
KāśiKh(aṇḍa, from the SkandaP.).
Kāt(antra).
Kāth(aka).
Kāth(aka)Gr(īhya-sūtra).
Kāthārṇ(āva).
Kāthās(aritāgāra).
Kāth(a)Up(anishad).
Kāty(āyana).
Kāty(āyana)Śr(āuta-sūtra).
Kaush(ītaki)Ār(ānyaka).
Kaush(ītaki)Up(anishad).
Kaus(ika-sūtra).
Kautukar(atnākara).
Kautukas(arvasva).
Kavik(alpa-latā).
Kavikalpat(aru).
Kāvya(acandrikā).
Kāvya(ād(āra).
Kāvya(alpa-latā).
Kāv(ya literature).
K(āvyā)pr(akāśa).
Kavy(āṭa).
Ked(āra's) vṛitti-ratnākara).
Ken(a)Up(anishad).
Khaṇḍapr(āsaṭi).
Kir(ātārjunīya).
Koshthipr(adīpa).
Kramadip(ika).
Kṛishis(amgraha).
Kṛishnakarṇ(āṃṛita).
Kṛiyāy(oga-sāra in the Padma Purāṇa).
Kshem(ēndra).
Kshittīś(a-vaṇśāvali-carita).
Kshur(ika)Up(anishad).
Kulad(īpika).
Kulārṇ(āva-tantra).
Kull(ūka's commentary on Mauu).
Kum(āra-sambhava).
KūrmaP(urāṇa).
Kuṭṭanīm(āta).
Kuvāl(āyānanda).
Laghuj(ātaka, by Varāha-mi-hira).
Laghuk(aumudī).
Lalit(a-vistara).
Lanikāvāt(āra-sūtra).
Lāṭy(āyana).
L(exicographers, esp. such as Amarasigṇa, Halāyudha, Hemacandra, &c.).
Lil(āvatī of Bhāṣkara).
LiṅgaP(urāṇa).
M(acdouel)l's Dictionary, &c.).
Madanav(inoda).
Madhus(ūdana).
MāghaMāh(ātmya in the Padma Purāṇa).
M(ahā)Bh(ārata).
MahānārāyaṇaUp. (see Nār° Up°).
Mahān(āṭaka).
M(ahāvira)-car(itra).
- Mahidh(ara).
Maitr(āyaṇī)S(amhitā).
Maitr(y)Up(anishad).
Malamāsat(āttva).
Mālatīm(ādhava).
Mālav(ikāgnimitra).
Mallapr(akāśa).
Mall(iuātha).
Māu(āva)Gr(īhya-sūtra).
Māu(āva)Śr(āuta-sūtra).
Mān(āviya)S(amhitā of the SauraP.).
Māṇḍ(ūki)S(ikshā).
Māṇḍ(ūkyā)Up(anishad), 12 Mantras.
Māṇḍ(ūkyā)Up(anishad) Gau-d(āpāda's Kārikā).
MantraBr(āhmaṇa).
Mantram(aḥōdadhī).
M(a)n(u's Law-book).
Mārka(āṇḍeya)P(urāṇa).
Maś(aka).
Math(urā)Māh(ātmya).
MatsyaP(urāṇa).
Matsyas(ūktā), Śabdak. Megh(ādūta).
Megh.° (15 additional verses).
M(onier)W(illiams, 1st edition of Dictionary, with marginal notes).
M(onier)W(illiams) B(uddh-ism).
Mricch(akaṭikā).
Mudr(ārākshasa).
Mukt(ika)Up(anishad).
Mund(aka)Up(anishad).
Nāḍab(indu)Up(anishad).
Nāḍipr(akāśa), Śabdak. Nāg(ānanda).
Naigh(aṇṭuka, commented on by Yāska).
Naish(adha-carita).
Nalac(āmpī or Damayanti-kathā).
Nalōḍ(āya).
Nal(ōpākhyaṇa).
NandīP(urāṇa).
Nār(āda)S(amhitā).
Nār(āda's Law-book).
Nār(ādīya)P(urāṇa).
Naras(iṇha)P(urāṇa).
Nār(āyaṇa)Up(anishad).
Nātyas(āstra).
N(ew) B(ōhtlingk's) D(ic-tionary).
Nid(āna by Mādhyama).
Nid(āna), Sch. (i. e. Vācaspati's Comm.).
Nidānas(ūtra).
N(ighaṇṭu)pr(akāśa).
Nīlak(aṇṭha).
Nīl(amata)P(urāṇa).
Nīlar(udra)Up(anishad).
Nīrṇayas(indhu).
Nīr(ukta, by Yāska).
Nītis.°, see Kām(āndakiya-nīti-sāra).
Nīś(iṇha-tāpanīya)Up(ani-shad).
Nyāyad(āraṇa).
Nyāyak(ōsa).
Nyāyam(āla-vistara).

Padap(ātha).	Rāghav(apāṇḍavya).	Sāmkhyapr(āvacana).	Śrāddhak(alpa-bhāṣya).	Vait(āna-sūtra).
PadmaP(urāṇa).	Ragh(uvaṇṣa).	S(amkshepa)Sampkar(a-vija-	Śr(auta)Sūtra.	V(ājaneyi)S(amhitā).
Padyas(amgraha).	Rājat(arag-giṇi).	ya).	Śrīkaṇṭh(a-carita).	V(ājaneyi-Sambhita)Prāt-
Pañcad(aṇḍacchattrā-praban-	Rāmag(ita).	Sampskarak(austubha).	Śrīm(āla)Māh(ātmya).	(isākhyā).
dha).	Rāmapūjās(arāṇi).	Śāṅkh(āyana)Br(āhmaṇa).	Śrīṅgar(a-tilaka).	Vajracch(edikā).
Pañcad. ² (metrical recension).	Rāmat(āpanīya)Up(anishad).	Śāṅkh(āyana)Gr(ihya-sūtra).	Śrutab(odha).	Vajras(ūci).
Pañcadasi, see Bh(āratitirtha's	Rām(a)Up(anishad).	Śāṅkh(āyana)Śr(auta-sūtra).	Subh(āshitāvali).	Vām(ana)P(urāṇa).
pañcad(asi).	R(āmāyana).	Śāntik(alpa).	Sukas(aptati).	Vām(ana's)Kāvya-lampkāra-
Pañcar(ātra).	Rāsāl(īla).	Śāntiś(ataka).	Sukh(āvatī-vyūha).	vṛtti).
Pañcat(antra).	Rasar(atnākara).	Śarad(a-tilaka).	Sulbas(ūtra).	V(aṇṣa)Br(āhmaṇa).
Pāṇ(ini).	Rasat(aramgīṇi).	Sarasv(ati-kaṇṭhābharaṇa, by	Suparn(ādhyaṇya).	Var(āha-mihira's)Br(ihajjā-
Pāṇ(intīya)Ś(ikshā).	Rasendrac(intāmaṇi).	Bhoja).	Sūryad(eva-yajvan).	taka).
Pāpabuddhidharm(abuddhi-	Rasik(aramaṇa).	Sarasv. ² (by Kshemendra).	Sūryapr(añāpti).	Var(āha-mihira's)Br(ihat
kathānaka).	Ratir(abasya).	Śārhg(adhara)P(adhati).	Sūryas(iddhānta).	S(amhitā).
Param(ārtā-sāra).	Ratnā(vali).	Śārhg(adhara)S(amhitā).	Suś(uta).	Var(āha-mihira's)Yogay-
Parś(ara-smṛiti).	R(eligious) T(hought and	Sarvad(arāṇa-samgraha).	Suvarṇapr(abhāsa).	(ātra).
Pār(askara's)Gr(ihya-sūtra).	L(ife in India, also called	Sarv(a)Up(anishat-sāra).	Svapnac(intāmaṇi).	Var(āha)P(urāṇa).
Parasur(āma-prakāśa).	'Brahmanism and Hindu-	Ś(atapatha)Br(āhmaṇa).	Śvet(āsvatara)Up(anishad).	Varāhit(antra).
Paribb(āsbēndu-śekhara).	ism,' by Sir M. Monier-	Śatar(udriya)Up(anishad).	T(aittirīya)Ār(ānyaka).	Vasantar(āja's)Śākuna).
Pārśvan(ātha-caritra).	Williams).	Śatr(umjaya-māhātmya).	T(aittirīya)Br(āhmaṇa).	Vāsant(ikā).
Parvat(ī-paripāya).	RevāKb(aṇḍa).	Saurap(urāṇa).	T(aittirīya)Prāt(isākhyā).	Vās(avadattā).
Pat(añjali).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as	Sāy(āna).	T(aittirīya)S(amhitā).	Vas(ishtha).
Phetk(āṅgīl-tantra).	R.V.).	Setub(āndha).	T(aittirīya)Up(anishad).	Vāstuv(idyā).
PhitS(ūtra).	Ritus(amhāra).	Shadgurus(ishya).	Tāj(aka).	Vātsyāy(ana).
Pinḍ(a)Up(anishad).	Romakas(iddhānta).	Shadv(inśa)Br(āhmaṇa).	TāṇḍyaBr(āhmaṇa).	Vāyup(urāṇa).
Pinḅ(āla)Ścb(oliast, i.e. Halā-	Rudray(āmala).	Siddh(ānta-kaumudī).	Tantras(āra).	Vedāntap(aribhāṣā).
yudha).	R(V.)Ānukr(amaṇikā).	Siddhāntas(iromaṇi).	T(āranātha Tarkavācaspati's	Vedāntas(āra).
Prab(odha-candrōdaya).	R(V.)Prāt(isākhyā).	Śiksh(ā).	Dictionary).	Vet(āla-pañcaviṃśatikā).
Pracand(a-pāṇḍava).	Śābdak(alpa-druma).	Śikshāp(atrī).	Tarkas(amgraha).	Viddh(aśālabhañjikā).
Pradyumn(a-vijaya).	Saddh(arma)P(unḍarikā).	Śil(āṅka).	Tattvas(amāsa).	Vikram(ānka)car(ita, by
Prah(asana Nāṭaka).	Sadukt(i-karṇāmṛita).	Sīghās(ana-dvātriṅśikā or Vi-	Tejob(indu)Up(anishad).	Bilhana).
Prajāp(ati's)Dharma-sūtra).	Sāh(itya-darpana).	kramāditya-caritra, Jaina	Tirtha-yātrā(see Smṛititattva).	Vikr(amōrvaś).
Prāṇ(āgnihoṭra)Up(anishad).	Sahy(ādri)Kh(aṇḍa, from the	recension).	Tithyād(itya).	Vīrac(arita).
Prasaṅg(ābharaṇa).	Skanda P.).	Sīghās. ² (metrical recension of	Toḍar(ānanda).	V(ishṇu)P(urāṇa).
Prasannar(āghava).	Śakat(āyana).	the Ind. Off. E. I. H. 2897).	Up(ādi)k(alpa).	Vishṇ(u's)Institutes).
Prasṇ(a)Up(anishad).	Śaktān(anda-taramgīṇi).	Sīghās. ² (recension of E. I. H.	Up(ādi), Sch. (i.e. Ujjvaladatta).	Viśvan(ātha, astronomer).
Pratāp(arudriya).	Śaktir(atnākara).	2523).	Up(ādi-sūtra).	Vop(adeva).
Pratijñā(Sūtra).	Śak(unṭalā).	ŚiraUp(anishad).	Up(ādi)vṛ(itti).	Vriśabhān(ujā-nāṭikā, by Ma-
Prāt(isākhyā).	S(āma)V(eda).	Śis(upālā-vadha).	Up(anishad).	thurā-dāsa).
Pravar(a texts).	S(āma)V(eda)Ār(ānyaka).	Śivag(ita, ascribed to the	Upap(urāṇa).	Vyavahārat(attva).
Prāyaśc(itta-tattva).	Sāmav(īdhāna)Br(āhmaṇa).	Padma P.).	UtkalaKh(aṇḍa).	W(ilson).
Prayog(āmṛita).	Sāmbh(alagrāma)Māh(āt-	ŚivaP(urāṇa).	Uttamac(aritra-kathānaka,	Yājñ(āvalkya).
Prayogar(atna).	mya).	SkandaP(urāṇa).	prose version).	Yājñ., Sch. (i.e. Mitākshara).
Priy(adarśikā).	Sampūt(a-sārasamgraha).	Smṛitikk(aumudī).	Uttamac ² (aritra in about 700	Yogas(ikṣā)Up(anishad).
Pur(āṇas).	Samp(ita)Up(anishad-brāh-	Smṛitit(attva; the numbers	verses).	Yogas(ūtra).
P(urāṇa)Sarv(asya).	maṇa).	xxix & xxx mark the ad-	Uttarar(āma-caritra).	Yogat(attva)Up(anishad).
Purushōtt(āma-tattva).	Sāmkar(a-vijaya).	ditional texts Graha-yajña	Vāgbh(aśālamkāra).	Yogavās(isbṛtha-sāra).
Pushpas(ūtra).	Sāmkhyak(ārikā).	& Tirtha-yātrā).	VahniP(urāṇa).	

SYMBOLS.

- ≡ denotes 'equivalent to,' 'equal,' 'the same as,' 'explained by,' &c.
- () Between these parentheses stand all remarks upon meanings, and all descriptive and explanatory statements.
- [] Between these brackets stand all remarks within remarks, and comparisons with other languages.
- denotes that the leading word in a group of compounds is to be repeated. It is generally, but not always, equivalent to a hyphen. A shortened line occurs in cases like —sūda, followed by —sūda and —sūdana, which are for **Havya-sūda, havya-sūda, havya-sūdana.**
- ° denotes that the rest of a word is to be supplied, e. g. °ri-in° after *karindra* is for *kari-indra*.
- ✓ denotes a root.
- denotes that a vowel or syllable is long.
- ˘ denotes that a vowel or syllable is to be specially noted as short.
- ≈ denotes that a vowel or syllable is either long or short.
- +
- &c. is for et cetera.
- ^ denotes the blending of two short vowels (as of a + a into ā).
- ^ denotes the blending of a short with a long vowel (as of a + ā into â).
- ^ denotes the blending of a long with a short vowel (as of ā + a into ā).
- ^ denotes the blending of two long vowels (as of ā + ā into ā).

ABBREVIATIONS.

[In the progress of a work extending over many years it has been found almost impossible to preserve absolute uniformity in the use of abbreviations and symbols, but it is hoped that most of the inconsistencies are noticed in the following table.]

<p>Ā. = Ātmane-pada. abl. = ablative case. above = a reference to some preceding word (not necessarily in the same page). acc. = accusative case. accord, or acc. = according. add. = Additions. Ādi-p. = Ādi-parvan of the Mahā-bhārata. adj. = adjective (cf. mfn.). adv. = adverb. Æol. = Æolic. alg. = algebra. anat. = anatomy. Angl.Sax. = Anglo-Saxon. anom. = anomalous. Aor. or aor. = Aorist. Arab. = Arabic. arithm. = arithmetic. Arm. or Armor. = Armorican or the language of Brittany. Armen. = Armenian. astrol. = astrology. astron. = astronomy. B. = Bombay edition. Boh. or Bohem. = Bohemian. Br. = Brāhmaṇa. Bret. = Breton. C. = Calcutta edition. c. = case. Cat. = catalogue or catalogues. Caus. = Causal. cf. = confer, compare. ch. = chapter. cl. = class. Class. = Classical. col., cols. = column, columns. Comm. = commentator or commentary. comp. = compound.</p>	<p>compar. = comparative degree. concl. = conclusion. Cond. = Conditional. conj. = conjectural. cons. = consonant. dat. = dative case. defect. = defective. Desid. = Desiderative. dimin. = diminutive. dram. = dramatic language. du. = dual number. ed. = edition. e. g. = exempli gratiā, 'for example.' Eng. = English. Ep. or ep. = Epic. esp. = especially. etym. = etymology. f. = feminine. fig. = figuratively. fr. = from. Fut. or fut. = future. fut. p. p. = future passive participle. g. = gāṇa. Gāēl. = Gāēlic. gen. = genitive case. gend. = gender. geom. = geometry. Germ. = German. Gk. = Greek. Goth. = Gothic. Gr. = Grammar. Hib. = Hibernian or Irish. Hind. = Hindi. ib. = ibidem or 'in the same place or book or text' as the preceding. ibc. = in the beginning of a compound. Icel. = Icelandic.</p>	<p>id. = idem or 'the same meaning as that of a preceding word.' i. e. = id est. ifc. = in fine compositi or 'at the end of a compound.' impers. = impersonal or used impersonally. impf. = imperfect tense. Impv. = imperative. ind. = indeclinable. inf. = infinitive mood. Inscr. = Inscriptions. instr. = instrumental case. Intens. = Intensive. interpol. = interpolation. Introd. = Introduction. Ion. = Ionic. irr. = irregular. L. = lexicographers (i. e. a word or meaning which although given in native lexicons, has not yet been met with in any published text). Lat. = Latin. lat. = latitude. Lett. = Lettish. lit. = literally. Lith. = Lithuanian. loc. = locative case. log. = logic. long. = longitude. m. = masculine gender. math. = mathematics. m. c. = metri causā. medic. = medicine. metron. = metronymic. mfn. = masculine, feminine, and neuter or = adjective. Mod. = modern.</p>	<p>MS., MSS. = manuscript, manuscripts. myth. = mythology. N. = Name (also = title or epithet). n. = neuter gender. neg. = negative. Nom. = Nominal verb. nom. = nominative case. obs. = obsolete. onomat. = onomatopoeic (i. e. formed from imitation of sounds). opp. to = opposed to. opt. = optative. orig. = originally. Osset. = Ossetic. others = according to others. P. = Parasmai-pada. p. = page and participle (cf. p. p.). parox. = paroxystone. part. = participle. partic. = particular. Pass. = Passive voice. patr. = patronymic. perh. = perhaps. Pers. = Persian. pers. = person. pf. = perfect tense. phil. = philosophy. pl. = plural number. poet. = poetry or poetic. Pot. = Potential. p. p. = past participle. Pr. = proper. Prāk. or Prākr. = Prākṛit. Prec. = precative. prec. = preceding. prep. and prepos. = preposition.</p>	<p>pres. = present tense. priv. = privative. prob. = probably. pron. = pronoun. pronom. = pronominal. propar. = proparoxystone. Pruss. = Prussian. q. v. = quod vide. redupl. = reduplicated. Reflex. = Reflexive or used reflexively. rhet. = rhetoric. rt., rts. = root, roots. Russ. = Russian. RV. = Rīg-veda. Sax. = Saxon. sc. and scil. = scilicet. Sch. and Schol. = Scholiast or Commentator. Scot. = Scotch or Highland-Scotch. seq. = sequens. sev. = several. sing. = singular. Slav. = Slavonic or Slavonian. Subj. = subjunctive. subst. = substantive. suff. = suffix. superl. = superlative degree. surg. = surgery. s. v. = sub voce, i. e. the word in the Sanskrit order. Vārt. and Vārtt. = Vārttika. vb. = verb. Ved. = Vedic or Veda. v. l. = varia lectio. voc. = vocative case. vow. = vowel. wk. = work. w. r. = wrong reading. Zd. = Zend.</p>
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THE DICTIONARY ORDER OF THE NĀGARĪ LETTERS

WITH THEIR INDO-ROMANIC EQUIVALENTS AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION EXEMPLIFIED BY
ENGLISH WORDS.

VOWELS.		CONSONANTS.			
Initial. Medial. Equivalents and Pronunciation.		Equivalents and Pronunciation.			
अ	— a in mica, rural.	क	k in kill, seek.	द	d in dice (more like th in this).
आ	ā „ tar, father (tār, fāther).	ख	kh „ inkhorn.	ध	dh „ adhere (but more dental).
इ	i „ fill, lily.	ग	g „ gun, get, dog.	न	n „ not, nut, in.
ई	ī „ police (police).	घ	gh „ loghut.	प	p „ put, sip.
उ	u „ full, bush.	ङ	ṅ „ sing, king, sink (siṅk).	फ	ph „ uphill.
ऊ	ū „ rude (rūde).	च	c „ dolce (in music).	ब	b „ bear, rub.
ऋ	ṛi „ merrily (merrily).	छ	ch „ churchhill (churchill).	भ	bh „ abhor.
ॠ	ṛī „ marine (marine).	ज	j „ jet, jump.	म	m „ map, jam.
लृ	lṛi „ revelry (revelry).	झ*	jh „ hedgehog (hejhog).	य	y „ yet, loyal.
लृ	lṛī „ the above prolonged.	ञ	ñ „ singe (siñj).	र	r „ red, year.
ए	e „ prey, there.	ट	t „ true (true).	ल	l „ lull, lead.
ऐ	ai „ aisle.	ठ	ṭh „ anthill (anṭhill).	ळ	ḷ „ (sometimes for ड ḍ in Veda).
ओ	o „ go, stone.	ड	ḍ „ drum (ḍrum).	ळ्ह	ḷh „ (sometimes for द ḍh in Veda).
औ	au „ Haus (as in German).	ढ	ḍh „ redhaired (redhaired).	व	v „ ivy (but like w after cons.).
• n or ṁ { either true Anusvāra ṇ or the symbol of any nasal.		ण	ṇ „ none (ṇone).	श	ś „ sure (sure).
: ḥ symbol called Visarga.		त	t „ water (as in Ireland).	ष	ṣh „ shun, bush.
		थ	th „ nuthook (more dental).	स	s „ saint, sin, hiss.
				ह	h „ hear, hit.

* Sometimes printed in the form क्ह, see p. 174, col. 3.

The conjunct consonants are too numerous to be exhibited above, but the most common will be found at the end of ‘A Practical Sanskrit Grammar by Monier-Williams,’ published by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, fourth edition.

For the correct pronunciation of the aspirated consonants, क्ह, च्ह, ढ्ह, त्ह, प्ह, &c., see p. xxix, note 4 of the foregoing Introduction.

Observe that ṇ represents the true Anusvāra in the body of a word before the sibilants and ह, as in *anṣa*, *anṣa*, *anṣati*: ṁ as the symbol of any nasal will often be found at the end of a word, as in *dānaṁ ca*; but may also represent Anusvāra, when final *m* is followed by initial semivowels, sibilants and ह, and in words formed with preposition *sam*, like *sam-veśa*, *sam-jaya*, *sam-hata*: the word Sanskrit is now too Anglicized to be written Sanskrit. Visarga, as a substitute for final *s*, is a distinctly audible aspirate, so that the ह at the end of such a word as *devaḥ* must be clearly heard.

* Sometimes printed in the form ञ, see p. 174, col. 3.

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For the correct pronunciation of the aspirated consonants, *kh, ch, ṭh, ṭh, ph, &c.*, see p. xxix, note 4 of the foregoing Introduction.

Observe that ṇ represents the true Anusvāra in the body of a word before the sibilants and ḥ, as in *anṣa, anṣa, anṣali*: ṁ as the symbol of any nasal will often be found at the end of a word, as in *dānam ca*; but may also represent Anusvāra, when final *m* is followed by initial semivowels, sibilants and ḥ, and in words formed with preposition *sam*, like *saṁ-veśa, saṁ-śaya, saṁ-hata*: the word Sanskrit is now too Anglicized to be written Sanskrit. Visarga, as a substitute for final *s*, is a distinctly audible aspirate, so that the ḥ at the end of such a word as *devaḥ* must be clearly heard.

THE DICTIONARY ORDER OF THE INDO-ROMANIC LETTERS

WITHOUT THEIR NĀGARĪ EQUIVALENTS.

a, ā; i, ī; u, ū; ṛi, ṛī; lṛi, lṛī; e, ai; o, au;—n or m, ḥ;—k, kh; g, gh; ṅ;—c, ch; j, jh; ṁ; ṭ, ṭh; ḍ, ḍh; ṇ;—t, th; d, dh; ṣ;—p, ph; b, bh; m;—y, r, l, ḷ, ṣh, v;—ś, sh, s;—h.

अ A.

अ a.

अकर्तृत्व *akartṛi-tva*.

अ 1. a, the first letter of the alphabet; the first short vowel inherent in consonants. — *kāra*, m. the letter or sound a.

अ 2. a (pragrihya, q. v.), a vocative particle [a *Ananta*, O Vishnu], T.; interjection of pity, Ah!

अ 3. a (before a vowel *an*, exc. *a-riṇin*), a prefix corresponding to Gk. *ἀ*, *ἀν*, Lat. *in*, Goth. and Germ. *un*, Eng. *in* or *un*, and having a negative or privative or contrary sense (*an-eka* not one; *an-anta* endless; *a-sat* not good; *a-pāṣyat* not seeing); rarely prefixed to Inf. (*a-svap̄tum* not to sleep, TāṇḍyaBr.) and even to forms of the finite verb (*a-spr̄hiyanti* they do not desire, BhP.; Śiṣ.) and to pronouns (*a-saṅ* not he, Śiṣ.; *a-tad* not that, BhP.); occasionally denoting comparison (*a-brāh-maṇa* like a Brahman, T.); sometimes disparagement (*a-yajña* a miserable sacrifice); sometimes diminutiveness (cf. *ā-karṇa*, *an-udara*); rarely an expletive (cf. *a-kupya*, *a-pūpa*). According to Pāṇ. vi, 2, 161, the accent may be optionally either on the first or last syllable in certain compounds formed with *a* (as *ā-tikṣhṇa* or *ā-tikṣhṇ*, *ā-suci* or *ā-suct*, *ān-anna* or *ān-ann*); the same applies to stems ending in *tri* accented on the first syllable before *a* is prefixed; cf. also *ā-tūrta* and *ā-tūrta*, *ā-bhinna* and *ā-bhinnd*, &c.

अ 4. a, the base of some pronouns and pronom. forms, in *asya*, *atra*, &c.

अ 5. a, the augment prefixed to the root in the formation of the imperfect, aorist, and conditional tenses (in the Veda often wanting, as in Homer, the fact being that originally the augment was only prefixed in principal sentences where it was accented, whilst it was dropped in subordinate sentences where the root-vowel took the accent).

अ 6. a, as, m., N. of Vishnu, L. (especially as the first of the three sounds in the sacred syllable *om*).

अचरिण् *a-riṇin*, mfn. free from debt, L.

अंश *aṅś*, cl. 10. P. *aṅśayati*, to divide, distribute, L.; also occasionally *Ā. aṅśayate*, L.; also *aṅśāpāyati*, L.

अंश *aṅśa*, as, m. (probably fr. √1. *aś*, perf. *ān-āṅśa*, and not from the above √*aṅś* fictitiously formed to serve as rt.), a share, portion, part, party; partition, inheritance; a share of booty; earnest money; stake (in betting), RV. v, 86, 5; TāṇḍyaBr.; a lot (cf. 2. *prās*); the denominator of a fraction; a degree of lat. or long.; a day, L.; N. of an Āditya. — *karāṇa*, n. act of dividing. — *kalpanā*, f. or *-prakalpanā*, f. or *-pradāna*, n. allotment of a portion. — *bhāgin* or *-bhāj*, mfn. one who has a share, an heir, co-heir. — *bhū*, m. partner, associate, TS. — *bhūta*, mfn. forming part of. — *vat* (for *aṅśumat*?), m. a species of Soma plant, Suśr. — *savarāṇa*, n. reduction of fractions. — *svara*, m. key-note or chief note in music. — *hara* or *-hārin*, mfn. taking a share, a sharer. *Aṅśāṇsa*, m. part of a portion (of a deity), secondary incarnation. *Aṅśāṇsi*, ind. share by share. *Aṅśāvata-rāṇa*, n. descent of part of a deity; partial incarnation; title of sections 64-67 of the first book of the MBh. *Aṅśi*-√1. *kṛi*, to share.

1. *Aṅśaka*, mf (*ikā*) n. (ife.) forming part.

2. *Aṅśaka*, as, m. a share; degree of lat. or long.; a co-heir, L.; (am), n. a day, L.

Aṅśala. See *aṅśalā* next col.

Aṅśin, mfn. having a share, Yājñ.

Aṅśi-tā, f. the state of a sharer or co-heir, heirship.

अंशु *aṅśu*, us, m. a filament (especially of the Soma plant); a kind of Soma libation, ŚBr.; thread;

end of a thread, a minute particle; a point, end; array, sunbeam; cloth, L.; N. of a Rishi, RV. viii, 5, 26; of an ancient Vedic teacher, son of a Dhanamjaya, VBr.; of a prince. — *jāla*, n. a collection of rays, blaze of light. — *dhara*, m. 'bearer of rays,' the sun, L. — *dhāna*, n., N. of a village, R. — *dhārāya*, m. a lamp, MaitrUp. — *nadi*, f., N. of a river. — *paṭṭa*, n. a kind of cloth. — *pati* or *-bhartṛi*, m. 'lord of rays,' the sun, L. — *māt*, mfn. fibrous, rich in filaments; rich in Soma plants or Soma juice; radiant, luminous; pointed; (*āru*), m. the sun, the moon; N. of various persons, especially of a prince of the solar race, son of A-samañjas, grandson of Sagara; (*mdī*), f., N. of a river (Yamunā?), RV. viii, 96, 13-15; Hedysarum Gangeticum, Suśr. — *matphalā*, f. Musa Paradisiaca. — *mālā*, f. a garland of light, halo. — *mālin*, m. the sun. — *vāṇa*, m. 'having rays for arrows,' the sun. — *vimarda*, m. ray-obscurtion. — *haṣṭa*, m. 'having rays for hands,' the sun, L. *Aṅśūdaka*, n. water which has been exposed to the rays of the sun or the moon, Bhpr. *Aṅśv-ādi*, a gaṇa of Pāṇ. (vi, 2, 193).

Aṅśuka, am, n. cloth; fine or white cloth, muslin [see *cīnāṅśuka*], L.; garment, upper garment; tie (for binding a churning-stick).

Aṅśula, as, m. radiant, T.; N. of the sage Cāṇakya, L.

अंस *aṅś* (cf. √*aṅś*), L. See अंस.

Aṅsa, as, m. the shoulder, shoulder-blade; corner of a quadrangle; N. of a king; (*au*), m. du. the two shoulders or angles of an altar; a share (for *aṅśa*); [cf. Goth. *amsa*; Gk. *ἄμος*, *δοίλλα*; Lat. *humerus*, *ansa*.] — *kūṭa*, m. the shoulder; a bull's hump, the protuberance between an ox's shoulders. — *tra* (*āṅsa*-), n. armour to protect the shoulder, RV.; a bow, Nir. — *āṅsatra-kośa*, mfn. having a cask for its tunic (probably = a Soma filter, Gmn.), RV. x, 101, 7. — *daghnā*, mf (*ā*) n. up to the shoulder, ŚBr. — *dhṛī*, f. a cooking vessel, AV. — *pr̄iṣṭha*, n. back of the shoulder. — *phalakā*, n. shoulder-blade, ŚBr.; Suśr. — *bhāra* or *aṅse-bhāra*, m. a burden on the shoulder, (gaṇa *bhastrādi*, q. v.) — *bhārika*, mf (*i*) n. or *aṅse-bhārika*, mf (*i*) n. bearing a burden on the shoulder, ib. — *mūla*, n. the acromion, L.

Aṅśalā, mfn. lusty, strong, ŚBr. &c.

Aṅśya (3), mfn. belonging to the shoulder, RV. i, 191, 7.

अंह 1. *aṅh* (cf. √*aṅh*), cl. 1. *Ā. aṅhate*, to go, set out, commence, L.; to approach, L.; cl. 10. P. *aṅhayati*, to send, Bhāṭṭ.; to speak, Bhāṭṭ.; to shine, L.

Aṅhri, is, m. a foot, Hpar.; root of a tree, L.; [cf. *aṅghri*.] — *pa*, m. 'root-drinker,' a tree, L. — *skandha*, m. or *-śiras*, n. a part of the foot between the ankle and the heel, L.

(अंह) 2. *aṅh*, to press together, to strangle (conjecturable from Gk. *ἀχος*, *ἐγγύς*; Lat. *angustus*, *anxius*, &c.), L.

Aṅhatī, is, f. anxiety, distress, trouble, RV.; illness, L.; [cf. Lat. *ango*]; a gift (also *aṅhatī*, f.), L.

Aṅhas, n. anxiety, trouble, RV. &c.; sin, L.; [cf. *aghā*, *āgas*; Gk. *ἀχυνναι*, *ἀχος*, *ἄγος*.] — *pati* or *aṅhasas-pati* [VS.], m. lord of perplexity, i. e. an intercalary month; cf. *aṅhaspatya*. — *patyā*, n. power over calamity, TS.; Āpśr. *Aṅho-mūc*, mfn. delivering from distress, RV. x, 63, 9; VS.

Aṅhiti, is, f. a gift, donation, L. See *aṅhatī*.

Aṅhu, mfn. (only in compar. *aṅhiyas*) narrow, AitBr., see *parāṇhu*; (*i*), n. (only in Abl. *aṅhós*) anxiety, distress, RV.; [cf. Gk. *ἐγγύς*; Goth. *ag-gvus*; Lat. *angustus*, *anxius*, &c.] — *bhēdi*, f. having a narrow slit (pudendum muliebre), VS.

Aṅhurā, mfn. straitened, distressed, RV. x, 5, 6. *Aṅhūranā*, mf (*ā*) n. distressing, RV. vi, 47, 20; (*dm*), n. distress, RV. i, 105, 17; AV. *Aṅhoyū*, mfn. troublesome, RV. v, 15, 3.

अक *ak*, cl. 1. P. *akati*, to move tortuously (like a snake), L. Cf. √*ag* and √*añc*.

अक 1. *aka*, the suffix *aka* (*akac*).

अक 2. *ā-ka*, am, n. unhappiness, pain, trouble, TS.; sin, L.

अकच *a-kaca*, mfn. hairless, bald; cf. *ut-*, *ūrdhva-*, *vi-*; (*as*), m., N. of Ketu, the dragon's tail or descending node (having a headless trunk), L.

अकटुक *a-kaṭuka*, mfn. not acrid, not impetuous; unwearied, indefatigable.

A-kaṭu-phala, as, m. a kind of plant.

अकठोर *a-kaṭhōra*, mfn. not hard, weak.

अकडम *akaḍama*, am, n. a kind of Tāntrik diagram. — *cakra*, n. id.

अकरटक *a-kaṭṭaka*, mfn. thornless, free from troubles or difficulties or enemies.

अकरड *a-kaṇṭha*, mfn. having no neck; having no voice, hoarse.

अकथन *a-katthana*, mfn. unboastful.

अकथह *akathaha*, am, n. a kind of diagram.

अकथ्य *a-kathya*, mfn. unspeakable; unutterable, unmentionable.

अकनिष्ठ *ā-kanishṭha*, ās, m. pl. of whom none is the youngest (i. e. younger than the others), RV.; a class of Buddhist deities. — *ga*, m. a Buddha, L. — *pa*, m. a Buddhist king, T.

अकन्या *a-kanyā*, f. not a virgin, Mn.

अकपीवत् *akapīvat*, ān, m., N. of a Rishi.

अकम्पन *akampana*, as, m., N. of a prince; of a Rakshasa.

अकम्पित *a-kampita*, mfn. unshaken, firm; (*as*), m., N. of one of the 11 chief pupils (*gaṇa-dhara* or *gaṇādhipa*) of Mahāvira (the last Tirtha-kara).

A-kampya, mfn. not to be shaken.

अकर *a-kara*, mfn. handless, maimed; exempt from tax or duty, privileged; not acting; (*ā*), f. Emblic Myrobalan, Phyllanthus Emblica.

अकरण *a-karaṇa*, am, n. absence of action.

A-karaṇi, is, f. non-accomplishment, failure, disappointment (used in imprecations, e.g. *tasyāka-ranir evaṣtu* bad luck to him!), L.

A-karaṇīya, mfn. not to be done.

अकरुण *a-karuṇa*, mfn. merciless, relentless. — *tva*, n. harshness, cruelty.

अककेश *a-karkaśa*, mfn. not hard, tender.

अकर्ण *ā-karṇa*, mf (*ā*) n. having diminutive ears, TS.; ŚBr.; without ears, deaf; without helm or rudder; without Karṇa.

A-karṇāka, mfn. without ears, TS., &c.

A-karṇya, mfn. not fit for the ears, Pāṇ. Sch.

अकर्णधार *a-karṇadhāra*, mfn. without a helmet, destitute of a pilot.

अकर्तन *a-kartana*, as, m. a dwarf, L.

अकर्तृ *a-kartṛi*, tū, m. not an agent, N. applied to the *puruṣa* (in Sāṅkhya phil.); not active (in Gr.). — *tva*, n. state of non-agency.

अकर्मन् *a-karmān*, mfn. not working; not performing good works, wicked, RV. x, 22, 8; inefficient; (in Gr.) intransitive; (a), n. absence of work; observances; improper work, crime. **Akarma-bhoga**, m. enjoyment of freedom from action. **A-karmānvita**, mfn. unoccupied; disqualified. **A-karmaka**, mfn. (in Gr.) intransitive. **A-karmanya**, mfn. improper to be done; unfit for work; inefficient.

अकल *a-kala*, mfn. not in parts, entire; not skilled in the arts (*kalās*).

अकलङ्क *a-kalāṅka*, mfn. without stains or spots; N. of a Jaina.

अकल्क *a-kalka*, mfn. free from impurity; (ā), f. moonlight, L. — *tā*, f. honesty, Yājñ.

अकल्केन *a-kalkana* or *a-kalkala*, mfn. not deceitful, honourable, (T.) Bhag.

अकल्प *a-kalpā*, mf(ā)n. not subject to rules, uncontrolled; not admitting (any comparison *prati-mānam*), RV. i, 102, 6; unable to (loc. or Inf. or in comp.).

A-kalpita, mfn. not manufactured, not artificial, not pretended; natural, genuine.

अकल्मष *a-kalmasha*, mf(ā)n. spotless.

अकल्माप *a-kalmāsha*, as, m., N. of a son of the fourth Manu, Hariv.

अकल्प *a-kalya*, mf(ā)n. ill, sick; true (?), L.

A-kalyāṇa, mfn. not handsome, AV.; inauspicious; (am), n. adversity.

अकव *ā-kava*, mfn. (fr. *ī. ku*, q.v.), not contemptible, not stingy, RV.

A-kavāri, mf(ī)n. not selfish, not stingy, RV. iii, 47, 5, & vii, 96, 3 [Sāy. explains by *a-kava-ari*, 'not contemptible as an enemy, or to his enemies; not having weak enemies'].

अकवच *a-kavacā*, mfn. having no coat of mail, AV. xi, 10, 22.

अकवि *ā-kavi*, mfn. unwise, RV. vii, 4, 4.

अकस्मात् *a-kasmāt*, ind. without a why or a wherefore, accidentally, suddenly.

अकाण *ā-kāṇa*, mf(ā)n. not one-eyed, not monocular, TS. & ŚBr.

अकाण्ड *a-kāṇḍa*, mfn. without a trunk, T.; causeless, unexpected; (e), ind. causelessly, unexpectedly. — *pāta-jāta*, mfn. dying as soon as born. — *śūla*, n. sudden, acute pain.

अकातर *a-kātara*, mfn. not dejected.

अकाम *a-kāmā*, mf(ā)n. without desire or wish; unintentional, reluctant; (in Gr.) the Sandhi which causes the dropping of a final *r* before a succeeding *r*. — *karāṇa* (*ā-kāma*), mfn. not disappointing desires, RV. i, 53, 1. — *tas*, ind. unintentionally, unwillingly. — *tā*, f. freedom from desire, &c. — *hata* (*ā-kāma*), mfn. unaffected with desire, calm, ŚBr. xiv.

A-kāmin, mfn. = *a-kāmā*.

अकाय *a-kāyā*, mfn. bodiless, incorporeal, VS.

अकारण *a-kāraṇa*, mfn. causeless; (am), n. absence of a cause; (am, *ena*, *e*, *āt*), ind. causelessly. **A-kāraṇōtpanna**, mfn. produced spontaneously.

A-kārin, mfn. inactive, not performing, (*gaṇa gra-hādi*, q.v.)

अकार्षेयश्चक्रिक *a-kārṣeṣṭhakika*, mf(ī)n. not fit for ear-rings, not looking well with ear-rings, Pāp. Sch. See *kārṣa-veṣṭhaka*.

अकार्य *a-kārya*, mfn. not to be done, improper; (am), n. a criminal action. — *kārin*, mfn. an evil-doer; neglecting duty.

अकार्ष्य *a-kārshya*, am, n. absence of blackness.

अकाल *a-kāla*, as, m. a wrong or bad time; (mfn.), unseasonable; (e) or *-tas*, ind. unseasonably. — *kushmāṇḍa*, m. a pumpkin produced out of

season; a useless birth. — *kusuma*, n. a flower blossoming out of season. — *ja* or *-jāta* or *akālōt-panna*, mfn. born at a wrong time, unseasonable. — *jaladōdaya* or *-meghōdaya*, n. unseasonable rising of clouds or mist. — *velā*, f. wrong or unseasonable time. — *saha*, mfn. unable to bide one's time. — *hinam*, ind. without losing time, immediately. **A-kālikam**, ind. immediately, MBh. **A-kālya**, mfn. unseasonable.

अकासार *a-kāsāra*, as, m., N. of a teacher, BhP.

अकिञ्चन *a-kiñcana*, mfn. without anything, utterly destitute; disinterested; (am), n. that which is worth nothing. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. voluntary poverty (as practised by Jaina ascetics).

A-kiñcaniman, ā, m. utter destitution, (*gaṇa prithu-ādi*, q.v.)

अकितव *ā-kitava*, as, m. no gambler, VS.

अकित्व *a-kilvishā*, mfn. sinless, ŚBr.

अकीर्ति *a-kīrti*, is, f. ill-fame, disgrace.

— *kara*, mfn. causing disgrace, disparaging, insulting.

अकुण्ड *a-kunṭha*, mfn. not blunted, not worn out; vigorous, fixed; ever fresh, eternal. — *dhi-shnya*, n. an eternal abode, heaven.

A-kunṭhita, mfn. = *a-kunṭha*.

अकुतस् *a-kutas*, ind. (usually in comp.), not from any quarter or cause. **Akutaś-cala**, m. not movable from any cause; N. of Śiva. **A-kuto-bhaya** or *a-kutaścid-bhaya* or *a-kutraca-bhaya*, mfn. having no fear from any quarter, secure.

A-kutra or (Ved.) *a-kūtrā*, ind. nowhere, astray, RV. i, 120, 8.

अकुत्सित *a-kutsita*, mfn. unapproached.

अकुध्र्य *a-kudhryāṅc*, ān, *dhrīcī*, āk (*kudhri* for *kudha* for *kuha* = *kutra*), 'going nowhere' (āk, 4), ind. objectless, aimless, RV. x, 22, 12.

अकुप्य *a-kupya*, am, n. not base metal, gold or silver, Kīr.; any base metal (= *kupya*, see 3. a). **Akupyaka**, am, n. gold or silver, L.

अकुमार *ā-kumāra*, as, m. not a boy (said of Indra), RV. i, 155, 6.

अकुल *a-kula*, mfn. not of good family, low; (as), m., N. of Śiva, L.; (ā), f., N. of Pārvaṭi, L. — *tā*, f. lowness of family.

A-kulina, mfn. not of good family, Mn.

अकुशल *a-kuśala*, mf(ā)n. inauspicious, evil; not clever; (am), n. evil, an evil word, Mn.

अकुसीद *a-kuśīda* or *akuśīda*, mfn. taking no interest or usury, without gain.

अकुसुम *a-kusuma*, mfn. flowerless.

अकुह *a-kuha*, as, m. no deceiver, L.

A-kuhaka, as, m. id., Sutr.

अकूट *ā-kūṭa*, mf(ā)n. having no prominence on the forehead, TS.; not deceitful, unerring (said of arms), Yājñ.; not false (said of coins), Yājñ.

अकूपार *ā-kūpāra*, mfn. unbounded, RV. v, 39, 2 & x, 109, 1; (as), m. the sea, VS. &c.; tortoise, BhP. &c., the mythical tortoise that upholds the world; N. of a man, PBr.; N. of an Ādiya, L.; (ā), f., N. of an Āṅgīraś, PBr.

A-kūvāra = *a-kūpāra* above.

अकूर्च *a-kūrca*, as, m. 'the guileless one,' a Buddha, L.

अकृच्छ *a-kṛicchra*, as, am, m. n. absence of difficulty; freedom from trouble.

A-kṛicchra, mfn. free from difficulty or trouble.

अकृत *ā-kṛita*, mf(ā)n. undone, not committed; not made, uncreated; unprepared, incomplete; one who has done no works; (am), n. an act never before committed, AitBr.; (ā), f. a daughter who has not been made *putrikā*, or a sharer in the privileges of a son, Pāp. — *kāram*, ind. in a way not done before, Pāp. — *jñā*, mfn. not acknowledging benefits, ungrateful. — *jñā-tā*, f. ingratitude. — *buddhi*, mfn. having an unformed mind. — *buddhi-tva*, n. ignorance. — *vraṇa*, m., N. of a commentator on the Purāṇas, VP.; of a companion of Rāma Jāmadagnya, MBh.; of a teacher. **Akṛitāt-**

man, mfn. having an unformed mind; not yet identified with the supreme Spirit. **Akṛitārtha**, mfn. having one's object unaccomplished, unsuccessful. **Akṛitāstra**, mfn. unpractised in arms, MBh.

A-kṛitin, mfn. unfit for work, not clever. **Akṛiti-tva**, n. unfitness for work.

A-kṛitya, mfn. not to be done, criminal; (am), n. crime. — *kārin*, mfn. evil-doer, MBh.

अकृत् *a-kṛitta*, mfn. uncut, unimpaired. — *ruo*, mfn. possessing unimpaired splendour, RV. x, 84, 4.

अकृत्रिम *a-kṛitrima*, mf(ā)n. inartificial.

अकृत्स्न *ā-kṛitsna*, mf(ā)n. incomplete.

अकृप *a-kṛipa*, mfn. merciless, unkind.

अकृपाण *a-kṛipaṇa*, mfn. not miserly.

अकृश *ā-kṛiṣa*, mfn. not emaciated, TS.; unimpaired. — *lakshmi*, mfn. enjoying full prosperity. **A-kṛiśāśva**, mfn., N. of a king of Ayodhya, Hariv.

अकृषीवल *ā-kṛiṣivāla*, mf(ā)n. not agricultural, RV. x, 146, 6.

अकृष्ट *ā-kṛiṣṭa*, mfn. unploughed, untilled; not drawn; (am), n. unploughed land, ŚBr.; (ās), m. plur., N. of a kind of Rishis, MBh.; Hariv. — *pacya*, mfn. ripening in unploughed land, growing wild, AV.; VS.; TS.; (said of the earth) giving fruits without having been ploughed, VP.

अकृष्णकर्मन् *a-kṛiṣṇa-karman*, mfn. free from black deeds, guiltless, L.

अकेतन *a-keṭana*, mfn. houseless.

अकेतु *a-keṭu*, mfn. shapeless, unrecognisable, RV. i, 6, 3; ('unconscious,' Sāy.)

अकेश *a-keśa*, mf(ā), Pāp.; i, R.) n. hairless.

अकोट *a-koṭa*, as, m. 'without a bend,' the Areca or Betel-nut palm, L.

अकोप *a-kopa*, as, m., N. of a minister of king Daśaratha, R. &c.

अकोपन *a-kopana*, mfn. not irascible.

अकोविद *a-kovida*, mfn. unwise, ignorant.

अकौशल *a-kauśala*, am, n. unskilfulness, Pāp.; cf. *ākauśala*.

अक्का *akkā*, f. (Voc. *akka*, Pāp.) a mother (used contemptuously); N. of a woman; [supposed to be a term of foreign origin; cf. Lat. *Acca*.]

अक्र 1. *akta*, mfn. (✓*aj*), driven.

अक्र 2. *aktā*, mfn. (✓*añj*), smeared over; diffused; bedaubed, tinged, characterized. Often ifc. (cf. *raktākta*); (am), n. oil, ointment.

Aktā, f. night, RV. i, 62, 8.

Aktā, us, m. tinge, ray, light, RV.; dark tinge, darkness, night, RV.; (śs, *ubhis*), ind. at night, RV.

अक्रोपन *a-knopana*, mfn. not moistening, drying, Nir.

अक्र 1. *ā-kra*, mfn. (✓*kṛi*), inactive, RV. i, 120, 2.

अक्र 2. *akrā*, as, m. a banner, RV.; a wall, fence (*prākāra*), according to Durga on Nir. vi, 17.

अक्रतु *a-kṛatū*, mfn. destitute of energy or power ['of sacrifices,' Sāy.], RV. x, 83, 5; AV.; foolish, RV. vii, 6, 3; free from desire, Up.

अक्रम *a-krama*, mfn. not happening successively, happening at once, Yogas.; (as), m. want of order, confusion.

अक्रविहस्त *ā-kṛavi-hasta*, mfn. not having bloody hands ['not having niggardly hands, not close-fisted,' Sāy.], RV. v, 62, 6.

अक्रव्यद् *a-kṛavyād*, mfn. not consuming flesh (N. of an Agni), AV.; not carnivorous, Yājñ.

A-kṛavyāda, mfn. not carnivorous, Mn.

अक्रान्त *a-krānta*, mfn. unpassed, unsurpassed, unconquered; not doubled, RV. Prāt.; (ā), f. the Egg plant.

अक्रिय a-kriya, mfn. without works; inactive; abstaining from religious rites; impious; (ā), f. inactivity; neglect of duty.

अक्रोडन् a-kroḍat, mfn. not playing, RV. x, 79, 6.

अक्रूर a-krūra, mfn. not cruel, gentle; (as), m., N. of Kṛishṇa's paternal uncle, MBh.

अक्रोध a-krodha, as, m. suppression of anger; (mfu.), free from anger. — **मया**, mfn. free from anger, ŚBr. xiv.

अक्रोधाना, mfn. free from anger, Mn.; (as), m., N. of a prince, son of Ayutāyu, VP.

अक्लम a-klama, as, m. freed from fatigue.

अक्लिका aklīkā, f. the Indigo plant, L.

अक्लिन्नवर्त्मन् a-klinna-vartman, a, n., N. of a disease of the eyes, Suśr.

अक्लद्या, mfn. not to be wetted.

अक्लिष्ट a-klišṭa, mfn. untroubled; undisturbed; unwearied. — **कर्मान** or **-कृति**, mfn. unwearied in action. — **व्रता**, mfn. unwearied in keeping religious vows.

अक्लेशा, as, m. freedom from trouble, Mn.

अक्ष *akṣh* (perhaps a kind of old Desid. of √1. *āś*), cl. 1, 5. *akṣhati*, *akṣhnoti* (Pāṇ. III, 1, 75; fut. *akṣhishyati* or *akṣhyati*, L.; aor. *ākṣhit*, 3. du. *ākṣhishām* or *ākṣhām*, L.; perf. *ākṣha* [Pāṇ. vii, 4, 60, Comm.], but *ā* p. [with the Vedic weak stem *ākṣh*, cf. perf. *āś-uh* 3. pl. &c. fr. √1. *āś*] *ākṣhāṇā*, to reach, RV. x, 22, 11; to pass through, penetrate, pervade, embrace, L.; to accumulate (to form the cube?), L.: Caus. *akṣhayati*, *ākikṣhat*, to cause to pervade, L.: Desid. *ākikṣhishati* or *ākikṣhātī*, L.

1. **Ākṣha**, as, m. an axle, axis (in this sense also *am*, n., L.); a wheel, car, cart; the beam of a balance or string which holds the pivot of the beam; a snake, L.; terrestrial latitude (cf. *-karṇa*, *-bhā*, *-bhāga*); the collar-bone, ŚBr.; the temporal bone, Yājñ. N. of a measure (= 104 aṅgula); [cf. Lat. *axis*; Gk. *ἄξων*; Old Germ. *aksa*; Mod. Germ. *Achse*; Lith. *assis*.] — **karṇa**, m. the hypotenuse, especially of the triangle formed with the gnomon of a dial and its shadow; (in astron.) argument of the latitude. — **ja**, m. a diamond; a thunderbolt; N. of Vishṇu. — **drīk-karman**, n. operation or calculation for latitude. — **dvāra**, n. the cavity in the axle of a car, Śāy. on RV. v, 30, 1. — **dhur**, f. the pin at the end of an axle, pole attached to an axle. — **dhūrtīla**, m. a draft-ox, L. — **pīda**, m. Chrysopogon Acicularis, Suśr.; (ā), f., N. of a plant. — **bhā**, f. shadow of latitude. — **bhāga**, m. degree of latitude. — **bhāra**, m. a cart-load. — **saṅgām**, ind. so that the axle is caught or hooked by contact with some obstruction, MaitrS. **Akṣhāṅga**, m. a degree of latitude. **Akṣhāgra**, n. end of an axle, or of the pole of a car; an axle. **Akṣhāgra-kila** or **-kīlaka**, m. a linc-pin; the pin fastening the yoke to the pole. **Akṣhā-nāh** (the vowel lengthened as in *upā-nāh*, &c.), nfn. tied to the axle of a car, RV. x, 53, 7; (horse, Śāy.; trace attached to the horse's collar, Gmn.)

2. **Akṣhā**, as, m. (√1. *āś*, Uṇ.) a die for gambling; a cube; a seed of which rosaries are made (cf. *indrākṣha*, *rudrākṣha*); the Eleocarpus Ganitrus, producing that seed; a weight called *karsha*, equal to 16 māshas; Beleric Myrobalan (Terminalia Belerica), the seed of which is used as a die; a N. of the number 5; (*am*), n. social salt; blue vitriol (from its cube-like crystals), L. — **kāma** (*akṣhā*), mfn. fond of dice, AV. — **kitava**, m. a gambler, MBh. — **krūṣala**, mfn. skilled in dice. — **kṣhapaṇa**, m., N. of a gambler, Kathās. — **glaha**, m. gambling, playing at dice, MBh. — **ja**, m. a thunderbolt; N. of Vishṇu, L. — **tattva**, n. science of dice; *-vid*, mfn. skilled in it. — **dāya**, m. handing over the dice in gambling, Naish. [moving a piece on a board, BR.]. — **devana**, n. gambling, dice-playing. — **devin** or **-dyū**, m. a gambler, a dice-player. — **dyūta**, n. gambling; cf. *ākṣhadyūtika*. — **dyūṭādī**, a gaṇa of Pāṇ. (iv, 4, 19). — **drugḍha** (*akṣhā*), mfn. hated by (unlucky at) dice, or injuring with dice (a sharper), AV. — **dhara**, mfn. holding dice; (*as*), m. Trophus Aspera (see *śakhoṭa*). — **dhūrtā**, m. 'dice-roguer', gambler, L. — **naipūṇa** or **-naipūṇya**, n. skill in gambling. — **parājayā**, m. defeat in gambling, AV.

— **pari**, ind. with exception of a single die, Pāṇ. — **pāta**, m. throw or cast of dice. — **pātana**, n. act of casting dice. — **priya**, mfn. fond of dice, or (perhaps) favoured by dice. — **bhūmi**, f. gambling-place. — **mada**, m. passion for dice. — **mātra**, n. anything as big as dice; the twinkling of an eye, a moment (cf. 4. *akṣha*), L. — **mālā**, f. a string or rosary of beads, especially of Eleocarpus seeds; N. of Arundhati, wife of Vasishṭha (from her wearing a rosary), Mn. ix, 23; N. of the mother of Vatsa. — **mālin**, mfn. wearing a rosary of seeds; N. of Śiva, MBh. — **rājā**, m. 'king of dice', the die called Kali, VS. — **vat**, mfn. having dice; (*ti*), f. a game of dice, L. — **vāpa** = *akṣhāvāpā* below, Kāth. — **vāma**, m. an unfair gambler. — **vid**, mfn. skilful in gambling. — **vṛita**, mfn. anything that happens in gambling. — **saṇḍa**, mfn. fond of gambling. — **sūta**, n. dice-hymn, N. of RV. x, 34. — **sūtra**, n. a string or rosary of Eleocarpus seeds. — **stusha**, m. Beleric Myrobalan. — **hridaya**, n. innermost nature of dice, perfect skill in gambling. — **hridaya-jūa**, mfn. perfectly skilled in gambling. **Akṣhātīvāpa**, m. = *akṣhāvāpā* below, MBh. **Akṣhāvāpana**, n. a dice-board, ŚBr. **Akṣhāvāli**, f. a rosary. **Akṣhāvāpā**, m. [ŚBr.] (cf. *akṣha-vāpa* & *akṣhātīvāpa*), the keeper or superintendent of a gambling-table [Comm. = *dyūta-pati*, *dyūṭādhyakṣha*, *akṣha-goptri*].

3. **Akṣha**, am, n. an organ of sense; sensual perception, L.; (*as*), m. the soul, L.; knowledge, religious knowledge, L.; a lawsuit, L.; a person born blind, L.; N. of Garuda, L.; of a son of Ravana; of a son of Nara, &c. — **darśaka** or **-drīś**, m. a judge, i. e. one who sees lawsuits. — **paṭala**, n. court of law; depository of legal document, Rājāt. — **pāṭa**, m. an arena, a wrestling ground, place of contest, L. — **pāṭa**, m. or **-pāṭika**, m. a judge, i. e. arranger of a lawsuit, L. — **vāṭa**, L. = *-pāṭa*. — **vid**, mfn. versed in law, L.

4. **Akṣha**, *akṣha*-carana, &c. See col. 3. **Akṣhaka**, as, m. Dalbergia Oujeiensis; (*as*, *am*), m. n. the collar-bone, Suśr.; (*ī*), f., N. of a creeping plant.

अक्षर a-kṣhara, mfn. inopportune.

अक्षरवत् 1. a-kṣharavat, mfn. (√*kṣhan*), not injuring, ĀsvGr.

अक्षत a-kṣhata, mfn. not crushed; uninjured, unbroken, whole; (*as*), m. Śiva, L.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a eunuch, L.; (*ā*), f. a virgin, Yājñ. N. of a plant, Karkaṭasringi or Kaṅkaḍasringi; (*am*), n. and (*ās*), m. pl. unhusked barley-corns; N. of the descendants of Surabhi, Hariv. — **yoni**, f. a virgin, an unblemished maiden.

अक्षत्र a-kṣhatra, mfn. destitute of the Kshatriya caste, apart from the Kshatriya caste.

अक्षन् akṣhan. See *akṣhi*.

अक्षम a-kṣhama, mf(ā)n. unable to endure, impatient; incompetent (with Loc., Inf. or ifc.), envious; (*ā*), f. or *-ā*, f. impatience, envy; incompetence, inability (with Inf.)

अक्षय a-kṣhaya, mf(ā)n. exempt from decay, undecaying; (*as*), m., N. of the twentieth year in the cycle of Jupiter; N. of a mountain, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. the seventh day of a lunar month, if it fall on Sunday or Monday; the fourth, if it fall on Wednesday. — **gūṇa**, mfn. possessing imperishable qualities; (*as*), m. Śiva. — **tā**, f. or *-tva*, n. imperishableness. — **trītiyā**, f., N. of a festival (the third day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, which is the first day of the Satya-yuga, and secures permanency to actions then performed). — **nivī**, f. a permanent endowment, Buddhist Inscr. — **puruhūta**, m. Śiva. — **matī**, m., N. of a Buddhist. — **loka**, m. the undecaying world, heaven.

अक्षयिन, mfn. undecaying; (*inī*), f., N. of Śiva's wife (?), Rājāt.

अक्षय्या, mfn. undecaying; (*am*), n. or ind. 'may thy prosperity be undecaying' (a form of blessing addressed to a Vaiśya), MBh. — **navamī**, f. the ninth day of the bright half of Āśvina. **Akṣharyōdaka**, n. inexhaustible water, Yājñ. &c.

अक्षर a-kṣhara, mfn. imperishable; unalterable; (*as*), m. a sword, L.; Śiva, L.; Vishṇu, L.; (*ā*), f., see *akṣharā* below; (*am*), n. a syllable; the syllable *om*, Mn.; a letter [(*as*), m., RāmātUp.]; a vowel; a sound; a word; N. of Brahma; final beatitude; religious austerity, sacrifice, L.; water, RV. i,

34, 4 & i, 164, 42; Achyranthes Aspera. — **kara**, m. a kind of religious meditation, Kāraṇḍ. — **cañcu** or **-ouñcu** or **-cana** or **-cana**, m. 'clever in writing', a scribe, L. — **cyutaka**, n. 'supplying dropped (cyuta) syllables', a kind of game, Kāḍ. — **chandas**, n. metre regulated by the number and quality of syllables. — **janani**, f. 'letter producer', a reed or pen. — **jīvaka** or **-jivika** or **-jivin**, m. 'one who lives by writing', a scribe. — **tūlīkā**, f. a reed or pen. — **nyāsa**, m. array of syllables or letters; the alphabet. — **pañkti**, mfn. containing five syllables; (*akṣhara-pañkti*), f., N. of a metre of four lines, each containing one dactyl and one spondee, VS.; also called *pañkti* or *haya*. — **bhāj**, mfn. entitled to a share in the syllables (of a prayer), AitBr. — **mukha**, m. having the mouth full of syllables, a student, scholar, L. — **muṣhṭīkā**, f. the art of communicating syllables or ideas by the fingers (one of the 64 Kālās), Vātsyāy. — **vinyāsa** = *nyāsa*, Vikr. — **śās**, ind. syllable by syllable, MaitrS.; AitBr. — **sūnya**, mfn. inarticulate. — **saṁsthāna**, n. scripture, writing, L. — **saṁāmnāya**, m. alphabet, Pat.; BhP. **Akṣharākṣhara**, m. a kind of religious meditation (*saṁādhi*), Kāraṇḍ. **Akṣharāṅga**, n. part of a syllable (said of the anusvāra), RV. Prāt. **Akṣhara-sthā**, mfn. consisting of syllables, TāṇḍyaBr.

Akṣharaka, am, n. a vowel.

Akṣharā, f. (cf. *a-kṣhara*, n. above), word, speech, RV.

Akṣharya, mf(ā)n. corresponding to the number of syllables or letters, RV. Prāt.; (*akṣharyam revat*), n., N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

अक्षानि a-kṣhānti, is, f. impatience, jealousy, intolerance.

अक्षर a-kṣhara, mfn. free from alkali or factitious salt. — **lavaṇa**, n. not factitious (i. e. natural) salt; (mfn.) not composed of artificial salt, [Kullūka on] Mn. iii, 257; v, 73; xi, 109; or, according to Goldst. and NBD, better 'food' not containing acid substances nor salt; therefore also *akṣhārdalavaṇa* in the same sense, cf. *kṣhara-lavaṇa*. — **lavaṇāsīn**, mfn. eating *akṣhara-lavaṇa*.

A-kṣhara-madya-māṇasāda, mfn. not eating acid substances nor (drinking) spirituous liquors nor eating meat, VarYogay.

अक्षि akṣhi, n. (√1. *āś*, Uṇ.) [instr. *akṣhñā*, dat. *akṣhne*, &c., fr. *akṣhan*, substituted for *akṣhi* in the weakest cases. Vedic forms are: abl. gen. *akṣhñas*; loc. *akṣhān* (once *akṣhīni*!); du. nom. acc. *akṣhī*, RV. *akṣhīṇī*, *akṣhyau*, and *akṣhyāu*, AV.; ŚBr. & AitBr.; instr. *akṣhībhyaṁ*; gen. *akṣhyōs*, VS., *akṣhyōs* and *akṣhōs* (1), AV.; plur. nom. acc. *akṣhīni*, AV., *akṣhīni*, RV.; ifc. *akṣha* is substituted, see 4. *akṣha*], the eye; the number two; (*ī*), n. du. the sun and moon, RV. i, 72, 10; [cf. Gk. *ὄσσε*, *ὀφθαλμος*; Lat. *oculus*; A. S. *ægh*; Goth. *augo*; Germ. *Auge*; Russ. *oko*; Lith. *akis*.] — **kūṭa** or **-kūṭaka**, n. the prominent part of the forehead above the eye, Yājñ. &c. — **gata**, mfn. presented to the eye, visible, seen; hated, MBh. &c. — **gola**, m. the eyeball. — **jāha**, n. the root of the eye. — **tārā**, f. the pupil of the eye. — **nikāṇam**, ind. with half-closed eyes, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 54 Sch.; also *nikāṇam-akṣhi*, id. — **nimesha**, m. twinkling of an eye, a moment, Suśr. — **pakṣhman**, n. the eyelash. — **paṭala**, n. coat of the eye, L. — **pāt**, ind. as much as could fall into the eyes, a little, RV. vi, 16, 18 & x, 119, 6. — **pāka**, m. inflammation of the eyes, Suśr. — **bhū**, mfn. visible, perceptible, manifest, AV. xx, 136, 4; VS. — **bhesaja**, n. medicament for the eyes, collyrium, &c.; (*as*), m. a tree, Red Lodh. — **bhrava**, n. the eyes and eyebrows together. — **mat**, mfn. possessing eyes. — **loman**, n. the eyelash. — **vikūṭita**, n. a glance with the eyelids partially closed. — **saṁtārjana** (probably n.), N. of a mythic weapon, MBh. **Akṣhy-āmayā**, m. disease of the eye, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **Akṣhy-āmayin**, mfn. having a disease of the eye, PBr.

4. **Akṣha**, am, n. [only ifc. (f. *ī*) for *akṣhi*], the eye. — **carana** or **-pad** or **-pāda**, m. (probably) 'having his eyes fixed in abstraction on his feet', N. of the philosopher Gautama; cf. *akṣhapāda*.

Akshan, n. substituted for *akṣhi*, 'the eye', in the weakest cases, Gram. 122 [cf. Goth. *augan*]; an organ of sense, BhP. — 2. **vāt**, mfn. having eyes, RV.; (for 1. see col. 2.)

Akshika or **akshika**, *as*, m. the tree *Dalbergia Oujeinensis*, L.; see *akshika*.

अक्षिणी akshinī, f. one of the eight conditions or privileges attached to landed property, L.

अक्षित a-kshīt, mfn. imperishable, not lost, MaitrS.

A-kshita, mfn. undecayed, uninjured, undecaying; (*am*), n. water, L.; the number 100,000 millions, PBr. **Akshita-vān**, m. 'possessed of undecaying wealth,' N. of Indra, RV. viii, 49, 6. **Akshita-tōti**, m. 'granting permanent help,' N. of Indra, RV.

A-kshiti, *is*, f. imperishableness, AV. &c.; (mfn.), imperishable, RV.

अक्षिब akshiba, *as*, m., L.; see *akshiba*.

अक्षियत् a-kshiyat, mfn. not inhabiting, destitute of a dwelling, unsettled ('not decreasing in riches,' Say.), RV. iv, 17, 13.

अक्षीक akshika, *as*, m., L.; see *akshika*.

अक्षीक a-kshika, mfn. not perishing or failing, ŚBr.; not waning (the moon), ŚBr.; not diminishing in weight, Yājñ.; N. of a son of Viśvāmītra, MBh.

अक्षीब akshiba and **akshiba**, mfn. not intoxicated, sober, L.; (*as*), m. Guilandina or Hyperanthera Moringa, L.; (*am*), n. sea salt, L.

अक्षु ākshu, *us*, m. a kind of net, RV. i, 180, 5; AV. The NBD. suggests 'axle of a car,' making *ākshu* = *āksha*.

अक्षुष a-kshuṣa, mfn. unbroken, uncurtailed; not trite, new, Malatm.; permanent; unconquered; inexperienced, inexpert. — **त**, f. uncurtailed condition; inexperience.

अक्षुद्र a-kshudra, mfn. not small; not low or vulgar, MBh.

अक्षुध a-kshudh, f. satiety, VS.

A-kshndhyā, mfn. not liable to hunger, AV.

A-kshodhuka, mfn. not hungry, MaitrS.

अक्षेत्र a-kshetra, mfn. destitute of fields, uncultivated, ŚBr.; (*am*), n. a bad field, Mn. x, 71; a bad geometrical figure. — **ज्ञा** [Pāṇ. vii, 3, 30] or — **विद** [dksh], RV. v, 40, 5 & x, 32, 7, not finding out the way; destitute of spiritual knowledge.

A-kshetrin, mfn. having no fields, Mn. ix, 49 & 51.

A-kshatrajñya, *am*, n. spiritual ignorance, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 30; see *ākshā*.

अक्षोट akshoṭa, *as*, m. a walnut (*Pistacio nut?*), Ragh.; the tree *Pilu*; the tree *Aleurites Triloba*. Also spelt *akshoṭa* (Suśr.), *akshoṭaka*, *ākshoṭa*, *ākshoṭaka*, *ākhoṭa*.

अक्षोभ a-kshobha, mfn. unagitated, unmoved; (*as*), m. the post to which an elephant is tied, freedom from agitation, imperturbability.

A-kshobhya, mfn. immovable, imperturbable; (*as*), m., N. of a Buddha; of an author; an immense number, said by Buddhists to be 100 vivaras.

अक्षौहिणी akshauhiṇī, f. an army consisting of ten anikins, or 21,870 elephants, 21,870 chariots, 65,610 horse, and 109,350 foot. (Since an anikin consists of 27 vāhins, and 27 is the cube of 3, *akshauhiṇī* may be a compound of 2. *aksha* and *vāhini*; or it may possibly be connected with 1. *aksha*, axle, car.)

अक्षुष akshuṣa, *am*, n. = *a-khanda*, Up. Sch. — **यवान**, mfn. going across, RV. viii, 7, 35.

Akshapayā, instr. ind. transversely, ŚBr. (Sch. circuitously, like a wheel); wrongly, ŚBr. xiv; diagonally, Śulbas. — **क्रिता** (*akshapayā*), mfn. done wrongly, ŚBr. — **दोषा**, m. an intermediate region, ŚBr. — **द्रुह**, mfn. injuring wrongly or in a bad way, RV. i, 122, 9. — **राज्ज**, f. diagonal line, Śulbas. — **स्तोमि**, f. N. of an Ishtākā, TS.; ŚBr.

अक्षट्ट akhaṭṭa, m. *Buchanania Latifolia*.

अक्षट्टि akhaṭṭi, m. childish whim, L.

अखण्ड a-khaṇḍa, mfn. not fragmentary, entire, whole; (*am*), n. time, L.; (*a-khaṇḍa* dvā-

daśī), the twelfth day of the first half of the month Mārgaśrīsha.

A-khandana, *am*, n. not breaking, leaving entire, L.; non-refutation, admission, L.; (*as*), m. time, L.

A-khandita, mfn. unbroken, undivided, unimpaired; unrefuted. — **रत्न** (*ritu*), mfn. 'not breaking the season,' bearing seasonable fruits.

अखनत् a-khanat, mfn. not digging, RV. x, 101, 11.

अखर्व a-kharva, mfn. not shortened or mutilated, RV. vii, 32, 13; not small, important; also *a-kharva*, Hcat.; (*ā*), f., N. of a plant, L.

अखत a-khāta, mfn. unburied, AV.; (*as*, *am*), m.n. a natural pond or lake, a pool before a temple, L.

अखाद्य a-khādyā, mfn. uneatable.

अखिद्र a-khidra, mf(ā)n. not weak, TS. &c. — **यमान** (*akhidra*), mfn. unwearied in course, RV. i, 38, 11.

अखिल a-khila, mf(ā)n. without a gap, complete, whole; (*ena*), ind. completely. **Akhilātman**, m. the universal Spirit, Brahma. **Akhilī** — **√1. ख्रि**, *-krityā*, ind. p. not having annihilated or rendered powerless, ŚiS. ii, 34.

अखेटिक akheṭika or **ākheṭika**, *as*, m. a dog trained to the chase.

अखेदिन् a-khedīn, mfn. not wearisome, unwearied. **Akhedi-tva**, n. continuous flow (of speech), one of the *vāg-guṇas* of Mahāvira, Jain.

अखल akkhala, ind. an exclamation of joy, Say. on RV. vii, 103, 3. **Akhkhali-kṛityā**, Ved. ind. p. (*√1. kri*), uttering the exclamation *akkhala*, RV. vii, 103, 3.

अख्यात a-khyāta, mfn. not famous, unknown.

A-khyāti, *is*, f. infamy, bad repute, disgrace.

— **करा**, mfn. causing infamy, disgraceful.

अग ag, cl. 1. P. *agati*, to move tortuously, wind, L.: Caus. *agayati*, L.; cf. *√ang*.

1. **aga**, *as*, m. a snake [in this sense perhaps rather *a-ga*], L.; the sun, L.; a water-jar, L.

अग 2. a-ga, mfn. (*√gam*), unable to walk, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 77 Sch.; (*as*), m. a mountain; a tree; the number seven. — **जा**, mfn. produced on a mountain, or from a tree; (*ā*), f., N. of Pārvatī, daughter of Himālaya; (*am*), n. bitumen. **Agātma-jā**, f. = *aga-jā*, Kir. **Agāvaha**, m., N. of a son of Vasudeva, and of others, Hariv. **Agāukas**, m. 'mountain-dweller,' a lion; 'tree-dweller,' a bird; the Śarabha, q. v.

A-gaccha, mfn. not going, L.; (*as*), m. a tree, L.

अगणित a-ganita, mfn. uncounted; inconsiderable, VP. — **प्रतिगता**, mfn. returned without (or because of not) having been noticed, ŚiS. — **लज्जा**, mfn. disregarding shame.

अगत a-gata, mfn. not gone; (*am*), n. not yet frequented, the dominion of death, AV.

A-gati, mfn. not going, halting; without resource, helpless; (*is*), f. stoppage, R.; want of resort or resource; unsuccessfulness, Vikr.; not cohabiting with a woman.

A-gatika, mf(ā)n. without resort or resources, Kathās. — **gati**, f. the resort of one who has no resort, a last resource, Yājñ. i, 345.

A-gatika, mf(ā)n. not to be walked on (as an evil path), MBh.

अगद a-gaddā, mfn. free from disease, healthy, RV. &c.; free from affliction; (*as*), m. freedom from disease, Mn.; a medicine, drug, (especially) antidote, Mn. **Agadam-kāra**, m. a physician, Naish. **Agada-veda**, m. medical science, Car.

A-gadya, Nom. P. *agadyati*, to have good health, (*gaṇa kandyā-ādi*, q. v.); to heal, ib.

अगदिन् a-gadīn, mfn. untold.

अगन्ध a-gandhā, mfn. without smell.

अगम a-gama, mfn. not going, unable to go; (*as*), m. a mountain, L.; a tree [cf. 2. *a-ga*].

A-gamya, mfn. unfit to be walked in, or to be approached; not to be approached (sexually); in-

accessible; unattainable; unintelligible; unsuitable.

— **ग**, f. a woman who has illicit intercourse with a man, VarBr. — **रूपा**, mfn. of unsurpassed form.

A-gamyā, f. a woman with whom cohabitation is forbidden. — **gamana**, n. illicit intercourse with a woman. — **gamaniya**, mfn. relating to it, Mn. xi, 169. — **gāmin**, mfn. practising it, Gaut.

अगरी a-garī, f. a kind of grass (*Deotar*, *Andropogon Serratus*), L.; [cf. *garī*].

अगरु agaru, *us*, *u*, m. n. *Agallochum*, *Amyris Agallocha*; cf. *aguru*.

अगर्तमित a-garta-mit (cf. *garta-mit*), mfn. not buried in a hole, ŚBr.

A-garta-skandya, mfn. 'not having holes to be left over,' not offering hindrances, ŚāṅkhBr.

अगर्व a-garva, mfn. free from pride.

अगर्हित a-garhita, mfn. undespised, un-reproached, blameless.

अगव्यूत a-gavyūt, mfn. without good pasture for cattle, barren, RV. vi, 47, 20.

अगस्ति agāsti, *is*, m. (according to Up. iv, 179 fr. 2. *a-ga*, a mountain, and *asti*, thrower, *√2. as*), N. of a Rishi (author of several Vedic hymns; said to have been the son of both Mitra and Varuṇa by Urvaśi; to have been born in a water-jar; to have been of short stature; to have swallowed the ocean, and compelled the Vindhya mountains to prostrate themselves before him; to have conquered and civilized the South; to have written on medicine, &c.); the star Canopus (of which Agastya is the regent, said to be the 'cleanser of water,' because of turbid waters becoming clean at its rising, Ragh. xiii, 36); Agastī Grandiflora, Suśr. [also *-dra*, f., L.]; (*ayas*), m. pl. the descendants of Agastya; (*ī*), f. a female descendant of Agastya, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 149, Sch. **Agastīya**, mfn. relating to Agastī, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 149, Conun.

Agāstya (3, 4), *as*, m. = *agasti*; N. of Śiva, L. — **gītā**, *ās*, f. pl. Agastya's hymns, forming part of the *Ādi-vārāha-Purāṇa*. — **ōra**, m. the path of Canopus. — **mārga**, m. the path of Agastya (Canopus), i. e. the South. — **sambhitā**, f., N. of an old compendium of the Tantra literature. **Agastyō-daya**, m. the rising of Canopus; the seventh day of the second half of Bhādra.

अगा a-gā, *ās*, m. f. (Ved.) not going, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 67 Sch.

अगात a-gātrī, *tā*, m. a bad singer, TāṇḍyaBr.

अगाध a-gādha, mf(ā)n. not shallow, deep, unfathomable; (*as*), m. a hole, chasm, L.; N. of one of the five fires at the Svadhākṣa, Hariv. — **jala**, mfn. having deep water; (*am*), n. deep water. — **rudhira**, n. a vast quantity of blood, Daś.

A-gādhi-tva, *am*, n. depth, Comm. on ŚiS. i, 55.

अगार agāra (rarely *as*, m.), *am*, n. house, apartment [cf. *āgāra*]. — **dāhin**, m. 'house-burner,' an incendiary, Gaut.

Agārin, mfn. possessing a house; (*ī*), m. a householder, layman (cf. *an-agārin*), Jain.

अगिर agira, *as*, m. (*√ag*), the sun, L.; fire, L.; a Rākshasa, L.

अगिरीकस a-girāukas, mfn. (*girā*, instr. of *giri*, and *ōkas*), not to be kept back by hymns, N. of the Maruts, RV. i, 135, 9.

अगु a-gu, mfn. (fr. *go* with *a*), destitute of cows, poor, RV. viii, 2, 14; (*us*), m. 'destitute of rays,' N. of Rāhu the ascending node.

A-go, f. not a cow, PārGr. — **त** (*a-gō-*), f. want of cows, RV.; AV.

अगुण a-guṇa, mfn. destitute of qualities or attributes (said of the supreme Being, cf. *nirguṇa*); destitute of good qualities; (*as*), m. a fault, — **त**, f. or — **tva**, n. absence of qualities or of good qualities. — **vat**, mfn. destitute of qualities; without good qualities. — **vādin**, mfn. fault-finding, censorious. — **śīla**, mfn. of a worthless character.

अगुप्त a-gupta, mfn. unhidden, unconcealed; unprotected; not keeping a secret.

अगुरु a-guru, mfn. not heavy, light; (in prosody) short as a short vowel alone or before a

single consonant; (*us, u*), m.n. the fragrant Aloe wood and tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*.

अग्नौ a-gūḥa, mfn. unconcealed, manifest.

— **grandha**, n. Asa Foetida. — **bhāva**, mfn. having a transparent disposition.

अगृहीत-ā-grībhita, mfn. not seized or taken, unsubdued, RV. viii, 79, 1; TBr. — **śocis** (*āgrībhita*), mfn. 'having unsubdued splendour,' N. of Agni and the Maruts, RV. v, 54, 5 & 12; viii, 23, 1; ('having inconceivable splendour,' BR.)

अगृह a-grīha, mfn. houseless. — **tā**, f. houselessness, *TāndyaBr*.

अगोचर a-gocara, mfn. not within range, unattainable, inaccessible (cf. *drishya-agocara*), imperceptible by the senses; (*am*), n. anything that is beyond the cognizance of the senses; Brahman; the not being seen, absence; (*ena*), instr. ind. out of the sight of any one (gen.), behind one's back, Hit.

अगोपा ā-gopā, mfn. without a cowherd, not tended by one, RV.

अगोरुध ā-go-rudha, mfn. not driving away the cow, RV. viii, 24, 20; ('not repelling or disdaining praise,' Śāy.)

अगोस्य ā-gohya (4), mfn. not to be concealed or covered, bright, RV.

अगोकस्य agaukas. See 2. a-ga.

अग्धाद् agdhād, mfn. (fr. *a + gdhā*, p.p. fr. *√ghas + ad*), eating food which is not yet eaten, TS.; (Comm. = *dagdhād*.)

अग्नौ agnī (for *agni* in the following comp.)

— **marutau**, m. du. Agni and Marut, Pāp. vi, 3, 28, Sch. — **vishgu**, voc. m. du. Agni and Vishnu, AV.

अग्न्यायī, f. the wife of Agni, one of the *deva-patnyas*, RV. i, 22, 12 & v, 46, 8; the *Tretā-yuga*, L.

अग्नि agnī, is, m. (*√ag*, Uṇ.) fire; sacrificial fire (of three kinds, *Gārhapatya*, *Āhavanīya*, and *Dakṣhiṇa*); the number three, *Sūryas*; the god of fire; the fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid; bile, L.; gold, L.; N. of various plants, *Semecarpus Anacardium*, *Suśr.*, *Plumbago Zeylanica* and *Rosa*, *Citrus Acidia*; mystical substitute for the letter *r*; in the *Kātantra* grammar N. of noun-stems ending in *i* and *u* [cf. Lat. *ignis*]; Lith. *ugnis*; Slav. *ogni*. — **kāpa**, m. 'fire-particle,' a spark. — **karmān**, n. 'fire-act,' piling up the wood &c., ŚBr.; action of Agni, Nir.; cauterization, *Suśr.* — **kalpa** (*agnī*), mfn. having the nature of fire, ŚBr. — **kārikā** [L.], f. and **kārya** [Mn. &c.], n. kindling or feeding the sacrificial fire with clarified butter &c.; the prayers said while doing so, Kathās.; cauterization. — **kāshṭha**, n. *Agallochum*, L. — **kukkuṭa**, m. a lighted wisp of straw, firebrand, L. — **kunda**, n. a pan with live coals, R.; a hole or enclosed space for the consecrated fire, Kathās. — **kumāra**, m. a particular preparation of various drugs; N. of a class of *Bhavanavāsīn* deities, Jain. — **kṛita**, mfn. made by fire. — **ketu** (*agnī*), mfn. having fire as an emblem or characteristic mark (*Ushas*), TS.; (*us*), m., N. of a *Rakshas*, R. — **koṇa**, m. the south-east quarter, ruled over by Agni, L. — **kriḍā**, f. 'fire-sport,' fire-works, illuminations, &c. — **khadā**, f. an infernal pan or stove, *Kāraṇḍ*. — **garbha**, mfn. (*ān*), pregnant with fire, *BrāhUp.*; (*as*), m. a gem supposed to contain and give out solar heat (= *sūrya-kānta*), L.; N. of a frothy substance on the sea, engendered by the submarine fire, L.; N. of a man; (*ā*), f. the plant *Mahājyotishmatī*. — **griha**, n. house or place for keeping the sacred fire, MBh.; a room fitted with hot-baths, Car. — **grantha**, m., N. of a work. — **ghaṭa**, m., N. of a hell, *Kāraṇḍ*. — **caya** [Śulb.], m. or **cayana**, n. or **citi**, f. or **cityā** [ŚBr.], f. arranging or preparing the sacred or sacrificial fire-place; *agni-caya*, a heap or mass of fire, R. — **cit**, mfn. arranging the sacrificial fire, or one who has arranged it, ŚBr. &c.; *dn-* (neg.), ŚBr. — **cit-vat**, mfn. possessing householders that have prepared a sacred fire-place, Pāp. viii, 2, 10, Sch. — **jā**, mfn. 'fire-born,' produced by or in fire, AV.; *MaitrS.*; (*as*), m., N. of *Vishnu*, Hariv.; of a frothy substance on the sea (cf. *garbha*), L. — **jauma**, m. 'fire-born,' Skanda, god of war. — **jāra** or **jāla**, m., N. of a frothy substance on the sea (cf. *garbha* and *jā*), L. — **jihva**, mfn. 'having

Agni for tongue,' consuming the sacrifice through Agni, RV.; (*ā*), f. tongue or flame of fire, AV.; *MundUp.*; the plant *Methonica Superba* (*Lāngali*). — **jvalita-tejana**, mfn. having a point hardened in fire, Mn. vii, 90. — **jvāla**, m., N. of *Śiva*; (*ā*), f. flame of fire; a plant with red blossoms, used by dyers, *Grislea Tomentosa*; *Jalapippali*. — **tāp**, mfn. enjoying the warmth of fire, RV. v, 61, 4. — **tāpas**, mfn. hot as fire, glowing, RV. x, 68, 6. — **taptā**, mfn. fire-heated, glowing, RV. vii, 104, 5. — **tā** (*agnī*), f. the state of fire, ŚBr. — **tejas** (*agnī*), mfn. having the energy of fire or of Agni, AV.; (*ās*), m. one of the seven *Rishis* of the eleventh *Manvantara*, Hariv. — **traya**, n. or **tretā** [Mn.; MBh.], f. the three sacred fires, called respectively *Gārhapatya*, *Āhavanīya*, and *Dakṣhiṇa*. — **trā**, mfn., see *dn-agnitrā*. — **da**, m. 'fire-giver,' incendiary, Mn.; *Yājñ.*; stomachic. — 1. **-dagdhā** (*agnī*), mfn. burnt with fire, RV. x, 103, additional verses; ŚBr.; cauterized, *Suśr.*; (*am*), n. a cautery. — 2. **-dagdhā**, mfn. burnt on a funeral pile, RV. x, 15, 14; TBr.; (*ās*), m. pl. a class of *Pitris* who, when on earth, maintained a sacred fire, Mn. iii, 199. — **datṭa**, m., N. of a prince; of a Brahman, Kathās. — **damanī**, f. a narcotic plant, *Solanum Jacquinii*. — **dāyaka**, m. = *da*, q.v. — **dāha**, m. a particular disease; a fiery glow (in the sky), Hariv. — **dis**, f. Agni's quarter, the south-east. — **dīpana**, mfn. (*ān*), stomachic, *Suśr.* — **dīpta**, mfn. blazing, glowing; (*ā*), f. the plant *Mahājyotishmatī*. — **dīpti**, f. active state of digestion, *Suśr.* — **dūta** (*agnī*), mfn. having Agni for a messenger, brought by Agni, RV. x, 14, 13; AV. — **dūshita**, mfn. 'fire-marked,' branded. — **deva**, m. Agni; (*ā*), f. = *nakshatrā*, q.v., L. — **devata** (*agnī*), mfn. having Agni for deity, ŚBr. — **daivata**, n. = *nakshatrā*, q.v., VarBṛS. — **dh** (*agnī-dh*, *dh* for *idh*; cf. *agnīdh*), m. the priest who kindles the sacred fire, RV. ii, 1, 2; x, 41, 3; 91, 10. — **dhāna**, n. receptacle for the sacred fire, RV. x, 165, 3; AV. — **nakshatrā**, n. the third lunar mansion, the *Pleiades* (*Kṛittikā*), ŚBr. — **naayana**, n. the act of bringing out the sacrificial fire. — **niryāsa**, m. = *jāra*. — **nunna** (*agnī*), mfn. struck by fire or lightning, SV. — **netra** (*agnī*), mfn. having Agni for a guide, VS. — **pakva**, mfn. cooked on the fire, Mn. — **pada**, m. 'whose foot has stepped on the sacrificial fire-place,' N. of a horse, *Lāty.*; Vait. — **parikriyā**, f. care of the sacred fire, Mn. ii, 67. — **paricchada**, m. the whole apparatus of a fire-sacrifice, Mn. vi, 4. — **paridhāna**, n. enclosing the sacrificial fire with a kind of screen. — **parikshā**, f. ordeal by fire. — **parvata**, m. 'fire-mountain,' a volcano, R. — **pucchā**, n. tail or extreme point of a sacrificial fire (arranged in the shape of a bird), *ĀśvŚr.* — **purā**, f. the castle of Agni, ŚBr. — **purāṇa**, n., N. of a *Purāṇa*. — **purogaṇa**, mfn. having Agni for a leader. — **pranayana**, n. = *naayana*, q.v. — **pranayaniya**, mfn. referring to the *-pranayana*. — **pratiśṭhā**, f. consecration of fire, especially of the nuptial fire. — **prabhā**, f. a venomous insect, *Suśr.* — **pravāsa**, m. or **praveśana**, n. entering the fire; self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. — **prastara**, m. a fire-producing stone; flint; L. — **prāyascitta**, n. or **prāyascittī** [ŚBr.], f. an expiatory act during the preparation of the sacrificial fire. — **bāhu**, m. smoke [cf. *-vāha*], L.; N. of a son of the first Manu, Hariv.; of a son of *Priyavrata* and *Kāmyā*, VP. — **bija**, n. gold, L.; N. of the letter *r*, *RāmātUp.* — **bha**, n. 'shining like fire,' gold, L. — **bhu**, n. 'fire-produced,' water, L. — **bhū**, m. Skanda, L.; N. of a Vedic teacher, with the patron. *Kātyapa*, VBr.; (in arithm.) six. — **bhūti**, m., N. of one of the eleven chief pupils (*gaṇadhāras*) of the last Tīrthakara. — **bhrījas** (*agnī*), mfn. possessing fiery splendour, RV. v, 54, 11. — **maṇi**, m. the sun-stone (= *sūrya-kānta*). — **māt**, mfn. being near the fire, AV. (RV. has *-vāt*); having or maintaining a sacrificial fire, Mn. &c.; having a good digestion, *Suśr.* — **mantha**, mfn. producing fire by friction; (*as*), m. *Premna Spinosa*, *Suśr.* — **manthana**, n. production of fire by friction, *ĀśvŚr.* — **manthanīya**, mfn. relating to such friction, ib. — **māya**, mfn. (*ān*), fiery, ŚBr.; *ĀitBr.* — **māthara**, m., N. of an expounder of the *Rig-veda*, VP. — **māndya**, n. slowness of digestion, dyspepsia. — **mārutī**, m., N. of *Agastya*, L.; cf. *āgnimāruta*. — **mītra**, m., N. of a prince of the *Śuṅga* dynasty, son of *Pushyamitra*, VP. — **m-indhā** (*agnim-indhā*), m. the priest who kindles the fire, RV. i, 162, 5. — **mukha** (*agnī*), mfn. having Agni for the mouth, ŚBr.; (*as*), m. a

deity, a *Brāhmaṇa*, a tonic medicine, L.; *Semecarpus Anacardium*; *Plumbago Zeylanica*, L.; N. of a bug, *Pañcat.*; (*f*), f. *Semecarpus Anacardium*; *Gloriosa* (or *Methonica*) *Superba*. — **mūḍha** (*agnī*), mfn. made insane by Agni, RV. x, 103, additional verses; AV. — **yuta**, m., N. of the author of the hymn x, 116 in the *Rig-veda*. — **yojana**, n. the act of stirring the sacrificial fire (to make it blaze up). — **rakshana**, n. maintenance of the sacred domestic fire. — **raja** or **rajas**, m. a scarlet insect, L. — **rahasya**, n. 'mystery of Agni,' title of the tenth book of the *Satapatha-Brāhmaṇa*. — **rājan**, mfn., pl. 'having Agni as king,' N. of the *Vastu*, *ŚāṅkhŚr.* — **rāsi**, m. a heap or mass of fire, a burning pile. — **ruhā**, f. the plant *Mānsarohijī*. — **rūpa** (*agnī*), mfn. fire-shaped, RV. x, 84, 1; (*agni-rūpa*), n. a shape of fire, ŚBr. — **retasa**, mfn. sprung from Agni's seed, ŚBr. — **rohiṇī**, f. a hard inflammatory swelling in the arm-pit, *Suśr.* — **loka**, m. the world of Agni, *KaushUp.* — **vāt**, mfn. being near the fire, RV. vii, 104, 2 (= *-māt*, q.v.); 'joined to (another) fire,' N. of Agni, TS. — **varcas**, m., N. of a teacher of the *Purāṇas*, VP. — **varṇa**, mfn. (*ān*), having the colour of fire; hot, fiery (said of liquors), Mn. xi, 90 & 91; (*as*), m., N. of a prince, son of *Sudarāṇa*. — **vardhaka** or **vardhana**, mfn. promoting digestion, stomachic. — **vallabha**, m. the tree *Shorea Robusta*; its resinous juice. — **vāṇa**, m. a fiery arrow. — **vādin**, m. 'fire-asserter,' worshipper of fire. — **vārtta**, mfn. gaining a livelihood by fire [as a blacksmith &c.], VarBṛS. — **vāsas** (*agnī*), mfn. wearing a fiery or red garment, AV. — **vāha**, m. the vehicle of fire, i.e. smoke, L. — **vidhā**, f. manner or fashion of fire, ŚBr. — **vimocana**, n. the act of lowering the sacrificial fire (by spreading it out). — **visarpa**, m. spread of inflammation (in a tumour). — **viharana**, n. removing the sacrificial fire from the *Āgnidhra* to the *Sadas Maṇḍapa*. — **vīrya**, n. gold, L. — **vriḍdhi**, f. improvement of digestion. — **vetāla**, m., N. of a *Vetāla* (connected with the story of king *Vikramāditya*). — **velā**, f. the time at which the fire is kindled, afternoon, *ĀśvGr.* — **veśa**, m., N. of an ancient medical authority; also of other persons. — **veśman**, m. the fourteenth day of the *Karma-māsa*, *Sūryapr.* — **veśya**, m., N. of a teacher, MBh.; N. of the 22nd *muhūrta*, *Sūryapr.* — **sarāṇa** or **śāla** [AV.], n. or **śālā**, f. house or place for keeping the sacrificial fire. — **śārman**, m., N. of a man. — **śikha**, mfn. having a point like fire (an arrow), R.; (*as*), m. an arrow; a lamp; a safflower plant, L.; saffron, L.; N. of *Varanaci's* father, Kathās.; of a *Vetāla*, Kathās.; (*am*), n. saffron, L.; gold, L. — **śikha**, f. a flame, ŚBr. &c.; the plants *Gloriosa Superba* and *Menispermum Cordifolium*. — **śūśrūṣhā**, f. attention to the sacrificial fire, Mn. ii, 248. — **śekhara**, n. saffron. — **śeśha**, m. appendix to the chapter on Agni in the *Taittirīya-Saṃhitā*. — **śrī**, m (nom. pl. *śrīyas*) fn. having the brightness of Agni, RV. iii, 26, 5 ['approaching the fire (of lightning)'], Śāy. — **śroni**, f. leg of the sacrificial altar, *KātyŚr.* — **shītāt**, m. 'laudatory of Agni,' the first day of the *Agnishṭoma* sacrifice, one day of the *Sattra Pañcadāśarātra*, ŚBr. &c.; N. of a son of the sixth Manu, *Cākshusha* (by *Nadvalā*), VP.; Hariv. [v. l. *shubhā*]. — **shōmā**, m. 'praise of Agni,' N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrifice (forming one of the chief modifications [*samsthās*] of the *Jyotishṭoma* offered by one who is desirous of obtaining heaven; the performer is a Brahman who maintains the sacred fire, the offering is the *Soma*, the deities to whom the offering is made are *Indra* &c., the number of priests required is 16, the ceremonies continue for five days); a mantra or kalpa connected with the *Agnishṭoma*, L.; (*agnishṭoma*)-*yājñin*, mfn. one who has performed the A.; -*sād*, mfn. performing the A.; -*sadya*, n. the performance of A., ŚBr.; -*sāmd*, m. and -*sāmdn*, n. the passage of the *Sāma-veda* chanted at the A.; -*hotra*, n. title of a Vedic text. — **shīṭhā**, mfn. placed in, or over, or near the fire; (*as*), m. a pan, fire-pan, R. [cf. *shīṭhikā*]; a vehicle carrying the fire, *ĀpŚr.*; (in the *Āśvamedha* sacrifice) the eleventh *Yūpa* or sacrificial post which (of all the twenty-one) is nearest the fire, ŚBr.; (*d*), f. that corner of the sacrificial post which (of all the eight) is nearest the fire, ŚBr. — **shīṭhikā**, f. a fire-pan [cf. *shīṭhā*]. — **shvātā** [in Epic and later texts *-svātā*], *ās*, m. plur. 'tasted by the funeral fire,' Mn. and *Rām.*, RV. x, 15, 11; VS.; ŚBr.; in later texts N. of a class of *Manes* (who on earth neglected the sacrificial fire),

MBh. &c. — **samskāra**, m. the consecration of fire; performance of any rite in which the application of fire is essential, as the burning of a dead body, Mn.; Ragh. — **sakha**, m. 'friend of fire', the wind, L. — **samkāśa** (*agnī-*), mfn. resplendent like fire, SBr. — **saṃjā**, f. ? indigestion, Suśr. — **samcāya**, m. preparing the sacrificial fire-place; see *-cāyana*. — **sambhava**, mfn. produced from fire; (*as*), m. wild safflower, L.; = *-jāra*; 'the result of digestion', chyme or chyle, L. — **saras**, n., N. of a Tirtha, VārP. — **savā**, m. consecration of the fire, TS.; SBr. — **sahāya**, m. 'friend of fire', the wind; a wild pigeon; L. — **sākshika**, mfn. taking Agni or the domestic or nuptial fire for a witness, R. &c. — **sā-kshika-maryāda**, mfn. one who taking Agni for a witness gives a solemn promise of conjugal fidelity. — **sāda**, m. weakness of digestion, Suśr. — **sāra**, n. a medicine for the eyes, a collyrium, L. — **sā-varṇi**, m., N. of a Manu, L. — **siṃha**, m., N. of the father of the seventh black Vāsudeva, Jain. — **sūtra**, n. thread of fire; a girdle of sacrificial grass put upon a young Brāhman at his investiture; L. — **stambha**, m. or **stambhana**, n. the (magical) quenching of fire. — **stoka**, m. a particle of fire, spark. — **svātta**, see *-shvātā*. — **havana**, n. a sacrificial libation, Gaut. — **hūt** [VS.] or **-huta**, mfn. sacrificed by fire. — **hotrī** (*agnī-*), m. having Agni for a priest, RV. x, 66, 8. — **1. -hotra** (*agnī-*), mfn. sacrificing to Agni, AV. vi, 97, 1; (*ī*), f. the cow destined for the Agnihotra, SBr.; AitBr. (*agnī-hotrī*)-**vaśā**, m. her calf, SBr. — **2. -hotra**, n. AV. &c. oblation to Agni (chiefly of milk, oil, and sour gruel; there are two kinds of Agnihotra, one is *nitya*, i.e. of constant obligation, the other *kāmya*, i.e. optional); the sacred fire, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; (*agnī-hotra*)-**devatā**, f. the deity of the Agnihotra; **-tad**, n. the state of the A., MaitrS.; **-sthālī**, f. a pot used at the A., SBr.; **-āhvani**, f. a spoon used at the A., SBr.; **ĀsvGr.**; **-hūt**, offering the A., AV.; **-homa**, m. a libation at the A., KātyŚr.; **agnīhotrāyaṇin**, mfn. one who offers only the A., KātyŚr.; **agnīhotrāvṛtī**, f. (see *āvṛtī*) the mere A. without recitation of Vedic formulas, KātyŚr.; **agnīhotrāhūtī** [SBr., cf. *āhūtī*] and **agnīhotrēśhī** [KātyŚr., cf. *īśhī*], f. a libation or offering at the A.; **agnīhotrōcchishṭā** [SBr.] and **agnīhotrōccheshanā** [TS.], n. the remains of the A. — **hotrin**, mfn. practising the Agnihotra, maintaining the sacrificial fire, SBr. &c. — **homa**, m. oblation put into the fire, KātyŚr. — **hvarā**, mfn. ? making a mistake in the fire-ceremonial, MaitrS. **Agnidh**, m. the priest who kindles the fire, VS.; SBr.; AitBr. [cf. *agnidhī*]. **Agnidhira**, m. (= *agni-bāhu*), N. of two men. **Agnindra**, m. du. Agni and Indra, VS. **Agnindhana**, n. kindling or feeding the fire, Mn. &c. **Agnī-parjanya**, Voc. m. du. Agni and Parjanya, RV. vi, 52, 16. **Agnī-varuṇau**, m. du. Agni and Varuṇa, SBr. **Agnī-shomā** or **mau**, m. du. Agni and Soma, RV.; AV.; VS.; (*agnīshoma*)-**prajāyana**, n. bringing out the fire and the Soma, a ceremony in the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice. **Agnīshomīya**, mfn. related or sacred to Agni and Soma, AV. &c.; (*agnīshomīya*)-**nirvāṇa**, m. making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma, a ceremony in the Darśapūrnamāsa sacrifice; **-paśu**, m. a victim, generally a sheep or goat, sacred to Agni and Soma; **-paśu-anushṭhāna**, n. the rite connected with that victim at the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice; **-puroḍāsa**, m. cake sacred to Agni and Soma (baked in eleven bowls); **-yāga**, m. one of the three sacrifices of the Pūrnamāsa; **agnīshomīyākūḍāsa-kapālā**, m. cake sacred to Agni and Soma, see above. **Agnī-agārā** [SBr. &c.] or **-āgāra**, m. house or place for keeping the sacred fire. **Agnī-abhāva**, m. absence or want of the sacred fire; loss of appetite. **Agnī-arcis**, f. or n. flame, SBr. **Agnī-āgāra**, see *agnī-agārā*. **Agnī-ātmaka**, mf(ikā) n. having Agni's nature. **Agnī-ādhāna** [KaushBr.] or **-ādhyā** [AV.; Mn. &c.], n. placing the fire on the sacrificial fire-place; the ceremony of preparing the three sacred fires *Āhavanīya* &c.; (*agnīādhyā*)-**devatā**, f. the deity of the Agnyādheya ceremony, PārGr.; **-rūpā**, n. form or shape of the A., SBr.; **-śarkarā**, ās, f. plur. (figuratively) bad performance of the A., SBr.; **-havis**, n. an oblation at the A., SBr. **Agnī-śāya**, m. = *agnī-agārā*. **Agnī-śhita**, m. one who has performed the Agnyādheya, R. &c. **Agnī-utpāta**, m. a fiery portent, Car.; a conflagration, PārGr. **Agnī-utsādin**, mfn. one who lets the sacred fire go out. **Agnī-uddharaṇa**,

n. taking the sacred fire from its usual place (previous to a sacrifice). **Agnī-upasthāna**, n. worship of Agni at the conclusion of the Agnihotra &c., SBr. **Agnī-edhā**, m. one who kindles the fire, VS.

Agnika, as, m. a plant, probably Semecarpus Anacardium; a kind of serpent, Suśr.; an insect of scarlet colour, Coccinella; (*ant*), n. the Acayou-nut, Suśr.

Agnisāt, ind. to the state of fire (used in comp. with $\sqrt{1}$. *kṛi* and $\sqrt{bhū}$, e.g. *agnisāt kṛi*, to reduce to fire, to consume by fire), cf. *bhasmasāt*.

अगमन् *agman*, a, n. conflict, battle, L.; (connected with *ajman*, q. v.)

अग्र *agra*, mfn. (fr. \sqrt{ang} , Up.), foremost, anterior, first, prominent, projecting, chief, best, L.; supernumerary, L.; (*ā*), f. [scil. *rekha*] measure of amplitude (i.e. the distance from the extremity of the gnomon-shadow to the line of the equinoctial shadow), Sūryas.; (*am*), n. foremost point or part; tip; front; uppermost part, top, summit, surface; point; and hence, figuratively, sharpness; the nearest end, the beginning; the climax or best part; goal, aim; multitude, L.; a weight, equal to a pala, L.; a measure of food given as alms, L.; (in astron.) the sun's amplitude; (*am*), ind. in front, before, ahead of; (*āgrēna*), ind. in front, before (without or with acc.), SBr.; (*āgre*), ind. in front, ahead of, in the beginning, first; further on, subsequently, below (in a book); from—up to (*ā*), SBr.; before (in time), AitUp. &c. [cf. Gk. *ἀκρον*]. — **kara**, m. the fore part of the hand, finger; first ray; Śiś. — **kāya**, m. the fore part of the body. — **ga**, m. a leader. — **gānya**, mfn. to be counted or regarded as the foremost, principal. — **gāmīn**, mfn. preceding, taking the lead. — **grāṣikā**, f. the claim or right to the first morsel, Pāp. iii, 3, 111, Kāś. — **ja** (cf. *-jā*), mfn. born first or earlier; (*as*), m. the first-born, an elder brother, Mn. &c.; a Brahman, VarBrS. &c.; (*ā*), f. an elder sister. — **jaughā**, f. the fore part of the leg, the shin-bone, L. — **janman**, m. the first-born, an elder brother; a Brahman, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; a member of one of the three highest castes, L.; Brahman. — **jā**, mfn. first-born, RV. ix, 5, 9. — **jātaka** or **-jāti**, m. a Brahman, L. — **jihvā**, n. tip of the tongue, VS. — **jyā**, f. sine of the amplitude, Sūryas. — **pī**, mfn. taking the lead, foremost; N. of an Agni, MBh. — **pīti** (*āgra-*), f. the first offering, RV. ii, 11, 14. — **tās**, ind.; see col. 3. — **tīrtha**, m., N. of a prince, MBh. — **dātṛi**, mfn. offering the best bits (to the gods), MBh. — **dānin**, m. a degraded Brāhman who receives presents from Śūdras, or takes things previously offered to the dead, BrahmapV. — **didhishū**, m. = *agre-didhishu*, TBr. — **nakha**, m. tip of a nail, R.; cf. *nakhāgra*. — **nāsikā**, f. tip of the nose, R.; cf. *nāsikāgra*. — **nirūpana**, n. determining beforehand, prophecy. — **parṇi**, f. cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens. — **pā**, mfn. drinking first, MBh. — **pāni**, m. fore part of the hand; the right hand, L. — **pāda**, m. fore part of the foot, Śiś. — **pūjā**, f. highest act of reverence, R. — **peya**, n. precedence in drinking, AitBr. — **pradāyin**, mfn. offering first, MBh. — **prāśirṇā**, mfn. broken at the top, SBr. — **bija**, mfn. (said of plants) propagated by cuttings; (*as*), m. a viviparous plant. — **bhāga** (or *agrāṇṣa*), m. fore part; (in astron.) degree of amplitude; L. — **bhuḥ**, mfn. having the precedence in eating, Tār.; N. of the sun, MBh. — **bhū**, mfn. being at the top, at the head of. — **bhūmī**, f. a goal, L.; the top-floor (of a house), Megh. — **mahishī**, f. the principal queen, R.; Jain. — **māṇasa**, n. the heart, L.; morbid protuberance of the liver. — **yāna**, n. stepping in front to defy the enemy. — **yāyin**, mfn. going before, taking the lead; (*ī*), m. a leader, Śāk. — **yāvan**, mfn. going before, RV. x, 70, 2. — **yodhin**, m. the foremost man or leader in a fight; a champion. — **lohitā**, f. a kind of vegetable, similar to the spinach. — **vaktra**, n., N. of a surgical instrument, Suśr. — **vat** (*āgra-*), mfn. being at the top, TS. — **sās**, ind. from the beginning, AV. — **sandhāni**, f. the register of human actions (kept by Yama), L. — **sandhyā**, f. early dawn. — **sara**, mf(ī) n. going in front, taking the lead. — **sānu**, m. the front part of a table-land, L. — **sārā**, f. a short method of counting immense numbers. — **sūci**, f. point of a needle, Naish. — **senā**, m., N. of Janamejaya's son. — **hastā**, m. = *-pāni*; the tip of an elephant's trunk, Vikr.; finger, R. — **hāyana**, m. 'commencement of the year', N. of a Hindū month (*Mārga-śīrṣha*, beginning about the 12th of November).

— **hāra**, m. royal donation of land to Brāhmanas; land or village thus given, MBh. **Aggrāṇṣa** = *agra-bhāga*. **Aggrāṇṣu**, m. the end of a ray of light, the focal point. **Aggrākshaṇ**, n. a side-look, R. **Aggrāṅgulī**, m. the finger-tip. **Aggrādvān**, mfn. having precedence in eating, RV. vi, 69, 6. **Aggrāṇika**, n. the front of an army, vanguard, Mn. &c. **Aggrāyaṇīya**, n. title of the second of the fourteen oldest (but lost) Jaina books, called Pūrvas. **Aggrāṇana**, mfn. eating before another (abl.), MārKp. **Aggrāsana**, n. seat of honour. **Agre-gā**, &c.; see *āgre* below. **Aggrētvan**, mf(āri) n. going in front, AV. **Aggrōpaharāṇīya**, mfn. that which has to be first or principally supplied, Suśr.

Aggratās, ind. in front, before; in the beginning, first, RV. x, 90, 7; VS.; (with gen.) before, in presence of. **Aggratah**— $\sqrt{1}$. *kṛi*, to place in front or at the head, to consider most important. **Aggratah-sara**, mf(ī) n. going in front, taking the lead.

Agrimā, mfn. being in front, preceding, prior, furthest advanced; occurring further on or below (in a book, cf. *āgre*); the foremost, RV. v, 44, 9; eldest, principal, L.; (*ā*), f. the fruit *Annona Reticulata*.

Agriyā, mfn. foremost, principal, RV.; oldest, first-born, RV. i, 13, 10; (*as*), m. elder brother, L.; (*am*), n. the first-fruits, the best part, RV. iv, 37, 4 and probably ix, 71, 4. — **vat**, mfn.; f. *vañ* (scil. *ṛic*), N. of the hymn R̥g-veda ix, 62, 25, quoted in Lāṭy.

Agriya, mfn. best, L.; (*as*), m. elder brother, L. **Agre**, ind. (loc.), see *āgra*. — **gā** [RV. ix, 86, 45] or **-gā** [TBr. &c.], mfn. going in front or before. — **gū**, mfn. (said of the waters) moving forwards, VS.; SBr. — **pī**, m. a leader, VS. — **tana**, mfn. occurring further on, subsequently (in a book). — **da-dhūs** [MaitrS.] or **-dadhishu** [KapS.] or **-didhishu** [MBh.; Gaut.], m. a man who at his first marriage takes a wife that was married before; (*agre-didhishu* or *-didhishū*), f. a married woman whose elder sister is still unmarried. — **pā** [RV. iv, 34, 7 & 10] or **-pā** [VS.; SBr.], mfn. having the precedence in drinking. — **bhrū** ($\sqrt{bhrām}$), m. wandering in front, Pāp. vi, 4, 40, Comm. — **vaṇa**, n. the border of a forest, (*gana* *rājadantādi*, q. v.) — **vadhā**, m. hitting or killing whatever is in front, VS. — **sara**, mf(ī) n. going in front, preceding; best, L. — **sarika**, m. a leader, L.

Agryā, mf(ā) n. foremost, topmost, principal, best; proficient, well versed in (with loc.); intent, closely attentive; (*as*), m. an elder or eldest brother, L.; (*ā*), f. = *tri-phalā*, q. v.; (*am*), n. a roof, L. — **ta-pas**, m., N. of a Muni, Kathās.

अग्रभण *a-grabhaṇā*, mfn. (\sqrt{grabh} = \sqrt{grah}), having nothing which can be grasped, RV. i, 116, 5.

A-graha, mfn. = *mukhya* (Comm.), MBh. iii, 14189; BR. propose to read *agra-ha*, destroying the best part; (*as*), m. non-acceptance; a houseless man, i.e. a Vānaprastha, a Brāhman of the third class, L.

A-grāhin, mfn. not taking; not holding (said of a leech and of tools), Suśr.

A-grāhya, mfn. not to be conceived or perceived or obtained or admitted or trusted; to be rejected.

A-grāhyaka, mfn. not to be perceived, impalpable, MBh.

अग्राम्य *a-grāmya*, mfn. not rustic, town-made; not tame, wild.

अग्रि *agrī*, m. a word invented for the explanation of *agnī*, SBr.

अग्रु *agru*, us, m. unmarried, RV. v, 44, 7 & vii, 96, 4; AV.; (*ā*), f. a virgin, RV.; AV.; nom. pl. *agruvas*, poetical N. of the ten fingers, RV.; and also of the seven rivers, RV. i, 191, 14 & iv, 19, 7; cf. Zend *agru*.

अघ *agh*, cl. 10. P. *aghayati*, to go wrong, sin, L.

Aghā, mfn. bad, dangerous, RV.; sinful, impure, Bhp.; (*as*), m., N. of an Asura, Bhp.; (*am*), n. evil, mishap, RV.; AV.; sin, impurity, Mn. &c.; pain, suffering, L.; (*ās*), f. pl. the constellation usually called Maghā, RV. x, 85, 13. — **krī**, mfn. doing evil or harm, an evil-doer, AV. — **ghna** or **-nāsaka**, mfn. sin-destroying, expiatory; (*as*), m. 'an expiator', N. of Vishnu. — **deva**, m., N. of a man, Rājat. — **marṣaṇa**, mfn. 'sin-effacing', N. of a particular Vedic hymn [RV. x, 190] still used by Brāhmanas as a daily prayer, Mn.; Yājñ.; Gaut.;

(as), m., N. of the author of that prayer, son of Madhucchandas; (plur.) his descendants, Hariv.; Āśvśr. — **mārā**, mfn. fearfully destructive, AV. — **rūd**, mfn. 'howling fearfully,' N. of certain female demons, AV. — **vat**, mfn. sinful; [voc. *aghavan* or *aghos*, q.v.] — **viśha** (*aghā*), mf(ā)n. fearfully venomous, AV. — **śaṅsa** (*aghā*), mfn. wishing evil, wicked, RV.; TBr. — **śaṅsa-nān**, m. slaying the wicked, RV. — **śaṅsin**, mfn. confessing sin, R.; Daś. — **ha-rapa**, n. removal of guilt, L. — **hārā**, m. an outrageous robber, SV.; AV. **Aghāśva**, mfn. having a bad or vicious horse, RV. i, 116, 6; (ās) [according to NBD. fr. *agha* + √*śvas*], m., N. of a snake, AV. **Aghāsura**, m. Agha, Kapsa's general, BhP. **Aghāhan**, n. inauspicious day, Śāṅkhśr. **Aghān-ga-marshaṇa**, mfn. destroying a whole mass of sins.

Aghalā, mf(ā)n. fearful, AV.; ŚBr.; Śāṅkhśr. **Aghāya**, Nom. P. *aghāyāti* (part. °yāt), to intend to injure, to threaten, RV.; AV. **Aghāyū**, mfn. intending to injure, malicious, RV. &c.

अघटमान *a-ghaṭamāna*, mfn. incongruous, incoherent.

अघन *a-ghana*, mfn. not dense or solid.

अघर्म *a-gharma*, mfn. not hot, cool. — **dhā-man**, m. 'having cool splendour,' the moon.

अघात *a-ghāta*, m. no injury, no damage, TBr.

अ-ghātīn, mfn. not fatal, not injurious, harmless.

अ-ghātuka, mfn. not injurious, MaitrS.

अघारिन् *a-ghārīn*, mfn. not anointing, AV.

अघासक *a-ghāsaka*, mfn. without food or provisions.

अघृण *a-ghṛiṇa*, mfn. incompassionate.

अ-ghṛiṇin, mfn. not contemptuous, not disdainful.

अघोर *a-ghora*, mfn. not terrific; (as), m. a euphemistic title of Śiva; a worshipper of Śiva and Durgā; (ā), f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādra, which is sacred to Śiva. — **ghoratarā**, mfn. having a form both not terrific and terrific, MaitrS. — **ghora-rūpa**, m. 'having a form or nature both not terrific and terrific,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **cakshus** (*āghora*), mfn. not having an evil eye, RV. x, 85, 44. — **pathin** or **mārga**, m. a particular sect of Saivas who eat loathsome food and are addicted to disgusting practices. — **pramāṇa**, n. a terrific oath, L.

अघोष *a-ghosha*, as, m. (in Gr.) 'non-sound, absence of all sound or soft murmur,' hard articulation or effort as applied to the hard consonants and Visarga; (mfn.), soundless, hard (as the hard consonants).

अघोस् *aghos*, ind., voc. of *agha-vat*, O sin-ner! Pāṇ. viii, 3, 1, Sch.; see also Pāṇ. viii, 3, 17 seqq.

अघ्नत् *a-ghnat*, mf(ati)n. (✓*han*), not killing, not injurious, RV.

अ-ghnya (2, 3) or **अ-ghnyā** (2, 3), m. 'not to be killed,' a bull, and (ā, ā), f. a cow, RV.; AV.; (*āghnyā*), said of a cloud, RV. x, 46, 3.

अघ्रेय *a-ghreya*, mfn. (✓*ghrā*), improper to be smelled at, Mn.

अङ्क *aṅk*, cl. 1. (connected with ✓*aṅc*) **ā.aṅkate**, **ānaṅke**, **aṅkishyate**, **aṅkitum**, to move in a curve, L.; cl. 10. P. *aṅkayati*, to move in a curve, L.; to mark, stamp, brand.

Aṅkā, as, m. a hook, RV. i, 162, 13, &c.; part of a chariot (used in the dual), TS.; TBr.; a curve; the curve in the human, especially the female, figure above the hip (where infants sitting astride are carried by mothers, hence often = 'breast' or 'lap'); the side or flank; the body; proximity, place; the bend in the arm; any hook or crooked instrument; a curved line; a numerical figure, cipher; a figure or mark branded on an animal, &c.; any mark, line, stroke, ornament, stigma; a number; the numbers one and nine; a co-efficient; an act of a drama; a drama; a military show or sham-fight; a misdeed, a sin, L. [cf. Gk. *ἀγκάς*, *ἀγκάλη*, *ἀγκών*, *ὄγκος*, and Lat. *uncus*]. — **kāraṇa**, n. the act of marking or stamping. — **kāra**, m. a champion chosen by each

side to decide a battle, Bālar.; **āṅkākarī** - ✓*1. kṛi*, to choose such a champion, Bālar. — **tantra**, n., N. of a book treating of magical marks or figures. — **dhārāṇa**, f. manner of holding the body, figure, Āśvśr. — **parivartana**, n. turning the body, turning on the other side. — **pāda-vrata**, n., N. of a chapter in the Bhavishyottara-Purāṇa. — **pālī**, f. or **pālīkā**, f. embracing, an embrace, L. — **pālī**, f. an embrace; a nurse, L.; the plant (Piring) *Medicago Esculenta*. — **pāsa**, m. a peculiar concatenation of numerals or numbers. — **pāsa-vyavahāra**, m. the use of that concatenation. — **pāsādhyāya**, m. the study of that concatenation. — **bandha**, m. branding with a mark (that resembles a headless body), Yājñ. — **bhāj**, mfn. (an infant) carried on the hip; (forced fruit) nearly ripe, early ripe, Kir.; near one's side, in one's possession, close at hand, easy of attainment. — **mukha**, n. introductory act of a drama giving a clue to the whole plot. — **loḍya**, m. ginger, Cīcoṇḍa or Cīcoṇṭaka. — **vidyā**, f. science of numbers, arithmetic. **Aṅkāśā**, n. water, VS. **Aṅkāvatāra**, m. the close of a dramatic act (preparing the audience for the following one).

Aṅkāti, is, m. wind, L.; fire, L.; Brahṁā, L.; a Brahṁan who maintains the sacred fire, L.; N. of a teacher of the Sāma-veda.

Aṅkana, am, n. the act of marking, stamping, branding, ciphering, writing; (mfn.), marking.

Aṅkas, as, n. a curve or bend, RV. iv, 40, 4; cf. Gk. *dykos*.

Aṅkasā, am, n. the flanks or the trappings of a horse, RV. iv, 40, 3.

Aṅkita, mfn. marked, branded; numbered, counted, calculated.

Aṅkin, mfn. possessing a hook, RV. iii, 45, 4; AV. &c.; (ī), m. a small drum, L.; (ini), f. a number of marks, (*gaṇa khaladī*, q.v.)

Aṅki, f. a small drum, L.

Aṅkūṣa and **aṅkūḍaka**, as, m. a key, L.

Aṅkupā, am, n. water, VS.

Aṅkura, as, m. a sprout, shoot, blade; a swelling, a tumour, Suśr.; a hair, L.; blood, L.; water, L.

Aṅkuraka, as, m. a nest, L.

Aṅkurita, mfn. sprouted.

Aṅkūśa, as, am, m. n. a hook, especially an elephant-driver's hook; (ā) or (ī), f. one of the twenty-four Jaina goddesses, L. [cf. Gk. *ἀγκιστρον*; Germ. *Angel*]. — **graha**, m. an elephant-driver. — **durdhara**, m. a restive elephant.

Aṅkūṣita, mfn. urged on by the hook.

Aṅkūṣin, mfn. having a hook, laying hold of with a hook, RV. x, 34, 7.

Aṅkūṣāt, mfn. (fr. a Nom. *aṅkūṣa*, related to *aṅka*), moving tortuously (to escape), RV. vi, 15, 17.

Aṅkūra, as, m. a sprout, L. See *aṅkura*.

Aṅkūṣha, as, am, m. n. an ichneumon, Up. Comm.; cf. *aṅgūṣha*.

Aṅkya, mfn. fit or proper to be marked or counted; (as), m. a small drum [cf. *aṅki*], L.

अङ्कार *aṅkāra*, as, m. ? diminution in music, L.

अङ्कोट *aṅkoṭa*, *aṅkoṭha*, *aṅkola*, *aṅkolla*, *aṅkolaka*, as, m. the plant *Alangium Hexapetalum*. **Aṅkolla-sāra**, m. 'essence of Aṅkolla,' a poison prepared from the plant Aṅkolla, &c.

अङ्गोलिका *aṅgolikā*, f. (a corruption of *aṅka-pālīkā*, q.v.), an embrace, L.

अङ्गत्वा *aṅktvā*, ind. p. (✓*aṅj*), having been smeared, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 62, Sch.

अङ्ग *aṅk*, cl. 10. P. (p. *aṅkhayati*), to stir up, mix, ŚBr.

अङ्ग *aṅg*, cl. 1. P. *aṅgati*, *ānaṅga*, *aṅgitum*, to go (cf. ✓*aṅk*), L.

Aṅgana, am, n. walking, L.; 'place to walk in,' yard; see s. v.

अङ्ग 1. *aṅgā*, ind. a particle implying attention, assent or desire, and sometimes impatience; it may be rendered by well; indeed, true; please; rather; quick; *kim aṅga*, how much rather!

Aṅgi (for *aṅga* in comp. with ✓*1. kṛi* and its derivatives). — **kāraṇa**, n. act of taking the side of, assenting, agreeing, promising. — **kāra**, m. agreement, promise. — ✓*1. kṛi*, to take the side of; to

agree to, assent, promise, confess. — **kṛita**, mfn. agreed to, promised. — **kṛiti**, f. agreement, promise.

अङ्ग 2. *aṅga*, am, n. (✓*am*, Up.), a limb of the body; a limb, member; the body; a subordinate division or department, especially of a science, as the six Vedāṅgas; hence the number six; N. of the chief sacred texts of the Jāinas; a limb or subdivision of Mantra or counsel (said to be five, viz. 1. *karmāṇām ārambhōpāyaḥ*, means of commencing operations; 2. *puruṣa-dṛavya-sampad*, providing men and materials; 3. *deśa-kāla-vibhāga*, distribution of place and time; 4. *vipatti-pratikāra*, counteraction of disaster; 5. *kārya-siddhi*, successful accomplishment; whence *mantra* is said to be *pañcāṅga*); any subdivision, a supplement; (in Gr.) the base of a word, but in the strong cases only, Pāṇ. i, 4, 13 seqq.; anything inferior or secondary, anything immaterial or unessential, see *aṅgu-tā*; (in rhetoric) an illustration; (in the drama) the whole of the subordinate characters; an expedient; a mental organ, the mind, L.; (as), m. sg. or (ās), m. pl., N. of Bengal proper or its inhabitants; (sg.), N. of a king of Aṅga; (mfn.), having members or divisions, L.; contiguous, L. — **kartana**, n. cutting off a limb. — **karmaṇ**, n. or **kriyā**, f. a supplementary sacrificial act. — **kashāyā**, f. the essence of the body (said of the semen virile), ŚBr. — **graha**, m. 'limb-seizure,' spasm, Suśr. — **ja**, mfn. produced from or on the body; ornamental, L.; produced by a supplementary ceremony; (as), m. a son, L.; hair of the head, L.; the god of love, L.; intoxicating passion, L.; drunkenness, L.; a disease, L.; (ā), f. a daughter; (am), n. blood. — **janus**, m. a son. — **jāta**, mfn. produced from or on the body; ornamental; produced by a supplementary ceremony. — **jvarā**, mfn. causing fever, AV. — **tā**, f. or **tva**, n. a state of subordination or dependence; the being of secondary importance, the being unessential. — **da**, m., N. of a brother of Rāma; of a son of Gada; of an ape, son of Bālīn; (ā), f. the female elephant of the south; (am), n. a bracelet worn on the upper arm. — **dvipa**, m. one of the six minor Dvīpas. — **nyāsa**, m. ceremony of touching certain parts of the body. — **pālī**, f. an embrace, L.; see *aṅka-pālī*. — **prāyaścitta**, n. expiation of bodily impurity, especially that arising from death in a family. — **bhū**, m. son, Śiś. — **bhedā**, mfn. causing rheumatism, AV. — **marda** or **mardaka** or **mardin**, m. a servant who shampoos his master's body; *aṅga-marda* also rheumatism, Car. — **marsha**, m. pain in the limbs, rheumatism. — **marsha-prasamana**, n. alleviation of rheumatism. — **m-ejayaṭva** (*aṅgam-eṣṭ*), n. the trembling of the body, Yogas. — **yashṭī**, f. a slender form, fairy-figure. — **yāga**, m. a subordinate sacrificial act. — **rakta**, m. the plant *Guṇḍarocanī*. — **rakshaṇi** or **rakshini**, f. 'body-protector,' a coat of mail, L. — **rākṣa**, m. application of unguents or cosmetics to the body (especially after bathing); scented cosmetic. — **rāj** or **rāja**, m., N. of Kārṇa, king of Aṅga. — **rājya**, n. kingdom of Aṅga. — **ruha**, mfn. 'growing on the body,' hair, wool, down, &c. — **lpi**, f. written character of Aṅga. — **loka**, m. the country Aṅga. — **loḍya**, m. a sort of grass; ginger, or its root. — **vāk-pāṇi-mat**, mfn. possessing mind (?), speech, and hands. — **vikṛiti**, f. change of bodily appearance, collapse; fainting, apoplexy. — **vikshepa**, m. gesticulation; movement of the limbs and arms; a kind of dance. — **vidyā**, f. knowledge of lucky or unlucky marks on the body, Chiromantia, Mn. vi, 50, &c. — **vaikṛita**, n. a wink, nod, sign. — **sās**, ind. into parts, ŚBr. — **samskāra**, m. or **samskriyā**, f. embellishment of person, bathing, perfuming and adorning the body. — **samhati**, f. compactness of limb, symmetry of body. — **samhitā**, f. the Samhitā or phonetic relation between consonants and vowels in the body of a word, TS. Prāt. — **saṅga**, m. 'bodily contact,' coition, L. — **skandha**, m. a subdivision of a science. — **sparsa**, m. bodily contact. — **hāra** [Kathās.] or **hāri** [L.], m. gesticulation. — **hina**, mfn. limbless, mutilated; incorporeal; (as), m. Kāmadeva. **Aṅgāṅgi**, ind. jointly or reciprocally, related as one limb to another or to the body. **Aṅgāṅgi-tā**, f. mutual relation or correlation as between the limbs, or a limb and the body, or between subordinate and the principal, or principal and accessory. **Aṅgāṅgi-bhāva**, m. correlation between the limbs of a body; the mutual relation or correlation of the different limbs or members of anything, as in a simile or com-

parison between the principal parts or features of any object and those of the thing compared to it. **Āṅgādhipa**, m. Karpa, the king of Āṅga. **Āṅgānu-kūla**, mfn. agreeable to the body, Megh. **Āṅgānulepana**, n. anointing the body. **Āṅgāpūra**, n. effect of a secondary sacrificial act, L. **Āṅgēśvara**, m. the king of Āṅga. **Āṅge-shthā**, mfn. situated in a member or in the body, AV. **Āṅgōścha**, m. or **āṅgōśchana**, n. a towel, L.

Āṅgaka, am, n. a limb, member, body; (*ikā*), f. a bodice, a jacket, L.

Āṅgin, mfn. having limbs, corporeal, having subordinate parts, principal; having expedients.

Āṅgiya, mfn. relating to the Āṅga country, (*gaṇa gaṇādī*, q. v.)

Āṅgya (3), mfn. belonging to the limbs, RV. i, 191, 7.

अङ्गण *aṅgaṇa*, am, n. See *aṅgana*.

अङ्गति *aṅgati*, is, m. (*√ag*), fire, L.; a Brāhman who maintains a sacred fire, L.; Brahmi, L.; Vishnu, L.; cf. *āṅkati*.

अङ्गन *aṅgana*, am, n. (*√aṅg*, q. v.), the act of walking, L.; place to walk in, yard, court, area; (*ā*), f. 'a woman with well-rounded limbs,' any woman or female; (in astron.) Virgo; the female elephant of the north. **Āṅganā-gaṇa**, m. a number of women. **Āṅganā-jana**, m. a female person. **Āṅganā-priya**, m. 'dear to women,' N. of the tree *Jonesia Asoca*.

Āṅgaṇa, am, n. a yard, court, area.

अङ्गभ *aṅgabha*, m. a kind of rice, L.

अङ्गव *aṅjava*, as, m. dried fruit, L.

अङ्गस् *aṅgas*, as, n. (*√aṅj*, Up.), a bird, L.

अङ्गार *aṅgāra*, as, m., (rarely) *am*, n. (*√ag* or *aṅg*, Up., cf. *agvī*), charcoal, either heated or not heated; (*as*), m. the planet Mars; N. of a prince of the Maruts, Hariv.; the plant *Hitāvali*; (*ār*), m. pl., N. of a people and country, VP. [cf. Lith. *aṅgli-s*; Russ. *ūgolf*; also Germ. *Kohle*; and Old Germ. *col* and *colo*; Eng. *coal*]. — **kārin** and — **kṛit** [Hpar.], m. charcoal-burner. — **kushthaka**, m. the plant *Hitāvali*. — **dhāni** or — **dhānikā**, f. a portable fire-place. — **paripācīta**, n. roasted food. — **parpa**, m., N. of Citraratha, chief of the Gandharvas, MBh.; (*ī*), f. Clerodendron Siphonanthus. — **pātri**, f. a portable fire-place. — **pushpa**, m. the plant *Ingudi* (Vulg. *Ingua*). — **mañjari** or — **mañji**, f. the shrub *Cesalpinia Banduella*. — **vallari** or — **valli**, f. (various plants), *Galedupa Arborea*; *Ovieda Verticalata*; *Bhāṅṛi*; *Guñjā*. — **śakati**, f. a portable fire-place on wheels. — **setu**, m., N. of a prince, father of *Gāndhāra*. **Āṅgārāvakhśayana**, n. an instrument for extinguishing coals, ŚBr. xiv.

Āṅgaraka, as, m. charcoal; heated charcoal; the planet Mars; Tuesday; N. of a prince of *Sauvira*; of a Rudra; of an Asura, *Kāthās*; N. of two plants, *Eclipta* (or *Verbesina*) *Prostrata*, and white or yellow *Amaranth*; (*am*), n. a medicated oil in which turmeric and other vegetable substances have been boiled. — **dina**, m. n. a festival of Mars on the fourteenth of the latter half of *Caitra*. — **maṇi**, m. coral (amber). — **vāra**, m. Tuesday.

Āṅgarakita, mfn. charred, roasted, burnt, (*gaṇa tārakādī*, q. v.)

Āṅgari, is, f. a portable fire-place, L.

Āṅgarikā, f. the stalk of the sugar-cane; the bud of the *Kiṇṣuka* or *Butea Frondosa*.

Āṅgarita, mfn. charred, roasted, (*gaṇa tārakādī*, q. v.); 'burnt,' a kind of food not to be accepted by *Jaina* ascetics, Jain.; (*ā*), f. a portable fire-place, L.; a bud, L.; N. of a creeper, L.; of a river, L.; (*am*), n. the early blossom of the *Kiṇṣuka*.

Āṅgarin, mfn. heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays, VarBrS. [generally f. (*ī*), scil. *dī*, the region just left by the sun]; N. of a creeper.

Āṅgariya, mfn. fit for making charcoal, Pāṇ. v, 1, 12, Sch.

Āṅgarīyā, f. a heap of charcoal, (*gaṇa pāsādī*, q. v.)

अङ्गिका *aṅgikā*. See *aṅgaka*.

अङ्गिर *aṅgir*, ir, m. (*√aṅg*, Up.), N. of a Rishi, who received the *Brahmavidyā* from *Atharvan*, and imparted it to *Satyavāha*, the teacher of *Āṅgiras*, MuṇḍUp.

Āṅgira, as, m. = *aṅgiras*, RV. i, 83, 4 & iv, 51, 4; MBh.; Yājñ.; (cf. Gk. *ἀγγίρας* and *ἀγγίπος*.)

Āṅgiras, ās, m., N. of a Rishi, author of the hymns of RV. ix, of a code of laws, and of a treatise on astronomy (he is said by some to have been born from *Brahmā*'s mouth, and to have been the husband of *Smṛiti*, of *Śradhā*, of two daughters of *Maitreya*, of several daughters of *Dakṣa*, &c.); he is considered as one of the seven Rishis of the first *Manvantara*, as a *Prajāpati*, as a teacher of the *Brahmavidyā*, which he had learnt from *Satyavāha*, a descendant of *Bharadvāja*, &c. Among his sons, the chief is *Agni*, others are *Sampvarta*, *Utathya*, and *Bṛihaspati*; among his daughters are mentioned *Sinivālī*, *Kuhū*, *Rākā*, *Anumati*, and *Ākūpārā*; but the *Rīcas* or Vedic hymns, the manes of *Haviṣmat*, and mankind itself are styled his offspring. In astronomy he is the planet Jupiter, and a star in *Ursa Major*; N. of *Agni*, MBh.; (*asas*), m. pl. descendants of *Āṅgiras* or of *Agni* (mostly personifications of luminous objects); the hymns of the *Atharva-veda*, TS.; priests who by using the magical formulas of those hymns protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents. — **tama** (*aṅgiras*-), mfn. having the luminous quality of the *Āṅgirasas* in the highest degree, said of *Agni* and of *Ushas*, RV. — **vāt**, ind. like *Āṅgiras*, RV.; VS.; (*aṅgiras-vāt*), mfn. connected with or accompanied by the *Āṅgirasas*, RV.; VS.

Āṅgirasas, as, m. an enemy of *Vishnu* in his incarnation of *Parasurāma*.

Āṅgirasām-ayana, am, n. a *Sattra* sacrifice.

अङ्गी *aṅgī*. See 1. *aṅga*.

अङ्गुरि *aṅgūri*, is, or *aṅgūrī* [L.], f. (for *aṅgūli*, q. v.), a finger, AV.; a toe; (cf. *an-aṅgūrī*, *pāṇāṅgūrī*, *sv-aṅgūrī*.)

Āṅguriya or *ṽyaka*, as, am, m. n. a finger-ring.

अङ्गुल *aṅgula*, as, m. (*√agor aṅg*), a finger; the thumb; a finger's breadth, a measure equal to eight barley-corns, twelve *aṅgulas* making a *vitasti* or span, and twenty-four a *hasta* or cubit; (in astron.) a digit, or twelfth part; N. of the sage *Caṇakya*, L. — **pramāṇa** or — **māna**, n. the measure or length of an *aṅgula*; (mfn.), having the length of an *aṅgula*.

Āṅgulaka, ifc. = *aṅgula*, i. e. so many *aṅgulas* or fingers long.

Āṅgūli, is, (or *aṅgūli*), f. a finger; a toe; the thumb; the great toe; the finger-like tip of an elephant's trunk; the measure *aṅgula*. — **torana**, n. a sectarian mark on the forehead consisting of three fingers or lines shaped like an arch or doorway (*torana*), drawn with sandal or the ashes of cow-dung. — **tra**, n. a finger-protector, a contrivance like a thimble (used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bowstring), R. &c.; — **vāt**, mfn. provided with it. — **trāṇa**, n. — **tra**, f. — **mukha** or **aṅgūli-mukha**, m. the tip of the finger, Śiṣ. — **mudrā** or — **mudrikā**, f. a seal-ring. — **moṭana**, n. snapping or cracking the fingers. — **veshṭaka**, m. or — **veshṭana**, n. a glove (?). — **shaṅga**, m. contact of the fingers; act of finger-ing; (mfn.), sticking to the fingers. — **samdeśa**, m. snapping or cracking the fingers as a sign. — **sphoṭana**, n. snapping or cracking the fingers. **Āṅgūli-paṇcaka**, n. the five fingers. **Āṅgūli-parvan**, n. a finger-joint. **Āṅgūli-sambhūta**, m. 'produced on the finger,' a finger nail. **Āṅguly-agrā**, n. the tip of the finger, ŚBr. **Āṅguly-śī** (*aṅgūli*-), a gaṇa of Pāṇ. (v, 3, 108).

Āṅgulya or **aṅgulyaka**, am, n. a finger-ring; also *aṅgūlika*, L.

Āṅgushṭha, as, m. the thumb; the great toe; a thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to an *aṅgula*. — **mātra**, mf(ī)n. or — **mātraka**, mf(ikā)n. having the length or size of a thumb.

Āṅgushṭhikā, f., N. of a shrub.

Āṅgushṭhya, as, m. belonging to the thumb (the thumb nail).

अङ्गुप *aṅgūsha*, as, m. (*√aṅg* or *ag*), 'moving rapidly,' an ichneumon; an arrow.

अङ्गोपिन् *aṅgoṣṭhīn*, mfn. 'resonant (?)', praiseworthy (?), N. of the *Soma*, SV.

अङ्ग्य *aṅgya*. See col. i.

अङ्ग *aṅg*, cl. i. *ā*. *aṅghate*, *ānaṅghe*, to go, set out, set about, commence, L.; to hasten, L.; to speak hastily, blame, L.

Āṅgha (not in use, but equivalent to *agha*), evil, sin, L. **Āṅghāri**, m. 'an enemy to sin or evil,' N. of a celestial guard of the *Soma*, VS. [blazing, T.]

Āṅghas, n. sin, Hariv.

Āṅghri, is, m. a foot; foot of a scat; the root of a tree [cf. *ayhri*]. — **nāmaka**, m. or — **nāman**, n. a synonym of *aṅghri*, means always foot as well as root. — **pa**, m. (drinking with the foot or root), a tree. — **parpi** or — **valli** or — **vallikā**, f. the plant *Hedysarum Lagopodioides*. — **pāna**, mfn. sucking the foot or toes (as an infant), L. — **skandha**, m. the ankle.

अच् 1. *ac* (connected with *√aṅc*, q. v.), cl. i. P. *ā*. *acati*, *ācanti*, *ete*, *ānaṅca*, °ce, to go, move, tend; to honour; to make round or curved; to request, ask, L.; to speak indistinctly, L. See 2. *acita*, *acishṭu*.

अच् 2. *ac*, a technical term for all the vowels, Pāṇ. **Āj-anta**, mfn. ending in a vowel.

अचक्र *a-cakra*, mfn. having no wheels; not wanting wheels, i. e. moving by itself, RV.

अचक्षुस् *a-cakshus*, us, n. a bad eye, no eye; (mfn.), blind. **A-cakshur-vishaya**, mfn. not or no longer within reach of the eyes, invisible. **A-cakshush-ṭva**, n. blindness.

A-cakshushka, mfn. destitute of eyes, ŚBr. xiv; blind.

अचण्ड *a-caṇḍa*, mfn. not of a hot temper, gentle, tractable; (*ṛ*), f. a tractable cow.

अचतुर *a-catura*, mfn. destitute of four, having less than four; not cunning, not dexterous.

अचन्द्र *a-candra*, mfn. moonless.

अचपल *a-capala*, mfn. not oscillating, not wavering, not fickle; unmovable, steady.

A-cāpalya, am, n. freedom from unsteadiness.

अचर *a-cara* or *ā-carat* [RV.], mfn. immovable.

अचरम *ā-carama*, mfn. not last, not least; said of the *Maruts*, RV. v, 58, 5.

अचर्मक *a-carmāka*, mfn. having no skin, TS.

अचल *a-cala*, mf(ā)n. not moving, immovable; (*as*), m. a mountain, rock; a bolt or pin; the number seven; N. of *Śiva* and of the first of the nine deified persons, called 'white Balas' among the *Jainas*; of a *Devārshi*, VP.; (*ā*), f. the earth; one of the ten degrees which are to be ascended by a *Bodhisattva* before becoming a *Buddha*. — **kīlā**, f. the earth. — **tvish**, m. the *Kokila* or Indian cuckoo. — **dhṛiti**, f. a metre of four lines, of sixteen short syllables each, also called *Gītyāryā*. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, Jain. — **bhrātṛi**, m., N. of a *Brāhman* from *Oude*, who became one of the eleven heads of *Gaṇas* among the *Jainas*. — **mati**, m., N. of a *Māraputra*. — **śreshṭha**, m. chief of mountains. **Acalādhīpa**, m. 'king of mountains,' the *Himālaya*. **Acalā-saptamī**, f., N. of a book in the *Bhaviṣyottara-Purāṇa*.

अचार *a-cāru*, mfn. not pretty, Pāṇ.

अचित *a-cit*, mfn. without understanding, RV.; irreligious, bad, RV.; (the NBD. suggests to take *a-cit* as a f. 'not-knowledge'; *Sāy*. sometimes explains by *√ci*, 'neglecting the Agnicaya, irreligious;') *a-cit*, f. not-spirit, matter, Sarvad.

A-cikritvas, ān, *uṣhī*, at, not knowing, ignorant of, RV. i, 164, 6.

A-citta, mfn. unnoticed, unexpected; not an object of thought; inconceivable, RV.; destitute of intellect or sense. — **pājas** and — **manas** (*acitta*-), m., N. of two Rishis, *Maitrī*; *Kāṭh*.

A-citti, is, f. want of sense, infatuation, RV.; AV.; (figuratively said of) an infatuated man, RV. iv, 2, 11; VS.

अचित 1. *ā-cita*, mfn. not heaped up.

अचित 2. *acita*, mfn. (*√ac*), gone, L.

A-cishṭu, mfn. moving, VS.

अचित्र *a-citrā*, mfn. not variegated, undistinguishable; (*am*), n. undistinguishableness, darkness, RV. iv, 51, 3 & vi, 49, 11.

अचिन्ता *a-cintā*, f. thoughtlessness.

A-cintita, mfn. not thought of, unexpected, disregarded.

A-cintya, mfn. inconceivable, surpassing thought, MaitrS. &c.; (as), m., N. of Śiva. — **karman**, mfn. performing inconceivable actions. — **rūpa**, mfn. having an inconceivable form.

अचिर a-cira, mfn. not of long duration, brief; instantaneous, recent; (*am, āi, cya*), ind. not long, not for long; not long ago; soon, speedily; (*ā*), f. the mother of the Jaina saint Śānti. — **dyuti** or — **prabhā**, f. lightning. — **prasūta**, f. 'having recently brought forth,' a cow that has recently calved. — **bhās**, f. lightning, Śāk. — **mṛita**, mfn. recently deceased. — **rocis**, f. or **acirāṅsu**, m. or **acirābhā**, f. lightning.

अचिरु a-cirū. See 2. *acita*.

अचेतन a-cetana, mfn. without consciousness, inanimate; unconscious, insensible, senseless, fainting, &c.

A-cetas, mfn. imprudent, RV.; unconscious, insensible.

A-cetāna, mfn. thoughtless, infatuated, RV. vii, 4, 7.

A-caitanya, *am*, n. unconsciousness; insensibility; senselessness, want of spirituality; that which is destitute of consciousness, matter.

अचेष्ट a-ceshta, mfn. effortless, motionless. — **tā**, f. loss of motion from fainting, &c.

अचोदत a-codāt, mfn. (√*cod*), not driving or impelling, RV. v, 44, 2.

A-codās, mfn. free from compulsion or external stimulus, spontaneous, RV. ix, 79, 1.

अच्छ 1. a-cha, mfn. (fr. *a+cha* for *chad* or *chāyā*, √*chad*), 'not shaded,' 'not dark,' pellucid, transparent, clear; (*as*), m. a crystal, L. **Acchoda**, mfn. having clear water; (*ā*), f., N. of a river; (*am*), n., N. of a lake in the Himalaya formed by the river Acchodā.

A-ochāyā, mfn. without shadow, casting no shadow, RV. x, 27, 14; ŚBr. xiv.

अच्छ 2. accha, as, m. (corruption of *riksha*), a bear. — **bhalla**, m. a bear, Bālar. (cf. *bhalla*).

अच्छ 3. āccha (so at the end of a *pāda*), or usually *ācchā*, ind., Ved. to, towards (governing acc. and rarely the locative). It is a kind of separable preposition or prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, as in the following.

Acchā-√1 or **ācchā-√gam** or **ācchā-√car**, to attain, go towards, RV. &c.

Acchā-√2. dru, to run near, RV. iii, 14, 3.

Acchā-√dhanv, to run towards, RV. iii, 53, 4.

Acchā-√naksh, to go towards, approach, RV. vi, 22, 5.

Acchā-√1. naś, to come near, RV.

Acchā-√nī, to lead towards or to, RV.

Acchā-√4. nu, to call out to, to cheer, RV.

Acchā-√pat [ŚBr.] and Caus. P. — **patayati** [RV. v, 45, 9], to fly towards.

Acchā-√brū, to invite to come near, PBr.

Acchā-√yā or **āccha-√yā**, to approach, RV.; TS.

Acchā-√vac, to invite, RV.

Acchā-√vākā, m. 'the inviter,' title of a particular priest or Ritiṅ, one of the sixteen required to perform the great sacrifices with the Soma juice.

Acchāvākiya, mfn. referring to the *acchāvāka*; containing the word *acchāvāka*, Pāp. v, 2, 59, Sch.; (*am*), n. the state or work of the *acchāvāka*, Pāp. v, 1, 135, Sch.

Acchā-√vañe, Pass. — **vacyāte**, to extend itself towards, to go towards, RV. i, 142, 4.

Acchā-√vad, to salute, RV. &c.

Acchā-√vrit (Opt. A. I. sg. — **vavritīya**), to cause to come near, RV. i, 186, 10.

Acchā-√sṛi, to flow near, RV. ix, 92, 2.

Acchā-√syand, Caus. to flow near (aor. — **dsi-shyadat**), RV. ix, 81, 2; Intens. to cause to flow near (part. nom. sg. m. — **dsinīshyadat**), RV. ix, 110, 4.

Acchēta, mfn. approached, attained, VS.

Acchētya, mfn. to be approached, ApŚr.

Acchōkti, *is*, f. invitation, RV.

अच्छिद् a-cchidra, mfn. free from clefts or flaws, unbroken, uninterrupted, uninjured; (*am*), n. unbroken or uninjured condition, an action free from defect or flaw; (*cya*), ind. uninterruptedly,

without break from first to last. — **kāṇḍa**, n., N. of a chapter of the Taittirīya-Brahmaṇa. **Acchidṛōti**, mfn. affording perfect protection, RV. i, 145, 3. **Acchidṛōdhi**, f. (a cow) having a faultless udder, RV. x, 133, 7.

A-cchidyamāna, mfn. uncut, uncurtailed, AV.; not fragile (a needle), RV. ii, 32, 4.

A-cchinna, mfn. uncut, uncurtailed, uninjured; undivided, inseparable. — **pattra** (*dechinna*), m(f) n. (said of goddesses, of a bird, of an altar shaped like a bird), having the wings uncurtailed, uninjured, RV. i, 22, 11; VS.; having uninjured leaves, VS. — **parṇā**, mfn. having uninjured leaves, AV.

A-cchedika, mfn. not fit or needing to be cut, Pāp. vi, 2, 155, Sch.

A-cchedya, mfn. improper or impossible to be cut, indivisible.

अच्युता a-cchutā, f., N. of one of the six-teen Vidyādevīs of the Jains.

अच्युरिका acchurikā or **acchūrī**, f. discus, wheel, BhP.

अच्युत ā-cyuta or **a-cyutā**, mfn. not fallen; firm, solid; imperishable, permanent; not leaking or dripping; (*as*), m., N. of Vishnu; of Kṛishṇa; of a physician; the plant *Morinda Tinctoria*; N. of a gift to Agni, ŚBr. — **kshīt**, m. 'having solid ground,' N. of Soma, VS. — **cyūt**, mfn. shaking firm objects (said of the thunderer Indra), RV.; (said of a drum), AV. — **ja, ās**, m. pl. a class of Jaina deities. — **jallakin**, m., N. of a commentator of the Amara-Kośha. — **danta** or **acyutanta**, m., N. of the ancestor of a warrior tribe called *Ācyutadanti* or *Ācyutanti* (though possibly these refer to two distinct tribes). — **pājas** and **manas** (*ācyuta*), m., N. of two Maharshis, TĀr. — **mūrti**, m., N. of Vishnu. — **rush**, f. inveterate hatred. — **vāsa**, m. the sacred fig-tree, *Ficus Religiosa*; *acyutdvāsa*, id., T. — **sthāla**, n., N. of a place in the Pāñjāb, MBh. **Acyutāgraja**, m. (Vishnu's elder brother), Balarāma; Indra. **Acyutopādhyāya**, m. = *acyuta-jallakin*, q. v.

अज aj, cl. 1. P. (defect., supplemented fr. √*vi*), *ājati, ājī, ajitum*, to drive, propel, throw, cast: Desid. *ājīshati*, to be desirous of driving [cf. Gk. *āyō*; Lat. *ago*].

1. **Ājā**, *as*, m. a drove, troop (of Maruts), AV.; a driver, mover, instigator, leader; N. of Indra, of Rudra, of one of the Maruts [*ājā āka-pād*, RV., and *ājā āka-pāda*, AV.], of Agni, of the sun, of Brahmā, of Vishnu, of Śiva, of Kāma (cf. 2. *a-ja*); the leader of a flock; a he-goat, ram [cf. Gk. *āf, alrys*; Lith. *ożyti*]; the sign Aries; the vehicle of Agni; beam of the sun (Pūshan); N. of a descendant of Viśvāmitra, and of Daśaratha's or Dīrghabāhu's father; N. of a mineral substance; of a kind of rice; of the moon; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, RV. vii, 18, 19; of a class of Rishis, MBh.; (*ā*), f., N. of Prakṛiti, of Māyā or Illusion, see *a-jā* (s. v. 2. *a-jā*); a she-goat; N. of a plant whose bulbs resemble the udder of a goat, Suśr. — **karna**, m. a goat's ear; the tree *Terminalia Alata Tomentosa*. — **karnaka**, m. the Śāl-tree, *Shorea Robusta*. — **kūlā**, f., N. of a town of the Bodhis. — **kshirā**, n. goat's milk, MaitrS.; cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 63, Sch. — **gandhā** or — **gandhikā**, f. 'smelling like a he-goat,' shrubby basil, *Ocimum Gratissimum*. — **gandhinī**, f. a plant, = *aja-śringī*, q. v. — **garā**, m. ('goat-swallower'), a huge serpent, boa constrictor, AV. &c.; N. of an Asura; (*ī*), f., N. of a plant. — **gallikā**, f. 'goat's cheek,' an infantile disease. — **jivana** or — **jivika**, m. 'who lives by goats,' a goat-herd. — **tā**, f. a multitude of goats; the being a goat. — **tvā** [TS.; cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 64, Sch.] or **ajā-tva**, n. the being a goat. — **daṇḍī**, f. a plant, = *brahmaḍaṇḍī*. — **devatā**, *ās*, f. pl. the 25th lunar mansion. — **nāmaka**, m. 'named Aja or Vishnu,' a mineral substance. — **pa**, m. a goat-herd. — **patha**, m. 'goat's road,' probably = *aja-vithi*, q. v. — **pada** or — **pāda**, mfn. goat-footed. — **pād**, m., N. of the divinity called *Aja śkapād*. — **pārśva**, m. 'having black sides like a goat,' N. of Śvetakarma's son Rājvalocana. — **pilā**, m. a goat-herd, VS.; N. of Daśaratha's father. — **babhrū** (*dja*), n. said to be the father or origin of a medical plant, AV. v, 5, 8. — **bhaksha**, m. 'goat's food,' the plant *Varvura*. — **māya** (*ajā*), m. bleating like a goat (a frog), RV. vii, 103, 6 & 10. — **māra**, m., N. of a tribe

or prince, (*gaṇa kuru-ādi*, q. v.) — **mīdha** or — **mīlha**, m., N. of a son of Suhotra (author of some Vedic hymns, RV. iv, 43 & 44); of a grandson of Suhotra; of Yudhishtira. — **mukha**, mfn. goat-faced; (*ī*), f., N. of a Rākshasi. — **meru**, N. of a place, Ajmīr(?). — **moda**, m. or — **modā** or — **modikā**, f. 'goat's delight,' N. of various plants, common Carroway, the species called Ajwaen (*Ligusticum Ajwaen*), a species of Parsley, *Apium Involucratum*. — **rshabhā** (*rish*), m. a he-goat, ŚBr. — **lam-bana**, n. antimony. — **loman**, m. or — **lomi**, f. Cowage, *Carpopogon Pruriens*; (*d*), n. goat's hair, ŚBr. &c. — **vasti**, m., N. of a tribe, (*gaṇa grishṭy-ādi* and *subhrādi*, q. v.); (*ayas*), m. pl. the members of that tribe, (*gaṇa yaskādi*, q. v.) — **vāha**, m., N. of a district. — **vithi**, f. 'goat's road,' N. of one of the three divisions of the southern path, or one of the three paths in which the sun, moon, and planets move, comprehending the asterisms *mūla, pūrva-shāḍha*, and *uttarāshāḍha*. — **āringī**, f. 'goat's horn,' the shrub *Odina Wodier*, used as a charm and as a remedy for sore eyes, AV. (its fruit resembles a goat's horn). — **stunda**, n., N. of a town, Pāp. vi, 1, 155. — **hā**, f. = *a-jadā*, q. v.; the plant *Ālkuśī*, T. **Ājā-kripāṇīya**, mfn. like the goat and shears in the fable, Pāp. v, 3, 106, Sch. **Ājā-kshirā**, n. goat's milk, ŚBr. &c.; cf. *aja-kshirā*. **Ājā-gala**, m. goat's neck. **Ājāgala-stana**, m. nipple or fleshy protuberance on the neck of goats, an emblem of any useless or worthless object or person. **Ājā-jīva**, m. 'who lives by goats,' a goat-herd. **Ājā-taulvali**, m., N. of a Muni who lived on the milk of goats (an example of compounds in which the middle term is left out, *gaṇa Śakapāṇthivādi*, q. v.). **Ājāda**, m. 'goat-eater,' the ancestor of a warrior tribe, Pāp. iv, 1, 171. **Ājādāni**, f. a species of prickly night-shade. **Ājādi**, a *gaṇa* of Pāp. (iv, 1, 4). **Ājāntri**, f. the pot-herb *Convolvulus Argenteus*. **Ājā-payas**, n. goat's milk. **Ājā-pilaka**, mfn. tending goats; (*as*), m. a goat-herd. L. **Ājāvi**, m. pl. (*ajāvdyas*, ŚBr.) or *ajāvika*, n. sg. goats and sheep, small cattle. **Ājāśva**, n. goats and horses, Yājñ. ; (*as*), m. Pūshan or the Sun (having goats for horses), RV. **Ājālakpād**, m., N. of Vishnu; of one of the eleven Rudras; cf. 1. *ajā*. **Ājādaka**, n. goats and rams, (*gaṇa gaṇvādi*, q. v.).

Ajaka, as, m., N. of a descendant of Purūravas; of a king of Magadha; (*akā* or *ikā*), f. a young she-goat; a disease of the pupil of the eye (small reddish tumours compared to kids, protruding through the transparent cornea and discharging pus).

Ajakā-jāta, n. the above disease.

Ajana, ājani, ājma, &c. See s. v.

अज 2. a-jā, mfn. not born, existing from all eternity; (*ās*), m., N. of the first uncreated being, RV.; AV.; Brahmā, Vishnu, Śiva, Kāma; (*ā*), f., N. of Prakṛiti, Māyā or Illusion (see also 1. *ajā* and 1. *ajana*).

अजकव ajakava, as, m. Śiva's bow, L.

Ajakāvā, mfn., N. of a sacrificial vessel dedicated to Mitra and Varuṇa and (according to the Comm.) having an ornament similar to the fleshy protuberance called *ajā-gala-stana*, q. v., ŚBr.; (*ds* or *ām*), m. or n. a species of venomous vermin, centipede or scorpion, RV. vii, 50, 1; (*as, am*), m. n. Śiva's bow, L.

Ajagava, as, m. Śiva's bow, L.; the southern portion of the path of the sun, moon, and planets; (*as*), m., N. of a snake priest, PBr.

Ajagāva, m., N. of a snake demon, TāndyaBr.; cf. *ājagāva*; (*am*), n. Śiva's bow, L.; N. of the sacrificial vessel also called *ajakāvā* (q. v.), ApŚr.

अजघन्य a-jaghanya, mfn. not last; not least.

अजघ्नित्व ā-jaghñitva, m(f) n. (*ā-jaghñishī*) n. (√*han*), not having killed, RV. viii, 56, 15.

अजटा a-jatā, f. *Flacourtia Cataphracta*, = *ajāḍā* and *ajjhaṭā*.

अजड a-jadā, mfn. not inanimate, not torpid, not stupid; (*ā*), f. the plants *Ajāṭā* and *Kapikacchu* (*Carpopogon Pruriens*). — **āhī**, mfn. of a vigorous mind, energetic.

अजथ्या ajathyā, f. yellow jasmine.

अजन 1. ajana, as, m. (√*aj*), 'the instigator,' Brahmā; (*am*), n. act of instigating or

moving. — **योजि-ja**, m. 'born from Ajana,' N. of Dakṣha.

Ajani, *is*, f. a path, road, Nir.

अजन 2. *a-jānā*, mfn. destitute of men; desert; (*as*), m. an insignificant person.

A-janani, *is*, f. (generally used in cursing), non-birth, cessation of existence; *ajananiṣ astu tasya*, 'may he cease to exist!' Pāṇcat. ; cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 112.

A-janya, mfn. improper to be produced or born; unfit for mankind; (*am*), n. any portent unfavourable to mankind, as an earthquake.

अजन्त *aj-anta*, mfn. See 2. *ac*.

अजप 1. *a-japa*, *as*, m. (✓*jap*), one who does not repeat prayers; a reciter of heterodox works, L.; (*ā*), f. the mantra or formula called haṅga (which consists only of a number of inhalations and exhalations).

अजप 2. *aja-pa*, m. See 1. *ajā*.

अजम्भ *a-jambha*, *as*, m. 'toothless,' a frog.

अजय *a-jaya*, *as*, m. non-victory, defeat; (mfn.), unconquered, unsurpassed, invincible; (*as*), m., N. of Vishnu; of a lexicographer; of a river; (*ā*), f. hemp; N. of a friend of Durgā; Māyā or Illusion.

A-jayya, mfn. invincible; improper to be won at play.

अजर *a-jāra*, mfn. (✓*jri*), not subject to old age, undecaying, ever young; (*ā*), f. the plants Aloe Perfoliata and Jirṇapāñjī; the river Sarasvatī. **Ajarāmara**, mfn. undecaying and immortal, MBh.

A-jaraka, *as*, *am*, m., n. indigestion.

A-jarat, mfn. not decaying, VS.

A-jarayā, mfn. not subject to old age, RV. i, 116, 20.

A-jaras, another form for *a-jara*, used only in some cases, L.

A-jaryā, mfn. not subject to old age or decay, ŚBr.; not friable, not digestible; (*am*), n. friendship.

अजवस् *a-javās*, mfn. not quick, inactive, RV. ii, 15, 6.

अजस *ā-jasra*, mfn. (✓*jas*), not to be obstructed, perpetual, RV. &c.; (*am* [gaṇa *sva-ādi*, &c.] or *ena* [RV. vi, 16, 45]), ind. perpetually, for ever, ever.

अजहत *a-jahat*, mfn. (pr. p. ✓*3. hā*), not dropping or losing (in comp.) — *svārthā*, f. a rhetorical figure (using a word which involves the meaning of another word previously used, as 'white ones' for 'white horses', 'lances' for 'men with lances'). **Ajahal-līṅga**, m. (in Gr.) a noun which does not drop its original gender, when used as an adjective.

अजा *ajā*, f. a she-goat. See 1. *ajā*.

अजागर *a-jāgara*, mfn. not awake, not wakeful, L.; (*as*), m. the plant Eclipta or Verbesina Prostrata.

अजानि *ajāni*, *is*, or *ajāni*, f. Cuminum Cyminum; Ficus Oppositifolia; Nigella Indica.

अजात *ā-jāta*, mfn. unborn, not yet born, not yet developed. — **kakud**, m. a young bull whose hump is yet undeveloped, Pāp. v, 4, 146, Sch. — **paksha**, mfn. having undeveloped wings. — **loman**, mfn. (mni)n. or **vyāñjana**, mfn. whose signs of puberty are not yet developed. — **vyavahāra**, m. having no experience of business, a minor, a youth under fifteen. — **āstru** (*djāta*-), mfn. having no enemy; having no adversary or equal (Indra), RV.; (*us*), m., N. of Śiva, of Yudhishtira, of a king of Kāśī, of a son of Śamika, of a son of Vidmisāra or Bimbisāra (contemporary of Śākya-muni). **Ajātānuśaya**, mfn. having no regret. **Ajātāri**, m. having no enemy, Yudhishtira, Śiā.

अजानत् *a-jānat*, mfn. (pr. p. ✓*jñā*), not knowing, unaware.

अजानि *a-jāni*, *is* [AV.], or *a-jānika* [L.], *as*, m. having no wife.

अजानि *ā-jāni*, mfn. not of kin, not related, RV.; (in Gr.) not corresponding, Nir.; (*ā*), n. 'cohabitation' not allowed between relations, incest, RV. — **tā** (*djāmi*-) [ŚBr.], f. or **-tva** [TBr.], n. not uniformity, variation.

अजायमान *ā-jāyamaṇa*, mfn. (✓*jan*), not being born, not subject to birth, VS.

अजिका *ajikā*, f. See *ajaka*.

अजित *a-jita*, mfn. not conquered, unsubdued, unsurpassed, invincible, irresistible; (*as*), m. a particular antidote; a kind of venomous rat; N. of Vishnu; Śiva; one of the Saptarshis of the fourteenth Manvantara; Maitreya or a future Buddha; the second of the Arhats or saints of the present (Jaina) Avasarpinī, a descendant of Ikshvāku; the attendant of Śuvīdhi (who is the ninth of those Arhats); (*ās*), m. pl. a class of deified beings in the first Manvantara. — **keśa-kambala**, m., N. of one of the six chief heretical teachers (mentioned in Buddhist texts as contemporaries of Buddha). — **balā**, f., N. of a Jaina deity who acts under the direction of the Arhat Ajita. — **vikrama**, *as*, m. 'having invincible power,' N. of king Candragupta the second. **Ajitātman**, mfn. having an unsubdued self or spirit. **Ajitāpīḍa**, m. having an unsurpassed crown; N. of a king, Rājat. **Ajitēndriya**, mfn. having unsubdued passions.

अजिन *ajina*, *am*, n. (probably at first the skin of a goat, *aja*); the hairy skin of an antelope, especially a black antelope (which serves the religious student for a couch, seat, covering, &c.); the hairy skin of a tiger, &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a descendant of Prithu, VP. — **patrā** or **-patrī** or **-patrikā**, f. a bat. — **phalā**, f., N. of a plant, (gaṇa *ajādi*, q. v.) — **yonī**, m. 'origin of skin,' an antelope, deer. — **vāsīn**, mfn. clad in a skin, ŚBr. — **sandhā**, m. one who prepares skins, a furrier, VS.

अजिर *ajirā*, mfn. (✓*aj*), agile, quick, rapid; (*am*), ind. quickly; RV.; AV.; VS.; (*as*), m., N. of a Nāga priest, PBr.; (*ā*), f., N. of Durgā; of a river; (*am*), n. place to run or fight in, area, court, R. &c.; the body; any object of sense, air, wind; a frog; L. — **vatī**, f., N. of the river on which the town Śrāvastī was situated, Pāp. vi, 3, 119 & vi, 1, 220, Sch. — **śocis** (*ajirā*-), m. having a quick light, glittering, N. of Agni, of Soma, RV. **Ajirādi**, a gaṇa of Pāp. (vi, 3, 119). **Ajirādhi-rājā**, m. 'an agile emperor,' death, AV.

Ajitrāya, Nom. *ā-jirāyate*, to be agile or quick, RV. viii, 14, 10.

Ajiriya, mfn. connected with a court &c., (gaṇa *utkarādī*, q. v.)

अजिह्व *a-jihva*, mfn. not crooked, straight; honest, upright, Mn. &c.; (*as*), m. a frog (perhaps for *a-jihva*), L.; a fish, L. — **ga**, mfn. going straight; (*as*), m. an arrow. **Ajihmāgra**, mfn. having a straight point.

अजिह्व *a-jihva*, mfn. tongueless; (*as*), m. a frog, L.

अजीकव *ajikava*, *am*, n. Śiva's bow, L. See *ajakava*.

अजीगते *a-jigata*, *as*, m. 'that has nothing to swallow,' N. of a Rishi, Sunahṣepa's father.

अजीत *ā-jita*, mfn. (✓*jyā*, usually *jina*), not faded, not faint, AV.; TS., &c. — **panarva-pya**, n. 'asking the restitution of an object which has in fact not been lost,' N. of a twofold rite to be performed by Kshatriyas, AitBr.

A-jitī, *is*, f. the state of being uninjured, RV.; TS. &c.; cf. *ā-jyāni*.

अजीर्ये *a-jirya*, mfn. (✓*jri*), not decomposed; unimpaired; undigested; (*am*), n. indigestion. **A-jirpi**, *is*, f. indigestion, L.

A-jirpin, mfn. suffering from indigestion.

A-jirī, *is*, f. indigestibility.

अजीव *a-jīva*, mfn. lifeless.

A-jivat, mfn. not living, destitute of a livelihood, Mn.

A-jivana, mfn. destitute of a livelihood, AV.

A-jivani, *is*, f. non-existence, death; *ajivaniṣ tasya bhūyāt*, 'may death befall him!' Pāp. iii, 3, 112, Sch.

A-jivita, *am*, n. non-existence, death.

अजुगुप्सित *a-jugupsita*, mfn. not disliked.

अजुर *a-jūr*, mfn. (✓*jur*), not subject to old age or decay, RV. viii, 1, 2.

A-juryā (3); once 4, RV. vi, 17, 13), id., RV.

A-jūryat, mfn. not subject to old age, RV. iii, 46, 1 & v, 42, 6.

अनुष्ट *ā-jushṭa*, mfn. not enjoyed, unsatisfactory, RV.

A-jushṭi, *is*, f. non-enjoyment, feeling of disappointment, RV.

अजेतव्य *a-jetavya*, mfn. invincible.

A-jeva, mfn. invincible; N. of a prince, MBh.; (*am*), n., N. of a kind of antidote.

अजोष *ā-josha*, mf (ā) n. not gratified, insatiable, RV. i, 9, 4.

A-joshya (4), mfn. not liked, not welcome, RV. i, 38, 5.

अजुक *ajukā*, f. (in the drama) a courtizan.

अज्जहा *ajjhaṭā*, f. the plant Flacourtia Cataphracta (= *ajāṭā* and *ajāḍā*).

अज्जहा *ajjhala*, *as*, m. a burning coal.

अज्ञ *a-jñā*, mfn. (✓*jñā*), not knowing; ignorant, inexperienced; unconscious; unwise, stupid. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. ignorance.

Ajñākā or **ajñikā**, f. an ignorant woman, Pāp. vii, 3, 47.

A-jñāta, mfn. unknown; unexpected; unaware; (*am*), ind. without the knowledge of, MBh. — **kula-āla**, mfn. whose lineage and character are unknown. — **keta** (*djñāta*-), mfn. having unknown or secret designs, RV. v, 3, 11. — **bhukta**, mfn. eaten unaware, Mn. — **yaśhmā**, m. an unknown or hidden disease, RV. x, 161, 1; AV. — **vāsa**, mfn. whose dwelling is unknown. — **āla**, mfn. whose character is unknown.

Ajñātaka, mfn. unknown, (gaṇa *yāvādi*, q. v.)

A-jñāti, *is*, m. not a kinsman, not related, Mn.

A-jñātā, ind. not having known or ascertained.

A-jñāna, *am*, n. non-cognizance; ignorance, (in philosophy) spiritual ignorance (or a power which, consisting of the three Guṇas *saṭva*, *rajas*, and *tamas*, and preventing the soul from realizing its identity with Brahma, causes self to appear a distinct personality, and matter to appear a reality); Prakṛti, Māyā, Illusion; (mfn.), ignorant, unwise; (*āt*), ind. unawares, ignorantly. — **kṛita**, mfn. done inadvertently. — **tas**, ind. unawares, inadvertently. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. ignorance. — **bandhana**, n. the bond of ignorance.

A-jñānin, mfn. ignorant, unwise.

A-jñās, mfn. having no kindred, RV. x, 39, 6.

A-jñeya, mfn. unknowable, unfit to be known.

अज्ज *ajja*, *as*, m. (✓*aj*), career, march, RV. [cf. Gk. *dypos*].

Ajman, *a*, n. career, passage, battle, RV.; AV. [Lat. *agmen*].

Ajra, *as*, m. a field, a plain, RV. [Lat. *ager*; Gk. *dypos*: cf. *ajira*].

Ajryā (3), mfn. being in or connected with a field or plain, RV. x, 69, 6.

Ajvin, mfn. (✓*aj*), active, agile, used in a sacrificial formula, ĀśvŚr.

अज्यानि *ā-jyāni*, *is*, f. the state of being uninjured, AV. (cf. *d-jitī*; (*ajyānayas*), nom. pl., N. of certain offerings, TBr., ĀpŚr.

A-jyeyā-tā, f. state of anything which is not to be hurt or overpowered, ŚBr.

अज्येष्ट *a-jyeshṭhā*, mfn. not the oldest or best; (*ās*), nom. pl. of which none is the eldest (the Maruts), RV. v, 59, 6 & 60, 5; cf. *d-kaniṣṭhā*. — **vrītti**, mfn. not behaving as the eldest brother [Mn. ix, 110], or (*ajyeshṭha-vrītti*) behaving like one who has no elder brother.

अञ्ज 1. *añca* (connected with ✓*ac*, q. v.), cl. I. P. *ā. āñcati*, *te*, *ānañca*, *ce*, *añci-shyati*, *te*, *añcītum*, to bend, curve, incline, curl; to reverence (with inclined body), to honour; to tend, move, go, wander about; to request, L.: cl. 10. or Caus. *añcayati*, to unfold, make clear, produce: Desid. P. *ā. āñcīshati*, *te*, to be desirous of bending; Pass. *añcyate* or *acyate*, to be bent.

2. *āñc*, only ifc., turned to, going or directed towards; see *akudhryāñc*, *āvāñc*, *ūdañc*, *deva-dryāñc*, &c.

Āñca, 'curling' (of the hairs of the body, thrill of rapture), only at the end of *romāñca*, q. v.

Apḍaka, *as*, m. the scrotum; (*am*), n. an egg.

Andara, mf(ī, gaṇa *gaurādi*, q.v.) n., N. of a tribe, (gaṇa *bhṛīddi*, q.v.)

Andarāya, Nom. A. *aṇḍarāyate*, to behave like an *Andara*, (gaṇa *bhṛīddi*, q.v.)

Andālu, *us*, m. 'full of eggs', a fish, L.

Andikā, f., N. of a weight (= 4 yava), Car.

Andira, *as*, m. a full male, a man, L.; strong, L.

अत् *i. at*, ind. a prefix said to imply 'surprise', probably a contraction of *ati*, meaning 'extraordinary', (gaṇa *īry-ādi*, q.v.) **Ad-bhuta**, mfn. extraordinary; see s. v.

अत् 2. *at*, cl. I. P. *ā. dātī* (Naigh.; *p. dāt* or *dāmāna*), to go constantly, walk, run, RV.; to obtain, L.

Atana, *as*, m. a passer on, Nir.; (*am*), n. act of passing on, Nir. — **vat**, m. one who wanders, Nir. **Atasi**, *ātka*. See s. v.

अतज्ज्ञ *a-taj-jña* (for *a-tad-jña*), mfn. not knowing that, i. e. Brahma and the soul's identity.

अतटा *a-taṭa*, mfn. having no beach or shore, precipitous, Śāk.; (*as*), m. a precipice; the third hell; cf. *ātala*.

अतत्त्वविद् *a-tattva-vid*, mfn. not knowing the truth, i. e. the soul's identity with Brahma.

Atattvārtha-vat, mfn. not conformable with the nature of truth.

अतथा *d-tathā*, mfn. not saying *tathā* (yes), giving a negative answer, RV. i, 82, 1. **Atathō-cita**, mfn. not deserving of such (a fate); not used to this (with gen.)

Atathya, mfn. untrue, unreal, not really so.

अतद् *a-tad*, not that, BhP. (cf. *a-sa*). — **arha**, mfn. not deserving that; (*am*), ind. undeservedly, unjustly. — **guṇa**, m. (in rhetoric) the use of predicates not descriptive of the essential nature of the object.

अतनु 1. *a-tanu*, mfn. not thin, not small.

2. *A-tanu*, *us*, m. = *an-aṅga*, N. of Kāma.

अतन्त्र *a-tantra*, mfn. having no cords; having no (musical) strings; unrestrained; (*am*), n. not the object of a rule or of the rule under consideration.

अतन्द्र *d-tandra*, mfn. free from lassitude, alert, unwearied, RV.; AV.

Atandrita or **a-tandrin**, mfn. id., Mn. &c.

अतप *a-tapa* (√*tap*), *ās*, m. pl. a class of deities among the Buddhists.

A-tapas or **a-tapaska** or **a-tapasya**, mfn. one who neglects *tapas* or the practice of ascetic austerities; an irreligious character.

A-tapta, mfn. not heated, cool. — **tanu** (*dtaṭa*), mfn. whose body or mass is not prepared in fire, raw, RV. ix, 83, 1. — **tapas**, m. whose ascetic austerity has not been (fully) endured.

A-tapyamāna, mfn. not suffering, RV. i, 185, 4.

अतमस् *a-tamās*, mfn. without darkness, ŚBr. xiv. **A-tamāviṣṭa** (irregular contraction of *a-tama-āviṣṭa*), mfn. not enveloped in darkness, MaitrUp.

A-tamisra, mfn. not dark, not benighted.

अतमेरु *d-tameru*, mfn. not languid, VS.

अतर्क *a-tarka*, *as*, m. an illogical reasoner; bad logic.

A-tarkita, mfn. unconsidered, unthought of; unexpected; (*am*), ind. unexpectedly.

A-tarkya, mfn. incomprehensible, surpassing thought or reasoning. — **sahasra-śakti**, m. endowed with a thousand incomprehensible powers.

अतल *a-tala*, *am*, n. bottomless; N. of a hell beneath the earth; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva. — **sparśa** or **apśā**, mfn. whose bottom cannot be reached, bottomless.

अतयस् *d-taryas*, *ān*, *asī*, *as*, not stronger, not very strong, RV. v, 33, 1 & vii, 100, 5.

अतस् *dtas*, ind. (ablative of the pronom. base *a*, equivalent to *asmāt*), from this, than this; hence; henceforth, from that time; from this or that cause or reason. **Ata-ūrdhavam**, ind. henceforth, afterwards. **Ata-eva**, ind. for this very reason; therefore. **Ataḥ-param**, ind. henceforth, further

on. **Ato-nimittam**, ind. on this ground, for this reason. **Ato-nya**, mfn. differing from this. **Ato-rtham**, ind. for this object.

अतस *atasa*, *as*, m. (√*at*), wind, air, L.; the soul, L.; a (missile) weapon, L.; a garment made of the fibre of (*ataś*) flax, L.; (*ānu*), n. shrubs, RV.; (*ī*), f. common flax, Linum Ustatissimum; Sapa, Bengal sun used as hemp, Crotalaria Juncea.

अतसि *ataśi*, *is*, m. (√*at*), a wandering mendicant, RV. viii, 3, 13.

Atasāyya (5), mfn. to be got by begging, RV. i, 63, 6 & ii, 19, 4.

अतस्थान *d-tasthāna* (√*sthā*), mfn. not sitting or fitting, ŚBr.

अतापस *d-tāpasa*, mfn. not an ascetic, ŚBr.

अति *dti*, ind. [probably neut. of an obsolete adj. *atin*, passing, going, beyond; see √*at*, and cf. Old Germ. *anti*, *unti*, *inti*, *unde*, *indi*, &c.; Eng. *and*; Germ. *und*; Gk. *ἐν*, *δ्वί*; Lat. *ante*; Lith. *ant*; Arm. *ti*; Zend *aiiti*]. As a prefix to verbs and their derivatives, expresses beyond, over, and, if not standing by itself, leaves the accent on the verb or its derivative; *as*, *ati-kram* (√*kram*), to overstep, Ved. Inf. *ati-krame*, (fit) to be walked on, to be passed, RV. i, 105, 16; *ati-krdmana*, n., see s. v.

When prefixed to nouns, not derived from verbs, it expresses beyond, surpassing; *as*, *ati-kaśa*, past the whip; *ati-mānusha*, superhuman, &c.; see s. v.

As a separable adverb or preposition (with acc.), Ved. beyond; (with gen.) over, at the top of, RV.; AV.

Ati is often prefixed to nouns and adjectives, and rarely to verbs, in the sense excessive, extraordinary, intense; excessively, too; exceedingly, very; in such compounds the accent is generally on *dti*. — **ka-ṭhara**, mfn. very hard, too hard. — **katha**, mfn. exaggerated; (*ā*), f. an exaggerated tale; see also s. v. — **karahana** (for *-karāna*?), n. excessive exertion. — **kalyam**, ind. very early, too early. — **kānta**, mfn. excessively beloved. — **kāya**, mfn. of extraordinary body or size, gigantic; (*as*), m., N. of a Rākshasa, R. — **kirīṭa** (*dti*-) or **kirīṭa** [Comm.], mfn. having too small teeth, TBr. — **kutsita**, mfn. greatly despoiled. — **kulva** (*dti*-), mfn. too bald, VS.

— **kṛicchra**, m. extraordinary pain or penance lasting twelve days, Mn.; Yājñ. — **kṛita**, mfn. overdone, exaggerated. — **kṛīṣa** (*dti*-), mfn. very thin, emaciated. — **kṛishna** (*dti*-), mfn. very or too dark, very or too deep blue. — **kruddha**, mfn. excessively angry. — **krudh**, f. excessive anger, Kathās. — **krushṭa** (*dti*-), n. extraordinary cry or wailing, VS.

— **khara**, mfn. very pungent or piercing. — **gaṇḍa**, mfn. having large cheeks or temples; (*as*), m., N. of the *yoga* (or index), star of the 6th lunar mansion. — **gandha**, mfn. having an overpowering smell; (*as*), m. sulphur; lemon-grass (Andropogon Schenunthés); the Champac flower (Michelia Champaca); a kind of jasmīn. — **gandhālu**, m., N. of the creeper Putradātri. — **gariyas**, n. (compar. of *ati-guru*), a higher or too high price; *ati-gariyasā* (instr.) √*kṛi*, to buy too dear, Daś. — **garvita**, mfn. very conceited.

— **gahana**, mfn. very deep; very impenetrable. — **gāḍha**, mfn. very important; very intensive; (*am*), ind. exceedingly; excessively. — **guṇa**, mfn. having extraordinary qualities. — **gupta**, mfn. closely concealed, very mysterious. — **guru**, mfn. very heavy. — **go**, f. an excellent cow, Pāp. v, 4, 69, Sch.

— **caṇḍa**, mfn. very violent. — **carana**, n. excessive practice. — **cāpalya**, n. extraordinary mobility or unsteadiness. — **citra**, mfn. very long; (*am*), ind. a very long time; (*asya*), ind. for a very long time; (*āt*), ind. at last. — **chattrā** or **chattraka**, m. a mushroom; (*ā*), f. Anise (Anisum or Anethum Sowa); the plant Barleria Longifolia. — **jara** or **-jaras**, mfn. very aged, Pāp. vii, 2, 101, Sch. — **jala**, mfn. well watered. — **java**, m. extraordinary speed; (mfn.), very fleet. — **jāgara**, mfn. very wakeful; (*as*), m. the black curlew. — **jirpa**, mfn. very aged. — **jirpa-tā**, f. extreme old age. — **jivā**, mfn. quite alive, very lively, AV. — **dina**, n. extraordinary flight (of birds), MBh. — **tapasvin**, mfn. very ascetic. — **tiksha**, mfn. very sharp. — **tivra**, mfn. very sharp, pungent or acid; (*ā*), f. dūb grass. — **tripṇa**, mfn. seriously hurt. — **tripti**, f. too great satiety. — **triṣha**, mfn. excessively thirsty, rapacious; (*ā*), f. excessive thirst. — **trasnu**, mfn. overtimid. — **dagdha**, mfn. badly burnt; (*am*), n., N. of a bad kind of burn.

— **dantura** (*dti*-), mfn. whose teeth are too promi-

nent, TBr. — **darpa**, m. excessive conceit; N. of a snake; (mfn.), excessively conceited. — **darśin**, mfn. very far-sighted. — **dāṭṭi**, m. a very or too liberal man. — **dāna**, n. munificence; excessive munificence. — **dārūpa**, mfn. very terrible. — **dāhā**, m. great heat; violent inflammation, TS. &c. — **dirgha** (*dti*-), mfn. very long, too long. — **duḥ-khita** (or *-dushkhita*), mfn. greatly afflicted, very sad. — **duḥsaha**, mfn. very hard to bear, quite unbearable. — **durgata**, mfn. very badly off. — **dur-dharsha**, mfn. very hard to approach, very haughty. — **durlambha**, mfn. very hard to attain. — **dush-kara**, mfn. very difficult. — **dūra**, mfn. very distant; (*am*), n. a great distance. — **dosha**, m. a great fault. — **dhaṇva**, mfn. very white. — **dhenu**, mfn. distinguished for his cows, Pāp. i, 4, 3, Comm. — **nidra**, mfn. given to excessive sleep; (*ā*), f. excessive sleep; (*am*), ind., see s. v. (p. 14, col. 2). — **nipuna**, mfn. very skilful. — **nica**, mfn. excessively low. — **pathin** (nom. *-panthās*), m. a better road than common, L. — **pada**, mfn. (in prosody) too long by one *pada* or foot. — **paroksha**, mfn. far out of sight, no longer discernible. — **paroksha-vṛitti**, mfn. (in Gr.) having a nature that is no longer discernible, i. e. obsolete. — **pātaka**, n. a very heinous sin. — **purusha** or **-pūrusha** (*dti*-) [ŚBr.], m. a first-rate man, hero. — **pūta**, mfn. quite purified, over-refined. — **peśala**, mfn. very dexterous. — **prakāśa**, mfn. very notorious. — **prage**, ind. very early, Mn. — **pranaya**, m. excessive kindness, partiality. — **prapudya**, ind. having pushed far forward. — **prabandha**, m. complete continuity. — **pravaraṇa**, n. excess in choosing. — **pravṛitti**, f. issuing abundantly. — **pravṛiddha**, mfn. enlarged to excess, overbearing, Mn. — **praśna**, m. an extravagant question, a question regarding transcendental objects. — **praśnya**, mfn. to be asked such a question, BṛĀUp. — **prasakti**, f. or **prasaṅga**, m. excessive attachment; unwarrantable stretch of a rule. — **prasiddha**, mfn. very notorious. — **praudha**, mfn. full-grown. — **praudha-yauvana**, mfn. being in the full enjoyment of youth. — **bala**, mfn. very strong or powerful; (*as*), m. an active soldier; N. of a king; (*ā*), f. a medicinal plant (Sida Cordifolia and Rhombifolia, or Annona Squamosa); N. of a powerful charm; of one of Dakṣa's daughters. — **bahu** (*dti*-), mfn. very much; too much, MaitrS. — **bālaka**, m. an infant; (mfn.), infantine. — **bāhu**, m. 'having extraordinary arms', N. of a Rishi of the fourteenth Manvantara, Hariv.; N. of a Gandharva, MBh. — **bībhatsa**, mfn. excessively disagreeable. — **brahmācarya**, n. excessive abstinence or continence. — **bhāra**, m. an excessive burden; excessive obscurity (of a sentence); N. of a king. — **bhāra-ga**, m. 'heavy-burden-bearer', a mule. — **bhī**, m. 'very terrific', lightning, L. — **bhishana**, mfn. very terrific. — **bhṛita**, mfn. well filled. — **bhojana**, n. eating too much; morbid voracity. — **bhrū**, mfn. having extraordinary eyebrows. — **maṅgalya**, mfn. very auspicious; (*as*), m. Aegle or Crataeva Marmelos. — **matī** (*dti*-), f. haughtiness, RV. i, 129, 5; (mfn.), exceedingly wise, MBh. — **madhyandina**, n. high noon. — **marśa**, m. close contact. — **mānā**, m. great haughtiness. — **mānin**, mfn. very haughty. — **māni-tā**, f. great haughtiness. — **māruta**, mfn. very windy; (*as*), m. a hurricane, Yājñ. — **mirmira** (*dti*-), mfn. twinkling exceedingly, TBr. — **mukta**, mfn. entirely liberated; quite free from sensual or worldly desire; seedless, barren; (*as*), m. the tree Dalbergia Oujcinensis; Gærtnera Racemosa. — **muktaka**, m. = the preceding; mountain ebony; the tree Harimantha. — **mukti** (*dti*-), f. final liberation (from death), TS.; ŚBr. xiv. — **mṛti**, f. 'highest shape', N. of a ceremony. — **memisha** (*dti*-), mfn. (√*i. mishi*), opening the eyes too much, staring, TBr. — **mal-thuna**, n. excess of sexual intercourse. — **mokshā**, m.; see *ati-√muc*. — **modā**, f. extraordinary fragrance; the tree Jasminum Arborescens. — *yava*, m. a sort of barley. — *yaśa* [MBh.], m. — *yaśas*, mfn. very illustrious. — *yājā*, m. 'great sacrificer', very pious, RV. vi, 52, 1. — *yuvana*, mfn. very youthful, L. — *yoga*, m. excessive union, excess. — *raṇhas*, mfn. extremely rapid, Śāk. — *rakta*, mfn. very red; (*ā*), f. one of Agni's seven tongues. — *ratha*, m. a great warrior (fighting from a car), R. — *rabhasa*, m. extraordinary speed. — *rasā*, f. 'very succulent', N. of various plants (Mūrvā, Rāsā, Klitanaka). — *rājan*, m. an extraordinary king, Pāp. v, 4, 69, Sch.; one who surpasses a king [cf.

also s.v.] — *rucira*, mfn. very lovely; (*ā*), f., N. of two metres (a variety of the *Atijagati*; another called *Cuṭikā* or *Culikā*). — *rush*, mfn. very angry. — *rūpa*, mfn. very beautiful; (*am*), n. extraordinary beauty. — *roga*, m. consumption, L. — *romaśa*, mfn. very hairy, too hairy; (*as*), m. a wild goat, a kind of monkey. — *lakṣhmī*, mfn. very prosperous; (*is*), f. extraordinary prosperity. — *laṅghana*, n. excessive fasting, Suśr. — *lamba*, mfn. very extensive. — *lubdha* or *ati-lubha*, mfn. very greedy or covetous. — *lulita*, mfn. closely attached or adhering. — *lobha*, m. or *lobha-tā*, f. excessive greediness or covetousness. — *loma* or *lomaśa* (*dti-*) [VS.], mfn. very hairy, too hairy. — *lomaśa*, f. *Convolvulus Argenteus*. — *lohita*, mfn. very red. — *laulya*, n. excessive eagerness or desire. — *vakti*, mfn. very loquacious. — *vakra*, mfn. very crooked or curved; (*ā*), f. one of the eight descriptions of planetary motion. — *vartula*, mfn. very round; (*as*), m. a kind of grain or pot-herb. — *vāta*, m. high wind, a storm. — *vāda*, m. abusive language; reproof; N. of a Vedic verse, AitBr. — *vādin*, mfn. very talkative. — *vāḷaka*, see *bāḷaka* above. — *vāhana*, n. excessive toiling. — *vi-kaṭa*, mfn. very fierce; (*as*), m. a vicious elephant. — *vipina*, mfn. having many forests, very impenetrable, Kir. v, 18. — *vilambin*, mfn. very dilatory. — *viśābhā-navōḍhā*, f. a fond but pert young wife. — *viśa*, mfn. exceedingly poisonous; counteracting poison; (*ā*), f. the plant *Aconitum Ferox*. — *vridhī*, f. extraordinary growth. — *vṛi-ṣhī*, f. excessive rain. — *vṛiṣhī-hata*, mfn. injured by heavy rain. — *vepathu*, m. excessive tremor; (*mfn.*), or *atvepathu-mat*, mfn. trembling excessively. — *vaicakṣanya*, n. great proficiency. — *vaśasa*, mfn. very adverse or destructive. — *vyathana*, n. infliction of (or giving) excessive pain, Pāp. v, 4, 61. — *vyathā*, f. excessive pain. — *vyaya*, m. lavish expenditure. — *vyāpta*, mfn. stretched too far (as a rule or principle). — *vyāpti*, f. unworkable stretch (of a rule or principle), Pāp. vi, 3, 35, Sch. — *śakta* or *śakti*, mfn. very powerful; (*is*), f. or *atiśakti-tā*, f. great power or valour. — *śakti-bhāj*, mfn. possessing great power. — *śāṅkhā*, f. excessive timidity. — *śarvarā*, n. the dead of night, AV. — *śasta*, mfn. very excellent. — *śukra* (*dti-*), mfn. too bright. — *śukla*, mfn. very white, too white. — *śobhana*, mfn. very handsome. — *śrī*, mfn. very prosperous, Pāp. i, 2, 48, Sch. — *ślakṣhna* (*dti-*), mfn. too tender, TBr. — *sam-akṣita*, mfn. highly finished. — *śakti*, f. excessive attachment. — *śakti-mat*, mfn. excessively attached. — *samcaya*, m. excessive accumulation. — *sam-tapta*, mfn. greatly afflicted. — *samdhya*, mfn. easy to be settled or conciliated. — *samartha*, mfn. very competent. — *samipa*, mfn. very near. — *sam-parka*, m. excessive (sexual) intercourse. — *sarva*, mfn. too complete, AitBr.; superior to all, see s.v. — *sādhvāsa*, n. excessive fear. — *sāntāpana*, n. a kind of severe penance (inflicted especially for eating unclean animal food). — *sāyam*, ind. very late in the evening. — *siddhī*, f. great perfection. — *sujana*, mfn. very moral, very friendly. — *sundara*, mfn. very handsome; (*as*, *ā*), m. f. a metre belonging to the class *Aśhī* (also called *Citra* or *Cañcalā*). — *śulabha*, mfn. very easily obtainable. — *śuhita*, mfn. excessively kind, over-kind. — *śriṣhṭi* (*dti-*), f. an extraordinary or excellent creation, ŚBr. xiv. — *sevā*, f. excessive addition (to a habit). — *saurabha*, mfn. very fragrant; (*am*), n. extraordinary fragrance. — *saubhitya*, n. excessive satiety, e.g. being spoiled, stuffed with food, &c., Mn. iv, 62. — *stutī*, f. excessive praise, Nir. — *sthira*, mfn. very stable. — *sthūla* (*dti-*), mfn. excessively big or clumsy, VS. &c.; excessively stupid. — *snigdha*, mfn. very smooth, very nice, very affectionate. — *sparsa*, m. too marked contact (of the tongue and palate) in pronunciation. — *sphira*, mfn. very tremulous. — *svapna*, m. excessive sleep; (*am*), n. excessive tendency to dreaming. — *svastha*, mfn. enjoying excellent health. — *hasita*, n. or *hāsa*, m. excessive laughter. — *hrasva* (*dti-*), mfn. excessively short, VS. &c. — *Aty-agni*, m. morbidly rapid digestion. — *Aty-ānu*, mfn. very thin, MaitrS. — *Aty-adbhuta*, mfn. very wonderful; (*as*), m., N. of the Indra in the ninth Manvantara, VP.; (*am*), n. a great wonder. — *Aty-adhvan*, m. a long way or journey, excessive travelling. — *Aty-amarshana* or *amarshin*, mfn. quite out of temper. — *Aty-amla*, mfn. very acid; (*as*), m. the tree *Spondias*

Mangifera; (*ā*), f. a species of citron. — *Aty-amla-parṇi*, f. 'having very acid leaves', N. of a medicinal plant. — *Aty-alpa*, mfn. very little. — *Aty-asana*, n. immoderate eating. — *Aty-aśnat*, mfn. eating too much. — *Aty-asama*, mfn. very uneven, very rough. — *Aty-ādara*, m. excessive deference. — *Aty-ādāna*, n. taking away too much. — *Aty-ānanda*, m. excessive wantonness, ŚBr.; (*mfn.*), excessively wanton, Suśr. — *Aty-āpti*, f. complete attainment, AV. xi, 7, 22. — *Aty-ārūḍhi*, f. or *-āroha*, m. mounting too high, insolence, arrogance. — *Aty-āśā*, f. extravagant hope. — *Aty-āśita*, mfn. (*√2. āś*), too satiate, MaitrS. — *Aty-āśārin*, mfn. excessively flowing towards, TS. — *Aty-āhāra*, m. excess in eating. — *Aty-āhārin*, mfn. eating immoderately, gluttonous. — *Aty-āhita*, n. great calamity; great danger; facing great danger; a daring action. — *Aty-ukti*, f. excessive talking; exaggeration; hyperbole. — *Aty-ugra*, mfn. very fierce; very pungent; (*am*), n. *Asa Foetida*. — *Aty-uccais*, ind. very loudly. — *Atyuccair-dhvani*, m. a very loud sound; a very high note. — *Aty-utkata*, mfn. very imposing or immense. — *Aty-utāha*, m. excessive vigour. — *Aty-udāra*, mfn. very liberal. — *Aty-ul-bana* or *-ulvapa*, mfn. very conspicuous, excessive. — *Aty-ushna*, mfn. very hot. — *Aty-ūdhni*, f. having an exceedingly large udder, Pāp. Sch.

सतिकथ *ati-katha*, mfn. transgressing tradition or law, deviating from the rules of caste; (see also s.v. *ati*.)

सतिकन्दक *ati-kandaka*, *as*, m. the plant *Hastikanda*.

सतिकल्याण *ati-kalyāṇa*, mfn. 'past or beyond beauty,' not beautiful, ŚBr.

सतिकश *ati-kaśa*, mfn. beyond the whip, unmanageable, Pāp. vi, 2, 191, Sch.

सतिकुप *ati-√kup*, to become very angry.

सतिकूर्ह *ati-√kūrḍ*, to jump about.

सतिकृति *ati-kṛiti* or better *abhi-kṛiti*, q.v.

सतिकृष *ati-√krish*, to drag over or beyond.

सतिकेशर *ati-keśara*, *as*, m. the plant *Trapa Bispinosa*.

सतिक्रम *ati-√kram*, to step or go beyond or over or across. (Ved. Ind. *ati-krāme*, to be walked on, RV. i, 105, 16); to pass, cross; to pass time; to surpass, excel, overcome; to pass by, neglect; to overstep, transgress, violate; to pass on or away; to step out; to part from, lose: Caus. *-krāmayati* or *-kramayati*, to allow to pass (as time); to leave unnoticed.

Ati-krama, *as*, m. passing over, overstepping; lapse (of time); overcoming, surpassing, conquering; excess, imposition, transgression, violation; neglect; determined onset.

Ati-krāmaṇa, *am*, n. the act of passing over, ŚBr., surpassing, overstepping; excess; passing, spending (time).

Ati-kramāṇiya, mfn. to be passed beyond or over; generally negative *an-atikramāṇiya*, q.v.

Ati-kramin, mfn. (ifc.) exceeding, violating, &c.

Ati-kramya, ind. having passed beyond or over.

Ati-krānta, mfn. having passed or transgressed; exceeded, surpassed, overcome. — **nishedha**, mfn. one who has neglected a prohibition.

Ati-krānti, *is*, f. transgression, Kir.

Ati-krāmaka, mfn. exceeding, transgressing, L.

सतिक्षर *ati-√kshar*, to overflow or flow through, RV. &c. (3. sg. aor. *dkshār dti*, RV. ix, 43, 5).

सतिक्षिप *ati-√kship*, to throw beyond.

Ati-kṣipta, mfn. thrown beyond; (*am*), n. (in med.) sprain or dislocation of a particular kind, Suśr.

सतिखटु *ati-khaṭva*, mfn. beyond the bedstead, able to do without a bedstead, Pāp. Sch.

सतिख्या *ati-√khyā*, to survey, overlook (3. sg. impf. *dy-akhyat*), AV.; to neglect, pass over, abandon (2. sg. Conj. *āti-khyas*, 2. du. Conj. *āti-khyatam*), RV.

सतिगम् *ati-√gam* or *ati-√I. gā*, to pass

by or over; to surpass, overcome; to escape; neglect; to pass away, die.

Ati-ga, mfn. (ifc.) exceeding, overcoming, surpassing (cf. *śokātiga*); transgressing, violating.

Ati-gata, mfn. having passed; being past.

सतिगर्ज *ati-√garj*, to speak loudly or provokingly or in a threatening voice, MBh.

सतिगव *ati-gava*, mfn. (a bull) covering the cow, L.

सतिगाह *ati-√gāh*, 'to emerge over,' to rise upon, RV.

Ati-gāḍha, mfn. See p. 12, col. 2.

सतिगुर *ati-√gur*, (Pot. *āti juguryāt*), to cry out, give a shriek, RV. i, 173, 2.

सतिगुहा *ati-guhā*, f. the plant *Hemionites Cordifolia*.

सतिग्रह *ati-√grah*, to take beyond or over the usual measure, ŚBr.; TBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to surpass, Pāp. v, 4, 46, Sch.

Ati-grahā, *as*, m. act of taking over or beyond, surpassing; one who takes or seizes to an extraordinary extent; (in phil.) = *atigrāha*.

Ati-grāha, *as*, m. the object of a *graha* (q.v.) or organ of apprehension (these are eight, and their corresponding *ati-grāhas* or objects are *apāna*, 'fragrant substance'; *nāman*, 'name'; *rasa*, 'flavour'; *rūpa*, 'form'; *śabda*, 'sound'; *kāma*, 'desire'; *karman*, 'action'; *sparsa*, 'touch'), ŚBr. xiv.

Ati-grāhya, *as*, m., N. of three successive libations made (or cups filled) at the *Jyotishṭoma* sacrifice, TS.; ŚBr. &c.

सतिघ *ati-gha*, *as*, m. (√*han*), 'very destructive,' a weapon, bludgeon; wrath.

Ati-ghnī, f. utter oblivion or profound sleep (obliterating all that is disagreeable in the past, and regarded as the highest condition of bliss), ŚBr. xiv.

Ati-ghnyā (4), mfn. one who is in the condition *ati-ghnī*, AV.

सतिचमू *ati-camū*, mfn. (victorious) over armies, L.

सतिचर *ati-√car*, to pass by; to overtake, surpass; to transgress, offend, be unfaithful to.

Ati-cara, mfn. transient, changeable; (*ā*), f. the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*.

Ati-carāṇa. See p. 12, col. 2.

Ati-cāra, *as*, m. passing by, overtaking, surpassing; accelerated motion, especially of planets; transgression.

Ati-cārin, mfn. surpassing, transgressing.

सतिचृत् *ati-√cṛit*, to stick on, fasten, AV.

सतिचेष्ट *ati-√cesht*, to make extraordinary or excessive efforts.

सतिच्छन्दस् *ati-cchandās*, mfn. past worldly desires, free from them, ŚBr. xiv; (*ās*, *as*), f. n., N. of two large classes of metres; (*as*), n., N. of a particular brick in the sacrificial fire-place.

सतिजगती *ati-jagati*, f., N. of a class of metres (belonging to those called *Aticchandās*, and consisting of four lines, each containing thirteen syllables).

सतिजन *ati-jana*, mfn. 'beyond men,' uninhabited.

सतिजात *ati-jāta*, mfn. superior to parentage.

सतिजि *ati-√ji* (aor. *dy-ajaiṣhī*), to conquer, AV.

सतिजीव *ati-√jīve*, to survive; to surpass in the mode of living.

सतितत *ati-tata*, mfn. (√*tan*), stretching far, making one's self big, conceited, Śiā.

सतिप *ati-√tap*, to be very hot, AV. xviii, 2, 36, &c.; to heat, AV. xiii, 2, 40; BHp.; to affect greatly: Caus. *-tāpayati*, to heat much.

सतिराराम् *ati-tarām*, ind. (compar. of *āti*), above in rank (with acc.), KenaUp.; better, higher, more (with abl.), ŚBr. &c.; very much, exceedingly, excessively.

सतिद्रु *ati-√trid*, to cleave, split, VS.; to pierce through, penetrate, AV.

सतिपू *ati-√trip*, to be satiated.

सति *ati-√tri*, to pass through or by or over, cross, overcome, escape: Desid. *-tīrshati*, to be desirous of crossing or overcoming, Bhp.

Ati-tārin, mfn. crossing, AitBr.

Ati-tārya, mfn. (ā)n. to be crossed or passed over or overcome, AV.

सतिपद् *ati-tyad*, surpassing that, Pāp. vii, 2, 102, Sch.

सतित्वम् *ati-tvam*, surpassing thee, Pāp. vii, 2, 97, Sch.; *atitvām*, *atitvān*, acc. sing. and pl. him that surpasses thee, them that surpass thee; (fictitious forms coined by grammarians.)

सतित्र *ati-√tvar*, to hasten overmuch.

सतिथि *atithi*, is, m. (√*at*, or said to be from *a-tithi*, 'one who has no fixed day for coming'), a guest, a person entitled to hospitality; N. of Agni; of an attendant on Soma; N. of Suhotra (king of Ayo-dhya, and grandson of Rāma). — **kriyā**, f. hospitality. — **grā**, m. 'to whom guests should go,' N. of Divodāsa and of another mythical hero, RV. — **tva**, n. state of a guest, hospitality. — **deva**, mfn. one to whom a guest is as a divinity, TUp. — **dvesha**, m. hatred of guests, inhospitality. — **dharma**, m. rights of hospitality, Mn. iii, 111, &c. — **dharma**, mfn. entitled to hospitality, Mn. iii, 112. — **pati** (*atithi*), m. a host, entertainer of a guest, AV. — **pūjana**, n. or — **pūjā**, f. showing honour to a guest. — **vat**, ind. like-a guest. — **satkāra**, m. honourable treatment of a guest. — **sevā**, f. attention to a guest.

Atithin, mfn. (√*at*), travelling, RV. x, 68, 3; (i), m., N. of a king (also Suhotra and Atithi, q. v.)

सतिद् *ati-√dagh*, to go beyond, to pass (3. sg. *āti-dhak*, 2. du. *āti-dhaktam*), RV.

सतिदत्त *ati-datta*, as, m., N. of a brother of Datta and son of Rājādhideva, Hariv.

सतिद् *ati-√dah*, to burn or blaze across, ŚBr.; to burn or distress greatly.

सतिदा *ati-√1. dā*, to surpass in giving, RV. viii, 1, 38; to pass over in giving, KatyŚr.

सतिदान *ati-dānta*, as, m., N. of a prince.

सतिदाश *ati-√dās*, to favour with a gift, present, RV.

सतिदिव्य *ati-√2. div* (ind. p. *divyā* [= *°vya*]), to play higher, RV. x, 42, 9; to risk (in playing), MBh. ii, 2041.

सतिदिश *ati-√diś*, to make over, transfer, assign: Pass. *-diśyate*, (in Gr.) to be overruled or attracted or assimilated.

Ati-diśhta, mfn. overruled, attracted, influenced, inferred, substituted.

Ati-deśa, as, m. transfer, extended application, inference, analogy, overruling influence, assimilation; a rule providing for more than the usual rule; putting one thing instead of another, substitution; *rūpādi-deśa*, such a rule as affecting the form of a word; (mfn.), overruling, previously stated.

सतिदीप *ati-dīpya*, as, m. 'very brilliant,' the plant Plumbago Rosea.

सतिद्रुप *ati-√drip*, to be excessively con-cited.

सतिदेव *ati-deva*, as, m. a superior god; surpassing the gods.

सतिद्रु *ati-√2. dru*, to run by, pass hastily, RV.; AV.; to pass over, ŚBr.

सतिधन्वन् *ati-dhanvan*, ā, m., N. of a Vedic teacher, a descendant of Śunaka, VBr.

सतिधा *ati-√dhā*, to put away.

Ati-hita, mfn. put away or aside, AV.

सतिधाव *ati-√1. dhāv*, to run or rush over.

सतिधृति *ati-dhriti*, is, f., N. of a class of metres (belonging to those called *Aticchandās*, and consisting of four lines, each containing nineteen syllables); (in arithm.) nineteen.

सतिधै *ati-√dhyai*, to meditate deeply, VP.

सतिध्वंस *ati-√dhvans*, to raise the dust in running through or over (3. pl. Conj. aor. *ati-dhva-sān*), RV. viii, 55, 5.

सतिनम् *ati-√nam*, to bend aside, keep on one side.

सतिनामन् *ati-nāman*, ā, m., N. of a Saptarshi of the sixth Manvantara.

सतिनाष्ट्र *ati-nāshtrā*, mfn. beyond danger, out of danger, ŚBr.

सतिनिःश्वस् *ati-niḥ-√śvas*, to breathe or sigh violently.

सतिनिचूत् *ati-nicrit* (or wrongly written *ati-nicri*), f., N. of a Vedic metre of three pādas (containing respectively seven, six and seven syllables), RV. Prāt. &c.

सतिनिद्रम् *ati-nidram*, ind. beyond sleeping time, Pāp. ii, 1, 6, Sch. See also *ati-nidra* s. v. *ati*.

सतिनिश्न *ati-nish-ñan* (√*tan*), (perf. Pot. 3. pl. *āti nish-ñatanyuh*), to penetrate (with rays), RV. i, 141, 13.

सतिनिहुय *ati-ni-hnutyā*, ind. p. (√*hnu*), denying obstinately.

सतिनी *ati-√ni*, to lead over or beyond, to help a person over anything, RV. &c.; to allow to pass away: Intens. *ā. -neniyāte*, to bring forward, RV. vi, 47, 16.

सतिनु *ati-√3. nu*, Caus. to turn away, TS.

सतिनुद् *ati-√nud*, to drive by, AV.

सतिनेद् *ati-√ned*, to stream or flow over, foam over, TS. &c.

सतिनौ *ati-nau*, mfn. disembarked, Pāp. Sch.

सतिपञ्चा *ati-pañcā*, f. a girl who is past five.

सतिपटीक्षेप *ati-pāṭikshepa*, v. l. for *a-paṭikshepa*, as, m. omitting to remove or non-removal of the theatrical curtain.

सतिपद् *ati-√path*, Pass. *-pathyate*, to be greatly proclaimed or celebrated, MBh.

सतिपत् *ati-√2. pat*, to fall or fly by or past or beyond or over; to neglect, miss: Caus. *-pātayati*, to cause to fly by; to drag away; to make effortless.

Ati-pātana, am, n. act of falling or flying beyond, passing, missing, transgressing.

Ati-pātita, mfn. passed beyond, transgressed, missed.

Ati-pāta, as, m. passing away, lapse; neglect, transgression; ill-usage, opposition, contrariety.

Ati-pātita, mfn. completely displaced or broken; (am), n. (in med.) complete fracture of a bone.

Ati-pātin, mfn. overtaking, excelling in speed; (in med.) running a rapid course, acute; neglecting.

Ati-pātya, mfn. to be passed over, to be neglected.

सतिपत्र *ati-pattra*, as, m. the Teak tree; the tree Hastikanda.

सतिपद् *ati-√pad*, to go beyond (acc.), jump over; to neglect, transgress: Caus. *-pādayati*, to allow to pass by.

Ati-pattī, is, f. going beyond, passing, lapse; *kriyātipattī*, the passing by of an action unaccomplished, Pāp. iii, 3, 139.

Ati-panna, mfn. gone beyond, transgressed, missed; past.

सतिपर *ati-para*, mfn. one who has overcome his enemies; (as), m. a great enemy.

सतिपरी *ati-pari* (*pari-√i*), to pass round, ĀpŚr.

सतिपश *ati-√paś*, to look beyond, look through, RV. i, 94, 7; AV.

सतिपा *ati-√1. pā*, Caus. P. *-pāyayati*, to give to drink in great quantity, Kathās.

सतिपादनचूत् *ati-pāda-nicrit*, f., N. of a Vedic metre of three pādas (containing respectively six, eight and seven syllables).

सतिपितृ *āti-pitri*, tā, m. surpassing his own father, ŚBr. xiv.

Ati-pitāmaha, as, m. surpassing his own paternal grandfather, ŚBr. xiv.

सतिपू *ati-√pū*, P. to clarify or purify through (3. pl. aor. *āti apāvishuh*), RV. ix, 60, 2; *ā. -pavate*, to purify or purge by flowing through (especially used of the Soma juice, which is considered to be a purgative), ŚBr. &c.

सतिपू *ati-√1. pri*, to convey across, to help over, RV.; to cross, pass over, RV. i, 174, 9 & vi, 20, 12; to keep (a promise): Caus. *-pārayati*, to lead or convey over, RV. &c.

सतिपू *ati-√pri*, cl. 4. P. *-pūryati*, to become full or overflowing, MBh.

सतिप्रचित् *ati-pra-√cit*, *-cekite* (= *-cikite*, BR.; = Intens. *-cekitte*, Gmn.), to be clearly distinct or distinguishable, RV. i, 55, 3.

सतिप्रच्यु *ati-pra-√cyu*, to pass by, TBr.: Caus. *-cyāvayati*, to cause to pass by, ŚBr.

सतिप्रच्छ *ati-√prach*, to go on asking, ŚBr. &c.

सतिप्रज्वल् *ati-pra-√jval*, to flame or blaze exceedingly, MBh.

सतिप्रणश *ati-pra-ñas* (√*2. naś*), to be entirely deprived of (acc.), ŚBr.

सतिप्रणी *ati-pra-ñi* (√*nī*), to lead by or beyond, Lāty.; ĀśvŚr.

सतिप्रणुद् *ati-pra-ñud* (√*nud*), to press or incite very strongly.

सतिप्रपद् *ati-pra-√pad*, Caus. *-pādayati*, to help to pass into the other world (Comm.), MBh. iv, 1717.

सतिप्रमाण *ati-pramāṇa*, mfn. beyond measure, immense.

सतिप्रयम् *ati-pra-√yam*, to give or hand over, TS.; TBr.

सतिप्रयुज् *ati-pra-√yuj*, to separate from (with instr.), TS.

सतिप्रवह *ati-pra-√vah*, to extend or carry beyond.

सतिप्रवा *ati-pra-√2. vā*, cl. 4. P. *-vāyati*, to blow violently, MBh.

सतिप्रविद्ध *ati-pra-viddha*, mfn. (√*vyadh*), frightened away, scared, R.

सतिप्रवृत् *ati-pra-√vrit*, to issue violently (as blood from a wound), Suśr.; to have an intense effect (as venom), Suśr.

सतिप्रवे *ati-pra-√ve*, to add in weaving, weave on an additional piece, ŚāṅkhBr.

सतिप्रशंस *ati-pra-√śans*, to praise highly.

सतिप्रश्रु *ati-pra-√śru*, cl. 5. *ā. -śrīve* (Ved. 3. sg.), to become known or famous more than others, RV. x, 11, 7.

सतिप्रसद् *ati-pra-√sad*, P. *-sīdati*, to become completely cheerful.

सतिप्रसृ *ati-pra-√sri*, Intens. *-sarsrite*, to outstrip, surpass, RV. ii, 25, 1.

Ati-pra-srita, mfn. issued violently.

सतिप्रस्था *ati-pra-√sthā*, to have an advantage over, RV. i, 64, 13 & viii, 60, 16.

सतिप्रहा *ati-pra-√2. hā*, cl. 3. *ā. -jihite*, to give or hand over, ŚBr.

सतिप्राणम् *ati-prāṇam*, ind. exceeding life.

Ati-prāṇa-priya, mfn. dearer than life.

सतिपु *ati-√pru*, to jump over, to escape, TS.

सतिप्रपित *ati-preshta*, am, n. the time following the Praisha ceremony, KatyŚr.

सतिबाध *ati-√bādh*, to molest or annoy exceedingly.

अतिवृत्ति *ati-√1. bṛiḥ*, to push out intensely (scil. *retas*; used only for the etym. of *vrishabha*), Nir.

अतिब्रह्मन् *ati-brahman*, ā, m., N. of a king.

अतिवृ *ati-√brū* or *abhi-√brū*, to insult, abuse, MBh. iii, 15640.

अतिभा *ati-√bhā*, *-bhāti*, to blaze or be very bright, AV. x, 3, 17; R.

अतिभू *ati-√bhū* (perf. *-babhūva*), to originate or take rise in an excessive way, MBh. viii, 4541; P. (once Ā., TĀr.), to excel, surpass, PBr.; MBh. &c.: Desid. to intend to surpass, ĀśvŚr.

अति-भह्रा, m. superiority, overcoming.

अतिभूमि *ati-bhūmi*, is, f. extensive land; culmination, eminence, superiority; excess.

अतिभूय *ati-√2. bhūsh*, to adorn one's self before (another); to adorn richly.

अतिभृ *ati-√bhṛi*, Ā. to pass or extend over (perf. 2. sg. *-jabhṛishe*), RV. ix, 86, 29 & 100, 9.

अति-भह्रा, as, m. See s. v. *ati*.

अतिमन् *ati-√man*, *-manyate* (1. pl. *-manāmahé 'ti*), to disdain, despise, RV. &c.; to value less than one's self, ŚBr.; to pride one's self, ŚBr.

अति-मानिता, mfn. honoured highly; cf. *ati-mānd* s. v. *ati*.

अतिमनुष्यबुद्धि *ati-manushya-buddhi*, mfn. having a superhuman intellect.

अतिमर्त्य *ati-martya*, mfn. superhuman.

अतिमर्याद *ati-maryāda*, mfn. exceeding the proper limit; (*am*), ind. beyond bounds.

अतिमर्शम् *ati-marśam*, ind. (*√mrś*), so as to encroach, AitBr.

अतिमात्र *ati-mātrā*, mfn. exceeding the proper measure, AV. &c.; (*dm*), ind. or *-ias*, ind. beyond measure.

अतिमानुष *ati-mānusha*, mfn. superhuman, divine, MBh. &c.

अतिमाम् *ati-mām* (acc. of *aty-aham*, q. v.), surpassing me, Pāp. vii, 2, 97, Sch.

अतिमाय *ati-māya*, mfn. emancipated from Māyā or Illusion; finally liberated.

अतिमारा *ati-māra* or *ati-bhāra*, as, m., N. of a prince.

अतिमित 1. *ati-mita*, mfn. over measured, beyond measure, exceeding.

अतिमित 2. *a-timīta*, mfn. not moistened.

अतिमुच *ati-√muc*, Pass. *-mucyate*, to avoid, escape, ŚBr. &c.

अति-मुक्ता or **अति-मुक्ता**, as, m. 'surpassing pearls in whiteness,' N. of certain shrubs.

अति-मुक्ति, is, f. final liberation. See *ati*.

अति-मुच्य, ind. p. having dismissed or given up.

अति-मुक्श, as, m. final liberation, ŚBr. xiv.

अति-मुक्श, mfn. escaping, TS.; Kāth.

अतिमृत्यु *ati-mṛtyu*, mfn. overcoming death, ChUp.

अतियज् *ati-√yaj*, to neglect or pass in offering a sacrifice, TS.

अतिया *ati-√yā*, to pass over or before; to surpass, RV. &c.; to pass by, RV. i, 135, 7; to transgress, Bhp.

अतियुयम् *ati-yūyam* (nom. pl. of *ati-tvam*, q. v.), surpassing thee.

अतिराज् *ati-√rāj*, to shine over (aor. Subj. 3. sg. *āti rāj*), RV. vi, 12, 5.

अति-राज, ā, m. a supreme king; superior to a king, Pāp. iv, 1, 12, Sch.; (*-rājñi*), f. (a woman) superior to a king, ib. **अति-राजकुमारी**, mfn. superior to a princess, Pāp. i, 2, 48, Sch.

अतिराजा, Nom. P. *atirājayati*, to surpass a king, Pāp. vii, 4, 2, Sch.

अतिरात्र *ati-rātrā*, mfn. prepared or performed over-night, RV. vii, 103, 7; (*ds*), m. an optional part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice; commencement and conclusion of certain sacrificial acts;

the concluding Vedic verse chanted on such occasions, AV. &c.; N. of a son of Cākshusha the sixth Manu. — **सवर्णिपा-पासु**, m. the victim sacrificed at the Atirātra.

अतिरि *ati-ri*, neut. of *ati-rai*, q. v.

अतिरिचि *ati-√ric*, Pass. *-ricyate*, to be left with a surplus, to surpass (in a good or bad sense with abl. or acc.); to be superior, predominate, prevail: Caus. *-recayati*, to do superfluously, to do too much, ŚBr. &c.

अति-रिक्ता, mfn. left with or as a surplus, left apart; redundant, unequalled; different from (with abl.) — **ति**, f. redundancy, &c. **अतिरिक्ताङ्गा**, mfn. having a redundant limb or finger or toe; (*am*), n. a redundant limb or finger or toe.

अति-रेका or **अति-रेका** [only once, ŚBr.], as, m. surplus, excess; redundancy; difference.

अति-रेकिन, mfn. surpassing.

अतिरुच् 1. *ati-√ruc*, to shine over or along, RV. &c.; to surpass in shining.

2. **अति-रूच**, m. a horse's fetlock or knee, VS.

अतिरुह् *ati-√ruh*, to climb or ascend over, RV. ix, 17, 5; to grow higher, RV. x, 90, 2.

अतिरै *ati-rai*, ās, ās, i, exceeding one's income, extravagant, Pāp. Sch.

अतिरङ्ग *ati-√laṅgh*, Caus. *-laṅghayati*, to transgress, Kathās.

अतिरिहा *atilihā* or *aṭhillā*, f., N. of a Prākṛit metre (of four lines, each containing sixteen Mātras).

अतिवच् *ati-√vac*, to blame; to speak too loudly either in blaming or praising.

अतिवद् *ati-√vad*, to speak louder or better; to surpass or overpower in disputing, TBr. &c.; to ask for too much, AV.

अतिवयम् *ati-vayam* (nom. pl. of *aty-aham*, q. v.), surpassing me.

अतिवह् *ati-√vah*, to carry over or across; to pass by; to pass (time), Daś.; Caus. *-vāhayati*, to let pass, get over or through, endure; to let time pass, spend.

अति-वहना, *am*, n. excessive toiling or enduring.

अति-वहिका, mfn. 'swifter than the wind,' N. of the līṅga-śarira (but see *ātivāhika*); (*as*), m. an inhabitant of the lower world.

अति-वह्या, mfn. to be passed (as time, &c.); (*am*), n. the passing of time.

अति-वोद्गृह्, *qḥā*, m. one who carries over or across, ŚBr.

अतिवा *ati-√2. vā*, cl. 2. P. *-vāti*, to blow beyond, AV.: cl. 4. P. *-vāyati*, to blow violently; (*ati-vāyati*), pr. p. loc. ind. the wind blowing strongly, MBh.

अतिवास *ati-vāsa*, as, m. a fast on the day before performing the Śrāddha.

अतिविधा *ati-vi-√dhā*, cl. 3. Ā. *-dhatte*, to distribute too much, ŚBr.

अतिविराज् *ati-vi-√rāj*, to shine or be brilliant exceedingly, MBh. &c.

अतिविलङ्घ *ati-vi-√laṅgh*, Caus. *-laṅghayati*, to pass by without taking notice of, Bhp.

अतिविलुह् *ati-vi-√luḥ*, Caus. *-loḍayati*, to disturb, destroy, MBh.

अतिविवृत्ति *ati-vi-√vṛit*, Caus. *-vartayati*, to separate too far, to make too great distinction between, RV. Prāt.

अतिविविध्यम् *ati-vi-√śrambh*, Caus. *-śrambhayati*, to make too familiar or too intimate, Car.

अति-वि-श्रब्ध, mfn. entirely trusting or confiding in; (*am*), ind. quite confidently.

अतिविश्व *ati-viśva*, as, m. 'superior to all or to the universe,' N. of a Muni, Hariv.

अतिविश्वस *ati-vi-√śvas*, to confide or trust too much (generally with *na*, neg.)

अतिवी *ati-√vī*, to outstrip, RV. v, 44, 7.

अतिवृंहित *ati-vṛiṅhita*, mfn. (*√vṛiṅh*), strengthened, MBh. v, 499.

अतिवृत्ति *ati-√vrit*, to pass beyond, surpass, cross; to get over, overcome; to transgress, violate, offend, especially by unfaithfulness; to pass away; to delay.

अति-वर्तना, *am*, n. a pardonable offence or misdemeanour.

अति-वर्तन, mfn. passing beyond, crossing, passing by, surpassing; guilty of a pardonable offence.

अति-वृत्ति, is, f. surpassing; hyperbolic meaning; (in med.) excessive action.

अतिवृध् *ati-√vridh*, to surpass in growing, grow beyond, ŚBr.

अति-वृद्धा, mfn. very large; very old.

अतिवृष *ati-√vṛish*, to rain violently.

अतिवेल *ati-vela*, mfn. passing the proper boundary, excessive; (*am*), ind. excessively.

अतिव्यध *ati-√vyadh* (Ved. Inf. *ati-vīdhe*, RV. v, 62, 9), to pierce through, RV.; AV.

अति-विद्धा, mfn. pierced through, wounded.

अति-व्यधिन, mfn. piercing through, wounding, VS.; ŚBr. xiv.

अति-व्यध्या, mfn. vulnerable.

अतिव्रज् *ati-√vraj*, to pass by; to fly over, RV. i, 116, 4; to pass or wander through.

अतिशंस *ati-√śans*, to recite beyond measure, to continue reciting; to omit in reciting, AitBr.

अतिशक्ती *ati-śakkari* or *ati-śakvari*, f. a class of metres of four lines, each containing fifteen syllables. It has eighteen varieties.

अतिशक्र *ati-śakra*, mfn. superior to Indra.

अतिशङ्क *ati-√śaṅk*, to suspect strongly, Laty.; to suspect falsely; to be concerned about.

अतिशय *ati-śaya*, &c. See 1. *ati-√1. śi*.

अतिशस्त्र *ati-śastra*, mfn. superior to weapons.

अतिशक्कर *atiśakvara*, mfn. written in or connected with the *Ati-śakvari* metre.

अतिशि *ati-√śi*, cl. 3. Ā. *-śīṣite*, to sharpen up (a weapon) for attacking, RV. i, 36, 16.

अतिशिष् *ati-√2. śish*, to leave remaining: Pass. *-śishyate*, to remain.

अति-शिश्टा, mfn. remaining, TS. &c.

अति-शेषा, as, m. remainder, remnant (especially of time), ChUp.

अतिशी 1. *ati-√1. śi*, *-śete*, to precede in lying down, MBh.; to surpass, excel; to act as an incubus, annoy, L.: Pass. *-śayyate*, to be excelled or surpassed.

अति-शया, as, m. pre-eminence, eminence; superiority in quality or quantity or numbers; advantageous result; one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina Arhats; (mfn.), pre-eminent, superior, abundant, ŚaṅkhBr. &c.; (*am* or *ena*), ind. eminently, very. **अतिशयोक्ति**, f. hyperbolic language; extreme assertion; verbosity.

अति-शयाना, m(f)n. eminent, abundant; (*am*), ind. excessively; (*ṛ*), f. N. of a metre of four lines, also called *Citrālekha*.

अति-शयिता, mfn. surpassing, superior.

अति-शयिन, mfn. excelling, abounding.

अति-शयाना, *am*, n. excelling; excessiveness.

अति-शयिन, mfn. excelling, abounding; excessive.

अतिशी 2. *ati-√3. śi*, to fall or drop beyond, Kāth.; to get out from (acc.), leave, ChUp.

अतिशीतम् *ati-śitam*, ind. past or beyond the cold, after the winter.

अतिशीलय *ati-śilaya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to practise or use excessively.

अतिशुभ *ati-√śubh*, to be brilliant; to please: Caus. *-śobhayati*, to make brilliant, adorn.

अतिश्रेष्ठ *ati-śreshṭha*, mfn. superior to the best, best of all, — *tva*, n. pre-eminence.

अति-श्रेयासि, is, m. a man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्लिप् *ati-√ślish*, to fasten or tie over.

अतिशय *ati-śva*, m(f)n. superior to, or worse

than, a dog, Pāp. v, 4, 96; (ā), m., N. of a tribe (?), (gaṇa *pakṣhādī*, q. v.)

अतिपक्ष *ati-shakta* or (in later texts) *ati-shakta*, mfn. (√*sañj*), connected with, AV. &c.

अतिषित *ati-shita*, mfn. tied or bound round (so as to prevent the flow of any liquid), RV. x, 73, 9.

अतिष्कन्द *ati-shkand* (√*skand*), to cover (said of a bull), RV. v, 52, 3; to leap or jump over, Ved. Inf. (dat.) *ati-shkādē*, RV. viii, 67, 19; Ved. Inf. (abl.) *-shkādās*, RV. x, 108, 2; to omit, *an-ati-shkandāt*, mfn. not omitting anything, uniform, TBr.

अति-शकद्वान् *ati-śakadvān*, mf(ari)n. jumping over, transgressing.

अतिश्चिम् *ati-śtigham* (√*stigh*), ind. so as to overwhelm, MaitrS.

अतिशु *ati-śtu* (√*stu*), to go on too far in reciting hymns of praise, PBr.; Lāty.

अतिष्ठत् *ā-tishṭhat*, mfn. not standing, unstable, RV.

अतिष्ठा 1. *ati-śthā* (√*sthā*), to be at the head of, govern, RV.; AV.; to jut over or out, TBr.

2. *Ati-śthā*, f. precedence, superiority, ŚBr. &c.; (ās), m. f. or *ati-śthāvan*, m. or *atishṭhāvat* [AV.], mfn. superior in standing, surpassing.

अतिस्था *ati-sam-√dhā*, to overreach, deceive, Śak.; to wrong or injure, VarBrS.

अति-sandhām, ind. so as to violate an agreement or any fixed order, ŚBr.

अति-sam-dhāna, *am*, n. overreaching, cheating.

अति-sandhita, mfn. overreached, cheated.

अति-sam-dheya, mfn. easy to be conciliated, easy to be settled.

अतिसेव *ati-sarva*, mfn. superior to all, Pāp. Sch.; (as), m. the Supreme.

अतिसांवत्सर *ati-sāmvatsara*, mfn. extending over more than a year, Mn.

अतिसाम्या *ati-sāmyā*, f. the sweet juice of the Bengal Madder, Rubia Manjith.

अतिसु *ati-√sri*, Caus. to cause to pass through: Pass. *-saryate*, to be purged, Suśr.

अति-sarā, *as*, m. effort, exertion, AV.

अति-sāra or **अति-sāra**, *as*, m. purging, dysentery.

अति-sārakin or **अति-sārakin** or **अति-sārin** or **अति-sārin**, mfn. afflicted with purging or dysentery.

अतिसृज् *ati-√srij*, to glide over or along, RV.; to send away, dismiss, abandon; to leave as a remnant; to remit, forgive; to give away, present; to create in a higher degree, ŚBr. xiv.

अति-sargā, *as*, m. act of parting with, dismissal, giving away; granting permission, leave; *atisargān* √1. *dā*, to bid any one farewell, MaitrS.

अति-sarjana, *am*, n. the act of giving away, granting; liberality; a gift; sending out of the world, killing.

अति-srijya, mfn. to be dismissed, ŚBr.

अति-sriṣṭi, *is*, f. a higher creation, ŚBr. xiv.

अतिसृप् *ati-√srip*, to glide or creep over, get over, RV. &c.

अतिसेन *ati-sena*, *as*, m., N. of a prince.

अतिसेव *ati-√sev*, to use or enjoy immoderately, to practise excessively; cf. *ati-sevā* s. v. *ati*.

अतिसौपर्य *ati-sauparṇa*, mfn. superior to (the powers of) Suparṇa or Garuḍa.

अतिस्त्रि *ati-stri*, mf(is or ī)n. surpassing a woman, L.; see Gram. 123. *ḍ*.

अतिस्सम् *ati-√sra*, to drop or turn away from, to escape, RV. vi, 11, 6.

अतिसु *ati-√sru*, to flow over or flow excessively.

अति-srāvita, mfn. caused to flow excessively (as a wound), Suśr.

अति-sruta, mfn. that which has been flowing over (N. of Soma), VS.

अतिस्व *ati-√svri*, to hold or sustain a note, PBr.; ChUp.

अति-svārya, mfn. the last of the seven notes, TS, Prāt.

अतिहन् *ati-√han*, Desid. *-jihāṃsati* (for *-jihāsati* fr. √2. *hā*?), to try to escape, AitBr.

अति-hata, mfn. firmly fixed, ŚBr.; utterly destroyed, Car.

अतिहस्तय *ati-hastaya*, Nom. (fr. *ati-hasta*), P. *atihastayati*, to stretch out the hands; (fr. *ati-hastin*), to overtake on an elephant.

अतिहा *ati-√2. hā*, to jump over, RV. &c.; to pass jumping from one place to another.

अतिहिमम् *ati-himam*, ind. after the frost; past the cold.

अतिहृ *ati-√hri*, to hold over; to reach over; to cause to jut over; to add.

अतिह्वे *ati-√hve* (1. sg. *Ā. -hvaye*), to call over to one's side, TBr.

अतो *ati* (√*i*), el. 2. P. *aty-eti*, -etum, to pass by, elapse, pass over, overflow; to pass on; to get over; (Ved. Inf. *aty-etavā*), to pass through, RV. v, 83, 10; to defer; to enter; to overcome, overtake, outdo; to pass by, neglect; to overstep, violate; to be redundant; to die: Intens. *atīyate*, to overcome.

Atita, mfn. gone by, past, passed away, dead; one who has gone through or got over or beyond, one who has passed by or neglected; negligent; passed, left behind; excessive; (as), m., N. of a particular Śaiva sect; (am), n. the past. — *kāla*, m. the past time or tense. — *nauka*, mfn. passed out of a ship, landed.

Atitvārī, f. a female transgressor, bad woman, VS.

Aty-aya, *aty-āya*, see s. v.

अतीक्ष्ण *ā-tikṣhṇa*, mfn. not sharp, blunt; not severe or rigid.

अतीन्द्रिय *atīndriya*, mfn. beyond the (cognition of the) senses; (as), m. (in Śāṅkhya phil.) the soul; (am), n., N. of Pradhāna; the mind.

अतीरेक *ati-rekā*. See *ati-√ric*.

अतीव *atīva*, ind. exceedingly, very; excessively, too; quite; surpassing (with acc.): Compar. *atīvā-tarām*, ind. exceedingly, excessively, Śis. iv. 25.

अतीव्र *a-tīvra*, mfn. not sharp, blunt; not pungent.

अतीषत् *atīṣh* (√*ish*), to pass by (acc.), MaitrS.

अतीसार *ati-sāra*. See *ati-√sri*.

अतुङ्ग *a-tuṅga*, mfn. not tall, short, dwarfish.

अतुन्द *a-tunda*, mfn. not stout, thin.

अतुर *ā-tura*, mfn. not liberal, not rich, AV.

अतुल *a-tula*, mfn. unequalled; (as), m. (destitute of weight), the Sesamum seed and plant.

अतुल्या, mfn. unequalled.

अतुष *a-tushā*, mfn. without husks, ŚBr.

अतुषारकर *a-tushāra-kara*, *as*, m. 'having not cold rays,' the sun.

अतुष्टि *a-tuṣṭi*, *is*, f. displeasure, discontent.

अतुहिन *a-tuhina*, not cold. — *dhāman* or *-raāmi* or *-rucl*, m. 'having not cold light,' the sun, VarBrS.

अतुति *ā-tūti*, mfn. not quick, slow, RV. vii, 28, 3.

अतूर्त *a-tūrta* [RV. viii, 99, 7] or *a-tūrta* [RV.], mfn. not outrun, not outdone, not obstructed, unhurt; (*a-tūrtam*), n. illimited space, RV. x, 149, 1. — *dakṣha*, m. 'having designs that cannot be obstructed,' N. of the Āsvins, RV. viii, 26, 1. — *pa-thin* (*dtūrta*), m (nom. *-panthās*)fn. having a path that cannot be obstructed, RV.

अतुण्ड *ā-tuṇḍa*, *as*, m. 'not an eater of grass,' a newly-born calf, ŚBr. xiv.

अतृप्या, f. a small quantity or short supply of grass, Pāp. vi, 2, 156, Sch.

अतृदिल *ā-tṛdila*, mfn. 'having no interstices,' solid, RV. x, 94, 11.

अतृप *a-tṛpā*, mfn. not satisfied, RV. iv, 5, 14.

Atrippavāt, mfn. insatiable, RV. iv, 19, 3.

At-ṛipta, mfn. unsatisfied, insatiable, eager. — *āris*, mfn. looking with eagerness.

At-ṛipti, *is*, f. unsatisfied condition, insatiability.

अतृषित *ā-trishita*, mfn. not thirsty, not greedy, RV. x, 94, 11.

At-ṛishpaṇj, mfn. not thirsty, RV. x, 94, 11.

At-ṛishyā, mfn. beyond the reach of thirst, AV.

At-ṛishyat, mfn. not thirsting after, not greedy, not eager, RV. i, 71, 3.

अतेजस् *a-tejas*, *as*, n. absence of brightness or vigour; dimness, shade; feebleness, dulness, insignificance; (*a-tejās*), mfn. [AV.] or *a-tejaska* [ŚBr. xiv] or *a-tejasvin*, mfn. not bright, dim, not vigorous. **At-tejo-māya**, mfn. not consisting of light or brightness, ŚBr. xiv.

अतोषणीय *a-toshāṇiya*, mfn. not to be pleased or appeased.

अत्क *ātka*, *as*, (√*at*), m. a traveller, L.; a limb or member, L.; armour, mail, garment, RV.; N. of an Āsura, RV.

अत्कील *atkila*, *as*, m., N. of an ancient Rishi (*utkila*, q. v.), ĀsvŚr.

अत्तल *attali*, *is*, m., N. of a man.

अत्तय *attaya*, mfn. (√*ad*), fit or proper to be eaten, Mn.

Atti, *is*, m. an eater, ŚBr. xiv.

Attri, *tā*, m. an eater, AV. &c.; f. *attrī*, TS.

अत्ता *attā*, f. (probably a colloquialism borrowed from the Deccan, said to occur chiefly in dramas), a mother, L.; mother's sister, L.; elder sister, L.; (in Prakṛit) a mother-in-law, L. See *akkā*. **Atti**, *is*, or *attikā*, f. elder sister, L.

अत्र *attra*. See 3. & 4. *atra*, p. 17, col. 2.

अत्रि *attri*. See *dtri*, p. 17, col. 2.

अत्न *atna*, *as*, or *atnu*, *us*, m. (√*at*), the sun, L.

Atya (2, 3), *as*, m. a courser, steed, RV.

अत्यहस् *aty-aṇhas*, mfn. beyond the reach of evil or distress, VS.

Aty-aṇhā, *as*, m., N. of a man, TBr.

अत्यग्नि *aty-agni*, *is*, m. too rapid digestion; (mfn.), surpassing fire. — *somārka*, mfn. brighter than fire or the moon or the sun.

अत्यग्निहोम *aty-agnishōma*, *as*, m., N. of the second of the seven modifications of the Jyotiṣhoma sacrifice; the Vedic verse chanted at the close of that ceremony.

अत्यग्र *aty-agra*, mfn. whose point is jutting over, TS.

अत्यङ्कुश *aty-aṅkuṣa*, mfn. past or beyond (the elephant-driver's) hook, unmanageable.

अत्यङ्गुल *aty-aṅgula*, mfn. exceeding an aṅgula (finger's breadth).

अत्यतिक्रम *aty-ati-√kram*, to approach for sexual intercourse, MBh.

अत्यतिरिच *aty-ati-√ric*, Pass. *-ricyate*, to surpass exceedingly.

अत्यनिल *aty-anila*, mfn. surpassing the wind.

अत्यनुसृ *aty-anu-√sri*, Caus. *-sārayati*, to pursue excessively, MBh.

अत्यन्त *aty-anta*, mfn. beyond the proper end or limit; excessive, very great, very strong; endless, unbroken, perpetual; absolute, perfect; (*am*), ind. excessively, exceedingly; in perpetuity; absolutely, completely; to the end; (*āya*), dat. ind. for ever, perpetually, Pat.; quite, Pat. — *kopana*, mfn. very passionate. — *ga*, mfn. going very much or very fast, Pāp. iii, 2, 48. — *gata*, mfn. completely pertinent; always applicable, Nir.; gone forever, Ragh. — *gati*, f. complete accomplishment; (in Gr.) the sense of 'completely.' — *gāmin*, mfn. = *ga* above. — *gu-pin*, mfn. having extraordinary qualities. — *tiras-kṛita-vācya-dhvanī*, f. (in rhetoric) a metaphorical or hyperbolic use of depreciatory language. — *pīḍana*, n. act of giving excessive pain. — *vāsin*, m. a student who perpetually resides with his teacher.

—*samyoga*, m. (in Gr.) immediate proximity.
—*samparka*, m. excessive sexual intercourse.
—*sukumāra*, mfn. very tender; (*as*), m. a kind of grain, *Panicum Italicum*. *Atyantābhāva*, m. absolute non-existence.

Aty-antika, mfn. too close; (*am*), n. too great nearness, ŚBr.

Atyantina, mfn. going far, Pāp. v, 2, 11.

सत्यभिसृत *aty-abhi-sṛita*, mfn. (√*sṛi*), having approached too much, having come too close, MBh. i, 3854.

सत्य *aty-aya*, *as*, m. (fr. √*i* with *ati*, see *ati*), passing, lapse, passage; passing away, perishing, death; danger, risk, evil, suffering; transgression, guilt, vice; getting at, attacking, Yājñ. ii, 12; overcoming, mastering (mentally); a class, ChUp.

Atyayika. See *ātyayika*.

Atyayin, mfn. passing, Pāp. iii, 2, 157.

सत्यराति *aty-arāti*, *is*, m., N. of a son of Janantapa, AitBr.

सत्यर्थ *aty-artha*, mfn. 'beyond the proper worth,' exorbitant, excessive; (*am*), ind. excessively, exceedingly.

सत्यह *aty-ard*, to press hard, distress greatly, Bhāṭṭ.

सत्यह *aty-ard* (Subj. -*arhāt*), to excel in worth, RV. ii, 23, 15.

सत्यवसुज *aty-ava-√srij*, to let loose, let go.

सत्यवि *aty-avi*, *is*, m. passing over or through the strainer (consisting of sheep's wool or a sheep's tail; said of the Soma), RV.

सत्यश *aty-√2. as*, to precede in eating, ŚBr.; MBh.; to eat too much, Bhag.

सत्यष्टि *aty-aṣṭi*, *is*, f. a metre (of four lines, each containing seventeen syllables); the number seventeen. —*sāmagrī*, f., N. of a work.

सत्यस् 1. *aty-√1. as* (Imper. -*astu*) to excel, surpass, RV. vii, 1, 14; AV.

सत्यस् 2. *aty-√2. as*, to shoot beyond, overwhelm, overpower (as with arrows).

Aty-asta, mfn. one who has shot or cast beyond, Pāp. ii, 1, 24.

Aty-āsam, ind. ifc. after the lapse of (e.g. *dvyā-hātyāsam*, after the lapse of two days), Pāp. iii, 4, 57, Sch.

सत्यहम् *aty-aham*, surpassing me; surpassing self-consciousness, NṛisUp.; cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 97, Sch.

सत्यह *aty-ahna*, mfn. exceeding a day in duration, Pāp. v. 4, 88, Sch.

सत्याकार *aty-ā-kāra*, *as*, m. (√*i*. *kṛi*), contempt, blame, Pāp. v, 1, 134.

सत्याक्रम *aty-ā-kram* (ind. p. -*krāmya*) to walk past, TS.; ŚBr.

सत्याचार *aty-ācāra*, *as*, m. performance of works of supererogation; (mfn.), negligent of or departing from the established customs.

सत्यादित *aty-āditya*, mfn. surpassing the sun.

सत्यादृ *aty-ādri*, to take great care of, be anxious about.

सत्याधम् *aty-ādham*, -*dhamati*, to breathe violently, Suśr.

सत्याधा *aty-ādha*, to place in a higher rank, ŚBr.

Aty-ā-dhāna, *am*, n. act of imposing or placing upon, Pāp.; imposition, deception, L.

Aty-ā-hita, mfn. disagreeable, Mbh. &c.; (*am*), n. disagreeableness, Śāk. &c. (Prākṛit *accāhida*).

सत्याय *aty-āya*, *as*, m. (√*i*), the act of going beyond, transgression, excess, Pāp. iii, 1, 141; (*am*, 4), ind. going beyond, RV. viii, 101, 14.

सत्यायत् *aty-āyat*, *Ā*. to make extraordinary efforts for (loc.), Daś.

सत्याया *aty-āyā*, to pass by, RV.

सत्यायु *atyāyū*, n., N. of a sacrificial vessel, PBr.

सत्याल *aty-āla*, *as*, m. Plumbago Rosea.

सत्याश्रमिन् *aty-āśramin*, *i*, m. 'superior to the (four) Āśramas,' an ascetic of the highest degree.

सत्यासद् *aty-āsad*, Caus. ind. p. -*sādyā*, passing through.

Aty-ā-sanna, mfn. being too close.

सत्यासु *aty-āsū*, to run near, Kanś.

Aty-ā-sārīn, mfn. flowing near violently, TS.

सत्युक्ता *aty-uktā* or -*ukthā*, f., N. of a class of metres (of four lines, each containing two syllables).

सत्युक् *aty-√2. uksh* (perf. 2. sg. -*vavakshitha*) to surpass, RV.

सत्युक्रम *aty-ut-√kram*, to surpass, excel.

सत्युद्धा *aty-ud-dhā* (√*2. hā*), to surpass, ŚBr. xiv.

सत्युपध *aty-upadha*, mfn. superior to any test, tried, trustworthy, L.

सत्युपयज *aty-upa-√yaj*, to continue offering sacrifices, ŚBr.

सत्युह *aty-√uh*. See *aty-√1. ūh*.

सत्युमशा *aty-ūmasā*, ind. a particle of abuse (used in comp. with √*1. as*, *bhū*, *i. kṛi*; *gaṇa ūry-ādī*, q.v.)

सत्युर्मि *aty-ūrmi*, mfn. overflowing, bubbling over, RV. ix, 17, 3.

सत्युह 1. *aty-√1. ūh*, to convey across. Spelt *aty-uh* in some forms, possibly belonging to √*vah*.

सत्युह 2. *aty-√2. ūh*, -*ohate*, to condemn, RV. viii, 69, 14.

Aty-ūha, *as*, m. excessive deliberation; a gallinule, a peacock, Car.; (*ā*), f. the plant *Jasminum Villosum* or *Nyctanthus Tristis*.

सत्युज *aty-√rij*, to convey across (towards an object), admit to, AitBr.

सत्येष् *aty-√esh* (Subj. 2. sg. -*eshas*) to glide over, AV. ix, 5, 9.

अत्र 1. *ā-tra* (or Ved. *ā-trā*), ind. (fr. pronominal base *a*; often used in sense of loc. case *asmin*), in this matter, in this respect; in this place, here; at this time; there; then. —*daghnā*, mī(ā)n. reaching so far up, having this (or that) stature, ŚBr. —*bhavat*, mfn. his Honour, your Honour, &c. (used honorifically in dramatic language). *Atrāva*, ind. on this very spot.

Atratyā, mfn. connected with this place, produced or found here, L.

अत्र 2. *a-tra*, mfn. (√*trai*), (only for the etym. of *kshattra*), 'not enjoying or affording protection,' BrArUp.

अत्र 3. *atrā*, *as*, m. (for *at-tra*, fr. √*ad*), a devourer, demon, RV.; AV.; a Rākshasa.

4. *Atra*, *am*, n. (for *at-tra*), food, RV. x, 79, 2.

Atri, *is*, m. (for *at-tri*, fr. √*ad*), a devourer, RV. ii, 8, 5; N. of a great Rishi, author of a number of Vedic hymns; (in astron.) one of the seven stars of the Great Bear; (*atrayas*), pl. m. the descendants of Atri. —*caturāha*, m. 'the four days of Atri,' N. of a sacrifice. —*jāta*, m. 'produced by Atri,' the moon. —*drig-ja* or -*netra-ja* or -*netra-prasūta* or -*netra-prabhava* or -*netra-sūta* or -*netra-bhū*, m. 'produced by Atri's look,' the moon; (in arithm.) the number one. —*bhāradvāja*, f. marriage of descendants of Atri with those of Bhāradvāja. —*vāt*, ind. like Atri, RV. —*samhitā* or -*smṛitī*, f. the code ascribed to Atri.

Atrin, *i*, m. a devourer, demon, RV.; a Rākshasa.

अत्रप *a-trapa*, mfn. destitute of shame.

अत्रपु *a-trapū* or -*trapūs*, mfn. not tinned, MaitS.; Kāth.; KapS.

अत्रसु *ā-trasnu* [ŚBr.; Ragh. xiv, 47] or -*trāsa*, mfn. fearless.

अत्रिजात *a-tri-jāta*, mfn. 'not born thrice' (but twice), a man belonging to one of the first three classes; [for *atri-jāta*, see under *atri*.]

अत्रक *a-trāk-ka* [TS.] or -*tvāc* [ŚBr.], mfn. skinless.

अत्ररा *a-tvarā*, f. freedom from haste.

अथ *ātha* (or Ved. *āthā*), ind. (probably fr. pronom. base *a*), an auspicious and inceptive particle (not easily expressed in English), now; then; moreover; rather; certainly; but; else; what? how else? &c. —*kim*, ind. how else? what else? certainly, assuredly, sure enough. —*kimn*, ind. how much more; so much the more. —*ca*, ind. moreover, and likewise. —*tu*, ind. but, on the contrary. —*vā*, ind. or; (when repeated) either or; or rather; or perhaps; what? is it not so? &c. —*vāpi*, ind. or, rather. *Athātas*, ind. now. *Athānantaram*, ind. now. *Athāpi*, ind. so much the more; moreover; therefore; thus.

Āthō, ind. (= *atha* above), now; likewise; next; therefore. —*vā*, ind. = *atha-vā*, Mn. iii, 202.

अथरि *atharī*, *is*, or *atharī*, f. (said to be fr. √*at*, to go, or fr. an obsolete √*ath*), flame [Gmn.; 'the point of an arrow or of a lance,' NBD.; 'finger,' Naigh.], RV. iv, 6, 8.

1. *Atharya* [VS.] and *atharyā* [RV. vii, 1, 1], mfn. flickering, lambent.

2. *Atharya*, Nom. P. *atharyati*, to move tremulously, flicker, Naigh.

अथर्वन् *ātharvan*, *ā*, m. (said to be fr. an obsolete word *athar*, fire), a priest who has to do with fire and Soma; N. of the priest who is said to have been the first to institute the worship of fire and offer Soma and prayers (he is represented as a Prajāpati, as Brahmā's eldest son, as the first learner and earliest teacher of the Brahma-vidyā, as the author of the Atharva-veda, as identical with Aṅgiras, as the father of Agni, &c.); N. of Śiva, Vasishṭha [Kir. x, 10], Soma, Prāṇa; (*ā*, *ā*), m. n. the fourth or Atharva-veda (said to have been composed by Atharvan, and consisting chiefly of formulas and spells intended to counteract diseases and calamities); (*ātharvānas*), pl. m. descendants of Atharvan, often coupled with those of Aṅgiras and Bhṛigu; the hymns of the Atharva-veda.

1. *Atharva* (in comp. for *atharvan*). — *bhūta*, *ās*, m. pl. 'who have become Atharvans,' N. of the twelve Maharshis. — *vāt*, ind. like Atharvan or his descendants, RV. — *vid*, m. one versed in the Atharva-veda (a qualification essential to the special class of priests called Brahmins). — *veda*, m., N. of the fourth Veda (see above). — *śikhā*, f., N. of an Upanishad. — *śiras*, n. id.; N. of a kind of brick, TBr.; (*ās*), m. N. of Mahāpurusha. — *hṛidayā*, n., N. of a Pariśishṭa. *Atharvāṅgiras*, m. a member of the sacerdotal race or class called *Atharvāṅgirasas*, m. pl., i. e. the descendants of Atharvan and of Aṅgiras; the hymns of the Atharva-veda. *Atharvāṅgirasa*, mfn. connected with the sacerdotal class called Atharvāṅgiras; (*am*), n. the work or office of the Atharvāṅgiras; (*ās*), m. pl. the hymns of the Atharva-veda.

2. *Atharva*, *as*, m., N. of Brahmā's eldest son (to whom he revealed the Brahma-vidyā), MuṇḍUp.

Atharvana, *as*, m., N. of Śiva.

Atharvani, *is*, better *ātharvani*, m. a Brahman versed in the Atharva-veda, L.; a family priest, L.

Atharvāna, *am*, n. the Atharva-veda or the ritual of it, MBh. — *vid*, m. one versed in that ritual.

Atharvī, f. ['female priest,' Gmn.; BR.] pierced by the point (of an arrow or of a lance), RV. i, 112, 10; cf. *atharī*.

अद् 1. *ad*, cl. 2. P. *ātti*, *āda*, *atsyati*, *attum*, to eat, consume, devour; Ved. Inf. *āttave*, RV.; Caus. *āddyati* &c. (once *adadyat* [ĀpŚr.]), to feed [cf. Lith. *edmi*; Slav. *jamj* for *jadmj*; Gk. *ēdō*; Lat. *edo*; Goth. rt. *AT*, pres. it.; Germ. *essen*; Eng. *to eat*; Arm. *uten*]. *Ad-ādi*, mfn. belonging to the second class of roots called *ad*, &c., cf. Pāp. ii, 4, 72.

Attavya, *ātti*, *attī*, 4. *ātra* &c., see s. v. 2. *Ad*, mfn., ifc. 'eating,' as *matsyād*, eating fish. *Ada* or *adaka*, mfn., chiefly ifc., eating.

1. *Adāt*, mfn. eating, RV. x, 4, 4, &c. *Adana*, *am*, n. act of eating; food, RV. vi, 59, 3. *Adanīya*, mfn. to be eaten, what may be eaten. *Adman*, *adya*, *advān*, see s. v.

अदक्ष *a-dakṣa*, mfn. not dexterous, unskillful, awkward.

Ad-ākṣhiṇā, mfn. not dexterous, not handy; not right, left; inexperienced, simple-minded; not

giving or bringing in a dakṣhiṇā or present to the priest, RV. x, 61, 10, &c. — *tva*, n. awkwardness; not bringing in a dakṣhiṇā.

Adakṣhiṇīyā, mfn. not entitled to a dakṣhiṇā, ŚBr. **Adakṣhiṇyā**, mfn. not fit to be used as a dakṣhiṇā, TS.

अदग्ध *a-dagḍha*, mfn. not burnt.

अदण्ड *a-daṇḍa*, mfn. exempt from punishment; (*am*), n. impunity.

अदण्डानिया, mfn. = *a-daṇḍyā*.

अदण्ड्य, mfn. not deserving punishment, PBr.; Mn. &c.; exempt from it, ŚBr.; Mn. viii, 335.

अदत्त *a-dāt* [RV.] or *adatkā* [ChUp.], mfn. toothless. (For 1. *addt*, see above.)

अदत्त *a-datta*, mfn. not given; given unjustly; not given in marriage; one who has given nothing, AV.; (*ā*), f. an unmarried girl; (*am*), n. a donation which is null and void, Comm. on Yājñ.

अदत्तव, ind. not having given, AV. xii, 4, 19, &c.

अदत्रय, ind. not through a present, RV. v, 49, 3.

अदद्यच्च *adadya-āñc*, *añ*, *icī*, *ak* (fr. *adas* + *āñc*), inclining or going to that, L.

अदन *ādana*, *adaniya*. See *√ad*.

अदन 1. *a-danta*, mfn. toothless; (*as*), m. a leech, L.

अदन्तका [TS.] or *a-dāntaka* [ŚBr.], mfn. toothless.

अदन्त्या, mfn. not suitable for the teeth; not dental; (*am*), n. toothlessness.

अदन्त 2. *ad-anta*, mfn. (in Gr.) ending in *at*, i. e. in the short inherent vowel *a*.

अदभ *a-dabḥa*, mfn. (*√dambh* or *dabh*), not deceived or tampered with, unimpaired, unbroken, pure, RV. — **अद्विती** (*ādabdhā-*), mfn. whose works are unimpaired, RV. vi, 51, 3. — **व्रताप्रमत्ति** (*ādabdhā-*), mfn. of unbroken observances and superior mind (or 'of superior mind from having unbroken observances'), RV. ii, 9, 1. **अदब्धायु**, m. having unimpaired vigour (or 'leaving uninjured the man who sacrifices'), VS. **अदब्धसु**, mfn. having a pure life, AV. v, 1, 1.

अदब्ध, mfn. not injuring, benevolent, RV. v, 86, 5.

अदब्धरा, mfn. not scanty, plentiful, RV. viii, 47, 6; strong.

अदम्भा, mfn. free from deceit, straightforward; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva; absence of deceit; straightforwardness.

अदम्भीत्व, *am*, n. sincerity.

अदमुद्यच्च *adamudrya-āñc*, *añ*, *icī*, *ak*, going to that, L.

अदम्य *a-damya*, mfn. untamable.

अदय *a-dayā*, mfn. (*√day*), merciless, unkind, RV. x, 103, 7; (*am*), ind. ardently.

अदयि, mfn. unkind.

अदरा *a-dara*, mfn. not little, much.

अदराका, *as*, m., N. of a man.

अदर्श 1. *a-darśa* (for *ā-darśa*), *as*, m. a mirror.

अदर्श 2. *a-darśa*, *as*, m. day of new moon.

अदराना, *am*, n. non-vision, not seeing; disregard, neglect; non-appearance, latent condition, disappearance; (mfn.), invisible, latent. — **पथा**, n. a path beyond the reach of vision.

अदरानिया, mfn. invisible; (*am*), n. invisible condition.

अदल *a-dala*, mfn. leafless; (*as*), m. the plant *Eugenia* (or *Barringtonia*) *Acutangula*; (*ā*), f. *Socotrine Aloe* (*Perfoliata* or *Indica*).

अदशन *a-daśan*, *a*, not ten, ŚBr. **अदशम** *māsa*, mfn. not ten months old, ŚBr.

अदस् *adās*, nom. m. f. *asaū* (voc. *dsau*, MaitrS.), n. *adās*, (opposed to *idām*, q. v.), that; a certain; (*adas*), ind. thus, so; there. **अदह** *kṛitya*, having done that. **अदो-भवति**, he becomes that. **अदो-मया**, mfn. made of that, containing that, ŚBr. xiv. **अदो-मूला**, mfn. rooted in that.

Adāyīya, mf(ī)n. belonging to that or those, Naish.

Adasya, Nom. P. *adasyati*, to become that.

अदाक्षिण्य *a-dākṣhiṇya*, *am*, n. incivility.

अदानु *a-dāṇi*, mfn. not giving; not liberal, miserly; not giving (a daughter) in marriage; not paying, not liable to payment.

अदान *a-dāna*, *am*, n. (*√1. dā*), not giving, act of withholding, AV. &c.; (mfn.), not giving.

अदानीय, mfn. not giving, miserly, AV.

अदमन, mfn. not liberal, miserly, RV.

अदयिन, mfn. not giving, Nir.

अदसु [RV. i, 174, 6] or *ā-dāsuri* [RV. viii, 45, 15] or *ā-dāsvas* [RV.; Compar. *ddāsūshāra*, RV. viii, 81, 7], mfn. not worshipping the deities, impious.

1. **अदिति**, *is*, f. having nothing to give, destitution, RV.; for 2. *aditi*, 3. *āditi*, see below.

अदान *a-dānta*, mfn. unsubdued.

अदाय *a-dābhya* (3, 4), mfn. free from deceit, trusty; not to be trifled with, RV.; (*as*), m., N. of a libation (*graha*) in the *Jyotiṣṭoma* sacrifice.

अदायाद *a-dāyādd*, mf(ī), in later texts *ā*), n. not entitled to be an heir; destitute of heirs.

अदायिका, mfn. unclaimed from want of persons entitled to inherit; not relating to inheritance.

अदार *a-dāra*, *as*, m. having no wife.

अदासुत *a-dāra-srit*, mfn. not falling into a crack or rent, AV.; N. of a *Sāman*, PBr.

अदास *a-dāsa*, *as*, m. 'not a slave,' a free man.

अदाहुक *a-dāhuka*, mfn. not consuming by fire, MaitrS.

अदह्या, mfn. incombustible.

अदिक *a-dikka*, mfn. having no share in the horizon, banished from beneath the sky, ŚBr.

अदिति 2. *aditi*, *is*, m. (*√ad*), devourer, i. e. death, BrĀrUp.

अदिति 3. *ā-diti*, mfn. (*√4. dā* or *do*, *dyati*; for 1. *ā-diti*, see above), not tied, free, RV. vii, 52, 1; boundless; unbroken, entire, unimpaired, happy, RV.; VS.; (*is*), f. freedom, security, safety; boundlessness, immensity; inexhaustible abundance; unimpaired condition, perfection; creative power; N. of one of the most ancient of the Indian goddesses ('Infinity' or the 'Eternal and Infinite Expanse,' often mentioned in RV., daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Kāśyapa, mother of the *Ādityas* and of the gods); a cow, milk, RV.; the earth, Naigh.; speech, Naigh. (cf. RV. viii, 101, 15); (*ī*), f. du. heaven and earth, Naigh. — **जा**, m. a son of *Aditi*, an *Āditya*, a divine being. — **त्व**, n. the condition of *Aditi*, or of freedom, unbrokenness, RV. vii, 51, 1; the state of the goddess *Aditi*, BrĀrUp. — **नानदान**, m. = *ja*, q. v.

अदितस्त *ā-ditsat* [RV. vi, 53, 3, &c.] or *ā-ditsu*, mfn. (Desid. fr. *√1. dā*), not inclined to give.

अदिप्रभृति *adi-prabhṛti* = *ad-ādi*. See *√ad*.

अदोक्षित *a-dīkṣita*, mfn. one who has not performed the initiatory ceremony (*dīkṣhā*) connected with the Soma sacrifice; one who is not concerned in that ceremony; one who has not received Brāhmanical consecration.

अदीन *a-dīna*, mfn. not depressed; noble-minded; (*as*), m., N. of a prince (also called *Ahina*). — **सत्त्वा**, mfn. possessing unimpaired goodness. **Adinātman**, mfn. undepressed in spirit.

अदीपित *a-dīpita*, mfn. unilluminated.

अदीर्घ *a-dīrghā*, mfn. not long. — **अद्वि**, mfn. not tedious, prompt, L.

अदुःख *a-duḥkha*, mfn. free from evil or trouble, propitious. — **नवामि**, f. the propitious ninth day in the first fortnight of Bhādrapada (when women worship *Devi* to avert evil for the ensuing year).

अदुग्ध *a-dugḍha*, mfn. not milked out, RV. vii, 32, 22; not sucked out, Sutr.

अदुच्छुन *a-duccḥunā*, mfn. free from evil, propitious, RV. ix, 61, 17.

अदुर्ग *a-durga*, mfn. not difficult of access;

destitute of a strong hold or fort. — **विशया**, m. an unfortified country.

अदुर्मेख *a-durmakha*, mfn. not reluctant, unremitting, cheerful, RV. viii, 75, 14.

अदुर्मेखल *a-durmaṅgala*, mf(nom. īh)n. not inauspicious, RV. x, 85, 43.

अदुर्वृत्त *a-durvṛtta*, mfn. not of a bad character or disposition.

अदुष्कृत *a-duṣh-kṛit*, mfn. not doing evil, RV. iii, 33, 13.

अदुष्ट *a-duṣṭa*, mfn. not vitiated, not bad, not guilty, Mn. viii, 388; innocent. — **tva**, n. the being not vitiated; innocence.

अदु *a-dū*, mfn. dilatory, without zeal, not worshipping, RV. vii, 4, 6.

अदून *a-dūna*, mfn. (*√2. du*), uninjured.

अदूर *a-dūra*, mfn. not distant, near; (*am*), n. vicinity; (*e*), (*āt*), (*atas*), ind. (with abl. or gen.) not far, near; soon. — **भव**, mfn. situated at no great distance.

अदूषित *a-dūṣita*, mfn. unvitiated; unspotted, irreproachable. — **अधि**, mfn. possessing an uncorrupted mind.

अदृढ *a-dṛiḍha*, mfn. not firm; not decided.

अदृपित *a-dṛipita*, mfn. not infatuated, not vain, RV.

अदृप्ति, mfn. id., RV. — **क्रतु** (*ddṛipta*), mfn. sober-minded, RV.

अदृष्यत, mfn. not being infatuated, RV. i, 15, 18.

अदृश *a-dṛiṣ*, mfn. (*√dṛiṣ*), blind, L.

अदृश्या, mfn. invisible, latent; not fit to be seen; (cf. *a-dreṣya*). — **कारण**, n. act of rendering invisible; N. of a part of a treatise on magic.

अदृश्या, mfn. invisible, L.; (*atī*), f., N. of *Vasishṭha's* daughter-in-law.

अदृशिता or *ā-dṛiṣṭa* [ŚBr.], mfn. unseen, unforeseen; invisible; not experienced; unobserved, unknown; unsanctioned; (*as*), m., N. of a particular venomous substance or of a species of vermin, AV.; (*am*), n. unforeseen danger or calamity; that which is beyond the reach of observation or consciousness (especially the merit or demerit attaching to a man's conduct in one state of existence and the corresponding reward or punishment with which he is visited in another); destiny, fate: luck, bad luck. — **कर्म**, mfn. one who has not seen practice.

— **काम**, m. passionate attachment to an object that has never been seen. — **जा**, mfn. produced or resulting from fate. — **नारा** or *-puruṣa*, m. a treaty concluded by the parties personally (in which no third mediator is seen). — **परा-सामरथ्या**, m. one who has not experienced the power of an enemy. — **पूरुष**, mfn. never seen before. — **पाल**, mfn. having consequences that are not yet visible; (*am*), n. a result or consequence which is not yet visible or hidden in the future. — **रूप**, mfn. having an invisible shape. — **वत**, mfn. connected with or arising from destiny; lucky or unlucky; fortunate. — **हान**, m. destroyer of venomous vermin, RV. i, 191, 8 & 9. **अदृशितार्था**, mfn. having an object not evident to the senses (as a science), transcendental. **अदृशितस्रुतपूरुषत्व**, n. the state of never having been seen or heard before.

अदृशित, *is*, or *a-dṛiṣṭikā*, f. a displeased or malicious look, an evil eye, L.

अदेय *a-deya*, mfn. improper or unfit to be given; (*am*) or *-dāna*, n. an illegal gift.

अदेव *a-deva*, mfn. not divine, not of divine origin, not referring to any deity, RV.; godless, impious, RV.; (*as*), m. one who is not a god, ŚBr. xiv; Mn. — **मत्प्रिका**, mfn. 'not having the gods or clouds as mothers, not suckled by any deity,' not rained upon.

अदेवा, mf(ā)n. not referring to or intended for any deity, ŚBr.

अदेवत, f. one who is not a deity, Nir.

अदेवत्रा, mfn. not devoted to the gods, RV. v, 61, 6.

अदेवयत [RV. ii, 26, 1] or *ādevayau* [RV.], mfn. indifferent to the gods, irreligious.

अदैव, mfn. not referring to or connected with the gods or with their action; not predetermined by them or by fate.

अदेव्री *á-devri-ghnī*, f. not killing her brother-in-law, AV. xiv, 2, 18.

अदेश *a-deśa*, as, m. a wrong place, an improper place. — *kāla*, n. wrong place and time. — *ja*, mfn. produced in a wrong place. — *stha*, mfn. out of place, in the wrong place; one absent from his country, an absentee.

अदेश्या, mfn. not on the spot, not present on the occasion referred to, Mn. viii, 53 (v.l. *a-deśa*); not to be ordered or advised.

अदोमद *a-doma-dā* or *a-doma-dhā*, mfn. not occasioning inconvenience, AV.

अदोमय *ado-māya*, &c. See *adās*.

अदोह *a-doha*, as, m. (✓*duh*), the season when milking is impracticable, KātyŚr.

अदोघध्री, mfn. not milking; not exacting; not caring for, Bhp.

अद्गा *āga*, as, m. (✓*ad*), a sacrificial cake (*puṣṭāśā*) made of rice, Up.; a cane(?), AV. i, 27, 3.

अद्गा *ad-dhā*, ind. (fr. *ad* or *a*, this), Ved. in this way; manifestly; certainly, truly. — *tama*, mfn. quite manifest, AitĀr.; (*ām*), ind. most certainly, ŚBr. — *purusha*, m., see *an-addhāpurushā*. — *bo-dheya*, ās, m. pl. adherents of a particular Śākha or recension of the white Yajur-veda.

Addhātī, is, m. a sage, RV. x, 85, 16; AV.

अद्यालोहकर्ण *addhyā-loha-kārṇa*, mfn. having ears quite red, VS.; cf. *adhiraṇḍhā-kārṇa*.

अद्भुत *adbhuta* [once *adbhuta*, RV. i, 120, 4], mfn. (see 1. *at*), supernatural, wonderful, marvellous; (*as*), m. the marvellous (in style); surprise; N. of the Indra of the ninth Manvantara; (*am*), n. a marvel, a wonder, a prodigy. — *karman*, mfn. performing wonderful works; exhibiting wonderful workmanship. — *kratu* (*adbhuta*-), mfn. possessing wonderful intelligence, RV. — *gandha*, mfn. having a wonderful smell. — *tama*, n. an extraordinary wonder. — *tva*, n. wonderfulness. — *darśana*, mfn. having a wonderful aspect. — *dharma*, m. 'a system or series of marvels or prodigies,' N. of one of the nine āngas of the Buddhists. — *brāhmaṇa*, n., N. of a portion of a Brāhmaṇa belonging to the Sāma-veda. — *bhīma-karman*, mfn. performing wonderful and fearful works. — *rasa*, m. the marvellous style (of poetry). — *rāmāyana*, n., N. of a work ascribed to Valmiki. — *rūpa*, mfn. having a wonderful shape. — *sānti*, m. or f., N. of the sixty-seventh Parīṣṭha of the Atharva-veda. — *sam-kāśa*, mfn. resembling a wonder. — *sāra*, m. 'wonderful resin' of the Khadira tree (*Mimosa Catechu*); N. of a book on the essence of prodigies. — *svana*, m. 'having a wonderful voice,' N. of Śiva. *Adbhutālmās*, mfn. one in whom no fault is visible, RV. *Adbhutōttarakāṇḍa*, n., N. of a work, an appendix to or imitation of the Rāmāyaṇa. *Adbhutōpama*, mfn. resembling a wonder.

अस्मन् *āsmān*, a, n. (✓*ad*), eating, a meal, RV. i, 58, 2.

Adma (in comp. for *adman*). — *sād*, m. seated (with others) at a meal, companion at table, RV. — *sādyā*, n. commensality, RV. viii, 43, 19. — *sādvan*, mfn. companion at a meal, RV. vi, 4, 4.

Admani, is, m. fire, Up.

Admara, mfn. gluttonous, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 160.

1. Adya, mfn. fit or proper to be eaten; (*am*), ifc. (cf. *annādyā*, *haviṛ-adyā*), n. food.

अद्य 2. *a-dyā* (Ved. *adyā*), ind. (fr. pronom. base *a*, this, with *dya* for *dyu*, q.v., Lat. *ho-die*), to-day; now-a-days; now. — *dina* or *-divasa*, m. n. the present day. — *pūrvam*, ind. before now. — *prabhṛiti*, ind. from and after to-day. — *śva*, mfn. comprising the present and the following day, PBr. — *śvina*, mfn. likely to happen to-day or (*śvas*) to-morrow, Pāṇ. v, 2, 13; (*ā*), f. a female near delivery, ib. — *sutyā*, f. preparation and consecration of the Soma on the same day, ŚBr. &c. *Adyāpi*, ind. even now, just now; to this day; down to the present time; henceforth. *Adyāvadhī*, mfn. beginning or ending to-day; from or till to-day. *Adyā-śvā*, n. the present and the following day, TS. *Adyāśva*, ind. this very day.

Adyatana, mī(?)n. extending over or referring to to-day; now-a-days, inmodern; (*as*), m. the period of a current day, either from midnight to midnight,

or from dawn to dark; (*ā*), f. (in Gr.) the aorist tense (from its relating what has occurred on the same day). — *bhūta*, m. the aorist.

Adyataniya, mfn. extending over or referring to to-day; current now-a-days.

अद्यु *á-dyu*, mfn. not burning or not sharp, RV. vii, 34, 12.

Adyūt, mfn. destitute of brightness, RV. vi, 39, 3.

अद्युय *a-dyuyā* (4), am, n. unlucky gambling, RV. i, 112, 24; (*mfn.*), not derived from gambling, honestly obtained.

अद्रव *a-drava*, mfn. not liquid.

अद्रव्य *a-dravya*, am, n. a nothing, a worthless thing; (*mfn.*), having no possessions.

अद्रि *ātri*, is, m. (✓*ad*, Up.), a stone, a rock, a mountain; a stone for pounding Soma with or grinding it on; a stone for a sling, a thunderbolt; a mountain-shaped mass of clouds; a cloud (the mountains are the clouds personified, and regarded as the enemies of Indra); a tree, L.; the sun, L.; N. of a measure; the number seven; N. of a grandson of Prithu. — *karpi*, f. the plant *Clitoria Ternatea* Lin. — *kilā*, f. the earth, L. — *kṛita-sthalī*, f., N. of an Apsaras. — *ja*, mfn. produced from or found among rocks or mountains; (*ā*), f. the plant *Saiphali*; N. of Pārvatī or Durgā; (*am*), n. red chalk. — *jā*, mfn. produced from (the friction of) stones, RV. iv, 40, 5; N. of the soul, KaṭhUp. — *jūta* (*ātri*-), mfn. excited by (the friction of) stones, RV. iii, 58, 8. — *tana-yā*, f. 'mountain-daughter,' N. of Pārvatī; N. of a metre (of four lines, each containing twenty-three syllables). — *duḡdha* (*ātri*-), mfn. not pressed out or extracted with stones, RV. — *dvish*, m. the enemy of mountains or clouds, i.e. Indra, L. — *nandinī*, f., N. of Pārvatī. — *pati*, m. 'lord of mountains,' the Himalaya. — *barhas* (*ātri*-), mfn. fast as a rock, RV. x, 63, 3; TBr. — *budhna* (*ātri*-), mfn. rooted in or produced on a rock or mountain, RV. x, 108, 7; VS. — *bhid*, mfn. splitting mountains or clouds, RV. vi, 73, 1; (*ā*), m., N. of Indra, L. — *bhū*, mfn. mountain-born, found or living among mountains; (*ās*), f. the plant *Salvinia Cucullata*. — *mātri* (*ātri*-), mfn. having a rock or mountain for a mother, RV. ix, 86, 3. — *mūrdhan*, m. the head or summit of a mountain. — *rāj* or *-rāja*, m. 'king of mountains,' the Himalaya. — *vat* (voc. *vas*), m. armed with stones or thunderbolts, RV. — *vahni*, m. fire on or in a mountain or rock. — *śayya*, m. 'having the mountain for a couch,' Śiva, L. — *śrīṅga*, n. a mountain-peak. — *shuta* (*ātri*-), mfn. prepared with stones, RV. — *samhata* (*ātri*-), mfn. expressed with stones, RV. ix, 98, 6. — *sānu*, mfn. lingering on the mountains, RV. vi, 65, 5. — *sāra*, m. 'essence of stones,' iron. — *sāra-maya*, mfn. made of iron. *Adrindra* or *adrīsa*, m. 'lord of mountains,' the Himalaya.

Adrikā, f., N. of an Apsaras.

अद्रुह *a-drūh* (nom. *a-dhrūk*), mfn. free from malice or treachery, RV.

Adrūhāpa [RV. v, 70, 2] or *a-drūhvan* [SV.], mfn. id.

Adroghā, mfn. free from falsehood, true, RV.; (*ā-drogham*), ind. without falsehood, RV. viii, 60, 4. — *vāo* (*ādrogha*-), mfn. free from malice or treachery in speech, RV.; AV. *Adroghāvita*, mfn. loving freedom from malice or treachery, AV.

Adroha, as, m. freedom from malice or treachery.

— *vṛitti*, f. conduct free from malice or treachery.

Adrohin, mfn. free from malice or treachery.

अद्रेष्य *a-dreṣya*, mfn. invisible, MuṇḍUp.

अद्रन् *advan*, mfn. (✓*ad*), ifc. (e.g. *agrā-dvan*), eating.

अद्वय *a-dvaya*, mfn. not two, without a second, only, unique; (*as*), m. N. of a Buddha; (*am*), n. non-duality, unity; identity (especially the identity of Brahman with the human soul or with the universe, or of spirit and matter); the ultimate truth. — *vādin*, m. one who teaches *advaya* or identity, a Buddha; a Jaina; (cf. *advaita-vādin*). *Advayānanda*, m., N. of an author, and of a founder of the Vaiṣṇava sect in Bengal (who lived at the close of the fifteenth century).

Advayat [RV. iii, 29, 5] or *á-dvayas* [RV. i, 187, 3 & viii, 18, 6], mfn. free from duplicity.

Advayāvin [RV.] or *á-dvaya* [RV. viii, 18, 15], mfn. free from double-dealing or duplicity.

अद्वार *á-dvār*, f. not a door, ŚBr.; MBh.

Advāra, am, n. a place without a door; an entrance which is not the proper door, ŚBr. xiv, &c.

अद्विज *a-dviḥja*, mfn. destitute of Brāhmanas, Mn. viii, 22.

अद्वितीय *a-dvitiya*, mfn. without a second, sole, unique; matchless.

अद्विषेय *a-dviṣeṇyā* (5), mfn. (✓*dvish*), not malevolent, RV.

Adveshā, mfn. not malevolent (nom. du. f. %), RV. viii, 68, 10 & x, 45, 12. — *rāgin*, mfn. free from malevolence and passionate desire.

Adveshās, ind. without malevolence, RV.

Adveshin, mfn. free from malevolence.

Adveshṭrī, ī, m. not an enemy, a friend.

अद्वैत *á-dvaita*, mfn. destitute of duality, having no duplicate, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; peerless; sole, unique; epithet of Viṣṇu; (*am*), n. non-duality; identity of Brahman or of the Paramātmā or supreme soul with the Jīvātman or human soul; identity of spirit and matter; the ultimate truth; title of an Upanishad; (*ena*), ind. solely. — *vādin*, ī, m. one who asserts the doctrine of non-duality. *Advaitānanda*, m. = *advayānanda*, q.v. *Advaitōpanishad*, f., N. of an Upanishad.

Advaidha, mfn. not divided into two parts, not shared; not disunited; free from malice, straightforward.

अध *ādha* or *ādhā*, ind., Ved. (= *dtha*; used chiefly as an inceptive particle), now; then, therefore; moreover, so much the more; and, partly. *Adha-ādha*, as well as, partly partly. *Adha-priya*, mfn. (you who are) now pleased (voc. du. %), RV. viii, 8, 4.

अधः *adhah*, &c. See *अधस्*.

अधन *a-dhana*, mfn. destitute of wealth.

Adhanya, mfn. not richly supplied with corn or other produce; not prosperous; unhappy.

अधम *adhama*, mfn. (see *ādhara*), lowest, vilest, worst; very low or vile or bad (often ifc., as in *narādhama*, the vilest or worst of men); (*as*), m. an unblushing paramour; (*ā*), f. a low or bad mistress [cf. Lat. *infimus*]. — *bhṛita* or *-bhṛitaka*, m. a servant of the lowest class, a porter. — *rpa* (*ri*) or *-rpika* (*ri*), m. one reduced to inferiority by debt, a debtor. — *sākha* (?), N. of a region, (*gaṇa gaḥdā*, q.v.). *Adhamāṅga*, n. 'the lowest member,' the foot. *Adhamācāra*, mfn. guilty of vile conduct. *Adhamārdha*, n. the lower half, the lower part. *Adhamārdhya*, mfn. connected with or referring to the lower part, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 5.

अधमरी *adhama-rpa*, &c. See *adhama*.

अधरा *ādhara*, mfn. (connected with *adhās*), lower, inferior; tending downwards; lnw, vile; wrsted, silenced; (*as*), m. the lower lip, the lip; (*āt*), abl. ind., see s.v. below; (*asmāt*), abl. ind. below, L.; (*ā*), f. the lower region, nadir; (*am*), n. the lower part; a reply; Pudendum Muliebre, L. [Lat. *inferus*]. — *kaṇṭhā*, m. n. the lower neck, lower part of the throat, VS. — *kāya*, m. the lower part of the body. — *tas*, ind. below, Pāṇ. v, 3, 35, Sch. — *pāna*, n. 'drinking the lip,' kissing. — *madhu*, n. the moisture of the lips. — *sapatna* (*ādhara*-), mfn. whose enemies are worsted or silenced, MaitrS. — *svastika*, n. the nadir. — *hanu*, f. the lower jaw-bone, AV. *Adharāṁṛita*, n. the nectar of the lips. *Adharārāpi*, f. the lower of the two pieces of wood used in producing fire by friction, ŚBr. &c. *Adharāvalopa*, m. biting the lip. *Adharī-kṛita*, mfn. worsted, eclipsed, excelled, Śāk. (v.l.). *Adharī-bhūta*, mfn. worsted (as in a process), Yājñ. ii, 17. *Adhare-dyus*, ind. the day before yesterday, Pāṇ. v, 3, 22. *Adharōttara*, mfn. lower and higher; worse and better; question and answer; nearer and further; sooner and later; upside down, topsy-turvy. *Adhar-oshtha* or *adharaśuṣṭha*, m. the lower lip; (*am*), n. the lower and upper lip.

Adharaya, Nom. P. *adharayati*, to make inferior, put under; eclipse, excel.

Adharastāt, ind. below, L.

Adharāk, ind. beneath, in the lower region, i. e. in the south, VS.

Adharāśina [RV. ii, 17, 5] or **adharāśya** [(5); AV.], mfn. or **adharāśa**, *āś*, *āśi*, *āś*, Ved. tending downwards, to the nadir or the lower region, tending towards the south.

Adharāt, ind. below, beneath, RV. & AV.; in the south, AV. — **tāt** (*adharāt*), ind. below, beneath, RV. x, 36, 14.

Adharāpa, mfn. vilified, L.

सधर्म *a-dharma*, *as*, m. unrighteousness, injustice, ineligion, wickedness; demerit, guilt; N. of a Prajāpati (son of Brahmā, husband of Hipsā or Mṛisha); N. of an attendant of the sun; (*ā*), f. unrighteousness (personified and represented as the bride of death). — **cārin**, mfn. practising wickedness. — **taś**, ind. unrighteously, unjustly. — **daṇḍana**, n. unjust punishment, Mn. viii, 127. — **māya**, mfn. made up of wickedness, ŚBr. xiv. **Adharmātman**, mfn. having a wicked spirit or disposition. **Adharmāstikāya**, m. the category (*astikāya*) of *adharma* (one of the five categories of the Jaina ontology).

Adharmin, mfn. unrighteous, wicked, impious. **Adharmishtha**, mfn. most wicked, impious. **Adharmya**, mfn. unlawful, contrary to law or religion, wicked.

सधवा *a-dhava*, f. one who has no husband, a widow (usually *vi-dhava*, q. v.), L.

सधस *adhās*, ind. (see *ādharma*), below, down; in the lower region; beneath, under; from under (with acc., gen., and abl.); also applied to the lower region and to the Pudendum Muliebre [cf. Lat. *infra*]. **Adha-upāsana**, n. sexual intercourse, Comm. on BrĀrUp. **Adhaḥ-kara**, m. the lower part of the hand. **Adhaḥ-kāya**, m. the lower part of the body. **Adhaḥ-kṛita**, mfn. cast down. **Adhaḥ-kṛishpājinam**, ind. under the black skin, KātyŚr. **Adhaḥ-kṛiya**, f. (= *apamāna*), disgrace, humiliation. **Adhaḥ-khanana**, n. undermining. **Adhaḥ-padma**, n. (in architecture) a part of a cupola. **Adhaḥ-pāta**, m. a downfall. **Adhaḥ-pushp**, f. 'having flowers looking downwards', two plants, Pimpinella Anisum and Elephantopus Scaber (or Hieracium?). **Adhaḥ-pravāha**, m. a downward current. **Adhaḥ-prastara**, m. seat or bed of turf or grass (for persons in a state of impurity). **Adhaḥ-prāśāyina**, mfn. sleeping on the ground towards the east. **Adhaḥ-sāya**, mfn. sleeping on the ground, ŚBr. **Adhaḥ-sāya**, mfn. having a peculiar couch on the ground; (*a*), f. act of sleeping on the ground and on a peculiar couch. **Adhaḥ-sīras**, mfn. holding the head downward; head foremost; (*ās*), m. N. of a hell, VP. **Adhaḥ-stha**, mfn. placed low or below; inferior. **Adhaḥ-sthita**, mfn. standing below; situated below. **Adhaḥ-svastika**, n. the nadir. **Adhaś-cara**, m. 'creeping on the ground,' a thief. **Adhas-tarām**, ind. very far down, ŚBr. **Adhas-tala**, n. the room below anything. **Adhas-pada**, mfn., Ved. placed under the feet, under foot; (*ām*), n. the place under the feet; (*ām*), ind. under foot. **Adho-akshā**, mfn. being below (or not coming up to) the axle, RV. iii, 33, 9. **Adho-ksham** [KātyŚr.] or **adho-kshena** [ĀśvŚr.], ind. under the axle. **Adho-ksha-ja**, m. N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa; the sign Śraṇanā. **Adho-gata**, mfn. gone down, descended. **Adho-gati**, f. or **-gama**, m. or **-gamana**, n. descent, downward movement, degradation. **Adho-gati** and **-gāmin**, mfn. going downwards, descending. **Adho-ghanṭā**, f. the plant Achyranthus Aspera. **Adho-ḡga**, n. the anus; Pudendum Muliebre. **Adho-jānu**, ind. below the knee, ŚBr. **Adho-jilvikā**, f. the uvula. **Adho-dāru**, n. the under timber. **Adho-diś**, f. the lower region, the nadir. **Adho-dṛishṭi**, f. a downcast look; (mfn.), having a downcast look. **Adho-deśa**, m. the lower or lowest part (especially of the body). **Adho-dvāra**, n. the anus; Pudendum Muliebre. **Adho-nābham** or **-nābhi** [MaitrS.], ind. below the navel. **Adho-nilaya**, m. 'lower abode,' the lower regions, hell. **Adho-'para**, n. the anus. **Adhōpahāsa** (*dhās-up*), m. sexual intercourse, ŚBr. xiv. **Adhōbandhana**, n. an under girth. **Adho-bhakta**, n. a dose of medicine to be taken after eating. **Adho-bhava**, mfn. lower. **Adho-bhāga**, m. the lower or lowest part, especially of the body. **Adho-bhāga-doshā-hara**, mfn. curing or strengthening the lower part of the body. **Adho-bhuvana**, n.

the lower world. **Adho-bhūmi**, f. lower ground; land at the foot of a hill. **Adho-marman**, n. the anus. **Adho-mukha**, mf (*ā* [Śiś.] or *ī*) n. having the face downwards; headlong; upside down; (*as*), m. Vishnu; a division of hell, VP.; (*ā*), f. the plant Premna Esculenta. **Adho-yantara**, n. the lower part of an apparatus; a still. **Adho-rakta-pitta**, n. discharge of blood from the anus and the urethra. **Adhō-rāma**, m. (a goat) having peculiar white or black marks on the lower part (of the body), VS.; ŚBr. **Adho-lamba**, m. a plummet; the perpendicular. **Adho-loka**, m. the lower world. **Adho-vadana**, mfn. = *adho-mukha*. **Adhō-varcas**, mfn. tumbling downwards, AV. v, 11, 6. **Adho-vaśa**, m. Pudendum Muliebre. **Adho-vāyu**, m. vital air passing downwards; breaking wind. **Adho-'vākshin**, mfn. looking down. **Adho-'śvam**, ind. under the horse, KātyŚr. **Adho-'sra-pitta**, n. = *adho-rakta-pitta*, q. v.

Adhastana, mfn. lower, being underneath; preceding (in a book).

Adhāstāt, ind. = *adhās*, q. v. **Adhastād-diś**, f. the lower region, the nadir. **Adhastāl-lakshman**, mfn. having a mark at the lower part (of the body), MaitrS.

सधा *ādha*, Ved. See *ādha*.

सधामार्गव *adhāmārgava*, *as*, m. the plant Achyranthus Aspera.

सधारणक *a-dhāraṇaka*, mfn. unable to support, unremunerative.

सधार्मिक *a-dhārmika*, mfn. unjust, unrighteous, wicked.

सधार्थ *a-dhārya*, mfn. unfit or improper to be held or carried or kept up.

सधि 1. *adhi*, *is*, m. (better *ādhi*, q. v.), anxiety; (*iś*), f. a woman in her courses (= *avi*, q. v.), L.

सधि 2. *ādhi*, ind., as a prefix to verbs and nouns, expresses above, over and above, besides.

As a separable adverb or preposition; (with abl.) Ved. over; from above; from; from the presence of; after, ĀitUp.; for; instead of, RV. i, 140, 11; (with loc.) Ved. over; on; at; in comparison with; (with acc.) over, upon, concerning. **Adhy-adhi**, ind. on high, just above, KātyŚr.

Adhika, mfn. additional; subsequent, later; surpassing (in number or quantity or quality), superior, more numerous; abundant; excellent; supernumerary, redundant; secondary, inferior; intercalated; (*am*), n. surplus; abundance; redundancy; hyperbole; ind. exceedingly; too much; more. — **kshaya-kārin**, mfn. causing excessive waste. — **tā**, f. addition, excess, redundancy, preponderance. — **tithi**, m. f. an intercalary lunar day. — **tva**, n. = *-tā*, q. v. — **danta**, m. a redundant tooth which grows over another, Suśr.; (cf. *adhi-danta*). — **dina**, n. a redundant, i. e. an intercalated day; (cf. *adhi-dina*). — **māṃsārman**, n. proud flesh in the eye; (cf. *adhimāṃsa*). — **māsa**, m. an intercalated month. — **rādhi** (*rid*), mfn. abundantly prosperous. — **vākyōkti**, f. exaggeration, hyperbole. — **śāśhṭika**, mfn. (containing or costing) more than sixty. — **samvatsara**, m. an intercalated month. — **sāptatika**, mfn. (containing or costing) more than seventy. **Adhikāṅga**, mf (ī)n. having some redundant member or members, Mn. iii, 8; (*am*), n. belt worn over the coat of mail, L. **Adhikādhika**, mfn. outdoing one another. **Adhikārtha**, mfn. exaggerated. **Adhikārthavacana**, n. exaggeration, hyperbole, Pāp. ii, 1, 33.

सधिकन्धरम् *adhi-kandharam*, ind. upon or as far as the neck, Śiś.

सधिकर्ण *adhi-karṇa*, *as*, m., N. of a snake demon, Hariv.

सधिकर्मकर *adhi-karmakara*, *as*, m. and *adhi-karmakrit*, *t*, m. See *adhi-√1. kṛi* below.

सधिकल्पिन् *adhi-kalpīn*, *i*, m. a sharp gambler, VS.

सधिकर्मे *adhi-kārma*, *am*, n., N. of some place unknown, Pāp. vi, 2, 91.

सधिकृ *adhi-√1. kṛi*, to place at the head, appoint; to aim at, regard; to refer or allude to; to superintend, be at the head of (loc.), MBh. iv,

241: *Ā. -kurute*, to be or become entitled to (acc.), MBh. iii, 1345; to be or become superior to, overcome, Pāp. i, 3, 33.

Adhi-karaṇa, *am*, n. the act of placing at the head or of subordinating government, supremacy, magistracy, court of justice; a receptacle, support; a claim; a topic, subject; (in philosophy) a substratum; a subject (e. g. *ātman* is the *adhi-karaṇa* of knowledge); a category; a relation; (in Gr.) government; location, the sense of the locative case; relationship of words in a sentence (which agree together, either as adjective and substantive, or as subject and predicate, or as two substantives in apposition); (in rhetoric) a topic; a paragraph or minor section; (mfn.), having to superintend. — **bhojaka**, m. a judge. — **maṇḍapa**, m. n. the hall of justice. — **mālā**, f. a compendium of the topics of the Vedānta by Bhāratī-tīrtha. — **siddhānta**, m. a syllogism or conclusion which involves others, Nyāyad. &c. **Adhikarapātāvattva**, n. fixed quantity of a substratum.

Adhikarapika or better **Adhikarapika**, *as*, m. a government official; a judge or magistrate.

Adhi-karāṇya, *am*, n. authority, power.

Adhi-karman, *a*, n. superintendence. **Adhi-karmakara** or **-karmakṛit**, m. an overseer, superintendent. **Adhi-karma-kṛita**, m. person appointed to superintend an establishment.

Adhikarmika, *as*, m. overseer of a market, L.

Adhi-kāra, *as*, m. authority; government, rule, administration, jurisdiction; royalty, prerogative; title; rank; office; claim, right, especially to perform sacrifices with benefit; privilege; ownership; property; reference, relation; a topic, subject; a paragraph or minor section; (in Gr.) government; a governing-rule (the influence of which over any number of succeeding rules is called *anu-vṛitti*, q. v.) — **stha**, mfn. established in an office. **Adhikārādhya**, mfn. invested with rights or privileges.

Adhi-kārin, mfn. possessing authority; entitled to; fit for; (*ī*), m. a superintendent, governor; an official; a rightful claimant; a man, L. **Adhi-kāri-tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. authority; rightful claim; ownership, &c.

Adhi-kṛita, mfn. placed at the head of; appointed; ruled, administered; claimed; (*as*), m. a superintendent (especially a comptroller of public accounts). — **tva**, n. the being engaged in or occupied with.

Adhi-kṛiti, *iś*, f. a right, privilege; possession.

Adhi-kṛitya, ind. p. having placed at the head, having made the chief subject; regarding; concerning; with reference to.

सधिक्रम् *adhi-√kram*, to ascend, mount up to.

Adhi-krama, *as*, m. an invasion, attack, L.

Adhi-kramapa, *am*, n. act of invading, L.

सधिक्रीड *adhi-√kṛiḍ*, to play or dance over (acc.), MaitrS.; TB.

सधिषि *adhi-√1. kshi* (3. du. *-kshidh*; 3. pl. *-kshiyanti*) to be settled in or over, be extended over or along (acc. or loc.), RV.; MBh. i, 722 & 730; to rest upon, ŚBr.

सधिषित् *adhi-kshīt*, *t*, m. (*√2. kshi*), a lord, ruler, RV. x, 92, 14.

सधिषिप *adhi-√kship*, to throw upon; to bespatter; to insult, scold; to superinduce (disease).

Adhikshipad-abja-netra, mfn. having eyes which eclipse the lotus.

Adhi-kshipta, mfn. insulted; scolded; thrown down; placed, fixed; despatched.

Adhi-kshepa, *as*, m. abuse, contempt; dismissal.

सधिगण *adhi-√gaṇ*, to enumerate; to value highly, Bhp.

सधिगम् *adhi-√gam*, to go up to, approach, overtake; to approach for sexual intercourse; to fall in with; to meet, find, discover, obtain; to accomplish; to study, read; Desid. P. *adhi-jigamishati*, to seek; *Ā. adhi-jigāṃsate*, to be desirous of studying or reading.

Adhi-gata, mfn. found, obtained, acquired; gone over, studied, learnt.

Adhi-gantavya, mfn. attainable, to be studied.

Adhi-gantṛi, *tā*, m. one who attains or acquires. **Adhi-gama**, *as*, m. the act of attaining, acquisi-

tion; acquirement, mastery, study, knowledge; mercantile return, profit, &c.

Adhi-gamana, am, n. acquisition; finding; acquirement, reading, study; marriage, copulation.

Adhi-gamaniya or **-gamyā,** mfn. attainable; practicable to be learnt.

अधिगत्ये *adhi-gartya* (5), mfn. being on the driver's seat, RV. v, 62, 7.

अधिगव *adhi-gavā,* mfn. being on or in a cow, derived from a cow, AV. ix, 6, 39.

अधिगा *adhi-√i.gā,* P. to obtain; P. (aor. Subj. 2. pl. -*gātā* or -*gātana*) to remember, notice, RV. & AV.; P. or generally *Ā.* (-*jage*, -*agīṣṭha*, -*agīṣyata*, Pāp.) to go over, learn, read, study; to attempt, resolve; Caus. P. -*gāpayati*, to cause to go over or teach; Desid. Caus. -*jigāpayishati*, to be desirous of teaching, Pāp. ii, 4, 51.

अधिगुण *adhi-guṇa,* mfn. possessing superior qualities, Megh.

अधिगुप्त *adhi-gupta,* mfn. protected.

अधिग्रहम् *adhi-griham,* ind. in the house, in the houses, Śiś. iii, 45.

अधिग्रीवम् *adhi-grivam,* ind. upon the neck, up to the neck.

अधिचक्रम् *adhi-caṅkramā,* mfn. (√*kram*), walking or creeping over, AV. xi, 9, 16.

अधिचर *adhi-√car,* to walk or move on or over, RV. vii, 88, 3, &c.; to be superior to (acc.), Ait. Ār.

Adhi-carana, am, n. the act of walking or moving or being on or over.

अधिचि *adhi-√i.ci,* to pile upon, AV.; ŚBr.

अधिजन् *adhi-√jan,* to be born.

Adhi-ja, mfn. born, superior by birth, Pāp. iii, 2, 101, Sch.

Adhi-janana, am, n. birth, Mn. ii, 169.

अधिजानु *adhi-jānu,* ind. on the knees, Śiś.

अधिजि *adhi-√ji* (Subj. 2. sg. -*jayāsi*) to win in addition, RV. vi, 35, 2.

अधिजिह्व *adhi-jihva,* as, m. or -*jihvikā,* f. a peculiar swelling of the tongue or epiglottis, Suśr.

अधिज्य *adhi-jya,* mfn. having the bow-string (*jyā*) up or stretched, strung, ŚBr. &c.

अधिज्योतिषम् *adhi-jyotiṣam,* ind. on the luminaries (treated of in the Upanishads), TUp.

अधिर्तिष्ठति *adhi-tiṣṭhati.* See *adhi-ṣṭhā.*

अधित्यका *adhityakā,* f. (fr. *adhi-tya*, a derivation of *adhi*; cf. Pāp. v, 2, 34), land on the upper part of a mountain, table land, Śiś.; Ragh. &c.

अधिदण्डनेत्र *adhi-daṇḍa-netrī,* tā, m. 'presiding over punishment,' N. of Yama, BhP.

अधिदन्त *adhi-danta,* as, m. a redundant tooth, Pāp. vi, 2, 188, Sch.; Suśr.

अधिदार्वा *adhi-dārva,* mfn. (fr. *dāru*), wooden.

अधिदिन *adhi-dina,* am, n. an intercalated day.

अधिदिश *adhi-√diś* (aor. Subj. *Ā.* 3. sg. -*didishā*) to bestow, RV. x, 93, 15.

अधिदीपिति *adhi-dīdhiti,* mfn. having excessive lustre, Śiś. i, 24.

अधिदेव *adhi-deva,* as, m. or -*devatā,* f. a presiding or tutelary deity. **Adhi-devam** or -*devatām* [ŚBr.], ind. concerning the gods or the deity.

अधिदेवन *adhi-dévana,* am, n. a table or board for gambling, AV.; ŚBr.

अधिदैव *adhi-daiva* or -*daivata,* am, n. a presiding or tutelary deity; the supreme deity; the divine agent operating in material objects; (*am*), ind. on the subject of the deity or the divine agent. **Adhi-daivika,** mfn. spiritual.

अधिद्रु *adhi-√2.dru,* to cover (said of a bull), ŚBr.: Caus. -*drāvayati*, to cause to cover, ŚBr.

अधिधा *adhi-√dhā* (Pass. 3. sg. -*dhāyi*, RV.) Ved. to place upon; to give, share between (dat. or loc.), RV.; *Ā.* (aor. -*adhita*; perf. -*dadhe*, p. -*dadhāna*) to acquire additionally, RV.

अधिधु *adhi-√dhri*, Caus. P. -*dhārayati*, Ved. to carry over or across.

अधिनम् *adhi-√nam*, Intens. *Ā.* -*ndmnte*, to incline over, RV. i, 140, 6.

अधिनाथ *adhi-nātha,* as, m. a supreme lord, chieftain; N. of the author of the Kālayoga-śāstra.

अधिनिधा *adhi-ni-√dhā*, Ved. to place upon; to impart, grant.

अधिनिशीज *adhi-nirñij*, mfn. covered over, veiled, RV. viii, 41, 10.

अधिनिमुच् *adhi-nir-√muc*, Pass. -*mucyate*, to escape from, PBr.

अधिनिर्हन् *adhi-nir-√han* (perf. 2. sg. -*ghantha*) to destroy, root out from, RV. i, 80, 4.

अधिनिवस् *adhi-ni-√5.vas*, to dwell in.

अधिनिव्यध *adhi-ni-√vyadh* (Imper. 3. du. -*vidhyatām*) to pierce through, AV. viii, 6, 24.

अधिनिषद *adhi-ni-√shad* (√*sad*), (perf. 3. pl. -*sheddh*) to settle in a place, RV. i, 164, 39.

अधिनी *adhi-√nī* (aor. 2. pl. -*naishṭa*) to lead away from (abl.), RV. viii, 30, 3; to raise above the ordinary measure, enhance, RV. x, 89, 6.

अधिनुत् *adhi-√nrit* (Imper. -*nrityatu*) to dance upon (acc.), AV.

अधिन्यस् *adhi-ny-√2.as*, to throw upon, KapŚ.

अधिप *adhi-pa,* as, m. a ruler, commander, regent, king.

Adhi-pati, is, m. = *adhi-pa*; (in med.) a particular part of the head (where a wound proves instantly fatal). -*vatī* (*ddhipati*), f. containing the lord in herself, MaitrUp.

Adhi-patnī, f. a female sovereign or ruler.

Adhi-pā, ās, m., Ved. a ruler, king, sovereign.

अधिपथम् *adhi-pathām,* ind. over or across a road, ŚBr.

अधिपांशुल *adhi-pāṇśula* or -*pāṇśula*, mfn. being dusty above; dusty.

अधिपुरांश्च *adhi-purandhri*, ind. towards a wife, Śiś. vi, 32.

अधिपुरुष *adhi-purusha* or -*pūrusha* [VP.], as, m. the Supreme Spirit.

अधिपूतभृतम् *adhi-pūta-bhṛitam*, ind. over the (vessel) full of purified Soma, KātyŚr.

अधिपेषण *adhi-pēṣaṇa*, mfn. serving to pound or grind upon, ŚBr.

अधिप्रजम् *adhi-prajam*, ind. on procreation as a means of preserving the world (treated of in the Upanishads), TUp.

अधिप्रधाव *adhi-pra-√i.dhāv*, to approach hastily from, TBr.

अधिप्रश्रियुग *adhi-prashṭi-yuga*, am, n. yoke for attaching a fourth horse laid upon the *prashṭi* or foremost of three horses (used on sacrificial occasions), ŚBr.

अधिप्रसू *adhi-pra-√i.sū*, to send away from, Kāth.

अधिवाध *adhi-√bādh*, to vex, annoy.

अधिब्रू *adhi-√brū*, Ved. to speak in favour of (dat.) or favourably to (dat.), intercede for.

अधिभुज *adhi-√3.bhuj*, to enjoy.

Adhi-bhojana, am, n. an additional gift, RV. vi, 47, 23.

अधिभू *adhi-bhū,* ūs, m. (√*bhū*), a master, a superior, L.

Adhi-bhūta, am, n. the spiritual or fine substratum of material or gross objects; the all-pene-

trating influence of the Supreme Spirit; the Supreme Spirit itself; nature; (*ām*), ind. on material objects (treated of in the Upanishads), ŚBr. xiv; TUp.

अधिमन् *adhi-√man*, to esteem highly.

अधिमन्थ *adhi-mantha* or *adhi-mantha,* as, m. 'great irritation of the eyes,' severe ophthalmia.

Adhi-mānthana, am, n. friction for producing fire, RV. iii, 29, 1; (mfn.), suitable for such friction (as wood), ŚBr.

Adhi-mānthita, mfn. suffering from ophthalmia.

अधिमंस *adhi-māṇsa* or -*māṇsaka,* as, m. proud flesh or cancer (especially in the eyes or the back part of the gums). **Adhimāṇsārman,** n. ophthalmic disease produced by proud flesh or cancer.

अधिमात्र *adhi-mātra*, mfn. above measure, excessive; (*am*), ind. on the subject of prosody. -*kārunika,* m. 'exceedingly merciful,' N. of a Mahā-brāhmaṇa, Buddh.

अधिमास *adhi-māsa,* as, m. an additional or intercalary month.

अधिमुक्त *adhi-mukta*, mfn. (√*muc*), inclined, propense, Buddh.; confident, ib.

Adhi-mukti, is, f. propensity; confidence.

Adhi-muktika, as, m., N. of Mahā-kāla, Buddh.

अधिमुक्ष *adhi-mukhya,* as, m., N. of Śākya-muni in one of his thirty-four former births.

अधियज्ञ *adhi-yajña,* as, m. the chief or principal sacrifice, Bhag.; influence or agency affecting a sacrifice; (*mfn.*), relating to a sacrifice, Mn.; (*ām*), ind. on the subject of sacrifice, ŚBr.; Nir.

अधियत् *adhi-√yat*, to fasten, RV. i, 64, 4; Caus. *Ā.* -*yādyate*, to reach, join, RV. vi, 6, 4.

अधियम् *adhi-√yam* (Imper. 2. pl. -*yacchata*) to erect or stretch out over, RV. i, 85, 11; *Ā.* (aor. 3. pl. -*ayāṣata*) to strive up to (loc.), RV. x, 64, 2.

अधिया *adhi-√yā*, to escape, Bhāṭṭ.

अधियुज *adhi-√yuj*, to put on, load.

अधिरजु *adhi-rajju*, mfn. carrying a rope, fastening, fettering, AV.

अधिरथ *adhi-ratha*, mfn. being upon or over a car; (*as*), m. a charioteer; N. of a charioteer who was a prince of Aṅga and Kārpa's foster-father; (*am*), n. a cart-load, RV.

Adhi-rathyam, ind. on the high road.

अधिराज *adhi-rāj,* ī, m. a supreme king.

Adhi-rājā, as, or -*rājan,* ā, m. an emperor.

Adhi-rājya, am, n. supremacy, imperial dignity; an empire; N. of a country. -*bhāj,* m. possessor of imperial dignity.

Adhi-rāṣṭra, am, n. = *adhi-rājya.*

अधिरुक् *adhi-rukma*, mfn. wearing gold, RV. viii, 46, 33.

अधिरुह *adhi-√ruh*, cl. I. P. or poet. *Ā.* to rise above, ascend, mount; Caus. -*ropayati*, to raise, place above.

Adhi-rūḍha, mfn. ascended, mounted. -*sa-mādhī-yoga*, mfn. engaged in profound meditation. **Adhirūḍhā-kārṇa,** mfn. = *addhyā-loha-kārṇa*, q. v., MaitrS.; cf. *adhiloha-kārṇa*.

Adhi-ropana, am, n. the act of raising or causing to mount.

Adhi-ropita, mfn. raised, placed above.

Adhi-roha, as, m. ascent, mounting, overtopping; (*mfn.*), riding, mounted, Śiś.

Adhi-rōhāṇa, am, n. act of ascending or mounting or rising above; (*ī*), f. a ladder, flight of steps, L.

Adhi-rohin, mfn. rising above, ascending, &c.; (*īnī*), f. a ladder, flight of steps.

अधिलोकम् *adhi-lokam*, ind. on the universe (treated of in the Upanishads), ŚBr.; TUp.

Adhi-loka-nātha, m. lord of the universe.

अधिवच् *adhi-√vac* (aor. Imper. 2. sg. -*vocā*, 2. du. -*vocatām*, 2. pl. -*vocata*) to speak in favour of, advocate, RV.; VS.

Adhi-vaktrī, tā, m. an advocate, protector, comforter, RV.; VS.

Adhi-vacana, am, n. an appellation, epithet.

Adhi-vākā, *as*, m. advocacy, protection, RV. viii, 16, 5; AV.

अधिवाद् *adhi-√vad*, to speak, pronounce over or at, ŚBr.; TB.

Adhi-vāda, *as*, m. offensive words, MaitrS.

अधिवाप् *adhi-√2. vāp*, *Ā. -vāpate*, to put on, fasten, RV. i, 92, 4; to scatter, TS.

अधिवास 1. *adhi-√4. vās*, *Ā. -vaste*, to put on or over (as clothes, &c.), RV. x, 75, 8.

Adhi-vastra, mfn. clothed, RV. viii, 26, 13.

1. **Adhi-vāsā** [ŚBr.] or **adhi-vāsā** [RV.]; ŚBr. &c.), *as*, m. or 1. **adhi-vāsas** [Vait.], *as*, n. an upper garment, mantle.

अधिवास 2. *adhi-√5. vās*, to inhabit; to settle or perch upon.

2. **Adhi-vāsa**, *as*, m. an inhabitant; a neighbour; one who dwells above; a habitation, abode, settlement, site; sitting before a person's house without taking food till he ceases to oppose or refuse a demand (commonly called 'sitting in dharmā'); pertinacity. — **bhūmi**, f. a dwelling-place, settlement.

1. **Adhi-vāsana**, *am*, n. causing a divinity to dwell in an image; sitting in dharmā (see above).

Adhi-vāsina, mfn. inhabiting, settled in. **Adhi-vāsita**, f. settled residence.

Adhy-ushita, see s. v.

अधिवाज्यकुलाद्य *adhivājya-kulādyā*, m., N. of a country, MBh.

अधिवास *adhi-√vās*, to scent, perfume.

3. **Adhi-vāsa**, *as*, m. perfume, fragrance; application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics.

2. **Adhi-vāsana**, *am*, n. application of perfumes, &c.; the ceremony of touching a vessel containing fragrant objects (that have been presented to an idol); preliminary purification of an image.

Adhi-vāsita, mfn. scented, perfumed.

अधिवाहन *adhi-vāhana*, *as*, m., N. of a man (said to be a son of Aṅga).

अधिविकर्तन *adhi-vi-kārtana*, *am*, n. the act of cutting off or cutting asunder, RV. x, 85, 35.

अधिविक्रम *adhi-vi-√kram*, *Ā. to come forth* on behalf of (dat.), Kātyōr.

अधिविज्ञान *adhi-vijñāna*, *am*, n. the highest knowledge.

अधिविद् *adhi-√3. vid*, cl. 6. P. *-vindati*, to obtain; to marry in addition to.

Adhi-vinnā, f. a wife whose husband has married again; a neglected or superseded wife.

Adhi-vettavyā, f. a wife in addition to whom it is proper to marry another.

Adhi-vettri, *tā*, m. a husband who marries an additional wife.

Adhi-vedana, *am*, n. marrying an additional wife.

Adhi-vedaniyā or **-vedyā**, f. = *-vettavyā*.

अधिविद्यम् *adhi-vidyam*, ind. on the subject of science (treated of in the Upanishads), TUP.

अधिविधा *adhi-vi-√dhā*, to distribute or scatter over, ŚBr. &c.

अधिवियत् *adhi-vi-√yat*, Caus. *-yātayati*, to subjoin, annex, Kāth.

अधिविराज् *adhi-vi-√rāj*, to surpass in brightness, RV.

अधिविश *adhi-√viś*, Caus. *-veśayati*, to cause to sit down; to place upon.

अधिवृज् *adhi-√vrj*, cl. 7. P. *-vrjākti*, to place near or over (the fire), ŚBr.

अधिवृत् *adhi-√vrit* (Pot. 3. pl. *-vavrityuh*) to move or pass along or over (loc.), RV. x, 27, 6; Caus. id., TB.

अधिवृध् *adhi-√vrīdh*, P. (Subj. *-vardhat*) to refresh, gladden, RV. vi, 38, 3; *Ā. -vārdhate*, to prosper through or by (loc.), RV. ix, 75, 1.

अधिवेदम् *adhi-vedam*, ind. concerning the Veda, ŚBr. xiv.

अधिवेलम् *adhi-velam*, ind. on the shore, Śis. iii, 71.

अधिव्ये *adhi-√vye*, to envelop.

Adhi-vīta, mfn. wrapped up, enveloped in.

अधिशस्त *adhi-śasta*, mfn. (√*śas*), (= *abhi-śasta*), notorious, MBh. xiii, 3139.

अधिश्री *adhi-√śrī*, to lie down upon, to lie upon, to sleep upon (loc., but generally acc.)

Adhi-śaya, *as*, m. addition, anything added or given extra, Lāṭy.

Adhi-śayana, mfn. lying on, sleeping on.

Adhi-śayita, mfn. recumbent upon; used for lying or sleeping upon.

अधिश्रि *adhi-√śrī* (Ved. Inf. *adhi-śrayi-tava*), ŚBr. to put in the fire; to spread over, AV.

Adhi-śraya, *as*, m. a receptacle.

Adhi-śrayana, *am*, n. the act or ceremony of putting on the fire; (f. a fire-place, oven).

Adhi-śrayaniya, mfn. relating to or connected with the Adhi-śrayana.

Adhi-śrita, mfn. put on the fire (as a pot); resided in, dwelt in; occupied by.

अधिशु *adhi-shu* (√*śu*), to extract or prepare the Soma juice, RV. ix, 91, 2.

Adhi-śhāvāna, *am*, n. (generally used in the dual), hand-press for extracting and straining the Soma juice; (mfn.), used for extracting and straining the Soma juice.

Adhi-śhāvānyā (6), m. du. the two parts of the hand-press for extracting and straining the Soma juice, RV. i, 28, 2.

अधिशकन्द *adhi-shkand* (√*śkand*), (aor. 3. sg. *-shkân*) to cover in copulation, RV. x, 61, 7; AV.

Adhi-shkannā, f. (a cow) covered (by the bull), TS.

अधिहा *adhi-shhā* (√*sthā*), to stand upon, depend upon; to inhabit, abide; to stand over; to superintend, govern; to step over or across; to overcome; to ascend, mount; to attain, arrive at.

Adhi-shhātri, mfn. superintending, presiding, governing, tutelary; (d), m. a ruler; the Supreme Ruler (or Providence personified and identified with one or other of the Hindū gods); a chief; a protector.

Adhi-shhāna, *am*, n. standing by, being at hand, approach; standing or resting upon; a basis, base; the standing-place of the warrior upon the car, SāmavBr.; a position, site, residence, abode, seat; a settlement, town; standing over; government, authority, power; a precedent, rule; a benediction, Buddh. — **śhāra** or **-śhāra**, n. the intermediate body which serves to clothe and support the departed spirit during its several residences in the Pitri-loka or world of spirits (also called the Preta-śhāra).

Adhi-shhāyaka, mfn. governing, superintending, guarding.

Adhi-shhāta, mfn. settled; inhabited; superintended; regulated; appointed; superintending.

Adhi-shhāya, mfn. to be superintended or governed.

अधिवन् *adhi-shvan* (√*svan*), to roar along or over (3. sg. aor. Pass. in the sense of P. *adhi-shvāni*), RV. ix, 66, 9.

अधिसंस्व *adhi-saṃ-√5. vās* (3. pl. *-vāsante*) to dwell or reside together, TS. (quoted in TB.)

अधिसंवृत् *adhi-saṃ-√vrit* (impf. *sām-avar-tatāhi*) to originate from, RV. x, 129, 4.

अधिसंथा *adhi-saṃ-√dhā* (perf. 3. pl. *-dadhih*) to put or join together, RV. iii, 3, 3.

अधिसृप् *adhi-√srip*, to glide along, ŚāṅkhŚr.

अधिस्रि *adhi-stri*, ind. concerning a woman or a wife, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6, Sch.

Adhi-stri, f. a superior woman, Hariv.

अधिस्र्यधे *adhi-√spardh* (3. pl. p. *-spārdhante* & perf. *-paspridhre*) to compete for an aim, strive at (loc.), RV.

अधिसृज् *adhi-√sri*, to touch lightly or slightly, ŚBr.: Caus. (Pot. *-sparidyat*) to cause to reach to, to extend to, TS.

अधिसृ *adhi-√sru*, to trickle or drop off, ŚBr.

अधिरि *adhi-hari*, ind. concerning Hari, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6, Sch.

अधिहस्ति *adhi-hasti*, ind. on an elephant, Ragh.

अधिहु *adhi-√hu* (impf. 3. pl. *-ājuhvata*) to make an oblation upon or over, RV. i, 51, 5.

अधिहृ *adhi-√hri*, to procure, furnish.

अधी *adhi* (√*i*), *adhy-ēti* or *adhy-eti* (exceptionally *adhiyati*, RV. x, 32, 3), to turn the mind towards, observe, understand, RV. & AV.; chiefly Ved. (with gen. [cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 72] or acc.) to mind, remember, care for, long for, RV. &c.; to know, know by heart, TS.; ŚBr.; Up. &c.; to go over, study, MBh. iii, 13689; to learn from (a teacher's mouth, abl.), MBh. iii, 10713; to declare, teach, ŚBr. x; Up.: *Ā. adhtē* or (more rarely) *adhtyate* (Mn. iv, 125; Pot. 3. pl. *adhiyiran*, Kauś.; Mn. x, 1) to study, learn by heart, read, recite: Caus. *adhy-āpāyati* (aor. *-āpīpat*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 51) to cause to read or study, teach, instruct: Caus. Desid. *adhy-āpīpāyishati*, to be desirous of teaching Pāṇ. ii, 4, 51; Desid. *adhtishishati*, to be desirous of studying, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 61, Sch.

Adhita, mfn. attained; studied, read; well read, learned. — **vēda**, m. one who has studied the Vedas or whose studies are finished, ŚBr. xiv.

Adhiti, *is*, f. perusal, study, TĀr.; desire, recollection, RV. ii, 4, 8; AV.

Adhitiṇ, mfn. well read, proficient, (gāṇa *ishādī*, q.v.) &c.; occupied with the study of the Vedas, Kum.

Adhitya, ind. p. having gone over, having studied.

Adhiyat, mfn. remembering, proficient.

Adhiyāna, mfn. reading, studying; (as), m. a student; one who goes over the Veda either as a student or a teacher.

Adhy-ayana, *am*, n. reading, studying, especially the Vedas (one of the six duties of a Brāhman). — **tapasī**, n. du. study and penance. — **pūya**, n. religious merit acquired by studying.

Adhy-ayaniya, mfn. fit to be read or studied.

Adhy-āpaka, mfn. a teacher (especially of sacred knowledge). **Adhy-āpakōdita**, m. styled a teacher.

Adhy-āpana, *am*, n. instruction, lecturing.

Adhy-āpayitri, *tā*, m. a teacher, RPrāt.

Adhy-āpita, mfn. instructed, Mn.; Kum. iii, 6.

Adhy-āpya, mfn. fit or proper to be instructed.

Adhy-āya, *as*, m. a lesson, lecture, chapter; reading; proper time for reading or for a lesson; ifc. a reader (see *vedādhyāya*), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 1, Sch. — **śata-pāṭha**, m. 'Index of One Hundred Chapters,' N. of a work.

Adhy-āyin, mfn. engaged in reading, a student.

Adhy-ētava or **-ēya**, mfn. to be read.

Adhy-ētri, *tā*, m. a student, reader.

Adhy-eshyamāna, mfn. (fut. p.) intending to study, about to read, Mn.

अधीकार *adhi-kāra* (= *adhi-kāra*), *as*, m. superintendence over (loc.), Mn. xi, 63; authorization, capability, MBh.

अधीक्ष *adhiksh* (√*iksh*), to expect.

अधीन *adhina*, mfn. (fr. *adhi*), ifc. resting on or in, situated; depending on, subject to, subservient to. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. subjection, dependence.

अधीमन्थ *adhi-mantha* = *adhi-mantha*, q.v.

अधीर *ā-dhira*, mfn. imprudent, RV. i, 179, 4; AV.; not fixed, movable; confused; deficient in calm self-command; excitable; capricious; querulous; weak-minded, foolish; (d), f. lightning; a capricious or bellicose mistress. — **tā**, f. want of confidence.

अधीलोहकर्ण *adhiloha-kārṇa*, mfn. = *adhyāloha-kārṇa*, q.v., TS.

अधीवास *adhi-vāsā* = 1. *adhi-vāsā*, q.v.

2. **Adhi-vāsas**, ind. over the garment, Kātyōr.

अधीश *adhīśa*, *as*, m. a lord or master over (others).

Adhīśvara, *as*, m. a supreme lord or king, an emperor; an Arhat, Jain.

अधीष्ट *adhīṣṭa*, mfn. (√*iṣh*), solicited, asked for instruction (as a teacher), Pāṇ.; (as? or *am*), m. n. instruction given by a teacher solicited for it, Pāṇ. Sch.

Adhy-eshana, *am*, ā, m. f. solicitation, asking for instruction.

अधुना *adhunā*, ind. at this time, now.

Adhunātana, mf(ā)n. belonging to or extending over the present time, ŚBr.

सधुर *a-dhura*, mfn. not laden.

सधूमक *a-dhūmakā*, mfn. smokeless.

सधृत *a-dhṛita*, mfn. not held, unrestrained, uncontrolled; unquiet, restless, TS.; (as), m., N. of Vishnu.

अ-धृति, *is*, f. want of firmness or fortitude; laxity, absence of control or restraint; incontinence; (mfn.), unsteady.

सधृष्ट *a-dhṛishṭa*, mfn. (√*dhṛish*), not bold, modest; not overcome, invincible, irresistible.

अ-धृश्या, mfn. unassailable, invincible; unapproachable; proud; (ā), f., N. of a river.

सधेनु *a-dhenu*, mfn. yielding no milk, RV. i, 117, 20; AV.; not nourishing, RV. x, 71, 5.

सधैवे *a-dhairya*, am, n. want of self-command; excitement; excitability; (mfn.), without self-command; excitable.

सध्यंस *adhy-ansa*, mfn. being on the shoulder, ĀsvGr.

सध्यक्त *adhy-akta*, mfn. (√*añj*), equipped, prepared.

सध्यक्ष *adhy-aksha*, mf(ā)n. perceptible to the senses, observable; exercising supervision; (as), m. an eye-witness; an inspector, superintendent; the plant *Mimusops Kauki* (*Kshirikā*).

सध्यक्षरम् *adhy-aksharam*, ind. on the subject of syllables; above all syllables (as the mystic om).

सध्यग्नि *adhy-agni*, ind. over or by the nuptial fire (property given to the bride). **Adhy-agni-kṛita, n. property given to the wife at the wedding. **Adhyagny-upagata, n. property received by a wife at the wedding.****

सध्यच्च *adhy-añc*, *añ*, *ici*, *ak*, tending upwards, eminent, superior, Pāp. vi, 2, 53.

सध्यराडा *adhy-āṇḍā*, f. the plants *Carpopogon Pruriens* (cowage) and *Flacourtia Cataphracta*.

सध्यधिषेप *adhy-adhikshepa*, as, m. excessive censure, Yājñ. iii, 228; gross abuse.

सध्यधीन *adhy-adhina*, mfn. completely subject to or dependent on (as a slave), Mn.

सध्यन्तेन *adhy-antēna*, ind. close to, ŚBr.

सध्यपविच *adhy-apa-√vic*, *-vinakti*, to put into by singling out from, ŚBr.

सध्ययन *adhy-ayana*, &c. See *adhi*.

सध्यर्ध *adhy-ardha*, mf(ā)n. 'having an additional half,' one and a half. — *kāṇsa*, m. n. one and a half *kāṇsa*; (mf(ā)n.), amounting to or worth one and a half *kāṇsa*. — *kāṇṣika*, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half *kāṇṣika*. — *kārshāpana* or *-kārshāpanika*, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half *kārshāpana*. — *kārshika*, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half *kārshika*. — *pañya*, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half *pañya*. — *pāḍya*, mfn. amounting to one foot and a half. — *pratika*, mfn. amounting to one and a half *pratika*. — *māsha*, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half *māsha*. — *viṇṣatikina*, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half score or thirty. — *śata* or *-śatya*, mfn. amounting to or bought with one hundred and fifty. — *śatamāna* or *-śatamāna*, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half *śatamāna*. — *śāna* or *-śānya*, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half *śāna*. — *śūrpa*, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half *śūrpa*. — *sahasra* or *-sahasra*, mfn. amounting to or worth one thousand five hundred. — *suvarṇa* or *-sauvarṇa*, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half *suvarṇa*. **Adhy-ardhaka**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half.

सध्यवुद *adhy-arvuda* or *-arvuda*, am, n. a congenital tumour, goitre.

सध्यवरुह *adhy-ava-√ruh*, to step downwards upon, TBr.

सध्यवसो *adhy-ava-√so*, cl. 4. P. *-syati*, to undertake, attempt, accomplish; to determine, consider, ascertain.

Adhy-ava-sāna, am, n. attempt, effort, exertion; energy, perseverance; determining; (in rhetoric) concise and forcible language.

Adhy-ava-sāya, as, n. id.; (in phil.) mental effort, apprehension. — *yukta*, mfn. resolute.

Adhy-ava-sāyita, mfn. attempted.

Adhy-ava-sāyin, mfn. resolute.

Adhy-ava-sita, mfn. ascertained, determined, apprehended.

Adhy-ava-siti, *is*, f. exertion, effort.

सध्यवहन् *adhy-ava-√han*, to thrash upon, TBr.

Adhy-avahānana, mfn. serving as an implement on which anything is thrashed, ŚBr.

सध्यशन *adhy-aśana*, am, n. eating too soon after a meal (before the last meal is digested).

सध्यस् *adhy-√2. as*, to throw or place over or upon; (in phil.) to attribute or impute wrongly.

Adhy-asta, mfn. placed over; disguised; supposed.

Adhy-ssa, as, m. See s. v.

सध्यस्थ *adhy-asthā*, am, n. the upper part of a bone, TS.

Adhy-asthi, *i*, n. a bone growing over another, Suśr.

सध्यह *adhy-√ah*, perf. *-āha*, to speak on behalf of (dat.), AV. i, 16, 2.

सध्याक्रम *adhy-√kram*, to attack; to choose, Śāk.

सध्यागम् *adhy-√gam*, to meet with.

सध्याचर *adhy-√car*, to use, Mn. &c.

सध्याराडा *adhy-āṇḍā*, f. = *adhy-āṇḍā*, ŚBr.

सध्यात्म *adhy-ātma*, am, n. the Supreme Spirit; (mfn.), own, belonging to self; (ām), ind. concerning self or individual personality. — *cetas*, m. one who meditates on the Supreme Spirit. — *jñāna*, n. knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or of *ātman*. — *āśī*, mfn. knowing the Supreme Spirit. — *rati*, m. a man delighting in the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. — *rāmāyana*, n. a *Rāmāyana*, in which Rāma is identified with the universal spirit (it forms part of the *Brahmaṇḍa-Purāṇa*). — *vid*, mfn. = *-driś*. — *vidyā*, f. = *-jñāna*.

— *śāstra*, n., N. of a work. **Adhyātmōttara-kāṇḍa**, n. the last book of the *Adhyātma-rāmāyana*.

Adhy-ātmika or better **śādhya-ātmika**, mf(ā)n. relating to the soul or the Supreme Spirit.

सध्याधा *adhy-√dhā*, to place upon.

सध्यापक *adhy-āpaka*, &c. See *adhi*.

सध्याभू *adhy-√bhū* (impf. *adhy-ābhārat*) to bring near from, VS.

सध्यारुह *adhy-√ruh*, to ascend up on high, mount: Caus. *-ropayati*, to cause to mount.

Adhy-ārūḍha, mfn. mounted up, ascended; above, superior to (instr.); below, inferior to (abl.).

Adhy-āropa, as, m. (in Vedānta phil.) wrong attribution, erroneous transferring of a statement from one thing to another.

Adhy-āropana, am, ā, n. f. id.

Adhy-āropita, mfn. (in Vedānta phil.) erroneously transferred from one thing to another.

सध्यावप *adhy-√2. vap*, *-ā-vapati*, to scatter upon, ŚBr.

Adhy-āvāpa, as, m. the act of sowing or scattering upon, KātyŚr.

सध्यावस *adhy-√5. vas*, to inhabit, dwell in (acc. or loc.)

सध्यावाहनिक *adhy-ā-vāhanika*, am, n. that part of a wife's property which she receives when led in procession from her father's to her husband's house.

सध्यास *adhy-√ās*, to sit down or lie down upon, to settle upon; to occupy as one's seat or habitation; to get into, enter upon; to be directed to or upon; to affect, concern; to preside over, influence, rule; to cohabit with: Caus. P. *adhy-āsaya*, to cause to sit down, Bhaṭṭ.: Desid. (p. *adhy-āsisishamāna*) to be about to rise up to (acc.), Bhaṭṭ.

Adhy-āsana, am, n. act of sitting down upon, L.; presiding over, L.; a seat, settlement, BhP.

Adhy-āsita, mfn. seated down upon; seated in a presidential chair; settled, inhabited; (am), n. sitting upon, Ragh. ii, 52.

Adhy-āsina, mfn. sitting down or seated upon.

सध्यास *adhy-āsa*, as, m. (√*2. as*), imposing (as of a foot), Yājñ.; (in phil.) = *adhy-āropa*; an appendage, RPāt.

सध्यासत्र *adhy-ā-√sañj* (1. sg. *-sajāmi*) to hang up, suspend, AV. xiv, 2, 48.

सध्यासद् *adhy-√sad*, to sit upon (acc.), Kauś.: Caus. (1. sg. *adhy-ā-sādayāmi*) to set upon (loc.), TBr.

सध्याहरण *adhy-ā-haraṇa*, am, n. (√*hri*), act of supplying (elliptical language); supplement; act of inferring, inference.

Adhy-āharaṇi or *-āhartavya*, mfn. to be supplied; to be inferred.

Adhy-āhāra, as, m. act of supplying (elliptical language), Pāp. vi, 1, 139, &c.

Adhy-āhṛita, mfn. supplied, argued.

सध्यात्था *adhy-ut-thā* (√*sthā*), to turn away from, PBr.

सध्युद्दि *adhy-ud-dhi*, f. See *adhy-ūdhni*.

सध्युद् *adhy-ud-dhri* (√*hri*), (Imper. 2. sg. *adhy-ud-dhara*) to draw (water) from, AV. xii, 3, 36.

सध्युद् *adhy-ud-√bhri*, to take or carry away from, AV.

सध्युपित *adhy-ushita*, mfn. 1. (√*2. vas*), (°te), loc. ind. at daybreak, MBh.; 2. (√*5. vas*) inhabited; occupied.

सध्युष्ट *adhy-ushṭa*, mfn. (invented as the Sanskrit representative of the Prakrit *adhatta*, which is derived from *ardha-caturtha*), three and a half.

— *valaya*, m. forming a ring coiled up three and a half times (as a snake).

सध्युष्ट *adhy-ushṭra*, as, m. a conveyance drawn by camels.

सध्यूह *adhy-ūḍha*, mfn. (√*vah*), raised, exalted; affluent; abundant; (as), m. the son of a woman pregnant before marriage [cf. 1. *sahāḥa*]; Śiva; (ā), f. a wife whose husband has married an additional wife. — *ja*, m. the son of a woman pregnant before marriage.

सध्यूमी *adhy-ūdhni*, f. (fr. *ūdhan*) [MaitrS.; KātyŚr.] or *adhy-ud-dhi*, f. (√*dhā*) [ĀpŚr.], a tubular vessel above the udder, or above the scrotum.

सध्यूविवस् *adhy-ūshivas*, ān, *ushī*, at (perf. p. √*5. vas*), one who has dwelt in, Pāp. iii, 2, 108, Sch.

सध्यूह *adhy-√1. ūh*, to lay on, overlay; to place upon; to raise above.

Adhy-ūhana, am, n. putting on a layer (of ashes).

सध्यूप् *adhy-√ridh*, to expand, ŚBr. xiv.

सध्येतय *adhy-etavya*, &c. See *adhi*.

सध्येध *adhy-√edh*, to increase, prosper.

सध्येषण *adhy-eshana*. See *adhiṣṭa*.

सध्मि *a-dhri*, mfn. (√*dhri*), unrestrained, irresistible, AV. v, 20, 10. — *gu* (*adhiṣṭa*), mfn. (m. pl. *āvas*), irresistible, RV.; (us), m., N. of a heavenly killer of victims, RV.; N. of a formula concluding with an invocation of Agni, ŚBr. &c.

— *ja* (*adhiṣṭa*), mfn. irresistible, RV. v, 7, 10. — *pushpalikā*, f. a species of the Pāp plant, Piper Betel.

Adhriyamāna, mfn. (pr. Pass. p. √*dhri*), not held; not to be got hold of, not forthcoming, not surviving or existing, dead, (gāṇa *ārv-ādī*, q. v.)

सधुव *a-dhruva*, mf(ā)n. not fixed, not permanent; uncertain, doubtful; separable.

सधुष *adhrusha*, as, m. (etymology doubtful), quinsy, sore throat, Suśr.

सध्वन् *adhvan*, ā, m. a road, way, orbit; a journey, course; distance; time, Buddh. & Jain.; means, method, resource; the zodiac (?), sky, air, L.; a place; a recension of the Vedas and the school upholding it; assault (?); ifc. *adhva*, as.

Adhva (in comp. for *adhvan*). — **gá**, mf(ā)n. road-going, travelling; (*as*), m. a traveller; a camel, a mule; (*ā*), f. the river Ganges. — **gāt**, m. a traveller, AV. xiii, 1, 36. — **gatya-anta** or **gantavya**, m. measure of length applicable to roads. — **ga-bhogyā**, m. 'traveller's delight', the tree *Spondias Mangifera*. — **gamana**, n. act of travelling. — **gāmin**, mfn. wayfaring. — **jā**, f. the plant *Svarnuli*. — **pati**, m. lord of the roads. VS. — **ratha**, m. a travelling car. — **śalya**, m. the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*. **Adhvā-dhīpa** or **adhvāsa**, m. an officer in charge of the public roads, police-officer, *Rājat*.

Adhvanina, *as*, m. a traveller, Pāṇ. i, 111. **Adhvanā**, *as*, m. id., Pāṇ. v, 2, 16.

अध्वर a-dhvard, mfn. (√*dhvri*), not injuring, AV.; TS.; (*ās*), m. a sacrifice (especially the Soma sacrifice); N. of a Vasu; of the chief of a family; (*am*), n. sky or air, L. — **karmān**, n. performance of the Adhvara or any act connected with it, ŚBr. — **kalpā**, f., N. of an optional sacrifice (*Kāmyeshṭi*). — **kāṇḍa**, n., N. of the book in the *Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa* which refers to Adhvaras. — **kṛt**, m. performing an Adhvara, VS. — **ga**, mfn. intended for an Adhvara. — **dikṣhapīṣā**, f. consecration connected with the Adhvara. — **dhishṭya**, m. a second altar at the Soma sacrifice, ŚBr. — **prā-yaścitti**, f. expiation connected with the Adhvara. — **vat** (*adhvarā*), mfn. containing the word Adhvara, ŚBr. — **śrī**, mfn. embellishing the Adhvara, RV. — **samishṭa-yajnas**, n., N. of an aggregate of nine libations connected with the Adhvara. — **stha** or **adhvare-śthā** [RV. x, 77, 7], mfn. standing at or engaged in an Adhvara.

Adhvariya, Nom. P. (2. sg. °*riyāsi*; p. °*riyāt*) to perform an Adhvara, RV.

Adhvarya, Nom. P. (p. °*ryāt*) to be engaged in an Adhvara, RV. i, 181, 1.

Adhvaryu, *as*, m. one who institutes an Adhvara; any officiating priest; a priest of a particular class (as distinguished from the *Hotri*, the *Udgātṛi*, and the *Brahman* classes. The Adhvaryu priests 'had to measure the ground, to build the altar, to prepare the sacrificial vessels, to fetch wood and water, to light the fire, to bring the animal and immolate it'; whilst engaged in these duties, they had to repeat the hymns of the Yajur-veda; hence that Veda itself is also called Adhvaryu; (*adhvaryavas*), pl. the adherents of the Yajur-veda; (*as*), f. the wife of an Adhvaryu priest, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 66, Sch. — **kāṇḍa**, n., N. of a book of mantras or prayers intended for Adhvaryu priests. — **kratn**, m. sacrificial act performed by the Adhvaryu, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 4. — **veda**, m. the Yajur-veda.

अध्वस्मन् a-dhvasmān, mfn. unveiled, RV.

अध्वान्त a-dhvānta, *am*, n. (not positive darkness), twilight, gloom, shade. — **śātrava**, m. 'an enemy to shade,' the plant *Cassia Fistula* or *Bignonia Indica*.

अन् 1. an-, occasionally **अन ana-**, (before a vowel) the substitute for 3. *a*, or a privative.

अन् 2. an, cl. 2. P. *āniti* or *ānati*, *āna*, *a-nishyati*, *ānī* [RV. x, 129, 2], to breathe, respire, gasp; to live, L.; to move, go, L. [cf. Gk. *ἀνέμω*; Lat. *animus*]; Caus. *ānayati*: Desid. *aninīshati*.

Anā, *as*, m. breath, respiration, ŚBr.; ChUp. — **vat-tva**, n. the state of being endowed with breath or life, Nir.

Anana, *am*, n. breathing, living, Nir.

अनंश an-aṇśa or **an-aṇšin**, mfn. portionless; not entitled to a share in an inheritance.

अनंशुमत्फल an-aṇsumat-phalā, f. the plantain (= *aṇsumat-phalā*).

अनकदुन्दुभ anaka-dundubha, *as*, m., N. of *Kṛishṇa*'s grandfather.

Anaka-dundubhi or better **ānakadundubhi**, *is*, m., N. of *Kṛishṇa*'s father (*Vasudeva*); said to be derived from the beating of drums at his birth).

अनकस्मात् an-akasmāt, ind. not without a cause or an object; not accidentally, not suddenly.

अनकाममार an-akāma-māra, mfn. not killing undesiredly, AitBr.

अनक्ष an-āksh (nom. *an-āk*), mfn. blind, RV. ii, 15, 7.

An-akṣhā, mf(ā)n. id., RV. ix, 73, 6 & x, 27, 11. **An-akṣhī**, n. a bad eye, L.

An-akṣhika, mfn. eyeless, TS.

अनक्षर an-akshara, mfn. unfit to be uttered; unable to articulate a syllable.

अनक्षमङ्गम् an-akṣa-saṅgam [MaitrS.] or **an-akṣa-sambham** [ŚBr.], ind. so as not to interfere with the axle-tree.

अनगार an-agāra, *as*, m. 'houseless,' a vagrant ascetic, L.

An-agārikā, f. the houseless life of such an ascetic, Buddh.

अनग्न ā-nagna, mf(ā)n. not naked. — **tā** (*a-nagnā*), f. the not being naked, ŚBr.

अग्नि an-agni (*an-agni*, Nir.), *is*, m. non-fire; substance differing from fire; absence of fire; (mfn.), requiring no fire or fire-place; not maintaining a sacred fire, irreligious; unmarried; dispensing with fire; 'having no fire in the stomach'; dyspeptic. — **trā** (*an-agni*), mfn. not maintaining the sacred fire, RV. i, 189, 3. — **dagdha** (*an-agni*), mfn. not burnt with fire; not burnt on the funeral pile (but buried), RV. x, 15, 14; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a class of manes, Mn. iii, 199. — **śhvāta**, *ās*, m. pl. id., L. (see *agni-dagdhā*, *agni-shvāta*).

अनघ an-agma, mf(ā)n. sinless; faultless; uninjured; handsome, L.; (*as*), m. white mustard, L.; N. of *Śiva* and others. **Anaghāṣṭamī**, f., N. of an eighth day (spoken of in the fifty-fifth *Adhyāya* of the *Bhaviṣyottara-Purāṇa*).

अनकुश an-akṣuṣa, mfn. unrestrained.

अनङ्ग an-aṅga, mf(ā)n. bodiless, incorporeal; (*as*), m., N. of *Kāma* (god of love, so called because he was made bodiless by a flash from the eye of *Śiva*, for having attempted to disturb his life of austerity by filling him with love for *Pārvatī*); (*am*), n. the ether, air, sky, L.; the mind, L.; that which is not the *aṅga*. — **kṛidā**, f. amorous play; N. of a metre (of two verses, the first containing sixteen long syllables, the second thirty-two short ones). — **devī**, f., N. of a queen of Kashmir. — **pāla**, m., N. of a king's chamberlain at Kashmir. — **m-ejaya** (*an-aṅgam*), mfn. not shaking the body (?), (*gaṇa dāru-ādi*, q. v.). — **raṅga**, m., N. of an erotic work. — **lekṣhā**, f. a love letter; N. of a queen of Kashmir. — **śekhara**, m., N. of a metre (of four verses, each containing fifteen iambs). — **senā**, f., N. of a dramatic personage. **Anaṅgāpīḍa**, m., N. of a king of Kashmir. **Anaṅgāsauhṛid**, m. 'Kāma's enemy,' *Śiva*.

An-aṅga, *as*, m. the mind, L.

अनङ्गुरि an-aṅguri, mfn. destitute of fingers, AV.

अनञ्ज an-accha, mfn. unclear, turbid.

अनञ्जका an-aṅkā or **an-aṅikā**, f. a miserable little goat, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 47.

अनञ्जन an-añjana, mfn. free from collyrium or pigment or paint; (*am*), n. the sky, atmosphere, L.

अनादुह anaḍ-ūh, *q. v.*, m. (fr. *dnas*, a cart, and *√vāh*, to drag), an ox, bull; the sign Taurus. **Anaḍuj-jihvā**, f. the plant *Gojihvā*, Elephantopus Scaber. **Anaḍud-da**, *as*, m. donor of a bull or ox. **Anaḍutka**, mfn. iff. for *anaḍuh*, (*gaṇa ura-ādi* and *gaṇa rīyādi*, q. v.).

Anaḍuḥa, *as*, m. iff. for *anaḍuh*; N. of the chief of a certain Gotra (?), (*gaṇa śarad-ādi*, q. v.). **Anaḍnī** [ŚBr.] or **anaḍvāhi** [Pāṇ.], f. a cow.

अनयु an-aṇu, mfn. not minute or fine, coarse, ŚBr.; (*as*), m. coarse grain, peas, &c.

An-aṇiyas, mfn. not at all minute; vast, mighty, Śiṣ. iii, 4.

अनत a-nata, mfn. not bent, not bowed down; not changed into a lingual consonant, RPrāt.; erect; stiff; haughty.

अनति an-ati, not very, not too, not past-. (Words commencing with *an-ati* are so easily analysed by referring to *ati*, &c., that few need be enumerated.) **An-atikrama**, m. not transgressing, ŚBr.; moderation, propriety. **An-atikrama-ṇiya**, mfn. not to be avoided, not to be transgressed, inviolable. **An-atidīṣyā**, mfn. not transparent, opaque, ŚBr.; (or *aty-adīṣya*), quite indiscernible. **An-atidbhuta**, mfn. unsurpassed,

RV. viii, 90, 3. **An-atineda**, m. not foaming over, MaitrS. **An-atirikta**, mfn. not abundant, ŚBr. **An-atireca**, n. not abundance, MaitrS. **An-ativṛitti**, f. congruity. **An-ativyādhyā**, mfn. invulnerable, AV. ix, 2, 16. **An-atyanta-gati**, f. the sense of 'not exceedingly,' sense of diminutive words. **An-atyaya**, m. the not going across, ŚBr.; (mfn.), unperishable, unbroken. **An-atyudā**, mfn. (= *aty-an-udya*), quite unfit to be mentioned, far above any expression, AV. x, 7, 28.

अनदत् an-adat, mfn. not eating, not consuming, RV. iii, 1, 6; AV. &c.

अनद्धा an-addhā or (with particle *u*) **an-addhā**, ind. not truly, not really, not definitely, not clearly, ŚBr. — **pnurushā**, m. one who is not a true man, one who is of no use either to gods or men or the manes, ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.

अनद्यतन an-adyatana, *as*, m. a tense (either past or future) not applicable to the current day, Pāṇ.

अनधस् an-adhas, ind. not below, TBr.

अनधिक an-adhika, mfn. having no superior, not to be enlarged or excelled; boundless; perfect.

अनधिकार an-adhikāra, *as*, m. absence of authority or right or claim. — **carcā**, f. unjustifiable interference, intermeddling, officiousness.

An-adhikārin, mfn. not entitled to.

An-adhikṛita, mfn. not placed at the head of, not appointed.

अनधिगत an-adhigata, mfn. not obtained, not acquired; not studied. — **manoratha**, mfn. one who has not obtained his wish, disappointed. — **śāstra**, mfn. unacquainted with the Śāstras.

An-adhigamya or **an-adhigamaniya**, mfn. unattainable.

अनधिष्ठान an-adhiṣṭhāna, *am*, n. want of superintendence.

An-adhiṣṭhita, mfn. not placed over, not appointed; not present.

अनधीन an-adhīna or **an-adhīnaka**, mfn. not subject to, independent; (*as*), m. an independent carpenter who works on his own account (see *kauṣa-takṣha*).

अनध्यक्ष an-adhyakṣa, mfn. not perceptible by the senses, not observable; without a superintendent.

अनध्ययन an-adhyayana, *am*, n. not reading or studying; intermission of study, Mn. &c.

An-adhyāya, *as*, m. id.; a time when there is intermission of study, Mn. — **divasa**, m. a vacation day, holiday.

अननङ्गमेजय an-anāṅgamejaya, mfn. not leaving the body unshaken (?); cf. *an-aṅgamejaya*.

अननुख्याति an-anukhyāti, *is*, f. not perceiving, MaitrS.

अननुज्ञात an-anujñāta, mfn. not agreed to, not permitted; denied.

अननुध्यायिन् an-anudhyāyin, mfn. not missing, not missing anything, AitBr.; not insidious, TBr.

अननुभावक an-anubhāvaka, mfn. unable to comprehend. — **tā**, f. non-comprehension; unintelligibility.

अननुभाषण an-anubhāṣaṇa, *am*, n. 'not repeating (for the sake of challenging) a proposition,' tacit assent.

अननुभूत an-anubhūta, mfn. not perceived, not experienced, unknown.

अननुमत an-anumata, mfn. not approved or honoured, not liked, disagreeable, unfit.

अननुयाज an-anuyājā or **an-anuyājā** [TS.], mfn. without a subsequent or final sacrifice.

अननुपङ्क्तिन् an-anuṣaṅgin, mfn. not attached to, indifferent to.

अननुष्ठान an-anuṣṭhāna, *am*, n. non-ob-servance, neglect; impropriety.

अननूत an-anūkta [ŚBr. xiv] or **an-anūkṭi** [KātyŚr.], mfn. not recited or studied; not responded to.

अननृत an-anṛita, mfn. not false, true, Śis. vi, 39.

अनन्त an-antā, mf(ā)n. endless, boundless, eternal, infinite; (as), n., N. of Vishṇu; of Śeṣha (the snake-god); of Śeṣha's brother Vāsuki; of Kṛishṇa; of his brother Baladeva; of Śiva; of Rudra; of one of the Viśva-devas; of the 14th Arhat, &c.; the plant Sinduvāra, Vitex Trifolia; Talc; the 23rd lunar asterism, Śravana; a silken cord (tied round the right arm at a particular festival); the letter ā; a periodic decimal fraction? (ā), f. the earth; the number one; N. of Pārvaṭi and of various females, the plant Śārivā; Periploca Indica or Asclepias Pseudosarsa or Asthmatica (the root of which supplies a valuable medicine); (am), n. the sky, atmosphere; Talc. — **kara**, mfn. rendering endless, magnifying indefinitely, Pāp. iii, 2, 21; R. v, 20, 26. — **ga**, mfn. going or moving for ever or indefinitely, Pāp. iii, 2, 48. — **guṇa**, mfn. having boundless excellencies. — **catuṛdaśī**, f. the fourteenth lunar day (or full moon) of Bhādra, when Ananta is worshipped. — **cāritra**, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. — **jīta**, m., N. of the fourteenth Jaina Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi. — **tā** (anantā), f. eternity, infinity, ŚBr. xiv. — **tāna**, mfn. extensive. — **tīrtha**, m., N. of an author. — **tīrtha-kṛit**, m. = Anantājīta. — **trītiyā**, f. the third day of Bhādra (said to be sacred to Vishṇu). — **trītiyā-vrata**, N. of the twenty-fourth Adhyāya of the Bhaviṣyottara-Purāṇa. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, q. v. — **drīṣṭi**, m., N. of Śiva. — **deva**, m., N. of various persons, especially of a king of Kashmir. — **nemi**, m., N. of a king of Mālava, a contemporary of Śākyaṃuni. — **pāra**, mfn. of boundless width. — **pāla**, m., N. of a warrior chief in Kashmir. — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a man. — **matī**, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. — **māyin**, mfn. endlessly illusory or delusive or deceitful. — **mūla**, m. the medicinal plant Śārivā. — **rāma**, m., N. of a man. — **rāsi**, m. (in arithm.) an infinite quantity; a periodic decimal fraction(?). — **rūpa**, mfn. having innumerable forms or shapes. — **vat**, mfn. eternal, infinite; (ām), m. (in the Upanishads) one of Brahma's four feet (earth, intermediate space, heaven, and ocean). — **varman**, m., N. of a king. — **vāta**, m. a disease of the head (like tetanus). — **vikramin**, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. — **viśaya**, m., N. of Yudhisṭhira's conch-shell. — **vīrya**, m., N. of the twenty-third Jaina Arhat of a future age. — **vrata**, n. ceremony or festival in honour of Ananta or Vishṇu (on the day of the full moon in Bhādra); N. of the 102nd Adhyāya of the Bhaviṣyottara-Purāṇa. — **śakti**, mfn. omnipotent; (śr), m., N. of a king. — **śayana**, n. Travancore. — **śiṣhā**, f., N. of the snake king Vāsuki's wife. — **śuśhma** (anantā), mfn. possessing boundless strength or endlessly roaring (?), RV. i, 64, 10. **Anantātman**, m. the infinite spirit. **Anantāśrama**, **anantāśvara**, &c., names of persons unknown.

Anantaka, mfn. endless, boundless, eternal, infinite; (am), n. the infinite (i.e. infinite space).

Anantya, mfn. infinite, eternal; (am), n. infinity, eternity.

अनन्तर an-antarā, mf(ā)n. having no interior; having no interstice or interval or pause; uninterrupted, unbroken; continuous; immediately adjoining, contiguous; next of kin, &c.; compact, close; (as), m. a neighbouring rival, a rival neighbour; (am), n. contiguousness; Brahma or the supreme soul (as being of one entire essence); (am), ind. immediately after; after; afterwards. — **ja**, m. 'next-born,' the son of a Kshatriyā or Vaiśyā mother by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Mn. x, 41. — **jāta**, m. id., Mn. x, 6; also the son of a Śūdrā mother by a Vaiśyā father.

An-antaraya, as, m. non-interruption, ŚBr. & PBr.; (cf. *antaraya*.)

An-antarāyam, ind. without a break, ŚBr. & AitBr.

An-antarita, mfn. not separated by any interstice; unbroken.

An-antariti, is, f. not excluding or passing over, TS.; AitBr.

Anantariya, mfn. concerning or belonging to the next of kin, &c., (gaṇa *gaṇādi*, q. v.)

अनन्तरहित an-antar-hita, mfn. (√dhā), not concealed, manifest; not separated by a break.

अनन्द a-nanda, mfn. joyless, cheerless; (ās), m. pl., N. of a purgatory, Up.

अनन्ध an-andha, mfn. not blind, TBr. &c.

अन्न an-anna, am, n. rice or food underserving of its name, ŚBr. xiv.

अनन्य an-anya, mf(ā)n. no other, not another, not different, identical; self; not having a second, unique; not more than one, sole; having no other (object), undistracted; not attached or devoted to any one else, TS. — **gati**, f. sole resort or resource. — **gati** or **-gatika**, mfn. having only one (or no other) resort or resource left. — **gāmin**, mfn. going to no other. — **gurn**, m. 'having no other as a Guru,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Śis. i, 35. — **citta**, mf(ā)n. or **-cetas**, mfn. giving one's undivided thought to (with loc.) — **codita**, mfn. self-impelled. — **ja**, m., N. of Kāma or Love. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. identity. — **drīṣṭi**, mfn. gazing intently. — **deva**, mfn. having no other god. — **nishpādya**, mfn. to be accomplished by no other. — **pūrvā**, f. a female who never belonged to another, a virgin, Ragh. — **pratikriya**, mfn. having no other means of resistance or redress. — **bhava**, mfn. originating in or with no other. — **bhāva**, mfn. thinking of the only one, i.e. of the Supreme Spirit. — **manas** or **-manaska** or **-mānasa**, mfn. exercising undivided attention. — **yoga**, m. not suitable to any others; (am), ind. not in consequence of any other (word), RPrāt. — **viśaya**, mfn. exclusively applicable. — **viśayātman**, mfn. having the mind fixed upon one (or the sole) object. — **vṛitti**, mfn. closely attentive. — **sādhārāṇa**, mfn. not common to any one else, not belonging to any other. — **hṛita**, mfn. not carried off by another, safe. **Ananyānuhava**, m., N. of the teacher of Prakāśātmā. **Ananyārtha**, mfn. not subservient to another object; principal. **Ananyāśrita**, mfn. not having resorted to another; independent; (am), n. (in law) unencumbered property.

An-anyaśrīṣa, mf(ā)n. not like others, Kathās.

अनन्य्य an-anvaya, as, m. want of connexion; (in rhetoric) comparison of an object with its own ideal, (as, 'a lady-like lady.')

An-anvita, mfn. unconnected, inconsecutive, desultory, incoherent, irrelevant, irregular; not attended with, destitute of.

अनन्यवचार an-anvavacāra [ŚBr.] or **an-anvavāya** [MaitrS.], as, m. or **an-anvavāyana** [ŚBr.], am, n. (√car and √i with *anu* and *ava*), not following or going after any one (in a sneaking manner).

अनन्यवहक्ता an-anvabhakta, mfn. (√bhaj), not receiving a share, not interested in (loc.), ŚBr.

अनप an-apa, mfn. destitute of water, L.

अनपकरण an-apakaraṇa, am, n. (in law) non-payment, non-delivery.

An-apakarman, a, n. id., Mn. viii, 4.

An-apakāra, as, m. harmless.

An-apakārin, mfn. not harming, innocuous.

An-apakṛita, mfn. unharmed; (am), n. no offence, MBh.

An-apakriyā, f. = *an-apakaraṇa*, Mn.

अनपकर्ष an-apakarsha, as, m. (√kṛish), m. non-degradation, superiority.

अनपक्रम an-apakrama, as, m. not going away.

An-apakramin, mfn. not departing from; devoted, attached to.

An-apakrāma, as, m. not retreating or withdrawing from, AitBr.

An-apakrāmukā, mf(ā)n. not running away, MaitrS.; PBr.

अनपग an-apaga [TS.] or **an-apagā** [ŚBr.], mf(ā)n. not departing from (abl. or in comp.)

अनपय्युत an-apacyuta, mfn. not falling off, holding fast (a yoke), RV. x, 93, 12; never dropping off, keeping to or faithful for ever, RV.

अनपजयम् an-apajayam, ind. (√ji), so that its victorious character cannot be reversed, ŚBr.

अनपत्य an-apatya, mf(ā)n. childless; (ām), n. childlessness, RV. iii, 54, 18. — **tā**, f. childlessness, Śāk. &c. — **vat** (anapatya-), mfn. childless, AV.

Anapatyaka, mfn. childless.

अनपत्रप an-apatrapa, mfn. shameless.

अनपदेश an-apadeśa, as, m. an invalid argument.

अनपधृय an-apadhṛishya, ind. p. not having overpowered, AitBr.

अनपनिहितम् an-apanihitam, ind. without leaving out anything, ŚBr.

अनपयति an-apayati, ind. (loc. pr. p. √i with *apa*?), 'before the sun makes a start,' very early, L.

अनपर an-aparā, mfn. without another; having no follower; single, sole (as N. of Brahma), ŚBr. xiv.

अनपराद्ध an-aparāddha, mfn. one who has not injured anybody, MBh.; faultless, ŚBr.; (ām), ind. without injury, ŚBr. xiv.

An-aparādha, as, m. innocence, innocuousness; (mfn.), innocent, faultless; free from defects. — **tva**, n. freedom from fault.

Anaparādhin, mfn. innocent.

अनपलापुक an-apalāshuka, mfn. not thirsty, Pāp. vi, 2, 160, Sch.

अनपवाचन an-apavācānā, mfn. impossible to be talked away or wished away, AV. viii, 8, 9.

अनपवृज्य an-apavṛjyā, mfn. not to be finished (as a way; 'free from objects that should be shunned as impure,' Śāy.), RV. i, 146, 3.

अनपव्ययत् an-apavyayat (apa-vy-ayat), mfn. unremitting, RV. vi, 75, 7.

अनपसर an-apasara, mfn. 'having no hole to creep out of,' inexcusable, unjustifiable; (as), m. a usurper, Mn. viii, 198.

An-apasaraṇa, am, n. not leaving a place or withdrawing from it, ŚBr.

अनपस्पृश an-apasprīṣ, mfn. not refusing, not obstate, AV.

अनपस्फुर an-apasphur [RV. viii, 69, 10] or **an-apasphura** [RV. vi, 48, 11], mf(ā)n. or **an-apasphurat** [RV. iv, 42, 10; AV.], mfn. 'not withdrawing,' not refusing to be milked (said of a cow).

अनपहतपाप्मन् an-apahata-pāpman, mfn. (said of the Pitṛis to distinguish them from the Devas) not freed from evil, ŚBr.

An-apahanana, am, n. not repelling from, PBr.

अनपाकरण an-apākaraṇa, am, n. (in law) non-payment, non-delivery.

An-apākarma, a, n. id.

अनपाय an-apāya, mfn. without obstacles, prosperous; (as), m. freedom from mischief; (in phil.) the state of not being abridged or deprived of (abl.); N. of Śiva.

Anapāyin, mfn. not going or passing away; constant in the same state; invariable.

अनपावृत्त an-apāvṛit, ind. without turning away, unremittingly, RV. vi, 32, 5 & x, 89, 3.

अनपाश्रय an-apāśraya, mfn. not dependent.

अनुपुंसक a-napunsaka, am, n. (in Gr.) not a neuter.

अनुपूपीय an-apūpiya or **an-apūpya**, mfn. unfit for cakes. See *apūpa*.

अनपेक्ष an-apēksha, mfn. regardless, careless; indifferent; impartial; irrespective of; irrelevant; (ā), f. disregard, carelessness; (an-apēksham), ind. irrespectively, carelessly, ŚBr. — **tva**, n. disregard; irrelevance; irrespectiveness; (ā), ind. from having no reference to, since (it) has no reference to. **An-apēkshita**, mfn. disregarded; unheeded; unexpected.

An-apēkshin, mfn. regardless of; indifferent to.

An-apēkshya, ind. p. disregarding, irrespectively of.

अनपेत an-apēta, mfn. not gone off, not past; not separated, faithful to, possessed of.

अनपोद्धार्य an-apōddhāryā, mfn. of which nothing is to be taken off, ŚBr.

अनप्रम् an-apnās, mfn. destitute of means, RV. ii, 23, 9, [cf. Lat. *inops*.]

अनप्सरस् *an-apsaras*, *ās*, f. unlike an *Apsaras*, unworthy of an *Apsaras*.

अनप्रा *anapā*, f. a particular configuration of the planets. [Gk. *ἀναφή*.]

अनभिज्ञ *an-abhijñā*, mfn. unacquainted with, ignorant, Comm. on Mn. ii, 125.

अनभिदुह *an-abhidruh*, mfn. not malicious, RV. ii, 41, 5.

अनभिप्रेत *an-abhiprēta*, *am*, n. an occurrence different from what was intended.

अनभिभूत *an-abhibhūta*, mfn. not overcome, unsurpassed; not beset, unobstructed.

अनभिमत *an-abhimata*, mfn. not to one's mind, disliked, Hit.

अनभिमानुक *an-abhimānuka*, mfn. not having evil intentions against (acc.), MaitrS.; AitBr.

अनभिज्ञात *an-abhi-mīlāta*, mfn. unfaded. — *varṇa* (*anabhimīlāta*), mfn. of unfaded colour or brightness, RV. ii, 35, 13.

अन-अभिज्ञान, *as*, m. 'non-fading,' N. of the chief of a Gotra, (*gaṇa śivādi*, q. v.)

अनभिरूप *an-abhirūpa*, mfn. not corresponding; not handsome, not pleasing.

अनभिलक्षित *an-abhilakṣita*, *as*, m. 'destitute of (right) marks or symbols,' an impostor.

अनभिलाष *an-abhilāṣa*, *as*, m. non-relish; want of appetite; want of desire.

अन-अभिलाषिन, mfn. not desirous.

अनभिवादुक *an-abhivāduka*, mfn. not greeting, GopBr.; Vait.

अन-अभिविद्वा, mfn. not to be greeted.

अनभिव्यक्त *an-abhivyakta*, mfn. indistinct.

अनभिज्ञस्त *an-abhiṣasta* [RV. ix, 88, 7] or *an-abhiṣasti* [VS.] or *an-abhiṣastenyā* [VS.] or *an-abhiṣastyā* [Naigh.], mfn. blameless, faultless.

अनभिषङ्ग *an-abhiṣhaṅga* or *an-abhiṣhvāṅga*, *as*, m. absence of connection or attachment.

अनभिसन्धान *an-abhisandhāna*, *am*, n. absence of design; disinterestedness.

अन-अभिसन्धि, *is*, m. id. — *kṛita*, mfn. done undesignedly.

अनभिसम्बन्ध *an-abhisambandha*, mfn. unconnected; (*as*), m. no connection.

अनभिज्ञेह *an-abhisneha*, mfn. without affection, cold, unimpassioned, Bhag.

अनभिहित *an-abhikṣita*, mfn. not named; not fastened, ŚBr.; (*as*), m., N. of the chief of a Gotra, (*gaṇa upakādi*, q. v.)

अनभिषु *an-abhiṣu*, mfn. without bridles, having no bridles, RV.

अनभ्यनुज्ञा *an-abhyānujñā*, f. non-permission.

अनभ्यवचारुक *an-abhyavacāruka*, mf(ā)n. not attacking, MaitrS.

अनभ्यारूढ *an-abhyārūḍha*, mfn. not ascended, not mounted, AV.; not attained, ŚBr.

अन-अभ्यारूढा, *as*, m. not ascending, ŚBr.

अन-अभ्यारूढ्या, mfn. not to be ascended, ŚBr.

अनभ्याश *an-abhyāsa* or *an-abhyāsa*, mfn. not near, distant. **अन-अभ्यासम-इत्या**, mfn. improper to be approached, Pāp. vi, 3, 70, Comm.

अनभ्यास *an-abhyāsa*, *as*, m. want of practice or skill.

अनभ्र *an-abhra*, mf(ā)n. cloudless. — *vrī-śakti*, f. 'cloudless rain,' any unexpected acquisition or advantage, Kir. iii, 5.

अन-अभ्रका, *as*, m. pl. 'cloudless,' N. of a class of divinities, Buddh.

अनभ्रि *an-abhrī*, mfn. not dug out with a spade (said of rain-water), AV.

अनम *a-nama*, *as*, m. 'one who makes no salutation to others,' a Brahman, L.

अ-नामस्यु, mfn. not bowing, RV. x, 48, 6.

अनमितम्पच *an-amitam-paca*, mfn. 'not cooking what has not first been measured,' niggardly, miserly (= *mitam-paca*, q. v.)

अनमित्र *an-amitrā*, mfn. having no enemies, AV.; (*dm*), n. the having no enemies, AV.; VS.; (*as*), m., N. of various persons, particularly a king of Ayodhya.

अनमीव *an-amivā*, mf(ā)n., Ved. free from disease, well, comfortable; salubrious, salutary; (*dm*), n. good health, happy state, RV. x, 14, 11.

अनम्वर *an-ambara*, mfn. wearing no clothing, naked; (*as*), m. a Jain mendicant; cf. *dig-ambara*.

अनय 1. *a-naya*, *as*, m. bad management; bad conduct (gambling, &c.)

अनय 2. *an-aya*, *as*, m. evil course, ill luck; misfortune, adversity; (cf. *ayānaya* s. v. *aya*). **अनयाम-गता**, mfn. fallen into misfortune.

अनरथ्य *an-aranya*, *as*, m., N. of a king of Ayodhya, said by some to have been Pṛithu's father.

अनरुस् *an-arus*, mfn. not sore or wounded, ŚBr.

अनर्गल *an-argala*, mfn. without bars or checks, free, licentious.

अनर्थ *an-arṣa*, mfn. priceless, invaluable; (*as*), m. wrong value. — *rāghava*, n., N. of a drama (by Mūrāri, treating of Rāma).

अन-अर्घ्या, mfn. priceless, invaluable, Kum. i, 59, &c.; not valuable, L. — *tva*, n. pricelessness, Hit.

अनर्जुन *an-arjuna*, mfn. without Arjuna, MBh.

अनर्थ *an-artha*, *as*, m. non-value; a worthless or useless object; disappointing occurrence, reverse, evil; nonsense; (mfn.), worthless, useless, bad; unfortunate; having no meaning; having not that (but another) meaning; nonsensical. — *kara*, mfn. doing what is useless or worthless; unprofitable; producing evil or misfortune. — *tva*, n. uselessness, &c. — *darsin*, mfn. minding useless or worthless things. — *nāśin*, m. 'Evil-destroyer,' Śiva. — *bud-dhi*, mfn. having a worthless intellect. — *bhāva*, mfn. having a bad nature, malicious. — *luṣṭa*, mfn. freed from all that is worthless. — *samśaya*, m. non-risk of money or wealth.

अन-अर्थका, mfn. useless, vain, worthless; meaningless, nonsensical.

अन-अर्थ्या, mfn. worthless, useless, ŚBr.

अनर्पण *an-arpaṇa*, *am*, n. non-surrendering, not giving up, AV. xii, 4, 33.

अनर्मन् *anarmān*, mfn. = *an-arvān*, q. v., AV. vii, 7, 1.

अनर्व *an-arvā*, mf(ā)n. or *an-arvān*, mfn. not to be limited, not to be obstructed, irresistible, RV.

अन-अर्वाना, mfn. id., RV. viii, 31, 12; (*as*), m., N. of the god Pūshan, RV. v, 51, 11 & x, 92, 14.

अनर्विश *anar-viś*, *ṭ*, m. seated on the car (*ānas*), a driver, RV. i, 121, 7.

अनर्शनि *an-arśani*, *is*, m., N. of a demon slain by Indra, RV. viii, 32, 2.

अनर्शरति *an-arśa-rāti*, mfn. giving uninjurious things, one whose gifts do not hurt, RV. viii, 99, 4.

अनर्ह *an-arha*, mf(ā)n. or *an-arhat*, mfn. undeserving of punishment or of reward; unworthy; inadequate, unsuitable.

अनर्ह्या-त, *f*, the not being properly estimated; unworthiness; inadequacy, unsuitableness.

अनल *anala*, *as*, m. (√*an*), fire; the god of fire; digestive power, gastric juice; bile, L.; wind, L.; N. of Vasudeva; of a Muni; of one of the eight Vasus; of a monkey; of various plants (*Plumbago Zeylanica* and *Rosea*; *Semecarpus Anacardium*); the letter *r*; the number three; (in astron.) the fiftieth year of Bṛihaspati's cycle; the third lunar mansion or Kṛitika (?). — *da* (fr. 3. *da*), mfn. quenching fire (said of water), Kir. v, 25. — *dīpana*, mfn. exciting the digestion, stomachic. — *prabhā*, f. the plant *Halicacabum Cardiospermum*. — *priyā*, f. Agni's wife. — *vāta*, m., N. of ancient Pattana.

— *sāda*, m. dyspepsia. **आनानन्दा**, m., N. of a Vedāntic writer, author of the *Vedānta-kalpātara*.

अनलंकरिषु *an-alamkarishṣu*, mfn. not given to the use of ornaments; unornamented.

अनलम् *an-alam*, ind. not enough; insufficiently.

अनलस *an-alasa*, mfn. not lazy, active.

अनलि *anali*, *is*, m. the tree *Sesbana Grandiflora*.

अनल्प *an-alpa*, mfn. not a little, much, numerous. — *ghoṣha*, mfn. very clamorous, very noisy. — *manayu*, mfn. greatly enraged.

अनयकाश *an-avakāśa*, mf(ā)n. having no opportunity or occasion; uncalled for, inapplicable, Pāp. i, 4, 1, Sch.

अनवक्रामम् *an-avakrāmam*, ind. not stepping upon, ĀpŚr.

अनवगाहिन् *an-avagāhin*, mfn. (√*gāh*), not dipping into, not studying.

अन-अवगाह्या, mfn. unfathomable.

अनवगीत *an-avagīta*, mfn. not made an object of contemptuous song, uncensured.

अनवग्रह *an-avagraha*, mfn. resistless; not to be intercepted.

अनवग्र्यायत् *an-avagryāyat*, mfn. not growing remiss, AV. iv, 4, 7.

अनवच्छिन्न *an-avacchinna*, mfn. not inter-sected, uninterrupted; not marked off, unbounded, immoderate; indiscriminated. — *hāsa*, m. continuous or immoderate laughter.

अनवतम *an-avatapta*, *as*, m., N. of a serpent king, Buddh.; of a lake (= *Rāvaṇa-hrada*), ib.

अनवत्स *anavat-tva*. See √*an*.

अनवद्य *an-avadya*, mf(ā)n. irreproachable, faultless; unobjectionable; (*ā*), f., N. of an *Apsaras*. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. faultlessness. — *rūpa* (*anavadyā*), mf(ā)n. of faultless form or beauty, RV. x, 68, 3, &c. **अनावद्यङ्गा**, mf(ā)n. having faultless body or limbs.

अनवद्राण *an-avadrāṇā*, mfn. (√*drā*), not going to sleep, not sleepy, AV. viii, 1, 13.

अनवधर्म्य *an-avadharṣhyā* (6), mfn. not to be defied, AV. viii, 2, 10.

अनवधान *an-avadhāna*, *am*, n. inattention, inadvertence; (mfn.), inattentive, careless. — *tā*, f. inadvertency.

अनवधि *an-avadhi*, mfn. unlimited.

अनवधृष्य *an-avadhrīṣyā*, mfn. impossible to be put down or injured, ŚBr.

अनवन *an-avana*, mf(ī, Śiś.vi, 37)n. 'affording no help or protection,' causing distress; (*am*), n. non-protection, Pāp. i, 3, 66.

अनवनामितवैजयन्ता *an-avanāmita-vaijayan-ta*, *as*, m. 'having victorious banners unlowered,' 'ever glorious,' a future universe, Buddh.

अनवपृथक् *an-avapṛiṣṭa*, mfn. (√*pṛi*), not closely united, but spreading all around, RV. i, 152, 4.

अनवबुध्यमान *an-avabudhyamāna*, mfn. de-ranked, L.

अनवब्रव *an-avabravā*, mfn. (√*brū*), irreproachable, RV. x, 84, 5.

अनवभ्रारथस् *an-avabhrā-rāthas*, mfn. (√*bhrī*), having or giving undiminished (ordurable) wealth, RV.

अनवम *an-avama*, mf(ā)n. not low; exalted.

अनवमर्शम् *an-avamarsam*, ind. without touching, ŚBr.

अन-अवमर्श्या, mfn. not fit to be touched, ŚBr.

अनवर *an-avara*, mfn. not inferior; excellent.

अनवरत *an-avarata*, mfn. incessant; (am), ind. incessantly.

अनवरथ *an-avaratha*, as, m., N. of a son of Madhu and father of Kuruvatsa, VP.

अनवरार्थ *an-avarārdhya*, mfn. chief, principal, L.

अनवलम्ब *an-avalamba*, mfn. having no support, not propped up.

अन-वालम्बना, *am*, n. independence.

अन-वालम्बिता, mfn. not supported or propped up, not dependent.

अनवलेप *an-avalepa*, mfn. free from veneer, unvarnished, plain, unassuming.

अनवल्लोभन *an-avalobhana*, am, n. (for 'lopana', 'cutting off' Comm.), N. of a ceremony observed by a pregnant woman to prevent miscarriage (treated of in an Upanishad), ĀsvGr.

अनवस *an-avasā*, mfn. (probably fr. √so with *ava*), not making to halt, not stopping, RV. vi, 66, 7.

अनवसर *an-avasara*, mfn. having no interval of leisure, busy; coming when there is no such interval, inopportune; (as), m. absence of leisure; unseasonableness.

अनवसाद्य *an-avasādyā*, ind. p. (Caus. of *ava-√sad*), not discouraging, not annoying.

अनवसान *an-avasāna*, mfn. (√so), having no termination, free from death; endless.

अन-वासिता, mfn. not set, not terminated; (ā), f., N. of a species of the Trishṭubh metre (consisting of four lines with eleven feet in each).

अन-वास्यात, mfn. unceasing, RV. iv, 13, 3.

अनवस्कार *an-avaskara*, mfn. free from dirt, clean, cleansed.

अनवस्थ *an-avastha*, mfn. unsettled, unstable; (ā), f. unsettled condition or character; instability, unsteady or loose conduct; (in phil.) non-finality (of a proposition), endless series of statements.

अन-वास्थाना, mfn. unstable, fickle, BhP.; (as), m. wind; (am), n. instability; unsteadiness or looseness of conduct.

अन-वास्थायिन, mfn. transient.

अन-वास्थिता, mfn. unsettled, unsteady, loose in conduct. — *citta*, mfn. unsteady-minded. — *cittatva*, n. unsteadiness of mind. — *tva*, n. unsteadiness, instability.

अन-वास्थिति, *is*, f. instability; unsteadiness; looseness of character.

अनवस्यत् *an-ava-syat*. See *an-avasāna*.

अनवहित *an-avahita*, mfn. heedless, inattentive.

अनवहर *an-avahara*, mfn. not crooked, straightforward, RV. ii, 41, 6.

अनवाच् *an-avāc*, mfn. not speechless.

अनवाञ्च *an-avāñc*, āñ, āci, āk, not inclining downwards, looking up or straightforward.

अनवानत् *an-avānat*, mfn. (√an), not taking breath, not respiring, ŚBr.

अन-वानाम, ind. without breathing between, in one breath, without interruption, *uno tenore*, AitBr. **अन-वाना-तः**, f. uninterruptedness, continuity.

अनवाप्त *an-avāpta*, mfn. not obtained.

अन-वाप्ति, *is*, f. non-attainment.

अनवाप *an-avāpā*, mfn. uninterrupted, unyielding, RV. vii, 104, 2.

अनविष्य *an-avithya*, mfn. (fr. *avi*, q. v.), not suited to sheep.

अनवेक्ष *an-avēksha*, mfn. regardless; (am), ind. irrespectively; without regard to; (ā), f. or **अन-वेक्षणा**, n. regardlessness.

अनव्रत *an-avrata*, mfn. not destitute of ascetic exercises; (as), m. a Jain devotee of that description.

अनश्न *an-aśana*, am, n. abstinence from food, fasting (especially as a form of suicide adopted

from vindictive motives); (mfn.), fasting. — *tā* (*anaśand-*), f. not eating, ŚBr.

अन-अशन्या, mfn. not hungry, ŚBr.

अन-असिता, am, n. condition of not having eaten, fasting.

अन-असन्न, mfn. not eating, RV. i, 164, 20, &c.

अन-असन्न-त-सङ्गमाना, m. the sacrificial fire in the Sabhā (which is approached before breakfast), ŚBr.

अन-असन्ना, mf(ā)n. not eating.

अनश्रु *an-aśrū*, mfn. tearless, RV. x, 18, 7; VS.

अनश्व *an-aśvā*, mfn. having no horse or horses, RV. [cf. *dvipros*]; (as), m. something that is not a horse, Pañcat. — *dā* (*an-aśva-*), mfn. one who does not give horses, RV. v, 54, 5.

अनश्वन् *an-aśvan*, ā, m., N. of Parikshit's father, MBh. i, 3793 seqq.

अनश्वर *a-naśvara*, mfn. imperishable.

अ-नाश्टा, mfn. undestroyed, unimpaired. — *paśu* (*dnashṭa-*), mfn. having one's cattle unimpaired, RV. x, 17, 3. — *vedas* (*dnashṭa-*), mfn. having one's property unimpaired, RV. vi, 54, 8.

अनस *ānas*, as, n. (√an, Up.), a cart, RV. &c.; a mother, L.; birth, L.; offspring, living creature, L.; boiled rice, L. — *vat* (*dnas-*), mfn. yoked to a cart, RV.; AV.

अना-ह, अनार-वि, अनो-रथा, &c. See s.v.

अनसूय *an-asūya*, mfn. not spiteful, not envious; (ā), f. freedom from spite; absence of ill-will or envy; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa; of one of Śakuntalā's friends.

अन-असूयका or **अन-असूयु**, mfn. not spiteful or envious.

अनसूरि *an-a-sūri*, is, m. not unwise, intelligent, ChUp.

अनस्तमित *an-astam-ita*, mfn. not gone down; not subject to setting or declining.

अनस्थ *an-aśthā* [RV. viii, 1, 34; AV.] or *an-aśthaka* [MaitrS.] or *an-aśthān* [RV. i, 164, 4; Mn.] or *an-aśthi* [KātyŚr.] or *anasthika* [TS.] or *an-aśthika* [ŚBr.; Yājñ.] or *anasthi-mat*, mfn. boneless.

अनहंकार *an-ahamkāra*, as, m. non-egotism, absence of self-conceit or of the tendency to regard self as something distinct from the Supreme Spirit; freedom from pride; (mfn.), free from self-conceit.

अन-अहम्कृता, mfn. free from self-conceit.

अन-अहम्कृति, *is*, f. = *an-ahamkāra*; (mfn.), free from self-conceit or pride.

अन-अहम्-वर्द्धिन, mfn. = *an-ahamkāra*.

अनहन् *an-ahan*, as, n. a non-day, no day, an evil or unlucky day, L.

अना *anā*, ind. (fr. pronom. base *a*), hereby, thus, indeed, RV.

अनाकार *an-ākāra*, mfn. shapeless.

अनाकारित *an-ākārita*, mfn. not claimed, not exacted.

अनाकाल *an-ākāla*, as, m. unseasonable time, ŚBr.; (in law-books) famine. — *bhṛita*, m. a slave who became so voluntarily to avoid starvation in a time of scarcity (also spelt *annākāla-bhṛita*).

अनाकाश *an-ākāśa*, mfn. having no ether or transparent atmosphere, differing from ether, ŚBr. xiv; opaque, dark; (am), n. non-ether.

अनाकुल *an-ākula*, mf(ā)n. not beset; not confused; unperplexed, calm, consistent, regular.

अनाकृत *an-ākṛita*, mfn. unreclaimed, unreclaimable, RV. i, 141, 7; not taken care of, PBr.

अनाक्रान्त *an-ākṛanta*, mfn. unassailed, unassailable; (ā), f. the Prickly Nightshade (*Solanum Jacquinii*).

अनाक्षरित *an-āksharita*, mfn. unreproached.

अनाक्षित *an-ākshita*, mfn. not residing or resting, ŚBr.

अनाग *an-āga*, mf(ā)n. See *an-āgas*.

अनागत *an-āgata*, mfn. (√gam), not come,

not arrived; future; not attained, not learnt; unknown; (am), n. the future. — *vat*, mfn. connected with or relating to the future. — *vidhātṛi*, m. 'disposer of the future,' provident; N. of a fish, Pañcat. **अनगतबद्धा**, m. future trouble. **अनगतारता**, f. a girl who has not yet attained to puberty. **अनगतवक्षणा**, n. act of looking at that which is not yet come or the future.

अन-गति, *is*, f. non-arrival; non-attainment; non-accession.

अन-गमा, as, m. non-arrival; non-attainment; (mfn.), not come, not present; (in law) not constituting an accession to previous property, but possessed from time immemorial, and therefore without documentary proof. **अनगमोपबहो**, m. enjoyment of such property.

अन-गमिष्यत, mfn. one who will not approach, AV.

अन-गम्या, mfn. unapproachable, unattainable. **अन-गमिन**, mfn. not coming, not arriving; not future, not subject to returning; (ī), m., N. of the third among the four Buddhist orders.

अन-गम्युका, mfn. not in the habit of coming, not likely to come, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 160, Sch.

अनागस् *an-āgas*, mfn. sinless, blameless, RV. &c.; (*an-āgds*), mfn. not injuring, RV. x, 165, 2. **अनगस-त्वा**, n. sinlessness, RV. **अनगो-हत्या**, f. murder of an innocent person, AV. x, 1, 29.

अन-गा, mf(ā)n. sinless, RV.; (ā), f., N. of a river.

अनागूर्तिन् *an-āgūrtin*, mfn. one who has not recited the Āgur, ŚBr.

अनाचार *an-ācāra*, am, n. non-performance of what is right or customary, improper behaviour; misconduct.

अन-आचरा, as, m. id.; (mfn.), improper in behaviour; regardless of custom or propriety or law; unprincipled; uncommon, curious, Kaus.

अन-आचरिन, mfn. not acting properly.

अनाचार्यभोगीन *an-ācārya-bhogina*, mfn. unfit or improper for a spiritual teacher to eat or enjoy.

अनाचूय *an-āchūyā*, mfn. not poured upon, TS.

अनानानत् *an-ājānat*, mfn. (√jñā), not learning or perceiving, AV.

अन-आज्ञा, mfn. not commanded. — *kārin*, mfn. doing what has not been commanded.

अन-आज्ञा, mfn. unknown, surpassing all that has ever been known; (*an-ājñātam*), ind. in an unknown, i. e. inexplicable way or manner, TS.

अनाद्य *an-ādya*, mfn. not wealthy, poor, ŚBr. &c. **अन-आद्यम-भविष्यन्**, mfn. not becoming wealthy, becoming poor (?), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 160, Sch.

अनातत *an-ātata*, mfn. not stretched or strung, VS.

अनातप *an-ātapa*, as, m. freedom from the blaze of the sun; shade; (mfn.), shady.

अनातुर *an-ātura* [once *an-ātura*, AV. xii, 2, 49], mfn. free from suffering or weariness, RV. &c.; well.

अनात्मन् *an-ātman*, ā, m. not self, another; something different from spirit or soul; (*an-ātman*), mfn. not spiritual, corporeal; destitute of spirit or mind, ŚBr.

अन-आत्मा (in comp. for *an-ātman*). — *jñā*, mfn. destitute of spiritual knowledge or true wisdom. — *pratyavēkshā*, f. reflection that there is no spirit or self, Buddh. — *vat*, mfn. not self-possessed; (*vat*), ind. unlike one's self.

अन-आत्मन्, mfn. unreal, Buddh.

अन-आत्मनि, mfn. not adapted to self; disinterested.

अन-आत्म्या, mfn. impersonal, TUp.; (am), n. want of affection for one's own family, BhP.

अनात्यन्तिक *an-ātyantika*, mfn. not perpetual, not final; intermittent, recurrent.

अनाथ *a-nātha*, mf(ā)n. having no master or protector; widowed; fatherless; helpless, poor; (*dm*), n. want of a protector, helplessness, RV. x, 10, 11. — *pinḍa-da* or *pinḍika*, m. 'giver of cakes or food to the poor,' N. of a merchant (in whose garden Śākyamuni used to instruct his disciples). — *sabhā*, f. a poor-house.

अनाद *a-nāda*, as, m. absence of sound (in pronouncing aspirated letters), RPrāt.

A-nādin, mfn. not sounding.

अनाददान *an-ādādāna*, mfn. not accepting.

अनादर *an-ādara*, as, m. disrespect, contemptuous neglect; (*an-ādard*), mfn. indifferent, ŚBr.; ChUp.

An-ādarapa, am, n. disrespectful behaviour, neglect.

An-ādarin, mfn. disrespectful, irreverent.

An-ādrīta, mfn. not respected, disrespected.

An-ādrītya, ind. p. without respecting, regardless.

अनादि *an-ādi*, mfn. having no beginning, existing from eternity. — **tva**, n. state of having no beginning. — **nīdhana**, mfn. having neither beginning nor end, eternal. — **mat**, mfn. having no beginning. — **madhyānta**, mfn. having no beginning, middle or end. **Anādy-ananta**, mfn. without beginning and without end, Up. **An-ādyanta**, mfn. without beginning and end; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva.

अनादिष्ट *an-ādishṭa*, mfn. not indicated; not commanded or instructed; not allowed.

अनादीनव *an-ādinava*, mfn. faultless, Śis.

अनादृत *an-ādrīta*. See *an-ādara*.

अनादेय *an-ādeya*, mfn. unfit or improper to be received, unacceptable, inadmissible.

अनादेशकर *anādēśa-kara*, mfn. doing what is not commanded or not allowed, BhP.

अनाद्य 1. *an-ādya*, mfn. = *an-ādi*, q. v.

अनाद्य 2. *an-ādya*, mf(ā)n. (= *an-adya*), not eatable, AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.

अनाधृष *an-ādhrish*, mfn. (✓*dhrish*), not checking, AV. vi, 21, 3.

An-ādhrishṭa, mfn. unchecked, unimpaired, invincible, perfect, RV.; VS.

An-ādhrishṭi, is, m. 'superior to any check,' N. of a son of Śūra; of a son of Ugrasena (general of the Yādavas).

An-ādhrishṭya, mfn. invincible, not to be meddled with, RV. &c.

अनानत *an-ānata*, mfn. unbent, not bumbled, RV.; (*as*), m., N. of a Ṛishi of the SV.

अनानुकृत *an-ānukṛityā*, mfn. (*ānu* for *anu*), inimitable, unparalleled, RV. x, 68, 10 & 112, 5.

अनानुजा *an-ānujā*, f. (being) no younger sister, TS.

अनानुद *an-ānudda*, mfn. (✓*i. dā* with *ānu* for *anu*), not giving way, obstinate, RV.

अनानुदिष्ट *an-ānudiṣṭa*, mfn. (✓*diṣ* with *ānu* for *anu*), unsolicited, RV. x, 160, 4.

अनानुपूर्व *an-ānupūreya*, am, n. separation of the different parts of a compound word by the intervention of others; the not coming in regular order, unites, RPrāt. — **samhitā**, f. the manner of constructing a sentence with the above tmesis.

अनानुभूति *an-ānubhūti*, is, f. 'inattention, neglect' (*ayas*), pl. neglectful or irreligious people, RV. vi, 47, 17.

अनापद *an-āpad*, t, f. absence of misfortune or calamity, Mn.

An-āpanna, mfn. not realized, unattained; not fallen into distress.

अनापान *an-āpāna*, as, m., N. of a prince (son of Aṅga).

अनापि *an-āpi*, mf (nom. *iḥ*) n. having no friends, RV. x, 39, 6; (Indra), RV. viii, 21, 13.

अनापूयित *an-āpūyita*, mfn. not stinking, ŚBr.

अनाप्त *an-āpta*, mfn. unattained, unobtainable, RV. i, 100, 2, &c.; unsuccessful in the effort to attain or obtain; not apt, unfit, Mn. viii, 294; (*as*), m. a stranger.

An-āpti, is, f. non-attainment.

An-āpyā (4), mfn. unattainable, RV. vii, 66, 11; AitBr.

अनाप्लुत *an-āpluta*, mfn. unbathed, unwashed. **An-āplutāṅga, mfn. having an unwashed body, MBh.**

अनाबयु *anābayu*, m., N. of a plant, AV.

अनाबाध *an-ābādha*, mfn. free from obstacles or troubles.

अनाभयित *an-ābhayin*, mfn. fearless (N. of Indra), RV. viii, 2, 1.

अनाभू *an-ābhū*, mfn. neglectful, disobliging, RV. i, 51, 9; MaitrS.

अनाभ्युदयिक *an-ābhyudayika*, mfn. inauspicious, ill-omened, unlucky.

अनामन् *an-āman*, mfn. nameless, ŚBr. xiv; infamous; (*ā*), m. the ring-finger, Hcat. **Anāmatva**, n. namelessness.

An-āmakā, mfn. nameless, infamous; (*as*), m. the intercalary month; (*am*), n. piles, hæmorrhoids. **An-āmikā**, f. the ring-finger, ŚBr. xiv, &c.

अनामन *anāmāna*, as or am, m. or n., N. of a disease, AV.

अनामय *an-āmayā*, mf(ā)n. not pernicious, AV.; free from disease, healthy, salubrious; (*as*), m. Śiva; (*am*), n. health.

An-āmayat, mfn. 'not causing pain' (*cyatā*), instr. ind. in good health, VS.

An-āmayitnā, mfn. salubrious, curative, RV. x, 137, 7.

अनामिन् *an-āmin*, mfn. unbending, RV. **An-āmya**, mfn. impossible to be bent.

अनामिष *an-āmisha*, mfn. without flesh; bootless, profitless.

अनामृण *an-āmṛiṇā*, mfn. having no enemy that can injure, RV. i, 33, 1.

अनामृत *an-āmṛita*, mfn. not struck by death, TS.

अनामृतान *an-āmṛātā*, mfn. not handed down in sacred texts.

अनायक *a-nāyaka*, mf(ā)n. having no leader or ruler, disorderly.

अनायत *an-āyata*, mfn. not tied or fastened, RV. iv, 13, 5 & 14, 5; close, continuous, unseparated; unextended, having no length.

अनायतन *an-āyatana* or *an-āyatana*, am, n. that which is not really a resting-place or an altar, ŚBr.; (*an-āyatana*), mfn. having no resting-place or altar, AV. — **vat**, mfn. = the last, AitBr.

अनायत *an-āyatta*, mfn. independent, uncontrolled. — **vṛitti**, mfn. having an independent livelihood. — **vṛitti-tā**, f. independence.

अनायसाय *an-āyasāya*, mfn. having no iron point.

अनायास *an-āyāsa*, as, m. absence of exertion, facility, ease, idleness, neglect; (mfn.), easy, ready; (*ena*), ind. easily. — **kṛita**, mfn. done readily or easily; (*am*), n. (in med.) an infusion prepared extemporaneously.

अनायुध *an-āyudhā*, mfn. weaponless; having no implements (for sacrifice), RV. iv, 5, 14 & viii, 96, 9.

अनायुषा *an-āyushā*, f. or *an-āyus*, f., N. of the mother of Bala and Vṛitra.

An-āyushya, mfn. not imparting long life, fatal to long life.

अनारत *an-ārata*, mfn. without interruption, continual; (*am*), ind. continually.

अनारभ्य 1. *an-ārabhya*, mfn. improper or impracticable to be commenced or undertaken. — **tva**, n. impossibility of being commenced.

2. **An-ārabhya**, ind. p. without commencing (used in comp. in the sense 'detached'). — **vāda**, m. a detached remark (upon sacrifices, &c.). **An-ārabyādhita**, mfn. taught or studied or read as a detached subject (not as part of a regular or authoritative treatise).

An-ārambha, as, m. absence of beginning, non-commencement, not attempting or undertaking; (mfn.), having no commencement.

अनारम्भ *an-ārambā*, mfn. (for *anārambana*), having no support, ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.

अनारम्भ *an-ārambhaṇā*, mfn. intangible, giving no support, RV.; ŚBr.; BṛArUp.

अनारुह *an-āruhya*, ind. p. not having surmounted.

अनारोग्य *an-ārogya*, am, n. sickness; (mfn.), unhealthy. — **kara**, mfn. unwholesome, unhealthy, causing sickness.

अनार्जव *an-ārjava*, am, n. crookedness, moral or physical; disease, L.

अनार्त *an-ārta*, mfn. not sick, well.

An-ārta, is, f. painlessness.

अनार्तव *an-ārtava*, mfn. unseasonable.

अनार्तिजीन *an-ārtvijina*, mfn. unfit or unsuitable for a priest.

अनार्य *an-ārya*, mfn. not honourable or respectable, vulgar, inferior; destitute of Āryas; (*as*), m. not an Ārya. — **karmīn**, m. doing work unbecoming an Ārya or becoming only a non-Ārya. — **ja**, mfn. of vile or unworthy origin; (*am*), n. Agallochum, being a produce of the country of Mlecchas or barbarians. — **jushṭa**, mfn. practised, observed, or possessed by non-Āryas. — **tā**, f. vile-ness, unworthiness, Mn. x, 58. — **tikṭa**, m. the medicinal plant Gentiana Cheraia. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, q. v. **An-āryaka**, am, n. Agallochum or Aloe wood (Aquila Agallocha).

अनार्ष *an-ārsha*, mfn. not belonging to a Ṛishi or to a Vedic hymn; not belonging to the Saṃhitā text (e.g. the word *itī*, added for grammatical purposes in the Pada-pāṭha to certain words, RPrāt.); not applied to a Ṛishi, not added to his name (as an affix), Pāp. iv, 1, 78.

An-ārshaya, mfn. not connected with the Ṛishis, AV.

अनलम्ब *an-ālamba*, mfn. unsupported, without stay or support; (*as*), m. want of support; despondency; (*ī*), f. Śiva's lute.

An-ālambana, mfn. unsupported; desponding. **An-ālambukā** [Kāth.] or better **an-ālambhukā** [TBr.; KapS.], f. 'intangible,' a woman during menstruation.

अनलाप *an-ālāpa*, mfn. not talkative, reserved, taciturn; (*as*), m. reserve, taciturnity.

अनलोचित *an-ālocita*, mfn. unseen, un- beheld; unweighed, unconsidered, rash, imprudent. **An-ālocya**, ind. p. not having considered.

अनावयस् *an-āvayas*, mfn. (cf. *āvayā* & *d-pravita*), not having the power of causing conception, AV. vii, 90, 3.

अनावरणिन् *an-āvaraṇin*, inas, m. pl. 'without cover or clothes,' N. of a religious sect, (? = *an-ambara*, q. v.).

अनाविद्ध *an-āviddha*, mfn. not wounded, unhurt, RV. vi, 75, 1, &c.

अनाविल *an-āvila*, mfn. not turbid, clear, pure, not marshy.

अनावृत् *an-āvṛit*, mfn. not returning, RV. x, 95, 14.

An-āvṛitta, mfn. not turned about or round; not retreating; not frequented or approached, AV.; not chosen.

An-āvṛitti, is, f. non-return to a body, final emancipation.

अनावृत *an-āvṛita*, mfn. uncovered, ŚBr. xiv, undressed; uninclosed, open.

अनावृष्टि *an-āvṛiṣṭi*, is, f. want of rain, drought.

अनावेदित *an-āvedita*, mfn. not notified, not made known.

अनाव्याध *an-āvyādhā*, mfn. impossible to be broken or forced open, AV. xiv, 1, 64.

अनाव्रस्क *an-āvraska*, as, m. (✓*vraśc*), not falling or dropping off, TS.; uninjured condition, KaushBr.; (*an-āvraskā*), mfn. not falling or dropping off, AV. xii, 4, 47.

अनाश 1. *an-āśa*, mfn. (fr. *āśā*), hopeless, despairing.

अनाश 2. *a-nāśa*, mfn. (√2. *naś*), unde-
stroyed, living.

1. **A-nāśin**, mfn. imperishable.

A-nāśya, mfn. indestructible.

अनाशक *an-āśaka*, am, n. fasting, ab-
staining from food even to death. — **nivṛtta**, m.
one who has abandoned the practice of fasting.
Anāśakāyana, n. a course of fasting (as a pen-
ance), ChUp.

2. **An-āśin**, mfn. not eating.

An-āśvas, *vān*, *ushī*, *val*, not having eaten,
fasting, TS.; TBr. (without *an* the form would be
āśvas, see Pāp. iii, 2, 109).

अनाशस्त *an-āśastā*, mfn. not praised
[Gmn.; 'not to be trusted,' NBD.], RV. i, 29, 1.

अनाशस् *an-āśis*, mfn. not desirable, not
agreeable, Rājāt. **An-āśir-dā**, mfn. not giving a
blessing, RV. x, 27, 1.

An-āśir-ka, mfn. not containing a prayer or
blessing, TS.

अनाशु *an-āśū*, mfn. not quick, slow, RV.;
superl. *an-āśishṭa*, mfn., AitBr.; not having quick
horses, RV. i, 135, 9 (Sāy. derives the word in the
last sense from √2. *naś* or √1. *as*: *a-nāśū* or *an-
āśū*).

अनाश्रय *an-āścarya*, mfn. not wonderful.

अनाश्रमिन् *an-āśramin*, ī, m. one who
does not belong to or follow any of the four Āśramas
or religious orders to which Brāhmins at different
periods of life are bound to attach themselves.

An-āśrama-vāsa or **an-āśrame-vāsa**, as, m.
one who does not belong to the Āśramas; non-
residence in a religious retreat.

अनाश्रय *an-āśraya*, as, m. non-support,
absence of any person or thing to depend upon;
defencelessness, self-dependence, isolation; (mfn.),
defenceless; unprotected; isolated.

An-āśrita, mfn. not supported, detached; dis-
engaged, independent; non-inherent.

अनाष्ट *a-nāshṭrā*, mfn. free from dangers
or dangerous opponents, ŚBr.; (cf. *ati-nāshṭrā*).

अनास *an-ās*, mfn. having no mouth or
face (N. of demons), RV. v, 29, 10.

अनास *a-nāsa*, mfn. noseless.

A-nāśikā, mfn. noseless, TS.

अनासाहित *an-āsādita*, mfn. not met with,
not found or obtained, not encountered or attacked;
not occurred; not having happened; non-existent.
— **vigraha**, mfn. unused to war.

An-āsādyā, mfn. not attainable.

अनास्था *an-āsthā*, f. unfixedness, want of
confidence; disrespect; want of consideration; want
of faith or devotedness; unconcern, indifference.

An-āsthānā, mfn. having or yielding no basis
or fulcrum (as the sea), RV. i, 116, 5.

अनास्माक *an-āsmāka*, mfn. not belonging
to us, AV. xix, 57, 5.

अनासाव *an-āsrāvā*, mfn. not causing pain,
AV. ii, 3, 2.

अनाखाद *an-āspāda*, as, m. want of taste,
insipidity; (mfn.), without taste, insipid.

An-āsvādita, mfn. untasted.

अनाहत *an-āhata*, mfn. unbeaten, un-
wounded, intact; new and unbleached (as cloth);
produced otherwise than by beating; not multiplied;
(am), n. the fourth of the mystical *cakras* or circles
of the body. — **nāda**, m. a sound produced other-
wise than by beating; the sound *om*.

अनाहवनीय *an-āhavanīya*, as, m. no Āha-
vanīya fire, ŚBr.

अनाहार *an-āhāra*, as, m. not taking food,
abstinence; non-seizure; non-production; (mfn.),
one who abstains from food.

An-āhārin, mfn. not taking (food); fasting.

An-āhārya, mfn. not to be seized or taken, not
producible, Mn. viii, 202; not to be bribed, Vishnus.;
not to be eaten.

अनाहिताग्नि *an-āhitāgni*, is, m. one who
has not performed the Agnyādhāna.

अनाहुति *an-āhuti*, is, f. non-sacrificing,
RV. x, 37, 4 & 63, 12; a sacrifice unworthy of
its name, ŚBr.

अनाहूत *an-āhūta*, mfn. uncalled, unin-
vited. **Anāhūtōpajalpīn**, m. an uncalled-for
boaster. **Anāhūtōpaviṣṭa**, mfn. seated as an
uninvited guest.

अनाह्लाद *an-āhlāda*, as, m. absence of joy;
(mfn.), gloomy, not cheerful.

An-āhlādita, mfn. not exhilarated.

अनिःशस्त *a-niḥśasta*, mfn. blameless
[Gmn.; 'not repelled or refused,' NBD.], RV. iv,
34, 11.

अनिकामतस् *a-nikāmatas* [BhP.] or *a-ni-
kāmam* [ŚBr.], ind. involuntarily, unintentionally.

अनिकेत *a-niketa* or *a-niketana*, mfn. house-
less.

अनिक्षिप्त *a-nikṣipta-dhūra*, as, m., N.
of a Bodhisattva or deified Buddhist saint.

अनिशु *an-ikshu* us, m. (see 3. a), 'not
(true) sugar-cane,' a sort of long grass or reed, Sac-
charum Spontaneum.

अनिगीर्य *a-nigirya*, mfn. not swallowed,
not suppressed (as an ellipsis), Sāh.

अनियह *a-nigraha*, mfn. unrestrained;
(as), m. non-restraint; non-refutation; not owning
one's self refuted. — **sthāna**, n. (in phil.) occa-
sion of non-refutation.

अनिघातेष *a-nighātēshu*, us, m. 'having
arrows that strike no one,' N. of a man.

अनिङ्ग *an-īnga* [APrāt.] or *an-īngya*
[RPrāt.], mfn. not divisible (said of words).

An-īngayat, mfn. not dividing, RPrāt.

अनिच्छ *an-iccha* or *an-icchaka* or *an-icchat*,
mfn. undesirous, averse, unwilling; not intending.

An-icchā, f. absence of wish or design, indif-
ference.

An-icchu, mfn. = *an-iccha*, Vishpus.

अनिजक *a-nijaka*, mfn. not one's own,
belonging to another.

अनित *an-ita*, mfn. not gone to, not hav-
ing obtained, Ragh. ix, 37; destitute of; (am), n.
not deviating from (abl.), KaushBr. — **bhā** (*an-
ita*), f, N. of a river, RV. v, 53, 9.

अनित्य *a-nitya*, mfn. not everlasting, tran-
sient; occasional, incidental; irregular, unusual;
unstable; uncertain; (am), ind. occasionally. — **kar-
man**, n. or **-kriyā**, f. an occasional act of worship,
sacrifice for a special purpose. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n.
transient or limited existence. — **dat** or **-dat-
taka** or **-datrima**, m. a son surrendered by his
parents to another for temporary or preliminary
adoption. — **pratyavēkṣhā**, f. consciousness that
all is passing away, Buddh. — **bhāva**, m. transitori-
ness. — **sama**, m. sophism, consisting in generaliz-
ing what is exceptional (as perishableness). — **sama-
prakaraṇa**, n. a section in the Nyāya discussing
that sophism. — **samāsa**, m. a compound, the sense
of which may be equally expressed by resolving it
into its constituent parts.

अनिदान *a-nidāna*, mfn. causeless, ground-
less.

अनिद्र *a-nidra*, mf(ā) n. sleepless, awake;
(ā), f. sleeplessness.

A-nidrita, mfn. not asleep, awake.

अनिधृष्ट *a-nidhrishṭa*, mfn. unchecked, un-
subdued, L.

अनिधम *an-idhmā*, mfn. having or requiring
no fuel, RV. ii, 35, 4 & x, 30, 4.

अनिन *an-inā*, mfn. strengthless, feeble,
RV. i, 150, 2.

अनिन्दा *a-nindā*, f. no reproach, AV. xi, 8, 22.

A-nindaniya, mfn. unblamable, faultless.

A-nindita, mfn. irreproachable, virtuous.

A-nindyā (3, 4), mfn. id., RV.; ŚBr. &c.

अनिन्द्र *an-indrā*, mf(ā) n. dispensing with
or disregarding Indra, RV.

अनिन्द्रिय *an-indriya*, am, n. that which
is not the senses, the soul, the reason, L.

अनिपद्यमान *a-nipadyamāna* [*a-nipādyā-
māna*, AV.], mfn. not falling down (to sleep), un-
tiring, RV. i, 164, 31 & x, 177, 3.

अनिपात *a-nipāta*, as, m. (not a fall), con-
tinuance of life.

अनिपुण *a-nipuna*, mf(ā) n. unskilled, not
clever or conversant.

अनिबद्ध *a-nibaddha*, mfn. not tied down,
not bound, RV. iv, 13, 5; unattached, incoherent,
unconnected. — **pralāpin**, mfn. chattering inco-
herently, talking at random, Yājñ.

अनिबाध *a-nibādha*, mfn. unobstructed,
unlimited; (as), m. liberty, RV.

अनिभृत *a-nibhṛta*, mfn. not private, not
reserved, immodest, bold, public.

अनिभृष्ट *a-nibhrishṭa*, mfn. unabated, un-
defeated, RV. x, 116, 6. — **taviṣhi** (*dnibhrishṭa*),
mfn. having unabated power, RV.

अनिभ्य *an-ibhya*, mfn. not wealthy.

अनिमन् *animan* = *aṇiman*, q. v., L.

अनिमन्त्रित *a-nimantrita*, mfn. uninvited.
— **bhojin**, mfn. eating without being invited.

अनिमान *a-nimāna*, mfn. unbounded, RV.

अनिमित्त *a-nimitta*, mf(ā) n. having no
adequate occasion, causeless, groundless; (am), n.
absence of an adequate cause or occasion, ground-
lessness. — **tā**, ind. groundlessly, Mn. iv, 144. — **nir-
ākṛita**, mfn. groundlessly rejected, Śak. — **liṅga-
nāśa**, m. 'unaccountable loss of distinct vision,' N.
of an ophthalmic disease ending in total blindness
(perhaps amaurosis).

अनिमिष *a-nimish*, m. 'without winking,'
N. of a god, BhP.; (*ānimisham* or *ānimishā*), acc.
or instr. ind. without winking, i. e. vigilantly or inces-
santly, RV.

A-nimishā, mfn. not winking, looking steadily,
vigilant, RV. &c.; open (as eyes or flowers); (as),
m. not winking; a god, BhP.; a fish, L.; (*ām*), ind.
vigilantly, RV. i, 24, 6. **Animishākṣha**, mf(ā) n.
one whose eyes are fixed. **Animishācārya**, m.,
N. of Bṛhaspati.

A-nimishat, mfn. not winking, vigilant, RV.

A-nimesha, mfn. = *animishā*; (*dnimesham*),
ind. vigilantly, RV. i, 31, 12 & 164, 21.

अनियत *a-niyata*, mfn. not regulated, un-
controlled, not fixed, uncertain, unrestricted, irregu-
lar, casual; not unaccentuated, RPrāt. — **pupṣkī**,
f. 'having no fixed husband,' a woman unchaste in
conduct. — **vṛitti**, mfn. having no fixed or regular
employment or income. **Aniyatāṅka**, m. (in
arithm.) an indeterminate digit. **A-niyatānman**,
m. one whose self or spirit is not regulated or under
proper control.

A-niyama, as, m. absence of control or rule or
fixed order or obligation, unsettledness; indecorous
or improper conduct; uncertainty, doubt; (mfn.),
having no rule, irregular.

A-niyamita, mfn. having no rule; irregular.

अनियुक्त *a-niyukta*, mfn. not appointed, not
authoritative; (as), m. an assessor at a court who has
not been formally appointed and is not entitled to vote.

A-niyoga, as, m. non-application, Lāṭy.; an
unfitting employment or commission.

A-niyogin, mfn. not attached or clinging to.

अनिर *an-irā*, mfn. destitute of vigour,
RV. iv, 5, 14; (*dn-irā*), f. want of vigour, languor,
RV.; VS.

अनिराकरिष्णु *a-nirākarishṇu*, mfn. not ob-
structive, not censorious, Pāp. vi, 2, 160, Sch.

A-nirākṛita, mfn. unobstructed.

अनिराहित *a-nirāhita*, mfn. not to be kept
off from (abl.), AV. xii, 2, 35.

अनिरुक्त *a-nirukta*, mfn. unuttered, not
articulated; not explained (because of being clear by

itself); unspeakable, TUp. — *gāna*, n. indistinct singing; humming (of hymns), a particular mode of chanting the Sāma-veda.

अनिरुद्ध *a-niruddha*, mfn. unobstructed, ungovernable, self-willed; (*as*), m. a spy, a secret emissary (?); the son of Pradyumna (a form of Kāma, and husband of Ushā); Śiva; N. of an Arhat (contemporary of Śākyamuni); of a descendant of Vṛishpi; (*am*), n. the rope for fastening cattle, L. — *patha*, n. 'an unobstructed path,' the atmosphere, ether, L. — *bhāvinī*, f. Aniruddha's wife.

अनिरुप *a-nirupa*, mfn. ($\sqrt{2}$ *vap*), not distributed, not shared.

अनिरुपित *a-nirūpita*, mfn. not determined, undefined.

अनिरुधत *a-nirghāta*, *as*, m. not wrestling or tearing from, TS.; TBr.

अनिरिजत *a-nirjita*, mfn. unconquered.

अनिरिष्य *a-nirṇaya*, *as*, m. uncertainty, want of decision.

अनिरिप *a-nirīpa*, mfn. unascertained, undetermined.

अनिरिपेय *a-nirīpeya*, mfn. not to be decided.

अनिरिदश *a-nirdaśa* or *a-nir-daśha*, mf(ā)n. within the ten days of impurity after childbirth or a death, Mn. &c.; (*am*), ind. id. (used adverbially).

अनिरिदिष्ट *a-niridishṭa*, mfn. (\sqrt{dis}), unexplained, undefined.

अनिरिदीया *a-niridīya*, mfn. undefinable, inexplicable.

अनिरिदेसा *a-nirideśa*, *as*, m. absence of rule or direction.

अनिरिदेया *a-nirideya*, mfn. undefinable, inexplicable, incomparable.

अनिरिधारित *a-niridhārīta*, mfn. undetermined, unascertained, undefined.

अनिरिधर्या *a-niridhārya*, mfn. undeterminable, not to be agreed upon.

अनिरिभर *a-nirbhara*, mfn. not excessive, little, slight, light.

अनिरिभेद *a-nirbheda*, *as*, m. not blurring out, not revealing.

अनिरिमल *a-nirmala*, mfn. dirty, foul, turbid.

अनिरिमल्य *a-nirmalya*, f. the plant *Menticago Esculenta*.

अनिरिर्लोचित *a-nirlocita*, mfn. not carefully looked at, not considered.

अनिरिर्लोडित *a-nirloḍita*, mfn. not examined thoroughly, Śis. ii, 27.

अनिरिवचनीय *a-nirvachaniya*, mfn. unutterable, indescribable; not to be mentioned.

अनिरिवच्य *a-nirvācya*, mfn. id.

अनिरिव्यमान *a-nirvartyamāna*, mfn. not being brought to a close.

अनिरिव्या *a-nirvāya*, mfn. unextinguished.

अनिरिव्याह *a-nirvāha*, *as*, m. non-accomplishment, non-completion; inconclusiveness; insufficiency of income.

अनिरिव्याह्य *a-nirvāhya*, mfn. difficult to be managed.

अनिरिविष *a-nirviṣṇa*, mfn. not downcast.

अनिरिविद *a-nirvid*, mfn. free from causes of depression, unresponding, unwearied.

अनिरिवेदा *a-nirveda*, *as*, m. non-depression, self-reliance.

अनिरिवृत *a-nirvṛita*, mfn. discontented; unhappy; discomposed.

अनिरिवृति *a-nirvṛiti*, *is*, f. discontent.

अनिरिवृत्त *a-nirvṛitta*, mfn. unaccomplished, unfulfilled.

अनिरिवृत्ति *a-nirvṛitti*, *is*, f. incompleteness.

अनिरिवेश *a-nirveśa* (= *akṛita-nirveśa*), mfn. not having expiated one's sins, BhP.

अनिल *ānila*, *as*, m. (\sqrt{an} , cf. Irish *anal*), air or wind; the god of wind; one of the forty-nine Anilas or winds; one of the eight demi-gods, called Vasus; wind as one of the humors or *rasas* of the body; rheumatism, paralysis, or any affection referred to disorder of the wind; N. of a Rishi and other persons; the letter *y*; the number forty-nine. — *kumāra*, *ās*, m. pl. 'wind-princes,' a class of deities,

Jain. — *ghna*, mfn. curing disorders arising from wind. — *ghnaka*, m. the large tree *Terminalia Belerica*. — *paryaya* or *paryāya*, m. pain and swelling of the eyelids and outer parts of the eye. — *prakṛiti*, mfn. 'having an airy or windy nature,' N. of the planet Saturn. — *vyādhi*, m. derangement of the (internal) wind. — *sakha* or *sārathi* [MBh.], m. 'the friend of wind,' N. of fire. — *han* or *hrit*, mfn. = *ghna*. **Anilātmaja**, m. the son of the wind, Hanumat or Bhīma. **Anilāntaka**, n. 'wind-destroying,' the plant *Ingudi* or *Angāra*-pushpa. **Anilāpaha**, mfn. = *anila-ghna*. **Anilāmaya**, m. morbid affection of the wind, flatulence, rheumatism. **Anilāyana**, n. way or course of the wind, Śuśr. **Anilāśin**, mfn. 'feeding on the wind,' fasting; (*ī*), m. a snake, L., cf. *vāyu-bhaksha*.

अनिलभसमाधि *a-nilambha-samādhi*, *is*, m. 'unsupported meditation,' N. of a peculiar kind of meditation, Buddh.

अनिलय *a-nilaya*, mf(ā)n. having no resting-place, restless, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.

अनिलयाना *a-nilayana*, *am*, n. no home or refuge, TUp.

अनिवर्तन *a-nivartana*, mfn. not turning back or away, steadfast; improper to be abandoned, right.

अनिवर्तिन *a-nivartin*, mfn. not turning back, brave, not returning. **Anivarti-vinda**, n. not turning back, brave resistance.

अनिवर्तिता *a-nivṛitta*, mfn. not turning back, brave.

अनिवारित *a-nivārīta*, mfn. unhindered, unimpeded, unopposed, unforbidden, unchecked.

अनिवार्या *a-nivārya*, mfn. not to be warded off, inevitable, unavoidable, irresistible.

अनिविश्रमान *a-nivishamāna*, mf(ā)n. not retiring to rest, restless, RV. vii, 49, 1.

अनिवृत्त *a-nivṛita*, mfn. ($\sqrt{1}$ *vṛi*), unchecked, not impeded, RV. iii, 29, 6.

अनिवेदित *a-nivedita*, mfn. untold, unmentioned. — *vijñāta*, mfn. known without being told. **अनिवेद्या**, ind. p. not having announced.

अनिवेशन *a-niveśanā*, mf(ā)n. affording no place of rest, RV. i, 32, 10.

अनिश *a-niśa*, mfn. 'nightless,' sleepless; uninterrupted, incessant (only in comp.); (*am*), ind. incessantly, continually.

अनिशिता *a-niśita*, mfn. incessant, VS.; ŚBr.; (*am*), ind. incessantly, RV. ii, 38, 8 & ix, 96, 2. — *sarga* (*āniśita*-), mfn. having an incessant flow, RV. x, 89, 4.

अनिश्चित *a-niścita*, mfn. unascertained, not certain.

अनिश्चिता *a-niścīta*, ind. p. not having ascertained.

अनिश्चिन्त्य *a-niścintya*, mfn. not to be thought of, inconceivable, incomprehensible.

अनिशङ्क *a-niśaṅga*, mfn. having no quiver, unarmed, RV. i, 31, 13.

अनिशय *a-niśavyā*, mf(ā)n. not to be wounded or killed with arrows, RV. x, 108, 6.

अनिशिद्ध *a-niśiddha*, mfn. unprohibited, unforbidden.

अनिशेद्ध *a-niśeddhā*, mf(ā)n. unimpeded, ŚBr.

अनिशु *a-niśhu*, mfn. having no arrows, having bad arrows. — *dhanvā*, mfn. without arrows and a bow, TAr.

अनिष्कासित *a-niśkāśita* or *a-niśkāśin*, mfn. without remains of food, ĀpŚr.

अनिष्कृत *a-niśkṛita* or *āniśkṛita*, mfn. not done with, unfinished, not settled, RV. **अनिष्कृतानस** *a-niśkṛitānas*, mfn. having one's guilt not settled, i. e. unexpiated, L.

अनिष्ट 1. *an-ishṭa*, mfn. ($\sqrt{3}$ *ish*), unwished, undesirable, disadvantageous, unfavourable; bad, wrong, evil, ominous; (*ā*), f. the plant *Sida Alba*; (*am*), n. evil, disadvantage. — *graha*, m. an evil planet. — *āushta-dhī*, mfn. having an evil and corrupt mind. — *prasaṅga*, m. connection with a wrong object or a wrong argument or a wrong rule. — *phala*, n. evil result. — *śāṅkē*, f. foreboding or fear of evil or misfortune. — *sūcaka*, mfn. foreboding evil, ominous. — *hetu*, m. an evil omen.

अन-िष्टापद *a-niśtāpādana*, n. not obtaining what is desired or (fr. *anishṭa* and *āpādana*) obtaining what is not desired. **अन-िष्टाप्ति**, f. id. **अन-िष्टासाप्ति**, mfn. indicating or boding evil. **अनिष्टोत्प्रेक्षणा**, n. expectation of evil.

अनिष्ट 2. *an-ishṭa*, mfn. (\sqrt{yaj}), not offered in sacrifice; not honoured with a sacrifice.

अन-िष्टिन *a-niśṭin*, *i*, m. one who does not sacrifice or has not sacrificed, KātyŚr.

अनिष्टृत *a-niśṭṛita*, mfn. unhurt, unchecked, RV. viii, 33, 9; VS.

अनिष्टा *a-niśṭhā*, f. unsteadfastness, unsteadiness.

अनिष्टुर *a-niśṭhura*, mfn. not harsh.

अनिष्ठा *a-niśṭha* or *a-niśṭhā*, mfn. unskilled.

अनिष्पत्ति *a-niśpatti*, *is*, f. non-accomplishment, incompletion.

अनिष्पन्ना *a-niśpanna*, mfn. imperfect, incomplete.

अनिष्पन्नम् *a-niś-patram*, ind. so that the arrow does not come out (on the other side), i. e. not with excessive force, KātyŚr.

अनिसर्ग *a-nisarga*, mfn. unnatural, unnaturally affected.

अनिस्रभ *a-niśtadha*, mfn. not rendered immovable or stiff; not paralysed; not fixed.

अनिस्रिणी *a-niśṭṛiṇa*, mfn. not crossed over; not set aside; not rid of; unanswered, unrefuted. **अनिस्रिणीययोग** *a-niśṭṛiṇīyayoga*, m. (a defendant) who has not yet (by refutation) got rid of a charge.

अनीक *ānika*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (\sqrt{an}), face; appearance, splendour; edge, point; front, row, array, march; army, forces; war, combat. — *vat* (*dnika*-), mfn. having a face, or constituting the face, or occupying the front or foremost rank (N. of Agni), VS. &c. — *vidāraṇa*, m. 'shatterer of armies,' N. of a man. — *śās*, ind. in rows or marching columns, AV. — *sṭha*, m. a warrior or combatant; an armed or royal guard, a sentinel, L.; the trainer of an elephant, an elephant-driver, L.; a mark, a sign, signal, L.; a military drum, L.

अनीकि *ānikī*, f. an army, a host, forces; a certain force; three Camū or one-tenth of an Akshauhī (or of a complete army); 2187 elephants and as many cars, 6561 horses, and 10935 foot; a lotus.

अनीक्ष्य *an-ikṣha*, *am*, n. not seeing or looking at.

अनीच *a-nīca*, mf(ā)n. not low, decent, respectable; not pronounced with the Anudāta accent. — *darśin*, m., N. of a Buddha. **अनीचनुवर्तिन** *a-nīcānuvartin*, mfn. not keeping low company; (*ī*), m. a faithful lover or husband.

अनीचास *a-nīcāsa*, ind. not in a low voice, loudly.

अनीड *a-nīḍa*, mfn. having no nest, RV. x, 55, 6; having no settled abode, i. e. incorporeal, Up.; (*as*), m., N. of Agni or fire, L.

अनीति 1. *a-nīti*, *is*, f. impropriety, immorality, injustice; impolicy, foolish conduct, indiscretion. — *jña* or *-vid*, mfn. clever in immoral conduct or (fr. *a* and *nītiṇa*) ignorant of morality or policy, not politic or discreet.

अनीति 2. *an-īti*, *is*, f. freedom from a calamitous season.

अनीदृश *an-idṛśa*, mfn. unlike, dissimilar.

अनीप्सित *an-ipsita*, mfn. undesired.

अनीरश *a-nīraśa* (*a-nir-raśana*), mfn. not destitute of a waistband, having zones or girdles.

अनीलवाजिन *anila-vājin*, mfn. 'white-horsed,' Arjuna, Kir. xiv, 26.

अनीश *an-īśa*, mfn. one who has not a lord or superior, paramount; powerless, unable; (*as*), m. Vishnu; (*ā*), f. powerlessness, helplessness, Up. — *tva*, n. powerlessness.

अनीश्वरा *a-nīśvara*, mf(ā)n. without a superior, AV.; unchecked, paramount; without power, unable; not belonging to the Deity; atheistical. — *tē*, f. or *-tva*, n. absence of a supreme ruler. — *vādin*, m.

'one who denies a supreme ruler of the universe,' an atheist.

अनीह an-īha, mfn. listless, indifferent; (as), m., N. of a king of Ayodhya; (ā), f. indifference, apathy, disinclination.

An-īhita, mfn. disagreeable, displeasing, unwished; (am), n. disinclination, apathy.

अनील ā-nīla [RV. x, 55, 6] = ā-nīḍa, q. v.

अनु 1. anu, mfn. = *anu*, q. v., L.

अनु 2. ānu, us, m. a non-Āryan man, RV.; N. of a king (one of Yayāti's sons); of a non-Āryan tribe, MBh. &c.

अनु 3. ānu, ind. (as a prefix to verbs and nouns, expresses) after, along, alongside, lengthwise, near to, under, subordinate to, with.

(When prefixed to nouns, especially in adverbial compounds), according to, severally, each by each, orderly, methodically, one after another, repeatedly.

(As a separable preposition, with accusative) after, along, over, near to, through, to, towards, at, according to, in order, agreeably to, in regard to, inferior to, Pāṇ. i, 4, 86.

(As a separable adverb) after, afterwards, thereupon, again, further, then, next.

Anu-ka, mī(ā)n. subordinate, dependent, TS.; ŚBr.; 'being after,' lustful, Pāṇ. v, 2, 74.

Anu-tamām, (superl.) ind. most, ŚBr.

अनुकथ् anu-√kath, to relate after (some one or something else); to repeat (what has been heard).

Anu-kathana, am, n. orderly narration, discourse, conversation.

Anu-kathita, mfn. related after (something else), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 190, Sch.; repeated.

अनुकनीयस् anu-kanīyas, ān, aśi, as, the next youngest, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 189.

अनुकपोलम् anu-kapolam, ind. along the cheek, Śiś. v, 35.

अनुकम् anu-√kam, Caus. (impf. -akāmayata) to desire (with Inf.), AitBr.

Anu-kāmā, as, m. desire, VS.; (mfn.), according to one's desire, agreeable, RV.; (ām), ind. as desired, at pleasure, RV. -*kṛt*, mfn. fulfilling one's desire, RV. ix, 11, 7.

Anukāmin, mfn. desirous, TS.

Anukāmīna, mfn. one who acts as he pleases, Pāṇ. v, 2, 11.

अनुकम्प anu-√kamp, to sympathize with, compassionate: Caus. P. (impf. -akampayat) id., Kum.

Anu-kampaka, as, m. 'sympathizer,' N. of a king; (mfn.), ifc. sympathizing with, compassionate, ind.

Anu-kampana, am, n. sympathy, compassion.

Anu-kampaniya, mfn. pitiable.

Anu-kampā, f. id.

Anu-kampāyin, mfn. condoling.

Anu-kampita, mfn. compassionated.

Anu-kampitātman, mfn. having a compassionate spirit.

Anu-kampin, mfn. sympathizing with.

Anu-kampya, mfn. pitiable, worthy of sympathy;

(as), m. an ascetic, L.; expeditious (explained by *tarasvin*, perhaps for *tapasvin*), L.

अनुकथे anu-karsha. See *anu-√kṛish*.

अनुकल्प anu-kalpa. See *anu-√kṛip*.

अनुकाङ्क्ष anu-√kāṅksh, to long for, desire.

Anu-kāṅkshā, f. desire after.

Anu-kāṅkshin, mfn. longing for.

अनुकाल anu-kāla, mfn. opportune, occasional; (am), ind. opportunely, occasionally.

अनुकीर्त्त anu-√kirt, to relate after or in order; to narrate.

Anu-kirtana, am, n. the act of narrating or proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकुञ्चित anu-kuñcita, mfn. bent, made crooked.

अनुकुष anu-√kush, to drag along, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 25, Sch.

अनुकुञ्ज anu-√kuj, to follow in cooing or singing or groaning.

अनुकूल anu-kūla, mī(ā)n. following the bank (*kūla*) or slope or declivity; according to the current, AV.; favourable, agreeable; conformable to; friendly, kind, well-disposed; (as), m. a faithful or kind and obliging husband; (ā), f. Croton Polyandrum; N. of a metre; (am), n. (in poetry) narrative of calamity leading finally to happiness.

-*tā*, f. concord, good-will, favour, conformity, consent; prosperity. -*nāyaka*, m. a kind husband or lover. -*vāyu*, m. a favourable wind.

Anukūlaya, Nom. P. *anukūlayati*, to act in a friendly way towards, favour.

अनुकृ anu-√kṛi, to do afterwards, to follow in doing; to imitate, copy; to equal; to requite; to adopt: Caus. -*kārayati*, to cause to imitate.

Anu-karā, mfn. imitating, ŚBr.; (ds), m. an assistant, AV. xii, 2, 2.

Anu-karapa, am, n. the act of imitation or of following an example; resemblance, similarity.

Anu-kartṛi, mfn. an imitator, imitating; (tā), m. a mimic, actor, performer.

Anu-karman, a, n. imitation; a subsequent rite or ceremony; (ā), m., N. of one of the Viśvedevās, MBh.

Anu-kāra, as, m. imitation, resemblance.

Anu-kārin, mfn. imitating, acting, mimicking.

Anu-kārya, mfn. to be imitated or copied, to be acted (dramatically); (am), n. subsequent business, R.

Anu-kṛita, mfn. imitated, made like.

Anu-kṛiti, is, f. imitation, a copy, compliance.

Anu-kṛitya, mfn. fit to be imitated, Pañcat.

Anu-kṛiyā, f. imitation, doing anything in like manner or subsequently; a subsequent rite.

अनुकृत् anu-√2. kṛi (p. -*kṛintat*) to go on destroying, MBh. xiii, 2906.

अनुकृप् anu-√kṛip, -*kṛipate*, to mourn for, long for, RV. i, 113, 10; Nom. A. -*kṛipāyate*, to compassionate, condole with, MBh.

अनुकृश् anu-√kṛiś, Caus. -*karśayati*, to emaciate.

अनुकृष् anu-√kṛish, to drag or draw after, attract: Caus. -*karshayati*, to cause to drag after, draw, attract; to subject.

Anu-karsha, as, m. attraction, drawing; invoking, summoning by incantation; the bottom of the axle-tree of a carriage; grammatical attraction (including a subsequent in a preceding rule); lagging behind in a ceremony; delayed performance of a duty.

Anu-karshapa, am, n. = *anu-karsha*.

Anu-karshan, ā, m. the bottom of a carriage, L.

Anu-kṛishṭa, mfn. drawn after, attracted; included or implied in a subsequent rule.

अनुकृ anu-√1. kṛi (1. sg. -*kirāmi*) to scatter along, AV.; to strew, fill with, crowd: Pass. -*kīryate*, to become crowded or filled.

Anu-kīra, mfn. crowded, crammed full.

अनुकृप् anu-√kṛip, to follow in order, TS.: Caus. -*kalpayati*, to cause to follow or imitate in order.

Anu-kalpa, as, m. permission to adopt an alternative or substitute (e. g. instead of Kuśa grass you may use Dūrbā), Mn. &c.

Anu-kalpita, mfn. followed by (instr.), MBh.

Anu-kṛipti, is, f. (in Vaiśeṣika phil.) agreement.

अनुक्त an-ukta, mfn. (√*vac*), unuttered, unsaid, unheard of, extraordinary. -*nimitta*, n. a reason which is unuttered or unheard of or extraordinary; (mfn.), having such a reason.

An-ukṭi, is, f. the not speaking, improper speech.

An-ukthā, mfn. hymnless, not singing hymns, RV. v, 2, 3; not followed by an uktha, AitBr.

अनुक्रक्च anu-krakaca, mfn. dentated like a saw, serrated.

अनुक्रन्द anu-√krand (perf. A. -*cakradé*) to shout or cry after one, RV. viii, 3, 10.

अनुक्रम anu-√kram, to go on, go after, follow; to go through in order, enumerate, supply with an abstract or index.

Anu-krama, as, m. succession, arrangement, order, method; an index showing the successive contents of a book; (am) or (ṇa) or (āt), ind. in due order.

Anu-kramapa, am, n. proceeding methodically or in order; following.

Anu-kramanikā or *anu-kramanī*, f. a table or chapter of contents, index to a collection of Vedic hymns (giving the first word of each hymn, the number of verses, name and family of poets, names of deities and metres).

Anu-kṛānta, mfn. gone over, read, or done in due order; enumerated, mentioned in the Anu-kramanī.

अनुक्री anu-kṛi, mfn. (√*kṛi*), bought subsequently (i. e. not early on the first day), PBr.; Lāṭy. &c.; (cf. *pari-kṛi*, *śata-kṛi*.)

अनुक्रीड anu-√kṛiḍ, to play, Pāṇ. i, 3, 21.

अनुकृश anu-√kṛuś, to shout at, RV. iv, 38, 5: Caus. (ind. p. -*kroiya*) to join in lamenting, show sympathy for, MBh. xiii, 285.

Anu-krośa, as, m. tenderness, compassion.

अनुक्षयम् anu-kshapam, ind. momentarily, perpetually, every instant.

अनुक्षन् anu-kshatṛf, tā, m. a door-keeper's or charioteer's mate or attendant, VS.

अनुक्षपम् anu-kshapam, ind. night after night, Kir.

अनुक्षर anu-√kshar (3. pl. -*ksharanti*; Imper. 2. sg. -*kshara*) to flow into or upon, RV.

अनुक्षि 1. anu-√2. kshi, -*kshiyati* (Imper. 2. sg. -*kshiya*) to settle along, AV.

अनुक्षि 2. anu-√4. kshi, Pass. (p. -*kshiyamāna*) to decay or vanish gradually, BhP.

अनुक्षेत्र anu-kshetra, am, n. stipend given to temple-servants in Orissa (in commutation probably of the proceeds of an endowment).

अनुक्षन्त्र anu-khañja, as, m., N. of a country.

अनुक्ष्या anu-√khyā (perf. 2. du. -*cakhyathuḥ*) to decry, RV. vii, 70, 4, &c.

Anu-khyāti, is, f. act of decrying or revealing, TS.; AitBr.

Anu-khyātri, tā, m. a discoverer, revealer, AitBr.

अनुगङ्गम् anu-gaṅgam, ind. along the Ganges, Pat.

अनुगण anu-√gaṇ, to count over.

Anu-gaṇita, mfn. counted over.

Anu-gaṇitin, mfn. one who has counted over, (gaṇa *ishādi*, q. v.)

अनुगम् anu-√gam, cl. 1. P. -*gacchati*, -*gantum*, to go after, follow, seek, approach, visit, arrive; to practise, observe, obey, imitate; to enter into; to die out, be extinguished: Caus. -*gamayati*, to imitate, cause to die out.

Anu-gā, mī(ā)n. going after, following, corresponding with, adapted to; a companion; a follower, a servant; (ifc.) followed by; (ā), f., N. of an Apsaras.

Anu-gata, mfn. followed by; having anything (as a skin) hanging behind; following; a follower; acquired; distinguished; talking with; (am), n. moderate time (in music). **Anugātārtha**, mfn. having a corresponding meaning.

Anu-gati, is, f. following, imitation, dying out.

Anu-gatika, as, m. a follower, an imitator.

Anu-gantavya, mfn. to be followed (as a husband by a wife in death); worthy of being imitated; to be looked for or discovered, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 7, Sch.

Anu-gama, as, m. or **anu-gamana**, am, n. following, going after in life or death; postcremation of a widow; imitating, approaching.

Anu-gamya, mfn. to be followed or imitated.

Anu-gāmin, mfn. following, a companion.

Anu-gāmuka, mfn. habitually or constantly following or attending.

अनुगर्ज anu-√garj, to shout or roar after.

Anu-garjita, am, n. roaring after, echo, Kum.

अनुगवम् *anu-gavam*, ind. so as to suit (or follow) the cows, Pāp. v, 4, 83.

अनुगवीन *anu-gavīna*, as, m. a cowherd, Pāp. v, 2, 15.

अनुगा *anu-√i. gā*, to go after, follow; to act in conformity to, or according to the wishes of, RV.

अनुगादिन् *anu-gādin*, mfn. repeating another's words, Pāp. v, 4, 13.

अनुगायस *anu-gāyas*, mfn. (√*gai*), followed by shouts or hymns, RV. viii, 5, 34; ('to be praised in hymns,' Sāy.)

अनुगाह *anu-√gāh*, to plunge after, be immersed in.

अनु-गाह, mfn. plunged or immersed in.

अनुगिरम् *anu-giram*, ind. on the mountain, Ragh.

अनुगु *anu-gu*, ind. behind the cows, Pāp. v, 2, 15.

अनुगुण *anu-guṇa*, mf(ā)n. having similar qualities, congenial to; according or suitable to; (*am*), ind. according to one's merits, Kathās; (*as*), m. natural peculiarity.

अनु-गुणाय, Nom. P. -*guṇayati*, to favour, Kir.

अनुगुप्त *anu-gupta*, mfn. protected, sheltered, concealed.

अनुगृध *anu-√grīdh* (pr. p. -*grīdhyat*) to be reedy after (loc.), MBh. xii, 372.

अनुगृ *anu-√i. grī*, -*grīṇāti*, to join in praising, RV. i, 147, 2; to rejoin, answer, ŚāṅkhŚr.; to repeat, BhP.

अनुगै *anu-√gai*, to sing after or to (a person or tune); to celebrate in song: Caus. -*gāpayati*, to make one sing after or to.

अनु-गिता, f. 'an after-song,' N. of part of the fourteenth book of the Mahābhārata (chaps. 16-92).

अनु-गिति, is, f., N. of a metre (of two verses, the first containing twenty-seven, the second thirty-two mātrās).

अनुगोदम् *anu-godam*, ind. near the Godāvari.

अनुग्र *an-ugra*, or *an-ugrā*, mf(ā)n. not harsh or violent, mild, gentle, RV. &c.

अनुग्रह *anu-√grah*, to follow in taking or plundering, MBh. iv, 996; to support; to uphold; to receive, welcome; to treat with kindness, favour, oblige; to foster.

अनु-ग्रहिता, mfn. favoured, obliged.

अनु-ग्राहा, as, m. favour, kindness, showing favour, conferring benefits, promoting or furthering a good object; assistance; facilitating by incantations; rear-guard; N. of the eighth or fifth creation, VP. -*kātara*, mfn. anxious to please or for favour.

-*saṅga*, m. (in Śāṅkhya phil.) creation of the elements or mental conditions.

अनु-ग्राहण, am, n. = *anu-graha*.

अनु-ग्राहिता, mfn. occupied, engaged, R. i, 7, 15.

अनु-ग्राहिन, f, m. proficient in magic skill.

अनु-ग्रहका, mf(ikā)n. favouring, furthering, facilitating; favourable, kind, gracious.

अनु-ग्रहिन्, mfn. gracious, favourable.

अनु-ग्रहीया, mfn. to be favoured or furthered.

अनु-ग्रहिकशब्द, f. desire to show favour or kindness; intention to include, Nyāyam.

अनुग्रामम् *anu-grāmam*, ind. village after village, Pāp. iv, 3, 61; into a village, Lāty.

अनुग्रामक *anu-grāsaka*, as, m. a mouthful (of boiled rice, &c.); the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुघट्ट *anu-√ghaṭṭ*, to stroke, rub lengthwise.

अनुघुष *anu-√ghuṣh* (Ved. ind. p. -*ghuṣhyā*) to name aloud, RV. i, 162, 18.

अनुघ्रा *anu-√ghrā*, 'to smell at,' kiss, Kathās.

अनु-जिघ्र, mfn. sniffing at, AV. viii, 8, 8.

अनुचक्ष *anu-√cakṣh* (perf. -*cacākṣha*; impf. A. -*acākṣha*) to look at or up to, RV.

अनुचर *anu-√car*, to walk or move after or along; to follow, pursue, seek after; to follow out, adhere to, attend; to behave: Caus. -*cārayati*, to let or cause to traverse: Intens. p. -*cācūryamāṇa*, continuing following, RV. x, 124, 9.

अनु-चार, mf(ā)n. following, attending; (*ds*), m. companion, follower, servant; (*i*), rarely (*ā*), f. a female attendant.

अनु-चाराका, as, m. a follower, attendant, (*gaṇa mahishy-ādi*, q. v.); (*ikā*), f. a female follower or attendant.

अनु-चारिन, mfn. following, attending.

अनुचरिषि *anu-carci*, mfn. reciting or repeating (in a chorus), ĀśvŚr.

अनुचि *anu-√ci* (Imper. A. -*cikitām*) to remember, AV. vi, 53, 1.

अनुचित 1. *anu-cita*, mfn. (√*i. ci*), set or placed along or lengthwise or in rows, AitBr.

अनुचित 2. *an-ucita*, mfn. improper, wrong, unusual, strange. **अनुचितार्था**, m. an unusual meaning.

अनुचिन्त *anu-√cint*, to meditate, consider, recal to mind: Caus. to make to consider.

अनु-चिन्तना, am, n. or *anu-cintā*, f. thinking of, meditating upon, recalling, recollecting; anxiety.

अनु-चिन्तिता, mfn. recollected, recalled, thought of.

अनुच *an-ucca*, mfn. not high, low, humble; (= *an-udātta*), accentless, APrāt.

अनु-उच्चा, ind. not aloud, in a low voice.

अनुचार *an-uccāra*, as, m. or *an-uccāraṇa*, am, n. non-pronunciation, skipping words (in reciting hymns). See *uc-√car*.

अनुच्छाद *anu-ccādd*, as, m. (√*chad*), a garment which hangs down (probably that part of the lower garment which hangs down in front from the waist to the feet), ŚBr.

अनुच्छिन्ति *an-uc-chitti*, is, f. (√*chid*), not cutting off, non-extirpation, non-destruction, indestructibility. - **धर्मान** (*anuchitti-*), mfn. possessing the virtue (or faculty) of being indestructible, ŚBr. xiv.

1. **अनु-उच्छिन्दत**, mfn. not destroying.

अनु-उच्छिन्ना, mfn. not cut off, unextirpated.

अनु-उच्छेदा, as, m. = *an-uc-chitti*.

अनु-उच्छेद्या, mfn. indestructible, not severable.

अनुच्छिद् *anu-cchid* (√*chid*), to cut along or lengthwise.

2. **अनु-उच्छिन्दत**, mfn. cutting lengthwise.

अनुच्छिष्ट *an-ucchishṭa*, mfn. (√*śish* with *ud*), without remains or leavings of food, pure; not mere remains, Ragh.

अनुच्छो *anu-echo* (√*cho*), cl. 4. P. (Imper. 2. sg. -*chya*) to cut open or cut up, AV. ix, 5, 4.

अनुजन् *anu-√jan*, cl. 4. A. -*jāyate*, to follow in being born or produced or arising; to take after (one's parents), Ragh.

अनु-जा, mfn. born after, later, younger; (*as*), m. a younger brother, a cadet; the plant *Trāyamaṇa*; (*am*), n. the plant *Prapaundarika*; (*ā*), f. a younger sister, TS.

अनु-जानमान, ā, m. a younger brother, younger.

अनु-जाता, mfn. after-born, later, younger; taking after (one's parents), Pañcat; born again, regenerated by the sacred cord; (*as*), m. a younger brother; (*ā*), f. a younger sister.

अनुजानम् *anu-janam*, ind. according to people, popularly.

अनुजप *anu-√jap*, to follow or imitate in muttering.

अनुजल्प *anu-√jalp*, to follow in talking; A. -*jalpate*, to entertain by conversation.

अनुजागृ *anu-√jāgrī*, to watch as an attendant.

अनुजि *anu-√ji*, to subdue: Desid. -*jigishate*, to be desirous of subduing.

अनुजिघृक्षा *anu-jighṛikṣā*. See *anu-√grah*.

अनुजिघ्र *anu-jighrd*. See *anu-√ghrā*.

अनुजीर्ण *anu-jirṇa*, mfn. grown old or decayed after or in consequence of, Pāp. iii, 4, 72, Sch.

अनुजीव *anu-√jiv*, to follow or imitate in living; to live for any one; to live by or upon something; to live submissively under, be dependent on: Caus. -*jīvayati*, to restore to life, Daś.

अनु-जीविन्, mfn. living by or upon; dependent; (*i*), m. a dependent, follower; N. of a crow, Pañcat. **अनुजीविषात-कृति**, mfn. made wholly subservient, Kir.

अनु-जीव्या, mfn. to be followed in living.

अनुजुष *anu-√i. jush*, to seek, ŚāṅkhGr.; to devote one's self to, indulge in, BhP.

अनुज्झत *an-ujjhat*, mfn. not quitting.

अनु-ज्झिता, mfn. undiminished, unimpaired, not left or lost.

अनुज्ञा 1. *anu-√jñā*, to permit, grant, allow, consent; to excuse, forgive; to authorize; to allow one to depart, dismiss, bid farewell to; to entreat; to behave kindly: Caus. -*jñāpāyati*, to request, ask permission, ask for leave to depart, to take leave: Desid. -*jijñāsati* or -*te*, to wish to allow or permit, Pāp. i, 3, 58.

अनु-ज्ज्ञाप्ति, is, f. authorization, permission.

2. **अनु-ज्ज्ञा**, f. assent, assenting, permission; leave to depart; allowance made for faults; an order or command. - **प्रार्थना** or **अनुज्ज्ञाशाना**, f. asking permission, taking leave.

अनु-ज्ज्ञाता, mfn. assented to, permitted, allowed; ordered, directed, instructed; accepted; authorized, honoured; allowed to depart, dismissed.

अनु-ज्ज्ञाना, am, n. = 2. *anu-jñā*.

अनु-ज्ज्ञापका, as, m. one who commands or enjoins.

अनु-ज्ज्ञापना, am, n. = *anu-jñāpti*.

अनुज्येष्ठ *anu-jyeshṭha*, mfn. next eldest, Pāp. vi, 2, 189, Sch.; (*ām*), ind. after the eldest, according to seniority, MaitrS.; MBh.

अनुतक्ष *anu-√takṣh* (impf. 2. pl. -*ātakṣhata*) to create or procure for the help of (dat.), RV. i, 86, 3; TS.

अनुतटम् *anu-taṭam*, ind. along the shore, Megh.

अनुतन् *anu-√tan*, to extend along, to carry on, continue, develop.

अनुतप *anu-√tap*, to heat, Suśr.; to vex, annoy, AV. xix, 49, 7: Pass. -*tapydte* (rarely -*tapyati* [MBh. i, 5055]), to suffer afterwards, repent; to desiccate, miss: Caus. -*tāpayati*, to distress.

अनु-तप्ता, mfn. heated; filled with regret; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, VP.

अनु-तप्ता, as, m. repentance, heat.

अनु-तपाना, mfn. occasioning remorse, repentance or sorrow.

अनु-तपिन, mfn. penitent, regretting.

अनुतर *anu-tara*. See *anu-√trī* below.

अनुतर्क *anu-√tark*, to follow in thought, to regard as or take for.

अनुतर्ष *anu-tarsha*, as, m. thirst, wish, desire, L.; a drinking vessel (used for drinking spirituous liquors), L.

अनु-तारशाना, am, n. a vessel from which spirituous liquor is drunk, L.; distributing liquor, L.

अनु-तारशुला, mfn. causing desire, MBh.

अनुतिलम् *anu-tilam*, ind. grain after grain (of Sesamum), by grains, very minutely, (*gaṇa parimukhādi*, q. v.)

अनुतिष्ठमान *anu-tiṣṭhamāna*. See 1. *anu-shṭhā*.

अनुतुन्न *anu-tunna*, mfn. (√*tud*), depressed or repressed (in sound), muffled, PBr.

अनुतूलय *anu-tūlaya*, Nom. P. -*tūlayati*, to rub lengthwise (with a brush or cotton).

अनुतृद् *anu-√trid* (Imper. 2. sg. -*trindhi*; impf. 2. du. -*atrīntam*; perf. -*tatarḍa*) to split open, RV.

अनुतृप् *anu-√trip*, to take one's fill (or refreshment) after or later than another.

अनुत् *anu-√trī* (3. pl. -*taranti*) to follow across or to the end, AV. vi, 12, 2.

Anu-tara, *am*, n. fare, freight, L.

अनुत् *an-utka*, mfn. free from regret, not regretting, self-complacent, not repenting of.

अनुत् *an-utkarsha*, *as*, m. non-elevation, inferiority.

अनुत् *d-nutta*, mfn. not cast down, invincible, RV. — **manyu** (*d-nutta*), m. 'of invincible wrath,' Indra, RV. vii, 31, 12; viii, 6, 35 & 96, 19.

अनुत्तम *an-uttama*, mfn. unsurpassed, incomparably the best or chief, excellent; excessive; not the best; (in Gr. not used in the *uttama* or first person. — **an-uttamāmbhas**, n. (in Śāṅkhya phil.) indifference to and consequent abstinence from sensual enjoyment (as fatiguing). **An-uttamāmbhasika**, n. indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment (as involving injury to external objects).

अनुत्तर *an-uttara*, mfn. chief, principal; best, excellent; without a reply, unable to answer, silent; fixed, firm; low, inferior, base; south, southern; (*am*), n. a reply which is coherent or evasive and therefore held to be no answer; (*ās*), m. pl. a class of gods among the Jāinas. — **yoga-tantra**, n. title of the last of the four Baudhdhatantras. **An-uttarōpapatika**, *ās*, m. pl. a class of gods, Jain. **Anuttarōpapatika-dāśā**, *ās*, f. pl. title of the ninth āṅga of the Jāinas treating of those gods.

अनुत्तान *an-uttāna*, mfn. lying with the face towards the ground; not supine; not flat, Śuśr.

अनुत्थान *an-utthāna*, *am*, n. (√*sthā*), the not rising, want of exertion or of energy, Rājat.

An-utthita, mfn. not risen, not grown up (as grain).

अनुत्पत्ति *an-utpatti*, *is*, f. failure, non-production; (mfn.), not (yet) produced, Buddh. — **sama**, *as*, *ā*, m. f. (in Nyāya phil.) arguing against a thing by trying to show that nothing exists from which it could spring.

Anutpattika-dharma-kṣhānti, *is*, f. acquiescence in the state which is still future, preparation for a future state, Buddh.

An-utpanna, mfn. unborn, unproduced; un-effected, unaccomplished.

An-utpāda, *as*, m. non-production, not coming into existence; not taking effect. — **kṣhānti**, f. acquiescence in not having to undergo another birth.

An-utpādāna, *am*, n. not producing, non-production.

An-utpādyā, mfn. not to be created, eternal.

अनुत्सन्न *an-utsanna*, mfn. not lost, ŚBr. vii.

अनुत्साह *an-utsāha*, *as*, m. non-exertion, want of effort; want of energy or determination; listlessness; (mfn.), deficient in determination. — **tā**, f. want of determination, Sāh.

अनुत्सुक *an-utsuka*, mfn. not eager, calm, retiring; moderate. — **tā**, f. moderateness, Vikr.

अनुत्सूत्र *an-utsūtra*, mfn. not anomalous.

अनुत्सेक *an-utseka*, *as*, m. absence of arrogance or highmindedness.

An-utsekin, mfn. not arrogant or puffed up, Śāk.

अनुत्सेक *an-udakā*, mfn. (ā) n. waterless, RV. vii, 50, 4, &c.; (*am*), ind. without touching water, KātyŚr.; without adding water, ib.

अनुदग्र *an-udagra*, mfn. not lofty, low; not projecting.

अनुदण्ड *an-udaṇḍi*, *is*, f. back-bone, MBh.

अनुदय *an-udaya*, *as*, m. non-rising, the not rising (of a luminary).

1. **An-udita**, mfn. not risen, not appeared.

अनुदर *an-udara*, mfn. (ā) n. (see 3. a) thin, lank, Pat.

अनुदह *anu-√dah*, to burn up, RV. &c.; to take fire (aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*dakshi* [for *dakṣhi*]), RV. ii, 1, 10; to be consumed by fire subsequently after (acc.), MBh. xii, 8107.

अनुदा *anu-√1. dā* (Pass. -*dāyi*) to permit, restore, RV.; to give way, yield, RV.; AV.; to remit, AV.; to pay one out (?), MBh. vii, 9499.

Anu-da. See *anānudd*.

Anu-datta, mfn. granted, remitted, given back, Pāp. vii, 4, 47, Comm.

Anu-dēya, *am*, n. a present, RV. vi, 20, 11; (*anu-dēyi*), f. a bride's maid (Gmn. & Śāy.), RV. x, 85, 6; 135, 5 & 6; ['gift,' NBD.]

अनुदात्त *an-udātta*, mfn. not raised, not elevated, not pronounced with the Udātta accent, grave; accentless, having the neutral general tone neither high nor low (i. e. both the grave or non-elevated accent explained by Pāṇini as *sannatara*, q. v.—which immediately precedes the Udātta, and also the general accentless, neutral tone, neither high nor low, explained as *eka-śruti*); having the one monotonous ordinary intonation which belongs to the generality of syllables in a sentence; (*as*), m. one of the three accents to be observed in reading the Vedas, the grave accent. — **tara**, m. 'more than Anudātta, still lower in sound than Anudātta,' i. e. the *very* Anudātta accent (or a syllable having this accent which immediately precedes a syllable having the Udātta or Svarita accent, and is therefore more depressed than the ordinary Anudātta, Pāp. i, 2, 31, Sch.), Pān. i, 2, 40, Sch. **Anudātṭādi**, n. (in Gr.) a nominal base of which the first syllable is Anudātta. **Anudātṭēt**, m. a verbal root having for its Anubandha the Anudātta accent to indicate that it takes the Ātmanepada terminations only; also *anudātṭōpadeśa*. **Anudātṭōdaya**, n. a syllable immediately preceding the Anudātta accent.

अनुदार 1. *an-udāra*, mfn. niggardly, mean.

अनुदार 2. *anu-dāra*, mfn. adhered to or followed by a wife.

अनुदिग्ध *anu-digdha*, mfn. (√*dih*), covered (ifc.), Car.

अनुदित 2. *an-udita*, mfn. unsaid, unuttered; unutterable, blamable (cf. *a-vadyā*), RV. x, 95, 1; AV. v, 1, 2 (see 1. *an-udita* s. v. *an-udaya*).

अनुदिनम् *anu-dinam*, ind. every day.

अनुदिवसम् *anu-divasam*, ind. id.

अनुदिश *anu-√dis*, to point out for, assign.

Anu-disam, ind. in every quarter.

Anu-deśa, *as*, m. a rule or injunction pointing back to a previous rule; reference to something prior.

Anu-deśin, mfn. pointing back, referring back; being the object of an Anudeśa; residing at the same place, ĀśvGr.

अनुदुष् *anu-√dush*, to become demoralized as a result of, MBh. v, 4543.

अनुदूम् *anu-√drībh*, to make into bundles or chains, KaushBr.

अनुदृश *anu-√drīś* (ind. p. -*drīśya*, RV. x, 130, 7) to survey, behold; to keep in view or in mind, to foresee: Caus. P. -*darśayati*, to show, tell, teach: Pass. -*drīśyate* (also perf. *Ā. -dadṛīṣe*, RV. viii, 1, 34), to become or be visible.

Anu-darśana, *am*, n. consideration, regard.

Anu-darśin, mfn. considering, foreseeing.

Anu-drīshṭi, *is*, f. N. of the ancestress of Ānu-drīshṭineya, (gaṇa *śubhrādi* and *kalyāṇy-ādi*).

Anu-drashṭavya, mfn. to be observed, visible.

अनुदृ *anu-√drī*, Pass. -*diryate*, to break through after (another); to be scattered or confused in consequence of the confusion of others.

अनुदेहम् *anu-deham*, ind. behind the body, Śiś. ix, 73.

अनुदैर्घ्यम् *anu-dairghya*, mfn. longitudinal.

अनुद्वीर्णम् *anu-udgīrṇam*, mfn. not vomited forth, not disdained; not spurned.

अनुद्धत *an-uddhata*, mfn. (√*han*), not lifted up, humble; unsurpassed; unopposed; (*as*), m. not a high place, TBr.

अनुद्धरणम् *anu-uddharaṇam*, n. (√*hrī*), non-removal; not offering, not establishing or proving.

An-uddhāra, *as*, m. non-partition, not taking a share; non-removal.

An-uddhṛita, mfn. non-removed, not taken away; uninjured, undestroyed; unoffered; undivided, unpartitioned; unestablished, unproved. **An-uddhṛitābhyastamaya**, m. sunset (*abhy-astam-aya*) taking place whilst the Āhavanīya fire continues unremoved from the Gārhapatya, KātyŚr.

अनुद्धत *an-udbhāṭa*, mfn. not exalted, unassuming.

अनुद्य *an-udya*, mfn. unutterable, Pāp. iii, 1, 101, Sch.

An-udyamāna, mfn. not being spoken, ŚBr.

अनुद्यत *an-udyata*, mfn. (√*yam*), inactive, idle, destitute of perseverance.

अनुद्युत *anu-dyūta*, *am*, n. continuation of the play at dice, N. of the chapters 70-79 in the second book of the MBh.

अनुद्योग *an-udyoga*, *as*, m. absence of exertion or effort, inactivity, laziness.

An-udyogin, mfn. inactive, lazy, indifferent.

अनुद्र *an-udrā*, mfn. waterless, RV. x, 115, 6.

अनुद्रु *anu-√2. dru*, to run after, follow; to accompany; to pursue; to run over in reciting, AitBr.

Anu-druta, mfn. followed, pursued; having followed or pursued; accompanied; (*am*), n. a measure of time in music (half a Druta, or one-fourth of a Mātra or of the time taken to articulate a short vowel).

अनुद्राह *an-udvāha*, *as*, m. non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्विग्न *an-udvigna*, mfn. free from apprehension or perplexity, easy in mind, Mṛicch. &c.

An-udvega, mfn. free from anxiety; (*as*), m. freedom from uneasiness. — **kara**, mfn. not causing apprehension, not overawing.

अनुद्विष *anu-√dvish*, to wreak one's anger upon, BhP.

अनुधन्व *anu-√dhanv* (perf. *Ā. 3. sg. -dadhanv*) to run near, RV. ii, 5, 3.

अनुधम् *anu-√dham* (3. pl. *dhāmanty ānu*) to sprinkle over, RV. viii, 7, 16.

अनुधा *anu-√dhā*, to add in placing upon, Lāṭy.; to stimulate to, RV. vi, 36, 2; to concede, allow, (Pass. aor. -*dhāyi*) RV. vi, 20, 2.

अनुधाव् 1. *anu-√1. dhāv*, to run after, run up to; to follow; to pursue.

1. **Anu-dhāvana**, *am*, n. chasing, pursuing, running after; close pursuit of any object, going after a mistress.

Anu-dhāvita, mfn. pursued, run after (literally or figuratively).

अनुधाव् 2. *anu-√2. dhāv*, to cleanse.

2. **Anu-dhāvana**, *am*, n. cleansing, purification

अनुधी *anu-√dhī* (p. *Ā. -dādhyaṇa*; impf. P. 3. pl. -*dādhīyuh*) to think of, RV. iii, 4, 7 & x, 40, 10; AV.

अनुधूपितम् *anu-dhūpita*, mfn. (√*dhūp*), puffed up, proud, RV. ii, 30, 10.

अनुधु *anu-√dhe*, Caus. -*dhēpayati*, to cause to suck, to put to the breast, ŚBr. xiv.

अनुधै *anu-√dhyai*, to consider attentively, think of, muse; to miss, Kāth.; to bear a grudge, TS.

Anu-dhyā, f. sorrow, AV. vii, 114, 2.

Anu-dhyāna, *am*, n. meditation, religious contemplation, solicitude.

Anu-dhyāyin, mfn. contemplating, meditating; missing, MaitrS.

अनुध्वस् *anu-√dhvans*, *Ā.* (perf. -*dadhvase*) to fall or drop upon, TS.

अनुनद् *anu-√nad*, to sound towards (acc.): Caus. P. -*nādāyati*, to make resonant or musical.

Anu-nāda, *as*, m. sound, vibration, Śiś.; reverberation, echo.

Anu-nādita, mfn. made to resound.

Anu-nādin, mfn. resounding, echoing, resonant.

अनुनन्द *anu-√nand*, to enjoy.

अनुनम् *anu-√nam*, *Ā.* to incline to, RV. v, 32, 10; Caus. P. -*nāmayati*, to cause to bow, BhP.
अनुनय *anu-naya*, &c. See *anu-√nī*.

अनुनासिक *anu-nāsika*, mfn. nasal, uttered through the nose (as one of the five nasal consonants, or a vowel, or the three semivowels *y*, *v*, *l*, under certain circumstances; in the case of vowels and semivowels, the mark *ṃ* is used to denote this nasalization); the nasal mark *ṃ*; (*am*), n. a nasal twang; speaking through the nose (a fault in pronunciation). - *tva*, n. nasality. - *lopa*, m. dropping of a nasal sound or letter. *Anunāsikādi*, m. a compound letter commencing with a nasal. *Anunāsikānta*, m. a radical ending in a nasal. *Anunāsikōpādha*, mfn. having a nasal penultimate; succeeding a syllable with a nasal sound.

अनुनिक्रम *anu-ni-√kram*, -*krāmati* (Subj. -*krāmāt*) to follow in the steps, TS.; ŚBr.

अनुनिष् *anu-√nikṣh*, to pierce along, AV.

अनुनिह *anu-ni-√tud* (impf. 3. pl. -*atundan*) to wound with a stab, goad, PBr.

अनुनिप *anu-ni-√pad*, -*padate*, to lie down by the side of, ŚBr.; Kaus.

अनुनियुज् *anu-ni-√yuj*, to attach to, place under the authority of, AitBr.; PBr.; Kāth.

अनुनिर्गहान *anu-nir-√jihāna*, mfn. (pr.p. *Ā.* *√2. hā*), proceeding out of, BhP.

अनुनिर्दह *anu-nir-√dah* (Imper. 2. sg. -*daha*) to burn down in succession, AV. ix, 2, 9.

अनुनिर्देश *anu-nirdeśa*, *as*, m. description or relation following a previous model.

अनुनिर्वप *anu-nir-√2.vap*, to take out from for scattering or sharing subsequently, TS.; ŚBr. &c.

Anu-nirvāpya, mfn. to be taken out and shared subsequently, TS.; (*ā*), f., N. of a ceremony, KaushBr.

अनुनिर्वी *anu-nir-√2.vā*, -*vātī*, to become extinct, go out after.

अनुनिर्वृज् *anu-ni-√vrj* (impf. 3. sg. -*vrjnak*) to plunge into (loc.), RV. vii, 18, 12.

अनुनिवृत् *anu-ni-√vrit*, Caus. -*vartayati*, to bring back, AitBr.

अनुनिश्म 1. *anu-ni-√śam* (ind. p. -*śamyā*) to hear, perceive, BhP.; to consider, MBh. xii, 6680.

अनुनिश्म 2. *anu-niśam*, ind. every night, Kathās. &c.

अनुनिशीथम् *anu-niśitham*, ind. at mid-night, Kir.

अनुनी *anu-√nī* (Subj. 2. sg. -*nayas*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*neshi*, 2 pl. -*nesathā*) to bring near, lead to, RV.; to induce, win over, conciliate, pacify, supplicate.

Anu-naya, *as*, m. conciliation, salutation, courtesy, civility, showing respect or adoration to a guest or a deity; humble entreaty or supplication, reverential deportment; regulation of conduct, discipline, tuition; (mfn.), conciliatory, kind; (*am*), ind. fitly, becomingly. - *pratigha-prahāṇa*, n. abandoning the obstacles to conciliatory behaviour, Buddh.

Anunayāmantrapa, n. conciliatory address.

Anu-nayamāna, mfn. conciliating, honouring.

Anu-nayin, mfn. courteous, supplicating.

Anu-nāyaka, mfn. (*ikā*) n. submissive, humble.

Anu-nāyikā, f. a female character subordinate to a *nāyikā* or leading female character in a drama.

Anu-ninīshu, mfn. desirous of conciliating.

Anu-nīta, mfn. disciplined, taught; obtained; respected; pleased, pacified; humbly entreated.

Anu-nīti, *is*, f. conciliation, courtesy, supplication.

Anu-ueya, mfn. to be conciliated, Mficc.

अनुनु *anu-√4.nu*, Intens. (impf. 3. pl. -*no-navur*; pr. p. nom. pl. m. -*nōnuvatas*) to follow with acclamations of praise, RV. i, 80, 9 & viii, 92, 33.

अनुनृत *anu-√nṛit*, to dance after (acc.), R.; Kathās.; to dance before (acc.), MBh.

अनुन्नत *an-unnata*, mfn. not elevated, not lifted up. - *gātra*, mfn. having limbs that are not

too stout, prominent or protuberant, Buddh. *An-unnatānata*, mfn. not raised nor lowered, level.

अनुमत्त *an-unmatta*, mfn. not mad, sane, sober, not wild.

An-unmadita, mfn. id., AV. vi, 111, 1-4.

An-unmāda, *as*, m. not being mad, soberness, MaitrS.; (mfn.) = *an-unmatta*.

अनुपकारिन् *an-upakārin*, mfn. not assisting, disobliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received; unserviceable, useless.

An-upakṛita, mfn. unassisted.

अनुपक्षित *an-upakṣita*, mfn. uninjured, undecaying, RV. iii, 13, 7 & x, 101, 5; AV. vi, 78, 2.

अनुपगीतम् *an-upagītam*, ind. so that no other person accompanies in singing, ŚBr.

अनुपघाताजित *an-upaghātārjita*, mfn. acquired without detriment (to the paternal estate).

An-upaghnat, mfn. not detrimental, Mn.; not touching, Lāṭy.

अनुपक्व *anu-√pac*, to make ripe by degrees, BhP.: Pass. to become ripe by degrees, MBh. xiv, 497.

अनुपजीवनीय *an-upajivaniyā*, mfn. yielding no livelihood, (Compar. -*tara*, 'yielding no livelihood at all') ŚBr. vi; having no livelihood, ŚBr. vi.

अनुपठ *anu-√paṭh*, to say after, read through, repeat, BhP.; Susr.

Anu-paṭhita, mfn. read through (aloud), recited.

Anu-paṭhitin, *i*, m. (one who has read through or recited), proficient, (*gaṇa* *iśhādī*, q.v.)

अनुपत् *anu-√pat*, to pass by (acc.) flying, ĀsvGr.; to fly after, run after, go after, follow: Caus. (Imper. 2. sg. -*pātaya*) to fly along, AV. vi, 134, 3; to throw (a person) down together with oneself, R.

Anu-patana, *am*, n. falling on or upon; following; (in mathem.) proportion.

Anu-patita, mfn. fallen, descended; followed.

Anu-pāta. See s.v.

अनुपति *anu-pati*, ind. after the husband, KātyŚr.

अनुपथ *anu-patha*, mfn. following the road, RV. v, 52, 10; (*as*), m. a road followed after another, BhP.; a servant, BhP.; (*am*), ind. along the road.

अनुपद 1. *anu-√pad*, to follow, attend, be fond of; to enter; to enter upon; to notice, understand; to handle.

2. *Anu-pād*, mfn. coming to pass, VS. xv, 8.

Anu-pāda, mfn. following closely, L.; (*as*), m., N. of a man or tribe, (*gaṇa* *upakādi*, q.v.); (*am*), n. a chorus, refrain, burden of a song or words sung again after regular intervals; N. of an Upāṅga belonging to the Sāma-veda; (*am*), ind. step by step; word for word; on the heels of, close behind or after. - *sūtra*, n. a commentary explaining the text (of a Brāhmaṇa) word for word.

Anu-padavi, f. a road followed after another, BhP.

Anu-padin, *i*, m. a searcher, an inquirer, one who follows or seeks for, Pāṇ. v, 2, 90.

Anupadīu, f. a boot, buskin, Pāṇ. v, 2, 9.

अनुपदस्त *an-upadasta* [Kaus.] or *an-upadasya* [ŚāṅkhŚr.] or *an-upadasyat* [TS.] or *an-upadasvat* [AV.] or *an-upadāsuka* [TS.], mfn. not drying up, not decaying.

अनुपदिष्ट *an-upadiṣṭa*, mfn. untaught, un instructed.

An-upadeshtṛi, *tā*, m. one who does not teach.

अनुपध *an-upadha*, *as*, m. 'having no penultimate', a letter or syllable (as a sibilant or *h*) not preceded by another.

अनुपधिषे *an-upadhi-śeṣa*, mfn. in whom there is no longer a condition of individuality, Buddh.

अनुपनाह *an-upanāha*, *as*, m. want of close attachment or adherence (?), Buddh.

अनुपन्यस्त *an-upanyasta*, mfn. not laid down clearly, not established, Yājñ.

An-upanyāsa, *as*, m. failure of proof or determination, uncertainty, doubt.

अनुपपत्ति *an-upapatti*, *is*, f. non-accomplishment; failure of proof; inconclusive argumentation; irrelevancy, inapplicability; insufficiency of means, adversity.

An-upapanna, mfn. not done, unaccomplished, uneffected; unproved; irrelevant, inconclusive, inapplicable; impossible; inadequately supported.

An-upapādaka, *ās*, n. pl. 'having no material parent', N. of a class of Buddhas, called Dhyāni-buddhas.

अनुपप्लव *an-upaplava*, mfn. free from disaster or overwhelming calamity.

An-upapluta, mfn. not overwhelmed (with calamity).

अनुपबाध *an-upabādhā*, mfn. (ā)n. unobstructed, ŚBr.

अनुपभुक्त *an-upabhukta*, mfn. unenjoyed, unpossessed.

An-upabhuṇyamāna, mfn. not being enjoyed.

अनुपम *an-vpama*, mfn. (ā)n. incomparable, matchless; excellent, best; (*ā*), f. the female elephant of the south-east or of the north-east. - *mati*, m., N. of a contemporary of Śākya-muni.

An-upamita, mfn. uncomparated, matchless.

An-upameya, mfn. incomparable.

अनुपमर्दन *an-upamardana*, *am*, n. non-demolition or refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त *an-upayukta*, mfn. unsuited, unsuitable, improper; useless, unserviceable.

An-upayoga, *as*, m. unserviceableness, uselessness.

An-upayogin, mfn. unsuitable, useless.

अनुपरत *an-uparata*, mfn. uninterrupted, not stopped.

अनुपरागम् *anu-parā-√gam*, to follow one who is escaping, MaitrS.

अनुपरापत् *anu-parā-√pat*, to fly or hasten by the side of another, AitBr.

अनुपराभू *anu-parā-√bhū*, to spoil or destroy after another, TS.; AitBr.: Caus. -*bhāvayati*, id., TS.

अनुपराश *anu-parā-√mṛiṣ*, to seize, ŚBr.

अनुपरासु *anu-parā-√sru*, (said of a leaky vessel) to flow with water subsequently, Kāth.

अनुपरिक् *anu-pari-√1.kṛi*, to scatter alongside, to bestrew, Kaus.

अनुपरिक्रम *anu-pari-√kram*, to walk round in order, to make the circuit of, visit in a regular round.

Anu-parīkramapa, *am*, n. walking round in order, AitBr.

Anu-parīkrāmam, ind. while walking round in order, TS.; ŚBr.; PāṇG.

अनुपरिगा *anu-pari-√1.gā*, to make the round of, traverse, MBh.

अनुपरिचारम् *anu-paricāram*, ind. = *anu-parīkrāmam*, KapS.

अनुपरिणी *anu-pari-ñī* (√ñī), to lead or carry about, Kaus.

अनुपरिधि *anu-paridhi*, ind. along or at the three Paridhis of the sacrificial fire, KātyŚr.

अनुपरिपाठिक्रम *anu-paripāṭi-krama*, *as*, m. regular order, VarBṛS.

अनुपरिया *anu-pari-√yā*, to pass through in order, ĀsvGr.

अनुपरिवृत् *anu-pari-√vrit*, to return, be repeated, ŚBr. xiv.

अनुपरिश्रित *anu-parīśrit*, ind. along or at the surrounding fence, KātyŚr.

अनुपरिसु *anu-pari-√sru*, to run after, BhP.

अनुपरिहारम् *anu-pari-hāram*, ind. surrounding, TS.

अनुपरी *anu-pari* (√i), -*pary-eti* (3. pl. -*pāriyanti*, AV. xv, 17, 8, irreg. -*paryanti*, Kaus.), to follow in going round, to make the round of.

अनुपरे *anu-parē* (-*parā*-√*i*), (Imper. 2. sg. -*parēhi*; impf. -*parāt*) to follow in walking off, RV. x, 18, 1; TS.

अनुपरीया *anu-paryā*-√*i*. *gā* (aor. 3. pl. -*āgūr*) to revolve, return to, AitBr.

अनुपरीया *anu-paryā*-√*dhā* (Pot. -*dadh-**yāt*) to place round in order, AitBr.

अनुपरीयत् *anu-paryā*-√*vrit*, to follow in going off, to follow, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

अनुपरीयुष *anu-paryā*-√*i*. *uksh*, to sprinkle round, Gobh.; Gaut.

अनुपर्ये *anu-paryā*-ē (-*ā*-√*i*), -*paryā*-*ātī*, to make the whole round of, ŚBr. &c.

अनुपलक्षित *an-upalakṣita*, mfn. untraced, unperceived, unmarked, indiscriminated.

अनुपलक्ष्या, mfn. not to be traced, imperceptible. — *vartman*, mfn. having ways that cannot be traced.

अनुपलब्ध *an-upalabdhā*, mfn. unobtained, unperceived, unascertained.

अनुपलब्धि, *is*, f. non-perception, non-recognition. — *sama*, *as*, *ā*, m. f. trying to establish a fact (e. g. the reality and eternity of sound) from the impossibility of perceiving the non-perception of it, sophistical argument, Nyāyad.

अनुपलब्ध्यमाना, mfn. not being perceived, Pāp. vi, 3, 80, Sch.

अनुपलम्ब्या, *as*, m. non-perception.

अनुपलम्बहना, *am*, n. want of apprehension or knowledge.

अनुपलब्ध्या, *as*, m. not catching, TS.

अनुपलाल *anupalāla*, *as*, m., N. of a demon dangerous to children, AV. viii, 6, 2.

अनुपवीतिन् *an-upavītin*, *i*, m. one uninvested with the sacred thread.

अनुपश्य *anu-√paś*, P. *ā*. -*paśyati*, *ōte*, to look at, perceive, notice, discover, RV. &c.; to consider, reflect upon (acc.), MBh. &c.; to look upon *as*, take *as*, ib.; (perf. *ā*. p. -*paśpāśānā*) to show (as the path), RV. x, 14, 1; AV. vi, 28, 3; (Nir. x, 20.)

अनुपश्या, mfn. perceiving, seeing, Yogas.

अनुपश्रिता, mfn. noticed, RV. x, 160, 4.

अनुपशय *an-upaśaya*, *as*, m. any aggravating circumstance (in a disease).

अनुपशान *an-upaśānta*, mfn. not calm; (*as*), m., N. of a Buddhist mendicant.

अनुपसर्ग *an-upasarga*, *as*, m. a word that is not an Upasarga, q. v., or destitute of one; that which needs no additions (as a divine being).

अनुपसेचन *an-upasecanā*, mfn. having nothing that moistens (e. g. no sauce), AV. xi, 3, 24.

अनुपस्कृत *an-upaskṛita*, mfn. unfinished, unpolished; not cooked; genuine; blameless; unrequited.

अनुपस्थान *an-upasthāna*, *am*, n. not coming near, Lāty.; not being at hand, absence.

अनुपस्थाना, *am*, n. not placing near, not producing, not offering; not having ready or at hand.

अनुपस्थायत्, mfn. not presenting, not having at hand.

अनुपस्थपिता, mfn. not placed near, not ready, not at hand, not offered or produced.

अनुपस्थयिन्, mfn. absent, distant.

अनुपस्थिता, mfn. not come near, not present, not at hand; not complete, ŚBr.; (*am*), n. a word not *upasthita*, q. v.

अनुपस्थिति, *is*, f. absence, not being at hand; incompleteness, ŚBr.

अनुपहत *an-upahata*, mfn. unimpaired, unvitiated; not rendered impure. — *krushṭa*, mfn. whose organs of hearing are unimpaired, Buddh.

अनुपहृत *an-upahūta*, mfn. not called upon or invited, ŚBr.; not accompanied with invitations, ib.

अनुपह्वयमाना, mfn. not being invited, MaitrS.

अनुपा 1. *anu-√i*. *pā*, to drink after or thereupon, follow in drinking, drink at: Caus. (Pot. -*pādyat*) to cause to drink afterwards, ŚBr.

अनु-पाना, *am*, n. a fluid vehicle in medicine; drink taken with or after medicine; drink after eating; drink to be had near at hand, (Comm. on) ChUp. i, 10, 3.

अनु-पानिया, *am*, n. drink to be had near at hand, Comm. on ChUp. i, 10, 3; (mfn.), fit to be drunk after; serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine.

अनुपा 2. *anu-√2*. *pā*, Caus. P. *ā*. -*pālayati*, *ōte*, to preserve, keep, cherish; to wait for, expect.

अनु-पालना, *am*, n. preserving, keeping up.

अनु-पालयत्, mfn. keeping, maintaining.

अनु-पालिन, mfn. preserving, keeping up.

अनु-पालन, n., N. of a plant, wild Calladium (?).

अनुपाकृत *an-upākṛita*, mfn. not rendered fit for sacrificial purposes, Mn. v, 7; Yājñ. — *māṇsa*, n. flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपाख्य *an-upākhyā*, mfn. not clearly discernible, Pāp. vi, 3, 80.

अनुपात *anu-pāta*, *as*, m. falling subsequently upon, alighting or descending upon in succession; following; going, proceeding in order, or as a consequence; a degree of latitude opposite to one given, the Anteci (?); proportion (in arithm.); arithmetical progression, rule of three.

अनु-पाता, *am*, n. a crime similar to a *mahā-pātaka*, q. v. (falsehood, fraud, theft, adultery, &c.)

अनु-पातम, ind. in regular succession.

अनु-पातिन्, mfn. following as a consequence or result.

अनुपान *anu-pāna*. See 1. *anu-√i*. *pā*.

अनुपानक *an-upānaka*, mfn. shoeless, KātyŚr.

अनुपायिन् *an-upāyin*, mfn. not using means or expedients.

अनुपार्श्वे *anu-pārśva*, mfn. along or by the side; lateral.

अनुपाल् *anu-√pāl*. See 2. *anu-√2*. *pā*.

अनुपावृत्त *an-upāvṛitta*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

अनुपासन *an-upāsana*, *am*, n. want of attention to.

अनु-पसिता, mfn. not attended to, neglected.

अनुपिष *anu-√piś* (perf. -*pipeṣa*) to fasten along, AV.

अनुपिप् *anu-√piś* (ind. p. -*piśhya*) to strike against, to touch, KātyŚr.

अनुपुरुष *anu-purusha*, *as*, m. the before-mentioned man, Pāp. vi, 2, 190; a follower, ib. Sch.

अनुपुष् *anu-√push*, to go on prospering, VS.; to prosper after another (acc.), ŚhaṅvBr.

अनु-पुश्या, *as*, m. a kind of reed (Saccharum Sara Roxb.)

अनुपू *anu-√pū*, *ā*. (*ānu-pavate*) to purify in passing along, ŚBr.

अनुपूर्व *anu-pūrvā*, mf(ā)n. regular, orderly, in successive order from the preceding; (*dm*), ind. in regular order, from the first, RV. &c.; (*epa*), ind. in regular order or succession, from the first, from the beginning, from above downwards. — *keśa*, -*gātra*, -*daṁṣṭra*, -*nābhi*, -*pāni*-*lekha*, mfn. having regular hair, regularly shaped limbs, regular teeth, a regularly shaped navel, regular lines in the hands (all these are epithets given to Buddha, some of them also to Mahāvīra), Buddh. & Jain. — *ja*, mfn. descended in a regular line, KātyŚr. — *vatsā* (*anupūrvā*), f. a cow which calves regularly, AV. ix, 5, 29. — *śas*, ind. = *anu-pūrvdm*.

अनुपूर्व्या, mfn. regular, orderly, KātyŚr.

अनुपृक्त *anu-pṛikta*, mfn. mixed with, MBh.

अनुपृक्ष्य *anu-pṛiśṭhya*, mf(ā)n. (held or extended) lengthwise, KātyŚr.

अनुपृ *anu-√pṛi*, Caus. (Imper. -*pūrayatu*) to fill, Gīt.

अनुपेत *an-upēta* [ŚBr.] or *anupēta-pūrvā* [ĀśvGr.], mfn. not yet entered at a teacher's (for instruction).

अनुपोषण *an-upōṣhaṇa*, *am*, n. not fasting.

अनुम *an-upta*, mfn. (√*2*. *vap*), unsown (as seed). — *sasya*, mfn. fallow, meadow (ground, &c.), L. **अनु-नृत्रिमा**, mfn. grown without being sown, L.

अनुप्रकम्प *anu-pra-√kamp*, Caus. (Pot. -*kampayet*, 3. pl. -*yeyur*) to follow in shaking or agitating, AitBr.; ĀpŚr.

अनुप्रक्ष *anu-√prach* (with acc. of the person and thing), to ask, to inquire after.

अनुप्राज्ञा. See s. v.

अनुप्रजन *anu-pra-√jan*, to be born after; (with *prajām*) to propagate again and again, BhP.; Caus. -*janayati*, to cause to be born subsequently.

अनुप्रज्ञा *anu-pra-√jñā* (pr. p. -*jñāt*) to track, trace, discover, RV. iii, 26, 8, &c.

अनु-प्राज्ञाना, *am*, n. tracking, tracing.

अनुप्रमुद *anu-pra-√nud* (√*nud*), to push away from one's self; to frighten away, put to flight.

अनुप्रतिक्राम *anu-prati-krāmam*, ind. (√*kram*), returning, TS. v.

अनुप्रतिधा *anu-prati-√dhā*, to offer after another (acc.), AitBr. (Pass. -*dhīyate*).

अनुप्रतिष्ठा *anu-prati-√sthā* (√*sthā*), to follow in getting a firm footing or in prospering, TS.; ChUp.: Desid. -*tiṣṭhāsati*, to wish to get a firm footing after, Gobh.

अनुप्रथ *anu-√prath*, *ā*. -*prathate*, to extend or spread along (acc.), TS.; to praise, (Comm. on) VS. viii, 30.

अनुप्रदा *anu-pra-√i*. *dā*, to surrender, make over, Buddh.; to add.

अनु-प्रदाना, *am*, n. a gift, donation, Buddh.; addition, increase, Prāt.

अनुप्रधाव *anu-pra-√i*. *dhāv*, to rush after, RV. x, 145, 6, &c.; Caus. (perf. -*dhāvayām* *ca-kāra*) to drive after, ŚBr.

अनु-प्रधावित्वा, mfn. hurried, eager, Daś.

अनुप्रपत् *anu-pra-√pat* (aor. 3. pl. -*pap-**tan*) to fly towards, RV. vi, 63, 6.

अनु-प्रपतम, ind. going in succession, Pāp. iv, 3, 56, Sch.

अनुप्रपद् *anu-pra-√pad*, to enter or approach or arrive after; to follow, act in conformance to.

अनु-प्रपाणा, mfn. following after, conformed to.

अनु-प्रपदाम, ind. going in succession, Pāp. iv, 3, 56, Sch.

अनुप्रपा *anu-pra-√i*. *pā*, P. (3. pl. -*pibanti*) to drink one after the other, AitBr.; *ā*. (3. pl. -*pī-**pate* [sic] & -*pībate*) to drink after another (acc.), TS.; Kāth.

अनुप्रभा *anu-pra-√bhā*, to shine upon, TBr.

अनुप्रभूत *anu-pra-√bhūta*, mfn. passing through, penetrating, (*dmu* *prā-bhūta*) RV. viii, 58, 2; penetrated, ChUp.

अनुप्रभूष *anu-pra-√bhūṣ* (p. -*bhūṣhat*) to serve, attend, offer, RV. ix, 29, 1.

अनुप्रमाण *anu-pramāṇa*, mfn. having a suitable size or length.

अनुप्रमुच *anu-pra-√muc*, to let loose or go successively, RV. iv, 22, 7.

अनुप्रमुह *anu-pra-√mud*, Caus. -*modayati*, to consent, MārKp.

अनुप्रयम् *anu-pra-√yam*, to offer, TS.

अनुप्रया *anu-pra-√yā*, to follow after, TBr.; to start after, accompany.

अनुप्रयुज् *anu-pra-√yuj*, to employ after, add after (abl.), Pāp.; to join, follow, AV. &c.

अनु-प्रयुज्यामना, mfn. being employed in addition or after or afterwards.

अनु-प्रयोक्तव्या, mfn. to be joined or employed in addition or after.

अनु-प्रयोगा, *as*, m. additional use.

अनुप्ररुह *anu-pra-√ruh*, to grow in accordance with, ŚBr.

Anu-praroha, mfn. coming up or growing in accordance with.

अनुप्रवचन *anu-pra-vacana*, *am*, n. study of the Veda with a teacher. **अनुप्रवचनं**, a gapa of Pāṇ. (v. 1, 111).

अनुप्रवचनीया, mfn. belonging to, or necessary for *anupravacana*, ĀsvGr.; Gobh.

अनुप्रवह *anu-pra-√vad*, to repeat another's words, TS.; AitBr.; to speak of, Nir.: Caus. *-vādayati*, to cause to resound, to play (an instrument), ŚāṅkhŚr.

अनुप्रवह *anu-pra-√vah*, to drag (or carry) about; to go or get forward, RV. x, 2, 3.

अनुप्रविश *anu-pra-√viś*, to follow in entering, enter; to attack.

अनु-प्रविश्या, ind. p. having entered into.

अनु-प्रवेशा, *as*, m. or *anu-praveśana* [gapa *anupravacanādi*, q. v.], *am*, n. entrance into; imitation, L.

अनु-प्रवेशनीया, mfn. connected with entering, (gapa *anupravacanādi*, q. v.)

अनुप्रवृत् *anu-pra-√vṛj*, *-prá-vṛjakti*, to send or throw after, ŚBr.

अनुप्रवृत् *anu-pra-√vrit* (impf. *-prāvartata*; perf. *-vāvṛite*) to proceed along or after, RV.

अनु-प्रवृत्ति, mfn. following after (acc.), BhP.

अनुप्रव्रज *anu-pra-√vraj*, to follow into exile, R. v, 36, 61.

अनुप्रशुच *anu-pra-√śuc*, *-śocate*, to regret or mourn deeply, MBh.

अनुप्रश्न *anu-praśna*, *as*, m. a subsequent question (having reference to what has been previously said by the teacher).

अनुप्रसङ्ग *anu-pra-√saṅg*, to adhere to, fasten, ŚBr.

अनु-प्रसक्ता, mfn. strongly attached, Śiś.

अनु-प्रसक्ति, *is*, f. close connection with.

अनुप्रसह *anu-pra-√sad*, to be content or satisfied with (acc.)

अनुप्रसूत *anu-prasūta*, mfn. (√4. *su*), created afterwards, MBh. xiii, 7361.

अनुप्रसृज *anu-pra-√sṛj*, Caus. (impf. 3. pl. *-prāsṛjanta*) to extend over, RV. x, 56, 5; Intens. part. *-sṛsṛjāna*, moving along (acc.), RV. v, 44, 3.

अनुप्रसृप *anu-pra-√sṛip*, to creep towards or after, TS.; ŚBr.; Caus. (Opt. 3. pl. *-sarpayeyuḥ*) to cause to pass round (acc.), ĀsvGr.

अनुप्रस्त *anu-pra-√stri*, to scatter along or upon, Kauś.

अनुप्रस्था *anu-pra-√sthā*, to start after another; Caus. *-sthāpāyati*, to cause to follow, BhP.

अनु-प्रस्था, mfn. latitudinal; according to width, following the breadth or latitude.

अनुप्रहित *anu-pra-hita*, mfn. (√hi), sent after, Uttarar.

अनुप्रह *anu-pra-√hri*, to throw into the fire, TS.; ŚBr. &c.

अनु-प्रहतरापा, *am*, n. throwing into the fire, ŚBr. &c.

अनुप्राण *anu-prāṇ* (√an), cl. 2. P. *-prāṇiti*, to breathe after, TUp.

अनुप्राप् *anu-prāp* (√āp), to come or go up to, reach, attain; to arrive; to get; to get back; to get by imitating.

अनु-प्राप्ता, mfn. arrived, returned; obtained; having reached, having got.

अनुप्रास् *anu-prās* (√2. *as*), *-prāsyaṭi*, to throw after, ŚBr., KātyŚr.

अनु-प्रासा, *as*, m. alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables, and words, Kpr. &c.

अनुप्रे *anu-prē* (√i), cl. 2. P. *-praiti*, to follow, RV. &c.; to follow in death, ŚBr.; to seek after, AV.; AitBr.

अनुप्रेक्ष *anu-prēksh* (√iksh), to follow with the eyes.

अनुप्रेष *anu-prēsh* (√ish), Caus. P. *-prēshayati*, to send forth after.

अनु-प्रेक्ष, *as*, m. a subsequent invitation, ŚBr.

अनुप्रेह *anu-prōh* (√i. *ūh*), to insert, ĀpŚr.

अनुप्लु *anu-√plu*, to float (as clouds) after; to follow.

अनु-प्लवा, *as*, m. a companion or follower, Ragh.

अनुबन्ध *anu-√bandh*, to attach, tie; to bind (by an obligation); to stick, adhere, follow, endure; to be followed by, BhP.

अनु-बद्धा, mfn. bound to, obliged to, connected with, related to, belonging to; followed by.

अनु-बद्धन्त, mfn. following, seeking, Kir.

अनु-बन्धा, *as*, m. binding, connection, attachment; encumbrance; clog; uninterrupted succession; sequence, consequence, result; intention, design; motive, cause; obstacle; inseparable adjunct or sign of anything, secondary or symptomatic affection (supervening on the principal disease); an indicatory letter or syllable attached to roots, &c. (marking some peculiarity in their inflection; e.g. an *i* attached to roots, denotes the insertion of a nasal before their final consonant); a child or pupil who imitates an example set by a parent or preceptor; commencement, beginning; anything small or little, a part, a small part; (in arithm.) the junction of fractions; (in phil.) an indispensable element of the Vedānta; (i), f. hiccup, L.; thirst, L.

अनु-बन्धका, mf (ikā) n. connected, allied; related.

अनु-बन्धाना, *am*, n. binding, connection, succession, unbroken series.

अनु-बन्धिन, mfn. connected with, attached; having in its train or as a consequence, resulting; continuous, lasting, permanent. **अनुबन्धि-त्वा**, n. the state of being accompanied or attended or followed.

अनु-बन्ध्या, mfn. principal, primary, liable to receive an adjunct (as a root, a disease); (cf. *anū-bāndhya*.)

अनुबल *anu-bala*, *am*, n. rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबाध *anu-√bādh*, Pass. (p. *-bādhya* māna) to be oppressed or tormented, Rājat.; Kathās.

अनुबुध *anu-√budh*, to awake; to recollect; to learn (by information); Caus. *-bodhayati*, to communicate; to remind, Śāk.

अनु-बोधा, *as*, m. recollection; an after-thought, L.; reviving the scent of a faded perfume, replacing perfumes.

अनु-बोधाना, *am*, n. recollecting, reminding.

अनु-बोद्धिता, mfn. reminded; convinced by recollection.

अनुब्राह्मण *anu-brāhmaṇa*, *am*, n. a work resembling a Brāhmaṇa, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 62; (*am*), ind. according to the Brāhmaṇa, Lāṭy.

अनु-ब्राह्मणिका [Comm. on Lāṭy.], *as*, or **अनु-ब्राह्मणि** [ĀsvGr.; Vait.], *i*, m. a knower of an *anu-brāhmaṇa*.

अनुब्रू *anu-√brū*, cl. 2. P. *-bravīti*, to pronounce, recite; to utter; to address, invite (with dat.), ŚBr. &c.; to repeat another's words, learn by heart (by repeating another's words), RV. v, 44, 13; ŚBr.

अनुभज *anu-√bhaj*, to worship, BhP

अनुभा *anu-√bhā*, to shine after another (acc.), RV. iii, 6, 7; Up.

अनुभाष *anu-√bhāsh*, to speak to, address; to confess.

अनु-भक्षणा, *am*. See *anubhāshana*.

अनु-भक्षितृ, mfn. speaking to, saying, Ragh.

अनुभास *anu-bhāsa*, *as*, m. a kind of crow.

अनुभिह *anu-√bhid*, to split or break along, ŚBr.

अनु-भित्ति, ind. along a mat, KātyŚr.

अनुभुज *anu-√bhuj*, to suffer the consequence of one's actions; to enjoy successively, Kum.; to enjoy, participate; to pass (an asterism), BhP.

अनु-भोगा, *as*, m. (in law) enjoyment, a grant of hereditary land in return for service.

अनुभू *anu-√bhū*, to enclose, embrace, ChUp.; to be after, attain, equal, RV. &c.; to be useful, to help; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to turn or incline

to, RV. x, 147, 1; to notice, perceive, understand; to experience, to attempt.

अनु-भवा, *as*, m. perception, apprehension, fruition; understanding; impression on the mind not derived from memory; experience, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment; result, consequence. — **सिद्धा**, mfn. established by experience or perception. **अनुभवार्तुद्धा**, mfn. subjected to trial or experiment.

अनु-भवा, *as*, m. sign or indication of a feeling (*bhāva*) by look or gesture, Kpr. &c.; dignity, authority, consequence; firm opinion, ascertainment, good resolution, belief.

अनु-भवाका, mf (ikā) n. causing to apprehend, making to understand. — **तज्ञ**, f. understanding.

अनु-भवाणा, *am*, n. the act of indicating feelings by sign or gesture, Śāh.

अनु-भविन्, mfn. perceiving, knowing; being an eye-witness, Mn. viii, 69; Āp.; showing signs of feeling.

अनु-भू, mfn. perceiving, understanding (ifc.)

अनु-भूता, mfn. perceived, understood, apprehended; resulted, followed as a consequence; that has experienced, tasted, tried or enjoyed.

अनु-भूति, *is*, f. perception; knowledge from any source but memory; (in phil.) knowledge gained by means of the four Pramāṇas (perception by the senses, inference, comparison, and verbal authority); dignity, consequence. — **प्रक्षेपा**, m., N. of a metrical paraphrase of the twelve principal Upanishads by Vidyāraṇya-muni. — **स्वार्थप्राकार्या**, m., N. of the author of the grammar Śārasvatī-prakriyā.

अनु-भूया, ind. having experienced.

अनु-भूयमाना, mfn. being under trial; being experienced or enjoyed.

अनुभू *anu-√bhrī*, to support, Kāth.; to insert, enter, RV. x, 61, 5; AV.

अनु-भार्षी, mf (iṣṭi) n. supporting, strengthening (Gmn.), penetrating (NBD.), RV. i, 88, 6.

अनुभाज *anu-√bhrāj*, to illuminate.

अनुभातृ *anu-bhrātṛi*, *tā*, m. a younger brother.

अनुमद *anu-√mad*, to rejoice over, to gladden, to praise, RV. &c.

अनु-मद्या (4, 5), mfn. to be praised in succession, to be granted with acclamation or praise, RV.; AV.

अनुमध्यम *anu-madhyama*, mfn. next oldest to the middle, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 189, Sch.

अनुमन् *anu-√man*, to approve, assent to, permit, grant; Caus. P. *-mānayaṭi*, to ask for permission or leave, ask for (acc.), Yājñ.; to honour.

अनु-मता, mfn. approved, assented to, permitted, allowed; agreeable, pleasant; loved, beloved; concurred with, being of one opinion; (*am*), n. consent, permission, approbation; (e), loc. ind. with consent of. — **कर्मा-करीन**, mfn. doing what is allowed, acting according to an agreement.

अनु-मति, *is*, f. assent, permission, approbation; personified as a goddess, RV.; AV. &c.; the fifteenth day of the moon's age (on which it rises one digit less than full, when the gods or manes receive oblations with favour); also personified as a goddess, VP.; oblation made to this goddess. — **पट्टा**, n. (in law) a deed expressing assent.

अनु-मानना, *am*, n. assenting, Nir.

अनु-मन्त्री, mfn. consenting to, permitting, TBr. &c.

अनु-मन्यामाना, mfn. minding, assenting.

1. **अनु-मिना**, *as*, m. permission, consent, TBr.; Kāth.

अनुमन्त्र *anu-√mantr*, to accompany with or consecrate by magic formulas; to dismiss with a blessing.

अनु-मन्त्रापा, *am*, n. consecration by hymns and prayers. — **मन्त्रा**, m. a hymn used in consecrating.

अनु-मन्त्रिता, mfn. so consecrated.

अनुमरण *anu-maraṇa*. See *anu-√mṛi*.

अनुमरु *anu-maru*, *us*, m. (used in the pl.) a country next to a desert, R. iv, 43, 19.

अनुमा 1. *anu-√2. mā*, Intens. (impf. *amīmed dnu*) to roar or bleat towards, RV. i, 164, 28.

अनुमा 2. *anu-√3. mā*, to be behind in

measure, to be unable to equal, RV.; to infer, conclude, guess, conjecture: Pass. -*miyate*, to be inferred or supposed.

3. **Anu-mā**, f. inference, a conclusion from given premises.

2. **Anu-māna**, am, n. the act of inferring or drawing a conclusion from given premises; inference, consideration, reflection; guess, conjecture; one of the means of obtaining true knowledge (see *pramāṇa*). — **khaṇḍa**, n. or — **cintāmaṇi**, m. or — **prākāśa**, m. works on *anumāna*. — **maṇi-dīdhiti**, f. a similar work written by Raghunātha. **Anu-mānōkti**, f. inferential argument, reasoning.

Anu-māpaka, mf(ikā)n. causing an inference (as an effect).

Anu-mita, mfn. inferred, conjectured.

Anu-mitti, is, f. conclusion from given premises.

Anu-mimāṇa, mfn. p. ā. concluding, inferring.

Anu-miyamāṇa, mfn. Pass. p. being inferred.

Anu-mēya, mfn. to be measured, AV. vi, 137, 2; inferable, to be inferred, proved or conjectured.

अनुमाद्य anu-mādyā. See anu-√mad.

अनुमाषम् anu-māṣam, ind. like a kidney bean, (gaṇa *parimukhādī*, q.v.)

अनुमिद् anu-√2. mid, -*medyati*, to become fat after another, TBr.

अनुमुद् anu-√mud, to join in rejoicing, RV. viii, 1, 14, &c.; to sympathize with, to rejoice; to allow with pleasure, express approval, applaud, permit: Caus. -*modayati*, to express approval, permit.

Anu-moda, as, m. a subsequent pleasure, the feeling of pleasure from sympathy.

Anu-modaka, mf(ikā)n. assenting, showing sympathetic joy.

Anu-modaṇa, am, n. pleasing, causing pleasure, applauding; assent, acceptance; sympathetic joy.

Anu-modita, mfn. pleased, delighted, applauded; agreeable, acceptable.

अनुमुह anu-√mah, to feel distressed at, to be troubled about or after another, MBh. i, 143.

अनुम् anu-√mri, to follow in death, TBr. &c.

Anu-marapa, am, n. following in death; post-cremation or con cremation of a widow; the burning of a widow with (her husband's corpse or with part of his dress when his body is not on the spot; cf. *saha-marapa*).

Anu-marishyat, mfn. about to follow in death.

Anu-mrītā, f. the woman who burns with a part of her husband's dress.

अनुमृग्य anumrīgya, mfn. (√mrig), to be sought after, BhP. — **dāṣu**, mfn. granting all that is sought.

अनुमृज् anu-√mrij, to rub lengthways for polishing or cleaning, AV.; ŚBr. &c.: Intens. part. -*mārmrijāna*, stretching (the arms) repeatedly towards, RV. x, 142, 5.

अनुमृश anu-√mriś, to grasp, seize, RV. &c.; to consider, think of, reflect: Caus. -*marījayati*, to touch or take hold of for the sake of examining, Kāth.

Anu-mārsam, ind. so as to seize or take hold of, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अनुमृच anu-√mluc (only used for the etymol. of anu-*mlōcantī* below), to rise from the resting-place (?), ŚBr.

Anu-mlōcantī [VS.] or **anu-mlōc** [Hariv.], f., N. of an Apsaras.

अनुयजुस् anu-yajus, ind. according to the Yajus-formula, KātyŚr.

Anu-yāga, as, m. a subsequent or after-sacrifice, Pāp. vii, 3, 62, Sch.

Anu-yājā, as, m. a secondary or final sacrifice, RV. x, 51, 8 & 9 and 182, 2; ŚBr. &c. — **prasava**, m. permission to perform an Anuyāja, KātyŚr. — **prāśha**, ās, m. pl. the formulas belonging to the Anuyāja, KātyŚr. — **vat** (anuyājā-), mfn. having secondary sacrifices, MaitrS.; AitBr. **Anuyājānu-mantraṇa**, n. reciting those formulas, KātyŚr. **Anuyājārtha**, mfn. belonging to or used at an Anuyāja, KātyŚr.

अनुयत् anu-√yat, ā. -*yatate*, to strive to attain to or to reach, RV. ix, 92, 3.

अनुयम् anu-√yam (3. pl. -*yacchanti*; Imper. -*yacchatu*; p. fem. -*yācchamānā*) to direct, guide, give a direction to, RV. i, 123, 13; iv, 57, 7 & vi, 75, 6; (perf. 3. pl. -*yemuh*, ā. 3. du. -*yemāte*) to follow, RV.

Anu-yata, mfn. followed (in hostile manner), RV. v, 41, 13.

अनुयवम् anu-yavam, ind. like barley, (gaṇa *parimukhādī*, q.v.)

अनुया 1. anu-√yā, to go towards or after, follow; to imitate, equal.

2. **Anu-yā**, mfn. following, VS. xv, 6.

Anu-yāta, mfn. following; followed; practised.

Anu-yātava, mfn. to be followed.

Anu-yātri, m. a follower, companion.

Anu-yātra, am, ā, n. f. retinue, attendance; that which is required for a journey.

Anu-yātrika, mfn. following, attendant, Śāk.

Anu-yāna, am, n. going after, following.

Anu-yāyin, mfn. going after; a follower, a dependant, attendant; following, consequent upon.

Anuyāyi-tā, f. or -*tva*, n. succession.

अनुयुज् anu-√yuj, to join again, ŚBr.; AitBr.; to question, examine; to order; to enjoin: Caus. -*yojayati*, to place upon; to add, Kauś.

अनुयुक्शति, to intend to question, MBh.

Anu-yukta, mfn. ordered, enjoined; asked, inquired; examined, questioned; reprehended.

Anu-yuktin, i, m. one who has enjoined, examined, (gaṇa *iśhādī*, q.v.)

Anu-yugam, ind. according to the Yugas or four ages, Mn. i, 84.

Anu-yoktrī, tā, m. an examiner, inquirer, teacher.

Anu-yoga, as, m. a question, examination; censure, reproof, Nyāyad.; religious meditation, spiritual union. — **krīṭ**, m. an Ācārya or spiritual teacher.

Anu-yogin, mfn. i. c. combining, uniting; connected with; questioning.

Anu-yojana, am, n. question, questioning.

Anu-yojya, mfn. to be examined or questioned, Mn.; to be enjoined or ordered; censurable; a servant, agent, delegate, Śāk.

अनुयू anu-yū, mfn. (√2. yu), depending, dependent, ŚBr. xi.

अनुयूपम् anu-yūpam, ind. along the Yūpa or sacrificial post, (gaṇa *parimukhādī*, q.v.)

अनुरक्ष anu-√1. rakṣ, to guard while following, ŚāṅkhŚr.; to guard, take care of.

Anu-rakṣaṇa, am, n. the act of guarding.

अनुरज्जु anu-rajju, ind. along the rope, KātyŚr.

अनुरञ्ज anu-√rañj, to become red in imitation of; to be attached or devoted: Caus. P. -*rañjayati*, to win, conciliate, gratify.

Anu-rakta, mfn. fond of, attached, pleased; beloved. — **praja**, mfn. beloved by his subjects. — **loka**, m. a person to whom every one is attached.

Anu-rakti, is, f. affection, love, devotion.

Anu-rañjaka, mf(ikā)n. attaching, conciliating.

Anu-rañjana, am, n. the act of attaching or conciliating affection, love; pleasing.

Anu-rañjita, mfn. conciliated, delighted.

Anu-rāga, as, m. attachment, affection, love, passion; red colour, Śiś. ix, 8, &c. — **vat**, mfn. affectionate, attached, in love with; red, Śiś. ix, 10, &c.

Anurāgāṅgita, n. gesture expressive of passion.

Anu-rāgin, mfn. impassioned, attached; causing love; (iñt), f. personification of a musical note.

Anuragi-tā, f. the state of being in love with.

अनुरागन anu-*raṇana*, am, n. sounding conformably to, echoing, Sāh.

अनुरथ anu-ratha, as, m., N. of a son of Kuruvatsa and father of Purohita, VP.; (am), ind. behind the carriage, Pāp. ii, 1, 6, Sch.

Anu-rathyā, f. a path along the margin of a road, side road, R. ii, 6, 17.

अनुरम् anu-√ram, P. -*ramati*, to cease to go or continue, stop, ŚāṅkhŚr.: ā. to be fond of

Anu-rata, mfn. fond of, attached to.

Anu-rati, is, f. love, affection; attachment.

अनुरस् anu-√1. ras, to answer to a cry or to a sound.

Anu-rasita, am, n. echo, Mālatim.; Uttarak.

अनुरस anu-rasa, as, m. (in poetry) a subordinate feeling or passion; a secondary flavour (as a little sweetness in a sour fruit, &c.), Suśr. &c.

अनुरहसम् anu-*rahasam*, ind. in secret, apart, Pāp. v, 4, 81.

अनुराज् anu-√rāj, to be brilliant or shine in accordance with (said of corresponding metres), RV.

अनुरात्रम् anu-rātram, ind. in the night, AitBr.

अनुराय anu-√rādḥ, to carry to an end; to finish with (gen.), TBr.

Anu-rāddha, mfn. effected, accomplished; obtained, BhP.

Anu-rādha, mfn., see *anūrādhā*; born under the asterism Anurādhā, Pāp. iv, 3, 34; (as), m., N. of a Buddhist; (ās), m. pl. and (ā) [AV. &c.], f. the seventeenth of the twenty-eight Nakshatras or lunar mansions (a constellation described as a line of oblations). — **grāma**, m. or — **pura**, n. the ancient capital of Ceylon founded by the above-named Anurādha.

अनुरिच anu-√ric, Pass. -*ricyate*, to be emptied after, TS.

अनुरिष anu-√rish, cl. 4. P. -*rishyati*, to be injured after (acc.), ChUp.

अनुरी anu-√rī, cl. 4. ā. -*rīyate*, to flow after, RV. i, 85, 3; (p. -*riyamāṇa*) VS. x, 19.

अनुरु 1. anu-√ru, to imitate the cry or answer to the cry of (acc.)

Anu-ruta, mfn. resounding with, VarBrS.

अनुरु 2. an-uru, mf(us or vi)n. not great.

अनुरुच anu-√ruc, Caus. P. -*rocayati*, to choose, prefer, MBh.

अनुरुद् anu-√rud, to lament, bewail.

अनुरुद् 1. anu-√rudh, to bar (as a way), MBh. xiii, 1649; to surround, confine, overcome, BhP. &c.; cl. 4. ā. -*rudhyate* or ep. P. -*rudhyati* (2. sg. -*rudhyase*, RV. viii, 43, 9, &c.), to adhere to, be fond of, love; to coax, soothe, entreat.

Anu-ruddha, mfn. checked, opposed; soothed, pacified; (as), m., N. of a cousin of Śakyamuni.

2. **Anu-rūdh**, mfn. adhering to, loving, VS. xxx, 9; (cf. *anū-rūdh*.)

Anu-rodha, as, m. obliging or fulfilling the wishes (of any one); obligingness, compliance; consideration, respect; reference or bearing of a rule.

Anu-ródhana, am, n. obliging or fulfilling the wishes of; means for winning the affection of, AV.

Anu-rodhin, mfn. complying with, compliant, obliging, having respect or regard to. **Anurodhī-tā**, f. the state of being so, Kāthās.

अनुरुह anu-√ruh, P. to ascend, mount, RV. x, 13, 3: ā. to grow, RV.

Anu-ruhā, f. a grass (Cyperus Pertenius).

Anu-rohā, as, m. mounting or growing up to, MaitrS.; PBr.

अनुरुप anu-rūpa, mfn. following the form, conformable, corresponding, like, fit, suitable; adapted to, according to; (as), m. the Antistrophe which has the same metre as the Stotriya or Strophe; the second of three verses recited together; (am), n. conformity, suitability; (am, epā), ind. i. c. conformably, according. — **ceṣṭa**, mfn. endeavouring to act becomingly. — **tas**, ind. conformably.

अनुरेवती anu-revati, f., N. of a plant.

अनुरक्ष्य anu-lakṣhya, ind. p. conforming to.

अनुराग्न anu-lagna, mfn. attached to; followed; intent on, pursuing after.

अनुरम् anu-√labh, to grasp or take hold of (from behind), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.: Desid. -*līpsate*, to intend to grasp, ib.

अनुला anulā, f., N. of a female Arhat or Buddhist saint; also of a queen of Ceylon.

अनुलाप *anu-lāpa*, as, m. (√*lap*), repetition of what has been said, tautology.

अनुलास *anu-lāsa* or *-lāsa*, as, m. a peacock.

अनुलिप *anu-√lip*, P. to anoint, besmear; *Ā.* to anoint one's self after (bathing): Caus. *-lepaya*, to cause to be anointed.

आनु-लिप्ता, mfn. smeared, anointed. **आनुलिप-तङ्गा**, mfn. having the limbs anointed.

आनु-लेपा, as, m. unction, anointing, bedaubing.

आनु-लेपाका, mfn. anointing the body with unguents, L.; (*ikā*), f. (gaṇa *mahishy-ādi*, q.v.)

आनु-लेपाना, am, n. anointing the body; unguent so used; oily or emollient application.

अनुली *anu-√li*, to disappear after, BhP.

अनुलुभ *anu-√lubh*, Caus. *-lobhayati*, to long for, desire, R.

अनुलोम *anu-loma*, mf(ā)n. 'with the hair or grain' (opposed to *prati-loma*, q.v.), in a natural direction, in order, regular, successive; conformable; (*ā*), f. a woman of a lower caste than that of the man's with whom she is connected, Yājñ.; (*ās*), m. 'descendants of an anulomā', mixed castes, (gaṇa *upakādi*, q.v.); (*ām*), ind. in regular order, ŚBr. &c. — **काल्पा**, m. the thirty-fourth of the Atharva-pariśiṣtas. — **क्रिषत्ता**, mfn. ploughed in the regular direction (with the grain). — **जा**, mfn. offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father [Mn.; Yājñ.], (as the Mūrdhāvasikta of a Brāhman father and Kshatriyā mother, and so on with the Ambaśṭha Nishāda or Pārāśava, Māhishya, Ugra, Karāpa). — **परिपितृ**, f. married in regular gradation. **अनुलोम्या**, mfn. having fortune favourable. **आनुलोमार्था**, mfn. one who holds favourable views on any question.

आनु-लोमाना, am, n. due regulation, sending or putting in the right direction, Suśr.; carrying off by the right channels, purging, Suśr.

आनु-लोमया, Nom. P. *anu-lomayati*, to stroke or rub with the hair, Paṇ. iii, 1, 25, Sch.; to send in the right direction or so as to carry off by the right channels, Suśr.

अनुल्य *an-ulbaṇḍ*, mf(ā)n. not excessive, not prominent, keeping the regular measure, RV. &c.

अनुवंश *anu-vaṇṣa*, as, m. a genealogical list or table; collateral branch of a family, Hariv.; (*am*), ind. according to race or family; (mf(ā)n.), of a corresponding family, of equal birth.

आनुवांश्या, mfn. relating to a genealogical list.

अनुवक्र *anu-vakra*, mfn. somewhat crooked or oblique. — **गा**, mfn. having a somewhat oblique course (as a planet, &c.), Suśr.

अनुवच् *anu-√vac*, to recite the formulas inviting to the sacrificial ceremony; to repeat, reiterate, recite; to communicate; to study: Caus. *-vācayati*, to cause to recite the inviting formulas, to cause to invite for some sacrificial act, KāṭyŚr.

आनु-वक्तव्या, mfn. to be repeated, ŚBr.

आनु-वक्त्रि, mfn. speaking after; replying.

आनु-वोचना, am, n. speaking after, repetition, reciting, reading; lecture; a chapter, a section; recitation of certain texts in conformity with injunctions (*prāśha*) spoken by other priests.

आनु-वोचनीया, mfn. referring to the *anuvācana*, (gaṇa *anupravacanādi*, q.v.)

आनु-वैका, as, m. saying after, reciting, repeating, reading; a chapter of the Vedas, a subdivision or section. — **साङ्ख्य**, f. the fourth of the eighteen Pariśiṣtas of the Yajur-veda. **आनुवैकानुक्रामा**, f. a work referring to the Rīg-veda, attributed to Śaunaka.

आनु-वैक्या, mfn. to be recited, TBr.; to be repeated, reiterated, Gobh.; (*ā*), f. the verse to be recited by the Hotri or Maitrāvraja priest, in which the god is invoked to partake of the offering intended for him, ŚBr. **आनुवैक्या-वत्** [ŚBr.] or **आनुवैक्या-वत्** [Āśr.] mfn. furnished or accompanied with an *Anuvākya*.

आनु-वैक, f. = *anu-vākya*, ŚBr.; AitBr.

आनु-वोचना, am, n. the act of causing the Hotri to recite the passages of the Rīg-veda in obedience to the injunction (*prāśha*) of the Adhvaryu priest, KāṭyŚr. — **प्रशशा**, m. an injunction to recite as above, KāṭyŚr.

आनुक्ता, &c. See s.v., p. 42.

अनुवत्सर *anu-vatsarā*, as, m. the fourth year in the Vedic cycle of five years, TBr. &c.; a year, L.; (*am*), ind. every year, yearly.

आनुवत्सरीया [TBr. &c.] or **आनुवत्सरीया** [MānŚr.], mfn. referring to the *anuvatsarā*.

अनुवद् *anu-√vad*, P. (with acc.) to repeat the words of; to imitate (in speaking); to resound; to repeat, insist upon; (according to Paṇ. i, 3, 49, also *Ā.* if without object or followed by a Gen.) Pass. (*anūdyate*) to be expressed correspondingly; cf. *anūḍita* s. v.

आनु-वद्वा, as, m. saying after or again, repeating by way of explanation, explanatory repetition or reiteration with corroboration or illustration, explanatory reference to anything already said; translation; a passage of the Brāhmaṇas which explains or illustrates a rule (*vidhi*) previously propounded (such a passage is sometimes called *anuvāda-vacana*); confirmation, Nir.; slander, reviling, L.

आनु-वद्वाका or **आनु-वद्वा**, mfn. repeating with comment and explanation, corroborative, concurrent, conformable, in harmony with; (the masculine of the last is also the name of any one of the three notes of the gamut.)

आनु-वद्वाता, mfn. translated.

आनु-वद्वा, mfn. to be explained by an *anuvāda*, to be made the subject of one; (*am*), n. the subject of a predicate. — **वत्वा**, n. the state of requiring to be explained by an *anuvāda*.

आनुḍिता. See s. v.

अनुवनम् *anu-vanam*, ind. along side of a wood, Kir.; (cf. Paṇ. ii, 1, 15.)

अनुवप *anu-√2. vap*, P. to scatter over, Nir.; *Ā.* to scatter as dust, AV.: Pass. *anu upyate*, to be scattered as dust, RV. i, 176, 2.

अनुवर्ण *anu-√varṇ*, to mention, describe, recount; to praise.

अनुवर्तन *anu-vartana*, &c. See *anu-√vrit*.

अनुवशा *anu-vaśa*, as, m. obedience to the will of; (mfn.), obedient to the will of.

अनुवषट् *anu-vashaṭ-kṛi* (√1. *kṛi*), *-karoti* (Pot. *-kuryāt*) to make a secondary exclamation of *vashaṭ*, ŚBr.; AitBr.; KaushBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

आनु-वषाṭकृता, as, m. or *-vashaṭkṛita*, am, n. a secondary exclamation of *vashaṭ*.

अनुवस् 1. *anu-√4. vas*, to clothe, cover, RV. vi, 75, 18; AV. &c.

आनु-वसिता, mfn. dressed up, wrapped.

अनुवस् 2. *anu-√5. vas*, to settle after another (acc.); to dwell near to; to inhabit along with: Caus. *-vāsayati*, to leave (the calf) with (the cow), TBr.

आनु-वसिन, mfn. residing, resident.

अनुवह *anu-√vah*, to convey or carry along; to take after, Comm. on Mn. iii, 7.

आनु-वाहा, as, m. 'bearing after,' one of the seven tongues of fire.

अनुवा 1. *anu-√vā*, cl. 2. P. *-vāti*, to blow upon, blow along or after, RV. &c.

2. **आनु-व**, f. blowing after, TS.; (cf. *anvā*.)

आनु-वते, ind. with the wind blowing in the same direction, to windward, Mn. ii, 203.

अनुवाक *anu-vākā*. See *anu-√vac*.

अनुवारम् *anu-vāram*, ind. time after time.

अनुवाश *anu-√vāś*, to roar in reply to (acc.), VarBṛS.

अनुवासम् *anu-√vās*, to perfume.

आनु-वसा, as, m. perfuming (especially the clothes); an oily enema; administering oily enemata.

आनु-वसाना, am, n. id.

आनु-वसिता, mfn. scented, perfumed, fumigated; prepared or administered as an enema.

आनु-वसा or *-vāsaniya*, mfn. to be scented or fumigated; requiring an enema.

अनुविकस् *anu-vi-√kas*, to blow, expand, as a flower.

अनुविकाश *anu-vi-√kāś*, Intens. *-cākaṣiti*, to penetrate with one's vision, AV.

अनुविकृ *anu-vi-√1. kṛi*, to shape after, ŚBr.

अनुविकृ *anu-vi-√1. kṛi*, to bestrew, ŚBr.; to scatter separately, ĀpŚr.

अनुविक्रम् *anu-vi-√kram*, *Ā.* to step or walk after, follow, AV. &c.

अनुविचर *anu-vi-√car*, to walk or pass through, RV. vi, 28, 4; to walk up to, RV. viii, 32, 19.

अनुविचल *anu-vi-√cal*, to follow in changing place, AV.

अनुविचिन् *anu-vi-√cint*, to recal to mind, Buddh.; to meditate upon, ib.

अनुवितन *anu-vi-√tan*, to extend all along or all over, ŚBr.

अनुविद् 1. *anu-√1. vid*, cl. 2. P., Ved. *-vetti*, to know thoroughly, RV. &c.

अनुविद् 2. *anu-√3. vid*, cl. 6. P. *Ā.* *-vin-dati*, *te*, to find, obtain, discover, RV. &c.; to marry, MBh.; to deem, Git.

आनु-वित्ता, mfn. found, obtained, at hand, ŚBr. xiv, &c.

आनु-वित्ति, is, f. finding, ŚBr.

आनु-विद्वस, mfn. perf. p. having found, AV.

अनुविधा *anu-vi-√dhā*, to assign to in order; to regulate, lay down a rule: Pass. *-dhiyate*, to be trained to follow rules; to yield or conform to (gen.)

आनु-विद्वहव्या, mfn. to be performed according to an order.

आनु-विद्वहना, am, n. acting conformably to order, obedience.

आनु-विद्वह्यिन, mfn. conforming to, compliant; imitating, Śiś. vi, 23.

अनुविधाव् *anu-vi-√1. dhāv*, to flow or run along (acc. or loc.), Kāth.; KāthUp.; to flow through, RV. viii, 17, 5.

अनुविन्द *anu-vi-√nad*, Caus. P. *-nādayati*, to make resonant or musical.

अनुविन्दे *anu-vi-√nard*, to answer with roars, Hariv.

अनुविनश् *anu-vi-√2. naś*, to disappear, perish, vanish after or with another (acc.), AV. &c.

आनु-वि-नशा, as, m. perishing after.

अनुविनिःसृ *anu-vi-niḥ-√sṛi*, to go or come out in order, MārKp.

अनुविन्द *anu-vinda*, as, m., N. of a king of Oujein.

अनुविपश् *anu-vi-√paś*, *-vi-paśyati*, to look at, view, ŚBr.; PBr.

अनुविभू *anu-vi-√bhū*, to equal, correspond to, ŚBr.

अनुविमृश् *anu-vi-√mṛiś*, to consider, Daś.

अनुविराज् *anu-vi-√rāj*, to be bright after or along, RV. v, 81, 2.

अनुविली *anu-vi-√li*, to dissolve (as salt in water), ŚBr. xiv.

अनुविवा *anu-vi-√vā*, to blow while passing through, TBr.

अनुविविश् *anu-vi-√viś*, to settle along separately, TS.

अनुविवृत् *anu-vi-√vrit*, to run along, RV. viii, 103, 2: Caus. *Ā.* *-vartayate*, to follow hastily, AV.

अनुविश् *anu-√viś*, to enter after; to enter; to follow.

आनु-वेसा, as, m. or *-veśana*, am, n. entering after, following.

अनुविश्व *anu-viśva*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people in the north-east, VarBṛS.

अनुविषय *anu-vi-shayana*, mfn. (√*sad*), fixed upon, ChUp.

अनुविषिच् *anu-vi-shic* (√*si*), to pour in addition to (acc.), AV.

अनुविष्टम्भ *anu-viṣṭambha*, as, m. the being impeded in consequence of, Nir.

अनुविष्टा *anu-vi-ṣṭhā* (√*sthā*), to extend over, RV. &c.

अनुविष्णु *anu-viṣṇu*, ind. after Viṣṇu.

अनुविष्यन् *anu-vi-ṣhyand* (√*syand*), to flow over or along or upon, ŚBr.

अनुविस्म *anu-vi-√sri*, to extend or stream over, TBr.

अनुविस्मज् *anu-vi-√srij*, to shoot at or towards; to send along (acc.), RV. v, 53, 6.

अनुविस्तृत *anu-viṣṭrīta*, mfn. (√*strī*), 'extended, spread out,' large, roomy, R.

अनुविस्मिता *anu-viṣṭmita*, mfn. one who is astonished after another, R.

अनुविस्मस्य *anu-vi-√sras*, Caus. -*srasa-* *yati*, to separate, loose, ŚBr.

अनुविहन् *anu-vi-√han*, to interrupt, derange, MBh.

अनुवी *anu-vī* (√*i*), cl. 2. P. -*vyeti*, to follow or join in going off or separating, VS.; ŚBr.; to extend along, TBr.

अनुवीक्ष *anu-vīkṣh* (√*kṣh*), to survey, examine.

अनुवीज *anu-√vij*, to fan.

अनुवृ *anu-√vri*, to cover, KaushBr. &c.; to surround; Caus. Ā. -*vārayate*, to hinder, prevent.

अनुवृत् *anu-√vrit*, Ā. to go after; to follow, pursue; to follow from a previous rule, be supplied from a previous sentence; to attend; to obey, respect, imitate; to resemble; to assent; to expect; Caus. P. -*vartayati*, to roll after or forward; to follow up, carry out; to supply.

अनुवर्तना *am*, n. obliging, serving or gratifying another; compliance, obedience; following, attending; concurring; consequence, result; continuance; supplying from a previous rule.

अनुवर्तनीया, mfn. to be followed; to be supplied from a previous rule.

अनुवर्तिन, mfn. following, compliant, obedient, resembling. **अनुवर्ति-त्वा**, n. the state of being so.

अनुवर्तमान, mfn. following attending, AV. &c.; (a), n. a path previously walked by another, BhP.

अनुव्रित, mfn. walking after, following, MaitrS.; PBr.

अनुव्रित्ता, mfn. following, obeying, complying; rounded off; (am), n. obedience, conformity, compliance.

अनुव्रित्ति, is, f. following, acting suitably to, having regard or respect to, complying with, the act of continuance; (in Pāṇini's Gr.) continued course or influence of a preceding rule on what follows; reverting to; imitating, doing or acting in like manner.

अनुवृध् *anu-√vridh*, to grow, increase.

अनुवृष *anu-√vriṣh*, to rain upon or along, AV.; TS.

अनुवेदि *anu-vedi*, ind. along the ground prepared for sacrifice, Kātyōr. **अनुवेद्य-अन्तम्**, ind. along the edge of the sacrificial ground, ŚBr.

अनुवेन *anu-√ven*, to allure, entice, RV.

अनुवेलम् *anu-velam*, ind. now and then.

अनुवेल्लित *anu-vellita*, am, n. (√*vell*), bandaging, securing with bandages (in surgery); a kind of bandage applied to the extremities, Suśr.; (mfn.), bent in conformity with, bent under.

अनुवेश *anu-√vesh*, to be fixed to, cling to, Kāth.: Caus. P. -*veshṭayati*, to wind round, cover.

अनुवेनेय *anuvaineya*, N. of a country.

अनुव्यञ्जन *anu-vyañjana*, am, n. a secondary mark or token, Buddh.

अनुव्यध् *anu-√vyadh*, cl. 4. P. -*vidhyati*, to strike afterwards, Mn.; to penetrate, pierce through, wound.

अनु-विद्धा, mfn. pierced, penetrated; intermixed, full of, abounding in; set (as a jewel).

अनु-वेधा or **अनु-व्याद्धा**, as, m. piercing; obstructing; blending, intermixture.

अनुव्यम् *anu-vyām*, ind. (√*vī*), behind, after, inferior to, ŚBr.; PBr.

अनुव्यवगा *anu-vy-ava-√1.gā*, cl. 3. P. -*ji-gāti*, to come between in succession to another, ŚBr.

अनुव्यवसो *anu-vy-ava-√so*, to perceive.

अनुव्यवे *anu-vy-avē* (√*i*), cl. 2. P. -*avaiti*, to follow in intervening or coming between, ŚBr.

अनुव्यश् *anu-vy-√1.aś*, to overtake, reach, ŚBr.

अनुव्याख्या *anu-vy-ā-√khyā*, to explain further, ShaṅvBr.; ChUp.

अनु-व्याक्य्यना, am, n. that portion of a Brāhmaṇa which explains or illustrates difficult Sūtras, texts or obscure statements occurring in another portion, ŚBr. xiv.

अनुव्याख्या *anu-vy-ā-√sthā*, Caus. -*sthā-* *payati*, to send away in different directions, TBr.

अनुव्याह *anu-vy-ā-√hri*, to utter in order or repeatedly, MaitrUp.; to curse, ŚBr. &c.

अनु-व्याहारणा, am, n. repeated utterance, R.

अनु-व्याहारा, as, m. cursing, execration, Kātyōr.

अनु-व्याहरीन, mfn. execrating, cursing, ŚBr.

अनुव्युच्छ्र *anu-vy-uc-√car*, to follow in going forth, ŚBr.

अनुव्यूह *anu-vy-√1.ūh*, to move apart after, PBr.; to distribute, ŚBr.

अनुव्रज् *anu-√vraj*, to go along, ĀśvŚr.; to follow (especially a departing guest, as a mark of respect); to visit seriatim; to obey, do homage.

अनु-व्रजाना, am, n. following as above, Hcat.

अनु-व्रज्या, mfn. to be followed (as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery), Yājñ. iii, 1.

अनु-व्रज्या, f. = *anu-vrajana*, Mn. &c.

अनुव्रत *anu-vrata*, mfn. devoted to, faithful to, ardently attached to (with gen. or acc.)

अनुवृश् *anu-√vṣh*, to recite or praise after another, TS. &c.; (Ved. Inf. (dat.) *anu-śāse*) to join in praising, RV. v, 50, 2.

अनुवृश् *anu-√śak*, to be able to imitate or come up with, RV. x, 43, 5: Desid. Caus. P. -*śikshayati*, to teach, instruct.

अनु-सिक्शिन, mfn. exercising one's self in, practising, Daś. &c.

अनुवृत्तिक *anu-śatīka*, mfn. accompanied with or bought for a hundred. **अनु-सति-क**, a gap of Pāp. (vii, 3, 20) containing the compounds the derivatives of which have Vṛddhi in both parts, as *ānuśātīka*, &c.

अनुवृष *anu-√śap*, to curse, MBh.

अनुवृष्टित *anu-śabdita*, mfn. verbally communicated; spoken of.

अनु-शब्द्या, ind. p. having communicated, Hariv.

अनुवृश्म *anu-√śam*, to become calm after or in consequence of, BhP.

अनुवृश्य *anu-śaya*, &c. See *anu-√1.śi*.

अनुवृशर *anu-śara*, as, m. (√*śri*), N. of a Rākshasa.

अनुवृशस्त्र *anu-śastra*, am, n. any subsidiary weapon or instrument, anything used in place of a regular surgical instrument (as a finger-nail), Suśr.

अनुवृशास् *anu-√śās*, to rule, govern; to order; to teach, direct, advise, address; to punish, chastise, correct.

अनु-शसका, mfn. one who governs, instructs, directs or punishes.

अनु-शसत, mfn. showing (the way), RV. i, 139, 4.

अनु-शसना, am, n. instruction, direction, command, precept, RV. x, 32, 7, &c. - *para*, mfn. obedient.

अनु-शसानिया or **-शस्या**, mfn. to be instructed. **अनु-शसिता**, mfn. directed; defined by rule.

अनु-शसित्री, mfn. governing, instructing, Bhag.

अनु-शसिन, mfn. punishing, Vikr.

अनु-शिश्टा, mfn. taught, revealed; adjudged, done conformably to law.

अनु-शिश्टी, is, f. instruction, teaching, ordering.

अनु-शिश्या, ind. part. having ruled or ordered.

अनुशिक्ष *anu-śikṣh*, &c. See *anu-√śak*.

अनुशिक्ष *anu-śikha*, as, m., N. of a Nāga or snake priest, PBr.

अनुशिवम् *anu-śivam*, ind. after Śiva.

अनुशिशु *anu-śiṣu*, us, f. followed by its young (as by a foal, &c.), ŚBr.; Kātyōr.

अनुशी *anu-√1.śi*, cl. 2. Ā. -*śete*, to sleep with, lie along or close, adhere closely to.

अनु-शया, as, m. close connection as with a consequence, close attachment to any object; (in phil.) the consequence or result of an act (which clings to it and causes the soul after enjoying the temporary freedom from transmigration to enter other bodies); repentance, regret; hatred; ancient or intense enmity; (i), f. a disease of the feet, a boil or abscess on the upper part; a boil on the head. - *vat*, mfn. = *anu-śayin*.

अनु-शयाना, mfn. repenting, regretting; (ā), f. a heroine or female character who regrets the loss of her lover (in dramas).

अनु-शयितव्या, mfn. to be regretted.

अनु-शयिन, mfn. having the consequence of an act, connected as with a consequence; devotedly attached to, faithful; repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry for; hating deeply.

अनु-शयिन, mfn. lying or extending along, Nir.

अनुशीलय *anu-śilaya*, Nom. P. -*śilayati*, to practise in imitation of, BhP.

अनु-शिलाना, am, n. constant practice or study (of a science, &c.), repeated and devoted service.

अनु-शिलिता, mfn. studied carefully, attended to.

अनुशुक् *anu-√1.śuc*, to mourn over, regret, bewail; Caus. P. -*śocayati*, to mourn over.

अनु-शोका, as, m. sorrow, repentance, regret, L.

अनु-शोका, mfn. grieving, one who repents; occasioning repentance.

अनु-शोचाना, am, n. sorrow, repentance.

अनु-शोचिता, mfn. regretted, repented of.

अनु-शोचिन, mfn. regretful, sorrowful.

अनुशुष् *anu-√sush*, to dry up gradually, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; to become emaciated by gradual practice of religious austerity, Kauś.; to languish after another.

अनुशोभित *anu-śobhin*, mfn. shining.

अनुश्रय *anu-√śrath*, cl. 6. P. -*śrinthati*, to untie, TS.: Caus. P. (aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*śīrathah*) to frighten [BR.: 'to abolish,' Śāy.] RV. iv, 32, 22: Ā. -*śrathayate*, to annihilate or soften the effect of, RV. v, 59, 1.

अनुश्रु *anu-√śru*, cl. 5. P. -*śrinoti*, to hear repeatedly (especially what is handed down in the Veda): Desid. Ā. -*śīrīshate*, to obey.

अनु-श्रवा, as, m., Vedic tradition (acquired by repeated hearing), L.

अनु-श्रुता, mfn. handed down by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रवस् *anu-√śvas*, to breathe continually.

अनुवृश् *anu-śhac* (√*śac*), to adhere to, keep at the side of, RV. &c.

अनुपङ्ग *anu-shaṅj* (√*saṅj*), cl. 1. Ā. or Pass. -*shajjate*, -*shajyate*, to cling to, adhere, be attached to.

अनु-शङ्क or **अनु-शङ्क**, ind. in continuous order, one after the other, (gaṇa *śvar-ādi*, q. v.); cf. *ānuśhāka*.

अनु-शङ्कता, mfn. closely connected with, supplied from something preceding.

अनु-शङ्गा, as, m. close adherence, connection, association, conjunction, coalition, commixture; connection of word with word, or effect with cause;

necessary consequence, the connection of a subsequent with a previous act; (in the Dhātupāṭha) the nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants (as in *trīṃph*); tenderness, compassion; L. **Anu-shāṅgika**, mfn. consequent, following as a necessary result; connected with, adhering to, inherent, concomitant.

Anu-shāṅgin, mfn. addicted or attached to, connected with, or 'common, prevailing,' Mn. vii, 52. **Anu-shāṅgīana**, *am*, n. connection with what follows, concord; grammatical relation.

Anu-shāṅgījanīya, mfn. to be connected, supplied.

अनुषण्ड *anushaṇḍa*, *as* or *am*, m. or n., N. of a place or country, (gaṇa *kacchādi*, q. v.)

अनुषय *anu-shatyā*, mfn. being conformable to truth (*satya*), RV. iii, 26, 1.

अनुषिच् *anu-shic* (√*śic*), Ved. to pour upon or into; to drip upon.

Anu-shiktā, mfn. dripped upon, TS.

Anu-shēka, *as*, m. or -*sheana*, *am*, n. re-watering or sprinkling over again, L.

अनुषिध *anu-shidh* (√*śidh*), Intens. (p. -*śēshidhat*) to bring back along the path, RV. i, 23, 15.

अनुष्टम्भ *anu-shṭabdhā*, mfn. (√*stambh*), (used for an etymology) raised, KaushBr.

अनुष्टु *anu-shṭu* (√*stū*), to praise, RV.

Anu-shṭuti, *is*, f. praise, RV.

अनुष्टम्भ 1. *anu-shṭubh* (√*stubh*), to praise after, to follow in praising, Nir.

2. **Anu-shṭubh**, *p* (nom. *śṭubh*, TS.), f. following in praise or invocation; a kind of metre consisting of four Pādas or quarter-verses of eight syllables each (according to the DaivBr., quoted in Nir. vii, 12, so called because it *anushṭobhati*, i. e. follows with its praise the Gāyatrī, which consists of three Pādas), RV. x, 130, 4, &c.; (in later metrical systems, the Anushṭubh constitutes a whole class of metres, consisting of four times eight syllables); hence the number eight; speech, Sarasvatī, L.; (mfn.), praising, RV. x, 124, 9. **Anushṭup-karmīna**, mfn. being performed with an *anushṭubh* verse, ŚBr. **Anushṭup-chandas**, mfn. having *anushṭubh* for metre, MaitrS. **Anushṭup-āras** or -*ārishan* [AitBr.], mfn. having an *anushṭubh* verse at the head. **Anushṭub-garbhā**, f. a metre (like that in RV. i, 187, 1) of the class Ushṇih, RPṛāt.

Anu-shṭobhana, *am*, n. praising after, DaivBr.

अनुष्ट *anushṭra*, *as*, m. no camel, i. e. a bad camel.

अनुष्ठा *anu-shṭhā* (√*sthā*), to stand near or by; to follow out; to carry out, attend to; to perform, do, practise; to govern, rule, superintend; to appoint: Pass. -*shṭhiyate*, to be done; to be followed out: Desid. -*tiśhṭhāsi*, to be desirous of doing, &c.

Anu-tiśhṭhamāna, mfn. following out, carrying out, performing, attending to.

Anu-shṭhā, mfn. standing after, i. e. in succession, RV. i, 54, 10.

Anu-shṭhātavya, mfn. to be accomplished.

Anu-shṭhātṛi, *tā*, m. the undertaker of any work, AV. &c.

Anu-shṭhāna, *am*, n. carrying out, undertaking; doing, performance; religious practice; acting in conformity to; (f.) f. performance, action, Kauś. -*krama*, m. the order of performing religious ceremonies. -*śārīra*, n. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) the body which is intermediate between the *līnga*- or *sūkshma*- and the *sthūla*-*śārīra* (generally called the *adhishṭhāna-śārīra*, q. v.) - *smāraka*, mfn. reminding of religious ceremonies.

Anu-shṭhāpaka, mfn. (*ikā*) n. causing to perform.

Anu-shṭhāpana, *am*, n. the causing to perform an act.

Anu-shṭhāyin, mfn. doing, performing an act. **Anu-shṭhi**, *is*, f. 'being near, present, at hand,' only inst. *anu-shṭhiyā*, ind. immediately, ŚBr. &c.

Anu-shṭhita, mfn. done, practised; effected, executed, accomplished; followed, observed; done conformably.

Anu-shṭhā or -shṭhuyā, presently, immediately.

Anu-shṭheya, mfn. to be effected, done or

accomplished; to be observed; to be proved or established.

Anu-shṭhyā. See *anu-shṭhi*.

अनुष्णा *an-ushṇa*, mf(ā) n. not hot, cold; apathetic; lazy, L.; (*am*), n. the blue lotus, Nymphaea Caeulea; (*ā*), f., N. of a river. - *gu*, m. 'having cold rays,' the moon. - *vallikā*, f. the plant Nila-dārba. **Anushṇāṣita**, mfn. neither hot nor cold.

Anu-ushṇaka, mfn. not hot, cold; chilly, &c.

अनुष्यन् *anu-shyand* (√*syand*), Ved. Inf. -*shyde* [RV. ii, 13, 2] and Caus. -*syandayddhyai* [RV. iv, 22, 7], to run along: -*syandate* & -*shyanate* with a differentiation in meaning like that in *abhi-shyand*, q. v., Pān. viii, 3, 72.

Anu-shyandā, *as*, m. a hind-wheel, ŚBr.

अनुष्वपम् *anu-shvadhām* (fr. *sva-dhā*), ind. according to one's will, voluntary, RV.

अनुष्वपम् *anu-shvāpam*, ind. (√*svap*), continuing to sleep, RV. viii, 97, 3.

अनुसंया *anu-sam-√yā*, to go up and down (as guards); to go to or towards.

अनुसंरक्त *anu-samrakta*, mfn. attached or devoted to.

अनुसंरम्भ *anu-sam-√rabh*, *Ā*. to catch hold of, RV. x, 103, 6; to catch hold of mutually, AV.

अनुसंवत्सरम् *anu-samvatsaram*, ind. year after year.

अनुसंवह *anu-sam-√vah*, to draw or run by the side of, AV.; to convey along, TBr.

अनुसंवा *anu-sam-√2. vā*, to blow towards in order, TBr.

अनुसंविचर *anu-sam-√vi-car*, to visit successively, make the round of, MBh.

अनुसंविद *anu-sam-√1. vid*, to know together with, or in consequence of (something else), AV. x, 7, 17 & 26.

अनुसंविश *anu-sam-√viś*, to retire for sleep after, AV.; TBr. &c.

अनुसंवीत *anu-sam-√vīta*, mfn. (√*vye*), wrapped up, covered, MBh.

अनुसंव्रज *anu-sam-√vraj*, to go after, follow, ĀsvSr. &c.

अनुसंसृ *anu-sam-√sri*, Caus. P. -*sārayati*, to cause to follow, to pass or go on before, MBh.

अनुसंसृप *anu-sam-√srip*, to creep or crawl after, ŚBr.; TBr.

Anu-sam-sarpam, ind. creeping after, KātyŚr.

अनुसंसृष्ट *anu-sam-sṛṣṭa*, mfn. joined to (instr.), BHP.

अनुसंस्था *anu-sam-√sthā*, P. to follow (a road), BHP.: *Ā*. to become finished after, ŚBr.; AitBr.: Caus. P. -*sthāpayati*, to encourage, R.

Anu-sam-sthita, mfn. following; dead or deceased after (another), Ragh.

अनुसंस्पृश *anu-sam-√spriś*, Caus to cause to touch after, ŚBr.

अनुसंसृ *anu-sam-√smṛi*, to remember, to long for (the dead or absent).

अनुसंस्यन्द *anu-sam-√syand*, Intens. (p. nom. m. *anu sam-sānīshyadat*) to run after, VS. ix, 14; (cf. Pān. vii, 4, 65.)

अनुसंहितम् *anu-samhītam*, ind. according to the Samhitā text, RPṛāt.

अनुसंह *anu-sam-√hri*, to drag (the foot), Kauś.; to compress, reduce a subject, Lāṭy.

अनुसंकल् *anu-sam-√2. kal*, to drive or convey along or after, ĀsvGr.

अनुसंक्रम *anu-sam-√kram*, to walk or go up to, to reach, AV.

अनुसंस्था *anu-sam-√khyā*, Caus. P. -*khyāpayati*, to cause to observe, show, ŚBr.

अनुसंग्रह *anu-sam-√grah*, to oblige, favour; to salute by laying hold of the feet.

अनुसंसर *anu-sam-√car*, to walk along side, to follow, join; to visit; to pursue, seek after; to penetrate, traverse, cross; to become assimilated: Caus. P. -*cārayati*, to join, become identified or assimilated with.

Anu-sam-carā, mfn. following or accompanying (with acc.), TBr.

अनुसंश्चित् *anu-sam-√cint*, to meditate.

अनुसंजर *anu-sam-√jvar*, to feel distressed after (another), BrĀrUp. (*anu-sam-car*, ŚBr. xiv); to be troubled, become envious.

अनुसंतन् *anu-sam-√tan*, to overspread, diffuse, extend everywhere; to join on, continue.

Anu-sam-tati, *is*, f. continuation, MaitrS.

अनुसंतु *anu-sam-√trī*, to carry to the end, go on (in spinning), AV. vi, 122, 1; ĀsvSr.

अनुसंदह *anu-sam-√dah*, to burn up along the whole length, AV.

अनुसंदिश *anu-sam-√diś*, to assign, to make over.

अनुसंदृश *anu-sam-√driś* (ind. p. -*driśya*) to consider successively, MBh. xii, 12024.

अनुसंधा *anu-sam-√dhā*, to explore, ascertain, inspect, plan, arrange; to calm, compose, set in order; to aim at.

Anu-samdhātavya, mfn. to be explored, to be investigated, to be looked after, &c.

Anu-samdhāna, *am*, n. investigation, inquiry, searching into, close inspection, setting in order, arranging, planning; aiming at; plan, scheme, congruous or suitable connection; (in the Vaiśeṣika phil.) the fourth step in a syllogism (i. e. the application).

Anu-samdhānin, mfn. investigating, searching, skilful at concerting or carrying out schemes.

Anu-samdhāyin, mfn. id.

Anu-samdhēya, mfn. to be investigated, worthy of inquiry or scrutiny, &c.

अनुसन्ध्यम् *anu-sandhyam*, ind. evening after evening, every twilight.

अनुसमय *anu-samaya*. See *anu-sam-√i*.

अनुसमश *anu-sam-√1. aś*, to overtake, reach, ŚBr.

अनुसमस् *anu-sam-√2. as*, -*sām-asyati*, to add further, ŚBr.

अनुसमाचर *anu-sam-ā-√car*, to carry out, accomplish, BHP.

अनुसमाधा *anu-sam-ā-√dhā*, to calm, compose.

अनुसमाप *anu-sam-√āp*, Caus. P. to complete or accomplish further or subsequently, KātyŚr.

Anu-samāpana, *am*, n. regular completion, KātyŚr.

अनुसमारम्भ *anu-sam-ā-√rabh*, *Ā*. to place one's self in order after, cling to (acc.), TS.; TBr.: Caus. *Ā*. (impr. -*ārāmbhayata*) to cause to cling to one's self (loc.), TS.

अनुसमारुह *anu-sam-ā-√ruh*, to rise after, TBr.

अनुसमाह *anu-sam-ā-√hri*, to join or bring in order again, ChUp.

अनुसमि *anu-sam-√i*, cl. 2. P. -*eti*, to visit conjointly or successively; to join in following or being guided by; to join, become assimilated with.

Anu-samaya, *as*, m. regular connection (as of words), Nyāyad. &c.

अनुसमीक्ष *anu-sam-√iksh*, to keep in view, have in view, ŚBr.

अनुसमुद्रम् *anu-samudram*, ind. along the sea, Pān. iv, 3, 10.

अनुसम्पया *anu-sam-pra-√yā*, to go towards, AV. xi, 1, 36.

अनुसम्प्राप *anu-sam-prāp* (√*āp*), to arrive, reach, get.

Anu-samprāpta, mfn. arrived, come.

अनुसम्बद्ध *anu-sambaddha*, mfn. (✓*bandh*), connected with, accompanied by.

अनुसम्भिह *anu-sam-√bhid*, to bring into contact, combine, Kāth.

अनुसम्भू *anu-sam-√bhū*, to be produced after, proceed after, ŚBr.

अनुसम्मन् *anu-sam-√man*, to approve, MBh.

अनुसवनम् *anu-savandam*, ind. at every sacrifice, TBr. &c.; constantly, BhP.

अनुसातम् *anu-sātam*, ind. according to delight.

अनुसानु *anu-sānu*, ind. along a table-land or summit, from ridge to ridge.

अनुसाम *anu-sāma*, mfn. at every Sāman-verse (?), Pāp. v, 4, 75.

अनुसायम् *anu-sāyam*, ind. evening after evening, every evening, (gāṇa *parimukhādi*, q.v.)

अनुसार *anu-sāra*, *anu-sārin*, &c. See under *anu-√sri* below.

अनुसिच् *anu-√sic*. See *anu-√shic*.

अनुसिद्ध *anu-siddha*, mfn. (✓*3. sidh*), gradually effected or realized, BhP.

अनुसीतम् *anu-sitām*, ind. along the furrow, TS.; (gāṇa *parimukhādi*, q.v.)

अनुसीरम् *anu-sīram*, ind. along the plough, (gāṇa *parimukhādi*, q.v.)

अनुसू *anu-sū*; *ūs*, m., N. of a work, Pāp. Comm.

अनुसूचक *anu-sūcaka*, mf(ikā) n. (✓*sūc*), indicative of, pointing out.

अनु-सूचना, *am*, n. pointing out, indication.

अनुसूपम् *anu-sūpam*, ind. in every condiment.

अनुसू *anu-√sri*, to go after: Caus. P. -*sārayati*, to pursue.

अनु-सारा, mf(ikā)n. following, a companion.

अनु-सारा, *am*, n. following, going after; tracking, conformity to, consequence of; custom, habit, usage.

अनु-सारा, *as*, m. going after, following; custom, usage; nature, natural state or condition of anything; prevalence, currency; received or established authority, especially of codes of law; accordance, conformity to usage; consequence, result; (eṇa), or -*tas*, ind. conformably to.

अनु-सारा or **अनु-सारी**, mfn. following, attendant on, according or conformable to; penetrating, scrutinizing, investigating.

अनु-सारी, *am*, n. a fragrant substance.

अनु-सृष्टा, mfn. followed, conformed to.

अनु-सृष्टि, *is*, f. going after, following, conforming to; N. of a woman, (gāṇa *kalyāṇy-ādi*, q.v.)

अनुसृज् *anu-√srij*, to dismiss, let go, RV. x, 66, 8, &c.; P. *ā-√srijati*, *ote*, to create successively, ŚBr. &c.; Pass. to be created in succession to, TS.

अनु-सृष्टि, mfn. created in succession, VS.

अनुसृप् *anu-√srip*, to glide after or towards, to approach.

अनु-सर्पा, *as*, m. a serpent-like being, AV.

अनुसेव् *anu-√sev*, to practise, observe.

अनु-सेवि, mfn. practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

अनुसेन्य *anu-sainya*, *am*, n. the rear of an army, L.

अनुसोमम् *anu-somam*, ind. according to the (practice with the) Soma, as with the Soma, KātyŚr.

अनुस्कन्दम् *anu-skandam*, ind. having gone into in succession, Pāp. iii, 4, 56, Sch.

अनुस्तरण *anu-staraṇa*, *as*, m. (✓*stri*), an animal which is fit to be chosen as a secondary victim; *anu-staraṇi*, f. the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, TS. &c.

अनुस्तोत्र *anu-stotra*, *am*, n. 'praising after', N. of a treatise relating to the Sāma-veda.

अनुस्रेहम् *anu-sneham*, ind. after (adding) oil, Suśr.

अनुस्पष्ट *anu-spashṭa*. See *anu-√paś*.

अनुस्पृश् *anu-√sprīś*, to touch, extend to, RV. iv, 4, 2.

अनुस्फुर *anu-√sphur*, to whizz towards, RV. vi, 67, 11.

अनु-स्फुरा, mfn. whizzing (as an arrow), AV.

अनुस्मृ *anu-√smri*, to remember, recollect: Caus. P. -*smārayati* or -*smarayati*, to remind (with acc.), Kir. v, 14.

अनु-स्मरणा, *am*, n. remembering, repeated recollection.

अनु-स्मृता, mfn. remembered.

अनु-स्मृति, *is*, f. cherished recollection, recalling some idea to the exclusion of all others.

अनुस्यूत *anu-syūta*, mfn. (✓*siv*), sewed consecutively, strung together or connected regularly and uninterruptedly.

अनुसयामन् *ān-usra-yāman*, ā, m. not going out during daylight, RV. iv, 32, 24.

अनुस्वान *anu-svāna*, *as*, m. sounding conformably, Sāh.

अनुस्वार *anu-svāra*, *as*, m. (✓*svri*), after-sound, the nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line, and which always belongs to a preceding vowel. -*vat*, mfn. having the Anusvāra. -*vyavāya*, m. separation between two sounds caused by an Anusvāra. **अनुस्वारगमा**, *am*, n. an augment consisting in the addition of an Anusvāra.

अनुह *anuha*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Vibhāra and father of Brahma-datta, VS.

अनुहव *anu-havā*. See *anu-√hve*.

अनुहा *anu-√2. hā*, cl. 3. *ā-√jihite*, to run after, catch, AV. &c.; to follow, join, RV.

अनुहुक् *anu-huṅ-, to roar in imitation of.*

अनुहुह *anu-√hurch*, to fall down after another, Kāth.

अनुह *anu-√hri*, to imitate; to resemble: *ā-√harate*, to take after (one's parents).

अनु-हारा, *am*, n. or -*hāra*, *as*, m. imitation; resemblance.

अनु-हारत, mfn. imitating; (*an*), m., N. of a man, (gāṇa *anusatikādi*, q.v.)

अनु-हाराणा, mfn. imitating.

अनु-हारा, mf(ikā)n. imitating.

अनु-हारा, mfn. to be imitated; (*as*), m. = *anv-ā-hārya*, L.

अनुहोड *anu-hoḍa*, *as*, m. a cart(?), (gāṇa *anusatikādi*, q.v.)

अनुहोद *anu-hrāda* or -*hlāda*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Hiranya-kasipu, Hariv.

अनुह्वे *anu-√hve*, to call again, call after, call back, RV.; AV.: Intens. -*johaviti*, to call repeatedly, AV.

अनु-हवा, *as*, m. inviting, stirring up, AV.

अनुक *anūka*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (✓*añc* with *anu*), the backbone, spine; the back part of the altar; a former state of existence; (*am*), n. race, family, L.; peculiarity of race, disposition, character, VarBṛS. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of an Apsaras, Hariv.

अनुक्या (3, 4), mfn. belonging to the backbone, ŚBr.; backbone, RV. x, 163, 2; AV.

अनुकाश *anū-kāśa*, *as*, m. (✓*kāś*), reflection (of light), clearness, VS.; TS. &c.; regard, reference, AitBr.

अनुक्ष *anūksh* (✓*1. uksh*), (p. *ā. ānu* . . . *ukshāmāna*; perf. *ānu* . . . *avakṣha*) to sprinkle, bedew, RV. iii, 7, 6 & vi, 66, 4.

अनुचीन *anūcīna*, mfn. (fr. *anv-añc*), coming after, successive, RV. iv, 54, 2; Śulb. -*garbhā*, mfn. born in successive order, ŚBr. **अनु-चिनाहम**, ind. on successive days, ŚBr.

1. **अनुया**, *am*, n. elbow-piece of a seat, AV. &c.

अनुयते *anūcyate*, Pass. of *anu-√vac*, q.v., p. 38, col. i.

अनुक्ता, mfn. spoken after, recited after; occurring in the (sacred) text; studied; (*am*), n. study. **अनुक्ति**, *is*, f. mentioning after, repeated mention, repetition by way of explanation; study of the Veda. -*tva*, n. state of requiring repetition or explanation.

अनुक्ता, mfn. one so well versed in the Vedas and Vedāṅgas as to be able to repeat them; one who repeats his lesson after his master; devoted to learning; well-behaved (✓*uc*).

2. **अनुया**, mfn. to be repeated or learnt; (cf. *aranye-nūcyā*.)

अनुजि *anūj-ji* (*anu-ud-√ji*), (aor. Subj. i. sg. *anūj-jesham*) to be victorious after, VS. ii, 15; KātyŚr.

अनुद *an-ūdha*, mfn. (✓*vah*), not borne, not carried; (*ā*), f. an unmarried woman. -*māna*, mfn. bashful. **अनुदह-गमना**, n. 'going after an unmarried woman', fornication. **अनुदह-भर-त्पि**, m. the brother of an unmarried woman; the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनूति *an-ūti*, *is*, f. no help, RV. vi, 29, 6.

अनूक्रम *anūt-√kram*, to go up or out after, ŚBr.

अनूत्या *anūtīthā* (✓*sthā*), *anūtīthāti*, to rise after, VS. &c.

अनूत्यत् *anūt-√pat*, to fly up after another (acc.), raise one's self into the air, jump up afterwards.

अनूत्या 1. *anūt-√1. pā*, -*pibati*, to drink up or empty by drinking after another, ŚBr.

अनूत्या 2. *anūt-√5. pā* (3. pl. -*pīpate*) to rise along, TBr.; (cf. *ut-√5. pā*.)

अनुत्सारम् *anūt-sāram*, ind. while leaving a place or retiring successively, AitBr.

अनुत्सृज् *anūt-√srij*, to dismiss towards, TS.

अनुद *anūd* (✓*ud*), (impf. 3. pl. *anv-aundan*) to wet along, Kāth.

अनुदक *an-ūdaka*, *am*, n. (metri causa for *an-udaka*), want of water, aridity, R. i, 20, 16.

अनुदस् *anūd-√2. as*, -*asyati*, to toss up behind or after, ŚBr.

अनूदि *anūd-√i*, to go up or out after (another), AV. &c.

अनूदिता *anūdita*, mfn. (✓*vad*), spoken after, spoken according to. See also *anu-√vad*.

1. **अनूद्या**, mfn. to be spoken to afterwards.

2. **अनूद्या**, ind. having said afterwards or in reply.

अनूद्यामना, mfn. spoken in reply to or according to.

अनूदे *anūd-ē* (-*ā-√i*), cl. 2. P. *anūd-aiti*, to rise or come up after, ŚBr. &c.

अनूदह *anūd-√driṅh* (Pot. 3. pl. *anūd-driṅheyuh*) 'to fix or fasten during,' keep waiting until (*ā*), ŚBr.

अनूदश *anūddeśa*, *as*, m. (✓*diś*), describing, mentioning according to or conformably with, Sāh.

अनूहु *anūd-√2. dru*, to run after (acc.), Kāth.

अनूडा *anūd-dhū* (✓*2. hā*), to set off or start after, TBr.

अनूद्ध *anūd-dhri* (✓*hri*), to take out from subsequently, TS.

अनूडा *anūd-√2. vā*, -*vāiti*, to disperse or dissipate by following (the wind *vāyum*), ŚBr.

अनुधस् *an-ūdhās*, *ās*, f. udderless, RV. x, 115, i.

अनून *an-ūna*, mf(ā)n. or *an-ūnaka* [L.], mfn. not less, not inferior to (abl.), Ragh.; whole, entire; having full power; (*ā*), f., N. of an Apsaras, Hariv. -*guru*, mfn. of undiminished

weight, very heavy. — **varcas** (*dnūna-*), mfn. having full splendour, RV. x, 140, 2.

अनूची *anūcī* -√*nī*, cl. 1. P. -*nayati*, to take out and fill after another, TBr.; ŚBr.

अनूप *anūpa*, mfn. (fr. 2. *āp*, q. v., with *anu*), situated near the water, watery, L.; (*ds*), m. a watery country, Mn. &c.; pond, RV.; bank of a river; a buffalo (cf. *ānūpa*), L.; N. of a Rishi, teacher of the Śāma-veda. — **ja**, n. growing near the water, VarBrS.; ginger. — **deśa**, m. a marshy country. — **prāya**, mfn. marshy. — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a work.

अनूप्या (4), mfn. being in ponds or bogs (as water), AV.

अनूपदस् *anūpa-√das*, to fail (or become extinct) after (acc.), PBr.

अनूपया *anūpa-√dhā* (generally P.), to place upon, pile up after or in addition to, TS.; ŚBr.

अनूपधु *anūpa-√dhri*, Caus. -*dhārayati*, to hold towards in addition to, Lāty.

अनूपविश *anūpa-√viś*, to sit down in order, ĀśvŚr.; Lāty.; to lie down or incline the body (said of a parturient animal), ŚBr.

अनूपसदम् *anūpasadam*, ind. at every Upasāda (q. v.), KātyŚr.

अनूपस्या *anūpa-√sthā*, Ā. to approach in order, ŚBr.; AitBr.

अनूबन्ध *anū-bāndhya*, mfn. to be fastened (as a sacrificial animal) for slaughtering, ŚBr. &c.

अनूयाज *anū-yājā* = *anu-yājā*, q. v., TS.

अनूराध *anū-rādhā*, mfn. causing welfare, happiness, AV.; (*ās*), m. f. plur. = *anu-rādhās*, q. v., TS.; TBr.; Kāth.

अनूरु *an-ūru*, mfn. thigless; (*us*), m. the charioteer of the sun, the dawn, Rājāt. &c. — **sāra-thī**, m. whose charioteer is Anūru, i. e. the sun, Śiś.

अनूरुध *anū-rūdh*, mfn. = *anu-rudh*, q. v., RV. iii, 55, 5.

अनूर्जित *an-ūrjita*, mfn. not strong, weak; not proud.

अनूर्ध्व *an-ūrdhva*, mfn. not high, low. — **bhās** (*dn-ūrdhva-*), mfn. one whose splendour does not rise, who lights no sacred fires, RV. v, 77, 4. **an-ūrdhvaṃ-bhāvaka**, n. not rising upwards, not reaching the heaven, TS.

अनूर्मि *an-ūrmi*, mfn. 'not waving or fluctuating,' inviolable, RV. viii, 24, 22.

अनूला *anūlā*, f., N. of a river in Kāśmīra.

अनूवृज *anū-vrj*, only du. -*vrjau*, m. f. a part of the body near the ribs, AV. ix, 4, 12.

अनूपर *an-ūshara*, mf(ā)n. not salted, not saline, ĀśvGr.; Heat.

अनूपित *anūshita*, mfn. (√*5*. *vas* with *anu*), living near another, Pāp. iii, 4, 72, Sch.

अनूपपर *an-ūshma-para*, mfn. (in Gr.) not followed by a sibilant.

अनूह *an-ūha*, mfn. thoughtless, careless. **an-ūhya**, mfn. inconceivable, MaitrUp.

अनूक *an-rik-ka*. See *an-ric* below.

अनूशर *an-riksharā*, mfn. thornless (as a path or a couch), RV.

अनूश् *an-ric* [RV. x, 105, 8, &c.] or *an-rica* [Mn.], mfn. not containing a verse from the Rīg-veda, hymnless, not conversant with the Rīg-veda; (*an-ricdm*), ind. not in conformity with the Rīc, MaitrS.

अनूक-ka (or *an-ric-ka*), mfn. containing no Rīc, Pāp. v, 4, 74, Kās.

अनूजु *an-riju*, mfn. not straight, crooked, perverse, wicked, RV. iv, 3, 13, &c.

अनूज *an-riṇā*, mf(ā)n. free from debt. — **tā**, f. or -*tva*, n. freedom from debt.

अनूजिन, mfn. undebted, free from debt.

अनूज्या-*tā*, f. freedom from debt, R.

अनूत *an-rita*, mf(ā)n. not true, false; (*am*), n. falsehood, lying, cheating; agriculture, L. — **deva** (*dn-rita-*), m. one whose gods are not true, RV. vii, 104, 14. — **dvish**, mfn. persecuting untruth, RV. vii, 66, 13. — **maya**, mfn. full of untruth, false. — **va-dana**, n. speaking falsehood, lying. — **vāo** [AV. &c.], -**vādin**, mfn. speaking untruth. — **vrata**, mfn. false to vows or engagements. **An-ritābhishandha**, mfn. id., ChUp. **An-ritin**, mfn. telling untruths, lying, a liar.

अनूत *an-ritu*, us, m. unfit season; (*ū*), ind. unseasonably, MaitrS. — **kanyā**, f. a girl before menstruation. — **pā** (*dn-ritu-*), mfn. not drinking in time, RV. iii, 53, 8.

अनूशंस *a-nrīṣaṇsa*, mf(ā)n. not cruel, mild. — **tā**, f. mildness, kindness.

अनेक *an-eka*, mfn. not one, many, much; separated. — **kāma** (*āneka-*), mfn. having many wishes, ŚBr. — **kālam**, ind. a long time, for a long time. — **kālāvadhi**, ind. long since. — **kṛit**, m. 'doing much,' N. of Śiva. — **gotra**, m. having more families than one, i. e. two, belonging to two families (or to one as an adopted son). — **cara**, mfn. gregarious. — **citta-mantra**, m. one whose counsels are many-minded. — **ja**, mfn. born more than once; (*as*), m. a bird, L. — **tā**, f. or -*tva*, n. muchness, manifold condition. — **tra**, ind. in many places. — **dharma-kathā**, f. different exposition of the law. — **dhā**, ind. in various ways, often. — **dhā-prayoga**, m. using repeatedly. — **pa**, mfn. 'drinking oftener than once,' an elephant (because he drinks with his trunk and with his mouth), Ragh. — **bhārya**, mfn. having more wives than one. — **mukha**, mfn. having several faces, having different ways. — **yuddha-vijayin**, m. victorious in many battles. — **randhra**, mfn. having many holes or weaknesses or troubles. — **rūpa**, mf(ā)n. multiform; of various kinds or sorts; fickle, of variable mind. — **locana**, m. 'having several (three) eyes,' N. of Śiva. — **vacana**, n. the plural number. — **varṇa**, (in algebra compounded with various words to denote) many unknown quantities (colours representing *x*, *y*, *z*, &c., e. g. *aneka-varṇa-guṇana*, multiplication of many unknown quantities). — **vāram**, ind. many times, repeatedly. — **vidha**, mfn. of many kinds, in different ways, various. — **śapha**, mfn. cloven-hoofed, Pāp. i, 2, 73, Comm. — **śabda**, mfn. expressed by several words, synonymous. — **śas**, ind. in great numbers, several times, repeatedly. **Anekākāra**, mfn. multiform. **Anekākshara**, mfn. polysyllabic, having more than one syllable. **Anekāgra**, mfn. engaged in various pursuits. **Anekāho**, mfn. having more than one vowel or syllable (*ac* in Gr. being the technical term for vowel).

Anekārtha, mfn. having more than one meaning (as a word). **Anekārtha-dhvani-mañjarī**, f. and **anekārtha-samgraha**, m., N. of two works on words. **Anekāl**, mfn. consisting of more than one letter (*al* being the technical term for letter). **Anekāśraya** or **anekāśrita**, mfn. (in Vaiśeṣika phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one. **An-ekākin**, mfn. not alone, accompanied by, ŚBr. **An-ekānta**, mfn. not alone and excluding every other, uncertain. — **tva**, n. uncertainty. — **vāda**, m. scepticism. — **vādin**, m. a sceptic; a Jaina, an Arhat of the Jainas. **Anekī-karapa**, am, n. making manifold. **Anekī-bhavat**, mfn. being manifold, i. e. divided in two. **Anekīya**, mfn. having several, (gāṇa *utkarādi*, q. v.)

अनेजत् *an-ekat*, mfn. (√*ej*), not moving, immovable.

अनेड *an-eda*, as, m. (*an* being an expletive or denoting comparison), stupid, foolish, L.

अनेड-*mūka*, mfn. deaf and dumb, L.; blind, L.; wicked, fraudulent, L.

अनेद्य *d-nedya* (4), mfn. (√*nid*), not to be blamed, RV.

अनेन 1. *an-enā*, mfn. without stags, RV. vi, 66, 7; (cf. *enī*).

अनेनस् *an-enās*, mfn. blameless, sinless, not liable to error, RV. &c.; N. of various personages.

An-enasyā, am, n. freedom from fault, sin, ŚBr.

अनेमन् *a-neman*, mfn. = *praśasya* (to be praised), Naigh.

अनेव *an-eva*, ind. otherwise, AV. xvi, 7, 4.

अनेहस् *an-ehās*, mfn. (√*ih*), without a rival, incomparable, unattainable; unmenaced, unobstructed; RV.; (*ā*), m. time, Balar.; Bhp.

अनैकान्त *an-aikānta*, mfn. (fr. *ekānta*), variable, unsteady; (in logic) occasional, as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects.

An-aikāntika, mfn. unsteady, variable, having many objects or purposes; (*am*), n. (in Vaiśeṣika phil.) the fallacy of undistributed middle. — **tva**, n. unsteadiness, uncertainty, Nyāyad.

An-aikya, am, n. (*eka*), want of oneness, plurality, the existence of many; want of union, anarchy.

अनेपुण *a-naipūṇa* or *a-naipūṇya*, am, n. unskillfulness, Pāp. vii, 3, 30; (see *ānaipūṇa*).

अनैश्वर्य *an-aishvarya*, am, n. 'non-power,' weakness, Pāp. vii, 3, 30; (see *ānaishvarya*).

अनो *ano*, ind. no, not, L.

अनोकशायिन् *an-oka-śāyin*, ī, m. not sleeping in a house (as a heggar), L.

An-oka-ha, as, m. 'not quitting his home or his place,' a tree, Ragh. &c.

अनोकृत *an-om-kṛita*, mfn. not accompanied by the holy syllable *om*, Mn. ii, 74.

अनोरथ *ano-ratha*, ās, m. pl. waggon (*anas*) and chariot, AitBr.

Ano-vāhā, mfn. driving a waggon or carriage, TS.; ŚBr.

Ano-vāhya, mfn. to be driven on a carriage, TS.; (*am*), ind. in waggon-loads, KātyŚr.

अनौचित्य *an-aucitya*, am, n. unfitness, Sāh.

अनौजस्य *an-aujasya*, am, n. want of vigour, Sāh.

अनौड्य *an-nuddhatya*, am, n. freedom from haughtiness, Sāh.; not standing high (said of the water of a river), Kir.

अनौपम्य *an-aupamyā*, mfn. unparalleled.

अनौरस *an-aurasa*, as, m. not one's own son, adopted.

अन्त *ant*, cl. 1. P. *antati*, to bind, L.; (cf. √*and*, int.)

अन्त *anta*, as, m. end, limit, boundary, term; end of a texture; end, conclusion; end of life, death, destruction (in these latter senses sometimes neut.); a final syllable, termination; last word of a compound; pause, settlement, definite ascertainment, certainty; whole amount; border, outskirts (e. g. *grāmānte*, in the outskirts of the village); nearness, proximity, presence; inner part, inside; condition, nature; (*e*), loc. c. in the end, at last; in the inside; (*am*), ind. as far as (ifc., e. g. *udakāntam*, as far as the water); (mfn.), near, hand-some, agreeable, L. [cf. Goth. *andais*, Theme *andja*; Germ. *Ende*; Eng. *end*: with *anta* are also compared the Gk. *ānta*, *ānti*; Lat. *ante*; the Goth. *anda* in *anda-vaurd*, &c.; and the Germ. *ent*, e. g. in *entsagen*]. — **kara**, -**karapa**, -**kārin**, mfn. causing death, mortal, destructive. — **kāla**, m. time of death, death. — **kṛit**, mfn. making an end; (*ē*), m. death. — **kṛid-dasā**, ās, f. pl., N. of the eighth of the twelve sacred Aṅga texts of the Jainas (containing ten chapters). — **ga**, mfn. going to the end, thoroughly conversant with. — **gata** (*anta-*), mfn. gone to the end; being at the end of; thoroughly penetrating, TS. — **gati** (*anta-*) [ŚBr.] or -**gāmin**, mfn. going to the end, perishing. — **gamana**, n. the act of going to the end, finishing; going to the end of life, dying. — **cara**, mfn. going to the frontiers, walking about the frontiers, R. — **ja**, mfn. last born. — **jāti**, see *antya-jāti*. — **tās**, ind. from the end, from the term; lastly, finally; in the lowest way; in part; within. — **dīpaka**, n. a figure in rhetoric. — **pāla**, m. a frontier-guard. — **bhava**, mfn. being at the end, last. — **bhāj**, mfn. standing at the end (of a word), RPrāt. — **rata**, mfn. delighting in destruction. — **līna**, mfn. hidden, concealed. — **lopa**, m. (in

Gr.) the dropping of the final of a word. —**vat** (*anta-*), mfn. having an end or term, limited, perishable, AV. &c.; containing a word which has the meaning of *anta*, AitBr.; (*-vat*), ind. like the end; like the final of a word, Pat. —**vahni**, m. the fire of the end (by which the world is to be burnt). —**Anta-vāsin** = *ante-vāsin*, q.v., L. —**Anta-velā**, f. hour of death, ChUp. —**śayyā**, f. a bed or mat on the ground; death; the place for burial or burning; bier; L. —**sātkriyā**, f. the funeral ceremonies, Rājāt. —**sad**, m. a pupil (who dwells near his teacher). —**stha**, mfn. standing at the end; see also *antaś-sthā*. —**svarita**, m. the Svarita accent on the last syllable of a word; (*am*), n. a word thus accented. —**Antādi**, ī, du. m. end and beginning, (gaṇa *rājadanādi*, q.v.). —**Antāvāsya** (or *antāvāsya*), m. a barber, L.; a Cāṇḍāla, MārK. &c., cf. *ante-vāsya*; N. of a Muni, L. —**Ante-vāśya**, m. a man living at the end of a town or village, a man belonging to the lowest caste, MBh. &c. —**Ante-vāsa**, m. a neighbour, companion, AitBr. —**Ante-vāsin**, mfn. dwelling near the boundaries, dwelling close by, L.; (*ī*), m. a pupil who dwells near or in the house of his teacher, ŚBr. &c.; = *ante-vāsya*, q.v., L.; (*ī*), ind. in statu pupillari, (gaṇa *dvidandya-ādī*, q.v.). —**Antōdāsta**, m. the acute accent on the last syllable; (mfn.), having the acute accent on the last syllable.

1. **Antakā**, as, m. border, boundary, ŚBr.
2. **Antaka**, mfn. making an end, causing death; (*as*), m. death; Yama, king or lord of death, AV. &c.; N. of a man favoured by the Āsins, RV. i, 112, 6; N. of a king, —**drūh**, Nom. —*drūh*, f. demon of death, RV. x, 132, 4.
1. **Antama** [once *antamā*, RV. i, 165, 5], mfn. next, nearest, RV.; intimate (as a friend), RV.
2. **Antamā**, mfn. the last, TS.; ŚBr. &c.
- Antaya**, Nom. P. *antayati*, to make an end of, L.
- Antika**, *antima*, *antana*, &c. See *antika*, P. 45.

अन्तः *antāḥ* (for *antār*, see col. 2). —**karapa**, n. the internal organ, the seat of thought and feeling, the mind, the thinking faculty, the heart, the conscience, the soul. —**kāpa**, m. a certain number of years, Buddh. —**kuṭila**, mfn. internally crooked; fraudulent; (*as*), m. a couch, L. —**kṛmī**, m. a disease caused by worms in the body. —**koṭara-pushpī** = *anḍa-koṭara-pushpī*, q.v., Car. —**kopa**, m. the inner corner. —**kopa**, m. inward wrath. —**kośā**, n. the interior of a store-room, AV. —**paṭa**, m. n. a cloth held between two persons who are to be united (as bride and bridegroom, or pupil and teacher) until the right moment of union is arrived. —**padam** or **-pade**, ind. in the middle of an inflected word, Prāt. —**paridhāna**, n. the innermost garment. —**paridhi**, ind. in the inside of the pieces of wood forming the paridhi, KātyŚr. —**parśa-vyā**, n. flesh between the ribs, VS. —**paritrā**, the Soma when in the straining-vessel, ŚBr. —**paśu**, ind. from evening till morning (while the cattle are in the stables), KātyŚr. —**pātā** [ŚBr.] or **-pātya** [KātyŚr.], as, m. a post fixed in the middle of the place of sacrifice; (in Gr.) insertion of a letter, RPrāt. —**pātita** or **-pātin**, mfn. inserted, included in. —**pātrā**, n. the interior of a vessel, AV. —**pādam**, ind. within the Pāda of a verse, RPrāt.; Pāp. —**pārśvā**, n. flesh between or at both sides, VS. —**pāla**, m. one who watches the inner apartments of a palace, R. —**pura**, n. the king's palace, the female apartments, gynæceum; those who live in the female apartments; a queen. —**pura-cara**, m. guardian of the women's apartments. —**pura-jana**, m. the women of the palace. —**pura-pra-cāra**, m. the gossip of the women's apartments. —**pura-rakshaka** or **-pura-vartin** or **-purā-dhyaksha**, m. superintendent of the women's apartments, chamberlain. —**pura-sahāya**, as, m. belonging to the women's apartments (as a eunuch, &c.). —**purika**, m. superintendent of the gynæceum or harem; (*ā*), f. a woman in the harem. —**pūya**, mfn. ulcerous. —**pēya**, n. supping up, drinking, RV. x, 107, 9. —**prakṛiti**, f. the heart, the soul, the internal nature or constitution of a man. —**prajña**, mfn. internally wise, knowing one's self. —**pratiśthāna**, n. residence in the interior. —**pratiśthita**, mfn. residing inside. —**śarā**, m. interior reed or cane, TS.; an internal arrow or disease. —**śarīra**, n. the internal and spiritual part of man. —**śalya** (*antāḥ*), mfn. having a pin or

extraneous body sticking inside, ŚBr. —**śilā**, f. = *antra-śilā*. —**śleśhā** [MaitrS.; VS.], m. or **-śleśhāna** [ŚBr.; AitBr.], n. internal support. —**samp-jā**, mfn. internally conscious, Mn. i, 49, &c. —**sattvā**, f. a pregnant woman; the marking nut (Semecarpus Anacardium). —**sadāsām**, ind. in the middle of the assembly, ŚBr. —**śāra**, mfn. having internal essence; (*as*), m. internal treasure, inner store or contents. —**sukha**, mfn. internally happy. —**senam**, ind. into the midst of the armies. —**sthā** (generally written *antasthā*), mfn. being in the midst or between, ŚBr. &c.; (*as*, *ā*), m. f. a term applied to the semivowels, as standing between the consonants and vowels, Prāt. &c.; (*ā*), f. interim, meantime, PBr. —**stha-mudgara**, m. (in anatomy) the malleus of the ear. —**sthā-chandās**, n. N. of a class of metres. —**svēda**, m. 'sweating internally,' an elephant, L.

Antāḥ-√khye, to deprive of, conceal from, RV. **Antāḥ-√paś**, to look between, look into, RV. **Antāḥ-√sthā**, to stand in the way of, stop, RV. **अन्तम** *antama* and *antamā*. See s.v. *anta*.

अन्तर *antār*, ind. within, between, amongst, in the middle or interior.

(As a prep. with loc.) in the middle, in, between, into; (with acc.) between; (with gen.) in, in the middle.

(Ifc.) in, into, in the middle of, between, out of the midst of [cf. Zend *antarē*; Lat. *inter*; Goth. *undar*].

Antar is sometimes compounded with a following word like an adjective, meaning interior, internal, intermediate. —**agni**, m. the interior fire, digestive force, Suśr.; (mfn.), being in the fire, Kauś. —**āṅga**, mfn. interior, proximate, related, being essential to, or having reference to the essential part of the *āṅga* or base of a word; (*am*), n. any interior part of the body, VarBrS. —**āṅga-tva**, n. the state or condition of an *Antarāṅga*. —**avayava**, m. an inner limb or part. —**ākāśa**, m. intermediate place, KaushBr.; the sacred ether or Brahma in the interior part or soul of man. —**ākūṭa**, n. hidden intention. —**āgama**, m. (in Gr.) an additional augment between two letters. —**āgāra**, m. the interior of a house, Yājñ. —**ātmaka**, mf(ī)n. interior, MaitrUp. —**ātmān**, m. the soul; the internal feelings, the heart or mind, MaitrS. &c. —**ātmāśhaktam**, ind. in the space between one's self and the (sacred) bricks, KātyŚr. —**ādhāna** (*antār*), mfn. 'having a bit inside,' bridled, TBr. —**āpāna**, m. a market inside (a town), R. —**āya**, see *antar-√i*. —**ārāma**, mfn. rejoicing in one's self (not in the exterior world), Bhag. —**āla** or **-ālakā** [L.], n. intermediate space; (*ē*), loc. ind. in the midst, in midway (*āla* is probably for *ālaya*). —**indriya**, n. (in Vedānta phil.) an internal organ (of which there are four, viz. *manas*, *buddhi*, *ahamkāra*, and *citta*). —**īpa**, n. (fr. 2. *ap*), an island, Pāp. vi, 3, 97. —**uṣhya**, m. (√5. *vas*), an intermediate resting-place, KaushBr.; cf. *dāśnatarushyd*. —**gaṅgā**, f. the under-ground Ganges (as supposed to communicate under-ground with a sacred spring in Mysore). —**gaḍu**, mfn. 'having worms within,' unprofitable, useless. —**gata**, &c., see *antar-√gam*. —**garbha**, mfn. inclosing young, pregnant, KātyŚr. —**giri**, m. 'situated among the mountains,' N. of a country, MBh. —**gudā-vālaya**, m. (in anat.), the sphincter muscle. —**gūḍha-visha**, mfn. having hidden poison within. —**griha** or **-geha**, n. interior of the house, inner apartment; (*am*), ind. in the interior of a house. —**goshthā** (*antār*), mfn. being inside of the stable, MaitrS.; (*as*), m. inside of a stable, ManGr. —**ghana** or **-ghana** or **-ghāta**, m. a place between the entrance-door and the house; N. of a village, Pāp. iii, 3, 78, Sch. —**ja**, mfn. bred in the interior (of the body, as a worm). —**jathara**, n. the stomach, L. —**janman**, n. inward birth. —**jambhā**, m. the inner part of the jaws, ŚBr. —**jala-cara**, mfn. going in the water. —**jāta**, mfn. inborn, inbred, innate. —**jānu**, ind. between the knees; holding the hands between the knees, Hcat.; (mfn.), holding the hands between the knees. —**jñāna**, n. inward knowledge. —**jyotis** (*antār*), mfn. having the soul enlightened, illuminated, ŚBr. xiv; Bhag. —**jvalana**, n. internal heat, inflammation. —**dagdhā**, mfn. burnt inwardly. —**dhāna**, n. the distillation of spirituous liquor (or a substance used to cause fermentation), L. —**dadhāna**, mfn. vanishing, disappearing, hiding one's self;

(cf. *antar-√dhā*). —**daśā**, f. (in astrol.) intermediate period. —**daśāha**, n. an interval of ten days; (*āt*), ind. before the end of ten days, Mn. —**dāvā**, m. the middle of a fire, AV. —**dāha**, m. internal heat, or fever. —**dīā**, f. = *-deśā* below, ManGr. —**duphka**, mfn. afflicted in mind, sad. —**duṣhṭa**, mfn. internally bad, wicked, vile. —**drishṭi**, mfn. looking into one's own soul. —**deśā**, m. an intermediate region of the compass, AV. —**dvāra**, n. a private or secret door within the house, L. —**dhā**, &c., see s.v. *antar-√dhā*, p. 44. —**dhyāna**, n. profound inward meditation. —**magara**, n. the palace of a king, R. —**nivishṭa**, mfn. gone within, being within. —**nishṭha**, mfn. engaged in internal reflection. —**bāṣpa**, m. suppressed tears; (mfn.), containing tears. —**bhavana**, n. the interior of a house. —**bhāva**, &c., see *antār-√bhū*, p. 44, col. 2. —**bhāvanā**, f. inward meditation or anxiety; (in arithm.) rectification of numbers by the differences of the products. —**bhūmi**, f. the inner part of the earth. —**bhauma**, mfn. being in the interior of the earth, subterranean, R. —**manas**, mfn. sad, perplexed, L. —**mukha**, mfn. going into the mouth; (*am*), n. a kind of scissors used in surgery, Suśr. —**mudra**, m. 'sealed inside,' N. of a form of devotion. —**mṛita**, mfn. still-born, Suśr. —**yāmā**, m. a Soma libation performed with suppression of the breath and voice, VS.; ŚBr. &c. —**yāma-graha**, m. id. —**yāmin**, m. 'checking or regulating the internal feelings,' the soul, ŚBr. xiv; MuṇḍUp. —**yoga**, m. deep thought, abstraction. —**lamba**, mfn. acute-angular; (*as*), m. a triangle in which the perpendicular falls within, an acute-angled triangle. —**līna**, mfn. inherent. —**lo-ma** (*antār*), mfn. (said of anything) the hairy side of which is turned inwards, MaitrS.; covered with hair on the inner side. —**vaṇśa**, m. = *antaḥ-pura*. —**vaśāika**, m. superintendent of the women's apartments. —**vaṇa**, mfn. situated in a forest, Pāp.; (*am*), ind. within a forest, Pāp. Sch. —**vat** (*antār*), mfn. (*vatī* [RV.] or *vatini*) n. pregnant, RV. &c. —**vami**, m. flatulence, indigestion. —**vartā**, m. the act of filling up gaps with grass, TS. —**vartin** or **-vasat**, mfn. internal, included, dwelling in. —**vasu**, m., N. of a Soma sacrifice, KātyŚr. —**vastra**, n. an under garment, Kathās. —**vāpi**, mfn. skilled in sacred sciences. —**vāvat**, ind. inwardly, RV. —**vīsas**, n. an inner or under garment, Kathās. —**vīgāhana**, n. entering within, L. —**vidvās**, mfn. (perf. p. √1. *vid*), knowing exactly, RV. i, 72, 7. —**voga**, m. internal uneasiness or anxiety; inward fever. —**vedi**, ind. within the sacrificial ground, ŚBr. &c.; (*ī*), f. the Doab or district between the Gaṅgā and Yamunā rivers; (*ayas*), m. pl., N. of the people living there, R. —**veśman**, n. the inner apartments, the interior of a building. —**veśmika**, m. superintendent of the women's apartments. —**ha-pāna**, n. abolishing, Pāp. viii, 4, 24, Sch. —**ha-nana**, m., N. of a village, Pāp. viii, 4, 24, Sch. —**haṣṭam**, ind. in the hand, within reach of the hand, AV. —**haṣṭina**, mfn. being in the hand or within reach, AitBr. —**hāsa**, m. laughing inwardly; suppressed laughter; (*am*), ind. with suppressed laugh. —**hita**, &c., see *antar-√dhā*, p. 44. —**hṛi-daysa**, mfn. turned inwards in mind, MaitrUp.

अन्तर *antara*, mf(ā)n. being in the interior, interior; near, proximate, related, intimate; lying adjacent to; distant; different from; exterior; (*am*), n. the interior; a hole, opening; the interior part of a thing, the contents; soul, heart, supreme soul; interval, intermediate space or time; period; term; opportunity, occasion; place; distance, absence; difference, remainder; property, peculiarity; weakness, weak side; representation; surety, guaranty; respect, regard; (ifc.), different, other, another, e.g. *deśāntaram*, another country; (*am*), or *-ids*, ind. in the interior, within [cf. Goth. *anþar*, Thème *anþara*; Lith. *antra-s*, 'the second'; Lat. *alter*]. —**akra**, n. the whole of the thirty-two intermediate regions of the compass, VarBrS.; a technical term in augury. —**jña**, mfn. knowing the interior, prudent, provident, foreseeing. —**tama**, mfn. nearest; immediate, intimate, internal; like, analogous; (*as*), m. a congenial letter, one of the same class. —**tara** (*antara*), mfn. nearer; very intimate, TS.; ŚBr. —**da**, mfn. (√3. *dā*), cutting or hurting the interior or heart. —**diśā** [VS.], f. an intermediate region or quarter of the compass; (cf. *antarā-diś* and *antar-deś*). —**pūruṣa**, m. the

internal man, the soul, Mn. viii, 85. — **prabhava**, mfn. of mixed origin or caste, Mn. i, 2. — **praśna**, m. an inner question; a question which is contained in and arises from what has been previously stated. — **stha**, — **sthāyin**, — **sthita**, mfn. interposed, internal, situated inside, inward; separate, apart. **Antarāpātī**, f. a pregnant woman, L. **Antarābharā**, see *antarā*.

Antarā, ind. in the middle, inside, within, among, between; on the way, by the way; near, nearly, almost; in the meantime, now and then; for some time; (with acc. and loc.) between, during, without. **Antarāṅga**, m. the part of the body between the shoulders, the breast, ŚBr. **Antarā-dīś**, f. = *antar-dīś*, q.v. **Antarā-bharā**, mfn. bringing close to, procuring, RV. viii, 32, 12. **Antarā-bhava-deha**, m. or — **bhava-sattva**, n. the soul in its middle existence between death and regeneration. **Antarā-vedi**, f. a veranda resting on columns, L. **Antarā-āṅgama**, ind. between the horns, KātyŚr.

Antariya, am, n. an under or lower garment, L. **Antare**, ind. amidst, among, between; with regard to, for the sake of, on account of.

Antarepa, ind. amidst, between; (with acc.) within, between, amidst, during; except, without, with regard to, with reference to, on account of.

Antarya, mfn. interior, (gaṇa *dig-ādi*, q.v.)

अन्तरं *antar-*√*āñj*, to assume, take up into one's self, VS.

अन्तरय *antar-aya*, &c. See *antar-*√*i*.

अन्तराथी *antar-ā-*√*dhā*, Ā. -*dhatte*, to receive into one's self, contain, RV. ix, 73, 8; ŚBr.

अन्तराय *antarāya*. See *antar-*√*i*.

अन्तराल *antar-āla*. See s.v. *antar*.

अन्तरास *antar-*√*ās*, to sit down into (acc.), RV. ix, 78, 3.

अन्तरि *antar-*√*i*, — *ayati*, to come between, Mṛicch. (perf. — *ayāṃ cakāra*) to conceal, cause to disappear, Śis. iii, 24; — *eti*, to stand in any one's way, separate; to exclude from (abl., rarely gen.); to pass over, omit; to disappear: Intens. — *iyate*, to walk to and fro between (as a mediator), RV.

1. **Antar-aya**, as, m. impediment, hindrance, ĀpŚr.; (cf. *dn-antaraya*.)

2. **Antar-aya**, Nom. P. — *ayati*, see *antar-*√*i*.

Antar-ayapa, am, n. going under, disappearing, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 25.

Antar-ayana, as, m., N. of a country, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 25.

Antar-āya, as, m. intervention, obstacle.

Antar-ita, mfn. gone within, interior, hidden, concealed, screened, shielded; departed, retired, withdrawn, disappeared, perished; separated, excluded; impeded; (am), n. (?) remainder (in arithmetic); a technical term in architecture.

Antar-iti, ī, f. exclusion, MaitrS.

अन्तरिक्ष *antāriksha*, am, n. the intermediate space between heaven and earth; (in the Veda) the middle of the three spheres or regions of life; the atmosphere or sky; the air; talc. — **kshit**, mfn. dwelling in the atmosphere, ChUp. — **ga** or — **cara**, mfn. passing through the atmosphere; (as), m. a bird. — **prā**, mfn. (√*i* *pri*), travelling through the atmosphere, RV. — **prāt**, mfn. (√*pru*), floating over the atmosphere, RV. i, 116, 3. — **yāni**, f., N. of a brick, TS. — **loka**, m. the intermediate region or sky as a peculiar world, ŚBr. — **samāita** (*antāriksha*), mfn. sharpened in the atmosphere, AV. — **sād**, mfn. dwelling in the atmosphere, RV. iv, 40, 5, &c. — **sādya**, n. residence in the atmosphere, ŚBr. **Antārikshāyatana**, mfn. having its abode in the atmosphere, ŚBr. **Antārikshōdara**, mfn. having an interior as comprehensive as the atmosphere.

Antārikshya (5), mfn. atmospheric, RV.

Antāriksha, am, n. = *antāriksha*.

अन्तरिक्ष *antar-*√*i* *ish* (3. pl. — *icchanti*) to wish, long for, RV. viii, 72, 3.

अन्तरुपाती *antar-upātī* (√*i*), — *upātyeti*, to enter over a threshold or boundary, Kauś.

अन्तरगम् *antar-*√*gam*, to go between (so as to exclude from [abl.]), ŚBr.

Antar-gata or — **gāmin**, mfn. gone between or

into, being in, included in; being in the interior, internal, hidden, secret; disappeared, perished; slipped out of the memory, forgotten. — **manas**, mfn. whose mind is turned inward, engaged in deep thought, sad, perplexed. **Antargatōpamā**, f. a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted).

अन्तर्गो *antār-*√*i* *gā*, to go between, RV.; to separate, exclude from (with abl.), ŚBr.

अन्तर्धा 1. *antar-*√*dhā*, Ā. — *dhatte*, to place within, deposit; to receive within; to hide, conceal, obscure; to hide one's self: Pass. — *dhīyate*, to be received within, to be absorbed; to be rendered invisible; to disappear, vanish; to cease: Caus. — *dhāpayati*, to render invisible, to cause to disappear.

2. **Antar-dhā**, f. concealment, covering, Pāṇ. Sch.

Antar-dhāna, am, n. disappearance, invisibility; *antardhānam* √*i* or √*gam*, to disappear; (as), m., N. of a son of Pṛithu. — **gata**, mfn. disappeared. — **cara**, mfn. going invisibly.

Antar-dhāpita, mfn. rendered invisible.

Antar-dhāyaka, m(f)(ikā)n. rendering invisible.

Antar-dhi, īs, m. concealment, covering, AV.; disappearance; interim, meantime, ŚhadvBr.

Antar-hita, mfn. placed between, separated; covered, concealed, hidden, made invisible, vanished, invisible; hidden from (with abl.) **Antarhitātman**, m. 'of concealed mind,' N. of Śiva.

अन्तर्धू *antār-*√*bhū*, to be (contained or inherent or implied) in, RV. vii, 86, 2, &c.

Antar-bhava, mfn. being within, inward, internal, generated internally.

Antar-bhavana. See s.v. *antār*.

Antar-bhāva, as, m. the being included by (loc.), internal or inherent nature or disposition.

Antar-bhāvanā. See s.v. *antār*.

Antar-bhāvita, mfn. included, involved.

Antar-bhūta, mfn. being within, internal, inner. — **tva**, n.; see *antar-bhāva*.

Antar-bhūmi. See s.v. *antār*.

अन्तर्यम् *antār-*√*yam* (Imper. 2. sg. — *yaccha*) to hinder, stop, RV. x, 102, 3; VS.; TS.; (Imper. — *yachatu*) to keep inside, ĀsvGr.

अन्तरवस् *antar-*√*vas*, to dwell inside, abide in the interior, Śis.; to stop in the midst of, MBh.; (cf. *antar-ushya* s.v. *antār*.)

अन्तर्हन् *antar-*√*han*, forms the ind. p. — *hāya*, Pāṇ. i, 4, 65, Sch., and the Pass. — *hanyate*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 24, Sch.

अन्तर्य *antās-*√*car*, to move between, to move within, RV. &c.

अन्तरिक्ष *antās-*√*chid*, to cut off, intercept, ŚBr.

अन्तस् *antas* for *antār*, see p. 43, col. 2.

— **tapta**, mfn. internally heated or harassed. — **tāpa**, m. inward heat, Śāk.; Mālatī. — **tushāra**, mfn. having dew in the interior. — **toya**, mfn. containing water inside, Megh. — **patha** (*antās-*), mfn. being on the way, RV. v, 52, 10.

Antastya, am, n. intestines, AitBr.

अन्ति 1. *ānti*, ind. before, in the presence of, near, RV.; AV.; (with gen.) within the proximity of, to [cf. Lat. *ante*; Gk. *dvri*]. — **grīha** (*ānti-*), m. neighbour, RV. x, 95, 4. — **tama**, mfn. very near, Pāṇ. Comm. — **tas** (*ānti-*), ind. from near, RV. — **deva** (*ānti-*), mfn. being in the presence of the gods, near the gods, RV. i, 180, 7. — **mitra** (*ānti-*), mfn. having friends near one's self, VS. — **vāma** (*ānti-*), m(f)ān. at hand with wealth or loveliness, RV. vii, 77, 4. — **śhad**, mfn. sitting near, Pat. — **sumna** (*ānti-*), mfn. at hand with kindness, AV. **Anty-ūti** (4), mfn. at hand with help, RV. i, 138, 1.

1. **Antika**, mfn. (with gen. or abl.) near, proximate, L. (compar. *medīyas*, superl. *nedishtha*); (am), n. vicinity, proximity, near, e.g. *antika-stha*, remaining near; (ām), ind. (with gen. or ifc.) until, near to, into the presence of; (ā), ind. from the proximity; near, close by; within the presence of; (ē), ind. (with gen. or ifc.) near, close by, in the proximity or presence of; (*ena*), ind. (with gen.) near. — **gati**, f. going near. — **tā**, f. nearness,

vicinity, contiguity. **Antikāśraya**, m. contiguous support (as that given by a tree to a creeper), L.

1. **Antima**, mfn. ifc. immediately following (e.g. *daśāntima*, 'the eleventh'); very near, L.

अन्ति 2. *anti*, īs, f. an elder sister (in theatrical language), L. For 1. *ānti*, see col. 2.

Antikā, f. an elder sister (in theatrical language; perhaps a corruption of *attikā*), L.; a fire-place, L.; the plant *Echites Scholaris*.

Antī, f. an oven, L.

अन्तिक 2. *antika*, mfn. (fr. *anta*), only ifc. reaching to the end of, reaching to (e.g. *nāśantika*, reaching to the nose), lasting till, until.

2. **Antima**, mfn. final, ultimate, last. **Antimāśika**, m. the last unit, nice.

Antya, mfn. last in place, in time, or in order; ifc. immediately following, e.g. *aśtāmāntya*, the ninth; lowest in place or condition, undermost, inferior, belonging to the lowest caste; (as), m. the plant *Cyperus Hexastachyus Communis*; (am), n. the number 1000 billions; the twelfth sign of the zodiac; the last member of a mathematical series. — **karman**, n. or — **kriyā**, f. funeral rites. — **ja**, mfn. of the lowest caste; (as), m. a Śūdra; a man of one of seven inferior tribes (a washerman, currier, mimic, Varuḍa, fisherman, Meda or attendant on women, and mountaineer or forester). — **ja-gamana**, n. intercourse (between a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste. — **ja-man** or — **jāti** or — **jātiya**, mfn. of the lowest caste. — **jā-gamana**, n. intercourse (between a man of the higher caste with a woman of the lowest caste. — **dhana**, n. last member of an arithmetical series. — **pada** or — **mūla**, n. (in arithm.) the last or greatest root (in the square). — **bha**, n. the last Nakshatra (Revati); the last sign of the zodiac, the sign Pisces. — **yuga**, m. the last or Kali age. — **yoni**, f. the lowest origin, Mn. viii, 68; (mfn.), of the lowest origin. — **varṇa**, as, ā, m. f. a man or woman of the last tribe, a Śūdra. — **vipulā**, f., N. of a metre. **Antyāva-sāya**, ī, īnī, m. f. a man or woman of low caste (the son of a Cāṇḍāla by a Nishādī, especially a Cāṇḍāla, Svapaca, Kshattrī, Sūta, Vaidehaka, Māgadha, and Āyogava), Mn. &c. **Antyāśuti**, f. funeral oblation or sacrifice. **Antyēshṭi**, f. funeral sacrifice. **Antyēshṭi-kriyā**, f. funeral ceremonies. **Antyaka**, as, m. a man of the lowest tribe, L.

अन्तेवासिन् *ante-vāsin*. See p. 43, col. 1.

अन्त्र *antra*, am, n. (contr. of *antara*; Gk. *έντερον*), entrail, intestine (cf. *āntṛa*); (ī), f. the plant *Convolvulus Argenteus* or *Ipomoea Pes Caprae* Roth. — **kūja**, m. or — **kūjana**, n. or — **vikūjana**, n. rumbling of the bowels. — **m-dhami** (*antram-*), f. indigestion, inflation of the bowels from wind. — **pūcaka**, m. the plant *Aeschynomene Grandiflora*. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of entrails. — **vardhaman**, n. or — **vridhā**, f. inguinal hernia, rupture. — **śīlā**, f., N. of a river. — **sraja**, f. a kind of garland worn by Nara-siṅha. **Antrāda**, m. worms in the intestines.

अन्द् *and*, cl. 1. P. *andati*, to bind, L.

Andu, us, or **andū**, ūs, f. the chain for an elephant's feet; a ring or chain worn on the ankle. **Anduka** or **andūka**, as, m. id., L.

अन्दिक्का *andikā*, f. (for *antikā*, q.v.), fire-place.

अन्दोलय *andolaya*, Nom. P. *andolayati*, to agitate, to swing.

Andolana, am, n. swinging, oscillating.

Andolita, mfn. agitated, swung.

अन्द्रक् *andruka* = *ādruka*, q.v.

अन्ध *andh*, cl. 10. P. *andhayati*, to make blind, Śis.

Andhā, m(f)ān. blind; dark; (am), n. darkness; turbid water, water; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people. — **kāra**, m. n. darkness. — **kāra-maya**, mfn. dark. — **kāra-samaya**, m. n. intensity of darkness. — **kārita**, mfn. made dark, dark, Kād.; (cf. *gaṇa tārakādi*). — **kūpa**, m. a well of which the mouth is hidden; a well over-grown with plants, &c.; a particular hell. — **m-karapa** (*andham-*), m(f)ān. making blind. — **tamasa**, n. great, thick, or intense darkness, Pāṇ. v, 4, 79; Ragh. — **tā**, f. or — **tva**, n. blindness. — **tāmāsa**, n. = *tamasa*, L. — **tā-**

misra, m. complete darkness of the soul; (*am*), n. the second or eighteenth of the twenty-one hells, Mn. &c.; doctrine of annihilation after death. — **dhi**, mfn. mentally blind. — **pūtanā**, f. a female demon causing diseases in children, Suśr. — **mūṣhā**, f. a small covered crucible with a hole in the side. — **mūṣhikā**, f. the grass *Lepeocercis serrata*. — **m-bhaviṣṭu** (*andham*), mfn. becoming blind, Pāp. iii, 2, 57. — **m-bhāvuka** (*andham*), mfn. id., ib.; Kauś. — **rātri**, f. dark night (?), AV. **Andhā-lajī**, f. a blind boil, one that does not suppurate, Suśr. **Andhāhi** or **andhāhika**, m. a 'blind', i.e. not poisonous snake; (*is*, *is*), m. f. the fish called *kucikā*. **Andhī** - **√ i. kṛi**, to make blind, to blind. **Andhī-kṛita**, mfn. made blind. **Andhīkṛitātman**, mfn. blinded in mind. **Andhī-gu**, *us*, m., N. of a Rishi, PBr. **Andhī** - **√ bhū**, to become blind. **Andhī-bhūta**, mfn. become blind.

Andhaka, mfn. blind; (*as*), m., N. of an Asura (son of Kāyapa and Diti); of a descendant of Yādu and ancestor of Kṛishṇa and his descendants; N. of a Muni. — **ghāṭin** or **-ripu**, m. 'the slayer or enemy of the Asura Andhaka', N. of Śiva. — **varta**, m., N. of a mountain, Pāp. iv, 3, 91, Sch. — **vṛishṇi**, *ayas*, m. pl. descendants of Andhaka and Vṛishṇi. **Andhakāri** or **andhakāsubhīd**, m. 'enemy of the Asura Andhaka', N. of Śiva.

I. **Andhas**, *as*, n. darkness, obscurity, RV. **Andhikā**, f. night, L.; a kind of game (blindman's buff), L.; a woman of a particular character (one of the classes of women), L.; a disease of the eye, L.; another disease, L.; = *sarshapī*, L.

सन्ध्या 2. andhas, *as*, n. (Gk. *ἄσθος*), a herb; the Soma plant; Soma juice, RV.; VS.; juice, ŚBr.; grassy ground, RV. vii, 96, 2; food, MBh. iii, 13244; BhP.

सन्धु andhu, *us*, m. a well, Rājāt.

सन्धुल andhula, *as*, m. the tree *Acacia Sirissa*.

सन्धु andhra, *as*, m., N. of a people (probably modern Telingana); of a dynasty; a man of a low caste (the offspring of a Vaideha father and Kārāvāra mother, who lives by killing game), Mn. x, 36. — **jāti**, f. the Andhra tribe. — **jātya**, mfn. belonging to the Andhra tribe. — **bhṛitya**, *ās*, m. pl. a dynasty of the Andhras.

सन्धु anna, mfn. (*√ ad*), eaten, L.; (*ānna*), n. food or victuals, especially boiled rice; bread com; food in a mystical sense (or the lowest form in which the supreme soul is manifested, the coarsest envelope of the Supreme Spirit); water, Naigh.; Viṣṇu; earth, L. — **kāma** (*ānna*), mfn. desirous of food, RV. x, 117, 3. — **kāla**, m. meal-time, proper hour for eating; time at which a convalescent patient begins to take food, Bhpr. — **koṣṭhaka**, m. cupboard, granary; Viṣṇu, the sun, L. — **gati**, f. the oesophagus, gullet. — **gandhi**, m. dysentery, diarrhoea. — **ja** or **-jāta**, mfn. springing from or occasioned by food as the primitive substance. — **jala**, n. food and water, bare subsistence. — **jīti**, mfn. obtaining food by conquest (explanation of *vāja-jīti*), ŚBr. — **jivana** (*ānna*), mfn. living by food, ŚBr. — **tejas** (*ānna*), mfn. having the vigour of food, AV. — **da** or **-dātri**, mfn. giving food; N. of Śiva and Durgā, L. — **dāna**, n. the giving of food. — **dāyina**, mfn. = *da* above. — **devatā**, f. the divinity supposed to preside over articles of food. — **doshā**, m. a fault committed by eating prohibited food, Mn. v, 4. — **dveṣha**, *as*, m. want of appetite, dislike of food. — **pati** (*ānna*), m. the lord of food, N. of Śaṅkṛi, Agni, Śiva. — **patni**, f. a goddess presiding over food, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. — **patya** (*ānna*), n. the lordship over food, MaitrS. — **pū**, mfn. (explanation of *keta-pū*), purifying food, ŚBr. — **pūra**, mfn. filled with or possessed of food; (*ā*), f., N. of a goddess, a form of Durgā. — **pēya**, n. explains the word *vāja-pēya*, q.v., ŚBr. — **pradā**, mfn. = *da* above, ŚBr. — **pralaya**, mfn. being resolved into food or the primitive substance after death, L. — **prāśa**, m. or **-prāśana**, n. putting rice into a child's mouth for the first time (one of the Samskāras; see *samskāra*), Mn. ii, 34; Yājñ. i, 12. — **bubhukshu**, mfn. desirous of eating food. — **brahman**, n. Brahma as represented by food. — **bhāksha**, m. or **-bhāksha**, n. eating of food. — **bhāgā**, m. a share of food, AV. iii, 30, 6. — **bhuj**, mfn. eating food; (*k*), m. a N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10382. — **maya**,

mfn. made from food, composed of food or of boiled rice. — **maya-kośa**, m. the gross material body (which is sustained by food = *sthūla-sarīra*). — **mala**, n. excrement; spirituous liquor, cf. Mn. xi, 93. — **rakshā**, f. caution in eating food. — **rasa**, m. essence of food, chyle; meat and drink, nutriment, taste in distinguishing food. — **lipsā**, f. desire for food, appetite. — **vat** (*ānna*), mfn. Ved. possessed of food, RV. x, 117, 2, &c. — **vastra**, n. food and clothing, the necessities of life. — **vāhi-srotas**, n. the oesophagus, gullet. — **vikāra**, m. transformation of food; disorder of the stomach from indigestion; the seminal secretion. — **vid**, mfn. (*√ 2. vid*), acquiring food, AV. vi, 116, 1; (*√ 1. vid*), knowing food. — **śeṣha**, m. leavings, offal. — **samākāra**, m. consecrating of food. — **hartṛi**, mfn. taking away food. — **homā**, m. a sacrifice connected with the Āśva-medha, ŚBr. **Annākāla**, see *annākāla*. **Annācchādana**, n. food and clothing. **Annāṭṭri** or **annāḍin** [Mn. ii, 188], mfn. eating food. **Annādā**, mfn. (*√ ā*), n. eating food; Superl. of the fem. *annādī-tamā*, 'eating the most', N. of the fore-finger, ŚBr. **Annādāna**, n. eating of food. **Annādya**, n. food in general, proper food. **Annādya-kāma**, mfn. desirous of food. **Annāya**, m. (coined for the etymology of *vāya*), 'living by food, desirous of food', AitUp. **Annārthin**, mfn. asking for food. **Annā-vṛidh** (final *a* lengthened), mfn. prospering by food, RV. x, 1, 4. **Annāhārin**, mfn. eating food. **Annīyat**, mfn. being desirous of food, RV. iv, 2, 7.

सन्धु annambhaṭṭa, *as*, m., N. of the author of the Tarka-saṅgraha, q. v.

सन्धु 1. ānya (3), *am*, n. inexhaustibleness (as of the milk of cows), AV. xii, 1, 4; (cf. *ānyā*).

सन्धु 2. anyā, *as*, *ā*, *at*, other, different; other than, different from, opposed to (abl. or in comp.); another; another person; one of a number; *anya* *anya* or *eka anyā*, the one, the other; *anyac ca*, and another, besides, moreover [cf. Zend *anya*; Armen. *ail*; Lat. *alius*; Goth. *aljis*, Theme *alja*; Gk. *ἄλλος* for *ἄλλος*; cf. also *ἄλλος*]. — **kāma**, mfn. loving another. — **kārukā**, f. a worm bred in excrement, L. — **kṛita** (*anyā*), mfn. done by another, RV. — **kshetrā**, n. another territory or sphere, AV. — **ga** or **-gāmin**, mfn. going to another, adulterous. — **gotra**, mfn. of a different family. — **citta**, mfn. (*√*), whose mind is fixed on some one or something else. — **oodita**, mfn. moved by another. — **ja** or **-jāta** (*anyā*) [RV.], mfn. born of another (family, &c.), of a different origin. — **janman**, n. another birth, being born again. — **tas**, see s. v. — **tā**, f. difference. — **durvāha**, mfn. difficult to be borne by another. — **devatā** or **-devatyā** [MaitrS.; ŚBr.], mfn. having another divinity, i. e. addressed to another divinity. — **dharma**, m. different characteristic; characteristic of another; (mfn.), having different characteristics. — **dhi**, mfn. one whose mind is alienated, L. — **nābhi** (*anyā*), mfn. of another family, AV. i, 29, 1. — **para**, mfn. devoted to something else, zealous in something else. — **pushta**, *as*, m. or *ā*, f. [Kum. i, 46] 'reared by another', the kokila or Indian cuckoo (supposed to be reared by the crow). — **pūrvā**, f. a woman previously betrothed to one and married to another. — **bija-ja** or **-bija-samudbhava** or **-bijōtpanna**, m. 'born from the seed of another', an adopted son. — **bhṛit**, m. 'nourishing another', a crow (supposed to sit upon the eggs of the kokila). — **bhṛita**, *as*, m. or *ā*, f. [Ragh. viii, 58] = *pushta* above. — **manas** or **-manaska**, mfn. whose mind is fixed on something else, absent, versatile; having another mind in one's self, possessed by a demon. — **mātri-ja**, m. a half-brother (who has the same father but another mother), Yājñ. — **rājan**, mfn. having another for king, subject to another, ChUp. — **rāshṭriya**, mfn. from another kingdom, belonging to another kingdom, ŚBr. — **rūpa**, n. another form; (*ena*), in another form, disguised; (*anyā-rūpa*), mfn. (*√ ā*) n. having another form, changed, altered, RV. &c. — **rūpin**, mfn. having another shape. — **liṅga** or **-liṅgaka**, mfn. having the gender of another (word, viz. of the substantive), an adjective. — **varpa** (*anyā*), mfn. (*√ ā*) n. having another colour. — **vāpā**, m. 'sowing for others', i. e. 'leaving his eggs in the nests of other birds', the kokila or Indian cuckoo, VS. — **vṛata** (*anyā*), m. devoted to others, infidel, RV.; VS. — **śākhaka**, m. a Brahman who has left his school, L.; an apostate, L. — **sangama**, m. intercourse with

another, adulterous intercourse. — **sādhārāṇa**, mfn. common to others. — **stri-ga**, m. going to another's wife, an adulterer, Mn. **Anyā-dṛiksha** [L.] or **anyā-dṛis** [VS. &c.], mfn. or **anyā-dṛis**, mfn. (*√ i*) n. of another kind, like another. **Anyādhiṇa**, mfn. subject to others, dependent. **Anyāśrayana**, n. going to another (as an inheritance). **Anyāśrita**, mfn. gone to another. **Anyāśakta**, mfn. intent on something else. **Anyāśādhārāṇa**, mfn. not common to another, peculiar. **Anyōdha**, f. married to another, another's wife, Sāh. **Anyōtpanna**, mfn. begotten by another. **Anyōdārya**, mfn. born from another womb, RV. vii, 4, 8; (*as*), m. a step-mother's son, Yājñ.

Anyakā, mfn. another, other, RV.

Anyata, mfn. any one of many, either, any. **Anyata-tarā**, *as*, *ā*, *at*, either of two, other, different; *anyatara anyatara*, the one, the other; *anyataraśyam*, loc. f. either way, Pāp. — **tas** (*anyatard-*), ind. on one of two sides, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; either way (= *anyataraśyam*), VPrāt. **Anyatārato-danta**, mfn. (*√ ā*) n. having teeth on one side (only), ŚBr. **Anyatara-dyus**, ind. on either of two days, Pāp. v, 3, 22.

Anyā-tas, ind. from another; from another motive; on one side (*anyatāh anyatāh*, on the one, on the other side); elsewhere; on the other side, on the contrary, in one direction; towards some other place. **Anyāta-eta**, mfn. (*en*) n. variegated on one side, VS. xxx, 19. **Anyatāh-khṇūt**, mfn. sharp on one side, ŚBr. **Anyatāh-plakshā**, f., N. of a lotus pond in Kurukshetra, ŚBr. **Anyatā-ghāṭin**, mfn. striking in one direction, ŚBr. **Anyatō-dat**, mfn. = *anyatārato-danta*, q. v., TS. **Anyatō-ranya**, n. a land which is woody only on one side, VS. xxx, 19. **Anyatō-vāta**, m. a disease of the eye, Suśr.

Anyatasya, *as*, m. 'opponent, adversary,' in comp. with *-jāyin*, mfn. overwhelming adversaries, ŚBr. xiv.

Anyat-kāraka, mfn. making mistakes, Pāp. vi, 3, 99 (the neut. form appears to be used in comp. when error of any kind is implied; other examples besides the following are given). **Anyat-√ i. kṛi**, to make a mistake, Pat. **Anyat-kāś** or **-kāś**, f. a bad desire or hope (?), Pāp. vi, 3, 99.

Anyā-tra, ind. (= *anyasmin*, loc. of 2. *anyā*), elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); on another occasion; (ifc.) at another time than; otherwise, in another manner; to another place; except, without, MānGr.; Jain. [cf. Goth. *alyathrō*]. — **manas** (*anyātra*), mfn. having the mind directed to something else, inattentive, ŚBr. xiv.

Anyathaya, P. *anyathayati*, to alter, Sāh.

Anyā-thā, ind. otherwise, in a different manner (with *atas*, *itas*, or *tatas* = in a manner different from this; *anyathā anyathā*, in one way, in another way); inaccurately, untruly, falsely, erroneously; from another motive; in the contrary case, otherwise [cf. Lat. *aliūta*]. — **kāra**, m. doing otherwise, changing; (*am*), ind. otherwise, in a different manner, Pāp. iii, 4, 27. — *√ i. kṛi*, to act otherwise, alter, violate (a law), destroy (a hope), &c. — **kṛita**, mfn. changed. — **khyāti**, f. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) the assertion that something is not really what it appears to be according to sensual perception; N. of a philosophical work. — **tva**, n. an opposite state of the case, difference. — **bhāva**, m. alteration, difference. — **bhūta**, mfn. changed. — **vādin** (or *anya-vādin*), mfn. speaking differently; (*ī*), m. speaking inconsistently; (in law) prevaricating or a prevaricator. — **vṛiti**, mfn. altered, disturbed by strong emotion. — **siddha**, mfn. wrongly defined, wrongly proved or established; effected otherwise, unessential. — **siddha-tva**, n. or **-siddhi**, f. wrong arguing, wrong demonstration; that demonstration in which arguments are referred to untrue causes. — **stotra**, n. irony, Yājñ. ii, 204.

Anyā-dā, ind. at another time; sometimes; one day, once; in another case [cf. Old Slav. *inogda*, *inūda*].

Anyat-kāś, *-kāś*, &c. See *anyat-kāraka*.

Anyadiya, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 3, 99) belonging to another, Daś.

Anyarhi, ind. at another time, L.

Anyedyuka [Car.] or **anyedyushka** [Suśr.], mfn. occurring on another day; (*as*), m. a chronic fever.

Anye-dyus, ind. on the other day, on the following day, AV. &c.; the other day, once, Pāṇcat.

Anyonya or **anyo-nya** (said to be fr. *anyas*, nom. sing. m., and *anya*; cf. *paraspara*; in most cases the first *anya* may be regarded as the subject of the sentence, while the latter assumes the acc., inst., gen., or loc. cases as required by the verb; but there are many instances in which the first *anya*, originally a nominative, is equivalent to an oblique case); one another, mutual; (*am*), or *-tas*, ind. mutually. — **kalaha**, m. mutual quarrel. — **ghāta**, m. mutual conflict, killing one another. — **pakṣha-nayana**, n. transposing (of numbers) from one side to another. — **bheda**, m. mutual division or enmity. — **mithuna**, n. mutual union; (*as*), m. united mutually. — **vibhāga**, m. mutual partition (of an inheritance). — **vṛitti**, m. mutual effect of one upon another. — **vyatikara**, m. reciprocal action, relation or influence. — **samāraya**, m. reciprocal relation (of cause and effect). — **sāpeksha**, mfn. mutually relating. — **hārābhīhata**, mfn. (two quantities) mutually multiplied by their denominators. **Anyonāpahrīta**, mfn. taken or secreted from one another, taken secretly. **Anyonyābhāva**, n. mutual non-existence, mutual negation, relative difference. **Anyonyāsraja**, m. mutual or reciprocal support or connection or dependence; mutually depending. **Anyonyāśrita**, mfn. mutually supported or depending. **Anyonyōkti**, f. conversation.

अन्यङ्ग a-nyaṅga, mfn. 'spotless,' in comp. with *-śveta*, mfn. white and without spot (as a sacrificial animal), AitBr.

अन्यातस anyā-tas, &c. See s.v. 2. *anyā*.

अन्य-त्वा, anyā-dā, &c. See ib.

अन्या anyā (3), f. inexhaustible (as the milk of a cow), RV. viii, 1, 10 & 27, 11; SV.

अन्याय a-nyāya, as, m. unjust or unlawful action; impropriety, indecorum; irregularity, disorder. — **varin** or **-vṛitta**, mfn. acting unjustly; following evil courses.

A-nyāyin or **a-nyāyya**, mfn. unjust, improper, indecorous, unbecoming.

अन्यून a-nyūna, mf(ā)n. not defective, not less than (with abl.); entire, complete. — **A-nyū-nātirikta** [ŚBr.] or **a-nyūnādhika**, mfn. not too little and not too much; neither deficient nor excessive.

अन्योक्त a-ny-okas, mfn. not remaining in one's habitation (*okas*), AV.

अन्यक्ष anv-akṣha, mfn. (fr. 4. *akṣha*), following, L.; (*am*), ind. afterwards, immediately after, R. &c., cf. *gaṇa śarad-ādī*.

अन्यक्षरसन्धि anv-akṣhara-sandhi, is, m. a kind of Sandhi in the Vedas, RPrāt.

अन्यङ्गम् anv-aṅgam, ind. after every member or part, ŚBr.

अन्यच्च anvānc, añ, ūcī and ūcī, ak (√*añc*), following the direction of another, going after, following; lying lengthwise; (*anūci*), loc. ind. in the rear, behind; (*ak*), ind. afterwards; behind (with acc.) **Anv-ag-bhāvam**, ind. afterwards, L.; friendly disposed, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 64. **Anv-ag-bhūya**, ind. becoming friendly disposed, ib.

अन्यञ्ज anv-āñj, to anoint, ŚBr.; Kauś.

अन्यतिसिच anv-ati-√*sic*, to pour out over or along, TBr.

अन्यती anv-att (√*i*), cl. 2. P. *-atyeti*, to pass over to, follow, ŚBr.

अन्यतिरुह anv-adhi-√*ruh*, to ascend after another, Lāṭy.

अन्यथास anv-adhy-√*2. as*, to throw upon after another, MānŚr.

अन्यथायम् anv-adhyāyam, ind. according to the chapters (of the Veda), according to the sacred texts, Nir.

अन्यपक्रम anv-apa-√*kram*, to run away after another, TBr.

अन्यभिषिच anv-abhi-√*sih* (√*sic*), Ā. *-siñcate*, to have one's self anointed by another (with acc.), MBh. xii, 2803 (both editions).

अन्यय anv-aya, as, m. (√*i*, see *anv-√*i**),

following, succession; connection, association, being linked to or concerned with; the natural order or connection of words in a sentence, syntax, construing; logical connection of words; logical connection of cause and effect, or proposition and conclusion; drift, tenor, purport; descendants, race, lineage, family. — **jñā**, m. a genealogist. — **vat**, mfn. having a connection (as a consequence), following, agreeing with; belonging to race or family; (*vat*), ind. in connection with, in the sight of, Mn. viii, 332. — **vyatireka**, n. agreement and contrariety; a positive and negative proposition; species and difference; rule and exception; logical connection and disconnection. — **vyatirekin**, mfn. (in phil.) affirmative and negative. — **vyāpti**, f. an affirmative argument.

Anvayin, mfn. connected (as a consequence); belonging to the same family, Rājāt. **Anvayi-tva**, n. the state of being a necessary consequence.

अन्यर्च anv-√*arc*, to honour with shouts or songs of jubilee, RV. v, 29, 2.

अन्यर्ज anv-√*arj*, to let go, ŚBr.

अन्यर्त anvart (according to NBD.) shortened for *anu-vart* (√*vṛi*), to go after, demand (a girl in marriage), AV. xiv, 1, 56. For the abbreviation, cf. *anvā*, *apvā*, *a-bhva*.

Anvartitṛi for *anu-vartitṛi*, *tā*, m. a wooer, RV. x, 109, 2.

अन्यर्थ anv-artha, mf(ā)n. conformable to the meaning, agreeing with the true meaning, Ragh. iv, 12; having the meaning obvious, intelligible, clear. — **grahapa**, n. the literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (as opposed to the conventional). — **samjñā**, f. a term whose meaning is intelligible in itself (opposed to such technical terms as *bha*, *ghu*, &c.).

अन्यव् anv-√*av*, to encourage, RV. viii, 7, 24.

अन्यवक् anv-ava-√*i. kri*, to despise, refuse, MaitrS.

अन्यवक् anv-ava-√*i. kri*, to scatter or strew about (with instr.), Yājñ.

Anv-avakirapa, am, n. scattering about successively, L.

अन्यवक्रम anv-ava-√*kram*, to descend or enter in succession, ŚBr. xiv.

अन्यवगा anv-ava-√*i. gā*, to go and join another, ŚBr.

अन्यवचर anv-ava-√*car*, to insinuate one's self into, enter stealthily, TS. &c.

Anv-avacāra, as, m. See *ān-anvavacāra*.

अन्यवधा anv-ava-√*dhā*, to place into successively, ĀpŚr.

अन्यवपा anv-ava-√*i. pā*, Ved. Inf. *-pātah*, to drink after others, ŚāṅkhBr.

अन्यवपु anv-ava-√*plu*, *-plavate*, to dive after, TBr.

अन्यवमुश् anv-ava-√*mṛi*, to touch or come in contact with or along, Gobh.

अन्यवरुह anv-ava-√*ruh*, to ascend or enter upon after another, MBh.

अन्यवलुप anv-ava-√*lup*, Pass. *-lupyate*, to drop off after another, PBr.

अन्यवसृज anv-ava-√*srij*, to let go along or towards, TS.; TBr.

Anv-avasarga, as, m. letting down, slackening, TPrāt.; Pat.; permission to do as one likes, Pāṇ. i, 4, 96.

अन्यवसो anv-ava-√*so*, *-syati*, to adhere to, cling to, TBr. &c.; to long for, desire, ŚBr. &c.

Anv-ava-skyin, mfn. adhering to, depending on (gen.), TS.; ŚBr.

Anv-ava-sita, mfn. seized by, ŚāṅkhBr.

अन्यवस्था anv-ava-√*sthā*, to descend after another, ŚBr.

अन्यवसु anv-ava-√*sru*, Caus. *-srāvayati*, to cause to flow down upon or along, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr.

अन्यवहन् anv-ava-√*han*, to throw down by striking, ŚBr.

अन्यवह् anv-ava-√*hri*, to lower (the shoulder), ŚāṅkhGr.

अन्यवार्ज anv-avārj (√*arj*), to cause to go after or in a particular direction, ŚBr.; to afflict with (instr.), AitUp.

अन्यवास anv-avās (√*2. as*), to place upon (dat.), TS.

अन्यवे anv-avē (√*i*), cl. 2. P. *-avaiti*, to follow, walk up to or get into.

Anv-avāya, as, m. race, lineage, MBh.

Anv-avāyana, am, n. See *ān-anvavāyana*.

अन्यवेद्य anv-avēkṣh (√*ikṣh*), to look at, inspect.

Anv-avekṣhē, f. regard, consideration.

अन्यश् anv-√*i. aś*, cl. 5. P. Ā. *-aśnoti*, *-nute*, to reach, come up to, equal, RV.; AV.

अन्यष्टका anv-aṣṭakā, f. the ninth day in the latter half of the three (or four) months following the full moon in Āgrahāyana, Pausha, Māgha (& Phālguna), Mn. iv, 150.

Anvashṭakya, am, n. a Śrāddha or funeral ceremony performed on the Anvashṭakās.

अन्यस् anv-√*i. as*, to be near, Lāṭy.; to be at hand, RV.; AitBr.; to reach, RV.

अन्यस्त anv-asta, mfn. (√*2. as*), shot along, shot; interwoven (as in silk), chequered, ŚBr.

अन्यह् anv-√*ah*, perf. *-āha*, to pronounce (especially a ceremonial formula, ŚBr. &c.).

अन्यहम् anv-ahām, ind. day after day, every day.

अनवा anvā (for 2. *anu-vā*, q.v.), blowing after, TāṇḍyaBr.; GopBr.

अनवाकृ anv-ā-√*i. kri*, to give to any one to take with him, to give a portion to a daughter, ŚāṅkhBr.

Anv-ā-kṛti, is, f. shaping after, imitation, ŚāṅkhGr.

अनवाक्रम anv-ā-√*kram*, Ā. to ascend towards or to, TS.; P. to visit in succession, BṛhP.

अनवाकशायम् anv-ā-kṣāyam, ind. (*kṣā* for *khyā*), reciting successively, MaitrS.

अनवाख्या anv-ā-√*khyā*, to enumerate, Lāṭy. **Anv-ākhyāna**, am, n. an explanation keeping close to the text, ŚBr.; a minute account or statement, Pat.

अनवागम् anv-ā-√*gam*, to follow, come after, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; Desid. *-jigāṃsati*, to wish or intend to follow, ŚBr.

अनवागा anv-ā-√*i. gā*, to follow, RV. i, 126, 3.

अनवाचश् anv-ā-√*caśh*, to name after, ŚBr.

अनवाचम् anv-ā-√*cam*, to follow in rinsing the mouth, ĀsvGr.

अनवाचय anv-ācaya, as, m. (√*ci*), laying down a rule of secondary importance (after that which is *pradhāna* or primary); connecting of a secondary action with the main action (e.g. the conjunction *ca* is sometimes used *anvācaye*). — **śiṣh-ṭa**, mfn. propounded as a rule or matter of secondary importance.

Anv-ācīta, mfn. secondary, inferior.

अनवाचर anv-ā-√*car*, to follow or imitate in doing, BṛhP.

अनवाजे anvāje (√*aj*?), only used in connection with √*i. kri*, e.g. *anvāje kri*, to support, aid, assist, Pāṇ. i, 4, 73.

अनवातन् anv-ā-√*tan*, to extend, spread, RV. viii, 48, 13, &c.; to overspread, extend over, VS.

अनवादा anv-ā-√*i. dā*, Ā. to resume, ŚBr.

अन्वादिश *anv-ā-√diś*, to name or mention afresh, Pāp.

अन्व-ādiśṭa, mfn. mentioned again, referring to a previous rule, Pāp. vi, 2, 190.

अन्व-ādeśa, as, m. mentioning after, a repeated mention, referring to what has been stated previously, re-employment of the same word in a subsequent part of a sentence, the employment again of the same thing to perform a subsequent operation.

अन्व-ādeśaka, mfn. referring to a previous statement, TPāt.

अन्वाधा *anv-ā-√dhā*, to add in placing upon, place upon: *Ā.* & *P.* to add fuel (to the fire), AitBr. &c.; to deliver over to a third person (in law).

अन्व-ādhāna, am, n. adding or putting fuel (on the three sacred fires); depositing.

1. **अन्व-ādhi**, *is*, m. a bail or deposit given to any one for being delivered to a third person, Gaut.

अन्व-ādheya or **-ādheyaka**, am, n. property presented after marriage to the wife by her husband's family, Mn. &c.

अन्व-āhita, mfn. deposited with a person to be delivered ultimately to the right owner.

अन्वाधाव् *anv-ā-√i.dhāv*, to run after, Kāth.

अन्वाधी *anv-ā-√dhi*, to recollect, remember, think of, AV.; Tār.

2. **अन्व-ādhi**, *is*, m. repentance, remorse, L.

अन्व-ādhyā, *ās*, m. pl. a kind of divinity, ŚBr.

अन्वानी *anv-ā-√ni*, to lead to or along.

अन्वानु *anv-ā-√nu*, Intens. *-nōnaviti*, to sound through, RV. x, 68, 12.

अन्वान्य *anv-āntrya*, mfn. being in the entrails, AV.

अन्वाप् *anv-√āp*, to attain, reach, AitBr.: Desid. *anv-āpsati*, to harmonize in opinion, agree, VP.

अन्वाभज् *anv-ā-√bhaj*, *P.* and *Ā.* to cause to take a share after or with another, ŚBr. &c.

अन्व-ābhakta, mfn. entitled to take a share after or with another.

अन्वाभू *anv-ā-√bhū*, to imitate, equal, TS. &c.

अन्वायत् *anv-ā-√yat*, Caus. *-yātayati*, to dispose or add in regular sequence, bring into connection with (loc. or abl.), ŚBr. &c.

अन्व-āyatta, mfn. (with loc. or acc.) connected with, being in accordance with, being entitled to, TS. &c.

अन्व-āyātya, mfn. to be brought in connection with, to be added, to be supplied, ĀśvŚr.

अन्वायतन *anv-āyatana*, mfn. latitudinal.

अन्वाभ् *anv-ā-√rabh*, to catch or seize or touch from behind; to place one's self behind or at the side of, keep at the side of, AV. &c.; Caus. *-rambhayati*, to place behind another (with loc.), TS.

अन्व-ārabhya, mfn. to be touched from behind, ŚBr.

अन्व-ārambhā, as, m. touching from behind, TBr.; KātyŚr.

अन्व-ārambhapa, am, n. id., KātyŚr.

अन्व-ārambhapiyā, f. an initiatory ceremony, KātyŚr.

अन्वाह् *anv-ā-√ruh*, to follow or join by ascending; to ascend: Caus. *-rohayati*, to place upon.

अन्व-ārohā, *ās*, m. pl., N. of certain Japas uttered at the Soma-libations, TS.

अन्व-ārohapa, am, n. (a widow's) ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of a husband, (gana *anupravacanādi*, q. v.)

अन्व-ārohaṇiya, mfn. belonging to the *Anv-ārohapa*, or rite of cremation, ibid.

अन्वाल्भ् *anv-ā-√labh*, to lay hold of, grasp, handle, take in the hand or with the hand, RV. x, 130, 7, &c.

अन्व-ālabhana or **anv-ālabhāna**, am, n. a handle (?), MBh. iii, 17156.

अन्वालोच् *anv-ā-√loc*, Caus. *-locayati*, to consider attentively.

अन्वावप् *anv-ā-√2. vap*, 'to scatter in addition,' to add, Kauś.

अन्वावह् *anv-ā-√vah*, to convey to or in the proximity of, RV. x, 29, 2.

अन्वाविश *anv-ā-√viś*, to enter, occupy, possess; to follow, act according to, ChUp. &c.

अन्वावृत् *anv-ā-√vrit*, to roll near or along, RV. v, 62, 2; to revolve or move after, follow, VS. &c.: Intens. *-varivariti* (impf. 3. pl. *anv-āvarivuh* for *varivuh*), to drive or move after or along, RV. x, 51, 6; TS.

अन्वाशी *anv-ā-√śi*, to lie along, be extended over, AV.

अन्वाश्रित *anv-ā-śrita*, mfn. (√*śri*), one who has gone along; placed or situated along.

अन्वास् *anv-√ās*, to take a seat subsequently; to be seated at or near or round (with acc.); to live in the proximity of (with gen.), Hcat.; to be engaged in (especially in a religious act).

अन्व-āsana, am, n. sitting down after (another); service; regret, affliction, L.; a place where work is done, manufactory, house of industry, L.; an unctuous or cooling enema, L.

अन्व-āsina, mfn. sitting down after, seated alongside of.

अन्व-āsyamāna, mfn. being accompanied by, attended by.

अन्वास्या *anv-ā-√sthā*, to go towards, to meet, attain, VS. &c.

अन्वाहित *anv-ā-hita*. See *anv-ā-√dhā*.

अन्वाह् *anv-ā-√hrī*, to make up, supply, ŚBr. &c.

अन्व-āharapa, am, n. making up, supplying, Comm. on Lāṭy.

अन्व-āhāra, as, m. id., Lāṭy.

अन्व-āhārya, as, m. a gift, consisting of food prepared with rice, presented to the Ritiy priest at the Darśapūṇamāsa ceremonies, TS. &c.; (am or akam), n. the monthly Śrāddha (q. v.) held on the day of new moon (according to Mn. iii, 123 it should be of meat eaten after the presentation of a Piṇḍa or ball of rice). — *pācāna*, m. the southern sacrificial fire, used in the *Anvāhārya* sacrifice, ŚBr. &c.

अन्वाह्ने *anv-ā-√hve*, to call to one's side in order or after another, Kauś.

अन्वि *anv-√i*, to go after or alongside, to follow; to seek; to be guided by; to fall to one's share, RV. iv, 4, 11; Ved. Inf. *anv-etave*, to reach or join [BR.], to imitate [Gmn.], RV. vii, 33, 8; *anv-etavat*, to go along (with acc.), RV. i, 24, 8; vii, 44, 5.

अन्व-āya. See p. 46, col. 1.

अन्व-ita, mfn. gone along with; joined, attended, accompanied by, connected with, linked to; having as an essential or inherent part, endowed with, possessed of, possessing; acquired; reached by the mind, understood; following; connected as in grammar or construction. **अन्वितार्था**, mfn. having a clear meaning understood from the context, perspicuous.

अन्व-iti, *is*, f. following after, VS.

अन्व-ityamāna, mfn. being followed.

अन्विष् *anv-√idh* or *anv-√indh*, to kindle, AV.

अन्विष् *anv-√3. ish*, cl. 1. *P.* *-icchatī*, to desire, seek, seek after, search, aim at, AV. &c.: cl. 4. *P.* *-ishyati*, id., R. &c., Caus. *-eshayati*, id., Mfich. &c.

अन्व-īṣṭa or **anv-īshyamāna**, mfn. sought, required.

अन्व-ēsha, as, m. [Śak.] or **anv-ēshapa**, am, ā, n. f. seeking for, searching, investigating.

अन्व-ēshaka, mf (ikā)n. or **anv-ēshin** or **anv-ēshtri** [Pāp. v, 2, 90, &c.], mfn. searching, inquiring.

अन्व-ēshṭavya or **anv-ēshya**, mfn. to be searched, to be investigated.

अन्वीक्ष् *anv-√iksh*, to follow with one's looks, to keep looking or gazing, AV. &c.; to keep in view, ŚBr.

अन्व-īkshapa, am, n. or **anv-īkshā**, f. exa-

mining, inquiry, Comm. on Nyāyad.; meditation, BhP.

अन्व-īkshitavya, mfn. to be kept in view or in mind, ŚBr.

अन्वीत *anv-ita* = *anv-ita*, q. v., Bālar.; Kir.

अन्वीपम् *anv-īpām*, ind. (fr. 2. *ap*), along the water, along the river, MaitrS.; cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 98, Sch.

अन्वृ *anv-√ri* (cl. 3. *P.* *-iyartī*), aor. *Ā.* *-arta*, to follow in rising, RV. v, 52, 6.

अन्वृच् *anv-ricdm*, ind. verse after verse, ŚBr.

अन्वृनु *anv-riju*, mfn. moving straightforward or in the right way (N. of Indra), MaitrS.

अन्वृष् *anv-√ridh*, cl. 6. *P.* *-ridhāti*, to carry out, accomplish, RV. vii, 87, 7.

अन्वे *anv-ē* (*ā-√i*), cl. 2. *P.* *-aiti*, to come after, to follow as an adherent or attendant, RV. i, 161, 3, &c.

अन्वेतेवे *anv-etave*, &c. See *anv-√i*.

अप् 1. *āp*, n. (gen. *apās*), work (according to NBD.), RV. i, 151, 4.

अप् 2. *āp* (in Ved. used in sing. and plur., but in the classical language only in plur., *āpas*), f. water; air, the intermediate region, Naigh.; the star δ Virginis; the Waters considered as divinities. Ifc. *āp* may become *apa* or *īpa*, *īpa* after *i-* and *u-* stems respectively. [Cf. Lat. *aqua*; Goth. *ahva*, 'a river'; Old Germ. *aha*, and *afra* at the end of compounds; Lith. *upplē*, 'a river'; perhaps Lat. *amnis*, 'a river', for *apnis*; cf. also *āpōs*.] **Apa-vat**, mfn. watery, AV. xviii, 4, 24. **Apāḥ-samvarta**, m. destruction (of the world) by water, Buddh. **Apām-vatsa**, m. 'calf of the waters', N. of a star. **Apām-nāpāt** [RV.; VS.] or **apām-naptri** [Pāp. iv, 2, 27] or **apām-garbha** [VS.] or **apo-naptri** [Pāp. iv, 2, 27], m. 'grandson of the waters', N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water. **Apām-naptriya** [Pāp. iv, 2, 27] or **apām-naptriya** [Kāth.] or **apo-naptriya** [PBr.] or **apapo-naptriya** [MaitrS.; TS.; AitBr. &c.], mfn. relating to Agni. **Apām-nātha**, m. the ocean, L. **Apām-nidhi**, m. the ocean, L.; N. of a Sāman. **Apām-pati** or **ap-pati** [Mn.], m. the ocean; N. of Varuṇa. **Apām-pitta** or **ap-pitta**, n. fire; a plant; L. **Ap-kṛtsna**, n. deep meditation performed by means of water, Buddh. **Ap-cara**, m. an aquatic animal, Mn. vii, 72. **Ap-saras**, see s. v.

Aptyā (3), mfn. watery, RV. i, 124, 5.

Apya (2, 3), mf (*āpyā*); once *āpī*, RV. vi, 67, 9) n. being in water, coming from water, connected with water, RV. (cf. 3. *āpya*).

Apsavā, **apsavya**, **apsā**. See s. v.

Apsu, for words beginning thus, see s. v. *apsu*.

Ab-, for words beginning thus, see s. v. *ab-indhana*, *ab-ja*, &c.

अप *āpa*, ind. (as a prefix to nouns and verbs, expresses) away, off, back (opposed to *āpa*, *ānu*, *sam*, *pṛa*); down (opposed to *ud*). — **taram**, ind. farther off, MaitrS.

When prefixed to nouns, it may sometimes = the neg. particle *a*, e. g. *apa-bhī*, fearless; or may express deterioration, inferiority, &c. (cf. *apa-pātha*). (As a separable particle or adverb in Ved., with abl.) away from, on the outside of, without, with the exception of [cf. Gk. *ἀπὸ*; Lat. *ab*; Goth. *af*; Eng. *of*].

अपकर्ण *apa-karṇa*, mfn. cruel.

अपकलङ्क *apa-kalaṅka*, as, m. a deep stain or mark of disgrace, L.

अपकल्मष *apa-kalmasha*, mf (*ā*) n. stainless, sinless.

अपकप् *apa-√kash*, to scrape off, AV.

अपकषाय *apa-kashāya*, mfn. sinless, MarkP.

अपकाम *apa-kāmā*, as, m. aversion, abhorrence, RV. vi, 75, 2; AV.; abominableness, AV.; (*dm*), ind. against one's liking, unwillingly, AV.

अपकीर्ति *apa-kīrti*, is, f. infamy, disgrace.

अपकुक्षि *apa-kukshi*, is, m. a bad or ill-shaped belly (?), Pān. vi, 2, 187; (also used as a *B. hu-vrihi* and *Avyayi-bhāva*.)

अपकुञ्ज *apa-kunja*, as, m., N. of a younger brother of the serpent-king Śeṣha, Hariv.

अपकु *apa-*√1. *kṛi*, to carry away, remove, drag away; (with gen. or acc.) to hurt, wrong, injure; Caus. -*kārayati*, to hurt, wrong.

आपा-कराप, *am*, n. acting improperly; doing wrong, L.; ill-treating, offending, injuring, L.

आपा-कर्त्तृ, mfn. injurious, offensive.

आपा-करमान, *a*, n. discharge (of a debt), Mn. viii, 4; evil doing, L.; violence, L.; any impure or degrading act, L.

आपा-करा, *as*, m. wrong, offence, injury, hurt; despise, disdain. - *gir* [L.], f. or -*śabda* [Pān. viii, 1, 8, Sch.], m. an offending or menacing speech. - *tā*, f. wrong, offence. **आपा-करार्थिन**, mfn. malicious, malevolent.

आपा-करा or **आपा-करिन**, mfn. acting wrong, doing ill to (with gen.); offending, injuring.

आपा-कृति, mfn. done wrongly or maliciously, offensively or wickedly committed; practised as a degrading or impure act (e. g. menial work, funeral rites, &c.); (*am*), n. injury, offence.

आपा-कृति, *is*, f. oppression, wrong, injury.

आपा-कृति, *am*, n. damage, hurt, Pān. cat.

आपा-कृति, *f*, a wrong or improper act; delivery, clearing off (debts), Yājñ. iii, 234; offence.

अपकृत *apa-*√2. *kṛit*, cl. 6. P. -*kṛintati*, to cut off, Kauś.

अपकृष *apa-*√*krish*, cl. 1. P. -*karshati*, to draw off or aside, drag down, carry away, take away, remove; to omit, diminish; to put away; to anticipate a word &c. which occurs later (in a sentence); to bend (a bow); to detract, debase, dishonour; Caus. -*karshayati*, to remove, diminish, detract.

आपा-करशा, *as*, m. drawing or dragging off or down, detraction, diminution, decay; lowering, depression; decline, inferiority, infamy; anticipation, Nyāyam; (in poetry) anticipation of a word occurring later. - *sama*, *as*, *ā*, m. f. a sophism in the Nyāya (e. g. 'sound has not the quality of shape as a jar has, therefore sound and a jar have no qualities in common').

आपा-करशका, mfn. drawing down, detracting (with gen.), Sāh.

आपा-करशाना, mfn. taking away, forcing away, removing, diminishing; (*am*), n. taking away, depriving of; drawing down; abolishing, denying; anticipation, Nyāyam.

आपा-कृष्ट, mfn. drawn away, taken away, removed, lost; dragged down, brought down, depressed; low, vile, inferior; (*as*), m. a crow, L. - *cetana*, mfn. mentally debased. - *jāti*, mfn. of a low tribe. - *tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. inferiority, vileness.

अपकृ *apa-*√1. *kṛi*, *Ā. apa-s-kirate* (Pān. vi, 1, 142) to scrape with the feet, Uttarar.; (cf. *ava-*√*s-kṛi*): P. *apa-kirati*, to spout out, spurt, scatter, Pān. i, 3, 21, Comm.; to throw down, L.

अपक्ति *a-pakti*, is, f. (√*pac*), immaturity; indigestion.

आपा-क्य, mfn. (ā) n. unripe, immature; undigested. - *tā*, f. immaturity; incompleteness. - *buddhi*, mfn. of immature understanding. **आपा-क्य**, mfn. eating raw, uncooked food.

अपक्रम *apa-*√*kram*, to go away, retreat, retire from, RV. x, 164, 1, &c.; to glide away; to measure off by steps, Kauś.: Caus. -*kramayati*, to cause to run away, PBr.: Desid. -*cikramishati*, to intend to run away or escape (with abl.), ŚBr.

आपा-कramā, *as*, m. going away, ŚBr. &c.; flight, retreat, L.; (mfn.), not being in the regular order (a fault in poetry).

आपा-कramā, *am*, n. or **आपा-कramā**, *as*, m. passing off or away, retiring.

आपा-कramin, mfn. going away, retiring.

आपा-कramita, mfn. gone away; (*am*), n. (= *atītam*) that which is past, Bālār.

आपा-कramanti, *is*, f. = *apa-kramāṇa*, MaitrS.

आपा-कramuka, mfn. = *apa-kramin*, TS.; PBr.

अपक्री *apa-*√*kṛi*, to buy, AV.; ŚBr. (see *ava-*√*kṛi*).

अपक्रुश *apa-*√*kruś*, to revile.

आपा-क्रुशा, *as*, m. reviling, abusing, L.

अपक्ष *a-pakṣā*, mfn. without wings, AV. &c.; without followers or partisans, MBh.; not on the same side or party; adverse, opposed to. - *tā*, f. opposition, hostility. - *pāta*, m. impartiality. - *pucchā*, mfn. without wings and tail, ŚBr. &c.

अपक्षि *apa-*√4. *kṣhi*, Pass. -*kṣhiyate*, to decline, wane (as the moon), TS.; ŚBr.

आपा-क्षया, *as*, m. decline, decay, wane, VP.

आपा-क्षिता, mfn. waned, BhP.

आपा-क्षिप्ता, mfn. declined, decayed, L.

अपक्षिप् *apa-*√*kship*, to throw away or down, take away, remove.

आपा-क्षिप्ता, mfn. thrown down or away.

आपा-क्षेपणा, *am*, n. throwing down, &c.

अपगम् *apa-*√*gam*, to go away, depart; to give way, vanish.

आपा-ग, mfn. going away, turning away from (abl.), AV. i, 34, 5; (cf. *an-apaga*); (*ā*), f. = *āpāgā*, L.

आपा-गता, mfn. gone, departed, remote, gone off; dead, diseased. - *vyādhi*, mfn. one who has recovered from a disease.

आपा-गमा, *as*, m. going away; giving way; departure, death.

आपा-गमाना, *am*, n. id.

अपगर *apa-gara*, *as*, m. (√1. *grī*), reviler (special function of a priest at a sacrifice), PBr.; Lāty. &c.; (cf. *abhogard*.)

अपगजित *apa-garjita*, mfn. thunderless (as a cloud), Kathās.

अपगल्ब *apa-galbhā*, mfn. wanting in boldness, embarrassed, perplexed, VS.; TS.

अपगा *apa-*√1. *gā*, to go away, vanish, retire (with abl.), VS. &c.

अपगुर *apa-*√*gur*, to reject, disapprove, threaten, RV. v, 32, 6, &c.; to inveigh against any one: Intens. part. *apa-jārgurāṇa* (see s. v. *apa-*√2. *grī*).

आपा-गुराम or **आपा-गोराम**, ind. disapproving, threatening (?), Pān. vi, 1, 53.

आपा-गोराप, *am*, n. threatening, Comm. on TS.

अपगुह *apa-*√*guh* (Subj. 2. sg. P. -*gūhas*, *Ā. gūhathās*; Impf. 3. pl. *āpāgūhan*; aor. -*aghu-kṣat*) to conceal, hide, RV.; AV.

आपा-गुह, mfn. hidden, concealed, RV.

आपा-गुहाम, mfn. hiding, AV. xix, 56, 2; (*āpā gūh*) RV. vii, 104, 17.

आपा-गुहा, *as*, m. hiding place, secret, RV. ii, 15, 7.

अपगु *apa-*√2. *grī*, Intens. part. *jārgurāṇa*, mfn. (Gmn. & NBD.) devouring, RV. v, 29, 4.

अपगोपुर *apa-gopura*, mfn. without gates (as a town).

अपगो *apa-*√*gai*, to break off singing, cease to sing, GopBr.; Vait.

अपग्रह *apa-*√*grah*, to take away, disjoin, tear off.

अपघट *apa-*√*ghaṭ*, Caus. -*ghāṭayati*, to shut up.

अपघन 1. *apa-ghana*, *as*, m. (√*han*), (Pān. iii, 3, 81) a limb or member (as a hand or foot), Naish.

आपा-घाता, *as*, m. striking off, warding off, ŚBr.; (cf. Pān. iii, 3, 81, Sch.)

आपा-घातका, mfn. (ā) n. (ifc.) warding off.

आपा-घाति, mfn. id. See *apa-*√*han*.

अपघन 2. *apa-ghana*, mfn. cloudless.

अपच *a-paca*, mfn. not able to cook, a bad cook, Pān. vi, 2, 157 seq., Sch.

अपचर *apa-*√*car*, to depart; to act wrongly.

आपा-चरिता, mfn. gone away, departed, dead; (*am*), n. fault, offence, Śāk.

आपा-चारा, *as*, m. want, absence; defect; fault, improper conduct, offence; unwholesome or improper regimen.

आपा-चरिन, mfn. departing from, disbelieving in, infidel, Mn.; doing wrong, wicked.

अपचाप *apa-cāy*, to fear, TBr.; to respect, honour, ŚBr.; TBr.

आपा-चयिता, mfn. honoured, respected, Pān. vii, 2, 30, Sch.

आपा-चयिन, mfn. not rendering due respect, showing want of respect, MBh.; *virādhāpācāyitva*, n. the not rendering due respect to old men, MBh. xiii, 6705.

अपचि 1. *apa-*√2. *ci* (Imper. 2. sg. -*cikīhi*) to pay attention to, to respect, AV. i, 10, 4.

1. **आपा-चिता**, mfn. (Pān. vii, 2, 30) honoured, respected, ŚBr. &c.; respectfully invited, BhP.; (*am*), n. honouring, esteeming.

1. **आपा-चि**, *is*, f. honouring, reverence, Śiś. - *mat* (*dāpāciti*), mfn. honoured, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अपचि 2. *apa-*√1. *ci*, -*cinoti*, to gather, collect: Pass. -*ciyate*, to be injured in health or prosperity; to grow less; to wane; (with abl.) to lose anything, MBh.

आपा-चाया, *as*, m. diminution, decay, decrease, decline; N. of several planetary mansions.

2. **आपा-चिता**, mfn. diminished, expended, wasted; emaciated, thin, Śāk. &c.

2. **आपा-चि**, *is*, f. loss, L.; expense, L.; N. of a daughter of Marici, VP.; (for 3. *āpā-citi*, see below.)

आपा-चि, *f*, a disease consisting in an enlargement of the glands of the neck, Suśr.

आपा-चेष्टि, *tā*, m. a spendthrift, L.

अपचिकीर्षा *apa-cikīrṣhā*, f. (√1. *kṛi* Desid.), desire of hurting any one.

अपचित् 1. *apa-*√*cit*, Caus. *Ā.* (Subj. -*cedyātai*) to abandon, turn off from (abl.), VS. ii, 17: Desid. -*cikitsati*, to wish to leave or to abandon any one (abl.), AV. xiii, 2, 15.

2. **आपा-चित्**, *f*, a noxious flying insect, AV. **आपा-चेता**, mfn. not favourable to (with abl.), TBr.

अपचिति 3. *āpā-citi*, *is*, f. (= *āpōrōsis*, √3. *ci*), compensation, either recompense [TS. &c.] or retaliation, revenge, punishing, RV. iv, 28, 4, &c.

अपच्छह *apa-cchad* (√*chad*), Caus. -*echhādayati*, to take off a cover, ĀpŚr.

आपा-च्छात्रा, mfn. not having a parasol, Kathās.

अपच्छाय *apa-cchāya*, mfn. shadowless, having no shadow (as a deity or celestial being); having a bad or unlucky shadow; (*ā*), f. an unlucky shadow, a phantom, apparition.

अपच्छिद् 1. *apa-cchid* (√*chid*), to cut off or away, ŚBr. &c.

2. **आपा-च्छिद्**, *f*, a cutting, shred, chip, ŚBr.; PBr.

आपा-च्छेदा, *as*, *am*, m. n. cutting off or away; separation.

आपा-च्छेदना, *am*, n. id.

अपच्यु *apa-*√*cyu* (aor. *Ā.* 2. sg. -*cyoshhāh*) to fall off, go off, desert, RV. x, 173, 2: Caus. (aor. -*cucyavat*) to expel, RV. ii, 41, 10.

आपा-च्यव, *as*, m. pushing away, RV. i, 28, 3.

अपजात *apa-jāta*, *as*, m. a bad son who has turned out ill, Pān. cat.

अपजि *apa-*√*ji*, to ward off, keep off or out, ŚBr.; Kāth.; PBr.

आपा-जया, *as*, m. defeat, discomfiture, L.

आपा-जय्या, mfn. See *an-apajayyām*.

अपजिघांसु *apa-jighāṇsu*, mfn. (√*han* Desid.), desirous of keeping off, wishing to avert, AitBr.

अपजिहीर्षु *apa-jihirṣhu*, mfn. (√*hri* Desid.), wishing to carry off or take away, Rājāt.

अपज्ञा *apa-*√*jñā*, -*jñāte*, to dissemble, conceal, Pān. i, 3, 44.

आपा-ज्ञाना, *am*, n. denying, concealing, L.

अपज्य *apa-jya*, mfn. without a bowstring, MBh.

अपचीकृत *a-pañci-kṛita*, *am*, n. (in Vedānta phil.) 'not compounded of the five gross elements, the five subtle elements.'

अपतान्तर a-paṭāntara, mfn. 'not separated by a curtain,' adjoining (v. l. a-paṭāntara, q. v.), L.

अपटी apatī, f. a screen or wall of cloth (especially surrounding a tent), L. — **क्षेपा**, m. 'tossing aside the curtain,' (ena), ind. with a toss of the curtain, precipitate entrance on the stage (indicating hurry and agitation); (cf. *paṭikshepa*.)

अपटु a-paṭu, mfn. not clever, awkward, uncouth; ineloquent; sick, diseased, L. — **तृ**, f. or — **त्रा**, n. awkwardness.

अपठ a-paṭha, as, m. unable to read, Pāp. vi, 2, 157 seq., Sch.

अपठित a-paṭhita, mfn. unlearned, illiterate.

अपण्य a-paṇya, mfn. unfit for sale; (am), n. an unsaleable article, Gaut.

अपतक्ष apa-√taksh (3. pl. -takshṇvanti & impf. *apātakshan*) to chip off, AV. x, 7, 20; ŚBr.

अपतन्त्र apa-tantra, as, m. spasmodic contraction (of the body or stomach), emprosthotonos, Hcat.

आपा-तन्त्राका, as, m. id., Suśr.

आपा-तन्त्राका, as, m. id., Suśr.

आपा-तन्त्राकिन, mfn. affected with spasmodic contraction, Suśr.

अपति ā-pati, is, m. not a husband or master, AV. viii, 6, 16; (is), f. 'without a husband or master,' either an unmarried person or a widow. — **गृह्ण** (ā-pati-), f. not killing a husband, RV. x, 85, 44; AV. — **तृ**, f. state of being without a husband. — **पुत्र**, f. without a husband and children. — **व्रा**, f. an unfaithful or unchaste wife.

आपाति = ā-pati, f., Nir.

अपतीर्थ apa-tīrtha, as, am, m. n. a bad or improper Tīrtha, q. v.

अपतुल āpa-tūla, mf(ā)n. without a tuft, without a panicle, TS.

अपतृप apa-√trip, Caus. -tarpayati, to starve, cause to fast, Car.; Suśr.

आपा-तृपापा, am, n. fasting (in sickness), Suśr.

अपत्र a-pattra, mfn. leafless; (ā), f., N. of a plant.

अपत्नीक a-patnīka, mfn. not having a wife, AitBr.; KātyŚr.; where the wife is not present, KātyŚr.

अपत्य āpatya, am, n. (fr. āpa), offspring, child, descendant; a patronymical affix, Sāh. — **क्षमा**, mfn. desirous of offspring. — **जिव**, m., N. of a plant. — **तृ**, f. state of childhood, Mn. iii, 16. — **दा**, mfn. giving offspring; (ā), f., N. of various plants. — **पथा**, m. 'path of offspring,' the vulva, Suśr. — **प्रत्याया**, m. a patronymical affix, Sāh. — **वत्** (āpatya-), mfn. possessed of offspring, AV. xii, 4, 1. — **विक्रयिन**, m. 'seller of his offspring,' a father who receives a gratuity from his son-in-law. — **सत्रु**, m. 'having his descendants for enemies,' a crab (said to perish in producing young). — **सो**, m (acc. sg. -sācam) m. accompanied with offspring, RV. — **आपा-त्यार्था-शब्दा**, m. a patronymic.

अपतप apa-√trap, to be ashamed or bashful, turn away the face.

आपा-तृपापा, am, n. or -त्राप, f. bashfulness; embarrassment.

आपा-त्रापिषु, mfn. bashful, Pāp. iii, 2, 136.

अपतस् apa-√tras (impf. 3. pl. -atrasan) to flee from in terror, RV. x, 95, 8, MBh.

आपा-त्रास्ता, mfn. (ifc. or with abl.) afraid of, fleeing or retiring from in terror, Pāp. ii, 1, 38.

अपथ ā-patha, am, n. not a way, absence of a road, pathless state, AV. &c.; wrong way, deviation; heresy, heterodoxy, L.; (mf(ā)n.), pathless, roadless, Pāp. ii, 4, 30, Sch.; (ā), f., N. of various plants. — **गमिन**, mfn. going by a wrong road, pursuing bad practices, heretical. — **प्रपान्ना**, mfn. out of place, in the wrong place, misapplied.

आपाथिन, *nīthās*, m. absence of road, Pāp. v, 4, 72.

आपाथ्या, mfn. unfit; unsuitable; inconsistent; (in med.) unwholesome as food or drink in particular complaints. — **निमित्ता**, mfn. caused by unfit food or drink. — **भुज**, mfn. eating what is forbidden.

अपद् a-pād or d-pad [only ŚBr. xiv], mfn. nom. m. a-pād, f. a-pād [RV. i, 15, 2, 3 & vi, 59, 6] or a-pādi [RV. x, 22, 14], footless, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

आपादा, am, n. no place, no abode, AV.; the wrong place or time, Kathās. &c.; (mfn.), footless, Pāncat. — **रुह** or -**रोहि**, f. the parasitical plant Epidendron Tesseloides. — **स्था**, mfn. not being in its place; out of office. **आपादन्तरा**, mfn. 'not separated by a foot,' adjoining, contiguous (v. l. a-paṭāntara, q. v.), L.; (am), ind. without delay, immediately, MBh.

अपदक्षिणम् apa-dakṣiṇam, ind. away from the right, to the left side, KātyŚr.

अपदम् apa-dama, mfn. without self-restraint; of wavering fortune.

अपदव apa-dava, mfn. free from forest-fire. **आपा-दवपद**, mfn. free from the calamity of fire.

अपदश apa-daśa, mfn. (fr. *daśan*), (any number) off or beyond ten, L.; (fr. *daśā*), without a fringe (as a garment), MBh.

अपदस् apa-√das (3. pl. -dasyanti) to fail, i. e. become dry, RV. i, 135, 8.

अपदह apa-√dah, to burn up, to burn out so as to drive out, RV. vii, 1, 7, &c.

अपदान apa-dāna, am, n. (√*dai*), a great or noble work, R. ii, 65, 4; Śāk. (v. l.); (in Pāli for *ava-dāna*, q. v.) a legend treating of former and future births of men and exhibiting the consequences of their good and evil actions.

अपदार्थ a-padārtha, as, m. nonentity.

अपदिश (apa-√*dis* (ind. p. -diśya) to assign, KātyŚr.; to point out, indicate; to betray, pretend, hold out as a pretext or disguise, Ragh. &c.

आपा-दिशम्, ind. in an intermediate region (of the compass), half a point, L.

आपा-दिशता, mfn. assigned as a reason or pretext.

आपा-देश, as, m. assigning, pointing out, KātyŚr.; pretence, feint, pretext, disguise, contrivance; the second step in a syllogism (i. e. statement of the reason); a butt or mark, L.; place, quarter, L.

आपा-देसिन, mfn. assuming the appearance or semblance of; pretending, feigning, Daś.

आपा-देया, mfn. to be indicated, to be stated, Mn. viii, 54; Daś.

अपदुष्यद् āpa-dushpad, 'not a failing step,' a firm or safe step, RV. x, 99, 3.

अपद् apa-√*drī*, Intens. p. *apa-dārdrat*, mfn. tearing open, RV. vi, 17, 5.

अपदेवता āpa-devatā, f. an evil demon.

अपदोष āpa-doshā, mfn. faultless.

अपद्रव्य āpa-dravya, am, n. a bad thing.

अपद्रा āpa-√*drā* (Imper. 3. pl. -drāntu, 2. sg. -drāhi) to run away, RV. x, 85, 32; AV.

अपद्रु āpa-√*dru*, id., ŚBr. &c.

अपद्वार āpa-dvāra, am, n. a side-entrance (not the regular door), Suśr.

अपधम् āpa-√*dham* (3. pl. -dhamanti, impf. *āpādhama*, 2. sg. -adhamas) to blow away or off, RV.

अपधा 1. āpa-√*dhā* (Imper. -dadhātu; aor. Pass. -dhāyi) to take off, place aside, RV. iv, 28, 2; vi, 20, 5 & x, 164, 3.

2. **आपा-धक्ष**, f. hiding, shutting up, RV. ii, 12, 3.

अपधाव āpa-√*dhāv*, to run away, AV.; ŚBr.; to depart (from a previous statement), prevaricate, Mn. viii, 54.

अपधुरम् āpa-dhuram, away from the yoke, TBr.

अपधू āpa-√*dhū* (1. sg. -dhūnomi) to shake off, ŚāṅkhGr.

आपा-धूमा, mfn. free from smoke, Ragh.

अपधृष āpa-√*dhrish*, -*dhris* *noti*, to overcome, subdue, KaushBr.; (cf. *an-apadhrishya*.)

अपध्ये āpa-√*dhyai*, to have a bad opinion of, curse mentally, MBh. &c.

आपा-ध्यक्षा, am, n. envy, jealousy, MBh. &c.; meditation upon things which are not to be thought of, Jain.

अपध्वंस āpa-√*dhvans*, -*dhvansati*, to scold, revile, [Comm. on] MBh. i, 5596 ('to drive or turn away,' NBD.); to fall away, be degraded (NBD.), Hariv. 720.

आपा-ध्वान्स, as, m. concealment, AV.; 'falling away, degradation,' in comp. with -*ja*, mfn. 'born from it,' a child of a mixed or impure caste (whose father belongs to a lower [Mn. x, 41, 46] or higher [MBh. xiii, 2617] caste than its mother's).

आपा-ध्वान्सिन, mfn. causing to fall, destroying, abolishing.

आपा-ध्वान्ता, mfn. degraded; reviled; abandoned, destroyed; (as), m. a vile wretch lost to all sense of right, L.

अपध्वान्त āpa-dhvānta, mfn. (√*dhvan*), sounding wrong, ChUp.

अपनम् āpa-√*nam*, (with abl.) bend away from, give way to [NBD.], to bow down before [Gmn.], RV. vi, 17, 9.

आपा-नात्, mfn. bent outwards, bulging out, ŚBr.; KaushBr.

आपा-नम्मा, as, m. curve, flexion, Śulb.

अपनश् āpa-√*naś*, 'to disappear,' Imper. -*naśya*, be off, KaushBr.

अपनस āpa-nasa, mfn. without a nose, L.

अपनह āpa-√*nah*, to bind back, AV.; (ind. p. -*nahya*) to loosen, MBh. iii, 13309.

अपनाभि āpa-nābhi, mfn. 'without a navel,' without a focal centre (as the Vēdī), TS.

अपनामन् āpa-nāman, a, n. a bad name, Pāp. vi, 2, 187; (mfn.), having a bad name, ib.

अपनिद्र 1. āpa-nidra, mfn. sleepless.

अपनिद्र 2. āpa-ni-dra, mfn. (√*drā*), opening (as a flower), Śiś.; Kir.

आपा-नि-द्रात, mfn. id., Naish.

अपनिधा āpa-ni-√*dhā*, to place aside, hide, conceal, TBr. &c.; to take off, AV.

अपनिर्वाण āpa-nirvāṇa, mfn. not yet extinct, Śāk.

अपनिली āpa-ni-√*li*, Ā. (Imper. 3. pl. -*layantām*) to hide one's self, disappear, RV. x, 84, 7; ŚBr.

अपनिह āpa-ni-√*hnu*, to deny, conceal, ChUp. &c.

अपनी āpa-√*nī*, to lead away or off; to rob, steal, take or drag away; to remove, frighten away; to put off or away (as garments, ornaments, or fetters); to extract, take from; to deny, Comm. on Mn. viii, 53, 59; to except, exclude from a rule, Comm. on RPrāt.: Desid -*ninīshati*, to wish to remove, Comm. on Mn. i, 27.

आपा-नाया, as, m. leading away, taking away; bad policy, bad or wicked conduct.

आपा-नायाना, am, n. taking away, withdrawing; destroying, healing; acquittance of a debt.

आपा-नीता, mfn. led away from; taken away, removed; paid, discharged; contradictory; badly executed, spoiled; (am), n. imprudent or bad behaviour.

आपा-नीति, is, f. taking away from (abl.), Nyāyam.

आपा-नेत्रि, tā, m. a remover, taking away.

अपनु āpa-√*nu*, to put aside, ŚāṅkhGr.

अपनुद् āpa-√*nud*, to remove, RV. &c.

आपा-नुत्ति, is, f. removing, taking or sending away; expiation, Mn. & Yājñ.

आपा-नुदा, mfn. (ifc. e. g. *śokāpanuda*, q. v.) removing, driving away.

आपा-नुनुत्सु, mfn. desirous of removing, expiating (with acc.), Mn. xi, 101.

आपा-नुदा, as, m. = *āpa-nutti*.

आपा-नुदाना, mfn. removing, driving away, Mn.; (am), n. removing, driving away, Kauś.; Mn.

आपा-नुद्या, mfn. to be removed.

अपन्नगृह ā-panna-griha, mfn. whose house has not fallen in, VS. vi, 24.

आ-पान्ना-दा, mfn. = *ā-panna-dat*, q. v., Gaut.

आ-पान्ना-दत्, mf(ati)n. whose teeth have not fallen out, TS.; TBr.

अपपद् *apa-√pad*, to escape, run away.

अपपरे *apa-paré* (√i), (perf. 1. sg. *āpa pārēto asmi*; *āpa asmi* may also be taken by itself as fr. 1. *apās*) to go off, RV. x, 83, 5.

अपपयैवृत् *apa-pary-ā-√vrit*, to turn (the face) away from, Gobh.

अपपाठ *apa-pāṭha*, as, m. a mistake in reading, Pāp. iv, 4, 64, Sch.; a wrong reading (in a text), VPrāt.

अपपात्र *apa-pātra*, mfn. 'not allowed to use vessels (for food)', people of low caste, Mn. x, 51; Āp. **Apā-pātrita**, mfn. id.

अपपादत्र *apa-pādatra*, mfn. having no protection for the feet, shoeless, Rājat.

अपपान *apa-pāna*, am, n. a bad or improper drink.

अपपित्त *apa-pitvā*, am, n. (probably for *-pitvā* fr. √2, *pat*; cf. *abhi-pitvā*, *ā-pitvā*, *prā-pitvā*; but cf. also *āpi-tvā*, s. v. *āpi*), turning away, separation, RV. iii, 53, 24.

अपपिवस *ā-papivas*, m (gen. *ā-pupushas*) fn. (perf. p.), who has not drunk, AV. vi, 139, 4.

अपपूत *apa-pūta*, au, m. du. badly formed buttocks, Pāp. vi, 2, 187; (mfn.), having badly formed buttocks, ib.

अपपृ *apa-√1. pri* (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *parshī*) to drive or scare away from (abl.), RV. i, 129, 5.

अपप्रगा *apa-pra-√1. gā* (aor. *-prāgāt*) to go away from, yield to, RV. i, 113, 16.

अपप्रजाता *apa-prajātā*, f. a female that has had a miscarriage, Suśr.

अपप्रदान *apa-pradāna*, am, n. a bribe.

अपपृ *apa-√pru*, *āpa-pravate*, Ved. to leap or jump down, ŚBr. &c.

अपपृथ *apa-√pruth* (Imper. 2. sg. *-protha*; p. *-prōthāt*) to blow off, RV. vi, 47, 30 & ix, 98, 11.

अपप्राप *apa-prā-√i*, (3. pl. *-prā-yānti* or *-prā-yanti*; Opt. *-prēyāt*) to go away, withdraw, RV. x, 117, 4; ŚBr.

अपप्रोषित *apa-prōshita*, am, n. (√5, *vas*), the having departed, a wrong departure or evil caused thereby, (neg. *ān-*) ŚBr.

अपप्लु *apa-√plu*, to spring down, MBh.: Caus. *-plāvayati*, to wash off, TS. &c.

अपबर्हिस् *āpa-barhis*, mfn. not having the portion constituting the Barhis, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अपबाध *apa-√bād*, Ā. to drive away, repel, remove, RV. &c.: Caus. P. id., AV. xii, 1, 49; Desid. Ā. *-bibhatsate*, to abhor from (abl.), AitBr.

अपबाहुक *āpa-bāhuka*, as, m. a bad arm, stiffness in the arm, L.

अपब्रू *apa-√brū* (impf. *-brāvāt*) to speak some mysterious or evil words upon, AV. vi, 57, 1.

अपभज् *apa-√bhaj*, P. (Subj. 1. pl. *-bhajāma*) to cede or transfer a share to, RV. x, 108, 9; ŚBr.; to satisfy the claims of (acc.), KātyŚr.; to divide into parts, PBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अपभय *apa-bhaya*, mf(ā)n. fearless, undaunted.

Apā-bhī, mfn. id.

अपभरणी *apa-bharaṇī*, f. pl. (√*bhrī*), the last lunar mansion, TS.; TBr.

Apā-bhartavaī, Inf. to take away, RV. x, 14, 2.

Apā-bhartṛī, mfn. taking away, RV. ii, 33, 7; destroying.

अपभाष *apa-√bhāsh*, to revile, Kum. v, 83.

Apā-bhāshapa, am, n. abuse, bad words, L.

अपभिद् *apa-√bhid* (Imper. 2. sg. *-bhindhī* for *-bhindhī*) to drive away, RV. viii, 45, 40.

अपभू *apa-√bhū* (Imper. *-bhavatu* & *-bhūtu* [RV. i, 131, 7]; aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-bhūṣ*, 2. pl. *-bhū-tana*) to be absent, be deficient, RV.; AV.; TS.

Apā-bhūti, is, f. defect, damage, AV. v, 8, 5.

अपभंश *apa-bhāṁśa* (or *apa-bhāṁśa*), as,

m. falling down, a fall, TS. &c.; a corrupted form of a word, corruption; ungrammatical language; the most corrupt of the Prākṛit dialects.

Apā-bhrashta, mfn. corrupted (as a Prākṛit dialect), Kathās.

अपम *apamā*, mfn. (fr. *āpa*), the most distant, the last, RV. x, 39, 3; AV. x, 4, 1; (as), m. (in astron.) the declination of a planet. — **kshetra**, see *krānti-kshetra*. — **jyā**, f. the sine of the declination. — **maṇḍala** (or *apa-maṇḍala*) or **-vṛitta**, n. the ecliptic.

अपमन्यु *apa-manyu*, mfn. free from grief.

अपमर्दे *apa-marda*, as, m. (√*mṛid*), what is swept away, dirt.

अपमर्श *apa-marśa*, as, m. (√*mṛś*), touching, grazing, Śāk. (v. l. for *abhi-marśa*).

अपमा *apa-√3. mā* (ind. p. *-māya*; cf. Pāp. vi, 4, 69) to measure off, measure, AV. xix, 57, 6.

अपमान *apa-māna*, as, m. (or *am*, n.), (√*man*), disrespect, contempt, disgrace.

Apā-mānita, mfn. dishonoured, disgraced, ŚāṅkhGr. &c.

Apā-mānin, mfn. dishonouring, despising.

Apā-mānya, mfn. disreputable, dishonourable.

अपमार्ग 1. *apa-mārga*, as, m. a by-way, Pāṇcat.

अपमित्य *apa-mītya*. See *apa-√me*.

अपमुख *apa-mukha*, mfn. having the face averted, Pāp. vi, 2, 186; having an ill-formed face or mouth, ib.; (*am*), ind. except the face, &c., ib.

अपमूर्धन् *apa-mūrdhan*, mfn. headless.

अपमृज् *apa-√mṛij*, cl. 2. P. Ā. *-mārshī* (1. pl. *-mṛijmahe*; Imper. 2. du. *-mṛijethām*) to wipe off, remove, AV.; ŚBr. &c.

2. **Apā-mārga**, as, m. wiping off, cleansing, Śis.

Apā-mārjana, am, n. cleansing; a cleansing remedy, detergent, Suśr.; (mfn.) wiping off, moving away, destroying, BhP.

Apā-mṛiṣhta, mfn. wiped off, cleansed, VS. &c.

अपमृत्यु *apa-mṛityu*, us, m. sudden or accidental death; a great danger or illness (from which a person recovers).

अपमृषित *apa-mṛishita*, unintelligible (as a speech), Pāp. i, 2, 20, Sch.

अपमे *apa-√me*, cl. 1. Ā. *-mayate* (ind. p. *-mītya* or *-māya*) to be in debt to, owe, Pāp. iii, 4, 19, Sch.

Apā-mītya, am, n. debt, AV. vi, 117, 1; ĀśvŚr.

अपम्यक्ष *apa-√myaksh* (Imper. 2. sg. *-myaksha*) to keep off from (abl.), RV. ii, 28, 6.

अपमुक्त *āpa-mukta*, mfn. (√*mluc*), retired, hidden, RV. x, 52, 4.

अपयज् *apa-√yaj* (1. pl. *-yajāmasi*) to drive off by means of a sacrifice, Kauś.

अपयशस् *apa-yaśas*, as, n. disgrace, infamy. — **kara**, mfn. occasioning infamy, disgraceful.

अपया *apa-√yā*, to go away, depart, retire from (abl.); to fall off; Caus. *-yāpayati*, to carry away by violence, BhP.

Apā-yāta, mfn. gone away, having retired.

Apā-yātavya, am, n. impers. to be gone away, Kathās.

Apā-yāna, am, n. retreat, flight; (in astron.) declination.

अपयु *apa-√1. yu*, *-yuyoti* (Imper. 2. sg. *-yuyodhī*, 2. pl. *-yuyotana*) to repel, disjoin, RV.

अपयुज् *apa-√yuj*, Ā. *-yujākte*, to loose one's self or be loosened from (abl.), ŚBr.

अपर 1. *a-para*, mfn. having nothing beyond or after, having no rival or superior. — **vāt**, mfn. having nothing following, ŚBr. — 1. **-s-para**, mfn. 'not reciprocal, not one (by) the other,' only in comp. with *-sambhūta*, mfn. not produced one by the other, Bhag. **A-parārdhina**, mfn. not dependent on another, ŚBr. **A-parārdhya**, mfn. without a maximum, unlimited in number, ĀśvŚr.

अपर 2. *āpara*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *āpa*), posterior, later, latter (opposed to *pūruva*; often in comp.); following; western; inferior, lower (opposed to *pūruva*); other, another (opposed to *sva*); different (with abl.); being in the west of; distant, opposite. Sometimes *āpara* is used as a conjunction to connect words or sentences, e.g. *āparaṁ-ca*, moreover; (as), m. the hind foot of an elephant, Śis.; (ā), f. the west, L.; the hind quarter of an elephant, L.; the womb, L.; (ī), f. (used in the pl.) or (ām) [RV. vi, 33, 5], n. the future, RV.; ŚBr.; (*āparam* [AV.] or *aparām* [RV.]), ind. in future, for the future; (*āparam*), ind. again, moreover, PārGr.; Pāṇcat.; in the west of (abl.), KātyŚr.; (*ena*), ind. (with acc.) behind, west, to the west of, KātyŚr. [cf. Goth. and Old Germ. *afar*; and the Mod. Germ. *aber*, in such words as *Aber-mal*, *Aber-witz*]. — **kānyakubja**, m., N. of a village in the western part of Kānyakubja, Pāp. vii, 3, 14, Sch. — **kāya**, m. the hind part of the body. — **kāla**, m. a later period, KātyŚr. — **godāna**, n. (in Buddhist cosmogony) a country west of the Mahā-meru. — **jā**, mfn. born later, VS. — **jana**, sg. or pl. m. inhabitants of the west, GopBr.; KātyŚr. — **tā**, f. distance; posteriority (in place or time); opposition, contrariety, relativity; nearness. — **tra**, ind. in another place; (*eka-tra*, *aparatra*, in one place, in the other place, Pāp. vi, 1, 194, Sch.) — **tva**, n. — **tā**, q. v. — **daśakhi-ṇam**, ind. south-west, (*gana tishhādgū-ādi*, q. v.) — **nidāgha**, m. the latter part of the summer. — **pakshā**, m. the latter half of the month, ŚBr.; the other or opposing side, the defendant. — **pa-kshīya**, mfn. belonging to the latter half of the month, (*gana gakhādi*, q. v.) — **pañcāla**, m. pl. the western Pāñcālas, Pāp. vi, 2, 103, Sch. — **para**, m (ā or e) fn. pl. one and the other, various, Pāp. vi, 1, 144, Sch. — **purushā**, m. a descendant, ŚBr. x. — **praneya**, mfn. easily led by others, tractable. — **bhāva**, m. after-existence, succession, continuation, Nir. — **rātrā**, m. the latter half of the night, the end of the night, the last watch. — **loka**, m. another world, paradise. — **vaktṛā**, f. a kind of metre of four lines (having every two lines the same). — **vāt**, see 1. *a-para*. — **varshā**, ās, f. pl. the latter part of the rains. — **śarad**, f. the latter part of the autumn. — **śvas**, ind. the day after to-morrow, Gobh. — **sakthā**, n. the hind thigh, ŚBr. — **sad**, mfn. being seated behind, PBr. — 2. **-s-para**, mfn. pl. one after the other, Pāp. vi, 1, 144. — **svastika**, n. the western point in the horizon. — **hemanta**, m. n. the latter part of winter. — **haimana**, mfn. belonging to the latter half of the winter season, Pāp. vii, 3, 11, Sch. **Aparāgni**, ī, m. du. the southern and the western fire (of a sacrifice), KātyŚr. **Aparānta**, mfn. living at the western border; (*as*), m. the western extremity, the country or the inhabitants of the western border; the extreme end or term; 'the latter end,' death. **Aparāntaka**, mf(ikā)n. living at the western border, VarBṛS. &c.; (*ikā*), f. a metre consisting of four times sixteen mātrās; (*am*), n., N. of a song, Yājñ. **Aparānta-jñāna**, n. prescience of one's latter end. **Aparāpara**, m (ā or e) fn. pl. another and another, various, L. **Aparārka**, m. the oldest known commentator of Yājñavalkya's law-book. **Aparārka-candrīkā**, f. the name of his comment. **Aparārdha**, m. the latter, the second half. **Aparārdhā**, m. afternoon, the last watch of the day. **Aparārdhaka**, mfn. 'born in the afternoon,' a proper name, Pāp. iv, 3, 28. **Aparārdha-tana** [L.] or **aparārdheta** [Pāp. iv, 3, 24], mfn. belonging to or produced at the close of the day. **Aparētarā**, f. opposite to or other than the west, the east, L. **Aparedyas**, ind. on the following day, MaitrS. &c.

अपरञ्ज *apa-√rañj*, *-rajjate*, to become unfavourable to, MBh.; Kir. ii, 49.

Apā-rakta, mfn. having a changed colour, grown pale, Śāk.; unfavourable, VarBṛS.

Apā-rāga, as, m. aversion, antipathy, Mn. vii, 154.

अपरत *apa-rata*, mfn. (√*ram*), turned off from, unfavourable to (abl.), Nir.; resting, BhP.

अपरव *apu-rava*, as, m. contest, dispute; discord. **Aparavōjhitā**, mfn. free from dispute, undisturbed, undisputed.

अपरस्वर 1. *a-paraspara*. See 1. *a-para*.

2. *Aparas-para*. See 2. *āpara*.

अपराङ्मुख a-parāṇ-mukha, mfn. with unaverted face, not turned away from (gen.), Ragh.

अपराजयिन् ā-parājayin, mfn. never losing (at play), TBr.

अ-पारजिता, mf(ā)n. unconquered, unsurpassed, RV. &c.; (as), m. a poisonous insect, Suśr.; Vishnu; Śiva; one of the eleven Rudras, Hariv.; a class of divinities (constituting one portion of the so-called Anutara divinities of the Jains); N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of a mythical sword, Kathās.; (ā), f. (with *dis*) the north-east quarter, AitBr. &c.; Durgā; several plants, Clitoria Ternatea, Marsilea Quadrifolia, Sesbania Ægyptiaca; a species of the Śārkari metre (of four lines, each containing fourteen syllables).

अ-पारजिष्णु, mfn. unconquerable, invincible, ŚBr. xiv.

अपराध apa-√rādh-, rādhyati or-rādhnōti, to miss (one's aim, &c.), AV. &c.; to wrong, offend against (gen. or loc.); to offend, sin.

अपा-रद्धा, mfn. having missed; having offended, sinned; criminal, guilty; erring. — **प्री-शतका** or **अपा-रद्धशेष**, m. an archer whose arrows miss the mark, L.

अपा-रद्धि, is, f. wrong, mistake, ŚBr.

अपा-रद्धि, mfn. offending, an offender.

अपा-रद्धा, as, m. offence, transgression, fault; mistake; **अपा-रद्धम्** √1. *kṛi*, to offend any one (gen.) — **ब्रह्मजाना**, m. 'sin-destroyer', N. of Śiva. — **ब्रह्मजाना-स्तोत्र**, n. a poem of Śaṅkarācārya (in praise of Śiva).

अपा-रद्धि, mfn. offending; criminal; guilty. **अपा-रद्धि-ता**, f. or -*tva*, n. criminality, guilt.

अपरापरण a-parāparanā, as, m. not having descendants or offspring, AV. xii, 5, 45.

अपराभाव ā-parābhāva, as, m. the state of not succumbing or not breaking down, TBr.

अ-पारब्धता, mfn. not succumbing, not breaking down, ŚBr.

अपरामृष्ट ā-parāmṛṣṭa, mfn. untouched.

अपरासिक्त ā-parāsikta, mfn. not poured on one's side, not spilled (as the semen virile), ŚBr.

अपराहत ā-parāhata, mfn. not driven off, AV. xviii, 4, 38.

अपरिकलिता a-parikalita, mfn. unknown, unseen.

अपरिक्रम a-parikrama, mfn. not walking about, unable to walk round, R. ii, 63, 42.

अ-परिक्रमम्, ind. without going about, standing still, KātyŚr.

अपरिक्लिन्न a-pariklinna, mfn. not moist, not liquid, dry.

अपरिगण्य a-pariganya, mfn. incalculable.

अपरिगत a-parigata, mfn. unobtained, unknown, Kād.

अपरिग्रह a-parigraha, as, m. not including, Comm. on TPṛāt.; non-acceptance, renouncing (of any possession besides the necessary utensils of ascetics), Jain.; deprivation, destitution, poverty; (mfn.), destitute of possession; destitute of attendants or of a wife, Kum. i, 54.

अ-परिग्रह्या, mfn. unfit or improper to be accepted, not to be taken.

अपरिचयिन् a-paricayin, mfn. (√2. *ci*), having no acquaintances, misanthropic.

अ-परिचित, mfn. unacquainted with, unknown to.

अ-परिचेय, mfn. unsociable.

अपरिच्छद a-paricchada, mfn. (√*chad*), without retinue, unprovided with necessities, Mn. viii, 405.

अ-परिच्छान्ना, mfn. uncovered, unclothed.

अ-परिच्छदिता, mfn. id.

अपरिच्छिन्न a-paricchinna, mfn. without interval or division, uninterrupted, continuous; connected; unlimited; undistinguished.

अ-परिच्छेदा, as, m. want of distinction or division; want of discrimination, Śāk.; want of judgment; continuance.

अपरिज्यानि a-parijyāni, is, f. 'not falling into decay,' *ishāpūrtasyāparijyāni*, f., N. of a sacrificial ceremony, AitBr.

अपरिणयन a-pariṇayana, am, n. (√*nī*), non-marriage, celibacy.

अ-परिणीता, f. an unmarried woman.

अपरिणाम a-pariṇāma, as, m. (√*nam*), unchangeableness. — **दार्शन**, mfn. not providing for a change, improvident.

अ-परिणामिन, mfn. unchanging.

अपरितोष a-paritosha, mfn. unsatisfied, discontented, Śāk.

अपरिपक्व a-paripakva, mfn. not quite ripe (as fruits, or a tumour [Suśr.]); not quite mature.

अपरिपर ā-paripara, mfn. not going by a tortuous course, AV. xviii, 2, 46; MaitrS.

अपरिभ्रज ā-paribhinna, mfn. not broken into small pieces, not crumbled, ŚBr.

अपरिमाण ā-parimāṇa, mfn. without measure, immeasurable, immense; (am), n. immeasurableness.

अ-परिमिता, mfn. unmeasured, either indefinite or unlimited, AV.; ŚBr. &c. — **गुण-गणा**, mfn. of unbounded excellences. — **ध्वा**, ind. into an unlimited number of pieces or parts, MaitrUp. — **वि-द्धा** (ā-parimīta-), mfn. indefinitely multiplied, ŚBr. **अपरिमितल्लिखिता**, mfn. having an indefinite number of lines, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अ-परिमेया, mfn. immeasurable, illimitable.

अपरिमोष ā-parimosha, as, m. not stealing, TS.

अपरिम्लान a-parimlāna, as, m. 'not withering, not decaying,' the plant Gomphrena Globosa.

अपरियाणि a-pariyāni, is, f. inability to walk about (used in execrations), Pāp. viii, 4, 29, Kāś.

अपरिलोप a-parilopa, as, m. non-loss; non-damage, RPṛāt.

अपरिवर्गम् ā-parivargam, ind. without leaving out, uninterruptedly, completely, TS.; TBr.; ĀpŚr.

अपरिवर्तनीय a-parivartaniya, mfn. not to be exchanged.

अपरिवाद्य a-parivādya, mfn. (√*vad*), not to be reprimanded, Gaut.

अपरिविष्ट ā-parivishṭa, mfn. not enclosed, unbounded, RV. ii, 13, 8.

अपरिवीत ā-parivīta, mfn. (√*vye*), not covered, ŚBr.

अपरिवृत a-parivṛita, mfn. not hedged in or fenced, Mn. & Gaut.; (cf. ā-parivṛita.)

अपरिशेष a-pariśeṣa, mfn. not leaving a remainder, all-surrounding, all-enclosing, Sāṅkhyak.

अपरिस्त्रयम् a-parislatham, ind. not loosely, very firmly, Uttara.

अपरिष्कार a-parishkāra, as, m. want of polish or finish; coarseness, rudeness.

अ-परिष्कृता, mfn. unpolished, unadorned, coarse.

अपरिसमाप्तिक a-parisamāptika, mfn. not ending, endless, Comm. on BrĀrUp.

अपरिसर a-parisara, mfn. non-contiguous, distant.

अपरिस्कन्दम् a-pariskandam, ind. so as not to jump or leap about, Bhāṭṭ.

अपरिहरणीय a-pariharaniya, mfn. not to be avoided, inevitable; not to be abandoned or lost; not to be degraded.

अ-परिहारा, mfn. id., Gaut. &c.

अपरिहाण a-parihāṇa or a-parhāṇa, am, n. the state of not being deprived of anything, KaushBr.

अपरिहृत ā-parihṛita, mfn. unaffected, not endangered, RV.; (cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 32.)

अपरीक्षित a-parīkṣita, mfn. untried, unproved; not considered, inconsiderate.

अपरीत ā-parīta, mfn. unobstructed, irresistible, RV.; (as), m., N. of a people (v. l.)

अपरीवृत ā-parivṛita, mfn. (√1. *vṛi*), un-surrounded, RV. ii, 10, 3; (cf. ā-parivṛita.)

अपरुध apa-√2. *rudh*, to expel, drive out (from possession or dominion), RV. x, 34, 2 & 3; AV. &c.; Desid. Pass. p. āpa-rurutsyamāna, wished or intended to be expelled, Kāṭh.

आपा-रुद्धा, ā, m. one who keeps another off, a repeller, TS.

आपा-रुद्धा, as, m. exclusion, prohibition (an-, neg.), KātyŚr.

आपा-रुद्धका, mfn. detaining, hindering, MaitrS.

अपरुष a-paruṣa, mf(ā)n. not harsh.

अपरुप āpa-rūpa, am, n. monstrosity, deformity, AV. xii, 4, 9; (mfn.), deformed, ill-looking, odd-shaped, L.

अपरेद्युस् apare-dyūs. See 2. āpara.

अपरोक्ष a-parokṣa, mfn. not invisible; perceptible; (am), ind. (with gen.) in the sight of; (āparokṣāt), ind. perceptibly, manifestly, ŚBr. xiv.

आपारोक्षना, Nom. P. °yati, to make perceptible, L.; to take a view of (acc.), MBh.

अपर्ण a-parṇā, mfn. leafless, TS.; (ā), f., 'not having even leaves (for food during her religious austerities)', N. of Durgā or Pārvatī, Kum. v, 28.

अपर्तु apa-rtū (ritu), mfn. untimely, unseasonable, AV. iii, 28, 1; not corresponding to the season (asrain), BhP.; (us), m. not the right time, not the season, Gaut.; Āp.; (u), ind. not in correspondence with the season, Gaut.

अपर्यन्त a-paryantā, mfn. unbounded, unlimited, ŚBr. x, xiv, &c.

अपर्याप्त a-paryāpta, mfn. (√*āp*), incomplete; unable, incompetent, insufficient; not enough; unlimited, unbounded, L. — **vat**, mfn. not competent to (Inf.), Ragh. xvi, 28.

अपर्याय a-paryāya, as, m. want of order or method.

अपर्यासित a-paryāsita, mfn. (Caus. perf. Pass. p. √2. *as*), not thrown down or annihilated, Kir. i, 41.

अपर्वन् a-parvān, a, n. not a point of junction, RV. iv, 19, 3; a day which is not a *parvan* (a day in the lunar month, as the full and change of the moon, and the eighth and fourteenth of each half month); (mfn.), without a joint. **आपारवा-दाण्डा**, m. a kind of sugar-cane. **आ-पारवा-ब्रह्मणा-निपुणा**, mfn. skilled in breaking a passage where there is no joint (i.e. where there is no possibility of bending), Kām.

आ-पारवाका, mfn. jointless, ŚBr.

अपहण a-parhāṇa = a-parihāṇa, q. v.

अपल 1. *apala*, am, n. a pin or bolt, L.

अपल 2. *a-pala*, mfn. fleshless.

अपलप apa-√*lap*, to explain away, to deny, conceal: Caus. Ā. -*lāpaya*, to outwit, Bhāṭṭ. **आपा-लपाना**, am, n. denial or concealment of knowledge, evasion, turning off the truth, detraction; concealing, hiding; affection, regard, L.; the part between the shoulder and the ribs, Suśr.

आपा-लपिता, mfn. denied, concealed; suppressed, embezzled, Comm. on Mn. viii, 400.

आपा-लपा, as, m. = *apa-lapana*. — **दाण्डा**, m. a fine imposed on one who denies or evades (in law).

आपा-लपिन, mfn. one who denies, evades or conceals (with gen.)

अपलाल a-palāla, as, m., N. of a Rakshas.

अपलाश a-palāśā, mfn. leafless, RV. x, 27, 14.

अपलाशिका apa-lāshikā (or *apa-lāsikā*), f. thirst, L.

आपा-लशिन, mfn. free from desire, Pāp. iii, 2, 144.

आपा-लशुका *apa-lāshuka*, mfn. free from desire, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 160, Sch.

अपलित् *apa-likh* (Subj. -*likhāt*) to scrape off, AV. xiv, 2, 68.

अपलित *d-palita*, mfn. not grey, AV.

अपलुपम् *apa-lupam*, ind. (according to Pāṇ. iii, 4, 12, Sch.) Ved. Inf. of *apa-√lup*, to cut off.

अपलूलनकृत *d-palpūlana-kṛita*, mfn. not soaked or macerated, ŚBr.

अपवक्तृ *apa-vaktṛ*, tā, m. 'speaking away,' warning off, averting, RV. i, 24, 8; AV. v, 15, 1.

आपा-वक्षणा, *am*, n. See *an-apavācand*.

अपवत् *dpa-vat*. See s.v. 2. *dṛp*.

अपवद् *apa-√vad*, P. to revile, abuse, TBBr. &c.; to distract, divert, console by tales, PārGr.; Yājñ.; (in Gr.) to except, RPrāt.; (Ā. only) to disown, deny, contradict, Pāṇ. i, 3, 77, Sch.; Caus. -*vādayati*, to oppose as unadvisable; to revile; (in Gr.) to except, RPrāt.

आपा-वदामेना, mfn. reviling, speaking ill of (dat.), Bhaṭṭi.

आपा-वृद्धा, *as*, m. evil speaking, reviling, blaming, speaking ill of (gen.); denial, refutation, contradiction; a special rule setting aside a general one, exception (opposed to *utsarga*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 94, Sch.), RPrāt.; Pāṇ. Sch.; order, command, Kir.; a peculiar noise made by hunters to entice deer, Śiṣ. vi, 9. — *pratyaya*, m. an exceptional affix, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 94, Sch. — *sthala*, n. case for a special rule or exception, Pāṇ. Sch.

आपा-वृद्धा, mfn. reviling, blaming, defaming; opposing, objecting to; excepting, excluding, Comm. on TPrāt.

आपा-वृद्धा, mfn. blamed; opposed, objected to.

आपा-वृद्धा, mfn. blaming, Śāk.

आपा-वृद्धा, mfn. to be censured; to be excepted, Comm. on TPrāt.

अपवध् *apa-√vadh* (aor. -*avadhāt*) to cut off, split, RV. x, 146, 4; to repel, avert, VS.; ŚBr.

अपवन 1. *a-pavana*, mfn. without air, sheltered from wind.

अपवन 2. *apa-vana*, *am*, n. a grove, L.

अपवप *apa-√2. vap* (Subj. 2. sg. -*vapas* [Padap. -*vapa*]; impf. 2. sg. -*dvapas*, 3. sg. -*dva-pat*) to disperse, drive off, destroy, RV.; AV.; TS.

अपवर्क *apa-varaka*, &c. See *apa-√1. vṛi*.

अपवर्ग *apa-varga*, &c. See *apa-√vrij*.

अपवर्त *apa-varta*, &c. See *apa-√vrit*.

अपवस् *apa-√2. vas* (Subj. -*ucchat*, Imper. -*ucchatu*) to drive off by excessive brightness, RV.; AV.; to become extinct, AV. iii, 7, 7.

आपा-वस, *as*, m. extinction, disappearance, AV. iii, 7, 7; N. of a plant, L.

अपवह् *apa-√vah*, to carry off; to deduct; to give up: Caus. -*vāhayati*, to have (something) carried off or taken away; to drive away, Daś.; Pāṇcat.

आपा-वह, *as*, m. 'carrying off (water),' a channel, TS.; 'carrying off,' see *Vasishthāpavāha*; deduction, subtraction; N. of a metre; of a people.

आपा-वह, *as*, m. deduction, subtraction.

आपा-वह, *am*, n. carrying off, lit.; Daś.; subtraction.

आपा-वह, mfn. to be carried away, R.

Apōdha. See s.v., p. 56, col. 3.

अपवा *apa-√vā*, -*vāti*, to exhale, perspire, RV. i, 162, 10; (Imper. -*vātu*) to blow off, RV. viii, 18, 10.

अपवाद *apa-vāda*, &c. See *apa-√vad*.

अपविक्षत *apa-vikshata*, mfn. unwounded, Śāk. (v. l.)

अपविघ्न *apa-vighna*, mfn. unobstructed, unimpeded; (*am*), n. freedom from obstruction, MBh. i, 6875.

अपविच *apa-√vic*, cl. 7. -*vinakti* (impf. *dpāvinak*) to single out from, select, AV.; ŚBr.; cl. 3. -*vevakti*, id., Kauś.

अपवित *a-pavitra*, mfn. impure.

अपविद्ध *apa-viddha*. See *apa-√vya* 1h.

अपविश *apa-√viś*, Caus. (Imper. 2. sg. -*veśayā*) to send away, AV. ix, 2, 25.

अपविषा *apa-vishā*, f. 'free from poison,' the grass *Kyllingia Monocephala*.

अपविष्णु *apa-vishṇu*, ind. except or without *Vishṇu*.

अपवी *apa-√vī*, -*veti*, to turn away from, be unfavourable to, RV. v, 61, 18 & x, 43, 2.

अपवीय *apa-tiṇa*, mfn. having a bad or no lute, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 187; (*ā*), f. a bad lute, ib.; (*am*), ind. without a lute, ib.

अपवीरवत् *d-pavira-vat*, mfn. not armed with a lance, RV. x, 60, 3.

अपवृ *apa-√1. vṛi* (impf. 2. sg. *dpāvriṇos*, 3. sg. *dpāvriṇot*; Subj. -*varat*; aor. 2. & 3. sg. -*āvar* [Padap. -*avar*], 3. sg. *ā-avrita*; aor. Subj. 1. sg. -*vam* [for *varm*, RV. x, 28, 7], 3. sg. -*var*, 3. pl. -*uran*, Imper. 2. sg. [in RV.] once *dpa vṛidhi* and five times *dpā vṛidhi* [cf. *apā-√1. vṛi* and ib. *dpā-vṛita*]; perf. 2. sg. -*vavārtha*, 3. sg. -*vavāra*) to open, uncover, exhibit, RV.; (ind. p. -*vṛitya*) ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *apā-√1. vṛi*): Caus. -*vārayati*, 'to hide, conceal,' see *apa-vārta*.

आपा-वराका, *as*, m. an inner apartment, lying-in chamber, Kathās.

आपा-वरापा, *am*, n. covering, L.; garment, L.

आपा-वर्तृ, tā, m. one who opens, RV. iv, 20, 8.

आपा-वरापा, *am*, n. covering, concealment, L.

आपा-वर्क, mfn. covered, concealed, Mjicch. &c.; (*am*), ind. (in theatrical language) secretly, apart, aside (speaking so that only the addressed person may hear, opposed to *prakāśam*), Śāh.

आपा-वर्तक, ind. = *apa-vāritam*.

आपा-वर्त, ind. p. = *apa-vāritam*.

अपवृज *apa-√vrij*, Ā. -*vṛiṅkte* (Imper. 2. sg. -*vṛiṅkshva*; Subj. 1. sg. -*vṛindjai*; aor. P. 3. sg. *dpāvriṅ*) to turn off, drive off, AV.; ŚBr.; to tear off, AV.; (with *dhvānam*) carperie viam [BR.], RV. x, 117, 7; to leave off, determine, fulfil, ŚBr. &c.; Caus. -*varjayati*, to quit, get rid of; to sever, turn off from; to transmit, bestow, grant, MBh. &c.

आपा-वर्ग, *as*, m. completion, end (e.g. *pañcāpavarga*, coming to an end in five days), KātyŚr. &c.; the emancipation of the soul from bodily existence, exemption from further transmigration; final beatitude; BhP. &c.; gift, donation, ĀśvŚr.; restriction (of a rule), Śūtr.; Śulb. — *da*, mfn. conferring final beatitude.

आपा-वर्जना, *am*, n. completion, discharging a debt or obligation, Hariv.; transmitting, giving in marriage (a daughter), MBh.; final emancipation or beatitude, L.; abandoning, L.

आपा-वर्जनीया, mfn. to be avoided.

आपा-वर्जित, mfn. abandoned, quitted, got rid of, given or cast away; made good (as a promise), discharged (as a debt).

आपा-वर्ज्या, ind. p. excepting, except.

आपा-वर्क, mfn. finished, completed.

आपा-वर्क, *is*, f. fulfilment, completion.

अपवृत् *apa-√vrit*, to turn away, depart; to move out from, get out of the way, slip off: Caus. P. (Ved. Imper. 2. sg. -*varatāyā*) to turn or drive away from, RV. ii, 23, 7 &c.; (in arithm.) to divide; to reduce to a common measure.

आपा-वर्त, *as*, m. (in arithm. or alg.) reduction to a common measure; the divisor (which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation).

आपा-वर्त, *as*, m. a common measure, L.

आपा-वर्तना, *am*, n. taking away, removal, Śūtr.; ademption, Mn. ix, 79; reduction of a fraction to its lowest terms; division without remainder; divisor.

आपा-वर्त, mfn. taken away; removed; divided by a common measure without remainder.

आपा-वर्त, mfn. reversed, inverted, overturned; finished, carried to the end (perhaps for *apa-vṛikta*), ŚākhŚr.; KātyŚr. &c.; (*am*), n. (in astron.) ecliptic.

आपा-वर्त, *is*, f. slipping off; end, L.

अपवे *apa-√ve* (Imper. 2. sg. -*vaya*) to weave what has been woven, RV. x, 130, 1.

अपवेन् *apa-√ven* (Subj. 2. sg. -*venas*) to turn away from, be unfavourable to, AV. iv, 8, 2.

अपवेश *apa-√vesh*, Caus. -*veshāyati*, to strip off, PBr.

अपवध् *apa-√vyadh* (Subj. 3. du. -*vidhyatām*) to drive away, throw away, RV. vii, 75, 4, &c.; to pierce (with arrows), MBh.; to reject, neglect.

आपा-वद्धा, mfn. pierced; thrown away, rejected, dismissed, removed. — *putra*, m. a son rejected by his natural parents and adopted by a stranger, Mn.; Yājñ.; one of the twelve objects of filiation in law. — *loka*, mfn. 'who has given up the world,' dead, Bhp.

आपा-वद्धा, *as*, m. piercing anything in the wrong direction or manner (spilling a jewel by so piercing it), Mn. xi, 286.

अपवय *apa-vyaya*, *as*, m. (√*i*), prodigality, L.

आपा-वयामेना, mfn. See *apa-√vye*.

अपव्यादा *apa-vy-ā-√1. dā* (see *vy-ā-√1. dā*), to open (the lips), ŚBr.

अपव्याह *apa-vy-ā-√hri* (Pot. -*haret*) to speak wrongly or unsuitably, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अपव्ये *apa-√vye*, P. Ā. -*vyayati* (1. sg. -*vyaye*) to uncover, RV. vii, 81, 1; AV.: Ā. (pr. p. -*vyayamāna*) to extricate one's self, deny, Mn.

अपव्रज *apa-√vraj*, to go away, ĀśvŚr.

अपव्रत *dpa-vrata*, mfn. disobedient, unfaithful, RV.; perverse, RV. v, 40, 6; (x, 103, additional verse, =) AV. iii, 2, 6 = VS. xvii, 47.

अपशकुन *apa-śakuna*, *am*, n. a bad omen.

अपशङ्क *apa-śaṅka*, mfn. fearless, having no fear or hesitation; (*am*), ind. fearlessly, Śiṣ.

अपशब्द *apa-śabda*, *as*, m. bad or vulgar speech; any form of language not Sanskrit; ungrammatical language; (*apa-śhrasā*.)

अपशम *apa-śama*, *as*, m. cessation, L.

अपशव्य *a-paśavyd*. See *a-paśu*.

अपशतय *apa-śātaya* (cf. √*śad*), Nom. P. (Imper. 2. sg. -*śātaya*) to throw or shoot off (an arrow), AV.

अपशिरस् *dpa-śiras* [ŚBr. xiv] or *apa-śirsha* or *dpa-śirshan* [ŚBr. xiv], mfn. headless.

अपशिश *apa-√śish*, to leave out, ŚBr.

अपशु 1. *d-paśu*, *us*, m. not cattle, i. e. cattle not fit to be sacrificed, TS.; ŚBr. — *han* (*d-paśu*), mfn. (ghn) n. not killing cattle, AV. xiv, 1, 62.

2. *A-paśu*, mfn. deprived of cattle, poor, TS.; ŚBr.; having no victim, ĀśvGr. — *te* (*apaśū*), f. want of cattle, MaitrŚ.

A-paśavyā, mfn. not fit or useful for cattle, TBBr.; ŚBr.; ŚākhGr.

अपशुच् 1. *apa-śuc*, *k*, m. (√*i*. *śuc*), 'without sorrow,' the soul, L.

आपा-शुका, mfn. sorrowless, Ragh.; (*as*), m. the tree *Jonesia Asoka*.

अपशुच् 2. *apa-√2. śuc*, Intens. p. -*śōśucat*, mfn. driving off by flames, RV. i, 97, 1.

अपश्चादपुत् *d-paścā-daghvan* [SV.]; AV. xix, 55, 5] or better *d-paścād-daghvan* [RV. vi, 42, 1; MaitrŚ.], mfn. not staying behind, not coming short of, not being a loser.

अपश्चिम *a-paścima*, mfn. not having another in the rear, last; not the last.

अपश्वस् *apa-√śnath* (aor. Imper. 2. pl. -*śnathishāna*) to push away, repel, RV. ix, 101, 1.

अपश्य *a-paśyd*, mfn. not seeing, RV. i, 148, 5.

A-paśyat, mfn. id., RV. x, 135, 3; (in astron.) not being in view of, VarBr.; not noticing; not considering, not caring for, Yājñ. ii, 3.

A-paśyanā, f. not seeing, Buddh.

अपश्री *apa-√śri*, to retire from, Lāṭy.

आपा-श्रया, *as*, m. a bolster, AV. xv, 3, 8.

आपा-श्रिता, mfn. retired from, retreated, abandoned, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

अपश्री *apa-śrī*, mfn. deprived of beauty, Śiṣ.

अपश्वस् *apa-√śvas* cl. 2. P. -*śvasiti*, used to explain *apāniti* (cf. *apān*), Comm. on ChUp.

Apā-śhvāsa, *as*, m. one of the five vital airs (see *apāna*), *L*.

अपश्र *apa-shṛṭha*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (*√shṛ*), the end or point of the hook for driving an elephant, Pāp. viii, 3, 97; (cf. *apāshṛṭha*).

Apā-shṛṭhu, mfn. contrary, opposite, *L*; perverse, *L*; left, *L*; (*u*), ind. perversely, badly, Śiṣ. xv, 17 (v. l. *um*); properly, *L*; handsomely, *L*; (*us*), m. time, *L*.

Apā-shṛṭhura or **-shṛṭhula**, mfn. opposite, contrary, *L*.

अपस १. *āpas*, *as*, n. (fr. *√āp*), work, action, especially sacred act, sacrificial act, RV. [Lat. *opus*].

2. **Apās**, mfn. active, skilful in any art, RV.; (*dasas*), f. pl., N. of the hands and fingers (when employed in kindling the sacred fire and in performing the sacrifices), RV.; of the three goddesses of sacred speech, RV.; VS.; of the active or running waters, RV.; AV. — **tama** (*apās-*), mfn. (superl.), most active, RV.; most rapid, RV. x, 75, 7. — **pati**, m., N. of a son of Utānapāda, VP.

1. **Apasya**, Nom. P. (Subj. *śyāt*) to be active, RV. i, 121, 7.

1. **Apasyā**, f. activity, RV. v, 44, 8; vii, 45, 2; (cf. *sv-apasyā*; for 2. *apasyā*, see 2. *apasyā* below.)

Apasyā, mfn. active, RV.

अपस ३. *apās*, mfn. (fr. 2. *āp*), watery. (So some passages of the Rīg-veda [i, 95, 4, &c.] may (according to NBD. and others) be translated where the word is applied to the running waters, see 2. *apās* at end & *apās-tama*.)

2. **Apasyā**, m(fsn), watery, melting, dispersing, RV. x, 89, 2; VS. x, 7; (2. *apasyā*), f. a kind of brick (twenty are used in building the sacrificial altar), ŚBr.; KatyŚr.

अपसच् *apa-√sac* (perf. *Ā*. 3. pl. *-sāscire*, i. pl. P. *-sāscima*) to escape, evade (with acc.), RV. v, 20, 2; VS. xxxviii, 20.

अपसद *apa-sada*, *as*, m. the children of six degrading marriages (of a Brāhman with the women of the three lower classes, of a Kshatriya with women of the two lower, and of a Vaiśya with one of the Śūdra, Mn. x, 10 seqq., but cf. MBh. xii, 2620 seqq. and *apadhvaṇsa-ja*), an outcast (often ifc.; see *brāhmaṇapada*).

अपसमम् *apa-samam*, ind. last year (? *gaṇa tishṭhadgu-ādi*, q. v.)

अपसर्जन *apa-sarjana*, *am*, n. (*√srij*), abandonment, *L*; gift or donation, *L*; final emancipation of the soul, *L*; (cf. *apa-√vri*).

अपसलवि *apa-salavi*, ind. to the left (opposed to *pra-salavi*; cf. *ava-salavi*), ŚBr.; the space between the thumb and the forefinger (sacred to the Manes).

Apā-salāḥ, ind. to the left, ĀśvGr.

अपसव्य *apa-savya*, mfn. not on the left side, right, Mn. iii, 214; (with auguries) from the right to the left, moving to the left, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; (*am*, *ena*), ind. to the left, from the right to the left, KatyŚr. &c. **Apasavyam** *√*1. *kṛi* = *pradakṣhiṇam* *kṛi*, to circumbulate a person keeping the right side towards him, Kauś. &c.; to put the sacred thread over the right shoulder, Yājñ. i, 232. **Apasavya-vat**, mfn. having the sacred thread over the right shoulder, Yājñ. i, 250.

अपसिद्धान्त *apa-siddhānta*, *as*, m. an assertion or statement opposed to orthodox teaching or to settled dogma, Nyāyad. &c.

अपसिध् *apa-√2. sidh* (Imper. 2. sg. *-śedha* or *-sedha*, 3. sg. *-sedhatu*, 3. pl. *-sedhantu*; pr. p. *-śédhat*) to ward off, remove, drive away, RV. &c.

अपसु *apa-√1. sū* (1. sg. *-suvāmi*; Imper. 2. sg. *-suva*; aor. Subj. *-sāvishat*) to drive off, RV. x, 37, 4 & 100, 8; AV.; VS.

अपसु *apa-√sri* (impf. *-sarat*) to slip off (from abl.), RV. iv, 30, 10; to go away, retreat: Caus. *-sārayati*, to make or let go away, remove.

Apā-sara, *as*, m. (in geom.) distance; see *an-apasara*.

Apā-sarāna, *am*, n. going away, retreating.

Apā-sāra, *as*, m. a way for going out, escape, Mṛicch.; Pañcat.

Apā-sāraṇa, *am*, n. removing to a distance; dismissing; banishment, Mcar.

Apā-sārita, mfn. removed, put away.

Apā-sṛti, *is*, f. = *apa-sara*.

अपसृप् *apa-√srip*, to glide or move off; to retreat.

Apā-sarpa, *as*, m. a secret emissary or agent, spy, Balar.

Apā-sarṇa, *am*, n. going back, retreating.

Apā-sṛpti, *is*, f. going away from (abl.)

अपसम्भ *apa-skambhā*, *as*, m. fastening, making firm, AV. iv, 6, 4.

अपस् *apa-√skṛi*. See *apa-√3. kṛi*.

Apā-skara, *as*, m. any part of a carriage, a wheel, &c., Pāp. vi, 1, 149; faeces (cf. *avaskara*), Vet.; anus, *L*; vulva, *L*.

Apā-skāra, *as*, m. under part of the knee, *L*.

अपसल *apa-skhalā*, *as*, m. slipping ['outside of a threshing-floor,' Śay.], ŚBr.

अपस्तम *apās-tama*. See 2. *apās*.

अपस्तम्भ *apa-stamba*, *as*, m. a vessel inside or on one side of the chest containing vital air, Bhpr.

Apā-stambha, *as*, m. id., Suśr.

Apā-stambhinī, f. N. of a plant.

अपस्नात *apa-snāta*, mfn. bathing during mourning or upon the death of a relation, R. ii, 42, 22.

Apā-snāna, *am*, n. funeral bathing (upon the death of a relative, &c.), *L*; impure water in which a person has previously washed, Mn. iv, 132.

अपस्पति *apas-pati*. See 2. *apās*.

अपस्पृ *apa-√sprī*, *Ā*. (impf. 3. pl. *-sprīṇvata*) to extricate from, deliver from, KaushBr.; (3. pl. *-sprīṇvatē*) to refresh [Gmn.; 'to alienate,' BR.], RV. viii, 2, 5.

अपस्पृश *apa-sprīś*. See *ān-apasprīś*.

अपस्फिग *apa-sphiga*, mfn. one who has badly formed buttocks, Pāp. vi, 2, 187; (*am*), ind. except the buttocks, ib.

अपस्फुर १. *apa-√sphur* (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-spharī*) to move suddenly away or to lash out (as a cow during milking), RV. vi, 61, 14.

2. **Apā-sphūr**, mfn. bounding or bursting forth, (or figuratively) splashing out (said of the Soma), RV. viii, 69, 10; (cf. *ān-apasphur*, &c.)

अपस्मार *apa-smāra*, *as*, m. epilepsy, falling sickness, Suśr. &c.

Apā-smārin, mfn. epileptic, convulsed, Mn. &c.

Apā-smṛiti, mfn. forgetful, BhP.; absent in mind, confused, ib.

अपस्य *apasya*, *apasyū*. See *अपस*.

अपस्वर *apa-svara*, *as*, m. an unmusical note or sound, *L*.

अपस्वान *apa-svāna*, *as*, m. a hurricane, Āp.

अपहन् *apa-√han* (Subj. 3. sg. *-han*; Imper. 2. sg. *-jahā*, 2. du. *-hataṃ*; 2. pl. *-hatā* or *-hata*; perf. *-jaghāna*; pr. p. *-ghndt*; Intens. p. nom. m. *-jāghānat*) to beat off, ward off, repel, destroy, RV. &c.

Apā-ghāta, *apa-jighāṇsu*. See *s. v*.

Apā-ha, mfn. ifc. keeping back, repelling, removing, destroying (e. g. *śodhāpā*, q. v.)

Apā-hata, mfn. destroyed, ward off, killed, — *pāpman* (*dāhata*), mfn. having the evil ward off, free from evil, ŚBr.

Apā-hati, *is*, f. removing, destroying, AitBr. &c.

Apā-hanaṇa, *am*, n. warding off; (cf. *apa-ghāta*, s. v.)

Apā-hantṛi, mf(tri, Ragh.) n. beating off, destroying, ŚBr. &c.

अपहर *apa-hara*, &c. See *apa-√hri*.

अपहल *apa-hala*, mfn. having a bad plough, Pāp. vi, 2, 187, Sch.

अपहस *apa-√has*, to deride: Caus. *-hāsa-yati*, to deride, ridicule.

Apā-hasita, *am*, n. silly or causeless laughter, Śāh.

Apā-hāsa, *as*, m. id., *L*; a mocking laugh, R.

Apā-hāsa, mfn. to be laughed at, R.

अपहस्त *apa-hasta*, *am*, n. striking or throwing away or off, MBh. iii, 545 ['the back of the hand,' Comm.]

Apā-hastaya, Nom. P. *śyati*, to throw away, push aside, repel, (generally used in the perf. Pass. p.)

Apā-hastita, mfn. thrown away, repelled, Mālatīm. &c.

अपहा १. *apa-√2. hā*, *Ā*. *-jihite* (aor. 3. pl. *-hāsata*, Subj. 1. pl. *-hāsmahi*), to run away from (abl.) or off, RV.

अपहा २. *apa-√3. hā*, *Ā*. (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-hāsthāh*) to remain behind, fall short, not reach the desired end, AV. xviii, 3, 73; Pass. *-hiyate*, to grow less, decrease (in strength, *balam*), Suśr.

Apā-hāni, *is*, f. diminishing, vanishing, Up.

Apā-hāya, ind. p. quitting, MBh. &c.; leaving, avoiding, Hariv.; leaving out of view, Śāk. &c.; excepting, except, Ragh.

अपहि *apa-√hi*, to throw off, disengage or deliver one's self from (acc.), BhP.

अपहिकार *apa-him-kāra*, mfn. without the syllable *him* (which is pronounced in singing the Sāma verses), ŚBr.

अपह् *apa-√hri*, to snatch away, carry off, plunder; to remove, throw away: Caus. *-hārayati*, see *apa-hārīta* below.

Apā-hara, mfn. (ifc.) carrying off, Bhām.

Apā-harana, *am*, n. taking away, carrying off; stealing, Mn.

Apā-harāṇi, mfn. to be taken away, carried off, stolen, &c.

Apā-haras, mfn. not pernicious, PBr.

Apā-hartṛi, *tā*, m. (with gen. [Mn. viii, 190, 192] or acc. [Pāp. iii, 2, 135, Sch.] or ifc.) taking away, carrying off, stealing, Mn. &c.; making (faults), expiating, Mn. xi, 161.

Apā-hāra, *as*, m. taking away, stealing; spending another person's property; secreting, concealment, e. g. *ātmāpahāraṃ* *√*1. *kṛi*, to conceal one's real character, Śāk.

Apā-hāraka, mfn. one who takes away, seizes, steals, &c.; a plunderer, a thief; (cf. *ātmāpahāraka*, *vāg-apahāraka*).

Apā-hārāṇa, *am*, n. causing to take away.

Apā-hārīta, mfn. carried off, R.; Ragh. iii, 50.

Apā-hārin, mfn. = *apa-hāraka*.

Apā-hṛita, mfn. taken away, carried off, stolen, &c. — *vijāṇa*, mfn. bereft of sense.

Apā-hṛiti, *is*, f. carrying off.

अपहेला *apa-helā*, f. contempt, *L*.

अपह्नु *apa-√hnu*, *Ā*. (1. sg. *-hnuvē*) to refuse, RV. i, 138, 4; to conceal, disguise, deny, Kāth. &c.; to excuse one's self, give satisfaction to, ŚBr.; TBr.

Apā-hnavā, *as*, m. concealment, denial of or turning off of the truth; dissimulation; appeasing, satisfying, ŚBr.; affection, love, R.; = *apa-hnūti*, Śāh.

Apā-hnuta, mfn. concealed, denied.

Apā-hnūti, *is*, f. 'denial, concealment of truth,' using a simile in other than its true or obvious application, Kpr.; Śāh.

Apā-hnuvāna, mfn. pr. p. *Ā*. concealing, denying (any one, dat.), Naish.

Apā-hnotṛi, mfn. one who conceals or denies or disowns, Comm. on Mn. viii, 190.

अपहास *apa-hrāsa*, *as*, m. diminishing, reducing, Suśr.

अपाक् *āpāk* & 1. *āpāka*. See *āpānc*.

अपाक २. *a-pāka*, mfn. (*√pac*), immature, raw, unripe (said of fruits and of sores); (*as*), m. immaturity; indigestion, Suśr. — *ja*, mfn. not produced by cooking or ripening; original; natural. — *sāka*, n. ginger.

A-pākin, mfn. unripe; undigested.

अपाकृ *apā-√1. kṛi*, to remove, drive away, (Ved. Inf. *apākartōh*) MaitrS.; to cast off, reject, desist from, MBh. &c.; to select for a present, PBr.; KatyŚr.; to reject (an opinion).

Apā-karāṇa, *am*, n. driving away, removal, KatyŚr.; payment, liquidation.

Apā-karishṇu, mfn. (with acc.) 'outdoing,' surpassing.

Apā-karman, a, n. payment, liquidation, **Apā-kṛta**, mfn. taken away, removed, destroyed, void of; paid.

Apā-kṛti, *is*, f. taking away, removal, RV. viii, 47, 2; evil conduct, rebelling (Comm. = *vikāra*), Kir. i, 27.

अपाकृ *apā-√kṛish* (Inf. -*krashṭum*) to turn off or away, avert, remove, R. &c.

अपाकृ *apā-√i. kṛi*, to throw any one off; to abandon, to condemn.

अपाक्ष *apāksha*, mfn. = *adhy-aksha* or *pratyaksha*, L.

अपाङ्केय *a-pāṅkteya*, mfn. 'not in a line or row,' not in the same class, inadmissible into society, ejected from caste, Mn. &c.

A-pāṅktya, mfn. id., Mn.; Gaut. **A-pāṅktyō-pahata**, mfn. defiled or contaminated by the presence of impure or improper persons, Mn. iii, 183.

अपाङ्ग *apāṅga*, mfn. without limbs or without a body, L.; (*as*), m. (ifc. *f. ā* or *ī*) the outer corner of the eye, Śāk. &c.; a sectarian mark or circlet on the forehead, R.; N. of Kāma (the god of love), L.; = *apāmārgā*, L. - *darśana*, n. or - *dṛishti*, f. a side glance, a leer. - *deśa*, m. the place round the outer corner of the eye. - *netra*, mf(ā)n. casting side glances, Vikr.

Apāṅga, *as*, m. = *apāmārgā*.

अपाच् *apāc* (√*ac*), (Imper. -*aca*) to drive away, RV. ix, 97, 54.

अपाज् *apāj* (√*aj*), (impf. -*ājat*; p. *apājat*; Imper. 2. sg. -*āja*) to drive away, RV.; AitBr.

अपाञ्च *apāñc*, āñ, āci, āk (fr. 2. *añc*), going or situated backwards, behind, RV. & AV.; western (opposed to *prāñc*), ib.; southern, L.

A-pāk, ind. westward, RV.; VS. - *tās* [AV. viii, 4, 19; cf. RV. vii, 104, 19] or - *tāt* (*apāk*-) [RV. vii, 104, 19], ind. from behind.

1. **A-pāka**, mfn. coming from a distant place, distant, RV.; VS.; (*āt*), ind. from a distant place, RV. viii, 2, 35. - *caṅkhas* (*apāka*-), mfn. shining far, RV. viii, 75, 7. For 2. *a-pāka*, see p. 53, col. 3.

A-pākā (an old instr. case of 1. *apāñc*), ind. far, RV. i, 129, 1.

Apāci, f. the south, L. **Apācītārā**, f. 'other than the south,' the north, L.

Apācina, mfn. situated backwards, behind, western, RV. vii, 6, 4 & 78, 3; AV. vi, 91, 1; turned back, L.; southern, L.

Apācyā (4), mfn. western, RV. viii, 28, 3; AitBr.; southern, L.

अपाञ्जस *apāñjas* (?), Pān. vi, 2, 187.

अपाटव *a-pāṭava*, *am*, n. awkwardness, inelegance, L.; sickness, disease, L.

अपाठ्य *a-pāṭhya*, mfn. illegible.

अपाणिग्रहण *a-pāṇigrahaṇa*, *am*, n. celibacy.

A-pāṇi-pāda, mfn. without hands and feet, Up.

अपातो *apāti* (√*i*), to escape (with acc.), GopBr.

अपात्र *a-pātra*, *am*, n. a worthless or common utensil; an undeserving or worthless object, unfit recipient, unworthy to receive gifts, Bhag.; Kathās. - *kṛityā*, f. acting unbecomingly, doing degrading offices (as for a Brāhmaṇa to receive wealth improperly acquired, to trade, to serve a Śūdra, and to utter an untruth), Mn. xi, 125. - *dāyin*, mfn. giving to the undeserving. - *bhṛit*, mfn. supporting the unworthy, cherishing the undeserving.

A-pātri-karana, *am*, n. = *a-pātra-kṛityā*, Mn. xi, 69.

अपाद् *a-pād*. See *a-pād*, p. 49, col. 2.

A-pāda, mfn. not divided into Pādas, not metrical. **A-pādādi**, m. not the beginning of a Pāda, VPrit. **A-pādādi-bhāj**, mfn. not standing at the beginning of a Pāda, RPrit. **A-pādāntiya**, mfn. not standing at the end of a Pāda.

A-pādāka, mfn. footless, TS.

A-pādya, mf(ā)n. (or *dpādya*?), N. of certain Ish-tis (performed with the *cayana vaiśvasrija*), TBr.

अपादा *apā-√i. dā*, *Ā*. to take off or away, ŚBr.; Kauś.

Apā-dātrī, *tā*, m. one who takes off, TBr.

Apā-dāna, *am*, n. taking away, removal, ablation; a thing from which another thing is removed; hence the sense of the fifth or ablative case, Pān.

अपाधा *apā-√dhā* (Subj. 1. sg. -*dadhāni*) to take off, loosen from, KaushBr.

अपाध्वन् *apādhwān*, *ā*, m. a bad road, Pān. vi, 2, 187.

अपान *apān* (√*an*), *apāniti* or *apānati* [AV. xi, 4, 14], to breathe out, expire, ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.; pr. p. *apāndt*, mf(ā)n. breathing out, RV. x, 189, 2; AV.

Apānā, *as*, m. (opposed to *prānā*), that of the five vital airs which goes downwards and out at the anus; the anus, MBh. (in this sense also (*am*), n., L.); N. of a Sāman, PBr.; ventris crepitus, L. - *dā*, mfn. giving the vital air Apāna, VS. xvii, 15. - *dṛiḥ*, m(nom. -*dhrīḥ*)fn. strengthening the vital air Apāna, TS. - *dvāra*, n. the anus. - *pavana*, m. the vital air Apāna, L. - *pā*, mfn. protecting the Apāna, VS. - *bhṛit*, f. 'cherishing the vital air,' a sacrificial brick, ŚBr. - *vāyu*, m. the air Apāna, L.; ventris crepitus, L. **Apānōdgāra**, m. ventris crepitus.

अपानुद् *apā-√nud* (the *ā* of *apā* always in the antepenultimate of a śloka, therefore *apā* metrically for *apa*; see *apa-√nud*), to remove, repel, repudiate, MBh.; Mn.

अपानृता *apānṛita*, mfn. free from falsehood, true, R. ii, 34, 38.

अपान्तरतमस् *apāntara-tamas*, *ās*, m., N. of an ancient sage (who is identified with Kṛishṇa Dvāipāyana), MBh.; Hariṇ.

अपानपात् *apān-nāpāt*, &c. See 2. *ap*.

अपाप *a-pāpa*, mf(ā)n. sinless, virtuous, pure. - *kāśin* (*d-pāpa*-), mfn. not ill-looking, VS. - *kṛit* (*d-pāpa*-), mfn. not committing sin, ŚBr. - *puri*, f., N. of a town; also written *pāpa-puri*, q. v. - *vasyasa* (*d-pāpa*-), n. not a wrong order, no disorder, ŚBr.; (cf. *pāpa-vasyasā*). - *viddha* (*d-pāpa*-), mfn. not afflicted with evil, VS. xl, 8.

अपामंभविष्णु *a-pāmaṃ-bhaviṣṇu*, mfn. not becoming diseased with herpes, MaitrS.; (cf. *pāmaṃ-bhaviṣṇu*).

अपामार्ग *apā-mārgā*, *as*, m. (√*mṛij*), the plant *Achyranthes Aspera* (employed very often in incantations, in medicine, in washing linen, and in sacrifices), AV.; VS. &c.

Apā-mānjana, *am*, n. cleansing, keeping back, removing (of diseases and other evils). - *stotra*, n. 'removing of diseases,' N. of a hymn.

अपामित *apā-mītya*, n. (cf. *apa-mītya*), equivalent, MaitrS.

अपामृसु *apā-mṛityu* = *apa-mṛityu*, L.

अपाय *apāya*. See *apē*.

अपार *apār* (*apa-√ri*), to open by removing anything, RV. v, 45, 6 (Subj. *Ā*. 3. sg. *apa ri-nūd*); ix, 10, 6 (3. pl. *apa ri-vanti*) & 102, 8 (impf. 2. sg. *riṇor āpa*).

अपार *a-pārā*, mfn. not having an opposite shore, TS.; not having a shore, unbounded, boundless (applied to the earth, or to heaven and earth [*rōdasi*], &c.), RV. &c.; (*as*), m. 'not the opposite bank,' the bank on this side (of a river), MBh. viii, 2381; (*am*), n. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) 'a bad shore,' 'the reverse of *pāra*,' a kind of mental indifference or acquiescence; the reverse of mental acquiescence, L.; the boundless sea. - *pāra*, mfn. carrying over the boundless sea (of life), VP.; (*am*), n. non-acquiescence, L.

A-pārapiya, mfn. not to be got over, not to be carried to the end or triumphed over, MBh.; Bhp. &c.

A-pārayat, mfn. incompetent, impotent (with Inf. or loc.); not able to resist, MBh.

अपारमार्थिक *a-pāramārthika*, mf(i)n. not concerned about the highest truth.

अपार्च *apārch* (*apa-√rich*), to retire, L.

अपार्जित *apārjita*, mfn. (√*rij* with *ape*), flung away, L.

अपार्ण *apārṇa*, mfn. (fr. *apār* above, BBr. see *abhy-arna*), distant, far from (abl.), Nir.

अपार्थ *apārtha*, mfn. without any object, useless; unmeaning, Bhp. &c.; (*am*), n. incoherent argument. - *karana*, n. a false plea in a lawsuit.

Apārthaka, mfn. useless, Mn. viii, 78, &c.

अपार्थिव *a-pārthiva*, mfn. not earthly, Ragh.

अपाल *a-pāla*, mf(ā)n. unguarded, unprotected, undefended; (*ā*), f., N. of a daughter of Atri, RV. viii, 91, 7, &c.

अपालङ्क *apālanka*, *as*, m. the plant *Cassia Fistula*; (see *pālanka*).

अपालम्ब *apā-lambā*, *as*, m. a kind of break let down from a carriage to stop it, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अपालि 1. *a-pāli*, mfn. having no tip of the ear, Suśr.

अपालि 2. *apāli*, mfn. free from bees, &c., L. (see *ālī*).

अपावु *apā-√i. ri* (*apā* = *apa*, cf. *apa-√i. ri*), -*vrīṇoti*, to open, uncover, reveal, Lāṭy.; Up. &c.

Apā-vṛit, mfn. unrestrained, Bhp.; (cf. *dn-apāvrit*).

Apā-vṛita, mfn. open, laid open, RV. i, 57, 1, &c.; covered, L.; unrestrained, self-willed, L.

Apā-vṛiti, *is*, f. a place of concealment, hiding-place, RV. viii, 66, 3.

अपावृक्त *apā-vṛikta* (√*vrj*), removed, avoided, RV. viii, 80, 8.

अपावृत् *apā-√vrīt* (aor. *Ā*. 3. pl. *apa āvrīt-sata* [v. 1. *av*]) to turn or move away, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Apā-vartana, *am*, n. turning away or from, retreat, L.; repulse, L.

Apā-vṛita, mfn. (for *apā*), the vowel being metrically lengthened in the antepenultimate of a śloka), (with abl.) turned away from, R.; abstaining from, rejecting, MBh.; (*am*), n. the rolling on the ground (of a horse), L.

Apā-vṛitti, *is*, f. = *ud-vartana*, L.

Apā-vṛitya, ind. p. turning away from (withabl.), AV. xii, 2, 34.

अपाव्य *āpāvya*, mfn., N. of particular gods & Mantras, TS. (Comm. = *apa-avya*); TBr. (Comm. = *apa-avya*, fr. *av*).

अपाश्या *a-pāśyā*, f. no great number of nooses or fetters, Pān. vi, 2, 156, Sch.

अपाश्रय 1. *apāśraya*, mfn. helpless, destitute.

अपाश्रि *apā-√sri*, P. *Ā*. -*śrayati*, °*te*, to resort to; to use, practise.

2. **Apāśraya**, *as*, m. the upper portion of a bed or couch on which the head rests, Daś.; refuge, recourse, the person or thing to which recourse is had for refuge; an awning spread over a court or yard, R. v, 11, 19.

Apāśrita, mfn. resting on; resorting to.

अपाश्रि *apāshṛi*. See *āyo-pāshṛi*.

Apāshṛhā, *as*, m. (fr. *√sthā* with *apa*, APrit.; cf. *apāshṛhā*), the barb of an arrow, AV. iv, 6, 5; (cf. *śatāpāshṛhā*). - *vat* (*apāshṛhā*-), mfn. having barbs, RV. x, 85, 34.

Apāshṛhī = *apāshṛi* in comp. with -*hā* or -*hān*, mfn. killing with the claws, ŚBr.

अपास् 1. *āpās* (√*i. as*), 'to be absent from, not to participate in,' see *apa-parē*.

अपास् 2. *apās* (√*2. as*), to fling away, throw away or off, discard; to scare, drive away; to leave behind; to take no notice of, disregard.

Apāsana, *am*, n. throwing away, placing aside, KātyŚr.; killing, slaughter, L.

Apāsita, mfn. thrown down, injured, destroyed, L.

Apāsta, mfn. thrown off, set aside; driven away; carried off or away, abandoned, discarded; disregarded; contemned.

Apāsya, ind. p. having thrown away or discarded; having left, having disregarded; having excepted.

Apāsyat, mfn. discarding, throwing off, &c.

अपामङ्ग *apā-saṅga*, as, m. (√*sañj*); Kāth.; = *upāsāṅga*, L.

अपासि *apāsi*, mfn. having a bad or no sword.

अपासु *apāsu*, mfn. lifeless, Naish.

अपासु *apā-√sri* (*apa-ā-*; or *apā* for *apa*, the *ā* standing in the antepenultimate of a sloka), to turn off from, avoid (with abl.), Yājñ. ii, 262.

Apā-sarāṇa, am, n. departing, L.

Apā-sṛita, mfn. gone, departed, gone away, L.

अपास्या *apā-√sthā*, to go off towards, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. (v. l. *upā-√sthā*, q. v.)

अपाहन् *apā-√han*, to throw off or back, ShaḍvBr.

अपाहाय *apā-hāya*, ind. p. (fr. √3. *hā* with *apa*, the *ā* being metrically lengthened), quitting, MBh.; disregarding, ib.; excepting, except, ib.

अपाह *apā-√hri*, Ā. to take off, ŚBr.

अपि *api*, or sometimes *pi* (see *pi-dṛiḥh*, *pi-dhā*, *pi-nah*), expresses placing near or over, uniting, to annex, reaching to, proximity, &c. [cf. Gk. *ἐν*; Zend *api*; Germ. and Eng. prefix *be*]; in later Sanskrit its place seems frequently supplied by *abhi*.

(As a separable adv.) and, also, moreover, besides, assuredly, surely; *api api* or *api-ca*, as well as; *na vāpi* or *na apivā* or *na naḥapi*, neither, nor; *cāpi*, (and at the beginning of a sentence) *api-ca*, moreover.

Api is often used to express emphasis, in the sense of even, also, very; e.g. *anyad api*, also another, something more; *adyapi*, this very day, even now; *tathāpi*, even thus, notwithstanding; *yady api*, even if, although; *notyāpi tathāpi*, although, nevertheless; *na kadācid api*, never at any time: sometimes in the sense of but, only, at least, e.g. *muhuritam api*, only a moment.

Api may be affixed to an interrogative to make it indefinite, e.g. *ko 'pi*, any one; *kutrāpi*, anywhere. **Api** imparts to numerals the notion of totality, e.g. *caturṇām api varṇāṇām*, of all the four castes. **Api** may be interrogative at the beginning of a sentence.

Api may strengthen the original force of the Potential, or may soften the Imperative, like the English 'be pleased to;' sometimes it is a mere expletive.

Api tu, but, yet.

Api-tvā, am, n. having part, share, AV.; ŚBr.; (cf. *apa-pitvā*).

Api-tvīn, mfn. having part, sharing, ŚBr.

Api-nāma (in the beginning of a phrase), perhaps, in all probability, I wish that, Mṛicch.; Śāk. &c.

Api-vat, m (vati)n. See *api-√vat*.

अपिकक्ष *api-kakṣā*, as, m. the region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades (especially in animals), RV. iv, 40, 4; x, 134, 7; Lāty.; N. of a man & (ās), m. pl. his descendants.

Api-kakṣhya (5), mfn. connected with the region of the arm-pits, RV. i, 117, 22.

अपिकर्ण *api-karṇā*, am, n. the region of the ears, RV. vi, 48, 16.

अपिकृ *api-√1. kri*, to bring into order, arrange, prepare, TS.; TBr.; PBr.

अपिकृत् *api-√2. kri* (I. sg. -*kṛintāmi*, fut. I. sg. -*karisyāmi*) to cut off, VS.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.

अपिधै *api-√kshai*, Caus. -*kshāpayati*, to consume by fire, AV. xii, 5, 44 & 51.

अपिगम् *api-√gam*, Ved. to go into, enter, approach, join, [aor. Subj. 3. pl. *āpi gman*, RV. v, 33, 10] RV. &c.; to approach a woman, RV. i, 179, 1.

अपिगा *api-√1. gā*, Ved. to enter, get into, mingle with, RV. vii, 21, 5, &c.

अपिगीर्ण *api-girṇa*, mfn. praised, L.

अपिगुण *api-guṇa*, mfn. excellent, MBh. xii, 2677.

अपिग्रह *api-√grah* (with or without *mukham*, *nāsike*, &c.), to close (the mouth, nose, &c.), ŚBr.; AitBr.; ChUp.

1. **Api-grīhya**, ind. p. closing the mouth, TS.

2. **Api-grīhya** [Ved., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 118] or **apigrāhya** [ib., Comm.], am, n. impers. (with abl.) the mouth to be closed before (a bad smell, &c.)

अपिघस *api-√ghas*, to eat off or away (perf. 3. pl. -*jakṣuh*), ŚBr.; (aor. Ā. 3. sg. -*gdha* [fr. *gh-s-tā*], which by Śāy. is derived fr. √*han*), RV. i, 158, 5.

अपिच्छिल *a-picchila*, mfn. clear, free from sediment or soil.

अपिज *api-jā*, as, m. born after or in addition to (N. of Prajāpati and other divinities), VS.

अपिण्ड *a-piṇḍa*, mfn. without funeral balls.

अपित् 1. *a-pī*, mfn. (√*pi*), not swelling, dry, RV. vii, 82, 3.

अपित् 2. *a-pit*, mfn. (in Gr.) not having the *it* or Anu-bandha p, Pāṇ.

अपितृ *a-pitṛi*, tā, m. not a father, ŚBr. xiv. - *devatya* (*a-pitṛi-*), mfn. not having the Manes as deities, ŚBr.

A-pitṛika, mfn. not ancestral or paternal, un-inherited; fatherless, Āp.

A-pitrya, mfn. not inherited, not ancestral or paternal, Mn. ix, 205.

अपिदह *api-√dah*, -*dahati* (impf. -*adahat*) to touch with fire, to singe, TS.; Kāth.

अपिदो *api-√do* (I. sg. -*dyāmi*) to cut off, AV. iv, 37, 3.

अपिधम् *api-√dham*, to blow upon, Kauś.

अपिधा *api-√dhā*, Ved. to place upon or into, put to, give; chiefly Ved. to shut, close, cover, conceal (in later texts more usually *pi-√dhā*, q. v.)

Api-dhāna, am, n. placing upon, covering, KātyŚr.; a cover, a cloth for covering, RV. &c.; a lid, BHp.; a bar, Kum.; (f), f. a cover, Āp.; (cf. *pi-dhāna*). - **vat** (*apidhāna-*), mfn. 'having a cover,' concealed, RV. v, 29, 12.

Api-dhī, is, m. 'that which is placed upon the fire,' a gift to Agni, RV. i, 127, 7.

Api-hita, mfn. put to, placed into, RV.; shut, covered, concealed, RV. &c.; (cf. *pi-hita*)

Api-hiti, is, f. a bar, MaitrS.; PBr.

अपिधाव *api-√dhāv*, to run into, Vait.

अपिन्ह *api-√nah*, to tie on, fasten (usually *pi-√nah*, q. v.); to tie up, close, stop up (Ved.; later on *pi-√nah*, q. v.)

Api-naddha, mfn. closed, concealed, RV. x, 68, 8; ŚBr.; (cf. *pi-naddha*).

अपिनी *api-√nī*, to lead towards or to, bring to a state or condition, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

Api-netṛi, tā, m. one who leads towards (gen.), ŚBr.

अपिपक्ष *api-pakṣā*, as, m. the region or direction to the side, TS.

अपिपथ *api-√path*, Caus. -*pāthayati*, to lead upon a path (acc.), KaushBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अपिपद् *api-√pad*, to go in, enter, ŚBr.

अपिपास *a-pipāsā*, mfn. free from thirst or desire, ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.

अपिपृच *api-√pṛic* (aor. 3. sg. *apṛāg api*) to mix with (loc.), AV. x, 4, 26; (-*pṛīcanti*, AV. v, 2, 3, according to BR. a mistake for -*pṛīñjanti*.)

अपिप्राण *api-prāṇa*, m(f)n. uttered or produced with every breath, RV. i, 186, 11.

अपिबन्ध *api-√bandh*, Ā. to fasten upon, put on (a wreath), ĀsvGr.

Api-baddha, mfn. fastened, R. iii, 68, 42.

अपिभाग *api-bhāga*, mfn. having part in, sharing in, ŚBr.

अपिभू *api-√bhū*, to be in, AV.; to have part in, RV.; AitBr.

अपिमन्त्र *api-mantra*, mfn. giving an explanation or an account of, Kāth.

अपिमृष *api-√mṛish*, Ā. -*mṛishyate* (I. sg. -*mṛishye*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*mṛishthās*) to forget, neglect, RV.

अपियाच *api-√yāc*, Caus. -*yācāyate*, to despise, refuse (?), AV. xii, 4, 38.

अपिरिप्त *api-ripta*, mfn. (√*rip*), 'smeared over,' i.e. grown blind, RV. i, 118, 7; viii, 5, 23.

अपिरुह *api-√ruh*, *api-rohati*, to grow together, grow whole again, TS.

अपिवत् *api-√vat* (Opt. 1. pl. -*vatema*; pr. p. -*vāta*) to understand, comprehend, RV. vii, 3, 10; 60, 6; Caus. (Imper. 2. sg. -*vātaya*; pr. p. -*vādayat*; aor. 3. pl. *avivātan*, RV. x, 13, 5) to cause to understand, make intelligible to (with or without dat.), RV.; (1. pl. -*vātayāmasi*) to excite, awaken, RV. i, 128, 2.

Api-vatī (scil. *vāc*), f. of a conjecturable adj. *api-vatya*, intelligible, TBr. [containing the word *api* or what is meant by *api*, Comm. & BR.]

अपिवप *api-√2. vap* (I. sg. -*vapāmi*) to scatter upon, AV.; ŚBr.; TBr.

Api-vāpā, as, m. 'scattering upon,' N. of particular Puroḥṣa, TBr.

अपिवायवत्सा *apivānya-vatsā* = *abhiwānyā*, q. v., Kauś.

अपिवृ *api-√1. vṛi* (perf. Ā. -*vatre*) to conceal, RV. iii, 38, 8.

Api-vṛita, mfn. concealed, covered, RV.

अपिवृज् *api-√vrij* (3. pl. -*vriñjanti*; aor. 3. pl. *avrijann api*, RV. x, 48, 3) 'to turn to,' procure to, bestow upon (dat. or loc.), RV.

अपिवृत् *api-√vrit*, Caus. (impf. 2. sg. -*avartayas*) to throw into (acc.), RV. i, 121, 13.

अपिव्ये *api-√vye* (I. pl. P. -*vyayāmasi*) to cover, AV. i, 27, 1.

अपिव्रत *api-vrata*, mfn. sharing in the same religious acts, related by blood, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अपिव्रश्च *api-√vraśc* (perf. Imper. 2. du. -*vavṛiktam*, RV. vi, 62, 10) to strike off, cut off, RV.; AV.

अपिश्वे *api-√sarvara*, mfn. 'contiguous to the night,' being at the beginning or end of the night, AitBr.; (*ām*), n. the time early in the morning, RV.

अपिशल *apisāla*, as, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of Apisāla. See *āpīsali*.

अपिशस् *api-sās*, f. (only used in abl. -*sās*) slitting, ripping up, MaitrS.; AitBr.

अपिशुन *a-pisuna*, mfn. unmalicious, upright, honest.

अपिशृ *api-√sṛi*, P. to break off, AV.; Ā. id., ŚBr.; Pass. -*sīryate*, to break, PBr.

Api-sṛiṇa, mfn. broken, AV. iv, 3, 6.

अपिश्रुत *api-shṛuta*, mfn. (√*stu*), praised, L.

अपिहा *api-shīhā* (√*sthā*), to stand (too) near, stand in any one's way, AV. iii, 13, 4 & v, 13, 5.

Api-shīhita, mfn. approached, RV. i, 145, 4.

अपिसंग्रभाय *api-sam-grībhāya*, Nom. P. (Imper. 2. sg. -*grībhāya*) to assume, RV. x, 44, 4.

अपिसिच *api-√sic*, to sprinkle with, L.

अपिसृ *api-√sṛi*, to flow upon, ŚBr.; TBr.

अपिसृज् *api-√srij*, P. to place to or upon, TS.; ŚBr.; P. & Ā. to add to, mingle to, Lāty.

अपिहन् *api-√han* (3. pl. *ghnanti*) to remove or suppress (pregnancy, *sūtum*), TS.

अपिहित *api-hita*, &c. See *api-√dhā*.

अपिहु *api-√hnu* (3. du. *api hnutah*) to refuse, RV. viii, 31, 7.

अपिह्वे *api-hve* (I. sg. Ā. -*hve*) to call in addition to (or besides), RV. x, 19, 4.

अपी 1. *api*. See *āpya*.

अपी 2. *api* (√*i*), (Ved.) *āpy-eti*, to go in or near; to enter into or upon; to come near, approach (also in copulation, RV. ii, 43, 2, ind. p. *āpītyā*); to partake, have a share in; to join; to pour out (as a river).

Api-yāt, mfn. entering the other world, dying, RV. i, 162, 20; dissolving, disappearing, BHp.

1. **Āpita**, mfn. gone into, entered, ŚBr. x (used for the etym. of *svapiti*), ChUp.; (cf. *svāpyād*).

Āpiti, is, f. entering into, RV. i, 121, 10; dissolving, dissolution, ŚBr.; Up.

Āpy-aya, as, m. joint, juncture, Kauś.; Śulb.; pouring out (of a river), PBr.; entering into, van-

ishing (the contrary of *prabhava* or *utpatti*), Up. &c.; (cf. *svāpyayā*). — **dikshita**, m., N. of a Drāviḍa saint and writer (of the sixteenth century, author of various works, celebrated as a Śaiva, and thought to be an incarnation of Śiva; also *apyāya* or *apyā*, &c.).

Apṛ-ayana, am, n. union, copulating, L.

अपीच्य *apīcyā* (3, 4), mfn. (fr. *api-añc*), secret, hidden, RV.; very handsome (v. l. *apīvyā*), BhP.

अपीजू *api-jū*, m (du. *jūvā*) fn. impelling, RV. ii, 31, 5.

अपीडन *a-pīḍana*, am, n. not giving pain, gentleness, kindness.

A-pīdayat, mfn. not paining.

A-pīdā, f. id.; (*ayā*), ind. not unwillingly.

अपीत 2. *a-pīta*, mfn. not drunk; not having drunk, MBh. ii, 1902.

A-pītā, ind. p. not having drunk, without drinking.

अपीनस *apī-nasa*, as, m. (*apī* for *api*; cf. *pī-nasa*), dryness of the nose, want of the pituitary secretion and loss of smell, cold, Suśr.

अपीवृत *apī-vṛita*. See *api-√i. vṛi*.

अपीय *apīya*, mfn. See *apīcyā*.

अपुंस *a-puṇs* (nom. *-pumān*), m. not a man, a eunuch, Mn. iii, 49, &c. — **tva**, n. the state of a eunuch.

A-puṇskā, f. without a husband, Bhāṭṭ.

अपुच्छ *a-puccha*, mfn. tailless; (*ā*), f. the tree Dalbergia Śiān.

अपुष्य *a-puṣya*, mfn. impure, wicked. — **kṛit**, mfn. acting wickedly, wicked.

अपुत्र *d-putra*, as, m. not a son, ŚBr. xiv; (*a-putra*), mf(ā)n. sonless, ŚBr. &c. — **tā** (*a-putrā*), f. sonlessness, ŚBr.

A-putraka, mf(ikā)n. sonless, Kathās.; Daś.

A-putrika, as, m. the father of a daughter not fit to be adopted as a son because of her not having any male offspring.

A-putriya, mfn. sonless, childless, ŚāṅkhGr. &c.

अपुनर *a-punḍr*, ind. not again, only once, RV. x, 68, 10. — **anvaya**, mfn. not returning, dead. — **āvartana**, n. or **āvṛitti**, f. final exemption from life or transmigration, Jain.; Up. — **ukta**, n. or **ukti**, f. no (superfluous) repetition. — **diyamāna** (*d-punar-*), mfn. not being given back, AV. xii, 5, 44. — **bhava**, m. not occurring again, Car.; exemption from further transmigration, final beatitude, BhP. — **bhāva**, m. id. — **√bhū**, not to recover consciousness, ŚBr. **A-punah-prāpya**, mfn. irrecoverable.

अपुराण *a-purāṇa* or *a-purātana*, mfn. not old, modern, new.

अपुरुष *a-purusha*, mfn. unmanly. **A-purushārtha**, m. a rite which is not for the benefit of the sacrificer; not the chief object of the soul.

अपुरोगव *d-purogava*, mfn. without a leader, AV. xx, 135, 7; AitBr.

A-puro-nuvākya, mfn. without a Puro-nuvākya, ŚBr.

A-purorūka, mfn. without a Puro-ruc, ŚBr.

A-purohita, as, m. not a Purohita, ŚBr.; (mfn.), without a Purohita, AitBr.

अपुष्कल *a-puṣkala*, mfn. 'not eminent,' mean, low, Vepīs.; Hear.

अपुष्ट *a-puṣṭa*, mfn. unnourished, lean; soft, L.; invalid, unimportant, Kpr.

अपुष्प *a-puṣpd*, mf(ā)n. not flowering, RV. &c.; (*as*), m. the glomerous fig tree. — **phala** or **-phala-da**, m. 'bearing fruits without flowering,' 'having neither flowers nor fruits,' the jack tree, *Artocarpus Integrifolia*, the glomerous fig tree.

अपुस *apus*, us, n. v. l. for *vāpus*, Naigh.

अपूजक *a-pūjaka*, mfn. irreverent.

A-pūjā, f. irreverence, disrespect.

A-pūjita, mfn. not revered or worshipped.

A-pūjya, mfn. not to be worshipped or revered.

अपूत *d-pūta*, mfn. impure, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; not purified (by purificatory rites), Mn.; Gaut.

अपूप *apūpā*, as, m. (cf. *pūpa*), cake of flour, meal, &c., RV. &c.; a kind of fine bread; honeycomb, ChUp.; wheat, L. — **nābhi** (*apūpā*), m. having a navel consisting of a cake, AV. x, 9, 5. — **māya**, mfn. consisting of cake, Pāṇ. v, 4, 21, Sch. — **vat** (*apūpā*), mfn. accompanied with cake, RV.; — **Apūpādi**, a gana of Pāṇ. (v, 1, 4). **Apūpāpīhita**, mfn. covered with cake, AV. xviii, 3, 68.

1. **Apūpiya**, mfn. fit for cakes, Pāṇ. v, 1, 4.

2. **Apūpiya**, Nom. P. *yaṭi*, to have a desire for cakes, KātyŚr.

Apūpya, mfn. = 1. *apūpiya*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 4; as, m. flour, meal, L.

अपूरणी *apūrāṇi*, f. the silk cotton tree (*Bombax Heptaphyllum*).

अपूरुष *a-pūrushā*, mfn. lifeless, inanimate, RV. x, 155, 3. — **ghna** (*d-pūrusha-*), mfn. not killing men, RV. i, 133, 6.

अपूर्णा *a-pūrṇa*, mfn. not full or entire, incomplete, deficient; (*am*), n. an incomplete number, a fraction. — **kāla**, mfn. premature; (*as*), m. incomplete time. — **kāla-ja**, mfn. born before the proper time, abortive. — **tā**, f. incompleteness.

A-pūrti, is, f. non-accomplishment (of wishes), MBh.

A-pūryamāṇa, mfn. not getting full, KātyŚr.

अपूर्व *a-pūrvā*, mf(ā)n. unprecedented, unprecedented, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; not having existed before, quite new; unparalleled, incomparable, extraordinary; not first; preceded by *a*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 17; (*as*), m. N. of a sacrifice (offered to Prajāpati), PBr.; Vait.; (*am*), n. the remote or unforeseen consequence of an act (as heaven of religious rites), Nyāyam; a consequence not immediately preceded by its cause; (*dyā*), ind. never before, AV. x, 8, 33. — **karman**, n. a religious rite or sacrifice (the power of which on the future is not before seen). — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. the being unprecedented, the not having existed before, incomparableness, &c. — **pati**, f. one who has had no husband before, Pat. — **vat**, ind. singularly, unlike anything else.

A-pūrvīya, mfn. referring to the remote or unforeseen consequence of an act, L.

A-pūrvya (4), mf(ā)n. unprecedented, first, RV.; incomparable, RV.

अपृक्त *a-prikta*, mfn. unmixed, uncombined (said of a word [as *ā* and *u*, Prāt.] or an affix [Pāṇ.] consisting of a single letter, i. e. of one not combined with another).

अपृणत *d-prīṇat*, mfn. 'not filling, not propitiating by gifts,' stingy, RV.

अपृथक् *a-prithak*, ind. not separately, with, together with, collectively. — **āruṭi**, mfn. not audible separately, RPrāt. **Apṛithag-dharmaśāla**, mfn. of the same religion.

अपृष्ट *a-prīṣṭa*, mfn. unasked, Gaut. &c.

अपे *apē* (√i), P. Ā. *apāti*, *āpāyati* (impf. Ā. *āpāyata*, RV. x, 72, 6) to go away, withdraw, retire, run away, escape; to vanish, disappear.

Apāya, as, m. going away, departure; destruction, death, annihilation; injury, loss; misfortune, evil, calamity.

Apāyin, mfn. going away, departing, vanishing, perishable.

Apēta, mfn. escaped, departed, gone; having retired from, free from (abl. or in comp.). — **bhī**, mfn. one whose fear is gone, Mn. vii, 197. — **rākshaśa**, f. the plant *Ocimum Sanctum* (also *apṛēta-r*).

Apēhi (Imper. 2. sg. in comp.) means 'excluding, expelling.' — **praghasā** (scil. *kriyā*), f. a ceremony from which gluttons are excluded, (*gaṇa mayūravayansakādi*). — **vānījā** (scil. *kriyā*), f. a ceremony from which merchants are excluded, ib. — **vātā** (scil. *latā*), f. 'useful in expelling wind,' the plant *Poederia Foetida*, Suśr.

अपेक्ष *apēksh* (√iksh), to look away, to look round, AV.; ŚBr.; to have some design; to have regard to, to respect; to look for, wait for; to expect, hope; to require, have an eye to, Sāh.; with *na*, not to like, Kathās.

Apēkshana, am, n. = *apēkshā*, L.

Apēkshaniya, mfn. to be considered or regarded;

to be looked for or expected; to be wished or required; desirable.

Apēkshā, f. looking round or about, consideration of, reference, regard to (in comp.; rarely loc.); dependence on, connection of cause with effect or of individual with species; looking for, expectation, hope, need, requirement; (*ayā*), ind. with regard to (in comp.). — **buddhi**, f. (in Vaiśeṣika phil.) a mental process, the faculty of arranging and methodizing, clearness of understanding.

Apēkshita, mfn. considered; referred to; looked for, expected; wished, required.

Apēkshitavya = *apēkshaniya*, q. v.

Apēkshin, mfn. considering, respecting, regardful of, looking to (in comp.; rarely gen.); looking for, expecting, requiring; depending on. **Apēkshitā**, f. expectation, Kum. iii, 1.

1. **Apēkshya** = *apēkshaniya*.

2. **Apēkshya**, ind. p. with regard or reference to.

अपेज् *apēj* (√ij), *āpējate*, to drive away, RV. v, 48, 2 & vi, 64, 3.

अपेन्द्र *apēndra*, mfn. without Indra, ŚBr.

अपेय *a-peya*, mf(ā)n. unfit for drinking, not to be drunk, Mn. &c.

अपेशल *a-peśala*, mfn. unclever.

A-peśas, mfn. shapeless, RV. i, 6, 3.

अपेष् 1. *apēsh* (√ish), (aor. 3. sg. *āpa at-yēh*) to withdraw from (abl.), RV. v, 2, 8.

अपेहिप्रघसा *apēhi-praghasā*, &c. See *apē*.

अपेशुन *a-paiśuna*, am, n. non-calumny, Bhag.

अपोगण्ड *a-pogaṇḍa*, mfn. not under sixteen years of age, Mn. viii, 148; a child or infant, L.; timid, L.; flaccid, L.; having a limb too many or too few, L.

अपोच्छद् *apōcchad* (ud-√chad), (ind. p. *-chādya*) to uncover, ĀśvŚr.

अपोद *apōdha*, mfn. (√vah), carried off, removed, taken away.

अपोक् *apōt-kṛish* (√kṛish), (ind. p. *-kṛishya*) to disjoin, Kauś.

अपोदक *apōdaka*, mf(ā)n. waterless, watertight, RV. i, 116, 3; not watery, not fluid, AV.; (*ikā*), f. the pot-herb *Basella Rubra* or *Lucida*, L.

अपोदि *apōd-i* (√i), to go away altogether, withdraw from (abl.), AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

अपोद-itya, (mfn.) n. impers. to be completely gone away from (abl.), ŚBr.

अपोदह *apōd-√i. ūh*, to strip off, TBr.

अपोडाये *apōd-dhārya*. See *an-apōd-dhāryā*.

अपोनम् *apō-napti*, &c. See 2. *āp*.

अपोभ *apōbh* (√ubh), (Imper. 2. pl. *āpōm-bhata*) to bind, fetter, AV. vii, 8, 11.

Apōbdha, mfn. bound, TS.

Apōmbhana, am, n. a fetter, TS.

अपोरु *apōru* (√ūru), *āpa ūrṇoti*, *āpōr-nute*, once *āpōr-nauti* [KātyŚr.], to uncover, unveil, open, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.: Ā. to uncover one's self, TS.; ŚBr.

Apōrnavana, am, n. untying, Comm. on ĀpŚr.

अपोष् *apōsh* (√ush) = *apa-√2. vas*, q. v.

अपोह *apōh* (√i. ūh), *-ūhati* (impf. *āpāu-hat*) to strip off, push away, frighten away, RV. &c.; to remove or heal (diseases), Suśr.; Ā. to keep away from one's self, avoid, Mn.; to give up, Ragh.; (in disputation) to object, deny, Sāh.

Apōha, as, m. pushing away, removing; (in disputation) reasoning, arguing, denying.

Apōhana, am, n. id.

Apōhaniya, mfn. to be taken away, or removed, or expiated.

Apōhita, mfn. removed; (in disputation) denied (the opposite of *sthāpita*).

Apōhya, mfn. = *apōhaniya*.

अपौरुष *a-paurusha*, am, n. unmanliness; superhuman power; (mfn.), unmanly; superhuman.

A-paurusheya, mfn. not coming from men, ŚaṅkBr.

सपोल्कस *á-paulkasa*, as, m. not a Paulkasa, ŚBr.

सपोष्कल्य *a-pauškalya*, am, n. immaturity.

अप्र *apta*. See *án-aptā*.

अप्र *aptas*, as, n. a sacrificial act, Up.

Áptúr (only acc. sg. & pl. *úram & úras*), m. (fr. 1. *áp + √tvar*), active, busy (said of the Ásvins, of Soma, of Agni, of Indra), RV.

Áptúrya (4), am, n. zeal, activity, RV. iii, 12, 8 & 51, 9.

Ápna-rá, mfn. (*ápna = ápnas* below), presiding over property, RV. x, 132, 7.

Ápnas, as, n. possession, property, RV. [cf. Lat. *ops*]; work, sacrificial act, Naigh.; Up.; progeny, Naigh.; shape, ib. — **vat** (*ápnas-*), mfn. giving property, profitable, RV. **Ápna-ssthá**, m. possessor, RV. vi, 67, 3.

अप्नु *aptú*, mfn. small, tender [Comm.]; but perhaps connected with *aptúr* above, because also applied to the Soma], MaitrS.; TS.; ŚBr.; body, Up. — **mát**, mfn. containing the word *aptú*, MaitrS.

Áptor-yāma, as [ŚBr. &c.] or **yāman**, ā [PB.]; **Āptor-yā**, m. a particular way of offering the Soma sacrifice.

अप्य *aptyá*. See 2. *áp*.

अप्रवान *ápnavāna*, as, m., N. of a Rishi (appointed with the Bhṛigus), RV. iv, 7, 1; the am, Naigh. — **vāt**, ind. like *Ápnavāna*, RV. viii, 102, 4.

अपति *ap-pati*, is, m. See 2. *áp*.

अप्यदीक्षित *appadikshita* or *apyadikshita*, as, m., N. of an author = *apyaya-dikshita*, q. v.

अपिपित्त *ap-pitta*, am, n. See 2. *áp*.

अप्य *ápya*. See 2. *áp*.

अप्यत्य *apy-aty-√arj* (3. pl. *-arjanti*) to add over and above, AitBr.

अप्यद् *apy-√ad*, to eat off, ŚBr. xiv: Caus. *-ādayati*, to give more (food) to eat, AitBr.

अप्यय *apy-aya*. See 2. *apí*.

अप्यर्धम् *ápy-ardham*, ind. within proximity, near to (gen.), ŚBr.; (cf. *abhy-ardhás*.)

अप्यस् *apy-√1. as, -asti* (1. pl. *-shmasi*; Imper. *-astu*; Opt. *-shyāt*), Ved. (with loc. or local adv.) to be in, be closely connected with, RV. &c.; to belong to (as a share), RV.; ŚBr.

अप्यस् *apy-√2. as* (Subj. *Ā. 2. sg. -asyā-thā*) to insert, AitBr.

अप्याह *apy-ā-√hri* (Pot. *ápy ā haret*) to take or assume in addition, TS.

अप्युत *apy-uta = api + uta*, q. v.

अप्रकट *a-prakaṭa*, mf(ā)n. unmanifested, unapparent; (am), ind. without having been perceived, Kathās.

अप्रकम्प *a-prakampa*, mfn. unshaken; firm, steady; unanswered, unrefuted. — **tā**, f. firmness, stability, unanswerableness.

अप्रकम्पिन, mfn. not shaking, steady, AitĀr.

अप्रकर *a-prakara*, mfn. not acting excellently, L.

अप्रकराणा, am, n. not the principal topic, not relevant to the main subject.

अप्रक्रिता, mfn. not principal, not relevant to the main topic under discussion, not chief; occasional or incidental; not natural.

अप्रक्रिति, is, f. not an inherent or inseparable property, accidental property or nature.

अप्रक्रषित *a-prakarshita*, mfn. not exceeded; unsurpassed.

अप्रक्रिश्टा, as, m. a crow, L.; (cf. *apa-kṛishṭa*.)

अप्रकल्पक *a-prakalpaka*, mf(ikā)n. not prescribing as obligatory.

अप्रकृति, mfn. not explicitly enjoined. — **tā**, f. the state of not being explicitly enjoined, KātyŚr.

अप्रकाण्ड *a-prakāṇḍa*, mfn. stemless, L.; (as), m. a bush, a shrub, L.

अप्रकाश *a-prakāśa*, mf(ā)n. not shining, dark; not visible, hidden, secret, Mn.; not manifest or evident; (am), ind. in secret, Mn. viii, 351; (as), m. indistinctness, darkness, Ragh. i, 68.

अप्रकाशाका, mf(ikā)n. not rendering bright, making dark.

अप्रकाशमना, mfn. not manifested, unrevealed.

अप्रकाशिता, mfn. id.

अप्रकाशा, mfn. not to be manifested.

अप्रकृत *a-prakṛtā*, mfn. indiscriminate, unrecognizable, RV. x, 129, 3.

अप्रक्षित *á-prakshita*, mfn. undiminished, inexhaustible, RV. i, 55, 8.

अप्रखर *a-prakhara*, mfn. dull, obtuse, L.; bland, mild, L.

अप्रख्यता *a-prakhyā-tā*, f. want of a striking or dignified appearance, MBh. xii, 5881.

अप्रगम *a-pragama*, mfn. (in speech or discussion) going too fast for others to follow, not to be surpassed.

अप्रगल्भ *a-pragalbha*, mf(ā)n. not arrogant, modest; timid.

अप्रगुण *a-praguṇa*, mfn. perplexed, L.

अप्रग्रह *a-pragraha* [TPrāt.] or *a-pragrihya* [RPrāt.], as, m. not a vowel called *pragrihya* (q. v.).

अप्रग्रहा, mfn. unrestrained, L.

अप्रचक्ष *á-pracañkṣa*, mf(ā)n. without power of seeing, AV. viii, 6, 16.

अप्रचुर *a-pracura*, mfn. little, few.

अप्रचेतस् *á-pracetās*, mfn. deficient in understanding, foolish, RV.; AV. xx, 128, 2.

अप्रचेतिता, mfn. not having been perceived, Bhaṭṭ.

अप्रचोदित *a-pracadita*, mfn. undesired, not bidden or commanded, unasked, Mn. iv, 248.

अप्रचिन्न *a-pracchinna*, mfn. not split, ĀsvGp.

अप्रचोदया, mfn. inscrutable, L.

अप्रचयाव *a-pracyāva*, as, m. not falling in, PBr.

अप्रचयवृका, mf(ā)n. not decaying, KaushBr.

अप्रचयुता, mfn. unmoved, RV. ii, 28, 8; (with abl.) not fallen or deviating from, observing, following, Mn. xii, 116.

अप्रचयुति, is, f. not decaying, ŚBr.; ŚākhŚr.

अप्रज *á-praja*, mf(ā)n. (√jan), without progeny, childless, RV. i, 21, 5; Mn. &c.; (ā), f. not bearing, unprolific, MBh. i, 4491.

1. **अप्रजज्जि**, mfn. not generative, having no power of begetting, ŚBr.

अप्रजानिष्ठा, mfn. id., MaitrS.

अप्रजास [AV.] or **अप्रजास** [ŚBr. &c.; cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 122], mfn. without progeny, childless. — **tā** (*aprajās-*), f. or **अप्रजास-त्वा**, n. childlessness, AV.

अप्रजास्य, am, n. childlessness, TS.

अप्रजात, f. not having brought forth (cf. *a-prajā* above), MBh. v, 3047.

अप्रजिज्ञ 2. *á-prajajñi*, mfn. (√jñā), inexperienced, inexperienced, RV. x, 71, 9.

अप्रजिज्ञा, mfn. not knowing, RāmatUp.

अप्रजिज्ञाता, mfn. not known, TS.; Mn. i, 5.

अप्रजिज्ञात्र, mfn. (fr. *prajñātri*), not knowing, erring, being wrong, TS.

अप्रणाश *á-praṇāśa*, as, m. not perishing, ŚBr.; PBr.

अप्रणीत *a-praṇīta*, mfn. (√nī), unconsecrated, profane, Mn. ix, 317; (am), n. the act of

frying clarified butter without consecrated water, ĀsvŚr.

अप्रणोद्य *a-praṇodya*, mfn. (√nud), not to be turned away (as a guest), Mn. iii, 105; Gaut.

अप्रतर्क्य *a-pratarkya*, mfn. not to be discussed, L.; incomprehensible by reason, undefinable, Mn. i, 5 & xii, 29; BhP. &c.

अप्रता *a-pratā* (Ved. loc. fr. *pratī*), ind. without recompense, for nothing, RV. viii, 32, 16.

अप्रताप *a-pratāpa*, as, m. want of brilliancy, dullness; meanness, want of dignity.

अप्रति *a-pratī*, mfn. without opponents, irresistible, RV.; BhP.; (f), n. irresistibly, RV. vii, 83, 4 & 99, 5; AV.; (ā), ind., see s. v. above. — 1. **-rūpa**, mf(ā)n. of unequalled form, incomparable, R. &c. [cf. 2. *a-pratirūpa*, p. 58]. — **rūpa-kathā**, f. incomparable or unanswerable discourse, L. — **virya**, mfn. of irresistible power, R. iv, 35, 4 & 38, 13.

अप्रतिकर *a-pratikara*, mfn. trusted, confidential, L.; (ēṇa), ind. without recompense, Rājat.; (cf. *a-pratā*.)

अप्रतिकर्मान, mfn. of unparalleled deeds, R. **अप्रतिकारा** [Venis.] or **अप्रतिकारा** [Mn. xii, 80; Kād.], mfn. not admitting of any relief or remedy.

अप्रतिकारिन, mfn. (said of patients) not using a remedy, not permitting the employment of a remedy, Suśr.

अप्रतिकूल *a-pratikūla*, mf(ā)n. not resisting, not obstinate.

अप्रतिख्यात *á-pratikhyāta*, mfn. not seen, TBr.

अप्रतिगृह *a-pratigrihyā*, mfn. one from whom one must not accept anything, ŚBr. xiv.

अप्रतिग्रहणा, am, n. not accepting (a girl into marriage), not marrying, R.

अप्रतिग्रहणाका, mf(ikā)n. not accepting, ŚBr.; ĀsvŚr.

अप्रतिग्रह्या, mfn. unacceptable.

अप्रतिघ *a-pratigha*, mfn. (√han), not to be kept off, not to be vanquished, Mn. xii, 28, &c.

अप्रतिद्वन्द्व *a-pratidvandva*, mfn. not having an adversary in battle, not to be vanquished, irresistible, R. &c. — **tā**, f. univaluedness.

अप्रतिधुर *a-pratidhura*, mfn. without a match in going at the pole of a carriage (as a horse), ŚBr.

अप्रतिधृष्ट *á-pratidhrishṭa*, mfn. 'irresistible' in comp. with *-śavas*, mfn. of irresistible power, RV. i, 84, 2.

अप्रतिधृष्ट्या, mfn. irresistible, VS. &c.

अप्रतिनोद *á-pratinada*, as, m. not repelling, MaitrS.; PBr.

अप्रतिपक्ष *a-pratipaksha*, mfn. without a rival or opponent.

अप्रतिपण्य *a-pratipanya*, mfn. not to be bartered or exchanged.

अप्रतिपत्ति *a-pratipatti*, is, f. non-ascertainment; not understanding, Nyāyad.; the state of being undecided or confused, Śāh. &c.; non-performance, failure.

अप्रतिपाद, mfn. confused (*vikala*), VS. xxx, 8.

अप्रतिपादयमान, mfn. not consenting to (acc.), Śāk.

अप्रतिपान्ना, mfn. unascertained; unaccomplished.

अप्रतिबन्ध *a-pratibandha*, as, m. absence of obstruction; (mfn.) unimpeded, undisputed, direct (inheritance), not collateral or presumptive.

अप्रतिबल *a-pratibala*, mfn. of unequalled power, R.

अप्रतिबोध *a-pratibodha*, mfn. without consciousness, Ragh. viii, 57. — **vat**, mfn. id., MārkP.

अप्रतिब्रुवत् *á-pratibruvat*, mfn. not contradicting, AV. iii, 8, 3.

अप्रतिभ *a-pratibha*, mfn. modest, bashful, L.; (ā), f. shyness, timidity, Nyāyad.

अप्रतिम *a-pratima*, mf(ā)n. unequalled, incomparable, without a match.

अप्रतिमान, mfn. incomparable, RV. viii, 96, 17.

अप्रतिमया, mfn. id., Hariv.

अप्रतिमन्यमान *á-pratimanyūyamaṇa*, mfn. being unable to show resentment or to retaliate anger for anger, AV. xiii, 1, 31.

अप्रतियत्नपूर्व *a-pratiyatna-pūrva*, mf(ā)n. not produced ('by force' =) artificially, natural, Śiś.

अप्रतियोगिन् *a-pratiyogin*, mfn. not opposed to, not incompatible with; not correlative to.

अप्रतियोधिन *a-pratiyodhin*, mfn. 'not having an adversary,' irresistible, MBh.; (cf. *gaṇa gamyādī*.)

अप्रतिरथ *ā-pratiratha*, mfn. id., ŚBr., Śāk.; (as), m., N. of a Rishi (son of Indra and composer of the hymn RV. x, 103); N. of a son of Rantāra, VP.; (am), n., N. of the above-named hymn (composed by Apratiratha), MaitrS.; ŚBr. &c.

अप्रतिरव *a-pratirava*, mfn. uncontested, undisputed.

अप्रतिरूप २. *ā-pratirūpa*, mf(ā)n. not corresponding with, unfit, ŚBr. xiv; odious, disagreeable, R. &c. (For 1. see *a-pratī*.)

अप्रतिरुभकाम *a-pratirubha-kāma*, mfn. never satiated in one's desires.

अप्रतिवादिन् *ā-prativādin*, mfn. not contradicting, TS. &c.

अप्रतिशंसत् *ā-pratiśaṃsat*, mfn. not reciting or shouting towards, ŚBr.

अ-प्रतिशंसा, mfn. not shouted towards, id.

अप्रतिशासन *a-pratiśāsana*, mfn. not subject to the orders of another, not giving a counter or rival order, completely under subjection.

अप्रतिषिक्त *ā-pratishikta*, mfn. not poured upon, not moistened, MaitrS.

अ-प्रतिषेक्य, mfn. (a ceremony) at which there is no pouring upon, MaitrS.; ĀpŚr.

अप्रतिषिद्ध *a-pratishiddha*, mfn. (√2. *sidh*), unprohibited, unforbidden, Suśr.

अ-प्रतिषेध, as, m. 'non-prohibition,' non-negation, an invalid objection, Nyāyad.

अप्रतिष्कृत *ā-pratishkṛta*, mfn. not to be kept off, unrestrainable, RV.

अप्रतिष्कृत *a-pratishkṛta*, mfn. to whom nothing has been opposed, Nir.

अप्रतिष्ठम् *a-pratishṭabdhā*, mfn. not supported by (instr.), Āp.; (cf. *a-pratishṭabdhā* below.)

अप्रतिष्ठ *a-pratishṭha*, mfn. having no solid ground, no value, fluctuating, unsafe, MBh.; Mn. iii, 180, &c.; (as), m., N. of a hell, VP.

अ-प्रतिष्ठह, f. instability, TBr.

अ-प्रतिष्ठहान, mfn. having no solid ground, AV. xi, 3, 49.

अ-प्रतिष्ठहयुक्ता, mfn. id., MaitrS.

अ-प्रतिष्ठहिता, mfn. id., ŚBr.; ĀitBr.; TBr.; unlimited, BhP.; Jain.

अप्रतिस्तम् *a-pratisamkrama*, mfn. having no intermixture.

अप्रतिस्तम् *a-pratisamkhyā*, f. 'not observing,' in comp. with -*nirōdha*, m. the unobserved annihilation of an object, Buddh.

अप्रतिस्तम् *a-pratistabdhā*, mfn. unrestrained, Bhāṭṭi.; (cf. *a-pratishṭabdhā* above.)

अप्रतिहत *a-pratihata*, mfn. uninterrupted, unobstructed, irresistible; unaffected, unimpaired, indestructible, uninjured; not passed away, PārGr. -*netra*, m. 'whose eyes are unimpeded,' N. of a deity, Buddh.

अप्रतिहार *a-pratihāra*, as, m. not stopping, PBr.; (mfn.), without the syllables contained in the *pratihāra* (q.v.), Lāṭy.

अ-प्रतिहारा, mfn. not to be repelled, irresistible, R.

अप्रतीकार *a-pratikāra*. See *a-pratikāra*.

अप्रतीक्ष *a-pratiksha*, mfn. not looking backward, ĀpŚr.; (*ā-pratiksham*), ind. without looking backward, ŚBr.

अप्रतीघातिता *a-pratighātītā*, f. the state of not having (or meeting with) obstacles, of not being restrainable, MBh. xii, 9138.

अप्रतीत *ā-pratīta*, mfn. unapproached, unattackable, RV.; AV. vii, 25, 1; not understood, un-

common (as an expression), Sāh. &c.; not merry, sad, R.

अ-प्रति, *is*, f. the state of not being understood; mistrust, want of confidence.

अप्रतीत *ā-pratīta*, mfn. not given back, AV. vi, 117, 1.

अप्रतीप *a-pratīpa*, mfn. not contradictory, not obstinate; (as), m., N. of a king of Magadha, VP.

अप्रतुल *a-pratula*, as, m. want of weight, want, L.

अप्रत *a-pratta*, mfn. (for *a-pradatta*), not given back, PBr.; (ā), f. 'not given away (in marriage),' a girl, Nir.; Gaut.

अप्रत्यक्ष *a-pratyaksha*, mfn. not present to the sight, invisible, imperceptible. -*tā*, f. imperceptibility. -*śiṣṭa*, mfn. not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय *a-pratyaya*, as, m. distrust, disbelief, doubt; not an affix, Pāp. i, 1, 69; (mfn.), distrustful (with loc.), Śāk.; causing distrust; having no affix. -*stha*, mfn. (in Gr.) not pertaining to an affix.

अप्रत्याख्यात *a-pratyākhyāta*, mfn. uncontradicted, unrefuted, assented to.

अ-प्रत्याख्यान, as, m. non-refutation.

अ-प्रत्याख्येय, mfn. not to be contradicted, undeniable.

अप्रत्यासाय *a-pratyāmnāya*, as, m. not a contradictory statement, RPrāt.

अप्रत्यालभमान *ā-pratyālabbhamāna*, mfn. not offering resistance, ŚBr.

अप्रत्युत *a-pratyūta*, mfn. (= *an-avā*), not encountering any resistance in (loc.), Nir.

अप्रथित *a-prathita*, mfn. not spread, Nir.

अप्रदग्ध *ā-pradagdhā*, mfn. not burnt, ŚBr.

अप्रददि *ā-pradadi*, mfn. not, liberal, AV. xx, 128, 8.

अ-प्रदानवत्, mfn. id., R.

अप्रदाह *ā-pradāha*, as, m. not consuming by fire, ŚBr.; TBr.

अप्रदीप्तगिन् *a-pradīptāgni*, mfn. dyspeptic.

अप्रदुग्ध *ā-pradugdhā*, mfn. not milked to the end, RV. iii, 55, 16.

अप्रदृष्टि *ā-pradṛṣṭita*, mfn. not thoughtless, not careless, RV. i, 145, 2.

अप्रधान *a-pradhāna*, mfn. not principal, subordinate, secondary, Pāp. ii, 3, 19, &c. -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. inferiority.

अप्रधृष्य *a-pradhṛṣhya*, mfn. not to be vanquished, invincible, MBh.; Pāñcat.

अप्रपदन *ā-prapadana*, as, m. a bad place of refuge, ŚBr.

अ-प्रपदा, as, m. non-abortiveness, TS.; TBr.

अ-प्रपदनु, mfn. not abortive, MaitrS.

अप्रपाय *a-prapāya*, mfn. not containing drinkable water, AV. xx, 128, 8.

अप्रबल *a-prabala*, mfn. inefficacious, weak.

अप्रभ *a-prabha*, mfn. obscure; dull, L.

अप्रभु *ā-prabhu*, mfn. wanting power, unable, incompetent (with loc.), RV. ix, 73, 9; ĀitBr. &c. -*tva*, n. want of power, insufficiency, MBh. &c.

अ-प्रबहुता, mfn. insufficient, inadequate.

अ-प्रबहुति, *is*, f. (Ved. instr. °*ti*), little effort, RV. x, 124, 7.

अप्रभंश *ā-prabhraṇsa*, as, m. not getting deprived of, not losing (with abl.), ŚBr.

अप्रमत्त *ā-pramatta*, mfn. not careless, careful, attentive, vigilant, ŚBr. &c. -*vat*, mfn. id., MBh. xii, 8889.

अ-प्रमादा, as, m. care, vigilance, MBh. &c.; (mfn.), 'careful, cautious,' see -*dā* below; (*ā-pramādam*), ind. attentively, carefully, AV.; VS.; without interruption, AV. -*tā*, f. the being cautious, Yājñ. iii, 314.

अ-प्रमादिन्, mfn. careful, Mn. ii, 115, &c.

अप्रमद *a-pramada*, as, m. not pleasure, joylessness, MBh. xii, 10414.

अप्रमय *a-prāmaya*, mfn. imperishable, ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *a-prāmi-satyā*.)

अ-प्रमय्युक्ता, mfn. not dying suddenly, AV. xix, 44, 3; TBr.

अ-प्रमिया, mfn. (that) which ought not to perish, ShāṅvBr.

अप्रमा *a-pramā*, f. a rule which is no authority (see *a-pramāṇa*); incorrect knowledge.

अ-प्रमाणा, as, n. a rule which is no standard of action, MBh.; Śāk. &c.; (in discussion) a statement of no importance or authority. -*vid*, mfn. incapable of weighing evidence, BhP. -*śubha*, ās, m. pl. 'of immeasurable virtue,' N. of a class of divinities, Buddh. **अ-प्रमाणाब्धा**, ās, m. pl. 'of unlimited splendour,' N. of a class of divinities, Buddh.

अ-प्रमिता, mfn. unbounded, unmeasured; not proved, not established by authority.

अ-प्रमेया, mfn. immeasurable, unlimited, unfathomable, Mn. i, 3 & xii, 94, &c.; not to be proved. **अ-प्रमेयātman**, m. 'of inscrutable spirit,' N. of Śiva. **अ-प्रमेयānubhāva**, mfn. of unlimited might.

अप्रमायुक् *ā-pramāyuka*. See *a-prāmaya*.

अ-प्रमिया. See ib.

अप्रमुदिता *a-pramuditā*, f. 'joylessness,' (in Sāṅkhyā phil.) N. of one of the eight Asiddhis.

अ-प्रमोदा, as, m. joylessness, Mn. iii, 61 = MBh. xiii, 2487.

अ-प्रमोदामान, f., N. of another of the above Asiddhis.

अप्रमूर *ā-pramūra*, mfn. not foolish, prudent, RV. i, 90, 2.

अप्रमृष्य *a-pramṛṣhyā*, mfn. not to be destroyed, indestructible, RV.

अप्रयत *a-prayata*, mfn. not intent (on devotion), not prepared (in mind) for any important action or performance, Mn.; Āp.; (once said of food) Āp.

अ-प्रयत्या, as, n. the state of being *a-prayata*, BhP.; Āp.

अप्रयत्न *a-prayatna*, as, m. absence of effort, indifference; (mfn.), indifferent, apathetic in (loc.), Mn. vi, 26.

अप्रयाज *a-prayājā*, mfn. without a Prayāja, TS.

अप्रयाणक *a-prayāṇaka*, as, n. halt (on a journey), Pāñcat.

अ-प्रयान्ति, *is*, f. not going, not moving (used in execrations), Pāp. viii, 4, 29, Kāś.

अ-प्रयापान्ति, *is*, f. not allowing to go (used in execrations), Pāp. viii, 4, 30, Sch.

अप्रयावम् *ā-prayāvam* [VS. xi, 75; AV. xix, 55, 1] or *ā-prayāvan* [AV. iii, 5, 1, ind. (√1. *yu*), not carelessly, attentively; (cf. *ā-prāyū*.)

अ-प्रयुचोच, mfn. attentive, RV.; AV.

अ-प्रयुता, mfn. id., RV. vii, 100, 2.

अ-प्रयुतवान्, mfn. id., RV. vi, 48, 10.

अप्रयास *a-prayāsa*, as, m. absence of toil; (ena), ind. easily, Yājñ. iii, 115.

अप्रयुक्त *ā-prayukta*, mfn. not used or applied, MaitrS.; (of words) not in use, Pat.; unsuitable, Pāñcat. -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. unusualness (of expressions), Sāh.

अ-प्रयुगा, as, m. non-application; the not being in use (of words), Pat.

अ-प्रयोजका, mf(ikā)n. not causing or effecting; aimless.

अप्रलम्बम् *a-pralambam*, ind. without delay, L.

अप्रवदत् *a-pravadat*, mf(ati)n. not roaring, ĀśvGr.

अप्रवर्ग्य *ā-pravargya*, mfn. without the Pravargya ceremony, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अप्रवर्तक *a-pravartaka*, mf(ikā)n. abstaining from action, inert; not exciting to action.

अ-प्रवर्तना, as, n. the act of refraining from, not engaging in; not exciting to any action.

अ-प्रवर्तिता, mfn. not acting, not engaged in; not commenced, not instigated.

अ-प्रवर्तिता, *is*, f. not proceeding; no further effect or applicability of a precept, KātyŚr.; abstaining from action, inertia; non-excitement; (in

med.) suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischuria, &c.

अप्रवीण *a-praviṇa*, mfn. unskilful.

अप्रवीता *ā-pravitā*, f. (see *pra-√vī*). not impregnated, RV. iii, 55, 5; iv, 7, 9; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अप्रवृद्ध *ā-pravṛddha*, mfn. not excessively grown, (gaṇa *pravṛddhādi*, q.v.)

अप्रवेद *ā-praveda*, mf(ā)n. (said of heaven and earth, together with *ā-trasnu*), not insidious, ŚBr.

अप्रवलय *a-pravlaya*, as, m. not sinking down, AitBr.

अप्रशस्त 1. *a-prasastā*, mfn. not praised, fameless, RV. ii, 41, 16 & iv, 28, 4; not good, inferior, worthless; (*ant*), n. dirt, natural excretion, Mn. xi, 255.

2. *ā-prasasta*, mfn. not praised, blamable, RV. i, 167, 8.

अप्रशस्या, mfn. not praiseworthy.

अप्रसक्त *a-prasakta*, mfn. not addicted, not attached to.

अप्रसक्ति, *is*, f. non-addiction, non-attachment to (loc.), Mn. i, 89.

अप्रसाङ्ग, *as*, m. (in Nyāya phil.) want of connection with; non-applicability, KātyŚr.

अप्रसन्न *a-prasanna*, mfn. not quiet, not clear; turbid, muddy; displeased, unfavourable.

अप्रसन्दा, *as*, m. disfavour, disapprobation.

अप्रसद्या, mfn. not to be propitiated; unappeasable, implacable.

अप्रसव 1. *a-prasava*, as, m. (√3. *su*), not preparing the Soma juice, KātyŚr.

अप्रसव 2. *a-prasava*, mfn. (√4. *su*), not being prolific; (*as*), m. non-propagation. — *dharmin*, mfn. (in Śāṅkhya phil.) not having the property of producing (one of the characteristics of Puruṣa).

अप्रसूता, f. 'not giving birth to,' a barren woman.

अप्रसह्य *a-prasahya*, mfn. intolerable, MBh.; irresistible, ib.

अप्रसहिशन्, mfn. quite unable (to), Śis. i, 54.

अप्रसङ्गा, mfn. not subjected to any force, ChUp.

अप्रसिद्ध *a-prasiddha*, mfn. not settled, unestablished; unknown, uncelebrated; unusual, uncommon, of no real existence, not current, not generally known. — *pada*, n. an obsolete word.

अप्रसूत *ā-prasūta*, mfn. (√1. *sū*), not allowed, ŚāṅkhŚr. (of persons); ŚBr. (of things).

अप्रस्तुत *a-prastuta*, mfn. unconnected with, irrelevant, unsuitable to the time or subject; not principal, not being the chief subject-matter; indirect, accidental or extraneous; not laudable, R. — *prasaṅga* or *-stuti*, f. 'conveying the subject-matter by that which is not the subject-matter,' (in rhetoric) implied or indirect expression.

अप्रस्तविका, mf(ā)n. irrelevant to the subject-matter, Mālatīm.

अप्रसरा *ā-prasara*, as, m. not falling down, TBr.; Kāth.; AitBr.

अप्रहत *a-prahata*, mfn. unhurt, intact; untill, waste, L.

अप्राहान, m(acc. °*haṇam*)fn. not hurting, RV. vi, 44, 4.

अप्राहान् *ā-prahāvan*, mf(vari)n. not diminishing, not vanishing, MaitrS.

अप्राहित *ā-prahita*, mfn. not stirred up, RV. viii, 99, 7; not sent out, AV. vi, 29, 2.

अप्राहृत *ā-prahṛta*, mfn. (a stick) not advanced for striking, ŚBr.

अप्राकराणिक *a-prākaraṇika*, mfn. not connected with the subject-matter, Comm. on Mn. iii, 285.

अप्राकृता, mfn. not principal; not original; special, particular; not vulgar, extraordinary, Mcar.

अप्राग्य *a-prāgya*, mfn. secondary, L.

अप्राचीन *a-prācīna*, mfn. not eastern, western; not old, modern, recent.

अप्राज्ञ *a-prājña*, mfn. unlearned, ignorant. — *tā*, f. ignorance, Mn. iv, 167.

अप्राज्ञ 1. *ā-prājña*, as, m. no breath, MaitrUp.

2. *ā-prājña*, mfn. inanimate, lifeless, AV.; ŚBr. **अप्राज्ञत**, mfn. id., AV. x, 8, 11; Lāṭy.

अप्रातिलोम्य *a-prātilomya*, am; n. the not being hostile to, Rājat.

अप्रादेशिक *a-prādesika*, mfn. not pointing to or suggestive of (the etymol. of a word), Nir. i, 13.

अप्राधान्य *a-prādhānya*, am, n. non-superiority, inferiority, subordination.

अप्राप्त *ā-prāpta*, mfn. unobtained; unarried; not accomplished, Yājñ. ii, 243; not yet full-grown, Mn. ix, 88; not resulting (from any rule), Pāp. viii, 2, 33, Sch. — *kāla*, mfn. out of season, inopportune, ill-timed; under age; (*am*), n. an irregular debate, Nyāyad. — *yauvana*, mfn. not arrived at puberty. — *vikalpa* [Pāp. i, 4, 53, Comm.], m. or *-vibhāṣhā* [Pāp. i, 3, 43, Sch.], f. the optional permission of an operation which without such permission would not take place at all. — *vyavahāra*, mfn. a minor in law; under age, not of years to engage in law or public business. **अप्राप्तवासरा**, mfn. unseasonable, inopportune, Hit.

अप्राप्ति, *is*, f. non-attainment, non-acquisition. 1. *ā-prāpya*, mfn. unobtainable, MBh. &c.; superl. *-tama*, Mfich.

2. *ā-prāpya*, ind. p. not having obtained; not reaching. — *kārin*, mfn. acting on any object without direct contact with it, Comm. on Nyāyad. — *grahana*, n. perception of an object though the senses are not in any direct connection with it, Nyāyad.

अप्रामाणिक *a-prāmāṇika*, mfn. unauthentic; unauthoritative.

अप्रामाण्या, am, n. absence or insufficiency of proof or authority.

अप्रामिसत्य *a-prāmi-satya* (√*mī* with *prā* = *pra*, cf. *ā-prāmaya*), 'of imperishable truthfulness,' unalterably true, RV. viii, 61, 4.

अप्रायस्य *a-prāyasya*. See *a-prayata*.

अप्रायु *ā-prāyu*, mfn. (√1. *yu* with *prā* = *pra* [cf. *ā-prayāvam*]; Padap. *ā-prāyu* fr. *āyū* or *āyus*), not careless, assiduous, RV. i, 89, 1 & viii, 24, 18; (*u*), ind. assiduously, RV. v, 80, 3.

अप्रायुस्य, mfn. (Padap. *ā-prāyus* fr. *āyus*) id., RV. i, 127, 5.

अप्राथम्य *a-prāthama*, mfn. not demanding in marriage, Comm. on Mn. iii, 27.

अप्रावृत *ā-prāvṛta*, mfn. not covered, ŚBr. &c.

अप्राशन *a-prāśana*, am, n. not eating, MBh.

अप्रासित्ति, mfn. not eating, MBh.

अप्रासित्त्रि, mfn. not fit for food called *prāśitṛ* (q.v.), TS.

अप्रिय *ā-priya*, mfn. disagreeable, disliked; unkind, unfriendly; (*as*), m. a foe, an enemy, Mn.; N. of a Yaksha, Buddh.; (*ā*), f. a sort of skate fish, Silurus Pungentissimus. — *in-vada*, see *apriya-vādin*. — *kara*, mfn. 'not giving pleasure,' disagreeable, Mn. vii, 204. — *bhāgin*, mfn. unfortunate. — *vādin* [Mn. ix, 81], mfn. or *apriyam-vada* [Yājñ. i, 73], mf(ā)n. speaking unkindly or harshly.

अप्रिती, *is*, f. dislike, aversion, enmity, Mfich.; pain. — *kara*, mfn. unkind, adverse; disagreeable, Mn. xii, 28. **अप्रिती-ātma**, mf(ika)n. consisting of pain.

अप्रेमान, a, n. dislike, aversion, L.; (mfn.), unfriendly, L.

अप्रेत *ā-prēta*, mfn. not gone away, ŚBr.

— *rākshasi*, f. a plant (also called *prēta-rākshasi* or *apēta-rākshasi*, q.v.)

अप्रेष *a-prāsha*, mfn. not invoked with a *prāsha* (q.v.) mantra, Comm. on ĀśvŚr.

अप्रोक्षित *ā-prōkshita*, mfn. not sprinkled, not consecrated, ŚBr. &c.

अप्रोदित *ā-prōdita*, mfn. not uttered, TS.

अप्रोषित *a-prōshita*, mfn. not departed, not absent.

अप्रोशिवस, m(nom. *vān*)fn. not gone away, staying, RV. viii, 60, 19.

अप्रौढ *a-praudha*, mf(ā)n. not arrogant, timid, gentle; not capable of (Inf.), Rājat.; (*ā*), f. an unmarried girl; one very recently married and not come to womanhood.

अप्रव *ā-plava*, mf(ā)n. without a ship, AV. xix, 50, 31, &c.; not swimming. — *vat*, mfn. without a ship, MBh. **अप्रवेसा**, mfn. unable to swim.

अप्रवा *apvā* (3; *āpvā*, Naigh.), f., N. of a disease (got in danger), RV. x, 103, 12 (voc. *apvā*); AV. ix, 8, 9 (acc. *apvām*).

अपुव्या, Nom. *ā. °yate*, to get ill, become spoiled, TS.; (cf. *anvart*.)

अप्सरस *ap-sarās*, ās[RV.; AV. &c.], or *apsarā* [AV. &c.], f. (fr. 2. *āp* + *√sri*), 'going in the waters or between the waters of the clouds,' a class of female divinities (sometimes called 'nymphs'; they inhabit the sky, but often visit the earth; they are the wives of the Gandharvas (q.v.) and have the faculty of changing their shapes at will; they are fond of the water; one of their number, Rambhā, is said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean). **अप्सरा-पति**, m. 'lord of the Apsarasas,' Indra, L. **अप्सरस-तirtha**, n. a pool in which the Apsarasas bathe, Śāk. **अप्सर-पति**, m. 'lord of the Apsarasas,' N. of the Gandharva Śikhaṇḍin, AV. iv, 37, 7.

अप्सर्या, Nom. *ā. āpsarāyate*, to behave like an Apsaras, Pāp. iii, 1, 11, Comm.

अप्सरयिता, mfn. made or grown an Apsaras, Naish.

अप-साव, mfn. giving water, RV. x, 65, 3.

अपसव्या, mfn. (fr. 2. *apsū*, q.v.), being in the water (Varuṇa), MaitrS.; Kāth.; cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 1, Comm.

अप-सा, mfn. (√*san*), giving water, RV.

अप्सस *āpsas*, as, n. 'the hidden part of the body,' the secret charms (of a wife), RV. AV.; SV. ['breast or *κόλπος*,' Gmn.; 'cheek,' BR.; 'forehead, face,' NBD.]; hidden fault, sin, MaitrS.; Kāth.; (*āpsvas*) KapS.

अप्सु 1. *ā-psu*, mfn. without food, RV. vii, 4, 6.

अप्सु 2. *apsū* (loc. pl. of 2. *āp*, q.v.), in the water or waters. — *kshīt*, mfn. dwelling within the clouds, in the region between heaven and earth, RV. i, 139, 11. — *cara*, mfn. (Ved.) going in the waters, Pāp. vi, 3, 1, Comm. — *jā* [TS.] or *-jā* [RV. viii, 43, 28, &c.], mfn. born in the waters. — *jīṭ*, mfn. vanquishing among the waters or in the region of the clouds (N. of Indra), RV. — *dikshā*, f. consecration in water. — *māt*, mfn. possessed of or shining in the waters (e.g. the lightning which does not lose its brilliant nature in the clouds), MaitrS. &c.; containing the word *apsū*, ŚBr.; N. of an Agni, ĀpŚr. — *yogā*, m. the connecting power in water, AV. x, 5, 5. — *yonī* (*apsū*), mfn. born from the waters, TS.; ŚBr. — *vāh*, m(nom. pl. *vāhas*)fn. driving in water, SV. — *shād*, mfn. dwelling in the waters, RV. iii, 3, 5; AV.; VS. — *shādas*, n. dwelling in the waters, MaitrS. — *shomā*, m. 'Soma in water,' a cup filled with water, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — *samsita* (*apsū*), mfn. raised or excited in the waters, AV. x, 5, 33. — *homya*, m., N. of a man, MBh. ii, 107.

अफल *a-phalā*, mf(ā)n. unfruitful, barren, RV. x, 97, 15, &c.; vain, unproductive, RV. x, 71, 5, &c.; deprived of virility, R. i, 49, 1 & 11; (*as*), m. Tamarix Indica; (*ā*), f. the Aloe (Aloes Perfoliata); Flacourtia Cataphracta. — *kāṅkshin*, mfn. disinterested, not looking to beneficial consequences. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. barrenness, unprofitableness. — *prēpsu*, mfn. one who desires no recompense, Bhag. **अफाल** *ā-phala*, mfn. = *a-phala-kāṅkshin*, q.v., Bhag.

अफल्यु *a-phalgu*, mfn. not vain, productive, profitable, Śis. iii, 76.

अफुल्ल *a-phulla*, mf(ā)n. unblown (a rose), L.

अफेन *a-phena*, mf(ā)n. frothless; (*am*), n. opium, L.

अबद्ध *ā-baddha*, mf(ā)n. not crippled, ŚBr.

अबद्ध *ā-baddha*, mfn. unbound, unrestrained, at liberty, TS. &c.; unmeaning, nonsensical, N. — *mukha*, mfn. foul-mouthed, scurrilous, L.

— *mūla*, mfn. whose root does not hold fast, is not firm. — *vat*, mfn. unmeaning, ungrammatical, BhP.

A-baddhaka, mfn. unmeaning, nonsensical, L. **A-badhira**, mfn. not deaf, RV. viii, 45, 17. 1. **A-badhya**, mfn. unmeaning, nonsensical, L. **A-banddhā** (or defectively written *a-bandhā*), mfn. without bonds or ligatures, AV. iv, 16, 7. **A-bandhaka**, mfn. not binding; (as), m., N. of a man, & (ā), m. pl. his descendants, (gaṇa upakāśi). **A-bandhanā**, mfn. without fetters, free, RV. iii, 55, 6.

1. **A-bandhya**, mfn. not to be fettered or bound. **A-bandhrā**. See *a-bandhā*.

अवध a-badha. See *a-vadha*.

2. **A-badhya**. See *a-vadhya*.

अवधा *abadhā*, f. segment of the basis of a triangle; (cf. *ābādha* and *avabadhā*. In Jaina Prākṛit *ābādha* or *āvādha*.)

अवधु *a-bandhū*, mfn. without kindred, without companions, friendless, RV. i, 53, 9 & viii, 21, 4; AV. vi, 122, 2. — **kr̥it** (*ā-bandhu-*), mfn. causing want of companions, AV. iv, 19, 1.

A-bāndhava, mfn. having no relation or kindred, lone, Mn. x, 55. — **kr̥ita**, mfn. not caused by relation or kindred, Śāk.

अवन्ध 2. *a-bandhya*, mf(ā)n. not barren, not unfruitful, fruitful, productive; (cf. *a-vandhya*, which is perhaps the better spelling).

अवल *a-bald*, mf(ā)n. weak, feeble, RV. v, 30, 9, &c.; (as), m. the plant *Tapia Crateva*; a king of Magadha, VP.; (ā), f. a woman, Śāk. &c.; N. of a woman, Kathās.; (= *acalā*) one of the ten Buddhist earths; (am), n. want of strength, weakness. — **āhanvan** (*abalā-*), mfn. possessing a weak bow, AV. iii, 19, 7. — **vat**, mfn. strengthless, Venis. **A-balābala**, mfn. 'neither powerful nor powerless,' N. of Śiva.

Abaliya, mfn. (compar.) weaker, ŚBr.; superl. *abalishtha*, mfn. weakest, PBr.

A-balyā [ŚBr.] or **ā-balya** [ŚBr. xiv], am, n. weakness, sickness.

अबालस *a-balāsā*, mfn. not causing consumption, AV. viii, 2, 18.

अबहिर *a-bahir*, ind. 'not outside,' in the interior, in one's heart, BhP. — **dhī** (*ā-bahir-*), ind. not outside, ŚBr. — **vāsas**, mfn. without an upper garment, BhP.

अबहु *a-bahu*, mfn. not many, few. **Abahv-akshara**, mfn. having not many (i. e. not more than two) syllables, RPrāt. **Abahv-ao**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. Sch.

अबाध *a-bādha*, mfn. unobstructed, unrestrained; free from pain; (ā), f. freedom from pain, MarkP.; = *a-badhā*, q. v.

A-bādhaka, mf(ā)n. unimpeded, Kathās.

A-bādhita, mfn. unimpeded, unobstructed, RV. x, 92, 8, &c.; unrefuted; not forbidden, Comm. on Mn. iv, 5.

A-bādhya, mfn. not to be opposed or pained.

अबान्धव *a-bāndhava*. See *a-bandhū*.

अबालिश *a-bālīśa*, mfn. not childish, Nir. ix, 10; R.

अबालेन्दु *a-bālēndu*, us, m. 'not the infantine moon,' full moon, Ragh. vi, 53.

अबाह्य *a-bāhyā*, mfn. not exterior, internal, Ragh. xiv, 50; without an exterior, ŚBr. xiv.

अविन्यत *ab-inḍhana*, as, m. 'having water (ap) for fuel,' submarine fire, Ragh. xiii, 14.

अविभीवस *ā-bibhivas*, m (instr. *°bhyushā*; nom. pl. *°bhyushas*) mfn. (perf. p.) fearless, confident, RV. i, 6, 7; II, 5 & ix, 53, 2; AV. iii, 14, 3. **A-bibhyat**, mfn. (pr. p.) id., RV. vi, 23, 2.

अबीज *a-bija*, mfn. seedless; impotent, Mn. ix, 79.

A-bijaka, mfn. unsown, Mn. x, 71.

अबीभत्सा *ā-bibhatsā*, f. non-disgust, TBr.

अबुद्ध *a-buddha*, mfn. unwise, foolish; not seen or noticed, KaushBr.; R. — **tva**, n. foolishness.

A-buddhi, is, f. want of understanding; ignorance; stupidity; (mfn.), ignorant, stupid; (*a-bud-dhyā*), ind. unintentionally. — **pūrvā** or **pūrvaka**, mfn. not preceded by intelligence; beginning with non-intelligence; (am), ind. ignorantly. — **mat**,

mfn. unwise, foolish. — **stha**, mfn. not being in the conscience of, Comm. on Mn. iii, 266.

A-budh [BrArUp.] or **a-budhā** [ŚBr. xiv], mfn. stupid, foolish; (*a-budha*), as, m. a fool, Hit.

A-budhyā, mfn. not to be awakened, RV. iv, 19, 3. **A-budhyamāna**, mfn. not being awake, RV.

A-bodha, as, m. non-perception; ignorance, stupidity; (mfn.), ignorant, stupid; puzzled, perplexed. — **gamyā**, mfn. incomprehensible.

A-bodhaniya, mfn. unintelligible; not to be awakened or aroused.

अबुध *a-budhā*, mfn. bottomless, RV. i, 24, 7 & viii, 77, 5.

अज *ab-ja*, mfn. (fr. 2. *āp* and *√jan*), born in water; (as), m. the conch; the moon; the tree *Barringtonia Acutangula*; N. of *Dhanvantari* (physician of the gods, produced at the churning of the ocean); a son of *Viśālā*; (am), n. a lotus; a milliard (cf. *padma*). — **ja**, m. 'sprung (at the creation) from the lotus (which arose from the navel of *Vishnu*),' N. of *Brahmā*. — **driś** or **-nayana**, mfn. lotus-eyed, having large fine eyes. — **nābha**, m. 'whose navel is a lotus,' N. of *Vishnu*. — **netra**, mfn. — **driś**. — **bādhava**, m. 'friend of the lotus,' the sun. — **bha-va** [BhP.] or **-bhū** [Daś.], m. *Brahmā*. — **bhoga**, m. the root of a lotus, L. — **yoni**, m. (= *-ja* above) N. of *Brahmā*, Hcat. — **vāhana**, m. 'carrying the moon (on his forehead),' N. of *Śiva*. — **hasta**, m. the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand), L. **Abjāda**, m. 'eating lotus-leaves,' a swan, VarBrS. **Ab-jā**, mfn. born in water, RV. iv, 40, 5 & vii, 34, 16.

Ab-jit, mfn. conquering waters, RV.

Abjini, f. a multitude of lotus flowers, (gaṇa *pushkarādī*). — **pati**, m. the sun, Kathās.

Ab-da, mfn. giving water, L.; (as), m. a year; a cloud, Bhāṭṭ.; the grass *Cyperus Rotundus*; N. of a mountain, L.; (ā), f., see *ābdayā* below. — **tantra**, n., N. of an astronomical work. — **vāhana**, m. (for *abja-vāhana*, q. v.), N. of *Śiva*, L. — **sata**, n. a century. — **sahasra**, n. a thousand years. — **sāra**, m. a kind of camphor. **Abdārtha**, n. a half year.

Abdayā (instr. of *ab-dā*), ind. out of desire of giving water, RV. v, 54, 3.

Abdi-māt, mfn. possessed of clouds (*abdi* = *abda*), RV. v, 42, 14.

Ab-durga, am, n. a fortress surrounded by a moat or lake.

Ab-daivata, mfn. having the waters as divinities, praising the waters (said of certain hymns; see *ab-linga* below), Mn. viii, 106 & xi, 132.

Ab-dhi, is, m. (*√dhā*), a pond, lake, L.; the ocean, Hit. &c.; (hence) the numeral 4. — **kapha**, m. cuttle fish bone, being considered as the froth of the sea. — **ja**, mfn. born in the ocean; (au), m. du. the *Asvins*, L.; (ā), f. spirituous liquor, L. — **jivin**, m. a fisherman, Kathās. — **jhasha**, m. a sea-fish. — **tanaya**, au, m. du. the *Asvins*, Kathās. — **dvīpā**, f. earth, L. — **nagarī**, f. N. of *Dvārakā*, the capital of *Krishna*. — **navanīlaka**, m. the moon. — **phena**, m. cuttle fish bone. — **maṇḍūkī**, f. the pearl oyster. — **sayana**, m. 'sleeping on the ocean (at the periods of the destruction and renovation of the world),' N. of *Vishnu*. — **sāra**, m. a gem. **Abdhy-agni**, m. submarine fire.

Ab-bindu, us, m. a tear, BhP.

Ab-bhaksha, mfn. living upon water, Yājñ. iii, 286; Gaut.; (as), m. a snake, L.

Ab-bhakshana, am, n. living upon water (a kind of fasting), BhP.

Ab-līnga, āni, n. pl. [Yājñ. iii, 30] or **ab-līngā**, ās, f. pl. [Gaut.], N. of some Vedic verses [RV. x, 9, 1-3] addressed to the waters; (cf. *ab-daivata* above.)

अब्रह्मचर्य *a-brahmacarya*, mfn. not keeping a vow of continence, unchaste, Nir.

A-brahmacaryaka, am, n. incontinence, L.

अब्रह्मण्य *a-brahmanya*, mfn. not favourable to *Brāhmins*, MBh.; BhP.; (am), n. an unbrahmanical or sacrilegious act, used as an exclamation, meaning 'help!' 'a disgraceful deed is perpetrated!' Pañcat.; Kathās.; (Prākṛit *abbamhanṇam*), Śāk.

A-brahman, mfn. not a *brāhmān*, ŚBr.; without devotion (*brāhmaṇa*), RV.; without *Brāhmins*, Mn. ix, 322; (d), n. not the *brāhmaṇ*, TBr. **Abrahmā-tā**, f. want of devotion, RV. v, 33, 3; VS. **A-**

brahma-bandhūka, mfn. without *brahmabandhū* (q. v.), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 173, Kāś. **A-brahma-vid**, mfn. not knowing *Brahma* or the Supreme Spirit.

1. **A-brāhmaṇa**, as, m. not a *Brāhmaṇ*, AV. &c.; (f), f. not a *Brāhmaṇī*; (*a-brāhmaṇa*), mfn. without *Brāhmins*, ŚBr.

A-brāhmaṇya, am, n. violation of the duty of a *Brāhmaṇ*, ĀśvSr.

अब्रुवत *a-bruvat*, mfn. (pr. p.), not speaking, silent, Yājñ. ii, 76.

अभक्त *ā-bhakta*, mfn. not received as a share, RV. i, 129, 5 & iii, 30, 7; not attached to, detached, unconnected with; not eaten. — **ochanda**, m. or -ruot, f. want of appetite.

A-bhakti, is, f. want of devotion to, want of faith. — **mat**, mfn. undevoted to, unbelieving.

अभक्ष *a-bhaksha*, as, m. or *a-bhakshana*, am, n. not eating anything, fasting.

A-bhakshita, mfn. not eaten.

A-bhakshya, mfn. not to be eaten by (instr. or gen., Mn.) — **bhakshana**, n. eating of prohibited food, RāmātUp. — **bhakshin**, mfn. eating forbidden food.

अभग *a-bhagā*, mfn. without enjoyment, unfortunate, AV. v, 31, 11.

अभग्न *a-bhagna*, mfn. unbroken, entire; uninterrupted. — **kāma**, mf(ā)n. whose desire or wishes are not disturbed, Ragh.

A-bhaṅgura, mf(ā)n. not fragile; unchangeable, invariable, firm; (not curved), flat, plain, Suśr.

A-bhājayamāna, mfn. (Pass.) not being detached; not being vanquished, &c.

अभद्र *a-bhadra*, mfn. inauspicious, mischievous; (am), n. mischief.

अभय *a-bhaya*, mf(ā)n. unfearful, not dangerous, secure; (*a-bhāya*), mfn. fearless, undaunted, ŚBr. xiv; (as), m., N. of *Śiva*; of a natural son of *Bimbisāra*; of a son of *Idhmajihva*, BhP.; of a river in *Kraucadvīpa*, BhP.; (ā), f. the plant *Terminalia Chebula*; (*ā-bhaya*), n. (ifc. f. ā) absence or removal of fear, peace, safety, security, RV. &c. (cf. *ā-bhaya-tama* below); 'safety,' (applied as proper name to) a child of *Dharma* and his reign in *Plakshadvīpa*, BhP.; a kind of symbol procuring security, Hcat.; a sacrificial hymn recited to obtain personal security, Kaus.; the root of a fragrant grass, *Andropogon Muricatum*. — **giri-vāsini**, m. pl. 'dwelling on the mountain of safety,' N. of a division of *Kātyāyana's* pupils, Buddh. — **giri-vihāra**, m. Buddhist monastery on the *Abhaya* giri. — **m-karā** [RV. x, 152, 2; AV. &c.] or **-m-kr̥it** [ŚBr.], mfn. causing safety.

— **jāta**, m., N. of a man, (gaṇa *gargādī*, q. v.). — **diṇḍima**, m. a war-drum, L. — **tama** (*ābhaya-*), n. greatest safety, RV. x, 17, 5. — **da**, mfn. giving fearlessness or safety; (as), m. an Arhat of the *Jainas*; N. of a king (the son of *Manasyu* and father of *Sudhanvan*), Hariv.; VP. — **dakṣiṇā**, f. promise or present of protection from danger, Mn. iv, 247, &c. — **dāna**, n. giving assurance of safety. — **m-dada**, m., N. of *Avalokiteśvara*, Buddh. — **pattra**, n. (a modern term), a written document or paper granting assurance of safety, a safe conduct. — **prada**, mfn. giving safety, Mn. iv, 232, &c. — **pradāna**, n. = *dāna*, Pañcat. — **yācana**, f. asking for safety, Ragh. xi, 78. — **vacana**, n. [Pañcat.] or **-vā**, f. [Hit.] assurance of safety. — **sāni**, mfn. giving safety, VS. xix, 48. **Abhayananda**, m., N. of a man.

अभर्तृका *a-bhartṛikā*, f. an unmarried woman; a widow.

अभव *a-bhava*, as, m. non-existence; destruction, end of the world.

A-bhavanīya, mfn. what is not to be, what will not be.

A-bhavan-mata-yoga or **a-bhavan-mata-sambandha**, as, m. want of fitness between words and the ideas expressed by them (a defect in composition).

A-bhavya, mfn. not to be, not predestined; what ought not to be, improper. — **haṇsa**, m. a swan as it ought not to be (i. e. with black wings), L.

A-bhāva, as, m. non-existence, nullity, absence; non-entity, negation (the seventh category in *Kaṇḍa's* system); proof from non-existence (one of the six *pramāṇas* in *Vedānta* phil. ['since there are no mice, therefore there must be cats here'], see *pramāṇa*); annihilation, death.

A-bhāvanā, *am*, f. n. absence of judgment or right perception.

A-bhāvaniya, *mfn.* not to be inferred or contemplated.

A-bhāvayitṛi, *mfn.* not perceiving, not inferring, not comprehending.

A-bhāvin, *mfn.* what is not to be or will not be, not destined to be.

A-bhāvya, *mfn.* id.

अभवदीय a-bhavadiya, *mfn.* not belonging to your Honour, *Dās*.

अभस्त्र a-bhastra, *mfn.* without bellows.

A-bhastakā or a-bhastrikā, *f.* a badly made or inferior pair of bellows (i.e. small), said to mean also (a woman) who has no bellows, *Pāp.* vii, 3, 47.

अभाग a-bhāgā, *mfn.* having no share, *RV.* x, 83, 5, &c.

A-bhāgin, *mfn.* having no share; not participating in, excluded from (gen.)

A-bhāgya, *mfn.* unfortunate, wretched.

अभाषण a-bhāṣaṇa, *am*, n. not speaking, silence.

अभि, *ind.* (a prefix to verbs and nouns, expressing) to, towards, into, over, upon.

(As a prefix to verbs of motion) it expresses the notion of moving or going towards, approaching, &c.

(As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs) it expresses superiority, intensity, &c.; e.g. *abhi-tāmra*, *abhi-nava*, q. v.

(As a separate adverb or preposition) it expresses (with acc.) to, towards, in the direction of, against; into, *ŚBr.* & *KātyŚr.*; for, for the sake of; on account of; on, upon, with regard to; by, before, in front of; over. It may even express one after the other, severally, *Pāp.* i, 4, 91, e.g. *ṛikṣham ṛikṣham abhi*, tree after tree (cf. *Gk. ἀπὸ*; *Lat. ob*; *Zend. aibi, aiwi*; *Goth. bi*; *Old High Germ. bi*).

Abhika, *mfn.* (*Pāp.* v, 2, 74) lustful, libidinous, *Ragh.* xix, 4; (cf. *i. abhika* and *anuka*); (*as*), m. a lover, *Naish*.

Abhi-tarām [*MaitrS.*] or **abhi-tarām** [*ŚBr.*; *AitBr.* (see 2. *abhi*)], *ind.* nearer.

Abhi-tas, *ind.* near to, towards, *MBh.* &c.; near, in the proximity or presence of (gen.), *Bhag.* &c.; (with acc.) on both sides, *ŚBr.* &c.; (with acc.) before and after, *ĀsvŚr.*; *KātyŚr.*; *Gaut.*; (with acc.) on all sides, everywhere, about, round; entirely, *MBh.*; quickly, *L.* **Abhitāp-sara**, *mfn.* running on both sides, *Up.* **Abhitāp-sara**, *as*, m. pl. the attendants, retinue, *MBh.* &c.

Abhito (in *Sandhi* for *abhitā*). — **deva-yajana-mātra-dēsa**, *mfn.* whose space on all sides suffices for a sacrificial ground, *KātyŚr.* — **bhāvin**, *mfn.* being on both sides, *Pāp.* vi, 2, 182. — **rātrām**, *ind.* near (i.e. either just at the beginning or end of) the night, *ŚBr.* — **asthi (abhitā)**, *mfn.* surrounded by bones (as the eyes), *ŚBr.*

अभिकम् abhi-√kam (*fut.* -*kamishyate*) to desire, love, *TBr.*; *Caus.* -*kāmayate*, *id.*, *MBh.*; *BhP.*

Abhi-kāma, *as*, m. (i.e. f. *ā*) affection, desire, *N.*; *BhP.*; (*mā*), *as*, m. affectionate, loving, desirous (with acc. or *ifc.*); (*am*), *ind.* with desire, *L.*; (cf. *abhi-kāmika*.)

अभिकम्प abhi-√kamp, -*kampate*, to tremble vehemently, *MBh.* iii, 15721: *Caus.* -*kampayati*, to stir, allure, *KātyŚr.*

अभिकाङ्क्ष abhi-√kāṅksh, -*kāṅkshati*, *ōte*, rarely *Caus.* -*āyate*, to long for, desire; to strive.

Abhi-kāṅkshā, *f.* longing for, desire (with acc. or *ifc.*)

Abhi-kāṅkshita, *mfn.* longed for, wished, desired. **Abhi-kāṅkshin**, *mfn.* longing for, desiring (with acc. [*BhP.*] or *ifc.* [*Mn.* iv, 91, &c.]).

अभिकाल abhi-kāla, *as*, m., *N.* of a village, *R.* ii, 68, 17.

अभिकाश abhi-√kāś, *Intens.* -*cākaśiti* (*i. sg.* *āśmi*; *Imper.* 2. *sg.* *āśhi*; *impf.* 1. *sg.* -*acākaśam*) to illuminate, irradiate, *VS.*; to look on, to perceive, *RV.*; *ŚBr.* xiv.

अभिकुत्स abhi-√kuts, to revile, inveigh against, *R.* ii, 75, 2.

अभिकुष abhi-√kush, -*kushṇāti*, to tear, pull at, pinch, *Suśr.*

अभिकूज abhi-√kūj, to twitter, warble, *R.*

अभिकृ abhi-√1. kṛi, to do with reference to or in behalf of, *ŚBr.*; (*perf.* 2. pl. -*cakrā*) to procure, effect, *AV.* iii, 9, 1; (with *nivṛtam*) to settle.

Abhi-karāṇa. See *svapnābhikṛāṇa*.

Abhi-kṛiti, *is*, *f.*, *N.* of a metre (containing one hundred syllables), *RPrāt.* &c.

Abhi-kṛitvārī, *f.* 'producing (diseases)', a female demon, *AV.* ii, 8, 2.

अभिकृष् abhi-√krish, -*karshati*, to overpower, *MBh.* iii, 15064.

अभिकृ abhi-√1. kṛi, -*kirati*, to pour over, throw over, cover.

अभिकृष् abhi-√klṛip, *Ā.* (p. -*kālpamāna*) to be adequate to, be in accordance with (acc.), *VS.* xiii, 25: *Caus.* -*kālpayati*, to put in order, *R.*

Abhi-kṛipta, *mfn.* being adequate to, in accordance with, *ŚBr.*; *Up.*

अभिकृष्णम् abhi-kṛṇṣyam, *ind.* (√*kṛṇṣy*), so as to bemoisten, *ŚBr.* xiv.

अभिक्रतु abhi-kratu, *mfn.* insolent, haughty, *RV.* iii, 34, 10.

अभिक्रन्द् abhi-√krand (*aor.* 2. *sg.* -*kran*) to shout at, roar at, neigh or whinny at, *RV.*; *AV.*; *Lāṭy.*: *Caus.* (*aor.* -*acikradat*), *id.*, *RV.* ix, 68, 2 & 82, 1: *Intens.* (p. -*kānikradat*), *id.*, *RV.*

Abhi-kṛanda, *as*, m. a shout, *MBh.*; *Indrasyā-bhikṛanda*, m., *N.* of a *Sāman*.

अभिक्रम् abhi-√kram (*aor.* -*akramit*; *ind.* p. -*krāmya*) to step or go near to, approach, *RV.* &c.; to attack, overpower, *RV.* vi, 49, 15 & ix, 40, 1; to step upon; to undertake, begin, *RPrāt.*; (with *gamanāya*) to get on one's way, *R.* i, 77, 18: *Caus.* -*kramayati*, to bring near, *TS.*

Abhi-krama, *as*, m. stepping near, approaching; assault, attack, *L.*; overpowering, *PBr.*; *Gaut.*; ascending; undertaking, attempt, beginning. — *nāśa*, m. unsuccessful effort, *Bhag.*

Abhi-kramāṇa, *am*, n. stepping near, approaching, *Gaut.* &c.

Abhi-kṛānta, *mfn.* approached; attacked; begun; (*am*), n. = *abhi-kṛānti*, *PBr.*

Abhi-kṛānti, *is*, *f.*, *Ved.* overpowering, bringing into one's possession, *TS.*; *AitBr.* &c.

Abhi-kṛāntin, *mfn.* one who has undertaken (the study of), i.e. conversant with (loc.), *Lāṭy.*

Abhi-kṛānam, *ind.* so as to step near, *KātyŚr.*

अभिक्री abhi-√kṛi, to buy for a special purpose, *ŚBr.*

अभिक्रुष abhi-√krudh, to be angry with (acc.), *Pāp.* i, 4, 38, *Sch.*; *Vikr.*

Abhi-kṛuddha, *mfn.* being angry, *MBh.*; *BhP.*

अभिक्रुञ्ज abhi-√kruṣ, to cry out at, call out to, to call to (in a scolding manner), *AV.* &c.; to lament with tears, bemoan, *R.* iv, 24, 22.

Abhi-kṛōṣaka, *as*, m. a reviler (*nindaka*), *VS.*

अभिकृन्तु abhi-kṛshatṛi, *tā*, m. (√*kṛshad*) 'one who carves and distributes (food)', an host, *RV.* ii, 29, 2 & vii, 21, 8; ['a destroyer', *Say.*]

अभिक्षदा a-bhikṣha-dā [*Paṇḍap.* *abhi-kṣha-dā*], *mfn.* giving without being asked, *RV.* vi, 50, 1; [according to the *Paṇḍap.* (cf. *abhi-kṣhatṛi*) 'destroying, a destroyer', *Say.*]

A-bhikṣhita, *mfn.* not asked for alms, *ŚBr.*

अभिक्षम् abhi-√kṣham (*Opt.* -*kṣhameta*; *Imper.* 2. pl. -*kṣhamadhvam*) to be gracious, propitious to (dat. or loc.), *RV.*; to pardon (*perf.* *Opt.* 2. *sg.* -*cakṣhamithāḥ*), *RV.* ii, 33, 7.

अभिक्षर abhi-√kṣhar (*aor.* 3. *sg.* -*akṣhāḥ*, *RV.* ix, 97, 45) to flow near or round, *RV.*; *ŚBr.*; to pour on, *AV.*

अभिक्षिप् abhi-√kṣhip (only *P.*, *Pāp.* i, 3, 80; *pr. p.* -*kṣhipāt*) to fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse), *RV.* v, 83, 3; to excel, *Bhaṭṭ*.

अभिक्षन् abhi-√khan, to dig up, turn up (the soil), *ŚBr.* &c.

अभिक्ष्या 1. abhi-√khyā (*Subj.* 1. 2. 3. *sg.* -*khyam*, -*khyas* & -*khyas*, -*khyat*; *impf.* 3. *sg.* -*abhy*

dkhyat; *ind. p.* -*khyāya*) to see, view, perceive, *RV.*; to cast a kind or gracious look upon any one, to be gracious, *RV.*; (*impf.* 3. pl. *abhi dkhyant*) *TS.*: *Caus.* -*khyāpayati*, to make known, *Mn.* &c.

2. **Abhi-khyā**, *f.* a gracious look, *RV.* x, 112, 10; splendour, *RV.* i, 148, 5 & viii, 23, 5; beauty, *Ragh.* &c.; fame, glory, *Kāthās.*; telling, *L.*; 'calling, addressing', a name, appellation.

Abhi-khyāta, *mfn.* become known, manifested, *MBh.*; (*neg. an-*) *Yājñ.* iii, 301.

Abhi-khyātṛi, *tā*, m. a supervisor (*N.* of *Indra*), *RV.* iv, 17, 17.

Abhi-khyāna, *am*, n. fame, glory, *L.*

अभिगम् abhi-√gam, -*gacchati*, to go near to, approach (with acc.); to follow, *Kāth.*; *R.*; to meet with, find; to cohabit (said of men and women), *Yājñ.* ii, 205, &c.; to undertake; to get, gain, obtain, *AV.*; *ŚBr.* &c.; (with *mānasā* or *medhāyā* or *hṛdayena*) to understand, *RV.* iii, 60, 1; *TS.*; *ŚBr.*: *Caus.* -*gamayati*, to study, *MBh.* i, 1295.

Abhi-gacchat, *mfn.* approaching, &c.

Abhi-gata, *mfn.* approached, &c.

Abhi-gantṛi, *tā*, m. one who understands, *ŚBr.*;

'one who pursues', insidious, *Kāth.*; one who has intercourse with a woman.

Abhi-gama, *as*, m. (*gaṇa anusatikādi*, q. v.), approaching; visiting, *Megh.*; *Ragh.* v, 11; sexual intercourse, *Yājñ.* ii, 291.

Abhi-gamana, *am*, n. = *abhi-gama*; the act of

cleansing and smearing with cowdung the way leading to the image of the deity (one of the five parts of the *upāsana* with the *Rāmānujas*), *Sarvad.*

1. **Abhi-gamya**, *mfn.* to be visited, *Kum.* vi, 56, &c.; accessible, tempting (for a visit), *Ragh.* i, 16.

2. **Abhi-gamya**, *ind.* p. having approached.

Abhi-gāmin, *mfn.* having sexual intercourse with (in comp.), *Mn.* iii, 45; *Yājñ.* ii, 282, &c.

अभिगर abhi-garā. See *abhi-√1. grī* below.

अभिगर्ज abhi-√garj, to roar at, bawl at, raise savage or ferocious cries, *MBh.* &c.

Abhi-garjana, *am*, n. ferocious roaring, uproar, *R.*

Abhi-garjita, *am*, n. a savage cry, uproar, *R.*

अभिगा abhi-√1. gā, -*jigāti* (*impf.* -*ajigāt*; *aor.* *Subj.* -*gāt*) to go near to, to approach, arrive at, *RV.* &c.; to get, gain.

अभिगाह abhi-√gāh, *Ā.* (p. -*gāhamāna*) to penetrate into (acc.), *RV.* x, 103, 7.

अभिगुप्त abhi-gupta, *mfn.* guarded, protected.

Abhi-gupti, *is*, *f.* guarding, protecting, *ŚBr.* &c.

Abhi-goptṛi, *mfn.* guarding, protecting, *ŚBr.*

अभिगुम्फित abhi-gumṣhita, *mfn.* strung together, interwoven, *Śiś.*

अभिगुर abhi-√gur (*Subj.* -*jugurāt*; *Opt.* 2. *sg.* -*juguryās*) to assent, agree, approve of, *RV.*

Abhi-gūrta, *mfn.* approved of, *RV.* i, 162, 15; *TS.*

Abhi-gūrṭi, *is*, *f.* song of praise, *RV.* i, 162, 6 & 12.

Abhi-gūrṭya, (*Ved.*) *ind. p.* having approved of, *RV.* ii, 37, 3.

अभिगृह्ण abhi-grīdhna, *mfn.* See *mithyābhi-grīdhna*.

अभिगृ abhi-√1. grī, -*grīṇāti*, to call to or address with approbation; to join in (acc.); to welcome, praise; to approve of, accept propitiously, allow.

Abhi-garā, *as*, m. a calling out in approbation (part of the sacrificial ceremony), *VS.*; *KātyŚr.*; the priest who calls out approvingly (to the other priests), *MaitrS.*; *Lāṭy.*; (cf. *apagara*.)

अभिगै abhi-√gai (*Imper.* 2. *sg.* -*gāya* or -*gāya*; 2. pl. -*gāyata*) to call or sing to (acc.), *RV.*; to enchant, *AitBr.*; to sing (a hymn, &c.), *ŚBr.* &c.; to fill with song, *R.*; to celebrate in song, *R.*

Abhi-gīta, *mfn.* addressed or praised in song, *RV.* ix, 96, 23.

Abhi-geshpa, *mfn.* calling to, *AitBr.*

अभिग्रस्त abhi-grasta, *mfn.* = *abhi-panna* (overcome), *L.*

अभिग्रह abhi-√grah, -*grīhṇāti*, to take hold of, take up (from the soil), *TS.* &c.; to accept, receive, *MBh.*; to set (as a blossom), *BhP.*; to lay together, to fold (the hands), see *abhi-grīhita-pāṇi* below:

Caus. -*grāhayati*, to catch, surprise, e.g. *rūpābhi-grāhita*, taken in the very act, Daś.

Abhi-grihita, mfn. taken hold of, &c. - *pāpi*, mfn. having the hands joined, BhP.

Abhi-graha, *as*, m. seizing, taking hold of; attack, onset, L.; defiance, challenge, L.; robbing, plundering, L.; authority, L.; a vow, Jain.

Abhi-grahana, *am*, n. robbing, L.

Abhi-grahitṛi, mfn. one who seizes, MaitrS.

अभिघर्षेण *abhi-gharṣaṇa*, *am*, n. (✓*ghṛish*), rubbing, friction, L.; possession by an evil spirit, L.

अभिघात *abhi-ghāta*, *as*, m. (✓*han*), striking, attack; infliction of injury, damage, Mn. xii, 77, &c.; striking back, driving away, warding off; abrupt or vehement articulation (of Vedic text), VPrāt.; (*am*), n. an irregular combination of consonants, i.e. the combination of the fourth letter of gutturals, cerebrals, &c. with the first or third letter, of the second with the first letter, and of the third with the second letter of those classes of consonants.

Abhi-ghātaka, *mf* (ikā)n. counteracting, removing.

Abhi-ghātita, mfn. struck, wounded (ifc. as *śarabhighātita*, wounded by arrows).

Abhi-ghātin, mfn. (generally ifc.) striking, attacking, hurting; inflicting injury; (f), m. an assailant, enemy, Hit.

अभिघृ *abhi-ghṛi* (perf. Pass. p. *abhi-ghṛita*, see below): Caus. -*ghṛayati*, to cause to trickle down, TS. &c.; to sprinkle with, ŚBr. &c.

Abhi-ghṛa, *as*, m. sprinkling over, ŚākhGr.; scattering over, mingling with, Gobh.; ghee or clarified butter, L.

Abhi-ghṛaṇa, *am*, n. the act of sprinkling ghee, besprinkling, Kauś.; KātyŚr.

Abhi-ghṛita, mfn. sprinkled with, AV. &c.

Abhi-ghṛya, mfn. to be sprinkled.

Abhi-ghṛita, mfn. sprinkled (as ghee), dropped upon, TS.; sprinkled with, BhP.

अभिघ्रा *abhi-ghrā*, -*jighrati* (ind. p. -*jighrya*, Gobh.) to snuffle, smell at; to bring the nose close to another's forehead in caressing, or as a token of affection, TS. &c.; to smell, scent, Kād.

Abhi-ghrāṇa, *am*, n. smelling at, caressing, Comm. on Gobh.

Abhi-jighraṇa, *am*, n. id., Gobh.

Abhi-jighrat, *mf* (du. *anti*) n. caressing, RV. i, 185, 5.

अभिचक्ष *abhi-caksh*, -*cashṭe* (2. sg. -*cashṭe*, RV. v, 3, 9; Ved. Inf. -*cdksh*, RV.) to look at, view, perceive, RV.; BhP.; to cast a kind or graceful look upon any one, RV.; to address, BhP.; to assail with harsh language, RV. vii, 104, 8; to call, BhP.

Abhi-cakṣaṇa, *am*, n. conjuring, incantation, AV. vi, 127, 2; (ā), f. (in augury or astron.) observation (of the sky), AV. ix, 2, 21.

Abhi-cakṣya, mfn. manifest, RV. viii, 4, 7.

अभिचर *abhi-car* (Ved. Inf. *abhi-carita* -*va*, TBr., & *abhi-caritos*, Kāth.; cf. Pān. iii, 4, 13, Sch.) to act wrongly towards any one; to be faithless (as a wife); to charm, enchant, bewitch, RV. x, 34, 14 (Subj. 2. pl. -*caratābhi*); AV. &c.; *pūrvabhicaritā* (f. perf. Pass. p.) = *pūrvā-dig-gāmini*, R. i, 34, 10.

Abhi-cara, *as*, m. a servant, L.

Abhi-carāṇya, mfn. fit for enchanting or exorcising, ŚBr. &c.; (neg. *an-*), Comm. on Mn. xi, 197.

Abhi-cāra, *as*, m. exorcising, incantation, employment of spells for a malevolent purpose, AV. &c.; magic (one of the Upapātakas or minor crimes). - *kalpa*, m., N. of a work on incantations (belonging to the Atharva-veda). - *jvara*, m. a fever caused by magical spells. - *mantra*, m. a formula or prayer for working a charm, an incantation. - *yaṣṭa* or -*homa*, m. a sacrifice for the same purpose.

Abhi-cāraka, *mf* (ikā)n. enchanting, exorcising, conjuring, VarBrS. &c.; a conjurer, a magician.

Abhi-cārāṇya, mfn. to be enchanted, L.

Abhi-cārta, mfn. enchanted, charmed.

Abhi-cārin, mfn. enchanting, AV. x, 1, 9.

Abhi-cārya, mfn. = *abhi-cārāṇya*, L.

Abhi-cāra, *as*, m. exorcising, incantation, Āp.

अभिचाक *abhi-cāka*. See *abhi-√kāś*.

अभिचिन्त *abhi-cint* (impf. -*acintayat*) to reflect on, MBh. xiii, 434 I.

अभिचिह्न *abhi-cihnaya*, Nom. P. (perf. Pass. p. -*cihnita*) to mark, characterize, R. iv, 42, 12.

अभिचुद् *abhi-√cud*, Caus. -*codayati*, to impel, drive; to inflame, animate, embolden; to invite; to fix, settle; to announce, inquire for (acc.), MBh. i, 2913.

अभिचैद्यम् *abhi-caidyam*, ind. against the prince of the Cedis (i.e. Śiśupāla), Śiś. ū, 1.

अभिच्छद् *abhi-cchad* (✓*chad*), *abhi-cchādayati*, to cover over, ŚBr.; Kauś.

अभिच्छायम् *abhi-cchāyām*, ind. in darkness, AV. xiii, 1, 57.

अभिजन् *abhi-√jan*, cl. 4. Ā. -*jāyate* (Ved. Inf. *abhi-janitos*, ŚBr.) to be born for or to, RV. i, 168, 2, &c.; to claim as one's birthright; to be born or produced; to be reproduced or born again, Bhag. &c.; to become: Caus. -*janayati* (with *abhi-jānam*) to reanimate, revivify, Sarvad.

Abhi-ja, mfn. ifc. produced all around, L.

Abhi-jana, *as*, m. family, race; descendants; ancestors; noble descent; the head or ornament of a family, L.; native country, Pān. iv, 3, 90; fame, notoriety, Rajat. &c. - *vat*, mfn. of noble descent, Śāk. &c.

Abhi-jāta, mfn. born in consequence of; born, produced; noble, well-born; obtained by birth, inbred; fit, proper, L.; wise, learned, L.; handsome, R.; Kum. i, 46; (*am*), n. nativity, BhP.; high birth, nobility. - *tā*, f. high birth, nobility.

Abhi-jāti, *is*, f. descent, birth, Comm. on Nir. ix, 4; ifc. *ōtiya* (i. ā), R. vi, 10, 24.

अभिजप *abhi-√jap*, to mutter over or whisper to, R.

अभिजम् *abhi-√jabh*, Intens. (p. -*jāṇjabhāna*) to try to swallow, open the mouth to do so, AV. v, 20, 6; Kauś.

अभिजल् *abhi-√jalp*, to address; to accompany with remarks; to advocate; to settle by conversation, MBh. iv, 711.

अभिजि *abhi-√ji*, -*jayati*, to conquer completely, acquire by conquest, AV.; TS. &c.: Desid. -*jigīṣhati*, to try to win, attack, Suśr.

Abhi-jaya, *as*, m. conquest, complete victory.

Abhi-jit, mfn. victorious, VS. xv, 7; born under the constellation Abhijit, Pān. iv, 3, 36, (cf. *ābhijita*); (f), m., N. of a Soma sacrifice (part of the great sacrifice Gavām-ayana), AV.; ŚBr. &c.; N. of a son [Hariv.] or of the father [VP.] of Punarvasu; of Vishnu, L.; N. of a star (α Lyrae), L.; of the 20th (or 22nd) Nakshatra, AV. &c.; the eighth Muhūrta of the day (about midday), Kauś. &c. **Abhi-jit-viśva-jītau**, f. du. the two Soma sacrifices called Abhijit and Viśvajit, ŚBr. **Abhi-jin-muhūrta**, m. the eighth Muhūrta (the period comprising twenty-four minutes before and twenty-four after midday).

Abhi-jita, *as*, m., N. of a Nakshatra (see *abhi-jit*), MBh.; of the eighth Muhūrta (see *abhi-jit*), MBh.; Hariv.

Abhi-jīti, *is*, f. victory, conquest, ŚBr.; AitBr.

अभिजिघ्र *abhi-jighraṇa*. See *abhi-√ghrā*.

अभिजुष् *abhi-√jush* (Subj. -*jūjoshat*; pr. p. -*jushānd*) to be pleased with, like, RV. iv, 23, 1 & 4.

Abhi-jushṭa, mfn. visited, frequented, surrounded by, possessed of, MBh. &c.

अभिजृम् *abhi-√jrimbh*, to open the mouth wide (for swallowing), R. vi, 2, 18.

अभिज्ञा *abhi-√jñā*, -*jñāti*, *ōnite*, to recognize, perceive, know, be or become aware of; to acknowledge, agree to, own; to remember (either with the fut. p. or with *yad* and impf.), Pān. iii, 2, 112 seqq.; Bhaṭṭ.

Abhi-jñā, *mf* (ā)n. knowing, skilful, clever; understanding, conversant with (gen. or ifc.); (ā), f. remembrance, recollection, Pān. iii, 2, 112; supernatural science or faculty of a Buddha (of which five are enumerated, viz. 1. taking any form at will; 2. hearing to any distance; 3. seeing to any distance; 4. penetrating men's thoughts; 5. knowing their state and antecedents). - *tā*, f. [Ragh. vii, 61] or -*tva*, n. the knowledge of.

Abhi-jñāna, *am*, n. remembrance, recollection; knowledge, L.; ascertainment; a sign or token of

remembrance; any sign or token serving as a proof for (loc. or *prati*), R.; = *ābhijñāna-lakuntala*, q.v., Sāh. - *pattra*, n. certificate. - *śakuntala*, n. title of a play of Kālidāsa, i.e. (the *nāṭaka* or play) on the subject of 'token-(recognized)-Śakuntala', Śāk.

Abhi-jñāpaka, mfn. making known, BhP.

Abhi-jñāyam. See *yathābhijñāyam*.

अभिज्नु *abhi-√jñū*, ind. on the knees, RV.; up to the knees, RV. i, 37, 10 & viii, 92, 3.

अभिज्जल् *abhi-√jval*, to blaze forth, MBh.; Caus. -*jvālayati*, to enlighten, illuminate, Vait.: Intens. -*jāvaliti*, to blaze up, rises suddenly (as anger, &c.)

अभिडीन *abhi-dīna*, *am*, n. (✓*dī*), act of flying towards, MBh.

अभितस् *abhi-√taps* (perf. 3. pl. -*tatasrē*), to shake out of, rob, RV. iv, 50, 2 & x, 89, 15.

अभितड् *abhi-√tuḍ*, -*tādayati*, to thump, hit, beat, wound, bruise; (in astron.) to eclipse the greater part of a disk, VarBrS.

Abhi-tāḍita, mfn. knocked, struck.

अभितन् *abhi-√tan*, to stretch or spread across or over, be prominent, (aor. 1. pl. -*tatnāma*) RV. i, 160, 5 & v, 54, 15; to extend or enlarge in front of, (perf. ā. 2. sg. -*tatniṣhe*) RV. viii, 6, 25 & ix, 108, 6.

अभितप *abhi-√tap*, to irradiate with heat, to heat, AV. &c.; to pain, distress: Pass. -*tāpyate*, to suffer intensely: Caus. -*tāpayati*, to distress.

Abhi-tapta, mfn. scorched, burnt; afflicted about (acc.), R.

Abhi-tāpa, *as*, m. extreme heat, Śiś. &c.; agitation, affliction, emotion; great pain.

अभितरम् *abhi-tarām*, &c. See *abhi*.

अभितर्ज *abhi-√tarj*, -*tarjayati*, to scold, abuse.

अभितस् *abhi-tas*, ind. See *abhi*.

अभितास *abhi-tāmra*, *mf* (ā)n. very red, dark-red, murky-coloured, MBh.; Ragh. xv, 49, &c.

अभितमरश्मि *abhi-tigmarasmi*, ind. towards the sun, Śiś. ix, 11.

अभितुष् *abhi-√tush*, -*tushyati*, to be glad or pleased, Kathās.

अभितृ *abhi-√trid*, -*tripati* (Imper. 2. sg. -*trindhi* [for *trind-dhi*]; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*tārdas*, RV. vi, 17, 1) to burst open, open, procure (waters) by bursting (the clouds) or by boring (i.e. digging a well), RV. &c.; to procure (*vājāma*, *vājān*, *gāḥ*, *gandharvām*), RV.; *annādyam*, &c., ŚBr. &c.: Desid. (Subj. 3. pl. -*tritrīsān*) to try to open, RV. x, 74, 4.

Abhi-tritti, *is*, f. the act of procuring or gaining, Kāth.

अभितृप् *abhi-√trip*, Caus. -*tarpayati* (pr. p. f. pl. -*tarpāyantī*, AV.) to satiate, refresh.

Abhi-trīpta, mfn. satiated, refreshed.

अभितृ *abhi-√tri*, to come near, approach (Ā. 3. du. -*tarete*), RV. i, 140, 3; to overtake, get up to, MBh. vii, 280.

अभिदद् *abhi-dad*, *is*, f. not bursting, VS. xi, 64; no wall, Kathās.; (mfn.), having no walls, i.e. no solid foundation, Śiś. iv, 53.

अभित्यज् *abhi-√tyaj*, to abandon, R. ii, 47, 5 (ed. Bomb.)

अभित्रास *abhi-trāsa*, *as*, m. putting in fear, intimidating, Āp.

अभित्रिपिष *abhi-tripishṭapa*, mfn. being over the three worlds, Hariv.

अभित्व *abhi-√tvar*, to be in haste.

अभित्स *abhi-√tsar* (3. pl. -*tsuranti*) to catch, entrap, RV. viii, 2, 6.

Abhi-tsāra, *as*, m. catching, entrapping, Kāth.

अभिदक्षिणम् *abhi-dakṣiṇam*, ind. to or towards the right, Kauś.; KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.

अभिददि *abhi-dad*. See *abhi-√i.dā*.

अभिदधत् *abhi-dadhat*, mfn. pr. p. of 1. *abhi-*
✓ *dā*, q. v.

अभिदर्शन *abhi-darśana*. See *abhi-*✓ *drīś*.

अभिदष्ट *abhi-*✓ *dashṭa*, mfn. (✓ *daṣṭ*), bitten.

अभिदह् *abhi-*✓ *dah*, to singe, burn, RV. ii, 4,

7 (aor. p. *abhi-dāksat* [Padap. -*dāksat*]), ŚBr. &c.

अभिदा *abhi-*✓ 1. *dā*, -*dadāti*, to give, bestow
(for a purpose), MBh. iii, 13309.

Abhi-dādī, *is*, m. an oblation of boiled rice (*caru*)
upon which ghee has been sprinkled, TS.

Abhi-dāpana, *am*, n. the being trampled on by
elephants as a punishment (?).

अभिदास *abhi-*✓ *dās*, Ved. -*dāsati* (Subj. 3.
sg. -*dāsāt* [RV. vi, 5, 4] or -*dāsāt*, AV. v, 6, 10)
to consider and treat as an enemy.

अभिदिप्सु *abhi-dipsū*, mfn. (*dips*, Desid. of
✓ *dambh*), 'wishing to deceive,' inimical, cunning,
RV. ii, 23, 10 & 13.

अभिदिश *abhi-*✓ *diś*, to point out, PBr.

अभिदिह *abhi-*✓ *dih*, to wrap up, envelop
in, ĀpŚr.

Abhi-digdha, mfn. polished, glazed (in the fire,
dīpāsā), i. e. sharp, AV. v, 18, 8.

अभिदी *abhi-*✓ 2. *dī* (Imper. 2. sg. -*dīdīhi*)
to radiate, beam forth or towards, RV. ix, 108, 9.

अभिदीक्ष *abhi-*✓ *dikṣ*, to consecrate one's
self (for a purpose, acc.), PBr.

अभिदीप् *abhi-*✓ *dīp*, to blaze towards,
Hariv. : Caus. *dīpayati*, to cause to shine, make bril-
liant, Car. : to blaze or shine all round, AV. iv, 19, 3.

अभिदु *abhi-*✓ 2. *du* (pr. p. m. nom. -*dunvān*)
to burn or pain by enveloping, AV. v, 22, 2.

अभिदुष *abhi-*✓ *dush*, -*dūshayati*, to conta-
minate ; to wound.

Abhi-dushṭa, mfn. contaminated, MBh.

Abhi-dūṣhita, mfn. wounded, injured, Suśr.

अभिदुह *abhi-*✓ *duh*, to milk in addition to,
TBr. : Caus. P. to cause to milk in addition to, ĀpŚr.

Abhi-dohana, *am*, n. milking upon, ĀpŚr.

Abhi-dohya, *am*, n. (impers.) to be milked upon,
ĀpŚr.

अभिदूति *abhi-dūti*, ind. to or towards a
female messenger, Śiś, ix, 56 (quoted in Sāh.)

अभिदृश *abhi-*✓ *drīś* (Inf. -*drashtum*) to
look at : Caus. -*darśayati*, to show ; to point out,
denounce any one (acc.), MBh. i, 7740 : Pass. -*drīś-
yate*, to be visible, be in view, appear, Mn. ix, 308, &c.

Abhi-darśana, *am*, n. becoming visible, appear-
ance, Mn. ix, 274.

अभिदेवन *abhi-devana*, *am*, n. a board for
playing at dice, MBh. ix, 760.

अभिद्यु *abhi-dyu*, mfn. directed to heaven,
tending or going to heaven, RV. ; heavenly, bright,
RV. ; SBr.

अभिद्रा *abhi-*✓ 2. *drā* (aor. Subj. -*drāsāt*)
to overtake, RV. viii, 47, 7.

अभिद्रु *abhi-*✓ 2. *dru*, to run up to or near,
RV. x, 75, 2, &c. ; to attack, overrun, infest.

Abhi-druta, mfn. run towards, attacked.

Abhi-drutya, ind. p. having attacked.

अभिद्रुह 1. *abhi-*✓ *druh*, -*drūhyati* (aor. Subj.
3. pl. -*druhan* ; perf. 1. p. -*dudrōha*) to hate, seek
to injure or maliciously assail, RV. &c. : Desid. (p.
-*dudrukṣat*) id., Kāth.

Abhi-druḡha, mfn. injured, oppressed, BhP. ;
injuring, oppressing, MBh. v, 2160 ; PārGr.

2. **Abhi-drūh**, mfn. seeking to injure, inimical,
RV. i, 122, 9 (nom. -*dhrūk*) & ii, 27, 16 ; (cf. *du-
abhidruh*.)

Abhi-druhyamāna, mfn. being injured.

Abhi-droḡha, *as*, m. injuring, RV. ; Mn. &c.

अभिधन्व *abhi-*✓ *dhanv* (aor. 3. pl. -*ādhan-
vishuh* & perf. A. -*dadhanvir*) to come up in
haste, RV. iv, 31, 6 ; ix, 13, 7 & 24, 2.

अभिधम् *abhi-*✓ *dham* (p. m. du. -*dhamantū*)
to blow towards or against, RV. i, 117, 21.

Abhi-dhmāta, mfn. blown on (asan instrument),
Kāthās.

अभिधर्म *abhi-dharma*, *as*, m. the dogmas of
Buddhist philosophy or metaphysics. — *kośa*, m., N.
of a work on the preceding. — *pitāka*, m. 'basket
of metaphysics,' N. of the third section of Buddhist
writings.

अभिधर्षण *abhi-dharṣaṇa*, *am*, n. (✓ *dhrish*),
possession by demoniac spirits, L.

अभिधा 1. *abhi-*✓ *dā*, -*dadhāti*, to surrender
any one to (dat. ; aor. Subj. 2. du. -*dhātām*), RV. i,
120, 8 ; to bring upon (dat.), RV. ii, 23, 6 : A. (rarely
P.) to put on or round, put on the furniture of a horse
(cf. *abhi-hita* below), RV. &c. ; to cover (a country)
with an army, MBh. ii, 1090 ; to cover, protect, RV.
viii, 67, 5 (aor. Pot. 2. pl. -*dhetana*), &c. ; (in clas-
sical Sanskrit generally) to set forth, explain, tell,
speak to, address, say, name (cf. *abhi-hita* below) :
Pass. -*dhiyate*, to be named or called : Caus. -*dha-
payate*, to cause to name, ĀpŚr. : Desid. A. -*dhit-
sate*, to intend to cover one's self, RV. x, 85, 30.

2. **Abhi-dhā**, f. name, appellation ; the literal power
or sense of a word, Sāh. ; a word, sound, L. ; (*dhā*),
m. f. surrounding, VS. xxii, 3. — **dhvānsin**, mfn.
losing one's name. — **māla**, mfn. founded on the
literal meaning of a word.

Abhi-dhātavya, mfn. to be told or named ; to
be manifested.

Abhi-dhātṛi, mfn. saying, telling, Śiś.

Abhi-dhāna, *am*, n. telling, naming, speaking,
speech, manifesting ; a name, title, appellation, ex-
pression, word ; a vocabulary, dictionary ; putting
together, bringing in close connection, VPrāt. ;
(compar. -*tara*) KaushBr. ; (*dhā*), f. see s.v. — **cintā-
mapi**, m. 'the jewel that gives every word,' N. of
Hemacandra's vocabulary of synonyms. — **tva**, n. the
state of being used as a name. — **māla**, f. a dictionary.
— **ratnamālā**, f., N. of Halaṃyudha's vocabulary.

Abhi-dhānaka, *am*, n. a sound, noise, L.

Abhi-dhāni, f. a halter, AV. ; SBr. ; AitBr.

Abhi-dhāniya, mfn. to be named, L.

Abhi-dhāya, ind. p. having said, having called.

Abhi-dhāyaka, mfn. naming, expressing, ex-
pressive of, denominating, RPrāt. &c. ; telling, speak-
ing. — **tva**, n. the state of being expressive.

Abhi-dhāyam, ind. f. See *gotrābhidhāyam*.

Abhi-dhāyin, mfn. — *abhi-dhāyaka* ; (cf. *prī-
shābhidhāyin*.)

Abhi-dhitas, f. desire of expressing or naming,
Kpr.

Abhi-dheya, mfn. to be named or mentioned ;
to be expressed, to be spoken of, Pān. iii, 3, 51, Sch.
&c. ; being spoken of, being expressed, Sāh. ; (*am*),
n. signification, meaning ; 'that which is expressed
or referred to,' the substantive. — **tā**, f. signification,
meaning. — **rahita**, mfn. having no sense or mean-
ing, unmeaning, nonsensical.

Abhi-hita, *abhi-hiti*. See s.v.

अभिधाव् *abhi-*✓ *dhāv*, -*dhāvati*, to run up
towards, to rush upon, attack, RV. &c.

Abhi-dhāvaka, mfn. running up, hastening to-
wards, Yājñ. ii, 234 ; assailing, an assailant.

Abhi-dhāvana, *am*, n. running up, attack.

अभिधि *abhi-*✓ 3. *dhi* (impf. 3. pl. *abhy-
adhinvan*) to satisfy, Kāth. ; PBr.

अभिधी *abhi-*✓ *dhi* (perf. 1. sg. -*dīdhayā* ; p.
A. -*dīdhayāna*, RV. iv, 33, 1) to reflect upon, con-
sider, RV. iii, 38, 1 & x, 32, 4.

अभिधू *abhi-*✓ *dhū* (p. -*dhūvat*) to shake,
TĀr.

अभिधृ *abhi-*✓ *dhrī*, Caus. -*dhārayati*, to up-
hold, maintain, MBh.

अभिधृष *abhi-*✓ *dhrish*, to overpower, (impf.
3. pl. -*ādhrishyuvān*) Kāth. ; (perf. 3. pl. -*dādhri-
shuh*) AV. i, 27, 3 : Caus. -*dharṣayati*, id., MBh.

Abhi-dhrishṭā, mfn. powerful over (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिध्मात *abhi-dhmāta*. See *abhi-*✓ *dham*.

अभिध्ये *abhi-*✓ *dhyai*, -*dhyāyati*, to direct
one's intention to, set one's heart upon, intend, de-
sire, TS. ; ŚBr. &c. ; to meditate, Mn. i, 8, &c.

Abhi-dhyā, f. wish, longing for, desire.

Abhi-dhyāna, *am*, n. desiring, longing for (loc.),
Mn. xii, 5, &c. ; meditation, Up.

Abhi-dhyāyin, mfn. (ifc.) giving one's attention
to, MarkP.

Abhi-dhyeya, mfn. deserving attention, BhP. ;
(neg. *an-*) MBh.

अभिध्वस् *abhi-*✓ *dhvāns*, Caus. -*dhvānsa-
yati*, to sprinkle with dust, dust, Kāth.

Abhi-dhvasta, mfn. afflicted by (instr.), MBh.
v, 3230.

अभिध्वन् *abhi-*✓ *dhvan*, to resound, whiz
(as arrows), Śiś. xx, 13.

अभिनक्ष *abhi-*✓ *nakṣ*, -*ndkṣatī* (perf. 3. pl.
-*nanakṣuh*) ; p. P. -*ndkṣat*, A. -*ndkṣhamāṇa*)
to approach, come to, arrive at, RV. ; AV.

अभिनद् *abhi-*✓ *nad*, to sound towards (acc.),
BhP. ; to sound, raise a noise, Hariv. : Caus. -*nāda-
yati* (perf. Pass. p. -*nādita* or for the sake of the
metre -*nādite* [R.]), to cause to sound, fill with noise.

अभिनद्ध *abhi-naddha*, mfn. (✓ *nah*), 'tied
round,' *abhi-naddhākṣha*, mfn. blindfold, ChUp.

Abhi-nahana, *am*, n. a bandage (over the eyes),
ChUp.

अभिनन्द *abhi-*✓ *nand*, to please, AV. ix, 2,
2 ; to rejoice at, salute, welcome, greet, hail ; to praise,
applaud, approve (often with *na* neg. 'to refuse') ;
to acknowledge : Caus. -*nandayati*, to gladden, R.

Abhi-nānda, *as*, m. the delight, pleasure (of
sensuality), ŚBr. xiv ; ChUp. ; wish, desire for (ifc.),
Suśr. ; N. of the first month ; N. of a commentator
on the Amara-kośa ; N. of the author of the Yoga-
vāsishṭhasāra ; (*ā*), f. delight, L. ; wish, L.

Abhi-nandana, *am*, n. delighting, L. ; praising,
applauding, L. ; wish, desire, L. ; (*as*), m., N. of the
fourth Jaina Arhat of the present Avasarpini.

Abhi-nandanīya, mfn. to be acknowledged or
applauded, Śāk.

Abhi-nandita, mfn. delighted, made happy, sa-
luted, applauded, &c.

Abhi-nanditṛi, mfn. gladdening, MBh.

Abhi-nandin, mfn. rejoicing at, wishing, desir-
ing (ifc.)

1. **Abhi-nandya**, mfn. — *abhi-nandanīya*, Śāk. ;
Ragh. v, 31.

2. **Abhi-nandya**, ind. p. having rejoiced at ; hav-
ing gladdened.

अभिनभस् *abhi-nabhas*, ind. towards the sky.

Abhi-nabhyaṃ, ind. near the clouds or the sky,
RV. x, 119, 12.

अभिनम् *abhi-*✓ *nam* (aor. 3. sg. -*anamat* or
-*anān* [Kāth.]) to bow or bend or turn towards.

Abhi-nata, mfn. bent, inclined, KaushBr. &c.

Abhi-namra, mf(ā)n. deeply bowed or curved,
Ragh. xiii, 32.

Abhi-nāmin, *i*, m., N. of a Rishi in the sixth
Manvantara, VP.

अभिनय *abhi-naya*. See 1. *abhi-*✓ *nī*.

अभिनर्द् *abhi-*✓ *nard*, P. (ep. also A.) to roar
towards, MBh. ; to roar, R.

अभिनव *abhi-nava*, mf(ā)n. quite new or
young, very young, fresh ; modern (cf. -*kālidāsa* &
-*śakaṭāyana* below) ; N. of two men, Rājat. ; not
having experience, L. — **kālidāsa**, m. the modern
Kālidāsa, i. e. Mādhavācārya. — **gupta**, m., N. of
a well-known author. — **candrārgha-vidhi**, m. 'a
ceremony performed at the time of the new moon,'
N. of the 114th chapter in the BhavP.ii. — **yauvana**,
mf(ā)n. youthful, Hit. — **vaiyākaraṇa**, m. a modern
grammarian. — **śakaṭāyana**, m. the modern
Śakaṭāyana. **Abhinavi** - ✓ *bhū*, to become new,
Comm. on Bhaṭṭ. **Abhinavōdbhid**, m. a new bud.

अभिनव *abhi-*✓ *naś* (aor. Subj. 3. sg. -*naś*,
RV. vii, 104, 23) to attain, reach, RV.

अभिनव *abhi-nahana*. See *abhi-naddha*.

अभिनसिकाविवरम् *abhi-nāsikāvivarām*,
ind. to the opening of the nose, Śiś. ix, 52.

अभिनःसृ *abhi-niḥ-*✓ *sri*, to stream forth,
issue, Suśr.

Abhi-niḥ-sṛita, mfn. issued or issuing from
(abl.), ChUp. (= KāthUp.) ; Yājñ. &c.

अभिनःसृज् *abhi-niḥ-*✓ *srij*, to pour out to-
wards, ŚBr.

अभिनिःसृप *abhi-niḥ-srip*, to move towards, *ĀśvSr*.

अभिनिःस्तन *abhi-niḥ-stan*, to sound heavily (as a drum), *Pāp*. viii, 3, 86, *Sch*.

Abhi-niḥstāna, *as*, m. 'a sound which dies away,' the *Viśarga*, *APrāt*; *ĀśvGr*. &c.

Abhi-niḥstāna, *as*, m. = *abhi-niḥstāna*, *Pāp*. viii, 3, 86.

अभिनिःक्रम *abhi-ni-kram* (aor. 2. sg. -*akramis*), to tread down (with acc.), *RV*. x, 60, 6.

अभिनिगद् *abhi-ni-gad*, to speak to, *Kaus*.

अभिनिधन *abhi-nidhana*, *am*, n., N. of different verses of the *Sāma-veda*, *KātyŚr*. &c.

अभिनिधा *abhi-ni-dhā*, P. to place upon or into (loc.), *ŚBr*; *Ā*. to place upon one's self (as a burden), *AitBr*; to touch slightly with (instr.), *ŚBr*; *KātyŚr*. &c.; Pass. -*dhīyate*, 'to be touched by each other,' be in close contact (as the letters *e*, *o* & *a* in the *Sandhi* called *abhinidhā*, q. v.), *Prāt*.

Abhi-ni-dhāna, *am*, n. placing upon, *KātyŚr*; (*as*), m. [*APrāt*. & *TPrāt*.] or (*am*), n. [*RPrāt*.] 'touching' or close contact (of letters in pronunciation, especially in the cases where initial *a* is suppressed after *e* & *o*).

Abhi-ni-hita, mfn. touched with (instr.); also *acc-neg.*, *ŚBr*; (*as*), m. 'close contact,' N. of a special *Sandhi* (by which final *e* & *o* are brought into close contact with the initial *a* of the following word, which in the old language probably was not entirely suppressed), *Prāt*.

अभिनिधे *abhi-ni-dhyai*, to give attention to, *R*.

अभिनिनतम् *abhi-ni-nartam*, ind. (√*nr̥it*), so as to accomplish step by step, i. e. repeating separately, *KaushBr*; (cf. *abhy-ā-gāram*.)

अभिनिनी *abhi-ni-ni*, to pour out (water &c.) upon, *Comm*. on *KātyŚr*; (cf. *ni-√ni*.)

अभिनिपत् *abhi-ni-pat*, Caus. -*pāyati*, to throw down, *MBh*.

Abhi-ni-pāta, *as*, m. = *abhinidhāna* (m. orn.) above, *Comm*. on *APrāt*.

अभिनिपीड *abhi-ni-pīḍ*, to press, squeeze, trouble, *MBh*. &c.

Abhi-nipīḍita, mfn. pained, tormented.

अभिनिमन्त्र *abhi-ni-mantr*, to summon, invite, *Hariv*.

अभिनिमृच *abhi-ni-mruc*, -*mṛcati* (said of the sun) to set upon anybody who is sleeping or has not finished his work, *TS*; *TBr*; *Kāth*.

Abhi-ni-mrūta, mfn. upon whom while not doing any work or while sleeping the sun has set, *TBr*; (wrongly written *abhi-nir-mukta*) *Mn*. ii, 221 & *BhP*.

अभिनिमृच *abhi-ni-mruc* = -*mruc* before, *Mn*. ii, 219; (cf. *ni-√mruc* & *ni-√mluc*.)

अभिनिमृप्त *abhi-ni-mṛpta* = *abhi-ni-mrūta* above, *Gobh*.

अभिनिमुक्त *abhi-niyukta*, mfn. (√*yuj*), occupied in.

अभिनिरस् *abhi-nir-as*, to throw towards, *Kaus*.

अभिनिर्गम् *abhi-nir-gam*, to go out or away from (abl.), *R*.

अभिनिर्जित *abhi-nirjita*, mfn. (√*ji*), conquered, *MBh*. xiv, 2220.

अभिनिर्मुद् *abhi-nir-mud* (√*nud*), (*Pot*. -*ṇu-det*) to drive out, frighten away, *MBh*. xii, 10728.

अभिनिर्दिश *abhi-nir-diś*, to point out, indicate, *TS*. &c.; to appoint, characterize, *Mn*. x, 30; to settle, fix, *MBh*; *VarBṛS*.

अभिनिर्भेत *abhi-nir-bharts* (ind. p. -*bhartiya*) to scold thoroughly, *R*. ii, 78, 19.

अभिनिर्मित *abhi-nirmita*, mfn. (√*3*. *mā*), made, created, *R*. iii, 76, 30; *Kir*. v, 3.

अभिनिर्मुक्त *abhi-nir-mukta* for *abhi-ni-mrūta*, q. v.

अभिनिर्गम् *abhi-nir-gā*, to march out, go out towards (dat.) or from (abl.), *MBh*. &c.

Abhi-nirgāna, *am*, n. march of an assailant, *L*.

अभिनिर्वद् *abhi-nir-vad*, to declare with regard to (acc.), *PBr*.

अभिनिर्वप *abhi-nir-vap*, to share out or add anything to another thing (either acc. & loc. [*TS*.] or instr. & acc. [*AitBr*.]).

अभिनिर्वृत् *abhi-nir-vṛit*, to result from, proceed, *MBh*; Caus. -*vartayati*, to produce, accomplish, *Hariv*. &c.

Abhi-nirvṛitta, mfn. resulting from, *MBh*. &c.

Abhi-nirvṛitti, *is*, f. resulting, proceeding, accomplishment.

अभिनिर्लीयमानक *abhi-ni-liyāmānaka*, mfn. (√*li*), (a bird) lying down in its nest in the presence of (a spectator), *VarBṛS*.

अभिनिर्वर्तम् *abhi-ni-vārtam*, ind. (√*vṛit*), so as to turn back towards (acc.), *TS*; *ŚBr*; *Kāth*.

अभिनिर्विश् *abhi-ni-viś*, -*viśate*, to enter (with acc.), *Pāp*. i, 4, 47, *Sch*; to disembody (as a river) into (acc.), *BhP*; to devote one's self entirely to (acc.), *Daś*. &c.; Caus. -*veśayati*, to cause to enter, lead into (acc.), *BhP*; to cause to sit down upon (loc.), *Śiś*; to cause any one to devote himself entirely to, *MBh*. &c.; (with *manas* or *ātmānam*) to devote one's attention to (loc.), *BhP*.

Abhi-nivishṭa, mfn. entered or plunged into; intent on (loc. or in comp.); endowed with, *Ragh*. ii, 75; determined, persevering. - *tā*, f. state of being persevering, *Sāh*.

Abhi-niveśa, *as*, m. application, intentness, study, affection, devotion (with loc. or ifc.); determination (to effect a purpose or attain an object), tenacity, adherence to (loc.), *Kum*. v, 7, &c.

Abhi-niveśita, mfn. made to enter into, plunged into.

Abhi-niveśin, mfn. intent upon, devoted to, *Yājñ*. iii, 134; determined.

अभिनिश्चम् *abhi-ni-śam* (ind. p. -*śāmya*) to perceive, notice, *Daś*.

अभिनिश्चित *abhi-niścita*, mfn. (√*2*. *ci*), quite convinced of, *MBh*. xii, 10635; settled or fixed with regard to (acc.), *MBh*. iii, 1085.

अभिनिश्चि *abhi-ni-śri*, to pass (from one thing) to another (acc.), *Āp*.

अभिनिषद् *abhi-ni-shad* (√*sad*), to sit down or settle round (perf. 3. sg. -*shasāda*). *RV*. vii, 15, 2; (Opt. 1. pl. -*shīdema*) *AV*. xii, 1, 29.

अभिनिष्कारिन् *abhi-niḥ-kārīn*, mfn. intending anything evil against, injuring, *AV*. x, 1, 31; (cf. *abhi-kṛtsvarī*.)

Abhi-niḥ-kṛta, mfn. directed against (as an evil action), *AV*. x, 1, 12.

अभिनिःक्रम *abhi-niḥ-kram*, to go out towards; to lead towards (as a door), *Pāp*. iv, 3, 86; to leave the house in order to become an anchorite, *Buddh*. & *Jain*.

Abhi-niḥkramana, *am*, n. going forth; leaving the house in order to become an anchorite, *Buddh*. & *Jain*.

Abhi-niḥkrānta, mfn. gone out towards; descended from (abl.), *R*; having left the house (abl.) in order to become an anchorite, *Mn*. vi, 41; *Buddh*. & *Jain*. - *grīhāvṛāsa*, mfn. having left his house (for becoming an anchorite), *Buddh*.

अभिनिष्ठान *abhi-niḥstāna*. See *abhi-niḥ-stan*.

अभिनिष्ठि *abhi-ni-śthiv*, to spit upon, *ŚBr*; *Kaus*.

अभिनिष्पत् *abhi-niḥ-pat*, to fly out towards (acc.), *AV*. vii, 64, 1; to spring forth, shoot forth.

Abhi-niḥspatana, *am*, n. springing forth, issuing.

अभिनिष्पद् *abhi-niḥ-pad*, to come to (acc.), *ŚBr*; to enter into, become (with acc.), *ŚBr*.

xiv; *ChUp*; to appear, *ChUp*: Caus. -*pādayati*, to bring to (acc.), *ŚBr*.

Abhi-niḥspatti, *is*, f. appearance, *Comm*. on *ChUp*.

अभिनिःसृन्द *abhi-ni-√syand* (or -*shyand*), to trickle upon, *MBh*. xii, 3881.

Abhi-ni-shyanda, *as*, m. trickling, *R*.

अभिनिहन् *abhi-ni-√han* (p. -*ghnat*) to beat, strike, *MBh*. &c.

Abhi-ni-hata, mfn. put on (as on a spit), (*abhi-nihata*) *RV*. i, 162, 11; for *abhi-ni-hita*, q. v., *APrāt*.

अभिनिहित *abhi-ni-hita*. See *abhi-ni-√dhā*.

अभिनिहव *abhi-nihava*, *as*, m. (√*hnu*), denial, *L*; N. of a *Sāman*.

अभिनी *abhi-ni* (perf. Opt. -*niniyāt*, *RV*. vii, 88, 2; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*neshi*, *RV*. vi, 61, 14) to conduct towards, bring near, *RV*. &c.; to represent dramatically, act; to adduce, quote, *L*.

Abhi-naya, *as*, m. (indication of a passion or purpose by look, gesture, &c.) acting, dramatic action (expressive of sentiment).

Abhi-nīta, mfn. brought near; performed, *L*; highly finished or ornamented, *L*; fit, proper, *MBh*. &c.; = *marshin* or *amarshin* (? patient or impatient), *L*.

Abhi-nīti, *is*, f. gesture, expressive gesticulation, *L*; friendship, civility, *L*.

Abhi-netavya, mfn. to be represented dramatically.

Abhi-netrī, *tā*, m. one who brings near, *RV*. iv, 20, 8; *ŚBr*.

Abhi-neya, mfn. = *abhi-netavya*.

अभिनी 2. abhi-ni (-*ni-√i*), (*Imper*. -*nyētu*) to enter into (as in approaching a woman), *RV*. x, 149, 4.

अभिनील *abhi-nīla*, mfn. very black or dark.

अभिनी 1. abhi-√3. nu, *Ā*. (3. pl. *abhi navante*) to turn one's self towards (acc.), *RV*. ix, 100, 1.

अभिनी 2. abhi-√4. nu, *P. Ā*. (pr. 1. pl. -*navāmahe*, 3. pl. -*navante*; impf. P. 3. pl. -*anāvān*; aor. 1. sg. -*anūshi*, 3. du. -*anūshātām*, 3. pl. -*anūshata* [very frequently] or -*nūshata*, *RV*. ix, 103, 3) to shout towards (acc.), *RV*: Intens. (1. pl. -*nonumas*), id., *RV*.

अभिनी 3. abhi-√nud, to push, press: Caus. -*nodayati*, to excite, spur or urge on.

अभिनी 4. abhi-√nr̥it, -*nr̥ityati*, to dance towards (acc.) or in imitation of (acc.), *BhP*.

अभिनी 5. abhi-nrimpa, mf(ā)n. exceedingly propitious, *BhP*.

अभिनी 6. abhinna, mfn. (√*bhid*), uncut, unbroken, *ŚBr*. &c.; uninterrupted, *RV*. vi, 28, 2; (*abhinna*) *AV*; (in arithm.) 'undivided,' integer, whole (as numbers); unchanged, unaltered, not different from (abl. or in comp.) - *gatī*, mfn. not changing its course, *Śāk*. - *taraka*, mfn. (compar.) not at all different, *Pat*. - *tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. [*R*.] 'non-difference,' identity; (with numbers) wholeness. - *parikarmāśṭaka*, n. the eight processes in working whole numbers. - *sthitī*, mfn. not breaking its rules, *Śāk*. **Abhinnaśman**, mfn. 'unfounded spirit,' firm.

अभिनी 7. abhi-ny-√2. as, -*asyati*, to de-press (as fire), *KātyŚr*.

Abhi-nyāsa, *as*, m. a kind of fever, *BhP*.

अभिनी 8. abhi-ny-√ubj, to press down, hold down, *AV*. viii, 8, 6; *Kaus*.

अभिनी 9. abhi-√pac, to boil up (as milk), *Suśr*.

अभिनी 10. abhi-pāthita, mfn. denominated, named, *Suśr*.

अभिनी 11. abhi-√1. pat, -*patyate*, to be lord over (acc.), *RV*. viii, 102, 9; pr. p. -*pātya-māna*, possessing, *RV*. x, 132, 3.

अभिनी 12. abhi-√2. pat, to fly near, hasten near; to rush towards, assail; to fall down upon (acc.), *AV*. vi, 124, 1 & 2 (aor. *abhy-āpāpā* & *abhy-āpāpāt*), &c.; to fall or come into (acc.); to fly through or over, *MBh*. v, 3051; to overtake in

flying, MBh. viii, 1910: Caus. -*pāṭayati*, to throw after with (instr.), TBr.; to throw upon (dat. or loc.); to throw down; to pass (time).

Abhi-patana, *am*, n. flying towards.

Abhi-pāta, *as*, m. hastening near, Kād.

Abhi-pātin, mfn. hastening near; running to the help of (in comp.), MBh. iii, 284.

Abhi-pitvā, *am*, n. (cf. *apa-pitvā*), approaching, visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn), RV.; (with or without the gen. pl. *dhnām*) close or departure of the day, evening, RV.

अभिपद् *abhi-√pad*, to come near or towards, approach; to approach (a deity) for imploring her help, Śiṣ. ix, 27; to come up (as an auxiliary), assist; to seize, catch, overpower, master, RV. x, 71, 9; ŚBr. &c.; to take possession of, Mn. i, 30, &c.; to accept, R.; to undertake, devote one's self to (acc.)

Abhi-patti, *is*, f. seizing, ŚBr.

Abhi-panna, mfn. approaching for imploring the help of, L.; assisted, MBh. &c.; seized, overpowered, ŚBr. &c.; undertaking, taking in hand; undertaken, taken in hand; one who has acted wrongly towards (in comp.), MBh. xii, 68, 50 & 58; distant, L.; dead, L.

अभिपल *abhi-padma*, mfn. (said of elephants) having red spots on the skin, MBh. i, 7013.

अभिपरावद् *abhi-parā-√vad*, to speak to, address, ŚBr.; KaushBr.

अभिपरिग्रह *abhi-pari-√grah*, to clasp, embrace, MānGr.

अभिपरिग्लान *abhi-pari-glāna*, mfn. (√*glai*), tired, exhausted, MBh. i, 4489.

अभिपरिप्लुत *abhi-paripluta*, mfn. overflowed with (as *medasā*, *rajasā* [said of a wife during menstruation, MBh. iii, 523; cf. *abhi-pluta* below], &c.); attacked, afflicted by (instr.); as by anger, sorrow, compassion, &c.), MBh. &c.

अभिपरिष्वञ्ज *abhi-pari-ṣvāñj* (√*svañj*), (p. -*ṣvāñj*) to embrace, R.

अभिपरिहन् *abhi-pari-√han*, to overpower entirely, ŚBr.

अभिपरिहृद् *abhi-pari-√hrī*, P. to move round (in a circle), ŚBr.: P. with *ātmānam* [Kauś.] or Caus. Ā. (Opt. 3. pl. -*hārayeran*) [ĀśvŚr.] to move round one's self.

Abhi-pari-hāra, *as*, m. moving round, (an-, neg.), ĀśvŚr.

अभिपरीत *abhi-parīta*, mfn. (√*i*), filled or taken with, seized by (instr., in comp.), MBh. &c.

अभिपरीवृत्त *abhi-pari-vṛita*, mfn. (√*vṛi*), filled or taken with (instr.; as with anger), R.

अभिपरे *abhi-paré* (√*i*), (Imper. 2. sg. -*pārēhi*) to go away towards (acc.), AV. xiv, 2, 34 & 35.

अभिपर्याधा *abhi-pary-ā-√dhā* (= *pary-ā-√dhā*, q. v.), to surround (as a pan with fire), ŚBr.

अभिपर्यावृत्त *abhi-pary-ā-√vṛit*, Ā. to turn one's self towards (acc.), AV.; TS. &c.; to turn one's self round (acc.), AitBr.

अभिपर्यासिच् *abhi-pary-ā-√sic*, to pour out round, AitBr.

अभिपर्यह *abhi-pary-√i.ūh*, *abhi paryāhate*, to carry or bring towards (acc.), TS.

अभिपर्ये *abhi-pary-ē* (√*i*), (said of the time) 'to pass round' (acc.), i. e. to pass away or elapse, ŚBr.

अभिपले *abhi-palē* (√*i*), to follow after any one running away (acc.), PBr.; (cf. *palē*.)

अभिपश *abhi-√paś*, -*paśyati*, to look upon or at, view, RV. &c.; to perceive, notice, MBh. i, 5002, &c.; (with gen.), BhP.; to know, ChUp.

अभिपा 1. *abhi-√i. pā*, to drink of, Gobh. **Abhi-pāta**, mfn. watered (as the earth by rain), MBh. xii, 12844.

अभिपा 2. *abhi-√2. pā*, -*pāti*, to guard, RV.; VS.; to behold with attention, RV. viii, 59, 3: Caus. P. -*pālayati*, to protect, assist, MBh. &c.

Abhi-pāla, *as*, m. protector, MBh.

Abhi-pālana, *am*, n. protecting, R.

अभिपिङ्गल *abhi-piṅgala*, mfn. 'very red,' reddish-brown, Hariv.

अभिपित्व *abhi-pitvā*. See *apa-√2. pat*.

अभिपिष *abhi-√piś* (impf. -*apiṣat*, perf. Ā. 3. pl. -*piṣire*) to adorn with (instr.), RV. v, 60, 4; x, 68, 11; TBr.

अभिपीड *abhi-√piḍ*, to oppress, torment. **Abhi-pīḍita**, mfn. pressed (as the soil by the foot or by an army), ShadvBr. &c.; oppressed, tormented, afflicted, MBh. &c.

अभिपुष् *abhi-√puṣh*, Caus. -*poṭhayati*, to throw with violence upon (loc.), Hariv.

अभिपुष्प *abhi-puṣhpa*, mfn. covered with flowers, R.; (am), n. an excellent flower, L.

अभिपू *abhi-√pū*, -*pavate*, to flow purified towards or for (acc. or dat.), RV.; to blow towards, TS.; TBr.; to make bright, glorify, AV.; TS.

अभिपूज *abhi-√pūj*, to honour, reverence greatly; to approve of.

Abhi-pūjita, mfn. honoured; approved, assented to, Mn. vi, 58, &c.

अभिपूवे *abhi-pūrva*, mfn. following in regular order, PBr.; (am [AV.; ŚBr.] or *ena* [PBr.]), ind. in regular order, successively.

अभिपृष्टे *abhi-prīṣṭhe*, ind. at the back of, behind, Kum.

अभिपू *abhi-√pū* (Imper. 2. sg. -*prīṇi*) to fill up, PārGr.; -*pūryate*, to become full or abundant, PārGr.; MBh.: Caus. -*pūrayati*, to make full, fill, ŚBr. &c.; to load with, Kathās.; to cover with (as with arrows), MBh. vi, 1721; to present with (instr.), Hariv.; Kathās.; (said of sorrows, &c.) to fill the heart of any one, overwhelm; to accomplish, R. vii, 35, 14.

Abhi-pūrāṇa, *am*, n. filling, KātyŚr.

Abhi-pūrṇa, mfn. full of (instr. or gen.)

Abhi-pūrta, *am*, n. that which has been fulfilled, AV. ix, 5, 13.

Abhi-pūrya, mfn. to be filled, MaitrS.

अभिप्ये *abhi-√pyai* (perf. Ā. p. -*pyāna*) to swell, abound with (instr.), RV. vii, 36, 6.

अभिप्रकम्प *abhi-pra-√kamp*, Caus. -*kampayati*, to stir, allure, ŚBr.

अभिप्रकाश *abhi-pra-√kāś*, -*kāśate*, to become visible, MBh. (*caṣkushā*, 'to the eye'); R.

अभिप्रक्रम *abhi-pra-√kram*, P. -*krāmati*, to go up to (acc.), ŚBr.; Kauś.

Abhi-pra-kramya, mfn. to be stepped upon or walked on, PBr.

अभिप्रक्षर *abhi-pra-√kshar*, to stream towards (acc.), ŚBr.

Abhi-pra-ksharita, mfn. poured out, ŚBr.

अभिप्रक्षल् *abhi-pra-√kshal*, -*kshālayati*, to clean thoroughly, polish up (as a jewel), Vikr.

अभिप्रगाह *abhi-pra-√gāh*, -*gāhate*, to dip or plunge into, penetrate, RV. ix, 99, 2 & 110, 2: Caus. (ind. p. -*gāhya*) to immerse, dip, ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिप्रगै *abhi-pra-√gai* (Imper. 2. pl. -*gāyata*) to begin to praise, RV.

अभिप्रचक्ष *abhi-pra-√caksh* (Ved. Inf. -*cākshe*) to see, RV. i, 113, 6.

अभिप्रचुद् *abhi-pra-√cud*, Caus. -*codayati*, to impel, induce, persuade, MBh.; R.

अभिप्रच्यु *abhi-pra-√cyu* (Imper. 2. sg. Ā. -*cyavasva*) to move towards, arrive at (acc.), VS.; TS.

अभिप्रह *abhi-√prach*, to ask or inquire after, MBh. &c.

Abhi-prīṣṭa, mfn. inquired after, BhP.

Abhi-praśnin, mfn. inclined to ask, inquisitive, VS.

अभिप्रजन् *abhi-pra-√jan* (3. pl. Ā. -*jāyante*) to bring forth, bear, RV. v, 19, 1: Caus. -*janayati*, to generate for the sake of (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिप्रज्वल् *abhi-pra-√jval* (perf. -*jāvāla*) to flare up, MBh.

अभिप्रक्ष *abhi-pra-√naksh* (√*naksh*), (perf. Ā. -*nanakshē*) to overpower, RV. viii, 51, 8.

अभिप्रणद् *abhi-pra-√nad* (√*nad*), (perf. 3. pl. -*neduh*) to begin to roar or sound, Bhaṭṭ.

अभिप्रणम् *abhi-pra-√nam* (√*nam*), to bow before (dat. or acc.), MBh. &c.

Abhi-pranata, mfn. bent, bowing before.

अभिप्रणी *abhi-pra-ṇi* (√*ṇi*), (aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*ṇeshi*) to bring towards (acc.), RV. i, 31, 18.

Abhi-pranaya, *as*, m. affection, L.; (cf. *pranaya*.)

Abhi-pranīta, mfn. brought to (as fire to the altar), Bhaṭṭ.; (cf. *pra-ṇi*.)

अभिप्रणु *abhi-pra-ṇu* (√*4. nu*), (aor. Ā. 3. pl. -*ḍnūshata*) to shout towards, praise highly, RV. iv, 32, 9: Intens. (1. pl. -*ṇonumas* [frequently]; perf. 3. pl. -*ṇonuvuḥ*) id., RV.

अभिप्रतन् *abhi-pra-√tan*, to spread over (acc.), KaushUp.

अभिप्रतप्त *abhi-pratapta*, mfn. 'intensely heated,' dried up, Suśr.; exhausted with pain or fever, R.

अभिप्रतारिन् *abhi-pratārin*, ī, m. N. of a descendant of Kaksha-sena, ChUp.

अभिप्रतिगृ *abhi-prati-√i. grī*, 'to call out to (acc.) alternately,' answer in singing, TS.; (cf. *prati-√i. grī*.)

अभिप्रतिपद् *abhi-prati-√pad*, P. (fut. -*pat-syati*) to begin with or at (acc.), AitBr.

अभिप्रतिपिष् *abhi-prati-√pish* (perf. -*pipe-sha*) to dash or crush out, ŚBr.

अभिप्रत्यवर्ह *abhi-praty-ava-√ruh*, to step down upon (acc.), AitBr.

अभिप्रत्यवे *abhi-praty-avē* (√*i*), to move down towards, ŚBr.

अभिप्रत्ये *abhi-praty-ē* (√*i*), to come back towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिप्रथ *abhi-√prath* (perf. Ā. -*paprathe*) to spread, extend itself towards (acc.), RV. ix, 80, 3: Caus. -*prathayati*, to spread or scatter over (acc.), TS.; to spread (as one's fame), MBh.

Abhi-prathana, *am*, n. spreading over, L.

अभिप्रदक्षिणम् *abhi-pra-dakṣiṇam*, ind. to the right (e. g. with √*i. kṛi*, to circumambulate keeping the object on the right), R.

अभिप्रदर्शन *abhi-pra-darśana*, *am*, n. pointing out, indicating, Sāh.

अभिप्रदिश *abhi-pra-√diś*, Caus. -*deśayati*, to urge on, R.

अभिप्रदृ *abhi-pra-√dri* (perf. 3. pl. -*dadrur* = *abhi-jagmuḥ*, Śāy. fr. -√*2. drā*, 'to run towards') to put forth by bursting or opening, RV. iv, 19, 5: Pass. -*dīryate*, to be scattered or divided asunder, MBh. viii, 3976.

अभिप्रद्रु *abhi-pra-√2. drū*. See -√*dri*.

अभिप्रद्रु *abhi-pra-√2. dru* (perf. Ā. -*dudru-ve*) to rush towards (acc.), assail, MBh.

अभिप्रधर्षण *abhi-pra-dharṣaṇa*, *am*, n. oppressing, injuring, MBh. iii, 14937.

अभिप्रपच *abhi-pra-√pac*, Pass. -*pacyate*, 'to get ripe,' develop itself, Suśr.

अभिप्रपद् *abhi-pra-√pad*, to come towards, reach at, enter into (acc.), ŚBr. &c.; to resort to (acc.), MBh. &c.; to undertake, MBh.

Abhi-prapanna, mfn. approached, attained.

अभिप्रपश *abhi-pra-√paś* (impf. -*prāpa-tyat*) to look out after (acc.), RV. x, 113, 4.

अभिप्रपीड *abhi-pra-√piḍ*, Caus. -*pīḍayati*, to cause pain, torture, MBh. &c.

अभिप्रपू *abhi-pra-√pū*, -*pūryate*, to be filled, fill one's self completely, MBh. xv, 678.

अभिप्रभङ्गिन् *abhi-pra-bhaṅgin*, mfn. (√*bhañj*), breaking completely, RV. viii, 45, 35.

अभिप्रभू *abhi-pra-√bhū* (Ved. Inf. aor. *abhi-pra-bhūshāni*) to assist, RV. x, 132, 1.

अभिप्रभू *abhi-pra-√bhṛi* (1. pl. -*bharāmahe*) to offer to (dat.), RV. iv, 56, 5; (Imper. 2. sg. -*bhara*) to throw, dart, RV. viii, 89, 4.

अभिप्रमथ *abhi-pra-√math*, Caus. -*manthayati*, to churn thoroughly, Suśr.

अभिप्रमत् *abhi-pra-√man*, Ā. (3. pl. -*manvate*) to take any one for, look upon him as, AV. vi, 84, 1.

अभिप्रमन्द *abhi-pra-√1.mand* (1. & 2. sg. Ā. -*mande*, -*mandate*; perf. P. 3. pl. -*mandiḥ*) to gladden, RV.; P. (Imper. 2. sg. -*manda*) to confuse, infatuate, RV. vi, 18, 9.

अभिप्रमृ *abhi-pra-mūr*, mfn. (√*mṛi*), bruising, crushing, RV. x, 115, 2.

अभिप्रमृश *abhi-pra-√mṛiṣ* (Imper. 2. sg. -*mṛiṣa*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*mṛiṣhas* & 2. pl. -*mṛiṣhata*) to seize, grasp; Intens. (p. nom. m. -*mṛiṣat*) id., RV. i, 140, 5.

अभिप्रया *abhi-pra-√yā* (Imper. 2. pl. -*yāthāna*) to come towards, approach, RV. viii, 27, 6; to set out, march off, go to battle, MBh. &c.

अभि-प्रा-ययाम, ind. so as to approach, KātyŚr. **अभि-प्रा-ययिन**, mfn. approaching, TS.

अभिप्रयुज् *abhi-pra-√yuj*, -*prā-yuṅkte*, to seize, grasp, bring in one's possession, TS.; TBr.; KaushBr.

अभिप्ररुह *abhi-pra-√ruh*, to put forth or produce shoots, Suśr.

अभिप्रवह *abhi-pra-√vah*, to carry or bring towards, AitBr.

अभिप्रविप *abhi-pra-√vip* (Opt. 3. pl. -*véperan*) to move against (acc.), threaten, TS.

अभिप्रविश *abhi-pra-√viś*, to disembody into (acc.), BhP.

अभि-प्रा-विशता, mfn. fallen or come into (acc.), R.

अभि-प्रा-वेसा, as, m. entering into, MBh. i, 287, 1.

अभिप्रवृत् *abhi-pra-√vrit*, Ā. to advance up to (acc.), AitBr.; KaushUp.; to disembody into (acc.), R.; to go forth, advance, ĀsvGr.; (see also *abhi-pra-ṛitta*): Caus. -*varīyati*, to cause to advance against, throw against (acc.), TS.; (dat.), SV.

अभि-प्रवर्तना, am, n. coming or flowing forth (said of the sweat), Suśr.

अभि-प्रवर्तिता, mfn. being performed, advancing, proceeding, MBh. viii, 3464; occupied or engaged in, Bhag.

अभिप्रवृष *abhi-pra-√vṛidh*, Caus. -*vardhayati* (generally used in the perf. Pass. p. -*vardhita*) to enlarge, Suśr.; render prosperous, MBh.

अभिप्रवृष् *abhi-pra-√vṛiṣh*, to pour down rain, MBh. &c.

अभिप्रव्रज् *abhi-pra-√vraj*, to step or advance towards, ChUp.; KaushUp.

अभिप्रशंस *abhi-pra-√śaṃs*, to praise highly, MBh.

अभिप्रशुष *abhi-pra-√śudh*, Caus. -*śodhayati*, to clean thoroughly, Suśr.

अभिप्रशन्न *abhi-praśnīn*. See *abhi-√prach*.

अभिप्रशस् *abhi-pra-√śvas*, to blow towards (acc.), AitBr.

अभिप्रसद् *abhi-pra-√sad* (p. -*sīdat*; perf. 3. pl. -*seduḥ*) to sit down or settle along (acc.), RV. iv, 1, 13 & x, 32, 1: Caus. -*sādayati*, to cause to be well-disposed or gracious, pray for grace or favour, MBh. &c.

अभिप्रसह *abhi-pra-√sah*, to be able to (Inf.), Kir. xii, 18.

अभिप्रसुप्त *abhi-pra-supta*, mfn. (√*svap*), fallen asleep, MBh.

अभिप्रसू *abhi-pra-√1.sū* (3. pl. -*sutanti*) to drive towards (acc.), Nir.

1. **Abhi-pra-sūta**, mfn. engaged, induced, ordered, Nir.

अभिप्रसूत 2. *abhi-pra-sūta*, mfn. (√*4.su*), generated, born, MBh. v, 964.

अभिप्रसृ *abhi-pra-√sṛi*, Caus. (ind. p. -*sārya*) to stretch one's self out towards (acc.), ŚBr.; Ā. (Pot. -*sārayāta*) to stretch out (as a foot) towards or upon (loc.), Āp.

अभि-प्रा-स्राना, am, n. stretching out the feet towards (gen.), Āp.

अभि-प्रा-स्रिता, mfn. devoted to, R.; (cf. *pra-srita*.)

अभिप्रसृप *abhi-pra-√sṛip* (p. -*sārpāt*) to creep near, AV. viii, 6, 22.

अभिप्रस्कन्द *abhi-pra-√skand*, to jump into (acc.), ŚāṅkhBr.

अभिप्रस्तु *abhi-pra-√stu*, to praise with a *stoma* (q. v.), TS.

अभिप्रस्त्र *abhi-pra-√stri*, to scatter, ŚBr.

अभिप्रस्था *abhi-pra-√sthā* (aor. Subj. 2. pl. -*sthāta*; perf. 3. pl. -*lasthuḥ*) to start or advance towards, reach, RV.; AV. &c.; to surpass, have the precedence of (with or without acc.), RV. i, 74, 8 & x, 65, 15; (cf. *ati-pra-√sthā*): Caus. to drive (as the cattle to pasture), ChUp.

अभि-प्रा-स्थिता, mfn. one who has set out, started, MBh. &c.

अभिप्रहन् *abhi-pra-√han* (3. pl. -*ghnānti*) to overpower, RV. vi, 46, 10; ŚBr.

अभि-प्रा-हता, mfn. struck at, hurt, Suśr.

अभिप्रह *abhi-pra-√2.hā*, -*jihite*, to jump or fly upwards in the direction of (acc.), ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिप्रहित *abhi-prā-hita*, mfn. (√*hi*), sent hither, AV. x, 1, 15.

अभिप्राण *abhi-prāṇ* (√*an*), -*prāṇiti*, to exhale, breathe forth towards (acc.), ŚBr.; to exhale, breathe forth, AitBr.; TBr. &c.

अभि-प्रपाना, am, n. exhaling (opposed to *apānana*, q. v.), L.

अभिप्रातर् *abhi-prātār*, ind. towards morning, early, ŚBr. xiv; (according to some Comm. 'on the fourth day early in the morning').

अभिप्राप *abhi-prāp* (√*āp*), to reach, obtain, ŚBr.; ChUp.

अभि-प्रप्राणा. See *arthābhi-prāṇa*.

अभि-प्रप्राप्ता, mfn. reached, obtained.

अभि-प्रप्राप्ति, is, f. arrival, Nir.

अभि-प्रप्राप्सु, mfn. desirous of gaining, Mn. &c.

अभिप्राय *abhi-prāya*. See *abhi-prē*.

अभिप्राच *abhi-prārc* (√*arc*), to celebrate in song, RV. viii, 49, 1 & 69, 4.

अभिप्राच *abhi-prārth* (√*arth*), to long for, wish, R.

अभिप्राज् *abhi-prās* (√*2.aś*), to eat in addition to (acc.) another thing (in order to get rid of the taste of it), ChUp.

अभिप्रास् *abhi-prās* (√*2.as*), to throw upon (acc.), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अभिप्री 1. *abhi-√prī*, Caus. to gladden, refresh, Car.

2. **अभि-प्रि**, mfn. gladdening, RV. i, 162, 3 & ix, 31, 3.

अभि-प्रिता, mfn. pleased, (an-, neg.) AitBr.

अभि-प्रिति, is, f. pleasing, pleasure, PBr.

अभिपु *abhi-√pru*, to hasten near or towards, RV. iv, 58, 8; to jump into, ŚBr.

अभि-प्रवा, as, m. = *abhi-plavā* below, Kāth.

अभिपुष् *abhi-√prush*, -*prushate*, -*prushayati* [RV. x, 26, 3], to sprinkle with, RV.

अभिप्रे *abhi-prē* (√*i*), -*prāṇiti* (Imper. 2. sg. -*prēhi*, 2. pl. *prēta*, RV.; AV.) to go near to, approach; to approach with one's mind, to think of, Paṇ. i, 4, 32, &c.; to aim at, intend.

अभि-प्रया, as, m. aim, Paṇ. i, 3, 72; purpose, intention, wish, R. &c.; opinion, Mn. vii, 57, &c.; meaning, sense (as of a word or of a passage).

अभि-प्रैता, mfn. meant, intended, R. &c.; ac-

cepted, approved, Nir. &c.; to whom one's heart is devoted, dear, MBh.; Śāk. &c.

अभि-प्रैत्या, ind. intending, meaning by, Nir.

अभिप्रक्ष *abhi-prēksh* (√*iksh*), (generally ind. p. -*prēkshya*) to look at, to see, view, MBh. &c.

अभिप्रेसु *abhi-prēpsu*. See *abhi-prāp*.

अभिप्रे *abhi-prēr* (√*ir*), Caus. -*prērayati*, to drive forwards, push on, Suśr.

अभि-प्रैराना, am, n. pushing, setting in motion (as a see-saw).

अभिप्रेष *abhi-prēsh* (√*1.ish*), (1. sg. -*prēshyāmi*) to summon, command, AV.

अभि-प्रैशिता, mfn. that which has been commanded or ordered, (ān-, neg.) ŚBr.

अभिप्रोक्षण *abhi-prōkshaṇa*, am, n. (√*uksh*), sprinkling upon, affusion.

अभिप्लु *abhi-√plu*, to swim or navigate towards, approach, ŚBr. &c.; to overflow, &c. (see *abhi-pluta*); to jump near to, Hariv. &c.: Caus. (said of the sea) to wash, Kauś.

अभि-प्लवा, as, m, N. of a religious ceremony (lasting six days and performed five times during the sacrifice *Gavām-ayana*), ŚBr. &c.

अभि-प्लुता, mfn. overflowed, overrun; overwhelmed, affected by, labouring under (instr.), MBh. &c.; (*rajasā*, said of a wife during menstruation; cf. *abhi-pari-pluta* above), Mn. iv, 41.

अभिबल *abhi-bala*, am, n. (in dramatic language) overreaching or deceiving anybody by disguise, Sāh.

अभिबाध *abhi-√bād*, -*bādhte*, to check, stop, RV. viii, 5, 34; to attack (in battle), MBh. xii, 3731; to cause pain, afflict, R.

अभि-बādhitṛi, mfn. causing pain, Hariv.; (v. l. *adhi-bādhitṛi*.)

अभिवुद्धि *abhi-buddhi*, is, f. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) N. of a function of the intellect (comprising *adhyavasāya*, *abhimāna*, *icchā*, *kartavyatā*, and *kriyā*).

अभिभज् *abhi-√bhaj*, to turn or flee towards (acc.), Hariv.

अभिभञ्ज *abhi-√2.bhañj* (p. gen. pl. f. -*bhañ-jatinām*) to break down, destroy, RV. x, 103, 8.

अभि-भान्ग, mfn. breaking down, destroying, RV. ii, 21, 3.

अभिभतृ *abhi-bhartṛi*, ind. towards the husband, Śiś. ix, 35; before (i. e. in presence of) the husband, Śiś. ix, 77.

अभिभर्त्स *abhi-√bharts* (ind. p. -*bhartsya*) to scold, threaten so as to terrify, R.; to deride, ridicule, MBh. iii, 10921.

अभिभव *abhi-bhava*. See 1. *abhi-√bhū* below.

अभिभा 1. *abhi-√bhā*, to glitter (around), be bright, appear, MBh. &c.

2. **अभि-भ्हा**, f. 'apparition, phenomenon,' inauspicious omen, RV. ii, 42, 1; AV.; (with Buddh.) act of overpowering, superiority, L. **अभिभह्याताना**, n. 'abode of superiority,' N. of the eight sources of superiority with Buddhists, L.

अभिभार *abhi-bhāra*. See *abhi-√bhṛi*.

अभिभाष *abhi-√bhāsh*, to address, speak to (acc.), MBh. &c.; converse with (instr.), Mn. &c.; to utter, say (*abhibhāshante*, 'people use to say,' Nir.); to confess, Mn. xi, 103.

अभि-भह्शाना, am, n. the act of addressing or speaking to, ĀsvŚr. &c.

अभि-भह्शिता, mfn. addressed, spoken to.

अभि-भह्शिन, mfn. addressing, speaking to.

अभि-भह्श्या, mfn. to be addressed.

अभि-भह्श्यामना, mfn. 'being addressed,

अभिभुज् *abhi-√3.bhuj*, P. to be useful to (acc.), ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिभू 1. *abhi-√bhū*, to overcome, overpower, predominate, conquer, surpass, overspread; to attack, defeat, humiliate; to approach, come near to (acc.), RV. iv. 31, 3; AV.; to be victorious or prospering in (loc.), RV. v, 37, 5.

अभि-भव, mfn. overpowering, powerful, AV.

i, 29, 4; (as), m. prevailing, overpowering, predominance, Bhag. &c.; defeat, subjugation under (instr. or abl., or in comp.); disregard, disrespect; humiliation, mortification.

Abhi-bhavana, *am*, n. overpowering, Lalit.; the state of being overpowered, Mn. vi, 62.

Abhi-bhavanīya, *mfn.* to be overcome.

Abhi-bhāvaka, *mfn.* overpowering, surpassing, Comm. on Nyāyad.

Abhi-bhāvāna, *am*, n. causing to overcome, making victorious, L.

Abhi-bhāvin, *mfn.* (ifc.) overpowering, Ragh. i, 14, &c.

Abhi-bhāvuka, *mfn.* = *abhi-bhāvaka*, L.

Abhi-bhū or **2. abhi-bhū**, *mfn.* one who surpasses, a superior (with or without acc.), RV.; AV.; VS.; (Comp. *abhibhūtara*, RV. viii, 97, 10; (us), m., N. of a mouth, Kāth.; (ās), m., N. of a die, TS.; Kāth.; of a prince of the Nāgas, PārGf.

Abhi-bhūta, *mfn.* surpassed, defeated, subdued, humbled; overcome, aggrieved, injured.

Abhi-bhūti, *is*, f. superior power, overpowering, RV. iv, 38, 9; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; disrespect, humiliation, L.; (mfn.), overpowering, superior, RV.; AV. **Abhibhūty-ōjas** (6), *mfn.* having superior power, RV.

Abhi-bhūya, *am*, n. superiority, AV. xix, 37, 3. **Abhi-bhūvan**, *m(fvar)in*, superior, victorious over, RV. x, 159, 5 & 6.

अभिभू अभि-√bhrī (Subj. -*bhārāti*) to lay or throw upon (as a fault or blame), RV. v, 3, 7. **Abhi-bhāra**, *mfn.* very heavy, ŚBr.

अभिभू अभि-√mad (p. -*mādyat*) to be inebriated, ŚBr.; (cf. *abhi-√1. mand* below.)

Abhi-māda, *as*, m. intoxication, inebriety, L. **Abhi-mādyat-kā**, *mfn.* partially intoxicated, half-drunk, ŚBr.

अभिमान अभि-√man, -manyate (Subj. -*man-yāte*, RV. x, 27, 11) to think of, long for, desire, RV. &c.; (aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*mansthāh*, 3. sg. -*mansta*; Ved. Inf. *abhi-mantoh*, ŚBr.) to intend to injure, be insidious, threaten, injure, VS.; AV. &c.; to kill, AitBr. (aor. -*amansta*); KātyŚr.; to allow, agree, MBh. ii, 1374, &c.; to think of self, be proud of; to think, suppose, imagine, take for (acc.)

Abhi-mata, *mfn.* longed for, wished, desired; loved, dear; allowed; ĀsvGrf.; supposed, imagined; (am), n. desire, wish. - *tā*, f. agreeableness, desirableness; desire, love.

Abhi-mati, *is*, f. self-reference, referring all objects to self (as the act of Ahaṃkāra or personality), BhP.

Abhi-manas, *mfn.* 'having the mind directed towards,' desirous of, longing for (acc.), R. &c.

Abhi-manasya, *Nom. A.* (Opt. -*manasyēta*) 'to have the mind directed towards,' be pleased with, like, AV. xi, 3, 25.

Abhi-manāya, *Nom. A.* (Opt. -*manāyeta*) to long for, desire, Bhaṭṭ.; (cf. *gaṇa bhṛīṣādi*): Desid. -*mināyishate*, Pat.

Abhi-mantavya, *mfn.* to be considered, Pañcat.; to be desired.

Abhi-mantṛi, *tā*, m. one who refers all objects to self (N. of Iśvara, together with *ahaṃkāra*; cf. *abhi-mati* above), Mn. i, 14; one who injures or threatens, GopBr.

Abhi-mantos, Ved. Inf. See s.v. *abhi-√man*.

Abhi-manya, *us*, m., N. of a son of Manu Cakshusha; of a son of Arjuna (by Subhadra); of two kings of Kāśmīra, Rājat. - *pura*, n., N. of a town, Rājat. - *svāmin*, m., N. of a temple, Rājat.

Abhi-māti, *mfn.* insidious, RV. v, 23, 4 & x, 18, 9; (is), f. striving to injure, RV.; an enemy, foe, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. - *jīti*, *mfn.* subduing the enemies, VS. - *śāh* [RV.] or - *śāhā* [RV.; AV.], *mfn.* conquering enemies. - *śāhya* (7), n. conquering enemies, RV. iii, 37, 3. - *hān*, *mfn.* striking or destroying one's enemies, RV.; VS.

Abhi-mātin, *mfn.* insidious, RV. i, 85, 3.

Abhi-māna, *as*, m. intention to injure, insidiousness, KātyŚr.; high opinion of one's self, self-conceit, pride, haughtiness; (in Sāukhya phil.) = *abhi-mati* above; conception (especially an erroneous one regarding one's self), Sāh. &c.; affection, desire; N. of a Rishi in the sixth Manvantara, VP. - *tā*, f. pride, arrogance. - *vat*, *mfn.* conceiving or having ideas about self; proud, arrogant. - *śālin*, *mfn.* proud,

arrogant, Kir. ii, 48. - *śūnya*, *mfn.* void of conceit, humble.

Abhi-mānita, *am*, n. copulation, sexual intercourse, L.

Abhi-mānin, *mfn.* thinking of one's self, proud, self-conceited; (ifc.) imagining one's self to be or to possess, laying claim to, arrogating to one's self; (i), m., N. of an Agni, VP.; BhP. **Abhimānī-tā**, f. or - *tva*, n. the state of self-conceit.

Abhi-mānuka, *mfn.* insidious (with acc.), ŚBr.; (cf. *an-abhimānuka*.)

Abhi-māna. See *nir-abhimāna*.

Abhi-mānin, *i*, m., N. of an Agni, MārKp.

अभिमान् अभि-√mantr, *ā*, to address or consecrate with a Mantra (acc. & instr.; or rarely dat. & acc. [RV. x, 191, 3]); to address with any formula (as when inviting a guest [R.], &c.)

Abhi-mantrana, *am*, n. making anything sacred by a special formula (called *abhi-mantrana-mantra*), consecrating; addressing, Kauś.

Abhi-mantrita, *mfn.* consecrated by a certain formula.

अभिमन् अभि-√manth, to churn or rub (for eliciting fire), ŚBr. xiv.

Abhi-mantha, *as*, m. (ophthalmia) = *adhi-mantha*, q. v.

Abhi-manthana, *am*, n. the upper piece of wood (*arāṇi*) which is chummed in the lower one (for kindling the fire), Kauś.

अभिमान् अभि-√1. mand, P. (3. pl. aor. -*ā-mandishuk*) to gladden, RV. viii, 50, 3; *ā*. (2. sg. -*mandase*) to be pleased with, enjoy (with loc.), RV. x, 50, 2; (cf. *abhi-√mad* above.)

अभिमार अभि-mara. See *abhi-√mri*.

अभिमर् अभि-marda. See *abhi-√mrid*.

अभिमर्शन अभि-maršana. See *abhi-√mriś*.

अभिमा 1. abhi-√3. mā, to measure upon, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

2. Abhi-mā, f. measure (with regard to the breadth), MaitrS.

अभिमाति अभि-māti. See *abhi-√man*.

अभिमाद अभि-māda. See *abhi-√mad*.

अभिमान अभि-māna. See *abhi-√man*.

अभिमाय अभि-māya, *mfn.* (fr. *māyā*), perplexed, confused, L.

अभिमाहृत अभि-mārutam, *ind.* against the wind.

अभिमि अभि-√mith, to address with insulting speech, insult, ŚBr.; ĀsvGrf.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Abhi-methana, *am*, n. insulting or injurious speech, Vait.

Abhi-méthikā, f. id., ŚBr.

अभिमिह अभि-√mih (pr. p. gen. sg. m. -*me-hatas*) to wet (by urinating upon), Yājñ. ii, 293.

Abhi-mihya, *mfn.* to be wetted (by urinating upon), ŚBr.

अभिमुख अभि-mukha, *m(fī, rarely ā)n.* with the face directed towards, turned towards, facing (with acc., dat., gen.; or ifc.); (ifc.) going near, approaching (as *yauvanābhikukhī*, 'approaching puberty, marriageable,' Pañcat.); (ifc.) disposed to, intending to, ready for; taking one's part, friendly disposed (with gen. or instr.), R.; (am), *ind.* towards (often used in a hostile manner, Kir. vi, 14, &c.), in the direction of, in front or presence of, near to (acc., gen.; or ifc.); (e), *ind.* in front or presence of (gen.; or ifc.); R.; (i), f. one of the ten Bhūmis to be passed by a Bodhisattva before becoming a Buddha. - *tā*, f. presence, proximity.

Abhimukhaya, *Nom. P.* *yati*, to face, Kir. xii, 19.

Abhimukhī (for *abhimukha* in comp. with *√1. kṛi* and *√bhu*). - *karapa*, n. turning the face towards, addressing, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 47, Sch. - *√1. kṛi*, to turn the face towards, address; to cause to turn the face forward, push forward, Daś. - *bhūta*, *mfn.* being in presence of or facing; (said of the fate) being favourable to.

अभिमुच अभि-√muc, P. -*muñcati*, to let go, let loose, MBh. xii, 10949; *ā*. to throw or shoot (as arrows), MBh. vii, 3967.

अभिमुह अभि-√muh, to lose consciousness, faint away, Suśr.

अभिमुर्च्छ अभि-murchita, *mfn.* augmented, intensified, Suśr.; excited, stirred up (as by passions), MBh. i, 7794.

अभिमु अभि-√mri, *ā*. (impf. -*amriyata*) to touch or defile while dying, TS.

Abhi-mara, *as*, m. killing, slaughter, L.; combat, L.; treachery, mutiny, L.; binding in fetters, L.

Abhi-mrita, *mfn.* afflicted or rendered impure by the death of (instr.), defiled, Kāth.; ĀsvGrf.

अभिमुख अभि-√mriksh (impf. *ā*. 3. eg. -*amrikshata*) to smear, anoint, MBh. xiii, 1486; Caus. (impf. 1. sg. -*amrikshayan*), id., MBh. xiii, 7426.

अभिमुज अभि-√mrij (ind. p. -*mrija*) to wipe, cleanse, Suśr.; Caus. (impf. -*amārijayati*), id., R. iv, 6, 16.

अभिमुद् अभि-√mrid (Ved. Imper. 2. sg. -*mriṣā*) to protect graciously from (abl.), RV. x, 25, 3.

अभिमुद अभि-√mrid, to oppress, to devastate, destroy, MBh. &c.; (in astron.) to be in opposition to, VarBjS.

Abhi-marda, *as*, m. devastation (of a country &c. by an enemy), MBh.; battle, L.; spirituous liquor, L.

Abhi-mardana, *mfn.* (ifc.) oppressing; (am), n. oppression.

Abhi-mardin, *mfn.* (ifc.) oppressing, R.; one who devastates.

अभिमुग् अभि-√mriś, P. (1. pl. -*mriśāmasi*; Ved. Inf. -*mriśe*, RV. ii, 10, 5) to touch, come in contact with, RV. &c.; *ā*. -*mriśate*, id., RV. i, 145, 4, &c.; Caus. to cause to touch, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Intens. (p. -*marmriśat*) 'to intend to bring in contact with one's self,' to long for (acc.), RV. iii, 38, 1; (AitBr.)

Abhi-marśa (or less correctly *abhi-marsha*, Mn. viii, 352, &c.), *as*, m. touching, contact, Kunī. &c.; (ifc. f. ā), Śāk.; grasping, seizing (as by the hair), BhP.

Abhi-marśaka (or less correctly *abhi-mar-shaka*, R.), *mfn.* touching, coming in contact with.

Abhi-maršana (or less correctly *abhi-mar-shana*, R.), *am*, n. touching, contact, KātyŚr.; Yājñ. &c.; (mfn.), (ifc.) = *abhi-marśaka*, R.; BhP.

Abhi-mriśṭa, *mfn.* touched; struck (as by a weapon), BhP. - *ja*, *mfn.* 'born from (women) touched (by others),' illegitimate (?), MBh. ii, 2422; summoned, invited, BhP.

अभिमुख अभि-√mraksh. See *abhi-√mriksh*.

अभिमुत्त अभि-mlāta. See *an-abhimlāta*.

अभिमुज अभि-√yaj, to honour with sacrifices, Gobh. &c.; to offer (a sacrifice), MBh.; to honour (aor. *ā*. 3. sg. -*ayashṭa*), RV. vi, 47, 25.

Abhi-yashṭavya, *mfn.* to be honoured with sacrifices, Gobh.

Abhijya, *mfn.* id., L.; (as), m. a god, L.

अभिया 1. abhi-√yā, to go up to in a hostile manner, attack, assail, RV. i, 174, 5 (aor. Subj. -*yāsiṣat*); AV. &c.; to go up to, approach, obtain, MBh. &c.; to devote one's self to, take up (as *pā-shanḍam*, 'heterodoxies'), BhP.; Caus. to cause to approach, send towards, BhP.

2. Abhi-yā, *mfn.* going up to, approaching, L.; assailing, L.; (said of a prince) 'going all round,' i. e. vigilant, careful, MBh.

Abhi-yāta, *mfn.* approached; attacked.

Abhi-yāti, *is*, or -*yātin*, *i*, m. an assailant, enemy, L.

Abhi-yātrī, *tā*, m. id., R. ii, 2, 21.

Abhi-yāna, *am*, n. coming near, approaching, L.; attacking, MBh.

Abhi-yāyin, *mfn.* going towards, approaching (with acc. or ifc.); (ifc.) attacking, Ragh. xii, 43.

अभियाच अभि-√yāc, to ask for, solicit, request.

Abhi-yācana, *am*, n. asking for, entreaty, request; (cf. *satyābhīyācana*.)

Abhi-yācita, *mfn.* asked for, requested.

Abhi-yācā, f. id., L.

अभियुज् 1. *abhi-√yuj*, *Ā. -yujkte*, to put to (as horses to a carriage) for a special purpose (acc.), ŚBr.: P. to put to (as horses) subsequently, ŚBr.: *Ā.* to summon, invite to (dat.), R. vii, 61, 9; P. to order, charge with (loc.), MBh. xiv, 2637; *Ā.* (rarely P.) to encounter, attack, assail; to accuse of (acc.), Mn. viii, 183, &c.; P. *Ā.* to undertake, apply to, make one's self ready to (acc. or Inf.); Caus. to furnish with, make anybody share in (instr.), MBh. &c.

Abhi-yukta, mfn. applied, intent on (loc.); diligent, versed in (loc.); appointed; attacked (by an enemy), assailed; blamed, rebuked, L.; (in law) accused, charged, prosecuted, a defendant, Yājñ. &c.
Abhi-yūgvān, mfn. attacking, RV. vi, 46, 15; VS. 2. **Abhi-yūj**, *k*, f. an assailant, enemy, RV.
Abhi-yujyamāna, nfn. (in law) being persecuted (as a defendant).

Abhi-yuktavya, mfn. (in law) to be accused or prosecuted, Mn. viii, 50.

Abhi-yoktrī, mfn. assailing, attacking; (*tā*), m. an enemy, Hit.; (in law) a plaintiff, claimant, pretender, accuser, Mn. viii, 52 & 58, &c.

Abhi-yoga, *as*, m. application; energetic effort, exertion, perseverance in, constant practice (with loc. or inf.); attack, assault, Kum. vii, 50, &c.; (in law) a plaint, a charge, accusation, Yājñ. &c. — **pattra**, n. a petition or writing of complaint.

Abhi-yogin, mfn. intent upon, absorbed in attacking; (in law) accusing, Yājñ. ii, 11; (*ī*), m. a plaintiff, prosecutor.

Abhi-yogya, mfn. assailable, L.

Abhi-yojana, *am*, n. putting to (as horses) subsequently, Śay. on ŚBr. (cf. *abhi-√yuj*).

Abhi-yojya, mfn. assailable.

अभियुत *abhi-yuta*, mfn. inclosed in (acc.), Nir. ii, 19.

अभियुध *abhi-√yudh* (pr. Subj. 2. sg. *-yudhyās*; aor. 2. sg. *-yodhīs*, 3. sg. *-dyodhīt*, 2. du. *-yodhishātam*, p. *-yodhānd*) to fight against (acc.), RV.; to acquire by fighting, RV.; to fight, Hariv.; BhP.

अभिरक्ष *abhi-√raksh*, P. *Ā. -rākshtā*, °te (p. *-rākshtamāna*, RV. x, 157, 4) to guard, protect, preserve, RV. &c.; 'to govern or command' (cf. *abhi-rakshita*).

Abhi-rakshana, *am*, n. guarding, protection, MBh. &c.

Abhi-rakshā, f. protection, VarBṛS.

Abhi-rakshita, mfn. protected, preserved, guarded; governed, commanded, Bhag. &c.

Abhi-rakshitṛ, mfn. one who preserves, a protector of (gen.), Mn. vii, 35.

Abhi-rakshya, mfn. to be protected, VarBṛS.

अभिराज *abhi-rañj*, *-rajjate*, to be pleased with (instr.): Caus. P. 'to colour' (cf. *abhi-rañjita*).

Abhi-rakta, mfn. delighted to, MBh. &c.

Abhi-rañjita, mfn. tinted, coloured, R.

अभिरम् *abhi-√rabh*, *Ā.* (perf. 3. pl. *-rebhāre*) to embrace, BhP.: Caus. perf. Pass. p. *-rambhita*, see below.

Abhi-rambhita, mfn. embraced, BhP.; seized by (acc.), BhP.

अभिरम् *abhi-√ram*, *-ramate*, to dwell, ĀsvGr.; to repose, ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. iii, 251; Yājñ. i, 251; to delight in, be delighted, MBh. &c.; Caus. *-rāmayati*, to gladden, MBh. &c.; to delight in, to be delighted.

Abhi-rata, mfn. reposing, Yājñ. i, 251; pleased or contented with (loc.), satisfied; engaged in, attentive to (loc.), performing, practising.

Abhi-rati, *is*, f. pleasure, delighting in (loc. or in comp.), Ragh. ix, 7, &c.; N. of a world, Buddh.

Abhi-rāma, *am*, n. delighting in, delighting.

Abhi-rāmanīya, mfn. delightful.

Abhi-rāma, mf(ā)n. pleasing, delightful, agreeable, beautiful; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva; 1. (*am*), ind. so as to be agreeable to (in comp.), Śāk.; (for 2. *abhi-rāmam*, see s. v. below.) — **tā**, f. loveliness, beauty, Śis. i, 16, &c.; the state of being agreeable to (in comp.), Mear. — **tvā**, n. — **-fā** — **pasupati**, m., N. of a poet. — **mañi**, n., N. of a drama of Sundarāmiśra; (cf. Wilson, Hindu Theatre, ii, 395.)

अभिरस् *abhi-√ras*, to neigh towards (acc.), KāṭyŚr.

अभिरान् 1. *abhi-√rāj*, *-rājate*, to shine, be brilliant, MBh. iii, 10960.

2. **Abhi-rāj**, mfn. reigning everywhere, Kauś.

Abhi-rāja, *as*, n., N. of a Burmese king.

Abhi-rāshṭra, mfn. overpowering or conquering dominions, RV. x, 174, 5.

अभिराध *abhi-√rādha*, Caus. *-rādhayati*, to propitiate, conciliate, ŚBr. &c.; Caus. Pass. *-rādhayate*, to be rendered propitious, R.; Caus. Desid. *-rirādhayishatī*, to intend to render propitious, ŚBr.
Abhi-rādha, mfn. rendered propitious, propitiated, conciliated, Śis. i, 71.

अभिरामम् 2. *abhi-rāmam*, ind. referring to Rāma.

अभिरिम् *abhi-√ribh*, *-rebhati*, to howl towards (acc.), BhP. (v. l. for *abhi-√ras*, q. v.)

अभिरिप् *abhi-√rish* (Subj. *-rēshāt*) to fail, miscarry, AV. iv, 35, 1.

अभिरु *abhi-√ras*, *-rauti* (v. l. *-rebhati*) to roar or howl towards (acc.), BhP.; (Imper. 2. sg. *-ruva*) AV. v, 20, 3.

Abhi-ruta, mfn. filled with roaring or any noise, resounding with (in comp.), MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. cries, R.; singing (as of birds), R.

अभिरुक् *abhi-√ruc*, *Ā.* to be bright, shine, R.; MärkP.; to please any one (dat.), Vikr.: Caus. P. to delight, amuse, MBh. xiii, 476 (v. l. *abhi-√ram*, Caus.): P. *Ā.* to be pleased with, approve of, be inclined to, like, MBh. &c.

Abhi-rucl, *is*, f. delighting in, being pleased with (loc. or in comp.), BhP. &c.

Abhi-ruclita, mfn. pleasing, agreeable to; pleased with, delighting in (loc. or in comp.); (cf. *yathā-bhirucita*); (*as*), m., N. of a prince of the Vidyā-dharas, Kathās.

Abhi-ruclra, mfn. very bright, R. iii, 39, 5.

अभिरुदित *abhi-rudita*, mfn. cried, uttered in a lamenting manner, R.

Abhi-rorudā, mfn. causing tears (indicative of strong passion), AV. vii, 38, 1.

अभिरुध *abhi-√rudh*, to keep off, MBh. viii, 4308.

Abhi-roddhṛi, mfn. one who wards off, MaitrS.

अभिरुषित *abhi-rushita*, mfn. very angry, MBh. viii, 1747.

अभिरुह *abhi-ruh* (perf. 3. pl. *-ruruhuh*) to ascend, mount, RV. v, 7, 5, &c.

Abhi-ruhya, ind. p. having ascended.

अभिरुप *abhi-rūpa*, mf(ā)n. corresponding with (dat.), conformable to, ŚBr.; AitBr.; pleasing, handsome, beautiful, AV. viii, 9, 9; Mn. &c.; wise, learned, Mn. iii, 144; Śāk.; (*as*), m. the moon, L.; Śiva, L.; Vishṇu, L.; Kāmadeva, L. — **tā**, f. the state of being learned or well educated, Kād. — **pati**, m. 'having an agreeable master' (a rite) to secure such a master in the next world, L. — **vat**, mfn. handsome, beautiful, MBh. iii, 10070.

Abhi-rūpaka, mfn. = *abhi-rūpa*, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 8, Sch.; (*gaṇa śrenyādi* and *śramaṇādi*, q. v.)

अभिरि *abhi-√rai*, to back towards (acc.), TĀr.

अभिरुद *abhi-rorudd*. See *abhi-rudita*.

अभिरुक्ष *abhi-√laksh*, Pass. *-lakshyate*, to appear, MBh. viii, 1045.

Abhi-lakshana, *am*, n. the act of marking (with signs), Hcat.

Abhi-lakshita, mfn. fixed or indicated by (as by special signs); determined for, selected as, MBh. xii, 13223; indicated, pointed out, R. ii, 57, 2; appearing, visible, Hariv.; (*am* or *na*, neg.) unseen, unperceived, MBh. i, 5822; Yājñ. iii, 59.

Abhi-lakshya, mfn. to be fixed or indicated by, distinguishable through (in comp.); (*am*), ind. towards a mark or aim, R. ii, 63, 23. **Abhi-lakshya-kṛitya**, ind. p. (*√kṛi*), aiming at a mark, directing towards.

अभिरुह *abhi-√laugh*, Caus. to jump across or over; to transgress, violate; to injure, MBh. xii, 3565.

Abhi-laughana, *am*, n. jumping over (gen.),

R.; violating, acting contrary to (in comp.), MBh. xiii, 2194.

Abhi-laughina, mfn. violating, acting contrary to (in comp.), MBh. xiii, 4964.

अभिलप *abhi-√lap*, to talk or speak about, AitBr.; KauśBr.

Abhi-lappa, mfn. See *nir-abhilappa*.

Abhi-lāpa, *as*, m. expression, word, Śāh. &c.; declaration (as of the object of a vow), Kād.; (cf. *abhi-lāpaldp*.)

अभिलभ *abhi-labh*, *Ā.* to take or lay hold of, BhP.; to reach, obtain, gain, MBh. &c.; Desid. (p. P. *-līpsat*) to intend to catch or obtain, MBh. i, 2940.

Abhi-lipsā, f. desire of obtaining.

अभिलप् *abhi-√lash*, *-lashati*, to desire or wish for (acc.), covet, crave.

Abhi-lashana, *am*, n. craving after, desiring.

Abhi-lashanīya, mfn. desirable, to be coveted.

Abhi-lashita, mfn. desired, wished; (*am*), n. desire, wish, will.

Abhi-lāsha (or less correctly *abhi-lāsa*), *as*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*), desire, wish, covetousness, affection (with loc. or ifc.)

Abhi-lāshaka, mfn. wishing, desiring (with acc.), R.

Abhi-lāshin, mfn. id. (with loc. or ifc.), Śāk. &c.; (less correctly *abhi-lāsin*, Megh. &c.)

Abhi-lāshuka, mf(ā)n. id. (with acc. [Kir.] or ifc. [Kathās.]

अभिलाव *abhi-lāva*, *as*, m. (*√lū*), cutting, reaping, mowing, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 28.

अभिलिख *abhi-√likh*, to engrave, write upon, draw, paint; Caus. to cause to paint, have anything painted, Kathās.; to cause to write down, Yājñ. i, 318.

Abhi-lekhana, *am*, n. writing upon, inscribing.

Abhi-lekhita, *am*, n. a written document, Yājñ. ii, 149.

अभिलिप् *abhi-√lip*, to smear with, TS.; Kauś.: Caus. id., MBh. xiii, 7427.

अभिली *abhi-√li*, *-liyate*, to adhere to, cling to (acc.), MBh.; Daś.

Abhi-līna, mfn. adhering to, clinging to (acc.), Megh. &c.; 'adhered to,' chosen (as a seat by birds or bees), Hariv.; Ragh. iii, 8.

अभिलुप *abhi-√lup* (p. *-lumpat*) to rob, plunder, BhP.

Abhi-lupta, mfn. disturbed, injured.

अभिलुम् *abhi-√lubh*, Caus. *-lobhayati*, to entice, allure.

अभिलुलित *abhi-lulita*, mfn. touched or grazed by (anything); shaken about, agitated, Śāk.

अभिलूता *abhi-lūtā*, f. a kind of spider, Suśr.

अभिलोक *abhi-√lok*, Caus. (p. *-lokayat*) to view, look at (from a height), R. vi, 2, 7.

अभिवच *abhi-√vac* (= *abhy-anu-√vac*), 'to declare or utter a verse with reference to,' only perf. Pass. p. *abhy-ukta*, q. v.; to say to (acc.), tell, MBh. &c.

अभिविचि *abhi-vañcita*, mfn. cheated, deceived, MBh. v, 7506.

अभिवत् *abhi-vāt*, mfn. containing the word *abhi*, ŚBr.

अभिवद् *abhi-√vad*, P. (rarely *Ā.*, e.g. MBh. v, 923) to address or salute with reverence, ŚBr. &c.; to declare with reference to, express by, name, call, ŚBr. &c.; to say, speak, BhP.; Ūp.: Caus. *-vādayati*, °te, to address or salute reverently; to present one's self to (dat.), ŚāṅkhGr.: *Ā.* to salute through another person (acc. or instr.), Pāṇ. i, 4, 53, Comm.: P. to cause to recite, BhP.; 'to cause to sound,' play (on an instrument), MBh. iii, 14386.

Abhi-vādana, *am*, n. salutation, MBh. iii, 1835; addressing, Comm. on Kum. vi, 2.

Abhi-vāda, *as*, m. reverential salutation, Mn. ii, 120 seqq.; Gaut.; (v. l. *ati-vāda*) opprobrious or unfriendly speech, abuse, MBh. xii, 9972.

Abhi-vādaka, mfn. a saluter, saluting, Comm.

on Mn. ii, 125; having the intention to salute, N.; (cf. *abhi-vandaka*); civil, polite, L.

Abhi-vādāna, *am*, n. respectful salutation (including sometimes the name or title of the person so addressed and followed by the mention of the person's own name); salutation (of a superior or elder by a junior or inferior, and especially of a teacher by his disciple; in general it is merely lifting the joined hands to the forehead and saying *aham abhivādaye*, I salute). — *śīla*, mfn. one who habitually salutes, respectful.

Abhi-vādāniya, mfn. deserving respectful salutation, MBh. iii, 10035; (said of the name) used for the salutation, ĀsvGr; Gobh.

Abhi-vādayitṛi, mfn. saluting respectfully, Comm. on Mn. ii, 123.

Abhi-vādita, mfn. saluted respectfully.

Abhi-vādin, mfn. telling, enunciating, describing, Nir.; (f), m. an explainer, interpreter, MaitrUp.

Abhi-vādya, mfn. to be respectfully saluted, MBh. &c.

अभिवध् *abhi-√vadh* (aor. -*avadhit*) to strike, MBh.; R.

अभिवन् *abhi-√van* (impf. 3. pl. -*avanvan*) to long for, desire, RV. i, 51, 2.

Abhi-vānyā [TBr.] or **abhivānya-vatsā** [AitBr.] (or **apivānya-vatsā** [Kaus.]), f. a cow who suckles an adopted calf; (cf. also *ni-vānyā*, &c.)

अभिवन्द *abhi-√vand*, Ā. (rarely P.) to salute respectfully, MBh. &c.

Abhi-vandaka, mfn. having the intention to salute, Jain.

Abhi-vandana, *am*, n. saluting respectfully, MBh. &c.

अभिवप *abhi-√vap* (impf. 3. pl. -*vapānta*; Ved. ind. p. -*ipyā*) to scatter over, cover with (instr.), RV. ii, 15, 9 & vii, 56, 3.

अभिवम् *abhi-√vam*, to spit upon, TS.; ŚBr.

अभिवयस् *abhi-vayas*, mfn. very youthful, fresh, RV. x, 160, 1.

अभिवर्णन *abhi-varṇana*, *am*, n. description, Kathās.

Abhi-varṇita, mfn. described, MBh.; Suśr.

अभिवल् *abhi-√valg*, to jump towards, MBh. vi, 3265; (said of boiling water) to bubble up, AV. xii, 3, 29.

अभिवश् *abhi-√vaś*, -*vaśti* (perf. Ā. -*vāvaśe*, p. 1. -*vāvaśānd*, RV. i, 164, 28; for 2. -*vāvaśānd* see *abhi-√vāś*), P. to rule or be master over (acc.), RV. ii, 25, 3; P. Ā. to long for, desire, RV.

अभिवस् 1. *abhi-√4.vas*, -*vaste*, to wrap one's self up in (acc.), Kaus.; Caus. (impf. -*āvāsajāt*) to clothe, cover, RV.; TS. &c.

Abhi-vāsa, *as*, m. covering, Nyāyam.

Abhi-vāsana, *am*, n. id., Comm. on TS. & on Nyāyam.

Abhi-vāsas, ind. over the garment, ŚBr.; (as), n. (scil. *āngirasām*) 'the cover of the Āngiras', N. of a Sāman.

Abhi-vāśya, mfn. to be covered, TBr.

अभिवस् 2. *abhi-√5.vas*. See *abhy-ushita*.

अभिवह् *abhi-√vah* (3. pl. -*vāhanti*; Pot. 3. pl. -*vaheyuh*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*vakshi*, 3. du. -*voḥām* [RV. viii, 32, 29 & 93, 24]) to convey or carry near to or towards, RV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.: Caus. -*vāhayati* (incorrectly for *ati-v*), to pass (time), Rājāt.

Abhi-vahana, *am*, n. carrying near to, Nir.

Abhivāha-tās, ind. in consequence of the flowing towards, TS.

Abhi-vāhya, *am*, n. conveyance, transmission, Mn. i, 94.

Abhi-voḥhri, *dhā*, m. one who conveys towards, Car.

Abhy-voḥhi, *is*, f. conveying towards, TBr.

अभिव *abhi-√2.vā* (perf. -*vavau*, ŚBr.) to blow upon or towards, RV. vii, 35, 4 & x, 169, 1; ŚBr. &c.

Abhi-vātām, ind. windwards, ŚBr.

अभिवान् *abhi-√vāñch*, to long for, desire, MBh. &c.; Caus. id., MBh. xii, 2907.

Abhi-vāñchā, f. longing for, desire (ifc.), Kathās.

Abhi-vāñchita, *am*, n. wish, desire, R. &c.

अभिवीत *abhi-vīta*, m(f)(ā)n. (√*vai*), ill, sick, Lāṭy.

अभिवान्या *abhi-vānyā*. See *abhi-√van*.

अभिवश् *abhi-√vāś* (aor. 3. pl. -*avāvaśanta*; perf. 3. pl. -*vavāśire* or -*vāvaśre*, p. 2. -*vāvaśānd* [RV. x, 123, 3; cf. *abhi-√vaś*]) to low (as a cow) or roar towards, RV.; Nir.

Abhi-vāśat, mfn. lowing (as a cow) or roaring towards, MBh.; VarBrS.

Abhi-vāśin. See *bastābhivāsin*.

अभिविक्रम *abhi-vikrama*, mfn. endowed with great courage, R.

अभिविक्षिप् *abhi-vi-√kship*, to flap one's wings over, ĀpŚr.

Abhi-vi-kshepa, *as*, m. flapping one's wings over, Comm. on ĀpŚr.

अभिविख्या *abhi-vi-√khyā*, to look at, view, VS.; Gobh.

Abhi-vikhyāta, mfn. universally known, renowned, known as, called, MBh. &c.

अभिविचक्ष *abhi-vi-√caksh*, -*cashṭe*, to look towards, RV. iii, 55, 9; AV. ii, 10, 4.

अभिविचर *abhi-vi-√car*, Ā. (Subj. 3. pl. -*caranta*) to go near to (acc.), RV. iii, 4, 5: Caus. -*cārayati*, to consider, reflect upon, Nir.

अभिविज् *abhi-√vij* (aor. Subj. Ā. -*vikta*) to tip over (a vessel), RV. i, 162, 15.

Abhi-vegā, *as*, m. tottering, vacillation, RV. x, 27, 1.

अभिविज् *abhi-vi-√janh*, Intens. -*jāngahe* (Ved. 3. sg.) to struggle, move in convulsions, AV. v, 19, 4.

अभिविज्ञा *abhi-vi-√jñā* (impf. 1. pl. -*ajani-mas*) to be aware of, perceive, AitBr.

Abhi-vijñāpta, mfn. notified, made known.

Abhi-vi-jñāya, ind. p. being aware of, perceiving, MBh. &c.

अभिविज्जल् *abhi-vi-√jval*, to flame or blaze against or opposite to, Bhag.

अभिवितन् *abhi-vi-√tan* (Imper. 2. sg. -*tanu*) to stretch (the string) over or across (the bow), AV. i, 1, 3; P. Ā. (3. pl. -*tanvanti*, -*tanvate*) to stretch over, cover, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिविद् 1. *abhi-√1.vid*, Caus. -*vedayati*, to report, relate, R. (v. 1.)

अभिविद् 2. *abhi-√3.vid*, to find, obtain, ŚBr.: Ā. (3. pl. -*vindate*) to know, MBh. iii, 13698.

अभिविदीपित *abhi-vi-dipita*, mfn. entirely inflamed, MBh. xiv, 2033.

अभिविदृश् *abhi-vi-√driś*, Caus. -*darsayati*, to show to (gen.), ĀpŚr.

अभिविद्युत् *abhi-vi-√1.dyut* (aor. -*dyaut*) to break open, open by force, RV. iv, 4, 6.

अभिविद्रुत *abhi-vi-druta*, mfn. (√*2.dru*), run towards, MBh. vi, 1776; run away, fled, MBh. vi, 4614.

अभिविधा *abhi-vi-√dhā*, to bring near to or in contact with (acc.), ŚBr.

Abhi-vidhi, *is*, m. complete comprehension or inclusion, Pāp. ii, 1, 13; (an), loc. ind. inclusively, Pāp. iii, 3, 44 & v, 4, 53.

Abhi-vi-hita, mfn. covered entirely, Lāṭy.

अभिविधाच् *abhi-vi-√1.dhāv*, to run near to, RV. x, 29, 3.

अभिविनद् *abhi-vi-√nad*, to raise a loud noise, R.

अभिविनीत *abhi-vinita*, mfn. well disciplined, well educated, versed in (loc.), R. &c.

अभिविनुद् *abhi-vi-√nud*, Caus. -*nodayati*, to gladden, cause to rejoice, MBh. xii, 898.

अभिविपण्यु *abhi-vi-panyu*, mfn. (= *aihi-kāmushmika-karma-rahita*) absolutely indifferent, BhP.

अभिविपश् *abhi-vi-√paś*, -*pāsyati*, to look at, view, RV.; ŚBr.; Nir.; to look hither, RV. iii, 23, 2.

अभिविबुध् *abhi-vi-√budh*, -*budhyate*, to notice, learn from.

अभिविभञ्ज *abhi-vi-√bhaj*, Ā. to distribute, Suśr.

अभिविभा *abhi-vi-√bhā*, -*bhāti*, to illuminate, RV. vii, 5, 2; AV. xiii, 2, 42.

अभिविमन्त्र *abhi-vi-√manth* (Opt. -*mathni-yāt*) to grind, triturate, ŚBr.

अभिविमान *abhi-vimāna*, mfn. endowed with the faculty called *abhimāna* ('self-reference'), ChUp.

अभिविमृज् *abhi-vi-√mṛij* (ind. p. -*mṛijya*) to rub in, rub with, Kaus.

अभिविषया *abhi-vi-√yā*, -*yāti*, to approach, visit, RV. i, 48, 7.

अभिविराज् *abhi-vi-√rāj* (= *vi-√rāj*, 'to govern'), Nir.; to shine, be radiant, MBh. &c.

Abhi-virājita, mfn. quite bright or brilliant, MBh.

अभिविरूच *abhi-vi-√ruc*, Ā. (impf. -*arocata*) to shine or be brilliant over, MBh. vi, 1669 (v. 1. *ati-vi-√ruc*).

अभिविली *abhi-vi-√li*, Caus. (ind. p. -*lāpya*) to cause to melt, Suśr.

अभिविवस् *abhi-vi-√2.vas* (Pot. -*ucchet*) to shine forth during or at the time of (acc.), ĀsvŚr.; PBr.; (Ā. -*uccheta*) ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिविवृद्धि *abhi-vi-√vṛddhi*, *is*, f. increased prosperity, VarBrS.

अभिविश् *abhi-√viś*, Caus., perf. Pass. p. -*veśita*, 'caused to enter upon', directed towards, BhP. **Abhi-viśta**, mfn. 'entered by', seized by, being in the power of (in comp.), R.

अभिविशंस् *abhi-vi-√śaṅs*, -*śaṅsati*, to divide (verses) in reciting, TS.; (cf. *vi-√śaṅs*.)

अभिविशङ्कन् *abhi-vi-śaṅkin*, mfn. afraid of (abl.)

अभिविगृह् *abhi-vi-√gṛh*, Pass. (impf. -*aśīrya-ta*) to be torn to pieces, MBh. vii, 4378.

अभिविश्रुत *abhi-viśruta*, mfn. widely celebrated, MBh. &c.

अभिविश्वास *abhi-vi-√śvas*, Caus. -*śvāsayati*, to render confident, MBh. iii, 10021; Suśr.

अभिविषज् *abhi-vi-√shañj* (√*shañj*), Pass. -*shajate*, to be entirely devoted to, have one's heart set upon (loc.), BhP.

अभिविष्ठा *abhi-vi-√shṭhā* (√*shṭhā*), Ā. (2. sg. -*tishṭhase*, perf. 3. sg. -*tasṭhe*) to extend one's self towards or over, RV. v, 8, 7 & vi, 21, 7.

अभिविष्यन् *abhi-vi-√shyand* (√*shyand*), Caus. to pour water upon, moisten, Kaus.

अभिविसृज् *abhi-vi-√srij*, Ā. (impf. 3. pl. -*asrijanta*) to throw or shout towards (acc.), Kāth.; to assume from (abl.), KaushUp.

अभिविद् *abhi-vi-√hri* (Pot. 3. pl. -*hareyuh*) to divide, ĀsvŚr.

अभिवी *abhi-vī* (√*vi*), (3. pl. *abhi vī yanti*) to come towards from different parts, RV. vi, 9, 5.

अभिवीक्ष *abhi-vīksh* (√*ksh*), Ā. -*vīkshate* (rarely P., e. g. impf. -*vyaikshat*, AitUp.) to look at, view, perceive, MBh.; Mn. &c.; to examine, Suśr.; to look upon as (nom.), behave as (nom.) with regard to (acc.), MBh. xv, 379; to be affected towards.

Abhi-vīkshita, mfn. seen, perceived.

Abhi-vīkshya, ind. p. having seen or observed.

अभिवीज् *abhi-√vīj*, Caus. to fan, MBh. xii, 6347, &c.

अभिवीत *abhi-vīta*, m(f)(ā)n. (√*1.vi*), desired, RV. vii, 27, 4; driven, impelled by (in comp.), ŚBr.

अभिवीर *abhi-vīra*, mfn. surrounded by heroes, RV. x, 103, 5.

अभिवृ 1. *abhi-√1. vṛi*, Caus. -*vārayati*, to keep off, fend off, MBh.

1. Abhi-vṛita, mfn. surrounded by, RV. vi, 92, 83. **Abhi-vṛita**, mfn. surrounded by, bordered by, RV.; (said of a cow) covered by (the bull), RV. i, 164, 29.

अभिवृ 2. *abhi-√2. vṛi*, -*vṛiṇīte*, to choose, prefer, Kāth.; (perf. 3. pl. -*vavṛiṇe*) to select, MBh. xii, 4861.

2. Abhi-vṛita, mfn. chosen, selected, MBh. v, 5971.

अभिवृत् *abhi-√vrit*, to go towards, approach, ŚBr. &c.; to attack, RV. v, 31, 5; (ind. p. -*vṛitya*) x, 174, 2, &c.; to be victorious (perf. -*vā-vṛit*), RV. x, 174, 1; to turn up, arise, R. &c.; to take place, happen, exist, MBh. &c.; Caus. P. (aor. -*avivṛit*) to conquer, RV. x, 174, 3; AV.; 'to render victorious in,' place over (dat.), RV. x, 174, 1; to drive over (with a cart), RV. ii, 34, 9.

Abhi-vartā, as, m. (= *abhi-v*) N. of a Sāman, TS.

Abhi-vartin, mfn. coming towards, approaching, Hariv.; going towards (in comp.), R.

Abhi-vṛitti, is, f. coming towards, TBr.

Abhi-vartā, mfn. rendering victorious, RV. x, 174, 1 & 3; (ds), m. victorious attack, victory, VS.; N. of different Sāmans (especially of the hymn RV. x, 174) supposed to render victorious, ĀsvGr.; Lāty.

Abhi-vṛit, mfn. 'approaching' (Sāy.), RV. i, 35, 4; the form (acc. m. *abhi-vṛitam*) is however better derived fr. *abhi-vṛita* by BR. & Gmn.

अभिवृध् *abhi-√vridh*, to grow higher than (acc.), surpass, RV.; AV. (i, 29, 1, perf. -*vāvṛidh* fr. -*vāvṛit*, cf. RV. i, 174, 1), &c.; to grow up, grow or increase more and more, MBh. &c.; to prosper, Mn. &c.; Caus. P. (aor. -*avivṛidhat*) to increase, strengthen, render prosperous, AV. i, 29, 1 & 3 (for *abhi-√vrit*, cf. RV. x, 174, 1 & 3); MBh. &c.

Abhi-vṛiddha, mfn. increased, augmented.

Abhi-vṛiddhi, is, f. growth, increase, VarBṛS.; Sufr.; increase, prosperity, MBh.; Mn. vii, 109.

अभिवृष *abhi-√vṛish*, P. (aor. -*dvarshūt*) to rain upon, RV. vii, 103, 3; AV. &c.: P. (sometimes Ā.) to bedew, cover with (instr.) a shower (as of arrows or blossoms, &c.), MBh. &c.; (said of gods) to cause to rain, VarBṛS. &c.

Abhi-varsha, as, m. rain, BhP.

Abhi-varshana, am, n. raining upon, Kauś.; ĀsvSr.; raining, R.; (cf. *kāmābhivarshana*.)

Abhi-varshin, mfn. raining, R.; BhP.

Abhi-vṛiṣṭa, mfn. rained upon, RV. vii, 103, 4, &c.; covered with (instr.); (said of clouds) having rained, MBh. vii, 8104; also (am), m. impers. it has been raining, VarBṛS.; (cf. *yathābhivṛiṣṭam*.)

अभिवृह *abhi-√vṛih*, Caus. (Imper. 2. sg. -*vṛiṇhaya*) to strengthen, encourage, MBh. vii, 2136.

अभिवेग *abhi-vegā*. See *abhi-√vij*.

अभिवेधिन् *abhi-vedhin*. See *abhi-√vyadh*.

अभिवेष्ट *abhi-√vesht*, Caus. to cover with (instr.), Kathās. &c.

अभिव्यत्र *abhi-vy-√anij*, Pass. -*vyajyate*, to be manifested, become manifest.

Abhi-vyakta, mfn. manifest, evident, distinct, Śāk.; Ragh. &c.; (am), ind. manifestly, Yājñ.; N.

Abhi-vyakti, is, f. manifestation, distinction, Pāp. viii, 1, 15; Sāh. &c.

Abhi-vyāñjaka, mfn. revealing, manifesting, BhP.; Sāh.; indicative, showing.

Abhi-vyāñjana, am, n. making manifest, L.

अभिव्यध् *abhi-√vyadh*, P. (rarely Ā.), e. g. MBh. viii, 4591 to wound, TS. &c.

Abhi-vidāha, mfn. wounded, MBh. iv, 1691.

Abhi-vedhin, mfn. (in geom.) cutting (as one line another).

Abhi-vyādhin, mfn. wounding, AV. i, 19, 1.

अभियन् *abhi-vy-√an*, -*aniti*, to breathe through, to fill with breath, ŚBr.; (aor. -*ānīt*) to breathe upon, ŚBr.; Kāth.

अभिव्याद् *abhi-vy-√1. dā* (impf. -*vyāda-*

dāt) to open one's mouth for swallowing (with acc.), ŚBr.; Kāth.

Abhi-vyādhāna, am, n. 'swallowing,' i. e. suppressing (a vowel), RPrāt.

अभिव्याप् *abhi-vy-√āp* (ind. p. -*vyāpya*), (said of a rule) to extend to (acc.), have value unto (acc.), Pāp. ii, 1, 134, Sch.

Abhi-vyāpaka, mfn. (in Gr.) extending to (acc.); as a rule, including, comprehending.

Abhi-vyāpin, mfn. id.

Abhi-vyāpta, mfn. included, comprehended.

Abhi-vyāpti, is, f. inclusion, comprehension (= *abhi-vi-dhi*, q. v.), Pāp. vi, 4, 53, Sch.

1. **Abhi-vyāpya**, ind. p. up to a certain point, inclusive.

2. **Abhi-vyāpya**, mfn. to be included, Sufr.

अभिव्याह *abhi-vy-√ā-hri*, to utter, pronounce, TS. &c.; to speak or converse about (acc.), TS. &c.: Caus. to cause to pronounce, Kauś.; to pronounce, Mn. ii, 172.

Abhi-vyāharaṇa, am, n. = *abhi-vyāhara*, Comm. on Nir.

Abhi-vyāhāra, as, m. pronunciation, utterance, ChUp. &c.; an articulate significant word or phrase, Nir.

Abhi-vyāhārin, mfn. (ifc. e. g. *kokilābhivāhārin*) speaking like (a cuckoo), Pāp. vi, 2, 80, Sch.

Abhi-vyāhṛita, mfn. pronounced, spoken; addressed, ŚBr.; (am), n. what has been said, AitUp.; what is being said, Pāp. iii, 2, 188, Comm.

Abhi-vyāhṛitya, mfn. to be said, AitBr.

अभिव्युक्ष् *abhi-vy-√1. uksh* (Opt. -*ukshet*) to sprinkle towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिव्युदस् *abhi-vy-ud-√2. as*, to give up or abandon entirely, BhP.

अभिव्ये *abhi-√vye* (Imper. 2. sg. Ā. -*vayasya*) to wrap one's self into (acc.), RV. iii, 53, 19.

अभिव्रज् *abhi-√vraj* (p. -*vrajat*) to go up to (acc.), RV.; (ind. p. -*vrajya*) to pass through, Kauś.; to go to (acc.), BhP.

अभिवृज् *abhi-olaṅga*, as, m. turning off, shaking off, RV. i, 133, 4.

अभिष्री *abhi-√vṛi* (impf. -*avṛiyata*) to sink down, fall down, PBr.

अभिषांस् *abhi-√śaṅs*, to accuse, blame, calumniate, TS. &c.; (2. sg. -*śaṅsasi*; ind. p. -*śasya*) to praise, R. ii, 11, 16 & 23, 8.

Abhi-śaṅsaka, mfn. accusing, L.; insulting, L.

Abhi-śaṅsana, am, n. accusation; insult (with gen.), Mn. viii, 268; 'accusation,' ifc. e. g. *anrītā-bhiśaṅsana* [Gaut.] or *mithyābhiśaṅsana* [Yājñ. ii, 289] a false accusation.

Abhi-śaṅsin. See *mithyābhiśaṅsin*.

Abhi-śās (only instr. -*śāsā*), f. accusation, imprecation, RV. x, 164, 3.

Abhi-śasta, mfn. accused, blamed, calumniated; defamed, infamous, MBh. &c.; threatened, Mn. xi, 112; see also s. v.

Abhi-śastaka, mfn. accused, defamed, Yājñ.; caused by imprecation (as a disease), Sufr.

Abhi-śasti, is, f. curse, imprecation, damnation, RV.; AV.; effect of imprecation, misfortune, evil, RV.; VS.; one who curses or injures, RV.; AV.; blame, ŚBr.; 'accusation' (ifc.); see *mithyābhiśasti*; calumny, defamation, L.; asking, begging, L. - **krīt**, mfn. accusing, ĀpSr. - **cātana**, mfn. keeping off imprecation, RV. iii, 3, 6. - **pā**, mfn. defending from imprecations, RV.; VS.; AV. - **pāvan**, mfn. id., RV.; VS.

Abhi-śastanya, &c. See *an-abhiśasta*.

अभिषाङ् *abhi-√śaṅk*, Ā. (rarely P., e. g. aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*śaṅkīh*, MBh. v, 5000: but Ā. -*śaṅkīhāh*, MBh. iii, 1166) to doubt, suspect (with acc.); rarely with gen., e. g. Mn. viii, 96), have doubts about (acc.); rarely gen., e. g. MBh. v, 6078).

Abhi-śaṅka, f. suspicion (with gen.), R.; apprehension, fear, Kathās.

Abhi-śaṅkita, mfn. having doubts; suspecting; being alarmed, being in solicitude (v. l. *ati-śaṅkita*), Hariv.; Bhaṭṭ.; (am), ind. (an-, neg.) without fear or shyness, MarkP.

Abhi-śaṅkin, mfn. doubting, suspecting, MBh.

Abhi-śaṅkya, mfn. suspicious, MBh. iii, 1167; (an-, neg.) MBh. ii, 190.

अभिषाप *abhi-√śap*, P. to curse, MBh. &c.: Caus. (ind. p. -*śāpya*) to conjure, implore with solemnity, Yājñ. ii, 108.

Abhi-śāpana, am, n. false accusation, calumny, L. **Abhi-śapta**, mfn. cursed, accursed, calumniated, reviled, defamed, MBh.; Hariv. &c. [often v. l. *abhi-śasta*]; (cf. *mithyābhiśapta*.)

Abhi-śāpa, as, m. curse, Nir. &c.; charge, accusation, Yājñ. ii, 12 & 99 (cf. *abhi-śāpa* & *mithyā-bhiśāpa*); false accusation, calumny, L. - **jvara**, m. fever caused by a curse; (cf. *abhi-śastaka* at end.)

Abhi-śāpana, am, n. pronouncing a curse, L.

Abhi-śāpa, as, m. charge, accusation, Yājñ. ii, 110.

अभिषाद्य *abhi-śabdaya*, Nom. P. (pr. p. -*śat*) to name, call, ĀsvSr.: Pass. -*śabdyate*, to be called, MarkP.

Abhi-śabdita, mfn. announced, mentioned, Mn. vi, 82; named, MBh.; Sufr.

अभिषाम *abhi-√śam*, -*sāmyati*, to be calmed, cease, MBh. xii, 6020.

अभिषस्त *abhi-śasta*, mfn. perf. Pass. p. fr. *abhi-√śas*, q. v., but sometimes (e. g. Comm. on MBh. v, 1277 & on Mn. xii, 112) derived fr. *abhi-√śas*, which does not occur.

अभिषास् *abhi-√śas*, -*śāsati*, to assign, allot, RV. vi, 54, 2; to rule, govern, MBh. xii, 4582.

Abhi-śāstrī, mfn. one who assigns, allots, TBr.

अभिषिषद् *abhi-√śiksh*, Caus. to teach (with acc.), MBh. i, 8033; (with double acc.) Hariv. 4910.

अभिषी 1. *abhi-√1. śi*, to lie upon (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिषी 2. *abhi-√3. śi* (Imper. 3. sg. Ā. -*śiyatām*) to fall down upon, TBr.

अभिषीत *abhi-śīta* or *abhi-śyāta*, mfn. (-*śiyat*), cold, chilly, Pāp. vi, 1, 26, Kāś.

Abhi-śīna or *abhi-śyāna*, mfn. coagulated, congealed, Pāp. vi, 1, 26.

अभिषुक् 1. *abhi-√1. śuc*, to mourn, MBh. xii, 11242.

अभिषुक् 2. *abhi-√2. śuc* (Imper. -*śocatu*; Subj. 2. sg. -*śocas*) to flame towards, burn, consume, RV.; VS.; KātyŚr.; to burn, torment, AV.; VS.; KātyŚr.: Caus. (aor. Subj. 3. pl. -*śūśucan*) to burn, consume (by fire), VS.; TS.: Intens. (p. -*śūśucāna*), id., RV. x, 87, 9 & 14.

Abhi-śokā, as, m. ardour, AV. i, 25, 3.

Abhi-śocā, mfn. shining, glowing with heat, AV. iv, 37, 10.

Abhi-śócana, am, n. a tormenting spirit or demon, AV. ii, 4, 2 & iv, 9, 5.

Abhi-śocayishpū, mfn. causing heat or torments, AV. vi, 20, 3.

अभिषुन *abhi-śuna*, mfn. successful, having an advantage over (as one wrestler over another), TBr.

अभिषुभ् *abhi-√śubh*, Ā. (part. f. -*śūntbhamānā*) to adorn one's self with (acc.), RV. i, 92, 10; (3. pl. -*śobhante*) to be bright, Hariv.

Abhi-śobhita, mfn. adorned, looking bright or smart, Hariv.; Kathās.

अभिषौरि *abhi-śauri*, ind. towards Śauri (or (Kṛishṇa)).

अभियुत् *abhi-√ścut*, Caus. P. (aor. -*acūscut*) to sprinkle with, KātyŚr.; Kauś.: Ā. to scatter over one's self, cover one's self with (instr.), Kauś.

अभियध् *abhi-√śnath*, to pierce through, (Ved. Inf. [abl.] -*śnāthaḥ* [with *abibhet*, he was afraid] of being pierced through), RV. x, 138, 5; (Gmn., combining *abhi-śnāthaḥ* with *vājṛāt*, takes *abhiśnāth* as an adj. 'piercing through, killing').

अभिष्यात *abhi-śyāta* and -*śyāna*. See *abhi-śīta* and -*śīna*.

अभिष्री *abhi-√śrī* (aor. -*āśrait*) to spread, extend (as brightness), AV. xiii, 2, 9; (perf. 3. pl. -*śīriyuk*) to resort to, MBh. i, 8274.

1. **Abhi-śrī**, mfn. (Ved. du. -*śrīyā*) attached to each other, RV. i, 144, 6; AV. viii, 2, 14; arranging, putting in order (with acc.), TBr.; (is), m. (or f., RV. x, 130, 5) one who arranges, puts or keeps in order, RV.

अभिषिप् अभि-śrīsh (abl. -śrīshas), f. a ligature, RV. viii, 1, 12.

अभिषि 2. अभि-√śrī (3. pl. -śrīṇanti, p. -śrīṇāt; plusq. 3. pl. -āsīrayuḥ) to mix, mingle, RV.; -śrīṇāti, 'to prepare or dress', produce, cause, TBr.; (by BR. placed under अभि-√śrī.)

3. अभि-śrī, nom. pl. -śrīyas, f. anything added by mingling, RV. ix, 79, 5 & 86, 27.

अभिषु अभि-√śru (p. -śrīṇvat) to hear, learn, Hariv. 4583; BhP.

अभि-śravāṇa, am, n. repeating Vedic texts (while sitting down to a Śrāddha), L.

अभि-śravā, as, m. hearing (a prayer), granting an answer, RV. i, 185, 10 & x, 12, 1.

अभि-śrutā, mf(ā)n. renowned, AV. vi, 138, 1.

अभि-śrutya, ind. p. hearing of, learning, MBh. i, 4427.

अभिष्वस अभि-√śvas (p. -śvasāt; Ved. Inf. (abl. -śvasas) to blow towards or hither, RV. i, 140, 5 & 92, 8; (p. -śvasat) to whistle, R.; to groan, R. अभि-śvāsa, as, m. blowing (into a flame), KāṭyŚr.

अभिषच् 1. अभि-śhac (√śac), Ā. -śacate, to turn to, be favourable to (acc.), RV.: P. -śishakti, to approach for revering, RV. vii, 67, 3.

2. अभि-śhac, m(acc. -ācam; n. pl. -ācas)fn. following, accompanying, RV. vi, 63, 9; AV. xviii, 4, 44; paying attention to, devoted to, favourable, RV.

अभिषञ्ज अभि-śhañj (√śañj), -śhajati (Pāṇ. viii, 3, 65, Sch.). 'to be in close contact with,' have a claim to or lay claim to, MBh. iv, 95 (v. l. अभि-√2. paś) to put a slur upon (acc.), revile, curse.

अभि-śhakta, mfn. possessed by evil spirits, L.; humiliated, defeated, L.; reviled, cursed.

अभि-śhaṅga, as, m. (if. f. ā. Ragh. xiv, 77) propensity or inclination to, BhP.; the state of being possessed by evil spirits (cf. bhūtābhishhaṅga) or disturbed in mind, MBh.; humiliation, defeat, MBh.; Ragh.; Kum.; curse or imprecation, MBh.; false accusation, calumny, L. (cf. mithyābhishhaṅga); oath, L.; embracing, L. -jvara, m. a fever supposed to be caused by evil spirits.

अभि-śhaṅgin, mfn. humiliating, defeating, MBh. iv, 2108.

अभि-śhaṅga, as, m. curse or imprecation, L.

अभिषद् अभि-śhad (√śad), -śidati, to besiege, RV. ix, 7, 5; Ved. (impf.) -āśīdat or -āśīdat, &c., Pāṇ. viii, 3, 119, in classical Sanskrit only forms with śh are allowed, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63 & 118.

अभि-śhappa, mfn. besieged, oppressed, TS.; Kāth.

अभिषव अभि-śhava, &c. See अभि-śhu.

अभिषह अभि-śhah (√śah), (perf. Subj. -sāśhat, Prec. 2. sg. -sāśhishthās, p. P. -sāśvās & Ā. -śehānd) to overpower, conquer, RV.; (aor. Ā. 1. sg. -sāśkshī) to gain, win, RV. x, 159, 1; Kaus.; Nir.; to tolerate, allow, pardon, (Pass. -sahyate) Sāh. अभि-śhaha, as, m. = nigrāha (q. v.), L.

अभि-śhahya, ind. p. with √1. kṛī, 'to treat by force,' commit a rape, violate (a female), Mn. viii, 367.

अभि-śhāh, m (nom. -śhāt)fn. overpowering, RV. vii, 4, 8; AV.; Nir.; (-śhāhā), instr. ind. by force, ŚBr.

अभि-śhāha, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. viii, 127.

अभिषात अभि-śhāta, mfn. gained, RV. v, 41, 14.

अभिषिच् अभि-śhic (√śic), P., rarely Ā. (e. g. MBh. vii, 4593; Bhāṭṭ. to sprinkle, water, wet, RV. i, 121, 6 (pr. p. -śīcāt), &c.; to consecrate, anoint, appoint by consecration, AV. &c.: Ā. (Imper. 2. sg. -śīcīcasva, sometimes v. l. Pass. -śhicyasva) to consecrate one's self or have one's self consecrated, MBh.; Hariv.; R.: Ā. or Pass. to bathe, MBh. xii, 8894 & xiii, 1702; Caus. P. to water, wet: P. (rarely Ā.) to consecrate, anoint: Ā. (with or without [Nir.] ātmānam) to have one's self consecrated: Desid. -śhishikshati & Intens. -śhicyate, Pāṇ., Sch. & Comm.

अभि-śhikta, mfn. sprinkled; anointed, installed, enthroned; (cf. mīrābhishhikta.)

अभि-śhekā, as, m. anointing, inaugurating or

consecrating (by sprinkling water), inauguration of a king, royal unction; the water or liquid used at an inauguration, ŚBr. &c.; religious bathing, ablu-tion, MBh. &c.; bathing of the divinity to whom worship is offered, L.; (cf. mahābhishheka & mūr-dhābhishheka.) -śālā, f. the hall of coronation. अभिषेकार्द्रा-śiras, mfn. wet on the head with the royal unction. अभिषेकाना, m. day of inauguration.

अभि-śhektavya, mfn. to be consecrated or anointed, Kathās.

अभि-śhektṛī, tā, m. one who consecrates (by sprinkling), VS.; ŚBr.

अभिषेका, mfn. worthy of inauguration (abhiśheka), Kaus.; KāṭyŚr.; (said of the elephant) used for the inauguration, Jain. (Prākṛit abhiśheka).

अभि-śhecana, am, n. sprinkling, MBh.; BhP.; initiation, inauguration, R. &c.

अभि-śhecāniya, mfn. worthy of inauguration, ŚBr.; belonging to inauguration (as vessels, &c.), ŚBr. &c.; (as), m., N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the inauguration of a king, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.

अभि-śhecita, mfn. caused to be sprinkled, watered, wetted, Hariv.; inaugurated.

अभि-śhecyā, mfn. to be anointed, R.

अभिषिध अभि-śhidh, -śhedhati, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 65, Sch.: Caus. Desid. -śhishedhayishati, ib., 64, Sch.

अभि-śhiddha, mf(ā)n. driven hither, AitBr.

अभिषिक् अभि-śhiv (√śiv), to sew round, ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिषिषेणयिषु अभि-śhishēṇayishu. See अभि-śhend.

अभिषु अभि-śhu (√3. su), (3. pl. -śhuvānti; ind. p. -śhūtya) to press out (with stones) the Soma juice (or any other juice), ŚBr. &c.; to press out with the help of any liquid, Mn. v, 10 (Pass. 3. pl. -śhūyante); Suśr.; (fut. p. -śhūyati, cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 117) to moisten, Bhāṭṭ.: Caus. -śhāvayati, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 65, Comm.

अभि-śhava, as, m. pressing out (the juice of the Soma plant), ĀśvŚr.; KāṭyŚr.; distillation, L.; religious bathing, ablu-tion (preparatory to religious rites), L.; drinking Soma juice, sacrifice, L.; ferment, yeast, any substance producing vinous fermentation, L.; (am), n. sour gruel, VP.

अभि-śhavana, am, n. pressing out (the juice of the Soma plant), Nir.; (abhi-śhāvanīś), Ved. nom. pl. f. the utensils used for pressing out (the Soma juice), AV. ix, 6, 1, 16; (cf. adhi-śhavana.)

अभि-śhavanīya, mfn. to be expressed (as Soma juice).

अभि-śhāvaka, as, m. the priest (or any one) who expresses the Soma juice, L.

अभि-śhuta, mfn. expressed (as Soma juice), ŚBr. &c.; (am), n. (= abhi-śhava, n.) sour gruel, L.

अभि-śhotṛī, tā, m. = abhi-śhāvaka, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.

अभि-śāvakiya, Nom. P. °yati, to long for a sāvaka (q. v.), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 65, Comm.

अभि-śusūśh, mfn. desirous of expressing Soma juice, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 117, Sch.

अभिषुक अभि-śhuka, as, m., N. of a plant, Suśr.

अभिषु अभि-śhū (√1. sū), -śhuvati, to endow with (instr.), Kāth.; to consecrate for a purpose (acc.), ŚBr.; impf. -āshuvati, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63; Desid. -śusūśhati, ib., 64, Comm.

अभिषुद् अभि-śhūd (√śūd), Caus. to kill, destroy, R. i, 27, 19.

अभिषेण अभि-śhend, as, m. directing arrows against, RV. vi, 44, 17.

अभि-śhishēṇayishu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) desirous of marching against, Śis. vi, 64.

अभि-śhepana, am, n. marching against (in comp.) with an army, Rājāt.

अभि-śheṇaya, Nom. P. -śheṇayati (impf. -āshenayati, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63), to assail with an army, to march with an army against (acc.), Venīś. &c.: Desid. -śhishēṇayishati, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 64, Sch.

अभिषो अभि-śho (√so), (1. sg. -śhyāmi) to fetter, chain, AV. iv, 16, 9; (pr. p. -śhyat) to put an end to, destroy, Bhāṭṭ.; impf. -āshyat, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63.

अभिषन् अभि-śhtan (√stan), (Imper. 2. sg. -śhtana) to thunder, AV. vi, 126, 2; Caus. id., TS.: Intens. (Imper. 2. sg. -taṅstanihi) to roar, AV. v, 20, 1.

अभि-śhtana, as, m. roaring, hollow noise, RV. i, 80, 14.

अभिषम् अभि-śhtambh (√stambh), -śhta-bhnoti or -śhta-bhnāti, impf. -āshatbhnāt, perf. -taṣtambha, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63 seqq.

अभिषव अभि-śhtava. See अभि-śhtu.

अभिषि अभि-śhtī, is, m. (s-tī, fr. √1. as, cf. 1. pl. s-mās, &c.) an assistant, protector ['one who is superior or victorious,' NBD.], (generally said of Indra), RV.; VS.; (abhi-śhtīś), f. assistance, protection, help, RV.; AV.; VS.; (cf. sv-abhiśhtī.) -kṛit, mfn. procuring help, assisting, RV. -dyumna (abhiśhtī-), mf(ā)n. 'whose glory is protecting or superior,' being of benevolent majesty, RV. iv, 51, 7. -pā, m(nom. -pā)fn. protecting with assistance, RV. ii, 20, 2; (the nom. -pā being irregular for -pāh, Gmn. proposes the emendation [adopted by the NBD.] abhiśhtī (Ved. instr.) pāsi jānān instead of abhiśhtīpāsi jānān). -māt, mfn. rendering assistance, RV. i, 116, 11. -śavas (abhiśhtī-), mfn. rendering powerful assistance, RV. iii, 59, 8.

अभिषु अभि-śhtu (√stu), -śhtauti (impf. -āshat, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63, or also -astaut, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 119, Kāś.; Subj. 1. pl. -śhtāvāma, RV. viii, 100, 3; Imper. 2. sg. -śhtūhi, RV. i, 54, 2) to praise, extol, RV. &c.: Ā. (3. sg.) -śhtuvate, id., MBh. xii, 7715.

अभि-śhtava, as, m. praise, eulogy, BhP.

अभि-śhtuta, mfn. praised, RV.; AV. &c.; praised or addressed (with ṇikāras), consecrated, Yājñ. iii, 307.

अभि-śhtuvāt, mfn. pr. p. P. praising, Hariv.

अभि-śhtuvāna, mfn. pr. p. Ā. praising, BhP.

अभि-śhtūya, irreg. ind. p. praising, BhP. &c.

अभिषुभ अभि-śhtubh (√stubh), -śhtobhati (impf. -āshobhat, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63) to sing or recite in addition to, Lāṭy.

अभिषा अभि-śhāh (√sthā), -tishthati (aor. -asthāt, RV., -asthāt, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63; perf. p. -tashthīś, RV. iv, 4, 9) to tread or step upon (acc.), RV.; AV.; TS; ŚBr.; to overpower, defeat, RV.; AV.; VS.; to extend or rise over (acc.), RV. i, 149, 4 & iii, 14, 4; to step or advance towards (acc.), PBr.; Kaus.; to stay, live, MBh. xii, 3316; to stop, ib., 4475.

अभि-śhāhita, mfn. trampled upon, defeated, RV. x, 166, 2; AV.; stepped upon, serving as basis, ŚBr.

अभिषिक् अभि-√śhīhiv (perf. -tishtheva, perf. Pass. p. -śhīhyūta) to spit upon, ŚBr.

अभिषात अभि-śhāta, ās, m. pl. (√snā), N. of a family, Hariv. 1466 (v. l. abhi-glāna and ati-glāna).

अभिष्यत् अभि-śhyat, mfn. pr. p. fr. abhi-śho, q. v.; (an) or (abhiśhyantās, n. sg.), m., N. of a son of Kuru, MBh. i, 3740.

अभिष्यद् अभि-śhyand (√syand), -syandate (or also -shyandate, if said intransitively of lifeless objects, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 72) to run towards or along (generally said of liquids), AV. v, 5, 9 (perf. -sishyade, said of a plant growing or running along the stem and branches of a tree), &c.

अभि-śhyanda or -syanda, as, m. oozing or flowing, L.; running at the eyes, Suśr.; great increase or enlargement, Ragh.; Kum. (Cf. pittā-bhishyanda, raktābhk°, vātābhk°, śleshmābhk°.)

अभि-śhyandamāna, mfn. (said of a cloud) raining, Uttarar.

अभि-śhyandin or -syandin, mfn. oozing, trickling, Suśr.; laxative, Suśr.; causing defluxions or serious effusions, Suśr. Abhiśhyandi- or abhi-syandi-ramaṇa, n. a smaller city appended to a larger one, suburb, L.

अभिष्वञ्ज अभि-śhvañj (√svañj), -śhvajate (impf. -āshvajata, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63; perf. -śhvasaje or -śhvasañje, ib., 118, Kāś.) to embrace, MBh. viii, 1652: (exceptionally) P. (Opt. -śhvajer), id., MBh. xii, 8796.

Abhi-shvaṅga, *as*, m. intense attachment or affection to (loc. [MBh. &c.], rarely instr. [Kāthās.]).

Abhi-shvaṅgin, mfn. intensely attached to or mad for, MaitrUp.

अभिसंयत्त *abhi-saṇ-yatta*, mfn. (√*yat*), being taken care of or governed by (v. l. *abhi-saṇ-panna*), MBh. vii, 5173.

अभिसंया *abhi-saṇ-√yā*, -*yāti*, to visit, approach to (acc.), RV. ix, 86, 15; Kāth.; to approach in hostile manner, assail, MBh. viii, 1826.

अभिसंयुज् *abhi-saṇ-√yuj*, Caus. to bring in close contact with (instr.), Hariv.

Abhi-samyukta, mfn. furnished or endowed with, R.

Abhi-samyoga, *as*, m. (in Mīmāṃsā phil.) close contact or relation to.

अभिसंरक्त *abhi-saṇ-rakta*, mfn. (√*rañj*), intensely attached to (in comp.), R.

अभिसंरभ *abhi-saṇ-√rabh*, *Ā*. (3. pl. -*rabhante*; Opt. 1. pl. -*rabhemahi*) to take hold of (for support), RV.

Abhi-samrabdhā, mfn. excited, furious, MBh. &c.

Abhi-samrambha, *as*, m. fury, rage, MBh. xiv, 874.

अभिसंराधन *abhi-saṇ-rādhanā*, *am*, n. pacifying, conciliating, BhP.

अभिसंस्व 1. *abhi-saṇ-√4. vas*, *Ā*. (pr. p. 1. -*vasāna*) to wrap one's self into (acc.), AV. xii, 3, 52.

अभिसंस्व 2. *abhi-saṇ-√5. vas*, *Ā*. (pr. p. 2. -*vasāna*) to settle round (acc.) together, TBr.; Lāṭy.

अभिसंवाञ्छ *abhi-saṇ-√vāñch*, to long for, KenaUp.

अभिसंविह 1. *abhi-saṇ-√1. vid* (perf. 3. pl. -*vidiṣ*) to know thoroughly, AV. iii, 21, 5.

अभिसंविह 2. *abhi-saṇ-√3. vid*, *Ā*. (pr. p. -*vidānā*) to meet each other [BR.], VS. xxix, 6 ('to relate, explain,' Comm.)

अभिसंविज् *abhi-saṇ-√viś*, *P. Ā*. (Imper. 2. pl. -*sām-viśadhvam*) to meet round or near, surround, AV. &c.; to enter into, dissolve in, TUp.; NṛisUp.

अभिसंवीक्ष *abhi-saṇ-vīksh* (√*iksh*), to look at in astonishment, gaze at, Kād.

अभिसंवृ *abhi-saṇ-√1. vṛi* (impf. -*vṛiṇot*) to cover, conceal, MBh. v, 7239.

Abhi-samvṛita, mfn. covered, concealed, MBh. &c.; surrounded by, accompanied by, ib.; filled with, furnished with, ib.

अभिसंवृत् *abhi-saṇ-√vṛit*, *Ā*. (Imper. -*var-tatām*) to turn one's self towards, AV. vi, 102, 1.

Abhi-samvṛitta, mfn. undertaking, beginning to (Inf.), R.

अभिसंवृद्ध *abhi-saṇ-vṛiddha*, mfn. (said of a tree) 'having grown a very long time,' very old, MBh. xii, 5805.

अभिसंशीन *abhi-saṇ-śīna* or *°śyāna*, mfn. (√*śyā*), coagulated, congealed, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 26, Kāś.

अभिसंश्रि *abhi-saṇ-√śri*, *P.* to resort to (for refuge), have recourse to (acc.), ŚBr. &c.; to give way to, devote one's self to (acc.), MBh. xii, 518; to attain, (Pass. -*śrīyate*) MBh. xii, 10977.

Abhi-saṇśraya, *as*, m. refuge, R.; connection, MBh. i, 2398.

Abhi-saṇśrita, mfn. who has resorted to anyone (for refuge), MBh. xii, 2766; (for a visit), MBh.

अभिसंश्रु *abhi-saṇ-√śru* (ind. p. -*śrutya*) to hear, learn, R.

अभिसंश्लिप् *abhi-saṇ-√ślish* (ind. p. -*śli-shya*) to cling to each other, MBh. vi, 3127.

अभिसंसु *abhi-saṇ-√3. su* (3. du. -*sām-su-nūtas*) to press out (Soma juice) together for the sake of (acc.), TBr.

अभिसंसृ *abhi-saṇ-√sṛi* (ind. p. -*sṛitya*) to run against or assail each other, BhP.

Abhi-saṇ-sāram, ind. running near in crowds, ŚBr.

Abhi-saṇ-sṛita, mfn. one who has come near, MBh. viii, 4417.

अभिसंस्कृ *abhi-saṇ-s-√1. kṛi*, -*s-karoti*, to shape, form, ŚBr.: *Ā*. (Subj. 1. sg. -*s-kardvai*) to render or make one's self (*ātmanam*) anything (wished to be, acc.), ŚBr.

Abhi-saṇskṛa, *as*, m. 'the being formed,' development (as of seeds), Car.; preparation, ib.; conception, idea, Buddh.

Abhi-saṇskṛita, mfn. consecrated, MBh.

अभिसंस्तम्भ *abhi-saṇ-√stambh* (ind. p. -*stabhya*) to support, render firm, Kauś.; R.

अभिसंस्तीर्ण *abhi-saṇ-stīrṇa*, mfn. (√*stṛi*), entirely covered with, MBh. xii, 7613.

अभिसंस्तु *abhi-saṇ-√stu* (pr. p. -*stuvāt*) to praise highly, MBh. xiii, 3695.

Abhi-saṇstava, *as*, m. praise, L.

Abhi-saṇstuta, mfn. highly praised, MBh.; BhP.

अभिसंस्था *abhi-saṇ-√sthā*, -*tishṭhate*, to stop at, finish at (acc.), ŚāṅkhŚr.: Caus. to cause to stop or finish at (acc.), ChUp.

Abhi-saṇstham, ind. in regular order, GopBr.

Abhi-saṇsthita, mfn. stopping or standing or watching at some place, MBh.; reflecting upon (loc.), MBh. iv, 553.

अभिसंस्पृश *abhi-saṇ-√sprīś*, to wash one's self, MBh. iii, 8080; to seize, ib. xii, 2140.

अभिसंस्मृ *abhi-saṇ-√smṛi*, to recollect (with acc.), MBh. iii, 15758.

अभिसंसु *abhi-saṇ-√sru*, to unite in flowing into (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिसंस्वञ्ज *abhi-saṇ-√svañj*, *Ā*. (Imper. 2. sg. -*svajasva*) to embrace, AV. xii, 3, 12.

अभिसंस्वृ *abhi-saṇ-√svṛi* (impf. 3. pl. -*asvāran* [four times] or -*asvāran* [once]) to praise or call or invite unanimously, RV.

अभिसंहन् *abhi-saṇ-√han* (ind. p. -*hatya*) to combine, confederate, MBh.

Abhi-saṇ-hata, mfn. attacked, assailed, BhP.

अभिसंहित *abhi-saṇ-hita*. See *saṇ-√dhā*.

अभिसंकुप *abhi-saṇ-√kruḍh* (pr. p. -*kru-dhya*) to be angry with (acc.), Bhaff.

Abhi-saṇkruddha, mfn. angry with (acc.), MBh. iv, 1572; (gen.), ib. iii, 682.

अभिसंकुञ्ज *abhi-saṇ-√kruś* (ind. p. -*kruśya*) to call out to, R.

अभिसंक्षिप् *abhi-saṇ-√kship* (ind. p. -*kshipya*) to compress, render quite small (the body by magical power), MBh. v, 283.

Abhi-saṇkshipta, mfn. one who has compressed his body so as to render it small, MBh. i, 5368.

Abhi-saṇkshēpa, *as*, m. compressing, L.

अभिसंख्या 1. *abhi-saṇ-√khyā* (perf. Pass. p. -*khyāta*) to enumerate, R.

Abhi-saṇkhyā, mfn. inferable, clearly ascertainable, Jaim.; 2. (ā), f. number, MBh. i, 617.

Abhi-saṇkhyeya, mfn. to be enumerated, R.

अभिसंगम् *abhi-saṇ-√gam* (ind. p. -*gātya*, AV. xi, 1, 76, or -*gamyā*, R.; BhP.) to approach together, RV. ix, 14, 7 (aor. *Ā*. 3. pl. -*agnata*), &c.; to join in welcoming, BhP.; to meet with, R.

Abhi-saṇ-gata, mfn. together with (in comp.), BhP.

अभिसंगुप्त *abhi-saṇ-gupta*, mfn. guarded, protected, MBh. iii, 274.

अभिसंगृह् *abhi-saṇ-√1. grī*, to promise, Kauś.

अभिसंग्रह् *abhi-saṇ-√grah*, to grasp at once with several fingers, Gobh.

अभिसच् *abhi-√sac*. See *abhi-shac*.

अभिसंचर *abhi-saṇ-√car* (3. pl. -*cānti*, pr. p. f. du. -*cāntāni*) to go up to, seek for, RV.

Abhi-saṇcārīn, mfn. 'moving in every direction,' inconstant, changeable, Nir.

अभिसंचि *abhi-saṇ-√1. ci*, *Ā*. -*cinute* (Opt. 1. sg. -*cinviya*) to pile up (the sacrificial fire) for the benefit of (one's self, *ātmanam*), ŚBr.

अभिसंचिन्त *abhi-saṇ-√cint* (ind. p. -*cin-tya*) to remember, MBh. vii, 5551.

अभिसंजात *abhi-saṇ-jāta*, mfn. (√*jan*), produced (as joy, *harsha*), Hariv.

अभिसंज्ञा *abhi-saṇ-√jñā* (3. pl. -*jānate*, Subj. -*jānāntai*, impf. -*ajānata*) to agree, allow, concede anything (dat.) to (acc.), MaitrS.; TS.; ŚBr.

Abhi-saṇjñita, mfn. (fr. 2. *saṇjñā*, cf. *saṇ-jñāta*), called, named, MBh. &c.

अभिसंज्वर *abhi-saṇ-√jvar*, to envy, regard with spite, MBh. v, 1615.

अभिसत्कृ *abhi-satkrī* (√*1. kṛi*), (ind. p. -*kritya*) to honour, receive (a guest) with reverence, MBh. ii, 2549.

Abhi-satkrīta, mfn. honoured, received with reverence, MBh. &c.

अभिसत्वन *abhi-satvan*, *ā*, m. surrounded by heroes, RV. x, 103, 5; (cf. *abhi-vīra*.)

अभिसंतन *abhi-saṇ-√tan* (3. pl. -*tanvanti*) to use for bridging over or stretching across, TBr.; PBr.

Abhi-samtata, mfn. spread over, covered with (in comp.), Hariv. (v. l. *abhi-saṇ-vṛita*).

अभिसंतप *abhi-saṇ-√tap* (Subj. -*tapāti*) to press hard on all sides, AV. ii, 12, 6.

Abhi-samtapta, mfn. tormented, MBh. &c.

अभिसन्तु *abhi-saṇ-√trī*, to cross over to-wards (acc.), AitBr.

अभिसंत्यज *abhi-saṇ-√tyaj* (ind. p. -*tya-nya*) to abandon, give up, desist from (acc.), MBh.

अभिसंतप्त *abhi-saṇ-trasta*, mfn. (√*tras*), terrified, much alarmed, R.

अभिसंदष्ट *abhi-saṇ-dashṭa* (*abhi-saṇ-dashṭa*), mfn. (√*danś*), compressed or tightened together, TS.

अभिसंदेह *abhi-saṇ-deha*, *am*, n. organ of generation, (du. acc. °*he*) MBh. v, 7494 (v. l. *abhi-saṇ-doha*).

अभिसंधम् *abhi-saṇ-√dham* (1. sg. -*dhamāmi*) to blow at, AV. vii, 2, 4.

अभिसंधा 1. *abhi-saṇ-√dhā* (3. du. -*dhat-tas*; Imper. 2. sg. -*dhehi*; aor. -*adhāt*) to snap at (acc.) for devouring, RV. x, 87, 3; AV.; ŚBr.; Kāth.; to take aim at (dat. or acc.), MBh. &c.; to aim at, have in view (with acc.; rarely dat.), ib.; to acknowledge unanimously, (perf. 3. pl. -*dadhīh*) RV. i, 101, 6; to overcome, master, Mn. &c.; to win (as by presents), R. iv, 54, 5; to ally, associate with (instr.).

Abhi-saṇ-hita, mfn. aimed at; agreed upon, R. v, 82, 5; acknowledged by (in comp.), MBh. xii, 4793; overcome; (ifc.) connected with, attached to, MBh. &c.

Abhi-sandhaka, mfn. ifc. deceiving ['calumniating,' Comm.], Mn. iv, 195.

2. **Abhi-sandhā**, f. 'speech, declaration' (only ifc., cf. *anṛitābhisandha* & *satyābhisandha*).

Abhi-sandhāna, *am*, n. the being allied or connected, connection between (in comp.), MBh. i, 3639; 'speech, deliberate declaration' (only ifc., cf. *satyābh*); attachment or interest in any object; special agreement; overcoming, deceiving, Ragh. xvii, 76; making peace or alliance, L.

Abhi-sandhāya, ind. p. aiming at, having in view; coming to an agreement regarding (acc.), Mn. ix, 52; overcoming, Mālatim, &c.; bringing in contact with (as an arrow with a bow), place upon (instr.), R. v, 36, 42.

Abhi-sandhi, *is*, m. speaking or declaring deliberately, purpose, intention, object, meaning; special agreement, Sāh.; cheating, deceiving; making peace or alliance, L.; joint, junction, L. -*kṛita*, mfn. done intentionally. -*pūrvā*, mfn. that which has been intended, aimed at, Gaut. -*pūrvakam*, ind. with some intention, purposely, VP.

अभिसंनम् *abhi-saṇ-√nam* (Opt. -*namet*) to alter, modify, ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिसंनह *abhi-saṇ-√nah* (3. pl. -*nah-yanti*) to bind or string together, Kauś.; *Ā*. (impf.

3. du. -*anahyetām*) to arm one's self against (acc.), TS.

Abhi-sam-naddha, mfn. armed, MBh. iii, 14883.

अभिसंनिविष्ट *abhi-sam-ni-vishṭa*, mfn. (√*vi*), being united or combined in, Comm. on BrArUp.

अभिसंनो *abhi-sam-ni*, to lead to or upon (loc.), MBh. xii, 6566.

अभिसंतु *abhi-sam-√4. nu, Ā.* (3. pl. -*navante*; aor. 3. pl. -*anūshata*) to rejoice or cheer together at or towards (acc.), RV.

अभिसप *abhi-√sap* (3. pl. *Ā. -sāpante*) to carry on, manage, RV. vii, 38, 5.

अभिसमय *abhi-samaya*. See *abhi-sam-√i*.

अभिसमवाय *abhi-samavāya*, as, m. (√*i*), union, association, L.

अभिसमस *abhi-sam-√2. as*, to put together, group, collect, Car.

अभिसमागम *abhi-sam-ā-√gam*, to approach together, Nir.; to come to (acc.), MBh. xi, 445.

अभिसमापह *abhi-sam-ā-√pad, Ā.* (perf. -*pede*) to enter upon (acc.), R. ii, 12, 1.

अभिसमायम् *abhi-sam-ā-√yam, -yācchati*, to fasten to (acc.), TBr.

अभिसमाया *abhi-sam-ā-√yā*, to approach together, MBh. v, 1974.

अभिसमायुक्त *abhi-sam-ā-yukta*, mfn. connected or endowed with (instr.), MBh. xii, 3478.

अभिसमारुह *abhi-sam-ā-√ruh* (impf. 3. pl. -*ārohan*) to enter upon (the sacrificial fire-place) for a purpose (acc.), TBr.

अभिसमावृत् *abhi-sam-ā-√vrit*, Ved. (3. pl. -*āvartante* & impf. -*āvartanta*; fut. p. -*vartya-māna*) to return home, TBr. &c.

अभिसमासिच *abhi-sam-ā-√sic*, to pour together, Kauś.

अभिसमाहित *abhi-sam-ā-hita*, mfn. (√*dhā*), fastened to, connected with (instr.), R.

अभिसमाह *abhi-sam-ā-√hri*, to scrape up or together, Kauś.

अभिसमि *abhi-sam-√i, -eti* (3. pl. -*yanti*, Imper. -*yantu*), Ved. to approach together, come together or meet at (acc.), RV. i, 125, 7; AV. &c.; (Opt. 3. pl. -*iyāṅ*) to invade, TS.

Abhi-samaya, as, m. agreement, Car.; clear understanding, Buddh.

अभिसमिन्ध *abhi-sam-√indh*, to set on fire, kindle, PBr.

अभिसमीक्ष्य *abhi-sam-īkshya*, ind. p. (√*iksh*), seeing, viewing, R.; noticing, perceiving, learning from, RPrāt.; Suśr.; considering, with reference to, Suśr.; Car.

अभिसमोर् *abhi-sam-√ir*, Caus. (perf. Pass. p. -*irita*) to put in motion, MBh. x, 579.

अभिसमुञ्ज *abhi-sam-√ubj*, to spread a covering upon (acc.), PBr.

अभिसमूह *abhi-sam-√1. ūh, -ūhati*, to heap up, PBr.; to heap up and cover with (as with ashes, instr.), TS.; ŚBr.

अभिसमृ *abhi-sam-√ri, Ā.* (aor. Opt. -*arita*) to reach, seize, RV. ix, 79, 3.

अभिसमे *abhi-sam-ē (-ā-√i)*, Ved. (Imper. *abhi . . . sam-titu* [AV. vi, 102, 1] or *ā . . . abhi sam-etu* [RV. vi, 19, 9]) to join in coming near (acc.), approach together.

Abhi-sam-ēta, mfn. assembled, ŚBr. xiv.

अभिसम्यच् *abhi-sam-√pac*, Pass. (3. pl. -*pacyante*) to become ripe up to a certain time (acc.), PBr.

अभिसम्यत् *abhi-sam-√pat* (p. -*patat*; perf. 3. pl. -*petuh*) to fly to, hasten to (acc.), MBh. vii, 7295, &c.

Abhi-sampāta, as, m. concourse, war, battle, L.

अभिसम्यह 1. *abhi-sam-√pad*, Ved. -*pad-yate*, to become; to become similar to, be changed to (acc.), ŚBr. &c.; to come to, arrive at, obtain, ŚBr. xiv; Up.: Caus. -*pādayati*, to make equal to, change into (acc.), ŚBr.; AitBr.

Abhi-sampatti, is, f. becoming anything, becoming similar or equal to, KātyŚr.

2. **Abhi-sampād**, t, f. id., ŚBr.
Abhi-sāmpanna, mfn. becoming similar to, being changed to (acc.), ŚBr.; RPrāt.; being in accordance with, agreeing with (instr.), Uttara.

अभिसम्यराय *abhi-samparāya*, as, m. (√*i*), futurity, Lalit.

अभिसम्य *abhi-sam-√pū, -pavate*, to blow along over or towards (acc.), TBr.

अभिसम्यज् *abhi-sam-√pūj* (generally ind. p. -*pūjya*) to honour, revere greatly, MBh.; MarkP.

अभिसम्यपह *abhi-sam-pra-√pad, -pad-yate (= abhi-sam-√pad)* to be changed to, assume or obtain the shape of (acc.), Up.

अभिसम्यया *abhi-sam-pra-√yā* (ind. p. -*yā-ya*) to go towards, MBh. vi, 3762 (v. l. *abhi-vārayivā*).

अभिसम्यवृत् *abhi-sam-pra-√vrit*, Caus. to change (? as a battle-field, *raṇḍjirām*), MBh. i, 1184.

Abhi-sam-pravṛtita, mfn. having begun, VarBṛS.

अभिसम्याप *abhi-sam-prāp (√āp)*, to reach, come to, arrive at, obtain, L.

अभिसम्येक्ष *abhi-sam-prēksh (√iksh)*, (ind. p. -*prēkshya*) to look at, perceive, MBh.; R.

अभिसम्यु *abhi-sam-√plu* (ind. p. -*plutya*) to bathe, MBh. xii, 365 (an-neg.)

Abhi-sam-pluta, mfn. poured upon, overflowed with, MBh. ix, 3279; deeply engaged in (in comp.), R.

अभिसम्यन्ध *abhi-sam-√bandh, -badhnāti*, to refer to (acc.), mean by, Comm. on BrArUp.: Pass. -*badhyate*, 'to be referred to', belong to, require to be connected with (instr. [Pat.] or acc. [Pān. ii, 1, 6 & 2, 11, Sch. &c.]).

Abhi-sambaddha, mfn. connected, (an-neg.) Suśr.

Abhi-sambandha, as, m. connection with, relation to (instr.), Jaim.; being connected with, belonging to, Sāh.; Pān., Sch.; sexual connection, MBh. xiii, 2924; Mn. v, 63.

अभिसमन्नाथ *abhi-sambādha*, mfn. pressed together, crowded, R.

अभिसमृद्ध *abhi-sam-buddha*, mfn. deeply versed in, MBh. iii, 12515; having attained the Bodhi, Buddh.

Abhi-sam-bodhana, am, n. attaining the Bodhi, Buddh.

अभिसमभग्न *abhi-sam-bhagna*, mfn. broken, crashed, MBh. viii, 2801.

अभिसमू *abhi-sam-√bhū*, Ved. (perf. 2. sg. -*babhūtha*) to reach, come to, arrive at, RV. x, 18, 8, &c.; to obtain the shape of (acc.), be changed into, ŚBr.: Caus. to salute, BHP.

अभिसमृत् *abhi-sam-bhṛita*, mfn. endowed with (in comp.), MBh. xii, 12959 (v. l. *abhi-sam-vṛita*).

अभिसमत्त *abhi-sam-mata*, mfn. honoured, esteemed, MarkP. &c.

अभिसम्युक्ष *abhi-sam-mukhā*, mf(ā)n. looking respectfully towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिसमूढ *abhi-sam-mūḍha*, mfn. entirely confused, MBh. iii, 12219.

अभिसमूर्ह *abhi-sam-√murch* (p. -*murchat*) to assume a solid form with regard to or in connection with (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिसर *abhi-sara*, &c. See *abhi-√sri*.

अभिसर्ग *abhi-sarga*, &c. See *abhi-√srij*.

अभिसर्पण *abhi-sarpaṇa*. See *abhi-√srip*.

अभिसान्त्व *abhi-√sāntv* (p. -*sāntvayat*; ind. p. -*sāntvya*) to conciliate, pacify, comfort, MBh. iv, 383; R. ii, 32, 39; MarkP.

Abhi-sāntva, as, m. consolation, conciliation, R. v, 56, 44.

Abhi-sāntvita, mfn. conciliated, pacified, Kām.

अभिसायम् *abhi-sāyam*, ind. about evening, at sunset, ChUp.; (cf. *abhi-prāṭar*).

अभिसार *abhi-sāra*, &c. See *abhi-√sri*.

अभिसावक *abhi-sāvaka*, &c. See *abhi-shu*.

अभिसिध 1. *abhi-√1. sidh, -sedhati*, Pān. viii, 3, 113, Sch.

अभिसिध 2. *abhi-√3. sidh, -sidhyati*, to be accomplished, MBh. xii, 7427; to obtain, win (with acc.), ChUp.

Abhi-siddhi, is, f. the state of being effected or realized, AGP.

अभिसुसूष *abhi-susūsh*. See *abhi-shu*.

अभिसूचित *abhi-sūcita*, mfn. pointed out, MBh. iii, 2939.

अभिसृ *abhi-√sri* (3. pl. impf. -*asaran*, perf. -*sasrut*) to flow towards (acc.), RV. i, 52, 5 & ix, 82, 3; to approach, go towards, advance in order to meet, attack, MBh. &c.; to go to a rendezvous (said of lovers), Sāh.: Caus. to lead towards, Kathās.; to cause to attack, lead to battle, MBh. iii, 665 (v. l.); to invite to a rendezvous, Sāh.; to approach, visit, MBh. i, 1221; Mṛicich.

Abhi-sara, as, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) a companion, Daś.

Abhi-sarapa, am, n. meeting, rendezvous (of lovers), Sāh. &c.

Abhi-sarṭi, mfn. attacking, assailant, VS. xxx, 14.

Abhi-sāra, as, m. attack, assault, R.; meeting, rendezvous (of lovers), Sāh.; Gīt. &c.; 'pay for coming,' messenger's pay, Buddh.; companion, L.; a purificatory rite, L.; (*ena*), instr. (with *sarveṇa*) = *sarvābhīṣāreṇa*, q. v., MBh. iii, 639; (cf. *lohābhīṣāra* & *abhiṣāra*); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. &c.; (*i*), f., N. of a town, MBh. ii, 1027.

-sthāna, n. a place of rendezvous (of lovers), Sāh.

Abhi-sārikā, f. a woman who goes to meet her lover or keeps an assignation, Kum. vi, 43; Ragh. xvi, 12, &c.

Abhi-sārin, mfn. going to meet, Vikr.; (*imī*), f. = *abhi-sārikā*, L.; N. of a species of the Trishubh metre (as that in RV. x, 23, 5, in which two Pādas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables, and which therefore is said to approach another metre called Jagati), RPrāt.

Abhi-sisārayishu, mfn. intending to go to a rendezvous or to visit (a lover), Śiś. x, 20.

Abhi-sṛta, mfn. gone near (acc.), MBh. vii, 4449; Gīt.; one who has approached (for attacking), MBh.; directed towards (in comp.), VarBṛS.; visited by (instr.), Kathās.

Abhi-sṛitya, ind. p. having gone near (acc.)

Abhi-sāra, as, m. assault, MBh. vii, 8785.

अभिसृज् *abhi-√srij* (impf. -*asrijat*; aor.

Pass. -*asrj* [RV. ix, 106, 12] & 3. pl. -*asrijan* [RV. ix, 88, 6] or -*asrijshata* [RV. i, 135, 6 & ix, 63, 25]) to pour into or upon (acc.), pour out for a purpose (acc.) or for the sake of (acc.), RV.; AV.; AitBr.; to let loose in a special direction, ŚBr.; AitBr.; (aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*sṛās* for -*sṛāks*), to throw upon, AV. xi, 2, 19; to surrender, give, grant, allow, permit, R. &c.; to assail, attack, ŚBr. xiv.

Abhi-sarga, as, m. creation, MBh. xii, 13801.

Abhi-sarjana, am, n. for *ati-s* (q. v.), L.

Abhi-sṛiṣṭa, mfn. 'let loose in a special direction,' running towards (acc. or loc.), RV.; allowed to, R.; uttered, Hariv.; surrendered, given, granted, R. &c.

अभिसृप *abhi-√srip* (Imper. 2. sg. -*sarpa*) to approach silently or softly, AV.; Kāth.; Nir.

Abhi-sarpaṇa, am, n. approaching; the ascent (of sap in the trees).

अभिसेवन *abhi-sevana*, am, n. practising, cultivating, Suśr.

अभिसकन्द *abhi-√skand* (perf. -*caskanda*)

to ascend, AV. vii, 115, 2.

Abhi-skādam, ind. running near, AV. v, 14, 11.

अभिस्कम् *abhi-√skambh*, Caus. (p. -*skambhāyāt*), Pāp. iii, 1, 84, Comm.

अभिसृ *abhi-√sṛi*, to scatter over, cover, TBr.; Suśr.

अभिस्थिरम् *abhi-sthiram*, ind. very firmly, intensely, ŚBr.

अभिस्निग्धम् *abhi-sniḡdha*. See *an-abhisn*.
Abhi-sneha, as, m. affection, desire, BhP.

अभिसृग् *abhi-sṛiḡ* (Opt. -*sṛiḡet*) to touch, MBh. i, 2931; to influence, affect, Suśr.

अभिस्फुरित *abhi-sphurita*, mfn. expanded to the full (as a blossom).

अभिस्फूर्ज *abhi-√sphūrj*, -*sphūrjati*, to sound towards, AV. xii, 5, 20.

अभिसि *abhi-√smi* (p. -*smayat*) to smile upon, MBh. iii, 8732.

अभिस्यन्द *abhi-√syand*. See *abhi-shyand*.

अभिसृ *abhi-√sṛas*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*sṛās*, which is better derived fr. *abhi-√sṛij*, q. v.

अभिसृ *abhi-√sru* (Imper. 3. pl. -*sṛavantu*) to cause to flow near, RV. x, 9, 4; (p. -*sṛavanta* for -*sṛavat*) MBh. xiii, 901.

अभिस्रयामातुम् *abhi-sṛayamātrinaḡm*, ind. on the brick (used in sacrifices and called) *sṛayamātrinaḡ* (q. v.), ŚBr.

अभिसृ *abhi-√sori* (Imper. 2. sg. -*svara*, 3. pl. -*sṛavantu*) to join in praising or invoking, RV.; to keep a note (in singing) up to (acc.), PBr.

Abhi-svār (instr. -*svārā*), f. invocation, RV. ii, 21, 5 & viii, 97, 12; (-*svārē*), dat. ind. 'for calling into one's presence,' just behind (with gen.), RV. iii, 45, 2 & x, 117, 8; VS.

Abhi-svartṛi, tā, m. an invoker, RV. x, 78, 4.

अभिहन् *abhi-√han* (2. sg. Imper. -*jañi*, impf. -*hñ* [RV. v, 29, 2] & perf. -*jaghantha*) to thump at, strike, kill, RV. &c.; to beat (as a drum, &c.), MBh. vi, 1535; Bhag. &c.; to afflict, visit (with instr.), MBh. xiii, 4375; Märkp.: Desid. -*jighāṣati*, to intend to strike down, RV. vii, 59, 8.

Abhi-ghāṭa, *abhi-ghāṭita*. See s. v.

Abhi-hata, mfn. struck, smitten, killed, AV. xi, 10, 22, &c.; attacked, R.; beaten (as a drum, &c.), R.; VarBṣ.; afflicted, visited with, MBh. &c.; (in arithm.) multiplied.

Abhi-hati, īs, f. striking (as of an arrow), Kād.; (in arithm.) multiplication; the product of multiplied numbers.

Abhi-hatya, ind. p. striking, killing, Mn. xi, 206, &c.

अभिहर *abhi-hara*, &c. See *abhi-√hri*.

अभिहृ *abhi-√hary* (3. pl. -*haryanti*; Subj. Ā. -*haryata* [AV. iii, 30, 1]) to wish anything to be near, call it near, TS.; to like, love, RV. x, 112, 6; AV.; (-*haryati*) ŚBr. xiv (cf. *abhi-√hri*, Caus. Pass.)

अभिहव *abhi-hava*. See *abhi-√hu* & *√hve*.

अभिहस्य *abhi-hāsya*, mfn. ridiculous, AV. vi, 30, 2.

अभिहा *abhi-hāsa*, as, m. jest, joke, ĀśvŚr.

अभिहा *abhi-√2. hā* (ind. p. -*hāya*) to rush upon, seize hastily, Kāth.; AitBr.

अभिहिङ्ग *abhi-hiṅḡ* (√1. *hri*), Ved. (3. pl. -*hiṅ-kurvaṇti*) to make a sound towards, low or roar or neigh towards, Kāth.; PBr. &c.

Abhi-hiṅḡāra, as, m. the sound *hiṅ* (used) in addition to (a certain *japa* formula), ĀśvŚr.

अभिहित *abhi-hita*, mfn. (√*dhā*), harnessed or put to (as a horse), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; named, called, Mn. iii, 141, &c.; held forth, said, declared, spoken, MBh.; Mn. &c.; spoken to, Kum. &c.; (as), m., N. of a chief, L.; (am), n. a name, expression, word. -*tā*, f. [Sarvad.] or -*tva*, n. the having been said or stated or named; a holding forth, declaration, L.; authority, test, L.

Abhi-hiti, īs, f. telling, manifesting, title, L.

अभिहु *abhi-√hu*, to make an oblation upon (acc.) or for the sake of (acc.), shed or pour over (acc.), ŚBr. &c.

1. **Abhi-hava**, as, m. pouring the oblation upon. **Abhi-havana**, am, n. id., ĀśvŚr.

Abhi-huta, mfn. poured upon with an oblation, shed or poured over, AV. vi, 133, 2; AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.

Abhi-hotavaī, Ved. Inf. to pour upon (an oblation), MaitrS.

Abhi-homa, as, m. = 1. *abhi-hava*, Vait.

अभिहृति *abhi-hūti*. See *abhi-√hve*.

अभिहृ *abhi-√hri*, to bring, offer, ŚBr. &c.; to pull off, tear off, MBh. iii, 14610; Caus. -*hārayati*, to have brought to by, send by, Hariv.; to bring, offer, MBh. iv, 2364; to put on (as a cuirass), ib. iv, 1011 seqq.; to assail, attack, MBh.: Pass. -*hāryate* incorrectly for -*haryati* (see *abhi-√hary*), BrĀUp.

Abhi-hara, mfn. (īf.) carrying off, removing, L.

Abhi-harāṇa, am, n. bringing or conveying near, MBh.; Ragh.

Abhi-harāṇiya, mfn. to be brought near.

Abhi-hartavya, mfn. id.

Abhi-hartṛi, tā, m. one who carries off, takes by violence (īf.), MBh. iii, 15761.

Abhi-hāra, as, m. bringing near, Pat. (cf. *ābhi-hārika*); robbing, seizing anything (in the owner's presence), MBh. xiii, 3047; brisk attack, L.; effort, L.; arming, taking up arms, L.; mingling together, Car. &c.

Abhi-hārya, mfn. = *abhi-harāṇiya*.

अभिहृष *abhi-√hriṣh*, Caus. (p. -*harshayat*) to gladden, MBh. vi, 1833; xii, 1894.

अभिहृष *abhi-√hesh* (p. dat. m. -*heshate*) to neigh towards, AitBr.; MBh. viii, 4471.

अभिहृत् *abhi-hrūt*, mfn. (√*hri*), causing a fall or damage, injurious, RV. i, 189, 6; AV. vi, 4, 2; f. (abl. -*hrūtas*) fall, damage, injury, RV. i, 128, 5 & x, 63, 11.

Abhi-hruti, īs, f. fall, damage, injury, RV. i, 166, 8; AV. vi, 3, 3.

Abhi-hvārā, as, m. a crooked or damaging way or place, AV. vi, 76, 3.

अभिह्व *abhi-√hve*, to call near, ŚBr.

2. **Abhi-hava**, as, m. calling near, Pāp. iii, 3, 72.

Abhi-hūti, īs, f. calling near (as the gods to the sacrifice), Nir.

अभी 1. *a-bhī*, mfn. fearless, R.; Ragh.

-*pada* (v. l. -*pāda*), m. 'whose foot or step is without fear,' N. of a Rishi, VBr.

1. **A-bhika**, mfn. fearless, L.

A-bhita, mf(ā)n. id., R. -*vat*, ind. fearlessly, MBh. xii, 3730; R. &c.

1. **A-bhiti**, īs, f. fearlessness, L.

A-bhira, m(āc.) *°ravam*, 4; nom. pl. *°ravas* f. fearless, RV.; Mn. vii, 190; not terrific (nom. pl. f. *°ravas*), RV. viii, 46, 7; (us), m., N. of a prince, MBh. i, 2689; N. of Bhairava or Śiva; (us) [L.] or (iṣ) [Suśr.], f. the plant Asparagus Racemosus.

-*patrī*, f. the above plant Asp. Rac.

A-bhīraka, nfn. fearless, MBh. vii, 2522.

A-bhīrupa [AV. vii, 89, 3] or *a-bhīrūpa* [VS.], mfn. not terrific.

अभी 2. *abhī* (√*i*), *abhy-ēti* (Imper. 2. sg. *abhīti*; impf. 3. pl. -*āyan*, 3. sg. Ā. -*āyata*; ind. p. *abhiṣya*) to come near, approach, go up to or towards (acc.), RV. &c.; (with *sakādam* or *samipam* or *pārsve*) id., Pañcat.; to go along or after (acc.), RV. &c.; to enter, join, go over to, Mn.; Bhāṭṭ.; (with a pr. p.) to begin to, (perf. 3. pl. *abhiṣyāt*) ŚBr.; to reach, obtain, RV. &c.; to get or fall into (acc.), MBh. &c.; to come to, fall to one's share (with acc.), Bhāṭṭ.; (said of the sun) to rise (as if he came nearer; also with *abhitārām* [q. v.] instead of *abhī*), AitBr. (with *astam*) to set, MBh. i, 1797 (cf. *abhy-aya*): Pass. *abhiyate*, to be perceived, known, BhP.: Intens. (1. pl. -*īmahe*) to ask, request, RV. i, 24, 3.

2. **Abhīti**, īs, f. assault, RV. ii, 33, 3 & vii, 21, 9.

Abhītvān, mf(ān) *°varī* n. attacking, VS.; AitBr.

Abhy-aya, as, m. approaching (as of darkness), KātyŚr.; setting (of the sun), ib.

Abhy-āyuka, mfn. coming up to (acc.), KapS.

अभीक 2. *abhika*, mfn. (= *abhika*, q. v.), longing after, lustful, libidinous, Pañ. v, 2, 74; (as), m. a lover; a master, L.; a poet, L.

अभीक 3. *abhika*, am, n. (fr. *abhi-āuc*; cf. *dhūika*), meeting together, collision, RV. ix, 92, 5; (e), loc. ind. in the presence of (gen.), near, towards, RV.; (with √*muc* or √1. *as* with *āre*) away from, out of (abl.), RV.; (with verbs expressing defending from, as √3. *pā* & √*urushya*) from (with abl.), RV.; before (as before midday; with abl.), RV. iv, 28, 3.

अभीक्ष *abhikṣh* (√*ikṣh*), Ā. (impf. 3. du. -*atṣhetām*) to look towards (acc.), RV. x, 121, 6.

अभीक्ष्ण *abhikṣhṇa*, mfn. (contr. of *abhikṣhṇa*, cf. Nir. ii, 25), constant, perpetual, L.; in comp. for *abhikṣhṇam*, q. v.; (am), ind. repeatedly, again and again, perpetually, constantly; presently, at once; very, exceedingly (in comp. *abhikṣhṇa-*), Rājat. -*śas*, ind. constantly, R.; Suśr.

अभीक्ष्ण *abhikṣhṇa*, mfn. (contr. of *abhikṣhṇa*, cf. Nir. ii, 25), constant, perpetual, L.; in comp. for *abhikṣhṇam*, q. v.; (am), ind. repeatedly, again and again, perpetually, constantly; presently, at once; very, exceedingly (in comp. *abhikṣhṇa-*), Rājat. -*śas*, ind. constantly, R.; Suśr.

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Abhishti, *is*, f. wish, PBr.

Abhy-eshana, *am*, n. (only for the explan. of *abhishti*) approaching (either in a friendly or 'hostile manner), Say. on RV. vii, 10, 8 & i, 9, 1; desiring, wishing for, Say. on RV. i, 116, 11 & iv, 11, 4.

Abhy-eshaniya, *mfn.* (only for the explan. of *abhishti*) to be desired, Say. on RV. i, 119, 8.

अभिशङ्ग *abhi-shaṅga*. See *abhi-shaṅj*.

अभिशद *abhi-shād*. See *abhi-shah*.

अभिशमद्रोण *a-bhishma-droṇa*, *mfn.* with-out Bhishma and Droṇa, Vepīs.

अभिसार *abhi-sāra*. See *abhi-√sri*.

अभुक्ता *a-bhukta*, *mfn.* uneaten; unenjoyed, unused, unexpended; one who has not eaten, enjoyed or expended. — **पूरुवा**, *mfn.* what has not been enjoyed before, MBh. xii, 180, 32. — **वत**, *mfn.* one who has not eaten, MBh.; Suśr.

अभुज, *mfn.* one who has not experienced or enjoyed, RV. x, 95, 11.

अभुजिष्या, *as*, *ā*, m. f. not liberal, stingy, ŚāṅkhŚr.; not a servant. **अभुजिष्या-tva**, *n.* the state of a woman who lives independently, Mricch.; (cf. *a-bhujishya*.)

अभुज्यत, *mfn.* not being useful to, not liberal, stingy, RV. i, 120, 12 & viii, 1, 6; not eating.

अभुज्याना, *mfn.* not eating, fasting, R.; Gaut.

अभुग्न *a-bhugna*, *mfn.* not bent, straight; free from disease, well.

अभुज *a-bhujā*, *mfn.* armless, maimed.

अभुव *a-bhūva*, *am*, n. (√*bhū*), 'no real or common being,' a monster, MaitrS.; (cf. *a-bhūva*.)

अभुव, *ūs*, m. 'unborn,' N. of Vishnu, L.

अभुत्ता, *mfn.* whatever has not been or happened. — **तद्बभूवा**, m. the becoming or changing into anything which one has not been before, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 12, Comm. — **tva**, n. 'the state of not having existed or happened any time,' impossibility, Comm. on Kāvyaḍ. — **दोषा**, *mfn.* faultless. — **पूरुवा**, *mfn.* unprecedented, R. &c. — **प्रदुर्बभूवा**, m. the becoming manifest of what has not been before. — **राजा**, *asas*, m. pl., N. of a class of deities (supposed to have existed in the fifth Manvantara), VP. — **सत्र**, *mfn.* having no enemy. **अभुतार्था**, *as*, m. anything unheard of or impossible, Sāh. (v. l.). **अभुतारणा**, *am*, n. relating anything which in fact has not happened, a wrong account (given for deceiving or puzzling anybody), Sāh.; Daśar. &c.

अभुत्ति, *is*, f. non-existence, ŚBr. xiv; 'want of power,' wretchedness, AV.; VS.; mischief, calamity, MBh.

अभूमि *a-bhūmi*, *is*, f. non-earth, anything but earth, KātyŚr.; no proper place or receptacle or object for (gen.), Śāk. &c. — **ja**, *mfn.* produced in unfit or unsuitable ground, Suśr. — **सहवा**, m. 'named a-bhūmi (*bhūmi* = *dharā*, earth), i. e. *a-dhara*,' lip, Kāvyaḍ.

अभूयःसंनिवृत्ति *a-bhūyah-sannivṛtti*, *is*, f. no return any more, Ragh. x, 28.

अभूयिष्ठा, *mfn.* few, scanty.

अभूरी, *mfn.* few, some.

अभूय *a-bhūsha*, *mfn.* unadorned, Bhaṭṭ.

अभूशिता, *mfn.* id.

अभृता *a-bhṛita*, *mfn.* not receiving hire, not paid, Mn. viii, 231.

अभृताका, *mfn.* id., MBh. vii, 4463.

अभृतात्मान, *mfn.* 'not behaving as a servant,' disobedient towards (loc.), Kād.

अभृश *a-bhṛiśa*, *mfn.* not much, little, few.

अभेद *a-bheda*, *as*, m. non-fracture, compactness, closeness of array, RPrāt. &c.; absence of difference or distinction, identity; (*mfn.*) not different, identical, VP.

अभेदका, *mfn.* not dividing, not causing any distinction, Pat.

अभेदिन, *mfn.* not different, Sarvad.

अभेद्या, *mfn.* not to be divided or broken or pierced; indivisible; not to be betrayed (as a secret formula), Bhp.; (*am*), n. a diamond, L. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n., [R.] indivisibility, impenetrability.

अभोक्ता *a-bhoktri*, *mfn.* not enjoying, not using, abstemious.

अभोक्तव्या, *mfn.* not to be enjoyed or used.

अभोगा, *as*, m. non-enjoyment, Megh. &c.

अभोग-गहन, m (nom. pl. *-ghānas*) *fn.* (fr. *a-bhoj* = *a-bhujat*), the killing the stingy, RV. i, 64, 3.

अभोग्या, *mfn.* not to be enjoyed, Megh. (v. l. for *a-bhoga*, q. v.); not to be enjoyed sexually, MBh. xiii, 4529.

अभोजाना, *am*, n. not eating, fasting, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; (*āni*), n. pl. id., Kathās.

अभोजिता, *mfn.* not fed, not feasted.

अभोजिन, *mfn.* not eating, fasting.

अभोज्या, *mfn.* uneatable, Hariv.; not to be eaten, prohibited as food, Gaut. &c.; one whose food is not allowed to be eaten, Mn. xi, 152. **अभोज्याना**, *mfn.* one whose food is not allowed to be eaten, Mn. iv, 221.

अभौजिष्या, *am*, n. 'not the state of a servant,' independence, Suparṇ.; (cf. *a-bhujishya* s. v. *a-bhukta*.)

अभौतिक *a-bhautika*, *mfn.* not relating to or produced by the gross elements, not material, Comm. on Nyāyad. &c.

अभ्यग्नि *abhy-agni*, *is*, m., N. of a son of Etaśa or Aitaśa, AitBr.; KaushBr.; (*ī*), ind. towards the fire, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 14, Sch.

अभ्यग्रा *abhy-agra*, *mf(ā)n.* having the point turned or directed towards (acc.), ĀpŚr.; quick, KaushBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; constant, perpetual, Āp.; fresh (as blood), Bhaṭṭ.; near, L.; (*am*), n. proximity, L.

अभ्यग्राय *abhy-aghāya*, *Nom. P.* *-aghāyati*, to intend to injure, AV. vii, 70, 3.

अभ्यङ्ग *abhy-aṅka*, *mf(ā)n.* recently marked (as cattle), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 14, Kāś.

अभ्यज *abhy-aj* (√*aj*), (Imper. or Subj. I. du. *-ājāva*) to combine, unite, RV. i, 179, 3.

अभ्यञ्ज *abhy-√añj*, P. to smear, anoint, TS.; AitBr. &c.: **ā**, to anoint one's self: **ā**, (3. pl. *abhy añjate*) to decorate, RV. ix, 86, 43: **ā**, *-añj*, to decorate one's self, TS. (quoted in Pāṇ. ii, 3, 62, Kāś.); (in Pass. sense; p. *-añjānti*) to be decorated, RV. ii, 8, 4.

अभ्यङ्क्ता, *mfn.* oiled, anointed, ŚBr.; Mn. iv, 44, &c.; decorated, AV. x, 1, 25.

अभ्यङ्गा, *as*, m. rubbing with unctuous substances, inunction, Mn. ii, 178, &c.; unguent, Suśr. &c.

अभ्य-अङ्का, *mfn.* (ifc.) rubbing (the feet) with unctuous substances, Kathās.

अभ्य-अङ्जाना, *am*, n. rubbing with unctuous substances, inunction (especially of the feet, once [BhP.] said of the hairs), KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; unguent (used for rubbing the feet; cf. *añjana*), ŚBr. &c.; (5) ornament, embellishment, RV.

अभ्य-अङ्जान्या, *mfn.* whose feet are to be rubbed with unguents, TBr.

अभ्य-अङ्ग्या, *mfn.* to be rubbed with unguents (as a foot), Kathās.

अभ्यतिक्रम *abhy-ati-√kram* (ind. p. *-kramya*; Inf. *-krāntum*) to step over, walk through, R.; to overpower, MBh. xiv, 1551; to transgress, violate, MBh. i, 199.

अभ्यतिष्ठ *abhy-ati-√kshar* (impf. *-aksharāt*) to flow over to (acc.), TBr.; AitBr.

अभ्यतिष्ठ *abhy-ati*, *mfn.* (√*at*), one who has walked towards (acc.), one who visits (used for the etym. of *atithi*), Nir.

अभ्यतिनी *abhy-ati-√ni*, to bring or place upon (loc.), Kauś.

अभ्यतिरिच *abhy-ati-√ric*, Pass. *-āti-ricyate* or *-āti-ricyāte* (Subj. *abhy-āti-ricyātai*; Pot. *-āti-ricyate*) Ved. to remain for the sake of (acc.), TS.; ŚBr. &c.

अभ्यतिवद *abhy-ati-√vad*, P. (= *ati-√vad*, q. v.) 'to speak louder or better,' surpass in disputing, PBr.

अभ्यतिवृत् *abhy-ati-√vrit*, *-vartate*, to drive past, MBh. vii, 1391 (v. l.)

अभ्यतिसृज *abhy-ati-√srij* (1. pl. *-āti-srijāmas*) to let pass, AV. x, 5, 15 = xvi, 1, 5.

अभ्यती *abhy-ati* (√*i*), (ind. p. *-atītya*) to pass over (acc.), R.; to get through towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभ्य-अतिता, *mfn.* passed away (as time), MBh. iii, 12547; dead, Mn. iv, 252; MBh. vii, 1061.

अभ्यनुज *abhy-aty-√rij*, to carry over or transfer upon (acc.), AitBr.

अभ्यधिक *abhy-adhika*, *mf(ā)n.* surpassing (in number, power, kind), R.; exceeding the common measure, pre-eminent, extraordinary, MBh. &c.; superior to, more excellent than, having more authority or power than, more than (abl. or instr. or in comp.), MBh. &c.; augmented by (abl. [VarBṛS.] or instr. or in comp.); (*am*), ind. exceedingly, MBh. xiii, 580, &c.

अभ्यध्वम् *abhy-adhvam*, ind. upon the way, KātyŚr.; (*ē*), loc. ind. on the way, AV. iv, 28, 2.

अभ्यनुज्ञा I. *abhy-anu-√jñā*, to assent to, approve, allow, permit, concede, MBh. &c.; to authorize, direct, MBh. ii, 1225; to allow one to depart, dismiss, MBh. &c.; (ind. p. *-jñāya*; Inf. *-jñātum*) to take leave, ask for leave to depart, MBh. xiv, 146; R.: Caus. (ind. p. *-jñāpya*; fut. p. *-jñāpayishyat*) to ask for leave to depart, MBh.

2. **अभ्य-अनुज्ञा**, f. (ifc. f. *ā*) assent, approval, Ragh. ii, 69; Nyāyad.; authorization, permission, RPrāt.; ĀsvGr.; granting leave of absence, dismissing, R. &c.

अभ्य-अनुज्ञाता, *mfn.* assented to, approved, Mn. ii, 1; authorized, allowed to, MBh. &c.; (*an-*, neg.) Mn. ii, 229; favoured by (instr.), R. iii, 36, 19; allowed to depart, dismissed, MBh. &c.

अभ्य-अनुज्ञाना, *am*, n. assenting to, approval, Comm. on Nyāyad.; authorization, permission, R. i, 3, 14.

अभ्य-अनुज्ञापना, *am*, n. causing to assent to.

अभ्यनुग्रह *abhy-anu-√prach*, to inquire after, ask for, MBh. xii, 1933 & xiii, 2169.

अभ्यनुमुद *abhy-anu-√mud*, Caus. (perf. Pass. p. *-modita*; p. necess. *-modaniya*) to assent to, approve of, MBh. i, 4447; Inscr.

अभ्यनुयुज *abhy-anu-√yuj* (ind. p. *-yuyja*) to apply to, ask, MBh. xii, 5667.

अभ्यनुवच् *abhy-anu-√vac* (perf. *-anāvāca*) to declare or state or utter with reference to (acc.), AitBr.: Pass. (3. pl. *-anāvācānti*) to be referred to by some statement or verse, ŚBr.

अभ्य-अनुक्ता, *mfn.* stated or uttered with reference to (acc.), ŚBr.; AitBr.; ChUp.; (cf. *abhy-ukta*.)

अभ्यनुवद् *abhy-anu-√vad*, P. (= *abhy-anu-√vac*) to utter with reference to (acc.), ŚBr.

अभ्यनुशास् *abhy-anu-√śās* (Imper. I. p. *-śāsānti*) to indicate, denote, ChUp.

अभ्यनुसृज *abhy-anu-√srij* (ind. p. *-sṛitya*, v. l. *-srijya*) to learn by investigating, Hariv. 1440.

अभ्यनुसृज *abhy-anu-√srij* (ind. p. *-srijya*) id., ib.

अभ्यन्तर *abhy-antara*, *mf(ā)n.* interior, being inside of, included in (loc.); gen. or in comp. [cf. *gandābhyantara*], MBh. ii, 2282, &c.; initiated in, conversant with (loc.), R.; Megh.; next, nearly related, intimate, Pañcat.; (*am*), n. inner part, interior, inside, middle, Śāk. &c.; (generally loc. or ifc.) interval, space of time, Mricch.; Pañcat.; Hit.; (*am*), ind. (ifc.) into, Kathās. &c. — **kalā**, *ās*, f. pl. the secret arts or the arts of coquetry, Daś. — **tas**, ind. in the interior, inwards, Suśr. — **dosha-kṛit**, *mfn.* 'doing a wrong to one's own land,' raising a sedition or mutiny, VarBṛS. **Abhyantarāyama**, m. curvature of the spine by spasm, emprosthenos, Suśr.; (cf. *bāhyāyama*.)

अभ्य-antaraka, *as*, m. an intimate friend, L. **Abhyantari** (for *abhyantara* in comp. with √*i*, *kṛi* and its derivatives). — **karana**, n. initiating in (loc.), Daś. — √*i*, *kṛi*, to put between, insert, Pat. — **kṛita**, *mfn.* initiated in (loc.), R.; made intimate, Pañcat.

अभ्यपक्रम *abhy-apa-√kram*, *-krāmāti*, to go away towards (acc.), ŚBr.; (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-āpā-kramiṣ*) to come up to, AV. xii, 2, 18.

अभ्यपत्रि *abhy-apa-√śri*, Ā. to retire towards (acc.), ŚaṅvBr.

अभ्यपान् *abhy-apān* (√*an*), to breathe towards (acc.), AitBr.

अभ्यम् *abhy-√am*, *abhy-āmīti* (VS. [quoted in Pān. vii, 2, 34, Sch.; cf. also ib. 3, 95, Sch.]; 2. sg. -*āmīhi*; 3. pl. Subj. -*āmānti* & impf. Ā. -*dmanā*) to advance violently against, pain, hurt, RV. i, 189, 3; vii, 25, 2 & x, 86, 8; VS.

Abhy-amana, *am*, n. paining, oppression, Nir. -*vat*, mfn. paining, hurting, ib.

Abhy-amita or **abhy-ānta**, mfn. (perf. Pass. p.) diseased, sick, L.

Abhy-amitrīpa [Bhaṭṭ.] or **°trīya** or **°trya** [Bhaṭṭ.], mfn. [apparently derivatives fr. *abhy-amitrā* (see below s. v.), but probably originally derived from the rt., which is also indicated by the parallel form *abhy-amin* (see below)] advancing against or attacking (the enemy), Pān. v, 2, 17. **Abhy-amitrīpa-tā**, f. a good opportunity to attack the enemy, Rājāt.

Abhy-amin, mfn. attacking, Pān. iii, 2, 157.

अभ्यमित *abhy-amitra* (basis of *abhy-amitrām* & its derivatives *°trīya*, &c.), Pān. v, 2, 17; (*am*), ind. against the enemy, Venṣ.

Abhy-amitrīpa, &c. See *abhy-√am*.

अभ्यय *abhy-aya*. See 2. *abht*.

अभ्ययोध्यम् *abhy-ayodhyam*, ind. towards or against Ayodhya, Bhaṭṭ.

अभ्यरि *abhy-ari*, ind. towards or against the enemy, L.

अभ्यकविस्रम् *abhy-arkabimbam*, ind. towards the disk of the sun, Śāk.

अभ्यर्च *abhy-√arc* (3. pl. -*arcanti* & impf. -*arcan* [RV. iv, 1, 14]; Imper. 2. sg. -*arca*, 2. pl. -*arcata*; Ā. i. sg. -*arce* & aor. -*arcase* [RV. x, 64, 3]) to praise, celebrate in song (instr.), RV.; AV.; VS.; (ind. p. -*arcyā*) to worship, reverence, MBh.; Mn. &c.

Abhy-arcana, *am*, n. worship, reverence, Mn. ii, 176, &c.

Abhy-arcanīya, mfn. = *abhy-arcya*.

Abhy-arcā, f. = *abhy-arcana* above, L.

Abhy-arcita, mfn. revered, MBh. ii, 1390, &c.; incorrectly for *abhy-arhita*, MBh. v, 1532.

Abhy-arcya, mfn. to be revered, VarBṣ. &c.

अभ्यर्ण *abhy-arṇa*, mfn. (fr. √*ṛi* or according to Pān. vii, 2, 25 fr. √*ard*, in which case it should be written *abhy-arṇa*) near, proximate, Ragh. ii, 32, &c.; (*am*), n. proximity, Mālatīm. &c. -*tā*, f. proximity, Kād.

अभ्यर्त्त *abhy-√art* (aor. Ā. 2. pl. -*artidhvam*) [NBD.] incorrectly for *abhy-√arth*, PBr.; cf. *anvart* (*anv-art* ?).

अभ्यर्थ *abhy-√arth*, Ā. (Opt. 2. sg. -*arthayethās*; rarely P., e. g. fut. -*arthayishyati*, Kathās.) to request, ask for (acc. or dat. or loc. or in comp. with *artham*), MBh. iii, 16990, &c.; (see also *abhy-√art*.)

Abhy-arthana, *am*, n. asking, requesting; generally (*ā*), f., id., Kum. i, 53, &c.

Abhy-arthaniya, mfn. to be requested or asked.

Abhy-arthita, mfn. asked, invited, Mn. ii, 189, &c.; (*am*), n. request, Yājñ. ii, 88; (cf. *yathābhyarthitam*.)

Abhy-arthin, mfn. (ifc.) asking, Kathās.

1. **Abhy-arthya**, mfn. = *abhy-arthaniya*.

2. **Abhy-arthya**, ind. p. asking, requesting, Kathās.

अभ्यर्ह *abhy-√ard*, to oppress, afflict, pain, R.; Caus. id., BhP.

Abhy-arpna, mfn. (as *ni-shaṇṇa* fr. *ni-shad*). See *abhy-arpna*.

Abhy-ardita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) distressed, oppressed, MBh. i, 4116; Pān. vii, 2, 25, Sch.

अभ्यर्द *abhy-ardhā*, *as*, m. only (ē) loc. ind. opposite to, in the face of (abl.), ŚBr. -*yajvan* (6), mfn. (said of Pūshan) receiving sacrifices apart or separate ones, RV. vi, 50, 5.

Abhy-ardhās, ind. apart, separate from (abl.), MaitrS.; TS.

अभ्यर्ष *abhy-√arsh* (Imper. 2. sg. -*arshā* (most frequently in RV.); p. -*ārsha*) to flow or run near (acc.), RV.; to cause to flow near, afford, RV.; (aor. or plusq. -*ānarsha*) TĀr.

अभ्यर्हण *abhy-arhaṇa*, *am*, n. reverencing, honouring, BhP.

Abhy-arhanīya, mfn. to be greatly honoured, venerable. -*tā*, f. honourableness, Mn. ix, 23.

Abhy-arhita, mfn. greatly honoured, venerable, Kād.; (cf. Pān. ii, 2, 34, Comm.); more honoured, Kād.; more important than (abl.); fit, proper, becoming, L.

अभ्यलंकृत *abhy-alamkṛita*, mfn. decorated, R. iii, 53, 36.

Abhy-alamkāra, *as*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*), decoration, MBh. iii, 16166.

अभ्यल्पा *abhy-alpa*, mfn. very small, AitBr.

अभ्यव *abhy-√av* (aor. -*āvīt*) to refresh, RV. ix, 97, 35.

अभ्यवकर्षण *abhy-avakarṣaṇa*, *am*, n. (√*kṛish*), extraction, drawing out, L.

अभ्यवकाश *abhy-avakāṣa*, *as*, m. (√*kāṣ*), an open space, Kauś.

अभ्यवकृ *abhy-ava-√kṛi* (Pass. 3. pl. -*kīryante*) to throw or cast on, pour on, cover, R.; Lalit.

Abhy-ava-kīrṇa, mfn. covered, R.

अभ्यवक्रन्द *abhy-ava-√krand*, to call out towards (acc.), Kāth.

अभ्यवगाह *abhy-ava-√gāh*, Caus. to ride or walk (horses) into the ford, Comm. on TBr.

अभ्यवचर *abhy-ava-√car* (Subj. 3. pl. -*cārān*) to approach, assail, ŚBr.: Caus. (Opt. -*cāryate*) to send away, MBh. xii, 3779.

अभ्यवज्जल *abhy-ava-√jval*, Caus. -*jvālāyate*, to enlighten, illumine, GopBr.

अभ्यवतन् *abhy-ava-√tan*, -*tanoti*, to send out or spread (as rays, instr.) towards (acc.), ŚBr.: Pass. (3. pl. -*tāyanti*) to be sent out or spread (as rays) towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभ्यवदा 1. *abhy-ava-√I. dā*, to place into (loc.), Car.

2. *abhy-ava-√3. dā*, to cut off in addition to, ŚBr.

Abhy-ava-dānya (or -*dānya*), mfn. depriving of (gen.), ŚBr. xiv.

अभ्यवदुग्ध *abhy-ava-dugdha*, mfn. that upon which milk has been milked, Kauś.

अभ्यवधा *abhy-ava-√dhā* (perf. Pass. p. -*hita*) to allay, lay (as dust), R. ii, 40, 33.

अभ्यवतन् *abhy-ava-√nam*, Caus. (ind. p. -*nāmya*) to bow, incline; MBh. iii, 10062.

अभ्यवनिज *abhy-ava-√nij*, P. -*nenekti*, to wipe or wash, clean, Kauś.; (aor. Ā. i. sg. -*nikshī*) AV. x, 5, 15; Caus. to cause to wash, Kauś.

अभ्यवती *abhy-ava-√nī*, to lead down (into water), ŚBr.; AitBr.; (perf. -*nināya*) to pour into or upon (acc.), AitBr.; PBr.

अभ्यवपत् *abhy-ava-√pat*, to fly near, AitBr.

अभ्यवमन् *abhy-ava-√man*, -*manyate*, to despise, reject, Mn. iv, 249.

अभ्यवहृ *abhy-ava-√ruh*, to step down upon, ŚBr.; (perf. p. -*rūdhavar*) R. v, 52, 15.

अभ्यववृत् *abhy-ava-√vrit*, Ā. (Opt. 3. pl. -*vārtaran*) to turn one's self away from (abl.), TBr.: Caus. P. to turn towards or to this side, ŚBr.

अभ्यवसु *abhy-ava-√sri* (ind. p. -*sṛitya*) to retire from (abl.) towards (acc.), MBh. vii, 8479.

अभ्यवसुज *abhy-ava-√srij* (1. p. -*srijāmi*) to dismiss towards (acc.), AV. xvi, 1, 6; to dismiss (as rays), MBh. xii, 3295; to throw, shoot (as arrows), MBh.; R.

अभ्यवस्कन्द *abhy-ava-√skand* (ind. p. -*skan-*

dya) to jump down or into, MBh.; to meet, encounter, MBh. iv, 1549.

Abhy-avaskanda, *as*, m. or *°dana*, *am*, n. impetuous assault, L.

अभ्यवस्थित *abhy-ava-sthita*, mfn. resisting (with acc.), BhP.

अभ्यवस्यन् *abhy-ava-√syand*, to drive (on a carriage) towards, ŚBr.

अभ्यवह *abhy-ava-√hṛi*, to throw down into water (acc.; *apdḥ* or *samudrām* or *hradām*), VS.; ŚBr.; ĀsvŚr.; (cf. *abhy-ava-√nī*) to bring near, ŚBr.; to take food, eat, Suśr.; Car. &c.: Caus. to cause to throw down (into water), Lāṭy.; to attack (as an enemy), MBh. iii, 16369; to take food, eat, MBh. iii, 15905; to cause to eat, Daś.

Abhy-avahāraṇa, *am*, n. throwing away or down, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; taking food, eating, Vishnus.; Comm. on Yājñ.

Abhy-avahāra, *as*, m. taking food, Mn. vi, 59, &c.

Abhy-avahārin. See *satrinābh*°.

Abhy-avahārya, mfn. eatable, R.; Pān. Sch. & Comm.; (*am*), n. [Vikr.] or (*āpi*), n. pl. [MBh.] food, eating.

अभ्यवास *abhy-avās* (√*2. as*), (Opt. -*avās-ye*) to throw upon (acc.), Kauś.

अभ्यवे *abhy-avē* (√*i*), -*avāti*, to go down, descend (into water, as in bathing), AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (fut. 3. pl. -*avātiṣyanti*) to condescend, ŚBr.; (impf. 3. pl. -*avāyan*) to perceive, TS.

Abhy-avāyana, *am*, n. going down, ŚBr.

अभ्यवेक्ष *abhy-avēksh* (√*i*), -*avēkshate*, to look at or upon, ŚBr.; MBh. ii, 2686.

अभ्यश (*abhy-√I. as*, -*ānoti*) (frequently Opt. or Prec. i. sg. -*āyām*, 3. sg. -*āyās* [RV. iv, 5, 7], 1. pl. -*āyāma*; aor. P. -*āna* and Ā. -*āshṭa*; perf. 1. pl. -*ānaśma*, 3. pl. -*ānaśūh*) to pervade, reach to, gain, RV.; (Subj. i. du. -*āśnāvāva*, 1. pl. -*āśnāvāma*) to overpower, RV.

Abhy-āsana, *am*, n. reaching to, gaining, Nir. **Abhy-āsa**, *as*, m. (also written i. *abhy-āsa*), reaching to, pervading, Yājñ. iii, 114; (with *yad* and Pot.) prospect, any expected result or consequence, ChUp.; proximity (with gen. or abl.), R. &c.; (mfn.) near, Kum. vi, 2; (*am*), ind. near, at hand, AitBr.; PBr.; (ē), loc. ind. near (with gen. or abl.), R. &c.; (ā), abl. in comp. with (a perf. Pass. p., as) *āgata*, &c., arrived from near at hand, &c., Pān. ii, 1, 39, Sch. & vi, 3, 2, Sch. **Abhy-āśi-√bhā**, to come near to, Pat.

अभ्यस 1. *abhy-√I. as*, -*āsti* (1. pl. *abhtī shmas*, but 3. pl. *abhtī danti* and pr. p. *abhtī sāt* [according to Pān. viii, 3, 87 *abhtīshmas*, but *abhtīshanti* and *abhtīshat*]; Subj. -*asat*, 1. pl. -*āsāma*, 3. pl. -*āsan*; Pot. sg. -*śhyām*, -*śhyās*, -*śhyāt*, 1. and 3. pl. -*śhyāma*, -*śhyuḥ* or -*śhyūh*; perf. i. sg. -*āsa*) to be over, reign over, excel, surpass, overpower, RV.; AV.; to fall to one's share, Pān. i, 4, 91.

Abhtī-shīti. See s. v.

अभ्यस 2. *abhy-√2. as* (ind. p. -*asya*) to throw towards or upon, ŚBr.; AitBr.; (p. gen. sg. -*asyatas*) to throw (as arrows), MBh. i, 5479; to add, Subl.: P. (rarely Ā.) -*asyati* (but also Pot. -*aset*, Mn.; p. -*asat*, MBh. iii, 1450; R.; Yājñ. iii, 204; Ā. -*asate*, Mn. iv, 149) to concentrate one's attention upon (acc.), practise, exercise, study, MBh. &c.; to repeat, double; to multiply, Sūryas. &c.: Caus. to cause to practise or study, teach, Comm. on Śis. ix, 79.

Abhy-asana, *am*, n. practice, exercise, R. &c.

Abhy-asaniya, mfn. to be practised, Kathās.; to be studied; to be repeated; (in Gr.) to be reduplicated.

Abhy-asitavya, mfn. to be practised, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Abhy-asta, mfn. accumulated by repeated practice (as food), Suśr.; practised, exercised, Mjicch. &c.; learnt by heart, repeated, studied, Ragh. i, 8, &c.; multiplied, Nir.; Sūryas.; (in Gr.) reduplicated (as roots), Nir.; (*am*), n. the reduplicated base of a root, Pān.

2. **Abhy-āsa**, *as*, m. the act of adding anything, Subl.; (in Gr.) 'what is prefixed,' the first syllable of a reduplicated radical, Pān.; reduplication, Nir.; repetition, Mn. xii, 74, &c.; (in poetry) repetition of the last verse of a stanza [Nir.] or of the last word of a chapter [Comm. on AitBr.]; (in arithm.) multiplication; repeated or permanent exercise, dis-

pline, use, habit, custom; repeated reading, study; military practice, L.; (in later Vedānta phil.) inculcation of a truth conveyed in sacred writings by means of repeating the same word or the same passage; (in Yoga phil.) the effort of the mind to remain in its unmodified condition of purity (sattva). — **āt**, f. constant practice, use, habit. — **nimitta**, n. the cause of the reduplication-syllable, Pāp. Comm. — **parivartin** (for *abhyāsa*), mfn. wandering about or near, N. — **yoga**, n. the practice of frequent and repeated meditation on any deity or on abstract spirit, repeated recollection. — **vat**, m. (in Yoga phil.) 'being in the condition called *abhyāsa*,' i. e. a Yogin of the first degree. — **vyaṁśa**, m. interval caused by the reduplication-syllable, Pāp. Comm. **Abhyāsakūpāra**, n. 'the sea of meditation,' N. of a verse of the SV.

Abhyāsin, mfn. (ifc.) practising, repeating, Gaut.; = *abhyāsa-vat*, q. v., Sarvad.

अभ्यास्य अभ्या-स्य, Nom. P. **Ā. -asūyati**, 'to show indignation, be indignant at, MBh. &c. **Abhy-asūyaka**, mfn. indignant, Bhag.

Abhy-asūyā, f. indignation, anger, Megh.; envy, jealousy, Kum. iii, 4; Ragh.

अभ्यास्तम् अभ्या-स्तम्, with **√i** [Pot. -*iyāt*, ŚBr.; AitBr.] or **√I. gā** [aor. -*agāt*, ŚBr.], (said of the sun) to set upon anybody (acc.) who is not working or while anything (acc.) is not done or performed; (cf. *abhi-ni-√mruc*.)

Abhy-astam-aya, as, m. See *anuddhṛitābh*.

Abhy-astam-ita, mfn. one on whom while not (working or) being as bright the sun has set, Gaut.

अभ्याकर्ष अभ्या-ākārsha, as, m. (√*kṛish*), a striking of the flat of the hand upon the breast in defiance (a practice common to wrestlers and pugilists), MBh. i, 7109.

अभ्याकाङ्क्ष अभ्या-ākāṅkshita, am, n. a groundless complaint, false accusation, L.

अभ्याकारम् अभ्या-ākāram, ind. (√*I. kṛi*), by or in drawing near to one's self, AitBr.; ŚBr. (Kāṇva Rec.)

अभ्याक्रामम् अभ्या-ākramam, ind. (√*kram*), by or in stepping towards repeatedly, AV. x, 7, 42.

अभ्याक्रुश अभ्या-ākruś (impf. 3. pl. -*ākrośan*) to assail with harsh language, revile, ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभ्याख्या अभ्या-ākhyā (Inf. -*khyātum* = *mithyābhīyoktum*) to accuse falsely, Comm. on Kir. xiii, 58.

Abhy-ākhyāta, mfn. accused falsely, calumniated, Kauś.; TUp.

Abhy-ākhyāna, am, n. a false or groundless accusation, calumny, Buddh.; Jain.

अभ्यागम् अभ्या-āgam (fut. p. neg. *ān-abhyāgamishyat*, ŚBr.) to come near to, approach, visit, ŚBr. &c.; (with *cintān*) to happen to think, R. iii, 4, 20.

Abhy-āgata, mfn. come, arrived, MBh. &c.; (with *kramāt*) inherited, Yājñ. ii, 119; (as), m. (opposed to *atithi*) an uninvited guest, BhP.; a guest in general, Hit. &c.

Abhy-āgama, as, m. approaching, arrival, visit, visitation, Ragh. &c.; arriving at or enjoying a result, Nyāyad.; neighbourhood, L.; rising (to receive a guest), L.; war, battle, L.; encountering, striking, killing, L.; enmity, L.

Abhy-āgamana, mfn. arrival, visit, R. i, 8, 24; Kir.; (cf. *kālābh*.)

अभ्यागा अभ्या-āga (aor. *abhy-āgāt*) to approach, come to (acc.), RV. i, 164, 27; MBh.; (gen.), BhP.; (said of evil) to visit, MBh. iii, 1120; to begin to (Inf.), Mn. x, 108.

अभ्यागारम् अभ्या-āgāram, ind. (√*I. gṛi*), so as to call or shout to each other at the different steps of a dance, i. e. repeating separately, KaushBr. (see also *abhi-ni-nartam*); cf. *apa-gāram*.

अभ्यागारे अभ्या-āgāre, loc. ind. in the house, ĀsvGr.; v. l. *abhy-ācāre* [PārGr.] and *abhy-ācare* [MānGr.], 'in the reach or compass.'

अभ्यागारिका, mfn. diligent in supporting a family, L.

अभ्याघात अभ्या-āghāta, as, m. (√*han*), assault, attack, Mn. ix, 272; interruption, Comm. on PBr.

Abhy-āghātin, mfn. attacking, Pāp. iii, 2, 142. **Abhy-āghātya**, mfn. recited with interruption, PBr.

अभ्याघारम् अभ्या-āghāram. See *punar-abh*.

अभ्याचक्ष अभ्या-ācaksh (impf. -*ācasha*) to look at (acc.), BhP.; to speak, BhP.

अभ्याचर अभ्या-ācar (pr. p. acc. pl. f. *abhy-ā-carantī*) to approach (with acc.), RV. viii, 96, 15; to undertake, practise, MBh. xii, 9719.

Abhy-ācare, loc. ind. See *abhy-āgāre*.

Abhy-ācārā, as, m. approaching (as an enemy), assault, AV. x, 3, 2; mishap, an accident, KaushBr.; (e), loc. ind. See *abhy-āgāre*.

अभ्याज अभ्या-āj (√*aj*), (Imper. 2. sg. -*āja*) to drive near, Pāp. viii, 1, 8, Sch.

अभ्याज्ञाय अभ्या-ājñāyā, as, m. order, command, ŚBr.

अभ्यात अभ्या-āt (√*tan*, Ā. (impf. 3. pl. -*ātana*)) to take aim at, shoot, TS.

Abhy-ātānā, ās, m. pl. 'aiming at,' N. of certain war-songs, TS.; Kauś. — *tvā*, n. the state of those war-songs, TS.

अभ्यातप अभ्या-ātapa (3. pl. -*tapanti*) to torment, pain, RV. vii, 83, 5.

अभ्यात अभ्या-āt (Imper. 2. sg. -*tara*) to come up to (acc.), RV. viii, 75, 15.

अभ्यात्म अभ्या-ātmam, ind., Ved. towards one's self, ŚBr. &c.

Abhyātma (in comp. for *abhyātmam*). — *ta-ram*, ind. more towards one's self, ĀsvGr. **Abhy-ātmāgra**, mfn. having the points turned towards one's self, ĀsvGr.

अभ्यादा अभ्या-ādā (√*I. dā*, Ā. (rarely P., Hariv.) to seize, snatch away, (Pot. -*dadīta*) MBh. i, 3558 = xii, 10999 = xiii, 4985; Ā. to put on (as a wreath), Hariv.; (with *vākyam*) to take up the word, commence to speak, MBh. v, 3384.

Abhy-ādāta, mfn. encompassing, ChUp.

Abhy-ādāna, am, n. beginning, Pāp. viii, 2, 87.

अभ्यादाय अभ्या-ādāyā, as, m. (√*I. dā*), N. of the non-sacrificial fire which in coming close to the sacrificial one blazes up together with it, MaitrS.

अभ्यादिश अभ्या-ādīś (Intens. p. -*dēdī-jāna*) to aim at (in hostile manner), RV. vi, 44, 17.

अभ्यादु अभ्या-ād (√*I. dru* (perf. -*dudrāva*) to run towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभ्याधा अभ्या-ādha, chiefly Ved. to lay on (fuel, &c.), VS. &c.; to place the fire upon, ŚBr. &c.

Abhy-ādāna, am, n. laying on (fuel), ŚBr.; Kauś.

अभ्याधिता अभ्या-ādhitā, mfn. laid on (as fuel), ŚBr.; ChUp. — *paśu*, m. a present or duty (usual in some districts of India), Pāp. vi, 3, 10, Sch.; (v. l. *abhyarhita-paśu*.)

अभ्यानन अभ्या-ānana, mfn. having the face turned towards, BhP.

अभ्यानी अभ्या-āni (ind. p. -*nīya*) to pour into, mix with, AitBr.

अभ्यानृत अभ्या-ānṛit (pr. p. -*nṛīyat*) to dance towards, hasten near, TBr.

अभ्यान्त अभ्या-ānta = *abhy-amita*, q. v.

अभ्याप अभ्या-āpa, -*āpnōti*, to reach to, get, obtain, ŚBr.; Caus. -*āpāyati*, to bring to an end, ŚBr.; Desid. P. *ābhīpsati* (rarely Ā., MBh. v, 17), to strive to reach, ask for, desire, MBh. &c.

Abhīpsat, mf (atī, MBh. i, 6469; R.; antī, Mn. v, 156) n. (pr. p.) longing for, desiring.

Abhīpsita, mfn. desired, acceptable, dear.

Abhīpsin, mfn. (ifc.) = *ābhīpsat*, KathUp.

Abhīpsu, mfn. id. (with acc., N. &c.; with Inf., Śis. i, 14).

Abhy-āpti, is, f. obtaining, AitBr.

अभ्यापत् अभ्या-āpat, to jump on, hasten near to, rush towards (acc. without or with *prati*), MBh.; Kathās.: Caus. to extend (a string) towards (acc.), Śulb.

Abhy-āpāta, as, m. calamity, misfortune, L.

अभ्यापद् अभ्या-āpad (Pot. -*padyeta*) to enter into, come to (acc.), ĀsvGr.

Abhy-āpādā, ind. so as to enter into or pass through (acc.), Nir. vii, 26.

अभ्याभू अभ्या-ābhū (Pot. -*bhāvet*) to happen to, occur to (acc.), ŚBr.; AitBr.

अभ्यामर्द अभ्या-āmarda, as, m. war, battle, L.

अभ्यायम् अभ्या-āyam, P. (3. pl. -*yacchan-ti*) to lengthen (as a syllable in speaking), AitBr.; to draw or pull (as the udder in sucking), Kāth.; Ā. (Imper. 2. sg. -*yacchasva*) to assume ('to grant', Comm.), VS. iii, 38; P. (Subj. 3. pl. -*yaman*; ind. p. -*yātya*) to aim at, RV. viii, 92, 31; ŚBr.; AitBr.; for *abhy-ā-√gam*, KaushBr.

Abhy-āyansūnya, mfn. (said of the Āsvins) one who allows himself to be drawn near (for accepting the sacrificial oblation), RV. i, 34, 1.

अभ्याया अभ्या-āyā, to come up to, approach, MBh. &c.

अभ्यायु अभ्या-āyu, Ā. (3. pl. -*yuvate*) to strive towards (acc.), AitBr.

अभ्यायुक अभ्या-āyuka. See 2. *abh*.

अभ्यारम् अभ्या-ārumbh, Ā. to lay hold of (acc.), ŚBr.; AitBr.: P. (impf. -*ārabhat*) to commence, MBh. iii, 10724.

अभ्या-ārambhā, as, m. beginning, ŚBr.; re-beginning, repetition, PBr.

अभ्यारम् अभ्या-āram, ind. (cf. *ārā*) near, at hand, RV. viii, 72, 11.

अभ्यारुह अभ्या-ārūh, -*ārōhati*, to ascend, mount, step upon, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.: Caus. (Subj. 1. sg. -*rohāyāsi*) to cause to ascend, ŚBr.

Abhy-ārūdhā, mfn. ascended, TS.; (cf. *ān*-neg.) **Abhy-ārōhā**, as, m. ascending, ŚBr. (cf. *ān*-neg.); increase, growth (as of days), ŚBr.; 'ascending in devotion', praying, ŚBr. xiv.

अभ्या-ārōhāṇīya, as, m. N. of a sacrificial ceremony, ĀsvGr.; Lāṭy.

Abhy-ārōhuka, mfn. ascending, MaitrS.

अभ्या-ārōhya. See *an*-neg.

अभ्यावध अभ्या-āvadh (aor. -*āvadhīt*) to strike, R. i, 45, 17 (v. l.)

अभ्यावह अभ्या-āvah (3. pl. Imper. -*avahantu* and impf. -*avahan*) to convey, bring towards (acc.), RV. i, 51, 10; 134, 1 & vi, 63, 7.

अभ्याविश अभ्या-āvish (impf. -*āvīsat*) to rush into (acc.), MBh. vii, 5812; P. Ā. to enter into, penetrate, MBh.

अभ्यावृत् अभ्या-āvṛit, -*vṛtate* (Imper. 2. sg. -*vavṛitsva*; P. impf. 3. sg. -*āvart* [RV. vii, 59, 4]) to roll (as a cart) towards, come up to or towards (acc.), approach, RV.; AV.; VS.: Caus. (Ved.) -*vavartati*, id., RV. x, 64, 1; -*vartayati*, to repeat, ŚāṅkhGr.

Abhy-āvartam, ind. so as to repeat, repeatedly, ŚBr.; PBr.

अभ्या-āvartin, mfn. coming near, coming repeatedly, VS. (voc.); Kauś.; returning (as days), AitBr. (*an*-neg.); (ī), m., N. of a king (son of Cayamāna and descendant of Prithu), RV. vi, 27, 5 & 8.

अभ्या-āvṛitta, mfn. come near, approached, VS. viii, 58; (with acc.) ŚBr.; turned towards, KātyŚr.

अभ्या-āvṛitti, is, f. repetition, Pāp.; Jain.

अभ्या-āvṛitya, ind. p. turning one's self towards (acc.), MBh. v, 4128.

अभ्याश अभ्या-āśa, as, m. See *abhy-√I. aś*.

अभ्यास अभ्या-āsa. See (*abhy-√I. aś* and 2. *abhy-√I. aś*).

अभ्यासक्त अभ्या-āsakta, mfn. (√*sañj*), closely linked together (as days by beginning a day with the same ceremony which has been performed at the end of the preceding day), ĀsvGr.; Comm. on PBr.

अभ्या-āsāṅgya, mfn. to be closely linked together (as days; see before), PBr.; Vait.; (as), m., N. of a Pañcāha, PBr.; ĀpŚr.

अभ्यासद् अभ्या-āsad (Ved. Inf. -*sādam*) to sit down into (acc.), RV. ix, 3, 1 & 30, 4; to attain, obtain, Kir. v, 52.

Abhy-āsādana, *am*, n. attacking an enemy, L.
Abhy-āsādayitavya, mfn. to be allowed to approach, MBh. iii, 17101.

अभ्यासिच् *abhy-ā-√sic*, to pour on, Gobh.; Suśr.

अभ्याहन् *abhy-ā-√han* (Imper. 2. sg. -*jahī*; perf. *ā-jaghne*) to strike, wound, RV. ix, 85, 2; MBh.; ChUp.; to impede (Inf. -*hanitum*), Hariv.

Abhy-āhata, mfn. struck, wounded, MBh. &c.; seized by, afflicted with, MBh. &c.; impeded, Bhāṭṭ., (an-, neg.) ĀśvŚr.; MārKP.

Abhy-āhanana, *am*, n. impeding, interruption, Comm. on PBr.

अभ्याहित *abhy-āhita*. See *abhy-ā-√dhā*.

अभ्याह *abhy-ā-√hri*, to bring near, hand over, MBh.; R.; to carry off, R. ed. Bomb. i, 61, 7.

Abhy-āhāra, *as*, m. bringing near, ŚBr.; carrying off, robbery, L.

अभ्याह्ने *abhy-ā-√hve*, -*hvyate*, to address (with the *āhāva* formula), TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; (pr.p. -*hvyat*) to shout at, challenge, attack, PBr.

अभ्युक् *abhy-ukta*, mfn. declared or uttered (as a verse) with reference to (acc.), ŚBr.; Up.

अभ्युक्ष *abhy-√1. uksh*, P. -*ukshāti* (ind. p. -*ukshya*) to sprinkle over, besprinkle, ŚBr. &c.; *Ā.* (perf. -*vavakshe*) to cover with sparks, RV. i, 146, 2.

Abhy-ukshana, *am*, n. sprinkling over, wetting, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy; Ragh. xvi, 57.

Abhy-ukshita, mfn. besprinkled, R.; Mṛicch.

अभ्युच् *abhy-√uc*, -*ucyati*, to like, take pleasure in visiting, TS.

Abhy-ucita, mfn. usual, customary, R.

अभ्युचर *abhy-uc-√car* (Imper. 2. sg. -*carā*) to rise over (acc.), RV. viii, 25, 21.

अभ्युचि *abhy-uc-√1. ci*, to bring together in one place, Comm. on Bād.; to treat (a subject) in connection with (another), ib.

Abhy-ucaya, *as*, m. increase, Nir.; Bhāṭṭ.

Abhy-ucita, mfn. increased, Comm. on Nir.

अभ्युच्यय *abhy-ucchraya*, *as*, m. (√*śri*), 'elevation', in comp. with -*vat*, mfn. having a great elevation, being higher than (abl.), MBh. iii, 11699.

Abhy-ūchrita, mfn. raised aloft, elevated, ŚBr. &c.; prominent, VarBrS.; Ragh. ix, 62; excellent through (instr.), Ragh. xvi, 2. -*kara*, mfn. with uplifted proboscis, MBh. iii, 15735.

अभ्युजि *abhy-uj-√ji*, to obtain by conquering, Gobh.

अभ्युज्जीव *abhy-uj-√jiv*, -*jīvati*, to preserve life, MBh. v, 4538.

अभ्युक्रम *abhy-ut-√kram*, to go up to, ascend, Vait. 1. P. (fut. 1. pl. -*kramishyāmas*, ŚBr.) and Caus. P. -*kramayati* [ŚBr.] or -*kramayati* [ĀśvGr.] to cause to go or step towards (loc.)

अभ्युक्रुञ्ज *abhy-ut-√kruś* (Subj. 1. pl. -*krośāma*) to raise loud acclamations towards (acc.), AitBr.

Abhy-utkrusha, mfn. applauded with loud acclamations, AitBr. (an- neg.)

Abhy-utkrośana, *am*, n. loud acclamation, Sāy. on AitBr. - *mantra*, m. a hymn of applause with which Indra is addressed), ib.

अभ्युत्तर *abhy-ut-√tṛi* (3. pl. -*ūt-taranti*) to cross, ŚBr.; (1. pl. -*tarema*) to cross over towards, penetrate to (acc.), RV. x, 53, 8.

अभ्युत्था *abhy-ut-thā* (√*sthā*), (impf. -*ūdtatishthāt*; perf. -*ūt-tasthau*) to rise for going towards (acc.), AV. xv, 8, 5; ŚBr. &c.; to rise from a seat to do any one (acc.) honour, Śāk. &c.; (with *ātithya-karma*) id., MBh. vii, 634; to rise in rebellion, MārKP.; to leave off, desist from (abl.), Comm. on ChUp.

Abhy-utthāna, *am*, n. rising from a seat through politeness, Pāṇicāt.; rising, setting out, R.; rebellion, Hariv.; elevation, gaining a high position, gaining authority, respectability, Bhag.; Ragh.; (said of destiny) gaining efficacy, power, MBh. xiii, 343; rise, origin, birth, MBh. xii.

Abhy-utthāyin, mfn. rising from a seat to do any one honour, Comm. on KātyŚr. (an- neg.)

Abhy-utthita, mfn. risen, R. &c.; risen from the seat to do any one (acc.) honour, Hariv.; BhP.; appeared, visible, Ragh. i, 53, &c.; risen for doing anything, making one's self ready for (acc.), Nir.; (Inf.), MBh. xii, 4130; ready, Hariv.; BhP.

Abhy-uttheya, mfn. to be greeted reverentially (i. e. by rising from one's seat), Comm. on KātyŚr.

अभ्युत्पत् *abhy-ut-√pat* (p. -*patat*; perf. -*pāpāta*) to fly or jump or rush up to (acc.), Hariv.; Kathās.; Caus. -*ūt-pātayati*, to cause to fly up to (acc.), ŚBr.

Abhy-utpatana, *am*, n. springing or leaping against any one, Ragh. ii, 27.

अभ्युत्सद् *abhy-ut-√sad*, Caus. (Ved. aor. -*sādayām akah* [akar, √1. kri]) to cause to set out towards (acc.); for obtaining), MaitrS. (quoted by Pān. iii, 1, 42).

अभ्युत्सर्ज *abhy-ut-√sarj* (Pot. -*ūt-sarjet*) to rattle towards (acc.), TS.

अभ्युत्सह *abhy-ut-√sah*, to be able to resist (with acc.), MBh. vi, 2351; to feel competent, venture (with Inf.), MBh. iii, 13206; Ragh. v, 22.

अभ्युत्सिच् *abhy-ut-√sic* (ind. p. -*sicya*) to fill up by pouring, ŚBr.; to sprinkle with (instr., *adbhis*), ŚāṅkhGr.

अभ्युत्सृज *abhy-ut-√srij*, to throw (as an arrow) towards (dat.), MBh. vii, 8852; Desid. (p. -*sirishat*) to be about to give up (as one's life), MBh. xii, 833.

अभ्युत्सिस्म *abhy-ut-√smi* (only p. -*smayat*) to smile on (acc.), smile, MBh.; Hariv.

अभ्युद *abhy-√ud* (p. -*undāt*; Imper. 2. pl. -*undāta* [for *untā*, see Whitney's Gr. § 690]) to wet, flow over, RV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

अभ्युदन् *abhy-ud-√an*, -*āniti*, to breathe towards or upon (acc.), ŚBr.

अभ्युदवसो *abhy-ud-ava-√sa*, -*syati*, to set out or go towards (acc.), AitBr.

अभ्युदानी *abhy-ud-ā-√ni*, to lead up (out of water), MānŚr.; MānGr.; Gobh. (cf. *ud-ā-√ni*); to fetch out from, MānŚr.

अभ्युदाह *abhy-ud-ā-√hri*, to give an example in addition, Āp.

Abhy-udāharana, *am*, n. an example or illustration of a thing by its reverse, L.

अभ्युदि *abhy-ud-√i* (2. sg. -*eshi*; Imper. 2. sg. -*ūd-ihī*; Pot. -*iyāt* [ŚBr.], -*iyāt* [MBh. iii, 2010 & 10272]; fut. -*ud-ayishyati*, MBh. iv, 688), (said of the sun) to rise over (acc.), rise, RV. viii, 93, 1; AV. &c.; to engage in combat with (acc.), MBh. (Pot. -*iyāt*, see before); to finish off at (acc.), PBr.

Abhy-udaya, *as*, m. sunrise or rise of luminaries (during or with reference to some other occurrence), KātyŚr.; Jaim.; beginning, commencing (as of darkness, &c.), R.; elevation, increase, prosperity, happiness, good result, Mn. iii, 254; R. &c.; a religious celebration, festival, Mn. ix, 84. **Abhyudayēshṭi**, f., N. of an expiatory sacrifice, Jaim.; (cf. *abhyudī-tēshṭi*).

Abhy-udayin, mfn. rising, Rājāt.

1. **Abhy-udita**, mfn. risen (as the sun or luminaries), MBh.; R.; Mn. iv, 104; one over whom (while sleeping) the sun has risen, Mn. ii, 221; Comm. on TS.; engaged in combat, MBh. iii, 15362; arisen, happened; elevated, prosperous; (*abhyūdita*), *am*, n. (said of the sun or the moon) rising (during some other occurrence), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (ā), f., N. of the ceremony (to be performed at the *abhyūdita*), KaushBr. - *āyī-tā*, f. the state of lying asleep while the sun has risen, MBh. xii, 5093. **Abhy-uditēshṭi**, f. = *abhyudayēshṭi*, KaushBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभ्युदित 2. *abhy-udita*, mfn. (√*vad*), expressed (in words), KenaUp. (an- neg.); see *abhi-√vad*.

अभ्युदीक्ष *abhy-ud-√iksh*, *Ā.* (impf. -*aikshata*) to look towards (acc.), R.

अभ्युदीर् *abhy-ud-√ir*, Caus. (p. -*irayat*)

to raise (one's voice), MBh. i, 2170; Pass. -*iryate*, to be stirred up, be intensified, Suśr.

Abhy-udirita, mfn. 'raised (as the voice), said,' (ē), loc. ind. after it had been said by (instr.), Kathās.

अभ्युद्ह *abhy-ud-√1. ūh* (impf. *auhat*) to move or push farther out, AitBr.

अभ्युदे *abhy-udē* (√*i*), (ind. p. -*ētya*) to go into in order to meet any one (acc.), AV. xv, 11, 2 & 12, 2.

अभ्युद्ग *abhy-udga*, mfn. fr. √*ubj*, Pat. on Pān. Sivasūtra 5 & viii, 3, 38.

अभ्युद्गत *abhy-ud-gata*, mfn. risen (as the moon); one who has gone out in order to meet any one (acc.), MBh. i, 3572; extended (as fame), R.; Lalit. - *rāja*, m., N. of a Kalpa, Buddh.

Abhy-udgama, *as*, m. rising from a seat to honour any one, Kathās.

Abhy-udgamana, *am*, n. id., L.

अभ्युद्गा *abhy-ud-√1. gā* (aor. 2. sg. -*āgās*; 3. sg. -*ūd-agāt*) to rise over or during (acc.), RV. viii, 93, 4; ŚBr.

अभ्युद्दिष् *abhy-ud-√dis*, to point at anything above with reference to, MānGr.

अभ्युद्दिष्ट *abhy-ud-drishta*, mfn. having become visible (as the moon) during anything, KātyŚr.; *dn-* (neg.), one during the sacrifice of whom the moon has not become visible, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*abhy-uddrishtā*), f., N. of a ceremony, KaushBr. **Abhy-uddrishtēshṭi**, f., N. of a ceremony (beginning only after the moon has become visible), KaushBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभ्युद् *abhy-ud-√2. dru*, -*dravati*, to run up to (acc.), TBr.

अभ्युद्धा *abhy-ud-dhā* (√*2. dhā*), *Ā.* (3. pl. -*uj-jihate*) to rise together with, ChUp.

अभ्युद्ध *abhy-ud-dhri* (√*hri*), Ved. to take out (especially one fire in order to add it to another), TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to take or draw out, draw (as water), MBh. &c.; to take up, lift up, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. xii, 12322; to re-obtain, Yājñ. ii, 119; to elevate, render prosperous, MBh.; Sāh. &c.; Caus. (ind. p. -*ud-dhārya*) to raise, lift up, MBh. iii, 13326.

Abhy-uddhṛita, mfn. taken up, &c.; drawn (as water), Yājñ. i, 17; collected (for a purpose), Mṛicch.

अभ्युद्यत *abhy-ud-yata*, mfn. (√*yam*), raised, lifted up, MBh. &c.; offered, Mn. iv, 247 seq.; prepared for, engaged in, ready for (Inf. [Hariv. &c.] or dat. [VarBrS.] or loc. [Mn. ix, 302] or in comp. [Megh.]); (for *abhy-udgata*), received kindly, welcomed, BhP.

अभ्युन्नत *abhy-unnata*, mfn. (√*nam*), raised, elevated, VarBrS.; Śāk. &c.

अभ्युन्नी *abhy-un-√nī*, to pour upon, scoop towards, ŚBr.; PBr.; Lāṭy.

अभ्युपगम *abhy-upa-√gam*, to go near to, approach, arrive at (acc.), MBh. &c.; to obtain; to assent, agree to, Daś. &c.; Caus. (ind. p. -*gamayya*) to prevail on any one to assent, Daś. (see also *abhy-upagamita*).

Abhy-upagata, mfn. gone near to, approached, arrived at; agreed, assented to, admitted, MBh.; Śāk. &c.

Abhy-upagantavya, mfn. to be gone to or set out for (dat.), MBh. xiv, 327; to be assented to or agreed upon, Pān. i, 2, 55, Kās.; to be admitted, Comm. on Bād. and on Nyāyam.

Abhy-upagantri, mfn. one who assents or admits, Comm. on ChUp.

Abhy-upagama, *as*, m. going near to, approaching, arriving at, L.; an agreement, contract, Mn. ix, 53; assenting to, admitting, Sāh. &c.; (as a statement) Comm. on Bād. - *siddhānta*, m. an admitted axiom, Nyāyad.

Abhy-upagamita, mfn. 'made to consent,' obtained by assent or free consent (as a slave for a fixed term), Comm. on Yājñ.

अभ्युपधा *abhy-upa-√dhā*, -*ūpa-dadhāti*, to place upon, TS.; to cover with (instr.), ŚBr.; P. *Ā.* (3. pl. -*ūpa-dadhāti*, Subj. 1. pl. -*āddhāmaha*) to place upon (the fire) in addition or together with, ŚBr.

अभ्युपनिवृत् अभ्य-upa-ni-√vrit, to return, be repeated, KaushBr.

अभ्युपपद अभ्य-upa-√pad, Ā. -padyate, to approach in order to help, MBh. &c.; to ask for help, R. iii, 14, 7; to furnish with, MBh. ii, 187.

अभ्य-upa-patti, is, f. approaching in order to assist, protection, defence (ifc. [Mn.; Daś.] or with gen. [MBh. i, 112]); favour, the conferring of a benefit or kindness; agreement, assent, Comm. on Nyāyad.; impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow, as an act of duty), L.

अभ्य-upa-panna, mfn. protected, rescued; asking for protection or help, Mṛicch.; agreed to, admitted; agreeing to.

अभ्युपमन्त्र अभ्य-upa-√mantr (impf. -mantrayat) to address with a formula, MBh. viii, 4720.

अभ्युपया अभ्य-upa-√yā, to approach, go towards (acc. or dat.), MBh. vii, 1967; R.; (with samam) to enter the state of rest, MarkP.

अभ्युपयुक्त अभ्य-upa-yukta, mfn. (√yuj), employed, used, Comm. on Pat.

अभ्युपलक्ष अभ्य-upa-√laksh (perf. Pass. p. -lakshita) to perceive, notice, R. v, 28, 11.

अभ्युपविश अभ्य-upa-√viś, to sit down upon (acc.), MBh. v, 3244; Gobh. (v. l. adhy-upa-√viś); to sit down, Rājāt.

अभ्युपशान्त अभ्य-upa-śānta, mfn. (√śam), allayed, calmed.

अभ्युपसह अभ्य-upa-√sad, Caus. (ind. p. -sādya) to reach (as a town).

अभ्युपसृ अभ्य-upa-√sri, to come near, R.

अभ्युपसेव अभ्य-upa-√sev, -sevat, to observe religiously, MBh. iii, 13432.

अभ्युपस्था अभ्य-upa-√sthā, to honour, BhP.; Caus. to cause to bring near, R. iv, 38, 28.

अभ्य-upa-sthita, mfn. come, arrived, Kathās.; attended or accompanied by (instr.), MBh. iii, 16132.

अभ्युपाक अभ्य-upa-√I kri, to prepare or make preparations (for a sacred action, see upā-√I kri) with reference to (acc.) or in connection with (acc.), MaitrS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.

अभ्युपाकृ अभ्य-upa-√krish, to draw towards one's self, BhP.

अभ्युपागत अभ्य-upa-gata, mfn. come near, approached, Lalit.; (with vyasanāya, said of a sad fate), R.

अभ्युपादा अभ्य-upa-√I dā (ind. p. -dāya) to pick up (as fruits from the ground), MBh. xii, 672.

अभ्युपाया अभ्य-upa-√yā, to come up to, approach, Kathās.

अभ्युपावह अभ्य-upa-√hri, -upa-va-harati, to bring or set down upon (acc.), ŚBr.; to lower (as one's arms, bāhū), VS. x, 25; ŚBr.

अभ्युपावृत् अभ्य-upa-√vrit, -upa-vartate (also P., aor. Subj. I. & 3. sg. -upa-vritam, -upa-vritat) to turn one's self or go towards (acc.), TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

अभ्य-upa-vritta, mfn. turned or gone towards (acc.), ŚBr.; returned, R.

अभ्युपाह अभ्य-upa-√hri (impf. -upa-harat, which might also be -upa-harat fr. अभ्य-upa-√hri) to bring near, offer, MBh. xv, 11.

अभ्युपे I. अभ्य-upa-√(i), -upa-iti (3. pl. -upa-yanti) to go near, approach, arrive at, enter, RV. vi, 28, 4; ŚBr. &c.; (with apāh) to bathe, KātyŚr.; Mn. xi, 259; Yājñ.; to approach (in copulation), Hit.; to go to meet any one (acc.), BhP.; to enter a state or condition, obtain, share, AitBr. (Ved. Inf. -upa-itos); MBh. &c.; to admit as an argument or a position, RPrāt. (perf. p. gen. pl. -upēyushām); Comm. on Nyāyam, and on Bād.; to select as (acc.), MBh. i, 811; to agree with, approve of, Daś. (see अभ्य-upa-ē); Pass. -upēyate, to be approved of, admitted, Sarvad.

अभ्य-upa-ya, as, m. an agreement, promise, engagement, Āp.; a means, an expedient, MBh.; Mn. xi, 210, &c.

अभ्य-upa-ya, am, n. a complimentary gift, an inducement, BhP.

अभ्य-upa-eta, mfn. approached, arrived at (acc.), MBh. i, 3592; Ragh. v, 14; (with grihant) staying in a house, VarBṛS.; furnished with (in comp. [VarBṛS.] or instr.); agreed upon, assented to, Daś.; promised, Megh.

अभ्य-upa-eta, mfn. to be admitted or assented to, Comm. on Nyāyam.

अभ्य-upa-eta, ind. p. having arrived at (acc.); having entered, Nir.; having assented or agreed to. अभ्युपेत्याशुसूरुश, f. breach of a contracted service, a title of law treating of disputes between the master and a servant who has broken his agreement, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 182 seqq.

अभ्य-upa-eta, mfn. (yashīn) having approached, arrived at (acc.), R.; Bhāṭṭ.; having admitted, RPrāt. (see I. अभ्य-upa-ē).

अभ्युपे 2. अभ्य-upa-ē (-upa-ēi), (Imper. 2. sg. -upa-ēi) to approach (for refuge, śaraṇam), R. vi, 9, 39.

अभ्युपेक्ष अभ्य-upa-ēksh (√ksh), (perf. p. -upa-ēkshita) to overlook, allow, MBh. xvi, 160.

अभ्युल्लस अभ्य-ullasat, mfn. (√las), gleaming, flashing, Śiś. v, 2.

अभ्युष् अभ्य-√ush (impf. 3. pl. -ushān; Ved. Inf. -ushas) to burn, consume by fire, RV. ix, 97, 39; Kāth.

अभ्य-usha or अभ्य-ūsha or अभ्य-usha, as, m. a kind of cake of grain &c. (half dressed, slightly scorched, or parched so as to be eaten from the hand), (gana apūpādi, q. v.)

अभ्यushiya or अभ्यūshiya or अभ्यushya or अभ्यūshya or अभ्य-oshiya or अभ्य-oshya, mfn. consisting of, or belonging to, or fit for the above cake or preparation of parched grain, (gana apūpādi, q. v.)

अभ्य-usha-misra, mfn. partly burnt, ŚBr.

अभ्युषित अभ्य-ushita, mfn. (√5. vas), having dwelt, having passed the night with, R. iii, 17, 2.

अभ्युद् अभ्य-ūdhī. See abhi-√vah.

अभ्युर् अभ्य-√ūrṇu, अभ्य-ūrṇoti (Imper. 2. sg. -ūrṇuḥ) to cover, conceal, RV. viii, 79, 2 & x, 18, 11; AV. i. -ūrṇut (p. f. -ūrṇvānā) to cover or conceal one's self, AV. xiv, 1, 27; RV. v, 41, 19.

अभ्युष अभ्य-ūsha. See अभ्य-usha. -khā-dikā, f. 'eating of अभ्यūsha-grains,' N. of a play, Vātsyāy.

अभ्युह I. अभ्य-√I. ūh, to cover with (instr.), TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अभ्युह 2. अभ्य-√2. ūh, Ā. (aor. -auhishṭa, p. -dhasāna) to watch for, lie in ambush for (acc.), RV. vi, 17, 8 & 9; P. -ūhati, to infer, guess, Nir.

अभ्य-ūsha, mfn. concluded, inferred, Nir.

अभ्य-ūsha, as, m. reasoning, deduction, inference, conjecture, Nir.; Mālatim.

अभ्य-ūhitavya, mfn. to be inferred, Nir.

1. अभ्य-ūhya, mfn. id., L.

2. अभ्य-ūhya, ind. p. having deduced by reasoning, having inferred, Suśr.; Pān. vii, 4, 23, Kāś. &c.

अभ्यु अभ्य-√ri, -riṇoti (perf. 3. pl. अभ्य-ārūḥ) to run towards, reach, RV. i, 35, 9 & iii, 1, 4.

अभ्य-ārṇa. See s. v., p. 76, col. 1.

अभ्युर् अभ्य-√rich, -archati, to come to, visit or afflict with, MBh. iii, 11875; (impf. -ārchat) to strive against (acc.), strive to overpower, MBh. iii, 11726.

अभ्यु अभ्य-√riñj, Ā. -rijyate (P. pr. p. -rijyat) to stretch out the hand for, hasten towards (acc.), RV. i, 140, 2 & vi, 37, 3.

अभ्यु अभ्य-√rish. See अभ्य-√arsh.

अभ्ये अभ्य-ē (√i), -āyati [RV. viii, 55, 1] or -āiti [VS.], to go near, come to, approach, RV. &c.

अभ्य-ētya, ind. p. having approached, N.; Pañcat. &c.

अभ्येषा अभ्य-ēshaṇa. See abhish.

अभ्र अभ्र, cl. 1. P. abhṛati (perf. āna-bhṛa) to err or wander about, Bhāṭṭ.

अभ्र अभ्र (sometimes spelt abhṛa, 'water-bearer,' according to the derivation ab-bhṛa, 'water-bearer,' cf. Comm. on ChUp. ii, 15, 1), am, n. (rarely as, m., AV. ix, 6, 47 & TS.) cloud, thunder-cloud, rainy weather, RV. &c.; sky, atmosphere, Śiś. ix, 3; (in arithmetic) a cypher; [NBD.] dust, AV. xi, 3, 6; (in med.) talc, mica; gold, L.; camphor, L.; the ratan (Calamus Rotang), L.; Cyperus Rotundus, L.; [cf. Gk. ὀμβρος & Lat. imber.] -m-liha (abhṛam-^l), mfn. [Pān. iii, 2, 32] 'cloud-licking,' what touches the clouds, high, lofty, Ragh. xiv, 29, &c.; (as), m. wind, Pān. iii, 2, 32, Sch.; Śāh.

-gahgā, f. the celestial Gaṅgā, Kād. -gḥana, mfn. thickly covered with clouds, Ragh. -m-ka-sha (abhṛam-^k), mfn. [Pān. iii, 2, 42] 'grazing (hurting) the clouds,' very high, Kād.; (as), m. wind, Pān. iii, 2, 42, Sch. -jā, mfn. 'born from clouds,' caused by rainy weather, AV. i, 12, 3. -taru, m., N. of a certain phenomenon, VarBṛS. -nāga, ās, m. pl., N. of the eight elephants supporting the globe, L. -patha, m. sky, atmosphere, L. -pi-śāca or -piśāca, m. 'sky-demon,' N. of Rāhu (the descending node personified), L. -pushpa, m. the cane Calamus Rotang, L.; (am), n. 'a flower in the clouds,' castle in the air, anything impossible, Naish.; (cf. ambara-pushpa.) -pruṣa, f. the sprinkling of the clouds, rain, RV. x, 77, 1. -maṇ-ṣi, f. the plant Valeriana Jaṭamāṇsi, L. -māta-ṅga, m. Airāvata, Indra's elephant, L. -mālā, f. a line or succession of clouds, L. -roha, n. lapis lazuli, L. -lipta, mfn. partly overpread with clouds, Pān. iv, 1, 51, Sch. -varsha (abhṛd-), mfn. dripping or raining from the clouds, RV. ix, 88, 6. -vāṭika for āmra-vāṭika, q. v. -villip-ṭa, mfn. (p. f. -lipta, q. v., Pān. iv, 1, 51, Kāś. -vāṭika, m. = -taru, q. v., VarBṛS. -śiras, n. a head formed of the sky, Śiś. -sāni, mfn. procuring clouds, TS. Abhṛānadhya, m. pause in the study on account of rainy weather, Gobh.

Abhṛāvakaśika [Mn. vi, 23, &c.] or 'kāśin' [R. iii, 10, 4], mfn. having the clouds for shelter, open to the sky (as an ascetic). Abhṛōttha, mfn. 'cloud-born,' Indra's thunderbolt, L.

Abhṛaka, am, n. talc, mica, Bhṛ. &c. -bha-smān, n. calx of talc, L. -sattva, n. steel, L.

Abhṛāyanti, f. (pr. p. fr. abhṛaya, Nom. -P.) 'forming clouds, bringing rainy weather, N. of one of the seven Kṛittikās, TS.; TBṛ.

Abhṛāya, Nom. Ā. yate, to create clouds, Pān. iii, 1, 17.

Abhṛāyita, mfn. 'shaped like a cloud,' similar to a cloud, Bhām.

Abhṛita, mfn. (p. f. -āyita) covered with clouds, (gana tārakādi, q. v.), Ragh. iii, 12.

Abhṛiya (once abhṛiya, RV. x, 68, 12), mfn. belonging to or produced from clouds, RV.; AV.; (as, am), m. n. thunder-cloud, RV.

Abhṛiya, mfn. belonging to or produced from talc.

Abhṛya, as, m. 'clothed only by the air' or 'having the clouds for shelter' (cf. abhṛāvakaśika), a naked ascetic, (gana śākhādi, q. v.)

अभ्रम a-bhrama, mfn. not blundering; steady, clear; (as), m. not erring, steadiness, composure, BhP.

A-bhramu, us, f. the female elephant of the east (the mate of Airāvata). -priya [Vcar.] or -val-labha [Lr.], m. the male elephant of the east or Airāvata.

अभ्रातु a-bhṛātṛ, mfn. brotherless, RV. i, 124, 7 (nom. sg. f. tā); iv, 5, 5 (nom. pl. f. tāras); AV. i, 17, 1 (nom. pl. f. abhṛātāras); Nir. iii, 5 (acc. sg. f. trīm). -ghni (dabhṛātṛ-), f. (√han), not killing a brother, AV. xiv, 1, 62. -matī, f. brotherless, Nir. &c.

A-bhṛātṛika, mf(ā)n. brotherless, Nir. &c.

अभ्रातृय a-bhṛātṛivyā, mf(ā)n. having no rival, RV. viii, 21, 13; ŚBr. &c.; (am), n., N. of a verse of the SV.

अभ्रान्त a-bhṛānta, mfn. unperplexed, not mistaken, not in error; clear, composed.

A-bhṛānti, is, f. absence of perplexity or error.

अभ्रि abhri, f. a wooden scraper or shovel, a spatula, spade, VS.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. -khāta

(*abhrī-*), mfn. dug up with a spatula, AV. iv, 7, 5 & 6.

अध्याय a-bhresha, as, m. non-deviation, fitness, propriety, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 37; Vait.

अव्यवृत्त a-bhva [RV.] or **a-bhva** [AV.] or **a-bhva** [ŚBr.], mfn. (cf. *a-bhva*) monstrous, immense, terrible, RV. i, 39, 8 & 63, 1; (*am*), n. immense power, monstrosity, horror, RV.; ŚBr.; a monster, RV. vi, 71, 5; AV.; ŚBr.

अम् 1. am, ind. quickly, a little, (*gaṇa cādī*, q. v.)

अम् 2. am, the termination *am* in the comparative and other forms used as ind., e.g. *pratarām*, &c., (*gaṇa svar-ādī*, q. v.)

अम् 3. am, amati, to go, L.; to go to or towards, L.; to serve or honour, L.; to sound, L.; (Imper. A. 2. sg. *amishva*; aor. *amit*; cf. *abhy-* / *am*) to fix, render firm, TS.; (perf. p. acc. sg. *emushām* for *emivāṅsam*) to be pernicious or dangerous, RV. viii, 77, 10; Caus. *amāyati* (impf. *amāyat*; aor. Subj. *amamat*) to be afflicted or sick, RV.; AV.; VS. (cf. *an-amāyat*).

1. Ama, as, m. impetuosity, violence, strength, power, RV.; VS.; AV.; depriving of sensation, fright, terror, RV.; disease, L. — **vat** (*dma-*), mfn. impetuous, violent, strong, RV.; (*vat*), ind. impetuously, RV. v, 58, 1.

1. Amata, as, m. sickness, disease, Up.; death, L.; time, L.; dust, Comm. on Up.

1. Amati, is, f. want, indigence, RV.; VS.; AV.; (*is*), mfn. poor, indigent, RV. x, 39, 6. **Amatī-vān**, mfn. poor, indigent, RV. viii, 19, 26.

Amatra, mfn. violent, strong, firm, RV. i, 61, 9 & iv, 23, 6; (*am*), n. a large drinking vessel, RV.; Pāṇ. ii, 2, 14; (*as*), m. id., RV. iii, 36, 4.

Amatraka, am, n. a drinking vessel, vessel, BhP. **Amatrin**, mfn. having the large drinking vessel called *amatra*, RV. vi, 24, 9.

Amami, is, f. road, way, Up.

1. Amita or **anta**, mfn. perf. Pass. p. *am*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 28.

Aminā, mfn. impetuous, RV. vi, 19, 1 & x, 116, 4.

अम् 2. ama, mfn. (pron.; cf. *amu*) this, AV. xiv, 2, 71 (quoted in ŚBr. xiv & ŚvGr.) [The word is also explained by *prāṇa*, 'soul,' cf. Comm. on ChUp. v, 2, 6.]

Amā, amāt. See ss. vv.

अमङ्गल a-maṅgala, mfn. inauspicious, unlucky, evil, Ragh. xii, 43, &c.; (*as*), m. the castor oil tree, Ricinus Communis, L.; (*am*), n. inauspiciousness, ill-luck, Kum.; Vents.

A-maṅgalya, mfn. inauspicious, unlucky, L.; (*am*), n. inauspiciousness, ill-luck, BhP.

अमज्जक a-majjaka, mfn. having no marrow, TS.

अमनिव a-maniva, mfn. [NBD.] having no jewels, ŚaṅkhŚr.

अमण्ड amañḍa, as, m. the castor oil tree, Ricinus Communis (cf. *amaṇḍa* & *maṇḍa*).

अमण्डित a-mañḍita, mfn. unadorned.

अमत् 2. a-matā mfn. (*am*), not felt, not perceptible by the mind, ŚBr. xiv; not approved of, unacceptable. — **padārtha**, mfn. having an unacceptable second sense, Kpr.; Sāh.

2. A-mati, is, f. 'unconsciousness,' generally (*iyā*), instr. ind. unconsciously, Mn. iv, 222 & v, 20; Gaut. — **pūrva** or **pūrvaka**, mfn. unconscious, unintentional.

अमति 3. amāti, is, f. form, shape, splendour, lustre, RV.; VS.; time, Up.; moon, L.

अमत् amatra. See *am*.

अमत्सर a-matsara, mfn. unenvious, disinterested, Mn. iii, 231, &c.; (*am*), n. disinterestedness, Heat.

A-matsarin, mfn. disinterested, Heat; not sticking to, not having one's heart set upon (loc.), R.

A-mātsarya, am, n. disinterestedness, MBh. v, 1640. — **tā**, f. id., Lalit.

अमद a-mada, mfn. cheerless, Bhāṭṭ.

A-madana, as, m., N. of Śiva, BhP.

A-madya-pa, mfn. not drinking intoxicating

liquors, Suśr. — **madyat**, nfn. being (inebriated or) joyful without (having drunk) any intoxicating liquor, Kām.

अमधु a-mādhu, u, n. no sweetness, ŚBr.

A-madhavya, mfn. not worthy of the sweetness (of the Soma), AitBr.

अमध्यम a-madhyama, -āsas, (Ved.) m. pl. of whom none is the middle one, RV. v, 59, 6; (cf. *d-kanishtha*.)

A-madhyastha, mfn. not indifferent.

अमनस् a-manas, as, n. non-perception, want of perception, ŚBr. xiv; (*a-mands*), nfn. without perception or intellect, ŚBr. xiv; silly, ChUp.

A-manaska, mfn. without perception or intellect, Sarvad.; silly, KathUp.; not well-disposed, low-spirited, Kād.

A-manī (for *a-mands* in comp. with *abhu* and its derivatives). — **bhāva**, m. the state of not having perception or intellect, MaitrUp.

A-mano (in comp. for *a-manas*). — **jña**, mfn. disagreeable, KātyŚr.; (Prākṛit *a-maṇuṇṇa*) Jain. — **rama-tā**, f. unpleasantness, Śiś.

A-mantā, mfn. silly, ignorant, RV. x, 22, 8 & 125, 4.

A-mantṛi, mfn. not thinking, MaitrUp.

अमनाक a-manāk, ind. not little, greatly.

अमनि amani. See *am*.

अमनुष्य a-manushya, as, m. no man, any other being but a man, KātyŚr.; R. ii, 93, 21 (*nā-manushye*, 'only with men'); a demon, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 23. — **tā**, f. unmanliness. — **nishavita**, mfn. not inhabited by men.

A-mānava, mfn. 'not human, superhuman,' and 'not being a descendant of Manu,' Śiś. i, 67.

A-mānusha, mf(ā)n. not human, anything but a man, RV. x, 95, 8; superhuman, divine, celestial, R. &c.; inhuman, brutal, RV.; (mf(ā)n.), without men, not inhabited by men, Kathās.; (*as*), m. not a man, ŚBr.; AitBr.; Mn. ix, 284; (*ī*), f. a female animal, Gaut. — **loka**, m. 'the celestial world,' heaven, Kād.

A-mānushya, mfn. not human, MBh. xiv, 266.

अमनोश्च a-mano-jña, &c. See *d-manas*.

अमनू a-mantrī, &c. See *d-manas*.

अमन्त्र a-mantra, as, m. not a Vedic verse or text or any formula; (mf(ā)n.), unaccompanied by Vedic verses or texts, Mn. iii, 121; unentitled to or not knowing Vedic texts (as a Śūdra, a female, &c.), Mn. ix, 18 & xii, 114; not using or applying Mantra formulas, Bhām. — **jña**, mfn. not knowing Vedic texts, Mn. iii, 129. — **vat**, mfn. unaccompanied by Vedic verses, Up. — **vid**, mfn. not knowing the formulas or texts of the Veda, Mn. iii, 133; (*ī*), m., N. of a prince.

A-mantraka, mf(ikā)n. unaccompanied by Vedic verses, Mn. ii, 66; (*am*), n. no Vedic verse or formula, VarBṛS.

अमन्द a-manda, mfn. not slow, active, merry, RV. i, 126, 1; not dull, bright; not little, much, important, Rājāt. &c.; (*am*), ind. (in comp. *amanda-*) intensely, Bhāṭṭ.; (*as*), m. a tree, L.

अमन्यमान a-manyamāna, mfn. not understanding, RV. i, 33, 9; not being aware of, RV. ii, 12, 10.

अमन्युत a-manyuta, mf(ā)n. not affected with secret anger, AV. xii, 3, 31.

अमम a-mama, mfn. without egotism, devoid of all selfish or worldly attachment or desire, Buddh.; Jain.; indifferent, not caring for (loc.), Mn. vi, 26; (*as*), m. the twelfth Jaina saint of a future Utsarpiṇi. — **tā**, f. or *-tva*, n. disinterestedness; indifference.

अममि a-mamri, mfn. (*amri*), immortal, undying, AV. viii, 2, 26.

A-māra, mf(ā), Mn. ii, 148; *ī*, R. i, 34, 16) n. undying, immortal, imperishable, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; (*as*), m. a god, a deity, MBh. &c.; hence (in arithm.) the number 33; N. of a Marut, Hariv.; the plant Euphorbia Tirucalli, Suśr.; the plant Tiardium Indicum, L.; a species of pine, L.; quicksilver, L.; N. of Amara-sigha; of a mountain (see *parvata*); mystical signification of the letter *u*; (*ā*), f. the residence of

Indra, L.; the umbilical cord, L.; after-birth, L.; a house-post, L.; N. of several plants, Panicum Dactylon, Coccilus Cordifolius, &c., L.; (*ī*), f. the plant Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — **kaṇṭaka**, n. 'peak of the immortals,' N. of part of the Vindhya range (near the source of the Sonā and Narmadā). — **koṭa**, m. 'fortress of immortals,' N. of the capital of a Rājput state. — **kosha**, m., N. of the Sanskrit dictionary of Amara or Amara-sigha. — **ko-sha-kaumudī**, f. title of a commentary on Amara-sigha's dictionary. — **gaṇa**, m. the assemblage of immortals, L. — **guru**, m. 'teacher of the gods,' Bṛihaspati, the planet Jupiter, VarBṛS.; Kād. — **caandra**, m., N. of the author of the Bala-bhārata. — **ja**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **m-jaya** (*amaran-j*), mfn. conquering the gods, BhP. — **taṭini**, f. 'river of the gods,' N. of the Ganges. — **tā** [Sāh.], f. or *-tva* [MBh. &c.], n. the condition of the gods (i.e. immortality). — **datta**, m., N. of a lexicographer; of a prince, Kathās. — **dāru**, m. the tree Pinus Deodaru Roxb. — **deva**, m. a N. of Amara-sigha. — **dvija**, m. a Brāhman who lives by attending a temple or idol, by superintending a temple, L. — **dvish**, m. 'foe of the gods,' N. of an Asura, Kathās. — **pa**, m. 'lord of the gods,' N. of Indra, VarBṛS. — **pati**, m. id. — **parvata**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. ii, 1193. — **pura**, n. 'the residence of the immortals,' paradise, Bhāṭṭ.; N. of various towns. — **puri**, f., N. of a town, Pañcat. — **pushpa** or **pushpaka**, m. the plants Saccharum Spontaneum, Pandanus Odoratissimus & Magnifera Indica. — **pushpikā**, f. a kind of anise (Anethum Sowa Roxb.), L. — **prakhya** or **prabha**, mfn. like an immortal. — **prabhu**, m. 'lord of the immortals,' one of the thousand names of Viṣṇu, MBh. — **bhartri**, m. 'supporter of the gods,' N. of Indra, L. — **mālā**, f. title of a dictionary (said to be by the same author as the Amara-kosha). — **ratna**, n. 'jewel of the gods,' crystal (also *amala-ratna*), L. — **rāj** [VarBṛS.] or **rāja** [R.], m. 'king of the gods,' N. of Indra. — **rāja-mantrin**, m. = *amara-guru*, q. v., VarBṛS. — **rāja-śātru**, m. 'enemy of amara-rāja' (q. v.), N. of Rāvaṇa, R. vi, 35, 1. — **loka-tā**, f. 'state of the abode of the gods,' the bliss of heaven, Mn. ii, 5. — **vat**, ind. like an immortal. — **vallari**, f. the plant Cassia Fili-formis Lin., L. — **śakti**, m., N. of a king, Pañcat. — **sadas**, n. the assemblage of the gods, VarBṛS. — **sarīt**, f. 'river of the gods,' N. of the Ganges. — **sigha**, m. 'god-lion,' N. of a renowned lexicographer (probably of the sixth century A.D.; he was a Buddhist, and is said to have adorned the court of Vikramāditya, being included among the nine gems). — **stri**, f. 'wife of the gods,' an Apsaras or nymph of heaven, L. **Amarāṅganā**, f. id., Kathās. **Amarāśārya**, m. (= *amara-guru*, q. v.), N. of Bṛihaspati, BhP. **Amarāśātri**, m. = *amara-parvata*, q. v., BhP.; N. of Sumeru or Meru, L. **Amarāśhipa**, m. = *amara-pa*, q. v., R. ii, 74, 19; N. of Śiva. **Amarāśpagā**, f. = *amara-taṭini* & *-sarīt*, q. v., Kād. **Amarāri**, m. an enemy of the gods, R.; an Asura, hence (*amarāri*)-*pūjya*, m. (= *asurācārya*, q. v.), N. of Sukra, the planet Venus, VarBṛS. **Amarā-vatī**, f. (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 119) 'the abode of the immortals,' Indra's residence, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a town in Berar. **Amarī**-*abhu*, to become immortal (said of brave warriors dying in battle), Bālar. **Amarēja**, m. = *amara-guru*, q. v., VarBṛS.; Sūryas. **Amarēśa**, m. = *amara-pa*, q. v., VarBṛS.; Sāh.; N. of Śiva or Rudra, R. **Amarēśvara**, m. = *amara-pa*, q. v., Śāk.; Ragh. xix, 15; N. of Viṣṇu, R. i, 77, 29; N. of a Liṅga. **Amarēśvara-tīrtha**, m., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. **Amarōpama**, mfn. like an immortal, L. **A-maraṇa**, an, n. the not dying, immortality, L. **A-maraṇiya**, mfn. immortal, L. — **tā**, f. immortality, L. **A-marishṇu**, mfn. immortal (v. l. for *d-ma-vishṇu*, q. v.) **A-marta**, mfn. immortal, RV. v, 33, 6. **A-martya** (4), mfn. immortal, RV.; AV.; VS.; imperishable, divine, RV.; (*as*), m. a god, L. — **tā** [MBh.], f. or *-tva* [L.], n. immortality. — **bhāva**, m. the condition of immortals, immortality, Ragh. vii, 50. — **bhuvana**, n. 'world of the immortals,' the heaven, L.

अमर amaru, us, m., N. of a king, the author of the *Amaru-sataka*, q. v. — **sataka**, n. the hundred verses of Amaru.

अमर्दिता *a-mardita*, mfn. (√*mṛid*), unthreshed; unsubdued; not trodden down.

अमर्दधत् *d-mardhat*, mfn. not getting tired or inactive, RV. iii, 25, 4; v, 43, 1 & vii, 76, 5; not making tired, RV. vii, 76, 2.

अ-मर्दिह्रा, mf(ā)n. not getting tired, unremitting, indefatigable, RV.; unceasing, RV.

अमर्मेन् *a-marmān*, mfn. having no vital part, invulnerable, RV. iii, 32, 4; v, 32, 5 & vi, 26, 3; (ā), n. not a vital part of the body, Suśr.

अ-मरमा (in comp. for *a-marman*). -**जैता**, mfn. not originating in a vital part of the body (as a disease), Suśr. -**वेद्वि-ता**, f. the state of not inflicting severe injury on others, absence of acrimony (one of the thirty-five Vāg-guṇas of a Tīrthaparka), Jain.

अमर्याद *a-maryāda*, mfn. having no limits, transgressing every bound, R.

अमरष *a-marsha*, as, m. (√*mṛish*), non-endurance, Pān. iii, 3, 145; impatience, indignation, anger, passion, MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m., N. of a prince, VP. -**जा**, mfn. springing from impatience or indignation, MBh. -**वत्**, mfn. not bearing, intolerant, passionate, wrathful, angry, L. -**हसा**, m. an angry laugh, a sarcastic sneer, MBh.

अ-मरशाभा, mfn. = *amarsha-vat*, MBh. &c.; impatient (cf. *raṇāmarshaṇa*); (as), m. (= *amarsha*), N. of a prince, BHP.; (am), n. impatience of (gen.), MBh. xiii, 2159.

अ-मरशिता, mfn. = *amarsha-vat*, q. v., MBh. &c.

अ-मरशित, mfn. id., MBh. &c.

अमल *a-mala*, mf(ā)n. spotless, stainless, clean, pure, shining; (as), m. crystal (cf. *amararatna*), BHP.; N. of a poet; of Nārāyaṇa, L.; (ā), f. N. of the goddess Lakṣmī, L.; (= *amarā*, q. v.) the umbilical cord, L.; the tree Emblica Officialis Gaertn., L.; the plant Saptālā, L.; (am), n. talc, L. -**गर्भा**, m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva, L. -**पतत्रिन्**, m. the wild goose, L. -**मणि**, m. or -**ratna**, n. (cf. *amararatna*) crystal, L. -**साम्युता**, mfn. *not defiled by any spot, endowed with purity, MBh. **Amalātman**, mfn. of undefiled mind. **Amali**-√*i. kṛi*, to purify, VarBṛS. **Amalōdari**, f., N. of a female poet.

Amalaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to make spotless, whiten, make brilliant, Kir. v, 44.

अ-मलिना, mfn. stainless, free from dirt, clean. -**धि**, mfn. of a pure mind.

अ-मलिमसा, mfn. not impure, Rājat.

अमलातक *a-malātaka* or *a-malānaka*, am, n. (= *a-milāna*, q. v.) globe-amaranth (Gomphrena Globosa), (cf. *amilātaka*.)

अमवत् *āma-vat*. See 1. *āma*.

अमविष्णु *a-maviṣṇu*, mfn. (√*mū* = √*i. miv*, NBD.), immovable, RV. x, 94, 11.

अमस *amasa*, as, m. disease, Un.; a fool, L.; time, L.; (cf. 1. *amata* & 3. *amāti*.)

अमसृण *a-masṛiṇa*, mfn. not soft, harsh, L.

अमस्तक *a-mastaka*, mfn. headless.

अमस्तु *a-mastu*, mfn. without thickened milk or sour cream, Kauś.

अमस्वन् *āmas-van*, mf(ā)n. for *tāmas-van*, q. v., MaitS.

अमहीयमान *d-mahīyamāna*, mf(ā)n. 'not high-spirited, down-cast, sad, RV. iv, 18, 13; PBr. **Amahīya**, as, m., N. of a Rishi (composer of the hymn RV. ix, 61); (cf. *āmahīyava*.)

अमा 1. *amā*, ind. (Ved. instr. fr. 2. *āma*, q. v.) (chiefly Ved.) at home, in the house, in the house of (gen.), with, RV. &c.; together, Pān. iii, 1, 122; (ā), f. = *amā-vāsyā*, q. v., Comm. on Ragh. xiv, 80 (in a verse quoted from Vyāsa); Comm. on Sūryas; also *amānta*, m. the end of the *amā(vāsyā)* night, ib. - √*i. kṛi* (gaṇa *sākṣhād-ādi*, q. v.), Ved. to have or take with one's self, AV.; ŚBr. &c. -**जृ**, **जृ**, f. living at home, growing old at home (as a maiden), RV. ii, 17, 7; viii, 21, 15 & x, 39, 3. -**वसि**, f. = *vāsyā*, q. v., L. -**वसु**, m., N. of a prince (a descendant of Purūravas), MBh.; Hariv.

VP. -**वस्य**, f. = *vāsyā*, q. v., Kāth.; Pān. iii, 1, 122. -**वसि**, f. = *vāsyā*, q. v., MBh. i, 4644 & R. vi, 72, 66 (only loc. °*syām*, which might be a metrical abbreviation for °*syāyām*). -**वस्य**, n. [NBD.] neighbourhood, AV. iv, 36, 3 [perhaps for -*vāsyā*, 'lowing (of cows) at home,' as the word is used together with *ā-garā* & *prati-krośā*]; mfn. born in an *amā-vāsyā* night, Pān. iv, 3, 30 (cf. *āmā-vāsyā*); N. of a Vedic teacher, VBr.; (-*vāsyā*), f. (scil. *rātri*; fr. √*5. vas*, 'to dwell,' with *amā*, 'together') the night of new moon (when the sun and moon 'dwell together'), the first day of the first quarter on which the moon is invisible, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; a sacrifice offered at that time; N. of the Aśvodā river, MatsyaP. -**वस्यका**, mfn. (= -*vāsyā*) born in an *amā-vāsyā* night, Pān. iv, 3, 30. -**हाथा**, m., N. of a snake demon, MBh. i, 2157. **Amēshā**, mfn. sacrificed at home, VS. **Amōtā**, &c., see s. v.

1. **Amāt**, ind. (abl.) from near at hand, RV. v, 53, 8 & ix, 97, 8.

Amātya (4), as, m. (fr. 1. *amā*, cf. Pān. iv, 2, 104, Sch.) innate of the same house, belonging to the same house or family, RV. vii, 15, 3; VS.; ĀśvGr.; KātyŚr.; 'a companion (of a king),' minister, MBh.; Mn. &c.

अमा 2. *a-mā* (√*3. mā*), f. (= *a-pramāṇa*) not an authority, not a standard of action, Nyāyam. -**त्वा**, n. the not being an authority, ib.

2. **Amāt**, m (nom. sg. ān) mfn. (pr. p. √*3. mā*), not measuring, not affording room or space, boundless (in qualities), Śiś. xiii, 2; Nalod.

Amātrā, mfn. without measure, boundless (as Indra), RV. i, 102, 7; (as Brahman), BrĀrUp.; not metrical or prosodical, MaṇḍUp.; having the measure or quantity of the letter *a*, VPrāt.; (ayā), ind. (instr. f.) in a boundless manner, Kāthās.

Amāna, am, n. = 2. *a-mā*, Nyāyam. -**त**, f. = *amā-tva* (s. v. 2. *a-mā*), ib.

Amīti, is, f. = 2. *a-mā*, ib.; boundlessness, Naish.

अमांस *a-māṇsa*, am, n. not flesh, anything but flesh, KātyŚr.; (mfn.), without flesh, ParGr.; feeble, thin, L. -**भक्ष**, mfn. not eating flesh, Kāthās. **Amāṇsāsana**, mfn. id., Vishvus. **Amāṇsāsin**, mfn. id., ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.; ParGr. **Amāṇsāka**, mfn. without flesh, TS.

अमातृ *d-mātri*, tā, f. not a mother, ŚBr.

xiv. **Amātē-putra**, mfn. (gaṇa *kāshṭhādi*, q. v.) 'having neither mother nor son,' only in comp., e. g. *amātēputrādhyāpaka*, m. a teacher who cares for neither mother nor son (on account of being entirely absorbed in his work), Pān. viii, 1, 67, Kāś.

Amātrika, mfn. motherless, Āp.

अमाय *a-mātya*. See 1. *amā*.

अमातृ *a-mātrā*. See 2. *a-mā*.

अमात्स्य *a-mātsarya*. See *a-mātsara*.

अमानन *a-mānana*, am, n. disrespect, Hit.

अमानव *a-mānava*. See *a-manushya*.

अमानस्य *a-mānasya* = *āmanasya*, q. v., L.

अमानिन् *a-mānin*, mfn. (√*man*), not proud, modest, MBh. **Amāni-tē**, f. or -**त्वा** [Bhag. &c.], n. modesty, humility.

अमानुष *a-mānusha*, &c. See *a-manushya*.

अमासरी *amā-māśī*, v. l. for -*vāśī*, q. v., L.

अमाय *a-māyā*, mfn. not cunning, not sagacious, ŚBr.; AitBr.; free from deceit, guileless, Bhāṭṭi.; (ā), f. absence of delusion or deceit or guile, (ayā), instr. ind. guilelessly, sincerely, Mn. ii, 51; BHP.; Hit.

Amāyika, mfn. without illusion or deceit, void of trick or guile, Comm. on Kir.; not illusory, real, Kap.

Amāyina, mfn. void of trick or guile, MBh. iii, 1357; BHP.; (Prākṛit *a-mār*) Jain.

अमार *a-māra*, as, m. non-destruction, Rājat.

Amāraka, mfn. not killing, Say. on RV. i, 84, 4.

अमार्ग *a-mārga*, as, m. a bad road, (also figuratively) an evil path, Rājat.; Kāthās.; (eṇa), instr. ind. in a dishonourable manner, MBh. ii, 2035;

(mfn.), pathless, L. -**प्रार्षित**, mfn. (√*sṛi*), one who is out of the right way, Car.

अमार्जित *a-mārjita*, mfn. uncleansed, unwashed, MBh. iii, 2577.

अमावसी *amā-vasī*, &c. See 1. *amā*.

Amā-vāsyā. See ib.

अमाष *a-māsha*, mfn. not producing kidney-beans, Pat.; without or except kidney-beans, Hcat.; (āś), m. pl. no beans, ĀpŚr.

अमाह *amā-haṭha*. See 1. *amā*.

अमित 1. *amita*. See √*am*.

अमित 2. *d-mita*, mfn. (√*3. mā*), unmeasured, boundless, infinite, RV. &c.; without a certain measure, ŚBr.; Suśr. &c.; (*d-mitam*), ind. immensely, RV. iv, 16, 5. -**क्रातु** (*āmīta*), mfn. of unbounded energy, RV. i, 102, 6. -**गति**, m., N. of a Vidyādhara, Kāthās.; N. of a Jaina author. -**तेज**, mfn. of boundless glory, MBh. -**त्वा**, n. boundlessness, Hariv. -**द्युति**, mfn. of infinite splendour. -**धवा**, m., N. of a son of Dharmadhva, VP. -**रुचि**, m., N. of a deity, Buddh. -**विक्रमा**, m. 'of unbounded valour,' a N. of Viṣṇu. -**विर**, mfn. of immense strength, AV. xix, 34, 8. **Amītakṣara**, mfn. not containing a fixed number of syllables, Nir.; RPrāt. **Amītatman**, mfn. of an immense mind, MBh. iii, 11924. **Amītabha**, ās, m. pl. 'of unmeasured splendour,' N. of certain deities in the eighth Manvantara, VP.; (as), m. sg. = *amītyus*. **Amītyus**, m., N. of a Dhyanibuddha, Buddh. **Amītanjas**, mfn. of unbounded energy, almighty, RV. i, 11, 4; Mn. i, 4, 16 & 36; N. of Brahman's *paryāṇka*, KaushUp.; N. of a man, (gaṇa *bāhv-ādi*, q. v.)

Amīti. See 2. *a-mā*.

अमित *amītra*, as, ā, m. f. (fr. √*am* [Un. iv, 173] or perhaps *a-mītra*, 'not a friend' [Pān. vi, 2, 116, 'not having a friend'], but see *abhy-amītrīṇa*, &c.) an enemy, adversary, foe, RV. &c.; (mfn.), not having a friend. -**क्षदा**, mfn. 'devouring his enemies,' N. of Indra, RV. x, 152, 1. -**गह**, mfn. (Ved.) killing enemies, Pān. iii, 2, 88, Sch.; (as), m. (= *Amropoxāṛṇa*) N. of Binduśara (the son of Candragrāta). -**ghātin** or -**ghna**, mfn. killing enemies, MBh.; R. -**jit**, mfn. 'conquering enemies,' N. of a son of Suvarṇa, VP. -**ताप**, mfn. tormenting enemies, AitBr. -**tā**, f. enmity, Mfich.; Pañcat. -**dāmbhana**, mfn. hurting enemies, RV. ii, 23, 3 & iv, 15, 4. -**varman**, m., N. of a man, Daś. -**saha**, v. l. for *mitra-saha*, q. v. -**sāha**, mfn. (for -*khādā* in RV.) enduring or overcoming enemies (N. of Indra), AV. i, 20, 4. -**senā**, f. hostile army, SV. (= AV. iii, 1, 3); AV. v, 20, 6. -**hān**, mfn. killing enemies, RV.; VS. -**hū**, mfn. calling or inviting evil-doers, Samhitop. p. 7. **Amītrā-yūdh** (for °*trā*), mfn. fighting with enemies, RV. iii, 29, 15.

Amītraya, Nom. P. (p. °*yāt*) to have hostile intentions, RV.

Amītrayā, mfn. hostile, AV. xx, 127, 13.

Amītrīya, Nom. P. p. °*yāt* = *amītrayāt* above, AV. vii, 84, 2 (cf. RV. x, 180, 3): *Ā. yate*, to have hostile intentions, Pañcat.

Amītrin, mfn. hostile, RV. i, 120, 8.

Amītriya, mfn. id., RV. vi, 17, 1; viii, 31, 3 & ix, 61, 20.

अमिश्रित *d-mithita*, mfn. not reviled; unprovoked, RV. viii, 45, 37.

Amīthyā, ind. not falsely, truthfully, Ragh.

अमिन् *amin*, mfn. (fr. 1. *ama*), sick, L.

अमिन् *amind*. See √*am*.

अमिन्त *d-minat*, mfn. (√*i. mī*), not violating or transgressing, not altering, RV.; (Ved. du. f. °*at*) unalterable, RV. iv, 56, 2.

Amīta-varṇa, mf(ā)n. of unaltered colour, RV. iv, 51, 9.

अमिलातक *a-milātaka* = *a-malātaka*, q. v.

अमिश्र *d-mīśra*, mfn. 'unmixed,' exclusive (i.e. without participation of others), ŚBr.

Amīśraṇa, am, n. = *a-yāvana*, q. v., Comm. on RPrāt.

Amīśraṇīya, mfn. immiscible, L.

Amīśrita, mfn. unmixed, unblended.

अमिष *amisha* = *amisha*, q. v., Up.

अमीतवरणी *ā-mīta-varṇa*. See *ā-minat*.

अमीमांसा *a-mīmāṃsā*, f. (✓*man*), absence of reasoning or investigation, L.

A-mīmāṃsya, mfn. not to be reasoned about or discussed, Mn. ii, 10.

अमीव *amīva*, n. (✓*am*), pain, grief, R.; BhP.; (*āmīvā*), f. distress, terror, fright, RV.; AV.; VS.; tormenting spirit, demon, RV.; AV.; affliction, disease, RV. — **ātana**, mf(ā)n. driving away pains, diseases, or tormenting spirits, RV.; AV. — **hān**, mfn. destroying pains, killing evil spirits, RV.; BhP.

अमु *amu*, a pronom. base, used in the declension of the pronom. *add*s, that (e.g. acc. *amūm*, *amūm*; instr. *amunā*, *amuyā*; dat. *amushmat*, *amushyai*, &c.) — **vat**, ind. like such person or thing (referred to without name), KātyŚr. **Amū-driksha** or **-driś** or **-driśa**, mfn. like such a one, L. **Amuka**, mf(ā)n. such and such a person or thing, a thing or person referred to without name, Yājñ.

Amūtas, ind. from there, there, RV.; AV.; from above, from the other world, from heaven, ŚBr.; Nir.; hereupon, upon this; (=abl. *amushmāt*) from that one, Daś.

Amūtra, ind. there, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; there above, i.e. in the other world, in the life to come, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; there, i.e. in what precedes or has been said, ŚBr.; here, Kathās. — **bhūya**, n. being or going there (in the other world), dying, AV. vii, 53, 1 (= VS. xxvii, 29). **Amutrārtham**, ind. for the sake of (existence in the other world, Mn. vii, 95).

Amūthā, ind. thus, in that manner, like that, Nir.; with ✓*I. as*, 'to be thus' (a euphemistic expression used in the sense of) to fare very ill, ŚBr.

Amuyā, ind. (instr. f.) in that manner, thus or thus, RV.; AV.; with ✓*I. as* or ✓*bhū*, to be gone, be lost, ŚBr.

Amūrkhi, ind. at that time, then, ŚBr.; BṛĀrUp. **Amushmin** (loc. sg. of *add*s), ind. in the other world, L.; (forms the base of *amushmika*, q. v.)

Amūshya (gen. sg. of *add*s), of such a one. — **kula**, mfn. belonging to the family of such a one, (gaṇas *pratiṣṭhānādi* & *manojñādi*, q. v.) — **putra**, m. the son of such a one (i.e. of a good family, of known origin), (gaṇa *manojñādi*, q. v.)

Amū-driksha, &c. See *amu*.

अमुक्त *a-mukta*, mfn. not loosed, not let go; not liberated from birth and death; not liberated from Rāhu, still eclipsed, Vishnup.; (*am*), n. a weapon that is always grasped and not thrown (as a knife, a sword, &c.) — **hasta**, mf(ā)n. 'one whose hand is not open (to give)', sparing, economical, Mn. v, 150. — **hasta-tā**, f. economy, frugality, Vishnup.

A-mukti, *is*, f. non-liberation, L.

A-mūc, *k*, f. not setting at liberty, ŚBr.

A-mucī, f. 'not setting at liberty', N. of an evil spirit, AV. xvi, 6, 10.

अमुख *a-mukha* [TS.] or *ā-mukha* [ŚBr. xiv], mfn. having no mouth.

A-mukhya, mfn. not chief, inferior, Jaim. &c.

अमृगध *a-mugdha*, mfn. not foolish, not perverse, ŚBr.

A-mūḍha, mfn. not infatuated, not perplexed; (*āni*), n. pl. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) 'not gross', N. of the five subtle elements (*tan-mātra*, q. v.)

अमूर *ā-mūra*, mf(ā)n. not ignorant, wise, intelligent, sharp-sighted, RV.; (v. l. *a-mura*) AV. v, 1, 9 & II, 5.

अमूर्त *ā-mūrta*, mfn. formless, shapeless, unembodied, ŚBr. xiv; Up. &c.; not forming one body, consisting of different parts, Sūryas.; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva. — **rajas** or **-rajasa** or **-rayasa**, m. a son of Kuśa (by Vaidarbhī), MBh.; R. (ed. Bomb. *asūrti-raja*, q. v.); VP.

A-mūrta, *is*, f. shapelessness, absence of shape or form; (mfn.), formless; (*is*), m., N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii; (*ayas*), m. pl. a class of Manes (who have no definite form), Hariv. — **mat**, m. = *amūrta-rajas*, q. v., VP.

अमूल *a-mūla*, mf(ā), cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 64, Comm. N. rootless, baseless, ŚBr. &c.; without authority, not resting on authority, Comm. on Yājñ.; (*ā*), f. 'without root', a bulbous plant [NBD.], AV. v, 31, 4; the plant Methonica Superba, L.

A-mūlya, mfn. invaluable, priceless.

अमुक्त *ā-mukta*, mfn. unhurt, RV.

अमृदय *a-mṛdayā*, mfn. pitiless, TS.

अमृणाल *a-mṛṇāla*, *am*, n. the root of a fragrant grass (used for tatties or screens, &c., commonly called Kaskas, *Andropogon Muricatus*).

अमृत *a-mṛta* (cf. Pāp. vi, 2, 116), mfn. not dead, MBh.; immortal, RV. &c.; imperishable, RV.; VS.; beautiful, beloved, L.; (*as*), m. an immortal, a god, RV. &c.; N. of Śiva; of Vishnu, MBh. xiii; of Dhānvantri, L.; the plant Phaeolus Trilobus Ait.; the root of a plant, L.; (*ā*), f. a goddess, RV. &c.; spirituous liquor, L.; Emblica Officialis, Terminalia Citrina Roxb., Cocculus Cordifolius, Piper Longum, Ocimum Sanctum; N. of the mother of Parikshit, MBh. i, 3794; of Dakshāyāni, MatsyaP.; of a sister of Amṛitodana, Buddh.; of a river, Heat.; of the first *kalā* of the moon, Brahmap.; (*am*), n. collective body of immortals, RV.; world of immortality, heaven, eternity, RV.; VS.; AV.; (also *āni*, n. pl., RV. i, 72, 1 & iii, 38, 4); immortality, RV.; final emancipation, L.; the nectar (conferring immortality, produced at the churning of the ocean), ambrosia, RV. (or the voice compared to it, N.; Ragh.); nectar-like food; antidote against poison, Suśr.; N. of a medicament, Śis. ix, 36; medicament in general, Buddh.; the residue of a sacrifice (*cf. amṛita-bhuṣ*); unsolicited alms, Mn. iv, 4 & 5; water, Naigh.; milk, L.; clarified butter, L. (*cf. pañcāmṛita*); boiled rice, L.; anything sweet, a sweetmeat, R. vii, 7, 3; a pear, L.; food, L.; property, L.; gold, L.; quicksilver, L.; poison, L.; a particular poison, L.; a ray of light, Ragh. x, 59; N. of a metre, RPrāt.; of a sacred place (in the north), Hariv. 14095; of various conjunctions of planets (supposed to confer long life), L.; the number 'four', L. — **kara** or **-kīraṇa**, m. 'nectar-rayed', the moon, Kād. — **kupda**, n. the vessel containing the Amṛita or nectar. — **keśava**, m., N. of a temple (built by Amṛita-prabhā), Rājat. — **kshāra**, n. sal ammoniac, L. — **gati**, f., N. of a metre (consisting of four times ten syllables). — **garbhā**, m. child of immortality (said of sleep), AV. vi, 46, 1. — **cit**, mfn. piled up (as sacrificial bricks) for the sake of immortality, MaitrS. — **citi**, f. the piling up (of sacrificial bricks) conferring immortality, ŚBr.

— **jaṭā**, f. the plant Valeriana Jaṭamajūsi. — **jā**, f. 'produced by the Amṛita', the plant Yellow Myrobalan. — **tarāṅgini**, f. 'having nectar-waves', moonlight, L. — **tā**, f. immortality, L. — **tejas**, m., N. of a Vidyādhara prince, Kathās. — **tvā**, n. = *-tā*, RV.; AV.; VS. &c. — **didhiti** [Kād.] or **-dyuti** [Naish.], m. 'nectar-rayed', the moon. — **drava**, mfn. shedding ambrosia (said of the rays of the moon), Śis. ix, 36. — **dhārā**, f. 'stream of Amṛita', N. of a metre. — **nāḍōpanishad**, f. 'the sound of immortality', N. of an Upanishad. — **pa**, mfn. drinking nectar; (*as*), m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2537; N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii. — **paksha**, m. the immortal wing (of sacrificial fire), ŚBr.; (*amṛita-paksha*), mfn. (= *hiraṇya-paksha*, q. v.) having golden wings, ŚBr.

— **prabhā**, m., N. of a Vidyādhara, Kathās.; (*ā*), f., N. of several women, Rājat. — **prāsana** or **-prāśin**, m. 'living on Amṛita', a god, R. — **phala**, m. a pear tree, L.; the plant Trichosanthes Dioeca Roxb.; (*am*), n. a pear, L.; the fruit of Trichosanthes D. Roxb.; (*ā*), f. the vine, L.; the plant Emblica Officialis Gært. — **bandhu** (*amṛita*), m. friend or keeper of immortality, RV. x, 72, 5; 'friend of Nectar', a horse (so called because produced from the ocean along with the Nectar), L. — **bindūpanishad**, f. 'drop of nectar', N. of an Upanishad of the Atharva-veda. — **bhavana**, n., N. of a monastery (built by Amṛita-prabhā), Rājat. — **bhuṣ**, m. = *-prāsana*, q. v., Mear.; one who eats the residue of a sacrifice, Bhag. — **bhojana**, mfn. one who eats the residue of a sacrifice, Mn. iii, 285. — **mati**, f. (= *-gati*, q. v.) N. of a metre. — **manthana**, n. 'the churning for the Amṛita', N. of the chapters 17-19 of MBh. i. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. immortal, ŚBr. xiv; consisting of or full of Amṛita, Pañcat. &c. — **mālinī**, f. 'having an everlasting garland', N. of Durgā. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice for obtaining immortality, Kath. — **yoga**, m. (in astrol.) a certain Yoga. — **yonī**, m. the home of the immortals, ŚBr. — **rasmi**, m. = *-kara*, q. v., Kathās.; Bhāṭṭ. — **rasa**, m. nectar, Hit. &c.; (*ā*), f. dark-coloured grapes, L. — **latā** or **-latikā**, f. a creeping plant that

gives nectar, Pañcat. — **loka**, m. the world of the immortals, AitBr. — **vapus**, m. 'of immortal form', N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii; of Śiva. — **vardhana**, m., N. of a poet (quoted in Śāringadhara's anthology).

— **varshin**, mfn. giving a shower of nectar, Śak. (v. l.) — **vallari** or **-valli** [Suśr.], f. the creeping plant *Cocculus Cordifolius*. — **vākā**, f., N. of a bird, ŚBr. x. — **vinḍōpanishad**, see *-bind*. — **sāstra**, n., N. of a work, Buddh. — **sambhava**, mfn. produced from nectar, MBh. xiii, 7200; (*ā*), f. = *-vallari*, q. v. — **sahōdara**, m. 'brother of Nectar', a horse (cf. *-bandhu*), L. — **sāra-ja**, m. 'produced from the essence of ambrosia', raw sugar, L. — **sū**, m. (✓*3. su*), 'distilling nectar', the moon, L. — **sō-dara**, m. = *sahōdara*. — **sravā**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **srāva**, m. a flow or current of water, Sūryas. — **srut**, mfn. (= *-drava*, q. v.), Kum. i, 46; Śis. ix, 68. — **haritaki**, f., N. of a medicament. — **hrada**, m. a lake of nectar, Śak. **Amṛitāṇsu**, m. the moon, Kathās. **Amṛitākara**, m. 'a mine of nectar', N. of a man, Rājat. **Amṛitākshara**, n. anything imperishable, Up. **Amṛitānanda**, m., N. of a man, Buddh. **Amṛitāndhas**, m. 'whose food is ambrosia', a god, L. **Amṛitāpīdhāna**, n. water sipped after eating nectar-like food so as to overlay it like a cover, Tār.; ĀśvGr.; MānGr. (cf. *amṛitōpastāraṇa*). **Amṛitā-phala**, n. (= *amṛitā-phala*, n., q. v.) the fruit of Trichosanthes, L. — **Amṛitābhishikta**, mfn. anointed with nectar, ŚBr.

Amṛitāśa, m. = *amṛita-prāsana*, q. v., MBh. xii; N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii. **Amṛitāsana**, m. = *amṛita-prāsana*, q. v., L. **Amṛitāsma**, m., Pāp. v, 4, 94, Sch. **Amṛitāśmami-tapas**, n., N. of a work. **Amṛitāsanga**, n. blue vitriol, Car. **Amṛitāsu**, mfn. whose soul is immortal, AV. v, 1, 1 & 7. **Amṛitāharana**, m. 'nectar-stealer', N. of Garuḍa; (*am*), n., N. of a Pariśiṣṭa work of the SV. **Amṛitāhuti**, f., N. of an oblation (offered to the gods), AitBr. **Amṛitāhva**, n. a pear, L. **Amṛitī-karaṇa**, n. changing into nectar. **Amṛitēsa**, m. 'lord of the immortals', N. of Śiva, PadmaP. **Amṛite-śaya**, m. 'lying on Amṛita', N. of Vishnu, Hariv. **Amṛitēśvara**, m. = *amṛitēsa*, q. v., Rājat.; N. of a medicament, Bhpr. **Amṛitēśhakā**, f. a burnt or baked (and therefore imperishable) brick (used for the sacrificial altar), ŚBr. **Amṛitōtpatti**, f. the production of the Amṛita (N. of a chapter of the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa, relating how the Amṛita was obtained by the gods). **Amṛitōtpanna**, n. impure carbonate of zinc, L.; (*ā*), f. a fly, L. **Amṛitōdana**, m., N. of a son of Siṅghānu, and uncle of Śākyaṃuni. **Amṛitōdbhava** or **amṛitōpama**, n. = *amṛitōtpanna*, n., q. v., L. **Amṛitōpastāraṇa**, n. water sipped as a substratum for the nectar-like food, ĀśvGr. & MānGr.; an imperishable substratum, Tār. (cf. *amṛitāpīdhāna*).

Amṛitaka, *am*, n. the nectar of immortality. **Amṛitāya**, Nom. A. 'yate', to turn into nectar, Kād.; (p. 'yamāna') to be like nectar, Ragh. ii, 61. **Amṛitāyana**, mfn. nectar-like, BhP.

अमृतपत्र *a-mṛit-pātra*, mfn. not drinking from a clay vessel, MaitrS. **A-mṛin-maya**, mfn. not made of clay, TBr.; Śulb.; KātyŚr. — **pa** [PBr.] or **-pāyin** (*a-mṛin-maya*) [ŚBr. xiv & ParGr.], mfn. = *a-mṛit-pātra*.

अमृत्यु *ā-mṛityu*, *us*, m. non-death, immortality, ŚBr. xiii; KaushUp.; (mfn.), immortal, RV. **अमृध** *ā-mṛidhra*. See *ā-mardhat*.

अमृषा *a-mṛishā*, ind. not falsely, certainly, surely, ŚBr. xiv; BhP. — **bhāshi-tva**, n. speaking truthfully (one of the qualities of a good spy), Comm. on Kir. **Amṛishōdya**, n. true speech, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 57. **अमृष्ट** *a-mṛishṭa*, mfn. (✓*mṛij*), not rubbed or washed, unclean, R. (v. l.) — **bhuṣ** or **-bhojin**, mfn. not eating delicate food or dainties (cf. *i. mṛishṭa*), R. i, 6, 8 (i, 6, 11 ed. Bomb.). — **mṛija**, mfn. of unimpaired purity, Bhāṭṭ.

अमृष्याम *ā-mṛishyamāna*, mfn. (✓*mṛish*), not-bearing, not tolerating, ŚBr. xii, &c.

अमेक्षणा *a-mekshaṇa*, mfn. having no *mekshaṇa* or mixing instrument.

अमदस्क *a-medaska*, mfn. without fat, lean, TS.; Suśr.

अमेधस् *a-medhas*, mfn. unintelligent, foolish, an idiot, Pān. v, 4, 122.

अमेध्य *a-medhyā*, mfn. not able or not allowed to sacrifice, not fit for sacrifice, impure, unholy, nefarious, foul, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (*am*), n. faeces, excrement, KātyŚr.; Mn. ix, 282; Yājñ. &c. — **कु-
नापसिन**, mfn. feeding on carrion. — **ता**, f. or **-त्वा**, n. impurity, foulness, filthiness. — **युक्ता**, mfn. filthy, foul. — **लिप्ता**, mfn. smeared with ordure, Mn. iv, 56; BhP. — **लेपा**, m. smearing with ordure, **अमे-
ध्यक्ता**, mfn. soiled with ordure, Mn.

अमेन *a-menā*, as, m. having no wife, a widower, RV. v, 31, 2.

अमेनि *a-meni*, mfn. not casting or throwing, not able to throw, AV. v, 6, 9 & 10; VS.; TBr.

अमेय *a-meya*, mfn. immeasurable, MBh. viii, 1975; Kathās. **अमेयātman**, mfn. possessing immense powers of mind, magnanimous, MBh.; Ragh. x, 18; (*ā*), m., N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii.

अमेष्ट *amēṣṭā*. See *amā*.

अमेह *ā-meha*, as, m. retention of urine, TS.; Kāth.; PBr.

अमोक्य *a-mokyā*, mfn. (√*muc*), that cannot be unloosed, AV. iii, 6, 5.

अ-मोचाना, *am*, n. not loosening or letting go, L.

अ-मोचानिया, mfn. not to be liberated.

अ-मोचिता, mfn. not liberated, ॐfnid.

अ-मोच्य, mfn. = *caniyya*, q. v., Ragh. iii, 65.

अमोक्ष *a-moksha*, mfn. (√*moksh*), unliberated, unloosed, L.; (*as*), m. want of freedom, bondage, confinement; non-liberation (from mundane existence).

अ-मोक्षयत, mfn. not liberating, Yājñ. ii, 300.

अमोचन *a-mocana*, &c. See *a-mokyā*.

अमोघ *a-mogha*, mf(ā)n. unerring, unfailing, not vain, efficacious, succeeding, hitting the mark; productive, fruitful; (*ā-mogha*), as, m. the not erring, the not failing, ŚBr.; N. of Śiva; of Vishnu, MBh. xiii; of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14632; of a minister of an Asura king at war with Kārtikeya, SkandaP.; of a river, L.; (*ā*), f. trumpet flower, Bignonia Sueveolens, Roxb.; a plant of which the seed is used as a vermifuge, Erycibe Paniculata Roxb.; Terminalia Citrina Roxb.; N. of a spear, MBh. iii, 16990 & R. i, 29, 12; (with or without *rātri*) 'the unfailing one,' a poetical N. of the night, MBh.; a mystical N. of the letter *ksh* (being the last one of the alphabet); N. of Durgā, L.; of the wife of Śantanu; of one of the mothers in Skanda's suite, MBh. ix, 2639. — **किराणा**, *āni*, n. pl. 'the unerring rays,' N. of the rays immediately after sunrise and before sunset, VarBrS. — **दाण्डा**, m. 'unerring in punishment,' N. of Śiva. — **दार्शाना**, m. 'of an unfailing eye,' N. of a Nāga, Buddh. — **दार्शन**, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. — **दृष्टि**, mfn. of an unfailing look or eye, BhP. — **नानिनी**, f., N. of a Śikṣā-text. — **पाताना**, mfn. 'not falling in vain,' reaching the aim, Rājāt. — **पासा**, m., N. of a Lokēśvara, Buddh. — **बाला**, mfn. of never-failing strength (said of the horse Ucaishravas). — **भृति**, m., N. of a king of the Pāñjāb. — **राजा**, m., N. of a Bhikṣu, Lalit. — **वारशा**, m., N. of a Caulukya prince. — **वैच**, mfn. whose words are not vain, BhP. — **वैश्वचित्ता**, mfn. never disappointed, L. — **विक्रमा**, m. 'of unerring valour,' N. of Śiva. — **सिद्धि**, m., N. of the fifth Dhyāni-buddha. **अमोघाक्ष**, f., N. of Dākṣhaṇī, MatsyaP. **अमोघाचार्या**, m., N. of an author.

अमोत *amōtā*, mfn. woven at home, AV.; Kauś. — **पुत्राका**, m. a child protected at home ['a weaver's boy,' NBD.], AV. xx, 127, 5.

अमोताका, as, m. protected at home (as a child) ['a weaver,' NBD.], AV. xx, 127, 5.

अमौतधौत *a-mautra-dhauta*, mfn. not washed (by a washerman) with alkaline lye, KātyŚr.

अमौन *a-maunā*, as, n. the state of not being a Muni or not keeping the vows of a Muni, ŚBr. xiv.

अमनस् *amnās*, mfn. unawares, AV. viii, 6, 19; Kāth.; APṛāt. [according to Pān. viii, 2, 70 the word is liable to become *amnar* in Sandhi].

अम्ब *amb*, cl. 1. P. *ambati*, to go, L.: cl. 1. *ā. Ambate*, to sound, L.

अम्बा *amba*. See *ambā*.

अम्बक *ambaka*, am, n. Śiva's eye, Bālār. (cf. *try-ambaka*); an eye, L.; copper, L.

अम्बया *ambayā*. See *ambā*.

अम्बरा *āmbara*, am, n. circumference, compass, neighbourhood, RV. viii, 8, 14; (ifc. f. *ā*) clothes, apparel, garment, MBh. &c.; cotton, L.; sky, atmosphere, ether, Naigh.; MBh. &c.; (hence) a cipher, Sūryas.; N. of the tenth astrological mansion, VarBr.; the lip; saffron, L.; a perfume (Ambra), L.; N. of a country, MatsyaP.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. — **गा**, mfn. sky-going, Suśr. — **कारा**, mfn. id., Kathās.; a bird, Pañcat.; a Vidyadhara, Kathās. — **कारिन**, m. a planet. — **दा**, n. 'giving clothes,' cotton. — **नगरी**, f., N. of a town. — **पुष्पा**, n. 'a flower in the sky,' anything impossible; (cf. *abhra-pushpa*). — **प्रबल**, f., N. of a princess, Kathās. — **मणि**, m. 'sky-jewel,' the sun, Sāh.; Bālār. — **युग**, n. 'pair of vestments,' the two principal female garments (upper and lower). — **शैला**, m. a high mountain (touching the sky). — **स्थलि**, f. the earth, L. **Ambarādhikārin**, m. superintendent over the robes (an office at court), Rājāt. **Ambarānta**, m. the end of a garment; the horizon. **Ambarākāśa**, m. 'sky-dweller,' a god, Kum. v, 79.

अम्बरीष *ambariṣa*, as, am, m. n. a frying-pan, TS. v; KātyŚr.; (*as*), m., N. of a hell, Jain.; remorse, L.; war, battle, L.; a young animal, colt, L.; the sun, R. v, 3, 5; sky, atmosphere, Comm. on Up.; the hog-plum plant (Spondias Magnifera), L.; N. of a Rājārshi (son of the king Vṛishāgir, and composer of the hymns RV. i, 100 & ix, 98), RV. i, 100, 17; of a descendant of Manu Vaivasvata and son of Nābhaga (celebrated for his devotion to Vishnu), MBh. &c.; N. of a Rājārshi (descendant of Sagara and ancestor of Daśaratha), R.; N. of a son of the patriarch Pulaha, Vāyup. &c.; N. of Śiva, L.; of Vishnu, L.; of Gaṇeśa, Kathās. — **पुत्रा**, m. son of Ambariṣa, whence the N. of a country, (gaṇa *rājanyādī*).

अम्बरीष *ambaryā*, Nom. P. *oryati*, to bring together, collect, (gaṇa *kaṇḍu-ādī*).

अम्बश *amba-shā*, as, m. (fr. *amba* and *shā*), Pān. viii, 3, 97), N. of a country and of its inhabitants, MBh.; VarBrS. &c.; of the king of that country, MBh. vii, 3399 seqq.; the offspring of a man of the Brāhman and a woman of the Vaiśya caste (a man of the medical caste, Mn. x, 47; an elephant-driver, BhP.), Mn. x; Yājñ. &c.; (*ā*), f. Jasminum Auriculatum, L.; Cleypea Hernandifolia, Suśr.; Oxalis Corniculata, Suśr.; (*ā*), f. an Ambashtha woman [Comm. on Mn. x, 15]; (*ā*), f. [Mn. x, 19], id.

अम्बशथकि, f. Cleypea Hernandifolia, L.

अम्बशथिक, f. Clerodendrum Siphonanthus.

अम्बा *ambā*, f. (Ved. voc. *āmbē* [VS.] or *ām̐ba* [RV.], in later Sanskrit *amba* only, sometimes a mere interjection, ĀśvŚr.), a mother, good woman (as a title of respect); N. of a plant; N. of Durgā (the wife of Śiva); N. of an Apsaras, L.; N. of a daughter of a king of Kāśī, MBh.; N. of one of the seven Kṛitika, TS.; Kāth.; TBr.; a term in astrol. (to denote the fourth condition which results from the conjunction of planets?). In the South-Indian languages, *ambā* is corrupted into *ammā*, and is often affixed to the names of goddesses, and females in general [Germ. *Amme*, 'a nurse'; Old Germ. *amma*, Them. *ammōn*, *ammōn*]. — **गाङ्गा**, f. a river in Ceylon. — **जानमान**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6051.

अम्बाया, f. mother (a N. of rivers), KaushUp.

अम्बादे or **अम्बादे**, f. mother, Pān. vii, 3, 107, Comm. (voc. *de* & *le*) & Kāś. (in Veda voc. optionally *da* & *la*).

अम्बालिका, f. (voc. *āmbālike*), mother, VS.; N. of a plant; N. of a daughter of a king of Kāśī (wife of Vicitravīrya, and mother of Pāṇḍu), MBh.

अम्बाली, f. mother, TS. vii (voc. *āmbālī* for *āmbāle* as mentioned by Pān. vi, 1, 118).

अम्बि, is, f. mother, RV. i, 23, 16; Superl. voc. *āmbitame*, 'O dearest mother!' RV. ii, 41, 16; (cf. *āmbī*).

अम्बिका, f. (voc. *āmbike*), mother, good woman (as a term of respect), VS. & TS. (cf. Pān. vi, 1, 118); Pān. vii, 3, 107, Comm. (voc. *āmbī*) & Kāś.

(in Veda voc. optionally *ka* & *ke*); a N. applied to the harvest (as the most productive season), Kāth.; a sister of Rudra, VS.; ŚBr.; N. of Pārvatī (the wife of Śiva), Hariv.; Yājñ. &c.; of the wife of Rudra Ugrareta, BhP.; of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2630; of a daughter of the king of Kāśī (wife of Vicitravīrya, and mother of Dhṛitārāshtra), MBh. &c. (cf. *āmbālikā*); one of the female domestic deities of the Jains, L.; N. of a place in Bengal, L.; N. of two rivers, Hcat.; the plant Wrightia Antidysenterica. — **पति**, m., N. of Śiva; N. of Rudra or Śiva, Tār.; Kād. &c. — **पुत्रा** or **-सुता**, m., N. of Dhṛitārāshtra.

Ambikeya, as, m. (for *āmbikeya*, q. v.) N. of Dhṛitārāshtra, MBh. iii, 219 & 250; of Gaṇeśa, L.; of Kārtikeya, L.

Ambī, f. = *āmbī*, q. v., RV. viii, 72, 5 (acc. *āmbīyam*) & Kāth.

अम्बु *ambu*, n. water, Naigh.; MBh. &c.; a kind of Andropogon, VarBrS.; Bhṛp.; N. of a metre (consisting of ninety syllables), RPṛāt.; the number 'four,' VarBr. — **काना**, m. 'a drop of water,' a shower, L. — **काण्टका** or **-किराता**, m. the short-nosed alligator, L. — **किसा** or **-कूर्मा**, m. a porpoise (especially the Gangetic, Delphinus Gangeticus), L. — **केसरा**, m. lemon tree, L. — **क्रीय**, f. a funeral rite (= *jala-kriyā*), Bhāṭṭ. — **गा**, mfn. 'water-goer,' living in water. — **गहना**, m. hail, frozen rain, L. — **कारा**, mfn. moving in the water, aquatic. — **कामारा**, n. 'water-chowry,' the aquatic plant Valisneria. — **कारिन**, mfn. moving in water (as a fish, &c.), Mn. xii, 57 (cf. *ap-cara* s. v. 2. *dp*). — **जा**, mfn. produced in water, water-born, aquatic; (*as*), m. the plant Barringtonia Acutangula Gaertn.; a lotus (Nymphaea Nelumbo); a muscle-shell, R. vii, 7, 10; the thunderbolt of Indra ('cloud-born'), L. — **जानमान**, n. a lotus (Nymphaea Nelumbo), Naish. — **जा-भृत्**, m. 'being in a lotus,' the god Brahmā. — **जा-स्था**, mfn. sitting on a lotus. — **जक्ष**, mf(ā)n. lotus-eyed. — **जानान**, f. 'having a lotus face,' N. of the tutelary deity of the Ojishtha family, BrahmaP. — **तारका**, m. 'water-thief,' the sun, L. — **तैला**, m. (= *cāmara*) the plant Valisneria. — **दा**, m. 'giving water,' a cloud; the plant Cyperus Hexastichus Communis; *ambudhranya*, n., N. of a forest. — **देवा** or **-दाया**, n. 'having the waters as deity,' N. of the astrological mansion Pūrvāśādhā, VarBrS. — **धारा**, m. 'water-holder,' a cloud. — **द्वि**, m. 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean; the number 'four' (*ambudhr*); *kāmīnī*, f. a river, Bhām.; *-sravā*, f. the plant Aloes Perfoliata. — **नैथा**, m. 'lord of the waters,' the ocean, Hariv. — **निधि**, m. 'treasury of waters,' the ocean. — **निवाहा**, m. 'water-bearer,' a cloud, VarBrS. — **1. पा**, m. 'drinking water,' the plant Cassia Tora or Alata. — **2. पा**, m. 'lord of the waters,' Varupa, R. vii, 3, 18. — **पक्षि**, m. aquatic bird, Kathās. — **पति**, m. = 2. *पा*, VarBrS.; the ocean. — **पत्त्र**, f. (= *da*), the plant Cyperus Hex. C. — **पद्धति**, f. or *-पति*, m. current, stream, flow of water, L. — **प्रसāda**, m. or *-prāsādana*, n. the clearing nut tree, Strychnos Potatorum (the nuts of this plant are generally used in India for purifying water [cf. Mn. vi, 67]); they are rubbed upon the inner surface of a vessel, and so precipitate the impurities of the fluid it contains. — **भृत्**, m. a cloud, L.; talc, L.; the grass Cyperus Pertenuis, L. — **मात**, mfn. watery, having or containing water; (*tī*), f., N. of a river, MBh. iii, 6026. — **मात्रा-जा**, mfn. produced only in water. — **मृत्**, m. a cloud, Kir. v, 12, Śiś. — **यान्त्रा**, n. clepsydra, VarBrS. — **रया**, m. a current, R. ii, 63, 43. — **राजा**, m. = *nātha*, Nalod.; = 2. *पा*, Hariv. — **रक्ष**, m. 'heap of waters,' the ocean, Kum.; Ragh. &c. — **रुहा**, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) 'water-growing,' the day-lotus, R. &c.; (*ā*), f. Hibiscus Mutabilis. — **रुहिनी**, f. the lotus, Kathās. — **रोहिणी**, f. id., L. — **वैच**, f. four days in Āśādhā (the tenth to the thirteenth of the dark half of the month, when the earth is supposed to be unclean, and agriculture is prohibited), BrahmapP. ii, 77; (*ambuvācī*); *-fyāga*, m. the thirteenth of the same; *-prada*, n. the tenth in the second half of the month Āśādhā. — **वैशिनी** or *-वैशि*, f. the trumpet flower (Bignonia Sueveolens). L. — **वैशा**, m. a cloud, Kum.; Megh. &c.; the grass Cyperus Pertenuis; a water-carrier, L.; talc, L.; the number 'seventeen,' L. — **वैहिन**, mfn. carrying or conveying water; (*inī*), f. a wooden baling vessel, L.; N. of a river (v. l. *madhu-vāhinī*), MBh. vi, 334; VP. — **वैतसा**, m. a kind of cane or reed growing in water. — **शि**

rishikā, f., N. of a plant, Bhpr. — **śitā**, f., N. of a river, R. iv, 41, 16. — **sarpinī**, f. 'water-glider,' a leech, L. — **secanī**, f. (= *vāhinī*) a wooden baling vessel, L.

अम्बुकृत ambū-kṛta, mfn. (*ambū* used onomatopoeically to denote by trying to utter *mb* the effect caused by shutting the lips on pronouncing a vowel), pronounced indistinctly (so that the words remain too much in the mouth); [in later writers derived fr. *ambu*, water] sputtered, accompanied with saliva, Pat.; Lāṭy. (*an-*, neg.); (*am*), n. a peculiar indistinct pronunciation of the vowels, RPrāt.; Pat.; roaring (of beasts) accompanied with emission of saliva, Uttarar.; Mālatim.

अम्ब्य ambya, as, m. 'a chanter' (an error of Śāy. on RV. viii, 72, 5; cf. *ambi*).

अम्भ ambh, *ambhate*, to sound, L.

Ambhapa, *am*, n. 'sounding,' the body of the Vṛpa lute, AitĀr.

अम्भस ambhas, n. (cf. *abhrā*, *āmbu*), water, RV. &c.; the celestial waters, AitUp.; power, fruitfulness, VS. & AV.; (*āmbi*), n. pl. collective N. for gods, men, Manes, and Asuras, TBr. & VP.; (hence) (*as*), sg. the number 'four,' mystical N. of the letter *v*; N. of a metre (consisting of 82 syllables), RPrāt.; (*asā*), instr. in comp. for *ambhas* (e.g. *ambhasā-kṛita*, 'done by water'), Pāp. vi, 3, 3; (*asī*), n. du. heaven and earth, Naigh. [ḍuḥpos, imber].

Ambhaḥ (in comp. for *ambhas*). — **pati**, m. 'the lord of the waters,' Varuṇa. — **śyāmāka**, m. water hair-grass, Car. — **sāra**, m. a pearl, L. — **sū**, m. smoke, L. — **stha**, mfn. standing in water, Hit.

Ambho (in comp. for *ambhas*). — **ja**, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) 'water-born,' the day-lotus; (*as*), m. the plant Calamus Rotang, L.; the Sārāsa or Indian crane, L. — **ja-khaṇḍa**, n. a group of lotus flowers, Pāp. iv, 2, 51, Kās. — **ja-janman**, m., N. of Brahmā (born in a lotus). — **janma-jani**, m. (= *ja-janman*) Brahmā, BhP. — **janman**, n. (= *ja*) 'water-born,' the lotus, BhP. — **ja-yoni**, m. id. — **jinī**, f. the lotus plant, Kathās. &c.; an assemblage of lotus flowers or a place where they abound, (gaṇa *pushkarādī*, q. v.). — **da**, m. a cloud, MBh. &c.; the plant Cyperus Hexastichus Communis Nees. — **dha-ra**, m. a cloud, Mṛicch. &c. — **dhi**, m. 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean; (*ambudhi*)-*ballava* or *valla-bha*, m. coral, L. — **nidhi**, m. the ocean. — **muc**, m. 'water-shedder,' a cloud, Kād. — **rāsi**, m. (= *nidhi*) the ocean. — **ruh**, n. 'water-growing,' the lotus. — **ruha**, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) id., Kum. &c.; (*as*), m. (= *ja*, m.) the Indian crane; N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. xiii, 258.

अम्भिणी ambhīṇī (for *ōbhīṇī*), f., N. of a preceptress (who transmitted the white Yajur-veda to Vāc, speech), ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *āmbhīṇī*).

Ambhīṇā, mfn. (cf. *āmbhas*, ḍṛipuos, ḍuḥprios), powerful, great [Naigh.], RV. i, 133, 5 ['roaring terribly,' Śāy.]; (*ās*), m. a vessel (used in preparing the Soma juice), VS. & ŚBr.; N. of a Rishi (father of Vāc), RAnukr.; (cf. *āmbhīṇī*).

अममय am-maya, mf(i)n. (for *ap-maya*; Pāp. iv, 3, 144, Siddh.), formed from or consisting of water, watery, Ragh. x, 59; BhP.

अम्यक् āmyak, ind. 'towards, here' (Nir. & Śāy. on RV. i, 169, 3); but see *āmyaksh*.

अम्र amra, as, m. = *āmra*, q. v., L.

Amrāta, as, m. = *āmraṭa*, q. v., L.

Amrātaka, as, m. = *āmraṭ*, q. v., VarBrS.

अम्ल amla, mfn. sour, acid, Mn. v, 114, &c.; (*as*), m. (with or without *rasa*) acidity, vinegar, Suśr.; wood sorrel (Oxalis Corniculata), Suśr.; (*ā*), f. Oxalis Corniculata, L.; (*am*), n. sour curds, Suśr. — **kāṇḍa**, n., N. of a plant. — **keśara**, m. citron tree. — **cukrikā**, f. or *oṣṭā*, m. a kind of sorrel. — **jambira**, m. lime tree. — **tā**, f. sourness, Suśr. — **drava**, m. the acid juice (of fruits), Bhpr. — **nā-yaka**, m. sorrel. — **nimbūka**, m. the lime. — **nīśā**, f. the plant Curcuma Zerumbet Roxb. — **pañcaka** or **pañca-phala**, n. a collection of five kinds of sour vegetables and fruits. — **pattra**, m. the plant Oxalis and other plants. — **panasa**, m. the tree Artocarpus Lacucha Roxb. — **pitta**, n. acidity of stomach. — **phala**, m. the tamarind tree, Magnifera Indica; (*am*), n. the fruit of this tree, Suśr. — **bhe-**

dana, m. sorrel, L. — **moha**, m. acid urine (a disease), Suśr. — **rasa**, mfn. having a sour taste; (*as*), m. sourness, acidity. — **ruhā**, f. a kind of betel. — **loṇikā** or **loṇī** or **lolikā**, f. wood sorrel (Oxalis Corniculata). — **varga**, m. a class of plants with acid leaves or fruits (as the lime, orange, pomegranate, tamarind, sorrel, and others), Suśr. — **vallī**, f. the plant Pythium Bulbiferum Schott. — **vāṭa-ka**, m. hog-plum (Spondias Magnifera). — **vāṭika**, f. a kind of betel. — **vāstūka**, n. sorrel. — **vṛiksha**, m. the tamarind tree. — **vetasa**, m. a kind of dock or sorrel, Rumex Vesicarius, MBh. iii, 11568; Suśr.; (*am*), n. vinegar (obtained from fruit), L. — **śāka**, m. a sort of sorrel (commonly used as a pot-herb). — **sāra**, m. the lime; a kind of sorrel; (*am*), n. rice water after fermentation. — **haridrā**, f. the plant Curcuma Zerumbet Roxb. — **Amlāṅkūsa**, m. a kind of sorrel. — **Amlādhyaśhita**, n. a disease of the eyes (caused by eating acid food), Suśr. — **Amlībhāta**, mfn. become sour, Suśr. — **Amlōdgēra**, m. sour eructation, L.

Amlaka, as, m. the plant Artocarpus Lacucha; (*ikā*), f. a sour taste in the mouth, acidity of stomach, Suśr.; the tamarind tree; wood sorrel (Oxalis Corniculata). — **vaṭaka**, m. a sort of cake, Bhpr.

Amliman, ā, m. sourness, L.

Amlikā, f. (= *amlīkā*, q. v.) acidity of stomach, Suśr.; wood sorrel, L.

अम्लान a-mlāna, mfn. (√*mlai*), unwithered, clean, clear; bright, unclouded (as the mind or the face), MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. globe-amaranth (Gomphrena Globosa L.), Heat.

A-mḷāni, is, f. vigour, freshness, L.

A-mḷānin, mfn. clean, clear, L.; (*ini*), f. an assemblage of globe-amaranth, L.

A-mḷāyin, mfn. unfading, Kathās.

अय ay = √*i*, only supposed to be a separate rate on account of such forms of √*i*, as *ayate* [RV. i, 127, 3], &c. See √*i*.

Aya, as, m. going only ifc., cf. *abhyastam-aya*; (with *gavām*) 'the going or the turn of the cows,' N. of a periodical sacrifice, MBh.; a move towards the right at chess, Pat. (cf. *ayānaya*); Ved. a die, RV. x, 116, 9; AV. &c.; the number 'four,' good luck, favourable fortune, Nalod. — **vat**, mfn. happy, Kir. v, 20. — **sobhin**, mfn. bright with good fortune, Śiś. — **Āyānaya**, see s. v. — **Āyānvita**, mfn. fortunate, lucky, Ragh. iv, 26; (*as*), m., N. of Śaṅkarācārya, L.

Ayātha, am, n. a foot, RV. x, 28, 10 & 11; (mfn.) prosperous, PārGr.

Ayana, mfn. going, VS. xxii, 7; Nir.; (*am*), n. walking, a road, a path, RV. iii, 33, 7; &c. (often ifc., cf. *naimishīyana*, *puxushīyana*, *praśamāyana*, *samudrāyana*, *svedāyana*); (in astron.) advancing, precession, Sūryas.; (with gen. [e.g. *āngirāsām*, *ādityānām*, *gavām*, &c.] or ifc.) 'course, circulation,' N. of various periodical sacrificial rites, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; the sun's road north and south of the equator, the half year, Mn. &c.; the equinoctial and solstitial points, VarBrS. &c.; way, progress, manner, ŚBr.; place of refuge, Mn. i, 10; a treatise (*śāstra*, cf. *jyotiśhām-ayana*), L. — **kalā**, ās, f. pl. the correction (in minutes) for ecliptic deviation, Sūryas. — **graha**, m. a planet's longitude as corrected for ecliptic deviation, ib. — **drīk-karman**, n. calculation for ecliptic deviation, ib. — **bhāga**, m. (in astron.) the amount of precession, ib. — **vṛitta**, n. the ecliptic. — **Ayanāṅga**, m. = *ayana-bhāga*, Sūryas. — **Ayanānta**, m. solstice, ib.

अयस्स a-yakshmd, mf(ā)n. not consumptive, not sick, healthy, VS.; AV.; causing health, salubrious, RV. ix, 49, 1; VS.; (*am*), n. health, VS. — **m-kāraṇa**, mf(ā)n. producing health, AV. xix, 2, 5. — **tāti** (*ayakshmd-*), f. health, AV. iv, 25, 5. — **tvā**, n. id., ŚBr.

अयस्समाय a-yakshyamāṇa, mfn. not wishing or not about to institute a sacrifice, Jaim.

A-yajamāna, mfn. not instituting a sacrifice, VS. &c.

A-yajūshka, mfn. without a Yajus-formula, ŚBr.; (*am*), ind. id., TBr.

A-yajūs, n. 'not a Yajus-formula,' (*ūshā*), instr. without a Yajus-formula, MaitrS. — **A-yajush-kṛita**, mfn. not consecrated with a Yajus-formula, ŚBr.; Lāṭy.

A-yajña, as, m. not a real sacrifice, ŚBr. & TBr.;

non-performance of a sacrifice, Mn. iii, 120; Lāṭy.; Gaut.; (*a-yajñā*), mfn. not offering a sacrifice, RV. vii, 6, 3 & x, 138, 6. — **sac** (*d-yajña-*), m (nom. pl. *ācas*) fn. not performing a sacrifice, RV. vi, 67, 9.

A-yajñīyā, mfn. not fit for sacrifice, ŚBr. (once *d-yajñīyā*); profane, unworthy, RV. x, 124, 3 & AV. xii, 2, 37.

A-yajñīya, mfn. not fit for sacrifice, KapS.

A-yajya, mfn. not sacrificing, impious, RV.

A-yajvan, mfn. id., RV. &c.; Mn. xi, 14 & 20.

अयज्ञदत्त a-yajñadatta, as, m. not Yajña-datta, i. e. the vile Yajñadatta, Pāp. vi, 2, 159, Kās.

अयत् a-yat, mfn. (√*yam*), not making efforts, Bhaṭṭ.

A-yata, mfn. unrestrained, uncontrolled.

A-yati, is, m. no ascetic, Bhag.; N. of one of the six sons of Nahusha, MBh. i, 3155.

अयतत (ā-yatat), mfn. (√*yat*), not going side by side, RV. ii, 24, 5 ['not making efforts,' Gnm.]

A-yatna, as, m. absence of effort or exertion; (*ena* [Mn. v, 47, &c.], *āt*, or in comp. *ayatna-*), ind. without effort or exertion. — **kārin**, mfn. making no exertion, idle. — **kṛita** or **-ja**, mfn. easily or readily produced, spontaneous, L. — **tas**, ind. without effort or exertion. — **bālavayajani**-√*bhñ* (perf. 3. pl. *-babhūvuh*) to become or be changed into a fan without effort, Ragh. xvi, 33. — **vat**, mfn. inactive, idle.

अयय ayāthg. See col. 2.

अयया a-yathā, ind. not as it should be, unfitly, BhP. — **kṛita**, mfn. done unfitly, VarBrS. — **jāṭiyaka**, mfn. contrary to what should be the case, Pat. on Pāp. ii, 1, 10. — **tatham**, ind. not so as it should be, Pāp. vii, 3, 31; Mn. iii, 240. — **ta-thā**, ind. given by Pat. on Pāp. vii, 3, 31 as the base of *ayathātathya* (whereas Pāp. derives it from *-tatham*, q. v.). — **devatam** (*d-yathā-*), ind. not consonant or suitable to a deity, TBr. — **dyo-tana**, n. intimation of something that should not be, Pāp. ii, 1, 10, Comm. — **pnram**, ind. not as formerly, Pāp. vii, 3, 31. — **pūrva**, mfn. not being so as before, Ragh. xii, 88; BhP.; (*d-yathāpūrvam*), ind. not in regular order, TBr. — **balam**, ind. not according to one's strength, Śiś. — **Ayathābhīpreta**, mfn. not desired, not agreeable, Pāp. iii, 4, 59. — **Ayathā-mātram**, ind. not according to measure or quantity (a defect in the pronunciation of vowels), RPrāt. — **Ayathā-mukhina**, mfn. having the face turned away, Bhaṭṭ. — **Ayathāyatham**, ind. not as it ought to be, unsuitably, ŚBr. — **Ayathārtha**, mf(ā)n. incorrect, incongruous, Śāk. &c.; (*am*), ind. incorrectly, Jaim. — **Ayathā-vat**, ind. incorrectly, Bhag. — **Ayathā-śāstra-kārin**, mfn. not acting in accordance with the scripture. — **Ayathā-sthita**, mfn. not being in order, deranged, Kād. — **Ayathāśhṭa**, mfn. not according to wish, not intended, Pāp. viii, 2, 1 & 116, Comm. — **Ayathōktam**, ind. not in accordance with what has been stated, RPrāt. — **Ayathō-cita**, mfn. unsuitable, Pañcat.

अयदीक्षित aya-dikshita, as, m., N. of an author (nephew of Apyaya-dikshita, q. v.)

अयन āyana. See √*ay*, col. 2.

अयन्त a-yantrā, am, n. non-restraint, not a means of restraining, RV. x, 46, 6; (cf. *patu-āyantra*).

A-yantranā, f. not putting on a bandage, not dressing, Suśr.

A-yantrita, mfn. unhindered, unrestrained, self-willed, Mn. ii, 118, &c.

अयभ्या ā-yabhyā, f. (a woman) with whom one ought not to cohabit, AV. xx, 128, 8.

अयम् ayām, this one. See *idām*.

अयमित a-yamita, mfn. 'unchecked.' — **na-kha**, mfn. with untrimmed nails, Megh.

अयव 1. ā-yava, as, m. the dark half of the month, VS.; ŚBr.

A-yavan, ā, m. [ŚBr.] or **ā-yavas**, n. [VS.], id.

1. **A-yāva**, as, or **ā-yāvan**, ā, m., id., TS.

अयव 2. a-yava, mfn. producing bad or no barley, Pāp. vi, 2, 108, Pat. & 172, Kās.; (*as*), m., N. of one of the seven species of worms in the intestines, Suśr.

A-yavaka, mfn. producing bad or no barley, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 117, Pat. & 174, Kāś.

2. **A-yāva**, mfn. not made of barley, KātyŚr.

अयवत् aya-vat. See *āya*.

अयशस् a-yaśas, n. infamy, R.; Mn. viii, 128, &c.; (ds), mfn. devoid of fame, disgraced, ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr. — **kara**, m(f)n. causing dishonour, disgraceful, MBh. &c.

Ayaśasya, mfn. = *ayaśas-kara*, q. v., R.; BhP.; Suśr.

अयस् āyas, n. iron, metal, RV. &c.; an iron weapon (as an axe, &c.), RV. vi, 3, 5 & 47, 10; gold, Naigh.; steel, L.; [cf. Lat. *as*, *er-is* for *as-is*; Goth. *ais*, Thema *aisa*; Old Germ. *ēr*, 'iron'; Goth. *ēisarn*; Mod. Germ. *Eisen*.] — **kaṣa**, m. an iron goblet, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46, Sch. — **karpi**, f. ? (cf. *adhīloha-kārṇa* and *adhīrūdhā-kṛ*), ib. — **kāṇḍa**, m. n. 'a quantity of iron' or 'excellent iron', (gaṇa *kāṣḍī*, q. v.) — **kānta**, m. (gaṇa *kāṣḍī*) 'iron-lover', the loadstone (cf. *kāntāyasa*), Ragh. xvii, 63, &c. — **kānta-maṇi**, m. id., Mālatīm. — **kāma**, m. a blacksmith, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46, Sch. — **kāra**, m. id., Pāṇ. ii, 4, 10, Sch. & viii, 3, 46, Sch. — **kūḍa**, m. an iron pitcher, L. — **kumbha**, m. or **-kumbhī**, f. an iron pot or boiler, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46, Sch. — **kuśā**, f. a rope partly consisting of iron, ib. — **krīti**, f. a medical preparation of iron, Suśr. — **tāpā**, mfn. one who heats iron, VS. — **tuḍa**, mfn. having an iron point, Hariv. — **pātrā**, m. an iron vessel, AV. viii, 10, 22; Suśr. (v. l.); (*am* or *ṛ*), n. f. id., Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46, Sch. — **māya**, m(f)n. Ved. made of iron or of metal, RV. v, 30, 15, &c.; BhP.; (as), m., N. of a son of Manu Svārociśa, Hariv.; (ṛ), f., N. of one of the three residences of the Asuras, AitBr.; *ayasmayādi*, a gaṇa of Pāṇ. (i, 4, 20).

Ayāḥ (in comp. for *ayas*). — **kaṇapa**, m. a certain iron weapon, MBh. i, 8257. — **kāya**, m. 'of an iron body', N. of a Daitya, Kathās. — **kiṭṭa**, n. rust of iron, L. — **pāna**, n. 'iron-drink', N. of a hell, BhP. — **piṇḍa**, m. a ball or lump of iron, Suśr. — **pratimā**, f. iron image, L. — **śaṅku**, m. an iron bolt, Ragh. xii, 95; Rājāt.; (*us*), m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. & MārKp. — **śaphā**, mfn. having iron hoofs, TĀr. — **śayā**, m(f)n. lying in iron (said of fire), VS.; KātyŚr.; (cf. *ayā-śayā*). — **śipra** (*d-yaḥ*), mfn. (said of the Ribhus) having iron cheeks (on the helmet), RV. iv, 37, 4. — **śīrasa**, m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. — **śīrshaṇ** (*dyaḥ*), mfn. having an iron head, RV. viii, 101, 3. — **śūla**, n. 'an iron dart', a painful or violent act, Pāṇ. v, 2, 76. — **śrīṅga** (*dyaḥ*), mfn. having iron horns, MaitrS. — **sthūpa** (*dyaḥ*), mfn. having iron pillars, RV. v, 62, 8; (as), m., N. of a Rishi, ŚBr. xi; (gaṇa *śivādi*, q. v.); (*ās*), m. pl. his descendants, (gaṇa *yaskādi*, q. v.); (ṛ), f. (gaṇa *gaurādi*, q. v.).

Ayās (in comp. for *ayas*). — **cūrpa**, n. a powder prepared from iron (used for curing worms), Suśr.

Ayo (in comp. for *ayas*). — **agra** (*dya-*), m(f)n. iron-pointed, RV. x, 99, 6. — **gava** and **-gū**, see s. v. — **guda**, m. an iron ball, Mn. iii, 133; Car. — **-gra** or **-graka**, n. a pestle, L. — **ghana**, m. an iron hammer, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 82; Ragh. xiv, 33, &c. — **jāla** (*dya-*), mfn. having or carrying iron snares (as demons), AV. xix, 66; (*am*), n. iron net-work, R. — **daṇṣṭra** (*dya-*), mfn. iron-toothed, RV. i, 88, 5 & x, 87, 2. — **dati**, f. 'having teeth like iron', a proper name, Pāṇ. v, 4, 143, Kāś. — **darvi**, f. an iron spoon, Bhpr. — **dāha**, m. the burning property of iron (used as an instance of metaphorical speech, for iron does not possess the property of burning, but the fire by which the iron is heated). — **pśhṭi** (*dya-*), mfn. having iron claws, RV. x, 99, 8; (cf. *apśhṭhā*). — **bāhu**, m. 'iron-armed', N. of a son of Dhītarāṣṭra, MBh. i, 2733. — **maya**, m(f)n. made of iron, R.; Mn. &c. (Ved. *ayas-māya*, q. v.) — **mala**, n. rust of iron, L. — **mukha** (*dya-*), mfn. having an iron mouth, AV. xi, 10, 3; having an iron beak, MBh. xii, 12072; iron-pointed (as a plough [Mn. x, 84] or a stake for impaling criminals [R. iii, 53, 53]); (*as*), m. an arrow, Ragh. v, 55; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. & VP.; of a mountain, Hariv. & R. — **rajas**, n. = *mala*, q. v., L. — **rasā**, m. id., ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **vikāra**, m. iron-work, any iron fabric, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42. — **sana**, mfn. eating or living on rust of iron, Hariv. — **hata** (*dya-*), mfn. embossed in iron-work, RV. ix, 1, 2 & 80, 2. — **hanu** (*dya-*), mfn. iron-jawed, RV. vi, 71, 4. — **hridaya**, mfn. iron-hearted, stern, Ragh. ix, 9.

Ayasa, am, n. (only ifc.) = *ayas*, e. g. *krishṇāyasa*, *lohāyasa*, q. v.

अयसे āyase, Ved. Inf. fr. √i, q. v.

अया āyā, ind. (fr. pronom. base *a = anā-yā*), in this manner, thus, RV.

अयाचक a-yācaka, mfn. (√yāc), 'one who does not ask or solicit' [a misspelling for *a-pācaka*, NBD.], MBh. xii, 342.

A-yācat, mfn. id., MBh. xiii, 3053.

A-yācamāna, mfn. id., KaushUp.

A-yācita, mfn. not asked for, unsolicited, TĀr.; Mn. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of the Rishi Upavarsha, L. — **vratā**, n. the obligation of eating such food only as has been obtained without solicitation; (mfn.), keeping the above obligation, Āp. (quoted by Kulūka on Mn.)

Ayācītāhṛita, mfn. offered without having been solicited, Yājñ. i, 215. **Ayācītōpanīta**, mfn. id., Comm. on Mn. iv, 247.

A-yācin, mfn. not soliciting, (gaṇa *grahādi*.)

अयान्य a-yānyā, mfn. (√yaj), a person for whom one must not offer sacrifices, outcast, degraded, ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; not to be offered in a sacrifice. — **tva**, am, n. the state of not being fit for a sacrificial offering, Jaim. — **yājana** [Mn. iii, 65] or **-samyājya** [Mn. xi, 59], n. sacrificing for an outcast (one of the sins called Upapātaka).

अयाट्ठा āyāt-kārā, as, m. pronouncing the word *dyāt* (aor. fr. √yaj, quoted fr. VS. xxi, 47), ŚBr. i.

अयान् ā-yāta, mfn. not gone, AV. x, 8, 8.

A-yāṭayāma, mfn. not worn out by use, not weak, fresh, ŚBr.; MBh. iii, 1005 & BhP.; (*āni*), n. pl., N. of certain texts of the Yajur-veda (revealed to Yājñavalkya), VP. & BhP. — **tā** (*ayāṭayāmd-*), f. unweakened strength, freshness, ŚBr. & AitBr. — **tva** (*ayāṭayāma-*), n. id., TS. ii.

A-yāṭayāman, m(f)n. not weak, fresh, ŚBr. & AitBr.

अयान् ā-yātu, us, m. not a demon, RV. vii, 34, 8 & 104, 16.

अयात्रा ā-yātrā, f. the state of not being passable (as the sea), R. iv, 27, 16.

अयाथातथ्य ā-yāthātathya, am, n. (= *ā-yathātathya*), the state of being *a-yathātatham*, q. v., Pāṇ. vii, 3, 31; Bhaṭṭ.

अयाथापुर्वे ā-yāthāpurya, am, n. (= *āyathāpurya*), the state of being *a-yathāpūram*, q. v., Pāṇ. vii, 3, 31.

अयाथार्थिक ā-yāthārthika, mfn. not suitable = *a-yathārtha*, q. v., L.

A-yāthārthya, am, n. the being *a-yathārtha* (q. v.), incongruousness, L.

अयान् ā-yāna, am, n. not moving, halting, stopping, L.; (= *sva-bhāva*), 'natural disposition or temperament', L.

अयान्य āyānaya, am, n. good and bad luck, L.; (*as*), m. a particular movement of the pieces on a chess or backgammon board, Pāṇ. v, 2, 9 (cf. *aya*).

Ayānayīna, as, m. a piece at chess or backgammon so moved, Pāṇ. v, 2, 9.

अयाम ā-yāma, as, m. not a path, TS.; not a night-watch, any time during daylight.

A-yāman, a, n. (Ved. loc. *man*) no march or expedition, RV. i, 181, 7 & viii, 52, 5.

अयाव 1. & 2. ā-yāva. See 1. & 2. *a-yava*.

A-yāvan. See 1. *ā-yava*.

अयावन् ā-yāvāna, am, n. not causing to mix or to unite, RPrāt.

अयाशय āyā-śayā, mfn. = *ayaḥ-śaya*, q. v., MaitrS.; (cf. *avā-śringā*.)

अयाशु ā-yāśu, mfn. unfit for copulation, AV. viii, 6, 15.

अयास āyās (2, twice 3 [i. e. *aiś*]) RV. i, 167, 4 & vi, 66, 5), mfn. (fr. *a + yās* ?; see *ayāśya*), agile, dexterous, nimble, RV.; (*ās*), n. (ind.) fire, Up.

Ayāśya (4), mfn. (= *aiś* ?), Windisch; cf. *ayās* & *aiś* before), agile, dexterous, valiant, RV.; (*as*), m., N. of an Angiras (composer of the hymns RV. ix, 44-66 & x, 67 & 68), RV. x, 67, 1 & 108, 8; ŚBr. xiv.

अयासोमीय āyāsomīya, am, n., N. of some verses of the SV. (so called from their beginning with the words *ayā sōma*).

अयि āyi, ind. a vocative particle (especially used in dramas); a particle of encouragement or introducing a kind inquiry.

अयिन āyin, mfn. only ifc., e. g. *aty-ayin*, *anv-ayin*, &c.

अयुक्चद् ā-yuk-chada, &c. See *a-yuj*.

A-yukta, mfn. (√yuj), not yoked, RV. x, 27, 9; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; not harnessed, RV. ix, 97, 20; ŚhaṅvBr.; not connected, not united (as vowels); not added, not joined; not applied or made use of (see *-cāra* below); to be supplied (see *-padārtha* below); not attentive, not devout, RV. v, 33, 3; ŚBr. &c.; not suited, unfit, unsuitable, MBh. &c.; not dexterous, silly, R.; BhP.; (*d-yuktam*), ind. not being yoked, ŚBr. xii. — **krīti**, mfn. committing wrong acts. — **cāra**, m. (a king &c.) who does not appoint spies, R. iii, 37, 7 & 10. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. the not being used, the not being suitable. — **padārtha**, m. the sense of a word not given but to be supplied. — **rūpa**, mfn. unfit, unsuitable, Kum.

A-yukti, is, f. unsuitableness, unreasonableness, want of conformity (to correct principles or to analogy), Sarvad. — **yukta**, mfn. applied in an unsuitable way, Bhpr.; inexpert (as a surgeon), Suśr.

A-yuga, am, n. 'not a pair', one, VarBṛS.; (mfn.) odd, L. **Ayugācāra**, m. 'having odd (i. e. seven) flames', fire, Śiś.

A-yugapad, ind. not at once, not simultaneously, Nyāyad. — **grahana**, n. apprehending gradually and not simultaneously, ib. — **bhāva**, m. non-simultaneousness, successiveness, ib.

A-yugū, ū, f. 'without a companion', the only daughter (of a mother), Gobh.

A-yugma, m(f)n. odd, ĀśvŚr. &c.; Mn. iii, 48. — **cchada**, m. = *a-yuk-chada*, q. v., Kir. i, 16. — **netra**, m. 'having an odd number of eyes' (i. e. three), N. of Śiva, Kum. iii, 51 & 69. — **pattra** or **-parpa**, m. = *-chada*, q. v., L. — **pādayamaka**, n. (a species of alliteration) the repetition of the odd (i. e. the first and third) Pādas of a stanza (in such a manner that the sense of the sounds repeated is different in the first and third Pāda), Comm. on Bhaṭṭ. x, 10. — **locana**, m. (= *-netra*), Śiva, Kād. — **śara**, m. 'having an odd number of arrows (i. e. five)', N. of the god of love, Daś.

A-yuṅga, mfn. = *a-yugma*, ŚBr. iii, xiii.

A-yūj, mfn. id., ŚBr. &c., Mn. iii, 277. **Ayuk-chada**, m. 'having odd (i. e. seven, cf. *sapta-parṇa*) leaves', the plant *Alstonia* Scholarius, Śiś. v, 50. **Ayuk-pālśa**, m. id., L. **Ayuk-pāda-yamaka**, n. = *ayugma-p*, q. v., Comm. on Bhaṭṭ. x, 10. **Ayuk-sakti**, m. 'having an odd number of (i. e. nine) powers', Śiva, L. **Ayug-aksha**, m. = *ayugma-netra*, q. v., L. **Ayug-ishu**, m. = *ayugma-śara*, q. v., L. **Ayug-dhātū**, mfn. having an odd number of elements or component parts, KātyŚr. **Ayug-bāna**, m. = *ayugma-śara*, q. v., L. **Ayuh-netra**, m. = *ayugma-netra*, q. v., L.

A-yujā, mfn. 'without a companion', not having an equal, RV. viii, 62, 2; = *a-yugma*, q. v., ĀśvŚr. & ĀśvGr.

A-yujin, mfn. = *a-yugma*, q. v., PBr.

1. **A-yoga**, as, m. separation, disjunction; separation from a lover, Daśar.; unfitness, unsuitableness, nonconformity, Kāvyaḍ.; impossibility, Comm. on Kum. iii, 14; inefficacy of a remedy, Suśr.; medical treatment counter to the symptoms, non-application or mis-application of remedies, Suśr.; vigorous effort, exertion, L.; inauspicious conjunction of planets, L.; N. of a certain conjunction of planets. — **kshema** (*d-yoga*), m. no secure possession of what has been acquired, no prosperity, ŚBr. & AitBr. — **vāha**, m. 'sounds which occur (in the actual language) without being given (by grammarians) together with (the other letters of the alphabet)', a term for *Anusvara*, *Visarjanīya*, *Upadhānīya*, *Jihvāmūliya*, and the *Yamas*, Pat. on *Sivasūtra* 5 and on Pāṇ. viii, 3, 5.

A-yogya, mfn. unfit, unsuitable, useless, KātyŚr.

&c.; incapable, not qualified for, Yājñ. ii, 235; Bhaṭṭ.; not adequate to, not a match for (loc.), Veṇis; (in Sāṅkhya phil.) not ascertainable (&c.) by the senses, immaterial. — **tā**, f. or -**tva**, u. unfitness, unsuitableness.

A-yauktika, mfn. incongruous, Kap.

A-yangapadya, am, n. non-contemporaneous existence, unsimultaneousness, Nyāyad.

A-yangika, mfn. having no regular derivation.

अयुत 1. ā-yuta, mfn. (√**i. yu**), unimpeded, AV. xix, 51, 1; N. of a son of Rādhika, BhP. — **siddha**, mfn. (in phil.) proved to be not separated (by the intervention of space), proved to be essentially united (as organic bodies, &c.) — **siddhi**, f. establishing by proof that certain objects or ideas are essentially united and logically inseparable.

अयुत 2. ā-yūta, am, n. [as, m. only MBh. iii, 80r], 'unjoined, unbounded,' ten thousand, a myriad, RV.; AV. &c.; in comp. a term of praise (see *ayutādhyāpaka*), (gaṇa *kāshṭhādi*, q.v.) — **jī**, m, v. l. for *ayutā-jī* below. — **nāyā**, m, N. of a king, MBh. i, 3773. — **śas**, ind. by myriads, MBh. iii, 1763. — **homa**, m, N. of a sacrifice, BhavP. **Ayutā-jī**, m, N. of a king (son of Sindhudvīpa and father of Rūtiparṇa), Brahmap. ; of another king (son of Bhajamāna), VP. **Ayutādhyāpaka**, m, an excellent teacher, Pāp. viii, 1, 67, Kāś. **Ayutāy**, m, N. of a son of Jayasena Arāvin, VP.; of a son of Śrutavat, VP. **Ayutāśva**, m. (= *ayutā-jī* above) N. of a son of Sindhudvīpa, VP.

अयुद्ध ā-yuddha, mfn. (√**yudh**), unconquered, irresistible, RV. viii, 45, 3 & x, 27, 10; (am), n. not war, absence of war, peace, MBh. &c. — **sona** (d-yuddha-), mfn. whose arrows or armies are unconquered, irresistible, RV. x, 138, 5.

A-yuddhvi, Ved. ind. without fighting, RV. x, 108, 5.

A-yudha, as, m. a non-fighter, Pāp. v, 1, 121.

A-yudhyā, mfn. unconquerable, RV. x, 103, 7.

A-yoddhri, m(nom. °*ddhā*) m. id., RV. i, 32, 6; not fighting.

A-yodhyā (3, 4), mf(ā)n. not to be warred against, irresistible, AV.; R.; (ā), f. the capital of Rāma (the modern Oude, on the river Sarayu, described in R. i, 5). **Ayodhyā-kāṇḍa**, n, N. of R. ii. **Ayodhyādhīpati**, m. the sovereign of Ayodhyā. **Ayodhyā-vāsin**, mfn. inhabiting Ayodhyā. **A-yaudhika**, as, m. not a warrior, (gaṇa *cāru-ādi*, q.v.)

अयुपित ā-yupita, mfn. not confused or troubled, MaitrS.

अयुवमारि ā-yuva-mārin, mfn. [NBD.] when no young people die, AitBr.

अयूप ā-yūpa, as, m. not a sacrificial post, Jaim.; without sacrificial posts, MānGr.

अये aye, ind. a vocative particle, an interjection (of surprise, recollection, fatigue, fear, passion, especially used in dramas; cf. *ayi*).

अयोग 2. ayoga, as, m. [NBD.] = *ayogava*, MBh. xii.

Ayogava, as, m. the offspring of a Śūdra man and Vaiśya woman (whose business is carpentry), Mn. x, 32; (since the word occurs only in the loc. *ayogave* and is by both commentaries said to imply the female of this mixed tribe, the original reading is probably, as suggested by BR, *ayoguvi*, loc. fr. *ayogū*, q.v.)

Ayogū, ūs, m. id., VS. xxx, 5; cf. *āyogava*; (*ūs*), f. id.? see *ayogava*.

अयोद्ध ā-yoddhri, &c. See *ā-yuddha*.

अयोनि ā-yoni, is, m. f. any place other than the pudendum muliebres, ŚBr.; Mn. xi, 173; Gaut.; (*ā-yoni*), mfn. = *ā-yoni-jā* below, MaitrS.; without origin or beginning (said of Brahma), Kum. ii, 9; (= *antya-yoni*) of an unworthy or unimportant origin, MBh. xiii, 1885; (in rhetoric) 'having no source that can be traced,' original; (*is*), m, N. of Brahma (see before); of Śiva, PadmaP. — **ja**, mf(ā)n. not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation, generated equivocally, MBh. &c. — **ja-tīrtha**, n, N. of a Tīrtha, Vāyup. — **ja-tva**, n. the state of not being born from a womb, Rājat. — **jēśa**, m, N. of Śiva. — **jōśvara-**

tīrtha, n. = *ja-tīrtha*, q.v., Vāyup. — **sambha-**
va, mfn. = *ā-yoni-jā*, q.v., L.

A-yonika, mfn. without the verse containing the word *yoni* (i. e. VS. xxiii, 2), KātyŚr.

अयोधिक ā-yaudhika. See *ā-yuddha*.

अरा ara, mfn. (√**ri**), swift, speedy, L.; little (only for the etym. of *udara*), Comm. on TUp.; i.e. 'going,' cf. *samarā*; (*ds*), m. the spoke or radius of a wheel, RV. &c.; the spoke of an altar formed like a wheel, Śulb.; a spoke of the time-wheel, viz. a Jaina division of time (the sixth of an Avasarpini or Utsarpini); the eighteenth Jaina saint of the present Avasarpini; N. of an ocean in Brahma's world (only for a mystical interpretation of *aranya*), ChUp.; (*am*), n. the spoke of a wheel, L.; (*drām*), ind., see s.v. — **ghaṭṭa**, m. a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Hind. *المرحط*), Pañcat.; a well, Rājat. — **ghaṭṭaka**, m. = *ghaṭṭa*, q.v., L. — **nemi**, m, N. of Brahma-datta (king of Kośala), Buddh. — **maṇas** (ard-) & **-matī** (ard-), see s.v. *drām*. **Arāntara**, āni, n. pl. the intervals of the spokes.

Araka, as, m. the spoke of a wheel, Suśr.; the Jaina division of time called *ara*, L.; the plant Blyxa Octandra; another plant, Gardenia Enneandra.

ari, is, m, v. l. for *arin* below.

Arin, i, n. 'having spokes,' a wheel, discus, BhP.; RāmātUp.

अरक्षत ā-rakshat, mfn. (√**i. raksh**), not guarding, Mn. viii, 304 & 307.

A-rakshita, mfn. not guarded, MBh.; Mn. &c.

A-rakshitri, mfn. one who does not guard, R.

अरक्षस ā-rakshās, mfn. (√**3. raksh**), harmless, honest, RV.

A-rakshasyā, mfn. free from evil spirits, MaitrS.

अरागट aragdrāṭa, as, m. (? a valley), AV. vi, 69, 1.

अरक् अराम-√i. kri****, &c. See *āram*.

Arām-√gam****, &c. See *āram*.

Arām-garā and **-ghuṣhā**. See *āram*.

अरङ्गिन ā-raṅgin, mfn. passionless, L. **Arāṅgi-sattva**, ās, m. pl. a class of deities, Buddh.

A-rajā, mfn. (of *ā-rajās* below), dustless, R. vi; (*ā*), f, N. of a daughter of Uśanas, R. vii, 80, 8 seqq.

A-rajās, mfn. dustless, ŚBr. xiv; N.; free from passion or desire, MBh. xiv, 1283; (*ās*), f. 'not having the monthly courses,' a young girl.

A-rajās-ka, mfn. dustless; without the quality called *rajas*, NṛisUp.

Arajāya, Nom. Ā. 'yate,' 'to become dustless' or 'to lose the monthly courses,' (gaṇa *bhṛīddi*, q.v.)

अरज्जु ā-rajjū, mfn. not having or consisting of cords ['not a cord or rope,' NBD.], RV. ii, 13, 9 & vii, 84, 2.

अरटु aratu, us, m. the tree Colosanthus Indica Bl.; (cf. *aralu*.)

Aratvā, mfn. made of the wood of the above tree; (*as*), m, N. of a man, RV. viii, 46, 27.

Araṭu, us, m. = *aratu* above, AV. xx, 131, 18.

Araṭuka, mfn. made of the wood of the above tree, (gaṇa *ṛīyādi*, q.v.)

अरदा āradā, f, N. of a goddess; Gobh.

अरण 1. āraṇa, mf(i)n. (√**ri**), foreign, distant, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (*am*), n. (only for the etym. of *arāṇi*) the being fitted (as a piece of wood), Nir.; a refuge, BhP.

1. **Arāṇi**, is, f. 'being fitted into' or 'turning round,' the piece of wood (taken from the Ficus Religiosa or Premna Spinosa) used for kindling fire by attrition, RV. &c. (generally distinction is made between the lower one and the upper one, *adhara-rāṇi* & *uttara-rāṇi*, the former may also be meant by *arāṇi* alone without *adhara*); (figuratively) a mother, Hariv. (cf. *paṇḍurāraṇi* & *surāraṇi*); (*is*), m. the plant Premna Spinosa, L.; the sun, L.; (*i*), du. f. the two Arāṇis (used for kindling the fire), RV. &c. — **mat**, mfn. being contained in the Arāṇis (as fire), ĀvŚr.

Arāṇikā, f. the plant Premna Spinosa, L.

Arāṇī, f. = 1. *arāṇi*, RV. v, 9, 3, &c. — **ketu**, m. the plant Premna Spinosa, L.

अरण 2. ā-raṇa, mfn. without fighting (as death, i. e. natural death), Bhaṭṭ.

अरणि 2. ā-raṇi, is, f. discomfort, pain, AV. i, 18, 2.

अरण्य āraṇya, am, n. (fr. 1. *draṇa*; fr. √**ri**, Up.), a foreign or distant land, RV. i, 163, 11 & vi, 24, 10; a wilderness, desert, forest, AV.; VS. &c.; (*as*), m. the tree also called Kāṭhala, L.; N. of a son of the Manu Raivata, Hariv. 434; of a Sādhya, ib. 11536; of a teacher (disciple of Pṛithivīdhara). — **kāṇḍ**, f. wild cummin seed, L. — **kādali**, f. the wood or wild plantain, L. — **karpāsī**, f. = *kārpāsī* below. — **kāka**, m. the wood-crow, L. — **kāṇḍa**, n, N. of R. iii (describing Rāma's life in the wilderness). — **kārpāsī**, f. the wild cotton-shrub, L. — **kulathikā**, f. the plant Glycine Labialis Lin., L. — **kusumbha**, m. the plant Carthamus Tinctorius, L. — **ketu**, m, N. of a plant, L. (cf. *arāṇi-ketu*). — **gaja**, m. a wild elephant, Pañcat. — **gata**, mfn. gone into a forest, Pat. on Pāp. ii, 1, 24, Comm. — **gholi**, f, N. of a vegetable, L. — **caṭaka**, m. a wood-sparrow, L. — **cara**, mfn. living in forests, wild, Pañcat. — **ja**, mfn. produced or born in a forest, L.; *aranyajādrakā*, f. wild ginger, L. — **jīra**, m. wild cummin, L. — **jīva**, mfn. = *cara*, L. — **tulasī**, f. the plant Ocimum Ascendens. — **dvādaśī**, f. the twelfth day of the month Mārgaśīrṣa; with or without *-vratā*, n, N. of a ceremony performed on this day, BhavP. — **dharma**, m. forest usage, wild or savage state, Pañcat. — **dhānya**, n. wild rice, L. — **nripati**, m. 'king of the forest,' the tiger, N. — **parvan**, n, N. of the first section of MBh. iii. — **bhava**, mfn. growing in a forest, wild, Pañcat. — **bhāga** (*āraṇya*), mfn. forming part of the forest, ŚBr. xiii. — **makshikā**, f. the gad-fly, L. — **mārjāra**, m. wild cat, Pañcat. — **mudga**, m. a kind of bean, L. — **yāna**, n. going into a forest, Bhaṭṭ.; (cf. *gata* above.) — **rakshaka**, m. forest-keeper, superintendent of a forest district, L. — **rajanī**, f. the plant Curcuma Aromatica, L. — **rāj**, m. = *nripati*, N.; a lion, ib. — **rājya**, n. the sovereignty of the forest, Hit. — **rudita**, n. 'weeping in a forest,' i. e. weeping in vain, with no one to hear, Pañcat. — **vat**, ind. like a wilderness, Hit. — **vāyasa**, m. a raven, L. — **vāsa**, m. living in a forest, R. — **vāsin**, mfn. living in a forest, MBh. iii, 15632; (*i*), m. a forest beast, Hit.; 'forest-dweller,' a hermit, MBh. iii, &c.; (*inī*), f, N. of a plant. — **vāstuka** or **-vāstūka**, m, N. of a plant. — **sāli**, m. wild rice. — **śūraṇa**, m, N. of a plant. — **śvan**, m. a wolf, L.; a jackal, L. — **shashthikā** or **-shashthī**, f, N. of a festival celebrated by females on the sixth day of the light half of the month Jyāishṭha. — **haladī**, f. the plant Curcuma Aromatica, Bhpr. **Aranyādhitī**, f. or *aranyādhyayana*, n. reading or study in a forest, Śāy. on Tār. **Aranyāyana**, n. going into a forest, becoming a hermit, ChUp. **Aranye-geya**, &c., see s.v. *aranye*. **Aranyāśukas**, m. 'whose abode is the forest,' a Brāhman who has left his family and become an anchorite, Śāk.

Aranyaka, am, n. a forest, Yājñ. iii, 192; the plant Melia Sempervirens, L.

Aranyāni or **āni**, f. a wilderness, desert, large forest, RV. x, 146, 4; AV. &c.; the goddess of the wilderness and desert, RV. x, 146, 1-6.

Aranyīya, mfn. 'containing a forest' or 'near to a forest,' (gaṇa *utkarādi*, q.v.)

Aranye (in comp. for *āraṇya* chiefly used for figurative expressions or as names, Pāp. ii, 1, 44 & vi, 3, 9). — **geya**, mfn. to be sung in the forest, Lāty.; Up. — **tilaka**, ās, m. pl. 'wild sesamum growing in a forest and containing no oil,' anything which disappoints expectation, Pāp. ii, 1, 44, Sch. & vi, 3, 9, Sch. — **nuvākya**, mfn. to be recited in the forest, TBr. — **nūcya**, m. 'to be recited in the forest,' N. of an oblation (so called because of its being offered with a verse which is to be recited in a forest), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अरत ā-rata, mfn. (√**ram**), dull, languid, apathetic, L.; disgusted, displeased with, Nalod.; (*am*), n. non-copulation, L. — **trapa**, m. 'not ashamed of copulation,' a dog, L.

1. **A-rati**, is, f. dissatisfaction, discontent, dullness, languor, Buddh.; Jain. &c.; anxiety, distress, regret, MBh.; BhP. &c.; anger, passion, L.; a bilious disease, L.; (mfn.), discontented, L. — **jā**, mfn. 'not knowing pleasure,' dull, spiritless, BhP.

A-ratika, mfn. without Rati (the wife of Kāmā), Kathās.

1. **A-ratni**, mfn. 'disgusted, discontented' [NBD.], RV. viii, 80, 8.

A-rantos, Ved. Inf. not to like, AitBr.

A-ramaniya-tā, f. unpleasantness, Pāp. v, 1, 121, Kāś.

1. **A-rāmati**, mfn. without relaxation or repose, RV. ii, 38, 4 & viii, 31, 12.

A-ramamāna, mfn. id. RV. ix, 72, 3.

सरति 2. **aratī**, is, m. (√*ri*, cf. *ara*, *āram*), 'moving quickly, a servant, assistant, manager, administrator, RV. (for RV. v, 2, 1, see 2. *aratul*.)

सरति 2. **aratī**, is, m. the elbow, RV. v, 2, 1 (according to the emendation of BR.); ŚBr.; ĀśvBr.; a corner, RV. x, 160, 4; a cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, a fist, RV. viii, 80, 8 (cf. 1. *a-ratni*); AV.; ŚBr. &c.; ifc. with numbers (e. g. *pañcāvatīryas*, 'five fists'), Pāp. i, 1, 58, Comm. & vi, 2, 29 & 30, Sch.; (*is*), f. the elbow, BhP.; (cf. *ratni*). — **mā-trā**, m(f)n. one ell in length, ŚBr. &c.; (*dm*), n. a distance of only an ell, ŚBr.

Aratnika, as, m. the elbow, Yājñ. iii, 86.

सरतिन् *ā-ratnin*, mfn. not possessing wealth or precious things, TBr.

सरथ *a-rathā*, mfn. having no car, RV.; VS.; AV.

A-rathin, ī, m. a warrior who does not fight in a car, or owns no car, MBh.

A-rathi, īs, m. not a charioteer, RV. vi, 66, 7.

स्रध *ā-radhra*, mfn. not pliant or obedient, RV. vi, 18, 4 & 62, 3.

सरलुक *arantuka*, as, m., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, 707, 8.

सरतोस *a-rantos*. See *a-rata*.

सरप *a-rapā*, mfn. unhurt, VS. viii, 5.

A-rapās, mfn. unhurt, safe, RV.; AV.; not hurting, beneficial, RV. viii, 18, 9.

सरपचन *arapacana*, as, m. a mystical collective N. of the five Buddhas (each being represented by a letter).

स्रम् *āram*, ind. (√*ri*; see *ara*), readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer a purpose (with dat.), RV.; (with *purī* or *prithū*) enough, sufficiently, RV. i, 142, 10 & v, 66, 5; with dat. (e. g. *bhaktīyā*), id., Pāp. viii, 2, 18, Kāś. [cf. *āram* & Gk. *āpa*]. — **ish** (*drām-*), mfn. hastening near (to help), RV. viii, 46, 17.

Arā (in comp. = *āram*). — **maṇas** (*ard-*), mfn. ready to serve, obedient, RV. vi, 17, 10. 2. **Arā-mati**, f. 'readiness to serve, obedience, devotion,' (generally personified as) a goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general, RV.; (mfn.), patient [NBD.], RV. x, 92, 4 & 5.

Arām (in comp. for *āram*). — √*i*. **kṛi** (Subj. -*kṛat* or -*karat*, 1. pl. -*kṛiṇavāma*; Imper. 1. sg. -*karāni*; aor. 3. pl. -*ākran*) to prepare, make ready, RV.; to serve (with or without dat.), RV. — **kṛit**, mfn. preparing (a sacrifice), serving (as a worshipper), RV. — **kṛita** (*drām-*), mfn. prepared, ready, RV. & AV. — **kṛiti** (*drām-*), f. service, RV. vii, 29, 3. — **kṛityā**, Ved. ind. p. having prepared, being ready, RV. x, 51, 5. — √*gam* (Imper. 2. du. -*gan-tam*; Opt. 2. sg. -*ganyās*, 1. pl. -*gamēma*) to come near (in order to help), assist, attend (with dat.), RV. & SV. — **gamā**, mfn. coming near (in order to help), ready to help, RV. vi, 42, 1 & viii, 46, 17; AV. — **garā**, m. (√*i*. *grī*), 'one who bestows praise, who hymns the gods?' AV. xx, 135, 13. — **ghuśā**, mfn. sounding aloud, AV. x, 4, 4.

स्रममाय *ā-ramamāna*, &c. See *a-rata*.

स्रमुडि *aramuḍi*, is, m. a king of Nepāl, Rājat.

सरर *arara*, am, n. a covering, a sheath, L.; (*as*, ī), m. f. the leaf of a door, a door, L.; (*am*), n. id., Mcar.; (*as*), m. an awl, L.; a part of a sacrifice, L.; fighting, war, L.

Arari, is, m. a door-leaf, Rājat.; (cf. *dvārārari*.)

सरका *ararākā*, f., N. of the ancestress of a celebrated Hindū family, (gaṇa *gargādī*, q.v.); (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of Ararākā, Pat.; (cf. *ārārākya*.)

सररिन्द *ararinda*, am, n. a vessel or a utensil used in preparing the Soma juice, RV. i, 139, 10; water, Naigh.

सररिस् *ā-rarivas*, m (nom. °*vān*; gen. abl. *ā-rarushas*)fn. (√*rā*), 'not liberal,' envious, hard, cruel, unfriendly (N. of evil spirits, who strive to disturb the happiness of man), RV.

A-rāru, mfn. id., RV. i, 129, 3; (*as*), m., Ved. N. of a demon or Asura, RV. x, 99, 10; VS. &c.; a weapon, Uṇ.

सररे *arare*, ind. a vocative particle (expressing haste), L.

सरये *araya*, Nom. P. °*ryati*, to work with an awl (*ārā*, q. v.; cf. *arā* below), (gaṇa *kaṇḍv-ādi*, q. v.)

सरलु *aralu* = *araḷu*, q. v., Kauś.; Suśr. **Araluka**, as, m. id., Suśr.

सरव *a-rava*, mfn. noiseless.

सरविन्द *aravinda*, am, n. (fr. *ara* & *vinda*, Pāp. iii, 1, 138, Kāś.), a lotus, Nelumbium Speciosum or Nymphaea Nelumbo, Śāk. &c.; (*as*), m. the Indian crane, L.; copper, L. — **dala-prabha**, n. copper, L. — **nābha**, m. Vishnu (from whose navel sprung the lotus that bore Brahmā at the creation), BhP. — **sad**, m. 'sitting on a lotus,' N. of Brahmā, Bhāṭṭ.

Aravindinī, f. (gaṇa *pushkarādi*, q. v.) an assemblage of lotus flowers, Kād. &c.

सरस्मन् *a-raśmān*, m (nom. pl. °*ānas*)fn. having no ropes or reins, RV. ix, 97, 20.

A-raśmika, mfn. without reins, ĀśvGr.

सरस *a-rasā*, m(f)ān. sapless, tasteless, NṛisUp.; not having the faculty of tasting, ŚBr. xiv; weak, effectless, having no strength, RV. i, 191, 16; AV.; (*as*), m. absence of sap or juice, L. — **jña**, mfn. having no taste for, not taking interest in, MBh. xii, 6719. **Arasāśin**, m. the eating of sapless or dry food, Kauś. **Arasāśin**, mfn. eating sapless or dry food, Kauś.

A-rasayitṛi, mfn. one who does not taste, MaitrUp.

A-rasika, mfn. devoid of taste, unfeeling, dull.

सरतोदकुर *arasi-ṭhakkura*, as, m., N. of a poet (mentioned in Śārṅgadharā's anthology).

सरहस् *a-rahās*, as, n. absence of secrecy, Pāp. iii, 1, 12, Kāś. (v. l.)

Arāhaya, Nom. A. °*yate*, to become public, ib. (v. l.)

A-rahita, mfn. not deprived of, possessed of.

सरा *arā*, f. (= *ārā*), an awl, Comm. on MBh. xv, 19.

सराग *a-rāga*, mfn. unimpassioned, cool, Venis.

A-rāgin, mfn. id.; not coloured, Suśr. **A-rāgi-tā**, f. indifference with regard to (loc.), Śāh.

सराजन् *ā-rājan*, ā, m. not a king, ŚBr. & AitBr. **Arāja-tā**, f. the want of a king, AitBr. **A-rājānavayin**, mfn. not belonging to the family of a king, Rājat.

A-rājāka, mfn. having no king, TBr. &c.; (*am*), n. want of a king, anarchy, BhP.

A-rājānyā, mfn. without the Rājanya- or Kshatriya-caste, ŚBr.

A-rājīn, mfn. without splendour, RV. viii, 7, 23.

सराटकी *arāṭakī*, f., N. of a plant, AV. iv, 37, 6.

सराड *arāḍa*, m(f)ān. (= *ucchrita-śṛṅga*) having high horns, MaitrS.; (compar. of fem. °*ṭṭ-tarā*) ŚBr. iv.

Arāḍya, mfn. id., TS.

सराय *arāpā*, aor. p. √*ri*, q. v.

सरायि *arāpi* or *arāli*, is, m., N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. xiii, 257.

सरति *ā-rātī*, is, f. 'non-liberality,' enviousness, malignity, RV.; failure, adversity, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; TBr.; particular evil spirits (who frustrate the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man), ib.; (*is*), m. an enemy, Ragh. xii, 89; (in arithm.) the number six (there being six sins or

internal enemies, cf. *śaḍ-varga*). — **dūśhapa**, mfn. destroying adversity, AV. xix, 34, 4. — **dūshi**, mfn. id., AV. ii, 4, 6. — **nud**, mfn. expelling enemies, MBh. iii, 1702. — **bhaṅga**, m. defeat of a foe, L. — **hā**, mfn. = *dūshapa*, q. v., AV. xix, 35, 2. **Arāti-vān**, mfn. hostile, inimical, RV.

Arātiya, Nom. P. (Subj. °*tiyāt*) to be malevolent, have hostile intentions against (dat.), AV. iv, 36, 1.

Arātiya, Nom. P. °*tiyāti* (p. °*tiyāt* [RV. i, 99, 1, &c.]; Subj. °*tiyāt*), Ved. id.

Arātiyū, mfn. hostile, AV. x, 6, 1.

सराडि *ā-rāddhi*, is, f. ill-success, mischance, VS. xxx, 9.

A-rādhās, mfn. not liberal, hard, stingy, selfish, RV. & AV.

सराय *ā-rāya*, mfn. id., RV. viii, 61, 11 (Nir. vi, 25); (*a-rāya*), as, m. an evil spirit, AV.; (*ī*), f. id., RV. x, 155, 1 & 2; AV. — **kshāyana**, n. anything that serves to destroy evil spirits, AV. ii, 18, 3. — **cātana**, n. id., ib.

सराल *arāla*, mfn. (cf. *arā*, fr. √*ri*; Intens. for *arārā*?), crooked, curved, Uttarar. (*an-*, neg. 'straight'), &c.; crisped or curled (as hair), Ragh. &c.; (gaṇa *sārṅgaravāddi*, q. v.) 'Crispus,' N. of a Vedic teacher, VBr.; (*as*), m. a bent or crooked arm or hand, L.; the resin of the plant Shorea Robusta, L.; an elephant in rut, L.; (*ā*, ī), f. (gaṇa *bahv-ādi*, q. v.) a disloyal or unchaste woman, L.; a modest woman, L. — **pakshma-nayana**, mfn. whose eyelashes are curved, N. xi, 33.

सरालि *arāli*, v. l. for *arāpi*, q. v.

सरावन् 1. *ā-rāvan*, mfn. 'not liberal,' envious, hostile, RV.

सरावन् 2. *āravan*, ā, m. = *arvan*, a steed, horse [NBD.]; = *ara-val*, 'having spokes or wheels,' 'a cart,' Ludwig; = *gamana-val*, 'moving,' Śāy.], RV. vii, 68, 7.

सराट् *ā-rāṣṭra*, am, n. not a kingdom, ŚBr.

सरि 1. *arī*, mfn. (√*ri*), attached to, faithful, RV.; (*is*), m. a faithful or devoted or pious man, RV. — **gūrtā**, mfn. praised by devoted men, RV. i, 186, 3. — **dhyāyas** (*ari-*), m(f)acc. pl. °*ayas*) n. willingly yielding milk (as a cow), RV. i, 126, 5. — **śhūtā**, mfn. (√*stu*), praised with zeal (Indra), RV. viii, 1, 22.

सरि 2. *a-rī*, mfn. (√*rā*; = 1. *arī*, 'assiduous,' &c., Gmn.), 'not liberal,' envious, hostile, RV.; (*is*), m. an enemy, RV.; MBh. &c.; (*āris*), m. id., AV. vii, 88, 1 & xiii, 1, 29; (in astron.) a hostile planet, VarBṛS.; N. of the sixth astrological mansion, ib.; (in arithm.) the number six (cf. *arāṭi*); a species of Khadira or Mimosa, L. — **karshapa**, m. harasser of enemies, N. — **ghna**, m. a destroyer of enemies, R. v. — **cintana**, n. or — **cintā**, f. plotting against an enemy, administration of foreign affairs, L. — **ja-na**, n. a number of enemies, Kathās. — **jit**, m. 'conquering enemies,' N. of a son of Kṛishṇa (and of Bhadrā), BhP. — **tā**, f. or — **tva**, n. enmity, — **dānta**, m. 'enemy-subdued,' N. of a prince, Hariv. 6628 (v. l. *ati-dānta*, q. v.) — **nandana**, mfn. gratifying or affording triumph to an enemy, Hit. — **nipāta**, m. invasion or incursion of enemies, Hit. — **nuta**, mfn. praised even by enemies, Bhāṭṭ. — **m-dama**, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 46, Sch.) foe-conquering, victorious, N. &c.; (*as*), m. N. of Śiva; of the father of Sanaśruta, AitBr.; of a Muni, Kathās. — **pura**, n. an enemy's town. — **marda**, m. the plant Cassia Sophora. — **mardana**, mfn. foe-trampling, enemy-destroying, MBh. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Śva-phalka, Hariv.; of a king of owls, Pañcat. — **mitra**, m. an ally or friend of an enemy. — **m-ējaya**, m. 'shaking enemies,' N. of a Nāga priest, PBr.; of a son of Svaphalka, Hariv.; of Kuru, ib. — **meda**, m. a fetid Mimosa, Vachellia Farnesiana, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. — **medaka**, m., N. of an insect, Suśr. — **rāshtra**, n. an enemy's country. — **loka**, m. a hostile tribe or an enemy's country, L. — **siṅha**, m., N. of an author. — **sūdana**, m. destroyer of foes. — **soma**, m. a kind of Soma plant, MBh. xiv, 247. — **ha**, m. 'killing enemies,' N. of a prince (son of Avācina), MBh. i, 3771; of another prince (son of Devatīhi), ib., 3776. — **han**, mfn. killing or destroying enemies, N.; Ragh. ix, 23.

सरिक्त a-rikta, mfn. not empty, KātyŚr.; BhP.; not with empty hands, ŚāṅkhGr.; abundant, BhP. iv, 22, 11.

A-riktha-bhāj, mfn. not entitled to a share of property, not an heir, (in a verse quoted by the) Comm. on Yājñi.

A-rikthīya, mfn. id., Mn. ix, 147.

अरित् arit, tā, m. (√ri), a rower, RV. ii, 42, 1 & ix, 95, 2; [cf. Gk. ἑρῆς, ἑρῆμῶν, &c.; Lat. ratis, remex, &c.]

Aritra, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 184) propelling, driving, RV. x, 46, 7; (aritra), as, m. an oar, ŚBr. iv; (aritra [RV. i, 46, 8] or dritra [AV. v, 4, 5]), am, n. (i.e. f. ā) an oar; (cf. dāśāritra, nityār, śā-tār, sv-aritra); [Lat. aratrum.] — **gādha**, mfn. oar-deep, shallow, Pāp. vi, 2, 4, Kāś. — **parāna**, mf(ā)n. crossing over by means of oars, RV. x, 101, 2.

अरिन् arin, i, n. See ara.

अरिप्र a-ripṛā, mf(ā)n. spotless, clear, RV. & AV.; faultless, blameless, RV.

अरिप्रित a-riphita, mfn. (said of the Visarga) not changed into r, Prāt.

A-repha, mfn. without the letter r. — **jāta**, mfn. id., Up. — **vat**, mfn. id., RPrāt.

A-rephin, mfn. = a-riphita, RPrāt.

अरिषय d-rishanya, mfn. not failing, certain, to be depended upon, RV. ii, 39, 4.

A-rishapyat, mfn. id., RV.

A-rishṭa, mf(ā)n. unhurt, RV. &c.; proof against injury or damage, RV.; secure, safe, RV.; boding misfortune (as birds of ill-omen, &c.), AdhBr.; Hariv.; fatal, disastrous (as a house), R. ii, 42, 22; (as), m. a heron, L.; a crow, L.; the soap-berry tree, Sapindus Detergens Roxb. (the fruits of which are used in washing, Yājñi. i, 186); cf. **arishṭaka**; Azadirachta Indica, R. ii, 94, 9; garlic, L.; a distilled mixture, a kind of liquor, Suśr.; N. of an Asura (with the shape of an ox, son of Bali, slain by Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu), Hariv.; BhP.; of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, VP. (v. l. for *dishṭa*); ill-luck, misfortune (see *arishṭa*, n.), MBh. xii, 6573; (*ā*), f. a bandage, Suśr.; a medical plant, L.; N. of Durgā, SkandaP.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the wives of Kaśyapa, Hariv.; (*am*), n. bad or ill-luck, misfortune; a natural phenomenon boding misfortune, VarBrS.; BhP. &c.; sign or symptom of approaching death; good fortune, happiness, MBh. iv, 2126; buttermilk, L.; vinous spirit, L.; a woman's apartment, the lying-in chamber (cf. *arishṭa-griha* & *-janyā* below), L. — **karman**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **gātu** (*arishṭa*-), mfn. having a secure residence, RV. v, 44, 3. — **gu** (*arishṭa*-), mfn. whose cattle are unhurt, AV. x, 3, 10. — **griha**, n. a lying-in chamber, L. — **grīma** (*arishṭa*-), mfn. (said of the Maruts) whose troop is unbroken, i. e. complete in number, RV. i, 166, 6. — **tāti** (*arishṭa*-), f. safeness, security, RV. x & AV.; (mfn.) = *arishṭasya kara*, making fortunate, auspicious, Pāp. iv, 4, 143. — **duṣṭa-dhī**, mfn. (= *vivāsa*) apprehensive of death, alarmed at its approach, L. — **nemi** (*arishṭa*-), mfn. the felly of whose wheel is unhurt (N. of Tārksya), RV.; (*is*), m., N. of a man (named together with Tārksya), VS. xv, 18; (said to be the author of the hymn RV. x, 178) RAnukr.; N. of various princes, MBh.; VP.; of a Gandharva, BhP.; of the twenty-second of the twenty-four Jaina Tīrthaṃkaras of the present Avastarpiṇi. — **nemin**, m., N. of a brother of Garuḍa (= Aruṇa, Comm.), R. v, 2, 10; of a Muni, R. vii, 90, 5; of the twenty-second Tīrthaṃkara (see *nemi*), L. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, Pāp. vi, 2, 100. — **bharman**, mfn. yielding security, RV. viii, 18, 4 (voc.). — **mathana**, m. 'killer of the Asura Arishṭa', N. of Śiva (i. e. Viṣṇu). — **ratha** (*arishṭa*-), mfn. whose carriage is unhurt, RV. x, 6, 3. — **vira** (*arishṭa*-), mfn. whose heroes are unhurt, RV. i, 114, 3 & AV. iii, 12, 1. — **sayā**, f. a lying-in couch, Ragh. iii, 15. — **sūdāna** or **-han**, m. (= *mathana*, q.v.) N. of Viṣṇu, L. **Arishṭāśrita-pura**, n., N. of a town, Pāp. vi, 2, 100, Sch. **A-rishṭāsu**, mfn. whose vital power is unhurt, AV. xiv, 2, 72.

A-rishṭaka, as, m. (= *d-rishṭa*, m.) the soap-berry tree (the fruits of which are used in washing, Mn. v, 120), Suśr.; (*akā* or *ikā*), f., N. of a plant, VarBrS.

A-rishṭi, is, f. Ved. safeness, security, RV. &c. **A-rishyat**, mfn. not being hurt, RV. & AV.

अरीह d-rīha, mfn. (for *d-rīha*, √rih = *lih*), not licked, RV. iv, 18, 10.

अरीति a-rīti, f. (in rhetoric) deficiency of style, a defect in the choice of expressions.

A-rītika, am, n. id., L.

अरीह arihaṇa, as, m. the first N. of the following gaṇa. **Arihanādi**, a gaṇa of Pāp. (iv, 2, 80).

अरु aru, us, m. the sun, L.; the red-blossomed Khadira tree, L.; for *arus*, n. only in comp. with — **m-tuda**, mf(ā)n. (Pāp. iii, 2, 35 & vi, 3, 67) 'beating or hurting a wound', causing tortments, painful, Mn. ii, 161, &c. **Arū** — √ **ī**, kṛī, to wound, L.

Aruphikā, f. (fr. *arūyshi*, pl. of *arus*, n.), scab on the head, Suśr.

अरुग ā-rugṇa, mfn. unbroken, RV. vi, 39, 2.

A-ruj, mfn. painless (as a tumour), Suśr.; free from disease, sound, healthy.

A-ruja, mf(ā)n. painless (as a tumour, &c.), Suśr.; free from disease, sound, Suśr. &c.; brisk, gay, R. vii, 84, 16; (*as*), m. the plant Cassia Fistula; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 14286.

अरु a-rūc, mfn. lightless, RV. vi, 39, 4.

A-ruoi, is, f. want of appetite, disgust, Suśr.; aversion, dislike, Sāh.; Kād. (with *upari*).

A-ruoita, mfn. not agreeable or suitable to, ŚBr. xiv.

A-ruoira, mfn. disagreeable, disgusting.

A-ruoya, mfn. id., L.

अरुन् a-ruj & a-ruja. See *d-rugṇa*.

अरुण aruṇā, mf(ā)n. [RV. v, 63, 6, &c.] or *i* [RV. x, 61, 4, & (nom. pl. *arunāyas*) 95, 6] n. (√ri, Up.), reddish-brown, tawny, red, ruddy (the colour of the morning opposed to the darkness of night), RV. &c.; perplexed, L.; dumb, L.; (*as*), m. red colour, BhP.; the dawn (personified as the charioteer of the sun), Mn. x, 33, &c.; the sun, Śāk.; a kind of leprosy (with red [cf. AV. v, 22, 3 & vi, 20, 3] spots and insensibility of the skin), L.; a little poisonous animal, Suśr.; the plant Rotleria Tinctoria, L.; molasses, L.; N. of a teacher, TS.; ŚBr.; TBr.; of the composer of the hymn RV. x, 91 (with the patron. Vaitahavya), RAnukr.; of the Nāga priest Āṭa, PBr.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of the Daitya Mura, ib.; of an Asura, MBh. xvi, 119 (v. l. *varuṇa*); of the father of the fabulous bird Jāṭayu, MBh. iii, 16045; (*drūṇa*), as, m., N. of a pupil of Upaveśi (cf. *arunā*, m. above), ŚBr. xiv; (*ār*), m. pl., N. of a class of Ketus (seventy-seven in number), VarBrS.; (named as the composers of certain Mantras) Kāth.; (*ā*), f. the plants Betula, madder (Rubia Manjith), Teori, a black kind of the same, Colocynth or bitter apple, the plant that yields the red and black berry used for the jewellers' weight (called Rettil), L.; N. of a river, MBh. iii, 7022 & ix, 2429 seq.; (*is*), f. red cow (in the Vedic myths), RV. & SV.; the dawn, RV.; (*ām*), n. red colour, RV. x, 168, 1; gold, AV. xii, 4, 51; a ruby, BhP. — **kamala**, n. the red lotus. — **kara**, m. 'having red rays', the sun, Kād. — **kirāṇa**, m. id., VarBrS. — **ketu-brāhmaṇa**, n. the Brāhmaṇa of the Aruṇā Ketavaḥ (see *arunā* above), AitrAnukr. — **cūda**, m. 'red-combed', a cock, L. — **vyotis**, m., N. of Śiva. — **tā**, f. red colour, Śiṣ. ix, 14; Suśr. — **tva**, n. id., Hcat. — **ḍatta**, m., N. of an author, Comm. on Up. iii, 159; iv, 117 & 184. — **dūrva**, f. reddish fennel, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **netra**, m. 'red-eyed', a pigeon, L. — **piśāṅga**, mfn. reddish-brown, TS. — **pushpa** (*arunā*-), mfn. having red flowers, ŚBr.; the blossom of a certain grass, KātyŚr.; (*i*), f. the plant Pentapetes Phoenicea, L. — **priyā**, f., N. of an Apsaras, Hariv. 12470. — **psu** (*arunā*-), mfn. of the red appearance, RV. — **babru** (*arunā*-), mfn. reddish-yellow, VS. xxiv, 2. — **yūj**, mfn. furnished with red (rays of light), RV. vi, 65, 2. — **locana**, mfn. red-eyed (as in anger), MārKp.; (*as*), m. = *netra*, q.v., L. — **sārathī**, m. 'whose charioteer is Aruṇa', the sun, L. — **smṛiti**, f., N. of a work. **Arunāgraja**, m. 'the first-born of Aruṇa', Garuḍa (the bird of Viṣṇu), L.; (cf. *arunānuja* below). **Arunātmaja**, m. 'son of Aruṇa', Jāṭayu (see *aru-*

na, m. above), L. **Arunāditya**, m. one of the twelve shapes of the sun, SkandaP. **Arunānuja**, m. 'the younger brother of Aruṇa', Garuḍa, Kād. (cf. *arunāgraja* above & *arunāvaraja* below). **Arunāmnāya-vidhi**, m., N. of part of the Kāth. (cf. *arunīya-vidhi*). **Arunārca**, m. the rising sun, Daś. **Arunāvaraja**, m. = *arunānuja* above, L. **Arunāśva**, mfn. driving with red horses (N. of the Maruts), RV. v, 57, 4. **Arunī-kṛita**, mfn. reddened, turned or become red, Kād.; Sāh. **Arunīkṛita**, mfn. yellow-dappled, TS. **Arunōda**, n., N. of a lake, VP.; of one of the seas surrounding the world, Jain. **Arunōdaya**, m. break of day, dawn, Mn. x, 33; — *saptamī*, f. the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha, L. **Arunōpala**, m. a ruby, L. **Arunaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to reddens, Kād.; (perf. Pass. p. *arunīta*) reddened, Śiṣ. vi, 32; Kum. v, 11. **Aruni**, is, m., N. of a Muni, BhP. (cf. *arunī*). **Aruniman**, ā, m. redness, ruddiness, Sāh.; Bālar. **Arunīya-vidhi**, is, m. = *arunāmnāya-vidhi* above, Say. on Tār.

अरुतहनु ā-ruta-hanu, mfn. one whose cheeks or jaws are not broken, RV. x, 105, 7.

अरुद्ध a-ruddha, mfn. not hindered.

अरुतुद aruṇ-tuda. See *aru*.

अरुन्धती a-rundhatī, f. a medicinal climbing plant, AV.; the wife of Vasishṭha, R. &c.; the wife of Dharma, Hariv.; the little and scarcely visible star Alcor (belonging to the Great Bear, and personified as the wife of one of its seven chief stars, Vasishṭha, or of all the seven, the so-called seven Rishis; at marriage ceremonies Arundhatī is invoked as a pattern of conjugal excellence by the bridegroom), ĀsvGr. &c.; N. of a kind of supernatural faculty (also called *kundalinī*). — **jāni** or **-nātha**, m. 'husband of Arundhatī', Vasishṭha (one of the seven Rishis or saints, and stars in the Great Bear), L. — **vaṭa**, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8019. — **sahacara**, m. 'companion of Arundhatī', Vasishṭha.

अरुन्मुख aruṇ-mukha, ās, m. pl. (an irregular form developed fr. *arur-magha* below), N. of certain Yātis, KaushUp.

Arur-magha, ās, m. pl. (cf. *pūnar-magha*), N. of certain miserly evil spirits (as the Pāpis, &c.), AitBr.

अरुश aruśa, am, n., N. of a Tantra. — **hān**, m. (*aruśa* = *arushā*?) striking the red (clouds), N. of Indra ['killing enemies' Say.], RV. x, 116, 4.

अरुश i. a-rush, mfn. not angry, good-tempered, Pañcat.

अरुप i. arushā, mf(ā)n. (*arushi*, RV. i, 92, 1 & 2; x, 5, 5), n. red, reddish (the colour of Agni and his horses; of crows; of the team of Uśas, the Āsvins, &c.), RV. & VS.; (*as*), m. the sun, the day, RV. vi, 49, 3 & vii, 71, 1 (cf. *arūsha*); (*ās*, *āśas*), m. pl. the red horses of Agni, RV.; AV.; (*arushī*), f. the dawn, RV.; a red mare (a N. applied to the team of Agni and Uśas, and to Agni's flames), RV.; (*ām*), n. shape, Naigh. — **stūpa** (*arushā*-), mfn. having a fiery tuft (as Agni), RV. iii, 29, 3.

2. **Arusha**, Nom. P. *arushati*, to go, Naigh.

Arushya, Nom. P. *arushyati*, v. l. for *arushati*.

अरुस arus, mfn. wounded, sore, ŚBr. (*as*), n. a sore or wound, AV. v, 5, 4; ŚBr. &c.; the sun, Up.; ind. a joint, L. — **srāṇa**, n. (defectively written *aru-sr*) a kind of medical preparation for wounds, AV. ii, 3, 3 & 5.

Arū (& *arū* — √ *i*, kṛī). See s. v.

Arush (in comp. for *arus*). — **kara**, mfn. causing wounds, wounding, Suśr.; (*as*), m. the tree Semecarpus Anacardium; (*am*), n. the nut of that tree, Suśr. — **kṛita** (*arush*-), mfn. wounded, ŚBr. **Arushka**, ifc. for *arus*, Car.; (*as*), m. (= *arush-kara* above) Semecarpus Anacardium, L.

अरुहा a-ruhā, f., N. of a plant, L.

अरुक्ष ā-rūksha, mfn. soft, MaitrS. — **tā** (*arūkshā*-), f. softness, ŚBr.

A-rūkshita, mfn. soft, supple, RV. iv, 11, 1.

A-rūksha, mfn. soft, tender, AV. viii, 2, 16.

अरूप a-rūpa, mf(ā)n. formless, shapeless,

PBr.; SvetUp.; NṛisUp.; ugly, ill-formed, R. — *jña* (*d-rūpa*), mfn. not distinguishing the shape or colour, SBr. xiv. — *tā*, f. ugliness, — *tva*, n. id., Kathās.; want of any characteristic quality, Jaim. — *vat*, mfn. ugly.

A-rūpa, mfn. shapeless, immaterial, MBh. iii, 12984; (in rhetoric) without figure or metaphor, literal.

A-rūpaṇa, am, n. not a figurative expression, Kāvya.

A-rūpi, mfn. shapeless, R. i, 23, 15.

सहस्र arūsha, as, m. (for *arusha*, m., q. v.) the sun, Up.; a kind of snake, L.

अरे are, ind. interjection of calling, VS.; SBr. &c. (cf. *arare*, *arere*, and *re*).

अरेणु a-reṇu, mfn. not dusty (said of the gods and their cars and roads), RV.; not earthly, celestial, RV. i, 56, 3; (*dvas*), m. pl. the gods, RV. x, 143, 2.

अरेतस् a-retās, mfn. not receiving seed, SBr. xiv.

A-retās-ka, mfn. seedless, SBr.

अरेपस् a-repās, mfn. spotless, RV.; VS.; AV.

अरेप a-repha. See *a-riphita*.

अरे are, ind. (probably *are* 're, repetition of *are*, q. v.), interjection of calling to inferiors or of calling angrily, L.

अरोक a-roka, mfn. (✓*ruc*), not bright, darkened, L. — *dat* or *-danta*, mfn. having black or discoloured teeth, Pāp. v, 4, 144.

A-rocaka, mfn. not shining, Kauś.; causing want of appetite or disgust, Suśr.; (*as*), m. want or loss of appetite, disgust, indigestion, Suśr. &c.

A-rocakin, mfn. suffering from want of appetite or indigestion, Suśr.; Heat; (in rhetoric) having a fastidious or cultivated taste.

A-rocamāna, mfn. not shining, Mn. iii, 62; not pleasing; (*as*), m. (*gapa caru-ādi*, q. v.)

A-rooishpu, mfn. dark, L.; disagreeable, L.

A-rooka, mfn. not pleasing, MaitrS.

अरोग a-roga, mf(ā)n. free from disease, healthy, well, Mn. &c.; (*as*), m. health, Hit.; (*ā*), f., N. of Dakṣhāyāni in Vaidyanātha, MatsyaP. — *tā*, f. health, Bhpr. — *tva*, n. id., R. vii, 36, 16.

A-rogaṇa, mfn. freeing from disease, AV. ii, 3, 2.

A-rogin, mfn. healthy, L. **Arogi-tā**, f. healthiness, health, Hit.; Vet.

A-rogya, mfn. healthy, L. — *tā*, f. health, R. ii, 70, 7.

अरोदन a-rodana, am, n. not weeping.

अरोध्य a-rodhya, mfn. (✓*2. rudh*), not to be hindered or obstructed, unobstructed.

अरोपण a-ropaṇa, am, n. (✓*ruh*), not planting or fixing.

अरोम a-roma, mf(ā)n. hairless, MBh. i, 8010.

A-romaṇa, mfn. id., VarBṛS.

अरोष a-rosha, as, m. freedom from anger, gentleness, MBh. x, 712.

A-roshapa, mfn. not inclined to anger, MBh.

अरोहिणीक a-rohiṇī-ka, mfn. without Rohiṇī, Kathās.

अरौद्र a-raudra, mfn. not formidable.

अर्क ark. See *arkaya*, col. 2.

अर्क arkā, as, m. (✓*arc*), Ved. a ray, flash of lightning, RV. &c.; the sun, RV. &c.; (hence) the number 'twelve', Sūryas.; Sunday; fire, RV. ix, 50, 4; SBr.; BṛĀrUp.; crystal, R. ii, 94, 6; membrum virile, AV. vi, 72, 1; copper, L.; the plant *Calotropis Gigantea* (the larger leaves are used for sacrificial ceremonies; cf. *arka-kośī*, *-parvā*, *-pālāśā*, &c. below), SBr. &c.; a religious ceremony, SBr.; BṛĀrUp.; (cf. *arkāśamedha* below); praise, hymn, song (also said of the roaring of the Maruts and of Indra's thunder), RV. & AV.; one who praises, a singer, RV.; N. of Indra, L.; a learned

man (cf. RV. viii, 63, 6), L.; an elder brother, L.; N. of a physician, BrahmapP. (cf. *arka-cikitsā* below); (*as*, am), m. n. (with *agneh*, *indrasya*, *gautamasaḥ*, &c.), N. of different Sāman; food, Naigh. & Nir. (cf. RV. vii, 9, 2). — *ka*, m. sun, beam, Naish. — *kāntā*, f. the plant *Polanisia Ico-sandra*, W. — *kāshtha*, n. wood from the Arka plant, KātyŚr. — *kunda-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. — *kośī*, f. a bud of the Arka plant, SBr. x. — *kshira*, n. the milky juice of the Arka plant, Suśr. — *kshetra*, n. 'the field of the sun', N. of a sacred place in Orissa. — *graha*, m. eclipse of the sun, VarBṛS. — *griva*, m., N. of a Sāman. — *caudana*, n. red sanders, L. — *cikitsā*, f. Arka's (see *arka*, m. at end) 'medical art', i. e. work on medicine. — *ja*, mfn. 'sun-born', coming from the sun; (*as*), m. the planet Saturn, VarBṛS. &c.; (*au*), m. du., N. of the Āsvins, L. — *taṇaya*, m. (= *ja*), the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; N. of Kārpa, L.; of Manu Vaivasvata and Manu Sāvarnī, MBh.; (*ā*), f., N. of the rivers Yamunā and Tapatī, MBh. — *tvā*, n. brightness, SBr. x. — *tvish*, f. the light of the sun. — *dina*, n. a solar day. — *dhānā*, ās, f. pl. seeds of the Arka plant, SBr. x. — *nandana*, m. (= *ja*, q. v.) N. of the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; N. of Kārpa, L. — *nayana*, n., N. of an Asura, Hariv. — *pattra*, n. the leaf of the Arka plant, MBh. i, 715; (*as*), m. the Arka plant; (*ā*), f. a kind of birth-wort (*Aristolochia Indica*), L. — *parvā*, n. the leaf of the Arka plant, SBr.; KātyŚr.; (*as*), m. the Arka plant; N. of a snake demon, MBh. i, 2551. — *pādapa*, m. the tree *Melia Azadirachta* Lin., L. — *putra*, m. (= *ja*, q. v.) the planet Saturn, VarBṛS. & VarBṛS.; N. of Kārpa, L.; of Yama, L. — *pushpāḍya*, m., N. of a Sāman. — *pushpikā*, f. the plant *Gynandropsis Pentaphylla*, L. — *pushpi*, f. the plant *Hibiscus Hirtus*, Suśr. — *pushpottara*, n., N. of a Sāman. — *prakāśa*, mf(ā)n. bright like the sun, MBh. ii, 313; (*as*), m., N. of a medical work (cf. *-cikitsā* above); of a work on jurisprudence. — *prabhā-jāla*, n. (a multitude of) sun-beams, MBh. iii, 12541. — *priyā*, f. the plant *Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis*, L. — *bāndhu* or *bāndhava*, m. a N. of Buddha Śākya-muni, L. — *bhaktā*, f. = *kāntā*, q. v. — *maṇḍala*, n. the disc of the sun. — *māya*, mfn. composed of the Arka plant, ĀpŚr. — *mūlā*, n. the root of the Arka plant, SBr. x; (*ā*), f. (= *pattra*, q. v.) *Aristolochia Indica*, L. — *ripu*, m. 'enemy of the sun', Rāhu, Kād. — *reto-ja*, m. 'son of Sūrya', Revanta, L. — *lavaṇa*, n. saltpetre, L. — *lūsha*, m., N. of a man, (*gapa karuṇādi* and *vid-ādi*, q. v.) — *vat* (*arkā*), mfn. possessing or holding the thunderbolt, TS.; containing the word *arkā*, PBr.; receiving the oblation in the Arka ceremony, MaitrS. — *varaṇa*, m. a solar year. — *vallabha*, m. the plant *Pentapetes Phoenicea*, L. — *vidha* (*arkā*), mfn. Arka-like, SBr. x. — *vedha*, m., N. of a plant, L. — *vrata*, n. the rule or law of the sun (i. e. levying taxes, subjecting the people to imposts, or drawing their wealth as imperceptibly as the sun evaporates water), Mn. ix, 305. — *śāśi-śatru*, m. 'enemy of sun and moon', Rāhu, VarBṛS. (cf. *-ripu* above). — *śīras*, n., N. of a Sāman. — *śoka*, m. the heat of rays, RV. vi, 4, 7. — *samudgā*, m. the tip of an Arkabud (see *-kośī*), SBr. x. — *sāti* (*arkā*), f. invention of hymns, poetical inspiration, RV. i, 174, 7; vi, 20, 4 & 26, 3. — *suta*, m. (= *tanaya*, q. v.) N. of Kārpa, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of the river Yamunā, L. — *sūnu*, m. (= *ja*, q. v.) the planet Saturn; N. of Yama, L. — *sōdara*, m. Indra's elephant Airāvata. — *stubbh*, mfn. singing hymns, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *hitā*, f. = *kāntā*, q. v. **Arkāṇsa**, m. a digit or the twelfth part of the sun's disc, L. **Arkāgrā**, f. the sun's measure of amplitude, Sūryas. **Arkāśmau**, m. heliotrope, girasol, crystal, L. **Arkāśvamedha**, n. [Pāṇ. ii, 4, 4, Kās.] or *ādhā*, m. du. [AV. xi, 7, 7, & SBr.] the Arka ceremony and the Āśvamedha sacrifice; *dhā-vat*, mfn. containing the two, TS.; *dhin*, mfn. performing the two, TS. **Arkāśhthilā**, f. a grain of the fruit of the Arka plant, SBr. x. **Arkāhuti**, āyas, f. pl., N. of five sacrificial offerings, ĀpŚr. **Arkāhva**, m. 'named (after) Arka', the stone Sūryakānta, L.; the plant *Pinus Webbiana*, L. **Arkēndu-saṅgama**, m. the instant of conjunction of the sun and moon. **Arkōpala**, m. (= *arkādhva* above) Sūryakānta, Naish.

Arkaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to heat, L.; to praise, L. **Arkin**, mfn. radiant with light, RV. viii, 101, 13; praising, RV. i, 7, 1; 10, i & 38, 15.

Arkiya, mfn. belonging to Arka, (*gapa utka-rādi*, q. v.)

Arkya, am, n., N. of a Śastra and of a Sāman, TS.; SBr.; PBr.

अर्ग arga, as, m., N. of a Rishi of the SV. (with the patron, Aurava).

अर्गट argaṭa, as, m., N. of a poet, Śārṅg.; the plant *Barleria Cærulea*.

अर्गड argaḍa (in the word *sārgaḍa*, q. v.) v. l. for *argala*, SBr. xiv.

अर्गल argala, mfn. a wooden bolt or pin for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel, Ragh. &c.; a bar, check, impediment, ib.; a wave, L.; (*as* or *am*), m. or n., N. of a hell, PadmaP. v. **Argalā-nirgama**, m., N. of an astrological treatise. **Argalā-stuti**, f. or *-stotra*, n. a hymn introductory to the Devīmāhātmya.

Argalikā, f. a small door pin, L.

Argalita, mfn. fastened by a bolt, Kād.; Kathās.

Argaliya or *argalya*, mfn. belonging to a bolt, (*gapa apūpādi*, q. v.)

अर्घ argḥ, cl. i. P. *arghati*, to be worth, be of value, Pañcat.; (cf. *✓ark*.)

अर्घ argḥa, as, m. (✓*arḥ*), worth, value, price, Mn.; Yājñ.; (often ifc., cf. *dhanārghā*, *ma-hārgha*, *śatārghā*, *sahasārghā*); (*ds*), m. respectful reception of a guest by the offering of rice, dūrva-grass, flowers, or often only of water), SBr. xiv, &c. (often confounded with *arghya*, q. v.); a collection of twenty pearls (having the weight of a Dharaṇa), VarBṛS. — *dāna*, n. presentation of a respectful offering. — *pātra*, n. (for *arghya-pātra*) the small vessel in which water is offered to the guest on his arrival, Kathās. — *balābala*, n. rate of price, proper price, the cheapness or dearness of commodities, Mn. ix, 329 (cf. *arghyasā hrāsaṇ vridhdhim vā*, Yājñ. ii, 249). — *samathāpāna*, n. fixing the price of commodities, appraising, assize (it is the act of a king or ruler, in concert with the traders, and should be done once a week or once a fortnight), Mn. viii, 402. **Arghāpacaya**, m. 'diminution of price', (*ena*), instr. ind. cheaper, Gaut. **Arghār'a**, mfn. worthy of or requiring a respectful offering, a superior. **Arghāśvara**, m., N. of Śiva; (cf. *arghīśa*.)

Arghīśa, as, m. ('*arghin*' for *argḥa*) = *arghēśvara*, q. v., L.

Arghya, mfn. 'valuable', see *an-arghya*; (*gapa danḍādi*, q. v., '*argham arhati*') deserving a respectful reception (as a guest), PārGr.; Yājñ. &c.; belonging to or used at the respectful reception of a guest, Gobh.; Yājñ. &c.; (*am*), n. (Pāp. v, 4, 25) water offered at the respectful reception of a guest, ĀśvGr. &c.; (probably for *arghya*, q. v.) a kind of honey, L. — *pātra*, n., see *argḥa-pā*. **Arghyārha**, m. the plant *Pterospermum Suberifolium*, L.

अर्घट argaṭa, am, n. (= *pārghaṭa*, q. v.) ashes, L.

अर्च arc, cl. i. P. *ārcati* (Subj. *ārcat*; impf. *ārcat*; aor. *ārcit*, Bhaṭṭ.; perf. *ānarca*, 3. pl. *ānarcaḥ* [MBh. iii, 988, &c.], but Ved. *ānricūh* [RV.]; perf. *ā*. (Pass.) *ānarce* [Bhaṭṭ.], but Ved. *sām ānrice* [RV. i, 160, 4]; fut. p. *arcishyat* [Mn. iv, 251]; ind. p. *araya* [Mn. &c.]; cf. Pāp. vii, 1, 38, Sch.], or *arcitvā* [R. iii, 77, 15]; Ved. Inf. *ricśce* [RV. vi, 39, 5 & vii, 61, 6]] to shine, be brilliant, RV.; to praise, sing (also used of the roaring of the Maruts and of a bull [RV. iv, 16, 3]), RV.; AV; SBr.; to praise anything to another (dat.), recommend, RV.; to honour or treat with respect, MBh. &c.; to adorn, VarBṛS.: exceptionally *ā*. (1. pl. *arcāmahe*) to honour, MBh. ii, 1383; Caus. (2. sg. *arcayas*) to cause to shine, RV. iii, 44, 2; P. *ā* to honour or treat with respect, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Desid. *arcicīshati*, to wish to honour, Pāp. vi, 1, 3, Sch.; Ved. Pass. *ricyāte* (p. *ricyāmāna*) to be praised, RV.

2. **āro**, m (instr. *arcā*) m. shining, brilliant [Gmn.], RV. vi, 34, 4.

Arcaka, mfn. honouring, worshipping, Mn. xi, 224; (*as*), m. a worshipper, BhP.

Arcat, mfn. (pr. p.) shining, RV.; praising, RV.; (*an*), m., N. of a Rishi (son of Hiranyastūpa), Nir. x, 32 (commenting on RV. x, 149, 5). **Arcād-dhūma**, mfn. whose smoke is shining, RV. x, 46, 7.

Arcātri, mfn. (said of the Maruts) roaring, RV. vi, 66, 10.

Arcatryā (4), mfn. (fr. *arcatra*, 'praise') to be raised, RV. vi, 24, 1.

Arcana, m(f)n. ifc. honouring, praising, Nir.; (*am, ā*), n. f. homage paid to deities and to superiors, MBh. &c. (cf. *vibudhārcana* and *surārcana*). **Arcanānas**, m. 'who has a rattling carriage,' N. of a Rishi, RV. v, 64, 7 & AV. xviii, 3, 15.

Arca-nas, mfn. (fr. *arcā* below), 'one whose nose is like that of an idol,' Kās. & Pat. on Pāp. v, 4, 118. [The rule perhaps originally meant to explain the above N. *arcanānas*, taking it for *arcanā-nas*, 'whose nose shows submission or devotion.']

Arcaniya, mfn. to be worshipped, venerable.

Arcā, f. (Pāp. ii, 3, 43 & v, 2, 101) worship, adoration, ŚBr. xi; Mn. &c.; an image or idol (destined to be worshipped), VarBṛS. &c.; body, Jain. — **vat**, mfn. (= *i. ārcā*, q. v.) worshipped, Pāp. v, 2, 101, Sch. — **vidhi**, m. rules for worship or adoration, RāmUp.

Arcā, *is*, m. (chiefly Ved.) ray, flame, RV. &c.; (*is*), m. (for *āyā*) N. of one of the twelve Ādityas, Comm. on KaushBr. — **netrādhipati**, m., N. of a Yaksha, L. — **māt**, m. (du. *mātū*) fn. shining, blazing, RV. x, 61, 15; MuṇUp. — **vāt**, mfn. id., RV. vii, 81, 2 & ix, 67, 24.

Arcita, mfn. honoured, worshipped, respected, saluted, MBh.; Mn. &c.; offered with reverence, Mn. iv, 213 (*an-*, neg.) & 235; Yājñ. i, 167.

Arcitin, mfn. honouring (with loc.), (gaṇa *iṣṭāddi*, q. v.)

Arcitā, *tā*, m. a worshipper, R. v, 32, 7.

Arcitrī, mfn. (said of Varuṇa's foot) shining, RV. viii, 41, 8; = *arcetri*, q. v., RV. ii, 34, 1 & v, 45, 1; N. of a man.

Arcis, n. ray of light, flame, light, lustre, RV. (once pl. *arcīyushi*, RV. vii, 62, 1); AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (*is*), f. id., ŚBr. ii; Up. &c.; (*is*), f., N. of the wife of Kṛiṣṇa and mother of Dhūmaketu, BhP. — **Arcish-mat**, mfn. brilliant, resplendent, R. &c.; (*ān*), m. fire, the god of fire, Hariv.; a flame, VarBṛS.; (*ati*), f. one of the ten stages through which a Bodhisattva must rise before becoming a Buddha, Buddh.

1. **Arcya**, mfn. to be honoured or worshipped.

2. **Arcya**, ind. p. See *ārc*.

अर्ज 1. *arj*, cl. 1. P. *arjati* (perf. 3. pl. *ānarjjuh*) to procure, acquire, Naish. & Bhāṭṭ.: *Ā. arjate*, to go, L.; to stand firm, L.; to procure, L.; to be of good health, L.: Caus. *arjayati*, °te, (aor. *ārjijāt*, Bhāṭṭ.) to procure, acquire, obtain, MBh.; Mn. &c.

Arjaka, mfn. procuring, acquiring, L.; (*as*), m. the plant *Ocimum Gratissimum*, L.

Arjāna, *am*, n. (Pāp. iii, 1, 20, Comm.) procuring, acquiring, gaining, earning, Mn. xii, 79, &c.

Arjaniya, mfn. to be acquired or procured, Kathās.

Arjita, mfn. acquired, gained, earned; (cf. *svārjita* and *svayam-arjita*).

अर्जुन *arjuna*, mfn. (cf. *riṣṭā* and *√raj*) white, clear (the colour of the day, RV. vi, 9, 1; of the dawn, RV. i, 49, 3; of the lightning; of the milk; of silver, &c.); made of silver, AV. iv, 37, 4; (*as*), m. the white colour, L.; a peacock, L.; cutaneous disease, Sūy. on RV. i, 122, 5; the tree Terminalia Arjuna W. and A.; N. of a man, RV. i, 122, 5; of Indra, VS.; ŚBr.; of the third of the Pāṇḍava princes (who was a son of Indra and Kuntī), MBh. &c.; of a son of Kṛitavīrya (who was slain by Paraśurāma), ib.; of a Śākya (known as a mathematician); of different other persons; the only son of his mother, L.; (*ṛ*), f. a cow, MBh. xiii, 3596; a kind of serpent, (voc. *arjuni*) AV. ii, 24, 7; a procuress, bawd, L.; N. of Uśā (wife of Anuruddha), L.; of the river Bahudā or Karatoya, L.; (*nyau* or *nyas*), f. du. or pl., N. of the constellation Phalgunī, RV. x, 85, 13; ŚBr.; (*am*), n. silver, AV. v, 28, 5 & 9; gold, L.; slight inflammation of the conjunctiva or white of the eye, Sūsr.; a particular grass (used as a substitute for the Soma plant), PBr. &c.; (= *rūpa*) shape, Naigh.; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of Arjuna, Pāp. ii, 4, 66, Sch. — **kāṇḍa** (*arjuna*-), mfn. having a white appendage, AV. ii, 8, 3. — **cchavi**, mfn. of a white colour, white. — **tas**, ind. on the side of Arjuna. — **dhvaja**, m. 'having a white banner,' N. of Hanumat, L. — **pākī**, f., N. of a plant and its fruits, (gaṇa *haritakyāddi*, q. v.) — **pāla**, m., N. of a prince (the son of Śamika), BhP. — **pura**, n., N. of a town,

Brahmaṇḍa P. ii. — **purusha**, n. the plants Arjuna (i. e. Terminalia Arjuna) and Purusha (i. e. Rottleria Tinctoria), (gaṇa *gavāśvāddi*, q. v.) — **mīśra**, n., N. of a commentator on MBh. vi. — **śirisha**, n. the plants Terminalia Arjuna and Śirisha (q. v.), (gaṇa *gavāśvāddi*, q. v.) — **sakhi**, m. 'having Arjuna for his friend,' N. of Kṛiṣṇa, L. — **signa**, m., N. of a prince, Isusc. **Arjunābhra**, n., N. of a medicament. **Arjunāriṣṭa-samchanna**, mfn. covered with Arjuna and Nimb trees. **Arjunārca-na-kalpapatā**, f. or **arjunārca-pārijāta**, m., N. of two works. **Arjunāhva**, m. 'named Arjuna,' N. of a tree, L. **Arjunēśvara-tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. Rev. **Arjunopama**, m. 'similar to the Arjuna tree,' the teak tree (Tectona Grandis), L.

Arjunaka, *as*, m., N. of a hunter, MBh. xiii, 18; a worshipper of Arjuna, Pāp. iv, 3, 98; vi, 1, 197, Sch.

Arjunasa, mfn. overgrown with Arjuna plants, (gaṇa *trīṇḍi*, q. v.)

Arjunāva, *as*, m., N. of a man, (gaṇa *dhūmāddi*, q. v.); (cf. *arjunāda*).

Arjunīyā-damana, *am*, n. 'the taming of Arjunīyā,' N. of the 104th chapter of PadmaP. iv.

अर्ज *arjā*, *as*, *am*, m. n. a wave, flood, stream, RV.; BhP.; (figuratively applied to the) tumult of battle, RV. v, 50, 4; (*as*), m. a letter, syllable, RāmUp.; N. of a metre (comprising ten feet, and belonging to the class called *Dandaka*); the teak tree (see *arjunopama* above), L.; N. of a man (see *arjūnā-citrārathā* below); (*ā*), f. a river, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, BhP. — **sāti** (*arjā*-), f. (only loc. °tau) conquering or obtaining streams [NBD]; 'tumult of battle,' BR. & Gmā., RV. i, 63, 6; ii, 20, 8 & iv, 24, 4. **Arjūnā-citrārathā**, m. du. Arjā and Citraratha, RV. iv, 30, 18. **Arjūndara**, m., N. of a teacher (v. l. *arjūndara*, q. v.), VāmP.

Arjavā, mfn. agitated, foaming, restless, RV.; VS.; AV.; (*ds*), m. a wave, flood, RV.; the foaming sea, RV.; VS.; the ocean of air (sometimes personified as a demon with the epithet *maḥān* or *tanayitnuś*), RV.; AV.; (*as*, rarely *am* [MBh. xiii, 7362]), m. n. the sea; (hence) the number 'four,' Sūryas.; N. of two metres (cf. *arjā*, m.); N. of a work on jurisprudence. — **ja**, m. 'sea-born,' cuttlefish, L. — **nemi**, f. 'having the sea as a felly round itself,' the earth, Daś. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the seas,' the ocean, Bālār. — **potā**, m. a boat or ship. — **bha-va**, m. 'existing in the sea,' a muscle, L. — **man-dira**, m. 'whose abode is the sea,' Varuṇa, L. — **mala**, n. = *ja* above. — **yāna**, n. = *potā* above. — **varṇana**, n. 'description of the sea,' N. of a work. — **sarid-śrīta**, mfn. living on the bank of the sea and of rivers, VarBṛS. **Arjavānta**, m. the extremity of the ocean. **Arjavādbhava**, m. = *agni-jāra*, q. v.

Arjās, n. a wave, flood, stream, RV.; the foaming sea, RV.; the ocean of air, RV.; river, Naigh.; water (ifc. *arjās-kā*), Bālār.; N. of different metres, RPrāt. &c. — **vat**, mfn. containing many waves, Nir. x, 9.

Arjāsā, mfn. (fr. *arjās*) agitated, foaming, RV. v, 54, 6; (fr. *arjā*) full of waves, (gaṇa *trīṇḍi*, q. v.)

Arjo (in Sandhi for *arjās*). — **da**, 'yielding water,' a cloud, L.; the plant *Cyperus Rotundus*. — **nidhi**, m. 'receptacle of the waves,' the ocean, Bālār.; (cf. *arjāva-pati*). — **bhava**, m. = *arjāva-bhava* above, L. — **vṛit**, mfn. (√ *i. vṛi*) including the waters, RV. ii, 19, 2.

अर्तगल *arta-gala*, *as*, m. = *ārta-gala*, q. v., L.

अर्तन *artanā*, mfn. (√ *rit*), reviling [BR.; = *duḥkhin*, Comm.], VS. xxx, 19; (*am*), n. censure, blame, L.

Artuka, mfn. provoking, quarrelsome, ŚBr.

अर्ति *arti*, *is*, f. = *ārti*, pain, Suśr.; Kathās.; = *ārtī*, the end of a bow, L.

अर्तिका *artikā*, f. an elder sister (in theatrical language), L.; (cf. *atti*, *attikā*, and *antikā*).

अर्थ *arth*, cl. 10. *Ā. arthayate* (2. du. *arthayāte*, RV. i, 82, 1); rarely cl. 1. *Ā. (1. pl. arthā-mahe*, MBh. iii, 8613) to strive to obtain, desire, wish, request, ask for (acc.); rarely Inf. [Bhāṭṭ. *yoddhum*]; to supplicate or entreat any one (acc., rarely abl. [Kathās.]); to point out the sense of, comment upon, Conum. on Mfich.

अर्थ *ārtha*, *as*, *am*, m. n. [in RV. i-ix only

n.; in RV. x six times n. and thrice m.; in later Sanskrit only m.] aim, purpose (very often *artham*, *arthena*, *arthāya*, and *arthe* ifc. or with gen. 'for the sake of, on account of, in behalf of, for'); cause, motive, reason, Mn. ii, 213, &c.; advantage, use, utility (generally named with *kāma* and *dharma*, see *tri-varga*; used in wishing well to another, dat. or gen., Pāp. ii, 3, 73); thing, object (said of the membrum virile, ŚBr. xiv); object of the senses, VarBṛS.; (hence) the number 'five,' Sūryas.; substance, wealth, property, opulence, money; (hence in astron.) N. of the second mansion, the mansion of wealth (cf. *dhana*), VarBṛS.; personified as the son of Dharma and Buddha, BhP.; affair, concern (Ved. often acc. *artham* with √ *i* or *gam*, to go to one's business, take up one's work, RV. &c.); (in law) lawsuit, action; having to do with (instr.), wanting, needing anything (instr.), ŚBr. &c.; sense, meaning, notion (cf. *ārtha-sādhau* and *arthāt* s. v. below and *vedatattvārtha-vid*); manner, kind, L.; prohibition, prevention, L.; price (for *arḡha*, q. v.), L.; (*āt*), abl. ind., see s. v. below; (ē), loc. ind. with √ *i. kri*, (gaṇa *sākshāddi*, q. v.) — **kāra**, m(f)n. (Pāp. iii, 2, 20, Sch.) producing advantage, useful, Hit. — **karma**, n. an action on purpose (opposed to *guṇa-karma*, q. v.) — **kāma**, *am*, n. [R. ii, 86, 6, v. l.] or *au*, m. du. [R. ii, 86, 6; Mn. iv, 176] or *ās*, m. pl. [Mn. ii, 13] utility and desire, wealth and pleasure; (mfn.) desirous of wealth, N.; MBh. xii, 220; desiring to be useful. — **kāraḥ**, m., N. of a son of Dyutimat, MārKp. (v. l. *andha-k*), VP. — **kārapāt**, ind. ifc. for the sake or on account of; R.; Heat. — **kārya**, n. poverty, Ragh. v, 21. — **kāśin**, mfn. only apparently (i. e. not really) of use or utility, BhP. — **kilbishin**, mfn. dishonest in money matters, Mn. vii, 141. — **kricchra**, n. sg. [R. iv, 7, 9] or pl. [N.] a difficult matter. — **kṛit**, mfn. causing profit, useful. — **kṛita**, mfn. made for a special purpose, Jain.; made only with regard to utility, interested (as friendship), BhP.; caused by the sense of a work (opposed to *śabda-k* and *deśa-k*), Comm. on VPrāt. — **kṛitya**, n. [R. *for-kṛitya*, f. [Megh.] settling a matter or affair. — **kovidā**, mfn. expert in any matter, experienced, R. vi, 4, 8. — **kriyā**, f. an action performed with a special purpose, Sarvad.; the being useful (to others), Lalit. — **gata**, mfn. = *gatārtha*, (gaṇa *āhitāgnyāddi*, q. v.) — **gati**, f. understanding the sense, Pat. — **garīyas**, mfn. (compar.) highly significant. — **guṇa**, m. preference or advantage in regard to the sense, Kpr. — **grīha**, n. a treasury, Hariv. — **grahana**, n. abstraction of money; (in Gr.) apprehension of meaning; signification. — **grāhin**, mfn. choosing advantage, Ap. — **ghna**, mfn. destroying wealth, wasteful, extravagant, Mn. ix, 80 & Yājñ. i, 73; destroying advantage, causing loss or damage, Vātsy. — **citta**, mfn. thinking on or desirous of wealth. — **citra**, n. 'variety in sense,' a pun, Kpr. — **cintaka**, mfn. knowing or considering what is useful, Vātsy.; (cf. *sarvārtha-c*). — **cintana**, n. or **-cintā**, f. attention or consideration of affairs, Sāh. — **jāta**, n. sg. & pl. collection of goods, money, Mfich.; things, objects, Sāk.; Daś. — **jña**, mfn. = *kovidā* above, R. iii, 71, 1; understanding the sense (of a word), Nir. &c. — **tattva**, n. the real object or nature or cause of anything (in comp.), Mn. xii, 102; R. i, 1, 16; the true state of a case, fact of the matter. — **tantra**, n. the doctrine of utility, BhP.; (mfn.) subject to, i. e. acting according to one's interest, BhP. — **tas**, ind. towards a particular object, Sāhkyak.; Mear.; (ifc.) for the sake of, Pañcat.; in fact, really, truly, R. &c.; for the profit of; with respect to the sense, VarBṛS. (opposed to *grantha-tas* and *sūtra-tas*, Jain.). — **trish**, mfn. greedy after money, BhP. — **trish-nā**, f. desire for wealth or money, VP.; BhP. — **da**, mfn. conferring advantage, profitable, Kathās.; munificent, Mn. ii, 109. — **datta**, m., N. of wealthy merchants, Kathās.; Vet. — **darsaka**, m. 'seeing law-suits,' a judge, L.; (cf. *aksha-d*). — **darsana**, n. consideration of a case, Mālav. — **dāna**, n. donation of money, present, MBh.; a present given with a (selfish) purpose, Heat. — **dūshana**, n. spoiling of (another's or one's own) property, either 'unjust seizure of property' or 'prodigality,' Mn. vii, 48 & 51, &c. — **dṛis**, f. an eye on (i. e. consideration of) the truth, BhP. — **dṛishṭi**, f. seeing profit, BhP. — **dosha**, m. a mistake with regard to the meaning, Sāh.; Kpr. — **dravya-virodha**, m. opposition between the purpose and the thing, KātyŚr.; Jain. — **nāśa**, m. loss of money. — **nibandhana**, mfn. having its cause in

wealth, contingent on affluence and respectability, MBh. i, 5141. — **nirvṛtti**, f. fulfilling of a purpose, KātyŚr.; R. — **nīśāya**, m. decision of a matter, R. iv, 31, 32; determinate view of a matter, L. — **nyūna**, mfn. 'deficient in wealth,' poor, MBh. — **pati**, m. 'lord of wealth,' a rich man, VarBṛS. &c.; a king, Ragh. &c.; N. of Kubera, L.; of the grandfather of the poet Bāṇa, Kād.; (cf. *ārtha-pa-tya*). — **pada**, n., N. of the Vārttikas on Pāṇ., R. vii, 36, 45. — **para**, mfn. intent on gaining wealth, niggardly, R. — **parigraha**, m. possession of wealth, R. v, 43, 6; (mfn.) dependent on money, MBh. iii, 1292. — **pāla**, m., N. of a man, Daś. — **prakti**, f. 'the principal thing required for a special aim,' N. of the five constituent elements of a drama, Sāh.; Daśar. — **prayoga**, m. application of wealth to usury. — **prasamkhyā**, f. considering the aim, KātyŚr. — **prāpti**, f. acquisition of wealth; 'attainment of meaning,' i. e. the state of being clear by itself, Car. — **bandha**, m. 'binding the sense together,' a word or sentence, Śāk.; Vikr. — **bhāj**, mfn. entitled to a share in the division of property. — **bhṛta**, mfn. having high wages (as a servant). — **bheda**, m. distinction or difference of meaning. — **bhrāṇsa**, m. loss of fortune, ruin, VarBṛS.; failing of an aim or of an intention. — **matta**, mfn. proud of money, Daś. — **manas**, mfn. having an aim in view, Gobh. — **maya**, mfn. useful, Bhām. — **mātra**, ā, am, f. n. property, money, Pañcat.; Kathās.; (mfn.) being only the matter itself, Yogas. — **yukta**, mfn. significant, Kum. i, 13. — **yukti**, f. gain, profit. — **rāsi**, m. great wealth, Daś. — **rucl**, mfn. = *-citta*, Mudr. — **lābha**, m. acquisition of wealth. — **lubbha**, mfn. greedy of wealth, covetous, niggardly, Daś. — **leśa**, m. a little wealth. — **lopa**, m. failing or non-existence of an aim, Jaim. — **lobha**, m. desire of wealth, avarice. — **vat**, mfn. wealthy; full of sense, significant, Pāṇ. i, 2, 45, &c.; suitable to the object, fitting, RPrāt.; KātyŚr.; full of reality, real; (ām), m. a man, L.; (*ārtha-vat*), ind. according to a purpose, Mn. v, 134; Yājñ. iii, 2. — **vat-tā**, f. or **-vat-tva**, n. significance, importance. — **vargiya**, ās or āni, m. or n. pl. 'treating of the category of objects,' N. of certain Buddhist texts. — **varjita**, mfn. unimportant, Kathās. — **varman**, n., N. of a rich merchant, Kathās. — **vāda**, m. explanation of the meaning (of any precept), KātyŚr.; Nyāyad. &c.; praise, eulogium, Uttarar. — **vādin**, mfn. relating facts, Pañcat. — **vijñāna**, n. comprehension of meaning (one of the six or eight exercises of the understanding), L. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the sense, Ragh. iii, 21. — **vidyā**, f. knowledge of practical life, MBh. vii, 169. — **vināśa**, m. loss of one's fortune, VarBṛS. — **vināśana**, mfn. causing a loss or disadvantage, MBh. — **vinīśāya**, m. a disquisition treating of the objects,' N. of a Buddhist text. — **vipatti**, f. failing of an aim, R. ii, 19, 40. — **vṛddhi**, f. accumulation of wealth. — **vaikalya**, n. incongruity in the facts, deviation from truth, Mn. viii, 95. — **vyakti**, f. clearness of the sense, Sāh.; Kpr. &c. — **vyaya**, m. expenditure; *-saha*, mfn. 'allowing expenditure,' prodigal, L. — **śābdau**, m. du. = *śābdārthau*, word and sense, (gaṇa *rājadantādi*). — **śālin**, mfn. wealthy; (ī), m. a wealthy man. — **śāstra**, n. a book treating of practical life (cf. *vidyā* above) and political government (cf. *-cintana* above), MBh. &c. — **śāstraka**, n. id., AgP. — **śauca**, n. purity, honesty in money matters (cf. *-prayoga* above), Mn. v, 106; Kām. — **śrī**, f. great wealth, Kathās. — **samsāya**, m. danger in regard to one's fortune, MBh. — **samsthāna**, n. accumulation of wealth; treasury, L. — **samgraha**, m. accumulation of wealth, Ragh. xvii, 60; treasury, L.; 'compendium of objects (treated of),' N. of one of the Pūrva-mīmāṃsā texts. — **samgrahin**, mfn. accumulating wealth, MBh. ii, 2569. — **samcaya**, m. sg. & pl. collection of wealth, property, MBh. — **samnyāsin**, mfn. renouncing an advantage. — **sampādana**, n. carrying out of an affair, Mn. vii, 168. — **sambandha**, m. possession of wealth, Mudr.; connection of the sense with the word or sentence (cf. *-bandha* above), L. — **sambandhin**, mfn. concerned or interested in an affair, Mn. viii, 64; Yājñ. ii, 71. — **sādhaka**, mf (ikā)n. promoting an aim, useful, profitable, MBh. i, 4785, &c.; (cf. *svārtha-sādhaka*); (as), m. the plant Putranjiva Roxburghii, N.; N. of a minister of king Dāśaratha, R. i, 7, 3. — **sāra**, m. n. a considerable property, Pañcat.; (Hit). — **siddha**, mfn. clear in itself, self-evident; (as), m., N. of the tenth day of the Karma-māsa, Sūryapr.; N.

of Śākyamuni in one of his previous births (as a Bodhisattva). — **siddhaka**, m. the plant Vitex Negundo, L. — **siddhi**, f. acquisition of wealth, Car.; success, Ragh. ii, 21; N. of a particular magical faculty; (is), m., N. of a son of Pushya, Hariv. — **hara**, mfn. inheriting wealth, Vishṇu. — **hāni**, f. loss of wealth, MBh.; VarBṛS. — **hāraka**, mf (ikā)n. stealing money; (ikā), f., N. of a female demon, MarkP. — **hārin**, mfn. stealing money, Kathās. — **hina**, mfn. 'deprived of sense,' unmeaning, nonsensical; deprived of wealth, poor, L. — **Arthāgama**, m. sg. [Vātsy.] or pl. [MBh. iii, 85] receipt or collection of property, income, acquisition of wealth. — **Arthādhikāra**, m. office of treasurer, Hit. — **Arthādhikārin**, mfn. a treasurer. — **Arthāntara**, n. another matter, a different or new circumstance, a similar case (often with *ny-√2*, as, to introduce some other matter as an illustration, see *arthāntara-nyāsa* below); a different meaning, Nyāyad.; opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning or purpose, L. — **Arthāntara-nyāsa**, m. introduction of some other matter (an illustration of a particular case by a general truth or of a general truth by a particular case), Sāh.; Kāvyaḍ. &c. — **Arthāntarākṣhepa**, n. 'throwing in another fact,' i. e. establishing any disagreement with a statement by introducing a similar case (showing the impossibility of that statement), Kāvyaḍ. — **Arthānvita**, mfn. possessed of wealth, rich; possessed of sense, significant. — **Arthāpatti**, f. inference from circumstances, a disjunctive hypothetical syllogism. — **Arthāpatti-sama**, ā, am, f. n. an inference by which the quality of any object is attributed to another object because of their sharing some other quality in common, Nyāyad.; Sarvad. — **Arthābhāva**, m. absence or want of an aim, KātyŚr. &c. — **Arthābhiniṣvṛtti**, f. accomplishment or successful issue of any matter, MBh. v, 4548. — **Arthābhīprāpana**, n. obtaining or pointing out the sense. — **Arthāhāna**, n. acquisition of property, Hit. — **Arthārtha**, mfn. effective for the accomplishment of the aim in view, Gobh.; (am), ind. on account of money, Kathās. — **Arthārtha-tattva-jña**, mfn. 'knowing the essence of the very aim of anything,' knowing thoroughly, L. — **Arthārthin**, mfn. desirous of gaining wealth, MBh. iii, 1288; desirous of making a profit, selfish; *thi-tā*, f. desire of wealth. — **Arthālamkāra**, m. embellishment of the sense by poetical figures, &c. (opposed to *śābdālamkāra*, embellishment of the sound by rhymes, &c.); N. of a work. — **Arthāvamarda**, m. 'wasting of wealth,' prodigality. — **Arthāvṛtti**, f. (in rhetoric) re-occurrence of words of the same sense, Kāvyaḍ. — **Arthēt**, mfn. (√i), active, hasty (said of running waters), VS. x, 3. — **Arthēpsu-tā**, f. desire of wealth, MBh. i, 6126. — **Arthēhā**, f. id. — **Arthāika-tva**, n. congruity or harmony of the purpose (with the thing), Jaim. — **Arthākya**, n. id., Comm. on Nyāyam. — **Arthōtpāda**, m. (in rhetoric) 'production of a (different) sense,' putting words in an artificial order so that they give a different sense. — **Arthōtsarga**, m. expenditure of money, Mudrār. — **Arthōpakṣhepa**, mfn. 'indicating or suggesting a matter (so as to facilitate the understanding of the plot),' a N. applied to the parts of a drama called *viśvakambha*, *culikā*, *anikāśya*, *anikāvatāra*, and *praveśaka*, qq. vv., Sāh.; Daśar. — **Arthōpakṣhepana**, n. suggesting or indicating a matter, Sāh. — **Arthōpama**, n. a simile which merely states the object of comparison (without adding the tertium comparationis or any particle of comparison, e.g. 'he is a lion,' said in praise), Nir. — **Arthōpārjana**, n. = *arthārjana* above. — **Arthōśhman**, m. glow or pride of wealth, condition of being wealthy, L. — **Arthāugha**, m. a heap of effects or property, MBh. iii, 15307; a treasure, L. — **Arthanā**, f. request, entreaty, Kathās.; Naish. — **Arthanīya**, mfn. to be requested, asked for. — **Artham**, acc. ind. See s. v. *ārtha*. — **Arthāt**, abl. ind. according to the state of the case, according to the circumstance, as a matter of fact; according to the sense, that is to say, Sāh. &c. — **Arthāpaya**, Nom. P. *arthāpayati* (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 25, Comm.) to treat as money, i. e. to hide cautiously, Naish. — **Arthika**, mfn. wanting anything, MBh. i, 5619; (cf. *kanyārthika*); (as), m. a prince's watchman (announcing by song or music the hours of the day, especially those of rising and going to rest), L. — **Arthita**, mfn. asked, desired, requested; (am), n. wish, desire, L.

Arthitavya, mfn. = *arthanīya*, q. v., MBh. iii, 3038.

Arthin, mfn. active, industrious, R.V.; (cf. *arthēl* above); one who wants or desires anything (instr. or in comp.; cf. *putrārthin*, *balārthin*); supplicating or entreating any one (gen.); longing for, libidinous, R. i, 48, 18; (ī), m. one who asks for a girl in marriage, a wooer, Yājñ. i, 60; Kathās.; a beggar, petitioner, suitor, Mn. xi, 1, &c.; one who supplicates with prayers, VarBṛS.; a plaintiff, prosecutor, Mn. viii, 62 & 79; Yājñ. ii, 6; a servant, L.; a follower, companion, L.

Arthi (in comp. for *arthin*). — **tā**, f. the condition of a suppliant, Kād.; wish, desire for (instr., Mn. ix, 203), asking, request, MBh. &c. — **tva**, n. condition of a suppliant, Megh.; request, Mālav.; Kathās. — **bhāva**, m. condition of a beggar, VarYog. — **sāt**, ind. with *√1*, *kṛi*, to grant anything (acc.) to one who asks for it, Kathās.

Arthiya, mfn. ifc. destined for, Mn. xii, 16; relating to (cf. *evam-arthiya* and *tad-arthiya*).

Arthya, mf (ā, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 92) n. = *arthanīya*, q. v., L.; proper, fit, R.; Ragh.; Kum.; rich, Pañcat.; Kathās.; intelligent, wise, L.; = *dhruva*, L.; (am), n. red chalk, L.

अर्द *ard*, Ved. cl. 6. P. (Imper. 3. pl. *ridantu*; impf. 3. pl. *ārdan*) to move, be moved, be scattered (as dust), RV. iv, 17, 2 & vii, 104, 24; cl. 1. P. *ardati* (*ārdati*, 'to go, move,' Naigh.) to dissolve, AV. xii, 4, 3; (aor. *ārdit*, Bhaṭṭ., perf. *ānarda*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 71, Sch.) to torment, hurt, kill, L.; to ask, beg for (acc.), Ragh. v, 17; cl. 7. *riṇatti*, to kill, Naigh.; Caus. *ardayati* (Subj. *ardayāti*; Imper. 2. sg. *ardaya*; impf. *ārdayat*, 2. sg. *ardayas*; aor. *ārdadat* or [after *mā*] *ardayit*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 51) to make agitated, stir up, shake vehemently, AV. iv, 15, 6 & 11; vi, 49, 2; to do harm, torment, distress, MBh. &c. (generally used in perf. Pass. p. *ardita*, q. v.); to strike, hurt, kill, destroy, RV.; AV. &c.: Desid. *ardidishati*; [Lat. *ardeo*.]

Ardana, mfn. moving restlessly, Nir. vi, 23; ifc. (cf. *janārdana*) disturbing, distressing, tormenting, R.; BhP. &c.; annihilating, destroying, BhP.; (cf. *mahishārdana*); (as), m. a N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1147; (ā), f. request, L.; (am), n. pain, trouble, excitement, Suśr.

Arđani, is, m. sickness, disease, L.; asking, request, L.; fire, L.

Arđita, mfn. asked, requested, begged, L.; injured, pained, afflicted, tormented, wounded, MBh. &c.; killed, destroyed, ib.; (am), n., N. of a disease (spasm of the jaw-bones, trismus, tetanus; or hemiplegia, i. e. paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face and neck), Suśr.

Arđitin, mfn. having spasms of the jaw-bones, Suśr.

Arđyamāna, mfn. (Pass. p. fr. Caus.) being distressed or afflicted or troubled.

सर्दिधिपु arđidhishu, mfn. (√*ridh*, Desid.), desirous of increasing or making anything (acc.) prosperous, Bhaṭṭ.

सर्ध I. *ardha*, as, m., Ved. side, part; place, region, country; (cf. *āpy-ardham*, *abhy-ardhā*, *parārdhā*); [Lat. *ordo*; Germ. *ort*.]

2. **Arđhā**, mfn. (m. pl. *ardhe* or *ardhās*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 33) half, halved, forming a half [cf. Osset. *ardag*]; *ardhā* . . . *ardhā* (or *nēma* . . . *ardhā*, RV. x, 27, 18), one part, the other part; (ās, ām), n. n. (ifc. f. ā) the half, RV. vi, 30, 1, &c.; (ām), n. 'one part of two,' with *√1*, *kṛi*, to give or leave to anybody (acc.) an equal share of (gen.), RV. ii, 30, 5 & vi, 44, 18; a part, party, RV. iv, 32, 1 & vii, 18, 16; (e), loc. ind. in the middle, Sāk. (*Arđha* in comp. with a subst. means 'the half part of anything' [cf. Pāṇ. ii, 2, 2], with an adj. or past Pass. p. [cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 5] 'half,' also with an adj. indicating measure [cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 26 & 27]; a peculiar kind of compound is formed with ordinals [cf. Pāṇ. i, 1, 23, Comm.], e. g. *ardha-trītiya*, containing a half for its third, i. e. two and a half; *ardha-caturtha*, having a half for its fourth, three and a half.) — **riśā**, m. = *ardha-rśā* below, VS. xix, 25. — **kaṇsika**, mfn. = *ardhak*, q. v., measuring half a *kaṇsa*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 27, Sch. — **kathana**, n. relating only half (not to the end of a story), Venis. (v. l. *-ka-*

hand, married, L. **Arpitōpta**, mfn. (gaṇa rāja-dantādi, q. v.)

1. **Arpya**, ind. p. See *prārpyā*.

2. **Arpya**, mfn. to be delivered, consignable.

अर्पिस arpisa, m. the heart, Up.

अर्ब *arb*, cl. I. P. *arbatī* (perf. *ānarba*, L.) to go, L.; to hurt, L.

अर्बुक arbuka, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1119.

अर्बुद ārbuda, ās, m., Ved. a serpent-like demon (conquered by Indra, a descendant of Kadru, therefore called Kādaveya, ŚBr.; AitBr.; said to be the author of RV. x, 94, RAnukr.), RV. &c.; (*ās*), m. id., RV. i, 51, 6 & x, 67, 12; (*am*), n., N. of the above-named hymn, RV. x, 94, Āśvār.; (*ās*, *am*), m. n. a long round mass (said especially of the shape of the fetus in the second half of the first month [Nir. xiv, 6] or in the second month [Yājñ. iii, 75 & 89]); a swelling, tumour, polypus, Suśr. &c.; (*ārbuda*), n. (also m., L.) ten millions, VS. xvii, 2, &c.; (*ās*), m., N. of a mountain in the west of India (commonly called Abū, a place of pilgrimage of the Jains, and celebrated for its Jaina temples); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.; BhP. &c. — **parvata**, m. the mountain Arbuda. — **śikhara**, m. id., Hit. **Arbudākāra**, m. 'shaped like a tumour', the plant Cordia Myxa, L. **Arbudāranya**, n., N. of a forest, NarasP.

Arbudī, īs, m. a serpent-like demon (probably = *ārbuda* and *arbudā*, m. above, but called *indramedhin*, q. v.), AV. xi, 9 & 10 (in almost every verse); (cf. *ny-ārbudī*.)

Arbudin, mfn. afflicted with a swelling or tumour, Suśr.

Arbudha, ās, m. = *ārbuda*, m. above, Kāth. Anukr.

अर्भ *arbhā*, mfn. (ā)n. little, small, unimportant, RV.; (*arbhā*), mfn. id., AV. vii, 56, 3; (*as*), m. child, boy, BhP. [Lat. *orbis*; Gk. *ὀρβανός*].

Arbhakā, mfn. small, minute, RV.; AV.; VS.; weak, RV. vii, 33, 6; AV.; (used together with *kumārakā*) young, childish, RV. viii, 30, 1 & 69, 15; emaciated, L.; similar, L.; (*as*), m. a boy, child, Ragh. &c.; the young of any animal, Śāk. (v. l.), Kād.; a fool, idiot, L.

Arbhaga, mfn. youthful, RV. i, 116, 1.

अर्भ *arma*, ās, m. pl. ruins, rubbish, VS. xxx, 11; TS. &c.; often ife. in names of old villages half or entirely gone to ruin (e.g. *guptārma*, *kuk-kutārma*, *bṛihad-arma*, &c., qq. vv.), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 90 seq. & viii, 2, 2, Sch.; (*as*), m. = *arman*, q. v., Up.

Armakā, ās, m. n. rubbish, ruins, RV. i, 133, 3.

Armapa, ās, ām, fn. n. a measure of one dropa, Suśr.

Arman, ā, n. a disease of the eyes, Suśr.

अर्य 1. *aryā* (2, once 3, RV. iv, 1, 7), mfn. (√*ṛi*), kind, favourable, RV.; attached to, true, devoted, dear, RV.; excellent, L.; (*ās*), m. a master, lord, Naigh.; Pāṇ. iii, 1, 103; (cf. 3. *arya*). — **pati** (*aryā*), mfn. (*patnī*) n. (said of the dawns and of the waters) having kind or favourable lords (?), RV. vii, 6, 5 & x, 43, 8.

2. **Aryā**, mfn. (ā)n. (= 1. *aryā*) kind, favourable, RV. i, 123, 1.

3. **Arya**, ās, m. (= 1. *aryā*) 'master, lord,' a Vaiśya, VS. &c.; Pāṇ. iii, 1, 103; (*ā*), f. a woman of the third caste, the wife of a Vaiśya, VS. &c., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Comm.; (*ī*), f. the wife of any particular Vaiśya, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Siddh.; (cf. *aryāni*). — **jāṛā** (*arya*), f. the mistress of a Vaiśya, VS. xxiii, 30. — **patnī**, see *pati* s. v. 1. *aryā*. — **varya**, m. a Vaiśya of rank, Daś. — **śveta**, m. (v. l. *arya*-*śv*), N. of a man, (gaṇa *śivādī*, q. v.)

Aryamān, ā, m. a bosom friend, play-fellow, companion, (especially) a friend who asks a woman in marriage for another, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; TBr.; N. of an Āditya (who is commonly invoked together with Varuṇa and Mitra, also with Bhaga, Brihaspati, and others; he is supposed to be the chief of the Manes, Bhag. &c.; the milky way is called his path [*aryamānāḥ pānthāḥ*, TBr.]; he presides over the Nakshatra Uttaraphalguni, VarBṛS.; his name is used to form different male names, Pāṇ. v, 3, 84), RV. &c.; the sun, Śiś. ii, 39; the Asclepias plant, L.

Aryama (in comp. for *aryamān*). — **grihapati** (*aryamā*), mfn. having Aryaman as *grihapati* (i. e. as keeper of the precedence in a grand sacrifice), MaitrS. — **datta**, m., N. of a man, Pāṇ. v, 3, 84, Sch. — **devā**, f. or **-daivata**, n. 'having Aryaman for its deity,' N. of the mansion Uttaraphalguni, L. — **bhūti** and **-rādha**, m., N. of two Vedic teachers, VBr. **Aryamākhya**, n. the mansion Uttaraphalguni, VarYogay.

Aryamika, ās, m. a shortened name for *Aryama-datta*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 84.

Aryamiya or **aryamila**, ās, m. id., ib.

Aryamā (4), mfn. intimate, very friendly, RV. v, 85, 7.

Aryāpī, f. a mistress, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Siddh.; a woman of the third or Vaiśya caste, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Comm.

अर्व *arv*, cl. I. P. *arvati* (perf. *ānarva*, L.) to hurt, kill, L.

अर्व *arva* and *arvaṇa*. See *an-arvā*.

Arvat, mfn. running, hastening, RV. v, 54, 14 & AV. iv, 9, 2; low, inferior, vile, Up.; (*ān*), m. a courser, horse, RV.; VS.; AV.; BhP.; the driver of a horse, RV. x, 40, 5 & 74, 1; N. of a part of the sacrificial action, RV. ii, 33, 1 & viii, 71, 12; (*arvati*), f. a mare, RV.; AV.; a bawd, procuress, L.

Arvan, mfn. running, quick (said of Agni and Indra), RV.; low, inferior, vile, Up.; (*ā*), m. a courser, horse, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; N. of Indra (see before), L.; one of the ten horses of the moon, L.; a short span, L.; (cf. *ārvaṇa*.)

Arvaśa or **arvaśā**, mfn. running, quick (said of Indra and of the gods), RV. x, 92, 6.

अर्वाच् *arvāc*, *vān*, *vācī*, *vāk*, Ved. (fr. *añc* with *arva*, 'near' or 'hither') coming hitherward, coming to meet any one, turned towards, RV. &c.; being on this side (of a river), L.; being below or turned downwards, AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; (acc. *arvāñcam*) with √*nud*, to push down, RV. viii, 14, 8; (*āk*), ind., see ss. vv. *arvāk* and *arvāg*.

Arvāk, ind. (gaṇa *svar-ādi*, q. v.) hither (opposite to *pārāk*, *parās*, *pārdīstā*), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (with abl., ŚBr. &c.; with instr., RV. x, 129, 6; AV.) on this side, from a certain point, before, after; on the lower side, ChUp.; (with loc.) within, near, Śāk. (v. l.) — **kālika-tā**, f. the belonging to a proximate time, the state of being more modern (than anything else), Mn. xii, 96. — **kūla**, n. the near bank of a river. — **catvāriṇśā**, mfn. pl. under forty, ŚBr. — **tana**, mfn. (ā)n. being on this side of, not reaching up to, BhP. — **pañcāśā**, mfn. pl. under fifty, ŚBr. — **śatā**, mfn. pl. under a hundred, ib. — **śaśthā**, mfn. pl. under sixty, ib. — **sāman** (*arvāk*), m. pl., N. of the three days during which a Soma sacrifice is performed, ŚBr. — **srotas**, mfn. (said of a creation of beings) in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, VP.

Arvākā, loc. ind. (opposed to *pārākā*, q. v.) in the proximity, near, RV. viii, 9, 15.

Arvāg (in comp. for *arvāk*). — **śāstā**, mfn. pl. under eighty, ŚBr. — **bila** (*arvāg*), mfn. having the mouth downwards, ŚBr. xiv. — **vasu** (*arvāg*), mfn. offering riches, VS. xv, 19; ŚBr. (*as*), m. (for *arvā-vasu*, q. v.), N. of a Hotṛi of the gods, GopBr. — **viṇśā**, mfn. pl. under twenty, ŚBr.

Arvācin, mfn. turned towards, KaushĀr.

Arvācinā or **arvācinā**, mfn. (ā)n. turned towards, favouring, RV.; turned towards (in a hostile manner), RV. vi, 25, 3; (with abl.) being on this side or below, ŚBr.; belonging to a proximate time, posterior, recent; (for *arvācinā*) reverse, contrary, L.; (*arvācinam*) ind. (with abl.) 'on this side of,' thenceforward, thence onward, ŚBr.; less than (abl.), ib.

अर्वावत् *arvā-vat*, t, f. proximity, RV.; (in all passages opposed to *pārā-vat*, q. v.)

अर्वावसु *arvā-vāsu*, us, m., N. of a Hotṛi or Brahman of the gods, ŚBr.; KaushUp.; of a son of Raibhya, MBh. &c.

अर्बुक *arvuka*, v. l. for *arbuka*, q. v.

अर्श *arśa*, ās, m. (√*ṛiś*), 'damage,' see *an-aria-rāti*; (for *arśas*) hemorrhoids, piles, L.

Arśas, n. piles, hemorrhoids, VS. xii, 97, &c.

Arśā-ādi, a gaṇa of Pāṇ. (v, 2, 127).

Arśasa, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 127) afflicted with hemorrhoids, Mn. iii, 7; Suśr.

Arśasānā, mfn. striving to hurt, malicious, RV.; (*as*), m. (= *ardani*, q. v.) fire, Up.

Arśasin, mfn. = *arśasa*, Hcat.

Arśin, mfn. id., L.

Arśo (in comp. for *arśas*). — **ghora**, mfn. destroying hemorrhoids, Suśr.; (*as*), m. the plant *Amorphophallus Campanulatus*, L.; one part of buttermilk with three parts of water, L.; (*ī*), f. the plant *Curculigo Archioides* Lin., L. — **yuj**, mfn. afflicted with hemorrhoids, L. — **roga**, m. hemorrhoids. — **roga-yuta** or **-rogin**, mfn. afflicted with hemorrhoids. — **vartman**, n. a tumour in the corner of the eye, Suśr. — **hita**, m. the marking nut plant (*Semecarpus Anacardium*), L.

अर्शण *arshaṇa* or *arshaṇin*, mfn. (√*ṛiśh*), flowing, movable, Nir.

अर्शणी *arshaṇī*, f. (√*ṛiśh*), a pricking or piercing pain, AV. ix, 8, 13, 16 & 21.

अर्शृ *arshṛī*, mfn. (√*ṛij* or 2. *ṛiśh*?) = *ar-taṇ* *gacchat* (Comm.), falling into misery, TS.; TBr.; (only in an obscure formula together with *ish-tārga*, q. v.)

अर्ह *arh*, cl. I. P. *ārhati*, rarely *Ā. arhate* [MBh. iii, 1580; R.], (p. *arhat* [see below]; Ved. Inf. *arhāse* [RV. x, 77, 1]; perf. 3. pl. *ānarhuḥ*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 39, Sch., but Ved. *ānrihuḥ* [cf. *ānricūḥ*, √*arc*], Pāṇ. vi, 1, 36) to deserve, merit, be worthy of; to have a claim to, be entitled to (acc.); to be allowed to do anything (Inf.); to be obliged or required to do anything (acc.); to be worth, counterbalance; to be able; (*arhasi*, 2. sg. with an Inf. is often used as a softened form of Imper.; e.g. *dātum arhasi*, 'be pleased to give'; *śrotum arhasi*, 'deign to listen', for *śṛṇu*); Caus. (Opt. *ārhayet*, Mn. iii, 3 & 119; aor. *ārjihat*, Bhāṭ.) to honour; Desid. *ārjihishati* [cf. Gk. *ἀρῶ*].

Arha, mfn. (ā)n. meriting, deserving (praise or blame, cf. *pūjārha*, *nindārha*), worthy of, having a claim or being entitled to (acc. or Inf. or in comp.); being required, obliged, allowed (with Inf.); becoming, proper, fit (with gen. or ifc.), Pañcat.; worth (in money), costing, R.; (cf. *śatārha*, *sahasrārha*); (*as*), m. a N. of Indra, L.; (*ā*), f. or (*āni*), n. pl. worship, ChUp.

Arhapa, mfn. having a claim to, being entitled to (in comp.), BhP.; (*am*), n. deserving, meriting, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 111; worship, honour, treating any one (gen.) with respect, Mn. iii, 54, BhP.; a present of honour, MBh. i, 130; BhP.; (*ā*), f. worship, honour, N.; Ragh. &c.; (*arhānā*), Ved. instr. ind. according to what is due, RV. i, 127, 6; x, 63, 4 & 92, 7.

Arhat, mfn. deserving, entitled to (acc.), RV.; used in a respectful address for *arhasi*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 133; able, allowed to (acc.), RV.; worthy, venerable, respectable, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c. (see *arhat-tama* below); praised, celebrated, L.; (*an*), m. a Buddha who is still a candidate for Nirvāṇa; (= *kṣapaṇaka*) a Jaina; an Arhat or superior divinity with the Jains; the highest rank in the Buddhist hierarchy, L. — **tama**, mfn. (superl.) most worthy, most venerable, Mn. iii, 128; BhP. — **tva**, n. the dignity of an Arhat, Kathās.

Arhanta, mfn. worthy, L.; (*as*), m. a Buddha, L.; a Buddhist mendicant, L.; a N. of Śiva, L.

Arhantikā, f., N. of a Buddhist nun, Daś.

Arhita, mfn. honoured, worshipped, L.

Arhya, mfn. worthy ('of praise, *stotum*), L.

अर्हरिषि *arharishvāni*, mfn. (said of Indra) exultant [formed by irregular redupl. of √*ṛiśh*, ŚBr.; *arhari-shvāni*, 'making enemies cry aloud', BY.], RV. i, 56, 4.

अल *al*, cl. I. P. *alati*, to adorn, L.; to be competent or able, L.; to prevent, L. [The rt. is evidently invented for the derivation of *alam*, q. v.]

अल *ala*, ām, n. the sting in the tail of a scorpion (or a bee), L.; (cf. *ali* and *alin*); (= *āla*, q. v.) yellow orpiment, L. — **gardā**, m. a water-serpent (the black variety of the Cobra de Capello, *Coluber Naga*), Suparn.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. a large poisonous leech, Suśr.; (cf. *ālī-gardā*). — **gardha**, m. (= *gardā*), a water-serpent, L. **Alāyudha**, m. 'whose weapon is the sting from the tail of a scorpion,' N. of a Rākshasa, MBh. vii, 8004.

अलक *alaka*, *as*, *m*. n. (ifc. f. *ā*) a curl, lock, Ragh. &c.; (*as*), *m*. (= *alarka*, q. v.) a mad dog, L.; (*ās*), *m*. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.; of the inhabitants of Kubera's residence Alakā, MBh. iii, 11813; (*ā*), f. (*gaṇa kṣhipakādi*, q. v.) a girl from eight to ten years of age, L.; N. of the capital of Kubera (situated on a peak of the Himālaya inhabited also by Śiva), Kum. vi, 37, &c.; N. of a town in Nishadha, Kathās. — **nandā**, f. a young girl from eight to ten years old, L.; N. of a river that runs from the Himālaya mountains and falls into the Gaṅgā, MBh. i, 6456; VP. — **prabhā**, f. the capital of Kubera, L. — **priya**, *m*. the plant Terminalia tomentosa, L. — **samhati**, f. rows of curls. **Alakādhipa** or **alakādhipati** [Suśr.], *m*. 'lord of Alakā,' a N. of Kubera. **Alakānta**, *m*. the end of a curl, a ringlet. **Alakṣvara**, *m*. 'lord of Alakā,' a N. of Kubera, Ragh. xix, 15.

अलकम् *alakam*, *ind*. in vain, for nothing, RV. x, 71, 6 & 108, 7.

अलक *akta*, *as*, *m*. (said to be for *a-rakta*), red juice or lac (obtained from the red resin of certain trees and from the cochineal's red sap), L. — **rasa**, *m*. the Alakta juice, R. ii, 60, 18; Bhpr. **Alaktaka**, *as*, *m*. rarely *am*, *n*. id., Kum. &c.

अलक्षण *a-lakṣaṇa*, *am*, *n*. (✓ *lakṣh*), a bad, inauspicious sign, Mn. iv, 156; (*a-lakṣaṇā*), *m* (ā)n. having no signs or marks, without characteristic, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. i, 5; having no good marks, inauspicious, unfortunate, Ragh. xiv, 5.

A-lakṣhita, *mfn*. unseen, unperceived, unobserved, MBh.; uncharacterized, having no particular mark, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **Alakṣhitāntaka**, *mfn*. suddenly dead, L. **Alakṣhitopasthita**, *mfn*. one who has approached unobserved.

A-lakṣhya, *mfn*. invisible, unobserved, MBh. &c.; unmarked, not indicated, Sāh.; having no particular marks, insignificant in appearance (see *janma-tā* below); (*as*), *m*. N. of a Mantra spoken to exorcise a weapon, R. i, 30, 5. — **gati**, *mfn*. moving invisibly. — **janma-tā**, f. being of insignificant birth or origin, Kum. v, 72. — **liṅga**, *mfn*. disguised, incognito.

अलक्ष्मी *a-lakṣmī*, *is*, f. evil fortune, bad luck; distress, poverty; (*mfn*.) causing misfortune, ŚāṅkhGr.

अलखान *alakhāna*, *as*, *m*. N. of a king of Gurjara, Rājat.

अलगद *ala-gardā* and *°rdha*. See *ala*.

अलग्न *a-lagna*, *mfn*. (✓ *lag*), not joined or connected.

A-lāgiam, *ind*. unconnectedly, in a stammering manner, ŚBr. iii.

अलघु *a-laghu*, *mfn*. not light, heavy; not short, long (as a syllable in prosody); not quick, slow, Mṛicch.; weighty, significant, Daś.; serious, solemn; intense, violent. — **pratiṣṭhā**, *mfn*. solemnly pledged or promised. **Alaghūpala**, *m*. 'heavy stone,' a rock, L. **Alaghūshman**, *m*. intense heat.

A-laghiyas, *mfn*. (compar.) not insignificant, mighty, Śis. ii, 58.

अलकरण *alam-karaṇa*, *kārā*, &c. See *alam*.

अलङ्घन *a-lāṅghana*, *am*, *n*. not surmounting, not transgressing, not passing over or beyond.

A-lāṅghaniya, *mfn*. insurmountable, impassable, not to be crossed; not to be reached or caught (by hastening), Śāk.; not to be transgressed, inviolable. — **tā**, f. impassability, insurmountableness, inaccessibility; inviolability.

A-lāṅghayat, *mfn*. not transgressing, Ragh. ix, 9. **A-lāṅghya**, *mfn*. impassable (as a river); inviolable (as a command or prohibition), BhP.

अलज *alaja*, *as*, *m*. a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 34. — **cit** [TS.; Kāth.] or **-cita** [Śulb.], *mfn*. piled up (as the sacrificial altar) in the shape of the bird Alaja.

अलजि *alajī*, *is*, f. inflammation of the eye (at the edge of the cornea), AV. ix, 8, 20.

Alaji, f. id., Suśr.

अलज्ज *a-lajja*, *m* (ā, Naish.) *n*. shameless.

अलज्जर *alajjara* = *aliñjara*, q. v., L.

अलनुप *alānu-jusha*. See *alam*.

अलति *alati*, *is*, *m*. a kind of song, L.

अलतम *alam-tama*, *-tarām*. See *alam*.

अलपत् *ā-lapat*, *mfn*. not chattering, not speaking nonsense, AV. viii, 2, 3.

अलभ *a-labha*, *mfn*. unobtained. — **nātha**, *mfn*. without a patron. — **nidra**, *mfn*. not obtaining sleep, unable to fall asleep, BhP. — **bhūmika-tva**, *n*. the state of not obtaining any degree (*bhūmi*) of deep meditation, Yogas. **Alabdhābhīpsita**, *mfn*. disappointed in one's desire.

A-labhamāna, *mfn*. not gaining, &c.

A-labhya, *mfn*. unobtainable, Kum. v, 43, &c.

अलम् *alam*, *ind*. (later form of *āram*, q. v.), enough, sufficient, adequate, equal to, competent, able. (*Alam* may govern a dat. [*jñatavāt*] (Ved. Inf. dat.) *alam*, AV. vi, 109, 1, or *alam jñanāya*, Mn. xi, 76, &c., sufficient for living) or Inf. [Pāṇ. iii, 4, 66; *alam vijñātum*, able to conceive, Nir. ii, 3] or instr. [Pāṇ. ii, 3, 27, Siddh.; *alam saṅkayā*, enough, i. e. away with fear] or gen. [*alam prajāyāḥ*, capable of obtaining progeny, PBr.] or may be used with the fut. [*alam hanishyati*, he will be able to kill, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 154, Sch.] or with an ind. [Pāṇ. iii, 4, 18; *alam bhuktvā*, enough of eating, i. e. do not eat more; *alam vicārya*, enough of consideration.] — **artha-tā**, f. or **-artha-tva**, *n*. having the sense of *alam*, Pat. — **ātardana**, *mfn*. easy to perforate, Nir. vi, 2. — **paśu**, &c. (i. e. *alam-paśu*, &c.), see s. v. *alam* below.

Alam (in comp. for *alam*). — **karaṇa**, *n*. making ready, preparation, Kauś.; (ifc. f. *ā*, Kathās.) decoration, ornament, KātyŚr. &c. — **karaṇin**, *mfn*. possessed of an ornament, Kathās. — **karishṇu**, *mfn*. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 136) fond of ornament, Nir.; (with acc.) decorating, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69, Sch.; (*an-*, neg., see also s. v.) Pāṇ. vi, 2, 160, Sch.; (*us*), *m*. N. of Śiva. — **kartṛi**, *mfn*. one who decorates, L. — **karmīna**, *mfn*. competent for any act or work, Pāṇ. v, 4, 7. — **kārā**, *m*. the act of decorating, R. ii, 40, 13; (ifc. f. *ā*, R. v, 18, 6) ornament, decoration, ŚBr.; TBr. &c.; (in rhetoric) an ornament of the sense or the sound (cf. *arthāḥ* and *śabdāḥ*); (*alamkāra*) *kārikā*, f., *-kaustubha*, *m*. — *candrikā*, f., *-cūḍāmaṇi*, *m*. — *mañjarī*, *m*. — *mālā*, *m*. — *mukhāvalī*, f. different works on rhetoric; *-vatī*, f. 'the decorated one,' N. of the ninth Lambaka in the Kathāsaritāgara; *-āstra*, *n*. a manual or text-book of rhetoric; *-śīla*, *m*. N. of a prince of the Vidyādhara, Kathās.; *-suvarṇa*, *n*. gold used for ornaments, L.; *-sūra*, *m*. N. of a kind of meditation, Buddh.; *-hina*, *mfn*. unadorned. — **kāraka**, *m*. ornament, Mn. vii, 220. — **kārya**, *mfn*. to be adorned or decorated, Sāh. — **kāla**, *m*. for *-kāra*, ornament, Nalod. — **kumārī**, *mfn*. fit for marrying a young girl, Pat. — ✓ *1. kṛi* (cf. *drām* — ✓ *1. kṛi* s. v. *drām*), to make ready, prepare, ŚBr. (ind. p. *-kṛitvā*, q. v.); to decorate, ornament, R. &c., (ind. p. *-kṛitya*, q. v.); to impede, check, violate (with gen.), Mn. viii, 16. — **kṛita** (*alam*), *mfn*. adorned, decorated, ŚBr. &c.; (cf. *drām-kṛita* s. v. *drām*). — **kṛiti**, f. ornament, Kathās.; rhetorical ornament (cf. *-kāra* above), Sāh.; Kāvyaḍ. — **kṛitya**, *ind*. p. having decorated, TBr.; Mn. iii, 28 & v, 68. — **kṛitvā**, *ind*. p. having made ready, having prepared, Pāṇ. i, 4, 64, Sch. — **kṛiyā**, f. decorating, L.; rhetorical ornament. — **gāmin**, *mfn*. (= *anugavina*) going after or watching (as cows) in a proper manner, Pāṇ. v, 2, 15, Sch. — **jīvika**, *mfn*. sufficient for livelihood, Pat. — **jusha** (*alam*), *mfn*. sufficient, ŚBr. iii. — **tama**, *mfn*. very well able to (Inf.), BhP. — **tarām**, *ind*. (compar. of *alam*) exceedingly, Kum. xiv, 16 & xv, 28; very much better or easier to (Inf.), Śis. ii, 106. — **dhana**, *mfn*. possessing sufficient wealth, Mn. viii, 162. — **dhūma**, *m*. 'smoke enough,' thick smoke, L. — **paśu**, *mfn*. able to keep cattle, KātyŚr. — **purushīpa**, *mfn*. sufficient for a man, Pāṇ. v, 4, 7. — **pūṛva**, *mfn*. being preceded by the word *alam*, Pat. — **prajanana**, *mfn*. (cf. *alam prajāyāḥ* above s. v. *alam*) able to beget or generate, ĀśvŚr. — **bala**, *mfn*. 'equal to any power,' N. of Śiva. — **bhūṣṇu**, *mfn*. able, competent, L. — **manas**, *mfn*. satisfied in mind, BhP.; (cf. *arāmaṇas* s. v. *drām*).

अलम्पट *a-lampāṭa*, *mfn*. not libidinous, chaste, BhP.

अलम्बुप *alambusha*, *us*, *m*. the palm of the hand with the fingers extended, L.; N. of a plant, L.; of a Rakṣasa, MBh. vii, 4065 & 4072; (*ā*), f. a barrier, a line or anything not to be crossed, L.; a sort of sensitive plant, Bhpr.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh. ix, 2931 seqq.; Kathās.

अलम्मा *alamma*, *as*, *m*. N. of a Rishi, PBr.

अलय *a-laya*, *as*, *m*. (✓ *lī*), non-dissolution, permanence, R. iii, 71, 10 (v. l. *an-aya*); (*mfn*.) restless, Śis. iv, 57.

अलयस् *alayas*. See 2. *ali*.

अलर्के *alarka*, *as*, *m*. a mad dog or one rendered furious, Suśr.; a fabulous animal, like a hog with eight legs, MBh.; R.; MärkP.; the plant Calatropis Gigantea Alba, Suśr.; (cf. *dirghālarka*); N. of a king, Hariv. &c.

अलर्ति *alarti* (3. sg.) and *alarshi* (2. sg.), Intens. fr. ✓ *ṛi*, q. v.

Alarshi-rāti, *mfn*. eager to bestow, SV. (v. l. *ān-ārśa-rāti*, q. v., RV.)

अललभवत् *alalā-bhāvāt*, *mfn*. (said of the waters) sounding cheerfully, RV. iv, 18, 6.

अलले *alale*, *ind*. (cf. *arare*), a word of no import occurring in the dialect or gibberish of the Piśācas (a class of goblins introduced in plays, &c.), L.

अलवण *a-lavaṇa*, *mfn*. not salty, Pāṇ. v, 1, 121.

अलवस् *alavas*. See 2. *ali*.

अलवाल *alavāla* or *°laka*, *as*, *m*. = *ālavāla*, q. v., L.

अलस् *a-las*, *mfn*. (✓ *las*), not shining, L.

अलस *a-lasā*, *m* (ā)n. inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent, tired, faint, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; (*as*), *m*. a sore or ulcer between the toes, Suśr.; (= *a-lasaka* below) tympanitis, Bhpr.; N. of a small poisonous animal, Suśr.; N. of a plant, L.; (*ā*), f. the climbing plant Vitis Pedata Wall, L. — **gamaṇa**, *m* (ā)n. going lazily, Megh. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, *n*. idleness. **Alasī** — ✓ *bhū*, to become tired, Bhpr. **Alasēkṣhaṇa**, *m* (ā)n. having languishing or tired looks, Rājat.

A-lasaka, *as*, *m*. tympanitis, flatulence (intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind), Car.; Suśr.

A-lāsya, *mfn*. (said of peacocks) not dancing, idle, Ragh. xvi, 14.

अलसाला *alasālā*, f. ?, AV. vi, 16, 4.

अलका *ālōka*, *as*, *m*. (= *alarka*) the plant Calotropis Gigantea, Car.

अलान्न *a-lāñchana*, *mfn*. spotless, Bālar.

अलाक्षु *alāṅḍu*, *us*, *m*. N. of a noxious animal, AV. ii, 31, 2 & 3.

अलात *ālata*, *am*, *n*. a fire-brand, coal, MBh. &c. — **sānti**, f., N. of the fourth chapter of Gauḍapāda's commentary on the MāṇḍUp. **Alātākṣhi**, f. 'having fiery eyes,' N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2626.

अलातृप *a-lātrīpā*, *mfn*. (✓ *lā* = ✓ *rā*?, BR.) not granting anything, miserly, RV. i, 166, 7 & iii, 30, 10; (Nir. vi, 2.)

अलाबु *alābu*, *us*, f. the bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria Vulgaris* Ser), Suśr. &c.; (*us*, *u*), *m*. n. a vessel made of the bottle-gourd, AV. &c.; (used by Brāhmanical ascetics) Mn. vi, 54; Jain.; (*u*), *n*. the fruit of the bottle-gourd, MBh. ii, 2196, &c. — **grāndhī**, *mfn*. smelling of the bottle-gourd, AV. Paipp. — **pātrā**, *n*. a jar made of the bottle-gourd, AV. viii, 10, 29. — **maya**, *mfn*. made of a bottle-gourd, Yājñ. iii, 60. — **vinā**, f. a lute of the shape of a bottle-gourd, Lāty. — **suhrīd**, *m*. 'friend of the bottle-gourd,' sorrel, L.

Alābuka, *am*, *n*. the fruit of the bottle-gourd, AV. xx, 132, 1 & 2; (*ā*), f. the bottle-gourd, L. **Alābukeśvara**, *n*. N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP.

Alābū, *ūs*, f. (= *alābu* above) the bottle-gourd, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 66, Comm.; Up. — **kaṭa**, *n*. the down of the bottle-gourd, Pāṇ. v, 2, 29, Comm.

अलम् *a-lābha*, as, m. non-acquirement, Mn. vi, 57; want, deficiency, ĀsvGr. &c.; loss (in selling goods), Mn. ix, 331; loss (of life, *prāṇa*), Mn. xi, 80.

अलायुध *alāyudha*. See *ala*.

अलाय्य *alāyya* (4), mfn. a N. of Indra [BR.; 'an assailant,' fr. *√ri*, Say.], RV. ix, 67, 30.

अलार *alāra*, as, m. a kind of Aloe plant, L.; (*am*), n. a door, L.

अलास *alāsa*, as, m. inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue, Suśr.

अलास्य *alāsyā*, mfn. See *a-lasā* above.

अलि 1. *ali*, is, m. (for *alin*, fr. *ala*, q. v.) 'possessed of a sting,' a (large black) bee, Ragh. &c.; a scorpion, L.; a crow, L.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; spirituous liquor, L. — **kula**, n. a swarm of bees, VarBrS.; (*alikulā*) *-priyā* or *-saṃkulā*, f. 'fond of or full of swarms of bees,' the plant *Rosa glandulifera*, L. — **garda** or **-gardha**, m. = *ala-gardā*, q. v., L. — **jihvā** or **-jihvikā**, f. the uvula or soft palate, L. — **dūrvā**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **pattrikā**, f., N. of a shrub, L. — **parṇī**, f. the plant *Tragia involucrata* Lin. — **priya**, n. the red lotus, *Nymphaea rubra*, L.; (*ā*), f. the trumpet flower (*Bigonia suaveolens*), L. — **mālā**, f. a line or swarm of bees, Mālatim. — **modā**, f. the plant *Premna spinosa*, L. — **mohini**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **valābhā**, f. = *-priyā*, q. v., L. — **virāva**, m. or **-viruta**, n. song or hum of the bee, L.

Alin, ī, m. 'possessed of a sting (*ala*, q. v.),' a (large black) bee, BhP. &c.; a scorpion, L.; the Scorpion (in the zodiac), VarBrS.; (*inr*), f. a female bee, Śis. vi, 72; a swarm of bees, BhP.

अलि 2. *ali* (in the Apabhraṃśa dialect) for *ari*, enemy (pl. *alayas* for *arayas*), Pat.; also *al-dvas* is mentioned as a corrupt pronunciation for *arāyas*, SBr.

अलिश *alīśa*, as, m. a kind of demon, AV. viii, 6, 1.

अलिक *alika*, as, m. = *alika*, the forehead, Bālar.; N. of a Prakṛit poet. — **lekḥā**, f. an impression or mark upon the forehead, Kād.

अलिक्लव *alīklava*, as, m. a kind of carrion bird, AV. xi, 2, 2 & 9, 9.

अलिगर्द *ali-gardā* and **-gardha**. See 1. *ali*.

अलिगु *a-ligu*, us, m., N. of a man; (*gaṇa gargādi*, q. v.)

अलिङ्ग *a-liṅga*, am, n. absence of marks, Comm. on Nyāyad., (mfn.) having no marks, Nir.; MuṇḍUp. &c.; (in Gr.) having no gender.

A-liṅgin, mfn. 'not wearing the usual frontal marks, skin, staff, &c.,' a pretended ascetic or student, L.; (cf. *sa-liṅgin*.)

अलिञ्जर *aliñjara*, as, m. a small earthen water-jar, MBh. iii, 12756; (cf. *alañjara*.)

अलिन *ālina*, ās, m. pl., N. of a tribe, RV. vii, 18, 7.

अलिन्द *alinda*, as, m. (ifc. f. ī, *gaṇa gaurādi*, q. v.) a terrace before a house-door, Śāk. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 371; VP.

Alindaka, as, m. a terrace before a house-door, L.

अलिपक *alipaka*, as, m. (= 1. *ali* above) a bee, L.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; a dog, L.

Alimaka, as, m. a bee, L.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; a frog, L.; the plant *Bassia latifolia*, L.; the filaments of the lotus, L.

Alimpaka or **alimbaka**, as, m. = *alimaka*.

अलिप्सा *a-lipsā*, f. freedom from desire.

अलीक *ālīka*, mf(ā, Naish.) n. unpleasing, disagreeable (as a serpent), AV. v, 13, 5; untrue, false, pretended, MBh. &c.; little, L.; (*am*), n. anything displeasing, ĀsvGr.; R. ii, 52, 25; falsehood, untruth, Mn. xi, 55, &c.; the forehead (cf. *alika*); heaven, L. — **tā**, f. falsehood, vanity. — **matsya**, n. a kind of dish tasting like fish ('mock-fish,' made of the flour of a sort of bean fried with Sesamum oil), Bhpr. — **supta** or **-suptaka**, n. pretended sleep, Kathās.

Alīkaya, us, m., N. of a Brāhman (with the patron. Vācaspatya), KaushBr.

Alīkāya, Nom. Ā. 'yate, to be deceived, (*gaṇa sukhādi*, q. v.)

Alīkin, mfn. 'possessed of *alika*,' (*gaṇa sukhādi*, q. v.); disagreeable, L.; false, deceiving, L.

Alīkya, mfn. 'like *alika*,' (*gaṇa dig-ādi* and *vargyādi*, q. v.); belonging to falsehood, false, L.

अलीगर्द *aligardā* = *ali-gardā*, q. v., L.

अलु *alu*, us, f. (= *ālu*, q. v.) a small water-pot, L.

अलुप्त *a-lupta*, mfn. not cut off, undiminished. — **mahiman**, mfn. of undiminished glory.

अलुभ *a-lubha*, mfn. not covetous, not avaricious, Gaut. — **tva**, n. freedom from covetousness.

A-lubhyat, mfn. not becoming disordered, not disturbed, AV. iii, 10, 11.

A-lobha, as, m. 'non-confusion,' steadiness, AitBr.; absence of cupidity, moderation, Hit.

A-lobhin, mfn. not desiring.

अलूक्ष *a-lūksha*, mfn. (= *ā-rūksha*, q. v.) not harsh, soft, greasy, TUP. &c. **Alūkshānta-tva**, n. the having greasy substances (like butter) near at hand (for oblations), TBr. i, 1, 6, 6.

अलून *a-lūna*, mfn. uncut, unshorn.

अले *ale* or *alele*, ind. (cf. *are* and *arere*), unmeaning words in the dialect of the demons or Piśacas (introduced in plays, &c.), L.

अलेपक *a-lepaka*, mfn. stainless.

अलेश *a-leśa*, mfn. not little, much, large; (*am*), ind. 'not a bit,' not at all, L. **A-leśāje**, mfn. 'not moving a bit,' firm, steady, L.

अलोक *a-loka*, as, m. 'not the world,' the end of the world, R. i, 37, 12; the immaterial or spiritual world, Jain.; (*ā-lokāś*), m. pl. not the people, SBr. xiv; (*ā-lokā*), mfn. not having space, finding no place, SBr. — **sāmānya**, mfn. not common among ordinary people, Mālatim.

A-lokaniya, mfn. invisible, imperceptible, L.

A-lokita, mfn. unseen, L.

A-lokyā, mf(ā)n. unusual, unallowed, SBr.; Mn. ii, 161. — **tā** (*alokya*), f. loss of the other world, SBr. xiv.

A-locana, mf(ā)n. without eyes; without windows (to look through), Car.

A-launkika, mf(ā)n. not current in the world, uncommon, unusual (especially said of words); not relating to this world, supernatural. — **tva**, n. rare occurrence (of a word), Sāh.

अलोप *a-lopa*, as, m. not dropping (as a letter or syllable), Lāty.; TPāt.; dropping of the letter *a*, VPāt. **Alopāṅga**, mfn. not defective in a single limb, AitBr.

अलोमक *a-lomāka* [TS.] or *a-lōmaka* [SBr.], mf(Ved. *mākā*, class. *mīkū* [Mn. iii, 8; but also AitBr.], Pāp. vii, 3, 45, Comm.) n. hairless.

A-loman, mfn. id., Gaut. **A-lomalharshana**, mfn. not causing erection of the hair of the body (from joy).

अलोल *a-lola*, mfn. unagitated, firm, steady; (*ā*), f. (also *lola*, q. v.), N. of a metre (containing four lines, each of fourteen syllables).

Alolu-tva = *alolup-tva* below, Bhag.

A-lolupa, mfn. = *a-lola*, MBh. iii, 153; free from desire, Āp.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Dhṛitāśrātra, MBh. i, 2738. — **tva** [SvetUp.] or **alolup-tva** [Bhag. xvi, 2, v. l.], n. freedom from any desire.

A-lolupyamāna, mfn. not greedy, Gaut.

अलोह *aloha*, mfn. not made of iron, MBh. i, 5755; (*as*), m., N. of a man, (*gaṇa* 1. *naḍādi*, q. v.)

अलोहित *a-lohitā* [TS.] or *a-lōhita* [SBr. xiv], mfn. bloodless; (*am*), n. *Nymphaea rubra*, L.

अलौकिक *a-laukika*. See *a-loka*.

अल्य *algā*, au, m. du. the groin, VS. xxv, 6.

अल्प *alpa*, mf(ā)n. (m. pl. *e* or *ās*, Pāp. i, 1, 33) small, minute, trifling, little, AV. &c.; (*am*), ind. (opposed to *bahu*) little, Mn. ii, 149 & x, 60;

(*ena*), instr. ind. (with a perf. Pass. p., Pāp. ii, 3, 33) 'for little,' cheap, Daś.; easily, R. iv, 32, 7; (*āt*), abl. ind. (with a perf. Pass. p.) without much trouble, easily, Pāp. ii, 3, 33; (in comp. with a past Pass. p.) ii, 1, 39 & vi, 3, 2. — **kārya**, n. small matter. — **keśi**, f., N. of a plant (or perhaps the root of sweet flag), L. — **krīta**, mfn. bought for little money, cheap. — **gandha**, n. the red lotus, L. — **ceśhṭita**, mfn. 'making little effort,' inert. — **ccha-da**, mfn. scantily clad. — **jña**, mfn. knowing little, ignorant. — **tanu**, mfn. small-bodied, L. — **tara**, mfn. (compar., cf. *alpiyas*), smaller, RPrāt.; KātyŚr. &c. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. smallness, minuteness; insignificance. — **dakshina**, mfn. defective in presents (as a ceremony), Mn. xi, 39 & 40. — **darśana** [MBh. i, 5919] or **-drishti**, mfn. of confined views, narrow-minded. — **dhana**, mfn. of little wealth, not affluent, Mn. iii, 66 & xi, 40. — **dhi**, mfn. weak-minded, having little sense, foolish, Hit. — **nish-patti**, mfn. of little or rare occurrence (as a word), Nir. ii, 2. — **pattra**, m. 'having little leaves,' N. of a plant (a species of the Tulasi), L.; (*f*), f. the plants *Curculigo Orchioides* and *Anethum Sowa*, L. — **padma**, n. the red lotus, L. — **parivāra**, mfn. having a small retinue. — **paśu** (*ālpa*), mfn. having a small number of cattle, AV. xii, 4, 25. — **pā-yin**, mfn. sucking little or not sufficiently (as a leech), Suśr. — **pūnya**, mf(ā)n. whose religious merit is small, MBh. iii, 2650; R. vi, 95, 20. — **prajas**, mfn. having few descendants or few subjects. — **prabhāva**, mfn. of little weight or consequence, insignificant; (*alpaprabhāva*) *-tā*, f. or **-tva**, n. insignificance. — **pramāna**, mfn. of little weight or measure; of little authority, resting on little evidence. — **pramāṇaka**, m. common cucumber (*Cucumis Sativus*), L. — **prayoga**, mfn. of rare application or use, Nir. — **prāṇa**, m. (in Gr.) slight breathing or weak aspiration (the effort in uttering the vowels, the semivowels *y, r, l, v*, the consonants *k, c, t, ṭ, ḥ, g, j, ḍ, d, b*, and the nasals, is said to be accompanied with slight aspiration, but practically *alpa-prāṇa* is here equivalent to unspirated, as opposed to *mahā-prāṇa*, q. v.), Pāp. i, 1, 9, Sch.; (mfn.) 'having short breath,' not persevering, soon tired, Suśr.; pronounced with slight breathing, Kāvyaḍ. — **bala**, mfn. of little strength, feeble. — **bala-prāṇa**, mfn. of little strength and little breath, i.e. weak and without any power of endurance, N. — **bahu-tva**, n. the being little or much. — **bā-dha**, mfn. causing little annoyance or inconvenience, Yājñ. ii, 156; having little pain or trouble, MBh. — **buddhi**, mfn. weak-minded, unwise, silly, Mn. xii, 74. — **bhāgya**, mf(ā)n. 'having little fortune,' unfortunate, MBh.; R. &c. — **bhāshin**, mfn. speaking little, taciturn. — **matī**, mfn. = *buddhi* above, Suśr. — **madhyama**, mfn. thin-waisted. — **mātra**, n. a little, a little merely; a short time, a few moments, L. — **mārisha**, m. *Amaranthus Polygamus*, L. — **mūrti**, mfn. 'small-bodied,' diminutive (as a star), Sūryas.; (*is*), f. a small figure or object. — **mūlya**, mfn. of small value. — **medhas**, mfn. (Pāp. v, 4, 122, Sch.) of little understanding, ignorant, silly, KaṭhUp. &c. — **m-paca**, mfn. (= *mitam-paca*, q. v.) cooking little, stinging, L. — **ruj** or **-ruja**, mfn. 'of little pain,' not painful, Bhpr. — **va-yas**, mfn. young in age (as a horse), L. — **vādin**, mfn. speaking little, taciturn. — **vid**, mfn. knowing little, ChUp. — **vidya**, mfn. ignorant, uneducated, Mn. xi, 36. — **vishaya**, mfn. of limited range or capacity, Ragh. i, 2. — **vyābhāra**, mfn. = *bhāshin* above, Lāty. — **śakti**, mfn. of little strength, weak, feeble, Hit. — **śaya** (*ālpa*), m. a species of troublesome insect, AV. iv, 36, 9. — **śarira**, mfn. having a small body, R. v, 35, 31. — **śās**, ind. in a low degree, a little, SBr.; (Pāp. ii, 1, 38) seldom, now and then (opposed to *prāyaśas*), Mn. xii, 20 & 21; (*ālpa-śaḥ*) *-paṅkti*, f., N. of a metre. — **śeśha**, mfn. 'at which little is left,' nearly finished, R.; Kād. — **sat-tva**, mfn. having little strength or courage, Kathās. — **samnicaya**, mfn. having only small provisions, poor, R. i, 6, 7. — **sambhāra**, mfn. id., superl. *-tama*, very poor, Gobh. — **saras**, n. a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in the hot season), L. — **sāra**, mfn. of little value, Mn. xi, 164; (*as*), m. 'a little valuable object,' a jewel, trinket, Jain. — **snāyu**, mfn. having few sinews. — **sva**, mfn. having little property, GopBr.; Vait. **Alpākā-kshin**, mfn. desiring little, satisfied with little. **Alpājya**, mfn. with little ghee, SBr. **Alpāñji**, mfn. covered with minute spots, VS. xxiv, 4. **Alpātaya**,

mfn. causing little pain, Suśr. **Alpāmbu-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP. **Alpāyus**, mfn. short-lived, Mn. iv, 157; 'of few years,' a goat, L. **Alpārambha**, m. a gradual beginning; (mfn.) having little or moderate zeal in worldly affairs, Jain. **Alpāpa**, mfn. very little, Mn. vii, 129; Megh. **Alpāsthi**, n. 'having a little kernel,' the fruit of *Grewia Asiatica*, L. **Alpāhāra**, mfn. taking little food, moderate, abstinent, Buddh.; Jain. **Alpāhārin**, mfn. id., L. **Alpī**-√1. **kṛī**, to make small, L. **Alpī**-√*bhū*, (p. -*bhava*) to become smaller, Ka-thās. **Alpēocha**, mfn. having little or moderate wishes, Jain. **Alpēcchu**, mfn. id. **Alpētara**, mfn. 'other than small,' large; (*alpētara*)-*eva*, n. largeness, Ragh. v, 22. **Alpēsākhya**, mfn. 'named after an insignificant chief or master,' of low origin, Buddh. **Alpēna**, mfn. slightly defective, not quite complete or not finished. **Alpēpāya**, m. small means.

Alpaka, mf(ikā)n. small, minute, trifling, Mn. &c.; (*ām*), ind. little, Naigh.; ŚBr.; (*āt*), abl. ind. shortly after, ŚBr.; (*as*), m. the plants *Hedysarum Alhagi* and *Premna Hederacea*, L.

Alpaya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to lessen, reduce, diminish, Bālar.; Naish. xxii, 54; perf. Pass. p. *alpita*, mfn. lessened in value or influence, Naish. i, 15.

Alpishtha, mfn. least, smallest, Pāp. v, 3, 64. -**kīrti**, mfn. of very little reputation, L.

Alpiyas, mfn. (Pāp. v, 3, 64; cf. *alpa-tara* above) smaller, less, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; very small. **Alpiya-khā**, f. having a very small vulva, Suśr.

सत्ता allā, f. (voc. *allā*), a mother, Pāp. vii, 3, 107, Sch.

अव *av*, cl. i. P. *āvati* (Imper. 2. sg. *avātī*, RV. viii, 2, 3; p. *āvati*; impf. *āvāt*, 2. sg. *āvāt* [for 2. *āvāt* see √*vrī*]; perf. 3. sg. *āvā*, 2. pl. *āvā*, RV. viii, 7, 18; 2. sg. *āvītha*; aor. *āvī*, 2. sg. *āvī*, *āvī*, and *āvīshas*, Imper. *āvīshu*, 2. sg. *āvīdhi* [once, RV. ii, 17, 8] or *āvīdhi* [six times in RV.], 2. du. *āvīsham*, 3. du. *āvīshām*, 2. pl. *āvīshānā*, RV. vii, 18, 25; Prec. 3. sg. *āvīyās*; Inf. *āvīyave*, RV. vii, 33, 1; Ved. ind. p. *āvīyā*, RV. i, 166, 13] to drive, impel, animate (as a car or horse), RV.; Ved. to promote, favour; (chiefly Ved.) to satisfy, refresh; to offer (as a hymn to the gods), RV. iv, 44, 6; to lead or bring to (dat.: *ūtāye, vāja-sātaye, kshatrāya, svastāye*), RV.; (said of the gods) to be pleased with, like, accept favourably (as sacrifices, prayers or hymns), RV.; (chiefly said of kings or princes) to guard, defend, protect, govern, BhP.; Ragh. ix, 1; VarBṛS. &c.: Caus. (only impf. *āvāyat*, 2. sg. *āvāyas*) to consume, devour, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. [cf. Gk. *áwō*; Lat. *aveo*].

1. **Avā**, as, m. favour, RV. i, 128, 5; (cf. *niravā*). **Avat**, mfn. pr. p., see √*av*. -**taram** (*dvat*), ind. (compar.) 'more favourably' or 'with greater pleasure,' v. l. of TS. instead of *áva-tara* in VS. xvii, 6.

Avana, am, n. favour, preservation, protection, Nir.; BHP. &c.; (cf. *an-avana*): (= *tarpaṇa*) satisfaction, L.; joy, pleasure, L.; (for the explan. of 2. *éva*) desire, wish, Nir.; speed, L.; 1. (f), f. the plant *Ficus Heterophylla*, L.; N. of a river, Hariv.; (for 2. *avanī* see *avānī*).

अव 2. *áva*, ind. (as a prefix to verbs and verbal nouns expresses) off, away, down, RV. &c.; (exceptionally as a preposition with abl.) down from, AV. vii, 55, 1; (for another use of this preposition, see *ava-kōkila*). -**taram**, ind. (compar.) farther away, RV. i, 129, 6.

अव 3. *ava* (only gen. du. *avór* with *vām*, 'of you both,' corresponding to *sá tvām*, 'thou,' &c.), this, RV. vi, 67, 11; vii, 67, 4 & (*vā* for *vām*) x, 132, 5 [Zd. pron. *ava*; Slav. *ovo*; cf. also the syllable *av* in *av-rós*, *av*, *avā*, &c.; Lat. *au-t*, *autem*, &c.]

अवकुति *ava-kūti* for *ava-rti*, q. v., VS. xxx, 12.

अवश *a-vaśa*, as, m. a low or despised family; (*ām*), n. 'that which has no pillars or support,' the ether, RV. ii, 15, 2; iv, 56, 3 & vii, 78, 1.

A-vaśaya, mfn. not belonging to the family, Pat.

अवका *avaka*, as, m. a grassy plant growing in marshy land (Blyxa Octandra Rich., otherwise called *Saivāla*), MaitrS.; (*ā*), f. (*gaṇa kshipakādi*,

q. v.), id., VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c. **Avakāśā**, mfn. eating the above plant, AV. iv, 37, 8-10. **Avakōlba**, mf(ā)n. covered or surrounded with *Avakā* plants, AV. viii, 7, 9.

Avakin, mfn. filled with *Avakā* plants, Comm. on KātyŚr.

अवका *ava-kaṭa*, mfn. (formed like *ut-kaṭa*, *pra-kaṭa*, *vi-kaṭa*, *saṃ-kaṭa*), Pāp. v, 2, 30.

Avā-kāṭikā, f. dissimulation, L.

अवका *ava-kara*. See *ava*-√1. *kṛī*.

अवकाय *ava-karṇaya*, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, not to listen or attend to, Kād.

अवकते *ava-karta*, &c. See *ava*-√2. *kṛī*.

अवकलित *ava-kalita*, mfn. (√2. *kal*), seen, observed, L.

अवकल्कन *ava-kalkana*, am, n. mingling, mixing together, L.

अवकल्पित *ava-kalpita*. See *ava*-√*klrip*.

अवकाङ्क्ष *ava*-√*kāṅksh*, to desire, long for, Car.; p. neg. *an-avakāṅkshamāṇa*, not wishing impatiently (said of ascetics who, having renounced all food, expect death without impatience), Jain.

अवकाश *ava*-√*kāś*, -*kāśate*, to be visible, be manifest, ŚBr.: Caus. P. -*kāśayati* (fut. p. -*kāśayishyat*) to cause to look at, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.: Intens. P. -*cākaśat*, shining, AV. xiii, 4, 1; seeing, RV.; AV. xiii, 2, 12 (& vi, 80, 1).

Avā-kāśā, as, m. (if. f. *ā*) place, space; room, occasion, opportunity, (*avakāśam* √1. *kṛī* or *dā*, to make room, give way, admit, ŚBr. &c.; *avakāśam* √*labh* or *āp*, to get a footing, obtain a favourable opportunity, Śāk. &c.; to find scope, happen, take place; *avakāśam* √*rudh*, not to give way, hinder, Megh.); interval, aperture, Suśr. (*śītena*, instr. ind. between, PBr.); intermediate time, ŚBr.; 'a glance cast on anything,' N. of certain verses, during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed on particular objects (which therefore are called *avakāśya*, q. v.), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. -**āśa**, mfn. giving opportunity, granting the use of (in comp.), Mn. ix, 271 & 278; Yājñ. ii, 276. -**vat** (*avakāśā*), mfn. spacious, ŚBr.

Avā-kāśya, mfn. 'to be looked at,' admitted in the recitation of the *Avakāśa* verses, KātyŚr.

अवकिरण *ava-kiraṇa*. See *ava*-√1. *kṛī*.

Avā-kirṇa, &c. See ib.

अवकोलक *ava-kōlaka*, as, m. a peg or plug, MBh. xiv, 1236.

अवकुचन *ava-kučana*, am, n. curving, flexure, contraction, Suśr.

अवकुट *ava*-√*kuṭ* (ind. p. -*kuṭya*) to break or cut into pieces, Suśr.

अवकुटार *ava-kuṭāra*, mfn. (cf. *ava-kaṭa*), Pāp. v, 2, 30.

Avā-kuṭārīkā, f. = *ava-kaṭikā*, q. v., L.

अवकुण्डन *ava-kunḍhana*, am, n. (= *ava-guṇḍhana*, q. v.) investing, surrounding, covering, Hcar.

Avā-kunḍhita, mfn. invested, surrounded, L.

अवकुत्स *ava*-√*kuts*, to blame, revile, L.

Avā-kutsita, am, n. blame, censure, Nir. i, 4.

अवकुप् *ava*-√*kush*, to rub downwards, L.

अवकुञ्ज *ava*-√*kūj* (Opt. -*kūjet*) to make a sound, utter (with *na*, neg. not to make any allusion to, be silent), MBh. xii, 4037.

अवकूल *ava*-√*kūl*, to singe, burn, Suśr.

अवकु *ava*-√1. *kṛī* (ind. p. -*kṛitvā* [mukhāny] *ava*) to direct downwards (as the face), BhP.

Avā-kṛita, mfn. directed downwards (as a root), Kathās.

Avā-kṛiyā, f. non-performance of prescribed acts, L.

अवकृत् *ava*-√2. *kṛī* (ind. p. -*kṛitya*) to cut off, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (p. -*kṛintar*) to destroy, MBh. i, 6810; Caus. (Opt. -*kartayet*) to cause to cut off, Mn. viii, 281.

Avā-karta, as, m. a part cut off, strip, N.

Avā-kartana, am, n. cutting off, N.

Avā-kartin. See *carmāvak*°.

Avā-kartṭī. See *carmāvak*°.

Avā-kṛita, mfn. cut off, KātyŚr.; Suśr.

अवकृश *ava*-√*kṛish*, Caus. (3. pl. -*karśād-yanti*) to emaciate, make lean or mean-looking, RV. vi, 24, 7.

अवकुप *ava*-√*kṛish*, -*karshati* (ind. p. -*kṛishya*; once [MBh. xiii, 5007] Pass. Opt. -*kṛishyeta* in the sense of P. or A.) to draw off or away, take off (as a garment or wreath, &c.), MBh. &c.; to turn off, remove, KātyŚr.; to drag down (see *ava-kṛishṭa* below); to entice, allure, Kād.

Avā-karshana, am, n. taking off, &c., L.

Avā-kṛishṭa, mfn. dragged down, being underneath anything (in comp.), Suśr.; 'removed,' being at some distance, KātyŚr.; (also compar. *avakṛishṭa-tara*, mfn. 'farther off from' [abl.], Comm. on APṛāt.); inferior, low, outcast, Mn. vii, 126 & viii, 177; Yājñ. iii, 262, &c.

अवकु *ava*-√1. *kṛī*, -*kirati* (impf. *avākirat*; ind. p. -*kīrya*) to pour out or down, spread, scatter, ĀśvGr. &c.; (Pot. -*kīret*) to spill one's semen virile, TĀr. (cf. *āva-kīrna* and *ṛmīn* below); to shake off, throw off, leave, TBr.; MBh.; to bestrew, pour upon, cover with, fill, MBh. &c.: Pass. -*kīryate* (perf. -*akre*, MBh. iii, 12306; according to Pān. iii, 1, 87, Comm. also A. -*kīrate*, aor. *avākirshṭa*) to extend in different directions, disperse, pass away, MBh. &c.: A. (aor. 3. pl. *avākirshata*) to fall off, become faithless, PBr.; (cf. *avā*-√*s-kṛī*).

Avā-kara, as, m. dust or sweepings, Gaut. &c. -**kūṭa**, m. heap of sweepings, Kād.

Avā-kirāṇa, am, n. sweepings, Car.

Avā-kirṇa, mfn. who has spilt his semen virile, i. e. violated his vow of chastity, TĀr.; poured upon, covered with, filled, MBh. i, 7840, &c.; (cf. *saṭpa-dvārāvākirṇa*). -**jaṭē-bhāra**, mfn. whose tresses of hair are scattered or have become loose, Daś.

Avā-kirṇin, mfn. (= *āva-kirṇa*) who has violated his vow of chastity, ĀśvŚr. &c.

अवकुप *ava*-√*klrip*, -*kalpate*, to correspond to, answer, be right, TS. &c.; to be fit for, serve to (dat.), BhP.; Śarvad.: Caus. -*kalpayati*, to put in order, prepare, make ready, ŚBr. &c.; to employ becomingly, ŚBr.; to consider as possible, Pān. iii, 3, 147, Sch.: Desid. of Caus. (impf. 3. pl. *avācikalpayishan*) to wish to prepare or to make ready, AitBr.

Avā-kalpita, mfn. (*gaṇa śreny-ādi*, q. v.)

Avā-kṛipta, mfn. corresponding with, right, fit, ŚBr.; (*dn-*, neg.), TS.; ŚBr.

Avā-kṛipti, is, f. considering as possible, Pān. iii, 3, 145 (*an-*, neg.)

अवकेश *ava-keśa*, mfn. having the hair hanging down, AV. vi, 30, 2.

Avā-keśin, mfn. 'having its filaments (*keśa* = *kesara*, q. v.) turned downwards (so that they remain uncupulated),' unfruitful, barren (as a plant), L.

अवकोकिल *ava-kōkila*, mfn. (= *avakrushṭaḥ kōkilyā*) called down to by the kōll (singing in a tree above?), Pāp. ii, 2, 18, Comm.

अवकोल्ब *avakōlba*. See *āvaka*.

अवक्रय *a-vaktavya*, mfn. not to be said, indescribable, NṛisUp. &c.

A-vakṛī, mfn. who does not speak, MaitrUp.

A-vakṛta, mf(ā)n. having no mouth (as a vessel), Suśr.

अवक्र *a-vakra*, mfn. not crooked, straight, ĀśvŚr. &c.; upright, honest.

अवक्रश्चिन् *ava-krakshīn*, mfn. (cf. *krākshamāṇa*) rushing down, RV. viii, 1, 2.

अवक्रन्द *ava*-√*krand* (Imper. -*krandatu*, 2. sg. -*kṛanda*; aor. -*cakradat*, 2. sg. -*cakradas*) to cry out, roar, RV.: Caus. (aor. -*acikradat*) to rush down upon (acc.) with a loud cry, RV. ix, 75, 3.

Avā-kṛandā, as, m. roaring, neighing, VS. xxii, 7 & xxv, 1.

Avā-kṛandana, am, n. crying, weeping aloud, L.

अवक्रम *ava*-√*kram* (Opt. -*krāmet*) to step down upon (acc.), TĀr.; (aor. 3. pl. -*krāmuh* [cf. Pān. vi, 1, 116]; pr. p. -*krāmat*) to tread down, overcome, RV. vi, 75, 7 & vii, 32, 27; VS.; ŚBr.; to descend (into a womb), Buddh.; Jain.: Caus. (p. -*kramayat*) to cause to go down, KātyŚr.

Ava-kramaṇa, *am*, n. descending (into a womb), conception, Buddh.; Jain.

Ava-kraṇṭi, *is*, f. id., ib.

Ava-kramin, mfn. running away, AV. v, 14, 10.

अवक्रिया *ava-kriyā*. See *ava-√1. kri*.

अवक्रो *ava-√kri*, only *Ā*. -*kriṇīte* (Pān. i, 3, 18; but also P. Pot. -*kriṇīyāt*, BrĀrUp. [apa-kriṇīyāt, SBr. xiv]; ind. p. -*kriya*, ŚāṅkhŚr.) to purchase for one's self, hire, bribe.

Ava-kraya, *as*, m. letting out to hire, Yājñ. ii, 238; rent, revenue, Pān. iv, 4, 50.

अवक्रोड *ava-√kriḍ*, *Ā*. to play (?), L.

अवक्रुष्ट *ava-kruṣṭa*, mfn. 'called down to,' see *ava-kokila*.

Ava-krośa, *as*, m. a discordant noise, L.; an imprecation, L.; abuse, L.

अवक्रिन्नपक्व *avaklinna-pakva*, mfn. trickling because of being over-ripe, (gaṇa *rājadantādi*, q. v.)

Ava-kleda, *as*, m. or -*kledana*, *am*, n. trickling, descent of moisture, L.; fetid discharge, L.

अवक्लृण *ava-kvaṇa*, *as*, m. a discordant or false note, L.

अवक्लृष *ava-kvātha*, *as*, m. imperfect digestion or decoction, L.

अवक्षर *ava-√kshar*, Caus. (ind. p. -*kshārayitvā*) to cause to flow down upon (acc.), ĀsvGr.

अवक्षालन *ava-kshālana*, *am*, n. (√2. *kshal*), washing by immersion or dipping in.

अवक्षि *ava-√4. kshi* (Pot. -*kshipuyāt*) to remove, Lāty.; Kauś.: Pass. -*kshiyate*, to waste away, L.

Ava-kshaya, *as*, m. destruction, waste, loss, L.

Ava-kshayana. See *āṅgārāvakshayana*.

Ava-kshīpa, mfn. wasted, emaciated, L.

अवक्षिप *ava-√kship*, -*kshipati* (Subj. -*kshipati*, RV. iv, 27, 3; p. -*kshipati*, mfn., RV. x, 68, 4) to throw down, cause to fly down or away, hurl, RV. &c.; to revile, MBh. ii, 1337 (v. l. *apa* for *ava*); to grant, yield, MBh. xiii, 3030: Caus. (aor. Subj. 3. pl. -*ikshipan*) to cause to fall down, AV. xviii, 4, 12 & 13.

Ava-kshipta, mfn. thrown down; said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated, L.; blamed, reviled, L.

Ava-kshēpa, *as*, m. blaming, reviling, scolding, Pān. vi, 3, 73, Comm.

Ava-kshēpāna, *am*, n. throwing down, over-coming, Pān. i, 3, 32, &c.; reviling, blame, despising, Pān. v, 3, 95 & vi, 2, 195; (i), f. bridle, L.

अवक्षुत *ava-kshuta*, mfn. sneezed upon, Mn. iv, 213 & v, 125; MBh. xiii, 4367.

अवक्षुद्र *ava-√kshud* (ind. p. -*kshudyā*) to stamp or pound or rub to pieces, Suśr.

अवक्षै *ava-√kshai*, only p. p.

Ava-kshāpa, mfn. burnt down, MaitrS.; TS. **Ava-kshāma**, mfn. (cf. Pān. viii, 2, 53) meagre, lean, AV. vi, 37, 3.

Ava-kshāyam, ind. so as to give a blow, ĀpŚr.

अवक्षण *ava-√kshṇu* (I. sg. -*kshṇamī*) to rub off, efface, RV. x, 23, 2.

अवक्षण्ण *ava-√khaṇḍ*, -*khaṇḍayati*, to break into pieces, Bhp.; Kād.; to annihilate, destroy, Comm. on BrĀrUp.

Ava-khaṇḍana, *am*, n. breaking into pieces, Kād.; destroying, Comm. on BrĀrUp.

अवखाद *ava-khādā*, *as*, m. 'a devourer, destroyer' [Gmn.], or mfn. 'devouring, destroying' [NBD.], RV. i, 41, 4.

अवक्ष्या *ava-√khyā* (Imper. 2. pl. -*khyāta*; impf. *avākhya*) to look down, RV. viii, 47, 11; (with acc.) to see, perceive, RV. i, 161, 4 & x, 27, 3; TS.: Caus. -*khyāpāyati*, to cause to look at, SBr.

अवगण *ava-√gaṇ* (ind. p. -*gaṇayya*) to disregard, disrespect, Pañcat.

Ava-gaṇana, *am*, n. disregard, contempt, L.

Ava-gaṇita, mfn. disregarded, Pañcat.; despised, L.

अवगण *ava-gaṇa*, mfn. separated from one's companions, isolated, MBh. iii, 4057; (v. l. *ava-guṇa*, MBh. xiii, 5207.)

अवगण्ड *ava-gaṇḍa*, *as*, m. (= *yuva-gaṇḍa*, q. v.) a boil or pimple upon the face, L.

अवगथ *ava-gatha*. See *ava-√1. gā*.

अवगदित *ava-gadita*, mfn. unsaid, L.

अवगध *avagadha*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, AitĀr.

अवगम् *ava-√gam*, -*gacchati* (Subj. -*gācchāt*; ind. p. -*gātya*, RV. vi, 75, 5; Ved. Inf. *dvagantos*, TS.) to go down, descend to (acc. or loc.), RV.; AV.; (with acc.) to come to, visit, approach, RV.; AV.; SBr.; to reach, obtain, TS.; AitBr.; to get power or influence, TS.; to go near, undertake, MBh. v, 740; to hit upon, think of, conceive, learn, know, understand, anticipate, assure one's self, be convinced; to recognize, consider, believe any one (acc.) to be (acc.), MBh. iii, 2483, &c.; Caus. P. (3. pl. -*gamayanti*; Imper. 2. sg. -*gamaya*) to bring near, procure, AV. iii, 3, 6; TS.; to cause to know, teach, Mālav. &c.

Ava-gata, mfn. conceived, known, learnt, understood, comprehended; assented to, promised, L.

Ava-gati, *is*, f. conceiving, guessing, anticipating, Sāh.

Ava-gantavya, mfn. to be known or understood; intended to be understood, meant.

Ava-gantos. See s. v. *ava-√gam*.

Ava-gama, *as*, m. understanding, comprehension, intelligence, Bhag. ix, 2, &c.

Ava-gamaka, mfn. making known, conveying a sense, expressive of.

Ava-gamana, *am*, n. the making known, proclamation, L.

Ava-gamayitṛi, mfn. (fr. Caus.) one who procures, TS.

Ava-gamin, mfn. ifc. conceiving, understanding, Bhp.

Ava-gamya, mfn. intelligible.

अवगहित *ava-garhita*, mfn. despised, R. ii, 21, 19 (v. l. *garhita*).

अवगल् *ava-√gal* (impf. *avāgalat*) to fall down, slip down, Śiś. viii, 34; Rājat.

Ava-galita, mfn. fallen down, Bhp.

अवगल्भ *ava-√galbh*, -*galbhate* or -*galbhāyate*, to be brave, valiant, Pān. iii, 1, 11, Kāś.

अवगा *ava-√1. gā* (aor. Subj. -*gāt*) to pass away, be wanting, AV. xii, 3, 46; (aor. 2. sg. -*gās*, 3. sg. *avāgāt*) to go to, join with (instr.), RV. i, 174, 4; (acc.) KātyŚr.

Ava-gatha, mfn. bathed early in the morning, Up.

अवगाण *avagāṇa*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people (the modern Afghāns), VarBrS.

अवगाह *ava-√gāh*, -*gāhate* (ind. p. -*gāhya*, Kum. i, 1, &c.; pr. p. P. -*gāhat*, R.; Ved. Inf. -*gāhe*, Pān. iii, 4, 14, Kāś.) to plunge into, bathe in (loc.); to go deep into, be absorbed in (loc. or acc.)

Ava-gāḍha, mfn. immersed, bathed, plunged into (acc. [R.; Śak.]; loc. [Ap.; MBh. i, 5300]; rarely gen. [R. iv, 43, 32]; often in comp. [Śak.; Mṛicch.]); that in which one bathes, MBh. iii, 8236; deepened, low, Śak.; Suśr.; curdling (as blood), Suśr.; having disappeared, vanished, MBh. iv, 2238. — *vat*, mfn. bathing, plunging, diving.

Ava-gāha, *as*, m. plunging, bathing; a bucket, L.

Ava-gāhana, *am*, n. immersion, bathing.

Ava-gāhita, mfn. that in which one bathes (as a river), MBh. iii, 8230 & xiii, 1821.

अवगीत *ava-gīta*, mfn. (√*gai*), sung depreciatingly; sung of frequently, well known, trite, Rājat.; censured, blamable, despicable, vile, Hariv.; Kir. ii, 7; (*am*), n. satire in song, blame, censure, L.

अवगुण *ava-guṇa*, mfn. deficient in good qualities (see *ava-gaṇa*).

अवगुह *ava-√guṇth*, -*guṇthayati* (ind. p. -*guṇthya*) to cover with, conceal, ŚāṅkhGr. &c.

Ava-guṇthana, *am*, n. hiding, veiling, Mṛicch.; Kād.; (often *kṛitāvagūṇthana*, 'enveloped in'); a veil, Sāh. &c.; a peculiar intertwining of the fingers in certain religious ceremonies, L.; sweeping, L. — *vat*, mfn. covered with a veil, Mālav.; Śak.

Ava-guṇthikā, f. a veil, L.

Ava-guṇthita, mfn. covered, concealed, veiled, screened, MBh.; Mn. iv, 49, &c. — *mukha*, mfn. having the face veiled.

अवगुण्डित *ava-guṇḍita*, mfn. pounded, ground, pulverulent, L.

अवगुर *ava-√gur* (Pot. -*guret*, Mn. iv, 169; impf. *avāgurāt*, Bhp.; ind. p. -*gūrya*, Mn. iv, 165; xi, 206 & 208) to assail any one (loc. or dat.) with threats.

Ava-gūraṇa, *am*, n. rustling, roaring, Uttarar.

Ava-gūrṇa, mfn. assailed with threats, Pān. viii, 2, 77, Sch.

Ava-gorāṇa, *am*, n. menacing, Gaut. &c.

Ava-gorya, mfn. to be menaced, Pat.

अवगुह *ava-√guh*, -*gūhati* [AV. xx, 133, 4; ŚBr.], *te* [KātyŚr. &c.], to cover, hide, conceal, put into or inside; to embrace, VarBrS.; Pañcat.

Ava-gūhana, *am*, n. hiding, concealing, KātyŚr.; embracing.

अवगु *ava-√grī*, only *Ā*. (Pān. i, 3, 51 [p. -*grāmāṇa*, Bhaṭṭ.; aor. *avāgīrṣṭa*, Pān. iii, 1, 87, Sch.], but P. Subj. -*garat*, AV. xvi, 7, 4) to swallow down: Intens. (Subj. 2. sg. -*jalgulas*), id., RV. i, 28, 1.

Ava-gīrṇa, mfn. swallowed down, Pat.

अवगे *ava-√gai*. See *ava-gīta*.

अवग्रह *ava-√grah*, -*grīhṇāti* (Pot. -*grīhṇīyāt*) to let loose, let go, Lāty.; to keep back from (abl.), impede, stop, PBr.; Car.; Kād.; to divide, Suśr.; (in Gr.) to separate (as words or parts of a word), ŚāṅkhŚr. &c. (cf. *ava-grāham* below); to perceive (with one's senses), distinguish, Bhp.; Suśr.: Caus. (ind. p. -*grāhya*) to separate (into pieces).

1. **Ava-grīhya**, mfn. (in Gr.) separable, Prāt. &c.

2. **Ava-grīhya**, ind. p. having separated, laying hold with the feet (*pādābhyām*), Suśr.; forcibly, by force, Śiś. v, 49.

Ava-graha, *as*, m. separation of the component parts of a compound, or of the stem and certain suffixes and terminations (occurring in the Pada-text of the Vedas), Prāt. &c.; the mark or the interval of such a separation, Prāt.; the syllable or letter after which the separation occurs, VPrāt.; Pān. viii, 4, 26; the chief member of a word so separated, Prāt.; obstacle, impediment, restraint, PBr. &c.; (= *varsha-pratibandha*, Pān. iii, 3, 51) drought, Ragh.; Kathās.; nature, original temperament, L.; 'perception with the senses, a form of knowledge, Jain.; an imprecation or term of abuse, L.; an elephant's forehead, L.; a herd of elephants, L.; an iron hook with which elephants are driven, L. **Avagrahāntara**, n. (= *ava-graha*) the interval of the separation called *Avagraha*, RPrāt.

Ava-grahana, *am*, n. the act of impeding or restraining, L.; disrespect, L.; (i), f. = *grīhāvagrahaṇī*, q. v., L.

Ava-grāha, *as*, m. obstacle, impediment (used in imprecations), Pān. iii, 3, 45; (Pān. iii, 3, 51; cf. also *ava-graha*) drought, Rājat.; (v. l. for *ava-gāha*, q. v.) a bucket, L.; (*am*), ind. so as to separate (the words), AitBr. (cf. *pādāvagraham*); the forehead of an elephant, L.

अवघटिका *ava-ghaṭarikā*, f., N. of a musical instrument, ŚāṅkhŚr.; (cf. *ghāṭarī*.)

अवघट्ट *ava-√ghaṭṭ*, Caus. (p. -*ghaṭṭayāt*) to push away, push open, R. v, 15, 10 (Gorresio); to push together, rub, Suśr.; to stir up, Car.; Suśr.

Ava-ghaṭṭa, *as*, m. a cave, cavern, L.

Ava-ghaṭṭana, *am*, n. pushing together, rubbing, Suśr.; coming into contact with each other, MBh. iv, 354.

Ava-ghaṭṭita, mfn. rubbed or pushed together, Hariv. 4720.

अवघात *ava-ghāta*, &c. See *ava-√han*.

अवघुप् *ava-√ghuṣh* (Pass. impf. -*ghuṣh-yata*) to proclaim aloud, Hariv. 3522.

Ava-ghuṣhita, mfn. approved of, Pān. vii, 2, 23, Kāś.

Ava-ghuṣṭa, mfn. 'proclaimed aloud,' offered publicly (as food), MBh. xiii, 1576; (cf. *ghuṣh-tāna* and *saṃghuṣṭa*); sent for, summoned, MBh. i, 5321; addressed aloud (to attract attention),

Hariv. 4696; filled with cries or noise, MBh. xiii, 522.

Avā-ghoṣha, *as*, m. See *jayābhaghoṣha*.

Avā-ghoṣhaṇa, *am*, n. proclaiming, L.

अवघूण् *ava-√ghūrṇ* (p. -*ghūrṇamāna*) to move to and fro, be agitated, Daś.

Avā-ghūrṇa, *mfn.* shaking, agitated, BhP.

Avā-ghūrṇita, *mfn.* id., MBh. ix, 3239.

अवघृष् *ava-√ghrīṣh* (ind. p. -*ghrīṣhya*; 3. pl. -*ghrīṣhyanti* for Pass. *°ghrīṣyante*) to rub off, rub to pieces, Suśr.; Pañcat.: Caus. (p. -*gharshayat*) to rub or scratch off, Suśr.; to rub with, ib.

Avā-gharṣhaṇa, *am*, n. rubbing off, scrubbing, Suśr.; Yājñ. iii, 60.

अवघोषित *ava-ghoṣita*, *mfn.* (√*ghuṣ*), (said of a palanquin) 'covered' or 'cushioned (?)', MBh. iii, 13155.

अवघ्रा *ava-√ghrā* (Imper. 2. pl. -*jighrata*; Pot. -*jighret* [TS.; Mn. iii, 218] or -*ghrāyāt* [Āśv-Śr.]; ind. p. -*ghrāya*) to smell at, VS. &c.; to touch with the mouth, kiss, ParGr. &c.; Caus. -*ghrāpayati*, to cause to smell at, TS.; ŚBr.; TB.

Avā-ghra, *mfn.* 'kissing', being in immediate contact with, ĀpŚr.; (*as*), m. (= *ava-ghrāṇa*) smelling at, ib.

Avā-ghrāṇa, *am*, n. smelling at, KātyŚr.; smelling, BhP.

Avā-ghrāṣa, *mfn.* kissed, R. ii, 20, 21.

Avā-ghrāṣaṇa, *am*, n. causing to smell at, ĀpŚr.

Avā-ghrāyam, ind. so as to smell at, KātyŚr.

Avā-ghrāya, *mfn.* to be smelt at, TB.

अवच *avaca*, 'lower', in *uccāvaca*, q. v.

अवचक्ष *ava-√cakṣh*, Ā. -*cāṣṭe* (impf. -*caṣhta*; aor. 1. sg. -*acacakṣham*, 2. sg. -*cakṣhi*; Ved. Inf. -*cāṣṭhe*) to look down upon, RV.; to perceive, RV. iv, 58, 5 (Inf. in Pass. sense: 'to be seen by') & v, 30, 2.

Avā-cakṣhaṇam, ind. (gaṇa *gotrādi*, q. v.)

अवचलुक *avacatnuka* (*as*, m.?), N. of a country, AitBr.

अवचन *ava-vacana*, *am*, n. absence of a special assertion, KātyŚr. &c.; (*mfn.*) not expressing anything, Jaim.; not speaking, silent, Śak. -*kara*, *mfn.* not doing what one is bid or advised.

Avā-vacanīya, *mfn.* not to be spoken, improper, Mn. viii, 269. -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. impropriety of speech.

Avā-vacas-kara, *mfn.* silent, not speaking.

अवचन्द्रमस *ava-candramasā*, *am*, n. disappearance of the moon, ŚBr.

अवचर *ava-√car* (3. pl. -*caranti*) to come down from (abl.), RV. x, 59, 9: Caus. (Pot. -*cārayet*; ind. p. -*cārya*) to apply (in med.), Suśr.

Avā-cara, *as*, m. the dominion or sphere or department of (in comp., see *kāmāvacara*, *dhyanāvacara*, &c.), Buddh.; (cf. *tālāvacara* & *yajñāvacara*).
Avā-carantikā, f. (dimin. of pr. p. f. *°ntī*) stepping down from (abl.), AV. v, 13, 9; (cf. *pravartamānakā*).

Avā-cāraṇa, *am*, n. (in med.) application, Suśr.

Avā-cārīta, *mfn.* (in med.) applied, Suśr.

अवचि 1. *ava-√ci* (p. -*cinvat*, MBh. iii, 13151; ind. p. -*cītya*; Inf. -*cetum*, Kathās.) to gather, collect (as fruits from a tree, *vrīkṣam phalāni* [double acc.], Pāp. i, 4, 51, Kās.); (p. f. -*cinvatī*) to draw back or open one's garment, RV. iii, 61, 4.

Avā-caya, *as*, m. gathering (as flowers, fruits, &c.), Śak. &c.

Avā-cāyin, *mfn.* gathering, Kathās.

Avā-cicīṣhā, f. (Desid.) a desire to gather, Śis. vi, 10.

Avā-cita, *mfn.* gathered.

अवचि 2. *ava-√ci* (3. pl. -*cinvanti*) to examine, MBh. iii, 10676 seq.

अवचूड *ava-cūḍa*, *as*, m. the pendent crest or streamer of a standard, Śis. v, 13; (*ā*), f. a pendent tuft or garland (an ornament of peacock-feathers hanging down), Śis. lii, 5.

Avā-cūla, *as*, m. = *ava-cūḍa*, m., Kād.

Avā-cūlaka, *am*, n. a chowri or brush (formed

of a cow's tail, peacock's feathers, &c., for warding off flies), L.

अवचूरि *ava-cūri*, is, or -*cūrikā*, f. a gloss, short commentary.

अवचूर्ण *ava-√cūrṇ*, -*cūrṇayati* (ind. p. -*cūrṇya*) to sprinkle or cover with meal, dust, &c., Hariv.; Suśr.; (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 25, Sch.)

Avā-cūrṇaṇa, *am*, n. sprinkling with, Suśr.

Avā-cūrṇita, *mfn.* sprinkled with powder, &c., MBh. &c.; (with flowers) MBh. ii, 813.

अवचूल *ava-cūla*. See *ava-cūḍa*, col. 1.

अवचृत् *ava-√cṛit* (Pot. -*cṛitēti*) to let loose, TS.

अवच्छद् *ava-cchad* (√*chad*), -*cchādayati* (ind. p. -*cchādya*) to cover over, overspread, KātyŚr. &c.; to cover, conceal, Kād.; to obscure, leave in darkness, BhP.

Avā-cchada, *as*, m. a cover, R. iii, 56, 48.

Avā-cchanna, *mfn.* covered over, overspread, covered with (instr.), BhP.; Kād. &c.; filled (as with anger), MBh. xii, 5835.

अवच्छिद् *ava-cchid* (√*chid*), to refuse any one, Kād.; Pass. *ava-cchidyate*, to be separated from (abl.), TS.

Avā-cchinna, *mfn.* separated, detached, Lāṭy. &c.; (in logic) predicated (i.e. separated from everything else by the properties predicated), distinguished, particularised, Sarvad. &c.

Avā-ccheda, *as*, m. anything cut off (as from clothes), ĀśvŚr.; part, portion (as of a recitation), ib.; separation, discrimination; (in logic) distinction, particularising, determining; a predicate (the property of a thing by which it is distinguished from everything else). **Avā-cchedāvaccheda**, m. removing distinctions, generalising, L.

Avā-cchedaka, *mfn.* distinguishing, particularising, determining; (*as*), m. 'that which distinguishes,' a predicate, characteristic, property, L.

Avā-cchedana, n. cutting off, L.; dividing, L.; discriminating, distinguishing, L.

Avā-cchedya, *mfn.* to be separated.

अवच्युरित *ava-cchurita* or *°taka*, *am*, n. a horse-laugh, L.

अवच्छो *ava-ccho* (√*cho*), (ind. p. -*cchāya*) to cut off; to skin, ŚBr.

Avā-cchōṣta, *mfn.* skinned, L.; reaped, KātyŚr.; emaciated (as by abstinence), Gaut.

Avā-cchita, *mfn.* skinned, L.; reaped, ŚBr.

अवजि *ava-√ji* (impf. *avājayat*; ind. p. -*jītya*) to spoil (i.e. deprive of by conquest), win, MBh.; Mn. xi, 80, &c.; to ward off, MBh. xiii, 124; to conquer, MBh.; Desid. (p. -*jigīṣhat*) to wish to win or recover, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Avā-jaya, *as*, m. overcoming, winning by conquest, Ragh. vi, 62, &c.

Avā-jita, *mfn.* won by conquest, R. iii, 54, 6; contemned, L.

Avā-jitī, is, f. conquest, victory, Kir. vi, 43.

अवजृम्भ *ava-√jṛimbh*, Ā. to yawn, Car.

अवज्ञा 1. *ava-√jñā*, -*jñāti* (ind. p. -*jñāya*; perf. Pass. -*jajñe*, Bhaṭṭ.) to disesteem, have a low opinion of, despise, treat with contempt, MBh. &c.; to excel, Kāvyaḍ.

2. **Avā-jñā**, f. contempt, disesteem, disrespect (with loc. or gen.); (*ajā*), instr. ind. with disregard, indifferently, Kathās.; (cf. *śvājñam*). **Avājñōpahata**, *mfn.* treated with contempt, humiliated.

Avā-jñēta, *mfn.* despised, disrespected; given (as alms) with contempt, Bhag. xvii, 22.

Avā-jñāna, *am*, n. (Pāp. iii, 3, 55) = 2. *ava-jñā*, Ragh. i, 79; Hit.

Avā-jñeya, *mfn.* to be contemned, disesteemed, MBh. &c.; Yājñ. i, 153.

अवज्युत् *ava-√jyut*, Caus. -*jyotayati*, to light up or cause a light to shine upon, illumine, ŚBr.

Avā-jyotana, *am*, n. causing a light to shine upon, illumining, KātyŚr.

Avā-jyōtya, ind. p. having lighted (a lamp), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अवज्वल् *ava-√jval*, Caus. -*jvalayati* [Āśv-Śr.] or -*jvāl* [Kaus.], to set on fire.

अवत *avatā*, *as*, m. a hole, vacancy in the

ground, SV.; VS. &c.; a hole in a tooth, VarBrS.; any depressed part of the body, a sinus, Yājñ. iii, 98; a juggler, L.; N. of a man, (gaṇa *gargādi*, q. v.) -*kacchapa*, m. a tortoise in a hole (said of an inexperienced man who has seen nothing of the world), (gaṇa *pātresamādi*, q. v.) -*virodhana*, m. a particular hell, BhP. **Avatōḍā**, f., N. of a river, BhP.

Avatī, is, m. a hole in the ground, L.

Avatū, us, m. f. the back or nape of the neck, Suśr.; a hole in the ground, L.; a well, L.; N. of a tree, L.; (u), n. a hole, rent, L. -*ja*, m. a hind curl, the hair on the back of the head.

Avatya, *mfn.* being in a hole, VS. xvi, 38.

Avatā, *as*, m. a well, cistern, RV.; (cf. *avatā*).

अवतङ्क *avatāṅka*, *as*, m., N. of a Prakrit poet.

अवटीट *ava-ṭīṭa*, *mfn.* (ā)n. flat-nosed, Pāp. v, 2, 31; (*am*), n. the condition of having a flat nose, ib., Sch.; (cf. *ava-nāṭa* & *ava-bhṛāṭa*).

अवडङ्ग *avaḍaṅga* or *avadraṅga*, *as*, m. a market, mart, L.

अवडीन *ava-dīna*, *am*, n. (√*dī*), the flight of a bird, flying downwards, MBh. viii, 1899 & 1901.

अवत *avatā*. See above, s. v. *avatā*.

अवतंस *ava-taṇsa*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (ifc. f. ā), (√*taṇs*), a garland, ring-shaped ornament, ear-ornament, ear-ring, crest, R. &c. **Avataṇsī-√i**, *kṛi*, to employ as a garland, Kād.

Avā-taṇsaka, *as*, *am*, m. n. (ifc. f. ā), id., R. &c.; N. of a Buddhist text.

Avā-taṇsana, *am*, n. a garland, L.; pushing on a carriage, Car.

Avā-taṇsita, *mfn.* having a garland, L.; (cf. *sūlāvāt*).

अवतक्ष *ava-takṣhaṇa*, *am*, n. (√*takṣh*), anything cut in pieces (as chopped straw), Kauś.

अवतड् *ava-√taḍ*, Caus. -*tāḍayati*, to strike downwards, Nir. iii, 11.

अवतन् *ava-√tan*, -*tanoti* (ind. p. -*tatyā*) to stretch or extend downwards, Kauś.; to overspread, cover, VarBrS.; (Imper. 2. sg. P. -*tanu* [AV. vii, 90, 3] or -*tanuhi* [four times in RV.; cf. Pāp. vi, 4, 106, Comm.]. Ā. -*tanushva*, RV. ii, 33, 14) to loosen, undo (especially a bowstring), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

Avā-tata, *mfn.* extended downwards, AV. ii, 7, 3; Hariv.; overspread, canopied, covered, MBh. &c. -*dhanvan* (*avatata*), *mfn.* whose bow is unbent, VS. iii, 61.

Avā-tati, is, f. stretching, extending, L.

Avā-tānā, *as*, m. 'unbending of a bow,' N. of the verses VS. xiv, 54-63, ŚBr.; a cover (spread over climbing plants), MBh. ii, 355; R. v, 16, 28; N. of a man, Pāp. ii, 4, 67, Kās.

अवतप् *ava-√tap*, -*tapati*, to radiate heat (or light) downwards, AV. xii, 4, 39; Caus. (ind. p. -*tāpya*) to heat or illuminate from above, MBh. v, 7162.

Avā-tapta, *mfn.* heated, L. **Avatapte-nakula-sthita**, n. an ichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of a person's inconstancy), Pāp. ii, 1, 47, Sch.

Avā-tāpīna, *mfn.* heated from above (by the sun), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अवतमस *ava-tamasa*, *am*, n. (Pāp. v, 4, 79) slight darkness, obscurity, Śis. xi, 57.

अवतरम् *ava-tarām*. See 2. *ava*.

अवतर्पण *ava-tarpaṇa*, *am*, n. (√*trip*), a soothing remedy, Suśr.

अवतान *ava-tānta*, *mfn.* (√*tam*), fainting away, TS.

अवतुन्न *ava-tunna*, *mfn.* (√*tud*), pushed off, Car.

अवतूलय *ava-tūlaya*, Nom. P. *°yati* = *tū-lair avakushṇāti*, L.

अवतृद् *ava-√trid*, -*trīṇati*, to split, make hole through, Kāth.; to silence (as a drum), ŚāṅkhŚr.

Avā-tarda, *as*, m. splitting, perforation, Kauśār.

Avā-triṇṇa, *mfn.* split, having holes (*dn-* neg. holeless, entire, uninjured, ŚBr.)

अवतृ *ava-tṛ*, cl. 1. P. -*tarati* (perf. -*tāra*, 3. pl. -*teruh*; Inf. -*taritum* [e.g. Hariv. 3511] or -*taritum* [e.g. MBh. i, 2509; R. vii, 30, 12]; ind. p. -*tīrya*) to descend into (loc. or acc.); alight from, alight (abl.), VS.; to descend (as a deity) in becoming incarnate, MBh.; to betake one's self to (acc.), arrive at, MBh.; to make one's appearance, arrive, Sarvad.; to be in the right place, to fit, TPāt.; to undertake: Ved. cl. 6. P. (Imper. 2. sg. -*tīra*; impf. -*tīrat*, 2. sg. -*tīras*, 2. du. -*atīratam*; aor. 2. sg. -*tīris*) to overcome, overpower, RV.; AV.: Ved. cl. 4. (p. fem. -*tīryati*) to sink, AV. xix, 9, 8; Caus. -*tārayati* (ind. p. -*tārya*) to make or let one descend, bring or fetch down (acc. or loc.) from (abl.), MBh. &c.; to take down, take off, remove, turn away from (abl., Ragh. vi, 30), ib.; 'to set a-going, render current,' see *ava-tārita* below; to descend (?), AV. vii, 107, 1.

Avatara, *as*, m. descent, entrance, Śiṣ. i, 43; opportunity, Naish.

Avataraṇa, *am*, n. descending, alighting, R.; Śak.; 'rushing away, sudden disappearance,' or for *ava-tāraṇa*, see *bhārāvāt*; (cf. *stanyāvatarana*); translating, L. -*maṅgala*, n. 'auspicious act performed at the appearance (of a guest),' solemn reception.

Avataraṇikā, *f*. the introductory words of a work (e.g. *gaṇeśāya namaḥ*), Śāh.

Avatartavya, *n*. impers. to be alighted, Mṛich.

Avatāra, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 120) descent (especially of a deity from heaven), appearance of any deity upon earth (but more particularly the incarnations of Viṣṇu in ten principal forms, viz. the fish, tortoise, boar, man-lion, dwarf, the two Rāmas, Kṛishṇa, Buddha, and Kalki, MBh. xii, 12941 seqq.); any new and unexpected appearance, Ragh. iii, 36 & v, 24, &c.; (any distinguished person in the language of respect is called an Avatāra or incarnation of a deity); opportunity of catching any one, Buddh.; a Tīrtha or sacred place, L.; translation, L. -*ka-thā*, *f*. 'account of an Avatāra,' N. of a chapter in Anantānandagiri's Śaṅkaravijaya. -*dvādaśa-kīrtana*, *n*. 'giving an account of the twelve Avatāras,' N. of a chapter of the work Ūrdhvamāyā-saṅghīṭā. -*mantra*, *m*. a formula by which descent to the earth is effected, Kathās. -*vādāvali*, *f*. N. of a controversial work by Puruṣhottama.

Avatāraṇa, *mfn*. 'making one's appearance,' see *raṅgāvat*.

Avatāraṇa, *am*, n. causing to descend, R. &c.; taking or putting off, Kād.; 'removing' (as a burden), see *bhārāvāt*; descent, appearance (= *ava-taraṇa*), MBh. i, 312 & 365; translation, L.; worship, L.; possession by an evil spirit, L.; the border of a garment, L.

Avatārita, *mfn*. caused to descend, fetched down from (abl.); taken down, laid down or aside, removed; set a-going, rendered current, accomplished, Rājāt.

Avatārin, *mfn*. 'making one's appearance,' see *raṅgāvat*; making a descent in the incarnation of (in comp.), RāmātUp.; ifc. appearing, Mālatīm.

Avatīrṣhu, *mfn*. intending to descend, Kathās.

Avatīrpa, *mfn*. alighted, descended; got over (a disease), Kathās.; translated, L. **Avatīrpaṇa** (*a-ri*), *mfn*. freed from debt, L.

अवतोका *ava-tokā*, *f*. a woman (or a cow, L.) miscarrying from accident, AV. viii, 6, 9 & VS. xxx, 15.

अवतक *avatka*, *am*, n. (? fr. *avatā*, q. v.), a little hole (? 'a remedy,' NBD.), AV. ii, 3, 1.

अवत *ava-tta* & *ava-ttin*. See *ava-√do*.

अवतरम *avat-taram*. See *av*.

अवतस्त *ava-trasta*, *mfn*. (√*tras*), terrified, Hariv. 2520 (v. l. *apa-dhvasta*).

अवतिष् *ava-tiṣṭh*, to glitter, shine, L.; to give, L.; to dwell, L.

अवतार *ava-tsar* (impf. *ava tsarat*) to fly away, RV. i, 71, 5.

Avatāra, *as*, m. N. of a man (descendant of Kaśyapa [RAMukr.; ĀśvŚr.] and son of Prasaraṇa [KaushBr.]), RV. v, 44, 10.

अवतसी *a-vatsīya*, *mfn*. not suitable for a calf, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 155, Sch.

अवदंश *ava-daṇṣa*, *as*, m. any pungent food (which excites thirst), stimulant, Hariv.; Suśr.

अवदत् *ā-vadat*, *mfn*. not speaking, RV. x, 117, 7.

Avadanta, *as*, m. 'not speaking,' a baby, L.

अवदत्त *ava-datta*, *mfn*. (√*ī. dā*), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 47, Siddh.

अवदय *ava-√day*, -*dayate* (1. sg. -*daye*) to give or pay a sum of money (for the purpose of silencing or keeping one off), AV. xvi, 17, 11; ŚBr.; PBr.

अवदल् *ava-√dal*, -*dalati*, to burst, crack asunder, Suśr.

Avadālita, *mfn*. burst, cracked, L.

अवदह *ava-√dah* (impf. 2. sg. *āvādahas*) 'to burn down from,' expel from (abl.) with heat or fire, RV. i, 33, 7; (ind. p. -*dahya*) to burn down, consume, Suśr.

Avadagdhā, *mfn*. burnt down, Kauś.

Avadāgha, *as*, m. (gaṇa *nyaṅkv-ādi*, q. v.)

Avadāha, *as*, m. 'burning down,' the root of the fragrant grass *Andropogon Muricatus*, L. **Avadāheshṭa**, *n*. id.; L.

अवदात *ava-dāta*, *mfn*. (√*dai*), cleansed, clean, clear, Pāṇ. Sch.; Bhaṭṭ.; pure, blameless, excellent, MBh. &c.; of white splendour, dazzling white, ib.; clear, intelligible, Śāh.; (as), m. white colour, L.

1. **Avadāna**, *am*, n. a great or glorious act, achievement (object of a legend, Buddh.), Śak.; Ragh. xi, 21; Kum. vii, 48. (For 2. *ava-dāna* see *ava-√do*.)

अवदावद *ā-vadāvada*, *mfn*. undisputed, uncontested, AitBr.

अवदिश *ava-√diś* (Imper. 2. pl. -*didish-ṭana*) to show or practise (kindness &c.), RV. x, 132, 6; Caus. (aor. Subj. 1. sg. -*dediṣam*) to inform, RV. viii, 74, 15.

अवदिह *ava-√dih*, cl. 2. P. -*degdhi*, to besmear, Kauś.

अवदीप *ava-√dīp* (p. -*dīpyamāna*) to burst out in a flame, ĀśvŚr.: Caus. to kindle, Kauś.; MānGr.

अवदुह *ava-√duh* (aor. Subj. Ā. 3. sg. -*dhu-ṣhata*) to give milk to (dat.), RV. vi, 48, 13; Caus. -*dohayati*, to pour over with milk, Car.

Avadoha, *as*, m. milk, L.

अवदृश *ava-√driś*, Pass. -*driṣyate*, to be inferred or inferrible, BhP.

अवदृ *ava-√dri* (aor. Subj. -*darshat*, RV. ix, 74, 7; Pot. -*driṣyāt*, ŚBr.; ind. p. -*dīrya*, Suśr.) to split or force open, to rend or tear asunder: Caus. (Pot. -*dārayet*; p. -*dārayat*) to cause to burst, rend or split, R. vi, 4, 22; Ragh. xiii, 3; Pass. -*dīryate*, to be split, burst, ŚBr. &c.

Avadaraṇa, *am*, n. breaking (as a boil &c.), bursting, separating, Suśr.

Avadāra, *as*, m. 'breaking through,' acc. °*ram* with √*i*, to break or burst through, VarBṛṣ.

Avadāraka, *mfn*. splitting open, i. e. digging (the earth), L.

Avadāraṇa, *mfn*. breaking, shattering in pieces, MBh. i, 1179; (am), n. breaking, shattering, Śāh.; breaking open, bursting open, R. ii, 77, 16; Suśr.; 'opening (the ground),' a spade or hoe, L.

Avadārīta, *mfn*. rent or burst open, MBh. &c.

Avadīrpa, *mfn*. torn, rent, MBh. &c.; melted, liquefied, L.; 'bewildered,' see *bhayāvadvṛṇa*.

अवदो *ava-√do*, -*dyati* (ind. p. -*dāya*, ĀśvGr.; BhP.) Ved. to cut off, divide (especially the sacrificial cake and other objects offered in a sacrifice), ŚBr. &c.; to cut into pieces, BhP.; (aor. Pot. Ā. 1. sg. -*dīhiya* [derived fr. *ava-√ī. dā*, 'to present,' by Gmn.]; perhaps fr. *ava-√day* above) to appease, satisfy with (instr.), RV. ii, 33, 5.

Avatā-tta, *mfn*. cut off, divided, VS. xxi, 43, &c.; (cf. *catur-avattā*, *pañcāvattā*, & *yathāvattam*.)

Avattin, *mfn*. (after a cardinal num.) 'dividing into so many parts,' see *catur-av* & *pañcāv*.

2. **Avadāna**, *am*, n. cutting or dividing into

pieces, ŚBr. &c.; a part, portion, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; = *ava-dāha* (see s. v. *ava-√dah*), L.

Avadāniyā, *am*, n. particle or portion (of meat), Kath.; TBr.

Avadānya, *mfn*. (cf. *abhy-avaḍ*) 'niggardly,' (gaṇa *cāru-ādi*, q. v.)

Avadēya, *mfn*. to be divided, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Avadyat, *mfn*. (pr. p.) breaking off, Kir. xv, 48.

अवदोह *ava-doha*. See *ava-√duh*.

अवद्य *a-vadyā*, *mfn*. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 101) 'not to be praised,' blamable, low, inferior, RV. iv, 18, 5 & vi, 15, 12; BhP.; disagreeable, L.; (am), n. anything blamable, want, imperfection, vice, RV. &c.; blame, censure, ib.; shame, disgrace, RV.; AV. -*gohana*, *mfn*. concealing imperfection, RV. i, 34, 3. -*pa*, see *mithā-avadya-pa*. -*bhī*, *f*. fear of vices or sin, RV. x, 107, 3. -*vat* (*avadyā-*), *mfn*. disgraceful, lamentable, AV. vii, 103, 1.

अवद्युत *ava-√dyut*, Caus. -*dyotayati*, to illustrate, show, indicate, Comm. on BrĀrUp.

Avadyotaka, *mfn*. illustrating, making clear, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Avadyotana, *am*, n. illustrating, ib.

Avadyotin, *mfn*. = *dyotaka*.

अवदृङ्ग *avadraṅga*. See *avadānga*.

अवद्रे *ava-√drai* (fut. p. -*drāsyāt*) to fall asleep, ŚBr.; (cf. *an-avadrāṇā*.)

अवध *a-vadhā*, *mfn*. (√*vadh*), not hurting, innoxious, beneficent [Gmn.; 'indestructible,' NBD.], RV. i, 185, 3; (as), m. the not striking or hurting, Gaut.; absence of murder, Mn. v, 39. **A-vadhārha**, *mfn*. not worthy of death, L.

A-vadhya, *mfn*. not to be killed, inviolable, VS. viii, 46; Mn. ix, 249, &c. -*tā* (*avadhyā-*), *f*. inviolability, ŚBr. &c. -*tva*, *n*. id., R.; Ragh. x, 44.

A-vadhrā, *mfn*. innoxious, beneficent, RV. vii, 82, 10.

अवधम् *ava-√dham*, -*dhamati*, (said of spirituous liquor) to stir up (as the parts of the body), Car.: Pass. to shake, tremble, shudder, Bhpr.

अवधर्ष *ava-dharshya*. See *an-avadh*.

अवधा *ava-√dhā*, P. (aor. 3. pl. -*ādhuḥ*, RV.; Imper. 2. sg. -*dhehi* & perf. 3. pl. -*dadhiḥ*, AV.; ind. p. -*dhāya*; rarely Ā. e. g. perf. -*dadhe*, MBh. i, 4503) to place down, plunge into (loc.), deposit, RV. i, 158, 5 & ix, 13, 4, &c.; to place or turn aside, ŚBr.: Pass. (Imper. -*dhīyatām*) to be applied or directed (as the mind), Hit.: Caus. (Pot. -*dhāpayet*) to cause to put into (loc.), ĀśvGr.

Avadhātavya, *am*, n. impers. to be attended to.

Avadhāna, *am*, n. attention, attentiveness, in-tentness, Kum. iv, 2; Śiṣ. ix, 11, &c.; (cf. *sāva-dhāna*.) -*tā*, *f*. [Pañcat.] or -*tva*, *n*. [L.] atten-tiveness.

Avadhānin, *mfn*. 'attentive,' (gaṇa *iṣṭādi*, q. v.)

Avadhī, *ī*, m. attention, L.; a term, limit, ŚBr. &c.; conclusion, termination, Kum. iv, 43; Kathās.

&c.; surrounding district, environs, neighbourhood, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 124; a hole, pit, L.; period, time, L.; (ī), ind. until, up to (in comp.), Kathās.; (es), abl. ind. until, up to, as far as, as long as (gen. [Megh.], or in comp.) -*jñāna*, *n*. 'perception extending as far as the furthest limits of the world,' i. e. the faculty of perceiving even what is not within the reach of the senses, N. of the third degree of know-ledge, Jain. -*jñānin*, *mfn*. having the above know-ledge, Jain. -*mat*, *mfn*. limited, bounded, Pāṇ. v, 3, 35, Sch.

Avadhīyamāna, *mfn*. (Pass. p.) being confined within (acc., ? AV. xii, 5, 30; or loc., R. v, 11, 13).

Avadheya, *am*, n. = *dhātavya*, q. v., Hcat.

Avadhita, *mfn*. plunged into (loc.); fallen into (as into water or into a hole of the ground), RV. i, 105, 17, & x, 137, 1, &c.; placed into, confined within, ŚBr. &c.; (gaṇa *prāvṛiddhādi*, q. v.) atten-tive, R. &c. -*tā*, *f*. application, attention, L. **Avadhītājñali**, *mfn*. with joined hands, L.

अवधाव *ava-√dhāv*, -*dhāvati*, to run down, drop down from (abl.), RV. i, 162, 11 & AV. ii, 3, 1.

अवधी *ava-√dhī* (impf. -*dīdhet*) to watch or lie in wait for (dat.), RV. x, 144, 3.

H 2

अवधीर *ava-dhīr* (ind. p. *-dhīrya*) to disregard, disrespect, repudiate, Śiś. ix, 59; Kathās.; Hit.

आवा-धिराणा, *am*, n. or *ṇm*, f. treating with disrespect, repudiating, Śak.; Ragh. viii, 47.

आवा-धिरिता, mfn. disrespected, disregarded, Śak. &c.; surpassed, excelled, Sāh.

आवा-धिरिन, mfn. despising, L.; excelling, Daś.

अवधू *ava-dhū*, Ved. P. (Imper. 2. sg. *-dhū-nuḥi*, 2. pl. *-dhūnūtā*) to shake off or out or down, RV. x, 66, 14 & 134, 3; KātyŚr. &c.: *Ā.* (2. sg. *-dhūnuské*; impf. 2. sg. *-dhūnuthās*; aor. *-adhū-shata*; perf. Pot. *-dudhuvāta*; p. *-dhūnūvānt*) to shake off (as enemies or evil spirits or anything disagreeable), frighten away, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.: Caus. (Pot. *-dhūnayet*) to shake, Mn. iii, 229.

आवा-धूता, mfn. shaken off (as evil spirits), VS. i, 14; removed, shaken away, BHP. &c.; discarded, expelled, excluded, MBh. &c.; disregarded, neglected, rejected, Daś. &c.; touched, R. vi, 82, 62; shaken, agitated (especially as plants or the dust by the wind), fanned, MBh. &c.; that upon which anything unclean has been shaken out or off (cf. *ava-kṣhata*), Mn. v, 125; MBh. xiii, 1577; unclean, BHP.; one who has shaken off from himself worldly feeling and obligation, a philosopher (*brahma-vid*), BHP.; Rajat.; (*as*), m., N. of a Śaiva philosopher; (*am*), n. rejecting, repudiating, MBh. iv, 352 (= Hariv. 4717). — **प्रणिपटा**, mf(ā)n. rejecting an act of homage, Vikr. — **वेशा**, mfn. 'wearing unclean clothes' or 'wearing the clothes of one who is rejected,' or 'having discarded clothes,' BHP.

आवा-धूनाना, *am*, n. shaking, causing to shake, MBh. viii, 4380; Mn. iii, 230, &c.; agitation, shaking (of the earth), Car.

आवा-धूया, ind. p. shaking off, rejecting, discarding, MBh. &c.; disregarding, Comm. on Śiś. v, 5.

अवधूक *a-vadhū-ka*, mfn. having no wife, L.

अवधूपित *ava-dhūpita*, mfn. perfumed with incense, R. ii, 83, 16 (v. l.)

अवधूलन *ava-dhūlana*, *am*, n. (cf. *dhūli*) scattering over, strewing, BHP.

आवा-धूलिता, mfn. scattered over, covered, Śārng.

अवधू *ava-dhū*, Caus. *-dhārayati* (ind. p. *dhārya*; Pass. *-dhāryate*) to consider, ascertain, determine accurately, limit, restrict, MBh. &c.; to hear, learn, ib.; to conceive, understand, make out, become acquainted with, ib.; to reflect upon, think of (acc. or a phrase with *iti*), Śak. (Prākṛit ind. p. *odhāria*), Pañcat. &c.; to communicate, Kathās.; Pass. *-dhriyate*, to be ascertained, be certain, Comm. on BrArUp.

आवा-धूरा, *as*, m. accurate determination, limitation, Suśr.

आवा-धूराका, mfn. determining; bearing upon, meaning; restricting, TPṛāt.

आवा-धूराणा, *am*, n. ascertainment, affirmation, emphasis; stating or holding with positiveness or assurance; accurate determination, limitation (of the sense of words), restriction to a certain instance or instances with exclusion of any other, VPṛāt.; Pāp. ii, 1, 8; viii, 1, 62, &c.; (mfn.) restrictive, L.

आवा-धूराण्या, mfn. to be ascertained, determined or known, (*an*, neg.) Ragh. xiii, 5; to be considered as ascertained or determined, Hariv. 6252; to be restricted to (instr.).

आवा-धूरिता, mfn. ascertained, known, certain; heard, learnt, Mālav. &c.; (ifc. with *śreny-ādi*) 'known as,' (gaṇa *kṛitādi*, q. v.)

आवा-धूरितिन, mfn. (gaṇa *iṣṭādi*, q. v.)

आवा-धूर्या, mfn. to be ascertained or known; 'to be made out or understood,' see *dur-avadh*.

आवा-धूरिता, mfn. ascertained, determined, certain, KaushBr. &c.; heard, learnt, MBh. xiii, 3544; understood, made out, Comm. on Mn. iii, 135; (*āni*), n. pl. (in Śākhya phil.) the organs of senses.

अवधूय *ava-dhūy*, See *an-avadh*.

अवधय *a-vadhyā*. See *a-vadhā*.

अवधये *ava-dhyai* (perf. *-dadhyau*) to think ill of (acc.), disregard, BHP.

आवा-धयता, mfn. disregarded, R. i, 25, 12; BHP.; Car.

आवा-धयाना, *am*, n. disregard, BHP.

आवा-धयानिन, mfn. disregarding (ifc.), BHP.

आवा-धयेया, mfn. to be disregarded, BHP.

अवधय *a-vadhrā*. See *a-vadhā*.

अवध्वंस *ava-dhvaṇs*, *Ā.* (perf. *-dadhvase*) to be scattered or dispersed, RV. x, 113, 7; *-dhvaṇsate*, to sprinkle, strew with (instr.), Pāp. iii, 1, 25, Siddh.: Caus. *-dhvaṇsayati*, id., Pāp. iii, 1, 25, Sch. **आवा-धवासा**, *as*, m. sprinkling, L.; meal, dust, AV. v, 22, 3; abandoning, L.; despising, disrespect, L.

आवा-धवास्ता, mfn. sprinkled, Kauś.; spotted, stippled, ĀśvŚr.; abandoned, L.; despised, L.; (cf. *apa-dhvašta*.)

अवन *avana*. See *√an*.

अवनक्ष *ava-nakṣ* (2. du. *-nakṣathas*) to overtake any one (gen.), RV. i, 180, 2.

अवनक्षत्र *ava-nakṣatra*, *am*, n. disappearance of the luminaries, Kauś.

अवनम *ava-nam* (p. *-namat*; ind. p. *-namya*) to bow, make a bow to, BHP.; Śiś. ix, 74; Kathās.; (perf. *Ā.* 3. pl. *-nanāmire*) to bow down (as the head), MBh. i, 5336; Caus. (ind. p. *-nāmya*) to bend down, MBh. iii, 10043; Hariv. 3685; to bend (a bow), MBh. viii, 4606.

आवा-नाता, mfn. bowed, bent down, MBh. &c.; bending, stooping; deepened, not projecting, R. vi, 23, 12, &c. — **क्या**, mfn. bending the body, crouching down. — **मुक्का**, mfn. with downcast countenance. — **शिरशान**, mfn. bowing the head. **आवा-नाताना**, mfn. = *avanata-mukha* above, MBh. i, 6121. **आवा-नातारकाया**, mfn. bowing the upper part of the body, Ragh. ix, 60.

आवा-नाति, *is*, f. setting (of luminaries), Śiś. ix, 8; bowing down, stooping, L.; parallax, VarBrŚ.; Sūryas.

आवा-नाम्रा, mf(ā)n. bowed, bent, Kum. iii, 54; Kathās.

आवा-नामा, *as*, m. bending, bowing, L.

आवा-नामका, mfn. what depresses or causes to bow or bend, L.

आवा-नामिता, mfn. bent down, MBh. i, 7586, &c.; (cf. *an-avanāmita-vai*.)

आवा-नामिन, mfn. being bent down (as the branches of a tree), MBh. i, 2855 & iii, 11059; Hariv. 4947.

अवनद *ava-nard* (Pot. *-nardet*) to slur or trill (a term applicable to chanting in the Hindū ritual), PBr.; (cf. *ni-nard*.)

अवनश *ava-√2. naś* (perf. 3. pl. *-neśuh*) to disappear, perish, MBh. iv, 1728.

अवनह *ava-nah* (ind. p. *-nahya*) to cover with (instr.), KātyŚr.

आवा-नाद्धा, mfn. bound on, tied, covered with (instr. or in comp.), AV. &c.; (cf. *carināvanaddha*); (*am*), n. a drum, L.

आवा-नाहा, *as*, m. binding or putting on, L.

अवनान *ava-nāta*, mf(ā)n. = *ava-ñita*, q. v., Pāp. v, 2, 31. — **नासिका**, mfn. flat-nosed, Hcar.

अवनि *avni*, *is*, f. course, bed of a river, RV.; 'stream, river, RV.; the earth, Naigh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; the soil, ground, Megh.; any place on the ground, Sūryas.; (*ayas*), f. pl. the fingers, Naigh.

— **गता**, mfn. prostrate on the ground. — **कारा**, mfn. roving over the earth, vagabond. — **जा**, m. 'son of the earth,' the planet Mars, VarBr. — **पा**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, VarBr. — **पति**, m. id., Ragh. x, 87; Pañcat. — **पला**, m. 'protector of the earth,' a king, Bhag.; Ragh. xi, 93. — **पलाका**, m. id. — **भृति**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, a king, Naish. — **मण्डला**, n. globe of the earth.

— **रुह** [L.] or **-रुहा** [Daś.], m. 'grown from the earth,' a tree. — **सुता**, m. = *-ja* above, VarBr.

आवनि or **आवनिवारा**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, VarBr.

1. **आवनि**, f. the earth, R.; Pañcat. — **धारा**, m. 'earth-upholder,' a mountain. — **धरा**, m. id., MBh. xiii, 1847 seq. — **पति**, m. = *avani-p* above, Kathās. — **पला**, m. = *avani-p* above, BHP. — **भृति**, m. (= *avani-bh* above) a king, Naish.

अवनिज *ava-nij* (ind. p. *-nijya*; perf. *Ā.* *-niji* for *-nijiye*) to wash (especially the feet), BHP.: *Ā.* *-nenikie* (1. sg. *-nenije*) to wash one's self, ŚBr.; AitBr.; ŚākhGr.: Caus. *-nejayati*, to cause to wash, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; PārGr.

आवा-निकता, mfn. washed, BHP.

आवा-नेकृति. See *pādavan*.

आवा-नेगा. See *prātār-avanegā*.

आवा-नेग्या, mfn. serving for washing, ŚBr.

आवा-नेजा. See *pādavan*.

आवा-नेजाना, mf(ā)n. washing, serving for washing (the feet), BHP.; (*am*), n. ablution (of hands [ŚBr.] or feet [Mn. ii, 209; BHP.]); water for washing (hands [AV. xi, 3, 13] or feet, cf. *pādavan*).

आवा-नेजा. See *pādavan*.

अवनिनी *ava-ni-√ni* (ind. p. *-niya*) to put or bring into (water), ŚākhGr.; ŚākhGr.; to pour down, ŚākhGr.

अवनिश्चय *ava-niścaya*, *as*, m. inference, deduction, ascertainment, L.

अवनिश्चिव *ava-ni-√shthiv* (p. *-shthivat*) to spit upon, Mn. viii, 282.

आवा-निश्चिवाना, *am*, n. spitting upon, L.

अवनी 2. *ava-√ni* (fut. 2. sg. *-neshyasi*) to lead or bring down into (water), ŚBr.; to put into (loc.), Gobh.; *-nayati*, Ved. to pour down or over, AV.; VS. &c.

आवा-नाया, *as*, m. = *ava-nāya*, L.

आवा-नायाना, *am*, n. = *ava-nāya*, L.; pouring down, ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.

आवा-नाया, *as*, m. (Pāp. iii, 3, 26) placing down, L.

आवा-नीता, mfn. led or pushed down into (loc.), RV. i, 116, 8 & 118, 7.

आवा-नीया, mfn. to be poured out or down, TS. **आवा-नीयामाणा**, mfn. (Pass. p.) being led down into water (as a horse), KātyŚr.

आवा-नेया, mfn. to be led away, R. vii, 46, 9.

अवनु *ava-√3. nu*, *Ā.* (3. pl. *-nuvante*) to move towards (acc.), RV. ix, 86, 27.

अवनक *avantaka*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrŚ.; N. of a Buddhist school.

अवन्ति, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a country and its inhabitants, MBh. vi, 350; VarBrŚ. &c.; (*is*), m., N. of a river. — **कण्डा**, n. a portion of the Skandapurāṇa. — **देवा**, m. (= *varman*, q. v.) N. of a king, Rajat. — **नगरी**, f. the city of the Avantis, Oujein, Kād. — **पुरा**, n. id., Hariv. 4906; N. of a town in Kāśmīra, built by Avantivarman, Rajat.; (*z*), f. Oujein, Mṛicoh. — **ब्रह्मा**, m. a Brāhman living in the country of the Avantis, Pāp. v, 4, 104, Kād. — **भृगुपाल**, m. the king of Avantī, i. e. Bhoja. — **वति**, f., N. of the wife of Palaka, Kathās. — **वर्धना**, m., N. of a son of Palaka, ib. — **वर्मान**, m., N. of a king, Rajat.; of a poet, Śārng. — **सुन्दरी**, f., N. of a woman, Daś. — **सेना**, m., N. of a man, Kād. — **सोमा**, m. sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water), L. — **स्वामिन**, m., N. of a sanctuary built by Avantivarman, Rajat. — **आवन्तिवारा**, m. id., ib. **आवन्ति-अस्मका**, n. sg. or *ās*, m. pl. the Avantis and the Āsmakas, (gaṇa *rājadantādi* and *kārtakaujapādi*, q. v.)

आवन्तिक, f. the modern Oujein (one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindūs, to die at which secures eternal happiness); the language of the Avantis, Sāh.

आवन्ति, f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 65, Sch.) Oujein, N. &c.; the queen of Oujein, Pāp. iv, 1, 176, Sch.; (cf. *āvantya*); (= *avanti*) N. of a river. — **देसा**, m. the region of Avantī. — **नगरा**, n. the city Avantī, Kād. — **सरस**, n., N. of a Tirtha, Skandap.

अवन्ध्य *a-vandhya*, mf(ā)n. = 2. *a-bandhya*, q. v.; (*as* or *am* and *ā*), m. or n. and f., N. of a place.

अवपट *ava-√pat* (ind. p. *-pātya*) to split, tear into pieces, Suśr.; Kād.: Pass. *-pātyate*, to crack, flaw, split, Suśr.

आवा-पटिक, f. laceration of the prepuce, Suśr.

अवपत *ava-√pat* (p. *-pāt*, RV. x, 97, 17; ind. p. *-pātya*, see *ava-pāta*; impf. *avāpatat*, MBh. &c.) to fly down, jump down, fall down: Caus. (p. *-pātayat*) to throw down, Kathās.

आवा-पातना, *am*, n. falling down; (cf. *avarā-vap*.) Jaina Prākṛit *ovaḍaṇa*, see *śaśtrāvapāta*.

आवा-पातिता, mfn. fallen down from (in comp.), R. ii, 28, 12; that upon which anything (in comp.) has fallen down (see *keṭa-kūṭavap*); (said of the voice) unclear, (*an*, neg.) Car.

आवा-पता, *as*, m. falling down, Mṛicoh.; (*an*, neg.) AitBr.; (cf. *śaśtrāvap*); descent, descending upon; flying down, Hit.; a hole or pit for catching

game in, Ragh. xvi, 78; (*am*), ind. with *ava-patyā* (ind. p.), falling or flying down like (in comp.)

Ava-pātana, *am*, n. felling, knocking or throwing down, Mn. xi, 64; Yājñ. ii, 223; BhP.; (in dramatical language) a scene during which a person enters the stage in terror but leaves it at the end in good humour, Sāh.

अवपद् *ava-√pad*, -*padyate* (Subj. P. -*padāti*, RV. ix, 73, 9; Prec. Ā. 3. sg. -*padishatā*, RV. vii, 104, 17; aor. Subj. Ā. 3. sg. -*pādi*, RV. i, 105, 3; Ved. Inf. (abl.) -*pādas*, RV. ii, 29, 6) Ved. to fall down, glide down into (acc.), RV. &c.; (Imper. Ā. 3. pl. -*padyantām*; Subj. P. 2. sg. -*patsi*; Pot. P. 1. sg. -*padyeyam*) to drop from (abl.), be deprived of (abl.), AV.; AitBr.; PBr.; (Subj. Ā. 1. sg. -*padyai*) to fall, meet with an accident, AitBr.; (fut. 3. pl. -*patsyanti*) to throw down, Kathā.; Caus. (Imper. 2. sg. -*pādaya*; ind. p. -*pādya*) to cause to glide or go down, AV.; Suśr.

Ava-panna, mfn. fallen down, that upon which anything has fallen down, MārkaP.; see *keśa-kittā-vap* and *kittā-vap*; 'fallen down,' see *svayam-avapannā*.

Ava-pādā, *as*, m. falling, TBr.; Kathā.

अवपाश *ava-√paś*, P. -*paśyati* (2. pl. -*paśyate*; p. -*paśyat*) to look down upon (acc.), RV.; AV. xviii, 4, 37; Ā. -*paśyate*, to look upon, AV. ix, 4, 19.

अवपाक *a-vapā-ka*, mfn. having no omentum (cf. *vapā*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अवपात्रित *ava-pātrita*, mfn. a person not allowed by his kindred to eat or drink from the same vessel; (cf. *apa-pātrita*.)

अवपान *ava-pāna*, *am*, n. drinking, RV. i, 136, 4 & x, 43, 2; a pond or pool for watering, RV. vii, 98, 1; viii, 4, 10 & x, 106, 2.

अवपाशित *ava-pāśita*, mfn. having a snare laid upon, snared, R. iii, 59, 18 & vii, 6, 59.

अवपिण्डित *ava-piṇḍita*, mfn. (said of dew-drops) fallen down in the shape of little globules (*piṇḍa*, q.v.), Kathās.

अवपिष *ava-√piś* (ind. p. -*piśhya*) to crush or grind into pieces, grind, Suśr.

अवपीड *ava-√piḍ* (ind. p. -*piḍya*) to press down, compress, MBh. i, 6292; (Pot. -*piḍayet*) to press out (as a wound), Suśr.

Ava-pīḍa, *as*, m. pressing down, Suśr.; one of the five sternutatories or drugs producing sneezing, Suśr.; Bhpr.

Ava-pīḍaka, *as*, m. (= *piḍa*) a sternutatory, Car. **Ava-pīḍana**, *am*, n. the act of pressing down, Suśr.; pressing down (the eye-lids), Comm. on Nya-yad.; a sternutatory, Suśr.; (*ā*), f. damage, violation, Mn. viii, 287.

Ava-pīḍita, mfn. pressed down, thrown down, MBh. xiv, 1944; pressed, oppressed; pressed out (as a wound), Suśr.

अवपुञ्जित *ava-puñjita*, mfn. collected into small heaps (as sweepings).

अवपुष *ava-√puṣ*, Caus. (p. -*poṣhayat*; Pot. -*poṣhayet*) to throw or knock down, Hariv.

Ava-poṣhikā, f. anything used for knocking down, as stones &c. thrown from the walls of a city on the besiegers, MBh. iii, 641.

Ava-poṣhita, mfn. thrown or knocked down, MBh. vi, 5505; Hariv.

अवपूर्ण *ava-pūrṇa*, mfn. filled with (in comp.), Hariv. 11993; VarBṛS.

अवप्रजन *ava-prajjana*, *am*, n. (√*prij*), the end of the warp of a web (opposed to 2. *pra-va-yaṇa*, q.v.), AitBr.

अवप्रसृत *ava-pra-snuta* or -*sruta*, mfn. wetted by the fluid excretion (of a bird), KātyŚr.

अवप्लु *ava-√plu*, Ā. (perf. -*pupluve*) to jump down (as from a cart), MBh. vii, 5196 & 6887.

Ava-pluta, mfn. plunged into, ĀśvGr.; jumped down from, MBh. &c.; gone away from, departed from, MBh. ii, 1452; Hariv. 4760; (*am*), n. jumping down, MBh. ix, 3193.

Ava-plutya, ind. p. jumping down, MBh. &c.;

jumping away from (abl.), MBh. vii, 568; hastening away or off, Hariv. 15340.

अवबधा *ava-badhā*, f. = *abadhā*, q.v.

अवबन्ध *ava-√bandh*, Ā. (ind. p. -*badhya*) to tie or fix on, put on, Kauś.; PārGr.; MBh. vii, 80.

Ava-baddha, mfn. put on (as a helmet), MBh. ix, 3096; fastened on, fixed, sticking (as an arrow or a nail, &c.), MBh. vi, 1787; Suśr. &c.; captivated, attached to, MBh. xii, 1438; Kathās.

Ava-bandha, *as*, m. 'palsy,' see *vartmāvab*.

अवबाट *ava-bāḍha*, mfn. (√*baṇh*), digged out, discovered (said of the *valagā*, q.v.), TS.; ĀpŚr.

अवबाध *ava-√bād*, Ā. (1. pl. -*bādhamāhe*; perf. 3. sg. -*bādādhē*) Ved. to keep off, RV. ii, 14, 4 & x, 128, 9; AV. &c.

अवबाहुक *ava-bāhuka*, *as*, m. spasm in the arm, Suśr.

अवबुध *ava-√budh*, -*budhyate* (fut. 3. pl. -*bhotyante*, MBh. iii, 1363; rarely P., e.g. -*budhyati*, Hariv. 10385; 2. sg. -*budhyasi*, MBh. vi, 2921) to become sensible or aware of, perceive, know; Caus. (impf. -*bodhayat*) to make one aware of, remind of, MBh. i, 5811, &c.; to cause to know, inform, explain, Bālār. &c.; Pass. -*budhyate*, to be learnt by (instr.), BhP.

Ava-buddha, mfn. learnt (as skilfulness, *kauśala*), MBh. iv, 69.

Ava-boddhavya, mfn. to be kept in mind, MBh. ii, 2435.

Ava-bodha, *as*, m. waking, being awake, Bhag. vi, 17; Kum. ii, 8; perception, knowledge, Ragh. vii, 38, &c.; faculty of being resolute in judgment or action [Comm.], BhP.; teaching, L.

Ava-bodhaka, mfn. awakening (as faculties), teaching, BhP.

Ava-bodhana, *am*, n. informing, teaching, instruction, Daś.; Pañcat.

Ava-bodhanīya, mfn. to be reminded, admonished, censured, Kād.

Ava-bodhita, mfn. awakened, MBh. iii, 16812; Ragh. xii, 23.

अवब्रव *ava-brava*. See *an-avabravā*.

अवभञ्ज *ava-√bhañj* (ind. p. -*bhañjya*) to break off, smash, MBh.; Kum. iii, 74.

Ava-bhagna, mfn. broken off, MBh.; R.; broken, injured (as honour), R. iv, 22, 14.

Ava-bhaṅga, *as*, m. breaking off (as of the shaft of a bow), Sāh.; hollowing or sinking (of the nose), Suśr.

Ava-bhañjana, *am*, n. breaking or tearing off, Suśr.

अवभर्जन *ava-bharjana*, *am*, n. (√*bhrj*), 'frying,' destroying (as seeds), BhP.

Ava-bharjita, mfn. 'fried,' destroyed (as seeds), BhP.

अवभर्त्स *ava-√bharts* (p. -*bhartsayat*) to deter by threatening, MBh. iii, 15096; to deter by scolding, scold, MBh. v, 641 & 7115; R.

अवभा *ava-√bhā*, -*bhāti*, to shine downwards, RV. i, 154, 6 (v. l. -*bhāri*, fr. *ava-√bhri*, VS. vi, 3); to shine, be brilliant, Hariv. 13100; to appear, become manifest, MBh. iii, 10094; BhP.; Rājat.

अवभाषण *ava-bhāṣaṇa*, *am*, n. speaking against, speaking, Sāh.

Ava-bhāṣhita, mfn. spoken against, reviled, Kām.; (see *ava-√bhāṣ*).

अवभास *ava-√bhās*, -*bhāṣate*, to shine forth, be brilliant, MBh.; BhP.; to become manifest, appear as (instr.): Caus. P. (p. -*bhāṣayat*, wrongly written -*bhāṣhayat*, MBh. xii, 8345) to illuminate, MBh. &c.; to make manifest, Suśr.

Ava-bhāsa, *as*, m. splendour, lustre, light; appearance (especially ifc. with words expressing a colour), Jain.; Suśr.; (in Vedānta phil.) manifestation; reach, compass, see *śravanāvabhāṣ*. - *kara*, m., N. of a Devaputra, Lalit. - *prabha*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a class of deities, Buddh. - *prāpta*, m., N. of a world, Buddh.

Ava-bhāśaka, mfn. (in Vedānta phil.) illuminating, making manifest.

Ava-bhāśana, *am*, n. shining, Bhpr.; becoming manifest, Sāh.; (in Ved. phil.) illuminating. - *śikhin*, m., N. of a Nāga demon, Buddh.

Ava-bhāśita, mfn. shining, bright, MBh. xii, 13221; illumined, lighted, MBh. (wrongly written *ava-bhāshita*, vii, 6672), &c.

Ava-bhāsin, mfn. shining, bright, VarBṛS.; Suśr. (said of the outer skin of a snake); making manifest, Nyāyam

अवभिद् *ava-√bhid* (impf. 2. sg. -*bhinat* or -*dbhinat* or -*abhinat*; 3. sg. -*abhinat*; aor. 3. sg. -*bhet*) to split, pierce, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.

Ava-bhinna, mfn. pierced, MBh. vi, 1774; broken, injured, ŚBr.

Ava-bhedaka, mfn. 'piercing (the head),' achieving (as hemiplegia); (cf. *ardha-bheda*.)

Ava-bhedin, mfn. splitting, dividing, VS.

अवभुज् *ava-√i. bhuj*, to incurve, Kauś.

Ava-bhugna, mfn. bent down, MBh. i, 5891.

अवभृ *ava-√bhri*, P. (impf. *āvābharat* or -*bharat*, 2. sg. -*bharas*; Ved. Imper. 2. sg. -*bharā*) to throw or push or press down or into, RV.; to throw or cut off, RV. ii, 20, 6 & x, 171, 2; Ā. -*bharate*, to sink down or disappear (as foam), RV. i, 104, 3; to lower, RV. viii, 19, 23; Pass. (Subj. -*bhriyāte*; aor. -*bhāri*) to be pressed upon or in (acc.), RV. v, 31, 12; VS. vi, 3 (see *ava-√bhā*).

Ava-bhṛiti, *is*, f., N. of a town (residence of the Avabhṛitya kings), Comm. on BhP.

Ava-bhṛithā (once -*bhṛitha*, AV. ix, 6, 63), *as*, m. 'carrying off, removing,' purification or ablation of the sacrificer and sacrificial vessels after a sacrifice, RV. viii, 73, 23, &c.; a supplementary sacrifice (see below); cf. *jivātābhāṣ*. - *yājñuṣhī*, n. pl. the Yajus-formulas used for the Ava-bhṛitya, TS. - *sāman*, n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty. - *śnapana*, n. bathing or ablation after a sacrificial ceremony, BhP. - *śnāna*, n. id. **Avabhṛithēṣṭi**, f. a supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one, Lāty.; KātyŚr.

Ava-bhṛa. See *an-avabhṛā-rādhas*.

अवभ्रट *ava-bhṛaṭa*, mf(ā)n. = *ava-ṭiṭa*, q.v., Paṇ. v, 2, 31.

अवम *avamā*, mf(ā)n. undermost, inferior, lowest, base, RV. &c.; next, intimate, RV.; last, youngest, RV. vi, 21, 5; (ifc. with numerals) less by, RPrāt.; (*am*), n. (scil. *dīna*) or (*āni*), n. pl. the difference (expressed in days of twenty-four hours) existing between the lunar months and the corresponding solar ones, VarBṛS. &c.

अवमज्ज *ava-√majj* (p. f. -*majjanti*) to immerse, R. ii, 95, 14.

अवमथ *ava-√math* (ind. p. -*mathya*) to cleanse (as a wound) by pricking or stirring (with an instrument), Suśr.

Ava-mantha or *ⁿnthaka*, *as*, m. swellings caused by boils or contusions, Suśr.

अवमन् *ava-√man*, Ā. (Pot. -*manyeta*, aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*mansthāh*, 2. pl. -*madhvam*, Bhāṭṭ.; ep. also P. -*manyati*, fut. -*manṣyati*, MBh. iv, 444) to despise, treat contemptuously, MBh. &c.; to repudiate, refuse, ib.; Pass. -*manṣate*, to be treated contemptuously; Caus. (Pot. -*manṣayet*) to despise, treat contemptuously, Mn. ii, 50.

Ava-mata, mfn. despised, disregarded, contemned, Mn. vii, 150, &c. **Avamatāṅkuśa**, mfn. 'disdaining the hook,' a restive elephant, L.

Ava-matī, *is*, f. aversion, dislike, L.; disregard, contempt, L.; (*is*), m. a master, owner, L.

Ava-matya, ind. p. despising, Kum. v, 53; BhP.

Ava-mantavya, mfn. to be treated with disrespect, contemptible, MBh.; Mn. ii, 226 & vii, 8, &c.

Ava-mantri, mfn. despising, disrespectful towards (gen. [MBh. i, 1705] or acc. [Bālār.] or in comp. [BhP.])

Ava-manyā, ind. p. = *-matya*, MBh. v, 7533; xvi, 73 & 75.

Ava-manyaka, mfn. = *-mantri*, MBh. iii, 1176 (with gen.); VP. (ifc.)

Ava-māna, *as*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*, Kathās.) disrespect, contempt, Mn. ii, 162, &c.; dishonour, ignominy, MBh. iii, 226, &c. - *tā*, f. dishonourableness.

Ava-mānana, *am*, ā, n. f. disrespect, Sāh.; Daśar.; Kathās.; abuse, insult, Bālār.

Ava-mānaniya, mfn. = *-mantavya*, L.
Ava-mānita, mfn. disrespected, despised, MBh. &c.; neglected, not taken notice of, Suśr.
Ava-mānina, mfn. contemning, despising (ifc.), R. v, 81, 6; Śāk. **Avamāni-tā**, f. or *-tva*, n. dis-respectfulness.
Ava-mānya, mfn. = *-mantavya*, MBh. i, 1467; Mn. ix, 82.

अवमर्द *ava-marda*, &c. See *ava-√mṛid*.
अवमर्श *ava-marśa*, &c. See *ava-√mṛiś*.
अवमा *ava-√3. mā* (ind. p. *-māya*) to measure off, TS.

अवमान *ava-māna*, &c. See *ava-√man*.
अवमानेन *ava-mārjana*. See *ava-√mṛij*.

अवमिह *ava-√mih*, *-mehati*, to urinate towards or upon (acc.), ŚBr.; MārKp.; to urinate, BhP.; to pour out (as Soma), RV. ix, 74, 4.
Ava-mehana, *am*, n. urinating upon, BhP.
Ava-mehaniya, mfn. to be urinated upon, (an-neg.) Gobh.

अवमुच *ava-√muc*, P. (p. *-muñcāt*) to loosen, AV. viii, 2, 2; to let go, VarBrS.; (ind. p. *-mucya*) to unharness, MBh. iii, 2870; (generally) ind. p. *-mucya* to take off (as a garment &c.), MBh. &c.: *Ā.* (p. *-muñcāmāna*) to liberate one's self from, strip off, AV. viii, 1, 4.

Ava-mocana, *am*, n. loosening; setting at liberty, L.; 'where horses are unharnessed,' stage, a place for resting or settling, BhP.

अवमुष *ava-√mush*, to take away, Kāth.

अवमुत्र *ava-√mūtr* (p. *-mūtrayat*) to urinate upon, Mn. viii, 282; VarBrS.

Ava-mūtrana, *am*, n. urinating upon, Car.
Ava-mūtrita, mfn. urinated upon; wetted by the fluid excretion (of an insect), Suśr.

अवमूर्च्छ *ava-√murch* (Pot. *-murchet*) to be appeared or allayed (as a quarrel), MBh. v, 811.

अवमूर्धशय *ava-mūrdha-śaya*, mfn. lying with the head hanging down, (gaṇa *pārśvādī*, q. v.)

अवमृज् *ava-√mṛij*, *-mārṣṭi* (ind. p. *-mṛijya*) to wipe or rub off, Comm. on TBr.; to wipe or rub, clean by wiping, ŚBr. &c.: Pass. (Pot. *-mṛijyeta* with the sense of *Ā.*) to rub one's limbs, *gūṭrānti*, MBh. xiii, 5006.

Ava-mārjana, *am*, n. an instrument (or 'water,' Say.) for rubbing down (a horse), a curry-comb [Gmn. Transl.], RV. i, 163, 5 [that which is rubbed off, NBD.]; wipings, MBh. iii, 13373.

अवमृद् *ava-√mṛid* (impf. *avāmṛidnāt*; p. *-mṛidna*) 'to grind down,' crush, tread down, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to rub, MBh. iv, 468.

Ava-marda, *as*, m. oppression, giving pain, MBh. xii, 2183; R.; a kind of eclipse, VarBrS.; N. of an owl, Kāthās.

Ava-mardana, mfn. crushing, oppressing, giving pain, R. iii, 35, 114; (*am*), n. rubbing (as of hands and feet), Pañcat.; oppression, giving pain, MBh. iii, 12313; R.

Ava-mardita, mfn. crushed, destroyed, MBh. iii, 874; R.

अवमृश *ava-√mṛiś* (Pot. *-mṛiśet*; Subj. 3. pl. *-mṛiśān*; aor. *avāmṛiśhat*; ind. p. *-mṛiśya*) Ved. to touch, AV. vii, 64, 2; TS. &c.; to reflect upon, BhP.; Caus. to cause to touch, ŚBr.

Ava-marśa, *as*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) touch, contact, Śāk. (v. l.); reflecting upon, Daśar.

Ava-marśam, ind. so as to touch, ŚBr.; (cf. *an-avam*.)

Ava-marśita, mfn. touched, i. e. disturbed (as a sacrifice), BhP.

2. **Ava-mṛiśya**. See *an-avamṛiśya*.

अवय *avaya*. See *śatāvaya*.

अवयज् 1. *ava-√yaj*, P. *Ā.* *-yājati* (Imper. 2. sg. P. *-yaja* & *Ā.* *-yakshva*; Pot. *-yajeta*) Ved. to offer a sacrifice for satisfying the claims of, to get rid of or remove by means of a sacrifice, RV. &c.

2. **Ava-yāj**, Nom. *-yāj* (cf. Pān. iii, 2, 72 & viii, 2, 67), f. share of the sacrificial oblation, RV. i, 173, 12; AV. ii, 35, 1.

Ava-yājana, *am*, n. 'removing by means of a sacrifice,' expiation, VS.; means for expiation, PBr.

Ava-yāj. See 2. *ava-yāj*.

अवयव *ava-yava*, &c. See *ava-√1. yu*.

अवया *ava-√yā* (perf. 3. pl. *-yayuh*; p. gen. pl. *-yātām*) to go or come down, RV. i, 94, 12 & 168, 4; (Ved. Inf. *ava-yat*) to go away (opposed to *upa-yat*, 'to come up'), RV. viii, 47, 12; (aor. Subj. *-yāsat*; Prec. 2. sg. *-yāsisishāh* [cf. Pān. iii, 1, 34, Comm.]; aor. 1. sg. *-yāsisisham*) to avert, appease, RV. iv, 1, 4; vi, 66, 5; VS. iii, 48.

Ava-yāta, *am*, n., N. of a Tiritha, (gaṇa *dhi-mddi*, q. v.) — *heḷas* (*dvayāta*), mfn. whose anger is appeased, RV. i, 171, 6.

Ava-yātri, mfn. one who averts or appeases, RV. i, 129, 11 & viii, 48, 2 (= AV. ii, 2, 2).

Ava-yāna, *am*, n. going down, AV. viii, 1, 6; retreat, Lalit.; appeasing, RV. i, 185, 8.

अवयास *ava-yāsā*, *as*, m. (*√yas*), N. of an evil spirit in Yama's world, TS.

अवयु *ava-√1. yu* (p. fem. *-yuvati*) to separate from (abl.), Nir. iv, 11: Caus. *-yāvayati*, to keep off, Nir. ix, 42.

Ava-yava, *as*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) a limb, member, part, portion, Pān. &c.; a member or component part of a logical argument or syllogism, Nyāyad. &c. — *dharma*, m. the property or quality of a part, Pān. ii, 3, 20, Kās. — *rūpaka*, n. a simile by which two things are only compared with regard to their parts, Kāvya. — *śas*, ind. part by part, BhP. **Ava-yavārtha**, m. the meaning of the component parts of a word.

Avayavin, mfn. having portions or subdivisions, a whole, BhP. &c.; (*ī*), m. a syllogism, Nyāyad. &c. **Avayavi-rūpaka**, n. a simile by which two things are only compared as wholes, Kāvya.

Ava-yuti, *is*, f. 'separation,' (*°tyā*), instr. ind. separately, Comm. on ĀpŚr.

अवयुन *a-vayunā*, mfn. undistinguishable, indistinct, dark, RV. vi, 21, 3.

अवर *dvāra*, mf(ā)n. (fr. 2. *dvā*), below, inferior, RV.; AV.; VS.; low, mean, unimportant, of small value, ŚBr.; Up.; Mn. &c.; posterior, hinder, later, last, younger, RV. &c.; nearer, RV.; AV.; western, ŚBr.; preceding (withabl., opposed to *pāra*), ŚBr.; RPrāt.; (*ā*), f. 'after-birth,' see *avarāvapa-tana* below; (= *aparā*, q. v.) the hind quarter of an elephant, L.; N. of Durgā, L.; (*am*), n. ifc. (*f. ā*) the least, the lowest degree, lowest sum (cf. *kār-shāpāṇḍava*, *trivātrāṇḍava*, *try-avara*, *daśāvara*, *saṁvatsarāvara*); the hind thigh of an elephant, L.; (*ena*), instr. ind. below (with acc.), ŚBr. — *ja*, mf(ā)n. of low birth, inferior; younger, junior, R. iii, 75, 10; BhP.; (*as*), m. a Śūdra, Mn. ii, 223; a younger brother, R.; Rājat.; (with abl.) MBh. iv, 1012; (*ā*), f. a younger sister, Ragh.; BhP. — *tara* (*dvāra*), mfn. (compar.) farther down, ŚBr. — *tas*, ind. (Pān. v, 3, 29) below &c., L.; at least, Pat. — *para*, mf(ā)n. preceding and following, AitBr.; (*am*), ind. one upon the other, AV. xi, 3, 20; successively, TBr. (cf. *avaras-parā* below). — *puru-ṣha*, m. a descendant, ChUp. — *vayas*, mfn. younger, Āp. — *varṇa*, m. 'a low or despised caste,' see *-varṇa-ja*; 'belonging to a low caste,' a Śūdra, L. — *varṇa-ja*, m. 'born in a low caste,' a Śūdra, Mn. iii, 241 & ix, 248. — *vṛata*, m. the sun, L. — *śaila*, *ās*, m. pl. 'living or originated on the western mountain (in the monastery called *avarasaila-saṅghārāma*),' N. of a Buddhist school. — *s-tāt*, ind. below &c., Pān. v, 3, 29 & 41. — *s-parā*, mfn. [Padap. *avara-parā*] having the last first or the hindmost foremost, inverted, VS. xxx, 19.

Avārārdha, m. ifc. the least part, the minimum, Pān. v, 4, 57; (*am*), ind. at least, Kauś. **Avārārdha-tās**, ind. from below, ŚBr. **Avārārdhya**, mfn. being on the lower or nearer side, ŚBr.; beginning from below, ib.; (*am*), n. ifc. (*f. ā*) the least part, the minimum, KauśBr.; Lāty.; mfn. being the minimum, Lāty.; (cf. *an-avarārdhya*). **Avārārdhapātana**, n. dropping of or discharge of the secundines, miscarriage, PārGr. **Avārāvara**, mfn. lowest, most inferior of all, R. v, 53, 24; 69, 21. **Avārōkta**, mfn. named last, KātyŚr.

Avārīna, mfn. (= *adhariṇa*, q. v.) vilified, censured, L.

Avarya, Nom. P. *°ryati*, to become lower, (gaṇa *kaṇḍv-ādi*, q. v.)

अवरङ्गसाह *avarāṅga-sāha* = Aurungzeb (a Muhammadan king of the 17th century; *sāha* = the Persian شاه).

अवरत *ava-rata*. See *an-avarata*.

Ava-rati, *is*, f. stopping, ceasing, L.

अवरम्ब *ava-√ramb* (p. *-rāmbamāṇa*) to hang down, RV. viii, 1, 34, = *ava-√lamb*, q. v.

अवराध *ava-√rād* (aor. 2. sg. *-arātsis*) to commit a fault, AV. v, 6, 6; *-rādhnōti*, to turn out ill, fail, AitBr.

अवरिफ *ava-√riph* (p. *-riphat*) to utter a murmuring guttural sound, Kāth.

अवरीण *avarīṇa*. See *dvāra*.

अवरीयस् *a-variyaś*, *ān*, m., N. of a son of the Manu Sāvarka, Hariv. 465.

अवरुच *ava-√ruc*, *-rōcate*, to shine down, AV. iii, 7, 3.

Ava-rokin, mfn. shining, brilliant, VS. xxiv, 6.

Ava-rocaka, *as*, m. want of appetite, Suśr.

अवरुज् *ava-√ruj* (ind. p. *-rujya*) to break off (as shrubs), MBh. i, 5884.

Ava-rugṇa, mfn. broken, torn, Hariv. 3565.

अवरुणम् *a-varuṇam*, ind. without falling into the power of Varuṇa, MaitrS.

A-varuṇyā, mfn. not belonging to or fallen into the power of Varuṇa, ŚBr.

अवरुदित *ava-rudita*, mfn. (*√rud*), that upon which tears have fallen, MBh. xiii, 4367.

अवरुध *ava-√2. rudh*, P. (aor. *-rudhat*) to obstruct, enclose, contain, RV. x, 105, 1; (Inf. *-roddhum*) to check, keep back, restrain, R. iii, 1, 33; to expel, Kauś.; ŚākhŚr.; R. ii, 30, 9; *-ruṇadhi*, to seclude, put aside, remove, ŚBr.; KauśBr.; ShadvBr.; to shut in, (aor. *Ā.* *avār-rudha* and Pass. *avārroddhi*) Pān. iii, 1, 64, Sch.; to keep anything (acc., as one's grief) locked up (in one's bosom, acc.), Bhāṭṭ.; (ind. p. *-rudhya*) to keep one's self (*ātmanam*) wrapped up in one's self (*ātmanī*), BhP.; (impf. *avārūṇat*) to confine within, besiege, Daś.: *Ā.* *-rundhe* (for *°nddhe*, AV.; impf. *avārundha*, TS.; ind. p. *-rudhya*, ib.; Ved. Inf. *-rūdham*, ib. and *-rūndham*, MaitrS.) chiefly Ved. to reach, obtain, gain: P. (p. f. *-rundhati*; cf. *anu-√rudh*) to be attached to, like, BhP.: Desid. *Ā.* *-rurulsate*, Ved. to wish to obtain or gain, TS. &c.: Intens. P. (Subj. 2. sg. *-vorudhas*) to expel from (the dominion), R. ii, 58, 20.

Ava-rūddha, mfn. hindered, checked, stopped, kept back, Śāk.; Sāh.; shut in, enclosed, Mn. viii, 236, &c.; imprisoned, secluded (as in the inner apartments), Yājñ. ii, 290, &c.; expelled, MBh. iv, 2011, &c.; wrapped up, covered, VarBrS.; disguised, Daś.; Ved. obtained, gained, ŚBr. &c. — *deha*, mfn. having the person imprisoned, incarcerated, BhP.

Ava-ruddhi, f. only dat. *°dhyai*, for the obtaining of (gen.), AitBr.; ŚBr.

Ava-ruddhikā, f. a woman secluded in the inner apartments, Rājat.

Ava-rūdhām, Ved. Inf., see *ava-√rudh*.

Ava-rudhyamāna, mfn. being enclosed or surrounded, BhP.

Ava-rūndham, Ved. Inf., see *ava-√rudh*.

1. **Ava-rodha**, *as*, m. hindrance, obstruction, injury, harm, Suśr. &c.; seclusion, imprisonment, Āp.; Comm. on Yājñ.; an enclosure, confinement, besieging, Hit.; a covering, lid, L.; a fence, pen, L.; the inner apartments of a palace, the queen's or women's apartments, MBh. i, 1812; R. &c.; a palace, L.; (*ās*), (or in comp. *avarodha-*) m. pl. 'the women's apartments,' the wives of a king, Śāk.; Ragh. &c. **Avārōdhāyana**, n. a seraglio, L.

Ava-rodhaka, mfn. hindering, L.; being about to besiege (with acc.), R. i, 71, 16; (*as*), m. a guard, L.; (*ikā*), f. a female of the inner apartments, L.; (cf. *ava-ruddhikā*); (*am*), n. a barrier, fence, L.

1. **Ava-rōdhana**, mf(ā)n. procuring, KauśUp.; (*am*), n. siege, blockade, R. i, 3, 33; secluding, imprisonment, Āp.; a closed or private place, the innermost part of anything, RV. ix, 113, 8; obtaining,

KaushUp.; the inner or women's apartments (in a royal palace); (*āntī*), n. pl. = *ava-rodhās*, m. pl.

Ava-rodhika, *as*, m. a guard of the queen's apartments, L.

Ava-rodhin, mfn. (ifc.) obstructing, hindering, Naish.; wrapping up, covering, Kād.

अवरुह *ava-√ruh*, P. (p. -*rōhat*; ind. p. -*ruhya*; also *Ā*, e. g. MBh. ix, 3470; R. ii, 7, 11 & iv, 49, 25) to descend, alight, dismount, RV. v, 78, 4, &c.; 'to descend from,' i. e. to be deprived of (one's) dominion, *aitvāyāt*, BhP.; Caus. (impf. *avārōpayat* [v. l. *rohaya*], Ragh. i, 54; Imper. 2. sg. -*ropaya*, MBh. iv, 1318 & ix, 3468, 2. pl. *Ā* -*rohaya* *adhvam*, MBh. iii, 15609) to cause to descend, take down from (abl.): Pass. -*ropyate*, to be lowered or lessened, MBh. xii, 8501.

Ava-rūḍha, mfn. come near, approached, AV. vi, 140, 1; descended, dismounted, alighted.

2. **Ava-rodha**, *as*, m. (√1. *rudh* = *√ruh*), 'moving down,' see 1. *rodha*; (= *ava-roha* below) a shoot or root sent down by a branch (of the Indian fig-tree), AitBr.

2. **Ava-rodhana**, *am*, n. descending motion (opposed to *ud-rodhana*, q. v.), AitBr.

Ava-ropāṇa, *am*, n. planting, MBh. xiii, 2991; causing to descend, L.; depriving, diminishing, L.

Ava-ropita, mfn. caused to descend; taken down from (abl.); deprived of (as of one's) dominion, *rājyāt* &c.), MBh. iv, 2101; R.; MarkP.; lowered, lessened, Mn. i, 82; curtailed, lost (as dominions, *rāṣṭrāṇi*), BhP.; silenced (in dispute), BhP.

Ava-ropya, ind. p. having made or making to descend, Gobh.; Hariv. 9721; planting, MBh. i, 7063.

Ava-roha, *as*, m. descent, L.; (in music) descending from a higher tone to a lower one, Comm. on Mṛicch.; mounting, L.; a shoot or root sent down by a branch (especially of the Indian fig-tree; cf. 2. *ava-rodha*), Kauś.; PārGr.; R. ii, 52, 96; (= *latōḍgama*) a creeping plant climbing up to the top of a tree, L.; heaven, L. = *vat*, mfn. possessed of *avaroha*-shoots (as the Indian fig-tree), (*gaṇa* *balādi*, q. v.), Pat. = *sākhin*, m. 'having branches with *avaroha*-shoots,' the Indian fig-tree, L.

Ava-rohaka, *as*, m., see *āvāḥ*; (*ikā*), f. the plant *Physalis Flexuosa*, L.

Ava-rohana, mfn. (√1. *alighting*, descending, MarkP.; (*am*), n. descending, alighting from (abl. [MBh. i, 462], or in comp. [Kathās.]); (in music = *ava-roha*) descending from a higher tone to a lower one, Comm. on Mṛicch.; the place of descending BhP.

Ava-rohita and *ōtiya*, mfn. (*gaṇa* *utkarādi*, q. v.)

Ava-rohin, mfn. descending, VarBrS.; = *ava-roha-vat*, q. v. (*gaṇa* *balādi*, q. v.); (*ī*), m. the Indian fig-tree, L.

अवरूप *ava-rūpa*, mf(ā)n. mis-shapen, deformed, degenerated, Kauś. 13b.

अवरोकिन् *ava-rokin*, &c. See *ava-√ruc*.

अवर्चस् *a-varcās*, mfn. having no vigour or energy, AV. iv, 22, 3; ŚBr. v.

अवर्जनीय *a-varjaniya*, mfn. inevitable. -*tē*, f. or -*tva*, n. inevitableness, Jaim.; Comm. on Nyāyad.

A-varjushī, f., AV. vii, 50, 2, v. l. for *vavarjūshī*, perf. p. f. fr. *√vri*, q. v.

अवर्ण 1. *a-varṇa*, mfn. having no outward appearance, SvetUp.; colourless (Comm.); said of Nara and Nārāyaṇa), MBh. iii, 8384; (*as*), m. 'no praise,' blame, speaking ill of, Ragh. xiv, 38 & 57; Rājāt. = *kēraṇa*, mfn. 'not praising,' speaking ill of, Buddh.; Jain. = *vāda*, m. censure, blame, L. = *samyoga*, m. no connection with any caste, Āp.

A-varṇya, mfn. indescribable, Up.; not to be predicated, Comm. on Nyāyad. = *sama*, m. a sophism in which the argument still to be proved is confounded with the admitted one, Nyāyad.; Sāh.

अवर्ण 2. *a-varṇa*, *as*, m. the vowel *a* or *ā*, APrāt.

अवर्तमान *a-vartamāna*, mfn. 'not belonging to the present time,' (*gaṇa* *cārv-ādi*, q. v.)

अवर्ति *āva-rti*, is, f. (*riti* fr. *√ṛi*), bad fortune, poverty, distress, RV.; AV.; (cf. *āva-ṛiti*.)

अवर्त्रे *a-vartrā*, mfn. 'having nothing that restrains,' unimpeded, RV. vi, 12, 3.

A-varmān, mfn. having no armour, AV. xi, 10, 23.

अवर्धमान *a-varḍhamāna*, mfn. 'not growing,' (*gaṇa* *cārv-ādi*, q. v.)

अवर्ष *a-varsha*, *am*, n. want of rain, drought, MBh. xii, 1208; R.; (*ā*), f. id., MBh. xiii, 4579.

A-varshana, *am*, n. id., Vet.

A-varshin, mfn. not raining, Hcat.

A-varshuka, mfn. id., TS.; ŚBr.

A-varshṭos, Ved. Inf. not to rain, AitBr.

A-varshyā, mf(ā)n. being active in rainless bright weather, VS. xvi, 38; MaitrS.; not coming from rain (as water), TS. vii.

अवलक्ष *a-valaksha*, mfn. = *balāksha*, q. v., L.

अवलग *ava-√lag*, Caus. -*lagayati*, to fasten to, Comm. on KātyŚr.

Ava-lagita, *am*, n. an addition made in the prologue of a drama and not having any particular reference to the latter, Sāh.

Ava-lagna, mfn. hanging down from (in comp.), Ragh. xvi, 68, &c.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. the waist, Śis. ix, 49, &c.

अवलङ्घ *ava-√laṅgh*, (ind. p. -*laṅghya*) to pass or spend (time).

Ava-laṅghita, mfn. passed (as time), Kathās.

अवलम्ब *ava-√lamb*, -*lambate* (ind. p. -*lambya*; exceptionally P., e. g. Pot. -*lambet*, MBh. i, 8443, ed. Bomb.) to hang down, glide or slip down, descend, TUp. &c.; (pr. p. P. -*lambat*) to set (as the sun), MBh. iv, 1040; to catch hold of, cling to, hang to, hold on or support one's self by, rest upon as a support, depend upon (generally acc.; but also loc. [MBh. i, 8443] or instr. [Megh. 108]); to hold up anything (to prevent its falling down), Śak.; Ragh. vii, 9, &c.; to enter a state or condition (as *māyām*, *mānushyatvam*, *dhairyam*, &c.); to devote one's self to (acc.), Kum. ii, 15; 'to incline towards,' choose as a direction, Kathās.; Caus. (ind. p. -*lambya*) to hang up, Pañcat.; Kathās.; to grasp (for support), Mālav.

Ava-lamba, mf(ā)n. hanging down from (loc., R.) or to (in comp., MBh. xiii, 982); (*as*), m. hanging on or from, Megh.; depending, resting upon, L.; dependance, support, a prop, a stay, Ragh. xix, 50, &c. (cf. *nir-ava*); a perpendicular, L.; (cf. *prishṭhyāvā*).

Ava-lambaka, mfn. hanging down, Hcat.; (*as*), m. (in geom.) a perpendicular; (*am*), n., N. of a metre.

Ava-lambana, mf(ā)n. hanging on, clinging to, Bhpr.; leaning against (loc.), BhP.; (*am*), n. hanging down, L.; depending upon, dependance, support, Śak. &c.; making a halt, stopping at (loc. adv.), Hit.

Ava-lambita, mfn. hanging down, hanging on, suspended from, clinging to, Śak. &c.; crouching or settling down, Hit.; depending upon, resting upon as a support, Ragh. ix, 69; Vikr. &c.; placed upon, Suśr.; supported or protected by; (in Pass. sense) clung to, caught hold of, Śis. vi, 10; (fr. Caus.) having been made to hang down, let down (as a basket by a string), Kathās.

Ava-lambitavya, mfn. to be caught hold of or grasped, to be clung to.

Ava-lambin, mfn. hanging down so as to rest upon, hanging on or from, depending on; clinging to, reclining, resting upon.

अवलिक्ष *ava-√likh* (Pot. -*likhet*; ind. p. -*likhya*) to scratch, graze, Suśr.

Ava-lekha, *as*, m. anything scraped off, Suśr.; (*ā*), f. drawing, painting, BhP.

Ava-lekhana, *am*, n. brushing, combing, ĀsvŚr.; Āp.; Gaut.; (*ī*), f. brush, comb, Kauś.

अवलिप *ava-√lip*, P. (ind. -*lipya*) to smear, KaushBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Suśr.: *Ā*. (p. -*limpamāna*) to smear one's self, BhP.

Ava-lipta, mfn. smeared, MBh. i, 6391; viii, 2059; Suśr.; Vet.; furred (as the tongue), Suśr.; (= *āpi-ripta*, q. v.) blind (?), VS. xxiv, 3; Kauś.; proud, arrogant, Mn. iv, 79; MBh. &c. -*tē*, f. or -*tva*, n. [R.] pride, arrogance.

Ava-lepa, *as*, m. glutinousness (as of the mouth),

Suśr.; ointment, L.; ornament, L.; pride, haughtiness, BhP.; Ragh. &c.; (cf. *an*-neg.)

Ava-lepana, *am*, n. ointment; proud behaviour, R. i, 44, 9 & 36.

अवलिह *ava-√lih*, P. -*leḍhi* (impf. *avaleḍ*; Pot. -*lihet* [MBh. xiii, 2286; VarBrS.] or -*lihyāt*; ind. p. -*lihya*; rarely *Ā*. 1. sg. -*lihe*, MBh. i, 667) to lick, lap, AitBr.; Kāth. &c.; Intens. (p. -*lelihat*) to flicker (as a flame), MBh. i, 1181.

Ava-līḍha, mfn. licked, lapped, MBh. &c.; touched (by a flickering object), R. iii, 43, 3; touched (as by a finger-nail), Hariv. 7050; (cf. *ardhāval*); (*ā*), f. disregard, L.

Ava-leha, *as*, m. licking, lapping, VarBrS.; an extract, electuary, Suśr.

Ava-lehaka, mfn. licking, MBh. xiii, 2173; (*ikā*), f. (= *leha* before) an extract, electuary, Suśr.

Ava-lehana, *am*, n. licking; = *lehiḥ*, Bhpr.

Ava-lehin, mfn. lickerish, fond of dainties [BR.; 'sprikkiṇī lehihāna, i. e. *sadā krudha*,' Comm.], MBh. xiii, 519.

अवली *ava-√lī*, *Ā*. (p. -*liyamāna*; impf. 3. pl. *avāliyanta*) to stick to (loc.), Suśr.; to bow, stoop, MBh. viii, 939; to hide one's self in (loc.), R. vi, 99, 43 (pr. p. P. -*liyat*).

Ava-līna, mfn. sitting down (as a bird), VarBrS.; cowering down in, hiding one's self in (loc.), R. v, 25, 13; 'engaged in' (in comp.), beginning to, Nalod. ii, 46.

अवलीला *ava-līlā*, f. 'play, sport,' (*ayā*), instr. ind. quite easily.

अवलुञ्च *ava-√luñc* (ind. p. -*luñcya*) to tear out (as hairs), MBh. iii, 10760 seqq.; MarkP.

Ava-luñcana, *am*, n. tearing out (of hairs), R. vi, 98, 25; opening or unstitching (of a seam), Suśr.

अवलुण्ठन *ava-luñṭhana*, *am*, n. (√*luñṭh*), robbing, Kathās.; wallowing on the ground, L.

Ava-luñṭhita, mfn. robbed, L.; rolled or wallowed on the ground, L.

अवलुप *ava-√lup*, P. *Ā*. (3. pl. -*lumpanti*) to cut or take off, TS.; TĀr.; ShaṅvBr.; to take away by force, wrest, MBh. vi, 381; to suppress, extinguish; to rush or dash upon (as a wolf on his prey); (cf. *vrikāvalupta*.)

Ava-lupti, is, f. falling off, PBp.

Ava-lumpana, *am*, n. rushing upon (as of a wolf), MBh. i, 5586.

Ava-lopa, *as*, m. interruption, BhP.

Ava-lopya, mfn. to be torn off, Bhaṭṭ.

अवलून *ava-lūna*, mfn. (√*lū*), cut off, L.

अवलेख *ava-lekha*, &c. See *ava-√likh*.

अवलेप *ava-lepa*, &c. See *ava-√lip*.

अवलेह *ava-leha*, &c. See *ava-√lih*.

अवलोक *ava-√lok*, cl. 1. *Ā*. -*lokate*, to look, Sāh.; Hit.: cl. 10. P. -*lokayati* (p. -*lokayat*; ind. p. -*lokya*) to look upon or at, view, behold, see, notice, observe, MBh. &c.

Ava-loka, *as*, m. looking upon or at, viewing, Vikr.; Śis. ix, 71; Sāh.; look, glance, BhP.; (*eshu*), loc. pl. ind. before the (looks or) eyes of (gen.), MBh. i, 7902.

Ava-lokaka, mfn. wishing to view (as a spy), R. vi, 101, 13.

Ava-lokana, *am*, n. seeing, beholding, viewing, observing, Ragh. xi, 60, &c.; a look, glance, Ragh. x, 14, &c.; 'looking like,' appearance of (in comp.), BhP.; (*ā*), f. the aspect (of planets), VarBrS.

Ava-lokaniya, mfn. worthy to be looked at, Lalit.

Ava-lokayitavya, mfn. to be observed, VarBrS.

Ava-lokayitri, mfn. one who views.

Ava-lokita, mfn. seen, viewed, observed; viewed by, i. e. being in sight of a planet, VarBrS.; MarkP.; (*as*), m. = *avalokiteśvara* below; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Mālatim.; (*am*), n. looking at, beholding, L. = *vrata*, m., N. of a Buddhist. **Avalokiteśvara**, m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva, worshipped by the northern Buddhists.

Ava-lokin, mfn. looking, Kum. v, 49; looking at, beholding (ifc.), Kathās.

Ava-lokya, mfn. to be looked at, MBh. xiii, 5001; Pārv.

अवलोक्य *ava-lopa*, &c. See *ava-√lup*.

अवलोभन *ava-lobhana*. See *an-aval*.

अवलोम *ava-loma*, mfn., Pāṇ. v, 4, 75.

अवल्गुन *a-valgu-ja*, as, m. the plant Ver-
nonia Anthelminthica, Suśr.

अवल्गुली *avulgulī*, f., N. of a poisonous
insect, Suśr.

अववद् *ava-√vad* (aor. Subj. 1. pl. -*vādish-*
ma) to speak ill of or against (gen.), AitBr.; (cf.
dur-avavada.)

Ava-vadana, am, n. speaking ill of, Say. on
AitBr.

Ava-vadita, mfn. instructed, taught, Buddh.
Ava-vaditṛi, tā, m. one who speaks finally, who
gives the definitive opinion, AitBr.

Ava-vāda, as, m. speaking ill of, evil report, L.;
a command, order, L.; trust, confidence, L.; instruc-
tion, teaching, Buddh.

अववर्ति *avavartī*, aor. Ā. fr. *√vrit*, q.v.

अववर्षण *ava-varṣaṇa*. See *ava-√vṛish*.

अववा *ava-√vā*, -*vāti*, to blow down, RV.
x, 60, 11; (said of fire compared to a bull) to snort
(i. e. to crackle) towards, RV. i, 58, 5.

अवविद्ध *ava-viddha*. See *ava-√vyadh*.

अववो *ava-√vī*, -*veti*, to eat, enjoy, RV. x,
23, 4.

अववृज् *ava-√vrij*, to disjoin, separate,
Kāth.; Caus. (Pot. 3. pl. -*varjādeyukh*) to remove,
TBr.

अववृष् *ava-√vṛish* (p. -*varṣhat*) Ved. to
rain upon, VS. xxii, 26, &c.

Ava-varṣaṇa, am, n. raining upon, KātyŚr.
Ava-vṛishṭa, mfn. rained upon, TBr.

अवव्यथ् *ava-√vyadh*, -*vidhyati*, to throw
down into (loc.), RV. ix, 73, 8; (opposed to *abhy-*
ā-rohati; Comm. = *pramādyati*) to fall or sink
down, TS.; (Pot. -*vidhyet*) 'to throw down from',
deprive of (loc.), TBr.

Ava-viddha, mfn. thrown down into (loc.), RV.
i, 182, 6 & vii, 69, 7.

अवव्ये *ava-√vye* (p. -*vyāyat*) to pull off (as
clothes), RV. iv, 13, 4.

अववृश्च *ava-√vraśc* (Imper. 2. sg. -*vriścā*;
impf. -*avriścāt*) to splinter, cut off, RV. i, 51, 7 &
vii, 18, 17.

Ava-vrāśca, as, m. splinter, chip, ŚBr. xii.

अववशा *a-vaśā*, mf(ā)n. unsubmitive to an-
other's will, independent, unrestrained, free, AV. vi,
42, 3 & 43, 3, &c.; not having one's own free will,
doing something against one's desire or unwillingly,
Mn. v, 33; Bhag. &c. -*ga*, mfn. not being in
any one's (gen.) power. -*m-gama*, n. 'not submis-
sive to each other', N. of a special Sandhi (in which
the two sounds meeting each other remain unchang-
ed), RPraṭ. **A-vaśi-bhūta**, mfn. unrestrained,
independent, L.; uninfluenced by magic, L. **Ava-**
śēndriya-citta, mfn. whose mind and senses are
not held in subjection, Hit.

A-vaśin, mfn. not having one's own free will;
not exercising one's own will, not independent, Ap.
Avaśi-tva, n. not being master of one's self, MBh.
xiv, 1001.

A-vaśya, in comp. with a fut. p. p. (and with
some other words) for *a-vaśyam*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 144,
Comm.; (*avaśyam*), ind. necessarily, inevitably,
certainly, at all events, by all means; *avaśyam eva*,
most surely; (cf. *avaśyaka*.) -*karma*, n. any
necessary action or performance, AitĀr. -*kārya*,
mfn. (gaṇa *mayūravayansakādi*, q.v.) to be neces-
sarily done, R. ii, 96, 8; (*āni*), n. pl. necessary per-
formances, MBh. i, 7899; viii, 10. -*pācya*, mfn.
to be necessarily cooked, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 65, Sch. -*m-*
bhāvin, mfn. necessarily being, MBh. i, 6144; Hit.
-*m-bhāvi-tā*, f. [Comm. on Mfich.] or -*tva*,
n. [Bhpr.] the being necessarily.

अववप्ता *ava-vaṣṭa*, mfn. cursed, MBh. xiii,
7221.

अववश *ava-śas* (only instr. -*śāsā*), f. (*√śas*),
wrong desire, AV. vi, 45, 2.

अववशा *a-vaśā*, f. not a cow, a bad cow, AV.
xii, 4, 17 & 42.

अववशातन *ava-śātana*, am, n. (*√śad*, Caus.),
withering, drying up, Suśr.

अववशि *ava-√śi* (Imper. 2. sg. -*śiśhi*) to
deliver from, remove, RV. x, 105, 8.

अववशिरस् *ava-śiras*, mfn. having the head
turned down, Kauś.

Ava-śirshaka, mfn. id., Suśr.

अववशिप् *ava-√śish*, Pass. -*śishyate*, to be
left as a remnant, remain, TBr.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.;
Caus. (Pot. -*śeshayet*) to leave as a remnant, MBh.
v, 2638; R. v, 26, 38.

Ava-śishṭa, mfn. left, remaining.

Ava-śishṭaka, am, n. remainder, Yājñ. ii, 47.

Ava-śeṣha, am, n. leavings, remainder, Mn.
viii, 159, &c.; often ifc., e.g. *ardhāv*, *kathāv*,
pīṭāv, q.v.; (*am*), ind. ifc. so as to leave as a rem-
nant, Daś.; (cf. *nir-av*.) -*tā*, f. the being left as
a remainder, Bhp.

Ava-śeṣṭa, mfn. left as a remnant, remaining,
MBh. i, 5129, &c.; (cf. *kathā-mātrāv* and *nāma-*
mātrāv.)

Ava-śeṣhya, mfn. to be left or kept remaining.

अववशी *ava-√ś*, śī, Ā. (3. pl. -*śiyante*; Im-
per. -*śiyatām*) to fall or drop off, AV. xviii, 3, 60;
TS.; Kāth.; ŚBr.; PBr.

अववशीत *ava-śita* and -*śina*. See *ava-śyā*.

अववशुप् *ava-√śush*, -*śushyati*, to become
dry, Vāyup. ii; (-*śushyate*) MārKP.

अववश्र् *ava-√śri* (impf. *avāśrīṇāt*) to break
(as any one's anger), PBr.; Pass. (impf. -*śiryata*) to
be dispersed, fly in every direction, R. i, 37, 13, ed.
Bomb.

Ava-śirṇa, mfn. broken, shattered, Kauś.; MBh.
xiii, 1503.

अववशेष *ava-śeṣha*, &c. See *ava-√śish*.

अववश्रुत् *ava-√śrut* (perf. -*cusṛota*) to trickle
down, TBr.

अववश्या *ava-śyā*, f. (*√śyai*), hoar-frost,
dew, L.

Ava-śīta or -*śyāta*, mfn. cooled, cool, Pāṇ. vi,
1, 26, Kāś.

Ava-śīna or -*śyāna*, mfn. coagulated, Pāṇ. vi,
1, 26.

Ava-śyāya, as, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 141) hoar-frost,
dew, Nir.; MBh. xii, 5334; R.; pride, L. -*paṭa*,
m. a kind of cloth, L.

अववश्रप् *ava-√śrath*, Caus. (Imper. 2. sg.
-*śrathāya*, Padap. *athaya*) to loosen, RV. i, 24, 15.

अववश्रयण *ava-śrayaṇa*, am, n. (*√śri*), tak-
ing (anything) from off the fire (opposed to *adhi-*
śr, q.v.), Sāh.

अववश्रम् *ava-śvaśm*, Ved. Inf. fr. *√śvas*,
to blow away, AV. iv, 37, 3.

अववश्रित् *ava-√śvit* (aor. -*aśvait*) to shine
down, RV. i, 124, 11.

अववश्रुत् *a-vaśaṭkāra*, mfn. without the
exclamation *vaśaṭ*, KātyŚr.

A-vaśaṭkṛita, mfn. id., ŚBr. iv.

अववशम् *ava-śṭambh* (*√stambh*), -*śṭabha-*
noti (&c.), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63 seqq.; generally ind. p.
-*śṭabhya*, ĀśvŚr. &c.) to lean or rest upon, Pāṇ.
viii, 3, 68, &c.; to bar, barricade, R. iii, 56, 7;
-*śṭabhnāti* (Kāthās.; Inf. -*śṭabdhm*, ib.; Pass.
aor. *avāśṭambhi*, Rājāt.) to seize, arrest, R. v, 25,
52, &c.

Ava-śṭabdhā, mfn. standing firm, R. iii, 74,
24; supported by (acc.), resting on, R. v, 31, 50;
grasped, seized, arrested, VarBṛS.; Kāthās.; stand-
ing near, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 68; R. v, 56, 129; (said of
time) being near, approaching, Pāṇ. v, 2, 13; Vāyup.;
(cf. *ava-stabdhā* below.)

1. **Ava-śṭabhya**, ind. p. See *ava-śṭambh*.

2. **Ava-śṭabhya**, mfn. to be seized or stopped,
Kāthās.

Ava-śṭambha, as, m. leaning or resting upon,
Suśr. &c.; having recourse to anything, applying,
Pāṇcat.; Sāh.; self-confidence, resoluteness, Suśr.;

Pāṇcat. (cf. *śvashṭ*); beginning, L.; obstruction,
impediment, L.; a post or pillar, L.; gold, L.
-*maya*, mfn. (said of an arrow) shot with reso-
luteness (?), Ragh. iii, 53.

Ava-śṭambhana, am, n. having recourse to
(in comp.), Pāṇcat.

Ava-stabdhā, mfn. stiff (with cold &c.), Pāṇ.
viii, 3, 68, Sch.

अववश्रुत् *ava-śṭhyūta*, mfn. spit upon, ŚBr.

अववश्रन् *ava-śhvān* (*√śvan*), -*śhvānati* (impf.
avāśhvānat; perf. p. Ā. -*śhāvāṇa*) to smack
(one's lips) or otherwise make a noise in eating, Pāṇ.
viii, 3, 63 seqq.; (cf. *ava-√śvan*.)

Ava-śhvāna, as, m. noisy eating, smacking, L.

अववस् 1. *avas*, n. (*√av*), favour, further-
ance, protection, assistance, RV.; AV.; VS.; re-
freshing, RV.; enjoyment, pleasure, RV.; wish,
desire (as of men for the gods &c.), RV.; or the
waters for the sea, RV. viii, 16, 2; (cf. *sv-avas*).
Avas-vat, mfn. desirous, AV. iii, 26, 6; TS. v.
Avasvad-vat, mfn. united with the desirous one
[NBD.], MaitrS.

Avasā, am, n. Ved. refreshment, food, provisions,
viaticum, RV. i, 93, 4; 119, 6; vi, 61, 1, &c.;
(with *pad-vat*) 'food that has feet' i. e. cattle, RV.
x, 169, 1; (as), m. a king, Up.

Avasya, Nom. P. (p. dat. sg. m. *avasyate*) to
seek favour or assistance, RV. i, 116, 23.

Avasyū, mfn. desiring favour or assistance, RV.;
VS. (v, 32 & xviii, 45, nom. sg. m. *asyūh*); (said
of Indra) desirous of helping or assisting, RV. iv,
16, 11 & v, 31, 10; (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 116); (as), m.,
N. of a Rishi (with the patron. Atreya, composer of
the hymn RV. v, 31).

अववस् 2. *avās* (once, before *m*, *avār*, RV. i,
133, 6; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 70), ind. (fr. 2. *ava*) down-
wards, RV.; (as a prep.) down from (abl. or instr.),
RV.; below (with instr.), RV. i, 164, 17 & 18; x,
67, 4. -*tāt* (*avās-*), ind. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 40) below,
RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; before (in time), TBr.; (as a prep.
with gen.) below, ŚBr.; (*avāśāt*-*prapadana*, mfn.
anything) attained from below (as heaven), ŚBr.
Avā-śrīṅga, mfn. (fr. *avāḥ*, cf. *ayā-īayā*) whose
horns are turned downwards, TS. ii.

अववसक्तिका *ava-sakthikā*, f. (= *paryāṅka*,
q.v.) sitting on the hams (or also 'the cloth tied
round the legs and knees of a person sitting on his
hams,' L.), Mn. iv, 112; Gaut.

अववसक्त्य *ava-saṃ-cakshya*, mfn. to be
shunned or avoided, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 54, Pat.

अववसज्ज *ava-√sañj* (ind. p. -*sajja*; Imper.

3. pl. Pass. -*sajyantām*) to suspend, attach to, ap-
pend, MBh. xv, 436, Hariv.; R.; (cf. *ava-√srij*
at end); to charge with (a business; acc.), R. iv, 42,
7; Ā. -*sajjate*, to adhere or cleave to, not leave
undisturbed, MBh. xiii, 2198.

Ava-sakta, mfn. suspended from, attached to (as
to the shoulder or to the branch of a tree &c.),
bound round, MBh. &c.; being in contact with,
Pāṇcat.; belonging to, Bhp.; (in Pass. sense) hung
with (as with wreaths), Hariv. 10049; charged with
(a business), R. iv, 42, 8.

Ava-sañjana, am, n. (= *nivīta*, q.v.) the Brāh-
manical thread hanging over the shoulder, Comm. on
KātyŚr.

अववसङ्गो *ava-saṃ-ḍina*, am, n. (*√ḍi*), the
united downward flight of birds, MBh. viii, 1901
(v. l.)

अववसथ *avasatha*, as, m. (for *ā-vasatha*,
q.v.) habitation, Hcat.; a village, L.; a college,
school, L.; (*am*), n. a house, dwelling, L.

Avasathin, mfn. having a habitation, Hcat.
Avasathya, mfn. (for *avas*, q.v.) belonging to
a house, domestic, L.; (as), m. a college, school, L.

अववसद् *ava-√sad*, P. -*sidati* (rarely Ā. e.g.
Pot. -*sideta*, MBh. i, 5184; impf. -*sidata*, R. iv,
58, 6) to sink (as into water), Suśr.; Bhp.; to sink
down, faint, grow lean [TS.; PBr.], become ex-
hausted or disheartened, slacken, come to an end,
perish : Caus. (p. -*sādayat*; ind. p. -*sādyā*) to cause
to sink (as into water), Suśr.; to render down-
hearted, dispirit, ruin, ChUp.; MBh. &c.; to frus-
trate, MBh. xii, 2634; R. v, 51, 2.

Ava-sanna, mfn. sunk down, pressed down (as

by a burden, BHP.; R. ii, 52, 22; sunken (as eyes), Suśr.; (opposed to *ut-sanna*) deep (as a wound), Suśr.; languid, dispirited, distressed, unhappy, KātyŚr.; MBh. iv, 198, &c.; ended, terminated, Hit.; (as the eyesight; said of a blind person) Ragh. ix, 77; (in law) beaten in a cause.

Ava-sāda, *as*, m. sinking (as of a chair), Suśr.; the growing faint (as of a sound), ib.; falling, exhaustion, fatigue, lassitude, ib.; defeat, Mālav.; want of energy or spirit (especially as proceeding from doubtful or unsuccessful love), L.; (in law) badness of a cause, L.; end, termination, L.; (cf. *nir-av*°).

Ava-sādaka, *mfn.* causing to sink, frustrating, R. iv, 26, 19; exhausting, tiresome, wearisome, L.; ending, finishing, L.

Ava-sādāna, *am*, n. oppressing, disheartening; the state of being disheartened, Car.; an escharotic, removing proud flesh by escharotic applications, Suśr.

Ava-sādita, *mfn.* made to sink, exhausted, dispirited; frustrated, R. v, 51, 2.

अवसभ *ava-sabha*, only in f. (ā), excluded from a (husband's) company [Sāy]; fallen into wrong (i. e. into men's) company [NBD.], ŚBr. i, 3, 1, 21.

अवसर *ava-sara*. See *ava-√sri*.

अवसर्ग *ava-sarga*. See *ava-√srip*.

Ava-sārjana. See *ib*.

अवसर्प *ava-sarpa*, &c. See *ava-√srip*.

अवसलवि *ava-salavi*, ind. = *apa-s*°, q. v., Gobh.

Ava-savi, ind. to the left, ŚākhŚr.

Ava-savya, *mfn.* not left, right, L.

अवसा *ava-sā* and *-sātrī*. See *ava-√so*.

अवसाद *ava-sāda*, &c. See *ava-√sad*.

अवसान 1. *d-vasāna*, *mfn.* (√4. *vas*), not dressed, RV. iii, 1, 6.

अवसान 2. *ava-sāna*, &c. See *ava-√so*.

अवसाम *ava-sāma*, *mfn.*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 75.

अवसाय *ava-sāya*, &c. See *ava-√so*.

अवसिच *ava-√sic* (p. *-siñcat*; ind. p. *-sicya*) to sprinkle, pour upon (acc. or loc.), KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; Kauś.; Gobh.; to pour out, Gobh.; Caus. (Pot. *-secayet*) to sprinkle, bedew, MBh. xiii, 5056; VarBṣ.

Ava-sikta, *mfn.* sprinkled, MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Ava-siñcita, *mfn.* id., MBh. vii, 7319.

Ava-seka, *as*, m. sprinkling, irrigating (as the ground), Mṛicch.; syringing, administering a clyster, Suśr.; bleeding (with leeches), Suśr.

Ava-sekima, *as*, m. a kind of cake (pulse ground and fried with oil or butter), L.

Ava-secana, *am*, n. sprinkling, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; water used for irrigating (trees), Mn. iv, 151; bathing, MBh. iii, 8231; bleeding, Suśr.

Ava-secita, *mfn.* = *-sikta*, MBh. vi, 4434.

अवसिध *ava-√2. sidh* (impf. *avāsēdhat*, v. 1. *apās*°) to keep back or off from (abl.), MBh. vii, 7397.

अवसुप्त *ava-supta*, *mfn.* (√*svap*), asleep, R. ii, 56, 1.

अवसु *ava-√sri*, Caus. to move anything aside or away, Kauś.

Ava-sara, *as*, m. 'descent (of water)', rain, L.; occasion, moment, favourable opportunity, Śāk. &c.; seasonableness, appropriate place for anything (gen.), Kathās.; any one's (gen.) turn, Pañcat.; leisure, advantageous situation, L.; (= *mantra*) consultation in private (?), L.; a year, L.; (e), loc. ind. at the right moment, Kathās. — *kāle* or *-velāyām* [Pañcat.], loc. ind. on a favourable opportunity.

Ava-sāraṇa, *am*, n. moving away, L.

अवसुज्ज *ava-√srij* (Subj. *-srijāt* [RV. x, 108, 5] or *-srijāt* [RV. i, 174, 4] or *-srijāt* [RV. i, 55, 6 & x, 113, 4]; Imper. 2. sg. *-srijā* or *-srijā*; impf. *-srijat*; perf. Pot. *-sasrijyāt*, RV. i, 24, 13; p. *-srijat*, RV. ii, 3, 10) to fling, throw (as arrows or the thunderbolt), RV. iv, 27, 3; AV. iv, 6, 7; TS. &c.; to throw or put into (loc.), Mn. i, 8; MBh. iii, 12769; Ved. to let off, let loose, let go, send, dismiss, abandon, surrender (as to misfortune, *aghāya*, RV. i, 189, 5), RV.; AV. &c.; to give up (as one's anger &c.), MBh. v, 1822 & vi, 5848, (or

one's life, *prāṇān*) xii, 88; to pardon, RV. vii, 86, 5; (any one's life, *prāṇān*) MBh. iii, 3052; to deliver (a woman), RV. x, 138, 2; to be delivered, bring forth, AV. i, 11, 3; to produce, form, shape, Hariv. 7057; BHP.: *Ā.* (impf. 3. pl. *dvāsrijanta*) to relax, lose energy and power, RV. iv, 19, 2; (impf. *dvāsrijat* for *śajāt*, fr. -√*sāñj*, BR.) to attach to (loc.), MBh. i, 1973.

Ava-sarga, *as*, m. (gaṇa *nyāṅku-ādi*, q. v.) letting loose, letting go (*an-neg.*) Jain.; relaxation, laxity, L.; following one's own inclinations, independence, L.

Ava-sārjana, *am*, n. liberation, VS. xii, 64.

Ava-sarjita, *mfn.* (= *visriṣṭāvat*, Comm.) who has abandoned, R. vii, 56, 23.

Ava-srishaṭa, *mfn.* let loose, RV. x, 4, 3; thrown (as arrows or the thunderbolt), RV. vi, 75, 16 & vii, 46, 3; AV. i, 3, 9 (cf. *rudrāṣṭ*); (*ava-srishaṭa*), *mfn.* made over, dismissed, sent, RV. x, 28, 11 & 91, 14; brought forth (from the womb), BHP.; fallen down from or upon (in comp.), BHP.

अवसृप *ava-√srip*, *sārpati*, (said of the sun)

to set, VS. xvi, 7; (p. loc. m. *-sārpati*) Lāty.; to flow back (as the sea in low tide), MBh. xiii, 7257 (v. l. *ava-sarpiṭa*, *mfn.* 'caused to flow back'); to creep to or approach unawares, TS.; AV. viii, 6, 3; to flow over gradually, AV. xi, 1, 17.

Ava-sarpa, *as*, m. 'one who approaches unawares', a spy, L.; (cf. *apa-sarpa*).

Ava-sarpaṇa, *am*, n. 'descent', the place from which Manu descended after he had left his ark, ŚBr. i; going down to, MārKp.; (cf. *rathiyāvas*°).

Ava-sarpiṇī, f. 'going or gliding down gradually', a descending period of a long duration and alternating with the 'ascending one' (*ut-sarpiṇī*, q. v.); both the ascending [*ut-s*°] and descending [*ava-s*°] cycle are divided into six stages each: good-good, good, good-bad, bad-good, bad, bad-bad), Jain.; Aryabh.

Ava-sarpita, *mfn.*, see s. v. *ava-√srip*.

अवसो *ava-√so*, *-syuti* (Imper. 2. du. *-syatam*; aor. Subj. *-sā*) to loosen, deliver from, RV. vi, 74, 3 & vii, 28, 4; TS.; ŚBr.; (Imper. 2. sg. *-sya*; aor. *dvāsāt*, TBR. &c.; aor. 3. pl. *dvāsūr*, RV. i, 179, 2; ind. p. *-sāya*, RV. i, 104, 1; Ved. Inf. *-sat*, RV. iii, 53, 20) Ved. to unharness (horses), put up at any one's house, settle, rest, RV. &c.; to take one's abode or standing-place in or upon (loc.), AV. ix, 2, 14; TBR.; to finish, terminate (one's work), ŚākhŚr.; RPrāt. &c.; to be finished, be at an end, be exhausted, Kir. xvi, 17; to choose or appoint (as a place for dwelling or for a sacrifice), TS.; ŚBr.; (Pot. 2. sg. *-seyās*; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4, 67) to decide, Bhāṭṭ.; to obtain, BHP.: Caus. *-sāyayati* (ind. p. *-sāyaya*) to cause to take up one's abode in or upon (loc.), TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; (ind. p. *-sāyaya*) to complete, Ragh. v, 76; (Inf. [in Pass. sense] *-sāyayitum*) to ascertain, clearly distinguish, Kir. ii, 29; Pass. *-sīyate* (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4, 66) to be obtained, BHP.; to be insisted upon, MBh. xii, 554 (ed. Bomb. in active sense 'to insist upon'); to be ascertained, BHP.; Sarvad.

Ava-sā, f. liberation, deliverance, RV. iv, 23, 3; 'halt, rest', see *an-avās*.

Ava-sātrī, *tām*, m. a liberator, RV. x, 27, 9.

2. **Ava-sāna**, *am*, n. (cf. *ava-mocana*) 'where the horses are unharnessed', stopping, resting-place, residence, RV. x, 14, 9; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; a place chosen or selected for being built upon, MānGr.; (Inf. f. ā, Ragh. i, 95) conclusion, termination, cessation, Mn. ii, 71; Śāk. &c.; death, Śāk.; Pañcat.; boundary, limit, L.; end of a word, last part of a compound or period, end of a phrase, Prāt.; Pāṇ.; the end of the line of a verse or the line of a verse itself, AAnukr.; VPrāt.; KātyŚr.; N. of a place, (gaṇa *takṣaśilādi*, q. v.) — *dārśā*, *mfn.* looking at one's place of destination or residence, AV. vii, 41, 1; seeing the end of (gen.), PBr. — *bhūmī*, f. 'place of limit', the highest limit, Kād.

Avasānaka, *mf* (*ikā*) n. attaining an end by (in comp.)

Avasānika, *mfn.* forming the end of (in comp.), R. ii, 56, 25.

Avasānya, *mfn.* belonging to the line of a verse, VS. xvi, 33.

1. **Ava-sāya**, ind. p. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 69), see *-√so*.

2. **Ava-sāya**, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 141) 'taking up one's abode', see *yatra-kānuvāśāya*; termina-

tion, conclusion, end, L.; remainder, L.; determination, ascertainment, L.

Ava-sāyaka, *mfn.* (said of an arrow, *sāyaka*) 'bringing to a close', destructive, Kir. xv, 37.

Ava-sāyin, *mfn.* 'taking up one's abode, settling', see *antāṣ*° and *ante-√p*, *yatra-kānuvāś*°.

Ava-sāyā, ind. p. (fr. Caus.), see *ava-√so*.

Ava-sita, *mfn.* one who has put up at any place, who dwells, rests, resides, RV. i, 32, 15 & iv, 25, 8; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; brought to his abode (as Agni), TS.; ended, terminated, finished, completed, MBh. i, 4678, &c.; one who has given up anything (abl.), MBh. xii, 7888; or in comp., Yājñ. ii, 183; determined, fixed, BHP.; ascertained, BHP.; known, understood; one who is determined to (loc.), BHP.; being at end of the line of a verse (see *ava-sāna*), RPrāt.; VPrāt.; stored (as grain &c.), L.; gone, L.; (*am*), n. 'a dwelling-place', see *navāvasit*.

Ava-seya, *mfn.* to be ascertained, be understood, be made out, be learnt from, Jain. Comm. &c.; 'to be brought to a close', be destroyed, L.

Ava-sai, Ved. Inf., see *ava-√so* above.

अवस्कन्द *ava-√skand* (ind. p. *-skandya*) to jump down from (abl.), BHP.; to approach hastening from (abl.), ŚhaṅvBr.; to storm, assault (as a city &c.), R.; Mālav. &c.

Ava-skanda, *as*, m. assault, attack, storm, Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās.

Ava-skandana, *am*, n. id., L.; descending, L.; bathing, L.; (in law) accusation.

Ava-skandita, *mfn.* attacked, L.; gone down, L.; bathed, bathing, L.; (in law) accused, refuted (?), L.

Ava-skandin, *mfn.* 'covering (a cow)', see *gau-rāṣ*°; ifc. attacking, Mcar.

Ava-skanna, *mfn.* spilt (as semen virile), Hariv. 1786; 'attacked', overpowered (as by love), R. vi, 95, 41.

अवस्कर *ava-s-kara*. See *ava-√s-kṛ*.

अवस्काव *ava-skavā*, *as*, m. (√*sku*), a kind of worm, AV. ii, 31, 4.

अवस्कृ *ava-√s-kṛ* (√3. *kṛ*), *Ā.* (perf. 3. pl. *ava-caskarite*) to scrape with the feet, Śiṣ. v, 63; (cf. *apa-√s-kṛ* s. v. *apa-√kṛ*).

Ava-s-kara, *as*, m. ordure, faeces, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 148; the privities, L.; a place for faeces &c., privy, closet, MBh. iii, 14676; Rājat.; a place for sweepings &c., Comm. on Yājñ.; (cf. *ava-kara*). — *mandira*, n. water-closet, Rājat.

Ava-s-karaka, *as*, m., N. of an insect (originating from faeces), Pāṇ. iv, 3, 28.

अवस्तात *avās-tāt*. See 2. *avās*.

अवस्तु *a-vastu*, n. a worthless thing, Kum. v, 66; insubstantiality, the unreality of matter, Kap.; Vedāntas. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. [Kap.] insubstantiality, unreality.

अवस्तु *ava-√stri*, P. *-striṇāti* (1. sg. *-striṇāmi*; ind. p. *-stīrya*) to strew, scatter, VS. v, 25; TS.; ŚBr.; (perf. *-tastāra*) to scatter over, cover with (instr.), MBh. vii, 1568 (Ā. (perf. *-tastare*) to penetrate (as a sound), Kir. xiv, 29).

Ava-starana, *am*, n. strewing, KātyŚr.; a cover for a bed, blanket, Āp.

Ava-stāra, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 120) 'a litter, bed', (cf. *nir-av*°).

Ava-stīrṇa, *mfn.* strewed, covered with (instr.), Kauś.; Suśr.

अवस्त्र *a-vastra*, *mfn.* without clothes, naked. — *tā*, f. nakedness, N.

अवस्था *ava-√sthā*, P. *-sthiṣṭhāti* (impf. *-ati-ṣṭhat*; aor. Subj. *-sthat*; perf. *Ā.* 3. sg. *-tasthe*; perf. p. *-tasthivās*) to go down into (acc.), reach down to (acc.), RV.; ŚBr.; (aor. Subj. 2. pl. *-sthatā*) to go away from (abl.), RV. v, 53, 8; (aor. Subj. 1. sg. *-stham*) to be separated from or deprived of (abl.), RV. ii, 27, 17; *Ā.* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 22; rarely P., e. g. Bhag. xiv, 23; BHP. &c.) to take one's stand, remain standing, ĀśvGr. &c.; to stay, abide, stop at any place (loc.), MBh. &c.; to abide in a state or condition (instr.), MBh. i, 5080; BHP. &c.; (with ind. p.) to remain or continue (doing anything), MBh. i, 5770; iii, 187 (ed. Bomb.), &c.; to be found, exist, be present, MBh.; Yājñ. i, 272, &c.; (perf. 1. sg. *-tasthe*) to fall to, fall into the possession of (dat.), RV. x, 48, 5; to enter, be absorbed in (loc.),

Mn. vi, 81; to penetrate (as sound or as fame), MBh. xiii, 1845; Pass. *-sthiyate*, to be settled or fixed or chosen, Sāk.: Caus. (generally ind. p. *-sthiṣya*) to cause to stand or stop (as a carriage or an army &c.), let behind, MBh. &c.; to place upon (loc.), fix, set, array, ĀsvGr. &c.; to cause to enter or be absorbed in (loc.), MBh. iii, 12502; to render solid or firm, R. v, 35, 36; to establish (by arguments), Comm. on Nyāyad.: Pass. Caus. *-sthiṣyate*, to be kept firm ['to be separated,' BR.], BhP.

Ava-sthā, *as*, m. membrum virile, AV. vii, 90, 3 (cf. *upā-sīha*); (*ā*), f. appearance (in a court of justice), Mn. viii, 60; 'stability, consistence,' cf. *an-avastha*; state, condition, situation (five are distinguished in dramas, Sāk.), circumstance of age [Pān. v, 4, 146; vi, 2, 115, &c.] or position, stage, degree; (*ās*), f. pl. the female organs of generation, RV. v, 19, 1. **Avasthā-catuṣṭāya**, n. the four periods or states of human life (viz. childhood, youth, manhood, and old age). **Avasthā-traya**, n. the three states (viz. waking, dreaming, and sound sleep), RāmātUp.; BhP. **Avasthā-dvaya**, n. the two states of life (viz. happiness and misery). **Avasthā-van**, mfn. possessed of stability, TS.

Ava-ssthāna, *am*, n. standing, taking up one's place, R. v, 5, 18; situation, condition, Pañcat.; Hit.; residing, abiding, dwelling, Vedāntas.; Sāk.; stability, Rājat.; (cf. *an-av*°).

Ava-ssthāpana, *am*, n. exposing (goods for sale), Daś.

Ava-ssthāyin, mfn. staying, residing in, Kād.; placed (behind, *paśāt*; as an army); abiding in a particular condition, Comm. on Bād.

Ava-ssthita, mfn. standing near (sometimes with acc., e.g. Hariv. 14728; R. v, 73, 26), placed, having its place or abode, ĀsvGr.; MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; (with a p. p.) continuing to do anything, R. iii, 30, 19; engaged in, prosecuting, following, practising (with loc. [MBh. ii, 1228; Mn. &c.] or in comp. [Bhag. iv, 23; Hit.]); obeying or following (the words or commands of; loc.), BhP.; Bhaṭṭ.; giving one's self up to (e.g. to compassion or pride), MBh. xiii, 272; R. v, 58, 13; contained in (loc.), Mn. xii, 119; Bhag. ix, 4 & xv, 11; being incumbent upon (loc.), Kum. ii, 28; ready for (dat.), Pañcat.; firm, fixed, determined, KathUp.; R. &c.; steady, trusty, to be relied on, Mn. vii, 60, &c.; (cf. *an-av*°).

Ava-ssthiti, *is*, f. residence, BhP.; Kathās.; abiding, stability, see *an-av*°; following, practising, L.

अवस्ना *ava-√snā*, Caus. *-snāpayati*, to wash, Kauś.

Ava-snāta, mfn. (water) in which any one has bathed, MBh. xiii, 5014.

अवस्पृ *ava-√spri* (aor. Subj. *-spṛat*, 2. sg. *-spar*; Imper. 2. sg. *-spṛidhi* & 2. du. *-spṛitam*) to defend, preserve from (abl.), RV.

Ava-sparṣi (only Voc. *°rtar*), m. a preserver, saviour, RV. ii, 23, 8.

अवस्फुर *ava-√sphur* (fut. *-sphurishyati*) to cast away, Nir. v, 17.

अवस्फूर्ज *ava-√sphūrj* (p. *-sphūrjat*) Ved. to thunder, make a noise like a thunder-clap, VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to snort, MBh. vi, 774 (ed. Bomb.); Suśr.; to fill with noise, MBh. vii, 321; Hariv. 13279.

Ava-sphūrja, *as*, m. the rolling of thunder, PañGf.

अवस्रि *ava-√smt*, Ā. (impf. 3. pl. *-sma-yanta*) to flash down (said of lightning), RV. i, 168, 8.

अवस्य *avasya*, Nom. P. See 1. *avas*.

अवस्यन् *ava-√syand*, Ā. (p. *-syandamāna*) to flow or trickle down, BhP.

Ava-syandana, *am*, n. (gapa *gahādi*, q. v.)

Ava-syandita, *am*, n. (in rhetoric) attributing to one's own words a sense not originally meant, Sāk.; Daśar. &c.

अवस्यु *avasyu*. See 1. *avas*.

अवस्रस्य *ava-√sraś*, Ā. (p. *-sraśamāna*) falling down, Suśr.

Ava-sraśas, Ved. Inf. (abl.) from falling down, RV. ii, 17, 5.

Ava-srasta, mfn. fallen down, Suśr.

अवस्रु *ava-√sru*, Caus. (p. *-srāvayat*) to cause to flow down, KātyŚr.

Ava-sruta, mfn. run or dropped down, ĀsvGr.

अवस्रत् *avas-vat*. See 1. *avas*.

अवस्रन् *ava-√sran* (aor. *-dsranit*) to fly down with noise, RV. iv, 27, 3; (cf. *ava-shvan*.)

Ava-svanya, mfn. roaring, MaitrS.; VS. xvi, 31.

अवस्व *ava-√svri* (Subj. *-svarāti*) to sound (as an instrument), RV. viii, 69, 9; (Pot. *-svaret*) to sustain with gradually lowered voice, Lāṭy.

अवहन् *ava-√han* (Subj. 2. sg. *-han*, RV. v, 32, 1 & vi, 26, 5; Imper. 2. pl. *-hantānā*, RV. ii, 34, 9; Imper. 2. sg. *-jahi*; impf. 2. & 3. sg. *-dhan* or *ahan*; perf. 2. sg. *-jaghantha*) to throw down, strike, hit, RV.; AV.; MBh. ii, 915; Ved. to drive away, expel, keep off, fend off, RV.; AV. &c.; chiefly Ved. to thresh, RV. i, 191, 2 (p. fem. *-ghnatī*); TS. &c.: Ā. *-jighnate*, to throw down, RV. i, 80, 5; Caus. (Pot. *-ghātayet*) to cause to thresh, ŚBr. xiv; Intens. (Imper. 2. sg. *-jaghanīhi*) to drive away, fend off, AV. v, 20, 8.

Ava-ghāta, *as*, m. a blow, Sāk. &c.; threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar of the same material, Jaim.; Kathās. &c.; (for *ava-ghaṭṭa*, q. v.) a hole in the ground, L.

Ava-ghātin, mfn. ifc. threshing, BhP.; striking, L.

Ava-jaghnat, mfn. (irreg. p. in Pass. sense; = *-hanyamāna*, Comm.) being beaten or struck by (instr.), MBh. iv, 1424.

Ava-hata, mfn. threshed, winnowed, KātyŚr.

Ava-hanana, *am*, n. threshing, winnowing, KātyŚr.; BhP.; (cf. *adhya-avaḥ*°); the left lung, Yājñ. iii, 94; Comm. on Vishṇu.

Ava-hantrī, *tā*, m. one who throws off or wards off, RV. iv, 25, 6.

अवहर्षित *ava-harshita*, mfn. (√*hrish*), caused to shiver, MBh. ix, 2786.

अवहृस् *ava-√has*, to laugh at, deride, MBh. &c.

Ava-hasana, *am*, n. deriding, MBh. i, 144.

Ava-hāsa, *as*, m. jest, joke, Bhag. xi, 42; Brahmap.; derision, MBh.; R.; Kathās.

Ava-hāsa, mfn. to be derided, exposed to ridicule, ridiculous, MBh. i, 7039. — *tā*, f. ridiculousness, MBh. iii, 17193; Kathās.

अवहस्त *ava-hasta*, *as*, m. the back of the hand, L.

अवहा *ava-√3. hā* (aor. 3. sg. *āvāhāḥ* [for *hās-t*]; perf. 3. sg. *-jahā*; ind. p. *-hāya*) to leave, quit, RV. i, 116, 3 & viii, 45, 37; TS.; MBh. xiii, 6208; Pass. *-hīyate* (fut. *-hāsyate*, Kāth.) to be left remaining, remain behind, MBh. iii, 11558; 'to remain behind,' i. e. to be excelled, R. v, 2, 11; (1. sg. *-hīye*) to be abandoned, RV. x, 34, 5; Caus. (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-jīhipas*) to cause to remain behind on or to deviate from (a path; abl.), RV. iii, 53, 19.

अवहलिका *ava-hālikā*, f. (√*hal*), a wall, hedge, L.; (cf. *nir-av*°).

अवहित *ava-hita*. See *ava-√dhā*.

अवहित्य *avahittha*, *am*, n. (corrupted fr. *abakhiḥ-stha*?) dissimulation; (*ā*), f. id., Daśar.; Sāk. &c.

अवहु *ava-√hu* (3. pl. *-juhvatī*) to shed (as drops of sweat), RV. v, 7, 5.

अवहृ *ava-√hri*, Ā. *-harate* (generally ind. p. *-hriya*) to move down (as the arms), take down, put down or aside, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; (P. Imper. 2. sg. *-hara*) MBh. iv, 1304; P. *-harati*, to bring together, amass (?), Pān. v, 1, 52; Caus. to cause to pay taxes, Ap.: Caus. Pass. (3. pl. *-hāryante*) to be caused to pay taxes, MBh. ii, 249.

Ava-harana, *am*, n. putting aside, throwing away, KātyŚr.

Ava-hāra, *as*, m. truce, suspension of arms, MBh.; cessation of playing &c., Kathās.; summoning, inviting, L.; a thief, L.; a marine monster, L.; (= *dhamānāra*) apostasy, abandoning a sect or cast (?), L.; (= *apanatavya-draya* or *upan*?) a tax, duty (?), L.

Ava-hāraka, mfn. one who stops fighting &c.;

(*as*), m. a marine monster, L.; (cf. *yuddhāvahārika*.)

Ava-hārya, mfn. to be caused to pay (as a person), Mn. viii, 198; to be caused to be paid (as a sum), Mn. viii, 145.

Ava-hṛta, mfn. for *apa-h*°, taken off, MBh. vii, 1787; Märkp.

अवहेल *ava-hela*, *am*, ā, n. f. (√*hel* for *hed*), disrespect, L.; (*ayā*), instr. ind. without any trouble, quite easily, Kathās.; (cf. *sāvahelam*.)

Ava-helana, *am*, n. disrespect, L.

Ava-helita, mfn. disrespected, L.; (*am*), n. disrespect, L.

अवहरे *ava-hvara*. See *ān-av*°.

अवह्वे *ava-√hve*, Ā. (1. sg. *-hvaye*) to call down from, RV. v, 56, 1.

अवाक् *avāk*. See 1. *a-vāc* and *āvānc*.

अवाकिन् *a-vākin*, mfn. (√*vac*), not speaking, ChUp.

1. **A-vāk-kā**, mfn. speechless, ŚBr. x.

1. **A-vāo**, mfn. id., ŚBr. xiv; VarBṛS. **A-vāk-śrutī**, mfn. deaf and dumb, L.

A-vāoka, mfn. not expressive of, Kpr.; Sāk.

A-vācanīya, mfn. not to be read, Bilar.

1. **A-vācya**, mfn. not to be addressed, Mn. ii, 128; improper to be uttered, R.; Kathās.; (*a-vāc-yam karma* = *maṣikunam*) Comm. on ŚBr.; 'not distinctly expressed,' see *-tva*. — *tā*, f. reproach, calumny, Kir. xi, 53; BhP. — *tva*, n. the not being distinctly expressed, Sāk. — *deśa*, m. 'unmentionable region,' the vulva, Comm. on ŚBr.

अवाक् अव *av-√1. kri* (Imper. 2. sg. *-kṛidhi*) to ward off, remove, RV. viii, 53, 4.

अवागम् *avā-√gam* (aor. 1. pl. *āva āgan-ma*) to undertake, begin, RV. iii, 31, 14.

अवाग्र *avāgra*, mfn. having the point turned aside, ĀpŚr.; (cf. *avāg-agra*.)

अवाचि *avā-√1. ci*, *-cinoti* (= *bhogenā vyayi-karoti*, Comm.) to dissipate what is accumulated, nse up, MBh. xii, 5952.

अवाचिद् *avā-√chid* (ind. p. *-chidya*) to tear away or out from (abl.), Vikr.

अवाज् *avāj* (√*aj*), *āvājati*, to drive down, RV. i, 161, 10.

अवाजिन् *ā-vājīn*, ī, m. a bad horse, RV. iii, 53, 23.

अवाच् *āvānc*, *ān*, *āci*, *āk* (fr. 2. *ānc*), turned downwards, being or situated below, lower than (abl.), RV. iv, 25, 6; AV. x, 2, 11; ŚBr. xiv; (*āvāncam*), ind. downwards, Śulb.; (*āvāncī*), f. (with *dis*) the direction downwards (i. e. towards the ground), VS. xxii, 24; ŚBr. xiv; Up.; (without *dis*) the southern quarter, L.; (*āvānc*), ind. see s. v.

Avāk, ind. downwards, headlong, ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; Mn. viii, 75. — **pushpī**, f. 'having its flowers turned downwards,' the plant Anethum Sowa Roxb., L. — **śākha**, mfn. having shoots turned downwards (as the Ficus Indica), KathUp. — **śiras**, mfn. having the head downwards, headlong, Mn.; MBh. &c.; having its upper end turned downwards, VarBṛS. — **śirsha**, mfn. having the head turned downwards, MBh. xiii, 2929. — **śrīṅga**, mfn. (said of the moon) whose crescent is turned downwards, VarBṛS.

2. **Avāk-ka**, mf(ā)n. (only for the etym. of *āvā-kā*) turned downwards, ŚBr. ix.

Avāg (in Sandhi for *avāk*). — **agra**, mfn. having the point turned downwards, Āp. (wrongly written *avān-agra*). — **gati**, f. the way downwards (to the hell), MBh. xiv, 490. — **gamana-vat**, mfn. (said of the Apāna) taking its course downwards, Vedāntas. — **bhāga**, m. the part below, ground, L. — **vādāna**, mfn. having the face turned downwards, BhP.

Avāk (in Sandhi for *avāk*). — **agra**, see *avāg-agra*. — **nābhi**, ind. below the navel. — **niraya**, m. the hell below (the earth), MBh. xiv, 1008; (cf. *tiryah-nir*°). — **mukha**, mf(ā)n. having the face turned downwards, looking down, MBh. &c.; turned downwards; (*as*), m., N. of a Mantra spoken over a weapon, R. i, 30, 4.

Avācīna, mf(ā)n. directed downwards, being or

situated below (abl.), AV. x, 4, 25; xiii, 1, 30; ŚBr.; (as), m., N. of a king, MBh. i, 3770 seqq. — **śīr-
śhaṇ**, mfr(°rshṇī)n. having the head turned down-
wards, headlong, ŚBr. iv. — **hasta**, mfn. having
the hand turned downwards, Kauś. **Avācīnāgra**,
mfn. = *avāḍ-āgra*, q. v., AitBr.

2. **Avācya**, mfn. southern, southerly, L.

Avācīta, mfn. (perf. Pass. p. √*āc*) turned
downwards (as the face), Sāh.

अवात 1. a-vātā, mfr(ā)n. (√*va*), not dried
up, fresh, RV. i, 52, 4; 62, 10 & viii, 79, 7.

Avāna, mfn. id., MBh. ii, 704 (v. l. *a-vātā*);
wet, Kād.; dry, L.

अवात 2. a-vātā, mfr(ā)n. windless, RV. i,
38, 7; (dm), n. the windless atmosphere, RV. vi,
64, 4 & x, 129, 2.

Avātala, mfn. not flatulent, Suśr.

अवात 3. ā-vāta, mfr(ā)n. (√*van*), unattack-
ed, untroubled, RV.

अवातिता avātita, mfn. (√*at*), (only for the
etym. of *avātā*) gone down, Nir. x, 13.

अवाद् avād (√*ad*), (Pot. 1. pl. -*adimahi*)
to cause to eat food, VS. iii, 58.

अवादिन् a-vādin, mfn. (gaṇa grāhy-ādi,
q. v.) not speaking, not disputing, peaceable, L.

अवान् avān (√*an*), *avāniti*, to breathe or
inhale, ŚBr. iv; (cf. *an-avānat*.)

अवान a-vāna. See 1. *a-vātā*.

अवानर avāntarā, mfn. intermediate, TS.;
ŚBr.; respectively different, respective (generally said
with regard to two things only), Vedāntas.; Sāh. &c.;
(dm), ind. differently from (abl.), MaitrS.; (ām),
ind. between, ŚBr. — **diś**, f. an intermediate region
of the compass, ŚBr.; BrArUp.; Nir.; Sulb.; (*avānta-
rā-dīś*)-*srakti*, mfn. (said of the Vēdī) having its
corners turned towards intermediate regions of the
compass, KātyŚr. — **diśā**, f. = *dīś*, q. v., MaitrS.;
VS. xxiv, 26. — **dīkshā**, mfn. performing an inter-
mediate consecration, ŚBr. iii. — **dīkshā**, f. an inter-
mediate consecration, ĀpŚr.; MānŚr.; *avāntara-
dīkshādi*, a gaṇa, Comm. on Pān. v, 1, 94. — **dī-
kshin**, mfn. = *dīkshā*, q. v., Pān. v, 1, 94, Comm.
— **deśā**, m. a place situated in an intermediate re-
gion, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **bheda**, m. subdivision, Kap.
Avāntarādī, f. an Iḍā subdivided into five parts,
AitBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

अवाप् अवप् (√*ap*), -*āpnoti* (Imper. 2. sg.
-*āpnuhi*) to reach, attain, obtain, gain, get, Up.;
Mn.; MBh. &c.; to get by division (as a quotient),
Sūryas.; to suffer (e. g. blame or unpleasantness or
pain), Mn.; Ragh. xviii, 34; Pañcat. Caus. to cause
to obtain anything (acc.), Naish. viii, 89.

Avāpa, mfn. See *dur-avāpa*.

Avāpta, mfn. one who has attained or reached,
KāthUp.; obtained, got; (am), n. 'got by division',
a quotient, Comm. on VarBr. — **vat**, mfn. reaching,
obtaining; entertaining (as a belief), L.

Avāptavya, mfn. to be obtained, Bhag.; Ragh.
Avāpti, ī, f. obtaining, getting, R.; Kum. v,
64, &c.; (in arithm.) a quotient.

1. **Avāpya**, ind. p. having obtained, Ragh. iii,
33, &c.

2. **Avāpya**, mfn. to be obtained, Mn. xi, 185;
Pañcat.

अवापित a-vāpita, mfn. (√*vap*), not sown
(as grain, *dhānya*) but planted, L.

अवापोह अवपौह (√*i. ūh*), (ind. p. °*pōhya*)
to remove, Suśr.

अवायवा वा, as, m. (√*ai*), going down (into
water, in comp.), KātyŚr.; 'yielding,' see *an-avāyā*.

अवायु a-vāyū, mfn. without wind, ŚBr. xiv.

अवार avārā, as, am, m. n. (fr. 2. *āva*, but
formed after *a-pārā*, q. v.) Ved. this side, the near
bank of a river, VS. xxx, 16; TS. &c. — **tas** (*avārā*),
ind. to this side, RV. x, 65, 6. — **pāra**, m. (Pān.
iv, 2, 93 & v, 2, 11) the ocean, L.; (cf. *pārāvāra*).
— **pārīpa**, mfn. deriv. fr. *avāra-pāra*, Pān. iv, 2,
93 & v, 2, 11.

Avārīpa, mfn. deriv. fr. *avāra*, Pān. iv, 2, 93,
Comm.; v, 2, 11, Siddh.

1. **Avārya**, mfn. being on the near side of a river,
VS. xvi, 42 & xxv, 1.

अवारणीय a-vārāṇīya, mfn. (√*i. vri*), not
to be stopped or kept back, not to be warded off,
unrestrainable, (as water) MBh. i, 693; (as a weapon)
MBh. iv, 2112 & v, 1888; Kathās.; 'not to be
remedied, incurable,' i. e. treating of incurable sick-
nesses, Suśr.

Avārikā, f. the plant Coriandrum Sativum.

Avārīta, mfn. unimpeded, unobstructed; (am),
ind. without obstacles, at pleasure, MBh. xiii, 3294;
xiv, 2686; Mudr.; Kathās. — **dvāra**, mfn. having
open doors, Naish. iii, 41.

Avārītavya, mfn. not to be impeded or hin-
dered, not to be kept off.

2. **Avārya**, mfn. not to be kept back or warded
off, unrestrainable, irresistible, Hariv. 10805 & 15067;
R.; (*vārya* with *na* neg.) MBh. v, 7375; 'incur-
able,' see *-tā*. — **kratu** (*avāryā*), (6) mfn. of ir-
resistible power, RV. viii, 92, 8. — **tā**, f. incurable-
ness, Suśr.

अवारुह अव-√ruh, Caus. (fut. sg. -*roha-
yitā*) to bring down from (abl.)

अवारि अवर्च (√*rich*), *avārchatī* (sic; Pot.
avārche) to fall down, become damaged, TS.; ŚBr.

अवार्ज अवर्ज (√*rij*), (3. pl. *avārjanti*) to
dismiss, ŚBr. iv.

अवालोच अव-√loc, Ā. (perf. -*luloce*) to
consider, Bhāṭṭ.

अवावट अववाटा, as, m. the son of a woman
by any other man than her first husband, Comm. on
Mn. x, 5.

अवावन् अववान, mfr(ā)n. (√*on*, Pān. iv,
1, 7, Comm.), one who carries off, a thief, L.

अवाशु अव-√ringā. See 2. *avās*.

अवास अवās (√*2. as*), (Ved. ind. p. *avāśyā*)
to put down, RV. i, 140, 10.

अवासस् a-vāsas, mfn. unclothed, L.

अवासिक् अव-√sic, to pour into (loc.),
Gobh.

अवासिन् a-vāsin, mfn. (gaṇa grāhy-ādi, q. v.)

अवास्तव a-vāstava, mfn. unsubstantial, un-
real, fictitious; unfounded, irrational (as an argu-
ment).

Avāstū, mfn. having no home, AV. xii, 5, 45.

अवाहन a-vāhanā, mfn. having no vehicle
or carriage, not driving in a carriage, ŚBr. iv.

अवि āvi, mfn. (√*av*), favourable, kindly
disposed, AV. v, 1, 9; (īś), m. f. a sheep, RV.
(mentioned with reference to its wool being used
for the Soma strainer); AV. &c.; the woollen
Soma strainer, RV.; (īś), m. a protector, lord, L.;
the sun, L.; air, wind, L.; a mountain, L.; a wall
or enclosure, L.; a cover made of the skin of mice,
L.; (īś), f. an ewe, AV. x, 8, 31; (= *a-vī*, q. v.;
cf. also *adhī*) a woman in her courses, L. [cf. Lith.
awi-s; Slav. *ovjra*; Lat. *ovi-s*; Gk. *ōi-s*; Goth.
avistr]. — **kaṭa**, m. a flock of sheep, Pān. v, 2, 29,
Comm.; *avikaṭbraṇa*, m. tribute or tax consisting
of a ram to be paid (to the king) by the owner of
a flock of sheep, Pān. vi, 3, 10, Pat. — **gandhikā**,
f. the plant Ocimum Villosum; (cf. *aja-gandhā*).
— **dagdha**, n. the milk of an ewe, L. — **dūsa**, n.
id., Pān. iv, 2, 36, Comm. — **paṭa**, m. = *avinām*
vistāra, Pān. v, 2, 29, Comm. — **pālā**, m. a shepherd,
VS. xxx, 11; ŚBr. iv; MBh. iii, 14700. — **priya**,
m. 'liked by sheep,' the grass Panicum Frumentaceum,
L.; (ā), f., N. of another plant, L. — **bhuj**, m.
'enjoying (i. e. devouring) sheep,' a wolf, L. — **mat**
(*avi*), mfn. possessing sheep, RV. iv, 2, 5; AV. vi,
37, 1. — **marisa**, n. = *dagdha* above, Pān. iv, 2, 36,
Comm. — **soḍha**, n. id., ib. — **sthala**, n. 'sheep-
place,' N. of a town, MBh. v, 934 (ed. Bomb.) & 2595.
Avika, as, m. a sheep, Pān. v, 4, 28; (ā), f. an
ewe, RV. i, 126, 7; AV. xx, 129, 17 (*avikā*); Mn.;
Kathās.; (am), n. a diamond, L.

Avita, *avitrī*, *avithya*. See ss. vv.

अविकक् अविका, mfn. closed, shut (as a
flower).

Avikacita, mfn. unblown.

अविकाथन a-vikathana, mfn. not boast-
ing, MBh.; Ragh. xiv, 73, &c.

अविकथयत् a-vikathayat, mfn. not talking
vainly or idly, Āp.

अविकर्षे a-vikarsha, as, m. absence of sepa-
ration, RPrāt.

Avikrīṣṭa, mfn. not separated, RPrāt.; not
robbed or plundered, AitBr.

अविकल a-vikala, mfn. unimpaired, entire,
MaitrUp.; MBh. xii, 11943, &c.; regular, orderly,
Śiś. xi, 10.

अविकल्प a-vikalpa, as, m. absence of alter-
native, positive precept; (mfn.) not distinguished or
particularized, BhP. &c.; not deliberating long or
hesitating, Kathās.; Pañcat.; (am), ind. without
hesitation, Kād.; Pañcat.; Kathās.

Avikalpita, mfn. undoubted, Sarvad.

अविकार a-vikāra, as, m. non-change of
form or nature, non-alteration, VPrāt.; Gaut.; Jaim.;
(mfn.) unchangeable, immutable, VPrāt.; (gaṇa *cāru-
ādi*, q. v.) — **vat**, mfn. not exhibiting any altera-
tion, Kām. — **sadāriṣa**, mfn. (gaṇa *cāru-ādi*, q. v.)

Avikārin, mfn. unchangeable, invariable (as
truth), MBh. xii, 5979 & (superl. °*ri-tama*) 5986,
&c.; unchangeable (in character), faithful, Mn. vii,
190; without change, without being changed, Suśr.;
not exhibiting any alteration (in one's features),
Kathās.

Avikārya, mfn. invariable, Bhag. ii, 25.

Avikrīta, mfn. unchanged, TPrāt.; not pre-
pared, not changed by artificial means, being in its
natural condition, Āp.; Gaut.; (said of cloth) not
died, Gaut.; not developed (in its shape), ŚBr. iii; not
deformed, not monstrous, Gaut. **Avikrītāṅga**, mfn.
having undeveloped limbs (as an embryo), ŚBr. iv.

Avikrīti, ī, f. unchangeableness, Śāy. on RV.
i, 164, 36.

Avikriya, mfr(ā)n. unchangeable, invariable,
Ragh. x, 17; BhP.; not showing any alteration (in
one's features), Kathās.; not exhibiting any differ-
ence, quite similar, Rājat.; (ā), f. 'unchangeable-
ness,' see *avikrīyātmaka* below. — **tva**, n. un-
changeableness, Śāy. on RV. i, 164, 36; Kull. on
Mn. vi, 92. **Avikrīyātmaka**, mfn. whose nature is
unchangeableness, Vedāntas.

अविक्रम a-vikrama, mfn. without heroism,
Kir. ii, 15; (as), m. non-prohibition of the change
of a Visarga into an Ūshman, RPrāt.

Avikrānta, mfn. unsurpassed, L.; not valiant,
feeble, L.

अविक्रय a-vikraya, as, m. non-sale.

Avikrīta, mfn. who has not sold, RV. iv, 24, 9.

Avikreya, mfn. not to be sold, unsaleable, MBh.
v, 1402; R. i, 61, 17 (ed. Bomb.)

अविक्रव a-viklava, mfr(ā)n. not confused or
bewildered, not unsteady, MBh. i, 2070; BhP.

अविक्रिदाक्ष a-viklinnāksha, mfn. whose
eyes do not water, ĀpŚr.

अविक्षत a-vikshata, mfn. unhurt, MBh.
xii, 3604.

अविक्षित् a-vikshit, t, m., N. of a king,
MBh. i, 231; (son of Kuru) 3740 seqq.; xiv, 82.

Avikshita, mfn. undiminished, RV. vii, 1, 24
& viii, 32, 8.

Avikshīpa, mfn. id., ŚBr. i.

अविक्षिप a-vikshipa, mfn. unable to dis-
tribute or dispense, &c., Pān. vi, 2, 157 seq., Sch.;
(as), m., N. of a son of Śvaphalka, Hariv. 1917;
(cf. *giri-kshipa*.)

Avikshipta, mfn. not frustrated, MBh. xii, 8683.

अविक्षुब्ध a-vikshubha, mfn. undisturbed
(as a sacrifice), ŚBr.

Avikshobha, as, m. the not being disturbed,
MaitrS.; TBr.

अविक्षिडता a-vikshadita, mfn. undisturbed,
MārkP.

अविगर्हित a-vigarhita, mfn. unapproached.

अविगलित a-vigalita, mfn. inexhaustible,
BhP.

अविगान *a-vigāna*, mf(ā)n. without discord, concordant, unanimous, Rājat.

A-vigāta, mfn. not being out of harmony with each other, Comm. on Bīd.

अविगुण *a-vigūṇa*, mfn. not incomplete, not in a bad state, normal, Bhpr.

अविग्न *a-vigna*, as, m. the plant *Carissa* Carandas, L.; (cf. *a-vighnā*, *ā-vigna*, & *vighna*.)

अविग्रह *a-vigraha*, as, m. (said of a word) the not occurring in a separate form (but only in a compound), RPrāt.; bodiless; indisputable (as the Dharma), Rājat.

अविघात *a-vighāta*, as, m. no hindrance or obstacle, APrāt.; Sāṅkhyak. &c.; (mfn.) unimpeded, BhP.

A-vighna, mfn. without obstacle, unimpeded, uninterrupted, R.; Śak.; (*ā*), f. = *a-vigna*, q. v.; (*am*), n. want of obstacle, undisturbedness, Ragh. i, 91; (*ena*), instr. ind. without obstacle, R. — **karāṇa-vrata**, n., N. of a particular rite on the fourth day of Phālguna, VārP. — **tas**, ind. without obstacle, Rājat. — **vrata**, n. = *karāṇa-vrata* above.

A-vighnita, mfn. undisturbed, R. i, 62, 12.

अविचक्षण *a-vicakṣhaṇa*, mfn. not discerning, not clever, ignorant, Mn. iii, 115 & viii, 150.

अविचर्य *a-vicartyā*, See *a-vicrityā*.

अविचल *a-vicala*, mfn. immovable, steady, firm, MBh.; MārKp. **Avicāṇḍriya**, mfn. whose senses do not waver, i. e. are under control, BhP.

A-vicalat, mfn. not moving, Naish. iv, 93.

A-vicallita, mfn. not deviating, steadily fixed (as the mind), Mātām.; not deviating from (abl.), Comm. on TPrāt.

A-vicācala, mfn. not staggering, standing firmly, AV. x, 8, 4.

A-vicācalat, mfn. id., AV. vi, 87, 1 & 2.

A-vicācall, mfn. id., RV. x, 173, 1 & 2; (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 171, Comm.)

A-vicāḥlita, mfn. unmoved, unshaken.

A-vicālin, mfn. not falling off from (abl.), Kathās.; invariable, Pat.

A-vicālya, mfn. not to be moved from its place, MBh. xv, 213.

अविचार *a-vicāra*, as, m. want of discrimination, error, folly, Rājat.; Vet.; (mfn.) indiscriminating, unwise, Kathās.; (*am*), ind. [MBh. ix, 2376; VarBṛs.] or in comp. *avicāra* [Dās.], unhesitatingly. — **jña**, mfn. not knowing or clever at discrimination, Kathās.

A-vicārāṇa, am, n. non-deliberation, non-hesitation; (*ā*), abl. ind. unhesitatingly, R. iii, 28, 27.

A-vicārāṇya, mfn. not needing deliberation, Ragh. xiv, 46, &c.

A-vicārāyat, mfn. not deliberating or hesitating, Mn.; R.

A-vicārīta, mfn. unconsidered, not deliberated, Hit. xii, 16; not requiring deliberation, certain, clear, Mn. viii, 295; MBh. xiv, 1344; (*am*), ind. unhesitatingly, Hariv. 3853; R. &c.

1. **A-vicārya**, ind. p. without considering, unreflectingly.

2. **A-vicārya**, mfn. not requiring deliberation, Kathās.

अविचालित *a-vicāḥlita*, &c. See *a-vicala*.

अविकिञ्चित *ā-vicikitsat*, mfn. not having doubts, ŚBr. iv.

A-vicikitsā, f. absence of uncertainty, Āp.

अविकिञ्चन *a-vicintana*, am, n. not thinking of, MBh. iii, 69.

A-vicintitrī, tā, m. one who does not think of (gen.), MBh. v, 2446.

A-vicintya, mfn. not to be comprehended or conceived, MBh. iii, 12980.

अविचर्य *a-vicrityā* [VS. xii, 65] or *a-vicartyā* [TS. iv], mfn. not to be loosened.

अविचेतन *a-vicetanā*, mfn. unintelligible, RV. viii, 100, 10; AV. xx, 135, 7.

A-vicetas, mfn. unwise, RV. ix, 64, 21.

अविच्छिन्न *a-vicchinat*, mfn. not separating from each other, ĀsvGr.

A-vicchinna, mfn. uninterrupted, continual, ĀsvGr.; SāṅkhGr.; Hariv. &c. — **pāta**, m. continually falling (on one's knees), Dās.

A-viccheda, as, m. uninterruptedness, continuity, AV. ix, 6, 38; ŚBr.; Sarvad. &c.; (*ā*), abl. ind. [Kād.] or (*ena*), instr. ind. [Comm. on Nyāyad.] or in comp. *aviccheda* [MBh. viii, 2514], uninterruptedly.

अविच्युत *a-vicyuta*, mfn. not lost, inamissible, Yājñ. i, 212; without deviation or mistake, Yājñ. iii, 112.

अविजाता *ā-vijātā*, f. (a woman) who has not brought forth, VS. xxx, 15.

A-vijātiya, mfn. of the same species, L.

अविजानत *ā-vijānat*, mfn. not understanding or knowing, ignorant, RV. i, 164, 5; KenaUp.; Mn. iii, 97; Yājñ. ii, 258.

A-vijñā, mfn. ignorant. — **tā**, f. ignorance.

A-vijñāta, mfn. unknown, ŚBr. xiv; KenaUp.; Mn.; indistinct, doubtful, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; not noticed, passed unawares (as the time), BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Anala, Hariv. 156 (ed. Bomb.) — **gati**, mfn. whose course is unknown, BhP.; (*is*), m., N. of a son of Anila, Hariv. 156. — **grāda** (*āvijñāta*), mf(ā)n. speaking unintelligibly, AV. xii, 4, 16.

A-vijñātrī, mfn. not perceiving, ChUp.; ignorant, Nir. ii, 3; (*tā*), m. a N. of Vishnu, MBh. xii, 7000.

A-vijñāna, mfn. not having any information, Kathās.; (*am*), n. 'no knowledge', (*ā*), abl. ind. without knowing, unawares, Mn. ii, 220; MBh. v, 5443; Hariv.; R. — **tva**, n. undiscernibleness, NṛisUp. — **vat**, mfn. not possessing knowledge, KathUp.

A-vijñeya, mfn. undistinguishable, undiscernible, Mn. i, 5 & xii, 29; Bhag. xiii, 15; Jaim.

अविजित *a-vijitin*, mfn. not victorious, AitBr.

A-vijitya, ind. p. not having conquered, MBh. v, 1150 = 4337.

अविडीन *a-viḍina*, am, n. 'not flying apart,' a direct flight, MBh.

अवित *avita*, mfn. (√*av*), protected, L.; (cf. *ādroghāvita*.)

Avitrī, mfn. a favourer, protector, RV.; BhP.; (f. *avitrī*) MBh. xii, 9449.

अवितकरण *a-vitat-karāṇa* (& *a-vitat-bhāshana*), am, n. (with the Pāsupatas) doing (and speaking) what in general is held to be unsuitable or nonsensical (*vi-tad*) but is admitted by the Pāsupatas from their own view.

अवितथ *a-vitatha*, mfn. not untrue, true, MBh. &c.; not vain or futile, see below; (*am*), ind. not falsely, according to truth, Mn. ii, 144; MBh. iii, 11946, &c.; (*ena*), ind. id., Up.; MBh. v, 1692; (*āṇhām*) *avitatthām* √*i. kri* or *avitatthi* √*i. kri*, 'to make true or effective', fulfil (an order); (*am*), n. a species of the Atyashti metre. — **kriya**, mfn. whose work is not vain or ineffectual, R. ii, 47, 5. **Avitatthābhisandhi**, mfn. whose intentions are not futile, i. e. successive, BhP. **Avitatthi** √*i. kri*, see above. **Avitatthēhita**, mfn. whose wishes are not frustrated, BhP.

अवितज्ञाषण *a-vitat-bhāshana*. See *a-vitat-karāṇa*.

अवितर्क *a-vitarka*, as, m., N. of a man, Buddh.

A-vitarkita, mfn. unforeseen, R. ii, 69, 21.

अवितवे *āvitave*, Ved. Inf. √*av*, q. v.

अवितारिन् *ā-vitārin*, mfn. not passing away, permanent, RV. viii, 5, 6.

अवितृ *avitṛ*. See *avita*.

अवितृप्त *a-vitṛipta*, mfn. unsatisfied, (as in one's wishes, *kāmānām*) R. iv, 35, 9; BhP. — **kāma**, mfn. having the desires unsatisfied, BhP. — **tā**, f. the being unsatisfied, Kir. ii, 29. — **āṇis**, mfn. having one's eyes unsatisfied, BhP.

अवित्ति *ā-vitti*, is, f. (√*i. vid*), the not finding, ŚBr. xiii; the not possessing, poverty, AV. xvi, 6, 10.

अवित्यज *a-vityaja*, as, am, m. n. quicksilver, L.

अविथुर *ā-vithura*, mfn. not staggering, firm, RV. i, 87, 1; ĀsvGr.

अविथ्य *avithya*, mfn. (fr. *āvi*), fit or suited for sheep, Pāṇ. v, 1, 8; (*ā*), f. (probably) N. of a plant (like *ajathyā*, q. v.), ib., Sch.

अविदग्ध *a-vidagha*, mfn. not burnt, Kauś.; Nir.; not digested, Suśr.; not ripe (as a tumour, *sotha* or *sopha*), Suśr.; Bhpr.; not turned sour, Suśr.; inexperienced, stupid, Pāficat.

A-vidāhin, mfn. not producing heartburn (on account of being imperfectly digested), Car.; Suśr.

अविदस्य *a-vidasyā*, mfn. not ceasing, permanent, inexhaustible, RV. vii, 39, 6.

A-vidāsin, mfn. not drying up (as a pond), perennial, ĀsvGr.; Gobh.; BhP.

अविदान *a-vidānta*, as, m. 'unsuaded,' N. of a son of Śatadhanvan, Hariv. 2037 (v. l. *atidatta*).

अविदित *ā-vidita*, mfn. unknown, ŚBr. x, xi, xiv; KenaUp.; R.; without the knowledge of (gen.), Kathās.; (*e*), loc. ind. [MBh. v, 5971] or (*am*), acc. ind. [Kathās.] without the knowledge of (gen.); (*ant*), ind. so that nobody knows, Mṛicch.

अविदीधु *ā-vidīdhayū*, mfn. (√*dhyai*), not deliberating or hesitating, RV. iv, 31, 7.

अविदुष्ट *ā-viduṣṭara*. See *a-vidya*.

अविदूर *a-vidūra*, mfn. not very distant, near, R.; Kum. vii, 41; (*am*), n. proximity, (*am*), ind. near to, R. ii, 45, 33; (*e*), loc. ind. not far off (with abl.), near, MBh. iii, 16093; R.; BhP.; (*ā*), abl. ind. id., R. — **tas**, ind. near, R.

अविदोष *a-vidosha*, mfn. faultless, Lāṭy.

अविदोह *ā-vidoha*, as, m. not a had milking, MaitrS.

अविद्ध *a-viddha*, mfn. unpierced, not perforated (as pearls), Kum. vii, 10; 'unimpaired,' see below. — **karnā** or **karnī**, f. the plant *Cissampelos* Hexandra; (cf. *viddha-karnā*). — **dris**, mfn. of unimpaired sight, all-seeing, BhP. — **nas**, mfn. (said of a bull) having the nose not bored (by a nose-ring), BhP. — **varcas**, mfn. of unimpaired glory, BhP.

अविद्य *a-vidya*, mfn. unlearned, unwise, Mn. ix, 205, &c.; (*dividyā*), f. ignorance, spiritual ignorance, AV. xi, 8, 23; VS. xl, 12-14; ŚBr. xiv; (in Vedānta phil.) illusion (personified as *Māyā*); ignorance together with non-existence, Buddh. **Avi-dyā-māya**, mfn. consisting of ignorance.

A-vidvas, mfn. (perf. p.) not knowing, ignorant, RV.; AV. &c.; comp. *ā-viduṣṭara*, mfn. quite ignorant, RV. x, 2, 4.

अविद्यमान *a-vidyamāna*, mfn. (√*i. vid*; pr. Pass. p.), not present or existent, absent, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; Mn. &c. — **tā**, f. the not being present, Comm. on Nyāyad. — **tva**, n. id., Comm. on BrārUp. — **vat**, ind. as if not being present, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 3, Comm.; viii, 1, 72.

अविद्रिय *a-vidriyā*, mfn. (√*drī*), not to be split or dispersed, indestructible, RV. i, 46, 15.

अविद्वस् *ā-vidvas*. See *a-vidya*.

अविद्विष् *a-vidviṣh*, mfn. not an enemy, L.; not having enemies; (*she*), dat., see s. v.

A-vidviṣhāna, mfn. not inimical, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy. **A-vidviṣhe**, Ved. Inf. for preventing enmity, AV. i, 34, 5.

A-vidvesha, as, m. non-enmity, AV. iii, 30, 1.

अविधवा *a-vidhavā*, f. not a widow, RV. x, 18, 7; SāṅkhGr. &c.

अविधा *avidhā*, ind. an interjection (said to correspond to the Prakṛit *avihā* or *aviha*, used in calling for help), Comm. on Śak.

अविधान *a-vidhāna*, am, n. absence of fixed rule, the not being prescribed, KātyŚr. — **tas**, ind. not according to what is prescribed, irregularly, Mn. ix, 144 & xii, 7.

A-vidhī, is, m. '=*a-vidhāna*,' (*inā*), instr. ind. = *avidhāna-tas*, q. v., MuṇḍUp.; Mn. v, 33; Āp. &c. — **pūrvakam**, ind. not according to rule, Bhag. ix, 23 & xvi, 17.

अविन *avina*, as, m. (✓*av*), an officiating priest at a sacrifice, Up.

अविनय *a-vinaya*, as, m. want of good manners or modesty, bad or rude behaviour, Mn. vii, 40 & 41; Śak. &c.; (mf(ā)n.) misbehaving, Comm. on Kap.

अ-विनयिन, mfn. (gana *grāhy-ādi*, q. v.)

अ-विनित, mfn. badly trained or brought up, ill-mannered, misbehaving, Mn. iv, 67; Yājñ. iii, 155; R. &c.; (ā), f. an immodest or unchaste woman.

अविनाभाव *a-vinābhāva*, as, m. necessary connection of one thing with another, inherent and essential character, Sāh.; Sarvad. &c.

अ-विनाभहविन, mfn. necessarily connected with, inherent, Comm. on Nyāyad. **अविनाभहवि-त्वा**, n. the being necessarily connected with, Comm. on Kap.

अविनाश *a-vināśa*, as, m. non-destruction, non-putrefaction (of a body), Kād.

अ-विनाशिन, mfn. imperishable, ŚBr. xiv; Bhag. ii, 17, &c.; not decaying or putrefying, Kād. **अ-विनाशित्वा**, n. imperishableness, ŚBr. xiv.

अ-विनाश्या, mfn. indestructible, MBh. xv, 926.

अविनिगम *a-vinigama*, as, m. an illogical conclusion, L.

अविनिपात *a-vinipāta*, as, m. not doing wrong or erring, ŚāṅkhGr.

अ-विनिपटिता, mfn. erred, done wrong, MBh. xii, 3348.

अ-विनिपटिन, mfn. not erring (in one's duties, *dharmeshu*), Āp.

अविनिर्णय *a-vinirṇaya*, as, m. indecision, irresolution (in one's actions, *karmanām*), MBh. xiv, 998.

अविनिवर्तिन *a-vinivartin*, mfn. not turning back, not fugitive (in battle).

अविनीत *a-vinita*. See *a-vinaya*.

अविनोद *a-vinoda*, as, m. non-diversion, tediousness, Vikr.

अविन्य *a-vindhya*, as, m., N. of a minister of Ravana, R.; (ā), f., N. of a river, Hariv. 7603.

अविपक्व *a-vipakva*, mfn. undigested, Bhpr.; immature. — **कराण**, mfn. having immature or insufficiently developed organs (of mind), Yājñ. iii, 141. — **काश्या**, mfn. whose passions or sins have not yet ripened, i. e. are not yet quite extinguished, BhP. — **बुद्धि**, mfn. having an immature or inexperienced mind, BhP.

अ-विपक्वा, as, m. indigestion, Suśr. — **त**, f. suffering from indigestion, ib.

अविपक्ष *a-vipaksha*, mfn. having no adversary, unopposed.

अविपद् *a-vipad*, t, f. no calamity, ease.

अ-विपद्यत, mfn. not decaying or dying, BhP.

अविपरिहृत *a-viparihṛita*, mfn. = *samāna* (?), AitBr.

अविपर्यय *a-viparyaya*, as, m. non-inversion, absence of inverted order, Nir.; (āt), abl. ind. 'without mistake or misapprehension, without any doubt, Śāṅkhyak.

अविपर्यासम् *a-viparyāsam*, ind. so that there is no interchange, ŚBr. iii.

अविपश्चित *a-vipaścīt*, mfn. unwise, ignorant, Kauś.; Bhag. ii, 42.

अविपाक *a-vipāka*. See *a-vipakva*.

अविपुल *a-vipula*, mfn. insignificant, small, slender.

अविप्र *a-viprā*, mfn. not spiritually excited, not inspired, RV. vi, 45, 2 & viii, 61, 9.

अविप्रकृष्ट *a-viprakṛṣṭa*, mfn. not remote, near (as time), Pāṇ. v, 4, 20; near (in rank), Pāṇ. ii, 4, 5.

अविप्रक्रम *a-viprakramaṇa*, am, n. not quitting or retiring, Āp.

अविप्रणाश *a-vipranāśa*, as, m. (said of the actions) the not perishing, continuing through their fruits, MBh. xv, 923.

अविप्रयुक्त *a-viprayukta*, mfn. not separated, Gaut.

अविप्रलभ *a-vipralabdha*, mfn. not deceitful, BhP.

अ-विप्रलम्बका, mfn. not deceiving.

अविप्रवास *a-vipravāsa*, as, m. not staying in a foreign country, ŚāṅkhGr.

अविप्रहत *a-viprahata*, mfn. untrod (as a forest or path), R. i, 26, 12 & iii, 74, 4.

अविप्रिय *avi-priya*. See *avi*.

अविप्रुत *a-vipluta*, mfn. unviolated, observed without deviation, Mn. iii, 2; Yājñ. i, 52; BhP. &c.; undeviating, steadily observing (the vow of chastity), Mn. ii, 249; MBh. xii, 12033. — **मति**, mfn. whose mind is not deviating, Yājñ. iii, 161. — **मानो-बुद्धि**, mfn. id., Kathās.

अविफल *a-viphala*, mfn. not fruitless or vain.

अविबुध *a-vibudha*, mfn. not wise, ignorant; (as), m. not a god.

अविब्रुवत् *a-vibruvat*, mfn. not saying or addressing, MBh. i, 3449 & xv, 281; not explaining, MBh. vii, 9226 (ed. Bomb.?, BR.).

अविभक्त *a-vibhakta*, mfn. undivided, Lāty.; Bhag. xiii, 16; Rājat.; 'not shared,' see *-tva*; unseparated, joint (as co-heirs who have not divided their inheritance), Mn. ix, 215; BhP. — **त्वा**, n. the not being shared, Jaim.; the not being distinguished (from each other), ib.

अ-विभक्ति, mfn. unseparated (as co-heirs who have not divided their inheritance), Kauś.

अ-विभज्या, ind. p. not dividing (the inheritance), Kum. iv, 27.

अ-विभङ्गा, as, m. no separation, no distinction between (gen.), Pāṇ. i, 2, 33, Kāś.; Suśr. &c.; no division, Gaut.; undivided inheritance, L.; (*ena*), instr. ind. without distinction, in the same way, Pāṇ. i, 2, 33, Sch. — **विद्**, mfn. not knowing the distinction between or the classification of (gen.), MBh. viii, 3455.

अ-विभङ्गिन, mfn. not dividing or sharing, L.

अ-विभङ्ग्या, mfn. not to be divided, Lāty.

अ-विभङ्ग्या, mfn. id., L. — **त**, f. or *-tva*, n. indivisibility, unfitness for partition, L.

अविभावन *a-vibhāvana*, n. or *°nā*, f. non-perception, non-discrimination, L.

अ-विभङ्गवनि, mfn. imperceptible, L.

अ-विभङ्गवित, mfn. unperceived (as indistinct voice or speech), Bālar.

अ-विभङ्गव्या, mfn. undistinguishable, imperceptible (as indistinct speech), MBh. xii, 3491 & Ragh. vii, 35; (as stars) Śis. ix, 12.

अ-विभङ्गव्यामना, mfn. (Pass. p.) not being perceived, Kād.

अविभिन्न *a-vibhinna*, mfn. not separated from (abl.), Kathās.; unchanged, ib.

अविभुज् *avi-bhuj*. See *avi*.

अविभ्रंशिन *a-vibhraṇśin*, mfn. not crumbling to pieces, ŚBr. iii; KātyŚr.; Gobh.

अ-विभ्रंशित, mfn. uninjured, Comm. on Br. ArUp.

अविभ्रम *a-vibhrama*, as, m. non-confusion (of mind), prudence, MBh. iv, 1887; mfn. (said of anger) not capricious or not pretended, Śak. (v. l.)

अ-विभ्रंशिता, mfn. not distorted, firm (as the eye-brows), Daś.

अविमत्त *a-vimatta*, ās, m. pl., N. of a family, (gana *kārtakaujaṣṭhi*, q. v.)

अविमन्स *a-vimanas*, mfn. not absent in mind, Āp.

अ-विमाना, as, m. non-disrespect, veneration, Hariv. 12039.

अविमित *a-vimita*, mfn. unmeasured, immense (as strength, *vikrama*), BhP.

अविमुक्त *a-vimukta*, mfn. not loosened, not unharnessed, ŚBr.; (as), m., N. of a Tirtha near Benares, MBh. iii, 8057; Hariv. 1578 seqq. &c. **अ-विमुक्तपिडा**, m., N. of a king, Rājat. **अ-विमुक्तेश**, m., a particular form of Siva; (*avimuktēśa*) -

māhātmya, n., N. of a work. **अ-विमुक्तेश्वरा**, m. = *avimuktēśa*, Daś.; (*avimuktēśvara*) - *linga*, n., N. of a Liṅga, ŚivaP.; SkandaP.

अ-विमुक्त्यामना, mfn. (Pass. p.) not being extended, AitBr.

अ-विमुक्त्या, mfn. not to be loosened, AV. vi, 63, 1.

अ-विमुक्शा, as, m. no final liberation, Bād.

अ-विमुचाना, am, n. not liberating, not running to any one's help, Gaut.

अविमूढ *a-vimūḍha*, ās, m. pl. a particular class of Rishis, MBh. i, 7683.

अवि्युक्त *a-viyukta*, mfn. undivided, conjoined, Ragh. xiii, 31; Venis.; Kām.; not separated from (instr.), Vikr.

अ-वि्योगा, as, m. no separation from, not being deprived of (instr.), Daś. — **त्रित्या**, f., N. of a certain festival; (*aviyogatriṣṭyā*) - *vata*, n., N. of the eighteenth chapter of BhavP. ii.

अ-वि्योगिन, mfn. not liable to separation, MBh. xii, 8816.

अविरक्त *a-virakta*, mfn. not indifferent, attached to, Jain. (Prākṛit *°ratā*) &c.

अविरण *a-viraṇa*, as, m. no recovery (from defeat), RV. i, 174, 8.

अविरत *a-virata*, mfn. not desisting from (abl.), KathUp.; KātyŚr.; uninterrupted, Megh.; (am), ind. uninterruptedly, continually, BhP.; Mṛicch. &c.

अ-विरति, f., f. incontinence, intemperance, Yogas.

अ-विरमत, mfn. not desisting from (abl.), Kathās.

अ-विरमाम, ind. uninterruptedly, Gīt.

अविरल *a-virala*, mf(ā)n. contiguous, close, dense, compact, MBh. &c.; incessant, numerous, Ratnāv.; vehement, Kād.; (am), ind. continuously, closely, Śak.; Mālatim.; Uttarar. — **धरारसारा**, m. incessant down-pour of heavy rain, Vikr.

अविरविकन्याय *avir-avika-nyāya*, as, m. = *avy-avika-nyāya*, q. v., Pat.

अविरहित *a-virahita*, mfn. unseparated, Vikr.; not separated from, not being without (instr.), Kir. v, 52; Kād.

अविराग *a-virāga*, as, m., N. of a Prākṛit poet.

अविराधयत् *a-virādhayat*, mfn. not opposing one's self to, not being at variance with (instr.), AV. ii, 36, 4.

अविरुद्ध *a-viruddha*, mfn. unobstructed, unimpeded, Vikr.; not incompatible with, consistent with (instr. or in comp.), KātyŚr.; Gaut. &c.

अ-विरोधा, as, m. non-opposition to, living or being in agreement with (in comp. or instr.), MBh. xiii, 1935; Hariv. 8752; R.; non-incompatibility, consistency, harmony, Yājñ. ii, 186, &c.

अ-विरोधिता, mfn. not refused, Śis. x, 69.

अ-विरोधिन, mfn. not being out of harmony with, not being obstructive to (gen. or in comp.), Gaut. &c.

अविरेचन *a-virecana*, am, n. anything which constipates or stops the passage of the food.

अ-विरेचनीया, mfn. not to be purged, Suśr.

अ-विरेच्या, mfn., id.

अविलक्षित *a-vilakṣita*, mfn. not perceived, not perceivable, BhP.

अविलग्नम् *a-vilagnam*, ind. so as not to cling or stick to, VarBrS.

अविलङ्घन *a-vilāṅghana*, am, n. non-transgression, not trespassing.

अ-विलङ्घनीया, mfn. not to be exceeded or transgressed, prescribed, fixed.

अ-विलङ्घ्या, mfn. not to be surpassed, Kathās.

अविलम्ब *a-vilamba*, as, m. non-delay, following immediately, Comm. on Ragh. x, 6 & Kum. iii, 58; (mfn.) not delaying, prompt, expeditious, L.; (am), ind. without delay, Hariv. 16160; Vikr.; Śak. (v. l. *°lambitam*); (*ena*), ind. id.

अ-विलम्बाना, am, n. non-delay, MBh. i, 5227; (mfn.) not delaying, prompt, L.

अ-विलम्बिता, mfn. not delaying, expeditious, Kathās.; not pronounced slowly, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; TPāt.; (am), ind. without delay, Śak.; Kathās.

अविला *avilā*, f. an ewe, L.; (cf. *āvi*.)

अविलिख *a-vilikha*, mfn. unable to write or paint, writing or painting badly, Pāp. vi, 2, 157 seq., Sch.

अविलुप्त *a-vilupta*, mfn. undamaged, unhurt, BhP.; Rājāt.; Kathās.

A-vilopa, *as*, m. non-injury, not harming (with gen.), MBh. v, 3232; absence of break or interruption (in the *Saṃhitā*), RPrāt.

अविवक्षत् *a-vivakṣat*, mfn. not intending to speak, Sarvad.

A-vivakṣhā, f. not declaring especially, i.e. considering to be unessential, Pat.

A-vivakṣhita, mfn. not intended to be stated or expressed, Pāp. Sch. &c. — *tva*, n. the not being intended to be expressed, Pat.

A-vivākṣyā, mfn. indisputable; N. of the tenth day of a certain Soma sacrifice, TS. vii; AitBr.; ĀśvSr.; KātyŚr.

अविदिष्यु *a-vividishyau*, mfn. not causing dispute, ĀśvGr.

A-vivādā, *as*, m. non-dispute, agreement; (mfn.) not disputed, agreed upon, Comm. on Nyāyad.

A-vivādin, mfn. not quarrelling with (*abhi*), ŚBr. iii.

अविवाहिन *a-vivāhin*, mfn. interdicted as to marriage, not to be married, Mn. ix, 238.

A-vivāhya, mfn. not to be married (as a girl), PSarv.; one to whom one ought not to ally one's self by marriage, Lāty.; MBh. i, 3376.

अविविक्त *a-vivikta*, mfn. unseparated, Vedāntas.; undiscriminated, uninvestigated, L.; indiscriminate, confounded, L.; not separated from the public, not retired or secluded, L.

A-viveka, *as*, m. absence of judgment or discrimination, Pāñcat.; Kathās.; non-separation, non-distinction, Kap.; (*am*), ind., see *a-vivecam*. — *tā*, f. want of judgment, inconsiderateness, Pāñcat.; Hit.

A-vivekin, mfn. not separated, undistinguished, uniform, Sāṅkhyak. &c.; undiscriminating, ignorant, Comm. on BrĀrUp. &c.; (said of a country) destitute of men that can discriminate, Kathās.

A-vivecaka, mfn. indiscriminating, Sāṅkhyak.

A-vivecanā, f. want of judgment, L.

A-vivecam, ind. so as not to part or separate, ĀśvSr.; (*a-vivekam* in the same sense) ĀpŚr.

अविचेतत् *a-vivenat*, mfn. not disaffected, favourable, RV. iv, 24, 6.

A-vivenam, ind. favourably, RV. iv, 25, 3.

अविशङ्क *a-viśaṅka*, mfn. having no doubts, not hesitating, MBh. iii, 2171 & xiii, 2747; (*ā*), f. 'no hesitation', (*ayā*), instr. ind. undoubtingly, without hesitation, MBh.; Hariv. &c.

A-viśaṅkita, mfn. unapprehensive, not having doubts, not hesitating, MBh. v, 490; BhP. &c.; (*am*), ind. without hesitation, R. v, 90, 13; Suśr.

अविशस्त *a-viśast*, *tā*, m. an unskilful cutter up or killer (of animals), RV. i, 162, 20.

अविशुद्ध *a-viśuddha*, mfn. not clear or pure, BhP.; not examined with regard to cleanness or purity, Kām.

अविशेष *a-viśeṣa*, *as*, m. non-distinction, non-difference, uniformity, Kap.; (mfn.) without difference, uniform, BhP.; Kap. &c.; (*ānt*), n. pl. (in Sāṅkhyā phil.) N. of the (five) elementary substances, (cf. *tan-mātra*); (*āt*), ind. or in comp. *aviśeṣha* [e.g. *aviśeṣha-śruteh*, *aviśeṣhōpadeśāt*, KātyŚr.] without a special distinction or difference, KātyŚr.; Jaim.; Gaut.; Śulb.; not differently, equally, Comm. on Nyāyad.; (*ena*), ind. without a special distinction or difference, Āp.; Comm. on Yājñ. &c. — *jñā-tā*, f. want of discrimination or judgment, Kathās. — *tas*, ind. without difference, Mn. ix, 125; R.; Kathās. — *vat*, mfn. not making a difference between (loc.), Yājñ. iii, 154. — *sama*, m. a kind of sophism, Nyāyad.; Sarvad.

अविश्रम्भ *a-viśrambha*, *as*, m. want of confidence, diffidence, MBh. &c. — *tā*, f. id., Kād.

A-viśrambhin, mfn. diffident, Bhāṭṭ.

अविश्रान्त *a-viśrānta*, mfn. unwearied; incessant, Śak.

A-viśrāmam, ind. so as not to rest.

अविश्व *a-viśva*, *am*, n. not the universe, BhP. — *m-inva* (*ā-viśvam-inva*), mf(ā)n. not all-embracing, not pervading everything, RV. i, 164, 10 & ii, 40, 3. — *vinva* (*ā-viśva-*), mf(ā)n. (v. l. of *ā-viśvam-inva*) not perceived everywhere, AV. ix, 9, 10.

अविश्वसत् *a-viśvasat*, mfn. not confiding, Rājāt.; Kathās.

A-viśvasanīya, mfn. not to be trusted. — *tva*, n. the not deserving confidence, Mālav.

A-viśvasta, mfn. not trusted, suspected, doubted, L.; = *a-viśvat*, R. iii, 1, 25, &c.

A-viśvāsa, *as*, m. mistrust, suspicion, MBh. xii, 5160; R. &c.; (mfn.) not inspiring with confidence, mistrusted, L.; (*ā*), f. a cow calving after long intervals, L.

A-viśvāsin, mfn. mistrustful, Megh. &c.

अविष 1. *a-viśhā*, mf(ā)n. not poisonous, RV.; AV.; VS.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. the plant Curcuma Zedoaria.

अविष 2. *aviśha*, *as*, m. (√*av*), the ocean, Up.; (cf. *taviśha*); (*ī*), f. a river, Up.; the earth, L.

अविषक्त *a-viśhakta*, mfn. not clinging or sticking to; unrestrained, unchecked, Kir. xiii, 24.

अविषम *a-viśhama*, mfn. not different, equal, BhP.; (*am*), ind. not unfavourably, PhP.

अविषय *a-viśhaya*, *as*, m. anything out of reach, anything impossible or improper, MBh. xiii, 2207; Śak.; Kathās.; not a proper object for (gen.), Mālatīm.; Venis.; (mfn.) not having an object, NṛisUp. — *manas*, mfn. one whose mind is not turned to the objects of sense, Mālav. **A-viśhayī-karāṇa**, n. the not making anything (gen.) an object, Vedāntas.

अविषय *a-viśhaya*, mfn. not bearable, not wearable, MBh.; BhP.; intolerable, insupportable, BhP.; R.; Ragh.; Kum. iv, 30; irresistible, MBh. &c.; unfeasible, impracticable, MBh.; R. (ii, 20, 33, superl. *-tama*); inaccessible (to the eyes, *cakṣu-śām*), MBh. xiv, 611; indeterminable (as a boundary), Mn. viii, 265.

अविषाण *a-viśhāṇā*, mfn. not having horns, ŚBr. v.

अविषाद *a-viśhāda*, *as*, m. non-depression, cheerfulness, courage, MBh. i, 7100.

A-viśhādin, mfn. intrepid, MBh. iii, 14078.

अविष्ट *aviśṭha*, mfn. (superl. of √*av*), gladly accepting, RV. vii, 28, 5.

Aviśhyāt, mfn. helping readily, RV. x, 115, 6; desirous of (acc. [RV. i, 58, 2] or loc. [RV. vii, 3, 2] or Inf. [RV. viii, 51, 3]).

Aviśhyā, f. desire, ardour, RV. ii, 38, 3.

Aviśhyā, mfn. desirous, vehement, RV.; AV.

अविश्ववाद *a-viśhvāda*, *as*, m. non-contradiction, Sarvad.; non-violation of one's promise, MBh. xii, 9240.

A-viśhvādin, mfn. not contradictory, coinciding, agreeing, MārKp.; Rājāt.; Daś. **A-viśhvādī-tā**, f. not violating (i.e. keeping) a promise, Kām.

अविशर्गिन *a-viśargin*, mfn. unintermittent (as a fever), BhPr.

अविशर्पिन् *a-viśarpin*, i, m., N. of a hell, TĀr.

अविशोद *avi-soḍha*. See *āvi*.

अविस्तीर्ण *a-viśtirṇa*, mfn. not extended, of small extent or circuit, Kād.

A-viśtrīta, mfn. not spread or expanded, BhP.

अविस्पन्दित *a-viśpandita*, mfn. not quivering, Kum. iii, 47.

अविस्पष्ट *a-viśpashṭa*, mf(ā)n. not clear or plain, indistinct, obscure, Nir. &c.; (*am*) n. indistinct speech, Mn. iv, 99; anything indistinct, MBh. iii, 16446.

अविस्मिता *a-viśmita*, mfn. not proud, BhP.

अविस्मृत *a-viśmṛita*, mfn. not forgotten, Mudr.

A-viśmṛiti, i, f. not forgetting, remembering, L.

अविश्यन्दित *a-viśyandita*. See *a-viśpand*.

अविशंस *a-viśraṇsa*, *as*, m. not falling asunder, AitBr.; PBr.

अविश्राय *a-viśrāya*, mfn. (water) that cannot be caused to flow off, MBh. xii, 2634; not to be bled, Suśr.

अविश्रम *a-viśram*, ind. without dissonance, MārKp.

अविहत *a-vihata*, mfn. not refused or sent away, BhP.; unobstructed, unimpeded, BhP.; Megh.

अविहत्यतक्रतु *a-viharyata-kratu*, mfn. one whose will cannot be averted, RV. i, 63, 2 ['door of acts undesired (by his foes)', Say.]

अविहस्त *a-vihasta*, mfn. not unclever, experienced in (loc.), R. v, 81, 31.

अविहिंसक *a-vihinsaka*, mfn. not injuring anybody, MBh. (sometimes with the gen. *bhūlānām*).

A-vihinsana, *am*, n. not injuring, BhP.

A-vihinsā, f. id., MBh. xii, 9421.

A-vihinsra, mfn. not injurious, BhP.

अविहित *a-vihita*, mfn. unprescribed, forbidden, Āp.; undone, uneffected, L.

अविहृत *ā-vihruta*, mfn. unbent, unbroken, RV. v, 66, 2 & x, 170, 1; AV. vi, 26, 1.

A-vihvarat, mfn. undeviating, RV. iv, 36, 2.

अविह्वल *a-vihvala*, mf(ā)n. not disquieted, merry, MBh. v, 7164; not hesitating, having courage, Kathās.

अवी *a-vī*, i, f. (√*vī*), a woman in her courses, L.

अवीक्षण *a-vīkṣhaṇa*, *am*, n. not looking at, not regarding, L.

A-vīkṣhita, mfn. not seen before, Naish.

A-vīkṣhin, mfn. ifc. not seeing, Naish. i, 28.

अवीक्षित *ā-vīkṣita*, mfn. unmoved, TBPr.

अवीचि *a-vīci*, mfn. waveless, L.; (*is*), m. a particular hell, Yājñ. iii, 224; Buddh. &c. — *mat*, m. (sc. *naraka*), id., BhP. — *samsaṣhana*, m. a particular Samādhi, Kāraṇj.

अवीज *a-vīja*, &c. See *a-bīja*.

अवीत *ā-vīta*, mf(ā)n. (√*vī*), not enjoyed (as the sacrificial oblation), RV. iv, 48, 1.

अवीर *a-vīra*, mfn. unmanly, weak, RV. vii, 61, 4 & x, 95, 3; having no sons, RV. vii, 4, 6; without heroes, Bālār.; (*ā*), f. (a woman) who has no husband, a widow, RV. x, 86, 9; BhP.; one who has neither husband nor son, Mn. iv, 213; Yājñ. i, 163; (*dm*), n. a country destitute of heroes or men, ŚBr. — *jushāṭa*, mfn. not liked by men, Mṛicch. — *tā* (*a-vīra-*), f. want of sons, RV. ii, 16, 5 (dat. *ādayai*); vii, 1, 11 (instr. *āda*) & 19 (dat. *āda*). — *purusha*, m. a weak man, Kathās. — *han*, mf(ā)n. not killing men, not pernicious to men, RV. i, 91, 19; VS.; AV.

A-vīryā, mf(ā)n. weak, ineffective, ŚBr. — *vat* (*ā-vīrya-*), mfn. weak, powerless, MaitrS.

अवृक *a-vṛikā*, mfn. not hurting, inoffensive, RV.; unendangered, safe, RV.; (*dm*), n. safety, RV.

अवृक्ष *a-vṛikṣha*, mfn. treeless, destitute of trees, Lāty.; R. iv, 43, 28 (ed. Bomb.)

A-vṛikṣhaka, mfn. id., R. iv, 44, 35 (= iv, 43, 28, ed. Bomb.)

अवृजिन *ā-vṛijina*, mfn. not intriguing, straightforward, RV. ii, 27, 2; ŚBr. xiv.

अवृत् 1. *ā-vṛita*, mfn. unchecked, RV.

अवृत् 2. *a-vṛita*, mfn. uninvited, Gaut.

अवृत्ता *a-vṛita*, mfn. not happened, Kathās.; not dead, still living, R. vi, 8, 10.

A-vṛitti, i, f. inadequate support, absence of subsistence or livelihood, Mn.; Āp.; Gaut.; (mfn.) not happening or occurring.

A-vṛitti-ka, mfn. not having to live upon, Kathās.; not yielding livelihood (as a country).

अवृथा *a-vṛithā*, ind. not in vain, profitably, L. **A-vṛithārtha-tā**, f. successfulness in gaining one's object or 'correctness of meaning', Śiś. vi, 47.

अवृद्धिक *a-vṛiddhi-ka*, mfn. not bearing interest, Yājñ. ii, 63.

A-vṛiddhā, mfn. not rendering prosperous or refreshing (the gods with sacrifices), RV. vii, 6, 3.

सवृष्टि *d-vṛiṣṭi*, is, f. want of rain, drought (famine), ŚBr. xi; Kaus.; VarBrS. — **kāma**, mfn. not wishing rain, ĀpŚr.

सवृह *a-vriha*, ās, m. pl. a class of Buddhist divinities, Lalit.

सवे *avē* (√i), -eti (impf. -ayat; Pot. 1. sg. -iyām; pr. p. f. *avā-yatī*, RV. viii, 91, 1) to go down, go down to (acc.), go to, RV.; (Imper. 3. pl. *ā dvāyātām*) to rush down, AV. xi, 10, 8 (cf. *āvē*); (Imper. *dvāitu*) to go away, RV. v, 49, 5; AV. i, 11, 4; to look upon, consider, Śak.; Vikr.; Bhaṭṭ.; to perceive, conceive, understand, learn, know, MBh. &c.; (with Inf.) Kathās.: Intens. (1. pl. -*imahe*) to beg pardon for, conciliate, RV. i, 24, 14 & vii, 58, 5.

Avēta, mfn. elapsed, passed, (*dn-*, neg.) TS.; one who has gained, obtained (with acc.), Pāp. v, 1, 134.

सवेक्ष *avēksh* (√iksh), *avēkshate*, to look towards, look at, behold, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (1. sg. *īkshē*) to perceive, observe, experience, RV. viii, 79, 9; R.; Bhag. &c.: *ā*. (rarely P., e.g. 2. sg. *avēkshasi*, MBh. ii, 2158) to have in view, have regard to, take into consideration, Mn.; MBh. &c.: Caus. *avēkshayati*, to cause to look at, KātyŚr.

Avēkshana, am, n. looking towards or at, Gaut.; Śih.; (said of planets) the being in sight, VarBrS.; the act of considering, attention, observation, Ragh. xiv, 85, &c.

Avēkshāpiya, mfn. to be respected, Ragh. xiv, 67.

Avēkshā, f. observation, care, attention to (loc.), Mn. vii, 101; R.; BhP.

Avēkshitavya, mfn. to be observed attentively, Suśr.

Avēkshin, mfn. looking towards or at, Pañcat.; attentive to (acc.), MBh. v, 1423.

Avēkshya, mfn. to be attended to, MBh. ii, 2591; Yājñ. iii, 63; R.

सवेणि *a-veṇi*, mfn. having no braid of hair, L.; not commingled (as the waters of rivers), L.; single, being by itself, Buddh.; (cf. *āveṇika*.)

सवेद *a-veda*, ās, m. pl. not the Vedas, ŚBr. xiv. — **vid**, mfn. not knowing the Vedas, GopBr.; Mn. iv, 192. — **vidvas**, m (dat. -*vidushe*) fn. id., MBh. xii, 8967. — **viḥita**, mfn. not prescribed in the Vedas, Mn. v, 43. **A-vedōkta**, mfn. id., MBh. xiii, 4397.

1. **A-vedana**, am, n. not knowing, Mn. v, 60. **A-vedayāna**, mfn. (pr. p. *ā*.) not knowing, not ascertaining, Mn. viii, 32.

1. **A-vedi**, is, f. ignorance, BṛĀrUp. **A-vedin**, mfn. having no knowledge, ŚBr. xiv; BhP.; MarkP.

1. **A-vedya**, mfn. not to be known, unascertainable, MBh. xii, 11765; (*ā*), f. (in Śāṅkhya phil.) non-admission of the Āhamkāra.

सवेदन 2. *a-vedana*, mfn. painless, Suśr.

सवेदि 2. *a-vedi*, mfn. without a Vedi or sacrificial altar, KātyŚr.

सवेद्य *a-vedya*, mf(ā)n. (√3. *vid*), not to be married, Mn. x, 24; (*as*), m. a calf, L.

सवेध्य *a-vedhya*, mfn. unpierceable, not to be pierced, Kathās.

सवेनत् *d-venat*, mfn. not having any wish or desire, RV. x, 27, 16.

सवेन्व *avēnv* (√inv), (Imper. 2. du. -*invātām*) to send down (as rain), RV. vii, 64, 2.

सवेल् *a-vela*, as, m. (?), denial or concealment of knowledge, L.; (*ā*), f. wrong time, Lāty.; chewed betel, L.; (*am*), ind. untimely, Kathās.

सवेष्टि *āvēṣṭi*, is, f. (√yaj), appeasing or expiation by sacrifices, ŚBr.; TBr.

सवेदिक *a-vaiddika*, mfn. non-Vedic.

A-vaiddya, mfn. unlearned, Gaut.; Jaim.

सवेध *a-vaiddha*, mfn. not conformable to rule, unpermitted, Comm. on Mn. v 50 & 55; vi, 31.

सवेधय *a-vaiddhaya*, am, n. non-widowhood, MBh. iii, 16725 & 16873; v, 362.

सवैभोदक *a-vaibhīdaka*, mfn. not having its origin on a Vibhīdaka tree, MaitrS.

सवेरहत्य *a-vairahatyā*, am, n. the non-destruction of men, AV. vi, 29, 3; (*a-virahatyā*) ĀpŚr.

सवोक्ष्य *avōkshya*, am, n. besprinkling, bedewing with (in comp.), Say. on ŚBr.; bedewing one's self, Gaut.

सवोद *avōda*, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 4, 29), dripping, wet, L.

सवोदेव *avō-deva*. See 2. *avās*.

सवोष *avōsha*, as, m., N. of a king of ants.

Avōshya or **avōshya**, mfn. relating to *avōsha*, (*gaṇa apūpādi*, q. v.)

सवोह *avōh* (√i. *ūh*), (Pot. *āvōhet*) to push down, TS. vi.

सव्य *āvya*, mfn. (said of the woollen Soma strainer) coming from sheep (*dvi*, q. v.), RV.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. the woollen Soma strainer, RV.

सव्यक्त *a-vyakta*, mfn. undeveloped, not manifest, unapparent, indistinct, invisible, imperceptible, Up.; Pāp.; Mn. &c.; (in alg.) unknown as quantity or number; speaking indistinctly; (*as*), m. (= *paramātman*) the universal Spirit, Mn. ix, 50; N. of Vishnu, L.; of Śiva, L.; of Kāma, L.; a fool, L.; N. of an Upanishad; (*am*), n. (in Śāṅkhya phil.) 'the unevolved (Evoluer of all things)', the primary germ of nature, primordial element or productive principle whence all the phenomena of the material world are developed, KaṭhaUp.; Śāṅkhyak. &c.; (*am*), ind. indistinctly. — **kṛiyā**, f. algebraic calculation, L. — **gaṇita**, n. id. — **gati**, mfn. going imperceptibly. — **paḍa**, mfn. inarticulate. — **rāga**, m. dark-red (the colour of the dawn), L. — **rāsi**, m. (in alg.) an unknown number or indistinct quantity. — **lakṣhaṇa**, mfn. 'whose marks are imperceptible', N. of Śiva. — **vyakta**, mfn. id. — **sāmya**, n. equation of unknown quantities. **Avyaktānukarāṇa**, n. the imitating of inarticulated sound, Pāp. v, 4, 57 & vi, 1, 98.

A-vyāñjana, mf(ā)n. without the marks of puberty; without consonants, Up.; (*as*), m. an animal without horns (though of age to have them), L.

सव्यग्र *a-vyagra*, mf(ā)n. unconfused, steady, cool, deliberate, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; unoccupied, Uttarar.; not in danger, undisturbed, safe, MBh.; R.; (*am*), ind. coolly, deliberately, Hariv. 9034; R. &c.

सव्यङ्ग 1. *a-vyaṅga*, mf(ā), AgP. n. not mutilated, perfect, KātyŚr.; BhP. &c.; (*ā*), f. (for *adhy-āṇḍā*, q. v.) the plant *Carpopogon Pruriens* Roxb., L. — **tā**, f. the not being mutilated, MBh. xiii, 5599 seqq. **Avyaṅgāṅga**, mf(ā)n. perfect, entire, Mn. iii, 10.

सव्यङ्ग 2. *avyaṅga*, as or am, m. n. the girdle of the Maga priests, BhavP. i; (*viyaṅga* or *viyaṅga*) VarBrS. [cf. Zend *aiyayānhaṇa*].

सव्यचस *ā-vyacas*, mfn. not spacious, AV. xix, 68, 1.

सव्यराडा *avy-āṇḍā* = *adhy-a*°, q. v., L.

सव्यत् *ā-vyat*, mfn. (√vi; cf. *a-vi*), only f. °tī, not longing for copulation, RV. x, 95, 5.

सव्यतिक्रम *a-vyatikrama*, as, m. non-transgression, Āp.

सव्यतिकरी *a-vyatikīra*, mfn. unmixed, unblended, distinct, separate, L.

सव्यतिचार *a-vyaticāra*, as, m. the absence of mutual permutation, ĀvŚr.

सव्यतिमोह *ā-vyatimoha*, as, m. the not confounding by error, ŚBr. xiii.

सव्यतिरेक *a-vyatireka*, as, m. non-exclusion, non-exception, Jaim.; Nyāyad.; (mfn.), (= *avyabhicārin*) unerring, L.

A-vyatirekin, mfn. unerring.

सव्यतिपत्त *ā-vyatishakta*, mfn. not intermingled, ŚBr. xii.

A-vyatishāṅgam, ind. without exchanging one for another, ĀpŚr.

सव्यथ *a-vyatha*, mfn. untroubled; intrepid,

Daś.; painless, L.; (*as*), m. a snake, L.; (*d-vyathā*), f. absence of tremor, firmness, VS.; TBr.; the plant *Terminalia Citrina* Roxb., L.; the plant *Hibiscus Mutabilis*, L. — **tva**, n. painlessness, Bhpr.

A-vyathamāna, mfn. not trembling, VS.; TS. **A-vyathi**, mfn. not tremulous, not unsteady, sure-footed, safe, RV.; unfailing (as help), RV. i, 112, 6; (*is*), f. sure-footedness, RV.

A-vyathin, mfn., Pāp. iii, 2, 157.

A-vyathisha, as, m. the sun, Up.; the ocean, Up.; (*is*), f. the earth, Up.; night, Up.

A-vyathishya, Ved. Inf. (Pāp. iii, 4, 10), for not trembling, for rendering sure-footed, KapŚ.; (*avyāthishhe*) MaitrS.

A-vyathyā, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 1, 114), unshakable, RV. ii, 35, 5; AitBr.

सव्यन्त *d-vyanat* (4), mfn. not breathing, RV. x, 120, 2.

सव्यन् *a-vyanta*, mfn. not very distant, growing near (abl.), ĀpŚr.

सव्यपदेश *a-vyapadeśa*, as, m. no designation or pointing to, Āp. — **rūpin**, mfn. whose shape admits of no name or appellation, BhP.

A-vyapadeśya, mfn. not to be defined, MāpUp.; RāmUp.

सव्यपेत *a-vyapēta*, mfn. not separated, contiguous, Kāvyaḍ.

सव्यपोष *a-vyapōhya*, mfn. undeniable, incontestable, Rājat.

सव्यभिरा *a-vyabhicāra*, as, m. non-failure, absolute necessity, Kap. &c.; 'non-deviation,' conjugal fidelity, Mn. ix, 101; non-transgression, Mn. viii, 122; (mfn.) constant, Bhag. xiv, 26; (*āl, eṇa*), ind. with absolute necessity, Pāp. Kāś. & Sch. — **vat**, mfn. absolutely determined, inevitable, MBh. ii, 871.

A-vyabhicārin, mfn. not going astray, unailing, Śak.; Rājat. &c.; steady, permanent, MBh. xiv, 1111; Bhag. xiii, 10, &c.; faithful, Kathās. &c.

सव्य 1. *avyāya* or rarely *āvya* [only RV. viii, 97, 2 & ix, 86, 34], mfn. (*dvi*) made of sheep's skin (as the woollen Soma strainer), RV.; belonging to or consisting of sheep, RV. viii, 97, 2.

सव्य 2. *a-vyaya*, mf(ā)n. not liable to change, imperishable, undecaying, Up.; Mn. &c.; 'not spending,' parsimonious; (*as*), m., N. of Vishnu or Śiva, L.; of a son of Manu Raivata, Hariv. 433; of a Nāga demon, MBh. i, 2157 (ed. Bomb.); the non-spending, parsimony; (*am*), n. [or (*as*), m., L.] an indeclinable word, particle, Pāp.; APāt. &c.; (in Vedānta) a member or corporeal part of an organized body, L. — **tva**, n. imperishableness, Hit. (v. l.); the state of an indeclinable word, Pat. — **vat**, mfn. consisting of an indeclinable word, Pat. **Avya-yātman**, mfn. imperishable, VP. **Avyayī-bhāva**, m. 'unchangeable state,' an indeclinable compound, Pāp.; (*avyayibhāva*)-*samāsa*, m. id., Pāp. i, 1, 41, Sch.

सव्यर्थ *a-vyārṇa*, mfn. (√ard; cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 24) unoppressed, Bhaṭṭ.

सव्यर्थ *a-vyārtha*, mfn. not useless, profitable, fruitful; effectual, efficacious.

सव्यर्थुक *ā-vyarthuka*, mfn. not losing anything (instr.), TS.; TBr.

A-vyṛiddha, mfn. undiminished, ŚBr. xii.

A-vyṛiddhi, is, f. no ill-success, AV. x, 2, 10.

सव्यलीक *a-vyalika*, mfn. having no uneasiness or unpleasantness; well off, MBh. v, 698; not false, true, veracious, BhP.; Daśar.; (*am*), ind. truly, BhP.

सव्यवच्छिन्न *d-vyavacchinna*, mfn. uninterrupted, ŚBr. & AitBr. (together with *sāmtata*); Hariv. 3580; (*am*), ind. or in comp. *avyavacchinna* [MBh. vii, 4746] uninterruptedly.

A-vyavaccheda, as, m. uninterruptedness, ŚBr.; AitBr.

सव्यवधान *a-vyavadhāna*, am, n. non-interruption, contiguity, Pāp. Kāś. &c.; non-separation, BhP.; Comm. on Mn. xi, 201; (mfn.) uninterrupted, BhP.; without a cover (as the ground), Kād.

A-vyavahita, mfn. not separated, adjoining,

contiguous, Pān. Sch. &c.; uninterrupted (as worship), Bhp.; separated by the letter *a*, VPrāt.

अव्यवलिङ्गिन् *a-vyavalambin*, mfn. unsupported, not sure-footed, KaushBr.

अव्यवसायिन् *a-vyavasāyin*, mfn. inactive, negligent, remiss, Bhag. ii, 41.

अव्यवसिता, mfn. id., R. iv, 26, 13.

अव्यवस्त *a-vyavasta*, mfn. (*sta* for *sita*?, √*st*), not tied or fastened, ĀśvŚr.

अव्यवस्थ *a-vyavastha*, mfn. irregular, without rule; (*ā*), f. irregularity.

अव्यवस्थिता, mfn. not conformable to law or practice; not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवस्रंस *a-vyavasraṇsa*, as, m. not falling asunder, PBr.

अव्यवहार्य *a-vyavahārya*, mfn. not to be practised, MāñUp.; RāmUp.; not to be discussed in law, unactionable, L.

अव्यवहित *a-vyavahita*. See *a-vyavadhāna*.

अव्यवानम् *ā-vyavānam*, ind. (√*an*), without breathing between, MaitrS.

अव्यवाय *a-vyavāya*, as, m. not entering between, non-separation, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; uninterrupted contiguity, Jaim.; Nyāyam.

अव्यविकन्याय *avy-avika-nyāya*, as, m. (only instr. °*ena*) after the fashion of *avi* and *avika* (i. e. though *avi* and *avika* both mean 'a goat,' a derivation in the sense of 'goat's flesh' can be formed only from *avika* [āvikam], not from *avi* [aver māṇsam]), Pat.

अव्यसन *a-vyasana*, mfn. free from evil practices, MBh. xii, 3910; Yājñ. i, 309.

अव्यसनान्, mfn. id., Mn. vii, 53; Suśr. &c.

अव्यस्त *a-vyasta*, mfn. undecomposed, undispersed, not separated, Lāty.

अव्याकृत *ā-vyākṛita*, mfn. undeveloped, unexpounded, ŚBr. xiv; Bhp.; (*am*), n. elementary substance from which all things were created, considered as one with the substance of Brahma, L.

अव्याक्षेप *a-vyākṣhepa*, as, m. the not being confused or unsteady-minded, resolution, Ragh. x, 6.

अव्याख्येय *a-vyākhyeya*, mfn. inexplicable, unintelligible; inexpressible, Bhām.

अव्याज *a-vyāja*, as, m. 'absence of fraud, simplicity,' (only in comp.) without fraud or artifice, Śāk.; Mālav.; (mfn.) not pretended or artificial, Mālatīm.; Rājat. &c.

अव्यापक *a-vyāpaka*, mfn. not spread over or pervading the whole, not an invariable concomitant, special, peculiar. — *tā*, f. or — *tva*, n. non-comprehensiveness or generalization, speciality.

अव्यापिन, mfn. not pervading, not comprehensive, Kap. &c.

अव्याप्ता, mfn. not pervaded with, Mn. v, 128.

अव्याप्य, *is*, f. 'non-comprehensiveness,' inadequate pervasion or extent (of a definition; e.g. 'man is a cooking animal,' which does not extend to savages who eat raw food), Śāh.; Comm. on Kap.

अव्याप्या, ind. p. not pervading generally, not extending to the whole circumstances, L. — *vr̥tti*, mfn. being of limited application, of partial inherence (with reference to place and time, as pain, pleasure, love, hatred, virtue, vice, &c.)

अव्यापन्न *a-vyāpanna*, mfn. not dead, Megh.

अव्यापार *a-vyāpāra*, as, m. cessation from work, L.; not one's own business, Pañcat. (& Hit.)

अव्यायाम *a-vyāyāma*, as, m. non-exertion, want of bodily exercise, Suśr.; Kām.

अव्यावर्तनीय *a-vyāvartaniya*, mfn. not to be taken back, Comm. on Yājñ.

अव्यावर्तिता, mfn. undivided, Comm. on Nyāyad.; simultaneous, TS. vi; TBr.

अव्यावर्ति, *is*, f. not turning away from (abl.), not neglecting, ĀśvŚr.; Lāty.

अव्याहत *a-vyāhata*, mfn. unresisted, unimpeded, MBh.; R. &c.; not disappointed, not contradictory, L.

अव्याहारिन् *a-vyāhārin*, mfn. not speaking, (*gaṇa grāhy-ādi*, q. v.)

अव्याहृता, *am*, n. not speaking, MBh. v, 1271 (= xii, 11029).

अव्युच्छिन्न *a-vyucchinna*, mfn. uninterrupted, MBh. iii, 355; Hariv. 2355, &c.

अव्युच्छेत्ति, *tā*, m. one who does not injure (with gen.), MBh. xii, 2901.

अव्युत्पन्न *a-vyutpanna*, mfn. not ensuing or following, Venīs.; underived (as a word), having no etymology, Pān. vii, 2, 8, Pat.; unaccomplished, inexperienced, Bhp. &c.

अव्युष्ट *ā-vyushṭa*, mfn. not yet shining (as the dawn), RV. ii, 28, 9.

अव्युष्टि, *is*, f. the not becoming light, TS. i.

अव्युद्ध *ā-vyūddha*, mfn. not moved asunder or separated, ŚBr. v.

अव्युद्धा, *as*, m. indivisibility, Nyāyad.; non-separation, non-resolution (of semivowels and compound vowels), RPrāt.

अव्युद्ध *ā-vyūddha*, &c. See *ā-vyārdhuka*.

अव्येष्ट *ā-vyeshyat*, mfn. (√*i*, fut. p.) not disappearing, AV. xii, 4, 9.

अव्येष्ट *a-vraṇā*, mf(ā)n. unhurt, unscarred, sound, VS. xi, 8; Bhp.; (generally said of bows, swords, sticks &c.) without rents or splinters or notches, entire, KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.

अव्येष्ट *a-vratā*, mf(ā)n. lawless, disobedient, wicked, RV.; AV.; SV.; not observing religious rites or obligations, Gobh.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — *vat*, mfn. not observing religious rites, MBh. xii, 2305.

अव्येष्ट, mfn. = *avratā-vat*, q. v., MBh. xii, 1336.

अव्येष्ट, mfn. id., MBh. xiii, 1601; R.

अव्येष्ट, *am*, n. anything out of harmony with, or violating, a religious obligation, ŚBr.; AitBr.; AitĀr.; (mfn.) with *karman*, id., Gobh. **अव्येष्ट** *atyōpācāra*, m. practising anything that offends one's religious obligations, ĀśvŚr.; ĀśvGr.

अव्येष्ट, *as*, m. not a *Vratya*, AV. xv, 13, 6; (*am*), n. = *avratya*, n., q. v., Vishpus.

अव्येष्ट *a-vrājīn*, mfn. 'not wandering,' (*gaṇa grāhy-ādi*, q. v.)

अश 1. *āś* (in classical Sanskrit only) *Ā*. *asnu* (aor. 3. pl. *āśishata*, Bhaṭṭ.; perf. *ānaśa*, Pān. vii, 4, 72. Vedic forms are: *ānoti*, &c.; Subj. *ānavat*, &c.; aor. P. *ānaṭ* (2. & 3. sg., frequently in RV.) & *āshṭa* or *āshṭa*, 3. pl. *āśata* (frequently in RV.) or *āśhishur* (RV. i, 163, 10), Subj. *āśhat* (RV. x, 11, 7), Pot. 1. pl. *āśema*, Prec. *āśyās* (2. & 3. sg.) &c., Pot. *ā*. 1. sg. *āśiya* & pl. *āśimahi*, Imper. *āshṭu* [VS.]; perf. *ānaśa* (thrice in RV.) or *ānaśa* [RV. vi, 16, 26] or *āśa* [RV. viii, 47, 6], 2. pl. *ānaśā*, 3. pl. *ānaśāḥ* (frequently in RV.) or *āśhṭu* [RV. iv, 33, 4], *ā*. *ānaśā*, Subj. 1. pl. *ānaśimahi* [RV. viii, 27, 22], Pot. 1. sg. *ānaśyām*, p. *ānaśānd* [AV.]; Inf. *āshṭave*, RV. iv, 30, 19) to reach, come to, arrive at, get, gain, obtain, RV. &c.; (said of an evil, *āghātī*, *āghas*, *grāhī*) to visit, RV.; AV. vi, 113, 1; to master, become master of, RV.; to offer, RV.; to enjoy, MBh. xii, 12136; to pervade, penetrate, fill, Naigh.; Bhaṭṭ. ii, 30; to accumulate, L.: Desid. *āśishate*, Pān. vii, 2, 74; Intens. *āśīyate*, Pān. iii, 1, 22, Pat.

1. *Āśana*, mfn. reaching, reaching across, Nir.

Āśiya, Nom. *Ā*. (impf. *āśiyata*) to reach, RV. x, 92, 1.

Āśin, mfn. reaching far, lasting long, Nir.

2. *āś*, *āśnāti* (Pot. *āśniyāt*; p. *āśnāt* (see s. v. 1. *āśna*); aor. Subj. *āśit*, RV. x, 87, 17; fut. p. *āśishyāt*, ŚBr., perf. *āśa*, RV. i, 162, 9 & iii, 36, 8; perf. p. *āśivas*, see *āś-āśvas* s. v. *āś-āśka*; Pass. p. *āśyamāna*, AV. xii, 5, 38) to eat, consume (with acc. [this only in classical Sanskrit] or gen.), RV. &c.; to enjoy, Bhag. ix, 20, &c.; Caus. *āśayati* (Pān. i, 3, 87, Sch.; aor. *āśīyat*, ib. i, 1, 59, Sch.) to cause to eat, feed, Mn.; (with double acc.; cf. Pān. i, 4, 52, Kāś.) Bhp.; (cf. *āśita*): Desid. *āśishati* (Pān. vi, 1, 2, Sch.) to wish to eat, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Intens. *āśīyate*, PBr. iii, 1, 22, Pat.

2. *Āśana*, *am*, n. eating, ŚBr. &c.; food, ŚBr. &c. [often ifc., e.g. *mūla-phalāśana*, mf(ā)n. hav-

ing roots and fruit for food, Mn. &c.]; (*ā*), f. = *dānaśya*, q. v., ŚBr. xi; ChUp. — *kr̥it*, mfn. preparing food, AV. ix, 6, 13. — *pati*, m. (voc.) lord of food, ŚBr. vi. — *vat*, mfn. possessed of food, Nir. x, 12 & 13. *Āśanāśana*, n. eating and fasting, AV. xix, 6, 2; ŚBr. i.

Āśanāya, Nom. P. °*yati* (Pān. vii, 4, 34) to desire food, be hungry, ŚBr.; ChUp.

Āśanāya or *nāya*, f. desire of eating or consuming, hunger, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c. — *pipāse* (*āśanāya*), f. nom. du. hunger and thirst, ŚBr. xiv. — *vat*, mfn. hungry, Vedāntas.

Āśanāyita, mfn. hungry, L.

Āśanāyuka, mfn. id., ŚBr. vii, xi, xii.

Āśanāya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to be greedy for food (without being hungry), Pān. vii, 4, 34, Sch.

Āśitā, mf(ā)n. eaten, AV. xii, 5, 37 & 38; ŚBr. i; (*am*), n. the place where anybody has eaten, Pān. ii, 3, 68, Kāś. — *m-gavina*, mfn. for *āśit*, q. v., L. *Āśitā-vat*, mfn. (Padap. °*ta-vat*) one who has eaten, AV. ix, 6, 38.

Āśitavyā, mfn. (impers.) to be eaten, MaitrS.; ŚBr. i.

Āśitā-vat. See *āśitā*.

Āśitā, *tā*, m. an eater, ŚBr. ii.

Āśitra, *am*, n. food, Kāth.; (cf. *prāśitā*.)

Āśīshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.), hungry, Kauś.

1. *Āśīshṭha*, mfn. (superl.) 'eating most' (as an equivalent for *āśitama*), ŚBr.

Āśitama, mfn. (superl.) 'eating most,' VS. ii, 20 (voc.); (cf. *āśita-tanu*.)

अशकुन *a-śakuna*, *am*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) an inauspicious omen, Śis. ix, 83; Kathās. *Āśakuni* - √*bhū*, to turn into an inauspicious omen, Naish. iii, 9.

अशकुम्भी *aśa-kumbhī*, f. the aquatic plant Pistia Stratiotes, L.

अशक्त *a-śakta*, mfn. unable, incompetent (with Inf. or loc. or dat.), Mn.; MBh. &c.

Ā-śakti, *is*, f. inability, incapability.

Ā-śaknuvat, mfn. (p. P.) unable to (Inf.), Mricch.

Ā-śaknuvāna, mfn. (p. *Ā*.) id., Bhaṭṭ.

Ā-śakya, mfn. impossible, impracticable, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; impossible to be composed (as a book, Mn. xii, 94) or to be executed (as an order, Kathās.), not to be overcome, invincible, R. vi, 17, 8; Pañcat.

— *tā*, f. or — *tva*, n. impossibility (with Inf.), Sarvad. *Āśakyaṛtha*, mfn. unavailing, L.

अशङ्क *a-śaṅka*, mfn. fearless, lit.; secure, certain, to be relied on, MBh. xii, 4169; (*am*), ind. without fear, Daś.; Kathās.; (*ayā*), instr. f. ind., id., R. ii, 49, 17.

Ā-śaṅkita, mfn. fearless, confident, MBh.; Rājat.; undoubted, certain, Mn. xii, 108; (*am*), ind. without fear, Kād.; Kathās.; Rājat.; unexpectedly, suddenly, Kathās.

Ā-śaṅkya, mfn. not to be mistrusted, secure, MBh.; not to be expected, Rājat.

अशठ *a-śaṭha*, mf(ā)n. not false, sincere, honest, Mn. iii, 246; MBh. xii, 12550, &c.

अशत *ā-śata*, *am*, n. not a full hundred, ŚBr. iv. — *śakṣhina* (*ā-śata*), mfn. where the Dakṣhiṇa is less than a hundred, ib.

अशत्रु *a-śatru*, mfn. one who has no adversary or whom no enemy defies (especially said of Indra), RV.; without opposition from enemies, RV. v, 2, 12; (*as*), m. the moon, L.; (*id*), n. condition of having no enemy, AV. vi, 40, 2.

अशन् *āśan*, m. (connected with √1. *āś*) [only *dīnā* (instr.) and *dīnas*, perhaps better derived from *dīman*, q. v., cf. Whitney's Gr. § 425 e], stone, rock, RV. x, 68, 8; a stone for slinging, missile stone, RV. ii, 30, 4 & iv, 28, 5; (NBD) the firmament, RV. i, 164, 1; 173, 2; x, 27, 15; [in the first two of these three passages the form *dīnas* has before been taken as nom. sg. m. fr. 1. *āśna*, q. v.]

Āśāni, *is*, f. (rarely m., R.; Pān. Sch.) the thunderbolt, a flash of lightning, RV. &c.; the tip of a missile, RV. x, 87, 4; (in astronomy) a subdivision of the phenomena called *Ulkās*, VarBrS.; (*is*), m. one of the nine names of Rudra, PārGr.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii; (*ayas*), m. pl. N. of a warrior tribe, (*gaṇa parśu-ādi*, q. v.) — *prabha*, m., N. of a Rākṣhasa, R. vi, 69, 11. — *mat* (*āśini*), mfn. possessing the thunderbolt, RV. iv, 17, 13. — *hata*, mfn. struck by lightning, Kāth.

Asanika, mfn. = *asanau kusala*, (gaṇa ākar-
shādi, q. v.)

Asānini, mfn. = *aśāni-mat*, q. v., MBh. xiii, 1157.

Asāni, f. = *aśāni*, the thunderbolt, ŚBr. xi (voc.); R. iii, 35, 40.

अशन 1. & 2. *aśana*. See √1. & 2. *aś*.

अशन 3. *aśana* for 2. *asana*, q. v.

अशनाय *aśanāya*, &c. See √2. *aś*.

अशनीय *aśaniya*. See √2. *aś*.

अशपत् *aśapat*, mfn. not cursing, AV. vi, 37, 3 & vii, 59, 1.

अशब्द *aśabda*, mfn. soundless, ŚBr. xiv; Āp.; TPāt.; not Vedic, Jaim.

अशम् *aśam*, ind. 'non-welfare,' harm, AV. ii, 25, 1; ŚBr. ii.

अशम *aśama*, as, m. disquietude, uneasiness, L.; 'not resting,' in comp. with *-ratham-bhāvuka* (*dāma*-), mfn. being changed into a never-resting carriage, TBr.

अशरण *aśarāṇa*, mf(ā)n. destitute of refuge, defenceless, R.; Megh.; Śak. &c. **Asarāṇikṛta**, mfn. deprived of refuge, VarBrS.; (Pañcat.). **Aśarāṇya**, mfn. not yielding refuge, MBh.; R.; destitute of refuge, wanting refuge, R. iii, 55, 65; Daś.

अशरमय *aśaramaya*, mfn. not made of reeds, MaitrS.

Aśaravyā, mf(ā)n. not to be reached by arrows, ŚBr. v.

अशरीर *aśarīra*, mf(ā)n. bodiless, incorporeal, ĀitBr.; ŚBr. xiv, &c.; not coming from a visible body (as a voice), R. iv, 63, 6; Kathās.; (as), m., N. of Kāma, Śis. ix, 61; (am), n. (in rhetoric) absence of the verb in a sentence.

Aśarīrin, mfn. incorporeal, RāmātUp.; not coming from a visible body (as a voice), R.; Uttarar. &c.

अशर्मन् *aśarman*, a, n. unhappiness, Kir.

अशवगिन् *aśavagīn*, is, m. 'not a corpse-fire' or fire kindled to burn a corpse, ŚBr. xii.

अशस् *aśas*, mfn. (√*śas*), not blessing or wishing well, cursing, hating, RV. ii, 34, 9 & iv, 4, 15. **Aśasta**, mfn. 'ineffable' or 'unwished,' AV. vi, 45, 1. **-vāra** (*dāsta*-), mfn. having indescribable treasures, RV. x, 99, 5 ['who is not asked for wealth, i. e. who grants it of his own accord,' Say.]

Aśasti, is, f. not wishing well, curse, RV. vi, 68, 6; (generally personified) a curser, hater, RV.; AV.; VS. **-hān**, mfn. averting curses or cursers, RV.

1. **Aśastra**, mf(ā)n. having no invocation, MarkP.

अशस्त्र 2. *aśastra*, mfn. (√1. *śas*), weaponless, unarmed, MBh. &c. **-pāṇi**, mfn. not having a sword in one's hand, Vepīs.

अशक्ता *aśakhā*, f., N. of a grass, L.

अशान्त *aśanta*, mfn. unappeased, indomitable, violent, wild, MaitrS.; ŚBr.; BhP.; restless, unresigned, L.; unconsecrated, not sacred, ŚBr. **-tā**, f. want of tranquillity, passionateness, Kathās.

Aśanti, is, f. restlessness, anxiety, L.; non-cessation, Suśr. **-kara**, mfn. causing mischief, BhP.

Aśāmya, mfn. unappeasable, Hariv. 4207.

अशाय *aśāya*, Nom. Ā. See √1. *aś*.

अशायत् *aśāyāt*, mf(ā)n. not permanent or eternal, transient, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.

अशसत् *aśasat*, mfn. not punishing, Mn. ix, 254.

Aśāsana, am, n. want of government, anarchy, L.

Aśāstra, mf(ā)n. not prescribed in the Śāstras, unscriptural, Jaim. **-vihita** or **-siddha**, mfn. not enjoined or established by the Śāstras.

Aśāstriya, mfn. = *aśāstra*, q. v.

Aśāsyā (4), mfn. unblamable, RV. viii, 33, 17; not to be punished, MBh. v, 3542.

अशिक *aśika*, v. l. for *asika*, q. v.

अशिक्षित *aśikṣita*, mfn. not learnt (as manners &c.), Kām.; untaught (with acc. [Śak.; Kathās.] or loc. or Inf.)

अशित *aśita*, *aśitavyā*, &c. See √2. *aś*.

अशिथिर *aśithira*, mfn. not loose, tight, firm, MaitrS.

Aśithila, mf(ā)n. id., ŚBr. **-m-bhāva** (*dśithilam-bh*), m. the becoming tight or firm, TS. vii; TBr.

अशिन् *aśin*. See √1. *aś*.

अशिपद *aśipadā*, mf(ā)n. not causing, i. e. averting the sickness called Śipada, RV. vii, 50, 4.

अशिमिद *aśimida*, mf(ā)n. not destructive like a Śimida, RV. vii, 50, 4; VS. xxxviii, 7.

अशिमिविद्विष *aśimi-vidviṣ*, mfn. (*śimi* = *karman*, Comm.), not unfavourable to or counteracting the labours of men (N. of the seven Parjanya or rain-clouds), TĀr. (quoted by Say. on RV. i, 12, 12).

अशिर *aśira*, as, m. (√2. *aś*), 'consumer,' fire, L.; the sun, L.; N. of a Rākṣasa and (ā), f. of his wife, L.; (am), n. a diamond, L.

अशिरस् *aśiras*, mfn. headless, Mn. ix, 237. **Aśirap-sūāna**, n. bathing the whole body except the head, L.

Aśiraska, mfn. headless, MBh. iii, 15745.

अशिव *aśiva*, mf(ā)n. unkind, envious, pernicious, dangerous, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; (as), m., N. of a demon causing disease, Hariv. 9560; (am), n. ill-luck, RV. i, 116, 24; x, 23, 5; MBh. &c.

अशिशिर *aśishira*, mf(ā)n. not cool, hot, Śak. **-kara**, m. 'having hot rays,' the sun, Kad. **-krapa**, m. id., ib. **-tā**, f. heat, Megh. **-raśmi**, m. = *-kara*, q. v., Kir. v, 31.

अशिशिषु *aśishishu*. See √2. *aś*.

अशिशु *aśishu*, mf(ā)n. *aśishu*, but according to Pāp. iv, 1, 62, also Ved. *aśishu* n. childless, without young ones, RV. i, 120, 8 & iii, 55, 6.

Aśivikā, f. a childless woman, L.

अशिष्ट 1. *aśiṣṭa*, mfn. (√*śas*), untrained, badly trained, ill-behaved, rude, Āp.; MBh. &c. **-tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. rudeness.

Aśishya, mfn. not to be taught (as a person), not deserving to, or not capable of being instructed, MBh. v, 1009; Pañcat.; (a thing) that need not be taught or which it is unnecessary to teach, Pāp. i, 2, 53.

अशिष्ट 2. *aśiṣṭa*, mfn. (√*śish*), not left, AV. ii, 31, 3.

अशिष्ट *aśiṣṭha*. See √2. *aś*.

अशीत 1. *aśīta*, mfn. not cold, warm, hot. **-kara**, m. = *aśīra-kara*, q. v. **-tana**, mfn. (only voc.) having a hot body, TS. & TBr. (v. l. for *aśīlama* of VS.) **-ruc**, m. = *-kara*, Śis. ix, 5.

Aśītala, mf(ā)n. hot, Śis. ix, 86.

अशीत 2. *aśīta*, mfn. ifc. 'the eightieth,' see *arvāg-aśītā*.

Aśīti, is, f. eighty, RV. ii, 18, 6; AV. &c. **-tama**, mfn. the eightieth, MBh. &c. (in the numeration of the chapters). **-bhāga**, m. the eightieth part, Mn. viii, 140. **Aśītishṭaka**, mfn. having eighty Iṣṭakās, ŚBr. x.

Aśītika, mfn. measuring eighty, R.; an octogenarian, VarBrS. **Aśītikāvāra**, mfn. being at least eighty years of age, Gaut.

अशीर्य *aśīrya*, mfn. unimpaired, L.

Aśīrya, mfn. indestructible, ŚBr. xiv.

अशीर्यक *aśīryaka*, mfn. headless, TS.

Aśīrshān, mfn. id., RV. iv, 1, 11; AV.

Aśīrshika, mfn. id., (gaṇa *vrihy-ādi*, q. v.)

Aśīrshin, mfn. id., Pāp. v, 2, 116, Kās.

अशील *aśīla*, mf(ā)n. ill-behaved, vulgar, MBh. xii, 4619; R. &c.; (am), n. bad manners, depravity, Kathās.

अशुक्ल *aśukla*, mf(ā)n. not white, ŚBr. vii. **-vat** (*aśukla*-), mfn. not containing the word *śukla*, ŚBr. vi.

अशुचि *aśuci*, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 2, 161) impure, foul, Mn. &c. **-kara**, mfn. making dirty, soiling, Āp. **-tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. impurity. **-bhāva**, m. id., MBh. i, 782. **-lipta**, mfn. soiled, Āp.

Aśauca, am, n. (= *dāuca*, q. v., Pāp. vii, 3, 30) impurity, contamination, defilement (contracted by the death of a relation, or by the commission of

prohibited acts, &c.), Mn. xi, 183; uncleanness, Pañcat.; Vet.

अशुद्ध *aśuddha*, mfn. impure, ŚBr.; Mn.; inaccurate, wrong (especially said of mistakes of copyists and of errata in printing); unknown, unascertained, L. **-vāsaka**, in 'having impure abodes,' a vagrant, suspicious character.

Aśuddhi, is, f. impurity, Yogas.

Aśodhita, mfn. uncleansed, unclean; uncorrected, unrevised, inaccurate.

अशुन *aśuna*, am, n. (AV. xiv, 2, 16) for *śuna* (RV. iii, 33, 13), q. v.

अशुभ *aśubha*, mfn. not beautiful or agreeable, disagreeable; inauspicious, Vet.; bad, vicious (as thought or speech), MBh. i, 3077 seq. &c.; (as), m., N. of a lexicographer; (*aśubha*), am, n. a shameful deed, sin, ŚBr. ii; Bhag. &c.; misfortune, harm, mischief, Suśr.; VarBrS. &c. **-darsana**, mfn. ugly, R. iii, 1, 21.

अशुश्रूषा *aśuśrūṣā*, f. non-desire of hearing, disobedience, neglect of service or respect, MBh. v, 1535.

Aśuśrūṣu, mfn. not desirous of hearing or learning, GopBr.; Bhag.; Hariv.; disobedient towards (gen.), MBh. xii, 8405.

अशुष *aśuṣha*, mfn. (√2. *aś*), consuming, voracious, RV. ['not causing to dry up, not exting-
guished,' Say., as if fr. √*śuṣh*].

अशुष्क *aśuṣka*, mf(ā)n. not dry, moist, fresh, ŚaṅkhŚr.; Gobh.; Mn. xi, 64. **Aśuṣkāgra**, mf(ā)n. not having a dry point, KātyŚr.

Aśoṣhya, mfn. not to be dried up, not drying up, permanent (as a pond), Bhag. ii, 24; VarBrS.

अशुद्र *aśudra*, as, m. not a Śūdra, VS. xxx, 22; KātyŚr. **Aśūdrōochishṭin**, mfn. not coming into contact with Śūdras or with leavings, ŚBr. xiv.

अशून्य *aśūnya*, mf(ā)n. not empty, KātyŚr. &c.; not vain or useless, Rājāt. **-tā** (*aśūnyā*), f. non-emptiness, Ragh. xix, 13; completion (as of seasons), ŚBr. x. **-śayana**, n. the day on which Viśvakarman rests, VāmP.; (*aśūnyasayana*) *-dvi-
tiyā*, f. and *-vratā*, n., N. of ceremonies on that occasion, MatsyaP.; BhavP. ii. **Aśūnyōpasthā**, f. (a woman) whose womb is not empty, married, MantraBr.; PārGr.

अशूला *aśulā*, f. the tree Vitex Alata, L.

अशृङ्ग *aśrīṅga*, mf(ā)n. without horns, PBr.; Rājāt.; having no top, L.

अशृण्वत् *aśrīṇvat*, mfn. not hearing or liking to hear, TS. vii; Pañcat.

अशृत *aśrita*, mfn. uncooked, ŚBr.

अशृथित *aśrithita*, mfn. (√*śrath*), not loosened, not becoming loose, RV. x, 94, 11.

अश्रेष *aśreṣa*, mf(ā)n. not causing pleasure, pemicious, RV. vii, 34, 13; x, 53, 8.

अशेष *aśeṣa*, mf(ā)n. without remainder, entire, perfect, all; (as), m. non-remainder, KātyŚr.; (am), ind. entirely, wholly, Kum. v, 82; (ena), ind. id., MBh. &c. **-tas**, ind. id., Mn.; MBh. &c.

-tā, f. totality, Pāp. ii, 1, 6, Sch. **-tva**, n. id., Jaim. **-sāmrajya**, m. 'possessed of complete sovereignty,' N. of Śiva, L.

Aśeshaya, Nom. P. (ind. p. *śayitvā*) to finish entirely, Kum. vii, 29.

Aśeshas, mfn. without descendants, RV. vii, 1, 11.

Aśeshita, mfn. completely annihilated, Vepīs.

अशिक्ष *aśaikṣa*, as, m. 'no longer a pupil,' an Arhat, Buddh.

अशोक 1. *aśoka*, mf(ā)n. (√1. *śuc*), not causing sorrow, N.; Lalit.; not feeling sorrow, Na-
lod.; (as), m. the tree Jonesia Asoka Roxb. (a tree of moderate size belonging to the leguminous class with magnificent red flowers), MBh. &c.; N. of a minister of king Daśaratha, R. i, 7, 3; of a well-known king (in Pāṭaliputra), MBh.; Buddh. &c.; (ā), f., N. of a medicinal plant, L.; a female name, (gaṇa *śu-
bhrādi*, q. v.); N. of one of the female deities of the Vajras, L.; (am), n. the blossom of the Asoka plant, Vikr., (cf. Pāp. iv, 3, 166, Siddh.); quicksilver, L. **-kara**, m. 'rendering sorrowless,' N. of a Vidyā-

dhara, Kathās.; (i), f. a female name, Kathās. — **taru**, m. the *Aśoka* tree, N. — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8338; SkandaP. — **trirātra**, m., N. of a feast which lasts three nights, BhavP. ii. — **datta**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. — **dvādaśī** and **pūrpimā**, f., N. of certain holidays, MatsyaP.; BhavP. ii. — **mañjarī**, f., N. of a metre. — **mālā**, f. a female name, Kathās. — **rohiṇī**, f., N. of a medicinal plant, Suśr. — **vanikā**, f. a grove of *Aśoka* trees, R. — **vardhana**, m., N. of a king, BhP.; VP. — **vega**, m. — **datta**, q.v., Kathās. — **vratā**, n., N. of a certain ceremony, BhavP. ii. — **śaśthī**, f. the sixth day in the first half of the month Caitra, BhavP. ii. — **śaśthī**, m. 'enemy of the *Aśoka* tree', the plant *Nuclea Kadamba* Roxb. — **śaśthī**, f. the eighth day in the first half of the month Caitra. — **śaśthī**, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. Rev.

A-śoca, mfn. = *an-āhanikṛitī*, L.
A-śocaniya, mfn. not to be lamented, Kād.
A-śocya, mfn. id., MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. impers. id., Hariv. 6062. — **tā**, f. the state of being not to be lamented, Ragh. viii, 27. — **tva**, n. id., MBh. iv, 523.

अशोक 2. *a-śoka*, mfn. (√3. *śuc*), without heat, ŚBr. xiv.

अशोभमान *a-śobhamāna*, as, m. (gaṇa *cārv-ādi*, q.v.)

अशोष *a-śoṣya*. See *a-śuṣka*.

अशौच *a-śauca*. See *a-śuci*.

अशौटोय *a-śauṭīrya*, am, n. want of self-confidence, unmanliness, MBh. xii, 3605, ed. Bomb.
A-śauṭīrya, am, n. id., MBh. xii, 3605, ed. Calc.; Mṛicch.

अशौर्य *a-śaurya*, am, n. want of heroism.

अश्र 1. *āśna*, mfn. (√2. *āś*), 'voracious' [RV. i, 164, 1 & 173, 2], see *āśan* at end; (*as*), m., N. of a demon, RV. ii, 14, 5; 22, 5; vi, 4, 3. — **āśnat**, mfn. eating, consuming, RV. vii, 67, 7 & viii, 5, 31, &c.; (cf. *āśnat*).

āśni, mfn. 'eating', only in the comp. **āśny-ushni**, mfn. 'burning him who eats' [Comm.] or 'consuming and burning' (N. of an Agni), TĀr. — **āśnīta-pibatā**, f. invitation to eat and to drink, (gaṇa *mayūravayanaśaktā*, q.v.)

āśnītapibatiya, Nom. P. *yati*, to have the intention of inviting to eat and drink, Bhaṭṭ. v, 92. 1. **āśman**, ā, m. an eater, AV. xviii, 4, 54.

अश्र 2. *āśna*, as, m. (cf. *āśan*), a stone, RV. viii, 2, 2; a cloud, Naigh.

1. **āśma**, ifc. for 2. *āśman*, a stone, Pāp. v, 4, 94. **āśmaka**, as, m. (gaṇa *piśyādi*, q.v.) N. of a son of Vasiṣṭha and Madayanti, MBh.; VP.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a warrior tribe, Pāp. iv, 1, 173; R. &c.; (cf. *avanti-āśmakās*); (i), f., N. of several women, Hariv. &c. — **śumantu**, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh. xii, 1592.

2. **āśman**, ā, m. (once *āśmān*, ŚBr. iii), a stone, rock, RV. &c.; a precious stone, RV. v, 47, 3; ŚBr. vi; any instrument made of stone (as a hammer &c.), RV. &c.; thunderbolt, RV. &c.; a cloud, Naigh.; the firmament, RV. v, 30, 8; 56, 4; vii, 88, 2 [cf. *Zd. asman*; Pers. *ašmān*; Lith. *akmū*; Slav. *kamy*]. — **māya**, m(f)n. made of stone, RV. iv, 30, 20; x, 67, 3; 101, 10; (cf. *āśma-māya*). — **vat** (*āśman*), mfn. stony, RV. x, 53, 8; AV. xii, 2, [26 &] 27; (cf. *āśma-vat*).

2. **āśma** (in comp. for 2. *āśman*). — **kadalī**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **kuṭṭa**, mfn. breaking or bruising with a stone (as grain), Mn. vi, 17; R. — **kuṭṭaka**, mfn. id., Yājñ. iii, 49. — **ketu**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **gandhā** (*āśma*), f., N. of a plant, ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr.; (cf. *aśva-gandhā*). — **garbha** or **garbhā-ja**, n. an emerald, L. — **ghna**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **caakra** (*āśma*), mfn. furnished with a disk of stone, RV. x, 101, 7. — **cita**, mfn. covered with stones, PBr. — **ja**, n. 'rock-born', bitumen, L.; iron, L.; (cf. Mn. ix, 321). — **jatu**, n. bitumen, Car. — **tā**, f. the state (hardness) of a stone, Kathās. — **dāraṇa**, m. an instrument for breaking stones, L. — **didya** (*āśma*), mfn. whose missile weapons are stones or thunderbolts, RV. v, 54, 3. — **nagara**, n., N. of the town in which Kālākeya resided, R. vii. — **purā**, f. a castle built on a rock, ŚBr. iii. — **pushpa**, n. benzoin (styrax), L. — **bhā-**

la, n. a stone mortar, L. — **bhid**, m. the plant *Coleus Scutellarioides* (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder), Suśr. — **bheda** [L.] or **-bhedaka** [Suśr.], m. id. — **māya**, m(f)n. (= *āśman-māya*, q.v.) made of stone, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. — **mūrdhan**, mfn. having a head of stone, AitBr. — **yoni**, m. — **garbha**, q.v., L. — **vat**, mfn. (= *āśman-vat*, q.v.) stony, Suśr. — **varmān**, n. a wall or shield of stone, AV. v, 10, 1-7. — **varsha**, n. a shower of stones, MBh. — **vṛṣṭi**, f. id., R. iii, 38, 8. — **vraja** (*āśma*), mfn. whose stall or pen is a rock, RV. iv, 1, 13; x, 139, 6. — **sāra**, m. n. iron, Suśr.; (*as*), n. sapphire, L.; (*āśmasāra*)-*māya*, mfn. made of iron, MBh. ii, 1836; R. iv, 22, 15. — **sārin**, m., N. of a man. — **hanman** (*āśma*), n. a stroke of the thunderbolt, RV. vii, 104, 5. — **āśmādi**, a gaṇa of Pāp. (iv, 2, 80). — **āśmāpīdhāna**, mfn. covered by a stone, PBr. — **āśmārma**, n. a heap of ruins, stones of a ruin, Pāp. vi, 2, 91. — **āśmāśya** (4), mfn. 'having a stone-mouth or a stone-source, flowing from a rock, RV. ii, 24, 4. — **āśmōṭha**, n. (= *āśma-ja*, q.v.) 'rock-produced', bitumen, L.

1. **āśmanta**, am, n. a fire-place, L.; a field, L.; (*as*), m., N. of a Marutav, Hariv. 11546; [? cf. Gk. *kāmvos*; Lat. *caminus*], (v. l. *āśvanta*).

1. **āśmantaka**, am, n. a fire-place, L.; a shade for a lamp, Daś.; (*as*), m. (= *āśmāntaka*, q.v.) N. of a plant, PārGr.; Suśr. &c.

āśmarī, f. (Pāp. iv, 2, 80), (in comp. sometimes *āśmarī*, Suśr.) stranguary, stone or gravel (the disease), Suśr. &c. — **ghna**, m. the tree *Crataeva* Roxburghii (used as a lithontripic), L. — **bhedana**, n. a lithontripic, Suśr. — **hara**, m. the tree *Pentaptera* Arjuna or another plant (used as a lithontripic), L.

āśmāntaka, as, m., N. of a plant (from the fibres of which a Brāhman's girdle may be made), Mn. ii, 43.

अश्मन्त 2. *a-śmanta*, mfn. (? √*śam*), inauspicious, L.; unbouned, L.; (*am*), n. death, L.; (v. l. *āśvanta* and this perhaps for *asv-anta*, 'end of life'?)

अश्र 1. *āśra* ifc. for *āśrī* (q.v.), e. g. *catur-āśra*, *try-āśra*, qq. vv.

अश्र 2. *āśra* for *asra* (a tear, blood), q.v.

अश्रद्धान *a-śraddadhāna*, mfn. (p. *āśraddhā*) not trusting in (gen., Bhag. ix, 3), unbelieving, ŚBr. xii; MBh. &c.

A-śraddhā, mfn. (fr. *śraddhā*), id., RV. vii, 6, 3; AV. xii, 2, 51; (*āśraddhā*), f. want of trust, unbelief, VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.

A-śraddhita, mfn. unbelieving, BhP.

A-śraddheya, mfn. incredible, R. &c.

A-śraddha, mfn. not performing funeral rites, L.; (*am*), n. food which has no relation to funeral rites, Āp. — **bhojin**, mfn. one who has taken a vow not to eat during the performance of the Śraddha ceremonies, Pāp. iii, 2, 80, Sch.

A-śraddhin, mfn. not performing funeral rites, Mn. iv, 223.

A-śraddheya, mfn. not fit for funeral rites, MBh. xii, 4363.

अश्रम *a-śramā*, mfn. indefatigable, RV. vii, 69, 7; (*āśrama*), mfn. id., RV. vi, 21, 12; (*ena*), instr. ind. without fatigue, Ragh. ii, 67.

A-śramanā, mfn. indefatigable, RV. x, 94, 11; (*āśramaṇa*), as, m. not an ascetic, ŚBr. xiv.

A-śramishtha, mfn. (superl.) quite indefatigable, RV. iv, 4, 12.

A-śrānta, mfn. unwearied, RV. x, 62, 11; AV. xix, 25, 1; Kathās.; (*am*), n. unwearied, Uttarar.

अश्रवण *a-śravaṇa*, am, n. not hearing, Vedāntas.; (*ār*), abl. ind. on account of not hearing, i. e. not seeing anything declared in the sacred texts, Lāṭy.

A-śravaniya, mfn. inaudible, ChUp.

A-śravya, mfn. unfit to be heard, Śāh.

अश्रात *a-śrāta*, mfn. uncooked, RV. x, 179, 1.

अश्राद्ध *a-śrāddha*, &c. See *āśraddadhāna*.

अश्राव्य *a-śrāvya*. See *a-śravaṇa*.

अश्रि *āśrī*, is, f. the sharp side of anything, corner, angle (of a room or house), edge (of a sword), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; often ifc., e. g. *aśtāśrī*, *trir-āśrī*, *edtur-āśrī*, *śatāśrī*, q.v.; (cf. *āśra*); [cf. Lat. *acies*, *acer*; Lith. *asmiū*]. — **mat**, mfn. cornered, Nir. vi, 23.

1. **āśrī**, f. = *āśrī*, ShaḍvBr.

अश्रित *a-śrita*, mfn. ? RV. iv, 7, 6.

अश्री 2. *a-śrī*, f. ill-luck (personified as a goddess), Kathās. — **mat**, mfn. inglorious, unpleasant, R. i, 6, 16 (ed. Bomb.).

A-śrika, mfn. unlucky, MBh. iii, 12261.

A-śrīrā, m(f)n. unpleasant, ugly, RV.

A-ślika, mfn. unpropitious, Mn. iv, 206.

A-ślīlā, mfn. = *a-śrīlā*, q.v., AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; (especially said of speech) coarse, vulgar, Kāth.; PBr.; MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. rustic language, low abuse, Daś.; Śāh. &c. — **tā**, f. or *-tva*, n. rustic language, Śāh. &c. — **drīdha-rūpā**, f. (a woman) of an unpleasant but strong figure, Pāp. vi, 2, 42. — **parivāda**, m. ill-report, Yājñ. i, 33.

अश्रीवी *āśrīvī* = *āśrīvī*, q.v., MaitrS.

अश्रु *āśru*, n. (us, m. only once ŚBr. vi and once R.) a tear, RV. x, 95, 12 & 13; AV. &c. with √*mu* or √*kri* [MBh. xii, 12491] or √*ur*it, Caus. [R.] to shed tears [supposed to stand for *āśru* fr. √*da*ns; cf. Gk. *δάκρυ*; Lat. *lacryma* for *dacryma*; Goth. *tagrs*; Eng. *tear*; Mod. Germ. *Zähre*].

— **karman**, n. shedding tears, MBh. xii, 12491.

— **nālī**, f. *Fistula Lacrymalis*. — **nīpāta**, m. flow of tears, MBh. iii, 327, &c. — **paripluta**, mfn. bathed in tears.

— **pāta**, m. = *nīpāta*, q.v., MBh. xiv, 1638; Śāh.; N. of a particular part of a horse's head, VarBṛS.

— **pūṣa**, mfn. filled with tears. — **pravāha**, m. = *nīpāta*, q.v., Pañcat.

— **plāvita**, n. a flood of tears, Kād. — **mukhā**, m(f)n. having tears on the face, AV. xi, 9, 7; R.; Vikr.; (*ās*), m. pl. a collective name for father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, Brahmap. — **locana**, mfn. having tears in the eyes, MBh. iv, 485.

— **vilocana**, mfn. id., VarBṛS. — **āśrūpahata**, mfn. affected by tears, Vikr.

अश्रुत *a-śruta*, mfn. unheard, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; not heard from the teacher, not taught, Jaim.; (hence) contrary to the Vedas, L.; untaught, not learned, MBh. v, 1000 & 1369; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Kṛishna, Hariv. 6190; of a son of Dyutimat, VP.; (*āś*), f., N. of the wife of Āngiras, Kathās. — **vat**, ind. as if it were not heard, Rājāt. — **vraṇa**, m., N. of a son of Dyutimat, VP.

A-śruti, is, f. oblivion, ŚBr. xiii; R.; not a Vedic text, KātyŚr. — **tva**, n. 'inaudibleness', indistinctness, RPrāt. — **dhara**, mfn. not striking the hearing, VPrāt.; not knowing the Veda, L.

अश्रेयस् *a-śreyas*, mfn. (compar.) not the better, inferior, Mn. x, 64; MBh.; (*as*), n. mischief, MBh. iii, 1195; v, 7079; Kathās.

A-śreyaska, mfn. fatal, noxious, MBh. iii, 75.

A-śreshtha, mfn. not the best, inferior, L.

अश्रेषन् *a-śreshmān*, mfn. (√2. *śrish*), without bands, AV. iii, 9, 2.

अश्रोतृ *a-śrotṛ*, mfn. one who does not hear, ChUp.; MaitrUp.

A-śrotā, mfn. without ears, ŚBr. xiv.

A-śrotriya, mfn. not versed in the Veda, Kāth.; ŚBr. &c.; performed by Brāhmins who are not versed in the Veda, Pañcat.

अश्लाघा *a-ślāghā*, f. modesty, Nir. iv, 10.

A-ślāghya, mfn. not to be praised, base, Mṛicch.

अश्लीक *a-ślika*. See 2. *a-śrī*.

A-ślīlā. See ib.

अश्लेषा *a-śleshā*, f. sg. or *ās*, f. pl. (= *āśleshā*, q.v.) N. of the seventh (in later times the ninth) lunar mansion (containing five stars), MBh. xiii, 3262; Jyot.; VarBṛS. — **bhava** or **-bhū**, m. the Ketu (or descending node), L.

अश्लोण *a-śloṇa*, m(f)n. not lame, AV.

अश्व 1. *āśva* (2. rarely 3, RV.), as, m. (√1. *āś*, Up.), ifc. f. *ā*, a horse, stallion, RV. &c.; the horse (in the game of chess); the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); the archer (in the Zodiac), VarBṛ.; a particular kind of lover (horse-like in strength), L.; N. of a teacher (with the patron. *Sāmudrī*), ŚBr. xiii; of a son of Citraka, Hariv. 1921; of a *Dānava*, MBh. i, 2532; (*ā*), f. (gaṇa *ajādī*, q.v.) a mare, RV. &c. [Zd. *aspa*; Lat. *equus*; Gk. *ἵππος*, &c.]. — **kandikā**, f. = *gandhā*, q.v., L. — **karṇa**, m. the ear of a horse, KātyŚr.; (mfn.) 'resembling the ear of a horse', said

of a particular fracture of the bones, Suśr.; (as); m. the tree Vatica Robusta (so called from the shape of its leaves), R.; Suśr.; N. of a mountain, Buddh.
-karṇaka, mfn. (= *-karṇa*, mfn.) said of a particular fracture of the bones, Suśr.; (as); m. the tree Vatica Robusta, Suśr. — **kaśā**, f. a whip for a horse, Nir. ix, 19. — **kuṭī**, f. a stable for horses, Pañcat. — **kuṇapā**, n. the carcass of a horse, TS. vii. — **keśā**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MarkP. — **kovida**, mfn. skilled in horses, N. — **kranda** (*śva*-), m., N. of a mythical being, Suparṇ.; MBh. i, 1483 ('N. of Yaksha', Comm.) — **kṛita**, mf(ā)n, Pāp. iv, 1, 50 n. bought (in exchange) for a horse, Pāp. vi, 2, 151, Sch. — **kṣabha**, mf(ā)n, AV. xix, 49, 1. — **khura**, m. a horse's hoof, Suśr.; Pañcat. a perfume (apparently a dried shell-fish), L.; (f), f. the plant Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **gati**, f. 'the pace of a horse', N. of a metre (containing four verses of eighteen [or sixteen?] syllables each). — **gandhā**, f. the plant Physalis Flexuosa, Suśr.; Comm. on KātyŚr. — **gupta**, m., N. of a teacher, Buddh. — **goyoga**, n. a pair of horses; (cf. Pāp. v, 29, Comm.). — **goshā**, n. a stable for horses, Pāp. v, 29, Comm. — **griva**, m. 'horse-neck', N. of an Asura, MBh.; R.; of a son of Citraka, Hariv. 1920. — **ghāma**, m., N. of a place, Rājāt. — **ghāsa**, m. (Pāp. ii, 1, 36, Comm.) fodder for horses, Kathās. — **ghosha**, m., N. of a Buddhist patriarch. — **ghna**, m. 'horsebane', a kind of Oleander (Nerium Odorum), L. — **cakra**, m., N. of a man, MBh. iii, 10272. — **calana-śīlā**, f. a riding-horse, Pañcat. — **cikitsā**, f. 'veterinary art', a work of Jayadatta. — **jaghana**, mfn. having the lower limbs like those of a horse, VarBr. — **jī**, mfn. gaining horses by conquest, RV. ii, 21, 1; ix, 59, 1; AV.; (f), m., N. of a Buddhist Bhikṣu. — **tarā**, see below s. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kāyākubja on the Gaṅgā, MBh. iii, 11052; xiii, 216. — **ttha**, **tthāma**, **-tthāma**, see ss. v. below. — **trīratra**, m. (gaṇa *yuktārohyādī*, q. v.) N. of a ceremony, Śāṅkh-Sr.; Lāty. — **tvā**, n. the state of a horse, ŚBr. xiii. — **da**, mfn. giving horses, Mn. iv, 231. — **daṣṣṭrē**, f. (= *śva-daṣṣṭrā*, q. v.) the plant Tribulus Lanuginosus, L. — **dā**, mfn. = *-da*, q. v., RV.; (cf. *ān-śva-dā*). — **dāva**, mfn. id., RV. v, 18, 3 (voc.). — **dūta**, m. a messenger on horseback, Lalit. — **nadi**, f., N. of a river, MBh. iii, 17132. — **nāya**, m. a horse-herd, one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses, ChUp. — **nāśaka**, m. = *ghna*, L. — **nibandhika**, m. 'a horse-fastener', groom, Inscr. — **nirṇij** (*śva*-), mfn. decorated with horses, RV. x, 76, 3. — **pā**, m. a groom, VS. xxx, 11. — **pati** (*śva*-), m. lord of horses, RV. viii, 21, 3 (voc.); said of Indra; VS. xvi, 24; N. of a Kaikeya, ŚBr. x; of a brother-in-law of Daśaratha, R. ii, 1, 2; of an Asura, MBh.; Hariv.; of a king of Madras and father of Savitri, MBh.; (*asvatapatī*-) **ādī**, a gaṇa of Pāp. (iv, 1, 84). — **parṇa** (*śva*-), mfn. having horses for wings, RV. i, 88, 1; vi, 47, 31; (f), f., N. of a river, ŚivaP. Rev. — **pastya** (*śva*-), 5), mfn. having horses in the stable, filling the stable with horses, RV. ix, 86, 41. — **pāda**, mfn. horse-footed, (gaṇa *hasty-ādī*, q. v.); (as), m., N. of a Siddha, Rājāt. — **pāla**, m. (f. *gaṇa revaty-ādī*, q. v.) a groom, Ratnāv.; one who has to guard the sacrificial horse, Śāṅkh-Sr. — **puccha**, m., N. of a plant, L.; (*ikā*), f. the plant Glycine Debilis, L. — **prishtha** (*śva*-), mfn. carried on horseback, RV. viii, 26, 24; (*am*), n. horseback. — **peja** or **-peya**, m., N. of a man, Pāp. iv, 3, 106, Kāś. — **pesas** (*śva*-), mfn. decorated with horses, RV. ii, 1, 16. — **pranīta** (*śva*-), mfn. carried near by a horse, ŚBr. vii. — **prapatana**, n., Pāp. v, i, 111, Comm.; 'taniya', mfn. referring to it, ib. — **bandha**, m. = *nibandhika*, q. v., MBh. iv, 62; R. — **bandhaka**, m. id., R. — **bandhana**, n. fastening of horses; (mf(ā)n.) used for fastening horses. — **baḥā**, f. the vegetable Trigonella Foenum Græcum, Suśr. — **bāhu**, m., N. of a son of Citraka, Hariv. 1920 & 2088. — **budhna** (*śva*-), mf(ā)n. 'based on horses', carried by horses, RV. x, 8, 3. — **budhya** (*śva*-), mfn. based on horses, consisting of horses (as wealth), RV. i, 92, 7 & 8; 121, 14. — **bhāra**, m. the load of a horse, (gaṇa *vaṅṇādī*, q. v.). — **mandurā**, f. = *goshā*, q. v., Kād. — **mahishikā**, f. the natural enmity of a horse and a buffalo, L. — **māra** or **-māraka**, m. = *ghna*, q. v., Suśr. — **māla**, m. a kind of serpent, L. — **mitra**, m., N. of a teacher of the Gobbila family, VBr. — **m-ishtī** (*śva*-), mfn. wishing for horses, RV. viii, 61, 7; procuring horses,

RV. ii, 6, 2. — **mukha**, mf(ā)n. having the head of a horse, VarBrS.; (ās), m., N. of a mythical being, Suparṇ.; a Kimpnara, Kād.; (f), f. a Kimpnara, R.; Kum. i, 11; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. (v. l. *śva-mukha*). — **1. medhā**, m. the horse-sacrifice (a celebrated ceremony, the antiquity of which reaches back to the Vedic period, the hymns i, 162 & 163 of the RV. [= VS. xxii seqq.], referring to it, are however of comparatively late origin; in later times its efficacy was so exaggerated, that a hundred such sacrifices entitled the sacrificer to displace Indra from the dominion of Svarga; kings who engaged in it spent enormous sums in gifts to the Brāhmins; it is said that the horse was sometimes not immolated, but kept bound during the ceremony), VS. xviii, 22; TS.; Ragh. &c. (cf. *arkāśvamedhā*); (*śvamedha*-) **kāṇḍa**, n., N. of ŚBr. xiii (treating of the *śvamedha*); **-ja**, m., N. of a king, BhP.; **-tvā**, n. the state of an *śv.* ŚBr. x; **-datta**, m., N. of a king, MBh. i, 3838; VP.; **-yājñ**, m. engaged in an *śv.* ŚBr. xiii, xiv; (*śvamedhā*-) **vat**, mfn. receiving an *śv.*; ind. as with the *śv.*, KātyŚr.; (*śvamedhā*-) **vara**, m., N. of a king, MBh. ii, 1066. — **2. medha** (*śva*-), m., N. of a descendant of Bharata, RV. v, 27, 4-6. — **medhaka**, m. (= *śvamedha*-ja) above N. of a king, BhP. — **medhika**, mfn. relating to the *śvamedha*, MBh. i, 354 & 605; (cf. *śvamedhika*); (as), m. a horse fit for the *śv.*, L. — **medhin**, mfn. engaged in an *śv.*, PBr. — **medhya**, m. = *medhika* (q. v.), m., L. — **mohaka**, m. = *ghna*, q. v., L. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice offered for the benefit of one's horses, Gobh. — **yāj**, mfn. harnessing horses, RV. v, 54, 2; having horses put to (as a carriage), R. v, 27, 14; born under the constellation *Āśvayuj*, Pāp. iv, 3, 36 (cf. *āśvayuja*); (k), f. sg., N. of a constellation (the head of Aries), Pāp. iv, 3, 36; VarBrS. &c.; (*-yājñ*), f. du. id., AV. xix, 7, 5; TBr.; (k), m. the month *Āśvina* (Sept.-Oct.), VarBrS. — **yajña**, m. the month *Āśvina*, Kaus.; VarBrS. — **yūpā**, m. the post to which the sacrificial horse is bound, RV. i, 162, 6. — **yoga** (*śva*-), mf(ā)n. 'having horses put to', reaching quickly, RV. i, 186, 7. — **raksha**, m. a groom, L. — **ratā**, m. a carriage drawn by horses, ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.; (mfn.) driving in such a carriage, PBr.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. iii, 11681. — **rāja**, m. 'king of horses', N. of the horse Uccaiṣṭras (q. v.), MBh. i, 1097; N. of Śākyaṃuni, Lalit. — **rādhā** (*śva*-), mfn. equipping or furnishing horses, RV. v, 10, 4; x, 21, 2. — **ripu**, m. 'enemy of horses', a buffalo, BhPr. — **rodhaka**, m. = *ghna*, q. v., L. — **lalita**, n. a species of the Vikiṭi metre. — **līlā**, f. a kind of snake, L. — **loman**, m. horse-hair, L. — **vakra**, m. (= *-mukha*, q. v.) a Kimpnara, L. — **vaḍava**, am, n. sg. or au, m. du. a horse and a mare, Pāp. ii, 4, 12; (ās), m. pl. horses and mares, Pāp. ii, 4, 27, Kāś. — **vat** (*śva*-), mfn. rich in horses, AV. vi, 68, 3; (f), n. 'consisting of horses', possession of horses, RV. viii, 46, 5; ix, 105, 4; AV. xviii, 3, 61; (cf. *śvā-vat*); (mfn.) containing the word *śva*, PBr.; (f), f., N. of a river, MBh. xiii, 7651; of an Āpsaras, VP. — **vaḍana**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. — **vaha**, m. a horseman, L. — **1. vāra**, m. (= *-vā*, q. v.) Saccharum Spontaneum, Pāp. viii, 2, 18, Comm.; (cf. *āśvavāra*). — **2. vāra**, m. a horseman, R.; Śiś. iii, 66, &c.; a groom, L. — **vāraka**, m. a groom, L. — **vārāpa**, m. = *ripu*, q. v., L. — **vālā**, m. hair from the tail of a horse, KātyŚr.; the reed Saccharum Spontaneum, ŚBr. iii. — **vāha**, m. a horseman, L. — **vikrayin**, m. a horse-dealer, L. — **1. vid**, m. (√1. *vid*), 'skilled in training horses', a N. of Nala, L. — **2. vid**, mfn. (√3. *vid*), procuring horses, RV. ix, 55, 3; 61, 3. — **vṛishā**, m. a stallion, ŚBr. xiv. — **valdyā**, m. a veterinary surgeon. — **vrata**, n., N. of a Śāman. — **śakā**, n. excrements of a horse, ŚBr. vi. — **śakṛit**, n. id., KātyŚr.; f., N. of a river, Hariv. 6445. — **śaṅku**, m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2531. — **śātru**, m. = *ripu*, q. v., L. — **śaphā**, m. a horse's hoof, ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr.; (*śvāśapha*-) **budhna**, mfn. having ground shaped like a horse's hoof, ĀpŚr. — **mātrā**, having the measure of a horse-hoof, ŚBr. i. — **śākhota**, m., N. of a plant. — **śālā**, f. a stable for horses, MBh. — **śāva**, m. a foal. — **śāstra**, n. a text-book of veterinary science; N. of a work of Nakula. — **śiras**, n. a horse's head, MBh.; (mfn.) having the head of a horse (N. of Nārāyaṇa), MBh. xii, 13100 seqq.; (ās), m., N. of a Dānava, MBh.; Hariv.; of a king (named in connection with Nārāyaṇa), VarP. — **śirsha**, m. 'having the head of a

horse', a form of Vishnu, AgP. — **ścandra** (*śva*-), brilliant with horses, RV. vi, 35, 4. — **śhadvā**, n. a set or team of six horses, Pāp. v, 29, Comm. — **śhā**, mfn. (Ved.) = *-śā*, q. v., Pāp. viii, 3, 110, Pat. — **śāni**, mfn. gaining or procuring horses, VS. viii, 12; (cf. gaṇa *savanādi*, q. v.). — **śā**, mfn. id., RV. — **śāda**, m. a horseman, VS. xxx, 13. — **śādin**, m. id., Ragh. vii, 44. — **śātrāya**, n. management of horses and cars, horsemanship and driving, Mn. x, 47. — **śūktā**, n., N. of a Śāman. — **śūktin**, m., N. of the author of the hymns RV. viii, 14 & 15. — **sūtra**, n. a text-book on the management of horses, MBh. ii, 255. — **sūnṛita**, mf(ā)n. pleased with horses, RV. v, 79, 1-10 (voc.). — **śṛigālikā**, f. the natural enmity between the horse and the jackal, L. — **śena**, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 803, 8237; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of the father of the twenty-third Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L. — **stomīya**, n. 'relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse', N. of the hymn RV. i, 162, ŚBr. xiii; (as), m. (sc. *homa*), N. of an oblation, ĀpŚr. — **sthāna**, n. a stable for horses, Yājñ. i, 278; (mfn.) born in a stable, Pāp. iv, 3, 35, Sch. — **hana**, m. = *ghna*, q. v., Car. — **hanu**, m., N. of a man, Hariv. 1943. — **hantri**, m. = *ghna*, q. v., Suśr. — **havyā**, mfn. driving horses, RV. ix, 96, 2; x, 26, 5. — **havis**, n., N. of a sacrificial ceremony, MaitrS. — **hāraka**, m. a horse-stealer, Mn. xi, 51. — **hriḍaya**, n. horsemanship, L.; (ā), f. N. of the Āpsaras Rambhā, Kād. — **Āśvāksha**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **Āśvājani**, f. a whip, RV. v, 62, 7; vi, 75, 13. — **Āśvādi**, two gaṇas of Pāp. (iv, i, 110 & v, i, 39). — **Āśvādika**, mfn. superior in horses, strong in cavalry. — **Āśvādhyaksha**, m. a guardian of horses, N.; Pañcat. — **Āśvānika**, n. cavalry, Mālav. — **Āśvāntaka**, m. = *śva-ghna*, q. v., L. — **Āśvābhidhāni**, f. a halter, AV.; ŚBr.; (*śvābhidhāni*-) **kṛita**, mfn. having the halter put on, ŚBr. vi. — **Āśvāmagha**, mfn. rich in horses, RV. vii, 71, 1. — **Āśvayurveda**, m. veterinary science. — **Āśvāyus**, m., N. of a king, MatsyaP. — **Āśvāri**, m. = *śva-ripu*, q. v., L. — **Āśvārūḍha**, mfn. mounted, sitting on horseback, Kathās. — **Āśvāroha**, m. a horseman, Kathās.; (ā), f. = *śva-gandhā*, q. v., L. — **Āśvāvat**, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 3, 131) furnished with horses, together with a horse or horses, RV.; consisting of horses, RV.; (f), n. (= *śva-vat*, q. v.) possession of horses, RV.; (f), f., N. of a river, ŚivaP. Rev. — **Āśvāvātana**, m., N. of a man, (gaṇa *gopavanādi* and *vidādi*, q. v.). — **Āśvāvarohaka**, m. or **hika**, f. = *śva-gandhā*, q. v. — **Āśvāshita**, mfn. driven by horses, RV. viii, 46, 28. — **Āśvōra**, n. a principal horse, Pāp. v, 4, 93, Sch.

2. āśva, Nom. P. *āsvati*, to behave like a horse, Pāp. iii, 1, 11, Sch.

Āśvakā, as, m. a small or bad horse, VS. xxiii, 18; a sparrow, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 351, &c. (cf. *āsmaka*); (*ikā*), f. a little mare, Pāp. vii, 3, 46.

Āśvakini, f. the Nakshatra *Āśvinī*, L.

Āśvatarā, as, m. (Pāp. v, 3, 91) a mule, AV. iv, 4, 8; ŚBr. &c.; (compar. of *āśva*) a better horse, Pat.; a male calf, L.; one of the chiefs of the Nāgas, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a Gandharva, L.; (ā), f. a better mare, Pat.; (f), f. a she-mule, AV. viii, 8, 22; MBh. &c. — **Āśvatarāśva**, m., N. of a man, Comm. on ChUp.; (cf. *āśvatarāśvi*). — **Āśvatariratha**, m. a car drawn by a she-mule, AitBr.; ChUp.; KātyŚr.

Āśvatthā, as, m. (*ttha* = *stha*, 'under which horses stand') the holy fig tree, Ficus Religiosa, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; a vessel made of its wood, RV. i, 135, 8; x, 97, 5; the upper (or male) *arāṇi* made of its wood, AV. vi, 11, 1; ŚBr. xi; KātyŚr.; the plant Thespesia Populneoides, L.; N. of a Nakshatra (also called *Śrōṇā*), Pāp. iv, 2, 5 & 22; a N. of the sun, MBh. iii, 151; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.; (ā), f. day of full moon in the month *Āśvina* (in which month the fruit of the Ficus Religiosa generally becomes ripe); (f), f. the small Pippala tree, L.; (mfn.) 'relating to the Nakshatra *Āśvatthā*' (with *muhūrta*) the moment in which the moon enters that Nakshatra, Pāp. iv, 2, 5, Sch. — **kupa**, m. the fruit season of the holy fig tree, (gaṇa *pīlv-ādī*, q. v.). — **bheda**, m. the tree Ficus Benjamina.

Āśvatthaka, mfn. to be done (as paying debts) when the *Āśvatthā* tree bears, Pāp. iv, 3, 48; (*ikā*), f. = *āśvatthī*, q. v., L.

Āśvatthāma, mfn. (for *āśva-sth*°) having the strength of a horse, Pat.

Aśvaththāman, mfn. id., Pāp. iv, 1, 85, Siddh.; (ā), m., N. of a son of Droṇa, MBh.; of one of the seven Ṛṣhis of the period of Manu Śāvarī, Hariv. 453.

Aśvaththika, m(f)ṛn., °tthila, °tthiya, mfn. (gaṇas *parpādi*, *kumuddādi*, *kāśādi*, and *utkarādi*, qq. vv.)

Aśvathā, as, m., N. of a man, RV. vi, 47, 24. **Aśvaya**, Nom. A. °yate = *aśvataram aśhate*, L. **Aśvayā**, f. desire to get horses, RV. viii, 46, 10; ix, 64, 4.

Aśvayū, mfn. desiring horses, RV. **Aśvalā**, as, m., N. of the Hotri-priest of Janaka king of Vaideha, ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *aśvalāyana*).

Aśvaya, Nom. P. °yati, to wish for the stallion, Pāp. vii, 1, 51.

Aśvāya, Nom. P. (p. °yāt) to wish for horses, RV.; (cf. Pāp. vii, 4, 37.)

Aśvika, m(f)ṛn. (gaṇas *parpādi* and *kumuddādi*, qq. vv.)

Aśvin, mfn. possessed of horses, consisting of horses, RV.; mounted on horseback, MärkP.; (i), m. a cavalier; horse-tamer, RV.; (inā or inau), m. du. 'the two charioteers,' N. of two divinities (who appear in the morning before the dawn in a golden carriage drawn by horses or birds; they bring treasures to men and avert misfortune and sickness; they are considered as the physicians of heaven), RV. &c.; a N. of the Nakshatra presided over by the Aśvins, VarBrS.; the number 'two,' i.e. Sūryas; (for *aśvi-sutau*) the two sons of the Aśvins, viz. Nakula and Sahadeva, MBh. v, 1816; (inī), f. N. of the wife of the two Aśvins (who in later times was considered as their mother; cf. *aśvini-putrau* below), RV. v, 46, 8; the head of Aries or the first of the 28 Nakshatras, Jyot.; VarBrS.; (*aśvini*, shortened for the sake of metre) Sūryas; (i), n. (= *aśva-vat*, n., q. v.) richness in horses, RV. i, 53, 4. **Aśvi-devatāka**, mfn. whose divinities are the Aśvins, L. **Aśvina-kṛita**, mfn. (irreg. for *aśvi-kṛ*) done by the Aśvins, VS. xx, 35. **Aśvini-kumāra**, m. the son of Aśvinī (said to be the father of the first physician), BrahmanP. i. **Aśvini-putrau** or *-sutau*, m. du. the twin sons of Aśvinī, L. **Aśvi-mat**, mfn. (any Mantra) containing the word Aśvin, Pāp. iv, 4, 126.

Aśviyā, ā, Ved. n. pl. troops of horses, RV. iv, 17, 11.

1. **Aśviya**, Nom. P. °yati, to desire horses, Pāp. vii, 1, 51, Sch.: Desid. *aśviyiyishati* or *aśviyiyishati*, Pāp. vi, 1, 3, Comm.

2. **Aśviya**, mfn. (gaṇa *apūpādi*, q. v.) conducive to horses, L.; (Pāp. iv, 2, 48) a number of horses or horsemen with horses, Kād.; Kathās.

1. **Aśvya** (3, rarely 2), mfn. (gaṇa *apūpādi*, q. v.) belonging to or coming from horses, RV.; ŚBr. xiv; consisting of horses, RV.; (am), n. a number of horses, possession of horses, RV.

2. **Aśvyā** (3), as, m. 'son of Aśva,' N. of Vaśa, RV. i, 112, 10; viii, 46, 21 & 33; N. of another man, RV. viii, 24, 14.

अश्वन *ashvanta*, v. l. for *aśmanta*, q. v.

अश्वस्तन *aśvastana*, m(f)ṛn. not forto-morrow, not provided for to-morrow, PBr.; Yājñ. i, 128; MBh. — **vid**, mfn. ignorant of the future, BhP. — **vidhātṛi**, mfn. not providing for the future, MBh. xii, 8920. — **vidhāna**, n. non-provision for the future, Mn. xi, 16 (= MBh. xii, 6050).

Aśvastanika, mfn. = *aśvastana*, Mn. iv, 7.

अश *ash*, cl. I. P. A. *ashati*, °te, to go, move, L.; to shine, L.; to take or receive, L.; (cf. √3. as.)

अशदक्षिण *a-shadakhina*, mfn. (fr. *shash*, *akshi*), not seen by six eyes, i. e. known by two persons only, secret, Pāp. v, 4, 7.

अशतर *ashatara*, mfn. (compar. fr. 'asha' fr. √1. aś?) more acceptable, RV. i, 173, 4.

अशद *a-shādha* (or in RV. *a-shāḥa*), mfn. not to be overcome, invincible, RV.; VS.; born under the Nakshatra Aśhādha, Pāp. iv, 3, 34; (as), m. the month (generally called) Aśhādha, L.; a staff made of Palāśa wood (carried by the student during the performance of certain vows), L.; N. of a teacher, Kath.; ŚBr. i; (cf. *aśhādhi*); (ā), f. N. of a brick (used for the sacrificial altar), ŚBr.; (ā or ās), f. sg. or pl., N. of two lunar mansions (distinguished as *pūrvā* and *uttarā*, 'the former' and 'the latter,' and

reckoned either as the eighteenth and nineteenth [TBr.] or as the twentieth and twenty-first [VP. &c.], AV. xix, 7, 4, &c.

Aśhādha, as, m. the month Aśhādha, L. **Aśhādhin**, mfn. wearing the staff (of Palāśa wood) called Aśhādha, Kād.

अश 1. *ashṭa*, mfn. (√*aksh*; cf. *nir*-√*aksh*) 'marked, branded,' only in comp. with 1. -*karna*, mfn. branded on the ear, Pāp. vi, 3, 115; (i), f. a cow branded on the ear, RV. x, 62, 7.

अश 2. *ashṭa*, fr. √1. aś. See *a-samashta-k*°.

अष्ट (*ashṭan*), *ashṭau* [RV.; AV. &c.] or *ashṭā* [RV. viii, 2, 41] or *ashṭā* [RV. x, 27, 15; AV. &c.], pl. eight (other forms are: gen. *ashṭānām*, Mn. &c.; instr. *ashṭabhiḥ*, RV. ii, 18, 4; ŚBr. &c.; loc. *ashṭāsi*, ŚBr. &c.); [Lat. *octo*; Gk. *oktō*; Goth. *ahtau*; Mod. Germ. *acht*; Engl. *eight*; Lith. *astūni*; Slav. *osmī*.]

3. **Aśṭa** (in comp. for *ashṭan*). — **kapāla**, mfn. = *ashṭā-kap*°, q. v., Pāp. vi, 3, 46, Comm. — 2. -**karna**, m. 'eight-eared,' N. of Brahman (who is supposed to have four heads), L. — **kṛitvas**, ind. eight times, AV. xi, 2, 9; KātyŚr.; (cf. *ashṭā kṛitvas*, id., ŚB.). — **kona**, m. an octogon, L. — **khaṇḍa**, m., N. of a collection of different passages of the RV. — **gava**, n. a flock of eight cows, Pāp. vi, 3, 46, Comm. (cf. *ashṭā-gava*); (mfn.) drawn by eight oxen, MBh. viii, 799. — **gupa**, mfn. eightfold, Mn. viii, 400; (am), n. 'eight qualities,' in comp., e. g. *ashṭagūṇḍaraya*, mfn. endowed with the eight qualities (as a king), L. — **grihita**, mfn. = *ashṭā-grih*°, q. v., KātyŚr. — **catvāriṇśa**, mfn. the forty-eighth.

— **catvāriṇśat**, f. = *ashṭā-cato*°, q. v., Pāp. vi, 3, 49. — **taya**, n. (in later language for *ashṭā-taya*, q. v.) a collection of eight different things. — **triṇśa**, mfn. the thirty-eighth, MBh. — **triṇśat**, f. = *ashṭā-tr*°, q. v., MBh. — **tva**, n. condition of eight, Pāp. vii, 2, 84, Sch. — **daṣṭara**, m. (= *ashṭā-d*°, q. v.) N. of a Dānava, Hariv. i 2935. — **dala**, mfn. having a flower of eight leaves, Sāh.; (am), n. a lotus flower with eight leaves. — **diś**, f. pl. the eight cardinal points of the compass collectively, L. (*ashṭa-dik*)-**pāla**, ās, m. pl. the eight regents of the cardinal points, as Indra of the East, &c.; (see *dik-pati* and *-pāla*). — **dhā**, ind. (Pāp. v, 3, 42 seq.) eightfold, in eight parts or sections, AV. xiii, 3, 19; VS. &c.; (*ashṭadhā*)-**vihit**, mfn. divided into eight parts, ŚBr. vi. — **dhātu**, m. pl. the eight metals collectively (as gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, brass, iron, and steel). — **navata**, mfn. the ninety-eighth. — **navati**, f. = *ashṭā-n*°, q. v. — **navatitama**, mfn. = *navata*, q. v. — **pañcāśa**, mfn. the fifty-eighth. — **pañcāśat**, f. = *ashṭā-p*°, q. v. — **pañcāśattama**, mfn. = *pañcāśa*, q. v. — **pati** (*ashṭā*), m(f)-**patnī** (n. -**pat**), having eight husbands, TĀr. — **pattra**, mfn. and (am), n. = *dala*, q. v. — **pad**, m. (nom. -**pād**) 'having eight legs,' a spider, L.; the fabulous animal generally called Śarabha, L. — **pāda**, m(f)ṛn. having eight Padas (as a metre), RPrāt. — **padikā**, f. the plant Vallaris Dichotomus Wall., MBh. xiii, 2831, ed. Bomb.; v. l. -**padikā**, ed. Calc. — **pāda**, mfn. having eight legs, MBh. iii, 10665; (as), m. a kind of spider, L.; the fabulous animal Śarabha, L. — **padikā**, see *padikā* above. — **putra** (*ashṭā*), m(f)ṛn. having eight sons, AV. viii, 9, 21; TĀr. — **purusha** (*ashṭā*), mfn. consisting of eight persons, TĀr. — **pushpikā**, f. a wreath made with eight different kinds of flowers, Kād. — **maṅgala**, n. a collection of eight lucky things (for certain great occasions, such as a coronation &c.), e. g. a lion, a bull, an elephant, a water-jar, a fan, a flag, a trumpet, and a lamp; (or, according to others, a Brahman, a cow, fire, gold, ghee, the sun, water, and a king); (as), m. a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast, and hoofs, L. — **māna**, n. a measure (one *kuḍava*, q. v.), Śārng. — **mūrti**, m. 'eight-formed,' a N. of Śiva (as identified with the five elements, mind, egotism, and Prakṛiti [matter]; or, according to the opening of the Śakuntalā, with the five elements, the sun and moon and the sacrificing priest), MBh. iii, 1939; Ragh. &c. — **mūrti-dhara**, m. 'possessing eight forms' a N. of Śiva. — **mūli**, f. a collection of eight roots from different plants, VarBrS. — **yoni** (*ashṭā*), m(f)ṛn. having eight places of origin, AV. viii, 9, 21; TĀr. — **ratna**, n. 'the eight jewels,' N. of a collection of eight Ślokas on ethics.

— **rasāraya**, mfn. endowed with the eight rasas (or sentiments) of poetry). — **roā**, m. (fr. *ric*), m. a

hymn consisting of eight verses, ŚBr. ix. — **loha**, n. = *dhātu*, q. v., Hcat. — **varga**, mfn. being in rows of eight each, KātyŚr.; (as), m. a class of eight principal medicaments (viz. Rishabha, Jivaka, Medā, Mahamedā, Riddhi, Vṛiddhi, Kakoli, and Kshirakakoli), L. — **varsha**, m(f)ṛn. eight years old, Mn. ix, 94. — **vikalpa**, mfn. of eight kinds, Sākhya. — **vi-dha**, mfn. eightfold, of eight kinds, Mn. vii, 154, &c. — **vṛishā**, mfn. having eight bulls (?), AV. v, 16, 8. — **śata**, n. a hundred and eight, VarBrS.; Jain.; eight hundred, Yājñ. i, 302; (i), f. id., Sūryas; (*ashṭaśata*)-**sahasra**, mfn. consisting of eight hundred thousand, MBh. iv, 288. — **śataka**, n. a hundred and eight, MBh. iii, 158. — **śravana** or *-śravas*, m. (= *karna*, q. v.) 'eight-eared,' N. of Brahman, L. — **shashṭa**, mfn. the sixty-eighth. — **shashṭi**, f. sixty-eight, Kathās. — **shashatitama**, mfn. = *shashṭa*, q. v. — **saptati**, f. seventy-eight. — **saptatitama**, mfn. the seventy-eighth. — **sahasraka**, m(f)ṛn. consisting of eight thousand (i. e. ślokas, as one of the Buddhist Prajñāpāramitās). — **stanā** [MaitrS.] or *ashṭa-stanā* [ŚBr.], f. (a cow) whose udder has eight teats; (cf. *ashṭa-stanā*).

Ashṭā (in comp. for *ashṭan*). — **kapāla** (*ashṭā*), mfn. (an oblation) prepared or offered in eight pans, VS.; AitBr.; ŚBr. — **gava**, mfn. (a car) drawn by eight oxen, Pāp. vi, 3, 46, Comm. — **grihita**, mfn. (said of ghee) drawn eight times, ŚBr. vi. — **akra** (*ashṭā*), m(f)ṛn. having eight wheels, AV. — **catvāriṇśa**, mfn. the forty-eighth, VS.; ŚBr.; consisting of forty-eight verses, N. of a Stoma. — **catvāriṇśaka**, mfn. lasting forty-eight years, PārGr.; = *catvāriṇśa*, q. v., Pāp. v, 1, 94, Comm. — **catvāriṇśat** (*ashṭā*), f. forty-eight, ŚBr.; (*ashṭācatvāriṇśad*)-**akshara**, m(f)ṛn. consisting of forty-eight syllables, ŚBr.; (*ashṭācatvāriṇśad*)-**ishṭaka**, mfn. consisting of forty-eight Ishṭaks, ŚBr. — **catvāriṇśin**, mfn. performing a vow that lasts forty-eight years, Pāp. v, 1, 94, Comm. — **taya**, āni, u. pl. eight different things, AitBr. — **triṇśa**, mfn. 'the thirty-eighth,' with *śatā*, a hundred augmented by thirty-eight, ŚBr. x. — **triṇśat**, f. thirty-eight, KātyŚr. — **daṣṭara**, mfn. having eight tusks, APrāt.; N. of a son of Virūpa, author of the hymn RV. x, 111, RAnukr.; AśvŚr. — **daśa**, mfn. the eighteenth, VS.; ŚBr.; connected with an eighteen-fold Stoma, PBr. — **daśan** (*ashṭā*), mfn. eighteen, ŚBr. &c.; (*ashṭadaśa*)-**dhā**, ind. in eighteen parts, Sākhya. — **bhūj**, f. 'having eighteen arms,' a N. of Durgā, L.; — **roā**, n. (*ric*), a hymn consisting of eighteen verses or lines, AV. xix, 23, 15. — **daśama**, mfn. the eighteenth. — **diś**, f. pl. = *ashṭā-diś*, q. v., Hcat. — **navati** (*ashṭā*), f. ninety-eight, ŚBr. x; Rājāt. — **paksha** (*ashṭā*), m(f)ṛn. having eight side-pillars, AV. ix, 3, 21. — **pañcāśat** (*ashṭā*), f. fifty-eight, ŚBr. vi. — **pād** (*ashṭā*), mfn., only f. -**pādī** (a verse) having eight lines, eightfold (as speech or verses), RV.; AV.; (in ritual language) a pregnant animal, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. (also neg. *an-ashṭāpadi*, 'not a pregnant animal,' ŚBr.); a wild sort of jasmine, L. — **pāda**, m. 'having eight legs,' a spider, L.; a worm, L.; the fabulous animal Śarabha, L.; a wild sort of jasmine, L.; a pin or bolt, L.; the mountain Kailāsa, L.; (as or am), m. n. (gaṇa *ardharāddi*, q. v.) a kind of chequered cloth or board for drafts, dice, &c., Hariv.; R. &c.; (= *prush*, q. v.) gold, MBh. xii, 10983; Kum. vii, 10; (ā), f. (i. e. *ric*) a verse consisting of eight Padas. — **parṇa**, mfn. having eight leaves, APrāt. — **pādya**, mfn. eightfold, Mn. viii, 337; Gaut. — **prush** (*ashṭā*), mfn. (nom. n. -*prūṭ*!) having (i. e. marked by a sign similar to) eight drops (as a golden coin, cf. *ashṭā-pada*), TS. — **yogā**, m. a carriage and eight, AV. vi, 91, 1. — **ratha**, m., N. of a son of Bhīmaratha, Hariv. 1744. — **vakra**, m., N. of a Brahman (a son of Kaḥoḍa), MBh. iii, 10599 seqq. &c.; of another man, Kathās. — **vandhura** (*ashṭā*), mfn. having eight seats (as a cart), RV. x, 53, 7. — **viśā**, mfn. the twenty-eighth, AV. xix, 8, 2; consisting of twenty-eight, VarBrS.; consisting of twenty-eight verses (as a certain Stoma). — **viśati** (*ashṭā*), f. twenty-eight, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; (*ashṭāvinśati*)-**dhā**, ind. twenty-eightfold, Kap.; — **śata**, n. a hundred and twenty-eight, PBr. — **śata** (*ashṭā*), n. a hundred and eight, ŚBr. x. — **śapha** (*ashṭā*), mfn. having eight hoofs or claws, ŚBr. vi. — **shashṭi**, f. sixty-eight, RPrāt. — **saptati** (*ashṭā*), f. seventy-eight, ŚBr. xiii. — **stanā** (*ashṭā*), f. = *ashṭa-stanā*, q. v. TS.

Ashta or **ashta** with the final *ā* blended in comp. **Ashtākshara**, mf(ā)n. containing eight syllables, VS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; (as), m., N. of an author. **Ashtāṅga**, mf(ā)n. consisting of eight parts or members (as medical science [MBh. ii, 224 & 442] or a kingdom [MBh. xv, 177] &c.); (in comp.) the eight parts (as of an army [MBh. ii, 197]; or of a court, viz. the law, the judge, assessors, scribe, and astrologer, gold, fire, and water, L.); (*ashtāṅga*-*naya* or *-pāta* [see *sāshṭāṅga-pātām*] or *-pranāma*, m. prostration of the eight parts of the body (in performing very profound obeisance; the eight parts are the hands, breast, forehead, eyes, throat, and middle of the back; or the first four, with the knees and feet; or these six, with the speech and mind), L.; *-hri-daya*, n., N. of a medical work of Vagbhata; *ashtāṅgarāghya*, n. an offering of eight articles (water, milk, Kusa grass, curds, ghee, rice, barley, and mustard; or honey, red oleander flowers, and sandal are substituted for the last three). **Ashtādhyāyī**, f. 'a collection of eight books or chapters', N. of ŚBr. xi; also of Pāṇini's grammar. **Ashtāra**, mfn. having eight spokes, NṛisUp.; (*ashtāra*-*cakra-vat*, mfn. 'having a wheel with eight spokes', a N. of Mañjuśrī, Buddh. **Ashtāṣṭī**, f. eighty-eight; (*ashtāṣṭī*-*ī*)-*ī*-*ī*, n. pl. a hundred and eighty-eight, BhP. **Ashtāśrī**, mfn. having eight corners, ŚBr. **Ashtāśrī**, mfn. id., MBh. iii, 10665. **Ashtāha**, mfn. lasting eight days (as a certain Soma sacrifice), KātyŚr. **Ashtaka**, mf(ā) or *ikā*, Śulb.; cf. Pān. vii, 3, 45; Comm. n. consisting of eight parts, ŚBr.; RPrāt. &c.; one who is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar, Pān. iv, 2, 65, Sch.; (as), m., N. of a son of Viśvāmitra (author of the hymn RV. x, 104), AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.; MBh. &c.; (*ā*), f. the eighth day after full moon (especially that in the months Hemanta and Śiśira, on which the progenitors or manes are worshipped, ĀśvGr.; Mn. &c.; *ashtakā* is therefore also a N. of the worship itself or the oblations offered on those days, Kauś. &c.), AV. xv, 16, 2; ŚBr. &c.; (*ā*), f. a N. of the Acochoda river, MatsyaP.; (*am*), n. a whole consisting of eight parts (as each of the eight Ashtakas of the RV., or as TS. i, or as Pāṇini's grammar &c.). **Ashtakāṅga**, n. a kind of dice-board having eight divisions, L. **Ashtakin**, mfn. one who performs an Ashtakā, (*gaṇa vṛihy-ādi*, q. v.) **Ashtakya**, mfn. relating to an Ashtakā, (*gaṇa gav-ādi*, q. v.) **Ashtamā**, mf(ā)n. the eighth, RV. ii, 5, 2; x, 114, 9; AV. &c.; (as), m. (Pān. v, 3, 51 seq.) the eighth part, Mn. x, 120; (mfn.) forming the eighth part of (gen.), Gaut.; Śulb.; (*ā*), f. (i. e. *rātrā*) the eighth day (night) in a half-month, ĀśvGr.; Mn. iv, 128, &c. **-kālīka**, mfn. one who omitting seven meals partakes only of the eighth, Mn. vi, 19. **Ashtamaka**, mfn. the eighth, Yājñ. ii, 244; (*ikā*), f. 2 *śukti* or weight of four tolas. 1. **Ashtī**, f., N. of a metre consisting of sixty-four syllables (like that in RV. ii, 22, 1, RPrāt.); the number 'sixteen', Sūryas. **Ashtin**, mfn. consisting of eight members or syllables, RPrāt.

अष्टि 2. ashti, is, f. (✓1. *as*), reaching, AV. vi, 54, 1; (cf. *jardā-ashti*, *vṛdāshi*, *samashṭi*).

अष्टि 3. ashti, is, f. (= *asthi*, q. v.) the kernel or stone of a fruit, BhP.

Ashtī, is, f. id., L. **Ashtī-vāt**, *-vāntau*, m. du. (Pān. viii, 2, 12) 'bony', the knees, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (cf. *urv-ashtīrōd*); (*ashtīrōd*)-*daghnā*, mfn. reaching up to the knee, ŚBr. xiii.

Ashtīlā, f. id., MBh. iii, 10629; v, 2758; a round pebble or stone, Suśr.; a ball, globe, MBh. i, 4494 seqq., (cf. *ardśhīlā*); (= *vātdśhīlā*, q. v.) a globular swelling below the navel, produced by wind, Suśr.; (*ashtīlā*, m. or n.) Hcat.

Ashtīlīka, f. a kind of abscess, Suśr.

Ashtī-vāt. See *ashtī*.

अष्टी āshṭrā, f. a prick or goad for driving cattle (regarded as the badge of the agriculturist, Kauś.), RV.; [Zd. *astrā*; Lith. *akstinas*.] **-vīn**, mfn. obeying the goad (as a bull), RV. x, 102, 8.

अस 1. as, cl. 2. P. *āsti* (2. sg. *āsi*, 1. sg. *āsmi*; pl. *asmā* or *smā*, *sthā*, *santi*; (rarely *ā*, e. g. 1. pl. *asmahe*, MBh. xiii, 13); Subj. *āsat*; Imper. *astu*, 2. sg. *edhi* (fr. *as-ūhi*, cf. Pān. vi, 4, 119); Pot. *syāt*; impf. *āsīt*, rarely *ās* [only in RV. x; cf.

Pān. vii, 3, 97]; perf. 1. & 3. sg. *āsa*, 2. sg. *āsitha*, 3. pl. *āsīh*; p. m. *sdi*, f. *sathī* to be, live, exist, be present; to take place, happen; to abide, dwell, stay; to belong to (gen. or dat.); to fall to the share of, happen to any one (gen.); to be equal to (dat.), ŚBr. xiv; Mn. xi, 85; to turn out, tend towards any result, prove (with dat.); to become, BṛArUp. &c., (cf. Pān. v, 4, 51-55); to be (i. e. used as copula, but not only with adj., but also with adv. [e. g. *tūsh-ṇīm āsīt*, MBh. iii, 4041], and often with part., [e. g. perf. Pass. p. *prasthitāh sma*, N.; fut. p. p. *hantavyo 'smi*, N.; fut. p. especially with Pot., and only in ŚBr., as *yddi dāsyān-t-syāt*, 'if he should intend to give']; the pf. *āsa* helps to form the periphrastic perf., and *asmā* &c. the fut.); [cf. Gk. *ēstī*; Lat. *es-t*; Goth. *is-t*; Lith. *es-ti*.]

अस 2. as, cl. 4. P. *āsyati* (p. *āsyat*; impf. *āsyāt*, AV. [cf. *parās* and *vy-as*]; fut. p. *asishyāt*; aor. *āsthai* [Nir. ii, 2; Pān. vii, 4, 17; cf. *vy-as*]; perf. P. *āsa* [cf. *parās*], A. *āse* [cf. *vy-as*]; Ved. Inf. *āstave*, VS. to throw, cast, shoot at (loc., dat., or gen.), RV. &c.; to drive or frighten away, Nalod. iv, 36; see also 1. *astā* s. v.

1. **Asana**, am, n. (✓2. *as*), throwing, sending, a shot, RV. i, 112, 21; 130, 4; AV.; (mfn.) one who throws or discharges, L.; (*ā*), f. a missile, an arrow, RV.

अस 3. as, *asati*, °te = ✓*ash*, q. v.

अस a-sa, as, (Pān. vi, 1, 132) not he, Śiś. i, 69; (cf. *a-tad*).

असयत् a-samyat, mfn. (✓i), 'not entering (into)', i. e. not pleasing (to one's mind), AV. xviii, 1, 14.

असयत् a-samyata, mfn. not kept together, TS. v; not shut (as a door), R. ii, 71, 34; unbridled, MBh. xiii, 2261; recited inattentively, Up. **Asamyatātman**, mfn. having the soul uncontrolled. **A-samyama**, as, m. non-restraint (as of one's senses), Hit.

असयत् a-samyatta, mfn. unopposed, RV. i, 83, 3.

असयज्य a-samyajya, mfn. one with whom nobody is allowed to sacrifice, Mn. ix, 248.

असयुक्त a-samyukta, mfn. unconnected, Jaim.; uncombined (as vowels in hiatus), RPrāt.

A-samyoga, as, m. absence of union or connection, Jaim.; for *a-samyāga*, q. v., MBh. xii, 2797; not a conjunct consonant, Pān. i, 2, 5; iv, 1, 54; (mfn.) one with whom intercourse is forbidden, Āp.

असयुत a-samyuta, mfn. not combined, unmixed, BhP.; not put together (as the hands), PSarv.; (as), m. a N. of Vishṇu, L.

असरोध a-samrodha, as, m. non-injury, (*ena*), instr. ind. without injury to (with gen.), MBh. xiv, 1282.

असरोह a-samroha, as, m. non-union (as of roads), TS. ii.

असलक्ष्य a-samlakshya, mfn. not perceptible, Sāh.

असवत्सर a-samvatsara, as, m. 'not one year, not a whole year,' in comp. with *-bhṛita* (*ds*), mfn. not maintained a whole year (as a sacred fire), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **-bhṛitin**, mfn. one who does not maintain (a fire) a whole year, KātyŚr. **-vāsin**, mfn. not staying a whole year (with the teacher), AitAr.

असवर a-samvara, mfn. not to be concealed, Naish. i, 53.

A-samvārya, mfn. not to be warded off, MBh.

A-samvrita, mfn. uncovered, unconcealed, ŚBr. xiv; bare (as the ground), R.; (*am*), n., N. of a hell, Mn. iv, 81.

असंविज्ञत a-samvijñāta, mfn. not agreeing with, Gaut.

A-samvijñāna, am, n. unintelligible, Mcar.

असंविद a-samvidā, mfn. unconscious, ŚBr.

A-samvidāna, mfn. not agreeing together, ŚBr. x (ChUp.)

असंवृत a-samvrita. See *a-samvara*.

असंवृति a-samvṛitti, is, f. non-completion.

असंयवहाय a-samvyavahārya, mfn. with whom intercourse is forbidden, Kām.

असंयवहितम् a-samvyavahitam, ind. without intercourse, immediately, BhP.

असंन्याय a-samnyātha, as, m. absence of disarrangement or irregular order, PBr.

असंन्याहारिन् a-samnyāhārīn, mfn. (*gaṇa grāhy-ādi*, q. v.)

असंन्यय a-samnyaya, as, m. the not sinking down, TBr.

असंशय a-samśabdyā, mfn. not worth mentioning, MBh. iii, 10695.

असंशय a-samśaya, as, m. absence of doubt, certainty, R. v, 23, 25; (*am*), ind. without doubt, Mn.; N. &c.

असंश्रव a-samśrava, as, m. the being out of hearing, (e), loc. out of the hearing of (gen.), Mn. ii, 203.

A-samśravape, ind. = *a-samśrave*, ĀśvŚr.

A-samśrāvam, ind. id. (with gen.), VPrāt. (v. 1. °*vyam*).

असंश्लिष्ट a-samślishṭa, mfn. not in close contact, PBr.; (*as*), m. a N. of Śiva.

A-samślesha, as, ni. non-contact, Comm. on BṛArUp.

असंसक्त a-samsakta, mfn. unconnected, incoherent, Bhpr.; (said of the eyebrows) not joining, VarBṛS.; not attached to, indifferent to (loc.), R. vii, 3, 2; Hariv.; (*am*), ind. unconnectedly, separately, MānŚr.; MānGr.

असंसृक्तगिल a-samsukta-gilā, mfn. swallow without chewing (as Rudra's dogs), AV. xi, 2, 30.

असंसृति a-samsṛiti, is, f. not passing through a new course of existence.

असंसृष्ट a-samsṛishṭa, mfn. having no connection with, unacquainted, MBh. xii, 3841; not mixed with (instr.), KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; unadulterated, undefiled (as food, Jain.; or as the mind by bad qualities, VP.)

A-samsṛishṭī, is, f. non-mixture, MaitrS.

असंस्कार a-samskāra, as, m. non-consecration, PārGr.; want of embellishment or care, natural state, Śak.; Kād.

A-samskṛita, mfn. not prepared, ŚākhGr.; not consecrated, Mn.; Yājñ.; unadorned, Pāṇcat.; unpolished, rude (as speech). **A-samskṛitālakīn**, mfn. having unadorned curls, Kād.

असंस्तव a-samstava, mfn. unknown, unacquainted, not on terms of friendship, Śak. (v. 1.)

A-samstuta, mfn. id., Vātsy.; Śak.; Kir.; Kād.

असंस्थान a-samsthāna, mfn. disfigured, R.

A-samsthita, mfn. not being fixed, moving continually, AitBr.; ŚBr.; not arrayed in one place, not collected, scattered, Kām.; Hit.; unaccomplished, AV. vi, 50, 2; ŚBr.; AitBr.

असंस्तादम् a-samsvādam, ind. without tasting, Gobh.

असंहत a-samhata, mfn. not coagulated (as blood), Suśr.; not formed into a ball (as faeces), Bhpr.; unconnected, BhP.; having no acquaintances or relations, not living in common, MBh. xiii, 5207; disagreeing, disunited, Pāṇcat.; (*as*), n. a form of array (loose or open order of troops), Kām.

असंहार्य a-samhārya, mfn. irresistible, insuperable, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; not to be diverted (from an opinion or purpose), not to be misled, unbribeable, MBh.; R.

असंहित a-samhita, mfn. unconnected, Prāt.

असकल a-sakala, mfn. not all, not entire, Kauś.; Megh.; VarBṛS.

असकृत a-sakṛit, ind. not (only) once, often, repeatedly, ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; with *samvatsarasya*, oftener than once a year, PārGr. **-samā-dhi**, m. repeated meditation, Buddh. **Asakṛid-garbhavāsa**, m. repeated birth. **Asakṛid-bhava**, m. 'produced more than once,' a tooth, VarBṛS.

असकौ asakau, m. f. = *asau* (see s. v. *adās*),

only used in connection with *yakkh* and *yakkā* (for *yakkh* and *yā*), VS. xxiii, 2 & 23; (cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 107.)

असक्त *a-sakta*, mfn. not stopped or intercepted by or at (loc.); said of arrows and of a sword, MBh. iii, 1602; xiv, 2189; (in the same sense *a-saṅga*, Ragh. iii, 63); free from ties, independent, Sāṅkhyak; detached from worldly feelings or passions, unattached or indifferent to (loc.), Mn. ii, 13; Ragh. &c.; (am), ind. without obstacle or resistance, Hariv. 9741; R. iii, 75, 6; uninterruptedly, Kir. iv, 31; Kām.; immediately, at once, Daś. **A-sakti**, *is*, f. the being detached from worldly feelings or passions, Bhag. xiii, 9.

असक्त्य *a-saktha* or *a-sakthi*, mfn. without thighs, Pāp. v, 4, 121.

असक्त *a-sakra*, mfn. (√*saśc*), not ceasing to flow or drying up, RV. vi, 63, 8; (Nir. vi, 29.)

असक्ति *a-sakhi*, *ā*, m. an untrustworthy friend, Comm. on Up.

असगोत्र *a-sagotra*, mf(ā)n. not belonging to the same family with (gen.), Gobh.; Mn. iii, 5; MBh.

असंकर *a-saṅkara*, *as*, m. non-mixture of caste, Gaut.; (mfn.) with *dharma*, id., MBh. xiv, 2777; (*as*), m. absence of confusion, Nyāyad.

असंकल्प *a-saṅkalpa*, *as*, m. absence of desire, BhP.; (*am*), n. id., R. i, 67, 15.

A-saṅkalpaniya, mfn. not to be desired, ChUp.

A-saṅkalpayat, mfn. having no desire, Kauś.

A-saṅkalpita, mfn. not determined, R. ii, 22, 24.

असंकुक्क *a-saṅkasuka*, mfn. not undetermined, firm, steady, Mn. vi, 43.

असंकीर्ण *a-saṅkirṇa*, mfn. unmixed; not unclean, Suśr.

असंकुल *a-saṅkula*, mfn. not crowded; (*as*), m. a broad road, L.

असंकेतित *a-saṅketita*, mfn. one with whom nothing has been concerted, Daś. — *tva*, n. the not being settled by agreement, Sāh.

असंक्रान्त *a-saṅkrānta*, *as*, m. an intercalary month, Heat.

A-saṅkrānti-māsa, *as*, m. id.

असंख्य *a-saṅkhyā*, mf(ā)n. innumerable, exceedingly numerous, Mn.; Suśr. &c.

A-saṅkhyaka, mfn. id., AGP.

A-saṅkhyāta, mfn. uncounted, innumerable, AV. xii, 3, 28; VS.; ŚBr.; Kauś.

A-saṅkhyeya, mfn. innumerable, MBh.; BhP. &c.; (*as*), m. a N. of Śiva, L.; (*am*), n. an innumerable multitude, AV. x, 8, 24; an exceedingly large number, Buddh. — *gūṇa*, mfn. innumerable multiplied, unnumbered. — *tā*, f. innumerable, Suśr.

असङ्ग *a-saṅga* or *a-saṅgā*, mfn. free from ties, independent, ŚBr. xiv (BrĀrUp.); NṛisUp.; moving without obstacle (as a cart, a vessel, a flag, &c.), MBh. ii, 944; Hariv. &c.; having no attachment or inclination for or interest in; (see also *s. v. a-sakta*); (*as*), m. non-attachment, non-inclination, Mn. vi, 75; Bh.; N. of a son of Yuyudhāna, Hariv. 9207; VP.; a N. of Vasubandhu, Buddh.; 'non-impediment; generally (*ena*), instr. ind. without obstacle, Hariv. 10187; R.; (*āt*), abl. ind. unobstructedly, at pleasure, Bālar. — *cārin*, mfn. moving without obstacle, R. v, 42, 4. — *vat*, mfn. 'not attached to' (loc.), R. iii, 37, 23 [according to NBD. a mistake for *saṅga-vat*].

A-saṅgin, mfn. not attached to the world, BhP.; free from worldly desire, MārK. **A-saṅgi-tva**, n. non-attachment to the world, MBh. xii. — *sattva*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of certain deities, Buddh.

A-saṅgamāna, mfn. not hesitating, MBh. v, 1532.

A-saṅgātman, mfn. having a soul free from attachments, BhP.

असंगत *a-saṅgata*, mfn. (Pāp. v, 1, 121) ununited, unassociated with, BhP.; uneven, unequal, Pañcat. (Hit.); unpreferred, disesteemed, L.; unbecoming, unpolished, rude, L.

A-saṅgati, *is*, f. 'incongruity, improbability,' N. of a rhetorical figure, Sāh.; Kpr. &c.; non-association with, MBh. xii.

A-saṅgama, *as*, m. not associating with; (for *a-saṅga*, m., q. v.) = *vairāgya*, no attachment to (loc.), BhP.

असंघट्ट *a-saṅghaṭṭa*, *as*, m. non-collision, Ragh. xiv, 86.

असंचिद्रिष्य *a-saṅca-driṣh*, mfn. hating or persecuting the non-worshippers [BR.; Gmn.] or not persecuting worshippers [NBD.], RV. viii, 20, 24 (voc.)

असञ्छाखा *asac-chākhā* and *-chāstra*. See *d-sat*.

असजात *a-sajāta*, mfn. not related by blood, VS. v, 23.

A-sajātyā, mf(ā)n. without consanguinity, RV. x, 39, 6.

असज्जन *asaj-jana*. See *d-sat*.

असंचय *a-saṅcaya*, mfn. having no provisions, MBh. xii, 2018. — *vat*, mfn. id., TĀr.

A-saṅcayika, mfn. id., Mn. vi, 43 (v. l.)

A-saṅcita, mfn. not piled, not completely arranged (as the sacrificial altar), ŚBr. ii.

असंचर *a-saṅcara*, *as*, m. not a passage which is frequented or accessible, KātyŚr.

A-saṅcarat, mfn. (pr. p.) not moving about (said of a Prāṇa), ŚBr. xiv.

A-saṅcāra, *as*, m. no disarrangement (as of verses), Lāṭy.

A-saṅcārya, mfn. inaccessible to (instr.), Hariv. 3637.

असंछन्न *a-saṅchanna*, mfn. not covered, ŚBr.

असंज्ञ *a-saṅjña*, mfn. senseless, Bhpr.; not having full consciousness, R.; (*d-saṅjñā*), f. disunion, discord, AV. xii, 5, 34; ŚBr.; not a name, Pāp. iv, 3, 149. — *tva*, n. the not having full consciousness, MBh. xiv, 1001 (ed. Bomb.)

A-saṅjñāpta, mfn. not suffocated (as a victim), ŚBr. xiii.

A-saṅjñāna, *am*, n. discord with (instr.), TS. v.

A-saṅjñi-sattva, *ās*, m. pl. = *asaṅgi-s*, q. v.

असञ्चर *a-saṅjvara*, mfn. feeling no (heat of) anger or grief, Mn. iv, 185.

असत् *d-sat*, mf(ā)sat)n. [in RV. seven times *dsat* and five times *āsāt* with lengthening of the accentuated vowel] not being, not existing, unreal, RV. vii, 134, 8; AV.; Up.; Kum. iv, 12; untrue, wrong, RV.; bad, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (*n*), m. Indra, L.; (*t*), f., see *s. v.* below; (*n*), n. non-existence, nonentity, RV.; AV. &c.; (*n*), n. falsehood, RV. vii, 104, 8; evil, Ragh. i, 10; (*ntas*), m. pl. bad or contemptible men, MBh. &c. — *kara-tva*, n. incapability of effecting anything, Kap. — *kalpanā*, f. a wrong supposition, Śak. — *kāra*, m. doing injury, offence, MBh. i, 6355. — *kārya*, n. bad or illicit occupation, Mn. xii, 32; (*asaṅkārya*)-*vādin*, m. one who (like a Naiyāyika) holds that an effect is non-existent in its cause before production. — *kṛita*, mfn. badly treated, MBh. iii, 2755 & 2918; (*am*), n. offence, ib. 2981. — *1. kṛitya*, ind. p. not taking notice of (acc.), MBh. xiii, 2766. — *2. kṛitya*, mfn. one who does evil actions, L. — *tā*, f. non-existence, L. — *1. tva*, n. id., NṛisUp.; non-presence, absence, Nyāyam. — *patha*, m. a bad road, L.; (mfn.) not being on the right path, BhP. — *parigrāha*, mfn. receiving unfit presents, or from improper persons, Mn. xi, 194; xii, 32. — *putra*, mfn. having no son, Mn. ix, 154. — *pramudita*, n. (in Sāṅkhyā phil.) one of the eight Asiddhis. — *samsarga*, m. evil company. — *saṅga*, m. 'attached to evil,' N. of a doorkeeper (in the Prabodhaśāradāya).

Asac (in comp. for *asat*). — *chākhā*, f. an unreal branch (?), AV. x, 7, 21. — *chāstra*, n. heretical doctrine, Mn. xi, 65.

Asaj (in comp. for *asat*). — *jana*, m. a bad or wicked man, R.; Ragh. xii, 46, &c.; a malicious man, Kād. — *jāti-misra*, m., N. of a person (in the Dhūrtasamgraha).

Asati, f. an unfaithful or unchaste wife, MBh.; R. &c. — *suta*, m. the son of an unchaste wife, L.

2. A-sattva, mfn. strengthless, without energy, R.

A-satyā, mfn. untrue, false, lying, RV. iv, 5, 5; MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. untruth, falsehood, Mn. &c.

— *tā*, f. untruth, Sāh. — *vāda*, m. a lie, Daś. — *vādin*, mfn. speaking falsely, a liar, — *śāla*, mf(ā)n.

having an inclination to falsehood, R. — *sandha*, mfn. treacherous, base, R. iii, 57, 20; Hit. — *sannibha*, mfn. improbable, unlikely, L.

Asad (in comp. for *asat*). — *adhyetṛi*, m. a

Brāhman who reads heterodox works, L. — *āgraha*, mfn. = *-graha*, mfn., BhP. — *ācāra*, mfn. following evil practices, wicked; (*as*), m. evil practice. — *ācārin*, mfn. = *-ācāra*, mfn., *-graha*, mfn. performing mischievous or malignant tricks, BhP.; (*as*), m. caprice, idle or childish desire, BhP.; VP. &c. — *grāha*, mfn. = *-graha*, mfn., Hariv. 15479; R.; BhP.; (*as*), m. = *-graha*, m., ib. — *grāhin*, mfn. = *-graha*, mfn., R. ii, 1, 18 (v. l. *-grahin*). — *dṛiṣ*, mfn. evil-eyed, L. — *dharma*, m. evil practice or custom, MBh. xii, 2215. — *buddhi*, mfn. foolish, BhP. — *bhāva*, m. non-existence, absence, Vedāntas. &c.; an evil temperament or disposition, L. — *vāc*, mfn. whose speech is untrue, a liar, BhP. — *vāda*, m. heterodoxy, BhP. — *vṛitti*, f. low or degrading occupation or profession; (mfn.) following evil practices, BhP. — *vyavahāra*, mfn. and (*as*), m. = *-ācāra*, mfn. and m. — *vyavahārin*, mfn. = *-ācārin*.

1. Asan (in comp. for *asat*). — *mati*, f. a wrong opinion, BhP.; 'no intention,' acc. *tiṃ* with *√1. kṛi*, not to care for (loc.), BhP. — *mantrā*, m. untrue speech, AV. iv, 9, 6. — *māna*, m. for *a-sammāna*, q. v.

असदृश *a-sadṛiṣa*, mf(i)n. (*gaṇa cārv-ādi*, q. v.) unlike, dissimilar; improper, MBh. iii, 16061; Mṛicch.; (*as*), m., N. of a Prākṛit poet. — *tva*, n. dissimilarity, VarBrS. — *vyavahārin*, mfn. behaving improperly, *A-sadṛiṣōpama*, n. (in rhetoric) a dissimilar simile.

असद्यस् *a-sadyas*, ind. not on the same day, not immediately, KātyŚr.

असन (2. *asān*), n. Ved. the base of some cases (viz. instr. *asāṇ*, gen. abl. *asāṇs*, gen. pl. *asāṇm*) of *dsriq*, q. v., AV.; VS.; MaitrS. &c.

असन 2. *asana*, *as*, m. the tree Terminalia Tomentosa, Jain.; Suśr.; (cf. 3. *āsana*). — *parṇi*, f. the plant Marsilea Quadrifolia, L. (For 1. *asana* see *√2. as*.)

असनाभि *a-sanābhi* = *d-sajāta*, q. v., KapS.

असनि *asani* and *asanika*, mfn. ? (*gaṇa pi-tyādi*, q. v.)

असंतत *a-saṅtata*, mfn. interrupted, ŚBr.

असंताप *a-saṅtāpa*, mf(ā)n. not suffering pain or sorrow, AV. xvi, 3, 6; Comm. on Mn. iv, 185; not causing pain or sorrow, AV. iv, 26, 3; viii, 2, 14.

असंतुष्ट *a-saṅtushṭa*, mfn. discontented, displeased, Hit.

A-saṅtoṣha, *as*, m. displeasure, Śak.; Mālatīm. — *vat*, mfn. discontented, Pañcat.

असंत्याग *a-saṅtyāga*, *as*, m. not giving up or renouncing (intercourse with; gen.), MBh. v, 1164.

A-saṅtyāgin, mfn. not giving up or abandoning, R.

A-saṅtyājya, mfn. not to be abandoned, MBh. i, 8349; not to be avoided, MBh. xii, 9950; not to be neglected or forgotten, MBh. iii, 1053.

असंदिग्ध *a-saṅdigdha*, mfn. not indistinct, MBh. xii; undoubted, unsuspected, certain, Jain. (Prākṛit *°diddha*); Pat.; (*am*), ind. without any doubt, certainly, Pañcat.; MārK.

असंदिह *a-saṅdita*, mfn. unbound, unrestrained, RV. iv, 4, 2; Mn. viii, 342.

A-saṅdina, mfn. id., RV. viii, 104, 14.

असंदृश्य *a-saṅdṛiṣya*, mfn. invisible to (gen.), Uttarar.

असंधान *a-saṅdhāna*, *am*, n. want of aim or object; disjunction.

A-saṅdhi, *is*, m. want of union or connection.

A-saṅdhita, mfn. for *a-saṅdita*, q. v. [NBD.]

A-saṅdheya, mfn. not to be made peace with, MBh. xii, 6268; Hit.; for which no amends can be made, not to be redressed, AitBr. — *tā*, f. the state of one with whom no peace is to be made, Vepīs.

असन्न *d-sanna*, mfn. restless, ŚBr.

असंनद्ध *a-saṅnaddha*, mfn. not put on (as a mail-coat), MBh. xii, 3541; not yet appertaining to (as a quality), Kāvya; pretending to knowledge, conceited (as a Paṇḍit or teacher), L.; proud, L.

असंनिकर्ष *a-saṃnikarsha*, as, m. want of nearness or proximity, remoteness of objects (so as to render them imperceptible), L.

A-saṃnikarṣiṣṭa, mfn. not near, remote.

असंनिधान *a-saṃnidhāna*, am, n. non-proximity, absence, Kāvyaḍ.; Kathās. &c.; wanting, (*āt*), abl. instr. through want of (gen.), Rājat.

A-saṃnidhi, is, m. (generally loc. °*dha*) absence, Mn.; Gaut. &c.; wanting, Jaim.

असन्मति *qsan-mati* & *mantrā*. See *ā-sat*.

असपत्न *ā-sapatna*, as, m. not a rival, AV. i, 19, 4; (*ā-sapatnā*), mf(ā)n. (chiefly Ved.) without a rival or adversary, undisturbed, RV. x, 159, 4 & 5; 174, 4 & 5; AV. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of a certain sacrificial brick, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*dm*), n. undisturbed condition, peace, AV.

असपिण्ड *a-sapiṇḍa*, mfn. related more distantly than a *sa-piṇḍa*, q. v., Mn.; Yājñ. &c.

असप्तशफ *ā-saptasapha*, mf(ā)n. not having seven hoofs (or claws), TS. vi; ŚBr.

असबन्धु *ā-sabandhu*, mfn. not related, VS. v, 23; AV.

असभ *a-sabha*, mfn. without company, TS.

A-sabhya, mfn. unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, Nir.; Bhp. &c.

असम *a-sama*, mfn. uneven, unequal (either by birth or in surface or number), Mn. x, 73; Kir. v, 7, &c.; odd; (*ā-sama*), mf(ā)n. unequalled, without a fellow or equal, RV.; AV. &c. = *tā*, f. the being unequalled, Naish. — *tva*, n. unfair or ungracious behaviour, MaitrUp. — *bāna*, m. 'having an odd number of (i. e. five) arrows', Kāma, Git. — *ratha* (*dsama*), mfn. possessed of an unequalled chariot, VS. xv, 17. — *sāra*, m. = *bāna*, q. v., Naish. — *sama*, mfn. unequalled, Lalit. — *śākyaka*, m. = *bāna*, q. v., Kathās. **Asamāsuga**, m. id., Naish. **Asamāśu**, m. id., L. **Asamājas**, m., N. of a man, Hariv. 2038 seq.

A-samanā, mf(ā)n. not remaining united, going in different directions, RV. i, 140, 4; vii, 5, 3; uneven (as a path), RV. vi, 46, 13.

A-samāti, mfn. having no equal, unparalleled, RV. x, 60, 2 & 5 (AV. vi, 79, 1 for *ā-samati*?, NBD.); (*is*), m., N. of a king with the patron. Rāthaprosṭha), RAnukr. **Asamāty-ojas** (6), mfn. of unequalled strength, RV. vi, 29, 6.

A-samāna, mf(ā)n. unequal (by birth or in qualities), different, VS. v, 23, &c.; incomparable, Daś.; (*am*), n. not a similar or corresponding condition, Mfich. — *kāraṇa*, mfn. not having the same cause, RPrāt. — *grāma*, mfn. not belonging to or being born in the same village, Gaut.

असमक्ष *a-samaksham*, ind. not visibly, behind one's back, Bhp.

असमग्र *a-samagra*, mfn. incomplete, unentire, partial, MBh. &c.; (*am*), [Ragh. iii, 64] or in comp. *asamagra*-[Mālav.], ind. incompletely.

असमञ्ज *a-samañja*, as, or °*ñja*s, ās, m., N. of a descendant of Ikshvāku (a son of Sagara by Keśinī and father of Apṣumat), MBh.; Hariv. &c.

A-samañjasa, mfn. unfit, unbecoming, MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. a good-for-nothing fellow, Bhp.; (*am*), n. unconformity, impropriety, unbecomingness, Bhp.; Pāṇcat. &c.; (*am*), ind. unbecomingly, Kathās. &c.

असमद् *ā-samad*, t, f. non-conflict, concord, ŚBr.

असमन *a-samand*. See *a-sama*.

असमय *a-samaya*, as, m. non-obligation, absence of contract or agreement, Āp.; unseasonableness; unfit or unfavourable time, Kathās.; Vepī.

असमर्थ *a-samartha*, mf(ā)n. unable to (Inf., dat., loc., or in comp.); not having the intended meaning, Kpr. — *tva*, n. incapability of (in comp.), Rājat.

असमर्पण *a-samarpaṇa*, am, n. not committing or not intrusting; non-delivery, Hcat.

A-samarpita, mfn. unconsigned, not intrusted; undelivered.

असमवहितम् *ā-samavahitam*, ind. so as not to touch each other, ŚBr. ix.

असमवायिन् *a-samavāyin*, mfn. not inherent, not inseparably connected with, accidental, Tarkas.

A-samavēta, mfn. id. ib.; (pl.) not all assembled, Gaut.

असमष्टकाय *ā-samashṭa-kāya* (7), mfn. (✓ 1. *as*), of unattainable wisdom, RV. ii, 21, 4; ix, 76, 4.

असमस्त *a-samasta*, mfn. uncompounded, Kāvyaḍ. &c.; uncollected, L.; incomplete, L.

असमाति *ā-samāti*. See *a-sama*.

A-samāna. See ib.

असमाप्त *a-samāpta*, mfn. unfinished, unaccomplished, incomplete.

A-samāpti, is, f. non-completion, KātyŚr.

असमायुत *a-samāyuta*, mfn. unconnected, Tār.

असमावर्तक *a-samāvartaka*, as, m. a religious student who has not yet completed the period of his residence with his teacher and who therefore has not yet returned home, Mn. xi, 157.

A-samāvṛttika and °*ttika*, as, m. id., ib. (v. 1.)

असमिध्य *a-samidhya*, ind. p. not having kindled, Mn. ii, 187.

असमीक्षित *a-samīkṣita*, mfn. not perceived or ascertained, R. v, 81, 8.

A-samīkṣhya, ind. p. not having considered. — *kārin*, mfn. acting inconsiderately, Hit.

असमीचीन *a-samīcina*, mfn. incorrect.

असमृद्ध *ā-samṛiddha*, mfn. not successful or prosperous, AV. i, 27, 2 & 3; not fulfilled (as wishes &c.), unaccomplished, failing, ŚBr.; R. ii, 92, 16.

A-samṛiddhi, is, f. (often *ayas*, f. pl.) non-accomplishment, ill-success, failure, AV.; Mn. iv, 137, &c.

असमेत *a-samēta*, mfn. 'not arrived, absent,' missing, Ragh. ix, 70.

असंपत्ति *a-sampatti*, is, f. ill-luck, want of success, failure, Mn. xii, 36; the not being sufficient, Hcat.

A-sampanna, mfn. unaccomplished, KaushBr.; Bhp.

असंपर्क *a-saṃparka*, mfn. destitute of contact, without connection or relation.

असंपाठ्य *a-saṃpāṭhya*, mfn. not to be studied with, one with whom it is forbidden to read or study, Mn. ix, 238.

असंपात *a-sampāta*, mf(ā)n. not present or at hand, Kauś.

असंपूर्ण *a-saṃpūrṇa*, mfn. incomplete.

असंपृचान *ā-saṃpṛicāna*, mfn. (pr. p. Ā.) not being in contact, ŚBr. iii; KātyŚr.

असंप्रति *ā-saṃprati*, ind. (*gaṇa tishṭhadg-ādi*, q. v.; Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6) not according to the moment or to present circumstances, ŚBr. ix.

असंप्रत्त *ā-saṃpratta*, mfn. not delivered or handed over, TS. ii.

A-saṃpradatta, mfn. not willingly given (as a girl into marriage), Hariv. 10106.

असंप्रमाद *a-saṃpramāda*, as, m. absence of carelessness, Bhp.

असंप्रमोष *a-saṃpramosha*, as, m. 'the not allowing to be carried off,' not letting drop (as from memory), Yogas.

असंप्राप्त *a-saṃprāpta*, mfn. not arrived at, not having reached the aim, MBh. xiv, 2188; not reached or attained (as an object or anything desired), MBh.; Pāṇ. ii, 3, 12, Comm.

A-saṃprāpya, ind. p. without reaching.

असंबद्ध *a-sambaddha*, mfn. unconnected, separate, R. iii, 31, 20; not closely associated, distant, not related, Mn. viii, 163; Śak.; incoherent (as words or speech), unmeaning, absurd, Vepī. &c.; (also said of an action) Kād.; speaking unmeaningly, Mfich.

A-sambandha, mfn. not related, Mn. ii, 129; Kād.; (*as*), m. non-connection, Jaim.

असंबाध *a-sambādha*, mf(ā)n. unconfining, spacious, wide, large, AV. xii, 1, 2; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; unobstructed, unimpeded, L.; 'not crowded,' scarcely frequented, Kād.; (*ā*), f., N. of a metre; (*dm*), n. non-confinement, open space, AV. xviii, 2, 20.

असंबोध *a-sambodha*, as, m. non-knowledge, ignorance, MBh. xii, 11289.

असंभव *ā-sambhava*, as, m. 'non-existence,' destruction, VS. xl, 10; non-happening, cessation, interruption, Mn. xi, 27; absence of, want, Mn.; MBh. &c.; impropriety, inconsistency, impossibility, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; (mfn.) 'non-happening,' inconsistent, impossible.

A-sambhavyām, ind. so as to prevent any restoration, AV. v, 18, 12 & 19, 11.

A-sambhavanā, f. not regarding possible, Kād.; impossibility of comprehending, L.; want of respect, Balar.

A-sambhāvaniya, mfn. inconceivable, incomprehensible, impossible, Mfich.

A-sambhāvita, mfn. id., Kād.; unworthy of (gen.), ib. **A-sambhāvitōpamā**, f. a simile that implies an impossibility, Kāvyaḍ.

A-sambhāvya, mfn. = °*bhāvaniya*, q. v., MBh. xiii, 272, &c.; (*am*), ind. = *a-saṃbhavyām*, q. v., AitBr.

A-sambhūti, is, f. 'non-existence,' destruction, VS. xl, 9; ŚBr. xiv.

असंभाषा *a-sambhāṣhā*, f. absence of conversation with (instr.), PārGr.

A-sambhāṣhya, mfn. one with whom one ought not to converse, MBh.; Bhp.; unfit (as a place) for conversation, Mn. viii, 55.

असंभिन्दत् *ā-sambhindat*, mfn. not damaging, PBr.; not bringing into contact, not mingling, TBr.

A-sambhinna, mfn. not broken or passed (as barriers or bounds), MBh.; not being in contact, separated, separate, ŚBr.

A-sambheda, as, m. non-contact, the being separate, ŚBr.

A-sambhedyā, mfn. not to be brought into contact, Hariv. 4504.

असंभोग *a-sambhoga*, as, m. non-enjoyment, Hit.; absence of sexual union, MBh. v, 1524.

A-sambhojya, mfn. one with whom one ought not to eat, Mn. ix, 238; MBh. xii, 4046.

असंभ्रम *a-saṃbhrama*, mfn. free from flurry, composed, cool, MBh. &c.; (*am*), ind. coolly, ib.

A-saṃbhrāntam, ind. = *a-saṃbhramam*, q. v., Mfich.

असंमत *a-saṃmata*, mfn. not respected, despised, Km. iii, 5; Rājat.; unauthorized, without the consent of (in comp.), Mn. viii, 197. **A-saṃmatādayin**, mfn. taking without the consent (of the owner), MBh. xii, 5909.

A-saṃmati, is, f. dishonour, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 128.

A-saṃmāna, as, m. id., Pāṇcat. (v. 1. *a-saṃm*°).

असंमित *ā-saṃmita*, mfn. not measured, immeasurable, ŚBr.

असंमुख *a-saṃmukha*, mf(i)n. having the face turned away from, Kathās.

असंमुग्ध *a-saṃmugdha*, mfn. one who has lost his way, KaushBr.

A-saṃmūḍha, mfn. not confused, deliberate, MBh.

A-saṃmoha, as, m. calmness, composure, deliberateness, R.; Suśr.

असंमृष्ट *ā-saṃmṛishṭa*, mfn. uncleansed, RV. v, 11, 3; Kāvyaḍ.; (*am*), n. incomplete cleansing (of the sacrificial fire), ŚBr. ii; KātyŚr.

असंमोष *a-saṃmosha*, as, m. = ? *a-saṃpramosha*, q. v., Buddh.

असम्यक् *a-samyak*, ind. incorrectly, wrongly, MārKp. — *kārin*, mfn. acting improperly, Mn. ix, 259. — *kṛita-kārin*, mfn. not doing one's work or duty well, MBh. i, 5551 = xii, 5307. — *prayoga*, m. incorrect application, Car.

असरण *a-saraṇa*, am, n. not proceeding, not going, KātyŚr.

असत् *asaru*, *us*, m. the medicinal plant *Bhumea Lacera*, L.

असरूप *a-sarūpa*, mfn. not having the same form, Pāp. iii, 1, 94.

असर्व *ā-sarva*, mfn. not complete, ŚBr.; AitBr. — *kratu* (*ā-sarva*), m. not a general sacrifice, not an optional sacrifice, ŚBr. xi. — *jāta*, mfn. not knowing everything. — *vibhakti*, mfn. not taking every case-termination, defective (e.g. *ya-taḥ*, *yatra*, and *yadā*, considered as abl., loc., and instr. respectively), Pāp. i, 1, 38. — *vira* (*ā-sarva*), mfn. not surrounded by all (his) men, AV. ix, 2, 14. — *śas*, ind. not generally, not as a rule, RPrāt.

असवर्ण *a-savarṇa*, mf(ā)n. of a different caste, Śāk.; not homogeneous (as sounds), TPrāt.

असव्य *a-savya*, mfn. not left, VarBṛS.; (e), ind. on the right, L.; (cf. *apa-savya*.)

असद्यत् *a-saścāt*, mf(°) *ścāt*, eight times as adj.; or *ā-saścantī*, thrice) n. not sticking; not ceasing; not drying up, RV.; (*ā-saścāt*), f. pl. (i.e. *dhārās*) inexhaustible streams, RV.; (*ā-saścātā*), instr. f. ind. in an inexhaustible manner, RV. x, 69, 8.

अ-सासिवस, mf(°) *ścushī* n. not ceasing, RV. ix, 86, 18.

असत् *ā-sasat*, mfn. not sleeping, RV. i, 143, 3.

असह *a-saha*, mfn. incapable of bearing (or producing young ones), ParGṛ.; not bearing or enduring (ifc. or with gen.), Mudr.; Kathās.; not able to, not capable of (Inf. or in comp.), Kathās.; intolerant, impatient, ib.; (*am*), n. the middle of the breast, L. — *tva*, n. inability to endure, Sarvad.; not tolerating, Śāh.; not being at hand, Bhpr.

अ-सहान, mf(ā)n. not able to endure, unenduring (ifc.), Kathās.; envious, jealous, Megh.; Vikr. &c.; (*as*), m. an enemy, L.; (*am*), n. not tolerating, Śāh. — *tā*, f. weakness, Kād.

अ-सहमन्, mfn. not tolerating, Mudr.

अ-सहिशु, mfn. unable to endure (with acc., loc. or ifc.), Suśr.; Rājat. &c.; impatient, unenduring, envious, quarrelsome, Kathās. &c. — *tā*, f. or — *tva*, n. inability to endure, Suśr. &c.; impatience, envy, Kathās. &c.

अ-सह्य, mf(ā)n. unbearable, insufferable, insuperable, SV.; MBh.; impracticable, impossible, MBh. iii, 12255 seq.; with *drashṭum*, 'impossible to be seen,' i.e. invisible, Up. — *piḍa*, mfn. causing intolerable pain, Ragh. i, 71.

असहाय *a-sahāya*, mfn. without companions, friendless, Mn. vii, 30 & 55; Śārng.; solitary (as a house), Pāp. Sch. — *tā*, f. loneliness, solitude, the life of a hermit, Mn. vi, 44. — *vat*, mfn. without companions, Mn. vi, 43.

असाक्षात् *a-sākṣāt*, ind. not before the eyes, invisible; not present.

अ-सक्षिका, mfn. unattested, unwitnessed, Mn. viii, 109. — *hata*, mfn. beaten (in law) without witnesses, Yājñ. ii, 212.

अ-सक्षिन्, mfn. incompetent as a witness, not an eye-witness, Yājñ. ii, 71; Vishṇus. **अ-सक्षित्वा**, n. the not being an eye-witness, Kap.

अ-सक्ष्या, *am*, n. want of evidence.

असत्प *a-sātmya*, mfn. unwholesome, disagreeing (as food), Car.; Suśr.

असाद *a-sādā*, mfn. not mounted on horseback, AV. xi, 10, 24; not becoming tired, unwearied, Rājat.

असाधन *a-sādhana*, mfn. without means, destitute of resources or materials or instruments or implements, MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. not a means, anything not effective of an object, Kap.

अ-सद्भु, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 2, 160) not good, wicked, bad, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; wrong, Comm. on TPrāt.; (*is*), m. not an honest man, a wicked man, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (*is*), n. anything bad, evil, ŚBr. (*sādhv-asādhvī*, 'good and evil'); MBh. &c.; disfavour, disgrace, only *śūnā*, instr. ind. disfavouredly, ŚBr. ii; ChUp. (cf. 3. *a-sāman*); (*u*), ind. (used as an interjection of disapproval) bad! shame! Rājat. &c. — *tva*, n. wickedness, Kām. &c.; the not being approvable, VarBṛS. — *vāda*, m. disapproval, BhP. — *vṛitta*, mf(ā)n. having bad manners, Mn. ix, 80.

अ-सद्भु, mfn. not to be effected or completed, not proper or able to be accomplished, Yājñ. ii, 196; Hariv. &c.; incurable, irremediable, MBh. iv, 395; Suśr. &c.; not to be overpowered or mastered, Pāñcat.; Kām.; not susceptible of proof, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 6. — *tā*, f. incurableness, Suśr.; the state of one not to be mastered, Pāñcat. — *tva*, n. incurableness, Suśr.

असाधारण *a-sādhāraṇa*, mf(i)n. not common, special, specific, Tarkas.; quite uncommon, extraordinary, Daś.; Kathās. &c.; (*am*), n. special property, L.

असानाय *a-sānāthya*, n. want of help or assistance, Kathās.

असातापिका *a-sāntāpika*, mfn., Pāp. vi, 2, 155, Sch.

असानिध *a-sāmnidhya*, *am*, n. 'non-nearness,' absence, MBh. iii, 610; R.; Śāk.

असामन्त्र्य *a-sāmanjasya*, *am*, n. incorrectness, Comm. on Vedāntas.; impropriety, unbecomingness, Bād.

असामन् 1. *a-sāman*, *a*, n. (fr. 1. *sāman*), want, deficiency, ChUp.

असामन् 2. *a-sāman*, mfn. (fr. 2. *sāman*), without a song or *Sāman*, ŚBr. i; not acquainted with the *Sāma-veda*, MBh. xii, 2312.

असामन् 3. *a-sāman*, *a*, n. only *omnā*, instr. ind. (= *a-sādhūnā* s.v. *a-sādhū*, q.v.) in an unfriendly way, unfavourable, ChUp.

अ-सामान्य, mfn. unfavourable, AitBr.

असामयिक *a-sāmayika*, mfn. unseasonable, Kir. ii, 40.

असामर्थ्य *a-sāmarthya*, *am*, n. weakness, Pāñcat.; Sarvad.; (mfn.) weak, decaying (as a tree), MBh. xiii, 281.

असामान्य *a-sāmānya*, mfn. not common, special, Sāṅkhyak.; uncommon, peculiar, MBh. i, 5308; Kathās. &c.; special property, L.

असामि *ā-sāmi*, mfn. not half, entire, complete, RV.; (i), ind. completely, RV. — *śavas* (*ā-sāmi*), mfn. having complete strength, RV. v, 52, 5.

असांप्रत *a-sāmpṛata*, mfn. not becoming, improper, MBh. i, 6371, &c.; unseasonable, Daś.; not belonging to the present time (as Brahman), MārKP.; (*am*), ind. unfitly, improperly, MBh. v, 3255, &c.

अ-साम्प्रतिका *tā*, f. improper behaviour, Bāl.

असांप्रदायिक *a-sāmpṛadāyika*, mfn. not traditional, not sanctioned by tradition, Uttarar.; Comm. on Mn. iii, 127, &c.

असाम्य *a-sāmya*, *am*, n. (fr. *a-sama*), difference, dissimilarity, MBh. ii, 679; BhP.

असार *a-sāra*, mfn. sapless, without strength or value, without vigour, spoiled, unfit, unprofitable, Mn. viii, 203; Suśr. &c.; (*as*), m. 'worthlessness,' see *sārāsāra*; Ricinus Communis (castor-oil tree), L.; (*ā*), f. the plant *Musa Paradisiaca*, L.; (*am*), n. Aloe wood, L. — *tā*, f. saplessness, unfitness, worthlessness, fragility, Yājñ. ii, 60; Ragh. viii, 50.

असावधान *a-sāvadhāna*, mfn. careless, inadvertent. — *tā*, f. carelessness.

असाहस *a-sāhasa*, *am*, n. absence of violence; absence of boldness or inconsiderate hastiness.

अ-साक्षिका, mf(i)n. not acting boldly or inconsiderately, Śiś. ix, 59.

असाहाय्य *a-sāhāyya*, *am*, n. want of assistance or co-operation.

असि *asī*, *is*, m. ($\sqrt{2}$. *as*), a sword, cimeter, knife (used for killing animals), RV.; AV. &c.; (*is*), f., N. of a river (near Benares), VāmP. (cf. *asī*); [Lat. *ensi*-s.] — *gandā*, m. = *kshudrōpadhāna* (for *kshurōp*?), L. — *caryā*, f. exercise or practice of arms, MBh. i, 5239. — *daṇḍatṛa* or *daṇḍatṛaka*, m. 'having swords for fangs,' the marine monster Makara (painted on the banner of Kāmadeva), L. — *dhara*, m., N. of a man, Rājat. — *dhārā*, f. the blade of a sword, Ragh. &c.; (*asidhārā*)-*patha*, m. = *asī-pathā*, q.v., Śārng.; — *vrata*, n. an exceedingly difficult task, Pāñcat. &c. — *dhāva* or *dhāvaka*, m. a sword or tool-cleaver, armourer, L. — *dhenu*, f. a (small) knife, Daś.; Kathās. — *āhe-*

nukā, f. id., Kathās. — *pattra*, n. the blade of a sword, L.; (*as*), m. 'having sword-shaped leaves,' the sugar-cane (*Scirpus Kysoor* Roxb.), L.; 'paved with swords,' N. of a hell, L.; (*asipattra*)-*vana*, n., N. of a hell, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; — *viksha*, m. a kind of tree in the lower world [Comm.], Ragh. xiv, 48; — *vrata*, n. = *asidhārā-vrata*, q.v. — *pattra*, m. the sugar-cane, L. — *pathā*, m. the course of the sword or knife that kills, ŚBr. xiii. — *pāṇi*, mfn. having a sword in one's hand, MBh. xii, 3737. — *pucchaka*, m. the Gangetic porpoise (*Delphinus Gangeticus*). — *putrikā* or *-putrī*, f. 'daughter of a sword,' a (small) knife, Hcat. — *māt*, mfn. furnished with knives or daggers, VS. xvi, 21. — *meda*, m. the fetid Mimosa (*Vachellia Farnesiana*), L.; (cf. *ahi-māra*, &c.). — *yashṭi*, f. = *-latā*, q.v., VarBṛS.; (Prākṛit *asi-lasṭhi*) Jain. — *latā*, f. the blade of a sword, Śiś. vi, 51. — *loman*, m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2531; Hariv. — *śimbi*, f., N. of a vegetable, L. — *hatya*, n. fighting with swords (or knives), (*gana anuśatikādi*, q.v.). — *hetī*, m. a swordsman or soldier armed with a sword, L. **Asy-** *asi*, ind. sword against sword, L. **Asy-udyata**, mfn. (for *udyatāsi*) having the sword raised, Pāp. ii, 2, 36, Comm.

असिक *a-sika*, *am*, n. the part of the face between the underlip and the chin, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. (v. 1. *āsika*).

असिकी *āsiknī*, Ved. f. of 2. *āsita*, q.v.

असित 1. *ā-sita*, mfn. unbound, TS. vii; ŚBr. xiv.

असित 2. *āsita*, mf(ā) *āsiknī* n. (*sita*, 'white,' appears to have been formed from this word, which is probably original, and not a compound of *a* and *sita*; cf. *asura* and *sura*), dark-coloured, black, RV. &c.; (*as*), m. the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; a poisonous animal (said to be a kind of mouse), L.; N. of the lord of darkness and magic, AV.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; of a descendant of Kaśyapa (composer of RV. ix, 5-24), named also Devala [RAnukr.] or Asita Devala [MBh.; Hariv.]; N. of a man (with the patron. Vārshagana), ŚBr. xiv; of a son of Bharata, R.; of a Rishi, Buddh.; of a mountain, MBh. iii, 8364; Kathās.; (*ās*), m. a black snake, AV.; a Mantra (saving from snakes), MBh. i, 2188; (*ā*), f. a girl attending in the women's apartments (whose hair is not whitened by age), L.; the indigo plant, L.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh. i, 4819; Hariv. 12472; (*āsiknī*), f. 'the dark one,' the night, RV. iv, 17, 15; x, 3, 1; a girl attending in the women's apartments, L.; N. of a wife of Daksha, Hariv.; N. of the river Akeshines (afterwards called Candra-bhāgā) in the Panjab, RV. viii, 20, 25 & (*āsiknī*) x, 75, 5. — *keśānta*, mfn. having black locks, N. — *grīva* (*āsita*), mfn. having a black neck, VS. xxiii, 13; (ŚBr. xiii); (*as*), m. a peacock, MBh. xii, 4363. — *jānu*, mfn. having black knees, ĀpŚr. — *jū*, m. (nom. -*jū*) n. id., AV. xii, 1, 21. — *druma*, m. the tree *Xanthochymus Pictorius*, L. — *nayana*, mfn. black-eyed. — *pucchaka*, m. 'having a black tail,' N. of an animal, Car.; (cf. *kāla-pucchaka*). — *bhrū*, mfn. having black eyelids. — *muṣhaka*, m. the plant *Schrebera Swietenoides*, Suśr. — *mṛiga*, m., N. of a Rishi of the SV., ShadvBr.; (*ās*), m. pl. his descendants, AitBr. — *varṇa* (*āsita*), mfn. dark-coloured, TS. — *vartman*, m. 'having a black path (of smoke),' Agni, Hcat. **Asitāṅsha**, mf(i)n. = *āsita-nayana*, q.v., Vishṇus. **Asitāṅga**, m. a form of Śiva (especially mentioned in Tantras), BrahmvP. &c. **Asitābhra-śekhara**, m., N. of a Buddha, L. **Asitāmburūha**, m. the black lotus, L. **Asitārcis**, m. fire, L. **Asitālu**, m., N. of a plant, L. **Asitāśman**, m. the lapis lazuli, Kir. v, 48. **Asitōtpala**, m. the blue lotus, Pāñcat. **Asitōda**, n. (i.e. *saras*) N. of a mythical lake, VP. **Asitōpala**, m. = *asitāśman*, q.v., L.

Asiknikā, f. (= *āsiknī*, q.v.) a girl attending in the women's apartments, Pāp. iv, 1, 39, Kāś.

असिद्ध *a-siddha*, mfn. imperfect, incomplete, NpīUp.; unaccomplished, uneffected; unproved; (regarded as) not existing or (as) not having taken effect (as a rule or operation taught in grammar), Pāp.; not possessed of magic power. **अ-सिद्धान्त**, m. not an incontestable dogma, Suśr. **अ-सिद्धार्था**, mfn. who has not effected his aim, R. iii, 55, 20; BhP.

अ-सिद्धि, *is*, f. imperfect accomplishment, failure,

TBr.; Gaut.; (in logic) want of proof, conclusion not warranted by the premises; (in Sāṅkhya phil.) incompleteness (eight forms of it are enumerated). — **da**, mfn. not giving success, BrahmanvP.

असिन्व *a-sinvā*, mf(ā)n. insatiable, RV. v, 32, 8; x, 89, 12.

अ-सिन्वत, mfn. id., RV.

असिर *āsira*, *as*, m. (√2. *as*), 'an arrow,' a beam, ray, RV. ix, 76, 4.

असिहृथा, mfn. (superl.) most skilful in shooting (arrows, &c.), AV. iv, 28, 2.

असी *asī*, f. (= *asi*, f., q. v.) N. of a river (near Benares), MBh. vi, 338.

असीमन् *a-sīman*, mfn. unlimited, Bālar. **Asīma-kṛishṇa**, m., N. of a prince, BhP.

असु *āsu*, *us*, m. (√1. *as*), Ved. breath, life, RV.; AV. &c.; life of the spiritual world or departed spirits, RV. x, 15, 1; (in astron.) 'respiration,' = four seconds of sidereal time or one minute of arc, Sūryas.; = *prajñā*, Naigh.; (in later language only *asavar*), m. pl. the vital breaths or airs of the body, animal life, AV.; Mn. iii, 217, &c.; (*asu*), n. grief, L.; (= *citta*) the spirit, L. — **त्रिप**, mfn. enjoying or profiting by (another's) life, bringing it into one's possession, RV., (cf. *paśu-trip*); enjoying one's life, devoted to worldly pleasures, BhP. (once *asu-tripa* in the same sense). — **त्रिपा**, mfn., see before. — **त्यागा**, m. giving up one's life, BhP. — **धाराणा**, n. life, L. — **नित** (*asu-*), n. 'the world of spirits,' or m. 'the lord of spirits (i.e. Yama),' AV. xviii, 2, 56. — **नित** (*asu-*), f. the world of spirits, RV. x, 12, 4; 15, 14; 16, 2; personified as a female deity (invoked for the preservation of life, RV. x, 59, 5 & 6), or as Yama (lord of the dead, AV. xviii, 3, 59; Naigh.). — **भङ्गा**, m. breaking of life, L.; fear about life, danger of life, L. — **भ्रित**, m. a living being, a creature, man, BhP. — **मत** (*asu-*), mfn. living, TBr.; (*ān*), m. life, the principle of vitality, the portion of the spirit connected with the attributes of existence, L. — **म-भारा**, mf(ā)n. only (supporting, i.e.) caring for one's life, BhP. — **विलासा**, m., N. of a metre (of four times eleven syllables). — **सामा**, m. 'dear as life,' a husband, lover, L. — **सु**, mfn. 'exciting life (as Kāma's arrows),' an arrow, Kir. xv, 5. — **स्थिरादारा**, mfn. continually solicitous about one's life, Rājat. **Asv-anta**, see *asvanta*.

आसुरा, mfn. (√2. *as*, Up.), spiritual, incorporeal, divine, RV.; AV.; VS.; (*as*), m. a spirit, good spirit, supreme spirit (said of Varuṇa), RV.; VS.; the chief of the evil spirits, RV. ii, 30, 4 & vii, 99, 5; an evil spirit, demon, ghost, opponent of the gods, RV. viii, 96, 9; x; AV. &c. [these Asuras are often regarded as the children of Diti by Kāśyapa, see *daitya*; as such they are demons of the first order in perpetual hostility with the gods, and must not be confounded with the Rākshasas or imps who animate dead bodies and disturb sacrifices]; a N. of Rāhu, VarBṛS. &c.; the sun, L.; a cloud, Naigh. (cf. RV. v, 83, 6); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, (*gaṇa pariv-ādi*, q. v.); of a Vedic school; (*ā*), f. night, L.; a zodiacal sign, L.; (*ī*), f. a female demon, the wife of an Asura, KaushBr.; (cf. *āsuri* and *mahāsuri*); the plant *Sinapis Ramosa* Roxb., L. [In later Sanskrit *sura* has been formed from *asura*, as *sita* from *asita*, q. v.] — **कुमारा**, *ās*, m. pl. the first of the ten classes of Bhavanavāsīn deities, Jain. — **क्षहायणा**, mfn. destroying the Asuras, AV. x, 10, 10; 12 & 13. — **क्षिति** (*āsura-*), mfn. id., AV. x, 6, 22 & 28. — **गुरु**, m. 'teacher of the Asuras,' the planet Venus (or Śukra), Kād.; (cf. *amarā-rāri-pūjya*). — **तमासा**, n. the darkness of the (world of the) demons, ŚBr. iv. — **त्व**, n. spirituality, divine dignity, RV. iii, 55, 1; x, 55, 4 & 99, 2; the being an Asura or opponent of the gods, MaitrS.; Kathās. — **द्रुह**, m. 'enemy of the Asuras,' a god, ŚiS. ii, 35. — **द्विष**, m. 'enemy of the Asuras,' a N. of Viṣṇu, L. — **ब्रह्म**, m. a priest of the Asuras, ŚBr. i. — **मय**, f. demoniacal magic, AV. iii, 9, 4; ŚBr.; KaushBr.; PBr. — **यoni**, m. or f. the womb of Asuras, TS. — **रक्षसा**, n. a demoniacal being having the qualities of an Asura as well as of a Rakshas, ŚBr.; (*āni*), n. pl. Asuras and Rākshasas, ŚBr. — **रक्ष**, m. king of the Asuras (N. of the Asura Baka), MBh. i, 6208. — **रिपु**, m. = *द्विष*, q. v., L. — **लोका**, m. the world of the demons, Kāth. — **सुदाना**, m. = *द्विष*, q. v., L. — **हान**, mf(ā)n. destroying the Asuras, RV.; ŚBr. **Asurācārya**, m. = *asura-guru*,

q. v., L. **Asurādhīpa**, m. (= *asura-rāj*) a N. of Bali Vairocana, R. i, 31, 6; of Māyadhara, Kathās. **Asurāxi**, m. = *asura-dvish*, q. v., Kād. **Asurāhva**, n. 'named after an Asura (i.e. after Kāṇsa, cf. *kāṇsya*), bell-metal, L. **Asurājya**, m. = *asura-guru*, q. v., VarBṛ. **Asurādendra**, m. lord of the Asuras, VP.

1. **Asurya** (4), mfn. incorporeal, spiritual, divine, RV.; (Pāṇ. iv, 4, 123) demoniacal, belonging or relating to the Asuras, AitBr.; ŚBr.; (*ās*), m. (= *asura*, m., q. v.) the supreme spirit, RV. ii, 35, 2.

2. **Asurya** (3), *am*, n. spirituality, divine nature, RV.; the incorporeal, the collective body of spiritual beings, RV. [Gmn. accentuates *asuryā* in accordance with similar cases, as 2. *samaryā* (3), n. compared with 1. *samaryā* (4), mfn.]

असुकर *a-sukara*, mfn. not easy to be done, difficult, arduous, MBh. viii, 99, &c.

असुकस् *asukas*, nom. sg. = *asakaś*, q. v., Pāṇ. vii, 2, 107, Comm.; (cf. *amuka*.)

असुख *a-sukha*, mf(ā)n. unhappy, sorrowful, MBh. x, 3; painful, N.; not easy to (Inf.), Kir. v, 49; (*am*), n. sorrow, pain, affliction, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **पिडा**, mfn. pained with grief, N. — **सम्प**, mf(ā)n. (a place) on which it is not easy or safe to dwell, Kām. **Asukhāvaha**, mf(ā)n. producing unhappiness, MBh. i, 4732. **Asukhāvishṭa**, mfn. afflicted with grief or pain. **Asukhodaya**, mfn. causing or ending in unhappiness, Mn. iv, 70. **Asukhōdaka**, mfn. id., Mn.

असुखिन, mfn. unhappy, sorrowful, R. &c.

असुगन्ध *a-sugandha*, *as*, m. a bad smell, BhP.; (mfn.) not fragrant, R.

असुगम *a-sugama*, mfn. not easily passable (as a way), BhP.; difficult to be understood, Comm.

असुत *ā-suta*, mfn. (√3. *su*), not pressed out, not ready (as the Soma juice), RV.; VS.

अ-सुन, mf(ā)n. 'not pressing out the Soma juice,' not worshipping the gods, RV. viii, 14, 15.

अ-सुनवत, mfn. id., RV.

अ-सुश्वि, mfn. id., RV. iv, 24, 5; 25, 6; vi, 44, 11.

असुतर *a-sutara*, mfn. (√*tri*), not to be easily passed, Kir. v, 18.

असुतृप *asu-trīp* and *asu-trīpa*. See *āsu*.

असुन्दर *a-sundara*, mfn. not good or right, improper, Comm. on Mn. iv, 222.

असुप्त *ā-supta*, mfn. not asleep, ŚBr. xiv. — **दृष्ट**, mfn. never closing the eyes in sleep, ever-seeing, L.

असुप्त *ā-sumna*, mfn. contrary, adverse, VS. xxxv, 1.

असुर *āsura*. See *āsu*.

असुरक्ष *a-suraksha*, mf(ā)n. difficult to guard or preserve, perishable, Kir. ii, 39.

असुरसा *a-surasā*, f. the plant *Basilicum Pilosum* Benth., L.

असुलभ *a-sulabha*, mf(ā)n. difficult of attainment, rare, Śak.; Vikr. &c.

असुवर्ग *ā-suvargya*, mfn. for *a-svargyā*, q. v., TS. v.

असुपिर *a-sushira*, mfn. not hollow, ĀpŚr. — **त्वा** (*ds*), n. the not being hollow, MaitrS.

असुपुन *a-sushupta*, mfn. not fast asleep, NṛisUp.

असुश्वि *ā-sushvi*. See *ā-suta*.

असुसामाप्त *a-susamāpta*, mfn. imperfect, Nir. vi, 9 & 28.

असुसू *asu-sū*. See *āsu*.

असुस्थ *a-sustha*, mfn. unwell, indisposed, uncomfortable, Śak. — **त**, f. indisposition, sickness.

असुहृद् *a-suhṛd*, *t*, m. not a friend, N.; an enemy, R. v, 76, 5; (mfn.) having no friend, MBh. xii, 6485.

असू *a-sū*, mfn. (√3. *sū*), not bringing forth, barren, RV. & AV. (acc. f. *a-svām*); VS. (acc. f. *a-sīm*).

अ-सूता-जराती, f. (a woman) who grows old without having brought forth a child, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 42.

अ-सूति, *i*, f. non-production, obstruction, removal, Kir. ii, 56.

अ-सूतिक, f. barren (as a woman), AV. vi, 83, 3.

अ-सूति, mfn. = *a-sū*, q. v., AV. x, 10, 23.

असूक्ष्म *a-sūkṣhma*, mfn. not fine or minute, thick, gross.

असूय 1. *asūya*, Nom. P. *oyati*, rarely *Ā. yate* (pr. p. *oyat*, RV. x, 135, 2; ŚBr.; aor. *āsūyit*, ŚBr. iii; 3. pl. *asūyishuh*, Rājat.) to murmur at, be displeased or discontented with (dat. [ŚBr.; Pāṇ. i, 4, 37, &c.] or acc. [MBh.; R. &c.]); Caus. (ind. p. *asūyayitva*) to cause to be displeased, irritate, MBh. iii, 2624 (N.).

2. **Asūya**, mfn. grumbling at, displeased with (loc.), MBh. xiii, 513; (*ā*), f. displeasure, indignation (especially at the merits or the happiness of another), envy, jealousy, Nir.; Āp.; Mn. &c.

Asūyaka, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 146) discontented, displeased, envious, calumnious, Nir.; Mn. &c.

Asūyitṛi, mfn. displeased, envious, MBh. ii, 2545; (*an-neg.*) i, 5611.

Asūya, mfn. id.; (see *an-asūya*.)

असूर *a-sūrā*, *am*, n. 'absence of sunlight,' only (*ā*), loc. ind. in the night, RV. viii, 10, 4.

असूयण *asūrkaṣaṇa*, *am*, n. disrespect, L.

असूर्त *a-sūrta*, mfn. (said of *rājas*) 'unilluminated, enveloped in darkness' [Gmn.] or 'unvisited, unknown, remote' [Nir.; Pāṇ.; BR.]; RV. x, 82, 4; AV. x, 3, 9; (cf. *sūrta* and *a-sūryā*). — **राजसा**, m., v. l. for *amūrta-r*, q. v.

असूर्य *a-sūryā*, mfn. (said of *tamas*) sunless, RV. v, 32, 6 [(v. l. for 1. *asūryā* in ŚBr. xiv) 'demoniacal,' ĪśaUp.; 'inaccessible, unknown,' (fr. *√sri*, cf. *a-sūrta*) NBD.]; (*am*), ind. at night, ShadvBr. — **म-पाय**, f. the wife of a king (who being shut up in the inner apartments never sees the sun), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 36.

असृज *āsrij*, *k* (once *d*, TS. vii), n. (m. or f. only Hariv. 9296) blood, RV. i, 164, 4; AV. &c. [for the weak cases, see *asṛn*; besides, in later language, forms like instr. *asrijā* (R. iii, 8, 4) and gen. *asrijas* (Suśr.) are found]; saffron, L.; (*k*), m. the planet Mars; a kind of religious abstraction, L.

Asṛik (in comp. for *āsrij*). — **करा**, m. 'forming blood,' lymph, chyle, L. — **त्व**, n. the state of blood, MaitrS. — **पा**, m. 'drinking blood,' a Rākshasa, L. — **प**, m. the falling of blood, Yājñ. iii, 293; (*ā*), m. pl. drops of blood (as from a wound), Mn. viii, 44; (cf. *asri-pāta*). — **प**, mfn. drinking blood, AV. ii, 25, 30. — **स्र**, mfn. bleeding, letting blood, L. — **स्र**, mfn. bleeding, taking away blood, L.

Asṛig (in comp. for *āsrij*). — **ग**, m. 'the blood-planet,' Mars, VarBṛS. — **द**, m. irregular or excessive menstruation, monorrhagia, Suśr. — **द**, mfn. shedding blood, bleeding, L. — **ध**, f. the skin, L. — **ध**, f. a stream of blood, Kathās.; = *dhara*, q. v., L. — **व**, f. a blood-vessel, L. — **व**, m. blood-letting, bleeding, L.

Asṛiñ (in comp. for *āsrij*). — **म**, mfn. consisting of blood, ŚiS. xviii, 71. — **म**, mfn. mixed or covered with blood, L. — **म**, mfn. whose face is bloody, AV. xi, 9, 17.

असृणि *a-sṛiṇi*, mfn. unrestrained, BhP.

असृपाट *asṛi-pāṭa*, *as*, m. (corrupt form) for *asṛik-pāta*, q. v., L.; (*i*), f. id., L.

असृष्ट *a-sṛishṭa*, mfn. uncreated; undistributed; continued. **Asṛishṭāna**, mfn. who does not distribute food.

असेचन *a-secana*, mfn. (also *ā-sec*, q. v.) charming, lovely, L.

अ-सेकना [L.] or **अ-सेकनीया** [Lalit.], mfn. id.

असेन्य *a-senyā* (4), mfn. not striking or wounding, not hurting (as words), RV. x, 108, 6.

असेवा *a-sevā*, f. not following or practising, Mn. ii, 96; disregard, inattention.

अ-सेविता, mfn. neglected, unattended to; abstained from. **असेविता-द्वारा**, mfn. not waiting at the doors of the great, Hit.

अ-सेव्या, mfn. not to be served or attended to,

Pañcat.; Kathās.; not to be visited by (gen.), Pañcat.; not to be used or practised, not to be eaten, drunk, &c.

असोद a-soḍha, mfn. not to be endured or mastered, Pāṇ. i, 4, 26; (cf. *ā-shāḍha*.)

असोम a-soma, as, m. not Soma juice, Kāty-Śr.; not a Soma sacrifice, ib.; (mfn.) without Soma juice, MBh. xiii, 1793. — **पा**, mfn. one who does not drink or is not admitted to drink the Soma juice, AitBr. &c.; Mn. xi, 12. — **पिथा**, mfn. id., ŚaṅkhŚr. — **पिथिन**, mfn. id., KātyŚr. — **यज्ञिन** (*ā-soma-*), mfn. one who has not offered a Soma sacrifice, ŚBr. i.

असौ asau (nom.) and **āsau** (voc.); see *adās* and *amū*. — **अ**, **इ**, **ख**, to do such and such a thing, (gaṇa *sākhāḍ-ādi*, q. v.) — **नमान**, mfn. having such and such a name, ŚBr. xiv (BrĀrUp.). — **यज्ञा**, m., N. of a Praisha (with the address *amuka yaja*), ŚaṅkhŚr.

असौन्दर्य a-saundarya, am, n. ugliness.

असौम्य a-saumya, mfn. unlovely, disagreeable, displeasing, VP.; unpropitious, R. i, 74, 10.

असौवर्ण a-sauvarṇa, mfn. not consisting of gold, Mṛicch.

असौख्य a-saushṭhava, am, n. want of lightness or suppleness (of body), Sāh.

असौहृद a-sauhṛida, am, n. enmity, MBh. xv, 895.

अस्कन्द a-skanda, as, m. the non-spilling (as of the semen virile), TS.; ŚBr. — **त्वा** (*ā-skanda-*), n. id., MaitrS.

अस्कन्दयत्, mfn. not spilling, Āp.; not neglecting, Mn. vi, 9.

अस्कन्दित, mfn. not neglected or forgotten (as time or a vow), MBh. xii, 7002; BhP.

अस्कन्दिन, mfn. not coagulating, Suśr.

अस्कान्ना, mfn. not spilt (as an oblation), VS. ii, 8; ŚBr.; MBh. xii, 2318; not covered (as a cow), AitBr. — **त्वा** (*ā-skanna-*), n. the not being spilt, MaitrS.

अस्कम्भन a-skambhand, am, n. no pillar or support ['having no pillar or support,' the ether, Gmn.] RV. x, 149, 1.

अस्क्रोधोद a-skṛidhoyu, mfn. (cf. *kṛidhū*), not deficient, abundant, RV. vi, 22, 3; 67, 11 & vii, 53, 3.

अस्खल a-skhalā, as, m. 'not shaking or slipping,' N. of an Agni, ParGr.

अस्खलित, mfn. unshaken, unyielding, firm; not stumbling or slipping, undeviating; uninterrupted, unimpeded, undisturbed, Ragh. v, 20; xviii, 14; BhP. &c. — **प्रयज्ञा**, mfn. not stumbling in progress, with unfaltering step, Hit.

अस्त 1. asta, mfn. (perf. Pass. p. $\sqrt{2}$ as), thrown, cast, Ragh. xii, 91; (*an-*, neg.) ŚBr. iii; (only in comp.) thrown off, left off, set aside, given up (as grief, anger, a vow, &c.), VP.; Kathās. &c.; (*ā-*), f. a missile, an arrow, AV. — **कोपा**, mfn. one whose anger is laid aside, Comm. on Megh. — **तन्द्री**, mfn. who has laid aside sloth, Kir. i, 9. — **धी**, mfn. 'out of one's mind,' foolish. — **व्यस्ता**, mfn. scattered hither and thither, confused, disordered, Sūryapr. 18. — **सम्ख्या**, mfn. innumerable, L.

अस्त्रि, mfn. (fut. p.) one who is about or intends to throw, RV. i, 61, 7; x, 133, 3; (*tā*), m. a thrower, shooter, RV.; AV.; (with *ā-pād*) ŚBr.

अस्त 2. āsta, am, n. home, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (*as*), m. setting (as of the sun or of luminaries), VarBrS.; Sūryas.; 'end, death,' see *asta-samaya* below; the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set), MBh.; R. &c.; (in astron.) the seventh lunar mansion, VarBr.; (*āstam*), ind. at home, home, RV. &c., especially used with verbs, e.g. *āstam-ā* [*āstam āti*; pr. p. *astam-yāt*, AV.; ŚBr.; fut. p. *astam-eshyāt*, AV.; perf. p. *astam-ita*, see below s. v.] or *astam-āgam* [*āstam ād-chaṭi*, AV. &c.] or perf. p. *astam-gata*, MBh. &c., once in reversed order *gata astam*, R. i, 33, 21] or *astam-āyā* [pr. p. *yāt*, Mn. iv, 37] to go down, set, RV.; AV. &c.; and *astam-ā*, *astam-āgam* (also Caus., see *astam-gamita* below), or *ā-prāp* [Kathās.], to go to one's eternal home, cease, vanish, perish, die, ŚBr. xiv; MBh. &c.; *astam-ān* [*na-yati*], to lead to setting, cause to set, MBh. iii, 17330;

(*āstā*), ind. v. l. for *dstam*, SV. — **म-यत** and **म-यत**, see *dstam* before s. v. *dsta*. — **कश्तिभ्रित**, m. 'the mountain Asta,' the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set), Ratnāv. — **गमाना**, n. setting (of the sun), MBh. i, 6058. — **गिरी**, m. = *kshitiḥ*, q. v., Śis. ix, 1. — **म-गमित**, mfn. (Caus. perf. Pass. p.) brought to an end, destroyed, Megh. — **तति** (*dsta-*), f. home, RV. v, 7, 6. — **निमग्ना**, mfn. set (as the sun), Ragh. xvi, 11. — **भवाना**, n. the seventh lunar mansion, VarBr. — **म-यत**, m. setting (of the sun), ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; disappearance, vanishing, perishing, KathUp. (said of the senses); Ragh. — **म-याना**, n. setting of the sun, ŚBr. xiii. — **मस्तका**, m. n. (the head, i. e.) the top of the mountain Asta, Ratnāv. — **म-िता** (*dst*), set (as the sun), AV. &c.; come to an end, ceased, dead, R.; Ragh. &c.; (*e*), loc. ind. after sunset, ĀśvGr. — **म-इके**, loc. ind. (fr. *ā. āke*, cf. *samikhā*, &c.) at home, RV. i, 129, 9. — **मृदधान**, m. = *mastaka*, q. v., R. iii, 67, 24. — **म-ेश्यत**, see *dstam* before s. v. *dsta*. — **रक्षि**, m. = *bhavana*, q. v., VarBr. — **सिंहारा**, m. = *mastaka*, q. v., Śak.; Kathās. — **समया**, m. 'the moment of sunset' and 'the moment of end or death,' Śis. ix, 5. — **Astācala**, m. = *asta-kshitiḥ*, q. v., Hit. — **Astādri**, m. id. — **Astāvalambin**, mfn. reclining on the western mountain, about to set.

Astaka, am, n. home, AV. ii, 26, 5 (cf. *sv-astakā*); (*as*), m. going to one's eternal home, L.

Astamana, am, n. (a corruption of *astam-dyana*, q. v.), setting, MBh.; R. &c.

Astyā, am, n. (v. l. for *dsta*) a house, Naigh.

अस्तम्य a-stabdhā, mfn. 'not fixed,' moving, agile (as a bird), R. iii, 79, 22; not arrogant or obstinate, unassuming, modest, MBh. v, 1360; xii, 2709. — **त**, f. unassumingness, Kām. — **त्वा**, n. id., Hit. — **A-stambha**, m (ā)n. without pillars, Ragh. i, 41; unassuming, Rājāt.

अस्ताय a-stāgha, mfn. 'not shallow,' very deep, Jain. (only in Prakṛit *atthāha*).

अस्ति 1. asti, ind. (3. sg. pr. $\sqrt{1}$ as; gaṇa *cādi* and *svār-ādi*, q. v.) sometimes used as a mere particle at the beginning of fables, Pañcat.; Kathās.; existent, present, L. — **क्या**, m. an ontological category (of which five are distinguished, viz. *jīvāstī-kāya*, *ajīvāstī*, *dharmāstī*, *adharmaśtī*, *puṇḍāstī*), Jain. — **कश्चिरा**, f. having milk (as a cow), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 24, Comm. — **त**, f. existence, reality, Comm. on Bād.; Sarvad. — **त्वा**, n. id., ib. — **नस्ति**, ind. partly true and partly not, doubtful, L. — **प्रवृद्धा**, m., N. of the fourth of the fourteen Pūrvas or older writings of the Jainas. — **mat**, mfn. possessed of property, opulent, L.

2. **Asti**, is, f. (*as-ti* = *s-ti*, q. v.), N. of a sister of Prāpti (daughter of Jarasandhas and wife of Kaṇsa), MBh. ii, 595; Hariv. 4955; BhP.

Astu (3. sg. Imper.), let it be, be it so; there must be or should be (implying an order). — **म-कैरा**, mfn. 'one who says astu,' conceding, assenting unwillingly, or 'ordering,' Pāṇ. vi, 3, 70, Comm. — **vid**, mfn. knowing that anything must be done, Rājāt.

अस्तुत a-stuta, mfn. not praised (by a hymn), AitBr.; not recited (as a hymn), ib.; not liked, not popular, RV. v, 61, 8; 67, 5.

A-stuti, mfn. not praising anybody, MBh. xii.

A-stutya, mfn. not to be praised, Pañcat.

A-stotri, mfn. = *a-stuti*, q. v., MBh. i, 3314; Kum. vi, 83.

अस्तु अस्त्रि. See 1. *asta*.

अस्तुत a-stṛita, mfn. not overcome, invincible, indestructible, RV.; AV. xiv, 46; (said of the gold) KaushUp. & ĀśvGr. [v. l. *a-srutā*, ŚBr. xiv & PārGr.]; (*a-stṛitā*), mfn. id., AV. i, 20, 4 & v, 9, 7. — **यज्वान** (*āstṛita-*), mfn. sacrificing indefatigably or invincibly, RV. viii, 43, 1.

A-stṛiti, is, f. invincibility, PBr. (ed. *a-stiṭi*).

अस्तेन a-stena, as, m. not a thief, ŚBr. xiv. — **mānin**, mfn. not believing one's self to be a thief, Mn. viii, 197.

A-steya, am, n. not stealing, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.

अस्तोक a-stoka, mfn. not slight or little, Mālatim.

अस्तोतु a-stotri. See *a-stuta*.

अस्तोभ a-stobha, mfn. without stoppage or

pause, Lalit.; without the interjection of the sound called *stobha* (in the Sāman), Lāṭy.

अस्त्य astya. See 2. *dsta*.

अस्त्यान a-styāna, am, n. disregard, L.

अस्त्र astrā, am, n. (exceptionally *as*, m., Hariv. 10703, &c.), ($\sqrt{2}$ as), a missile weapon, bolt, arrow, AV. xi, 10, 16; MuṇḍUp. &c.; a weapon in general, L.; a sword, L.; a bow, L.; N. of a Mantra (pronounced, for instance, before reading a book or while kindling a fire &c.), BhavP. &c.; N. of the mystical syllable *phaṭ*, RāmātUp. [cf. Gk. *δσρρ* and *δσρρ*, 'that which throws out or emits rays of light' (?)]. — **कापका**, m. an arrow, L. — **कैरा** or **कैराका**, m. a maker of weapons, armourer, L. — **कैरिन**, m. id., L. — **कशेपाका**, mfn. shooting arrows, L. — **ग्रामा**, m. a heap or collection of different missile weapons, Venis. — **oikitsaka**, m. a surgeon, L. — **oikitsā**, f. surgery, L. — **jīta**, n., N. of a plant, L. — **jīva**, m. 'living on arms,' a soldier, L. — **dhārāga**, n. the bearing of arms, L. — **dhārin**, mfn. 'bearing arms,' a soldier, L. — **nivārāga**, n. warding off a blow. — **bandha**, m. an uninterrupted series of arrows, R. — **bhṛit**, m. a shooter, R. v, 43, 2. — **mantra**, m. a Mantra used to charm arrows, Ragh. v, 59. — **mārja**, m. a sword-polisher or tool-cleaner, armourer, L. — **vid**, mfn. skilled in shooting, a good marksman, Ragh. v, 59. — **vidyā**, f. the military science, L. — **vṛiṣṭi**, f. a shower of arrows, Ragh. iii, 58. — **śastra**, *āpi*, n. pl. all sorts of arms (as arrows and swords), R. i, 23, 14. — **śikshā**, f. military exercise, L. — **sāyaka**, m. an iron arrow, L. — **hina**, mfn. unarmed, defenceless. — **Astrāgrā**, n. an arsenal, armoury, Venis. (quoted in Sāh.); MatsyaP. — **Astrāghāta**, n. a wound, cut. — **Astrāhata**, mfn. wounded, killed. — **Astrōpanishad**, f. science of arms, Mear.

Astrāya, Nom. \bar{A} . *yate* (perf. p. *yita*, mfn.) to become or turn into a weapon, Bālar.

Astrin, ī, m. an archer, BhP.; Śis. xviii, 71.

अस्त्री a-stri, f. not a woman, MBh. ii, 1694; (with lexicographers) 'not feminine,' i. e. the masculine and neuter genders. — **jīta**, mfn. not wife-subdued, Rājāt. — **sambhogin**, mfn. not enjoying women (by sexual intercourse), Comm. on Mn. vi, 26. — **Astry-upāyin**, mfn. id., KātyŚr.

A-straiṇa, mfn. without wives, AV. viii, 6, 16.

अस्थ astha, only ifc. for *dsthi*, q. v., e.g. *an-asthā*, *ūrv-asthā*, *purushāsthā*, q. v.

Asthān, the base of the weak cases of *dsthi*, q. v., e.g. instr. *asthān*, &c. (Ved. also instr. pl. *asthābhis*, RV. i, 84, 13; and n. pl. *asthāni*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 76). — **vāt**, mfn. having bones, boy, RV. i, 164, 4; ŚBr. vi; vertebrate (as an animal), Gaut.

अस्था asthā, ind. (?) at once, RV. x, 48, 10.

अस्थाय a-sthāgha, mfn. = *a-stāgha*, q. v., L.

अस्थान a-sthāna, am, n. non-permanency, inconstancy (as of a sound), Jain.; not a (fit) place for (gen.), Kād.; (*e*), loc. ind. [PBr.; R. &c.] or in comp. *asthāna-* [Megh.; Daś.], in a wrong place; in wrong time, unseasonably, unsuitably, (*a-sthāne*) R.; MārkaP. &c.; (*a-sthāna-*) R. iv, 32, 6; Sāh. — **yukta**, mfn. applied in the wrong place, Sāh. — **stha-pada**, mfn. having a word in the wrong place, Kpr. — **stha-samāsa**, mfn. having a compound in the wrong place, ib.

A-sthānin, mfn. not being in one's proper place or order, ĀśvGr.

A-sthāyin, mfn. not permanent, transient, Rājāt.; Śaṅg. &c. — **Asthāyi-tva**, n. non-permanency, inconstancy, Suśr.

A-sthāvāra, mfn. not fixed, moving, movable; (in law, said of) movable (property, viz. money, cattle &c., as opposed to land), L.

A-sthānu, mfn. impatient, Kathās.

A-sthita, mfn. not lasting, RPrāt.

A-sthiti, is, f. want of order, Kād.

अस्थि dsthi, ī, n. (see *asthān*), a bone, AV.; VS. &c.; the kernel of a fruit, Suśr. (cf. 3. *asthi*); [Lat. *os*, *ossis* assimilated fr. *ostis*; Gk. *ὀστέον*]. — **कुण्डा**, n. a hole filled with bones (of the hell), BrahmapP. — **कृति**, n. marrow, L. — **ketu**, m., N. of a Ketu, VarBrS. — **cchallita**, n. a particular fracture of the bones, Suśr. — **jā**, mfn. produced in the bones, AV. i, 23, 4; (*as*), m. marrow, L.; (= *sambhava* below) the thunderbolt, L. (cf. *aksha-*

ja). — *tuṇḍa*, m. 'whose mouth or beak consists of bone,' a bird, L. — *tejas*, n. marrow, L. — *toda*, m. pain in the bones, L. — *tvac*, f. the periosteum, L. — *danta-maya*, mfn. made of bones or ivory, Mn. v, 121. — *ghanvan*, m. a N. of Śiva, L. — *pañjara*, m. 'cage of bones,' a skeleton, L. — *bandhana*, n. a sinew, R. v, 42, 20. — *bhākṣha*, m. 'eating bones,' a dog, L. — *bhaṅga*, m. fracture of the bones; the plant *Vitis Quadrangularis*, L. — *bhuṅ*, m. = *bhākṣha*, q. v., L. — *bhūyas* (*dṣṭhi*), mfn. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up, AV. v, 18, 13. — *bheda*, m. fracturing or wounding a bone; a sort of bone. — *mat*, mfn. having bones, vertebrate, Mn.; Yājñ. iii, 269. — *maya*, mf(ā)n. bony, consisting of bones, full of bones, Rājāt. &c. — *mālā*, f. 'necklace of bones,' N. of a work. — *mālin*, m. 'having a necklace of bones, i. e. of skulls,' Śiva. — *yajña*, m. bone-sacrifice (part of a funeral ceremony), KātyŚr. — *yuj*, m. the plant *Vitis Quadrangularis*, L. — *vilaya*, m. the dissolving of bones (in a sacred stream). — *śrīṅ-khalā*, f. id., L. — *samhāra*, m. or *ri*, f. id., L. — *samhāraka*, m. id., Bhpr.; 'bone-seizer,' the adjutant bird, L. — *samcaya*, m. or *samcayana*, u. the ceremony of collecting the bones (after burning a corpse), Comm. on KātyŚr. — *sandhi*, m. a joint, Car. — *samarpaṇa*, n. throwing the bones of a dead body into the Ganges, L. — *sambhava*, mfn. consisting of bones (said of the Vajra or thunderbolt), MBh. i, 1514; 'produced in the bones,' marrow, L. — *sāra*, m. marrow, L. — *sthūṇa*, mfn. having the bones for its pillars (as the body), Mn. vi, 76. — *sneha* or *snehaka*, m. marrow, L. — *sraṇsā*, mfn. causing the bones to fall asunder, AV. vi, 14, 1.

Asthika, am, n. (gaṇa *yāvādi*, q. v.) a bone [generally only ife. f. ā, c. e. g. R.; Yājñ. iii, 89; cf. *an-asthika* s. v. *an-asthā*].

asthir *ā-sthira*, mfn. unsteady, trembling, shaking, ŚBr. &c.; not permanent, transient, R.; uncertain, unascertained, doubtful, Mn. viii, 71; MBh. ii, 1965; not steady (in character), changeable, not deserving confidence, R. ii, 21, 19; Pañcat. — *tva*, n. the not being hard, Suśr.; unsteadiness, fickleness, MBh.; inconstancy, MaitrUp.; Mn. viii, 77. *Asthiri* — *abhi*, to become weak, decrease, Suśr.

Asthūri or *ā-sthūri* [only TS. vii], mfn. not single-horsed, RV. vi, 15, 19; VS. &c.

Asthūla, mf(ā)n. not gross or bulky, delicate, ŚBr. xiv; Pañcat. &c.

Astheyas, mfn. (compar.) not firmer, TS. v; not firm, RV. x, 159, 5.

Asthairya, am, n. instability, unsteadiness, Rājāt.; Sarvad. &c.

asthāt *a-snāta*, mfn. not bathed, BhP.

A-snātrī, mfn. not fond of bathing, fearing the water, not a swimmer, RV. ii, 15, 5; iv, 30, 17; x, 4, 5.

A-snāna, am, n. not bathing, (= *naishṭhika-brahmacarya*, Comm.) MBh. xiv, 1353.

A-snāyin, mfn. one who has not bathed, Hcat.

asthāvaka *a-snāvaka*, mfn. without sinews, TS. vii.

Asthāvira, mfn. id., VS. xl, 8.

asthigraha *a-snigdha*, mfn. not smooth, harsh, hard. — *dārūka*, m. a kind of pine tree, L.

A-snehā, mfn. without unctuousness, ŚBr. xiv; Yājñ.; Ragh. iv, 75; without affection, unkind, L.; (as), m. want of affection, L. — *vat*, mfn. without affection, Pañcat. (v. l.)

A-snehana, as, m. 'without affection,' a N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1203.

A-sneha, mfn. not to be made unctuous, Suśr.

astpand *a-spanda*, mfn. not quivering or moving, fixed, Uttarar.; Rājāt.; unvariable (as love), BhP. *Aspandāsu*, mfn. having motionless or suppressed breath, BhP.

A-spandana, mfn. not quivering or moving, Suśr.; (cf. *garbhāspandana*).

A-spandamāna, mfn. id., v. l. for *ā-syand*, q. v.

A-spandayat, mfn. not causing to move, ĀśvŚr.

astpārśa *a-sparśa*, mfn. not having the faculty of perception by touch, ŚBr. xiv; intangible, Āp.; NṛisUp.; (as), m. non-contact with (instr.), MBh. iii, 11087. — *para*, mfn. not followed by a letter called *sparśa*, q. v., VPāt.

A-sparśana, am, n. non-contact, avoiding the contact of anything (especially of one who is impure).

A-sprīṣat, mfn. not touching, Śārṅg.

A-sprīṣya, mfn. not to be touched, Hariv.; BhP. &c.; not tangible, MBh. xiv, 610; (am), n. intangibility, BhP. — *tva*, n. intangibility, imperceptibility, Comm. on Jaim.; intangibility, Comm. on Mn. v, 62.

A-sprīṣṭa, mfn. untouched, not brought into contact, BhP.; Kāvyaḍ.; not touched or referred to (as by a word), Kum. vi, 75; not touched by the organs of articulation (as the vowels, the Anusvara, and the sibilants), RPrāt.; VPrāt. — *maithunā*, f. a virgin, MānGr. — *rajas-tamaska*, mfn. perfectly pure, BhP.

A-sprīṣṭi, is, f. not touching, avoiding contact.

A-sprashṭri, mfn. one who does not touch, MaitrUp.

astpṛa *a-spashṭa*, mfn. indistinct, BhP.; Suśr. &c. — *kīrti*, mfn. not famous, unknown, BhP.

astpūta *ā-sprīta*, mfn. not forcibly carried off (as the Soma), RV. viii, 82, 9 & ix, 3, 8.

astpūṣat *a-sprīṣat*, &c. See *A-sparśa*.

astpūḥ *a-sprīha*, mfn. undesirous, Mn. vi, 96; (ā), f. no desire, Gaut.; BhavP. i. — *tva*, n. id., Hcat.

A-sprīhaṇīya, mfn. undesirable.

astpūṭa *a-sphūṭa*, mf(ā)n. indistinct, BhP.; Kathās. &c.; not quite correct, approximate (as a number), Sūryas.; (am), n. (in rhetoric) indistinct speech. — *phala*, n. approximate result (as the gross area of a triangle &c.) *Asphūṭālakṣara*, m. an indistinct embellishment of speech, Sāh.

asma (fr. *a-sma*), a pronom. base from which some forms (dat. *asmāi* or *asmāt*, abl. *asmāt*, loc. *asmīn*) of *idam* (q. v.) are formed; also the base of the first person plur., acc. *asmān* [= *ṛjās*], instr. *asmābhis*, dat. *asmābhyam*, abl. *asmāt*, in later language for *asmāt-tas* (MBh. &c.), gen. *asmākam* [exceptionally *asmāka*, RV. i, 173, 10; AV.], loc. *asmāsu*; dat. loc. *asmē* (only RV.; AV.; VS.) — *trā*, ind. (for *asmāt-trā* by defective spelling), to us, with us, among us, RV.; *asmātrān*, mfn. turned towards us, RV. vi, 44, 19. — *drūh* (nom. *-dhrūk*), mfn. (for *asmad-drūh* by defective spelling), forming a plot against us, inimical to us, RV. i, 30, 16; 170, 3; viii, 60, 7. *Asmēhiti*, f. errand or message for us, RV. x, 108, 1.

Asmat (in comp. for *asmad* below). — *prēṣhita* (*asmāt-*), mfn. sent or driven towards us, ŚBr. vi. — *sakhi* (*asmāt-*), m(nom. *°kha*)fn. having us as friends, RV. vi, 47, 26.

Asmad, base of the first person plur., as used in comp.; also by native grammarians considered to be the base of the cases *asmān* &c. (see above). — *devatya*, mfn. having us as deities, PBr. — *rāta* (*asmād-*), mfn. given by us, VS. vii, 46. — *vat*, ind. like us, Kathās. — *vidha*, mfn. one similar to or like us, one of us, MBh.; R. &c.

Asmādiya, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 3, 1) our, ours, MBh. &c.

Asmadryāṇo (4), mfn. turned towards us, RV. vii, 19, 10; (*°dṛyāṇo*), ind. towards us, RV.

Asmaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to desire us, Pat.

Asmayā, mfn. endeavouring to attain us, desiring us, liking us, RV.

Asmāka, mfn. (fr. *asma* + *añc*? cf. *āpāka* &c.) our, ours, RV.; (cf. *āsmākā*).

asmaran *a-smaraṇa*, am, n. not remembering (with gen.), MBh. iii, 10811, &c.

A-smarat, mfn. not remembering, Lāṭy.

A-smartavya, mfn. not to be recollected.

A-smārta, mfn. not traditional, illegal.

A-smṛita, mfn. forgotten, L.; not mentioned in authoritative texts, not traditional, Comm. on KātyŚr. — *dhrū* (*ā-smṛita-*), m(nom. du. *-dhrū*)fn. (for *-druḥ*, NBD.) not thinking of or caring for enemies, RV. x, 61, 4.

A-smṛiti, is, f. non-remembrance, forgetting, KātyŚr.; MBh.; want of memory, forgetfulness, MBh. xiv, 999; the not being part of the institutes of law, L.; (*ā-smṛiti*), ind. inattentively, AV. vii, 106, 1.

asmi *asmi*, 'I am,' √I. as, q. v. — *tā*, f. egoism, Yogas.; Comm. on Śis. iv, 55, &c. — *māna*, m. self-conceit, L.

asmer *ā-smera*, mf(ā)n. not bashful or con-

fused, confiding, RV. ii, 35, 4; not smiling, not merry, Bālar.

asmeḥiti *asmē-hiti*. See *asma*.

astpandman *ā-syandamāna* (or *a-spand*), mfn. not gliding away, RV. iv, 3, 10.

astpavānīya *asyavāmīya*, am, n. the hymn beginning with the words *asyā vāmāsyā* (RV. i, 164), Mn. xi, 250; Pāp. v, 2, 59, Sch.

astpāt *asya-hatyā* (or *-hatya*), gaṇa *anujatikādi*, q. v.; (see *āsyahātya*).

Asya-heti, ib.; (see *āsyahaitika*).

asat 1. *asrā*, mfn. (√2. as), throwing, TBr.; (am), n. a tear, Mn.; R. &c. (often spelt *āśra*).

asat 2. *asra*, am, n. blood, Ragh. xvi, 15; (cf. *asrij*). — *khadira*, m. a red Mimosa, L. — *ja* or *-jaanman*, n. 'formed by blood,' flesh, L. — *pa*, m. (= *asrik-pa*, q. v.) a Rākṣhasa, Mcar.; (ā), f. a leech, L.; a Dākinī or female imp, L. — *patrakā*, m. the plant *Abelmoschus Esculentus*, L. — *pitta*, n. = *rakta-pitta*, q. v., L. — *phalā*, f. the plant *Boswellia Thurifera* Roxb., L. — *bindu-cohadā*, f., N. of a tuberous plant. — *māṭṭri* or *-māṭṭrikā*, f. (= *asrik-kara*, q. v.) chyle, L. — *rodhiṇī*, f. the plant *Mimosa Pudica*, L. *Asrārjaka*, m. the white Tulast plant, L.

Asrāya, Nom. Ā. *°yate*, to shed tears, (gaṇa *sukkhādi*, q. v.)

Asrāyamāṇaka, mfn. shedding tears, MBh. iii, 16834.

Asrin, mfn. id. (gaṇa *sukkhādi*, q. v.)

asat 3. *asra*, as, m. hair of the head, L.

asatvāt *ā-sravat*, mfn. 'not flowing,' not leaky (as a ship), RV. x, 63, 10; VS. xxi, 7.

A-srutā, mfn. 'inexhaustible,' v. l. for *ā-sṛita*, q. v.

A-sruva, am, n. granulation (of a runningsore), L.

astpān *ā-srāma*, mf(ā)n. not lame, AV. i, 31, 3; not withered, Gobh.

astip *a-sṛidh*, mfn. not failing, not erring, RV.

A-sṛidhāna, mfn. (aor. p. Ā.) id., RV. vi, 69, 7.

A-sṛedhat, mfn. (pr. p. P.) id., RV.

astip *asṛi-vāyas*, n. (fr. I. *vāyas*?), VS. xiv, 18; ŚBr. viii.

Asṛi-vi, is, m. (cf. *rāja-vi*)?, TS. iv.

Asṛi-vi, is, m. (cf. *vī* = 2. *vī*), MaitrS.

astpēman *a-sremān*, mfn. (said of Agni) faultless, perfect, RV. iii, 29, 13 & x, 8, 2.

astp *a-sva*, mfn. having no property, MBh.

— *ga* (*ā-sva-*), mfn. not going to one's own home, homeless, AV. xii, 5, 45; (*asvaga*)-*tā*, f. homelessness, AV. ix, 2, 3; xii, 5, 40. — *colanda*, mfn. not self-willed, dependant, L.; docile, L. — *jāti*, mfn. of a different caste, Mn. ix, 86. — *tantra*, mf(ā)n. not self-willed, dependant, subject, Mn. ix, 2; Gaut.; BhP.; (*asvatantṛa*)-*tā*, f. the not being master of one's feelings or passions, Kād. — *tā*, f. the having no property, L. — *tva*, n. id., Kathās. — *āṣi*, mfn. not seeing one's self or soul, BhP. — *dharma*, m. neglect of one's duty, Daś. — *bhāva*, m. unnatural or unusual character or temperament; (mfn.) of a different nature, L. — *rūpa*, mfn. essentially different, L.; shapeless (opposed to *rūpa-vat*), BhP. — *veśa* (*ā-sva-*), mfn. having no home of one's own, RV. vii, 37, 7. — *stha*, mf(ā)n. not in good health, sick, feeling uneasy, Mn. vii, 226; MBh. &c.; not being firm in itself, MBh. xii, 276 (Hit.); (*asvastha*)-*tā*, f. illness, Ratnāv. (Prākṛit *assatthadā*); *-śarira*, mfn. ill, Kād. *A-svāṅga-pūrva-pada*, mfn. (a compound) the first part of which is not (a word denoting) part of the body, Pāp. iv, 1, 53. *A-svādhina*, mfn. = *a-svatantṛa* above, R. iii, 33, 5 (ed. Bomb.); not independent, not doing one's own will, R. ii, 30, 33. *A-svādhyāya*, mfn. (a Brahman) who has not performed his repetition of the Veda, who has not repeated or does not repeat the Vedas, L.; (as), m. interruption or interval of repetition (prohibited on certain days of the moon, at eclipses, &c.), L.; (*ā-svādhyāya*)-*para*, mfn. not devoted to the repetition of the Vedas, MBh. xiii, 4563. *A-svārtha*, mfn. not fit for a proper object, useless, BhP.; unselfish, disinterested, L. *A-svikāra*, m. non-acquiescence, dissent, L. *A-svikṛita*, mfn. refused, L.

अहल *a-hala*, mfn. unploughed, unfurrowed?, Pāṇ. v, 4, 121; (cf. AV. xx, 131, 9.)
A-hali, mfn. id., ib.

A-halyā, f., N. of the wife of Gautama or Śaradvat, ŚBr. iii, &c.; MBh. &c.; N. of an Apsaras, L.; of a lake (cf. MBh. iii, 8087), L. — **jāra**, m. 'lover of Ahalya' (cf. R. i, 48, 15 seqq.), Indra, Balar. — **pati**, m. id., ib. — **hrada**, m., N. of a lake, SkandaP.; (cf. MBh. iii, 8087.) **Ahalyāśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. Rev.

अहल्लिका *ahallika*, as, m. a talker(?), ŚBr. xiv.

अहविस् *ā-havis*, mfn. not offering oblations, RV. i, 182, 3. **A-havir-yajin**, mfn. offering a sacrifice without oblations, Āp.

A-havishya, as or am, m. or n. objects that are not fit to be offered as an oblation, Āp.

A-havya-vah, m (nom. -*vā*) m. not offering a sacrifice, ŚBr. i.

अहश्चर *ahas-cara* & *ahas-śas*. See *āhar*.

Ahas, *ahas-kara*, & *ahas-triyāma*. See ib.

अहस्त *a-hastā*, mf(ā)n. handless, RV.; Mn.

अह *ahā*, ind. an interjection, as Ah! Ah! &c. (implying surprise, fatigue, pain, sorrow, pleasure, calling), Vikr.; Hit. &c. **Ahahāre**, ind. id., ChUp.

Ahahā, Ind. id., L.

अहारयत् *a-hārayat*, &c. See *a-hara*.

अहावस् *ahāvās*, ind. an interjection said to sound like a flourish at the end of a Sāman verse, ŚBr. iv.

अहि *ahi*, is, m. (√*ah*), a snake, RV. &c.; the serpent of the sky, the demon Vṛitra, RV.; (see also *dhirbuddhnyās* below); a cloud, Naigh.; water, ib.; the sun, L.; a N. of Rāhu, L.; a traveller, L.; the navel, L.; lead, L.; (in arithm.) the number eight; N. of a Rishi (with the patron. *ausanasa*) and of another (with the patron. *paidva*). [Zd. *āti*; Lat. *angui-s*; Gk. *ἔχιν*, *ἔχιδνα*, *ἔχιδνα*, and *ἔχιδνα*; Lith. *ungury-s*; Russ. *zgorj*; Armen. *az*; Germ. *unc*.] — **kānta**, m. 'liked by snakes (which are supposed to feed upon air)', wind, air, L. — **kōśa**, m. the slough or cast-off skin of a snake, L. — **kshatra**, m. (= *-chattrā*, q. v.) N. of a country, MBh. iii, 1544. — **gopā** (*dhī*), mfn. guarded by a serpent, RV. i, 32, 11. — **ghna** (*dhī*), n. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vṛitra, RV. vi, 18, 14 (loc. *-ghne*); (see *-hān* below). — **oakra**, n. a certain Tantric diagram. — **cumbaka**, m., N. of a man, and *ahicumbakīyāni*, is, m. a descendant of his, Pat. — **cohatta**, m. a kind of vegetable poison, L.; the plant *Odina Pennata*, L.; N. of a country, MBh. i, 5515; Hariv. &c.; (ā), f. sugar, L.; the city of Ahicchattrā, MBh. i, 5516; Kathās. — **cohattakra**, n. a mushroom, Nir. v, 16. — **jit**, m. 'conquering the serpent', N. of Kṛishṇa, L.; of Indra, L. — **tupdika**, m. (= *āhitupdika*, q. v.) a snake-catcher, snake-exhibitor, L. — **dat** or **-danta**, mfn. having the teeth of a serpent, Pāṇ. v, 4, 145, Sch. — **deva** or **-daivata**, n. 'having serpents as deities', N. of the Nakshatra *Āśleṣhā*, VarBṛS. — **dvish**, m. 'enemy of serpents', an ichneumon, L.; a peacock, L.; 'enemy of Vṛitra', Garuḍa, L.; Indra, L. (cf. *-jit* above). — **nakulikā**, f. the natural enmity between a snake and an ichneumon, Pat. — **nas**, mfn. having a nose like a snake, Pāṇ. v, 4, 118, Comm. — **nāman** (*dhī*), n. any animal named snake, RV. ix, 88, 4; (*ahināma*) *-bhrit*, m. 'bearing the name snake', N. of Baladeva (as identified with Śeṣha), L. — **nirvlayani**, f. the cast-off skin of a snake, ŚBr. xiv (Br. ĀrUp.). — **patāka**, m. a kind of snake (not venomous), Suśr. — **pati**, m. 'sovereign of the snakes', N. of Śeṣha, Vāsuki, and others, L. — **putraka**, m. a kind of boat, L. — **pushpa**, m. the plant *Mesua Roxburghii*, L. — **pūtana**, m. or *oṇā*, f. sores on the hinder part of the body (of children), Suśr. — **phena**, n. (= *a-phena*, q. v.) 'the saliva or venom of a snake', opium, L. — **bradhna**, m. (corrupted for *ahirbuddhnyā*, see below) N. of Śiva, L.; one of the Rudras, L. — **bhaya**, n. 'fear of a lurking snake', a king's apprehension of treachery, L.; (*ahibhaya*) *-dā*, f. the plant *Flacourtia Catapactra* Roxb., L. — **bhānu**, mfn. shining like serpents (N. of the Maruts), RV. i, 172, 1 (voc.). — **bhuj**, m. 'eating snakes', a peacock, L.; the ichneumon plant, L.; a N. of Garuḍa, L. — **bhrit**, m. 'carrying serpents', Śiva, L. — **mat**, mfn. 'possessed of snakes', the base of *āhimata*, q. v. — **manyu** (*dhī*), mfn. enraged like serpents (N. of the Maruts), RV. i, 64, 8 & 9. — **mardani**, f. 'killing snakes', the ichneumon plant,

L. — **māya** (*dhī*), mfn. multiform or versatile like a snake, showing the same variety of colour and shape, RV. — **māra** or **-māra**, m. (= *asi-meda*, q. v.) the plant *Vachellia Farnesiana*, L. — **meda** or **-medaka**, m. id., L. — **ripu**, m. (= *-avish*, q. v.) a peacock, L. — **latā**, f. = *-mardani*, L.; the plant Betel, L. — **locana**, m. N. of a servant of Śiva, L. — **lolikā**, f. = *ahibhaya* *-dā* above, L. — **vallī**, f. the plant Betel, L. — **vidvish**, m. (= *-dvish*, q. v.) Garuḍa, L.; Indra, L. — **viśāpabhā**, f. 'neutralizing the poison of snakes', the ichneumon plant, L. — **śuśhma-sātvan**, m. one whose attendants (the Maruts) hiss like serpents (N. of Indra), RV. v, 33, 5 [the Pada as well as the Sāmhitā Text takes *ahishma* as a voc. by itself, and Say. translates accordingly]. — **hātya**, n. = *-ghna* above, RV. — **hān**, m (dat. *-ghnē*) f (ghnē)n. killing serpents or Vṛitra, RV.; AV. x, 4, 7. — **hrada**, m. N. of a mythical lake (named in connection with Śālivāhana). **Ahinda**, m. 'lord of the snakes', Patañjali (mentioned under this name in Mahipā's *Anekārthatilaka*). **Ahivati**, f. 'filled with snakes', N. of a river (?), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 120. **Ahiśvara**, m. 'lord of the serpents', i. e. Śeṣha, L. **Ahy-ārshu**, mfn. gliding or shooting like a snake (perhaps N. of a bird), RV. ii, 38, 3. **Ahir buddhnyās**, nom. sg. m. (instr. *dhinā buddhnyēna*, RV. iv, 55, 6) = *ḍḍis* *ḍḍḍav*, the serpent of the deep (enumerated in Naigh. v, 4 and Nir. x, 44 among the divinities of the middle region, the abyss in which he lives being that of the region of mist), RV.; VS. x, 19; allegorically identified with Agni Gārhapatya, VS. v, 33; TBr.; AitBr.; in later times:

Ahir-buddhnyā, as, m. (considered as one word and therefore declinable as follows, dat. *ahir-buddhnyāya*, PārGr.; instr. pl. *ahir-buddhnyaiḥ*, MBh. v, 3899; often incorrectly written *ahir-budhna* or *-bradhna*) N. of a Rudra, PārGr.; MBh.; Hariv.; (ās), m. pl., N. of the Rudras, MBh. v, 3899 (see before); (am), n., N. of a hymn of the RV. (i, 186, 5 or vi, 50, 14), KaushBr. — **devatā**, ās, f. pl. or **-devatya**, n. 'having Ahirbuddhnyā as deity', the Nakshatra Uttara-Bhadrāpadā, L.

Ahi, m. (only gen. sg., nom. and acc. pl. *ahyās*; gen. pl. *ahinām*) a snake, RV. ix, 77, 3; x, 139, 6; N. of a demon conquered by Indra and his companions, RV. x, 138, 1 & 144, 4; (cf. *ahishūva* s. v.); (ā), f. a cow, Naigh.; (ā), f. du. heaven and earth, Naigh. — **nara**, m., N. of a prince, VP.

अहिसक *a-hipsaka*, mfn. not hurting, harmless, innocuous, Mn. v, 45; MBh.; R.

A-hipsat, mfn. not hurting, RV. x, 22, 13; VS.; AV.

A-hipsā, f. not injuring anything, harmlessness (one of the cardinal virtues of most Hindū sects, but particularly of the Buddhists and Jains; also personified as the wife of Dharma, VāmP.), ChUp.; Nir.; Mn. &c.; security, safety, ŚBr.; AitBr. — **nirata**, mfn. devoted to harmlessness or gentleness, MBh. iii, 2248.

A-hipsāna, mfn. not hurting, RV. v, 64, 3.

A-hipsya, mfn. not to be hurt, MBh. xii, 13087; Ragh. ii, 57.

A-hipsyamāna, mfn. being unharmed, RV. i, 141, 5.

A-hipsra, mfn. innocuous, harmless, Kauś.; Kāty. Śr. &c.; (am), n. harmless behaviour, Mn. i, 29; (ā), f. the plant *Momordica Cochinchinensis* Spreng. (commonly called Kūrkavāli), L.; the plant *Capparis Separia*, L.; Cactus *Opuntia*, Bhpr.

अहिका *ahikā*, f. the silk-cotton tree (Sal-malia Malabarica), L.

अहिरुका *a-hirukā*, f. a kind of small venomous animal, Suśr.

अहित *ā-hita*, mfn. unfit, improper, RV. viii, 62, 3; unadvantageous, ŚBr.; Kāty. Śr.; Mn. iii, 20, &c.; noxious, hostile, Kathās.; (as), m. an enemy, Bhag. ii, 36; Ragh.; (am), n. damage, disadvantage, evil, Āp.; R. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. vi, 328; N. of certain veins (cf. also *hitā*), Yājñ. iii, 108. — **kārin**, mfn. adverse, inimical, noxious, Sāh. — **nāman** (*ā-hita*), mfn. having as yet no name, ŚBr. — **manas**, mfn. not friendly-minded, inimical. **Ahitēochu**, mfn. wishing evil, malevolent.

अहिम *ā-hima*, mf(ā)n. without cold, not cold, ŚBr. xiv. — **kara**, m. 'having hot rays', the

sun, L. — **kirāpa**, m. id., VarBṛS. — **tvish**, m. id. — **didhiti**, m. id., Śiṣ. vi, 41. — **mayūkha**, m. id., Kir. vii, 9. — **raśmi**, m. id., Śiṣ. xi, 64. — **ruoi**, m. id. **Ahimāṣu**, m. id., Kir. xii, 15.

अहिरण्य *a-hiranya*, mfn. without gold, Āp. — **vat** (*ā-h*), mfn. having no gold, AV. xx, 128, 6.

अहिरवृद्ध *ahir-budhnyā*. See *ahi*.

Ahi. See ib.

अहीन 1. *āhina*, as, m. (fr. *āhan*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 145) 'lasting several days', a sacrifice lasting several days, AitBr.; ĀsvŚr. &c.; (am), n. id., Comm. on Mn. xi, 197; (mfn.) only ifc. with numerals (cf. Pāṇ. v, 1, 87 & vi, 4, 145), e. g. *try-ahina*, *dvya-ahina*, qq. vv.

अहीन 2. *ā-hina*, mfn. unimpaired, whole, entire, full, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; 'not deprived of', not withdrawing from (instr.), Mn. ii, 183; not defective or inferior, excellent, VarBṛS.; Ragh. xviii, 13; (as), m., N. of a prince, VP. — **karmān**, mfn. 'not devoted to inferior or vile work' (or 'not neglecting one's regular actions'), Gaut. — **gru**, m., N. of a prince (son of Devānīka), Hariv. 825; Ragh. xviii, 13. — **vādin**, mfn. a witness capable of giving evidence, L.

अहीनार *ahi-nara*. See *ahi* s. v. *ahi*.

अहीरा *ahira*, as, m. (= *abhira*) a cowherd, L.

अहीराणि *ahirāṇi*, is, m. (cf. *ahi* and *ahi*) a two-headed snake, L.

Ahi-vati. See *ahi*.

Ahiśūva, as, m., N. of a demon conquered by Indra, RV. viii, 32, 2 & 26; 77, 2; x, 144, 3.

अहु *ahu*, mfn. only in *parō'-hu*, q. v.

अहुत *ā-huta*, mfn. unoffered, not yet offered (as a sacrificial oblation), AV. xii, 4, 53; ŚBr.; Mn. xii, 68; one who has not received any sacrifice, AV. vii, 97, 7; (the fire) through or in which no sacrificial oblation has been offered, Āp.; not obtained by sacrifice, AV. vi, 71, 2; (as), m. religious meditation, prayer (considered as one of the five great sacraments, otherwise called *Brahma-yajña*), Mn. iii, 73 seq. **Ahutāśā**, mfn. not eating or not allowed to partake of a sacrifice, AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr. **A-hutāśa**, m. not a fire, VarBṛS.

अहुर *ahura*, as, m. the fire in the stomach, MantraBr.; Gobh.

अहूत *ā-hūta*, mfn. uncalled, unsummoned, RV. x, 107, 9.

अहृणान *ā-hṛināna*, mfn. not being angry, friendly, RV. vii, 86, 2; x, 116, 7.

A-hṛinīyamāna, mfn. id., RV. v, 62, 6; x, 109, 2; AV.; (am), ind. willingly, TBr. iii.

अहृत *ā-hṛita*, mfn. not captivated or carried away by (instr.), Ragh. viii, 68.

अहृदय *ā-hṛidaya*, mfn. without a heart, ŚBr. xiv. — **jāna**, mfn. not pleasing to the heart, ChUp.

A-hṛīdya, mfn. not pleasing, not being to one's taste (as food), Suśr.

अहे *āhe*, ind. a particle (implying reproach, rejection, separation, L.), TS. iii (only in a sacrificial formula beginning with *āhe daidhishavya* and re-occurring in several other texts).

अहेतु *a-hetu*, us, m. absence of cause or reason, MBh. xii, 10511; not a real or sound argument, Nyāyad.; (in rhetoric) a certain figure of speech. — **tva**, n. (in Buddhist terminology) absence of cause or necessity, Sarvad. — **sama**, m. a particular sophism tending to prove an argument to be untenable, Nyāyad.; Sarvad.

A-hetuka, mf(ā), Naish. iv, 105) n. groundless.

A-haituka, mf(ā)n. id., Bhag. xviii, 22; causeless, unexpected (as *sampriddhi*), Bhp.; having no motive, disinterested, Bhp.; (am), ind. without extraneous aid, through one's own ability or power, Bhp.

अहेरु *aheru*, us, m. the plant *Asparagus Racemosus*, L.

अहेकृत *ā-helayat*, mfn. not angry, not displeased, favourable, RV.; VS.

A-helamāna, mfn. id., RV. i, 24, 11; 138, 3 & 4; vi, 41, 1.

A-helayat, mfn. id., RV. x, 37, 5.

अहो 2. aho, ind. a particle (implying joy-ful or painful surprise) Ah! (of enjoyment or satisfaction) Oh! (of fatigue, discontent, compassion, sorrow, regret) Alas! Ah! (of praise, cf. Pān. viii, 1, 40 seq.) Bravo! (of reproach) Fie! (of calling, Kum. iii, 20) Ho! Halo! (of contempt) Pshaw! Often combined with other particles of similar signification, as *aho dhik ordhig aho, aho bata*, &c. — **purushikā**, f. for *āho-pur*, q. v., L. — **bala**, m., N. of a commentator; N. of a place. — **virya**, m., N. of a man, MBh. xii, 8900.

अहोतृ d-hotri, mfn. not sacrificing, not competent to sacrifice, AV. ix, 6, 52; ŚBr.

A-homa, as, m. no oblation, ŚBr. xii.

अहोपुरुषिका aho-purushikā, &c. See 2. aho.

अहोरात्र aho-ratna, &c. See dhar.

Aho-rātrā and **aho-rūpa**. See ib.

अहोवीर्य aho-vīrya. See 2. aho.

अह aha, only (like *ahā*) ifc. for *dhan* (or *dhar*), q. v., e. g. *aty-ahna*, *aparādhna*, *pūrvādhna*, &c., qq. vv.; (*āya*), dat. ind. formerly, Naigh.; instantly, speedily, MBh.; Kum.; Ragh.

अहवाय ahanvāyā(5), mfn. (√*hnu*), not to be denied or set aside, RV. viii, 45, 27.

अहिनि ahi-ni. See dhan.

Ahnya, am, n. daily course (of the sun), PBr.; BrĀUp.; (cf. *rathāhnyā*); (see also *tirā-ahnya*.)

अहर्ष ahy-drshu. See dhi.

अहय ā-hraya, mfn. (√*hri*), not bashful, bold, conscious of one's power, RV.; abundant; RV.

A-hrayāna, mf(ā)n. bold, keen, RV. i, 62, 10; iv, 4, 14; vii, 80, 2.

A-hri, mfn. id., RV.

A-hri, mfn. shameless (as a beggar), ŚBr. xi; (*ṛi*), f. shamelessness, MBh. iii, 8494.

A-hrika, mfn. 'shameless beggar,' a Buddhist mendicant, L.

अहृत ā-hruta, mfn. not fluctuating, not stumbling, going in a straight line, RV.; VS. i, 9; not crooked, straight, AV. vi, 120, 3; VS. viii, 29. — **psu** (*dhr*), mfn. of straight or upright appearance (N. of the Maruts), RV. i, 52, 4; vii, 20, 7.

अहलā d-halā, f. not fluctuating, not stumbling, firmness, ŚBr.; the plant *Semecarpus Anacardium*, L.

आ A.

आ 1. ā, the second vowel of the alphabet corresponding to the *a* in far.

आ 2. ā, ind. a particle of reminiscence, Pān. i, 1, 14, Pat.; also of compassion or pain [more correctly written *ī. ās*, q. v.], and of assent, L. [This particle remains unaltered in orthography even before vowels (which causes it to be sometimes confounded with *ī. ās*), Pān. i, 1, 14.]

आ 3. ā, ās, m., N. of Śiva, L.; grandfather, L.; (*ās*), f., N. of Lakshmi, L.

आ 4. ā, (as a prefix to verbs, especially of motion, and their derivatives) near, near to, towards (see *ā-√kram* &c.; in the Veda, of course, the prefix is separable from the verb; in a few cases, RV. i, 10, 11 & v, 64, 5, a verb in the imperative is to be supplied; with roots like *gam*, *yā*, and *i*, 'to go,' and *ī. dā*, 'to give,' it reverses the action; e. g. *ā-gacchati*, 'he comes'; *ā-datte*, 'he takes').

(As a prep. with a preceding acc.) near to, towards, to, RV.; (with a preceding noun in the acc., as *jā-sham* or *vāram*) for, RV.; (with a following acc.) up to . . . exclusively, AitBr.; (with a preceding abl.) from, RV.; AV.; out of, from among (e. g. *bahubhaya ā*, 'from among many'), RV.; towards (only in *asmā ā*, 'towards us'), RV.; (with a following abl., cf. Pān. ii, 1, 13 & 3, 10) up to, to, as far as, RV.; AV. &c.; from, RV. i, 30, 21; (with a preceding loc.) in, at, from, RV.; AV.

(As an adv. after words expressing a number or degree) fully, really, indeed (e. g. *trīr ādivās*, 'quite or fully three times a day'; *mahimā vām Indragñī pānīshtha ā*, 'your greatness, O Indra and Agni, is most praiseworthy indeed,' &c.), RV.; (after a

subst. or adj.) 'as, like,' (or it simply strengthens the sense of the preceding word), RV., (after a verb) RV. v, 7, 7 & KenaUp.; (as a conjunctive particle) moreover, further, and (it is placed either between the two words connected [rarely after the second, RV. x, 16, 11, or after both, RV. x, 92, 8] or, if there are more, after the last [RV. iv, 57, 1 & x, 75, 5]; see also *ātat ca s. v.*)

In classical Sanskrit it may denote the limit 'to,' 'until,' 'as far as,' 'from,' either not including the object named or including it (sometimes with acc. or abl. or forming an adv.), e. g. *ā-maraṇam* or *ā-maraṇāt*, 'till death,' Pāṇic. (cf. *ā-marapānta* &c.); *ā-gopālā dvijātayaḥ*, 'the twice-born including the cowherds,' MBh. ii, 531; *ā-samudram* or *ā-samudrāt*, 'as far as the ocean' or 'from the ocean' (but not including it); *ā-kumāram*, 'from a child' or 'from childhood' or 'to a child' (cf. Lat. *a puero*), MBh. iii, 1403; *ā-kumāram yaśaḥ Pāṇinich*, 'the fame of Pāṇini extends even to children'; *ājānu-bāhu*, mfn. 'one whose arms reach down to the knees,' R. i, 1, 12; (see also *ākarna*- and *ājanma*-); (cf. *ā-jarasām*, *ā-vyushām*, *ā-saptama*, *ātsūryām*.)

Prefixed to adj. [rarely to subst.; cf. *ā-kopa*] it implies diminution, Pān. ii, 2, 18, Comm. 'a little,' e. g. *ā-piñjara*, mfn. a little red, reddish, Ragh. xvi, 51; (see also *ā-pakva*, *āshna*, &c.) Some commentaries (e. g. Comm. on Ragh. iii, 8) occasionally give to *ā* in this application the meaning *samantāt*, 'all through, completely,' as *ā-nīla*, 'blue all round.'

Ā-√i, -√*indh*, -√*inv*, -√*ish*. See *ē*, *ēndh*, *ēnu*, *ēsh*.

Ā-√iksh, -√*ir*, -√*ish*. See *ēksh*, *ēr*, *ēsh*.

Ā-√i. uksh, -√*ūrpu*. See *ēksh*, *ērpu*.

Ā-√ri, -√*riñj*, -√*ridh*. See *ā-r*, *ā-rñj*, *ā-rdh*.

आश āśa, as, m. a descendant of Apṣa, Comm. on Up. v, 21.

Āśya, mfn. relating to *āśa* (q. v.), (gaṇa *sam-kāśādi*, q. v.)

आहस्पत्य āhaspatya, mfn. belonging to the dominion of Aghaspati (as the intercalary month), Gobh.

आकच् ā-√kac, Ā. (perf. -*cakace*) to tie or fasten on, Bhāṭṭ.

आकलम् ā-kalṁ, ind. up to the throat. **Ākalpā** (in comp. for *ā-kalṁ*) — **tripta**, mfn. satiated up to the throat, MBh. iii, 15551.

आकथन ā-katthana, mfn. boasting, swag-gering, R. vi, 3, 28.

आकृत ākatya, am, n. the being *a-kata*, Pān. v, 1, 121.

आकृन् ā-√kan, Intens. (Impv. 2. sg. -*cūkandhi*) to be pleased with (loc.), RV. x, 147, 3; (cf. *ā-√kā*.)

आकपिल ā-kapila, mfn. brownish, Kād.

आकम्प ā-√kamp, Ā. (perf. -*cakampe*) to tremble (as the earth), Kād.; Caus. P. *ā-kampayate* (p. -*kampayat*, MBh. i, 1165, &c.) to cause to tremble, ChUp. &c.

Ā-kampa, as, m. trembling motion, shaking, R. iii, 62, 31; Vikr.

Ā-kampana, am, n. id., Car.; (as), m., N. of a Daitya, Kathās.

Ā-kampita, mfn. caused to tremble, shaken, agitated, VarBrS.; Ragh. ii, 13.

आकर ā-karā, ākarika, &c. See *ā-√i. kṛi*.

आकण ā-karṇa, am, n. (fr. *ā-karṇaya* below) hearing, Kathās.

Ā-karṇam, ind. 'up to the ear' or 'from the ear' (generally said of an arrow reaching to or being discharged from the ear in drawing a bow).

Ākarṇa (in comp. for *ā-karṇam*) — **rukta**, mfn. discharged from the ear (as an arrow), R. iii, 69, 16.

Ā-karṇamūlam, ind. up to the ear, R. iv, 9, 106.

Ā-karṇaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, (ind. p. *ā-karṇya*) to give ear to, listen to, hear, R.; BhP.; Śak. &c.

Ākarṇin, mfn. ifc. hearing, Naish. i, 28.

आकष ā-karsha, *°rshaka*, &c. See *ā-√kṛish*.

आकल ā-√3. kalā, (impf. *ākalayati*) to tie,

fasten, Śis. ix, 45; (ind. p. -*kalayya*) to surrender, transfer, BhP.; to observe, notice, examine, take into consideration, reckon, consider, suppose, take for, BhP.; Śis. iii, 73; Kathās. &c.

Ā-kalana, am, n. fastening, Śis. v, 42; reckoning, L.; wish, desire, L.

Ā-kalita, mfn. shaken, MBh. i, 2853; laid hold of, seized, MBh. iv, 762; Śis. vii, 21 & ix, 72; tied, fastened, Śis. i, 6; Kathās.; reckoned, L.; observed, examined, considered, L.

आकल्प ā-kalpa, as, m. = *kalpana*, q. v., L.; ornament, decoration, MBh. iii, 13373; BhP.; Ragh. &c.

Ā-kalpaka, as, m. (= *utkaṇṭhā* or *utkalikā*) remembering with regret, missing, Kād.; (= *mud*) joy, L.; (= *moha*) loss of sense or perception, L.; (= *tamas*) darkness, L.; (= *granthi*) a knot or joint, L.

Ā-kalpaṁ, ind. till the end of the world (lit. of a Kalpa), BhP.; Kathās. &c.

2. Ākalpa (in comp. for *ā-kalpam*) — **sthāyin**, mfn. lasting till the end of the world, Kād.

Ā-kalpāntam, ind. = *ā-kalpam*, q. v., Ratnāv.

आकल्य ākalya, am, n. (fr. *a-kalya*) sickness, L.

आकल ākalla, as, m. the plant *Anthemis Pyrethrum*, L.; (cf. *ākula-kṛit*.)

आकशापेय ākaśāpeya, as, m. a descendant of Akāśa, (gaṇa *subhrādi*, q. v.)

आकष ā-kasha, as, m. (√*kash*, 'to rub'), a touchstone, L.; (v. l. for *ākarsa*, Pān. iv, 4, 9, Siddh. & v, 2, 64, Siddh.)

Ā-kashaka and *°shika*, mfn. vv. ll. for *ā-karshaka* and *°rshika*, q. v., s. v. *ā-√kṛish*.

आकस्मिक ākasmika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *a-kasmāt*, gaṇa *vinayādi*, q. v.), causeless, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden, Suśr.; Pāṇic. &c.; accidental, casual, BhP.; Sarvad.

आका ā-√kā, (perf. Ā. 1. & 3. sg. -*caké*) to endeavour to obtain, desire, love, RV.: Intens. (Impv. 3. pl. -*cakantu*; cf. *ā-√kan*) to be pleased with (loc.), RV. i, 122, 14.

Ā-kāśya (4), mfn. desirable, RV. iv, 29, 5.

आकाङ्क्ष ā-√kāṅksh, P. Ā. -*kāṅkshati*, *°te*, to desire, long for, endeavour to gain (with acc.), AitBr.; Mn. x, 121, &c., (rarely with gen.) Mn. ii, 162; (perf. -*cakāṅksha*, R.; Ragh.) to expect, wait for or till, Lāty.; MBh. xiv, 1279, &c.; to endeavour to reach a place, turn to (acc.), Mn. iii, 258; (in Gr.) to require some word or words to be supplied for the completion of the sense, Pān. Sch.

Ā-kāṅksha, mfn. (in Gr.) requiring a word or words to complete the sense, Pān. viii, 2, 96 & 104; (*ā*), f. desire, wish, Suśr.; Śāh. &c.; (in Gr.) need of supplying a word or period for the completion of the sense, Śāh. &c.

Ākāṅkshin, mfn. ifc. wishing, desirous, hoping, expecting, MBh. xii, 4289; R.; Ragh. xix, 57; (see *a-phaldkāṅkshin*.)

Ā-kāṅkshya, mfn. ifc. 'desirable.' See *drīśā-kāṅkshya*.

आकाय ā-kāya, as, m. See *ā-√i. ci*.

आकाय ā-kāyā, mfn. See *ā-√kā*.

आकार ā-kāra, *°raṇa*, &c. See *ā-√i. kṛi*.

आकाल ā-kālā, as, m. 'the right time,' see *an-āk*, (ē), loc. just at the time of (gen.), TS. ii.

Ā-kālam, ind. until the same time on the following day, Āp.; Gobh. &c.

1. Ākālika, mfn. (fr. *ā-kālam*) lasting until the same time on the following day, Mn. iv, 103 seqq.; Gaut.; (fr. *ā-kālā* [Pān.] or perhaps = 2. *ākālika*) momentary, instantaneous (as lightning), Pān. v, 1, 114 (f. *ī*; also *ā*, Comm.); (*ī*), f. lightning, L.

आकालिक 2. ākālika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *a-kāla*) not happening in the right time, unexpected, Mricch.; Kum. iii, 34, &c.

आकालिकातीरम् ā-kālikā-tīram, ind. as far as the bank of the Kālikā river, Rājat.

आकाश ā-√kāś (ind. p. -*kāśya*) to view, recognize, ŚBr. vii.

Ā-kāśā, as, m. (Ved.) or (later) *am*, n. (ifc. f. ā)

a free or open space, vacuity, *ĀiBr.*; *ŚBr.*; *MBh.* &c.; the ether, sky or atmosphere, *Naigh.*; *ŚBr.*; *Mn.* &c.; (*am*), n. (in philos.) the subtle and ethereal fluid (supposed to fill and pervade the universe and to be the peculiar vehicle of life and of sound), *Vedānta*. &c.; *Brahma* (as identical with ether), *L.*; = *ākāśa-bhāṣita* below, *Comm.* on *Śak.*; (*e*), loc. ind. in the air (a stage direction implying something said by or to a person out of sight), *Mṛich.*; *Śak.* &c. — *kakṣā*, f. 'girdle of the sky', the horizon, *L.* — *ga*, mf(ā)n. going through the atmosphere (as the *Gaṅgā*; see *-gaṅgā*), *R.*; (*as*), m. a bird, *MBh.* v. 7287. — *gaṅgā*, f. the *Gaṅgā* flowing down from the sky, *MBh.* iii, 10909; *R.*; *Ragh.* i, 78. — *gata*, mfn. coming from the air (as a voice), *Kathās.* — *gati*, f. going through the atmosphere, *Pañcat.* — *gamana*, n. id. — *garbhi*, m., N. of a *Bodhisattva*, *Buddh.* — *camasa*, m. 'a cup or vessel with ether', the moon, *L.* — *cārin*, mfn. = *ga*, mfn. above, *Kathās.*; (*ṛ*), m. a bird, *MBh.* i, 8384. — *ja*, mfn. produced in the sky. — *jananī*, f. a loophole, casement, embrasure, *SāntiP.* 2638. — *dīpa*, m. a lamp or torch lighted in honour of *Lakṣmī* or *Vishnu* and elevated on a pole in the air at the *Dīvālī* (*Dīpāvalī*) festival, in the month *Kārtika*, *L.*; any lantern on a pole, *L.* — *deśa*, m. an open place, *N.* — *patha*, m. a way or road through the atmosphere, *Kathās.* — *pathika*, m. 'sky-traveller', the sun, *Kathās.* — *poli*, m., N. of a poet, *Sārng.* — *pratishṭhita*, m., N. of a *Buddha*. — *pradipa*, m. = *dīpa*, q. v., *L.* — *baddha-lakṣa*, m. (in theatrical language) fixing the gaze on some object out of sight of the audience, *Vikr.* — *bhāṣita*, n. (in theatrical language) speaking off the stage (to one out of sight), *Comm.* on *Mṛich.* — *māya*, mfn. consisting of ether, *ŚBr.* xiv (*BrArUp.*) — *māyā*, f. the plant *Nardostachys Jatāmāṅsi*, *L.* — *mukhin*, *inas*, m. pl., N. of a *Saiva* sect (the adherents of which keep their faces turned towards the sky). — *muṣṭi-hananāya*, *Nom.* *Ā.* 'yate', to be foolish like one who beats the air with his fist, *Sarvad.* (cf. *MBh.* v, 1334). — *mūlī*, f. the plant *Pistia Stratiotes*, *L.* — *yāna*, n. a car moving through the air, *Śak.* — *yoginī*, f., N. of a goddess. — *rakshin*, m. a watchman on the outer battlements, *L.* — *vat*, mfn. spacious, extensive, *ChUp.*; (said of the fingers) extended, *ĀpŚr.* — *vartman*, n. = *patha* above, *Hit.* — *vallī*, f. the creeper *Cassyta Filiformis*, *L.* — *vāpi*, f. a voice from the air or from heaven, *L.*; (*ṛ*), m., N. of the author of a *Hanumat-stotra*. — *sayana*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) sleeping in open air, *R.* iii, 16, 12. — *salila*, n. 'water from the atmosphere', rain, *L.* — *stha*, mfn. abiding in the sky, aerial. — *sphaṭika*, m. a kind of crystal (supposed to be formed in the atmosphere and of two kinds, *Sūrya-kānta* and *Candra-kānta*, q. v.) — *Ākāśātman*, mfn. having the nature of air, aerial, *ŚBr.* x. — *Ākāśānantyaśyatana*, n. 'abode of infinity or of infinite space', N. of a world, *Buddh.* — *Ākāśastikāya*, m. the ontologic category of space, *Jain.* — *Ākāśeśa*, mfn. 'who has no other possession than the air', helpless (as a child, woman, pauper, or invalid), *Mn.* iv, 184; (*as*), m. 'lord of the sky', *Indra*, *L.* — *Ākāśōdaka*, n. = *ākāśa-salila*, q. v., *L.* — *Ākāśīya*, mfn. relating to the ethereal fluid, *Suśr.*; atmospheric, aerial. — *Ākāśya*, mfn. being in the air, (*gaṇa dig-ādi* and *vargyādi*, q. v.) — *आकिंचन ākimcanya*, *am*, n. (fr. *a-kiṃcana*; *gaṇa prithu-ādi*, q. v.) want of any possession, utter destitution, *MBh.* iii, 13994; xii, 6571 seq.; 11901. — *Ākimcanyāyatana*, n. 'abode of absolute want of any existence', 'non-existence', N. of a world with *Buddhists*, *Lalit.* — *आकिदन्ति ākidanti*, *is*, m., N. of a prince [or *ntī*, f. of a princess, *Kāś.*], (*gaṇa dāmany-ādi*, q. v.) — *Ākidantiya*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of the tribe governed by the above prince (or princess), *ib.* — *आकीम् ā-kim*, ind. from (with *abl.*), *RV.* i, 14, 9. — *आकीर्ण ā-kirṇa*. See *ā-√i. kṛi*. — *आकुञ्च ā-kuñc*, *Caus.* (Pot. *-kuñcayet*; ind. p. *-kuñcya*) to bend (as a limb), *Suśr.* — *Ā-kuñcana*, *am*, n. bending (of a limb), *Suśr.* — *Ā-kuñcita*, mfn. bent (as the arm or the knee, &c.), *Suśr.*; *Kum.* iii, 70; *Ragh.* &c.; contracted

(as the lips), *R.* iii, 31, 21; curled (as the hair), *MBh.* xiii, 882. — *आकुण्ठित ā-kunṭhita*, mfn. confounded, abashed, *L.* — *आकुमारम् ā-kumāram*. See s. v. 3. ā. — *आकुर्वती ā-kurvati*. See *ā-√i. kṛi*. — *आकुल ā-kula*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *ā-√i. kṛi*) confounded, confused, agitated, flurried, *MBh.* &c.; confused (in order), disordered, *ib.*; filled, full, overburdened with (instr. or generally in comp.), eagerly occupied, *ib.*; (*am*), n. a place crowded with people, *R.* iii, 43, 34; 'confusion', see *sākula*. — *kr̥t*, mfn. 'making confused', the plant *Anthemis Pyrethrum* (see *ākalla*), *Bhpr.* — *tā*, f. perplexity, confusion, *MBh.* iii, 401; *Sāh.* &c. — *tva*, n. id., *Śiṣ.* ix, 42; *Kathās.* &c.; multitude, crowd, *MBh.* iii, 13711. — *Ākuli-karāṇa*, &c., see below s. v. *ākuli*. — *Ākulēndriya*, mfn. confused in mind, *R.* — *Ākulaya*, *Nom.* P. (p. *°yat*) to make disordered, *Pañcat.* — *Ākuli*, *is*, m., 'N. of an Asura priest', see *kilāta*. — *Ākulita*, mfn. confounded, bewildered, perplexed, *MBh.* &c.; made muddy (as water), *R.* iii, 22, 18. — *Ākuli* (for *ākula* in comp. with *√i. kṛi* and *bhū* and their derivatives). — *karāṇa*, n. confounding, *Pāp.* vii, 254, Sch. — *√i. kṛi*, Pass. (p. *-kriyamāna*; aor. *ākulya-akāri*) to be confounded or bewildered, *Kād.*; *Śiṣ.* v, 59. — *kr̥ta*, mfn. confounded, perplexed, *Pañcat.*; *Kathās.*; filled with (instr. or in comp.), *R.*; *VarBrS.* — *bhāva*, m. the becoming perplexed, *Sāh.* — *bhūta*, mfn. perplexed, *Śak.* — *आकु ā-√kū*, *Ā.* — *kuvate*, to intend, *ŚBr.* iii. — *Ā-kūta*, *am*, n. intention, purpose, wish, *VS.*; *ŚBr.* &c. see *cittakūta* and *sākūta*; incitement to activity, *Sāṅkhyak.* — *Ā-kūti*, *is*, f. intention, wish, *RV.*; *AV.* &c.; (personified) *AV.* vi, 131, 2; N. of a daughter of *Manu* *Svāyambhuva* and of *Satarūpā*, *VS.*; N. of the wife of *Prithushaba*, *BhP.*; N. of a *Kalpa*, *VāyuP.* ii. — *prā*, mfn. accomplishing the wishes, *AV.* iii, 29, 2. — *आकुञ्ज ā-√kūj* (p. *-kūjat*) to coo (as pigeons), lament, *Suśr.* — *आकृत ā-kūta* and *ā-kūti*. See *ā-√kū*. — *आकूपार ākūpāra*, *am*, n. (fr. *ā-kūp*, q. v.), N. of different *Sāman* verses, *PBr.*; *Lāṭy.* — *Ā-kūvāra*, *am*, m. (= *a-kūp*, q. v.) the sea, *L.* — *आकु ā-√i. kṛi*, *-kr̥inoti* (Impv. 2. sg. P. *-kr̥idhi* and *Ā.* *-kr̥inushva*; perf. *Ā.* *-cakre*) to bring near or towards, *RV.*: *Ā.* (Subj. 1. pl. *-karāmahe*; impf. *-akriyuta*; perf. *-cakre*, p. *-cakrind*) to drive near or together (as cows or cattle), *RV.* x; P. (Impv. 2. sg. *-kr̥idhi*; ind. p. *-kr̥itya*) to drive near, *AV.*; (perf. 1. pl. *-cakrimā*) to serve or prepare a sacrifice to (dat.), *RV.* iv, 17, 18; (impf. *ākarot*) to call near (a deity), *MBh.* v, 426; *Caus.* *-kārayati*, to call near, invite to a place, *MBh.* iii, 15546 seq.; *Pañcat.*; *Daś.*; to ask any one (acc.) for anything (acc.), *R.* ii, 13, 2; Des. *-akirshati*, to intend to accomplish, *Daś.*: *Intens.* p. *-drikrat*, attracting repeatedly towards one's self, *AV.* xi, 5, 6. 1. *Ā-kāra*, *as*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*, *R.* i, 28, 24; *Ragh.* xii, 41) form, figure, shape, stature, appearance, external gesture or aspect of the body, expression of the face (as furnishing a clue to the disposition of mind), *Mn.*; *MBh.* &c. — *gupti*, f. or *-gūhana* or *-gopana*, n. concealing or suppressing (any expression of the face or any gesture that might show) one's feelings, dissimulation, *L.* — *mat*, mfn. with *√vah*, 'to behave with a particular behaviour', affect a gesture or appearance, *Rājat.* — *vat*, mfn. having a shape, embodied, *Kathās.*; well-formed, handsome, *N.* — *varpa-suslakṣa*, mfn. delicate in shape and colour. — *Ā-kāraṇa*, *am*, n. calling, summoning, *Pañcat.*; (*ā*), f. id., *L.* — *Ā-kāraṇiya*, mfn. to be called, *Pañcat.* — *Ā-kārita*, mfn. ifc. having the shape of, *Vedānta*. — *Ā-kurvati*, mfn. (pr. p. f.), N. of a particular rocky hill, *R.* ii, 71, 3. — *Ā-kṛita*, mfn. arranged, built (as a house), *RV.* viii, 10, 1; done (as evil or good) to any one, *VarBrS.* — *Ā-kṛiti*, *is*, f. a constituent part, *RV.* x, 85, 5 (cf. *dvādaśakṛiti*); form, figure, shape, appearance, aspect, *KātyŚr.*; *ŚvetUp.*; *Mu.* &c.; a well-formed

shape, *VarBrS.*; *Mṛich.*; kind, species, *Suśr.*; specimen, *RPrāt.*; a metre (consisting of four lines with twenty-two syllables each), *RPrāt.* &c.; (hence in arithm.) the number twenty-two; (*is*), m., N. of a prince, *MBh.* ii, 126 & 1165 (v. l. *ām-kṛiti*). — *gaṇa*, m. a list of specimens, collection of words belonging to a particular grammatical rule (not exhibiting every word belonging to that rule but only specimens, whereas a simple *Gaṇa* exhibits every word), *Pāp.* *Kāś.* [Examples of *Ākṛiti-gaṇas* are *arisa-ādi*, *ādy-ādi*, *kaṇḍu-ādi*, &c.] — *cohattra*, f. the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*, *L.* — *mat*, mfn. (= *ākāra-vat*, q. v.) having a shape, embodied, *Kathās.* — *yoga*, m. a certain class of constellations, *VarBrS.* — *Ā-kṛiti*, f. (metrically for *ākṛiti*) form, shape, *MBh.* xv, 698. — *Ā-cakri*, mfn. changing one thing (acc.) into another (acc.), *RV.* vi, 24, 5. — *आकुप ā-√krish*, *-karshati* (ind. p. *-krishya*; Inf. *-krashtum*, *Kum.* ii, 59) to draw towards one's self, attract, draw away with one's self, *MBh.* &c.; to draw (a sword), *Mṛich.*; *Vet.* &c.; to bend (a bow), *Daś.*; *Śiṣ.* ix, 40; to take off (as a garment, &c.), *MBh.* ii, 2291; *Mṛich.*; to draw out of (abl.), *Vet.* &c.; to withdraw, deprive of, take away, *MBh.* i, 6348; *Bhāṭṭ.* (fut. 1. sg. *-karkshyāmi*); *Kathās.*; to borrow from (abl.), *Hit.*; *Pāp.* iii, 1, 106; *Siddh.*: *Caus.* (p. f. *-karshayanti*) to draw near to one's self. — *Ā-karsha*, *as*, m. drawing towards one's self (as of a rope), *BhP.*; attraction, fascination or an object used for it, *KātyŚr.*; *MBh.* v, 1541; dragging (as of a stone), *Car.*; bending (of a bow), *L.*; spasm, *L.*; playing with dice, *MBh.* ii, 2116; a die (cf. *ākarsa-phalaka* below), *L.*; a play-board, *L.*; an organ of sense, *L.*; a magnet, *L.*; N. of a prince, *MBh.* ii, 1270, ed. *Calc.*; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, *ib.*, ed. *Bomb.* — *kṛika*, f., N. of a plant, *L.* — *kṛi-ā*, f., N. of a play, *Vātsy.* — *śva*, m. (fr. *śvan*) = *ākarsaḥ śveta*, *Pāp.* v, 4, 97, Sch. — *Ākarshādi*, a *gaṇa* of *Pāp.* (v, 2, 64). — *Ā-karshaka*, mfn. = *ākarshe kuśala*, *Pāp.* v, 2, 64; (*as*), m. a magnet, *VP.*; (*ikā*), f., N. of a town, *Kathās.* — *Ā-karshana*, *am*, n. pulling, drawing near, attracting, *MBh.*; *Mṛich.* &c.; (in *Tāntric* texts) attracting an absent person into one's presence by magic formulas; tearing by (as by the hairs; in comp.), *MārKP.*; *Veṇis.* (quoted in *Sāh.*); bending (of a bow), *Car.*; (*ṛ*), f. a crooked stick for pulling down fruit &c., *L.* — *Ākarshika*, mf(ā)n. = *ākarsheṇa carat*, *Pāp.* iv, 4, 9. — *Ā-karshita*, mfn. drawn near to one's self, *Pañcat.* — *Ā-karshin*, mfn. removing, attracting, see *malāḥ*; (*imī*), f. = *ā-karshaṇī* above, *L.* — *Ā-kriṣṭa*, mfn. drawn, pulled, attracted. — *Ā-kriṣṭi*, *is*, f. attracting, drawing towards one's self (as of the bow-string in bending the bow), *Kap.* &c.; (in *Tāntric* texts) attracting of an absent person into one's presence (by a magic formula), also the formula (*mantra*) used for this purpose. — *mantra*, m. the above formula, *Hit.* — *Ākriṣṭiman*, *ā*, m. the being *ā-kriṣṭa*, (*gaṇa dṛiḥhādi* [*Kāś.*], q. v.) — *Ākriṣṭya*, *am*, n. id., *ib.* — *Ā-kraśṭavya*, mfn. to be dragged towards (acc.), *Pat.* — *आकु ā-√i. kṛi* (2. sg. Subj. *-kirāsi* and Impv. *-kirā*; p. f. *-kiranti*) to scatter or sprinkle over, give abundantly, *RV.* viii, 49, 4 & ix, 81, 3; *AV.* iv, 38, 2. — *Ā-karā*, *as*, m. one who scatters, i. e. distributes abundantly, *RV.* iii, 51, 3; v, 34, 4; viii, 33, 5; accumulation, plenty, multitude, *R.*; *Suśr.* &c.; (ifc. f. *ā*, *MBh.* iii, 1057; 16215) a mine, *Mn.*; *Yājñ.* &c.; a rich source of anything, *Sāh.*; place of origin, origin; N. of a country (the modern *Khandesh*), *VarBrS.*; N. of a work (quoted in *Kamālākara's* *Śūdradharmatattva*); (mfn.) best, excellent, *L.* — *ja*, mfn. produced in a mine, mineral; (*am*), n. a jewel, *L.* — *tirtha*, n., N. of a *Tirtha*. — *Ākarika*, *as*, m. (*Pāp.* iv, 4, 69, *Kāś.*) a miner, *VarBrS.* — *Ākarin*, mfn. produced in a mine, *Kir.* v, 7. — *Ā-kirṇa*, mfn. scattered, *Hit.*; overspread, filled, crowded, surrounded, *Mn.* vi, 51; *MBh.* &c.; (*e*),

loc. ind. in a place filled or crowded with people, Kāvyaś. -**tā**, f. or -**tva**, n. fulness, crowd, multitude.

आके *ākē*, loc. ind. (fr. 2. *añc* with *ā*, cf. *apāka*, &c.) 'hitherward,' near, RV. ii, 1, 10, (Naigh. ii, 16); far, Naigh. iii, 26. -**āpā**, mfn. (said of the horses of the Āśvins) protecting in the vicinity, RV. iv, 45, 6; (= *ā + kenipā*, q.v., 'wise,' Naigh. iii, 15.)

आकेकर *ā-kekara*, mfn. squinting slightly, Kir. viii, 53; Kād.; Kathās.

आकोकर *ākokerā*, as, m. = *Alcyonops*, the constellation Capricornus.

आकोप *ā-kopa*, as, m. a slight anger, Kathās. -**vat**, mfn. slightly angry with (loc.), Śis. ii, 99.

आकौशल *ākauśala*, am, n. (fr. *a-kuśala*, Pāp. vii, 3, 30) inexperience, want of skill, Śis. xvi, 30.

आकृ *ākṛta*, mfn. (fr. *āñj*) anointed, AV. x, 1, 25; (cf. *sv-ākṛta*.) -**kha** (*ākṛta*), mfn. in whose nose the hole is smeared, TĀr. **Āktāksha**, mfn. whose eyes are anointed, AV. xx, 128, 7 & (*an-ākṛ*, neg.) 6.

Āktākshya, as, m. (fr. *āktāksha*), N. of a man, ŚBr. vi.

आकृ *ākṛa* (fr. *āc*). See *jānv-āknā*.

आक्रन्द *ā-√kṛand*, P. -*kṛandati* (aor. 3. pl. *ākṛandishuh*, Bhāṭṭ.) to shout out, PārGr.; MBh. iii, 11461; to invoke, call for help, Kād.; Kathās.: P. *ā* to cry with sorrow, lament, weep, MBh. iii, 2388; BHP. &c.: Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. -*kṛandaya*) to inspire (courage) by its sound (as a drum), RV. vi, 47, 30; (p. -*kṛandīyat*) to shout at, roar at, AV. ii, 36, 6; VS. xvi, 19; ŚBr.; to cry without interuption, L.; to cause to lament or weep, BHP.

Ākrandā, as, m. crying, crying out, Mn. viii, 292; R.; war-cry, AV. xii, 1, 41; lamenting, weeping, MBh. &c.; 'a friend or protector' [only neg. *an-ākṛandā*, mf(ā)n. 'not having on whom to call for help,' 'without a protector,' MBh. i, 6568; iii, 13859]; a king who is the friend of a neighbouring king and checks the attack made on him by another king (called *pārshni-grāha*, q.v.), Mn. vii, 207; VarBṛS.; Kām.; (= *saṃgrāma*) war, battle, Naigh.

Ākrandana, am, n. lamentation, Pañcat.

Ākrandaniya, mfn. to be called for help, Kathās.

Ākrandika, mf(ī)n. running to where cries for help are heard, Pāp. iv, 4, 38.

Ākrandita, mfn. invoked, Mṛicch.; (am), n. a cry, roar, Ragh. ii, 28; lamentation, BHP.; Vikr.

Ākrandīn, mfn. ifc. invoking in a weeping tone, Kum. v, 26.

आक्रम *ā-√kram*, P. *ā*. (p. P. -*kṛamat*, MBh. i, 5018; p. *ā*. -*kṛdamāna*, TS.; aor. -*akramīt*, RV.; perf. p. *ā*. -*cakramāṇ*, RV. vi, 62, 2; ind. p. -*kṛāmya*, AV. &c.) to step or go near to, come towards, approach, visit, RV.; AV. &c.; to step or tread upon (acc. [RV. x, 166, 5; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.] or loc. [MBh.; BHP.]); (ind. p. -*kṛāmya*) to hold fast with the hands, seize, MBh. i, 5936; R.; to attack, invade, Mṛicch. (Inf. -*kramitum*); MarkP.; Hit.; (in astron.) to eclipse, VarBṛS.; to undertake, begin (with Inf.), R. iii, 4, 5; *ā*. -*kramate* (Pāp. i, 3, 40; fut. p. -*kraṇsyādmāna*) to rise, mount, ascend, AV. ix, 5, 1 & 8; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.: Caus. -*kramayati*, to cause to come or step near, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; to cause any one (instr.) to enter into (acc.), Kum. vi, 52; Desid. -*cikraṇsate*, to wish to ascend, Pāp. i, 3, 62, Sch.

Ākramā, as, m. approaching, attaining, obtaining, overcoming, VS. xv, 9; ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *dur-ākṛ*.)

Ākrāmāṇa, mfn. approaching, stepping upon, VS. xxv, 3 & 6; (am), n. stepping upon, ascending, mounting, AV.; TS. &c.; marching against, invading, subduing, Kathās.; Comm. on Mn. vii, 207; spreading or extending over (loc., *dikshu*), Kathās.

Ākramāṇiya, mfn. *an-*, neg., not to be ascended.

Ākrāmāṇa, mfn. *an-*, neg., id.

Ākrānta, mfn. approached, frequented, visited, Mn.; R.; on which anything lies heavily, pressed by (instr. or in comp.), Mṛicch.; Pañcat. &c.; overcome, overrun, attacked, in the possession of (instr. or in comp.), Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; overcome or agitated (as by feelings or passions), R.; Kathās. &c.;

overspread with (instr.), Hit. &c. -**nāyaks**, f. (in theatrical language) whose lover is won or kept in obedience, Sāh. -**matī**, mfn. mentally overcome, having the mind engrossed or deeply impressed.

Ākrānti, is, f. stepping upon, mounting, Kum. iii, 11; rising, Kathās.; 'overpowering, violence,' -*tas*, ind. from violence, Śis. v, 41.

आक्रय *ā-kṛayā* and *ā-kṛayā*. See *ā-√kṛi*.

आक्रष्टय *ā-kṛashṭavya*. See *ā-√kṛish*.

आक्री *ā-kṛi* (Pass. 3. pl. -*kriyante*) to purchase, obtain, Kām. (v. l. *ā-hāryante*, Pañcat.)

Ākrayā, as, m. trade, commerce, TS. iii; (*ā*), f. id., VS. xxx, 5.

Ākrita, mfn. purchased, Daś.

आक्रीड *ā-√kṛiḍ*, Ā. (Pāp. i, 3, 21; p. -*kṛiḍamāna*) to play, sport, MBh. iii, 1095.

Ākrīḍa, as, am, m. n. a playing-place, pleasure-grove, garden, MBh.; R.; (as), m., N. of a son of Kurūthāma, Hariv. 1835. -**giri**, m. a pleasure-hill, Daś. -**parvata**, m. id., Kum. ii, 43. -**bhūmi**, f. a playing-place, MBh. i, 4649.

Ākrīḍin, mfn. sporting, Pāp. iii, 2, 142.

आकुश *ā-√kruś* (p. -*krośat*) to cry out at, call out to; -*krośati* (perf. 3. pl. -*cukruśuh*, R. ii, 20, 6; ind. p. -*kruśīya*) to call to any one in an abusive manner, assail with angry and menacing words, scold at, curse, revile, TS.; ŚBr. &c.

Ākruśita, mfn. scolded, abused, calumniated, Mn. vi, 48; MBh.; (am), n. calling out, crying, Suśr.

Ākrośa, as, m. (Nir.; Pāp. vi, 2, 158) assailing with harsh language, scolding, reviling, abuse, Yājñ.; Gaut.; Āp. &c.; N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 1188.

Ākrośaka, mfn. abusing, MBh. v, 1369.

Ākrośana, am, n. scolding &c., L.

Ākrośayitrī, mfn. id., Vishṇus.

Ākrośin, mfn. one who abuses or reviles, MBh. v, 1265.

Ākrośtrī, fā, m. id., MBh. i, 3557; xiii, 2196.

आक्लिन्न *ā-klinna*, mfn. 'wet,' i.e. touched with pity (as the mind), BHP.

Ākleda, as, m. moistening, L.

आक्ली *ā-kli*, ind. joined to *√i* as, i. *kṛi*, *bhū*, (gapa *ūry-ādi*, q.v.); (cf. *vi-kli*.)

आक्ष *āksha*, mfn. (fr. 1. *āksha*) belonging or referring to terrestrial latitude, Comm. on Sūryas.; (am), n. (fr. 2. *akshā*) = *ākshakī*, L.

Ākshakī, f. a kind of spirituous liquor prepared from the seeds of Terminalia Bellerica, Car.

Ākshadyūtika, mfn. (fr. *aksha-dyūta* s. v. 2. *akshā*) effected by gambling, Pāp. iv, 4, 19.

Ākshapaṭalika, as, m. (fr. *aksha-paṭala* s. v. 3. *aksha*) a keeper of archives or records.

Ākshapāṭika, as, m. (= *aksh*° s. v. 3. *aksha*) a judge, L.

Ākshapāda, as, m. (fr. *aksh*° s. v. 4. *aksha*) a follower of Akshapāda's (i.e. Gautama's) Nyāya doctrine, L.

Ākshabhārika, mfn. (fr. *aksha-bhāra* s. v. 2. [not 1.] *aksha*) laden with a burden of Myrobalan fruits, (gapa *vaṇṣḍī*, q.v.)

Ākshika, mfn. (fr. 2. *akshā*) relating or belonging to a die or to gambling &c., playing or winning or won at dice, Pāp. iv, 4, 2; contracted at dice (as a debt), Mn. viii, 159; made of the fruits of Terminalia Bellerica, Suśr.; = *ākshabhārika* above, (gapa *vaṇṣḍī*, q.v.); (as), m. the tree Morinda Tinctoria, L.; (ī), f. = *ākshakī* above, Car. (v. l.) &c. -**papa**, m. a stake, bet, L.

आक्षर *ā-√kshar*, Caus. -*ksharayati*, (only for the expln. of *ā-kshāra* below) = *ā-seccayati* ('to besprinkle'), PBr.; (p. -*ksharayati*) to calumniate, accuse (of any great crime), Mn. viii, 275.

Ākshara, am, n., N. of a Sāman, PBr. **Āksharānta**, mfn. 'ending with a calumination or accusation' (said of a Yaudhājaya Sāman).

Āksharāṇṭa, f. calumnious accusation (especially of adultery), L.

Āksharita, mfn. calumniated, accused (especially of adultery or fornication), Mn. viii, 354 & (*an-*, neg.) 355.

आक्षरसमाप्तायिक *āksharasamāpnāyika*, mfn. (fr. *aksh*° *māyā*, q.v.) belonging to the alphabet (as a letter), Pat.

आक्षण *ākshāṇa*, mfn. perf. p. *√aksh*, q. v.

आक्षि *ā-√2. kshi*, cl. 2. -*ksheti* (3. pl. -*kshiyānti* and impf. *ākshiyān*; Pot. 1. pl. -*kshiyema*) to abide, dwell in (acc.), inhabit, RV.; AV.; -*ksheti*, to possess, take possession of (acc.), RV.: cl. 6. -*kshiyāti*, to exist, AV. x, 5, 45.

Ākshīt, mfn. dwelling, RV. iii, 55, 5; (cf. *dn-ākshīt*.)

आक्षिक *ākshika*. See *āksha*.

आक्षिप *ā-√kship*, -*kshipati* (ind. p. -*kshipyā*) to throw down upon (loc.) or towards (dat.), MBh. &c.; to strike with a bolt, R. vi, 78, 5; to convulse, cause to tremble, Suśr.; to draw or take off or away, withdraw from (abl.), MBh. &c.; to chase or drive out of a place (abl.), disperse, MBh. iii, 539; BHP.; to put into (loc.), Suśr.; to point to, refer to, hint, indicate, Pāp. vi, 3, 34; Siddh.; Sāh. &c.; to refuse, object to (acc.), MBh. iii, 16117; Kāvyaś. &c.; to insult, deride, Mn. iv, 141; MBh. &c.; to excel so as to put to shame; (perf. -*cikshepa*) to challenge, call to a dispute &c. (dat.), Kathās.; Caus. (perf. -*kshepayām āsa*) to cause to throw down, MBh. iii, 15733.

Ākshipta, mfn. cast, thrown down; thrown on the beach (by the sea), Pañcat.; caught, seized, overcome (as the mind, *citta*, *cetas* or *hridaya*) by beauty, curiosity, &c., charmed, transported, BHP.; Kād.; Kathās. &c.; hung out or exposed to view (as flags &c.); put into (loc.), MBh. iii, 3094; pointed or referred to, indicated, Sāh. &c.; refused, left (as the right path), Kām.; insulted, reviled, abused; challenged, called to a dispute (dat.), Kathās.; caused, effected, produced, Kathās.; Comm. on Bād.; (am), n. 'absence of mind,' see *sākshiptam*.

Ākshiptikā, f. a particular air or song sung by an actor on approaching the stage, Vikr.

Ākshepa, as, m. drawing together, convulsion, palpitation, Suśr.; Kum. vii, 95; Kād.; applying, laying (as a colour), Kum. vii, 17; throwing away, giving up, removing, Kum. i, 14, &c.; 'shaking about the hands' or 'turning the hand' (in pronouncing the Svarita), RPrāt.; charming, transporting, Kād. &c.; (in rhetoric) pointing to (in comp.), hinting, Sāh.; Daśar. &c.; (see also *ākshepopamā* below); reviling, abuse, harsh speech, BHP. &c.; (cf. *sākshepam*); objection (especially to rectify a statement of one's own), Suśr.; Kāvyaś.; Sāh. &c.; challenge, Kathās.; N. of a man, VP. -**rūpaka**, n. a simile, in which the object compared is only hinted at, Kāvyaś. **Ākshepopamā**, f. id., Sāh.

Ākshepaka, mfn. pointing to, hinting at, Nyāyam.; reviling, L.; (as), m. convulsion, spasm, Suśr.

Ākshepana, mf(ī)n. charming, transporting, Malatim.; (am), n. throwing, tossing, Suśr.; reviling, Vishṇus.; objecting, Car.

Ākshepin, mfn. ifc. applying to, concerning, Yogas.; hinting at, Śh.

Āksheptī, mfn. one who refuses, Kathās.

Ākshepya, mfn. to be objected to, Kāvyaś.; to be challenged (at play &c.), Kathās.

आक्षी *ākshī*, as, m. (= *aksh*°, q.v.) the plant Hyperantha Moringa, L.

आक्षील *ākshīla*, am, n., N. of a Sāman.

आक्षैत्र्य *ākshaitrajñya*, am, n. = *aksh*°, q.v., Pāp. vii, 3, 30; (gapa *brāhmaṇādi*, q.v.)

आक्षो *ākshoṣa*, as, m. = *aksh*°, q.v., L.

आक्षोदन *ā-kshodana*, v. l. for *ā-cchod*°, q.v.

आक्षु *ā-√kshu*, -*kshnauti*, to rub up, polish up, KātyŚr.

आक्षय *ākshyat* [AitBr.] or *ārkschyāt* [ŚBr. xii], mfn. (fut. p.) only nom. pl. 'anti with *dhāni*, certain days for the completion of the ceremony Ayana (performed for the Ādityas and Āṅgirasas).

आक्ष *ā-kha*, as, m. (√*khan*, Pāp. iii, 3, 125, Comm.) 'a pitfall' [Comm.], TS. vi (perhaps = *ā-khana* below).

Ā-khaṇa, as, m. butt, target, ChUp.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāṭy.

Ā-khana, as, m.?, Pāp. iii, 3, 125.

Ā-khanika, as, m. (= *ā-kha* above, Pāp. iii, 3, 125, Comm.) a digger, ditcher, a miner, underminer, thief, L.; a hog, L.; a mouse, L. -**baka**, m. 'a stork in

relation to a mouse,' (metaphorically) a man who behaves as an oppressor towards a weak person, (gaṇa pātresamīddi and yuktdrohy-ādi, q. v.)

Ā-kharā, *as*, m. (Pāp. iii, 3, 125, Comm.) the hole or lair of an animal, RV. x, 94, 5; AV. ii, 36, 4; N. of an Agni, ŚāṅkhGr. **Ākhare-shthā**, mfn. abiding or dwelling in a hole, VS. ii, 1 (quoted in Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 3, 20).

Ā-khā, mfn. or f.?, Pat. on Pāp. iii, 2, 101.

Ā-khāna, *as*, m. = ā-khāna, Pāp. iii, 3, 125.

Ā-khū, *us*, m. a mole, RV. ix, 67, 30; VS. &c.; a mouse, rat; a hog, L.; a thief, L.; the grass Lipeocercis serrata, L.; (*us*), f. a she-mole or she-mouse, Pān. iv, 1, 44, Sch. — **karishā**, n. a mole-hill, ŚBr.; TB. — **karpā-parṇikā**, f. 'Myosotis', the plant Salvinia Cucullata, L. — **karnī**, f. id., L. — **kiri**, m. = **karishā** above, MaitrS. — **ga**, m. 'riding on a rat', N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **ghāṭa**, n. 'a rat-catcher', a man of low caste and profession, L. — **parṇikā** or **parṇī**, f. = **karnī** above, L. — **pāshāna**, m. a load-stone, L. — **bhuṇṇ**, m. 'mouse-eater', a cat, L. — **ratha**, m. = **ga** above, L. — **viśa-bhā** or **viśhāpāhā**, f. (= **ākhu**, q. v.) 'destroying a rat's venom', the grass Lipeocercis serrata and the grass Andropogon Serratum (both considered as remedies for a rat's bite), L. — **śruti**, f. = **karnī** above, L. **Ākhūt-karā**, m. a mole-hill, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **Ākhūt-tha**, m. the rising up or appearance of rats or moles, a swarm of rats or moles, Pat. on Pāp. iii, 2, 4.

आखरयितु ā-khaṇḍayitri, *tā*, m. a breaker, destroyer, Nir. iii, 10.

Ā-khaṇḍala, *as*, m. id. (said of Indra), RV. viii, 17, 12 (voc.); (Nir. iii, 10); N. of Indra, Mṛicch.; Śak. &c.; N. of Śiva, SkandaP.; (*ā*), f., i. e. *dīś*, 'Indra's region', the east, VarBṛS. — **cāpa**, m. n. 'Indra's bow', the rainbow, Kād. — **dhānu**, n. id. — **sūnu**, m. 'Indra's son', Arjuna, Kir. i, 24.

Ā-khaṇḍi, *is*, m. a kind of artisan, (gaṇa chāt-try-ādi, q. v.) — **śālā**, f. the workshop of the above artisan, ib.

आखाटीश्वरतीर्थ ākhāṭīśvara-tīrtha, *am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP.

आखाद ā-√khād, P. (perf. **-cakhāda**) to eat, consume, RV. vi, 61, 1; ŚBr. iii.

आखान ā-khāna. See **ā-kha**.

आखिद् ā-√khid, P. **-khidāti** (1. sg. **-khi-dāmi**; Impv. 2. sg. **-khidā**) to take away, draw to one's self, RV. iv, 25, 7; AV.; ŚBr.

Ā-khidā [MaitrS.] or **ā-khidāt** [VS. xvi, 46], mfn. one who draws to himself.

आखित्य ākhilya, *am*, n. (fr. **a-khila**), the whole, L.

आखु ā-khū. See **ā-kha**.

आखुवग्राम ākhuva-grāma, *as*, m., N. of a village, Rājat.

आखेट ā-kheṭa, *as*, m. (√**khṛ**?) chase, hunting, Kathās. — **bhūmi**, f. hunting-ground, ib. — **śīr-shaka**, v. l. for **ākhoṭa**-ś, q. v.

Ākhetaka, *as*, m. = **ā-kheṭa**, Pañcat.; Kathās.; Vet.; a hunter, ib. **Ākhetakāṭavi**, f. a hunting-forest, Kathās.

Ākhetika, *as*, m. (also **akh**, q. v.) a hound, L.; a hunter, L.

आखोट ākhoṭa, *as*, m. (= **akhoṭa**, q. v.) the walnut tree, L. — **śīrshaka**, n. a kind of pavement, L.

Ākhotaka-tīrtha, *am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, VarP.

आख्यस् ā-khyas. See 1. **ā-√khyā**.

आख्या 1. ā-√khyā, P. (impf. **-akhyat**) to behold, RV. iv, 2, 18; (fut. p. **-khyāsyati**; perf. 3. pl. **-cakhyaḥ**) to tell, communicate, inform, declare, announce, ŚBr. xiii, xiv; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to call (with two acc.), Ragh. x, 22: Pass. **-khyāyate**, to be named or enumerated, ŚBr.; to be called, ŚBr. x, xiv; Caus. P. (2. sg. **-khyāpayasi**) to make known, declare, MBh. i, 7485; Ā. (Pot. **-khyāpayeta**) to cause to tell, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Ā-khyas, *as*, m. a N. of Prajāpati, L.

2. **Ā-khyā**, f. (ifc. f. *ā*, Kathās.; Sāmkyak.) appellation, name, Prāt.; Pāp.; Mn. vii, 157, &c.; (= **samkhyā**) total amount, Mn. ii, 134; MBh. iii, 12831 (cf. Hariv. 515) & xv, 671; appearance, as-

pect, R. vii, 60, 12; (*ayā*), instr. ind. 'with the name', named, Kathās.

Ā-khyāta, mfn. said, told, declared, made known, KātyŚr. (*an-*, neg.) &c.; called, Mn. iv, 6; MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. a verb, Nir. i, 1; Prāt.; (gaṇa mayūravayā-sakādi, q. v.)

Ā-khyāṭavya, mfn. to be told, Mn. xi, 17; MBh. **Ā-khyāti**, *is*, f. telling, communication, publication of a report, Kathās.; name, appellation, ib.

Ākhyātika, mf(i)n. (Pāp. iv, 3, 72) verbal, Comm. on Jain. and on Nyāyad.

Ā-khyātri, *tā*, m. one who tells or communicates, AitBr.; Pāp. i, 4, 29, &c.

Ā-khyāna, *am*, n. telling, communication, Pāp.; Kap.; Kathās. &c.; the communication of a previous event (in a drama), Sāh.; a tale, story, legend, ŚBr.; Nir.; Pāp. &c.

Ā-khyānaka, *am*, n. a short narrative, Pañcat.; Kād.; (*ā*), f., N. of a metre (being a combination of the Indravajrā and Upendravajrā).

Ākhyānaya, Nom. P. (ind. p. *ṇayitvā*) to communicate, MBh. xii, 2452.

Ā-khyāpaka, mfn. making known, L.

Ā-khyāpana, *am*, n. causing to tell, R. v, 72 (colophon).

Ā-khyāpita, mfn. made known, MBh. iii, 11285.

Ā-khyāyikā, f. a short narrative, Pān. iv, 2, 60, Comm.; Sāmkyak. &c.; (*ṇika*, metrically shortened in comp.) MBh. ii, 453.

Ā-khyāyin, mfn. telling, relating, Mn. vii, 223; Śak.

Ā-khyeya, mfn. to be told or related, to be said or confessed, MBh.; Yājñ. iii, 43, &c.

Ā-cikhyāśā, f. (fr. Desid.) intention of telling or expressing, Nir. vii, 3; Pāp. ii, 4, 21.

आग āga = āgas in *ān-āga*, q. v.

आगरद् ā-gaṇḍa, ind. (in comp. for **ā-gaṇḍam**) as far as the cheeks, Śak.; Megh.

आगम् ā-√gam, P. **-gacchati** (Impv. **-gacchati**, ŚBr. xiv; 2. sg. **-gahi** [frequently in RV.], once **-gadhi** [RV. viii, 98, 4]; perf. **-jagāma**, RV. &c.; Pot. **-jagamya**, RV.; Subj. **-gamat**; aor. 3. sg. **-agami**, RV. vi, 16, 19; Subj. 2. du. **-gamishām**, RV.) to come, make one's appearance, come near from (abl.) or to (acc. or loc.), arrive at, attain, reach, RV.; AV. &c.; (generally with *pūnar*) to return, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to fall into (any state of mind), have recourse to, R.; Pañcat.; to meet with (instr.), MBh. iii, 2688; Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. **-gamaya**) to cause to come near, AV. vi, 81, 2; **-gamayati**, to announce the arrival of (acc.), Pat. on Pāp. iii, 1, 26; (Pot. **-gamayeta**; perf. P. **-gamayām-āsa**) to obtain information about (acc.), ascertain, Gobh.; MBh. v, 132, &c.; to learn from (abl.), MBh. v, 1247; Pāp. i, 4, 29, Kāś.; Ragh. x, 72: **Ā-gamayate** (Pāp. i, 3, 21, Comm.) to wait for (acc.), have patience, Lāṭy.; Intens. **-ganiganti**, to approach repeatedly (acc.), RV. vi, 75, 3; Desid. (p. **-jigamishat**) to be about to come, ĀsvGr.

Ā-gata, mfn. come, arrived, RV.; AV. &c.; come to or into (acc. [Mn. iii, 113, &c.]) or loc. [Pañcat.; Daś. &c.] or in comp. [Mn. vi, 7; Ragh. iii, 11, &c.]; come from (in comp.), Yājñ. ii, 154; come into existence, born, R. ii, 85, 19; coming from (abl.), Pāp. iv, 3, 74; returned, ŚBr.; (with *pūnar*) Mn. xi, 195 & Hit.; meeting with an obstacle, pushed against (in comp.), Mn. viii, 291; occurred, happened, risen, Mn. ii, 152; MBh. &c.; entered (into any state or condition of mind), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; resulting (from calculation), Sūryas.; walked through (as a path), ŚBr. vi; (*as*), m. a new comer, guest, ŚBr. iii; (*am*), n. anything that has taken place or has fallen to one's share (opposed to *āśā*, 'anything still expected or hoped for'), ŚBr. ii; (cf. *ān-āgata* and *sv-āgata*). — **kshobha**, mfn. confounded, perplexed.

— **tva**, n. origin, Daś. — **nandin** [or **-nardin**, Kāś.], mfn., (gaṇa yuktdrohy-ādi, q. v.) — **praharin**, mfn. ib. — **mataya**, mfn. (Kāś. — **mataya**), ib. — **yodhin**, mfn. ib. — **rohin**, mfn. ib. — **vañcin**, mfn. ib. — **sādhvasa**, mfn. terrified. **Āgatāgama**, mfn. one who has obtained knowledge of (gen.), MBh.

Ā-gati, *is*, f. arrival, coming, return, RV. ii, 5, 6; VS. &c.; origin, Daś.; rise, origination (as of the world), R. ii, 110, 1.

Ā-gatya, ind. p. having arrived or come.

Ā-gantavya, *am*, n. impers. to be come to (acc. or loc. or adv. of place), R.; Pañcat. &c.

Ā-gantu, mfn. anything added or adhering, VPrāt.; KātyŚr.; adventitious, incidental, accidental, Nir.; Kaus.; Suśr.; (*us*), m. 'arriving', a new comer, stranger, guest, Ragh. v, 62; Pañcat. &c. — **ja**, mfn. arising accidentally, Suśr.

Āgantuka, mfn. anything added or adhering, Āsv-Śr.; incidental, accidental, adventitious (as pleasure, pain, ornament, &c.), Suśr.; Vishnu.; arriving of one's own accord, stray (as cattle), Yājñ. ii, 163; interpolated (said of a various reading which has crept into the text without authority), Comm. on Kum. vi, 46; (*as*), m. a new comer, stranger, guest, Kathās.; Hit. &c.

Ā-gantṛi, mfn. (fut. p.) about or intending to come, ŚBr. i.

Ā-gantos, Ved. Inf. 'to return,' ŚBr. xii.

Ā-gama, mf(i)n. coming near, approaching, AV. vi, 81, 2; xix, 35, 3; (*as*), m. (ifc. f. *ā*) arrival, coming, approach, R. &c.; origin, Mn. viii, 401; R. &c.; appearance or reappearance, MBh. ii, 547; course (of a fluid), issue (e.g. of blood), Mn. vii, 252; Suśr.; income, lawful acquisition (of property, *artha*, *dhana*, *vitta*, *draviṇa*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; reading, studying, Pat.; acquisition of knowledge, science, MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; a traditional doctrine or precept, collection of such doctrines, sacred work, Brāhmana, Mn. xii, 105; MBh. &c.; anything handed down and fixed by tradition (as the reading of a text or a record, title-deed, &c.); addition, Nir. i, 4; a grammatical augment, a meaningless syllable or letter inserted in any part of the radical word, Prāt.; Pāp. Comm.; N. of a rhetorical figure; (*am*), n. a Tantra or work inculcating the mystical worship of Śiva and Śakti. — **kṛisara**, m. Kṛisara as offered at the arrival (of a guest), Kaus. — **nirapēksha**, mfn. independent of a written voucher or title. — **vat**, mfn. approaching for sexual intercourse, MBh. i, 3025; having an augment or addition of any kind, Comm. on VPrāt. — **śashkuli**, f. Śashkuli as offered on the arrival (of a guest), Kaus. — **śāstra**, n. 'a supplementary manual,' N. of a supplement to the Maṇḍūkyaopaniṣad (composed by Gauḍa-pāda). — **śruti**, f. tradition, Kathās. **Āgamāpāyin**, mfn. 'coming and going,' transient, Bhag. ii, 14.

Ā-gamana, *am*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*, Kathās.) coming, approaching, arriving, returning, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; arising, R. iv, 9, 29; confirmation (as of the sense), Sāh. — **tas**, ind. on account of the arrival, MBh. iii, 1839.

Ā-gamita, mfn. learnt from or taught by (in comp.), Śis. ix, 79; read over, perused, studied, L.; ascertained, learnt, MBh. i, 5434.

Āgamin, mfn. receiving a grammatical augment, Pāp. vi, 1, 73, Sch.

Ā-gamishtha, mfn. (superl.) coming with pleasure or quickly, RV.; approaching any one (acc.) with great willingness or rapidity, TB.

Ā-gamya, ind. p. having arrived or come, N.

Ā-gantu, *us*, m. (= **ā-gantu**) a guest, L.

Āgāmika, mf(i)n. relating to the future, Jain. **Āgāmin**, mfn. coming, approaching, Nir.; (gaṇa *gamy-ādi*, q. v.); impending, future, MBh. xii, 8244; Kathās. &c.; (with auguries) accidental, changeable (opposed to *stihira*, 'fix'), VarBṛS.

Ā-gamuka, mfn. (Kāś. on Pāp. ii, 3, 69 and iii, 2, 154) coming to or in the habit of, coming to (acc.), MaitrS.; Kāth.; ShadvBr.

Ā-jigamishu, mfn. intending to come (with neg. *an-*), Pat.

आगर ā-garā. See **ā-√1. grī**.

आगरव āgarava, mfn. (fr. **a-garu**), coming from or mixed of Agallochum or Aloe wood, Har.

Āgurava, mf(i)n. (fr. **a-guru**), id., Śis. iv, 52.

आगरिन् āgarin, *i*, m., N. of a mixed caste, BrahmapV.

आगलित ā-galita, mfn. sinking down, drooping (as a flower), falling or flowing down, MBh.; R.; Kād.

आगचीन āgachina, mfn. (fr. **ā-go**), (a servant) who works until the cow (promised as his wages) is given to him, Pāp. v, 2, 14.

आगस् āgas, n. transgression, offence, injury, sin, fault, RV.; AV. &c.; [Gk. *āγος*]. — **kārin**, mfn. evil-doing (with gen.), MBh. i, 4451. — **kṛit**, mfn. id., ib. 4449; Ragh. ii, 32. — **kṛita**, mfn. id., K

MBh. iii, 13701. **Āgo-māo**, mfn. liberating from crimes or sins, MaitrS.

आगस्ती āgastī, f. of *āgastya*, q. v.

Āgastya, mfn. relating to Agastya, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 149, Comm.; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of Agastya, ib.

Āgastya, mf(ī)n. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 114 & *gaṇa saṃkṣāddī*) referring to the Rishi Agastya or Agasti, MBh. &c.; coming from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum, Suśr.; (as), m. (*gaṇa gargaḍḍī*, q. v.) a descendant of Agasti, AitBr. &c.; (ās), m. pl. (cf. *gaṇa kṛpāddī*) the descendants of Agasti, MBh. iii, 971; (*āgastī*), f. a female descendant of Agastya, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 149, Comm.

आगा 1. ā-√1. gā, -*jigāti* (Impv. -*jigātu*; aor. -*gāt*, 3. pl. -*gūh*) to come towards or into (acc.), approach, RV. &c.; to attain, Śiṣ. v, 41; to overcome, visit (as fear or evil), MBh.

आगाध ā-gādha, mfn. 'a little deep,' = *a-gādha*, q. v., L.

आगानु ā-gāntu. See *ā-√gam*.

Āgāmika, *ā-gāmin*, *ā-gāmaka*. See ib.

आगार āgāra, am, n. (= *ag*, q. v.) apartment, dwelling, house, Mn. vi, 41 & 51; Suśr. &c. - *godhika*, f. a small house-lizard, Suśr. - *dāha*, m. setting a house on fire, L. - *dāhin*, m. an incendiary, L. - *dhūma*, m., N. of a plant, Suśr.; (cf. *griha-dh*.)

आगावीय āgāvīya, am, n. the hymn (RV. vi, 28) which begins with the words *ā gāvāh*, ĀśvGr.

आगुशित ā-guṣhita, mfn. wrapped up or enveloped in (acc.), R. vii, 59, 23.

आगुर 1. ā-√gur, *Ā. -gurate* (Impv. 2. sg. -*gurasya*) to approve, agree or assent to (acc.), RV. iii, 52, 2; AV. v, 20, 4; TBṛ.; (Pot. -*gureta*) to pronounce the Āgura (see the next), AitBr.

2. **Ā-gur**, ūr, f., N. of applauding or approving exclamations or formulas (used by the priests at sacrificial rites), AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.

Ā-gurapa, am, n. pronouncing the Āgura, Comm. on ĀśvŚr.

Āgūh-karapa, am, n. id., Say. on AitBr.

Ā-gūrpa, am, n. id., KātyŚr.

Ā-gūrtā, am, n. id., Say. on ŚBr.

Āgūrtin, mfn. one who pronounces the Āgura, ŚBr. xi, xii.

Ā-gūrya, ind. p. having pronounced the Āgura, AitBr.; ŚākhŚr.; KātyŚr.

आगुरव āgurava. See *āgarava*.

आगृ 1. ā-√gri (3. pl. -*grinānti*) to praise, RV.

Ā-garā, as, m. ? = *prati-kroṣṭā*, q. v.; (cf. also *amā-vārya*.)

आगै ā-√gai (aor. *Ā. 1. sg. -gāṣi*) to sing to, address or praise in singing, RV. viii, 27, 2; (impf. *āgāyati*) to sing in order to obtain anything, ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.; (p. -*gāyat*) to sing in a low voice, TāṇḍyaBr.

2. **Ā-gā**, f. intonation; singing in a low voice, TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚhaṭpBr.

Ā-gātṛī, tā, m. one who sings to obtain anything, ChUp.

Ā-gāna, am, n. obtaining by song, ChUp.

Ā-geya, mfn. to be sung or intoned in a low voice, TāṇḍyaBr.

आगोपाल ā-gopāla, mfn. See s. v. 3. ā.

आगोमुच āgo-muc. See *āgas*.

आगनाषीया āgnāpaushya, mfn. belonging to Agni and Pūshan, ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.

Āgnāvaiṣṇavā, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 28, Comm.) belonging to Agni and Viṣṇu, VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; referring to Agni and Viṣṇu (as a chapter or a series of hymns), (*gaṇa vimukhāddī*, q. v.)

Āgnika, mf(ī)n. belonging to the preparation of the sacrificial fire, KātyŚr.; ĀpŚr.

Āgnidatteya, mfn. relating to Agnidatta, (*gaṇa sakhy-āddī*, q. v.; not in Kāś.)

Āgnipada, mfn., (*gaṇa vyushṭāddī*, q. v.)

Āgnipātni-vatī, f. (scil. *ric*) the verse containing the words *āgne pātnir* (i. e. RV. i, 2, 9), KaushBr.

Āgnipāvamāni, f. (scil. *ric*) the verse containing the words *āgne pavase* (i. e. RV. ix, 66, 19), TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. *āgneya-pāv*.)

Āgnimārutā, mf(ī)n. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 28; vii, 3, 21) belonging or referring to Agni and the Maruts, VS. xxiv, 7; Nir.; (as), m. (= *agni-māruti*, q. v.) a patron. N. of Agastya, L.; (am), n. (i. e. *śastram*) a litany addressed to Agni and the Maruts, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.

Āgnivārūṇā, mf(ī)n. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 28; vii, 3, 23) belonging or referring to Agni and Varuṇa, MaitrS.

Āgniveśī, īs, m. a descendant of Agniveśa, RV. v, 34, 9.

Āgniveśyā, mfn. (*gaṇa gargaḍḍī*, q. v.) belonging or referring to Agniveśa; (as), m., N. of a teacher (descendant of Agniveśa), ŚBr. xiv (BrĀrUp.); TUP.; MBh. xiv, 1903.

Āgniveśyāyana, mfn. descending from Agniveśa (as a family), BhP.; (as), m., N. of a grammarian, TPṛāt.

Āgnisarmāyana, as, m. a descendant of Agnisarma, (*gaṇas naḍḍī* and *bāhu-āddī*, qq. vv.)

Āgnisarmi, īs, m. id., ib.

Āgnisarmiya, mfn. belonging or referring to Āgnisarmi, (*gaṇa gahḍḍī*, q. v.)

Āgnishṭomika, mf(ī), Pāṇ. v, 1, 95, Comm.) n. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 68, Comm.) belonging to the Agnishṭoma sacrifice, ŚBr. v.; studying or knowing the ceremonies of the Agnishṭoma, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60, Comm.

Āgnishṭomiya, mfn. belonging to the Agnishṭoma, ĀpŚr.

Āgnishṭomya, am, n. the state or condition of the Agnishṭoma, Lāṭy.

Āgnihotrika, mfn. belonging to the Agnihotra, Comm. on ĀpŚr.

Āgnidhra, mfn. coming from or belonging to the Agnidh (i. e. to the priest who kindles the fire), RV. ii, 36, 4; KātyŚr.; (as), m. (= *agnidh*) the priest who kindles the fire, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; fire, BhP.; N. of a son of Manu Svāyambhuva, Hariv. 415; of a son of Priyavata, BhP.; (ā), f. care of the sacred fire, L.; (am), n. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 120, Comm.; v, 4, 37, Comm.) the place where a sacrificial fire is kindled, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; the function of the priest who kindles the sacred fire, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Āgnidhraka, as, m., N. of one of the seven Rishis in the twelfth Manvantara, BhP.

Āgnidhriya, as, m. 'being within the Āgnidhra or the place where a sacrificial fire is kindled,' the fire (*agni*) within the Āgnidhra, AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; the fire-place (*dhishnya*) within the Āgnidhra, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

Āgnidhrya, mf(ī)n. belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire, Kāth. (quoted in Comm. on KātyŚr.)

Āgnindra, mfn. consecrated to Agni and Indra, ManGr.

Āgnendra, mf(ī)n. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 28; vii, 3, 22) id., AitBr.

Āgneyā, mf(ī)n. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 8, Comm.) belonging or relating or consecrated to fire or its deity Agni, VS. xxiv, 6; AitBr.; [with *kīṭa*, m. an insect which flies into the fire (applied to a thief who breaks into a room and extinguishes the lamp), Mfich.]; belonging or consecrated to Agnāyī (wife of Agni), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 35, Comm.; south-eastern, VarBrS.; (as), m., N. of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14630; of Agastya (cf. *āgnimārutā* above), L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. iii, 15256 (v. l. *āgreya*); (f), f., N. of a daughter of Agni and wife of Ūru, Hariv.; VP.; (= *agnāyī*) the wife of Agni, L.; the south-east quarter (of which Agni is the regent), VarBrS.; (am), n. blood, L.; ghee or clarified butter, L.; gold, L.; the Nakshatra Kṛttikā, VarBrS.; Sūryas; N. of a Sāman. - *pāvamāni*, f. = *āgnipāvamāni*, q. v., MaitrS. - *purāṇa*, n. = *agni-purāṇa*, q. v., Sāh. **Āgneyāstra**, n. 'fiery weapon,' N. of a Tāntric formula. **Āgneyāndra**, mfn. belonging to Agni and Indra, DaivBr.; f. *āgneyy-aindrī*, i. e. *ric*, a verse addressed to Agni and Indra, TāṇḍyaBr.

Āgneyy-aindrī, f. See *āgneyyāndra* above.

Āgnyādheya, mf(ī)n. belonging to the Agnyādheya (q. v.), KātyŚr.

आग्रन्थ ā-√granth, P. to twine round.

Ā-grantham, ind. p. twining round, AitBr. v, 15, 10.

आग्रभोजनिका āgrabhojanika, mfn. (fr. *agra-bhojana*), one to whom food is first offered, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 66, Comm.

Āgrayaṇā, as, m. (fr. *āgra*), the first Soma liba-

tion at the Agnishṭoma sacrifice (see *grāha*), VS.; TS. &c.; a form of Agni, MBh. iii, 14188 seqq.; (f), f. (scil. *ishṭī*) an oblation consisting of first-fruits, Comm. on ŚākhGr.; (am), n. oblation consisting of first-fruits at the end of the rainy season, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; Mn. vi, 10, &c. - *pātrā*, n. the vessel used for the Āgrayaṇa libation, ŚBr. iv. - *sthāṇī*, f. id., TBṛ.; ĀpŚr. **Āgrayaṇāgrā**, mfn. beginning with the Āgrayaṇa libation, ŚBr. iv. **Āgrayaṇēshṭī**, f. oblation of the first-fruits (in harvest), ŚBr.; Yājñ. i, 125.

Āgrayaṇaka, am, n. oblation consisting of the first-fruits, KātyŚr.; (ifc.) R. iii, 6, 16.

Āgrahāyana, as, m. = *agra-hāyana* (q. v.), Pāṇ. v, 4, 36, Comm.; (f), f. (*gaṇa gaurāddī*, q. v.; scil. *paurṇamāsī*) the day of full moon in the month Āgrahāyana, ŚākhŚr. &c.; (ifc. ind. *ni* or *nam*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 110); a kind of Paka-yajña, Gaut.; Bhav-P. i, &c.; N. of the constellation Mriga-siras, L.

Āgrahāyana, mfn. to be paid (as a debt) on the day of full moon of the month Āgrahāyana, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 50.

Āgrahāyānika, mfn. id., Pāṇ. iv, 3, 50; containing a full moon of Āgrahāyana (as a month or half a month or a year), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 22.

Āgrahārika, mfn. one who appropriates to himself an Āgra-hāra or an endowment of lands or villages conferred upon Brāhmins, L.

1. **Āgrāyana**, as, m. (*gaṇa naḍḍī*, q. v.) 'descendant of Āgra,' N. of a grammarian, Nir.; of a Dārḍhāyana, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 102.

2. **Āgrāyana**, am, n. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 36, Comm.) = *āgrayaṇa*, n. above, Kāth.; ĀpŚr.; (v. l. for *āgray*, R.; Yājñ. i, 125, &c.)

आग्रस ā-√gras, to devour, BhP.

Ā-grasta, mfn. bored, perforated by (in comp.), Comm. on KātyŚr.

आग्रह ā-√grah (1. sg. *Ā. -grāhṇe*; Impv. 2. du. -*grāhṇitām*) to hold in (as horses), RV. viii, 45, 39; AV.

Ā-graha, as, m. insisting on, strong or obstinate inclination for, obstinacy, whim, Kathās.; Śārng.; (= *grahana*) seizing, taking, L.; favour, affection, L.; (āt, eṇa), abl. instr. ind. obstinately, Kathās.

Ā-jighṛiksha, mfn. intending to seize, Kād.

आग्रहायण āgrahāyana, &c. See above.

आग्रेय āgreya, v. l. for *āgneya* (N. of a people), q. v.

आग्रा āglā, f. (√*glai*), languor?, GopBr. i, 2, 21.

आघट ā-√ghaṭ, Caus. -*ghaṭṭayati*, to touch on (as in speaking), Kām.

Ā-ghaṭṭaka, as, m. 'causing friction,' the plant *Desmodium Atropurpurea*, L.

Ā-ghaṭṭana, am, n. friction, rubbing, contact, L.; (ā), f. id., Śiṣ. i, 10.

Ā-ghaṭṭā, as, m. a musical instrument (used for accompanying a dance), cymbal or rattle, AV. iv, 37, 4; boundary, L.; the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*, L.; ifc. for *ā-ghāta* (see *āghāta* and *dāvru-āgh*), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 49, Comm.

Ā-ghaṭṭī, īs, m. f. (= *ṛd* above) a cymbal or rattle, RV. x, 146, 2.

आघमषण āghamarshaṇa, as, m. a descendant of Agha-marshaṇa (q. v.)

आघर्षण ā-gharshaṇa, am, n. (√*ghṛish*), rubbing, friction, L.; (f), f. a brush, rubber, L.

आघट ā-ghaṭ and *ṛt*. See *ā-√ghaṭ*.

आघात ā-ghāta, as, m. (ā-√*han*), ifc. 'a striker, beater' (see *āghamarāgh* and *dundubh-āgh*); striking; a stroke, blow with or on (in comp.), MBh.; killing, Yājñ. iii, 275; retention (of urine &c.), Suśr.; (cf. *mūtrāgh*); misfortune, pain, L.; place of execution, BhP.; Hit.; a slaughter-house, Mfich. - *sthāna*, n. a slaughter-house, VarBrS.

Ā-ghātana, am, n. a slaughter-house, Suśr.; place of execution, Buddh.

Ā-ghnat, mfn. (p. P.), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 108, Pat.

Ā-ghnāna, mfn. (p. ā.) beating (as with the wings); brandishing (a fire-brand), Bhāṭṭ.

Ā-ghniya. See *ā-√han*.

आघार ā-ghārā. See *ā-√ghṛt*.

आघुष ā-√ghush, P. (Subj. 3. pl. -*ghōshān*;

p. -ghoṣhat) to listen to (acc. or gen.), RV.; (Subj. -ghoṣhāt) to make one's self audible, RV. v, 37, 3; to cry aloud, proclaim, RV. (also ā. -ghoṣhate, i, 83, 6); VS.: Caus. -ghoṣhayati, to proclaim aloud, Pat.; to complain continually, L.; see also ā-ghoṣhayat, &c.

Ā-ghoṣha, as, m. calling out to, invocation, Nir.; proclaiming, boastful statement, Sarvad.

Ā-ghoṣhanā, f. public announcement, Pañcat.

Ā-ghoṣhāyat, mfn. (Caus. p.) causing to sound, RV. x, 76, 6; 94, 4; causing to proclaim aloud, Bhaṭṭ.

Ā-ghoṣhita, mfn. proclaimed aloud, MBh. iii, 647.

आघूर्ण ā-ghūrṇ, -ghūrṇati (perf. 3. pl. -ju-ghūrṇuh, Bhaṭṭ.) to fluctuate, whirl, Mṛic. i; Sāh.

Ā-ghūrṇa, mfn. fluctuating, whirling round, BhP.

Ā-ghūrṇana, am, n. fluctuating.

Ā-ghūrṇita, mfn. whirled round, fluctuating, MBh. i, 2850; Hariv.; BhP. &c.

आघृ ā-ghrī, -jigharti (1. sg. -jigharmi) to sprinkle (with fat), RV.; VS.: to throw towards (loc.), RV. iv, 17, 14; v, 48, 3; Caus. -ghrādyati, to sprinkle, TS.; ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.

Ā-ghrā, as, m. sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; clarified butter, L.

आघृणि ā-ghrīṇi, mfn. glowing with heat (N. of Pūshan), RV. **Āghrīṇi-vasu**, mfn. rich with heat (N. of Agni), RV. viii, 60, 20 (voc.)

आघोष ā-ghoṣha, &c. See ā-ghuṣh.

आघ्न ā-ghnat. See ā-ghāta.

Ā-ghnāna. See ib.

आघ्रा ā-ghrā, -jighrati (p. -jighrat; ind. p. -ghrāya; Impv. 2. sg. -jighra; impf. ā. -jighrata, MBh.; perf. 3. pl. -jighraḥ, Bhaṭṭ.) to smell anything (acc.), ĀitUp.; ĀsvGr.; Mn. &c.; to smell at (acc.), VS.; MBh. &c.; to kiss, kiss on (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. -ghrāpayati, to cause to smell, KātyŚr.

Ā-ghrāna, am, n. smelling (the scent of), Gaut.; Kathās.; satiety, L.; (mfn.) satiated, L.

Ā-ghrāta, mfn. smelled at, Śak. (also an-, neg.); Hit. &c.; smelling (a scent), Hariv.; smelled, scented, Suśr.; satiated, L.; = *krānta* or *ākṛānta*, L.; = *grastā-sandhi*, L.; (am), n. (in astron.) one of the ten kinds of eclipses, VarBṛS.

Ā-ghreya, mfn. to be smelled at, MBh. xiv, 610.

आकुशायन āṅkuṣāyana, mfn., (gaṇa pak-shādi, q. v.; not in Kāś.)

आंकृति āṅ-kṛiti, is, m., N. of a prince, v. l. for ā-kṛiti, q. v.

आङ्गी āṅkṣi, f. a musical instrument, L.

आङ्ग āṅga, mfn. (in Gr.) relating to the base (āṅga) of a word, Pāṇ. i, 1, 63, Comm.; (as), m. a prince of the country Āṅga, (gaṇa pakṣādi, q. v.); (f), f. a princess of that country, MBh. i, 3772; (am), n. a soft delicate form or body, L.

Āṅgaka, mfn. relating to the country Āṅga &c., Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 125 & 3, 100.

Āṅgadi, f, N. of the capital of Āṅgāda's kingdom, VP.

Āṅgavidya, mfn. familiar with chiromancy (āṅga-vidyā, q. v.), (gaṇa rīgāyanādi, q. v.)

Āṅgi, is, m. a descendant of Āṅga, N. of Havir-dhāna, RAnukr.

Āṅgika, mfn. expressed by bodily action or attitude or gesture &c. (as dramatic sentiment, passion, &c.), Sāh. &c.; a player on a tabor or drum, L.

Āṅgeya, as, m. (= āṅga, m.) a prince of Āṅga, L.; (f), f. a princess of Āṅga, MBh. i, 3777.

Āṅgya, mfn., (gaṇa pakṣādi, q. v.)

आङ्गरिश āṅgarishṭha, as, m., N. of a man, MBh. xii, 4534 seq.

आङ्गार āṅgāra, am, n. (fr. āṅgāra), a heap of charcoal, (gaṇa bhikṣhādi, q. v.)

Āṅgarika, as, m. a charcoal-burner, MBh. xii, 2734.

आङ्ग āṅgi, āṅgika. See āṅga.

आङ्गिरस āṅgirasā, mf(ā)n. descended from or belonging or referring to the Āṅgirasas or to Āṅgiras, AV.; VS. &c.; (as), m. a descendant of Āṅgiras (as Bṛhatsāman [AV.], Cyavana [ŚBr. iv], Ayāśya [ŚBr. xiv], &c.), RV.; AV. &c.; especially

N. of Brihaspati, RV.; AV. &c.; the planet Brihaspati, i. e. Jupiter; (f), f. a female descendant of Āṅgiras, MBh. i, 6908; (i), 14128. — **pavitra**, n., N. of the verse RV. iv, 40, 5, Āp. **Āṅgirasasvāra-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. Rev.

Āṅgirasā, mf(ā)n. descended from the Āṅgirasas or from an Āṅgiras, TBr.

आङ्गुलिक āṅgulika, mfn. (fr. āṅguli), 'like a finger', Pāṇ. v, 3, 108.

आङ्गुष āṅgushā, as, m. praising aloud, a hymn, RV.; (am), n. id., RV. i, 117, 10; vi, 34, 5.

Āṅgushyā (4), mfn. praising aloud, sounding, RV. i, 62, 2; ix, 97, 8; (cf. āṅgoshān.)

आङ्गेय āṅgeya, āṅgya. See āṅga.

आच āc (ā-√ac). See ākna, ācya, and āñc.

आच āca, as, m., N. of a man, Rājat.; see āca-parāca and ācōpaca ss. vv.

Ācōśvara, n., N. of a temple built by Āca, Rājat.

आचक्रि ā-cakrī. See ā-√1. kṛi.

आचक्ष ā-√caksh, Ā. -cashte (Pot. 2. sg. -cakshīthās; perf. -cacakshē) to look at, inspect, RV. vii, 34, 10; to tell, relate, make a communication about (acc.), announce, declare, make known, confess, TS. vii; ŚBr. &c.; to acquaint, introduce to (acc.), MBh. xiii, 1986; R.; to address anyone (acc.), Daś.; to call, name, ŚBr.; ĀsvGr. &c.; to signify, Pāṇ. Sch.

Ā-cakshus, mfn. learned, Up. Comm.

आचतुर्म् ā-caturām, ind. (Pāṇ. viii, 1, 15, Comm.) till the fourth generation, MaitrS.

आचतुर्य ācaturya, am, n. (fr. a-catura, Pāṇ. v, 1, 121), clumsiness, stupidity, L.

आचन्द्राकम् ā-candra-tārakam, ind. as long as there are moon and stars, Kathās.

Ā-candram, ind. as long as there is a moon.

आचपराच āca-parāca, mf(ā)n. (fr. ā ca pārā ca [cf. e. g. RV. x, 17, 6]; gaṇa mayūravayan-sakādi, q. v.) moving towards and away from, Tāṇḍya-Br.; (cf. ācōpaca.)

आचम् ā-√cam, -cāmāti (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 75) to sip (water) from the palm of the hand for purification (with instr., Mn. ii, 61), ŚBr.; TBr. &c.; (perf. 3. p. -cemuḥ) to lap up, lick up, absorb, cause to disappear as the winds lick up moisture, Ragh. ix, 68; xiii, 20; Caus. (ind. p. -camayya) to cause to sip (water) for purification, ŚāṅkhGr.; (Pot. -cāmayet; p. -cāmāyat) to cause to sip water, Mn.

Ā-camana, am, n. sipping water from the palm of the hand (before religious ceremonies, before meals, &c.) for purification, Ap. &c.; [it is not the custom to spit the water out again; the ceremony is often followed by touching the body in various parts]; the water used for that ceremony, Yājñ. i, 2; f. id., Hariv. (v. l.)

Ācamanaka, am, n. a vessel for ā-camana, Hcar.

Ācamaniya, as, m. a vessel used for ā-camana, ĀsvGr.; (am), n. water used for ā-camana, ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.

Ācamaniyaka, am, n. water used for ā-camana, AgP.; Hcar.

Ā-camya, ind. p. having sipped water, Mn.; R.; BhP.

Ā-cānta, mfn. one who has sipped water, ĀsvGr.; Gobh.; Mn.; Yājñ. **Ācāntōdaka**, mfn. one who has sipped water (and purified his mouth), Gobh.

Ā-cānti, is, f. sipping (water) for purifying the mouth, Bālar.

Ā-cāna, as, m. id., L.; the water in which rice has been boiled, KātyŚr.; Yājñ. iii, 322; (mentioned as drunk by Jain ascetics; Prakṛit āyāma) Jain.

Ā-cānika, mfn. one who sips water, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 34, Sch.

Ācāmanaka, as, m. = ācam above, L.

Ā-cāmya, mfn. (impers.) to be sipped, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 126; (am), n. = ā-cānti above, Bhaṭṭ. vi, 65.

आचय ā-caya, as, m. (√1. ci), (gaṇa ākar-shādi, q. v.) collection, plenty, Nir.

Ācayaka, mfn. = acaye kṣatā, (gaṇa ākar-shādi, q. v.)

आचर ā-√car, -carati, to come near to (acc.), approach, RV.; to lead hither (as a path),

TS. ii; to address, apply to (acc.), Pañcat.; to proceed, manage, behave one's self, RPrāt.; Mn. ii, 110, &c.; to use, apply, Āp.; RPrāt.; to examine (a witness), Mn. viii, 102, &c.; (with or without saha) to have intercourse with, ChUp.; Mn. xi, 180; to act, undertake, do, exercise, practise, perform, MuṇḍUp.; Mn. (v, 22, impf. ācarat, 'has done it'); MBh. &c.; to throw into the fire, KātyŚr.

Ā-cara. See dur-ācra.

Ā-cārāṇa, am, n. approaching, arrival (as of the dawn), RV. i, 48, 3; undertaking, practising, performing, Kād.; Sāh.; conduct, behaviour, Vedāntas, (cf. sv-āc); a cart, carriage, ChUp. (m., Comm.)

Ā-carāṇiya, mfn. to be done or performed, Pañcat.; Śāring.

Ā-carita, mfn. passed or wandered through, frequented by, MBh. iii, 2651; R.; BhP. &c.; observed, exercised, practised, MBh. i, 7259, &c.; (in Gr.) enjoined, fixed by rule, RPrāt.; Pāṇ. i, 4, 51, Comm.; (am), n. approaching, arrival, PārGr.; conduct, behaviour, BhP.; the usual way (of calling in debts), Mn. viii, 49. — **tva**, n. custom, usage, PārGr.

Ā-caritavya, mfn. = ā-carāṇiya, q. v., MBh. iii, 15120; (impers.) to be acted in a customary manner, Śak. 304, 8.

Ā-carya, mfn. to be approached, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 100, Comm.; = ā-carāṇiya, q. v., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 147, Sch.

Ā-cāra, as, m. (ifc. f. ā, Yājñ. i, 87, &c.) conduct, manner of action, behaviour, good behaviour, good conduct, Mn.; MBh. &c.; custom, practice, usage, traditional or immemorial usage (as the foundation of law), ib.; an established rule of conduct, ordinance, institute, precept; a rule or line, MBh. iii, 166; = ācārīka below, Suśr.; (with Buddhists) agreeing with what is taught by the teacher, Sarvad.; (f), f. the plant Hingstha Repens, L. = *cakrin*, *inas*, m. pl., N. of a Vaishnava sect. — **candrikā**, f, N. of a work on the religious customs of the Śūtras.

— **tantra**, n. one of the four classes of Tantras, Buddh. — **dīpa**, m. 'lamp of religious customs,' N. of a work. — **bheda**, m. breaking the rules of traditional usage, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 60, Sch. — **bhrashta**, mfn. (= *bhrashtācāra*, R. iii, 37, 5) fallen from established usage. — **mayūkha**, m. 'ray of religious customs,' N. of a work. — **vat**, mfn. well-conducted, virtuous, Mn. xii, 126; R. — **varjita**, mfn. out of rule, irregular; outcast. — **viruddha**, mfn. contrary to custom. — **vedī**, f. 'altar of religious customs,' N. of Āryavarta, L. — **vyapēta**, mfn. deviating from established custom, Yājñ. ii, 5. — **hina**, mfn. deprived of established ordinances, outcast, Mn. iii, 165.

Ā-cārāṅga, n., N. of the first of the twelve sacred books (āṅga) of the Jains. **Ācārādāra**, m. 'looking-glass of religious customs,' N. of a work. **Ācārāka**, m. 'sun of religious customs,' N. of a work. **Ā-cārōlīsa**, m., N. of the first part of the Parāsurāma-prakāśa.

Ācārīka, am, n. habit of life, regimen, diet, Suśr.

Ācārīn, mfn. following established practice, L.

Ācārya, as, m. 'knowing or teaching the ācāra or rules,' a spiritual guide or teacher (especially one who invests the student with the sacrificial thread, and instructs him in the Vedas, in the law of sacrifice and religious mysteries [Mn. ii, 140; 171], AV.; ŚBr. &c.; a N. of Droṇa (the teacher of the Pāṇḍavas), Bhag. i, 2; (ā), f. a spiritual preceptress, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Siddh. [The title ācārya affixed to names of learned men is rather like our 'Dr.']; e. g. *Rāghavācārya*, &c.] — **karāṇa**, n. acting as teacher, Pāṇ. i, 3, 36. — **jāyā**, f. a teacher's wife, ŚBr. xi. — **tā**, f. the office or profession of a teacher, MBh. i, 5092; VarBṛS. — **tva**, n. id., Yājñ. i, 275. — **deva**, mfn. worshipping one's teacher like a deity, TUp. — **deśiya**, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 3, 67) 'somewhat inferior to an Ācārya' (a title applied by commentators to scholars or disputants whose statements contain only a part of the truth and are not entirely correct; the term is opposed to 'Ācārya' and 'Siddhāntin'), Kaiyaṭa and Nāyajibhaṭṭa on Pat. = **bhogīna**, mfn. being advantageous or agreeable to a teacher, (gaṇa kṣubhnādi, q. v.) — **mīra**, mfn. venerable, honourable, (cf. gaṇa matallikādi) — **vaśa**, n. the word of the holy teacher, ŚBr. xi. — **vat** (ācārya-), mfn. one who has a teacher, ŚBr. xiv; Vedāntas. — **sava**, m., N. of an Ekāha sacrifice. **Ācāryōpāsana**, n. waiting upon or serving a spiritual preceptor.

Ācāryaka, am, n. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Comm.) the office or profession of a teacher, Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.

Ācāryāni, f. (with dental *n*, Vārtt. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49) the wife of an Ācārya, Mcar. 40, 15 (with cerebral *n*).

Ācāryi -√i. **kṛi** (p. -*kurvat*) to make (one's self, *ātmānam*) a teacher, Pāṇ. i, 3, 36, Comm.

Ācārpa, mfn. (anom. perf. pass. p.) practised (as Dharma), MBh. xiii, 6454; xiv, 1473; devoured, eaten into, BhP. vii, 13, 15.

आचार्य ā-caranya, Nom. P. (Subj. -*caranyāt*) to move or extend towards (acc.), AV. vii, 29, 1 (v. l. Pot. *nyet*, TS. i).

आचल ā-√cal, Caus. -*cālayati*, to remove, move or draw away (from its place, abl.), Kauś.; MBh. xii, 5814; Hariv. 3036; to stir up.

आचान ā-cānta, &c. See ā-√cam.

Ā-cāma, &c. See ib.

आचार ā-cāra, &c. See ā-√car.

Ācārya, **Ācāryaka**, &c. See ib.

आचि ā-√i. **ci**, P. -*cinoti* [KātyŚr.], **Ā. -cīnute** [BhP.] to accumulate; (perf. -*cīcāya*, 2. du. **Ā. -cīcāyāte**) to cover with (instr.), Bhāṭṭ.

Ā-cāya, as, m. a funeral pile, L.; (am), ind. so as to pile up (the wood), Pāṇ. iii, 3, 41, Comm.

Ā-cita, mfn. collected, AV. iv, 7, 5; accumulated, heaped, Hariv. 12085; filled, loaded with (instr. or in comp.; see *yavācīd*), covered, over-spread, larded with, MBh. &c.; inlaid, set, see *ardhācīta*; (as or am), m. n. (īfc. f. **ā**, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 22) a cart-load (= twenty Tulas), Gobh. **Ācītādi**, a gaṇa of Pāṇ. (vi, 2, 146).

Ācītika, mf(ī)n. holding or being equal to an Ācita (or cart-load), Pāṇ. v, 1, 53; (also īfc. with numerals, e. g. *dvya-ācītika*) 54.

Ācītina, mf(ā)n. id., ib.

आचिख्यासा ā-cikhyāsā. See ā-√khyā.

आचित i. ā-√cit (Impv. 2. sg. -*cikiddhi*;

perf. 3. sg. -*ciketa*) to attend to, keep in mind, RV.; (Subj. 1. sg. -*ciketam*; perf. 3. sg. -*ciketa*, p. m. nom. -*cikītvān*) to comprehend, understand, know, RV.; AV. v, 1, 2; to invent, RV. viii, 9, 7; (Subj. -*cetāt* or -*ciketāt*; perf. **Ā. 3. pl. -cikiire or -*ciki-irire*) to appear, become visible, distinguish one's self, RV.: Desid. (1. pl. -*cikitsāmas*) to wait for, watch clandestinely, lurk, RV. viii, 91, 3.**

2. **Ā-cīt**, t, f. attention to (gen.), RV. vii, 65, 1.

आचीर्ण ā-cīrṇa. See ā-√car.

आचूषण ā-cūṣhaṇa, am, n. suction, sucking out (also said of the application of cupping-glasses to the skin), Suśr.

आचू ā-√cṛit (Impv. -*cṛitatu*) to fasten, tie, affix, AV. v, 28, 12; Kauś.

आचेष्वर ācēṣvara. See āca.

आचेष्ट ā-√ceshṭ, -*ceshṭate*, to do, perform, Kathās.: Caus. -*ceshṭayati* (v. l. -*veshṭ*) to cause to move, set in motion, TBr. i.

Ā-ceshṭita, mfn. undertaken, done, Daś.

आचोपच ācōpaca, mfn. (fr. *āca upaca*; gaṇa *mayūravayanaśāddi*, q. v.) 'moving towards and upwards'; fluctuating, Kath.; (cf. *āca-parāca*.)

आच्छद् i. ā-√chad (√chad), -*chādāyati*, to cover, hide, MBh.; R. &c.; to clothe, dress, Kauś.; Gobh.; to present with clothes, MBh.; Mn. &c.: P. **Ā. 3. pl. -chādāt (as clothes), ŚāṅkhGr. &c.; MBh.; R.: **Ā. 3. pl. -chādāt (as clothes), MBh. ii, 1736; to conceal, Hit.; Sarvad.****

2. **Ā-cchād**, t, f. a cover, VS. xv, 4 & 5. -**vi-dhāna** (*āchād*), n. an arrangement made for defence, means of covering, RV. x, 85, 4.

Ā-cchāna, mfn. clothed, MBh. iii, 2632.

Ā-cchāda, as, m. garment, clothes, Mn. vii, 126; R.; Pañcat.

Ā-cchādaka, mfn. concealing, hiding, Say. (on RV.); protecting, defending, Vishṇu. -**tva**, n. hiding, Vedāntas.

Ā-cchādāna, am, n. covering, concealing, hiding, KātyŚr.; cloth, clothes, mantle, cloak, Pāṇ.; Āp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a cover for a bed, RV. vii, 37, 11; the wooden frame of a roof, L. -**vastra**, n. the lower garment, Pañcat.

Ā-cchādita, mfn. covered, MBh.; R. &c.; clothed, MBh. iii, 1002.

Ā-cchādin, mfn. īfc. covering, concealing, Śāk.

Ā-cchādyā (and irr. **Ā-cchādāyitva**, MBh. iv, 2183), ind. p. having covered, having clothed &c.; covering, clothing &c.

आच्छिद् ā-√chid (ā-√chid), -*chhinatti* (Impv. 2. sg. -*chhindhi*, AV.; fut. 1. sg. -*chchisyāmi*, MBh.; to tear or cut off, cut or break into pieces, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to take out of, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Daś.; to cut off, exclude or remove from (abl.), MBh. iii, 14710; Comm. on Mn. iv, 219; to snatch away, tear from, rob, MBh. &c.

Ā-cchidyā, ind. p. cutting off &c.; interrupting (e. g. a tale, *kathām*), Kathās.; setting aside; in spite of (acc.), notwithstanding, R. ii, 24, 33; 57, 20.

Ā-cchinna, mfn. cut off &c.; removed, destroyed (as darkness), MBh. xiii, 7362.

Ā-cchettrī, tā, m. one who cuts off, TS. i; TBr. iii.

Ā-ccheda, as, m. cutting, cutting off, excision, L.

Ā-cchedana, am, n. id., L.; exclusion, L.; (ī), f. N. of the passage in TBr. (iii, 7, 4, 9, *apām me-dhyam*, -10, *śaradaḥ śatam*) in which the word *ā-cchettrī* occurs, ĀpŚr. (by Sāy. called *chedana-mantra*).

आचुक ācchuka, as, m. (= *ākshika*, m.) the plant Morinda Tinctoria, L.

आचुरित ā-√churita, mfn. (√chur), covered, clothed with (instr.), Kathās.; (am), n. making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another, L.; a horse-laugh, L.

Ācchurita, am, n. a scratch with a finger-nail, L.; a horse-laugh, L.

आचृद् ā-√chrid (ā-√chrid), -*chchṛinatti* (Impv. 3. pl. -*chchṛindantu*) to pour upon, fill, VS. xi, 65; TS.; ŚBr.; (cf. *ān-āchṛinṇa*.)

आचृन् ā-√chettṛi, &c. See ā-√chid.

आच्छो ā-√cho (ā-√cho), -*chchayati* (Impv. 3. sg. -*chchayātāt*, 3. pl. -*chchayantu*) to skin, flay, VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

आच्छोडित ā-√choḍita, mfn. pulled, torn, Jain.; Kād.

आच्छोदन ā-√chodana, am, n. hunting, the chase, L. (v. l. *ā-kshod*), q. v.)

आच्य ācya, ind. p. (fr. *āc*), bending (the knee), ŚBr.; AitBr.

Ācya, Ved. ind. p. id., RV. x, 15, 6. -**doha**, n. 'milking while kneeling', N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. (vv. ll. *āci-d* and *ājya-d*, ĀrshBr.)

आचु ā-√cyu, Caus. P. (1. pl. -*cyāvayāmas* or -*masi*; 2. sg. -*cyāvayasi* and Impv. *ya*) to cause or induce to come near, RV.; AV. iii, 3, 2; TS. ii; ŚBr.: Intens. P. (impf. -*acuyavāt*, 3. pl. -*acuyuh*) to cause to flow over, pour out, RV.; TS. iii: P. and **Ā. 3. pl. -acuyavuh**: **Ā. 1. pl. -acuyavimāhi**, 3. pl. -*acuyavirata*) to cause or induce to come near, RV.

आचुतन्ति ācyutadanti and *tiya*, v. l. for *ācyutanti* and *tiya* below.

Ācyutanti, ayas, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe (see *acyuta-danta*), (gaṇa *dāmany-ādi*, q. v.)

Ācyutantiya, as, m. a prince of the above tribe, ib.

Ācyutika, mf(ī)n. relating to Ācyuta, (gaṇa *kāśy-ādi*, q. v.)

Ācyudanti and *ḍantiya*, v. l. for *ḍanti* and *ḍantiya*.

आज āj (ā-√aj), -*ājati* (Subj. *ājati*; Impv. 2. sg. -*aja* or *ājā*, 2. pl. **Ā. -ajadhvam**) to drive towards (as cattle or enemies), RV.; VS.; AitBr.

Ājani, is, f. a stick for driving, AV. iii, 25, 5.

आज āja, mfn. (fr. 1. *ajd*), coming from or belonging to goats, produced by goats, ĀśvGr.; R.; Suśr.; (as), m. a vulture, L.; a descendant of Āja; (*ā*), f. (only used for the etym. of *ajā*) = *ajā*, a she-goat, ŚBr. iii; (am), n. the lunar mansion Pūrva-Bhādrapada (presided over by Āja Ekapaḍ), VarBṛS.; clarified butter, L.

Ājaka, am, n. a flock of goats, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 39. -**ropa**, m., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 78, Kāś.

Ājakrandaka, mfn. belonging to the Ājakranda people, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 125, Kāś.

Ājakrandi, is, m. a descendant of an Ājakranda man or prince, ib., Pat.

Ājagara, mf(ī)n. (fr. *aja-gara*), treating of the

boa or large serpent (as a chapter of the MBh.);

belonging to a boa, MBh. iii, 12533; Kathās.; proper to a boa, MBh. xii, 6677 seqq.; acting like a boa, BhP.

Ājadhena, is, m. (fr. *aja-dhenu*), a patronymic, (gaṇa *bāhu-ādi*, q. v.)

Ājapathika, mfn. fr. *aja-patha* (q. v.), Pāṇ. v, 1, 77, Comm.

Ājapāda, am, n. (= *āja*, n.) the lunar mansion Pūrva-Bhādrapada, VarYogay.

Ājabandhavi, is, m. (fr. *aja-bandhu*), a patronymic, (gaṇa *bāhu-ādi* in Kāś., q. v.)

Ājamāyava, am, n. (fr. *ajā-māyu*), N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Ājamārya, as, m. a descendant of Āja-māra, (gaṇa *kurv-ādi*, q. v.)

Ājamīdhā or *mīdhā*, as, m. a descendant of Āja-nīdhā, RV. iv, 44, 6; ĀśvŚr.; N. of a famous king, MBh.

Ājamīdhaka, mfn. belonging or referring to Āja-mīdhā, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 125, Kāś.

Ājamīdhi, is, m. a descendant of A., ib., Pat.

Ājavasteya, as, m. a descendant of an Āja-vasti man or prince, (gaṇa *gṛishṭy-ādi* and *śubhrādi*, q. v.)

Ājavāha or *haka*, mfn. fr. *aja-vāha*, q. v., (gaṇa *kacchādi*, q. v.)

Ājādyā, as, m. a man or chief of the warrior-tribe called *Ājda*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 171.

Ājāyana, as, m. a descendant of Āja, (gaṇa *na-ḍādi*, q. v.)

Ājāvika, mfn. made from the hairs of (*ajāvi*, q. v.) goats and sheep, Kauś.

1. **Ājya**, as, m. a descendant of Āja, (gaṇa *gargādi*, q. v.)

आजकार ājakāra, as, m. Śiva's bull, L.

Ājagava, am, n. = *aj*, q. v., MBh. iii, 10456.

Ājagāva, as, m., v. l. for *aj*, q. v.

आजक्रन्दक ājakrandaka, &c. See *āja*.

आजन् ā-√jan, **Ā. -jāyate** (Impv. -*jāyātām* [VS.; AV.; ĀśvGr.]; aor. 2. sg. -*janishṭhās*; 3. sg. -*janishṭha* or *ḥjani*; Prec. -*janishṭhā*) to be born,

RV. &c.: Caus. (Subj. 2. du. **Ā. -janayāvahi**) to beget, generate, AV. xiv, 2, 71; (Impv. -*janayatu*) to cause to be born, RV. x, 85, 43; (Impv. 2. sg. -*janaya*) to render prolific, RV. i, 113, 19.

Ā-janana, am, n. birth, origin, MBh. i, 3756 & 4561.

Ā-jāta, mfn. born, RV.

Ā-jāti, is, f. birth, Mn. iv, 166; viii, 82.

Ā-jāna, am, n. birth, descent, VS.; ŚBr. iii; birth-place, Comm. on VS. xxxiii, 72; (*ā*), f. place of conception (as a mother), AitBr. -**ja**, mfn. ['born in the world of the gods', Comm. j. i. e. *deva*, = *ājāna-deva* below, TUp. -**deva** (*ājāna*-), m. a god by birth (as opposed to *karma-deva*, q. v.), ŚBr. xiv (BrArUp.)

Ā-jāni, is, f. birth, descent, RV. iii, 17, 3; noble birth, Comm. on KaushBr. xxx, 5.

Ājāneya, mf(ī)n. of noble origin, of good breed (as a horse), KātyŚr.; MBh.; originating or descending from (in comp.), Buddh.; (as), n. a well-bred horse, MBh. iii, 15704.

Ājāneyya, mfn. of noble birth, KaushBr. xxx, 5.

आजन्म ā-janma, ind. (generally in comp.) from birth, since birth, Ragh. i, 5; Kathās. &c. -**surabhi-pattra**, m., N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance), L.

आजप ā-√jap, to mutter or whisper into (the ear, *kārṇe*), ŚBr. iv; xiii.

आजपथिक ājapathika, &c. See *āja*.

आजयन ā-jayana. See 2. ā-√ji.

आजरस्म ā-jarasām, ind. till old age, ŚBr. i; AitBr.

Ā-jarasāya, (dat.) ind. id., RV. x, 85, 43.

आजर्जरित ā-jarjarita, mfn. (fr. *jarjara*), torn into pieces, Kād.

आजवन ā-javana, am, n. (√ju), only for the etymol. of *ājī*, q. v., Nir. ix, 23.

आजवस्तेप ājavasteya, &c. See *āja*.

आजस्रिक ājasrika, mfn. (fr. *ā-jasra*), perpetual, occurring every day.

आजातशत्रव ājātaśatrava, as, m. 'a descendant of Ājāta-śatru', N. of Bhadrāsena, ŚBr. v.

Ājātaśātrava, mf(i)n. belonging to or ruled over by (Ājāta-śātru) Yudhishtīra, Śiś. ii, 114.

आजाति-*ā-jāti*. See *ā-jan*.

आजाद्य *ājādyā*. See *āja*.

आजान *ājāna*, *ājāni*. See *ā-jan*.

आजानिक *ājānikya*, am, n. (fr. *a-jānika*), the not possessing a wife, (gāṇa *purohitādi*, q. v.)

आजानु *ā-jānu*, ind. (generally in comp.) as far as the knee. — *bāhu*, mfn.; see s. v. 3. *ā-jam-bin*, mfn. reaching down to the knee, Kād. — *sama*, mfn. as high as the knee, Suśr.

आजानेय *ājāneya* and *ōneyya*. See *ā-jan*.

आजायन *ājāyana* and *ājāvika*. See *āja*.

आजि 1. *ājī*, m., rarely f., only once in RV. i, 116, 15, (✓*aj*), a running-match; a fighting-match, prize-fight, combat, RV.; AV. &c.; [*ājīm* ✓*aj* or ✓*i* or ✓*dāw* or ✓*sri*, to run with or against any one for a prize, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.]; war, battle (*ājau*, in battle, MBh.; R.; Ragh. xii, 45, &c.); place for running, race-course, RV. iv, 24, 8; AV. xiii, 2, 4; (= *ākṣhepa*) abuse, L.; (= *kṣhapa*) an instant, L. — *krīṭ*, mfn. fighting or running for a prize, RV. viii, 45, 7. — *ga*, n., N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr.; LāṭySr. — *jityā*, f. victory in a running-match, TāṇḍyaBr. — *tūr*, mfn. victorious in battles, RV. viii, 53, 6. — *pati*, m. lord of the battle, RV. viii, 54, 6 (voc.) — *mukha*, n. the front or first line in a battle, Ratnā. — *śiras*, n. id., MBh. iii, 16479; = *ājy-anta* below, Comm. on TS. — *spīt*, mfn. = *krīṭ*, q. v., ŚBr. — *hīna*, m. 'defeated in battle,' N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl. his descendants. **Ājy-anta**, m. the goal in a race-course, Nir. ii, 15.

आजि 2. *ā-jī* (p. *-jāyat*; impf. 3. du. *ājāyatām*) to conquer, win, RV. ii, 27, 15; AitBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Desid. p. *jigīṣhamāṇa*, trying or desiring to win, RV. i, 163, 7.

Ā-jayana, am, n. (only for the etym. of 1. *ājī*) 'conquering,' Nir. ix, 23.

Ā-jigīṣhu, mfn. wishing to excel or overcome, L.

आजिगमिषु *ājigamishu*. See *ā-jam*.

आजिघृक्षु *ājighṛikshu*. See *ā-jrah*.

आजिज्ञासेन्या *ājijñāsenyā*. See *ā-jñā*.

आजिन्व *ā-jinv* (2. du. *-jinvathas*) to refresh, RV. iv, 45, 3.

आजिरि *ājiri*, mfn. fr. *ājira*, (gāṇa *sutaṃ-gamādi*, q. v.)

Ājireya, as, m. a descendant of Ajira, (gāṇa *subhṛādi*, q. v.)

आजिहीषु *ājihīshu*. See *ā-jhri*.

आजीकूल *ājī-kūla*, v. l. for *ājñī-k^o*, q. v.

आजीगर्त *ājigarta*, am, n., N. of a Sāman.

Ājigarti, is, m. (gāṇa *bāho-ādi*, q. v.) a descendant of Ajigarta (q. v.), Śunāṣepa, TS. v; AitBr.

आजीव *ā-jīva*, P. (3. pl. *-jivanti*; ind. p. *-jīva-ya*) to live by (acc.), subsist through (acc.), MBh. v, 4536; BhP.; (p. *-jivat*; Pass. p. *-jīvyamāna*) to use, have the enjoyment of (acc.), Yājñ. ii, 67; MārKp.

Ā-jīva, as, m. livelihood, ŚvetUp.; Mn. xi, 63; MBh. &c.; = *ājīvika*, q. v., L.

Ājivaka, as, m. = *vika* below, Lalit.

Ā-jivana, am, n. livelihood, Mn. x, 79; Pañcat.

Ājivanika, mfn. looking for a livelihood, Kād.

Ā-jivam, ind. for life, Kathās.

Ājivika, as, m. 'following special rules with regard to livelihood,' a religious mendicant of the sect founded by Gośāla (Makkhaliputra), Jain.; VarBr.

Ā-jivātāntam, ind. for life, Vcar. (Śārng.)

Ājivin, ī, m. = *ājīvika*, VarBr.

Ājivya, mfn. affording a livelihood, Yājñ. i, 320; MBh. xiv, 1330; (am), n. means of living, MBh. iii, 8452; BhP.; (cf. *sv-āj*).

आजुर *ā-jur*, ūr, f. (i. ✓*jūrī*) = *viṣhī*, L.

आज्ञा 1. *ā-jñā*, *-jñāti* (Impv. 2. pl. *-jānīta*; perf. *-jānau*; p. *-jāndt*) to mind, perceive, notice, understand, RV. i, 94, 8; 156, 3; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. *ā-jñānāt*); Caus. *-jñāpayati*, °te (Ind. *-jñāptum*, R. iv, 40, 8) to order, command, direct, MBh. &c.; to assure, R. vi, 103, 10.

Ā-jijñāsenyā, ās, f. pl. (fr. Desid.) scil. *pīcas*, 'liable to investigation,' N. of some of the Kuntāpa hymns (of the AV.), AitBr.

Ā-jūapta, mfn. ordered, commanded, Mn. ii, 245; R. &c.

Ā-jūapti, is, f. command, Comm. on AitUp.

2. Ā-jūā, f. order, command, Mn. x, 56; MBh. &c.; authority, unlimited power, Bālar.; N. of the tenth lunar mansion, VarBr.; permission (neg. *an-ājhayā*, instr. ind. without permission of (gen.), Mn. ix, 199). — *kara*, m. 'executing an order,' R. iv, 9, 4, &c.; (f), f. a female servant, Śak.; (*ā-jñākara*)-*tva*, n. the office of a servant, Vikr. — *kārin*, mfn. one who executes orders, a minister, L. — *ca-kra*, n. a mystical circle or diagram (one of the six described by the Tantras). — *dāna*, n. giving an order, Rājāt. — *pattra*, n. a written order, edict, L. — *parigraha*, m. receiving an order, Rājāt. — *pālana*, n. 'guarding,' i. e. executing the orders, VP. — *pratighāta*, m. disobedience, insubordination, L. — *bhaṅga*, m. 'breaking,' i. e. not executing an order, Hit.; (*ājñābhāṅga*)-*kara* [Hit.] or *-kārīn* [VP.], mfn. not executing an order. — *vaha*, mfn. one who obeys orders, a minister, L. — *sampādin*, mfn. executing orders, submissive, Yājñ. i, 76.

Ā-jūāta, mfn.; see *an-ājñ*. — *kaundinya*, m., N. of one of the first five pupils of Śākyamuni.

Ā-jūātrī, ā, m. one who directs, RV. x, 54, 5.

Ā-jūāna, am, n. noticing, perceiving, AitUp.

Ā-jūāpaka, mf(i)kⁿ, giving orders, commanding, Hariv. 6518 (v. l. *jūāpaka*).

Ā-jūāpana, am, n. ordering, commanding.

Ā-jūāpita, mfn. ordered, commanded, MBh. i, 6310 (loc. *ātane*, 'to eat'); R. &c.

Ā-jūāpya, mfn. to be directed or commanded by (gen.), expecting an order from (gen.), R. i, 66, 3.

Ā-jūāya, ind. p. having noticed or perceived; having heard, MBh.; BhP.; R. &c.

Ā-jūāyin, mfn. perceiving.

आज्य 2. *ājya*, am, n. (✓*añj*, Vārtt. on Pān. iii, 1, 109), melted or clarified butter (used for oblations, or for pouring into the holy fire at the sacrifice, or for anointing anything sacrificed or offered), RV. x; AV.; VS. &c.; (in a wider sense) oil and milk used instead of clarified butter at a sacrifice; N. of a sort of chant (*śāstra*) connected with the morning sacrifice, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KaushBr.; N. of the Śūkta contained in the aforesaid *śāstra*, KaushBr.; N. of a Stotra connected with that *śāstra*, TāṇḍyaBr. — *graha*, m. a vessel of clarified butter, KāṭyŚr.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of certain formulae, ĀpŚr. — *doha*, n., v. l. for *ācyā-d^o*, q. v. — *dhanvan*, mfn. having the clarified butter for its bow, AitBr. — *dhāni*, f. receptacle of clarified butter, Kauś. — *pā*, mfn. drinking the clarified butter, VS.; ŚBr.; (*ās*), m. pl. a class of Manes (who are the sons of Pulastya [Mn. iii, 197 seq.] or of Kardama [VP.] and the ancestors of the Vāisya order). — *pātra*, n. a vessel for clarified butter. — *bhāga* (*ājya*), m. a portion of clarified butter, ŚBr.; (*au*), m. du. the two portions of clarified butter belonging to Agni and Soma, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr. &c.; MBh. xiv, 722; (mf(i)n.) partaking of the clarified butter, TS. ii. — *bhuṅj*, m. 'consumer of clarified butter,' Agni, R. iii, 20, 38. — *lipta* (*ājya*), mfn. anointed with clarified butter, ŚBr. — *lepa*, m. an unguent made of clarified butter, ŚākhGr. — *vāri*, m. 'sea of clarified butter,' one of the seven mythical seas, L. — *vilāpani*, f. the vessel containing the clarified butter, ŚBr. — *sthāli*, f. = *pātra* above, MānŚr.; MānGr. — *havis* (*ājya*), mfn. having an oblation consisting of clarified butter, ŚBr.; AitBr. — *doma*, m. an oblation consisting of clarified butter, Gaut. **Ājyā-doha**, n., v. l. for *ācyā-d^o*, q. v. **Ājyāntūti**, f. = *ājya-homa* above, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.

आञ्च *āñc* (ā-✓*añc*), (Impv. *āñcatu*) to bend, curve, AV. xi, 10, 16; (cf. *āc*).

आञ्च *āñch*, *āñchati* (Pot. *āñchet*; perf. *āñcha* or *anāñcha*, Pāp. Siddh.) to stretch, draw into the right position, set (a bone or leg), Suśr.

Āñchana, am, n. stretching, drawing, setting (a bone or leg), Suśr.; Bālar.

आञ्ज *āñj* (ā-✓*añj*), (Impv. 2. sg. *Ā. ākṣva*; ind. p. *ājya*; Impv. *-anaktu*; 3. pl. *āñjant*) to anoint, AV. xix, 45, 5; ĀśvGr.; to polish, prepare, RV. vii, 44, 5; to honour, receive respectfully, RV. vi, 63, 3; vii, 43, 3; viii, 60, 1; (cf. *āñta*).

Āñjana, am, n. ointment (especially for the eyes), AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; fat, RV. x, 18, 7; (mfn.) having the colour of the collyrium used for the eyes, MBh. v, 1708; (f), f. collyrium for the eyes or a box filled with that ointment, R. ii, 91, 70. — *gandhi* (*āñjana*), mf(acc.)m. n. smelling of ointment, RV. x, 146, 6. — *giri*, m., N. of a mountain, Kāth.; (cf. *āñjana*). **Āñjanābhyañjana**, e, n. du. ointment for the eyes and for the feet, KāṭyŚr.; (*ās*), f. pl., N. of a Sattrā (which lasts for forty-nine days), Lāṭy. **Āñjanābhyañjaniya**, am, n. sg. [KāṭyŚr.] or *niyā*, ās, f. pl. [KāṭyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.] another N. of the above Sattrā. **Āñjani-kārī**, f. a woman who anoints or makes ointments, VS. xxx, 14.

Āñjanya, mfn. one whose eyes are to be anointed with ointment, TB.

आञ्जनेय *āñjaneya*, as, m. 'son of Āñjanā,' N. of the monkey Hanumat, Mcar.

आञ्जलिक *āñjalikya*, am, n. fr. *āñjalika*, (gāṇa *purohitādi*, q. v.)

आञ्जस *āñjasa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *āñjasā*, q. v.), immediate, direct, Comm. on Bād.

Āñjasya, am, n. (*āt*, *ena*) abl. instr. immediately, unhesitatingly, Kap.

आञ्जिक *āñjika*, as, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 216.

Āñjiga, as, m., N. of a Dānava, ĀrshBr.

आञ्जिनेय *āñjineya*, as, m. a kind of lizard, L.; (cf. *āñjanikā*).

आञ्जीकूल *āñjī-kūla*, am, n. (v. l. *ājñī-k^o*) N. of a country, (gāṇa *dhūmādi*, q. v.)

Āñjīkūlaka, mfn. (v. l. *ājñīk^o*), ib.

आट *āt*, ind. a croak (imitation of the sound uttered by a frog), TāṇḍyaBr.

आट *āta*, mfn. (✓*at*), going, going after, only ifc., e. g. *kanyāta*, *kṣhapāta*, *patny-āta* &c.; (as), m., N. of a Nāga demon, TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. *ātaka*).

Ātaka, mf(i)kⁿ, going. See *kāraskarāñjika*.

आटरुष *ātaruṣa*, as, m. = *at^o*, q. v., L.

आटविक *āṭavika*, as, m. (fr. *āṭavi*), the inhabitant of a forest, Mn. ix, 257; MBh. &c.; a forester, Sāh.; (mfn.) consisting of inhabitants of the forest (as an army), Kām.

Āṭavin, ī, m., N. of a teacher, VāyUp.

Āṭavi, f., N. of a town, MBh. ii, 1175.

Āṭavya, as, m., v. l. for *āṭavin*, q. v.

आटि *āṭi*, is, f., N. of the bird *Turdus* *Ginnianus*, PāGr.; (cf. *āṭi* and *āṭi*). **Āṭi-mukha**, n. 'the top of which is like the peak of the *āṭi*,' a surgical instrument employed in blood-letting, Suśr.

Āṭi-medā, m., N. of a bird, L.

आटिकी *āṭikī*, f., N. of the wife of Ushasti, ChUp. ['marriageable' or 'strolling about (fr. ✓*at*), Comm.]

आटीकन *ā-ṭikana*, am, n. (✓*ṭik*), the leaping motion of a calf, L.; (cf. *āṭilaka* and *āḍhī^o*).

आटीकर *āṭikara*, as, m. a bull, L.

आटीमुख *āṭi-mukha*, &c. See *āṭi*.

आटीलक *āṭilaka*, am, n. = *ā-ṭikana*, q. v., L.

आटोप *āṭopa*, as, m. puffing, swelling, MBh. iii, 11587; Pañcat. &c.; a multitude, redundancy, BhP.; flatulence, borborygmi, Suśr.; pride, self-conceit, Mpicch. &c.; (cf. *śālopa*).

आटस्थलीक *āṭasthalika*, mfn. fr. *āṭa-sthālī*, (gāṇa *dhūmādi*, q. v., not in Kāś.)

आट्टार *āṭṭār*, as, m. a descendant of Āṭṭāra, N. of Para, TS. v; ŚBr. xiii; TāṇḍyaBr.; = *āṭana-śila*, 'fond of wandering' (Comm.), Nir. i, 14.

आडम्बर *ādambara*, as, m. a kind of drum, ŚBr. xiv; MBh.; R.; a great noise, Śārng.; noisy behaviour, speaking loud or much, bombast, Kathās.; Sāh. &c.; the roaring of elephants, Kād.; the sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack, L.; ifc. immensity, sublimity, the highest degree of, Uttār.; Kathās.; Bālar.; pleasure, L.; the eyelid; (the war-drum personified) N. of a being in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2541. — *vat*, mfn. making much noise,

Śārng. **Ādambārāghātā**, m. one who beats a drum, VS. xxx, 19.

Ādambarin, mfn. arrogant, proud, L.

आडारक *ādāraka*, as, m. (v. l. *aṇḍār*) N. of a man, (gaṇa *upakādi*, q. v.)

आडि *āḍi*, is, f. (= *ātī*, q. v.) N. of an aquatic bird, MärkP. = *baka*, mfn. (the combat) fought by the birds Āḍi and Baka (into which Vasiṣṭha and Viśvāmitra had been transformed respectively), MärkP.

आडि, f. = *āḍi*, q. v. = *baka*, mfn. = *āḍi-baka*, q. v., Hariv. 11100.

आडोविन् *ā-ḍivin*, ī, m., N. of a crow, Kathās.

आडु *āḍu*. See *āḍhyāḍu*.

आडू *āḍū*, ūs, m. or f. a raft, Up.

आटक *āḍhaka*, as, am, m. n. (gaṇa *ardhar-cādi*, q. v.; ifc. f. *ā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 22 & v, 1, 54, Comm.) a measure of grain (= $\frac{1}{2}$ dropa = 4 prasthas = 16 kudavas = 64 palas = 256 karshas = 4096 māshas; = nearly 7 lbs. 11 ozs. avoirdupois; in Bengal = two mans or 164 lbs. avds.); (ī), f. the pulse Cajanus Indicus Spreng., Suśr.; a kind of fragrant earth, Bhpr. = *jambuka*, mfn. Pāp. iv, 2, 120, Sch.

आधकिका, mf(ī)n. holding or containing an Āḍhaka, sown with an Āḍhaka of seed (as a field), &c., Pāp. v, 1, 53 seq.

आधकिना, mf(ā)n. id., ib.

आटीलक *āḍhilaka* v. l. for *āḍil*, q. v.

आद्य *ādyā*, mf(ā)n. (f. fr. *ārdhya*, \sqrt{ridh} ; or fr. *ārthya*, NBD.), opulent, wealthy, rich, ŚBr. ix; xiv; Mn. &c.; rich or abounding in, richly endowed or filled or mixed with (instr. or in comp.), R.; Pañcat. &c.; (in arithm.) augmented by (instr.) = *kulīna*, mfn. descended from a rich family, Pāp. iv, 1, 139, Sch. = *m-karapa*, mf(ī)n. enriching, Pāp. iii, 2, 56; iv, 1, 15, Pat. = *cara*, mfn. once opulent, Pāp. v, 3, 53, Sch. = *tā*, f. opulence, wealth, BhP. = *padī*, ind. (gaṇa *dvidandya-ādi*, q. v.) = *pārva*, mfn. formerly rich, Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 29. = *m-bhaviṣṭhu* or *m-bhāvuka*, mfn. becoming rich, Pāp. iii, 2, 57; (cf. *an-āḍhyam-bhaviṣṭhu*). = *roga*, m. rheumatism, gout, = *rogini*, mfn. ill with rheumatism or with gout, Car.; Suśr. = *vāta*, m. a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins, Suśr.

आध्याका, am, n. wealth, (gaṇa *manojñādi*.)

आध्यैतु, mfn. (with affix *āḍu* = *ālu* in *dayālu* &c.) wishing to become rich, Nir. xii, 14.

आयक *āyaka*, mfn. = *an*, q. v., Vet.

आपा, mfn. (fr. *ānu*), fine, minute, Up.; = *ānavina*, q. v., L.; (am), n. exceeding smallness, (gaṇa *prithv-ādi*, q. v.)

आपविना, mfn. bearing or fit to bear Panicum Miliaceum, Pāp. v, 2, 4.

आपि, is, m. (cf. *anī*) the pin of the axle of a cart, RV. i, 35, 6; 63, 3 [*'battle'*, Naigh. ii, 17] & v, 43, 8; the part of the leg just above the knee, Suśr.; (is), m. f. a linc-pin, L.; the corner of a house, L.; a boundary, L.

आपिष्या, as, m. a descendant of Anpīva, (gaṇa *subhṛādi*, q. v.)

आण्ड *āṇḍā*, am, n. (fr. *anḍa*), an egg, RV.; AV. &c.; (au), m. du. the testicles, AV. ix, 7, 13; VS. &c.; (*āṇḍya*), f. du. (fr. sg. *āṇḍī*) id., AV. vi, 138, 2. = *kapāla*, n. an egg-shell, ChUp. = *kośa*, m. an egg, BhP. = *ja* (*āṇḍā*), mfn. born from an egg, ChUp.; AitUp.; (as), m. a bird, Suparṇ. **आण्ड**, n. 'eating eggs,' N. of a demon, AV. viii, 6, 25. **आण्डि**-vat, mfn., (gaṇa *karṇādi*, q. v.)

आण्डायना, mfn. fr. *āṇḍa*, (gaṇa *pakṣādi*.)

आण्डिका, mfn. bearing eggs (i. e. egg-shaped fruits or bulbs), AV. iv, 34, 5; v, 17, 16; Kaus.

आण्डिवतयानि, fr. *āṇḍi-vat* above, (gaṇa *karṇādi*, q. v.)

आत *āt*, ind. (abl. of 4. a) afterwards, then (often used in a concluding paragraph antithetically to *yad*, *yadā*, *yadi*, and sometimes strengthened by the particles *aha*, *id*, *im*, *u*), RV.; AV.; then, further, also, and, RV.; AV. It is sometimes used after an interrogative pronoun (like *u*, *nu*, *ahat*) to give emphasis to the pronoun, RV.

आत *ā-ta*, instr. pl. *ā-tais*. See *ā-tā* under *ā-√tan*.

आतंस *ā-√taps*, Caus. (2. du. *ā-tapsayethe*) to bring near, furnish with (acc.), RV. x, 106, 1.

आतक *ātaka*, as, m., N. of a Nāga demon, MBh. i, 2154.

आतख *ā-√taksh* (Impv. 2. pl. *-takshata*, 3. pl. *-takshantu*) to procure, RV.

आतख *ā-√tañc*, *-tanakti* (KātyŚr.; 1. sg. *-tanacmi*, VS. i, 4; Pot. *-tañcyāt*, TS. ii; ind. p. *-tācyā*, SBr.) to cause coagulation (by casting one liquid into another).

Ā-taṅka, as, m. disease or sickness of body, Suśr.; fever, L.; (ifc. f. *ā*, MBh. ii, 285) pain or affliction of mind, disquietude, apprehension, fear, Vikr.; Ragh. i, 63, &c.; the sound of a drum, L.; (cf. *nir-āḥ*.)

Ā-taṅka, mfn. See *śritātāṅkyā*.

Ā-tāṇcana, am, n. that which causes coagulation (as butter-milk which is thrown into fresh milk to turn it), runnet, TS. ii; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; = *prativāpa*, q. v., L.; = *ā-pyāyana*, q. v., L.; = *javana*, q. v., L.

आतन् *ā-√tan*, P. (2. sg. *-tanoshi*; impf. *ātanot*; perf. *-tāṇa*; p. m. pl. *-tanvāntas*; perf. p. m. sg. *-tatanvān*) to extend or stretch over, penetrate, spread, overspread (said of the light), illuminate, RV.; (perf. 2. sg. *-tāṇtha*) to seek to reach, RV. x, 1, 7; to be ready for, wait on (acc.), RV. v, 79, 3; (aor. Subj. *-tanat*) to stop any one, RV. i, 91, 23; P. Ā. (3. pl. *-tanvate*; perf. 1. sg. *-tātane*) to extend (a texture), spread, stretch (a bow for shooting), RV.; AV. &c.; P. to diffuse; to bestow upon, RV.; BhP. &c.; to effect, produce, Hariv. 4635; BhP. &c.; Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. *-tānyā*) to stretch, AV.

Ā-tata, mfn. spread, extended, stretched or drawn (as a bow or bow-string), RV.; long (as a way), ChUp.; fixed on, clinging to (loc.), RV. i, 22, 20; 105, 9; PraśnaUp.; (cf. *ān-āt*.) **Ātati-karapa**, n. drawing (a bow-string), BhP.

Ātatāyīn, mfn. having one's bow drawn, VS. xvi, 18; 'one whose bow is drawn to take another's life,' endeavouring to kill some one, a murderer, Mn. viii, 350 seq.; MBh. &c. (in later texts also incendiaries, ravishers, thieves &c. are reckoned among *ātatāyīnas*).

Ātatāvin, mfn., v. l. for *ātayīn* (of VS.), TS. iv.

Ā-tāni, mfn. penetrating, RV. ii, 10.

Ā-tā, m. f. the frame of a door, RV. ix, 5, 5 [instr. pl. *ā-tāis*; v. l. *ā-tāhis*, Comm. on Nir. iv, 18] & VS. xxix, 5 (instr. pl. *ā-tāis*); 'the frame,' i. e. a quarter of the sky, RV. (nom. pl. *ā-tās*; loc. pl. *ā-tāsu*).

Ā-tāna, as, m. an extended cord, string, &c., VS. vi, 12 (voc.); AitBr.; (cf. *ekāhātānd*.)

Ā-tāyin, ī, m. a falcon, kite, L.; (cf. *ātāpin*.)

आतप *ā-√tap*, *-tāpati* (Impv. *-tapatu*; see *ā-tāpat* and *ā-tāpas* ss. vv.) to radiate heat, AV.; VS.; Kaus.; Pass. (p. *-tāpyamāna*) to suffer pain, be afflicted, BhP.; (with *tapas*) to inflict (austerities) upon one's self, BhP.

Ā-tapā, mfn. causing pain or affliction, RV. i, 55, 1; (as), m. (ifc. f. *ā*, R.; Śak.) beat (especially of the sun), sunshine, KathUp.; Mn. &c. = *tra*, n. 'heat-protector' (ifc. f. *ā*, Megh.; Kathās.), a large umbrella (of silk or leaves), MBh. &c.; *ātapatrayita*, mfn. forming an umbrella (as the branches of a tree), BhP. = *vat*, mfn. irradiated by the sun, Kum. i, 6; = *varshya*, mf(ā)n. (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine, AitBr.; KātyŚr. = *vārāpa*, n. 'heat-protector,' a parasol, Ragh. iii, 70; ix, 15. = *śushka*, mfn. dried by the sun. **Ātapātyaya**, m. passing away of the heat, coolness of the evening, Ragh. i, 52. **Ātapāpāya**, m. passing away of the hot season, beginning of the rainy season, R.

Ā-tāpat, mfn. (pr. p.) shining (as the sun), loc. *ā-tāpati*, while the sun is shining, ŚBr. v; xiv.

Ā-tapana, as, m. 'causing heat,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10374.

Ā-tāpas, Ved. Inf. (abl.) from burning or singeing, RV. v, 73, 5 & viii, 73, 8.

Ātapāya, Nom. *Ā. °yate*, to become hot like sunshine, Kād.

Ātāpiya, mfn., (gaṇa *utkarādi*, q. v.)

Ā-tapta, mfn. refined by heat (as gold), Hariv. 15769.

Ātāpya, mfn. being in the sunshine, VS.

Ātāpin, mfn. zealous, Lalit.; (ī), m., N. of a Daitya, Kathās.; v. l. for *ā-tāyin*, q. v.

आतम् *ā-√tam* (p. *Ā. -tāmyamāna* and P.

-tāmyat) to faint, become senseless, R. ii, 63, 50; Kād.; to become stiff, Bālar.

आतमाम *ā-tamām*, a superl. form fr. 3. *ā* (used with $\sqrt{khyā}$), ŚBr. x.

आतर *ā-tara*, &c. See *ā-√trī*.

आतर्जे *ā-√tarj*, Caus. (impf. *ātarjayat*; Pass. p. *-tarjyamāna*) to scold, abuse, MBh. vii, 7176; Kād.

आतर्दे *ā-tarda* and *°rdana*. See *ā-√trid*.

आतर्पण *ā-tarpaṇa*. See *ā-√trip*.

आतव *ātava*, as, m., N. of a man, (gaṇa *aś-vādi*, q. v.)

Ātavāyana, as, m. a descendant of Ātava, ib.

आतथ *ātaś ca*, and this for the following reason (used to introduce an argument), Pat.

आता *ā-tā* and *ā-tāna*. See *ā-√tan*.

आतापिन् *ātāpin*. See *ā-√tap*.

आताश्च *ā-tāmra*, mf(ā)n. reddish, slightly copper-coloured, Kāvya; Ratnāv.

आतार *ā-tāra* and *ā-tāryā*. See *ā-√trī*.

आताली *ātālī*, ind. in comp. with $\sqrt{1}$ as, $\sqrt{bhū}$, and $\sqrt{1}$ *kṛi*, (gaṇa *ūry-ādi*, q. v.)

आति *ātī*, is, f. (\sqrt{at} , Pāp. iii, 3, 108, Comm.) an aquatic bird, RV. x, 95, 9; VS. xxiv, 34 (v. l. *ātī*, TS. v); ŚBr. xi; (cf. *āḍi* and *Lat. anas, anatī*); = *āḍi*, q. v. the bird Turdus Gignianus, L.

आतिच्छन्दस *āticchandasa*, am, n. (fr. *āticchandasa*), N. of the last of the six days of the Prishṭhya ceremony, MaitrS.; KaushBr.

आतिथिगव *ātithigod* (5), as, m. a descendant of *Atithi-god*, RV. viii, 68, 16 seq.

Ātithya, mf(ī), Kum. v, 31 n. Pāp. iv, 4, 104 (fr. *ātithi*), proper for or attentive to a guest, hospitable, Śak.; Ragh. &c.; (as), m. a descendant of *Atithi*, (gaṇa *subhṛādi*, q. v.); (ī), f. hospitality, Bālar.; (am), n. id., Mn. iii, 18.

Ātithya, mfn. (Pāp. v, 4, 26) proper for a guest, hospitable, AitBr.; (as), m. a guest, L.; (ā), f. (i. e. *ishṭi*) the reception of the Soma when it is brought to the place of sacrifice, KātyŚr.; (ām), n. hospitable reception, hospitality, RV.; VS. &c.; the rite also called *ātithya* (see before), ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr. = *rūpā*, mfn. being in the place of the *Ātithya* rite, VS. xix, 14. = *vat*, mfn. mentioning hospitality, AitBr. = *satkāra*, m. [R. iii, 2, 6] or *-satkriyā*, f. [Kathās.] the rites of hospitality. **Ātithyēṣṭī**, f. = *ātithyā* before, Comm. on VS. xix, 14.

आतिदेशिक *ātidesika*, mfn. resulting from an *ātidesa* or substitution, Pāp. iv, 1, 151, Comm.

आतिरश्चीन *ā-tiraścina*, mfn. a little transverse or across, Daś.

आतिरेक *ātiraikeya*, am, n. (fr. *ati-reka*), superfluity, redundancy (as of limbs), Mn. xi, 50.

आतिवाहिक *ātivāhika*, mfn. (fr. *ati-vāha*), 'fleeeter than wind,' (in Vedānta phil.) N. of the subtle body (or *linga-śarīra*), Kap.; Bād. &c.

आतिविज्ञान *ātivijñāna*, mfn. (fr. *ati-vijñāna*), surpassing the understanding, ŚBr. i.

आतिशयिक *ātishayika*, mfn. (fr. *ati-śaya*), superabundant, Śiś. x, 23.

Ātisāya, am, n. excess, quantity, L.

Ātisāyanika, as, m. (in rhetoric) an affix that expresses gradation in an ascending series.

Ātisāyika, mfn. expressing ascending gradation, Pat.

आतिष्ठ *ātiṣṭha*, am, n. (fr. *ati-ṣṭhā*), superiority, AitBr.

आतिष्ठु *ā-tiṣṭhad-gu*, ind. till the cows stand to be milked or after sunset, Bhāṭṭ. iv, 14.

आतिस्नान *ātiśvāyana*, mfn. (fr. *ati-svan*), (gaṇa *pakṣādi*, q. v.)

आती *ātī*. See *ātī*.

आतीवादीय *ātiśvādiya*, am, n., N. of a Sāman, TāpāBr.; Lāṭy.

आतु *ātu*, us, m. = *āḍu*, q. v., L.

आतुच् ā-tuc (loc. °ci), f. growing dusk, evening, RV. viii, 27, 21.

आतुजि ā-tuji, mfn. (✓*tuj*), rushing on, RV. vii, 66, 18.

Ā-tūje, Ved. Inf. to bring near, RV. vii, 32, 9.

आतुद् ā-tud (p. -*tuddā*; perf. -*tutōda*; ind. p. -*tudya*) to strike, push, spur on, stir up, RV. x; Mn. iv, 68; MBh. i, 195.

Ā-tūna, mfn. struck, ŚBr. xiv (v. l. ā-*trīṇṇa*).

Ā-toḍā, mfn. striking, AV. vii, 95, 3.

Ā-todya, am, n. 'to be struck', a musical instrument, Jain. (Prākṛit *āḍḍya*); Ragh.; Kathās.

आतुर ā-tura, mf(ā)n. suffering, sick (in body or mind), RV. viii; AV. xi, 101, 2, &c.; diseased or pained by (in comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; desirous of (Inf.); (cf. an-*āḍḍ*).

आतुल् ā-tul (Inf. -*tolayitum*) to lift up, raise, R. i, 34, 10 (v. l.).

आतुद् ā-tuḍ, P. -*trīḍ*, P. -*trīḍāti*, to divide, pierce (as the ears), Nir.: Ā. -*trīḍti*, to sever one's self, ŚBr. vii.

Ā-tarda, as, m. an opening, hole, Comm. on TS.

Ā-tardana, am, n. See *ālā-āl*.

Ā-trīṇa, mfn. pierced, TS. v; ŚBr.; Kauś.; wounded, BrĀrUp. (v. l. ā-*trīṇa*, q. v.)

Ā-trīḍas, Ved. Inf. (abl.), (Pāp. iii, 4, 17) with *purā*, 'without piercing', RV. viii, 1, 12.

आतृप् ā-tṛp, P. (Subj. 3. pl. -*trīpān*, Padap. 3. sg. *ḥpāt*) to be satisfied, RV. vii, 56, 10; Caus. (Impv. 2. du. -*tarpayethām*) to satisfy, RV. i, 17, 3.

Ā-tarṇa, am, n. (= *prīṇa*) satisfying, L.; whitening the wall or floor or seat on festive occasions, pigment used for this purpose, L.

Ā-trīpya, as, m. 'to be enjoyed', the custard apple tree (*Anona Reticulata*) and (*am*), n. its fruit, L.

आतृ ā-tṛ, P. (impf. *ātīrat*, 2. sg. °*ras*) to overcome, RV.; (impf. *ātīrat*, 2. sg. °*ras*, 3. pl. Ā. °*raṇta*) to increase, make prosperous, glorify, RV.; Intens. Ā. (3. pl. -*ātīrushante*) to pass through or over, RV. v, 59, 1.

Ā-tara, as, m. crossing over a river, Rājāt.; fare for being ferried over a river, Śukasampeḍa 10; Buddh.

Ā-tara, as, m. (= ā-*tara*) fare, L.

Ā-tāryā, mfn. relating to landing, TS. iv.

आतोदिन् ā-toḍin and ā-todya. See ā-*tud*.

आतृ ā-tṛ, P. See ā-*tṛ*.

Āttām, aor. 3. du. fr. ā-*tṛ*, q. v. (or fr. ✓*ad*?).

आतृ ā-tṛ, 2. sg. pf. of the defect. ✓*ah*, q. v.

आत्मन् ātmān, ā, m. (variously derived fr. *an*, to breathe; *at*, to move; *vā*, to blow; cf. *tmān*) the breath, RV.; the soul, principle of life and sensation, RV.; AV. &c.; the individual soul, self, abstract individual [e. g. *ātmān* (Ved. loc.) *dhatte* or *karoti*, 'he places in himself' makes his own, TS. v; ŚBr.; *ātmānā akarot*, 'he did it himself', Kād.; *ātmānā vi-*✓*yuj*, 'to lose one's life', Mn. vii, 46; *ātmān* in the fig. is used as reflexive pronoun for all three persons and all three genders, e. g. *ātmānā sā hanti*, 'she strikes herself'; *putram ātmānāḥ spṛiṣtvā nipe-tatuh*, 'they two having touched their son fell down', R. ii, 64, 28; see also below s. v. *ātmānā*; essence, nature, character, peculiarity (often ifc., e. g. *karmātman*, &c.), RV. x, 97, 11, &c.; the person or whole body considered as one and opposed to the separate members of the body, VS.; ŚBr.; the body, Ragh. i, 14; RāmātUp.; (ifc.) 'the understanding, intellect, mind', see *nashātman*, *mandā*; the highest personal principle of life, Brahma (cf. *paramātman*), AV. x, 8, 44; VS. xxxii, 11; ŚBr. xiv, &c.; effort, L.; (= *dhrīti*) firmness, L.; the sun, L.; fire, L.; a son, L.; [Old Germ. *ātum*; Angl. Sax. *æðm*; Mod. Germ. *Athem*, *Odem*; Gk. *ἀτμήν*, *ἀτμός* (?);] = *vāt*, mfn. animated, having a soul, RV.; AV.; TS. = *vān*, mfn. id., ŚBr. x, xiv.

Ātma (in comp. for *ātmān*; also rarely ifc., e. g. *adyā-ātma*, *adyā-ātmān*). = *karmān*, n. one's own act. = *kāma* (*ātmā*), mf(ā)n. loving one's self, possessed of self-conceit, R. ii, 70, 10; loving the supreme spirit, ŚBr. xiv (BrĀrUp.). = *kāmeya*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, (*gāṇa rājanyādī*, q. v.); *yaka*, mfn. inhabited by the Ātmakāmeyas, ib. = *kārya*, n. one's own business, private affairs.

= *kṛita* (*ātmā*), mfn. done or committed against one's self, VS. viii, 13; done of one's self, self-executed, R. ii, 46, 23. = *kṛita*, mfn. playing with the supreme spirit, NṛisUp. = *gata*, mfn. being on itself, MBh. xi, 566 (ed. Bomb.; see *ruha* below); (*am*), ind. 'gone to one's self' (in dram.) aside (to denote that the words which follow are supposed to be heard by the audience only), Śāk.; Mālav.; Mṛich. &c. = *gati*, f. one's own way, R. i, 76, 24; 'course of the soul's existence', life of the spirit, Nir.; ('*tyā*'), instr. ind. by one's own act (without the intervention of another), Śāk. = *gūṇa*, n. virtue of the soul, Gaut. = *guptā*, f. the plant *Mucuna Pruritus* Hook, Sutr. = *gupti*, f. the hiding-place of an animal, L. = *grāhin*, mfn. taking for one's self, selfish, L. = *ghāta*, m. suicide, L. = *ghātaka*, m. a suicide. = *ghātin*, m. id., Yājñ. iii, 21; Kād. = *ghoṣa*, m. 'uttering one's own name', a crow, L.; a cock, L. = *caturtha*, mfn. being one's self the fourth one with three others (N. of Janārdana respecting his four heads?), Pāp. vi, 3, 6. = *ochanda-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP. = *ja*, mfn. self-originated, MBh. xii, 12449; (*as*), m. (ifc. f. ā, R.) 'born from or begotten by one's self', a son, Nir.; Mn. &c.; N. of the fifth lunar mansion, VarYogay.; (*ā*), f. a daughter, MBh.; R. &c.; 'originating from intellect', the reasoning faculty, L. = *janman*, n. the birth (or re-birth) of one's self, i. e. the birth of a son, Kum. vi, 28; (*ā*), m. (= *ja*, m.) a son, Ragh. i, 33; v, 36. = *jñā*, mfn. knowing one's self, MBh. xii, 12440; knowing the supreme spirit, Vedāntas. = *jñāna*, n. self-knowledge, MBh. v, 990 & 1167; knowledge of the soul or supreme spirit, Mn. xii, 85 & 92; MBh.; Vedāntas. = *vyotis*, n. the light of the soul or supreme spirit, MBh. xii, 6509; (*ātmā-*vyotis**), mfn. receiving light from one's self, ŚBr. xiv; MBh. xii, 783. = *tattva*, n. the true nature of the soul or of the supreme spirit, SvetUp.; (*ātmā-tattva*)-*jñā*, mfn. knowing or versed in the Vedānta doctrines, L. = *tantra*, n. the basis of self, MBh. xiii, 4399; (mfn.) depending only on one's self, independent, BhP.; (cf. *sva-tantra*). = *tā*, f. essence, nature, BhP. = *trīpa*, mfn. self-satisfied, Bhag. iii, 17. = *tyāga*, m. self-forgetfulness, absence of mind, Sutr.; suicide, Daś. = *tyāgin*, mfn. committing suicide, Yājñ. iii, 6 [*ātmanas tyāgin*, Mn. v, 89]; MBh. xii, 15156. = *trīpa*, n. a means of saving one's self, BhP.; (*ātmātrīpa*)-*parigraha*, m. a body-guard, R. v, 47, 27. = *tva*, n. essence, nature, Sāh. = *dakṣiṇa*, mfn. (a sacrifice) in which one offers one's self Dakṣiṇā, TāṇḍyaBr. = *darśa*, m. 'self-shower', a mirror, Ragh. vii, 65. = *darśana*, n. seeing the soul of or in (in comp.), Yājñ. iii, 157; (cf. Mn. xii, 91). = *dā*, mfn. granting breath or life, RV. x, 121, 2. = *dāna*, n. gift of self, self-sacrifice, Kathās. = *dāshi*, mfn. corrupting the soul, AV. xvi, 1, 3. = *devatā*, f. a tutelary deity, Hcat. = *drohin*, mfn. self-tormenting, fretful, L. = *alīya*, mfn. constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to one's self, MBh. i, 6080 [= *sva-*vāta**, Comm.]. = *mindā*, f. self-reproach, MBh. ii, 1542. = *nivedana*, n. offering one's self to a deity, BhP. = *nishkrāya*, mfn. ransoming one's self, ŚBr. xi; KaushBr. = *pa*, mfn. guarding one's self, BhP. = *pakṣa*, m. one's own party, Hit. = *pañcāma*, mfn. being one's self the fifth one with four others, Pāp. vi, 3, 5, Pat. Comm. = *parājitā*, mfn. one who has lost himself (at play), AV. v, 18, 2. = *parityāga*, m. self-sacrifice, Hit. = *pāta*, m. 'descent of the soul', re-birth, BhP. = *pūjā*, f. self-praise, MBh. ii, 1542; Pañcat. = *prākāśa*, mfn. self-shining, self-luminous, NṛisUp.; (*as*), m., N. of a commentary on VP. = *pratikṛiti*, f. one's own reflection or image, MBh. v, 2222; BhavP. ii. = *prabodha*, m. 'cognition of soul or supreme spirit', N. of an Upanishad. = *prabha*, mfn. shining by one's own light, self-illuminated, MBh. (Nala). = *prayojana*, mfn. selfish, Āp. = *pravidā*, m. 'dogmas about the soul or supreme spirit', N. of the seventh of the fourteen Pūrvas or most ancient sacred writings of the Jainas; (*ās*), m. pl. 'those who assert the dogmas about the supreme spirit', N. of a philosophical school, Nir. xiii, 9. = *prāsāṅsaka*, mfn. self-praising, boasting, MBh. xii, 5400. = *prāsāṅsā*, f. self-applause, Āp.; R. = *prāsāṅsin*, mfn. = *prāsāṅsaka*, q. v., R. = *prīti*, f. strong desire to enjoy anything, Pāp. vii, 1, 51. = *bandhu*, m. 'one's own kinsman', a first cousin or father's sister's son, mother's brother's son, mother's sister's son, L. = *buddhi*, f. self-knowledge, L. = *bodha*, m. 'knowledge of soul or supreme spirit', N. of a

work of Śāṅkarācārya; of one of the Upanishads of the Atharva-veda; the possession of a knowledge of soul or the supreme spirit. = *bhava*, m. becoming or existing of one's self; 'mind-born', N. of Kāma, Mcar.; (mfn.) produced in or caused by one's self, R. ii, 64, 69. = *bhāvayana*, m., N. of Nārāyaṇa, Hariv. 8819 & 12608. = *bhāva*, m. existence of the soul, SvetUp.; the self, proper or peculiar nature, Buddh.; the body, ib. = *bhū*, m. 'self-born', N. of Brahmā, Śāk.; Kum. ii, 53; of Viṣṇu, Ragh. x, 21; of Śiva, Śāk.; a Brahman, Bhām.; 'mind-born', N. of Kāma, BhP. = *bhūta*, mfn. 'become another's self', attached to, faithful, Mn. vii, 217; R. vii, 83, 5. = *bhūya*, n. peculiarity, own nature, AitUp. = *māya*, mf(ā)n. issued out from one's own self, Nir. vi, 12. = *māna*, n. the regarding one's self as (e. g. learned &c.), Pāp. iii, 2, 83. = *mūrti*, mfn. one whose body is the soul, RāmātUp. = *mūli*, f. 'striking root in self, self-existent', the plant *Alhagi Maurorum*, L. = *m-bhari*, mfn. self-nourishing, taking care only for one's own person, selfish, Pañcat.; Hit.; 'ri-tva', n. selfishness, Kathās. = *yājñ*, mfn. sacrificing for one's self, ŚBr. xi; one who sacrifices himself, Mn. xii, 91. = *yoga*, m. union with the supreme spirit, MBh. iii, 11245. = *yonī*, m. (= *bhū*, q. v.) a N. of Brahmā, SvetUp.; of Śiva, L.; of Viṣṇu, Mudr.; of Kāma, Kum. iii, 70. = *ra-kakha*, mfn. 'body-guard', protector, Jain. [Prākṛit *āya-rakkhaya*]. = *rakṣaṇa*, n. taking care of one's self, MBh. xii, 5092. = *rakṣā*, f. the plant *Trichosanthes Bracteata* (a creeper with poisonous fruit), L. = *ratī*, mfn. rejoicing in the supreme spirit, NṛisUp. = *ruha*, mfn. growing on itself, MBh. xi, 556 (ed. Calc.). = *lābha*, m. one's own profit, Kāvyaḍ.; acquisition (of the knowledge) of the supreme spirit, Āp.; coming into existence, Comm. on Nyāyad.; birth, Kād. = *vañcaka*, mfn. deceiving one's self, BhP. = *vañcana*, f. self-delusion. = *vat*, mfn. having a soul, NṛisUp.; self-possessed, composed, prudent, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; ind. like one's self, Hit.; (*ātmavāt*)-*tā*, f. self-possession, self-regard, prudence, Mn. xi, 86; Ragh. viii, 83; self-resemblance, proportion, analogy, L. = *vādha*, m. suicide, MBh. i, 6228. = *vadhya*, f. id., ib. 6227. = *vāsa*, mfn. dependent on one's own will, Mn. iv, 159 seq. = *vikraya*, m. sale of one's self, i. e. of one's liberty, Mn. xi, 59. = *vid*, mfn. knowing the nature of the soul or supreme spirit, ŚBr. xiv; Up.; MBh.; (*ātmavīd*)-*tā*, f. = *ātmā-vidyā* below, Ragh. viii, 10. = *vidyā*, f. knowledge of soul or the supreme spirit, ŚBr. x; Mn. vii, 43. = *vidhī*, f. selfishness, MBh. v, 1343. = *vivīdhi*, f. self-advantage, L. = *vīra*, m. (= *bala-*vat**) a mighty man, L.; (= *prāna-*vat**) a living being, L.; a son, L.; a wife's brother, L.; the jester in a play, L. = *vṛittānta*, m. one's own story, autobiography, L. = *vṛitti*, f. one's own circumstances, Ragh. ii, 33. = *vṛiddhi*, f. = *vivīdhi*, q. v. = *sakti*, f. one's own power or effort, Pañcat. (Hit.). = *śalyā*, f. the plant *Asparagus Racemosus* Willd., L. = *śuddhi*, f. self-purification, Mn. xi, 164; Bhag. v, 11. = *ślāgha*, mfn. self-praising, boasting, Venṛs.; (*ā*), f. an-neg. in comp. with *-kara*, mfn. 'not boasting' Sāh. = *ślāghin*, mfn. self-praising, BhP. = *saṃyama*, m. self-restraint, Bhag. iv, 27. = *saṃstha*, mf(ā)n. based on or connected with the person, Mālav. = *sād*, mfn. dwelling in (my-)self, AV. v, 9, 8. = *sāni*, mfn. granting the breath of life, VS. xiv, 48. = *saṃtāna*, m. 'one's own offspring', a son, Mn. iii, 185. = *saṃdeha*, m. personal risk, Hit. = *sama*, m. equal to one's self; (*ātmāsama*)-*lām* ✓*nī*, to render any one (acc.) equal to one's self, Ratnāv. = *samar-papa*, n. = *nivedana* above, BhP. = *sambha-va*, m. (= *ja*) a son, MBh. i, 6651; R.; Ragh.; N. of Kāma, Kād.; (*ā*), f. a daughter, R. = *saṃbhāvanā*, f. self-conceit, Kād. = *saṃmita* (*ātmā*), mfn. corresponding to the person, ŚBr. vi-x; resembling the soul or supreme spirit, ChUp. = *sācin*, m. one's own companion, Suparṇ. = *sāt*, ind. with ✓*i*. *kṛi* (ind. p. -*kṛivā*) to place upon one's self, Yājñ. iii, 54; -*karoti* (ind. p. -*kṛivā*, MBh. iii, 493 & 496; -*kṛitya*, BhP.) to make one's own, attract, turn to one's self, acquire or gain for one's self; to cause to become one with the supreme spirit, NṛisUp. = *sukha*, m., N. of a man. = *stava*, m. self-praise, R. iii, 35, 22. = *stuti*, f. id.; (cf. *stutir* [acc. pl.] *ātmānāḥ*, Rājāt.). = *spārāna*, mfn. saving the person, TS. vi; TB. ii. = *hatyā*, f. suicide, Prab. = *han*, mfn. one who kills his soul, i. e. does not care about the welfare of his soul, ĪśaUp.; BhP.; (*ā*), m. a suicide, MBh. i, 6839; a priest in

a temple attendant upon an idol (the priest subsisting by appropriating to himself offerings to deities for which future punishment is assigned), L. — **hanana**, n. suicide, L. — **hita**, mfn. beneficial to one's self; (*am*), n. one's own profit, L. — **hitāyana**, m. = *bhāvāyana*, q. v., Hariv. 12608. **Ātmā-dishṭa**, m. 'self-dictated,' a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself, L. — **Ātmādhika**, mf(ā)n. 'more than one's self,' dearer than one's self, Kathās. **Ātmādhina**, mfn. depending on one's own will, Āp.; Śārng.; one whose existence depends on the breath or on the principle of animal life, sentient, L.; (*as*), m. a son, L.; a wife's brother, L.; the jester in a play, L.; (cf. *ātma-vīra* and *ātma-mīna*). **Ātmānanda**, mfn. rejoicing in the soul or supreme spirit, NṛisUp. **Ātmānapeksha**, mfn. not regarding one's self, not selfish, Kathās. **Ātmāparādha**, m. one's own offence, personal transgression, R. v. 79, 5; Hit. **Ātmāpahāra**, m. 'taking away self,' concealing of self, dissimulation, see *apa-hāra*; — *ka*, mfn. self-concealing, dissembling, pretending to belong to a higher class than one's own, Mn. iv, 255. **Ātmāpahārin**, mfn. self-deceiving, self-concealing, dissembling, MBh. i, 3014 (= v, 1611). **Ātmābhīmānī-tā**, f. self-respect, MBh. iii, 17379. **Ātmābhīlīsha**, m. the soul's desire, Megh. **Ātmāmīsha**, m. a peace made after having sacrificed one's own army, Kām. **Ātmārāma**, mfn. rejoicing in one's self or in the supreme spirit, BhP. &c. **Ātmārtham**, ind. for the sake of one's self, Kathās. **Ātmārthe**, ind. id., MBh. **Ātmāsāin**, m. 'self-eater,' a fish (supposed to eat its young), L. **Ātmāsraya**, m. dependence on self or on the supreme spirit; *ātmā-srayopaniṣad*, f., N. of an Upanishad. **Ātmāśvara**, m. master of one's self, Kum. iii, 40. **Ātmōdaya**, m. self-advantage or elevation, L. **Ātmōdbhava**, m. (= *ātma-sambhava*) a son, Ragh. xviii, 11; (*ā*), f. a daughter, L.; the plant Glycine Debilis Roxb., L. **Ātmōpajivin**, mfn. living by one's own labour, Mn. vii, 138; viii, 362 ['one who lives by his wife,' Comm.]; Gaut. **Ātmōpanishad**, f., N. of an Upanishad. **Ātmōpama**, mfn. like one's self. **Ātmōpamya**, n. 'likeness to self,' instr. *omyena*, by analogy to one's self, Hit. **Ātmaka**, mf(ikā)n. belonging to or forming the nature of (gen.), MBh. xv, 926; having or consisting of the nature or character of (in comp.), ChUp. [cf. *saṃkalpātma*]; consisting or composed of, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (cf. *pañcātma* &c.).

Ātmakīya, mfn. one's own, MBh. i, 4712. **Ātmanā**, instr. of *ātman*, in comp. [but not in a Bahuvrīhi] with ordinals, Pān. vi, 3, 6; (cf. the Bahuvrīhi compounds *ātma-caturtha* and *pañcama*). — **tritīya**, mfn. 'third with one's self,' being one's self the third, Śak.; Kathās. — **daśama**, mfn. being one's self the tenth, Pat. — **dvitīya**, mfn. being one's self the second, i. e. together with some one else, Hit. — **pañcama**, mfn. being one's self the fifth, R. — **saptama**, mfn. being one's self the seventh, MBh. xvii, 25.

Ātmanīna, mf(ā)n. (Pān. v, 1, 9 & vi, 4, 169) appropriate or good or fit for one's self, Prab.; Bhāṭṭ.; (= *ātmādhina*, q. v.) sentient, L.; (*as*), m. a son, L.; a wife's brother, L.; the jester in a play, L. **Ātmaniya**, mf(ā)n. one's own, Lalit.

Ātmane, dat. in comp. for *ātman*, Pān. vi, 3, 7 & 8. — **pada**, n. 'word to one's self,' form for one's self, i. e. that form of the verb which implies an action belonging or reverting to self, the terminations of the middle voice, Pān. i, 4, 100 & 3, 12. — **padin**, mfn. taking the terminations of the middle voice, Pān. Comm. — **bhāṣha**, mfn. id., Pat.; (*ā*), f. = *pada*, q. v., Pān. vi, 3, 7, Kāś.

Ātmanya, mf(ā)n. being connected with one's self, TāṇḍyaBr.

Ātmī-√1. kṛi, to make one's own, take possession of, Kād.

Ātmī-bhāva, m. becoming part of the supreme spirit.

Ātmīya, mf(ā)n. one's own, Yājñ. ii, 85; R. &c. **Ātmeyā**, ās, m. pl. a class of divinities also called *Ātmīyā* (and named together with the Āpyā), MaitrS. **Ātmīyā**, ās, m. pl. id., TBr.; (cf. *an-* and *etad-*).

आत्यन्तिक ātyantika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *aty-anta*), continual, uninterrupted, infinite, endless, Mn. ii, 242 seq.; Bhag. &c.; entire, universal (as the world's destruction &c.), BhP.; Sarvad.

आत्ययिक ātyayika, mfn. (fr. *aty-aya*; *gaṇa*

vinayaddi, q. v.), 'having a rapid course,' not suffering delay, urgent, Mn. vii, 165; MBh. &c.; requiring immediate help (as a disease), Sutr.

आत्र ātra, am, n. (fr. *ātri*), N. of different Sāmans.

Ātreya, as, m. (Pān. iv, 1, 122, Comm.) a descendant of Atri, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; N. of a physician, Bhpr.; a priest who is closely related to the Śadasya (perhaps because this office was generally held by a descendant of Atri), ŚBr. iv; AitBr.; N. of Śiva, L.; chyle, L.; (*i*), f. a female descendant of Atri, Pān. ii, 4, 65; (with *śākha*) the Śākha of the Ātreya; a woman who has bathed after her courses, ŚBr. i; Mn. xi, 87; Yājñ. iii, 251; N. of a river in the north of Bengal (otherwise called Tistā), MBh. ii, 374; (*am*), n., N. of two Sāmans, ĀśvGr. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a tribe, MBh. vi, 376; (for *atrayas*, m. pl. of *atṛi*, q. v.) the descendants of Atri, MBh. iii, 971. **Ātreya-pūtra**, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv.

Ātreyaṇa, as, m. a descendant of an Ātreya, (*gaṇa āvuddi*, q. v.)

Ātreyaikā, f. a woman in her courses, L.

Ātreyaia, mfn. fr. *ātreya*, Pān. iv, 1, 89, Kāś.

आथर्वण ātharvaṇa, mf(ī)n. (Pān. iv, 3, 133) originating from or belonging or relating to Atharvan or the Atharvans, AV.; Āp. &c.; (*ās*), m. a descendant of Atharvan or the Atharvans (as Da-dhyāc), RV.; AV.; TS. v, &c.; a priest or Brahman whose ritual is comprised in the Atharva-veda, a conjurer, MBh. v, 1391, &c.; the Atharva-veda, ChUp. &c.; N. of a text belonging to the Atharva-veda, Comm. on KātyŚr.; (*am*), n., N. of different Sāmans; = *atharvaṇām samūhah*, (*gaṇa bhikṣhā-dī*, q. v.); an apartment (in which the sacrificer is informed by the officiating Brahman of the happy termination of the sacrifice), L. — **rahasya**, n., N. of a work. — **śiras**, n., N. of an Upanishad (belonging to the Atharva-veda).

Ātharvanika, mf(ī)n. belonging or relating to the Atharva-veda, Daś. &c.; (*as*), m. (Pān. iv, 3, 133; vi, 4, 174; *gaṇa vasantīddi*, q. v.) a Brahman versed in the Atharva-veda.

Ātharvaniya-rudrōpanishad, f., N. of an Upanishad.

Ātharvika, mfn. relating to the Atharva-veda, Vāyup. ii.

आद ā-da. See *ā-√1. dā*.

आदंश ā-√daṇṣ (impf. *ādaṣat*) to bite (as one's lips), BhP.

Ā-daṇṣa, as, m. a bite, wound caused by biting, Sutr.

Ā-daṣṭa, mfn. nibbled, pecked at, MBh. ii, 704; xi, 638.

आदृच् ā-√dagh, P. (Subj. *-daghat*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-dhak*) to hurt, injure, RV. vi, 61, 14; TS. i; to frustrate (a wish), RV. i, 178, 1; (aor. Subj. 3. sg. *-dhak*) to happen to, befall any one (loc., as misfortune), RV. vii, 1, 21.

आदम् ā-daghnā, mfn. (for *ās-d*) reaching up to the mouth (as water), RV. x, 71, 7.

आदत् ādat, impf. fr. *ā-√1. dā*, q. v.

Ā-dadī. See ib.

आदभ् ā-√dabh, P. (Subj. *-dabhat*; 3. pl. *-dabhnuvanti*, Subj. *-dabhan* and aor. *-dabhūḥ*; Ved. Inf. *-dābhe*, RV. viii, 21, 16) to harm, hurt, injure, RV.

आदम् ā-√dam. See *dāṇsu-patni*.

आदर ā-dara, °raṇa, &c. See *ā-√dri*.

आददिर ā-dardirā. See *ā-√dri*.

आदर्श ā-darśa, &c. See *ā-√driś*.

आदशस्य ā-daśasya, Nom. P. (Impv. 2. sg. *-daśasya*, 2. pl. *°syata*) to honour, be favourable to (acc.), RV. v, 50, 3; vii, 43, 5; (Pot. 2. sg. *°syas*) to present any one with (gen.), RV. vii, 37, 5; viii, 97, 15.

आदह् ā-√dah, Caus. Pass. (Pot. *-dāhyeta*) to be burnt, ChUp.

Ā-dāhana, am, n. a place where anything is burnt, AV. xii, 5, 48; ĀśvGr.; Kaus.

आदा ā-√1. dā, Ā. *-datte* (Pān. i, 3, 20), ep. also rarely P. (e. g. 1. sg. *-dadmi* or *-dadāmi*), Ved.

generally Ā. [Pot. 1. pl. *-dadīmahi*; impf. 3. sg. *-ādatta*; perf. 1. & 3. sg. *-dada*; perf. p. *-dadāna*, RV. iv, 19, 9, or *-dadāna*, RV. x, 18, 9; AV.], but also P. (impf. sg. *ādām*, *ādās*, *ādāt*, and 1. pl. *ādāma*, aor. 3. du. *ādātā*, VS. xxi, 43) 'to give to one's self,' take, accept, receive from (loc., instr. or abl.), RV. &c.; to seize, take away, carry off, rob, ib.; to take back, reclaim, Mn. viii, 222 seq.; to take off or out from (abl.), separate from (abl.), RV. i, 139, 2, &c.; to take or carry away with one's self, KenaUp. (Pot. P. 1. sg. *-dadiyam*); Mn. ix, 92; MBh.; to seize, grasp, take or catch hold of, RV. &c.; to put on (clothes), RV. ix, 96, 1; SvetUp.; to take as food or drink (with gen.), RV. viii, 72, 17 & (perf. Pass. 3. sg. *-dada*) 19, 31; (with acc.) Ragh. ii, 6; to undertake, begin, BhP. &c.; to choose (a path), R.; Ragh. iii, 46; (with *vacanam* &c.) to begin to speak, MBh. &c.; to begin to speak or recite, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāṭy. (cf. *punar-dādyam*); to offer (as oblations), MuṇḍUp. (irreg. pr. p. *-dadāyat*); to perceive, notice, feel, MBh.; Rājāt.; to keep in mind, N.; to accept, approve of, MBh. v, 7324; R.; Mālav.; Caus. (ind. p. *-dāyā*) to cause one to take, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Desid. Ā. (impf. 3. pl. *ādīt-santa*) to be on the point of taking or carrying away from (gen.), TS. i; to be on the point of taking (the hand of), Daś.; to be about to take to one's self, Hcar.

Ā-tta, mfn. (Pān. vii, 4, 47) taken, obtained, ChUp.; Kathās.; taken away or off, withdrawn from, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; seized, grasped, ChUp.; Lāṭy. &c.; perceived, felt, Mālav.; undertaken, begun, MBh. xiii, 3567. — **gandha**, mfn. having the pride taken down (according to some = *arta-kan-ṣha*), Śak.; Ragh. xiii, 7. — **garva**, mfn. whose pride has been taken down, humiliated, L. — **manas** or **manas-ka**, mfn. whose mind is transported (with joy), Buddh. — **lakshmi**, mfn. stripped of wealth, MBh. iii, 15671. — **vacas** (*ātta*-), mfn. destitute of speech, ŚBr. iii.

Ā-dā, mfn. ifc. taking, receiving; (cf. *dāyaddi*). **Ā-datta**, mfn. = *ā-tta*, q. v., Hariv. 11811.

Ā-dadī, mfn. procuring, RV. viii, 46, 8; obtaining, recovering, RV. i, 127, 6; ii, 24, 13.

Ā-dātavya, mfn. seizable; to be taken.

Ā-dātri, tā, m. a receiver, Mn.; Yājñ.

1. **Ā-dāna**, am, n. taking, seizing; receipt, Hit. iv, 94, &c.; receiving, taking for one's self, drawing near to one's self, Ragh. iv, 86; taking away or off; a cause of disease, L.; (for 2. *ā-dāna* see below). — **vat**, mfn. receiving, obtaining, MBh. — **samiti**, f. a method of (cautious) seizing (so that no creature be hurt), Jain.

Ā-dāni, f., N. of a cucurbitaceous plant, L.

Ā-dāpana, am, n. causing to seize, KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

1. **Ā-dāya**, mfn. ifc. taking, seizing.

2. **Ā-dāya**, ind. p. having taken; with, along with, AV. &c. — **oara**, mf(ī)n. one who goes away after having taken, Pān. iii, 2, 17.

1. **Ā-dāyamāna** (= *ā-dadāna*), mfn. taking, seizing, MBh.; (for 2. see *ā-√dai*).

Ā-dāyin, mfn. a receiver, inclined to receive, AitBr.; (ifc.) Mn.; v. l. *ā-dāyin*, q. v.

Ā-ditā, f. (fr. Desid.) the wish to take.

Ā-ditsu, mfn. (fr. id.) wishing to take or obtain; greedy of gain, Kād.; Hit.; Kum. &c.

Ā-deya, mfn. to be appropriated; to be received; to be taken away; v. l. for *ā-dheya*, q. v.

आदा ā-√4. dā, P. *ā-dyati*, to bind on, fasten to, AV.

2. **Ā-dāna**, am, n. binding on or to, fettering, AV.; horse-trappings, L.; (for 3. *ā-dāna* see below under *ā-√do*).

आदादिक ādādika, mfn. belonging to the *gaṇa ad-ādi* of the Dhātupāṭha, or to the second class of roots of which the first is *√ad*.

आदि ādi, is, m. beginning, commencement; a firstling, first-fruits; ifc. beginning with, et cetera, and so on (e. g. *indrādityaḥ surāḥ*, the gods beginning with Indra, i. e. Indra &c.; *grihādī-yukta*, possessed of houses &c.; *evamādīni vastūni*, such things and others of the same kind; *śayyā khaṭvādīh* [Comm. on Pān. iii, 3, 99], *śayyā* means a bed &c.; often with *-ka* at the end, e. g. *dānadharādīkam* [Hit.], liberality, justice, &c.); *ādau*, ind. in the beginning, at first. — **kara**, m. the first maker, the creator; N. of Brahman, L. — **karpī**, f. a species of plant, L. — **kartṛi**, m. (cf. *-kara*) the creator, Bhag.; R. — **karman**, n. the

beginning of an action (in Gr.) — **kavi**, m. 'the first poet'; N. of Brahman; of Vālmiki, L. — **kāṇḍa**, n. 'first part', N. of the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa. — **kāraṇa**, n. a primary cause; analysis, algebra. — **kāla**, m. primitive time, R. — **kālīna**, mfn. belonging to primitive time. — **kāvya**, n. 'the first poem', N. of the Rāmāyaṇa. — **kṛit** (= **kartṛi**, q. v.), VP. — **keśava**, m. 'the first long-haired one', N. of Viṣṇu, Rājāt. — **gadā-dhara**, m. 'the first club-bearer', N. of an image of Viṣṇu, VP. — **jina**, m., N. of Rishabha, Jain.; L. — **tas**, ind. from the beginning, from the first, at first, at the head of (with √ **i**, **kṛi**, to put at the beginning, Pat. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 9; ifc. beginning with). — **tāla**, m. a kind of measure (in music). — **tva**, n. priority, precedence. — **dīpa-ka**, n., N. of a figure in rhetoric (the verb standing at the beginning of the sentence), Bhaṭṭ. x, 22. — **deva**, m. 'the first god'; N. of Brahman, Viṣṇu, Śiva, Gaṇeśa, the sun. — **daitya**, m., N. of Hiranya-kaśipu, MBh. — **nātha**, m., N. of Ādibuddha; of a Jina; of an author. — **parvata**, m. a principal mountain, Kād. 117, 20. — **parvan**, n. 'the first book', N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. — **purāṇa**, n. 'the primitive Purāṇa', N. of the Brahma-purāṇa; of a Jaina religious book. — **pu-rusha** or **pūruṣha**, m. 'first man', N. of Hira-nyakaśipu, MBh.; of Viṣṇu, Ragh. x, 6; Śiṣ.; of Brahman, L. — **pluta**, mfn. (a word) whose first vowel is prolated, Gr. — **bala**, n. 'the primal vigour', generative power, Suśr. — **buddha**, mfn. 'perceived in the beginning'; m., N. of the chief deity of the northern Buddhists. — **bharata-prastāra**, m., N. of a work. — **bhava**, mfn. 'being at first', Ragh. &c. — **bhūta**, mfn. being the first of (gen.), VP. iii, 5, 23. — **mat**, mfn. having a beginning, Yājñ. &c.; — **tva**, n. the state of having a beginning, Nyāyad. — **mūla**, n. primitive cause. — **yogācārya**, m. 'first teacher of Yoga', N. of Śiva. — **raśa-śloka**, ās, m. pl. 'stanzas illustrating the chief sentiment', N. of a poem supposed to be written by Kālidāsa. — **rāja**, m. [Pāṇ. v, 4, 91] 'first king', N. of Manu, R.; of Priṭhu, BhP. iv, 15, 4. — **rūpa**, n. 'first appearance', symptom (of disease). — **lupta**, mfn. (a word) having the first letter cut off, Nir. x, 34. — **vaṇśa**, m. primeval race, primitive family, MBh.; R. — **varāha**, m. 'the first boar', N. of Viṣṇu, Kād.; Hariv.; N. of a poet. — **vārāha**, mfn. relating to the first boar; — **tirha**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **vipulā**, f., N. of an Ārya metre. — **śakti**, f. the primeval power, N. of Māyā, L. — **śarīra**, n. the primitive body, MBh.; (in phil. = **sūkṣma**°, L.) — **śābḍika** [NBD.], m. an old grammarian. — **sar-ga**, m. primitive creation, MBh.; cf. BhP. iv, 10, 12 seqq. — **sūra**, m., N. of a prince. — **Ādiśvara**, m., N. of a prince. — **Ādy-anta**, n. or **au**, du. pl. beginning and end, Vedāntas. 200; Lāṭy. &c.; ifc. mfn. beginning and ending with, Mn. iii, 205; — **yamaka**, n. 'homophony in the beginning and end of a stanza', N. of a figure in poetry (occurring in Bhaṭṭ. x, 21; Śiṣ.; Kir. &c.); — **i. vat**, mfn. 'having beginning and end', finite, Bhag. v, 22; — **2. vat**, ind. as if it were the beginning and the end, Pāṇ. i, 1, 21. — **Ādy-ādi**, m., N. of a gana, Kāty. on Pāṇ. v, 4, 44. — **Ādy-udātta**, mfn. having the Udātta accent on the first syllable, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 3; — **tva**, n. the condition of having the Udātta accent on the first syllable, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 63.

Ādima, mf(ā)n. first, prior, primitive, original, Pāṇ.; Pat.; L. — **tva**, n. the state of being first, &c.

1. **Ādyā**, mf(ā)n. [Pāṇ. iv, 3, 54] being at the beginning first, primitive, Kāty. &c.; Hit.; Sak. &c.; ifc. mfn. (= **ādi**, q. v.), Mn. i, 50, 63, &c.; immediately preceding (e.g. **ekādśādya**, immediately before the eleventh, i. e. the tenth), earlier, older; being at the head, unparalleled, unprecedented, excellent, AV. xix, 22, 1; MBh.; (ā), m. pl. a class of deities, VP. iii, 1, 27; Hariv.; (ā), f., N. of Durgā; the earth, L.; (for 2. **ādyā** see s. v.) — **kavi**, m. 'the first poet', N. of Vālmiki (cf. **ādi-kavi** above), L.; cf. Ragh. xv, 41. — **gaṅgā**, f., N. of a river. — **bīja**, n. a primeval cause, L. — **māśhaka**, m., N. of a weight equal to five guṇjās, L. — **°rtvij** (-**ritvij**), m. chief-priest.

आदि 2. ādi, mfn. beginning with ā, Rāmāt-Up.

आदिग ādigdha. See under ā-**√dih**.

आदितेय āditeya, as, m. 'son of Aditi,' the sun, RV. x, 88, 11; Nir.; a god, deity, L.

1. **Ādityā** (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 85), mfn. belonging to

or coming from Aditi, TS. ii, 2, 6, 1; ŚBr. &c.; m. 'son of Aditi'; (ā), m. pl., N. of seven deities of the heavenly sphere, RV. ix, 114, 3, &c.; ŚBr. iii, 1, 3, 3 (the chief is Varuna, to whom the N. Āditya is especially applicable; the succeeding five are Mitra, Aryaman, Bhaga, Dakṣha, Anṣa; that of the seventh is probably Sūrya or Savitṛ; as a class of deities they are distinct from the *viśve devāḥ*, ChUp.; sometimes their number is supposed to be eight, TS.; Śāy.; and in the period of the Brāhmaṇas twelve, as representing the sun in the twelve months of the year, ŚBr. iv, 5, 7, 2, &c.); N. of a god in general, especially of Sūrya (the sun), RV.; AV.; ĀitBr.; ŚBr.; Śiṣ. &c.; N. of Viṣṇu in his Vāmana or dwarf *avatāra* (as son of Kaśyapa and Aditi), ChUp.; the plant Calotropis Gigantea, L.; (au), m. du., N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion, L.; (ā), f. (?) the sun, VS. iv, 21; (am), n. = **au** (cf. **punar-vas**); N. of a Sāman, ChUp. — **kāntā**, f. Polanisia Icosandra (a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the water), L. — **ketu**, m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. — **keśava**, m., N. of an image of Viṣṇu. — **gati**, f. course of the sun, MBh. — **garbha**, m., N. of a Bodhisattva, L. — **grahā**, m. a particular ladle-full of Soma in the evening-oblation, ŚBr. iv, 3, 5, 16 & 23. — **candru**, m. du. sun and moon. — **jūta** (**ādityā**), (fr. **√jū**), mfn. urged by the Ādityas, RV. viii, 46, 5. — **jyoti** (**ādityā**), mfn. having the light of the sun, ŚBr. — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **tejas**, m. or f. Polanisia Icosandra, L. — **tva**, n. the state of being the sun, MaitrUp. — **darśana**, n. 'showing the sun' (to a child of four months), one of the rites called Samskāra, q. v., Viṣṇus. xxvii, 10. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a man. — **deva**, m. id. — **devata** (**ādityā**), mfn. one whose (special) deity is the sun, ŚBr. — **nāmān**, n., N. of the sun, ibi. — **pattra**, m. Calotropis Gigantea, L. — **parṇikā**, f. [L.], — **par-ṇin**, m. and — **parṇinī**, f. [Suśr.] Polanisia Icosandra. — **pāka**, mfn. boiled in the sun. — **pātrā**, n. a vessel for drawing off the *āditya-grah* (q. v.), ŚBr. iv, 3, 5, 6, &c. — **purāṇa**, n., N. of an Upa-purāṇa. — **pushpikā**, f. = **pattra**, L. — **prabha**, m. 'having the splendour of the sun', N. of a king, Kathās. — **bandhu**, m. 'the sun's friend', N. of Śak-yamuni. — **bhaktā**, f. = **parṇikā**, L. — **maṇḍalā**, n. the disc or orb of the sun, ŚBr.; Vedāntas. 67. — **yaśas**, m., N. of a man. — **loka**, m. pl. the sun's worlds, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 6, 1. — **i. vat**, ind. like the sun, MBh. — **2. vat** (**ādityā**), mfn. surrounded by the Ādityas, AV. xix, 18, 4; VS.; Kāty. — **vāni**, mfn. winning (the favour of) the Ādityas, VS. — **varṇa**, mfn. 'having the sun's colour'; ibi.; m., N. of a man. — **varman**, m. 'having the sun (the Ādityas?) as protector', N. of a king, Kathās. — **vallabhā**, f. = **parṇikā**, L. — **vrata**, n. 'a vow or rite relating to the sun', Gobh. iii, 1, 28; N. of a Sāman. — **vratika**, mfn. performing the above rite, Kāty. on Pāṇ. v, 1, 94. — **śayana**, n. the sun's sleep; — **vrata**, n. a particular vow or religious observance. — **samvatsara**, m. a solar year. — **sūkta**, n. a particular hymn. — **sūnu**, m. 'the sun's son', N. of Sugriva (the monkey king), of Yama, of Manu, &c., L. — **sena**, m., N. of a prince, Kathās. — **stotra**, m., N. of a Stotra. — **sthālī**, f. a receptacle from which the *āditya-grah* is drawn, ŚBr. — **svāmin**, m., N. of a man. — **hridaya**, n., N. of a Stotra. — **Ādityācārya**, m., N. of an author. — **Ādityānu-vartin**, mfn. following the sun, Suśr.

2. **Ādityā**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 85) relating or belonging to or coming from the Ādityas, RV. i, 105, 16; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; relating to the god of the sun.

आदित्ता āditsā, āditsu. See under ā-**√i. dā**, p. 136, col. 3.

आदिन ādin (√**ad**), mfn. ifc. eating, devouring, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 48; R.; Mn. &c.

आदिनव ādinav, (probably n.) misfortune, want of luck in dice, AV. vii, 109, 4; (cf. *ādinava*). — **darśa**, mfn. having in view (another's) misfortune, VS. xxx, 18.

आदिश 1. ā-√diṣ, P. -**didēṣhi** [Subj. 3. sg. -**didēṣati**, AV. vi, 6, 2, &c.], -**diṣāti** [3. pl. -**diṣanti**, Impv. 2. sg. -**diṣa**, impf. 1. sg. -**diṣam**, &c.], rarely -**diṣate** [BhP. viii, 24, 51], inf. -**diṣe** [RV. ix, 21, 5] and -**deṣhum** (ar. 3. sg. -**diṣhat** [Bhaṭṭ. iii, 3, see Pāṇ. iii, 1, 45], fut. 1. pl. -**deksh-yāmaḥ**, perf. -**didēṣa**) to aim at, have in view; to

threaten, RV. ix, 21, 5, &c.; AV.; to hit, RV. ix, 56, 1; to assign, RV. ii, 41, 17, &c.; AV.; BhP.; R.; Ragh. &c.; to point out, indicate; to report, announce, teach, ChUp. iii, 18, 1; BhP.; MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; to determine, specify, denominate, ŚBr. iii, 5, 8; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāṭy.; BhP.; ĀitBr. &c.; to declare, foretell, Ratnāv.; Mālav. &c.; to order, direct, command, Gobh.; ĀsvGr.; Mn.; MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; to refer any one to (loc.). to banish, MBh.; Śak.; Kathās. &c.; to undertake, try, MBh.; to profess as one's aim or duty, RV.; Yājñ.: Caus. -**deṣayati**, to show, indicate, announce, Ratnāv.; MBh.; Śak.; Mṛcch.: Intens. (p. -**deṣāna**) to have in view, aim at (acc.), RV. ix, 70, 5.

2. **Ā-diṣ**, k, f. aiming at, design, intention, RV. x, 61, 3, &c.; N. of a particular direction or point of the compass (enumerated with **diṣ**, **pra**, **vi**, and **ud**), VS. vi, 19; (cf. inf. **ā-dīṣe** = dat.)

Ā-diṣya, ind. p. aiming at, MBh.; announcing, teaching, Ragh. xii, 68; having said, L.

Ā-diṣṭa, mfn. directed, assigned, ŚBr. i, 1, 4, 24; announced, ChUp. iii, 18, 1; mentioned, ŚBr.; enjoined, ordered, advised, Śak.; (am), n. command, order, instruction, Comm. on Mn. v, 88; N. of a particular kind of treaty (in making peace); fragments or leavings of a meal, L.

Ā-diṣṭin, i, m. one who receives (religious) instruction, a student, Brāhman in the first order of his life, Mn. v, 88; MBh.; one who gives instruction, L.

Ā-deśa, as, m. advice, instruction, ŚBr. x, 4, 5, 1, &c.; KātyŚr.; ChUp.; TUp.; RPrāt. &c.; account, information, declaration, Mn. ix, 258; Yājñ.; foretelling, soothsaying, Ratnāv.; Mṛcch.; a precept; rule, command, order, R.; Hit.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; a substitute, substituted form or letter, Pāṇ. i, 1, 49; 52, &c.; APrāt. i, 63; Ragh. xii, 58; result or consequence of stellar conjunction, VarBr. — **kārin**, mfn. obeying orders.

Ā-deśaka, as, m. one who commands, a guide, Kād. — **Ā-deśana**, am, n. the act of pointing out, commanding, instructing, Mn. ii, 173.

Ā-deśin, mfn. ifc. assigning; commanding, directing, Ragh. iv, 68; that (form or letter) for which something is substituted (= *sthānin*, q. v.), Kāty. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 56; (i), m. a fortune-teller, L.

Ā-deśya, mfn. to be said or ordered or commanded, Pañcat.

Ā-deśṭri, tā, m. one who orders, a teacher, VarBr.; an employer of priests, L.

आदिह ā-√dih, only p. p.

Ā-digdha, mfn. ifc. besmeared, anointed, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.

आदी ā-√2. di (3. sg. impf. **ādīdet**, RV. i, 149, 3; 3. sg. aor. **ā-dīdayat**, RV. ii, 4, 3) to shine upon, enlighten.

आदीदि ā-√didi. See ā-√2. **di**.

आदीधि ā-didhi. See 2. ā-√**dhi**.

आदीनव ādinava, as, m. distress, pain, uneasiness; fault, L.

आदीप ā-√dip, Caus. P. -**dipayati** (2. sg. Subj. **ā-dīpayas**, RV. vi, 22, 8) to cause to blaze, kindle, set on fire, illuminate, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R. &c.

Ā-dīpaka, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 133) setting on fire, L.; (as), m. an incendiary, MBh.

Ā-dīpana, am, n. setting on fire, inflaming, Kaus.; BhP.; embellishing, L.; whitening a wall or floor or seat &c. upon festival occasions, L.

Ā-dīpita, mfn. inflamed, R.

Ā-dīpta, mfn. set on fire, blazing up, MBh. &c. — **Ā-dīpya**, ind. p. having set on fire, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

आदीर्घ ā-dīrgha, mfn. somewhat long, oval, Bhartṛ. i, 86.

आदु ā-√1. du (Ā. 2. sg. Impv. -**duvasva**, MBh. i, 3289) to feel pain, be consumed by grief.

Ā-dūna, mfn. (Pat. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 44).

आदुर āduri. See under ā-√**dri** below.

आदुह ā-√duh, P. (3. pl. impf. **ādūhās**, RV. ix, 72, 2) Ā. (1. sg. pr. **ā-duhe**, RV. ix, 10, 8) to milk near or out.

आदु ā-√dri (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 28), **Ā. -driyate**, rarely poet. P. [ādriyat, Bhp. iv, 4, 7] to regard with attention, attend to, be careful about (acc.), ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; Śak. &c.; to respect, honour, reverence, Pañcat.; Bhp.; Ragh.

Ā-dara, as, m. respect, regard, notice; care, trouble, Pañcat.; Hit.; Ragh.; Kir. &c.; **ādarāṇ-√1. kri**, to exert or interest one's self for; **ādarāṇa** and **ādarāt**, adv. respectfully; carefully, zealously. —**vat**, mfn. showing respect, solicitous, Kād.

Ā-darapa, am, n. showing respect or regard. **Ā-darapiya**, mfn(ā)n. to be attended to or regarded, venerable, respectable. —**tva**, n. the state of being venerable.

Ā-dartavya, mfn. = **ā-darapiya** above. **Ā-duri**, mfn. attentive, NBD. (according to Śay. on RV. iv, 30, 24 belonging to **ā-√dri** below).

Ā-drita, mfn(ā)n. attentive, careful, zealous, diligent, R.; Pañcat.; Bhp.; Ragh. &c.; respected, honoured, worshipped, Mn.; Kathās. &c.

1. **Ā-dṛitya**, mfn(ā)n. venerable, respectable, R.; Bhaṭṭ.

2. **Ā-dṛitya**, ind. p. having respected, having honoured.

आदृश ā-√driś, **Ā.** (3. sg. perf. Pass. -**ād-ṛiṣe**, RV. x, 111, 7) to appear, be seen: Caus. -**darśayati**, to show, exhibit.

Ā-darśā, as, m. the act of perceiving by the eyes; a looking-glass, mirror, ŚBr.; BrĀrUp.; MBh.; R. &c.; 'illustrating,' a commentary (often = **darpaṇa**); ideal perfection; a copy, Comm. on VarBr.; N. of a son of the eleventh Manu, Hariv.; N. of a country, Comm. on Pāṇ.; of a species of Soma, L.; of a mountain. —**bimba**, m. a round mirror, Kum. vii, 22. —**maṇḍala**, m. 'having mirror-like spots,' N. of a species of serpent, Suśr.; a round mirror, L. —**maya**, mfn. being a mirror, Kād.

Ā-darśaka, mfn. (Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 124) belonging to the country Ādarśa; (**as**), m. a mirror, R.

Ā-darśita, mfn. shown, pointed out, Ragh. iv, 38.

Ā-dṛiṣṭi, f. sight; a glance, look, Das. —**gocaram**, ind. within range of sight, Kathās. —**prasaram**, ind. id., Amar. 74.

आदु ā-√dri, P. **Ā.** (2. sg. Subj. **ā-darshi**, RV. viii, 6, 23, &c.; 3. sg. Subj. aor. **ā-darshate**, RV. x, 120, 6; 2. sg. Subj. Intens. **ā-dardarshi**, RV. ii, 12, 15) to crush, force or split open; to make accessible, bring to light: Intens. (2. sg. Impv. **ā-dardrihi**, RV. iii, 20, 24) to crack, split open.

Ā-dardirā, mfn. crushing, splitting, RV. x, 78, 16.

Ā-dārā, as, m. (according to Śay. on RV. i, 46, 5 = **ā-dara** fr. **ā-√dri** above), N. of a plant that can be substituted for the Soma. —**bimbī**, f. a plant.

Ā-dārīn, mfn. breaking open, RV. viii, 45, 13. —**bimbī** (**ā-dārī-**), f., N. of a plant, Suśr.

Ā-dīrya, ind. p. having cracked, ŚBr. xiv, 1, 2, 12.

Ā-duri, m. 'destroyer (of enemies),' N. of Indra, RV. iv, 30, 24 [Śay.; see also under **ā-√dri** above].

आदेय ā-deya, mfn. See under **ā-√1. dā** above.

आदेव 1. ādeva, mfn(ā)n. v. 1. **adeva**, q. v.

आदेव 2. ādeva, as, m. (scil. **jana**) 'all creatures including the gods' (Śay. on RV. ii, 4, 1); mfn(ā)n. devoted to the gods [NBD.]

आदेवक ā-devaka, mfn(ā)n. (**√div**), one who sports or plays, L.

Ā-devana, am, n. a place for playing, ĀsvGr. i, 5, 5; Gobh.; a means of playing, L.; gain in playing, L.

आदे ā-√dai, **Ā.** only p. pr.

2. **Ā-dāyamāna**, mfn. (for 1. see **ā-√1. dā**) examining, proving, MBh.

आदो ā-√do, P. **-dāti**, **-dyāti** (Subj. 1. pl. **ā-dyāmasi**, &c.) to reduce to small pieces, to crush, AV.

3. **Ā-dāna**, am, n. reducing to small pieces, crushing, Jaim.; a part; (for 1. and 2. **ādāna** see **ā-√1. dā** and **ā-√4. dā**.)

आद्य 2. ādya, mfn(ā)n. (**√ad**), to be eaten, edible, AV. viii, 2, 19; (**am**), n. food; grain, L.

आद्युत ā-√2. dyut, **Ā.** (pf. 3. sg. -**didyōta**) to grow rotten, AV. vi, 24, 2.

आद्यून ādyūna, mfn(ā)n. [etym. doubtful], shamelessly voracious, greedy, MBh.; Rājat.

आद्योत ā-dyōta, as, m. (fr. **√1. dyut**), light, brilliance, L.

आद्रिसार ādriśāra, mfn(ā)n. (fr. **adri-s**^o), made of iron, iron, R.

आदु ā-√1. dru, P. **-dravati**, to run towards, hasten towards, approach running, ŚBr.; VS.; AitBr.; MBh.

Ā-drava (?), as, m., N. of a man, Vāyup.

आद्वादशम् ā-dvādaśm, ind. up to twelve, RV. x, 114, 6.

आद्दारम् ā-dvāram, ind. up to the gate or door, Mārkaṭ.

आधमन ā-dhamana, am, n. (fr. **ā-√dhā**), pledging, Mu. viii, 165.

आधमर्ण्य ādhamarṇya, am, n. (fr. **adhamarṇa**), the state of being a debtor, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 70, &c.

आधर ā-dhara. See under **ā-√dhri**.

आधर्मिक ādharmika, mfn(ā)n. (fr. **a-dharma**), unjust, unrighteous, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 4, 41.

आधर्य ādharya, am, n. (fr. **adhara**), the state of being inferior or of losing a cause (in law), Vishnu.

आधर्य ā-dharsha, &c. See under **ā-√dhriśh**.

आधव ā-dhava, &c. See under **ā-√dhu**.

आधा ā-√dhā, P. **Ā.** -**dadhāti**, **-dhatte** (in the later language usually **Ā.**), [1. sg. **ā-dadhāmi**, AV. ii, 10, 5, &c.; Impv. 2. sg. **ā-dhehi**, AV. vi, 26, 1, &c.; pf. 3. pl. -**dadhis**, RV. viii, 103, 1, &c.; aor. 3. pl. **ā-dhus**, RV. iv, 6, 6, &c.; p. -**dadhāna**, p. Pass. -**dhiyamāna** (in comp. e. g. **ā-dhiyamāna-citta**, Rājat. v, 164); perf. -**dadhau**, &c.; see under **√1. dhā**], (P. and **Ā.**) to place on, put down, deposit, put; to impregnate, instil (e. g. good sentiments), impress, direct; to apply, appoint; RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to add (fuel to the fire), RV.; ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; PārGr. &c.; to give or deposit in pledge, stake (money), RV.; to give, supply, lend, deliver, RV.; AV.; PārGr.; Bhp. &c.; to accept, receive, RV.; AV.; MBh.; Bhp. &c.; to make, constitute, effect, Ragh.; Mālav.; Rājat. &c.; (only **Ā.**) to keep, preserve, appropriate to one's self, hold, possess, take; to conceive (as a woman), get children, RV. &c.; Caus. -**dhāpayati**, to cause to put: Desid. **Ā.** -**dhitsate**, to wish to kindle (a fire), TBr.; P. (p. -**dhitsat**) to be about to take up (a stick for punishing), MBh. xii, 3170.

Ā-dhātavya, mfn. to be distributed or assigned, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Ā-dhātṛi, m. one who has kindled the sacred fire, Nyāyam; the giver (of knowledge), a teacher, Mālav.

Ā-dhāna, am, n. putting near or upon, depositing, placing, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; lighting, kindling, placing a fire (especially the sacred fire, cf. **agny-ā**^o above), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr. &c.; impregnating (cf. **garbhā**^o), Megh. iii, &c.; a ceremony performed before coition; adding, Vām.; causing, effecting, MBh.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; pledging, depositing, Yājñ.; taking, having, receiving; assigning, attributing, employing; containing, being in possession of; the place in which anything is deposited or rests, ŚBr.; the bit of a bridle, TS. —**kārīka**, f. N. of a work. —**paddhati**, f. id. —**vidhi**, m. id.

Ādhānika, am, n. a ceremony performed before conception, L.

Ā-dhāya, ind. p. having placed, Mṛicch.; having given; having delivered, MBh.; having received.

Ā-dhāyaka, mfn(ā)n. [Pāṇ. iii, 3, 10] ifc. bestowing, giving; causing, effecting, Śāh. —**tva**, n. the state of giving &c., ib.

Ā-dhāyin, mfn. ifc. = **ā-dhāyaka** above, Rājat. —**tā**, f. the state of causing &c., ib.

1. **Ā-dhi**, is, m. (for 2. see p. 139, col. 2) a receptacle, Bhp. xi, 13, 33; place, situation, L.; foundation, Nyāyam; a pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage,

RV.; Mn.; Yājñ.; hire, rent, Āp.; an attribute, title, epithet (cf. **upādhi**), L. —**tā**, f. the nature or circumstance of a pledge, Comm. on Yājñ. —**bhoga**, m. enjoyment or use of a deposit (use of a horse, cow, &c. when pledged), Gaut. xii, 35.

Ā-dhitsu, mfn. (fr. the Desid.), wishing to receive, Comm. on TBr. i, 58, 3.

Ādhi-√1. kṛi, to pledge, mortgage, pawn, make a deposit, Comm. on Yājñ. —**kāraṇa** (**ādhi-**), n. pledging, mortgaging. —**kṛita**, mfn. pledged, pawned, mortgaged. —**kṛitya**, ind. p. having pledged, &c.

Ā-dheya, mfn(ā)n. to be kindled or placed (as a fire), Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69; to be deposited or placed; to be pledged or mortgaged, Yājñ.; to be assigned or attributed or given or conceded, Pañcat. &c.; being contained, comprehended, included, Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 4; Bālar.; being imputed, Bālar.; (**am**), n. putting on, placing (cf. **agnya**^o above), ĀsvGr. &c.; an attribute, predicate, Śāh. &c.; to be effected; to be fixed, T.

Ā-hita, mfn. placed on, placed, deposited, put on, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 8; RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; added (as fuel to the fire); one who has added; deposited, pledged, pawned, Comm. on Yājñ. &c.; given, delivered; conceived; performed, done, effected, MBh.; entertained, felt, L.; comprising, containing. —**klaṃsa**, mfn. overcome with fatigue, exhausted. —**lakṣhaṇa**, mfn. noted or known for good qualities (= **ā-hatā**^o, q. v.), L.; one who has laid down his banner, T. —**samit-ka**, mfn. one who has added fuel to the fire or who keeps up a fire. **Āhitāgni**, mfn. one who has placed the sacred fire upon the altar; (**is**), m. sacrificer, a Brahman who maintains a perpetual sacred fire in a family &c., TS.; ŚBr. &c.; **āhitāgny-ādī**, m. a gaṇa (Pāṇ. ii, 2, 37). **Āhitāṭka**, mfn. marked, spotted, stained.

आधार ā-dhāra, &c. See under **ā-√dhri**.

आधाव ā-√dhāv, P. **ā-dhāvati** (**Ā.** only p. -**dhāvamāna**, MBh.) to flow towards, run near, RV. ix, 17, 4 and ix, 67, 14; to come running, run or hasten towards; to return, RV.; Lāṭy.; ŚBr.; Hariv.

आधि ā-dhi. See under **ā-√dhā** and **ā-√dhyai**.

आधिकारिक ādhikarāṇika, as, m. (fr. **adhikarāṇa**), a judge, government official, Mṛicch. (see **adhi**^o).

Ādhikārika, mfn(ā)n. (fr. **adhi-kāra**), belonging to a chief matter or principal person, Śāh. &c.; belonging to particular sections or head chapters (**adhikāra**), ŚākhGr.; official, relating to any office or duty, Bādar.; (**as**), m. the supreme ruler, the supreme spirit, Bādar.

आधिक्य ādhikya, am, n. (fr. **adhika**), excess, abundance, superabundance, high degree; overweight, preponderance; superiority, R.; Mn.; Suśr.; Comm. on Pāṇ. &c.

आधिवेदिक ādhidainika, mfn(ā)n. (fr. **adhi-deva**), relating to or proceeding from gods or from spirits, Mn.; Suśr.; proceeding from the influence of the atmosphere or planets, proceeding from divine or supernatural agencies.

Ādhidainvata, mfn. id. ib.

आधिपत्य ādhipatyā, am, n. [Pāṇ. v, 1, 124] (fr. **adhi-pati**), supremacy, sovereignty, power, RV. x, 124, 5; AV. xviii, 4, 54; VS.; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.

आधिवन्ध ādhi-bandha. See under **ā-√dhyai**.

आधिभौतिक ādhibhautika, mfn(ā)n. (fr. **adhi-bhūta**), belonging or relating to created beings, Suśr.; elementary, derived or produced from the primitive elements, material.

आधिमन्यु ādhimanyu, avas, m. pl. (fr. **adhi-manyu**), febrile heat, L.

आधिरथि ādhirathi, is, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 95) 'son of Adhi ratha,' N. of Karṇa, MBh.

आधिराज्य ādhirājya, am, n. (fr. **adhi-rāja**), royalty, royal government, supreme sway, Ragh.; Bālar.

आधिवेदनिक ādhivedanika, mfn. (fr. **adhi-vedana**), belonging to a second marriage, T.; (**am**),

n. (scil. *dānam*) property (gifts &c.) given to a first wife upon marrying a second, Yājñ.; Viṣṇus.

साधी १. ā-*dhī* (cf. ā-*dhya*); according to Dhātup. xxiv, 68; Pāṇ. vi, 1, 6, &c., *-dīdhī* (P. Subj. 3. pl. ā-*dīdhayan*) to mind, care for, RV. vii, 7, 6; Ā. (Subj. 2. sg. ā-*dīdhīkās*) to meditate on, think about, care for, wish for, AV. viii, 1, 8, &c.; (p. aor. *-dhīshamāna*, mfn., RV. x, 26, 6) to wish for, long for.

२. ā-*dhī*, f. (for १. ā-*dhī* see under ā-*dhā*), eagerness, longing, care, RV.; AV. &c. = *parpa*, mī(ā)n. 'winged with longing', AV. iii, 25, 2.

ā-*dhīta*, mfn. reflected or meditated upon; (am), n. the object of thought, anything intended or hoped for, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MaitrS. = *yajūs*, n. a sacrificial prayer which is meditated upon.

ā-*dhīti*, is, f. thinking about, intending, MaitrS.

साधीन ādhīna = *adhīna*, q. v., MBh.

साधु ā-*dhū* or -*dhū*, P. (-*dhunoti* [ŚBr.] 1. sg. ā-*dhūnomi* [VS.], Pot. 3. sg. -*dhūnuyāt* [TBr.]), Ā. (3. pl. ā-*dhunvate* [RV.], &c.) to stir, agitate.

ā-*dhavā*, as, m. one who stirs up or agitates, RV.; that which is agitated, mixture, ib.

ā-*dhavana*, mfn. stirring, ĀpŚr.; (am), n. agitating, moving, L.

ā-*dhavanīya*, as, m. a vessel in which the Soma plant is stirred and cleansed, VS.; TS.; AitBr. &c.

ā-*dhāvā*, ās, m. pl. that which is agitated or cleansed by stirring, TS.

ā-*dhuta*, mf(ā & ī [T.]) n. = the next.

ā-*dhūta*, mf(ā)n. shaken, agitated, Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; disturbed, trembling, R.

ā-*dhūya*, ind. p. having shaken or agitated, TS.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.

साधुनय ā-*dhunaya*, Nom. (fr. *dhūni*), Ā. (Impv. 3. pl. ā-*dhunayantām*) to rush towards with violence, RV. iii, 55, 16.

साधुनिक ādhūnika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *adhunā*), new, recent, of the present moment.

साधूपय ā-*dhūpayā*, Nom. (fr. *dhūpa*), P. (Impv. 3. sg. -*dhūpayatu*) to envelop in smoke, TĀr.

ā-*dhūpana*, am, n. enveloping in smoke or mist, VBr.

साधूमय ā-*dhūmaya*, Nom. (fr. *dhūma*), P. to envelop in smoke.

ā-*dhūmana*, am, n. = ā-*dhūpana* above, VBr.

ā-*dhūmita*, mfn. enveloped in mist, ib.

ā-*dhūmra*, mfn. smoke-coloured, ib.

साधु ā-*dhri*, P. (-*dharati*) to hold, keep, support, R.; Kathās.: Caus. P. (impf. 2. sg. ā-*dhārayas*) to bring, supply, RV. i, 52, 8; ix, 12, 9; Pass. (-*dhriyate*) to be contained, exist in anything (loc.).

ā-*dhara*, mfn. ifc. supportable, tenable (cf. *dur*°).

ā-*dhārā*, as, m. support, prop, stay, substratum; the power of sustaining, or the support given, aid, patronage, AV. xii, 3, 48; MBh.; Śuśr.; Vedāntas. &c.; that which contains (a fluid &c.), a vessel, receptacle, Yājñ.; Śuśr.; Pañcat. &c.; a dike, dam, Ragh.; a basin round the foot of a tree, L.; a reservoir, pond, L.; (in phil. and Gr.) comprehension, location, the sense of the locative case; ifc. belonging or relating to; the subject in a sentence (of which qualities &c. are affirmed); N. of a lake; of an author. — *kārikā*, f., N. of a *Kārikā*. — *cakra*, n., N. of a mystical circle on the posterior part of the body, Rasik. — *tā*, f. and -*tva*, n. the state of being a support, &c. — *rūpā*, f. an ornament for the neck. ā-*dhārādheya*-*bhāva*, m. the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received (as of a mirror and the object reflected), Hit.

ā-*dhāraka*, ifc. a substratum, Śuśr.

ā-*dhārāna*, am, n. bearing, holding, supporting.

१. ā-*dhārya*, mf(ā)n. to be located, that to which a location is to be assigned, L.; contained, included, Sāh.

२. ā-*dhārya*, ind. p. keeping, holding, R.

ā-*dhārita*, mf(ā)n. contained (with loc.).

साधु १. ā-*dhri*, P. (perf. 3. sg. ā-*dhārshat*, Pot. ā-*dhārshāt*, Subj. aor. 3. sg. -*dhārshat*, &c.) to assail, attack, injure, overcome, RV.; AV.

ā-*dhārsha*, mfn. ifc. attackable, assailable (cf. *dur*°); (as), m. insulting, assailing, T.

ā-*dhārshana*, am, n. = ā-*dhārsha*, T.; conviction of crime or error, L.; refutation, ib.

ā-*dhārshita*, mf(ā)n. convicted, sentenced; refuted in argument, disproved; injured, aggrieved, Yājñ.; Hariv.; MBh.; R.

ā-*dhārshya*, mfn. to be injured or insulted, assailable, T.; weak, T.; (am), n. the state of being assailable, &c.; weakness, ib. (cf. *an*°).

२. ā-*dhri* (only dat. [° used as Inf., RV.; AV. vi, 33, 2] and abl. [° as, RV. ii, 1, 9]), assault, attack.

ā-*dhriśhiya*, mfn. 'including the *dhri*ish', Dhātup.

ā-*dhriśhta*, mf(ā)n. checked, overcome, T. (cf. *an*°).

ā-*dhriśhtī*, is, f. assailing, attacking (cf. *an*°).

साधेनव ā-*dhēnava*, am, n. (fr. ā-*dhenu*), want of cows, Comm. on Pāṇ.

साधोरण ā-*dhoraṇa*, as, m. the rider or driver of an elephant, Ragh.; Kathās. &c.

साध्मा ā-*dhmā*, P. -*dhamati* (Impv. 2. sg. -*dhamā*) to inflate, fill with air, blow, Hariv.; to cry out, utter with a loud voice; to sound, TĀr.: Pass. (-*dhmāyati* [irr.], ŚBr. xiv, 6, 2, 12) to swell with wind, puff up, MBh.; Śuśr. (in the latter sense sometimes [Śuśr. 290, 10] P.): Caus. to blow, inflate.

ā-*dhamana*. See s. v.

ā-*dhmāta*, mf(ā)n. inflated, blown, puffed up; sounded, sounding; heated, burnt.

ā-*dhmāna*, am, n. blowing, inflation, puffing; Śuśr.; boasting; a bellows, L.; intumescence, swelling of the body; N. of certain diseases, Śuśr.; N. of a species of sound, T.; (ī), f., N. of a fragrant bark.

ā-*dhmāpana*, am, n. inflating, blowing upon; a method of healing particular wounds (cf. *śalya*), Śuśr.; sounding, T.

साध्यस्य ā-*dhya*akshya, am, n. (fr. *adhy*-*aksha*), superintendence, VS.

साध्यश्च ā-*dhya*śvi, is, m. (fr. *adhy*-*aśva*), N. of a place, (gaṇa *gadhā* on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138.)

ā-*dhyaśviya*, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138) belonging to the place *Adhyaśvi*.

साध्या ā-*dhya*. See under ā-*dhya*.

साध्यात्मिक ā-*dhya*tmtika, mf(ā & ī)n. (fr. *adhy*-*ātma*), relating to self or to the soul; proceeding from bodily and mental causes within one's self; relating to the supreme spirit, Mn. &c.; spiritual, holy; (am), n. (scil. *duḥkham*), N. of a class of diseases, Śuśr.

साध्यान ā-*dhya*na. See under ā-*dhya*.

साध्यापक ā-*dhya*paka, as, m. a teacher, a religious preceptor (= *adhyāpaka*, q. v.), L.

साध्यायिक ā-*dhya*yika, as, m. (fr. *adhy*-*āya*), occupied or employed in reading or studying, TUp.; MBh.

साध्यासिक ā-*dhya*sika, mfn. (fr. *adhy*-*āsa*, q. v.), (in phil.) belonging to or effected by erroneous attribution, T.

साध्मे ā-*dhya*ī (cf. ā-*dhī*), P. (p. -*dhya*-*ya* [BhP. ix, 14, 43]; Impv. 2. sg. -*dhya*hi [MBh.]) to meditate on; to wish or pray for anything for another.

२. ā-*dhī*, is, m. thought, care, anxious reflection, mental agony, anxiety, pain, TS.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; reflection on religion or duty, L.; hope, expectation, L.; misfortune, L.; a man solicitous for his family's livelihood, L. — *ja*, mfn. produced by anxiety or pain &c., L. — *jāsa*, mfn. suffering pain, L. — *bandha*, m. the tie of anxiety (said of a king in relation to his care of his subjects), MBh. — *māna*, mf(ā)n. withered with anxiety, L.; (for १. ā-*dhī* see ā-*dhā*).

ā-*dhī* and ā-*dhīta*. See under १. ā-*dhī*.

ā-*dhya*, f. = the next, L.

ā-*dhya*na, am, n. meditating upon, reflecting on, remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection.

साध्म ā-*dhra*, mf(ā)n. (according to Sāy. on RV. i, 31, 14 fr. ā-*dhrai* [?], according to T. fr. ā-*dhri*), poor, destitute, indigent, weak, RV.

साध्वस् ā-*dhva*ns, p. p.

ā-*dhvasta*, mfn. covered, Nir. iv, 3.

साध्वनिक ā-*dhva*nika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *adhva*), being on a journey, MBh.

साध्वर ā-*dhva*ra, as, m., N. of a man.

साध्वरायण ā-*dhva*rāyaṇa, as, m. a descendant of *Adhvara* (= the second *Vasu*), gaṇa *naḍādi* [Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99].

ā-*dhvarika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *adhvara*), belonging to the Soma sacrifice, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (as), m. (scil. *grantha*) a book explaining the *Adhvara* sacrifice, L.; a man acquainted with the *Adhvara* sacrifice, L.

ā-*dhvaryava*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *adhvaryu*), belonging to the *Adhvaryu* (= *Yajur*-veda), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 123; VP.; (am), n. the office of an *Adhvaryu* priest, RV. x, 52, 2; VS.; ŚBr. &c.

साध्वस्त ā-*dhva*sta. See under ā-*dhva*ns.

आन ā-*nā*, as, m. (fr. ā-*an*), face [NBD.]; mouth; nose [Sāy.], RV. i, 52, 15; exhaling the breath through the nose, T.; inhalation, breath inspired, breathing, blowing, L.

ā-*nana*, am, n. the mouth; the face, R.; Ragh. &c.; entrance, door, L. ā-*nānānta*, m. the angle of the mouth, BhP. ā-*nānābja*, n. face-lotus (i. e. lotus-like face).

आनक ā-*naka*, as, m. (etym. doubtful), a large military drum beaten at one end; a double drum; a small drum or tabor, Bhag.; Hariv.; a thunder-cloud or a cloud to which the thunder is ascribed, L.; (mfn.) energetic, T. — *dundubhi*, m. = *anaka*°, q. v.; (is), m. or (ī), f. a large drum beaten at one end, a kettle-drum, L. — *sthala*, mfn. belonging to *Ānaka*-*sthali*. — *sthali*, f., N. of a country.

ā-*nakāyani*, gaṇa *karnādi* (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80).

आनक्ष ā-*nak*sh, to approach, obtain, reach, present, L.

आनदुह ā-*nadu*ha, mf(ī)n. (fr. *anadu*h), coming from or belonging to a bull, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; (am), n., N. of a *Tirtha*, Hariv.

ā-*naduhaka*, mfn. coming from or belonging to a bull [T.], gaṇa *kulādi* (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 118).

ā-*naduhya*, as, m. a descendant of the Muni *Anadu*h [T.].

ā-*naduhya*na (gaṇa *aśvādi* [Pāṇ. iv, 1, 110]) and *ni* (gaṇa *karnādi* [Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80]), belonging to *Āna*-*duhya*.

आनत ā-*nata*, &c. See under ā-*nam* next page.

आनद् ā-*nad*, Caus. P. (p. -*nādayat*) to make resonant, cause to sound, MBh.

आनद्ध ā-*naddha*, &c. See under ā-*nuh*.

आनन ā-*nana*. See under ā-*nā* above.

आनन्तये ā-*nantarya*, am, n. (fr. *an*-*antara*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 124), immediate sequence or succession, KātyŚr.; Āp.; Mn. &c.; proximity, absence of interval, MBh. &c. — *tritiya*, f. the third day (of a religious rite), BhP.

आनन्त्य ā-*nantya*, mfn. (fr. *an*-*anta*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 23), infinite, eternal, MBh. &c.; bestowing infinite reward, ArshBr.; (am), n. infinity, eternity, ŚBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; immortality, future happiness, MBh. &c.

आनन्द ā-*nand*, P. -*nandati*, to rejoice, be delighted, Gīt.; Bhāṭṭ.: Caus. P. -*nandayati*, to gladden; to bless, TUp.; Yājñ. &c.: ā-*nandayate*, to amuse one's self.

ā-*nandā*, as, m. happiness, joy, enjoyment, sensual pleasure, RV.; AV.; VS.; R.; Ragh. &c.; (as), m. and (am), n. 'pure happiness,' one of the three attributes of *Ātman* or *Brahman* in the Vedānta philosophy, Vedāntas. &c.; (as), m. (in dram.) the thing wished for, the end of the drama [e. g. the Vth Act in the *Venis*.], Sāh. 399; a kind of flute; the sixteenth *Muhūrta*; N. of *Śiva*; of a *Lokeśvara* (Buddh.); of a *Bala* (Jain.), L.; of several men; of a country; m. and (am), n., N. of the forty-eighth year of the cycle of *Jupiter*; (ā and ī), f., N. of two plants, L.; (ā), f., N. of *Gauri*, L.; (am), n. a kind of house; (often at the beginning and end of proper names.) — *kanda*, m. 'the root of joy,' N. of an author; of a medical work; of a country. — *kara*, mfn. exhilar-

ating, delighting. — **kalikā**, f., N. of a work. — **kānana-māhātmya**, n., N. of a section of the Vāyu-purāṇa. — **kāvya**, n., N. of a work. — **kośa**, m., N. of a play. — **giri**, m., N. of a pupil of and annotator on Śaṅkarācārya. — **ghana**, mfn. consisting of pure joy, NṛisUp. — **caturdaśī-vrata**, n., N. of a religious rite, BhavP. — **caula**, m., N. of a teacher. — **ja**, mfn. proceeding from joy, T.; (as), m., N. of a teacher; (am), n. semen virile, L. — **jala**, n. tears of joy, BhP. — **jñāna**, m. = **-giri** above; — **giri**, m. id. — **tā**, f. joyfulness, joy, ŚBr. — **tāṇḍava-pura**, n., N. of a town. — **tīrtha**, m., N. of Madhva, the founder of a Vaiṣṇava school of philosophy; = **ānanda-giri**(?), — **da**, mfn. = **-kara**, q. v., L. — **datta**, m. membrum virile, L. — **dīpikā**, f., N. of a work. — **deva**, m., N. of a poet. — **nātha**, m., N. of a man. — **nidhi**, m., N. of a commentary. — **pāṭa**, m. a bridal garment, L. — **pura**, n., N. of a town. — **pūrṇa**, m., N. of a scholiast. — **prabhava**, m. the seminal fluid, L.; the universe (as proceeding from Ānanda = Brahman, T.) — **prabhā**, f., N. of a celestial woman. — **bāṣpa**, m. = **-jala** above. — **bodhēndra**, m., N. of a scholiast. — **bhuj**, mfn. enjoying happiness, MaṇḍUp.; Vedāntas. — **bhairava**, mfn. causing both enjoyment and fear; (as), m., N. of Śiva; N. of a teacher; (ī), f., N. of Gaurī, T. — **maya**, m(f) n. blissful, made up or consisting of happiness, TUp.; MaṇḍUp.; Vedāntas.; Kathās.; (am), n. (scil. brahman) the supreme spirit (as consisting of pure happiness, cf. ānanda above); — **kośa**, m. the innermost case of the body, the causal frame enshrining the soul. — **mālā**, f., N. of a work. — **yoga**, m. (in astron.) N. of a particular Yoga. — **rāya**, m., N. of a man. — **rūpa**, mfn. consisting of happiness, NṛisUp. — **lahari** or **ri**, f. 'wave of enjoyment,' N. of a hymn by Śaṅkarācārya addressed to Pārvatī. — **lahari-stotra**, n., N. of a poem. — **vana**, m., N. of a scholiast; (am), n., N. of Kāśī. — **vardhana**, mfn. enhancing enjoyment, R.; (as), m., N. of a poet, Rājat. — **vallī**, f., N. of the second part of the Taittirīya-Upaniṣad. — **vimāla**, m., N. of a man. — **veda**, m., N. of several men. — **sambhava**, mfn. = **-prabhava**, q. v. — **Ānandācala**, m. = **-giri**, q. v. — **Ānandātman**, mfn. one whose essence consists in happiness, ŚBr.; (ā), m., N. of a teacher. — **Ānandāmṛta**, n. 'joy-nectar,' happiness, NṛisUp.; — **rūpa**, mfn. consisting of happiness, ib. — **Ānandāśrama**, m., N. of a scholar. — **Ānandāśru**, n. = **ānanda-jala** above. — **Ānandāśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — **Ānandotsava**, m. a festival.

Ā-nandaka, mf(ā)n. gladdening, rejoicing, Hit.; Kād.; (am), n., N. of a lake.

Ā-nandataṭa, mfn. happy, joyful, L.; (us), m. happiness, joy, Bhāṭṭ.

Ā-nandana, am, n. delighting, making happy, Hit.; civility, courtesy, courteous treatment of a friend or guest at meeting and parting, L.

Ā-nandayitavya, mfn. to be enjoyed.

Ā-nandayitṛi, ā, m. a gladdener, one who makes joyful, Ragh.

Ā-nandi, is, m. happiness, enjoyment, pleasure, L.

Ā-nandita, mf(ā)n. rejoiced, delighted, happy, Hariv. &c.; N. of a man.

Ā-nandin, mfn. delightful, blissful, happy, cheerful, Kathās.; gladdening, making happy; N. of a man.

आनपत्य ānapatyā, mfn. (fr. an-apatya), proceeding from childlessness, BhP.

आनभिज्ञान ānabhimlāta, as, m. a descendant of An-abhimlāta, BrĀrUp.

आनभिज्ञान ānabhimlāna, as, m. a descendant of An-abhimlāna, Pāṇ.

आनम् ā-nam, P. (3. pl. ā-namanti, RV. &c.; inf. nāmam, RV. iv, 8, 3), Ā. (Impv. 3. pl. ā-namantām, RV. vi, 49, 4) to bend down, bend, bow, incline, R.; BhP.; Ragh. &c.; to do homage, salute reverently, BhP.; ŚBr. &c.; to condescend; to be propitious (as gods to men), RV. vi, 50, 4; to bring near; to bend towards or near; to subdue, RV.: Caus. — **nāmayati** and **-namayati**, to infect, bend (a bow), cause to bend, subdue, MBh.; Mālav.; Hariv.

Ā-nata, mfn. bending, stooping, bowed, Ragh.; Kathās.; humbled, submissive, obedient, MBh. &c.; bent or curved inwards (as a bow), ŚBr.; flat, sunk (not elevated), MBh.; R.; pacified, conciliated; sa-

luted reverently. — **ja**, ās, m. pl. a class of divine beings (Jain.)

Ā-nati, f. bending, bowing, stooping, VS.; Kathās.; submission, obedience, inferiority, Comm. on KātyŚr. &c.; contentedness, T.; saluting, L.

Ā-nama, as, m. bending, stretching (a bow), L.; ifc. to be bent (cf. dur).

Ā-namana, am, n. = **ā-nati**, q. v., T.

Ā-nāmam. See under ā-√nam.

Ā-namita and **ā-nāmīta**, mfn. (p. of Caus.) bent or bowed down, caused to bend, Bhāṭṭ.; Mālav.

1. **Ā-namya** and **ā-nāmīya**, mfn. to be bent.

2. **Ā-namya** and **ā-natyā**, ind. p. having bent.

1. **Ā-namra**, mfn. bent; propitious.

Ā-nāmana, am, n. propitiation, gaining (a god's) favour, conciliation.

आनस 2. ā-namra, mfn. a little bent.

आनय ā-naya, &c. See under ā-√ni.

आनति ā-narta, &c. See under ā-√nṛit.

आनयैक ānarthakya, am, n. (fr. an-arthaka), uselessness, unprofitableness, KātyŚr.; Pāṇ. &c.; unfit, impropriety, L.

आनद् ā-√nard, to roar.

Ā-nardam, ind. p. roaring, MBh.

Ā-nardita, am, n. roaring, R.

आनल ānala, am, n. (fr. anala), 'belonging to Agni,' N. of the constellation Kṛttikā, VarBṛS.

आनलवि ānalavi, is, m., N. of a man.

आनव ānava, mf(ī)n. (fr. 2. anu, BRD.), kind to men, RV.; humane, ib.; a foreign man, RV. vii, 18, 13 (according to T. [fr. ānu = man], 'belonging to living men').

आनव्य ānavya, mfn. = **ānava**, T.

आनस ānasā, mfn. (fr. anas), belonging to a waggon, ŚBr.; belonging to a father, T.

आनह ā-√nah, P. (Impv. 2. sg. ā-nahya) to bind to or on, AV. vi, 67, 3; MBh.: **Ā-nahyate**, to be stopped up, become stopped, Suśr.

Ā-naddha, mfn. bound to or on, bound, tied, MBh.; costive, Suśr.; (am), n. a drum in general, L.; putting on clothes or ornaments, L. — **tvā**, n. state of being bound, obstruction. — **vasti-tā**, f. suppression of urine; state of having the bladder obstructed.

Ā-nāha, as, m. epistasis, suppression of urine; constipation, Suśr.; MBh.; length, L.

Ā-nāhika, mf(ī)n. to be used in epistasis, Suśr.

आनाकरथवर्त्मन ā-nāka-ratha-vartman, mfn. one the path of whose chariot reaches to the sky, Ragh. i, 5.

आनाथ ānāthya, am, n. (fr. a-nātha), state of being unprotected or without a guardian, orphanage, Kathās.

आनिचय ānicaya, mf(ī) [Pāṇ. iv, 1, 73] n. (according to T. [fr. ā-ni-√ci], to be gathered from every side; more probably) a descendant of Aniceya [NBD.], L.

आनिध्य āniñjya, am, n. (fr. an with √iñj), immovableness.

आनिधन ānidhana, am, n. (scil. sāman) N. of a Sāman.

आनिधेय ānidheya, mf(ī) [Pāṇ. iv, 1, 73] n. a descendant of A-nidheya [NBD.], L.

आनिरुद्ध āniruddha, as, m. a descendant of A-niruddha, L.

आनिर्हता ānirhata, mf(ī)n. (fr. a-nirhata), of indestructible nature, ŚBr.; VS.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a class of principal gods [T.]

आनिल ānila, mf(ī)n. (fr. anila), proceeding from or produced by wind, windy, L.; belonging to Vāyu or Anila, T.; (as), m., N. of Hanumat; of Bhima, L.; (ī), f. and (am), n., N. of the constellation Svātī.

Ānila, is, m. 'a descendant of Anila,' N. of Hanumat; of Bhima, L.

आनिशम् ā-nisam, ind. till night.

आनी ā-√ni, P. — **nayati** (1. pl. ā-nayāmasi, AV. v, 25, 8; Impv. 2. sg. ā-naya, 3. sg. ā-nayatu;

pf. ā-nindya, AV. v, 17, 2, and ā-nindya, RV. viii, 21, 9; inf. — **netaval**, ŚBr. ii, 1, 14, 16), Ā. (1. sg. — **naye**, R.) to lead towards or near; to bring, carry to a place (acc. or loc.); to fetch, RV.; AV.; SV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Śak. &c.; (perf. periphr. — **nayāmasa**, MBh. iii, 2282) to cause to bring or fetch; to bring back or take back, MBh.; R.; to pour in, mix in, RV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; to bring any one to, reduce to any state, MBh.; to deduce, calculate; to use, employ, prove: Caus. P. — **nāyayati**, to cause to be brought or fetched or led near, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; Desid. — **ninīshati**, to intend or wish to bring near, BhP. x, 89, 42.

Ā-naya, as, m. leading to, T.; leading to a teacher = **upanayana**, q. v.), L.

Ā-nayana, am, n. bringing, leading near, VP.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; R. &c.; producing, working; calculating.

Ā-nayitavya, mfn. to be brought or led near, MBh.; to be calculated, Conum. on VarBṛ.

Ā-nāya, as, m. a fisherman's net, Pāṇ.

Ānāyā, Nom. Ā. (— **nāyāyate**) to become a net, form or represent a net.

Ānāyin, ī, m. a fisherman, fisher, Ragh.

1. **Ā-nāyya**, mfn. to be brought near; (as), m. consecrated fire (taken from the Gārhapatya or household fire, and placed on the south side, where it is called **dakṣiṇāgni**, q. v.)

2. **Ā-nāyya**, ind. p. (of the Caus.) having caused to be brought, having caused to be introduced, having brought together.

Ā-nīta, mfn. taken, brought near, &c.

Ā-nīti, is, f. the act of leading near, R.

Ā-netaval. See under ā-√ni.

Ā-netavya, mfn. = 1. ā-nāyya, q. v.

Ā-netṛi, mfn. one who leads or brings near, a bringer, bringing, Kathās.

आनीकवत ānikavat, mfn. (fr. ānikavat [= Agni]), relating to Agni, Comm. on KātyŚr.

आनील ā-nīla, mf(ā)n. darkish, Ragh.; Vikr.; slightly dark or blue; (as), m. a black horse, L.; (ī), f. a black mare, T.; tin, L.

आनु 1. ā-√nu, Ā. (aor. 3. pl. ānūshata, RV. i, 151, 6 & ix, 65, 14) to sound, roar towards or near; (p. — **nūvāna**, Bhāṭṭ.) to cry; to twitter (as birds): Intens. (ā-nūvinot, RV. vii, 87, 2) to roar towards.

आनु 2. ānu, mfn. (fr. √2. an), living, human, T.

आनुकल्पिक ānukalpika, mfn. (fr. anu-kalpa, q. v., gāṇa ukthādi, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60), one who knows or studies the alternative rules; obtained by alternative rules, T.; (am), n. a substitute, T.

आनुकूलिक ānukūlika, mfn. (fr. anu-kūla), conformable, favourable, inclined to help, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 28.

Ānukūliya, am, n. conformity, suitableness, Kathās.; MBh.; Yājñ.; favour, kindness, humouring, Rājat.; agreement of minds, friendliness. — **tas**, ind. conformable to one's wishes, Vātsy.

आनुकृष्ट ānukṛiṣṭa, mfn. (= anu-kṛiṣṭa, q. v.), Vārtt. on Pāṇ. v, 4, 36.

आनुखड्ग ānukhaḍgya, mfn. (fr. anu-khaḍga), being along the sword, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आनुगङ्ग ānugaṅgya, mfn. (fr. anu-gaṅga), being along the Gaṅgā, ib.

आनुगतिक ānugatika, mfn. (fr. anu-gata), relating to or proceeding from, following, Pāṇ.

Ānugatyā, am, n. following; acquaintance, familiarity, L.

आनुगादिक ānugādika, mfn. (fr. anu-gādin), belonging to one who repeats another's words, repeating another's words, Pāṇ.

आनुगुणिक ānugūṇika, mfn. (fr. anu-guṇa), knowing or studying the Anu-guṇa (i.e. according to T. a manual of the art of keeping within the bounds of one's faculties?), ib.

Ānugūṇya, am, n. homogeneity, Sāh.

आनुग्रामिक ānugrāmika, mfn. (fr. anu-grāma), belonging or conformable to a village, rustic, rural, Pāṇ.

आनुचारक ānucāraka, mfn. (fr. *anu-cāraka*), belonging to an attendant, ib.

आनुजावर ānujāvara, mfn. (fr. *anu* and *√jan*), posthumous [BRD.]; common, TS.; TBr.

आनुहुह ānuḥuḥ, *am*, n., v. 1. for ānaḥuḥ, q. v.

आनुतिल्य ānutilya, mfn. (fr. *anu-tila*), belonging or conformable to grains of Sesamum, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आनुदृष्टेय ānudṛṣṭeya, m. f. a descendant of Anu-dṛṣṭi, q. v., ib.

आनुदृष्टेय ānudṛṣṭeya, mfn. id., Pāṇ.

आनुदेशिक ānudeśika, mfn. belonging to an Anu-deśa (q. v.) rule, L.

आनुनाश्य ānunāśya, mfn. (fr. *anu-nāśa*), belonging or conformable to destruction, Pāṇ.

आनुनासिक्य ānunāsikya, *am*, n. (fr. *anu-nā-sika*), nasality (of a sound), RPrāt.

आनुपथ्य ānupathya, mfn. (fr. *anu-patha*), along the way, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आनुपदिक ānupadika, mfn. (fr. *anu-pada*), following, pursuing, tracking; knowing or studying the *anupada* (q. v.) song, ib.

Ānupadya, mfn. being behind any one's steps, ib.

आनुपूर्व ānupūrva, *am*, n. and f. (fr. *anu-pūrva*), order, series, succession, MBh.; R. &c.; (in law) direct order of the castes, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; (generally only instr. -*ena* and -*ya*, one after the other, in due order.)

Ānupūrvya, *am*, n. order, succession, KātyŚr.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; (generally abl. -*āt*, in due order.)

आनुमत ānumatā, mf(i)n. belonging to the goddess Anu-matī (q. v.), TBr.

आनुमानिक ānumānika, mf(i)n. (fr. *anu-māna*), relating to a conclusion, derived from inference, subject to inference, inferable, inferred, Āp.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; making conclusions, BhP. -*tva*, n. the state of being inferable, KātyŚr.

आनुमाष्य ānumāshya, mfn. (fr. *anu-māsha*), belonging or conformable to kidney-beans, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आनुयय्य ānuvayya, mfn. (fr. *anu-yava*), belonging to barley, ib.

आनुयात्रिक ānuyātrika, mfn. (fr. *anu-yā-tra*), belonging to a servant; belonging to a retinue; a servant, ib.

आनुयूय्य ānuyūpya, mfn. (fr. *anu-yūpa*), being along or belonging to a sacrificial post, ib.

आनुरक्ति ānurakti, *is*, f. (= *anu-rakti*, q. v.), passion, affection, L.

आनुराहति ānurāhati, *is*, m. f. a descendant of Anu-rahāt, Pāṇ. (cf. ānuhārati).

आनुरूप्य ānurūpya, *am*, n. (fr. *anu-rūpa*), conformity, suitability, Sāh.

आनुरोहति ānurohati, *is*, m. f. a descendant of Anu-rohat (according to T., v. 1. for *hārati*, q. v.)

आनुरोहिण ānurohiṇa, mf(i)n. belonging to the constellation Rohiṇī.

आनुलोमिक ānulomika, mf(i)n. (fr. *anu-lo-ma*), in the direction of the hair, in natural or regular order, in due course; conformable, favourable, benevolent, L.

Ānulomya, mf(i)n. in the direction of the hair, produced in natural or direct order; (*am*), n. a direction similar to that of hairs, natural or direct order, Mn.; Yājñ.; Pāṇ.; the state of being prosperous, doing well, Suśr.; Pāṇ.; bringing to one's right place, Suśr.; favourable direction, fit disposition, favourableness, L.; regular series or succession, L.

आनुवंश्य ānuvaṇśya, mfn. (fr. *anu-vaṇśa*), belonging to a race, conformable to a genealogical list (according to T., 'behind a bamboo'), L.

आनुवासनिक ānuvāsānika, mfn. (fr. *anu-vāsana*), suitable for an oily enema.

आनुविधित्सा ānuvidhitsu, f. (probably for

an-anuvi°, fr. *anu-vi*- and the Desid. of *√dhā*), ingratitude, L.

आनुवेश्य ānuveśya, mfn. (fr. *anu-veśa*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 59), a neighbour living on the same side, Mn.

आनुशतिक ānuśatika, mfn. (fr. *anu-śatika*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 20), belonging to a person or thing accompanied with or bought for a hundred.

आनुशासनिक ānuśāsānika, mfn. (fr. *anu-śāsana*), relating to or treating of instruction, MBh.

आनुशूक ānuśūka, mfn. (fr. *anu-śūka*), being with or within the awns (as rice).

आनुश्रव ānuśrava, mfn. according to hearing, resting on tradition, derived from the Veda or tradition, BhP.

Ānuśravika and **Ānuśravika**, mfn. id.

आनुषक ānuśhāk, ind. (fr. *anu-√sañj* [gaṇa *svarāddi*]), in continuous order, uninterrupted, one after the other, RV. v, 16, 2, &c. (cf. *anushak*).

Ānuśahṅika, mf(i)n. (fr. *anu-śahṅa*), closely adherent, following, concomitant, inherent, implied, BhP.; Pañcat.; consistent; lasting, enduring, Rājāt.; necessarily following, necessary as a result or consequence, inevitable; occasional, unimportant, secondary, Sāh.; (in Gr.) elliptical, including or agreeing with words not comprised in the sentence. -*tva*, *am*, n. the being occasional, secondary, Siddh. on Pāṇ. ii, 2, 29 (p. 430).

आनुषण्ड ānuśhaṇḍa, mfn. belonging to the country Anu-shaṇḍa (q. v.), L.

आनुषूक ānuśhūkā, mfn. (probably fr. *anu-shūka*, 'after-shoot of rice' [according to native interpretation from *anu-√sūj*], 'in the manner of the after-shoot of rice,' i. e. shot after, TS. ii, 3, 4, 2.

आनुशुभ ānuśhubha, mf(i)n. consisting of Anu-shubhs; formed like the Anu-shubh metre (e.g. composed of four divisions), RV. x, 181, 1; VS.; ŚBr.; RPrāt.

Ānuśhubhāśhubha, mfn. consisting of the two metres Anu-shubh and Ushpih, RPrāt.

आनुसाय्य ānusāyya, mfn. (fr. *anu-sāya*), being every evening, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आनुसीत्य ānusītya, mfn. (fr. *anu-sīta*), being along the furrow, ib.

आनुसीये ānusīrye, mfn. (fr. *anu-sīra*), being along the plough, ib.

आनुसुक ānusuka, mfn. studying or knowing the work Anusū (q. v.), L.

आनुसूक ānusūka = ānushūka (?), q. v.

आनुसूय ānusūya, mfn. given by Anu-sūyā (Atri's wife), Ragh. xiv, 14.

आनुसृतिनेय ānusṛitineya, m. f. a descendant of Anu-sṛiti, Pāṇ.

आनुसृष्टिनेय ānusṛiṣṭineya, m. f. a descendant of Anu-sṛiṣṭi, ib.

आनुहारति ānuhārati, m. f. a descendant of Anu-harat, ib.

आनूक ānūkā, *am*, n. (fr. *anv-añc*), 'lying close to,' ornament, jewels, RV. v, 33, 9 [according to NBD. *ānūkam*, ind. subsequently; but Śāy. explains the word by *ābharaṇa*].

आनूप ānūpa, mfn. (fr. *anūpa*, gaṇa *kacchādi* [Pāṇ. iv, 2, 133]), belonging to a watery place; wet, watery, marshy, Suśr.; (*as*), m. any animal frequenting watery or marshy places, as fishes, buffaloes, &c. (cf. *anūpa*), ib.; a descendant of Anūpa; (*am*), n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty. iv, 6, 1. -*māṇsa*, *am*, n. the flesh or meat of animals frequenting watery or marshy places.

Ānūpaka, mfn. living in marshy places, Pāṇ.

आनूय्य ānūyya, *am*, n. (fr. *an-riṇa*), acquittance of debt or obligation, the not being indebted to (gen.), Mn.; MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.

आनृत ā-nṛit, P. (aor. 3. pl. *ā-nṛitus*, RV. v, 52, 12; p. -*nṛityat*, AV. iv, 37, 7) to dance towards, hasten near, jump near: Caus. (impf. 3. pl. -*nartayan*) to agitate gently, Ritus.; Ragh.

Ā-narta, *as*, m. dancing-room, dancing academy,

T.; a stage, theatre, L.; war, L.; N. of a king (son of Śaryāti), Hariv.; N. of a country (northern Kāthiavād), ib.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of the inhabitants of the above country; of the kings of that country; (*am*), n. the empire of the Ānartas; water, L.; dancing, T. - **pura**, n. the capital of Ānarta, i. e. Dvāravātī, L.

Ānartaka, mfn. dancing towards, T.; belonging to the inhabitants of Ānarta, (gaṇa *dhūmādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 127.)

Ā-nartana, *am*, n. the act of dancing towards or near, dancing, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 11, 5.

Ā-nartita, mfn. agitated gently, Bhartṛ.

Ānartīya, mfn. belonging to the country (and the people of) Ānarta.

आनृत ānṛita, mf(i)n. (fr. *an-riṭa*, gaṇa *chattrādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 62), untruthful, lying, false.

Ānṛitaka, mfn. belonging to or occupied by liars, L.

आनृशंस ānṛiśaṇsa, *am*, n. (fr. *a-nṛiśaṇsa*), absence of cruelty or harm, absence of injury, mildness, kindness, benevolence, MBh.; Gaut. v, 45.

Ānṛiśaṇsa, m. f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 95) the descendant of a benevolent person, T.; a benevolent person, L.

Ānṛiśaṇsiya, mfn. belonging to a benevolent person, (gaṇa *gahādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138.)

Ānṛiśaṇsiya, mf(i)n. merciful, mild, kind, MBh.; (*am*), n. absence of cruelty or harm, kindness, mercy, compassion, benevolence, MBh.; Mn.; Āp. -*tas*, ind. from harmlessness, through kindness.

आनेमिग्न ā-nemi-magna, mfn. sunk up to the rim or fellow (as a wheel).

आनैपुष्य ānaipuṇa, *am*, n. (fr. *a-nipuṇa*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 30), unskilfulness, clumsiness (cf. *a-naipuṇa*).

आनैश्वर्य ānaiśvarya, *am*, n. (fr. *an-iśvara* [Pāṇ. vii, 3, 30]), absence of power or supremacy (cf. *an-aishvarya*).

आन 1. *ānta*. See under 3. *am* (p. 80).

आन 2. *ānta*, mfn. final, terminal, relating to the end.

Āntya, *as*, m. one who finishes, personified as Bhauvana, VS.; TS.

Āntyāyana, *as*, m. a descendant of the above, TS.

आनःपुरिक āntaḥpurika, mfn. (fr. *antaḥ-pura*), belonging to the women's apartments; (*am*), n. anything done in the women's apartment.

आनम् āntām, ind. (for *ā-antam*), to the end, completely, from head to foot, ŚBr.; TS.; Gaut.

आन्तर āntara, mfn. (fr. *antara*), interior, internal, inward, Bhaṭṭ.; native, indigenous, MBh.; being inside, within (a palace &c.), MBh.; (*as*), m. an intimate friend; (*am*), n. the heart, Naish. -**prapañca**, m. (in phil.) 'the inward expansion,' the fantasies of the soul produced by ignorance.

Āntaratama, *am*, n. (fr. *antara-tama*), nearest or closest relationship (as of two letters), Siddh.

Āntarya, *am*, n. near relationship (of two letters).

आन्तरागारिक āntarāgarika, mfn. (fr. *antarā-gāra*), belonging to the inner or women's apartments; (*as*), m. the keeper of a king's wives; (*am*), n. the office of the above.

आन्तरायिक āntarāyika, mfn. (fr. *antar-āya*), returning at intervals, repeated from time to time.

आन्तराल āntarāla, mfn. (fr. *antar-āla*), (in phil.) 'those who know the condition of the soul within the body,' N. of a philosophical sect.

आन्तरिक्ष āntarikṣā or āntarikṣha, mf(i)n. (fr. *antarikṣha*), belonging to the intermediate space between heaven and earth, atmospheric, proceeding from or produced in the atmosphere, VS.; TS.; MBh.; VarBrS.; Suśr.; (*am*), n. rain-water.

आन्तरीपक āntarīpaka, mfn. (fr. *antar-īpa*, gaṇa *dhūmādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 127, where [in Būhtlingk's edition] *antariṇa* is to be read instead of *antariya*), belonging to or being in an island.

आन्तर्गहिक āntargehika, mf(i)n. (fr. *antar-gṛha*), being inside a house, ib.

आन्तर्वेदिक *āntarvedika*, mfn. (fr. *antarvedika*), being within the place of sacrifice, Comm. on KātyŚr.

आन्तर्वेश्मिक *āntarveśmika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *antar-veśma*), produced or occurring within a house, L.

आनिका *āntikā*, f. (= *antikā*, q. v. [under 2. *anti*]) an elder sister, L.

आन्त्र 1. *āntrā*, am, n. (fr. *antra*), the bowels, entrails, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. — *tantī*, f. a string made from an animal's intestines, gut. — *pāśa*, m. id. **आन्त्रानुकारिन्**, mfn. being in the bowels, Man-trabr.

आन्त्रिका, mf(i)n. visceral, within or relating to the bowels, L.

आन्त्र 2. *āntra*, am, n. (fr. *√am*), a kind of pipe (for smoking), T.

आन्द *āndā*, as, m. (*√and*, Comm. on VS. xxx, 16), one who makes fetters, VS.

आन्दोल *āndola*, as, m. swinging; fanning; a swing, L.

आन्दोला, as, m. a see-saw, swing.

आन्दोलना, am, n. swinging, a swing; trembling, oscillation, L.; investigation, T.

आन्दोलाय, Nom. P. *āndolayati*, to swing, agitate, Bālār.

आन्दोलिता, mfn. agitated, shaken, swung, Kāvyaḍ.

आन्धसिक *āndhasika*, mfn. (fr. 2. *andhas*), cooking; (as), m. a cook, L.

आन्धयोग *āndhigava*, am, n. (fr. *andhī-gu*), 'seen, i. e. composed by the Rishi Andhigu,' N. of several Sāmans, Lāṭy. iv, 5, 27; Tāpdyabr.; Nyāyam.

आन्ध्य *āndhya*, am, n. (fr. *andha*, Pāp. v, 1, 124), blindness, Suśr.; darkness, Vet.

आन्ध्र *āndhra*, mf(i)n. (fr. *andhra*), belonging to the Andhra people; (as), m. the Andhra country; a king of that country; (as), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, MBh.; BhP. &c.; (ī), f. an Andhra wife.

आन्न *ānna*, as, mfn. (fr. *anna*), having food, one who gets food, Pāp. iv, 4, 85; relating to food.

आन्यतरेय *ānyatāreya*, as, m. (fr. *anya-tara*, gaṇa *subhṛddi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 123), N. of a grammarian, APrāt. iii, 74; RPrāt. iii, 13 [BRD.], (perhaps rather) belonging to the school [and family] of another [teacher] ?

आन्यभाष्य *ānyabhāṣya*, am, n. (fr. *anya-bhāṣa*, gaṇa *brāhmaṇādī*, Pāp. v, 1, 24), the being another thing.

आन्ययिक *ānyayika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *anv-aya*), of a good family, well born, L.

आन्वाहिक *ānvāhika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *anv-aha*), daily, Mn.

आन्वेषिकी *ānvēṣhikī*, f. (fr. *anv-ikṣhā*), logic, logical philosophy, metaphysics, MBh.; Mn.; Gaut. &c.

आन्वेषिक *ānvēṣika*, mfn. (fr. *anv-īpa*), being along (the water); conformable(?), Pāp. iv, 4, 28.

आप् 1. *āp*, cl. 5. P. *āpnōti* [AV. ix, 5, 22, &c.], (perf. *āpa*, aor. *āpat*, fut. *āpsyati*, inf. *āptum*), Ā. (perf. 3. pl. *āpīrē*, RV. ix, 108, 4, p. pf. *āpānd*, RV. ii, 34, 7, but also pers. p. *āpnāna*, RV. x, 114, 7) to reach, overtake, meet with, fall upon, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to obtain, gain, take possession of, RV.; AV. &c.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to undergo, suffer, Mn.; to fall, come to any one; to enter, pervade, occupy; to equal: Pass. *āpyate*, to be reached or found or met with or obtained; to arrive at one's aim or end, become filled, TS. &c.: Caus. P. *āpayati*, to cause to reach or obtain or gain, ChUp. &c.; to cause any one to suffer; to hit, Kathās.: Desid. P. and Ā. *īpsati* and *īpsate* [Pāp. vii, 4, 55] to strive to reach or obtain, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.: Desid. of the Caus. *āpiyishati*, to strive to reach, ŚBr.; [probably connected with 1. *ap*; cf. *apna*; Gk. *ἀποιός*, *ἀπειός*; Lat. *apiscor*, *aptus*, *ops*; Old Germ. *noban*; Mod. Germ. *üben*.]

1. **Āpa**, as, m. obtaining; (mfn.) i. f. to be obtained (cf. *dur*°).

Āpaka, mf(i)n. one who obtains, L.

Āpana, am, n. obtaining, reaching, coming to, BhP.; pepper, L.

Āpaneya, mfn. to be reached or obtained, Kāth-Up.

Āpayitṛ, mfn. one who procures, procuring.

1. **Āpāna**, mfn. one who has reached; (for 2. see *ā-√1. pā*.)

Āpi, is, m. an ally, a friend, an acquaintance, RV.; VS. (according to Śay. on RV. ii, 29, 4, from the Caus.) causing to obtain [wealth &c.]; (mfn.) i. f. reaching to, entering. — *tvā*, n. confederation, friendship, RV. viii, 4, 3; 20, 22.

Āptā, mfn. reached, overtaken, met, ŚBr.; received, got, gained, obtained, ŚBr.; Mn.; Hit.; Kathās.; filled up, taken, ŚBr.; come to, Naish.; reaching to, extending; abundant, full, complete; apt, fit, true, exact, clever, trusted, trustworthy, confidential, Mn.; R.; Ragh. &c.; respected; intimate, related, acquainted, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; appointed; divided, Sūryas.; connected, L.; accused, prosecuted, L.; (as), m. a fit person, a credible or authoritative person, warranter, guarantee; a friend; an Arhat, Jain.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; (ā), f. = *jaṭā*, q. v., L.; (am), n. a quotient; equation of a degree, L. — *kāma*, mfn. one who has gained his wish, satisfied; (in phil.) one who knows the identity of Brahman and Ātman; (as), m. the supreme soul, T. — *kārin*, mfn. managing affairs in a fit or confidential manner; (ī), m. a trusty agent, a confidential servant, MBh.; Mn. &c. — *garbhā*, f. a pregnant woman. — *garva*, mfn. possessing pride, proud. — *dakṣhiṇa*, mfn. having proper gifts or furnished with abundant gifts, Mn.; R. — *bhāva*, m. the state of being trustworthy, MBh. — *vacana*, n. speech or word of an authoritative person, Ragh. xi, 42. — *vajra-sūci*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — *var-ga*, m. 'collection of intimate persons,' intimate persons, friends, Mālav. — *vākya*, am, n. = *āpta-vacana*, q. v.; a correct sentence. — *vāc*, f. a credible assertion or the assertion of a credible person, true affirmation, trustworthy testimony; the Veda; the Smritis, Itihāsas, Purāṇas, &c., T.; (mfn.) one whose assertion is credible, a Muni, Ragh. — *śruti*, f. a credible tradition; the Veda; the Smritis, &c., T.

Āptāgama = *āpta-śruti*. **Āptādhina**, mfn. dependent on credible or trustworthy persons. **Āptōkti**, f. = *āpta-vacana*, q. v.; a word of received acceptance and established by usage only. **Āptōpadeśa**, m. a credible or trusty instruction, Śāh. **Āptavya**, mfn. to be reached, obtainable. **Āpti**, is, f. reaching, meeting with, TS.; ŚBr.; BrĀrUp.; obtaining, gain, acquisition, ŚBr.; R.; MBh. &c.; abundance, fortune, ŚBr.; quotient; binding, connection, L.; sexual intercourse, L.; relation, fitness, aptitude, L.; (*ayas*), f. pl., N. of twelve invocations (VS. ix, 20) the first of which is *āpaye svāhā*.

1. **Āptyā** = *āptavya*, q. v., RV. v, 41, 9; (for 2. *āptya* see below.)

Āpnāna (cf. *√1. āp*), am, n. (scil. *tīrtha*) the passage to the place of sacrifice.

1. **Āpya**, mfn. to be reached, obtainable, ŚBr.; (am), n. confederation, alliance, relationship, friendship, RV. ii, 29, 3, &c.; a friend, RV. vii, 15, 1; (for 2. *āpya* see p. 144, col. 1.)

आप् 2. *āp* (*ā-√āp*), pf. *āpa*, to arrive at, come towards, RV. x, 32, 8.

आप् 2. *āpa*, as, m., N. of one of the eight demigods called Vasus, VP.; Hariv.; MBh.; (ī), f. N. of a constellation, L.

आप् 3. *āpa*, am, n. (fr. 2. *ap*, Pāp. iv, 2, 37), a quantity of water, Mallinātha on Śiṣ. iii, 72.

आपकर *āpakara*, mf(i)n. coming from or native of the (country?) Apakara, Pāp. iv, 3, 33.

आपक्व *āpakva*, mfn. (*√pac*), half-baked, nearly crude or raw; nearly ripe, not quite ripe; undressed, what is eaten without further preparation (as bread &c.), L.

आपगा *āpagā*, f. (according to Mallinātha on Śiṣ. iii, 72, fr. 3. *āpa* and *√gā*), a river, a stream, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Śiṣ.; N. of a river, MBh.

Āpageya, as, m. 'a descendant of the river Āpagā,' N. of Bhīṣma, MBh.

आपद् *ā-√paṭ*, Caus. *-pāṭayati*, to cause to split, Suśr.

आपटव *āpaṭava*, v. l. for *apāṭava*, q. v.

आपण *āpaṇa*, as, m. a market, a shop, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; waves, MBh.; commerce, trade, L. — *devatā*, f. image of a deity placed in the market, R. — *vithika*, m. and n. a row of stalls (in a market), R. — *vedikā*, f. a shop-counter, R.

Āpapika, mfn. (Up. ii, 45) mercantile, relating to traffic or to a market &c.; (as), m. a merchant, dealer, shop-keeper, L.; tax on markets or shops; assize, market-rate, L.

आपत् *ā-√1. paṭ*, P. *-patati* (p. acc. *-patantam*, AV. xii, 4, 47; aor. *ā-pāṭata*, RV. i, 88, 1 [Pāp. vii, 4, 19]; Pot. perf. *ā-pāṭatyāt*, AV. vi, 29, 3) to fly towards, come flying; to hasten towards, rush in or on, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; to fall towards or on, Kathās.; to approach; to assail; to fall out, happen; to appear, appear suddenly; to fall to one's share, to befall, MBh.; R.; Rājāt.; BhP.; Pāṇcat.; Kād. &c.: Caus. P. (3. pl. *-pāṭayanti*, RV. x, 64, 2) to fly towards; *-pāṭayati*, to throw down, let fall, cut down; to shed, BhP.; Hariv.; Mn.

Ā-patana, am, n. happening, appearing, Śāh.; coming, approaching; reaching; unexpected appearance (as from fate), L.

Ā-pati, is, m. incessantly moving (as the wind), VS. v, 5 [Comm.]

Āpatika, mfn. accidental, unforeseen, coming from fate, Comm. on Up. ii, 45; (as), m. a hawk, a falcon, ib.

Ā-patita, mfn. happened, befallen; alighted, descended.

Ā-pāta, as, m. the falling, descending; rushing upon, pressing against, Mn.; Kum.; Ragh. &c.; forwardness, Kathās.; happening, becoming apparent, (unexpected) appearance, Ragh.; Śāh. &c.; the instant, current moment, Kir.; throwing down, causing to descend, L. — *tas*, ind. unexpectedly; instantly, suddenly, just now, Śāh. — *mātra*, mfn. being only momentary.

Āpatika, mfn. rushing upon, being at hand; (as), m., N. of a kind of demigod.

Ā-pātita, mfn. caused to fall down, thrown down, killed, Hariv.

Ā-pātina, mfn. i. f. falling on, happening, Kathās.

Ā-pātya, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 4, 68) approaching in order to assault or attack, rushing on, assailing, Śiṣ. v, 15; to be assaulted or attacked, L.

आपत्काल *āpat-kāla*, &c. See under 1. *ā-√pad* below.

आपत्य *āpatya*, mfn. (fr. *apatya*), relating to the formation of patronymic nouns, L.

आपथि *ā-pathi*, is, m. (fr. *pathin* with *ā*), travelling hither or near, RV. v, 52, 10.

Āpathī, f. any impediment in one's way (e. g. a stone, tree, &c.) [?], RV. i, 64, 11.

आपद् 1. *ā-√pad*, Ā. *-padyate* (pf. *-pede*, aor. *āpādi*, &c.) to come, walk near, approach, BhP.; to enter, get in, arrive at, go into, ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; R. &c.; to fall in or into; to be changed into, be reduced to any state; to get into trouble, fall into misfortune, AV. viii, 8, 18; xi, 1, 30; ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to get, attain, take possession; to happen, occur, ŚBr.; Mālav. &c.: Caus. *-pādayati* (aor. 1. pl. *ā-pīpādāma*, AV. x, 5, 42) to cause to enter, bring on, ŚBr.; to bring to any state, Ragh.; to bring into trouble or misfortune, R. &c.; to bring near or towards, fetch, procure, produce, cause, effect, MBh.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; to procure for one's self, obtain, take possession, BhP.; to change, transform.

Āpat (in comp. for 2. *āpad* below). — *kalpa*, m. rule of practice in misfortune (cf. *āpad-dharma*), Gaut.; Mn. — *kāla*, m. season or time of distress, Mn.; Pāṇcat. — *kālika*, mfn. occurring in a time of calamity, belonging to such a time, gaṇa *kāśy-ādī* (Pāp. iv, 2, 116).

Ā-patti, is, f. happening, occurring; entering into a state or condition, entering into relationship with, changing into, KātyŚr.; APrāt. &c.; incurring, misfortune, calamity, Yājñ.; fault, transgression, L.

2. **Āpad**, f. misfortune, calamity, distress, Mn.; Hit.; Ragh. &c.; (*āpadā*, instr.), through mistake

or error, unintentionally. — **uddharana**, n. bringing out of trouble, Hit. — **gata**, mfn. fallen into misfortune, unhappy. — **grasta**, mfn. seized by misfortune, unfortunate, in misfortune. — **dharma**, m. a practice only allowable in time of distress, Mn.; misfortune, MBh. [NBD.] — **vinita**, mfn. disciplined or humbled by misfortune, Bālar. 193, 17.

Ā-pada, f. misfortune, calamity, L.

Ā-panna, mfn. entered, got in, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; afflicted, unfortunate, Śāk.; Kathās. &c.; gained, obtained, acquired; having gained or obtained or acquired. — **jivika**, mfn. having obtained a livelihood, Comm. on Pāp. i, 2, 44. — **sattva**, f. a pregnant woman, Ragh. x, 60; Śāk. **Āpannārti-praśama-phala**, mf(ā)n. having as result the relieving of the pains of the afflicted, Megh. 54.

1. **Ā-pāda**, as, m. reward, remuneration, ChUp.; arriving at, L.; (for 2. **ā-pāda** see below.)

Ā-pādaka, mfn. causing, effecting.

Ā-pādana, am, n. causing to arrive at; bringing any one to any state; producing, effecting, Siddh.

आपदेव āpadeva, as, m. (fr. 2. **ap**), N. of the god of water (Varuṇa), T.; N. of an author; (f), f., N. of a book written by the above (the Mīmāṃsānyāya-prakāśa).

आपन् ā-√pan, Ā. (**ā-pananta**, RV. x, 74, 4), P. (pf. **ā-pāpana**, RV. viii, 2, 17) to admire, praise.

आपन āpana, &c. See under **√I. āp**.

आपभट्ट āpa-bhaṭṭa, as, m., N. of an author (= **Āpa-deva**).

आपमित्य āpamitya, mfn. (fr. **apa-mitya** [Pāp. iv, 4, 21], ind. p. of **apa-√mā**), received by barter; (am), n. property &c. obtained by barter, L.

आपया āpayā (fr. 3. **āpa** and **√yā**; cf. **āpā-gā**), a river, L.; N. of a river, RV. iii, 23, 4.

आपरपक्षीय āparapakṣhiya, mfn. (fr. **apara-pakṣha**), belonging to the second half (of a month), BhP.

आपराधय्य āparādhayya, am, n. (fr. **aparādhaya**, gaṇa **brāhmaṇādī**, Pāp. v, 1, 124), wrongdoing, offending, L.

आपराह्निक āparāhṇika, mfn. (fr. **aparāhṇa**), belonging to or occurring in the afternoon, Pāp.; KātyŚr.

आपतुक āpartuka, mfn. (fr. **apartu** = **apar-ritu**), not corresponding to the season.

आपल āpala, am, n., N. of a Sāman (cf. **āpālu**).

आपव āpava, as, m., N. of Vasishṭha, MBh.; Hariv. (said to be a patron, fr. **āpu** = Varuṇa?).

आपवर्गिक āpavargika, mfn. (fr. **apa-varga**), conferring final benefit, BhP.

Āpavargya, mfn. id., ib.

आपश् ā-√paś, P. **ā-paśyati** [AV. iv, 20, 1], to look at.

आपस् 1. āpas, n. (connected with 1. **ap**), a religious ceremony, RV.

आपस् 2. āpas, n. (fr. 2. **ap**), water, ChUp.

3. **Āpas**, Nom. (rarely acc.) pl. of 2. **ap**, q. v.

Āpo (in comp. for 2. & 3. **āpas**). — **devata**, mfn. having the water as deity, ĀśvŚr. — **devatya**, mfn. id., ŚāṅkhŚr. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of water, ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh. — **mātrā**, f. the subtle elementary principle of water. — **mūrti**, m., N. of a son of Manu Svārocīsha, Hariv.; N. of one of the seven Rishis of the tenth Manvantara. — **sāna**, mfn. 'taking water' [**āpas** being a rare form of the acc. for **apas**], i. e. sipping water; (am), n. sipping water before and after eating. — **hishṭhiya**, mfn. belonging to the hymn x, 9 of the RV. (which begins with **āpo hi shṭhā**); (am), n., N. of a Sāman.

आपस्तम्ब āpastamba, as, m., N. of a renowned sage and writer on ritual; (as, f), m. f. a descendant of Āpastamba, gaṇa **vidādī** [Pāp. i, 104]; (ās), m. pl. the pupils of Āpastamba. — **grīhya**, n., — **dharma**, m., — **śrauta**, n., — **sūtra**, n., &c., N. of works by Āpastamba and his school.

Āpastambi, is, m. a descendant of the above.

Āpastambīya, mfn. belonging to or descended from Āpastamba.

आपस्तम्ब āpastambha, as, m., v. l. for **āpastamba**.

Āpastambhini, f., N. of a plant, L.

आपा ā-√1. pā, P. — **pibati** (Impv. 2. du. **ā-pibatam**, RV. ii, 36, 6; pf. **-pāpau**: Pass. **-piyate**, &c.) to drink in, suck in or up; to sip, RV.; MBh.; Ragh.; to drink in with ears or eyes, i. e. to hear or see with attention, hang on, BhP.; Ragh.; to absorb, take away: Caus. **-pāyayati**, to cause to drink or suck in, BhP.

2. **Ā-pāna**, am, n. the act of drinking, a drinking-party, banquet, MBh.; (for 1. **āpāna** see p. 142, col. 2.) — **goshṭhi**, f. a banquet, carouse, Kathās. — **bhūmi**, f. a place for drinking in company, Ragh.; Kum. — **śālā**, f. a tavern, liquor shop, R.

Ā-pānaka, am, n. a drinking-bout; drinking liquor, Kād.

Ā-pānta-manyu, mfn. giving zeal or courage when drunk (said of the Soma liquor), RV. x, 89, 5.

Ā-pāya, mfn. fond of drinking, AitBr.

1. **Ā-pīta**, mfn. drunk up, exhausted.

Ā-pīya, ind. p. having drunk in, Hariv.

आपाक 1. āpāka, as, m. (**√pac**), a baking-oven, potter's kiln; baking, T.; = **puṭapāka**, q. v., T. **Āpāke-sthā**, mfn. standing in an oven, AV. viii, 6, 14.

आपाक 2. ā-pāka, as, m. slight baking, T.

आपाङ्ग्य āpāngya, am, n. (fr. **apāṅga**), anointing the corners of the eyes, Suśr.

आपाटल ā-pāṭala, mf(ā)n. reddish, Kād.

आपाटलिपुत्रम् ā-pāṭaliputram, ind. as far as or to Pāṭaliputra, L.

आपाखु ā-pāṇḍu, mfn. slightly pale, palish, pale, VarBrS. — **tā**, f. paleness.

Ā-pāṇḍura, mfn. palish, pale, white. — **°rī-√bhā**, to become pale, Kum.

आपात ā-pāta. See under **ā-√1. pat**.

आपातलिका āpātalikā, f., N. of a Vaitāliya metre.

आपाद ā-pāda, &c. See under 1. **ā-√pad**.

आपाल āpāla, am, n., N. of a Sāman (cf. **āpāla**).

आपालि āpālī, is, m. a louse, L.

आपि āpi, &c. See under **√1. āp**.

आपिङ्ग ā-piṅga, mfn. reddish-brown, Bhāṭṭ.

आपिञ्जर ā-piñjara, mfn. somewhat red, reddish, Ragh.; Kād.; (am), n. gold, L.

आपिष्ट ā-√piṣṭ, p. **ā-piṣṭam**, making a noise, crackling, RV. x, 102, 11 [Sāy.]

आपिश् ā-√piś, P. (Impv. 2. pl. **ā-piśata**, RV. x, 53, 7), Ā. (p. **-piśānt**, RV. vii, 57, 3) to decorate, ornament, colour.

आपिशङ्ग ā-piśaṅga, mfn. slightly tawny, gold-coloured, Kād.

आपिशर्वर āpiśarvāra, mfn. (fr. **api-śarvāra**), nightly, nocturnal, TS.

आपिशलि āpiśali, is, m., N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāp. [vi, 1, 92], &c.

Āpiśala, mf(ā)n. belonging to or coming from Āpiśali; (as), m. a pupil of the same.

आपिष् ā-√piśh, P. (**ā-piśashtī**, AV. xx, 133, 1; pf. **-piśēsha**, VS. ix, 11) to press or rub against, to touch.

Ā-pēsham, ind. p. having pressed or rubbed against, touching, ŚBr.

आपी ā-√pī, &c. See under **ā-√pyai**.

आपीड ā-√pid, Caus. **-pidayati**, to press against or out; to press, crush, ĀśvGr.; R. &c.; to press hard, give pain, perplex, MBh.

Ā-pīda, as, m. (īc. mf(ā)n., L.) compressing, squeezing, Suśr.; giving pain, hurting, L.; a chaplet tied on the crown of the head, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; N. of a metre.

Ā-pīdana, am, n. the act of compressing, squeez-

ing, drawing tightly; embracing, clasping; hurting, giving pain, L.

Ā-pīḍita, mfn. compressed, squeezed, R.; Śāk.; Prabh. &c.; bound tightly, embraced, overlaid, covered, Rājat.; hurt; decorated with chaplets, MBh.

आपीत 2. ā-pīta, mfn. yellowish, R.; (as), m., N. of a species of tree, Comm.; (am), n. filament of the lotus, ib.; a pyritic mineral, L.; (for 1. **ā-pīta** see under **ā-√pā**, and for 3. **ā-pīta** under **ā-√pyai**.)

Ā-pītaya, Nom. P. to make yellowish, dye with any yellow substance, Kād.

आपीन ā-pīna. See under **ā-√pyai**.

आपुय ā-√pūth, Caus. **-pothayati**.

Ā-pothya, ind. p. having squeezed or compressed, Suśr.

आ-√pū, Ā. (Impv. **ā-pavasva**, RV. ix, 70, 10; once P. **ā-pava**, RV. ix, 49, 3; p. **-punāna**) to be pure; to flow towards after purification; to carry towards in its course (as a stream), RV.; VS.

आपूपिक āpūpika, mfn. (fr. **apūpa**), relating to cakes (as selling or eating or making cakes), Comm. on Pāp.; (as), m. a baker, confectioner, L.; (am), n. a multitude of cakes, L.

Āpūpya, am, n. meal, flour, L.

आपूय ā-√pūy, P. (impf. **āpūyat**) to purify, ŚBr.

Āpūyita, mfn. stinking. See **an-ā-pūyita**.

आपूर ā-pūra, &c. See under **ā-√prī**.

आपूष āpūsha, am, n. tin, L.

आपु 1. ā-√1. pri, P. (aor. Subj. 2. du. **-parashathas**, RV. x, 143, 4) to give aid, protect.

आपु 2. ā-√2. pri, P. (**-priṇoti**) to employ one's self, to be occupied, BhP.

Ā-prīta, mfn. occupied, engaged, BhP

आपूच ā-√pric, P. (Impv. **ā-prīnaktu**; pf. **-pāpricus**; Inf. **-price**, RV. v, 50, 2, and **-pricas**, RV. viii, 40, 9) to fill, pervade; to satiate, RV. i, 84, 1; TBṛ.; to mix with, AitBr.: Ā. (aor. Pot. **ā-prīc-mahi**) to satiate one's self, RV. i, 129, 7.

Ā-prīk, ind. in a mixed manner, in contact with, RV. x, 89, 14.

आपूच्छ ā-pricchā. See under **ā-√prach**.

आपू ā-√prī, P. **-pīparti**, **-pīrātī**, and **-pīrātī**, to fill up, fulfil, fill, RV.; AV.; VS.; to do any one's desire, satisfy any one's wish, RV.: Ā. **-pīrāte**, to surfeit one's self, satiate or satisfy one's self, RV.: Pass. **-pūryate**, to be filled, become full, increase; to be satiated, satisfied, RV.; ŚBr.; BhP.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.: Caus. **-pūrayati**, to fill up, fulfil, fill, ŚBr.; Hariv.; Rājat. &c.; to fill with noise, MBh.; R.; to fill with air, to inflate, R.; to cover; to load anything with, MBh.; R.; Ritus.; Kathās.

Ā-pūra, as, m. flood, flooding, excess, abundance, Kathās.; Śis. &c.; filling up, making full, L.; filling a little, T.

Ā-pūraṇa, mfn. making full, filling up, Hit.; (as), m., N. of a Nāga, MBh.; (am), n. filling, making full, satiating; drawing a bow; flooding.

Ā-pūrta, mfn. filled up, full.

Ā-pūrta, am, n. fulfilling; a meritorious work, Kād.

Ā-pūrya, ind. p. having filled, filling.

Ā-pūryamāna, mfn. becoming full, increasing. — **pakṣha**, m. [scil. **caṇḍā**] the moon in her increase, the waxing moon, ĀśvGr.; PārGr.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c.

आपेक्षिक āpekṣhika, mfn. (fr. **apekṣhā**), relative, having relation or reference to, Siddh. (p. 418, l. 10). — **tva**, am, n. the state of being relative, Nyāyad.

आपेय āpeya, ās, m. pl. (fr. 1. **ap**?), a particular class of gods. — **tva**, am, n. the being of this class, MaitrS.; (cf. **āpyeya**.)

आपेयम् āpeyam. See under **ā-√pish**.

आपोक्लिम āpoklima, am, n. (in astron.) = **ἀπόκλιμα**.

आपोदेवत āpo-devata, āpo-maya, &c. See p. 143, col. 1.

आप्त āpta, &c. See under √āp.

आप्य 2. āptyā, as, m., N. of Trita, RV.; N. of Indra, RV. x, 120, 6; (ās), m. pl., N. of a class of deities, RV. (ib.); AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (for 1. āptya see under √āp.)

आपवान् āpavāna, as, m. a descendant of Apuavāna, ĀśvŚr.

आप्य 2. āpya, mfn. (fr. 2. āp), belonging or relating to water, watery, liquid, Suśr.; consisting of water; living in water; (as), m., N. of several asterisms, VarBr.; N. of a Vasu; (ās), m. pl., N. of a class of deities, BHP.; Hariv.; (am), n., N. of a constellation; (for 1. āpya see under √āp.)

आप्य 3. āpya, am, n., N. of a plant, a kind of Costus, L.; (cf. vāpya.)

आप्येय āpyeya, ās, m. pl. (fr. 1. āp?), N. of a class of deities (= āpeya), KapS. -tva, am, n. = āpeya-tva, ib.

आप्ये ā-pyāi, Ā. -pyāyate (Impv. ā-pyāyāsva, AV. vii, 81, 5; aor. Subj. 1. pl. ā-pyāyishimahi, AV. vii, 81, 5) to swell, increase; to grow larger or fat or comfortable; to thrive; to become full or strong; to abound, RV.; AV.; VS.; AitBr.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; to make full, to enlarge, strengthen, MBh.; Caus. ā-pyāyati (AV. iv, 11, 4; aor. Subj. ā-pīpāyan, RV. i, 152, 6) to cause to swell; to make full, fill up; to enlarge; to cause to grow, increase; to make fat or strong or comfortable; to confirm, ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; R.; Megh. &c.; to help forward; to cause to increase or get the upper hand (e. g. a disease), Suśr. &c.

Ā-pī, mfn. fat, enlarged, increased, T.

3. Ā-pīta, mfn. swollen out, puffed up, distended, full, stout, fat, RV. viii, 9, 19; (for 2. āpīta see s. v.)

Ā-pīna, mfn. id., AV. ix, 1, 9; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; (as), m. a well, T.; (am), n. an udder, Ragh. -vat, mfn. containing a form of ā-pyāi (as the verse RV. i, 91, 16), AitBr. i, 17, 4; (cf. āpyāna-vat.)

Ā-pyāna, mfn. stout, robust, increased; glad, T.; (am), n. increasing; stoutness; gladness, T. -vat = ā-pīna-vat, ŚBr. vii, 3, 1, 12, &c.

Ā-pyāya, as, m. becoming full, increasing, Kathās.

Ā-pyāyana, mfn. causing fullness or stoutness, Suśr.; increasing welfare, gladdening, L.; (ī), f. an umbilical vein, MärkP.; (am), n. the act of making full or fat, Suśr.; satiating; satisfying, refreshing, pleasing, Mn.; increasing, causing to thrive, MBh.; causing to swell (the Soma), ŚBr. &c.; satiety, satisfaction; advancing; anything which causes corpulency or good condition; strengthening medicine, Suśr.; corpulency, growing or being fat or stout; gladness, L. -vat, mfn. causing or effecting welfare, increase, MaitrUp. -āila, mfn. capable of satisfying.

Ā-pyāyita, mfn. satisfied, increased, improved, pleased, gratified; stout, fat; grown, spread out (as a disease).

Ā-pyāyin, mfn. causing welfare or increase, Kathās.; (inī), f., N. of a Śakti, L.

Ā-pyāyā, mfn. to be satisfied or pleased, MBh.

आप्र 1. āpra, mfn. (fr. √1. āp, Sāy. on RV. i, 132, 2), getting at [enemies in order to kill them] (?); (for 2. āpra see under ā-√prī.)

आप्रक् ā-√prach, Ā. -pricchate, rarely P. (Impv. -priccha, MBh.) to take leave, bid farewell; to salute on receiving or parting with a visitor, MBh.; R.; Megh.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; to call (on a god), implore, Suśr.; to ask, inquire for, BHP.; to extol, L.

Ā-priccha, f. conversation, speaking to or with; address; bidding farewell, saluting on receiving a visitor, asking, inquiring, L.

1. Ā-pricchya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 123) to be inquired for; to be respected, RV. i, 60, 2; to be praised, laudable, commendable, RV.

2. Ā-pricchya, ind. p. having saluted or asked or inquired.

Ā-pricshā, mfn. welcomed, saluted, MBh.; asked for, L.

Ā-prishṭvā (irr.) = 2. ā-pricchya, R. i, 72, 20.

Ā-pracchana, am, n. expression of civility on

receiving or parting with a visitor, welcome, bidding farewell &c.

Ā-prashṭavya, mfn. to be saluted; to be asked, Sāy.

आप्रतिनिवृत् ā-prati-ni-√vrit, to cease completely.

Ā-prati-nivṛtta-guṇḍormi-cakra, mfn. (scil. jñāna, knowledge) through which the whole circle of wave-like qualities (of passion &c.) subside or cease completely, BHP. ii, 3, 12.

आप्रती ā-prati (ā-prati-√ī), P. (Impv. 2. pl. -ātana, RV. vi, 42, 2) to go towards any one to meet him.

आप्रथ् ā-√prath, Caus. (aor. Subj. 3. pl. -paprāthan, RV. viii, 94, 9) to spread, extend.

आप्रदिवम् ā-pradivām, ind. for ever, ŚBr.

आप्रपदम् ā-prapadam, ind. to the end or fore part of the foot, Pān. iv, 2, 8.

Ā-prapadina, mfn. reaching to the fore part of the foot (as a dress), Kād.

Ā-prapadinaka, mfn. id.; (am), n. a dress reaching to the end of the foot.

आप्रयम् ā-pra-√yam, P. (Impv. -prāyacha, AV. vii, 26, 8) to hand over, to reach.

आप्रवण ā-pravaṇa, mfn. a little precipitous.

आप्रा ā-√prā, P. (pf. ā-paprau, AV. xix, 49, 1 & RV.; aor. 2. sg. ā-prās, RV. i, 62, 13, &c.), Ā. (pf. ā-papre, AV. xi, 2, 27; aor. ā-prāyī, AV. xix, 47, 1, &c.) to fulfil; to accomplish any one's desire (kāma).

आप्रावृषम् ā-prāvṛṣham, ind. until the rainy season, ŚBr.

आप्री 1. ā-√prī, P. (-prīṇāti, AitBr. ii, 4; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -pīprāyas, RV. ii, 6, 8) to satisfy, conciliate, propitiate, please, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; to address or invoke with the Āpri (see below) verses, AitBr.; ŚBr.: Ā. (impf. ā-priṇīta) to amuse one's self, be delighted or pleased, TS.; Lāṭy.

2. Āpra, mfn. belonging to or being an Āpri (see below), RAnukr.

2. Ā-prī, f. gaining one's favour, conciliation, propitiation; (-pīryas [AV. xi, 7, 19] and -pīryas [Nārāy.]), f. pl., N. of particular invocations spoken previous to the offering of oblations (according to ĀśvŚr. iii, 2, 5 seq. they are different in different schools; e. g. sāmīddho agnīr, RV. v, 28, 1, in the school of Śunaka; jushāsva nah, RV. vii, 2, 1, in that of Vasiṣṭha; sāmīddho adyā, RV. x, 110, 1, in that of others; Nārāyaṇa on this passage gives ten hymns belonging to different schools; see also Sāy. on RV. i, 13 [sūsamīddho na ā vaha, the Āpri-hymn of the school of Kapva], who enumerates twelve Āpris and explains that twelve deities are propitiated; those deities are personified objects belonging to the fire-sacrifice, viz. the fuel, the sacred grass, the enclosure, &c., all regarded as different forms of Agni; hence the objects are also called Āpris, or, according to others, the objects are the real Āpris, whence the hymns received their names), AV.; TS.; ĀśvŚr. &c.

Ā-prīta, mfn. gladdened, joyous, BHP. x, 62, 27.

-prā, m. [according to the Comm. on VS. viii, 57, 'guarding those who are propitiated'] guarding when gladdened or propitiated, N. of Vishnu, VS.; ŚBr.

Ā-prīti-māyā, us, m., N. of a place, L.; (ā-pri-timāyāva, mfn. belonging to the above place, ib.)

आप्रु ā-√pru (√pru = √plu), Ā. -pravate, to spring up, jump up.

आप्रुपाय ā-prushāya, Nom. P. ā-prushāyati, to besprinkle, bespeckle, RV. x, 26, 3; 68, 4: Ā. (impf. 3. pl. -prushāyanta) id., RV. i, 186, 9.

आप्रु ā-√plu, Ā. -plavate (Pot. -pluvita, ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 12, 31 [v. l.], and -plavate) to spring or jump towards or over, dance towards or over, AV. xx, 129, 1; AitBr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to bathe, wash, ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr. & Śr.; ŚBr.; Mn.; BHP.; MBh. &c.; to immerse one's self, MBh. &c.; to bathe, wash another, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; to water, bedew, inundate; to overrun, MBh.; Hariv.; Pañcat. &c.; Caus. P. -plāvayati, to wash or bathe any person or thing, cause to be bathed or washed, ĀśvGr.; PārGr.; MBh. &c.; to bathe (one's self), MBh.; to

inundate, overwhelm, set in commotion, MBh.; Hariv.; Mn. &c.; to dip, steep, Suśr.; VarBṣ.: Ā. -plāvayate, id.

Ā-plava, as, m. ablution, bathing, Pān.; BHP.; R.; sprinkling with water, L. -vratin, m. one whose duty is to perform the Samāvartana ablution (on returning home after completing his studies), an initiated householder, L.

Ā-plavana, am, n. immersing, bathing, KātyŚr.; BHP.; MBh.; sprinkling with water, L.

Ā-plāva, as, m. (= ā-plava, Pān. iii, 3, 50), submerging, wetting; flood, inundation, L.

Ā-plāvita, mfn. inundated, overflowed, Hariv.; Rājat.; Pañcat.

1. Āplāvya, mfn. to be used as a bath, serving for bathing, MBh.; bathing (any one), to be washed, bathed; (am), n. washing, bathing, Pān.; L.

2. Ā-plāvya, ind. p. having washed, wetted or sprinkled.

Ā-pluta, mfn. one who has bathed (himself), bathed, MBh.; BHP.; wetted, sprinkled, overflowed, MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; ifc. (used fig.) overrun; afflicted, distressed (vyasand); one who has sprung or jumped near, Hariv.; MBh.; (as), m. (= ā-plava-vratin), an initiated householder, L.; (am), n. bathing, MBh.; jumping, springing towards, MBh.; Hariv. -vratin, m. = ā-plava-vratin, q. v., L. Āplutāṅga, mf(ī)n. bathed all over, MBh.

Ā-pluti, is, f. bathing, a bath, L.

Ā-plutya, ind. p. having bathed or washed; having jumped up.

आप्लुष्ट ā-pluṣṭa, mfn. a little singed or burnt, Kum. v, 48.

आप्ता āpta, nom. of āpvan, m. ? (according to Siddh. ii, p. 393, l. 21, fr. √āp) wind, air (according to Comm. on Up. i, 154 = kaṇṭha-sthāna).

आप्सर āpsara, mfn. (fr. apsaras), belonging to the Apsaras.

Āpsarasa, mf(ī)n. a descendant of an Apsaras, BHP. vi, 4, 16; (am), n., N. of a Sāman.

आप्सव āpsava, as, m. (fr. apsu, loc. pl. of ap), N. of a Manu.

आफण ā-√phaṇ, Intens. -pānīphaṇat (Pān. vii, 4, 65) to skip, jump, RV. iv, 40, 4.

आफलक ā-phalaka, as, m. enclosure, pali-sade, R. i, 70, 3.

आफलोदयकर्मन् ā-phalodaya-karman, mfn. persevering in a work until it bears fruit, Ragh. i, 5.

आफल्य āphalya, am, n. (fr. a-phala), fruitlessness, Nyāyad.

आफीन āphina, am, n. and āphūka, am, n. opium, L.; (Hindi āphim and āphū, cf. a-phena.)

आबध् ā-√badh. See ā-√vadh.

आबन्ध् ā-√bandh, P. -badhnāti (impf. ā-badhnāt, AV. vi, 81, 3; pf. -babandha), Ā. (pf. -bedhāt, AV. v, 28, 11; Inf. ā-bādhe, AV. v, 28, 11) to bind or tie on, tie to one's self, AV.; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; Lāṭy.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to join, bind together, combine, resume, MBh.; Daś.; Kād.; to take hold of, seize, Mn.; to adhere closely to, be constant, Kād.; to fix one's eye or mind on, Kathās.; Ragh.; to effect, produce; to bring to light, show, Megh. &c.

Ā-baddha, mfn. tied on, bound; joined; fixed, effected, produced, shown (cf. the comps.); (as), n. affection, L.; (am), n. binding fastly, a binding, a yoke, L.; an ornament, cloth, ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 1, 25 (L. as, m.) -ārishtī, mfn. having the eyes fixed on, Ragh. -maṇḍala, mfn. forming a circle, sitting in a circle, Kād. -māla, mfn. forming a wreath, Megh. Ā-baddhāñjali, mfn. (= kṛitāñjali) joining the palms of the hands, Daś.

Ā-badh, f. binding (cf. Inf. ā-bādhe = dat.)

Ā-bandha, as, m. a tie or bond; the tie of a yoke (that which fastens the axle to the yoke, or the latter to the plough), L.; ornament, decoration, L.; affection, L.

Ā-bandhana, am, n. tying or binding on or round, R.

आबन्धुर ā-bandhura, mfn. a little deep.

आबयु ābayu, us, m. (only voc. ābayo and ābayo) N. of a plant, AV. vi, 16, 1.

आबर्ह ā-barha, &c. See under ā-√brih.

आबल्य ābalya, am, n. (fr. a-bala), weakness, KaushUp.

आबाध ā-√bādha, Ā. -bādhatē, to oppress, press on, press hard; to molest, check; to pain or torment, TS. &c.; to suspend, annul, BhP.

Ā-bādha, as, m. pressing towards, RV. viii, 23, 3; molestation, trouble; m. and (ā), f. pain, distress, MBh.; Mn.; Suśr.; Kir. &c.; (ā), f. (in math.) segment of the base of a triangle; (mf.) distressed, tormented, T.

आबालम् ā-bālam, ind. down to or including children, beginning with infants, Kathās.

Ā-bālyam, ind. id., ib. & R.

आबिल ābila, mfn. (fr. √bil, 'to split,' T.; cf. āvila), turbid, dirty; confounded, embarrassed, L.; (ām), ind. confusedly, ŚBr. -kanda, as, m. a species of bulbous plant, L.

आबुन ābutta, as, m. (in dram.) a sister's husband (probably a Prakrit word).

आबुध ā-√budh, P. (Impv. 2. sg. -bódhā) to attend to, mind, RV. vii, 22, 3.

आबुध्य ābudhya, am, n. (fr. a-budha), want of discernment, foolishness, L.

आबृह ā-√brih, P. -brihati (cf. ā-vrih) to tear up or off or away; to pull off, RV. x, 61, 5; TS.; ŚBr. &c.

Ā-barha, ifc. mfn. tearing out; (as), m. tearing out or away; hurting, violating, L.; (am), ind. so as to tear up, Kāth.

Ā-barhapa, am, n. the act of tearing off or out, L.

Ā-barhita, mfn. torn out, L.

Ā-barhin, mfn. fit for tearing out, ib.

Ā-briṣṭha, mfn. torn out or away, ŚBr. ii, 1, 2, 16.

आन्दम् ābdam, ind. (for ā-abdam), during a year, BhP.

Ābdika, mfn. annual, yearly, Mn.

आब्रह्म ā-brahma, ind. up to or including Brahman, BhP.

Ā-brahma-sabham, ind. to Brahman's court, Ragh. xviii, 27.

आब्रू ā-brū, Ā. -bruvate, to converse with, Hariv.

आभङ्गिन ā-bhaṅgin, mfn. (√bhaṅj), a little curved, Kād.

आभज् ā-√bhaj, P. (Impv. 2. sg. ā-bhaja; pf. ā-babhāja; aor. Subj. 2. sg. ā-bhāg; RV. viii, 69, 8), Ā. (Impv. 2. sg. ā-bhajasva, &c.) to cause to share or partake; to help any one to anything, let any one have anything, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; to revere, respect, BhP.; Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. -bhajayasva) to cause to partake, Comm. on Br-ĀrUp. i, 3, 18.

Ā-bhaga, as, m. one who is to be honoured by a share, RV. i, 136, 4, &c.; AV. iv, 23, 3.

Ā-bhajaniya, mfn. id., Śāy. on RV.

आभण्डन ā-bhaṇḍana, am, n. defining, determining, L.

आभयजात्य ābhayajātya, mf(ī)n. descended from Ābhaya-jāta, gaṇa gargaḍi (Pāp. iv, 1, 105).

Ābhayajāta, mf(ī)n. belonging to Ābhayajātya, gaṇa karvādi (Pāp. iv, 2, 111).

आभर ā-bhara, &c. See under ā-√bhrī.

आभा i. ā-√bhā, P. -bhāti (Impv. 2. sg. ā-bhāhi, RV.; pf. -babhau) to shine or blaze towards, RV.; AV.; to irradiate, outshine, illumine, RV.; AV.; TB.; BhP.; to appear, become visible or apparent, BhP.; MBh.; Hariv.; Rājat. &c.; to look like, Kathās.; MBh. &c.

2. Ā-bhā, f. splendour, light; a flash; colour, appearance, beauty, MBh.; Mn.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; a reflected image, outline; likeness, resemblance, MBh.; R.; (mf.) ifc. like, resembling, appearing, R.; Kāvyaḍ.; Śiś. &c. (e.g. hemābha, shining like gold); [cf. Hib. avibh, 'likeness, similitude'; avibe, 'neatness, elegance'; avibhcal, 'a spark of fire?']

Ā-bhāta, mfn. shining, blazing; appearing, visible, MBh.; Mn. &c.

Ā-bhāti, is, f. splendour, light; shade, L.

आभाणक ā-bhāṇaka, as, m. (√bhaṇ), a saying, proverb.

आभाष् ā-√bhāsh, Ā. -bhāshate, to address, speak to, MBh.; R. &c.; to talk, converse with, MBh.; Kathās.; Hariv.; to talk, speak; to communicate; to call, shout, MBh.; Ragh.; to name, Suśr.; to promise, Kathās.

Ā-bhāsha, as, m. speech, talking; addressing; R.; a saying, proverb; introduction, preface, L.

Ā-bhāshapa, am, n. addressing, speaking to, conversing with, entertainment, Ragh.

Ā-bhāshita, mfn. addressed; spoken, told, Hariv.

1. Ā-bhāshya, mfn. to be addressed, worthy of being spoken to or conversed with, MBh.; Ragh.

2. Ā-bhāshya, ind. p. having addressed, having spoken to.

आभास् ā-√bhās, Ā. (pf. -bābhāse) to appear, look like, MBh.; Ragh. vii, 40, &c.; Kum.; Kathās.; Caus. P. -bhāsayati, to shine upon, illuminate, Nir.; MärkP.; to throw light upon, exhibit the falsity of anything, Comm. on Bādar.

Ā-bhāsa, as, m. splendour, light, R.; Vedāntas. 195; colour, appearance, R.; Suśr.; Bhag.; semblance, phantom; mere appearance, fallacious appearance, Vedāntas.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; reflection; intention, purpose; (in log.) fallacy, semblance of a reason, sophism, an erroneous though plausible argument (regarded by logicians as of various kind); ifc. looking like, having the mere appearance of a thing, Gaut.; Śāh. &c. -tā, f. or -tva, n. the being a mere appearance, Śāh. &c.

Ā-bhāsana, am, n. illuminating, making apparent or clear.

Ābhāsin, mfn. ifc. shining like, having the appearance of, Hariv.

Ā-bhāsura, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 161) shining, bright, L.; (as), m., N. of a class of deities, L.

Ā-bhāsvara, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 175) shining, bright, L.; (as), m., N. of a class of deities, sixty-four in number; N. of a particular set of twelve subjects (ātmā jñātā damo dāntah śāntir jñānaṃ śamas tapaḥ kāmah krodho mado moho dvādaśābhāsvārā ime II T.)

आभिकामिक ābhikāmika, mfn. (fr. abhikāma), wished for, agreeable, MBh.

आभिरणिक ābhīcaranika, mf(ī)n. (fr. abhīcarana), maledictory, imprecatory, serving for incantation or cursing or enchantment, KātyŚr.

Ābhīcarika, mf(ī)n. id.; (am), n. spell, enchantment, magic.

आभिजन ābhijana, mfn. (fr. abhi-jana), relating to descent or family, Kum.; (am), n. loftiness of birth.

Ābhijātya, am, n. (fr. abhi-jāta), noble birth, nobility, R.; BhP.; learning, scholarship, L.; beauty, T.

आभिजित ābhijita, mfn. born under the constellation Abhi-jit, Pāp.; a descendant of Abhi-jit, ib.

Ābhijitya, mfn. a descendant of Abhi-jit, Pāp.

आभिद् ā-√bhid, Pass. -bhidyate, to be divided or torn or cleft.

आभिधा ābhidhā, f. (for abhi-dhā, q. v.), word, name, appellation, L.

Ābhidhātaka, am, n. word, name, L.

Ābhidhānika, mfn. (fr. abhi-dhāna), belonging to or contained in a dictionary, lexicographical; (as), m. a lexicographer, Comm. on Mu. viii, 275.

Ābhidhāniyaka, am, n. (fr. abhi-dhāniya), the characteristic of a noun, L.

आभिप्रतारिण ābhīpratāriṇa, as, m. a descendant of Abhi-pratārin, AitBr.

आभिप्रायिक ābhīprāyika, mfn. (fr. abhi-prāya), voluntary, optional.

आभिप्रायिक ābhīprāyika, mfn. relating to the religious ceremony called Abhi-plava, ĀsvŚr.; Lāty.; (am), n., N. of a Sāman.

आभिमन्यव ābhīmanyava, as, m. a descendant of Abhi-manyu, L.

आभिमानीक ābhīmānika, mfn. (in Sāmkyha phil.) belonging to Abhi-māna or self-conceit.

आभिमुख्य ābhīmukhya, am, n. (fr. abhi-mukha), direction towards; being in front of or face to face, presence, Pāp.; Pañcat.; Śāh.; wish or desire directed towards anything; the state of being about to do anything.

आभियोगिक ābhīyogika, mfn. (fr. abhi-yoga), done with skill or dexterity.

आभिरूपक ābhīrūpaka, am, n. (fr. abhī-rupa), suitableness; beauty, gaṇa manoṇādi, Pāp. v, 1, 133.

Ābhīrūpya, am, n. suitableness, Lāty.; beauty, L.

आभिशस्य ābhīśasya, am, n. (fr. abhi-śas), a sin or offence through which one becomes disgraced, Āp.

आभियेक ābhīsheka, mfn. (fr. abhi-sheka), relating to the inauguration of a king; serving for it, VarYogay.

Ābhīshecanika, mfn. id., MBh.; R.

आभिरिक ābhīhārika, mfn. (fr. abhi-hāra), to be presented (especially to a king); (am), n. a respectful present or offering.

आभीक ābhika, am, n. (fr. abhika, N. of a Rishi?), 'composed by Abhika' [T.], N. of a Sāman, KātyŚr.

आभीक्ष्ण ābhīkṣha, mfn. (fr. abhīkṣha), repeated, frequent, L.; (am), n. continued repetition.

Ābhīkṣhya, am, n. continued repetition, L.

आभीर ābhira, as, m., N. of a people, MBh.; R.; VP.; a cowherd (being of a mixed tribe as the son of a Brāhman and an Ambashtha woman), Mn. x, 15, &c.; (ī), f. a cowherd's wife or a woman of the Ābhira tribe, L.; the language of the Ābhīras; (ī), f. and (am), n., N. of a metre; (mf.) belonging to the Ābhira people. -pallī or -pallī, f. a station of herdsmen, village inhabited by cowherds only, abode of cowherds &c., L.

Ābhīraka or ābhīrika, mf(ī)n. belonging to the Ābhira people, L.; (as), m. the Ābhira people.

आभील ā-bhila, mfn. (√bhi), formidable, fearful, MBh.; suffering pain, L.; (am), n. bodily pain, misfortune, L.; [cf. Hib. abhēl, 'terrible, dreadful.']

आभीशव ābhīśava, am, n. (fr. abhīśu), 'composed by Abhīśu', N. of a Sāman, KātyŚr. xxv, 14, 15.

Ābhīśavādyā and ābhīśavōttara, am, n. id.

आभु ābhū, mfn. empty, void, RV. x, 129, 3 ('pervading, reaching,' Śāy.); VS.; one whose hands are empty, stingy, RV. x, 27, 1; 4.

Ābhūka, mfn. empty, having no contents; powerless, L.

आभुग्न ā-bhugna, mfn. (√i. bhuj), a little curved or bent, Ragh.

आभुज् ā-√i. bhuj, P. -bhujati, to bend in, bend down, (parayanam ā-bhujya, bending down in the Paryāṅka (q. v.) posture.)

1. Ā-bhoga, as, m. winding, curving, curve, crease, MBh.; R. &c.; a serpent, RV. vii, 94, 12; the expanded hood of the Cobra Capella (used by Varuṇa as his umbrella), MBh.; Hcar.; circuit, circumference, environs, extension, fulness, expanse, Śāk.; Bhartṛ. &c.; variety, multifariousness, Bhartṛ.; effort, pains, L.; (for 2. ā-bhoga see s. v.)

1. Ābhogin, mfn. curved, bent, Hariv.

आभू i. ā-√bhū, -bhāvati (Impf. 2. sg. ā-bhavas; pf. ā-babhuva, &c.) to be present or near at hand; to assist; to exist, be, RV.; AV.; VS.; to continue one's existence, MBh.; to originate, be produced, begin to exist, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

2. Ā-bhū, mfn. present, being near at hand, assisting, helping, RV.; approaching, turning one's self towards (as a worshipper towards the deity), RV. i, 51, 9; (ā), m. a helper, assistant.

Ā-bhūta, mfn. produced, existing.

Ā-bhūti, is, f. reaching, attaining; superhuman power or strength, RV. x, 84, 6; (ī), m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

आभूतसंभवम् ā-bhūta-samplavam, ind. down to the dissolution or destruction of created things or of the universe, VP.

आभूमिपाल ā-bhūmipāla, mfn. up to the king inclusively, Hariv. 2023.

आभूय १. ā-√bhūsh, P. -bhūshati, to spread over, reach, AV. vii, 11, 1; xviii, 1, 24; to pass one's existence, pass, RV. x, 11, 7; to go by; to act according to (loc.), obey; to cultivate; to honour or serve, RV.

Ā-bhūshānya, mfn. to be obeyed or praised or honoured, RV. v, 55, 4.

आभू ā-√bhṛi, P. -bhārati (pf. ā-jabhāra, RV.; aor. P. sg. ābhārsham, RV. &c.) to bring towards or near; to carry or fetch; to effect, produce, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; to fill up, fill, attract (one's attention), BhP.

Ā-bhara, am, n. N. of several Sāmāns.

Ā-bharapa, am, n. decorating; ornament, decoration (as jewels &c.), Mn.; Śak.; Hit. &c.; N. of several works (especially ifc.)

Ābharād-vasu, mfn. bringing property or goods, RV. v, 79, 3; (us), m., N. of a man. (Ābharād-vasava, am, n. 'composed by Ābharād-vasu,' N. of a Sāmān.)

Ābharita, mfn. (fr. ā-bharapa), ornamented, decorated, Hariv. 855.

Ā-bhrita, mfn. brought or carried near, procured, produced, caused to exist, BhP. &c.; filled up, full; firmly fixed, BhP. **Ābhritātman**, mfn. one whose soul is filled with, having the attention fixed or fastened on.

आभेरी ābherī, f., N. of one of the Rāgīnis or modes of music (personified as a female), L.

आभोग २. ā-bhoga, as, m. (√2. bhuj), enjoyment, satiety, fullness, completion, L.; N. of a work; (mfn.) ifc. enjoying, eating, TĀr.; (for 1. ā-bhoga see ā-√1. bhuj.)

Ā-bhogāya, mfn. to be enjoyed, RV. i, 110, 2; [(as), m. food, nourishment, NBD.]

Ā-bhogī, īs, f. food, nourishment, RV. i, 113, 5.

२. **Ābhogin**, mfn. enjoying, eating, T.; (for 1. ābhogin see ā-√1. bhuj.)

Ā-bhōjin, mfn. ifc. eating, consuming, L.

आभ्यन्तर ābhyantara, mfn. (fr. abhy-anta-ra), being inside, interior, inner, MBh.; Suśr.; (am), ind. inside. — **prayatna**, m. internal effort (of the mouth in producing articulate utterance), Comm. on Pān. i, 1, 9; Siddh. p. 10.

Ābhyantarika, mfn. = ābhyantara.

आभ्यवकाशिक ābhyavakāśika, mfn. (fr. abhy-avakāśa), living in the open air, Buddh.

आभ्यवहारिक ābhyavahārika, mfn. (fr. abhy-avahāra), supporting life, belonging to livelihood, T.

आभ्यागारिक ābhyāgārika, mfn. (fr. abhy-āgāra), belonging to the support of a family, L.

आभ्याशिक ābhyāśika, mfn. (fr. abhy-āśa), being near to each other, neighbouring, MBh. (less correctly in this sense written ābhyāśika).

आभ्यासिक ābhyāsika, mfn. (fr. abhy-āsa), resulting from practice, practising, repeating, L.

आभ्युदयिक ābhyudayika, mfn. (fr. abhy-udaya), connected with the beginning or rising of anything, Mn.; relating to or granting prosperity, Mricch.; Uttarar. &c.; (am), n., N. of a Śrāddha or offering to ancestors on occasions of rejoicing, ĀśvŚr.; Gaut.; Gobh. &c.

आभ्र ābhra, mfn. (fr. abhra), made or consisting of tale, Naish.

Ābhrya, m. f. a descendant of Abhra [NBD.], belonging to or being in the air [T.], L.

आभ्राज ābhraja, am, n., N. of a Sāmān.

आभ्रिक ābhrika, mfn. (fr. abhri), one who digs with a wooden spade or hoe, L.

आम् ām, ind. an interjection of assent or recollection, Mricch.; Śak.; Vikr. &c.; (a vocative following this particle is anudatta, Pān. viii, 1, 55.)

आम १. āma, mf(ā)n. raw, uncooked (opposed to pakva, q. v.), RV.; AV.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; N. of the cow (considered as the raw material which produces the prepared milk). RV. iii, 30, 14, &c.; uncooked, unannealed, AV.; MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; undressed; unripe, immature, Suśr. &c.; undigested, Suśr.; fine, soft, tender (as a skin), BhP. iii, 31, 27; (as), m., N. of a son of Krishna, VP.;

of a son of Ghṛta-prishtha, BhP. v, 20, 21; (as), m. or (am), n. constipation, passing hard and unhealthy excretions, Suśr.; (am), n. state or condition of being raw, Suśr.; grain not yet freed from chaff; [cf. Gk. ἄμυς; Lat. amarus; Hib. amh, 'raw, unsodden, crude, unripe;'] Old Germ. ampher; Mod. Germ. (Sauer-) ampher.] — **kumbha**, m. a water-jar of unbaked clay. — **gandhi**, mfn. smelling like raw meat or smelling musty, L. — **gandhika** and **gandhin**, mfn. id. ib. — **garbha**, m. an embryo, Bhpr. — **jvara**, m. fever produced by indigestion, Śiś. ii, 54. — **tā**, f. rawness; unpreparedness, Suśr. — **pāka**, m. a method of mellowing or ripening a tumour or swelling, Suśr. — **pācin**, mfn. assisting or causing digestion, Bhpr. — **pātrā**, n. an unannealed vessel, AV. viii, 10, 28; ŚBr. — **posha**, ās, m. pl. grains pounded in a raw (i. e. uncooked) condition, MaitrŚr.; ApŚr. — **bhṛishṭa**, mfn. a little broiled, KātyŚr. v, 3, 2. — **pīnasa**, m. running at the nose, defluxion, Suśr. — **māṣa**, n. raw flesh. **Āma-māṣdāsin**, m. eater of raw flesh, a cannibal. — **rakta**, m. dysentery. — **rasa**, m. imperfect chyme. — **rākshasī**, f. a particular remedy against dysentery. — **vāta**, m. constipation or torpor of the bowels with flatulence and intumescence, Suśr. — **sūla**, n. cholic pains arising from indigestion, Bhpr. — **śrāddha**, n. a particular Śrāddha offering (of raw flesh). **Āmātisāra**, m. dysentery or diarrhoea produced by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being mixed with hard and fetid matter), Suśr. **Āmātisārin**, mfn. afflicted with the above disease. **Āmā**, mfn. eating raw flesh or food, RV. x, 87, 7; AV. xi, 10, 8; VS.; ŚBr. (**Āmāya**, n. the state of eating raw flesh). **Ā-mānna**, n. undressed rice. **Āmāśraya**, m. the receptacle of the undigested food, the upper part of the belly as far as the navel, stomach, MBh.; Yājñ.; Suśr.

Āmaka, mfn. raw, uncooked, &c., Suśr.

Āmisha. See s. v.

आम २. āma, m. (probably identical with १. āma), sickness, disease, L.

१. **Āmana**, am, n. sickness, disease; (for २. āmana see ā-√man.)

Āmaya, as, m. sickness, disease, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Yājñ.; R. &c.; indigestion, L.; (am), n. the medicinal plant Costus Speciosus, Bhpr.

Āmayāvin, mfn. sick, diseased, TS.; KātyŚr.; affected with indigestion, dyspeptic, Mn.; Yājñ. — **vi-tva**, n. indigestion, dyspepsia, Mn.

आमग्न ā-magna, mfn. (p. p. of ā-√majj) wholly sunk or submerged, Prab.; Kād.

आमञ्जु ā-mañju, mfn. charming, pleasant, Uttarar.

आमण्ड āmaṇḍa, as, m. and **āmaṇḍaka**, am, n. the castor-oil plant, Ricinus Communis, L.; (cf. amañḍa and maṇḍa.)

आमय ā-math or **ā-manth**, P. (pf. -mathan) to whirl round or stir with velocity, agitate, shake about, R.

Ā-mathya or **Ā-manthya**, ind. p. having shaken, having twirled or whirled, MBh.

आमय्याहम् ā-madyāham, ind. to midday.

आमन् ā-man, Ā. (Impv. २. du. ā-manyethām) to long to be at, wish one's self at, RV. iii, 58, 4 & viii, 26, 5.

२. **Ā-mana**, am, n. friendly disposition, inclination, affection, TS. ii, 3, 9, 1 & 2; MaitrŚr.; (for १. āmana see under २. āma.) — **homa**, m. an offering at which the above two verses of the TS. are spoken, Nyāyam. iv, 4, 6.

Ā-manas, mfn. friendly disposed, kind, favourable, AV. ii, 36, 6; TS.; MaitrŚr.

आमनस्य āmanasya and **āmanasya**, am, n. (fr. ā-manas), pain, suffering, L.

आमन्त्र ā-mantr, Ā. -mantrayate (pf. -mantrayām-āsa &c.) to address, speak to; to summon, TBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to call, ask, invite, MBh.; BhP.; Uttarar. &c.; to salute, welcome, R.; MBh. &c.; to bid farewell, take leave, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kum.; Rajat.; Kathās. &c.

Ā-māntrapa, am, n. addressing, speaking to, calling or calling to, ŚBr.; Sah. &c.; summoning; inviting, invitation, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; deliberation, interrogation, AV. viii, 10, 7; KātyŚr.; greeting,

courtesy, welcome; bidding adieu, taking leave, L.; the vocative case; (ā), f. addressing, calling, L.

Ā-mantrapīya, mfn. to be addressed or asked, to be asked for advice or consulted, AV. viii, 10, 7; ŚBr.

Ā-mantrayitavya, mfn. to be taken leave of, Venis.

Ā-mantrayitṛi, mfn. asking, inviting, calling; (tā), m. an inviter, entertainer (especially of Brāhmanas), L.

Ā-mantrita, mfn. addressed, spoken to; called, invited, summoned, MBh.; BhP.; asked; one of whom leave is taken, MBh.; Rajat. &c.; (am), n. addressing, summoning; the vocative case, L.

१. **Ā-mantrya**, mfn. to be addressed or called to; to be invited; standing in the vocative case (as a word), L.

२. **Ā-mantrya**, ind. having addressed or saluted; having taken leave; bidding farewell.

आमन्त्र्य ā-manth. See ā-√math, col. 2.

आमन्त्र ā-mandra, mfn. having a slightly deep tone, making a low muttering sound (as thunder), Megh.; Kathās. &c.

आमरणम् ā-marāṇam, ind. till death, Pañcat.

Ā-marapānta or **Ā-marapāntika**, mfn. having death as the limit, continuing till death, lasting for life, Hit.; Mn.; MBh.

आमरीतृ ā-maritṛi, tā, m. (√mṛi), one who hurts or destroys, a destroyer, RV. iv, 20, 7.

आमर्दे ā-marda, &c. See ā-√mṛid.

आमर्श ā-marśa. See ā-√mṛiś.

आमर्ष āmarsha, as, m. (for ā-marsha, q. v., T., with reference to Pān. vi, 3, 137), impatience, anger, wrath, L.

Āmarshaṇa, am, n. (for ā-mṛ, q. v.), id. ib.

आमलक āmalaka, as, m. and ī, f. (gaṇa gaurādi, Pān. iv, 1, 41) Emblic Myrobalan, Emblica Officialis Gaertn.; (am), n. the fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan, MBh.; Suśr.; ChUp. &c.; (as), m. another plant, Gendarussa Vulgaris, L.

Āmalakī-pattra, n. Pinus Webbiana. — **phala**, n. the fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan, Kād.

आमह ā-mah, Ā. (3. sg. ā-mahe, RV. vii, 97, 2 [= ā-mahat, ā-datte, Say.]) to give, grant (?); to take (?).

आमहीया āmahīyā, f. (scil. ric), N. of the verse āpāma sāmam (RV. viii, 48, 3), KātyŚr. x, 9, 7.

Āmahīyava, as, m. (fr. amahīyu?), N. of a Rishi; (am), n., N. of several Sāmāns.

आमा ā-√2. mā, P. (Pot. -mimiyāt, Kāth. xix, 13) to bleat at.

आमात्य āmatya, as, m. (= amātya, q. v.), a minister, counsellor, L.

आमावास्य āmāvāsya, mfn. (fr. amā-vāsya, gaṇa samdhivēlādi, Pān. iv, 3, 16), belonging to the new moon or its festival, ŚBr.; ĀitBr.; born at the time of new moon, Pān. iv, 3, 30; (am), n. the new moon oblation. — **vidha**, mfn. belonging to the new moon, occurring at the time of new moon, ŚBr.

आमि ā-mi. See ā-√mi.

आमिक्षा āmikṣā, f. a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk, curd, AV. x, 9, 13; TS.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.

Āmikṣavat, mfn. having the above mixture, TBr. i, 6, 2, 5.

Āmikṣhiya and **Āmikṣhya**, mfn. suitable for the preparation of Āmikṣā, L.; Bhajṭ.

आमितामि āmitāmi, īs, m. a descendant of Amitaujas, (gaṇa bāhva-ādi, Pān. iv, 1, 96.)

आमित्र āmitṛi, mf(ī)n. (fr. ā-mitra), caused or produced by an enemy, inimical, odious, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

Āmitṛāyapa, as, m. **Āmitṛāyapi**, īs, m. and **Āmitri**, īs, m. a descendant of Ā-mitra, Pān.

Āmitriya, mfn. belonging to Āmitri, Pān.

आमिश्र ā-miśra, mfn. mixed, mingled, Pat.

— tva, n. mixedness, ib. — **bhūta** (āmīśrī-), mfn. mixed, mingled; -tva, n. mixedness.

आमिश्र ā-miśra, mfn. having a tendency to mix; **āmiśra-tama** (superl.), mfn. readily mixing, RV. vi, 29, 4.

आमिष āmiṣa, am, n. (probably connected with 1. āma; fr. √2. miṣ, 'to wet,' T.), flesh, MBh.; Mn.; Pañcat.: Hit.; Ragh. &c.; food, meat, prey; an object of enjoyment, a pleasing or beautiful object &c., Mn.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; coveting, longing for; lust, desire; a gift, boon, fee, L.; (f), f., N. of a plant, L. — **tā**, f. and -tva, n. the state of being a prey or preyed upon, Hit. &c.; — **priya**, mfn. fond of flesh-meat, carnivorous; (as), m. a heron, L. — **bhuj**, mfn. carnivorous. **Amiśhāsin**, mfn. carnivorous, eating flesh and fish, Kathās.

Āmis, n. raw flesh, meat; a dead body, RV. vi, 46, 14 [āmīśh].

आमी ā-mī, P. -**mināti** (RV. vi, 30, 2, &c.) to destroy, neutralize, curtail, RV.; to put aside or away, cause to disappear or vanish, displace; to exchange, RV. i, 92, 10, &c.; to put or push out of place, TB. i. (ā). (impf. āminanta) to vanish, disappear, RV. i, 79, 2: Intens. (p. -**mēmyāna**) to change, alter, RV. i, 96, 5.

आमीक्षा āmikshā, f. = **amikshā**, q. v.

आमील ā-mīl, Caus. P. -**mīlayati**, to close the eyes, Kāvya.; BhP.; Daś.

Ā-mīlana, am, n. the act of closing the eyes, Kād.; Amar.

आमीच ā-mīc, P. -**mīcati**, to press, push, open by pressure, TB. i; ŚBr.

Ā-mīvat-kā, mfn. pushing, pressing, TS. iv, 5, 9, 2.

Ā-mīvita, mfn. pressed, opened by pressure, TB.

आमुकुलित ā-mukulita, mfn. (fr. **mukalaya**, Nom. with ā), a little open (as a blossom), Kād.

आमुख ā-mukha, am, n. commencement, L.; prelude, prologue, Sāh.; (am), ind. to the face.

Ā-mukhi-√kṛi, to make visible. — **√bhū**, to become visible.

आमुच ā-muc, P. -**muñcati**, to put on (a garment or ornament &c.), Ragh.; Mālav.; Hariv. &c.; to put off (clothes &c.), to undress, R.; to let go; to throw, sling, cast, MBh.; Megh. &c.

Ā-mukta, mfn. put on (as a garment &c.), dressed, accoutred, MBh.; Rājat.; Śiś. &c.; put off, left off, undressed; let go, discharged, cast, shot off; (am), n. armour, L.

Ā-mukti, f. putting on; cloth, armour, L.

Ā-moka, as, m. putting or tying on, T.

Ā-mocana, am, n. putting or tying on, R.; emitting, shedding, &c., L.

आमुप āmupa, as, m. the cane Bambusa Spinosa Hamilt. Roxb., L.

आमुर ā-mūr and **ā-mūri**, m. (√**mṛi**), destroying, hurting; destroyer, RV.

आमुष ā-muṣ, P. (impf. āmushṇāt, RV. x, 67, 6) to draw or pull towards one's self; to take away, RV.

Ā-mośhā, as, m. robbing, stealing, ŚBr. xii.

Ā-mośhin, mfn. stealing, a thief, Pāp.

आमुष्मिक āmushmika, mf(ī)n. (fr. **amush-min**, loc. of **adas**), of that state; being there, belonging to the other world, Suśr.; Sāh.; Daś. &c. — **tva**, n. the state of being there or belonging to the other world, Nyāyam.

Āmushyakulikā, f. (fr. **amushya-kula**), the being of that family, Pāp. vi, 3, 21, Kāś.

Āmushyaputrīkā, f. (fr. **amushya-putra**), the being the son of that one, ib.

Āmushyāyana, mf(ī)n. (gana **naḍḍi**, Pāp. iv, 1, 99), a descendant of such a one, AV.; ŚBr.; Śākh-Gṛ. &c.; (as), m. a son or descendant of an illustrious person, L.

आमूर्तरयस āmūrtarayasa, as, m. a descendant of Amūrta-rayas, MBh.

आमूर्धन्तम् ā-mūrdhāntam, ind up to the crown of the head, Kathās.

आमूलम् ā-mūlam, ind. to the root, by the root, entirely, radically, Kathās.; from the beginning.

आमृज् ā-mṛij, P. -**mṛijati**, to wipe away or off; to rub, clean, MBh.; Śak.; BhP. &c.: Intens. (p. -**mṛimṛijāt**, RV. x, 26, 6) to smooth, polish, clean.

Ā-mṛijya, ind. p. having wiped away or off.

1. **Ā-mṛiṣṭa**, mfn. wiped off, clean; (for 2. **ā-mṛiṣṭa** see under **ā-√mṛiṣ**.)

आमृण ā-mṛiṇa, mfn. (√**mṛiṇ**), violating, hurting; enemy; (cf. **an-ā**.)

आमृत ā-mṛita, mfn. (√**mṛi**), killed, struck by death; (cf. **an-ā**.)

आमृद् ā-mṛid, P. -**mṛidnāti**, to crush by rubbing; to crumple; to mix together, R.; Suśr.

Ā-marda, as, m. crushing, handling roughly, Śak.; MBh.; pressing, squeezing, Kathās.; N. of a town.

Ā-mardaka, as, m., N. of Kālabhairava.

Ā-mardin, mfn. crushing, pressing, handling roughly, R.

आमृश् ā-mṛiṣ, P. -**mṛiṣati**, to touch, MBh.; Śiś.; to touch, taste, enjoy (a woman); to consider, reflect upon, MBh.; Śak.; Kum.; (p. -**mṛiṣati**) to rub off, wipe away, remove, Śiś. vi, 3: Pass. -**mṛiṣyate**, to be eaten, Ragh. v, 9 [Mall. **bhakhṣyate**]: Caus. -**marṣayati**, to consider, reflect upon.

Ā-marṣa, as, ni. touching, L.; contact; nearness, similarity, ĀśvŚr. ii, 2, 13, 32.

Ā-marṣana, am, n. touching, wiping off, L.

आमृष ā-mṛiṣ, Ā. -**mṛiṣyate**, to bear patiently, MBh.: Caus. -**marṣayati**, id., MBh.; R. (for **āmarṣa** see s. v.)

आमेखलम् ā-mekhalam, ind. to the edge (of a mountain), Kum. i, 5.

आमेन्य āmenya, mfn. to be measured from all sides [Sāy.], RV. v, 48, 1.

आमोक्षण ā-mokṣhaṇa, am, n. fastening or tying on or to, R.

आमोचन ā-mocana. See under **ā-√muc**.

आमोद ā-mōda, mf(ā)n. (√**mud**), gladdening, cheering up, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (as), m. joy, serenity, pleasure, R.; fragrant, a diffusive perfume; strong smell, smell, Ragh.; Megh.; Śiś.; Kathās. &c.; Asparagus Racemosus, L. — **janani**, f. 'causing a strong smell,' betel, ib.

Ā-mōdana, am, n. rejoicing, delighting, L.

Ā-mōdita, mfn. perfumed, Ritus.; BhP. &c.

Ā-modin, mfn. fragrant; ifc. fragrant or perfumed with, e.g. **kadambāmodin**, perfumed with Kadambas; (f), m. a perfume for the mouth made up in the form of a camphor pill &c.

आमोष ā-moṣha, &c. See under **ā-√mush**.

आमोहिका āmohanikā, f. (√**muh**, Caus.), a particular fragrant odour, Suśr. ii, 163, 14.

आप्ता ā-√mnā, P. -**manati**, to utter, mention, allege; to cite, quote; to commit to memory, hand down in sacred texts; to celebrate, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; BhP.; Mālav.; Kum. &c.

Ā-mnāta, mfn. mentioned, quoted, committed to memory, handed down in sacred texts; taught; celebrated, KātyŚr.; BhP.; Kum. &c.

Ā-mnātavya, mfn. to be mentioned or quoted, APrāt.

Āmnātin, ī, m. (fr. **ā-mnāta**), one who has mentioned or quoted, Comm. on Pāp. ii, 3, 36.

Ā-mnāna, am, n. mention, handing down by sacred texts, KātyŚr.; study of the sacred texts, T.

Ā-mnāya, as, m. sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by repetition; that which is to be remembered or studied or learnt by heart; a Veda or the Vedas in the aggregate; received doctrine, VPrāt.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; traditional usage, family or national customs; advice, instruction in past and present usage; a Tantra; a family, series of families, L.

— **rahasya**, n., N. of a work. — **sārin**, mfn. observing the Vedas and traditional customs; pious; containing the essence of the Veda, L.

Āmnāyin, ī, m. an orthodox Vaishṇava, L.

आम्ब āmbā, as, m. a species of grain, TS.; Kāth.

आम्बरीषपुत्रक āmbarishaputraka, mfn. belonging to or inhabited by the Ambarisha-putras, (gaya **rājanyādi**, Pāp. iv, 2, 53.)

आम्बश āmbashtha, as, m. a man belonging to the Ambashtha people, Pāp.

Āmbashthya, as, m. a king of the Ambashthas, AitBr. viii, 21, 6; (ā), f., Pāp. iv, 1, 74.

आम्बिकेय āmbikeya, as, m. (gana **subhrādi**, Pāp. iv, 1, 123), a descendant of Ambika; N. of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of Kārtikeya, L.; of a mountain, VP. ii, 4, 63.

आम्बुद āmbuda, mfn. (fr. **ambu-da**), coming from a cloud, Naish.

आम्भस āmbhasa, mfn. (fr. **ambhas**), consisting of water, being watery, fluid, MBh.

Āmbhasika, mfn. living in water, aquatic; (as), m. a fish, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 4, 27.

Āmbhi, mfn. a descendant of Ambhaṣ (gana **bāhvādi**, Pāp. iv, 1, 96.)

आम्बृणी āmbṛṇī, f. daughter of Ambhṛiṇa, N. of Vāc; (see **ambhṛiṇa**.)

आम्यक्ष ā-myaksh, P. (pf. -**mimikshūs**) to be contained or possessed by (loc.), RV. vi, 29, 2 & 3.

आम्र āmra, as, m. the mango tree, Mangifera Indica, MBh.; R.; Śak. &c.; (am), n. the fruit of the mango tree, Suśr.; ŚBr.; &c.; a particular weight. — **kūṭa**, m., N. of a mountain, Megh. 17.

— **gandhaka**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **gandhi-haridrā**, f. Curcuma Reclinata, Bhpr. — **gupta**, m., N. of a man, Pāp. (**Āmrāguptāyana** and **gupti**, m. a descendant of Amra-gupta, ib.) — **talla**, n. mango oil, L. — **nīśā**, f. Curcuma Reclinata, L.

— **pañcama**, m. a particular Rāga (in music). — **pāla**, ni., N. of a king; (f), f., N. of a woman. — **peśi**, f. a portion of dried mango fruit, L. — **phala-pra-pānaka**, n. a cooling drink made of mangoes, Bhpr.

— **maya**, mfn. made of mangoes (as sauce), L. — **va-ṇa** (Pāp. viii, 4, 5), n. a mango forest, R.; Daś. &c.

— **vāṭa**, -**vāṭaka**, and -**vāṭika**, m. the hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera, L. — **Āmrāvarta**, m. inspissated mango juice, L. — **Āmrāsthī**, n. kernel of the mango fruit, Bhpr.

Āmrāta, as, m. the hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera, Suśr.

Āmrātaka, as, m. the hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; inspissated mango juice, L.; N. of a mountain, R.; (f), f. a kind of climbing plant, L. — **Āmrātakēśvara**, n., N. of a Liṅga.

Āmrāvati, f., N. of a town, R.

Āmrīn, mfn. containing mango trees, Comm. on Pāp.

Āmrīman, ā, m. the state of being a mango tree (?), Pāp. v, 1, 123, (gana **dṛiḥhādī**.)

Āmrya, am, n. id.

आवेद ā-vred, Caus. P. -**mredayati**, to repeat, MBh.

Ā-mreda, as, m. repetition, Bālār.

Ā-mredana, am, n. tautology, reiteration of words and sounds, L.

Ā-mredita, mfn. reiterated, repeated; (am), n. repetition of a sound or word; (in Gr.) reduplication, reiteration, the second word in a reiteration, Pāp.; APrāt. &c.

आम्र āmra, as, ā, m. f. (fr. **amla**), the tamarind tree, Tamarindus Indica, L.; (am), n. sourness, acidity, L. — **vallī**, f. a species of plant, L. — **ve-tasa**, m. the plant Rumex Vesicarius (= **amla**?).

Āmlikā and **Āmlikā**, f. the tamarind tree; sourness in the mouth, acidity of stomach (= **amlikā**), L.

आम्लान ā-mlāna, mfn., v. l. for **a-mlāna**, q. v., Ragh. xvi, 75.

आय āyā, as, m. (fr. **ā-√i**), arrival, approach, RV. ii, 38, 10; ChUp.; income, revenue; gain, profit, Pāp.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Hit. &c.; the eleventh lunar mansion, VarBṛS.; a die, Jyot.; the number four, ib.; N. of a kind of formulas inserted at particular occasions of a sacrifice, ŚākhŚr. Comm.;

the guard of the women's apartments, L. — **darśin**, mfn. seeing (i.e. having) revenues, Mṛicch. — **dvāra**, n. the place where revenues are collected. — **vyaya** (am), n. or (au), m. du. receipt and disbursement, income and expenditure. — **sthāna**, n. a place where revenues are collected, Pān.

1. **Āyat**, mfn. (p. pres.) coming near to. **Āyādvāsa**, mfn. one to whom wealth or property comes, AV. xiii, 4, 54.

1. **Ā-yati**, f. of the p. — **gavam**, ind. at the time when the cows come home, (gaṇa *tiṣṭhād-gv-ādi*, Pāp. ii, 1, 17), Bhaṭṭ. — **samam**, ind. id., ib.

1. **Āyana**, am, n. coming, approaching, RV.; AV.; VS.; (for 2. *āyana* see s.v.)

Āyin, mfn. coming or hastening near, TS. ii, 4, 7, 1.

आयःशूलिक āyāḥśūlika, mf(i)n. (fr. *ayaḥśūla*, Pāp. v, 2, 76), acting violently, using violence, using forcible means (e.g. a beggar holding a lance to your breast in asking for alms), L.

आयःस्थूण āyāḥsthūṇa, as, m. (gaṇa *śirādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 12), a descendant of *Āyāḥsthūṇa*, ŚBr.

आयक āyaka, mfn. (fr. *√i*), going (?), Comm. on Pāp. vi, 4, 81.

आयज् ā-yaj, P. (*ā-yajati*) and **Ā**. (*ā-yajate*) to make oblations or offer (to gods), RV.; AV.; to do homage, honour, RV.; VS.; to receive or procure through offerings, gain, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.

Ā-yajī and **ā-yajin** [TBr.], mfn. procuring or bringing near through offerings, RV. i, 28, 7; viii, 23, 17.

Ā-yajishtha, mfn. procuring most or best (superlative of the above), RV. ii, 9, 6; x, 2, 1.

Ā-yajiyas, mfn. procuring more or better, procuring very much or very well (compar. of *ā-yajī*), TBr.

Ā-yajrū, mfn. = *ā-yajin*, RV. ix, 97, 26.

Ā-yāga, as, m. a gift given at a sacrifice, R. — **bhūta**, mfn. obtained by sacrifice.

1. **Ēshṭa** (*ā + ishṭa*), mfn. obtained by offerings or oblations, VS. v, 7; (for 2. *ēshṭa* see under *ēsh* = *ā-√2. ish*.)

आयज् 2. ā-yaj, P. (2. du. *ā-yatathas*) **Ā**. (3. pl. *ā-yantante*) to arrive, enter; to adhere, abide; to attain to, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to rest on, depend on; to be at the disposition of, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Megh. &c.; to make efforts, R.; BhP.; Caus. *-yā-tayati*, to cause to arrive at or reach, ŚBr.; AitBr.

Ā-yātana, am, n. resting-place, support, seat, place, home, house, abode, TS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; AitBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Kum. &c.; the place of the sacred fire (= *agny-āyatana*), KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr. & Gr.; an altar; a shed for sacrifices; a sanctuary, ChUp.; R.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; a plot of ground, the site of a house; a barn, Yājñ. ii, 154; the cause of a disease, Suśr.; (with Buddhists) the five senses and Manas (considered as the inner seats or *Āyatanas*) and the qualities perceived by the above (the outer *Āyatanas*). — **tva**, n. the state of being the site of, &c., Vedāntas. &c. — **vat**, mfn. having a seat or home, TS.; (ān), m. N. of the fourth foot of Brahman, ChUp. iv, 8, 4.

Ā-yatta, mfn. adhering, resting on, depending on; being at the disposition of, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Megh.; Kathās. &c.; exerting one's self, making efforts, BhP.; cautious, circumspect, R.; being ready or prepared, R. — **tā**, f. and **-tva**, n. dependence, Sāh. — **mūla**, mfn. having taken root, TāṇḍyaBr. xx, 16, 1.

Ā-yatti, is, f. dependence, subjection, subjecting; affection; power, strength; day; boundary, limit; sleeping; length; majesty, dignity; future time; continuance in the right way, steadiness of conduct, L.

आयथातथ्य āyāthātathya, am, n. (= *ā-yāthātathya*, q. v., Pāp. vii, 3, 31), the not being as it should be, wrong application, incorrectness, Śis. ii, 56.

आयथापुष्य āyāthāpurya, am, n. (= *ā-yāthāpurya*, q. v., Pāp. vii, 3, 31), the state of being not as formerly.

Āyathāpūrvya, am, n. ib., Daś.

आयन् 2. āyana, mfn. (fr. *āyana*), belonging to the solstice, Comm. on Sūryas.; (for 1. *āyana* see under *āya*.)

आयम् ā-√yam, P. — **yacchati** and (Ved.)

-yamati, to stretch, lengthen out, extend, RV.; AV.; Lāṭy.; Suśr.; MBh. &c.; to stretch (a bow); to put on (an arrow &c.); to draw near, bring hither; to fetch, procure, RV.; to keep, stop, hold in, draw back, restrain, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; to produce, Bhaṭṭ.; *Ā. -yacchate* (cf. Pāp. i, 3, 28 & 75) to stretch one's self or be stretched or strained; to grow long, L.; to grasp, possess, L.; Caus. *-yā-mayati*, to bring near, draw near; to carry, fetch, RV.; to lengthen, extend, Suśr.; to produce or make visible; to show, MBh.

Ā-yata, mfn. stretched, lengthened, put on (as an arrow); stretching, extending, extended, spread over; directed towards, aiming at; extended, long, future, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Ragh.; Śis.; Kirāt. &c.; (as), m. an oblong figure (in geometry); (*ā*), f. a particular interval (in music); (*am*) and (*ayā*), ind. without delay, on the spot, quickly, ŚBr. — **catur-asra**, mfn. oblong, ĀsvGr. &c.; (as), m. an oblong. — **cchādā**, f. 'having long leaves,' the plantain tree, Musa Paradisiaca Lin., L. — **dirgha-caturasra**, m. = *caturasra*. — **stū**, m. a panegyrist, Kāty. on Pāp. iv, 2, 178. **Āyatāksha**, mf(i)n. having longish eyes, Bhartṛ. &c. **Āyatāpānga**, mf(i)n. having long-cornered eyes. **Āyatāyati**, f. long continuance, remote futurity, Śis. **Āyatār-dha**, m. (in geom.) half an oblong. **Āyatēkshaṇa**, mfn. long-eyed, having long or large eyes.

Ā-yati, is, f. stretching, extending, RV. i, 139, 9; extension, length, Kād.; following or future time; the future, 'the long run,' MBh.; R.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; posterity, lineage; descendant, son, Daś.; expectation, hope, Kathās.; Kād.; majesty, dignity, L.; restraint of mind, L.; N. of a daughter of Meru, VP. — **śhama**, mfn. fit or useful for future time, Mn. — **mat**, mfn. long, extended; stately, dignified, L.; self-restrained, L.

2. **Ā-yati**, f., v. l. for *āyati*; (for 1. see col. 1.) **Ā-yantṛī**, tā, m. restrainer, ruler (?); one who approaches [Sāy.], RV. viii, 32, 14.

Ā-yamana, am, n. stretching (a bow), ChUp.

1. **Ā-yamya**, mfn. to be stretched; to be restrained.

2. **Ā-yamya**, ind. p. having stretched or restrained, MBh. &c.

Ā-yāma, as, m. stretching, extending, RPrāt.; Suśr. &c.; restraining, restrained, stopping, Mn.; MBh.; Bhag. &c.; expansion, length (either in space or time), breadth (in mensuration), Suśr.; ĀsvGr.; R.; Megh. &c. — **vat**, mfn. extended, long.

Ā-yāmīta, mfn. lengthened out, extended; made visible, shown, MBh.

Ā-yāmin, mfn. long in space or time, Kād.; ifc. restraining, stopping, VP.; Yājñ. &c.

आयल्लक āyallaka, am, n. (etym. doubtful), impatience; longing for; missing, regretting, L.

आयव āyava, am, n. (fr. *āyu*), N. of a Sāman.

आयवन् āyavan, ā, m. the dark half of the month, MaitrS.; (cf. *ayava*.)

आयवन् ā-yāvana. See under *ā-√2. yu*.

आयवस् āyavas, n. = *āyavan* above.

आयवस् āyavasa, as, m., N. of a king [Sāy.], RV. i, 122, 15.

आयस् ā-√yas, P. — **yasati**, to work hard, exert one's self, weary one's self, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Hariv. &c.; to become exhausted, Hariv.; R. &c.; Caus. P. *-yāsati*, to weary, worry; to give pain, torment, Suśr.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; Pass. of Caus. *-yāsyate*, to pine away; to consume by grief, R. &c.

Ā-yasta, mfn. exerted, managed or effected with difficulty; labouring, toiling, making effort or exertion, MBh.; R.; Hariv. &c.; pained, distressed; wearied, vexed, angry, ib.; sharpened, whetted; thrown, cast, L.

Ā-yāsa, as, m. effort, exertion (of bodily or mental power), trouble, labour, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Śak.; Kathās. &c.; fatigue, weariness, MBh.; R.; Daś.

Ā-yāsaka, mfn. causing effort, causing fatigue or weariness, Bhartṛ.

Ā-yāsin, mfn. making exertion, active, laborious; exhausted by labour, wearied.

आयस āyasā, mf(i)n. (fr. *ayas*), of iron, made

of iron or metal, metallic, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; iron-coloured, MBh. v, 1709; armed with an iron weapon, L.; (f), f. armour for the body, a breastplate, coat of mail, L.; (*am*), n. iron; anything made of iron, Ragh.; Kum. &c.; a wind-instrument, KātyŚr. xxi, 3, 7. — **māya**, mfn. made of iron, Kād.

Āyāsiya, mfn. (fr. *ayas*), belonging to or made of iron, (gaṇa *kṛitāvādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 80.)

आयस्कार āyaskāra, as, m. the upper part of the thigh of an elephant; (see also *ayas-kāra*.)

Āyaskāri, is, m. a descendant of *Āyas-kāra*, L.

आया ā-√yā, P. — **yāti**, to come near or towards; to arrive, approach, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to reach, attain, enter, BhP. &c.; to get or fall into any state or condition; to be reduced to, become anything (with the acc. of an abstr. noun), Hariv.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Ragh. &c.

Ā-yāta, mfn. come, arrived, attained, MBh.; Śak.; Kathās. &c.; (*am*), n. abundance, superabundance, Kirāt.

Ā-yāti, is, f. coming near, arrival; (*is*), m., N. of a son of Nahusha, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.

Ā-yāna, am, n. coming, arrival, RV. viii, 22, 18; MBh. &c.; the natural temperament or disposition, L.; (cf. *ayāna*.)

Ā-yāpana, am, n. causing to come near, inviting; fetching.

आयाच ā-√yāc, P. (p. *-yācat*) **Ā**. (p. *-yācamāna*) to supplicate, implore, R.

Ā-yācīta, mfn. urgently requested or desired; (*am*), n. prayer, R.

आयु 1. ā-√2. yu, **Ā**. (*ā-yuvate*, RV. ix, 77, 2; pf. *-yuyuvē*, RV. i, 138, 1; p. *-yuvdmāna*, RV. i, 582, and *-yuvāna*, ŚBr. ix, 4, 1, 8) to draw or pull towards one's self; to seize, take possession of, RV.; TBr.; ŚBr.; to procure, provide, produce, TS.; to stir up, agitate, mingle, MānŚr. & Gr.; Intens. (p. *-ydyuvāna*, RV. iv, 1, 11) to meddle with.

Ā-yāvana, am, n. a spoon (or similar instrument) for stirring, AV. ix, 6, 17, &c.

Ā-yuta, mfn. melted, mixed, mingled; ifc. combined with, MBh.; R.; BhP.; (*ā-yutam*), n. half-melted butter, MaitrS.; AitBr.

आयु 2. āyū, mfn. (fr. *√i*, Up. i, 2), living, movable, RV.; VS.; (*yu*), m. a living being, man; living beings collectively, mankind, RV.; son, descendant, offspring; family, lineage, RV.; a divine personification presiding over life, RV. x, 17, 4; N. of fire (as the son of Purūravas and Urvaśi), VS.; MBh.; Hariv.; (cf. *āyus*), N. of a man persecuted by Indra, RV.; N. of several other men, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a king of frogs, MBh.; (*yu*), n. [and (*yu*), m., L.] life, duration of life, RV. iii, 3, 7; ix, 100, 1. — **kṛit**, mfn. making or giving long life, ApŚr. — **patnī**, f. ruling over mankind, TāṇḍyaBr. i, 5, 17. — **śhāk**, ind. (fr. *√sac*), with the co-operation of men, RV. ix, 25, 5; 63, 22.

Āyuh- (in comp. for *āyus* below). — **jñāna**, n., N. of a work. — **dād** or **-dā** or **-dāvan**, mfn. giving life, giving longevity, AV.; VS.; TS. &c. — **dāya**, m. predicting the length of a man's life from the aspect of the stars. — **dravya**, n. a medicament, L. — **ma-hādādhi**, m., N. of a work. — **yūdh**, mfn. struggling for one's life, VS. xvi, 60. — **yoga**, m. a conjunction of planets enabling an astrologer to predict the course of a man's life. — **veda**, m. the science of health or medicine (it is classed among sacred sciences, and considered as a supplement of the Atharva-veda; it contains eight departments: 1. *Sālya* or (removal of) any substance which has entered the body (as extraction of darts, of splinters, &c.); 2. *Śalākya* or cure of diseases of the eye or ear &c. by *Śalākās* or sharp instruments; 3. *Kāya-cikitsā* or cure of diseases affecting the whole body; 4. *Bhūtavidyā* or treatment of mental diseases supposed to be produced by demoniacal influence; 5. *Kaumāra-*

bhṛitya or treatment of children; 6. Āgata-tantra or doctrine of antidotes; 7. Rāsāyana-tantra or doctrine of elixirs; 8. Vājīkaraṇa-tantra or doctrine of aphrodisiacs, Suśr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; -*drīṣ*, m. a physician; -*maya*, mfn. acquainted with medical sciences, R.; -*rasāyana*, n., -*sarvasva*, n., -*saukhyā*, n., N. of works. - **vedika**, m. acquainted or familiar with medical science, a physician, L. - **vedin**, m. id. - **hṛit**, mfn. taking away health, obnoxious to health.

Āyush- (in comp. for *āyus* below). - **kāra**, mfn. causing or creating long life, Kād. - **kāma**, mfn. wishing for long life or health, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Āp. &c. - **kāraṇa**, n. cause of longevity, Sāh. - **kṛit**, mfn. producing or creating long life, AV. - **ōma**, m. for *āyuh-shtoma*, q. v., a particular ceremony. - **pati**, m(f) n. ruling over long life, AV. - **pā**, mfn. preserving life, VS.; TS. - **prātaraṇa**, mfn. prolonging life, AV. iv, 10, 4. - **mat** (*āyush-*), mfn. possessed of vital power, healthy, long-lived; alive, living, AV.; VS.; MBh.; R.; Śāk. &c.; lasting, AV. vi, 98, 2: old, aged, ĀśvGr.; (*ān*), m. 'life-possessing', often applied as a kind of honorific title (especially to royal personages and Buddhist monks); the third of the twenty-seven Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic; the Yoga star in the third lunar mansion; N. of a son of Uttānapāda; of Sāmrāḍa, VP.; - *purushaka*, mfn. giving long life to men, -*Pat*.

Āyusha, am, n. life. = *āyus*, duration of life, ŚBr.; Pañcat. &c.

Āyushaya, Nom. to wish long life to any one, L. **Āyushka**, am, n. the being fond of or depending on life, Jain.

Āyushyā, mfn. giving long life, vital, preservative of life, for the sake of life, relating or belonging to it, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; R.; (*ām*), n. vital power, abundance of life, longevity, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; a medicament, L.; 'vivifying', N. of a ceremony performed after a child's birth, PārGr. - **vat**, mfn. long-lived, BHP. - **homa**, m., N. of a kind of oblation, MānGr.

Āyus, n. life, vital power, vigour, health, duration of life, long life, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; active power, efficacy, RV.; VS.; the totality of living beings [food, Sāy.], RV. ii, 38, 5 & vii, 90, 6; N. of a particular ceremony (= *āyuh-shtoma*, q. v.); N. of a Sāman; of the eighth lunar mansion; food, L.; (*us*), m. the son of Purūravas and Urūṣi (cf. *āyu*), MBh.; Vikr.; VP.; [cf. Dor. *alēs*; perhaps also *alāv*]. - **tejas**, m., N. of a Buddha.

आयुस् १. *ā-yuj*, P. (I. sg. *ā-yunajmi*, RV. iii, 50, 2). (ā. pf. 3. pl. -*yuyujrē*, RV. v, 58, 7) to yoke or join to, RV.; to join, fasten, Śāk.; to accommodate with; to appoint, BHP. : Caus. -*yoyajati*, to join together; to form, constitute, BHP.; Kum.

Ā-yukta, mfn. joined with, united, applied to; appointed, charged with, L.; burdened with, slightly joined, L.; (*as*), m. a minister, an agent or deputy.

Āyuktaka, as, m. an official.

Āyuktin, mfn. a fit official, L.

2. **Ā-yuj**, mfn. uniting, joining, AV. xi, 8, 25. **Ā-yoga**, as, m. a yoke or team of draft animals, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Kāth.; appointment, action, the performance of an action, L.; ornament, decoration, R.; Hariv.; swarm, R. v, 17, 5; presenting or offering flowers, perfumes &c., L.; a shore or bank; a quay to which boats are attached, L.

Ā-yojana, am, n. junction, combination; collecting; bringing or carrying near, fetching, L.; N. of particular Mantras, Kauś.

Ā-yojita, mfn. collected together, brought into connexion, Kum.

आयुष-ā-yudh, P. -*yudhyati* (fut. -*yotsyati*, MBh. iii, 15645) to war against, attack, oppose: Caus. -*yodhayati*, id., MBh.; Uttarar. &c.

Ā-yudha, am, n. a weapon, RV.; AV.; VS.; R.; Mn.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; implement, AV. x, 10, 18; AitBr.; Kauś.; gold used for ornaments, L.; (*ān*), n. pl. water, L. - **jivin**, mfn. living by one's weapons; (*ī*), m. a warrior, Pāp. iv, 3, 81. - **dharmī**, f. the plant *Sesbania Egyptiaca* (commonly called *Jayanti*), L. - **pāla**, m. the governor of an arsenal, Hariv. - **bhṛit**, mfn. bearing arms; (*ī*), m. a warrior, VarBrS. - **śīla**, f. an armoury, arsenal, Kād. - **sahāya**, mfn. armed, Venṣ. - **sahaya**, m., N. of a plant, Suśr. ii, 104, 10. **Āyudhāgāra**, m., N. of an armoury, arsenal, MBh.; Venṣ.; -*nara*,

m. governor of an arsenal, Hariv. **Āyudhāgārika**, m. governor of an arsenal, Hariv.

Āyudhika, mfn. relating to arms; living by one's weapons; (*as*), m. a warrior, soldier, Pāp. iv, 4, 14; MBh.

Āyudhin, m. bearing weapons; (*ī*), m. a warrior, VS. xvi, 36; Kauś.; R.

Āyudhiya, mfn. relating to or living by arms; (*as*), m. a warrior, soldier, Pān. iv, 4, 14; Mn.; Comm. on Yājñ.

Ā-yodhana, am, n. war, battle, MBh.; Ragh.; battle-field, MBh.; R.; killing, slaughter, L.

Ā-yodhita, mfn. attacked, MBh.

आयुष-ā-yup, Caus. P. (I. pl. *ā-yopayāmasi*, RV. x, 134, 7) to blot out, disturb; to sin against.

आयुस् āyus. See col. 1.

आये āye = *aye*, q. v., L.

आयोग ā-yoga. See under 1. *ā-yuj*.

आयोगव āyogava, m. (= *ayogava*, q. v.), a man of mixed tribe (sprung from a Sūdra man and Vaiśya woman; his business is carpentry &c.), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; (*ī*), f. a woman of this tribe.

आयोजनम् ā-yojanam, ind. at the distance of a Yojana, MBh.

आयोद āyoda, as, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh.

आयोधक āyodhyaka, mfn. belonging to or native of Ayodhyā, VarBrS.

Āyodhyika, mfn. id., Uttarar. i, 14.

आर १. *ār*, cl. iv, P. *āryanti*, to praise, RV. viii, 16, 6 & x, 48, 3 (perhaps connected with *āri*).

Ārita, mfn. praised, RV. i, 101, 4, &c.

आर २. ār (*ā-rī*), P. (Subj. 2. sg. -*riṇōs*, RV. i, 30, 14 & 15; *ā-rinwati*, RV. i, 144, 5; but also Impv. 2. pl. -*lyarta*, RV. viii, 7, 13; aor. *ārātām*, &c.) *Ā*. (3. sg. *ā-rinve*, RV. v, 74, 5) to insert, place in, RV.; to excite; to bring near, fetch, RV.; to come; to reach, obtain, fall into (misfortune), RV.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; to inflict, AitBr. : Caus. *ārpayati*, to cause to partake of, ŚBr. iv, 5, 7, 7; to fix, settle, annex; to inflict, injure.

Ārakṣt, ind. (with abl.) far from, ŚBr.

Ārāt and ārē. See s. vv.

Ārta, mfn. (optionally also written *ārtta*, whence erroneously derived fr. *ārit* or even regarded as irreg. formation fr. *ārd*; see also Weber in ŚBr. p. 339, l. 20 ff.) fallen into (misfortune), struck by calamity, afflicted, pained, disturbed; injured; oppressed, suffering, sick, unhappy, ŚBr.; TS.; Mn.; R.; Śāk.; Ragh. &c. - **gala**, m. the plant *Barleria Cærulea*, Suśr. - **tara**, mfn. extremely pained, disturbed, confounded, R. ii, 77, 19, &c. - **tā**, f. state of affliction, pain, R. ii, 59, 17. - **nāda**, m. and -**svara**, m. a cry of pain, Śāk. - **bandhu**, m. friend of the distressed.

1. **Ārti**, *īs*, f. painful occurrence, pain, injury, mischief; sickness, AV.; VS.; KātyŚr.; R.; Megh. &c.; (for 2. *ārti* see s. v.) - **mat**, mfn. having or suffering pain, Suśr.; (*ān*), m. a Mantra or spell (against snakes), MBh. i, 21, 88. - **han** or -**hara**, mfn. destroying pain. **Ārty-apaharāṇa**, n. the relieving of distress or pain &c.

Ārpayitrī, *tā*, m. one who inflicts, injures, ŚBr.

Ārṇita, mfn. fastened to, annexed; dependent on, RV.; AV.

आर १. āra, am, n. brass, BHP. x, 41, 20; iron, L.; a sting, Comm. on TS.; an angle; a corner; (*as*), m. cavity, Sūryas.; N. of a tree, L.; N. of a lake, KaushUp.; the planet Mars, *Āraps*; the planet Saturn, L.; (*ā*), f. a shoemaker's awl or knife; a bore; a probe, RV.; Suśr. &c.; an aquatic bird. - **kūṭa**, m. n. a kind of brass. **Ārāgra**, n. the point of an awl, SvetUp.; the iron thong at the end (of a whip); the edge of a semicircular arrow-head, L.; (mfn.) sharpened, sharp at the top and broad at the bottom like an awl, TS. **Ārā-mukha**, am, n. an arrow-head shaped like an awl. **Ārāvalli**, f. 'row of awl-shaped hills', N. of a chain of mountains (commonly called Aravalli, running for 300 miles in a north-easterly direction through Rajputāna &c.), the highest point being Mount Abu 5650 feet high).

आर २. āra, n., v. l. for *ara*, q. v., a spoke, MBh. i, 1498 (ed. Bomb. i, 33, 4 reads *ara*).

आरक्त ā-rakta, mfn. reddish, Suśr.; Vikr.; (*am*), n. red sandal-wood, L. - **pushpī**, f., N. of a plant, L.

Arakti-√bhū, to become or get reddish.

आरक्ष ā-rakṣh, P. -*rakṣati*, to watch over, defend; to protect from, RV. vii, 50, 1.

Ā-raksha, mfn. preserved, defended, proper or worthy to be defended, L.; (*as*), m. protection, guard, preservation, Mn.; R. &c.; the junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant, L.; the part of the forehead below this junction, Śiṣ. v, 5; (*ā*), f. protection, guard.

Ā-rakshaka or **ā-rakshika**, mfn. who or what guards or protects; (*as*), m. a watchman, patrol; a village or police magistrate, Pañcat.; Daś. &c.

Ā-rakshita, mfn. guarded, protected, MBh.; R.

Ā-rakshin, mfn. guarding, watching, MBh.

Ā-rakshya, mfn. to be preserved or guarded, R.

आरग्वध ārag-vadha, as, m. the tree *Cathartocarpus* (Cassia) *Fistula*, Bhpr.; Suśr.; (*am*), n. its fruit, Suśr.

आरङ्गर āraṅgarā, as, m. (√*raiṅ*? [Gmn.]), a bee, RV. x, 106, 10.

आरच ā-rac, Caus. to arrange.

Ā-racayya, ind. p. having prepared or composed; having furnished or provided, Pañcat.

Ā-racita, mfn. arranged, prepared; put on, Daś.

आरट ā-raṭ, P. (p. -*raṭat*) to shriek, screech, Kāthās.; Bhāṭṭ.

Āraṭa, mf(ā)ṇa *gaurddi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 41] n. crying, making a noise; (*as*), m. a mime, T. (?)

Ā-raṭi, *īs*, f. (?) noise, roaring (in *muktāraṭi*, 'having uttered a roaring'), Kāthās. 52, 123.

Ā-raṭita, am, n. a cry, noise, Daś.

आरट्ट āraṭṭa, ās, m. pl., N. of a people and country in Pāñca-nada or the Pāñjāb, MBh.; (*as*), m. the ancestor of this people, ib. - **ja**, mfn. born in this country, MBh.; R.

Āraṭṭaka, mfn. belonging to or coming from the country or people of *Aratṭa*.

आरडव āraḍava, mfn. belonging to or made of *Aradu* tree, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 2, 71.

आरण āraṇa, am, n. (probably connected with *arāṇa*) depth, abyss, precipice, RV. i, 112, 6 & viii, 70, 8. - **ja**, m. pl., N. of a class of deities (Jain.)

आरणि āraṇi, *īs*, m. an eddy, L.

आरण्य āraṇeya, mfn. (fr. *araṇi*, q. v.), made of or relating to the *Arāṇis* or two pieces of wood by the attrition of which sacred fire is kindled; (*as*), m., N. of Śuka (as born from *Arāṇi*), MBh.; (*am*), n. a box for *Arāṇis*, MBh. - **parvan**, n., N. of the last section (Adhyāyas 311-314) of the third book of the *Mahā-bhārata*.

आरण्य āraṇya, mf(ā)n. (fr. *arāṇya*), being in or relating to a forest, forest-born, wild, RV.; AV.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. a wild animal, ChUp. - **kāṇḍa**, n., N. of the third book of the *Rāmāyana*. - **kukkuṭa**, m. a wild cock, Bhpr. - **gāna**, n. one of the four *Gānas* or hymn-books of the *Sāma-veda*. - **parvan**, n. the first section (Adhyāyas 1-10) of the third book of the *Mahā-bhārata* (= *arāṇya*). - **paśu**, m. a wild or forest animal (as a buffalo, monkey &c.), Mn. &c. - **mudga**, f. a kind of bean, *Phaseolus Trilobus* Ait., L. - **rāśi**, m. (in the Zodiac) the sign Leo; Aries and Taurus; the former half of Capricorn, L. **Āraṇyopala**, m. dry cow-dung, Bhpr.

Āraṇyaka, mfn. forest, wild, forest-born, produced in a forest, relating to a forest or a forest animal, (the *āraṇyakam parva* of the *Mahā-bhārata* is either the whole third book or only the first section of it); (*as*), m. a forester, an inhabitant of the woods, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; (*am*), n., N. of a class of religious and philosophical writings closely connected with the *Brāhmaṇas* and called *Āraṇyakas* because either composed in forests or studied there, (the *Upanishads* are considered to be attached to them.) - **kāṇḍa**, n. N. of the third book of the *Rāmāyana* and of the fourteenth book

of the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa. — *gāna*, n. = *āraṇyaka-gāna*, q. v.

आरत *ā-rata*, &c. See *ā-√ram*.

आरद्ध *āraddha* as, m., N. of a man, (gāṇa *tikāḍi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 154.)

आरद्धायानि, is, m. a descendant of the above.

आरद्धत् *āraddvat*, ān, m., N. of a king, VP.

आरानाल *āranāla*, am, n. sour gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice, Suśr.

Āranāla, am, n. id., L.

आरप *ā-√rap*, P. (p. *-rāpat*) to whisper towards, VS. xx, 2.

आरभ *ā-√rabh*, P. (only pf. 1. pl. *-rabha*, RV. viii, 45, 20) *ā-√rabhate* (pf. *-rabhe*, &c.; Inf. *-rabham* and *-rabhe*, RV.) to lay or take hold of, keep fast, cling to, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to gain a footing; to enter, reach, attain, RV.; to undertake, commence, begin, TB.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; to make, produce; to form, compose, BhP. &c.; Intens. (pf. *ā-rārabhe*) to cling to, RV. i, 168, 3.

Ā-rabha, mfn. begun, commenced, undertaken, AitBr.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; one who has begun or commenced, beginning, commencing, R.; BhP.; (as), m., N. of a king.

Ā-rabdhavya, mfn. to be begun or undertaken, MBh.

Ā-rabdhī, is, f. beginning, commencement, Rājat.

Ā-rabhaṭa, as, m. an enterprising man, courageous man, L.; (f), f. boldness, confidence, heroism, Rājat.; (in dram.) the representation of supernatural and horrible events on the stage.

Ā-rabhamāṇa, mfn. beginning, commencing resolutely (with a determination to finish).

1. Ā-rabhya, mfn. ifc. = *ā-rabdhavya*, q. v.

2. Ā-rabhya, ind. p. having begun; beginning with.

Ā-rabhyamāṇa, mfn. being commenced.

Ā-rabbā, as, m. undertaking, beginning, Mn.; Pañcat.; Megh. &c.; a thing begun; beginning, origin, commencement, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Megh. &c.; (in dram.) the commencement of the action which awakens an interest in the progress of the principal plot, Śāh. 324 & 325; haste, speed; effort, exertion; pride; killing, slaughter (erroneous for *ārambha*, see Zachariz, Beitrage, p. 20, l. 9), L. — *tā*, f. the condition of beginning or commencing, Kathās. — *ruet*, mfn. enjoying new undertakings; enterprising; — *tā*, f. spirit of enterprise, Mn. xii, 32. — *siddhi*, f., N. of a work.

Ā-rambhaka, mfn. causing to begin or commence; ifc. commencing, beginning, BhP. &c.

Ā-rāmbhapa, am, n. the act of taking hold of, seizing, using; the place of seizing, a handle, ChUp.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; beginning, undertaking, commencement. — *vat*, mfn. seizable, ŚBr. iv, 6, 1, 2.

Ā-rāmbhāṇīya, mfn. to be undertaken; that with which one must begin, forming the commencement, AitBr.; ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.

Ā-rāmbhita, mfn. begun, undertaken.

Ā-rāmbhita, mfn. enterprising, one who makes many new projects, Yājñ.

Ā-ripsu, mfn. (fr. Desid.), intending to undertake, Nyāyam.

आरम् *ā-√ram*, P. *-ramati* (Pāp. i, 3, 83), to pause, stop; to leave off, AitBr.; ĀsvGr.; Mn.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to delight in; to enjoy one's self, take pleasure, Mn.; Daś.; Kathās. &c.

Ā-rata, mfn. ceased, quiet, gentle; (am), n. a kind of coitus, Mall. on Kīrāt. v, 23.

Ā-rati, is, f. stopping, ceasing, L.

Ā-rāmaṇa, am, n. pleasure, delight, enjoyment, TS.; ŚBr.; sexual pleasure, Gaut. xxiv, 4; cessation, pause; resting-place, L.

Ā-rāma, as, m. delight, pleasure, ŚBr.; TUp.; Bhag.; Bhartṛ.; place of pleasure, a garden, grove, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; R.; Mfich.; Kathās. &c.; N. of a particular Daṇḍaka metre; [cf. ῥῆμα and ῥῆμος.]

— *āitāla*, f., N. of a plant with fragrant leaves, L.

Ā-rāmika, as, m. a gardener, Rājat.

आरम्भ *ā-rambha* (for *ā-lambana*), am, n. ifc. support, ChUp.

आरव *ā-rava*. See 1. *ā-√1.ru*.

आरस् *ā-√1.ras*, P. *-rasati*, to roar towards, shout to, Nalod.

Ā-rasa, as, m. a scream, shout, Mālav.

Ā-rasita, am, n. roaring, screaming, Hariv.

आरस्य *ārasya*, am, 11. (fr. *a-rasa*, Pāp. v, 1, 121), insipidity; want of flavour or spirit.

आरा *ārā*, āvā-mukha, &c. Sec 2. *āra*.

आराग *ā-rāga*, as, m. (v. l. for *ā-roga*, q. v.), Comm. on VP. vi, 3.

आराज्ञी *ā-rājñī*, f. (fr. *rājan* with 3. *ā*), N. of a region, (gāṇa *dhūmādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 127.)

Ā-rājñaka, mfn. belonging to the above region, ib.

आराड *ārāḍa*, as, m., N. of a teacher of Śākya-muni, Lalit.

आरादि *ārādhi* or *ārāḍhi*, is, m. a patronymic of a teacher named Saujāta, AitBr. vii, 22, 1.

आरात् *ārāt*, ind. (abl. of an ideal base *āra* fr. *ā-√ri*; cf. *ārd*) from a distant place; distant; to a distant place; far from (with abl.), RV.; AV.; Āp.; MBh.; Kathās.; near, Gaut.; Ragh.; directly, immediately, Prabh.; Kathās.; Śāk. 131a; (f), m., N. of a village, L.

Ā-rāṭīya, mfn. remote; near, proximate, L.

Ā-rāṭka, mfn. belonging to the village Ārāt, L.

Ā-rāt-tāt, ind. from a distant place, RV.

आराति *ārāti*, is, m. enemy (= *arāti*, q. v.), MaitrS.

आरात्रिक *ā-rātrika*, am, n. the light (or the vessel containing it) which is waved at night before an idol; N. of this ceremony.

Ā-rātri-vivāsam, ind. 'till night's departure,' till daybreak, L.

आराध *ā-√rādh*, Caus. P. *-rādhayati*, to conciliate, propitiate; to strive to obtain the favour of or gain a boon from; to solicit; to honour, worship; to deserve, merit, MBh.; R.; Megh.; Śāk.; Kathās. &c.; Pass. *-rādhya*, to be effected or accomplished, Daś.

Ā-rādha, as, m. gratification, paying homage.

Ā-rādha, mfn. worshipping, a worshipper, L.

Ā-rādhaṇa, mfn. propitiating, rendering favourable to one's self, Kum.; Kathās.; (am), n. gratifying, propitiating, homage, worship, adoration, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Kum. &c.; effecting, accomplishment, Śāk.; acquirement, attainment, L.; cooking, L.; (ā), f. worship, adoration, propitiation of the deities, L. — *prakāra*, m., N. of a work.

Ā-rādhanīya, mfn. to be worshipped or adored; to be propitiated or conciliated, Ragh.; Kād.

Ā-rādhaṇa, mfn. propitiating, doing homage, (gāṇa *brāhmaṇādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 124.)

Ā-rādhaṇītri, mfn. one who propitiates or conciliates, doing homage, Śāk. 125, 6.

Ā-rādhaṇīshpa, mfn. wishing or endeavouring to conciliate, propitiatory, R.

Ā-rādhaṇīya, am, n. the act of conciliating or propitiating, Pāp. v, 1, 124.

Ā-rādhitā, mfn. propitiated, pleased, solicited for a boon; worshipped, honoured, revered; accomplished, effected.

Ā-rādhyā, mfn. to be made favourable; to be worshipped, Kathās.; Bhartṛ.; Pañcat.; to be accomplished, Śāh.; Kpr.

Ā-rādhyamāṇa, mfn. being worshipped, receiving worship; being in course of fulfilment, being accomplished.

Ā-rirādhyaiṣu, mfn. endeavouring to gain one's favour, desirous of worshipping, MBh.

आराल *ārāla*, mfn. (gāṇa *tārakādi*, Pāp. v, 2, 36), a little curved or crooked, T. (?)

Ā-rālita, mfn. (ib.) id., T.

आरालिक *ārālīka*, as, m. (fr. *ārāla*, 'crooked, deceitful,' T.), a cook, MBh. xv, 19.

आराव *ā-rāva*. See 1. *ā-√1.ru*.

आरावली *ārāvalī*. See 2. *āra*.

आरिच *ā-√ric*, P. (Subj. 3. sg. *ā-riṇak*, RV. ii, 19, 5; pf. *ā-ririca*, AV. xviii, 3, 41) to give or make over to.

Ā-reka, as, m. emptying; doubt, L.

Ā-recita, mfn. emptied; contracted, mixed. — *bhrū*, mfn. having contracted eye-brows, Kum.; Daś.

Ā-recin, mfn. emptying.

आरितिक *āritrika*, mfn. (ā and i) n. (fr. *aritra*, gāṇa *kāyā-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 116), belonging to or being on an oar.

आरिदमिक *ārīdamika*, mfn. (ā and i) n. (fr. *arīp-dama*, gāṇa *kāyā-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 116), belonging to or being on Arīp-dama.

आरिफ *ā-√riph*, P. (p. *-rephat*) to snore, ŚākhBr. xvii, 19.

आरिश् *ā-√riś*, Ā. (1. pl. *-riśāmahe*) to eat up (grass as a cow in grazing), RV. i, 187, 8 & x, 169, 1; (cf. *ā-liś*.)

आरिष *ā-√rish*, Caus. (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *ā-ririshas*) to hurt, destroy, RV. i, 104, 6.

आरिह *ā-√rih*, P. *-rēḍhi*, to lick up, RV. x, 162, 4; (cf. *ā-lih*.)

Ā-réhaṇa, am, n. licking, kissing, AV. vi, 9, 3.

आरी *ā-√ri*, P. (*ā-riṇanti*, RV. ix, 71, 6) to pour, let drop: Ā. *ā-riyate*, to trickle or flow upon; to flow over, RV.

आरु 1. *ā-√1.ru*, P. *-rauti* or *-ravīti* (Impv. *ā-ruva*, RV. i, 10, 4) to shout or cry towards; to cry out, VarBṛS.; R.; Bhaṭṭ.; to praise, L.; Intens. *-roravīti*, to roar towards or against, RV.

Ā-rava, as, m. (Pāp. iii, 3, 50) cry, crying, howling; crash, sound, R. &c.; noise; thundering, Śis. vi, 38; Kathās.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. — *diṇḍima*, as, m. a kind of drum, Git. xi, 7.

Ā-rāva, as, m. (Pāp. iii, 3, 50) cry, crying out, howling; crash, sound; humming (as bees &c.), N.; MBh.; Hit. &c.

Ā-rāvin, mfn. ifc. tinkling or sounding with, Malav.; (f), m., N. of a son of Jaya-sena, VP.

Ā-ruta, am, n. cry, crying, R.

आरु 2. *āru*, us, m. a hog; a crab; the tree Lagerstroemia Regina, L.; (us), f. a pitcher, L.

आरुक *āruka*, mfn. hurting, injuring, TĀr. i, 5, 2; (am), n. the fruit of a medicinal plant growing on the Himalaya mountains, L.

आरुच *ā-√ruc*, Ā. (Subj. 3. pl. *ā-rucayanta*, RV. iii, 6, 7) to shine near or towards.

Ā-roka, as, m. shining through; small points of light (appearing through the threads of worn cloth &c.), RV.; ŚBr.; an interstice (as between the teeth &c.), MantraBr.

Ā-rocana, mfn. shining, bright, Nir.

आरुज 1. *ā-√ruj*, P. *-rujati* (Inf. *-rūje*, RV. iv, 31, 2) to break up, loosen; to pull down, tear out; to shatter, demolish, RV.; AV.; MBh.; R. &c.

2. Ā-ruj, mfn. ifc. breaking, destroying.

Ā-rujā, mfn. breaking, destroying, RV. viii, 45, 13; (as), m., N. of a Rākshasa attendant on Ravana, MBh.

Ā-rujatnā, mfn. breaking, RV. i, 6, 5.

Ā-roga, as, m. one of the seven suns at the end of a period of the world, TĀr.; AitĀr.; (cf. *ā-rāga*.)

आरुण *ārūṇa*, mfn. (i) n. coming from or belonging to Aruṇa; (f), f. a reddish mare [Say.], RV. i, 64, 7. — *ketuka*, mfn. belonging to the Aruṇa Ketavaḥ (see under *arūṇa*), TĀr. — *parājīn*, ī, m., N. of an ancient Kalpa work on the ritual of the Brāhmaṇas.

Ā-rūṇaka, mfn. belonging to the country Aruṇa, (gāṇa *dhūmādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 127.)

Ā-rūpi, is, m. (fr. *arūṇa*), N. of Uddālaka (a renowned Brāhmaṇa teacher, son of Aruṇa Aupa-vesi and father of Śveta-ketu), ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; N. of Uddālaka (= Śveta-ketu), KaṭhUp.; N. of Suparṇeya, a son of Prajāpati, TĀr.; of Vainateya, MBh.; of Taṭṭayū, Balar. — *hotṛī*, mfn. having Aruṇi as Hotṛi priest, TaṇḍyaBr. xxiii, 1, 5.

Ā-rūṇin, inas, m. pl., N. of a school derived from Vaiśampāyana Aruṇi, L.

Ā-rūpiya, mfn. belonging to Aruṇi.

Ā-rūpeya, mfn. id.; (as), m., N. of Śveta-ketu as Aruṇi's son, ŚBr. — *paḍa*, n., N. of an Aruṇyaka.

Ā-rūpya, am, n. redness, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Ā-rūnyaka, mfn. belonging to the Aruṇas.

आरुध् ā-√2. rudh, P. -ruṇadddhi and Ā. (Impv. 3. sg. *ā-runddhām*, AV. iii, 20, 10; pf. *ā-rurudhre*, AV. iv, 31, 3) to shut up, lock in, BhP.; to blockade, besiege, Hariv.; to keep off, ward off, RV.; AV.; SBr.: Caus. *-rodhayati*, to obstruct, impede, MBh.; R.; Hariv.

Ā-rodha, as, m. siege, Hit.

Ā-rōdhana, am, n. innermost part, secret place [Say.]; (fr. *√1. rudh = √ruk*), mounting, ascent [Pischel and NBD.], RV.

आरुपितं ārupita, mfn. = ā-ropita [Sāy. ?], RV. iv, 5, 7.

आरुप् ā-√rush, Caus. to make furious.

Ā-roshita, mfn. made furious, Hariv.

आरुषी ārushī, f. (fr. *√rush*), hitting, killing [Say.], RV. x, 155, 2; N. of a daughter of Manu and mother of Aurva, MBh.

आरुषीय ārushīya, mfn. (fr. *arus*), belonging to a wound, (gāṇa *kṛśāśvaddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.)

Ārushkara, am, n. the fruit of the Semecarpus Anacardium, Suśr.; (cf. *arush*.)

आरुह् I. ā-√ruh, P. -rohati (aor. -rukshat and Ved. *-ruhat* [Pāṇ. iii, 1, 59]; Inf. *-rūham*, RV. x, 44, 6), *Ā. (2. sg. ā-rohase*, RV. i, 51, 12) to ascend, mount, bestride, rise up, RV.; AV.; SBr.; MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Śāk.; Kathās. &c.; to arise, come off, result, Kathās.; Kum. &c.; to venture upon, undertake; to attain, gain, RV.; MBh.; Kathās.; Ragh. &c.; Caus. *-rohayati & -ropayati*, to cause to mount or ascend; to raise, RV.; KātyŚr.; R.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; to string (a bow), MBh.; Hariv.; Kum.; Śāk. &c.; to cause to grow; to plant, Kathās. &c.; to place, deposit, fasten, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Yājñ.; to produce, cause, effect, Kathās.; Prab.; MārkaP.; to attribute, BhP.; Vedāntas.; Śāh. &c.; Desid. P. *-rurukshati*, to wish to ascend or mount, RV.; BhP.; MBh.

Ā-rurukshu, mfn. desirous to rise or ascend or advance, MBh.; Ragh.; Bhag.; Kād.

2. Ā-rūh, mfn. ifc. ascending, RV. i, 124, 7; (*ā*), f. excrecence, shoot (of a plant), AV. xiii, 1, 9.

Ā-rūha, ifc. mfn. leaping up, mounting, ascending.

Ā-rūhya, ind. p. having mounted or ascended.

Ā-rūḍha, mfn. mounted, ascended, bestridden (as a horse &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; risen; raised up, elevated on high, VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.; undertaken; reached, brought to (often used in compounds, e.g. *indriyārūḍha*, brought under the cognizance of the senses, perceived), BhP.; having reached or attained, come into (a state), BhP.; Prab.; Śāk.; Kathās. &c.; (*am*), n. the mounting, arising. — *vat*, mfn. mounting, rising, N. of a Sāman.

Ā-rūḍhi, is, f. ascent, mounting, Śāk.

Ā-rōdhavya, mfn. to be ascended or mounted, MBh.; Kathās.; Pañcat.

Ā-rōḍhī, dhā, m. one who ascends or rises, Yājñ.

Ā-ropa, as, m. imposing (as a burden), burdening with, charging with; placing in or on; assigning or attributing to; superimposition, Vedānt.; Śāh. &c.

Ā-ropaka, mfn. ifc. planting, Mn.; fixing; causing to ascend, L.

Ā-ropana, am, n. causing to mount or ascend, Kathās.; raising up, elevating, Kathās.; the act of placing or fixing in or on, R.; Ragh.; Kum.; the stringing of a bow, R.; assigning, attribution, imposition, substitution, Śāh.; planting, L.; trusting, delivering, L.

Ā-ropāṇīya, mfn. to be made to ascend; to be raised or placed, Kathās.; to be planted, L.; to be strung, Pras.; to be inserted or supplied, Comm. on TPṛāt. xiv, 9.

Ā-ropita, mfn. raised, elevated, Kum.; fixed, placed, Kād.; made; charged with; strung (as a bow); deposited, intrusted; interposed, supplied; accidental, adventitious, L.

1. Ā-ropya, mfn. to be placed or fixed in or on; to be planted, VarBṛS.; to be strung (as a bow), Hariv.; to be attributed, interposed, supplied, Sarvad.

2. Ā-ropya, ind. p. having made to ascend or mount &c.

Ā-ropyamāṇa, mfn. being strung (MBh. i, 7032 in the sense of trying to string [Comm.]; perhaps straining at or making great exertions with?).

Ā-roha, as, m. one who mounts or ascends, a rider (on a horse &c.), one who is seated in a carriage, R.; ascent, rising, creeping up, mounting, Śāk.; Kathās.; R.; haughtiness, pride, Kathās.; elevation, elevated place, altitude, R.; a heap, mountain, R.; increase, Śāh.; a woman's waist, the swell of the body, R.; Brahmap.; Śiḥ.; length, L.; a particular measure, L.; descending (= *ava-roha* ?), L.

Ā-rohaka, mfn. ascending, rising; raising up; (as), m. a rider, Pañcat.; a tree, L.

Ā-rōhana, mf(ī)n. arising, ascending, MārkaP.; (am), n. the act of rising, ascending, SBr.; KātyŚr.; Śāk.; MBh. &c.; a carriage, SBr.; KātyŚr.; an elevated stage for dancing, MBh.; a ladder, staircase, L.; the rising or growing of new shoots, growing (of plants), L.; a particular measure, L. — *vāhā*, mfn. drawing a carriage, TS.

Ārohanika, mfn. relating to ascent or mounting, MBh.

Ārohanīya, mfn. (gāṇa *anupravacanāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 111) helping to ascend or mount.

Ārohin, mfn. ascending, mounting; one who mounts, rides, Pañcat.; VarBṛ.; leading to, helping to attain, Pañcat.

आरु ārū, mfn. (√*ri* [Uṇ. i, 87]), tawny; (īs), m. tawny (the colour), L.

आरे āré, ind. (loc.; see *ārāt*) far, far from, outside, without, RV.; AV.; near, L. — *agha*, mfn. having evil far removed, RV. vi, 1, 12; 56, 6. — *avadya*, mfn. one from whom blame or insult is far removed, RV. x, 99, 5. — *śatru*, mfn. one whose enemies are driven far away, AV. vii, 8.

आरेहण ā-rehaṇa. See ā-√rih.

आरोक ā-roka. See ā-√ruc.

आरोग ā-roga. See ā-√ruj.

आरोग्य ārogya, am, n. (fr. *a-roga*), freedom from disease, health, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Mn.; Gaut.; Āp.; a particular ceremony; (*ā*), f. N. of Dākṣhāyaṇī; (mfn.) healthy; giving health, L. — *cintā-maṇi*, m., N. of a work. — *tā*, f. health, R. — *pañcaka*, n. a remedy against fever, Bhpr. — *pratipad-vrata*, n. a ceremony for gaining health. — *mālā*, f., N. of a work. — *vat*, mfn. healthy, L. — *vrata*, n. an observance for procuring health. — *śālā*, f. a hospital, L. **Ārogyāmbu, n. healthful water, Bhpr.**

Ārogyaya, Nom. to wish health.

आरोचक ā-rochaka. See ā-√ruc.

आरोध ā-rodha, &c. See ā-√2. rudh.

आरोप ā-ropa, ā-roha, &c. See ā-√ruh.

आर्क ārka, mfn. (fr. *arka*), belonging or relating to the sun, BhP.; coming from the plant Calotropis Gigantea, VarBṛS.

Ārkālūsha, as, m. (fr. *arkalūsha*, gāṇa *vidādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 104), a descendant of Ārkālūsha.

Ārkālūshāyana, as, m. (gāṇa *haritādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 100) a descendant of Ārkālūsha.

Ārkālūshāyaṇī, m. f. (gāṇa *karnādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80) a descendant of Ārkālūsha.

Ārkāyana, mfn. (fr. *arka*, gāṇa *āsvādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 110) and **Ārkāyaṇī, mfn. (gāṇa *karnādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80) coming from or relating to Arka or the sun; (*as*), m. a ceremony, MBh.**

Ārki, is, m. a son or descendant of Arka or the sun; N. of the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; of Yama, T.; of a Manu, T.; of Sugrīva, T.; of Karna, T.

आर्कम् ārkam (for ā-arkam), ind. as far as the sun, even to the sun inclusively, BhP. x, 14, 40.

आर्क्षी ārkshī, mf(ī)n. (fr. *riksha*), stellar, belonging to or regulated by the stars or constellations; (*as*), m. a son or descendant of Riksha, RV. viii, 68, 16; MBh. — *varsha*, m. a stellar year or revolution of a constellation, L.

Ārkshya, as, m. and Ārkshyaṇī, f. (fr. *riksha*, gāṇa *gargādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105), a descendant of Riksha.

आर्क्षोद् ārkshoda, mfn. (fr. *rikshoda*), coming from or inhabiting the mountain Rikshoda, L.

आर्गयन ārgayana (fr. *ṛigayana*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 73) or ārgayana (gāṇa *gīrvady-ādi*, Kāty. on

Pāṇ. viii, 4, 10) contained in or explanatory of the book Rīgayana, T.

आर्गल ārgala, as, m. and ī, f. a bolt or bar (= *argala*, q. v.), L.

आर्गवध ārgvadhā = āragvadhā, q. v.

आर्गवैदिक ārgvaidika, mfn. belonging to the Rīg-veda, Comm. on KātyŚr. v, 1, 5, &c.

आर्घा ārghā, f. a sort of yellow bee, L.

Ārghya, mfn. relating to or coming from the above bee, Suśr.; (*am*), n. its honey, L.

आर्च I. āroa, mfn. (fr. *arcā*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 101) = *arcavat* (q. v.), worshipping, doing homage.

आर्च 2. ārca, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ric*), relating to the Rīc or Rīg-veda.

Ārcāyana, as, m. (fr. *ric*, gāṇa *naḍādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99), a descendant of Rīc; (mfn.) belonging to the Rīg-veda [T.]

Ārcika, mfn. relating to the Rīg-veda or connected with a Rīc-verse; (*am*), n., N. of the Sāma-veda.

आर्चक ārcatkā, as, m. (fr. *ricatka*, Sāy.), N. of Śara, RV. i, 116, 22.

आर्चाभिन ārcābhīn, inas, m. pl., N. of a school founded by Rīcābha (a pupil of Vaiśampāyana), (gāṇa *kārtakaujapādi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 37), Nir. &c.

आर्चिकपर्वत ārcika-parvata, as, m., N. of a mountain, MBh.

आर्छ ārch (ā-√rich), P. ārcchati, to fall into (calamity or mischief), AV. ii, 12, 5; SBr. i; AitBr.; to obtain, partake of, SBr.; MBh.

आर्जव ārjava, mfn. (fr. *riju*, gāṇa *prithvādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 122), straight; honest, sincere, Kathās.; (*as*), m., N. of a teacher, VP.; (*am*), n. straightness, straight direction, Śāh.; rectitude, propriety of act or observance; honesty, frankness, sincerity, ChUp.; Āp.; Gaut.; MBh.; R.; Mn. &c.

Ārjavaka, mfn. straight, direct; (*as*), m., N. of the ninth Sarga or creation, MBh. xii, 11566.

Ārjavīn, mfn. having or showing honest behaviour, MBh.

आर्जीक ārjīkā, mfn. (fr. *rijika* [Sāy.], q. v.), belonging to the country Rījika; (*as*), m. a particular Soma vessel [NBD.], RV.

Ārjīkiya, as, m., N. of a country [Sāy.]; a Soma vessel [NBD.], RV. viii, 64, 11; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, RV. x, 75, 5.

आर्जुन ārjuna, as, m., N. of Indra (= *arjuna*, q. v.), Kath. 34, 3.

Ārjunāyana, as, m. (gāṇa *āsvādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 110) a descendant of Arjuna; (*as*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.

Ārjunāyanaka, mfn. (gāṇa *rājanyādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 53) inhabited by the Arjunāyanas.

Ārjuni, is, m. (fr. *arjuna*, gāṇa *bāhv-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 96), a descendant of Arjuna, MBh.

Ārjuneyā, as, m. (fr. *arjuni*), N. of Kutsa, RV.

आर्ज्ज ārjī (ā-√*riñj*), Ā. (only irr. aor. 1. sg. *ā-riñjase*, RV. v, 13, 6 & x, 76, 1) to strive after, endeavour to obtain, wish to possess.

आर्त ārta, &c. See 2. ār (ā-√*ri*).

आर्तना ārtanā, f. [connected with *ārta*, Sāy.] a destructive battle, or *ārtana*, mfn. [connected with *ārāt* and *ārē*, BRD.] uncultivated, waste, desert, RV. i, 127, 6.

आर्तपण ārtaparna, as, m. the son of Rītāparṇa, N. of Sudāsa, Hariv.

आर्तभाग ārtabhāga, as, m. and ī, f. (fr. *rita* *bhāga*, gāṇa *vidādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 104), a descendant of Rītābhāga, SBr. — **ī-putra**, m., N. of a teacher, SBr. xiv.

आर्तव ārtavā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ritu*), belonging or conforming to the seasons or periods of time, seasonable, R.; Kum.; Ragh.; Vikr. &c.; menstrual, relating to or produced by this discharge, Suśr.; (*as*), m. a section of the year, a combination of several seasons, AV.; TS.; VS. &c.; (*ī*), f. a mare, L.; (*am*), n. the menstrual discharge, SBr.; Suśr.; Mn.; the ten days after the menstrual discharge fit for genera-

tion, Mu.; Suśr.; fluid discharged by the female of an animal at the time of rut, Suśr.; a flower, L.

Ārtveyī, f. a woman during her courses, L.

आर्तुपरि *ārtuparī* (fr. *ritu-parṇa*), v. l. for *ārtaparnā*, q. v.

आर्त्ति *ārṭti*, f. the end of a bow, the place where the string or sinew is fastened (*κοπάνη*), RV.; VS.; ŚBr.

आर्त्तिनी *ārṭijina*, mfn. (fr. *ritv-ij*, Pāp. v, 1, 71), fit for the office of a priest, ŚBr.

Ārtijya, am, n. the office or business of a Ritu-ij or sacrificing priest, his rank or order, RV.; AV.; ChUp.; ŚBr. &c.

आर्षेय *ārṣeya*, as, m., N. of the Asura Dvimiurdhan, AV. viii, 10, 22.

आर्षे *ārṣa*, m(i)n. (fr. *artha*), relating to a thing or object; material, significant (opposed to *śābda*, q. v.), Sāh.; resulting from or based on the possession of a thing, Pat. -*tva*, n. significance.

Ārthapatya, am, n. (fr. *artha-pati*), power or possession of a thing.

Ārthika, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 4, 40) significant; wise; rich; substantial, real, pertaining to the true substance of a thing; derivable from the sense of a word, being contained implicitly (not said explicitly), Nyāyam.

आर्दे *ārda*, m(i)n. [gana *gaurādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 41]n. (*√rid*), pressing hard, tormenting exceedingly, T.

आर्द्र *ārdra*, m(i)n. (*√ard*, Up. ii, 18) wet, moist, damp, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn.; Suśr.; Megh. &c.; fresh, not dry, succulent, green (as a plant), living, AV.; ŚBr.; R.; Suśr.; MBh. &c.; fresh, new, Kathās.; soft, tender, full of feeling, warm; loose, flaccid, Kathās.; Megh.; Pañcat. &c.; (as), m., N. of a grandson of Pīthū, Hariv.; VP.; (ā), f. the fourth or sixth Nakṣatra or lunar mansion, AV.; MBh.; VarBṛS.; (am), n. fresh ginger, Vishnus.; dampness, moisture, Hariv. -*kāśhṭha*, am, n. green wood, timber not dry. -*ja*, n. dry ginger, L. -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. wetness, moisture; freshness, greenness; softness, tenderness. -*dāru*, mfn. granting or having moisture, AV.; VS.; Kāth. -*nayana*, mfn. moist-eyed, weeping, suffused with tears. -*paṭi*, f. a kind of magic ceremony (performed to destroy an enemy), L. -*pattra*, m. bamboo, L. -*padā*, m(i)n. moist-footed, L. -*pavi*, mfn. having moist or dripping fellies (as a carriage), AV. xvi, 3, 4. -*pavitra*, mfn. having a wet strainer (said of the Soma), AV. ix, 6, 27. -*bhāva*, m. wetness, dampness, Kum.; tenderness of heart, Ragh. ii, 11; Kathās. -*mañjari*, f. a cluster of fresh blossoms, Comm. on Gobh. -*māśhā*, f. a leguminous shrub, Glycine Debilis, L. -*mūla*, m(i)n. having damp roots, ŚBr. i, 3, 3, 4. -*vastra-tā*, f. the state of having or standing in wet clothes, Gaut. xix, 15. -*śāka*, n. fresh ginger, L. -*hastā*, m(i)n. moist-handed, AV. xii, 3, 13. -*Ārdra-lubdhaka*, m. the dragon's tail or descending node, L. -*Ārdra-dhāgni*, m. a fire maintained by wet wood, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 4, 10.

Ādraka, m(i)n. wet, moist, Bhpr.; VarBṛS.; born under the constellation Ārdra, Pāp. iv, 3, 28; (as), m., N. of a king, VP.; (am), n. [and *ikā*, f., L.] ginger in its undried state, Suśr.

Ādraya, Nom. P. *ādrayati*, to make wet, moisten, Bhartṛ.; to soften, move, Kād.; Bālar.

Ādri-√kri, to make wet, moisten; to refresh, Kād.; to soften, move, Kād.

Ādraya, am, n. wetness, dampness, GopBr. i, 1, 1.

आर्ध *ārḥa* (*ā-√ridh*), P. (Pot. 2. sg. *ā-ri-dhyās*, RV. iii, 50, 1) to satisfy, fulfil (a wish): Desid. p. *Ārtisamāna*, AV. vi, 118, 2) to wish to obtain or to collect.

Ārdha, am, n. abundance, Bālar. v, 40.

Ārdhuka, mfn. conducive to success, useful, beneficial, ŚāṅkhBr.; Kāth.

आर्ध-ārdha, in comp. optionally for *ardha* (q. v.), Pāp. vii, 3, 26. -*kaṣṭhika*, mfn. measuring half a kaṣṭha, Comm. on Pāp. -*kaṇḍavika*, mfn. measuring half a kuḍava, ib. -*krośika*, mfn. measuring half a krośa, ib. -*draupika*, mfn. measuring or bought with half a draṇa, ib. -*prasthika*, mfn. weighing half a prastha, ib.

Ārdhadhātuka, m(i)n. (fr. *ardha-dhātu*), 'applicable to the shorter form of the verbal base,' a technical N. given to the terminations of the pf. and bened. and to any Pratyaya (q. v.) except the personal terminations of the conjugational tenses in P. & Ā., and except the Pratyayas which have the Anubandha ś, Pāp. iii, 4, 114-117; ii, 4, 36, &c.

Ārdhadhātukiya, mfn. belonging or relating to an Ārdhadhātuka, Pat.

Ārdhanārīśvara, am, n. (fr. *ardha-nārīśvara*, q. v.), the story of the lord (Śiva) in his form as half female (and half male), Bālar.

Ārdhamāsika, mfn. (fr. *ardha-māsa*), lasting &c. for half a month, Pat.; observing or practising (continence &c.) for a fortnight.

Ārdharātri, mfn. (fr. *ardha-rātra*), happening at midnight, midnight, Sūryas.; (ās), m. pl., N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

Ārdhika, mfn. sharing half, an equal partner; relating to half; (as), m. one who ploughs the ground for half the crop (cf. *ardha-sirin*), Mn.

आर्षेयितृ *ārpayitṛi*. See 2. *ār* (*ā-√ri*).

आर्बुदि *ārbudi*, is, m. (fr. *arbuda*), N. of a Vedic Ṛishi.

आर्भव *ārbhava*, m(i)n. (fr. *ribhu*), belonging or sacred to the Ribhus, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; AitBr.; Lāṭy.; (as), m., N. of a Vedic Ṛishi.

आर्षे *ārṣa*, as, m. (fr. *arṣā*, *√ri*), a respectable or honourable or faithful man, an inhabitant of Āryāvarta; one who is faithful to the religion of his country; N. of the race which immigrated from Central Asia into Āryāvarta (opposed to *an-ārṣa*, *dasyu*, *dāsa*); in later times N. of the first three castes (opposed to *sūdra*), RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.; a man highly esteemed, a respectable, honourable man, Pañcat.; Śak. &c.; a master, an owner, L.; a friend, L.; a Vaiśya, L.; Buddha; (with Buddhists [Pāli *arayo* or *ariyo*]) a man who has thought on the four chief truths of Buddhism (see next col.) and lives accordingly, a Buddhist priest; a son of Manu Sāvārṇa, Hariv.; (m(i)n. *ā* and *ārī*)n. Āryan, favourable to the Āryan people, RV. &c.; behaving like an Āryan, worthy of one, honourable, respectable, noble, R.; Mn.; Śak. &c.; of a good family; excellent; wise; suitable; (ā), f. a name of Pārvaṭī, Hariv.; a kind of metre of two lines (each line consisting of seven and a half feet; each foot containing four instants, except the sixth of the second line, which contains only one, and is therefore a single short syllable; hence there are thirty instants in the first line and twenty-seven in the second); [cf. Old Germ. *ēra*; Mod. Germ. *Ehre*; Irish *Erin*.] -*kumāra*, m. a noble prince, Pāp. vi, 2, 58. -*kulyā*, f., N. of a river, VP. -*kṛita*, mfn. made by a man of the first three castes, Pāp.; KātyŚr.; MaitrS. -*gana*, m. (Pāli *araya*) the whole body of (Buddhist) priests. -*gṛīhya*, mfn. taking the side or adhering to the party of the noble ones, Ragh. ii, 33. -*cetas*, mfn. noble-minded, Śiś. xvi, 30. -*jana*, m. Āryans; honest people, Gaut.; Vait. -*juṣṭa*, mfn. liked by or agreeable to noble ones, MBh. -*tā*, f. and -*tva*, n. honourable behaviour, Mn.; Rājāt. -*duhitṛi*, f. a noble one's daughter (honourable designation of a female friend), Kathās. -*deva*, m., N. of a pupil of Nāgārjuna. -*deśa*, m. a region inhabited by Āryans or followers of the Āryan laws, Rājāt. -*deśya*, mfn. belonging to or originated from such a region, ib. -*nivāsa*, m. an abode of Āryans, Pat. -*patha*, m. the path of the honest ones, R. -*putra*, m. [Prākṛit *ajja-utta*] son of an Āryan or honourable man, (honourable designation of the son of an elder brother or of any person of rank); designation of a husband by his wife (in dram.); of a king by his subjects. -*pravṛtta*, mfn. proceeding in an honest mode or manner, R. -*prāya*, mfn. inhabited for the most part by Āryan people, Mn. vii, 69. -*bala*, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. -*brāhmaṇa*, m. a noble Brāhmaṇ, Pāp. vi, 2, 58. -*bhaṭa* (or less correctly -*bhaṭa*), m., N. of two renowned astronomers and authors. -*bhaṭiya*, n., N. of a work on astronomy by Āryabhaṭa. -*bhāva*, m. honourable character or behaviour, R. -*mārga*, m. the way of the honourable ones. -*miśra*, mfn.

distinguished, respectable; (as), m. an honourable person, a gentleman, R.; Prab.; Mṛicch. -*yuvan*, m. an Āryan youth, Kāty. on Pāp. -*rāja*, m., N. of a king, Rājāt. -*rūpa*, mfn. having only the form or appearance of an Āryan or honest one, Mn. x, 57. -*lingin*, mfn. bearing the external semblance of an Āryan or honourable man, Mn. ix, 260. -*varman*, m., N. of a king, Kathās. -*vāc*, mfn. speaking the Āryan language, Mn. x, 45. -*vṛitta*, n. the behaviour of an Āryan or noble man, Mn.; (mfn.) behaving like an Āryan, honest, virtuous, Mn.; Gaut. -*veśa*, mfn. dressed like an Āryan or honest person. -*vṛata*, mfn. observing the laws and ordinances of the Āryans or honourable men, behaving like Āryans, MBh. -*śila*, mfn. having an honest character, MBh. -*samgha*, m. the whole body of (Buddhist) priests; N. of a renowned philosopher (founder of the school of the Yogācāras). -*satya*, n. (Pāli *ariyasacca*) sublime truth; (with Buddhists the *callari ariyasaccāni* or 'four great truths' are, 1. life is suffering, 2. desire of life is the cause of suffering, 3. extinction of that desire is the cessation of suffering, 4. the eightfold path (see below) leads to that extinction.) -*samaya*, m. the law of Āryans or honest men, Ap. -*siṅha*, m., N. of a Buddhist patriarch. -*siddhānta*, m., N. of a work of Āryabhaṭa. -*suta* (= *putra*), mfn. a husband, Kathās. -*stri*, f. an Āryan woman or a woman of the first three castes, Ap.; Gaut. -*svāmin*, m., N. of a man. -*halam*, ind. an interjection ('murder! T.), gana *svār-ādi*, Pāp. i, 1, 37. -*hri-dya*, mfn. beloved by noble ones, L. -*Āryāgama*, m. the approaching an Āryan woman sexually, Yājñ. ii, 294. -*Āryā-giti*, f. a variety of the Ārya metre (containing eight equal feet or thirty-two syllabic instants in each verse of the couplet). -*Ārya-candi-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. -*Āryā-dhishṭhita*, mfn. being under the superintendence of men of the first three castes, Ap. ii, 3, 4. -*Āryāvarta*, m. 'abode of the noble or excellent ones,' the sacred land of the Āryans (N. of Northern and Central India, extending from the eastern to the western sea and bounded on the north and south by the Himalāya and Vindhya mountains), Mn.; Rājāt. &c.; (ā), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country. -*Āryā-vilāsa*, m., N. of a work. -*Āryāśṭa-śata*, n., N. of a work of Āryabhaṭa, consisting of 108 distichs. -*Āryāśṭāṅga-mārga*, m. (Pāli *ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo*) 'the holy eightfold path' pointed out by Buddha for escape from the misery of existence: 1. right views, 2. right thoughts, 3. right words, 4. right actions, 5. right living, 6. right exertion, 7. right recollection, 8. right meditation.

Āryaka, as, m. an honourable or respectable man, R.; a grandfather, MBh.; N. of a cowherd who became king, Mṛicch.; of a Nāga, MBh.; (*ārṣakā* or *ārṣikā*), f. a respectable woman, L.; N. of a river, BhP.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a Nakṣatra, L.; (*akam*), n. a ceremony performed to the manes, the vessel &c. used in sacrifices made to the manes, L.

Āryaya, am, n. honourable behaviour, honesty, Ap.

Āryānaka, as, m., N. of a country.

आर्षमया *ārṣamaṇa*, m(i)n. relating or belonging to Āryaman; (i), f., N. of the Yamunā, Bālar.

Āryamṇa, am, n., N. of the Nakṣatra Uttara-phalgunī (which is presided over by Āryaman), VarBṛS.

आर्शे *ārśa*, mfn. (fr. *riśya*), belonging to the antelope, AV. iv, 4, 5.

आर्षे *ārṣa*, m(i)n. relating or belonging to or derived from Ṛishis (i. e. the poets of the Vedic and other old hymns), archaistic, MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m. a form of marriage derived from the Ṛishis (the father of the bride receiving one or two pairs of kine from the bridegroom), ĀśvGr. i, 6, 4; Mn. iii, 21; Yājñ. i, 58; (cf. *vivāha*); (i), f. a wife married by the above form of marriage, Vishnus. xxiv, 31; (am), n. the speech of a Ṛishi, the holy text, the Vedas, Nir.; RPrāt.; Mn.; sacred descent, Comm. on Lāṭy., Yājñ.; the derivation (of a poem) from a Ṛishi author. -*dhara*, n., N. of a Sāman. -*Ārshadhā*, f. a wife married according to the Ārsha form, L.

Ārshaya, m(i)n. relating or belonging to or

derived from a Rishi, of sacred descent; venerable, respectable, RV.; VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; (as), m., N. of Agni; (am), n. sacred descent, AitBr.; KātyŚr.; ŚBr. &c.; N. of several Sāmans. — **vat**, mfn. connected with sacred descent, ŚBr.

आर्षभ ārṣabha, mf(ī)n. (fr. rishabha), coming from or produced by a bull, ŚBr.; MBh.; (as), m. a descendant of Rishabha, BhP.; (ī), f., N. of several constellations, VP.; Comm. on BhP.; (am), n., N. of a Sāman; a particular metre.

आर्षभ ārṣabhi, is, m. a descendant of Rishabha Tirtha-kṛt; N. of the first Cakra-vartin in Bhārata, L.

आर्षभ्या, mfn. (Pāp. v, 1, 14) to be regarded or used as a full-grown steer; to be castrated, L.

आर्षिक ārṣika, am, n. (fr. rishika, gaṇa purohitādi, Pāp. v, 1, 128), the condition of being a Rishika, q. v.

आर्षिणेश ārṣiṇeśva, as, m., N. of a king, VP. iv, 31.

आर्षिण ārṣiṇeśa, as, m. (fr. rishṭi-sheṇa, Pāp. iv, 1, 112 & 104), a descendant of Rishṭi-sheṇa, N. of Devāpi, RV. x, 98, 5; 6; 8; N. of a man, MBh.; Hariv.; Comm. on KātyŚr.

आर्ष्या ārṣyā, as, m. a descendant of Rishya-ṅginga, MBh.

आर्हत ārhata, mf(ī)n. (fr. arhat), belonging to an Arhat or Jaina saint, Prab.; (as), m. a Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines, Prab.; VP.; a Buddhist, AgniP.; (am), n. the Jaina doctrine, Jainism.

आर्हत्या, am, n. (gaṇa brāhmaṇādi, Pāp. v, 1, 124), the state or practice of an Arhat or Jaina saint.

आर्हायण ārhāyaṇa, mf(ī)n. (fr. arha, gaṇa āśvādi, Pāp. iv, 1, 110), a descendant of Arha.

आल āla, am, n. spawn; any discharge of poisonous matter from venomous animals, Suśr.; Kaus.; yellow arsenic, orpiment, Suśr.; (as), m., N. of an ape, Kathās. 57, 136; (mfn.) not little or insignificant, excellent, L. **आलङ्का**, mf(ī)n. anointed with poison (as an arrow), RV. vi, 75, 5. **आलस्या**, m. 'poison-mouthed,' a crocodile, L.

आलक्ष ā-lakṣ, Ā-lakṣayate, to descry, behold, see, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.

आलक्षणा, am, n. perceiving, beholding, observing.

आलक्षि, mf(ī)n. beholding, seeing, (gaṇa gaurādi, Pāp. iv, 1, 41.)

आलक्षिता, mfn. beheld, descried, perceived, BhP.; R.

1. **आलक्ष्या**, mfn. to be observed, visible, apparent, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.

2. **आलक्ष्या**, ind. p. having observed or beheld, beholding, observing, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.

आलक्ष्य 3. ā-lakṣya, mfn. scarcely visible, just visible, Śak. 181 a.

आलग ā-lag, P. -lagati, to adhere, cling to, Kāvya.; Caus. -lagayati, to affix, Comm. on KātyŚr.

आलग्ना, mfn. adhered, clung to, Amar.

आलगर्द ālagurda and ālagardha = ala°, q. v.

आलजि ālaji, mf(ī)n. speaking to, addressing [T. ?], gaṇa gaurādi, Pāp. iv, 1, 41.

आलप ā-lap, to address, speak to, converse, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; Rājat. &c.

आलपाना, am, n. speaking to, conversation, Kād.

आलपितव्या, mfn. to be addressed or spoken to, Kād.

आलप्या, ind. p. having addressed, Kathās.

आलपा, as, m. speaking to, addressing; speech; conversation, communication, Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās.; Śak. &c.; the singing or twittering of birds, Kathās.; statement of the question in an arithmetical or algebraic sum; question; a lesson, Jain.; (ā), f. (in music) a particular Mūrochanā or melody. — **vat**, mfn. speaking, addressing, Amar.

आलपाना, am, n. speaking to or with, conversation; a benediction, R. i, 77, 12.

आलपान्या or **आलप्या**, mfn. to be said or spoken; to be spoken to or addressed.

आलपिका-वाणसा, as, m. a kind of flute.

आलपिन, mfn. speaking or conversing with, Bhār.; (īnī), f. a lute made of a gourd; (in music) a particular interval.

आलभ ā-labh, Ā-labhate, to take hold of, touch, handle, RV.; TS.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to kill, sacrifice, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to commence, undertake, TS.; to reach, obtain; to conciliate, BhP.; MBh.; Megh. &c.; Caus. -lam-ohayati, to cause to touch, Kaus.; KātyŚr.; to cause to begin, TBr.; Desid. -lipsate, to intend or wish to touch, KātyŚr.; to intend to kill or sacrifice, ŚBr.

आलब्धा, mfn. touched, MBh.; killed, sacrificed; gained, conciliated, BhP.

आलब्हा, as, m. touching, grasping.

आलभाना, am, n. touching, handling, BhP.; VarBr.; killing, sacrificing, BhP.

1. **आलभ्या**, mfn. to be killed or sacrificed, TS.

2. **आलभ्या**, ind. p. having grasped or touched, MBh.; having killed or sacrificed, Yājñ.; MBh.; having received or obtained.

आलम्बा, as, m. taking hold of, seizing, touching, ĀśvGr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; tearing off, rooting out (plants), Mn.; killing, sacrificing, AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Megh.

आलम्बाना, am, n. seizure; taking hold of, touching, KātyŚr.; Gaut.; killing, sacrificing, KātyŚr.

आलम्बान्या, mfn. to be taken hold of or handled; to be touched, R.

आलम्बाम, ind. p. touching, taking hold of (with acc.), Tāpdyabr.

आलम्बिन, mfn. ifc. touching, taking hold of.

आलम्ब्या, mfn. to be killed or sacrificed, TBr.

आलमर्थ ālamartha, am, n. (fr. alam and artha), the condition of having the sense of alam, Pat.

आलम्ब ā-lamb, Ā-lambate, to hang from, Vikr.; to lay hold of, seize, cling to; to rest or lean upon, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; to support, hold, R.; Ragh. &c.; to take up; to appropriate; to bring near; to get; to give one's self up to, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; BhP. &c.; to depend, Sāh.

आलम्बा, mfn. hanging down, R.; (as), m. that on which one rests or leans, support, prop; receptacle; asylum, MBh.; R.; Kathās. &c.; depending on or from; a perpendicular, L.; N. of a Muni, MBh.; (ā), f. a species of plant with poisonous leaves, Suśr.; (am), ind. holding, supporting, Kāth.

आलम्बाना, am, n. depending on or resting upon; hanging from, Pāp.; supporting, sustaining, Megh.; foundation, base, Prab.; KathUp.; reason, cause; (in rhetoric) the natural and necessary connection of a sensation with the cause which excites it, Sāh.; the mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to realize the gross form of the Eternal, VP.; silent repetition of a prayer [W.]; (with Buddhists) the five attributes of things (apprehended by or connected with the five senses, viz. form, sound, smell, taste, and touch; also dharma or law belonging to manas). — **parikṣhā**, mfn., N. of a work. — **vat**, mfn. devoted to the mental exercise called Ālambana, VP.

आलम्बायाना, mf(ī)n. a descendant of Ālamba; (as), m., N. of a man, MBh. — **ī-putra**, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

आलम्बायान्या, mfn. belonging to Ālambāyana.

आलम्बि, mf(ī) [gaṇa gaurādi, Pāp. iv, 1, 41] n.; (is), m., N. of a pupil of Vaiśampāyana. — **ī-putra**, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

आलम्बिता, mfn. pendent, suspended; hanging from or on; supported, upheld; protected.

आलम्बिन, mfn. hanging from, resting or leaning upon; depending on or from, Pañcat.; MBh.; Ragh.; laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, Hit.; wearing, Kum.; (inas), m. pl. the school of Ālambī, L.

आलम्ब्या, ind. p. having supported; supporting, sustaining; taking by the hand, MBh.; R. &c.

आलय ā-laya. See ā-√li.

आलर्का ālarṭa, mfn. (fr. alarka), caused by or relating to a mad dog, Suśr.

आलव ā-lava. See ā-√lu.

आलवण्य ālavanya, am, n. (fr. a-lavana, Pāp. v, 1, 121), saltlessness; insipidity; ugliness.

आलवाल ālavāla, as, m. a basin for water round the root of a tree, Ragh.; Vikr.; Śiś. &c.

आलष ā-lash, Ā-lashate, to desire, lust after, BhP. v, 13, 6.

आलस ālasa, mfn. = a-lasa, idle, L.; [or fr. lasa with 4. ā in the sense of diminution, T.] a little active; (fr. a-lasa, gaṇa vidādi, Pāp. iv, 1, 104), a descendant of A-lasa.

आलस्याना, as, m. (gaṇa haritādi, Pāp. iv, 1, 100), a descendant of Ālasa.

आलस्या, am, n. idleness, sloth, want of energy, MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Suśr. &c.; (mfn.) idle, slothful, L.

आलक्त ālākta. See āla.

आलक्ष्य ā-lāṭyā, as, m. (fr. √laṭ = √raṭ?), to be cried down, N. of the ocean (?), TS. iv, 5, 8, 2.

आलान ālāta, am, n. = alāta; q. v., L.

आलान ālāna, am, n. (fr. ā-√li, T. ?), the post to which an elephant is tied, Mṛich.; Ragh. &c.; the rope that ties him; a fetter, tie, rope or string, Ragh.; Kād.; binding, tying, L.; (as), m., N. of a minister of Siva, L.

आलनिका, mfn. serving as a post to which an elephant is tied, Ragh. xiv, 38.

आलनित, mfn. tied to (as an elephant), Balar.

आलाप ā-lāpa, &c. See ā-√lap.

आलाबु ālābu, us, f. the pumpkin gourd, Cucurbita Pepo, L.

आलावर्त ālavarta, as, m. a fan made of cloth, L.

आलि āli, is, m. (cf. alī), a scorpion; Scorpio in the Zodiac, VarBrS.; a bee, L.; (is and ī), f. a woman's female friend, Kum.; Sāh.; Amar.; Śiś. &c.; a row, range, continuous line, a swarm (cf. āvali), Amar.; Kum.; Ragh.; a ridge or mound of earth crossing ditches or dividing fields &c., L.; a dike, L.; a ditch, L.; a line, race, family, L.; (mfn.) useless, idle, unmeaning, L.; pure, honest, secure, L. — **krama**, m. a kind of musical composition. — **jana**, m. a lady's female friends, Amar.; Prasamar.

आलिन, ī, m. a scorpion, L.; (cf. alin.)

आलिख ā-√likh, P. -likhati, to make a scratch on; to delineate by scratches; to scratch, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to mark, draw, write, delineate, paint, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; VarBrS.; Ragh.; Megh.; Mālav. &c.

आलिखत, mfn. scratching; (an), m., N. of an evil spirit, PārGr. i, 16, 23.

आलिखिता, mfn. delineated by scratches, scratched, ŚBr.; drawn, written, delineated, painted, VarBrS.; Kathās.; Ragh.; Śak. &c.

आलिख्या, ind. p. portraying, delineating, sketching.

आलिखाना, am, n. scratching, scraping; marking out by scratches; painting; (as), m., N. of a teacher, ĀśvGr.; (ī), f. a brush, pencil, L.

आलिखानि, is, m., N. of a teacher.

आलिख्या, mfn. to be written or delineated or painted; (am), n. writing, painting; a picture, portrait, R.; Śak.; Vikr. — **devatā**, f. a painted deity. — **pranśha**, m. an image or drawing of a nian, Kathās. — **lekṣhā**, f. painting. — **śeśha**, mfn. one of whom there is nothing left but a painting, deceased, Ragh. xiv, 15. — **samarpita**, mfn. fixed on a picture, painted, Ragh. iii, 15.

आलिगय āligavya, as, m. and āligavyāyanī (Pāp. iv, 1, 18), f. (fr. aligu, Pāp. iv, 1, 105), a descendant of Aligu.

आलिगी āligī, f. a kind of serpent [NBD. ?], AV. v, 13, 7.

आलिङ्ग ā-√liṅg, P. -liṅgati and -liṅgati, Ā. -liṅgate, to clasp, join the limbs closely; to encircle, embrace, MBh.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; to spread out, extend, VarBrS.

आलिङ्गा, as, m. a kind of drum, L.

आलिङ्गाना, am, n. clasping, embracing; an embrace, MBh.; Pañcat.; Megh. &c.; (ā), f. id., Naish.

आलिङ्गिता, mfn. embraced, Rājat.; Sāh. &c.;

occupied; (*am*), n. an embrace, Megh. — *vat*, mfn. one who has embraced.

आलिङ्गित, mfn. embracing; (*ṛ*), m. a small drum shaped like a barleycorn and carried upon the breast, L.

1. **Ā-liṅgya**, mfn. to be embraced; (*as*), m. a kind of drum, L.

2. **Ā-liṅgya**, ind. p. having embraced.

आलिङ्गयाना, *as*, m. [?], N. of a village or town, (*gaṇa varanādi* on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 82.)

आलिङ्गर *ālīṅjara*, *as*, m. a large clay water-jar, L.; (cf. *ālīṅjara*.)

आलिन्द *ālinda*, *as*, m. a terrace before a house, a raised place or terrace for sleeping upon, L.; (cf. *alinda*.)

आलिप *ā-lip*, P. *-limpati* (aor. *ālīpat*) to besmear, anoint, ŚBr.; Hariv.; Suśr.; MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; Caus. *-limpayati* and *-lepayati*, to besmear, anoint, Kauś.; Suśr.

Ā-līpta, mfn. anointed, smeared, plastered, Mṛicch.; Kathās. &c.

Ā-līpya, ind. p. having besmeared or anointed, MBh.; Kathās. &c.

Ā-līpana, *am*, n. whitening or painting (the floor, wall &c. on festal occasions), L.

Ā-lepa, *as*, m. the act of smearing, plastering, anointing; liniment; ointment, Suśr.; Kathās.

Ā-lepana, *am*, n. smearing, plastering, anointing; liniment; ointment, Suśr.; BhP.

आलिह *ā-līh*, P. *-lihati*, to apply the tongue to; to lick, lap, BhP.; Intens. (p. *-lekhāna*) to lick up (as fire), BhP. v, 6, 9.

Ā-līḥa, mfn. licked, lapped by the tongue; licked upon, eaten, R.; MBh.; Ragh.; scraped, polished; (*as*), m., N. of a man, (*gaṇa subhṛādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 123); (*am*), n. a particular attitude in shooting (the right knee advanced, the left leg drawn back), Comm. on Kum.; Ragh.

Ā-līḥeya, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 123) a descendant of Ālīḥa.

आली *ā-lī*, *Ā*. *-liyate*, to come close to; to settle down upon; to stoop, crouch, MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.

Ā-lāya, *as*, m. and *am*, n. a house, dwelling; a receptacle, asylum, R.; Yājñ.; Kathās. &c.; (often ifc., e.g. *hīmalāya*, 'the abode of snow.')

Ā-līna, mfn. having come close to, Kathās.; Hariv.; Ragh.; dwelling or abiding in, Kathās.; crouched, stooped, MBh.; R.

Ā-līnaka, *am*, n. tin, (from its close adherence to other metals?), L.

आलु *ālu*, *us*, m. (✓*ri*, Comm. on Up. i, 5), an owl, L.; ebony, black ebony, L.; (*us* and *ās*), f. a pitcher, a small water-jar, L.; (*u*), n. a raft, a float; an esculent root, *Arum Campanulatum*, L.; (in modern dialects applied to the yam, potatoe, &c.)

Ā-luka, *as*, m. a kind of ebony, L.; N. of Śeṣha (the chief of the Nāgas or serpent race); (*ṛ*), f. a species of root, Bhpr.; (*am*), n. a particular fruit (= *ārūka*, q.v.), L.; the esculent root of *Amorphophallus Campanulatus*.

आलुञ्च *ā-luñc*, P. *-luñcati*, to tear in pieces, Suśr.

Ā-luñcana, *am*, n. tearing in pieces, rending, Mṛicch.

आलुङ् *ā-luḍ*, Caus. P. *-loḍayati*, to stir up, mix; to agitate.

Ā-loḍana, *am*, n. mixing, blending, Suśr.; stirring, shaking, agitating.

Ā-loḍita, mfn. stirred up, mixed, blended; shaken, agitated, Suśr.; R.

Ā-loḍya, ind. p. having stirred up or mixed; having agitated, ĀśvGr.; MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.

आलुप *ā-lup*, P. *-lumpati*, to tear out or asunder; to dissolve, separate, AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀitBr.: Pass. *-lūpyate*, to be interrupted, Megh.

Ā-lopa, *as*, m. a morsel, bit, L.

आलुभ *ā-lubh*, P. *-lubhyati*, to become disturbed or disordered, ŚBr.: Desid. of Caus. (Subj. 3. sg. *-lulobhayishāti*) to wish to disturb or trouble.

आलुलित *ā-lulita*, mfn. (✓*lul*), a little moved or agitated, Mālav.

Ā-lola, mfn. moving gently; trembling slightly; rolling (as an eye), Amar.; Megh.; Śiṣ.; Kathās.; Kir.; (*as*), m. trembling, agitation; swinging, rocking.

Ā-lolita, mfn. a little shaken or agitated.

आलू *ā-lū*, P. *-lunāti*, to cut, cut off; to pluck off.

Ā-lava, *as*, m. stubble, Comm. on TS.

Ā-lūna, mfn. cut off, Kum.

आलेखन *ā-lekhana*. See *ā-likh*.

आलेश *ā-leśa*, *as*, m. (✓*liś* = ✓*riś*), grazing, TS. v, 1, 5, 9.

आलोक *ā-lok*, *Ā*. *-lokate*, to look at, Hit.; Sāh.; Kathās.; to descry, behold, Bhaṭṭ.: Caus. *-lo-kayati*, to see, look at or upon, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; Ragh.; Śak. &c.; to consider; to prove, R.; Mn. &c.; to descry, behold, perceive; to know, MBh.; R.; Hit.; Pañcat. &c.

Ā-loka, *as*, m. looking, seeing, beholding; sight, aspect, vision, Kathās.; Megh.; Mṛicch.; Śak.; Ragh. &c.; light, lustre, splendour; glimmer, R.; MBh.; flattery, praise, complimentary language; panegyric, Ragh.; section, chapter; N. of a work. — **kara**, mfn. spreading or causing light, VarBrS. — **gadā-dhārī**, f., N. of a commentary on the above work called *Āloka*. — **patha**, m. and **mārga**, m. line of sight, range of vision, Ragh. — **vat**, mfn. having light or lustre.

Ālokaka, *as*, m. a spectator, Naish.

Ā-lokana, mfn. looking at; contemplating; (*am*), n. seeing, looking; sight, beholding, Yājñ.; Ragh.; Kum.; Kathās.; Sāh. &c.

Ā-lokaniya, mfn. to be looked at; visible; to be considered, regarded, R. — **tā**, f. the state or condition of being visible, Kum.

Ā-lokita, mfn. seen, beheld.

Ā-lokin, mfn. seeing, beholding; contemplating, Bhartṛ.; Kathās.

Ā-lokya, ind. p. having seen or looked at, beholding.

आलोच *ā-loc*, *Ā*. *-locate*, to consider, reflect upon; Caus. P. *Ā*. *-locayati*, *-te*, to make visible, show, MBh.; to behold, view, perceive; to consider, reflect, MBh.; MārKP.; Kathās.; Hit. &c.

Ā-locaka, mfn. causing to see, Suśr.

Ā-locana, *am*, n. seeing, perceiving, Pāṇ.; (*ā*, *am*), f. n. considering, reflecting, reflection, R.; Sāh.

Ā-locaniya and **Ā-locya**, mfn. to be considered or reflected upon, Vedāntas.

Ā-locita, mfn. considered, reflected upon, Kathās.; Hit.; Pañcat.

2. **Ā-locya**, ind. p. having considered, reflecting, MārKP.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.

आलोही *āloshī*, ind. hurting (?), *gaṇa ūry-ādi*, Pāṇ. i, 4, 61.

आलोहवत् *ā-lohavat*, mfn. a little reddish, ĀśvGr. iv, 8, 6.

Ā-lohita, mfn. reddish, Kathās. — **ī-krī**, to make reddish, Kād.

आलोहायन *ālohāyana*, *as*, m. (*gaṇa naḍādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99), a descendant of Aloha.

आलोल *ā-lola*. See above.

आव *āvā*, the base of the dual cases of the pronoun of the 1st person; Nom. Acc. *āvām* (Ved. *āvdm*); Inst. Dat. Abl. *āvābhyām* (Ved. Abl. also *āvāt*); Gen. Loc. *āvāyos*.

आवच् *ā-vac*, *Ā*. (aor. 1. sg. *ā-voce*, RV. vii, 32, 2) to address, invoke.

Ōkta (*ā-ukta*), mfn. addressed, invoked, RV. i, 63, 9.

आवच् *ā-van̄c*, Pass. (Impv. 2. sg. *ā-vacya-sva*) to gush or flow towards or near, RV. ix, 2, 2, &c.

आवटिक *āvāṭika*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a school.

आवट्या *āvāṭya* (fr. *āvāṭa*, *gaṇa gargaḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105), *as*, m., *ā* (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 75) and *āvāṭya-nī* (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 17), f. a descendant of Avāṭa.

आवत् *ā-vāt*, f. proximity, AV. v, 30, 1 (opposed to *parā-vāt*).

आवत्सरम् *āvatsaram*, ind. for a year, during a year, MārKP.

Ā-vatsarāntam, ind. to the end of the year, Kathās.

आवद् *ā-vad*, P. *-vadati*, to speak to, address; to shout out; to invoke, celebrate, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.

आवदानिक *āvadānika*, mfn. (fr. *ava-dāna*), offered after being divided into pieces, Vait.

आवध *ā-vadh*, P. (aor. 3. sg. *āvadhī*, RV. viii, 72, 4 & viii, 75, 9) to shatter, crush.

आवन् *ā-van*, *Ā*. (2. sg. *ā-vanase*, RV. i, 140, 11; pf. 3. sg. *ā-vavne*, RV. v, 74, 7; aor. 3. sg. *-dvanishishā*, RV. i, 127, 7) to wish, desire, crave for; to procure.

आवन्तीय *āvanadiya*, mfn. (fr. *ava-nata*, *gaṇa kṛishāvdi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.)

आवनेय *āvaneya*, *as*, m. (fr. *avanti*), 'son of the earth', N. of the planet Mars.

आवन्त *āvanta*, *as*, m. (fr. *avanti*), a king of Avanti (the district of Ujein), VarBrS.; N. of a son of Dhṛishṭa, Hariv. (cf. *āvanta*); (*ṛ*), f. the language of Avanti.

Āvantaka, mfn. belonging to or coming from Avanti; (*ās*), m. pl. the inhabitants of Avanti, VarBrS.

Āvantika, mfn. belonging to or coming from Avanti, VarBrS.; (*ās*), m., N. of a Buddhist school; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman, Kathās.

Āvantya, mfn. coming from or being in the country Avanti, Suśr.; (*as*), m. a king or inhabitant of Avanti, MBh.; Hariv.; (according to Manu x, 21 the Āvantyas are offsprings of degraded Brāhmins.)

आवन्द *ā-vandana*, *am*, n. (✓*vand*), salute, L.

आवप *ā-vap*, P. *-vapati*, to throw or scatter into; to mix with; to put together, AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; MārKP.; to insert, ĀitBr.; ŚBr.; Laty. &c.; to pour out; to fill up, VarBrS.; to present, afford, supply; to offer, MBh.; Caus. P. *-vāpayati*, to mix with, Suśr.; to comb, smooth; to shave, MBh.

Ā-vāpana, *am*, n. the act of sowing, throwing, scattering, placing upon, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Gaut.; instilling, inserting, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; capacity, MBh.; a vessel, jar, ewer, MaitrS.; BhP.; sowing seed, weaving, L.; a hempen cloth, L.; (*v*), f. a vessel, jar, AV. xii, 1, 61.

Ā-vapantaka, mf(*ikā*)n. scattering, AV. xii, 2, 63.

Ā-vāpa, *as*, m. scattering, throwing; sowing seed, MBh.; Comm. on Yājñ.; insertion, Sulb.; casting, directing (in med.) throwing additional ingredients into any mixture in course of preparation; mixing, inserting; setting out or arranging vessels, jars, &c., L.; a kind of drink, L.; a bracelet, L.; a basin for water round the root of a tree, L.; uneven ground, L.; hostile purpose, intention of going to war, Sāh.; Śiṣ. &c.; a vessel; principal oblation to fire, Gobh.

Āvāpaka, *as*, m. a bracelet of gold &c., L.

Ā-vāpana, *am*, n. 2. loom, an implement for weaving; a reel or frame for winding thread, L.

Āvāpika, mfn. additional, inserted, supplementary, Nir.

आवभृत् *āvabhṛitya*, *as*, m. a king of Avabhṛiti; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a dynasty of kings, BhP.

आवभृथ *āvabhṛitha*, mfn. belonging to Avabhṛitha, q.v., BhP.

आवय *āvaya*, *am*, n. (fr. 2. a-vī, cf. *āvī*), pangs of childbirth, painful childbirth (?), AV. viii, 6, 26; (*as*), m. arrival, T.; one who arrives, T.; N. of a country, L.

Āvayaka, mfn. belonging to the country Āvaya, L.

आवयस् *ā-vayas*, *ās*, m. perhaps 'the youthful one' (cf. *abhi-vayas*), RV. i, 162, 5.

आवयस् *āvayās*, m. (f.?) pl. water, Nigh. i, 12.

आवरक *ā-varaka*, &c. See 1. *ā-vṛpi*.

आवरसमक *āvarasamaka*, mfn. (fr. *āvara-*

sama, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 49), to be paid in the following year (as a debt).

आवर्जक ā-varjaka, &c. See ā-√vrij.

आवर्त ā-varta, &c. See ā-√vrit.

आवर्ष ā-varsha. See ā-√vriṣh.

आवर्ह ā-varha, &c. See ā-√vrih.

आवर्त āvali, is and ī, f. (√val, T.), a row, range; a continuous line; a series; dynasty, lineage, Vikr.; BHP.; Prabh.; Hit. &c. — **ā-kanda**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L.

आवर्त āvalikā, f. = āvali, q. v., coriander, L.

आवर्त्त ā-√valg, **Ā. -valgate**, to spring, jump, leap up, MBh.

आवर्त्त ā-√valgita, mfn. springing, jumping, MBh.; Hariv.

आवर्त्त ā-√valgin, mfn. id.

आवर्त्त āvalguja, mfn. (fr. a-valgu-ja), coming or produced from the plant Vernonia Anthelmintica, Suśr.

आवर्त्त āvasira, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

आवश्यक āvaśyaka, mfn. (fr. āvaśya), necessary, inevitable, Comm. on Kum. and Ragh.; (am), n. necessity, inevitable act or conclusion, Pāṇ.; religious duty, Jain.; a call of nature, Mn. — **tā**, f. necessity, inevitability, Hit. — **brīhad-vṛitta**, am, n., N. of a Jaina work.

आवस् ā-√vas, P. **-vasati**, to abide, dwell; to spend (time), RV.; MBh.; MärkP.; to enter, inhabit; to take possession of, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; R.; BHP.; VarBrS. &c.; to sleep with, Mn.: Caus. **-vāsayati**, to cause or allow any one to dwell or abide; to receive hospitably, R.; Rājāt.; to inhabit, settle in a place, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Kathās. &c.

आवसति ā-√vas, f. shelter, night's lodging, TBr.; night (i. e. the time during which one rests).

आवसथ ā-√vas, m. (Up. iii, 114) dwelling-place, abode, habitation, night's lodging, AV. ix, 6, 7; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Mn.; R.; Hit.; Ragh. &c.; a dwelling for pupils and ascetics; a village; a particular religious observance, L.; a treatise on Aryā metres, T.

आवसथ ā-√vas, mfn. dwelling in a house; household, domestic, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 74; (as), m. a householder (who keeps a domestic fire), T.

आवसथ ā-√vas, mfn. being in a house; (as), m. [scil. agni] a domestic fire, MBh.; Vait.; m. and (am), n. a night's lodging, dwelling for pupils and ascetics, L.; (am), n. establishing or keeping a domestic fire, L. **Ā-vasathyāśāhāna**, n. establishing a domestic fire, ParGr.

आवसा ā-√vas, m. abode, residence, dwelling, house, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.

आवस ā-√vas, mfn. i. c. abiding or dwelling in.

आवसा ā-√vas, mfn. i. c. to be inhabited by, full of, BHP. viii, 1, 10.

आवसान āva-sāna, mf(ī)n. (fr. āva-sāna, gaṇa takshatīlādi, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 93), dwelling or living on the boundaries of a village &c., T.

आवसान ā-√vas, mf(ī)n. being at the end, L.

आवसायिन् āvasāyin, mfn. (fr. āvasa and āyin), going after or procuring a livelihood, AitBr. vii, 29, 2.

आवसित āvasita = āvasita (q. v.), L.

आवस्थिक āvasthika, mfn. (fr. 2. āva-sthā), being in accordance with or adapted to the circumstances; suitable, Suśr.

आवह ā-√vah, P. **Ā. -vahati**, -te, to drive or lead near or towards; to bring; to fetch, procure, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; BHP.; Pañcat. &c.; to bring home (a bride), MBh.; Hariv.; to pay, Yājñ. ii, 193; to carry away, MBh.; to bear, R.; Hariv.; to use, MärkP.: Caus. **-vāhayati**, to cause to drive or come near; to invite, invoke, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; R. &c.

आवहा, mf(ā)n. bringing, bringing to pass, producing; what bears or conveys, Mn.; Bhag.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; (as), m., N. of one of the seven winds or bands of air (that which is usually assigned to the *bhūvar-loka* or atmospheric region between the *bhūr-loka* and *svar-loka*), Hariv.; one of the seven tongues of fire.

आ-√vaha, am, n. bringing near.

आ-√vaha, mfn. bringing near, bearing along, followed or succeeded by, bringing in succession.

आ-√vaha, as, m. inviting, invitation, MBh.; marrying, L.; N. of a son of Svapalka, Hariv.

आ-√vaha, am, n. sending for, inviting, calling, Yājñ.; VP.; VarBrS.; invocation, invitation; (ī), f. a particular position of the hands (the palms being placed together, and the thumbs turned towards the root of the ring-finger), L.

आ-√vaha, mfn. invoked, invited.

आ-√vaha, mfn. to be invoked or invited, Nyāyam.

आवा ā-√vā, P. **-vāti**, to blow towards or upon, RV.; TBr.; BHP.; Kirāt.; Bhatt.

आवाधा ā-√vādā. See ā-√vādā.

आवाप ā-√vāpa, &c. See ā-√vāp.

आवार ā-√vāra, &c. See ā-√vāra.

आवाल āvāla, as, m. a basin of water round the foot of a tree (= ālavāla, q. v.), L.

आवास ā-√vās, Caus. **-vāsayati**, to perfume, R. ii, 103, 40.

आवास ā-√vās. See ā-√vās, col. I.

आवि āvi, is and ī, f. (perhaps √vī), pain, suffering, Suśr.; TS.; (yas), f. pl. pangs of childbirth, Suśr.

आविक āvika, mf(ī)n. (fr. āvi), relating to or coming from sheep, MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Gaut.; Suśr.; woollen, Mn.; Suśr.; (ī), f. and (am), n. a sheepskin, R.; Āp.; (am), n. [and (as), m., L.] a woollen cloth or blanket, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c. — **sautrika**, mfn. made of woollen threads, Mn.

आविक ā-√vika, am, n. (gaṇa purohitādi, Pāṇ. v, 1, 128), the state of being or belonging to a sheep.

आविक्षित āvikṣhitā, as, m. a descendant of A-vikṣhit, N. of Marutta, ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; Hariv.

आविन 1. āvigna = avigna, q. v.

आविज् ā-√vij, Caus. **-vejayati**, to stir up, confuse, R.

2. **Ā-vigna**, mfn. agitated, confused, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.

आविज्ञान āvijñāna, mfn. (fr. a-vijñāna), undistinguishable, ŚBr. i, 6, 3, 39.

आवित् ā-√vit, **Ā. (p. -tanvāna)** to spread over (as rays of light), BHP. v, 20, 37.

आविद् 1. ā-√vid, P. (pf. ā-veda, RV. x, 114, 9) to know well or thoroughly; Caus. (i. sg. **-vedayāmi**) to address, invite, RV.; ŚBr.; to make known, report, declare, announce, MBh.; Hariv.; Śak.; Vikr.; BHP.; Kathās. &c.; to offer, present, MBh.; Kathās.

2. **Ā-vid**, f. f. knowledge, the being or becoming known, ŚBr.; TS.

3. **Ā-vidās**, mfn. acquainted with, knowing thoroughly, skilled in, RV. iv, 19, 10.

4. **Ā-vedaka**, mfn. i. c. making known, reporting, announcing; (as), m. an appellant, a suitor; one who makes known, an informer.

5. **Ā-vedana**, am, n. announcing, informing, AitBr.; stating a complaint; addressing or apprising respectfully.

6. **Ā-vedaniya**, mfn. to be declared or reported or announced, Kād.; Pañcat.

7. **Ā-vedita**, mfn. made known, communicated, represented, Ragh.; Comm. on Yājñ. &c.

8. **Ā-vedin**, mfn. i. c. announcing, declaring.

9. **Ā-vedya**, mfn. = ā-vedaniya above.

10. **Ā-vedya**, ind. p. having made known &c.

11. **Ā-vedyamāna**, mfn. being made known, being stated or represented.

आविद् 3. ā-√vid, P. (Subj. i. sg. ā-vidam, RV. ii, 27, 17; Inf. -vid, RV. x, 113, 3) **Ā. (Subj. i. sg. ā-vid, RV. viii, 45, 36; aor. i. sg. ā-vidsi, RV. x, 15, 3; 97, 7)** to reach, obtain; to get into: Pass. **-vidyate**, to exist, RV. iii, 54, 4.

4. **Ā-vitta**, mfn. existing, being, VS. x, 9.

5. **Ā-vid**, f. f. technical designation of the formulas (in VS. x, 9) beginning with āvi and āvitta, ŚBr.

6. **Ā-vinna**, mfn. existing, being, TBr. i, 7, 6, 6.

आविद् 7. āvidūrya, am, n. (fr. a-vidūra), proximity, Pāṇ.

आविद् ā-viddha. See ā-√vyadh.

आविभा ā-√vi-bhā, P. ā-√vi-bhāti, to shine near or towards [Gmn.]; to kindle on all sides [Sāy.], RV. i, 71, 6.

आविर् āvir-. See āvis below.

आविल āvila, mfn. (also written ā-bila, q. v.) turbid (as a fluid), foul, not clear, Suśr.; Ragh.; Kum.; MBh. &c.; confused; (ifc.) polluted by or mixed with. — **kanda**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L.; (for āvali-kanda, q. v.)

आविला, Nom. P. āvilayati, to make turbid; to blot, Śak. 122 a.

आविश ā-√viṣ, P. **Ā. -viṣati**, -te (inf. ā-viṣam, RV. ii, 24, 6) to go or drive in or towards; to approach, enter; to take possession of, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; BHP.; R.; Mn. &c.; to sit down, settle, MBh.; to get or fall into; to reach, obtain; to become, RV.; MBh.; R.; BHP. &c.: Caus. **-veṣayati**, to cause to enter or approach; to cause to reach or obtain; to deliver, offer, present; to make known, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; MBh.; BHP.; Ragh.; Bhag. &c.

2. **Ā-viṣta**, mfn. entered, BHP.; Kathās. &c.; being on or in, BHP.; R.; intent on, L.; possessed (by a demon &c.); subject to, burdened with; possessed, engrossed; filled (by any sentiment or feeling), MBh.; AitBr.; Hariv.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c. — **tva**, n. the state of being possessed or burdened, Vām. — **liṅga**, mfn. 'having a fixed gender' (in Gr.) a word which does not change its gender.

3. **Ā-veṣa**, as, m. joining one's self, KātyŚr.; entering, entrance, taking possession of, MBh.; Śak.; Prabh. &c.; absorption of the faculties in one wish or idea, intentness, devotedness to an object, BHP.; demoniacal frenzy, possession, anger, wrath, Bālār.; Kād.; pride, arrogance, L.; indistinctness of idea, apoplectic or epileptic giddiness, L.

4. **Ā-veṣana**, am, n. entering, entrance, L.; possession by devils &c., Sāh.; passion, anger, fury, L.; a house in which work is carried on, a workshop, manufactory, &c., Mn.; the disk of the sun or moon, L.; (for ā-veṣaṇa.)

5. **Ā-veṣika**, mfn. own, peculiar; inherent; (as), m. a guest, a visitor; (am), n. entering into; hospitable reception, hospitality, L.

आविष् āviṣh-. See āvis.

आविष्ट ā-√viṣṭa. See ā-√veṣṭ.

आविस् āvis, ind. (said to be connected with *vahis* and *ava*; or fr. ā-vid, BRD.; cf. Gk. *ἐξ*; Lat. *ex*), before the eyes, openly, manifestly, evidently, RV.; AV.; VS. — **tarām**, ind. in a more manifest or very manifest way, ŚBr. (very often joined to the roots *as*, *bhū*, and *i* *kṛ*).

आवि- (in comp. for āvis). — **ṛjika**, mfn. having manifest means [Sāy.], RV. iv, 38, 4. — **bhāva**, m. manifestation, becoming visible, presence, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Sāh. — **√bhū**, to be or become apparent or visible; to appear, become manifest, be present before the eyes, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Śak.; Megh. &c. — **bhūta**, mfn. become apparent, visible, manifest. — **bhūti**, f. = *bhāva*, q. v. — **maṇḍala**, mfn. manifesting the form of a circle, Kir. xiv, 65. — **mukha**, mfn. having a visible or manifest aperture; (ī), f. an eye, BHP. — **mūla**, mfn. having the root laid bare, eradicated (as a tree), AitBr. ii, 3, 6, 10. — **hita** (√dhā), mfn. made visible, BHP. — **hotra**, m., N. of a man, BHP.

आवि- (in comp. for āvis). — **karana**, n. and **-kāra**, m. making visible, manifestation, Sāh. — **√i. kṛ**, to make apparent; to reveal, uncover; to show, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Sāh. &c. — **kṛta**, mfn. made visible, revealed; uncovered; evident, manifest; known, Mn.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.

आविष्टā, mfn. apparent, manifest, RV.

आविहन् ā-√vi-han, P. **-hanti**, to hew at, MBh. iii, 10654.

आवी ā-√vi, P. **-vīti** (but also **-vīyati**, Nigh. ii, 8; pf. **-vivīya**, &c.) to undertake; to hasten near, approach, RV.; to grasp, seize, AitUp.; to drive on or near, RV.: Intens. (Pot. 3, pl. ā-**vevīran**, TS. iii, 2, 9, 5) to tremble, be agitated; (for the noun *āvī* see *āvi*, and for *āvī*, f. see *āvya*.)

आवीत् ā-√vij, Caus. **-vijayati**, to fan, Hariv. 4444.

आवीत ā-vīta and āvitin. See ā-√vye.

आवीरचूर्ण *āvira-cūrṇa*, *am*, n. a kind of red powder, *L*.

आवुक *āvuka*, *as*, m. (in dram.) father, *L*.

आवृ 1. *ā-√i. vṛi*, *P*. -*vṛiṇoti*, to cover, hide, conceal; to surround, enclose, shut, comprehend, hem in; to keep off, MBh.; *R*.; BhP.; Śāk.; Kathās. &c.: Caus. -*vārayati*, to cover, enclose; to ward off, keep off, MBh.; *R*.; BhP.; VarBṛS.

आ-वारका, mfn. covering, concealing, darkening, Sāh.; Sarvad.

आ-वारणा, mfn. covering, hiding, concealing, Ragh.; (*am*), n. the act of covering, concealing, hiding, Suśr.; Ragh.; shutting, enclosing; an obstruction, interruption, Mn.; Suśr.; Ragh.; a covering, garment, cloth, MBh.; Kīrāt.; Śāk.; Ragh.; anything that protects, an outer bar or fence; a wall; a shield; a bolt, lock, MBh.; *R*.; Ragh. &c.; (in phil.) mental blindness, Jain. - **सक्ति**, f. the power of illusion (that which veils the real nature of things), Vedāntas.

आवारानि, *inas*, m. pl., N. of a Buddhist sect.

आवारणीया, mfn. belonging to *Āvaraṇa* or mental blindness, Jain.

आ-वारिका, f. a shop, stall, *L*.

आ-वारा, *as*, m. shelter, defence; ifc. enclosing, keeping nut.

आ-वारी, *is*, f. a shop, stall, *L*.

आ-वर्षा, ind. p. having covered or concealed, BhP.; MBh.; *R*.; warding off, keeping off, MBh.

आ-वृत्ता, mfn. covered, concealed, hid; screened, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Kathās.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; enclosed, encompassed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall, &c.), Mn.; *R*.; Rājāt.; Pañcat. &c.; invested, involved; spread, overspread, overcast; filled with, abounding with; (*ās*), m. a man of mixed origin (the son of a Brahman by a woman of the Ugra caste), Mn. x, 15.

आ-वृत्ति, *is*, f. covering, closing, hiding.

1. **आ-वृत्त्या**, ind. p. having covered &c., Śāk.; MBh. &c.

आवृ 2. *ā-√2. vṛi*, *Ā*. (*ā-vṛiṇe*, RV. i, 17, 1, &c.; i. pl. -*vṛiṇimḍhe*) *P*. (*-vārat*, RV. i, 143, 6, &c.) to choose, desire, prefer, RV.; AV.; to fulfil, grant (a wish), RV.; *MBh*.

आवृज् *ā-√vrij*, *Ā*. -*vṛiṅkte* (Subj. -*vārijate*, RV. i, 33, 1; aor. *āvriktā*, RV. viii, 90, 16; also *P*. aor. 1. sg. *āvriksam*, RV. x, 159, 5) to turn or bring into the possession of, procure for, bestow, give, RV.; to turn or bring into one's own possession; to appropriate, RV.; ŚBr.; BhP.; to be propitiated, favour, BhP.; Caus. *P*. -*varjayati*, to turn over, incline, bend, Hariv.; Śāk.; Vikr.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; to pour out, Ragh.; Kum.; to deliver, BhP.; Ragh. &c.; to cause to yield, overcome; to gain one's favour, propitiate, attract, Kathās.; Daś. &c.

आ-वारजा, mfn. attracting, propitiating, Rājāt.

आ-वारजा, *am*, n. attracting, propitiating, Sāh.; overcoming, victory; bending or bringing down, Lalit. - *√i. kṛi*, to bring down, humble, Lalit.

आ-वारिता, mfn. inclined, bent down, prone, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; poured out, made to flow downwards, Kum.; overcome, humbled, Kathās. &c.; (*am*), n. a particular position of the moon, VarBṛS.

आ-वारिषा, ind. p. bending, turning down, &c.

आवृत् 1. *ā-√vrit*, *P*. (only pf. in RV. -*vāvāta*) *Ā*. -*vartate* (aor. 3. sg. *āvritsata*, RV. viii, 1, 29; Inf. -*vṛite*, RV. iii, 42, 3) to turn or draw round or back or near, RV.; ŚākhŚr.; to turn or go towards; to turn round or back, return, revolve, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh.; Kathās.; *R*. &c.: Caus. *P*. -*vartayati* (Ved. Subj. -*vāvṛtati*, Pot. -*vāvṛityāt*, &c.), *Ā*. -*vartayate* (Ved. Pot. -*vāvṛityāt*, &c.) to cause to turn, roll; to draw or turn towards; to lead near or towards; to bring back; to turn round or back, RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; to repeat, recite, say repeatedly; to pray, ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; Kathās.; *R*.; Hariv. &c.: Intens. -*varivartti*, RV. i, 164, 31; AV. ix, 10, 11, &c., to move quickly or repeatedly.

आ-वर्ता, *as*, m. turning, winding, turning round, revolving, *R*.; Sāh.; Suśr.; whirl, gulf, whirlpool, ŚBr.; Megh.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; deliberation, revolving (in the mind), *L*.; a lock of hair that curls backwards (especially on a horse considered lucky),

a curl, *R*.; Śiś. &c.; the two depressions of the forehead above the eyebrows, Suśr.; a crowded place where many men live close together; a kind of jewel, *L*.; N. of a form of cloud personified; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, *L*.; (*am*), n. a mineral substance, pyrites, marcasite, *L*.

आ-वर्तका, *as*, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.; N. of a form of cloud personified, Kum.; Ragh.; a depression above the frontal ridge or over the eyebrows; whirlpool; revolution; excitement of the mind from the influence of the senses; a curl of hair; (*ī*), f., N. of a creeping plant, *L*.

आ-वर्ताना, nfn. turning round or towards; revolving, TS.; (*am*), n. turning, turning round, returning, RV. x, 19, 4; 5; circular motion, gyration, churning, stirring anything in fusion; melting metals together, alligation, *L*.; the time when the sun begins to cast shadows towards the east or when shadows are cast in an opposite direction, noon; year, MBh.; repeating, doing over again; study, practising, *L*.; (*as*), m., N. of an Upa-dvīpa in Jambu-dvīpa, BhP.; (*ī*), f. a crucible, *L*.; a magic art, *R*. - **मणि**, m. a gem of secondary order (generally known as *Rājā-varta*), *L*.

आ-वर्तानीया, mfn. to be turned round or whirled; to be reversed; to be repeated, Comm. on Nyāyam.

आ-वर्तमाना, mfn. going round, revolving; advancing, proceeding.

आ-वर्तित, mfn. turned round, stirred round, Hariv.; BhP. &c.

आवर्ति, mfn. whirling or turning upon itself; returning; (*ī*), m. a horse having curls of hair on various parts of his body (considered as a lucky mark); (*inī*), f. a whirlpool; N. of the plant *Odina Pinnata* &c.; (*ī*), n., N. of particular *Stotras*, Lāty.

2. **आ-वर्षित**, f. turning towards or home, entering, RV.; turn of path or way, course, process, direction, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; progress of an action, occurrence, a series of actions, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; doing an act without speaking or silently (cf. *agnihotrādvṛit*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; order, method, ŚBr. - **वत**, mfn. turning or turned towards, RV. viii, 45, 36.

आ-वृत्ता, mfn. turned round, stirred, whirled; reverted, averted; retreated, fled; (*am*), n. addressing a prayer or songs to a god.

आ-वृत्ति, *is*, f. turning towards, entering, turning back or from, reversion, retreat, flight; recurrence to the same point, TS.; ŚBr.; Bhag.; Kathās. &c.; repetition, KātyŚr.; repetition (as a figure of rhetoric), Kāvyaḍ; turn of a way, course, direction; occurrence; revolving, going round, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; worldly existence, the revolution of births, Kap.; use, employment, application. - **द्विपका**, n. (in rhetoric) enforcing a statement by repeating it, Kuval.

2. **आ-वृत्त्या**, ind. p. having turned, turning towards, &c.

आवृष *ā-√vriḥ*, *Ā*. (Subj. 3. pl. *ā-var-dhanta*; pf. -*vāvriḥ*) *P*. (pf. 3. pl. -*vāvriḥ*) to grow up, increase, RV.

आ-वृद्धा-बालकाम, ind. from childhood to old age.

आवृष *ā-√vriḥ*, *P*. (pf. -*vavarsha*) to pour over; to cover (with arrows), MBh. iv, 1688; *Ā*. -*varshate*, to pour in for one's self, RV.

आ-वर्षा, *as*, m. pouring, raining.

आ-वृषति, *is*, f. id. (both only in comp. with *nis*).

आवृह *ā-√vriḥ*, *P*. -*vrihati*, to pull or tear out or off; to eradicate.

आ-वर्षा, *as*, m. tearing out or off, cutting out, AV. iii, 9, 2; (*as*), m. tearing out, *L*.

आ-वर्षाम, ind. p. tearing up, Kāth.

आ-वर्षिता, mfn. eradicated, plucked up by the roots, *L*.

आवर्हि, mfn. fit to be torn out, *L*.

आवे 1. *ā-√ve*, *P*. -*vayati*, to weave on to; to interweave, string; to sew loosely, AV.; TBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.

ओता (*ā-uta*), mfn. interwoven, BhP.; MundUp. - **प्रोता**, mfn. sewn lengthwise and crosswise, MBh. v, 1789.

आवे 2. *āve* (*ā-ava-√i*), *P*. (3. pl. *āva-ganti*, RV. v, 41, 13) to rush down upon (acc.)

आवेग *ā-vega*, *as*, m. (*√vij*), hurry or haste

produced by excitement; flurry, agitation, Śāk.; Mṛicch.; Kathās.; Kīrāt. &c.; (*ī*), f., N. of the plant *Argyrea Speciosa*, *L*.

आवेणिका *āveṇika*, m(f) n. (fr. *a-veṇi*), not connected with anything else, independent, Buddh.

आवेदक *ā-vedaka*, &c. See *ā-√i. vid*.

आवेध *ā-vedha*, &c. See *ā-√vyadh*.

आवेश *ā-veśa*, &c. See *ā-√viś*.

आवेष्ट *ā-√vesh*, *Ā*. -*veshate*, to spread over, ŚBr.; Caus. -*veshāyati*, to envelop, cover, ŚBr.; Suśr.; to keep together; to close (the hand), MBh.: Pass. -*veshyate*, to be twisted (as a rope), Hit.

आ-विशृता (p. p. from an earlier form of the root), mfn. enveloped, surrounded, covered, RV. x, 51, 1; AV. v, 18, 3 & 28, 1; TS. iii, 4, 1, 4.

आ-वेशा, *as*, m. surrounding, covering with (clothes); to strangle, throttle, Yājñ. ii, 217.

आ-वेशका, *as*, m. a snare, Comm. on KātyŚr. vi, 5, 19; a wall, fence; an enclosure, *L*.

आ-वेशणा, *am*, n. wrapping round; binding, tying; a wrapper, bandage, envelope, enclosure, Kaus.; Pañcat.

आ-वेशिता, mfn. surrounded, enveloped, &c.

आ-वेश्या, ind. p. having surrounded &c.

आव्य *āvya*, m(f) n. (fr. *avi*), belonging to sheep, TS.; woollen, ĀśvGr.

आ-वि-सूत्रा, *am*, n. a woollen thread, Āp.; HirGr.

आव्यक्तिक *āvvyaktika* (fr. *a-vyakta*), mfn. not perceivable, immaterial, Comm. on Nyāyas.

आव्यञ्ज *ā-vy-√añj*.

आ-व्य-क्ता, mfn. quite clear or intelligible, *R*. vii, 88, 20.

आव्यध *ā-√vyadh*, *P*. -*vidhyati*, to throw in, fling away, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to drive or scare away; to push away or out, *R*.; MārKṛ.; to shoot at, wound, TS.; ŚBr.; Lāty. &c.; to hit, pierce, break; to pin on, *R*.; Ragh. &c.; to swing, MBh.; BhP.; Hariv. &c.; to stir up, excite, agitate, BhP.

आ-विद्धा, mfn. cast, thrown, sent, Mn.; pierced, wounded, TS.; Ragh.; swung, whirled, Suśr.; disappointed, *L*.; crooked; false, fallacious, *L*.; stupid, foolish, *L*.; (*am*), n. swinging; a particular manner of fencing, Hariv. - **कर्णा**, mfn. having the ears pierced; (*ī*), f., N. of a plant, *L*.

आ-विद्धा, *as*, m. an awl, a drill; a kind of gimlet worked by a string, *L*.

आ-विद्ध्या, ind. p. having pierced &c.

आ-वेद्धा, *as*, m. swinging, shaking, MBh.

आ-वेद्ध्या, mfn. to be pierced or pinned on; to be put on.

आ-व्यद्धा, *as*, m. the act of piercing or making an incision; breaking into for the first time, TBr.

आ-व्यद्धिन, mfn. shooting, attacking, wounding, VS.; ŚBr.; (*inyas*), f. pl. a band of robbers, MaitrS.

आव्याप्त *ā-vyāpta* (*√i. dā*), mfn. a little open, VarBṛS.

आव्युषम् *ā-vyusham*, ind. till the dawn, AV. iv, 5, 7.

आव्ये *ā-√vye*, *P*. (Pot. 1. sg. *ā-vyayeyam*, RV. ii, 29, 6; aor. 2. pl. -*āvayata*, RV. i, 166, 4) *Ā*. (aor. 3. sg. -*āvayata*, RV. ix, 101, 14; 107, 13) to cover or hide one's self; to take refuge.

आ-विता, mfn. covered, invested (especially with the sacred thread).

आ-वित्ति, *ī*, m. (a Brahman) who has the sacred thread on (in the usual manner over the left shoulder and under the right arm, cf. *prācināvitin*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; ŚākhGr. &c.

आव्रज् *ā-√vraj*, *P*. -*vrajati*, to come near, proceed to, ŚBr.; Lāty.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to come back or home, return, *R*.; BhP.; Suśr.; MBh. &c.

आ-व्रजिता, mfn. come near, come home.

आव्रश्च *ā-√vraśc*, *P*. -*vriścati*, to tear off, cut off; to separate, remove, ŚBr.; Kāth.; TBr.: *Ā*. -*vriścate*, AV. xii, 4, 6, &c. (aor. 1. sg. -*vri-kshti*, RV. i, 27, 13; TS.; ŚākhŚr.) to cut off, take away; Pass. -*vriścayate*, to be torn or cut off, RV.; AV.; TBr.

आ-व्राścana, *am*, n. the stump of a tree, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Nyāyam.

Ā-vraska, *as*, m. (cf. *an*^o), the being torn off or dropping down.

आव्रीडक āvriḍaka, mfn. (fr. *a-vriḍa*, *gaṇa rājanyāddi*, Pān. iv, 2, 53), inhabited by shameless people.

आश āś (ā-√1. *aś*), P. (aor. 3. sg. -*ānaś*, RV. i, 71, 8) to reach, obtain.

1. **Āśa**, *as*, m. (√1. *aś*), reaching, obtaining; (cf. *dur*^o).

Āśinā, mfn. aged (having reached old age), RV. i, 27, 13 [eating, T.]

आश 2. āśa, *as*, m. (√2. *aś*), food; eating; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; (cf. *prātar-āśa*, *sāyam-āśa*, &c.; *hūṭāśa*, *āśrayāśa*, &c.)

Āśaka, mfn. eating; (cf. *an*^o).

Āśayitṛ (fr. the Caus. of √2. *aś*), mfn. feeding; protecting; (*tā*), m. a feeder, protector.

1. **Āśi**, *is*, f. eating, Kauś.

Āśita, mfn. (p. p. of the Caus. of √2. *aś*) fed, boarded, satiated, RV.; KātyŚr.; HirGr.; R. &c.; given to eat (as food); (*am*), n. food, RV. -**ṃ-gravina**, mfn. (a meadow &c.) where cattle have been fed, Pān. v, 4, 7. -**ṃ-mbhava**, mfn. (rice &c.) by which one can be fed, satiating, Pān. iii, 2, 45; (*am*), n. and (*as*), m. satiety, L.

Āśitman, *ā*, m. satiety, TS. vii, 1, 17, 1.

Āśitr, mfn. eating greedily, voracious, gluttonous, L.

Āśin, mfn. ifc. eating, consuming.

1. **Āśira**, *as*, m. (Up. i, 53) fire; a Rākshasa; (mfn.) eating, voracious, L.; (for 2. *āśira* see *āśtr*).

आशंस ā-√śans, P. -*śansati* (aor. i. sg. -*śansisham*, RV. x, 44, 5), *Ā*. -*śansate*, to hope for, expect; to wish to attain, desire; to suspect, fear, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; ĀśvGr.; R.; MBh.; Kathās.; Śāk.; BhP.; Mn. &c.; to ask, MBh.; BhP.; to praise, extol, BhP.; to tell, speak, recite; to announce, Śāk.; Kum.; BhP.; Daś.: Caus. (Impv. *ā-śansaya*, RV. i, 29, 1 & [with Wh. and Ro.] AV. xix, 64, 4) to excite, hope for.

Ā-śansana, *am*, n. wishing for another, wishing, Sāh.

Ā-śansā, f. hope, expectation, desire, wish, Pān.; Ragh.; Vikr.; Sāh.

Ā-śansita, mfn. hoped, expected; suspected, feared; told, announced, R.; Kīr.; BhP.; Ragh.

Ā-śansitr, mfn. one who wishes or expects, L.; (*tā*), m. one who announces, an announcer.

Ā-śansin, mfn. ifc. announcing, promising, R.; Śāk.; ĀśvGr.

Ā-śansu, mfn. wishing, hoping, desiring, Pān.; Kauś.; Bhāṭṭ.

Ā-śās, f. (earlier form for 1. *āśā*) wish, desire, hope (praise [Sāy.]), RV.; AV. vii, 57, 1.

Ā-śasta. See *an*^o.

1. **Ā-śā**, f. wish, desire, hope, expectation, prospect, AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; R.; Śāk.; Kathās.; Pāñcat. &c.; Hope personified as the wife of a Vasu, Hariv. as the daughter-in-law of Manas, Prab.; (for 2. *āśā* see s. v.) -**krīta**, mfn. 'formed into expectation', attended with the expectation (of being gratified) or with hope of success, R. -**ṃ-nvita** (*āśānvita*), mfn. having hope. -**piśācika**, f. fallacious hopes, Pāñcat. -**prāpta**, mfn. successful, possessing the object hoped for. -**bandha**, m. band of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; a spider's web, Megh. 10. -**bhaṅga**, m. disappointment. -**vat**, mfn. hoping, having hope, trusting, Hit.; Mn.; Suśr. -**vaḥa**, m. bringing hope; N. of the sun, MBh.; of a Vṛishṇi, MBh. -**vibhinna**, mfn. disappointed in expectation. -**hina**, mfn. one who has lost all hope, desponding, despairing.

आशक ā-√śak, P. (only RV.; aor. Subj. *ā-sakat*, viii, 32, 12; to pf. *ā-sekus*, x, 88, 17, &c.) to stimulate; to bring near, invite; to aid, help; to give a share of, let partake: Desid. *Ā-śikshate*, to let partake; to give, bestow, confer, RV. & TBr.

Ā-śakta, mfn. very powerful or mighty, able, L.

Ā-śakti, *is*, f. might, power, ability, L.

Ā-śikshā, f. desire of learning, VS. xxx, 10.

आशङ्क ā-√śaṅk, *Ā*. -*śaṅkate* (seldom P. -*śaṅkati*) to suspect, fear, doubt, hesitate, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Hit. &c.; to expect, suppose, conjecture, think, imagine, Ragh.; Kathās.; Pāñcat. &c.;

(in grammatical and philosophical discussions) to object, state a possible objection; to mistrust, Bhāṭṭ.

Ā-śaṅkaniya, mfn. to be suspected or doubted; to be feared, Vedāntas.; questionable.

Ā-śaṅkā, f. fear, apprehension; doubt, uncertainty; distrust, suspicion; danger; objection, Kathās.; R.; Śis. &c. (often ifc., e.g. *vigatāśaṅka*, mfn. 'fearless; doubtless'; *buddhāśaṅka*, mfn. 'filled with anxiety'); (*am*), n. (as the last word of a Tatpuruṣa compound, Pān. vi, 2, 21, e.g. *vacandāśaṅkam*, 'fear of speaking', &c.) **Āśaṅkāvita**, mfn. apprehensive, doubting; uncertain; afraid.

Ā-śaṅkita, mfn. feared, dreaded; doubted &c.

Ā-śaṅkita-vya, mfn. = *ā-śaṅkaniya*, q. v.

Āśaṅkin, mfn. fearing, R.; Ragh.; Prab. &c.; suspecting, Kathās.; imagining to be, thinking, Kād.; doubting, hesitating.

Ā-śaṅkyā, ind. p. having suspected &c.

आशद् ā-√śad, to go, Vop. on Dhātup. xx, 25.

आशन 1. āśana, *as*, m. (fr. *aśani*, *gaṇa pārśv-ādi*, Pān. v, 3, 117), a king of the Āśanis.

आशन 2. āśana = 2. *asana*, Terminalia Tomentosa, L.

आशय āśaya, &c. See 3. *ā-√śi*.

आशर ā-śara, *as*, m. (√*śrī*), fire, L.; a Rākshasa, L.

Ā-śarika, *am*, n. rheumatic pains, AV. xix, 34, 10.

आशरीरम् ā-śariram, ind. to or as far as the body, (all things) including the body, Kathās. 90, 18.

आशव āśava. See p. 158, col. 1.

आशसन ā-śāsana, *am*, n. (√*śas*), cutting up (a killed animal), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

आशा 2. āśā, f. (√1. *aś*; for 1. *āśā* see *ā-√śans*), space, region, quarter of the heavens, RV.; AV.; TS.; R.; MBh.; Ragh. &c. -**gaṇa**, m. elephant of the quarter; (one of the supposed four [or eight] mythical elephants which support the world, standing in the quarters [and intermediate points] of the compass), R. -**cakravāla**, n. the whole horizon, Kād. -**dāman**, m., N. of a king. -**ṃ-ditya** (*āśā-ditya*), m., N. of a commentator. -**pati**, m. (Naish.) and -**pālā**, m. guardian or lord of the regions or quarters, AV.; TS.; VS.; ŚBr. &c. -**parā**, f., N. of a goddess. -**pura**, n., N. of a town; -*guggulu* and -*sambhava*, m. a kind of bdellium, L. -**vāsas**, mfn. having the sky's regions as a garment = naked, Bhāṭṭ. -**vijaya**, m. conquering the world, Kād. -**samśita** (√*śi*), mfn. sharpened by the quarters of the sky, AV. x, 5, 29.

आशद āśāḍha = *āśāḍha*, q. v., L.

आशार ā-śāra, *as*, m. (√*śrī*), shelter, refuge.

Āśārāśhin, mfn. seeking shelter, AV. iv, 15, 6.

आशास् ā-√śās, *Ā*. -*śāste* (aor. i. pl. *ā-śi-shāmahī*, RV. viii, 24, 1) to desire, wish, ask, pray for; to hope, expect, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; BhP.; MBh. &c.; to instruct, order, command, Kathās.; Bhāṭṭ.; to subdue, RV. ii, 28, 9 [*ā-sādhi* = *anūśīṭhān kuru*], Sāy.]

Ā-śāsana, *am*, n. asking, praying or craving for, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Ā-śāsaniya, mfn. to be wished or craved for, Comm. on Nyāyas.

Ā-śāsyā, mfn. to be wished, desirable, Comm. on Kum.; Malav.; (*am*), n. wish, benediction, Ragh.

1. **Āśis**, *is*, f. asking for, prayer, wish, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; blessing, benediction; wishing for any other, R.; Ragh.; Kum.; Śāk. &c.; a particular medicament; (for 2. *āśis* see s. v.)

1. **Āśi**, f. = 1. *āśis*, L.; (for 2. *āśi* see 2. *āśis*.)

Āśir (in comp. for 1. *āśis*) = **ukti**, f. benediction, Prasannar. -**geya**, n. song together with benediction, R. -**grahana**, n. accepting a benediction. -**ḍā** and -**ḍāyā**, f. fulfilment of a benediction or wish, VS.; TS. -**vacana**, n. a blessing, benediction; *āśir-vacandśhepa*, m. a deprecatory benediction [e.g. if a wife wishes 'a happy journey' to her departing husband though deprecating his departure], Kāvyaḍ. -**vacaka**, mfn. expressing a wish, Comm. on Mn. -**vāda** (*āśirvāda*, Nir.), m. benediction, MBh.; Pāñcat. &c.; *āśirvādābhi-dhāna-vat*, mfn. containing a word which expresses benediction (as a name), Mn. ii, 33.

आशि 2. ā-√śi, P. (Impv. *ā-śiśhi*) to sharpen [Sāy.], i. c. to make zealous, RV. vii, 16, 6; viii, 21, 8 [to bestow, let partake, BRD.]; (for 1. *āśi* see 2. *āśa*.)

आशिषा ā-śikshā. See *ā-√śak*.

आशिखम् ā-śikham, ind. as far as the top lock of hair inclusively, Hariv.

आशिञ्ज ā-√śiñj.

Ā-śiñjita, mfn. tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet), Kum.; (*am*), n. tinkling, R.; Viddh.

आशित āśita, &c. See 2. *āśa*, col. 1.

आशिन āśinā. See *āś*, col. 1.

आशिमन् āśiman. See p. 158, col. 1.

आशिर āśir, f. See *ā-√śrī*, p. 158, col. 3.

आशिरःपदम् ā-śiraḥ-padam, ind. from the foot up to the head, Kathās.

आशिर 2. āśis, f. a serpent's fang; (for 1. *āśis* see *ā-√śās*.) **Āśir-visha**, m. a venomous snake, L.

2. **Āśi**, f. = 2. *āśis*, L. -**visha**, m. a kind of venomous snake, BHP.

आशी 3. ā-√śi, *Ā*. (irr. -*śāye* [3. sg.], RV.; AV.: Impv. 3. sg. *ā-śāyam*, AV. v, 25, 9; 3. pl. -*śerate*, Vikr.) to lie or rest on or round: P. (impf. 3. pl. *āśayan*) to wish, BHP. ix, 1, 37 [perhaps this form is rather a Nom. from 1. *āśā*?] Caus. (impf. *āśīyāt*) to lay or put upon, R.

Ā-śāya, *as*, m. resting-place, bed; seat, place; an asylum, abode or retreat, ŚBr.; MBh.; Pāñcat.; Bhag. &c.; a receptacle; any recipient; any vessel of the body (e.g. *raktiśāya*, 'the receptacle of blood', i. e. the heart; *āṁśāya*, the stomach &c.), Suśr.; the stomach; the abdomen, Suśr.; the seat of feelings and thoughts, the mind, heart, soul, Yājñi.; R.; Kathās. &c.; thought, meaning, intention, Prab.; Kathās.; Pāñcat.; disposition of mind, mode of thinking; (in Yoga phil.) 'stock' or 'the balance of the fruits of previous works, which lie stored up in the mind in the form of mental deposits of merit or demerit, until they ripen in the individual soul's own experience into rank, years, and enjoyment' (Cowell's translation of Sarvad. 168, 16ff.); the will; pleasure; virtue; vice; fate; fortune; property; a miser, niggard, L.; N. of the plant *Artocarpus Integrifolia*, L. **Āśayāgni**, m. the fire of digestion, Daś. **Āśayāśa**, m. fire, L.; (v. l. for *āśrayāśa*, q. v.)

Ā-śāyāna, mfn. lying round, surrounding, RV. i, 21, 11, &c. (said of Vṛitra, who surrounds the water = *ὠκεανός*; see Kaegi, Der Rīgveda, p. 177, l. 28ff.)

आशु āśu, mfn. (√1. *aś*, Up. i, 1), fast, quick, going quickly, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (*as*), m. Ved. the quick one, a horse, RV.; AV.; (*as* or *u*), m. n. rice ripening quickly in the rainy season, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; L.; (*u*), n. n. of a Sāman; (*u*), ind. quickly, quick, immediately, directly, Suśr.; Megh.; Pāñcat. &c.; [cf. Gk. *ὠκός*, *ὠκρός*; Lat. *acu* in *acupediis*, *deissimus*: of the same origin may be the Lat. *aquila* and *accipiter*.] -**kārin**, mfn. doing anything quickly, smart, active, Kād.; (in med.) operating speedily, Suśr.; (*ī*), m. a kind of fever, Bhpr. -**kopin**, mfn. easily provoked, irritable. -**kriyā**, f. quick procedure, Suśr. -**klānta**, mfn. quickly faded, Ragh. 71 a. -**gā**, m(f) n. going or moving quickly, swift, fleet, TBr. i, 2, 1, 26; Mn.; MBh.; R.; (*as*), m. the wind, L.; the sun, L.; an arrow, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; N. of one of the first five followers of Śākya-muni, L. -**gati-tva**, n. the going or moving quickly, Nyāyas. -**gāmin**, mfn. going or moving quickly; (*ī*), m., N. of the sun, MBh. -**ṃ-ga**, m., N. of an animal, perhaps a bird [BRD.] AV. vi, 14, 3. -**tosha**, mfn. easily pleased or appeased, BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of Siva. -**tva**, n. quickness. -**patrī**, f. a tree which yields frankincense, Boswellia Serrata, L. -**pātvān**, m. flying quickly, RV. -**phala**, m. a kind of weapon, L. -**bodha**, m. 'easily understood', 'teaching quickly', N. of a grammar. -**bhāvin**, mfn. proceeding quickly, Sāh. -**mat**, mfn. quick; (*āt*), ind. quickly, AV. vi, 105, 1; 2; 3. -**ratha**, mfn. possessing a fast chariot, VS. -**ratliya**, n., N. of a Sāman. -**vikrama**, mfn. having a quick step, R. -**vṛitti-tva**, n. the proceeding quickly, Comm. on Nyāyas. -**vrihi**, m. rice ripening quickly in the

rainy season. — *sushka-tva*, n. getting dry quickly, Kam. — *śravas*, m., N. of a mythical horse, Kathās. — *śhepa*, mfn. having swift arrows, VS.; MaitrS. — *samdhaya*, mfn. easy to be joined together or reconciled, Hit.; Pañcat. — *homan*, m. urged to fast course, running on quickly; inciting his horses (N. of Agni, especially when regarded as Apām-napāt), RV.; TS. — *heshas*, mfn. having neighing horses; having quick horses or quickly praised [Say.]; N. of the Āsvins, RV. viii, 10, 12. *Āśv-āpas*, mfn. acting quickly, RV. *Āśv-āśva*, mfn. possessed of quick horses; N. of the Maruts, RV. (*Āśvāśva*, am, n. possession of quick horses, RV.)

Āśva, am, n. (*gaṇa prithv-ādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 122) quickness, rapidity.

Āśman, ā, m. (ib. v, 1, 123), id.

Āśishtha, mfn. (superl.) quickest, very quick, RV.

Āśiyas, mfn. (compar.) quicker, very quick, RV.

Āśuyā, ind. (Ved. instr. of the fem.) quickly, RV. iv, 4, 2; vi, 46, 14.

आशु *ā-śuc*, P. (Impv. *ā-śusugdhi*, RV. i, 97, 1) to procure or bestow by shining forth.

Ā-śusukshāpi, mfn. gleaming or shining forth or round (said of fire), RV. ii, 1, 1; (*śis*), m. fire, Kād.; Bālar.; wind, air, L.

आशु *ā-śush* (*śush* = *śvas* [BRD.]) = *√1. āś*, Say., Ā. (1. sg. *ā-śushe*, RV. viii, 93, 16) to strive after [BRD.]; to incite, stimulate [Gmn.]; to reach, obtain [Say.]

Ā-śushkṣā, mfn. striving after [BRD.]; inciting, stimulating [Gmn.]; reaching, obtaining [Say.], RV.

आशुतā-śrita, mfn. (*√śrā*), slightly cooked, ŚaṅkhŚr. iv, 3, 7.

आशुकुटिन् āśekuṣin, i, m., N. of a mountain, L.

आशोका āśokā, f., N. of a woman, (*gaṇa subhṛddi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 123.)

1. *Āśokeya*, mf(ī), a descendant of Āśokā, ib.

आशोकेय 2, āśokeya, mfn. (fr. *a-śoka*, *gaṇa sakhy-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 80), belonging to or coming from the Āśoka tree.

आशौच āśauca, am, n. (fr. *a-śuci*, Pāp. vii, 3, 30), impurity, Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ. — *nirṇaya*, m., N. of a work.

Āśaucin, mfn. impure.

आश्चर्य 1. āścarya, mfn. (said to be fr. *√car* with *ā* and a sibilant inserted, Pāp. vi, 1, 147), appearing rarely, curious, marvellous, astonishing, wonderful, extraordinary, KathUp.; Prab.; Śāk.; Ragh.; (*am*), ind. rarely, wonderfully, Nir.; (*am*), n. strange appearance; a wonder, miracle, marvel, prodigy; wonder, surprise, astonishment, R.; Bhag.; Śāk. &c. — *tā*, f. or — *tva*, n. wonderfulness, wonder, astonishment. — *bhūta*, mfn. having a marvellous appearance, wonderful, R. — *maya*, mfn. wonderful, marvellous, miraculous, Kathās.; Bhag. — *ratna-mālā*, f., N. of a work. — *rūpa*, mfn. being of marvellous appearance, strange, wonderful, NṛisUp.

2. *Āścarya*, Nom. P. *āścaryati*, to be marvellous or strange, L.

आशुत ā-ścut (or *√ścyut*), Caus. (inf. *-ścotayitaval*, ŚBr. ii, 3, 1, 16) to sprinkle, let drop on. *Ā-śoutita*, mfn. trickled, dripped, ŚBr.

Ā-śotana (or *√ścyotana*), am, n. aspersion, sprinkling; applying (ghee &c.) to the eyelids, Suśr.

आश्म āśma, mfn. (fr. *aśman*, Kāty. on Pāp. vi, 6, 144), stony, made of stone.

Āśmana, mfn. stony, Bhāṭṭ.; (*as*), m., N. of Aruṇa (the sun's charioteer), L.

Āśmabhāra, mf(ikā)n. (fr. *aśma-bhāra*), belonging to or burdened with a mass of stones, Pāp.

Āśmarathya, as, m. (fr. *aśma-ratha*), N. of a teacher, ŚaṅkhŚr.; (*aśma-ratha*, mf(ī)), a descendant of Āśmarathya, Pāp.)

Āśmarika, mfn. (fr. *aśmari*), suffering from gravel (in the bladder), Suśr.

Āśmāyana, as, m. a descendant of Āśman, Pāp.

Āśmika, mfn. stony, ib.

Āśmeya, as, m. a descendant of Āśman, ib.

आश्ये ā-śyai, Ā. *-śyāyate*, to become dry, dry up, shrink in drying, Ragh.

Ā-śyāna, mfn. dried up, shrunk in drying, Ragh.; Kum.; almost dried or shrunk up, Kād.

आश्रय ā-śrapaṇa, am, n. (*√śrā*), cooking slightly, Nir.

आश्रम ā-śrama, as, am, m. n. (*√śram*), a hermitage, the abode of ascetics, the cell of a hermit or of retired saints or sages, Mn.; R.; Daś.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; a stage in the life of a Brāhman (of which there are four corresponding to four different periods or conditions, viz. 1st, Brahmācārin, 'student of the Veda'; 2nd, Gṛīha-stha, 'householder'; 3rd, Vānaprastha, 'anchorite'; and 4th, Saṃnyāsīn, 'abandoner of all worldly concerns, or sometimes Bhikṣu, 'religious beggar'; in some places the law-givers mention only three such periods of religious life, the first being then omitted), Mn.; R.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; a hut built on festal occasions, VarBṛS.; a college, school; a wood or thicket, L.; (*as*), m., N. of a pupil of Prithvi-dhara. — *guru*, m. the head of a religious order, a principal preceptor. — *dharma*, m. the special duty of each period of life. — *pada*, n. a hermitage; a period in the life of a Brāhman, R.; Śāk.; Vikr. — *parvan*, n. the first section of the fifteenth book of the Mahā-bhārata. — *bhrashta*, mfn. fallen or apostatizing from a religious order. — *maṇḍala*, n. a group or assemblage of hermitages, R.; BhP. — *vāśika*, mfn. relating to residence in a hermitage; (*āśramavāśikam parva*, the fifteenth book of the Mahā-bhārata). — *vāsin* or *-sad*, m. an inhabitant of a hermitage, an ascetic, Śāk. — *sthāna*, n. the abode of hermits, a hermitage, R. *Āśramālaya*, m. an inhabitant of a hermitage, an ascetic, Ragh. *Āśramāpanishad*, f., N. of an Upanishad.

Āśramika or *Āśramin*, mfn. belonging to one of the four periods of religious life; belonging to a hermitage, a hermit, anchorite, &c., Mn.; Kathās.

आश्रय āśraya, &c. See *ā-śri*.

आश्रव ā-śrava. See *ā-śru*.

आश्रवस्य ā-śravasya, Nom. P. (fr. *ā-śravas*), to approach with haste, hasten towards, RV. v, 37, 3.

आश्रि 1. ā-śri, P. *-śrayati*, to affix; to apply anything, AV. xi, 10, 10: *Ā-śrayate*, to attach one's self to; to join, MBh.; BhP.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; to adhere, rest on, Mn.; MBh.; to betake one's self to, resort to; to depend on; to choose, prefer; to be subject to, keep in mind; to seek refuge in, enter, inhabit; to refer or appeal to, MBh.; Kathās.; Śāk.; Ragh.; Prab. &c.

Ā-śraya, as, m. that to which anything is annexed or with which anything is closely connected or on which anything depends or rests, Pāp.; R.; Ragh.; Suśr.; a recipient, the person or thing in which any quality or article is inherent or retained or received; seat, resting-place, R.; Kathās.; Suśr. &c.; dwelling, asylum, place of refuge, shelter, R.; Śis. &c.; depending on, having recourse to; help, assistance, protection, Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; authority, sanction, warrant; a plea, excuse, L.; the being inclined or addicted to, following, practising; attaching to, choosing, taking; joining, union, attachment; dependance, contiguity, vicinity, RPrāt.; Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; relation; connection; appropriate act or one consistent with the character of the agent; (in Gr.) the subject, that to which the predicate is annexed; (with Buddhists) the five organs of sense with *manas* or mind (the six together being the recipients of the *āśrita* or objects which enter them by way of their *ālabana* or qualities); source, origin; ifc. depending on, resting on, endowed or furnished with (e.g. *āśhṭa-guṇāśraya*, see under *āśhṭa*). — *tas*, ind. in consequence of the proximity. — *tva*, n. the state of *ā-śraya* above, Suśr.; Comm. on Nyāyam. — *bhuj*, m. fire; see *āśrayāśa*. — *bhūta*, mfn. one who is the refuge or support of another person, protecting, supporting, Hit.; Nyāyam. &c. — *liṅga*, mfn. (a word) the gender of which must agree with the gender of the word to which it refers, an adjective. — *vat*, mfn. having help or support, MBh.; Comm. on Nyāyam. *Āśrayāśa*, m. 'consuming everything with which it comes in contact,' fire, Hit.; Mn. &c.; a forfeiter of an

asylum, one who by misconduct &c. loses patronage or protection. *Āśrayāsiddha*, mfn. (anargument) in which the existence of the subject is not established, Tarkas.

Ā-śrayaṇa, mf(ī)n. having recourse to, resorting or applying to, seeking refuge or shelter from, Kum.; relating to, concerning, Vikr.; (*am*), n. betaking one's self or applying to; joining, accepting, choosing; refuge, asylum, means of protection or security, SvetUp.; TS. &c.

Āśrayaṇīya, mfn. to be applied or resorted to, Hit.; to be followed or practised, Sarvad. — *tva*, n. the state of being a refuge, Ragh. xvii, 60.

Ā-śrayitavya, mfn. to be applied to, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Āśrayin, mfn. joining, attaching one's self to; following, Suśr.; Jaim.; dwelling in, resting on, inhabiting, Ragh.; Śāk.; Ratnāv.; Sāh.

Ā-śrita, mfn. attaching one's self to, joining; having recourse to, resorting to as a retreat or asylum, seeking refuge or shelter from; subject to, depending on, MBh.; Kathās.; Rājat.; Kum. &c.; relating or belonging to, concerning, R.; Hariv.; BhP.; MarkP. &c.; inhabiting, dwelling in, resting on, being anywhere, taking one's station at, MBh.; R.; Yājñ.; VarBṛS. &c.; following, practising, observing; using, employing; receiving anything as an inherent or integral part, Mn.; MBh.; BhP.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c.; regarding, respecting, Bhag.; R.; taken or sought as a refuge or shelter, Kathās.; BhP.; Rājat.; inhabited, occupied, Kathās.; Pañcat.; Ragh.; BhP.; chosen, preferred, taken as rule, Kathās.; Rājat.; (*as*), m. a dependant, subject, servant, follower, Kum.; Hit.; Yājñ. &c.; (*am*), n. (with Buddhists) an object perceived by the senses and *manas* or mind. — *tva*, n. dependance.

Ā-śritya, ind. p. having sought or obtained an asylum; having recourse to, employing, practising, &c.

आश्रि 2. āśri, is, f. the edge of a sword (= *āśri*, q.v.), L.; (= *ā-āśri*, a very sharp edge, T.)

आश्री ā-śri, P. (3. pl. *-śrinanti*, RV. ix, 71, 4) Ā. (Impf. *āśrināta*, RV. x, 61, 3) to mix, shuffle; to boil.

Ā-śir, f. mixing, a mixture; especially the milk which is mixed with the Soma juice to purify it, RV.; AV.; TS.; KātyŚr. &c. *Āśir-vat*, mfn. mixed with milk (as the Soma), RV.; KātyŚr.

2. *Āśira* (= *āśir*), n. (?) the milk mixed with the Soma. — *dugh*, mfn. milking for a mixture with Soma, ĀśvŚr.

आश्रु ā-śru, P. *-śrinoti*, Ā. *-śrinute*, to listen to; to hear; to perceive (with the ear), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; BhP. &c.; to accept, promise, Pāp. i, 4, 40; R.; Yājñ.; L.: Caus. *-śrāvayati* [but *ā-śravayalam*, RV. vii, 62, 5; aor. *-āśrutavus*, RV. x, 94, 12], to cause to hear; to announce, make known, tell, RV.; ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; to address, speak to, call to (especially at particular rites), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; TUp.; KātyŚr. &c.; Desid. *-śśrīshati* [only P., Pāp. i, 3, 59], to wish to hear; to listen.

1. *Ā-śrava*, mfn. listening to, obedient, compliant, Ragh.; Daś.; L.; (*as*), m. promise, engagement, L.

Ā-śrāvāṇa, am, n. causing to listen, calling out (especially with the words *om*, *svadhā*, &c.), ŚBr.

Ā-śrāvya, as, m., N. of a Muni, MBh.

Ā-śrut, mfn. listening. — *karna*, mfn. having listening ears, listening attentively, RV. i, 10, 9.

Ā-śruta, mfn. listened to, heard; audible, TS.; promised, agreed, Yājñ.; (*am*), n. a calling (at rites, see *ā-śrāvāṇa*), KātyŚr.; TS.

Ā-śrutī, is, f. hearing, range of hearing, VS.; promising, L.

आश्रेष ā-śreṣha (*√śriṣh* = *√ślish*, see below), one who embraces; N. of an evil spirit or goblin, AV. viii, 6, 2; (*ā*), f. = *āśleshā*, q.v., TB.

आश्लय ā-ślathā, Ā. *-ślathate*, to become loose, BhP. v, 5, 9.

आश्लिय ā-ślish (cf. *ā-śreṣha* above), P. *-ślishyati* (but also *-ślishati*, BhP.; R.) and Ā. *-ślishyate* (MBh. i, 3040) to adhere or cling to, TS.;

MBh.; to embrace, Mn.; MBh.; BhP.; Śak.; R.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; Caus. -*śleshayati*, to affix, stick on, Lāty.; KātyŚr.; to embrace (see *āśliṣṭha*).

Āśliṣṭha, mfn. adhering, clung to, ŚBr.; Kathās.; embracing, Hariv.; R.; Śis.; embraced, surrounded; twisted round, MBh.; Kathās.; Ragh. &c.

Āślesha, *as*, m. intimate connection, contact; slight contact, L.; embracing, embrace; intertwining, MBh.; BhP.; Megh.; Amar. &c.; adherence, clinging to, Nyāyam.; (ā), f. and (ās), f. pl., N. of the seventh Nakṣatra, AV.; TS.; Suśr.; MBh.; VarBṛS.

Āśleshapa, *am*, n. adherence, hanging on, Nyāyam.

Āśleshita, mfn. embraced, R. v, 13, 58.

आश्व *āśva*, m(f)(i)n. (fr. *āśva*), belonging to a horse, equestrian, Nir.; Suśr.; drawn by horses (as a chariot), Comm. on Pāṇ.; (am), n. a number of horses, Pāṇ.; the state or action of a horse, Comm. on Pāṇ.; N. of several Sāmans.

Āśvaghna, m. (fr. *āśva-ghna*), N. of a man, RV. x, 61, 22.

Āśvatara, m. (fr. *āśva-tara*), N. of Buḍila or Bulila, AitBr. *Āśvatarāśvi*, m. id., ŚBr.; ChUp.

Āśvattha (or *ṭṭhi* or *ṭṭhika*), m(f)(i), *gāṇa-gau-rādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 41) n. belonging to the Āśvattha tree (Ficus Religiosa), AitBr.; TS.; KātyŚr.; ŚBr. &c.; relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, Comm. on Pāṇ.; belonging to the Nakṣatra Āśvattha, L.; (am), n. the fruit of the Ficus Religiosa, Pāṇ. & L.

Āśvapata, mfn. belonging to Āśva-pati, Pāṇ.

Āśvapālaka, m. f. a descendant of Āśva-pāli, Pāṇ.

Āśvapeyin or *pejin*, m. followers or pupils of Āśva-pey(jin), Pāṇ.

Āśvabala, m(f)(i)n. coming from or made of the plant Āśva-bala, Suśr.

Āśvabhārika, mfn. (fr. *āśva-bhāra*), carrying a horse-load, Pāṇ.

Āśvamedhā, m. a descendant of Āśva-medha, RV. viii, 68, 15 & 16.

Āśvamedhika, mfn. (fr. id.), belonging to a horse-sacrifice, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Āp.; (*āśva-medhikaṃ parva* is the N. of the fourteenth book of the Mahā-bhārata.)

Āśvayuj, m. (fr. *āśva-yuj*), the month Āśvinā, MBh.

Āśvayuja, m(f)(i)n. (fr. id.), born under the constellation Āśvayuj, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 36; belonging to or occurring in the month Āśvinā, VarBṛS.; (as), m. the month Āśvinā, Suśr.; Mn.; (r), f. (sc. *paurva-mās*) day of full moon in that month, ĀśvGr.; PārGr.; KātyŚr. - *karman* (*āśva-yujī*), n. a Pākayajña or 'small sacrifice' [see Indian Wisdom, p. 197, note] to be performed on the day called Āśvayujī, ĀśvGr.; ŚākhGr.; Gaut.

Āśvayujaka, mfn. sown on the day called Āśva-yujī, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 45.

Āśvaratha, mfn. (fr. *āśva-ratha*), belonging to a chariot drawn by horses, Comm. on Pāṇ.

Āśvalakṣanika, mfn. (fr. *āśva-lakṣaṇa*), knowing the marks of horses, Comm. on Pāṇ.

Āśvavāra and *vāla*, mfn. made of the cane Āśva-vār(ī), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MaitrS.

Āśvasūkta, n., N. of a Sāman, = *āśva*°, q. v.

Āśvasūkti, m. a descendant of Āśva-sūktin, Tāṇ-dyaBr.

Āśvāyana, *as*, m. a descendant of Āśva, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 110.

Āśvika, mfn. equestrian; relating to a horse; carrying a load of horses, Pāṇ.

1. **Āśvinā**, m(f)(i)n. like riders or horsemen, RV. ix, 86, 4; (am), n. a day's journey for a horseman, AV. vi, 131, 3.

2. **Āśvinā**, mfn. (fr. *āśvin*), belonging or devoted to the Āśvins, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; (as), m., N. of a month in the rainy season (during which the moon is near to the constellation Āśvinī); (r), f., N. of a kind of brick (*iṣṭhaka*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (am), n. the Nakṣatra Āśvinī, VarBṛS. - *cikṇita*, n. the autumnal equinox, L. - *pātrā*, n. the vessel belonging to the Āśvins, ŚBr. iv, 1, 5, 19.

Āśvineya, *as*, m. (fr. *āśvin*), N. of Nakula; of Saha-deva, MBh.; (fr. *āśvinī*), N. of either of the two Āśvins, Naish.

Āśvina, mfn. as much as can be passed over by a horse in one day (as a way or road), Pāṇ. v, 2, 19;

(am), n. a day's journey for a horse, AitBr.; Tāṇ-dyaBr.

Āśvoya, *as*, m. (gāṇa *śubhrādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 123), a descendant of Āśva.

आश्वपस *āśv-apas*, &c. See under *āśu*.

आश्वलायन *āśvalāyana*, *as*, m. (fr. *āśvala*, gāṇa *naḍḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99), N. of a pupil of Śaunaka's, author of Sūtra or ritual works (relating to the Rig-veda) and founder of a Vedic school; (m(f)(i)n.) relating or belonging to Āśvalāyana; (ās), m. the school of Āśvalāyana. - *grīhya-kārikā*, f. and -*brāhmaṇa*, n., N. of works. - *āśkhā*, f. the school of Āśvalāyana. (*Āśvalāyanasākhin*, mfn. belonging to the school of Āśvalāyana.)

आश्वस *ā-śvas*, P. -*śvasiti* and -*śvasati* (Impv. 2. sg. -*śvasi*hi and -*śvasa* [MBh. vi, 490]; impf. -*śvasatī* [Bhaṭṭ.] and -*śvasat* [Kathās. xxxiii, 129]), Ā. -*śvasate*, to breathe, breathe again or freely; to take or recover breath, take heart or courage; to revive, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; BhP. &c.; Caus. -*śvasayati*, to cause to take breath; to encourage, comfort; to calm, console, cheer up, MBh.; Suśr.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.

Āśvasya, ind. p. taking heart or confidence, MBh.

Āśvāsa, *as*, m. breathing again or freely, taking breath; recovery, Suśr.; cheering up, consolation; relying on, Kathās.; a chapter or section of a book, Sāh.

Āśvāsaka, mfn. causing to take breath or courage, consolatory, comforting, L.

Āśvāsana, *am*, n. causing to revive, refreshing, reviving; consoling, encouraging, cheering up, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; refreshment, recreation, consolation, comfort, Balar.; Vepī. &c.

Āśvāsaniya, mfn. to be refreshed or cheered up, Uttarar.

Āśvāsita, mfn. encouraged, animated, comforted, consoled, Daś.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.

Āśvāsin, mfn. breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful, Śak. 35 a.

Āśvāsya, mfn. to be acquiesced in, Megh.

आषाढ *āṣāḍha*, *us*, m. (fr. *a-śāḍhā*), N. of a month (corresponding to part of June and July) in which the full moon is near the constellation Āṣāḍhā, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; Megh.; Kathās. &c.; a staff of the wood of the Palāśa (carried by an ascetic during certain religious observances in the month Āṣāḍhā), Pāṇ. v, 1, 110; Kum. &c.; N. of a prince, MBh.; the Malayamountain, L.; a festival (of Indra), Āp. i, 11, 20; (ā), f. (fora-*śāḍhā*, q. v.) the twenty-first and twenty-second lunar mansions (commonly compounded with *pūrvā* and *utārā*), L.; (r), f. the day of full moon in the month Āṣāḍhā, KātyŚr.; Vait.; (mfn.) belonging to the month Āṣāḍhā, VarBṛS. - *pura*, n., N. of a mythical mountain, Kathās. - *bhava*, mfn. produced in the month Āṣāḍhā; (as), m. the planet Mars, L. - *bhūti*, m., N. of a man, Pañcat. **Āṣāḍhādri-pura**, n., N. of a mythical mountain, Kathās. **Āṣāḍhābhūti**, m. produced in the month Āṣāḍhā; the planet Mars, L.

Āṣāḍhaka, *as*, m. the month Āṣāḍhā, L.; N. of a man, Kathās.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a Rakṣasā, R.

Āṣāḍhī, *is*, m. a descendant of Āṣāḍhā, ŚBr.

Āṣāḍhiya, mfn. born under the constellation Āṣāḍhā, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 34.

आश्टक *āṣṭaka*, *am*, n., N. of a district, Pat. on Kāty. Vart. 31 on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104.

Āṣṭakiya, mfn. belonging to or coming from the above country, ib.

आश्टम *āṣṭama*, *as*, m. (fr. *āṣṭama*), the eighth part, Pāṇ.

Āṣṭamika, mfn. taught in the eighth (book of Pāṇini), Pat.

आश *āṣṭra*, *am*, n. (fr. *√* 1. *āṣ*, Uṇ. iv, 159), ether, sky, atmosphere; (ā), f. a prick or goad for driving cattle (= *āṣṭrā*, q. v.), Kāth.; (r), f. an extensive forest [Sāy.], RV. x, 165, 3.

आश *āṣṭhā*, f. region, quarter, L.

आस 1. *ās*, ind. (an interjection implying

joy, anger, menace, pain, affliction, recollection) Ahl Ohl &c.

आस 2. *ās*, cl. 2. **Ā. āste** (and *āsate*, AV. xi, 8, 32, &c.; Impv. 2. sg. *ās-sva*, *āsva*, and *āsasva*; 2. pl. *ādhvam*; p. *āsānd*, *āsāt* [R.], and *āsina* [see below]; *āsām-cakre* [Pāṇ. iii, 1, 87]; *āsishyate*; *āsishṭa*; *āsītum*) to sit, sit down, rest, lie, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Śak. &c.; to be present; to exist; to inhabit, dwell in; to make one's abode in, RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh. &c.; to sit quietly, abide, remain, continue, RV.; AV. &c.; to cease, have an end, Pañcat.; Daś.; Hit. &c.; to solemnize, celebrate; to do anything without interruption; to continue doing anything; to continue in any situation; to last; (it is used in the sense of 'continuing,' with a participle, adj., or subst., e.g. *etat sāma gāyann āste*, 'he continues singing this verse;' with an indeclinable participle in *tvā, ya, or am*, e.g. *uparudhya arim āsita*, 'he should continue blockading the foe;' with an adverb, e.g. *tūshṇīm āste*, 'he continues quiet;' *sukham āsya*, 'continue well;' with an inst. case, e.g. *sukhenāste*, 'he continues well;' with a dat. case, e.g. *āstān tushṭaye*, 'may it be to your satisfaction') Caus. *āsayati*, to cause any one to sit down, Comm. on Pāṇ.; Desid. *Ā. āsisishate*, ib.; [cf. Gk. *ῥ(σ)-μαι*, *ῥ(σ)-ραι*: Lat. *āsa* changed to *ara*; *ā-nus* for *ā-nus*.]

1. **Āsa**, *as*, m. seat (in *sv-āsa-sihā*, q. v.), RV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; the lower part of the body behind, posterior, ChUp.

1. **Āsana** (but *āsand*, ŚBr.), *am*, n. sitting, sitting down, KātyŚr.; Mn.; sitting in peculiar posture according to the custom of devotees, (five or, in other places, even eighty-four postures are enumerated; see *padmāsana*, *bhadrāsana*, *vajrāsana*, *vīrāsana*, *svastikāsana*: the manner of sitting forming part of the eightfold observances of ascetics); halting, stopping, encamping; abiding, dwelling, AV. xx, 127, 8; Mn.; Yājñ. Hit. &c.; seat, place, stool, KātyŚr.; ŚBr. xiv; Kum.; Mn. &c.; the withers of an elephant, the part where the driver sits, L.; maintaining a post against an enemy; (ā), f. stay, abiding, L.; (r), f. stay, abiding, sitting, L.; a shop, a stall, L.; a small seat, a stool, Kauś. - *bandha*, m. the act of sitting down, Ragh. ii, 6. - *mantra*, m. a Mantra or sacred formula to be spoken at taking a seat, T. - *vidhī*, m. the ceremony of offering a seat to a visitor. - *stha*, mfn. abiding on a seat, sitting, Mr.; Ratnāv. - *√* 1. *ksī*, to make a seat of anything (e.g. of a lotus), Kād.

Āstikā, f. turn or order of sitting, Comm. on Pāṇ.; sitting, ib.

Āsita, mfn. seated, being at rest; one who has sat down, one who is seated or dwells, Kathās.; R. &c.; (am), n. sitting, sitting down, Sāh.; MBh.; a seat; a place where one has lived, an abode, R.; way or manner of sitting (cf. *dur-*); N. of several Sāmans.

Āsitavya, only *am*, n. (used impersonally) to be seated, BhP.

Āsina, mfn. sitting, seated. - *pracalāyita*, n. nodding when seated, falling asleep on a seat, Rājāt.

Āsyā, f. sitting, Suśr.; abiding, abode; state of rest, L.

आस 3. *ās* (*ā-√* 2. *as*), P. *āsyati*, to throw upon, lay or put upon, TBr.; Kāth. Ā. (Impv. 2. pl. *āsyadhvam*) to cause to flow in, pour in, RV. x, 30, 2; ŚBr. i; to put or throw on for one's self, MaitrS.

आस 4. *ās*, n. (?) mouth, face, (only in abl. & instr.) *āsas* (with the prep. *ā*), from mouth to mouth, in close proximity, RV. vii, 99, 7; *āsā* and *āsaya* (generally used as an adv.), before one's eyes; by word of mouth; personally; present; in one's own person; immediately, RV. vi, 16, 9, &c. - *pātra*, n. a vessel fit for the mouth, a drinking vessel, ŚBr.

1. **Āsān**, n. (defective, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 63), mouth, jaws, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; TBr. - *īshu* (*āśm-*), mfn. having arrows in the mouth, RV. i, 84, 16. - *vāt*, mfn. having a mouth (?); showing the mouth; present, AV. vi, 12, 2.

Āsanā, mfn. being in the mouth, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 1, 8.

Āsyā, *am*, n. [ifc. m(f)(i)n.] mouth, jaws, RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh. &c.; face, Yājñ.; (mfn.) belonging to the mouth or face, belonging to that part of

the mouth which is the organ of uttering sounds or letters, Pāṇ.; Siddh.; Kāś. &c. — *daghna*, mfn. reaching to the mouth, Kāth. — *m-dhāna*, mf(i)n. sucking the mouth, kissing the mouth. — *pattra*, n. 'leaf-faced', lotus, L. — *modaka*, n. a mythical weapon, MBh. v, 3491. — *lāṅgala*, m. 'having a plough-like face'; a hog, boar, L. — *loman*, n. the hair of the face, beard, L. — *śravaṇa*, n. watering the mouth, Car. *Āsyāsava*, m. spittle, saliva, L. *Āsyāsukha*, mfn. disagreeable to the mouth, tasting ill, Car. *Āsyōpalepa*, m. obstruction of the mouth by phlegm, Suśr.

आस 2. *āsa*, as, m. (√ 2. *as*), ashes, dust, AV. ix, 8, 10; ŚBr.; (am), n. a bow, L.

2. *Āsana* = 2. *asana*, Terminalia Tomentosa.

आसंसारम् *ā-saṃsāram*, ind. (√ *srī*), from the beginning of the world, ever, Kathās.; Bhartṛ.; Kāvyaḍ.; till the end of the world, for ever, Rājat.

आसंगत्य *āsaṃgatya*, am, n. (fr. *a-saṃgata*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 121), non-union, non-relation.

आसंग्रह् *ā-saṃ-grah* (Impv. 2. sg. *-sām-grībhāya*, RV. viii, 81, 1) to seize.

आसच् *ā-sac*, Ā. *-sacate*, to seek for, RV. i, 136, 3, &c.

आसज् *ā-saj*, P. *-sajati*, to fasten on, attach, fix; to fasten on one's self, put on (as dress, armour, &c.), RV.; AV.; KātyŚr.; R.; Kum. &c.; to fix one's self to, adhere to, Kir. xiii, 44; to take up, MBh. &c.; to take hold of, cling to, AV.; MBh.; ŚBr.; BhP. &c.; Caus. *-sajjati*, to cause to attach or put or fix on, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Ragh.; to employ, MBh.; Pass. *-sajyate*, to adhere, cohere, be attached: Desid. *-sisāṅkshati*, to wish to attach, ŚBr. i, 6, 1, 12; 15.

आसक्ता, mfn. fixed or fastened to; attached to, lying on or upon, ŚBr.; Kum.; R.; Kathās. &c.; attached strongly to, intent on; zealously following or pursuing, MBh.; VarBr.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; wound round, encircled; accompanied or furnished with; following directly, immediately proceeding from (acc.), MBh. — *oitta*, *-cetas*, and *-manas*, mfn. having the mind deeply engaged in or fixed upon (any object), intent on, devoted to, absorbed in. — *bhāva*, mfn. having one's affection fixed on, being in love with, Daś.

आसक्ति, f. the act of adhering or attaching one's self firmly behind; placing behind; waylaying, RV.; devotedness, attachment; diligence, application; (i), ind. uninterruptedly, wholly, throughout, ŚBr.

आसङ्ग, as, m. the act of clinging to or hooking on, association, connection, Śak.; Kum.; BhP. &c.; attachment, devotedness, Śāh.; Kathās. &c.; waylaying, RV.; ŚBr.; N. of a man, RV. viii, 1, 32; 33; of a son of Śva-phalka, BhP. ix, 24, 15; (am), n. a kind of fragrant earth, L.; (mfn.) uninterrupted, L.; (am), ind. uninterruptedly, L.

आसङ्गिन्, mfn. clinging to, attached, Kād.; (inf), f. a whirlwind, L.

आसङ्गिमा, as, m. (in surgery) a kind of bandage, Suśr.

आसज्, mfn. clinging to; dragging (a wheel), RV. v, 34, 6.

आसज्या, ind. p. having attached one's self or clinging to, Kir. &c.

आसञ्जाना, am, n. the act of clinging to, being hooked on; adherence, fixing, fastening to, AitBr.; KātyŚr.; a handle, hook, ŚBr.; attaching (an Anubandha to an affix), Pat. — *vat*, mfn. having a handle &c., KātyŚr.

आसञ्जिता, mfn. fastened on, put on.

आसंज्ञिता *ā-saṃjñita*, mfn (fr. *saṃ-jñā*), one with whom one has agreed or concerted, Kām.

आसद् *ā-sad*, P. *-sīdati* (Ved. also *-sadati*; Inf. *-saddam* and *-sdde*, RV.; pf. *-sasāda*; fut. *-sat-syati*), Ā. (Ved. aor. 1. sg. *-satsi* and 3. sg. *-sādi*) to sit, sit down, sit near, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to preside over, RV. viii, 42, 1; to lie in wait for, RV. x, 85, 32; to go to, go towards, approach; to meet with, reach, find; to encounter, attack; to commence, undertake, AV.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kum.; Ragh. &c.; Caus. *-sadayati*, to cause to sit down; to set down, put down, place, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; BhP. &c.; to cause, effect, BhP.; to approach, meet with, find, reach, obtain, MBh.; R.; Megh.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.

आ-सत्ति, f. vicinity, proximity; intimate union; uninterrupted sequence (of words = *saṃ-nidhi*, q.v.), continual succession, Śāh.; Nyāyak.; Ragh. &c.; embarrassment; perplexity, MBh.; reaching, obtaining; gain, profit, L.

आ-सदा, as, m. approaching, meeting (see *dur* -°).

आ-सदाना, am, n. sitting down; a seat, KātyŚr.; reaching, L.

आ-सान्ना, mfn. seated down, set down, AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; AitBr.; near, proximate, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Megh.; Kathās. &c.; reached, obtained, occupied, BhP.; (am), n. nearness, vicinity, proximity, R.; Kathās. &c.; end, death, L. — *kāla*, m. the hour of death; (mfn.) one who has reached his time or hour (of death). — *kshaya*, mfn. one whose ruin is near. — *cara*, mfn. moving round about in the proximity, Kum. — *tara*, mfn. nearer; — *tā*, f. greater nearness, Hit. — *nivāsin*, mfn. living in the vicinity, a neighbour, L. — *prasaṃsā*, f. a female (of an animal) whose (time of) parturition is near or who is about to bring forth (young ones), Hit. — *vartin*, mfn. being or abiding in the neighbourhood or vicinity, Kathās.

आ-सदा, as, m. a footstool, cushion, AV. xv, 3, 8; TāṇḍyaBr.

आ-सदाना, am, n. putting or laying down, KātyŚr.; reaching, getting possession of, MBh.; Ratnāv.

आ-सदायितव्या, mfn. accessible, attainable; to be attacked or encountered, R.; Ragh.

आ-सदिता, mfn. put down; reached &c.

1. *Ā-sādya*, mfn. = *ā-sadayitavya* above.

2. *Ā-sādya*, ind. p. having put down; reaching.

आ-सिआदयिषु, nfn. (fr. Desid. of the Caus.), being about or wishing to attack, R.

आसन् 2. *ā-san*, P. (Impv. 2. sg. *ā-sanuhi*, AV. xiv, 2, 70) to gain, obtain; (for 1. *āsan* and *ā-sanya* see under 3. *ās*).

आसन *āsana*. See 2. *ās*.

आसन्द *āsanda*, as, m. (probably fr. *√sad*), N. of Vishnu, L.; (f), f. a chair or stool (generally made of basket work), AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; TS. &c. — *vat* (*āsandi*), m., N. of a country, Pāṇ.; AitBr. — *sād* (*āsandi*), mfn. sitting on a chair, ŚBr. xii, 8, 3, 4.

आसन्दिका, f. a little chair, Kād.

आसपिण्डक्रियाकर्म *ā-sapiṇḍa-kriyā-karma*, ind. till the Śrāddha or funeral ceremony of which the Sapiṇḍas (q.v.) partake, Mn. iii, 247.

आसप्तम *ā-saptama*, mfn. reaching or extending to the seventh, MuṇḍUp.; Yājñ.; R.

आसप्तमञ्ज *āsamañja*, as, m. a descendant of Asamañja, R. i, 42, 9.

आसमुद्रान्तम् *ā-samudrāntam*, ind. as far as the shore of the ocean (including it), R.

आसंवाध *ā-saṃbādha*, crowded, blocked up, R.

आसया *āsayā*. See 4. *ās*.

आसात् *āsāt*, ind. (fr. an ideal base *āsa*), from or in the proximity, near, RV.

आसाद *āsāda*, &c. See *ā-sad*.

आसायम् *ā-sāyam*, ind. till evening.

आसार *ā-sāra*, &c. See *ā-srī*.

आसि *ā-si*, P. (pf. *ā-sishāya*, RV. x, 28, 10) to wrap or pack up.

आसिक *āsika*, mfn. (fr. *asi*), combating with a sword, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आसिका *āsikā*. See 2. *ās*.

आसिच् 1. *ā-sic*, P. Ā. *-siñcati*, -te, to pour in, fill up, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to pour on, besprinkle, water, wet, BhP.; Kathās. &c.; Caus. *-secayati*, to pour in or on, ĀśvGr. & Śr.; Mn.

आ-सिक्ता, mfn. poured in or on, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; sprinkled.

2. *Ā-sic*, f. pouring in or towards; an oblation of Soma or butter (poured out towards or for the gods), RV. ii, 37, 1 & vii, 16, 11.

आ-सका, as, m. wetting, sprinkling, watering, MBh.; Kathās.

आसक्या. See s. v.

1. *Ā-sēcana*, am, n. pouring into, wetting, sprinkling, KātyŚr.; a reservoir or vessel for fluids, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (f), f. a small vessel, L. — *vat*, mfn. serving for sprinkling, ĀśvGr. iv, 3, 16; KātyŚr.

आसिच् *ā-sidh*, Caus. *-sedhayati*, to imprison, Comm. on Yājñ.

आ-सिद्धा, mfn. put under restraint, imprisoned, Comm. on Yājñ.

आ-सद्धि, f. m. one who confines, imprisons, ib.

आ-सद्धा, as, m. arrest, custody, legal restraint of four kinds, (*kāśsedha*, limitation of time; *sthānāsedha*, confinement to a place; *pravāśsedha*, prohibition against removal or departure; *karmāsedha*, restriction from employment), ib.

आसिधार *āsīdhāra*, mfn. (fr. *asi-dhārā*), relating to or being like the edge of a sword (e.g. *ṃ vrataṃ*, a vow as difficult as standing on the edge of a sword, Ragh. xii, 67), Kathās.

आसिनसि *āsīnāsī*, is, m. (fr. *āsī-nāsa*, gaṇa *taulvāy-ādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 61), a descendant of Asīnāsa.

आसिबन्ध *āsibandhika*, as, m. (fr. *asi-bandha*, ib.), a descendant of Asī-bandha.

आसिच् *ā-siv*, P. *-sivati*, to sew together.

आ-सिवाना, am, n. sewing together or on, Kāth.

आ-स्युता, mfn. sewn together, Bhartṛ.

आसीतकी *āsītakī*, f. a kind of plant, Lalit.

आसीमान्तम् *ā-sīmāntam*, ind. extending to the boundary, Kathās. lvi, 306.

आसू *ā-sū*, P. *-sunōti* (Subj. 2. pl. *-sunōtā*, AV. xx, 127, 7 and *ā-sotā*, RV. ix, 108, 7) to press out (Soma juice); to distil, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.

1. *Ā-sava*, as, m. distilling, distillation, L.; decoction; rum, spirit distilled from sugar or molasses, spirituous liquor in general; juice, MBh.; Suśr.; Vikr.; Prab.; Yājñ. &c.; the nectar or juice of a flower, Śiś. vi, 7; the nectar or juice of the lips (of a woman), Śāntiś. — *dra*, m., N. of the Palmyra tree *Borassus Flabelliformis* (its juice, on fermenting, affords a spirituous liquor, L.)

आ-सवा, as, m. (a priest) who presses out the Soma juice, RV. viii, 103, 10.

आ-सव्या (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 26), mfn. to be pressed out.

आ-सुत, mfn. pressing out, distilling, (gaṇa *gahādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138.)

आ-सुता, am, n. a manner of pressing the Soma, ChUp. v, 12, 1; a mixture, Bhpr.

1. *Ā-sutī*, f. a brew, mixture, RV.; AV.; distillation, L. — *mat*, mfn. (gaṇa *madhv-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 86) mixed with liquors (?). *Āsuti-va* (Pāṇ. v, 2, 112), a priest (who prepares the Soma); one who prepares or sells spirituous liquors, a distiller, brewer, L.

आसुक *āsuka*, am, n., N. of a Sāman.

आसुर 1. *āsura*, mf(i)n. (fr. *asura*), spiritual, divine, RV.; VS.; AV.; belonging or devoted to evil spirits; belonging or relating to the Asuras, RV.; AV.; VS.; KātyŚr.; Prab.; Daś. &c.; infernal, demoniacal; (as), m. an Asura or demon, AV.; AitBr.; Pāṇ.; a form of marriage (in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father and paternal kinsmen), ĀśvGr. i, 6, 6; Mn. iii, 31; (cf. *vi-vāha*); (ās), m. pl. the stars of the southern hemisphere, Śūryas. &c.; a prince of the warrior-tribe Asura, Pāṇ.; (f), f. a female demon; a division of medicine (surgery, curing by cutting with instruments, applying the actual cautery); N. of the plant *Sinapis Ramosa*, L.; the urethra, BhP.; (am), n. blood; black salt, L.

2. *Āsura*, mfn. belonging to Āsuri (below).

आसुरायण, as, m. (fr. *āsuri* below), a descendant of Āsuri, ŚBr.; BrArUp.; MBh.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a school.

आसुरायणीया, mfn. (fr. *āsurāyana*), belonging to or coming from Āsuraṇya.

आसुरी, is, m. [i, f., L.], (fr. *asura*), N. of a teacher, ŚBr.; BrArUp. &c. — *vāsin*, m., N. of Praññ-putra, ŚBr. *Āsuri-kalpa*, m., N. of a Tantra.

आसुरीया, mfn. (fr. *āsuri*), Pat. on Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 19.

आसू *ā-sū*, P. *ā-suvati* (p. *-suvānd*) to

excite towards; to throw to, send off towards; to assign to, bring quickly, procure; to yield, grant, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

2. **Ā-savā**, as, m. exciting, enlivening, VS.

Ā-savitṛī, īā, m. exciting, exciter, ŚBr.

2. **Ā-sutī**, īs, f. exciting, enlivening, RV. i, 104, 7; vii, 97, 7.

आसूत्रय ā-sūtraya, Nom. (fr. *sūtra*).

Ā-sūtrita, mfn. tied on or round, forming or wearing a garland.

आसु ā-sri, P. -*sarati*, to hasten towards, come running, RV.; AV.: Caus. Pass. -*sāryate*, to be undertaken or begun, Hariv.

Ā-sāra, as, m. surrounding an enemy; incursion, attack, L.; a hard shower, MBh.; Megh.; Ragh.; Mālav.; Kathās. &c.; a king whose dominions are separated by other states and who is an ally in war, Kām. - **śāraka**, f. pl. hailstorm, BhP.; a particular metre.

Ā-sāraṇa, as, m., N. of a Yaksha, BhP.

आसृज् ā-sṛj, P. (Impv. 2. sg. *ā-sṛja*) **Ā**. (pf. 3. pl. *ā-sasṛjire*) to pour out upon, pour in, RV.; to admit (a stallion to a mare), RV. ix, 97, 18; to adorn, decorate, RV. v, 52, 6; to carry near; to procure, KātyŚr.

आसेक्य āsekyā, as, m. (fr. *a-seka*), impotent, a man of slight generative power, Suśr. i, 318, 8.

आसेचन ā-secana and **āsecanaka** = *a-secana* and *a-secanaka*, qq. v., L.; (for *ī. ā-secana* see *ā-sic*.)

आसेद्ध ā-seddhī, &c. See *ā-sidh*.

आसेव ā-sev, (rarely P.) **Ā**. -*sevatī*, -*te*, to frequent; to abide in, inhabit, dwell on, R.; BhP.; Kāvyaḍ.; to attend to, serve; to honour; to take the part of, side with, BhP. &c.; to enjoy (sexual intercourse); to indulge in, like; to perform assiduously, practise, MBh.; Suśr.; Megh.; Kum. &c.

Ā-sevana, am, n. abiding in, Rājāt.; assiduous practice or performance of anything, Pāp.

Ā-sevā, f. id., ib.

Ā-sevita, mfn. frequented; practised assiduously.

Ā-sevin, mfn. frequenting, inhabiting, Kathās.; zealously cultivating or performing anything, Rājāt.

Ā-sevya, mfn. to be frequented or visited, Kāvyaḍ.

आस्कन्द ā-skand, P. -*skandati*, to leap, skip (see *ā-skandam*); to invade, attack, assault, Mālatīm.; Kathās.; BhP.

Ā-skandā, as, m. ascending, mounting, jumping upon, Kathās.; attack, assault, Rājāt. &c.; a die (especially the fourth), VS.; TS.; a manner of recitation, Lāṭy.

Ā-skandana, am, n. going towards; assailing, attack; battle, combat, Kathās.; reproach, abuse, L.; drying, L.

Ā-skāndam, ind. p. leaping, skipping, VS.

Ā-skandita, mfn. subject to or burdened with; (am) and (akam), n. a horse's gallop, L.

Ā-skandīn, mfn. jumping upon, Ragh.; assailing; causing to jump away, giving away, granting, Kathās.; a robber, L.

आस्कभ् ā-skabh, P. (-*skabhnāti*, RV. x, 6, 3) to fix firmly into, stick into.

आस्कु ā-sku, P. (-*skauti*, ŚBr. and -*skunōti*, AV. xii, 4, 6) to pull, pluck, tear.

आस्कृ āskra, mfn. (✓*kram*, Sāy., fr. *skṛi* = ✓*ī. kṛi*, BRD.), attacking, assaulting [Sāy.]; joined, united [BRD.], RV. i, 186, 2, &c.

आस्तर ā-stara, &c. See *ā-sṛṣi*.

आस्तायन āstāyana, mfn. (fr. *asti*, 'existent,' *gana pakṣhādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 80), belonging to something existent.

आस्ताव ā-stāvā, as, m. (✓*stu*), the place where a particular Stotra is sung, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

आस्तिक āstika, mf(i)n. (fr. *asti*, 'there is or exists,' Pāp. iv, 2, 60), one who believes in the existence (of God, of another world, &c.); believing, pious, faithful, MBh.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; (as), m. = *ā-stika*, q. v. **Āstikārtha-da**, as, m. 'granting Āstika's request,' N. of the king Janamejaya (who at

the request of the sage Āstika [see *āstika*] excepted the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent-race), L.

Āstikya, am, n. (fr. *āstika*), belief in God, piety, faithfulness; a believing nature or disposition, MBh.; Bhag.; BhP.

Āsteya, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 3, 56) belonging to something existent.

आस्तीक āstika, as, m., N. of a Muni (the son of Jaratkāru and Bhagīnī Jaratkāru), MBh.; Hariv.; (mfn.) relating to or treating of the Muni Āstika; (*āstikam parva*, a section of the first book of the Mahā-bhārata.)

आस्तुम् ā-sṛstuh, P. -*stobhati*, to receive or attend with shouts of joy; to huzza to, ŚāṅkhŚr.

आस्तु ā-sṛti, P. **Ā**. -*striṇoti*, -*striṇute*, -*stirati*, -*te* (generally ind. p. *ā-sṛtiya*, q. v.) to scatter over, cover, bestrew, spread, R.; VarBr.; KātyŚr. &c.

Ā-stara, as, m. covering; a coverlet, blanket, carpet; a bed, cushion, Śāntiś.; Kathās.; N. of a man.

Ā-stāraṇa, am, ī, n. f. the act of spreading; a carpet, rug; a cushion, quilt, bed-clothes; a bed; a layer of sacred grass spread out at a sacrifice, AV. xv, 3, 7; AitBr.; ĀśvGr.; MBh.; Pāṇcat. &c.; an elephant's housings, a painted cloth or blanket worn on his back. - **vāt**, mfn. covered with a cloth or carpet, R.; MBh.

Āstaranika, mfn. resting on a cloth or carpet, R.

Ā-stāra, as, m. spreading, strewing, scattering. - **paṅkti**, f., N. of a metre (the first verse of which consists of two Pādas of eight syllables each, the second of two Pādas of twelve syllables each), RAnukr.

Ā-stāraka, as, m. a fire-receptacle, grate, Bhpr.

Ā-stīrṇa, mfn. spread, strewed, scattered, KātyŚr.; Kathās.; Ragh.; covered, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.

Ā-stīrya, ind. p. having scattered over or strewed; covering, spreading, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; Lāṭy.; Kauś.

Ā-sṛṭita, mfn. = *ā-stīrṇa* above, VS.; VP.; BhP. &c.

आस्त्रबुध āstrabudhā, as, m., N. of a man, RV. x, 171, 3.

आस्था ā-sṭhā, P. **Ā**. -*tisṭhāti*, -*te*, to stand or remain on or by; to ascend, mount; to stay near, go towards, resort to, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kum. &c.; to act according to, follow, R.; BhP.; to undertake, perform, do, carry out, practise, use, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; to side or take part with, be of the opinion of; to maintain, affirm, Pat.; to acknowledge; to take care for, have regard for, MBh.; Sarvad. &c.: Caus. -*sthāpayati*. to cause to ascend, Kauś.; to cause to stay or stop; to arrest, stop, RV.; Kauś.; to fix into, put into, AitBr.; BhP.; Kathās.; to hurt, RV.; to constipate; to strengthen, Suśr.; to introduce, Sāh.

2. **Ā-sthā**, f. consideration, regard, care, care for (with loc., e.g. *mayy āsthā*, care for me), Hit.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; assent, promise, L.; confidence, hope; prop, stay, support, L.; place or means of abiding, L.; an assembly, L.; state, condition, L.

Ā-sthātṛi, mfn. standing on, mounting on, RV. vi, 47, 26.

Ā-sthāna, am, n. place, site, ground, base, VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; an assembly; a hall of audience, Kathās.; L.; (ī), f. an assembly, Rātnāv. - **grīha**, n. an assembly-room, L. - **maṇḍapa**, m. & n. a hall of audience, Hariv.; Kād.

Āsthāniya, mfn. belonging to an assembly; (as), m. chamberlain, Rājāt.

Ā-sthāpana, am, n. placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain; a strengthening remedy; an enema of oil, ghee, &c., Suśr.

Ā-sthāpita, mfn. placed, fixed, &c.; (am), n. (*gana ācīlādi*, Pāp. vi, 2, 146), a particular Sandhi, RPrāt.; APrāt.

Ā-sthāya, ind. p. having recourse to, using, employing; having ascended; standing, standing by.

Ā-sthāyikā, f. access, audience; (e.g. *āsthāyīkām dā*, to give an audience.)

Ā-sthita, mfn. staying or sitting on, dwelling on, abiding, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; come or fallen into; one who has undertaken or performed, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Śiś. &c.; being, existing, BhP.; Hit.; acknowledging, believing, Sarvad.; stayed, dwelt, inhabited; ascended, Ragh.; BhP.; under-

taken, performed, MBh.; R.; brought, carried to, BhP.

Ā-stheya, mfn. to be approached; to be seized; to be applied or practised, R.; to be regarded as; to be acknowledged or adopted (as an opinion), Sarvad.

आश्नान ā-snāna, am, n. (✓*snā*), water for washing, a bath, AV. xiv, 2, 65.

आश्नेय āsneya, mf(i)n. (fr. *asan*), bloody, being in blood, AV. xi, 8, 28.

आस्पद āspada, am, n. (īfc. mf(i)n. fr. *pada* with *ā* prefixed, *s* being inserted), place, seat, abode, Śak.; Kathās.; Mṛicch.; Bhartṛ.; Dās. &c.; the tenth lunar mansion, VarBr.; business, affair; dignity, authority; power, L. - **tā**, f. and **tva**, n. the state of being the place or abode of.

आस्पन्द ā-sṛpand, **Ā**. -*sṛpandate*, to palpitate, quiver, R.

Ā-spandana, am, n. trembling, quivering, BhP.

आस्पत्र ās-pātra. See 3. *ās*.

आस्पृ अ-sṛpi, P. -*sṛpiṇoti*, to procure for one's self, ŚBr.

आस्पृश् ā-sṛpiś.

Ā-sṛpiśya, ind. p. having touched softly, BhP.

Ā-sṛpiśṭa, mfn. touched softly or gently, ŚBr.

आस्फल ā-sṛphal, Caus. -*sṛphālayati*, to cause to flap; to rock, shake, throw, Hariv.; Ragh.; Uttarar. &c.; to tear asunder, BhP.

Ā-sṛphāla, as, m. causing to flap or move; striking; flapping, clapping; rebounding, recoiling, Naish.; the flapping motion of an elephant's ears towards each other, L.

Ā-sṛphālana, am, n. rubbing, stirring, flapping; striking; clashing, colliding, collision, MBh.; Śak.; Hit.; Ragh.; Śiś. &c.; pride, arrogance, L.

Ā-sṛphālita, mfn. struck gently; stirred; caused to move; flapped, clapped, struck together.

आस्फाय ā-sṛphāy, **Ā**. -*sṛphāyate*, to grow, increase, Bhaṭṭ.

आस्फार ā-sṛphāra, as, m. (fr. ✓*sṛphar* = ✓*sṛphal*?), a dice-board, Sāy. on RV. x, 34, 1 & 8.

आस्फुजित āsphujit = *āṣṭapodīrṇ*, N. of the planet Venus.

आस्फुट ā-sṛphut, Caus. -*sṛphoṭayati*, to split open, crush, grind, Kathās.; to move, agitate quickly; to shake, MBh.; Mn.; BhP. &c.

Ā-sṛphota, as, m. (and *ā*, f., L.) moving or flapping to and fro; quivering, trembling, shaking; the sound of clapping or striking on the arms (as made by combatants, wrestlers, &c.), MBh.; a species of plant, L.

Ā-sṛphotaka, as, m. a species of plant, L.

Ā-sṛphotana, am, n. shaking, moving to and fro, R.; MBh.; slapping or clapping the arms or the noise made by it; stretching, VarBr.; Suśr.; blowing, expanding, L.; closing, sealing, L.; (ī), f. a gimlet or auger, L.

Ā-sṛphota, as, m. (probably for *ā-sṛphota* above), N. of several plants, viz. *Calotropis Gigantea* (Suśr.), *Bahinia Variegata*, *Echites Dichotoma*, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of several plants, viz. *Jasminum Sambac* (Suśr.), *Clitoria Ternatea* (of two kinds, with white and blue flowers, Bhpr.), *Echites Frutescens*, *Echites Dichotoma*, L.

Ā-sṛphotaka, as, m. *Calotropis Gigantea*, L.

आस्फुल् ā-sṛphul = *ā-sṛphal* above.

आस्माक āsmākā, mf(i)n. (fr. *asmākam*, Pāp. iv, 3, 1 & 2), our, ours, VS.; Sāh.

Āsmākina, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 3, 1 & 2), id.

आस्य āsyā, &c. See 4. *ās*.

आस्यन् ā-sṛsyand, **Ā**. -*syandate* (p. -*syānda-māna*), to stream or flow towards or near, AV. iii, 12, 3; ŚāṅkhGr. and Śr.

Ā-syandana, am, n. flowing near, Nir.

आस्यहात āsyahātya, mfn. (fr. *asy-a-hatya*, *gana vimuktādi*, Pāp. v, 2, 61), containing the word *asy-a-hatya*, 'non-killing with a sword' (as a chapter) or (*gana anusatikādi*, Pāp. vii, 3, 20) belonging to a non-massacre [*asi-hatya* and *āsihātya*, Kās.]

आस्या *āsya*, f. See $\sqrt{2}$. *ās*.

आस्यूत *ā-syūta*. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{sv} .

आसृम् \bar{a} - \sqrt{sras} .

\bar{A} -*sraṣṭa*, mfn. fallen off, loose, MBh.

आसप *āsrapa*, as, m. (fr. *asra-pa*), the nineteenth lunar mansion (presided over by the Rākshasa *Asra-pa*), L.; = *asra-pa* (q. v.), T.

आसु 1. \bar{a} - \sqrt{sru} , P. -*sraṣṭi*, to flow near or towards; to flow, stream, flow from, BhP.; Sarvad.; to spring a leak; to flow off, go off, deteriorate, AV. v, 19, 8; ii, 29, 7: Caus. -*sraṣṭayati* and -*sraṣṭayati*, to cause to flow; to bleed, cup, Kām.; to impel, Sarvad.

\bar{A} -*sraṣṭa*, as, m. the foam on boiling rice, L.; a door opening into water and allowing the stream to descend through it, Sarvad.; (with Jains) the action of the senses which impels the soul towards external objects (one of the seven Sattvas or substances; it is twofold, as good or evil), Sarvad.; distress, affliction, pain, L.

\bar{A} -*sraṣṭā*, as, m. flow, issue, running, discharge, Suśr.; suppuration, MBh.; pain, affliction; a particular disease of the body, AV. i, 2, 4; ii, 3, 3-5; (*ās*), m. pl. the objects of sense, Ap. -*bheshajā*, n. a medicament, medicine, AV. vi, 44, 2.

\bar{A} -*sraṣṭin*, mfn. flowing, emitting fluid, discharging humour (as an elephant who emits fluid from his temples during the rutting time), MBh.; suppurating, festering, Suśr.

2. \bar{A} -*sru*, mfn. flowing or streaming in abundance. -*payas*, mfn. one whose milk is streaming away in abundance (as a cow), BhP. x, 13, 30.

आसद् \bar{a} - \sqrt{svad} , P. -*svadati*, to eat, consume, MBh.; Caus. -*svādayati*, to taste, enjoy, eat with a relish, MBh.; R.; BhP.; VarBr.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.

\bar{A} -*svāda*, as, m. eating with a relish, tasting, enjoying (also metaphorically), Mn.; Kathās.; Sāh.; Yājñ. &c.; flavour, taste, R.; Pañcat.; Megh. &c. -*vat*, mfn. having a good taste, palatable; delicious in flavour, Ragh.

\bar{A} -*svādaka*, mfn. tasting, enjoying, Sāh.

\bar{A} -*svādāna*, am, n. the act of eating, tasting, enjoying, Pañcat.; Hit.

\bar{A} -*svādita*, mfn. tasted, enjoyed, eaten.

\bar{A} -*svādya*, mfn. to be eaten; to be tasted or enjoyed, MBh.; Kathās.; having a good taste, palatable, delicious. -*toya*, mf(ā)n. having sweet or palatable water (as a stream), Hit.

आसन् \bar{a} - \sqrt{svan} , P. (pf. 3. pl. -*svenus*, Bhāṭṭ.) to resound.

\bar{A} -*svanita* and \bar{A} -*svānta*, mfn. (Pāp. vii, 2, 28) sounded, resounded.

आसिद् \bar{a} - \sqrt{svid} , \bar{A} . (p. pf. -*sishvidānā*, RV. x, 106, 10) to sweat, perspire.

आह 1. *āha*, ind. an interjection; a particle implying reproof; severity; command; casting; sending, L.

आह 2. *āha*, perf. 3. sg. of the defect. $\sqrt{1}$. *ah*, q. v.

आहक *āhaka*, as, m. a peculiar disease of the nose, inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane.

आहकारिक *āhamkārika*, mfn. (fr. *āham-kāra*), belonging to *āham-kāra* or self-consciousness, MBh.

\bar{A} hamkārya, erroneously for *āhamkārya*, q. v.

आहन् \bar{a} - \sqrt{han} , P. -*hanti* (Impv. \bar{a} -*jahi*, AV. &c.; pf. \bar{a} -*jaghāna*, RV. &c.), \bar{A} . -*hate* (only if no object follows, Pāp. i, 3, 28, or if the object is a part of one's own body, Kāty.; Pot. 1. sg. -*ghniya*, Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 62, Daś.) to strike at, hit, beat; to attack, assault, RV.; TS.; \bar{A} svGr.; MBh.; Kathās. &c. (\bar{A} .) to strike one's self (or any part of one's body), BhP.; Pāp. & Comm.; Bhāṭṭ.; to make away with one's self, Daś. 91, 15; to fasten, AV.; \bar{S} Br.; to beat or cause to sound (a drum &c.), TS.; \bar{S} Br.; Kathās.; Bhāṭṭ. &c.; Intens. \bar{a} -*jāghanti*, RV. vi, 75, 13, to strike at or beat violently.

\bar{A} -*hata*, mfn. struck, beaten, hit, hurt, R.; Ragh.; Kum.; Kathās.; VarBr. &c.; fastened, fixed, RV.; AV.; beaten, caused to sound (as a drum &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; crushed, rubbed, Śiś.; rendered null, destroyed, frustrated, BhP.; VarBr. &c.

multiplied, VarBr. &c.; hit, blunted (said of a Visarga, when changed to *o*), Sāh.; uttered falsely, L.; known, understood, L.; repeated, mentioned, L.; (*as*), m. a drum, L.; (*am*), n. old cloth or raiment, L.; new cloth or clothes, L.; assertion of an impossibility, L. -*lakshana*, mfn. one whose marks or characteristics are mentioned, famed, reputed, L. -*visarga-tā*, f. the deadening of a Visarga or its change into *o*, Sāh.

\bar{A} -*hati*, *is*, f. hitting, striking; a blow, hit, Kathās.; Ratnāv.; Kpr. &c.; (in arith.) a product, \bar{A} ryabh.; Bijaj.

\bar{A} -*hatya*, ind. p. having struck or beaten, striking, hitting. -*vacana*, n. and -*vāda*, m. an explicit or energetic explanation.

\bar{A} -*hānana*, am, n. the act of striking at, beating, Kāty. &c.; killing (an animal), AV.; a stick for beating a drum, AV. xx, 133, 1. -*prakāra*, mfn. fit for beating, \bar{A} psr.

\bar{A} hananya, mfn. (fr. \bar{a} -*hānana*), being in the act of beating (a drum &c.), VS. xvi, 35.

\bar{A} -*hanās*, mfn. to be beaten or pressed out (as Soma); to be skimmed (as milk), RV.; to be beaten (as an unchaste woman); unchaste, wanton; obscene, lascivious, profligate, RV. v, 42, 13; x, 10, 6. 8.

\bar{A} -*hanasya*, am, n. unchasteness, lasciviousness, AitBr.; lascivious words, obscenity, \bar{S} Br.; (*ās*), f. pl. (scil. *ricas*) verses of a lascivious character; a chapter of the Kuntāpa hymns in the Atharva-veda, AitBr.; \bar{A} svGr. &c.; (with *an*), mfn. chaste, decent, \bar{S} āṅkh-Gr.; HirGr.)

आहर \bar{a} -*hara*, &c. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{hri} .

आहर्ष \bar{a} - \sqrt{hary} , P. (p. -*hāryat*, RV. x, 105, 1) \bar{A} . (p. -*hāryamāṇa*, RV. x, 96, 11) to like; to foster.

आहलक् *āhālak* [VS.] and *āhālam* [TS.], ind. a smacking sound.

आहव \bar{a} -*hava*, &c. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{hu} & \bar{a} - \sqrt{hve} .

आहस्पत्य *āhaspatya*, mfn. (fr. *ahas-pati*), belonging to the lord of the day or to the sun, MantraBr.; Gobh.

आहार \bar{a} -*hāra*, &c. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{hri} .

आहाव \bar{a} -*hāva*, &c. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{hu} & \bar{a} - \sqrt{hve} .
आहि \bar{a} - \sqrt{hi} , \bar{A} . (3. pl. \bar{a} -*hinvire*, RV. ix, 74, 8) to carry near; to procure.

आहिंस \bar{a} - \sqrt{hins} , \bar{A} . -*hinsate*, to attack, make war upon, TāṇḍyaBr.

आहिंसी *āhinsi*, is, m. a descendant of \bar{A} -*hinsa*.

\bar{A} hinsyana, as, m. (fr. *āhinsi*, gaṇa *taulvadyādi*, Pāp. ii, 4, 61), a descendant of \bar{A} hinsi.

आहिक *āhika*, as, m. (fr. *ahi*), the descending node, L.; N. of Pāṇini, L.

आहिच्छ *āhicchatra*, mfn. (fr. *ahi-cehatra* or *ā*), coming from the country *Ahicchatra* or its city, Kathās.; Pat.

\bar{A} hicchatrika, as, m. an inhabitant of the country *Ahicchatra* or its city.

आहियडक *āhiṇḍaka* and *āhiṇḍika*, as, m. a man of mixed origin (the son of a Nishāda father and a Vaidehī mother, Mn. x, 37; employed as a watchman outside gaols &c., Comm. on Mn.); a traveller [in Prākṛit], Mṛicch.

आहित \bar{a} -*hita* and \bar{a} -*hiti*. See \bar{a} - $\sqrt{dhā}$.

आहितुडिक *āhituṇḍika*, as, m. (fr. *āhituṇḍa*), 'one (who plays) with a snake's mouth,' a snake-catcher, juggler, Pañcat.; Mudr.

आहितम *āhimata*, mfn. (fr. *āhi-mat*), belonging to (a country) abounding in snakes, Comm. on Pāp.

आहिबुध्न *āhirbudhnya*, am, n., N. of the Nakshatra Uttara-bhadra-padā (presided over by *Ahirbudhnya*).

आहु \bar{a} - \sqrt{hu} , P. \bar{A} . -*juhōti*, -*juhute* (p. -*jūh-vāna*) to sacrifice, offer an oblation; to sprinkle (with butter), RV.; AV.; TS.; Hariv.

1. \bar{A} -*hava*, as, m. sacrificing, sacrifice, L.; (for 2. \bar{a} -*hava* see \bar{a} - \sqrt{hve} .)

\bar{A} -*hāvana*, am, n. offering an oblation, offering sacrifice, a sacrifice, RV. vii, 1, 17; 8, 5.

\bar{A} -*havanīya*, mfn. to be offered as an oblation; (*āhavanīya*), m. (scil. *agni*) consecrated fire taken from the householder's perpetual fire and prepared for receiving oblations; especially the eastern of the three fires burning at a sacrifice, AV.; \bar{S} Br.; Kāty. &c.; \bar{A} svGr.; ChUp. &c. -*tas*, ind. from the *Āhavanīya* fire, \bar{A} psr.

\bar{A} havanīyaka, as, m. = *āhavanīya* above.

1. \bar{A} -*hāvā*, as, m. a trough, pail, vessel, RV.; a trough near a well for watering cattle, Pāp.; (for 2. \bar{a} -*hāvā* see \bar{a} - \sqrt{hve} .)

\bar{A} -*huta*, mfn. offered as an oblation, sacrificed, RV.; AV.; \bar{S} āṅkhGr.; laid in the fire (as a corpse), RV. x, 16, 5; offering made to men, hospitality (= *manushya-yajña*, q. v.), L.; nourishment of all created beings (considered as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindūs; cf. *bhūta-yajña*), L.

1. \bar{A} -*huti*, *is*, f. offering oblations with fire to the deities; any solemn rite accompanied with oblations, RV.; AV.; TS.; AitBr.; \bar{S} Br.; MBh. &c.; (*is*), m., N. of a son of Babhrū, MBh.; Hariv.; VP. -*kṛita*, mfn. offered as an oblation, \bar{S} Br. vi, 6, 4. 2. -*bhāga*, mf(ā)n. one whose share is a sacrifice, AitBr. -*bhāj*, mfn. one who partakes of a sacrifice or oblation, Maitr. -*māya*, mfn. consisting of oblations, \bar{S} Br. -*vat* (*dhuti*), mfn. accompanied with oblations, \bar{S} Br. \bar{A} hutiśhakā, f. pl. a kind of brick, TS.; (for 2. \bar{a} -*huti* see \bar{a} - \sqrt{hve} .)

\bar{A} huti (in comp. for 1. \bar{a} -*huti*). - $\sqrt{1}$. *kṛi*, to offer as an oblation, Ratnāv.; Bālār. - \sqrt{vbh} , to become or be an oblation, Bālār. - \sqrt{vridh} , mfn. delighting in sacrifices, RV. ix, 67, 29.

आहुक *āhuka*, as, m., N. of a king (great-grandfather of Kṛishna, a son or grandson of Abhi-jit), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; (*ṣ*), f. a sister of that king, Hariv.; VP.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

आहुल्य *āhulya*, am, n. the leguminous shrub *Tabernaemontana Coronaria*, L.

आहु \bar{a} -*hū*, &c. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{hve} .

आहृय \bar{a} -*hūrya*. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{hri} .

आहृ \bar{a} - \sqrt{hri} , P. -*harati* (aor. 1. sg. -*ahār-sham*, RV.; AV.; pf. -*jahāra*, Inf. -*hartvāt*, \bar{S} Br. xiii, 8, 3, 10); seldom \bar{A} . (pf. -*jahre*, Hariv.) to fetch, bring, bring near; to offer, reach forth, deliver, give, RV.; AV.; TS.; \bar{S} Br.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Śak. &c.; to fetch for one's self, take away, take, receive, get, AV.; \bar{A} svGr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to conceive (as a woman), Mn.; to bring home (a bride), R.; Kathās.; Kum.; to put on; to take for one's self, use, enjoy, MBh.; Kathās.; R. &c.; to manifest, utter, speak, MBh.; BhP.; R. &c.; Caus. P. \bar{A} . -*hārayati*, -*te*, to cause to fetch; to procure, \bar{S} Br.; AitBr.; TBr.; to cause to bring, collect (taxes), Mn.; MBh.; to take for one's self, enjoy, eat, MBh.; R.; to manifest, utter, MBh.; R.; Hariv.: Desid. P. \bar{A} . -*jihirshati*, -*te*, to wish or intend to procure, \bar{S} Br.; to seek to get, MBh.

\bar{A} -*jihirsha*, mfn. (fr. Desid.), being about to bring near or fetch, MBh. iii, 1107, 8.

1. \bar{A} -*hara*, mfn. ifc. bringing, fetching, Ragh.; (*as*), m. taking, seizing; accomplishing, offering (a sacrifice), MBh.; Kād.; drawing in breath, inhaling; inhaled air; breath inspired, inspiration, L.

2. \bar{A} -*hara* (2. sg. Impv. forming irregular Tat-purusha compounds with the following words): -*karatā* (i. e. \bar{a} -*hara karatā ity-ucyate yas-yām kriyāyāṇi sā*), -*ceṣṭā*, -*nivapā*, -*nishkṛiṣ*, -*vanitā*, -*vasanā*, -*vitanā*, -*senā*, gaṇa *ma-yūra-vyaysakādi*, Pāp. ii, 1, 72.

\bar{A} -*haraṇa*, mfn. ifc. taking away, robbing; (*am*), n. taking, seizing, bringing, fetching, Kāty. &c.; extracting, removing, Suśr.; accomplishing, offering (a sacrifice), MBh.; battle, combat, L.; causing, inducing, L.

\bar{A} haranī- $\sqrt{1}$. *kṛi*, to offer, give as a present, Ragh.

\bar{A} -*harṣi*, tā, m. one who brings or fetches; one who procures, TS.; \bar{S} Br.; MBh.; R.; one who takes or seizes; one who takes away or removes, Yājñ.; causing, inducing, an originator, MBh.; Vikr.; an offerer (of a sacrifice), MBh.; one who takes for himself or enjoys, Lalit.

\bar{A} -*hāra*, mf(ā)n. ifc. bringing near, procuring; being about to fetch, going to fetch, MBh.; (*as*),

m. taking; fetching, bringing near, KātyŚr.; R.; employing, use, KātyŚr.; taking food; food [e.g. *ā-hāraṇ* √1. *kṛi*, to take food, eat, MBh. &c.]; livelihood, Hit.; Pañcat.; R.; Mn.; Suśr. &c. — **niṣ-saraṇa-mārga**, m. 'the place of the exit of food,' the posterior part of the body, Bhartṛ. — **nir-gama-sthāna**, n. id. — **pāka**, m. 'food-maturing,' digestion, Bhpr. — **bhūmi**, f. eating-place, Kathās. — **yojana**, n. dressing food, MBh. — **vīraha**, m. want of food. — **vṛitti**, f. livelihood, Pañcat. — **sud-dhi**, f. purity in food, ChUp. — **sambhava**, m. the juice produced by food, chyle, lymph, serum, L. **Āhārāthin**, mfn. seeking or begging for food.

Āhāraka, mfn. bringing near, procuring, fetching, Comm. on Pān.; (cf. *kṛitdhāra-ka*.)

Āhāraya, Nom. (fr. *ā-hāra*) P. *ā-hārayati*, to take food, eat, dine, Vet.

Āhārika, as, m. (with Jains) one of the five bodies belonging to the soul (a minute form, issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information, Colebrooke).

Ā-hārin, mfn. taking together, collecting.

Ā-hārya, mfn. to be taken or seized; to be fetched or brought near, ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; to be extracted or removed, Suśr.; to be taken or eaten; what may be removed, adventitious, accessory, incidental, L.; (as), m. a kind of bandage, Suśr.; (am), n. any disease to be treated by the operation of extracting; extraction, Suśr.; a vessel, AV. ix, 1, 23; 6, 18; the decorative part of a drama (the press, decorations, &c.), L. — **śobhā**, f. adventitious beauty (not natural but the effect of paint, ornaments, &c.)

Ā-hrita, mfn. brought near, fetched, procured, Mn.; Ragh.; Yājñ.; MārK.P. &c.; taken, seized, captivated, Kathās.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; taken (as food), eaten, R. &c.; uttered, spoken, R.; BhP. &c. — **yajña-kṛatu** (*āhṛita*), mfn. intending to accomplish a prepared sacrifice, AV. ix, 6, 27.

Ā-hṛiti, is, f. bringing or drawing near, VarBṛS.

Ā-hṛitya, ind. p. having fetched or brought &c.

आहृप् *ā-hṛiṣh*, P. (p. *-hṛiṣhyat*) to shudder, shiver, BhP. x, 82, 14.

आहेय *āheya*, mfn. (fr. *ahi*, Pān. iv, 3, 56), belonging to or coming from a snake, Pañcat.

आहो *āho*, ind. (gaṇa *cādi*, Pān. i, 4, 57) an interjection of asking and of doubt, 'Is it so?' ŚBr.; TUp.; Śak.; Bhag. — **purushikā** (gaṇa *mayāra-vyaṇsakādi*, Pān. ii, 1, 72), f. boasting of one's manliness or military prowess; vaunting of one's power, Bhaṭṭ. — **svit**, ind. an interrogative particle (often after *kim*, e.g. *kim īśvarānāpēkshikam āho svid īśvarāpēksham*, 'is it independent of God or dependent on God?')

आह *āhnd*, am, n. (fr. *ahan*), a series of days, many days, ŚBr.; Pān.

Āhnika, mfn. performed or occurring in the day-time, diurnal, MBh.; performed or done or occurring every day, daily, R. &c.; (am), n. a religious ceremony to be performed every day at a fixed hour, MBh.; R.; a day's work; what may be read on one day; division or chapter of a book; constant occupation, daily work; daily food &c., L.; N. of several works. — **candrikā**, f. — **tattva**, n. — **dīpaka**, m. — **pradipa**, m. — **prayoga**, m. — **mañjari**, f. — **sāra**, m. — N. of works. **Āhnikācāra**, m. daily observance (the diurnal prayers and practices necessary for bodily and mental purification); — **tattva**, n. N. of a work.

आह्य *āhneyā*, as, m. (fr. *ahni*, is, f.), N. of Śauca, Tār. ii, 12, 2.

आहृत *ā-hruta*. See *ā-√hṛi*.

आह्लाद् *ā-√hlād*, Caus. — *hlādayati*, to refresh, revive, gladden, MBh.; Ragh.; Rājāt. &c.

Ā-hlāda, as, m. refreshing, reviving; joy, delight, Pañcat. — **kāra**, mfn. causing or conferring delight, Kād.; Ratnāv. — **kārin**, — **dugha**, mfn. id.

Ā-hlādaka, mfn. causing delight, refreshing, reviving, Kathās.

Ā-hlādana, am, n. the act of gladdening, refreshing, R.

Ā-hlādaniya, mfn. to be refreshed or gladdened, Kād.

Ā-hlādita, mfn. delighted, rejoiced.

Ā-hlādin, mfn. causing joy or delight, Ratnāv.

आहू *ā-√hṛi*, Ā. (Subj. 2. sg. *ā-juhūrthās*, RV. vii, 1, 19) to make crooked; to hurt, injure.

Ā-hūrya, mfn. one to whom homage is to be paid; to be made favourable, RV. i, 69, 4.

Ā-hruta, mfn. stooped, crooked; hurt, wounded.

-bhesajā, m(f)n. curing anything wounded or hurt, AV. xix, 2, 5.

Ā-hvara, mfn. crooked, T. — **kantha**, n., N. of a town of the Uśīnaras, Kās. on Pān. ii, 4, 20.

Ā-hvaraka, ās, m. pl. N. of a school, TPṛāt.

Ā-hvāraka, ās, m. pl. id., ib.

Ā-hvṛiti, mfn. crooked, cunning, Hariv.; (is), m., N. of a king, MBh.

आह्वे *ā-√hve*, P. *-hvyati* (but also Pot. 1. sg. *ā-huvema*, AV. vii, 85, 1), Ā. *-hvyate* (but also 1. sg. *ā-huve*, RV.; aor. 3. pl. *dhūshata*, RV. i, 14, 2, &c.; Inf. *-huvddhyat*, RV. vi, 60, 13, and *-hvyatavai*, ŚBr. ii, 5, 3, 18) to call near, invoke, invite, summon, cite, RV.; ŚBr.; TS.; MBh.; Mṛicch.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; to provoke, challenge, emulate (in this sense only Ā., Pān. i, 3, 31), RV.; ŚBr.; R.; Kathās. &c.; to call to (especially in rites said of the Hotṛi, who addresses the Adhvaryu by the *Ā-hāva* or *Ā-hvāna*; see below), AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; ŚaṅkhBr. & Sr.; to proclaim, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Caus. *-hvyayati*, to cause to call near, send for; to cause to summon or challenge or invite, R.; Ragh.; Bhaṭṭ.; Desid. *-juhūshati*, to wish to call near, to be about to call near; Intens. *ā-johaviti*, RV. vii, 56, 18, to call near zealously.

2. **Ā-havā**, as, m. challenge, provoking; war, battle, RV.; MBh.; Mn.; R.; Bhag. &c. — **kāmyā**, f. desire of war. — **bhūmī**, f. battle-field, Kathās. (For 1. *ā-hava* see *ā-√hu*.)

2. **Ā-hāva**, as, m. a particular invocation (*sonśa-vom* corrupt from *sonśāva*, 'let us two pray!') by which the Hotṛi addresses the Adhvaryu, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. (cf. *ā-hvāna*); battle, war, L.; (for 1. *ā-hāva* see *ā-√hu*.)

2. **Ā-huti**, is, f. calling, invoking [sometimes with this sense in the oldest Vedic texts, but see the more correct form *ā-hūti*]; (for 1. *ā-huti* see *ā-√hu*.)

Ā-hūva, mfn. to be invoked (Śay.), RV. viii, 32, 19.

Ā-hū, f. calling, invoking (BRD.), ib.

Ā-hūti, mfn. called, summoned, invoked, invited. — **prapālāyin**, m. a defendant or witness absconding or not appearing when summoned, Yājñ. **Āhūtādhyāyin**, mfn. one who studies only after having been called (by the teacher).

Ā-hūtavya (?), mfn. to be called, Kathās. cx, 14 I.

Ā-hūti, is, f. calling, invoking, AitBr.

Ā-hūya, ind. having invited &c.

Ā-hva, mfn. a caller, crier; (ifc.) named, called; (ā), f. a name, appellation, Suśr.

Ā-hvaya, as, m. a lawsuit arising from a dispute about games with animals (as cock-fighting &c.), Mn. viii, 7; appellation, name (generally ifc., e.g. *rāmāyandhvayaṇ kāvya*, &c.), MBh.; Ragh.; Suśr.; Kathās. &c.

Ā-hvayana, am, n. appellation, name, R.

Ā-hvayitavya, mfn. to be summoned or invited, MBh.

Ā-hvāna, am, n. calling, invitation, a call or summons, MBh.; Pañcat.; Hit.; invocation of a deity, Mn.; MBh.; challenge, R.; legal summons, Mṛicch.; Comm. on Yājñ.; an appellation, a name, L.; a particular calling in rites = 2. *ā-hāva*, q. v. — **darśana**, n. a day of trial.

Āhvānaya, Nom. P. *āhvānayati*, (in law) to summon, Comm. on Yājñ.

Ā-hvāya, as, m. a summons; a name, L.

Āhvāyaka, as, m. a messenger, courier, MBh.; (ikā), f. a female messenger.

Ā-hvāyitavya, mfn. to be called before a tribunal, Mṛicch.

इ I.

इ 1. i, the third vowel of the alphabet, corresponding to *i* short, and pronounced as that letter in *kīl* &c. — **kāra**, — **varṇa**, m. the letter or sound *i*.

इ 2. i, ind. an interjection of anger, calling, sorrow, distress, compassion, &c., (gaṇa *cādi*, Pān. i, 4, 57, &c.)

इ 3. i, base of Nom. & Acc. sing. du. & pl. of the demonstrative pronoun *idam*, 'this' or 'that'; [cf. *itara*, *itas*, *iti*, *id*, *idā*, *iyat*, *iva*, *iha*: cf. also Lat. *id*; Goth. *ita*; Eng. *it*; Old Germ. *iz*; Mod. Germ. *es*.]

इ 4. i, is, m., N. of Kāmadeva, L.

इ 5. i, cl. 2. P. *ēti* (Impv. 2. sg. *ihī*) & 1. P. *Ā. iyati*, *ayate* [cf. √ay], (pf. *iyāya* [2. sg. *iyātha*, AV. viii, 1, 10, & *iyētha*, RV.], fut. *eshyati*; aor. *aishit*; inf. *etum*, *ēlave*, RV. & AV., *ēlavai*, RV., *ētos*, RV., *iyatā*, RV. i, 113, 6; 124, 1) to go, walk; to flow; to blow; to advance, spread, get about; to go to or towards (with acc.), come, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Hit.; Ragh. &c.; to go away, escape, pass, retire, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; R.; to arise from, come from, RV.; ChUp.; to return (in this sense only fut.), MBh.; R.; (with *punar*) to come back again, return, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; to succeed, Mn. iii, 127; to arrive at, reach, obtain, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Śak.; Hit. &c.; to fall into, come to; to approach with prayers, gain by asking (cf. *ita*); to undertake anything (with acc.); to be employed in, go on with, continue in any condition or relation (with a part. or instr., e.g. *asura-rakshasāni mṛidyamānāni yanti*, 'the Asuras and Rakshases are being continually crushed,' ŚBr. i, 1, 4, 14; *gavāmayanenūyuh*, 'they were engaged in the [festival called] Gavāmayana,' KātyŚr. xxv, 5, 2); to appear, be, KathUp.; Intens. *Ā. iyate* (RV. i, 30, 18; p. *iyānd*, RV.; inf. *iyādhyai*, RV. vi, 20, 8) to go quickly or repeatedly; to come, wander, run, spread, get about, RV.; AV.; VS.; to appear, make one's appearance, RV.; AV.; BrĀrUp.; to approach any one with requests (with two acc.), ask, request, RV.; AV.: Pass. *īyate*, to be asked or requested, RV.; Caus. *īyayati*, to cause to go or escape, Vop.; [cf. Gk. *ei-mi*, *ei-mi*; Lat. *e-o*, *i-mus*, *i-ter*, &c.; Lith. *ei-mi*, 'I go'; Slav. *i-dā*, 'I go'; *i-ti*, 'to go'; Goth. *i-dja*, 'I went.']

1. It, ifc. going, going towards; cf. *arthēti*; (for 2. *it* see s. v.)

Ita, mfn. ifc. gone; returned; obtained (cf. *an-ita*, *ud-ita*, &c.); remembered, L.; (ām), n. way, ŚBr. **Itāsu**, mfn. one whose animal spirits have departed, TS.

1. **Iti**, f, *ityat* (dat.), see √i above; (for 2. *iti* see s. v.)

Itya, mfn. to be gone to or towards, Pān. iii, 1, 109; Bhaṭṭ.; (ā), f. going, stepping, VS. xii, 62; RV.; ŚBr.; a litter, palanquin, Pān. Comm.

Ityaka, as, m. a door-keeper, chamberlain, Kathās.

Itvan, mf(ā)n. going. See *agrētvan* and *prātār-itvan*.

Itvarā, mf(ā)n. going, walking, RV. x, 88, 4; travelling; a traveller; cruel, harsh, L.; poor, indigent, L.; low, vile, condemned, Pañcat.; (as), m. a bull or steer allowed to go at liberty (v. l. *īṭvara*, q. v.); L.; (f), f. a disloyal or unchaste woman, Rājāt.

इका *ikkaṭa*, as, m. a kind of reed, L. See *ikkaṭa* and *utkaṭa*.

इक्ष्वाल *ikkavāla*, in astrology = **إقبال** *iqbāl*, good fortune, prosperity.

इक्षु *ikshū*, us, m. (√2. *ish*, Uṇ. iii, 157), the sugar-cane, AV. i, 34, 5; Kauś.; ĀśvGr.; Mn. &c.; (twelve species of it are enumerated, Suśr.); the stem of the sugar-cane, Mn.; eyelash, VS.; TS. &c.; N. of a king, VP. — **kandā**, n. the stem or cane of the Saccharum Officinale, the sugar-cane, Suśr.; R.; (as), m., N. of two different species of sugar-cane, Saccharum Munja Roxb. and Saccharum Spontaneum, L. — **kuṭṭaka**, m. a gatherer or reaper of sugar-cane, Uṇ. — **kshetra**, n. a field of sugar-cane, Pañcat. — **gandha**, m. Saccharum Spontaneum; a kind of Asteracantha Longifolia; (ā), f. Saccharum Spontaneum, Asteracantha Longifolia, Capparis Spinosa, Batatas Paniculata, L. — **gandhikā**, f. Batatas Paniculata, L. — **ja**, mfn. coming from sugar-cane, Suśr. — **tulyā**, f. Saccharum Spontaneum, L. — **dan-ḍa**, n. the stem or cane of the Saccharum Officinale. — **darbhā**, f. a kind of grass or sugar-cane, L. — **dā**, f. N. of a river; see *ikshulā*, *ikshu-mālīnī*, *ikshu-mālavī*. — **netra**, n. a kind of

sugar-cane, L. — **pattra**, m. the grain Penicillaria Spicata, L.; (f), f. Acorus Calamus, Nir. — **parpi**, f. Acorus Calamus, ib. — **pāka**, m. molasses, L. — **pra**, m. the plant Saccharum Sara, L. — **pālīka**, f. Saccharum Spontaneum, — **ṛjyā**, L. — **bhākshika**, f. a meal of sugar or molasses, Comm. on Pāp. — **bhākshita**, m. f. (ā & ṛ), chewing sugar-cane, Vop. — **mati**, f., N. of a river in Kurukshetra, MBh.; Hariv.; R. — **mālavi** or **mālīni**, f., N. of a river, MBh.; see **ikshu-dā**. — **mūla**, u. a kind of sugar-cane; the root of sugar-cane. — **meha**, n. diabetes or diabetes mellitus; see **madhu-meha**; (C) **mehin**, mfn. suffering from diabetes, Suśr. — **yantra**, n. a sugar-mill. — **yoni**, m. Saccharum Officinarium, L. — **rasa**, m. the juice of the sugar-cane; molasses, unrefined sugar, Suśr.; Pañcat.; the cane Saccharum Spontaneum, L.; — **kvātha**, m. raw or unrefined sugar, molasses, L.; — **kvāthāda**, m. the sea of syrup L. — **vāpa**, n. (Pāp. viii, 4, 5) a sugar-cane wood. — **vallari** or **vallī**, f. Batatas Paniculata, L. — **vāṭikā** or **vāṭī**, f. Saccharum Officinarium (the common yellow cane), L. — **vārī**, n. the sea of syrup (one of the seven seas), L. — **vikāra**, m. 'change of sugar-cane,' sugar, molasses; any sweetmeat, Suśr. — **veshāna**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L. — **śāka** or **śākina**, n. a field of sugar-cane, L. — **samudra**, m. the sea of syrup (one of the seven seas), L. — **sāra**, m. molasses, raw or unrefined sugar, L. **Ikshvārī** (for **ikshu-vārī**?), m. Saccharum Spontaneum. **Ikshvālīka**, m. (for **ikshu-vālīka**?), Saccharum Spontaneum; (ā), f. another sort, Saccharum Fuscum (native reed-pens are made from its stem), L.

Ikshuka, as, m. sugar-cane, Suśr. **Ikshukīya**, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 2, 31) abounding in sugar-cane (as a country or region). **Ikshura**, as, m. Capparis Spinosa; Asteracantha Longifolia; Saccharum Spontaneum, L. **Ikshuraka**, as, m. Capparis Spinosa; Saccharum Spontaneum, L.

Ikshulā, f., N. of a river, MBh. See **ikshu-dā**.

इक्ष्वाकु ikshvāku [RV.] and **ikshvāku** [AV.], as, m., N. of a man, RV. x, 60, 7; AV. xix, 39, 9; of a son of Manu Vaivasvata (father of Kukshi and first king of the solar dynasty in Ayodhya), MBh.; R.; Bhag.; Hariv.; VP.; a descendant of Ikshvāku, R.; Ragh.; (some Buddhists as well as the Jains derive their Cakravartins and many of their Arhats from Ikshvāku); (avas), m., N. of a warrior-tribe descended from Ikshvāku, VarBhS.; (us), f. a bitter gourd; according to some, the Coloquintida (Citrillus Colocynthis), the fruit of a wild species of Lagenaria Vulgaris, Suśr. — **kula-ja**, mfn. born in the family of Ikshvāku.

इक्ष ikh, cl. 1. P. **ekhati**, **iyekha**, **ekshishyati**, **ekhitum**, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 26 & 27; [cf. Gk. *ekw*, *oḗxomai*]

इक्षार in-kāra and **in-kṛita** = **hin-kāra**, **hin-kṛita**, q. v.

इक्ष inkh, cl. 1. P. **inḥkhati**, **inḥkhām-cakāra**, **inḥkshishyati**, **inḥkhitum**, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 26 & 27; [cf. Hib. *imchim*, 'I go on, proceed, march?']

इङ्ग ing, cl. 1. P., ep. **ā. ingati**, **-te** (Dhātup. v, 46), to go, to go to or towards; to move or agitate, MBh.; Bhag.; Caus. P. **ingayati**, to move, agitate, shake, RV. i, 167, 45; ŚBr.; (in Gr.) to divide or separate the members of a compound word, use a word or bring it into such a grammatical relation that it is considered **ingya**, see below, RPrāt.; [cf. Hib. *ing*, 'a stir, a move']

Ingā, mfn. movable, locomotive, MBh.; surprising, wonderful, L.; (as), m. a hint or sign, an indication of sentiment by gesture, knowledge, L.; (ā), f. (with Buddh.) a manner of counting, Lalit. **Ingana**, am, n. shaking, KātyŚr.; (in Gr.) separation of one member of a compound from another; separation by the *ava-graha* or mark of tmesis, Comm. on RPrāt.

Ingita, am, n. palpitation; change of the voice, internal motion, motion of various parts of the body as indicating the intentions; hint, sign, gesture; aim, intention, real but covert purpose, Mn.; R.; MBh.; Sn̄s.; Hit.; Ragh. &c. — **kovida** or **-jñā**, mfn. understanding signs, acquainted with the gesture of another, skilled in the expression or interpretation of internal sentiments by external gesture. **Ingī-tādhyāsitā**, n. play of features, MBh.

Ingya, mfn. movable from its place (in the Prātisākhya a term for those words or rather parts of a compound word which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding part), a word which in the Pada-pāṭha is divided by the *ava-graha* or mark of tmesis, RPrāt.; ĀPrāt.

इङ्गिड ingiḍa, as, m., N. of a plant, Kauś.

इन्दु induda, as, ī, m. f. the medicinal tree Terminalia Catappa (in Bengal confounded with Putrajīva Roxburghii Wall.), MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Śak.; Ragh.; (am), n. the nut of the tree Terminalia Catappa, MBh.

Ingula, as, ī, m. f. Terminalia Catappa, L.

इचिकिल icikila, as, m. a pond; mud, mire, L.

इच्छक icchaka, as, m. the citron, Citrus Medica, L.

इच्छक icchaka, **icchā**, &c. See p. 169, col. 1.

इज्जल ijjala, as, m. a small tree growing in wet and saline soil (or on low grounds near the sea), Barringtonia Acutangula Gaertn., L.

इज्य ija, mfn. (irr. fut. pass. p. of **√yaj**), to be revered or honoured, RāmātUp.; BhP. &c.; (as), m. a teacher, BhP.; a deity, god, BhP.; N. of Brihaspati (the teacher or Guru of the gods); of the planet Jupiter; (ā), f. a sacrifice, making offerings to the gods or manes, Pāp. iii, 3, 98; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Bhag.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; a gift, donation; worship, reverence; meeting, union, L.; a cow, L.; a bawd or procuress, L. — **āila**, mfn. sacrificing frequently, L.

इचाक iñcaka, as, m. a shrimp, prawn.

इज्जना iñjanā, f. (fr. **iñj** = **√ing**?), movement, Lalit.

इट it, cl. 1. P. **etati**, **etitum** (Dhātup. ix, 31), to go; to go to or towards; (p. **iḍat**, RV. x, 171, 1) to make haste; to err [NBD.]

इट ita, as, m. a kind of reed or grass; a texture woven from it, a mat, AV. vi, 14, 3; ix, 3, 18; N. of a Rishi (author of RV. x, 171), RAnukr. — **sūnā**, n. a texture formed of reed, a mat, ŚBr.

इट्टर it-cara, as, m. (fr. 4. **ish** and **carā**), a bull or steer allowed to go at liberty, L.

इडिमिका iḥimikā, f., N. of a section of the Kāṭhaka recension of the Yajur-veda.

इड id (fr. **√1. ish**; connected with **īrā**, q. v.; only in inst., gen., abl. sing., and acc. pl. **iḍā** and **iḍas**; or, according to the spelling of the Rīg-veda, **iḍā** and **iḍas**), a refreshing draught, refreshment, libation offered to the gods, RV.; the flow of speech, the stream of sacred words and worship, prayer, (Sāy.) the earth, food, RV.; VS.; (**iḍas** or **iḍas**), pl. the objects of devotion (a particular form of Agni addressed in the fourth verse of the Āpri hymn RV. i, 13), RV. iii, 4, 3; (erroneously also referred to in the Brāhmaṇas &c. as if etymologically connected with the words **iḍya**, **iḍita**, **iḍita**, 'the praiseworthy,' 'the praised,' which are used in other passages as the designation of the same object of worship), VS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.

Idā, as, m., N. of Agni (who is to be addressed with prayers, or invoked with the stream or flow of praise), VS. ii, 3; N. of a king (a son of Kardama or Manu), VP.; (cf. **ila**). — **vidā**, m., N. of a son of Daśaratha, VP.; (ā), f., N. of a daughter of Triṇabindu and mother of Kuvera, VP.; BhP.; a species of she-goat, BhP.

Idās or **īlās** (gen. of **id** above). — **pāti**, 'Lord of refreshment,' N. of Pūshan, RV. vi, 58, 4; of Brihaspati, RV. v, 42, 14; of Vishnu, BhP. vi, 5, 27. — **padā**, in the place of sacred libation, i. e. at the altar or place of offering, RV.

Idā, f. or (in Rīg-veda) **īlā**, (not to be confounded with the inst. case of **id** above), refreshing draught, refreshment, animation, recreation, comfort, vital spirit, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; offering, libation (especially a holy libation, offered between the Pra-yāga and Anu-yāga, and consisting of four preparations of milk, poured into a vessel containing water, and then partially drunk by the priest and sacrificers; personified in the cow, the symbol of feeding and nourishment), ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 1, &c.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; (metaphorically, cf. **id**) stream or flow of praise and worship

(personified as the goddess of sacred speech and action, invoked together with Aditi and other deities, but especially in the Āpri hymns together with Sarasvatī and Mahi or Bhārati), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; the earth, food, Sāy.; a cow; the goddess **Idā** or **īlā** (daughter of Manu or of man thinking on and worshipping the gods; she is the wife of Budha and mother of Purū-ravas; in another aspect she is called Maitravarūṇas daughter of Mitra-Varūṇa, two gods who were objects of the highest and most spiritual devotion); N. of Durgā; of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kāśyapa; of a wife of Vasudeva and of the Rudra Rīta-dhvaja; speech, BhP.; heaven, L.; earth, MBh.; a particular artery on the left side of the body; a tubular vessel (one of the principal channels of the vital spirit, that which is on the right side of the body), L. — **camasa**, m. a vessel for the Idā oblation, Kauś. — **jāta**, m. a species of Agallochum, L. — **daḍha** (**iḍā**, **iḍā**, and **iḍā**), n., N. of a particular Ishty-ayana or sacrificial observance, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. — **pātra**, n. and **-pātri**, f. a vessel for the Idā oblation. — **prajas** (**asas**), f. pl. the descendants of Idā. — **ṛās-padā** (**iḍāyā-padā**), ind. at the place of Idā, i. e. of worship and libation, earth, RV.; AV. — **vat** (**iḍā**), mfn. refreshing, granting fresh vital spirits; possessed of refreshment, refreshed; possessed of sacrificial food [Sāy.], RV.; containing the word **iḍā**, Tāpdyabr.; (in music) a particular time.

Idācika, f. (fr. **iḍā**?), a wasp, L.

Idikā, f. the earth, L.

Idiya, mfn. (**gaṇa utkarādi**, Pāp. iv, 2, 90), belonging to **iḍā**.

इडिक idikka, as, m. a wild goat, L.

इडर idpara, as, m. a bull fit to be set at liberty, L. See **it-cara**.

इडरी inḍarī or **inḍalī**, f. a kind of cake, L.

इड idvā, e, n. du. two coverings for the hands (made of Muñja grass) to protect them in removing the Ukhā (from the fire), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. [T. reads **inḍra**].

इखेरिका inḥerikā, f. a kind of cake, L.

इत् it, (in Gr.) an indicatory letter or syllable attached to roots &c. (= **anubandha**, q. v.)

इत् it for the Ved. particle **iḍ**, q. v.

इतर it-tara, mf(ā)n. (the neuter is **ad** in classical Sanskrit, but **am** [ad. ŚBr.] in Ved., Pāp. vii, 1, 25, 26; comparative form of pronom. base 3. i; cf. Lat. *iterum*; Hib. *iter*), the other (of two), another; (pl.) the rest; (with abl.) different from, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Mn.; Ragh.; Hit. &c.; low, vile, Kād.; expelled, rejected, L.; (ā), f. said to be a N. of the mother of Aitareya; (ad), ind. whereas, whilst, Subh.; **itara**, **itara**, the one—the other, this—that. (**Itara** connected antithetically with a preceding word often signifies the contrary idea, e.g. **vijāyāya itarāya vā** [MBh.], to victory or defeat; so in Dvandva compounds, **sukhētareshu** [ŚvetUp.], in happiness and distress; it sometimes, however, forms a Tat-purusha compound with another word to express the one idea implied in the contrary of that word, e.g. **dakṣiṇētarā**, the left hand.) — **janā**, m. an ordinary man, Śāring.; (ās), m. pl. 'other men,' a euphemistic name of certain beings who appear to be considered as spirits of darkness (Kuvera belongs to them), AV.; VS.; TS.; MaitrS.; GopBr. — **jā-tiya**, mfn. ordinary, common-place. — **tas**, ind. otherwise than, different from; from or to another direction, KātyŚr.; ŚBr. &c.; (**itasetarataśca**, hither and thither, R.) — **tra**, ind. elsewhere, BhP.; on the other hand, else, Yogas. — **thā**, ind. in another manner, in a contrary manner; perversely; on the other hand, else, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Śis. &c. — **pāpi**, m. the left hand, ĀśvGr. iv, 7, 13. **Itarāṅga**, mfn. being a means to another, ancillary to another, Śāh. 266. **Itarētara**, mfn. (occurring chiefly in oblique cases of sing. and in comp.; perhaps for **itaras-itarā**; cf. **anyo'nya**, **paras-para**), one another, one with another, mutual, respective, several; (am), n. or adv. mutually, &c., KātyŚr.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; **-kāmyā**, f. respective or several fancies or inclinations; **-pratya**, mfn. dependent on each other; **-pratya-iva**, n. mutual dependence, Bādar.; **-yoga**, m. mutual connexion or relation (of the simple members, as in a

Dvandra compound), Siddh. i, p. 431. **Itarētarāśraya**, mfn. taking refuge with or depending on each other, concerning mutually; (as), m. a particular logical error, circular reasoning, Sarvad. **Itarētarōpa-kṛti-mat**, mfn. helping each other, ŚiS. ix, 33.

Itare-dyns, ind. on another or different day, Pāp. v, 3, 22.

इतस् i-tas, ind. (fr. 3. i with affix *tas*, used like the abl. case of the pronoun *idam*), from hence, hence, here (opposed to *amu-tas* and *amu-tra*), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Śak. &c.; from this point; from this world, in this world, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Prab. &c.; (*itas*, *itas*, here—there; *itāścētaśca*, hence and thence, hither and thither, here and there, to and fro); from this time, now, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; therefore, R. **Itā-ūti**, mfn. extending or reaching from hence; existing or lasting longer than the present time, future; one who has obtained help [Sāy.], RV. **Itāh-prādāna**, mfn. offering from hence, i. e. from this world, TS.; ŚBr. **Itas-tatas**, ind. here and there, hither and thither, R.; Hit. &c.

इति 2. iti, ind. (fr. pronominal base 3. i), in this manner, thus (in its original signification *iti* refers to something that has been said or thought, or lays stress on what precedes; in the Brāhmaṇas it is often equivalent to 'as you know,' reminding the hearer or reader of certain customs, conditions, &c. supposed to be known to him).

In quotations of every kind *iti* means that the preceding words are the very words which some person has or might have spoken, and placed thus at the end of a speech it serves the purpose of inverted commas (*ity uktvā*, having so said; *iti kṛtvā*, having so considered, having so decided). It may often have reference merely to what is passing in the mind, e.g. *bālo'pi nāvamanantavyo manushya iti bhūmipah*, a king, though a child, is not to be despised, saying to one's self, 'he is a mortal,' (Gr. 928.) In dram. *iti tatāh karoti* means 'after these words he acts thus.'

Sometimes *iti* is used to include under one head a number of separate objects aggregated together (e.g. *ijyādhyayanādānāni tapaḥ satyaṃ kṣamā damaḥ alobha iti mārgo 'yam*, 'sacrificing, studying, liberality, penance, truth, patience, self-restraint, absence of desire,' this course of conduct, &c.).

Iti is sometimes followed by *evam*, *iva*, or a demonstrative pronoun pleonastically (e.g. *tām brūyād bhavatyiti evam*, her he may call 'lady,' thus).

Iti may form an adverbial compound with the name of an author (e.g. *iti-pāṇini*, thus according to Pāṇini). It may also express the act of calling attention (lo! behold!) It may have some other significations, e.g. something additional (as in *ity-ādī*, et cetera), order, arrangement specific or distinctive, and identity. It is used by native commentators after quoting a rule to express 'according to such a rule' (e.g. *anudātānita iti ātmanepadam bhavatyiti*, according to the rule of Pāṇini i, 3, 12, the Ātmanepada takes place). *Kim iti* = *kim*, wherefore, why? (In the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa *iti* occurs for *iti*; cf. Prākṛit *iti* and *iti*.) — **katha**, mfn. unworthy of trust, not fit to be credited; wicked, lost; (*ā*), f. unmeaning or nonsensical discourse; (for *atī-katha*, q.v.), L. — **karāṇa**, n. or — **kāra**, m. the word *iti*, RPrāt. — **karāṇiya** [Kir. vii, 17] or — **kar-tavya** or — **kārya** or — **kṛtya**, mfn. proper or necessary to be done according to certain conditions; (*am*), n. duty, obligation, MBh.; R.; Mn.; — *tā*, f. any proper or necessary measure, obligation. **Itikarta-vyutā-mūḍha**, mfn. embarrassed, dumb-founded, wholly at a loss what to do, Hit. — **thā**, m(f)n. Ved. such a one, such, ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 4 & xi, 6, 3, 11. — **nāman**, nfn. having such a name, Hariv. — **para**, mfn. followed by *iti* (as a word), TPrāt. — **pāṇini**, ind. thus according to Pāṇini's very words; Comm. on Pāp. — **mātra**, mfn. of such extent or quality. — **vat**, ind. in the same manner, Sāh.; Comm. on Ragh. — **vṛtta**, n. occurrence, event, R.; Sāh.; Vām. &c. — **hari**, ind. thus according to Hari's very words, Vop. **Ity-anta**, mfn. ending thus, Comm. on Pāp. **Ity-ārtha**, mfn. having such a sense or meaning; (*am*), ind. for this purpose, R. **Ity-ādi**, mfn. having such (thing or things) at the beginning, thus beginning, and so forth, et cetera, Hit.; Vet.; Vedāntas, &c. **Ity-ālikhitā**, mfn. so scratched or marked, ŚBr. **Ity-ukta**, n. 'so said,' information, report. **Ity-unmṛśya**, mfn. to be touched in this manner, ŚBr. **Ity-etan-nāmaka**,

mfn. having those names (as aforesaid), Vedāntas. **Ity-evam-ādi**, ind. and so forth, VP.; Kāvya.

Itiśa, as, m., N. of a man, (gāṇa *naḍḍi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 99.)

Iti-ha, ind. thus indeed, according to tradition. **Iti-hāsa**, as, m. (*iti-ha-āsa*, 'so indeed it was'), talk, legend, tradition, history, traditional accounts of former events, heroic history, ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.

इतीकितिका, as, m., N. of a people (cf. *ijika*).

इत्कट itkaṭa, as, m. a kind of reed or grass. See *ikhaḷa*.

इत्किला itkilā, f., N. of a perfume, L. See *rocana*.

इत्थ ittha, am, n. in astron. = *ixθús*, VarBṛS.

इत्थम् ittham, ind. (fr. *id*, q.v.; Pāp. v, 3, 24), thus, in this manner, RV.; AV.; TS.; R.; Śak. &c.; [cf. Lat. *item*.] — **vidha** (*ittham*), mfn. of such a kind, endowed with such qualities, Bhartṛ. — **kāram**, ind. in this manner, Pāp. iii, 4, 27. — **bhāva**, m. the being thus endowed. — **bhūta**, mfn. become thus, being thus or in such manner; so circumstanced, Pāp.; Śak.; Megh. &c.

इत्थशाल itthasāla (fr. Arabic إِثْشَال), N. of the third Yoga in astronomy.

इत्था itthā, ind. Ved. thus; (often used in the Rīg-veda, and sometimes only to lay stress on a following word; therefore by native etymologists [Nir.] considered as a particle of affirmation.) *Itthā* is often connected with words expressing devotion to the gods &c. in the sense of thus, truly, really; especially with *dhi* as an adjective. Hence *itthā-dhi* = such, i.e. true (*satya*) or real worship. Similarly, *itthā-dhi*, mfn. so devout, so pious, i.e. very devout; performing such or true works [Sāy.], RV.; AV.; KathUp.

इत्थात् itthāt, ind. (= *ittham*), Ved. thus, in this way.

इत्थ itya, &c., *itvan*, &c. See p. 163, col. 3.

इत्थ id, ind. Ved. (probably the neut. form of the pronom. base *i*, see 3. i; a particle of affirmation) even, just, only; indeed, assuredly (especially in strengthening an antithesis, e.g. *yāthā vāsanti devās tāthēd asat*, as the gods wish it, thus indeed it will be, RV. viii, 28, 4; *dīpsanta id ripśvo nāha debhuh*, the enemies wishing indeed to hurt were in nowise able to hurt, RV. i, 147, 3).

Id is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion (e.g. *viśva it*, every one indeed; *śaśvad it*, constantly indeed; *eka it*, one only). At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions, particles (e.g. *tvam it*, thou indeed; *yadi it*, if indeed, &c.).

Id occurs often in the Rīg-veda and Atharva-veda, seldom in the Brāhmaṇas, and its place is taken in classical Sanskrit by *eva* and other particles.

इदम् i. idam; **ayam**, **iyam**, **idam** (fr. *id*, Uṇ. iv, 156; gāṇa *sarvādi*, Pāp. i, 1, 27; Vop. a kind of neut. of the pronom. base 3. i with *am* [cf. Lat. *is*, *ea*, *id*, and *idem*]; the regular forms are partly derived from the pronom. base *a*; see Gr. 224; the Veda exhibits various irregular formations, e.g. fr. pronom. base *a*, an inst. *enā*, *ayā* [used in general adverbially], and gen. loc. du. *ayós*, and perhaps also *avós*, in RV. vi, 67, 11; vii, 67, 4; x, 132, 5 [BRD.]; fr. the base *ima*, a gen. sing. *imāsyā*, only RV.; the RV. has in a few instances the irregular accentuation *dsmai*, v, 39, 5, &c.; *dsya*, iv, 15, 5, &c.; *ābhīs*, vi, 25, 2, &c.; the forms derived fr. *a* are used enclitically if they take the place of the third personal pronoun, do not stand at the beginning of a verse or period, and have no peculiar stress laid upon them, this, this here, referring to something near the speaker; known, present; (opposed to *adas*, e.g. *ayam lokah* or *idam viśvam* or *idam sarvam*, this earthly world, this universe; *ayam agnih*, this fire which burns on the earth; but *asāv agnih*, that fire in the sky, i.e. the lightning: so also *idam* or *iyam* alone sometimes signifies 'this earth,' *ime sma*, here we are.)

Idam often refers to something immediately following, whereas *etad* points to what precedes (e.g. *śrutvā etad idam ūcuh*, having heard that they said this).

Idam occurs connected with *yad*, *tad*, *etad*, *kim*, and a personal pronoun, partly to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, partly pleonastically (e.g. *tad idam vākyam*, this speech here following; so *'yam vidūshakah*, this Viśūshaka here).

Idād-vasu, mfn. rich in this and that, AV. xiii, 4, 54.

Idām, ind. [Ved. and in a few instances in classical Sanskrit] here, to this place; now, even, just; there; with these words, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; ChUp.; in this manner, R. ii, 53, 31; Śak. (v. l. for *iti* in *kim iti josham āryate*, 20, 8). — **yu** (*idam*), desiring this, Nir. — **yuga**, n. = *etad rūpa* [T.], gāṇa *pratijānādi*, Pāp. iv, 4, 99. — **rūpa** (*idam*), mfn. having this shape, ŚBr. — **vid**, mfn. knowing this or conversant with this, AitAr.; Nir. — **kāryā**, f. the plant *Hedysarum Alhagi*, L. — **tana** mfn. being now, living in this time, Comm. on Mn. ix, 68. — **tā**, f. the being this, identity, Sarvad. — **tritiya**, mfn. doing this for the third time, Comm. on Pāp. vi, 2, 162. — **dvitiya**, mfn. doing this for the second time, ib. — **prākāram**, ind. in this manner, Vop. — **prathama**, mfn. doing this for the first time; having this as the first or best; being by this the first, Comm. on Pāp. vi, 2, 162. — **madhu** (*idam*), n. a particular hymn, TS. vii, 5, 10, 1. — **madhura**, n. id., Kāth. 34, 5. — **māya**, m(f)n. made or consisting of this, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2, 6.

इदा i-dā, ind. (fr. pronom. base 3. i, Pāp. v, 3, 20), Ved. now, at this moment; (often connected with a gen. of *ahan*, e.g. *idā cid dhnah* or *ahna idā*, this present day, 'now-a-days'; and with *hyas*, e.g. *idā hyah*, only yesterday), RV. — **āika** (*idā-dika*), mfn. beginning now or with this moment. — **vatsarā**, m. (originally perhaps) 'the present or current year'; one of the names given to the single years of a period of five years; one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are productive of great rewards, AV.; VS.; MaitrS. &c. (*Idāvatsariya*, mfn. belonging to such a year, Comm. on Pāp. *Idu-vatsara* and *id-vatsara* = *idā-vatsara* above. *Id-vatsariya* = *idāvatsariya* above.)

I-dāni, i, n. a measure of time (the fifteenth part of an Etarhi), ŚBr. xii, 3, 2, 5.

I-dānim, ind. now, at this moment, in this case, just, even (with gen. of *ahan*, e.g. *idānim ahnah*, this present day, 'now-a-days'; *idānim eva*, just now; immediately; *idānim api*, in this case too; *tata idānim*, thereupon, then), RV.; ŚBr.; Ait.; Ragh.; (in rare cases it is an expletive, affecting but slightly the sense). **Idānimtana**, m(f)n. present, modern, momentary, of the present moment, Sāh.; — *ta*, n. the being momentary, Comm. on Mn.

इद् iddhā, **इध idhmā**, &c. See *indh*.

इन् in. See *inv*.

इन inā, mfn. (fr. *√i*, Uṇ. iii, 2; or fr. *in* = *√inv*), able, strong, energetic, determined, bold; powerful, mighty; wild; glorious, RV.; (as), m. a lord, master; a king, BhP.; N. of an Ādiṭya; the sun; the lunar mansion *Hasta*, L. — **sabha**, n. a royal court or assembly. **Inōdaya**, m. sunrise.

इनश्च inaksh (said to be a Desid. of *√naś*; 2. sg. *īnakshasi*, RV. x, 75, 4; Subj. *īnakshat*, i, 132, 6; p. *īnakshat*, i, 51, 9; x, 45, 7), to endeavour to reach, strive to obtain, RV.

इनानी ināni, f., N. of a plant (= *Vatā-patṛi*), L.

इनु inu, us, m., N. of a Gandharva, L.

इन्धिया inthihā, f. (fr. Arabic إِنْثِيَا), an astrological term.

इन्द् ind, cl. 1. P. *indati*, *aśndat*, *indām-babhūva*, *inditum*, to be powerful; 'to see' [Goldst.]; perhaps = *√und*, 'to drop?' (the meaning 'to be powerful' seems to be given by native lexicographers merely for the etymology of the word *indra*, q.v.). Dhātup. iii, 26; Nir.; Vop.

इन्द्वर indambara, am, n. the blue lotus, *Nymphaea Cærulea*, L. See *indī-vara*.

इन्दिरा indindirā, f. a large bee, *Pra-sannar*.

इन्दिरा indirā, f., N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu, Kathās.; BhP.; beauty, splendour. — **mandira**, m. 'the home of Lakshmi'; N. of Vishnu, L.

Indirālaya, n. 'the abode of Indira or Lakshmi', the blue lotus, Nymphæa Stellata and Cyanea (the goddess Indira issued at the creation from its petals), L.

इन्दिवरि *indi-vara* or *indi-vāra* or *indi-vara*, as, *am*, m. n. the blossom of a blue lotus, Nymphæa Stellata and Cyanea, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Prab. &c.; (*as*), m. a bee, Git.; (*i*), f. the plant Asparagus Racemosus; (*ā*), f. another plant, L. — **dalā**, n. the petal of a blue lotus, Bhartṛ. — **prabhā**, f., N. of a daughter of Kaiya, Kathās. **Indivarāksha**, m. 'lotus-eyed', N. of a man, Kathās.

Indivaripī, f. a blue lotus, a group of blue lotuses, L.

इन्दु *indu*, us, m. (√*und*, Up. i, 13; probably fr. *ind* = √*und*, 'to drop' [see p. 165, col. 3, & cf. *indra*]; perhaps connected with *bindu*, which last is unknown in the Rīg-veda, BRD.), Ved. a drop (especially of Soma), Soma, RV. i, AV.; VS.; a bright drop, a spark, TS.; the moon; (*avas*), m. pl. the moons, i.e. the periodic changes of the moon; time of moonlight, night, RV.; MBh.; Śāk.; Megh. &c.; (*us*), m. camphor, Bhpr.; the point on a die, AV. vii, 109, 6; N. of Vāstoshpati, RV. vii, 54, 2; a symbolic expression for the number 'one'; designation of the Anusvara; a coin, L. (In the Brāhmaṇas *indu* is used only for the moon; but the connexion between the meanings 'Soma juice' and 'moon' in the word *indu* has led to the same two ideas being transferred in classical Sanskrit to the word *Soma*, although the latter has properly only the sense 'Soma juice'.) — **ka-kāśā**, f. the radiating circle all round the moon. — **ka-mala**, n. the blossom of the white lotus, L. — **ka-ra**, m., N. of a man. — **ka-lāsa**, m. id., Kathās. — **ka-lā**, f. a digit of the moon; N. of several plants, Cocculus Cordifolius, Sarcostema Viminale, Ligusticum Ajowan, L. — **ka-lika**, f. the plant Pandanus Odoratissimus, L. — **ka-nta**, m. 'moon-loved', 'the moon-stone', Kād.; (*ā*), f. night, L. — **ki-ṛiṭa**, m. 'moon-crested', N. of Śiva, Prasannar. — **ke-sarin**, m., N. of a king, Kathās. — **ka-haya**, m. wane of the moon; new moon. — **ja**, m. 'son of the moon', N. of the planet Mercury, VarBṛS.; (*ā*), f. the river Revā or Narmadā in the Dekhan, L. — **ja-naka**, m. 'father of the moon', 'the ocean (the moon being produced at the churning of the ocean)', L. — **da-lā**, n. a portion of the moon, a digit, crescent, — **dina**, n. a lunar day. — **na-nā-dana** and — **putra**, m., N. of the planet Mercury. — **pu-shpikā**, f. the plant Methonica Superba, L. — **prabha**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. — **phala**, m. Spondias Mangifera, L. — **bimba**, n. the disk of the moon, Śārng. — **bha**, n., N. of the Nakshatra Mrigaśīras; (*ā*), f. a group of lotuses. — **bhāvā**, f., N. of a river. — **bhṛit**, m. 'bearing the crescent on his forehead', N. of Śiva. — **maṇi**, m. the moon-stone. — **maṇḍala**, n. the orb or disc of the moon. — **mat** (*Indu*), m. (in liturgical language) N. of Agni (because in the verses in which he is addressed the word *indu* occurs), VS. xxvi, 13; ŚBr.; (*ti*), f. day of full moon, L.; N. of the sister of Bhoja and wife of Aja, Ragh.; N. of a river, R.; of a commentary. — **mi-tra**, m., N. of a grammarian. — **mukha**, mf(ā)n. moon-faced, Hāsya. — **mauli**, m., N. of Śiva, Prab.; Bālar. — **ratna**, n. a pearl, L. — **rāja**, m., N. of a man. — **rekhā**, f. a digit of the moon. — **lekḥā**, f. a digit of the moon; the plant Menispermum Glabrum; the moon-plant Asclepias Acidia; a kind of loveage, Ligusticum Ajwan, L. — **loka**, m. = *candra-loka*, q.v. — **lohaka**, n. silver, L. — **vadana**, mf(ā)n. moon-faced, Mālav.; (*ā*), f. a metre of four verses (each of which contains fourteen syllables). — **valli**, f. the plant Sarcostema Viminale, L. — **vāra**, m. in astrology = the Arabic ♌, ♍. — **vṛata**, n. a religious observance depending on the age of the moon (diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month, &c.), MBh.; (cf. *cāndrāyana*). — **śakalā**, f. Vernonia Anthelminthica, L. — **śapharī**, f. Bauhinia Tomentosa, L. — **śekhara**, m. 'moon-crested', N. of Śiva, Kathās.; of a Kinnara. — **suta** and — **sūnu**, m., N. of the planet Mercury.

Induka, as, m., N. of a plant, = *āsmantaka*, L.

इन्दुर *indūru*, as, m. a rat, a mouse [cf. *undura*, *unduru*], L.

इन्द्र *indra*, as, m. (for etym. as given by native authorities see Nir. x, 8; Śāy. on RV. i, 3, 4; Uṇ. ii, 28; according to BRD. fr. *in* = √*inv* with

suff. *ra* preceded by inserted *d*, meaning 'to subdue, conquer'; according to Muir, S. T. v, 119, for *sindra* fr. √*syand*, 'to drop'; more probably from √*ind*, 'to drop', q.v., and connected with *indu* above), the god of the atmosphere and sky; the Indian Jupiter Pluvius or lord of rain (who in Vedic mythology reigns over the deities of the intermediate region or atmosphere; he fights against and conquers with his thunderbolt [*vajra*] the demons of darkness, and is in general a symbol of generous heroism; *Indra* was not originally lord of the gods of the sky, but his deeds were most useful to mankind, and he was therefore addressed in prayers and hymns more than any other deity, and ultimately superseded the more lofty and spiritual Varuṇa; in the later mythology *Indra* is subordinated to the triad Brahman, Vishnu, and Śiva, but remained the chief of all other deities in the popular mind), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. &c.; (he is also regent of the east quarter, and considered one of the twelve Ādityas), Mn.; R.; Suśr. &c.; in the Vedānta he is identified with the supreme being; a prince; i.e. best, excellent, the first, the chief (of any class of objects; cf. *surēndra*, *rājēndra*, *parvātēndra*, &c.), Mn.; Hit.; the pupil of the right eye (that of the left being called *Indrāṇi* or *Indra's* wife), ŚBr.; BṛĀrUp.; the number fourteen, Sūryas; N. of a grammarian; of a physician; the plant Wrightia Antidysenterica (see *kuṭaja*), L.; a vegetable poison, L.; the twenty-sixth Yoga or division of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic; the Yoga star in the twenty-sixth Nakshatra, γ Pegasi; the human soul, the portion of spirit residing in the body; night, L.; one of the nine divisions of Jambu-dvīpa or the known continent, L.; (*ā*), f. the wife of *Indra*, see *indrāṇī*; N. of a plant, L.; (*ī*), f., N. of an attendant of Devī. — **īśhabhā** (*Indra*), f. 'having *Indra* as a bull, or impregnated by *Indra*', the earth, AV. xii, 1, 6. — **karman**, m. 'performing *Indra's* deeds', N. of Vishnu, R. — **kavi**, m., N. of a poet. — **kārmuka**, n. rainbow, VarBṛS. — **kila**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh.; a bolt, cross-beam, AVPar.; Suśr. — **kukshi**, m. '*Indra's* belly', N. of particular Soma sacrifices, TāndyaBr. — **kuñjara**, m. *Indra's* elephant (see *airāvata*), L. — **kūṭa**, m., N. of a mountain, Hariv. — **kriṣhṭa**, mfn. 'ploughed by *Indra*', growing in a wild state, MBh. — **ketu**, m. *Indra's* banner, Lalit.; N. of a man, BHP. — **kośa** or — **kośha** or — **koshaka**, m. a platform; a scaffold; a projection of the roof of a house, a kind of balcony or terrace; a pin or bracket projecting from the wall, R. & L. — **krośa**, m., N. of a place, TāndyaBr. — **giri**, m., N. of a mountain, Rājāt. — **gupta** (*Indra*), mf(ā)n. guarded or protected by *Indra*, AV. xii, 1, 11; (*as*), m., N. of a Brāhman. — **guru**, m. teacher of *Indra*, N. of Kaśyapa. — **gopa**, or *ā*, mfn. Ved. having *Indra* as one's protector, RV. viii, 46, 32; (*as*), m. the insect cochineal of various kinds; a fire-fly (in this sense also *indra-gopaka*). — **ghoshā**, m. 'having the name *Indra*', N. of a particular deity, VS.; MaitrS. — **candana**, n. = *hari-candana*, L. — **cāpa**, m. n. *Indra's* bow, the rainbow, MBh.; Megh.; VarBṛS. — **cirbhīṭi**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **cchanda**, m. a necklace consisting of 108 strings, VarBṛS.; Pañcad. — **ja**, m., N. of the ape Vālin, L. — **jatu**, n. bitumen, Nir. — **janana**, n. *Indra's* birth. (*Indra-jananiya* [gana *indra-janandī*, Pāp. iv, 3, 88], mfn. treating of *Indra's* birth.) — **jā**, mfn. descended from *Indra*, AV. iv, 3, 7. — **jānu**, m., N. of a monkey, R. — **jālā**, n. the net of *Indra*, AV. viii, 8, 8; a weapon employed by Arjuna, MBh.; sham, illusion, delusion, magic, sorcery, juggle; the art of magic &c., Kathās.; Ratnāv.; Prab.; Vedāntas.; Śāh. &c.; — **jila**, m. knowing the art of magic, a juggler, sorcerer, VarBṛS.; — **paricaya**, m. knowledge of magic art, Kshemi.; — **pu-rusha**, m. a phantom of a man, Daś.; — **vidyā**, f. the science of magic art. — **jālika**, m. a juggler, a conjurer. — **jālin**, m. a juggler, sorcerer, Kathās.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit. — **jit**, m. 'conqueror of *Indra*', N. of the son of Rāvaṇa, R.; Ragh.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of the father of Rāvaṇa and king of Kāśmīra, Rājāt.; of a king and protector of Keśava-dāsa. *Indrajit-vijayin*, m. 'conqueror of *Indra-jit*', N. of Lakshmaṇa, L. — **jūta** (*Indra*), mfn. promoted or excited or procured by *Indra*, RV. & AV. — **jyeshṭha** (*Indra*), mfn. one whose chief is *Indra*, led by *Indra*, RV.; AV.; TS. — **tanū**, f., N. of a kind of bricks, TS. — **tama**, mfn. most *Indra*-like, RV.; VS. — **taru**, m. Terminalia Arjuna, VarBṛS.; Nir. — **tā**, f. power and dignity of *Indra*. — **tā-pana**, m., N. of a Dānava, MBh.; Hariv. — **tūriyā**,

n. a particular rite, TBr.; ŚBr. — **tūla** or — **tūlaka**, n. a flock of cotton or a flocculent seed &c. blown about in the air, L. — **tejas**, n. *Indra's* thunderbolt, BHP. — **toṇā**, f., N. of a river, MBh. — **tva**, n. *Indra's* power and dignity; kingship. — **tvōṭa** (*Indra*), mfn. 'favoured or protected by thee, O *Indra*', RV. i, 132, 1; viii, 19, 16. — **datta**, m., N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. — **damana**, m., N. of an Asura. — **dāru**, n. the tree Pinus Devadāru, Bhpr. — **devī**, f., N. of the wife of king Megha-vāhana; — **bhāvāna**, n., N. of the monastery built by the above, Rājāt. — **dyumna**, m., N. of several men; (*am*), n., N. of a lake, MBh.; Hariv. — **dra**, m. the trees Terminalia Arjuna and Wrightia Antidysenterica, L. — **druma**, m. Terminalia Arjuna, L. — **dvishṭa** (*Indra*), mfn. hated by *Indra*, RV. ix, 73, 5; MBh. — **dvīpa**, m. one of the nine Dvīpas or divisions of the known continent, VP. — **dhanūs**, n. *Indra's* bow, the rainbow, AV. xv, 1, 6. — **dhruva**, m., N. of a man. — **dhvaja**, m. *Indra's* banner, VarBṛS.; N. of a Tathāgata; of a Nāga, L. — **nakshatrā**, n. *Indra's* lunar mansion; N. of Phalgunī, ŚBr. ii, 1, 2, 11. — **nīla**, m. a sapphire, Ragh.; Megh.; Śiś.; BHP.; — **ka**, m. an emerald, L. — **patnī**, f. the wife of *Indra*, RV.; VS. — **pada**, m. = *indra-tā*. — **parāṇi**, f., N. of a plant (perhaps Methonica Superba), Suśr. — **parvata**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. — **pāstama**, mfn. most worthy to be drunk by *Indra*, RV. ix, 99, 3. — **pāna**, mfn. worthy to be *Indra's* drink, RV. — **pāla**, m., N. of a king. — **pālita**, m. 'protected by *Indra*', N. of a king, VP.; also of a Vaiśya, Comm. on Pān. viii, 2, 83. — **pīta** (*Indra*), mfn. drunk by *Indra*, RV.; KātyŚr. — **putrā**, f. 'having *Indra* as son', *Indra's* mother, AV. iii, 10, 13. — **purogama**, mfn. preceded or led on by *Indra*, having *Indra* as leader. — **purohitā**, f. the asterism Pushya, L. — **pushpa**, m., — **pushpā**, — **pushpikā**, and — **pushpī**, f. the medicinal plant Methonica Superba, Bhpr.; Suśr.; L. — **pramati**, m. a pupil of Paila and author of some verses of the Rīg-veda, RAnukr.; BHP.; VP.; AGP. — **pramada**, m., N. of a man. — **prasūta** (*Indra*), mfn. caused or impelled by *Indra*, RV. x, 60, 2. — **prastha**, n. '*Indra's* place', N. of a city (now called Delhi, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas), MBh. — **praharapa**, n. *Indra's* weapon, the thunderbolt, L. — **phala**, n. = *indra-yava*, q.v., L. — **bāha**, n. du. *Indra's* arms, R. v, 21, 32. — **bija**, n. = *indra-yava*, q.v. — **brāhmaṇa**, m., N. of a man. — **bhaginī**, f. '*Indra's* sister', N. of Parvatī, L. — **bhājanā**, n. a substitute for *Indra*, ŚBr. iii, 4, 2, 15. — **bhū**, m., N. of a teacher, VBr. — **bhūti**, m., N. of one of the eleven Gaṇādhipas of the Jains. — **bheshaja**, n. dried ginger, L. — **makha**, m. a sacrifice to *Indra*. — **mada**, m. a disease to which fish and leeches are liable, Suśr. — **mantrin**, m., N. of Bṛihaspati (the planet Jupiter), Comm. on VarBṛS. — **maha**, m. a festival in honour of *Indra*, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — **karmān** or — **kāmuka**, m. a dog, L. — **mahōtsava**, m. a great festival in honour of *Indra*. — **mādana**, mfn. animating or delighting *Indra*, RV. vii, 92, 4. — **mārga**, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, R. — **medin** (*Indra*), mfn. one whose friend or ally is *Indra*, AV. v, 20, 8. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice for *Indra*, PārGṛ. — **yava**, n. *Indra's* grain; the seed of the Wrightia Antidysenterica, Suśr. — **yashṭi**, m., N. of Nāga. — **yāga**, m. = *indra-yajña*. — **yoga**, m. *Indra's* union or uniting power, AV. x, 5, 3. — **rājan**, mfn. having *Indra* as king, TBr. i, 5, 6, 4. — **lupta**, m. n. or — **luptaka**, n. morbid baldness of the head; loss of beard. — **lokā**, m. *Indra's* world; Svarga or paradise, ŚBr.; Mn.; R. &c.; — **lokāgama**, n. ('Arjuna's') journey to *Indra's* world, N. of a section of the third book of the Mahā-bhārata. — **lokēta**, m. the lord of *Indra's* world, i.e. *Indra*; a guest (as conferring paradise on his host). — **vaṇṣā**, f. a metre of four lines (each of which contains twelve syllables). — **vajra**, n. *Indra's* thunderbolt, VarBṛS.; N. of a Sāman; (*ā*), f. a metre of four lines occurring frequently in epic poetry (each line contains eleven syllables). — **vat** (*Indra*), or in some cases (RV. iv, 27, 4 & x, 101, 1) *indrā-vat*, mfn. associated with or accompanied by *Indra*, RV.; AV. v, 3, 3; AitBr. — **vana**, n., N. of a place. — **varman**, m., N. of a warrior. — **vallari** or — **valli**, f. the plant Cucumis Colocynthis, L. — **vasti**, m. the calf (of the leg), Suśr. — **vāh** (in strong cases *vāh*), mfn. conveying *Indra* (said of his horses), RV. — **vātātama**, mfn. much desired by *Indra*, RV. x, 6, 6. — **vāyū**, ṛ, m. du. *Indra* and Vāyu, AV. iii, 20, 6; RV. — **vāruṇikā** or — **vāruṇī**, f. Colocynthis, a wild bitter gourd, Cucumis

Colocynthis; the favourite plant of Indra and Varuṇa, Comm. on KātyŚr.; L. -vāh, see -vāh. -vāha, m., N. of a man, BHP. -vāhana, n. Indra's chariot, Vām. -vija, see -bija. -vīradh, f. Indra's snare, PārGr. -vīkaha, m. = *indra-dru*, q. v., Suśr.; Nir. -vīkahiya [gana utkarādi, Pāp. iv, 2, 90], belonging to or coming from the above. -vīddhā, f. a kind of abscess, Suśr. -vīddhika, m. a kind of horse, L. -vaidūrya, n. a kind of precious stone, Suśr. -vairin, m. Indra's enemy, a Daitya, L. -vrata, n. 'Indra's rule of conduct,' one of the duties of a king (to distribute benefits, as Indra pours down rain), Mn. ix, 304. -śakti, f. Indrāpi the wife or personified energy of Indra. -śatru (indra°), mfn. one whose enemy or conqueror is Indra, conquered by Indra, RV. i, 32, 6; TS.; ŚBr.; (as), m. 'Indra's enemy,' N. of Prahlāda, Ragh. vū, 32; BHP. vi, 9, 11 (with both the meanings). -śarman, m., N. of a man. -śalabha, m., N. of a man. -śaila, m., N. of a mountain. -śreshṭha (indra°), mfn. having Indra as chief, led by Indra (cf. *indra-jyeshṭha*), ŚBr. -sakhī (indra°), mfn. one whose ally or companion is Indra, RV.; AV. -samjaya, n., N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. -sambdhā, f. connexion or alliance with Indra, AV. xi, 10, 9. -savā, m. a particular Soma sacrifice, MaitrS.; Kāth. -sārathi (indra°), mfn. Indra's companion, N. of Vāyu, RV. iv, 46, 2 & 48, 2. -śavarpi, m., N. of the fourteenth Manu, BHP. -śāva, n. = *indra-yava*, q. v. -siṅha, m., N. of a poet. -suta, m. 'son of Indra,' N. of the monkey-king Valin; of Arjuna; of Jayanta, L. -surasa, m. a shrub (the leaves of which are used in discutient applications), Vitex Negundo, L. -surā, f. a species of Colocynthis, Suśr. -surisa, m. = *surasa*. -sūnu, m. 'the son of Indra,' N. of the monkey-king Valin. -sena, m., N. of several men; N. of a Nāga; of a mountain, BHP.; (ā), f. Indra's army, RV. x, 102, 2; N. of a goddess; of several women; -dvitīya, mfn. attended by Indrasena. -stūt or -stoma, m. 'praise of Indra,' N. of particular hymns to Indra in certain ceremonies, ŚBr.; ĀsvŚr.; KātyŚr. -sthāna, n. the place of Indra's banner, VarYogay. -s-vat (indra-vat), mfn. similar to Indra; accompanied by Indra, possessed of power (?) [Sāy.], RV. iv, 37, 5. -havā, m. invocation of Indra, RV. ix, 96, 1. -hasta, m. a kind of medicament, L. -hū, m., N. of a man. -hūti (indra°), f. invocation of Indra, RV. vi, 38, 1. Indrā-kutsa, ā, m. du. Indra and Kutsa, RV. v, 31, 9. Indrāgni, ī, m. du. Indra and Agni, RV.; AV.; Tāpdyabr.; -devatā, f. the sixteenth lunar mansion; -daiva, mfn. having Indra and Agni as deities, VarBrS.; -daivata, n. the Nakshatra Viśākṣā, ib.; -dhūma, m. frost, snow, L. Indrāhka, m. a species of crab, L. Indrāditya, m., N. of a man. Indrānuja, m. 'the younger brother of Indra,' N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. Indrā-parvata, ā, m. du. Indra and Parvata, RV. Indrā-pūshan or -pūshan, nā, m. du. Indra and Pūshan, RV.; AV. Indrā-bṛihaspati, ī, m. du. Indra and Bṛihaspati, RV. Indrā-brahmanaspati, ī, m. du. Indra and Brahmanaspati, RV. Indrābha, m., N. of a son of Dhṛitaraṣṭra, MBh.; a species of fowl. Indrā-marut, tas, m. pl. Indra and the Maruts, RV. Indrāyātana, mfn. depending on Indra, ŚBr. Indrāyudha, n. 'Indra's weapon,' the rainbow, MBh.; VarBrS.; Ragh.; diamond, L.; (as), m. a horse marked with black about the eyes; (ā), f. a kind of leech (marked with rainbow tints), Suśr.; -maya, mfn. consisting of rainbow, Kād.; -sikhin, m., N. of a Nāga. Indrātri, m. Indra's enemy, an Asura or demon, L. Indrāvat, see *indra-vat*. Indravaraja, m. 'the younger brother of Indra,' N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, VP. Indrā-vārūpa, ā, m. du. Indra and Varuṇa, RV.; AV. Indrā-vishnu, ā, m. du. Indra and Vishnu, RV. Indrāsana, m. hemp (dried and chewed); the shrub which bears the seed used as a jeweller's weight, Abrus Precatorius, L. Indrāsana, n. the throne of Indra, any throne; a foot of five short syllables. Indrā-soma, ā, m. du. Indra and Soma, RV.; AV. -somiya, mfn. consecrated to Indra and Soma, TBr. i, 7, 23. Indrāhva, n. = *indra-yava*, q. v. Indrājya, m., N. of Bṛihaspati, the preceptor of the gods, L. Indre-pata, mfn. naturally curved (as a reed), Tāpdyabr. xv, 5, 20; Lāty. iv, 1, 7. Indrēvara, m., N. of a Tirtha; -liṅga, n., N. of a Liṅga. Indrēshita, mfn. sent or driven or instigated by Indra, RV.; AV. Indrētā, m. 'upheld or promoted by Indra,' N. of

a teacher, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. Indrōtsava, m. a festival in honour of Indra, Kathās.

Indraka, am, n. an assembly-room, a hall, L. Indraya, Nom. A. indrayate, to behave like Indra, RV. iv, 24, 4.

Indrayū, mfn. longing for or wishing to approach Indra, RV. ix, 2, 9; 6, 9; 54, 4.

Indrānikā, f. the plant Vitex Negundo, L.

Indrāpi, f. the wife of Indra, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; MBh. &c.; N. of Durgā, Hariv., (reckoned as one of the eight mothers [mātrikā] or divine energies); the pupil of the left eye (cf. *indra*), ŚBr.; a kind of coitus, L.; the plant Vitex Negundo, L.; a species of Colocynthis, Nir. -karma, n. a particular rite. -tantra, n., N. of a Tantra. -śaka, n. a species of vegetables. -śāman, n., N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Indriya, mfn. fit for or belonging to or agreeable to Indra, RV.; AV.; VS.; (as), m. a companion of Indra (?), RV. i, 107, 2; AV. xix, 27, 1; (am), n. power, force, the quality which belongs especially to the mighty Indra, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; exhibition of power, powerful act, RV.; VS.; bodily power, power of the senses; virile power, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; semen virile, VS.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; faculty of sense, sense, organ of sense, AV.; Suśr.; Mn.; Ragh.; Kir. &c.; the number five as symbolical of the five senses. (In addition to the five organs of perception, *buddhīndriyāni* or *jñānēndriyāni*, i. e. eye, ear, nose, tongue, and skin, the Hindus enumerate five organs of action, *karmēndriyāni*, i. e. larynx, hand, foot, anus, and parts of generation; between these ten organs and the soul or ātman stands *manas* or mind, considered as an eleventh organ; in the Vedānta, *manas*, *buddhi*, *ahamkāra*, and *citta* form the four inner or internal organs, *antar-indriyāni*, so that according to this reckoning the organs are fourteen in number, each being presided over by its own ruler or *niyantṛi*; thus, the eye by the Sun, the ear by the Quarters of the world, the nose by the two Āsvin, the tongue by Pracetā, the skin by the Wind, the voice by Fire, the hand by Indra, the foot by Vishṇu, the anus by Mitra, the parts of generation by Prajāpati, *manas* by the Moon, *buddhi* by Brahman, *ahamkāra* by Śiva, *citta* by Vishṇu as Acyuta; in the Nyāya philosophy each organ is connected with its own peculiar element, the nose with the Earth, the tongue with Water, the eye with Light or Fire, the skin with Air, the ear with Ether; the Jains divide the whole creation into five sections, according to the number of organs attributed to each being.) -kāma (indriyā°), mfn. desiring or endeavouring to obtain power, KātyŚr.; TS.; Ap. -krīta, mfn. performed or done with the organs of sense. -gocara, mfn. being within the range of the senses, perceptible, capable of being ascertained by the senses. -grāma, m. the assemblage of the organs, the senses or organs of sense collectively, Vedānta. 232; Mn.; MBh. -ghāta, m. weakness of the organs of sense, Sāmkhyak. -jñāna, n. the faculty of perception, sense, consciousness. -tva, n. the state or condition of being an organ of sense, Kap. -nigraha, m. restraint of the organs of sense. -prasāṅga, m. sensuality. -buddhi, f. perception by the senses, the exercise of any sense, the faculty of any organ. -bodhana and -bodhin, mfn. arousing the bodily powers, sharpening the senses, Suśr.; (am), n. any excitement of sense, an object of perception, a stimulus, &c. -mocana, n. abandonment of sensuality, Gobh. -vat, mfn. having senses, BHP.; (see also *indriyā-vat*). -varga, m. the assemblage of organs, the organs of sense collectively. -vipratipatti, f. perversion of the organs, erroneous or perverted perception. -vishaya, m. any object of the senses. -vṛitti, f. sensitive faculty, Kap. -śakti, f. power of the senses, Bhartṛ.; Kap. -samyama, m. restraint of the senses. -svāpa, m. sleep of the senses, unconsciousness, insensibility; the end of the world, L. Indriyāgocara, mfn. imperceptible by the senses. Indriyātman, m. 'having the senses for soul,' identical or one with the senses; N. of Vishṇu, VP. v, 18, 50. Indriyāyatana, n. the residence of the senses; the body, L. Indriyārtha, m. an object of sense (as sound, smell, &c.), anything exciting the senses, Mn.; MBh.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c. Indriyā-vat (the Vedic lengthening of the a according to Pāp. vi, 3, 131; but also once [AV. xv, 10, 10] *indriyā-vat*), mfn. powerful, mighty, TS.; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. Indriyā-vin,

mfn. id., TS. Indriyāsāṅga, m. non-attachment to sensual objects, stoicism, philosophy, Mn.

इन्ध indh, cl. 7. Ā. inddhē, indhām-cakre or iddhē, indhishyate, aindhishā, indhī-tum, to kindle, light, set on fire, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. (p. *indhāna*, RV.; AV. v, 3, 1; xix, 55, 3; 4, kindling, lighting; *indhāna*, RV., kindled, lighted, flaming); Pass. *idhīdyte*, to be lighted; to blaze, flame, RV.; SV.; MBh.; [cf. Gk. αἶθω, ἰθάρω; αἰθρῶ, αἰθρῶ; Ἡρ-αι-ros; Lat. *as-tus*, *as-tas*; Old. Germ. *eiz*, 'fire.']

Iddhā, mfn. kindled, lighted, alight; shining, glowing, blazing, RV.; Mn.; ChUp.; Ratnāv. &c.; clean, clear, bright; wonderful, L.; (am), n. sun-shine, light, heat; a wonder, L. -tejas, m., N. of a man. -dīdhiti, m. 'kindling rays,' fire, Śis. xvi, 35. -manyu, mfn. having the anger excited or kindled. Idhāgni, mfn. one whose fire is kindled, RV. i, 83, 4; viii, 27, 7.

Idh, ifc. lighting; [cf. *agnīdh*.]

Idhmā, as, m. (am, n., L.) fuel in general; fuel as used for the sacred fire, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; MBh. &c.; (as), m., N. of an Āngirasa, GobBr.; [cf. Zend *aesma*; Hib. *adhmā*.] -citi, f. a pile of wood, ĀsvGr. iv, 2, 14. -jihva, m. 'the fuel's tongue,' fire, BHP. v, 1, 25; (also N. of a son of Priya-vrata, ib.) -parivāsana, n. chip of wood, MānŚr. -pravraścana, m. 'wood-cutter,' an axe, L. -bhṛīti (idhmā°), mfn. bringing fuel, RV. vi, 20, 13. -vat (idhmā°), mfn. furnished or provided with fuel, TBr. ii, 1, 3, 8 [misprinted *idhya*]. -vāna, m., N. of a son of Agastya, MBh.; BHP. -vraścana, m. = *pravraścana*, AgP. -samahana, n. a string for fastening fuel together, ŚBr. Idhmā-barhis [Pāp. ii, 4, 14], n. sg. & (ishi) du. fuel and grass.

Idhā, mfn. lighting, kindling, ŚBr.; (as), m., N. of a Rishi, (gana *naḍḍi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 99.)

Indhana, am, n. kindling, lighting, [cf. *agnīndhana*]; fuel; wood, grass &c. used for this purpose, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Yājñ.; Śis. &c. -vat, mfn. possessed of fuel. Indhāvan, mfn. possessed of fuel; flaming, RV. ii, 34, 5.

Indhanī-√I. kṛī, to make into fuel, Kād.

इन्धूक indhūka, as, m., N. of a man.

इन्व inv, cl. 6. P. *invati*, RV.; AV.; or in, cl. 8. P. *inōti*, RV.; 2. sg. Impv. *inū* & *inūhi*; impf. *ainōi*, RV.; (also once [SV. ii, 2, 2, 4, 2] cl. 9. P. i. pl. *inīmāsi*) A. perf. 3. pl. *invire*, to advance upon, press upon, drive; to infuse strength, invigorate, gladden; to use force, force; to drive away; to keep back, remove; to have in one's power, take possession of, pervade; to be lord or master of anything, have the disposal of, RV.; AV.; SV.; Dhātup.; Nir.

Invā, mfn. pervading. See *viśvam-invā*.

Invaka, am, n., N. of a Sāman; (ās), f. pl., N. of the Nakshatra Mrigāśirsha, TBr.

Invagā, f. = *invakā* above, MaitrS.

इम ibha, as, m. (i √i, Un. iii, 153) servants, dependants, domestics, household, family, RV. [BRD.]; fearless [Sāy.]; an elephant, Mn.; Bhartṛ.; Ragh. &c.; the number eight; N. of a plant, L.; (ī), f. a female elephant, L.; [cf. Gk. ἑλ-έφας; Lat. *ebur*.] -kanā, f. a plant with an aromatic seed, Scindapsus Officialis, L. -keśara, m. the tree Mesua Roxburghii, Suśr. -gandhā, f., N. of a poisonous fruit, L. -dantā, f. the plant Tiardium Indicum, L. -nimilīkā, f. smartness, shrewdness, sagacity (like that of an elephant), L. -pa and -pālaka, m. the driver or keeper of an elephant, VarBrS. -poṭṭā, f. a young elephant, a cub. -m-śāla (ibham-ācala), m. a lion, L. -yuvati, f. an elephant's cub. Ibhākhyā, m. the plant Mesua Roxburghii, L. Ibhāri, m. 'enemy of the elephant,' a lion, L. Ibhōshanā, f. a kind of aromatic plant, L.

Ibhya, mfn. belonging to one's servants or attendants, RV. i, 65, 7 [BRD.]; (as), m. an enemy [Sāy.]; wealthy, opulent, having many attendants, ChUp.; Daś.; Pañcat. &c.; (ā), f. a female elephant, L.; the Olibanum tree, Boswellia serrata. -tilvīla, mfn. abundantly possessed of household requisites, ŚBr.

इम im, interj., MaitrS.

इम imā, the base of some cases of the demonstrative pronoun *idm*, q. v. (acc. sg. m. *imdm*,

f. *imām*; nom. pl. m. *imē*, &c.; irregular gen. sg. *imāsyā*, RV. viii, 13, 21 [once].

Imaka, mfn. diminutive of *ima*, Comm. on Pāṇ. **Imāthā**, ind. in this way or manner, RV. v, 44, 1.

इयक्ष *iyaksh* (anom. Desid. of *√yaj*), P. *iyakshati* (Subj. 3. pl. *iyakshān*, RV. x, 50, 3; p. *iyakshat*), Ā. (p. *iyakshamāna*, RV. i, 123, 10; VS. xvii, 69) to go towards, approach; to request, endeavour to gain; to long for, seek, RV.; VS.

Iyakshū, mfn. Ved. longing for, seeking to gain, RV. x, 4, 1.

इयत् *iyat*, mfn. (fr. pronominal base 3. *i*), so large, only so large; so much, only so much; of such extent, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Pāṇcat.; Ragh. &c.; [cf. the syllable *iens* or *ies* in such Lat. words as *totiens*, *toties*, *quotiens*, *quoties*, and in numeral adverbs as *quinquies*.] — **o-ciram** (*iyaciram*), ind. so long, such a time, Kathās. — **takā** (*iyat*), mfn. (*ikā*) n. so small, so little, RV. i, 191, 11; 15. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. the state of being of such extent, quantity, fixed measure or quantity, so much, Ragh.; Kād. &c.

इयम् *iyam*, f. nom. sg. of the demonstrative pronoun *idām*, q. v.

इयस्य *iyasya* (anom. Intens. of *√yas*), Ā. *iyasyate*, to relax, weaken; to vanish, ŚBr.

Iyassā, f. Iassitude, shrinking, ŚBr.

Iyasitā, mfn. shrunk, ŚBr.; (*dm*), n. shrinking, ib.

इर *ir*, cl. 6. P. *irati*, to go [cf. *il*], Nir.

इरज्य *irajya* (anom. Intens. of *√raj*), P. rarely Ā. *irajyati*, -te, to order, prepare, arrange; to lead; to dispose; to be master of; to grow [Sāy.], RV.

Irajyā, mfn. busy with preparations for the sacrificial rite, RV. x, 93, 3.

इरण *irana*, desert; salt or barren (soil); = *irina*, q. v., L.

Irapya, mfn. perhaps = *irinya*, q. v., MaitrŚr. ii, 9, 8.

इरध *iradh* (anom. Intens. of *√radh*), Ā. (3. pl. *iradhanta*, RV. i, 129, 2), P. *iradhyati*, Nir. to endeavour to gain; to worship [Sāy.] (The inf. *iradhyai* (RV. i, 134, 2) is by BRD. referred to this form, and regarded as a shortened form for *iradhadhyai*; but Sāy. refers it to *√ir*.)

इरमद *iram-maddā*, as, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 37) delighting in drink; N. of Agni (in the form of lightning and Apām-napāt), VS. xi, 76; a flash of lightning or the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt, Kād.; submarine fire, L.

Iram-mādā, f, m. id., MaitrS. i, 5, 3.

इरस् *iras*, n. ill-will, anger, hostility, (gaṇa *kanḍu-ādī*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 27.)

Irasya, Nom. P. *irasyati*, to show enmity to, be angry or envious, RV.; [cf. Lat. *ira*, *irasci*.]

Irasyā, f. enmity, malevolence, RV. v, 40, 7.

इरा *irā* (also *irā*, AV. xv, 2, 3), f. (closely allied to *idā* and *idā*), any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; food, refreshment; comfort, enjoyment, AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; N. of an Apsaras (a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kaśyapa), Hariv.; VP.; water, L.; ardent spirits, Bhpr.; the earth, L.; speech, L.; the goddess of speech, Sarasvatī, L.; [cf. *idā*.] — **kshira** (*irā*), mfn. one whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment, AV. x, 10, 6. — **oara**, n. hail, L.; (mfn.) earth-born, terrestrial; aquatic, L. — **ja**, m. 'born from water,' N. of Kāma, god of love. — **mukha**, n., N. of a city of the Asuras near Meru. — **vat** (*irā*), mfn. possessing food, full of food; granting drink or refreshment, satiating, giving enjoyment; endowed with provisions; comfortable, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; (*ām*), m., N. of a son of Arjuna, VP.; the ocean; a cloud; a king, L.; (*ī*), f., N. of a plant, L.; N. of Durgā (the wife of Rudra), BhP.; of a daughter of the Nāga Suśravas, Rājat.; N. of a river in the Pāñjāb (now called Rāvi), MBh.; Hariv.; VP. **Irēsa**, m., N. of Viṣṇu, L.; a king, sovereign; Varuṇa, L.; Brahman, BhP.

इरिका *irikā*, f., N. of a plant or tree, L. — **vana**, n. a grove of such trees, L.

इरिण *irina*, am, n. (√*ri*, 'to go,' Up. ii, 51; connected with *irā*), a water-course; a rivulet, well, RV.; any excavation in the ground, a hollow, hole, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; a dice-board, RV. x, 34, 1; a desert, an inhospitable region; a bare plain, barren soil; salt soil, Mu.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.

Iriyā, mfn. belonging or relating to a desert, VS.

इरिन् *irin*, mfn. (connected with *ina*?), powerful, violent; a tyrant; an instigator [Sāy.], [cf. *irasya* &c.], RV. v, 87, 3.

इरिमद *irimeda*, as, m., N. of a plant, = *ari-meda*.

इरिभिधि *irimbhihi*, is, m., N. of a Rishi of the family of Kapva (author of several hymns of the Rīg-veda), RAnukr.

इरिविज्ञा *irivillā* or *irivellikā*, f. pimples or pustules on the head, Suśr.; Bhpr.

इर्गल *irgala* (= *argala*), n. a bolt, (gaṇa *apūpādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 4).

Irgaliya and **irgalya**, mfn. fit for a bolt (as wood), belonging to a bolt &c.

इर्य *irya*, mfn. active, powerful, energetical; N. of Pūshan and of the Aśvins; instigating; destroying enemies [Sāy.]; a lord, RV.; AV.

इर्वारु *irvāru*, us, m. f. a kind of cucumber, Cucumis Utilissimus; another kind, Cucumis Colocynthis (see *irvālu*, *irvāru*, *urvāru*, *ervāru*), L. — **śuktikā**, f. a kind of melon (commonly Sphuti or Sphuti), Cucumis Momordica, L.

Irvālu, us, m. f. Cucumis (see above), L.

इल् *il*, cl. 6. P. *ilati* (*iyela*, *elishyati*, *ailī*, *elitum*, Dhātup. xxviii, 65) to come, Hariv.; VP.; to send, cast, L.; to sleep, L.: cl. 10. P. *ilayati* (Impv. 2. pl. *ilayati*, AV. i, 17, 4) or *ilayati* (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 51), aor. *ailāt* or *alāyit*, to keep still, not to move; to become quiet, AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; [a various reading has the form *il*: cf. Old Germ. *illu*, *illo*, for *ilju*; Mod. Germ. *Eile*; Cambro-Brit. *il*, 'progress, motion'; Gk. *ἐλάω*.]

इल *ila*, *ilā*. See *ida*, *idā*, p. 164, col. 2, and *ilā* below.

इलव *ilava* (*ilava*, Sāy.), as, m. a ploughman, boor, AitBr. v, 25, 5.

इलविल *ilavila*, as, m. = *idavida*, q. v., N. of a son of Daśaratha; (*ā*), f., N. of a daughter of Trīṇa-bindu (wife of Viśravas and mother of Kuvera), VP.

इला *ilā*, f. (closely connected with *idā* and *irā*, qq. v.) flow; speech; the earth, &c.; see *idā*. — **gola**, n. the earth, globe, L. — **tala**, n. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac; the surface of the earth. — **dadha**, m., N. of a particular sacrifice, AśvŚr. &c.; see *idā-dadha*. — **durga**, n., N. of a place. — **m-da** (*llām-da*), n. 'granting refreshment or food'; N. of a Sāman, MaitrS.; Tāndya-Br.; Lāty. &c. — **vrīta** (*ilāvrita*), as, m., N. of a son of Āgnīdhra (who received the Varsha *llāvrita* as his kingdom); (*ām*), n. one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world (comprehending the highest and most central part of the old continent, cf. *varsha*), MBh.; BhP.; MārKP.; VP. &c. — **sūtā**, f., N. of Sītā. **Ilāspada**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh.

Ilīkā, f. the earth, L.

इलिना *ilinā*, f., N. of a daughter of Yama, VP.; (*ī*), f., N. of a daughter of Medhātithi, Hariv.

इलिविल *ilivila*, as, m., N. of a son of Daśaratha, VP.; (cf. *idavida*.)

इली *ilī*, f. a cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword or a short sword, L. See *ilī*.

इलीविश *ilīviśa*, as, m., N. of a demon conquered by Indra, RV. i, 33, 12.

इलीश *ilīśa*, as, m. (said to be fr. *il*, 'to go'), a kind of fish (commonly called the hilsa or sable, Clupea Alosa), [cf. *ilīśā*], L.

इलवर्द *ilavārda*, as, m. the first year in a cycle of five years [Sāy. ?], TBr. iii, 8, 20, 5.

इलूष *ilūṣa*, as, m., N. of the father of Kavasha. See *ailūṣa*.

इल्य *ilya*, as, m., N. of a mythical tree in the other world, KaushUp.

इल्लक *illaka*, as, m., N. of a man, Kathās.

इल्लल *illala*, as, m. a species of bird, L.

इल्लिश *illisa*, as, m. the fish Clupea Alosa [cf. *ilīśa*], L.

इल्लिस *illisa*, as, m. id., Bhpr.

इल्लका *illakā*, ās, f. pl. the five stars in Orion's head, L. See *ilvala*.

इल्लल *ilvala*, as, m. a kind of fish, L.; N. of a Daitya (the brother of Vātāpi), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; (*ās*), f. pl., N. of the five stars in Orion's head, L. **Ilvalāri**, m. 'Ilvala's enemy,' N. of Agastya, L.

इल्लस्पति *ilās-pati*, &c. See *idās-pati*, p. 164, col. 2.

इव *iva*, ind. (fr. pronominal base 3. *i*), like, in the same manner as (in this sense = *yathā*, and used correlatively to *tathā*); as it were, as if (e.g. *pathēva*, as if on a path); in a certain manner, in some measure, a little, perhaps (in qualification or mitigation of a strong assertion); nearly, almost, about (e.g. *muhūrtam iva*, almost an hour); so, just so, just, exactly, indeed, very (especially after words which involve some restriction, e.g. *iśhad iva*, just a little; *kiṃcid iva*, just a little bit; and after a negation, e.g. *na cirād iva*, very soon). *Iva* is connected vaguely, and somewhat pleonastically, with an interrogative pronoun or adverb (e.g. *kim iva*, what? *katham iva*, how could that possibly be? *kvēva*, where, I should like to know?). In the Pāda texts of the Rīg, Yajur, and Atharva-veda, and by native grammarians, *iva* is considered to be enclitic, and therefore compounded with the word after which it stands, RV.; AV. &c. &c. **Ivopama**, f. a kind of simile (in which *iva* is employed), Bhaṭṭ. x, 30.

इवीलक *ivilaka*, as, m., N. of a son of Lambodara, VP.

इशीका *iśikā*, f. an elephant's eyeball, L. See *iśikā*.

इश् *iśh*, cl. 1. P. *eshati* (see *anu-√iśh* and *pari-√iśh*), Ā. *eshate*, to seek, search, BhP.; cl. 4. P. *iśhyati* & 9. P. *iśhnāti* (p. *iśhnāt*, RV. i, 181, 6, & *iśhnān*, RV. i, 61, 13; pf. 3. pl. *iśhus*, RV., & *iśhir*, AV.; *aishit*; inf. *iśhādhyai*, RV. vii, 43, 1) to cause to move quickly, let fly, throw, cast, swing, RV.; to send out or off, stream out, pour out, discharge; to deliver (a speech), announce, proclaim, AV.; ŚBr.; to impel, incite, animate, promote, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.

2. **Iśh**, ifc. mfn. moving quickly, speedy. See *aram-iśh*.

Iśhanaya, Nom. Ā. (3. pl. *iśhanayanta*, RV. x, 67, 8) to move, excite.

Iśhanya, Nom. P. *iśhanyati* (p. *iśhanyāt*, RV. iii, 61, 7) to cause to make haste, excite, drive, RV.

Iśhanāyā, f. instigation, impulse, RV. viii, 60, 18.

Iśhān, n. (loc. *iśhāni*, RV. ii, 2, 9) streaming out, pouring out, giving (wealth).

Iśhavya, mfn. (fr. *ishu* below), skilled in archery, VS. xx, 22 (cf. *anishavyā*).

Iśhikā, f. (= *iśhikā* below) a brush, L.; the eyeball of an elephant, L.

Iśhitā, mfn. moved, driven, tossed, sent out or off, discharged, RV.; AV.; Kaus.; caused, excited, animated, RV.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; quick, speedy, AV.

— **tvātā**, ind. by impulse or excitement, RV. x, 132, 2. — **senā**, m., N. of a man, Nir.

Iśhika, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (= *aishika*), VP.; (*ā*), f. (*iśhikā*) a reed, rush, stem or stalk of grass used as an arrow, AV. vii, 56, 4; xii, 2, 54; ŚBr.; Kaus.; MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; a sort of sugarcane, Saccharum Spontaneum, L.; a brush, L.; a small stick of wood or iron (used for trying whether the gold in a crucible is melted), L.; the eyeball of an elephant; see *iśhikā*, *iśhikā*, *iśhikā*, *iśhikā*. **Iśhika-tūla** (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 6) and **iśhikā**, n. the point or upper part of a reed, Kaus.; ChUp. **Iśhikāṭavi**, f. a bed of reeds, BhP.

Iśhu, us, m. f. an arrow, RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh.; Ragh.; Śak. &c.; (in mathematics) a versed sine; N. of a Soma ceremony, KātyŚr.; the number five, Śāh.; N. of a particular constellation, VarBṛ. xii, 7. [According to Dayānanda *iśhu* may mean 'ray of light'; cf. Gk. *lōs*; Zd. *iśhu*.] — **kāmasamī**, f., N. of a

region, Comm. on Pān. ii, 1, 50. — **kāra** or **-krit** (1. *ishu-krit*, for 2. see s. v.), m. an arrow-maker, RV.; AV.; MBh.; Kap. &c. — **kshepa**, m. (the distance of) an arrow shot, Latit. — **dhanvā** (Tār.) or **-dhanvan**, n. (sg.) arrow and bow. — **dhanvin**, m. an archer, Tār. — **dharā**, m. an archer. — **dhi**, m. (✓*dhi*), a quiver, RV.; AV.; VS.; R. &c.; **-mat**, mfn. possessed of a quiver, VS. — **pa**, m., N. of an Asura (who appeared on earth as king Nagnajit), MBh. — **patha**, m. the range of an arrow, L. — **pushpā**, f., N. of a plant. — **bala** (*ishu*), mfn. powerful by arrows, RV. vi, 75, 9. — **bhrit**, mfn. carrying arrows, an archer, AV.; Bhaṭṭi. — **mat** (*ishu*), mfn. possessed of arrows, RV.; VS.; TS.; AV.; Daś. — **mātrā**, n. the length of an arrow, Āp. i, 15, 19; (mfn.) having the length of an arrow (about three feet), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*am*), ind. as far as the range of an arrow, ŚBr.; TS.; SāṅkhBr. — **mārga**, m. 'arrow-path', the atmosphere, L. — **vadhā**, m. death by an arrow, ŚBr. v, 4, 2. — **sāhva**, m., N. of a plant, Hariv. 3843. — **s-trikāṇḍā** (*ishu-trikāṇḍā*), f. 'the threefold arrow', N. of a constellation (perhaps the girdle of Orion), AitBr. — **hata**, mfn. killed by an arrow, TāṇḍyaBr. xxii, 14, 3. — **hasta**, mfn. 'arrow-handed', carrying arrows in the hand. **Ishv-agra**, n. the point of an arrow, AV. xi, 10, 16; **agriya**, mfn. [gaṇa *gahādī*, Pān. iv, 2, 138] belonging to the point of an arrow. **Ishv-anika**, n. the point of an arrow; **anikiya**, mfn. [gaṇa *gahādī*] belonging to the point of an arrow. **Ishv-asana** or **ishv-astara**, n. 'arrow-thruster', a bow, Ragh.; R. **Ishv-ayudhā**, n. arrow and weapons, AV. v, 31, 7. **Ishv-āsā**, mfn. throwing arrows; (*as*), m. a bow; an archer; a warrior, AV. xv, 5, 1-7; MBh.; R. &c.

Ishuka, mfn. arrow-like, gaṇa *sthūlādī*, Pān. v, 4, 3; ifc. = *ishu* (e.g. *trishukam dhanus*, KātyŚr.); (*ā*), f. an arrow, AV. i, 3, 9; (*ā*), f., N. of an Ap-saras, VP.

1. **Ishudhya**, Nom. (fr. *ishu-dhi*) P. Ā. *ishu-dhyati*, -te, to be a quiver, contain arrows, gaṇa *kaṇḍu-ādī*, Pān. iii, 1, 27; (for 2. *ishudhya*, also for *ishudhya* and *ishudhyu*, see next col.)

1. **Ishṭi**, *is*, f. impulse, acceleration, hurry; invitation; order; despatch, RV.

Ishma, *as*, m. (Up. i, 144), N. of Kāma; the spring, L.

Ishmin, mfn. going quickly, speedy, impetuous (said of the winds), RV.

इष 3. **ish**, cl. 6. P., ep. & Ved. also Ā. *ic-chāti* (Subj. *icchāt*, RV.; AV.), *icchate* (AV. xi, 5, 17; impf. *aicchat*, *itiesha* and *ishes*, *eshish-yate*, *aishit*, *eshitum* or *eshitum*) to endeavour to obtain, strive, seek for, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; to endeavour to make favourable; to desire, wish, long for, request; to wish or be about to do anything, intend, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; R.; Hit.; Śak. &c.; to strive to obtain anything (acc.) from any one (abl. or loc.); to expect or ask anything from any one, MBh.; Mn.; Śak.; Ragh.; Hit. &c.; to assent, be favourable, concede, KātyŚr.; Mn.; Kathās.; to choose, Mn.; to acknowledge, maintain, regard, think, Pān. Comm.; Pass. *ishyate*, to be wished or liked; to be wanted, MBh.; Hit.; Śak. &c.; to be asked or requested; to be prescribed or ordered, Mn.; R.; to be approved or acknowledged; to be accepted or regarded as, MBh.; Prab.; Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; to be worth; to be wanted as a desideratum, see 2. *ishṭi*: Caus. *eshayati*, (in surg.) to probe, Suśr. ii, 7, 15: Desid. *eshishishati*; [with *ish* cf. Old Germ. *iscōm*, 'I ask'; Mod. Germ. *heische*; Angl. Sax. *āscian*: cf. also Gk. *iskō-rēs*, *īpepos*; Lith. *jėškōti*; Russ. *iskāte*, 'to seek.']

Iochoaka, mfn. wishing, desirous of (cf. *yathēchha-kam*); (*as*), m. Citrus Medica, L.; (in arithm.) the sum or result sought, L.

Iocho-tā, f. or **iocha-tva**, n. desire, wishfulness, L. **Iocho**, f. wish, desire, inclination, K.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; (in math.) a question or problem; (in gram.) the desiderative form, APrāt.; (*icchayā*, ind. according to wish or desire, Pañcat.; Hit.; Megh. &c.; *icchām ni-grah*, to suppress one's desire.) — **kṛita**, mfn. done at pleasure. — **dāna**, n. the granting or gratification of a wish. — **nivṛitti**, f. suppression or cessation of desire. — **nivṛita** (*icchānivṛita*), mfn. having a desire, wishing, wishful. — **phala**, n. (in math.) result or solution of a question or problem. — **bharana** (*icchābharana*), m., N. of a man, Kathās. — **rāma**, m., N. of an author. — **rūpa**, n. Desire

(as personified by the Śāktas), the first manifestation of divine power (cf. *śeṣā-maya*). — **vat**, mfn. wishing, wishful, desirous, L. — **vasu**, m. 'possessing all wished-for wealth', N. of Kuvera, L. — **śakti-mat**, mfn. having the power of wishing, Vedāntas. — **sampad**, f. fulfilment or attainment of a wish, Hit.

Iocho, mfn. wishing, desiring (with acc. or inf.), KātyŚr.; Pañcat.; R.; Kathās.

4. **Ish**, mfn. ifc. seeking for (see *gav-ish*, *paśu-ish*, &c.); f. wish, Hariv. [cf. *it-cara*].

1. **Isha**, mfn. seeking (see *gav-isha*). **Ishapi**. See *ishan*, p. 168, col. 3.

2. **Ishudhya**, Nom. P. *ishudhyati*, to implore, request, crave for (dat.), RV.; [cf. *Id. ishud*, 'prayer'; *ishādīyamahi*, 'we will pray.']

Ishudhyā, f. imploring, request, RV. i, 122, 1. **Ishudhyā**, mfn. imploring, requesting, RV. v, 41, 6.

Ishūya, P. *ishūyati* (dat. of the pres. p. *ishūyati*, RV. i, 128, 4) to strive for, endeavour to obtain.

1. **Ishṭā**, mfn. (for 2. see s. v.), sought, ŚBr.; wished, desired; liked, beloved; agreeable; cherished, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; Pañcat.; Śak. &c.; revered, respected; regarded as good, approved, Mn.; Sāmkhyak.; valid; (*as*), m. a lover, a husband, Śak. 83 c; the plant *Ricinus Communis*, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of a plant, L.; (*am*), n. wish, desire, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; Mn.; R.; (*am*), ind. voluntarily. — **karmān**, n. (in arithm.) rule of supposition, operation with an assumed number. — **kāma-duh**, *dhuk*, f. 'granting desires', N. of the cow of plenty, Bhag. — **gandha**, mfn. having fragrant odour, Suśr.; (*as*), m. any fragrant substance; (*am*), n. sand, L. — **jana**, m. a beloved person, man or woman; a loved one, Śak. — **tama**, mfn. most desired, best loved, beloved, dearest. — **tara**, mfn. more desired, more dear, dearer. — **tas**, ind. according to one's wish or desire. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. desirableness, the state of being beloved or revered. — **darpana**, m., N. of a work. — **deva**, m. (L.) or **-devatā**, f. a chosen tutelary deity, favourite god, one particularly worshipped (cf. *abhiṣhṭa-devatā*). — **yāma** (*ishṭā*), mfn. going according to desire, RV. ix, 88, 3. — **rasmi** (*ishṭā*), mfn. one who wishes for reins or bridles, RV. i, 122, 13. — **vratā**, mfn. that by which good (*ishṭa*) works (*vratā*) succeed [Say.], RV. iii, 59, 9. — **sampādīn**, mfn. effecting anything desired or wished for, Kathās. **Ishṭārtha**, m. anything desired or agreeable; (mfn.) one who has obtained a desired object, MBh.; R.; *orthodyukta*, mfn. zealous or active for a desired object. **Ishṭāvat**, mfn. possessing a desired object (?), AV. xviii, 3, 20 [perhaps belonging to 2. *ishṭā*]. **Ishṭāśva**, mfn. one who wishes for horses, RV. i, 122, 13. **Ishṭāhotriya** or **hotrya**, n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty.; MaitrS.

2. **Ishṭi**, *is*, f. seeking, going after, RV.; endeavouring to obtain; wish, request, desire, RV.; VS. &c.; any desired object; a desired rule, a desideratum, a N. applied to the statement of grammarians who are considered as authoritative.

Ishṭu, *us*, f. wish, desire, L.

इष 5. **ish**, f. anything drunk, a draught, refreshment, enjoyment; libation; the refreshing waters of the sky; sap, strength, freshness, comfort, increase; good condition, affluence, RV.; AV.; VS.; AitBr. **Ishaḥ-stut**, mfn. praising comfort or prosperity, RV. v, 50, 5.

2. **Ishā**, mfn. possessing sap and strength; well-fed, strong; sappy, juicy, fertile, RV.; (*as*), m., N. of the month Āśvina (September–October), VS.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; VP.; N. of a Rishi, BhP. — **vat** (*ishā*), mfn. vigorous, RV. i, 129, 6.

Ishaya, Nom. P. Ā. *ishayati*, -te (inf. *ishayā-dhyai*, RV. i, 183, 3 &c.) to be sappy; to be fresh or active or powerful, RV.; ĀśvŚr.; to refresh, strengthen, animate, RV.

Ishayā, mfn. fresh, strong, powerful, RV. i, 120, 5.

Ishī, f. (only dat. sing. *ishāye*, RV. vi, 52, 15, and nom. pl. *ishāyas*, SV. i, 6, 2, 2) = 5. *ish*, q. v.

Ishidh, f. (only nom. pl. *ishidhas*, RV. vi, 63, 7) libation, offering.

Ishirā, mfn. refreshing, fresh; flourishing; vigorous, active, quick, RV.; AV.; VS.; (*as*), m., N. of Agni, L.; (*am*), ind. quickly, RV. x, 157, 5; [cf. Gk. *lēpōs*, especially in Homer (e.g. Il. xvi, 404).]

Ishetvaka, mfn. containing the words *ishṭvā* (VS. i, 1), gaṇa *goshaddī*, Pān. v, 2, 62.

Ishovṛidhiya, *am*, n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty. iii, 4, 16.

इषु *ishu*, *ishu-dhi*, &c. See 1. *ish*.

इषुकृत् 2. *ishu-kṛit*, mfn. (only RV. i, 184, 3) = *ish-kṛit*, preparing, arranging [NBD.]; (fr. ✓*kṛit*, 'to cut'), hurting like an arrow [Gmn.]; Say. reads *ishu-kṛita*, and explains it by 'made quick as an arrow.'

इष्क *ish* - ✓ 1. *kṛi* (✓ 1. *kṛi* with *is* [= *nis*, BRD.]), P. (impf. 1. sg. *ish-karam*, RV. x, 48, 8) Ā. (Impv. 2. pl. *ish-kṛiyudhām*, RV. x, 53, 7) to arrange, set in order, prepare, RV.

Ish-kartṛi, mfn. arranging, preparing, setting in order.

Ish-kṛita, mfn. arranged, set in order, RV.

Ishkṛitāhava, mfn. one whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready, RV. x, 101, 6.

Ish-kṛiti, *is*, f. healing, RV. x, 97, 9.

इष्ट 2. *ishṭā*, mfn. (p. p. fr. ✓*yaj*; for 1. *ishṭā* see col. 2) sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; AitBr. &c.; (*as*), m. sacrifice, MārK. xiii, 15; (*am*), n. sacrificing, sacrifice; sacred rite, sacrament, L. — **kṛit**, mfn. performing a sacrifice, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **yajus** (*ishṭā*), mfn. one who has spoken the sacrificial verses, VS.; TS. — **svishṭakṛit**, mfn. one to whom a Svishṭakṛit sacrifice has been offered, ŚBr. **Ishṭā-kṛita**, n. for *ishṭikṛita* (q. v.), MBh. iii, 10513 (ed. Calc.; ed. Bomb. iii, 129, 1 reads *ishṭi*). **Ishṭāpūrta**, n. 'filled up or stored up sacrificial rites,' or the merit of sacred rites &c. stored up in heaven, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; R. &c. (see Muir v, 293; according to Banerjea's translation of Brahma-sūtras, p. 19, *ishṭa* means personal piety, *pūrta* works for the benefit of others). **Ishṭāpūrtin** (or *ishṭā*), f. id., BrahUp.

Ishṭāpūrtin, mfn. one who has stored up sacrificial rites, or one who has performed sacrifices for himself and good works for others.

Ishṭaka-cita (for the shortening of the *ā* see Pān. vi, 3, 65), mfn. overlaid or covered with bricks, Yājñ. i, 197.

Ishṭakā, f. a brick in general; a brick used in building the sacrificial altar, VS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mṛicoh. &c. — **grīha** (*ishṭakā*), n. a brick-house, Hit. — **eti**, f. putting bricks in layers or rows, ŚBr. x, 1, 3, 8. — **nyāsa**, m. laying the foundation of a house. — **patha**, n. the root of the fragrant grass *Andropogon Muricatus*, Bhpr.; (*thaka* and *thika*, n. id., L.) — **paśu**, m. sacrificing an animal during the preparation of bricks, Comm. on VS. — **maya**, mfn. made of bricks. — **mātrā**, f. size of the bricks, ŚBr. — **rāsi**, m. a pile of bricks. — **vat**, mfn. possessed of bricks, Pān. — **sampad**, f. completeness of the bricks, ŚBr. **Ishṭakāka-śata-vidha**, mfn. corresponding to the 101 bricks, ŚBr. x, 2, 6, 11.

3. **Ishṭi**, *is*, f. sacrificing, sacrifice; an oblation consisting of butter, fruits, &c., opposed to the sacrifice of an animal or Soma, RV. i, 166, 14; x, 169, 2; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; Yājñ. Mn.; Śak.; Ragh. &c. — **tva**, n. the being an Ishṭi sacrifice, AitBr.; Jaim. — **paca** or **-mush**, m. an Asura, demon, L. — **yājuka**, mfn. one who offers an Ishṭi sacrifice, ŚBr. — **śrāddha**, n. a particular funeral rite, VP. — **hautra**, n. the office of an Hotṛi at an Ishṭi sacrifice, Comm. on TBr. iii, 5, 1.

Ishṭy-ayana, n. a sacrifice lasting a long time, ĀśvŚr.

Ishṭikā, f. = *ishṭakā*, q. v., L.

Ishṭin, mfn. (Pān. v, 2, 88) one who has sacrificed, TS.; Kāth.

Ishṭi-kṛita, *am*, n. a particular sacrifice or festive rite, MBh.

Ishṭvā, ind. p. having sacrificed or worshipped.

इष्टि *ishṭani*, mfn. (fr. ✓*yaj*), to be worshipped, RV. i, 127, 6 [Say.]; (for *ni-shṭani* fr. ✓*stan*) rustling [NBD.]

इष्टी *ishṭārga*, *as*, m. (etym. doubtful), the Adhvaryu priest [Say.], TS. & TBr.

इष *ishya*, *as*, m. the spring, L. (= *ishma*, col. 1).

इष *is*, ind. an interjection of anger or pain or sorrow, L.; (according to BRD. *is* Ved. = *nis*, cf. *ish* - ✓ 1. *kṛi* above.)

इह *ihā*, ind. (fr. pronom. base 3. i), in this place, here; to this place; in this world; in this book or system; in this case (e.g. *tenha na*, 'therefore not in this case,' i.e. the rule does not apply here); now, at this time, RV. &c. &c.; [cf.

Zend *idha*, 'here'; Gk. *idā* or *idai* in *idā-γevhs* and *idai-γevhs*; Goth. *ith*; perhaps Lat. *igi-tur*.] — **kāra**, m. the word *ika*, Lāty. — **kāla**, m. this life. — **kratu** or **citta** (*ikā*), mfn. one whose intentions or thoughts are in this world or place, AV. xviii, 4, 38. — **tra**, ind. here, in this world. — **dvitiya**, f., — **pañcamī**, f. being here (in this place, world, &c.) the second or fifth woman, (*gaṇa mayūra-vyāṅsakādi*, Pāp. ii, 1, 72.) — **bhojana** (*ikā*), mfn. whose goods and gifts come hither, AV. xviii, 4, 49. — **loka**, m. this world, this life; (e), ind. in this world, MBh.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c. — **vat**, n., N. of several Sāmāns. — **samaye**, ind. here, now, on the present occasion, at such a time as this. — **stha**, mfn. standing here, Ratnāv.; Bālar. &c. — **sthāna**, mfn. one whose place or residence is on the earth; (e), ind. in this place. **Ihāgata**, mfn. come or arrived hither. **Ihāmūtra**, ind. here and there, in this world and in the next, Vedāntas. &c. **Ihāha**, ind. here and there, now and then, repeatedly; — **mātrī**, m. one whose mother is here and there, i. e. everywhere, RV. vi, 59, 1.

Ihatya, mfn. being here, Kathās.; Daś. &c.
Ihatyaka, mf(ikā)n. id., Pāp. Comm.

इ I.

इ 1. i, the fourth letter of the alphabet, corresponding to *i* long, and having the sound of *ee* in *feel*. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ī*.

इ 2. ī, is, m., N. of Kandarpa, the god of love, L.; (ī or īs), f., N. of Lakshmi, L. [also in MBh. xiii, 1220 according to Nīlak. (who reads *pūnyacācur ī*)].

इ 3. ī, ind. an interjection of pain or anger; a particle implying consciousness or perception, consideration, compassion.

इ 4. ī for *√i*. See 5. i.

इक्ष *ikṣh*, cl. 1. *√i*. *ikṣhate*, *ikṣhām-cakre* (Pāp. i, 3, 63), *ikṣhishyate*, *aiṣhishīta*, *ikṣhitum*, to see, look, view, behold, look at, gaze at; to watch over (with acc. or rarely loc.), AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.; to see in one's mind, think, have a thought, ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh.; Bhag. &c.; to regard, consider, Kum.; to observe (the stars &c.), VarBṛS.; to foretell (dat.; lit. to observe the stars for any one), Pāp. i, 4, 39; Caus. *ikṣhayati*, to make one look at (with acc.), ĀsvGr. ('This root is perhaps connected with *akṣhi*, q. v.).

Ikṣha, mf(ī)n. i. c. seeing, looking, visiting (see *tiryag-ikṣha*, *vadhv-ikṣha*); (ā), f. sight, viewing; considering, BhP.; Nyāyad.; (am), n. anything seen, ŚBr. vii, 1, 2, 23 (merely for the etym. of *antarikṣha*).

Ikṣhaka, as, m. a spectator, beholder, ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; Gobh.

Ikṣhapa, am, n. a look, view, aspect, sight, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; Ratnāv. &c.; regarding, looking after, caring for, Mn.; eye, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Sak. &c.

Ikṣhapika, as, ā, m. f. and **Ikṣhanika**, m. a looker into the future, a fortune-teller, VarBṛS.

Ikṣhapiya, mfn. to be seen or perceived.

Ikṣhamāna, mfn. looking at, surveying, VS.; R.

Ikṣhita, mfn. seen, beheld, regarded; (am), n. a look, Sak. 45 a; Prab.

Ikṣhitṛi, mfn. seeing, beholding, a beholder, Mn.; Prab. &c.

Ikṣhēnya, mfn. deserving to be seen, curious, RV. ix, 77, 3.

Ikṣhyamāna, mfn. being beheld, being viewed.

इक्ष *ikṣh* or *ikh*, cl. 1. P. *ekhati*, *iyekha*, or *ikhāti*, *ikhām-cakāra*, *ekhitum* or *ikhitum*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 28.

इक्ष *ikṣh* or *ikh*, cl. 1. P. (*ikhāti*, *ikhām-cakāra*, or *ikhāti*, *ikhām-cakāra*, *ikhitum* or *ikhitum*) to go, move, Dhātup. v, 28; Caus. *ikhādyati*, to move backwards and forwards, move up and down, swing, RV.; AitBr.

Ikṣhana, am, n. swinging, BhP.

Ikṣhaya, mfn. moving, causing to flow or go.

इज् *ij* or *inj*, cl. 1. P. *ijati*, *ijām-cakāra*, *ijitum* or *inajati*, &c., to go; to blame or censure, Dhātup. vi, 24; (cf. *apēj* and *sam-ij*.)

इजान *ijāna*, mfn. (pf. p. of *√yaj*, q. v.) one who has sacrificed, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.

ijitum (irr. inf. of *√yaj*, q. v.) = *yashlum*.

इजिक *ijika*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; MBh.

इड 1. *id*, cl. 2. *√i*. *idhe* (2. sg. pres. *idīshe*, Ved. *idīshe*, pf. *idī*, fut. *idīshyate*, aor. *aidīshā*, inf. *iditum*, Ved. *idē*, &c.) to implore, request, ask for (with two acc.); to pray, RV.; AV.; VS.; R.; BhP. &c.: Caus. P. *idayati*, to ask; to praise, BhP.

2. *Id*, f, f. praise, extolling, RV. viii, 39, 1.

Idāna, am, n. the act of praising, L.

Idā, f. praise, commendation, L.

Iditā or **ilitā**, mfn. implored, requested, RV.

Iditṛi, mfn. one who praises, AV. iv, 31, 4.

Idēnya or **ilēnya** or **idya**, mfn. to be invoked or implored; to be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.

Idyamāna, mfn. being praised.

इति 1. *iti*, is, f. (fr. 4. ī?), plague, distress, any calamity of the season (as drought, excessive rain, swarm of rats, foreign invasion, &c.); infectious disease, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; an affray, L.; travelling in foreign countries, sojourning, L.

इति 2. *iti*, ind. = *iti*, RV. vii, 32, 65.

इदृक् *idṛksha*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *id*, neut. of pronom. base 3. *i*, and *driksa*, *√dri*, dropping one *d* and lengthening the preceding *i*; cf. *tādriksa* from *tad*, &c.), of this aspect, of such a kind, endowed with such qualities, such-like, VS.; Kathās. &c.

Idṛś, k (Ved. *ś*, Pāp. vii, 1, 83), mfn. endowed with such qualities, such, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Sak.; Pañcat. &c.; (k), f. such a condition, such occasion, RV.; AV. — **Idṛik-tā**, f. quality, Ragh.; Daś.

Idṛīsa, mf(ī)n. or **Idṛīśaka**, mf(ikā)n. endowed with such qualities, such, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Mn.; R.; Bhag.; Sak. &c.; [with the final syllables *dṛī* and *dṛīsa* of these words cf. the Gk. *λυκ* in *δῆλῆς*, *λυκο* in *τηλικο*-s, &c.; Goth. *leika* in *hōlleiks*, 'which one', *swaleik*-s, 'such'; Mod. Germ. *welcher*, *solcher*; Slav. *liko*, nom. *lik*, e. g. *tolik*, 'such'; Lat. *li* in *lūlis*, *quālis*.]

इन् *int*, cl. 1. P. *intati*, *intitum*, to bind [cf. *ant* and *and*], Vop. on Dhātup. iii, 25.

इप्स *ips* (Desid. of *√āp*, q. v.), to wish to obtain.

Īpsana, am, n. desiring or wishing to obtain, L.

Īpsā, f. asking, desire or wish to obtain, MBh.; R.

Īpsita, mfn. wished, desired; (am), n. desire, wish, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās. — **tama**, mfn. most desired, immediately aimed at (as the object of an action), Pāp. i, 4, 49.

Īpsu, mfn. striving to obtain; wishing to get or obtain, desirous of (with acc.), Mn.; MBh.; Ragh.; R. &c. — **yajña**, m. a particular Soma sacrifice, KātyŚr.

इम् *im*, ind. (fr. pronominal base 3. *i*), Ved.

a particle of affirmation and restriction (generally after short words at the beginning of a period, or after the relative pronouns, the conjunction *yad*, prepositions and particles such as *āṭ*, *uta*, *atha*, &c.) *Im* has also the sense 'now' (= *idānim*), and is by Sāy. sometimes considered as an acc. case for *enam*, RV.; VS.

इयक्षमाण *iyakṣhamāna* = *iyakṣhamāna* (fr. *iyakṣh*), q. v., MaitrS. ii, 10, 6.

इयक्षस् *iyakṣas*, mfn. (*iya* fr. *√i*), of pervading or far-reaching sight, RV. v, 66, 6.

इयिवस् *iyivas* (*iyivān*, *iyushī*, *iyivat*), mfn. (pf. p. of *√i*) one who has gone; one who has obtained &c.

इर *ir*, cl. 2. *√i*. *īrate* (3. pl. *īrate*, AV.; RV.), *irām-cakre*, *irishyati*, *airishā*, *iritum*; Ved. inf. *irādhyati*, RV. i, 134, 2, to go, move, rise, arise from, RV.; to go away, retire, AV. xix, 38, 2; to agitate, elevate, raise (one's voice), RV.; Caus. P. *irdayati* (cf. *√il*), to agitate, throw, cast; to excite, RV.; AV.; MBh.; R. &c.; to cause to rise; to bring to life;

to raise one's voice, utter, pronounce, proclaim, cite, RV.; ChUp.; Ragh.; Suśr. &c.; to elevate, RV.; VS.; TS.; SBr.: A. to raise one's self, AV.; VS.

İra, m. wind. — **ja**, m. 'wind-born,' N. of Hanumat. — **pāda**, m. a snake, AitBr. — **putra**, m. 'wind-son,' N. of Hanumat.

İraṇa, mfn. agitating, driving, L.; (as), m. the wind, Suśr.; (am), n. uttering, pronouncing, BhP.; painful and laborious evacuation of the bowels, Bhpr. **İrita**, mfn. sent, despatched; said, uttered. **İritākūta**, am, n. declared purpose or intention.

İrna, mfn. See *ud-irna*.

İrya, mfn. to be excited. — **tā** (*īryā*), f. the condition of one who is to be excited, VS.; AitAr.

İryā, f. wandering about as a religious mendicant (i. e. without hurting any creature). — **patha**, m. the observances of a religious mendicant; the four positions of the body (viz. going, standing upright, sitting and lying down), Buddh. & Jain.; (cf. *airyā-pathikī*.)

İramā *irāmā*, f., N. of a river, MBh.

İriṇa *irīna*, mfn. desert; (am), n. salt and barren soil (see *irīna*), MBh.

İrin *irin*, i, m., N. of a man; (*inas*), m. pl. the descendants of this man, MBh.

İrkshy. See *irshy*.

İrts *irts* (Desid. of *√ridh*, q. v.), P. *İrtsati*, to wish to increase, Pāp. vii, 4, 55; Vop.

İrtsā, f. the wish to increase anything, L.

İrtsu, mfn. wishing to increase anything, Bhātṭ.

İrm 1. *irmā* or *irmā*, ind. in this place, here, to this place; going constantly, or instigating [Sāy.], RV.

İrm 2. *irmā*, as, m. the arm, the fore-quarter of an animal, AV. x, 10, 21; ŚBr.; TāndyaBr.; (am), n. a sore or wound, TāndyaBr. iv, 2, 10 [Sāy.]

İrman, m. = 2. *irmā* above, Bhātṭ.

İrmānta *irmānta*, mfn. (fr. *irma* = *irita* with *anta*, Sāy.), full-haunched (lit. full-ended); thin-haunched; (perhaps) having the biggest (or quickest?) horses on both sides of the team; N. of a team of horses or of the horses of the sun's car, RV. i, 163, 10.

İrvāru *irvāru*, us, m. a cucumber, Cucumis Utilissimus, L. See *irvāru*.

İrshy *irshy* or *irkshy*, cl. 1. P. *irshyati* (p. *irshyat*, TS.), *irshyām-cakāra*, *irshyitum* or *irshyati*, Pāp.; Vop.; Dhātup.; to envy, feel impatient at another's prosperity (with dat.): Desid. *irshyishati* or *irshyiyishati*, Comm. on Pāp.

İrshā, f. impatience, envy of another's success (more properly read *irshyā*), MBh.; R. &c.

İrshālu, mfn. = *irshyālu*, q. v., L.

İrshita, mfn. envied; (am), n. envy (v. l. for *irshyita*, q. v.), Hit.

İrshitavya, mfn. to be envied (v. l. for *irshyitavya*, q. v.), Prab.

İrshu, mfn. envious, jealous (v. l. for *irshyu*, q. v.), MBh.; Hit.

İrshya, mfn. envious, envying, L.; (ā), f. envy or impatience of another's success; spite, malice; jealousy, AV.; Mn.; MBh.; Kathās. &c. **İrshyā-bhirati**, **irshyā-rati**, and **irshyā-shandha**, m. a kind of semi-impotent man, = *irshyaka*, q. v., Car.; Nār. — **vat**, mfn. envious, spiteful. — **vāsa**, mfn. overcome with envy.

İrshyaka, mfn. envious, envying; (as), m. a particular kind of semi-impotent man whose power is stimulated through jealous feelings caused by seeing others in the act of sexual union, Suśr.

İrshyamāna, mfn. envying, envious,

İrshyālu, mfn. envious, jealous.

İrshyita, n. envy, jealousy.

İrshyīn, mfn. envious, spiteful.

İrshyū, mfn. jealous, AV. vi, 18, 2; MBh.; Hit.

इल *il*, Caus. P. *ilāyati*, to move, TS. vi, 4, 2, 6; (cf. *ir*, Caus.)

इलिन *ilina*, as, m., N. of a son of Tapsu and father of Dushyanta, MBh.; (ī), f., N. of a daughter of Medhātithi, Hariv.

इली *ili* or *ili*, is, f. a kind of weapon (some-

times; considered as a cudgel and sometimes as a short sword or stick shaped like a sword), L.

ईक *il*, *ilā*, &c. See under *√id*.

ईवत् *ī-vat*, mfn. (fr. pronominal base 3. i), so large, so stately, so magnificent, so much, RV.; going, moving [Sāy.]

ईश् *iś*, cl. 2. *Ā. īshṭe*, or Ved. *īše* (2. sg. *īshṭe* and *īkshṭe*, RV. iv, 20, 8; vi, 19, 10; Pot. 1. sg. *īṣiṭya*, pf. 3. pl. *īṣire*, *īṣiṣyati*, *īṣitum*) to own, possess, RV.; MBh.; Bhaṭṭ.; to belong to, RV.; to dispose of, be valid or powerful; to be master of (with gen., or Ved. with gen. of an inf., or with a common inf., or the loc. of an abstract noun), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; to command; to rule, reign, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to behave like a master, allow, KathUp.; [cf. Goth. *eigan*, 'to have'; Old Germ. *eigan*, 'own'; Mod. Germ. *eigen*.]

2. *īś*, m. master, lord, the supreme spirit, VS. &c.; N. of Śiva. *īśādhyāya*, m., N. of the *īśā*-upanishad. *īśā-vāṣya* or *īśāvāṣya*, n. 'to be clothed or pervaded by the Supreme,' N. of the *īśopanishad* (q. v.) which commences with that expression. *īśopanishad*, f., N. of an Upanishad (so called from its beginning *īśā* [VS. xl, 1]; the only instance of an Upanishad included in a Sāṃhitā).

īśā, mfn. owning, possessing, sharing; one who is completely master of anything; capable of (with gen.); powerful, supreme; a ruler, master, lord, Mn.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; (as), m. a husband, L.; a Rudra; the number 'eleven' (as there are eleven Rudras); N. of Śiva as regent of the north-east quarter, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Śak. &c.; N. of Śiva; of Kuvera; (ā), f. faculty, power, dominion, AV.; VS.; ŚBr. — *gītā*, f. pl., N. of a section of the *Kūrma-purāṇa*. — *tva*, n. supremacy, superiority. — *samsthā*, mfn. appearing as lord, SvetUp. — *sakhī*, m. Śiva's friend, N. of Kuvera. — *saras*, n., N. of a lake.

īśāna, am, n. commanding, reigning, SvetUp. *īśāna* (& *īśānā*), mfn. owning, possessing, wealthy; reigning, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; (as), m. a ruler, master, one of the older names of Śiva-Rudra, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; one of the Rudras; the sun as a form of Śiva; a Sādhyā; N. of Vishnu; N. of a man; (ā), f., N. of Durgā; (ī), f. the silk-cotton tree, Bombax Heptaphyllum, L.; (am), n. light, splendour, L. — *kalpa*, m., N. of a Kalpa. — *kṛit*, mfn. acting like a competent person, making use of one's possessions or faculties; rendering one a master or able [Sāy.], RV. — *oandā*, m., N. of a physician, Rājat. — *ja*, ās, m. pl. a class of deities forming a section of the Kalpa-bhavas, L. — *devī*, f., N. of a woman, Rājat. — *balī*, m. a particular sacrifice, VS. *īśānādhipa*, mfn. one whose lord is Śiva; (ā), f. (scil. *dīś*) the north-east. *īśānya*, am, n., N. of a Liṅga.

īśitavya, mfn. to be reigned or ruled over, BhP. *īśitṛi*, tā, m. a master, owner, proprietor; a king, SvetUp.; Prab.

īśin, mfn. commanding, reigning; (ini), f. supremacy, Mn. *īśi-tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. superiority, supremacy, one of the eight attributes of Śiva, MBh.; BhP.

īśvarā, mfn. able to do, capable of (with gen. of Vedic inf., or with common inf.), liable, exposed to, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Kum.; Hit. &c.; (as, ī), m. f. master, lord, prince, king, mistress, queen, AV.; ŚBr.; Ragh.; Mn. &c.; (as), m. a husband, MBh.; God; the Supreme Being, Mn.; Suśr.; Yājñ. &c.; the supreme soul (*ātman*); Śiva; one of the Rudras; the god of love; N. of a prince; the number 'eleven' (*ā* or *ī*), f., N. of Durgā; of Lakshmi; of any other of the Śaktis or female energies of the deities; N. of several plants, L. — *kṛishṇa*, m., N. of the author of the *Sāṃkhya-kārikā*. — *gītā*, f. pl. a section of the *Kūrma-purāṇa*. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. superiority, supremacy, Prab.; MBh.; Hariv.; Mjich. — *tīrthācārya*, m., N. of a teacher. — *datta*, m., N. of a prince. — *nishēdha*, as, m. denial of God, atheism. — *nishṭha*, mfn. trusting in God. — *pūjaka*, mfn. pious. — *pūjā*, f. worship of God. — *pranidhāna*, n. devotion to God, Vedāntas. — *prasāda*, m. divine grace. — *bhāva*, m. royal or imperial state. — *varman*, m., N. of a man, Kathās. — *vāda*, m., N. of a work. — *sadman*, n. a temple. — *sabha*, n. a royal court or assembly. — *sūri*, m., N. of a teacher. — *sona*, m., N. of a king, VP. — *sevā*, f. the worship of God. *īśvarādhipa*, mfn. subject

to a king, dependant on a master or on God; *-tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. dependance upon God, subjection to a ruler. *īśvarānanda*, m., N. of a scholiast.

īśvari *√i*. *kṛi*, to make any one a lord or master. *īśvari-tantra*, n., N. of a work.

ईश् *iś*, cl. 1. *Ā. īsh*, (with prep. also P.) *īshate*, *-ti* (p. *īshamāṇa*, RV.; AV.; *īshē*, *īshitum*) to go; to fly away, escape, RV.; AitBr.; to attack, hurt, TS.; to glean, collect a few grains; to look, Dhātup.

īshāṇa, mfn. hastening; (ā), f. haste, L.

īshāṇin, mfn. hastening, L.

1. *īshat*, mfn. (pres. p.) attacking, hurting.

ईश् *iś*, ind. a Nidhana or concluding chorus at the end of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

ईश् *iśha*, as, m. the month Āṣvina, see *iśha*; a son of the third Manu; a servant of Śiva.

ईश्त *iśhāt*, ind. (gaṇa *svar-ādi*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 37; for the use of *īshat* see Pāṇ. iii, 3, 126, &c.) little, a little, slightly, ŚBr.; R.; Suśr. &c. — *°c-ohvāsa* (*īshac-ohvāsa*), mfn. slightly resounding. — *°j-jala* (*īshaj-jala*), n. shallow water, a little water. — *-kara* (*īshat*), mf(ī)n. doing little; easy to be accomplished, Prab. — *kārya*, mfn. connected with slight effort. — *pāṇḍu*, m. a pale or light brown colour. — *pāṇa*, mfn. that of which a little is drunk; easy to be drunk; (am), n. a little draught. — *pu-rusha*, m. a mean man. — *pralambha*, mfn. to be deceived easily. — *surishṭa*, mfn. uttered with slight contact of the organs of speech (said of the semi-vowels), APrāt.; Siddh. &c.

īshad- (in comp. for *īshat*). — *asamāṣṭa*, mfn. a little incomplete, not quite complete, almost complete. — *asamāṣṭi*, f. almost completeness or perfection, little defectiveness or imperfection, Pāṇ. v, 3, 67. — *ādhyam-kara*, mfn. easy to be enriched, Comm. on Pāṇ. — *ādhyam-bhava*, mfn. easy to become rich, ib. — *upadāna*, mfn. easy to be ruined, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 50. — *ushna*, mfn. slightly warm, tepid. — *ūna*, mfn. slightly defective. — *guṇa*, mfn. of little merit. — *darsana*, n. a glance, a slight inspection. — *dhāsa* (*īshat-hāsa*), mfn. slightly laughing, smiling. — *dhāsa* (*ī-hā*), mfn. id.; (am), n. slight laughter, a smile. — *bijā*, f. a species of grape (having no kernel), Nir. — *rakta*, mfn. pale red. — *vivṛita*, mfn. uttered with slight opening of the organs of speech. — *vīrya*, m. almond tree, Nir.

īshan- (in comp. for *īshat*). — *nāda*, mfn. slightly sounding (applied to unspirated soft consonants). — *nimaya*, mfn. exchanged for a little, L. — *marsha* or *-marshāṇa*, mfn. easy to be endured, tolerable, L.

īshal-labha (*īshat-labha*), mfn. to be obtained for a little, L.

ईषा *iśhā*, f. (said to be fr. 1. *īsh*), the pole or shafts of a carriage or plough; (ē), f. du. the double or fork-shaped pole, RV. iii, 53, 17; viii, 5, 29; AV. viii, 8, 23; xi, 3, 9; ŚBr.; KatyŚr.; MBh. &c.; a plank, board, VarBrS.; a particular measure, Sulb. — *daṇḍa*, m. the handle of a plough, VP. — *danta*, mfn. having tusks as long as a pole; (as), m. an elephant with a large tusk, MBh.; R. *īśādhara*, m., N. of a Naga.

ईषिका *iśhikā*, f. an elephant's eyeball; a painter's brush, &c.; a weapon, a dart or arrow, L. Cf. *iśhikā* and *iśhikā*.

ईषिर *iśhira*, as, m. fire, L. See *iśhira*.

ईषिका *iśhikā*, f. a reed, cane, MaitrS.; an arrow, R.; a painter's brush or a fibrous stick used as one; an ingot-mould; a dipping rod or something cast into a crucible to examine if the metal it contains is in fusion, L. See *iśhikā*.

ईष्म *iśhma* and 1. *iśhva*, as, m., N. of Kāma-deva; spring, L. See *iśhma* and *iśhva*.

ईष् *iśhva*, as, m. a spiritual teacher, L.

ईसराफ *iśarāṇa*, as, m. (fr. the Arab.), N. of the fourth Yoga (in astrol.)

ईह *ih*, cl. 1. *Ā. ihate*, *ihām-cakre*, *ihish-yate*, *ihitum*, rarely P. *ihati*, &c., to endeavour to obtain; to aim at, attempt; to long for, desire; to take care of; to have in mind, think of (with acc.), MBh.; R.; BhP.; Bhag.; Pañcat. &c.; Caus. *ihayati*, to impel.

īha, as, m. attempt (see *īrhdvāha*); (ā), f. effort, exertion, activity, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; request, desire, wish, R.; Sāh.; MBh. &c. — *-tas*, ind. diligently, energetically, by or with labour or exertion. *īhāmriga*, m. a wolf, MBh.; R.; a kind of drama, Sāh. *īhārthin*, mfn. aiming at any object, seeking wealth. *īhāvṛika*, m. a wolf, L.

īhita, mfn. sought, attempted, striven for; wished, desired; (am), n. desire, request, wish, effort, Hit.; Kathās.; Prab. &c.

उ U.

उ 1. *u*, the fifth letter and third short vowel of the alphabet, pronounced as the *u* in full. — *kāra*, m. the letter or sound *u*.

उ 2. *u*, ind. an interjection of compassion, anger, L.; a particle implying assent, calling, command, L.

उ 3. *u*, ind. an enclitic copula used frequently in the Vedas; (as a particle implying restriction and antithesis, generally after pronominals, prepositions, particles, and before *nu* and *su*, equivalent to) and, also, further; on the other hand (especially in connexion with a relative, e. g. *ya u*, he on the contrary who &c.)

This particle may serve to give emphasis, like *id* and *eva*, especially after prepositions or demonstrative pronouns, in conjunction with *nu*, *vai*, *hi*, *cid*, &c. (e. g. *ayam u vām puruṣāmo ... jhavitī* [RV. iii, 62, 2], this very person [your worshipper] invokes you &c.) It is especially used in the figure of speech called Anaphora, and particularly when the pronouns are repeated (e. g. *tām u stusha Indram tām gri-ṇīshe* [RV. ii, 20, 4], him I praise, Indra, him I sing). It may be used in drawing a conclusion, like the English 'now' (e. g. *tād u tāthā nā kuryāt* [ŚBr. v, 2, 3], that now he should not do in such a manner), and is frequently found in interrogative sentences (e. g. *kā u tāt ciketa* [RV. i, 164, 48], who, I ask, should know that?).

Pāṇini calls this particle *u* to distinguish it from the interrogative *u*. In the Pada-pāṭha it is written *ūm*.

In the classical language *u* occurs only after *atha*, *na*, and *kim*, with a slight modification of the sense, and often only as an expletive (see *kim*); *u-u* or *u-uta*, on the one hand—on the other hand; partly—partly; as well—as.

उ 4. *u*, cl. 5. P. *u-noti* (see *vy-u*, RV. v, 31, 1); cl. 2. *Ā. (1. sg. uvō*, RV. x, 86, 7); cl. 1. *Ā. avate*, hātup.; to call to, hail; to roar, bellow (see also *ūta* = *ā-uta*).

उ 5. *u*, us, m., N. of Śiva; also of Brahman, L.

उक् *uka*, ind., gaṇa *cādi*, Pāṇ. i, 4, 57.

उकण *ukāṇa*, v. l. for *uṇaka*, q. v., Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 41.

उकनाह *ukanāha*, as, m. a horse of a red and yellow or red and black colour, a bay or chestnut horse, L.

उकुण *ukuṇa*, as, m. a bug, L.; v. l. *utkuṇa*.

उक्तु *ukta*, mfn. (p. p. of *√vac*, q. v.), uttered, said, spoken; (as), m., N. of a divine being (v. l. for *uktha*, q. v.), Hariv.; (am), n. word, sentence, Śis. &c.; (am, ā), n. f. a stanza of four lines (with one syllabic instant or one long or two short syllables in each); [cf. *Zendukhta*.] — *tva*, n. the beings spoken or uttered, Sāh. — *nirvāṇa*, m. maintaining an assertion. — *pūṣka*, a (feminine or neuter) word of which also a masculine is mentioned or exists (and whose meaning only differs from that of the masculine by the notion of gender; e. g. the word *Gaṅgā* is not *ukta-pūṣka*, whereas such words as *śubhra* and *grāma-ni* are so; cf. *bhāṣita-pūṣka*), VP. iv, 8. — *pūrva*, mfn. spoken before or formerly, MBh. — *pratyukta*, n. speech and reply, discourse, conversation, ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 10; a kind of anthem or alternate song, Sāh. — *vat*, mfn. one who has spoken (see *√vac*). — *varjam*, ind. except the cases mentioned. — *vākya*, mfn. one who has given an opinion, R.; (am), n. a dictum, decree, L. *Uktānukta*, mfn. spoken and not spoken. *Uktānūsāsana*, m. one who has received an order, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 3, 25. *Uktōpanishatka*, mfn. one who has been taught the Upanishads, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 11, 1. *Uktōpasam-*

hāra, m. any brief or compendious phrase or description.

Ukti, *is*, f. sentence, proclamation, speech, expression, word, Mn.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; a worthy speech or word, BhP.

Uktvā, ind. p. having spoken or said (see *√vac*).

Ukthā, *am*, n. a saying, sentence, verse, eulogy, praise, RV.; AV.; VS.; (in the ritual) a kind of recitation or certain recited verses forming a subdivision of the Śāstras (they generally form a series, and are recited in contradistinction to the Sāman verses which are sung and to the Yajus or muttered sacrificial formulas), AitBr.; TS.; ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; (the *Mahad-uktham* or *Brihad-uktham*, 'great Uktha', forms a series of verses, in three sections, each containing eighty Tricas or triple verses, recited at the end of the Agni-cayana); N. of the Sāma-veda, ŚBr.; (*ā*), f. a kind of metre (four times one long or two short syllables); (*as*), m. a form of Agni, MBh.; N. of a prince, VP.; N. of a divine being belonging to the Viśve Devās, Hariv. 11542. — **am-vāo**, f. a particular part of a Śāstra, ĀśvŚr. — **doha**, m. a particular final part of a Śāstra, AitAr. — **pattra**, mfn. having verses as wings, VS. xvii, 55. — **pātra**, n. vessels of libation offered during the recitation of an Uktha, Nir. — **bhṛit**, mfn. offering verses, RV. vii, 33, 14. — **mukha**, n. the beginning of an Uktha recitation, AitBr.; AitAr.; ŚākhBr. — **vat**, nfn. connected with an Uktha, AitBr. — **vārdhana**, mfn. having hymns as a cause of refreshment, one who is refreshed or delighted by praise, RV. viii, 14, 11. — **vāhas** (*ukthā*), mfn. offering verses, RV. viii, 12, 13; one to whom verses are offered, RV. — **vidā**, mfn. conversant with hymns of praise, ŚBr. — **vidha**, mfn. verse-like, ŚBr. — **virya**, n. a particular part of a Śāstra, AitAr. — **saṁsin**, nfn. praising, RV. vi, 45, 6; viii, 103, 4; uttering the Ukthas. — **sās** (in strong cases *ōsās*), mfn. and **sāsā**, mfn. uttering a verse, praising, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 71; RV.; AitBr.; TS.; Kāth.; ŚBr. &c. — **śāstra**, n. N. of a work. — **śuśma** (*ukthā*), mfn. loudly resonant with verses, moving on with the sound of verses (as with the roaring of waters), accompanied by sounding verses; one whose strength is praise [Sāy.]. RV. — **sampad**, f. a particular concluding verse of a Śāstra, AitAr. — **Ukthādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60). — **Ukthāmadā**, n. praise and rejoicing, AV. v, 26, 3; AitBr.; Kāth.; TAr.; MaitrS. — **Ukthārka**, n. recitation and hymn, RV. vi, 34, 1. — **Ukthā-vi**, mfn. fond of verses, VS. — **Ukthā-śāstra**, n. recitation and praise, VS.

Ukthāyā, mfn. eager for praise, TS.; MaitrS. — **Ukthā**, mfn. uttering verses, praising, lauding; accompanied by praise or (in ritual) by Ukthas, RV.; VS.; AitBr.

Ukthā, mfn. accompanied by verse or praise, consisting of praise, deserving praise, skilled in praising, RV.; AV.; accompanied by Ukthas, ŚBr.; Kāth.; (*as*), m. a libation (*graha*) at the morning and mid-day sacrifice, TS.; ŚBr.; Kāth.; (scil. *kratu*) N. of a liturgical ceremony (forming part of the Jyotiṣh-tōma &c.), AV.; TS.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; a Soma-yajña, Laty.; R. — **pātra**, n. a vessel for the libation during an Uktha recitation, ŚBr. — **sthālī**, f. a jar for the preparation of an Uktha libation, ŚBr.

उक्श 1. *uksh*, cl. 1. P. *ā. ukshāti*, *ukshāte* (p. *ukshat*, RV. i, 114, 7, and *ukshamāṇa*, AV. iii, 12, 1; RV. iv, 42, 4, &c.; *ukshām-ca-kāra* [Bhṛt]; for *vavāksha* &c. see *√vaksh*); *aukshat* and *aukshīt*, *ukshītum* to sprinkle, moisten, wet, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to sprinkle or scatter in small drops; to emit; to throw out, scatter (as sparks), RV.; AV. &c.; to emit seed (as a bull); to be strong, RV. i, 114, 7; x, 55, 7, &c.; Caus. *ā. ukshayate*, to strengthen, RV. vi, 17, 4; [cf. Lith. *ūkana*: Hib. *uisge*, *uisge*, 'water, a river'; *uisgeach*, 'aquatic, watery, fluid, moist, pluvial'; Gk. *ὕψος*, *ὕψορος*, *ὕψορος*: Lat. *ūveo* (for *ugveo*), *ūmor*, &c.]

2. **Uksh**, mfn. ifc. dropping, pouring, see *brihad-uksh*; becoming strong, see *sākam-uksh*.

Uksha, mfn. large, Nir.; ifc. = *ukshān* below (see *jātōksha*, *brihad-uksha*, &c.)

Ukshāna, *am*, n. sprinkling, consecrating, BhP.; VarBrS.; Ragh. &c.

Ukshānya, Nom. P. *ukshānydti*, to wish for bulls &c.; to desire one who pours down riches [Sāy.], RV. viii, 26, 9.

Ukshānyāyana, *as*, m. a descendant of Ukshānya, RV. viii, 25, 22.

Ukshānyā, mfn. wishing for bulls &c.; desirous of one who pours down riches [Sāy.], RV. viii, 23, 16.

Ukshān, *ā*, m. an ox or bull (as impregnating the flock; in the Veda especially as drawing the chariot of Ushas or dawn), RV.; AV.; TS.; Kāth.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; N. of the Soma (as sprinkling or scattering small drops); of the Maruts; of the sun and Agni, RV.; one of the eight chief medicaments (*ri-shabha*), L.; N. of a man; (mfn.) large, L.; [cf. Zend *ukshān*; Goth. *auhsa* and *auhsu*; Armen. *efn*.]

Ukshā (incomp. for *ukshān*). — **tara**, m. a small or young bull, Pāṇ. v, 3, 91; a big bull, L. — **vāsa**, m. sg. & du. a bull and a barren cow, TS.; ŚBr. — **ve-hāt**, m. an impotent bull, ŚBr. — **senā**, m. N. of a king, MaitrUp. — **Ukshāna**, mfn. one whose food is oxen, RV. viii, 43, 11.

Ukshītā, mfn. sprinkled, moistened, AV. v, 5, 8; MBh.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.; strong, of full growth, RV.

उक्ख *ukh*, cl. 1. P. *okhati*, *uokha*, *okhitum*, to go, move, Dhātup.; Vop.

उक्ख *ukhā*, *as*, m. (fr. rt. *khan* with *i. ud*?), a boiler, caldron, vessel, AV. xi, 3, 18; N. of a pupil of Tittiri, Pāṇ.; Tanukr.; a particular part of the upper leg, Laty.; (*ā*), f. a boiler; any saucenpan or pot or vessel which can be put on the fire, RV.; AV. xii, 3, 23; TS.; Suśr. &c.; a particular part of the upper leg, Pāṇ.; Car. &c. — **cohid** (*ukha*), mfn. fragile as a pot [NBD.], RV. iv, 19, 9. — **Ukhā-sambharaṇa**, n. 'preparing the caldron', N. of the sixth book of the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa.

Ukhya, mfn. being in a caldron, VS.; ŚBr.; Kāth.; &c.; boiled or cooked in a pot (as flesh &c.), Pāṇ. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a grammarian.

उखर्वल *ukharvala* or *ukhala*, *as*, m. a kind of grass (a sort of Andropogon), L.

उगण *ūgaṇa*, mfn. (corrupted fr. *ud-gaṇa* or *uru-gaṇa*?), consisting of extended troops (used in connexion with *senā*, an army), VS.; SV.

उग्र *ugrā*, mfn. (said to be fr. *√uc* [Uṇ. ii, 29], but probably fr. *√uj* or *√vaj*, fr. which also *ojas*, *vāja*, *vajra* may be derived; compar. *ugrātara* and *ōjyās*; superl. *ugrātama* and *ōjishtha*), powerful, violent, mighty, impetuous, strong, huge, formidable, terrible; high, noble; cruel, fierce, ferocious, savage; angry, passionate, wrathful; hot, sharp, pungent, acrid, RV.; AV.; TS.; R.; Śāk.; Ragh. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of Rudra or Śiva, MBh.; VP.; of a particular Rudra, BhP.; N. of a mixed tribe (from a Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother; the Ugra, according to Manu x, 9, is of cruel or rude [*krūra*] conduct [*ācāra*] and employment [*vihāra*], as killing or catching snakes &c.; but according to the Tantras he is an encomiast or bard), Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; a twice-born man who perpetrates dreadful deeds, Comm. on Āp. i, 7, 20; Āp.; Gaut.; the tree Hyperanthera Moringa, L.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; a son of Dhṛitā-rāshṭra, MBh.; the Guru of Narendrāditya (who built a temple called Ugrēśa); a group of asterisms (viz. *pūrva-phālgunī*, *pūrvāshādhā*, *pūrva-bhādrapadā*, *maghā*, *bharanī*); N. of the Malabar country; (*ā*), f., N. of different plants, Artemisia Sternotatoria, Coriandrum Sativum, &c.; (*ī*), f. a being belonging to the class of demons, AV. iv, 24, 2; (*am*), n. a particular poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox; wrath, anger; [cf. Zend *ughra*: Gk. *ὕψος*, *ὕψος*; Lat. *augeo* &c.; Goth. *auka*, 'I increase'; Lith. *ug-is*, 'growth, increase'; *aug-u*, 'I grow', &c.] — **karpika**, mfn. having an exceedingly big ornament for the ear, R. (ed. Gorr.) iv, 40, 29. — **karmen**, mfn. fierce in action, violent, MBh. — **kānda**, m. a sort of gourd, Momordica Charantia, L. — **kālī**, f. a form of Durgā. — **gandha**, mfn. strong-smelling; (*as*), m. the plant Michelia Champaca; garlic; (*ā*), f. orris root; a medicinal plant; Artemisia Sternotatoria; Pimpinella Involucrata; the common caraway (Carum Carui &c.); Ligusticum Ajowan; (*am*), n. Asa Foetida, L. — **gandhikā**, f. a species of caraway, L. — **gandhin**, mfn. strong-smelling, stinking, Vishnus. — **gāḍha**, m. any unfathomable or dangerous depth (of a river &c.), Tāpdyabr. — **capāḍā**, f., N. of a goddess, KālikāP. — **caya**, m. strong desire. — **chāra**, mfn. moving impetuously (said of the moon), BhP.; (*īnī*), f., N. of Durgā. — *jāti*, mfn. base-born. — *jāt*, f., N. of an Apsaras, AV. vi, 118, 1. — **tapas**, m., N. of a Muni. — **tā**, f. and **-tva**, n. violence, passion, anger; pungency, acrimony, MBh.; Sāh. &c. — **tāra**, f., N.

of a goddess, KālikāP. — **tejas**, mfn. endowed with great or terrible energy, R.; (*ās*), m., N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of a Buddha; of another divine being, Lagā; — **daṇṣṭra**, mfn. having terrific teeth. — **daṇḍa**, mfn. 'stem-sceptred or holding a terrible rod'; relentless, remorseless, severe, VarBrS.; Pañcat.; &c. — **danta**, mfn. having terrific teeth, L. — **darśana**, mfn. of a frightful appearance, frightful, terrible, MBh. — **duhitṛi**, f. daughter of a powerful man, Kāty. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 70. — **deva**, m., N. of a man, TAr.; Tāpdyabr. — **dhanvan** (*ugrā*), m. having a powerful bow, N. of Indira, RV. x, 103, 3; AV. viii, 6, 18; xix, 13, 4. — **nāsika**, mfn. large-nosed, L. — **paśyā**, mfn. frightful, hideous, fierce-looking; malignant, wicked (said of dice), AV. vii, 109, 6; (*ā*), f., N. of an Apsaras, AV.; TAr. — **putra**, *as*, m. son of a powerful man, ŚBr.; (*ī*), f. = *duhitṛi* above; (mfn.) having mighty sons, RV. viii, 67, 11. — **bāhu**, mfn. one whose arms are large or powerful, RV.; AV. — **bhātā**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. — **bhāra**, m., N. of a Kāpālika. — **maya**, m. N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. — **retas**, m. a form of Rudra, BhP. — **vira**, mfn. having powerful men. — **virya**, mfn. terrible in might, MBh. — **vega**, mfn. of terrible velocity, MBh. — **vyagra**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **śakti**, m. 'of terrible might', N. of a son of king Amaraśakti. — **śāsana**, mfn. severe in command, strict in orders. — **śekharā**, f. 'crest of Śiva', N. of the Gaṅgā. — **śoka**, mfn. sorely grieving. — **śravaṇa-darśana**, mfn. terrible to hear and see. — **śraṇas**, m., N. of a man, MBh. — **senā**, m., N. of several princes, e.g. of a brother of Janam-ejaya, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (*ī*), f., N. of the wife of Akūra, VP.; *-ja*, m., N. of Kaṣpa (the uncle and enemy of Kṛishṇa). — **senānī**, m., N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. — **sevita**, mfn. inhabited by violent beings, R. — **Ugrācārya**, m., N. of an author. — **Ugrādeva**, m. 'having mighty deities', N. of a Rishi, RV. i, 36, 18. — **Ugrāyudha**, mfn. having powerful weapons, AV. iii, 19, 7; (*as*), m., N. of a prince. — **Ugrēśa**, m. the mighty or terrible lord, N. of Śiva; N. of a sanctuary built by Ugra, Rājāt.

Ugraka, *as*, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh.

उद्गार *un-kāra*, *as*, m., N. of a companion of Viṣṇu, Hariv.

उक्कुण *unkuṇa*, *as*, m. a bug, L. See *ut-kuṇa*.

उक्ख *ukh*, cl. 6. P. *ukhāti*, *ukhām-ca-kāra*, &c., to go, move, Dhātup.

उच *uc*, cl. 4. P. *ucyati* (pf. 2. sg. *uvcītha*, RV. vii, 37, 3), *ā*. (pf. 2. sg. *ūcishé*, RV.) to take pleasure in, delight in, be fond of, RV.; to be accustomed; to be suitable, suit, fit.

Ucita, mfn. delightful, pleasurable, agreeable; customary, usual; proper, suitable, convenient; acceptable, fit or right to be taken, R.; Pañcat.; Hit; Suśr. &c.; known, understood, Śis.; intrusted, deposited; measured, adjusted, accurate; delighting in; used to, MBh.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c. — **jña**, mfn. knowing what is becoming or convenient. — **tva**, n. fitness, MBh.

उचय *ucātha*, *am*, n. (fr. *√vac*), verse, praise, RV.

Ucathā, mfn. deserving praise, RV. viii, 46, 28; (*as*), m., N. of an Āṅgīrasa (author of some hymns of the Rīg-veda).

उच्च *ucca*, mfn. (said to be fr. *ca* fr. *√aṛc* with *i. ud*), high, lofty, elevated; tall, MBh.; Kum.; Śis.; Kathās. &c.; deep, Caurap.; high-sounding, loud, Bhartṛ.; VarBrS.; pronounced with the Udātta accent, RPāt.; VPāt. &c.; intense, violent, R.; (*as*), m. height, MBh.; the apex of the orbit of a planet, Kālas.; R. &c.; compar. *ucca-tara*, superl. *ucca-tama*; [cf. Hib. *uchdan*, 'a hillock'; Cambro-Brit. *uched*, 'cleve'.] — **gīr**, mfn. having a loud voice; proclaiming, Śis. xiv, 29. — **tara**, m. the cocoanut tree, L.; any lofty tree. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. height, superiority, MBh.; the apex of the orbit of a planet, Sūryapr. — **tāla**, n. music and dancing at feasts, drinking parties, &c., L. — **deva**, m., N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa, L. — **devatā**, f. the time personified, L. — **dhvaja**, m. N. of Śākya-muni (as teacher of the gods among the Tushitas, q.v.). — **nīca**, mfn. high and low, variegated, heterogeneous, MBh.; (*am*), n. the upper and lower station of the planets; change of accent. — **pada**, n. a high situation, high

office. — **bhāṣaṇa**, n. speaking aloud. — **bhāṣhin**, mfn. speaking with a loud voice, shouting, brawling. — **lālāṣā** or **ṭīkā**, f. a woman with a high or projecting forehead, L. — **śās**, ind. upwards, GopBr. **Uccāvaca**, mfn. high and low, great and small, variegated, heterogeneous; various, multimform, manifold; uneven, irregular, undulating, ŚBr.; TS.; MBh.; R.; Mn. &c.

Uccakāṣ (for *uccakāṣ* below) √1. **kṛi**, to make high, set up in a high place, Kir. ii, 46.

Uccakāṣ, ind. (sometimes used as an indeclinable adjective) excessively lofty; tall; loud, Pañcat. &c.

Uccā, ind. above (in heaven), from above, upwards, RV.; AV. xiii, 2, 36. — **cakra** (*uccā*), mfn. having a wheel above (said of a well), RV. viii, 61, 10. — **budhna** (*uccā*), mfn. having the bottom upwards, RV. i, 116, 9.

Uccāl (in comp. for *uccāl* below). — **kara**, mfn. making acutely accented, TPrāt. — **kāram**, ind. with a loud voice, Comm. on Pān. iii, 4, 59. — **kula**, n. exalted family, high family, Śak. 97 a; (mfn.) of high family. — **pada**, n. a high situation, Kum. v, 64. — **paṇṇamāsi**, f. a particular day of full moon (on which the moon appears before sunset), Gobh. i, 5, 10. — **śabdām**, ind. with a loud voice, Prab. — **śiras**, mfn. carrying one's head high, a man of high rank, Kum. — **śravas**, m. 'long-eared or neighing aloud,' N. of the horse (of Indra, L.) produced at the churning of the ocean (regarded as the prototype and king of horses), MBh.; Hariv.; Bhag.; Kum. &c. — **śravasa**, m. id., L.; N. of a horse of the god of the sun, R. — **sthāna**, n. a high place, Śāring.; (mfn.) of high place; of high rank or family, Mn. — **stheya**, n. loftiness, firmness (of character).

Uccair (in comp. for *uccair* below). — **gotra**, n. high family or descent. — **ghuṣṭa**, n. making a loud noise, clamour, L. — **ghoṣa** (*uccair*), mfn. sounding aloud, crying, neighing, roaring, rattling, AV. ix, 1, 8; v, 20, 1; VS.; AitBr. — **dviṣ**, mfn. having powerful enemies, Kum. — **dhāman**, mfn. having intense rays. — **bhāṣaṇa** and **bhāṣya**, n. speaking aloud. — **bhuja**, mfn. having the arms outstretched or elevated, Megh. — **manyu**, m., N. of a man. — **mukha**, mfn. having the face upreared.

Uccāṣ, ind. (sometimes used adjectively) aloft, high, above, upwards, from above; loud, accentuated; intensely, much, powerfully, RV.; AV. iv, 1, 3; ŚBr.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c. — **taṭa**, n. a steep declivity. — **taṁm**, ind. exceedingly high; on high; very loudly, aloud, Comm. on Pān.; L. — **taṛa**, mfn. higher, very high; loftier, Pañcat.; Kum. &c.; louder, very loud; (*am*), ind. higher, louder, Āp.; pronounced with a higher accent, Pān. — **tva**, n. height, loudness, &c.

उच्चक *uc-cak* (ud-√*cak*), P. -*cakati*, to look up steadfastly or dauntlessly, BhP. vi, 16, 48; to look up perplexedly, L.

Uc-cakita, mfn. looking up perplexedly or in confusion, Kād.

उच्चक्षुस् *uc-cakshus* (ud-*cakshus*), mfn. having the eyes directed upwards, Daś.

Uccakṣh √1. **kṛi**, to cause any one to raise the eyes, Kāś. on Pān. v, 4, 51. — √**bhū** or √1. **as**, to raise one's eyes.

उच्चयन *uccaghana*, n. laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance, W.

उच्चद *uc-caḍ* (ud-√*caḍ*), P. -*caḍati* (pf. -*caḍā*) to go away, disappear, BhP. v, 9, 18; Caus. P. -*caḍayati*, to drive away, expel, scare, Pañcat.; BhP.; Bhartṛ.

Uc-cāṭa, as, m. ruining (an adversary), causing (a person) to quit his occupation by means of magical incantations, Mantram.

Uc-cāṭana, m(f) n. ruining (an adversary); (*as*), m., N. of one of the five arrows of Kāma, Vet.; (*am*), n. eradicating (a plant); overthrow, upsetting, BhP.; causing (a person) to quit (his occupation by means of magical incantations), Prab. &c.

Uc-cāṭaniya, mfn. to be driven away, Naish.

Uc-cāṭita, mfn. driven away, BhP. v, 24, 27.

उच्चट *uccaṭa*, f. (etym. doubtful), pride, arrogance, L.; habit, usage, L.; a species of cyperus, Suśr.; a kind of garlic, L.; Abrus Precatorius, L.; Flacourtia Cataphracta, L.

उच्चड *uc-caṇḍa* (ud-*caṇḍ*), mfn. very passionate, violent; terrible, mighty, Bālar.; Prasannar.; quick, expeditious, L.; hanging down, L.

उच्चन्द्र *uc-candra* (ud-*caṇḍ*), as, m. the moonless period of the night, the last watch of the night, L.

उच्चय *uc-caya*. See *uc-ci*.

उच्चर *uc-car* (ud-√*car*), P. Ā. -*carati*, -*te* [Pān. i, 3, 53], to go upwards, ascend, rise (as the sun), issue forth, go forth, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; to let the contents (of anything) issue out; to empty the body by evacuations, ŚBr.; BhP.; to emit (sounds), utter, pronounce, MBh.; Ragh.; Śāh. &c.; to quit, leave, Naish.; Bhartṛ.; to sin against, be unfaithful to (a husband); to trespass against, MBh.; Caus. P. -*cārayati*, to cause to go forth; to evacuate the body by excretion, discharge feces, Suśr.; to emit, cause to sound, utter, pronounce, declare, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Mṛicch. &c.

Uc-carapa, am, n. going up or out; uttering, articulating.

Uccarāya, Nom. P. *uccarāyati*, to move out, stretch out to.

Uc-carita, mfn. gone up or out, risen; uttered, articulated; (*am*), n. excrement, dung, BhP.; Suśr.; Mn.; Hit.

Uc-cārā, mfn. rising, TS. ii, 3, 12, 2; (*as*), m. feces, excrement; discharge, Suśr.; Mn.; Gaut.; Hit. &c.; pronunciation, utterance. — **prasravaṇa**, n. excrement, Jain. — **prasrāva-sthāna**, n. a privy, Kāraṇḍ.

Uc-cāraka, mfn. pronouncing, making audible.

Uc-cārāpa, am, n. pronunciation, articulation, enunciation; making audible, MBh. — **jña**, m. a linguist, one skilled in utterances or sounds, Śiś. iv, 18. — **sthāna**, n. the part of the throat whence certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) proceed. **Uccārāpārtha**, mfn. useful for pronunciation; necessary for pronunciation, a redundant letter &c. (only used to make pronunciation easy), Vop.

Uc-cārāṇi, mfn. to be pronounced.

Uc-cārāyitrī, mfn. one who utters or pronounces, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Uc-cārīta, mfn. pronounced, uttered, articulated, L.; having excretion, one who has had evacuation of the bowels, Gaut.; Suśr.; (*am*), n. evacuation of the bowels, Suśr.

Uc-cārīn, mfn. emitting sounds, uttering, L.

1. **Uc-cārīya**, mfn. to be spoken, to be pronounced, Śāh.

2. **Uc-cārīya**, ind. p. having spoken or uttered.

Uc-cārīyamāpa, mfn. being uttered or pronounced.

उच्चल *uc-cal* (ud-√*cal*), P. -*calati*, to go or move away from; to free or loosen one's self from, BhP.; Hariv.; Ragh.; Śak. &c.; to set out, Kathās.; to spring or jump up.

Uc-cala, as, m. the mind, understanding, L.; N. of a king, Rājat.

Uc-calana, am, n. going off or out, moving away, L.

Uc-calita, mfn. gone up or out, setting out, Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; springing or jumping up, L.

उच्चि *uc-ci* (ud-√1. *ci*), P. -*cinoti*, Ā. (pf. 3. pl. -*cikyire*, Bhartṛ. iii, 38) to gather, collect.

Uc-caya, as, m. gathering, picking up from the ground, Śak. 139, 5; adding to, annumeration, KatyŚr.; collection, heap, plenty, multitude, MBh.; R.; Daś.; Śak.; Śāh. &c.; the knot of the string or cloth which fastens the lower garments round the loins tied in front, L.; the opposite side of a triangle, L. **Uccayāpacaya**, au, m. du. prosperity and decline, rise and fall.

Uc-cita, mfn. gathered, collected, Kathās.

Uc-ceya, mfn. to be picked up or gathered, Kād.

उच्चिगट *uccingāṭa*, as, m. a passionate or angry man; a kind of crab; a sort of cricket, L.; (see *uccīṅga*, *cīṅga*, *cicīṅga*.)

उच्चिङ्ग *uccīṅga*, as, m. a small venomous animal living in water; a crab, Suśr.; [cf. the last.]

उच्चुम्ब *uc-cumb* (ud-√*cumb*), P.

Uc-cumbya, ind. p. having lifted up and kissed, Kād.

उच्चुलम्प *uc-culump* (ud-√*culump*), to sip up, Mear.

उच्चड *uc-cūḍa* (ud-*cūḍ*), as, m. the flag or pennon of a banner; an ornament tied on the top of a banner, L.

उच्यु *uc-cyu* (ud-√*cyu*), Caus. P. -*cyāvaya*, to loosen, make free from, liberate, AitBr.

उच्छस् *uc-chas* (ud-√*śas*), P. (Impv. 2. sg. *uc-chasā*, RV. v, 52, 8) to extol, praise.

उच्छद् *uc-chad* (ud-√*chad*), sometimes also incorrectly for *ut-sad*, q. v.), Caus. P. -*chādayati*, to uncover (one's body), undress.

Uc-channa, mfn. uncovered, undressed; (for *ut-sanna*, q. v.) lost, destroyed &c., Suśr.; Mudrār.

Uc-chādāna, am, n. cleaning or rubbing the body with oil or perfumes, R.

Uc-chāḍya, ind. p. having undressed, R.

उच्चल *uc-chal* (ud-√*śal*), P. -*chalati* (p. -*chalat*) to fly upwards or away, jerk up, spring upwards, Amar.; Śiś.; Kathās. &c.

Uc-chalita, mfn. jerked up, moved, waved, waved above, Pañcat.; Vikr.; Kathās. &c.

उच्चास् *uc-chās* (ud-√*śās*), P. (Impv. 2. sg. *uc-chāśādhi*, RV. vii, 1, 20 & 25) to lead up (to the gods).

उच्छात्रवर्तिन् *uc-chāstra-vartin* (ud-*śā*), mfn. deviating from or transgressing the law-books, Mn. iv, 87; Yājñ.; Kathās.; BhP.

उच्छिह्न *uc-chihna* = *uc-chihkhana* below.

उच्छिख *uc-chikha* (ud-*śi*), mfn. having an upright comb (as a peacock), Uttarar.; having the flame pointed upwards; flaming, blazing up, Ragh.; Prab.; radiant; 'high-crested,' N. of a Nāga, MBh.

उच्छिखड *uc-chikhaṇḍa* (ud-*śi*), mfn. having an upright tail (as a peacock), Mālatim.

उच्छिह्न *uc-chihkhana* (ud-*śi*), n. breathing through the nostrils, snuffing, snoring, Suśr.

उच्छिद् *uc-chid* (ud-√*chid*), P. -*chinatti* (Impv. 2. sg. -*chindhi*, AV.; inf. -*chettum*, Śak.; -*chettaval*, ŚBr. i, 2, 5, 10, &c.) to cut out or off, extirpate, destroy, AV. vii, 113, 1; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Śak. &c.; to interfere, interrupt, stop, MBh.; Mn.; Śāh. &c.; to analyze, resolve (knotty points or difficulties); to explain [W.]; Caus. P. -*chedayati*, to cause to extirpate or destroy, Pañcat.; Pass. -*chidyate*, to be cut off; to be destroyed or extirpated, MBh.; to be interrupted or stopped; to cease, be deficient, fail, MBh.; Mn.

Uc-chitti, is, f. extirpation, destroying, destruction, ŚBr.; Kathās.; Suśr.; Ratnāv.; decaying, drying up, VarBṛ.

Uc-chidya, ind. p. having cut off or destroyed, having interrupted &c.

Uc-chinna, mfn. cut out or off; destroyed, lost; abject, vile, Mṛicch.; (*as*), m. (scil. *saṁdhi*) peace obtained by ceding valuable lands, Hit. &c.

Uc-chettri, tā, m. an extirpator, destroyer, R.

Uc-cheda, as, m. cutting off or out; extirpation, destruction; cutting short, putting an end to; excision, MBh.; Pañcat.; Hit.; Prab. &c.

Uc-chedana, am, n. cutting off; extirpating, destroying, destruction, MBh.; Pañcat.; R.

Uc-chedanīya, mfn. to be cut off, Mālatim.

Uc-chedin, mfn. destroying, resolving (doubts or difficulties), Hit.

Uc-chedya, mfn. to be cut off or destroyed, Pañcat.; Prab.

उच्छिरस् *uc-chiras* (ud-*śi*), mfn. having the head elevated, with upraised head, Kum.; N. of a mountain also called Urumuṇḍa.

उच्छिलिन्ध *uc-chilindhra* (ud-*śi*), mfn. covered with sprouting mushrooms, Megh. 11.

उच्छिष *uc-chish* (ud-√*śish*), P. (2. sg. -*chishas*, RV.; AV.; 3. pl. -*chishanti*, TBr.; Kath.) to leave as a remainder, RV.; AV.; TBr.; Kath. &c.: Ā. (Subj. 3. sg. -*śishātai*, AV. ii, 31, 13) to be left remaining: Pass. -*śishyate* (aor. *uc-cheshi*, AV. xi, 9, 13) to be left remaining, TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.

Uc-chishṭa, mfn. left, rejected, stale; spit out of the mouth (as remnants of food), TS.; ChUp.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; one who has still the remains of food in the mouth or hands, one who has not washed his hands and mouth and therefore is considered impure, impure, Gaut.; Mn.; (*am*), n. that which is spit out; leavings, fragments, remainder (especially

of a sacrifice or of food), AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; ĀsvGr. &c. — **kalpanā**, f. a stale invention. — **ganapati** or **-gaṇeśa**, m. (opposed to *buddha-gaṇapati*), Gaṇeśa as worshipped by the Uccishṭas (or men who leave the remains of food in their mouth during prayer), Tantras. &c. — **caṇḍikīnī**, f., N. of a goddess, Tantras. — **tā**, f. and **-tva**, n. the being left, state of being a remnant or remainder, Comm. on Mn.; Pañcat. — **bhāj**, mfn. receiving the remainder, Gobh. iv, 3, 28. — **bhoktri**, mfn. one who eats leavings, Mn. iv, 212; a mean person. — **bhojana**, n. eating the leavings of another man, Mn.; (as), m. one who eats another's leavings; the attendant upon an idol (whose food is the leavings of offerings), L. — **bhojin**, mfn. or **-modana**, n. wax, L. **Uccishṭāṇna**, n. leavings, offal. **Uccishṭāśana**, n. eating leavings, Gaut. ii, 32.

Uc-chishya, mfn. to be left, Pān. iii, 1, 123. **Uc-chesha**, mfn. left remaining, Kathās.; remainder, leavings, Bhp.; MBh.

Uc-cheshana, am, n. remainder, leavings, TS.; Mn.

Uocheshanī -√1. **kṛi**, to leave as a remainder, Daś.

उच्ची *uc-chī* (ud-√*śi*), Ā. (3. du. *-chyāte*, ŚBr. iv, 5, 7, 5) to be prominent, stand out, stick out.

उच्छिषक *uc-chirshaka* (ud-√*śi*), mfn. one who has raised his head, Suśr.; (am), n. 'that which raises the head,' a pillow.

उच्छुच *uc-chuc* (ud-√*śuc*), Caus. P. (p. *-chocyat*) to inflame, AV. v, 22, 2.

Uc-chōcana, mfn. burning, AV. vii, 95, 1.

उच्छुष *uc-chush* (ud-√1. *śush*), P. *-chushyati*, to dry up, ChUp. iv, 3, 2; Caus. *-choshayati*, to cause to dry up; to parch, MBh.; R.; Śārng.

Uc-chushka, mfn. dry, dried up, withered, Mṛicch.; Kathās.; Rājāt.

Uc-choshapa, mfn. making dry, parching, Bhag.; (am), n. drying up, R.; making dry, parching, R.

Uc-chōshuka, mfn. drying up, withering, ŚBr.; GobBr.

उच्छुष्म *uc-chushma* (ud-√*śushma* [√2. *śush*]), mfn. one whose crackling becomes manifest (said of Agni), TS.; AVPar.; N. of a deity, Buddh. — **kalpa**, m., N. of a section of the Atharva-veda-pariśiṣṭa. — **bhairava**, n., N. of a work. — **rudra**, m. pl., N. of a class of demons, AVPar.; of a Śaivite sect.

उच्छून *uc-chūna*. See *uc-chvi*, col. 2.

उच्छ्रल *uc-chrīnkhalā* (ud-√*śri*), mfn. unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained; perverse, self-willed; irregular, desultory, unmethodical, Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.

उच्छ्रिङ्गित *uc-chrīṅgita* (ud-√*śri*), mfn. (fr. *śringa*), having erected horns, Śiś. v, 63.

उच्छोचन *uc-chocana*. See *uc-chuc*.

उच्छोषण *uc-choshana*. See *uc-chush*.

उच्छुष *uc-chrath* (ud-√*śrath*), Caus. P. (Impv. 2. sg. *-śrathāya*, RV. i, 24, 15) to untie.

उच्छ्रि *uc-chri* (ud-√*śri*), P. *-chrayati* (aor. *ud-asret*, RV. vii, 62, 1 & 76, 1) to raise, erect, extol, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Lāty.; MBh.; R. &c.; Ā. *-chrayate* (Impv. 2. sg. *-chrayasva*, RV. iii, 8, 3) to rise, stand erect, RV.; VS.; AitBr. &c.; Pass. *-chriyate* (pf. *-chīriye*) to be erected, AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Prab.: Caus. *-chrāpayati*, to raise, erect, VS. xxiii, 26.

Uc-chraya, as, m. rising, mounting, elevation; rising of a planet &c.; elevation of a tree, mountain, &c.; height, MBh.; R.; Yājñ.; Mṛicch.; growth, increase, intensity, Suśr.; the upright side of a triangle. **Uochrayōpēta**, mfn. possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

Uc-chrayana, am, n. raising, erecting, KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; VarBṛS.

Uc-chrāya, as, m. (Pān. iii, 3, 49) rising upwards, elevation, height, MBh.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; growth, increase, intensity, Kir.; Suśr.; (f), f. an upraised piece of wood, plank, KātyŚr.; ŚBr.

Uochrāya, mfn. high, raised, lofty, W.

Uc-chrita, mfn. raised, lifted up, erected, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; rising, arising, mounting, MBh.; Hariv.; MārkaP.; VarBṛS. &c.; high, tall, R.; BhpP.; Kir.; Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c.; ad-

vancing, arisen, grown powerful or mighty, MBh.; Kathās.; Mn.; Hit. &c.; wanton, luxuriant, Hariv.; R. &c.; excited, Suśr.; increased, grown, enlarged, large, huge, Prab.; Ragh.; born, produced, L.; (as), m. Pinus Longifolia, L. — **pāni**, mfn. with outstretched hand.

Uc-chriti, is, f. rising upwards, elevation, MārkaP.; increase, intensity, Mn.; the upright side of a triangle; the elevation or height of a figure.

Uc-chritya, ind. p. having erected or raised, MBh.

Uc-chreya, mfn. high, lofty, W.

उच्छ्रु *uc-chlakhā* (ud-√*śr*), au, m. du. a particular part of the human body, AV. x, 2, 1.

उच्छ्रु *uc-chvañc* (ud-√*śvañc*), Ā. (Impv. 2. sg. *śc-chvañcasva*, RV. x, 18, 11 & 142, 6) to gape, cleave open.

Uc-chvañkā, as, m. gaping, cleaving open, forming a fissure, ŚBr. v, 4, 1, 9.

उच्छ्रु *uc-chvas* (ud-√*śvas*), P. Ā. *-chvasiti* (p. *-chvasat*, *-chvasamāna*; Pot. *-chvaset*, *-chvasita*) to breathe hard, snort; to take a deep breath, breathe; to breathe again, get breath, recover, rest, Gobh.; MBh.; BhpP.; Suśr.; MārkaP.; SvetUp. &c.; to sigh, pant, respire, Bhaṭṭ.; to rise, Vikr.; to unfasten one's self, BhpP.; to open, begin to bloom, Vikr.; Mālav.; to heave: Caus. *-chvāsaya*, to cause to breathe again or recover; to gladden, BhpP.; to raise, lift, elevate; to untie (cf. *uc-chvāsita* below).

Uc-chvasat, mfn. breathing &c. (see above); (an), m. a breathing being, R.

Uc-chvasana, am, n. breathing, taking breath; sighing; swelling up, Comm. on Bādar.

Uc-chvasita, mfn. heaving, beating, breathed, inspired; recovered, calm; revived, refreshed, gladdened, Kum.; Mālav.; Kathās.; Ragh. &c.; heaving, swelling up, raised, lifted, Ragh.; Kathās.; Megh. &c.; expanded, burst, unfastened, untied; blooming, BhpP.; Mālatim.; (am), n. breathing out, respiration; exhalation; breath; throbbing, sighing, Sah.; Ragh.; Kum.; Śak.; bursting; unfastening, untying, Megh.; Ragh.

Uc-chvāsā, as, m. breathing out; breath, deep inspiration, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; Śak.; Prab. &c.; expiration, death, KātyŚr.; sigh, MBh.; Megh.; Amar.; froth, yeast, foam, RV. ix, 86, 43; swelling up, rising, increasing; consolation, encouragement, W.; pause in a narration, division of a book (e. g. of the Daśakumāra-carita); an air-hole, L.

Uc-chvāsita, mfn. caused to recover, gladdened, Ritus.; Kathās.; raised, lifted up, R.; Megh.; unfastened, untied, loosened, released, Megh.; breathless, out of breath; much, excessive, L.; desisted from; disjointed, divided, L.

Uc-chvāsīn, mfn. breathing out, expiring, ŚBr.; breathing, Suśr.; sighing, Megh.; swelling up, rising, coming forward, Vikr.; Kum. &c.; pausing [MW.]

उच्छ्रि *uc-chvi* (ud-√*śvi*).

Uc-chūna, mfn. swollen up, swollen, bloated, Megh.; Kathās. &c.; increased, Sarvad.

Uc-chotha, as, m. bloatedness, Mālatim.

उच्छ्र 1. *uch*, cl. 1. P. *ucchati*, RV. See √3. *vas*.

उच्छ्र 2. *uch*, cl. 1. P. *ucchati*, *ucchām-ca-kāra*, *ucchitum*, &c., to finish; to bind; to abandon, transgress, Dhātup.

उज्जन् *uj-jan* (ud-√*jan*), only RV.: P. (pf. *-jajāna*, iii, 1, 12) to beget, produce: Ā. (impf. 3. pl. *ud-djāyanta*, iv, 18, 1; aor. *-djanī*, i, 74, 3; precativ. of the aor. *-janishishā*, vii, 8, 6) to be born or produced, originate.

उज्जयन *uj-jayana*, &c. See *uj-ji*, col. 3.

उज्जस् *uj-jas* (ud-√*jas*), Caus. P. *-jāsaya*, to destroy, extirpate, kill (with gen., Pān. ii, 3, 56), Bhaṭṭ.; Śiś.

Uj-jāsana, am, n. killing, slaughter, L.

उज्जागृ *uj-jāgrī* (ud-√*jāgrī*), P. (pf. *-jagāra* [?], Hcar. 140, 3) to pass (time) waking: Caus. *-jāgarayati*, to awake, call up, Sāh.; to excite; to effect, cause, Kāvya.

Uj-jāgara, mfn. excited, irritated, Kād.

उज्जानक *uj-jānaka*, as, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; Hariv.

उज्जालुक *ujjāluka*, as, m., N. of a place, MBh.

उज्जि *uj-ji* (ud-√*ji*), P. *-jayati* (pf. *-jigāya*, &c.) to win, conquer, acquire by conquest, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; TBr. &c.; to be victorious, AV.; TBr.: Caus. *-jāpayati*, to assist any one to win; to cause to conquer (with two acc.), Kath.; TāṇḍyaBr. &c.: Desid. *-jigīshati*, to wish to conquer, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Uj-jayana, as, m., N. of a man, MBh.; (f), f. Ujjayini (see below) or Oujein.

Uj-jayanta, as, m., N. of a mountain in Surāshtra (in the west of India, part of the Vindhya range), MBh.; (see *raivata*).

Uj-jayinī, f. the city Oujein (the Gk. *Ὀϋνη*, a city so called in Avanti or Malava, formerly the capital of Vikramāditya; it is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, and the first meridian of their geographers, from which they calculate longitude; the modern Oujein is about a mile south of the ancient city), Hit.; Megh.; Rājāt. &c.

Uj-jiti, is, f. victory, VS.; TBr.; KātyŚr.; N. of the verses VS. ix, 31 sqq. (so called because the words *udajayat tam ujjesham* occur in them), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Uj-jeshā, mī(ā)n. victorious, AV. iv, 17, 1 (voc. fem. *uj-jeshā*); ŚBr. — **vat** (*uj-jeshā*), mfn. containing the word *ujjesha*, ŚBr.

Uj-jeshin, ī, m., N. of one of the seven Maruts, VS. xvii, 85.

उज्जिहान *uj-jihāna*. See 2. *ud-dhā*.

उज्जिहीषी *uj-jihīshā*, f. (fr. Desid. of √*hri* with *ud*), wishing to take or seize [see also 2. *ud-dhri*].

उज्जीव *uj-jīva* (ud-√*jīva*), P. *-jīvati*, to revive, return to life, Bhaṭṭ.; MBh.: Caus. P. *-jīvayati*, to restore to life, animate, Comm. on Kum.

Uj-jivin, ī, m., N. of a counsellor of Meghavarṇa (king of the crows), Pañcat.

उज्जूटडिम्ब *ujjūṭa-dimba*, am, n., N. of a place, Rājāt. (v. 1. *ujjhaṭa*).

उज्जूटित *uj-jūṭita*, mfn. one who wears the hair twisted together and coiled upwards, Rājāt.

उज्जम्भ *uj-jimbh* (ud-√*jimbh*), Ā. *-jimbhate*, to gape; to open, part asunder, BhpP.; to show one's self, become visible, come forth, break forth, expand, arise, Prab.; Naish.; Dhūrtas.

Uj-jimbha, mfn. gaping, Sāh.; parting asunder, open, apart; blown, expanded, L.

Uj-jimbhāna, am, n. the act of gaping, opening the mouth, Suśr.; coming forth, arising, Bālar.; (ā), f. coming forth, arising, Bālar.

Uj-jimbhita, mfn. opened, stretched; expanded, blown; (am), n. effort, exertion, L.

उज्जन्द्र *ujjendra*, as, m., N. of a man, Rājāt.

उज्ज्य *uj-jya*, mfn. (fr. *jyā* with *ud*), having the bow-sinew loosened, BrĀrUp.; KātyŚr.

उज्जल *uj-jval* (ud-√*jval*), P. *-jvalati*, *-jvaliti* (Pān. vii, 2, 34) to blaze up, flame, shine, TS.; ŚBr.; R.; BhpP.: Caus. P. *-jvalayati*, to light up, cause to shine, illuminate, ŚBr.; Rājāt.; Śiś. &c.

Uj-jvala, mfn. blazing up, luminous, splendid, light; burning; clean, clear; lovely, beautiful, Suśr.; MBh.; Kathās.; Sāh. &c.; glorious; full-blown, L.; expanded; (as), m. love, passion, L.; (am), n. gold, L.; (ā), f. splendour, clearness, brightness; a form of the Jagatī metre. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. splendour, radiance; beauty. — **datta**, m., N. of the author of a commentary on the Uṇādi-sūtras. — **nara-siṅha**, m., N. of a Tirtha. — **ālāmapī**, m., **-bhāshya**, n., **-rasakaṇḍā**, f., N. of works.

Uj-jvalana, am, n. burning, shining; fire, gold (?), R.

Uj-jvalita, mfn. lighted, shining, flaming, &c. — **tva**, n. the state of being lighted, Kap.

Uj-jvālana, am, n. lighting up, Car.

उज्जम् *ujjh*, cl. 6. P. *ujjhati*, *ujjhām ca-kāra*, *aujjhī*, *ujjhītum*, &c. (probably a contraction from *ud-√2. hā* [*-jahātī*]) to leave, abandon, quit, Ragh.; Pañcat.; MBh. &c.; to avoid, escape, Ragh.; Śiś.; to emit, discharge, let out.

Ujjha, mfn. quitting, abandoning, Mn.
Ujjhaka, *as*, m. a cloud; a devotee, L.
Ujjhana, *am*, n. removing, Comm. on Yājñ.;
 abandoning, leaving, HYog.
Ujjhita, mfn. left, abandoned; free from, MBh.;
 R.; Śāk. &c.; left off, discontinued; emitted, dis-
 charged (as water), Kir. v, 6. — **vat**, mfn. one who
 has emitted or discharged, Śiś. v, 36.
Ujjhiti, *is*, f. abandoning (the world), Tāpdyabr.
 xviii, 6, 10.
Ujjhitri, mfn. one who leaves.

उज्जटडिम्ब and **उज्जटित** *ujjhaṭa-dimba* and
ujjhaṭita, vv. ll. for *ujjūta-dimba* and *ujjūṭita*,
 qq. v.

उज्जदेश *ujja-deśa*, *as*, m., N. of a country.

उज्ज *ujjha*, cl. i. 6. P. *ujjhati*, to gather,
 glean, ŚākhGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.

Ujha, *as*, m. gleaning, gathering grains, Mn.;
 MBh.; R. — **vartin** or **vritti**, mfn. one who lives
 by gleaning, a gleaner, MBh. — **śila**, n. the glean-
 ing, gathering, L.; (cf. *śilācha*). **Ujjhādi**, m.,
 N. of a gaṇa (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 166).

Ujjhana, *am*, n. gleaning, gathering grains of
 corn in market-places &c., BhP. &c.

उट *uṭa*, *as*, m. leaves, grass &c. (used in
 making huts, thatches &c.), L. — **ja**, *as*, *am*, m. n.
 a hut made of leaves (the residence of hermits or
 saints), MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Śāk. &c.; a house in
 general, L.

उटङ्कन *uṭ-ṭaṅkana* (*ud-ṭa°*), *am*, n. the act of
 stamping, characterizing, Sāh.

उठ *uṭh* or *ūṭh*, cl. i. P. *oṭhati* or *ūṭhati*,
 to strike or knock down, Dhātup. ix, 54.

उडु *uḍu*, *us*, *u*, f. n. a star, Ragh.; BhP.;
 Mālav. &c.; (*uḍ*), n. a lunar mansion or constella-
 tion in the moon's path, VarBrS. &c.; water, L. —
gaṇādhīpa, m. 'the lord of the stars', the moon;
uḍu-gaṇādhīparksha (*pa-ṛi*), n., N. of the Naksha-
 tra Mṛgaśīras. — **nātha**, *as*, m. the moon, VarBrS.
 — **pa**, m. n. a raft or float, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; a
 kind of drinking vessel covered with leather, Comm.
 on Ragh. i, 2; (*as*), m. the moon (the half-moon
 being formed like a boat), MBh.; Mṛicch. &c. — **pati**
 or **rāj**, m. the moon, MBh.; R.; Kum. &c.; the
 Soma, Suśr. — **patha**, m. 'the path of the stars', the
 ether, firmament. — **lozana**, m., N. of a man, L.
Uḍū-pa, m. n. a raft, float; (*as*), m. the moon, L.

उडुमर *uḍumbāra*, *as*, m. (in Ved. written
 with *d*, in Class. generally with *q*), the tree Ficus
 Glomerata, AV.; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Suśr.
 &c.; a species of leprosy with coppery spots, Car.; the
 threshold of a house, VarBrS.; a eunuch, L.; a kind
 of worm supposed to be generated in the blood and
 to produce leprosy, L.; membrum virile, L.; (*as*),
 m. pl. N. of a people, VarBrS.; (*ṛi*), f. Ficus Oppo-
 sitifolia, Suśr.; (*am*), n. a forest of Uḍumbāra trees,
 Tāpdyabr.; the fruit of the tree Ficus Glomerata,
 ŚBr.; copper, VarBrS.; a karsha (a measure of two
 tolas), ŚārngS. — **dalā** or **parpi**, f. the plant Croton
 Polyandrum. **Uḍumbārā-vatī**, f., N. of a river;
 see also *uḍumbāra* and *uḍumbala*.

उडुमर *uḍ-ḍamara* = *uḍ-ḍamara* below.

Uḍḍamarita, mfn. stirred up, excited.

उडुयन *uḍ-ḍayana*. See *uḍ-ḍi*.

उडुमर *uḍ-ḍamara*, mfn. (fr. *uḍ-ḍa°* ?), ex-
 cellent, respectable, of high rank or consequence,
 Prab.; Bālas. &c. — **tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra.

Uḍḍamarin, mfn. one who makes an extraordi-
 nary noise, Bālar.

उडुयाण *uḍḍiyāṇa*, *as*, m., N. of a place.

उडुयान *uḍḍiyāna*, *am*, n. a particular posi-
 tion of the fingers.

उडु *uḍ-ḍi* (*uḍ-ḍi*), *Ā*. -*ḍayate* or -*ḍiyate*,
 to fly up, soar, Hit.; Pañcat.; MBh. &c.: Caus.
-ḍāpayati, to cause to fly up, scare.

Uḍ-ḍayana, *am*, n. flying up, flying, soaring,
 Pañcat.

Uḍ-ḍina, mfn. flown up, flying up, MBh.; Ka-
 thās.; (*am*), n. flying up, soaring, Pañcat.

Uḍ-ḍiyana, *am*, n. flying up, soaring, MBh.

Uḍ-ḍiyamāna, mfn. flying up, soaring, one who
 soars, Hit.

उडुयकवि *uḍḍiya-kavi*, *is*, m., N. of a poet.

उडुश *uḍḍiśa*, *as*, m., N. of Śiva, L.; N.
 of a Tantra work (containing charms and incanta-
 tions), L.

उड्र *uḍra*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.;
 VarBrS. &c.

उणक *uṇaka*, mf (i[gaṇa gaurādi, Pāp. iv, 1,
 41]) n. removing [? T.]

उणादि *uṇ-ādi* (according to some *uṇ-ādi*;
 but see Kielhorn, Mahābhāṣya, vol. i, preface, p. 9 f.),
ayas, m. pl. the class of Kṛit-affixes which begin
 with *uṇ*. — **sūtra**, n. pl. the Sūtras (Pāp. iii, 3, 1-
 4, 75) treating of the Uṇādi-affixes; -*ṛitti*, f. a
 commentary on the Uṇādi-sūtras.

उणुक *uṇduka*, *as*, m. a texture; a net; the
 stomach, Suśr.

उण्डेरक *uṇḍeraka*, *as*, m. a ball of flour, a
 roll, loaf. — **sraja**, f. a string of rolls, balls of meal
 or flour upon a string, Yājñ.

उत् *ut*, ind. a particle of doubt or delibera-
 tion (= 2. *uta*, q. v.), L.; (for the prep. *ud* see 1. *ud*.)

उत 1. *uta*, mfn. (fr. *√ve*, q. v.), sewn, woven.

उत 2. *utā*, ind. and, also, even, or, RV.;
 AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; often used for the sake of
 emphasis, especially at the end of a line after *iti* or
 a verb (e.g. *sarva-bhūtāni tam pārtha sadā pari-
 bhavanti uta*, all creatures, O king, certainly always
 despise him, MBh. iii, 1026), MBh.; Bhag. &c.

(As an interrogative particle, generally at the be-
 ginning of the second or following part of a double in-
 terrogation) or, utrum-an (e.g. *katham nirṇiyate
 kim syān nishkāraṇa bandhur uta viśvāsa-gha-
 takah*, how can it be decided whether he be a friend
 without a motive or a violator of confidence? Hit.),
 Kum.; Kathās.; Bhartṛ.; Sāh. &c.; in this sense it
 may be strengthened by *āho* (e.g. *kaccī twam asi
 mānushī uḍho surāṅganā*, art thou a mortal
 woman or divine? Nala), or by *āho-svit* (e.g. *Śāli-
 hotraḥ kim nu syād utāhosvid rājā Nalāh*, can
 it be Śālihotra or king Nala?) Rarely *kim* is re-
 peated before *uta* used in this sense (e.g. *kim nu
 svargāt prāptā tasyā rūpeṇa kimulānyāgatā*,
 has she arrived from heaven or has another come in
 her form? Mṛicch.), Amar.; MBh. &c.

(As a particle of wishing, especially at the beginning
 of a sentence followed by a potential) would that I
 (utinam) (e.g. *utādhīyāta*, would that he would read I)
(Uta preceded by *kim*) on the contrary, how
 much more, how much less (e.g. *samartho 'si sa-
 hasram api jetum kimulākam*, thou art able to
 conquer even a thousand, how much more one, R.),
 Śāk.; Vikr.; Ragh. &c.

(*Uta* preceded by *prati*) on the contrary, rather
 (e.g. *esha prishṭho 'smābhir na jalpati hanti
 prati-uta pāshānāni*, this one questioned by us does
 not speak, but rather throws stones at us), Kathās.;
 Pañcat. &c.; *uta vā*, or else, and (e.g. *samudrād
 uta vā purīṣhāt*, from the sea or from the moisture
 in the air); *vā-uta vā* or *utāho vāpi-vā*, either
 —or; *uta-uta*, both —and (e.g. *uta balavān
 utābalaḥ*, both the strong and the weak); *kim-uta
 vā*, whether —or else.

उतङ्क *utāṅka*, *as*, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh;
 (see also *utāṅka*). — **megha**, *as*, m. a kind of
 cloud named after that Rishi, MBh.

उतथ्य *utathya*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Añ-
 giras and elder brother of Bṛihaspati, MBh.; VP.
 &c. — **tanaya**, m. 'a descendant of Uthathya', N. of
 Gautama, Mn. iii, 16. **Utathyānuja**, m. 'Uthathya's
 younger brother', N. of Bṛihaspati (regent of the
 planet Jupiter), L.

उताहो *utāho* and *utāho-svid*. See 2. *utā*
 above.

उतूल *utūla*, *ās*, m. a servant, ParGr. iii,
 7, 1 & 2; HirGr.; (*ās*), m., N. of a people, MBh.;
 VP.; (see also *ulūta* and *kulūṭa*.)

उत्क *utka*, mfn. (fr. 1. *ud*, Pāp. v, 2, 80),
 excited by the desire of obtaining anything; wish-
 ing for (with inf.), desirous of, longing for; re-

gretting, sad, sorrowful; absent, thinking of some-
 thing else, Kathās.; Megh.; Śiś. &c.; (*as*, *am*), m. n.
 desire, Kathās.; opportunity, occasion, L. — **tā**, f. a
 state of longing or regret, Kathās.; the plant *Pothos*
Officialis having aromatic seeds, L.

Utkaya, Nom. P. *utkayati*, to cause to long for,
 cause longing or regret, Śiś. i, 59.

Utkāya, Nom. *Ā*. *utkāyate*, to long for, Comm.
 on Bhartṛ. v, 74.

उत्क *ut-kaca*, mfn. hairless, MBh.; full
 blown, BhP. iii, 23, 38.

Utkacaya, Nom. P. *utkacayati*, to coil the
 hair upwards, Sāh.

उत्कच्छा *ut-kacchā*, f. a metre of six verses
 (each verse containing eleven syllabic instants).

उत्कचुक *ut-kacchuka*, mfn. having no coat
 of mail, without bodice or jacket, Bhartṛ.

उत्कट *ut-kaṭa*, mfn. (fr. 1. *ud* with affix *kaṭa*,
 Pāp. v, 2, 29), exceeding the usual measure, immense,
 gigantic, R.; Prab.; Pañcat. &c.; richly endowed with,
 abounding in, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; drunk, mad,
 furious, MBh.; R.; excessive, much; superior, high,
 proud, haughty; uneven; difficult; (*as*), m. fluid
 dropping from the temples of an elephant in rut, L.;
 the plant *Saccharum Sara*, or a similar kind of grass,
 Suśr.; intoxication, pride, L.; (*ā*), f. the plant
Laurus Cassia, L.; N. of a town; (*am*), n. the
 fragrant bark of *Laurus Cassia*.

उत्कटिका *utkaṭikā*, f. a manner of sitting
 (the legs being outstretched and forming a right
 angle), Yogaś. **Utkāṭikāsana**, n. id., ib.; (cf. *ut-
 kuṭaka*.)

उत्कडुक *utkaḍuka*, v. l. for *utkuṭaka*, q. v.,
 Suśr.

उत्कणिका *utkaṇikā*, f. desire, longing (v. l.
 for *utkalikā*, q. v.), MarkP.

उत्कण्डकित *utkaṇḍakita*, mfn. one whose
 (thorn-like) short hairs are erected (through joy or
 emotion), Kād.

Utkāṇḍak, mfn. id., ib.

उत्कण्ठ 1. *ut-kaṇṭha*, mfn. having the neck
 uplifted (on the point of doing anything), Ragh.;
 having the throat open (as in crying), BhP.; long-
 ing for; (*as*), m. longing for; a kind of sexual
 union, L.; (*ā*), f. longing for (a beloved person or
 thing); regretting or missing anything or a person,
 MBh.; Bhartṛ.; Pañcat.; Amar. &c. — **māhātmya**,
 n., N. of a work.

2. **Utkāṇṭha**, Nom. *Ā*. *utkaṇṭhate*, to raise the
 neck; to long for, regret, sorrow for, R.; Śiś.; Bhartṛ.
 &c.: Caus. *utkaṇṭhayati*, to cause any one to lift
 up the neck; to excite longing, inspire with tender
 emotions, Bhartṛ.; Kāvyad. &c.

Utkāṇṭhaka, mfn. exciting desire, VarBrS.

Utkāṇṭhita, mfn. lifting up the neck; longing
 for, regretting, sorrowing for, R.; Daś.; Vikr. &c.;
 in love, Mālav.; (*ā*), f. a woman longing after her
 absent husband or lover.

उत्कण्ड *ut-kand* (for *ut-√skand*, Kāty. on
 Pāp. viii, 4, 61), to leap, jump over.

Utkandaka, *as*, m. a kind of disease.

उत्कण्डर *ut-kandhara*, mfn. having the neck
 erect or uplifted, Śiś.; Pañcat.; Rājat. &c.

उत्कम्प *ut-kamp* (*ud-√kamp*), *Ā*. -*kampate*,
 to tremble, shudder, Kathās.; Git.; Caus. P. -*ka-
 payati*, to cause to tremble; to shake up, rouse; to
 agitate, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Ut-kampa, mfn. trembling, shuddering, MBh.;
 Kathās.; Prab. &c.; (*as*), m. tremor, agitation,
 Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; Megh.; Kathās. &c.

Ut-kampana, *am*, n. the act of trembling,
 shuddering, agitation.

Utkampin, mfn. shuddering, trembling; agi-
 tated, Bhartṛ.; Kād.; Ratnāv. &c.; (ifc.) causing to
 tremble, agitating, R.

उत्कर *ut-kara*, &c. See *ut-√krī*.

उत्कर्कर *utkarkara*, *as*, m. a kind of musical
 instrument, L

उत्कर्ण *ut-karṇa*, mfn. having the ears erect,
 Ragh.; Śiś. — **tāla**, mfn. flapping with erected ears
 (as an elephant), Kathās. xii, 19.

उत्कर्तन *ut-kartana*, &c. See *ut-kṛit*.

उत्कर्ष *ut-karsha*, &c. See *ut-kṛish*.

उत्कल 1. *ut-kal* (*ud-√1.kal*), P. *-kalayati*, to unbind, loosen.

Ut-kalikā, f. longing for, regretting, missing any person or thing, Amar.; Kathās.; Mālatim.; Ratnāv. &c.; wanton sportfulness, dalliance, L.; a bud, unblown flower, Ratnāv.; a wave, Mālatim.; Märkp.; Śiś. — **prāya**, mfn. abounding in compound words (a kind of prose), Sāh.; Vām. &c.

Ut-kalita, mfn. unbound, loosened, BhP.; opened, blossoming; brilliant, visible, BhP.; appearing, coming forth, becoming visible, BhP.; regretting, longing for, L.; prosperous, rising, increasing, L.

उत्कल 2. *ut-kal* (*ud-√2.kal*), P. *-kālāyati*, to drive out, expel, Comm. on Kātyśr.

Ut-kala, as, m. (perhaps fr. *ud-√1.kal*?), N. of the country Orissa (see Odra; the word is interpreted to mean 'the glorious country' [Hunter]; or 'lying beyond, the outlying strip of land' [Beames]; according to others it merely means 'the country of bird-catchers'); N. of a son of Dhruva, BhP.; of Su-dyuma, Hariv.; VP. &c.; a porter, one who carries a burden or load, L.; a fowler, bird-catcher, L.; (*ās*), m. pl. the inhabitants of the above country. — **khaṇḍa**, n., N. of a section of the Skanda-purāṇa. — **deśa**, m. the country of Orissa.

उत्कलाप *ut-kalāpa*, mfn. having the tail erect and expanded (as a peacock), Ragh.; Mṛicch.

उत्कलापय *ut-kalāpaya* (said to be a Caus. fr. *ud-√1.kal* above), Nom. P. *-kalāpayati*, to take leave of, bid farewell, Pañcat.; to bring one's wife home from her father's house; to marry, Vet.

Ut-kalāpana, am, n. marrying, Vet.

उत्कष *ut-kash* (*ud-√kash*), P. *-kashati*, to dye, paint (e.g. the teeth), VarBṛS.; to tear up, L.

Ut-kashana, am, n. tearing or ploughing up, drawing through (as a plough), Megh. 16.

उत्कस् *ut-kas* (*ud-√kas*), P. (Impv. 3. pl. *sit-kasantu*, AV. xi, 9, 21) to gape asunder, open.

उत्काका *utkāka*, f. a cow calving every year.

उत्काकुद् *ut-kākud* (fr. *kākuda* with *ud*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 148), having an elevated or high palate.

उत्कान्ति *ut-kānti*, is, f. excessive splendour, Sāh.

उत्काय *utkāya*. See *utka*.

उत्कार *ut-kāra*, &c. See *ut-kṛi*.

उत्काश *ut-kāś* (*ud-√kāś*), Ā. (pf. *-cakāśe*, BhP. i, 11, 2) to shine forth, flash.

Ut-kāśa, am, n. going out, coming forth, ŚāṅkhBr.

Ut-kāśana, am, n. giving orders, commanding, L.

उत्कास् *ut-kās* (*ud-√kās*), Ā. *-kāśate*, to cough up, hawk; to expectorate, Car.

Ut-kāśana, am, n. coughing up; clearing the throat of mucus, expectorating, Suśr.

उत्कास *utkāsa*, as, m. (gaṇa *yaskādī*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 63) N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl. (Pāṇ. ii, 4, 63) the descendants of the above.

उत्किर *ut-kira*, *ut-kirṇa*. See under *ut-kṛi*, col. 3.

उत्कीर्तन *ut-kirtana*, &c. See *ut-kṛit*.

उत्कील *ut-kīl* (*ud-√kīl*).

Ut-kīlita, mfn. unfasted, opened (by drawing out the peg), Kād. ii.

उत्कील *utkīla*, as, m., N. of a Rishi, Comm. on VS. & RV. (v. l. *atkīla*, q. v.)

उत्कीलक *utkīlaka*, as, m., N. of a mountain.

उत्कुच् *ut-kuc* (*ud-√kuc*), *-kucati*, to bend upwards or asunder, crook, Kauś.; to open (as a flower): Caus. *-kocayati*, to cause to bend or to open (e.g. a flower).

Ut-kuñcika or **ut-kuñcitā**, f. the plant *Nigella Indica*, L.

Ut-koca, as, m. winding off, unbinding, Comm. on TBr.; bribery, corruption, Yājñ. i, 339.

Utkocaka, mfn. receiving a bribe, Mn. ix, 258; (am), n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh.

Utkocin, mfn. corruptible, to be bribed, MBh.

उत्कुद् *ut-kuḍ* (*ud-√2.kuḍ*), Caus. *-koḍayati*, to bend upwards, Kād. on Pāṇ. i, 2, 1.

Ut-kuṣa, mfn. lying stretched out on the back, lying with the face upwards, sleeping with the head erect, L.

Ut-kuṣaka, mfn. sitting upon the hams, squatting, Suśr. **Utkuṣakāsana**, n. the sitting upon the hams, Suśr.

Utkuṣuka, v. l. for above.

उत्कुण *ut-kuṇa*, as, m. a bug; a louse, L.; (cf. *matkuṇa*.)

उत्कुतुक *ut-kutuka*, mfn. (ifc.) amusing one's self by, Prasannar.

उत्कुमुद *ut-kumuda*, mfn. having lotus flowers on the surface, Kāvyaḍ.

उत्कुल *ut-kula*, mf(ā)n. fallen from or disgracing one's family, an outcast from the family, Śak. 128 b.

उत्कून *ut-kūj* (*ud-√kūj*), P. *-kūjati*, to utter a wailing monotonous note or coo (as a bird), Kathās.; Ritus.; Kād.

Ut-kūja, as, m. a cooling note (as of the kokila), R.

Ut-kūjita, am, n. id., Ritus.

उत्कुट *ut-kūṭa*, as, m. an umbrella or parasol, L.

उत्कुर्द *ut-kūrd* (*ud-√kūrd*), P. Ā. *-kūrdati*, -te, to jump up, spring upwards, Pañcat.

Ut-kūrdana, am, n. jumping up, springing upwards, Pañcat.

उत्कुल *ut-kūla*, mfn. passing beyond the bank (as water), overflowing, Kād.; being on an elevation, going up-hill; (*dm*), ind. up-hill, AV. xix, 25, 1. — **gāmin**, mfn. passing beyond the bank, Kād. — **nikūlā**, mfn. going up and down, VS.; Lalit.

Utkūlita, mfn. brought to the bank or shore, thrown up on a bank, stranded, Sāh.

उत्कु *ut-kṛi* (*ud-√1.kṛi*), P. *-karoti*, to do away with, extirpate, MaitrS.: Ā. *-kurute*, to inform against (?), Kād. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 32; to promote, help.

Ut-karṭi-tva, am, n. the being a helper, the state of being conducive to, NṛisUp.

Ut-kṛiti, is, f. a metre of four times twenty-six syllables; the number twenty-six.

उत्कृत् 1. *ut-kṛit* (*ud-√1.kṛit*), P. *-kṛintati*, to cut out or off, tear out or off; to cut up, cut in pieces, carve, butcher, ŚBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; to destroy, ruin, extirpate: Pass. *-kṛityate*, to perish, AitBr. vi, 23, 7.

Ut-kartana, am, n. cutting up, cutting to pieces, cutting off, Suśr.

Ut-kartam, ind. p. cutting off, ŚBr. xiii, 7, 1, 9.

Ut-kṛitya, ind. p. having cut off or up, having cut out, MBh.; R.

Ut-kṛityamāna, mfn. being cut to pieces, being cut up.

उत्कृत् 2. *ut-kṛit* (*ud-√2.kṛit*), P. *-kṛiṇatti*, to continue spinning, RV. x, 130, 2.

उत्कृष् *ut-kṛish* (*ud-√kṛish*), P. sometimes Ā. *-karshati*, -te, to draw or drag or pull up; to raise; to draw or take out; to extract; to pull or put off, MāṇḍUp.; MBh.; Ragh.; Suśr.; R. &c.; to put off, delay, Nyāyam.; to bend (a bow); to tear asunder: Caus. *-karshayati*, to elevate, raise, increase, Sāh.: Pass. *-kṛishyate*, to be lifted or drawn up; to be raised, rise, become powerful, become eminent, MBh. &c. (cf. *ut-kṛishṭa*).

Ut-karsha, mfn. superior, eminent; much, excessive, L.; exaggerated, boastful, Yājñ.; attractive; (*as*), m. pulling upwards, drawing, pulling; elevation, increase, rising to something better, prosperity, excellence, eminence, Mn.; R.; Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.; excess, abundance; self-conceit; boasting, Yājñ.; excepting, omitting, Comm. on Kātyśr.; putting off, delaying, Nyāyam. — **sama**, m. a kind of fallacy (attributing similar qualities to two objects because

they have one quality in common; e.g. affirming that a sound has a shape like a jar because both are perishable), Sarvad.; Nyāyad.; Nyāyak.

Ut-karshaka, mfn. drawing upwards, raising, increasing, Sāh.

Ut-karshana, am, n. the act of drawing upwards, taking off, Suśr.; pulling off (a dress), MBh.; (ī), f., N. of a Śakti.

Ut-karshita, mfn. drawn upwards, elevated.

Utkarshin, mfn. superior, better; more excellent or eminent, Kāvyaḍ.; (*iṇi*), f., N. of a Śakti, RāmUp.

Ut-kṛishṭa, mfn. (opposed to *apa-kṛishṭa* and *ava-kṛishṭa*), drawn up or out; attracted; extracted; taking a high position; excellent, eminent; superior, best; (ifc., e.g. *jñāndīkṛishṭa*, mfn. eminent in knowledge); much, most, excessive, Mn.; MBh.; Pañcat. &c. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. excellence, superiority, eminence. — **bhūma**, m. a good soil. — **vedana**, n. marrying a man of a higher caste, Mn. iii, 44. **Utkṛishṭopādhitā**, f. state of having something superior as an indispensable condition, Vedāntas. 42.

Ut-kraśṭavya, mfn. to be delayed, Nyāyam.

Ut-kraśṭṛi, ī, m. one who draws up, Mn.

उत्कृ *ut-kṛi* (*ud-√kṛi*), P. *-kirati*, to scatter upwards; to pile up, heap up, Ragh.; R.; to dig up or out, excavate, VS.; ŚBr.; Kātyśr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; to engrave, Vikr.; Ragh.

Ut-kara, as, m. anything dug out or scattered upwards, rubbish, AitBr.; ŚBr.; Kātyśr.; ĀśvŚr.; Mṛicch. &c.; a heap, multitude, MBh.; R.; Kathās. &c.; sprawling, Bhpr. i, 138. **Utkarādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 90).

Ut-karikā, f. a sort of sweetmeat (made with milk, treacle, and ghee [W.]), Comm. on Mn.

Utkariya, mfn. relating or belonging to a heap &c., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 90.

Ut-kāra, as, m. piling up (corn), Pāṇ.; Bhaṭṭ.

Ut-kārikā, f. a poultice, Suśr. **Utkārikāpānāha**, m. id., Car.

Ut-kira, mfn. (ifc.) piling up, heaping up, Ragh. i, 38; Kum. &c.

Ut-kirṇa, mfn. heaped up, scattered, Ragh.; covered with, Kād.; dug out, perforated, Kātyśr.; Suśr. &c.; pierced; engraved, carved; cut out, Vikr.; Kāvyaḍ.

उत्कृत् *ut-kṛit* (*ud-√kṛit*), P. *-kīrtayati*, to proclaim, celebrate, praise, promulgate.

Ut-kīrtana, am, n. crying out, proclaiming; reporting, promulgating, Sāh.; praising, celebrating.

Ut-kīrtita, mfn. proclaimed, promulgated; praised, celebrated, L.

Ut-kīrtya, ind. p. having celebrated or praised, Ragh. x, 32; having proclaimed &c.

उत्कृप् *ut-kṛip* (*ud-√kṛip*), Caus. P. (impf. 3. pl. *-akalpayan*, AV. xii, 4, 41) to form, fashion, create.

उत्कोच *ut-koca*, &c. See *ut-kuc*.

उत्कोटि *ut-koṭi*, mfn. ending in a point or edge, Kād.

उत्कोठ *ut-koṭha*, as, m. a kind of leprosy, Bhpr.

उत्कोरक्य *utkorakaya*, Nom. P. *utkorakayati*, to abound with opening buds, Kād.

उत्कोशय *utkośaya*, Nom. P. *utkośayati*, to draw (a sword) out of its scabbard, Vet.

उत्क्रम *ut-kram* (*ud-√kram*), P. (and rarely

Ā.) *-krāmati*, *-kramati* (Ved. impf. 3. pl. *-akraman*, AV. iv, 3, 1), -te (pf. 3. pl. *-cakramus*, ŚBr.) to step up, go up, ascend, AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Kātyśr.; R.; Kathās. &c.; to step out, go out or away; to pass away, die, ŚBr.; Mn.; Nir.; Kād. &c.; to go over, pass over, omit; not to notice; to neglect, transgress, MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. P. *-kramayati* and *-krāmayati*, to cause to go up or ascend, TS.; ŚBr.; Kauś. &c.; Desid. *-cikramishati* or *-cikramishyati*, to wish to go up or out, ŚBr.; ChUp.

Ut-kramā, as, m. going up or out, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; inverted order, Sūryas.; progressive increase; going astray, acting improperly, deviation, trans-

gression, L. —*jyā*, f. (in geom.) the versed sine, Sūryas.

Ut-kramāṇa, *am*, n. going up or out, soaring aloft, flight; stepping out, VS.; ChUp. &c.; KātyŚr.; surpassing, exceeding; departing from life, dying, death, KāthUp.; (cf. *prāṇōtkr.*)

Ut-kramāṇīya, mfn. to be abandoned or given up, MBh.

Ut-kramayya, ind. p. (of Caus.) having caused to ascend, Lāṭy.

Ut-kramya, ind. p. having gone up, stepping up &c.; having neglected, MBh.

Ut-kṛānta, mfn. gone forth or out; gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed; trespassing, exceeding. —**medha** (*ut-kṛānta*), mfn. sapless, powerless, ŚBr. vii, 5, 2, 37. —**śreyas**, mfn. abandoned by fortune, Vait.

Ut-kṛānti, *is*, f. stepping up to, VS.; SBr.; going out; passing away, dying, Kāthās.

Ut-kṛāntin, mfn. passing, passing away, gone, departed, L.

Ut-kṛāma, *as*, m. going from or out, going above, surpassing, deviating from propriety, transgression; opposition, contrariety, L.

उत्क्रष्टव्य *ut-kraṣṭavya*, *ut-kraṣṭī*. See *ut-kṛish*, p. 176, col. 3.

उत्क्रो *ut-kṛi*, *is*, m., N. of a particular Soma sacrifice, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 42, 8.

उत्क्रुश *ut-kṛuś* (*ud-√kṛuś*), P. —*kṛośati*, to cry out, scream, MBh.; R.; MārKp.; to call to (with acc.), MBh.; to exclaim; to proclaim, W.

Ut-kṛuṣṭa, mfn. crying out, speaking out or aloud; (*am*), n. the act of crying out, MBh.; calling, exclaiming.

Ut-krośa, *as*, m. clamour, outcry, L.; a sea eagle, Susr.

Utkrośīya, mfn. (*gaṇa utkarādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 90), relating or belonging to a clamour &c.

उत्क्रोद *ut-krodā*, *as*, m. (*√kṛud* = *√kūr* ? BRD.), jumping up, exulting, exultation, TS. vii, 5, 9, 2.

Ut-krodin, mfn. exulting, MaitrS. ii, 5, 7.

उत्क्रिश् *ut-kṛiś* (*ud-√kṛiś*), P. —*kṛiśnāti*, to feel uneasy, be uncomfortable or distressed; Caus. P. —*kṛiśayati*, to excite, stir up, Susr.; to expel.

Ut-kṛiśya, ind. p. having become uneasy, Susr.

Ut-kṛiṣṭa, mfn. distressed, Car.

Ut-kṛeṣa, *as*, m. excitement, disquietude; disorder or corruption of the humors (of the body), Susr.; sickness, nausea.

Ut-kṛeśaka, *as*, m. a kind of venomous insect, Susr.

Ut-kṛeṣana, mfn. exciting, stirring up, causing disorder (cf. *kaphōt*), Susr.

Ut-kṛeṣin, mfn. id.

उत्क्रेद *ut-kleda*, *as*, m. (*√kṛid*), the becoming wet or moist, Susr.

Utkledin, mfn. wet, Susr.; wetting, Car.

उत्क्रव *ut-kvath* (*ud-√kvath*), P. —*kvathati*, to boil out, extract by boiling &c., Susr.; Pass. —*kvathayate*, to be boiled; to be consumed (by the ardour of love), Kād. 176, 3; Caus. —*kvāthayati*, to boil out, Susr.

उत्क्रिप *ut-kship* (*ud-√kship*), P. —*kshipati*, —*te*, to throw up, raise, set up, erect, Mn.; MBh.; Kāthās. &c.; to throw away, reject, get rid of, vomit up, BhP.

Ut-kshipta, mfn. thrown upwards, tossed, raised, MBh.; Kāthās. &c.; thrown out, ejected; vomited; rejected, dismissed; (*as*), m. the thorn apple (Datura Metel and Fastuosa), L.

Ut-kshipti, *is*, f. raising, lifting up, Priy.

Utkshiptikā, f. an ornament in the shape of a crescent worn in the upper part of the ear, L.

Ut-kshēpa, *as*, m. throwing or tossing up, raising, lifting up, Megh.; Susr. &c.; throwing away; sending, despatching; bringing up, vomiting; expanding (the wings), Susr.; N. of a country; also of a man, L.; (*au*), m. du. the region above the temples, Susr.; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 1, 112.

Ut-kshēpaka, mfn. throwing up, a thrower; who or what elevates or raises; one who sends or orders, L.; (*as*), m. a stealer of clothes, Yājñ. ii, 274.

Ut-kshēpāṇa, *am*, n. the act of throwing upwards, tossing, KātyŚr.; Śāk. 30 a; sending, sending away, Susr.; vomiting, taking up; a kind of basket or bowl used for cleaning corn, L.; a fan, L.; a measure of sixteen paṇas, L.

Ut-kshēpam (*bāhū*), ind. p. having thrown up (the arms), Śāk. 131 b.

उत्क्रिह *ut-kshvid* (*ud-√kshvid*), P. —*kshvedati*, to creak, MaitrS. iii, 2, 2.

उत्क्रिह *ut-khac* (*ud-√khac*).

Ut-khacita, mfn. intermixed with, Ragh.

उत्क्रिह *ut-khan* (*ud-√khan*), P. —*khanati*

(pf. —*cahāna*) to dig up or out, to excavate; to tear out by the roots, root up, ŚBr.; AitBr.; Ragh.; Kāthās. &c.; to draw or tear out, Kauś.; Kāthās.; Bhāṭṭ.; to destroy entirely, Ragh.; Rājāt.; Pañcat.

Ut-khāta, mfn. dug up; excavated, eradicated, pulled up by the roots; destroyed, annihilated; (*am*), n. a hole, cavity; a deepening, uneven ground; undermining, hollowing out; destroying, extirpating, Mudār.

Utkhātin, mfn. having cavities or holes, uneven, Śāk. 10, 6; destructive.

Ut-khānam, ind. p. digging out, Lāṭy.

Ut-khāya, ind. p. having dug up; having torn out, Ragh.; Śiś. v, 59.

उत्क्रल *utkhalā*, f. a kind of perfume, L.

उत्क्रलिन *utkhalin*, *i*, m., N. of a Buddhist deity.

Utkhālī and **utkhālī**, f., N. of a Buddhist goddess.

उत्क्रिह *ut-khid* (*ud-√khid*), P. —*khidāti*, to draw out, extract, TS.; AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.

उत्त *utta*. See p. 183, col. 1.

उत्तंस *ut-taṇsa*, *as*, m. (*√tan*), a crest, chaplet; a wreath worn on the crown of the head, Śāh.; Rājāt.; an earring, L.; (figuratively) an ornament, VarBṛS.; Bālar.

Ut-taṇsaka, *as*, m. id., VarBṛS.

Uttapaṇsaya, Nom. P. *uttapaṇsayati*, to adorn with a crest, Venis.

Uttapaṇsika, *as*, m., N. of a Nāga, L.

Uttapaṇsita, mfn. used as crest or ornament for the head, Bhāṭṭ.; crested, Prasannar.

उत्तक्ष *ut-taksh* (*ud-√taksh*), P. (Impv. 2. du. *ūt-takshatam*, RV. vii, 104, 4) to form (anything) out of (any other thing), [BRD.]; to take out of (anything), [Sāy.]

उत्तङ्क *uttāṅka* and *uttāṅka-megha*, vv. ll. for *utāṅka* and *utāṅka-megha*, qq. v.

उत्तङ्क *ut-taṭa*, mfn. overflowing its banks (as a river), Ragh. xi, 85.

उत्तथ्य *uttathyā*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Devaputra, BhP.; VP.; (cf. *utathyā*.)

उत्तन् *ut-tan* (*ud-√tan*), *Ā*. (aor. 3. pl. —*atnata*, RV. i, 37, 10) to stretch one's self upwards, endeavour to rise; to stretch out.

Ut-tata, mfn. stretching one's self upwards, rising upwards, AV. ii, 7, 3; vii, 90, 3.

Ut-tāna, mfn. stretched out, spread out, lying on the back, sleeping supinely or with the face upwards, RV.; AV.; VS.; upright, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; turned so that the mouth or opening is uppermost (as a vessel), concave, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; BhP. &c.; spreading out over the surface, Susr.; shallow; open, Śāk.; (*as*), m., N. of an Āṅgīra, TBr.; Kāth. —**kūrma**, m., n. a particular posture in sitting, —**patra**, m. a species of Ricinus, Bhpr. —**pad** (*uttānd*), f. one whose legs are extended (in parturition); N. of a peculiar creative agency, RV. x, 72, 4; vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants, [Sāy.] —**parṇa** (*uttānd*), mfn. having extended leaves, RV. x, 145, 2. —**parṇaka**, m. a species of plant, L. —**pāni-dvaya**, mfn. having the two hands with the palms turned upwards. —**pāda**, *as*, m. the star β in the little bear (personified as son of Vira or Manu Svayambhuva and father of Dhruva), Hariv.; VP. &c.; —*ja*, m. a N. of Dhruva (or the polar-star), L. —**barhis**, m., N. of a prince, BhP. —**recita**, m. (sc. *hastā*) a particular position

of the hands. —**śaya**, mfn. lying on the back, sleeping with the face upwards; (*as*), m. a little child, L.

—**śāyin**, mfn. lying on the back. —**śivan**, mfn. (*ari*) n. lying extended, stagnant (as water), AV. iii, 21, 10.

—**haya**, m., N. of a son of Sātājī, VP. —**hastā** (*uttānd*), mfn. having the hands extended, extending them in prayer, RV.; KātyŚr.; Vait.; (*au*), m. du. the two hands with the fingers stretched out (but with the backs towards the ground), W. —**hṛidaya** (Prākṛit *uttāṇahāda*), open-hearted, Śāk. 204, 6.

Uttānārtha, mfn. superficial, shallow, Subh.

Uttānaka, *as*, m. a species of Cyperus grass, L.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a river, R.

Uttānita, mfn. wide open (as the mouth), Kād.

Uttāni —*√i*. **kṛi**, to open wide (the mouth), Ratnāv. —*√bbhā*, to spread, extend, Kād.

उत्तप *ut-tap* (*ud-√tap*), P. —*tapati*, to make warm or hot; to heat thoroughly, Rājāt.; Lāṭy. &c.; to pain, torment, press hard, Rājāt.; Śiś. &c.: *Ā*. —*tapate*, to shine forth, give out heat, Pāp. i, 3, 27; to warm one's self or a part of one's body, Kāty. on Pāp. i, 3, 27; Caus. —*tāpayati*, to warm up, heat, MBh.; to excite, urge on, Śāh.

Ut-tapana, *as*, m. a particular kind of fire.

Ut-tapta, mfn. burnt; heated, red hot, glowing, Śārṅg.; pained, tormented, pressed hard, Rājāt.; Śiś. &c.: *Ā*. —*tapate*, to shine forth, give out heat, Pāp. i, 3, 27; to warm one's self or a part of one's body, Kāty. on Pāp. i, 3, 27; Caus. —*tāpayati*, to warm up, heat, MBh.; to excite, urge on, Śāh.

Ut-tāpa, *as*, m. great heat, glow; ardour, effort, excessive energy, Hit.; Bālar.; affliction, distress; excitement, anxiety, L.

Ut-tāpita, mfn. heated, made hot; pained, distressed; excited, roused.

उत्तम *ut-tambha*, &c. See *ut-tambh*, p. 179, col. 1.

उत्तम *ut-tam* (*ud-√tam*), P. —*tāmyati*, to be out of breath or exhausted; to lose heart, faint, R.; Rājāt.; Daś.

उत्तम *ut-tamā*, mfn. (superlative fr. *√i* *ud*; opposed to *avama*, *adhama*, &c.; cf. *an-uttama*), uppermost, highest, chief; most elevated, principal; best, excellent, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c. (often ifc., e. g. *dvijōttama*, best of the twice-born, i. e. a Brāhman, Mn.); first, greatest; the highest (tone), ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; the most removed or last in place or order or time, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (*dm*), ind. most, in the highest degree, R.; at last, lastly, ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 21; (*as*), m. the last person (= in European grammars the first person), Pāp.; Kāty.; Kāś. &c.; N. of a brother of Dhruva (son of Uttāna-pāda and nephew of Priya-vrata), VP.; of a son of Priya-vrata and third Manu; of the twenty-first Vyāsa, VP.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; MBh.; (*ā*), f. a kind of Pidaka or pustule, Susr.; the plant *Oxystelma Esculentum* (Asclepias Rosea Roxb.), Susr.; an excellent woman (one who is handsome, healthy, and affectionate), L. —**gandhādhyā**, mfn. possessing abundantly the most delicate scent or delicious fragrance. —**jana**, m. pl. excellent men, Bhāṭṭ. (Hit. &c.) —**tā**, f. or —**tva**, n. excellence, superiority; goodness, good quality. —**tejas**, mfn. having extraordinary splendour, very glorious, MBh. —**darśana**, mfn. of excellent appearance, MBh. —**pada**, n. a high office. —**puruṣa**, m. the last person in verbal conjugation, i. e. 'I, we two, we' (= in European grammars the first person, our third person being regarded in Hindū grammars as the *prathama-puruṣa*, q. v.; cf. also *madhyama-puruṣa*), Nir.; Kāś. &c.; the Supreme Spirit, ChUp.; Gaut. &c. —**pūruṣa**, m. —**puruṣa** above; the Supreme Spirit; an excellent man, L. —**phalini**, f. the plant *Oxystelma Esculentum* (Asclepias Rosea Roxb.), L. —**bala**, mfn. of excellent strength, very strong, Car. —**ma**, m. a kind of gem, L. —**rṇa** (*uttama-rīna*), m. a creditor, Pāp. i, 4, 35; Mn. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; MārKp. —**ṛṇika**, m. a creditor, Mn.; Yājñ. —**ṛṇin**, m. a creditor, L. —**lābha**, m. great profit, a double return. —**va**, *yaśā*, n. the last period of life, ŚBr. xii, 9, 1, 8. —**varṇa**, mfn. having an excellent colour (also being of the best caste), Hit. —**veśha**, m. 'having the most excellent dress,' N. of Śiva. —**śākha**, m., N. of a region, (*gaṇa gaḥādī*, Pāp. iv, 2, 138.) —**śākhiya**, mfn. belonging to that region. —**śrūta**, mfn. possessing the utmost learning, R.

—*śloka* (*uttamā*), m. the most excellent renown, TS. v, 7, 4, 3; (mf.) possessing the most excellent fame, highly renowned, illustrious, BHp.; —*tīrtha*, m., N. of a teacher. —*saṃgraha*, m. intriguing with another man's wife, addressing her privately, casting amorous looks &c. —*sāhasa*, n. the highest of the three fixed mulcts or fines (a fine of 1000 or of 80,000 paṇas; capital punishment, branding, banishment, confiscation, mutilation, and death). —*sukha*, m., N. of a man. —*stri-saṃgraha* = *saṃgraha* above. **Uttamāṅga**, n. the highest or chief part of the body, the head, Mn.; MBh.; Bhag.; Suśr.; Mṛicch. &c. **Uttamādharma**, mfn. high and low; —*madhyama*, mfn. good, bad, and indifferent; high, low, and middling. **Uttamāmbha**, n. (in Sāṃkhya phil.) one of the nine kinds of Tūṣṭi, q. v., Sāṃkhya-kaumudī (quoted by T.). **Uttamārāṇi**, f. the plant Asparagus Racemosus, L. **Uttamārdhā**, m. the last half or part, ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; the best half. **Uttamārdhya**, mfn. relating to or connected with the last part or the best half, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 5. **Uttamāḥa**, m. the last or latest day, a fine day (?), a lucky day (?), L. **Uttamōtama**, mfn. the best among the best, the very best. **Uttamōtariya**, m., N. of a grammarian. **Uttamōpapaḍa**, mfn. one to whom the best term is applicable, best, good. **Uttamāḥas**, m. 'of excellent valour', N. of one of the warriors of the Mahābhārata. **Uttamādhārya**, mfn. very noblehearted, R.

Uttamāyya, mfn. (fut. pass. p. of a Nom. *utamyā*?) to be raised or celebrated, RV. ix, 22, 6.

Uttamiya, mfn. (*gaṇa gahddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 138) belonging to anything excellent or best or last &c.

1. **Uttara**, mfn. (compar. fr. 1. *ud*; opposed to *adhara*; declined Gram. 238. a), upper, higher, superior (e. g. *uttara dantās*, the upper teeth), RV.; AV.; TS.; ChUp.; Ragh. &c.; northern (because the northern part of India is high), AV.; Mn.; Suśr.; Pāṇ. &c.; left (opposed to *dakṣiṇa* or right, because in praying the face being turned to the east the north would be on the left hand), AV.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; later, following, subsequent, latter, concluding, posterior, future, RV.; AV.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Ragh.; Hit. &c. (opposed to *pūrvā*, &c., e. g. *uttaraḥ kālah*, future time; *uttaraṃ vākyaṃ*, a following speech, answer, reply; *phalam uttaram*, subsequent result, future consequence; *varṣhōttareṣu*, in future years); followed by (e. g. *smōttara*, mfn. followed by 'sma', Pāṇ. iii, 3, 176); superior, chief, excellent, dominant, predominant, more powerful, RV.; AV.; gaining a cause (in law); better, more excellent, RV.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Virāṭa, MBh.; of a king of the Nāgas, L.; N. of a mountain, Kathās.; of several men; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a school; (*ā*), f. (scil. *dis*) the northern quarter, the north, Kathās. &c.; N. of each of the Nakṣatras that contain the word 'uttara' (cf. *uttara-phalgunī*, &c.); N. of a daughter of Virāṭa and daughter-in-law of Arjuna, MBh.; of a female servant, Lalit.; (*e*), f. du. the second and third verse of a Trica (or a stanza consisting of three verses); (*ās*), f. pl. the second part of the Sāma-saphita; (*am*), n. upper surface or cover, MBh.; Ragh.; Daś. &c.; the north, R.; Dhīrtas.; the following member, the last part of a compound; answer, reply, Ragh.; R.; Prab. &c.; (in law) a defence, rejoinder, a defensive measure; contradiction, Car.; (in the Mīmāṃsā philosophy) the answer (the fourth member of an adhi-karana or case); superiority, excellence, competency, R.; Pāṇ. &c.; Kathās. &c.; result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic, what remains or is left, conclusion, remainder, excess, over and above, (often ifc., e. g. *bhayōttara*, attended with danger, having danger as the result; *dharmōttara*, chiefly characterized by virtue; *śaṣṭhy-uttaram sahasram*, one thousand with an excess of sixty, i. e. 1060; *sap-tōttaram itam*, 107); remainder, difference (in arithmetic); N. of a song, Yājñ.; N. of each of the Nakṣatras that contain the word 'uttara'; a particular figure in rhetoric; N. of the last book of the Rāmāyaṇa; (*am*), ind. at the conclusion, at the end, e. g. *bhavad-uttaram*, having the word 'bhavat' at the end; *asrōttaram ikṣitā*, looked at with tears at the close, i. e. with a glance ending in tears; afterwards, thereafter; behind, MBh. &c.; in the following part (of a book); [cf. Gk. *ὑπερος*.] —*kalpa*, m., N. of a work. —*kāṇḍa*, n. following or concluding book; the seventh book of the Rāmā-

yaṇa; also the last book of the Adhyātma-rāmāyaṇa. —*kāmākhyā-tantra*, n., N. of a work. —*kāya*, m., the upper part of the body, Ragh. —*kāla*, m. future time; time reckoned from full moon to full moon; (*am*) or (*atas*), ind. afterwards, after; (mf.) future, MBh. —*kuru*, m. n. one of the nine divisions of the world (the country of the northern Kurus, situated in the north of India, and described as the country of eternal beatitude). —*kośalā*, f. the city Ayodhyā (the modern Oude), L. —*kriyā*, f. the last (sacred) action, funeral rites, obsequies. —*khaṇḍa*, n. last section; the concluding book of the Padma-purāṇa; also of the Śiva-purāṇa and of other works. —*khaṇḍana*, n. cutting off a reply, refutation. —*ga*, mfn. flowing towards the north, R. —*gītā*, f., N. of a section of the sixth book of the Mahābhārata. —*grantha*, m., N. of a supplement of the Yoni-grantha. —*m-ga* (1. *uttaraṃ-ga*; for 2. see s. v.), n. a wooden arch surmounting a door frame, L. —*cōhāda*, m. a cover thrown over anything, MBh.; R.; Daś.; Ragh. —*ja*, mfn. born in the latter (or last-mentioned kind of wedlock), Yājñ. i, 59; born subsequently or afterwards. —*jyā*, f. the versed sine of an arc, the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine, L. —*jyotiṣa*, n., N. of a country, MBh. —*tantra*, n. 'concluding doctrine', N. of a supplementary section in the medical manual of Suśruta; also of supplementary portions of several other works. —*tara*, mfn. (compar. fr. *uttara*), still further removed, still more distant, still higher, SvetUp. —*tās*, ind. at the top, above; from the north, northward, AV.; VS.; MBh.; ChUp. &c.; to the left (opposed to *dakṣiṇa-tas*), ŚBr.; AitBr.; PārGr. &c. (in some cases it is not to be decided whether 'northward' or 'to the left' is meant); afterwards; behind; °*paścād*, ind. north-westward (with gen., Pāṇ. ii, 3, 30), AitBr.; ŚBr. &c. —*tāpaniya*, n., N. of the second part of the Nṛsiṅha-tāpanīyōpaniṣad. —*tra*, ind. in what follows, after, subsequently, later, further on, beyond, below (in a work), Pāṇ.; northward, (*pūrvatra*, in the first case or place; *uttaratra*, in the second), Sāh. —*danta*, m. a tooth of the upper mandible, Comm. on TPrāt. —*dāyaka*, mfn. replying, giving an answer, impertinent, Hit. —*dik-ṣṭha*, mfn. situated in the north, northern. —*dig-īśa*, m., N. of Kuvera. —*dis*, f. the north quarter. —*deśa*, m. the country towards the north, the up-country. —*drū*, m. an upper beam (?), AV. vi, 49, 2. —*dharma*, m., N. of a teacher (Buddh.). —*dhāraya*, mfn. one who has to give an answer, Naish. —*dhuripa*, mfn. yoked on the left pole of a carriage (as a horse), Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 4, 78. —*dheya*, mfn. to be done or applied subsequently. —*nābhī*, f. the cavity on the north of the sacrificial fire, ŚBr., Comm. on Śulbas. —*nārāyaṇa*, m. the second part of the Nārāyaṇa- or Puruṣa-hymn (RV. x, 90), ŚBr. —*pakṣa*, m. the northern or left wing (side), KātyŚr.; second or following part of an argument, the reply, refutation; the answer to the first or objectionable argument (cf. *pūrvā-pakṣa*); the right argument, demonstrated truth, or conclusion; the minor proposition in a syllogism; —*tā*, f. or —*tva*, n. conclusion, demonstration, reply. —*paṭa*, m. an upper garment, MBh. —*patha*, m. the northern way, the way leading to the north; the northern country, Pāṇ. v, 1, 27, &c. —*°pathika*, mfn. inhabiting the northern country, Prab. —*paḍa*, n. the last member of a compound word, Pāṇ. &c.; °*dārtha-pradhāna*, mfn. (a compound) in which the sense of the last member is the chief one (said of Tat-purusha compounds), Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 22. —*°pa-dika* or *°padakiya*, mfn. relating to or studying the last word or term, Pāṇ. Comm. —*pārvata*, m. the northern mountain, R. —*paścārdha*, m. the north-western half. —*paścima*, mfn. north-western, ĀśvGr.; (*ā*), f. (scil. *dis*) the north-west. —*pāda*, m. a division of legal practice (that part which relates to the reply or defence, four divisions being admitted in every suit). —*purastāt*, ind. north-eastward (with gen.), ĀśvGr. —*purāṇa*, n., N. of a Jaina work. —*pūrvā*, mfn. north-eastward, KātyŚr.; one who takes the north for the east, Siddh.; (*ā*), f. (scil. *dis*) the north-east. —*pracōhāda*, m. a coverlid, quilt, L. —*pratyuttara*, n. 'reply and rejoinder', a dispute, altercation, discussion; the pleadings in a lawsuit. —*proshthapada*, f. —*phalgunī* or —*phālgunī*, f., N. of lunar mansions; (cf. *proshthapada*, *phalgunī*). —*barhis*, n. the sacrificial grass on the north of the fire. —*bhaktika*, mfn.

employed after eating, Car. — **bhadrāpadā** or —**bhādrāpadā**, f., N. of a lunar mansion; (cf. *bhādrāpadā*). — **bhāga**, m. the second part. — **mati**, m., N. of a man. — **mandrā** (*uttara*), f. a loud but slow manner of singing, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; °*rā-dyā*, f. a particular Murchānā (in music). — **mātra**, n. a mere reply, only a reply. — **mānasa**, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — **mārga**, m. the way leading to the north. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. the Vedānta philosophy (an inquiry into the Jñāna-kāṇḍa or second portion of the Veda; opposed to *pūrvā-mīmāṃsā*; see *mīmāṃsā*). — **mūla** (*uttara*), mfn. having the roots above, ŚBr. i, 2, 4, 16. — **yuga**, n. a particular measure (= 13 Aṅgulas), Śulbas. — **rahita**, mfn. devoid of reply, having no answer. — **rāma-carita** (or *carita*), n. 'the further or later deeds of Rāma', N. of a drama of Bhava-bhūti. — **rūpa**, n. the second of two combined vowels or consonants, Comm. on APrāt. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. the indication of an actual reply; (mf.) marked on the left side, KātyŚr. — **lakṣman**, mfn. marked above or on the left side, Kap. — **loman** (*uttara*), mfn. having the hairs turned upwards or outwards, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr. — **vayasa**, n. the latter or declining years of life, ŚBr. — **vallī**, f., N. of the second section of the Kāthā-kōpaniṣad (when divided into two Adhyāyas). — **vasti**, f. a small syringe, a urethra injection pipe, Suśr. — **vastra**, n. an upper garment. — **vēdin**, m. a replicant; a defendant; one whose claims are of later date than another's, Yājñ. — **vāsas**, n. an upper garment, R. — **vīthi**, f. (in astron.) the northern orbit, VarBṛ. — **vedī**, f. the northern altar made for the sacred fire, VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c. — **sānti**, f. final consecration, ŚāṅkhGr. vi, 2, 7. — **sāla**, m. pl., N. of a Buddhist school. — **saktha**, n. the left thigh, Pāṇ. v, 4, 98. — **samjñita**, mfn. designated in the reply (a witness &c.); learnt from report, hearsay evidence. — **sākṣin**, m. witness for the defence; a witness testifying from the report of others. — **sādhaka**, mfn. effective of a result, assisting at a ceremony, befriending; an assistant, helper, friend; establishing a reply, Vet. — **hanū**, f. the upper jawbone, AV. ix, 7, 2. **Uttarāṅga**, m. the left shoulder (the clavicle ?), MBh. **Uttarāgāra**, n. an upper room, garret, Hariv. **Uttarāṅga**, n. the last sound of combined consonants, Comm. on VPrāt. **Uttarādri**, m. 'northern mountain', the Himālaya, L. **Uttarādhara**, mfn. superior and inferior, higher and lower, ŚBr.; (*am*), n. upper and under lip, Kum.; the lips (see *adharōttara*); —*vivara*, n. the mouth, Daś. 73, 11. **Uttarādhikara**, m. right to property in succession to another person, heirship; —*tā*, f. or —*tva*, n. right of succession. **Uttarādhikārin**, mfn. n. heir or claimant subsequent to the death of the original owner, an heir who claims as second in succession, L. **Uttarā-patha**, m. the northern road or direction, the northern country, north, Pāṇ. &c.; Hit.; Kathās. &c. **Uttarābhāsa**, m. a false or indirect or prevaricating reply; —*tā*, f. or —*tva*, n. inadequacy of a reply, the semblance without the reality. **Uttarābhīmukha**, mfn. turned towards the north. **Uttarāmnāya**, m., N. of a sacred book of the Śāktas. **Uttarāyana**, n. the progress (of the sun) to the north; the period of the sun's progress to the north of the equator, the summer solstice, Mn.; Bhag.; VarBṛ.; Pāṇ. &c. **Uttarārāṇi**, f. the upper *araṇi* (q. v.) which is also called Pramantha or churner, ŚBr. **Uttarāraka**, m., N. of one of the twelve forms of the sun, SkandaP. **Uttarārōka**, n., N. of the second part of the Sāmaveda-saphita (also called *uttarāgrāṇi*). **Uttarārtha**, mfn. (done &c.) for the sake of what follows, Lāṭy.; Kāś. &c. **Uttarārdhā**, n. the upper part (of the body), Ragh.; the northern part, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; the latter half, Śrut.; the further end; —*pūrvārdha*, n. the eastern part of the northern side (of the fire), ŚBr.; HirGr. **Uttarār-dhya** (fr. *uttarārdha*), mfn. being on the northern side, TS.; ŚBr. **Uttarāvat**, mfn. being above, TBr.; victorious, overpowering, AV.; ŚBr. **Uttarāśā**, f. the northern quarter; °*śādhipati*, m. 'lord of the north', N. of Kuvera. **Uttarāśaman**, mfn. having high rocks, Rājāt.; (*ā*), m., N. of a country, (*gaṇa riyddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80); °*ma-ka*, mfn. belonging to the above country, ib. **Uttarāśramin**, m. (a Brāhman) who enters into the next Āśrama (or period of religious life), Comm. on ŚāṅkhGr. i, 1, 2. **Uttarāśrita**, mfn. having gone to or being in the northern direction, Bhpr. **Uttarāśhādhā**, f., N. of a lunar mansion (cf.

ashādhā, L. **Uttarāsaṅga**, m. an upper or outer garment, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c. **Uttarā-sād**, mfn. seated northward or on the left, VS. ix, 35 & 36. **Uttarāha**, m. the following day, Kāty. on Pāp. iv, 2, 104. **Uttarētara**, f. (scil. *dis*) 'other' or opposite to the northern, the southern quarter, L. **Uttarōttara**, mfn. more and more, higher and higher, further and further; always increasing, always following, Yājñ.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; Kap. &c.; each following, Paribh. 38; (*am*), ind. higher and higher, more and more, in constant continuation, one on the other, MBh.; Hit.; Suśr.; Gaut. &c.; (*am*), n. reply to an answer, reply on reply; a rejoinder; conversation, MBh.; Hit.; R. &c.; excess, exceeding quantity or degree; succession, gradation; descending; -*prachalā*, f. N. of a section of the Sāmaveda-*chālā*; -*vakṛti*, m. one who never fails to answer, MBh. **Uttarottarin**, mfn. one following the other; constantly increasing, AitBr.; Śāṅkh-Br.; RPrāt. &c. **Uttarōshṭha** or **uttarāshṭha**, m. the upper lip, Suśr.; the upper part of a pillar, VarBrS. 53, 29.

Uttaraya, Nom. P. *uttarayati*, to reply; to defend one's self.

Uttarā, ind. north, northerly; northward (with gen. or abl.); Pāp.; Vop.; (*uttarā-patha*, &c., see p. 178, col. 3.)

Uttarāt, ind. from the left; from the north, RV.; AV.; VS. &c. -**sād**, mfn. = *uttarā-sad* above, MaitrS. ii, 6, 3.

Uttarāttāt, ind. from the north, RV.

Uttarāhi, ind. northerly, from the north, ŚBr.; Daś. (with abl., Pāp.)

Uttarin, mfn. increasing, becoming more and more intense, Vait.

Uttariya, *am*, n. an upper or outer garment, KātyŚr.; PārGr.; HirGr.; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; a blanket, Car. -**tā**, f. the state of being an upper garment, Gobh. i, 2, 21.

Uttariyaka, *am*, n. an upper or outer garment, Kathās.; VP. &c.

Uttareṇa, ind. (with gen., abl., acc., or ifc.) northward; on the left side of, KātyŚr.; ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; MBh.; Megh. &c.

Uttare-dyās, ind. on a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow, TS.; Pāp.

उत्तमर्णे uttamārṇa, &c. See under *uttama*.

उत्तम् ut-tambh (*ud-√stambh*, Pāp. viii, 4, 61; the radical *s* appears in augmented and reduplicated forms and if [in Veda] the preposition is separated from the verb), P. -(*s*)*tabhñāti* (Impv. 2. sg. -(*s*)*tabhñā*, impf. *ūd-astabhñāt*, aor. -*astābñā*, TBr. iii, 2, 10, 1, and -*astambhñ*, RV. iii, 5, 10) to uphold, stay, prop; to support, RV.; VS.; TBr.; TāndyaBr. &c.; Caus. -*tambhayati*, to lift up, raise, erect, Hariv.; BhP. &c.; to bring up; to irritate, excite, Kir. ii, 48; BhP.; Uttara.; to raise in rank; to honour, make respectable.

Uṭ-tabdhā, mfn. upheld; erected, ŚBr.

Uṭ-tabdhī, *is*, f. support, upholding, MaitrS.

Uṭ-tabhita, mfn. upheld, uplifted, supported, RV.; ŚBr.; BhP. &c.

Uṭ-tambha, *as*, m. support, prop, upholding, L.

Uṭ-tambhana, *am*, n. a prop, stay, VS.; KātyŚr.

Uṭ-tambhita, mfn. supported, upheld; raised; excited, Uttara.

Uṭ-tambhitavya, mfn. to be supported or upheld &c., Pāp. Comm.

उत्तर 1. útara, &c., see p. 178, col. 1; for 2. see *ut-tri*, col. 2.

उत्तरंग 2. ut-taraṅga (for 1. see p. 178, col. 2), a high wave, *Washed*, 123, 196; (mfn.) rough with high waves, washed over by waves; inundated, flooded, Ragh.; Kum. &c.

3. Uttaraṅga, Nom. A. *uttaraṅgate*, to surge; to break or burst (like a wave), Kād.

Uttaraṅgaya, Nom. P. *uttaraṅgayati*, to cause to wave or undulate, to move to and fro, Prasannar.

उत्तरल ut-tarala, mfn. trembling, shuddering, quivering, Balar.; Kād.

Uttaralāya, Nom. A. *uttaralāyate*, to shudder, quiver, tremble, Kād.

Uttaralita, mfn. caused to tremble, excited, Balar.

Uttarali-√1. kṛi, to cause to quiver; to cause to skip, let leap, Sih.

उत्तर्जन ut-tarjana, *am*, n. (*√tarj*), violent threatening, Sāh.

उत्तान ut-tānā. See *ut-tan*.

उत्ताप ut-tāpa. See *ut-tap*.

उत्तार 1. ut-tāra (fr. *tārā* with 1. *ud* in the sense of 'apart'), mfn. (an eye) from which the pupil is taken out, BhP. vi, 14, 46; (for 2. *ut-tāra* &c. see *ut-tri*.)

उत्तल ut-tāla, mfn. great, strong, high, elevated, Śiś.; impetuous, violent, Viddh.; formidable, horrid, Kathās.; Pañcat.; abundant, plentiful, Balar.; best, excellent, Git.; tall, loud, L.; swift, speedy, L.; (*as*), m. an ape, L.; (*am*), n. a particular number (Buddh.)

Uṭtālī-bhavana, n. impetuous proceeding.

उत्तिङ्ग uttiṅga, *as*, m. a species of insect, Kalpas.; Jain.

उत्तिज ut-tij (*ud-√tij*), Caus. P. -*tejayati*, to excite, stimulate, incite, instigate, animate, encourage, Kathās.; Mṛicch. &c.

Uṭ-tejaka, mfn. instigating, stimulating, L.

Uṭ-tejana, *am*, ā, n. f. incitement, instigation, encouragement, stimulation, exciting, animating, R.; Sāh.; sending, despatching; urging, driving; whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing, Śiś.; an inspiring or exciting speech, L.; an incentive, inducement, stimulant, L.

Uṭ-tejita, mfn. incited, animated, excited, urged; sent, despatched; whetted, sharpened, furbished, polished; (*am*), n. an incentive, inducement; sidling, one of a horse's five paces; moderate velocity in a horse's pace, L.

उत्तीर्ण ut-tirṇa. See col. 3.

उत्तु ut-tu (*ud-√tu*), P. *ūt-taviti* (RV. x, 59, 1), to effect, bring about; to prosper, increase [Sāy.]

उत्तुङ्ग ut-tuṅga, mfn. lofty, high, tall; swollen (as a stream), MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; Prab. &c. -**tā**, f. or -**tva**, n. height, loftiness, elevation.

उत्तुषित ut-tuṣita, *am*, n. the head of a thorn &c. which has entered the skin [W.]

उत्तुद् ut-tud (*ud-√tud*), P. -*tudati*, to push up, tear up; to push open, AV. iii, 25, 1; AitBr.; to stir up, urge on.

Uṭ-tudā, mfn. one who stirs up, AV. iii, 25, 1.

उत्तुल ut-tul (*ud-√tul*), P. -*tolayati*, to take up (a sword), Tantras.; to erect, set up, Comm. on Prab.; to raise up (by means of a counterpoise); to weigh; to raise, excite (anger &c.)

Uṭ-tolana, *am*, n. lifting up, raising, elevating (by means of a counterpoise or balance), L.

Uṭ-tolita, mfn. raised, lifted up, L.

उत्तुष ut-tusha, *as*, m. fried grain (freed from the husks), L.

उत्तुद् ut-trid (*ud-√trid*), P. -*trinati*, to split or cut through, TBr.; Kāth.; Desid. (p. -*tritisat*) to wish to split or cut through, Kāth. xiii, 3.

उत्तु ut-tri (*ud-√tri*), P. -*tarati* and -*tirati* (Ved.) to pass out of (especially *jalā*, water, with abl.); to disembark; to come out of, ĀsvGr.; MBh.; Hariv.; Śāk.; Mṛicch. &c.; to escape from (a misfortune, affliction, &c.), BhP.; Kathās.; to come down, descend, alight, put up at, Vet.; to pass over; to cross (a river, with acc.); to vanquish, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; to give up, leave, MBh.; to elevate, strengthen, increase, RV.; VS.; ŚV.; Śāṅkh-Śr.; Caus. -*tārayati*, to cause to come out; to deliver, assist, rescue, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Pañcat. &c.; to make any one alight, take down, take off, Pañcat.; Vet.; to cause to pass over; to convey or transport across, land, disembark, Pañcat.; to vomit up. Desid. -*titirshati*, to wish to cross, MBh.

2. Uṭ-tara, mfn. (for 1. see p. 178, col. 1), crossing over; to be crossed (cf. *dur-uttara*).

Uṭ-tāraṇa, mfn. coming out of, crossing over, VS. &c.; (*am*), n. coming forth or out of (especially out of water), VarBrS.; landing, disembarking; crossing rivers &c., Pañcat.

Uṭ-tarikā, f. N. of a river, R.

2. Uṭ-tāra (for 1. see s.v. above), *as*, m. transporting over, Prab.; landing; delivering, rescuing,

MBh.; ejecting, getting rid of; vomiting; passing away, instability; (mfn.) surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent, L.

Uṭ-tāraka, *as*, m. 'a deliverer,' N. of Śiva.

Uṭ-tāraṇa, mfn. transporting over, MBh.; bringing over, rescuing; (*am*), n. the act of landing, delivering; rescuing; helping to cross over or escape; transportation, R. &c.

Uṭ-tārin, mfn. transporting across; unsteady, inconstant, changeable, tremulous; sick, L.

1. Uṭ-tārya, mfn. to be made to land; to be ejected; to be thrown up by vomiting, Mn. xi, 160.

2. Uṭ-tārya, ind. p. having caused to come out &c.

Uṭ-tīrshu, mfn. about to pass out of (water), wishing to land, MBh.

Uṭ-tirpa, mfn. landed, crossed, traversed; rescued, liberated, escaped; released from obligation; thrown off; one who has completed his studies, experienced, clever. -**vikṛiti**, mfn. one who has escaped any change, NṛisUp.

Uṭ-tīrya, ind. p. having crossed, having landed &c.

उत्तेरित utterita, *am*, n. (said to be fr. *ut-tri*), one of the five paces of a horse, L.

उत्तोरण ut-toraṇa, mfn. decorated with raised or upright arches, Ragh.; Kum. &c. -**patāka**, mfn. decorated with raised arches and flags, Kathās. x, 210.

उत्तोलन ut-tolana. See *ut-tul*, col. 2.

उत्थञ्ज ut-tyaj (*ud-√tyaj*).

Uṭ-tyakta, mfn. thrown upwards; left, abandoned; free from worldly passion, L.

Uṭ-tyāga, *as*, m. throwing up; abandonment, quitting; secession from worldly attachments, L.

उत्त्रस ut-tras (*ud-√tras*), Caus. P. -*trāsaya*, to frighten, alarm, Hariv.

Uṭ-trasta, mfn. frightened, Hariv.; Rājat.

Uṭ-trāsa, *as*, m. fear, terror, L.

Uṭ-trāsaka, mfn. frightening, alarming, Sāh.

उत्त्रिपद ut-tripada, *am*, n. an upright tripod, L.

उत्तुद् ut-truṭ (*ud-√truṭ*).

Uṭ-truṭita, mfn. torn, broken, Kād.

उत्था ut-thā (*ud-√sthā*, Pāp. viii, 4, 61; cf. *ut-tambh*, col. 1), P. *Ā*. (but not *Ā*. in the sense of 'rising, standing up', Pāp. i, 3, 24) -*tishṭhati*, -*te* (pf. -*tasthau*, aor. -*asthāt* &c.) to stand up, spring up, rise, raise one's self, set out, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Ragh.; Śāk.; Bhag. &c.; to rise (from the dead), BhP.; to rise (from any occupation), leave off; to finish, AitBr.; ŚBr.; TāndyaBr. &c.; to come forth, arise, appear, become visible, result; to spring, originate from, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; TS.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to come in (as revenues), Śāk.; to rise (for the performance of any action); to be active or brave; to make efforts, take pains with, strive for; to excel, MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. -*thāpayati* (aor. 1. sg. *ūd-atishṭhipam*, AV. vii, 95, 2) to cause to stand up, raise, rouse, start, AV.; AitBr.; TBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Daś.; BhP. &c.; to set up, lift up, erect, Gobh.; MBh.; R.; Hit. &c.; to get out, Hit.; to drive out, send out, push out, AitBr.; Kathās.; BhP.; to excite; to produce, Ragh.; Sāh.; to arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive, animate; to stir up, agitate, ŚBr.; KaushUp.; Hariv.; R.; Kathās. &c.; Desid. -*tishṭhāsati*, to wish or intend to stand up, ŚBr. xi, 1, 6, 5; to intend to leave off (a sacrifice), Nyāyam.

Uṭ-tishṭhāsa, f. the intention to leave off; the wish to leave (a sacrifice &c.) unfinished, Nyāyam.

Uṭ-tha, mfn. (generally ifc.) standing up, rising, arising, MBh.; Ragh.; Caurap. &c.; coming forth, originating, derived from, Bhag.; Kathās.; Rājat.; Pañcat. &c.; (*as*), m. arising, coming forth, L.; [cf. *Zend usta*.]

Uṭ-thātavya, mfn. (impers.) to be stood up, Kād.; to be set out, BhP.; to be active, MBh.

Uṭ-thātri, *tā*, m. one who rises, ChUp.; resolving, AV. ix, 4, 14.

Uṭ-thāna, *am*, n. the act of standing up or rising, ŚBr.; Suśr.; Gaut.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Bhartṛ. &c.; rising (of the moon &c.), BhP.; Ragh. &c.; resurrection, MBh.; Pañcat.; rising up to depart; leaving off, ŚBr.; TS.; KātyŚr. &c.; starting on a warlike ex-

pedition, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; coming forth, appearing, Kap.; bursting open, Jaim.; tumult, sedition, Rājāt.; rise, origin, Suśr.; effort, exertion; manly exertion, manhood, MBh.; Rājāt.; Āp. &c.; evacuating (by stool &c.), Suśr.; Kauś.; an army, L.; joy, pleasure, L.; a book, L.; a court-yard, L.; a shed where sacrifices are offered, L.; a term, limit, L.; business of a family or realm, the care of subjects or dependants, L.; reflection, L.; proximate cause of disease, L.; (mfn.) causing to arise or originate, MBh. — **yukta**, mfn. and **-vat**, mfn. possessed of effort or energy, ready for action, zealous, diligent, MBh. — **vira**, m. a man of action, one who makes efforts, MBh. — **śīla** or **-śīlin**, mfn. active, zealous, diligent. — **hīna**, mfn. inactive, lazy, MBh. **Uthānakāśāśī**, f. the eleventh day in the light or former half of the month Kārttika (when Viṣṇu rises from his sleep).

Uthāniya, mfn. belonging to the completion, forming the conclusion, TaṇḍyaBr.; Comm. on Lāṭy.

Uthāpaka, mfn. lifting up, causing to get up, who or what raises &c.; exciting, animating; (as), m. a waiting-man, Car.; a particular composition, Sāh.

Uthāpana, am, n. causing to rise or get up; raising, elevating, KātyŚr.; causing to leave (a house &c., with acc. of the person made to leave), Vet.; causing to come forth, bringing forth, Suśr.; exciting, instigating; bringing about; causing to cease, finishing; (in math.) the finding of the quantity sought, answer to the question, substitution of a value, Bijag.; (f), f. (scil. *ric*) a concluding verse, Kauś.

Uthāpaniye, mfn. to be raised or made to get up; able to raise or arouse, MaitrS.

Uthāpayitrī, f, m. one who raises or erects.

Uthāpita, mfn. caused to stand up; raised, lifted up, elevated; made to get up or out; aroused, instigated, &c.

1. **Uthāpya**, mfn. to be raised; to be sent away, AitBr. vii, 29, 4; (in math.) to be brought out (as a result) by substitution, Bijag. 45.

2. **Uthāpya**, ind. p. having raised or caused to rise, having roused or instigated &c.

Uthāya, ind. p. having risen (from a seat &c.), having risen (in rank &c.), standing up &c. **Uthāyōtthāya**, ind. every time one rises (from one's bed), Hit.

Uthāyam, ind. p. having risen, Kāś. on Pān. iii, 4, 52.

Uthāyin, mfn. rising (from one's bed), MBh.; coming forth, becoming visible, MBh.; exerting one's self, active, Kām. **Uthāyi-tva**, n. exertion, energy, activity, Kām.

Uthātha, mfn. risen or rising (from a seat &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; risen (from a sickness), Hariv.; elevated, high, VarBṛS.; Ragh. &c.; come forth, arisen; born, produced, originated, RV.; Mn.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; come in (as revenue), Hit.; endeavouring, striving, exerting one's self, active, MBh.; R.; Kām. &c.; happened, occurring; advancing, increasing; extended; high, lofty, eminent (said of a Pragātha consisting of ten Pādas), RPrāt.; (am), n. (*ut-thitam*) rising, arising, AV. iii, 15, 4. — **tā**, f. state of activity or readiness to serve, MBh. **Uthāthānguli**, m. the palm of the hand with the fingers extended, L.

Uthāthi, f, f. elevation, rising up, L.

उत्पक्ष ut-paksha, as, m., N. of a son of Sva-phalka, Hariv.; BhP.; (v. l. *upeksha*, q. v.)

उत्पक्षन् ut-pakshman, mfn. with upturned eyelashes, Śāk. 95 a; Kathās.

उत्पक्षमाला, mfn. id., Vikr. 32.

उत्पच ut-pac (ud-√*pac*), Caus. P. -*pācayati*, to boil thoroughly, heat.

उत्पाका-nipacā, f. any act in which it is said 'utpala-nipaca' (i.e. 'cook thoroughly and well'), gaṇa mayūrayanśakāddi, Pān. ii, 1, 72.

उत्पाचिष्णु, mfn. easily ripening, apt to ripen or become cooked, Pān. iii, 2, 136.

उत्पाचिता, mfn. boiled or heated thoroughly, Suśr. ii, 67, 2.

उत्पाद ut-paṭ (ud-√*paṭ*), Caus. -*pāṭayati*, to tear up or out, pluck, pull out, break out, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Gaut.; Suśr.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; to draw out (a sword from its scabbard), Prasannar.; to open (the eyes &c.), Daś.; Kathās. &c.; to root up, eradicate, extirpate, R.; Rājāt. &c.; to drive away,

banish; to dethrone, R.; Rājāt. &c.; Pass. of the Caus. -*pāṭyate*, to be cleft; to part asunder, split, Suśr.

Ut-paṭa, as, m. sap issuing from the cleft of a tree, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 9, 31.

Ut-pāṭa, as, m. pulling up by the roots, destroying, L.; a disease of the external ear, Suśr. ii, 149, 10 & 17 [BRD.; see *ut-pāṭa*]. — **yoga**, m. a particular Yoga (in astrology).

Ut-pāṭaka, as, m. the above disease, Suśr.; (*ut-pāṭikā*), f. the external bark of a tree, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 9, 30.

Ut-pāṭana, mfn. tearing out; destroying, banishing, L.; (am), n. the act of tearing out or up; pulling up by roots, eradicating; driving away, banishing; dethronement, Suśr.; R.; Kathās. &c.

Ut-pāṭita, mfn. pulled up by the roots, eradicated, torn out; driven away; banished, dethroned.

Ut-pāṭin, mfn. ifc. tearing out, pulling up, Kathās.

Ut-pāṭya, ind. p. having plucked up &c.

उत्पत ut-pat (ud-√*pat*), P. -*patati* (p. -*pātati*, RV. ii, 43, 3; AV. xix, 65, 1; aor. -*apāptat*, RV. i, 191, 9; p. fut. -*patishyati*, AV. xviii, 4, 14) to fly or jump up, fly upwards; to ascend, rise, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; TBr.; Hariv.; Megh.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; to rise (from one's bed), MBh.; to shoot up, ChUp.; to start from, leave, run away, AitBr.; MBh.; to jump out, hasten out, come out, Hariv.; R.; Hit. &c.; to rise, be produced, originate, MBh.; BhP.; Caus. P. -*pāṭayati*, to cause to fly up or to rise, RV.; AV.; Desid. (impf. -*apipatishat*, ŚBr. x, 2, 1, 1) to wish or intend to fly up.

Ut-pata, as, m. 'flying upwards', a bird, L.

Ut-patana, m(f)ṇ. flying upwards, (*utpatanī vidyā*, a spell by means of which one is able to fly upwards or to rise, Kathās. lxxvii, 158); (am), n. flying or jumping up, rising, ascending, going up, R.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; birth, production, L.

Utpata-nipatā, f. any act in which it is said 'utpata-nipata' (i.e. 'fly up and down!'), gaṇa mayūrayanśakāddi, Pān. ii, 1, 72.

Ut-patita, mfn. springing up, risen, ascended.

Ut-patitavya, mfn. (impers.) to be flown upwards, Pañcat.

Ut-patitrī, mfn. jumping up, rising, going upwards, L.

Ut-patishṇu, mfn. jumping up or rising constantly; being about to jump up or to rise, Ragh.; Bhāṭṭ.; Pañcat.

Ut-pāṭa, as, m. flying up, jumping up; a spring, jump, MBh.; R.; Car.; rising, arising, Hit.; a sudden event, unexpected appearance; an unusual or startling event boding calamity; a portent, prodigy, phenomenon; any public calamity (as an earthquake, meteor &c.), AV. xix, 9, 7; MBh.; GopBr.; Gaut.; Ragh.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; a disease of the external ear (erroneously for *ut-pāṭa* above, BRD.)

Ut-pāṭaka, mfn. causing misfortune or calamity, T.; flying upwards, T.; (as), m. a kind of animal (= *ut-pāda*, W.?), MBh. xviii, 44; (am), n., N. of a Tirtha.

Ut-pāṭika, mfn. (Prākṛit *uppāya*) supernatural, Jain.

Ut-pitsa, mfn. (fr. Desid.), desirous of rising or ascending, Śiś.; being about to come forth or to arise.

उत्पातक ut-patāka, mfn. with raised flags; with uplifted banners, Ragh.; Rājāt.; (ā), f. a raised banner or flag, Kathās. **Ut-patāka-dhvaja**, mfn. with raised banner and flags, Kathās.

उत्पथ ut-patha, as, m. wrong road, bad way, Kāś.; error, evil, R.; MBh.; Pañcat.; Prab. (mfn.) one who is come off from the right way, lost, stray, BhP. — **vārika**, mfn. keeping back or preserving from the bad way, NṛisUp.

उत्पद् ut-pad (ud-√*pad*), Ā. -*padyate*, to arise, rise, originate, be born or produced; to come forth, become visible, appear; to be ready, ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Kathās.; BhP.; Prab. &c.; to take place, begin, Kāś. on Pān. iii, 3, 111; Caus. P. -*pāḍayati* (rarely Ā. -*te*), to produce, beget, generate; to cause, effect; to cause to issue or come forth, bring forward, Hariv.; MBh.; Yājñ.; Mn.; Kathās.; Hit. &c.; to mention, quote (see *ut-panna*).

Ut-pattavya, mfn. (impers.) to be produced or born, Kād.

Ut-patti, f, f. arising, birth, production, origin, Suśr.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; resurrection, Mn.; production in general, profit, productiveness, Rājāt.; producing as an effect or result, giving rise to, generating as a consequence; occurrence, the being mentioned or quoted (as a Vedic passage), Jaim. — **kāla**, m. time of birth or origin; 'lāvachinnatva', n. exact limitation of the time of origin (e.g. of a jar), Nyāyak. — **kālina**, mfn. taking place at the time of birth. — **ketana**, n. birth-place, Kathās. — **krama**, m. the successive stages of creation (e.g. in TUp., 'from Brahman arose ether, from ether wind, from wind fire, from fire water, from water earth, from earth plants, from plants food, from food seed, from seed man'). — **dhāman**, n. birth-place, Kathās. — **prakarana**, n., N. of a work. — **prayoga**, m. production by the joint operation of cause and effect; purport, meaning, W. — **mat**, mfn. produced, born, Ragh. viii, 82. — **vākya**, n. a sentence quoted from the Veda, an authoritative sentence, Nyāyam.; Comm. on Nyāyam. & Jaim. — **vidhi**, m. id. — **vyāñjaka**, m. a type of birth (as investiture, a mark of the twice-born), Mn. — **śiṣṭa**, mfn. taught by a passage occurring in the Veda, taught authoritatively, Comm. on MBh.

Utpanna, mfn. risen, gone up; arisen, born, produced, R.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.; come forth, appeared; ready, Yājñ.; mentioned, quoted (esp. fr. the Veda), Jaim. — **tantu**, mfn. having a line of descendants. — **tva**, n. origin, production. — **bala**, mfn. one in whom strength or power is produced, strong, powerful, L. — **buddhi**, mfn. one in whom wisdom is produced, wise, VP. — **bhakṣin**, mfn. 'eating what has just been produced,' living from hand to mouth. — **vināśin** and **utpannāpavargin**, mfn. perishing as soon as produced.

1. **Utpāda** (for 2. see s.v.), as, m. coming forth, birth, production, Yājñ.; Prab. &c. — **pūrva**, n., N. of the first of the fourteen Pūrvas (or older sacred writings of the Jainas).

1. **Utpādaka** (for 2. see p. 181, col. 1), mfn. bringing forth, producing; productive, effective, Mn.; Hit.; Kathās.; (as), m. a producer, generator, Mn.; (*ikā*), f. a species of insect (perhaps the white ant?), L.; Enhydra Hingstha, Hariv.; Basilla Rubra, L.; (am), n. origin, cause, L.

Utpādana, mfn. bringing forth, producing, productive, MBh.; Kathās.; (am), n. the act of producing or causing, generating, begetting, ChUp.; MBh.; Suśr.; Hit. &c.

Utpādayitavya, mfn. to be produced, Comm. on Jaim.

Utpādayitrī, f, m. a producer, generator, Pat.

Utpādita, mfn. produced, effected; generated, begotten.

Utpādin, mfn. produced, born, Hit.; (ifc.) bringing forth, producing, Yājñ.

1. **Utpāya**, mfn. to be produced or brought forth, Nyāyam.; produced, brought forth, invented (by a poet), BhP.; Sāh.; Sarvad. &c. **Utpādyōt-pādaka-tā**, f. the relation between that which is to be produced and that which produces, Prātāpar.

2. **Utpāya**, ind. p. having produced, having begotten &c.

Utpāyamāna, mfn. being produced or generated.

उत्पल ut-pala, am, n. (& as, m., L.), (√*pal*, 'to move', T.; fr. *pal* = √*pat*, 'to burst open', BRD.), the blossom of the blue lotus (Nymphæa Cœrulea), MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; a seed of the Nymphæa, Suśr.; the plant Costus Speciosus, Bhpr.; VarBṛS.; any water-lily; any flower, L.; a particular hell (Buddh.); (as), m., N. of a Naga; of an astronomer; of a lexicographer; of several other men; (ā), f., N. of a river, Hariv. 9511; (f), f. a kind of cake made of unwinnowed corn, L. — **gandhika**, n. a species of sandal (of the colour of brass and very fragrant), L. — **gopē**, f. Ichnocarpus Frutescens, Nigh. — **cakṣus**, mfn. 'lotus-eyed,' fine-eyed. — **patra**, n. the leaf of a Nymphæa, L.; a wound on the breast &c. of a woman (caused by the finger-nail of her lover), L.; a Tilaka (or mark on the forehead, made with sandal &c. by the Hindūs), L.; a broad-bladed knife or lancet, L. — **pattra**, m. a broad-bladed knife or lancet used by surgeons, Suśr. — **pura**, n., N. of a

town built by Utpala, Rājat. — **bhedyaka**, m. a kind of bandage, Suśr. — **mālā**, f. a wreath of lotus-flowers; N. of a dictionary compiled by Utpala; — **bhārin** (*utpala-mālā*), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 65), wearing a wreath of lotus-flowers, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 65. — **rāja**, m., N. of a poet. — **vana**, n. a group of lotuses, Kathās. — **varṇā**, f., N. of a woman. — **śāka**, n., N. of a plant, Rājat. — **śrīgarbha**, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. — **śhaṭka**, n., N. of a medicament, Comm. on Suśr. — **sāriva**, f. the plant *Ichnocarpus Frutescens*, Suśr. — **Utpalāksha**, mf(ī)n. 'lotus-eyed'; (as), m., N. of a king, Rājat.; (ī), f., N. of a goddess, MatsyaP. — **Utpalācārya**, m., N. of an author. — **Utpalāpīḍa**, m., N. of a king, Rājat. — **Utpalābha**, mfn. lotus-like, resembling a lotus. — **Utpalā-vatī**, f., N. of a river, MBh.; of an Apsaras. — **Utpalā-vana**, n., N. of an abode of the Pañcalas, MBh. — **Utpalā-vartaka**, m.(?), N. of a place, MatsyaP.

Utpalaka, as, m., N. of a Nāga, L.; of a man, Rājat. — **Utpalin**, mfn. abounding in lotus-flowers, R.; (inī), f. an assemblage of lotus-flowers; a lotus (*Nymphaea*), MBh.; a particular metre; N. of a river, MBh.; of a dictionary.

उत्पल 2. ut-pala (fr. *pala*, 'flesh,' with 1. *ud* in the sense of 'apart'), fleshless, emaciated, L.; (am), n., N. of a hell, L.

उत्पवन ut-pavana, &c. See *ut-pū*, col. 2.

उत्पश्य ut-paś (*ud-√paś*), P. — *paśyati* (p. — *paśyat* : Pass. *ud-driyate*) to see or descry overhead, RV. i, 50, 10; AitBr. ii, 31; to descry before or in the future; to foresee, expect, Ragh.; Megh.; Bhartṛ.; to behold, perceive, descry, Megh.; Śiś. — **Ut-paśya**, mfn. looking up or upwards, L.

उत्पा 1. ut-pā (*ud-√1. pā*), P. (3. pl. — *pi-banti*) to drink out, sip out; to drink up, devour, ŚBr. v, 2, 4, 7 & 11.

Ut-piba, mfn. drinking out, Vop.

उत्पा 2. ut-pā (*ud-√5. pā*), Ā. — *pīpīte* (p. — *pīpāna*) to rise against, rebel; to show enmity, AV. v, 20, 7; Śiś. i, 31; TS. iii, 2, 10, 2; (cf. *anāt-√5. pā*.)

उत्पाद 2. ut-pāda (for 1. see p. 180, col. 3), mfn. having the legs stretched out, standing on the legs. — **sayāna**, m. 'sleeping while standing on the legs', a species of fowl, L.

2. Utpādaka (for 1. see p. 180, col. 3), as, m. the fabulous animal called *Śarabha*, L.; (cf. *ūrdhva-pāda*.)

उत्पार ut-pāra, mfn. endless, boundless. — **pāram**, ind. to the bottom of the boundless (ocean), BhP. iii, 13, 30.

उत्पारण ut-pāraṇa. See *ut-pri*, col. 2.

उत्पाली ut-pālī, f. (fr. the Caus. of *√2. pā*, T. ?), health, L.

उत्पाव ut-pāva. See *ut-pū*, col. 2.

उत्पिञ्ज ut-piñja, as, m.(?) sedition, revolt, Rājat.

Ut-piñjara, mfn. uncaged, set free, L.; out of order, extremely confused; let loose, unfolded, expanded, Comm. on Śiś. iv, 6.

Ut-piñjala, mfn. let loose, unfolded, unrolled, Śiś. iv, 6.

Ut-piñjalaka, mfn. disordered, tumultuous (as a battle), MBh.; Hariv.

उत्पिण्ड ut-piṇḍa, am, n.(?) any morsel eaten with the food, L.

Ut-piṇḍita, mfn. swollen np, swelled, Car.

उत्पित्सु ut-pitsu. See p. 180, col. 2.

उत्पिब ut-piba. See 1. *ut-pā* above

उत्पिष ut-piṣh (*ud-√piṣh*).

Ut-piṣhta, mfn. crushed, bruised, MBh.; Ratnāv.; (am), n. (in surgery) a kind of dislocation, Suśr.

उत्पीड ut-pīḍ (*ud-√pīḍ*), P. — *pīḍayati*, to press upwards or against, squeeze, Kum.; to press out of, Suśr.

Ut-pīḍa, as, m. pressing against, squeezing, pressure, Prabh.; Kād.; bursting out (as a stream or tears), R.; Hariv.; Megh.; Uttarar.; Kād.; a wound, MBh. iii, 825.

Ut-pīḍana, am, n. the act of pressing against or out, VarBrS.; Ritus.; rooting out, Car.

Ut-pīḍita, mfn. pressed upwards or against, squeezed, Ragh.

Ut-pīḍya, ind. p. having pressed against, having squeezed, MBh.

उत्पीन ut-pīna. See *ut-pyai* below.

उत्पुंसय utpūṣaya, Nom. (etym. doubtful; erroneously for *utpūṣaya*, NBD. ?) P. *utpūṣayati*, to slip away, Kathās. lxxii, 323.

उत्पुच्छ ut-puccha (*ud-pu^o*), mfn. above the tail (?); one who has raised the tail (as a bird), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 196.

Utpucchaya, Nom. P. Ā. *utpucchayati*, — *te*, to raise or cock the tail, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 196.

उत्पुञ्जय ut-puñjaya, Nom. (fr. *puñja*) P. *ut-puñjayati*, to lay up, heap, Comm. on KātyŚr.; Kād.

उत्पुट ut-puṭa, mfn. one whose fold is open [T. ?], *gaṇa samkalādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 75, and *utsaṅgādi* [not in the Kāś.], Pāṇ. iv, 4, 15.

Ut-puṭaka, m. a disease of the external ear, Suśr.

उत्पुलक ut-pulaka, mfn. having the hairs of the body raised (through joy or rapture), BhP.; Rājat.; (am), n. erection of the hairs of the body (through rapture), BhP.

उत्पू ut-pū (*ud-√pū*), P. Ā. — *punāti*, — *punite*, to cleanse, purify, AV. xii, 1, 30; VS. i, 12; TBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Gobh. &c.; to extract (anything that has been) purified, TBr. ii, 7, 12, 6.

Ut-pāvana, am, n. cleaning, cleansing, Kauś.; Comm. on Nyāyam.; straining liquids for domestic or religious uses; any implement for cleaning, ŚBr. i, 3, 1, 22; the act of sprinkling clarified butter or other fluids on the sacrificial fire (with two blades of Kuśa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid), L.

Ut-pavitṛi, mfn. purifying; a purifier, ŚBr. i, 1, 3, 6.

Ut-pāva, as, m. purifying ghee &c., Pāṇ. iii, 3, 49.

Ut-pūta, mfn. cleaned, cleansed, ĀśvŚr.; AitBr. &c.

उत्पृ ut-pri (*ud-√1. pri*), Caus. — *pārayati* (aor. 1. sg. — *apīparam*, AV.) to transport over, conduct out of (the ocean), RV. i, 182, 6; to save, AV. viii, 1, 17; 18; 19, & viii, 2, 9.

Ut-pārāṇa, am, n. transporting over, AV. v, 30, 12.

उत्पृ ut-pri (*ud-√pri*), Caus. (pf. Pot. 2. sg. — *ut-pūpūryās*, RV. v, 6, 9) to fill up.

उत्पोष ut-poshadha, as, m., N. of an ancient king (Buddh.)

उत्प्ये ut-pyai (*ud-√pyai*).

Ut-pīna, mfn. swollen, Kathās. lxiii, 185.

उत्प्रभ ut-prabha, mfn. flashing forth or diffusing light, shining, L.; (as), m. a bright fire, L.

उत्प्रवाल ut-pravāla, mfn. having sprouting branches or trees (as a forest), Kāvyaḍ.

उत्प्रवेष्ट ut-praveshtṛi (*√viś*), mfn. one who enters or penetrates. — *tva*, n. the state or condition of penetrating, NṛisUp.

उत्प्रसव ut-prasava (*√4. su*), as, m. abortion, W.

उत्प्रास ut-prāsa (*√2. as*), as, m. hurling, throwing afar, L.; violent burst of laughter; derision, jocular expression, Sāh.

Ut-prāsana, am, n. derision, jocular expression, Sāh.

उत्पु ut-pru (*ud-√pru* connected with *√plu*), Ā. (aor. 2. sg. — *proshthās*, ĀśvŚr. iii) to spring, leap.

उत्पृष ut-prūsh, ṭ, f. (*√prush*), that which bubbles up, a bubble, VS. p. 58, l. 18; Kauś. 6.

उत्प्रेक्ष ut-prēksh (*ud-pra-√iksh*), Ā. — *prēkshate*, to look up to (with attention, as a pupil to his teacher who occupies an elevated seat), R.; to observe, regard; to look out or at, Kād.; to expect, Bālar.; to reflect on the past, Amar.; to use (a word) figuratively; to transfer (with loc.), Sāh.; Kāvyaḍ.; to take anything for another, compare one thing with another, illustrate by a simile; to fancy, imagine, Kād.; Venis.; to ascribe, impute.

Ut-prēkshaka, mfn. observing, considering, BhP.

Ut-prēkshana, am, n. looking into; observing, L.; foreseeing, anticipating, L.; comparing, illustrating by a simile, Sāh.

Ut-prēkshaniya, mfn. to be expressed by a simile, Sāh.

Ut-prēkshā, f. the act of overlooking or disregarding; carelessness, indifference, Venis.; observing, L.; (in rhetoric) comparison in general, simile, illustration, metaphor; a parable; an ironical comparison, Sāh.; Vām.; Kpr. — **Utprēkshāvayava**, m. a kind of simile, Vām. — **Utprēkshā-vallābha**, m., N. of a poet.

Ut-prēkshita, mfn. compared (as in a simile). — **Utprēkshitōpamā**, f. a kind of Upamā or simile, Kāvyaḍ.

1. **Ut-prēkshya**, mfn. to be expressed by a simile, Sāh.

2. **Ut-prēkshya**, ind. p. having looked up &c.

उत्प्लु ut-plu (*ud-√plu*), Ā. — *plavate* (rarely P. — *lit*), to swim upwards, emerge, Suśr.; ŚhaḍvBr.; Kād.; to draw near, approach (as clouds), Kāth.; to spring up, jump up or upwards, jump out, leap up, Mn.; Hariv.; Hit.; Pañcat. &c.; to jump over; to bound, Comm. on Mn.; to spring upon; to rise, arise, R.; Kathās.

Ut-plava, as, m. a jump, leap, bound, L.; (ā), f. a boat, L.

Ut-plavana, am, n. jumping or leaping up, springing upon, BhP.; skimming off (impure oil or ghee, or any dirt floating on a fluid by passing two blades of Kuśa grass over it, Kull.), Mn. v, 115.

Ut-pluta, mfn. jumped up or upon or over, sprung upon suddenly.

Ut-plutya, ind. p. having sprung up or jumped upon &c.

उत्फण ut-phana, mfn. having an expanded hood (as a snake).

उत्फल ut-phal (*ud-√phal*), P. — *phalati*, to spring open, burst, expand; to jump out, Bālar.; Caus. — *phālayati*, to open, open wide (the eyes), MBh.

Ut-phāla, as, m. a spring, jump, leap; gallop, Kathās.

Ut-phulla, mfn. (Kāty. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 55) blown (as a flower), Kir.; Kathās.; Śiś.; wide open (as the eyes), R.; Pañcat.; Hit. &c.; swollen, increased in bulk, bloated, puffed up, Kathās.; Bālar.; Śarṅg.; sleeping supinely, L.; looking at with insolence, insolent, impudent, Pat.; (am), n. a kind of coitus, L.

उत्फल ut-phala. See *prōt-phala*.

उत्फुलिङ्ग ut-phulīṅga (for *ut-sphulīṅga*), mfn. emitting sparks, sparkling.

उत्स ūtsa, as, m. (*√ud*, Up. iii. 68), a spring, fountain (metaphorically applied to the clouds), RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr.; Suśr.; Daś. — **dhī**, m. the receptacle of a spring, a well, RV. i, 88, 4. — **Utsādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 86.

Utsya, mfn. coming from a well or fountain (as water), AV. xix, 2, 1.

उत्सक्य ūt-saktha, mf(ī)n. lifting up the thighs (as a female at coition), VS. xxiii, 21.

उत्सङ्ग ut-saṅga (*√saṅj*), as, m. the haunch or part above the hip, lap, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; any horizontal area or level (as a roof of a house &c.), Ragh.; Megh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; the bottom or deep part of an ulcer, Suśr.; embrace, association, union, L.; a particular position of the hands, Pārva.; Hastar.; (am), n. a high number (= 100 Vivahas), Lalit. — **vat**, mfn. having depth, deep-seated, Suśr. — **Utsaṅgādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 15.

Utsaṅgaka, as, m. a particular position of the hands, Nastar.

Utsaṅgita, mfn. associated, combined, joined, made coherent, Śiś. iii, 79.

Utsaṅgin, mfn. having depth, deep-seated (as a ulcer), Suśr.; R.; Car.; associating or combining with, coherent, Mall. on Śiś. iii, 79; an associate, partner, L.; (ī), m. an ulcer, deep sore, L.; (inī), f. pimples on the inner edge of the eyelid, Suśr.

Ut-sañjana, am, n. raising up, lifting up, Pāṇ. i, 3, 36.

उत्सद् ut-sad (ud-/sad), P. *Ā. -sīdati, -te* (Ved. 3. pl. *ut-sadan*) to sit upwards; to raise one's self or rise up to (acc.), [Gmn.], RV. viii, 63, 2; to withdraw, leave off, disappear; to sink, settle down, fall into ruin or decay, be abolished, TS.; SBr.; MBh.; Bhag.; BhP. &c.; Caus. *-sādayati*, to put away, remove, SBr.; ĀśvŚr.; AitBr. &c.; to abolish, destroy, annihilate, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.; to anoint, rub, chafe, Yājñ.; MBh.

Ut-satti, *is*, f. vanishing, fading, absence, Pat.
Ut-sanna, mfn. raised, elevated (opposed to *ava-sanna*), Suśr.; vanished, abolished, decayed, destroyed; in ruins; disused, fallen into disuse, SBr.; TBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Hariv.; BhP. &c. — **yājñā**, m. an interrupted or suspended sacrifice, SBr.

Ut-sādā, *as*, m. ceasing, vanishing; ruin, MBh. i, 4364; one who disturbs or destroys, VS. xxx, 20; a particular part of a sacrificial animal, VS.

Ut-sādaka, mfn. destroying, overturning, gaṇa *yājñakādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 9 (in the Kāś.).

Ut-sādāna, *am*, n. putting away or aside; suspending, interrupting, omitting, SBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; destroying, overturning, MBh.; R.; Bhag.; rubbing, chafing, anointing, Mn.; Suśr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; causing a sore to fill up, healing it, Suśr.; a means of healing a sore, Car.; going up, ascending, rising, L.; raising, elevating, L.; ploughing a field twice or thoroughly, L.

Utsādāniya, mfn. to be destroyed &c., L.; (*am*), n. any application, applied to a sore producing granulations, Suśr.

Ut-sādayitavya, mfn. to be destroyed &c.

Ut-sādita, mfn. destroyed, overturned, MBh. &c.; rubbed, anointed, Yājñ.; raised, elevated, L.

Utsādina, mfn. See *agny-utsādin*.

Ut-sādya, mfn. = *ut-sādayitavya* above.

उत्सर ut-sara, &c. See *ut-sri*, col. 2.

उत्सर्ग ut-sargá, &c. See col. 3.

उत्सर्ज ut-sarj (ud-/sarj), P. *-sarjati*, to rattle, creak, TS.; SBr.

उत्सर्जन ut-sarjana. See col. 3.

उत्सर्ष ut-sarpa, &c. See *ut-srip*, col. 3.

उत्सव ut-savá, &c. See *ut-sū*, col. 2.

उत्सह ut-sah (ud-/sah), *Ā. -sahate* (inf. *-sāham*, TBr. i, 1, 6, 1) to endure, bear, TBr.; AitBr. iii, 44, 5; SBr. i, 3, 3, 13; to be able, be adequate, have power (with inf. or dat. of abstr. noun); to act with courage or energy, MBh.; R.; Śāk.; Pañcat. &c.; Caus. *-sāhayati*, to animate, encourage, excite, MBh.; Kathās.: Desid. of the Caus. (p. *-sīśāhayishat*) to wish to excite or encourage, Bhaṭṭ. ix, 69.

Ut-saha. See *dur-utsaha*.

Ut-sāha, *as*, m. power, strength; strength of will, resolution; effort, perseverance, strenuous and continuous exertion, energy; firmness, fortitude, R.; Mn.; Suśr.; Śāk.; Hit. &c.; joy, happiness, Vet.; a thread, L. — **yoga**, m. bestowing energy, exercising one's strength, Mn. ix, 298. — **vat** (gana *balādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 136), mfn. active, energetic, persevering, Pañcat. — **vardhana**, mfn. increasing energy, L.; (*as*), m. (scil. *rasa*) the sentiment of heroism, L.; (*am*), n. increase of energy, heroism, L. — **śakti**, f. strength of will, energy, Pañcat. — **śaurya-dhana-sāhasa-vat**, mfn. having boldness and wealth and heroism and energy, VarBf. xiii, 7. — **sampanna**, mfn. endowed with energy.

Utsāhaka, mfn. active, persevering, gana *yājñakādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 9; (the Kāś. reads *utsādaka*).

Ut-sāhana, *am*, n. causing energy or strength, T.

Utsāhin, mfn. powerful, mighty, Pañcat.; firm, steady; active, energetic, Śāh.

उत्ति ut-si (ud-/si), P. *-sināti*, to fetter, chain, RV. i, 125, 2.

U't-sita, mfn. fettered, entangled, AV. vi, 112, 2; 3.

उत्तिव ut-sic (ud-/sic), P. *Ā. -sīncati, -te*, to pour upon, make full; to cause to flow over, RV. vii, 16, 11; x, 105, 10; VS. xx, 28; SBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; to make proud or arrogant (see the Pass.): Pass. *-sicyate*, to become full, flow

over, foam over, BhP.; to be puffed up, become haughty or proud, Ragh. xvii, 43.

Ut-sikta, mfn. overflowing, foaming over; puffed up, superabundant, Car.; BhP.; Rājāt.; drawn too tight (as a bow), Hariv. 1876; elevated, raised; haughty, proud; wanton; rude; crack-brained, disordered, disturbed in mind, MBh.; BhP.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.

Ut-seka, *as*, m. foaming upwards, spouting out or over, showering; overflow; increase, enlargement, superabundance, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Megh.; haughtiness, pride, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.

Utsekin, mfn. See *an-utsekin*.

Ut-sekya, mfn. to be filled up or made full, Viddh.

Ut-secana, *am*, n. the act of foaming or spouting upwards, boiling or foaming over, L.

उत्सिध ut-sidh (ud-/2. *sidh*), P. *-sedhati*, to drive off or aside, TāṇḍyaBr.; to drive or push upwards.

Ut-sedhā, *as*, m. height, elevation, altitude, SBr.; Car.; thickness, bigness, MBh.; Suśr.; Kum.; Śis. &c.; excelling; sublimity, R.; the body, R. vii, 116, 19 [Comm.]; Kāś. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 21; (*am*), n. killing, slaughter, L.; N. of several Sāmāns. — **vi-stāratas**, ind. by altitude and latitude, Car.

उत्सिव ut-siv (ud-/siv).

Ut-syūta, mfn. sewed up; sewed to, TS.; Lāṭy.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.

उत्सुक utsuka, mfn. (fr. *su*, 'well,' with *ī. ud* in the sense of 'apart,' and affix *ka*), restless, uneasy, unquiet, anxious, R.; MBh. &c.; anxiously desirous, zealously active, striving or making exertions for any object (cf. *jayōtsuka*), R.; Pañcat.; Śāk.; Megh. &c.; eager for, fond of, attached to; regretting, repining, missing, sorrowing for, Ragh.; Vikr.; Śāk. &c.; (*am*), n. sorrow; longing for, desire (see *nir-utsuka*). — **tā**, f. and **-tva**, n. restlessness, uneasiness, unquietness, Pañcat.; zeal, desire, longing for, Śis.; Vikr.; attachment, affection; sorrow, regret, L.

Utsukāya, Nom. *Ā. utsukāyate*, to become unquiet; to long for &c., (gana *bhṛīśādi*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 12), Bhaṭṭ.

उत्सु ut-sū (ud-/2. *sū*), P. *-suvati*, to cause to go upwards, Kāth. xix, 5; (*-suvoti*), to stir up, agitate, BhP. iii, 20, 35.

Ut-savā, *as*, m. enterprise, beginning, RV. i, 100, 8; 102, 1; a festival, jubilee; joy, gladness, merriment, MBh.; Ragh.; Kathās.; Amar. &c.; opening, blossoming, BhP.; height, elevation; insolenace, L.; passion, wrath, L.; wish, rising of a wish, L. — **pratāna**, m., N. of a work. — **vidhi**, m. id. — **samketa**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; VP.; Ragh.

उत्सूत्र ut-sūtra, mfn. (fr. *sūtra* with *ī. ud* in the sense of 'apart'), unstrung; out of rule, deviating from or disregarding rules (of policy and grammar), Śis. ii, 112; anything not contained in a rule, Pat.; loose, detached, L.

उत्सुर ut-sūra, *as*, m. (scil. *kāla*) the time when the sun sets, the evening, L.

Ut-sūrya. See *ōtsūryām*.

उत्सु ut-sri (ud-/sri), P. *-sarati*, to hasten away, escape, AV. iii, 9, 5; MBh.: Caus. *-sārayati*, to expel, turn out, drive away, put or throw away, leave off, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; BhP.; to send away, Rājāt.; to cause to come out, MBh.; to challenge, MBh.

Ut-sara, *as*, m. a species of the Ati-śakvarī metre (consisting of four verses of fifteen syllables each); N. of the month Vaiśākha, L.

Ut-sarapa, *am*, n. going or creeping upwards, L.

Ut-saryā, f. a cow when grown up and fit to take the bull, L.

Ut-sāraka, *as*, m. one who drives away (the crowd from a person of rank), a door-keeper, porter, L.

Ut-sārāpa, *am*, n. the act of causing to move, driving away (the crowd), R.; (*ā*), f. id., Mudrār.

Ut-sārāpiya and **ut-sārya**, mfn. to be driven away or removed, MBh.

Ut-sārīta, mfn. caused to move, driven away &c.

Ut-sārita, mfn. high, Hariv. 3926 (v. l. *uc-chrita*).

उत्सृज ut-srij (ud-/srij), P. *Ā. -srijati, -te*,

to let loose, let off or go; to set free; to open, RV.; AitBr.; ĀśvGr. & Śr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Śāk. &c.; to pour out, emit, send forth, ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; to sling, throw, cast forth or away; to lay aside, MBh.; R.; Mṛicch. &c.; to quit, leave, abandon, avoid, eschew, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to discontinue, suspend, cease, leave off, TS.; TBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to send away, dismiss, discharge, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; to drive out or away, SBr.; to hand out, deliver, grant, give, AV. xii, 3, 46; BhP.; R.; Mālatīm.; to bring forth, produce, create, AV. vi, 36, 2; R.; Desid. *-sīrikshati*, to intend to let loose, ParGr.; to intend to leave, BhP.

Ut-sargā, *as*, m. pouring out, pouring forth, emission, dejection, excretion, voiding by stool &c., R.; Mn.; Megh.; Suśr. &c.; Excretion (personified as a son of Mitra and Revati), BhP. vi, 18, 5; laying aside, throwing or casting away, Gaut.; Kum.; loosening, setting free, delivering (N. of the verses VS. xiii, 47-51), SBr.; KātyŚr.; ParGr.; MBh. &c.; abandoning, resigning, quitting, retiring from, leaving off; suspending; end, close, KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr. & Gr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; handing over, delivering; granting, gift, donation, MBh.; oblation, libation; presentation (of anything promised to a god or Brahman with suitable ceremonies); a particular ceremony on suspending repetition of the Veda, Mn. iv, 97; 119; Yājñ. &c.; causation, causing, Jaim. iii, 7, 19; (in Gr.) any general rule or precept (opposed to *apa-vāda*, q.v.), Kum.; Kāś.; Siddh. &c. — **tas**, ind. generally (i. e. without any special limitation). — **nirpaya**, m., **-padhathi**, f., **-mayūkha**, m., N. of works. — **samiti**, f. carefulness in the act of excretion (so that no living creature be hurt, Jain.), Sarvad.

Utsargin, mfn. leaving out or off, KātyŚr.; omitting, abandoning, quitting.

Ut-sarjana, mfn. expelling (the feces, said of one of the muscles of the anus), Bhpr.; (*am*), n. letting loose, abandoning, leaving, KātyŚr.; suspending (a Vedic lecture), Lāṭy.; ĀśvGr.; Kauś.; (with *chandasām*) a ceremony connected with it, Mn. iv, 96; gift, donation, oblation, L. — **prayoga**, m., N. of a work.

Ut-sarjām, ind. p. letting loose, setting free, SBr. v, 2, 3, 7.

Ut-sīrikshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.), being about or intending to leave off or give up, BhP.

Ut-srijya, ind. p. having let loose, having abandoned &c.

Ut-sriṣhta, mfn. let loose, set free; poured forth, cast into; left, abandoned; given, presented &c. — **paśu**, m. a bull set at liberty (on particular occasions, as on a marriage &c., and allowed to go about at will). — **vat**, mfn. one who has let fall, who has shed (a tear &c.). **Utsriṣṭāgni**, mfn. one who has given up fire-worship, Gaut. xv, 16.

U't-sriṣṭi, *is*, f. abandonment, letting go, emission, TS. — **kārika**, m. a drama in a single act, Śāh. 519.

Ut-srashtavya, mfn. to be excreted, Tattvas.; to be dismissed, Kād.

Utsrashtu-kāma, mfn. wishing to let go or put down.

उत्सृप ut-srip (ud-/srip), P. *-sarpati*, to creep out or upwards; to rise up, glide or soar upwards, AV. vi, 134, 2; SBr.; KātyŚr.; BhP.; Ragh. &c.; to glide along, move on slowly, TBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; Gobh. &c.: Desid. *-sīripāti* (p. *-sīrip-sat*) to wish to get up, RV. viii, 14, 14; BhP.

Ut-sarpa, *as*, m. going or gliding upwards, L.; swelling, heaving, L.; (*am*), n., N. of a Sāman.

Ut-sarpapa, *am*, n. gliding upwards, rising, sun-rise, Nir.; going out, Comm. on ĀśvŚr.; stepping out or forwards, BhP.; swelling, heaving, L.

Utsarpiṇ, mfn. moving or gliding upwards, jumping up, Ragh. xvi, 62; coming forth, appearing, Kād.; soaring upwards, mounting upwards, Śāk. 283, 8; causing to increase or rise, VP.; (*ini*), f. 'the ascending cycle' (divided into six stages beginning with bad-bad time and rising upwards in the reverse order to *ava-sarpiṇi*, q.v.), Aryabh.; Jain.

उत्सेक ut-seka. See col. 2.

उत्सेध ut-sedhā. See *ut-sidh*.

उत्तन ut-stana, mff(i)n. having prominent breasts, VarBfS.

उत्थल ut-sthala, *am*, n., N. of an island, Kathās.

उत्थात ut-snā (*ud-√snā*), P. *-snāti* and *-snāyati*, to step out from the water, emerge, come out, SBr.; TBr.

उत्-सना, *mfn.* one who has emerged from the water, Kās. on Pāṇ. viii, 4, 61; Nir.

उत्-सना, *am*, n. stepping out or emerging from the water.

उत्-सना, *ind. p.* having emerged, stepping out from the water, RV. ii, 15, 5.

उत्तेहन ut-snehana, *am*, n. (*√snih*), sliding, slipping away; deviating.

उत्स्पृश ut-sprīś (*ud-√sprīś*), P. (impf. 3. pl. *-asprīśan*) to reach upwards, AV. v, 19, 1.

उत्सि ut-smi (*ud-√smi*), P. *-smayati*, to begin smiling, smile at; to deride, MBh.; BhP.

उत्-समा, *as*, m. a smile, L.; (*mfn.*) open, blooming (as a flower), BhP.; wide open, ib.

उत्-समायित्वा, (*irr.*) *ind. p.* having smiled at, deriding, R. i, 1, 65.

उत्-समिता, *am*, n. a smile, BhP.

उत्स्य utsyā. See *utsa*.

उत्सोस ut-srotas, *mfn.* having the flow of life or current of nutriment upward (opposed to *arvāk-srotas*, q.v.; cf. also *urdhva-srotas*), BhP.

उत्सन ut-svana, *as*, m. a loud sound, BhP.

उत्सप ut-svapna, *mfn.* 'out of sleep,' talking in one's sleep, starting out of sleep, T.

उत्सवप्राया, *Nom. A.* *utsavapnyate*, to talk in one's sleep, start out of sleep, Mālav.; Mṛicch.

उत्सवप्रायिता, *am*, n. the act of starting out of sleep, dreaming unceasingly, Sāh. 219.

उत् 1. *ud*, a particle and prefix to verbs and nouns. (As implying superiority in place, rank, station, or power) up, upwards; upon, on; over, above. (As implying separation and disjunction) out, out of, from, off, away from, apart. (According to native authorities *ud* may also imply publicity, pride, indisposition, weakness, helplessness, binding, losing, existence, acquisition.)

Ud is not used as a separable adverb or preposition; in those rare cases, in which it appears in the Veda uncompounded with a verb, the latter has to be supplied from the context (e.g. *ud utsam satā-dhāram*, AV. iii, 24, 4, out (pour) a fountain of a hundred streams).

Ud is sometimes repeated in the Veda to fill out the verse, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 6 (*kim na ud ud u harshase dātavā u*, Kās. on Pāṇ.).

[Cf. Zend *uz*; Hib. *uas* and in composition *os*, *ois*, e.g. *os-car*, 'a leap, bound,' &c. See also *ut-tamā*, I. *uttara*, &c.]

उत् 2. *ud* or *und*, cl. 7. P. *undāti* (RV. v, 85, 4); cl. 6. P. *undati* (p. *undāt*, RV. ii, 3, 2; Impv. 3. pl. *undanti*, AV. vi, 68, 1; 2); *Ā.* *undāte* (AV. v, 19, 4; *undām cakāra undishyati* &c., Dhātup. xxix, 20) to flow or issue out, spring (as water); to wet, bathe, RV.; AV.; SBr.; Kāty-Śr.; ĀsvGr.; PārGr. &c.: Caus. (aor. *aundidat*, Vop. xviii, 1): Desid. *undidishati*, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 3; [cf. Gk. *ūdāp*; Lat. *unda*; Goth. *vāt-o*; Old High Germ. *waz-ar*; Mod. Eng. *wat-er*; Lith. *wand-ū*.]

Uta, *mfn.* moistened, wet, L.; (cf. *unna*, col. 3.) **Uda**, *am*, n. (only at the beginning or end of a compound) water. — **kamaṇḍālū**, m. a water-jar, SBr. — **kīra** or **-kīrya**, m. the tree Galedupa Piscidia (the bark of which is ground and scattered on water to stupefy fishes), Bhpr. — **kīryā**, f. a species of the Karāñja tree [NBD.], Car. — **kum-bhā**, m. a water-jar, a jar with water, SBr.; Kāty-Śr.; Mn. &c. — **koshṭha**, m. a water-jar, Car. — **grābhā**, m. holding or surrounding water, RV. ix, 97, 15. — **ghosha**, m. the roaring of water, Lāty. iii, 5, 14. — **camasā**, m. a cup holding water, SBr.; KātyŚr. — **ja** (I. *udaja*; for 2. see *ud-√aj*), *mfn.* produced in or by water, aquatic, water; (*am*), n. a lotus, BhP. x, 14, 33. — **jūa**, v. l. for *udanya*, q.v. — **tantu**, m. 'water-thread,' a continuous gush. — **tanlika**, m. a particular measure. — **dāhna**, *mfn.* holding water, Kaus.; (*am*), n. a reservoir for water, Āp.; Gobh. — **dhārā**, f. a flow or current of water.

— **dhī**, *mfn.* holding water, AV. i, 3, 6; VS.; (*is*), m. 'water-receptacle,' a cloud; river, sea; the ocean, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; R.; Śak.; Mn. &c. (in classical Sanskrit only the ocean); — **kumāra**, *ās*, m. pl. a class of deities (belonging to the Bhavanādhitās, Jain.), L.; — **krā**, m. (*√kram*), a navigator, mariner, Vop.; — **jala-māya**, *mfn.* made or formed out of sea-water, Kād.; — **mala**, m. cuttle-fish bone, L.; — **mekhalā**, f. 'ocean-girdled,' the earth, BhP.; — **rāja**, m. the ocean-king, ocean-god, R.; — **vastrā**, f. 'ocean-clothed,' the earth, L.; — **sambhava**, n. 'ocean-born,' sea-salt, L.; — **sutā**, f. 'daughter of the ocean,' N. of Lakshmi; of Dvārakā (Kṛishṇa's capital), W.; — **sutā-nāyaka**, m. 'husband of the ocean's daughter,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Prasannar. — **nemi**, *mfn.* rimmed by the ocean, Comm. on Nyāyad. — **pa**, *mfn.* helping out of the water (as a boat), Comm. on Up. ii, 58. — **pātrā**, n. a water-jar, a vessel with water, TS.; SBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; BhP.; (*ī*), f. id. — **pāna**, m. n. a well, ChUp.; MBh.; Mn.; Bhag. &c.; — **maṇḍūka**, m. 'frog in a well,' a narrow-minded man who knows only his own neighbourhood, Pāṇ. — **pīti**, f. a place for drinking water, Kād. — **pnra**, n. a reservoir for water, TS. iv, 4, 5, 1. — **pū**, *mfn.* cleansing one's self with water, purified by water, AV. xviii, 3, 37. — **pesham** (*ind. p.* of *√pish*), *ind.* by grinding in water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 58; PārGr. — **prūt**, *mfn.* causing water to flow [Sāy.], swimming or splashing in water [BRD.], RV.; AV. — **plava**, m. water-flood, BhP. — **plutā**, *mfn.* swimming in water, AV. x, 4, 3 & 4. — **bindu**, m. a drop of water, Kum. — **bhāra**, m. 'water-carrier,' a cloud, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. — **mantha**, m. a particular mixture, Suśr.; ŚākhGr. — **maya**, *mfn.* consisting of water, BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of a man, AitBr. — **māna**, m. a particular measure (the 50th part of an Āḥaka), T. — **meghā**, m. a watery cloud; a shower of rain, RV. i, 116, 3; N. of a man, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 57. — **mehin**, *mfn.* having watery urine or diabetes, Car. — **lāvapika**, *mfn.* prepared with brine, L. — **vajra**, m. a thunder-like crash of water, a waterspout, Śis. viii, 39; Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. — **vāsa**, m. residence in water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 58; MBh.; Kum.; (*am*), n. a house on the margin of a stream or pond, a marine grotto &c., W. — **vāsīn**, *mfn.* living in water, Kād. — **vāhā**, m. bringing water, RV. i, 38, 9; v, 58, 3 (said of the Maruts); AV. xviii, 2, 22. — **vāhana**, *mfn.* bringing water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 58; (*am*), n. a cloud, W. — **vīndu**, see *bindu*. — **vivādha**, m. a yoke used in carrying water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. — **vraja** (*udā*), m., N. of a place [Sāy.], RV. vi, 47, 21. — **sarāva**, m. a jar filled with water, ChUp. — **suddhā**, m., N. of a man. — **śocā**, f., N. of a witch, Virac. — **śvit**, n. a mixture (consisting of equal parts of water and buttermilk), MaitrS. ii, 1, 6; Suśr.; — **vāt**, *mfn.* having the above mixture, Kās. — **saktn**, m. barley-water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. — **stokā**, m. a drop of water, SBr. — **sthāna**, n., N. of a place. — **sthāli**, f. a caldron, a kettle with water, SBr. — **hārapa**, n. a vessel for drawing water, SBr.; KātyŚr. — **hāra**, *mfn.* fetching or carrying water, AV. x, 8, 14; VS.; Kaus.; intending to bring water, Daś.; (*as*), m. 'water-carrier,' a cloud, W. — **udāśaya**, m. n. a lake, tank. — **udādhana**, m. rice boiled with water, SBr.; Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60.

Udakā, *am*, n. water, RV.; AV.; KātyŚr.; SBr.; MBh. &c.; the ceremony of offering water to a dead person, Gaut.; (*udakam* *√dhā* or *pra-√dā* or *√1. kri*, to offer water to the dead [with gen. or dat.], Yājñ.; Mn.; R. &c.; cf. *upa-√sprīś*); ablation (as a ceremony, see *udakārtha*); a particular metre, RPrāt. — **karman**, n. presentation of water (to dead ancestors as far as the fourteenth degree), PārGr. — **kārya**, n. id., R.; ablation of the body, MBh. — **kumbha**, m. a water-jar, Comm. on Up. — **kriyā**, f. — **karman** above, Gaut. xiv, 40; Mn.; Yājñ. &c. — **kriḍana**, n. sporting about in water, MBh. — **kshvedikā**, f. sprinkling water (on each other), a kind of famous play, Vātsy. — **gāha**, *mfn.* diving into water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. — **giri**, m. a mountain abounding in water, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 57. — **ghāta**, m. 'beating the water' (at bathing?), one of the 64 Kalās or arts, Vātsy. — **candra**, m. (?) a kind of magic (Buddh.), L. — **tarpana**, n. 'satisfying by water, a libation of water, Gaut.; Sāmav-Br. — **da**, *mfn.* a giver of water, yielding water, offering water to the dead, L.; (*as*), m. an heir, a kinsman, L. — **dātri**, *mfn.* (*id.*), m. id., ib. — **dāna**, n. gift of water (especially to the manes), Gaut.; Prab.; a particular festival, Kathās. — **Udakadānika**,

mfn. relating to the above rite, MBh. — **dāyin**, *mfn.* — *da*, Mn. — **dhara**, m. 'water-holder,' a cloud, Comm. on Up. — **dhārā**, f. a gush or flow of water. — **parikshā**, f. 'water-trial,' a kind of ordeal, Comm. on Yājñ. — **parvata**, m. — *giri*, col. 2, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 59. — **pūrva**, *mfn.* preceded by pouring out water (into the extended palm of a recipient's right hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of a gift or promise), Āp. ii, 9, 8; preceded by ablution, ĀsvGr. — **pūrvakam**, *ind.* preceded by the above ceremony. — **pratikāśa**, *mfn.* water-like, watery fluid, W. — **bindu**, m. a drop of water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. — **bhāra**, m. a water-carrier, ib. — **bhūma**, v. l. for *udag-bhūma*, q.v. — **mañjari**, f., N. of a work on medicine; — **rasa**, m. a particular decoction used as a febrifuge, Bhpr. — **mantha**, m. a mixture of water and meal stirred together, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. — **maya**, *mfn.* consisting of water, Kād. — **meha**, m. 'watery urine,' a sort of diabetes. — **mehin**, *mfn.* suffering from the above, Suśr. — **vajra**, m. = *uda-vajra*, q.v., Pāṇ. — **vat** (*udakā*), *mfn.* supplied or filled with water, SBr. — **vādyā**, n. 'water-music' (performed by striking cups filled with water), one of the 64 Kalās or fine arts, Vātsy.; (cf. *jala-taraṅgiṇī*). — **vīndu**, see *bindu*. — **vivādha**, m. = *udavī*, q.v., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. — **śāka**, n. any aquatic herb, W. — **śānti**, f. sprinkling consecrated water (over a sick person) to allay fever; — *prayoga*, m., N. of a work. — **śīla**, *mfn.* practising the Uda-keremony, MBh. — **suddha**, *mfn.* cleansed by ablu- tion; (*as*), m., N. of a man (?), *gaṇa anuśatikādi*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 20. — **saktn**, m. = *uda-sa*, q.v., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. — **sādhin**, *mfn.* helping out of the water, Gobh. iii, 2, 28. — **sparśa**, *mfn.* touching different parts of the body with water; touching water in confirmation of a promise, Kās. — **sparśana**, n. the act of touching water, ablu- tion, Āp. — **hāra**, m. a water-carrier, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. — **Udakāñjali**, m. a handful of water, VP. — **Udakātman**, *mfn.* having water for its chief substance, AV. viii, 7, 9. — **Uda- kādāhāra**, m. a reservoir, cistern, well. — **Udakānta**, m. margin of water, bank, shore, ĀsvGr.; PārGr.; Śak.; (*am*), *ind.* to the water's edge, MBh. — **Uda- kārnava**, m. 'water-reservoir,' the ocean, R. — **Uda- kārtha**, m. a ceremony with water, PārGr.; (*am*), *ind.* for the sake of water or of the Uda-ka ceremony, MBh. — **Udakārthin**, *mfn.* desirous of water, thirsty. — **Udakāhāra**, *mfn.* one who carries or fetches water. — **Udake-carā**, *mfn.* moving in or inhabiting water, ĀsvGr.; SBr. — **Udake-vīśirpa**, *mfn.* dried in water (i. e. uselessly), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 47. — **Udake-śaya**, *mfn.* lying in or inhabiting water, R. — **Udakodāñjana**, n. a water-jar. — **Udakodāra**, n. 'water-belly,' dropsy. — **Udakodarin**, *mfn.* dropsical, Suśr. — **Uda- kōpasparśana**, n. touching or sipping water; ablu- tion, Gaut.; Āp. — **Udakōpasparśin**, *mfn.* one who touches or sips water, Gaut. — **Udakādāna**, n. rice boiled with water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60.

Udakala, *mfn.* containing water, watery, Pāṇ.

Udakila, *mfn.* id., ib.

Udakiya, *Nom. P.* *udakiyati*, to wish for water, Kās. on Pāṇ. vii, 4, 34.

Udaka, *mfn.* being in water, Kaus.; Pāṇ.; want- ing water (for purification); (*ā*), f. a woman in her courses, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c. — **Uda- kyāgamana**, n. connection with a woman during her courses, Gaut. xxiii, 34.

Udadhiya *Nom.* (fr. *uda-dhi*) P. *udadhiyati*, to mistake (anything) for the ocean, VarYogay.

1. **Udān** (for 2. see s.v.), n. Ved. (defective in the strong cases, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 63) a wave, water, RV.; AV.; TS.; Kāth. — **vāt**, *mfn.* wavy, watery, abounding in water, RV. v, 83, 7; vii, 50, 4; AV. xviii, 2, 48; xix, 9, 1; (*am*), m. the ocean, Ragh.; Kum.; Bhartṛ. &c.; N. of a Rishi, Kās. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 13. — **Udani-māt**, *mfn.* abounding in waves or water, RV. v, 42, 14.

1. **Udanaya**, *Nom. P.* *udanyati* (p. *udanyat*) to irrigate, RV. x, 99, 8; to be exceedingly thirsty, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 34.

2. **Udanaya**, *mfn.* watery, RV. ii, 7, 3; (*ā*), f. want or desire of water, thirst, ChUp.; Rājat.; Bhartṛ. — **jā**, *mfn.* born or living in water, RV. x, 106, 6.

Udanāyā, *mfn.* liking or seeking water, RV. v, 57, 1; pouring out water, irrigating, RV. v, 54, 2; ix, 86, 27.

Udana, *em*, n. wetting, moistening, PārGr. — **Unna**, *mfn.* wetted, wet, moistened, moist, Kāty- Śr. &c.; kind, humane, L.

उदक् *udak*, &c. See below.

उदग्र *ud-agra*, mfn. having the top elevated or upwards, over-topping, towering or pointing upwards, projecting; high, tall, long, R.; Kathās.; Ragh. &c.; increased, large, vast, fierce, intense, Ragh.; Vikr.; Śak. &c.; haughty, Prasannar.; advanced (in age), Suśr.; excited, enraptured, R.; Ragh. &c.; loud, R. — *dat*, mfn. having projecting teeth, large-toothed; (*an*), m. an elephant with a large tusk. — *pluta-tva*, n. lofty bounding, Śak. 7 d.

उदङ्गुलीक *ud-aṅgulika*, mfn. having the fingers upraised, Viddh.

उदञ्ज *ud-aj*, P. *ā-ajati*, -*te* (impf. -*ājat*, RV. ii, 12, 3, &c., and *id-ājat*, RV. ii, 24, 3) to drive out, expel, RV.; BrĀrUp.; to fetch out of, RV. i, 95, 7.

2. उद-*aja*, m. (for *i*, see under *uda*) driving out or forth (cattle), Pān. iii, 3, 69.

उद-*āja*, m. leading out (soldiers to war), marching out, MaitrS. i, 10, 16.

उदजलक *udajalaka*, as, m., N. of a wheelwright, Pañcat.

उदजिन *ud-ajina*, mfn. one who has passed beyond (the use of) a skin (as his covering), gaṇa *nirudakādi*, Pān. vi, 2, 181.

उदञ्च 1. *ud-āñc*, P. -*acati* [Ved.] and -*añcati*, to elevate, raise up, lift up, throw up, RV. v, 83, 8; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; to ladle out, AV.; Comm. on Pān.; to cause, effect, Prasannar.; to rise, arise, Bālār.; Śah.; to resound, Rājāt.: Pass. -*acyate*, to be thrown out; to come forth, proceed, BrĀrUp. v, 1: Caus. -*añcayati*, to draw up, raise, elevate, Daś.; Bālār.; to send forth, utter, cause to resound (see *ud-āñcita*).

1. उदक् (in comp. for *udac* below; for 2. see col. 2). — *kāla*, mfn. directed towards the north (as grass with the tops), Gobh. iv, 5, 16. — *tās*, ind. from above, from the north, AV. viii, 3, 19. — *tāt* (*udak*), ind. from above, from the north, RV. — *patha*, m. the northern country, Rājāt. — *pāda*, m(f) n. having one's feet turned towards the north, Kauś. — *pravāṇa* (*udak*), mfn. sloping towards the north, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ChUp. &c. — *prasravāṇa*, mfn. flowing off towards the north, Kauś.; (*am*), n. an outlet or drain towards the north; *ghāṇvita*, mfn. having an outlet towards the north, MBh. — *samstha*, mfn. ending in the north, ĀśvGr. — *samāsa*, mfn. being united or tied in the north, Lāṭy. ii, 6, 4. — *sona*, m., N. of a king, VP.

उद-*akta*, mfn. raised or lifted up, drawn up, Siddh.; Vop. &c.

उदग (in comp. for *udac* below). — *agra*, mfn. having the points turned to the north (as grass), KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; HirGr. &c. — *adri*, m. 'the northern mountain', N. of the Himālaya, L. — *apavargam*, ind. ending to the north, Āp. — *ayanā*, n. the sun's progress north of the equator; the half year from the winter to the summer solstice, ŚBr.; Kauś.; ĀśvGr. &c.; (mfn.) being on the path of the sun at its progress north of the equator, BhP. — *syata*, mfn. extending towards the north, ĀśvGr. — *svriti*, f. (the sun's) turning to the north, Ragh. — *gati*, f. — *ayanā* above. — *dakshina*, mfn. northern and southern, L. — *daśa* (*udac*), mfn. having the border turned upwards or to the north, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr. — *dvāra*, mfn. having the entrance towards the north, ŚāṅkhGr.; (*am*), ind. north of the entrance, MBh. — *bhava*, mfn. being in the northern quarter, north, L. — *bhūma*, m. fertile soil (turned upwards or towards the north), Kās. on Pān. v, 4, 75.

उदह (in comp. for *udac* below). — *iśha* (*udānisha*), mfn. having the pole turned to the north (as a carriage), Comm. on KātyŚr. vii, 9, 25. — *mukha*, m(f) n. turned upwards, Bālār.; facing the north, KātyŚr.; ChUp.; Mn.; Suśr. &c. — *mṛittika*, m. = *udag-bhūma*, q. v., L.

उद-*ahā*, as, m. a bucket or vessel (for oil &c. but not for water), Pān. iii, 3, 123; (*ās*), m., N. of a man, ŚBr.; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of Udañka, gaṇa *upakādi*, Pān. ii, 4, 69; (*i*), f. a bucket, MānS. i, 1, 2.

उद-*ahya*, as, m., N. of a demon, Kauś. उद-*ac* or 2. उद-*āñc* (*ud-ā. āñc*), m(f) n. turned or going upwards, upper, upwards (opposed

to *adharāñc*), RV. ii, 15, 6; x, 86, 22; ChUp. &c.; turned to the north, northern (opposed to *dakshina*), AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Megh.; Ragh. &c.; subsequent, posterior, L.; (*uditi*), f. (scil. *dis*) the northern quarter, the north; (2. *udak*; for 1. see col. 1), ind. above; northward, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; subsequently, L.

उद-*āñcana*, *am*, n. a bucket, pail (for drawing water out of a well), RV. v, 44, 13; AitBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; a cover or lid, L.; directing or throwing upwards; rising, ascending, W.

उद-*āñcita*, mfn. raised up, lifted, elevated; thrown up, tossed, Hpar.; uttered, caused to resound, Gf.; worshipped, W.

उद-*āñcu*, *us*, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *bāhu-ādi*, Pān. iv, 1, 96.

उद-*ācam*, ind. p. lifting up, raising, ŚBr. iii, 3, 2, 14, &c.

उद-*ācīna*, mfn. turned towards the north, northern, AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr. — *pravāṇa*, mfn. sloping towards the north, ŚBr.

उद-*ācya*, mfn. being or living in the north, Pān. iv, 2, 101; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*as*), m. the country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati, the northern region, MBh.; (*ās*), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; VarBhS. &c.; N. of a school, Vāyup.; a kind of perfume, Suśr.; Bhpr. — *vṛitti*, f. the custom of the Northerners, Āp. ii, 17, 17; a species of the Vaitālyā metre.

उदञ्च *ud-āñj*, P. -*anakti*, to adorn, trim, RV. iv, 6, 3.

उदञ्जलि *ud-añjali*, mfn. hollowing the palms and then raising them, Daś.

उदञ्जि *ud-añji*, mfn. erect and unctuous (said of the membrum virile), TS. vii, 4, 19, 1.

उदखडपाल *ud-aṇḍa-pāla*, mfn. a species of fish, L.; of snake, L.

उदधि *uda-dhī*, &c. See *uda*.

उदन् 2. *ud-ān* (for 1. see p. 183, col. 3), P. -*aniti* (& *aniti*, BrĀrUp. iii, 4, 1; cf. *vy-ān*; p. -*andī*, ŚBr.; aor. 3. pl. -*ānishus*, AV. iii, 13, 4) to breathe upwards, emit the breath in an upward direction; to breathe out, breathe, AV.; ŚBr.; BrĀrUp.

उद-*āna*, as, m. breathing upwards; one of the five vital airs of the human body (that which is in the throat and rises upwards), Vedāntas. 97; AV. xi, 8, 4; VS.; ChUp.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; the navel, L.; an eyelash, L.; a kind of snake, L.; joy, heart's joy (Buddh.).

उद-*ānaya*, Nom. P. *udānayati*, to disclose (the joy of one's heart), Lalit.

उदन्त *ud-anta*, mfn. reaching to the end or border, running over, flowing over, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; TBr.; good, virtuous, excellent, L.; (*am*), ind. to the end or border, AitBr.; (*as*), m. (*ud-antā*) end of the work, rest; harvest time, TBr. i, 2, 6, 2; 'telling to the end', full tidings, intelligence; news, Ragh.; Megh.; Kathās.; Śak. 226, 6; one who gets a livelihood by a trade &c., W.; by sacrificing for others, L.

उद-*antaka*, as, m. news, tidings, intelligence, L.; (*ikā*), f. satisfaction, satiety, L.

उद-*antya*, mfn. living beyond a limit or boundary, AitBr.

उदन्य *udanya*, &c. See p. 183, col. 3.

उदपास् *ud-apās* (*ud-apa-√2. as*), P. to throw away, give up entirely, BhP. x, 14, 3.

उदभी *ud-abhi* (*ud-abhi-√i*), P. (2. sg. -*eshi*) to rise over (acc.), RV. viii, 93, 1.

उदय *ud-ayā*, &c. See p. 186, col. 1.

उदर *udāra*, *am*, n. (*√dri*, Up. v, 19; *√ri*, BRD. & T.), the belly, abdomen, stomach, bowels, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; the womb, MBh.; VP.; Car.; a cavity, hollow; the interior or inside of anything (*udare*, inside, in the interior), Pañcat.; Śak.; Ragh.; Mṛicch. &c.; enlargement of the abdomen (from dropsy or flatulence), any morbid abdominal affection (as of the liver, spleen &c.; eight kinds are enumerated), Suśr.; the thick part of anything (e.g. of the thumb), Suśr.; Comm. on Yajñ.; slaughter, Naish. — *kṛimi* or -*kṛimi*,

m. 'worm in the belly,' an insignificant person, gaṇa *pātre-sammitādi*, Pān. ii, 1, 48. — *granthi*, m. 'knot in the abdomen,' disease of the spleen (a chronic affection not uncommon in India). — *trāṇa*, n. a cuirass or covering for the front of the body, L.; a girth, belly-band, L. — *dārā*, m. a particular disease of the abdomen, AV. xi, 3, 42. — *pātra*, n. the stomach serving as a vessel, BrĀrUp. 5. — *piśāca*, m. 'stomach-demon,' voracious, a glutton, one who devours everything (flesh, fish &c.), L. — *pūram*, ind. till the belly is full, Pān. iii, 4, 31. — *poshapa*, n. feeding the belly, supporting life. — *bharana-mātra-kevalēcchn*, mfn. desirous only of the mere filling of the belly, Hit. — *m-bhara*, mfn. nourishing only one's own belly, selfish, voracious, gluttonous, BhP. — *m-bhari*, mfn., Kās. — *randhra*, n. a particular part of the belly of a horse, Kād. — *roga*, m. disease of the stomach or bowels, VarBhS. — *vat*, mfn. having a large belly, corpulent, Pān. v, 2, 117. — *vyādhi*, m. = *roga* above, Rājāt. — *śaya*, mfn. lying or sleeping on the belly, Kāty. on Pān. iii, 2, 15. — *śāṇḍilya*, m., N. of a Rishi, ChUp.; VBr. — *sarpin*, mfn. creeping on the belly. — *sarvasva*, mfn. one whose whole essence is stomach, a glutton, epicure, L. — *stha*, m. 'being in the stomach,' the fire of digestion, MaitrUp. — *Udarāksha*, m., N. of a demon causing diseases, MBh. ix, 2565 (v. l. *udārāksha*, q. v.). — *Udarāgni*, m. 'stomach-fire,' the digestive faculty, VarBhS. — *Udarāta*, m. 'wandering in the bowels,' a species of worm, Car. — *Udarādhmāna*, n. puffing of the belly, flatulence, Suśr. — *Udarāmaya*, m. disease of the bowels, dysentery, diarrhoea, Suśr. — *Udarāmayin*, mfn. suffering from the above, Suśr. — *Udarāvarta*, m. 'stomach-coil,' the navel, L. — *Udarāveshta*, m. tapeworm, W.

उद-*araka*, mfn. abdominal, W.

उद-*arika*, mfn. having a large belly, corpulent, Pān. v, 2, 117.

उद-*arin*, mfn. id., ib.; having a large belly (from flatulence), Suśr.; (*īrī*), f. a pregnant woman.

उद-*arila*, mfn. corpulent, Pān. v, 2, 117.

उद-*arya*, mfn. belonging to or being in the belly, ŚBr.; Car.; (*am*), n. contents of the bowels, that which forms the belly, VS. xxv, 8.

उदरधि *udarathi*, is, m. (*√ri*, Up. iv, 88), the ocean, L.; the sun, L.

उदर्च *ud-arc*, P. (pf. 3. pl. -*ānricūs*) to drive out, cause to come out, AV. xii, 1, 39.

उद-*arka*, as, m. arising (as a sound), resounding, RV. i, 113, 18; the future result of actions, consequence, futurity, future time, MBh.; R.; Daś.; Kathās.; Mn. &c.; a remote consequence, reward; happy future, MBh.; conclusion, end, ŚBr.; TS.; AitBr.; repetition, refrain, Pān.; Kāth.; ŚāṅkhS.; elevation of a building, a tower, look-out place, MBh.; the plant *Vanguiera Spinosa*.

उद-*ric*, & f. remainder, conclusion, end, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr. &c.; (*rici*), ind. lastly, at last, finally, RV. i, 53, 11; x, 77, 7; AV. vi, 48, 1; 2; 3.

उदचिस् *ud-arcis*, mfn. flaming or blazing upwards, brilliant, resplendent, Ragh.; Kum.; (*is*), m. fire, ŚiS. ii, 42; N. of Śiva, L.; of Kandarpa, L.

उदह् *ud-ard*, P. -*ardati*, to swell, rise; to undulate, wave, ŚBr. v, 3, 4, 5; 6.

उद-*arda*, as, m. (in medic.) erysipelas, Bhpr.

उदह् *ud-ardha*, as, m. (*√ridh*), scarlet fever, W.

उदर्ष *ud-arshā*, as, m. (*√i. rish*), overflow, overflow, TBr. iii, 7, 10, 1.

उदल *udala*, as, m., N. of a man.

उदलाकाशयप *udalākāśyapa*, as, m., N. of a goddess of agriculture, PārGr.

उदवग्रह *ud-avagraha*, mfn. having the U-datta on the first part of a compound which contains an Ava-graha, VPrāt.

उदवसो *ud-ava-√sa*, P. -*dva-syati*, to leave off, go away; to finish, end, AV. ix, 6, 54; AitBr.; ŚBr.; to go away to (another place, with loc.), ĀśvGr. iv, 1, 1.

उद-*avasātri*, *tā*, m. one who goes away after concluding (a sacrifice), Nyāyam.

उद-*avasāna*, *am*, n. the act of leaving the place of sacrifice (see above), BhP.; Nyāyam.

Udavasāniya, mfn. forming the end (of a sacrifice), concluding, final, ŚBr.; AitBr.; MaitrS.; (ā), f. the end or conclusion (of a sacrifice), ŚBr.

Ud-avasāya, ind. p. ending, concluding, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Ud-avasita, am, n. a house, dwelling, Mṛcch.

Ud-avasya, ind. p. concluding, BhP. iv, 7, 56.

उदश् *ud-√1. aś*, P. -*aśnoti* (Subj. -*aśnavat*, RV. v, 59, 4; pf. -*ānaśa*, RV. viii, 24, 12; aor. -*ānaś* and -*ānaś*, &c.), Ā. (3. du. -*āśnuvāte*, ŚBr. iv, 2, 1, 26) to reach, attain, arrive at, ŚBr.; to reach, be equal; to overtake, surpass; to master, rule, RV.

उदश्रु *ud-aśru*, mfn. one whose tears gush forth, shedding tears, weeping, Ragh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; (u), ind. with tears gushing forth, Śāh.; (cf. *ud-asra* below.)

Udāśraya, Nom. P. *udāśrayati*, to shed tears; to cause to weep, Kāvyaḍ.

Udāśrayaṇa, am, n. the act of causing to weep, Comm. on Kāvyaḍ.

उदस् *ud-√2. as*, P. -*asyati*, to cast or throw up; to raise, erect, elevate, ŚBr.; MBh.; to throw out, expel, ŚBr. ii, 6, 2, 16; KātyŚr.; to throw (a weapon), Naish.

Ud-asana, am, n. throwing up; raising, erecting.

Ud-asta, mfn. thrown or cast up; raised, thrown &c.

Ud-asya, ind. p. having thrown or cast up &c.

1. **Ud-āsa** (for 2. see col. 3), *as*, m. throwing out; extending, protracting, TāṇḍyaBr.; casting out; (with *garbhāsa*) abortion, VarBṛS. 51, 38.

उदस्तात् *udastāt*, ind. above (with gen.), BhP. iii, 18, 8.

उदस्र *ud-asra*, mfn. shedding tears, weeping, Naish. viii, 34.

उदाकृ *ud-√1. kṛi*, P. Ā. -*karoti*, -*kurute* (impf. -*ḱkar*, RV. x, 67, 4) to expel, drive out; to fetch out of, RV.; ŚBr.; TS.; to select, choose, AV. xii, 4, 41; ŚBr. iii, 3, 1, 14; (only Ā.; Pāṇ. i, 3, 32) to prick, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 32; to revile, abuse, ib.

उदाख्या *ud-√khyā*.

Ud-ākhyāya, ind. p. having related aloud; enunciating, ŚBr. iii, 3, 3, 4.

उदागा *ud-√1. gā*, P. (aor. 1. sg. -*āgām*) to come up or out towards (with acc.), AV. xiv, 2, 44.

उदावक्ष *ud-√cakṣh*, Ā. -*ācashte*, to declare or say aloud, ŚBr. iii, 3, 3, 4.

उदाचर *ud-√car*, P. (impf. -*ācarat*) to rise out of (the ocean), RV. vii, 55, 7.

Ud-ācāra, as, m. a place for walking, Āp.

उदाज *ud-āja*. See *ud-√aj*.

उदाजन् *ud-√jan*, Ā. (aor. -*ājanishṭa*) to arise from, RV. v, 31, 3.

उदातन् *ud-√tan*, P. -*tanoti*, to spread, extend, TāṇḍyaBr. xx, 14.

उदादा *ud-√1. dā*, P. to lift up, elevate.

Ud-ātta, mfn. (for *ud-ā-datta*) lifted up, upraised, lofty, elevated, high, R.; BhP.; arisen, come forth, Prab.; highly or acutely accented, Pāṇ.; Nir.; RPrāt.; APrāt. &c.; high, great, illustrious; generous, gentle, bountiful; giving, a donor, Daś.; Śāh.; haughty, pompous, Rājat.; dear, beloved, L.; (*āra*, compar. more elevated, more acute); (*as*), m. the acute accent, a high or sharp tone, RPrāt.; APrāt.; Pāṇ. &c.; a gift, donation, L.; a kind of musical instrument; a large drum, L.; an ornament or figure of speech in rhetoric, L.; work, business, L.; (*am*), n. pompous or showy speech, Kāvyaḍ.; Śāh.; Prātāpar. - *tā*, f. pompousness, Prātāpar. - *tva*, n. the state of having the acute accent, Comm. on Pāṇ. - *māya*, mfn. similar to the high tone or accent, Udātta-like, VPrāt. - *rāghava*, n., N. of a drama. - *vat*, mfn. having the Udātta, VPrāt.; Pāṇ. - *śrutī*, f. pronounced or sounding like the Udātta, APrāt.; - *ā*, f. the state of being pronounced so, RPrāt.

Udāttaya, Nom. P. *udāttayati*, to make high or illustrious; to make honourable or respectable, Bālar.

उदाद्यन्त *ud-ady-anta*, mfn. preceded and followed by an Udātta, VPrāt.

उदादु *ud-√2. dru*, P. -*dravati*, to run out, run upwards, ŚBr.; TBr.

उदान *ud-āna*. See 2. *ud-√an*.

उदानी *ud-√ni*, P. -*nayati*, to lead up or out of (water), ŚBr.; Lāṭy.: Ā. -*mayate*, to raise, elevate, Bhaṭṭ. viii, 21.

उदाप *ud-√ap*, P. (pf. 3. pl. -*āpus*) to reach up to, reach, attain, ŚBr.

उदापि *ud-āpi*, is, m., N. of a son of Saha-deva, Hariv.; N. of Vasu-deva, VP. (v. l. *udāyin*, q.v.)

उदाप्यम् *ud-āpyam*, ind. up the stream, against stream, AV. x, 1, 7.

उदामु *ud-√plu*.

Ud-āpluta, mfn. overflowed, inundated, BhP. iii, 8, 10.

उदामन्त्रण *ud-ā-mantraṇa*, am, n. addressing loudly, calling out to, Āp.

उदायम् *ud-√yam*, P. (Impv. -*āyaccha-tu*) to bring out, fetch out, get off, AV. v, 30, 15; Ā. (aor. 3. sg. -*āyata*, du. -*āyastām*, pl. -*āyasata*) to show, exhibit, make known, Pāṇ. i, 2, 15; (but also aor. -*āyasta*, in the sense to bring out, get off, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 2, 15.)

उदायस *udāyasa*, as, m., N. of a prince.

उदाया *ud-√yā*, P. -*yāti*, to go up to, Kauś. 17.

उदायिन् *ud-āyin*, ī, m., N. of Vasu-deva (v. l. *ud-āpi*, q.v.), VP.; of Kūṇika, VP.

उदायु *ud-√2. yu*, P. -*yauti*, to stir up, whirl, Kauś.; Gobh.

उदायुध *ud-āyudha*, mfn. with uplifted weapon, raising up weapons, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās.

उदार *ud-ārd*, m(f)ā and ī [gaṇa *baho-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 45] n. (√*ri*), high, lofty, exalted; great, best; noble, illustrious, generous; upright, honest, MBh.; Śak.; Śis. &c.; liberal, gentle, munificent; sincere, proper, right; eloquent; unperplexed, L.; exciting, effecting, RV. x, 45, 5; active, energetic, Sarvad.; (*as*), m. rising fog or vapour (in some cases personified as spirits or deities), AV.; AitBr.; a sort of grain with long stalks, L.; a figure in rhetoric (attributing nobleness to an inanimate object). - *kirti*, mfn. highly renowned, illustrious. - *carita*, mfn. of generous behaviour, noble-minded, noble, Hit.; Śāring. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a king, Kathās. - *etas*, mfn. high-minded, magnanimous. - *tā*, f. or - *tva*, n. nobleness, generousness, liberality; energy, Kathās.; Daś.; Sarvad. &c.; elegance of speech or expression, Vām.; Śāh. - *dāśāna*, mfn. of noble appearance, R.; Kum. - *dhishapa*, m., N. of an astronomer. - *dhī*, mfn. highly intelligent, wise, Ragh. - *vikrama*, mfn. highly brave, heroic, Kām. - *vīrya*, mfn. of great power. - *vṛittārtha-pada*, mfn. of excellent words and meaning and metre, R. i, 2, 45. - *śobha*, mfn. of great or excellent splendour. - *sattva*, mfn. of noble character, generous-minded, R.; *śubhijana*, of noble character and descent, R. iv, 47, 19. **Udārāksha**, m., N. of a demon that causes diseases, MBh. (ed. Bombay ix, 45, 63; v. l. *udārāksha*, q.v.) **Udārārtha**, mfn. of excellent meaning.

Udāraka, as, m. honorific name of a man, Daś.

उदारिषि *ud-ārathi*, mfn. (√*ri*), rising, arising, RV. i, 187, 10; AV. iv, 7, 3; (*is*), m., N. of Vishṇu, L.

उदारुह *ud-√ruh*, P. (aor. 1. sg. -*ārūham*, VS. xvii, 67; 3. pl. -*ārūhan*, AV. xviii, 1, 61) to rise up to.

उदावत्सर *udāvatsara*, v. l. for *idā-vatsara*, q. v.

उदावस् *ud-√5. vas*, P. -*vasati*, to remove or migrate out to, MBh.; Caus. -*vāsayati*, to cause to remove out, turn out, BhP.

उदावसु *udāvasu*, as, m., N. of a son of Janaka (king of Videha), R.; VP.

उदावह *ud-√vah*, P. -*vahati*, to lead away, carry or draw away, ŚBr.; MBh.; to marry, MBh.; R.; to extol, praise, W.

उदावृत् *ud-√vrit*, Caus. -*vartayati*, to cause to go out, excrete, Suśr.; to secrete; to retain (see the next).

Ud-āvarta, as, m. a class of diseases (marked by retention of the feces), disease of the bowels, iliac passion, Suśr.; TS. vi, 4, 1, 1; (*ā*), f. painful menstrual discharge (with foamy blood), Suśr.

Ud-āvartaka, mfn. retaining (the feces), Bhpr.

Ud-āvartana, am, n. retention, retarding, Car.

Udāvartin, mfn. suffering from disease of the bowels, Suśr.

उदाव्रज *ud-√vraj*, P. -*vrajati*, to go or move onwards, go forwards, Kauś.

उदाशंस *ud-√śaps*, Ā. -*śāpsate*, to wish for, ŚBr. v, 2, 3, 5; xi, 1, 4, 2.

उदास् *ud-√ās*, Ā. -*āste*, to sit separate or away from, sit on one side or apart; to abstain from participating in; to take no interest in, be unconcerned about, be indifferent or passive, MBh.; BhP.; Śis. &c.; to pass by, omit, Sarvad.

2. **Ud-āsa** (for 1. see *ud-√2. as*), as, m. indifference, apathy, stoicism, L.

Ud-āstīrī, mfn. indifferent, disregarding, stoical; void of affection or concern, Śis. i, 33.

Udāsīn, mfn. indifferent, disregarding; one who has no desire nor affection for anything; (f), m. a stoic, philosopher; (in popular acceptation) any religious mendicant (or one of a particular order), W.

Ud-āsīna, mfn. (pres. p.) sitting apart, indifferent, free from affection; inert, inactive; (in law) not involved in a lawsuit, MBh.; Yājñ.; Bhag. &c.; (*as*), m. a stranger, neutral; one who is neither friend nor foe; a stoic, philosopher, ascetic. - *tā*, f. indifference, apathy, Pañcat.

उदास्या *ud-√sthā*, P. (aor. 1. pl. -*asthāma*, AV. iii, 31, 11) to rise again.

Ud-āsthita, mfn. set over, L.; (*as*), m. an ascetic who instead of fulfilling his vow is employed as a spy or emissary, Comm. on Mn. vii, 154; a superintendent, L.; a door-keeper, L.

उदास्यपुच्छ *ud-āsya-puccha*, mfn. having the tail and head upraised, BhP. x, 13, 30.

उदाहन् *ud-√han*, P. (impf. 3. pl. -*aghnan*) to strike at; to cause to sound (the lyre), ŚBr.

उदाहित *ud-āhita*, mfn. (√*dhā*), elevated. - *tara*, mfn. more elevated, higher, ŚBr. vii, 5, 1, 38.

उदाहृ *ud-√hṛi*, P. -*āharati*, to set up, put up, ŚBr. i, 1, 22; to relate, declare, announce; to quote, cite, illustrate; to name, call, ŚBr.; Gobh.; ĀśvŚr.; Baudh.; MBh.; RPrāt. &c.; Pass. -*hriyāte*, to be set up or put up, TS. vi, 2, 9, 4.

Ud-āharaṇa, am, n. the act of relating, saying, declaring, declaration, Gaut.; Kum.; Vikr.; referring a general rule to a special case, an example, illustration, Śāh.; Kāś. &c.; (in log.) the example, instance (constituting the third member in a fivefold syllogism), Tarkas. 41; Nyāyad.; Nyāyak.; exaggeration, Śāh. - *candrikā*, f., N. of a work. **Udāharaṇānugama**, m., N. of a work.

Ud-āharāṇiya, mfn. to be quoted as example, to be referred (as a general rule to a special case), Comm. on Nyāyam.

Ud-āharin, mfn. relating, saying, calling, BhP. **Ud-āhāra**, as, m. an example or illustration, L.; the beginning of a speech, L.

Ud-āhārya, mfn. = *ud-āharāṇiya* above.

Ud-āhṛita, mfn. said, declared, illustrated; called, named, entitled, MBh.; BhP.; VarBṛS. &c.

Ud-āhṛiti, is, f. an example, illustration; exaggeration, Prātāpar.

Ud-āhṛitya, ind. p. bringing forward an example, illustrating &c.

उदि *ud-√i*, P. -*ēti*, -*etum* (and *ūd-etos*, Maitr. i, 6, 10) to go up to, proceed or move up, proceed, RV.; AV.; VS.; to rise (as the sun or a star &c.), RV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; VarBṛS. &c.; to come up (as a cloud), Mṛcch.; R.; to start up, rise up against, march off, AV. iii, 4, 1; MBh.; Kum.; to rise, raise one's self; to increase, be en-

hanced; to be conceited or proud, R.; Ragh.; Śiṣ. ii, 33; RPrāt. &c.; to go out of; to come out or arise from, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; to escape, ChUp.; Śak. &c.; Pass. (impers. -īyate) to be risen, Subh.

Ud-āyā, *as*, m. going up, rising; swelling up, R.; rising, rise (of the sun &c.), coming up (of a cloud), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; Śak. &c.; the eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise), MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; going out, R.; coming forth, becoming visible, appearance, development; production, creation, RV. viii, 41, 2; R.; Ragh.; Yājñ.; Śak.; Kum. &c.; conclusion, result, consequence, MBh.; Ragh.; Mn.; that which follows; a following word, subsequent sound, Pāp. viii, 4, 67; RPrāt.; APrāt. &c.; rising, reaching one's aim, elevation; success, prosperity, good fortune, Kathās.; Ragh. &c.; profit, advantage, income; revenue, interest, R.; Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; the first lunar mansion; the orient sine (i.e. the sine of the point of the ecliptic on the eastern horizon), Sūryas.; N. of several men. —**kara**, m., N. of an author. —**giri**, m. the eastern mountain (see above), Hit.; VP. &c. —**gupta**, m., N. of a man, Rājāt. —**jī**, m., N. of a son of Guṇala, Rājāt. —**jyā**, f. the orient sine (see above), Sūryas. —**taṭa**, m. the slope of the eastern mountain (see *udaya*), Ratnāv. —**tuṅga**, m., N. of a king, Kathās. —**dhavala**, m., N. of a king. —**parvata**, m. = *-giri* above, Hariv.; Kathās. —**pura**, n., N. of the capital of Marwar. —**prastha**, m. the plateau of the eastern mountain. —**prāṇa**, m. pl. a particular measure of time (reckoned by the number of respirations till the rising of a particular constellation), Sūryas. —**rāja**, m., N. of a man, Rājāt. —**rāśi**, m. the constellation in which a planet is seen when on the horizon, VarBr. iv, 6. —**rksha** (*udaya-rī*), n. id., ib.; the lunar mansion in which a star rises heliacally, VarBrS. vi, 1. —**vat**, mfn. risen (as the moon &c.), Śiṣ.; (f), f., N. of a daughter of Udaya-tuṅga, Kathās. —**śāila**, m. = *-giri* above, Kathās. —**śiṅha**, m., N. of a king. **Udayācala** and **udayā-dri**, m. = *-giri* above. **Udayāditya**, m., N. of several men. **Udayānta**, mfn. ending with sunrise, MBh. **Udayāntara**, n. (in astron.) a particular correction for calculating the real time of a planet's rising, SiddhŚir. **Udayāśva**, m., N. of a grandson of Ajāta-satru, VP. **Udayāśu**, m. pl. = *-prāṇa* above, Sūryas. **Udayānukha**, m(f)n. about to rise; expecting prosperity, Pañcad. **Udayorvi-bhṛit**, m. = *-giri* above, Ratnāv.

Ud-āyana, *am*, n. rise, rising (of the sun &c.), RV. i, 48, 7; ŚBr.; R. &c.; way out, outlet, AV. v, 30, 7; exit; outcome, result, conclusion, end, TS.; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; means of redemption, Car.; (*as*), m., N. of several kings and authors. —**carita**, n., N. of a drama. —**tas**, ind. finally, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 12, 1. **Udayanācārya**, m., N. of a philosopher and author of several works. **Udayanāpādhi**, m., N. of a work.

Udayaniya, mfn. belonging to an end or conclusion, finishing (as a ceremony), ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr. &c.

Udayin, mfn. rising, ascending; prosperous, flourishing, L.; (f), m., N. of a grandson of Ajāta-satru (= Udayāśva). **Udayi-bhadra**, m. id.

Ud-āyā, *as*, m. emerging, coming forward; see *try-ud*.

1. **Ud-ita** (for 2. see s. v.), mfn. risen, ascended; being above, high, tall, lofty, RV.; ChUp.; Mn. &c.; conceited, proud, boasting, MBh.; elevated, risen; increased, grown, augmented, R.; Kir. &c.; born, produced, Bhartṛ.; apparent, visible, RV. viii, 103, 11; incurred, experienced. —**homin**, mfn. sacrificing after sunrise, AitBr.; ŚBr. **Uditādhāna**, n. kindling fire after sunrise, Comm. on ĀpŚr. v, 13, 2. **Uditānūdita**, mfn. 'risen and not risen, not quite risen, ĀpŚr. xv, 18, 13.

Ud-iti, *is*, f. ascending or rising (of the sun), RV.; AV. vii, 5, 3; iii, 16, 4; going away or down, setting of the sun, RV. v, 69, 3; 76, 3; vii, 41, 4; conclusion, end (of a sacrifice, through the fire going out, Gmn.), RV. vi, 15, 11; AV. x, 2, 10.

Ud-itvara, mfn. risen, Naish.; surpassing, exceeding, extraordinary, NṛisUp.

Ud-ita, mfn. = 1. *ud-ita*, Naish. i, 83; vi, 52; 74.

Ud-eshyat, mfn. about to rise or mount upwards, about to increase, Śiṣ. ii, 76.

उदिङ्ग ud-īng, Caus. -*īngayati*, to impart a tremulous motion, vibrate, swing, RV. iv, 57, 4; ŚBr.; to cause (a sound) to vibrate, pronounce, RPrāt. xvii, 8.

Ud-īngana, *am*, n. swinging, oscillating, vibrating, Comm. on KātyŚr.

उदित 2. udita (p. p. of *√vad*, q. v.; for 1. see col. 1) said, spoken, AitBr.; Kathās.; Ragh.; Śiṣ. &c.; spoken to, addressed, BhP.; Śiṣ. ix, 61; Kathās.; communicated, proclaimed, declared, Mn.; Kathās.; BhP.; Rājāt. &c.; (especially) proclaimed by law, taught, handed down; authoritative, right, SāṅkhBr.; Mn.; Yājñ. i, 154; indicated, signified, VarBrS.; [a form *udita* occurs, incorrectly spelt for *ud-dita*, p. 188, col. 1.] **Uditānūvādin**, mfn. one who repeats what is said by others, AitBr. ii, 15. **Uditōdita**, mfn. (fr. 2. *udita* with 1. *ud-ita*), conversant with what has been handed down by tradition, learned, Yājñ.

उदिनक्ष ud-inaksh (anom. Desid. of *√naksh*), P. (p. -*īnakshat*) to wish or endeavour to obtain or reach; to strive after, pretend to, RV. x, 8, 9; 45, 7.

उदीक्ष ud-īksh, *Ā*. -*īkshate* (once P. p. -*īkshat*, BhP. xi, 30, 44) to look up to, ŚBr.; R.; to look at, regard, view, behold, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 1, 1; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to wait, delay, hesitate; to expect, MBh.; R.; Mn.

Ud-īkshana, *am*, n. the act of looking up, seeing, beholding, L.

Ud-īkshā, f. id., BhP.; expecting, waiting, Comm. on Bādar.

Ud-īkshita, mfn. looked at, beheld &c.

Ud-īkshya, ind. p. having looked at or beheld &c.

उदीचीन udičina, &c. See p. 184, col. 2.

उदीप ud-īpa, mfn. (fr. 2. *ap* with *ud*; cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 97), inundated, flooded; (*as*), m. high water, inundation, Rājāt.

उदीर ud-īr, *Ā*. -*īrte* (3. pl. -*īrate*, RV.; AV.; Impv. 2. sg. -*īrshva*, RV. x, 18, 8; AV.; impf. -*airata*, RV. vii, 39, 1; p. -*īrāṇa*, AV. xii, 1, 28; RV.), P. (Subj. 3. sg. -*īrat*, RV. iv, 2, 7; aor. 2. du. -*airatam*, RV. i, 118, 6) to bring or fetch out of, RV. i, 118, 6; to rise, start off (in order to go or to come), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to move upwards, ascend; to arise, originate, RV.; AV.; to honour, respect, RV. iv, 2, 7; (in class. Sanskrit only *ud-īrṇa* occurs): Caus. -*īrayati*, to bring or fetch out of, RV. i, 112, 5; x, 39, 9; to cause to rise or move; to raise, rouse, excite, RV.; MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Daś.; to throw or cast upwards; to cast, discharge, drive forward, R.; Ragh. &c.; to cause to come forth or appear, Kum.; to raise one's voice; to utter, speak, RV.; Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; to procure, cause, effect, RV. i, 48, 2; x, 39, 2; TS.; Śuśr.; to excite, raise, enhance, multiply, increase, Śuśr.; Kum. &c.; to extol, glorify, RV. v, 42, 3; MBh.; to stir up, urge, stimulate, RV.; R.; to rise, start off, RV. v, 55, 5; viii, 7, 3; Pass. -*īryate*, to be cast or thrown upwards, R.; to be excited, be roused or stirred up, MBh.; R.; Śuśr.; Kum. &c.; to be uttered or announced or enunciated; to pass for, VP.; Kum.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; Śuśr. &c.; to sound; to issue forth.

Ud-īraṇa, *am*, n. the act of throwing, casting, discharging (a missile), MBh.; throwing out; exciting, stirring up, Car.; saying, speaking, communicating, Kum.; Kathās.; Śāh.

Ud-īrita, mfn. excited, stirred up; animated, agitated; increased, augmented; said, uttered, enunciated. —**āhi**, mfn. one whose mind is active, acumindeed, Prab. **Udīritāndriya**, mfn. one whose senses are excited, Kum. iv, 41.

Ud-īrṇa, mfn. issued out, excited, increased, elevated, MBh.; R.; Śuśr.; Kum. &c.; self-conceited, proud, MBh. —**tā**, f. excitement, activity, agility, Śuśr. —**dīdhiti**, mfn. intensely bright. —**varāha-tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha. —**vega**, mfn. impetuous in its course (as a torrent), violent.

1. **Ud-īrya**, mfn. to be raised; to be uttered &c.

2. **Ud-īrya**, ind. p. having uttered &c.

उदीप् ud-īsh, P. -*īshati*, to rise, mount, Kath.; MaitrS.

U'd-īshita, mfn. risen, elevated, RV. x, 119, 12.

उदुक्ष ud-√uksh, P. -*ukshati*, to sprinkle upwards or outwards, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

उदुत ud-uta. See p. 192, col. 3.

उदुब्ज ud-√ubj, P. -*ubjati*, to open by bending or breaking, TS. vi, 5, 9, 1; to set up, erect, AV. xi, 1, 7.

उदुम्बर udumbāra, Ved. for *udumbāra*, q. v., the tree *Ficus Glomerata*.

1. **Udumbāla**, *as*, m. = *udumbāra* [T.], AV. viii, 6, 17.

उदुम्बल 2. udumbalā, mfn. of widely-reaching power (for *uru-bala*, Śay.; said of the two dogs, the messengers of Yama), RV. x, 14, 12; AV. xviii, 2, 13, [copper-coloured, BRD.]

उदुम्भर udumbhāra, m. (fr. *√bhr̥* with *ud*), a word coined for the etymological explanation of *udumbāra*, ŚBr. vii, 5, 1, 22.

उदुष् ud-√ush, P. -*oshati*, to heat, make red-hot; to torment by heat, AV. xii, 5, 72; ŚBr.; SāṅkhŚr.

U'd-ushṭa, mfn. red-hot; red. —**mukha**, mfn. having a red mouth (as a horse), ŚBr. vii, 3, 2, 14.

उदुह uduhā, *as*, m. ? misprint for *udūhā* below.

उदुखल udūkhala, *am*, n. a wooden mortar (used for pounding rice and separating the husk); any mortar, Śuśr.; bdellium, L.

उदूद ud-ūḍha. See *ud-√vāh*.

उदूह ud-√i. ūh, P. *Ā*. -*ūhati*, -*te*, to push or press upwards, move or bear upwards; to throw or turn out, sweep out, push out, AV. xi, 1, 9; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Comm. on TBr. iii, 8, 4, 3; BhP. &c.; to bring out of, Vait.; to heighten (an accent), SamphUp. iii, 3.

Ud-ūhā, *as*, m(?) a besom, broom, TBr. iii, 8, 4, 3; the highest acute (accent), SamphUp. iii, 4.

उदू ud-√ri, P. -*iyarti* (pf. 2. sg. -*ārithā*, RV. ii, 9, 3; aor. -*ārat*, RV. iv, 58, 1), *Ā*. (aor. -*ārta*, RV. vii, 35, 7) to start up, rise, come up; to move up, raise, excite, RV. i, 113, 17; iii, 8, 5, &c.; Caus. -*arpayati*, to cause to rise or prosper, RV. ii, 33, 4; KātyŚr.

उदूच ud-ric. See *ud-√arc*.

उदूप् ud-√2. rish, P. (p. -*rishāt*) to perforate, pierce, RV. x, 155, 2.

उदे ud-ē (ud-ā-√i), P. -*ēti* (Impv. 2. sg. *ud-ēhi*, AV. v, 30, 11, &c.) to go up, rise, arise from, come up, move upwards, RV. vi, 5, 1; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; to move out, come out of, go out, ŚBr.; VS.; to arise, be produced.

Udēyivas, mfn. (p. p. P.) that has come up, produced, originated, born, BhP. x, 31, 4.

उदेज ud-√ej, P. -*ejati*, to move upwards, rise, AV. iv, 4, 2; to shake, tremble: Caus. -*ejayati*, to cause to tremble, shake, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 1, 138.

Ud-ējaya, mfn. shaking, causing to tremble, Pāp. iii, 1, 138.

उदोजस ud-ojas, mfn. exceedingly powerful or effective, RV. v, 54, 3; x, 97, 7.

उद्गदिका ud-gadgadikā, f. sobbing, Kād. ii, 99, 15.

उद्गन्धि ud-gandhi, mfn. (Pāp. v, 4, 135) giving forth perfume, fragrant, Ragh.

उद्गम् ud-√gam, P. -*gacchuti* (Ved. impf. 1. pl. -*aganma*) to come forth, appear suddenly, become visible, RV. i, 50, 10; R.; Ragh.: Vikr. &c.; to go up, rise (as a star), ascend, start up, MBh.; VarBrS.; Ratnāv. &c.; to go out or away, disappear, R.; BhP.; Bhartṛ. &c.; to spread, extend, Ragh.: Caus. -*gamayati*, to cause to rise, Pat.; to cause to come out or issue (as milk from the mother's breast), suck.

Ud-gata, mfn. gone up, risen, ascended, Ritus.; MBh. &c.; come or proceeded forth, appeared, Ratnāv.; Ragh. &c.; gone, departed; extended, large, Ragh.; vomited, cast up, L.; (ā), f., N. of a metre (consisting of four lines, with ten syllables in

the first three, and thirteen in the last; occurring e. g. in Śiś. xv). — **śringa**, mfn. one whose horns are just appearing (as a calf), Kāś. on Pān. vi, 2, 115. **Udgatāsa**, mfn. one whose life is gone, deceased, dead.

Ud-gati, *is*, f. coming forth, Kathās.; going up, rising, ascent, L.; bringing up; vomiting, L.

Ud-gātrī, *tā*, m. one who leads out, MaitrUp. vi, 31.

Ud-gama, *as*, m. going up, rising (of a star &c.), ascending, elevation (of a mountain), R.; Suśr.; Hit.; VarBṛS. &c.; coming forth, becoming visible, appearing, production, origin, Suśr.; Ragh.; Vikr.; Ratnāv. &c.; going out or away, R.; Kathās.; Bhartṛ.; shooting forth (of a plant), Kir.; Kavyād.

Ud-gamana, *am*, n. the act of rising (of a star &c.), ascending, Pān. i, 3, 40; the act of coming forth, becoming visible, R.

Ud-gamaniya, mfn. to be gone up or ascended, L.; cleansed, clean, Kum. vii, 11; Hcar.; (*am*), n. a clean cloth or garment, Daś.; a pair of bleached cloths or sheets, L.

उद्गर्ज ud-√garj, P. -*garjati*, to burst out roaring; to cry out loudly, Kathās.

उद्गर्भ ud-garbha, mfn. pregnant, Vām.

उद्गल् ud-gal, P. -*galati*, to trickle out, ooze out, issue in drops, BhP.

उद्गल ud-gala, mfn. raising the neck, BhP.

उद्गा ud-√gā, Ved. P. (aor. or impf. -*agāt*) to rise (as the sun &c.), come up, RV.; AV.; TS.; TBr.; to come forth, begin, Kāś. on Pān. ii, 4, 3.

उद्गातृ ud-gātrī, &c. See col. 2.

उद्गार ud-gāra, &c. See *ud-√grī* below.

उद्गाह ud-√gāh, Ā. (pf. 3. pl. -*jigāhīre* [irr.], KātyŚr. xiii, 3, 21) to emerge.

Ud-gāha, mfn. flowing over, excessive, violent, much, Prab.; Sāh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (*am*), ind. excessively, much, L.

उद्गुर ud-√gur, P. -*gurate* (p. -*gurāmāna*, VS. xvi, 46) to raise one's voice in a threatening manner; to raise (a weapon &c.), lift up, Bhāṭṭ.

Ud-gūrayatī, mfn. threatening, Vishṇu. v, 60.

Ud-gūṛṇa, mfn. raised, lifted, held up, Venīś.; Pañcat. &c.; erected, excited, W.; (*am*), n. the act of raising (a weapon), threatening, Yājñ. ii, 215.

Ud-gorapa, *am*, n. the act of raising (a weapon), threatening, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 215.

उद्गुह ud-√guh, P. Ā. -*gūhati*, -*te*, to wind through, twist through, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Ud-gūhana, *am*, n. the act of twisting or winding through, Comm. on KātyŚr. ii, 7, 2.

उद्गुभाय ud-gribhāya. See *ud-√grah*.

उद्गृ ud-√grī, P. -*girati*, to eject (from the mouth), spit out, vomit out or up, belch out; to pour out, discharge, spout, MBh.; R.; Mṛicch.; Pañcat. &c.; to force out (a sound), utter; to breathe out; to raise from, Rājat.; Kathās. &c.; Caus. P. -*girayati* (irr.), to raise (sounds), utter, Pañcat.

Ud-gāra, *as*, m. (Pān. iii, 3, 29) the act of discharging, spitting out, ejecting (from the mouth), vomiting, belching, eructation, R.; Suśr.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; relating repeatedly, Hit.; spittle, saliva, MBh.; Suśr.; Gaut.; flood, high water, R.; Kāś. on Pān. iii, 3, 29; roaring, hissing, a loud sound, MBh.; Śāntiś. &c. — **cūḍaka**, m. a species of bird, Car. — **śodhana**, m. black caraway, Bhpr.

Ud-gārin, mfn. (ifc.) ejecting, spitting, vomiting; discharging, thrusting out, R.; Mṛicch.; Ragh.; Rājat. &c.; uttering, causing to sound, Bālar.; (f), m. the 57th year of the Jupiter cycle, VarBṛS. viii, 50.

Ud-girapa, *am*, n. the act of vomiting, ejecting (from the mouth), spitting out, slobbering, slavering, Suśr.; Vedāntas. &c.

Ud-girṇa, mfn. vomited forth, ejected, Suśr. &c.; cast forth, fallen out of, VarBṛS.; caused, effected, Gīt. i, 36.

Ud-gīrya, ind. p. having omitted or ejected &c.

उद्गेही udgehi, f. a kind of ant, L.

उद्गै ud-√gai, P. -*gāyati* (-*gāti*, ŚākhBr. xvii, 7) to begin to sing; to sing or chant (applied

especially to the singing or chanting of the Sāma-veda, cf. *ud-gātrī*, RV. x, 67, 3; AV. ix, 6, 45-48; AitBr.; ŚBr.; TS.; Lāṭy. &c.; to sing out loud, Śiś. vi, 20; to announce or celebrate in song, sing before any one (with acc.); to fill with song, SvetUp.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.

Udgātu-kāma, mfn. wishing to sing.

Ud-gātrī, *tā*, m. one of the four chief-priests (viz. the one who chants the hymns of the Sāma-veda), a chanter, RV. ii, 43, 2; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Suśr.; Mn. &c. — **damana**, n., N. of several Sāmans. **Udgātr-ādi** (‘*trī-ā*’), m., N. of a gāṇa, Pān. v, i, 129.

Ud-gāthā, f. a variety of the Āryā metre (consisting of four lines, containing alternately twelve and eighteen instants).

Ud-gāta, mfn. sung; announced, celebrated; (*am*), n. singing, a song, MBh.

Ud-gāti, *is*, f. singing, singing loud; chanting; a variety of the Āryā metre (consisting of four lines of twelve, fifteen, twelve, and eighteen instants).

Ud-gāthā, *as*, m. (Uṇ. ii, 10) chanting of the Sāma-veda (especially of the exact Sāma-veda without the additions, the office of the Udgātrī), AV. xi, 7, 5; xv, 3, 8; TS.; ŚBr.; Lāṭy. &c.; the second part of the Sāma-veda; N. of a son of Bhuvā, VP.; of a son of Bhūman (the same?), BhP.; of a commentator of Vedic texts, Śāy.; the syllable *Om* (the trilateral name of God), L.

Ud-gīya, ind. p. having sung or chanted &c.

Ud-geya, mfn. to be sung, TāṇḍyaBr.

उद्ग्रन् ud-√granth, P. -*grathnāti* or -*granthati*, to bind up, tie into bundles, tie up, truss, AitBr.; TBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; to fasten, wind, MBh.; Kauś.; to unbind, loosen, BhP.; Caus. -*grathayati*, to unbind, loosen, BhP. iv, 22, 39.

Ud-grathana, *am*, n. (v. l. for *ā-grathana*, Ragh. xix, 41) the act of winding round.

Ud-grathita, mfn. tied up; fastened, wound, interlaced; unbound, loosened.

Ud-grathya and **ud-granthya**, ind. p. having tied up; having wound &c.

Ud-grantha, *as*, m. section, chapter, L.; N. of a man (Buddh.).

उद्ग्रन्थि ud-granthi, mfn. untied, free (from worldly ties), BhP.

उद्ग्रह ud-√grah, P. Ā. -*grihṇāti* (or Ved. -*grihṇāti*), -*ṇīte* (Impv. 2. sg. -*grihṇāya*, RV. v, 83, 10; p. -*grihyati*, AV. ix, 6, 47) to lift up, keep above, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to set up, erect, raise, elevate, VS.; TS.: (Ā.) to raise one's self, ŚBr. iii, 1, 4, 1; vi, 6, 1, 12; to take out, draw out; to tear away, take away, AV. iv, 20, 8; TBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; to take away from, preserve, save, AV. viii, 1, 2; 17; to intercept, cause (the rain) to cease, RV. v, 83, 10; to break off, discontinue (speaking), AV. ix, 6, 47; VS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Lāṭy.; to concede, grant, allow, BhP. xi, 22, 4; Caus. -*grāhayati*, to cause to take up or out, cause to pay, NṛisUp.; Yājñ.; to bespeak, describe, set forth, Śiś. ii, 75; Bhāṭṭ.

Ud-grīhita, mfn. lifted up, taken up, turned up, upraised, Megh. &c.

Ud-grīhya, ind. p. having lifted up; having taken up, ŚBr.

Ud-grabhana, *am*, n. the act of taking up, raising, KātyŚr. xvi, 5, 11.

Ud-grāhāna, *am*, n. the act of taking out, ŚBr.; recovering (a debt, cf. *riṇōdgrā*); taking up, lifting up; describing.

Udgrahanikā, f. replying in argument, objection, Comm. on BhP. v, 11, 1.

Ud-grābhā, *as*, m. taking up, raising, elevating, TS.; VS.

Ud-grāha, *as*, m. (Pān. iii, 3, 35) taking up, reception, Uttarak.; ‘taking away’, N. of a Sandhi rule (which causes the change of *ah*, *e*, and *o* to *a* before a following vowel), RPrāt. 133; replying in argument, objection, L.; (in music) the introductory part of a piece. — **pada-vṛitti**, f. the Udgāra Sandhi before a long vowel, RPrāt. 134. — **vat**, n. a kind of Sandhi (causing the change of *ā* and *a* to *ā* before *rt*), RPrāt. 136.

Ud-grāhanikā; f. and **ud-grāhīnī**, f. replying in argument, objection, L.

Ud-grāhita, mfn. taken away, lifted up; deposited, delivered; seized; bound, tied; described,

set forth; excellent, exalted; recalled, remembered, recited, L.

उद्ग्रासक ud-grāsaka, mfn. (√*gras*), devouring, NṛisUp. 203.

उद्ग्रीव ud-grīva, mfn. one who raises or lifts up the neck (in trying to see anything), Amar.; Rājat. &c.; having the neck turned upwards (as a vessel), Kād.

Udgrīvin, mfn. raising or lifting up the neck, Śāntiś.

उद्गुद ud-gha, &c. See *ud-dhan*, p. 188, col. 3.

उद्घट ud-√ghaṭ, Caus. -*ghāṭayati*, to open, unlock, unfasten, unveil; to peel, shell, MBh.; Kathās.; Mṛicch.; VarBṛS. &c.; to expose; to betray, Pañcat.; Kathās.; to commence, begin, Hit.; to rub over, stroke; to tickle.

Ud-ghāṭita, mfn. unlocked, Kum. vii, 53.

Ud-ghāṭa, *as*, m. the act of exposing or showing (the teeth), Śubh.; a watch or guard-house, L.

Ud-ghāṭaka, *as*, m. a key, Mṛicch.; (*am*), n. a leather bucket used for drawing up water, L.

Ud-ghāṭana, mfn. opening, unlocking, Hit.; (*am*), n. the act of opening, unlocking; revealing, manifesting, MarkP.; Śāy.; the act of unveiling, exposing, uncovering, Sarvad.; a leather bucket used for drawing up water, L.; hoisting, raising, lifting up, L.

Ud-ghāṭaniya, mfn. to be opened, Kathās.

Ud-ghāṭita, mfn. opened, manifested; undertaken, commenced; raised, hoisted, lifted up; done with effort, exerted; stroked, tickled, Suśr. — **jūa**, mfn. wise, intelligent, Daś. **Udghāṭitāṅga**, mfn. ‘having the limbs exposed,’ naked, L.; wise, intelligent, W.

Ud-ghāṭin, mfn. one who opens or unlocks, Prasannar.; commencing, L.

उद्घट ud-√ghaṭ, Caus. -*ghāṭayati* and -*ghāṭayati*, to unlock, open, L.; to stir up, Car.

Ud-ghāṭaka, *as*, m. a kind of time (in music), L.

Ud-ghāṭana, *am*, n. striking against, a stroke, Megh.; outbreak (of violence or passion), Kathās.; Bālar.; opening, opening upwards (as a lid), L.

Ud-ghāṭita, mfn. opened, unlocked, L.

उद्घास ud-ghasa, *as*, m. (√*ghas*), flesh, L.

उद्घात ud-ghāta, &c. See *ud-dhan*, p. 188, col. 3.

उद्घुष ud-√ghush, P. -*ghoshati*, to sound; to cry out, MBh.; to fill with cries; to proclaim aloud, Sarvad.; Caus. -*ghoshayati*, to cause to sound aloud, Rājat.; to declare aloud, proclaim, noise abroad, Mṛicch.; Kathās.; Rājat.

Ud-ghushṭa, mfn. sounded out, VarBṛS.; filled with cries, R.; proclaimed, noised abroad; (*am*), n. sound, noise, R.

Ud-ghosha, *as*, m. the act of announcing or proclaiming aloud; popular talk, general report. — **ḍiṇḍima**, m. a drum beaten by a town-crier (to attract attention in the streets), Kathās.

Udghoshaka, *as*, m. one who makes a proclamation, a town-crier, Kathās.

Ud-ghoshana, *ā*, f. and *am*, n. proclamation, publication, Sāh.; Kathās.; Sarvad.

उद्घूर्ण ud-ghūrṇa, mfn. (√*ghūrṇ*), wavering, unsteady, Kād.

उद्घृष ud-√ghrīsh, P. -*gharshati*, to rub up, rub together, grind, comminute by rubbing; to rub over; to strike at, toll (a bell); see *ud-ghrīshṭa*.

Ud-gharsha, *as*, m. rubbing (the skin with hard substances), Car.

Ud-gharshana, *am*, n. id., Suśr.; rubbing up, scratching, Suśr. ii, 149, 13; striking, beating, blows, Mṛicch.

Ud-ghrīshṭa, mfn. rubbed, ground, pulverized, Ragh.; struck at, tolled (as a bell), Rājat.

उद्घोण ud-ghoṇa, mfn. having the nose or snout erected (as a boar), Kād.

उद्दण ud-daṇḍa and **uddaṇṣaka**, *as*, m. a bug, L.; a mosquito, gadfly, L.

उद्दण्ड ud-daṇḍa, mfn. one who holds up a staff (said of a doorkeeper), Kuval.; having a stick or staff or stalk raised or erect, Hit.; Prab.; Ragh.;

Kathās.; prominent, extraordinary, Daś.; (as), m. a kind of time (in music). — **pāla**, m. = *udanḍa-pāla*, q. v.

Ud-danḍita, mfn. raised up, elevated, Kathās.

उद्दन्तु ud-dantura, mfn. large-toothed, having projecting teeth; high, tall, L.; terrific, formidable, L.

उद्दम् ud- $\sqrt{\text{dam}}$, Caus. -damayati, to subdue, overpower, become master of.

Ud-dama, as, m. the act of subduing, taming, L. **Ud-damya**, ind. p. having subdued, MBh. xii, 6596.

Ud-danta, mfn. humble; energetic; elevated, L.

उद्देशेन ud-darśana. See *ud- $\sqrt{\text{driś}}$* .

उद्दल ud- $\sqrt{\text{dal}}$, Caus.

Ud-dala, as, m. N. of a pupil of Yājñavalkya's. **Ud-dalana**, mfn. tearing out, Kād.; (am), n. the act of splitting, causing to burst, Jain.

Ud-dāla, as, m. the plant *Paspalum Frumentaceum*, Suśr.; Cordia Myxa or Latifolia, L.

Ud-dālaka, as, m. = *ud-dāla* above, Suśr.; N. of a teacher, ŚBr.; (am), n. a kind of honey, L. — **pushpa-bhañjika**, f. 'breaking Uddālaka flowers,' a sort of game (played by people in the eastern districts), Kād. — **vrata**, n. a particular vow, Comm. on ĀśvGr. i, 19, 6.

Uddālākāyana, as, m. a descendant of the teacher Uddālaka.

Ud-dālana, am, n. a means of tearing away or removing, Car.

Uddālin, ī, m. = *ud-dala*, q. v., VP.

Ud-dālya, ind. p. having caused to burst, having split, MBh.

उद्दा 1. ud- $\sqrt{\text{I. dā}}$.

Ud-dāya, ind. p. having taken out or away, having extorted, BhP. iii, 1, 39.

उद्दा 2. ud- $\sqrt{\text{4. dā}}$, P.

Ud-dāna, am, n. the act of binding on, fastening together, stringing, MBh.; taming, subduing, L.; the middle, waist, L.; a fire-place, L.; submarine fire, L.; entrance of the sun into the sign of the zodiac, L.; contents, L.; tax, duty, L.; (as), m., N. of a man, Rājāt.

Ud-dāta, mfn. bound, tied, L.

उद्दाम ud-dāma, mfn. (fr. *dāman* with 1. *ud*), unrestrained, unbound, set free; self-willed; unlimited, extraordinary; violent, impetuous, fiery; wanton; proud, haughty; large, great, MBh.; Megh.; Rājāt. &c.; (as), m. a particular metre; 'one whose noose is raised,' N. of Yama, L.; of Varuṇa, L.; (am), ind. in an unrestrained manner, without any limits, Sāh.; Kād.

Uddāmayā, Nom. P. *uddāmayati*, to unfetter, cause to come forth, Kād. ii.

उद्दास ud-dāsa, as, m., *gaṇa balādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 136.

Uddāsin, mfn., *gaṇa grāhy-ādi*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 134.

उद्दिधीषी ud-didhīrshā. See p. 189, col. 2.

उद्दिन ud-dina, am, n. midday, W.

उद्दिश 1. ud- $\sqrt{\text{diś}}$, P. Ā. -diśati, -te, to show or direct towards, ŚākhŚr.; TBr.; to point out, signify, declare, determine, R.; Mn.; Megh.; Śāk. &c.; to speak of; to say, enunciate, prophesy, R.; Śāk.; to mean, point at, take for; to aim at, intend, destine, MärkF.; Kathās. &c.; to explain, instruct, teach, Bhartṛ.

Ud-diśya, ind. p. having shown or explained; stipulating for, demanding; (used as a preposition) aiming at, in the direction of; with reference to; towards; with regard to, for, for the sake of, in the name of &c. (with acc.), MBh.; BhP.; Śāk. &c.

Ud-diśhta, mfn. mentioned, particularized; described; promised; (am), n. a kind of time (in music):

Ud-deśa, as, m. the act of pointing to or at, direction; ascertainment; brief statement; exemplification, illustration, explanation; mentioning a thing by name, MBh.; Bhag.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; assignment, prescription; stipulation, bargain, MBh.; R.; quarter, spot, region, place; an object, a motive; upper region, high situation, MBh.; Pañcat.; Śāk. &c.; (in Nyāya phil.) enunciation of a topic (that is to be further discussed and elucidated), Nyāyak.; (*ena* & *āt*), ind. (ifc.) relative to, aiming at, Ka-

thās.; Suśr. &c. — **tas**, ind. pointedly, distinctly; by way of explanation; briefly, Bhag. &c. — **pāda-pa**, as, m. a tree planted for a particular purpose, L. — **vidheya-vioāra**, m., N. of a work. — **vrīksha**, m. = *pādapa* above.

Ud-deśaka, mfn. illustrative, explanatory, L.; (as), m. an illustration, example; an illustrator, guide, L.; (in math.) a question, problem, Comm. on Āryabh. — **vrīksha**, m. = *uddēsa-pādapa*, q. v.

Ud-deśana, am, n. the act of pointing to or at, Comm. on TBr.

Ud-deśin, mfn. pointing at or to, Vām.

Ud-deśya, mfn. to be illustrated or explained; anything to which one refers or which one has in view, Vedāntas.; Comm. on Gobh.; Siddh.; that which is said or enunciated first, Sāh.; Kpr.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; destined for, Āp.; to be mentioned by name only, Comm. on Nyāyam.; (am), n. the end in view, an incentive. — **pādapa**, m. = *uddēsa-pādapa*, q. v.

Uddēśyaka, mfn. pointing at or to, Comm. on R.

Ud-deśhṛī, mfn. pointing out &c.; one who acts with a certain scope or design.

उद्दिश 2. ud-dīś, k, f. a particular point or direction of the compass (cf. 2. *ā-dīś*), VS. vi, 19; ĀśvGr.

उद्दिह ud- $\sqrt{\text{dih}}$, P. -degdhi (3. pl. *-dihanti*) to throw or heap up, TĀr. v, 2, 8.

Ud-dehika, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBr.; (ā), f. the white ant.

उद्दीप ud- $\sqrt{\text{dīp}}$, Ā. -dīpyate, to flame, blaze up, be kindled, AitBr.; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Kauś.: Caus. -*dīpayati*, to light up, inflame, AV. xii, 2, 5; Kauś.; Hariv.; to illuminate, Mṛicch.; to animate, excite, irritate, provoke, MBh.; BhP.; Sāh. &c.

Ud-dīpa, as, m. the act of inflaming, lighting; an inflamer; animating, L.; (am), n. a gummy and resinous substance, bdellium, L.

Ud-dīpaka, mfn. inflaming, exciting, rendering more intense, Sāh.; Comm. on Kāvyaḍ.; lighting, setting alight, L.; (as), m. a kind of bird, MBh.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of ant.

Ud-dīpana, mfn. inflaming, exciting, VarBrS.; affecting violently (as poison), Daś. 12, 10; (am), n. the act of inflaming, illuminating; lighting up, VarBrS.; inflaming (a passion), exciting, animating, stimulating, R.; Ritus.; Sāh. &c.; an incentive, stimulus; any aggravating thing or circumstance (giving poignancy to feeling or passion), Sāh.; burning (a body &c.), L.

Ud-dīpta, mfn. lighted, set on fire or alight, shining, L.; inflamed, aggravated (as passion), L.

Ud-dīpti, ī, f. the being inflamed or excited, Sāh.

Ud-dīpana, am, n. bdellium, L.

उद्दीश ud-dīśa, as, m. (= *ud-dīśa*, q. v.), N. of Śiva, L.

उद्दुष ud- $\sqrt{\text{dush}}$, P. -dūshayati.

Ud-dūshya, ind. p. having publicly calumniated or discredited, Śiś. ii, 113.

उद्दृह ud- $\sqrt{\text{driṇh}}$, P. (Impv. 2. sg. *ud-driṇha*) to erect and fortify, VS. xvii, 72.

उद्दृश ud- $\sqrt{\text{driś}}$. See *ut-paś*, p. 181, col. 1.

Ud-darśana, as, m., N. of a king of the Nāgas, L.

Ud-darśita, mfn. made visible, come forth, appearing, Vikr.

Ud-darśhta, mfn. desried, visible; (am), n. the appearance or becoming visible of the moon, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; TBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.

Ud-drashtṛī, tā, m. one who describes, NṛisUp.

उद्दृ ud- $\sqrt{\text{dri}}$, P.

Ud-dīrpa, mfn. torn out, Daś. (v. l. *ud-irpa*).

उद्द्युत ud- $\sqrt{\text{I. dyut}}$, P. Ved. (impf. -*adyaur*) Ā. -*dyotate*, to blaze up, shine, shine forth, RV. iii, 5, 9; Hariv.: Caus. P. -*dyotayati*, to cause to shine or shine forth, Prab.; Ragh.: Intens. Ved. (Subj. -*ddvidyutat*) to shine intensely, RV. vi, 16, 45.

Ud-dyota, mfn. flashing up, shining, R.; (as), m. the act of flashing up, becoming bright or visible, revelation, Kathās.; Subh. &c.; light, lustre, MBh.; Śārng. &c.; a division of a book, chapter; N. of Nāgajibhāṭṭa's Comm. on Kaiyata's Bhāṣyapradīpa.

— **kara** and **-kārīn**, mfn. causing light, enlightening, illuminating. — **karācārya**, m., N. of a teacher. — **mayūkha**, m., N. of a work.

Ud-dyotaka, mfn. enlightening, emblazoning; inflaming, stimulating, Comm. on Sāṃkhyak.

Ud-dyotana, am, n. the act of enlightening, illumination. — **sūri**, m., N. of a teacher (Jain.)

Ud-dyotita, mfn. caused to shine, lighted up, bright, MBh.

Uddyotin, mfn. shining upwards, VarBrS. 30, 10.

उद्दु ud- $\sqrt{\text{dru}}$, P. to run up or out or through; to recite quickly.

Ud-drāvā, mfn. running away, VS. xxii, 8; TS.; (as), m. going upwards; flight, retreat, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 49.

U'd-druta, mfn. running away, VS. xxii, 8.

Ud-drutya, ind. p. running up or away, TBr.; Kath.; reciting quickly (cf. *anu- $\sqrt{\text{dru}}$*), ŚākhGr. iv, 17, 5.

उद्दन्त ud-dhan (*ud- $\sqrt{\text{han}}$*), P. -*dhanti*

(Ved. impf. 3. sg. -*ahan*, RV. x, 102, 7; Impv. -*hantu*, iii, 33, 13, 2; du. -*hatam*, i, 184, 2, &c.), Ā. (3. pl. *uj-jighnante*, RV. i, 64, 11; Ved. inf. -*dhantavā*, ŚBr. xiii, 8, 1, 20) to move or push or press upwards or out, lift up, throw away, RV.; ŚBr.; to root up or out, BhP.; to turn up (the earth), dig, throw open, TS.; ŚBr.; TBr. &c.: (Ā.) to kill one's self, hang one's self, R.; Pañcat.

Ud-gha, as, m. excellence; a model, pattern, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 86; happiness; the hollow hand; fire; organic air in the body, L.

Ud-ghana, as, m. a carpenter's bench, a plank on which he works, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 80.

Ud-ghāta, as, m. the act of striking, wounding, inflicting a hurt; a wound, blow, Kathās.; slipping, tripping, L.; raising, elevation, R.; beginning, commencement; a thing begun, Ragh.; Kum.; Kathās.; breathing through the nostrils (as a religious exercise), Vāyup.; a club, mallet; a weapon, L.; a division of a book, chapter, section, L.

Ud-ghātaka and **ud-ghātya**, am, n. a dialogue carried on in short abrupt but significant words, Prātāpar.; Daśar.

Ud-ghātana, am, n. a bucket for drawing (water), L.

Udghātin, mfn. having elevations, uneven, rough (v. l. for *ut-khātin*), Śak. 10, 6.

Ud-ghātyaka, as, m. abrupt interruption in the prologue of a drama (where an actor suddenly strikes in with an irrelevant remark caused by his having mistaken a word uttered by another actor), Sāh. 289.

Ud-dhata, mfn. raised (as dust), turned up, R.; Śāk. 8 c; Kathās.; lifted up, raised, elevated, high, ŚBr.; TBr.; KātyŚr.; Suśr. &c.; struck (as a lute), KātyŚr. xxi, 3, 7; enhanced; violent, intense, BhP.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; puffed up, haughty, vain, arrogant; rude, ill-behaved, R.; BhP.; Sāh. &c.; exceeding, excessive; abounding in, full of, MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; stirred up, excited, agitated, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; (as), m. a king's wrestler, L.; N. of a certain donkey, Pañcat. — **tva**, n. pride, arrogance, MaitrUp. iii, 5. — **manas**, mfn. high-minded; haughty, proud, R. — **manaska**, mfn. id., L.; -*tva*, n. pride, arrogance, L. **Uddhātārnava-nisvana**, mfn. making a noise like that of the agitated sea.

Ud-dhati, ī, f. a stroke, shaking, Śāk. (*nir-uddhatis* v. l. for *nir-undhatis*, 174 c); elevation; pride, haughtiness, L.

Ud-dhanana, am, n. the act of throwing up or turning up, Comm. on Nyāyam.

उद्दम ud-dhama. See *ud- $\sqrt{\text{dhmā}}$* .

उद्दय ud-dhaya, mfn. (*√dhe*), sucking out, drinking, Vop.

उद्दर ud-dhara, &c. See 2. *ud-dhri*.

उद्दर्म ud-dharma, as, m. unsound doctrine, heresy.

उद्दर्थ 1. ud-dharsha (for 2. see p. 189, col. 3), as, m. (*√dhrish*), courage to undertake anything, R.

1. Ud-dharshapa (for 2. see p. 189, col. 3), mfn. animating, encouraging, R.; (am), n. the act of animating or encouraging, MBh.

उद्भव ud-dhava, as, m. (*√hu*), sacrificial fire,

L.; a festival, holiday, L.; joy, pleasure, L.; N. of a Yādava (Kṛishna's friend and counsellor), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; Bhp. — *dūta* and *-sāpdeśa*, m., N. of two poems.

उद्ध ud-dhas (ud-√*has*), P. -*dhasati*, to break out into laughter (said of the lightning); to flash, Bhp. iii, 12, 6.

उद्धस्त ud-dhasta, mfn. (*hasta* with *ud*) extending the hands, raising the hands, Suśr. ii, 533, 10.

उद्धा 1. ud-dhā (ud-√*dhā*), P. (Subj. 2. pl. -*dadhātana*) to erect (*kaprithdm*), RV. x, 101, 12; to expose (an infant), ŚBr. iv, 5, 2, 13.

उद्धा-*dhī*, *is*, m. the seat of a carriage, AV. viii, 8, 22; ŚBr. xii, 2, 2; TBr.; an earthen stand on which the Ukhā rests, ŚBr.; Kāth.

उद्धा-*dhita*, mfn. erected, raised, built up, AV. ix, 3, 6; ix, 42, 2; ŚBr.; exposed, RV. viii, 51, 2; AV. xviii, 2, 34.

उद्धा 2. ud-dhā (ud-√*dhā*), Ā. -*jihīte* (p. *uj-jihāna*, RV. v, 5, 1 = AV. xii, 2, 46; see also below) to go upwards, move upwards, rise up, RV.; AV. viii, 7, 21; VS.; TBr.; Bhp. &c.; to open (as a door), RV. ix, 5, 5; to go out or away, start from, leave, RV. v, 5, 1; Daś.; Naish. &c.

उज्जिहाना, mfn. (pres. p., see above); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. 14, 2; (*ā*), f., N. of a town, R. ii, 71, 12.

उद्धान 1. ud-dhāna, am, n. (√*dhā*), the act of leaving, abandonment, TāṇḍyaBr.

उद्धान 2. uddhāna, mfn. (corrupted from *ud-vānta*, *ud-dhmāta*, *ud-dhmāna*, BRD.) ejected, vomited, L.; corpulent, inflated, L.; (*um*), n. the act of ejecting, vomiting, L.; a fire-place, L.

Uddhānta, mfn. (see above), ejected, vomited, L.; (*as*), m. an elephant out of rut (from whose temples the juice ceases to flow), L.

उद्धार ud-dhārā, &c. See 2. *ud-dhri*.

उद्धा ud-√*dhī*, P. (impf. 3. pl. -*ādīdhayus*) to look upwards with desire, RV. vii, 33, 5.

उद्धर ud-dhura, mfn. (fr. *dhur* with *ud*; cf. Pāp. v, 4, 74), freed from a yoke or burden, unrestrained, wild, lively, cheerful, Śis. v, 64; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; heavy, thick, gross, firm, Śis.; Daś. &c.; high, L.

उद्धुषण ud-dhushaṇa, am, n. (corrupted from *ud-dharshaṇa*?) erection of the hair, L.

उद्ध ud-√*dhū*, P. Ā. -*dhūnoti* and -*dhunoti*, -*nute*, to rouse up, shake up, move, cause to rise (dust), RV. x, 23, 4; MBh.; R.; Ragh.; VarBṛS. &c.; to throw upwards, lift up, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to kindle; to disturb, excite, MBh. &c.; to shake off, throw off; to expel.

Uddhūta (sometimes *ud-dhuta*), mfn. shaken up, raised, caused to rise, MBh.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.; thrown upwards, tossed up, scattered above, MBh.; R.; Prab.; kindled (as fire), Ragh. vii, 45; Kathās.; excited, agitated, Hariv.; R.; Kathās.; shaken off, fallen from or off, thrown off or away, Hariv.; Bhp.; exalted; high, loud, MBh.; Hariv.; (*am*), n. (*ud-dhūta*) stamping, Hariv.; turning up, digging, Hariv.; roaring (of the ocean), MBh. — *pāpa*, mfn. one who has shaken off his sins, Megh. 56.

Uddhūnana, am, n. the act of shaking, jolting, Venis. 90, 4; a kind of powder, L.

उद्धपन ud-dhūpana, am, n. (fr. Nom. *dhū-paya* with *ud*) fumigation, Suśr.

उद्धलय ud-dhūlaya, Nom. (fr. *dhūli* with *ud*) P. -*dhūlayati*, to powder, sprinkle with dust or powder, Kathās.; Kād.

Uddhūlana, am, n. the act of sprinkling with dust or powder, Bālar. 185, 19.

उद्धुषण ud-dhushaṇa, am, n. (for *ud-dharshaṇa*?) erection of the hair, L.; (cf. *ud-dhushaṇa*).

Uddhūshita, mfn. having the hairs erect (through joy), Pañcat.

उद्ध 1. ud-√*dhri*, P. Ā. -*dharati*, -*te* (in many cases not to be distinguished from 2. *ud-dhri*

below; the impf. and pf. are the only forms clearly referable to this root), to bring out of, draw out, MBh.; R.; to raise up, elevate, honour (see also 2. *ud-dhri* below); Desid. -*didhīrshati*, to wish to draw out, Caṇḍak.; Siddh.

Uddidhīrshā, f. desire to remove, Comm. on Nyāyad.

Uddidhīrshu, mfn. wishing to draw or bring out, Siddh.

उद्ध 2. ud-dhri (ud-√*dhri*, in some cases not to be distinguished from 1. *ud-√*dhri**), P. Ā. -*dharati*, -*te* (p. -*dhārat*, RV.; pf. 3. pl. *uj-jaharus*, AV. iii, 9, 6; aor. -*ahārsham*, AV.) to take out, draw out, bring or tear out, pull out, eradicate; to extricate, RV. x, 68, 4; AV. viii, 2, 15; xx, 136, 16; ĀsvGr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Śak. &c.; to draw, ladle up, skim, AV.; SBr.; Lāty.; R.; to take away (fire, or anything from the fire), TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to raise, lift up, TS.; ĀsvGr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to rescue (from danger &c.), deliver, free, save, AV. viii, 2, 28; MaitrUp.; MBh.; Vikr. &c.; to put away or off, remove; to separate, MBh.; Bhp.; Suśr. &c.; to leave out, omit; to except (see *ud-dhriyā*); to select, choose: Ā. to take for one's self, AV. iii, 9, 6; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to extend, elevate, raise; to make strong or brisk or quick, MBh.; Suśr.; MārKp. &c.; to present, offer, Yājñ. i, 159; Bhp. iv, 30, 47; to root out, destroy, undo, MBh.; Ragh.; Prab. &c.; to divide (in math.): Caus. -*dhārayati*, to raise, uplift, MBh.; to take for one's self, MBh. xiv, 1928; Desid. *uj-jihīrshati*, to wish to draw out or to rescue, Mn. iv, 251; MBh.

1. **Uddhara**, as, m., N. of a Rakshas, L.; mfn. v. l. for *ud-dhura*, q. v., MBh. iii, 11 188.

2. **Uddhara** (2. sg. Impv. forming irregular Tatpurusha compounds). **Uddharāvastīṣā**, **ud-dharōtīṣā**, f. any act in which it is said *ud-dhara! avasīṣa!* [or *utsīṣa!*], gaṇa *mayūra-vyānsakādi*, Pāp. ii, 1, 72.

Uddharana, am, n. (in some meanings perhaps from 1. *ud-√*dhri**, q. v.), the act of taking up, raising, lifting up, MBh.; Śārng.; the act of drawing out, taking out, tearing out, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; means of drawing out, Vet.; taking off (clothes), Suśr.; taking away, removing, Vam.; putting or placing before, presenting, treatment, KātyŚr. iv, 1, 10; extricating, delivering, rescuing, Hit.; Ragh. &c.; taking away (a brand from the Gārhapatya-fire to supply other sacred fires), KātyŚr.; eradication; extermination; the act of destroying; vomiting, bringing up; vomited food; final emancipation, L.; (*as*), m., N. of the father of king Śantanu (the author of a commentary on a portion of the Mārkaṇḍeya-purāṇa).

Uddharapiya, mfn. to be raised or taken up; to be extracted, W.; to be separated, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Uddhartavya, mfn. to be drawn out, Kathās.; to be separated, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Uddhartṛi, mfn. one who raises or lifts up; a sharer, co-heir; one who recovers property, W.; (*id*), m. a destroyer, exterminator, Yājñ.; redeemer, deliverer, Kathās.

Uddhārā, as, m. (in some senses perhaps from 1. *ud-√*dhri**), the act of raising, elevating, lifting up; drawing out, pulling out, Gaut.; MBh.; Comm. on BrĀrUp.; removing, extinction, payment (of a debt); taking away, deduction; omission, Mn.; Comm. on Yājñ.; selection, a part to be set aside, selected part; exception, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Mn. &c.; selecting (a passage), selection, extract (of a book), Comm. on Kir. x, 10; extraction, deliverance, redemption, extrication, MBh.; Prab. &c.; a portion, share; a surplus (given by the Hindū law to the eldest son beyond the shares of the younger ones), W.; the first part of a patrimony, W.; the sixth part of booty taken in war (which belongs to the prince), W.; a debt (esp. one not bearing interest), KātyDh.; obligation, Daś.; recovering property; refutation, Car.; Comm. on Nyāyad.; (*ā*), f. the plant *Cocculus Cordifolius*, L.; (*am*), n. a fire-place, L. — *kośa*, m., N. of a work. — **vi-bhāga**, m. division of shares, partition.

Uddhāraka, mfn. one who raises or lifts, drawing out, L.; paying, giving out, affording. — **vidhi**, m. mode of giving out or paying, Pañcat. ii, 38, 18 (ed. Bühler).

Uddhārana, am, n. the act of raising, elevating; drawing out, Bhp.; the act of giving out or paying, Pañcat. 138, 14 (ed. Kosegarten).

Uddhārīta, mfn. taken out, drawn forth, extricated; released.

Uddhārya, mfn. to be removed or expelled, Āp.; to be cured, Car.; to be delivered.

Uddhṛita, mfn. drawn up or out (as water from a well &c.); extracted, pulled up or out, eradicated, broken off, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; drawn up or out, ladled out, skimmed, AV. xii, 5, 34; xv, 12, 1; ŚBr. &c.; raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or upwards, MBh.; Rājāt. &c.; separated, set apart, taken away, removed, Bhp.; Mn. &c.; chosen, selected, taken from or out of, Mn. &c.; raised, made strong or famous, Hit.; recovered; uncovered; dispersed, scattered; holding, containing; vomited, L. — **sneha**, mfn. having the oil extracted (as the refuse of seeds ground for oil), Mn. iv, 62. **Uddhṛitāri**, mfn. one who has extirpated his enemies. **Uddhṛitōddhāra**, mfn. that from which the thing to be excepted is excepted, Mn. x, 85.

Uddhṛiti, *is*, f. the act of drawing out, extraction, Suśr.; Rājāt.; Śis.; taking away or out, removing (the fire), Nyāyam.; abstract, extract, L.; delivering, rescue.

Uddhṛitya, ind. p. having raised up or drawn &c.; having excepted, excepting; with the exception of, ŚBr.; Lāty.; ĀsvŚr. &c.

उद्ध ud-dhrish (ud-√*hrish*), Ved. Ā.

— [*d*] *harshate*, to be excited with joy, rejoice; to do anything with joy or pleasure, RV. iv, 21, 9; AV. iii, 19, 6; (in class. lang.) P. -*dhrishyati*, to be merry or in high spirits; to flare upwards, AitBr. iii, 4, 5; to open (as a calyx), Bhp.; Caus. -*dharshayati* (3. pl. -*dharshadyanti*, RV.) to make merry or in high spirits, rejoice, cheer, RV. v, 21, 5; x, 103, 10; AV. v, 20, 8; to make brisk, encourage, MBh.; MārKp.

2. **Uddharsha**, mfn. (for 1. see s. v.) glad, pleased, happy, Bhp.; (*as*), m. the flaring upwards (of the fire), Śāy. on AitBr. iii, 4, 5; great joy; a festival (especially a religious one), L.

2. **Uddharshana**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 188, col. 3) causing joy, gladdening; (*ā*), f. a kind of metre; (*am*), n. erection of the hair (through rapture), L. **Uddharshin**, mfn. one whose hair is erect (through joy), AV. viii, 6, 17; (*in*), f. a kind of metre (consisting of four verses, of fourteen syllables each).

उद्धा ud-√*dhmā*, P. -*dhamati*, to blow out, breathe out, expire (see *ud-dhmāya* below); to inflate, make known by blowing (a trumpet &c.), TĀr. i, 12, 1.

1. **Uddhama**, mfn. one who blows, Vop.; (*as*), m. breathing hard, panting; blowing, sounding, L.

2. **Uddhama** (2. sg. Impv. forming irregular Tatpurusha compounds). — **vidhamā**, f. any act in which it is said *udhama! vidhamā!*, gaṇa *mayūra-vyānsakādi*, Pāp. ii, 1, 72.

Uddhmāna, am, n. a fire-place, stove, L.

Uddhmāya, ind. p. having breathed out, expiring, ŚBr. i, 4, 3, 18; (the MSS. read *udhnāya*; Śāy. *udmāya*; Weber conjectures *ud-dhmāya*.)

उद्ध ud-dhya, as, m. (√*ujjh*, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 1, 115) a river, Ragh. xi, 8; N. of a river, Bhāṭṭ.; L.

उद्धुष ud-√*dhvaṇs*, Ā. -*dhvaṇsate*, to be affected or attacked (by disease &c.), Car.; Caus. P. -*dhvaṇsayati*, to attack, cause to befall, affect, MBh.; Car.

Uddhvaṇsa, as, m. destruction, Car. ii, 2, 8; affection (of the throat), hoarseness, Suśr.; Car.; the state of being attacked (by infectious disorders &c.), an epidemic, Car. iii, 3.

Uddhvaṇsana, am, n. affection (of the throat), Car.; an epidemic, Car. iii, 3.

उद्ध ud-dhve (ud-√*hve*), P. -*dhvayati* (impf. 1. sg. -*dhvam*, AV.) to call out, entice, AV. x, 10, 22; xviii, 2, 23; AitBr.

उद्ध ud-bandh, Ā. (Pot. -*badhnīta*) to tie up, hang one's self, ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 8.

Uddaddha, mfn. tied up or upwards, MBh.; Kum.; hung, hung up, MBh. iv, 13, 12; checked,

interrupted; annulled, Bhp. x, 85, 43; compact, firm (as the leg of a man), MBh.; VarBrS.

Ud-badhya, ind. p. having tied up or hanged one's self, hanging one's self, Rājāt.; Kathās.; Pañcat.

1. **Ud-bandha** (for 2. see s. v.), *as*, m. hanging one's self, Kathās.; VarBrS.

Udbandhana, mf(ī)n. serving for hanging up (as a string), R. ii, 12, 80; (*am*), n. hanging, hanging one's self, MBh.; Kathās.; Gaut.

Ud-bāndhuka, mfn. one who hangs up, TS. ii, 5, 17.

उद्ध्य 2. ud-bandha (fr. *bandha* with *ud* in sense of apart), mfn. unbound; loosened, united (as hair), Ragh. xvi, 67 (ed. Calc.)

उद्ध्यिस् ud-barhis, mfn. having sacrificial grass above, MaitrS. ii, 2, 3.

उद्ध्य ud-bala, mfn. strong, powerful; (cf. *upādvalaya*.)

उद्ध्य ud-√bādh, *Ā*. -*bādhatē*, to burst forth, break forth, ŚBr.

उद्ध्य ud-bāshpa. See *ud-vāshpa*.

उद्ध्य ud-bāhu, mfn. having the arms raised; extending the arms, ŚBr.; Ragh. i, 3.

Ud-bāhuka, mfn. id., ĀsvGr. iv, 1, 9.

उद्ध्य ud-bila, mfn. emerged from a hole, (an animal) that has quitted its hole, R.

उद्ध्य ud-budbuda, mfn. bubbling out or forth, Mcar.

उद्ध्य ud-√budh, *Ā*. -*budhyate* (aor. 3. pl. -*abudhran*, RV.) to awake, RV. vii, 72, 3; x, 101, 1; VS.

Ud-buddha, mfn. roused up, awaked; come forth, appearing, Sāh.; blown, budded, L.; excited; reminded, made to think of, recalled, W. -*sam-skāra*, m. association of ideas, recalling anything to remembrance.

Ud-bodha, *as*, m. awaking; coming forth, appearing, Sāh.; Rājāt.; fumigation, VarBrS.; reminding; incipient knowledge, W.

Ud-bodhaka, mfn. exciting, calling forth, Sāh.; reminding; one who reminds or calls to remembrance; discovering, exhibiting, W.

Ud-bodhana, *am*, n. awaking, arousing; recalling, reminding, W.

उद्ध्य ud-budhnyā, Nom. (fr. -*budhna*), P. -*budhnyati*, to come out of the deep, come or spring up, MaitrUp.

उद्ध्य ud-brīghaṇa, mfn. (√*brīh*), increasing, strengthening, Bhp.

उद्ध्य ud-√brū, *Ā*. -*bruvate*, to extol, praise (see RTL. p. 424), TBr. i, 7, 10, 6; ŚBr. v, ii, 2, 4 (to renounce, give up, NBD.)

उद्ध्य ud-√bhañj. See forms below.

Ud-bhagna, mfn. burst, torn, Suśr.

Ud-bhaṅga, *as*, m. the act of breaking off, leaving off.

उद्ध्य ud-bhaṭa, mfn. excellent, eminent, exalted, magnanimous, extraordinary, Bhar.; Viddh.; vehement, passionate, Git.; (*as*), m. a tortoise, L.; a fan for winnowing corn, L.; N. of an author. -*tva*, n. weight, importance (of a contradiction), Sarvad.

उद्ध्य ud-√bharts, P. (impf. 2. pl. -*abhartsata*, ŚaṅkhŚr. xii, 23, 1; -*abhartsatha*?, AV. xx, 134, 1 [MSS.]) to use roughly?

उद्ध्य ud-bhava. See *ud-√bhū*.

उद्ध्य ud-bhāsa, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

उद्ध्य ud-√bhā, P. -*bhāti*, to become visible, appear, Mn.; Bhp.

उद्ध्य ud-√bhās, P. *Ā*. -*bhāsati*, -*te*, to come forth or appear brightly, shine, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; to become visible, strike, MBh. v, 728; Caus. P. *Ā*. -*bhāsayati*, -*te*, to illuminate, light up, Hariv.; VP.; VarBrS.; Kathās.; to make apparent or prominent, cause to come forth, Bhart.; Comm. on Kum. i, 2; to render brilliant or beautiful, Mṛicch.; Ragh.

Ud-bhāsa, *as*, m. radiance, splendour, *gaṇa* ba-

lādi, Pāṇ. v, 2, 136 (not in the Kās.) -*vat*, mfn. shining, radiant, ib.

Ud-bhāsita, mfn. come forth, appeared; lighted up, illumined, splendid; ornamented, graced, beautiful.

Udbhāsin, mfn. shining, radiant, Kum.; Bhart.; coming forth, appearing, Rājāt.; Daśar.; giving or causing splendour, Mṛicch.

Ud-bhāsura, mfn. shining, radiant, Amar.

उद्ध्य 1. ud-√bhīd, P. -*bhinatti* (Subj. -*bhindat*, RV.; Pot. 1. sg. -*bhidayam*, AV.) to break or burst through, break out; to appear above, become visible, rise up, RV. x, 45, 10; AV. ix, 2, 2; iv, 38, 1; TāndyaBr.; ŚBr.; to pierce, Vedāntas.; Bhp.; Pass. -*bhidayate*, to spring open, burst forth, MBh.; to shoot open or up, break out, appear, Daś.; Bhp. &c.

Ud-bhij- (in comp. for 2. *ud-bhīd* below). -*ja*, mfn. sprouting, germinating (as a plant), ChUp.; AitUp.; MBh.; Mn. &c.

2. **Ud-bhīd**, mfn. penetrating, bursting through; coming or bursting forth, pouring, overflowing; abounding with, RV.; AV. v, 20, 11; VS.; breaking forth (from the earth), sprouting, germinating, MBh.; (*t*), m. a kind of sacrifice, KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; (*t*), f. a sprout or shoot of a plant, a plant; a spring, fountain, Suśr.; (with *indraya*) N. of a Sāman. -*vidyā*, f. the science of plants, botany.

Ud-bhīda, mfn. sprouting, germinating, MBh.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Jyotishmat; of the Varsha ruled over by him, VP.; (*am*), n. a fountain, spring, L.; a kind of salt, L.; N. of a Sāman.

Ud-bhīna, mfn. burst forth, opened, burst; having broken through, come forth, appeared; made to appear, brought to light, Kull.; appearing above, AV. x, 5, 36; xvi, 8, 1 seqq.; Mālav.; Pañcat. &c.; discovered, betrayed, Sāh.; provided or abounding with, Bhp.; Pañcat.

Ud-bheda, *as*, m. the act of breaking through or out, becoming manifest or visible, appearing, sprouting, Śak. 85 d; Kum.; Bhart.; Sāh. &c.; (in dram.) the first manifestation of the germ (*bija*) of the plot, Sāh.; Daśar.; Pratāpar.; a sprout or shoot of a plant, L.; a spring, fountain, R.; MBh.; treachery, Kathās.; mentioning, Prasannar.

Ud-bhedana, *am*, n. the act of breaking through or out, coming forth, MBh.; Car.

उद्ध्य 1. ud-√bhū, P. -*bhavati*, to come up to, reach, be equal, ŚBr.; TBr.; to rise, rise against, Kathās.; to come forth, arise, exist, spring from, MBh.; Kathās.; Hariv.; Rājāt. &c.; to shoot forth, increase, grow larger, thrive, MaitrUp.; Naish.: Caus. -*bhāvayati*, to cause to exist, produce, Ragh. ii, 62; Vedāntas.; to make apparent, show, explain, MBh.; Sāh. &c.; to speak of, mention, Prasannar.; Comm. on Bādar.; to consider, think (with two acc.), Vcar. ix, 19.

Ud-bhava, *as*, m. existence, generation, origin, production, birth; springing from, growing; becoming visible, Yājñ.; Mn.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; birth-place, SvetUp.; Kāvyaḍ.; N. of a son of Nahusha, VP.; a sort of salt, L.; (ifc.) mfn. produced or coming from, MBh.; Mn. &c. -*kāra*, mfn. productive, -*kaṣetra*, n. the place of origin, Daś.

Ud-bhāva, *as*, m. production, generation, *gaṇa* *balādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 136; rising (of sounds), Pushpas. ix, 4, 22.

Ud-bhāvana, *am*, n. the act of raising up, elevation, MBh. xiii, 293; Lalit.; passing over, inattention, neglect, disregard, MBh.; announcement, communication, Naish.; making visible, manifestation, Kāraṇḍ.

Ud-bhāvayitṛ, mfn. one who raises upwards or elevates, Daś.

Ud-bhāvita, mfn. caused to exist, created, produced, Sāh.

Udbhāvin, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 136) coming forth, becoming visible &c.

2. **Ud-bhū**, mf(ī)n. (*bhū*) 'being up to what is wanted,' sufficient; having persistency, persevering, AV. ix, 2, 16; xviii, 4, 26; VS. xv, 1.

Ud-bhūta, mfn. come forth, produced, born; grown, MaitrUp.; MBh.; R.; Kathās. &c.; raised, elevated, increased, R.; Ritus.; visible, perceptible, distinct, positive, Bhāshāp. -*tva*, n. the state of being increased, MaitrUp. v, 2. -*rūpa*, n. visible form or shape (mfn.) having a visible shape.

-*spāśa-vat*, mfn. having distinct or positive tangibility, tangible, Bhāshāp. 55.

Ud-bhūti, *is*, f. coming forth, existence, appearance, Kap.; elevation, increase, Kum.; Vikr.

उद्ध्य ud-√bhṛi, P. *Ā*. -*bharati*, -*te* (pf. -*jbhāra*, pres. p. -*bhārat*; but -*bibhrat*, Git. i, 16) to take or carry away or out, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to take for one's self, choose, select, RV.; AV.; VS.; to raise up, elevate, RV. viii, 19, 23; to carry above, raise up, Git.

उद्ध्य ud-bhyasā (√*bhyas* connected with √*bhī*), trembling, AV. xi, 9, 17.

उद्ध्य ud-√bhram, P. -*bhramati*, -*bhrāmyati*, to whirl or move upwards, start or jump up; to rise, ascend, raise one's self, R.; Git.; MārKP.; Bhp. &c.; Caus. -*bhrāmayati*, to wave, swing, MBh.; to excite, R.

Ud-bhrama, *as*, m. whirling; excitement, L.; intoxication, L.; N. of a class of beings attending on Śiva, SkandaP.

Ud-bhramana, *am*, n. the act of moving or whirling upwards, rising, ascending, Comm. on Śak. 263, 1.

Ud-bhrānta, mfn. risen, ascended, gone or jumped up, turned upwards, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; come forth or out of (the earth), Kathās.; run away, disappeared, Rājāt.; wandering about, roaming, MBh.; agitated, excited, bewildered, distressed, MBh.; R.; VarBrS. &c.; whirled, flourished; waved (as a sword); (*am*), n. the act of waving (a sword), MBh.; the rising (of the wind), Hariv.; excitement, agitation, Sāh.

Udbhāntaka, mfn. wandering about, roaming, NṛisUp.; (*am*), n. whirling upwards, rising, ascending, Śak. 263, 1.

उद्ध्य ud-bhrū, mfn. having the brows drawn up, Bālar. 36, 1.

उद्ध्य ud-man, a, n. (√*ud*), surging, flooding, VS.; MaitrS.

उद्ध्य udyā, mfn. (√*pad*, q. v.), to be spoken; (*udyā*, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 8, 2, erroneous for *uj-jyā*, q. v.; *udyā*, L., erroneous for *udhaya*, q. v.)

उद्ध्य ud-yat, mfn. (fr. *ud-√i*, q. v.), rising &c.; (*am*), m. a star, PārGṛ.; (*i*), f. a particular manner of recitation, TāndyaBr.; Lāty. -*parvata* and *udya-giri*, m. the eastern mountain (cf. *udaya-giri*), MBh.; R.

उद्ध्य ud-√yam, P. -*yacchati* (aor. -*ayān*, RV. vi, 71, 5), *Ā*. (if the result of the action returns to the agent, Pāṇ. i, 3, 75) -*yacchate* (aor. -*ayacchata* & -*yamishata*); Subj. -*yaṇsate*, RV. i, 143, 7; inf. -*yāmam*, MaitrS. ii, 4, 3; to lift up, raise, RV. v, 32, 7; vi, 71, 1; 5; AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; Lāty.; Śak. &c.; to raise, set up, elevate; to put up or higher, carry or bring upwards, RV. iv, 53, 1; i, 143, 7; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to hold out, present, offer (a sacrifice to gods, or any other thing to men), RV.; AV.; TS.; MBh.; Bhp.; R. &c.; to shake up, rouse, RV. i, 10, 1; i, 56, 1; x, 119, 2; AV. xiv, 1, 69; to raise (one's voice, or rays, or light), RV.; to undertake, commence; to be diligent, strive after (only P., e.g. *ud-yacchati cikitṣām vaidyāḥ*, 'the physician strives after the science of medicine,' Kās. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 75; withdat. or acc. or without any object), MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh.; Kathās.; Rājāt. &c.; to rein, curb; to guide, MBh.; to keep away or off, restrain, check, TS. vi, 3, 4, 6; TBr. ii, 3, 1, 3; Intens. -*yamyamiti*, to raise, stretch out (the arms), RV. i, 95, 7.

Ud-yata, mfn. raised, held up, elevated, high, MBh.; R.; Bhp.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; hold out, offered, presented, RV.; AV.; MBh.; R.; Bhp. &c.; undertaken, commenced, begun, R.; undertaking, commencing; ready or eager for; prepared, intent on; trained, exercised, disciplined; active, persevering, labouring diligently and incessantly (with dat. or loc. or inf. or without any object), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Ragh.; Yājñ.; MārKP.; Rājāt. &c.; (*as*), m. a kind of time (in music), L.; a section, division of a book, chapter. -*karmuka*, mfn. with raised bow. -*gada*, mfn. with uplifted mace. -*sūta*, mfn. with raised spear. -*śruo* (*adyata*), mfn. one who has raised a ladle (to offer a libation), RV. i, 31, 5.

Udyatāyudha or **udyatāstra**, mfn. having an uplifted weapon, MBh.; R.; Bhp. &c.

Ud-yati, *is*, f. raising, elevation, RV. i, 190, 3; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

Ud-yantṛi, mfn. one who raises or elevates, RV. i, 178, 3.

Ud-yama, as, m. the act of raising or lifting up, elevation, R.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.; undertaking, beginning; the act of striving after, exerting one's self, exertion, strenuous and continued effort, perseverance, diligence, zeal, R.; Kum.; Pañcat.; VarBrS. &c. — **bhaṅga**, m. frustration of effort, discouragement, dissuasion; desisting. — **bhṛit**, mfn. bearing or undergoing exertion, Bhartṛ.

Ud-yamana, am, n. raising, elevation, Pāp.; Sarvad.; effort, exertion, Daś.

Ud-yamita, mfn. excited, instigated, Kir. ix, 66. **Udyamin**, mfn. undertaking, persevering; making effort, active, Yājñ.; Kathās.; Bhartṛ.

Udyamiyas, mfn. raising more or excessively, RV. x, 86, 6.

1. **Ud-yamya**, mfn. to be undertaken with exertion, W.

2. **Ud-yamya**, ind. p. having lifted or taken up; having made exertion.

Ud-yamā, as, m. the act of erecting or stretching out, ŚBr. viii, 5, 1, 13; a rope, cord, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उद्यौ ud-√yā, P. -yāti, to rise (as the sun), RV. x, 37, 3; to go out or away, start from, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 4, 1; Ragh.; to raise one's self, rise, Git.; Kathās.; to rise, originate from, Rājāt.; Naish.; to excel, surpass (acc.), MārķP.

Ud-yāna, am, n. the act of going out, AV. viii, 1, 6; walking out; a park, garden, royal garden, Yājñ.; R.; Megh.; Sak.; Pañcat. &c.; purpose, motive, L.; N. of a country in the north of India. — **pāla**, -**pālaka**, m., -**pālīkā**, -**pālī**, f. a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden, Kum.; Kathās. &c. — **mālā**, f. a row of gardens, Kāvya. — **raṅghaka**, m. a gardener.

Udyānaka, am, n. a garden, park, R.

Ud-yāpana, am, n. the act of bringing to a conclusion, finishing, accomplishment.

Ud-yāpanikā, f. return home from a journey, Hpar.

Ud-yāpita, mfn. brought to a conclusion, finished, accomplished, MW.

उद्यौ ud-yāva. See **ud-√2. yu**.

उद्यौ ud-yāsā, as, m. (√yas), exertion, effort, VS. xxxix, 11.

उद्यु ud-√2. yu, P. Ā. -yauti (1. pl. -yuvāmahe) to draw up or upwards, RV. vi, 57, 6; TS. ii, 6, 5, 5; to join, mix; to confound.

Ud-yāva, as, m. the act of mixing, joining, Pāp. **Ud-yāta**, mfn. mixed with, MaitrS.; confounded, mad, AV. vi, 111, 2.

उद्यु 1. ud-√yuj, P. Ā. -yunakti, -yunkte (inf. -yujē, AV.) to join, be in contact with, AV. vi, 70, 2; to get off or away, go away, ŚBr. iv, 1, 5, 7; Lāty.; to go near, undergo, prepare; to make efforts, be active, MBh.; Kathās.; Daś.; Caus. -**yoyayati**, to excite, incite, make active or quick, stimulate to exertion, MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Ud-yukta, mfn. undergoing, undertaking; prepared or ready for, zealously active, labouring for some desired end, MBh.; R.; Kathās. &c.

Ud-yugā, am, n. a particular disease [BRD.], AV. v, 22, 11.

2. **Ud-yuj**, k, f. endeavour, striving after, MānGr.

Ud-yoga, as, m. the act of undertaking anything, exertion, perseverance, strenuous and continuous endeavour; active preparation, Yājñ.; Kathās.; Hit. &c. — **parvan**, n., N. of the fifth book of the Mahābhārata; also of a section of the fifth book (chapters 45-47) of the Rāmāyaṇa. — **samartha**, mfn. capable of exertion.

Udyogin, mfn. one who makes effort, active, laborious, persevering, energetic.

Ud-yojita, mfn. excited, raised, gathered (as clouds), Prabh.

उद्यु ud-√yudh, P. -yodhati, to bubble up (as water), AV. xii, 3, 29; to fly into a passion, show enmity or hatred against, Tāpdyabr.

उद्र ud-rā, as, m. (√ud, Uṇ. ii, 13), a kind of aquatic animal (a crab, Comm. on VS.; an otter, Uṇ. & L.); VS. xxiv, 37; (am), n. water; see **an-udrā** and **udrin**. — **pāraka**, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh.

Udraka, as, m., N. of a Rishi.

Udrin, mfn. abounding in water, RV.

उद्रा udraṅka and **udraṅga**, as, m. a town, L.; N. of Hariscandra's city (floating in the air), L.

उद्रा ud-√rañj, Intens. P. -rārajiti, to become agitated, fly into a passion, AV. vi, 71, 2.

उद्रा ud-ratha, as, m. the pin of the axle of a carriage, L.; a cock, L.

उद्रम् ud-√ram, P. (impf. -aramat) to cease, leave off (speaking), ŚBr. vii, 4, 1, 39.

उद्रमि ud-raṁsi, mfn. radiating upwards, sending rays of light upwards, Śiś. iii, 62.

उद्राव ud-rāva, as, m. (√ru), a loud noise, W.

उद्रिच् ud-√ric, Pass. -ricyate (pf. -ririce, RV.) to be prominent, stand out, exceed, excel, preponderate, RV. i, 102, 7; vii, 32, 12; to increase, abound in: Caus. -**recayati**, to enhance, cause to increase, Rājāt.

Ud-rikta, mfn. prominent, standing out, R.; increased, augmented, abundant, abounding, excessive; superfluous, left, remaining, TS. vii; ĀsvGr.; MBh.; Mn. &c. — **citta**, n. a mind abounding in (goodness &c.), Pañcat. i, 6, 12; (mfn.) having a lofty mind, proud, arrogant, Kathās. xci, 55. — **cetas**, mfn. high-minded, Kathās. xxxii, 73; intoxicated, L.

Ud-rika, as, m. abundance, overplus, excess, preponderance, superiority, predominance, MBh.; Suśr.; VarBrS. &c.; (ā), f. the plant Melia Sempervirens, L.

Udrekina, mfn. excessive, violent, Sāh.; (ifc.) abounding in, giving preponderance, Suśr.

Udrecaka, mfn. enhancing or augmenting exceedingly, Rājāt. iv, 526.

उद्रुच् ud-√ruc, Ā. (impf. 2. sg. -arocathās) to shine forth, AV. xiii, 3, 23.

उद्रुज ud-ruja, mfn. (√ruj), destroying, breaking down; undermining, rooting up, Pāp.; Ragh.; (cf. **kūlam-udruja**).

उद्रुध ud-√2. rudh, P. (aor. -arautsīt) to push away, turn out, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 1, 41.

उद्रुधन ud-rodhana, am, n. (√1. rudh = √ruh), rising, growing, AitBr. iv, 14, 5.

उद्रुश ud-vaṅśa, mfn. of high descent, Hcat.; (as), m., N. of a Rishi; (am), n., N. of a Sāman, Tāpdyabr.

Udvaṅśiya, am, n., N. of a Sāman. **Udvaṅśiyōttara**, am, n. id., Tāpdyabr.

उद्रक्ता ud-vaktra, mfn. having the face uplifted.

उद्रत ud-vāt, t, f. (fr. 1. ud), height, elevation, RV.; AV. xii, 1, 2; Kauś.; (mfn.) containing the word **ud**, Tāpdyabr.; (ā), n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty.

उद्रतर ud-vatsardā, as, m. the last year of a cycle, MaitrS.; Kāth.; VarBrS.

Udvatsariya, mfn. belonging to the above year, VarBrS.

उद्रु ud-√vad, P. -vadati (inf. **ūd-vaditos**, MaitrS. i, 4, 10) to raise one's voice, utter, speak, pronounce, RV. x, 166, 5; AV. v, 20, 11; MaitrS.; ŚBr.; TBr.: Caus. -**vādayati**, to cause to proclaim; to cause to resound, ŚBr.

Ud-vādāna, am, n. the act of crying aloud, proclaiming, KātyŚr.; Vait.

उद्रुध ud-√vadh, P. (aor. Subj. -vadhīt) to tear to pieces, lacerate, RV. ii, 42, 2; VS. xiii, 16.

उद्रन ud-vana, mfn. steep, precipitous, Kāth.; (cf. **pravaṇa**).

उद्रप ud-√2. vap, P. -vāpati (pf. 2. du. -ūpāthus and -ūpāthus, RV.) to pour out, take out; to scrape, dig up; to throw away, destroy, annul, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; Caus. -**vāpayati**, to cause to pour out or away, ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 1, 3; to cause to dig up, ŚBr.

Ud-vāpana, am, n. the act of pouring out, shaking out; (ā), f., see **pishitā**.

Ud-vāpa, as, m. the act of throwing out, removing, Comm. on Nyāyam.; ejection, KātyŚr.; Kauś.; (in logic) non-existence of a consequent resulting from the absence of an antecedent, W.

Ud-vāpana, am, n. the act of putting out (the fire), Comm. on ApŚr.

उद्रम् ud-√vam, P. -vamati, to vomit out, spit out; to give out, emit, shed (tears), throw (arrows, glances &c.), TS.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.

Ud-vamana, am, n. the act of giving out, emitting, shedding (e.g. tears), Pāp. iii, 1, 16.

Ud-vamita, mfn. vomited, ejected, L.

Ud-vānta, mfn. id.; (as), m. an elephant out of rut, L.

Ud-vānti, is, f. the act of giving out, emitting, Vop.

Ud-vāmin, mfn. ifc. vomiting out, Car.

उद्रयस् ud-vayas, mfn. one by whom corn is produced or ripened [Mahidh.], VS. ix, 3.

उद्रग ud-varga. See **ud-√vrj**.

उद्रत ud-varta, &c. See **ud-√vrit**.

उद्रतर्न ud-vartman, a, n. a wrong road, MaitrUp. vi, 30.

उद्रधन ud-vardhana. See **ud-√vriddh**.

उद्रस् ud-√5. vas, P. -vasati, to live away, MW.; Caus. P. Ā. -**vāsayati**, -te, to cause to live away; to banish, expel; to remove, separate, VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; BhP. &c.; to root out (trees), ĀsvGr.; to destroy, lay waste, Hariv.; Pañcat.

1. **Ud-vāsa** (for 2. see s.v.), as, m. banishment, exile; abandonment; setting free, dismission, **gana balādi**, Pāp. v, 2, 136; BhP.; carrying out for slaughter, killing, L. — **vāt**, mfn., Pāp. v, 2, 136.

Ud-vāsana, am, n. the act of taking out or away (from the fire), KātyŚr.; Kauś.; quitting, abandoning; expelling, banishing; taking out in order to kill, killing, slaughter, L.

Udvāsin, mfn., **gana balādi**, Pāp. v, 2, 136.

Udvāsi-kārin, mfn. making (a country) inhabited, TBr. i, 2, 6, 7.

Ud-vāsa, mfn. to be taken off; to be put away, BhP.; relating to the killing of a sacrificial animal, R.

उद्रस ud-vasa, mfn. (cf. **dur-vasa**) uninhabited, empty, Rājāt.; disappeared, gone, Viddh.; (am), n. solitude, Śatr.

उद्रह ud-√vah, P. Ā. -vahati, -te, to lead or carry out or up, draw out, save, RV. i, 50, 1; vii, 69, 7; AV.; AitBr.; Tāpdyabr.; Hariv. &c.; to bear up, lift up, elevate, MBh.; BhP.; to take or lead away (a bride from her parents' house), lead home, marry, PārGr.; Gobh.; Yājñ.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; to lead to or near, bring, BhP.; to bear (a weight or burden), wear (clothes &c.), MBh.; R.; Kum.; Śiś. &c.; to support (the earth), rule, govern, Rājāt.; Kathās. &c.; to wear, have, possess; to show, BhP.; VarBrS.; Rājāt.; Sāh.; Pañcat. &c.; Caus. -**vāhayati**, to cause to marry, marry, MBh.; Pañcat.

Ud-vāha, mfn. borne up, raised up; carried; sustained; recovered, acquired, MW.; married; coarse, gross, heavy, fat, L.; material, substantial; much, exceeding, L.

Ud-vahā, mfn. carrying or leading up, AV. xix, 25, 1; carrying away, taking up or away, ŚBr.; Pāp.; continuing, propagating, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; eminent, superior, best, L.; (as), m. the act of leading home (a bride), marriage, BhP.; son, offspring, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; chief offspring, Ragh. ix, 9; the fourth of the seven winds or courses of air (viz. that which supports the Nakshatras or lunar constellations and causes their revolution), Hariv.; the vital air that conveys nourishment upwards; one of the seven tongues of fire; N. of a king, MBh.; (ā), f. daughter, L.

Ud-vahana, am, n. the act of lifting or bringing up, Suśr.; Ragh.; carrying, drawing, driving; being carried on, riding (inst.), Pañcat.; Ragh.; Kum.; Mn. &c.; leading home (a bride), wedding, marriage, PārGr.; BhP.; possessing, showing, Rājāt.; the lowest part of a pillar, pediment, Comm. on VarBrS.

Ud-vāha, as, m. the act of leading home (a bride), marriage, wedding, MBh.; Kathās.; VarBrS. &c. — **karman**, n. the marriage ceremony, Mn. iii, 43. — **tattva**, n., N. of a work of Raghunandana on marriage ceremonies. **Udvāharksha**, n. (°a + ri²) 'marriage Nakshatra,' one held to be auspicious for a marriage, BhP. x, 53, 4.

Ud-vāhana, m(f)n. dr. wing up, lifting up, L.; (am), n. anything which raises or draws up, L.; ploughing a field twice, L.; anxiety, anxious regret, L.; marriage, L.; (ā), f. a cord, rope, L.

Udvāhika, mfn. relating to a marriage, matrimonial, Mn. ix, 65.

Ud-vāhita, mfn. raised, lifted or pulled up, eradicated.

Udvāhin, mfn. one who raises or draws up, L.; one who marries, relating to marriage, L.; (*in*), f. a rope, L.

Udvodhu-kāma, mfn. desirous of marrying.
Ud-vodhri, *dhā*, m. a husband, T. (quoted from the Mahā-nirpaya-tantra).

उद्वाहि ud-vahni, mfn. emitting sparks or gleams (as an eye), Śis. iv, 28. — **Uvāla**, mfn. sending flames upwards, shining upwards, Kathās. cxviii, 76.

उद्वा ud-√vā, P. -*vāti*, to be blown out, go out, AitBr. viii, 28, 10; Kauś. (cf. *ud-√vai*).

1. **Ud-vāna**, *am*, n. the going out, being extinguished, Nyāyam.

उद्वाचन ud-vācana, mfn. causing to cry out (?), AV. v, 8, 8.

उद्वादन ud-vādana. See *ud-√vad*.

उद्वादन 2. ud-vāna, mfn. (probably corrupted fr. *ud-vānta*), ejected, vomited, L.; (*am*), n. the act of ejecting, vomiting, L.; a stove, L.

उद्धार ud-vāra, mfn. (fr. 1. *vāra* = *vāla*), having the tail raised, TS. i, 8, 9, 2; TBr. i, 7, 3, 6.

उद्वालवत् ud-vāla-vat, *an*, m., N. of a Gandharva, ŚBr. xi, 2, 3, 9; Comm. on VS.

उद्वाञ् ud-√vās, *Ā*. -*vāsyate*, to address in a weeping voice or while uttering lamentations, Bhaṭṭ. iii, 32.

उद्वाप्य ud-vāshpa, mfn. shedding tears, Kathās. — *tva*, n. the act of shedding tears, Vikr. 29.

उद्वास 2. ud-vāsa, mf(ā)n. (for 1. see *ud-√s. vas*) one who has put off clothes (said of a woman who has put off her soiled clothes after her period of impurity), Kauś.

Ud-vāsa, mfn. id., ŚBr.

उद्वासिन् ud-vikāsin, mfn. (*√kas*), blown, expanded, open, Kād.

उद्घुष् ud-vi-√ghush, Caus. P. -*ghoshayati*, to cause to sound loud; to declare or proclaim aloud, BhP.

उद्घिष् ud-vi-√caksh, *Ā*. -*cashṭe*, to perceive, BhP. xi, 23, 44.

उद्भिन् ud-√vij, *Ā*. -*vijate* (rarely -*vejate* in MBh.), P. -*vijati* (rarely), to gush or spring upwards, AV. iv, 15, 3; to be agitated, grieved or afflicted; to shudder, tremble, start; to fear, be afraid of (with gen., abl. or instr.), MBh.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; to shrink from, recede, leave off, Śatr.; Bhaṭṭ.; to frighten, MBh. ii, 178; Caus. P. -*vejayati*, to frighten, terrify, intimidate, MBh.; Kathās.; Mṛjich. &c.; to cause to shudder, Vāgbh.; to revive a fainting person (by sprinkling water), Suśr.; to tease, molest, Kum.; Prab.; Śārng.

Ud-vigna, mfn. shuddering, starting, frightened, terrified, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; sorrowful, anxious, grieving for (an absent lover), MBh.; Daś.; Bhag. &c. — *citta*, -*oetas*, -*manas*, or -*hṛi-daya*, mfn. having the mind or soul agitated by fright, depressed in mind; sorrowful, anxious, distressed, MBh.; BhP.; MārKP. &c. — *āris*, f. and -*locana*, n. a frightened glance; (mfn.) one who looks frightened, BhP.

Ud-vega, mfn. going swiftly; an express messenger, a runner, courier, &c., L.; steady, composed, tranquil, L.; ascending, mounting, going up or upwards, L.; an ascetic whose arms by long habit continue always raised above the head, L.; (*as*), m. trembling, waving, shaking; agitation, anxiety; regret, fear, distress (occasioned by separation from a beloved object), MBh.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; the being offended, Kāvyaḍ.; admiration, astonishment, L.; (*udvegam* *√* 1. *kṛi*, to disturb; to be disturbed in mind, R.; Sāh.; Pañcat. &c.); (*am*), n. the fruit of the Areca Fanfel; the Areca nut (called betel nut because eaten with the betel leaf), L. — *kara*, -*kāra*, -*kārin*, mfn. causing anxiety or agitation or distress, Pañcat. — *vāhin*, mfn. bringing or causing agitation, disquieting, troubling, Kathās.

Udvegin, mfn. suffering distress, anxious, un-

happy, L.; causing anxiety or agitation of mind, Pañcat.

Ud-vejaka, mfn. agitating, distressing, annoying, causing pain or sorrow, Śārng.

Ud-vejana, mfn. id., Kathās.; Kām.; (*am*), n. shudder, shuddering, Suśr.; agitation, fear; the act of terrifying, causing to shudder, Daśar.; Sāh. — *kara*, mfn. causing to shake with horror, causing excitement or pain, Mn.

Ud-vejaniya, mfn. to be feared; to be shrunk from, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; Suśr.

Ud-vejayitṛi, mfn. terrifying; a terrifier, MW.

Ud-vejita, mfn. caused to shudder; grieved, pained, afflicted.

Ud-vejin, mfn. causing anxiety or agitation of mind, causing shudder or horror, Kathās.

उद्दिद् ud-vi-√dṛi, Caus. P. -*dārayati*, to dig up, turn or tear up, BhP. x, 68, 71.

उद्दिद् ud-viddha, mfn. See *ud-√vyadh*.

उद्दिवहेण ud-vivarhaṇa, *am*, n. (*√vrih*), the act of plucking out, tearing out, BhP.

उद्दिस्ज् ud-vi-√srij, P. -*srijati*, to leave, abandon, BhP. iv, 31, 32.

उद्दिष् ud-viksh (*ud-vi-√iksh*), *Ā*. -*vikshate*, to look up or upwards, look at, view; to perceive, Śāk.; Ratnāv.; Amar. &c.; to consider, examine, Pañcat.

Ud-vikshaṇa, *am*, n. the act of looking up or upwards; look, view, MBh.; Ragh.

Ud-vikshita, mfn. looked at; perceived, MBh.; Ragh.

Ud-vikshya, ind. p. having looked upwards &c.

उद्भिन् ud-√vij, Pass. -*vijyate*, to be blown upon or against, MBh. iii, 1757.

उद्द् ud-√ 1. *vri*.

Ud-vṛitya, ind. p. having opened, opening wide (the eyes), MBh.

उद्द् ud-√2. vṛi, *Ā*. (Impv. 2. sg. -*varasva*) to elect, select, choose, R. (ed. Schlegel) ii, 11, 9; (v. l. -*dharasva*, ed. Bombay.)

उद्दहण ud-vrinhaṇa. See *ud-brinhaṇa*.

उद्गन् ud-√vij, P. (Impv. 2. sg. -*vrinḍh*) to tear out, pluck out, root up (figuratively), Kaush. ii, 7; Intens. (p. -*dvirvijar*) to stretch out, extend, RV. vi, 58, 2.

Ud-varga, *as*, m. one who roots up, a destroyer, Kaush. ii, 7.

उद्गन् ud-√vrit, P. (pf. -*vavarta*) to go asunder, burst open, ŚBr. iv, 4, 3, 4; *Ā*. -*vartate*, to go upwards, rise, ascend, swell; to bubble up, overflow, Hariv.; BhP.; Suśr.; to be puffed up with pride, become arrogant or extravagant; to proceed from, originate, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 1, 5; to fall down, BhP.; Caus. P. -*vartayati*, to beat to pieces, split, burst, RV. viii, 14, 13; TBr.; MBh.; Hariv.; to swing or throw out, Kauś.; to cause to swell up.

Ud-varta, mfn. superfluous, redundant, plentiful; left over as a remainder, L.; (*as*), m. a remainder, surplus, L.

Ud-vartaka, mfn. causing to rise, increasing, MW.; (ifc.) rubbing, Pāṇ.; (*as*), m. (in math.) the quantity assumed for the purpose of an operation.

Ud-vartana, mfn. causing to burst, Hariv. 9563; (*am*), n. the act of rising, going up, ascending, jumping up, Megh.; Kathās.; VarBrS.; the springing up of plants or grain &c.; swelling up, overflowing, Car.; drawing out metal, laminating, W.; grinding, pounding; rubbing or kneading the body, rubbing and cleansing it with fragrant unguents; the unguents used for that purpose (or to relieve pains in the limbs &c.), Yājñ.; Mn.; Suśr.; Kathās. &c.; bad behaviour, bad conduct, L.

Ud-vartita, mfn. caused to come out or swell up, Kathās. xxix, 80; raised, elevated, Suśr.; perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded, shampooed, Pañcat.; Subh.

Ud-vartin, mfn. ifc. rubbing or kneading with.
Ud-vṛitta, mfn. swollen up, swelling; prominent, Suśr.; MBh.; Hariv.; Bhartṛ.; excited, agitated, waving, MBh.; Ragh.; BhP.; Suśr. &c.; extravagant, ill-behaved, ill-mannered, proud, arrogant, MBh.; R.; Rājāt. &c.; turned up; opened, opened

wide (as eyes), MBh. vii, 5405; ix, 432; MārKP. xiv, 62 (erroneous for *ud-vṛita*, BRD.); (*as*), m. a particular position of the hands in dancing; (*am*), n. (in astron.) the east and west hour circle or six o'clock line (cf. *un-maṇḍala*).

Ud-vṛitya, mfn. turning round or about, BhP. x, 13, 56.

उद्द् ud-√vridh. See *ud-vṛiddha* below.

Ud-vardhana, *am*, n. sly or suppressed laughter, L.

Ud-vṛiddha, mfn. grown up, come forth, appearing, Rājāt. i, 252.

उद्द् ud-√vriṣh, *Ā*. (Impv. 2. sg. -*vāvriṣhva*, RV. viii, 50, 7; p. -*vāvriṣhāṇ*, RV. iv, 20, 7; 29, 3) to pour out, distribute plentifully.

उद्दयभय ud-vriṣhabha-yajña, *as*, m. a particular sacrifice, Comm. on Jaim.; Comm. on Nyāyam.

उद्द् ud-√vrih, P. -*vrihati*, to draw up, pull out by the roots, eradicate, RV. iii, 30, 17; vi, 48, 17; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; to draw out (e. g. a sword from the scabbard), MBh.; Bhaṭṭ.

Ud-vṛidha, mfn. drawn or pulled out, eradicated, KātyŚr.

उद्दे ud-√ve, P. -*vayati*, to weave or fasten to or np, AitBr. iv, 19, 3; TBr. i, 2, 4, 2.

Ud-uta, mfn. bound up, tied on, ŚBr. v, 5, 4, 28.

उद्देग ud-vega, *ud-vejaka*, &c. See cols. 1 & 2.

उद्देदि ud-vedi, mfn. furnished with an elevated altar, Ragh. xvii, 9.

उद्देप ud-√vep, *Ā*. -*vepate*, to tremble, be agitated or frightened, AV. v, 21, 2; TBr.; Kāth.; MBh.; Caus. P. -*vepyati*, to cause to tremble, agitate, frighten, AV.

Ud-vepa, *as*, m. the act of trembling, agitation, T.; (mfn.) trembling, agitated, T.; *gaṇa saṃkha-lddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 75 (not in the Kāś.).

उद्देल् ud-vela, mfn. running over the brim or bank, overflowing, Kathās.; BhP.; Ragh.; AgP.; excessive, extraordinary, Kād.; loosened, free from, Prasannar.

Udvelaya, Nom. P. *udvelayati*, to cause to run over or overflow, Prasannar.

Udvelita, mfn. caused to overflow, Hcat.

उद्देल् ud-√vell, P. -*vellati*, to toss up; to raise one's self, rise, Mālatīm. 140, 3; Kathās. lix, 42.

Ud-vellita, mfn. tossed up, elevated, high, Kathās.

उद्देल् ud-√veshṭ, *Ā*. -*veshṭate*, to wind or twist upwards, writhe, MBh.; Caus. P. -*veshṭayati*, to untwist, Kathās.; to open, unseal (a letter), Mālav.

Ud-veshṭa, mfn. investing, enveloping, surrounding, L.; (*as*), m. the act of surrounding, enclosing, tying together, Car.; investing a town, besieging or surrounding it, W.

1. **Ud-veshṭana** (for 2. see s.v.), *am*, n. the act of surrounding, wrapping, tying together; contraction; convulsion (of the heart), straitening; pain in the back of the body, Suśr.

Ud-veshṭaniya, mfn. to be unbound or unfastened, Megh. 95.

Ud-veshṭita, mfn. surrounded, invested, enclosed.

उद्देल् 2. ud-veshṭana, mfn. freed from bonds or ties, unbound, unfettered, Ragh.; Kum.

उद्दे ud-√vai, P. -*vāyati* (aor. -*avāsīt*, ŚBr. x, 3, 3, 8) to become weak or languish, faint, be extinguished, go out (as fire), die, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Caus. -*vāpayati*, to cause to extinguish or go out, TBr. i, 4, 4, 7.

उद्देद् ud-vodhri. See col. 1.

उद्दय ud-√vyadh.

Ud-viddha, mfn. tossed upwards, high, elevated, MBh.; R.

उद्देद् ud-vy-ud-√2. as, P. -*asyati*, to give up wholly or completely, BhP. iv, 7, 44.

उद्गन् ud-√vraj, P. -*vrajati*, to go away or

out of (the house); to leave, abandon (one's house), Tāpdyabr.; ChUp.

उध्नु *udhān*, a.n. = *ūdhan*, an udder, MaitrS. i, 3, 26; see also *try-udhan*.

Udhas, n. = *ūdhas*, q.v., L.

उध्रस् 1. *udhras*, cl. 9. P. *udhrasnāti*. *udhrasām-babhūva* or *-akāra* or *-āsa*, *audhrāsīt*, to gather, glean, Dhātup.; Vop.

उध्रस् 2. *udhras*, cl. 10. P. *Ā. udhrāsayati*, -te, aor. *audidhrasat*, -ta, to glean; to throw or cast upwards, Dhātup.; Vop.

उन्द् *und*, *undana*. See 2. *ud*.

उन्दरु *undaru* = the next, L.

उन्दुर *undura*, as, m. a rat, mouse, Suśr. -*karpikā* (Suśr.) and -*karpī* (L.), f. the plant *Salvinia Cucullata*.

Undūru, us, m. a rat, mouse.

उन्न *unna*. See 2. *ud*.

उन्नद् *un-naṭ*, Caus. -*nāṭayati*, to jump towards; to injure (with gen.), Kāś. on Pān. ii, 3, 56.

उन्नद् *un-nad* (*ud-√nad*), P. -*nadati*, to cry out, roar, make a noise, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kum.; Pañcat.

Un-nāda, as, m. crying out, clamour, MBh.; N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, BhP.

उन्नम् *un-nabh* (*ud-√nabh*), Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. -*nambhaya*) to tear open, open, TS.

उन्नम् *un-nam* (*ud-√nam*), P. -*namati*, to bend upwards, raise one's self, rise, ascend, Prab.; Mṛicch.; Pañcat.; Bhāṭṭ. &c.; to raise up, lift up, Pañcat.; Caus. -*namayati* or -*nāmayati*, to bend upwards, raise, erect, elevate, MBh.; R.; Śāk.; Kathās. &c.

Un-natā, mfn. bent or turned upwards, elevated, lifted up, raised, high, tall, prominent, projecting, lofty, MBh.; Śāk.; Hit. &c.; (figuratively) high, eminent, sublime, great, noble, Kathās.; Bhāṭṭ.; Śāh. &c.; having a large hump, humped (as a bull), VS.; TS.; Lāty.; (as), m. a boa (*aja-gara*), L., N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; of one of the seven Rishis under Manu Cakshusha, VP.; of a mountain, VP.; (am), n. elevation, ascension; elevated part, TS.; means of measuring the day, SiddhŚr.; Sūryas. - *kāla*, m. a method of determining the time from the shadow, SiddhŚr. - *koṭilā*, f. a kind of musical instrument. - *carana*, mfn. with uplifted feet or paws; rampant, Hit. - *tva*, n. height, sublimity, majesty, Ragh. - *nābhi*, mfn. 'having a projecting navel', corpulent. - *śiras*, mfn. holding up the head, carrying the head high, with head upraised. **Unnatānata**, mfn. elevated and depressed, uneven; undulating, wavy, L.

Un-nati, is, f. rising, ascending, swelling up; elevation, height; increase, advancement, prosperity, Pañcat.; Bhāṭṭ.; Kathās. &c.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharma, BhP.; of the wife of Garuḍa, L. - *mat*, mfn. elevated, projected; high, sublime, of rank, respectable, Kathās.; Amar.; Śis. &c. **Unnatīśa**, m. 'the lord of Unnati', N. of Garuḍa.

Un-namana, am, n. the act of bending upwards; raising, lifting up, Suśr.; increase, prosperity, Prasannar.

Un-namayya, ind. p. having raised, Kum.

Un-namita, mfn. caused to rise, raised, elevated, lifted or pulled up; heightened, increased, Suśr.; Ragh.; Śāk.; Hit. &c.

Un-namya, ind. p. having raised, raising, elevating; causing to increase &c., Yājñ.; Kathās.; BhP.; VarBṛS. &c.

Un-namra, mfn. ascending, rising; erect, upright, elevated, lofty, high. - *tā*, f. ascension, ascent, rising, Rājat.

Un-nāma, as, m. the act of bending one's self upwards, raising one's self, rising, Pañcat.

Un-nāmīta, mfn. = *un-namita* above.

Un-nāmya, ind. p. = *un-namya* above.

उन्नय *un-naya*. See col. 2.

उन्नयन् 1. *un-nayana* (*ud-na°*); for 2. see col. 2), mfn. having upraised eyes. - *pañkti*, mfn. having the line of the eyes upraised, Ragh. iv, 3.

उन्नय *un-naṣ* (*ud-√1. naṣ*), P. (Subj. -*naṣat*) to reach, obtain, RV. i, 164, 22; ii, 23, 8.

उन्नस *un-nasa*, mfn. having a prominent nose, BhP.; Kāś.

उन्नह *un-nah* (*ud-√nah*), P. -*nahyati*, to tie up, bind up; to free from fetters or ties, push out, Suśr.; Kaus.; to free one's self from fetters, rush out, get out, MBh.

Un-naddha, mfn. tied or bound up, Ragh.; swollen, increased, BhP.; Gīt.; unbound, excessive, BhP.; arrogant, impudent, haughty, self-conceited, MBh.; BhP.; Rājat.

Un-nāha, as, m. excess, abundance, BhP. xi, 19, 43; impudence, haughtiness, BhP.; sour gruel (made from the fermentation of rice), L.

उन्नहन *un-nahana* (fr. *nahana* with *ud* in the sense of 'apart'), freed from fetters, unfettered, unbound, BhP. xi, 1, 4.

उन्नान *un-nāha*, as, m., N. of a king, Ragh.

उन्नय *un-nāya*. See below.

उन्नाल *un-nāla* (*ud-nā°*), mfn. having an upraised stalk, Bālar.; Kād.

उन्नद्र *un-nidra*, mfn. (fr. *nidrā* with *ud*), sleepless, awake, Śāk. 137 b; Megh.; expanded (as a flower), budded, blown, Kathās.; Śis.; Kāvyaḍ. &c.; shining (as the moon, supposed to be awake when others are asleep; or as the rising sun), Prab.; Prasannar.; bristling (as hair), Naish. - *tā*, f. sleeplessness.

Unnidraka, am, n. sleeplessness, Kathās.

Unnidraya, Nom. P. *unnidrayati*, to make sleepless, awaken.

उन्निय *un-ni-dhā* (*ud-ni-√dhā*), *Ā. -dhatte*, to hold above, BhP.

उन्नी 1. *un-nī* (*ud-√nī*), P. *Ā. -nayati*, -te, to lead up or out, lead upwards or up to; to bring or fetch out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; to raise, set up, erect, promote, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; to draw up, fill up a vessel by drawing (a fluid out of another vessel), RV. ii, 14, 9; VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to raise up, lift up (only *Ā.*, Pān. i, 3, 36); to put up, lay up, MBh.; to press or squeeze out (e.g. pus), MBh. v, 2776; to lead away (e.g. a calf from its mother), TS.; ŚālikhŚr.; KātyŚr.; to lead aside, separate, MBh.; BhP.; to stroke, smooth, Gṛiḥyas.; to raise, cause, BhP.; to intone, BhP. x, 33, 10; to find out, discover by inference, infer, MBh.; Rājat.; Daś.; Bālar. &c.; Desid. *Ā. -nini-shate*, to intend or wish to lead out, KaushUp.

Un-naya, as, m. the act of leading up, raising, elevating, hoisting, L.; conclusion, induction, inference, Śāh.; Kāś.

2. **Un-nayana**, am, n. (for 1. see s.v. col. 1) the act of raising, elevating, lifting up, BhP.; taking out of, drawing out (a fluid), KātyŚr.; the vessel out of which a fluid is taken, KātyŚr.; making a straight line, or parting the hair (of a pregnant woman) upwards (see *śimantōnnayana*); conclusion, induction, inference.

Un-nāya, as, m. the act of raising, elevating, Pān. iii, 3, 26.

2. **Un-nī**, mfn. bringing or leading upwards, Kāś. on Pān. vi, 4, 82.

Un-nīta, mfn. led up; drawn out (as Soma), RV. ix, 81, 1; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; led away or apart, separated, BhP.; (am), n. the act of drawing out; filling up, AitBr. - *śikha*, mfn. having the locks of hair parted upwards (from the forehead), Suparq. - *śu-shma* (*śinnita°*), mfn. one whose breath goes upwards, MaitrS. i, 1, 11.

Unnītin, mfn. one who has drawn out or filled up, AitBr.

Un-nīya, mfn. to be led upwards, Ved. by Pān. iii, 1, 123.

Un-nīyam, ind. p. pouring or sprinkling upwards, ŚākhGr. iv, 14, 4.

Un-netavya, mfn. to be inferred, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Un-netṛī, mfn. one who draws out; (*tā*), m. the priest who pours the Soma juice into the receptacles, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.

Unnetra, am, n. the office of the Unnetṛī.

Un-neya, mfn. to be inferred or ascertained by analogy, Comm. on Nyāyam.

उन्नकर *un-makara* (*ud-ma°*), as, m. 'a rising Makara', a kind of ornament for the ears (so shaped), BhP. v, 21, 13.

उन्नज्ज *un-majj* (*ud-√majj*), P. -*majjati*, to emerge, AV. x, 4, 4 (*-majjya*); TBr.; MBh.; Śāk.; Śis. &c.; to dive, ĀśvGr. iv, 4, 10; Caus. -*majjaya*, to cause to emerge, bear on the surface (Kul-lūka), Mn. viii, 115.

Un-majjana, am, n. the act of emerging, emergence, MBh.; (as), m., N. of a demon causing fever, Hariv.

उन्नयि *un-maṇi* (*ud-ma°*), is, m. a gem lying on the surface, BhP. x, 27, 26.

उन्नयल *un-maṇḍala* (*ud-ma°*), am, n. (in astron.) the east and west hour circle or six o'clock line, Sūryas. &c.

उन्नत *un-matta*, &c. See *un-mad*.

उन्नय *un-math* or -*manth* (*ud-√ma[n]th*), P. -*mathnāti*, to shake up, disturb, excite, MBh.; BhP.; PārGr.; to stir up, rouse, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcar.; to press hard upon, treat with blows, act violently, beat, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to shake or tear or cut off; to pluck out, root up, rub open; to strike, kill, annul, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Prab. &c.; to refute, confute, Comm. on Bādar.; to mix, mingle; Caus. -*mathaya*, to shake, agitate, excite, BhP.

Un-mathana, am, n. the act of shaking off, MBh.; Suśr.; throwing off or down, Ragh.; stirring up, churning, BhP. xi, 4, 18; rubbing open, Car.; slaughter, L.

Un-mathāy (derived fr. the simple root), P. -*mathāyati*, to shake up, rouse, AV. xx, 132, 4.

Un-mathita, mfn. shaken, agitated, &c.; mixed, mingled, Suśr.

Un-mathya, ind. p. having shaken, shaking, &c.

Un-mantha, as, m. agitation, L.; killing, slaughter, L.; a disease of the outer ear, Suśr.

Un-manthaka, mfn. shaking up or off, agitating, stirring, L.; throbbing, beating, L.; (as), m. a disease of the outer ear, Suśr.

Un-manthana, am, n. the act of shaking, agitating; beating, throbbing, L.; a means of beating, a stick, staff, cane, T.

Un-mātha, as, m. the act of shaking, Prab.; killing, slaughter, L.; a snare, trap, MBh.; murderer, L.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2532.

Un-māthin, mfn. i.e. shaking, agitating, Prab.; Nāg.; destroying, annulling, Bālar.

उन्मद् *un-mad* (*ud-√mad*), P. -*mādyati*, to become disordered in intellect or distracted, be or become mad or furious, TS.; TBr.; Tāpdyabr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Kathās.; Caus. -*madayati* or -*mādyati*, to excite, agitate, AV. vi, 130, 4 (see also *un-madita*); to make furious or drunk, inebriate, madden, TS.: MBh.; R.; Daś.; (cf. *un-mand*, next page.)

Un-matta, mfn. disordered in intellect, distracted, insane, frantic, mad, AV. vi, 111, 3; AitBr.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; drunk, intoxicated, furious, MaitrUp.; MBh.; Śāk. &c.; (as), m. the thorn-apple, *Datura Metel* and *Fastuosa*, Suśr.; *Pterispermum Acerifolium*, L.; N. of a Rakshas, R.; of one of the eight forms of Bhairava. - *kīrti*, m., N. of Śiva. - *gaṇ-gam*, ind. where the Gaṅgā roars, Pat.; (am), n., N. of a place, Siddh. on Pān. ii, 1, 21. - *tara*, mfn. more furious or mad, R. - *tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. insanity, intoxication. - *darśana*, mfn. maniac-like, mad. - *pralāpita*, n. the chatter of a madman, Kāś. on Pān. vi, 2, 149. - *bhairava*, m. a form of Bhairava; (ṛ), f. a form of Durgā; -*tantra*, n., N. of a work. - *rāghava*, n., N. of a work. - *rūpa*, mfn. maniac-like, mad. - *liṅgin*, mfn. feigning madness. - *vat*, ind. like a madman, as if mad. - *vesha*, m. 'dressed like a madman', N. of Śiva. **Unmattāvanti**, m., N. of a king, Rājat.

Unmattaka, mfn. insane, mad; drunk, MBh.; Yājñ.; Kād.; (as), m. the thorn-apple, L.

Un-mada, mfn. mad, furious; extravagant; drunk, intoxicated, Pañcat.; Kathās.; Ragh.; Prab. &c.; causing madness, intoxicating, Śis. vi, 20; (as), m. insanity, intoxication, W.

Un-madana, mfn. inflamed with love, Kum.

Un-madita, mfn. excited, wrought up into an ecstatic state; mad, RV. x, 136, 6; AV. vi, 111, 3; (cf. *du-unnadita*.)

Unmadishṇu, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 136) insane, crazed, intoxicated, Kāvyaḍ; causing madness, intoxicating, Naish.

Un-māda, mfn. mad, insane, extravagant, BhP.; (as), m. insanity, madness; mania (as illness); intoxication, MBh.; Suśr.; Sāh. &c. — **vat**, mfn. mad, insane, wild, extravagant, Kathās.

Un-māḍaka, mfn. causing madness, maddening; intoxicating, BhP.; Sāh.

Un-māḍana, mfn. id., Kathās.; (as), m., N. of one of Kāma's five arrows, Vet.

Un-māḍayitṛi, mfn. causing to go mad or be intoxicated, Śak. 46, 2; (Prākṛit un-māḍaittaam).

Un-māḍin, mfn. insane, mad, intoxicated, Kathās.; causing madness, bewitching; (f), m., N. of a merchant, Kathās.; (inf), f., N. of a princess, Kathās. **Un-māḍi-tā**, f. insanity, madness, Hcar.

Un-māḍuka, mfn. fond of drinking, TS.; MaitrS.

उन्मन unmana, as, m. a particular measure of quantity (= *drona*), ŚārngS.

उन्मनस् un-manas (ud-ma°), mfn. excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, Pāp. v, 2, 80; Ragh.; Kathās.; Vikr.; longing or wishing for, eagerly desirous, Bhartṛ.; Śiś.; (ās), m. (with Śaktas) one of the seven Ullāsas or mystical degrees.

Unmanaya, Nom. P. *unmanayati*, to excite, make perplexed, Kāvyaḍ.

Unmanaska, mfn. disturbed, perplexed, Mṛicch. — **tā**, f. perplexedness, Śak. (v. l.)

Unmanāya, Nom. A. *unmanāyate*, to become perplexed or excited, gaṇa *bhṛīḍādi*, Pāp. iii, 1, 12; Daś.

Unmani - *vas*, to become perplexed or excited; to become absent in mind, Kās. on Pāp. v, 4, 51; Kathās. **Unmani** - *√kṛi*, to make perplexed or excited, Kās.; Prab. **Unmani-bhāva**, m. absence of mind, BrahmUp. **Unmani** - *√bhū* = *√i*, as above.

उन्मन् un-mand (ud-√i. *mand*), P. (Impv. 3. pl. *-mandantu*, RV. viii, 64, 1; pf. *-mamanda*, ii, 33, 6; aor. 3. pl. *-amandishus*, i, 82, 6, and *-amandishus*, ix, 81, 1) to cheer, delight, amuse.

उन्मयस् un-mayūkha (ud-ma°), mfn. shining forth, radiant, Ragh.; Megh.; Kād.

उन्मर्द un-marda. See *un-mṛid*, col. 3.

उन्मा I. *un-mā* (ud-√3. *mā*).

2. **Un-mā**, f. measure (of altitude), VS.; MaitrS. **Un-māna**, am, n. measure, measure of altitude or longitude, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; Comm. on Pāp.; weight; value, price, worth, ŚBr.; Suśr.; (as), m. a particular measure of quantity (= *unmana*, q. v.), ŚārngS.

Un-mita, mfn. ifc. measuring, having the measure of, Suśr.

Un-miti, is, f. measure of altitude, Comm. on Āryabh.; measure; value, price.

Un-meya, mfn. to be weighed, L.; (am), n. weight, burden, L.

उन्मार्ग un-mārga (ud-mā°), mfn. taking a wrong way, going wrong or astray, BhP.; overflowing, Hariv.; (as), m. deviation from the right way, wrong way (lit. and fig.), Pañcat.; MBh.; Hit. &c. — **gata**, -**gāmin**, -**yāta**, -**vartin**, -**vṛitti**, mfn. going on a wrong road, going wrong, erring (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Rājat.; Kathās. &c. — **ga-mana**, n. the act of going aside, finding an outlet, Suśr. — **jala-vāhin**, mfn. carrying water by a wrong way.

Unmārgin, mfn. going astray; finding an outlet, Suśr.

उन्मार्जन un-mārgjana. See *un-mṛij*, col. 3.

उन्मि un-mi (ud-√i. *mi*), P. (3. pl. *-mivanti*) to set upright (e. g. a post), AitBr. ii, 2, 7.

उन्मिश्र un-miśra (ud-mi°), mfn. ifc. mixed with, variegated, Suśr.; MBh.; R. &c.

उन्मिष un-miṣ (ud-√i. *miṣ*), P. -*mishati* (but once A., p. -*mishamāna*, MBh. ix, 3280) to open the eyes, draw up the eyelids, MBh.; BhP.; Bhag.; Kathās.; to open (as eyes or buds), Hariv.; to come forth, rise, originate, Rājat.; Kathās. &c.; to shine forth, become brilliant, BhP.; Daś.; Rājat. **Un-miṣa**, as, m. the act of opening the eyes, L.

Un-miṣita, mfn. opened (as an eye), Kum. iv, 2; blown, expanded (as a flower), L.; open (as the face, i. e.) smiling, Hariv.; (am), n. the opening (of the eyes), Ragh. v, 68; Kum. v, 25.

Un-miṣa, as, m. the act of opening the eyes, looking at; winking, twinkling or upward motion of the eyelids, R.; MBh.; flashing, Megh. 84; blowing or blossoming (of a flower), Kum.; coming forth, becoming visible, appearing, Śānti.; Prab.; Bhartṛ. &c.

Un-miṣaṇa, am, n. the coming forth, becoming visible, appearing, Sāh.; Prab.

उन्मी un-mī (ud-√mi), P. (Pot. -*mimiyāt*, RV. x, 10, 9) *Ā.* (or Pass.?) -*miyate* (ChUp. viii, 6, 5), to disappear.

उन्मील un-mīl (ud-√mīl), P. -*mīlati*, to open the eyes; to open (as an eye), ShadvBr.; Hariv.; R.; Hit.; Bhartṛ.; to become visible, come forth, appear, Bhartṛ.; Gīt.; Uttara.; Prab.; Caus. -*mīlayati*, to cause to open, open, MBh.; BhP.; Mṛicch. &c.; to cause to appear, make visible, show, Prab.; Daś.; Comm. on Lāty.

Un-mīla, as, m. becoming visible, appearance, Kaus.

Un-mīlana, am, n. the act of opening the eyes, raising the eyelids, MBh.; the becoming visible, coming forth, appearance, Prab.; Sūryas.

Un-mīlita, mfn. opened (as an eye or a flower), caused to come forth, made visible; (am), n. (in rhet.) unconcealed or open reference or allusion to, Kuval.

उन्मुख un-mukha (ud-mu°), mf(i)n. raising the face, looking up or at, Suśr.; Megh.; Kum.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; waiting for, expecting, R.; Kum.; Kathās. &c.; near to, about to, Vikr.; Bhartṛ.; VarBṛS. &c.; (as), m., N. of an antelope (supposed to have been a Brāhman and hunter in former births), Hariv. 1210. — **tā**, f. the state of having the face raised; state of watching or expectancy, Kathās. — **darśana**, n. looking at with upraised face or with eager expectation, Mudrār.

उन्मुखी-करण, n. or -*kāra*, m. the causing to look at, excitement of attention, Daś.; Sāh.

उन्मुखर un-mukhara (ud-mu°), mfn. loud-sounding, noisy, Prab.

उन्मुग्ध un-mugdha. See I. *un-muh* below.

उन्मुक् un-muc (ud-√muc), P. *Ā.* -*muñcati*, -*te* (Impv. 2. sg. -*mumugdhi*, RV. i, 25, 21; aor. 2. sg. -*amukthās*, AV. ii, 10, 6) to unbind, unfasten, RV. i, 25, 21; AV.; to unfasten one's self, get loose (only *Ā.*), AV. xiv, i, 57; ii, 10, 6; ŚBr.; to pull off, take off (clothes &c.), AitBr.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; to unseal (a letter), Rājat.; to liberate, set free, R.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; to send away, throw off; to sling; to give out, utter, Hariv.; Pañcat.: Caus. -*mocayati*, to unbind, unfasten, set free, MBh.; R.; Kathās.

Un-mukta, mfn. taken off, laid aside, Kathās.; thrown out, uttered, R.; (ifc.) free from; deprived of, wanting, VarBṛS.

Un-mukti, is, f. deliverance, MaitrS.

Un-mukshā, f. id., ib.

Un-muca, as, m., N. of a Ṛishi, MBh.

Un-mucu, us, m. id., ib.

Un-mocana, am, n. the act of unfastening, unbinding; giving up or away, Kād. — **pramocanā**, e, n. du. unfastening and loosening, unfastening completely, AV. v, 30, 2-4.

Un-mocaniya, mfn. to be unfastened, Megh. 95; (v. l. *udveshtaniya*.)

उन्मुद् un-mud (ud-√mud).

Un-mudita, mfn. exulting, rejoicing, BhP.

उन्मुद् un-mudra (ud-mu°), mfn. unsealed; opened, blown (as a flower), L.; unbound, unrestrained, wild (through joy), Prasannar.

उन्मुर्च un-murch (ud-√murch), P. -*murchati*, to become weak, faint, Kuv.; Mear.

उन्मुष् un-mush (ud-√mush).

Un-mushita, mfn. stolen, VarBṛS.

उन्मुह I. *un-muh* (ud-√muh).

Un-mugdha, mfn. confounded, confused, Siddh.; silly, stupid, Kathās.

2. **Un-muh** (k or f, Pāp. viii, 2, 33), mfn. confounded, silly.

उन्मूल I. *un-mūla* (ud-mū°), mfn. eradicated, pulled up by the root, AitBr.; R.; Prab.

2. **Unmūla**, Nom. P. *unmūlati*, to be eradicated, ShadvBr.: Caus. P. *unmūlayati*, to eradicate, pull up by the roots; to destroy, extirpate, MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; Prab. &c.

Unmūlana, mfn. eradicating, destroying, Kathās. lxvii, 14; (am), n. the act of pulling up or out, Ragh.; Pañcat.; destroying, extirpation, Prab.; Rājat.

Unmūlanīya, mfn. to be eradicated or pulled up by the roots, HYog.

Unmūlita, mfn. eradicated, pulled up by the roots; destroyed, R.; Vikr.

उन्मृज un-mṛij (ud-√mṛij), *Ā.* (-*mṛijate*, aor. 3. pl. *-amṛikshanta*, RV. i, 126, 4) to pull or draw near to one's self; to receive, get, RV. v, 52, 17; x, 167, 4; AV. xviii, 3, 73; TS. iii, 2, 3, 1; P. *Ā.* -*mārshī*, -*mṛishī*, to stroke, make smooth; to rub off, wipe off, polish; to efface, blot out, AV. viii, 6, 1; TBr.; ŚBr.; Kaus.; Yājñ. &c.: Caus. -*mārijayati*, to polish, cleanse.

Un-mārjana, mfn. rubbing or wiping off, effacing, Prab.

Un-mārjita, mfn. polished, clean, ib.

Unmārjāvamṛijā, f. any act in which it is said *un-mṛija! ava-mṛija!* ('rub up and down;' with irr. Impv.), gaṇa *mayūra-vyaṇsakādi*, Pāp. ii, 1, 72.

Un-mṛiṣṭa, mfn. stroked, TBr.; rubbed or wiped off, effaced, blotted out, Ragh.; Yājñ. &c.

उन्मृद् un-mṛid (ud-√mṛid), P. -*mṛidati*, to rub, mash together, mingle, KātyŚr.; Lāty.: Caus. -*mardayati*, to rub (the body).

Un-marda, as, m. rubbing off, rubbing (the body), BhP.

Un-mārdana, am, n. id., KātyŚr.; Gaut.; Suśr.; BhP.; a fragrant essence used for rubbing, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGṛ.

Un-mardita, mfn. rubbed, rubbed off, Suśr.

उन्मृश un-mṛiṣ (ud-√mṛiṣ), P. -*mṛiṣati*, to touch from above, ŚBr. vi, 3, 12: *Ā.* (Impv. -*mṛiṣava*) to lift up (after having touched), RV. viii, 70, 9.

Un-mṛiṣya, mfn. to be touched (see *ity-u°*).

उन्मेदा un-medā, f. (√*mid*), corpulence, fatness, W.

उन्मेय un-meya. See col. 1.

उन्मेष un-mesha, &c. See col. 2.

उप upa, ind. (a preposition or prefix to verbs and nouns, expressing) towards, near to (opposed to *apa*, away), by the side of, with, together with, under, down (e. g. *upa-√gam*, to go near, undergo; *upa-gamana*, approaching; in the Veda the verb has sometimes to be supplied from the context, and sometimes *upa* is placed after the verb to which it belongs, e. g. *āyayur upa = upāyayuh*, they approached).

(As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns *upa* expresses) direction towards, nearness, contiguity in space, time, number, degree, resemblance, and relationship (e. g. *upa-kanishthikā*, the finger next to the little finger; *upa-purāṇam*, a secondary or subordinate Purāṇa; *upa-daśa*, nearly ten); sometimes forming with the nouns to which it is prefixed compound adverbs (e. g. *upa-mūlani*, at the root; *upa-pūrvā-rātram*, towards the beginning of night; *upa-kūpe*, near a well) which lose their adverbial terminations if they are again compounded with nouns (e. g. *upakūpa-jalāśaya*, a reservoir in the neighbourhood of a well); prefixed to proper names *upa* may express in classical literature 'a younger brother' (e. g. *Upendra*, 'the younger brother of Indra'), and in Buddhist literature 'a son.'

(As a separable adverb *upa* rarely expresses) there-to, further, moreover (e. g. *tatrōpa brahma yo veda*, who further knows the Brahman), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Pañcat.

(As a separable preposition) near to, towards, in the direction of, under, below (with acc., e. g. *upa āśāh*, towards the regions); near to, at, on, upon; at the time of, upon, up to, in, above (with loc.,

e. g. *upa sānushu*, on the tops of the mountains; with, together with, at the same time with, according to (with inst., e. g. *upa dharmabhih*, according to the rules of duty), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

Upa, besides the meanings given above, is said by native authorities to imply disease, extinction; ornament; command; reproach; undertaking; giving; killing; diffusing; wish; power; effort; resemblance, &c.; [cf. *Zd. upa*; Gk. *ὑπό*; Lat. *sub*; Goth. *uf*; Old Germ. *oba*; Mod. Germ. *ob* in *Obdach*, *obliegen*, &c.]

Upaka, *as*, m. a diminutive for all proper names of men beginning with *upa*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 80. **Upa-kādi**, m. a *gaṇa*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69.

Upaḍa, *as*, m. = *upaka*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 80.

उपचु *upa-√ri*. See *upār*.

उपकक्ष *upa-kakṣā*, mfn. reaching to the shoulder, RV. x, 71, 7; Nir.; being under the arm-pit; (*ant*), n. (scil. *loman*) the hair under the arm-pit, GopBr. i, 3, 9.

उपकराद *upa-kaṇṭha*, mfn. being upon the neck or near the throat; being in the proximity of, proximate, near, Kum.; Pañcat.; Ragh.; (*am*), n. proximity, neighbourhood, contiguous space, Kathās.; Rājat. &c.; space near a village or its boundary, L.; a horse's gallop, L.; (*am*), ind. towards the neck, round the neck, Śiś. iii, 36.

उपकथा *upa-kathā*, f. a short story, tale; a subordinate narrative.

उपकनिष्ठिका *upa-kanishṭhikā*, f. (scil. *aṅgu-ṭī*) the finger next to the little finger, the last finger but one, ĀsvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; HirGr. &c.

उपकन्या *upa-kanyā* = *upa-gatā kanyām*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 194. = *puram* (*upa-kanyāpuram*), ind. near the women's apartments, Daś.

उपकरण *upa-karaṇa*, &c. See *upa-√i. kri*.

उपकर्णम् *upa-karṇam*, ind. near the ear, close to the ear, Pāṇ.

उपकर्णिक, f. that which goes from ear to ear, rumour, report, W.

उपकर्षण *upa-karṣaṇa*. See col. 3.

उपकलापम् *upa-kalāpam*, ind. near the girdle, down to the girdle, *gaṇa parimukhādi*, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 59 (Kāś.).

उपकल्प *upa-kalpa*, &c. See *upa-√kḷip*.

उपकान्तम् *upa-kāntam*, ind. near a friend, near a lover or a loved one, Kir. i, 19.

उपकार *upa-kāra*, &c. See *upa-√i. kri*.

उपकाल *upa-kāla*, *as*, m., N. of a king of the Nāgas, L.

Upa-kālikā, f. Nigella Indica, Bhpr.

उपकाश *upa-kāśa*, *as*, m. aurora, dawn, ĀpŚr.; ifc. aspect, appearance (cf. *nīlōpakāśa*).

उपकिरण *upa-kiraṇa*. See *upa-√kṛi*.

उपकीचक *upa-kicaka*, *as*, m. a follower of Kicaka, MBh.

उपकुञ्चि *upa-kuñci*, *is*, f. Nigella Indica, L. **Upa-kuñcikā**, f. id., Suśr.; small Cardamoms, L.

उपकुम्भ *upa-kumbha*, *am* or *ena* or *e*, ind. near the water-jar, Kāś.; (*āt*), ind. from the water-jar; (*ā*), f. Croton Polyandrum, Nigh.

उपकुरङ्ग *upa-kuraṅga*, *as*, m. a species of antelope, Nigh.

उपकुरवाण *upa-kurvāṇa*. See *upa-√i. kri*.

उपकुल *upa-kula*, *am*, n. 'secondary family or class,' N. of particular Nakshatras.

उपकुल्या *upa-kulyā*, f. Piper Longum, Suśr.; a canal, trench, ditch, L.

उपकुश *upa-kuśa*, *as*, m. a gum-boil, Suśr.; Car.; N. of a son of Kuśa, L.

उपकुञ्ज *upa-√kūj*.

Upa-kūjita, mfn. made to resound with cooing, MBh.; BhP.

उपकुप *upa-kūpa*, *as*, m. a small well, L.; (*e*), ind. near a well, L. = *jalāsaya*, m. a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकूल *upa-kūla*, mfn. being or growing on the shore or bank, BhP.; Kād.; Kāś. on iv, 3, 59; (*am* and *tas*), ind. on the shore, Ragh.; BhP.

Upa-kūlaka, *as*, m., N. of a man.

उपकु *upa-√i. kri*, P. *ā. -karoti*, *-kurute*, to bring or put near to, furnish with, provide, Mn.; Vikr.; Ratnāv.; to assist, help, favour, benefit, cause to succeed or prosper, R.; Mn.; Megh. &c.; to foster, take care of; to serve, do homage to (with acc.; only *ā*. by Pāṇ. i, 3, 32; but see MBh. i, 6408), ŚBr.; Rājat. &c.; to undertake, begin, set about, R.; to scold, insult, Vop. xxiii, 25; *upa-s-kri* (s inserted or perhaps original), *ā. -skurute*, to add, supply, Pāṇ.; Vop.; Siddh.; to furnish with; to prepare, elaborate, arrange, get ready; to adorn, decorate, ornament; to deform, disfigure, derange, disorder, spoil; to take care for, Pāṇ.; Bhāṭṭ.; Kāś.; to bring together, assemble.

Upa-karaṇa, *am*, n. the act of doing anything for another, doing a service or favour, helping, assisting, benefiting, Pañcat.; Sāh.; Subh. &c.; instrument, implement, machine, engine, apparatus, paraphernalia (as the vessels at a sacrifice &c.), KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; anything added over and above, contribution, expedient; means of subsistence, anything supporting life; any object of art or science; anything fabricated, Mn.; Suśr.; Kathās.; Car. &c.; the insignia of royalty, W.; the attendants of a king, L. = *vat* (*upakaraṇa*), mfn. furnished with means or instruments or implements, competent to do anything, ŚBr.; Car. **Upakaraṇārtha**, mfn. suitable (as a meaning), requisite, Car.

Upa-karaṇi-√i. kri, to cause to be an instrument, make dependent, Hit.; Hcar.; Kād. **Upakaraṇi-√bhū**, to become an instrument, become or be dependent, Kād.

Upa-karaṇīya, mfn. to be helped or assisted &c.

Upa-kartṛi, mf(tri)n. one who does a favour, one who benefits, a helper, MBh.; Ragh.; Hit.; Sāh.

Upa-kāra, *as*, m. help, assistance, benefit, service, favour; use, advantage, MBh.; Yājñ.; Hit.; Vikr. &c.; (*upakāre* *√vri*), to be of service to another, R.; preparation, ornament, decoration, embellishment (as garlands suspended at gateways on festivals, flowers &c.), Suśr.; L.; (*ṛ*), f. a royal tent; a palace; a caravanserai, L. = *para*, mfn. intent on doing benefits or good, beneficent. **Upakārāpa-kāra**, *au*, m. du. kindness and injury.

Upa-kāraka, mf(ikā)n. doing a service or favour, assisting, helping, benefiting; suitable, requisite, Hit.; Kathās.; Sarvad. &c.; subsidiary, subservient; accessory, Sarvad.; (*ikā*), f. a protectress, L.; a female assistant, L.; a palace, a caravanserai, L.; a kind of cake, L. = *tva*, n. the state of being helpful or assisting, Sarvad.

Upa-kārīn, mfn. helping, assisting, doing a favour; a benefactor; subsidiary, subservient, requisite, MBh.; Pañcat.; Śak.; Vedāntas. &c. **Upa-kārī-tva**, n. aid, succour, protection, Bhāṭṭ.

Upa-kārīya, mfn. to be helped or assisted, deserving or requiring assistance or favour, Sarvad.; Sāh.; KapS.; (*ā*), f. a royal tent, R.; Ragh.; a king's house, palace; a caravanserai; a cemetery, L.

Upa-kurvāṇa (p. of the *ā*. of *upa-√i. kri*, see above), *as*, m. a Brahmacārin or student of the Veda who honours his religious teacher by a gift on completing his studies and becoming a Gṛihastha (opposed to the Naishṭhika, who stays with his teacher till death), BhP.; Comm. on ChUp. &c.

Upakurvāpaka, *as*, m. id., Comm. on Mn. ix, 94; Comm. on BhP. &c.

Upa-kṛita, mfn. helped, assisted, benefited; rendered as assistance, done kindly or beneficently &c.; ifc. *gaṇa kṛitādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 59; (*am*), n. help, favour, benefit, Śak. 165 a; Sāh.

Upa-kṛiti, *is*, f. assistance, help, favour, kindness, Kathās.; Rājat.; Prab. = *mat*, mfn. one who does a favour, helping, assisting, Śiś.

Upakṛitīn, mfn. one who has done or does a favour, a helper &c., *gaṇa ishṭādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 88.

Upa-kṛiyā, f. the act of bringing near to; favour, assistance, help, benefit, service, Mn. ii, 149; Rājat.; means, expedient; remedy, Car.

Upa-cikīrṣhu, mfn. wishing or intending to do a service or favour, Kathās.; Balar.

1. Upa-s-kara (for 2. see below), *as*, m. (*am*, n., MBh. v, 7234) any utensil, implement or instrument; any article of household use (as a broom, basket &c.), appurtenance, apparatus, MBh.; Suśr.; Mn. &c.; an ingredient, condiment, spice, L.; N. of a Rishi, Brahmap.; ornament, decoration, T.; blame, censure, W.

1. Upa-s-karaṇa (for 2. see below), *am*, n. the act of decorating, embellishing, ornamenting; ornament, embellishment, T.

Upa-s-kāra, *as*, m. anything additional, a supplement, Kir.; Comm. on Ragh. 7, &c.; decoration, decorating, T.

Upa-s-kṛita, mfn. furnished with, Suśr.; BhP.; added, supplied, Siddh.; prepared, arranged, elaborated; ornamented, embellished, decorated, adorned, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Bhāṭṭ. &c.; deformed, deranged, spoiled, Pāṇ.; MBh.; Mn.; assembled, Siddh.; blamed, censured, W.

Upa-s-kṛiti, *is*, f. the act of preparing, adorning &c., Comm. on Pāṇ.; a supplement, anything additional, W.

उपकुत *upa-√i. kri*, P. *-kṛintati*, to hurt, violate, R.

उपकुप *upa-√i. kri*, P. *-kurshati*, to draw towards or near one's self, Suśr.; BhP.; to draw with one's self, draw or drag away, R.; to remove, give up, MBh.

Upa-karṣaṇa, *am*, n. the act of drawing or dragging near, Pat.

Upa-karṣam, ind. drawing near or towards one's self, seizing, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 49.

उपकुण *upa-kṛiṣṇa*, mfn. = *upagataḥ kṛiṣṇam*, *gaṇa gaurādi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 194.

Upakṛiṣhpaka, *as*, m., N. of a being in Skanda's retinue, MBh.

उपकु *upa-√kṛi*, P. *-kirati*, to scatter or throw down, scatter upon; to pour upon, besprinkle, bestrew, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; *upa-s-kṛi* (with s inserted or perhaps original), P. *-skirati*, to cut up, split; to hurt, Pāṇ.; Vop.; Kāś.

Upa-kirāṇa, *am*, n. the act of scattering or throwing over, covering up (with earth), burying, KātyŚr.

Upa-kirpa, mfn. besprinkled; strewed with, covered, ŚBr. ix, 1, 3, 14; MBh.

2. Upa-s-kara, *as*, m. the act of hurting, violating, T.

2. Upa-s-karaṇa, *am*, n. id., ib.

उपकुप *upa-√kḷip*, *ā. -kalpate*, to be fit for, be ready at hand, become, ŚBr.; BhP.; to serve as, lead to (with dat.). R. v, 25, 21; to take the shape or form of, become, be, BhP.; Mn.: Caus. P. *-kalpayati* (inf. *-kalpayitavai*), ŚBr. iv, 5, 2, 2) to prepare, make ready, equip; to procure, bring near, fetch, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; MBh. &c.; to allot, assign, MBh.; R.; Yājñ.; Kathās.; to put or set up, turn towards; to arrange, BhP.; Pañcat.; Prab.; to impart, communicate, BhP.; to assume, suppose, Sāh.

Upa-kalpa, *as*, m. an appurtenance, BhP.

Upa-kalpāna, *am*, n. the act of preparing, preparation, KātyŚr.; (*ā*), f. preparing (articles of food or medicine), fabricating, making, Suśr.; substituting, L.

Upakalpanīya, mfn. to be prepared or procured or fetched, Car.; treating of preparation &c. (as a chapter), ib.

Upa-kalpayitavya, mfn. to be prepared or made, Suśr.

Upa-kalpita, mfn. prepared, procured, fetched; arranged &c.

Upa-kalpya, ind. p. having prepared or procured &c.

Upa-kṛipta, mfn. ready, prepared, ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; equipped, adapted, fitted for, brought near, MBh.; R. &c.; produced, formed, BhP.

उपकेतु *upa-ketu*, *us*, m., N. of a man, Kāth.

उपकेरु *upa-keru*, *us*, m., N. of a man, MaitrS.

उपकोण *upa-koṇa*, *as*, m. an intermediate point of the compass, Balar.

उपकोशा *upa-kośa*, f., N. of a daughter of Upa-varsha and wife of Vara-ruci, Kathās.

उपकोसल *upa-kosala*, as, m., N. of a man, ChUp.

उपक्रम *upa-√kram*, P. -*krāmati* (rarely -*kramati*), A. -*kramate*, to go near, approach, come to, RV. viii, 1, 4; 21, 2; 81, 7; MBh.; R.; Megh.; to rush upon, attack (only P. by Kāś. on Pāp. i, 3, 39 & 42), MBh. xiii; to approach with any object, have recourse to, set about, undertake, begin (with acc., dat. or inf. only A. by Pāp. i, 3, 39 & 42), MBh.; Ragh. &c.; to treat, attend on (as a physician), MBh.; Suśr. &c.

उपा-krantṛi, mfn. one who undertakes, a beginner, Vop.

उपा-krama, as, m. the act of going or coming near, approach, MBh.; R.; setting about, undertaking, commencement, beginning, Lāty.; KātyŚr.; BhP.; Sāh.; Sarvad. &c.; enterprise, planning, original conception, plan, Ragh.; Rājāt.; Pañcat. &c.; anything leading to a result; a means, expedient, stratagem, exploit, MBh.; Yājñ.; Mālav. &c.; remedy, medicine, Suśr.; attendance (on a patient), treatment, practice or application of medicine, physicking, Suśr. &c.; the rim of a wheel, Hcat.; a particular ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas, W.; trying the fidelity &c. of a counsellor or friend, ib.; heroism, courage, L. — **parākrama**, m., N. of a work.

उपा-kramaṇa, mf(ī)n. approaching; complying with, granting, Kathās.; (am), n. attendance (on a patient), treatment, Suśr. &c.

उपा-kramaṇīya, mfn. to be approached or gone to; to be undertaken or commenced, L.; to be treated (as a patient), Suśr. &c.; (*upakramaṇīya*), mfn. treating of attendance (on a patient).

उपा-kramitavya, mfn. to be undertaken or commenced, R.

1. **उपा-kramya**, mfn. to be attended or treated (as a patient), Suśr.; Vikr. &c.

2. **उपा-kramya**, ind. p. having approached; having undertaken or commenced &c.

उपा-krānta, mfn. approached, MBh.; undertaken, commenced, begun, MBh.; Mālav. &c.; treated, attended on, cured, Daś.; Suśr. &c.; previously mentioned, MW.

उपा-krāmya, mfn. = 1. *upa-kramya* above.

उपक्री *upa-√kri*.

उपा-kriya, ind. p. having bought or purchased, Hit.

उपक्रीड *upa-√kriḍ*, P. -*kriḍati*, to play or dance around, MBh. xiii, 383a.

उपा-kriḍā, f. place for playing, play-ground, R.; (a kind of circus for public sports common in Malabār, Burnell.)

उपक्रुश *upa-√kruś*, P. -*krośati*, to scold, blame; Caus. -*krośayati*, to cause to cry or lament, BhP.

उपा-kruśya, ind. p. having scolded, blaming, chiding, Hit.

उपा-kruśṭa, mfn. chid, scolded at; (as), m. a person of low caste, a carpenter, [Comm.] ĀśvŚr. ii, 1, 13.

उपा-krośa, as, m. reproach, censure, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Daś.

उपा-krośana, am, n. the act of censuring, blaming, Daś. — **kara**, mfn. causing reproach, disgracing, dishonouring, Hariv.

उपा-krośṭṛi, mfn. one who scolds or censures; making a noise, braying; (tā), m. an ass, BhP.

उपक्लिद *upa-√kḷid*, P. to become wet; to rot, putrefy; Caus. -*kḷedayati*, to make wet, soak, Car.

उपा-klinna, mfn. wet, moist, Car.; rotten, putrid, ib.

उपक्लेष *upa-kleśa*, as, m. (with Buddh.) a lesser Kleśa (q.v.) or cause of misery (as conceit, pride &c.), Sarvad.

उपक्लृण *upa-kḷṛaṇa* or *upa-kḷvāṇa*, as, m. (√*kḷṛ*), the sound of a lute, L.

उपक्लृण *upa-kḷṛaṇa*, as, m. (voc. *upa-kḷṛaṇa*) a kind of worm, AV. vi, 50, 2.

उपक्षत्र *upa-kṣatra*, as, m., N. of a king, VP.

उपक्षय 1. *upa-kṣaya* (for 2. see col. 2), as,

m. 'a secondary or intermediate destruction of the world,' N. of Śiva [Nilak.], MBh. xii, 10368.

उपक्षर *upa-√kṣar*, P. -*kṣarati*, to flow or stream towards, RV. i, 124, 4; v, 62, 4; AitBr.; to pour over, TBr.

उपक्षि 1. *upa-√1. kṣhi*, Pass. -*kṣhiyate*, to waste away, decay, be consumed or exhausted, TBr.

उपा-kṣhapayitṛi, mfn. (fr. the Caus.), one who destroys, a destroyer, Śāy. on RV.

2. **उपा-kṣhaya** (for 1. see col. 1), as, m. decrease, decline, decay, waste, Hit.; Comm. on VS. &c.

उपा-kṣhita. See *du-upakṣhita*.

उपा-kṣhīpa, mfn. exhausted, consumed, KātyŚr.; absorbed, lost in, Comm. on BrĀrUp.; vanished, disappeared, Sāh.; Kathās.

उपक्षि 2. *upa-√2. kṣhi*, P. -*kṣheti* (RV.); 3. pl. -*kṣhiyanti*, AV. iv, 30, 4; RV.; Pot. 1. pl. -*kṣhiyema*, AV. xix, 15, 4) to stay or dwell near or at, abide, dwell on (lit. and fig.), RV.; AV.

उपा-kṣhit, mfn. dwelling near; clinging to, adhering, RV. viii, 19, 33.

उपा-kṣhetṛi, mfn. one who dwells or stays near at, RV. iii, 1, 16.

उपक्षिप *upa-√kṣhip*, P. -*kṣhipati*, to throw at, hurl against, BhP.; Sāh.; to beat, strike, ŚBr.; to strike with words, insult, accuse, insinuate, R.; to allude, hint at, Sāh.; Mṛicch.; Daś.; to speak of, describe, define, Sāh.; Sarvad.; to commence, set about (a work), Mall.

उपा-kṣhepa, as, m. throwing at; threatening, L.; mention, allusion, hint, Sāh.; Kathās.; Daśar.; Viddh. &c.; poetical or figurative style in composition, W.

उपा-kṣhepaka, mfn. alluding, suggesting; see *arthōpākṣhepaka*.

उपा-kṣhepāṇa, am, n. throwing at or down, L.; allusion, hint, suggestion, Sāh.; putting a Śūdra's food into a Brāhman's house (where it is cooked), Śāmbu-purāṇa (T.)

उपक्षुद्र *upa-kṣhudra*, mfn. somewhat small, TāṇḍyaBr.

उपक्षतम् *upa-kṣhatam*, ind. near the ditch, Daś.

उपक्षिल *upa-kṣhila*, am, n. a sub-supplement, supplement to a supplement, Hariv.; Vāyup.

उपक्ष्या *upa-√kṣhyā*, Pass. -*kṣhyāyate*, to be seen or perceived, ŚBr. iv, 1, 2, 13.

उपगण *upa-gaṇa*, mfn. constituting a small class or number less than a troop, Kāś. on Pāp. v, 4, 73; (as), m., N. of a man (Buddh.)

उपगम् *upa-√gam*, P. -*gacchati* (inf. -*gantava*), RV. x, 160, 5) to go near to, come towards, approach, arrive at, reach, attain, visit (with acc. and rarely dat.), RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to come upon, attack; to press hard upon, RV. i, 53, 9; MBh.; Mṛicch. &c.; to occur, happen, present itself, R.; Megh.; Pañcat. &c.; to undertake, begin, ŚBr.; R.; to approach (a woman sexually), MBh.; Mn.; to enter any state or relation, undergo, obtain, participate in, make choice of, suffer, MBh.; Yājñ.; Kum.; Mālar. &c.; to admit, agree to, allow, confess; Caus. -*gamayati*, to cause to come near or approach, Daś.; Desid. -*jigamishati*, to wish to approach, desire to go, BhP.

उपा-ga, mfn. ifc. approaching, going towards, Āp.; being or staying in or on, BhP.; VarBṛS.; Śis.; following, belonging to; fit for, conducive to, MBh.; Car.; approached; furnished with, MBh.; R.; Mn.; covered (as a female), L.

उपा-gata, mfn. gone to, met, approached (esp. for protection or refuge, Kām.), MBh.; Śak. &c.; attained, obtained; arrived, occurred, happened; undergone, experienced, MBh.; Śis.; Pañcat. &c. furnished with, MBh.; agreed, allowed, Mn.; MBh.; promised, L.; near at hand; approximate, Vop.; L.; passed away, dead, L.; (am), n. receipt, acquaintance, Yājñ. ii, 93. — **vat**, mfn. one who has gone to or approached; possessing; feeling, suffering (e.g. sorrow); one who has undertaken or promised, W.

उपा-gatī, is, f. approach, going near, Śis. ix, 75; undergoing, L.

उपा-gatya, ind. p. = 2. *upa-gamya*.

उपा-gama, as, m. approach, coming to, approximation, R.; Megh.; Ragh.; Sarvad. &c.; entering

(into any state or condition), obtaining, acquiring, having, Śak. 14 c; approaching respectfully, veneration, BhP.; coming near to, perceiving, Comm. on Daśar.; acquaintance, society; intercourse (as of the sexes), L.; undergoing, suffering, feeling, L.; agreement, promise, L.; a particular number (Buddh.)

उपा-gamana, am, n. the act of going towards, approaching, attaining, MBh.; R.; the act of coming near, perceiving, Daśar.; Sāh.; undertaking, addicting one's self to.

1. **उपा-gamya**, mfn. to be approached, approachable, obtainable, Mṛicch.

2. **उपा-gamya**, ind. p. having approached, approaching &c.

उपा-gāmin, mfn. coming near, approaching, arriving, Kathās.

उपा-jigamishu, mfn. (fr. Desid.), wishing or desiring to go near, Megh. 43.

उपगहन *upa-gahana*, as, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh.

उपगा 1. *upa-√1. gā* (for 2. see *upa-√gai*), P. -*gāti* (Subj. -*gāt*; 3. pl. -*gāt*; aor. 1. sg. -*gesham*, VS. v, 5) to go near to, arrive at; to come into, undergo, RV. i, 164, 4; vii, 93, 3; AV.; to go, walk (*pathā*, a way), RV. i, 38, 5; VS.; ŚBr.

1. **उपा-geya** (for 2. see p. 197, col. 1), mfn. to be approached; to be observed or kept, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 1, 86.

उपगानु *upa-gātṛi*, &c. See p. 197, col. 1.

उपगाह *upa-√gāh*, P. (p. -*gāhat*) to penetrate, force one's way into, R.

उपगिरम् *upa-giram*, ind. near or at a mountain, Pāp. v, 4, 112.

उपा-giri, i, ind. id., ib.; (is), m. the country near a mountain, MBh.

उपगीति *upa-gīti*, &c. See p. 197, col. 1.

उपगु *upa-gu*, us, m., N. of a king, TāṇḍyaBr.; VP. (v. l. *upa-guru*); (u), ind. near a cow, Pāp.

उपगुध *upa-gudha* (v. l. *upa-gudā*, Kāś.), Pāp. vi, 2, 194.

उपगुप *upa-√gup*.

उपा-gupta, mfn. hidden, concealed; (as), m., N. of a king. — **vitta**, mfn. of concealed resources, BhP.

उपगुरु *upa-guru*, us, m., N. of a king, VP. (v. l. *upa-gu*); an assistant teacher, W.; (u), ind. near a teacher.

उपगुह *upa-√guh*, P. -*gūhati*, to hide, cover, conceal, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; P. Ā. to clasp, embrace, press to the bosom, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Ragh. &c.

उपा-gūhya, ind. p. having hidden, hiding, concealing; having embraced, embracing.

उपा-gūḍha, mfn. hidden, concealed, covered, VarBṛS.; BhP.; clasped round, embraced, R.; BhP.; Ragh.; Śis. &c.; (am), n. the act of embracing, pressing to the bosom, an embrace, Megh.; Bhartṛ.; Venis. &c. — **vat**, mfn. one who has embraced, Hit.

उपा-gūḥana, am, n. the act of hiding, concealing, KātyŚr.; pressing to the bosom, embrace, VarBṛS.; (in dram.) the occurrence of any wonderful event, Sāh.; Daśar.

उपा-gūhya, ep. = *upa-gūhya* above.

उपा-gohya, mfn. to be hidden; (as), m. a kind of fire considered as impure, PārGr.; MantraBr.

उपगृ 1. *upa-√1. grī*, P. (1. pl. -*grīṇimasi*, 3. p. -*grīṇanti*) to approach with praise, revere, worship, RV. i, 48, 11; ii, 34, 14.

उपगृ 2. *upa-√2. grī*, P. (Pot. -*gilet*) to swallow down, Suśr. ii, 237, 8.

उपगै *upa-√gai*, P. -*gāyati* (Impv. 2. pl. -*gāyātā*, RV.) to sing to any one (dat. or acc.); to join in singing, accompany a song; to sing before, sing, praise in song, celebrate, 'fill with song,' RV. viii, 32, 17; ix, 11, 1; AV. iv, 15, 4; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; to sing near; Pass. -*giyate* (p. -*giyāmana*, RV.); MBh.; and -*giyati* [itr.], MBh. xv, 883) to be sung or praised in song; to be sung before, RV. viii, 70, 5; MBh.

2. **उपा-gā**, f. accompaniment of a song, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Jaim.

Upa-gātrī, *tā*, m. one who accompanies the song of the Ud-gātrī, a chorister, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

Upa-gāna, *am*, n. an accompanying song, Mālav.

Upa-gāyana, *am*, n. singing, BhP.

Upa-gīta, *mfn.* sung to or before, sung, celebrated, proclaimed, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; one who has begun to sing near, Śis. iv, 57.

Upa-gīti, *is*, f. a kind of Aryā metre (consisting of four lines of alternately twelve and fifteen instants).

Upa-gīthā, *am*, n. id., MaitrS. ii, 13, 14.

Upa-geya, *mfn.* to be sung or celebrated; (*am*), n. song, BhP. v, 26, 38.

उपग्रन्थ *upa-√granth*, P. (1. sg. -*granthāmi* for -*grādhāmi*?) to intertwine or wind round, Comm. on TS. i, 2, 7.

Upa-grantha, *as*, m. 'minor work,' a class of writings.

उपग्रस *upa-√gras*, P. (impf. *upāgrasat*) to swallow down, devour (as Rāhu the sun); to eclipse, MBh. ii, 2693.

उपग्रह *upa-√grah*, P. -*grīhñāti* (aor. -*agra-bhū*, AV.) to seize from below; to hold under, put under; to support, AV. vii, 110, 3; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; PārGr. &c.; to collect a fluid (by holding a vessel under), TS.; to seize, take possession of, take, obtain; to subdue, become master of, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; to draw near (to one's self); to conciliate, propitiate; to take as one's ally, ChUp.; to comprehend, BhP. iii, 22, 21; to take up again, renew, MBh. xii, 5206; to accept, approve, MBh. xii, 6977.

Upa-grīhita, *mfn.* held from below, supported, ĀśvGr. iv, 7, 10; subdued, mastered, Prab.

Upa-grīhya, *ind. p.* having held under or seized from below; having obtained, obtaining &c.

1. **Upa-grāha**, *as*, m. (for 2. see s. v.) seizure, confinement, L.; a prisoner, L.; a handful (of Kuśa grass), Kāty.; adding, addition (of a sound), Comm. on Pāp.; an *e* used as Nidhana (q. v.) at the end of a Sāman, Lāty. vii, 8, 11; alteration, change, SamhUp. ii, 3; propitiation, conciliation, coaxing, Daśar.; a kind of Sandhi or peace (purchased by the cession of everything), Kām.; Hit.; the Pada or voice of a verb, Comm. on Pāp.; a kind of demon causing diseases (supposed to preside over the planets), Hariv. 9562.

Upa-grāhaṇa, *am*, n. the act of seizing from below, holding under, supporting, KātyŚr. i, 10, 6; comprehending, learning, R. i, 4, 4; the taking any one prisoner, seizure, capture, L.

Upa-grāha, *as*, m. a complimentary gift, present to a superior, MBh. ii, 1898.

Upa-grāhya, *am*, n. id., L.

उपग्रह 2. *upa-grāha*, *as*, m. (fr. *grāha* with *upa* implying inferiority), a minor planet or any heavenly body of a secondary kind, a comet, meteor, falling star &c., MBh. &c.

उपघट्ट *upa-√ghaṭṭ*, to stir up, Car.

उपघात *upa-ghāta*, *as*, m. (fr. *upa-√han*, q. v.), a stroke, hurt, violation; injury, damage, offence, wrong, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Śak. &c.; weakness, sickness, disease, morbid affection (cf. *punstūpa*, *svaṛūpa*), Suśr.; a kind of oblation or sacrifice, Gītyas. ii, 7.

Upa-ghātaka, *mfn.* striking, hurting; injuring, damaging, offending, MBh.; Car.; (*as*), m. injury, offence, damage, MBh. xiii, 3610.

Upa-ghātām, *ind. p.* See *upa-√han*.

Upa-ghātin, *mfn.* one who does damage, hurting, injuring, Suśr.; MBh.

Upa-ghna, *as*, m. contiguous support, resting-place, shelter, refuge, Pāp.; Bhaṭṭ. -*taru*, m. a supporting tree, a tree which supports a climbing plant, Ragh. xiv, 1.

उपघुष *upa-√ghush*.

Upa-ghuṣṭa, *mfn.* caused to resound, resounding with, sounding, MBh.; BhP.

Upa-ghoṣhaṇa, *am*, n. proclamation, publication, Daś.

उपग्रा *upa-√ghrā*, P. -*jighrati* (-*jīghrati*, AV.) to smell at; to touch (with the mouth), AV. xii, 4, 5; ŚBr.; Lāty.; MBh. &c.; to smell, MBh.; Ragh.; to kiss, MBh. vii, 4357; Ragh. xiii, 70; R.; Caus. -*ghrāpayati*, to cause to smell at, TS. v, 2, 8, 1.

Upa-ghrāta, *mfn.* smelled at, touched by the mouth (of a cow), Mn. iv, 209; Gaut. xvii, 12.

Upa-ghrāyam, *ind. p.* smelling at, MaitrS. ii, 1, 3.

Upa-jighraṇa, *am*, *ā*, n. f. the act of smelling at, Car.

उपज *upaca*, *mfn.* See *ācōpaca*.

उपजक्र *upa-cakra*, *as*, m. a species of duck (cf. *cakra* and *cakra-vāka*), MBh.

उपजक्षु *upa-cakshus*, n. a superhuman or divine eye (= *divya-cakshus*), L.; spectacles (Beng. *casamā*), T.

उपचतुर *upa-catura*, *mfn.* (pl.) almost four, nearly four, Kāty. on Pāp. v, 4, 77.

उपचय *upa-caya*. See *upa-√i. ci*.

उपचर *upa-√car*, P. -*carati*, to go towards, come near, approach, RV. vii, 46, 2; TS. v, 7, 6, 1; ŚBr.; R.; to come near, wait upon, serve, attend, assist, bear a hand, ŚBr.; MBh.; Mṛicch.; Daś. &c.; to approach, set about, undertake, perform, TS. iii, 1, 6, 1; ŚBr.; to attend on (a patient), physis (a person), treat, tend, nurse, Suśr.; Pañcat.; to use figuratively or metaphorically, apply figuratively (generally Pass. -*caryate*), VarBrS.; Śāh.; Sarvad. &c.

Upa-cāra, *mfn.* accessory, supplementary, Śāṅkh-Br.; (*as*), m. access, approach, ŚBr. ii, 3, 4, 30; attendance, cure, Suśr.; (cf. *sūpacara*).

Upa-carāṇa, *am*, n. approach. See *sūpacaraṇa*.

Upa-carāṇiya, *mfn.* to be approached; to be attended; to be applied or attributed, Śāy. on TBr. i, 3, 2, 3.

Upa-carita, *mfn.* approached, attended; applied &c.; (*am*), n. a particular rule of Sandhi (cf. *upa-cāra*), VPāt.

Upa-caritavya, *mfn.* to be attended or waited upon, Bhartr.; to be treated, Car.; to be respected or revered or treated with attention, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; (*ā*), f. service, attendance; attendance on a patient; practice of medicine.

1. **Upa-carya**, *mfn.* id.

2. **Upa-carya**, *ind. p.* having approached, having attended &c.

Upa-cārā, *as*, m. approach, service, attendance, Heat. i, 111, 2 seqq.; act of civility, obliging or polite behaviour, reverence, ŚBr.; MBh.; Śak. &c. (64 Upacāras are enumerated in the Tantra-sāra, quoted by T.); proceeding, practice; behaviour, conduct; mode of proceeding towards (gen.), treatment, ŚBr.; MBh.; Āp.; Mn. &c.; attendance on a patient, medical practice, physicking, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Vikr.; a ceremony, Kum. vii, 86; present, offering, bribe; solicitation, request, L.; ornament, decoration, Kum.; Ragh. vii, 4; a favourable circumstance, Śāh. 300; usage, custom or manner of speech, Nyāyad.; a figurative or metaphorical expression (*upacārāt*, *ind.* metaphorically), metaphor, figurative application, Śāh.; Sarvad.; Comm. on Śis. &c.; pretence, pretext, L.; a kind of Sandhi (substitution of *s* and *ś* in place of Visarga), Kāś. on Pāp. viii, 3, 48; N. of a Parisiṣṭa of the Sāma-veda. -*karāṇa* or -*karman*, n. or -*kriyā*, f. (Mn. viii, 357) act of courteousness, politeness, civility. -*ochala*, n. a kind of fallacious inference (to be refuted by reference to the real sense of a word used metaphorically, e. g. if any one from the sentence 'the platform cries' were to conclude that the platform really cries and not persons on the platform), Nyāyad.; Nyāyak. -*pada*, n. a courteous or polite word, a mere compliment, Kum. iv, 9. -*para*, *mfn.* intent on service or politeness. -*paribhrashta*, *mfn.* devoid of civility, destitute of kindness, churlish, uncourteous, Hit. -*parita*, *mfn.* full of politeness. -*vat*, *mfn.* polite; furnished with ornaments, decorated, Ragh. vi, 1.

Upacāreka, *mfn.* (*ikā*) n. *ifc.* for *upa-cāra*, Kathās.; (*as*), m. courteousness, politeness, Heat.

Upacārika, *mfn.* *ifc.* serving for, belonging to, MBh. iv, 1621.

Upacārin, *mfn.* attending upon, serving; revering, R.; MaitrUp.; *ifc.* using (a remedy), Car.

Upa-cārya, *mfn.* to be attended upon, to be treated with attention, Pañcat.; (*ā*), f. practice of medicine, L.

Upa-cīra, *mfn.* attended upon, assisted, MBh. (= *vañcita*, 'deceived', Nilak.)

उपचर्म *upa-carma*, *ind.* near or on the skin, Comm. on Pāp.

उपचाकु *upacaku*, *us*, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *bāhu-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 96 (not in the Kāś.)

उपचायित 1. *upa-cāyin* (for 2. see below), *mfn.* (√2. *ci*), honouring, revering, MBh.

उपचार *upa-cāru*, *us*, m., N. of a Cakra-vartin. -*mat*, m. id. (Buddh.)

उपचि *upa-√i. ci*, P. -*cinoti*, to gather together, TS. i, 1, 7, 2; to heap up, collect, hoard up, accumulate; to increase, strengthen, MBh.; Kum.; Suśr.; Megh. &c.; to pour over, cover, overload; Pass. -*cīyate*, to be heaped together or accumulated; to increase, become strong, MBh.; Suśr.; Rājat.; Hit. &c.; to gain advantage, succeed, be prosperous, Mn. viii, 169; to be covered with; to cover one's self, furnish one's self with, MBh.; Suśr.

Upa-caya, *as*, m. accumulation, quantity, heap; elevation, excess; increase, growth, prosperity, MBh.; Suśr.; Hit. &c.; (*upacayaṇ* √1. *kri*), to promote or advance the prosperity of, help, assist, Kām.; addition, KātyŚr.; the third, sixth, tenth, and eleventh of the zodiacal signs, VarBrS. &c. **Upacayāpaca**, *as*, m. du. prosperity and decay, rise and fall, Suśr. **Upacayāvaha**, *mfn.* causing prosperity or success, Kām.

2. **Upa-cāyin**, *mfn.* *ifc.* causing to increase or succeed, MBh.

Upa-cāyya, *as*, m. a particular sacrificial fire, Pāp.; L.; a place for holding sacrificial fire, an altar, hearth, Bhaṭṭ.; L.

Upacāyyaka, *as*, m. id.

Upa-cit, *ā*, f. a particular disease, a kind of swelling, VS. xii, 97, (*svayathu-guḍa-slipaddayah*, Comm.)

Upa-cita, *mfn.* heaped up, increased; thriving, increasing, prospering, succeeding, MBh.; BhP.; Megh.; Ragh. &c.; big, fat, thick, Suśr.; Car.; covered over, furnished abundantly, possessing plentifully, MBh.; Hariv.; Pañcat. &c.; plastered, smeared; burnt, L. -*rasa*, *mfn.* one whose (appetite or) desire is increased, Megh. 115.

Upa-citi, *is*, f. accumulation, increase; augmentation, Śāntis.; gain, advantage; a heap, pile, MBh. iii, 15144; (in arithm.) progression, Āryabh. ii, 21.

Upacitī-√bhū, to increase, grow, Git. xii, 27.

Upa-coya, *mfn.* to be collected or heaped up.

उपचिकीर्षु *upa-cikirshu*. See *upa-√i. kṛi*.

उपचित *upa-citra*, *mfn.* variegated, coloured; (*as*), m., N. of a man, MBh.; (*ā*), f., N. of particular metres (viz. 1. a variety of Mātrāsamaka, consisting of four lines of sixteen instants each; 2. a metre of four lines of eleven instants each; in two varieties); the plants *Salvinia Cucullata* and *Croton Polyandrum*, L.

Upacitraka, *am*, n. a particular metre (consisting of four lines of eleven instants each).

उपचूडन *upa-cūḍana* or *upa-cūḷana*, *am*, n. singeing, searing, heating, Parāś.; Comm. on Yājñ. &c.

उपचूत *upa-√crit*, P. -*critati*, to fasten, tie or bind on, Kauś.

उपच्छ *upa-cchad* (*upa-√chad*).

Upa-cchanna, *mfn.* covered, MBh. i, 5005; concealed, hidden, secret, MBh. i, 6006; Mn.

उपच्छन्तु *upa-cchand* (*upa-√chand*), Caus. -*cchandayati*, to conciliate (privately by flattering or coaxing language), coax, entice; to seduce, Prab.; Rājat.; Kathās.; to supplicate, beg, Ragh. v, 58.

Upa-cchanda, *as*, m. anything necessary or needful, a requisite, MBh. xiii, 3300.

Upa-cchandana, *am*, n. persuasion, conciliation by coaxing, enticing, Daś.; Bālar.; Kāś. on Pāp. i, 3, 47.

Upa-cchandita, *mfn.* persuaded, coaxed, enticed, Śak. 207, 2, (Prākṛit *upa-cchandido*).

उपच्छल *upa-cchal* (*upa-√chal*), P. -*cchalayati*, to deceive, overreach, Prab.

उपच्यव *upa-cyavā*, *as*, m. (√*cyu*), the act of pressing or moving towards (said of a woman in sexual intercourse), RV. i, 28, 3, (= *śālā-prāpti*, Śāy.)

उपज 1. *upa-jā* (for 2. see p. 198, col. 1), *mfn.* (√*jan*), additional, accessory, ŚBr. i, 1, 1, 10 (Śāy. reads *upa-cdm* [√1. *ci*]; see Weber's extracts from the Comm. on the above passage, where T.

reads correctly *tricutura-māsād āropitam* instead of *tricuturān mākābopitam* [?]).

उपजगती *upa-jagatī*, f. a particular metre (a variety of the Trishubh; three Pādas containing twelve instants instead of eleven), RPrāt.

उपजन् *upa-jan*, *Ā. -jāyate*, to be produced or originate in addition; to be added or put to, RV. i, 25, 8; TāṇḍyaBr.; ĀśvŚr.; ŚaṅkhŚr.; RPrāt. &c.; to follow (as a consequence), Sarvad.; to be born, originate, come forth, appear, become visible, happen, MBh.; BhP.; Mn.; Hit.; Suśr. &c.; to be born again, MBh. xiii, 6689; Yājñ. iii, 256; Bhag.; to exist, be, Pañcat.; Hit.; Caus. *-janayati*, to generate, produce; to cause, effect, TāṇḍyaBr.; Prab.; Malav.; Sarvad.

2. **उपा-*ja*** (for 1. see s.v.), mfn. produced or coming from, Gaut. xii, 36, &c.; (as), m., N. of a deity.

उपा-*jana*, as, m. addition, increase; appendage, ĀśvŚr.; ChUp.; Comm. on Nyāyam. &c.; addition of a letter (in the formation of a word), letters or syllables or affixes added, RPrāt.; APrāt.; Nir.; Śay. &c.

उपा-*janana*, am, n. generation, procreation, MānGr. i, 14.

उपा-*jā*, f. distant or not immediate posterity, AV. xi, 1, 19.

उपा-*jāta*, mfn. added, additional, APrāt. &c.; produced, engendered, aroused, originated, MBh.; Daś. &c. — **उपा-*kopa*** or **उपा-*krodha***, mfn. one whose anger is aroused, provoked, excited, Prab. — **उपा-*kṛeda***, mfn. suffering from exhaustion, faint, feeble, Mṛicch. — **उपा-*viśāsa***, mfn. inspired with confidence, confident, trusting, believing, Hit.

उपा-*jāti*, is, f. a mixed metre (esp. a combination of Indra-vajra and Upendra-vajra, or of Vanṣa-stha and Indra-vanṣa).

उपा-*jāstikā*, f. id.

उपजन्तम् *upa-janam*, ind. near the people, Kir. iv, 1.

उपजन्थनि *upa-jandhani*, is, m., N. of a man, SkandaP.

उपजप *upa-jap*, P. *-japati*, to whisper (*karṇe* or *karnam*, into anybody's ear), MBh.; R.; to bring over to one's own party (by secretly suggesting anything into the ear); to instigate to rebellion or treachery, MBh. xii, 2633; Mn. vii, 197; Daś.; Kathās. &c.

उपा-*japta*, mfn. brought over or instigated to rebellion (by whispering into the ear &c.).

उपा-*jāyā*, mfn. to be brought over or instigated to rebellion (cf. the last), Mn. vii, 197; Bhāṭṭ.

उपा-*jāpa*, as, m. the act of rousing to rebellion or bringing over to one's own party (see above), Hit.; Pañcat.; Daś.; Śik. &c.

उपा-*jāpaka*, mfn. one who brings over to his party or one who rouses to rebellion (by whispering into the ear &c.), Mn. ix, 275.

उपजसम् *upa-jarasam*, ind. towards or near old age, cf. Pāp. v, 4, 107.

उपजला *upa-jalā*, f., N. of a river, MBh.

उपजल्य *upa-jalp*.

उपा-*jalpita*, am, n. talk, R. ii, 60, 14.

उपा-*jalpin*, mfn. talking to a person, giving advice, MBh. i, 5396.

उपजानु *upa-jānu*, ind. in or near the knee, Pāp. iv, 3, 40.

उपजि *upa-jī*, P. *-jayati*, to acquire by conquest, gain, obtain, GopBr. ii, 2, 16.

उपजिगमिषु *upa-jigamishu*. See *upa-jagam*.

उपजिग्रथ *upa-jighraṇa*. See *upa-jighrā*.

उपजिज्ञासु *upa-jijñāsu*. See *upa-jijñā*.

उपजिहोषी *upa-jīhīrshā*, f. See *upa-jīhri*.

उपजिह्वा *upa-jihvā*, f. the epiglottis, Yājñ. iii, 97; an abscess on the under side of the tongue, Suśr.; a kind of ant, L.

उपा-*jīhvikā*, f. a kind of ant, RV. viii, 102, 21; the epiglottis, Car.; an abscess (see above), Suśr.

उपजीक *upa-jīka*, as, m. (ā, f.?) a water deity, AV. ii, 3, 4; vi, 100, 2.

उपजीव *upa-jīva*, P. *-jīvati* (3. pl. *-jīvantī*)

to live or exist upon (food), subsist, support one's self on, be supported by, RV. i, 190, 5; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; TBr.; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; to derive profit from, make use of (with acc.), Yājñ.; BhP.; MārKp. &c.; to live under, be dependent on, serve, MBh.; BhP.; Śis. &c.; to live for a profession, practice, Mn.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; Caus. *-jīvayati*, to use, make the most of, Kathās. lxi, 268.

उपा-*jīva*, mfn. probably not very different in meaning from *jīva*, q. v., AV. xix, 69, 2; (ā), f. subsistence, TBr. i, 5, 6, 4.

उपा-*jīvaka*, mfn. living upon, subsisting by (with instr. or ifc.), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Comm. on Mn.; living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant, Kathās.; (am, ikā), n. f. subsistence, livelihood, L.

उपा-*jīvana*, am, n. livelihood, subsistence, ŚBr.; Mn. ix, 207; Yājñ. iii, 236; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; dependance, submissiveness, Prasannar.

उपा-*jīvanīya*, mfn. affording or serving for livelihood, AV. viii, 10, 22-29; TS.; ŚBr.

उपा-*jīvin*, mfn. living on, subsisting by (with acc. or gen. or ifc.), MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; living in dependence, dependent, subject, MBh.; Ragh.; Rājat. &c.; submissive, humble, Ratnāv.

1. **उपा-*jīvya***, mfn. that by which one lives, affording or serving for a livelihood, MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; that on which one depends or rests, Daś.; Śah.

2. **उपा-*jīvya***, ind. p. having lived upon; depending on, because of (with acc.)

उपजुष *upa-jush*, P. (pf. 3. pl. *-jūjushu*) to excite pleasure, gladden, RV. viii, 23, 9.

उपा-*joshā*, as, m. desire, pleasure, liking, see *yathāpajosham*; (am), ind. according to one's desire or liking, L.; silently, quietly, Śak. 202, 8, v. l.

उपा-*joshapa*, am, n. enjoyment, use; taking (food), BhP. v, 16, 19.

उपज्ञा 1. *upa-jñā*, *Ā. -jānīte* (3. pl. *-jānāte*, AV.) to ascertain, excogitate, invent, find out, hit upon, AV. iv, 36, 8; ŚBr.

उपा-*jijñāsu*, mfn. (fr. Desid.), wishing to know or to become acquainted with, MBh. xii, 3884.

उपा-*jijñāsyā*, mfn. to be excogitated or found out; enigmatical, ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 24.

2. **उपा-*jñā***, f. knowledge found out or invented by one's self (not handed down by tradition), untaught or primitive knowledge, invention, Pāp.; L.; (mfn. ifc.) invented or first taught by, unknown before, Ragh. xv, 63; Kās. and Siddh. on Pāp. ii, 4, 21 & vi, 2, 14; Bhāṭṭ.

उपा-*jñāta*, mfn. excogitated, invented, found out; ascertained by one's self, unknown before, ŚBr.; Pāp.

उपजन्तु *upa-jman*, ā, m. (√gam), way, path [NBD.], SV. i, 4, 1, 5, 6.

उपज्योतिष *upa-jyotiṣa*, am, n. a compendium of astronomy, VarBṛS.

उपजि *upa-jī*, P. *-jrayati*, to go near to, RV. ix, 71, 5.

उपजल *upa-jval*.

उपा-*jvalita*, mfn. lighted up (with *an*° neg.), ŚBr. xi, 8, 3, 7.

उपज *upa-ja*, as, m. a diminutive for all proper names of men which begin with *upa*, Pāp. v, 3, 80.

उपदौक *upa-dhauk*, Caus. P. *-dhaukayati*, to fetch, bring, prepare; to offer, present, Hit.; Comm. on KātyŚr. vii, 2, 2; Kārāṇḍ.

उपा-*dhaukana*, am, n. a respectful present (made to a king), L.

उपा-*dhaukita*, mfn. prepared, arranged, Pañcat.

उपतक्ष *upa-taksha* or **उपा-*takshaka***, as, m. N. of a Nāga, Kauś.; R.

उपतटम् *upa-taṭam*, ind. near the slope, Megh. 58; near the bank, Kād.

उपतप *upa-tap*, P. *-tapatī* (p. *-tāpat*, see col. 3) to make warm, heat, ŚBr.; to afflict (as an illness; with gen. or acc. of the afflicted person), ŚBr.; ChUp.; to feel pain, become sick, ĀśvGr. iv, 1, 1; Pass. *-tāpate*, to be made warm or heated; (with *tapas*) to undergo bodily mortification, AV. vii, 61, 1, 2; to be afflicted with pain, be tormented, feel

pain, become ill, KātyŚr.; MBh.; BhP.; Suśr. &c.; Caus. *-tāpayati* (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-tītapāsi*, AV.) to ignite, burn, consume, AV. vi, 32, 1; to cause pain, mortify, torment, hurt, oppress, MBh.; BhP.; Comm. on Mn.

उपा-*tāpat*, ā, n. interior heat, disease, ŚBr.; TBr. iii, 9, 17, 1.

उपा-*tapta*, mfn. heated, hot, MBh. iii, 71; R.; sick, ill, KātyŚr. xxii, 3, 23; distressed, afflicted.

उपा-*taptī*, mfn. heating, burning; (tā), m. interior heat, disease, L.

उपा-*tāpa*, as, m. heat, warmth; heating, Suśr.; L.; pain, trouble; pain, Śak. 122, 2 (v. l. for *anu-tāpa*), Suśr.; sickness, disease, hurt, ĀśvGr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; haste, hurry, L.

उपा-*tāpaka*, mfn. causing pain, paining.

उपा-*tāpana*, mfn. id., BhP.

उपा-*tāpin*, mfn. heating, inflaming; causing pain, paining, MBh.; Kātyād. &c.; (*upatāpin*), suffering heat or pain, sick, ill, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Kauś.; Mn.

उपतल्प *upa-talpya*, as, m. a kind of wooden seat or stool, Śay. on TBr. iii, 8, 14.

उपतारक *upa-tāraka*, mfn. (√trī), overflowing, Kauś.

उपतिष्ठामु *upa-tiṣṭhāsu*. See *upa-tiṣṭhā*.

उपतिष्य *upa-tiṣhya*, as, m., N. of a son of Tishya.

उपतीरम् *upa-tīram*, ind. on the shore, Kās. on Pāp. vi, 2, 121.

उपतीर्थ *upa-tīrtha*. See *sūpatīrtha*.

उपतुष *upa-tush*, Caus.

उपा-*toshya*, ind. p. having satisfied; contenting, satisfying, ĀśvGr. i, 6.

उपतूलम् *upa-tūlam*, ind. near or on the panicle (of a plant), Kās. on Pāp. v, 2, 121.

उपतुष्य *upa-triṇya* (voc. *upa-triṇya*), as, m. 'lurking in the grass,' a kind of snake, AV. v, 13, 5.

उपतृद् *upa-trid*, P. *-trindāti* (Pot. *-trind-yāti*) to pierce, cleave, TS. vi, 3, 9, 3.

उपतेल *upa-taila*, mfn. (*gaṇa gaurādi*, Pāp. vi, 2, 194) = *abhyakā-taila*, T.

उपतैष *upataiṣa* v. l. for *upa-naishā* (Kās.), *gaṇa gaurādi*, Pāp. vi, 2, 194 (ed. Bōhtl.)

उपत्यका *upatyakā*, f. land at the foot of a mountain or hill, low-land, Pāp.; Ragh.; Śak.; Śis. &c.; a vale, valley, L.

उपत्सर *upa-tsar*.

उपा-*tsarya*, ind. p. having approached stealthily, creeping near, ŚBr. i, 6, 3, 28.

उपदंश *upa-danś*.

उपा-*danśa*, as, m. anything eaten in addition (to excite thirst or appetite), a relish, spice, R.; Kathās.; Suśr.; Daś.; a kind of venereal disease, Suśr.; the tree Moringa Hyperanthera (the scraped root of which is used for horse-radish), L.; a kind of shrub, L.

उपा-*danśaka*, as, m. a particular plant, L.

उपा-*danśam*, ind. p. having taken an additional bit or morsel of (with instr. or ifc.), Pāp. iii, 4, 47; Kās. on Pāp. ii, 2, 21.

उपा-*danśin*, mfn. afflicted with the Upadanśa (q. v.) disease, L.

उपा-*danśya*, ind. p. = *upa-danśam* above.

उपदम्भ *upa-dambh*, Caus. P. (3. pl. *-dambhanti*) to lessen, diminish, destroy, ŚBr. xiii, 8, 1, 1.

उपदंशक *upa-danśaka*, &c. See *upa-danś*.

उपदश *upa-daśa*, mfn. nearly ten, almost ten, Comm. on Pāp.; Vop.

उपदस *upa-das*, P. *-dasyati* (Subj. *-dasat*, RV. i, 139, 5; AV. v, 30, 15) to fail, be wanting, be extinguished or exhausted, dry up, RV.; AV. iii, 29, 2, 6; v, 30, 15; TS. i, 6, 3, 3; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; GopBr.; Kauś.; to want, lose, be deprived of (instr.), AV. xii, 4, 2; Caus. *-dāsayati*, to cause to fail or cease, extinguish, AV. xii, 5, 27; 52; TBr.; Nir.

उपा-*dasata*, &c. See *an-upadasta*, p. 34, col. 2.

उपा-*dāsuka*, mfn. failing, TS.

उपदह *upa-dah*, P. *-dahati* (aor. *-adhā-*

kshīt, MBh. iii, 546) to burn, set fire to, ŚBr.; Gobh.; MBh.

Upa-dagdha, mfn. burnt, set on fire, ŚBr.; Kauś.

उपदा 1. *upa-*/1. *dā*, P. -*dadāti*, to give in addition, add; to give, grant, offer, RV. vi, 28, 2; AV. iv, 21, 2; xix, 34, 8; R.; to take upon one's self: Pass. (irr. p. -*dadyāmāna*) to be offered or granted (as protection), RV. vi, 49, 13.

Upa-dāya, ind. p. having taken or taking upon one's self, AV. x, 8, 18 (= xiii, 3, 14).

2. **Upa-dā**, mfn. giving a present, VS. xxx, 9; (*ā*), f. a present, offering (esp. a respectful present to a king or person of rank); a bribe, Pāp.; Ragh.; Śatr. &c.

1. **Upa-dātṛi** (for 2. see col. 2), mfn. one who gives or grants or confers, Pañcat. iv, 107 (ed. Bombay).

1. **Upa-dāna** (for 2. see col. 2) or **upa-dānaka**, *am*, n. a present, offering, = 2. *upa-dā* above, L.

Upa-dī-kṛta, mfn. offered as a present, Śis.

उपदानवी *upa-dānavī*, f., N. of a daughter of the Dānava Vṛisha-parvan, Hariv.; of a daughter of Vaiśvānara, BhP.

उपदासुक *upa-dāsuka*. See *upa-*/das.

उपदिग्ध *upa-digdha*. See *upa-*/dih.

उपदिश 1. *upa-*/diś, P. *ā*. -*disati*, -*te*, to point out to, ŚBr. x, 6, 1, 11; to indicate, specify, explain, inform, instruct, teach, ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr. & Gr.; MBh.; Mṛicch.; Ragh. &c.; to advise, admonish, BhP.; Hit.; to mention, exhibit, speak of, BhP.; Mn.; Mṛicch.; VPrāt. &c.; to settle, prescribe, command, dictate, govern, MBh.; Mn.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c.; to name, call, MBh.; BhP.; Mn. &c.: Pass. -*diśyate*, to be taught, &c.

Upa-didikṣā, f. (fr. Desid.), the wish or intention to teach or inform, Comm. on Bādar. iii, 4, 8.

2. **Upa-diś** (for 3. see s. v.), mfn. (ifc.) pointing out to, showing; see *mārōpaḍit*.

Upa-diśa, *as*, m., N. of a son of Vasu-deva, Hariv.

Upa-diśya, ind. p. having indicated or taught &c.; indicating, teaching &c.

Upa-diśta, mfn. specified, particularized; taught, instructed; mentioned; prescribed, commanded &c.; initiated, W.; (*am*), n. counsel, advice (in dram.) a persuasive speech in conformity with the prescribed rules, Śāh. 449 &c.

Upa-deśa, *as*, m. pointing out to, reference to, Pāp. i, 4, 70; Kap.; Bādar.; Jaim. &c.; specification, instruction, teaching, information, advice, prescription, TUp.; MBh.; Mn.; Suśr.; Śak.; Hit. &c.; plea, pretext (= *apa-deśa*), Mn. ix, 268; Ragh.; Kathās.; initiation, communication of the initiatory Mantra or formula, KātyŚr.; (in Gr.) original enunciation (i.e. the original form [often having an Anubandha] in which a root, base, affix, augment, or any word or part of a word is enunciated in grammatical treatises), Pāp.; Kās.; Siddh. &c.; N. of a class of writings (Buddh.); a name, title, MW. = *karṇikā*, f., N. of a work. = *tā*, f. the being a precept or rule, Kum. v, 36. = *pañcaka*, n., -*mālā*, f., -*ratna-mālā*, f., -*rasāyana*, n., -*sāhasrī*, f., N. of certain works. **Upadeśāmrīta**, n., N. of a work.

Upa-deśārtha-vākya, n. 'a tale for the sake of instruction', a parable.

Upa-deśaka, mfn. giving instruction, instructing, instructive, didactic, Sarvad.; teacher, instructor, L.

Upa-deśana, *am*, n. the act of advising; instruction, information, doctrine, TBr.; Śāh.; (*ā*), f. id., Pañcat. = *vat*, mfn. furnished with advice, TāpdyBr.

Upa-deśin, mfn. advising, teaching, informing; (*ī*), m. a teacher, adviser, Hit.; Kathās.; (*upa-deśin*), mfn. (in Gr.) a word or affix &c. used in an Upa-deśa (q. v.), Comm. on Pāp.

Upa-deśyā, mfn. to be taught; taught, AV. xi, 8, 23; Kap.

Upa-deśhavya, mfn. to be taught or advised; fit or proper to be taught, Hit.; Mṛicch.

Upa-deśhṛi, (*ā*), m. one who teaches, a teacher, adviser; a Guru or spiritual guide, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcat.; Sarvad. = *tva*, n. the state of being a teacher, Kap.

उपदिश 3. *upa-diś*, k, f. an intermediate region or point of the compass.

Upa-diśam, ind. between two regions, in an intermediate region, L.

Upa-diśā, f. id., ŚBr.

उपदिह *upa-*/dih.

Upa-digdha, mfn. smeared, covered, Suśr.; fat, VarBṛS. 67, 1. = *tā*, f. the state of being smeared or covered, Kām.

1. **Upa-deha** (for 2. see s. v.), *as*, m. a cover, liniment, ointment, Comm. on Car.

Upa-dehikā, f. a species of ant, L.

उपदी 1. *upa-*/3. *dī* (*kshaye*, Dhātup. xxvi, 25).

Upa-dātavya, mfn., Pāp. vi, 1, 50.

2. **Upa-dātṛi**, mfn. ib.

2. **Upa-dāna**, *am*, n. ib.

उपदी 2. *upadī*, f. a parasitical plant, L.

उपदीक *upadika*, *as*, *ā*, m. f. a species of ant, ŚBr.; TBr.; TĀr.

उपदीक्ष *upa-*/dikṣ, Caus.

Upadikṣhin, mfn. one who has been initiated in addition to, KātyŚr. xxv, 14, 3; 4.

Upa-dikṣhya, ind. p. having initiated in addition to, KātyŚr. xxv, 13, 28.

उपदीप *upa-*/dīp, Caus. -*dīpayati*, to kindle, set fire to, MBh.; Hariv.

Upa-dīpayitva, (irr.) ind. p. having kindled, MBh. iii, 10230.

उपदुष *upa-*/dush, P. -*dushyati*, to become corrupt or depraved (as a woman), Hariv. 11264.

उपदुह *upa-duh*, °*dhuk*, m. (√*duh*), a milk-pail, MBh.

Upadoha, *as*, m. id., ib.

Upa-dohana, *am*, n. id., ib.

उपदृश 1. *upa-*/dṛś, P. (aor. Subj. 2. du.

-*darśathas*, RV.) to descry, perceive, RV. viii, 26, 4; to look at or regard (with indifference), MBh.: Pass.

-*driyate* (aor. -*adarī*; 3. pl. -*adriṣran*, RV.) to be perceived, be or become visible, appear, RV. i, 124, 4; vii, 67, 2; TāpdyBr.; BhP.: Caus. -*darśayati*, to cause to see, show, exhibit, MBh.; Ragh.; Kathās.; Prab. &c.; to cause to appear, present a false show, deceive, illude, Kathās. xix, 75; Rājat.; to explain, illustrate, Yājñ. ii, 8.

Upa-darśaka, *as*, m. one who shows the way, a door-keeper, L.

Upa-darśana, *am*, n. the act of exhibiting, representing, Śāh.; a commentary, L.

Upa-darśita, mfn. caused to appear, shown; perceived, distinguished; explained.

2. **Upa-dṛśi**, k, f. aspect, look, appearance, RV. viii, 102, 15; ix, 54, 2.

Upa-dṛśiṣṭi, *is*, f. id., L.

Upa-draśhṛi, (*ā*), m. a looker-on, spectator; a witness, AV. xi, 3, 59; TS.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; Kath.; BhP. &c.; (*upa-drāśhṛikā*), f. a female witness, MaitrS. iii, 2, 4. = *māt*, mfn. having witnesses; (*mātī*, loc. ind. before witnesses, TBr. ii, 2, 1, 3; 5.)

उपदृषद् *upa-dṛishad*, t, ind. near or on a mill-stone, Pāp. v, 4, 111.

Upa-dṛishadam, ind. id., ib.

उपदेव *upa-deva*, *as*, m. an inferior or secondary deity (as a Yaksha, Gandharva, Apsaras, &c.), BhP.; N. of several men, Hariv.; VP.; (*ā*, *ī*), f., N. of a wife of Vasu-deva, Hariv.; VP. = °*tā*, f. a minor or inferior deity, L.

उपदेश *upa-deśa*, &c. See *upa-*/diś.

उपदेह 2. *upa-deha*, *as*, m. (for 1. see *upa-*/dih) 'a secondary growth of the body,' a kind of excrescence, Suśr. = *vat*, mfn. having the above excrescence, ib.

उपदोह *upa-doha*. See *upa-duh*.

उपद्रु *upa-*/dru, P. -*dravati* (aor. -*ddudrot*, RV.) to run near or towards; to run at, rush at, oppress, assault, attack, RV. ii, 30, 3; iv, 16, 1; AV. vii, 73, 6; xviii, 2, 23; TS.; ChUp.; to sing the Upa-drava or fourth of the five parts of a Sāman stanza, AitĀr. ii, 3, 4, 3.

Upa-drava, *as*, m. that which attacks or occurs suddenly, any grievous accident, misfortune, calamity, mischief, national distress (such as famine, plague, oppression, eclipse, &c.); national commotion, rebellion; violence, outrage, MBh.; R.; Śak.; VarBṛS.

&c.; a supervenient disease or one brought on whilst a person labours under another, Suśr.; the fourth of the five parts of a Sāman stanza, ShaḍvBr.; Comm. on TĀr. &c.

Upa-dravin, mfn. attacking suddenly, falling on; tyrannical, violent; factious; (*ī*), m. a tyrant, oppressor; a rebel, L.

Upa-druta, mfn. run after, persecuted, attacked, oppressed, visited (by calamities), tyrannized over, Hariv.; R.; Kathās.; Hit.; Suśr. &c.; (in astrol.) eclipsed = boding evil, inauspicious, VarBṛS.; (*am*), n. a kind of Sandhi, ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपद्वार *upa-dvāra*, *am*, n. a side-door, AgP.; (cf. *sāpadvāra*.)

उपद्वीप *upa-dvīpa*, *as*, m. a small adjacent island, minor island, BhP.; Pañcar.

उपधमन *upa-dhamana*. See *upa-*/dhmā.

उपधर्म *upa-dharma*, *as*, m. a minor or subordinate duty; a by-law, Mn. ii, 237; iv, 147; a false faith, heresy, BhP.

उपधा 1. *upa-*/dhā, P. *ā*. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte*, to place or lay upon, place near to, put on or into; to place, lay, put, RV. x, 87, 3; 145, 6; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; Ragh. &c.; to put to, yoke (horses), RV. iv, 29, 4; to give or make over, hand over (knowledge), teach, Ragh.; to impose, lay upon, commit, consign, Ragh.; to place under one's self, lie down upon, R.; to place in addition, add, connect, AitBr.; ŚBr.; Lāty. &c.; to communicate, cause to share in; to use, employ; (in Gr.) to lie or be placed close to, precede without the intervention of another syllable, RPrāt. &c.; to cause to rest upon or depend on, BhP.

2. **Upa-dhā**, f. imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, false pretence, MBh.; Mn.; R.; trial or test of honesty (of four kinds, viz. of loyalty, disinterestedness, continence, and courage), Kām.; Bhaṭṭ.; Śis. &c.; (in Gr.) a penultimate letter, Pāp.; RPrāt.; APrāt.; Nir. &c.; condition, reservation, L. = *bhṛīta*, m. a kind of servant (engaged under particular conditions), L. = *lopa*, m. elision of the penultimate letter. = °*lopin*, mfn. subject to the above (as a Bahuvrīhi compound ending in *an*), Pāp. iv, 1, 28. = *śuci*, mfn. of approved virtue, approved, tried, Hit.

Upa-dhāna, mfn. placing upon, employed or used in placing upon (as a Mantra in the setting up of the sacrificial bricks), Pāp. iv, 4, 125; (*am*), n. the act of placing or resting upon, KātyŚr.; Kauś.; that on which one rests, a pillow, cushion, AV. xiv, 2, 65; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; cover, lid, Car.; Heat.; peculiarity, singularity, excellence (cf. *prembhā*), Bālar.; Siddh.; affection, kindness; religious observance; poison, L.; (*ī*), f. a pillow, cushion; footstool (see *pādabhā*), MBh. = *vidhī*, m., N. of a work.

Upadhānaka, *am*, n. a pillow, cushion, Heat.

Upa-dhāniya, mfn. to be put under; (*am*), n. a pillow, cushion, Pañcat.

Upa-dhāya, ind. p. having placed or rested upon &c.

Upa-dhāyin, mfn. ifc. placing under, Kum.

Upa-dhī, *is*, m. the act of putting to, adding, addition, Lāty.; the part of the wheel between the nave and the circumference, RV. ii, 39, 4; AV. vi, 70, 3; Kathās.; fraud, circumvention, MBh.; R.; Yājñ.; Kir. &c.; condition; peculiarity, attribute (Buddh.); see *upā-dhī*; support, MW.

Upadhika, *as*, m. a cheat, knave (especially one who imposes by threats), Mn. ix, 258; (Kull. reads *aupadhika*, and probably *cāupadhika* is to be read for *cāupadhikā* in the text.)

Upa-dheya, mfn. to be placed upon, being placed upon.

1. **Upa-hita** (for 2. see s. v.), mfn. put on or upon, placed, deposited, put into, KātyŚr.; MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; joining, connected with; mixed, ŚBr.; Mālav.; Suśr.; (in Gr.) immediately preceded by, RPrāt.; resting or depending upon, having as a condition, Vedāntas.; Sarvad.; used, employed for, MBh.; Ragh.; brought near, handed over, given, MBh.; R.; Mṛicch. &c.; misled, deceived, MBh.

Upa-hiti, *is*, f. the putting or placing upon, Nyāyam.; devotedness to, TS. ii.

उपधातु *upa-dhātu*, *us*, *m*. a secondary mineral, semi-metal (seven are specified: *svarna-mākshika*, pyrites; *tāra-mākshika*, a particular white mineral; *tūttha*, sulphate of copper; *kāṇṣya*, brass; *rīti*, calx of brass; *sindūra*, red lead; *śilā-jatu*, red chalk), Bhpr.; secondary secretions and constituents of the body (viz. the milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair, and lymph), ŚārngS. &c.

उपधारण *upa-dhāraṇa*. See *upa-√dhri*.

उपधाव् *upa-√dhāv*, *Ā*. (p. *-dhāvamāna*) to run; to soar, RV. viii, 3, 21: P. *-dhāvati*, to run near, approach hastily; to have recourse to for assistance, TS.; ŚBr.; TāndyaBr.; MBh.; R.; BhP. &c.

उपा-*dhāvana*, *as*, *m*. a follower, W.

उपधि *upa-dhi*. See p. 199, col. 3.

उपधूपय *upa-dhūpayā*, *Nom.* (fr. *dhūpa*) P. *-dhūpayati*, to fumigate, envelop in smoke; to envelop in mist; to darken, cover, Kauś.

उपा-*dhūpita*, *mfn.* fumigated, enveloped in smoke, MBh.; R.; near death, dying, L.; (*ā*), f. (scil. *diś*) = the next.

उपधूमिता *upa-dhūmitā*, f. (scil. *diś*, fr. *upa-dhūmaya*), 'enveloped in haze,' the quarter of the heavens to which the sun is proceeding (opposed to *dagdhā*, *dīptā*, and the five *śāntā*), Vasantarāja, T.; (cf. *pra-dhūmitā*, *saṃ-dhū*).

उपधु *upa-√dhri*, *Caus.* P. *-dhūrayati*, to hold up, support, bear, MBh.; Suśr.; to hold as, consider as, regard, think, MBh.; R.; Mn.; BhP. &c.; to hold in the mind, reflect or meditate on, MBh.; to perceive, comprehend, hear, experience, learn, Suśr.; MBh.; BhP.

उपा-*dhārana*, *am*, *n*. the act of considering, consideration, reflection, MBh.

1. **उपा-*dhārya***, *mfn.* to be comprehended, Car.

2. **उपा-*dhārya***, *ind. p.* having taken or held up &c.

उपा-*dhṛiti*, *is*, f. a ray of light, L.

उपधुष *upa-√dhriṣh*, P. (pf. *-dadharsha*) to venture to undertake, ŚBr. ix, 5, 2, 1.

उपधे *upa-√dhe*, *Caus.* *Ā*. (3. du. *-dhāpa-yete*) to suckle, rear by suckling, RV. i, 95, 1.

उपध्मा 1. *upa-√dhmā*, P. *-dhāmati*, to blow or breathe at or upon, RV. v, 9, 5; ŚBr.; TāndyaBr.; ŚaṅgBr.; MānŚr.; Mn.

उपा-*dhamana*, *am*, *n*. the act of blowing at, blowing, Gaut. ix, 32.

2. **उपा-*dhmā***, f. id.; the effort of the voice which produces the sound *upadhmāniya*.

उपा-*dhmāna*, *mfn.* breathing or blowing upon, AV. viii, 8, 2.

उपा-*dhmāniya*, *as*, *m*. the Visarga (q.v.) as pronounced before the letters *p* and *ph*, Pāṇ.; VPrat. &c.

उपधै *upa-√dhyai*.

उपा-*dhyāta*, *mfn.* remembered, thought of, MBh.

उपध्वंस *upa-√dhvans*, *Pass.* *-dhvasyate*, to be afflicted or attacked, Suśr.

उपा-*dhvastā*, *mfn.* speckled, spotted, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (cf. *dhvasta*.)

उपनक्ष *upa-√naksh*, *Ā*. (Impv. 2. sg. *-nakshasva*) to come near to, RV. viii, 54, 7.

उपनक्षत्र *upa-nakshatra*, *am*, *n*. a secondary star, minor constellation, ŚBr.

उपनख *upa-nakha*, *am*, *n*. a particular disease of the finger-nails, whitlow, agnail (also called *cippa*; one of the twenty-four Kshudra-rogas or slight diseases), Suśr.

उपनगर *upa-nagara*, *am*, *n*. a suburb, L.; (*am*), *ind.* near the city. — **भवा**, *mfn.* being near the city, near the city, Daś.

उपनति *upa-nati*. See *upa-√nam*.

उपनह *upa-√nad*, *Caus.*

उपा-*nādita*, *mfn.* caused to resound, R.

उपनदम् *upa-nadam*, *ind.* (fr. *nadi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 110), near the river, on the river.

उपा-*nadi*, *ind. id.*, ib.

उपनद्ध *upa-naddha*, &c. See *upa-√nah*.

उपनन्द *upa-nanda*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a Nāga; of several men, VP.; BhP. &c.

उपा-*nandaka*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra; of a being attendant on Skanda, MBh.

उपा-*nandana*, *as*, *m.* a form of Śiva, VP.

उपनम् *upa-√nam*, P. *-namati*, to bend towards or inwards; to tend towards, approach, come to, arrive at; to fall to one's share or lot, become one's property, share in (with acc., dat., or gen.), VS.; ŚBr.; TBr.; ChUp.; Rājāt. &c.; to come to one's mind, occur, TS.; TBr. i, 1, 2, 8; to attend upon any one (acc.) with (instr.), to gain the favour of any one (acc.), BhP. vi, 19, 16: *Caus.* *-nāmayati*, to put or place before (gen.), Gobh. ii, 1, 7; to lead towards or into the presence of, present any one (gen.), Lalit.; to reach, hand to, ib.; to offer, present, ib.; Kāraṇḍ.

उपा-*nata*, *mfn.* bent towards or inwards, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Kāth.; subdued, subjected, surrendered; dependent on (for protection &c.), Āp.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; brought near to, approached, near (either in form or space); fallen to one's share; brought about, produced, existing, being, BhP.; Megh. &c.

उपा-*nati*, *is*, f. inclination, affection, VS. xx, 13; the falling to one's share, Kāthās.

उपा-*namra*, *mfn.* coming to, being present, Naish.

उपा-*nāmuka*, *mfn.* bending towards, approaching, ŚBr.

उपनय *upa-naya*, *upa-nayana*. See p. 201, col. 2.

उपनर *upa-nara*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a Nāga, L.

उपनह *upa-√nah*, P. *-nahyati*, to tie or bind to or up, bind together; to make up into a bundle, TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.: *Caus.* *-nāhyati*, to tie up, wrap, dress (a wound), Suśr.; Car.

उपा-*naddha*, *mfn.* covered with, Suśr.; inlaid, BhP.

उपा-*naddhavya*, *mfn.* to be wrapped or covered with, Car.

उपा-*nahana*, *am*, *n*. anything fit for binding up or wrapping (as a cloth), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपा-*nāha*, *as*, *m*. a bundle, AV. ix, 4, 5; TS.; a plaster, unguent (applied to a wound or sore); a cover, poultice, Suśr.; inflammation of the ciliary glands, sty, Suśr.; the tie of a lute (the lower part of the tail-piece where the wires are fixed), L.; continual enmity, L. — **अवेदा**, *m.* (in med.) perspiration caused by a kind of poultice.

उपा-*nāhana*, *am*, *n*. the act of putting a plaster upon, applying an unguent; plaster; cover; poultice, Suśr.

उपनागर *upa-nāgara*, *as*, *m.* (scil. *apabhraṇṣa*, q.v.) a particular Prakṛit dialect.

उपा-*nāgarikā*, f. a kind of alliteration, Kpr.

उपनाष् *upa-√nāth*, P. *-nāthati*, to ask, entreat, Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 55.

उपनामन् *upa-nāman*, *a*, *n*. a surname, nickname, W.

उपनाय *upa-nāyā*, &c. See p. 201, col. 2.

उपनायक *upa-nāyaka*, *as*, *m.* (in dram.) a secondary hero, Sāh.

उपनासिक *upa-nāsika*, *am*, *n*. the part surrounding the nose, that which is near the nose, Suśr.

उपनिःश्रि *upa-niḥ-śri* (*upa-nis-√śri*).

उपा-*nīharītya*, *ind. p.* having gone out to, Lalit.

उपनिक्षिप *upa-ni-√kship*, P. *-kshipati*, to throw down; to put or place down, Mn. iii, 224; to deposit.

उपा-*nikshepa*, *as*, *m*. a deposit (sealed or covered up so that the contents are unknown); any article intrusted to one's keeping, Yājñ. ii, 25.

उपनिगम् *upa-ni-√gam*, P. *-gacchati*, to meet with, fall upon, get, ŚBr.; AitBr.

उपनिग्रह *upa-ni-√grah*, P. *-grīhṇāti*, *-nīte*, to press down upon, TS.; to bring or push near to, AitBr.; ĀpŚr.

उपनिधा *upa-ni-√dhā*, P. *Ā*. *-dadhāti*, *-dhatte*, to put or place down near to, put or place

before, ŚBr.; TāndyaBr.; TBr.; Lāty.; ChUp.; ĀśvGr.; to place down, conceal; to deposit, intrust; to bring near, lead near to, Gt.; to produce, cause, Bhaṭṭ.

उपा-*nidhātṛi*, *mfn.* one who puts or places down, ŚBr.

उपा-*nidhāna*, *am*, *n*. the act of putting down near to, putting by the side of, Comm. on Lāty.; a deposit, W.

उपा-*nidhāya*, *ind. p.* having put down near to &c.

उपा-*nidhi*, *is*, *m*. a deposit, pledge, property put under the care of a creditor, friend &c. (generally a sealed deposit, but also any article intrusted to a friend which he may use whilst in his keeping), Mn. viii, 145, &c.; Yājñ. ii, 25; MBh.; a ray of light, L.; *N.* of a son of Vasu-deva, VP.

उपा-*nihita*, *mfn.* placed or put down near to, placed or put before, ĀśvGr.; ChUp.; put down, kept; deposited, intrusted, Mn. viii, 37; 196; BhP.

उपनिपत् *upa-ni-pat*, P. *-patati*, to fly down to, ChUp.; to take place in addition, accede, exist or be in addition, Suśr.; Comm. on Bādar.; *Caus.* *-pālayati*, to cause to lie down, ŚākhŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

उपा-*nipāta*, *as*, *m*. acceding, accession, Sarvad.; taking place, occurring, Comm. on Bādar.; a sudden occurrence or event, breaking forth, Mndrār.; Kād.; a sudden and unexpected attack, Comm. on Pāṇ. v, 3, 106.

उपा-*nipātana*, *am*, *n*. occurring or taking place suddenly, Comm. on Nyāyad.

उपा-*nipātīn*, *mfn.* rushing in, Śak. 237, 5; attacking suddenly.

उपनिपद् *upa-ni-√pad*, *Ā*. (p. *-pādyamāna*) to lie down at the side of, RV. i, 152, 4: *Caus.* *-pādayati*, to cause to lie down at the side of, ŚBr.; to lay down at, ib.

उपनिपीड *upa-ni-√piḍ*, *Caus.*

उपा-*nipīḍita*, *mfn.* afflicted, troubled, MBh.

उपनिप्लु *upa-ni-√plu*, *Ā*. (3. pl. *-plavante*) to approach, reach, AitBr. iv, 26, 3.

उपनिबन्ध *upa-ni-√bandh*, P. to write, compose; to explain.

उपा-*nibaddha*, *mfn.* adhering to, Comm. on Nyāyad.; written, composed, arranged, Bālar.; Ut-tarar.; Comm. on Mn., on Pat. &c.; spoken of, discussed, Comm. on KātyŚr. &c.

उपा-*nibandha*, *as*, *m*. obligation, oath, Mear.

उपा-*nibandhana*, *mfn.* manifesting, explaining, BhP.; Sarvad.; (*am*), *n*. description, Sāh.

उपनिभ *upa-nibha*, *mfn.* ifc. similar, equal, RPrat.

उपनिमज्ज *upa-ni-√mojj*, P. (impf. *-amaj-jat*) to dive near, TBr. i, 1, 3, 6.

उपनिमन्त्र *upa-ni-√mantr*, P. to invite; to offer, MBh.; R.; to consecrate, inaugurate, L.

उपा-*nimantrana*, *am*, *n*. invitation, Venīś.; inauguration, L.

उपनिमन्द *upa-ni-√2. mand*, P. *-madati*, to restrain, stop, ŚBr.

उपनिम्रेइ *upa-ni-√mred*, *Ā*. *-mredate*, to make happy, gladden, ChUp.

उपनियुज् *upa-ni-√yuj*, *Ā*. to tie or join to, Kāth.

उपनिरुध् *upa-ni-√rudh*, P. to shut up, ŚBr.

उपनिर्गम *upa-nīrgama*, *as*, *m*. a main or royal road, L.

उपनिर्वृत् *upa-nīr-√vrit* (*upa-nis-√vrit*), *Caus.* *-vartayati*, to cause to appear (e.g. a disease), Suśr.

उपनिवप् *upa-ni-√2. vap*, P. *-vapati*, to throw or pour down in addition, ŚBr.

उपा-*nivapana*, *am*, *n*. the act of throwing or pouring down upon, KātyŚr.

उपनिविश *upa-ni-√viś*, P., see *upa-ni-viśhā*: *Caus.* P. *-veśayati*, to cause to encamp, R.; to lay the foundation of, Ragh.

Upa-nivishṭa, mfn. besieging, R.; occupying, inhabiting, MBh.; occupied, inhabited, Vāyup.

Upa-niveśin, mfn. adherent, belonging to, Vārtt. on Pāp. i, 4, 1.

उपनिवृ *upa-ni-√vri*, P. to restrain, keep off, R.

उपनिवृत् *upa-ni-√vrit*, Ā. -*vartate*, to come again, be repeated, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhBr.; RPrāt.: Caus. P. -*vartayati*, to bring or fetch again, AitBr. vii, 5, 5.

उपनिवेश *upa-niveśa*, as, m. a suburb, Hariv. 8962.

उपनिवेष्ट *upa-ni-√vesht*, Ā. -*veshtate*, to surround, ŚBr. v, 3, 4, 11.

उपनिशम् *upa-ni-√sam*.

Upa-nisamya, ind. p. having perceived, perceiving, MBh. viii, 1738.

उपनिश्रि *upa-ni-√śri*, P. -*śrayati*, to go near or to the side of, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 2, 23; Ā. -*śrayate*, to cling to, lean against, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhBr. & Śr.

उपनिशद् 1. *upa-ni-shad* (*upa-ni-√sad*), P. (pf. -*ni-shedus*) to sit down near to; to approach, set about, AV. xix, 41, 1; ŚBr.; Kauś.

2. **Upa-nishād**, f. (according to some) the sitting down at the feet of another to listen to his words (and hence, secret knowledge given in this manner; but according to native authorities *upa-nishad* means 'setting at rest ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the supreme spirit'); the mystery which underlies or rests underneath the external system of things (cf. IW. p. 35 seqq.); esoteric doctrine, secret doctrine, mysterious or mystical meaning, words of mystery &c., ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; a class of philosophical writings (more than a hundred in number, attached to the Brāhmaṇas [but see *Īso-panishad*]; their aim is the exposition of the secret meaning of the Veda, and they are regarded as the source of the Vedānta and Sāṃkhya philosophies; for the most important of the Upanishads, see IW. p. 37 seq.) - *upa-√i*. *kṛi* (*upanishat-√i* *kṛi*), to treat anything as a mystery (?), Pāp. i, 4, 79. - **brāhmaṇa**, n., -*ratna*, n., -*vivarana*, n., N. of works.

Upa-nishada, am, n. = 2. *upa-nishad* above (esp. occurring ifc.)

Upa-nishādīn, mf(ini)n. staying or sitting near at hand, ŚBr. ix, 4, 3, 3.

उपनिषेव *upa-ni-√shev* (*upa-ni-√sev*), Ā. to devote one's self to, MBh.

उपनिष्कर *upa-nish-kara*, as, m. (√*kṛi*), a main road, highway, L.

उपनिष्क्रम *upa-nish-kram* (*upa-ni-√kram*), P. -*krāmati*, to go out towards, ŚBr.

Upa-nishkramana, am, n. the act of going or stepping out towards, Pāp. i, 4, 2, 23; taking a child in the fourth month of its age for the first time into the open air (usually called *nishkramana*, q.v., one of the Samskāras or religious rites; cf. Mn. ii, 34), Heat; L. a main road, road, Gaut. ix, 65; L.

Upa-nishkramya, ind. p. having gone or going out towards, stepping out, going out, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhBr.; MBh.

Upa-nishkrānta, mfn. one who has gone out of, R.

उपनिहन् *upa-ni-√han*, P. -*hanti*, to hammer or ram down (a stake) by the side of, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपनी 1. *upa-√ni*, P. Ā. -*nyati*, -*te* (Ā. Pot. -*nyāta*, HirGr. i, 1, 2; p. -*nyāmāna*, AV.) to lead or drive near, bring near, bring, adduce, offer, RV. ii, 3, 10; iii, 35, 3; ŚBr.; TBr.; MBh.; Mn.; Ragh.; to bring information, communicate; to lead or bring near to one's self, take possession of, R.; Kathās.; to lead, guide, MBh.; BhP.; to lead or draw towards one's self (said of the Guru who, in the ceremony of initiation, draws the boy towards himself); to initiate into one of the twice-born classes by investing with the sacred thread &c. (only Ā., Pāp. i, 3, 36), AV. xi, 5, 3; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c.; Mn. &c.; to bring about, produce, cause, Glt.; Prab.; Sāh.; to bring into any state, reduce to, R.; Hariv.; Kām. &c.; to take into one's service (only Ā., Pāp. i,

3, 36): Caus. -*nyayati*, to cause to initiate (a pupil), Mn. xi, 191.

Upa-naya, as, m. the bringing near, procuring, MBh.; attaining, obtaining, obtainment, BhP.; employment, application, R.; application (the fourth member in a fivefold syllogism), Sarvad.; Tarkas, &c.; introduction (into any science), VarBṛS.; initiation = the next, L.

Upa-nayana, am, n. the act of leading to or near, bringing, R.; BhP.; Vikr.; employment, application, Car.; introduction (into any science), Prab.; leading or drawing towards one's self; that ceremony in which a Guru draws a boy towards himself and initiates him into one of the three twice-born classes (one of the twelve Samskāras or purificatory rites [prescribed in the Dharma-sūtras and explained in the Gṛhya-sūtras] in which the boy is invested with the sacred thread [different for the three castes] and thus endowed with second or spiritual birth and qualified to learn the Veda by heart; a Brāhmaṇa is initiated in the eighth year [or seventh according to Hiranyakeśin; or eighth from conception, according to Śāṅkhāyana &c.], a Kshatriya in the eleventh; a Vaiśya in the twelfth; but the term could be delayed); see IW. p. 201; R.T.L. p. 360 seqq.; ĀśvGr. i, 19-22; ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 1-6; PāpGr. ii, 2-5; Gobh. ii, 10; HirGr. i, 1 seqq.; Mn. ii, 36; Yājñ. i, 14. - **cintā-māni**, m., -**lakshana**, n., N. of works.

Upa-nāyā, as, m. leader, RV. ix, 91, 4; initiation, = *upa-nayana*, L.

Upa-nāyana, am, n. initiation, = *upa-nayana* above.

Upa-nāyika, mfn. fit or belonging to an offering, Hariv. 4417 (v. l. *aupanāyika*).

Upa-nīta, mfn. led near, brought near, RV. i, 129, 2; MBh.; Mṛicch.; VarBṛS. &c.; led to a man, married (?), RV. x, 109, 4 = AV. v, 17, 6; adduced; presented &c.; initiated, BhP.; Mn. ii, 49; Ragh. &c.; (as), m. a boy brought near to a Guru and initiated into one of the twice-born classes (by investiture with the sacred thread and other ceremonies).

Upa-nīti, is, f. initiation, = *upa-nayana* above, Nyāyam.

Upa-netavya, mfn. to be brought near; to be applied, R.; L.

Upa-netṛi, mf(ini)n. one who brings near, Kum. i, 61; (tā), m. the spiritual preceptor, Pāp. i.

उपनी 2. *upa-nī* (*upa-ni-√i*), P. -*ny-eti*, to enter into, move towards, ŚBr.

उपनुह *upa-√nud*.

Upa-nūna, mfn. driven near, wafted, Śis. iv, 68.

उपनृत् *upa-√nrit*, P. Ā. -*nrityati*, -*te*, to dance before, dance round (acc.), MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Upa-nṛitta, mfn. any person before or round whom it is danced, MBh. v, 4100.

Upa-nṛitya, am, n. a place for dancing, R.

उपन्यस *upa-ny-√2*, as, P. -*asyati*, to place down, put down, R.; to announce, MBh.; to speak of, mention; to explain; to hint, allude, suggest, Kir.; Kāvyapr.

Upa-nyasta, mfn. mentioned, explained, brought forward, hinted at, alluded, Yājñ. i, 56, 20; Hit.

Upa-nyasya, ind. p. having put down &c.

Upa-nyāsa, as, m. putting down, placing near to, juxta-position, Comm. on Pāp. i; bringing or procuring (requisites), MBh.; bringing forward, speaking of, mention; statement, suggestion, hint; quotation, reference, Mn.; Mālav.; Sāh.; Dasar. &c.; pretext, Amar. 23; proof, reason, Sāh.; a particular kind of treaty or alliance, Kām.; Hit.; (in dram.) propitiation, gratifying, Sāh.; a deposit, pledge, pawn, W.

Upa-nyāsa, mfn. to be adduced or stated, W.

उपन्यास् *upa-ny-ā-√car*, P. -*cdraṭi*, to enter into, penetrate, ŚBr. vi, 5, 4, 10.

उपन्यासु *upa-ny-ā-√plu*, Ā. -*plavate*, to swim near, ŚBr.

उपन्याह *upa-ny-ā-√hrī*, to bring near, offer (a present to, a teacher), Gobh. iii, 4, 2.

उपपक्ष *upa-pakshā*, as, m. the armpit; (au), m. du. the hair under the armpits, TBr. - **daghnā**, mfn. reaching to the armpit, ŚBr.

Upapakshya, mfn. being on the shoulder, AV. vii, 76, 2.

उपपक्ष्म *upa-pakshma*, ind. (fr. -*pakshman*), on the eye-lash, Suśr.

उपपत् *upa-√pat*, P. -*patati*, to fly near, hasten towards, RV.; BhP.

Upa-pāta, as, m. accident, occurrence, misfortune, KātyŚr.

Upa-pātin, mfn. ifc. falling to, hastening towards.

उपपतनीय *upa-pataniya*, am, n. a smaller sin, minor offence, = *upa-pātaka*, q. v., SamavBr. i, 5, 14.

उपपति *upa-pati*, is, m. a paramour, gallant, VS. xxx, 9; Mn.; Yājñ.; Kathās.

उपपथ *upa-patha*, as, m. appendix [Aufrecht], BrahmaP.; (am), ind. on the way or road, Vop.

उपपद् 1. *upa-√pad*, Ā. -*padate*, (rarely P.) -*ti*, to go towards or against, attack, AV. iv, 18, 2; to approach, come to, arrive at, enter, MBh.; Pāp. i; VarBṛS.; Kāraṇḍ.; to approach or come to a teacher (as a pupil), MBh.; to approach for succour or protection; to approach or join with in speech, AitBr. vii, 17, 5; to reach, obtain, partake of; to enter into any state, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; to take place, come forth, be produced, appear, occur, happen; to be present, exist, Lāty.; to be possible, be fit for or adequate (with loc.), ĀśvGr.; Kauś.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be regular or according to rules; to become, be suitable, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Sāk. &c.; Caus. P. -*pādayati*, to bring to any state (with two acc.); to cause anything (acc.) to arrive at (loc. or dat.), cause to come into the possession of, offer, present, MBh.; MärkP.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Ragh. &c.; to cause to come forth or exist; to accomplish, effect, cause, produce, Lāty.; MBh.; Megh. &c.; to get ready, prepare, make fit or adequate for, make conformable to, MBh.; R.; to furnish or provide or endow with, MBh.; Kām. &c.; to make anything out of, Prab.; to examine; to find out, ascertain, R.; Mn. &c.; to prove, justify; Sarvad.; Comm. on Prab. on Kap. &c.; to attend on a patient, physio, Suśr. i, 56, 20; Car.

Upa-patti, is, f. happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearing, taking place, production, effecting, accomplishing, MBh.; BhP.; Bhag.; Ragh. &c.; proving right, resulting; cause, reason; ascertained or demonstrated conclusion, proof, evidence, argument, Sarvad.; Sāh.; Vedāntas.; Naish.; Rājat. &c.; fitness, propriety, possibility, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c. (instr. *upa-pattiyā*, suitably, in a fit manner); association, connection, possession; religious abstraction, L. - **parityakta**, mfn. destitute of argument or proof, unproved, unreasonable, Rājat. - **mat**, mfn. demonstrated, proved. - **yukta**, mfn. id. - **sama**, m. (in log.) a kind of contradiction in which both the contradicting assertions are supposed to be demonstrable (e. g. sound is uneternal, because it is produced; it is eternal, because it is not tangible), Nyāyad.; Nyāyak.

2. **Upa-pad**, f. f. the act of happening, occurring, taking place.

Upa-panna, mfn. one who has approached a teacher (as a pupil), Suśr.; Vedāntas.; one who has approached for protection, R.; one who has obtained or reached, MBh.; R.; Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 2, 13; obtained, reached, gained; happened, fallen to one's share, produced, effected, existing, being near at hand, MBh.; Yājñ.; Ragh. &c.; endowed with, possessed of, furnished with, MBh.; Mn. &c.; fit, suited for the occasion, adequate, conformable, Sāk.; Vikr.; Rājat. &c.

Upa-pāda, as, m. happening; effecting, accomplishing; see *dur-upapāda* and *yathōpapādama*.

Upa-pādaka, mfn. causing to occur or happen, producing, effecting, making visible, Sāh.

Upa-pādāna, mfn. id.; (am), n. the act of causing to appear, effecting, doing, MBh.; bringing near, BhP.; giving, delivering, presenting; proving or establishing by argument, Sarvad.; explaining, examining, L.

Upa-pādāniya, mfn. to be treated medically, Car.

Upa-pādita, mfn. effected, accomplished, performed, done; given, delivered, presented; proved, demonstrated; treated medically, cured.

1. **Upa-pāduka** (for 2. see below), mfn. self-produced; (*as*), m. a superhuman being, a god, demon &c., L.

Upa-pādyā, mfn. to be effected or done; to be shown or proved; being produced, coming into existence.

उपपद *upa-pada*, *am*, n. a word standing near or accompanying another to which it is subordinate (either a subordinate word in a compound [but not in a Bahuvrihi compound] generally forming the first member, or a discriminative appellation at the end of proper names, as *varman*, *śarman* &c.; or a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or noun; or a secondary word of any kind which is governed by or limits the general idea contained in the principal word), Pāṇ.; VPrāt.; Sarvad.; (*prīkshāḥ kalpā-papadāḥ*, 'those trees which have the word *kalpa* as accompanying word,' = *kalpa-prīkshāḥ*, Śiṣ. iii, 59; cf. Ragh. xvi, 40); a bit, little, L. - *śamāsa*, m. a compound containing an Upa-pada (e. g. *kumbha-kāra*).

उपपरातृ *upa-parā-√mriṣ*. See *upōpa-parā-√mriṣ*.

उपपरासु *upa-parā-√sri*.

Upa-parāśrītya, ind. p. having crept near or towards, ŚBr. xiv, 1, 9.

उपपरीक्ष *upa-parīksh* (*upa-pari-√iksh*), *Ā*. to find out, learn, Lalit.; to examine, inquire into.

Upa-parīkshana, *am*, n. inquiring into, investigation, examination, L.

Upa-parīkshē, f. id., Nir.

उपपरे *upa-parē* (*upa-parā-√i*), P. -*pārāti*, to go towards, go near, approach, ŚBr.

उपपर्वन *upa-parvana*. See *upa-√pric*.

उपपर्यावृत्त *upa-paryā-√vrit*, P. (pf. -*ā-va-varta*) to turn round towards, ŚBr.; Kāth.

उपपर्वन् *upa-parvan*, *a*, n. the day before the Parvan or change of the moon, ŚāṅkhGr. vi, 1, 11.

उपपर्युक्ता *upa-parśukā*, f. a false rib, N.

उपपली *upa-pālī* (*upa-pālī* [for *parī*]-*√i*).

Upa-paly-ārya, ind. p. turning back or round, ŚBr.

उपपल्ललम् *upa-palvalam*, ind. on the pool, Naish.

उपपा *upa-√i. pā*, Caus. -*pāyayati*, to give to drink, MānŚr. & Gr.

Upa-pāyana, *am*, n. the act of giving to drink, ib.

उपपात *upa-pāta*, *upa-pātin*. See *upa-√pat*.

उपपातक *upa-pātaka*, *am*, n. a secondary crime, minor offence (as killing kine, forgetting the Veda, breaking a vow of chastity, offending a Guru, selling the Soma plant &c.), Gaut. xxi, 11, &c.; Baudh. ii, 2, 12-14, &c.; Mn. xi, 66, &c.; Hariv. &c. (see also Yājñ. ii, 210; iii, 225; 242).

Upapātaka, mfn. one who has committed an Upa-pātaka or minor offence, Mn. xi, 107; 117.

उपपादक 2. *upa-pāduka* (for 1. see above), mfn. having shoes, shod, W.

उपपाप *upa-pāpa*, *am*, n. a minor offence, = *upa-pātaka*, Yājñ. iii, 286.

उपपाश्वे *upa-pārśva*, *as*, m. a shoulder; flank, MBh.; a lesser rib; the opposite side, L.

उपपीड *upa-√piḍ*, Caus. -*piḍayati*, to press on or to; to press down, oppress, check, Kām.; to cause pain, disturb, distress, Mn.; Kām.; (in astron.) to eclipse, R.; VarBrS.

Upa-pīḍana, *am*, n. the act of pressing down, oppressing; causing pain, tormenting, torture, Mn.

Upa-pīḍam, ind. p. (Pāṇ. iii, 4, 49) pressing, pressing on or to, Śiṣ. x, 47; Naish.

Upa-pīḍita, mfn. pressed down, oppressed; tortured, pained, distressed.

उपपुर *upa-pura*, *am*, n. 'near the city,' a suburb, L.

Upa-purī, f. the environs of a city, BhP. iv, 25, 26.

Upapaurika, mfn. being near or in the environs of a city, Daś.

उपपुराण *upa-purāṇa*, *am*, n. a secondary or minor Purāṇa (eighteen are enumerated; the following is the list in the Kūrma-purāṇa: 1. Śānta-kumāra, 2. Nārasiṃha (fr. Nṛsiṃha), 3. Bhāṇḍa, 4. Śiva-dharma, 5. Daurvāsasa, 6. Nārādīya, 7. Kāpila, 8. Vāmana, 9. Ausanasa, 10. Brahmanḍa, 11. Vārūṇa, 12. Kalikā-purāṇa, 13. Mahāśvara, 14. Śaṃba, 15. Saura, 16. Parāśara, 17. Mārīca, 18. Bhārgava).

उपपुष्पिका *upa-puṣhpikā*, f. yawning, gaping, L.

उपपूर्वरात्रम् *upa-pūrvārātram*, ind. about the first part of the night, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 33, Comm.

उपपूर्वाह्नम् *upa-pūroddhnam*, ind. about fore-noon, ib.

उपपृच् 1. *upa-√pric*, P. *Ā*. (Impv. 2. sg. -*prīndhi*, RV. ii, 24, 15; -*prīṇca*, AV. ix, 4, 23; inf. -*prākṣhē*, RV. v, 47, 6) to add, RV.; to enlarge, increase, RV. i, 40, 8; to approach, come near, AV. xviii, 4, 50; to mix, couple, RV. v, 47, 6; vi, 28, 8; AV. ix, 4, 23.

Upa-pāroana, *am*, n. coition, impregnation, RV. vi, 28, 8; AV. ix, 4, 23; (mfn.) being in close contact, closely touching, Nir.

2. **Upa-prīo**, mfn. (Nom. *k*) adhering to, holding fast to (with gen.), RV. i, 32, 5.

उपपृ *upa-√prī*, *Ā*. (Impv. 2. pl. -*prīṇa-dhvam*) to fill up, RV. vii, 16, 11.

उपपौरिक *upa-paurika*. See *upa-pura*.

उपपौर्यामासम् *upa-pauryamāsam* and *omāsi*, ind. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 110) at the time of full moon.

उपप्रक्षे *upa-prakṣhē*, Ved. inf. of 1. *upa-√pric* above.

उपप्रगा *upa-pra-√gā*, P. (impf. or aor. -*prāgāt*) to step near to, approach, RV. i, 162, 7; 163, 12; 13; AV. i, 28, 1; vi, 37, 1; VS. vi, 7.

उपप्रह *upa-√prach*, *Ā*. (1. pl. -*pricchā-mahe*) to ask (a person, acc.) about anything, consult, MBh.

उपप्रजन् *upa-pra-√jan*, *Ā*. -*jāyate*, to be born after or in addition to, Kāth.

उपप्रजित्व *upa-pra-√jinv*, P. (Subj. 3. pl. -*jinvan*) to please or gratify in approaching [Sāy.], RV. i, 71, 1; to impel, stir up [BRD.].

उपप्रतिग्रह *upa-prati-√grah*, P. to conciliate again, MaitrS.

उपप्रतृ *upa-pra-√trī*, Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. -*prā-tārāya*) to convey or transport across, AV. ii, 36, 5.

उपप्रदा *upa-pra-√i. dā*, P. to deliver over, present or give away to, ŚBr. i.

Upa-pradāna, *am*, n. the act of giving away to; presenting, a present, VP.; Pāṇcat.; Kathās. &c.

उपप्रदृश् *upa-pra-√driṣ*, Caus. -*darsayati*, to point out to or towards, Comm. on TUp. & Bādar.

Upa-pradarāna, *am*, n. the act of pointing out, showing, indication, Comm. on AitUp.

उपप्रभिह *upa-pra-√bhid*, P. (impf. -*prā-bhinat*) to crumble and scatter, TBr. i, 1, 3, 5.

Upa-prābhina, mfn. crumbled, TBr. i, 2, 13.

उपप्रभू *upa-pra-√bhū*, P. (aor. 3. pl. -*prā-bhūvan*) to be present for help, help, assist, ŚBr. xii, 4, 2, 10; 4, 2.

उपप्रभूष *upa-pra-√bhūṣ*, P. (Subj. 3. pl. -*bhūṣhan*) to attend to, observe, RV. iii, 55, 1.

उपप्रयम् *upa-pra-√yam*, P. -*yacchati*, to present in addition, ŚBr.

उपप्रया *upa-pra-√yā*, P. -*yāti*, to go towards, approach; to proceed towards, RV. i, 82, 6; TS. ii, 2, 1, 2; 3; ŚāṅkhBr.

उपप्रलोभन *upa-pra-lobhana*, *am*, n. (*√luḍh*) the act of seducing, alluring, Daś.

उपप्रवद् *upa-pra-√vad*, P. (Impv. 2. sg. -*prāvada*) to join in, AV. iv, 15, 14.

उपप्रवृत् *upa-pra-√vrit*, Caus. P. -*vartayati*, to throw or push down, TS.; Kāth.

उपप्रवृह *upa-pra-√vrih*, *Ā*. (Impv. 2. sg. -*varhasva*) to tear out and bring near to one's self, ŚBr. iii, 9, 4, 22.

उपप्रथि *upa-pra-√sri*, P. to lay or lean against, Kāth.

उपप्रसद् *upa-pra-√sad*, P. (1. sg. -*sīdāmi*) to enter (a house), inhabit, AV. iii, 12, 9.

उपप्रसृ *upa-pra-√sri*, Intens. *Ā*. (pf. 3. sg. -*sarsre*) to move towards, reach, RV. ii, 35, 5.

उपप्रस्त्र *upa-pra-√stri*, *Ā*. -*striṇāte*, to lie down upon, RV. vi, 67, 2.

उपप्रहि *upa-pra-√hi*, P. (Impv. 2. pl. -*hinuta*, AV. xviii, 4, 40; pf. 3. pl. -*jighyus* [Sāy. reads -*jigyus*, but explains it by *prēshitavantaḥ*], ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 10) to send away to (acc.)

उपप्राण *upa-prāṇa*, *as*, m. a secondary vital air belonging to the body, W.

उपप्राप *upa-prāp* (*upa-pra-√āp*).

Upa-prāpta, mfn. approached, come near, R.

उपप्राया *upa-prā-√yā*, P. (Impv. 2. du. -*yātam*) to come near, RV. vii, 70, 6.

उपप्रुत् *upa-prūt*, mfn. (fr. *√pru* = *√plu*, BRD.) flowing or rushing near, RV. ix, 17, 2; approaching [Sāy.]

उपप्रे *upa-prē* (*upa-pra-√i*), P. -*eti*, to go or come near to, approach, rush upon; to set about, undertake, begin, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Kenop.: *Ā*. -*plēyate* (for -*prēyate*) to rush upon, MaitrS. i, 10, 14; 16.

उपप्रेक्ष *upa-prēksh* (*upa-pra-√iksh*), P. (2. sg. -*prēkshasi*) to overlook, pass over unnoticed, disregard, MBh.

Upa-prēkshana, *am*, n. the act of overlooking, looking at without interest, disregarding, MBh.

उपप्रेष *upa-prēsh* (*upa-pra-√i. ish*), P. -*prēshyati* (Impv. 2. du. -*prēshyātam*) to impel, AV. xviii, 2, 53; to invite, summon (said of the Adhvaryu priest who summons the Hotṛi priest to sacrifice), AitBr. ii, 5, 6; 8.

Upa-praisha, *as*, m. invitation, summons (see the preceding), AitBr. ii, 5, 7; 8.

उपप्ले *upa-plē* (*upa-pla-√i*) for *upa-prē*, q.v.

उपप्लु *upa-√plu*, P. -*plavati*, to overflow, inundate; to assault, invade, afflict; to eclipse, Kauś.; to rush upon, assail, MBh.: *Ā*. -*plavate*, to swim on the surface (as a light object), Comm. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 126; to hang over, move aloft, TāṇḍyaBr.; Kāth.: Caus. -*plāvayati*, to irrigate, flood, water, BhP.; to float near (?), ŚBr. xiii, 1, 2, 9.

Upa-plava, *as*, m. affliction, visitation, invasion, inundation; any public calamity, unlucky accident, misfortune, disturbance; a portent or natural phenomenon (as an eclipse &c.), MBh.; Susr.; Vikr.; Kum.; Kathās. &c.; N. of Rāhu (who is supposed to cause eclipses), L.; N. of Śiva, L.

Upaplavin, mfn. afflicted or visited by a calamity, Ragh.; under an eclipse, Kād.; flooded.

Upa-plavya, mfn. to be overflowed; to be afflicted, L.; (*am*), n., N. of the capital of the Matsyas, MBh.

Upa-pluta, mfn. overflowed; invaded, afflicted, visited; distressed, pained; marked by prodigies; swallowed (as sun and moon by Rāhu), eclipsed, R.; BhP.; Mn.; Ragh. &c.; (*ā*), f. (with *yonī*) a particular disease of the female organ, ŚārngS.; Car. **Upaplutākshana**, mfn. having overflowing eyes, weeping, Hariv.

उपबन्ध *upa-√bandh*, P. (3. pl. -*badhnanti*) to tie up, fasten, ŚBr. ii, 1, 4, 3; Comm. on Bādar.

Upa-baddha, mfn. tied up, fastened, AV. i, 7, 7; ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 2; connected.

Upa-bandha, *as*, m. union, connexion, KātyŚr.; tie, bond, rope, BhP.; quotation, TPrāt.; application, employment, use (of a word &c.), Bādar.; a particular manner of sitting, Caurap.; an affix, Nir.

उपबहु *upa-bahu*, mfn. tolerably numerous, a good many, Kāś. on Pāṇ. v, 4, 73.

उपबाहु *upa-bāhu*, *us*, m. the lower arm

(from the elbow to the wrist), VarBṛS.; N. of a man, *gaṇa bāhu-ādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 96.

उपबिन्दु *upa-bindu*, us, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa bāhu-ādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 96.

उपबिल *upa-bila*, mfn. near the aperture, Comm. on KātyŚr.

उपबृह *upa-brih*, Intens. P. (Subj. -*bārbrīhat*; Impv. 2. sg. -*barbrīhi*) to press with the arms or cling closely (to a man, dat.); to embrace closely or passionately, RV. v, 61, 5; x, 10, 10; Nir.; (cf. *upa-√vriṣh*.)

Upa-barha, as, m. a pillow, L.

Upa-bārhana, am, n. a cushion, pillow, RV. x, 85, 7; AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; TBr. &c.; (i), f. id., RV. i, 174, 7; (as), m., N. of the Gandharva Nārada, BHP.; VP.; Pāṇcar. &c. (*Upabarhāna*), m(fā)n. having a cushion, furnished with a pillow, Vait. 36, 7.

Upa-barhina, as, m., N. of a mountain, BHP. v, 20, 21.

Upa-brīghana, *brīghin*. See *upa-vriṣh* -*na*, *vriṣhin* under *upa-√vriṣh*.

उपबद् *upabadd*, as, m. noise, sound, rattling, clanking, RV. vii, 104, 17 (= AV. viii, 4, 17).

Upabdi, is, m. id., RV.; ŚBr.; (voc. *upabde*) a particular venomous animal [NBD.], AV. ii, 24, 6. -*māt*, mfn. noisy, loud, TS.; AitBr.

उपब्रू *upa-brū*, *brūte* (once P., impf. 1. sg. -*abravam*, RV. viii, 24, 14) to speak to, address; to invoke for, entreat, ask for; to persuade, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.

उपब्रुय *upa-blaya*, as, m. the region round the clavicle, Lāṭy. i, 5, 7.

उपभक्ष *upa-√bhaksh*.

Upa-bhākshita, mfn. eaten up, consumed, Suśr.

उपभङ्ग *upa-bhaṅga*, as, m. (√*bhañj*), a division of a stanza, Vikr.

उपभञ्ज *upa-√bhaj*, *bhaj*, *ā*. (aor. -*abhakta*) to obtain, take possession of (acc.), RV. ix, 102, 2.

उपभाषा *upa-bhāṣā*, f. a secondary dialect, Dhṛtas.

उपभुञ्ज *upa-√2. bhuj*, *ā*. -*bhunkte* (ep. also -*bhunkte*) to enjoy, eat, eat up, consume, MBh.; Yājñ.; Pāṇcat. &c.; to enjoy, make use of, partake of; to experience (happiness or misfortune &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; Mn.; BHP. &c.; to enjoy (a woman), Hariv.; Kathās.; Pāṇcat. &c.; to receive as a reward, Mn. xii, 8; R. vi, 98, 29: P. (1. pl. -*bhujāmas*) to be useful, ChUp. iv, 11, 2: Caus. -*bhojaya*ti, to cause to take (medicine), Suśr.

Upa-bhukta, mfn. enjoyed, eaten, consumed; used, possessed &c. -*dhana*, mfn. one who has enjoyed or made use of his riches; (as), m., N. of a merchant's son, Pāṇcat. (also in the former meaning).

Upa-bhukti, is, f. enjoyment, use, T.; (in astron.) the daily course of a star (= *bhukti*, q. v.)

Upa-bhokṭṛi, mfn. one who enjoys or makes use of, an enjoyer, possessor, SvetUp.; VarBṛS.

Upa-bhoga, as, m. enjoyment, eating, consuming; using, usufruct, MBh.; Mn.; Śak. &c.; pleasure, enjoyment; enjoying (a woman or a lover), VP.; Ragh. &c.; (with Jain.) enjoying repeatedly. -*kshama*, mfn. suited to enjoyment, Śak.

Upabhogin, mfn. ifc. enjoying, making use of.

Upa-bhogyā, mfn. to be enjoyed or used; anything enjoyed or used, BHP.; Kum.; Pāṇcat. &c.; (am), n. object of enjoyment, MBh.; Mṛicch. -*tya*, n. the state of being enjoyable, R.

Upa-bhojin, mfn. eating, enjoying, Suśr.

Upa-bhojya, mfn. ifc. serving for food, causing enjoyment, MBh.

उपभू *upa-√bhū*, P. (pf. Pot. 2. sg. -*babhūyās*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*bhūvas*) to come near to, approach, RV. x, 183, 2; to help, assist, RV. i, 138, 4; Intens. -*bubhūshati*, to wish to help, MBh. xii, 3514.

उपभूष *upa-√bhūsh*, P. -*bhūshati*, to approach (in order to revere), RV. x, 104, 7; to regard, be careful, pay attention to, observe, obey, RV.

उपभूषण *upa-bhūshana*, am, n. secondary ornament or decoration; implement.

उपभृ *upa-√bhṛi*, P. *ā*. (p. -*bīhṛat*; Impv. 2. sg. -*bharasva*) to bring or convey near, RV. i, 166, 2; AV. v, 20, 4; to bear, Kir. v, 12.

Upa-bhṛit, i, f. a sacrificial vessel or ladle made of wood, AV. xviii, 4, 5; 6; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Katy-Śr. &c.

Upa-bhṛita, mfn. brought near, procured for (dat.); destined to (dat.), BHP. **Upabhṛitopa-sama**, mfn. one to whom calmness of mind is brought, calm, quiet, BHP. v, 7, 10.

उपभेद *upa-bheda*, as, m. a subdivision, MatsyaP.

उपभ्रम् *upa-√bhram*, P. (pf. -*babhṛāma*) to saunter or move slowly towards, BHP.

उपम 1. *upamā*, m(fā)n. uppermost, highest; most excellent, eminent, best, RV.; AV.; nearest, next, first, RV.; Nigh. -*āravas* (*upamā*), mfn. of highest fame, highly renowned; (ās), m., N. of a son of Kuru-śravas and grandson of Mitra-thiti, RV. x, 33, 6; 7; -*tama*, mfn. highly renowned, illustrious, RV. ii, 23, 1.

1. **Upamā** (for 2. see below, and for 3. see col. 3), ind. (Ved. instr. of the above) in the closest proximity or neighbourhood, RV. i, 31, 15; viii, 69, 13.

Upamām, ind. in the highest degree, RV. v, 34, 9; AV. viii, 3, 65; SV.

उपम 2. *upama*, mfn. ifc. for 3. *upa-mā*, q. v.

उपमज्ज *upa-√majj*, P. *ā*. -*majjati*, -*te*, to dive, sink, ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Comm. on KātyŚr.

Upa-majjana, am, n. ablution, bathing, a bath, BHP.

उपमथ *upa-√math*, P. -*manthati*, to whirl around, RV. x, 136, 7; to stir, churn, mix, TBr. i, 6, 8, 4; 5.

Upa-mathita, mfn. stirred, churned, mixed, ŚBr. ii, 6, 1, 6; Kauś.

Upa-mathya, ind. p. having stirred; churning, mixing, Kauś.; ChUp.

Upa-manthanā, f. a staff for stirring, ŚBr.

Upa-manthitṛi, mfn. one who stirs or churns (butter &c.), VS. xxx, 12.

उपमद् *upa-√1. mad*, P. -*madati*, to cheer up, encourage, ŚBr. i, 4, 2, 1.

Upa-māda, as, m. enjoyment, amusement, RV. iii, 5, 5.

उपमद्गु *upa-madgu*, us, m., N. of a younger brother of Madgu, Hariv.; VP.

उपमध्यमा *upa-madhyamā*, f. (scil. *aṅgulī*) the finger next to the middle finger, the last finger but one, ĀpŚr. iii, 1, 2.

उपमन्त्र *upa-√mantr*, P. *ā*. -*mantrayati*, -*te*, to call near or towards one's self, call hither, induce to come near, TS.; ŚBr.; to summon, invite, persuade, MBh.; Kām.; BHP.; to address.

Upa-mantrapa, am, n. the art of persuading, coaxing (= *rahasya upa-cehandanam*, Kās.), Pāṇ. i, 3, 47.

Upa-mantrita, mfn. called near or hither, ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; summoned, invited, persuaded, MBh.; Hariv.; addressed, Daś.

1. **Upa-mantrin**, mfn. persuading, inciting, impelling, RV. ix, 112, 4.

उपमन्त्रिन् 2. *upa-mantrin*, i, m. a subordinate counsellor, BHP.

उपमन्थनी *upa-manthanī*. See above.

उपमन्यु *upa-manyu*, mfn. striving after, zealous [BRD.], RV. i, 102, 9; (knowing, understanding, intelligent, Sāy.); (m), m., N. of a Rishi (pupil of Ayoda-dhaumya, who aided Śiva in the propagation of his doctrine and received the ocean of milk from him), MBh.; LiṅgaP.; Kathās. &c.; (avas), m. pl. the descendants of the above, ĀsvŚr.; (cf. *aupamanyava*.)

उपमर्द *upa-marda*, &c. See *upa-√mṛid*.

उपमा 2. *upa-√mā*, P. *ā*. (Impv. 2. sg. -*mimihi*, -*māhi*, and -*māsva*; Subj. 2. sg. -*māsi*) to measure out, to apportion, to assign, allot, grant,

give, RV.: *ā*. -*mimite*, to measure one thing by another, compare, MBh.; Hariv.; Caurap. &c.

3. **Upa-mā**, f. comparison, resemblance, equality, similarity; a resemblance (as a picture, portrait &c.), ŚBr.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; a particular figure in rhetoric, simile, comparison (a full simile must include four things; see *pūrnōpama*, *upōpamā*, &c.), Sāh.; Kāvyaḍ.; Vām. &c.; a particle of comparison, Nir.; a particular metre, RPrāt.; (mfn. ifc.) equal, similar, resembling, like (e. g. *amarōpama*, mfn. resembling an immortal), MBh.; Ragh.; Daś.; Hit. &c. -*dravya*, n. any object used for comparison, Kum. -*rūpaka*, n. (in rhet.) a particular figure combining comparison and metaphor, Vām. -*vyatireka*, m. (in rhet.) a particular figure combining comparison and contrast, Kāvyaḍ. **Upamāta**, m. the tree *Vatica Robusta*, L.; (*vyrikhānām madhye tasya sarubccatvād anyaryōpōmanāatām prāptatvāt tathātva*, T.)

1. **Upa-māti** (for 2. see s. v.), is, f. comparison, similarity [Sāy.], RV.: (i), m. 'assigning or granting' (wealth), N. of Agni [Sāy.], RV. viii, 60, 11; (BRD. derives both 1. and 2. *upa-māti* fr. *upa-√man*, 'to address'.)

1. **Upa-mātri** (for 2. see s. v.), mfn. one who compares, Naish.; an image-maker, portrait-painter, L.

Upa-māna, am, n. comparison, resemblance, analogy, MBh.; Sn̄r.; Kathās. &c.; simile; the object with which anything is compared, Pāṇ.; Sāh.; Kum. &c.; a particle of comparison, Nir.; (in log.) recognition of likeness, comparison (the third of the four *Pramānas* or means of correct knowledge); (mfn. ifc.) similar, like, Kathās. -*oṁtā-mānī*, m., N. of a philosophical work. -*tā*, f., -*tya*, n. similarity, Kathās.; the state of being an object of comparison, Sāh.; Vām. -*vat*, mfn. similar, like, Śatr. **Upamānōpameya-bhāva**, m. the connection between the thing to be compared and the object with which it is compared.

1. **Upa-mita** (for 2. see *upa-√mī*), mfn. compared, illustrated by comparison, Pāṇ.; Bhartṛ. &c.; similar.

Upa-miti, is, f. comparison; resemblance, likeness, similarity, Sāh.; analogy; knowledge of things derived from analogy or resemblance, Sarvad.

Upa-meya, mfn. to be compared, comparable with (with instr. or ifc.), Megh.; Kum. &c.; (am), n. that which is compared, the subject of comparison (opposed to *upa-māna*, the object with which anything is compared), Sāh.; Comm. on Pāṇ. **Upameyōpamā**, f. the resemblance of any object to that compared with it; reciprocal comparison (as of a moon to a beautiful face), Vām.; Kpr.

उपमात् *upa-māt*, f. a prop, support, = *upa-mit* below [Sāy.], RV. vi, 67, 6.

उपमाति 2. *upa-māti*, is, f. (√*1. mī*, Sāy.), destroying, killing. -*vāni*, mfn. engaged in killing enemies, destroyer of enemies [Sāy.], RV. v, 41, 10; (fr. *upa-√man*, one who receives addresses in a friendly way, BRD.)

उपमातु 2. *upa-mātri*, tā, f. 'second mother,' foster-mother, nurse, L.; a near female relative, L.

उपमाद *upa-māda*. See *upa-√mad*.

उपमारण *upa-māraṇa*. See *upa-√mṛi*.

उपमालिनी *upa-mālīnī*, f. a particular metre.

उपमालिनीतीरम् *upa-mālīnī-tīram*, ind. near the banks of the Mālīnī, Śak. 16, 7.

उपमास्य *upamāsyā*, mfn. (fr. *upa-māsam*), occurring every month, monthly, AV. viii, 10, 19.

उपमि *upa-√1. mi*, P. -*minoti*, to stick or fasten on, put into, Kath.

Upa-mit, i, f. a prop, stay, RV. i, 59, 1; iv, 5, 1; AV. ix, 3, 1.

2. **Upa-mita** (for 1. see above), mfn. stuck or fastened on, put into, Vait.

उपमित्र *upa-mitra*, n. a minor friend, not an intimate friend, Nilak.

उपमिह *upa-√mih*, Caus. -*mehayati*, to wet, BHP. vi, 16, 32.

उपमीमांसा *upa-mīmāṃsā* (fr. Desid. of *man*), deliberation, investigation, consideration, ŚBr. xi, 4, 2, 12; 15.

उपमुखम् *upa-mukham*, ind. on the mouth, *Lāṭy.* iv, 2, 6.

उपमुच *upa-√muc*, *Ā.* -*muñcate*, to put on (e.g. shoes), *TS.*; *TBr.*; *KāṭyŚr.*; *Kaus.*

उपमूलम् *upa-mūlām*, ind. on or at the root, *ŚBr.*; *KāṭyŚr.*; *Kaus.*; *Gobh.*

उपमृ *upa-√mṛi*, *Caus.* -*mārayati*, to throw into water, plunge, immerse, *ŚBr.*; *Comm.* on *KāṭyŚr.*; (with *apsu*), *ĀpŚr.* viii, 8, 12.

उपा-मरणा, *am*, n. the act of throwing into water, submerging, *KāṭyŚr.* xx, 8, 22.

उपा-मृता, *mfn.* died, dead, *TS.* vi, 2, 8, 6.

उपमृज् *upa-√mṛj*, *P.* -*mārṣṭi* (3. pl. -*mṛi-janti*, *Rv.* ix, 15, 7) to stroke; to touch, sweep, wipe, cleanse, *TBr.*; *ŚBr.*; *KāṭyŚr.*; *ŚāṅkhŚr.*

उपमृद् *upa-√mṛid*, *P.* -*mṛidnāti*, to graze in passing (said of a heavenly body in its transit), *VarBṛS.*; to crush, destroy, annul, *Naish.*; *Comm.* on *BṛĀrUp.*: *Caus.* -*mardayati*, to destroy, devastate, annul, annihilate, *BhP.*; *Comm.* on *ChUp.* & *BṛĀrUp.*

उपा-मर्दा, *as*, m. friction, rubbing down; pressure, *Sāh.*; *Kathās.*; injury, violation; destruction, *MBh.*; *Comm.* on *BṛĀrUp.* & *Nyāyad.*; suppression (of a sound), *Nyāyad.* ii, 2, 59.

उपा-मर्दका, *mfn.* destroying, annulling, oppressing, *Hariv.*; *Kathās.*; *Sarvad.*

उपा-मर्दाना, *am*, n. the act of injuring, violation; suppression, oppression, *Comm.* on *KāṭyŚr.*

उपा-मर्दिन, *mfn.* i.e. destroying, annulling, *BhP.*

उपमृष *upa-√mṛish*, *Caus.*

उपा-मर्शिता, *mfn.* borne patiently, tolerated; granted, not begrudged, *MBh.*

उपमृ *upa-√mṛi*, *Pass.* (p. -*mūryāmāṇa*) to be worn away or destroyed, *ŚBr.* i, 7, 3, 21; 4, 12.

उपमेखलम् *upa-mekhalam*, ind. about or on the slopes or sides (of a mountain), *Kir.* vii, 32.

उपमृच *upa-√mluc*, *P.* (pf. -*mumloca*) to hide one's self among (with gen.), *ŚBr.* i, 2, 5, 8.

उपमृप *upa-√mlup*.

उपा-म्लुप्ता, *mfn.* hidden, concealed, *TBr.* iii, 2, 9, 4.

उपयज् 1. *upa-√yaj*, *P.* *Ā.* -*yajati*, -*te*, to sacrifice in addition to, *TS.*; *ŚBr.*; *KāṭyŚr.*; *ParGr.*; *Comm.* on *VS.* vi, 21.

2. **उपा-यज्**, *f.* (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 73) *N.* of eleven additional formulas at an animal sacrifice (enumerated in *VS.* vi, 21), *TS.*; *MaitrS.*; *ŚBr.*

उपा-यश्त्रि, *tā*, m. the priest who utters the above formulas, *ŚBr.* iii, 8, 5, 5.

1. **उपा-यज्ञा** (for 2. see s.v.), *as*, m. = 2. *upa-yaj*, *AitBr.* ii, 18, 8; *Kāś.* on *Pāṇ.* vii, 3, 62.

उपयत् 1. *upa-√yat*, *Ā.* -*yatate*, to befall, *ŚBr.* viii, 5, 1, 7.

उपयत् 2. *upa-yat*. See *upē*.

उपयन्त्र *upa-yantr*, *P.*

उपा-यन्त्रिता, *mfn.* solicited or compelled to do anything, allured, *Mn.* xi, 177 (erroneous for *upa-ma*°, *BRD.*)

उपयन्त्र *upa-yantra*, *am*, n. a minor or secondary instrument or implement (esp. in surg.), *Suśr.*; a secondary application of any kind (as cautery, escharotics &c.), *W.*

उपयम् *upa-√yam*, *P.* *Ā.* -*yacchati*, -*te*, to seize, lay hold of, touch (P. if not in the sense of appropriating, *Pat.* on *Pāṇ.* i, 3, 56), *RV.* viii, 35, 21; *AV.* xii, 3, 19; *ŚBr.* &c.; to reach forth, offer (*Pass.* aor. -*ayāmi*), *RV.* vii, 92, 1; to put under, prop, stay, *ŚBr.*; *KāṭyŚr.*; *Kaus.*; to take for one's self, receive, appropriate; to take as one's wife, marry (only *Ā.*, *Pāṇ.* i, 3, 56; but see *Gobh.* ii, 1, 8; *Gaut.* xxviii, 20; *Kathās.* xiv, 67), *ĀśvGr.*; *Mn.* iii, 11; *MBh.*; *Śak.* &c.; to sleep with (a woman), *Mn.* xi, 172.

उपा-यन्त्रि, *tā*, m. a husband, *Ragh.* vii, 1; *Kum.*

उपा-यामा, *as*, m. (*Pāṇ.* i, 3, 63) appropriation, taking possession of; marrying, marriage, *Sāh.*; kindling a fire, (*kanyāgny-upayama*, taking a wife

and kindling the domestic fire, *Gaut.* xviii, 18); a support, stay, *ĀpŚr.* xv, 9, 10.

उपा-यामाना, *mfn.* serving as support (as grass), *ParGr.*; (f. (*upa-yāmanā*)) any support (of stone, clay, gravel &c. for holding fire-wood), *ŚBr.* iii, 5, 2, 1; *KāṭyŚr.*; a ladle (used at sacrifices), *ŚBr.*; *AitBr.*; *KāṭyŚr.*; (*am*), n. a support, stay, *ĀśvGr.*; the taking a wife, marrying, *Pāṇ.*; sleeping with (a woman), *Kād.*

उपा-यामा, *as*, m. (*Pāṇ.* iii, 3, 63) a particular vessel for ladling out; a ladle (used at sacrifices), *VS.* vii, 4, &c.; *N.* of a deity, *VS.* xxv, 2; *N.* of the verses (*VS.* vii, 4 seqq.) uttered in ladling out the Soma juice, *ŚBr.*; *KāṭyŚr.*; marrying, marriage, *L.* -*vat*, *mfn.* furnished with a ladle, *gaṇa balādi*, *Pāṇ.* v, 2, 136.

उपायामिन, *mfn.* (fr. *upa-yāma*, *gaṇa balādi*, *Pāṇ.* v, 2, 136), furnished with a ladle.

उपया *upa-√yā*, *P.* -*yāti* (inf. -*yā*), opposed to *ava-yat*, see *ava-√yā* to come up, *RV.* viii, 47, 12; to come near, go near or towards, approach (for protection), visit, frequent, *RV.*; *AV.*; *ĀśvGr.*; *MBh.*; *BhP.*; *Kathās.* &c.; to approach (a woman for sexual intercourse), *MBh.*; *R.* &c.; to arrive at, reach, obtain; to get into any state or condition, *MBh.*; *VarBṛS.*; *Ragh.* &c.; to occur, befall, *Hit.*; to give one's self up to, *VP.*

उपा-यता, *mfn.* approached, visited, frequented; one who has approached or come near; one who has obtained; approached sexually (as a woman); (*am*), n. arrival.

उपा-याना, *am*, n. coming near, approach, arrival, *R.*; *Kum.*; *Sāh.*

उपा-यापाना, *am*, n. the act of causing to come near, leading near, *BhP.*

उपा-ययिन, *mfn.* coming towards, approaching, *R.*

उपयाच *upa-√yāc*.

उपा-यचका, *mfn.* one who asks, begging, soliciting, *L.*

उपा-यचाना, *am*, n. the act of soliciting, approaching with a request or prayer, *R.*

उपा-यचिता, *mfn.* requested, solicited, *Ragh.* xiii, 53; *Kād.*; asked for, begged, *VarBṛS.*; *Sarvad.* &c.; (*am*), n. a prayer, request; a gift or oblation offered to deities for the fulfilment of a prayer or work, *Pañcat.*; *Kathās.*

उपायचितका, *am*, n. a prayer, request, *L.*

उपयान 2. *upa-yāja* (for 1. see *upa-√yaj*), *as*, m., *N.* of a younger brother of *Yāja*, *MBh.*

उपयुज् *upa-√yuj*, only *Ā.* (*Pāṇ.* i, 3, 64)

-*yunkte* (but also rarely *P.*, e.g. impf. -*ayunak*, *RV.* x, 102, 7) to harness to, *RV.*; *AV.* iv, 23, 3; *ŚBr.* v; to take for one's self, appropriate, *RV.* i, 165, 5; *MBh.*; *Mn.* viii, 40; to follow, attach one's self to, be devoted; to undertake, *MBh.*; to use, employ, apply, *ŚBr.*; *AitBr.*; *MBh.*; *BhP.*; to have the use of, enjoy (e.g. food or a woman or dominion &c.), *ĀśvGr.*; *Lāṭy.*; *MBh.* &c.; *Pass.* -*yuyate*, to be employed or applicable, be useful or fit or proper, *MBh.*; *Pañcat.*; *Kathās.* &c.; *Caus.* -*yojayati*, to use, employ, *Suśr.*; to cause to eat, *MānGr.*; to come into contact, *BhP.*

उपा-युक्ता, *mfn.* enjoyed, eaten, consumed, *MBh.*; *R.*; employed, applicable; suitable, fit, appropriate, useful, *Kathās.*; *Rājat.*; *Prab.* &c.; proper, right; serviceable; worthy, *Śak.*; *Hit.*; *Pat.* &c.

उपा-ययुक्शु, *mfn.* (fr. the *Desid.*), about to employ or apply, *Suśr.*

उपा-ययुक्ता, *mfn.* to be employed; to be enjoyed, *MBh.*

उपा-ययुक्त्रि, *mfn.* one who employs; one who enjoys (food), *Car.*

उपा-यगा, *as*, m. employment, use, application, *MBh.*; *Suśr.*; *Prab.*; (*upayagam* *√gam* or *√vraj*, to be employed, *Kum.*; *Śārng.*); enjoyment, consuming, taking, *Suśr.*; any act tending to a desired object; an engagement, compact, agreement, *Pāṇ.* i, 4, 29; use, fitness; acquisition (of knowledge), *Gaut.* vii, 1; good conduct, observing established practices, *L.*

उपायगिन, *mfn.* serving for use or application, suitable, fit, useful, convenient, *Kathās.*; *Sāh.* &c.; appropriate; favourable, propitious; (ifc.) using, employing, *Daś.*; touching, in contact with, *L.*

उपायगि-ता, *f.* or -*tva*, n. the state of being applicable; usefulness, suitability, *Naish.*; *Kathās.*

उपा-यग्या, *mfn.* to be employed or used, *Bālar.*

उपा-योजना, *am*, n. the act of harnessing (a horse by the side of another), *AitBr.* v, 30, 6; a team, *Nir.*

उपा-योज्या, *mfn.* to be employed or used or applied, *Suśr.*

उपयुत *upa-yuta*, *as*, m., *N.* of a king, *VP.*

उपायोपम *upa-yosham*, ind. v.l. for *upajosham*, q.v.

उपरामणा, *mfn.* (fr. *upa*), situated below, under; posterior, later; nearer, approximate, *RV.*; (*as*), m. the lower stone on which the Soma is laid (that it may be ground by means of another stone held in the hand), *RV.* i, 79, 3; x, 94, 5; 175, 3; *AV.*; the lower part of the sacrificial post, *VS.*; *ŚBr.*; *KāṭyŚr.*; a cloud, *L.*; region, *L.* - *tāti* (*upa-√tā*), ind. in the proximity; a circumference, *RV.* i, 151, 5; vii, 48, 3.

उपरक्षण *upa-rakṣhaṇa*, *am*, n. a guard, outpost, *L.*

उपरच् *upa-√rac*, *Caus.* *P.* -*racayati*, to construct, form, make, prepare, effect, *Kād.*

उपा-रचिता, *mfn.* constructed, formed, made, prepared, *BhP.*; *Bhartṛ.*; *Kād.*

उपरञ्ज *upa-√rañj*, *Caus.* *P.* -*rañjayati*, to influence, affect, *Sarvad.*

उपा-रक्ता, *mfn.* dyed, coloured, coloured red; heated, inflamed, *ŚBr.*; *Sāh.*; afflicted, distressed (esp. by *Rāhu*; said of sun and moon), eclipsed, *R.*; *VarBṛS.* &c.; influenced or affected by, *BhP.*; *Sarvad.*

उपा-राज्या, ind. p. having dyed or coloured; darkening, obscuring, *BhP.* iv, 29, 69.

उपा-राजका, *mfn.* dyeing; affecting, influencing, *Sarvad.*; *Kap.*; *Sāh.*

उपा-राज्या, *mfn.* to be dyed; to be affected or influenced, *Kap.*

उपा-रङ्गा, *as*, m. the act of dyeing or colouring, colour, *Ragh.*; *Kathās.* &c.; darkening, eclipse (of sun and moon, caused by *Rāhu*), *Śak.* 186 b; *MBh.*; *VarBṛS.*; influence, affecting, *Sarvad.*; *Kap.*; *Prab.* &c.; misbehaviour, ill-conduct, *L.*; reproach, abuse, *L.*; *Rāhu*, *L.*

उपरत्न *upa-ratna*, *am*, n. a secondary or inferior gem, *Bhpr.*

उपरम् *upa-√radh*, *Caus.* *P.* -*randhayati*, to pain, torment, *BhP.*

उपरन्ध्र *upa-randhra*, *am*, n. a minor hole or cavity; *N.* of a particular part of the body of a horse (probably a hollow place or depression on the flanks or ribs; cf. *randhra*, *Śiṣ.* v, 4).

उपरम् *upa-√ram*, *P.* *Ā.* (*Pāṇ.* i, 3, 85) -*ramati*, -*te*, to cease from motion, stop, *TS.*; *TBr.*; *ŚBr.*; *ŚāṅkhŚr.*; to cease from action, be inactive or quiet (as a quietist), *BhP.*; *Bhag.*; to pause, stop (speaking or doing anything), *ŚBr.*; *ŚāṅkhŚr.*; *ĀśvGr.*; *Pañcat.* &c.; to leave off, desist, give up, renounce (with abl.), *MBh.*; *R.*; *BhP.*; *Comm.* on *BṛĀrUp.*; *Daś.*; to await, wait for, *ŚBr.* ii, 2, 1, 2; iii, 8, 2, 29; to cause to cease or stop; to render quiet, *Pāṇ.* i, 3, 84; *Caus.* -*ramayati*, to cause to cease or stop; to render quiet, *Nir.*; *Kāś.*

उपा-रता, *mfn.* ceased, stopped, quiet, indifferent, patient, *ŚBr.*; *MBh.*; *BhP.* &c.; dead, *ŚāṅkhGr.*; *R.*; *Pañcat.* &c.; ceasing to exist, disappeared, non-existing, *ParGr.*; *Mn.*; *BhP.* &c.; withdrawn or retired from, left off, given up, *R.* - *rāsa*, *mfn.* ceasing to play or dance. - *vishayābhilāsha*, *mfn.* one whose desire after worldly things has ceased. - *śopitā*, *f.* (a woman) whose menses have ceased, *Gobh.* ii, 5, 8. - *spṛiḥa*, *mfn.* one in whom desire has ceased, free from desire. **उपरतारि**, *mfn.* one whose foes are quiet; having no foe, being at peace with all.

उपा-रति, *is*, *f.* cessation, stopping, *MārkP.*; *Suśr.*; death, *Kād.*; desisting from sensual enjoyment or any worldly action, quietism, *Vedāntas.*

उपा-रामा, *as*, m. cessation, stopping, expiration, *MBh.*; *R.*; leaving off, desisting, giving up, *Suśr.*; *Sāmkhyak.*; death, *Kād.* - *tva*, n. the state of ceasing from (all worldly desires and actions), *Vedāntas.*

उपा-रामणा, *am*, n. the abstaining from worldly actions or desires, *Vedāntas.*; ceasing, discontinuance;

Upa-rāma, *as*, m. ceasing, stopping, desisting.

उपरम् *upa-ramb*, P. *-rambhati*, to cause to resound, Bhp. x, 35, 12.

उपर *upa-rava*, *as*, m. (✓*ru*), a hole (over which the Soma is ground; so called from its increasing the sound of the grindstones), TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Upa-rāva, *as*, m. a near sound [T.], Pān. iii, 3, 22.

उपरस *upa-rasa*, *as*, m. a secondary mineral (as red chalk, bitumen &c.), Bhp.; a secondary feeling or passion, L.; a secondary flavour, L.

उपरान *upa-rāja*, m. a viceroy, *gaṇa kāṣyādi*, Pān. iv, 2, 116.

उपरानम् *upa-rājam*, ind. near a king, Pān. v, 4, 108; Kāś.

उपराध *upa-rādha*, mfn. (✓*rād*h), propitiating, doing homage, *gaṇa brāhmaṇādi*, Pān. v, 1, 124.

उपरामम् *upa-rāmam*, ind. near Rāma, T.

उपरि *upāri*, ind. (as a separable adverb) above, upon, on, upwards, towards the upper side of (opposed to *adhas* and *nīca*, e.g. *upāri* ✓*yā*, to go upwards; sometimes written with a following word as if compounded with it, see below); besides, in addition to, further (*sahasraṃ śatāny upāri cāśṭau*, 1000 and 800 in addition); afterwards (e.g. *upāri payaḥ pibet*, he should drink milk afterwards); *upāri upāri*, higher and higher; repeatedly, continuously, RV. &c.

(As a separable preposition, with acc., loc., or gen.) over, above, upon, on, at the head of, on the upper side of, beyond (e.g. *upāri śailaṃ* ✓*gam*, to go over the mountain; *upāri Laṅkāyām samprāp-taḥ saḥ*, he arrived over Laṅkā; *upāri upāri sarveśham atishṭhat*, he stood at the very head of all; *ātmānamtasya upāri kshiptvā*, having thrown himself upon him); in connection with, with reference to, with regard to, towards (with gen., e.g. *mamōpāri vikāritah*, changed in feeling with regard to me; *putrasyōpāri krudhdah*, enraged towards his son); after (with abl., e.g. *muhūrtād upāri*, after a minute; see also *tad-upāri* &c.), RV. &c.; [cf. Zend *upāri*; Goth. *ufar*; Old Germ. *obar*; Mod. Germ. *über*; Eng. *over*; Gk. *ἐπὶ*; Lat. *super*.]

Upāri may stand first in a compound, as in the following examples: — *kāṇḍa*, n. the third division of the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā. — *kuṭī*, f. an upper room, L. — *ga*, mfn. moving or soaring above, Bhp. — *gata*, mfn. gone up, ascended, Bhp. — *cara*, mfn. moving or walking above or in the air; (*as*), m., N. of the king Vasu, MBh.; VP.; a bird, T. — *cita*, mfn. piled over or above. — *cinḥita*, mfn. marked or sealed above, Yājñ. — *ja*, mfn. growing upwards or out, protuberant, Suśr. — *jānu*, ind. above the knee, Āp. — *tala*, n. the upper surface, Mṛicch.; Daś. — *tas*, ind. over, above, Hcat. — *daṣṣṭrin*, mfn. having large teeth in the upper jaw, VarBṣ. — *daśa*, mfn. (fr. *daśā*), having the fringes turned upwards, Lāṭy. ii, 6, 4. — *nā-bhī*, ind. above the navel, ŚBr. vi. — *nihita* and *nyasta*, mfn. put down or laid over. — *pātra*, n. upper-plate, upper-cup (used as a lid for the real vessel; cf. *ūrdhva-pātra*), Hcat. — *purusha*, m. a man standing above, Daś. — *prūt*, mfn. (✓*pru* = ✓*pru*), coming from above, VS. vii, 3. — *ba-bhava*, m., N. of a Rishi, Kauś. — *buddhi*, mfn. of lofty intellect. — *buddha* (*upāri*), mfn. raised above the ground, RV. x, 73, 8. — *bṛihatī*, f. a variety of the Bṛihatī (q.v.) metre (having twelve instants in the second line, and eight instants in each of the other three lines; cf. *uparishṭād-bṛihatī* and *purastād-bṛihatī*). — *bhakta*, mfn. eaten or taken after (i.e. after a meal), Car. — *bhāga*, m. the upper portion or side, Hcat.; Comm. on TS. &c. — *bhāva*, m. the state of being higher or above, Nir. — *bhūmī*, ind. above the ground, ŚBr. — *mar-tya* (*upāri*), mfn. more than human, RV. viii, 19, 12. — *mekhala*, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa yas-kādi*, Pān. ii, 4, 63; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of the above, ib. — *yāna*, n. the going upwards, ascending (into heaven), Naish. — *śaya*, mfn. lying above or over, Comm. on ĀpŚr. — *śayanā*, n.

an elevated resting-place, AV. ix, 6, 9. — *śayyā*, f. id., Āp.; Gobh. — *śayin*, mfn. resting on an elevated bed, GobP. — *śreṇika*, mfn. being in the upper series. — *śhad*, mfn. sitting above (= *sād* below), Tāpdyabr. — *śhadya*, n. the sitting above (= *sadya* below), ib. — *śhṭha*, mfn. staying above (= *stha* below), R.; Daś.; Vet. — *sād*, mfn. sitting or being above, VS. ix, 35; 36; (v. l. *-shdd*). — *sadya*, n. the sitting above, ŚBr. v. — *stha*, mfn. standing above, MaitrUp.; MBh.; Hcat. &c. — *sthā-pana*, n. the act of placing upon or above, Comm. on Pān. — *sthāyin*, mfn. standing higher, prominent, Comm. on TPāt. — *sthita*, mfn. staying above. — *sprīṣ*, mfn. reaching above, elevated, high, RV. x, 128, 9; AV. v, 3, 10. — *hasta*, m. an elevated hand, Hcat. **Upāritaka**, m. (scil. *springāra-bandha*) a kind of coitus, Rati-mañjarī, T. **Upāry-āsana**, n. the sitting on high or above, KātyŚr. **Upāry-āsina**, mfn. sitting above, AitĀr.

Upāritana, m(f) n. upper (opposed to *adhas-tana*), Mṛicch.; Comm. on VS. & Tāpdyabr.; following, further on, subsequent (in a book), Comm. on Mn., on VPāt., on Nyāyam.

Upāriṣṭāj (in comp. for *upāriṣṭāt* below). — *jyotiṣmatī*, f., N. of a variety of the Jyotiṣmatī (q.v.) metre (having twelve instants in the last line, and eight instants in each of the three preceding lines). — *jyotiṣ*, n. id.

Upāriṣṭāt, ind. (as an adverb) above, from above, on the upper part, RV. ix, 91, 4; AV. iv, 40, 7; viii, 8, 13; ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; behind (opposed to *purastāt*), TS.; ŚBr.; further on, later, below (in a book), Nir.; Suśr.; afterwards, ChUp.; Yājñ.; (as a preposition) over, upon, down upon (with acc. and gen.), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; behind (with gen.), TS.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; with reference to, about (with gen.), Daś. — *svāhā-kāra* and *svāhā-kṛitī*, mfn. followed by the exclamation 'Svāha!' ŚBr.; TBr.

Upāriṣṭād (in comp. for *upāriṣṭāt* above). — *udarka*, mfn. ending in a burden (as a song), Śāy. on AitBr. v, 2, 17. — *upayāma*, mfn. followed by the *Upayāma* (q.v.) verses. — *dhoma-bhāj* (for *ād-ho*), mfn. partaking afterwards of the oblations, Comm. on ĀpŚr. vii, 20, 9. — *bṛihatī*, f., N. of a variety of the Bṛihatī (q.v.) metre (having twelve syllables in the last Pāda, and eight syllables in each of the three preceding lines; cf. *purastād-bṛi*). — *vātā*, m. wind coming from above, MaitrS.

Upāriṣṭāi (in comp. for *upāriṣṭāt* above). — *lakshana* and *lakshman*, mfn. marked on the upper side, ŚBr. i; MaitrS.

उपरुच *upa-ruc*, Ā. (pf. *-ruruce*) to approach shining, RV. vii, 77, 1.

उपरुध *upa-rudh*, P. Ā. *-rudhaddhi*, *-runddhe*, and *-rundhati*, *-te* (also *-rodhati*, R. vii, 74, 7) to lock in, shut up, besiege, blockade, TBr.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Mn.; Ś. &c.; to keep, hold back, stop, obstruct, hinder, interrupt, MBh.; Mn.; Śak.; to molest, trouble, importune, annoy, R.; Ragh. &c.; to cover, conceal, Ragh. vii, 36; R.; Caus. *-rodhayati*, to injure, Vātsyāy.

Upa-ruddha, mfn. locked in, shut up, besieged, blockaded, Bhp.; Kathās.; Kām.; hindered, obstructed, prevented, R.; molested, troubled, R.; (*as*), m. a captive, Ragh. xviii, 17.

Upa-rudhya, ind. p. having locked in, having obstructed or kept in check &c.

Upa-rodha, *as*, m. besieging, obstruction, blockading, impediment, check, MBh.; Suśr.; Prab. &c.; trouble, disturbance, injure, damage, PārGr.; Mn.; Śak.; disunion, quarrel, VarBṣ.; regard, respect, Kathās. — *kārin*, mfn. causing trouble or disturbance, Śak.

Uparodhaka, *am*, n. an inner room, private apartment, L.

Upa-rodhana, *am*, n. the act of besieging or blockading, Śāh.; obstruction, impediment, R.

Upa-rodham, ind. p. besieging, shutting up, Pān. iii, 4, 49 (with loc. or abl. or ifc., Kāś.)

Upa-rodhin, mfn. ifc. obstructing, impeding, Ragh.; (*uparodhin*), having an impediment, impeded, obstructed.

उपरुह *upa-ruh*, P. *-rohati*, to grow over or together, heal over (as a wound), Suśr.; Caus. *-rohayati*, to cause to heal over, cicatrize, Suśr.

Upa-rūḥa, mfn. healed over, cicatrized, Suśr.; 'grown out of shape,' altered, changed, Mālav.

उपरुप *upa-rūpa*, *am*, n. (in med.) inferior or insignificant symptom, Car.

उपरुपक *upa-rūpaka*, *am*, n. 'minor Rūpaka,' a drama of an inferior class (eighteen of which are enumerated), Śāh. 276; cf. Śāh. 539 seqq.

उपल *upala*, *as*, m. a rock, stone, MBh.; Suśr.; Śak. &c.; a precious stone, jewel, Yājñ. iii, 36; Śi. iii, 48; Kir.; a cloud, L.; (*ā*), f. (*āpalā*) the upper and smaller mill-stone (which rests on the *drishad*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; = *sarkarā*, L.; [cf. Gk. *ὄπalos*; Lat. *opalus*?] — **prakhshin**, m(f) n. grinding (grain) upon mill-stones, miller, RV. ix, 112, 3. — **bhedin**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **hasta**, m. 'stone-hand,' N. of a Caṇḍāla, Kathās. **Upalaka**, *as*, m. a stone, Suśr.

उपलक्ष *upa-laksh*, P. Ā. *-lakshayati*, *-te*, to look at, observe, behold, perceive, ĀsvGr.; Śākh-Śr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; to pay attention to, regard, MBh.; Kām.; to regard or value as, MBh.; R.; to distinguish, mark; to distinguish by a secondary or unessential mark; to imply in addition, designate implicitly, Śāy.: Pass. *-lakshyate*, to be observed &c.; to be implied, Bhp.; Comm. on Mn.; Sarvad. &c.

Upa-laksha, *as*, m. distinction, distinguishing (see *dur-upa*).

Upa-lakshaka, mfn. observing closely or with attention; implying; designating by implication, Comm. on Pān. & TPāt.

Upa-lakshana, *am*, n. the act of observing, Śak. 142, 4; designation, KātyŚr.; Comm. on Pān.; the act of implying something that has not been expressed, implying an analogous object where only one is specified; using a term metaphorically or elliptically or in a generic sense; synecdoche (of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which it resides), VPāt.; Comm. on Pān.; Śāh.; Nyāyak. &c.; a mark, Vikr.; Kathās. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. the being implied or expressed elliptically, Vedāntas.; Sarvad. &c.

Upa-lakshayitavya, mfn. to be observed or regarded, MBh.; Suśr.

Upa-lakshita, mfn. beheld, perceived, looked at, R.; Bhp.; Daś. &c.; observed; valued or regarded for, R.; characterized, marked, distinguished, MārKṣ.; Yājñ.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.; included, implied, expressed by implication or elliptically, understood.

Upa-lakshya, mfn. to be implied or understood by implication, inferable, Bhp.

उपलधि *upaladhi*, err. for *vāladhi*, q.v.

उपलभ *upa-labh*, Ā. *-labhate*, to seize, get possession of, acquire, receive, obtain, find, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Mṛicch. &c.; (with *gurbham*) to conceive, become pregnant, R.; to perceive, behold, hear [cf. Gk. *ὀπολαμβάνω*]; to understand, learn, know, ascertain, MBh.; Bhp.; Pāñcat.; VarBṣ. &c.; Caus. P. *-labhāyati*, to cause to obtain or take possession, Bhp. viii, 15, 36; to cause to hear or learn or know, Pat. on Vārt. 2 on Pāp. i, 4, 52; to cause to be known or distinguished, Bhp. iv, 1, 25; Desid. (p. *-līpsamāna*, AV. vi, 118, 11) to wish to catch or grasp.

Upa-labdha, mfn. obtained, received; conceived; perceived, heard, understood, learnt, known, guessed. — **sukha**, mfn. one who has experienced pleasure. **Upalabdhārtha**, m(f) n. (a statement, tale &c.) the meaning or plot of which is known; true, probable, L.

Upa-labdhaṃ, mfn. to be perceived, KāthUp.

Upa-labdhī, *is*, f. obtaining, acquisition, gain, MBh.; Vikr.; Ragh.; (with *garbhāya*) conception, R.; observation, perceiving, perception, becoming aware, understanding, mind, knowledge, MBh.; Suśr.; Tarkas.; Sarvad. &c.; perceptibility, appearance, TPāt.; [cf. Gk. *ὀπολαψίς*.] — **mat**, mfn. perceiving, understanding; perceptible, intelligible, TPāt.; *-tva*, n. the condition or faculty of perceiving, Tattvas. — **sama**, m. (in log.) a kind of sophistical refutation of an argument (e.g. the argument, 'sound is uneternal because it is produced by some effort,' is refuted by saying that sound is also produced by wind), Sarvad.; Nyāyak.

Upa-labdhī, mfn. one who perceives, NṛisUp.; Comm. on Bādar.

1. **Upa-labhya**, mfn. obtainable, Ragh.; perceiving, to be understood, VP.

2. **Upa-labhya**, ind. p. having obtained; having perceived &c.

Upa-lambha, *as*, m. obtainment, R.; Śā.; perceiving, ascertaining, recognition, Ragh.; Śāk.; Sarvad.; Nyāyak. &c.

Upa-lambhaka, mfn. perceiving, BhP.; (from the Caus.) causing to perceive, reminding, Bhāṣāp.

Upa-lambhana, *am*, n. apprehension, perceiving; the capacity of perceiving, intelligence, BhP.

Upa-lambhya, mfn. worthy to be acquired, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 66.

Upa-lābha, *as*, m. grasping, catching (see *anupalābha*).

Upa-lipsā, f. (fr. Desid.), wish to obtain, Śānti.

Upa-lipsu, mfn. (fr. id.), wishing to learn or hear, Daś.

उपलल *upa-lal*, Caus. -*lālyati*, to treat with tenderness, caress, fondle, BhP.; Śāk. 292, 8; Mālav.

Upa-lālana, *am*, ā, n. f. the act of caressing, fondling, BhP.; Comm. on R.

Upa-lālita, mfn. caressed, fondled, BhP.

उपलिक्ष *upa-likh*, to encircle with lines or trenches.

Upa-likhya, ind. p. having encircled with lines or trenches, MBh. xii.

उपलिङ्ग *upa-liṅga*, n. a portent, natural phenomenon considered as boding evil, L.

उपलिप् *upa-lip*, P. -*limpati*, to defile, besmear (esp. with cow-dung), smear, anoint, ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Gobh.; MBh. &c.; to cover, overlay, Suśr. i, 262, 7; Vāgbh.: Caus. -*lepayati*, to besmear (esp. with cow-dung), smear, anoint, Mn. iii, 206; R.

Upa-lipta, mfn. besmeared, anointed.

Upa-lipya, ind. p. having besmeared or anointed.

Upa-lepa, *as*, m. the act of besmearing (with cow-dung), BhP.; obstruction (by phlegm), Suśr. i, 115, 15; bluntness, dullness, Suśr.

Upa-lepana, *am*, n. the act of besmearing (with cow-dung), Pañcat.; PSarv. &c.; a means of besmearing, cow-dung, Car.

Upa-lepin, mfn. obstructing, Suśr.; smearing, anointing; (*upalepin*), serving as ointment, Suśr. ii, 353, 15.

उपलिप्सा *upa-lipsā*, &c. See *upa-labha*.

उपली *upa-li*, Ā. -*liyate*, to lie close to, cling to, MBh. viii.

उपलुभ *upa-lubh*, Caus. -*lobhayati*, to cause to wish, excite the desire of (acc.), allure, PārGr.; Kām.

उपलेख *upa-lekha*, *as*, m. 'subordinate writing,' N. of a grammatical work connected with the Prāti-śākhya. -*pañjikā*, f., -*bhāṣya*, n., N. of commentaries on the above work.

उपलेट *upa-leṭa*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 194.

उपलोट *upa-loṭa*, ib.

उपलोह *upa-loha*, n. a secondary metal.

उपवङ्ग *upa-vaṅga*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.

उपवच् *upa-vac*, Ā. (pf. 3. pl. -*ūcīre*, AV. v, 8, 6; aor. Subj. 1. sg. -*vōce*, RV. v, 49, 4; 3. pl. -*vōcanta*, RV. i, 127, 7) to address, praise; to animate by the voice, rouse, impel.

Upa-vaktṛ, *ā*, m. one who rouses or animates or impels, RV. iv, 9, 5; vi, 71, 5; ix, 95, 5; ŚāṅkhBr.; a kind of priest, ĀśvGr.; Sāy. on TBr. ii, 2, 1, 1, &c.

1. **Upa-vākā** (for 2. see s. v.), *as*, m. addressing, praising, RV. i, 164, 8; AV. ix, 9, 8.

Upa-vākya, mfn. to be addressed or praised, RV. x, 69, 12.

Upa-vācya, mfn. id., RV. i, 132, 2; iv, 54, 1.

उपवच्च *upa-vañc*.

Upa-vañcana, *am*, n. the act of crouching or lying close to (see *sāpavañcanā*).

Upa-vañcita, mfn. deceived, disappointed, R. ii, 52, 19.

उपवट *upa-vaṭa*, *as*, m. the tree Buchnania Latifolia, L.

उपवत् *upa-vat*, mfn. containing the word *upa*; (*it*), f. (scil. *ric*) a verse beginning with *upa* (e. g. RV. ix, 19, 6; 11, 1, &c.), ŚBr. ii; TāṇḍyaBr. xi, 1, 1; Lāṭy.

उपवत्स्यत् *upa-vatsyat*. See below.

उपवद् *upa-vad*, P. -*vadati*, to speak ill of, decry, abuse, curse, AV. xv, 2, 1; TBr.; AitBr. ii, 31, 5; ŚāṅkhBr.; Lāṭy.; to speak to, address, AitBr. iii, 23, 1; Pañcat.: Ā. -*vadate*, to talk over, conciliate; to flatter; to cajole, court secretly, Pāṇ. i, 3, 47; Kop.; Bhaṭṭ.

Upa-vāda, *as*, m. censure, blame, KāṭyŚr.; ShaṅvBr.

Upa-vādin, mfn. censuring, blaming, ŚBr. xi; ChUp.

उपवध *upa-vadh*, P. (aor. *upāvadhī*) to strike at or upon, AV. xx, 136, 2; to strike dead, kill, MBh. xii.

उपवन *upa-vana*, *am*, n. a small forest or wood, grove, garden, MBh.; Mn.; Megh. &c.; a planted forest, L. -*vinoda*, m., N. of a work.

उपवनम् *upa-vanam*, ind. near a wood, in the wood, Śiś. vi, 62.

उपवप *upa-vap*, P. -*vapati* (Pot. *upōpet*, Lāṭy. v, 3, 2) to fill up, choke (with earth), strew over; bury under, TS.; ŚBr.; TBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāṭy.: Pass. -*upyate*, to be buried &c.

Upa-vapana, *am*, n. the act of strewing over, ĀpŚr.

उपवर्ण *upa-varṇ*, P. -*varṇayati*, to tell fully, describe particularly or minutely, communicate, relate, MBh.; BhP.; Hit. &c.

Upa-varṇana, *am*, n. description, minute description, delineation, Yājñ.; Suśr.; Hcat. &c.; glorification, praise, Balar.

Upa-varṇaniya, mfn. to be described.

Upa-varṇita, mfn. described minutely, delineated, MBh.; Kathās. &c.

उपवर्त *upa-varta*, -*vartana*. See *upa-vrit*.

उपवर्ष *upa-varsha*, *as*, m., N. of a younger brother of Varsha (and son of Śaṃkara-svāmin; author of writings on the Mīmāṃsa philosophy), Kathās. &c.

उपवर्ह *upa-varha*. See *upa-barha*.

उपवर्तिका *upa-vallikā*, f., N. of a plant (= *amṛitasrava-latā*).

उपवल्ह *upa-valh* (√*valh* connected with √*vrīh*), P. Ā. -*valhati*, -*te*, to ask earnestly, importune with a question, VS. xiii, 51; ŚBr. xi, xii.

Upa-valhā, *as*, m. impetuosity, superiority (?), ŚBr. xi, 4, 1, 1.

उपवस् *upa-vas*, P. -*vasati*, to abide or dwell with or at; to stay, wait, wait for, TS.; TBr.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; to abide in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast, Kāṭy. on Pāṇ. i, 4, 48; TS. i, 6, 7, 3; ŚBr. i, 6; xi; KāṭyŚr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. &c.; to encamp (with acc.), Pāṇ. i, 4, 48; to dwell on, give one's self up to, apply one's self to, MārP.; MundUp.: Caus. to cause to abide or wait, TS.; to cause to fast, PārGr.; MBh.; R.

Upa-vatayat, mfn. (fut. p.) -*o-bhakta*, n. food taken before fasting, Kauś.; Vait.

Upa-vasathā, *as*, m. a fast-day (esp. the day preceding a Soma sacrifice), the period of preparation for the Soma sacrifice, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.; Kauś.; a place of abiding, village, L.

Upavasathīya, mfn. belonging to the Upavasatha day or to the preparation for a Soma sacrifice, ŚBr. ix; AitBr.

Upavasathya, mfn. id.

Upa-vasana, *am*, n. a fast, fasting (see *payo-pavasana*); the state of abiding or being near (see *pīvo-pavasana*; both with irr. Sandhi).

Upavasaniya, mfn. belonging to a fast, Jyot.

Upa-vasta, *am*, n. a fast, fasting, L.

Upa-vastavya, mfn. to be celebrated by fasting (as the end of a fortnight), Gobh. i, 5, 5; Jyot.

Upa-vastṛ, *ā*, m. one who fasts, Pat. on Pāṇ.

v, 1, 97. **Upavastr-ādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa (including besides *upavastṛi*, *prāṣṭī*), ib.

Upa-vāsa, *as*, m. (*am*, n., L.) a fast, fasting (as a religious act comprising abstinence from all sensual gratification, from perfumes, flowers, unguents, ornaments, betel, music, dancing &c.), Gaut.; ĀśvGr.; Mn. ii, 183; xi, 195; 212; Yājñ. iii, 190; MBh. &c.; abstinence from food &c. in general, Suśr.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; kindling a sacred fire; a fire altar, W. -*ovratin*, mfn. one who observes a vow of fasting, Naish.

Upavāsaka, mfn. belonging to a fast or fasting, MBh.; Yājñ.

Upavāśain, mfn. one who observes a fast, fasting, MBh.; Dhūrtas.

Upōshana, *am*, n. a fast, fasting.

Upōshaya, Nom. P. *upōshayati*, to celebrate or pass (time) by fasting.

Upōshita, mfn. one who has fasted, fasting, MBh.; Yājñ.; Ragh. &c.; (*am*), n. a fast, fasting, MārP.; Mn. v, 155, &c.

1. **Upōshya**, mfn. to be celebrated or passed by fasting (as time).

2. **Upōshya**, ind. p. having fasted, fasting, MBh.; Yājñ. &c.

उपवस्ति *upavasti*, gaṇa *vetanādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 12; (Kāś. reads *upastī*.)

उपवह *upa-vah*, P. -*vahati*, to bring or lead or convey near, RV.; MBh.; to bring near, procure, MBh. xiii; BhP.; to adduce, R.; (cf. *updh.*)

Upa-vahā, *am*, n. a piece of wood placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke (to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height), ŚBr. i, 4, 4, 7; (v. l. *ūpa-vahas*.)

Upa-vāha, *as*, m. driving, riding, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

Upa-vāhana, *am*, n. the act of bringing or carrying near, L.

Upa-vāhin, mfn. flowing or streaming towards, MBh. i, 2367.

Upa-vāhya, mfn. to be brought near, R.; (*upavāhya* fr. *upa-vāha*), serving for driving or riding, serving as a vehicle, VarBṛS.; (*as*), m. an animal for riding, ib.; a king's elephant, any royal vehicle, L.

1. **Upōdha** (in some cases not to be distinguished from 2. *upōdha*, q. v. under *updh.*), mfn. brought near, effected, appeared, Rajat.; Daś. &c.; near (in time and space), Mālav.; Kum.; (*ā*), f. 'brought home in addition to,' a second or inferior but favourite wife, R. i, 13, 37 (ed. Schlegel; *vāvātā* [q. v.] ed. Bombay i, 14, 35).

उपवा 1. *upa-vā*, P. -*vāti*, to blow upon, ŚBr. xiii, 3, 8, 6.

2. **Upa-vā**, f. the act of blowing upon, AV. xii, 1, 51.

1. **Upa-vāta** (for 2. see *upa-vat*), mfn. blown upon, ŚBr. iv, 1, 3, 7.

उपवाक 2. *upa-vāka* (for 1. see col. 1), *as*, ā, m. f. Indra-grain (cf. *indra-yava*), VS.; ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.

उपवाजय *upa-vājaya*, Nom. (fr. *vāja*) P. -*vājayati*, to impel, accelerate, ŚBr. v; to fan, kindle, inflame, TS.; TBr.; KāṭyŚr.

Upa-vājana, *am*, n. a fan, KāṭyŚr.

उपवाद *upa-vāda*, &c. See *upa-vad*.

उपवासन *upa-vāsana*, *am*, n. (√*vas*), a dress, garment, cover, AV. xiv, 2, 49; 65.

उपविगुल्फ *upa-vi-gulph*, Caus. (Pot. 3. pl. -*gulphayeyur*) to add abundantly, ĀśvGr. ii, 6, 8, 33.

उपविचार *upa-vi-cāra*, *as*, m. environs, neighbourhood, L.

उपविद् *upa-vid*, t, f. (√*i. vid*), ascertaining, learning, RV. viii, 23, 3 [Sāy.; fr. √*2. vid*, investigating, finding out, inquiring into, BRD.]

Upa-vedana, *am*, n. ascertainment, learning, Say. on RV. viii, 23, 3.

Upa-vedaniya, mfn. to be learnt or found out, Comm. on Nyāyad.

उपविद्या *upa-vidyā*, f. inferior knowledge, profane science.

उपविष् *upa-√i. vidh.*, P. (3. pl. -*vidhān*) to honour, worship, RV. i, 149, 1.

उपविन्दु *upa-vindu.* See *upa-bindu*.

उपविन्ध्य *upa-vindhya*, as, m. the land near the Vindhya mountain, L.

उपविषाशम् *upa-vipāśam* (fr. *vipāś*, *gaṇa śarad-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 107) near the (river?) *Vipāś*.

उपविमोकम् *upa-vi-mokam*, ind. p. (fr. *upa-vi-√muc*), unharnessing, i. e. changing (the oxen), AitBr. iv, 27, 4.

उपविश *upa-√viś*, P. -*viśati*, to go or come near, approach, RV. viii, 96, 6; to sit down, take a seat (as men), lie down (as animals), AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Śak.; Hit. &c.; to enter; to stop, settle one's self, MBh. iii; to sit near to, MBh. i, 573; R. ii; to set (as the sun), Kathās.; to apply or devote one's self to, cultivate, BHP.; Caus. P. -*veśayati*, to cause to sit down, summon or invite to sit down, AitBr.; ĀśvGr.; Gobh.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; to cause to settle, BHP.; R.

उपा-विश्या, ind. p. having sat down, sitting down &c.

उपा-विश्या, mfn. seated, sitting, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; come to, arrived, entered (into any state or condition); ifc. having obtained, R.; Daś. &c.; occupied with, engaged in, MBh.; Pāṇcat.; Bhāṭṭ.

उपाविश्याका, mfn. 'firmly settled' (said of a foetus which remains in the womb beyond the usual time), Car.

उपा-वेसा, as, m. the act of sitting down, sitting, resting, TS.; KātyŚr.; the act of applying one's self to or being engaged in, MBh.; R.; stool, motion, L.; N. of a Rishi.

उपा-वेसाना, am, n. the act of sitting down, ĀśvGr.; Kaus.; a seat, Ragh.; the being devoted to or engaged in, MBh.; Pāṇcat.; evacuation or motion of the bowels, Car.; causing to sit down, L.

उपा-वेसा, is, m., N. of a Rishi, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 33.

उपा-वेसा, mfn. caused to sit down, seated; caused to settle.

उपा-वेसा, mfn. ifc. devoting or applying one's self to, MBh.; (*upaveśin* fr. *upa-veśa*), one who has a motion of the bowels, Car.

उपविश्रम् *upa-vi-√śrambh*, Caus.

उपा-विश्रम्भय्या, ind. p. having inspired with confidence, BHP. v, 26, 31; (v. l. *anu-vi-śrambhayya*.)

उपविष् *upa-√vish*, P. -*viveshṭi* (RV.; -*veshṭi*, ŚBr.; Impv. 2. sg. -*vidḥi*, TBr.) to be active for; to obtain or gain by activity, RV. x, 61, 12; to perform service, be effective or useful for (esp. said of the *Upa-vesha* below), ŚBr. i, 2, 1, 3; TBr. iii, 3, 11, 1.

उपा-वेशा, as, m. a stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire, TS.; TBr.; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपविष *upa-visha*, am, n. factitious poison, a narcotic, any deleterious drug (as opium, datura, &c.); (ā), f. the plant *Aconitum Ferox*, L.

उपविश्या *upa-vi-śhā* (*upa-vi-√sthā*), Ā. -*tishṭhate*, to be or stand here and there, ŚBr. vii, 4, 1, 14.

उपवी *upa-√vī*, P. (2. sg. -*veshi*, RV. viii, 11, 4; Impv. -*vetu*, RV. v, 11, 4; x, 16, 5) to hasten near, come near, attain, obtain.

उपवीक्ष *upa-√vīksh* (*upa-vi-√iksh*), Ā. -*vīkshate*, to look at or towards, R.; to regard as fit or proper, BhPr.

उपवीज *upa-√vij*, P. -*vijati*, to blow upon, fan, MBh.; Caus. P. -*vijayati*, to fan, Śak. 105, 4; Comm. on KātyŚr.

उपा-विजा, mfn. blown upon, fanned, MBh. i, 1308; Mṛicch.

उपवीक्षय *upa-vīkṣaya*, Nom. (fr. *vīkṣ*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 25), to play on a lute before or in the presence of, Ragh.; Kād. &c.

उपवीत *upa-vīta*, &c. See *upa-√vye*.

उपवीर *upa-vīra*, as, m. a kind of demon, PārGṛ. i, 16, 23.

उपवृह *upa-√vriṇh*, Caus. -*vriṇhayati*, to

make strong or powerful, promote, BHP.; MārKP. &c.; (see also *upa-√brih*.)

उपा-वृिणह्या, am, n. the act of making strong, invigorating, promoting, R.; BHP.

उपा-वृिणहिता, mfn. made strong or powerful, invigorated, supported, promoted; (ifc.) increased or supported or aided by, accompanied by, MBh.; BHP.; Kathās.; Daś. &c.

उपा-वृिणhin, mfn. invigorating, supporting, Kathās.

उपवृत् *upa-√vrit*, Ā. -*variate*, to step or walk upon, ĀśvGr. ii, 4, 8, 3; to move or come near, approach, fall to, R.; BHP.; to return: Caus. Ā. -*varitayate*, to cause to move up, to stroke upwards, TBr.; to cause to recover, Kathās.

उपा-वर्ता, as, m. a particular high number, L.

उपा-वर्ताना, am, n. (fr. the Caus.), the act of bringing near, Sarvad.; a place for exercise; a country (inhabited or not), L.

उपा-वर्तिता, mfn. come near, approached; come back, brought back (from exhaustion &c.), recovered, MBh.; (in geom.) a circle in a particular position relatively to another one.

उपा-वर्तिता, is, f. motion towards (one's place), Prab.

उपवे *upa-√ve*, P. to bring into close contact with, enclose, enfold, wrap.

उपा-व्या, ind. p., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 41; Kāś.

उपोता, mfn. put into, wrapped, enveloped (in armour or mail), Lāṭy. viii, 5, 8; ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपवेणा *upa-venā*, f., N. of a river, MBh.

उपवेद *upa-veda*, as, m. 'secondary knowledge,' N. of a class of writings subordinate or appended to the four Vedas (viz. the *Ayur-veda* or science of medicine, to the *Rig-veda*; the *Dhanur-veda* or science of archery, to the *Yajur-veda*; the *Gāndhārva-veda* or science of music, to the *Sāma-veda*; and the *Śāstra-sāstra* or science of arms, to the *Atharva-veda*; this is according to the *Carapavyūha*, but Suśr. and the Bhpr. make the *Ayur-veda* belong to the *Atharva-veda*; according to others, the *Sthāpātya-veda* or science of architecture, and *Śilpa-sāstra* or knowledge of arts, are reckoned as the fourth *Upa-veda*.)

उपवेश *upa-veshā*. See *upa-√vish*.

उपवेश *upa-√veshṭi*, Caus.

उपा-वेश्याना, am, n. the act of wrapping up, swathing.

उपा-वेश्या, mfn. wrapped in, surrounded, Mṛicch.; Kathās.

उपावेश्याति, mfn. one who has wrapped himself round the loins in a cloth, Āp.

उपवे *upa-√vai*, P. -*vāyati*, to dry up, shrink in drying, TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Kāth.

2. **उपा-वृता** (for 1. see *upa-√vā*), mfn. dried up; dry, ĀśvGr.; Kaus.

उपवेशव *upavainava*, am, n. (fr. *upa-venu*?), the three periods of the day (viz. morning, midday, and evening), L.

उपव्यथ *upa-√vyadh*, P. (2. sg. -*vidhyasi*) to throw at or on, hit, MBh. vii, 6534 (ed. Calc.)

उपव्याख्यान *upa-vyākhyāna*, am, n. (√*khyā*), explanation, interpretation, ChUp.; MuṇḍUp.

उपव्याघ्र *upa-vyāghra*, as, m. the small hunting leopard, L.

उपव्युषम् *upa-vyushām*, ind. about dawn, TBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.

उपा-व्युशसाम, ind. id., KātyŚr.; Āp.; Car.

उपव्ये *upa-√vye*, Ā. -*vayate*, to put on or invest one's self with the sacred thread, TS. ii, 5, 11, 1.

उपा-विता, mfn. invested with the sacred thread; (am), n. the being invested with the sacred thread; the sacred thread or cord (worn by the first three classes over the left shoulder and under the right arm), TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. ii, 44, 64; iv, 66; Yājñ. i, 29; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; (cf. *yajñōpavīta*.)

उपावितका, am, n. the sacred thread, Kathās.; BHP.

उपावितन, mfn. wearing the sacred cord in the usual manner (over the left shoulder and under the right arm), VS. xvi, 17; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; Mn. ii, 63; (cf. *yajñōpavītin*.)

उपा-विषा, ind. p. having put on the sacred thread, TBr. i, 6, 8, 2; Kāth.; BHP.

उपव्रज *upa-√vraj*, P.

उपा-व्रज्या, ind. p. having gone towards, coming near, approaching, TBr. iii, 10, 11, 3; BHP.; going behind, following, R. v.

उपव्रजम् *upa-vrajam*, ind. near a cattle pen, BHP.

उपव्रतय *upa-vrataya*, Nom. (fr. *vrata*) Ā. (Pot. 3. pl. -*vratayeran*) to eat (anything) together with the food prescribed for a *Vrata* or fast, ĀśvGr. ii, 6, 8, 39.

उपव्रय *upa-vlaya*. See *upa-blaya*.

उपशक् *upa-√śak*, P. (pf. 1. pl. -*śekima*) to be able to bring into one's power, master, be superior, AV. vi, 114, 2; 3 [= TBr. ii, 4, 4, 9]; Desid. P. -*śikshati*, to endeavour to bring into one's power, master or subdue; to bring or draw near, call near, allure; to bring into one's possession, RV.; AV. vii, 12, 1; xi, 8, 17; TBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.: Ā. -*śikshate*, to try, undertake, ŚāṅkhBr.; to endeavour to help or serve, offer one's service, MBh.; to learn, inquire into, MBh.; BHP.: Caus. of Desid. P. -*śikshayati*, to teach, train, BHP.

उपा-शक्, as, m. a helper, companion, RV. i, 33, 4.

उपा-शिक्ष, f. desire of learning, VS. xxx, 10; learning, acquisition, Mṛicch.; Kathās.

उपा-शिक्षिता, mfn. learnt, studied; trained, MBh.; BHP.

उपशङ्क *upa-√śank*, Ā. to suspect, suppose, think, MBh.; R.

उपशद *upa-sada*, as, m. (perhaps fr. √2. *śad*, 'to excel') a particular *Ekāha* or sacrifice during one day, ĀśvGr.; Vait.; removal of an impediment to get children, Sāy. on TāṇḍyaBr. xix, 3, 1.

उपशप *upa-sapha*, as, m. a hind hoof, Sāy. on TBr. ii, 6, 4.

उपशम् *upa-√sam*, P. Ā. -*sāmyati*, -*te*, to become calm or quiet; to cease, become extinct, AitBr.; Kaus.; ĀśvGr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.: Caus. -*samayati* and ep. -*sāmayati*, to make quiet, calm, extinguish; to tranquillize, appease, pacify, mitigate, MBh.; VarBrS.; Daś. &c.

उपा-शमा, as, m. the becoming quiet, assuagement, alleviation, stopping, cessation, relaxation, intermission, MāṇḍUp.; Prab.; Pāṇcat. &c.; tranquillity of mind, calmness, patience, MBh. iii; Bhāṭṭ.; Śāntis.; (in astron.) N. of the twentieth *Muhūrta*. -*kshaya*, m. (with Jains) the destruction (of activity &c.) through quietism, Sarvad. -*vat* and -*śila*, mfn. placid, calm, tranquil. **उपाशमयाना**, mfn. going to or obtaining tranquillity of mind, BHP. v, 1, 29.

उपा-शमाना, mfn. (r)n. calming, appeasing, BHP.; (am), n. the becoming extinct, ceasing, Nir.; calming, appeasing, mitigation, MBh.; BHP.; Suśr.; Pāṇcat.; an anodyne.

उपा-शमानिया, mfn. to be appeased or made quiet, Sāh.; (*upaśamanīya* fr. *upa-shamana*), serving as an anodyne, calming, appeasing, Car.

उपा-शान्ता, mfn. calmed, appeased, pacified; calm, tranquil, BHP.; Kathās.; ceased, extinct, intermitted, R.; PraśnUp. -*vaira*, mfn. one whose enmity has ceased, reconciled, pacified, VarBrS. **उपाशान्ततमान**, mfn. one whose mind is pacified, placid, BHP.

उपा-शान्ति, is, f. cessation, intermission, remission, Suśr.; Ragh.; Hit. &c.; tranquillity, calmness. **उपाशान्तिन**, mfn. appeased, tranquil, calm; tame; (r), m. a tame elephant, L.

उपा-शमका, mfn. calming, quieting, affording repose, making patient, Lalit.

उपशय *upa-śaya*. See *upa-√śi*.

उपशरदम् *upa-śaradam*, ind. (fr. *śarad*, *gaṇa śarad-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 107), at or near the autumn.

उपशत्य *upa-salya*, as, m. a small spear or lance tipped with iron, MBh. iii, 641; (am), n. a neighbouring district, environs, the ground near a village, Daś.; Ragh.; the ground at the base or edge of a mountain, Śis. v, 8.

Upa-satyaka, *am*, n. a small piece of ground near a village, Kād.

उपशाखा *upa-śākhā*, f. a smaller branch of a tree, little branch, BhP. iv, 31, 14; Śāy.

उपशान्त *upa-śānto*. See *upa-śānto*.

उपशाय *upa-śāya*, &c. See *upa-śāy*.

उपशाल *upa-śāla*, *am*, n. a place or court in front of a house, Kauś.

Upa-śālam, ind. (fr. *śālā*, Pāp. vi, 2, 121), near a house.

उपशास्त्र *upa-śāstra*, *am*, n. a minor science or treatise, L.

उपशिक्षा *upa-śikṣā*. See *upa-śikṣ*.

उपशिक्ष *upa-śiṅgh*, P. -*śiṅghati*, to smell at, kis, Bhāṭṭ.

Upa-śiṅghana, *am*, n. (in med.) anything given to smell at, Suśr. ii, 515, 11; (-*śiṅghana*, -*śiṅghana* are wrong readings.)

उपशिरस् *upa-śiras*, ind. upon the head, Kauś. 86.

उपशिव *upa-śiva*, *as*, m., N. of a man.

उपशिष्य *upa-śiṣya*, *as*, m. the pupil of a pupil, Prab.

उपशी *upa-śī*, *ā*, -*śete*, to lie near or by the side of (acc.), RV. x, 18, 8; ŚBr.; Kauś.; MBh.; to lie by the side of (for sexual intercourse), ŚBr.; TS.; Kāth.; MBh. xiii; to lie upon (loc.), R. vi; to do good, be suitable or useful, Car.

Upa-śāyā, *am*, n. lying near at hand or close by, lying ready for use, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (*as*), m. one of the Yūpas (or posts) to which the sacrificial animal is tied, TS. vi, 6, 4, 4; the lying near or by the side of; a kind of hole in the ground (placed near the track of wild animals, for a hunter to conceal himself in, Mall. on Śis. ii, 80); (in med.) the allaying (of diseases) by suitable remedies, suitability, usefulness, advantageous medicine, Car.; the liking, predilection (of a sick person as for coolness &c.), ib.; diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food or medicine, W.; (*ā*), f. (scil. *mṛid*) a piece of clay prepared and ready for use, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. -*tvā*, n. the being a particular sacrificial post, TS. vi, 6, 4. -*śtha*, mfn. lying in ambush (as a hunter), Śis. ii, 80.

Upa-śāya, *as*, m. (ifc.) the turn for lying down or sleeping with, Pān. iii, 3, 39; (cf. *rājapōṣāya*.)

Upa-śāyaka, mfn. (*ikā*) sleeping alternately with, Bhāṭṭ.; (*as*), m., N. of a man, VārP.

Upa-śāyin, mfn. lying near to or by the side of, KātyŚr.; lying, sleeping, R.; lying down, going to bed, MBh.; allaying, tranquillizing, anything that calms &c.; (in med.) composing, narcotic, W.

Upa-śāyi-tā, f. or -*tvā*, n. tranquillization, calming; means of allaying diseases (as diet &c.), W.

Upa-śīvan, mfn. (*vari*) lying near or by the side of, MaitrS. ii, 13, 16; Kāth.

उपशीर्षक *upa-śirshaka*, *am*, n. a kind of disease of the head, ŚārṅgS.

उपशुनम् *upa-śunam* (fr. *śvan*), ind. near a dog, Pāp. v, 4, 7, 7.

उपशुभ *upa-śubh*, *ā*, -*śobhate* (p. -*śum-bhāmāna*, BhP.) to be beautiful or brilliant, BhP. v, 17, 13; Hit.: Caus. P. -*śobhayati*, to adorn, ornament, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.

Upa-śobhana, *am*, n. the act of adorning, ornamenting, R.; BhP.

I. **Upa-śobhā** (for 2. see s. v.), f. ornament, Śis. xiii, 36.

Upa-śobhikā, f. ornament, decoration, AgP.

Upa-śobhita, mfn. adorned, ornamented, decorated, MBh.; MārK. P.; Suśr.; Pāṇcat. &c.

Upa-śobhin, mfn. of beautiful appearance, brilliant, Kāthās.

उपशुष *upa-śuṣh*, P. -*śuṣhyati*, to dry up, TS. iii, 1, 10, 3; Suśr.; Car.: Caus. -*śoṣhayati*, to cause to dry up or shrink, make dry or withered, Āp.; MBh.; Kāthās.

Upa-śoṣhaṇa, mfn. the act of causing to dry up or shrink, Suśr.; Prab.

Upa-śoṣhita, mfn. made dry, dried, dry, MBh.; Suśr.

उपशोभा 2. *upa-śobhā* (for 1. see col. 1), f. secondary ornament or decoration, AgP.; Hcat.

उपश्रुत *upa-śṛut* or -*śṛut*, P. -*śṛyoti*, to ooze or trickle down, fall in drops, MW.

उपश्रम *upa-śram*, P. -*śrāmyati*, to rest, repose, Kauś.

उपश्रि *upa-śri*, P. -*śrayati*, to lean (anything) against, TBr. i, 6, 6, 2; ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.: *ā*, -*śrayate* (p. of the pf. -*śīriyānt*) to lean against, support, prop, RV. x, 18, 12; to cling to, fit closely (as an ornament), RV. vii, 56, 13; to place one's self near to, go towards, MBh.; BhP.; to accommodate one's self to, ChUp. vi, 8, 2.

Upa-śrita, mfn. placed near, brought to the attention of, RV. vii, 86, 8; leaning towards or upon, TS.; VS.; KātyŚr.

Upa-śrī, f. an over-garment (fitting closely), KaushUp.

उपश्रु *upa-śru*, P. -*śriṇoti*, to listen to, give ear to, hear, RV.; AV. xii, 4, 27; xx, 27, 1; ŚBr.; TāpdyBr.; TBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.

Upa-śruta, mfn. listened to, heard, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; promised, agreed, L.

Upa-śruti, *is*, f. giving ear to, listening attentively, RV. i, 10, 3; viii, 8, 5; 34, 11; AV. ii, 16, 2; xvi, 2, 5; range of hearing, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; hearing, BhP.; rumour, report, MBh. v, 30, 5 (ed. Bomb.; *apa-śruti*, ed. Calc. v, 871); a kind of supernatural oracular voice (answering questions about future events, and supposed to be uttered by an idol after mystic incantations, *Vidhāna-pārijāta*, T.), MBh.; Kād. &c.; (cf. *śakundhā*); (*is*), m., N. of an evil spirit, ParGṛ. i, 16, 23.

Upa-śrūtya, ind. p. having listened to; listening to, hearing, AV. xii, 4, 28; MBh.; BhP. &c.

Upa-śrotṛi, *tā*, m. a listener, hearer, RV. vii, 23, 1; TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Vait.

उपश्लाघा *upa-ślāghā*, f. boasting, brag, swagger, GopBr.

उपश्लिष *upa-ślish*, P. -*ślishyati*, to come near to or into close contact with, cling to, MBh.; Daś.: Caus. -*śleshayati*, to bring near or into close contact, Vikr.

Upa-ślishṭa, mfn. brought near or into close contact, contiguous, adjoining, TBr. iii, 8, 17, 4; Pāṇcat.

Upa-śleṣha, *as*, m. close contact, contiguity, Pat.; embrace, Prab.

Upa-śleṣhana, *am*, n. the act of joining or fixing on, sewing together, Sarvad.

उपश्लोक *upa-śloka*, *as*, m., N. of the father of the tenth Manu, BhP. viii, 13, 21.

उपश्लोक्य *upa-ślokaya*, Nom. (fr. *śloka*, Pāp. iii, 1, 25) P. -*ślokayati*, to praise in Ślokas.

उपश्रव *upa-śvas*, Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. -*śvā-saya*) to fill with roarings or noise, RV. vi, 47, 29.

Upa-śvasā, *as*, m. breeze, draught of air, AV. xi, 1, 12.

उपश्रम्भ *upa-śtambha*, &c. See *upa-stambha*.

उपश्रुत *upa-śrūt*. See *upa-śru*.

उपस् *upās*, only loc. *upāsi* [= *upasthe*, Nir.; Śāy.], 'in the lap,' RV. v, 43, 7; x, 27, 13.

उपसंयम *upa-saṃyam*.

Upa-samyata, mfn. closely joined or fixed together, wedged in, Suśr. 101, 7.

Upa-samyama, *as*, m. bringing into close contact, wedging in, L.

Upa-samyamana, *am*, n. the act of fixing one thing to another; a means of fastening together, L.

उपसंया *upa-saṃ-yā*, P. (Impv. 2. pl. -*yā-ta*) to come in a body towards, AV. vi, 73, 1.

उपसंयुज *upa-saṃ-yuj*, Caus. -*yojayati*, to furnish with, MBh. xiii.

उपसंयोग *upa-saṃyoga*, *as*, m. a secondary or subordinate connection, modification, Nir.

उपसंरुध *upa-saṃ-rudh*, P. (impf. 3. pl. -*arundhan*; fut. 2. pl. -*rotsyatha*) to throng towards, ŚBr. i, 2, 4, 11; 12.

उपसंरुह *upa-saṃ-ruh*, P. -*rohati*, to grow over or together, cicatrize, Suśr.

Upa-samroha, *as*, m. growing over or together, cicatrizing, ib.

उपसंवाद *upa-saṃ-vāda*, *as*, m. (√*vad*), agreeing together, agreement, Pāp. iii, 4, 8.

उपसंविश *upa-saṃ-viś*, P. -*viśati*, to gather round, environ (in order to attend), TBr.; to lie down by the side of, KātyŚr.: Caus. -*veśayati*, to cause to lie or sit down by the side of, Kauś.; MBh.

उपसंये *upa-saṃ-vye*, *ā*. (Impv. 2. sg. -*sam-vyasya*) to wrap up or envelop one's self in (acc.), AV. ii, 13, 3; xix, 24, 5.

Upa-samvita, mfn. wrapped up, covered, MBh. xv.

Upa-samvyāna, *am*, n. an under garment, Pāp. i, 1, 36.

उपसंव्रज *upa-saṃ-vraj*, P. -*vrajati*, to step into, enter, Mn. vi, 51.

उपसंशंस *upa-saṃ-śaṃs*, P. -*śaṃsati*, to recite in addition, add, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 1, 8.

Upa-samśasya, ind. p. having recited in addition, adding, ĀivŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपसंश्रि *upa-saṃ-śri*, P. *ā*. -*śrayati*, -*te*, to join, attach one's self to, TBr. i; ŚBr. ii; to devote one's self to, serve, attend, MBh. xiii.

उपसंश्लिष *upa-saṃ-ślish*.

Upa-samślishṭa, mfn. united, joined, coherent. -*tva*, n. coherency, MaitrUp.

उपसंसु *upa-saṃ-śri*.

Upa-samsṛitya, ind. p. having stepped near to, approaching, BhP. iii, 21, 47.

उपसंसृज *upa-saṃ-śrij*.

Upa-samsṛiṣṭa, mfn. united with; burdened, afflicted, blasted (by a curse), BhP. xi, 30, 2; joined together; effected, produced, BhP.

उपसंसृप *upa-saṃ-śrip*.

Upa-samsṛipyā, ind. p. having crept towards, ŚBr. iv.

उपसंस्कार *upa-saṃskāra*, *as*, m. a secondary or supplementary Saṃskāra (q. v.), Śāy. on TBr. ii, 1, 4.

उपसंस्कृ *upa-saṃ-s* √ *i*. *kṛi*.

Upa-samskṛita, mfn. prepared, dressed, cooked (as food), MBh.; Suśr. 335, 14; Car.; prepared, arranged, adorned, Suśr.

उपसंस्था *upa-saṃ-sthā*.

Upa-samsṭhita, mfn. one who has stopped, Hariv. 9700.

उपसंहित *upa-saṃ-hita*. See *upa-saṃ-√dhā*.

उपसंह *upa-saṃ-√hṛi*, P. *ā*. -*harati*, -*te*, to draw together, bring together, contract, collect, ŚBr.; MBh.; Pāṇcat.; TPrāt.; to summarize, sum up, Comm. on BṛĀrUp., on Mn., on BhP.; to withdraw, take away, withhold, MBh. xiv; BhP.; Śak. 267, 7; to stop, interrupt, suppress, MBh. vii; Kāthās.; Pat. &c.; to make away with, absorb, MBh. i; MārK. P.; Desid. (p. -*jihirshat*) to wish to destroy or annul, BhP. v, 25, 3.

Upa-samharana, *am*, n. the act of withdrawing &c., L.

Upa-samhartavya, mfn. to be brought near, Lalit.

Upa-samhāra, *as*, m. the act of withdrawing, withholding, taking away, MBh.; drawing towards one's self, bringing near, TPrāt.; summarizing, summing up, résumé, Vedāntas.; Nyāyik.; conclusion, end, epilogue, Kāthās.; Śah.; Sarvad. &c.; N. of the concluding chapters in several books; suppression, subduing; end, death, destruction, L.

-*prakarana*, n., N. of a work.

Upa-samhārin, mfn. comprehending; exclusive, Tarkas.; Bhāṣāp. (with *an* neg.)

Upa-samhṛita, mfn. drawn near, brought into contact, TPrāt.; withheld, drawn back; stopped, interrupted, suppressed, BhP.; Kāthās.; Comm. on Mn.; absorbed, destroyed, NṛisUp.; MBh.; BhP.; Sarvad. &c.; dead; comprehended; excluded, L.

Upa-samhṛiti, *is*, f. comprehension; conclusion; (in dram.) the end or conclusion, the catastrophe (= *nir-vahaṇa*), Śāh. 332; Daśar.

उपसंक्रुप *upa-saṃ-√klrip*, Caus. P. -*kal-*
payati, to put upon, set, cause to settle, MBh.; to
appoint, elect for, Grihyas.

Upa-saṃkṛipta, mfn. put above, being above,
BhP. iv, 9, 54.

उपसंक्रम *upa-saṃ-√kram*, P. *ā. -krāmāti*,
-kramate, to step or go to the other side (or other
world &c.), ŚBr. iv, xii; TUp.; Daś. &c.: Caus.
-kramayati, to cause to go to the other side,
ŚBr. vi.

Upa-saṃkramana, *am*, n. the act of going over
towards, Lalit.; *gaṇa vyushṭiddi*, Pān. v, 1, 97.

Upa-saṃkrānta, mfn. turned to, changed into
(another meaning); as a word employed in another
meaning), Pat.

Upa-saṃkrānti, *is*, f. the being conveyed
across, reaching the other side, VarBṛS.; Rājat.

उपसंक्षेप *upa-saṃ-kshepa*, *as*, m. (√*kship*),
a concise abridgment or summary, an abstract com-
pendium, R.

उपसंस्थान *upa-saṃ-khyāna*, *am*, n. (√*khyā*),
the act of adding, anumeration, further enumera-
tion, Kāty.; Pat.; reckoning along with.

Upa-saṃkhyeya, mfn. to be added or enu-
merated in addition to (loc.), Pat.

उपसंगम *upa-saṃ-√gam*, *ā. -gacchate*, to
approach together, join in approaching, ŚBr.; BhP.;
to unite, join, MBh.; to go or come near, MBh.;
BhP.; Bhag.; to enter into any condition or state,
MBh. xiii.

Upa-saṃgata, mfn. come together, assembled,
BhP.; united, joined (*mithunāya*, for sexual inter-
course), MBh. i, 6897.

Upa-saṃgamana, *am*, n. the act of coming
together, sexual union, Gaut. iv, 13.

उपसंग्रह *upa-saṃ-√grah*, Desid. P. -*jighri-*
kshati, to wish or intend to embrace (the feet of),
Āp. i, 8, 19.

Upa-saṃgrhita, mfn. seized, taken into cus-
tody, Pañcat.

Upa-saṃgrīhya, ind. p. taking hold of, clas-
ping, embracing, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; ĀsvGr.; Mn.;
embracing (especially *pāda* or *pādāyoh*, the feet
of a revered person; the word *pāda* being not un-
frequently omitted), PārGr.; Āp.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.;
partaking of, receiving, accepting, MBh.; R.; get-
ting or entering into, experiencing, MBh. xii; win-
ning over, conciliating, propitiating, Daś.

Upa-saṃgraha, *as*, m. the act of clasping round,
embracing, embrace (esp. of the feet of a revered
person), Pañcat.; Kathās.; respectful salutation,
polite address (performed by touching the feet of the
addressed person with one's hands), L.; clasping (a
woman, see *dārōpa*); bringing together, collecting,
joining, R.; Nir.; a pillow, cushion, MBh. iv, 517.

Upa-saṃgrahana, *am*, n. the act of clasping
round, embracing (e.g. the feet), respectful saluta-
tion (by embracing the feet), Āp.; Gaut.; Mn.

Upa-saṃgrāhya, mfn. (one whose feet are)
to be embraced; to be saluted reverentially, respect-
able, venerable, Āp.; Mn.

उपसंघात *upa-saṃ-ghāta*, *as*, m. (√*han*), the
act of collecting (one's ideas), Comm. on Nyāyad.

उपसच्च *upa-√sac*, *ā. (3. pl. -sācānte*, impf.
3. pl. -*asacānta*) to follow closely, RV. i, 190, 2;
AV. xviii, 4, 40; to pursue, AitBr. vi, 36, 2.

उपसंचर *upa-saṃ-√car*, P. -*carati*, to ap-
proach, enter, AV. iii, 12, 1; to approach (*bhartā-*
ram, a husband sexually), VarBṛS.

Upa-saṃcāra, *as*, m. access, entrance, Gobh.
iv, 2, 7.

उपसञ्ज *upa-√sañj*, *ā. -sajjate*, to be at-
tached to, fond of (loc.), BhP. xi, 26, 22.

Upa-sakta, mfn. attached to, depending on
(worldly desires), R.

उपसंजन *upa-saṃ-√jan*, *ā. (fut. p. -jani-*
shyamāna) to present one's self, appear, Paribh. 64.

Upa-saṃjāta, mfn. appeared, present, ib.

उपसद् 1. *upa-√sad*, P. -*sīdati* (Ved. Pot.
1. pl. -*sadema*; impf. -*asadat*) to sit upon (acc.),
RV. vi, 75, 8; to sit near to, approach (esp. respect-
fully), rever, worship, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.;
MBh.; Ragh. &c.; to approach (a teacher in order

to become his pupil), Kathās.; to approach asking,
request, crave for, RV. i, 80, 2; vii, 33, 9; TS. ii;
ŚBr. ii; to approach in a hostile manner, BhP. vi, 3,
27; to possess, RV. viii, 47, 16; AV. iii, 14, 6; to
perform the Upasāda ceremony (see below), TS. vi,
2, 3, 4; Caus. -*sādāyati*, to place or put upon or by
the side of, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr. &c.; to cause to ap-
proach, lead near (see *upa-sādita*).

Upa-sat (in comp. for 2. *upa-sād* below).
-*tvā*, n. the being an Upasāda ceremony (see be-
low), MaitrS. iii, 8, 1. -*pathā*, m. the path or way
of the Upasāda ceremony (see below), ŚBr. v, 4, 5, 17.

Upa-satti, *is*, f. connection with, union, L.;
service, worship, L.; gift, donation, W.

Upa-sattṛi, *tā*, m. one who has seated himself
near or at (esp. at the domestic fire), any person who
is domiciled, the inhabitant of a house (with and
without *griha*), AV. ii, 6, 2; iii, 12, 16; vii, 82, 3;
VS. xxvii, 2, 4; ChUp.

2. **Upa-sād**, mfn. approaching (respectfully),
worshipping, serving, AV.; VS. xxx, 9; (f), m., N.
of a particular fire (different from the Gārhapatya,
Dakṣiṇāgni, and Āhavanīya), VahniP.; (f), f.
attendance, worship, service, RV. ii, 6, 1; settle-
ment (?), AV. vi, 142, 3; siege, assault, ŚBr. iii;
AitBr.; Kath.; N. of a ceremony or sacrificial festi-
val preceding the Sutyā or pressing of the Soma (it
lasts several days, and forms part of the Jyotiṣṭoma),
VS. xix, 14; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c. -*rūpā*, n.
(*ena*, instr.) in the form of an Upasāda ceremony,
ŚBr. xi, 2, 7, 27. -*van*, mfn. receiving reverence
or worship, ĀsvGr. ii, 5, 9 (in a Mantra). -*vrata*,
n. a particular observance prescribed for the Upasāda
ceremony (consisting principally of drinking milk
in certain quantities), Comm. on BrĀrUp. -*vrata-*
tin, mfn. performing the above observance, ŚBr.
xiv; BrĀrUp.

Upa-sāda, mfn. one who goes near, W.; (*as*),
m. the Upasāda ceremony (see above), ChUp.; ap-
proach, W.; gift, donation, W.; (f), f. (*upa*) con-
tinuous propagation, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 23 (= *samtati*,
Comm.)

Upa-sādāna, *am*, n. the act of approaching
(respectfully), respectful salutation, MBh. i; ap-
proaching (a work), setting about, undertaking,
Gaut.; approaching or going to (a teacher [gen.] to
learn any science or art [loc.]), MBh. iii, 17169;
performing (a ceremony or sacrifice), R.; neigh-
bouring abode, neighbourhood, R.

Upa-sādya, mfn. to be respectfully approached;
to be revered or worshipped, RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Upa-sauna, mfn. put or placed upon, being on,
TBr. ii; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; come near, approached
(for protection or instruction or worship &c.),
Kaus.; PārGr.; MuṇḍUp.; BhP.; placed near to,
given, bestowed upon, MBh.

Upa-sādāna, *am*, n. the act of placing or put-
ting upon, Sāy. on TBr. ii, 1, 3, 6; approaching re-
spectfully, reverence, respect, BhP.

Upa-sādita, mfn. caused to come near, led near,
conveyed to, BhP.

Upa-sādya, ind. p. having caused to approach
towards one's self, having obtained, BhP. x, 45, 32.

उपसंतन *upa-saṃ-√tan*, P. -*tanoti*, to bring
into close connection or accompaniment with, recite
immediately after, ĀsvGr.; Vait.

Upa-santāna, *as*, m. close accompaniment or
connection or junction (in reciting Mantras &c.),
ĀsvGr. v, 9, 14; 18.

उपसंथा *upa-saṃ-√dhā*, P. *ā. -dadhāti*,
-dhatte, to put to, add, annex, increase, Kaus.;
ŚāṅkhBr.; to put together, join, connect, ŚāṅkhŚr.;
RPrāt.; to bring together with, cause to partake of,
Kām.; to place before one's self, aim at, take into
consideration.

Upa-samhita, mfn. connected or furnished
with, accompanied or surrounded by, having, pos-
sessing, MBh.; placed before one's self, taken into
consideration, ib.; attached to, devoted, Car.

Upa-samdhāya, ind. p. having added, adding
&c.; placing before one's self, aiming at, with re-
gard to, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; directing towards, AitBr.
ii, 38, 13.

उपसंधय *upa-saṃ-dhyam*, ind. (fr. *saṃdhyā*),
about twilight, Śiś. ix, 5.

उपसंह *upa-saṃ-√nah*.

Upa-sāmnaddha, mfn. tied on or to, ŚBr. ii,
iii; KātyŚr.

उपसंनुद *upa-saṃ-√nud*, P. (Impv. 2. sg.
-sām-nuda) to impel near or towards, bring near,
procure, TBr. iii, 1, 1, 8; TĀr. iv, 39, 1.

उपसंन्यास *upa-saṃ-nyāsa*, *as*, m. (√*2. as*),
abandonment, leaving off, giving up, MBh.

उपसपत्नि *upa-sapatni*, ind. (fr. *sapatnī*),
towards or near a fellow-wife, Śiś. x, 45.

उपसमश् *upa-sam-√1. aś* (aor. -*ānaṭ*) to
reach, obtain, RV. iv, 58, 1.

उपसमस् *upa-sam-√2. as*.

Upa-samāśya, ind. p. placing or putting upon,
ŚBr. vi; adding, Sulbas.

उपसमाकृ *upa-sam-ā-√1. kṛi*, P. (3. pl. -*ā-*
kurvanti) to combine together, connect, ŚBr. iv.

उपसमाधा *upa-sam-ā-√dhā*, P. -*dadhāti*, to
put on, add (esp. fuel to a fire); to kindle (a fire),
ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; Āp.; Gaut. &c.; to put upon, place
in order, Daś.

Upa-samādhāna, *am*, n. the act of placing
upon, accumulation, Pān. iii, 3, 41.

Upa-samādhāya, ind. p. having added (fuel to
a fire), having kindled (a fire).

Upa-samāhita, mfn. placed, kindled (as fire),
ChUp.; SamhUp.

उपसमावृत् *upa-sam-ā-√vrit*, *ā. -vartate*, to
return home, TBr. iii, 2, 1, 5; ŚBr. iii.

उपसमाहृ *upa-sam-ā-√hrī*, P. -*harati*, to
bring together, Kaus.

Upa-samāhārya, mfn. to be brought together;
to be prepared or arranged, ib.

उपसमि *upa-sam-i*, P. -*eti* (Impv. 3. pl.
-sām-yantu) to approach together, AV. iii, 8, 4;
ŚBr. xii; ChUp.

उपसमिधम् *upa-samidham*, ind. (fr. *sam-idh*,
Pān. v, 4, 111), near the fuel.

Upa-samit, ind. id., ib.

उपसमिच्य *upa-sam-√indh*, *ā. -inddhe*, to
kindle, TBr. ii, 1, 4, 8.

Upa-samindhana, *am*, n. the act of kindling,
Sāy. on TBr.

उपसमूह *upa-sam-√1. ūh*, P. *ā. -ūhati*, -*te*,
to draw together, contract, draw near to one's self,
bring near, TS.; ŚBr.

Upa-samūhana, *am*, n. the act of drawing
together or in, Comm. on KātyŚr.

उपसमे *upa-sam-ē* (*upa-sam-ā-√i*), P. -*sam-*
āti, to come together with, meet with, meet, ŚBr.;
ChUp.

उपसंपद् *upa-sam-√pad*, *ā. -padyate*, to
come to, arrive at, reach, obtain, ChUp.; MBh.;
to come up to, be equivalent to, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 10,
16; Caus. P. -*pādāyati*, to bring near to, lead near
to, procure, give, MBh.; R.; to receive into the
order of monks, ordain, Buddh.

Upa-sampatti, *is*, f. the approaching or reach-
ing or entering into any condition, Pān. vi, 2, 56;
coming up to, Sāy. on TāṇḍyaBr.

Upa-sampādā, *f*, the act of entering into the
order of monks, Buddh.

Upa-sampāna, mfn. arrived at, reached, ob-
tained, L.; one who has reached, MBh.; Comm. on
BrĀrUp.; furnished with, R.; MBh.; Mn.; fami-
liar with, MBh. xiii; staying or dwelling in the same
house, Gaut. xiv, 22; Mn. v, 81; finished; prepared,
dressed, cooked, L.; enough, sufficient, L.; dead,
deceased, L.; immolated, sacrificed (as a victim), L.

Upa-sampādāna, *am*, n. the act of causing to
come up with, making equivalent, Sāy. on TāṇḍyaBr.

उपसंपराणी *upa-saṃ-parā-ṇi* (*upa-sam-*
parā-√ṇi), P. (Subj. -*ṇayāt*) to lead away col-
lectively towards, AV. xviii, 4, 50.

उपसंप्रश् *upa-saṃ-√prach*, P. (inf. -*pra-*
shum) to question about, MBh.

उपसंप्रया *upa-saṃ-pra-√yā*, P. (Impv. 2.
pl. -*yāṭ*) to go near or approach to, VS. xv, 53.

उपसंप्राप *upa-saṃ-prāp* (*upa-saṃ-pra-√āp*).
Upa-saṃprāpta, mfn. one who has obtained or experienced or drawn down upon himself, MBh.; approached, come near, ib.

Upa-saṃprāpya, ind. p. having arrived at, ib.
उपसंबन्ध *upa-saṃ-√bandh*.
Upa-sāmbaddha, mfn. tied on, TBr. iii, 8, 4, 3.

उपसंभाषा *upa-saṃ-bhāṣā*, f. (*√bhāṣh*), talking over, friendly persuasion, Pāṇ. i, 3, 47.
उपसंभिद् *upa-saṃ-√bhid*, P. (Impv. 2. sg. *-bhindddhi*) to join, unite, Lāty. v, 1, 4.

उपसंभृ *upa-saṃ-√bhṛ*.
Upa-saṃbhrīta, mfn. brought together, prepared, arranged, Suśr.

उपसर *upa-sara*, &c. See *upa-√sri*.
उपसर्ग *upa-sarga*, *upa-sarjana*. See col. 2.

उपसर्प *upa-sarpa*, &c. See *upa-√srip*.
उपसादन *upa-sādāna*, &c. See *upa-√sad*.

उपसाध *upa-√sād*, Caus. P. *-sādhayati*, to subdue, Pañcat.; to prepare, dress, cook, BhP.; MärkP.; Suśr.

Upa-sādhaka, mfn. preparing, dressing (see *bhaktiśādhaka*).

उपसान्वय *upa-sāntvaya*, Nom. (fr. *sāntva*) P. *-sāntvayati*, to appease, tranquillize, soothe, coax, persuade, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 47.

Upa-sāntvana, am, n. the act of appeasing, soothing, ib.; kind words, Kāś.

Upa-sāntvita, mfn. appeased, made quiet, R.
Upa-sāntvya, ind. p. having appeased, appeasing, MBh.

उपसिच *upa-√sic*, P. *-siñcati*, to pour upon, sprinkle, RV. iv, 57, 5; AV. iii, 17, 7; vi, 57, 2; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.

Upa-sikta, mfn. sprinkled with, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 26.
Upa-sicya, ind. p. pouring on, sprinkling, AV. ix, 6, 40-44.

Upa-seka, as, m. sprinkling upon, infusion, MW.
Upa-sekṛi, tā, m. one who pours upon or sprinkles, VS. xxx, 12.

Upa-secana, mfn. pouring upon or sprinkling, serving for sprinkling, RV. vii, 101, 4; (f), f. a ladle or cup for pouring, RV. x, 21, 2; 105, 10; (am), n. the act of pouring upon, sprinkling, RV. x, 76, 7; KātyŚr.; PārGr.; anything poured over or upon, infusion, juice, AV. xi, 3, 13; KāthUp.; (cf. *anupa* and *kshirōpa*).

उपसिध *upa-√sidh*, P. (impf. *-asedhat*) to keep off, MBh. vii, 1748.

उपसीम *upa-sīma*, ind. (fr. *sīman*), near the boundary (of a field), Kir. iv, 2.

उपसीरम् *upa-sīram*, ind. near or on a plough, *gana parimukhādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 59, Comm.

उपसुन्द *upa-sunda*, as, m. 'the younger brother of Sunda', N. of a Daitya, MBh.; VP.; Hit.

उपसुपर्णम् *upa-suparṇam*, ind. upon *Suparṇa* or *Garuḍa*, BhP. viii, 5, 29.

उपसूच *upa-√sūc*.

Upa-sūcaka, mfn. indicating, betraying, Daśar.

Upa-sūcita, mfn. made manifest, indicated, MBh.

उपसूतिका *upa-sūtikā*, f. a midwife, VarBṛS.

उपसूर्यक *upa-sūryaka*, as, m. a kind of beetle or glow-worm (?), L.; (am), n. halo of the sun, L.

उपसृ *upa-√sri*, P. *-sarati*, to go towards, step near, approach, visit, TBr. & Up.; AitBr.; MBh.; Ragh.; Vikr. &c.; to approach (sexually), MBh. iii; to set about, undertake, ŚāṅkhBr.; ChUp.

Upa-sara, as, m. approach, Bhāṭṭ.; the approach (of a male to a female); covering (a cow), impregnation, Pāṇ. *-ja*, mfn. produced by impregnation, the young of an animal (?), Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 83.

Upa-sarapa, am, n. the act of coming near, approaching, approach, Megh.; going or flowing

towards; (in med.) accumulation of blood, congestion, Suśr.; a refuge, shelter, ChUp.

Upa-sartavya, mfn. to be approached for help or protection; to be had recourse to, ŚBr.; Comm. on ChUp.; to be set about or undertaken, Nir.

Upa-saryā, f. to be covered or impregnated (as a female), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 104.

Upa-sārya, mfn. to be approached, Kāś. on ib.

Upa-sṛita, mfn. one who has approached, come near (esp. for protection), TBr. i, 4, 6, 1; BhP.; approached, applied to, TS. ii, 1, 4, 6; asked for, ŚāṅkhBr.; furnished with, having, BhP. iv. *-vat*, mfn. one who has approached, R.

Upa-sṛitya, ind. p. having approached, approaching, &c.

उपसृज् *upa-√srij*, P. *Ā. -srijati*, *-srijate* (aor. *Ā. 1. sg. -srikshe*, RV. ii, 35, 1; Pass. 3. sg. *-sarji*, RV. ix, 69, 1) to let loose upon or towards; to let stream upon, pour on, shed forth, RV. vi, 36, 4; x, 98, 12; VS. xi, 38; TS. v; TBr. i; ŚBr. iii; to emit towards, cause to go near, bring or lead near, RV.; BhP.; to admit (a calf to its mother), RV. viii, 72, 7; ix, 69, 1; VS.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.; to add, subjoin, increase, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.; APāt. &c.; to visit, afflict, plague, trouble, ŚBr. xiv; to come together or into contact with, Car.; to cause, effect, BhP. iv, 19, 19; Caus., see *upa-sarjita*.

Upa-sarga, as, m. (gana *nyāṅku-ādi*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 53) addition, AitBr. iv, 1, 2; RPrāt.; misfortune, trouble, a natural phenomenon (considered as boding evil), R.; Prab.; Ratnā.; Daś. &c.; an eclipse (of a star), Comm. on Mn. iv, 105; (in med.) a fit, paroxysm (supposed to be possession by an evil spirit), Suśr.; a disease superinduced on another, Suśr. ii, 429, 13; change occasioned by any disease, L.; indication or symptom of death, L.; a Nipāta or particle joined to a verb or noun denoting action, a preposition (see also *gati* and *karma-pravacana*); they are enumerated Pāṇ. i, 4, 58; in the Veda they are separable from the verb), Pāṇ. i, 4, 59; vi, 3, 97; 122; Kāty.; Pat.; RPrāt.; APāt. &c. *-vāda*, m. *-hāra-stotra*, n., N. of several works.

Upasargaya, Nom. (fr. the above) P. *upasargayati*, to cause trouble, plague.

Upa-sargin, mfn. adding, one who adds, Lāty. iv, 8, 21.

Upa-sarjana, am, n. (ifc. mf[ā]n.) the act of pouring upon, KātyŚr.; infusion, Car.; an inauspicious phenomenon, eclipse, Mn. iv, 105; anything or any person subordinate to another, Mn.; a substitute, representation, Nyāyam. &c.; (in Gr.) 'subordinate, secondary' (opposed to *pradhāna*), any word which by composition or derivation loses its original independence while it also determines the sense of another word (e.g. the word *rājan* in *rājapurusha*, 'a king's servant or minister,' and the word *Apisala* in *Āpisala*, Pāṇ. i, 2, 43, &c.; vi, 2, 36; in a Bahu-vrīhi compound both members are *upa-sarjana*; in other compounds generally the first member, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 30; for exceptions, see Pāṇ. ii, 2, 31; (2), f. (*upa-sarjanī*) infusion, ŚBr. i; KātyŚr.

Upa-sarjita, mfn. sent off or out, BhP. i, 12, 27.

Upa-srijya, ind. p. having added, adding &c.

Upa-sriṣṭa, mfn. let loose towards; sent or thrown off, BhP. i, 12, 1; admitted (as the calf to its mother; also applied to the milk at the time of the calf's sucking), TBr. ii, 1, 7, 1; KātyŚr.; increased; furnished with, ŚāṅkhŚr.; furnished with an *Upasarga* or preposition (e.g. *√dā* with *ā* is said to be *upasriṣṭa*), Pāṇ. i, 4, 38; Nir.; APāt. &c.; visited, afflicted, burdened with, plagued, R.; Suśr.; BhP. &c.; obscured (by Rāhu, as the sun), eclipsed, MBh.; Mn. iv, 37; possessed (by a god or demon), Yājñ. i, 271; R.; (am), n. coition, sexual intercourse, L.

उपसृप *upa-√srip*, P. *Ā. -sarpati*, *-te*, to creep towards, approach stealthily or softly or gently, RV. x, 18, 10; 99, 12; AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; Śak. &c.; to approach (a woman for intercourse), MBh. i; to meet with, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 4, 40; to draw near, approach slowly (as sunset, misfortune, &c.), MBh.; BhP.; Hit.

Upa-sarpa, as, m. approaching, approach, sexual approach, MBh. iii, 2513 (= *upa-sasarpa*, Nilak.; erroneous for *upa-sripya*, BRD.)

Upa-sarapa, am, n. the act of approaching

softly, advancing towards, Suśr.; Vikr.; Kap.; going or stepping out softly, KātyŚr.; Yājñ.

Upasarpitaka, am, n. approach, advancing towards, Bālar.

Upa-sarpin, mfn. creeping near, approaching, MBh.; Mn.

Upa-sṛipta, mfn. approached, come near to.

Upa-sripya, mfn. to be approached, Bādar.

उपसेकृ *upa-sekṛi*, *upa-sēcana*. See *upa-√sic*.

उपसेन *upa-sena*, as, m., N. of a pupil of Śākya-muni, L.

उपसेव *upa-√sev*, *Ā. -sevate*, to frequent, visit, abide or stay at (a place), MBh. xiii; R.; Kām.; to stay with a person, attend on, serve, do homage, honour, worship, MBh.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.; to have sexual intercourse with (acc.), Suśr.; to practise, pursue, cultivate, study, make use of, be addicted to, ChUp.; MBh.; MärkP. &c.

Upa-sevaka, mfn. ifc. doing homage; courting (e.g. the wife of another), Yājñ. iii, 136.

Upa-sevana, am, n. the act of doing homage; courting (e.g. the wife of another), Mn. iv, 134; service, worship, honouring, MBh.; addiction to, using, enjoying, MBh.; Suśr.; experiencing, suffering, R.

Upa-sevā, f. homage, worship, courting, MBh.; Mn.; addition to, use, enjoyment, employment, Hit.; Car.

Upa-sevin, mfn. ifc. serving, doing homage, worshipping, Mn.; R.; Kathās.; addicted or devoted to, MBh.; Suśr.; Pañcat.

उपसोम *upa-soma*, as, m. one who has approached the Soma, a Soma sacrificer, [T.]; Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 194; (am), ind. near the Soma, T.

उपस्कम्भ *upa-√skambh*, P. (irr. pf. 2. du. *-skambhāthus*) to support, prop, RV. vi, 72, 2.

उपस्कृ *upa-s-√kṛi* and its derivations, see under *upa-√1. kṛi*, p. 195, cols. 2 & 3.

उपस्तम्भ *upa-√stambh*, P. *-stabhñāti* (1. sg. *-stabhñomi*, TBr. iii, 7, 10, 1) to set up, erect, prop, stay, support, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Caus. P. (Subj. *-stabhñayati*) to raise, erect, set up, stay, support, RV.; *-stambhayati*, id.

Upa-stabdhā, mfn. supported, stayed, Car.

Upa-stambha, as, m. (less correctly written *upa-shtambha*) stay, support, strengthening, Hit.; Comm. on ChUp.; encouragement, incitement; excitement, Comm. on Śāṅkhyak.; base, basis, ground, occasion; support of life (as food, sleep, and government of passions), Car.

Upa-stambhaka, mfn. (less correctly written *upa-shtā*) supporting, promoting, encouraging, Śāṅkhyak.; Comm. on BrĀrUp.

Upa-stambhana, am, n. a support, stay, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपस्ति *upa-sti* and *upa-stī* (AV.), mfn. (fr. *s-ti* [√1. as] with *upa*, cf. *abhi-shti*; fr. *√styai*, Comm. on VS. xii, 101), being lower or inferior, subordinate, subject, submissive, RV. x, 97, 23 = VS. xii, 101 = AV. vi, 15, 1; AV. iii, 5, 6; 7; TS.; TBr.; Kāth. *-taram*, ind. more inferior, more subject, TS. vi, 5, 8, 2.

उपस्तु *upa-√stu*, P. *-stauti*, to invoke, celebrate in song, praise, RV.; AV. iii, 15, 7; TBr. iii; (esp. said of the Hotṛi), ŚBr.: Pass. *-stūyate*, to be praised or celebrated in song, BhP. iii, 13, 45; Say.

Upa-shtāt, mfn. praised, invoked (= *upa-stīyamāna*, Say.), RV. ix, 87, 9.

Upa-stava, as, m. praise, SamhUp.

Upa-stuta, mfn. invoked, praised, RV.; AV. xix, 5, 1; (as), m. (*upa-stutā*), N. of a Rishi, RV.; (ās), m. pl. the family of the above, ib.

Upa-stuti, īs, f. celebration, invocation, praise, RV.

Upa-stūtya, mfn. to be praised, RV. i, 136, 2; 163, 1; vi, 61, 13.

उपस्तृ *upa-√stṛi*, P. *Ā. -stṛiñāti*, *-stṛiñite* (Ā. 1. sg. *-stṛe*, RV. ii, 31, 5; inf. *-stṛiṣhāni*, RV. vi, 85, 1, &c.; inf. used as Impv. *-stṛiṣhāni*, RV. vi, 44, 6 [cf. *grīṇishāni* under *√1. grī*]) to spread over, cover with, clothe, wrap up, RV. i, 162, 16; viii, 73, 3; ŚBr. xiii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to spread out under,

spread or lay under, scatter under, RV. ; AV. ; ŚBr. ; to scatter round, surround (the Āhavanīya and Gārhapatya fire with grass), TBr. iii, 7, 4, 18 ; TS. ; (at sacrifices) to pour out (esp. clarified butter), pour out so as to form a lower layer or substratum, TS. ; AitBr. ; ŚBr. ; Kauś. ; Gobh. &c.

Upa-stāra, *as*, m. anything laid under, a substratum, AV. xiv, 2, 21.

Upa-stāraṇa, *am*, n. the act of spreading over, a cover, RV. ix, 69, 5 ; AV. v, 19, 12 ; the act of spreading out under, anything laid under, an under-mattress, pillow, ĀśvGr. ; Āp. ; BhP. &c. ; the act of pouring under, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 13, 16 ; pouring out so as to form a substratum, a substratum (said of the water which is sipped before taking food ; cf. *amṛitōpa*), ĀśvGr. i, 24, 12 ; HirGr. &c. ; scattering grass (round the Āhavanīya and Gārhapatya fire, accompanied with the Mantra *ubhāv agnī upa-strīṇate*), Comm. on TS. i, 6, 7, 2, &c.

Upa-stāra, *as*, m. anything poured under, Nyāyam. x, 2, 2.

Upa-stīr, *f*. anything spread over, a cover, RV. ix, 62, 28 ; (dat. *upa-stīre* used as inf., see last col.)

Upa-stīraṇa, *mfn.* spread or scattered over ; clothed, wrapped ; poured out, poured under.

Upa-stīrya, *ind. p.* having covered &c.

उपस्त्री *upa-stri*, *f.* a subordinate wife, a concubine, L.

उपस्था *upa-√sthā*, P. Ā. -*tishṭhati*, -*te* (irr. aor. Pot. 3. pl. -*sthesus*, AV. xvi, 4, 7) to stand or place one's self near, be present (Ā. if no object follows, Pañ. i, 3, 26) ; to stand by the side of, place one's self near, expose one's self to (with loc. or acc.), RV. ; AV. ; KātyŚr. ; Gobh. ; MBh. ; Mn. &c. ; to place one's self before (in order to ask), approach, apply to, RV. ; AV. ; ŚBr. ; ĀśvGr. ; Ragh. &c. ; to come together or meet with, become friendly with, conciliate (only Ā. Vārt. on Pañ. i, 3, 25) ; to lead towards (as a way, only Ā. ; ib.) ; to go or betake one's self to, Pañcat. ; R. ; to stand near in order to serve, attend, serve, MBh. ; Kathās. &c. ; to attend on, worship (only Ā. Kāty. on Pañ. i, 3, 25, e.g. *arkam upatishṭhate*, he worships the sun ; but *arkam upatishṭhati*, he exposes himself to the sun, Pat.), MBh. ; BhP. ; Ragh. &c. ; to serve with, be of service or serviceable by, attend on with prayers (e.g. *aindryā gārhapatyam upatishṭhate*, he attends on the Gārhapatya with a Rīc addressed to Indra ; but *bhartāram upatishṭhati yawanena*, (she) attends on her husband with youthfulness, Kāś.), MBh. ; Ragh. ; Daś. &c. ; to stand under (in order to support), approach for assistance, be near at hand or at the disposal of, RV. ; AV. ; TS. ; MBh. ; Śak. &c. ; to fall to one's share, come to the possession of, MBh. ; R. &c. ; to rise against, RV. vii, 83 ; to start, set out, Hariv. ; Daś. ; Caus. -*sthāpayati*, to cause to stand by the side of, place before, cause to lie down by the side of (e.g. a woman), AitBr. ; ĀśvŚr. ; KātyŚr. &c. ; to cause to come near, bring near, procure, fetch, MBh. ; R. ; Śak. &c. ; (in Gr.) to add *iti* after a word (in the Pada-pāṭha), RPrāt. 842 (cf. *upa-shṭhita*).

Upa-tishṭhāsu, *mfn.* (fr. Desid.), wishing or being about to betake one's self to, Daś.

1. **Upa-stha**, *as*, m. 'the part which is under,' lap, middle or inner part of anything, a well-surrounded or sheltered place, secure place, RV. ; AV. ; VS. ; AitBr. ; ŚBr. &c. ; (*upastham* *√kri*, to make a lap, sit down with the legs bent, AitBr. viii, 9, 5 ; ĀśvGr. ; ŚāṅkhŚr. ; *upasthe* *√kri*, to take on one's lap, ŚBr. iii) ; (*as*, *am*), m. n. the generative organs (esp. of a woman), VS. ix, 22 ; ŚBr. ; MBh. ; Mn. ; Yājñ. &c. ; the haunch or hip ; the anus, L. -*krīta*, *mfn.* one who has formed a lap by sitting down, seated with the legs bent down, ŚBr. iv ; ĀśvŚr. -*daghnā*, *mfn.* reaching to the lap, ŚBr. xiii. -*nigraha*, m. restraint of sexual desire, Yājñ. iii, 314. -*patra*, m. the Indian fig tree, L. -*padā*, *f.* a particular artery leading to the generative organs (of a male), Say. on AitBr. iii, 37, 6. -*pāda*, *mfn.* sitting with the legs bent down (so as to form a lap), ŚāṅkhGr. iv. -*sād*, *mfn.* sitting in the lap or in the centre of, RV. x, 156, 5.

2. **Upa-sthā**, *mfn.* standing upon, AV. xii, 1, 62 ; standing by the side of, being near at hand, near, L.

Upasthaka, *am*, n. membrum virile, L.

Upa-sthāṭavya, *mfn.* to be attended upon with, Śak. 4, 4 ; to be obliged to appear (in person), Bālar.

Upa-sthātri, *mfn.* one who is near at hand, an attendant, servant, waiter, nurse, Car. ; one who makes his appearance, Comm. on Yājñ.

Upa-sthāna, *am*, n. the act of placing one's self near to, going near, approach, access (*upa-sthānam* *√kri*, to give access or scope for, ŚBr. i) ; coming into the presence of, going near to (in order to worship), worshipping, waiting on, attendance, ŚBr. ; KātyŚr. ; ĀśvŚr. ; MBh. &c. ; standing near, presence, proximity, nearness, Yājñ. ; Heat. ; staying upon or at, abiding, a place of abiding, abode, Nir. ; assembly, MBh. ; R. ; BhP. ; any object approached with respect, a sanctuary, abode (of a god), PārGr. ; a particular part of the Samdhyā, MW. -*grīha*, n. an assembly-room, MBh. i, 5003. -*sālā*, *f.* the assembly-room (of a monastery), Buddh. -*sāhasrī*, *f.*, N. of 2 work.

Upa-sthāniya, *mfn.* to be attended on or served, Pañ. iii, 4, 68 ; (*upasthāniya*), one who is to attend on (gen.), ib.

Upa-sthāpaka, *mfn.* causing to turn one's attention (to a past event or one of a former birth), causing to remember, T.

Upa-sthāpana, *am*, n. the act of placing near, having ready for, see *an-upa* ; (*ā*), *f.* the act of ordaining (a monk), Jain. ; the causing to remember, calling to mind, T.

Upa-sthāpayitavya, *mfn.* to be brought near or fetched or procured, R.

Upasthāpya, *mfn.* to be produced or effected, Comm. on Pañ. ii, 3, 65.

Upa-sthāya, *ind. p.* having approached, standing by the side of ; attending on &c.

Upa-sthāyaka, *as*, m. a servant, Buddh.

Upa-sthāyam, *ind. p.* standing near, keeping one's self fast to, RV. i, 145, 4.

Upasthāyika, *as*, m. a servant, Nātyaś. ; a keeper, nurse, L.

Upa-sthāyin, *mfn.* one who makes his appearance, arriving, Gaut.

Upa-sthāyuka, *mfn.* going near to, approaching, Kāth.

Upa-sthāvan, *mfn.* standing near or at hand, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Upa-sthāvara, *mfn.* id., VS. xxx, 16.

Upa-sthita, *mfn.* come near, approached, arisen, arrived, appeared, ĀśvGr. ; MBh. ; Mn. ; Yājñ. &c. ; present, near at hand, ready for, R. ; BhP. ; Kum. &c. ; near, impending, Mn. iii, 187 ; MBh. &c. ; fallen to one's share, received, gained, obtained, Śak. ; Ragh. &c. ; accomplished, happened ; lying or being upon, Suśr. ; turned towards, R. ; approached, come near to, visited, MBh. ; Ragh. &c. ; caused, occasioned ; felt ; known ; clean, cleansed, L. ; (in the Prātisākyas) followed by *iti* (as a word in the Pada-pāṭha), RPrāt. ; VPrāt. ; Pañ. ; (*as*), m. a door-keeper, porter, L. ; (*ā*, *am*), *f. n.*, N. of several metres ; (*am*), n. (scil. *pada*) a word followed by *iti* (in the Pada-pāṭha ; cf. *sthita* and *sthitipasthita*), RPrāt. ; VPrāt. -*pracupita*, n., N. of a particular metre. -*vaktṛi*, m. a ready speaker, an eloquent man. -*samprahāra*, *mfn.* being about to engage in battle, having battle at hand.

Upa-sthiti, *is*, *f.* standing near, approach ; presence, proximity, Sāh. ; accomplishing, completeness, see *an-upa* ; obtaining, getting ; remaining, L. ; the faculty of remembering, memory, T.

Upa-stheya, *mfn.* to be attended on or worshipped, KātyŚr. ; R.

उपस्थुयम् *upa-sthūyam*, *ind.* on a post, *gana* *parimukhādī*, Kāth. on Pañ. iv, 3, 58.

उपस्निह *upa-√snih*, Ā. -*snihyate*, to become wet, become smooth, Suśr. ; Caus. -*snehayati*, to conciliate, gain the favour of, Uttarar.

Upa-snihi, *is*, *f.* the becoming wet, moistening, Pat. on Pañ. vii, 2, 9.

Upa-sneha, *as*, m. the moistening ; becoming wet, attracting moisture, Suśr. ; R.

उपसृ *upa-√sru*.

Upa-sruta, *mfn.* caused to flow, streaming forth, Kir. i, 18.

उपस्तिजम् *upa-spijam*, *ind.* with emulation, emulatively, RV. x, 88, 18 [*upaspijam iti spar-dhā-yuktam vacanam*, Say.]

उपस्पृज 1. *upa-sprīṣ*, P. -*sprīṣati*, to touch above, reach up to, touch, RV. ; AV. ; to touch softly, caress, ŚBr. ; AitBr. ; ĀśvŚr. ; KātyŚr. ; MBh.

&c. ; (with or without *apaḥ* or *jalam* &c.) to touch water (for ablution), wash, bathe (as a religious ceremony) ; to sip water (from the palm of the hand ; it is not the custom to spit out the water after sipping it), ŚBr. ; ĀśvŚr. & Gr. ; MBh. ; Yājñ. ; Mn. &c. ; to touch certain parts of one's body (acc.) with water (instr.), Mn. iv, 143 ; (also without the instr.) Mn. v, 138 ; (or without the acc.) MBh. ; Caus. -*sparīyati*, to cause to touch water or wash the hands, ŚBr. iii.

Upa-sparśa, *as*, m. touching, contact, L. ; washing, bathing, ablution (as a religious act), L. ; sipping water (from the palm of the hand and swallowing it as a ceremonial), L.

Upa-sparśana, *am*, n. the act of touching, KātyŚr. v, vi ; SaphUp. ; ablution, bath, MBh. ; R. ; sipping water, KātyŚr. ; ŚāṅkhŚr. ; (cf. *udak-kōpa*.)

Upa-sparśin, *mfn.* ifc. touching ; bathing in, BhP. ; (cf. *udak-kōpa*.)

2. **Upa-sprīṣ**, *mfn.* touching, AV. xx, 127, 2 ; (*k*), *f.* (scil. *stuti*) 'the touching or affecting verse,' N. of the verse RV. x, 22, 13.

Upa-sprīṣya, *ind. p.* having touched or sipping water &c.

Upa-sprīṣhā, *mfn.* touched (as water), sipped, Mn. iii, 208 ; MBh. ; R. ; BhP.

उपसि *upa-√smi*, Ā. (pf. p. -*sishmīyānā*) to smile upon, RV. x, 123, 5.

उपस्मृ *upa-√smṛi*, P. -*smarati*, to remember, ŚBr. ii ; KātyŚr. ; Comm. on ChUp.

Upa-smāram, *ind. p.* having remembered, remembering. See *yathōpa*.

उपस्मृति *upa-smṛiti*, *is*, *f.* a minor law-book (the following authors of such books are named Jābali, Nāciketa, Skanda, Laugākshin, Kaśyapa, Vyāsa, Sanatkumāra, Śatarju, Janaka, Vyāghra, Kātyāyana, Jātikarnya, Kapishjala, Baudhāyana, Kaṇḍa, and Viśvāmītra), Heat. i, 528, 21 ff.

उपसृ *upa-√sru*, P. (Impv. 3. pl. -*sruvantu*) to stream or flow upon or towards, VS. xxxv, 20.

Upa-sravaṇa, *am*, n. the flowing out ; termination of the periodical flow of a woman, KātyŚr. xxv, 11, 13.

उपसीतम् *upa-srotas*, *ind.* on the river.

उपसत्त *upa-svatva*, *am*, n. the produce or profit of property (as corn &c.), L.

उपस्वावत् *upa-svāvat*, *ām*, m., N., of a son of Satrājīta, Hariv. ; (v. l. *upa-svāya*.)

उपसिह *upa-√svid*, Caus. -*svedayati*, (in med.) to cause to sweat (by applying sudorifics), Suśr.

Upa-sveda, *as*, m. moisture, sweat, vapour, MBh. ; Car.

Upa-svedana, *am*, n. the causing to sweat (by sudorifics), Car.

उपसृ *upa-√svṛi*, P. -*svarati*, to join in singing, Lāty. i, 8, 9.

उपहदन *upa-hadana*, *am*, n. the act of discharging excrement upon, VarBṛS.

उपहन् *upa-√han*, P. -*hanti*, Ā. -*jighnate*, to beat, hit at, strike, touch, RV. vi, 75, 13 ; ŚBr. vi, xiv ; Lāty. ; ĀśvGr. ; MBh. ii ; to stick on, put on, force in, ram, TS. ii ; TBr. i ; ŚBr. ; ŚāṅkhŚr. ; to take hold of, seize, take out ; to hit, hurt, damage, visit, afflict, impede, spoil, TBr. iii ; AitBr. ; MBh. ; Mn. &c. ; to make a mistake in reciting, blunder, AitBr. iii, 35, 3 ; ŚāṅkhBr. : Pass. -*hanyate*, ib., TS. vii, 3, 1, 1 ; 2.

Upa-ghāta, &c. See p. 197, col. 1.

Upa-ghātana, *ind. p.* taking out, drawing out ; lading out, ŚBr. ; Gobh. ; PārGr.

Upa-hata, *mfn.* hit, hurt, damaged, injured, visited, afflicted, pained, infected, ŚBr. ; MBh. ; R. ; Śak. &c. ; affected, transported (with passion), BhP. ; seduced, misled, Śāntis. ; distressed, weakened, discouraged, MBh. ; R. ; Hit. ; Kathās. ; killed, Uttarar. ; scattered over, covered, Comm. on Mn. iii, 208. -*āhi*, *mfn.* affected in mind, infatuated.

Upahatātman, *mfn.* id., Kathās. ; Car.

Upahataka, *mfn.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky, L.

Upa-hati, *is*, *f.* hurt, damage, injury, oppression, P 2

Kap.; Naish.; (= *ava-kara*) a dust-heap, Śay. on TāṇḍyaBr. i, 6, 5.

Upa-hatnu, mfn. hitting, hurting, destroying (enemies), RV. ii, 33, 11 = AV. xviii, 4, 40.

Upa-hatyā, f. hurt, damage, morbid affection (as of the eyes), AV. v, 4, 10.

Upa-hantavya, mfn. to be killed, Kathās.

Upa-hantṛi, mfn. one who hurts or destroys, a destroyer, Śay. on RV. ii, 33, 11; pernicious, unwholesome, Suśr.

उपहव्य *upa-havya*. See *upa-√hu*.

उपहस्य *upa-√has*, P. *-hasati*, to laugh at, deride, ridicule, MBh.; L.; Mṛicoh.; Pañcat. &c.; to smile: Caus. *-hāsayati*, to deride, ridicule, BhP.; Kathās.

Upa-hasita, mfn. laughed at, derided, Kathās.; (am), n. laughter accompanied by shaking the head (*sa-sirāḥ-kampam*), Daśar. iv, 70.

Upa-hāsyan, mfn. laughing at, deriding, mocking, RV. viii, 45, 23.

Upa-hāsā, as, m. laughter, derision, mockery, jeer, Kathās.; Ragh.; Sāh.; ridiculousness, VarBrS.; fun, play, jest, sport, ŚBr.; ParGr.; MBh. &c. — *gīr*, f. a joke, jest, L. **Upahāsāspada**, n. a laughing-stock.

Upa-hāsaka, mfn. ridiculing others, jocose, L.; (as), m. a jester, L.; (am), n. drollery, fun, BhP. x, 18, 15.

Upa-hāsin, mfn. ifc. deriding, ridiculing, Sāh.; Venis.

Upa-hāsya, mfn. to be laughed at or derided, ridiculous, Mṛicoh.; Kathās. — *tā*, f. the state of being to be laughed at or derided, ridiculousness; (*upahāsyaṭām* *√gam*, to expose one's self to laughter, become ridiculous, Ragh. i, 3.)

उपहस्त *upa-hasta*, as, m. the act of taking with the hand, receiving [T.], *gaṇa vetanādi*, Pāp. iv, 4, 12, (not in Kāś.).

Upahastaya, Nom. P. *upahastayati*, to take with the hand, receive, T.

Upahastikā, f. a box for betel or condiments, Daś.

उपहा 1. *upa-√2. hā*, Ā. (Pot. 2. sg. *-jīhā* *hās*) to descend, come down upon, Śis. i, 37.

उपहा 2. *upa-√3. hā*, Pass. *-hiyate*, to diminish, wane, MBh. xiii, 2028.

उपहालक *upa-hālaka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (= *kuntala*), L.

उपहिंस *upa-√hins*, P. Ā. *-hinsati*, *-te*, to hurt, wound, injure, damage, MBh.; R.; Mn.

उपहित 2. *upa-hita* (for 1. see p. 199, col. 3), mfn. good in a secondary degree, somewhat good; (am), n. a secondary good, MBh. xii, 5219.

उपहु *upa-√hu*, P. *-juhōti*, to sacrifice or offer a libation in addition to, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Bhag.

Upa-havya, as, m. a secondary or supplementary libation or sacrifice, N. of a particular religious act, AV. xi, 7, 15; KātyŚr. xxii, 8; ĀśvŚr. &c.

उपहु *upa-√hri*, P. *-harati*, to bring near, reach forth, proffer, offer, place before, give to taste (esp. food), AV.; TBr.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr. & Gr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; to put together, gather, collect, MBh.; BhP.; to apply (medicine), Suśr.; to take away; to destroy, MBh. ii: Ā. *-harate*, to accept, receive, TS. v: Caus. *-hārayati*, to place before, proffer, offer, MBh.; R.; Suśr.: Desid. *-jīhīrshati*, to wish to offer, MBh. ii, 862.

Upa-jīhīrshā, f. the wish or intention to take away or to rob, MBh.

Upa-harāṇa, am, n. the act of bringing near, proffering, offering, BhP.; presenting victims; distributing or serving out food; taking, seizing, L.

Upa-harāṇīya, mfn. to be offered or presented, Mālatim.; Kathās.

Upa-hartavya, mfn. id.

Upa-hartṛi, mfn. one who offers or presents, one who serves out (food), a host, Mn. v, 51.

Upa-hāra, as, m. offering, oblation (to a deity); complimentary gift, present (to a king or superior), MBh.; Megh.; Kathās. &c.; (*upahāraṃ vi-√dhā*, to offer an oblation to a god [acc.], sacrifice to any one, Kathās.); a particular kind of alliance (purchased through a gift), Kām.; Hit. &c.; food (dis-

tributed to guests &c.); (with the Pāsupatas) a kind of religious service (consisting of laughter, song, dance, muttering *hūduk*, adoration and pious ejaculation), Sarvad. 77, 22. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. the state of being an oblation or offering, Kum.; Kathās. — *paṇu*, m. a victim, Kathās. — *varman*, m., N. of a man, Daś.

Upahāraka, as, *ikā*, m. f. an offering, oblation, gift, present, BhP.; Kathās.

Upa-hārin, mfn. offering, presenting; sacrificing.

Upa-hārī-√kṛi, P. Ā. to offer (as an oblation or sacrifice), Kathās.; Hit. **Upahārī-olkīrshu**, mfn. intending to sacrifice any one, Kathās.

Upa-hārya, mfn. to be offered as an oblation; to be presented, BhP.; (am), n. an offering, oblation, MBh.; BhP.

Upa-hṛita, mfn. brought near, offered, presented; immolated, sacrificed (as a victim); served out (as food); taken; collected, gathered.

Upa-hṛitya, ind. p. having brought near &c.

उपहोम *upa-homā*, as, m. an additional or supplementary sacrifice, ŚBr. xi.

उपहु *upa-√hori*, Ā. *-hōrate*, to approach by windings and turnings, reach an end after many deviations or errors, RV. i, 141, 1.

Upa-hvarā, as, m. a winding or circuitous course full of turnings, uneven or rough ground, slope, declivity &c., RV. i, 62, 6; 87, 2; viii, 6, 28; a car, carriage, L.; (am), n. (generally *ē* loc.) proximity, nearness, RV. viii, 69, 6; MBh.; a solitary or private place, RV. viii, 96, 14; MBh.

Upa-hvartavya, mfn. to be approached by windings and turnings, Śay.

उपह्वे *upa-√hve*, only Ā. (Pāp. i, 3, 30)

-hwayate (rarely P., Kathās.; BhP.) to call near to, invite, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to call up, invoke, AV. vi, 23, 1; VS. iii, 42; to call to, cheer, encourage, AitBr. iii, 20, 1; ĀśvŚr. ii, 16, 18: Desid. *-juhūshati*, to wish to call near, ŚāṅkhBr.

Upa-havā, as, m. calling to, inviting, invitation, (*upa-havām* *√ish*, to desire an invitation to [loc.], wish to be invited to, e.g. *tāsminn Indra upa-havām aicchata*, Indra wished to be invited to that [sacrifice], TS. ii, 4, 12, 1, TS.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.

Upa-hūta, mfn. called near, invited, AV.; TBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; that to which one invites, TS. i; ŚBr. i; KātyŚr. iii; summoned, invoked, AV. vii, 60, 4; 5; VS. xx, 35; (as), m., N. of Śākalya, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2, 146; (āś), m. pl., N. of particular manes, L.

Upa-hūti, *is*, f. calling (to fight), challenging, challenge, Śis.

Upa-hūya, ind. p. having called near or invited &c.

Upa-hvāna, am, n. the act of inviting, invitation, KātyŚr.

उपा *upā*, ind. a particular Nidhana or concluding chorus at the end of a Sāman, Lāty. vii, 10, 1 ff.; Śay. on TāṇḍyaBr.

उपांशु *upāṇśu*, u, ind. (fr. *√anś*, 'to divide,')

with *upa* and affix *u*, T. (?), *gaṇa svar-ādi*, Pāp. i, 1, 37), secretly, in secret, RV. x, 83, 7; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; in a low voice, in a whisper, ŚBr.; AitBr.; (as), m. a prayer uttered in a low voice (so as not to be overheard), Mn. ii, 85; MārKp. &c.; a particular Soma oblation, = *upāṇśu-graha* below, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c. — *kṛīḍita*, m. a person jested with privately, the companion of (a king's) private amusements, Hit. — *graha*, m. the first Graha or ladle-full of Soma pressed out at a sacrifice, TS.; ŚBr. &c. — *tā*, f. and *-tva*, n. the being uttered in a low voice or whisper, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Comm. on Nyāyam. — *danḍa*, n. a punishment inflicted in private, R. — *pātrā*, n. the vessel or ladle for the *Upāṇśu-graha*, q. v., ŚBr. iv; KātyŚr.

— *yājā*, m. a sacrifice offered silently or with muttered prayers, ŚBr. i. &c.; TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c. — *va-dha*, m. a clandestine murder, Mudrār. — *vratā*, n. a vow made secretly or privately, Hariv. — *sā-vana*, mfn. (used for) pressing out the *Upāṇśu-graha*, q. v. (said of stones so used), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty. &c. — *havis*, mfn. (a sacrifice) at which the offerings are made silently, ŚāṅkhŚr. **Upāṇśu-antaryāmā**, au, m. du., N. of two particular ladles-full of Soma (offered with the breath held and inaudible),

ŚBr. iv. **Upāṇśu-āyatana**, mfn. having a silent abode, kept inaudible (as the breath), ŚBr. x.

उपाक *upāka*. See *upāc*.

उपाकरीय *upākārīya*, Nom. (fr. *ā-kārṇa*).

Upākārīya, ind. p. hearing, learning, BhP.

उपाकृ *upā-√1. kṛi*, P. Ā. *-karoti*, *-kurute* (Ved. impf. 1. sg. *-akaram*, 3. sg. *-akar*) to drive or bring near or towards, fetch, RV.; TS. vii; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; MBh. iii; to commit to, deliver, make over, give, bestow, grant (*kāman*, a wish), MBh.; R.; to procure for one's self, obtain, MBh. iii, 10278; to bring or set about, make preparations (for a sacred ceremonial), undertake, begin, TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr. xiv; Lāty.; Mn. &c.; to consecrate, Mn. v, 7; Yājñ. i, 171.

Upā-karāṇa, am, n. the act of bringing near, fetching, ŚBr.; ParGr. &c.; setting about, preparation, beginning, commencing, Āp.; ĀśvŚr. & Gr.; KātyŚr. &c.; commencement of reading the Veda (after the performance of preparatory rites, as initiation &c.), ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 5, 1; N. of a particular Stotra or prayer at sacrifices, KātyŚr. iii. — *vidhi*, m., N. of a work.

Upā-karman, a, n. preparation, setting about, commencement (esp. of reading the Veda), ParGr. ii; Mn. iv, 119; Yājñ. — *prayoga* (*upākarma*), *-vidhi*, m., N. of works.

Upā-kṛita, mfn. brought or driven near, fetched, AV. ii, 34, 2; prepared, undertaken, begun; attended with evil omens, disastrous, calamitous, L.; (as), m. a sacrificial animal (killed during the recitation of particular prayers), L.; disaster, calamity, L.

Upā-kṛiti, *is*, f. setting about, beginning, L. **Upākṛitin**, mfn. one who prepares or begins, *gaṇa ishādī*, Pāp. v, 2, 88.

Upā-cikīrshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.), one who is about to undertake or commence, Comm. on Bṛ-ĀrUp.

उपाक्रम *upā-√kram*, P. *-krāmati*, to fall upon, attack, MBh.

उपाक्ष *upāksha*, as, m. (fr. 1. *aksha*), a particular part of a car (supporting the axle-tree), Comm. on Lāty. i, 9, 23.

Upākshaka, as, m. id.

उपाक्षम् *upāksham*, ind. (fr. *akshi*, Pāp. vi, 2, 121), on or near the eye.

उपाख्या 1. *upā-√khyā*, Ā. (fut. 1. sg. *-khyā-sye*) to give an account about (anything), relate, BhP. ii, 9, 45.

Upā-khya, mfn. discernible, observable by the eye; (cf. *an-upā°* & *nir-upā°*).

1. **Upā-khyāna**, am, n. account, relation, repetition of an event, BhP.

उपाख्या 2. *upākhyā*, f. (fr. *ā-khyā* with *upa*), a secondary name, surname, epithet, BhP. xi, 4, 7; &c.

2. **Upākhyāna**, am, n. (fr. *ā-khyāna* with *upa*), a subordinate tale or story, an episode, MBh.; Hit. &c.; (cf. *nalōpā°*).

Upākhyānaka, am, n. id.

उपागम् *upā-√gam*, P. *-gacchati* (Ved. Impv. 2. sg. *-gahi*) to come near, come towards, step near, approach, RV.; AV. vii, 48, 2; xix, 4, 3; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; to come back, return, Kathās.; to approach, come or enter into any state or condition, be subject to, MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; to occur, come or fall to one's share, Yājñ. ii, 143.

Upā-gata, mfn. approached, arrived, come to (for protection); entered into any state or condition, subject to, burdened with; occurred, happened, fallen to one's share; promised, agreed, L.

Upā-gatya, ind. p. = *upā-gamya* below.

Upā-gama, as, m. arrival, approach; occurrence, L.; promise, agreement, L.

Upā-gamya, ind. p. having approached &c.

उपागा *upā-√gā*, P. *-gāti*, to come near, go towards, rush upon, RV. iii, 56, 2; x, 73, 5; ChUp.; Kathās.

उपाग्नि *upāgni*, ind. on the fire, Kāś. on Pāp. i, 1, 41.

Upāgnikā, f. (scil. *bhāryā*) a wife given away in presence of the sacred fire or with due observance of the fire-ritual, a properly married wife, MBh. xiii, 2460.

उपाग्र upāgra, *am*, n. the part which is next to the end or top, Comm. on Pāp.; a secondary member, L.

उपाग्र्या, *am*, n. a secondary member, L.

उपाग्रह upā-grah.

उपा-ग्रह्या, *ind. p.* having taken with, together with, BHP. x, 58, 55.

उपा-ग्रहणा, *am*, n. commencement of reading the Veda (after the performance of initiation &c., see *upā-karaṇa*), L.

उपाग्रहायणम् upāgrahāyaṇam, *ind.* (fr. *āgrahāyaṇī* with *upa*, Pāp. v, 4, 110), near the day of full moon in the month A-grahāyaṇa.

उपाग्रहायणि, *ind. id.*

उपाग्रा upā-ghrā, *P. -jighrati* (and *-ghrā-ti*, *Ā. -jighrate*, ep.) to smell at; to kiss, apply the lips to (loc.), MBh.; R.; Ragh.

उपाङ्ग upāṅka, *mfn.* (✓ *āṅk*), to be marked or stamped. — **प्रिश्र्था**, *m.*, N. of an Ekāha (q. v.) sacrifice, ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपाङ्ग 1. *upāṅga* (for 2. see *upāṅś*), *am*, n. a minor limb or member of the body, MārKp.; Sarvad.; a subdivision; a supplementary or additional work, secondary portion of a science, MBh.; Hariv. &c. (such as the Purāṇas, the Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and the Dharma-śāstras); N. of a class of sacred writings of the Jains (eight are enumerated, the last of which includes four subdivisions); a sectarian mark (made with sandal &c.) on the forehead, L.; (in mus.) a particular drum-like instrument. — **गिता**, *n.* a kind of song, Rājāt. — **ललिता-व्रता**, *n.* a particular observance.

उपाचर upā-car, *P. -carati*, to come near to, approach, RV. i, 46, 14; 187, 3; ŚBr. ii, iv; to attend upon, wait on, serve, be obedient, RV.; MBh. ii, 408; to physic, Suśr.

उपा-चरिता, *as*, *m.* (in Gr.) a particular Sandhi rule (by which a Visarga in the Pada-pāṭha becomes *s* before *k* and *p* in the Samhitā, e.g. *yās pātīh*, RV. x, 24, 3), RPrāt. 160, &c.

उपा-चरा, *as*, *m.* proceeding, procedure, ŚāṅkhŚr.; established use (of a word), Nir. i, 4; a particular Sandhi (see above), APrāt. iv, 74; RPrāt.

उपा-चिरा, *mfn.* deceived, MBh. xviii.

उपाच्युतम् upācyutam, *ind.* in the proximity of A-cyuta or Kṛishṇa, BHP. x.

उपाज upāj (*upa-√aj*), *P.* (Impv. *upājatu*, RV. x, 19, 2) *Ā.* (1. sg. *upāje*, AV. v, 11, 2; impf. *upājata*, RV. i, 161, 6) to drive near or towards.

उपाजे, *ind.* so as to help or support (optionally to be regarded as a *gati* [q. v.] in connection with *√kri*, Pāp. i, 4, 73; *upāje-kṛitya* or *upāje kṛivā*, *ind. p.* having helped, supporting, Kāś. on Pāp.)

उपाजितम् upājīnam, *ind.* on a skin, Pāp. vi, 2, 194.

उपाञ्च upāñc (*upa-√añc*), *P. -acati*, to draw up (e.g. water), ŚBr. xiii.

उपाका, *mif(ā)n.* brought near to each other, joined, approximate, (only *e* f. du. (said of night and morning), RV. i, 142, 7; iii, 4, 6; x, 110, 6; (*upāke*) AV. v, 12, 6; 27, 8; (*e*), *ind.* (*upāke*) in the next neighbourhood, in the presence of, before (with gen.), RV. — **चक्ष्वा** (*upāke*), *mfn.* standing present before the eyes, to be seen from near at hand, RV. viii, 6, 25.

उपाञ्च upāñj (*upa-√añj*), *P. -anakti*, to smear or anoint (with butter), grease (e.g. a wheel), TS. ii, 6, 3, 4; iii.

उपाक्ता, *mfn.* anointed, greased, TS. ii, 6, 3, 3.

2. **उपाङ्गा** (for 1. see above), *as*, *m.* the act of smearing, anointing, Car.

उपाञ्जना, *am*, n. the act of anointing, smearing, KātyŚr.; besmearing (the ground with cow-dung &c. for purification), Mn. v, 105, &c.

उपातङ्ग upātāṅka, *am*, n. (✓ *taṅc*), runnet for coagulating milk, TBr. iii, 7, 4, 2.

उपाती upāti (*upa-ati-√i*), *P. -eti*, to be added as a surplus, ŚBr. xii; to pass over, neglect.

उपात्य-या, *as*, *m.* transgressing, neglect or disobedience of customs, Pāp. iii, 3, 38.

उपादा upāda — *√i. dā. -datte* (once *P.*, pf. 3. pl. *-dadus*, BHP. i, 8, 12) to receive, accept, gain,

acquire, appropriate to one's self, take away, carry off, steal, MBh.; BHP.; Mālav. &c.; to take with; to take in addition, include, comprise; to take as help, use, employ, apply, BHP.; Pat. (cf. *upā-dāya*); to seize, lay hold of, gather, take up, draw up, MBh.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.; to assume (a form or meaning), BHP.; MārKp.; Pat. &c.; to cling to; to feel, perceive, experience, MBh. vii; Śi. vi, 23; Ritus. &c.; to consider, regard, MBh. xii; to mention, enumerate; to set about, undertake, begin, Hariv.; Kum. &c.; Caus. *P. -dāpayati*, to cause to use or employ, Comm. on KātyŚr.: Desid. *P. -dītsati*, to strive to acquire, BHP. v, 14, 7.

उपा-त्ता (contracted fr. *upā-datta*; cf. *ā-tta*), *mfn.* received, accepted, acquired, gained, obtained; appropriated; taken away; seized, gathered; shaped; felt, perceived, regarded; comprised; employed, used; begun; enumerated; allowed in argument, granted, conceded; (*as*), *m.* an elephant out of rut, L. — **राघवा**, *mfn.* acquiring speed, quick, fleet. — **विद्या**, *mfn.* one who has acquired knowledge, learned, Kathās. — **साstra**, *mfn.* one who has taken up arms, armed.

उपा-दन्ना, *am*, n. the act of taking for one's self, appropriating to one's self, MBh.; Mn. &c.; perceiving, noticing, learning, acquiring (knowledge), Hit.; Vop.; accepting, allowing, including; employment, use, Sāh.; Sarvad.; Kap.; saying, speaking, mentioning, enumeration, Vedāntas; Kāś.; Siddh.; abstraction, withdrawing (the organs of sense from the outer world), L.; (with Buddh.) grasping at or clinging to existence (caused by *trishṇā*, desire, and causing *dhava*, new births); (with Rāmānujas) preparation (of perfumes, flowers &c. as one of the five elements of worship), Sarvad.; cause, motive, material cause; material of any kind, Sāṃkhyak.; Vedāntas; Kap. &c.; offering, present, L. — **करणा**, *n.* a proximate cause. — **तै**, *f.*, **-त्वा**, *n.* the state of being a material cause, Kap. — **लक्षणा**, *f.* implied signification (beyond the literal meaning, e.g. *kuntāh praviṣanti*, 'spears pierce,' where *kuntāh* implies *kuntināh*, 'spearmen'), Sāh. 14; Sarvad.

उपा-दया, *ind. p.* having received or acquired &c.; receiving, acquiring &c.; taking with, together with, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; including, inclusive of, BHP.; Comm. on RPrāt. &c.; by help of, by means of (acc.), MBh.

उपा-दित्वा, *f.* (fr. Desid.), wish or readiness to accept, Sarvad.

उपा-देया, *mfn.* to be taken or received; not to be refused; to be allowed, admissible, acceptable, Śāntiś.; Sarvad.; Kap. &c.; to be included, included, Sāh.; to be chosen or selected, excellent, admirable. — **त्वा**, *n.* selection, choice, preference.

उपादिक upādika, *as*, *m.* a kind of insect, L.

उपादिश upā-diś, *P. -diśati*, to advise, show, point out, prescribe, command, MBh.; BHP.; to indicate, inform, declare, BHP. i.

उपादीप upā-dīp.

उपा-दीप्ता, *mfn.* blazing, flaming, ŚBr. vii.

उपाद्य upādya, *mfn.* next to the first, the second, ĀśvŚr. v, 6, 27.

उपादु upā-dru, *P.* (Impv. 2. sg. *-drava*) to run or hasten near to, RV. vi, 48, 16.

उपाधा upā-dhā, *P. Ā. -dadhāti, -dhatte*, to place upon, put on, ŚBr. x; BHP.; to seize, lay hold of, take up, MBh.; to keep, hold back, TBr. ii; to seduce (a woman), R.

उपा-ध्याया, *ind. p.* taking up or with, together with, ŚBr. iv.

1. **उपा-धि** (for 2. see *s. v.*), *is*, *m.* that which is put in the place of another thing, a substitute, substitution, R.; anything which may be taken for or has the mere name or appearance of another thing, appearance, phantom, disguise (said to be applied to certain forms or properties considered as disguises of the spirit, W.), Prab.; Bhāṣāp.; Sāh. &c.; anything defining more closely, a peculiarity; an attribute (*asty-upādhi*, having 'is' as an attribute); title, discriminative appellation, nickname; limitation, qualification (e.g. *an-upādhi-rāmaṇiya*, beautiful without limitation, i. e. altogether beautiful); (in log.) a qualifying term added to a too general middle term to prevent *ativyāpti*; that which is placed under, supposition, condition, postulate, Sarvad.; Vedāntas.; Tarkas.; BHP. &c.; deception, deceit, MBh. iii, 13017; species. — **क्षणादना**, *n.*, N. of

a work. — **tas**, *ind.* in consequence of any qualification or condition. — **dūṣhakatā-bīja**, *n.*, **-nyāya-samgraha**, *m.*, N. of works. — **mātrāyām**, *ind.* for the sake of mere appearance, Kauś. — **vivṛiti**, *f.*, **-siddhānta-grantha**, *m.*, N. of works.

उपा-हिता, *mfn.* put or placed on, deposited; set out, proposed (as a prize), ŚBr. xi; caused, effected, produced, Bhartṛ.; Gīt.; joined, annexed, L.; agreed upon, made or done mutually, L.; (*as*), *m.* outbreak of fire, fire, Gaut. xvi, 34.

उपाधाव upā-dhāv, *P. -dhāvati*, to run towards, BHP.; Caus. *-dhāvayati*, to carry or convey towards, ŚBr. x.

उपाधि 2. *upā-dhi* (for 1. see col. 2), *is*, *m.* (✓ *dhya*), point of view, aim, Car.; reflection on duty, virtuous reflection, L.; a man who is careful to support his family, L.

उपाधिक upādika, *mfn.* exceeding, super-numerary.

उपाधिरुह upādhi-ruh, *P. -rohati*, to ascend or mount up to, ŚBr. iii, vi.

उपाध्या upā-dhā, *P.* (aor. *-adhmasit*) to blow into, MBh.; Hariv.

उपाध्याय upādhyāya, *as*, *m.* (✓ *i*), a teacher, preceptor (who subsists by teaching a part of the Veda or Vedāṅgas, grammar &c.; he is distinguished from the Ācārya, q. v.), Mn. iv, 141, &c.; Yājñ. i, 35; MBh.; Śāk. &c.; (*ā* or *f*), a female teacher, Kāty. on Pāp. iii, 13, 21; (*f*), the wife of a teacher, Kāty. on Pāp. iv, 1, 49. — **सर्वस्या**, *n.*, N. of a grammar (frequently referred to by the Comm. on Up.)

उपाध्याय्यानि, *f.* the wife of a teacher, Kāty. on Pāp. iv, 1, 49.

उपाध्याय्य-√i. kṛi, to choose as teacher, appoint as teacher, Balar.; N.

उपाध्वयु upādhwaryu, *us*, *m.* a second Adh-varyu (in place of the true Adhvaryu), MBh. xiii.

उपानस upānasā, *mfn.* (fr. *anas* with *upa*), being or standing on a carriage, RV. x, 105, 4; (*am*), *n.* the space in a carriage, AV. ii, 14, 2.

उपānasāyaka, *as*, *m.*, N. of Indra, ĀpŚr.

उपानह upā-nāh, *t*, *f.* (fr. *√nah* with *upa* [not *upā*], Pāp. vi, 3, 116), a sandal, shoe, TS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (ifc. with affix *-ka*, *upānāh-ka*; cf. *an-upā*, *śbā*).

उपा-नाद (in comp. for *upā-nāh* above). — **गृद्धा**, *mfn.* covered with a shoe, Hit. — **युगा**, *n.* a pair of shoes, ĀśvGr. iii, 8, 1.

उपा-नाहा, *as*, *m.* (in comp.) = *upā-nāh*, MBh.; Pāp. v, 4, 107.

उपānāhin, *mfn.* having shoes, shoed, Āp.

उपानी upā-ni, *P. Ā. -nayati, -te*, to convey or bring or lead near, MBh.; BHP.; R. &c.; to draw near, MBh. iii; BHP. viii; to lead away or off, carry off, R.; BHP.; to lead near, introduce to; to imitate, MBh. v, 1339.

उपा-nayana, *am*, n. the act of leading near or home (a wife), BHP.

उपानुवाक upānuvākya, *mfn.* to be invoked with Anuvākya (q. v.); (*as*), *m.*, N. of Agni, TĀr. i, 22, 11; (*am*), *n.*, N. of a particular section of the Taittiriya-saṃhitā.

उपान्त upāntā, *mfn.* near to the end, last but one; (*am*), *n.* proximity to the end or edge or margin; border, edge, TS. vi; Ragh.; Pāñcat.; Kir. &c.; the last place but one, VarBṛS.; immediate or close proximity, nearness, Kathās.; Rājāt.; Megh. &c.; (*e*), *ind.* in the proximity of, near to; (*am*, *āt*), *ind.* (ifc.) near to, towards; the last letter but one, L.; the corner of the eye, W. — **भ्रष्टा**, *m.* border, edge, Kum. — **सर्पिन**, *mfn.* creeping or coming near.

उपान्तिका, *am*, n. vicinity, proximity, MBh.; Pāñcat. &c.; (*am*), *ind.* near to, towards; (*āt*), *ind.* from the neighbourhood; (*mfn.*) near, proximate, neighbouring, L.

उपान्तमा, *mfn.* the last but one, Bijag.

उपान्त्या, *mfn.* id., VarBṛS.; Śrutab.

उपान्वाह upānvāh — *√i. ruh*, *P. -rohati*, to mount (a carriage) after and by the side of another one, MBh. v, 4745.

उपाप upāp (*upa-√i. āp*), *P. -āpnoti*, to

arrive at, reach, obtain, TS. vi; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Ait-
Ār.; TUp.: Desid. P. *upēpsati*, to endeavour to
win over or conciliate, MaitrS. ii, 1, 11; Kauś;
Gobh. i, 9, 5.

उपापा, *as*, m. the act of obtaining, acquirement.
See *dur-upāpa*.

उपाप्ति, *is*, f. reaching; obtainment, ŚBr.; Ait-
Ār.

उपेप्सा, *f*, desire to obtain, MaitrS. ii, 9, 8; ŚBr.

उपापन् *upā-√pat*, P. (Impv. 2. du. *-pata-*
tam ā... āpa, RV. v, 78, 1) to fly near to or
upon.

उपाग्रह *upā-√prach*, P. *-pricchati*, to take
leave of, R.

उपाभिगद *upābhigada*, mfn. (*√gad*), un-
able to speak much, KauśUp. ii, 15.

उपाभूय *upā-√bhūsh*, P. (Impv. 2. sg. *-bhū-*
sha) to come near to, RV. vii, 92, r.

उपाभृति *upā-bhṛti*, *is*, f. (*√bhṛ*), the act
of bringing near, RV. i, 128, 2.

उपामन्त्र *upā-√mantr*.

उपामन्त्रिता, mfn. addressed, called upon,
summoned, BhP.

उपामन्त्र्या, ind. p. having addressed, ad-
dressing, summoning, R.; BhP.; taking leave, bid-
ding adieu, MBh.; Hariv.

उपाय *upāya*, &c. See p. 215, col. 2.

उपाया *upā-√yā*, P. *-yāti*, to come near or
towards, approach, RV.; MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.;
to come into any state or condition, undergo,
MārkP.; Kir.

उपायता, mfn. approached; (*am*), n. arrival.

उपायुज् *upā-√yuj*, P. (1. sg. *-yunajm*) to
put to, harness, RV. iii, 35, 2.

उपायुर् *upā-√rī*, P. (pf. 1. pl. *-ārimā*;
aor. Subj. 2. du. *-aratam*; 1. pl. *-arāma*) to go
near to, RV. viii, 5, 13; to hasten near (for help),
RV. x, 40, 7; to grieve, offend; to err, make a
mistake, RV. x, 164, 3; AV.: Caus., see *upārpya*.

उपायस, *as*, m. offence, sin, RV. vii, 86, 6.

उपायाना, *am*, n. id., RV. viii, 32, 21.

उपाय्या, ind. p. having caused to come near,
bringing near, ŚBr. viii.

उपायम् *upā-√ram*, P. *Ā. -ramati*, *-te*, to
rest, cease, MBh.; BhP. &c.; to cease, leave off,
give up, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kum.

उपायता, mfn. resting, lying npon, fixed upon,
BhP.; ceasing, turning back, returning, Kir. iv, 10;
leaving off, giving up, free from, BhP.; Ragh. &c.

उपायाना, *as*, m. the act of ceasing, BhP.

उपायाना, *as*, m. rest, repose, GopBr.

उपायार्थ *upā-√rād*.

उपायार्थ्या, ind. p. having waited npon, wait-
ing upon, serving, Mn. x, 121.

उपायुद् *upā-√rud*, P. (pf. *-rurōda*) to be-
wail, deplore (with acc.), Bhāṭṭ. ii, 4.

उपायुद् 1. *upā-√ruh*, P. *-rohati* (aor. *-aru-*
ha) to ascend or go up to, mount, ĀśvGr.; MBh.;
R.; Sarvad.; to arrive at, reach, R.

2. **उपायुद्**, *ē*, f. 'that which goes up or comes
forth,' a shoot, sprout, RV. ix, 68, 2.

उपायुद्, mfn. mounted, ascended; one who
has arrived, approached, R.; Ragh.; Mālav. &c.

उपायुर् *upārch* (*upa-√rich*), P. *upārccati*,
to molest, importune, TS. i, 5, 9, 6.

उपायुर् *upārj* (*upa-√arj*), P. *-arjati*, to
admit, ŚBr. xiv: Caus. P. *Ā. -arjayati*, *-te*, to con-
vey near, procure, acquire, gain, Kām.; Pañcat.

उपायुजा, mfn. acquiring, obtaining, earning,
gaining, L.

उपायुजा, *am*, *ā*, n. f. the act of procuring,
acquiring, gaining, R.; Pañcat.

उपायुजा, mfn. procured, acquired, gained, MBh.;
Hit. &c.

उपायुजा, mfn. to be acquired or earned, Kathās.

उपायुर् *upārādh* (*upa-√rād*), Desid. P. *upār-*
ṣati, to wish to accomplish, persevere, ŚBr. ii, xi.

उपायुर् *upārādhā*, *am*, n. the first half, Comm.
on ŚāṅkhGr. vi, 1, 11; the half, Lalit.

उपायुर् *upārsh* (*upa-√rish*), P. *upārshati*
(against Pañ. vi, 1, 91; see APrāt. iii, 47) and *upār-*
shati (ŚBr. v), to pierce, prick, goad, AV. ix, 8,
14; 15; 16.

उपालक्ष *upā-√laksh*.

उपालक्ष्या, ind. p. having beheld, beholding,
describing, BhP.

उपालभे *upā-√labh*, *Ā. -labhate*, to touch,
ŚBr.; to lay hold of, seize (a sacrificial animal in
order to kill it), kill, slaughter; to censure, reproach,
revile, scold, ChUp.; MBh.; Śak.; Śiś. &c.

उपालब्ध, mfn. reproached, reviled.
उपालब्ध्या, mfn. to be reviled, blamable,
censurable, Kād.

उपालभ्या, mfn. id., Pañcat.

उपालम्भा, *as*, m. reproach, censure, abuse,
finding fault with, MBh.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.; pro-
hibition, interdict, Nyāyad.

उपालम्भाना, *am*, n. reproach, censure, Śak.
187, 5.

उपालम्भ्या, mfn. to be laid hold of or seized
(as a sacrificial animal); to be slain, KātyŚr.;
ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपालात्य *upā-√lātya*, mfn. (*√lā*), to be
fondled.

उपालि *upālī*, *is*, m., N. of one of Buddha's
most eminent pupils (mentioned as the first pro-
pounder of the Buddhist law and as having been
formerly a barber).

उपाव *upāva* (*upa-√av*), P. *-avati*, to cherish,
behave friendly towards, encourage by approval,
approve, consent, RV.; AV. i, 16, 2; ŚBr. iii.

उपाव, mfn. cherishing, pleasing, VS. vi, 7.

उपावथा *upāva-√dhā*.

उपावथा, mfn. placed or put down close by,
TBr. ii, 7, 18, 4.

उपावनम् *upāva-√nam*.

उपावना, mfn. bent in, ĀpŚr.

उपावरम् *upāva-√ram*, *Ā. to sport*, take
one's pleasure; to prance about (as a horse), Tān-
dyaBr. vi.

उपावरुह *upāva-√ruh*, P. *-rohati*, to de-
scend upon, come out towards, VS. vi, 26; TS. vii;
TBr.; ŚBr.; TāndyaBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.: Caus. *-roha-*
yati, to cause (the fire) to come out (of the two
Araṇis), kindle through friction, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Kauś.

उपावरोहाना, *am*, n. the act of causing (fire)
to come out (of the two Araṇis), kindling through
friction, ŚāṅkhGr. v, 1, 7.

उपावर्तन *upā-vartana*, &c. See col. 3.

उपावर्ति *upāva-√śri*, *Ā. -śrayate*, to be-
take one's self to, ŚBr. iv, 6, 9, 5.

उपावसु *upāvasu*, mfn. bringing near or
procuring riches, RV. v, 56, 6; ix, 84, 3; 86, 33.

उपावसुज् *upāva-√srij*, P. *-srijati* (aor.
-asrāk, TS. i, 6, 11, 3) to dismiss towards; to reach
over, give, bestow, RV. i, 142, 11; iii, 4, 10; x,
110, 10; to let loose, shoot off, TS. vi; to let go
towards, admit (a calf to its mother), TS.; TBr.;
ŚBr.; AitBr.

उपावसृष्टा, mfn. admitted (as a calf to its
mother); (*am*), n. the milk of a cow at the time
when its calf is admitted (cf. *upa-sṛiṣṭa*), AitBr.
v, 26, 6.

उपावसृप् *upāva-√srip*, P. *-sarpati*, to
creep towards, approach creeping, ŚBr.

उपावसो *upāva-√so*, P. *-syati*, to settle
near at (acc.), TS. ii.

उपावस्यीन, mfn. attaching one's self to; sub-
missive, compliant, ŚBr.

उपावसिता, mfn. settled or abiding near by,
ŚBr. iii.

उपावह *upā-√vah*, P. *-vahati*, to bring or
convey near, RV. i, 74, 6; iii, 35, 2.

उपावह *upāva-√hrī*, P. *-harati*, to fetch or

bring or take down, canse to let down (e. g. the
arms), VS. viii, 56; TBr.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपावा-हराना, *am*, n. the act of taking or
bringing down, KātyŚr. ix.

उपावि *upāvi*, *is*, m., N. of a Rishi, AitBr.
i, 25, 15.

उपाविश् *upā-√viś*, P. *-viśati*, to enter,
enter into any state, MBh.; R.; BhP.; (the aug-
mented forms might also be referred to *upa-√viś*.)

उपावृ *upā-√vrī*.

उपावृता, mfn. covered, veiled, Hariv.

उपावृत् 1. *upā-√vrit*, *Ā. (rarely P.) -var-*
tate, *-ti* (Impv. 2. pl. *-vavridhvam* [for *-vavrid-*
dhvam], RV.) to turn towards, go towards, ap-
proach, stand by the side of, RV. viii, 20, 18; TS.;
TBr.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; to apply one's self
to, approach for protection, MBh.; BhP.; to fall to
one's share, MBh.; BhP.; to return, come back,
MBh.; R.; Śak. &c.: Caus. P. *-vartayati*, to cause
to turn or go towards, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to lead near
or back, bring back, MBh.; R.; Daś.; to draw back,
divert, cause to desist from, Suśr.; MBh.; to cause
to get breath (e. g. horses), MBh. vii.

उपावर्ताना, *am*, n. the act of coming back,
return, Ragh. viii, 52; R.; Vātsy.

उपावर्तित, mfn. one who will turn towards
(periphrastic fut.), TBr. i, 6, 7, 3.

2. **उपावर्ति**, f. return, AV. vi, 77, 3; VS. xii, 8.

उपावर्तिता, mfn. turned towards, approached or
come to, come near, ŚBr.; MBh.; BhP.; returned,
come back, MBh.; Śak.; Ragh. &c.; (*as*), m. a
horse rolling on the ground, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of
a people, MBh. vi; VP.

उपावर्तिता, *is*, f. return, TāndyaBr.

उपावर्तिता, ind. p. having turned towards,
going near; applying one's self to &c.

उपावे *upāve* (*upa-ava-√i*), P. *upāvātī*, to
go or come down, descend, AV. ix, 6, 53; TBr. ii;
to join (in calling), assent, consent, ŚBr.

उपावेक्ष *upāveksh* (*upa-ava-√iksh*), *Ā. -iksh-*
ate, to look down npon, ŚBr.

उपाव्याथ *upā-vyādhā*, *as*, m. (*√vyadh*), a
vulnerable or unprotected spot, TS. vii, 2, 5, 4.

उपाव्रज् *upā-√vraj*, P. *-vrajati*, to betake
one's self to, BhP.

उपाश् 1. *upās* (*upa-√1. aś*), P. *Ā. -āśnoti*,
-āśnute, to reach, obtain, meet with, MBh.; Mn.

उपाश् 2. *upās* (*upa-√2. aś*), P. *-āśnāt*, to
eat, taste, enjoy, MBh.

उपाशंसनीय *upā-śaṁsaniya*, mfn. (*√śaṁs*),
to be expected or hoped for, Nir.

उपाशार *upā-śāra*, *as*, m. (*√śri=śri*), shel-
ter, refuge, Kāth.

उपाश्रि *upā-√śri*, P. *-śrayati*, to lean
against, rest on, Mn.; to go or betake one's self to-
wards, R.; to take refuge or have recourse to, seek
shelter from, give one's self up to, abandon one's
self to, Hariv.; R.; Bhag. &c.

उपाश्रया, *as*, m. leaning against, resting upon,
Kathās.; Kāvya.; any support for leaning against,
a pillow, cushion, Car.; shelter, refuge, recourse,
MBh.; Bhartṛ.

उपाश्रयित्वा, (irr.) ind. p. taking refuge with,
relying npon, R. vii, 17, 36.

उपाश्रिता, mfn. lying or resting upon, leaning
against, clinging to, ŚāṅkhGr.; KathUp.; R.; hav-
ing recourse to, relying upon, taking refuge with,
MBh.; Bhag.; Kathās. &c.; taking one's self to;
approached, arrived at, abiding in, MBh.; BhP.;
VarBṛS. &c.; anything against which one leans or
upon which one rests, Uttarar.

उपाश्लिष *upā-√ślish*, to embrace, MārkP.

उपाश्लिषता, mfn. one who has clasped or laid
hold of, MBh. i, 1125.

उपास् 1. *upās* (*upa-√1. as*), P. (Pot. 1. pl.
-syāma) to be near to or together with (acc.), RV.
ii, 27, 7.

उपास् 2. *upās* (*upa-√2. as*), P. *-asyati*, to
throw off, throw or cast down upon, throw under,
AV. vi, 42, 2; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.: *Ā. -asyate*, to throw

(anything) under one's self, TS. i, 6, 10, 1; MaitrS. ii, 1, 1.

1. **Upāsana**, *am*, n. the act of throwing off (arrows), exercise in archery, MBh.

उपास् 3. *upās* (*upa-√ās*), *Ā. -āste*, to sit by the side of, sit near at hand (in order to honour or wait upon), AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Mn. &c.; to wait upon, approach respectfully, serve, honour, revere, respect, acknowledge, do homage, worship, be devoted or attached to, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to esteem or regard or consider as, take for, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; to pay attention to, be intent upon or engaged in, perform, converse or have intercourse with, RV. x, 154, 1; AV.; MBh.; ŚBr.; Suśr. &c.; to sit near, be in waiting for, remain in expectation, expect, wait for, RV. i, 162, 12; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; to sit, occupy a place, abide in, reside, R.; Mn. ii, v; to be present at, partake of (e.g. a sacrifice), Mn. iii, 104; MBh. xiv; to approach, go towards, draw near (e.g. an enemy's town), arrive at, obtain, ŚBr.; MBh.; Yājñ.; Bhāṭṭ.; to enter into any state, undergo, suffer, Mn. xi, 183; MBh. iii; R.; to remain or continue in any action or situation (with pres. p. or ind. p.), ŚBr.; R.; Bhag. &c.; to employ, use, make subservient, Śuśr.; Sāh.

Upāsaka, mfn. serving, a servant, Kauś.; Kathās.; worshipping, a worshipper, follower, Mṛicch.; intent on, engaged or occupied with, Kap.; a Buddhist lay worshipper (as distinguished from the Bhikṣu, q.v.), Sarvad.; Lalit.; Prab. &c.; a Śūdra, L.; (*ikā*), f. a lay female votary of Buddha (as distinguished from a Bhikṣuṇī, q.v.) — *daśa*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of one of the Aṅgas or chief Jaina sacred writings.

2. **Upāsana**, *am*, *ā*, n. f. the act of sitting or being near or at hand; serving, waiting upon, service, attendance, respect, Āp.; Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; homage, adoration, worship (with Rāmānujas, consisting of five parts, viz. Abhigamana or approach, Upādāna or preparation of offering, Ijyā or oblation, Svādhyāya or recitation, and Yoga or devotion), Sarvad.; Vedāntas. &c.; (*am*), n. a seat, Vait.; the being intent on or engaged in, Mṛicch.; R.; domestic fire, Yājñ. iii, 45. **Upāsana-khandā**, n., N. of the first section of the Gaṇeśa-purāṇa. **Upāsana-candrāmṛita**, n., N. of a work. **Upāsana-rtha**, mfn. worthy of attendance.

Upāsaniya, mfn. to be attended on, worthy to be engaged in.

Upāsā, f. homage, adoration, worship, MuṇḍUp.; Bādar.; Kathās. &c.

Upāsita, mfn. served, honoured, worshipped &c.; one who serves or pays worship.

Upāsita-vya, mfn. to be revered or honoured, MBh.; TUp.; RāmātUp.; to be attended on; to be accomplished, Śuśr.

Upāsitrī, mfn. one who reveres or pays homage, R.; Car.

Upāsīna, mfn. sitting near to, ŚBr. i; that to which one sits near, R. ii; abiding at; waiting for; attending on, serving &c.

Upāsati, *is*, f. adoration, worship, BhP.; RāmātUp.; Sarvad. &c.

1. **Upāsya**, mfn. to be revered or honoured or worshipped, MBh.; Śānti.; Sarvad. &c.; to be attended on; to be performed, TUp.; to be had recourse to, Sāh.

2. **Upāsya**, ind. p. having served or worshipped.

उपासङ्ग *upā-saṅga*, *as*, m. (*√sañj*), a quiver, MBh.

उपासद् *upā-√sad*, P. (Ved. inf. *-sādam*) to sit down upon (acc.), RV. viii, 1, 8; to approach, walk along, Kir. iv, 1.

Upā-sādita, mfn. met with, approached, gaṇa *ishādi*, Pāp. v, 2, 88.

Upā-sāditin, mfn. one who has met or approached, ib.

Upā-sādyā, ind. p. (fr. Caus.), meeting with, approaching, BhP. vii, 10, 55; accepting (an order), BhP. iv, 24, 71.

उपासुज् *upā-√srij*, *Ā.* (aor. 1. sg. *-āsri-kṣhi*) to make, perform, compose (e.g. a song), RV. viii, 27, 11.

उपास्तमनवेला *upāstamana-velā*, f. the time about sunset, MBh. x, 1.

Upāstamayam, ind. about the time of sunset, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपास्त *upā-√stri*, P. (Pot. *-staret*) to spread (e.g. a skin, acc.) over (loc.), VarBṛS.

उपास्त्र *upāstra*, *am*, n. a secondary or minor weapon, MBh.; Suśr.

उपास्या *upā-√sthā*, *Ā. -tishthate*, to betake one's self to, approach, set about, devote one's self to, ŚāṅkhŚr.; R.; to approach (sexually), MBh.

Upā-sthita, mfn. one who has mounted, standing or being (in a carriage), ŚBr. v; one who has devoted himself to, R.

उपास्नात *upā-snāta*, *am*, n. (*√snā*), N. of a Tirtha, Pat.

उपास्यद् *upā-√syand*, Caus. *-syandayati*, to cause to flow towards, convey towards (as a river), BhP. v, 16, 20.

उपाहन् *upā-√han*, *Ā.* (p. *-ghnānā*) to beat upon, ŚBr. ii.

उपाहित *upā-hita*. See *upā-√dhā*, p. 213.

उपाहृ *upā-√hri*, P. *Ā. -harati*, *-te*, to bring near to, bring near for, reach over, offer, give, TBr. iii; ŚBr.; Lāty.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; to bring near to one's self, take before one's self, take to task, undertake, prepare, accomplish, MBh.; Nir.; to subdue, make subject, Prab.; BhP.; to propitiate, BhP. x; to take away, draw away, separate, MBh.; BhP.; Car.

Upā-hṛita, mfn. brought, offered, given, VarBṛS.; BhP. &c.; prepared, undertaken, AV. x, i, 19.

उपाह्वे *upā-√hve*, *Ā. -hwayate*, to call near, invite, summon; to challenge, Kauś.; MBh.; Bhāṭṭ.

उपिक *upika*, *as*, m. a diminutive for all proper names of men beginning with *upa*, Pāp. v, 3, 80.

Upiya and **upila**, *as*, m. id., ib.

उपित *upita*, mfn. See *√2. vāp*.

उपे 1. *upē* (*upa-√i*), P. *-eti*, to go or come or step near, approach, betake one's self to, arrive at, meet with, turn towards, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Śak. &c.; to approach (any work), undergo, set about, undertake, perform (a sacrifice), devote one's self to, RV. ii, 2, 11; AV. ix, 6, 4; VS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; to come near to, reach, obtain, enter into any state, fall into; undergo, suffer, RV. iv, 33, 2; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; to approach sexually, TS. ii, v; Mn. ix, 4; xi, 172; MBh.; Suśr.; Kathās.; to approach a teacher, become a pupil, ŚBr. x, xi; BrārUp.; ChUp.; to occur, be present, make one's appearance, Rfāt.; R.; to happen, fall to one's share, befall, incur, RV. i, 167, 1; vii, 84, 3; Hit.; Bhag. &c.; to join (in singing), ŚāṅkhŚr.; to regard as, admit, acknowledge, Sāh.; Comm. on Nyāyam.; to comprehend, understand, Sarvad.; Intens. *Ā.* (r. pl. *-imahe*) to implore (a god), RV. x, 24, 2.

2. **Upa-yat** (for 1. see s. v.), mfn. going near, approaching &c.; flowing into, attached, Kir. vi, 16 (said of rivers and female friends); entering any state, serving for, Kir. vi, 26.

Upāya, *as*, m. coming near, approach, arrival, Bhāṭṭ.; that by which one reaches one's aim, a means or expedient (of any kind), way, stratagem, craft, artifice, MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.; (esp.) a means of success against an enemy (four are usually enumerated, sowing dissension, negotiation, bribery, and open assault); joining in or accompanying (in singing), ŚāṅkhŚr. — **catusṭaya**, n. the above four expedients against an enemy, Hit. &c. — **cintā**, f. devising an expedient, thinking of a resource. — **jñā**, mfn. knowing or fertile in expedients, contriving, provident. — **tas**, ind. by some means or expedient, in a clever way, Kathās. — **tu-riya**, n. 'the fourth means', violence, Pañcat. — **tva**, n. the state of being provided with means. — **yoga**, m. application of means or combination of expedients. — **vat**, mfn. (any Stobha, q.v.) marked by the joining in or accompaniment (of other Stobhas), Lāty. vii, 6, 5. — **śrībhādra**, m., N. of a Buddhist student. **Upāyākshepa**, m. (in rhet.) deprecatory speech making mention of the remedy (against the evil deprecated), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 151 seq. **Upāyāntara**, n. 'another means', a remedy.

Upāyana, *am*, n. the act of coming near, approach, RV. ii, 28, 2; going to a teacher, becom-

ing a pupil, initiation, ŚBr. xiv; Āp. i, 1, 5; engaging (in any religious observance), undertaking, ŚBr. xi; KātyŚr.; an offer, present, gift, MBh.; BhP.; Śak. &c.

Upāyāni-√kṛi, to offer as a present, Daś.; to communicate respectfully, Prasannar. 10, 3. — **kṛita**, mfn. offered as a present, Kathās.

Upāyā, mfn. going near, one who approaches, KātyŚr. iii; one who reaches, RāmātUp.; approaching sexually, KātyŚr.; expert in the use of means, L.

Upāyā, mfn. approaching, TS. i, 1, 1, 1; ŚBr. i; KātyŚr.

Upēta, mfn. one who has come near or approached, one who has betaken himself to, approached (for protection), arrived at, abiding in, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; one who has obtained or entered into any state or condition, one who has undertaken (e.g. a vow), MBh.; Ratnāv.; Sāh. &c.; come to, fallen to the share of, Prab.; (a pupil) who has approached (a teacher), initiated, Yājñ. iii, 2; ĀsvGr. i, 22, 21; 22; PārGr. iii, 10, 10; accompanied by, endowed with, furnished with, having, possessing, MBh.; R.; Bhag.; Hit. &c.; one who has approached (a woman sexually), T.

Upētavya, mfn. to be set about or commenced, Comm. on TāpdyāBr. iv, 10, 3.

Upēti, *is*, f. approach, approximation, RV.

Upētri, mfn. one who sets about or undertakes, Mn. vii, 215.

1. **Upētya**, mfn. to be set about or commenced, TāpdyāBr. iv, 10, 3; 4.

2. **Upētya**, ind. p. having approached, approaching &c.

Upēya, mfn. to be set about or undertaken, a thing undertaken, Mn. vii, 215; Mālav.; to be approached sexually, Mn. xi, 172; to be striven after or aimed at, that which is aimed at, aim, Naish.; Comm. on VarBṛS.

Upēyivas, mfn. one who has approached &c.

उपे 2. *upē* (*upa-√i*), P. *-eti*, to approach, come near or towards, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to apply to, implore, RV. viii, 20, 22; (with *sarāṇam*) to approach for protection; to approach sexually, MBh.; to reach, obtain, strive to obtain, Bhāṭṭ.

उपेक्ष *upēksh* (*upa-√iksh*), *Ā. -īkshate* (rarely P.) to look at or on, ŚBr.; MBh.; to perceive, notice, R.; to wait on patiently, expect, Śuśr.; to overlook, disregard, neglect, abandon, MBh.; R.; Śak.; Pañcat. &c.; to connive at, grant a respite to, allow, MBh. v; to regard, Pañcat.

Upēksha, *as*, m., N. of a son of Śva-phalka, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. overlooking, disregard, negligence, indifference, contempt, abandonment, MBh.; Ragh.; Hit. &c.; endurance, patience; dissent; trick, deceit (as one of the minor expedients in war), L.; regard, L.

Upēkshaka, mfn. overlooking, disregarding, indifferent, BhP.; Mn.; Sāṃkhyak.

Upēkshana, *am*, n. the act of disregarding, overlooking, disregard, indifference, connivance, MBh.; Hit.; Sarvad. &c.; not doing, omission, Lāty. i, 1, 26; care, circumspection, Car.

Upēkshaniya, mfn. to be overlooked or disregarded, unworthy of regard, any object of indifference, R.; Ragh.; Comm. on Nyāyad. &c.

Upēkshita, mfn. looked at; overlooked, disregarded &c.

Upēkshitavya, mfn. to be looked at; to be regarded or paid attention to, Nir.; R.; to be overlooked or disregarded, Sarṅg.

1. **Upēkshya**, mfn. id., Śuśr.; R.; Pañcat. &c.

2. **Upēkshya**, ind. p. having looked at, looking at; overlooking &c.

उपेडकीय *upēḍakīya* or *upāḍakīya*, Nom. (fr. *ēḍaka*) P. *upēḍakīyati* or *upāḍi*, to behave as a sheep towards, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 1, 94.

उपेन् *upēn* (*upa-√in*).

Upēnita, mfn. driven in, pressed or pushed in, ŚBr.

उपेन्द्र *upēndra*, *as*, m. 'younger brother of Indra', N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa (born subsequently to Indra, especially as son of Aditi, either as Āditya or in the dwarf Avatāra), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; VP. &c.; N. of a Naga, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, MBh.; VP. — **gupta**, **-datta**, **-bala**, m., N. of various men. — **vajrā**, f., N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of eleven instants each). — **śakti**, m., N. of a merchant.

उपेन्ध *upēndhya*, mfn. (√*indh*), to be kindled or inflamed, Pat.

उपेप्सा *upēpsā*, f. See p. 214, col. 1.

उपेष् 1. *upēsh* (*upa*-√*ish*), P. to tend towards, endeavour to attain, MaitrS. i, 2, 14.

उपेष् 2. *upēsh* (*upa*-√*ish*), P. (inf. *upēshē*, RV. i, 129, 8) to rush upon.

उपेष् 3. *upēsh* (*upa*-√*ish*), Ā. (1. sg. -*ishē*) to approach (with prayers), apply to, implore, RV. i, 186, 4; v, 41, 7.

उपेष् 4. *upēsh* (*upa*-√*esh*), for the Sandhi, see Pāṇ. vi, 1, 94), P. *upēshati*, to creep near, approach creeping, AV. vi, 67, 3.

उपेशत, an, m., N. of an evil demon [NBD.], AV. viii, 6, 17.

उपैध *upāidh* (*upa*-√*edh*), Ā. *upāidhate*, to thrive or prosper in addition (?), Pāṇ. vi, 1, 89; Kāś.

उपोक्तवती *upōkta-vatī*, f. (scil. *ric*) a verse containing any form of *upa*-√*vac*, ĀśvŚr. ii, 17, 19.

उपोक्ष *upōksh* (*upa*-√*uksh*), P. -*ukshati*, to sprinkle in addition, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपोद *upōdha*. For 1. see *upa*-√*vah*, p. 206, col. 3; for 2. see *upōd*, next col.

उपोत *upōta*. See *upa*-√*ve*.

उपोती *upōti*, f., v. 1. for *upōdikā* below, L.

उपोत्क्रम *upōt-kram* (*upa*-√*kram*), P. (impf. 3. pl. *upōt-akrāman*) to go up or ascend towards (acc.), ŚBr. i, iii, iv.

उपोत्तम *upōttamā*, mfn. last but one, AV. xix, 22, 11; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; RPrāt. &c.; (am), n. (with or without *akshara*) the last vowel but one, RPrāt. 990; Pāṇ.; Kāty. &c.

उपोत्थि *upōt-thā* (*upa*-√*sthā*), P. -*ti-shthati*, to stand up or rise towards, advance to meet, approach, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; to rise or set out towards, TBr. i.

उपोत्थ्या, ind. p. having risen towards, advancing to meet &c.

उपोत्थिता, mfn. risen up towards, approached, come near, VS. viii, 55; VPrāt. vi, 29.

उपोत्सद् *upōt-sad* (*upa*-√*sad*), P. to set out or depart towards, ŚBr.

उपोत्सिच *upōt-sic* (*upa*-√*sic*), P. -*siñcati*, to pour out upon, ŚBr. iii.

उपोह *upōd* (*upa*-√*ud*), P. -*unatti*, to wet, moisten, ŚBr. i.

उपोत्ता, mfn. moistened, wet, TS. iv.

उपोदक *upōdaka*, mfn. near to water, VS. xxxv, 6; ŚBr. xiii; (ī, *ikā*), f., (am), n. Basella Cordifolia, Suśr.

उपोदिका, v. 1. for *upōdikā*.

उपोदयम् *upōdayam*, ind. about the time of sunrise, ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपोदासृप *upōd-ā-srip*, P. (impf. -*āsarpāt*) to creep out towards, AitBr. i, 6, 1; 3.

उपोदासृप्ता, mfn. crept out towards, ŚBr. vii.

उपोदाह *upōd-ā-hri*, P. -*harati*, to quote in addition, mention a further quotation, PārGr.

उपोदि *upōd-ā-i*, P. -*eti*, to go towards, advance to meet, AitBr. viii, 24, 6.

Upodita, as, m., N. of a man, Say. on TS. i, 7, 2, 1.

Upoditi, is, m., N. of a Rishi (son of Gopāla), Tāṇdyabr.

उपोद्गृह *upōd-grah*, P. -*grihñati*, to bring near (to the mouth) after (others have done so), AitBr. vii, 33, 2; to perceive, know [Comm.], ChUp. iv, 2, 4.

उपोद्गृह्या, ind. p. holding together and holding upwards, Gobh. ii, 2, 16.

उपोद्गृह्य *upōd-dhan* (*upa*-√*han*), Caus. -*ghātayati*, to speak of at the beginning, introduce, begin, commence, Say. on ŚBr. xi, 7, 2, 8; Mall. on Śis. i, 40; 42; Comm. on BrĀrUp.

Upōd-ghāta, as, m. an introduction, preface, commencement, beginning, Say. on ŚBr.; Sarvad.; Nyāyam. &c.; any observation or episodic narrative inserted by the way, Kathās.; anything begun; an example, opposite argument or illustration, W.; analysis, the ascertainment of the elements of anything, W. — **pāda**, m., N. of the third part of the Vayu-purāṇa.

उपोद्बलाय *upōdbalaya*, Nom. (fr. *bala*) *upōdbalayati*, to help, promote, Comm. on Yājñ.; to assert, confirm, ratify, Comm. on ŚBr.

Upōdbalaka, mfn. helping, promoting, Mall. on Kir.; confirming, asserting, Pat.; Say. on ŚBr.; Comm. on Nyāyam. &c.

Upōdbalana, am, n. the act of confirming, assertion, ratification, Comm. on Kap.

Upōdbalita, mfn. confirmed, asserted, Nilak.

उपोद्यम् *upōd-āyam*, P. -*yacchati*, to erect by supporting or propping, ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MānŚr.

उपोत्ती *upōn-nī* (*upa*-√*nī*), P. -*nayati*, to lead up towards, ŚBr. ii.

उपोपथा *upōpa-√dhā*, Ā. (Pot. -*dadhīta*) to bring near or procure in addition to, RV. viii, 74, 9.

उपोपपरामृश *upōpa-parā-mṛśi*, P. (Impv. 2. sg. -*mṛśa*) to touch closely, RV. i, 126, 7.

उपोपया *upōpa-āyā*.

Upōpayaṭa, mfn. approached, come near, MBh. iii.

उपोपविश *upōpa-√viś*, P. -*viśati*, to sit down or take a seat by the side of, sit down near to (acc.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; Gobh.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.

उपोलप *upōlapā*, mfn. nearly of the character of a shrub, shrub-like, MaitrS. i, 7, 2.

उपोष *upōsh* (*upa*-√*ush*), P. *uposhati* (but Pot. *upāushet*, TS. iii, 3, 8, 4, against Pāṇ. vi, 1, 94) to burn down, burn, ĀśvGr. ii, 4, 9; Vait.

उपोषण *upōshaṇa*, &c. See *upa*-√*vas*.

उपोषध *upōshadha*, as, m., N. of a man (Buddh.)

उपोह *upōh* (*upa*-√*ūh*; cf. *upa*-√*vah*), P. *upōhāti*, to push or pull or draw near, R.; to drive near, impel towards, BHP.; to push under, insert, KātyŚr.; to add, accumulate; to bring near, cause to appear, produce: Pass. *upōhyate*, to draw near, approach (as a point of time), MBh.

2. **Upōdha**, mfn. (in some cases not to be distinguished from 1. *upōdha*, p. 206, col. 3) pushed or driven near, near; brought near, caused to appear, produced, Śak. 177 a; Vikr. &c.; brought about, advanced, commenced; heaped up, accumulated, gathered, Śak. III a.

Upōdha, as, m. the act of accumulating, heaping up, AV. iii, 24, 7.

Upōdha, ind. p. having pushed near &c.

उप्त *upta*, *upti*, &c. See √*2. vap*.

उब्ज *ubj*, cl. 6. P. *ubjāti* (*ubjām-cakāra*, *ubjīta*, *ubjishyati*, *ubjīti*, Dhātup. xxviii, 20) to press down, keep under, subdue, RV.; AV. viii, 4, 1; 8, 13; to make straight, Dhātup.; to make honest, Say. on RV. i, 21, 5; Caus. *ubjayati*, *ubjayat*, Vop.: Desid. *ubjijishati*, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 3.

उभ *ubh*, cl. 9. P. *ubhñāti* (impf. 2. sg. *ubhñās*) to hurt, kill, RV. i, 63, 4; cl. 6. P. *ubhati*, *umbhati*, *umbhām-cakāra*, *umbhīta*, *aumhīti*, to cover over, fill with, Dhātup. xxviii, 32; Vartt. on Pāṇ. vii, 1, 59; Bhāṭ. &c.

उभ *ubhā*, au (Ved. ā), e, e, mfn. du. (*gana sarvādi*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 27) both, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; [cf. Zd. *uba*; Gk. *ὑμῶν*; Lat. *ambo*; Goth. *bai*; Old High Germ. *beidē*; Slav. *oba*; Lith. *abūti*.]

Ubhāya, mf(ī)n. (only sg. and pl.; according to Hara-datta also du., see Siddh. vol. i, p. 98) both, of both kinds, in both ways, in both manners, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Mn. &c.; (ī), f. a kind of bricks, Sulbas. — **kāma**, mfn. wishing both, ŚBr. ix. — **guṇa**, mfn. possessed of both qualities. — **m-**

karā, mfn. doing or effecting both, RV. viii, 1, 2. — **cara**, mfn. 'moving in or on both,' living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. — **cārin**, mfn. going or moving in both (night and day), VarBṛS. — **ochannā**, f. (in rhet.) a kind of enigma, Kāvyaḍ. — **dat**, mfn. (Ved. Pāṇ. v, 4, 142, Kāś.) having teeth in both (jaws). — **dyās**, ind. on both days, on two subsequent days, AV. — **pad** (nom. m. *pāt*), mfn. having both feet, with both feet, ChUp. — **padin**, mfn. (fr. *ubhaya-pada*), having both Parasmai-pada and Ātmane-pada. — **bhāga**, mfn. having part in both (night and day); -*hara*, mfn. taking two shares or parts; applicable to two purposes; (am), n. a medicine that acts in two ways (as an emetic and a purge). — **bhāḥ**, mfn. acting in two ways (as a medicine, cf. the last), Car. — **mu-kha**, mf(ī)n. 'having a face towards either way,' 'two-faced,' a pregnant female (so called because the embryo has its face turned in an opposite direction to that of the mother), BhavP. — **vaṇśya**, mfn. (fr. *ubhaya-vaṇśa*), belonging to both families or lineages, BHP. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with or containing both, VPrāt.; Nir. — **vāsin**, mfn. living or abiding in both (places), Pat. — **vidyā**, f. the two-fold science (i. e. religious knowledge and acquaintance with worldly affairs, MW.) — **vidha**, mfn. of two kinds or forms, Nir.; Comm. on Nyāyam. — **vipulā**, f., N. of a metre. — **vetana**, mfn. 'receiving wages from both,' a spy who seemingly enters the enemy's service, Śis. ii, 113; a perfidious or treacherous servant, Pañcat.; -*tva*, n. the state of receiving wages from both, Bālar. — **vyañjana**, n. having the marks of both sexes, a hermaphrodite, L. — **śiras**, mfn. 'having a head towards both ways' or 'two-headed,' a pregnant female (cf. *-mukha* above), Hcat. — **saptamī**, f., N. of a particular day, BhavP. — **sambhava**, m. the possibility of both cases, a dilemma, W.; (mfn.) having its origin in both. — **sāman**, mfn. (a day) on which both Sāmans (viz. Bṛihat and Rathapāra) are sung, AitBr.; Lāty.; ĀśvŚr. — **stobha**, n., N. of several Sāmans. — **snātaka**, mfn. one who has performed the prescribed ablutions after finishing both (his time of studying and his vow), Comm. on Mn. iv, 31. — **sprīṣṭi**, f., N. of a river, BHP. **Ubhayaṭa-maka**, mfn. of both natures or kinds, Mn.; Sāṃkhyak.; Viddh. **Ubhayaṇumata**, mfn. agreed to or accepted on both sides. **Ubhayaṇin**, mfn. tending towards or fit for both (worlds), BHP. **Ubhayaṛthana**, ind. for a double purpose (e. g. for prosperity on earth and happiness in heaven). **Ubhayaḥśānti**, m. (in rhet.) a figure of speech which sets off both the sense and the sound. **Ubhayaḥ-vṛtti**, f. (in rhet.) recurrence of a word both with the same sound and sense, Kāvyaḍ.

Ubhayaṭa (in comp. for *ubhayāṭas* below). — **ukthya**, mfn. 'having Ukthya sacrifices on both sides,' between two Ukthya sacrifices, ŚBr. xiii. — **eta**, mf(ē)n. variegated on both sides, TS. vii; Kāś.

Ubhayaṭaḥ (in comp. for *ubhayāṭas* below). — **kālam**, ind. at both times (i. e. before and after a meal), Car. — **kshapūt**, mfn. two-edged, ŚBr. vi; Tāṇdyabr.; Lāty. — **paksha**, mfn. being on both sides. — **pad**, mfn. (nom. m. *pāt*) having or using both feet, AitBr. v, 33, 4. — **parigrihīta**, mfn. enclosed on both sides, ŚBr. ii. — **pāsa**, mfn. having a loop or knot on both sides (as a rope), Sarvad. — **praūga**, mfn. having a Praūga (q. v.) on both sides, TS. v; ŚBr. vi; Kāś.; KātyŚr. — **prajña**, mfn. (fr. *prajñā*), one whose cognizance is directed both inwards and outwards, MāṇḍUp. — **prāṇa**, mfn. having vital air on both sides, Tāṇdyabr. — **śirshan**, mf(ī)n. having a head towards either way, two-headed, VS. iv, 19; *śirsha-tva*, n. the state of having two heads, MaitrS. iii. — **sam-śvayin**, mfn. swelling on both sides, TS. ii. — **sa-sya**, mfn. yielding a crop in both seasons (as a field), ĀśvGr. — **suḥṛta**, mfn. well-born both by the paternal and maternal side, ŚāṅkhGr. — **stobha**, mfn. having a Stobha both at the beginning and end (as a Sāman), Tāṇdyabr.

Ubhayaṭas (in comp. for *ubhayāṭas* below). — **cakra**, mfn. having wheels on both sides, two-wheeled, AitBr. v, 33, 4.

Ubhayaṭas, ind. from or on both sides, to both sides (with gen. or acc.); in both cases, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. — **tikṣhna**, mfn. sharp on both sides (as a spear), Mn. viii, 315.

Ubhayāto (in comp. for *ubhayāṭas* above).

—**ṅga** (*tas-āṅga*), mfn. having a part on both sides. —**jyotis**, mfn. having light on both sides, ŚBr. xii, xiii; 'having a Jyotiḥ-śhoma, sacrifice on both sides,' being between two Jyotiḥ-śhoma sacrifices, AitBr. iv, 15, 5. —**ti-rātra** (*ti-as-ati*), mfn. being between two Ati-rātra sacrifices, Vait. —**dat**, mfn. having teeth in both jaws, MaitrS. ii; Mn. &c. —**danata**, mfn. id., ŚBr. i. —**dvāra**, mfn. having a door on both sides, ŚBr. iii. —**namas-kāra**, mfn. having the word *namas* on both sides, ŚBr. ix. —**nābhi**, mfn. having a navel on both sides (as wheels), BhP. —**bāṛhatam**, ind. on both sides accompanied by Bṛihat-sāman songs, ŚBr. xi. —**bhāga-hara**, mfn. = *ubhaya-bhāga-hara*, q. v., Suśr. —**bhāj**, mfn. id., Car. —**bhāsha**, mfn. occurring both in the Paramai-bhāshā (= Paramai-pada) and Ātmane-bhāshā (= Ātmane-pada), Dhātup. xxx, B. —**mukha**, mfn. (= *ubhaya-mukha*, q. v., Yājñ. i, 1; Heat. &c.; having a spout on both sides (as a pitcher), ŚBr. iv. —**hrasva**, mfn. having a short vowel on both sides, produced by two short vowels (as a vowel accented with a Svarita), VPrāt.

Ubbhayātra, ind. in both places, on both sides; in both cases or times, RV. iii, 53, 5; ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.

Ubbhayāthā, ind. in both ways, in both cases, ŚBr.; Pāṇ.; Vikr. &c.

1. **Ubbhayā**, ind. in both ways, RV. x, 108, 6. —**da** (AV. v, 19, 2) and **-dat**, mfn. having teeth in both jaws, RV. x, 90, 10; AV. v, 31, 3; xix, 6, 12; TS.

2. **Ubbhayā** (in comp. for *ubhaya* above). —**karni**, *°jālī* (*ubhayāñjālī*), **-danti**, **-pāṇi**, **-bāhu**, ind., *gaṇa dvidandya-dāti*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 128. —**hasti**, ind. in both hands, with both hands, ib.; RV. v, 39, 1. —**hastyā**, ind. id., RV. i, 81, 7.

Ubbhayāvin, mfn. being on both sides, partaking of both, RV. viii, 1, 2; x, 87, 3; AV. viii, 3, 3; v, 25, 9.

Ubbhayīya, mfn. belonging to both.

Ubbhaye-dyus, ind. on both days, on two subsequent days, AitBr. v, 29, 3; Pāṇ. v, 3, 22.

Ubbhā (in comp. for *ubha* above). —**karni**, *°jālī* (*ubhāñjālī*), **-danti**, **-pāṇi**, **-bāhu**, **-hasti**, ind., *gaṇa dvidandya-dāti*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 128.

उम् um, ind. an interjection of anger; a particle implying assent; interrogation, L.

उम uma, as, m. a city, town, L.; a wharf, landing-place, L.

उमा ūmā, f. (perhaps fr. *√ve*, BRD.) flax (Linum Usitatissimum), ŚBr. vi; Kauś.; Pāṇ.; turmeric (Curcuma Longa), Car.; N. of the daughter of Himavat (wife of the god Śiva; also called Pārvatī and Durgā), the name is said to be derived from *u mā*, 'O [child], do not [practise austerities]!' the exclamation addressed to Pārvatī by her mother, Hariv. 946; ŚivP.; Kum. i, 26; R.; Ragh. &c.; N. of several women; splendour, light, L.; fame, reputation, L.; quiet, tranquillity, L.; night, L. —**kāṭa**, n. the pollen of Linum Usitatissimum. —**kānta**, m. 'Umā's loved one,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii. —**guru**, m. 'Umā's Guru or father,' N. of Himavat; —**nadī**, f., N. of a river, Hariv. —**caturthī**, f. the fourth day in the light half of the month Jyāishṭha. —**nātha**, m. 'Umā's husband,' N. of Śiva. —**pati**, m. id., Tār.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; N. of a grammarian; —**datta**, m., N. of a man; —**dhara**, m., N. of a poet; —**sevin**, mfn. worshipping Śiva. —**parinayana**, n. 'Umā's wedding,' N. of a work. —**maheśvara-vrata**, n., N. of a particular observance, BhavP. —**vana**, n., N. of the town Vana-pura or Devī-koṭa (Devi Cote), L. —**samhitā**, f., N. of a work. —**sahāya**, m. 'Umā's companion,' N. of Śiva. —**suta**, m. 'Umā's son,' N. of Skanda. **Umāśa**, m. 'Umā's lord,' N. of Śiva; 'Umā and Śiva,' N. of an idol (representing Śiva joined with Umā), MatsyaP.

Umya, am, n. a flax-field, L.; a turmeric-field, L.

उम्बर umbāra, as, m. the upper timber of a door frame, L.; N. of a Gandharva, Hariv.

Umbura, as, m. id., L.

उम्बी umbī, f. dried stalks of wheat or barley

(considered as a tonic), Bhpr.; (cf. *ulumbā*.)

Umbikā, f. id., Nigh.

उम्बेक umbeka, as, m., N. of a man.

उम्भ umbh. See *ubh*.

उमोचाम ulocā, f., N. of an Apsaras, MBh.

उरः कपाट uraḥ-kapāṭa, &c. See *ūras*.

उरा urā-ga, as, m. (fr. *ura* = *uras* [Kāty. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 48] and *ga*, 'breast-going'), a serpent, snake; a Nāga (semi-divine serpent usually represented with a human face), Suparṇ. viii, 5; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; N. of the Nakṣatra Āśleṣha (presided over by the Nāgas); lead, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of a town, MBh.; (*ī*), f. a female snake, Prab. —**bhūṣhaṇa**, n. 'snake-ornamented,' N. of Śiva, L. —**yava**, n. a barleycorn (used as a measure), Buddh. —**rāja**, m. the king of snakes, N. of Vāsuki; a large or excellent snake, Śiś. —**sāra-candana**, n. a kind of sandal-wood, Lalit.; —**cūrṇa**, n. the powder of the above, ib.; —**maya**, mfn. made of sandal-wood, ib. —**sthāna**, n. 'abode of the snakes,' N. of Pātāla (q. v.), L. **Uragāri**, n. 'enemy of snakes,' N. of Garuḍa; —**ketana**, m. 'having Garuḍa as symbol,' N. of Viṣṇu, VP. **Uragāśana**, m. 'having serpents as food,' N. of Garuḍa, Śiś. v, 13; a species of crane, L. **Uragāśya**, n. 'snake's mouth,' a kind of spade, Daś. **Uragēndra**, m. = *uraga-rāja* above, Śiś.

Uraṇ-ga, as, m. a snake, BhP.

Uraṇ-gama, as, m. id.

उराṇ urāṇa, as, m. (*√ri*, Up. v, 17; fr. *√1. vri*; cf. *√urṇu*, *ūrṇā*), a ram, sheep, young ram, ŚBr. xi; MBh. &c.; N. of an Asura (slain by Indra), RV. ii, 14, 4. **Uraṇāksha**, 'ka, *uraṇā-khya*, 'ka, m. Cassia Alata or Tora, L.

Uraṇaka, as, m. a ram, sheep, BhP. —**vatṣa**, m. a young ram, ib.

Ura-bhra, as, m. a ram, sheep, Suśr. (cf. *aura-bhra*), N. of a plant, = *dadrughna*, L. —**sārikā**, f. a kind of poisonous insect, Suśr. ii, 287, 14.

Urā, f. a ewe, RV. viii, 34, 3; x, 95, 3. —**māthi**, mfn. killing sheep (as a wolf), RV. viii, 86, 8 [BRD.]

उरी urī, ind. (in one sense connected with *uru* [col. 3] and in the other with *ūras* below) a particle implying extension or expansion; assent or admission (only in comp. with *√kri* and its derivations; cf. *urasi kṛitvā*; also *urī-√kri* and *angī-√kri*). —**karana**, m. the act of admitting, adopting, admission, Sarvad. —**kāra**, m. id., L. —*√kri*, to make wide, extend; to admit, allow, assent, adopt, Sāh.; Comm. on ChUp.; to adopt, assume, Śiś. x, 14; to accept, receive, Daś.; to promise, agree, Naish. —**kṛita**, mfn. extended; admitted, adopted; promised, agreed.

उरल urala, mfn. *gaṇa balādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

उराṇ urāṇa, as, m., N. of a sage, *gaṇa bhargaddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 178 (v. l. *urasa*); (*ā*), f., N. of a city, Rājāt.

उराṣ ūras, n. (*√ri*, Up. iv, 194), the chest, breast, bosom, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Śak. &c. (*urasi kṛitvā* or *urasi-kṛitya*, ind. having assented or adopted, but only *urasi kṛitvā* in the sense of having put upon the breast, Pāṇ. i, 4, 75); the best of its kind, L.; (*ās*), m., N. of a man, *gaṇa tikādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 154 (in the Kās.). —**kāṭa**, m. the sacred thread hung round the neck and upon the breast (as sometimes worn), L. —**tas**, ind. from the breast, out of the breast, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 114; TāṇḍyaBr. vi. —**tra** and **-trāpa**, n. breastplate, cuirass, coat of mail, L. —**vat**, mfn. broad-chested, full-breasted, strong, L.

Uraḥ (in comp. for *ūras* above). —**kapāṭa**, m. a door-like chest, a broad or strong chest, Kād. —**kṣhata**, mfn. 'chest-injured,' suffering from disease of the lungs; —**kāsa**, m. a consumptive cough, ŚārngS. —**kṣhaya**, m. disease of the chest, consumption. —**śūla**, n. 'chest-dart,' shooting pain in the chest. —**śūlin**, mfn. suffering from the above, Car. —**sūtrikā**, f. a pearl necklace hanging on the breast, L. —**stambha**, m. oppression of the chest, asthma. —**sthala**, n. the breast, bosom.

Urāś (in comp. for *ūras* above). —**chāda**, m. breastplate, cuirass, armour, mail, R.

Urāsa, mfn. having a strong or broad breast, Pāṇ. v, 2, 127; (*as*, *ā*), m. f., vv. ll. for *urāsa* and *śā* above; (*am*), n. the best of its kind, Pāṇ. v, 4, 93.

Urasi (in comp. for *ūras* above). —**kṛitya**, see *ūras* above. —**ja**, m. 'produced on the chest,'

the female breast, R.; Śiś. —**ruha**, m. id. —**loman**, mfn. having hair on the breast, Comm. on Pāṇ.

Urasila, mfn. having a full or broad breast, broad-chested, *gaṇa picchādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 100.

Uraska, ifc. = *ūras*, breast; see *vyūdhōraska*.

1. **Urasya**, mfn. pectoral, belonging to or coming from the chest, requiring (exertion of) the chest, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 114; v, 3, 103; Suśr.; produced from one's self, belonging to one's self (as a child), Pāṇ. iv, 4, 94; (*as*), m. the female breast, VarBṛs.; (in Gr.) N. of the *h* and Visarga, RPrāt. 41.

2. **Urasya**, Nom. P. *urasyati*, to be strong-chested, be strong, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 27.

Uro (in comp. for *ūras* above). —**gama** (*urō*), m. serpent, snake, Suparṇ.; (cf. *uraṇ-ga*). —**graha**, m. 'chest-seizure,' pleurisy, ŚārngS. —**ghāṭa**, m. pain in the chest, W. —**ja**, m. the female breast, Bhām. (cf. *urasi-ja*). —**bṛihatī**, f., N. of a metre. —**bhūṣhaṇa**, n. an ornament of the breast, L. —**vibandha**, m. oppression of the chest, asthma, Car. —**hasta**, n. a mode of boxing or wrestling (*bāhuyuddha-bheda*), T.

उराṇ urāṇa. See under *urāṇa*, col. 2.

उराṇ urāṇa, mfn. (= *uru kuroāṇa*, Sāy.) making broad or wide, extending, increasing, RV.; [pres. p. of *√2. vri*, BRD.]

उराḥ urāḥa, as, m. a horse of pale colour with dark legs, L.

उरी urī, ind. (probably connected with *ūras*, see *urārī*, col. 2) a particle implying assent or admission or promise. —*√kri*, to adopt, assume, Naish.; to promise, agree, allow, grant, Ragh.; Mālav. &c.; to accept, receive, take part of, Sāh.

उरी urī, f., N. of a river, ŚivaP.

उरु urū, mf(ṇ) (n. (*√1. vri*; *√urṇu*, Up. i, 32), wide, broad, spacious, extended, great, much, excessive, excellent, RV.; AV.; MBh.; Ragh.; (*us*), m., N. of an Āṅgīrasa, ĀrṣhBr.; of a son of the fourteenth Manu, BhP.; VP.; (*vī*), f. the earth; see *urū*, p. 218, col. 1; (*ū*), n. wide space, space, room, RV. (with *√kri*, to grant space or scope, give opportunity, RV.); (*u*), ind. widely, far, far off, RV.; (*uruyā*, MaitrS.; 1. *uruyā* and *uruyā*, instr. of the fem.), ind. far, far off, to a distance, RV.; VS.; TS.; compar. *varīyas*, superl. *varīshṭha*; [cf. Gk. *εὐρύς*, *εὐρύων*, &c.: Hīb. *ur*, 'very'; *uras*, 'power, ability'; — *kāla* and *kāla*, m. the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis, L. — *kīrti*, mfn. of far-reaching fame, Ragh. vi, 74. — *kṛit*, mfn. causing to extend or spread out, increasing, RV. viii, 75, 11. — *kramā*, mfn. far-stepping, making wide strides (said of Viṣṇu), RV.; TUp.; (*as*), m. (Viṣṇu's) wide stride, MaitrS. i, 3, 9; N. of Viṣṇu, BhP.; of Śiva. — *kṣhaya* (*urū-kṣhaya*, AV.), mfn. occupying spacious dwellings, RV. i, 2, 9 (said of Varuṇa); AV. vii, 77, 3 (said of the Maruts); (*as*), m. a spacious dwelling, wide habitation, RV. x, 118, 8; N. of a king, VP. — *kṣhiti*, f. spacious dwelling or habitation, RV. vii, 100, 4; ix, 84, 1. — *gavyūti* (*urū*), mfn. having a wide domain or territory, RV. ix, 90, 4; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — *gāyā*, mfn. making large strides, wide-striding [fr. *√gā*, Nir. ii, 7; also according to Sāy., 'hymned by many, much-praised,' fr. *√gā*], RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr. &c. (said of Indra, Viṣṇu, the Soma, and the Asvins); spacious for walking upon, wide, broad (as a way), AitBr. vii, 13, 13; (*am*), n. wide space, scope for movement, RV.; ŚBr.; KāṭhUp.; —*vat*, mfn. offering ample space for motion, unconfined, ChUp. — *gūḷā*, f. a kind of serpent, AV. v, 13, 8. — *grāhā*, m. far-spreading sickness (?), AV. xi, 9, 12. — *cakrā*, mfn. having wide wheels (as a carriage), RV. ix, 89, 4. — *cākri*, mfn. (fr. *√kri*), doing or effecting large work or great wealth, granting ample assistance, RV. ii, 26, 4; v, 67, 4; viii, 18, 5; (*ī*), m., N. of a descendant of Atri. — *cākṣhas*, mfn. far-seeing, RV.; AV. xix, 10, 8; VS. iv, 23 (said of Varuṇa, Sūrya, and the Ādītyas). — *jman*, mfn. (only voc.) having a wide path or range, AV. vi, 4, 3. — *jṛāyas* and *-jṛī*, mfn. moving in a wide course, extending over a wide space, RV. (said of Agni and Indra). — *tā*, f. wideness, TPrāt. — *tāpa*, m. great heat. — *tva*, n. wideness; magnitude, vastness. — *drāpsu*, mfn. having large drops, TS. iii. — *dhāra* (*urū*), mf(ṇ) n. giving a broad stream,

streaming abundantly, RV.; VS.; Kātyāy. Śāṅkhśr. — **dhishnya**, m. 'exceedingly full of thoughts,' N. of a sage in the eleventh Manv-antara. — **pushpikā**, f. a species of plant, Nigh. — **prāthas** (and **urū-prathas**), mfn. wide-spreading, widely extended, far-spreading, VS. — **bindu**, m., N. of a flamingo, Hariv. (Langlois' transl.). — **bilā**, mf(ī)n. having a wide opening (as a jar), ŚBr. vi, ix. — **bilvā**, f., N. of the place to which the Buddha retired for meditation and where he obtained supreme knowledge (afterwards called Buddha-Gaya); — **kalpa**, m., N. of a place, Lalit.; — **kāyapa**, m., N. of a descendant of Kāśyapa, ib. — **bja**, mfn. (fr. **uru**, 2. *ap*, and *ja*, Stāy.?). producing or causing much milk, RV. ix, 77, 4; [for **uru-bja**, 'widely opened,' BRD.] — **mā-ṇa**, m. Cratava Religiosa, Car. — **mārga**, m. a long road. — **mūṇḍa**, m., N. of a mountain. — **yuga** (**urū**), mfn. furnished with a broad yoke, RV. viii, 98, 9. — **rātri**, f. the latter portion of the night, late at night, Comm. on Gobh. — **loka** (**urū**), mfn. visible to a distance, ample, vast, RV. x, 128, 2. — **valka**, m., N. of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP. — **vas**, m., N. of a man, VP. — **vāsa**, m., N. of a Buddhist monastery. — **vikrama**, mfn. of great strength or bravery, valiant, brave, MBh.; Venis. — **vilvā**, sec. *bilvā* above. — **vyāsa**, mfn. occupying wide space, widely extending, widely capacious, RV.; AV.; VS. xxvii, 16; (ās), m., N. of a Rakshas, L. — **vyāñ** (**vyāñ**, **urūci**, **vyāñ**), mfn. extending far, capacious; far-reaching (as a sound), RV.; AV.; VS. xxi, 5; (**urūci**), f. the earth, RV. vii, 35, 3. — **vraja**, mfn. (only loc.) having a wide range, having ample space for movement, RV. viii, 67, 12. — **śāśa**, mfn. to be praised by many, praised by many, RV. (said of Varuṇa, Pūshan, Indra, the Soma, and the Ādityas). — **śarman** (**urū**), mfn. finding refuge everywhere throughout the universe, widely pervading, VS. x, 9. — **śrīṅga**, m. 'having high peaks,' N. of a mountain, BhP. — **śravas**, m. 'of far-reaching fame,' N. of a man, VP. — **śhā**, mfn. (√*śan*), granting much, producing abundantly, RV. v, 44, 6. — **sattva**, mfn. magnanimous, of a generous or noble nature. — **sva-na**, mfn. of strong voice, stentorian. — **hāra**, mfn. a valuable necklace. **Urū-nasā**, mfn. broad-nosed, RV. x, 14, 12; AV. xviii, 2, 13 (said of Yama's dogs). **Urv-aṅga**, m. 'large-bodied,' a mountain, L.; the ocean, L. **Urv-ājra**, m. an extensive field, RV. x, 27, 9.

Urudhā, ind. in many ways, BhP.
Urūva, *us*, **uruvuka** and **uruvūka**, *as*, m. Ricinus Communis, Suśr.

Urū, f. (cf. **urū**), 'the wide one,' the wide earth, earth, soil, RV. i, 46, 2; ii, 4, 7; Śak.; Mn. &c.; (vī), f. dn. 'the two wide ones,' heaven and earth, RV. vi, 10, 4; x, 12, 3; 88, 14; (**vyds**), f. pl. (with and without *shash*) the six spaces (viz. the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces), RV.; AV.; (also applied to heaven, earth, day, night, water, and vegetation) Śāṅkhśr.; (also to fire, earth, water, wind, day and night) ŚBr. i, 5, 1, 22; rivers, Nir. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth, ground, Ratnāv. — **dhara**, m. a mountain, L.; N. of Śeṣha, L. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, Naish.; Rājat. — **bhuṇj**, m. 'earth-enjoyer,' a king, sovereign, Prasannar. — **bhṛit**, m. a mountain, Rājat.; Amar. &c. — **ruha**, m. 'growing on the earth,' a tree, plant. **Urviśa** and **urviśvara**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, sovereign, BhP.; Kathās.

2. **Urvyā**, f. (for 1. see **ūru**) amplitude, vastness, ŚBr. i, 5, 1, 17.

Urvy-ūti (fr. **ūti** with **urvi** = **urvyā**?), mfn. granting extensive protection, RV. vi, 24, 2.

Urūjirā, *urūjirā*, f., N. of the river Vipāś, Nir.

Urūṇḍa, *urūṇḍa*, *as*, m. a kind of demon, AV. viii, 6, 15; N. of a man.

Urūri, *urūri* = **urari**, q. v., L.

Urūshya, *urushya*, Nom. (fr. **uru**, BRD.; perhaps an irr. fut. or Desid. of √*ur*?) P. **urushyati** (Ved. Impv. 2. sg. **urushyā**, Pāp. vi, 3, 133) to protect, secure, defend from (abl.), RV.; AV. vi, 3, 3; 4, 3; VS. vii, 4.

Urūshyā, ind. (instr.) with desire to protect, RV. vi, 44, 7.

Urūshyā, mfn. wishing to protect, RV. viii, 48, 5.

Urūka, *urūka*, *as*, m. a kind of owl [ulū-kākhya-pakshi-saṅgīta, Śāy.], AitBr. ii, 7, 10; Nyāyam.

Urūci, *urūci*. See **uru-vyāñ**, col. 1.

Urūnasā, *urūnasā*. See col. 1.

Uro-gama, *uro-gama*, &c. See p. 217, col. 3.

Urj, *urj*, &c. See **ūrj**, &c.

Urjihāna, *urjihāna*, f., N. of a city, R. (Gorresio; v. l. *ujjihāna*).

Urū, *urū*, &c. See **ūrū**, &c.

Urd, *urd*. See **ūrd**.

Urdi, *urdi*, *is*, m., N. of a man, Pat.

Urdra, *urdra*, *as*, m. = **udra**, an otter, L.

Urmilā, *urmilā* = **ūrmilā**, q. v.

Uro, *uro*. See **ūro**.

Urova, *urova*, *as*, m., N. of a man, gaṇa **vidādī**, Pāp. iv, 1, 104; (**urud**, AV. xvi, 3, 3, perhaps erroneous for **ukha**, BRD.)

Urūva, *urūva*, *as*, m. year, L.

Urvārā, *urvārā*, f. (probably connected with **urū**), fertile soil, field yielding crop, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; land in general, soil, the earth, Balar.; Śāṅg. &c.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh. — **jī**, mfn. acquiring fertile soils, RV. ii, 21, 1. — **pati**, m. (only voc.) lord of the fields under crop, RV. viii, 21, 3. — **sā**, mfn. (√*san*), procuring or granting fertile land, RV. iv, 38, 1; vi, 20, 1.

Urvaryā (VS. vii, 33) and **urvārya** (MaitrS. ii, 9, 6), mfn. belonging to a fertile soil &c.

Urvārīta, *urvārīta*, mfn. left, left over, BhP. (= **avāṣṭa**, Comm.)

Urvārī, *urvārī* (f. of **urvan**, fr. √*ri*, T.), f. 'super-added,' a wife presented together with many others for choice, AV. x, 4, 21 (**ādihikya-prāpti** *strī*, T.). — **vat**, mfn. 'having many wives for choice,' N. of a Rishi, VP.

Urvāśī, *urvāśī*, f. (fr. **uru** and √*i*, āś, 'to pervade,' see M.M., Chips, vol. ii, p. 99), 'widely extending,' N. of the dawn (personified as an Apsaras or heavenly nymph who became the wife of Purū-ravas), RV.; AV. xviii, 3, 23; VS.; ŚBr.; Vikr. &c.; N. of a river, MBh. xii. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **nāma-mālā**, f., N. of a lexicon by an anonymous author. — **ramana** and **vallabha**, m. 'beloved by Urvaśī,' N. of Purū-ravas, L. — **sa-hāya**, m. 'Urvaśī's companion,' N. of Purū-ravas, L.

Urvāru, *urvāru*, *us* (L.), *ūs*, m. f. a species of cucumber, Cucumis Usitatissimus, AV. vi, 14, 2; (2), n. the fruit of Cucumis Usitatissimus, Tāpdyabr.; (cf. **irvāru**).

Urvārūka, *am*, n. id., Hcat.

Urvīyā, *urvīyā*, ind. See **urū**, p. 217, col. 3.

Uṛ, *ul*, P. **olati**, to burn (a Sautra [q. v.] root).

Uṛ, *ulā*, *as*, m. a kind of wild animal, AV. xii, 1, 49; VS.; MaitrS.; half-ripe pulses fried over a slight fire, Nigh.; N. of a Rishi.

Uṛ, *ulā*, cl. 10. P. **ulāṇḍayati**, **auli-lāṇḍat**, to throw out, eject, Dhātup. xxii, 9; (see **olāḍ**).

Uṛ, *ulanda*, *as*, m., N. of a king [T.], gaṇa **arīhaṇḍī**, Pāp. iv, 2, 80.

Uṛ, *ulanda*, *as*, m., N. of Śiva, L.

Uṛ, *ulapa*, *as*, m. (√*val*, Uṇ. iii, 145), a species of soft grass, RV. x, 143, 3; AV. vii, 66, 1; Kātyāy.; MBh.; Śiś. &c.; N. of a pupil of Kalāpin, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 3, 104; (ā), f. a species of grass, Balar. — **rāji** or **rājīkā** or **rājī**, f. a bundle of grass, Lāty.; Nyāyam. &c.

Uṛ, *ulapin*, *i*, m. a kind of guinea-pig, L.

Uṛ, *ulapya* [VS.] and **ulapya** [MaitrS.], mfn. abiding in or belonging to the Uṛa grass; (ās), m., N. of a Rudra, T.

Uṛ, *ulapa*, *as*, *am*, m. n. a kind of grass, = **ulapa**, L.

Uṛ, *ulapin*, *i*, m. = **ulapin**, L.

Uṛ, *ulapa*, mfn. = **ulapya**.

Uṛ, *ulabha*, *as*, m., gaṇa **dāmany-ādi**, Pāp. v, 3, 116 (Kāś.)

Uṛ, *ulinda*, *as*, m., N. of a country, L.; N. of Śiva, L.

Uṛ, *ulumbā*, f. the stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass, Nigh.; (cf. **umbī**).

Uṛ, *ululī*, *is*, m. an outcry indicative of prosperity, AV. iii, 19, 6.

Uṛ, *ulūka*, *as*, m. (√*val*, Uṇ. iv, 41), an owl, RV. x, 165, 4; AV. vi, 29, 1; VS.; TS.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; N. of Indra, Vām.; of a Muni (in the Vāyup. enumerated together with Kāṇḍa, but perhaps identical with him, as the Vaiśeṣika system is called Aulūkyā-dāśana in the Sarvad.); of a Nāga, Suparn.; of a king of the Ulūkas; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; Hariv.; (i), f., N. of the primeval owl, Hariv. 222; VP.; (am), n. a kind of grass (= **ulapa**), L.; [cf. Lat. *ulula*; Gk. ὀλ-ολυγ-αία; Old High Germ. *ūla*; Angl. Sax. *ūle*; Mod. Germ. *Eule*; Eng. owl; Fr. *hulotte*.] — **ceṭī**, f. a species of owl, VarBrS. — **jī**, m. 'conquering the owl,' the crow, Nigh.; 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of a man (= Indra-jit), Vām. ii, 1, 13. — **paksha**, mf(ī)n. having the shape of the wing of an owl, Pat. — **pā-ka**, m. the young of an owl, gaṇa **nyānkv-ādi**, Pāp. vii, 3, 53. — **puccha**, mf(ī)n. having the shape of the tail of an owl, Pat. — **yātu** (**ulūka**), m. a demon in the shape of an owl, RV. vii, 104, 22; AV. viii, 4, 22.

Uṛ, *ulūkhala*, *am*, n. a wooden mortar, RV. i, 28, 6; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; Āśvśr. &c.; N. of a particular kind of cup for holding the Soma (shaped like a mortar), Comm. on Kātyāy.; a staff of Uḍumbara wood (carried on certain occasions), L.; bdellium, L.; (ās), m., N. of an evil spirit, PārGr. i, 16, 23; of a particular ornament for the ear, MBh. iii, 10520. — **budhna**, mfn. forming the base or pedestal of a mortar, TS. vii, 2, 1, 3. — **musalā**, c. n. du. mortar and pestle, AV. ix, 6, 15; ŚB.; Kātyāy. — **rūpā-tā**, f. the state of having the shape of a mortar, ŚBr. vii. — **suta**, mfn. pressed out or pounded in a mortar (as the Soma), RV. i, 28, 1-4. **Uṛ**, *ulūkhālāghri*, m. the base of a mortar, BhP.

Uṛ, *ulūkhala*, *am*, n. a small mortar, mortar, RV. i, 28, 5 (voc.); bdellium, L.; (ās), m., N. of a Muni, Vāyup.

Uṛ, *ulūkhālīka*, mfn. pounded in a mortar, L.; (ifc.) using as a mortar; (see **dantūlūkhālīka**).

Uṛ, *ulūkhālīn*, mfn. ifc. id.

Uṛ, *ulūṭa*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; (cf. the next, and **utūla**).

Uṛ, *ulūṭa*, *as*, m. the boa, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; (i), f., N. of a wife of Garuḍa, L. **Uṛ**, *ulūṭīśa*, m. 'Ulūṭī's husband,' N. of Garuḍa, L.

Uṛ, *ulūpa*, *as*, m. a species of plant (cf. **ulapa**); (i), f., N. of a daughter of the Nāga Kau-ravya (married to Arjuna), MBh.

Uṛ, *ulūṭī*, mfn. crying aloud, noisy, ChUp. iii, 19, 3; (cf. **ulūṭī**).

Uṛ, *ulūṭu*, mfn. id., Lāty. iv, 2, 9.

Uṛ, *ulka*, *as*, m., N. of a king, Hariv.

Uṛ, *ulkā*, f. (√*ush*, Uṇ. iii, 42), a fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor, fire falling from heaven, RV. iv, 4, 2; x, 68, 4; AV. xix, 9, 9; MBh.; Yājñ.; Suśr. &c.; a firebrand, dry grass &c. set on fire, a torch, ŚBr. v, R.; Kathās. &c.; (in astrol.) one of the eight principal Daśas or aspect of planets indicating the fate of men, Jyotiṣha (T.); N. of a grammar. — **akra**, n. (in astrol.) a particular position of the stars, Rudrayāmala (T.). — **jīhva**, m. 'fire-tongued,' N. of a Rakshas, R. — **dhārīn**, mfn. a torch-bearer. — **navamī**, f. the ninth day of the light half of the month Āśvayuj; — **vratā**, n. a particular observance to be performed on that day, Hcat. ii, 895 seqq. — **nir-hata**, mfn. struck down by a fiery meteor, AV. xix, 9, 9. — **mālin**, m. 'wearing a wreath of firebrands,' N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. — **mukha**, m. 'fire-mouthed,' a particular form of demon (assumed by the departed spirit of a Brāhman who eats ejected food), Mn. xii, 71; Kathās.; Mā-

latim.; N. of a descendant of Ikshvāku; of an ape, R.; of a Rakshas, R. vi, 87, 12; (f), f. a fox, L.

Ulkushī, f. a brilliant phenomenon in the sky, a meteor, ŚBr. xi; KātyŚr. iii; a firebrand, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **mat**, mfn. accompanied by fiery phenomena, AV. v, 17, 4. **Ulkushy-anta**, mfn. taking place at the end or after a fiery phenomenon, ŚBr. xi, 2, 7, 25.

Ulmuka, *am*, n. (Up. iii, 84) a firebrand, a piece of burning charcoal used for kindling a fire, ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of a Bala-rāma, MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Manu Cākshusha, VP. — **mathyā**, mfn. to be produced out of a firebrand (as fire), ŚBr. xii, 4, 3, 3.

Ulmakya, mfn. coming from or produced out of a firebrand (as fire), ŚBr. xii.

Ulvā *ulba* or *ulva* (rarely *as*, m.), *am*, n. (√*uc*, 'to accumulate,' Up. iv, 95; more probably fr. √*i*, *urj*, BRD.), a cover, envelope, esp. the membrane surrounding the embryo, RV. x, 51, 1; AV. iv, 2, 8; VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; the *ulva*, womb, VS. xix, 76; a cave, cavity, L.; [cf. Lat. *alvus*, *vulva*; Lith. *urvā*, *ūla*.]

Ulvāna or *ulvāna*, *am*, n. the membrane enveloping the embryo, TĀr. i, 10, 7; (*ulband*), mfn. anything laid over in addition, superfluous, abundant, excessive, much, immense, strong, powerful, TS. iii; MBh.; BhP.; Śusr. &c.; singular, strange, AitĀr.; manifest, evident, L.; (ifc.) abundantly furnished with, MBh.; Śusr. &c.; (*as*), m. a particular position of the hands in dancing; N. of a son of Vasiṣṭha, BhP.; (*ā*), f. a particular dish (consisting of milk mixed with the juice of melons, bananas &c.), Nigh.

Ulvānīshṇu, mfn. somewhat strange, rather strange, AitĀr.

U'bya, mfn. being inside the membrane enveloping the embryo, (with *āpah*) the fluid surrounding the embryo, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*am*), n. excess and vitiation of any of the three humors of the body (bile, phlegm, or wind), MW.; any calamity, MW.

Ulla *ulla*, *as*, ī, m. f. a species of Arum, Nigh.

Ullakasana *ullakasana*, *am*, n. erection of the hair of the body (through joy), L.

Ullāgna *ul-lagna* (ud-lā°), *am*, n. (in astron.) the Lagna (q. v.) of any particular place, W.

Ullāgh *ul-lāgh* (ud-lāgh), Caus. P. — **lān-ghayati**, to leap over, pass over or beyond, overstep, transgress, Megh.; Kathās.; Rājāt. &c.; to pass (time), Kathās. lxvii, 106; lxvii, 707; to pass over, escape, Kathās. lii, 211; Pañcar.; to transgress, exceed, violate, spurn, trespass, offend, MärkP.; BhP.; Daś. &c.

Ullāghana, *am*, n. the act of leaping or passing beyond or over, Mall. on Kum.; transgression, trespass, offence, sin, Kathās.

Ullāghaniya, mfn. to be transgressed; to be passed over; to be trespassed against, Pañcat.

Ullāghita, mfn. jumped or passed over; exceeded, transgressed, violated, trespassed against. — **āsana**, mfn. one by whom orders are transgressed, rebellious, disobedient. **Ullāghitādhanvan**, mfn. one who has passed over a road.

1. **Ullāghya**, mfn. = *ul-lāghaniya* above, Kathās.

2. **Ullāghya**, ind. p. having leapt over, springing over, passing beyond; transgressing &c.

Ullap *ul-lap* (ud-lap), Caus. — **lāpayati**, to flatter, coax, caress, MärkP.

Ullāpa, *as*, m. a coaxing or complimentary speech, Bhartṛ.; calling out in a loud voice; change of voice in grief or sickness &c. (= *kāku*, q. v.), W.

Ullāpaka, *am*, n. a coaxing or flattering speech, Car.

Ullāpana, *am*, n. the act of coaxing, flattering, MärkP.; (mfn.) transitory, perishable, Lalit.

Ullāpika, *am*, n. (?) a kind of cake, MBh.

Ullāpin, mfn. calling out in a coaxing or complimentary manner, Amar.

Ullāpya, *am*, n. a kind of drama (in one act), Sāh. 545.

Ullamphana *ul-lamphana* (ud-lā°), *am*, n. a jump, L.

Ullamb *ul-lamb* (ud-lamb), Caus. P. — **lamba-yati**, to hang up, hang, Kathās.

Ullambita, mfn. hanging, hovering, Mṛicch.

Ullambin, mfn. ifc. hanging on, Kathās.

Ullāl *ul-lāl* (ud-lāl), P. — **lālāti**, to jump up, spring up, Śis. v, 47; Caus. — **lālayati**, to jump up, spring up, Śis. v, 7; Pañcat. (ed. Bühler) ii, 40, 22.

Ullāla, mfn. shaking, trembling, W.

Ullāla, *as*, m. (?), N. of a metre (four verses of alternately fifteen and thirteen instants).

Ullās *ul-las* (ud-las), P. Ā. — **lasati**, -*te*, to shine forth, beam, radiate, be brilliant, BhP.; Pañcar.; Śis. &c.; to come forth, become visible or perceptible, appear, BhP.; Kathās. &c.; to resound, Kathās.; Rājāt.; to sport, play, dance, be wanton or joyful, Amar.; Chandom.; to jump, shake, tremble, be agitated, BhP.; Pañcar. &c.; Caus. — **lāsāyati**, to cause to shine or radiate, make brilliant, Pañcar.; Prab.; to cause to come forth or appear, cause to resound, Sāh.; to divert, delight, Śatr.; Hit.; to cause to dance or jump, agitate, cause to move, Kathās.; Rājāt.; Hit. &c.

Ullāsa, mfn. bright, shining; sporting, merry, happy; going out, issuing, W. — **tā**, f. splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness; going out, issuing, W.

Ullāsāt, mfn. (pres. p.) shining forth, beaming; coming forth &c. (see above). — **phala**, m. poppy, Nigh.

Ullāsita, mfn. shining, bright, brilliant, Pañcar.; coming forth, rising, appearing, Śis.; Sāh.; ejected, brought out; drawn, unsheathed (as a sword), Śis. vi, 51; merry, happy, joyful, Kathās.; moving, trembling.

Ullāsa, *as*, m. light, splendour, L.; the coming forth, becoming visible, appearing, Kathās. xiv, 13; Sāh.; Kap. &c.; joy, happiness, merriest, Kathās.; Amar. &c.; increase, growth, BhP. vii, 1, 7; (in rhet.) giving prominence to any object by comparison or opposition, Kuval.; chapter, section, division of a book (e. g. of the Kāvya-prakāśa).

Ullāsana, *am*, n. the act of shining forth, radiating, Rājāt. v, 343; (*ā*), f. causing to come forth or appear, Bālar.

Ullāsita, mfn. caused to shine, caused to come forth, &c.

Ullāsin, mfn. playing, sporting, dancing.

Ullāgh *ul-lāgha*, mfn. (fr. √*lāgh*, 'to be able,' with *ud*, Kās. on Pān. viii, 3, 55), recovered from sickness, convalescent; dexterous, clever, L.; pure, L.; wicked, L.; happy, merry, L.; (*as*), m. black pepper, L. — **tā**, f. wholesomeness, health, Rājāt.

Ullāghaya, Nom. P. **ullāghayati**, to cause to recover or revive, resuscitate, Rājāt.

Ullāghūla *ul-lāghūla* (ud-lā°), mfn. with up-raised tail.

Ullāp *ul-lāpa*, &c. See *ul-lap*.

Ullāl *ul-lāla*. See *ul-lāl*.

Ullikh *ul-likh* (ud-likh), P. — **likhati**, to make a slit or incision or line, tear, mark by scratching; to furrow, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Śusr.; to scratch, scrape, cut, make lines upon, MBh.; BhP.; Śusr. &c.; to make a scratch or incision, cut into, ŚadvBr.; Gobh.; ĀsvGr. &c.; to chip, chisel, Kum.; Kathās.; to delineate, shape, make visible or clear, Sarvad.; to polish, grind away by polishing, Śak. 139d; Ragh.; to stir up, cause to come up (e. g. phlegm), Śusr.; Caus. — **lekhatī**, to stir up, cause to come up, ŚārngS.

Ullikhana, *am*, n. an emetic, BhP.

Ullikhita, mfn. slit, torn; scratched, polished, &c.

Ullikha, *as*, m. causing to come forth or appear clearly, Prasannar.; bringing up, vomiting, Car.; mentioning, speaking of, description, intuitive description, Sāh. 486; Kathās.; Rājāt. &c.; (in rhet.) description of an object according to the different impressions caused by its appearance, Sāh.; Kuval.; (*ā*), f. stroke, line, L.; (*am*), n. (scil. *yuddha*) (in astron.) a conjunction of stars in which a contact takes place, Sūryas. vii, 18; VarBṛS.

Ullikhana, mfn. delineating, making lines, making visible or clear, Sarvad.; (*am*), n. the act of marking by lines or scratches, furrowing, KātyŚr.; scratching open or up, scraping, Mn.; Yājñ.; bring-

ing up, vomiting; an emetic, Śusr.; mentioning, speaking of, L.

Ullikhin, mfn. scratching, touching, Kād.; delineating, making visible or clear, Sarvad.

Ullikhya, mfn. to be scraped or pared; to be written, Kathās.; to be delineated; to be made visible or clear, Sarvad.

Ullīṅgaya *ul-līṅgaya* (ud-lī°), Nom. (fr. *līṅga*).

Ullīṅgita, mfn. made manifest by marks or characteristics, Kir. xiv, 2.

Ullīh *ul-līh* (ud-līh).

Ullīha, mfn. ground, polished, Bhartṛ.

Ullī *ul-lī* (ud-lī), Caus. P. — **lāpayati**, to cause to lie down, put to bed (?), Kās. on Pān. i, 3, 70; Ā. — **lāpayate**, to humiliate, subdue, ib.; to deceive, not to keep one's promise to, ib.

Ullūc *ul-lūc* (ud-lūc).

Ullūcana, *am*, n. the act of pulling or tearing out, plucking out (e. g. the hair), BhP.; Yājñ.

Ullūcita, mfn. plucked, Kathās. lxii, 71.

Ullūh *ul-lūh* (ud-lūh), P. — **lūhati**, to roll, wallow, Knavl.

Ullūhā *ul-lūhā* (ud-lūh), f. (√*lūh*), irony, Sāh.

Ullūp *ul-lūp* (ud-lūp).

Ullūpta, mfn. taken out or away, drawn up, AV. v, 28, 14; ix, 33, 2; 46, 6; Kaus.; Śusr.

Ullūpam, ind. p. having taken out, taking out, drawing up, Kaus.

Ullūpya, *am*, n. a kind of song, Yājñ.

Ullū *ul-lū* (ud-lū).

2. **Ullū**, mfn. cutting off, cutting, Comm. on Pān. vi, 4, 83.

Ullūna, mfn. cut off, cut (as grass), ŚāṅkhŚr.

Ullōca *ul-loca* (ud-lō°), *as*, m. (√*loc*), an awning, canopy, L.

Ullōla *ul-lōla* (ud-lō°), mfn. (√*lūl*), dangling, waving, Comm. on MBh.; (*as*), m. a large wave, L.

Ulvā, &c. See *ulba*, col. i.

Uvāṭa *uvaṭa*, *as*, m., N. of a commentator on the Rīgveda-prāśākhya.

Uvā *uvā*, ind. an interjection, RV. x, 86, 7.

Uśāṅgava *uśāṅgava*, *as*, m., N. of a king, MBh. ii.

Uśāt *i. uśāt*, *an*, or *uśata*, *as*, m., N. of a king, Hariv.

Uśāt *2. uśāt*, mfn. (pres. p. of *vaś*, q. v.) wishing, desiring.

Uśā-dah, *dhak*, m. burning with desire or intensely, N. of Agni, RV. iii, 6, 7; 34, 3; vii, 7, 2.

Uśānas, *ā* (Pān. vii, 1, 94; Ved. acc. *ām*; Ved. loc. and dat. *e*; voc. *as*, *a*, and *am*, Kās. on Pān.), m., N. of an ancient sage with the patronymic Kāvya, RV.; AV. iv, 29, 6; Kaus. (in later times identified with Śukra, the teacher of the Āsuras, who presides over the planet Venus); N. of the planet Venus, MBh.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.; N. of the author of a Dharma-śāstra, Hcat. i, 5; (*uśānasah stoma*, m., N. of a verse (RV. v, 29, 9) to be muttered by one who thinks himself poisoned, ĀsvŚr. v, 9, 1.)

Uśānā, ind. with desire or haste, zealously, RV.; (*ā*), f., N. of a wife of Rudra.

Uśānā, f. (cf. *uśānā* under √*vas*), N. of a plant, ŚBr. iii, iv.

Uśāka, *as*, m., N. of a king, BhP.

Uśā, mfn. (Up. ii, 71) wishing, desiring, striving earnestly, zealous, RV.; desirable, amiable, lovely, charming, VS.; TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; BhP.; (*ē*), m. fire, Up.; boiled butter, ghee, ib.; (*ē*), f., N. of the mother of Kakshivat.

Uśā, *as*, m., N. of the father of Kakshivat, Comm. on TāṇḍyaBr.

Uśī, f. wish, L. — **nara**, *ās*, m. pl. (Comm. on Up. iv, 1), N. of an ancient people in Central India, AitBr.; Pān.; MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. a king of that people, MBh.; Hariv.; VP. &c.; (*ndrānī*), f. a queen of that people, [N. of a plant, Say.], RV. x, 59, 10; — *giri*, m., N. of a mountain, Kathās.

Uśira, *as*, *am*, m. n. (Up. iv, 31), the fragrant root of the plant Andropogon Muricatus, Śusr.; Śak.;

Hcat. &c.; (i), f. a species of grass, L. — **giri**, m., N. of a mountain. — **bija**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh.; Hariv.

Uśiraka, am, n. the above root, L.

Uśirika, mf(ī)n. trading in or selling Uśira, Pāp. iv, 4, 53.

Uśāya, mfn. to be wished or longed for, desirable, RV. vii, 3, 9.

उशीरी *uśatī*, f., incorrect for *ruśatī*, q. v.

उश्रायुस *uśrāyus*, us, m., N. of a son of Purūravas, VP.

उष 1. *ush*, cl. I. P. (connected with 3. *vas*, q. v.) *oshati*, *oshām-cakāra*, and *uwo-sha* (Pāp. iii, 1, 38; 3. pl. *ūshuh*, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 4, 78), *oshitā*, *oshishyati*, *aushtī*, Dhātup. xvii, 45; cl. g. P. *uśndhī*, RV. ii, 4, 7) to burn, burn down (active), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn. iv, 189; Śiś.; to punish, chastise, Mn. ix, 273; Pass. *uśyate*, *oshām-cakre*, to burn (neuter), Suśr.; Car.; Bhāṭṭ.

2. **Ush**, f. (only *ds*, gen. sg.) early morning, dawn, RV.; AV. xvi, 6, 6; (*uśhās tisrāḥ*, f. pl. morning, midday, and evening, RV. viii, 41, 3.)

1. **Usha**, as, m. (for 2. see s.v.) early morning, dawn, daybreak, L.; bellium; saline earth, L.; (*ā*), f., see below; (*am*), n. the fomite salt, L.; (cf. *ūsha*). — **m-gu**, us, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh. xiii, 7667; of a king, MBh.; of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1219.

Ushah (in comp. for *uśhās* below). — **kala**, m. 'crying at daybreak, a cock, L.

Ushapa, am, n. black pepper; the root of Piper Longum; (*ā*), f. Piper Longum; Piper Chaba; dried ginger; (cf. *ūshapa*.)

Ushat, am, m., N. of a son of Su-yajña, Hariv.; (*tī*), f. (scil. *pāc*) a harsh speech (v.l. *uśatī*; erroneous for *ruśatī*?), MBh. **Ushad-gu**, us, m., N. of a son of Svāhi, Hariv.; VP. **Ushad-ratha**, as, m., N. of a son of Titikshu, ib.

Ushapa, as, m. fire, L.; the sun, L.; Ricinus Communis, L.

Ushar (in comp. for *uśhās* below). — **būdh** (nom. *-bhu*), mfn. awaking with the morning light, early awaked (a N. esp. applied to Agni as kindled in the early morning), RV. — **būdha**, mfn. id., RV. iii, 2, 14; vi, 15, 1; fire, L.; a child, L.; Ricinus Communis, L.

Ushās, ās, f. (nom. pl. *uśhāsas* and *uśhāsas*; instr. pl. *uśhādhis*, RV. i, 6, 3; see Kāś. on Pāp. vii, 4, 48) morning light, dawn, morning (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Ādityas and the night), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Śak. &c.; the evening light, RV. x, 127, 7; N. of a wife of Bhava (= *phoibos*) or Rudra, VP.; (*uśhāsau*, *āśā*, and *āśā*), f. du. night and morning, RV.; VS. &c.; (*sī*), f. the end of day, twilight, L.; (*as*), n. daybreak, dawn, twilight, Up. iv, 233; L.; the outer passage of the ear, L.; the Mālaya range, L.; [cf. Gk. *hōs*; Lat. *auro-ra*; Lith. *ausz-ra*; Old High Germ. *ōs-tan*.]

1. **Ushasya**, mfn. sacred to the dawn (Pāp. iv, 2, 31), VS. xxiv, 4; ĀśvŚr.

2. **Ushasya**, Nom. (fr. *ushas*, gaṇa *kaṇḍo-ādi*, Pāp. iii, 1, 27 [not in Kāś.]) P. *ushasyati*, to grow light, dawn.

Ushā, f. morning light, dawn, morning, RV.; AV. xii, 2, 45; VS. &c.; night, VP.; Car.; a cow, L.; N. of a daughter of Bāpa and wife of A-niruddha, AgP.; burning, scorching, Suśr.; (*ā*), ind. at day-break, L.; at night, L. — **kara**, m. 'night-maker', the moon, VarBṛS. — **kala**, m. a cock; (cf. *ushah*). — **pati**, m. 'Ushā's husband', N. of A-niruddha, AgP. — **ramaṇa**, m. id., L. — **rāgōdaya**, m. 'appearance of the morning light', N. of a drama. **Ushēsa**, m. 'the night's husband', the moon, VarBr.; 'Ushā's husband', N. of A-niruddha, L.

Ushāsā (in Dvandva comp. for *uśhās* above, Pāp. vi, 3, 31) — **nakṣī**, f. du. dawn and night, RV.; AV. — **sūrya**, n. dawn and sun, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 3, 31.

1. **Ushita** (for 2. see s.v.), mfn. burnt; quick, expeditious, L.

Usho (in comp. for *uśhās* above). — **jala**, n. pl. 'the Dawn's tears', dew, Kathās. — **devatya**, mfn. one whose deity is the dawn. — **rāga**, m. the morning light, dawn, Daś.

Ushṭa, mfn. burnt, L.

Ushpā, mf(ā, rarely ī)n. (Up. iii, 2) hot, warm; ardent, passionate, impetuous, RV. x, 4, 2; AV. vi, 68, 1; viii, 9, 17; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Suśr.; Mn. &c.; pungent, acrid; sharp, active, L.; (*as*), m. onion,

L.; N. of a man, VP.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. heat, warmth, the hot season (June, July), Mn. xi, 113; Śak.; Daś. &c.; any hot object, MBh.; N. of certain positions in the retrograde motion of the planet Mars, VarBṛS.; N. of a Vārsha, VP.; (*ā*), f. heat, L.; consumption, L.; bile, L.; N. of a plant, Nigh.; (*am*), ind. hotly, ardently, R.; (*ushnam kṛitvā* or *ushnam-kṛitya*, ind. p. having made hot or heated, Pāp. i, 4, 74.) — **kara**, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun, Kāś. — **kāla**, m. the hot season, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Hit. — **kirapa**, m. 'hot-rayed' the sun, VarBṛS. — **kṛit**, m. 'causing heat', the sun, L. — **ga**, m. (with and without *kāla*) the hot season, R. — **gandhā**, f., N. of a plant. — **gu**, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun, BhP. — **ghna**, n. 'heat-destroyer', a parasol, L. — **m-karapa**, mfn. causing heat, heating, Vārt. on Pāp. vi, 3, 70. — **tā**, f., *-tva*, n. heat, warmth. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — **didhiti**, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun, L. — **nadi**, f. 'the hot river', N. of Vaitaraṇī the river of hell, L. — **pa**, see *ūshma-pa*. — **phalā**, f. a species of plant, Nigh. — **bhās**, *-bhrit*, *-mahas*, *-raśmi*, *-rucl*, m. the sun, MBh.; Ragh.; Kum.; Kir. &c. — **vāta**, m. a particular disease of the bladder, ŚārṅgS. — **vāraṇa**, n. 'keeping off the heat', a parasol, chattar, Kum. — **vidagdhaka**, m. a particular disease of the eyes, ŚārṅgS. — **vīrya**, mfn. possessing warming power, Car.; Delphinus Ganges-ticus, L. — **vetāli**, f., N. of a witch, Hariv. — **samaya**, m. the hot season. — **sundara**, m., N. of several plants. — **sparśa-vat**, mfn. anything which feels hot (as fire), Tarkas. **Ushpāṇu**, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun. **Ushpāgama**, m. approach of the heat, beginning of the hot season, L. **Ushpānta**, m. end of the hot season, R. **Ushpābhigama**, m. approach or beginning of the hot season, L. **Ushpābhīprāya**, mfn. tending to heat (as a fever), Car.; *prāyin*, mfn. suffering from the above fever, ib. **Ushpāsaha**, m. (scil. *kāla*) 'the time in which heat is tolerable', the winter, L. **Ushpōdaka**, n. hot water, water boiled and so reduced in quantity (said to be wholesome to drink and healing when used for bathing), Bhpr. **Ushpōpagama**, m. the beginning of the hot season, L. **Ushpōshpa**, mfn. very hot, Śiś. v, 45.

Ushpaka, mfn. hot, warm; sick of fever, feverish, L.; sharp, smart, active, L.; warming, heating, L.; (*as*), m. heat, hot season (June and July), L.; fever, L.; blight, blast, L.; the betel-nut, Nigh.

Ushpaya, Nom. P. *ushpayati*, to make hot, heat.

Ushpālu, mfn. suffering from heat, Kāty. on Pāp. v, 2, 122; Vikr.

Ushpi, mfn. burning; see *dīny-ushpi*, p. 114, col. 1.

Ushpikā, f. (Pāp. v, 2, 71) rice-broth, L.

Ushpiman, ā, m. heat, ChUp.

Ushpi (in comp. for *ushpa*). — *√kṛi*, to make warm or hot, heat, Suśr.; Mṛicoh. — *kṛita*, mfn. heated, hot, boiled, Subh. — *gaṇga*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, 10698. — *nābha*, m., N. of a divine being, MBh.

Ushpīsha, as, am, m. n. (*ushnam ishate hinasti*, *īakandho-ādi* [Vārt. on Pāp. vi, 1, 94] *para-rūpam*, T.) anything wound round the head, turban, fillet, AV. xv, 2, 1-4; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; a diadem, crown, L.; a kind of excrescence on the head of Buddha. — *paṭṭa*, m. a turban, fillet, Ratnāv. — *bhājanā*, n. anything serving for a turban, ŚBr. iii. **Ushpīshārpaṇā**, f., N. of a goddess (Buddh.).

Ushpīshin, mfn. furnished with or wearing a turban, VS. xvi, 22; R.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii.

1. **Ushma**, as, m. heat, L.; the hot season, L.; spring, L.; passion, anger, L.; ardour, eagerness, L.

2. **Ushma** (in comp. for *ushman* below). — *ja*, mfn. produced from vapour. — *tā*, f. heat, MBh. — *pa*, see *ūshma-pa*. — *vat*, mfn. heated, burning, smoking, Suśr. — *sveda*, m. a vapour bath, Suśr. **Ushmānita**, m. beginning of the hot season, L. **Ushmānita**, mfn. filled with rage, L. **Ushmāyana**, n. the hot season. **Ushmōpagama**, m. beginning of the hot season, L.

Ushmaka, m. the hot season, L.

Ushman, ā, m. heat, ardour, steam, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c. (in many cases, where the initial *u* is combined with a preceding *a*, not to be distinguished from *ūshmán*, q. v.); the hot season, L.; anger, wrath, L.

Ushmāya, Nom. Ā. *ushmāyate*, = *ūshmāya*, q. v.

उष 2. *usha* (for 1. see col. 1), as, m. (probably for *uśa*, fr. *√vas*; cf. *uśa-dah*), a lover, L.

उषस्त *ushastā*, as, m., N. of a Rishi, ŚBr.

Ushasti, is, m. id., ChUp.

उषिज *ushija*, as, m., N. of a son of Ūru, VP.

उषित 2. *ushita* (for 1. see col. 1), mfn., p. of *√vas*, q. v.

Ushitavya, *ushitvā*, *ushṭvā*. See *√vas*.

उशीर *ushira*, v. l. for *uśira*, q. v.

उह *ushtrī* (RV.) and *ūshtrī*, *īā*, m. (probably fr. *√uksh* and connected with *ukshān*), a bull drawing a plough, RV. x, 106, 2; TS. v; KātyŚr.; Kaus.

Ushtra, as, m. (*√ush*, Un. iv, 161; but probably connected with the above), a buffalo, RV.; AV. xx, 127, 2; 132, 13; VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; a camel, MBh.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; a cart, waggon, L.; N. of an Asura, Hariv.; (i), f. a she-camel, Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; an earthen vessel in the shape of a camel, L.; N. of a plant, Nigh. — *karpika*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. — *kāndī*, f. Echinops Echinatus, L. — *krośin*, mfn. making a noise like a camel, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 2, 79. — *khara*, n. camel and donkey, gaṇa *gavāśvādī*, Pāp. ii, 4, 11. — *grīva*, m. hemorrhoids, Suśr. — *jihva*, m., N. of a being attending on Skanda, MBh. — *tva*, n. the state of being a camel, Hcat. — *dhūśara-puochikā* or *oohi*, f. the plant *Tragia Involucrata*, L. — *nishadana*, n. a particular posture among Yogins, Sarvad. — *pādikā*, f. *Jasminum Sambac*, L. — *pāla*, m. a driver of camels, L. — *bhaskhā* or *ṛshikā*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *yāna*, n. a camel-carriage, vehicle drawn by camels, L. — *vāmi*, n. (?), Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2, 40. — *vāmi-sata*, n. a hundred of camels and mares, Ragh. v, 32. — *vāhin*, mfn. drawn by camels (as a car). — *śāśa*, n. camel and hare, Pāp. ii, 4, 11. — *śirodhara*, n. hemorrhoids. — *śādi*, n. (?), Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2, 40. — *sthāna*, n. a stable for camels; (mfn.) born in a stable for camels, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 3, 35. **Ushtrākṛiti**, m. 'having the shape of a camel', the fabulous animal called *Śarabha*, L. **Ushtrākṣha**, m. 'camel-eyed', N. of a man.

Ushtrikā, f. a she-camel, Pañcat.; an earthen vessel shaped like a camel, L.; N. of a plant, L.

उशिन *ushnih*, k, f. (fr. *√snih* with *ud*, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 2, 59), N. of a Vedic metre (consisting of twenty-eight syllabic instants, viz. two Pādas with eight instants, and one with twelve; the varieties depend on the place of the twelve-syllabled Pāda), RPrāt. 888 ff.; AV. xix, 21, 1; VS.; a brick sacred to the above metre, KātyŚr.; N. of one of the Sun's horses, VP.

Ushnig (in comp. for *ushnih* above). — *garbhā*, f. (with *gūyatrī*) N. of a Vedic metre (consisting of three Pādas of six, seven, and eleven instants), RPrāt. 887.

Ushpihā, f. the Ushnih metre, RV. x, 130, 4; VS.; (*āś*), f. pl. the nape of the neck, RV. x, 163, 2; AV.

उष्य *ushya*. See *√vas*.

उषल *ushyala*, am, n. a frame of a bed [BRD.], AV. xiv, 1, 60.

उस *usṛī*, f. (*√2. vas*), morning light, day-break, day (acc. pl. *usṛāś*), RV. vii, 15, 8; viii, 41, 3; (instr. *usṛā*), RV. iv, 45, 5.

Usrā, ā, f. (Up. ii, 13) morning light, daybreak, brightness, RV.; (personified as a red cow), a cow, RV.; AV. xii, 3, 73; MBh. xiii; Nir. &c.; N. of a plant, L.; (*as*), m. a ray of light, RV. i, 87, 1; Ragh.; Kir. &c.; the sun; day; an ox, bull, RV. vi, 12, 4; VS. iv, 33; N. of the Asvins, RV. ii, 39, 3; iv, 62, 1; vii, 74, 1. — *yāman*, mfn. moving towards brightness or the day, RV. vii, 74, 1.

Usrī, is, f. morning light, brightness, RV. ix, 65, 1; 67, 9.

Usrikā, as, m. a small ox, RV. i, 190, 5.

Usriya, mfn. reddish, bright (said of a cow and bull), RV.; (*as*), m. a bull, RV.; (i), f. light, brightness; a cow, RV.; AV.; any product of the cow (as milk), RV.; AV. **Usriyā-tvā**, n. the state of being a cow, MaitrS.

Usriya, Nom. P. *usriyati*, to wish for a cow, Comm. on Pāp. vi, 1, 95.

उह *uh*, cl. I. P. *ohati*, *uwoha*, *auhū*, &c., to give pain, hurt, kill, L.; (cf. 1. *ūh*.)

उहान *uhāna*, as, m., N. of a country, L.

उहुवायिवासिष्ठ *uhuvāyi-vāsishṭha*, am, n., N. of a Śāman.

उह *uh*, mfn. (√*vah*), bearing, carrying, RV. iv, 45, 4.

Uhyamāna. See √*vah*.

Uhra, as, m. a bull, L.

उहगान *uhya-gāna*, v.l. for *ūhya-gāna*, q. v.

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ऊ 1. *ū*, the sixth letter of the alphabet (corresponding to *u* long, and having the sound of that letter in the word rule). — *kāra*, -*varṇa*, m. the letter or sound *ū*, TPṛāt.; VPṛāt. — *bhāva*, m. the becoming *ū*, TPṛāt.

ऊ 2. *ū*, ind. an interjection of calling to; of compassion; a particle implying promise to protect, L.; a particle used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऊ 3. *ū*, mfn. (√*av*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 20), helping, protecting, L.; (*ūs*), m. the moon, L.; N. of Śiva, L.

1. *Ūta*, mfn. (p. p. of √*av*, q. v.) favoured; loved; promoted, helped; protected.

1. *Ūti*, is, f. help, protection, promoting, refreshing favour; kindness, refreshment, RV.; AV.; means of helping or promoting or refreshing, goods, riches (also plur.), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. xii; enjoyment, play, dalliance, BhP. viii, 5, 44; = *ksharāṇa*, T. — *matī*, f. (scil. *ric*) N. of a Rīc (RV. i, 30, 7) which contains the word *ūti*, MaitrS.

Ūma, as, m. (Up. i, 143) a helper, friend, companion, RV.; AV. v, 2, 1; 3; AitBr.; ŚākhŚr.; (*am*), n., N. of a town or place, Comm. on Up.; Siddh.

ऊ 4. *ū*, mfn. (√*ve*, Vop. xxvi, 73), weaving, sewing.

2. *Ūta*, mfn. (p. p. of √*ve*, q. v.) woven, sewed.

2. *Ūti*, is, f. the act of weaving, sewing, L.; red texture; tissue, BhP. ii, 10, 1; a mole's hole, TBr. i, 1, 3, 3.

ऊ *ū*, a mode of designating 3. *u* (q. v.) in the Pada-pāṭha followed by *iti*.

उखर *ukhara*, ās, m. pl., N. of a Śaiva sect.

उह *ūh*, *ūhati*, = *uḥ*, q. v.

ऊढ *ūḍha* (for 2. and 3. see 1. and 2. *ūh*), mfn., p. p. of √*vah*, q. v.; (*ā*), f. a married woman, wife; (cf. *an-ūḍhā*).

उढ *ūḍi*, is, f. the act of bearing, carrying, Rājat.

उजि *ūjī*, is, f. a particular Soma vessel, TS. i, 2, 6; (cf. *onī*).

उजोतेजस् *ūjī-tejas*, ās, m. (etym. doubtful), N. of a Buddha, L.

ऊति *ūti*, is, m. (for 1. and 2. see 3. and 4. *ū* above), N. of a Daitya, SkandaP.

ऊतिका *ūtika*, as, m., N. of a plant which can be substituted for the Soma (cf. *pūtika*), Kāṭh.; TāṇḍyaBr.

ऊदक *ūdaka*. See *an-ūdaka*.

ऊदल *ūdala*, am, n., N. of a Śāman, Lāṭy.

ऊधस् *ūdhas*, (in Veda also) *ūdhan*, *ūdhar* (see Whitney's Gr. 430 b; in classical Sanskrit the stem *ūdhan* appears only in the fem. of an adj. compound, e.g. *kuṇḍōdhnī* &c.), as, ar, n. (√*vah*, Comm. on Up. iv, 192; √*ud*, T.) the udder of any female, breast, bosom, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; figuratively applied to the clouds, RV.; the night, Nir.; N. of a passage in the Mahānāmā (q. v.) verses, Lāṭy.; [cf. Gk. *oṗṗar*; Lat. *uber*; Angl. Sax. *ūder*; Old High Germ. *ūtar*; Mod. Germ. *Euter*; Mod. Eng. *udder*; Gaël. *uth*.] — *vatī*, f. (a female) with full udders, BhP.

ऊधान्या, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 2) contained in or coming from the udder, MaitrS.; Kāṭh.

ऊधस्या, m(fā)n. milking, giving milk, Hcat.; coming from the udder; (*am*), n. milk, Ragh.

ऊन *ūnā*, mfn. (√*av*, Up. iii, 2; ? cf. Zd. *ūnā*), wanting, deficient, defective, short of the right quantity, less than the right number, not sufficient; less (in number, size, or degree), minus, fewer, smaller, inferior, AV. x, 8, 15; 44; xii, 1, 61; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; Ragh. &c.; less than (with abl., e.g. *lakṣhād ūna*, less than a Lakṣa, Kathās. liii, 10; or ifc., e.g. *tad-ūna*, inferior to that one, Mn. ix, 123), less by (with instr., e.g. *dvābhyām ūna*, less by two, ŚBr. xi; or ifc., e.g. *alpāna*, less by a little, a little less, Mn.; *pañcāna*, less by five &c.); less by one (prefixed to decimals from twenty up to one hundred, e.g. *ūna-viṅśa* = *ekōna-viṅśa*, the twentieth minus one, the nineteenth). — *koṭi-līnga*, n., N. of a Līnga. — *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. deficiency, inferiority, Hcat. — *rātra*, m., -*rātrī*, f. 'defective by a night,' a N. applied to a particular lunar day (which is omitted if two lunar days end in one solar day), Sūryas. i, 40; 50; VarBrS. *Ūnākshara*, mfn. defective by a syllable, Lāṭy. *Ūnatīrīktā*, mfn. too little or too much, VS.

ऊना, mfn. not sufficient, defective, less, inferior, ŚākhŚr.

ऊनाय, Nom. P. *ūnayati* (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *ūnayī*) to leave deficient, not to fulfil, RV. i, 53, 3; to deduct or lessen, Pāṇ.; Vop. &c.

ऊना, mfn. lessened, reduced, fewer, less by (with instr.)

ऊन-√*krī*, to reduce or lessen by subtraction, subtract, Comm. on Sūryas.

ऊबध्य *ūbadhya* or *ūvadhya*, am, n. (etym. doubtful) undigested grass &c. in the stomach or bowels (of an animal killed for sacrifice), RV. i, 162, 10; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr. &c. — *gohā*, m. any hole in the ground where the above is concealed, MaitrS.; AitBr. ii, 6, 16; ĀsvŚr. & Gr. &c.

ऊम् *ūm*, ind. an interjection of anger, L.; of reproach, L.; of envy, L.; a particle of interrogation, L.

ऊमा. See 3. *ū*.

ऊय *ūy*, cl. 1. *Ā. ūyate*, *ūyām-āsa*, *ūyitā*, *ūyishyate*, *ūyishṭa*, to weave, sew, = *ve*, q. v., Dhātup. xiv, 2.

ऊरी *ūrī*, ind. = *urari*, q. v., L.

ऊरी, ind. = *urī*, q. v., Śiṣ. *Ūry-ādī*, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. i, 4, 61.

ऊर *ūr*, us, m. [the f. may be *ū* at the end of compounds in comparison, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 69], (fr. √*ūrnu*, Up. i, 31) the thigh, shank, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; N. of an Āṅgīra and author of a Vedic hymn; N. of a son of Manu Cakshusha. — *graha*, m. paralysis of the thigh, Car. — *grahin*, mfn. suffering from the above, ib. — *glāni*, f. weakness of the thigh. — *ja*, mfn. born from the thigh, MBh.; (*as*), m. a Vaiśya (supposed to be born from Brahmā's thigh, see RV. x, 90, 12; Mn. i, 31, &c.), L.; N. of the Rishi Aurva (q. v.) — *janman*, m. 'born from the thigh,' N. of Aurva (q. v.), Mālav. — *daghnā*, m(fā)n. reaching to the thighs, ŚBr. xii, xiii. — *dvayasa*, m(fā)n. id., Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 15. — *parvaṇ*, m. n. joint of the thigh, knee, L. — *phalaka*, n. the thigh-bone, hip-bone, Yājñ. iii, 87. — *bhīna*, m(fā)n. having a rent in the thigh, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 52. — *mātra*, m(fā)n. reaching to the thigh, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 15. — *śkambha*, m. paralysis of the thigh, Car. — *sāda*, m. weakness of the thigh, ib. — *śkambhā*, m. paralysis of the thigh; — *grihita*, mfn. afflicted by the above, MaitrS. — *stambha*, m. paralysis of the thigh, Suśr.; Kathās.; (*ā*), f. the plantain tree, L. *Ūrābhava*, mfn. sprung from the thigh. *Ūrāpāṇam*, ind. pressing upon the thigh, Daś. *Ūrv-aṅga*, n. 'having a thigh-like body,' fungus, mushroom, L. *Ūrv-aśṭhī*, n. sg. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 77), f. n. du. (VS. xviii, 23), *āni*, n. pl. (ŚBr. viii) thigh and knee. *Ūrv-aśṭhā*, n. thigh-bone, ŚBr. viii; — *mātrā*, m(fā)n. reaching to the thigh-bone, ib.

ऊराया, as, m. 'born from the thigh (of Brahmā),' a Vaiśya (see *ūru-jā*), L.

1. *Ūrva* (for 2. see s. v.), as, m., N. of the Rishi Aurva (from whose thigh sprang the submarine fire which is also called Aurva, q. v.), TāṇḍyaBr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; the submarine fire [Sāy.] RV.

ऊर्वी, f. the middle of the thigh, Suśr.

ऊर्व्या, mfn. (fr. i. *ūrva*?), being in the submarine fire [Mahidhara], VS. xvi, 45.

ऊरुरी *ūrurī*, ind. = *urari*, q. v.

ऊर्ज 1. *ūrj* (connected with √*vrj*), Caus. P. *ūrjayati* (p. *ūrjyāt*), to strengthen, invigorate, refresh, RV.; ŚBr.: *Ā. ūrjayate* (p. *ūrjāyamāna*), to be strong or powerful, be happy, RV. x, 37, 11; VS.; ĀsvŚr.; ŚākhŚr.; to live, L.; [cf. Gk. *ōryāw*; Lat. *urge-o*; Goth. *vrīk-a*; Lith. *verz-iū*.]

2. *Ūrj*, f. strength, vigour; sap, juice; food, refreshment, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; BhP. &c.

Ūrjā, mfn. strong, powerful, eminent, BhP.; Śiṣ.; invigorating, strengthening; (*as*), m., N. of a month (= *kārtika*), TS. i; VS.; ŚBr.; Suśr. i, 19, 9; BhP. &c.; power, strength, vigour, sap, MBh.; Mn. ii, 55; BhP. &c.; life, breath, L.; effort, exertion, L.; N. of several men; (*ā*), f. strength, vigour, sap, RV. x, 76, 1; AV.; SV.; Suśr. &c.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Vasishṭha, VP.; BhP.; (*am*), n. water, L. — *medha*, mfn. of eminent intelligence, very wise, Hcat. — *yoni*, m., N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. — *vaha* and *-vāha*, m., N. of a king, VP. — *śani* (voc.), mfn. granting strength, N. of Agni, RV. vi, 4, 4. — *stambha*, m., N. of a Rishi in the second Manv-antara, BhP. *Ūrjād* (3), mfn. consuming food, RV. x, 53, 4. *Ūrjā-vat*, mfn. powerful, strong, PārGr. i, 15, 6; MBh. *Ūrjāhuti*, mfn. worshipped with strengthening sacrifices, RV. viii, 39, 4; VS.

Ūrjayat, mfn. pres. p. of √*ūrj*, q. v.; (*an*), m., N. of a teacher, VBr.

Ūrjavyā, mfn. abounding in strength, sappy, strengthening, RV. v, 41, 20.

Ūrjas, as, n. vigour, strength, power, Sāh. — *ka-ra*, mfn. causing strength, MBh. — *vat* (*ūrjas*), mfn. sappy, juicy, vigorous, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; powerful, strong, BhP.; (*ī*), f. N. of several women. — *vala*, mfn. powerful, strong, mighty, Pāṇ. v, 2, 114; Ragh. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a Rishi in the second Manv-antara, VP. — *vin*, mfn. powerful, strong, mighty, Pāṇ. v, 2, 114; MBh. &c.; violent; (*ini*), f. (in rhet.) description of violence.

Ūrjānī, f. strength personified [BRD.; *sūryasya duhitṛī*, Sāy.] RV. i, 119, 2.

Ūrjita, mfn. endowed with strength or power, strong, mighty, powerful, excellent, great, important, gallant, exceeding, MBh.; Bhag.; Ragh.; Hit. &c.; proud, bragging; (*am*), n. strength, power, valour; (*am*), ind. excellently. — *citta*, mfn. of powerful mind, MBh. *Ūrjitāśraya*, m. an abode of bravery, a hero, Kirāt.

Ūrjīn, mfn. possessing food or strength, faithful.

ऊर्ण *ūrṇu* (connected with √*i. vṛi*), cl. 2. P. *Ā. ūrṇoti* and *ūrṇanti* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 90), *ūrṇute*, *aurṇot* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 91; AV.), *ūrṇunāva*, *ūrṇunuve*, *ūrṇavūtā*, and *ūrṇuvūtā* (Pāṇ. i, 2, 3), *ūrṇuvishyati*, -*ite*, *aurṇavīti*, *aurṇavīti*, and *aurṇuvīti* (Pāṇ. vii, 2, 6), *aurṇavishṭa*, to cover, invest, hide, surround, AV. vii, 1, 21; x, 2, 18; xviii, 4, 59; Bhaṭṭ.: *Ā.* to cover one's self, BhP.: Desid. P. *ūrṇunūshati*, *ūrṇunavishati*, *ūrṇunuvishati*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 49; Vop.: Intens. *Ā. ūrṇonūyate*, Pat.

Ūrṇa, am, n. (in some compounds = *ūrṇā* below) wool; (*as*), m., N. of a Yaksha, BhP. — *nābha*, m. 'having wool on the navel,' a spider, SvetUp. &c.; a particular position of the hands; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; (*ār*), m. pl., N. of a people, gaṇa *rājanyādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 53. — *nābhī*, m. a spider (see above), TBr.; BrArUp.; BhP. &c. — *nābhī*, f. id. — *paṭa*, m. 'having a woollen covering,' a spider, BhP. — *mraḍas* (*ūrṇa*), mfn. soft as wool, RV. v, 5, 4; x, 18, 10; AV. xviii, 3, 49; VS. — *vābhī*, m. (fr. an obsolete √*vabh* [= Gk. *ōp-alvo*; Old High Germ. *web-an*, 'to weave'], Aufrecht) a spider (= *ūrṇa-nābhī*, Sāy.), ŚBr. xiv, 5, 1, 23.

Ūrṇā (less correctly spelt *ūrṇā*), f. (Up. v, 47) wool, a woollen thread, thread, RV. iv, 22, 2; v, 52, 9; ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.; Mn. &c.; cobweb, BhP.; a circle of hair between the eyebrows, Kād.; Lalit.; N. of several women; [cf. *ūrāna*, *ūrā*, *ura-bhva*; also Gk. *ēp-i-ov*; Lat. *vell-us*, *vill-us*, *lith. vil-na*; Goth. *vulla* (for *vulna*); Russ. *vōlna*; Mod. Germ. *Wolle*; Eng. *wool*.] — *piṇḍa*, m. a ball of wool, = *maya*, mfn. made of wool, woollen, Kum.

vii, 25. — **vat**, mfn. abounding in wool, having wool, woolly, RV. vi, 15, 16; x, 75, 8; (*ām*), m. a spider, ŚāṅkhBr.; N. of a man, Pāṇ. v, 3, 118; (*atī*), f. a ewe, RV. viii, 56, 3. — **valā**, mfn. having wool, woolly, ŚBr. vii. — **sūtrā**, n. a thread of wool, VS.; ŚBr. &c. — **utukā**, f. a tuft of wool, AitBr.; ĀsvGr. &c. **Ūrpadāra**, m., N. of a teacher.

Ūrputa, mfn. covered, invested, Vop.; Kās.

ऊर्वे *ūrd* or *urd*, cl. 1. *Ā. ūrdate, ūrdām-cakre, ūrditā, ūrdishyate, aurdishṭa*, Dhātup. ii, 19, to measure, L.; to play, be cheerful, L.; to taste, L.

Ūrda, m(f)n. sportful, cheerful [T.], *gaṇa gau-rdā*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42; (v.l. *kūrda*, Kās.)

ऊर्वे *ūrdara*, as, m. (etym. doubtful; fr. *√dri* with *ūrj*, Up. v, 40) a granary [Say.], RV. ii, 14, 11; a hero, Comm. on Up.; a Rakṣas, ib.

ऊर्वे *ūrdha, ūrdhaka*, an incorrect spelling for *ūrdhva, ūrdhvaka* below.

ऊर्वे *ūrdhva, mī(ā)n.* (*√pridh*, BRD.; perhaps fr. *√ri*), rising or tending upwards, raised, elevated, erected, erect, upright, high, above, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c. (in class. Sanskrit occurring generally in compounds); (*am*), n. height, elevation, L.; anything placed above or higher (with abl.), L.; (*am*), ind. upwards, towards the upper part, aloft, above, in the upper regions, higher (with abl.), AV. xi, 1, 9; ŚBr. xii; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; (*ūrdhvam* *√gam*, to go upwards or into heaven, die); in the sequel, in the later part (e.g. of a book or MS.; because in Sanskrit MSS. the later leaves stand above), subsequent, after (with abl.), ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Suśr.; Mn. &c.; (*ata ūrdhvam* or *ita ūrdhvam*, henceforward, from that time forward, after that passage, hereafter, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Yājñ. &c.; *ūrdhvam* *saṃvatsarāt*, after a year, Mn. ix, 77; *ūrdhvam* *dehāt*, after life, after death, MBh. i, 3606; after, after the death of (with abl., e.g. *ūrdhvam* *pituh*, after the father's death, Mn. ix, 104); in a high tone, aloud, BhP.; [cf. Gk. *ὑψός*; Lat. *ardus*; Gæl. *ard*]. — **kaca**, m. 'having the hair raised,' the descending node, L. — **kaṇṭha**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VBrS.; (*ā*), f. a species of asparagus, L. — **kaṇṭhaka**, m., N. of a plant; (*ā*), f. a species of asparagus, L. — **kapāla**, m(f)n. having a lid or cover (as a vessel), MaitrS. i, 8, 3; KātyŚr. iv, 14, 1. — **kara**, m. an upper hand (of Vishnu), Heat.; (mfn.) having the hands raised upwards (and also casting rays of light upwards), Ratnāv. — **karpa**, mfn. having the ears erect, Śak. 8b; N. of a place. — **karmān**, n. motion or action tending upwards, Pāṇ. i, 3, 24; (mfn.) one whose actions tend upwards, L.; (*ā*), m., N. of Vishnu, L. — **kāya**, m. the upper part of the body, Naish. — **kṛite**, mfn. turned or directed upwards, Kathās. — **kṛīṣana (ūrdhvā)**, mfn. (a beverage) whose pungent or strong part is on the surface (said of the Soma), RV. x, 144, 2; (or N. of a Rishi, Say.) — **ketu**, m., N. of a man, BhP. — **keśa**, mfn. having the hair erect; (*as*), m., N. of a man; (*ī*), f., N. of a goddess. — **kriyā**, f. motion or action tending upwards. — **ga**, mfn. going upwards, ascending, hovering, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; being above, high; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Kṛishna, BhP.; — **para**, n. the city of Harīśandra (who with his subjects is supposed to be suspended in the atmosphere), W.; — **ātman**, m. 'one whose soul tends upwards,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **gati**, f. the act of going or tending upwards, Suśr.; the act of skipping, bounding, Pañcat.; (mfn.) going or tending upwards, reaching the heaven, MBh.; R. &c.; (*ī*), m. fire, L. — **gamana**, n. the act of going or tending upwards or to the heaven, Naish.; rising (of a star), Vop.; rising (of the voice), VPrāt.; rising, promotion, Tattvas.; — **val**, mfn. moving or tending upwards, Vedāntas. — **gāmīna**, mfn. going or tending upwards, Suśr. — **guda**, m. a particular disease in the mouth, ŚāṅhS. — **grāvan (ūrdhvā)**, mfn. one who has raised the stone for pressing the Soma, RV. iii, 54, 12; (*ā*), m., N. of a Rishi, RĀnukr. — **carapa**, mfn. having the feet upwards; (*as*), m. a kind of ascetic or devotee, T.; N. of the fabulous animal Śarabha (which has four of its eight feet upwards), T. — **cit**, mfn. heaping or piling up, VS. — **ja**, mfn. being higher, upper, Suśr. i, 82, 8. — **jaṭru**, mfn. being above the collar-bone, ib. — **jānu**, **jānuka**, mfn. raising the knees (in sitting),

ŚāṅkhŚr. — **jāna** (L.) and **jānu (ūrdhvā)**, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 130), id., MaitrS.; AitBr. &c. — **jyotis**, mfn. one whose light tends upwards, MaitrS. — **m-jānu**, mfn. being above the knee, SāmavBr. — **tarapa**, n. breaking out, overflowing (of a river), VarBṛS. — **tas**, ind. upwards, Heat. — **tā**, f. — **tva** below. — **tāla**, m. a kind of time (in music). — **tilaka**, n. an up-night or perpendicular sectarian mark on the forehead. — **tilakina**, mfn. having the above mark. — **tva**, n. height, elevation. — **dagshtra-keśa**, m. 'one whose teeth and hair are erect,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **dis**, f. the point of the sky overhead, the region above, zemith, L. — **dṛis**, mfn. looking or seeing upwards, Kathās.; (*k*), m. a crab, L. — **dṛishti**, f. a glance or look upwards; (mfn.) looking upwards. — **deva**, m., N. of Vishnu, L. — **deha**, m. a body gone above or into heaven, a deceased one, R.; (cf. *aurdhva-dehika*). — **dvāra**, n. the gate opening into heaven, AmṛitUp. — **nabhas**, mfn. being above the clouds, VS. vi, 16. — **naayana**, mfn. having eyes turned upwards; N. of the fabulous animal Śarabha, L. — **nāla**, mfn. with unpraised stalk. — **m-dama**, mfn. erect, raised, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 60; (cf. *aurdhvamandamika*). — **patha**, m. 'the upper path,' the other, R. — **pavitra**, mfn. pure above, TUp. — **pāṭha**, m. that which will be read (or is told) further on, Comm. on TĀr. — **pātana**, n. the act of causing (mercury) to rise, sublimation (of mercury), Bhpr.; — **yantra**, n. an apparatus for sublimation (of mercury). — **pātra**, n. the lid of a vessel, HirGr.; Yājñ. i, 182; Heat. — **pāda**, m. the top of the foot, Heat.; (mfn.) having the feet upward, R.; (*as*), m. the fabulous animal Śarabha (see *-carapa* above). — **pūpāra** or **pūpāra**, n. — **tilaka** above. — **pūram**, ind. p. so as to become full to the brim, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 44. — **prāni**, mfn. spotted above, VS.; MaitrS. — **pramāṇa**, n. height, altitude, Sulbas. — **barhiṣ**, mfn. being over the sacrificial grass, VS. xxxviii, 15. — **bhānu**, mfn. having the arms lifted up, TS. v; ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.; BhP. &c.; a kind of ascetic or devotee; N. of several Rishis. — **budhna**, mfn. turned with the bottom upwards (as a vessel), AV. x, 8, 9; ŚBr. xiv. — **bṛihatī**, f., N. of a Vedic metre (three lines with twelve syllabic instants in each), RPrāt. 906. — **bhaktika**, mfn. effective upwards, causing to come up, emetic, Car. — **bharam**, ind. carrying upwards, lifting up, TāṇḍyaBr. — **bhāga**, m. upper part, higher part, subsequent part, Heat.; Comm. on Pāṇ.; (mfn.) effective towards the upper part, emetic, Car. — **bhāgika**, mfn. id., ib. — **bhāj**, mfn. tending upwards, MaitrUp.; MBh. iii (also N. of Agni); emetic, Car. — **bhāṣa**, mfn. one whose splendour rises (see *an-ū*). — **bhāṣin**, mfn. flaming or radiating upwards, MBh. — **bhūmī**, f. upper floor or story, Pañcad.; — **maṇḍalin**, m. a particular position of the hands in dancing. — **manthin**, mfn. 'keeping the semen (*manthin*) above,' abstaining from sexual intercourse, living in chastity, TĀr. ii, 7, 1; BhP. — **māna**, n. height, altitude. — **māya**, mfn. giving forth a loud noise, AV. v, 20, 4. — **māruṣa**, n. pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards (so as to cause vomiting), Suśr. — **mukha**, mfn. having the mouth or opening turned upwards, turned upwards, Kum.; Ragh. &c. — **munda**, mfn. being bald above, having a bald crown (of the head), VP. — **muhūrta**, n. the immediately following moment. — **maubhūrtika**, mfn. happening immediately afterwards or after a short interval, Pāṇ. — **raktin**, mfn. one whose blood rises towards the head, Bhpr. — **rājī**, f. a line running from below upwards, Suśr. — **rekṣā**, f. id., Ragh.; Pañcad.; Naish. — **retas** or **-reta** (TĀr. x, 12), mfn. keeping the semen above, living in chastity, Gaut.; MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; (*ās*), m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii; of Bhishma, L.; — **iritha**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **roman**, mfn. having the hair of the body erect, MBh.; BhP.; (*ā*), m., N. of a mountain, BhP. v, 20, 15. — **līga** and **līgin**, mfn. having the membrum above (i. e. chaste); (*ī*), m., N. of Śiva, MBh.; Heat. — **loka**, m. the upper world, world above, heaven. — **vaktra**, *ās*, m. pl. 'having the face above,' N. of a class of deities, VP. — **vayas**, n. of eminent vigour, MaitrS. — **vartman**, n. 'the path above,' the ether, W. — **vāo**, mfn. having a loud voice. — **vāta**, m. — **māruṣa** above. — **vāla**, mfn. with the hair turned upwards or outwards, Gaut. xxiii, 18; PārGr. — **vāsa**, n. a particular dress of women, ĀpŚr. — **vṛta**, mfn. put on or wound round from below upwards (as the sacred thread), Mn. ii, 44. — **vepi-dhara**, mfn. wearing the hair tied together on the crown, MBh.; (*ā*), f., N. of a

woman in the retinue of Skanda. — **āyīn**, m. 'lying with the face upwards, supine,' N. of Śiva, MBh. iii. — **śocis**, mfn. one whose splendour rises upwards, flaming upwards (said of Agni), RV. vi, 15, 2. — **śodhana**, n. 'purifying or emptying upwards,' vomiting, W. — **śoḥam**, ind. p. so as to dry above, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 44; Bhāṭ. — **śvāsa**, m. 'breathing above,' shortness of breath, a kind of asthma, Suśr.; Bhpr. — **samhanana**, m. 'of tall and robust frame,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii; — **sad**, mfn. sitting or being above or on high, ĀpŚr. — **sadman**, m., N. of an Āṅgīrasa. — **sadmana**, n., N. of a Sāman composed by the above, TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. the more correct form *aurdhva-sa*). — **sasya**, m(f)n. having high spikes of corn, MBh. — **sāna**, mfn. high, superior, victorious, RV. x, 99, 7. — **sānu**, mfn. having a high back (as a horse), high, surpassing, RV. i, 152, 5; having an elevated edge, ĀpŚr. — **stana**, m(f)n. high-breasted, Suśr. — **stoma**, mfn. celebrated with continually increasing Stomas (as a Dasa-rātra festival), ŚBr. xii; Vait. — **sthitī**, f. standing upright, rearing (of a horse); a horse's back; the place where the rider sits, W.; elevation, superiority, L. — **srota**, n. 'having the current upwards,' N. of a particular creation, MārKp.; (*asas*), m. pl., N. of particular animals whose stream of life or nutriment tends upwards, MBh.; BhP.; VP. &c.; (*ās*), m. (= *ūrdhva-retas*), N. of Śiva, L.; a kind of Yogin, T. — **svapna**, mfn. sleeping upright (said of trees), AV. vi, 44, 1. **Ūrdhvānga**, n. the upper part of the body, i. e. the part above the collar-bone. **Ūrdhvānguli**, mfn. with raised fingers, MBh. **Ūrdhvāmāṣya**, m. 'a subsequent or further sacred tradition,' N. of a sacred writing of the Śāktas; also of a certain Vaishṇava sect. **Ūrdhvāyana**, n. going or rising up, flying up, Naish.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of the Vaiṣyas in Plakṣhadvīpa, BhP. **Ūrdhvāroha**, m. rising upwards, Rajat. **Ūrdhvāvarta**, m. rearing of a horse, L. **Ūrdhvāśin**, eating upright, Sarvad. **Ūrdhvāsita**, m. Momordica Charantia. **Ūrdhvōda**, m., N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. **Ūrdhvōha**, m. wish or effort to raise one's self, Vop. **Ūrdhvōcchvāsin**, mfn. breathing one's last, ŚBr. xiv.

Ūrdhvaka, mfn. raised, lifted up, SaṃnyUp.; (*as*), m. a kind of drum, Naish.

Ūrdhvāthā, ind. upwards, erect, RV. x, 23, 1. **Ūrdhvāya**, Nom. *Ā. ūrdhvāyate*, to rise, go upwards, Bhpr.

Ūrdhvi-√kṛi, P. to raise aloft, elevate.

ऊर्वे *ūrmī*, is, m. f. (*√ri*, Up. iv, 44), a wave, billow, RV.; AV.; VS.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; (figuratively) wave of pain or passion or grief &c., R.; Prab. &c.; 'the waves of existence' (six are enumerated, viz. cold and heat [of the body], greediness and illusion [of the mind], and hunger and thirst [of life], Subh.; or according to others, hunger, thirst, decay, death, grief, illusion, Comm. on VP.; W.); speed, velocity, TBr. ii, 5, 7, r; Śis. v, 4; symbolical expression for the number six, RāmātUp.; a fold or plait in a garment, L.; line, row, L.; missing, regretting, desire, L.; appearance, becoming manifest, L.; [cf. Lith. *vil-ni-s*; Old High Germ. *wella*; Mod. Germ. *Welle*; Engl. *well*]. — **mat**, mfn. wavy, undulating, billowy, R.; plaited, curled (as hair), MBh.; (*ām*), m. the ocean, MBh. i; crooked, L.; — *īā*, f. undulation; crookedness, L. — **mālā**, f. 'a garland of waves,' row of waves; N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of eleven syllables each), VarBṛS. — **mālīna**, mfn. wreathed with waves, having waves, MBh.; R.; (*ī*), m. the ocean, Ragh. v, 61. — **shaṭkātiga**, mfn. one who has surpassed or overcome the six waves of existence, BrahmaP.

Ūrmikā, f. a wave, L.; a finger ring, Rajat.; a plait or fold in a garment, L.; humming (of bees), L.

Ūrmin, mfn. undulating, wavy, RV. ix, 98, 6; TS. i; MBh. &c.

Ūrmya, mfn. undulating, wavy, VS. xvi, 31; (*ā*), f. night, RV.

ऊर्विला *ūrmilā*, f., N. of several women, MBh.; Ragh. &c.

ऊर्वे *ūro* or *uro*, cl. 1. P. *ūrōti, ūrōm-cakāra*, &c., to kill, hurt, Dhātup. xv, 60.

ऊर्वे 2. *ūrō* (for 1. see p. 221, col. 2), mfn. (probably connected with *uru*), broad, ex-

tensive, great, excessive, much, RV.; (as), m. the ocean, RV.

ऊर्वरा *ūrvarā*, f., v. l. for *ūrvarā*, q. v.

ऊर्वशी *ūrvaśī*, f., v. l. for *ūrvaśī*, q. v.

ऊर्वशीव *ūrvaśhīva*, &c. See under *ūrū*.

ऊर्वी *ūrvi*, &c. See p. 221, cols. 2 & 3.

ऊर्षा *ūrshā*, f. *Andropogon Serratium*, L.

ऊलुपिन् *ulupin*, **ऊलूक** *ulūka*, **ऊवा** *ūva*, vv. ll. for *ulupin*, *ulūka*, *ūva*, qq. v.

ऊवध *ūvadhya*. See *ūbadhya*.

ऊष *ūsh*, cl. i. P. *ūshati*, *ūshām-cakāra*, *ūshītā*, &c., to be sick or ill, Dhātup. xvii, 32.

ऊष *ūsha*, as, m. (✓*ush*, BRD.; ✓*ush*, T.), salt ground, soil impregnated with saline particles, TS.; AitBr. iv, 27, 9; ŚBr.; Mn. v, 120; Suśr. &c. (according to the Brāhmaṇas also 'cattle'); a cleft, hole, L.; the cavity of the ear, L.; the Malaya mountain, L.; dawn, daybreak, L. (in the latter sense also n., W.); (*ā* and *ī*), f. soil impregnated with saline particles, sterile soil, KātyŚr.; BhP.; (*ā*), f., N. of a daughter of Bāpa and wife of Aniruddha (v. l. *ushā*, q. v.) — **पुष**, m. a case of salt, pieces of salt put into a wrapper, MaitrS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **वत**, mfn. containing salt, consisting of saline soil, L. — **सिकता**, n. granular salt, ŚBr. vi; MānGr.

ऊषका, am, n. salt or pepper, Suśr.; daybreak, dawn, L.

ऊषणा, am, n. black pepper, Suśr.; (*ā*), f. long pepper, Suśr.

ऊषरा, mf(ā)n. impregnated with salt, containing salt; (am), n. saline soil, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Mn. &c. — **जा**, n. a kind of fossil salt, L.

ऊषराया, Nom. *ūsharāyate*, to become a saline or sterile soil, Pañcat.

ऊष्मन् *ūshmān*, ā, m. (✓*ush*, cf. *ushman*), heat, glow, ardour, hot vapour, steam, vapour, AV. vi, 18, 3; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; BhP. (also figuratively said of passion or of money &c.); the hot season, L.; (in Gr.) N. applied to certain sounds (viz. the three sibilants, *h*, Visarga, *jihvāmīliya*, *Upadhānīya*, and *Anusvara*), RPāt. i, 11, &c.; APāt.; VPāt.; Kāś. &c. (the TPāt. omits Visarga and *Anusvara*).

ऊष्म (in comp. for *ūshmān* above). — **जा**, mfn. produced from vapour (as animals of low order), Kap. — **त्वा**, n. (in Gr.) the state of being an *Ūshman* (see above), Comm. on TPāt. — **पा**, mfn. imbibing the steam of hot food, Kād.; (as), m. fire, BhP.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a class of manes, MBh.; Bhag.; Hariv. &c. — **परा**, mfn. followed by an *Ūshman* sound, see above. — **परा**, n., N. of a Buddhist temple. — **प्रक्रिति**, mfn. produced from an *Ūshman*, RPāt. 406. — **भृगा** (*ūshmān*), mfn. one whose portion is vapour, TB. i. — **वत**, mfn. hot, steaming, Suśr. **ऊष्मन्ता**, mfn. ending in an *Ūshman*. **ऊष्मन्तान्तस्था**, ās, m. pl. the *Ūshmans* and the *Antaḥsthas* or semivowels. **ऊष्मपपा**, m. 'removing heat', the winter, L. **ऊष्मपापा**, n. the hot season, L. **ऊष्मपगमा**, m. the approach of the hot season, L.

ऊष्मका, as, m. the hot season, L.

ऊष्मपापा, mfn. giving forth hot vapour, steam, RV. i, 162, 13.

ऊष्म, f. vapour, steam, MBh. xiii.

ऊष्मया, Nom. *ūshmāyate*, to emit heat or hot vapour; to steam, Pāp. iū, 1, 16; Hcar. &c.

ऊह i. *ūh*, cl. i. P. *ūhati*, -te, *ūhām-cakāra* and *-cakre*, *ūhītā*, *auhīti*, *auhishīta* (connected with ✓*vah*, q. v., and in some forms not to be distinguished from it), to push, thrust, move, remove (only when compounded with prepositions); to change, alter, modify; ŚākhŚr.; Comm. on Nyāyam.

2. **Ūdha**, mfn. (for i. see s. v. and ✓*vah*) pushed, thrust, moved; changed, modified.

1. **Ūha**, as, m. removing, derangement, transposition, change, modification, Lāty.; ŚākhŚr.; Pat. &c.; adding, addition, Car. — **gāna**, n. and — **gīti**, f., N. of the third Gāna or hymn-book of the

Sāma-veda. — **cchalā**, f., N. of a chapter of the *Sāmaveda-cchalā*.

1. **Ūhana**, am, n. transposition, change, modification, Nyāyam.; (ī), f. a broom, L.

1. **Ūhaniya**, mfn. to be changed or modified, Nyāyam.

Ūhita, mfn. changed, modified.

Ūhitavya, mfn. id., ib.; Comm. on Lāty.

Ūhinī, f. a broom, L.

1. **Ūhya**, mfn. to be changed or modified, Nyāyam. — **gāna**, n., N. of the fourth Gāna or hymn-book of the *Sāma-veda*. — **cchalā**, f., N. of a chapter of the *Sāmaveda-cchalā*.

ऊह 2. *ūh*, cl. i. P. *ūhati*, -te (Ved. *ohate*), *ūhām-cakāra*, &c. (by native authorities not distinguished from 1. *ūh* above), to observe, mark, note, attend to, heed, regard, RV.; AV. xx, 131, 10; to expect, hope for, wait for, listen for, RV.; to comprehend, conceive, conjecture, guess, suppose, infer, reason, deliberate upon, MBh.; BhP.; Nyāyam.; Bhaṭṭ. &c.: Caus. *ūhaya* (aor. *aujihat*), to consider, heed, MBh.; to cause to suppose or infer, Bhaṭṭ.

3. **Ūdha**, mfn. concluded, inferred; (cf. *abhy-ūdha*.)

2. **Ūha**, as, m. the act of comprehending, conceiving; consideration, deliberation, examination; supposition, conclusion, inference, MBh.; BhP.; Mn. &c.; (*ā*), f. id., L. — **vāt**, mfn. comprehending easily, Gaut.; MBh.

2. **Ūhana**, am, n. deliberation, reasoning.

2. **Ūhaniya**, mfn. to be deliberated upon; to be inferred or concluded, Sarvad.

2. **Ūhya**, mfn. id., VarBrS.

ऊहिवस् *ūhivas*, perf. p. of ✓*vah*, q. v.

च RI.

च i. *ri*, the seventh vowel of the Sanskrit alphabet and peculiar to it (resembling the sound of *ri* in *merrily*). — **करा**, m. the letter or sound *ri*, TPāt.; APāt. &c. — **वर्णा**, m. the sounds *ri*, *ri*, and *pluta ri*, APāt. i, 37, &c. (see also Siddh. vol. i, p. 17).

च 2. *ri*, ind. an interjection expressing laughter, L.; a particle implying abuse, L.; a sound inarticulate or reiterated as in stammering, W.

च 3. *ri*, m. heaven, L.; f., N. of Aditi, L.

च 4. *ri*, cl. i. 3. 5. P. *ricchati*, *iyarti*, *riṇoti*, and *riṇvati* (only Ved.); *āra*, *arishyati*, *ārat*, and *ārshit*, to go, move, rise, tend upwards, RV.; Nir. &c.; to go towards, meet with, fall upon or into, reach, obtain, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; to fall to one's share, occur, befall (with acc.), RV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; to advance towards a foe, attack, invade, ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn.; to hurt, offend, ŚBr. vii; to move, excite, erect, raise, (*iyarti vācam*, he raises his voice, RV. ii, 42, 2; *stōmān iyarmi*, I sing hymns, RV. i, 116, 1), RV.; AV. vi, 22, 3; Caus. *arpayati*, to cause to move, throw, cast, AV. x, 9, 1; Ragh. &c.; to cast through, pierce, AV.; to put in or upon, place, insert, fix into or upon, fasten, RV.; Śāk.; Kum.; Bhag. &c.; to place on, apply, Kathās.; Ratnāv.; Ragh. &c.; to direct or turn towards, R.; Bhag. &c.; to deliver up, surrender, offer, reach over, present, give, Yājñ.; Pañcat.; Vikr. &c.; to give back, restore, Mn. viii, 191; Yājñ.; Śāk. &c.: Ved. Intens. *alarti*, RV. viii, 48, 8; (2. sg. *alarshi*, RV. viii, 1, 7; Pāp. vii, 4, 65); to move or go towards with speed or zeal: Class. Intens. *ārāryate* (Pāp. vii, 4, 30), to wander about, haste towards, Bhaṭṭ.; Pat.; Kāś.; [cf. Gk. *ἀρ-ρ-μ-μ*, *ἐρ-ρ-μ-μ*, *ἀρ-ρ-μ-μ*, &c.: Zend *ar-ir*: Lat. *or-ior*, *re-mus*, aor: Goth. *argan*: Angl. Sax. *ār*: Old High Germ. *ruo-dar*, *ar-an*: Lith. *ir-ti*, 'to row'; *ar-ti*, 'to plough'.]

Arpita, mfn., see p. 92, col. 3.

Ṛtā, mf(ā)n. met with, afflicted by (with instr.), TS. v; proper, right, fit, apt, suitable, able, brave, honest, RV.; VS. xvii, 82; true, MBh.; BhP.; Mn. viii, 82; Bhag. &c.; worshipped, respected, L.; enlightened, luminous, L.; (as), m., N. of a Rudra, MBh.; of a son of Manu Cakshusha, BhP. iv, 13, 16; of a son of Vijaya, VP.; (am), n. fixed or settled order, law, rule (esp. in religion); sacred or pious

action or custom, divine law, faith, divine truth (these meanings are given by BRD. and are generally more to be accepted than those of native authorities and marked L. below), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; truth in general, righteousness, right, RV.; AV.; MBh.; Mn. viii, 61; 104; Pañcat. &c.; figuratively said of gleaming (as the right means of a Brāhman's obtaining a livelihood as opposed to agriculture, which is *arpita*), Mn. iv, 4 ff.; promise, oath, vow, Tāpdyabr.; Lāty.; truth personified (as an object of worship, and hence enumerated among the sacred objects in the Nir.); water, L.; sacrifice, L.; a particular sacrifice, L.; the sun, L.; wealth, L.; (*dām*), ind. right, duly, properly, expressly, very, RV.; BhP.; (*ritam* ✓*ti*, to go the right way, be pious or virtuous, RV.); (*ēna*), ind. right, duly, properly, regularly, lawfully, according to usage or right, RV.; AV.; truly, sincerely, indeed, RV.; MBh. i. — **cit**, mfn. conversant with or knowing the sacred law or usage (at sacrifices &c.), RV. — **jā**, mfn. 'truly-born,' of a true nature, RV. iv, 40, 5; well made, excellent, RV. iii, 58, 8. — **jāta**, mfn. of true nature; well made, proper, RV.; AV. v, 15, 1-11; xviii, 2, 15; — **satya** (*ritā-jāta-satya*), mfn. appearing at the proper time and true or constant (said of the Ushases), RV. iv, 51, 7. — **jīti**, mfn. gaining the right [BRD.], VS. xvii, 83; (*ti*), m., N. of a Yaksha, VP. — **jūr**, mfn. grown old in (observance of the) divine law, RV. x, 143, 1. — **jūṣ**, mfn. knowing or conversant with the sacred law or usage (at sacrifices &c.), RV.; AV. — **jya** (*ritā*), mfn. one whose string is truth, truth-strung (said of Brāhmaṇas-pati's bow), RV. ii, 24, 8. — **m-jaya**, m., N. of a Vyāsa, Vāyup. — **dyumana** (voc.), mfn. brilliant or glorious through divine truth, RV. ix, 113, 4. — **dhāman** (*ritā*), mfn. one whose abode is truth or divine law, abiding in truth, VS. v, 32; xviii, 38; (*ā*), m., N. of Vishnu, R.; of a Manu, VP.; of Iudra in the twelfth Manu-antara, BhP. — **dhī**, mfn. of right intelligence or knowledge, BhP. — **dhīti** (*ritā-dhīti*), mfn. worshipped with true devotion, praised or adored sincerely, RV. — **dhvaja**, m., N. of a Rudra, BhP.; of several men. — **nī** (Ved. for *ni*), mfn. leader of truth or righteousness, RV. ii, 27, 12. — **nidhana**, n. 'having proper Nidhanas' (q. v.), N. of a Sāman, Tāpdyabr. — **parma**, m. = *ritu-parma*, q. v. — **pā**, mfn. guarding divine truth, RV. — **pātra**, n. a properly adjusted sacrificial vessel, Tāpdyabr. i, 2, 3. — **peya**, m. a particular Eksha (q. v.), Lāty.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr. &c. — **peśas**, mfn. having a perfect shape [BRD.], RV. v, 66, 1; (looking like water, Sāy.). — **prajāta**, mfn. of true nature, well made, proper, apt, RV.; (produced or come forth from water, Sāy.); (*ā*), f. a woman delivered (of a child) at proper time, AV. i, 11, 1. — **pravita**, mfn. invested or surrounded with divine truth (as Agni), RV. i, 70, 4. — **psu** (voc.), mfn. one whose appearance is truth or one who consumes the sacrificial food [Sāy.], RV. i, 180, 3 (said of the Āśvins). — **bhāga**, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of the above. — **bhu**, mfn. enjoying (the fruit of) one's righteousness or pious works, MaitrUp. — **m-bhara**, mfn. bearing the truth in one's self; (as), m., N. of Vishnu, BhP. vi, 13, 17; (*ā*), f. (with and without *prajñā*) intellect or knowledge which contains the truth in itself, Prab.; Sarvad. &c.; N. of a river, BhP.; — **prajña**, mfn. possessing the above knowledge (said of a class of Yogins), Sarvad. — **yukti**, mfn. well applied, proper (as a word or hymn), RV. x, 61, 10. — **yuj**, mfn. properly harnessed, RV.; united with divine law, RV. vi, 39, 2. — **vāt**, mfn. being right, saying the truth, BhP. — **vākā**, m. a true or right speech, RV. ix, 113, 2. — **vādin**, mfn. saying right, speaking the truth, VS. v, 7; MBh. — **vīrya**, m., N. of a man. — **vratā**, mfn. one whose vow is truth, truthful, BhP. — **satyā**, e, n. du. right and truth, ŚBr. xi. — **sād**, mfn. seated or dwelling in truth [BRD.], RV. iv, 40, 5; TS. iii; (seated at sacrifice, Sāy.). — **sādāna**, n. and **nī**, f. the right or proper seat, VS. iv, 36. — **sāp** (in strong forms *sāp*), mfn. connected with or performing worship or pious works (as men), connected with or accepting worship or religious acts (as gods), RV. — **sāta**, mfn. filled with truth or righteousness, AV. xviii, 2, 15. — **sāman**, n., N. of a Sāman, ĀśvŚr. — **sema**, m., N. of a Gandharva, BhP. — **stābh**, m. 'praising properly or duly,' N. of a Rishi, RV. i, 112, 20. — **sthā**, mfn. standing right, AV. iv, 1, 4. — **s-pati** (voc. *ritas-patē*), m. lord of pious

works (as sacrifice &c.; N. of Vāyu), RV. viii, 26, 21. — **apriś**, mfn. connected with pious works or worship, RV. v, 67, 4 (N. of the Ādityas); i, 2, 80; iv, 50, 3 (N. of Mitra-varuṇa); (touching water, Say.) **Ṛitānrita**, n. truth and falsehood. **Ṛitāyus**, m., N. of a son of Purū-ravas. **Ṛitāvan**, m(farī)n. keeping within the fixed order or rule, regular, proper (as inanimate objects); performing (as men) or accepting (as gods) sacred works or piety, truthful, faithful, just, holy, RV.; AV.; TS.; VS. **Ṛitāvasu** (voc.), mfn. one whose wealth is piety, pious, faithful, RV. viii, 101, 5. **Ṛitā-vṛidh**, mfn. increasing or fostering truth or piety (said of gods), RV.; VS. **Ṛitā-shah**, **shāt**, mfn. maintaining the sacred law, VS. xviii, 38; TS. iii, 4, 7. **Ṛite-karmām**, ind. while (Indra) pours down rain, during the rain [Say.], RV. x, 55, 7; (see also *ṛit*, p. 226, col. 1.) **Ṛite-jā**, mfn. produced or come forth at the time of sacrifice [Say.], RV. i, 113, 12; vi, 3, 1; vii, 20, 6. **Ṛitōdya**, n. true speech, truth, AV. xiv, 1, 31.

Ṛitaya, Nom. P. (p. *ṛitayāt*) **Ṛ. ritayate**, to observe the sacred law, be regular or proper [BRD.], to wish for sacrifice [Say.], RV. viii, 3, 14; v, 12, 3; 43, 7.

Ṛitayā, ind. in the right manner [BRD.], [through desire of reward of pious actions, Say.], RV. ii, 11, 12.

Ṛitayā, mfn. observing the sacred law [BRD.], wishing for sacrifice [Say.], RV. viii, 70, 10.

Ṛitavyā, mfn. (fr. *ṛit* below), relating or devoted to the seasons, Pāp. iv, 2, 31; (ā), f. (scil. *iṣṭakā*), N. of particular sacrificial bricks, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with the above bricks, ŚBr. x. **Ṛitavyā-tva**, n. state of being the above brick, Kāth.

Ṛitaya, Nom. P. (p. *ṛitayāt*) to wish for speech, RV. vii, 87, 1; to maintain the sacred law [BRD.], to wish for sacrifice [Say.], RV.

Ṛitayin, mfn. truthful, RV. x, 5, 3.

Ṛitayā, mfn. = *ṛitayā* above, RV.

Ṛiti or **ṛitī**, *is*, f. going, motion, L.; assault, attack [BRD.], AV. xii, 5, 25; VS. xxx, 13; envy, emulation, L.; reproach, abuse, L.; path, way, L.; prosperity, felicity, L.; aversion, L.; remembrance, memory, L.; protection, L.; misery, L.; pain, T.; (*is*), m., N. of a god to be worshipped by human sacrifice, VS. xxx, 13 [T.]; an assailant, enemy, AV. xii, 5, 25 [T.]; — **m-kara**, mfn. causing pain [T.], Pāp. iii, 2, 43.

Ṛitī (in comp. for *ṛit* above). — **shāh** (strong cases *shāh* and *shah*), mfn. subduing or conquering assailants or enemies [Say.], RV.; (enduring an assault, BRD.)

Ṛitiya. See *ṛit*.

Ṛitū, *us*, m. (Up. i, 72) any settled point of time, fixed time, time appointed for any action (esp. for sacrifices and other regular worship), right or fit time, RV.; AV.; VS.; an epoch, period (esp. a division or part of the year), season (the number of the divisions of the year is in ancient times, three, five, six, seven, twelve, thirteen, and twenty-four; in later time six seasons are enumerated, viz. Vāsanta, 'spring'; Grishma, 'the hot season'; Varshas (f. nom. pl.), 'the rainy season'; Śarad, 'autumn'; Hemanta, 'winter'; and Śiśira, 'the cool season'; the seasons are not unfrequently personified, addressed in Mantras, and worshipped by libations), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; symbolical expression for the number six, VarBṛS.; Sūryas. &c.; the menstrual discharge (in women), the time after the courses (favourable for procreation; according to Bhpr. sixteen days after their appearance), Suśr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; sexual union at the above time, Mn. ix, 93; MBh.; fixed order, order, rule [BRD.], RV. i, 162, 19; light, splendour, L.; a particular mineral, L.; N. of a Rishi; of the twelfth Manu. — **kāla**, m. the fit or proper season, MBh. iii, 14763; the time of a woman's courses, the time after the courses (favourable for procreation, see above), ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. iii, 45; v, 153; MBh.; Pāñcat. — **grāma**, m. the seasons collectively. — **gāmin**, mfn. approaching (a woman sexually) at the fit time (i. e. after her courses), R.; BhP. — **grahā**, m. a libation offered to the Ritus or seasons, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **oaryā**, f. N. of a work. — **jit**, m., N. of a king of Mithilā, VP. — **jush**, f. a woman enjoying intercourse at the time fit for procreation, Kathās. cxx, 35. — **dhāman**, m. (probably for *ṛita-dh*), N. of Vishnu, VP. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the seasons', the spring, T. — **pātī**, m. lord of the

times fit for sacrifices, lord of the proper times, N. of Agni, RV. x, 2, 1; of other deities, AV. iii, 10, 9; xi, 6, 17; the spring, T. — **parṇa**, m., N. of a king of Ayodhya, MBh. (v. l. *ṛita-p*). — **parāya**, m. the revolution of the seasons. — **paśū**, m. an animal to be sacrificed at a particular season, ŚBr. xiii; Vait. — **pā**, mfn. drinking the libation at the right time, RV. — **pātrā**, n. a vessel for the libation to the Ritus or seasons, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Vait. — **prāpta**, mfn. that which has approached its own season (as a fruit-bearing tree), L. — **prāisha**, m., N. of particular invocations spoken before the sacrifice to the seasons, AitBr. v, 9, 3; 4. — **bhāga**, m. the sixth part, Heat. — **bhāj**, mfn. partaking of a season (said of a sacrificial brick), ŚBr. x, 4, 4, 4. — **māt**, mfn. coming at regular or proper times, VS. xix, 61; TāndyaBr. xiv; enjoying the seasons, ChUp.; (ti), f. 'having courses', a girl at the age of puberty, marriageable girl, Mn. ix, 89 ff.; Pāñcat. &c.; a woman during her courses or just after them (during the period favourable for procreation), Gobh. ii, 5, 6; MBh. &c.; (at), n., N. of Varuṇa's grove, BhP. — **māya**, mfn. consisting of seasons, ŚBr. viii. — **mūkha**, n. beginning or first day of a season, ŚBr. i; KātyŚr.; R. — **mukhin**, mfn. taking place on the first day of a season, Comm. on TBr. — **yāja**, m. 'offering to the seasons', a particular ceremony, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr. &c. — **yājīn**, mfn. sacrificing at the beginning of every season, MaitrS. — **yājya**, f. = *yāja* above, Vait. — **rāja**, m. 'the king of the seasons', the spring, Kathās. — **liṅga**, n. characteristic of a season, Mn. i, 30; sign of menstruation, W. — **lokā**, f., N. of particular bricks, ŚBr. x. — **vṛitti**, f. revolution of the seasons, a year, L. — **velā**, f. the time of or after menses (fit for procreation), ŚāṅkhGr. i, 19, 1. — **śās**, ind. at the proper or due time, at the very time, RV.; AV. ix, 5, 13; VS. — **śānti**, f., N. of a work. — **shāman** (for *sāman*), n., N. of a Sāman. — **shāthā** (for *shā*), mfn. being in season or in the seasons, VS. xvii, 3; MaitrS. iii, 3, 4; — *yajñāyājñīya*, n., N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy. i, 5, 15; ĀrshBr. — **samhāra**, m. 'collection of the seasons', N. of a poem ascribed to Kālidāsa. — **samdhī**, m. junction of two seasons, transition from one season to the next one, PārGr.; GopBr. &c.; junction of two fortnights, the days of new and full moon (as the junction of the dark and light half of the month, and reversely), T. — **samaya**, m. the period of or after the menses (fit for procreation), VarBṛS.; Pāñcat. — **sahasrā**, n. a thousand seasons, ŚBr. x. — **sātmya**, n. diet &c. suited to a season. — **sevyā**, mfn. to be taken or applied at certain seasons (as particular medicines or food &c.), T. — **sthālā**, f., N. of an Apsaras. — **sthā**, f. = *shāthā* above, TS. v. — **snātā**, f. a woman who has bathed after her courses (and so prepared herself for sexual intercourse), Suśr.; MBh.; Ragh. &c. — **snāna**, n. the act of bathing after menstruation. — **hārikā**, f. 'taking away or obstructing the menses', N. of a female demon. — **homa**, m. a particular sacrifice, Vait. **Ṛitv-anta**, m. the close of a season, Mn. iv, 26; the termination of menstruation, W.; (mfn.) forming the close of a season (as a day), Mn. iv, 119. **Ṛitv-ik** (in comp. for *ṛitv* below); — *iva*, n. the state of being a Riti or priest, TāndyaBr.; — *patha*, m. the path of the priest on the sacrificial ground, Lāṭy.; — *phala*, n. the reward of a priest, Jaim. **Ṛitv-ij**, mfn. (fr. *ṛiyaj*), sacrificing at the proper time, sacrificing regularly; (ē), m. a priest (usually four are enumerated, viz. Hotrī, Adhvaryu, Brahman, and Udgātṛi; each of them has three companions or helpers, so that the total number is sixteen, viz. Hotrī, Maitrāvaruṇa, Acchāvaka, Grāva-stut; Adhvaryu, Prati-prasthā-tṛi, Neshṭṛi, Un-netṛi; Brahman, Brāhmaṇacchan-sin, Agnidhra, Potṛi; Udgātṛi, Prastotṛi, Prati-harṭṛi, Subrahmanya, ĀśvŚr. iv, 1, 4-6), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.

Ṛituthā, ind. at the due or proper time, regularly, properly, RV.; AV.; VS. &c.

Ṛitē, ind. See *ṛit*.

Ṛitva, *am*, n. (fr. *ṛit*), timely or matured semen, TāndyaBr. x, 3, 1; proper time, time fit for generation, Āp. ii, 5, 17.

Ṛitviya, mfn. (fr. *ṛit*), being in proper time, observing or keeping the proper time, regular, proper, RV.; AV. iii, 20, 1; vii, 72, 1; VS.; (ā), f. (voc. *ṛitviye*) a woman in or after her courses, a woman during the time favourable for procreation, AV. xiv,

2, 37; (*am*), n. (*ṛitviya*) the time after the courses (favourable for procreation), AV. xii, 3, 29; TS. ii, 5, 1, 5. — **vat**, mfn. having courses, being at the period fit for generation, TBr. i. **Ṛitviyā-vat**, mfn. in proper time, regular, proper, RV.

Ṛitviya, mfn. belonging to the time fit for generation, RV. x, 183, 2.

चुक् *rik*, *rik-chas*, *rik-tas*, and *rik-śas*. See under 2. *ric*, p. 225, col. 1.

चुक्क 1. *rikṇa*, mfn. = *ṛikṇa*, Sāy. — **vaha**, m(fā)n. having the shoulders wounded or rubbed (by the yoke; said of an animal used for drawing vehicles), AitBr. v, 9, 4.

चुक्क 2. *rikṇa* = the next, L.

चुक्क *riktha*, mfn. (for *riktha* [q. v.], fr. *√ric*), property, wealth, possession, effects (esp. left at death), Mn. ix, 132; 144, &c.; Yājñ. ii, 117; Śak. &c.; gold, L. — **grahana**, n. inheriting property. — **grāha**, mfn. one who inherits or receives property, Yājñ. ii, 87; (*as*), m. inheritance of property, L. — **bhāgin**, mfn. one who inherits or receives property, Mn. ix, 188. — **bhāj**, mfn. id., Mn. ix, 155. — **hara**, mfn. id., Mn. ix, 185. **Ṛikthāda**, m. 'receiver or inheritor of property', a son.

Ṛikthin, mfn. receiving or inheriting property, an inheritor, heir, Yājñ.

चुक्क *rikva*, &c. See p. 225, col. 1.

चुक्क 1. *rikshā*, mfn. (etym. doubtful) bald, bare, TS.; MaitrS.

चुक्क 2. *riksha*, mfn. (√2. *riśh*, Up. iii, 66; 67; probably fr. *√riś*), hurting, pernicious, RV. viii, 24, 27; (*as*), m. a bear (as a ravenous beast), RV. v, 50, 3; VS. xxiv, 36; Mn.; Suśr. &c.; a species of ape, Kathās.; Bignonia Indica, L.; N. of several men, RV. viii, 68, 15; MBh. &c.; of a mountain, VP.; MBh.; (ifc.) the best or most excellent, L.; (*ās*), m. pl. the seven stars, the Pleiades, the seven Rishis, RV. i, 24, 10; ŚBr. ii; TĀr.; (*ā*), f., N. of a wife of Ajāmīha, MBh. i; of a woman in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. ix; (*i*), f. a female bear, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; m. and (*am*), n. a star, constellation, lunar mansion, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; (*am*), n. the twelfth part of the ecliptic; the particular star under which a person happens to be born, VarBṛS.; Sūryas. &c.; [cf. Gk. *ἀπτος*; Lat. *ursus*; Lith. *loky-s* for *olky-s*.] — **gandhā**, f. Argentea, L.; Batatas Paniculata, L. — **gandhikā**, f. Batatas Paniculata, L. — **giri**, m. the mountain called Riksha. — **griva**, m. 'bear-necked', a kind of demon, AV. viii, 6, 2. — **jīva**, n. (scil. *kushtha*) 'like a bear-tongue', a kind of leprosy, Car. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the stars', the moon. — **patī**, m. lord of the bears, R.; a planet presided over by a lunar mansion, VarBṛS. — **mantra**, m. a Mantra or text addressed to the lunar mansions. — **rāj** and **rāja**, m. the lord of the bears (or apes?), Hariv.; R.; BhP.; 'lord of the stars', the moon, Vikr. — **vat**, m., N. of a mountain, R.; Ragh. v, 44. — **vanta**, n., N. of a town, Hariv. — **vidambin**, m. 'deceiving by means of the stars', a fraudulent astrologer, VarBṛS. — **vibhāvana**, n. observation of the stars. — **hāriśvara**, m. lord of the bears and apes, N. of Sugriva, Ragh. xiii, 72. **Ṛikshāśa**, m. 'lord of the stars', the moon, L. **Ṛikshāśhṭi**, f. offering to the stars, Mn. vi, 10. **Ṛikshōda**, m., N. of a mountain, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 3, 91.

Ṛikshikā, f., N. of an evil spirit, AV. xii, 1, 49; VS. xxx, 8; ŚBr. xiii.

चुक्क 3. *riksha*, mfn. cut, pierced, L.

चुक्क *rik-shama*. See p. 225, col. 1.

चुक्क *rikshara*, *as*, m. (probably fr. *√riś*) a thorn (see *an-rikshard*); a priest, Up. iii, 75 (fr. *√riśh*); (*am*), n. a shower, L.

चुक्क *rikshāḍā*, f. the part of an animal's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof, VS. xxv, 3; (cf. *ricchāḍā*).

चुक्क *rig*. See p. 225, col. 1.

चुक्क *rigbhā*, f. violence, passion. — **vat** and **-van**, mfn. raving, impetuous, violent, RV.; [cf. Zd. *ṛighant*; Mod. Germ. *arg*.]

Rigbhāya, Nom. P. **Ṛ. rigbhāyati**, -te, to be passionate or impetuous, rave, rage, RV.; to tremble, RV. ii, 25, 3; iv, 17, 2.

चृङ्ग 1. *ric*, cl. 6. P. *ricati*, *ānarcha*, *ar-citā*, &c., = 1. *arc*, p. 89, col. 3; to praise, Dhātup. xxviii, 19; (cf. *arck*).

चृङ्ग (by Sandhi for 2. *ric* below). — *chas* and — *śas*, ind. verse by verse, one Ric verse after the other, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Gobh. &c. — *tantra*, n., N. of a work; — *vyākaraṇa*, n., N. of a Pariśiṣṭa of the Sāma-veda. — *tās*, ind. from a Ric, with reference to a Ric, AitBr.; ŚBr. &c. — *thā*, mfn. erroneous for — *sthā* below. — *vat*, see *rikvā* below. — *śas*, see — *chas* above. — *shama* (*rikshama*, TS. iv, 3, 2, 2), n. 'similar to a Ric', N. of a Sāman. — *samaita*, mfn. sharpened by Ric verses (cf. *āśā-samīta*), AV. x, 5, 30. — *samhitā*, f. the Samhitā (q. v.) of the Rig-veda, Mn. xi, 262. — *sama* = *shama* above, VS. xiii, 56. — *sāmā*, c. n. du. the Ric verses and the Sāmāns, RV. x, 114, 6; AV. xiv, 1, 11; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; — *śrīṅga*, m., N. of Vishnu, R. — *sāman*, n., N. of a Sāman (= *rikshama*?). — *sthā*, mfn. consisting of Ric verses, TāpdyāBr. xvi, 8, 4.

चृङ्ग, *rikvā*, and *rik-vāt*, mfn. praising, jubilant with praise, RV.; AV. xviii, 1, 47.

चृङ्ग (by Sandhi for 2. *ric* below). — *ayana*, n. (not — *ayana*, Pat. on Pāp. viii, 4, 3) going through the Veda, study of the complete Veda, a book treating on the study of the Veda, T.; — *ādi*, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāp. iv, 3, 73. — *artha-sāra*, m., N. of a work. — *ātma*, mfn. 'consisting of Ricās', Ric-like, Comm. on Pāp. vii, 4, 38. — *āśānam*, ind. p. (✓ve), connecting one Ric with another, not interrupting their continuance, ĀśvŚr. — *uttama*, mfn. ending in a Ric, MaitrS. — *gāṇa*, ās, m. pl. the whole body of the Rig-veda. — *gāthā*, f. a song consisting of Ric-like stanzas, Yājñ. iii, 114. — *brāhmaṇa*, n. the Brāhmaṇa which belongs to the Rig-veda, the Aitareya-Brāhmaṇa. — *bhāj*, mfn. partaking of Ric verses, praised in Ric verses (as a deity). — *bhāṣya*, n., N. of a commentary on the Rig-veda by Mādhyama, W. — *mat*, mfn. having or praised in Ric verses, Nir. — *yajur-sāma-veda*, ās, m. pl. the Rig-, Yajur-, and Sāma-vedas; — *adin*, mfn. conversant with the above three Vedas. — *yajusha*, n. the Rig- and Yajur-vedas, Gaut. — *vid*, mfn. knowing the Rig-veda, Vait. — *vidhāna*, n. employing Ric verses, AgP.; N. of a work. — *vi-rāma*, m. the pause in a verse, TPrāt. — *vedā*, ās, m. 'Hymn-Veda' or 'Veda of praise', the Rig-veda, or most ancient sacred book of the Hindus (that is, the collective body of sacred verses called Ricās [see below], consisting of 1017 hymns [or with the Vāṅkhyas 1028] arranged in eight Ashtakas or in ten Maṇḍalas; Maṇḍalas 2–8 contain groups of hymns, each group ascribed to one author or to the members of one family; the ninth book contains the hymns sung at the Soma ceremonies; the first and tenth contain hymns of a different character, some comparatively modern, composed by a greater variety of individual authors; in its wider sense the term Rig-veda comprehends the Brāhmaṇas and the Sūtra works on the ritual connected with the hymns), AitBr.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; — *prāti-śākhya*, n. the Prātiśākhya of the Rig-veda; — *bhā-shya*, n., N. of treatises and commentaries on the Rig-veda; — *vid*, mfn. knowing the Rig-veda; — *samhitā*, f. the continuous text of the Rig-veda arranged according to the Samhitā-pāṭha, q. v.; — *dānu-kramanikā*, f. the Anukramanikā or index of the Rig-veda. — *vedin*, mfn. conversant with the Rig-veda. — *vedīya*, mfn. belonging to the Rig-veda.

चृङ्ग, mfn. having the beginning of a Ric, beginning like a Ric [Sāy.], AitBr. v, 9, 6.

चृङ्ग, mfn. praising, jubilant with praise, RV. i, 100, 4; ix, 86, 46.

चृङ्ग and *chṛṅmiya*, mfn. to be celebrated with Ric verses; to be praised, RV.; consisting of Ric verses, TS. vi.

चृङ्ग, mfn. consisting of Ric verses, Kāth. **चृङ्ग** (by Sandhi for 2. *ric* below). — *māya*, mfn. consisting of Ric verses, AitBr.; ŚBr.

2. **चृङ्ग**, f. praise, verse, esp. a sacred verse recited in praise of a deity (in contradistinction to the Sāman [pl. Sāmāni] or verses which were sung and to the Yajus [pl. Yajūṣhi] or sacrificial words, formulae, and verses which were muttered); sacred text, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; Mn. &c.; the collection of the Ric verses (sg., but usually pl. *ricās*), the Rig-veda, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. & Gr.; Mn. i, 23, &c. (cf. *rig-veda* above); the text of the Pūrvaṭāpāni, RāmātUp.

चृङ्ग, ifc. = 2. *ric*, verse, sacred verse (cf. *try-rica*, &c.); (as), m., N. of a king, VP.

चृङ्ग-*shama*, ās, m. 'Ric-like' [Nir.], N. of Indra, RV.

चृङ्ग *ricūbha*, ās, m., N. of a pupil of Vaiṣampāyana, Kāś.

चृङ्ग *ricika*, ās, m., N. of Jamad-agni's father, MBh.; of a country, Daś.

चृङ्ग *ricisha*, am, n. a frying-pan, L.; a particular hell, L.; [cf. 2. *riṅjisha*.]

चृङ्ग *riceyu*, ās, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh.; of a son of Raudrāśva, Hariv.; VP.; (see *riceyu*).

चृङ्ग 1. *ricchārā* (= *rikshālā*, q. v.), f. the part of an animal's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof, AV. x, 9, 23.

चृङ्ग *ricchā*, f. See *yad-ricchā*.

चृङ्ग *rich*, cl. 6. P. *ricchati*, *ānarcha*, *ric-chitā*, &c., to be stiff; to be infatuated or foolish; to go, move, Dhātup. xxviii, 15; [cf. 4. *ri*.]

चृङ्ग *richaka* (?), Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 1, 91.

2. **चृङ्ग** *richarā*, f. (Up. iii, 131) a harlot, courtesan.

चृङ्ग *riṅ*, cl. 1. P. *ā. arjati*, — *te*, *ārjije*, *ārjitā*, *ārjishyate*, *ārjishṭa*, to go; to stand or be firm; to obtain, acquire; to be strong or healthy; Caus. *arjayati*, to obtain, get, acquire, Dhātup. vi, 16; [cf. *arj*, p. 90, col. 1.]

चृङ्ग *riṅipyā*, mfn. (fr. *riṅ* and ✓*āp*, Sāy.?), going straight upwards, moving upwards, RV.; [cf. Zd. *ērēisyā*.]

चृङ्ग *riṅipin*, mfn. id., RV. iv, 26, 6.

चृङ्ग *riṅiman*. See col. 3.

चृङ्ग *riṅjavan*, ā, m., N. of a king (protected by Indra), RV.

चृङ्ग *riṅjishṭa*. See *riṅj*.

चृङ्ग *riṅika* (✓*riṅ*, Up. iv, 22; v, 51), mfn. (= *upa-hata*) hid, concealed; removed, obviated?; (as), m. smoke; Indra; (am), n. a means, expedient, according to Sāy. in *āvir-riṅika*, q. v.

चृङ्ग *riṅiti*, mfn. (fr. *riṅ* and ✓*i*, Sāy.), going or tending upwards, RV.

चृङ्ग *riṅiyas*. See *riṅj*.

चृङ्ग 1. *riṅishā*, ās, m. (✓*riṅ*), expeller (of enemies), N. of Indra [Sāy.], RV. i, 32, 6.

चृङ्ग 2. *riṅisha*, am, n. (✓*arj*, Up. iv, 28), the sediment or residue of Soma, the Soma plant after the juice has been pressed out, AV. ix, 6, 16; VS. xix, 72; TS. vi; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; the juice produced by the third pressure of the plant, Sāy.; a frying-pan, Up.; a particular hell, Mn. iv, 90.

चृङ्ग *riṅishṭa*, mfn. possessed of the residue of Soma, gaṇa *tārakādi*, Pāp. v, 2, 36.

चृङ्ग *riṅishin*, mfn. receiving the residue of Soma or the juice produced by the third pressure of the plant [Sāy.], N. of Indra and of the Maruts, RV.; having or consisting of the residue, TS.

चृङ्ग *riṅj*, mfn (✓*arj*, Up. i, 28; probably fr. ✓*2. riṅj*, col. 3, BRD.), tending in a straight direction, straight (lit. and fig.; opp. to *vrjindā*), upright, honest, right, sincere, RV.; AV. xiv, 1, 34; TS. &c.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ā), ind. in the right manner, correctly, RV. ii, 3, 7; v, 46, 1; x, 67, 2; AitBr. iii, 3, 10; in a straight line, straight on, Suśr. &c.; compar. *riṅjīyas*, RV. vii, 104, 12; AV. v, 14, 12; viii, 4, 12, and *raṅjīyas*, Pāp. vi, 4, 162; superl. *riṅjishṭha*, Pāp., and *raṅjishṭha*, RV.; [observe that the metaphorical meaning of this word is more common in Vedic, and the literal meaning in classical literature]; (us), m., N. of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP.; (jvī), f. (scil. *gati*) the straight stage or duration in the course of a planet, VarBrS.; [cf. Zd. *ērēu*; Gk. *ōpēyō*; Lat. *rectus*; Goth. *rahts*; Eng. *right*.]

— *kāya*, mfn. having a straight body, BhP.; N. of Kaśyapa, L. — *kratu*, mfn. one whose works are right or honest, N. of Indra, RV. i, 81, 7. — *gā*, mfn. going straight on, AV. i, 12, 1; TS. iii, 1, 10, 2; (as), m. an arrow, T. — *gātha*, mfn. (voc.) celebrated with right praises or songs, RV. v, 44, 5. — *tā*, f., — *tva*, n. straight direction, straightness, Kum. iv, 23; uprightness, sincerity, honesty, Amar.; HYog. — *dārn-māya*, mfn. (ān. made of straight wood, Hcat. — *dāsa*, m., N. of a son of Vasu-deva,

VP. — *āris*, mfn. seeing right, Naish. — *dhā*, ind. in straight direction, straight on, TBr. ii; in right manner, correctly, AitBr. i, 28, 28. — *nīti*, f. right guidance, RV. i, 90, 1. — *paksha*, mfn. having straight wings (said of the fire-receptacle when shaped like a bird). — *palikā*, f., N. of a river. — *buddhi* or — *mati*, mfn. of honest mind, sincere, R.; Dhūrtas. — *mitāksharā*, f., N. of a commentary on Yājñavalkya's law-book (composed by Vijñāneśvara, and generally called *Mitāksharā*). — *mushkā*, mfn. having strong testicles; strong and muscular [Sāy.], (said of Agni's horses), RV. iv, 2, 2; 6, 9. — *raśmi*, mfn. having straight traces or reins (as a chariot), AV. iv, 29, 7. — *rohita*, n. the straight red bow of Indra, L. — *lekha*, mfn. rectilinear, Śulbas. — *lekha*, f. a straight line, Comm. on ŚBr. — *vāni*, mfn. granting rightly or liberally (said of the earth), RV. v, 41, 15. — *sarpa*, m. a species of snake, Suśr. — *hāsta*, mfn. (ān. 'good-handed', bestowing liberally (said of the earth), RV. v, 41, 15. — *riṅjiman*, ā, m. straightness, gaṇa *prithv-ādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 122.

चृङ्ग (in comp. for *riṅj* above). — *karana*, n. the act of straightening, Suśr. — ✓*kri*, to straighten; to set right, correct, Comm. on RPrāt. — *kṛita*, mfn. made straight. — *nas* (*riṅj*), m. 'straight-nosed', N. of a man, RV. viii, 52, 2. — *riṅj-ānc*, mfn. moving or tending straightforward, RV. iv, 6, 9. — *riṅj-ālikhitā*, mfn. scratched with straight lines, ŚBr. x. — *riṅj-āhva*, m., N. of a Rishi.

चृङ्ग *riṅka*, ās, m., N. of a country (in which the river Vipāśā rises), Nir.

चृङ्ग *riṅya*, Nom. P. (p. *riṅyāt*) to walk straightforward, be right or honest, RV. ā. (p. *riṅyā-māna*) to tend straight upwards, RV. x, 88, 9.

चृङ्ग *riṅyā*, ind. in a straight line, RV. i, 183, 5.

चृङ्ग *riṅyā*, mfn. upright, honest, RV. i, 20, 4. 1. **चृङ्ग** *riṅrā*, mfn. (ān. going straightforward, moving on, quick (as horses), RV. — *riṅrāśva*, m. 'having quick horses', N. of a man, RV.

चृङ्ग 2. *riṅrā*, mfn. (fr. ✓*raṅj*), red, reddish, ruddy; [cf. *ārjuna*; Gk. *ōpōyōs*, *ōpōypos*; Lat. *argentum*.]

चृङ्ग 3. *riṅra*, ās, m. (✓*riṅ*, Up. ii, 28), a leader.

चृङ्ग 1. *riṅj*, cl. 1. *ā. riṅjate*, *riṅjām-ca-kre*, *riṅjitā*, &c., to fry, Dhātup. vi, 17. 1. **चृङ्ग** *riṅjasāna*, ās, m. (Up. ii, 87) a cloud.

चृङ्ग 2. *riṅj*, cl. 6. P. (p. *riṅjāt*) *ā. riṅ-jate*: cl. 4. P. *ā.* (see *abhy-riṅj*); cl. 7. *ā.* (3. pl. *riṅjate*) to make straight or right, make proper, arrange, fit out, decorate, ornament; to make favourable, propitiate; to gain, obtain, RV.; [cf. Gk. *ōpēyō*; Lat. *rego*; Goth. *rak-fa*.]

चृङ्ग, ās, n. = *prasādhana*, Sāy.; see *mana-riṅga*.

2. **चृङ्ग** *riṅjasāna*, mfn. to be made favourable or propitiated (by songs); to be celebrated, RV.

चृङ्ग *riṅ*, cl. 8. P. *ā. riṅoti* or *arṇoti*, — *nule*, *ānarna*, *ārṇire*, &c., to go, move, Dhātup. xxx, 5; (cf. 4. *ri*).

चृङ्ग, mfn. going, flying, fugitive (as a thief), RV. vi, 12, 5; having gone against or transgressed, guilty [cf. Lat. *reus*]; (am), n. anything wanted or missed; anything due, obligation, duty, debt (a Brahman owes three debts or obligations, viz. 1. Brahmacarya or 'study of the Vedas', to the Rishis; 2. sacrifice and worship, to the gods; 3. procreation of a son, to the Manes, TS. vi, 3, 10, 5; Mn. vi, 35, &c.; in later times also, 4. benevolence to mankind and 5. hospitality to guests are added, MBh. &c.), RV.; AV. &c.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a debt of money, money owed, MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ.; (*riṅam* ✓*kri*, to get into debt, Yājñ. ii, 45; ✓*m* ✓*prāp*, to become indebted, Mn. viii, 107; ✓*m* ✓*dā* or ✓*nī* or ✓*prā-nyam*, to pay a debt, MBh.; Mn. &c.; ✓*m* ✓*yāc*, to ask for a loan, Kathās.; ✓*m* ✓*pariṣ*, to call in a debt, Mn. viii, 161; guilt; a negative quantity, minus (in math.); water, L.; a fort, stronghold, L.; [cf. Zd. *arenā*.] — *kartṛi*, mfn. one who contracts a debt, indebted, MBh. xii. — *kāti*, m. one to whom praise is due, RV. viii, 61, 12. — *graha*, mfn. getting into debt, borrowing, W.; (as), m. the act of borrowing, W. — *grāhin*, mfn. borrowing; (ṛ), m. a borrower, W. — *cit*, mfn. 'giving heed to worship' (paid as a debt by men to gods), N. of Brahmanas-pati, RV. ii, 23, 17. — *ccheda*, m. payment of a debt. — *cyūt*, mfn. inciting to fulfilment of obligations (to the gods &c.),

RV. vi, 6r, 1. — *jya*, m., N. of a Vyāsa, VP. — *°m-caya*, m., N. of a king, RV. v, 30, 12; 14; of an Āṅgīra (author of the end of RV. ix, 108), RAnukr. — *tā*, f. the state of being under obligations or in debt. — *da* or *-dātṛi* or *-dāyīn*, mfn. one who pays a debt. — *dāna*, n. payment of a debt. — *dāsa*, m. 'debt-slave,' one who pays his debt by becoming his creditor's slave, Comm. on Yājñ. — *nirmoksha*, m. discharge or acquittance of debt (to ancestors &c.), Ragh. x, 2. — *pradātṛi*, m. a money-lender, Hit. — *bhaṅgādhyāya*, m., N. of a work. — *mat-kupa*, m. money given as security, bail (sticking to the debtor like an insect), L. — *mārgaṇa*, n. security, bail, L. — *mukti*, f., *-moksha*, m. discharge of a debt, paying a debt. — *moṇa*, n. id. — *-dīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *yā*, mfn. going after or demanding (fulfilment of) obligations, RV. — *yāt*, mfn. striving for or demanding (fulfilment of) obligations, TS. i, 5, 2, 5. — *yāvan*, mfn. relieving from debt or obligations, RV. i, 87, 4. — *lekhyā*, n. a bond, note of hand. — *vat*, mfn. one who is in debt, indebted, Hit.; VarBrS.; [cf. Zd. *erenava*.] — *vān*, mfn. being in debt, indebted, TS. vi. — *sodhana*, n. payment or discharge of a debt, W. — *samudhāra*, n. id. *Ri-ṇādāna*, n. recovery of a debt, receipt of money &c. lent (as one of the eighteen titles or subjects of judicial procedure), Mn. viii, 4; Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 5. *Ri-ṇāntaka*, m. 'terminator of debts,' N. of the planet Mars, L. *Riṇāpakaraṇa*, *riṇāpanayana*, *riṇāpanodana*, n. discharge or payment of debt. *Riṇāra* (fr. *riṇa-riṇa*, Kāty. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 89), n. a loan borrowed for the payment of a previous debt. *Riṇā-van*, mfn. being under obligation, indebted, RV. i, 169, 7; x, 34, 10. *Riṇōdgrahana*, n. recovering a debt in any way from a creditor (by friendly or legal proceedings, by strategem or arrest), W. *Riṇōddhāra*, m. payment or discharge of a debt. *Riṇika*, as, m. a debtor, Yājñ. ii, 56; 93; [cf. Lat. *reus*.] *Riṇin*, mfn. one who is in debt or indebted, MBh.; (ṛ), m. a debtor, Yājñ. ii, 86; R.; Kathās. &c.

चृत् *rit* (a Sautra root), *Ā. rītiyate*, to go; to hate, abhor, avoid, shun, Saddh.; to hate each other, quarrel, ŚBr.

Rītiyā, f. loathing, horror; scorn, contempt, L. *Rītē*, ind. (according to BRD. loc. case of the p. p. of *√rit*) under pain of, with the exclusion of, excepting, besides, without, unless (with abl. or acc. or a sentence beginning with *yatas*), RV.; AV. &c.; MBh.; Pañcat. &c. — *karmām*, ind. without work [BRD.], RV. x, 55, 7; (cf. under *ritē*, p. 224, col. 1.) — *barhiṣhka*, mfn. without the formula on the Barhis (q. v.), Śākhsh. — *mūla*, mfn. without roots, MaitrS. i. — *yajñām*, ind. outside the sacrifice, MaitrS. i. — *rakshas*, mfn. performed with exclusion of the Rakshases (as a sacrifice), AitBr. ii, 7, 2.

चृत् *rita*, *चृत्ति rīti*, *चृत्तु rītu*. See p. 223, col. 2—p. 224, col. 1.

चृत्तक *ritaka*. See *ṛitaka*.

चृतेयु *riteyu*, us, m., N. of a Rishi; of a son of Raudrāśva, (v. l. *riceyu*, q. v.)

चृत्विज् *ritvij*. See p. 224, col. 2.

चृत्विज *ritviya*, &c. See ib.

चृदूदर *ridūdāra*, mfn. (fr. *ridu*=*mridu* and *ūdāra*), having a soft or pleasant inner nature, RV. ii, 33, 5; iii, 54, 10; viii, 48, 10.

चृद्व (in comp. for *ridu*=*mridu*). — *yā*, mfn. drinking what is sweet or pleasant, RV. viii, 77, 1. — *vriddh*, mfn. increasing sweetness or pleasantness, ib.

चृध *ridh*, cl. 6. 2. 4. 5. 7. P. (Pot. 1. pl. *ridhema*, AV.; Subj. 3. sg. *ridhat*, RV.; pres. p. *ridhāt*; cf. *ridhād* below) *ridhyati*; *ridhnoti*; *riṇaddhi*; *ānārda*, *ardhiitā*, *ardhiṣhyati*, &c., to grow, increase, prosper, succeed, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to cause to increase or prosper, promote, make prosperous, accomplish, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.: Pass. *ridhyate*, to be promoted, increase, prosper, succeed, ŚBr.; BrArUp.: Caus. *ardhayati*, to satisfy, AV. vii, 80, 4; Nir.: Desid. *ardhidhishati* or *irishati*; [cf. *√radh* and *vriddh*.]

चृद्धा, mfn. increased, thriving, prosperous, abundant, wealthy, Kum.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; filled with (voices), made to resound; (*am*), n. stored grain, L.; a demonstrated conclusion, distinct result, L.

चृद्धि, *is*, f. increase, growth, prosperity, success, good fortune, wealth, abundance, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr. &c. (personified as Kuvera's wife, MBh.; Hariv.); accomplishment, perfection, supernatural power, BhP.; Lalit. &c.; magic; a kind of medicinal plant, Bhpr.; Car.; N. of Pārvaṭi, L.; of Lakshmi, L. — *kāma*, mfn. desiring prosperity or wealth, KātyŚr. — *pāda*, m. one of the four constituent parts of supernatural power, Lalit. — *mat*, mfn. being in a prosperous state, prosperous, wealthy, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; bringing or bestowing prosperity or wealth, Suśr.

चृद्धिता, mfn. (p. p. of a Nom. *riddhaya*) caused to increase, made to prosper, (*asi-riddhita*, made to prosper by the power of the word, MBh. xviii, 105.)

चृद्धिला, as, m., N. of a man (Buddh.)

चृद्धल (by Sandhi for *ridhat*, pres. p. of *ridh*, cl. 6). — *rī* (*√rī*), mfn. one whose speed is increasing or excessive, exceedingly swift (as horses), RV. viii, 46, 23. — *vāra*, mfn. one whose wealth is increasing or abundant, abounding in wealth (said of Agni), RV. vi, 3, 2.

चृद्धमुका, mfn. causing increase or prosperity, ĀśvGr. iv, 8, 9.

चृधक् *ridhak* (and *ridhāk*, SV.), ind. (related to *ardha*, BRD.), separately, aside, apart; singly, one by one; in a distinguished manner, particularly, RV.

चृधक्ष (in comp. for *ridhak*). — *mantra*, mfn. one who is destitute of speech [BRD.], AV. v, 1, 7.

चृधुक *ridhuka*, mfn. short, L.

चृध् *riph* and *rimph*, cl. 6. P. *riphati*, *rimphati*, *ānarpha*, *rimphām-cakāra*, &c., to hurt, kill; to reproach, Dhātup. xxviii, 30.

चृवीस *ribīsa*, am, n. an abyss, chasm (in the earth, from which hot vapours arise), RV.; warmth of the earth, KātyŚr. — *pakva*, mfn. matured by warmth of the earth, ĀpŚr.

चृधु *ribhū*, mfn. (*√rabh*), clever, skilful, inventive, prudent (said of Indra, Agni, and the Ādityas, RV.; also of property or wealth, RV. iv, 37, 5; viii, 93, 34; of an arrow, AV. i, 2, 3); (*us*), m. an artist, one who works in iron, a smith, builder (of carriages &c.), N. of three semi-divine beings (Ribhu, Vāja, and Vibhvan, the name of the first being applied to all of them; thought by some to represent the three seasons of the year [Ludwig, RV. vol. iii, p. 187], and celebrated for their skill as artists; they are supposed to dwell in the solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Āśvins, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati; they made their parents young, and performed other wonderful works [Sv-apas]; they are supposed to take their ease and remain idle for twelve days [the twelve intercalary days of the winter solstice] every year in the house of the Sun [Agohya]; after which they recommence working; when the gods heard of their skill, they sent Agni to them with the one cup of their rival Tvashtṛi, the artificer of the gods, bidding the Ribhus construct four cups from it; when they had successfully executed this task, the gods received the Ribhus amongst themselves and allowed them to partake of their sacrifices &c.; cf. Kaegi, RV. p. 53 f.), RV.; AV. &c.; they appear generally as accompanying Indra, especially at the evening sacrifice; in later mythology Ribhu is a son of Brahman, VP.; a deity, L.; (*avas*), m. a class of deities; [cf. Gk. *dlōpēv*; Lat. *labor*; Goth. *arb-with*; Angl. Sax. *carfoþ*; Slav. *rab-ŭ*.] — *māt*, mfn. clever, skilful, prudent, RV. i, 111, 2; accompanied by or connected with the Ribhus, RV.; VS. xxxviii, 8; AitBr. ii, 20, 14; KātyŚr. — *śathira* (voc.), mfn. clever and wise (said of Indra), RV. viii, 77, 8.

चृधुकुशा, as, m. Indra, L.; (Indra's) heaven, Comm. on Up. iv, 12; Indra's thunderbolt, L.; (this word appears to owe its origin to the next.)

चृधुकुशिन, as, m. (See Gr. 162; Pāṇ. vii, 1, 85 ff.), N. of the above Ribhus, and esp. of the first of them, RV.; N. of Indra (as the lord of the Ribhus, Nir.), RV.; of the Maruts, RV. viii, 7, 9; xx, 2; great, best [Say.], RV. viii, 93, 34.

चृधुकुशिपा, Nom. P. *ribhukshīnati*, to behave like Ribhukshin, Siddh.

चृधवा, *ribhavan*, and *ribhvas*, mfn. clever, skilful, prudent, wise (N. of Indra, Tvashtṛi, Agni, &c.), RV.; AV. v, 2, 7.

चृल्लक *řillaka*, *řillari*, *řillisaka*, probably wrong readings for *řhallaka*, &c., qq. v.

चृश *řisa*, as, m. the male of a species of antelope = the next, AV. iv, 4, 7.

चृश्या or (in later texts) *řishya*, as, m. the male of a species of antelope, the painted or white-footed antelope, RV. viii, 4, 10; AV. v, 14, 3; VS.; AitBr.; Suśr. &c.; N. of a Rishi, ĀrshBr.; of a son of Devātithi, BhP.; (*am*), n. hurt, violation, T. (for the explanation of *řiya-da*); [cf. *řiya*.] — *ketana* and *-ketn*, m., N. of A-niruddha, L. — *gatā*, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. — *gandhā*, f. a species of plant, Car. — *jihva*, n. a kind of leprosy, Car.; Suśr. — *dā*, n. a pit (for catching antelopes, BRD.; as hurting what falls into it, T.). — *proktā*, f., N. of several plants. — *mūka*, m., N. of a mountain, VP.; R.; Pañcat. &c. — *lobha*, m., N. of a man. — *āřinga*, m., N. of several men. *Ři-řāṅka*, m., N. of A-niruddha, L. *Řiřyādi*, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

चृश्याका, mfn. ifc. having the colour of or looking like the white-footed antelope, R.

चृष 1. *řish*, cl. 1. P. *arshati*, *ānarsha*, *arshita*, to flow, flow quickly, glide, move with a quick motion, RV.; AV.; VS.; to bring near by flowing, RV.; [cf. Gk. *ēron* (?); *āp-oppos*, 'flowing back'; *paliv-oppos*, 'darting back'.]

चृषभ, as, m. (fr. *√2. řish*, Up. ii, 123), a bull (as impregnating the flock; cf. *řishabha* and *ukshan*), RV.; AV.; VS.; ChUp.; BhP. &c.; any male animal in general, ŚBr.; the best or most excellent of any kind or race (cf. *purusharshabha*, &c.), MBh.; R. &c.; the second of the seven notes of the Hindū gamut (abbreviated into *Ṛi*); a kind of medicinal plant, Suśr.; Bhpr.; a particular antidote, Suśr. ii, 276, 7; a particular Ekāha (q. v.), KātyŚr.; the fifteenth Kalpa; N. of several men; of an ape; of a Nāga; of a mountain; of a Tirtha; (*ās*), m. pl. the inhabitants of Krauñca-dvīpa, BhP. v, 20, 22; N. of a people, VarBrS.; (ṛ), f. a woman with masculine peculiarities (as with a beard &c.), L.; a widow, L.; Carpopogon Pruriens, Car.; another plant, L.; [cf. Zd. *arshan*; Gk. *āron*.] — *kūṭa*, m., N. of the Hema-kūṭa, MBh. iii. — *gajavilasita*, n., N. of a metre. — *tara*, m. a small bull, Pāṇ. v, 3, 91. — *tā*, f. the state of being the best, eminence, superiority, TāṇḍyaBr. — *dāyīn*, mfn. bestowing bulls, AV. ix, 4, 20. — *deva*, m., N. of a Tirtham-kara or Arhat (Jain.). — *dvīpa*, m., N. of a place. — *dhavaja*, m., N. of Śiva, L.; of an Arhat (Jain.). — *pañcōśīkā*, f., N. of a work. — *pūjā*, f. 'veneration of the bull,' a particular observance, Gobh. iii, 6, 12. — *vat*, mfn. containing the word *řishabha*, TāṇḍyaBr. — *stava*, m., N. of a work. *Řishabhānana*, m., N. of a Jina.

चृषभ, as, m. a bull, Nigh.; a kind of medicinal plant, Suśr.; Car.; Bhpr.; N. of a king, Kathās.; of a mountain, Kathās. cx, 148.

चृष 2. *řish*, cl. 6. P. *řishati*, *ānarsha*, *arshita*, to go, move, Dhātup. xxviii, 7; to stab, kill, AV. ix, 4, 17; to push, thrust.

चृषद्, as, m., N. of a man, MBh.

चृषत्, mfn. pushed, thrust.

चृषति, *is*, f. a spear, lance, sword, RV.; AV. iv, 37, 8; 9; viii, 3, 7; [cf. O. Pers. *arstis*; Zd. *arstī*.] — *māt*, mfn. furnished with spears (as the Maruts), RV. — *vidyut* (*řishit*), mfn. glancing or glittering with swords (as the Maruts), RV. i, 168, 5; v, 52, 13. — *shena*, m., N. of a man; (cf. *řishit*). **चृषतिका**, as, m. pl., N. of a people, R.

चृषि *řishi*, is, m. (*√2. řish*, Comm. on Up. iv, 119; *řishati jñānena samsāra-pāram*, T.; perhaps fr. an obsolete *√řish* for *√dṛi*, 'to see?' cf. *řishi-kṛi*), a singer of sacred hymns, an inspired poet or sage, any person who alone or with others invokes the deities in rhythmical speech or song of a sacred character (e.g. the ancient hymn-singers Kutsa, Atri, Rebha, Agastya, Kuśika, Vasishtha, Vy-āśva), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; the Rishis were regarded by later generations as patriarchal sages or saints, occupying the same position in Indian history as the heroes and patriarchs of other countries, and constitute a peculiar class of beings in the early mythical system, as distinct from gods, men, Asuras, &c., AV. x, 10, 26; ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; they are the authors or rather seers of the Vedic hymns, i.e. according to orthodox Hindū ideas they are the inspired personages to whom these hymns

were revealed, and such an expression as 'the Rishi says' is equivalent to 'so it stands in the sacred text'; seven Rishis, *sapta rishayah* or *saptarishayah* or *saptarshayah*, are often mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas and later works as typical representatives of the character and spirit of the pre-historic or mythical period; in ŚBr. xiv, 5, 2, 6 their names are given as follows, Gotama, Bhāradvāja, Viśvā-mitra, Jamadagni, Vasiṣṭha, Kaśyapa, and Atri; in MBh. xii, Marici, Atri, Angiras, Pulaha, Kratu, Pulastya, Vasiṣṭha are given as the names of the Rishis of the first Manvantara, and they are also called Prajāpati or patriarchs; the names of the Rishis of the subsequent Manvantaras are enumerated in Hariv. 417 ff.; afterwards three other names are added, viz. Pracetas or Dakṣa, Bhṛigu, and Nārada, these ten being created by Manu Svāyambhuva for the production of all other beings including gods and men, ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; VP. &c.; in astron. the seven Rishis form the constellation of 'the Great Bear', RV. x, 82, 2; AV. vi, 40, 1; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; (metaphorically the seven Rishis may stand for the seven senses or the seven vital airs of the body, VS. xxxiv; ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.); a saint or sanctified sage in general, an ascetic, anchorite (this is a later sense; sometimes three orders of these are enumerated, viz. Devarshis, Brahmarshis, and Rājārshis; sometimes seven, four others being added, viz. Maharshis, Paramarshis, Śrutarshis, and Kāpārshis), Mn. iv, 94; xi, 236; Śak.; Ragh. &c.; the seventh of the eight degrees of Brāhmaṇas, Hcat.; a hymn or Mantra composed by a Rishi; the Veda, Comm. on MBh. and Pat.; a symbolical expression for the number seven; the moon; an imaginary circle; a ray of light, L.; the fish Cyprinus Rishi, L.; [cf. Hib. *arsan*, 'a sage, a man old in wisdom'; *arrach*, 'old, ancient, aged.']. — *kalpa*, m. 'almost a Rishi,' 'similar to a Rishi'; the sixth of the eight degrees of Brāhmaṇas, Hcat. — *kulyā*, f. 'the river of the Rishis,' a sacred river, N. of Sarasvatī (also denoting 'the river of Rishis, i.e. sacred hymns,' Sarasvatī being the goddess of speech), BhP. iii, 16, 12; 22, 27; N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; MārK. &c.; of a wife of Bhūman, BhP. v, 15, 5. — *kṛit*, mfn. causing to see (Śay.), enlightening (said of Agni), RV. i, 31, 16; enlightening (the mind), inspiring (said of the Soma), RV. ix, 96, 18. — *gana*, m. the company or number of sages, host of patriarchal sages. — *giri*, m., N. of a mountain in Magadha, MBh. — *gupta*, mfn. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — *cāndrāyana*, n. a particular observance or penance. — *cōdana*, mfn. animating or inspiring the Rishis, RV. viii, 51, 3. — *cōhandas*, n., N. of particular metres, RPāt. — *jāṅgaliki*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *tarpaṇa*, n. a handful of water presented as libation to the Rishis, T.; cf. Mn. ii, 176; N. of a work. — *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *tva*, n. the state of a Rishi, MBh. — *deva*, m., N. of a Buddha. — *deśa*, m. the country inhabited by the Rishis, Hcat. — *droṇa*, m., N. of a place. — *dvīṣ*, mfn. hating the Rishis, RV. i, 39, 10. — *pañcamī*, f. the fifth day in the light half of the month Bhādrapada. — *patana*, m., N. of a forest near Benares, Lalit. — *putra*, m. the son of a Rishi, MBh.; N. of an author. — *putraka*, m. Artemisia Vulgaris. — *prāśishṭa*, mfn. instructed by the Rishis, AV. xi, 1, 15. — *proktā*, f. Glycine Debilis, L. — *bāndhu*, mfn. related to the Rishis, RV. viii, 100, 6. — *brāhmaṇa*, n., N. of a work. — *mandala*, n., N. of a work. — *manas*, mfn. of far-seeing or enlightened mind, RV. ix, 96, 18. — *mukha*, n. the beginning of a Rishi or hymn. — *yajña*, m. sacrifice to the Rishis, i.e. study of the Veda, Mn. iv, 21. — *loka*, m. the world of the Rishis (cf. *deva-loka*, *brahma-loka*), MBh. — *vāt*, ind. like a Rishi, RV. x, 66, 14; Mn. ii, 189. — *śṛiṅga*, m., N. of a man; (cf. *ṛiṣya-śṛp*). — *śrāddha*, n. 'funeral oblation for the Rishis' (consisting of a mere handful of water), a figurative expression for insignificant acts which are preceded by great preparations, Śārng. — *śah* (nom. *-śahī*), mfn. overcoming the Rishi (said of the Soma), RV. ix, 76, 4. — *śāpa*, mfn. (√*śan*), presented or offered by the Rishis (to the gods; said of the Soma), RV. ix, 86, 4. — *śhṭuta*, mfn. praised by the Rishis, RV. vii, 75, 5; viii, 13, 25; AV. vi, 108, 2; ŚBr. &c. — *samhitā*, f. the Samhitā of the Rishis, SamhUp. — *sattama*, m. the best or most excellent of the sages. — *sāhvaya*, n. 'having Rishi as an appellation,' N. of the forest Rishi-patana above, Lalit. — *stoma*, m. a particular sacrifice, ĀśvŚr. — *svarā*,

mfn. praised by Rishis, RV. v, 44, 8. — *svādhyāya*, m. repetition of the Veda, ŚāṅkhGr. — *Rishi-vat*, mfn. (m. voc. °*vas*) associated with the Rishis, RV. viii, 2, 28; (*vati*), f., Kāś. on Pāp. viii, 2, 11. — *va-ha*, mfn., Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 3, 121.

Rishika, as, m. a Rishi of lower degree; N. of the king of the Rishikas; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ā*), f. the wife of an inferior Rishi; N. of a river, MBh.; VP.

Rishika, as, m. a species of grass, Nigh.

रुषि *rishū*, us, m. (√*2. rish*?), glow, flame (?), BRD.; (according to Śay., moving constantly; approaching; great; mighty; knowing; a Rishi), RV.

रुषि *rishī*. See under √*2. rish*, p. 226.

रुषि *rishya*, &c., vv. ll. for *ṛishya*, &c., qq. v.

रुष *rishvā*, mf(ā)n. (√*2. rish*?), elevated, high, RV.; AV.; VS.; sublime, great, noble (as gods), RV. — *vira*, mfn. inhabited by sublime heroes (as the sky), RV. i, 52, 13. **रुषवर्ज** *rishvājas*, mfn. having sublime power (as Indra), RV. x, 105, 6.

रुह *rihāt*, mfn. (√*rah*, T.), small, weak, powerless, RV. x, 28, 9.

रि.

रि 1. *ri*, the eighth vowel of the alphabet (the corresponding long vowel to *ri* and resembling the sound of *ri* in *marine*, but after labials more like *ru*; it generally only appears in some forms of nouns in *ri*, viz. in the gen. pl. of all genders, in the acc. pl. m. and f., and in nom. acc. and voc. pl. n.) — *kāra*, m. the letter or sound *ri*, TPāt.

रि 2. *ri*, ind. an interjection of terror, L.; a particle implying reproach; warding off, L.; a particle used at the beginning of a sentence, L.

रि 3. *ri*, *ris*, m. a Bhairava, L.; a Dānava, L.; f. the mother of the gods; of the demons, L.; recollection; going, motion, L.; n. a breast, L.

रि 4. *ri* for 4. *ri*, q. v.

लृ.

लृ 1. *lri*, the ninth vowel of the alphabet (resembling the sound *lry* in *revelry*; it only appears in some forms of √*kṛip*). — *kāra*, *-varṇa*, m. the sound *lri*, RPāt.; APāt.; TPāt.

लृ 2. *lri*, *lris*, m. a mountain, L.; the earth, the mother of the gods, L.

लृ 3. *lritaka*, as, m., N. of a man, mispronunciation of *ṛitaka*, Pat. and Kāś. on Śivasūtra 2.

लृ.

लृ 1. *lri*, the tenth vowel of the alphabet (the corresponding long vowel to *lri*, entirely artificial and only appearing in the works of some grammarians and lexicographers).

लृ 2. *lri*, *lris*, m. Śiva, L.; f. the mother of the cow of plenty; the mother of the Dānavas; wife of a Daitya; mother; divine female; female nature.

ए.

ए 1. *e*, the eleventh vowel of the alphabet (corresponding to the letter *e* as pronounced in *prey*, *grey*). — *kāra*, m. the letter or sound *e*, TPāt. &c.

ए 2. *e*, ind. an interjection, MaitrS.; a particle of recollection; addressing; censure; contempt; compassion, L.

ए 3. *e*, *es*, m. Vishnu, L.

ए 4. *ē* (ā-√*i*), P. -eti, to come near or towards, go near, approach, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (with and without *punar*) to come back, come again to, AitBr.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to reach, attain, enter, come into (a state or position), Mn. xii, 125; Megh.; Prab. &c.; to submit, fall to one's share, ChUp. v, 14, 1 (*āyayanti* ?); KathUp.: Intens. ā. (3. du. -iyāte; 1. pl. -īmahe) to hasten near, RV. vii, 39, 2; to request, VS. iv, 5.

आ, &c. See p. 147, col. 3.

1. **इ** *īta* (for 2. see s.v.), mfn. come near, approached, RV.; Nir. &c.

इ *ī*, f. arrival, approach, RV. x, 91, 4; 178, 2. **इ** *īya*, ind. p. having come near &c., RV. x, 66, 14; AV.; Mn.; Ragh. &c.

एक *ēka*, mfn. (√*i*, Up. iii, 43, probably fr. a base *e*; cf. *Zd. ae-va*; Gk. *ol-v-ōs*, *olos*; Goth. *ai-n-s*; also Lat. *aequu-s*; *gaia sarvāddi*, Pāp. i, 1, 27; see Gr. 200), one (*eko* 'pi or *ekas-cana*, with *na* preceding or following, no one, nobody; the words *ekayā na orekān na* are used before decadenumerals to lessen them by one, e.g. *ekān na trīṇśat*, twenty-nine), RV. &c.; (with and without *eva*) alone, solitary, single, happening only once, that one only (frequently ifc.; cf. *dharmāka-raksha*, &c.), RV. &c.; the same, one and the same, identical, ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; one of two or many (*eka-eka*, *eka-dvītiya*, the one—the other; esp. pl. *eke*, some, *eke*—*apare*, some—others, &c.), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Hit. &c.; (*eka* repeated twice, either as a compound [cf. *ekāka*] or uncompounded, may have the sense 'one and one,' 'one by one,' RV. i, 20, 7; 123, 8; v, 52, 17; R.; BhP. &c.); single of its kind, unique, singular, chief, pre-eminent, excellent, Ragh.; Kathās.; Kum. &c.; sincere, truthful, MW.; little, small, L.; (sometimes used as an indefinite article), a, an, R.; Śak.; Vet. &c. (the fem. of *eka* before a Taddhita suffix and as first member of a compound is *eka* not *ekā*, Pāp. vi, 3, 62); (*as*), m., N. of a teacher, Āp.; of a son of Rāya, BhP.; (*ā*), f., N. of Durgā; (*am*), n. unity, a unit (ifc.), Hcat. — **रितु**, m. the only time, only season, AV. viii, 9, 25; 26. — **रिशी**, m. the only or chief Rishi, AV. viii, 9, 25; 26; x, 7, 14; N. of a Rishi, ŚBr. xiv. — **काण्ठा**, m. a species of Silurus, L. — **काण्ठा**, mfn. 'having one throat,' uttering simultaneously. — **कापला**, mfn. contained in one cup, one cup-full, AitBr. iii, 48, 2; ŚBr. — **कारा**, mf(ā)n. doing or effecting one, Pāp. iii, 2, 21; mf(ā)n. one-handed, one-rayed, L. — **कार्माकरा**, mfn. doing the same thing, having the same profession. — **काल्पा**, mfn. having the same method of performing ceremonial, observing the same ritual (as priests). — **कार्या**, n. the same business or work, MBh.; mfn. executing the same work, performing the same business, Pañcat. — **काला**, m. happening at the same time, simultaneous, BhP.; (*am*), ind. at one time only, once a day, Mn. vi, 55. — **कालिकाम**, ind. once a day, Mn. xi, 123. — **कालिन**, mfn. happening only once a day, MārK. — **कुण्डला**, m. 'having one ear-ring or ring,' N. of Kuvera, L.; of Śeṣha, L.; of Bala-rāma, L. — **कुशṭha**, n. a kind of leprosy, Suśr.; Car. — **कुशṭha**, mfn. once ploughed, L. — **कुशिरा**, n. the milk of one and the same cow, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 3, 62. — **कुरा**, m. a one-hoofed animal, Āp. ii, 16, 16. — **गु**, m. a particular Agni-śtoma (q.v.), GopBr. — **गुरु** or **-guruka**, m. having the same teacher, pupil of the same preceptor. — **ग्रामा**, m. the same village, *gapa gahddi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 138; SāmavBr. — **ग्रामिणा**, mfn. inhabiting the same village, ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 16, 5; Mn. iii, 103. — **ग्रामिया**, mfn. id., Pāp. — **चक्रा**, mf(ā)n. having one wheel (said of the sun's chariot), RV. i, 164, 2; AV. ix, 9, 2; x, 8, 7; possessing only one army, governed by one king (as the earth), BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of a Dānava, MBh.; VP. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of a town of the Kīcakas, MBh.; *-vartī-tā*, f. the state of revolving on one wheel (said of the sun); the state of being sole master, supremacy (of a king), Kathās. xviii, 70. — **चक्षुः**, mfn. one-eyed (said of an animal or of a needle). — **चत्वारिंश**, m. the forty-first. — **चत्वारिंशा**, mf(ā)n. the forty-one. — **चन्द्र**, f., N. of one of the mothers in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. — **चर**, mf(ā)n. wandering or living alone, not living in company, solitary, segregarious, MBh.; BhP.; (said of certain animals), Mn. v, 17; BhP. v, 8, 15; (N. of a thief), Kathās.; moving at the same time, ŚBr. iii, 8, 3, 17; 18; N. of Śiva-Rudra, Gaut.; of Bala-deva, L.; (*as*), m. a rhinoceros, L. — **चरणा**, mfn. one-footed; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a fabulous race, VarBrS. — **चरिन**, mfn. living alone, solitary, MBh.; (*ī*), m. a Pratyeka-buddha, L.; (*iṇī*), f. a woman who goes after one man only, a faithful woman, Daś. — **चि**, mfn. having one layer (of wood or bricks &c.), Jaim. — **चित्का**, mfn. id., ŚBr. ix. — **चित्का**, mfn. id., TS. v; Śulbas. — **चित्वा**, n. the state of having one layer, Comm. on Śulbas. — **चित्ता**, n. fixedness of thought on one single object, Prab.; one and the same thought, unanimity, R.; Kathās.; (mfn.) thinking of one thing only, intent upon, absorbed in, Kap.; Hit.; Pañcat.;

having the same mind, agreeing, concurring; -*tā*, f. unanimity, agreement, Bhāṭṭ. - *cittī* - *bhū*, to become unanimous, Hit. - *cintana*, n. unanimous or joint consideration, MBh. - *cīn-maya* (*cit-m*), mfn. consisting of intelligence only, RāmātUp. - *citr-ṇi*, m., N. of an author. - *cetas*, mfn. of one mind, unanimous, BhP. - *codana*, n. a rule concerning one act only, KāṭyŚr. iv, 3, 11; v, 6, 8; (mfn.) having one and the same rule, KāṭyŚr. - *ochattara*, mfn. having only one (royal) umbrella, ruled by one king solely, BhP.; Hcat. &c. - *ochannā*, f. a kind of riddle, Kāvyaḍ. - *ochāya*, mfn. having shadow only, quite darkened, MBh. iv, 1858; 1878. - *ochāyāśrita*, mfn. involved in similarity (of debt) with one debtor (said of a surety who binds himself to an equal liability with one debtor, i. e. to the payment of the whole debt, Mit.), Yājñ. ii, 56; KāṭyDh. - *jā*, mfn. born or produced alone or single, solitary, single, alone of its kind, RV. i, 164, 15; x, 84, 3; AV.; KāṭyŚr. &c. - *jaṭa*, m., N. of a being in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; (*ā*), f., N. of a goddess, Tantras. [T.] - *janman*, m. 'once-born,' a Śūdra, L.; 'having pre-eminent birth,' a king, L. - *jāta*, mfn. of one parentage, born of the same parents, Mn. ix, 148; 182. - *jāti*, mfn. once-born (as a Śūdra), Gaut. x, 50; Mn. x, 4; of the same species or kind (as animals), Suśr.; (*is*), m. a Śūdra, Mn. viii, 270. - *jātiya*, mfn. of the same species, Suśr.; of the same family, Dāyabh. - *jīva-vāda*, m. (in phil.) the assertion of a living soul only. - *jyā*, f. the cord of an arc; sine of 30° or of the radius, W. - *jyotis*, n. 'the only light,' N. of Śiva. - *tatpara*, mfn. solely intent on, Kathās. - *tantrikā* or *tantri*, f. a lute with one chord. - *tamā*, mfn. (n. - *at*) one of many, one (used sometimes as indef. article), Pāṇ. v, 3, 94; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. - *tara*, mfn. (u. *am*, not *at* by Vārtt. on Pāṇ. vii, 1, 26) one of two, either, other, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; (rarely) one of many, Dāy.; Kād. - *tas*, see p. 230, col. 3. - *tā*, f. oneness, unity, union, coincidence, identity, ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; (*ekatām api* - *yā*, to become one with [instr.], VP.) - *tāna*, mfn. directed to one object only, having the mind fixed on one object only, closely attentive, Kathās.; Daś.; of the same or equal extent, L.; (*as*), m. attention fixed on one object only, BhP.; harmonious tone or song (cf. *tāna*), L. - *tāla*, m. harmony, unison (of song, dance, and instrumental music); accurate adjustment; (*ī*), f. a particular time (in mus.); an instrument for beating time; any instrument having but one note, W.; (mfn.) having a single palm tree (as a mountain), Ragh. xv, 23. - *tālīkā*, f. a particular time (in mus.). - *tīrthīn*, mfn. inhabiting the same hermitage, Yājñ. ii, 137. - *tumba*, m(f) n. having a single bottle-gourd for a sounding-board. - *triṇṣa*, m(f) n. the thirty-first. - *triṇṣaka*, mfn. consisting of thirty-one elements. - *triṇṣat*, f. thirty-one; - *d-akshara*, m(f) n. consisting of thirty-one syllables, ŚBr. iii. - *tejana*, mfn. having a single shaft (as an arrow), AV. vi, 57, 1. - *trika*, m., N. of a particular Ekāha sacrifice, KāṭyŚr.; ĀśvŚr. &c. - *tva*, n. oneness, unity, union, coincidence, identity, KāṭyŚr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (in Gr.) the singular number, Kās.; singleness, soleness, HYog. - *danṣhtra*, m. 'single-tusked,' N. of Gaṇeśa, L.; a kind of fever, L. - *daṇḍin*, m. 'bearing one staff,' N. of a class of monks, Comm. on TāṇḍyaBr.; RāmātUp.; (*inas*), m., N. of a Vedāntic school; *ekadaṇḍi-saṇṇyāsa-vidhi*, m., N. of a work. - *danta*, m. 'one-toothed,' N. of Gaṇeśa, L. - *dis*, mfn. being in the same quarter or direction, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 112. - *diksha*, mfn. (a sacrificial observance) at which only one Dikṣā or consecration takes place, Lāṭy. viii, 5, 19. - *duḥkha*, mfn. having the same sorrows, MBh.; - *sukha*, mfn. having the same sorrows and joys, sympathizing. - *duḥgāha*, n. = *kṣhira* above. - *dris*, mfn. one-eyed, L.; a crow, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; = *tattva-jña*, T. - *drīya*, mfn. alone worthy of being beheld, sole object of vision, Kum. vii, 64; Naish. - *drīṣṭi*, f. gaze fixed upon one object, Pañcat.; (mfn.) one-eyed, L.; (*is*), m. a crow, Nigh. - *deva*, m. the only God, supreme Lord, T. - *devata*, mfn. devoted or offered to one deity, directed to one deity, KāṭyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. - *devatya*, mfn. id., TS. iii; ŚBr. - *deśa*, m. one spot or place, one passage, a certain spot or passage, some place, MBh.; Pañcat.; Sāh. &c.; a part, portion or division of the whole, KāṭyŚr.; Mn. &c.; one and the same place, Kap.; (mfn.) being in the same place, KāṭyŚr. xvi, 7, 17; - *tva*, n. the state of being a part or portion

of the whole, Jaim.; - *vikāra*, m. change of only a part (of a word); - *vikṛita*, mfn. changed in only a part; - *vibhāvita*, mfn. convicted of one part of a charge, Yājñ. ii, 20; - *vivartin*, mfn. extending or relating to one part only, partial, Sāh.; Kpr.; - *stha*, mfn. situated in the same place; standing or occurring in a certain place or passage. - *desin*, mfn. consisting of single parts or portions, divided into parts (as a whole), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 1; Comm. on Bādar.; a sectary, Sarvad.; Comm. on Kap. &c.; (*ī*), m. a disputant who knows only part of the true state of a case. - *deha*, mfn. having a similar body or descended from the same person (as a family), Hariv. 2532; having as it were one body, Hariv. 3439; (*au*), m. du. husband and wife, T.; (*as*), m. 'having a singular or beautiful form,' N. of the planet Mercury, L. - *dyā*, m., N. of a Rishi, RV. viii, 80, 10. - *dravya*, n. a single object, KāṭyŚr. i, 10, 6; one and the same object, KāṭyŚr. i, 7, 9. - *dhanā*, n. a choice portion of wealth, ŚBr. xi, 4, 1, 1; Āp. ii, 13, 13; (*eka-dhana*), 'put down in an odd number,' N. of particular water-vessels by means of which water is taken up at certain sacrificial observances, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr. &c.; (*ās*), f. pl. (scil. *āpas*) the water taken up by means of those vessels, AitBr. ii, 20, 5; KāṭyŚr. &c.; - *vidā*, mfn. obtaining the chief portion of wealth, VS. v, 7. - *dhanin*, mfn. carrying the above water-vessels, ŚBr. iii; having one part of wealth, having the choice portion of wealth, L. - *dharma*, - *dharmin*, mfn. of the same properties or kind, Kāvyaḍ. - *dhātūn*, mfn. consisting of one part or element. - *dhāra*, m. a single or uninterrupted current, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv, 4, 7. - *dhāraka*, m., N. of a mountain. - *dhishtya*, mfn. having the same place for the sacred fire, ŚBr. iv. - *dhura* or *dhurā-vaha* or *dhurina*, mfn. bearing the same burden, fit for the same burden, equal, apt, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 79; Naish. - *dhenu*, f. a unique or excellent cow, RV. vii, 38, 5. - *nakshatrā*, n. a lunar mansion consisting of only one star, or one whose name occurs but once, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr. - *naṭa*, m. the principal actor in a drama, the manager (who recites the prologue), L. - *navanya*, m. the planet Venus, L. - *navata*, mfn. the ninety-first. - *navati*, f. ninety-one; - *tama*, mfn. the ninety-first. - *nātha*, m. 'having one master,' N. of an author; (*ī*), f., N. of his work. - *nāyaka*, m. 'the only Ruler,' N. of Śiva. - *nipāta*, m. a particle which is a single word. - *niścaya*, m. one and the same resolution, common resolution, MBh. i, 7625; (mfn.) having the same intention or resolution, MBh. i, 7624. - *nīda*, mfn. having a common abode, VS. xxxii, 8; having only one seat, BhP. - *netra*, m. 'one-eyed,' N. of Śiva; (with Śaivas) one of the eight forms of Vidyēśvara, Sarvad. - *netra*, m. id. - *nemi*, mfn. having one felly, AV. x, 8, 7; xi, 4, 22. - *paksha*, m. one side or party, the one case or alternative, the one side of an argument; (*e*), ind. in one point of view; (mfn.) being of the same side or party, siding with, an associate, L.; partial, taking one view only, L. - *pakṣi-bhāva*, m. the state of being the one alternative, Comm. on Nyāyam. - *pakṣi* - *bhū*, to be only one side or alternative, Pat. - *pañcāśa*, mfn. the fifty-first. - *pañcāśat*, f. fifty-one; - *tama*, mfn. the fifty-first. - *pati*, m. one and the same husband, BhP. iv, 26, 27. - *patika*, mfn. having the same husband, Comm. on Mn. ix, 183. - *pattra*, m., N. of a plant, L. - *patrikā*, f. Ocimum Gratissimum, L. - *patni-tā*, f. the state of having the same wife, (with *bahūnām*) polyandry, MBh. - *patni* (*eka-*), f. a woman who has only one husband or lover, a faithful wife, one devoted to her husband or lover, P. iv, 1, 35; AV. x, 8, 39; MBh.; Mn. &c.; (*yas*), f. pl. women who have the same husband, Mn. ix, 183; a single wife, an only wife, BhP. - *patnika*, mfn. having only one wife. - *pād* (*pāt*, *pādī*, *pāt* and *pāt*), mfn. having only one foot, limping, lame, RV.; AV.; VS.; AitBr. &c.; incomplete, ŚBr. xiv; (with *i. aja*, N. of one of the Maruts, RV.) (*pāt*), m., N. of Vishṇu, MBh. iii; of Śiva, L.; of a Dānava, MBh. i; (*pādī*), f. a foot-path, MBh.; Daś. &c. - *pada*, n. one and the same place or spot; the same panel, AgP.; a single word, VPāt.; Śiś.; a simple word, a simple nominal formation, Nir.; one and the same word, VPāt. i, 111; (*e*), ind. on the spot, in one moment, at once, R.; Ragh.; Vikr. &c.; m(f) ā & ī (ĀśvGr.) taking one step, ĀśvGr. i, 7, 19; having only one foot, ŚBr.; BhP.; occupying

only one panel, Hcat.; consisting of a single word, named with a single word, MBh.; VPāt.; APāt. &c.; (*as*), m. a kind of coitus; (*ā*), f. (scil. *ric*) a verse consisting of only one Pāda or quarter stanza, ŚBr.; RPrāt.; N. of the twenty-fifth lunar mansion (= *pūrva-bhādra-padā*), VarBṛS.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a fabulous race, VarBṛS.; - *vāt*, ind. like one word; - *stha*, mfn. being in the same word. - *padī*, ind. upon or with only one foot, gaṇa *dvidandya-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 128. - *padika*, mfn. occupying only one panel, Hcat. - *parā*, mfn. of singular importance, more important than any other, first of all (said of dice), RV. x, 34, 2. - *pari*, ind. with exception of one (die), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 10. - *parpā*, f. 'living upon one leaf,' N. of a younger sister of Durgā, Hariv.; N. of Durgā, L. - *parpikā*, f., N. of Durgā, DevīP. - *parvataka*, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. - *palāsa*, m. a tree with one leaf, gaṇa *gahādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138. - *palāśiya*, mfn. being on or belonging to the above tree, ib. - *paśuka*, mfn. having the same victim, ĀśvŚr. iii. - *pāṭopa-jīvin*, mfn. living on food prepared by the same cooking (as a family), Comm. on Gobh. i, 4, 24. - *pāṭalā*, f. 'living upon a single blossom,' N. of a younger sister of Durgā, Hariv.; N. of Durgā, L. - *pāpa*, m. a single wager or stake. - *pāta*, mfn. happening at once, sudden, rapid; (*as*), m. the Pratikā or first word of a Mantra, Śāy. on AitBr. ii, 19, 9. - *pātin*, mfn. having a common or the same appearance, appearing together, belonging to each other, RPrāt.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; having a single or common Pratikā or first word, quoted together as one verse (as Mantras), AitBr. i, 19, 9; ĀśvŚr. v, 18, 11. - *pātra*, mfn. being in one and the same vessel, TS. vi. - *pāda*, m. a single foot, MBh.; BhP.; one quarter, MBh. xii; the same Pāda or quarter stanza, RPrāt. 100; (mfn.) having or using only one foot, AV. xiii, 1, 6; MBh.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a fabulous people, MBh. ii; (*am*), n., N. of a country; (cf. *eka-pād*, col. 2.) - *pādaka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a fabulous people, R.; (*ikā*), f. a single foot, Naish.; N. of the second book of the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa. - *pārthiva*, m. sole ruler or king, Ragh. iii, 31. - *piṅga* or *piṅgala*, m. 'having a yellow mark (in the place of one eye),' N. of Kuvera, R.; Daś. &c.; - *īdāla*, m. 'Kuvera's mountain,' N. of the Himavat, Daś. - *piṇḍa*, mfn. = *sa-piṇḍa*, q. v., L. - *pīta*, mfn. quite yellow, Ratnāv. - *pundarikā*, n. 'the only lotus,' i. e. the only or very best, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 3, 14. - *putra*, mfn. having only one son; (*as*), m. an only son. - *putraka*, m. a species of bird, VarBṛS. - *puruṣa*, m. the one supreme Spirit, Prab.; one man only; a unique or excellent man, L.; (mfn.) having or consisting of only one man, BhP. vi, 5, 7. - *puṛoḥṣa*, mfn. receiving the same sacrificial cake, ŚBr. iv. - *pushkala*, m. (- *pushkara*, ed. Bombay) a kind of musical instrument (= *kāhala*, Nilak.), MBh. v, 3350. - *pushpā*, f. 'producing only one blossom,' N. of a plant, L. - *prithak-tva*, n. unity and distinctness. - *prakāra*, mfn. of the same kind or manner. - *prakhya*, mfn. having the same appearance, similar. - *prathāra*, mfn. having only one Prathāra (q. v.) syllable, Lāṭy. vi. - *pradāna*, mfn. receiving the offerings at the same time or sacrifice (as deities), ĀśvŚr. i, 3, 18. - *prabhū-tva*, n. the sovereignty of one, monarchy. - *prayatna*, m. one effort (of the voice). - *prastha*, n. 'having one table-land,' N. of a mountain [T.], gaṇa *mā-lādi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 88. - *prahārika*, mfn. (killed) by one blow. - *prāṇa-bhāva*, m. the act of breathing once, TPrāt. - *prāṇa-yoga*, m. union (of sounds) in one breath, VPāt. - *prādeśa*, m(f) n. one span long, ŚBr. vi. - *phalā*, f. producing only one fruit, N. of a plant, L. - *buddhi*, mfn. of one mind, unanimous, Kathās.; 'having only one idea,' N. of a fish, Pañcat. - *bhaktā*, m(f) n. devoted or faithful to only one (husband), faithful, Mn. viii, 363; (*am*), n. the eating only one meal (a day), Kaus.; Yājñ. iii, 319; MBh. &c. - *bhakti*, f. id. - *bhaktika*, mfn. eating only one meal (a day), Gaut. - *bha-ksha*, m. sole food. - *bhāga*, m. one part, one-fourth, Pancar. - *bhāva*, m. the being one, oneness, BhP.; simplicity, sincerity, Pañcat.; (mfn.) of the same nature, agreeing, MBh.; simple, sincere, Pañcat. - *bhāvin*, mfn. becoming one, being combined, RPrāt. - *bhūta*, mfn. become one, concentrated (as the mind), BhP. - *bhūmika*, mfn. one-storied, Hcat. - *bhūya*, n. the becoming one, union, KaushUp. - *bhojana*, n. the eating

only one meal (a day), MBh.; eating together, MBh. xiii, 6238. — **bhojin**, mfn. eating only one meal (a day), Subh. — **matī**, f. concentration of mind, BhP.; (mfn.) unanimous, MBh.; Suśr.; Pañcat. — **manas**, mfn. fixing the mind upon one object, concentrated, attentive, MBh.; R.; Ratnāv. &c.; unanimous, AitBr. viii, 25, 4. — **maya**, m(f) n. consisting of one, uniform, Kathās. — **mātra**, mfn. consisting of one syllabic instant, APāt. — **mukha**, mfn. having one mouth, Hcat.; having the face turned towards the same direction, AV. ix, 4, 9; having one chief or superintendent, Yājñ. ii, 203; belonging to the same category, Śāy. on TBr. — **mūrdhan**, m(f) n. having the head or face turned towards the same direction, AV. viii, 9, 15. — **mūla**, mfn. having one root, ĀśvGr.; (ā), f. Linum Usitatissimum, L.; Desmodium Gangeticum, L. — **yakāra**, mfn. containing only one *ya*. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice offered by one person, KātyŚr. xxv. — **ya-** **ma**, mfn. monotonous, TPāt. — **ya-** **shṭīka**, f. any ornament consisting of a single pearl, L. — **yāvan**, m., N. of a king, TBr. ii; TāndyaBr. — **yūpā**, m. one and the same sacrificial post, MaitrS. iii, 4, 8; TāndyaBr. — **yoga**, m. one rule (opposed to *yoga-vibhāga*, q. v.) — **yoni**, f. the same womb; (mfn.) of the same mother, ĀśvGr.; of the same origin or caste, Mn. ix, 148. — **raja**, m. Verbesina Scandens, L. — **ratna**, m. an eminent warrior, MBh. iii. — **rada**, m. 'one-tusked,' N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **rasa**, m. the only pleasure, only object of affection, R. i; (mfn.) having only one pleasure or object of affection, relishing or finding pleasure in only one thing or person, R. iii; Ragh. &c.; having (always) the same object of affection, unchangeable, Uttara. — **rāj**, mfn. shining alone, alone visible, BhP. iii, 5, 24; (f), m. the only king or ruler, monarch, RV. iii, 37, 3; AV. iii, 4, 1; AitBr. &c.; the king alone, KātyŚr. xxii, 11, 33. — **rājā**, m. the only king, monarch, TBr.; MBh. — **rājñī**, f. the only queen, absolute queen. — **rātra**, n. duration of one night, one night, one day and night, PārGr.; Mn. iii, 102, &c.; (as), m. a particular observance or festival, AV. xi, 7, 10; MBh. xiii; (mfn.) during one night. — **rātrika**, mfn. lasting for one night; lasting for one day and night (as food), Mn. iv, 223; staying one night, MBh. — **rātriṇa**, mfn. during one night, Lāṭy. viii, 4, 3. — **rāśī**, f. one heap, a quantity heaped together; *-gata* or *-bhūta*, mfn. heaped or collected together, mingled. — **rikthīn**, mfn. sharing the same heritage, co-heir, Mn. ix, 162. — **rudra**, m. Rudra alone; (with Śaivas) one of the eight forms of Vidyēśvara, Hcat. — **rūpa**, n. one form, one kind, Sāṃkhyak.; (mfn.) having the same colour or form, one-coloured, of one kind, uniform, RV. x, 169, 2; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (am), n., N. of a metre; *-tas*, ind. in one form, unalterably; *-tā*, f. uniformity, invariableness, Pañcat. — **rūpya**, mfn. descended from one and the same man or woman, Comm. on Pāp. vi, 3, 62. — **ośā** (*eka-pica*), m. n. a single verse, gaṇa *ardharcaḍi*, Pāp. ii, 4, 31 [T.]; (mfn.) consisting of only one verse, ŚBr.; (am), n. a Śukta of only one verse, AV. xix, 23, 20. — **ośā**, see *-riti*, p. 227, col. 3. — **ośā**, see *-riti*, ib. — **la-** **kshya-tā**, f. the state of being the only aim, Dā. — **lava**, m., N. of a son of Hiranya-dhanus and king of the Nishādas, MBh.; (ā), f., N. of a town. — **liṅga**, n. (scil. *kshetra*) a field or place in which (for the distance of five Krośas) there is but one Liṅga or landmark, T.; having a singular Śiva-liṅga (q. v.), N. of a Tīrtha; (as), m., N. of Kuvera, L. — **lū**, m., N. of a Rishi, gaṇa *gargādī*, Pāp. iv, 1, 105. — **vakra**, m. 'one-faced,' N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; (ā), f., N. of a mother in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. (v.l. *-candā*); (am), n. a kind of berry, T. — **vaktraka**, mfn. one-faced, Hcat. — **vacanā**, n. the singular number, ŚBr.; Pāp. &c. — **vat**, ind. like one, simple; as one, as in the case of one, Āp.; Pāp. &c.; *-d-bhāva*, m. the being or becoming like one, aggregation, Comm. on KātyŚr. &c. — **varpa**, m. a single sound or letter, RPāt.; VPāt. &c.; (mfn.) of one colour, one-coloured, uniform, PārGr.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; having one caste only, being all one caste, MBh. iii; consisting of one sound only, RPāt. 110; VPāt. i, 151; (f), f. a kind of musical instrument, L.; *-samikaraṇa*, n. equalization of two uniform quantities, a kind of equation (in math.). — **varpaka**, mfn. consisting of one syllable. — **vartman**, n. a by-way, path, Naish. — **var-** **shikā**, f. a heifer one year old, L. — **vastra**,

mfn. having but a single garment, clothed in only one garment, Āp.; PārGr.; Hcat. &c.; *-tā*, f. the state of having but a single garment, MBh.; *-snāna-* **vidhi**, m., N. of a work. — **vākya**, n. a single expression or word; a single sentence, Comm. on Jaim.; the same sentence, an identical sentence (either by words or meanings), T.; a speech not contradicted, unanimous speech, Ragh.; *-tā*, f. unanimity; (in Gr.) the being one sentence. — **vā-** **caka**, mfn. denoting the same thing, synonymous, Comm. on VarBṛS. — **vāda**, m. a kind of drum, L.; (with Vedāntins) a particular theory (establishing the identity of all objects with Brahman), T. — **vādyā**, f. a kind of spirit or demon [BRD], AV. ii, 14, 1. — **vāram**, ind. only once, at one time, Comm. on Mn.; Pañcat.; at once, suddenly, Pañcat. — **vāre**, ind. id., L. — **vāsa**, mfn. living on the same place. — **vāsas**, mfn. clothed in only one garment, Āp.; MBh. — **viṇśā**, m(f) n. the twenty-first, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; consisting of twenty-one parts (as the Ekaviṇśa-stoma), VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; (as), m. the Ekaviṇśa-stoma, AV. viii, 9, 20; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; N. of one of the six Prishṭhya-stomas, KātyŚr. xx, 6, 26; xxiii, 1, 18; *-vat*, mfn. accompanied with the Ekaviṇśa-stoma, ŚBr. viii; *-sampād*, f. accomplishing the number twenty-one, ŚBr.; *-stoma*, m. a Stoma (q. v.) consisting of twenty-one parts, TS. v; ŚBr. xii. — **viṇśaka**, m(f) n. the twenty-first, Mn. iii, 37; Hcat.; consisting of twenty-one (syllables), RPāt. 880; (am), n. the number twenty-one, Yājñ. iii, 224. — **viṇśat**, f. twenty-one, R. — **viṇśati**, f. twenty-one, a collection or combination of twenty-one, TS.; ŚBr.; *-tama*, mfn. the twenty-first; *-dhā*, ind. twenty-one-fold, in twenty-one parts, ŚBr.; *-vidha*, mfn. twenty-one times, twenty-one-fold, MaitrS. — **viṇśatka**, n. the number twenty-one, Kām. — **viṇśinī**, f. id., TāndyaBr. — **vidha**, mfn. of one kind, simple, ŚBr.; Sāṃkhyak.; identical, Sāh. — **viḥakti**, mfn. that (member of a compound) which (when the compound is resolved) appears throughout in one and the same case, Pāp. i, 2, 44. — **vilocana**, ās, m. pl. 'one-eyed,' N. of a fabulous people, VarBṛS. — **viśayin**, mfn. having one common object or aim, arival. — **virā**, m. a unique or pre-eminent hero, RV. x, 103, 1; AV. xii, 13, 2; xx, 34, 17; MBh. &c.; a species of tree, L.; (ā), f., N. of a daughter of Śiva; a species of gourd, Nigh.; *-kalpa*, m., N. of a work. — **virya**, mfn. of equal strength, TāndyaBr. — **vika**, m. a solitary wolf, Comm. on Tār. — **vriksha**, m. an isolated tree, MānGr.; VarYog.; one and the same tree, Subh.; a country or place in which (for the distance of four Krośas) there is but one tree, L. — **vrikshīya**, mfn. belonging to an isolated tree or to one and the same tree, belonging to a country like the above, gaṇa *ga-* **hādī**, Pāp. iv, 2, 138. — **vrit**, mfn. 'being one,' simple, AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c. — **vritta**, n. the same metre, Sāh. — **vṛinda**, m. a particular disease of the throat, Suśr. — **vriśhā**, m. the chief bull, the best or most excellent of a number, AV.; (am), n., N. of a Sāmar. — **veṇī** or *-veṇī*, f. a single braid of hair (worn by women, as a sign of mourning, when their husbands are dead or absent for a long period), Śāk.; R.; Megh.; a woman wearing her hair in the above manner. — **veśmān**, n. a unique building, ŚBr. i, 3, 2, 14; one and the same house, Mn. iii, 141; a solitary house or room, Mn. xi, 176. — **vyavasā-** **yn**, mfn. following the same employment. — **vyā-** **khyāna**, mfn. having the same explanation, ŚBr. — **vyāvahārika**, ās, m. pl. 'living solitary (?)', N. of a Buddhist school. — **vrata**, mfn. obedient or devoted to one person only, ĀśvGr. i, 21, 7; keeping a fast in which food is taken only once a day, TS. vi. — **vrātyā**, m. the only or supreme Vratya (q. v.), AV. xv, 1, 6. — **śata**, n. 101; m(f) n. the 101st, MBh. iii, 101; *-tama*, m(f) n. the 101st; *-dhā*, ind. 101-fold, in 101 parts; *-vidha*, mfn. 101-fold. — **śapha**, mfn. whole-hoofed, not cloven-hoofed, solidungulate, VS.; TS. &c.; (as), m. a whole-hoofed animal (as a horse &c.); (am), n. the race of solidungulate animals, AV. v, 31, 3; ŚBr.; Mn. &c. — **śarīra**, mfn. descended from one body, consanguineous, W.; *-rāruvaya*, m. consanguineous descent, W.; *-rārambha*, m. beginning of consanguinity (by union of father and mother), W.; *-rāvayava*, m. a descendant in right line, kinsman by blood, W.; *-rāvayava-tva*, n. consanguineous descent or connexion. — **śālākā**, f. a single staff, ŚBr. ii. — **śas**, see p. 231, col. 1. — **śākha**,

mfn. being of the same branch or school (as a Brāhman), W.; having but one branch (as a tree), T.; gaṇa *ga-* **hādī**, Pāp. iv, 2, 138. — **śākhiya**, mfn. belonging to the above, ib. — **śāyīn**, mfn. sleeping alone, chaste, MBh. xiii, 355. — **śālā**, f. a single hall or room, Pāp. v, 3, 109; N. of a place, ŚivP.; (am), n. a house consisting of one hall, MatsyP.; N. of a town, R. ii. — **śālīka**, mfn. like a single hall or room, Pāp. — **śāti-pad** (*śāt, padī, pat*), mfn. having one white foot, TS. ii; VS. — **śāla**, f., N. of a town. — **śirshan**, mfn. having the face turned towards the same direction, AV. xiii, 4, 6. — **śila**, mfn. of one and the same nature or character, MBh. — **śūnga**, mfn. having but one sheath (as a bud), AV. viii, 7, 4. — **śulka**, n. one and the same purchase-money (given to the parents of a bride), Mn. viii, 204. — **śrīnga**, mfn. having but one horn, unicorn, L.; having but one peak (as a mountain), T.; being of singular eminence, pre-eminent; (as), m., N. of Vishnu, L.; (ās), m. pl. a class of Manes, MBh. ii; (ā), f., N. of the first wife of Śuka, Hariv. 987. — **śeṣa**, m., N. of a man. — **śeṣha**, m. the only remainder, Naish.; Venīs.; Kathās.; 'the remaining of one,' (in Gr.) a term denoting that of two or more stems (alike in form and followed by the same termination) only one remains (e. g. the plural *vri-* **kshās** is the only remainder of *vrikshas* + *vrikshas* + *vrikshas* + ...). Pāp. i, 2, 64 ff. — **śrūta-dhara**, mfn. keeping in mind what one has heard once, Kathās. — **śruti**, f. an only Śruti or Vedic passage, the same Śruti; an enunciation in the singular, Lāṭy. i, 1, 4; Jaim.; the hearing of only one sound, monotony, Comm. on Pāp. i, 2, 33; Comm. on Nyāyam; the neutral accentless tone; (mfn.) of only one sound, monotonous, Pāp. i, 2, 33; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; *-mūla-* **tva**, n. the state of being based on the same Vedic passage; *-o-ty-upadeśa*, m., N. of a work. — **śrusṭi**, mfn. obedient to one command, AV. iii, 30, 7. — **śhasṭā**, mfn. (fr. the next), the 61st; connected or together with 61, ŚBr. &c. — **śhasṭī**, f. 61; *-tama*, mfn. the 61st. — **samvatsarā**, m. duration of one year, MaitrS. i, 9, 7. — **samśraya**, mfn. keeping together, closely allied, Vikr.; Pañcat. — **satī**, f. the only Sati or faithful wife, Naish. — **saptata**, mfn. the 71st. — **saptati**, f. 71; *-tama*, mfn. the 71st. — **sapatika**, mfn. consisting of 71. — **sabhā**, n. the only meeting-place or resort, ŚBr. xiv. — **sarga**, mfn. closely attentive, having the mind intent upon one object, L. — **sahasra**, n. 1001; ([v] *prish-* **bhā** *śasahasra* [MBh. xii] or *śasrās* scil. *gāvas*, a thousand cows and one bull, Gaut. xxii, 14; Mn. xi, 127. — **sāksṣika**, mfn. witnessed by one. — **sārtha-prayāta**, mfn. going after one and the same object, having the same aim, MBh.; Rājāt. — **sāla**, n., N. of a place (v.l. for *-sāla*), R. ed. Bombay. — **sūtra**, n. a small double drum (played by a string and ball attached to the body of it), L. — **sūnu**, m. an only son. — **spika**, m. a kind of jackal (having solitary habits), Āp. — **stambha**, mfn. resting upon one pillar, MBh. — **stoma**, mfn. accompanied or celebrated by only one Stoma, Lāṭy.; Jaim. — **sthā**, mfn. standing together, remaining in the same place, conjoined, combined, assembled, ŚBr.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; standing in or occupying only one panel, AgP. — **sthāna**, n. one place, one and the same place; (e, loc.) ind. together, Hit.; (mfn.) having the same place of production, uttered by the same organ of speech, Comm. on TPāt. — **spṛhyā**, f. (scil. *lekṣhā*) a line scratched with one piece of wood, ŚBr. iii, ix. — **hansā**, m. 'the only destroyer of ignorance' [Śaṅkara on SvetUp. vi, 15; cf. *hansa*], the Supreme Soul, ŚBr. xiv; (am), n. 'inhabited by a solitary or unique swan,' N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii. — **halya**, mfn. once ploughed, L. — **hasta**, mfn. one hand long, AgP.; Hcat. — **hā-** **yana**, m(f) n. one year old, TS.; Mn.; (f), f. a heifer one year old, Kath.; (am), n. the duration or period of one year, TS. vi, 6, 3, 1. — **hārya**, mfn., v.l. for *ekāhārya*, q. v. — **heḷā**, f. (*ayā*, instr.) ind. by one stroke, at once, Pañcat. — **Ekāṇśa**, m. a single part, one part, MBh.; Mn. ix, 150; Ragh. &c. i. — **Ekāksha**, mfn. (fr. i. *aksha* with *eka*), having only one axle, BhP. iv, 26, 1. 2. — **Ekāksha**, mfn. (fr. *akshi* with *eka*), one-eyed, VarYog.; having an excellent eye, L.; (as), m. a crow, L.; N. of Śiva; of a Dānava; of a being attending on Skanda. — **Ekāksharā**, n. the sole imperishable thing, AV. v, 28, 4; a single syllable, Subh.; a monosyllabic word, VS.; ŚBr.; RPāt. &c.; the sacred monosyllable *om*, Mn. ii, 83; MBh. &c.; N. of an Upanishad; (mfn.)

monosyllabic; *-koṣa*, m., N. of a vocabulary of monosyllabic words; *-gaṇapāṭi-stotra*, n. a hymn in honour of Gaṇeśa (a portion of the Rudrayāmala); *-nāmanāla*, f., *-nigāṇa*, m., *-mālikā*, f., *°rābhīdhānakāṣa*, m., N. of vocabularies of monosyllabic words. **Ekākshari-bhāva**, m. 'the becoming one syllable,' contraction of two syllables into one, RPrāt. **Ekāgni**, m. one and the same fire, Lāty. iv, 9, 2; (mfn.) keeping only one fire, Āp. ii, 21, 21; *-kāṇḍa*, n., N. of a section of the Kāthaka. **Ekāgnika**, m. one and the same fire, Hcat. **Ekāgra**, mfn. one-pointed, having one point, fixing one's attention upon one point or object, closely attentive, intent, absorbed in, MBh.; Mn. i, 1; BhP.; Bhag. &c.; undisturbed, unperplexed; known, celebrated, L.; (am), n. (in math.) the whole of the long side of a figure which is subdivided; (am), ind. with undivided attention, MBh.; *-citta*, mfn. having the mind intent on one object; *-tas*, ind. with undivided attention, Vet.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. intentness in the pursuit of one object, close and undisturbed attention; *-dṛiṣṭi*, mfn. fixing one's eyes on one spot, Suśr.; *-dhī*, mfn. fixing one's mind on one object, closely attentive, BhP.; *-matī*, mfn. id.; (ās), m., N. of a man, Lalit.; *-manas*, mfn. fixing one's mind on one object, closely attentive, MBh.; Pañcat. **Ekāgrya**, mfn. closely attentive, L.; (am), n. close attention, L. **Ekāṅga**, n. a single member, single part, MBh.; R. &c.; the most excellent member of the body, the head, T.; sandal-wood, L.; (as), m. 'having a unique or beautiful shape,' N. of the planet Mercury, L.; of the planet Mars, L.; of Viṣṇu, L.; (av), m. du. 'forming a single body,' a married couple, T.; (ās), m. pl. 'constituting one body,' body-guard, Rājat.; (ī), f. a particular perfume, Bhpr.; (mfn.) relating to or extending over one part only, incomplete; *-rūpaka*, n. an incomplete simile, Kāvya. **Ekāñjali**, m. a handful. **Ekāṇḍa**, m. 'having only one testicle,' a kind of horse, T. **Ekāpatra**, mfn. having only one royal umbrella, ruled by one king only, Vikr. **Ekātman**, m. the one spirit, MāṇḍUp.; (mfn.) depending solely on one's self, being without any friend, only, alone, MBh.; having the same nature, of one and the same nature, BhP.; *°ma-tā*, f. the unity of spiritual essence, the doctrine of one universal spirit. **Ekātmya**, mfn. only, alone, MāṇḍUp.; homogeneous, BhP.; (cf. *ai-kātmya*). 1. **Ekādāśa**, m(f) (ī), the eleventh, RV. x, 85, 45; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; [?] *°rīṣhabhīkādāśa gāvas*, 'cows that have a bull as the eleventh,' i.e. ten cows and one bull, Gaut.; Mn. &c.; together with eleven, plus eleven, Vop.; consisting of eleven, lasting eleven (e.g. months), RV.; AV. v, 16, 11; MBh. &c.; (ī), f. the eleventh day of a fortnight (on which fasting is considered an indispensable observance and very efficacious), MBh.; Kathās. &c.; presentation of offerings to Pitṛis or deceased ancestors on the eleventh day after their death (on which occasion Brāhmanas are fed, and the period of impurity for a Brāhman terminates); (am), n. the number eleven, ŚBr. 2. **Ekādāśa** (in comp. for *Ekādāśan* below); *-kapāla*, mfn. distributed in eleven dishes, VS. xx, 16; *-kritvas*, ind. eleven times, KātyŚr.; *-cchadi*, mfn. having eleven roofs, TS. vi; *-tva*, n. the number eleven, BhP.; *-dvāra*, mfn. having eleven doors, KathUp.; *-mārikā*, f. 'killing eleven,' N. of a woman, Kathās. lxvi, 97; *-rātra*, n. duration of eleven nights (and days; the period of a Kshatriya's impurity through the death of a relative), Gaut. xiv, 2; *-rāṣika*, n. (in math.) the rule of eleven, Lil.; *-vidha*, mfn. eleven-fold, BhP.; *-viṣṇu-gaṇa-śrāddha*, n. a particular Śrāddha; *-skandhārthanirūpaṇa-kārikā*, f., N. of a Kārikā on the BhP.; *°śiksha*, m., N. of a man, GopBr.; *°śikshara*, mfn. consisting of eleven syllables, VS.; *°śratni*, mfn. eleven cubits long, ŚBr.; *°śāha*, n. duration or period of eleven days, R.; (as), m. a sacrifice lasting eleven days; *°śīlāma*, m. 'chief among (the) eleven (Rudras),' N. of Śiva, L. **Ekādāśaka**, mfn. the eleventh, Kap.; Sāmkyak.; consisting of eleven, MBh.; (am), n. the number eleven, Vop. **Ekādāśadhā**, ind. eleven-fold, in eleven parts, ŚBr. x. **Ekādāśan**, mfn. eleven. **Ekādāśama**, mfn. the eleventh. **Ekādāśin**, mfn. consisting of eleven; (inī), f. the number eleven, TS.; ŚBr.; Yājñ. **Ekādāśi-vrata**, n. fasting on the eleventh day of a fortnight. **Ekādāśa**, m. substitution of one sound for two or more; the one sound substituted for two or more (as in contraction

of vowels &c.), APrāt.; Pāṇ. &c. **Ekādhipati**, m. a sole monarch. **Ekādhyāyin**, m. a single pupil, Āp. i, 16, 24. **Ekānapāṣa**, f. (scil. *kalī*) 'the single portionless one,' N. of Kuṇḍu or the new moon, MBh. iii, 14129; personified as Durgā, Hariv.; VarBrS.; N. of Durgā, Kathās. **Ekānārtha**, mfn. having the same evils, MBh. **Ekānūgāna**, n., N. of a Sāman, Ārṣhr. **Ekānūdiṣṭa**, n. (scil. *śrāddha*) a funeral ceremony having reference to only one ancestor recently dead, Mn. iv, 111. **Ekāṇṭhica**, Atharva-veda xix, 23. **Ekāneka-svarūpa**, mfn. simple yet manifold, VP. i, 2, 3. **Ekānta**, m. a lonely or retired or secret place, (e, ind. in a lonely or solitary place, alone, apart, privately), MBh.; Mn.; Śak. &c.; a single part, part, portion, Pat.; the only end or aim, exclusiveness, absoluteness, necessity, R.; Suśr. &c.; devotion to one object, worship of one Being, monotheistic doctrine, MBh.; BhP.; (am, ena, āt), ind. solely, only, exclusively, absolutely, necessarily, by all means, in every respect, invariably, MBh.; Megh.; Bhartṛ.; Kap. &c.; (mfn.) directed towards or devoted to only one object or person, BhP.; R. &c.; *-karuṇa*, mfn. wholly and solely compassionate, wholly charitable, Hit.; *-grahya*, n. partial comprehension, Car.; *-grāhin*, mfn. comprehending partially, ib.; *-tas*, ind. lonely, alone; solely, exclusively, invariably, &c.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. exclusive worship, BhP.; the state of being a part or portion, Pat.; *-duḥṣamā*, f. 'containing only bad years,' (with Jainas) N. of two spokes in the wheel of time (the sixth of the Avasarpinī and the first of the Utsarpinī, qq.v.); *-bhāva*, m. devotedness to only one object, MBh.; *-bhūta*, mfn. one who is alone or solitary, BhP.; *-mati*, mfn. having the mind fixed on one object; *-rahasya*, n., N. of a work; *-rāj*, m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva; *-vihārin*, mfn. wandering alone; *-jīla*, mfn. fond of loneliness, MBh.; *-suśamā*, f. 'containing only good years,' (with Jainas) N. of two spokes in the wheel of time (the first of Avasarpinī and the sixth of Utsarpinī, qq.v.); *-sthita*, mfn. staying or remaining alone or apart. **Ekāntara**, mfn. separated by one intermediate (caste), Gaut. iv, 16; next but one, one removed from, Śak. 191 d. **Ekāntika**, mfn. devoted to one aim or object or person or theory. **Ekāntin**, mfn. id., MBh.; BhP.; *°-ī-tva*, n. devotion to only one object or thing, BhP. **Ekānna**, n. one and the same food; only one meal; food given by only one person; (mfn.) having or eating the same food, a messmate; *-nakta-bhojana*, mfn. taking one's only meal at night, Hcat.; *-bhojin*, mfn. taking food but once a day, Hcat.; *-nādin*, mfn. eating food given by only one person, Mn. ii, 188. **Ekānna-pañcāśadrātra**, m. n. a sacrifice lasting 49 nights (and days), KātyŚr. **Ekānna-viṇṣa**, m. a Stoma consisting of 19 parts, Lāty. **Ekānna-viṇṣatidhā**, ind. 19-fold, in 19 parts, ŚBr. x. **Ekānvaṇya**, mfn. of the same family, Śak. 292, 13. **Ekāpacaya**, m. diminution (of one's food) by one (mouthful), Gaut. xvii, 12. **Ekāpāya**, m. diminution by one. **Ekābāḍa**, f. a heifer one year old. **Ekāmra-nātha**, m. 'matchless lord of the mango,' N. of Śiva as worshipped at Kāñjīvaram. **Ekāmra-vaṇa**, n. 'matchless mango grove,' N. of a sacred grove. **Ekāyāna**, n. a narrow way or path accessible for only one person, MBh.; R.; the only way or manner of conduct, worldly wisdom, ChUp. vii, 1, 2; meeting-place, centre of union, ŚBr.; absorption in one, absolute devotedness to one, unity, MBh.; ChUp.; (mfn.) passable for only one (as a foot-path), MBh.; fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, absorbed in, L.; *-gata*, mfn. walking on a foot-path only wide enough for one, MBh. i; one who has fixed all his thoughts on one object, L. **Ekāya**, mfn. affording excellent food or the chief vigour of life, RV. i, 31, 5. **°Ekāratni**, mfn. one cubit long, ŚBr. xi. **Ekārāmā**, mfn. having but one object of pleasure, Yājñ. iii, 58; *-tā*, f. the state of the above, ŚBr. xi. **Ekārāva**, m. only one ocean, nothing but ocean, general inundation, VS. **Ekārtha**, m. one and the same object, MBh.; Rājat.; one and the same purpose; one and the same meaning; (mfn.) having the same purpose or aim, KātyŚr.; MBh. i, iii; R. &c.; having the same meaning, denoting the same thing, synonymous, Nir.; (in rhet.) tautological (as a sentence), Vām. ii, 2, 11; Kāvya. d.; expressing one thing, forming only one notion (as a compound); (as), m., N. of a

glossary of synonymous words; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. the state of having the same object or purpose, KātyŚr.; Mit.; the act of expressing only one thing or notion, Pat.; *-nāma-māla*, f., N. of a glossary of synonymous words; *-samupeta*, mfn. arrived at one object. **Ekārthi-bhāva**, m. the act of conveying only one idea, Comm. on Pāṇ. **Ekālāpaka**, mfn. having one sound, sounding as one (but expressing more than one thing), Balar. vi, 1. **Ekāvama**, mfn. inferior or less by one, diminishing by one, RPrāt. **Ekāvayava**, mfn. made up of the same members or constituent parts. **Ekāvarta**, mfn. forming one whirl, Vāgbh. **Ekāvali** or *°i*, f. a single row, single string of pearls or beads or flowers, &c., Vikr.; Naish.; Kād. &c.; (in rhet.) a series of sentences where the subject of each following sentence has some characteristic of the predicate of the preceding one, Kpr. x, 45; Śāh. &c.; N. of a work on rhetoric; *-tarala*, *-prakāśa*, m., N. of commentaries on the above works. **Ekāvānc**, mfn. diminishing by one. **Ekāśin**, mfn. eating alone, Suśr. **Ekāśita**, mfn. the 81st. **Ekāśiti**, f. 81; *-tama*, mfn. the 81st. **Ekāśrama**, m. a solitary hermitage. **Ekāśraya** and **ekāśrita**, mfn. resting upon or clinging to one object or person (cf. *an-ekāśita*), Bhāṣap.; *-guṇa*, m. a simple attribute or predicate (as form, smell, taste, &c.) **Ekāśhaktā**, f. the eighth day after full moon (esp. of the month Māgha; personified as Śaci, T.), AV. iii, 10, 5; 8; 12; TS.; TāṇḍyaBr. &c. **Ekāśhī**, f. a pod or seed of cotton, W. **Ekāśhīla**, m. 'having one kernel,' Agatī Grandiflora, L.; (ā), f. a species of Calotropis, Car.; Clypea Hernandifolia, L. **Ekāśanika**, mfn. having only one seat. **Ekāśya**, mfn. one-faced, Hcat. **Ekāśa**, m. the period or duration of one day, Pāṇ. v, 4, 90; Mn.; a ceremony or religious festival lasting one day; a Soma sacrifice in which Soma is prepared during one day only (as the Agnistoma &c.), ŚBr. iv, vi, xii, xiii; ĀitBr. vi; ĀsvŚr. ii, 3; KātyŚr. &c.; (am and *°ānā*), ind. during one day; *-gama*, m. a day's journey, Pāṇ. v, 2, 19. **Ekāhātānā**, n. the continued series of Ekāśas, ŚBr. xiii. **Ekāhāra**, m. a single meal during the day; (mfn.) taking food only once a day, MBh. **Ekāhārya**, mfn. having but one kind of food, eating anything, making no difference between allowed and forbidden food [Nīlak.], MBh. (ed. Bombay) iii, 190, 41. **Ekākṣhaṇa**, m. 'one-eyed,' N. of Sukra or Venus (the teacher of the Asuras), T. **Ekāndriya**, mfn. having but one organ of sense, L. **°Ekaśa**, mfn. furnished with only one pole, RV. x, 135, 3. **°Ekaśhaktā**, mfn. (fr. the next), having but one sacrificial brick, ŚBr. vi, x. **Ekāśhaktā**, f. a single sacrificial brick, ŚBr. ii. **°Ekaśa**, mfn. one by one, single, every single one, AV. iii, 28, 1; ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; (am), ind. singly, one by one, R. &c.; *-tara*, mfn. one by one (out of many), BhP.; *-vṛitti*, mfn. existing in only one object, Bhāṣap.; *-śas*, ind. one by one, severally, seriatim, Suśr.; Mn. &c. **Ekākṣaṇya**, n. single state, severally, MBh.; (ena), ind. seriatim, severally, BhP. **Ekāśvarya**, n. sole monarchy, Mālav. **Ekāśhikā**, f., N. of a medicinal plant, Suśr. **°Ekōkti**, f. a single expression, single word. **°Ekōcaya**, m. increase (of food) by one (mouthful), Gaut. xxvii, 13. **°Ekōti**, mfn. having one and the same object of desire or aim (course), tending to one single purpose, ŚBr. xii, 2, 2, 4; *-bhāva*, m. state of concentration on one single object, tranquillity, blissful serenity (state of mind, following after conversion), (Buddh.) **°Ekōttara**, mfn. greater or more by one, increasing by one, ŚBr.; Suśr.; RPrāt. &c. **°Ekōttarika**, f., N. of the fourth Āgama or sacred book of the Buddhists; *°āgama*, m. id. **Ekōdaka**, mfn. offering water as funeral oblation to the same deceased ancestor, a kind of relative, Mn. v, 71. **Ekōdāta**, mfn. having one Udāta accent, VPrāt. **Ekōddiṣṭa**, n. (scil. *śrāddha*) a funeral ceremony having reference to one individual recently dead (not including ancestors generally), ĀvGr. iv, 7, 1; Mn. iv, 110; VP. &c.; *-śrāddha-paddhati*, f., N. of a work. **Ekōna**, mfn. less by one, minus one (used in comp. with *viṇṣati* and the succeeding decimal numerals, thus *ekōna-viṇṣati*, f. nineteen &c.) **°Ekōnnata**, mfn. having one elevation, TS. vi. **Ekōlmukā**, n. a single fire-brand, MaitrS. **Ekōṣṭha**, m. a single flight (of arrows), Śiś. xviii, 55; *-bhūta*, mfn. collected into one mass, heaped or crowded together. **°Ekakā**, m(f) (ā, ikā) n. single, alone, solitary, RV. x, 59, 9; AV. xx, 132, 1. **°sata**, n. one per cent.

Ekātā, *as*, m., N. of one of the three Āptyas, VS. i, 23; ŚBr. i; Kāth. &c.; of a Brahman, MBh.

Ekātaya, mfn. single, one by one, MaitrS. ii, 2, 1.

Ekatas, ind. from one, from one and the same, Rājat.; from one view, from one side, on one side, on one part, on the one hand, AitBr.; MBh. &c.; (the correlative to *ekatas* is either *ekatas* repeated or *aparatas* or *anyatas* or *vā*, e. g. *ekatas*—*ekatas* or *ekatas*—*aparatas*, on the one hand—on the other); in one body, all together, MBh. xiii, 2230; Suśr.

Ekato (by Sandhi for *ekatas*). —**dat**, mfn. having teeth in only one (i.e. the lower) jaw, Mn. v, 18.

Ekatra, ind. in one, in one and the same, MBh.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; in one place, in the same place, in a single spot (with the force of the locative), MBh.; Yājñ.; Mjich. &c.; on the one side; (the correlative is *aparata* or sometimes *anyasmin*, on the one side—on the other side, here—there); in one and the same place, all together, Kathās.; Suśr. &c.

Ekadā, ind. at the same time, at once, Śāh.; sometimes, once, one time, some time ago, MBh.; Pañcat.; Hit. &c.

Ekadhā, ind. simply, singly; in one way, together, at once, AV.; TS. &c.; MBh. &c. —**bhūya**, n. the becoming one or simple, ŚBr. xiv.

Ekala, mfn. alone, solitary, ChUp.; BhP. &c.; (in mus.) a solo singer.

Ekaśas, ind. one by one, singly, KātyŚr.; R. &c. **Ekāśin**, mfn. (Pān. v, 3, 52) alone, solitary, AV. xix, 56, 1; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.

Ekaśani—**√bhū** (cf. *ekāyana*), to become the centre of union, become the only object (of affection &c.), Mālav.

Ekin, mfn. simple, consisting of one, Lāty.

Ekī (in comp. for *eka*). —**karapa**, n. the act of making one, uniting, combination, Comm. on TPāt. —**√kri**, to unite, combine, associate, R.; RāmātUp. —**bhāva**, m. the becoming one, coalition, Vedāntas.; RPrāt. &c. —**bhāvin**, mfn. relating to coalition or blending (of vowels), RPrāt. —**√bhū**, to become one, be blended or combined, ŚBr.; MBh.; RPrāt. &c.

Ekīya, mfn. belonging to or proceeding from or resting upon one, Gṛīhyas.; belonging to the same party, a partisan, associate, companion.

एक्ष *ēksh* (ā-**√iksh**).

Ēkshya, ind. p. having looked at, looking at, MBh. ii, 2389.

एज *ej*, cl. i. P. *ējati*, to stir, move, tremble, shake, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; BhP.: cl. i. Ā. *ejate*, *ējām-cakre*, *ējātā*, to shine, Dhātup. vi, 20; Caus. P. Ā. *ējayati*, -te, to agitate, shake, ŚBr.; BhP.

Ējat, mfn. (pres. p. of the above); (*t*), n. anything moving or living, RV.; AV.

Ējatka, mfn. trembling, moving (the head), BhP. ix, 6, 42; (*as*), m. a kind of insect, AV. v, 23, 7.

Ējāthu, *us*, m. trembling, motion, shaking (of the earth), AV. xii, 1, 18.

Ējaya, mfn. causing to shake or tremble (forming irr. compounds with preceding acc., Pān. iii, 2, 28; cf. *janam-ējaya*).

Ēji, *is*, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa kuru-ādi*, Pān. iv, 1, 151 (not in Kās.).

Ējitavya, mfn. to be shaken.

Ējitri, mfn. a shaker, causing to tremble.

एज्य *ējya*, mfn. (irr. fut. pass. p. fr. ā-**√yaj**) to be offered (as an oblation), ŚBr. i, 7, 3, 14.

एह *ēh*, cl. i. Ā. *ēhate*, *ēhām-cakre*, *ēhitā*, &c., to be a rogue or rascal; to cheat, Dhātup. viii, 14.

एडा *ēda*, *as*, m. a kind of sheep, KātyŚr.; (*ē*), f. a female sheep, ewe, MW.; N. of a woman in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; (mfn.) deaf, L. —**gaja**, m. the plant Cassia Tora or Alata (used for the cure of ringworm), Car. —**mūka**, m. deaf and dumb, L.; blind, L.; wicked, perverse, L.

Edaka, *as*, m. a kind of sheep, ram, wild goat MBh.; Bhpr. &c.; a kind of medicinal plant, Suśr.; (*ā*, *gaṇa ajātā*, Pān. iv, 1, 4, and *ikā*), f. the female of above sheep, a ewe, Bhpr.; (cf. *aidaka*).

Edikāśhi, f., N. of a certain plant (= *eda-gaja*?), Comm. on VarBrS.

Edakiya, Nom. P. *edakiyati*, to behave like a sheep, Kās. on Pān. vi, 1, 94.

एडूक *edūka* (and *eduka*, L.), *as*, m. (*am*, n.,

L.) a building constructed of or enclosing rubbish or bones or hard substances resembling bones, a Buddhist shrine (filled with relics), MBh.; (cf. *bud-dhādūka*).

Edoka, *am*, n. id., L.; (mfn.) deaf, L.

एण *eṇa*, *as*, *i*, m. f. a species of deer or antelope (described as being of a black colour with beautiful eyes and short legs), AV. v, 14, 11; VS. xxiv, 36; Mn. iii, 269; MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. (in astron.) Capricorn. —**jaṅgha**, m. 'deer-legged', N. of a running messenger, Daś. —**tilaka**, m. 'deer-marked', the moon, L. —**dris**, f. the eye of an antelope, Naish.; (*k*), m. (in astron.) Capricorn. —**netra**, mfn. (ā)n. deer-eyed. —**bhrī**, m. 'bearing an antelope', the moon, L. —**mada**, m. the juice of the antelope, musk, Naish. —**vilocana**, mfn. (ā)n. deer-eyed. —**siras**, n., N. of the Nakshatra Mṛ-gasiras. **Enāksha**, mfn. (ē)n. deer-eyed, Śāntiś.; Viddh. **Enāhka**, m. 'deer-marked', the moon, BhP.; —**maṇi**, m. the moon-gem, Kuval. **Enājina**, n. deer-skin. **Enēkshana**, mfn. (ā)n. deer-eyed, Naish.; Viddh.

Enaka, *as*, m. a species of deer (= *eṇa* above), VarBrS.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a woman.

Enī, f., see *eṇa* above. —**dāha**, m. a kind of fever, Bhpr. —**dris**, mfn. deer-eyed, Bālar.; Prasannar.; Viddh. —**naṇaya**, mfn. (ā)n. id. —**pacana**, *ās*, m. pl. 'cooking antelopes for food', N. of a tribe. —**pacaniya**, mfn. belonging to the above tribe, Kās. on Pān. i, 1, 75. —**pada**, m. a kind of snake, Suśr.; (*ā*), f. a kind of poisonous insect, ib.

एत 2. *ēta* (for 1. see 4. *ē*), mfn. (ā & *ēni*, Pān. iv, 1, 39)n. (*√i*, Uṇ. iii, 86), 'rushing', 'darting'; of a variegated colour, varying the colour, shining, brilliant, RV.; AV.; TS.; VS. &c.; (*as*), m. a kind of deer or antelope, RV.; the hide of the same, RV.; variegated colour, T.; (*ā*), f. a hind, MBh. iii, 8384; (*enī*), f. a river, Nigh. —**gva**, mfn. of variegated colour, shining (said of horses), RV. i, 115, 3; vii, 70, 2; viii, 70, 7.

Etaka, mfn. (*ikā*, *enikā*) n. = *ēta* above, Pat.

Etāsa and **etāsā**, mfn. of variegated colour, shining, brilliant (said of Brahmapas-pati), RV. x, 53, 9; (*as*), m. a horse of variegated colour, dappled horse (esp. said of the Sun's horse), RV.; N. of a man (protected by Indra), RV.; a Brahman, Uṇ. iii, 149.

Etāsas, *ās*, m. a Brahman, Uṇ.

एतद् *etad*, mfn. (Gr. 223; *gaṇa sarvādi*, Pān. i, 1, 27) this, this here, here (especially as pointing to what is nearest to the speaker, e. g. *esha bāṇah*, this arrow here in my hand; *esha yāti panthāh*, here passes the way; *esha kālah*, here, i. e. now, is the time; *etad*, this here, i. e. this world here below); sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns (e. g. *esha 'ham*, I, this very person here) or with omission of those pronouns (e. g. *esha tvām svargam nayāmi*, I standing here will convey thee to heaven; *etau pravishṭau svah*, we two here have entered); as the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to be supplied (e. g. *etad eva hi me dhanam*, for this [scil. cow] is my only wealth, MBh.); but sometimes the neuter sing. remains (e. g. *etad gurushu vṛtiti*, this is the custom among Gurus, Mn. ii, 206); *etad* generally refers to what precedes, esp. when connected with *idam*, the latter then referring to what follows (e. g. *esha vai prathamah kalpah | anukalpas tv ayam jñeyah*, this before-mentioned is the principal rule, but this following may be considered a secondary rule, Mn. iii, 147); it refers also to that which follows, esp. when connected with a relative clause (e. g. *esha cātva gurur dharmo yam pravakṣhyāmy ahaṃ tava*, this is the important law, which I will proclaim to you, MBh.), RV. &c. &c.; (*dā*), ind. in this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now (e. g. *nā vā u etān mriyase*, thou dost not die in this manner or by that, RV. i, 162, 21), AV.; VS. &c.; [cf. Zā. *āta*; Old Pers. *aita*; Armen. *aid*; Osk. *eisō*.] —**atirikta**, mfn. besides this. —**anta**, mfn. terminating with this, ending thus, Mn. i, 50. —**artham**, ind. on this account, for this end, therefore, Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; (*etad-artham yad*, to this end—that, R.). —**avadhi**, ind. to this limit, so far. —**avastha**, mfn. of such a state or condition, Vikr.; Ratnāv. —**ātmya**, n., ChUp. vi, 8, 7, misprint for *aitadātmya* (q.v.; cf. Saṃkara's Comm.

on the passage). —**ādi**, mfn. beginning with this, and so forth. —**dā**, mfn. granting or bestowing this, ŚBr. ix. —**devatā**, mfn. having this as deity, ŚBr. viii. —**dvitiya**, mfn. doing this for the second time, Pān. vi, 2, 162. —**yoni**, mfn. of this origin, Bhag. —**vat**, ind. like this, thus.

Etaj (in comp. for *etad*). —**ja**, mfn. arising from this.

Etat (in comp. for *etad*). —**kālam**, ind. now. —**kālina**, mfn. belonging to or happening in the present time. —**kṣanāt**, ind. from this moment, henceforth; (*ē*), ind. in this moment, now. —**tulya**, mfn. similar to this. —**tritiya**, mfn. doing this for the third time, Pān. vi, 2, 162. —**para**, mfn. intent on or absorbed in this, Comm. on Mn. —**prathama**, mfn. doing this for the first time, Pān. vi, 2, 162. —**sama**, mfn. equal to this. —**samipa**, n. presence of this one.

Etadiya, mfn. belonging or relating to this (person or thing), Kathās.; Heat. &c.

Etan (by Sandhi for *etad*). —**māya**, mfn. (ā)n. made or consisting of this, of such a kind, ŚBr.; AitBr.

Etārhi, ind. now, at this time, at present, now-a-days, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; then (correlating to *yārhi*), ib.; (*i*), n. a measure of time (fifteen Idānis, or the fifteenth part of a Kṣipra), ŚBr. xii, 3, 2, 5.

Etādrīksha, *dris*, and *drisā*, mfn. (ā)n. such, such like, so formed, of this kind, similar to this, RV. viii, 102, 19; x, 27, 24; VS.; ŚBr. &c.

Etāvaca (by Sandhi for *etāvat* below). —**chās** (*ē-tas*), ind. so many times, so often, MaitrS. i, 9, 8.

Etāvat, mfn. so great, so much, so many, of such a measure or compass, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (often in connection with a relative clause, the latter generally following; *etāvān eva puruṣho yaj jayātmā prajā*, a man is of such measure as [i. e. made complete by] his wife, himself, and his progeny, Mn. ix, 45), R.; BhP.; Hit. &c.; (*at*), ind. so far, thus far, so much, in such a degree, thus, RV. vii, 57, 3; ŚBr.; Hit. &c. —**tva**, n. the being so great or so much, quantity, number, size, Pān. ii, 4, 15; BhP. &c.; (with following *yad*, such a state or quantity &c., that.)

Etāvad (by Sandhi for *etāvat*). —**dhā**, ind. so many fold, TS. vi.

Etāvan (by Sandhi for *etāvat*). —**mātrā**, mfn. of this measure, of this quantity, so great, ŚBr.; MBh.

एतन *etana*, *as*, m. expiration, breathing out, discharging air from the lungs, L.; the fish *Silurus Pelorius*, L.

एतृ *etṛi* (*etāri*, Padap. *etāri*, loc., Sāy.), m. (*√i*), one who goes or approaches (for anything); asking, requesting, RV. v, 41, 10; vi, 12, 4; (mfn.), i. e. one who goes; (cf. *pārāpardṛti* &c.).

E'ma, *am*, *ēman*, *a*, n. course, way, RV.; VS.; [cf. Gk. *οἶμος*, *οἶμν*; Lith. *eisme*.]

एदिधुःपति *edidhishuḥ-pati*, m. the husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not yet been married, VS. xxx, 9; (cf. *agre-didhishu* and *didhishu*).

एध *edh*, cl. i. Ā. *ēdhate* (rarely P. -*ti*), *edhām-cakre*, *edhitā*, *edhishyate*, *aidhishā*, to prosper, increase, become happy, grow strong, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; to grow big with self-importance, become insolent; to become intense, extend, spread, gain ground (as fire or passions), MBh.; BhP.; to swell, rise (as waters), BhP.: Caus. *edhayati*, to cause to prosper or increase, wish for the welfare or happiness (of any one), bless, BhP.; Kum. vi, 90; Bhāṭṭ.

1. **Edhatū** (for 2. see p. 232, col. 1), *us*, m. f. prosperity, happiness, RV. viii, 86, 3; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (*us*), m. nian, Uṇ. i, 79; (mfn.) increased, grown, L.

Edhanīya, mfn. to be increased or enlarged. **Edhamāna**, mfn. (pres. p. of *√edh*). —**avish**, mfn. hating those who have become insolent or impious (through prosperity), RV. vi, 47, 16.

1. **Edhas**, *as*, n. happiness, prosperity, ŚāṅkhGr. v, 1, 8; MBh.

Edhā, f. id., L.

Edhita, mfn. grown, increased, enlarged, made big, made to spread, filled up, MBh.; Śāk. &c.

Edhitri, mfn. one who increases &c.

एध *ēdha*, *as*, m. (*√indh*), fuel, RV. i, 158,

4; x, 86, 18; VS.; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; (mfn.) ifc. kindling, see *agny-edha*; [cf. Gk. *aidōs*, *aidōs*; Hib. *aidh*; O.H.G. *eit*; Angl. Sax. *ād*.] — **vat**, mfn. kept up with fuel (as fire), Ragh. xiii, 41. **Edhōdaka**, n. fuel and water, Mn. iv, 247.
 2. **Edhatu** (for 1. see p. 231, col. 3), m. fire, L.; [cf. Lat. *aestus*.]
 2. **Edhas**, n. fuel, AV. vii, 89, 4; xii, 3, 2; Mn.; Śak. &c.

एन 1. *ena*, a pronom. base (used for certain cases of the 3rd personal pronoun, thus in the acc. sing. du. pl. [*enam*, *enām*, *enad*, &c.], inst. sing. [*enena*, *enayā*], gen. loc. du. [*enayos*, Ved. *enos*]; the other cases are formed fr. the pronom. base *a*, see under *idam*), he, she, it; this, that, (this pronoun is enclitic and cannot begin a sentence; it is generally used alone, so that *enam puruṣam*, 'that man', would be very unusual if not incorrect. Grammarians assert that the substitution of *enam* &c. for *imam* or *etam* &c. takes place when something is referred to which has already been mentioned in a previous part of the sentence; see Gr. 223 & 836); [cf. Gk. *ēn*, *ōlos*; Goth. *ains*; Old Pruss. *ains*; Lat. *oinos*, unus.]

एन 2. *ena* and *enā*, Ved. instr. of *idam*, q.v.
Enā, ind. here, there; in this manner, thus; then, at that time, RV.; AV.; (*enā parāś*, ind. further on, RV. x, 27, 21; 31, 8; *parā enā*, ind. beyond here; there; beyond [with instr.], RV. x, 125, 8; *yātra—enā*, whither—thither.)

एन 3. *ena* (cf. *ēna*), a stag. See *an-ena*.
Enī, f. See under 2. *ēta*.

एनस् *énas*, as, n. (√i, Up. iv, 197; √in, BRD.), mischief, crime, sin, offence, fault, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; evil, unhappiness, misfortune, calamity, RV.; AV.; censure, blame, L.; [cf. Zd. *aenah*; Gk. *ainōs*.] — **vat**, -**vin**, mfn. wicked, sinful, a sinner, RV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; Mn.

Enasyā, mfn. produced by sin; counted a sin or crime, wicked, sinful, AV. vi, 115, 2; vii, 7, 3; ŚBr.
Eno (in comp. for *enas*). — **muc**, mfn. rescuing from sin or evil, MaitrS. iii, 15, 11.

एन्ध *ēndh* (ā-√indh), Ā. (Subj. -*idhate* and -*indhate*; pf. *īdhe*) to inflame, kindle, RV.; to be inflamed, flame, RV. vii, 36, 1.

एन्व *ēno* (ā-√ino), P. -*invati*, to drive near; to procure, bestow, RV. ix, 20, 2.

एम *ēma*, *ēman*. See p. 231, col. 3.

एमुष्म *emushām* (acc. sg. of the perf. p. of 3. *am*, p. 80, col. 1).

Emūshā, as, m. (formed fr. the above) N. of the boar which raised up the earth, ŚBr. xiv, 1, 2, 11; Kāth.

एर *ēr* (ā-√ir), Caus. P. Ā. -*irayati*, -*te* (pf. 3. pl. *irire* and *irire*) to bring near, cause to obtain, procure, RV.; AV.; VS.; to procure for one's self, obtain, RV. i, 6, 4; iii, 60, 3; to raise (as the voice in singing), RV. iii, 29, 15; x, 122, 2.

एरक *eraka*, as, m. N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2154; (ā), f. a kind of grass of emollient and diluent properties, MBh.; VP.; Bhpr. &c.; [cf. Gk. *arpa*]; (ē), f. a species of plant; N. of a river; (*am*), n. a woollen carpet (Buddh.).

एरङ्ग *eraṅga*, as, m. a kind of fish, Bhpr.

एराड *eraṇḍa*, as, m. the castor-oil plant, Ricinus Communis or Palma Christi, Suśr.; Pāñcat. &c.; (ā), f. long pepper, L. — **taila**, n. castor-oil, Suśr. — **patrakka**, m. Ricinus Communis, L.; (*ikā*), f. Croton Polyandron, L. — **phalā**, f. id., L. **Erāḍi-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha.

Erāḍaka, as, m. Ricinus Communis, L.

एरामत्तक *eramattaka*, as, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

एरु *eru*, mfn. (fr. ā-√ir) = *gantri*, T. (?) ; AV. vi, 22, 3.

एरवारु *ervāru*, us, m. f. Cucumis Utilissimus, Yājñ. iii, 142; Suśr.; (*u*), n. the fruit of the above plant.

Ervārūka, as, m. Cucumis Utilissimus, Suśr.

एल *ela* and *elada*, am, n. a particular number (Buddh.).

एलक *elaka* = *edaka*, q. v., L.

एलङ्ग *elaṅga* = *eraṅga*, col. 1, L.

एलवालु *elavālu*, u, n. the fragrant bark of Feronia Elephantum, Suśr.; a granular substance (apparently a vegetable of a reddish-brown colour; used as a drug and perfume).

Elavāluka, am, n. the above fragrant bark, Suśr.

एलविल *elavila*, as, m., N. of Kuvera, L.; (cf. *ailavila*).

एला 1. *elā*, f. any species of Cardamom, Suśr.; Kathās; N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of fifteen syllables each); N. of a river, Hariv.; (v. l. *arā*). — **gandhika**, n. the fragrant bark of Feronia Elephantum, — **pattra**, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. — **parpi**, f. Mimosa Octandra, — **pura**, n., N. of a town. — **phala**, n. = *elavālu*. **Elāvāl**, f. a species of plant, L.

Elāka, as, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *gargādi*, Pān. iv, 1, 105; (*am*), n. = *elā* above. — **pura**, n., N. of a town.

Elīkā, f. small Cardamom, L.

एला 2. *elā*, f. sport, pastime, merriness, gaṇa *kaṇḍu-ādi*, Pān. iii, 1, 27.

Elāya, Nom. P. *elāyati*, to be wanton or playful, be merry.

एलान *elāna*, n. orange, Nigh.

एलु *elu*, u, n. a particular number, Buddh.

एलुक *eluka*, am, n. a kind of fragrant substance, Suśr.

एलवालुक *elavāluka*, am, n. = *elavālu*, L.

Elvālu, n., *elvāluka*, am, n. id., Bhpr.; Car.

एव 1. *evā* (in the Samhitā also *evā*), ind. (√i, Up. i, 152; fr. pronom. base *e*, BRD., probably connected with 2. *ēva*), so, just so, exactly so (in the sense of the later *evam*), RV.; AV.; indeed, truly, really (often at the beginning of a verse in conjunction with other particles, as *id*, *hi*), RV.; (in its most frequent use of strengthening the idea expressed by any word, *eva* must be variously rendered by such adverbs as) just, exactly, very, same, only, even, alone, merely, immediately on, still, already, &c. (e. g. *tvam eva yantā nānyo'sti prithivyām*, thou alone art a charioteer, no other is on earth, i. e. thou art the best charioteer, MBh. iii, 2825; *tāvatiṃ eva rātrim*, just so long as a night; *evam eva* or *tathāiva*, exactly so, in this manner only; in the same manner as above; *tendīva mantreṇa*, with the same Mantra as above; *apah sprishītvāiva*, by merely touching water; *tān eva*, these very persons; *na cirād eva*, in no long time at all; *jāpye-nīva*, by sole repetition; *abhuktāiva*, even without having eaten; *itī vadann eva*, at the very moment of saying so; *sa jīvaṇn eva*, he while still living, &c.), RV. &c.; MBh. &c.; (sometimes, esp. in connection with other adverbs, *eva* is a mere expletive without any exact meaning and not translatable, e. g. *tu eva, cāiva, eva ca*, &c.; according to native authorities *eva* implies emphasis, affirmation, detraction, diminution, command, restraintment); [cf. Zd. *aeva*; Goth. *aiv*; Old Germ. *eo*, *to*; Mod. Germ. *je*.]

Evāthā, ind. so, just so, like, RV. viii, 24, 15.

एव 2. *ēva*, mfn. (√i), going, moving, speedy, quick, TBr. iii; Up.; (*as*), m. course, way (generally instr. pl.), RV.; the earth, world, VS. xv, 4; 5 [Mahidh.]; a horse, RV. i, 158, 3 [Sāy.]; (*ās*), m. pl. way or manner of acting or proceeding, conduct, habit, usage, custom, RV.; [cf. Gk. *alēs*, *alāv*; Lat. *acum-m*; Goth. *aivis*; O.H.G. *ēva* and Angl. Sax. *ēu*, *ēo*, 'custom', 'law'; Germ. *Ehe*.] — **yā**, mfn. going quickly (said of Viṣṇu), RV. i, 156, 1; (of the Maruts), RV. v, 41, 16; — **marut**, m. 'accompanied or protected by the quick Maruts', N. of a Rishi, RV. v, 87, 1 ff.; N. of a hymn (RV. v, 87), AitBr. vi, 30, 1 ff.; ŚaṅkhŚr. &c. — **yāvan**, mfn. (*arī*) n. going quickly (said of Viṣṇu and the Maruts), RV.

एवम् *evam*, ind. (fr. pronom. base *e*, BRD.; probably connected with 1. *evā*), thus, in this way, in such a manner, such, (it is not found in the oldest hymns of the Veda, where its place is taken by 1. *evā*, but occurs in later hymns and in the Brāhmaṇas, especially in connection with √vid, 'to know', and its derivatives [e. g. *ya evam veda*, he who knows so; cf. *evam-vid*, col. 3]; in classical San-

skrit *evam* occurs very frequently, especially in connection with the roots *vac*, 'to speak,' and *śru*, 'to hear,' and refers to what precedes as well as to what follows [e. g. *evam ukṛtvā*, having so said; *evam evatītat*, this is so; *evam astu* or *evam bhavatu*, be it so, I assent; *asty evam*, it is so; *yady evam*, if this be so; *kim evam*, how so? what is the meaning of it? what does this refer to? *mītvam*, not so! *evam—yathā* or *yathā—evam*, so—as), Mn.; Śak. &c.; (it is also often used like an adjective [e. g. *evam te vacane rataḥ*, rejoicing in such words of thine; where *evam* = *evam-vidhe*]), MBh.; Śak. &c.; sometimes *evam* is merely an expletive; according to lexicographers *evam* may imply likeness (so); sameness of manner (thus); assent (yes, verily); affirmation (certainly, indeed, assuredly); command (thus, &c.); and be used as an expletive. — **yuktam** (√yuk, *yuktam*), ind. in such a manner, Pat. — **rūpa**, mfn. (ā)n. of such a form or kind, ŚBr.; MBh. &c. — **vid**, mfn. knowing so or thus, well instructed, familiar with what is right, ŚBr.; AitBr.; TUp. — **vidvas** (once -*vidvās*, ŚBr. xiv, 8, 6, 2), id. — **vidha**, mfn. of such a kind, in such a form or manner, such, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c. — **viśeṣhaṇa**, mfn. having such an attribute, thus defined, Comm. on Nyāyam. — **viśaya**, mfn. having such an object, referring to that, Comm. on Mn. — **vīrya**, mfn. strong in that respect, ŚBr. xiii; possessed of such a power, BhP. — **vṛtta** and -**vṛitti**, mfn. acting or behaving in such a manner, of such a kind, Mn.; BhP. &c. — **vṛata**, mfn. fulfilling such duties, SāmavBr.; of such a behaviour, acting thus, BhP. xi, 2, 40. — **samsthātika**, mfn. of such a nature or kind, MBh. iii. — **samjñaka**, mfn. having such a name or term, named thus, Pat. — **samādhā**, mfn. so complete, ŚBr. v. — **kāram**, ind. in this manner, Pān. iii, 4, 27. — **kārya**, mfn. having such an aim, aiming at that, Car. — **kāla**, mfn. containing so many syllabic instants, Kāś. on Pān. i, 2, 27. — **kratā**, mfn. thus minded, ŚBr. x. — **gata**, mfn. being in such a condition or state, so circumstanced, of such kind, MBh.; R.; (e), ind. under such circumstances, MBh. iii, 15, 109; Daś. — **guṇa**, mfn. possessing such qualities or good qualities, MBh.; BhP. &c.; — **jātiya**, -**sampanna**, *nāpēta*, mfn. id., MBh.; Śak. &c. — **jātiya**, mfn. of such a kind or nature, such, Lāṭy.; Gobh. — **tar-kin**, mfn. concluding, reasoning thus, Śak. — **dravya**, mfn. consisting of such substances, Car. — **nāman**, mfn. so called, ŚBr. v. — **nyāṇa**, mfn. having such a characteristic, of such a kind, AitBr. vi, 14, 2. — **nyāya**, mfn. following this manner or rule of performance, ĀśvŚr. ii, 5, 1, 13. — **abhya-nūkta**, mfn. so stated or spoken about, ŚBr. viii. — **arthīya**, mfn. relating to that, Nir. — **ava-stha**, mfn. so situated, Prob. — **ākṛiti**, mfn. so shaped, Daś. — **ācāra**, mfn. behaving or acting in such a manner, Gaut. — **ātmaka**, mfn. (*ikā*) n. of such a nature, so conditioned, Pat. — **ādi** and -**ādya**, mfn. beginning with such a one, of such qualities or kind, such, Mn.; Śak. &c. — **pūrva**, mfn. preceded by this, Kāś. — **prakāra** and -**prāya**, mfn. of such a kind, such, ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; Mn. &c. — **prabhāva**, mfn. possessed of such power, R. — **bhūta**, mfn. of such a quality or nature, such, MBh.; -**va**, mfn. furnished with anything of this kind.

एवार *evāra*, as, m. (etym. doubtful), N. of a kind of Soma [Sāy.], RV. viii, 45, 38.

एवावद *evāvada*, as, m. (fr. 1. *eva* and ā-√vad, T. ?), N. of a Rishi [Sāy.], RV. v, 44, 10.

एष् 1. *ēsh* (probably connected with 3. *iśh*), cl. 1. P. Ā. *ēshati* (Impv. *ēshatu*, p. *ēshat*, inf. *ēshe*), -*te*, *ēsham-cakre*, *ēshīta*, &c., to go, move, Dhātup. xvi, 17; to creep, glide, RV. x, 89; 14; AV. vi, 67, 3; to glide or hasten towards, attain, obtain, RV. v, 41, 5; 66, 3; 86, 4.

1. **ēshā**, mfn. gliding, running, hastening, RV.

एष् 2. *ēsh* (ā-√iśh), P. Ā. -*ishati*, -*te*, to hasten near or towards, fly at; to endeavour to reach or obtain; to desire, request, RV.

1. **ēshana**, am, ā, n. f. impulse, ardent desire, BhP. **ēshṭa**, mfn. (or fr. ā-√3. *iśh*), that which is desired or asked for, RV. i, 184, 2.

ēshṭavya, mfn. (see above) to be striven after, desirable, wished for, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to be approved, Sarvad.

ēshṭi, is, f. (see above) seeking to go towards, wish, desire, RV. vi, 21, 8; VS.

1. **Ēshya**, mfn. (see the last) to be striven after, to be sought for, AV. xii, 2, 39; 4, 16; TāṇḍyaBr.

एष 2. eśhā (nom. m. of *etād*, q. v.) — **vīra**, m., N. of a despised Brāhmaṇic family, Śay. on ŚBr. xi, 2, 7, 32.

Eshakā or **eshikā**, f. sg. of the dimin. of *etad*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 47.

एष 3. ēsha, mfn. (fr. √3. *ish*), ifc. seeking, ŚBr. xiii; (as), m. the act of seeking or going after, RV. x, 48, 9; (*eshā*), wish, option, RV. i, 180, 4, (cf. *svāśhā*); (*ā*), f. wish, L.; [cf. Zd. *aēsha*; O. H. G. *ērā*]. **Eshāshya**, mfn. to be sought for, desirable, RV. x, 102, 11.

2. **Eśhapa**, mfn. seeking for, wishing, Nir.; (as), m. an iron arrow, L.; (*ā*), f. seeking with, desire, begging, solicitation, request, ŚBr.; Pāṇ.; Rājāt. &c.; (with Jains) right behaviour when begging food, Sarvad. 39, 9; (*ī*), f. an iron or steel probe, Suśr.; a goldsmith's scale, L.; (*am*), n. the act of seeking, begging, solicitation, MBh.; medical examination, probing, Suśr. **Eśhapa-samiti**, f. correct behaviour when begging food, HYog.

Eśhapikā, f. a goldsmith's scale, L.

Eśhapiṇ, mfn. seeking, striving, Nir.

Eśhapiya, mfn. to be sought or aimed at, desirable, Kum.; ifc. belonging to the medical examination of, Suśr.

Eśhitavya, mfn. to be sought, Comm. on Bādar.; to be approved, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Eśhitrī, mfn. one who seeks or strives after, desiring, Bhaṭṭ.

Eśhin, mfn. (generally ifc.) going after, seeking, striving for, desiring, AitBr.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.

Eśhtri = *eshtri* above, Bhaṭṭ.

2. **Eshya**, mfn. (fr. the Caus.), to be examined medically or probed, Suśr.

एष्य 3. ešhya, mfn. (√i, fut.), what is to come, future, Sūryas.

Eshyat, mfa. (fut. p. of √i), id. — **kāliya**, mfn. belonging to future time, future.

एह eḥā, mf(ā)n. desirous, wishing, AV. xiii, 3, 33.

Ehas, as, n. anger, Nigh.; emulation, rivalry; (cf. *an-ehds*.)

एहि 1. ēhi (Impv. 2. sg. of *ā-√i*), come near! — **kaṭā**, f., **advitīyā**, f. &c., gaṇa *mayūra-vyaṇsakāddi*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 72. — **vat**, mfn. containing the word *ēhi*, TāṇḍyaBr.

2. **Ehi**, is, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *śāringaravāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 73.

एहिमाय ēhi-māya (RV. i, 3, 9), mfn. erroneous for *dhi-māya* [BRD.], of all-pervading intelligence; [*yad vā saucikam agnim apsu pravishṭam 'ēhi mā yāsir' iti yad avocan, tadā-nukaraṇahetuko 'yaṁ viśveśhām devānām vya-padeśa ehimāyāsa iti*, Śay.]

ऐ AI.

ऐ 1. ai, the twelfth vowel of the alphabet and having the sound of *ei* in height. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ai*.

ऐ 2. ai, ind. an interjection, MaitrS.; a particle of addressing; summoning; remembering, L.

ऐ 3. ai, ais, m., N. of Śiva, L.

ऐक aika, mfn. (fr. *eka*), belonging or relating to one (?), gaṇa *gahāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138 (not in Kāś.).

Aikakarmya, am, n. (fr. *eka-karman*), unity of action, Jaim.

Aikakālyā, am, n. (fr. *eka-kāla*), unity of time, Jaim.

Aikagavika, mfn. (fr. *eka-gava*), possessing but one cow, Pat. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 118.

Aikagunya, am, n. (fr. *eka-guṇa*), the value of a single unit, simple unity, MBh.

Aikādhyā, am, n. (fr. *ekādhyā*), singleness of time or occurrence; (*am*), ind. at once, together, Pāṇ. v, 3, 44; KātyŚr.; Suśr. — **tas**, ind. id., Suśr.

Aikapatya, am, n. (fr. *eka-pati*), sovereignty of one, absolute monarchy, BhP.

Aikapadika, mfn. (fr. *eka-pada*), belonging to a simple word, Nir.; consisting of single words, Nir. iv, 1.

Aikapadya, am, n. (see the last) unity of words, the state of being one word, Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 25.

Aikabhāva, am, n. (fr. *eka-bhāva*, gaṇa *brāhmaṇāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 124), the state of being one, singleness.

Aikabhautika, mfn. (fr. *eka-bhūta*), consisting of one element, Kap.

Aikamatya, n. (fr. *eka-mata*), unanimity, conformity or sameness of opinions, MBh.; Ragh.; Rājāt. &c.; (mfn.) having conformity of opinions, conforming, agreeing, R. v.

Aikarāja, am, n. (fr. *eka-rāj*), sole monarchy, ĀśvŚr. v.

Aikarātrika, mfn. (fr. *eka-rātra*), staying one night, Gaut.

Aikarūpa, am, n. (fr. *eka-rūpa*), the being of one sort, identity, Śah.

Aikalava, mf(ī)n. (fr. *aikalavya*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 111), belonging to a descendant of Eka-lū.

Aikalavya, as, vī, m. f. a descendant of Eka-lū, gaṇa *gargāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105.

Aikavarjika, mfn. (fr. *eka-varjā*), relating to one caste, MBh.

Aikāsatika, mfn. (fr. *eka-sata*), possessing 101, Kāś. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 118.

Aikāśapha, mfn. (fr. *eka-śapha*), coming from or relating to an animal with uncloven hoofs, Gaut. xvii, 24; Mn. v, 8; Yājñ.; Suśr.

Aikāśabāya, am, n. (fr. *eka-śabā*), sameness or identity of words, Jaim.

Aikāśālika, mfn. = *eka-śālika*, q. v., Pāṇ. v, 3, 110.

Aikāśrutya, am, n. (fr. *eka-śruti*, q. v.), sameness of tone or accent, monotony, ĀśvŚr.; Kāś.

Aikāśahasrika, mfn. (fr. *eka-sahasra*), possessing 1001.

Aikāśvarya, am, n. (fr. *eka-śvara*), the state of having but one accent (as of a compound), Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 25; sameness of tone, monotony, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Aikāśārika, as, ī, m. f. (fr. *ekāśāra*; *ekam asaḥāyam āgāram prapojanam aśya*, whose object is a solitary house), a thief, Pāṇ. v, 1, 113; Daś.; Śiṣ.

Aikāśnika, mfn. (fr. *ekāśni*), relating to or performed with a single fire.

Aikāśrya, am, n. (fr. *ekāśra*), intentness or concentration on one object, MBh.; BhP.; Vedāntas.

Aikāśkāyana, m. a descendant of Ekāśka.

Aikāśga, as, m. (fr. *ekāśga*), a soldier who acts as body-guard, Rājāt.

Aikāśmya, am, n. (fr. *ekāśman*), unity of the soul, unity of being, oneness, identity, MBh.; BhP.; oneness with the Supreme Spirit, L.

Aikāśāsāśka, as, m. a descendant of Ekāśa-śāśka.

Aikāśāśinā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ekāśāśa*), belonging to a collection of eleven (e.g. animals), ŚBr.

Aikāśdhikarāṇya, am, n. (fr. *ekāśdhikarāṇa*), the state of having but one object of relation, Bhāṣhāp.

Aikāśntika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ekāśnta*), absolute, necessary, complete, exclusive, BhP.; Suśr.; Śāṅkhyak. &c.

Aikāśntya, am, n. (fr. id.), exclusiveness, absoluteness, Sarvad.

Aikāśnyika, mfn. (*ekam anyad vipartītam vṛit-tam adhyāyane 'sya*) one who commits a single error in reciting, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 63.

Aikāśyana, as, m. a descendant of Eka, gaṇa *naḍāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99.

Aikāśrithya, am, n. (fr. *ekāśritha*), oneness of aim or intention, Daśar.; oneness or unity of an idea, Pat.; sameness of meaning, Jaim.

Aikāśramya, am, n. the existence of one order only, Gaut. iii, 36; Comm. on Nyāyam.

Aikāśhika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ekāśha*), lasting one day, ephemeral, quotidian (as fever), AGP.; belonging to an Ekāśha (q. v.) sacrifice, ŚBr.; AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.

Aikāśhya, am, n. (fr. id.), the state of an Ekāśha (q. v.) sacrifice, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Aikya, am, n. (fr. *eka*), oneness, unity, harmony, sameness, identity, MBh.; Ragh.; Sarvad. &c.; identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity, MW.; an aggregate, sum, Sūryas.; (in math.) the product of the length and depth of excavations differing in depth. **Aikyāropa**, m. equalization, Kuv.

ऐक्ष्य aikshavā and **aikshavyā**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ikshu*), made of or produced from the sugar-cane, TS. vi; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Hcat.; (*am*), n. sugar, Suśr.

Aikshuka, mfn. suitable for sugar-cane, gaṇa *guḍāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 103; bearing sugar-cane, gaṇa *vauśiddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 50; (fr. *ikshukīyā*), being in a country which abounds in sugar-cane, gaṇa *bilva-kḍdi*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 153.

Aikshubhārika, mfn. (fr. *ikshu-bhāra*), carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्ष्वाक aikshvākā, as, ī, m. f. a son or descendant of Ikshvāku, ŚBr. xiii; MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.

Aikshvāku, ep. for *aikshvākā* above.

ऐङ्गुद ainguda, mf(ī)n. coming from the plant *Inguda*, Suśr.; R.; (*am*), n. the fruit of that plant, L.

ऐच्छिक icchika, mfn. (fr. *icchā*), optional, arbitrary, at will, Comm. on Pāṇ.; Kuv. &c.

ऐतत aīta, am, n. (fr. *aiṭa*), N. of several Samans, ĀrshBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.

ऐड 1. aiḍā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *iḍā*), containing anything that refreshes or strengthens, VS. xv, 7; ending in or containing the word *iḍā* (as a Sāman), VS.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Kāth. &c.; descended from *iḍā*, VP.; (*as*), m., N. of Purūras, RV. x, 95, 18 (*aiḍā*); ŚBr. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants or family of Purūras, VP.; (cf. *aila*). — **kāva**, **-kautsa**, **-krauñca**, **-yāma**, **-vāsishṭha**, **-śuddhāśud-dhiya**, **-śaindhukshita**, **-sauparṇa**, n., N. of certain Sāmans.

Aiḍādadhā = *iḍā-dadhā*, p. 164, col. 3, ĀpŚr.

ऐड 2. aiḍa, mfn. (fr. *ēḍa*), coming from the sheep *ēḍa*, MBh. viii.

Aiḍakā, mf(ī)n. id., ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*as*), m. a species of sheep, ŚBr. xii.

ऐडविड aiḍaviḍa, as, m. a descendant of *iḍa*-viḍa, N. of Kuvera, BhP.; Rājāt.; of a son of Daśaratha, BhP. ix; (cf. *aiḍavila*.)

ऐडूक aiḍuka, n. = *ēḍuka*, q. v.

ऐण aiṇa, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ēṇa*), produced from or belonging to the male black antelope, Yājñ. i, 258; Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 159.

Aiṇika, mfn. hunting black antelopes, L.

Aiṇikīya, mfn. = *aiṇa*?, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 141.

Aiṇipacana, mfn. = *ēṇipacaniya*, q. v., Siddh. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 75.

Aiṇeya, mfn. (fr. *ēṇi*), produced or coming from the female black antelope, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 159; ĀśvGr.; Suśr.; BhP. &c.; (fr. *aiṇeya*) belonging to anything which is produced from the female black antelope, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 155; (*as*), m. the black antelope; (*am*), n. a kind of coitus.

ऐतदात्म्य aītaḍātmya, am, n. (fr. *etad-ātman*), the state of having the nature or property of this, ChUp. vi, 8, 7; 16, 3 (= Vedāntas. 200).

ऐतर itara, mfn. (fr. *itara*), gaṇa *saṃka-lāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 75.

Aitareya, as, m. a descendant of Itara or Itarā, N. of Mahidāsa (author of a Brāhmaṇa and Āraṇyaka called after him); (mfn.) composed by Aitareya. — **brāhmaṇa**, n., N. of the Brāhmaṇa composed by Aitareya (attached to the R̥g-veda and prescribing the duties of the Hotri priest; it is divided into forty Adhyāyas or eight Pañcikās). **Aitareyāranyaka**, n., N. of the Āraṇyaka composed by Aitareya (consisting of five books or Āraṇyakas, the second and third books of which form the Upa-nishad). **Aitareyōpanishad**, f., N. of either the second and third books of the Aitareya-āranyaka or of the four last sections of the second book only; **-bhāṣhya**, n., N. of a treatise and commentary on the last.

Aitareyaka, am, n. the Aitareya-brāhmaṇa.

Aitareyin, iṇas, m. pl. the school of Aitareya, ĀśvŚr.

ऐतश aītaśa, as, m., N. of a Muni. — **pralāpa**, m., N. of a section of the Atharva-veda by the above Muni (coming after the Kuntāpa hymns, Śay.). AitBr. vi, 33, 1; Vait.

Aitāśyana, as, m. a descendant of Aitāśa, AitBr. vi, 33, 3.

ऐतिकायन aītikāyana, as, m. a descendant of Itika, gaṇa *naḍāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99.

Aitikāyāniya, mfn. belonging to the above.

ऐतिशायन *aitiśāyana*, *as*, m. a descendant of Itiśa, *gaṇa naḍḍi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 99; Jaim.

ऐतिह *aitiha*, *am*, n. = the next, ŚāṅkhŚr. **आतिहा**, *am*, n. (fr. *iti-ha*), traditional instruction, tradition, TĀr. i, 2, 1; MBh.; R.

ऐतिहासिक *aitihāsika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *iti-hāsa*), derived from ancient legends, legendary, historical, traditional, Sāy.; Prab.; (*as*), m. one who relates or knows ancient legends; an historian.

ऐदम्पगीन *aidampyugina*, mfn. (fr. *idam-yuga*; *gaṇa pratijanddi*, Pāp. iv, 4, 99), suitable for or belonging to this Yuga or age, Comm. on ChUp. i, 9, 1.

ऐदम्प्यै *aidamparya*, *am*, n. (fr. *idam-para*), chief object or aim, chief end, Mālatim.; Comm. on Bādar.

ऐध *aidhā*, *am*, n. (fr. 2. *edhas*, Sāy.), flame, splendour; ardour, power, RV. i, 166, 1.

ऐन *aina*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. (ed. Calc.) xiii; (v. l. *aila*.)

ऐनस *ainasa*, *am*, n. (fr. *enas*, *gaṇa prajñādi*, Pāp. v, 4, 38 [not in Kās.]), = *enas*.

ऐन्दव *aindava*, mf(i)n. (fr. *indu*), relating to the moon, like the moon, lunar, Prab.; Kathās.; (*as*), m. the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; (f.) f. Serratala Anthelminthica, L.; (*am*), n. the Nakshatra Mṛgaśīras, VarBrS.; (with and without *śodhana*) the observance called Cāndrāyaṇa (q. v.), Mn. xi, 125; Parāś.

आन्दुमतेया, *as*, m. a descendant of Indumati, N. of Daśaratha, Bālar.

आन्दुसेकहारा, mfn. (fr. *indu-sekhara*), belonging to or treating of the moon-crested one, i. e. Śiva, Bālar.

ऐन्द्र *aindra*, mf(i)n. (fr. *indra*), belonging to or sacred to Indra, coming or proceeding from Indra, similar to Indra, AV.; TS.; VS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (*as*), m. (scil. *bhāga*) that part of a sacrifice which is offered to Indra, R.; (f.) f. (scil. *ṛic*) a verse addressed to Indra, ŚBr. iv; ĀśvŚr. vi; Nir. &c.; (scil. *diś*) Indra's quarter, the east, VarBrS.; (scil. *tithi*) the eighth day in the second half of the month Mārgaśīrṣa; (scil. *śakti*) Indra's energy (personified as his wife and sometimes identified with Durgā), MārKp.; DevibhP. &c.; N. of the lunar mansion Jyeshthā, L.; a species of cucumber, Bhpr.; Car.; Cardamom, L.; misfortune, L.; (*am*), n. the lunar mansion Jyeshthā, VarBrS.; N. of several Sāmans; of a country in Bhāratavarsha, VP.; wild ginger, L. — **तुरीया**, m. (scil. *graha*) a libation the fourth part of which belongs to Indra, ŚBr. iv, 1, 3, 14.

आन्द्रजाला, *am*, n. (fr. *indra-jāla*), magic, sorcery, Vātsyāy.

आन्द्रजालिका, mf(i)n. familiar with or relating to magic, magical, Prab.; (*as*), m. a juggler, magician, Kathās.; Ratnāv.

आन्द्रद्युम्ना, mfn. relating to or treating of Indradyumna, MBh. i.

आन्द्रद्युम्नि, *is*, m. a descendant of Indradyumna, N. of Janaka, MBh. iii.

आन्द्रानिला, mf(i)n. (fr. *indra-nīla*), made of sapphire, Kuv.

आन्द्रमहिका, mfn. serving for an Indra-maha festival, Kās. on Pāp. v, 1, 109.

आन्द्रमारुता, mfn. relating to Indra and the Maruts, Tāpdyabr. xxi, 14, 12.

आन्द्रालाया, mfn. a descendant of Indralāji, *gaṇa kuru-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 151 (Kās. reads *indra-jāli*).

आन्द्रालुप्तिका, mfn. (fr. *indra-lupta*), afflicted with morbid baldness of the head, L.

आन्द्रवयव, mfn. belonging or relating to Indra and Vāyu, TS.; ŚBr.

आन्द्रासिरा, m. (fr. *indra-śira*, N. of a country, Comm.), a species of elephant, R. ii, 70, 23.

आन्द्रासेनि, *is*, m. a descendant of Indrasena, Hariv.

आन्द्राहवा, mfn. belonging to Aindrahavya, Pāp. iv, 2, 1, 1.

आन्द्राहव्या, *as*, m. a descendant of Indrahū, *gaṇa gargaḍi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 105.

आन्द्रागना, mf(i)n. sacred or belonging to or coming from Indra and Agni, AV. viii, 5, 19; xi, 7, 6; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; (*am*), n. the Nakshatra

Viśākha, VarBrS. — **कुलया**, m. a particular Ekāha (q. v.), KātyŚr. xxii, 11, 13.

आन्द्राग्न्या, mfn. v. l. for *aindrāgna*, MBh. (ed. Calc.) xii, 2307.

आन्द्रागता, mfn. addressed to Indra and composed in the Jagatī metre (as a prayer), Vait.; GopBr. ii, 6, 16.

आन्द्राद्रिषा, mfn. made of Indrādrīṣa or the cochineal insect [T.], *gaṇa tālādi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 152.

आन्द्रानािरिता, mfn. belonging to Indra and Nirṛiti, Kāth.

आन्द्रापान्शुषा, mfn. belonging to Indra and Pūshan, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

आन्द्राबर्हस्पत्य, mfn. belonging to Indra and Bṛhaspati, MaitrS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.

आन्द्रामरुता, mfn. belonging to Indra and the Maruts, KātyŚr.

आन्द्रायाना, *as*, m. a descendant of Indra; (f.), f. N. of a woman.

आन्द्रायानका, mfn. belonging or relating to Aindrāyana, *gaṇa arihaṇḍi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 80.

आन्द्रायुधा, mfn. (fr. *indrāyudha*, *gaṇa tālādi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 152), made of (?) or relating to Indra's rainbow.

आन्द्रारब्धवा, mfn. relating to Indra and the Ribhus, AitBr.

आन्द्रालिषा, mfn. made of Indrālīṣa or the cochineal insect [T.], *gaṇa tālādi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 152.

आन्द्रावरुणा, mfn. relating to Indra and Varuṇa, AitBr.; Vait.

आन्द्रवासाना, mf(i)n. (fr. *indrāvasāna*, *gaṇa utsādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 86), inhabiting a desert [= *marubhava*, T.]

आन्द्रावरुणा, mfn. = *aindravaruṇa* above, Tāpdyabr.

आन्द्रावािश्वना, mf(i)n. relating to Indra and Vishnu, ŚBr.; AitBr.; Tāpdyabr.

आन्द्रासाुम्या, mfn. belonging to Indra and Soma, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

आन्द्रि, *is*, m. a descendant of Indra; N. of Jayanta, Hariv.; of Arjuna, MBh.; of the monkey-king Vālin, L.; a crow, Ragh. xii, 22.

आन्द्रोति, *is*, m. a descendant of Indrota, Tāpdyabr.; VBr.

ऐन्द्रिय *aindrīya*, mfn. (fr. *indriya*), relating to the senses, sensual, BhP.; Comm. on Nyāyad.; (*am*), n. sensual pleasure, world of senses, BhP. **आन्द्रिये-ध**, mfn. one whose mind is fixed upon sensual pleasure only, BhP. v, 18, 22.

आन्द्रियका, mfn. relating to the senses, sensual, Car.; VP. — **त्वा**, n. the state of relating to senses, Comm. on Nyāyad.

ऐन्धन *aindhana*, mfn. (fr. *indhana*), produced from fuel (as fire), MBh. iii, 149.

ऐन्धायन *aindhāyana*, *as*, m. a descendant of Indha, *gaṇa 1. raḍḍi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 99 (not in Kās.)

ऐन्य *ainya*, *as*, m. (with *indrasya*), N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

ऐन्वक *ainvaka*, *am*, n., N. of a Sāman, ib.

ऐभ *aibha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *ibha*), belonging to an elephant, Mardār.; Śis.; (f.), f. a kind of pumpkin, L.

आिभ्वात, *as*, m. a descendant of Ibhāvat, N. of Pratidarsa, ŚBr. xii.

ऐयस *aiyatya*, *am*, n. (fr. *iyat*), quantity, number, value.

ऐर *airā*, mfn. (fr. *irā*), relating to or consisting of water or refreshment or food, TS. ii; Tāpdyabr.; Comm. on ChUp. viii, 5, 3; (*am*), n. a heap or plenty of food or refreshment; (with *madhya*) N. of a lake in Brahman's world, ChUp. viii, 5, 3.

आराममादा, mfn. (fr. *iraṃ-mada*), coming from sheet-lightning, Bālar.; a descendant of Agni, N. of Devamuni (author of a Vedic hymn), RAnukr.

आरवाणा, *as*, m. (fr. *irā-van*), N. of Indra's elephant, MBh.; Hariv.; Lalit.; N. of a Nāga, MBh. ii; (cf. the next.)

आरवात, *as*, m. (fr. *irā-vat*), a descendant of Irā-vat; N. of a Nāga or mythical serpent, AV. viii, 10, 29; Tāpdyabr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; 'produced from the ocean,' N. of Indra's elephant (considered as the prototype of the elephant race and the supporter of the east quarter; cf. *nāga*, which means

also elephant and serpent), MBh.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; a species of elephant, R. ii, 70, 23; the tree Artocarpus Lacucha; the orange tree, L.; N. of a particular portion of the moon's path; of a form of the sun, VP.; MBh.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a kind of rainbow, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; (f.), f. the female of Indra's elephant; N. of a river, MBh.; lightning, L.; a species of fern, Suśr.; (f.), f. a particular portion of the moon's path (including the lunar mansions Punarvasu, Pushya, and Āśleṣha), VarBrS.; (*am*), n. the fruit of Artocarpus Lacucha, Suśr.; N. of a Varsha, MBh.

आरवताका, *as*, m., N. of a mountain; (*am*), n. the fruit of Artocarpus Lacucha, Car.

आरेया, *am*, n. (fr. *irā*), an intoxicating beverage, MānGṛ.

ऐरिण *airiṇa*, *am*, n. (fr. *iriṇa*), fossil or rock salt, L.; N. of a Sāman.

ऐर्य *airmya*, *am*, n. (fr. 2. *irma*), 'fit for a sore,' an ointment, plaster, Suśr. ii, 86, 2.

ऐल *aila*, *as*, m. (fr. *ilā = idā*), a descendant of Ilā, N. of Purūravas (cf. 1. *aiḍā*), Hariv.; MBh.; N. of the planet Mars, T.; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants or family of Purūravas, MBh. xiii; (*ā*), f., N. of a river (v. l. *elā*), Hariv.; (*am*), n. plenty or abundance of food or refreshment; a particular number (Buddh.) — **धहाना**, m., N. of a place, R. ii, 71, 3; (f.), f., N. of a river, Comm. on R. ib. — **ब्रिदा**, mfn. bringing or procuring plenty of food, VS. xvi, 60; TS. iv. — **मृदि**, mfn. id. (?), MaitrS. ii, 9, 9. 1. **आलेया**, *as*, m., N. of the planet Mars, T.

ऐलक *ailaka*, mfn. coming from the sheep called Eḍaka, Āp.

ऐलव *ailabā*, *as*, m. noise, cry, roaring, AV. vi, 16, 3; xii, 5, 47-49. — **कार**, mfn. making a noise, roaring (said of Rudra's dogs), AV. xi, 2, 30.

ऐलवालुक *ailavāluka = elavālu*, q. v., L.

ऐलविल *ailavila* or *ailaviḍa* (cf. *aiḍaviḍa*), *as*, m. a descendant of Ilavila, N. of Dilipa, MBh. vii, 2263; a descendant of Ilavilā, N. of Kuvera, MBh.; Hariv.; Bālar.

ऐलाक *ailāka*, mfn. belonging to Ailākya, *gaṇa kaṇvādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 111.

आलक्या, *as*, m. a descendant of Elāka, *gaṇa gargaḍi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 105.

ऐलिक *ailika*, *as*, m. a descendant of Ilinī, N. of Jansu (father of Dushyanta), Hariv.

ऐलुष *ailuṣa*, *as*, m. a descendant of Ilūsha, N. of Kavasha (author of a Vedic hymn), AitBr. ii, 19, 1.

ऐलेय 2. *aileya*, *am*, n. = *elavālu*, q. v., L.

ऐश *aiśa*, mfn. (fr. *īśa*), relating to or coming from Śiva, Śiva-like, BhP.; AgP.; Ragh.; divine, supreme, regal.

आशिका, mfn. relating to Śiva &c., R. i, 56, 6 (v. l. *aishika*).

आश्या, *am*, n. supremacy, power, BhP.

ऐशान *aiśāna*, mf(i)n. (fr. *īśāna*), relating to or coming from Śiva, RāmatUp.; Vikr.; belonging to Śiva's quarter, north-eastern, VarBrS.; (f.), f. (scil. *diś*) Śiva's quarter, north-east, VarBrS. — **जा**, *ās*, m. pl. = *īśānaja*, q. v.

ऐश्वर *aiśvara*, mf(i)n. (fr. *īśvara*), relating to or coming from a mighty lord or king, mighty powerful, majestic, MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; belonging to or coming from Śiva, Ragh. xi, 76; Kathās. cxvi, 10; (*am*), n. supremacy, power, might, BhP. x; (f.), f., N. of Durgā, T.

आश्वरि, *is*, m. a descendant of Īśvara, N. of a Rishi.

आश्वर्या, *am*, n. the state of being a mighty lord, sovereignty, supremacy, power, sway, ŚBr. xiii; MBh.; Mn. &c.; dominion, Kathās.; superhuman power (either perpetual or transient, consisting, according to some, of the following eight: *anuman*, *laghiman*, *mahiman*, *prāpti*, *prākāmya*, *vaśitva*, *īśitva*, and *kāmāvasāyitva*, qq. v.; or, according to others, of such powers as vision, audition, cogitation, discrimination, and omniscience; and of active powers such as swiftness of thought, power of assuming forms at will, and faculty of expatiation, Sarvad. &c.) — **वत्**, mfn. possessing power or supremacy, MBh.;

possessed of or connected with superhuman powers. — *vivarana*, n., N. of a work.

ऐष *aisha*, am, n., N. of several Sāmāns.

ऐषमस्य *aishamas*, ind. (Pān. v, 3, 22) in this year, in the present year, ŚBr. iii. — *-tana*, *-tya*, mfn. occurring in or relating to this year, of this year, Pān. iv, 2, 105.

ऐषावीर *aishāvīra*, as, m. belonging to the despised Brahmanic family called Eshavira [Śāy.], ŚBr. ix, xi.

ऐशिर *aishira*, am, n., N. of several Sāmāns.

ऐषिक *aishika* (or *aishika*), mfn. (fr. *ishikā*), consisting of stalks, KātyŚr.; made of reeds or cane (as a missile), MBh.; R.; treating of missiles made of reeds; (*aishikam parva*, N. of a section [Adhyāyas 10-18] of the tenth book of the Mahābhārata); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

ऐशिरथि *aishirathi*, is, m., N. of Kuśika (author of a Vedic hymn), Śāy. on RV. i, 10, 11.

ऐशुकारि *aishukāri*, is, m. a descendant of Ishu-kāra, Pān. iv, 2, 54. — *bhakta*, mfn. inhabited by Aishukāris (as a country), ib. *Aishukāry-ādi*, m., N. of a gaṇa, ib.

Aishumata, as, m. a descendant of Ishu-mat, N. of Trāta, VBr.

ऐष्टक *aishṭakā*, mfn. (fr. *ishṭakā*), made of bricks (as a house), Hcat.; (*am*), n. the sacrificial bricks collectively, ŚBr.; putting up the bricks, Śulbas.

ऐष्टिक *aishṭika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *ishṭi*), belonging or relating to an Ishṭi sacrifice, relating to sacrifice, ĀśvŚr.; Comm. on VS.; Hcat. &c.; to be performed in the manner of an Ishṭi sacrifice, Comm. on KātyŚr. — *paṇṭika*, mfn. connected with sacrifices and with doing good works (not included under the head of sacrifices), Mn. iv, 227, (*antarvedikam bahir-vedikam ca*, Kull.)

ऐष्टिक *aishika*, mfn. (fr. *iha*), of this place, of this world, worldly, local, temporal, BhP.; Vedāntas. &c.

Aihalaṅkika, mf(i)n. (fr. *iha-loka*), of this world, happening in this world, terrestrial &c., gaṇa *anusatikādi*, Pān. vii, 3, 20; MBh.

ओ.

ओ 1. o, the thirteenth vowel of the alphabet (corresponding to English o). — *kāra*, m. the letter or sound o, Lāty.; APrāt.

ओ 2. o, ind. an interjection, L.; a particle of addressing; calling; reminiscence; of compassion, L.

ओ 3. o, os, m., N. of Brahmā, L.

ओ 4. ō (ā-√u).

1. ōṭa (for 2, see col. 3), mfn. addressed, invoked, summoned, AV.

ओक *oka*, as, m. (√uc, Comm. on Up. iv, 215), a house, refuge, asylum (cf. *an-oka-sāyin*); a bird, L.; = *urishala*, T.; conjunction of heavenly bodies, L. — *ja*, mfn. born in the house, bred at home (as cows), Hcat.

ओकस, as, n. house, dwelling, place of abiding, abode, home, refuge, asylum, RV.; AV.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; (cf. *divādukas*, *vanādukas*, &c.) *Okah-sārin*, mfn. going after or frequenting an abode, AitBr. *Oko-nidhana*, n., N. of a Sāman.

ओकस, mfn. (irr. p. p. of √uc) accustomed to, used to, having a liking for, RV. vi, 59, 3.

ओक्या, mfn. fit for or belonging to a home, RV. ix, 86, 45; (*am*), n. = *okas* above, RV.

ओकण *okaṇa*, as, *okaṇi*, is, m. a bug, L.

ओकदानी, *okkani*, f. id., L.

ओकुल *okula*, as, m. wheat fried slightly, L.

ओक्ष *oksh* (ā-√uksh), P. -*ukshati*, to sprinkle over or upon, RV.

ओख *okh*, cl. I. P. *okhati*, *okhām-cakāra*, *okhitā*, &c., to be dry or arid; to be able, suffice; to adorn; to refuse, ward off, Dhātup. v, 7.

ओगण *ogaṇa*, mfn. assembled, united [Śāy.], RV. x, 89, 15.

ओगीयस् *ogiyas* (= *ōjyas*), compar. of *ugrā*, p. 172, col. 2, BrĀrUp.

ओघ *ogha*, us, m. (ifc. f. ā); (√vāh) flood, stream, rapid flow of water, MBh.; Megh.; Śak. &c.; heap or quantity, flock, multitude, abundance, MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; quick time (in music), L.; uninterrupted tradition, L.; instruction, L.; (cf. *augha*). — *niryukti*, f., N. of a work. — *raṭha*, m., N. of a son of Oghavat, MBh. xiii. — *vat*, mfn. having a strong stream (as a river), MBh. iii; (*ām*), m., N. of a king, MBh. xiii; BhP.; (*ti*), f., N. of a daughter (MBh.) or sister (BhP.) of Oghavat; N. of a river, VP.

ओज *oj*, cl. I. 10. P. *ojati*, *ojayati*, to be strong or able; to increase, have vital power, Dhātup. xxxv, 84.

ओज *oja*, mfn. odd (as the first, third, fifth, &c. in a series), RPrāt.; Sūryas.; VarBrS.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; = *ōjas*, L.

ओजस् *ōjas*, as, n. (√vaj or *uj*: cf. *ugra*), bodily strength, vigour, energy, ability, power, RV.; AV.; TS.; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; vitality (the principle of vital warmth and action throughout the body), Suśr. &c.; (in rhet.) elaborate style (abounding with compounds); vigorous or emphatic expression, Sāh.; Vām.; water, L.; light, splendour, lustre, L.; manifestation, appearance, L.; support, L.; (*ās*), m., N. of a Yaksha, BhP.; [cf. Zd. *av-jahh*, 'power'; Gk. *by-tēs*, *av-jh*, *ēpi-av-jh*; Lat. *vigēre*, *augere*, *augur*, *augus-tus*, *auxilium*; Goth. *aukan*; Eng. *eke*.] — *tara*, mfn. = *ōjyas*, Comm. on BrĀrUp. — *vat*, mfn. vigorous, powerful, strong, energetic, RV. viii, 76, 5; AV. viii, 5, 4; 16; VS. — *vin*, mfn. id., TS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (*ī*), m., N. of a son of Manu Bhautya, VP.; (*ojasvi*)-*tā*, f. an energetic or emphatic manner of expression or style, Sāh.

ओजसिना, mfn. having strength, powerful, TS. iv; Pān.

ओजस्या, mfn. vigorous, powerful, MaitrS. ii; Pān.

ओज्या, Nom. *ōjyate* (p. *ōjyādmāna*) to exhibit strength or energy, make effort, RV. i, 140, 6; ii, 12, 11; iii, 32, 11; Pat. on Pān. iii, 1, 11; Bhāṭṭ.

ओज्यिता, am, n. stout-heartedness, courageous behaviour.

ओजिष्ठा, mfn., superl. of *ugrā*, q. v.; (*as*), m., N. of a Muni, Brahmp.; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of the same, ib.; [cf. Zd. *ajista*.]

ओज्यस, mfn., compar. of *ugrā*, q. v.

ओज् (in comp. for *ōjas* above). — *dā*, mfn. granting power, strengthening, RV. viii, 3, 24; TS. v; [cf. Zd. *aogazdāto*]; — *tama*, granting great power, very strengthening, RV. viii, 92, 17; [cf. Zd. *aogazdātema*.] — *patī* (with irr. Sandhi), m., N. of a deity of the Bodhi tree, Lalit. — *balā*, f., N. of a goddess of the Bodhi tree, ib. — *māni*, f., N. of a plant, Kauś.

ओज्मन्, ā, m. power, vigour, energy, speed, velocity, RV. vi, 47, 27; AV.; [cf. Lat. *augmentum*; Lith. *augmū*.]

ओज् *oḍa*, as, m., N. of a man, Rājāt.

ओजव *oḍava* (*oḍaka*, W.), as, m. (in mus.) a mode which consists of five notes only (omitting Rishabha and Pañcama).

ओजिका *oḍikā*, oḍi, f. wild rice, L.; (cf. *odand*.)

ओज् *oḍra*, as, m., N. of a country (the modern Orissa; see Lassen, IA. i, 224, note 2); (*ās*), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, Hariv.; Mn. x, 44; R. &c.; the China rose, L. — *deśa*, m., N. of the country Orissa. — *puṣhpa*, n. the flower of the China rose, L. *Oḍrākhyā*, f. the China rose, L.

ओज् *ōḍha*, mfn. (p. p. of ā-√vāh, q. v.) brought or carried near.

ओण *oṇ*, cl. I. P. *oṇati*, *oṇām-cakāra*, *oṇitā*, &c., to remove, take away, drag along, Dhātup. xiii, 11.

ओणि, is, m. (or f.?) protection (from misfortune), shelter [Śāy.], RV. i, 61, 14; (*ī*), m. (or f.?) du. 'the two protectors, the parents, RV. ix, 101, 14; (metaphorically) heaven and earth, RV. ix, 16, 1; 65, 11; AV. vii, 14, 1 (= VS. iv, 25).

ओण्ड *oṇḍra*, as, m., N. of a king, Bālar.

ओत 2. ōṭa (for 1. see 4. ō), p. p. of ā-√ve, p. 156, col. 2. — *prota*, see id.

ओतु 1. ōtu, us, m. (√ve), the woof or cross-threads of a web, RV. vi, 9, 2; AV. xiv, 2, 51; TS. vi; Kauś.; (*u*), n., N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

ओतवे, *ōtaval*, Ved. inf.

ओतु 2. ōtu, us, m. f. (√av, Up. i, 70), a cat, Comm. on Pān. vi, 1, 94.

ओत्सूर्यम् *ōtsūryam*, ind. until the sun rises, AV. iv, 5, 7.

ओदक *odukā*, am, n. (probably irr. for *audaka*) an animal living in water, TĀr. i, 26, 7.

ओदती *ōdati*, f. (pres. p. of √ud) 'sprinkling or refreshing,' N. of Ushas or the dawn, RV. i, 48, 6; viii, 69, 2.

ओदान, as, am, m. n. (√ud, Up. ii, 76), grain mashed and cooked with milk, porridge, boiled rice, any pap or pulpy substance, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. cloud, Nigh.; (*ī*), f. Sida Cordifolia, L. — *pacana*, m., N. of the fire on the southern altar. Kath. — *pāṇi*, f. (Pān. iv, 1, 64) Barleria Caeulea, Bhpr.; Nigh. — *pāniniya*, m. one who becomes a pupil of or studies the work of Pāṇini only for the sake of getting boiled rice, Kās. on Pān. vi, 2, 69; Pat. on Pān. i, 1, 73. — *bhojika*, f. eating boiled rice, Kās. on Pān. iii, 3, 111. — *vat*, mfn. provided with boiled rice, TS. ii. — *sava*, m. a particular oblation, Comm. on TBr. ii, 7, 7. *Odanāhvayā* and *odanāhvā*, f., N. of a plant, L.

ओदणिका, mf(i)n. receiving boiled rice, Kās. on Pān. iv, 4, 67; (*ā*), f. Sida Cordifolia, L.

1. *Oḍaniya*, Nom. P. *oḍaniyati*, to wish for boiled rice, Comm. on KātyŚr.

2. *Oḍaniya*, mfn. consisting of or belonging to boiled rice, gaṇa *apūpādi*, Pān. v, 1, 4.

ओदण्या, mfn. id., ib.

ओदमा, as, m. the act of wetting, moistening, Pān. vi, 4, 29.

ओदमान, a, n. flowing, flooding, VS. xiii, 53; Kās. on Pān. vi, 1, 94; [cf. *olla* (= *od-la*); also Zd. *aodha*, pl. 'waters', 'flood'.]

ओधस् *odhas*, as, n. = *ūdhas*, q. v., L.

ओपद् *ōpa*-√*dru*, P. (Impv. 2. sg. -*drava*) to hasten near to, RV. vi, 48, 16.

ओपश *opashā*, as, m. (fr. *upa*-√*śi*), that on which any one rests, a cushion, pillow, RV. ix, 71, 1; x, 85, 8; AV. ix, 3, 8; xiv, 1, 8; top-knot, plume (perhaps for *avapāṣa*, √*paś*); (*am*), n. a support, stay, pillar, RV. i, 173, 6; viii, 14, 5.

ओपासिन्, mfn. provided with or lying upon cushions or pillows, effeminate, AV. vi, 138, 1; 2.

ओप्य *ōpya* (ā-*upya*), ind. p. of ā-√2. *vap* (q. v.), having scattered or thrown into, pouring down, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr. &c.

ओम् *om*, ind. (√av, Up. i, 141; originally *om* = *ām*, which may be derived from ā, BRD.), a word of solemn affirmation and respectful assent, sometimes translated by 'yes, verily, so be it' (and in this sense compared with Amen; it is placed at the commencement of most Hindū works, and as a sacred exclamation may be uttered [but not so as to be heard by ears profane] at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas or previously to any prayer; it is also regarded as a particle of auspicious salutation [Hail!]; *om* appears first in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is there set forth as the object of profound religious meditation, the highest spiritual efficacy being attributed not only to the whole word but also to the three sounds *a*, *u*, *m*, of which it consists; in later times *om* is the mystic name for the Hindū triad, and represents the union of the three gods, viz. *a* (Viṣṇu), *u* (Śiva), *m* (Brahmā); it may also be typical of the three Vedas; *om* is usually called *praṇava*, more rarely *akshara* or *ekākshara*, and only in later times *oṃkāra*, VS.; ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; (Buddhists place *om* at the beginning of their *vidyā śhaḍakshari* or mystical formula in six syllables [viz. *om maṇi padme hūṃ*]; according to T. *om* may be used in the following senses: *praṇave*, *ārambhe*, *svikāre*, *anumatau*, *apākṛitau*, *asvikāre*, *maṅgale*, *śubhe*, *jñeye*, *brahmaṇi*; with preceding *a* or *ā*, the *o* of *om* does not form Vṛiddhi (*au*), but Guṇa (*o*), Pān.

vi, 1, 95.) — **kāra** (om-kā), m. the sacred and mystical syllable *om*, the exclamation *om*, pronouncing the syllable *om*, Mn. ii, 75; 81; Kathās.; Bhag. &c., (cf. *viśayamkāra*, *krītomkāra*); a beginning, prosperous or auspicious beginning of (e.g. a science), Bālar.; N. of a Liṅga; (ā), f. a Buddhist Śakti or female personification of divine energy, L.; — *grantha*, m., N. of a work of Nārāyaṇa; — *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha; — *pīṭha*, n., N. of a place; — *bhaṭṭa*, as, m., N. of a man. — **kāriya**, Nom. P. *omkāriyati*, to be an Omkāra(?), Comm. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 95. — **krīta**, mfn. having an uttered *om*; accompanied by *om*.

Oma (*omāsa*, voc. pl.), m. (√*av*), a friend, helper, protector, RV. i, 3, 7.

Omān, ā, m. help, protection, favour, kindness, RV.; (*ōman*, ā, m.) a friend, helper, protector, RV. v, 43, 13. — **vat** (*ōman*-), mfn. helping, useful, RV. x, 39, 9; favourable, propitious, MaitrS. iv, 3, 9; ŚBr. i.

O'mātrā, f. protection, favour, readiness to help, RV. x, 50, 5.

Omyā, f. id., MaitrS. i, 8, 9; ŚākhŚr. — **vat**, mfn. helping, useful, favourable, RV. i, 112, 7; 20.

ओमला omalā, f., N. of a Śakti, NṛisUp.; (v. l. *auṣpalā*.)

ओमिल omila, as, m., N. of a man.

ओरिमिका orimikā, f., N. of a section of the Kāthaka recension of the Yajur-veda.

ओल ola or *olla*, mfn. wet, damp, L.; (*am*), n. Arum Campanulatum, L.

ओलराइ olaṇḍ, cl. 1. 8. 10. P. *olaṇḍati*, *olaṇḍayati*, *olaṇḍām* — or *olaṇḍayām* — *babhūva*, *olaṇḍit*, to throw out, eject, Dhātup. xxxii, 9; (cf. *ulaḍ*.)

Olaḍ, olḍ, vv. ll. for the above.

ओवा oṽā, f. a particular exclamation at sacrifices, Lāṭy. vii, ix.

ओविली ovilī or *ovilī*, f. that in which the upper part of the churning-stick turns, Comm. on KāṭyŚr.; (vv. ll. *auṣavilī* and *auvilī*.)

ओय osha, as, m. (√*ush*), burning, combustion, Suśr.; (*ośh*) mfn. burning, shining, RV. x, 119, 10; (*ām*), ind. with ardour or vehemence, eagerly, quickly, AV.

Oshapa, as, m. pungent taste, sharp flavour, pungency, L.; (*ī*), f. a kind of vegetable, L.

O'sham, ind. p. while burning, ŚBr. ii, 2, 4, 5.

Oshistha, mfn. (superl. of *ośh* above). — **dhavan**, mfn. giving eagerly or immediately, TS. i, 6, 12, 3. — **hān**, mfn. killing vehemently or suddenly.

ओषधि ośha-dhi, is, f. (etym. doubtful; probably fr. *osha* above, 'light-containing,' see ŚBr. ii, 2, 4, 5; Nir. ix, 27) a herb, plant, simple, esp. any medicinal herb, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; an annual plant or herb (which dies after becoming ripe), Mn. i, 46, &c.; Suśr. i, 4, 16; 18; Yājñ. &c.; a remedy in general, Suśr. i, 4, 15. — **garbha**, m. 'producer of herbs,' the moon, L.; the sun, T. (with reference to RV. i, 164, 52). — **jā**, mfn. born or living amongst herbs (as snakes), AV. x, 4, 23; produced from plants (as fire), Kir. v, 14. — **pati**, m. 'lord of herbs,' the moon, Śis.; Kād. &c.; the Soma plant; camphor, T.; 'master of plants,' a physician. — **prastha**, n., N. of the city of Himālaya, Kum. — **lokā**, m. the world of plants, ŚBr. xiii. — **vanaspati**, n. herbs and trees, ŚBr. vi; (*ayas*), m. pl. id., AitUp. **Oshadhīsa**, m. 'lord of herbs,' the moon, L. **Oshadhy-anuvāka**, m. a particular Anuvāka.

O'shadhi, f. (only Ved. and not in nom. c., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 132; but occasional exceptions are found) — *ośha-dhi* above. — **pati**, m. 'lord of herbs,' the moon, MBh.; the Soma plant, Suśr. — **mat**, mfn. provided with herbs, AV. xix, 17, 6; 18, 6. — **sam-sita**, mfn. sharpened by herbs (used in a formula), AV. x, 5, 32. — **sūkta**, n., N. of a hymn.

ओष्ट oshṭri, v. l. for *ushṭri*, q. v., KāṭyŚr. v, 11, 13.

ओष्ठ oshṭha, as, m. (etym. doubtful; √*ush*, Un. ii, 4) the lip (generally du.), RV. ii, 39, 6; AV. x, 9, 14; xx, 127, 4; VS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; the forepart of an Agnikūṇḍa, q. v., Heat.; (*ī*), f. the plant *Coccinia Grandis* (to whose red fruits lips are commonly compared), L.; (in a compound the o of

oshṭha forms with a preceding *a* either Vṛiddhi *au* or Guṇa *o*, Kāṭy. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 94); [cf. Zd. *aoshtra*; O. Pruss. *austa*, 'mouth'; O. Slav. *usta*, 'mouth.']; — **karpaka**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; R. — **kopa**, m. disease of the lips, Suśr. — **ja**, mfn. produced by the lips, labial. — **jāha**, n. the root of the lips (?), Pāṇ. v, 2, 24. — **pallava**, n. 'lip-bud,' a lip. — **puta**, m. the space between the lips, MBh.; Śak. &c. — **prakopa**, m. = *-kopa* above. — **phalā**, f. bearing lip-like fruits, the plant *Coccinia Grandis*, Nigh. — **roga**, m. = *-kopa* above. **Oshṭhādihara**, au, m. du. the upper and lower lip. **Oshṭhāpīdhāna**, mfn. covered by the lips, MantraBr.; AitAr. **Oshṭhōpama-phalā**, f. = *oshṭha-phalā* above, L.

Oshṭhaka, ifc. = *oshṭha*, lip; (mfn.) taking care of the lips, Pāṇ. v, 2, 66.

Oshṭhya, mfn. being at the lips, belonging to the lips, Suśr. &c.; esp. produced by the lips, labial (as certain sounds), RPrāt.; APrāt.; Comm. on Pāṇ. &c.; (*as*), m. a labial sound, PārGr. iii, 16. — **yoni**, mfn. produced from labial sounds. — **sthāna**, mfn. pronounced with the lips.

ओष्ण oshṇa (fr. *ushṇa* with 4. ā in the sense of diminution), mfn. a little warm, tepid.

ओह oha, as, m. (fr. √*vah* or ā-√*vah*; fr. √2. *ūh*, BRD.), a vehicle, means, RV. i, 180, 5; (mfn.) bringing near, causing to approach, RV. iv, 10, 1; worthy to be approached, excellent, RV. i, 61, 1 [Sāy.]; (attention, consideration, NBD.) — **brahman**, m. (a priest) possessing or conveying Brahman or sacred knowledge (*uhyamānam brahma*.... *yeshām* te, Sāy.), RV. x, 71, 8.

O'has, as, n. a vehicle, means (fig. said of a Stotra, Sāy.), RV. vi, 67, 9.

ओहल ohala, as, m., N. of a man.

औ AU.

औ 1. au, the fourteenth vowel of the alphabet (having the sound of English *ou* in *our*). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *au*, TPrāt.; APrāt.

औ 2. au, ind. an interjection; a particle of addressing; calling; prohibition; ascertainment, L.

औ 3. au, *aus*, m., N. of Ananta or Śesha, L.; a sound, L.; the Setu or sacred syllable of the Śūdras, KālikāP. [T.]; (*aus*), f. the earth, L.

औक्थिक aukthika, mfn. one who knows or studies the Ukthas, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 129.

Aukthika, am, n. the tradition of the Aukthikas, ib.

औक्थ्य aukthya, as, m. a descendant of Uktha, gaṇa *gargādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105; (*am*), n., see *mahad-ukthya*.

Auktha, as, m. a descendant or pupil of Aukthya, gaṇa *kanvādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 111.

औक्ष aukshā (fr. *ukshan*), mf(ī)n. coming from or belonging to a bull, AV. ii, 36, 7; Kaus.; Pāṇ. vi, 4, 173; (*am*), n. a multitude of bulls, L. — **gandhi**, f., N. of an Aparas, AV. iv, 37, 3. — **Aukshaka**, am, n. a multitude of bulls, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 39.

Aukshapa, as, m. a descendant of Ukshan. **Aukshpa** (ŚBr. i) and **aukshpā** (ŚBr. xiv), mfn. relating to or coming from a bull; (*as*), m. a descendant of Ukshan, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 173.

औक्षीय aukhiya, ās, m. pl. the descendants or pupils of Ukha.

Aukheya, ās, m. pl. id.

Aukhya, mfn. (fr. *ukhā*), boiled or being in a caldron, L.

Aukhyeyaka, mfn. = *ukhyā-jāta*, gaṇa *kattryādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 95.

औग्रसेन augraseni, is, m. a descendant of Ugra-sena, BhP.

Augrasenya, as, m. id., Pat. on Vārtt. 7 on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 114.

Augrasainya, as, m. id., N. of Yudhāmsraushṭi, AitBr. viii, 21, 7.

औग्रेय augreya, as, m. a descendant of Ugra, gaṇa *subhṛddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 123.

Augrya, am, n. (fr. *ugra*), horribleness, dreadfulness, fierceness, Sāh.

औघ aughā, as, m. (fr. *ogha*; √*vah*), flood, stream, ŚBr.; (cf. *ogha*.)

औच्य aucathyā, as, m. a descendant of Ucatya, N. of Dirghatamas, RV. i, 158, 1; 4; ĀśvBr. (= *autathya* below, Sāy.)

औचितौ aucitī, f. (fr. *ucita*), fitness, suitability, decorum, Sāh.; Naish.; Rājat. &c.

Aucitya, am, n. fitness, suitability, decorum, Sāh.; Kathās.; Kshem. &c.; the state of being used to, habituation, Kathās. xxiv, 95; Suśr. &c. **Aucityālakāra**, m., N. of a work.

औक्ष्य aucyya, am, n. (fr. *ucca*), height, distance (of a planet), Sūryas.

Auccāmanyava, as, m. a descendant of Uccāmanyu, TāṇḍyaBr.

Auccāharavasa, as, m. (fr. *uccaiḥ-sravasa*), N. of Indra's horse, AV. xx, 128, 15; 16; a horse, Nigh.

औजस aujasa, am, n. (fr. *ojas*), gold, L.

Anjasika, mfn. energetic, vigorous, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 27.

Anjasya, mfn. conducive to or increasing vitality or energy, Suśr.; (*am*), n. vigour, energy, Sāh.

औज्यनक aujyanaka, mfn. relating to or coming from the town Ujjayanī, gaṇa *dhūmādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 127.

Aujyanika, as, m. a king of Ujjayanī, VarBrS.

औज्जिहानि aujjihāni, is, m. a descendant of Ujjihāna, gaṇa *paḍādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 59.

औज्ज्वल्य aujjvalya, am, n. (fr. *uj-jvala*), brightness, brilliancy, Mālatīm.; splendour, beauty, Sāh.; Vām.; Daśar. &c.

औडव 1. auḍava, mf(ī)n. (fr. *uḍu*), relating to a constellation, Kād.

औडव 2. auḍava, as, m. (in mus.) a mode which consists of five notes only; (*ā*), f. a particular Rāgiṇī, q. v.; (cf. *oḍava*.)

औडवि auḍavi, ayas, m. pl., N. of a warrior tribe, gaṇa *dāmany-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116 (not in Kās.)

Auḍaviya, as, m. a king of the Auḍavis, ib.

औडायन auḍāyana, as, m. a descendant of Uḍa (?) or of Auḍa [T.], gaṇa *aiśhukāry-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 54. — **bhakta**, mfn. inhabited by Auḍāyanas (as a country), ib.

औडुप auḍupa, mfn. (fr. *uḍupa*), relating to a raft or float, gaṇa *samkalādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 75.

Auḍupika, mfn. carrying over in a boat, gaṇa *utsaṅgādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 15.

औडुमर auḍumbara. See *aūdumbara*.

औडुलोमि auḍulomi, is, m. a descendant of Uḍu-loman, N. of a philosopher, Bādar.

औड्द्र auḍra, v. l. for *oḍra*, q. v.

औतङ्क autāṅka, v. l. for *auttāṅka* below.

औतथ्य autathya, as, m. a descendant of Ucatya, N. of Dirghatamas, MBh. (cf. *aucathyā* above). **Autathyāśvara**, n., N. of a Liṅga.

औत्कर्ष्य autkarṣhya, am, n. (fr. *ut-kanṭha*), desire, longing for, BhP.; intensity, BhP. x, 13, 35. — **vat**, mfn. desirous, longing for, BhP.

औत्कर्ष autkarsha, am, n. (fr. *ut-kanṭha*), excellence, superiority, Priy.

Autkarshya, am, n. id., L.

औत्क्य autkya, am, n. (fr. *ut-ka*), desire, longing for, Vop.

औत्क्षेप autkshēpa, as, ī, m. f. a descendant of Ut-kshēpa, gaṇa *śivādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 112; (Kās. reads *ut-kshipā*.)

औत्तङ्क auttāṅka, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to Uttāṅka, MBh. xiv.

औत्तमि auttami, is, m. a descendant of Uttama, N. of the third Manu, Mn. i, 62; Hariv.; VP.

Auttamika, mfn. (fr. *uttama*), relating to the gods who are in the highest place (in the sky), Nir.

Auttameya, as, m. a descendant of Auttami, Hariv.

औत्तर auttara, mfn. (fr. *uttara*), living in the northern country, MBh.

Auttarapathika, mfn. (fr. *uttara-patha*), coming from or going towards the northern country, Pāp. v, 1, 77.

Auttarapadika, mfn. (fr. *uttara-pada*), belonging to or occurring in the last member of a compound, Pat.

Auttarabhaktika, mfn. (fr. *bhakta* with *uttara*), employed or taken after a meal, Car.

Auttaravedika, mfn. (fr. *uttara-vedi*), relating to or performed on the northern altar, ŚBr. vii.

Auttarādharya, am n. (fr. *uttarādhara*), the state of being below and above; the state of one thing being over the other; confusion, Pāp. iii, 3, 42.

Auttarārdhika, mfn. (fr. *uttarārdha*), being on or belonging to the upper or northern side, Pat.

Auttarāha, mfn. (fr. *uttarāha*), of or belonging to the next day, Vārtt. on Pāp. iv, 2, 104.

Auttareya, as, m. a descendant of Uttarā, BhP.

औत्तानपाद auttānapāda, as, m. a descendant of Uttāna-pāda, N. of Dhruva (or the polar star), MBh.; BhP. &c.

Auttānapādi, is, m. id.

औत्थानिक autthānika, mfn. (fr. *ut-thāna*), relating to the getting up or sitting up (of a child), BhP.

औत्थानिक autpattika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ut-patti*), relating to origin, inborn, original, natural, Lāty.; BhP. &c.; *à priori*; inherent, eternal, Jaim. i, 1, 5.

औत्थात autpāta, mfn. (fr. *ut-pāta*, gaṇa *ṛigayānādi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 73), treating of or contained in a book which treats of portents, T.

Autpātika, mf(ī)n. astounding, portentous, prodigious, calamitous, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; (as), m., N. of the third act of the Mahānāṭaka.

औत्पाद autpāda, mfn. (fr. *ut-pāda*, gaṇa *ṛigayānādi*, Pāp. v, 3, 73), knowing or studying a book on birth or production; contained in such a book, T.

औत्पुट autpuṭa, mfn. (fr. *ut-puṭa*, gaṇa *saṃkalādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 75) = *utpuṭena nirvṛitta*.

Autpuṭika, mfn. (fr. id., gaṇa *utsaṅgādi*, Pāp. iv, 4, 15) = *utpuṭena hāraka*.

औत्त्र autra, mfn. (etym. unknown; perhaps fr. *ut-tara*, BRD.), superficial, rough, inexact (in math.)

औत्स autsa, mf(ī)n. (fr. *utsa*), produced or being in a well, Pāp.

Autśāyana, as, m. a descendant of Utsa, gaṇa *asvādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 110.

औत्सङ्गिक autsaṅgika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *utsaṅga*, gaṇa *utsaṅgādi*, Pāp. iv, 4, 15) = *utsaṅgena hāraka*.

औत्सर्गिक autsargika, mfn. (fr. *ut-sarga*), belonging to or taught in a general rule, general, not particular or special, generally valid, Kāś.; Siddh. &c.; terminating, completing, belonging to a final ceremony by which a rite is terminated; abandoning, leaving; natural, inherent; derivative, W. = *tva*, n. generality (of a rule &c.), Comm. on Pāp.

औत्सुक्य autsukya, am, n. (fr. *ut-suka*), anxiety, desire, longing for, regret, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; eagerness, zeal, fervour, officiousness, Pañcat.; Kathās.; impatience, Sāh.; Pratāpar. = *vat*, mfn. impatient, waiting impatiently for (dat.), Kathās.

औदक audaka, mf(ī)n. (fr. *udaka*), living or growing in water, relating to water, aquatic, watery, Lāty.; Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (ā), f. a town surrounded by water, Hariv. 6874. = *ja*, mfn. coming from aquatic plants, Suśr.

Audaki, is, m. a descendant of Udaka, gaṇa *bāhv-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 96; (ayas), m. pl., N. of a warrior tribe, gaṇa *dāmany-ādi*, Pāp. v, 3, 116.

Audakiya, as, m. a king of the Audakis, ib.

औदङ्गि audaṅgi, is, m. a descendant of Udaṅka, gaṇa *bāhv-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 96; (ayas), m. pl., N. of a warrior tribe, gaṇa *dāmany-ādi*, Pāp. v, 3, 110.

Audāṅkiya, as, m. a king of the Audāṅkis, ib.

औदङ्गायनि audajāyāni, is, m. a descendant of Udaṅja [Kāś. reads *udanya*], gaṇa *tikādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 154.

औदञ्चन audaṅcana, mfn. (fr. *ud-añcana*), contained in a bucket, BhP.

Audāṅcanaka, mfn. relating to a bucket, gaṇa *arihaṇādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 80.

औदञ्चवि audaṅcavi, is, m. a descendant of Udaṅcu, gaṇa *bāhv-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 96.

औदन्तिक audanika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *odana*), one who knows how to cook mashed grain, gaṇa *saṃtā-pādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 101.

औदन्य audanyā, as, m. (fr. *udanya*), N. of the Rishi Muṇḍibha, ŚBr. xiii.

Audanyavā, as, m. (fr. *udanyu*), id., TBr. iii.

Audanyāyāni, is, m. a descendant of Udaya, gaṇa *tikādi* [Kāś.], Pāp. iv, 1, 154.

Audanyī, is, m. id., gaṇa *pailādi*, Pāp. ii, 4, 59 [not in Kāś.].

औदन्वत audanvata, mfn. (fr. *udanvat*), relating to the sea, marine, Bālar.; (as), m. a descendant of Udanvat, Kāś. on Pāp. viii, 2, 13.

औदपान audapāna, mf(ī)n. (fr. *uda-pāna*), raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax &c.); belonging or relating to a well; coming from the village Uda-pāna, gaṇas on Pāp.

औदबुद्धि audabuddhi, is, m. a descendant of Uda-buddha, gaṇa *pailādi*, Pāp. ii, 4, 59.

औदभृञ्ज audabhṛjji, is, m. a descendant of Uda-bhṛjja, ib.

औदमञ्जि audamajji, is, m. a descendant of Uda-majja, ib.

औदमेघ audamegha, ās, m. pl. the school of Audameghyā, Pat.

औदमेघि audameghi, is, m. a descendant of Uda-megha, ib.

Audameghīya, mfn. belonging to Audameghi [v.l. *audameyi*, Kāś.], gaṇa *raivata-kādi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 131.

Audameghyā, f. of *audameghi* above, Pat.

औदयक audayaka, ās, m. pl. (fr. *ud-aya*), a school of astronomers (who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise).

Audayika, mfn. to be reckoned from sunrise; relating to or happening in an auspicious time, prosperous, T.; (with *bhāva*, the state of the soul when actions arise, Sarvad.)

औदयन audayana, mfn. relating to or coming from (the teacher) Udayana, Sarvad.

औदर audara, mfn. (fr. *udara*), being in the stomach or belly, Suparj.; gastric (as a disease), Heat.

Audarika, mf(ī)n. gluttonous, a belly-god, glutton, Pāp.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; greedy; fit for or pleasant to the stomach (as food), Lalit.; dropsical, Heat.

Audarya, mfn. being in the stomach or belly; being in the womb, BhP.

औदल audala, as, m. a descendant of Udala, ĀśvŚr.; (am), n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty.

औदवापि audavāpi, is, m. a descendant of Uda-vāpa, gaṇa *raivatikādi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 131 [Kāś. reads *audavāhi*].

Audavāpiya, mfn. relating to Audavāpi, ib.

औदवाहि audavāhi, is, m. a descendant of Uda-vāha, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.

औदव्रज audavraja, mf(ī)n. composed by Uda-vraja.

Audavrajī, is, m. a descendant of Uda-vraja, VBr.

औदशुद्धि audaśuddhi, is, m. a descendant of Uda-śuddha, gaṇa *pailādi*, Pāp. ii, 4, 39.

औदश्चित audaśvita and *audaśvika*, mfn. (fr. *uda-śvit*), dressed with or made of buttermilk, like buttermilk, Pāp.

औदस्थान audasthāna, mfn. (fr. *uda-sthāna*), accustomed to stand in water; relating to one who stands in water, gaṇas on Pāp.

औदात्त audāttya, am, n. (fr. *udātta*), the state of having the high tone or accent.

औदारिक audārika, as, m. (fr. *udāra*), (with Jains) the gross body which invests the soul, Sarvad.; HYog.

Audārya, am, n. generosity, nobility, magnanimity, MBh.; R.; Daś. &c.; liberality, Kathās.; noble style, Sāh. = *tā*, f. liberality, Pañcad.

औदासीन्य audāsīnya, am, n. (fr. *ud-āsina*), indifference, apathy, disregard, R.; Daś.; Ragh. &c.

Audāsya, am, n. (fr. 2. *ud-āsa*), id., Naish.; Śāntiś. &c.

औदीच्य audīcya, mfn. (fr. *udīci*, f. of 2. *ud-ānc*), coming from or relating to the northern country, northern, Comm. on MBh.; Comm. on Pat. = *prakāśa*, m., N. of a work.

औदुम्बर audumbara (in class. Sanskrit commonly written *audu*), mf(ī)n. (fr. *ud[ā]umbāra*), coming from the tree Udumbara or Ficus Religiosa, made of its wood, AV.; ŚBr.; Mn. ii, 45; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; made of copper, ŚamavBr. ii, 5, 3; (as), m. a region abounding in Udumbara trees, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 2, 67; a kind of worm, Car.; N. of Yama; (ā), m. pl., N. of a race, MBh.; of a class of ascetics, Hariv. 7988; BhP. iii, 12, 43; (ī), f. (with and without *śākhā*) a branch of the Udumbara tree, ŚBr.; Lāty.; Nyāyam. &c.; a kind of musical instrument; (am), n. an Udumbara wood, KātyŚr.; a piece of Udumbara wood, PārGr.; the fruit of the Udumbara tree, AitBr.; a kind of leprosy, Suśr.; copper, L. = *cchada*, m. Croton Polyandrum, Nigh. = *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the state of being made of the Udumbara tree, Nyāyam.

Audumbaraka, as, m. the country inhabited by the Udumbaras, gaṇa *rājanyādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 53.

Audumbarāyana, as, m. a descendant of Udumbara, N. of a grammarian.

Audumbarāyāni, is, m. a descendant of the last.

Audumbarī, is, m. a king of the Udumbaras, Comm. on Pāp.

औदगत्रि audgātra, mfn. relating to the Udgātrī priest, KātyŚr.; Comm. on BrĀrUp. &c.; (am), n. the office of the Udgātrī priest, Pāp. v, 1, 129. = *śāra-saṃgraha*, m., N. of a work.

औदगहमानि audgāhamāni, is, m. a descendant of Udgāhamāna, Gobh.

औदग्रभण audgrabhaṇā, am, n. (fr. *ud-grabhaṇa*), N. of a particular offering, MaitrŚ.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. = *tva*, n. the being such an offering, MaitrŚ.

Audgrabhaṇā, am, n. id., TS. vi.

औदण्डक auddaṇḍaka, mfn. (fr. *ud-daṇḍa*), relating to one who holds up a staff, gaṇa *arihaṇādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 80.

औदालक auddālaka, am, n. (fr. *ud-dālaka*), a kind of honey (taken from certain bees which live in the earth), Bhpr.; Suśr.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii.

Auddālākāyana, as, m. a descendant of Auddālaki, Pat.

Auddālaki, is, m. a descendant of Uddālaka, N. of several men, TS.; ŚBr.; KathUp.; MBh.

औददेशिक auddesika, mfn. (fr. *ud-deśa*), pointing out, indicative of, showing, enumerating, Nir.; prepared for the sake of (mendicants; said of alms), Jain.

औदधत auddhatya, am, n. (fr. *ud-dhata*), arrogance, insolence, overbearing manner, disdain, Kathās.; Sāh.

औदधव auddhava, ās, m. pl. (fr. *ud-dhava*), grass left over of the sacrificial straw, ĀpŚr. viii, 14, 4; mf(ī)n. consisting of such grass, ĀpŚr. viii, 14, 5; coming from or spoken by Uddhava, relating to Uddhava, Śis. ii, 118. = *maya*, mfn. id., Comm. on ib.

औदहारिक auddhārika, mfn. (fr. *ud-dhāra*), belonging to or forming the part to be set aside, Mn. ix, 150.

औदित्य audbilya, am, n. (fr. *ud-bila*), excessive joy, Buddh.

औद्वट् audbhāṭa, ās, m. pl. the pupils of Ud-bhāṭa, Daśar.

औद्वारि audbhāri, is, m. a descendant of Ud-bhāra, N. of Kṣāṇḍika, ŚBr. xi.

औद्विज्ज audbhijja, mfn. (fr. *udbhij-ja*), coming forth from the earth, Hariv. 11122; (*am*), n. fossil salt, L.

औद्विद् audbhida, mfn. (fr. 2. *ud-bhid*), coming forth, springing forth, breaking through, issuing from, MBh.; Suśr.; forcing one's way towards an aim, victorious, VS. xxxiv, 50; (*am*), n. (with and without *lavaṇa*) fossil salt, Suśr.; (scil. *udaka*) water breaking through (the earth and collecting in a mine, L.), Suśr. i, 170, 12.

औद्विद्वा, am, n. forcing one's way to an aim, success, victory, VS. xviii, 9; TBr. ii.

औद्विद्वा, am, n. (fr. *ud-bhettvā*), id., MaitrS. ii, 11, 4.

औद्विद्वा, am, n. id., ĀpŚr.

औद्यव audyāva, mf(ī)n. (fr. *udyāva*, *gaṇa* *ṛigayāddi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 73), treating of the art of mixing or joining (?).

औद्वाहिक audvāhika, mfn. (fr. *ud-vāha*), relating to or given at marriage, Mn. ix, 206; Yājñ. ii, 118.

औद्वेप audvepa, mfn. (fr. *ud-vepa*, *gaṇa* *saṃkalāddi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 75), resulting from tremor or trembling (?).

औद्वस audhasa, mfn. (fr. *ūdhas*), being or contained in the udder (as milk), BhP.

औद्वेय audheya, ās, m. pl., N. of a family; of a school (belonging to the White Yajur-veda), Carapavy.

औन्नत्य aunnatya, am, n. (fr. *un-nata*), elevation, height, Kathās.

औन्नैत aunnetra, am, n. the office of the Un-netri priest, *gaṇa* *udgātr-ādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 129.

औन्मुख्य aunmukhya, am, n. (fr. *un-mukha*), expectancy, Rājat.

औपकर्णिक aupakarnika, mfn. (fr. *upa-karna*), being on or near the ears, Pāp. iv, 3, 40.

औपकलाप्य aupakalāpya, mfn. (fr. *upa-kalāpa*, *gaṇa* *parimukhādi*, Kāty. on Pāp. iv, 3, 58), being on or near the girdle (?).

औपकायन aupakāyana, as, m. a descendant of Upaka, N. of an author, Hcat.

औपकार्यौप aupakāryā, f. = *upa-kāryā*, q. v., R.

औपकुर्वौपक aupakurvāṇaka = *upakurvāṇaka*, q. v., BhP.

औपगव aupagava, mf(ī)n. coming from or composed by Upagu; (*am*), n., N. of two Sāmans, Lāty.; (*as*, ī), m. f. a descendant of Upagu, Kās. on Pāp. iv, 2, 39.

औपगवा, am, n. an assemblage of Aupagavas, ib.; (*as*), m. an admirer or worshipper of Upagu, Kās. on Pāp. iv, 3, 99.

औपगवि, is, m. a descendant of Aupagava, N. of Uddhava, BhP.

औपगवि, as, m. a pupil of Aupagavi, Pat.

औपगात्र aupagātra, am, n. the state of an Upa-gātri, q. v., ŚākhBr.

औपग्रस्तिक aupagrastika, as, m. (fr. *upa-grasta*), the sun or moon in eclipse, L.

औपग्रहिक aupagrahika, as, m. (fr. *upa-graha*), id., W.

औपचन्धनि aupacandhani, v. l. for *aupajandhani*, col. 2.

औपचारिक aupacārika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *upa-cāra*), honorific, complimentary (as a name or title), Comm. on TāṇḍyaBr. xiv, 2, 6; not literal, figurative, metaphorical, Sarvad.

औपच्छन्दसिक aupacchandāsika, mfn. (fr. *upa-cchandās*), conformable to the Veda, Vedic, VarBṛS.; (*am*), n., N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of alternately eleven and twelve syllabic instants, see Gr. 969).

औपजन्धनि aupajandhani, is, m. a descendant of Upa-jandhani, N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv.

औपजानुक aupajānuka, mfn. (fr. *upa-jānu*), being on or near the knees, Pāp. iv, 3, 40; Bhāṭ.

औपतस्विनि aupatasvini, is, m. a descendant of Upatasvina, N. of a Rishi, ŚBr. iv.

औपदेशिक aupadesika, mf(ī)n. living by teaching, *gaṇa* *vetanādi*, Pāp. iv, 4, 12 (not in Kās.); depending on or resulting from a special rule, Comm. on KātyŚr. & ĀsvŚr.; (in Gr.) denoting or relating to an originally enunciated grammatical form (see *upadeśa*), Paribh. cxx, 2. — *tva*, n. the state of resulting from a special rule, Comm. on KātyŚr. v, 11, 21.

औपद्रविक aupadravika, mfn. (fr. *upa-dra-va*), relating to or treating of symptoms, Suśr.

औपद्रश्य aupadrashṭrya, am, n. (fr. *upa-drashṭri*), the state of being an eye-witness, superintendence, VS. xxx, 13.

औपधर्म्य aupadharmya, am, n. (fr. *upa-dharma*), false doctrine, heresy, BhP.

औपधिक aupadhika, mfn. (fr. *upa-dhi*), deceitful, deceptive; (*as*), m. an impostor, cheat, Car.; an extortioner of money, Mn. ix, 258, (*cūpadhikā* misprint for *cūpadhikā*).

औपधेय aupadheya, mfn. serving for the Upadhi (a particular part of the wheel of a carriage), Pāp. v, 1, 13; (*am*), n. the part of a wheel called Upadhi, Kāty. on ib.

औपधेनव aupadhenava, as, m. a descendant of Upadhenu, N. of a physician, Suśr.

औपनायिक aupanāyika, mfn. (fr. *upa-nā-ya*), belonging to or serving for an offering, Hariv.

औपनयनिक aupanayana, mfn. (fr. *upa-nāyana*), relating to or fit for the ceremony called Upanayana, q. v., Mn. ii, 68; Yājñ. i, 37.

औपनासिक aupanāsika, mfn. (fr. *nāsā* with *upa*), being on or near the nose, Suśr.

औपनिधिक aupanidhika, mfn. (fr. *upa-nidhi*), relating to or forming a deposit, Yājñ. ii, 65.

औपनिषत्क aupaniṣhatka, mfn. (fr. *upaniṣhad*, *gaṇa* *vetanādi*, Pāp. iv, 4, 12), subsisting by teaching an Upanishad.

औपनिषद्, mf(ī)n. contained or taught in an Upanishad, ŚBr. xiv; MuṇḍUp.; ŚākhGr.; Mn. vi, 29, &c.; a follower of the Upanishads, a Vedāntin, Comm. on Bādar. ii, 2, 10.

औपनिषदिक aupaniṣadika, mfn. Upanishad-like, Vātsy.

औपनीविक aupanivika, mfn. (fr. *upa-nivi*), on or near the Nivi (q. v.), Pāp. iv, 3, 40; Śiś. x, 60.

औपपक्ष्य aupapakshya, mfn. (fr. *upa-paksha*), being in the armpit (as hair), ŚBr. xi.

औपपत्तिक aupapattika, mfn. (fr. *upa-patti*), present, ready at hand, fit for the purpose, MBh.

औपपत्य aupapatya, am, n. (fr. *upa-pati*), intercourse with a paramour, adultery, BhP. x, 29, 26.

औपपातिक aupapātika, mfn. (fr. *upa-pā-taka*, irr.), one who has committed a secondary crime, Nār.; (fr. *upa-pāta*), am, n., N. of the first Jaina Upāṅga.

औपपादुक aupapāduka, mfn. (fr. *upa-pā-duka*), self-produced, Lalit.; Car.

औपपदिक aupapādika, mfn. id., Car.

औपबाहविक aupabāhavi, is, m. a descendant of Upa-bāhu, *gaṇa* *bāhu-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 96.

औपबिन्दविक aupabindavi, is, m. a descendant of Upa-bindu, ib.

औपभृतिक aupabhṛita, mfn. belonging to or being in the ladle called Upa-bhṛit, KātyŚr.; Jaim.

औपमन्यव aupamanyava, as, m. a descendant of Upa-manyu, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Nir.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a school belonging to the Yajur-veda.

औपमानिक aupamānika, mfn. (fr. *upa-māna*), derived by analogy, Comm. on Nyāyad.

औपामिका aupamika, mfn. (fr. 3. *upa-mā*), serving for or forming a comparison, Nir.

औपाम्य aupamyā, am, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) the state or condition of resemblance or equality, similitude, comparison, analogy, MBh.; BhP.; Bhag. &c.; (cf. *an-aup*, *ātmaup*, &c.)

औपयज्य aupayaja, mfn. belonging to the verses called Upayaj, q. v., KātyŚr.; ĀsvŚr.

औपयिक aupayika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *upāya*, *gaṇa* *vinayādi*, Pāp. v, 4, 34; with shortening of the *ā*, Kās. on ib.), answering a purpose, leading to an object, fit, proper, right, MBh.; BhP. &c.; belonging to, VarBṛS.; obtained through a means or expedient, L.; (*am*), n. a means, expedient, Kir. ii, 35. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. fitness, properness, Sarvad.; Comm. on KātyŚr. &c.

औपयोगिक aupayaugika, mfn. (ifc.) relating to the application of (a remedy &c.), Suśr.

औपर auparā, as, m. a descendant of Upara, N. of Daṇḍa, TS.; MaitrS.

औपरव auparava, mfn. relating to the hole called Upa-rava, q. v., Comm. on KātyŚr. viii, 5, 7.

औपरानिक auparājika, mf(ī) and *ā* n. (fr. *upa-rāja*, *gaṇa* *kāty-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 116), relating to a viceroy.

औपराध्य auparādhaya, am, n. (fr. *upa-rādhaya*, *gaṇa* *brāhmaṇādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 124), the state of being serviceable or officious.

औपरिष्ठ aupariṣṭa, mfn. (fr. *upariṣṭāt*, Kāty. on Pāp. iv, 2, 104), being above.

औपरिष्ठाक aupariṣṭaka, am, n. (scil. *rata*) a kind of coitus, Vātsy.

औपरोधिक auparodhika, mfn. (fr. *upa-ro-dha*), relating to a check or hindrance, L.; a staff of the wood of the Pilu tree, L.

औपाल aupala, mfn. (fr. *upala*), made of stone, stony, Mn. iv, 194; raised from stones (as taxes), *gaṇa* *sunḍikā*, Pāp. iv, 3, 76; (*ā*), f., N. of a Śakti, NṛisUp.; (v. l. *omalā*).

औपवासिक aupavasathika, mfn. designed for or belonging to the Upa-vasatha (q. v.) ceremony, ĀsvŚr.; Gobh. &c.; (*am*), n., N. of a Pariṣiṣṭa of the Sāma-veda.

औपवासथ्य aupavasathya, mfn. = *aupavasathika* above, AitBr.; ĀsvŚr.; KātyŚr.

औपवस्त्य aupavasta, am, n. (fr. *upa-vasta*), fasting, a fast, Āp. ii, 1, 5.

औपवास्त्र्य aupavastra, am, n. fasting, L.

औपवास्त्रक aupavastraka, am, n. food suitable for a fast, L.

औपवास्थ्य aupavastha, am, n. = *aupavasta* above.

औपवास्य aupavāsa, mf(ī)n. (fr. *upa-vāsa*, *gaṇa* *vyushṭādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 97), given during fasting, relating to fasting.

औपवांसिक aupavānsika, mf(ī)n. fit or suitable for a fast, *gaṇa* *gudādi*, Pāp. iv, 4, 103; able to fast, *gaṇa* *saṃtāpādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 101.

औपवांस्य aupavānsya, am, n. fasting, R.

औपवाह्य aupavāhya, mfn. (fr. *upa-vāha*), designed for driving or riding (as a carriage or elephant &c.), R.; (*as*), m. a king's elephant, any royal vehicle.

औपवीतिक aupavītika, am, n. (fr. *upa-vīta*), investiture with the sacred thread, VāmP.

औपवीली aupavīlī, f., v. l. for *ovīlī*, q. v.

औपवेशिक aupaveśika, is, m. a descendant of Upa-veśā, N. of Aruṇa, TS.; ŚBr.

औपवेश्य aupaveshika, mfn. (fr. *upa-vesha*, *gaṇa* *vetanādi*, Pāp. iv, 4, 12), living by entertainment (?).

औपश aupasa. See *sv-aupaśā*.

औपशद aupasāda, as, m. (fr. *upa-śada*), N. of an Ekāha, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; TāṇḍyaBr.

औपशमिक *aupāśamika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-śa-ma*), (with Jains) resulting from the ceasing (of the effects of past actions), Sarvad.

औपशाल *aupāśāla*, mfn. (fr. *śālā* with *upa*), near the house or hall, Pat.

औपशिवि *aupāśivi*, is, m. a descendant of Upa-siva, N. of a grammarian.

औपश्लेषिक *aupāśleshika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-ślesha*), connected by close contact, Siddh.

औपसंक्रमण *aupāsankramaṇa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *upa-sankramaṇa*), that which is given or proper to be done on the occasion of passing from one thing to another, *gaṇa vyushāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 97.

औपसंस्थानिक *aupāsankhyānika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-sankhyānika*), depending on the authority of any addition or supplement, mentioned or occurring in one; supplementary, Comm. on Pāṇ.

औपसद *aupasada*, mfn. occupied with or relating to the Upa-sad (q. v.) ceremony, ĀśvŚr.; (an Adhyāya or Anuvāka) in which the word *upa-sad* occurs, *gaṇa vimukhāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 61; (*as*), n. a particular Ekāha (incorrect v. l. for *aupāsada*, p. 238, col. 3).

औपसंध *aupāsandhya*, mfn. (fr. *sandhya* with *upa*), relating to dawn, Naish.

औपसर्गिक *aupasargika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-sarga*), superior to adversity, able to cope with calamity, *gaṇa samuktāpādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 101; superinduced, produced in addition to (or out of another disease), Suśr.; infectious (as a disease), Suśr. i, 271, 13; connected with a preposition, prepositive; portentous; relating to change &c., W.; (*as*), m. irregular action of the humors of the body (producing cold sweat &c.), L.

औपसीर्य *aupāsīrya*, mfn. (fr. *upa-sīra*, *gaṇa parimukhāddi*, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 58), being on or near a plough.

औपस्थान *aupasthāna*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *upa-sthāna*), one whose business is to serve or wait on or worship, *gaṇa chattrāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 62.

औपस्थानिका, mf(ī)n. one who lives by waiting on or worshipping, *gaṇa vetanāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 12.

औपस्थिका, mf(ī)n. (fr. *upa-stha*), living by the sexual organ (i. e. by fornication), ib.

औपस्थ्या, *am*, n. cohabitation, sexual enjoyment, BhP.

औपस्थ्य *aupasthūya*, mfn. (fr. *upa-sthūya*, *gaṇa parimukhāddi*, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 58), being near or on a post.

औपस्वस्ती *aupasvasī*, f., N. of a woman. — *putra*, m., N. of a teacher, BrĀrUp.

औपहस्तिक *aupahastika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-hasta*, *gaṇa vetanāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 12 [not in Kāś.]), living by presents (? *pratigraheṇa jīvati*, T.)

औपहारिक *aupahārika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-hāra*), fit for an offering; (*am*), n. that which forms an oblation, an oblation, offering, MBh. xiii.

औपाकरण *aupākaraṇa*, mfn. (fr. *upākaraṇa*), relating to the preparatory ceremony before beginning the study of the Veda; (*am*), n. the time of that ceremony, Ap. i, 10, 2.

औपादानिक *aupādānika*, mfn. (fr. *upādāna*), effected by assuming or adopting.

औपाधिक *aupādika*, mfn. (fr. *upādhi*), relating to or depending on special qualities, limited by particular conditions, valid only under particular suppositions, Sarvad.; Comm. on RV. & ŚBr. &c.

औपाध्यायक *aupādhyāyaka*, mfn. (fr. *upādhyāya*), coming from a teacher, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 77.

औपानस *aupānasya*, mfn. (fr. *upā-nah*), serving or used for making shoes, Pāṇ. v, 1, 14 (as grass or leather, Kāś.)

औपानुवाक्य *aupānuvākya*, mfn. (fr. *upā-nuvākya*), contained in the portion of the TS. called

Upānuvākya, Jaim. v, 3, 15. — *kāṇḍa*, n. = *upā-nuvākya*, Comm. on TS.

औपायिक *aupāyika*, mfn. = *aupayika*, q. v., MBh. v, 7019.

औपायि *aupāyi*, is, m. a descendant of Upāya, N. of Jānaśruteya, ŚBr. v.

औपासन *aupāsana*, as, m. (scil. *agni*), (fr. *upāsana*), the fire used for domestic worship, ŚBr. xii; KātyŚr.; PārGr. &c.; (scil. *pinḍa*) a small cake offered to the Manes, ŚāṅkhBr. & Śr.; mf(ā)n. relating to or performed at an Aupāsana fire (as the evening and morning oblations), Yājñ. iii, 17; Hir-Gr. — *prayoga*, m. the manner of performing the rites at the Aupāsana fire, Comm. on ĀśvŚr.

औपासनिका, as, m. the Aupāsana fire, Comm. on ĀśvŚr.

औपोदिति *aupoditi*, is, ī, m. f. a descendant of Upodita; (*is*), m., N. of Tumiṇja, TS. i.

औपोदित्य, as, m. a descendant of Aupoditi, ŚBr. i.

औपोद्घातिक *aupodghātika*, mfn. (fr. *upodghāta*), occasioned, occasional, Comm. on ShaḍvBr.

औम् *aum*, ind. the sacred syllable of the Sūdras (see 3. *au*).

औम 1. *auma*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *umā*), made of flax, flaxen, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 158.

औमका, mfn. id., ib.

औमिका, mf(ī)n. relating to flax, *gaṇa aivāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 39.

औमिना, *am*, n. a field of flax, Pāṇ. v, 2, 4.

औम 2. *auma*, mfn. relating to the goddess Umā, Paraś.

औमपता, *am*, n. (fr. *umā-patī*), relating to or treating on Umā's husband or Śiva, Bālar.

औम्भेयक *aumbheyaka*, mfn. (fr. *umbhi*, *gaṇa kaltryāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 95), relating to one who fills up (T. ?)

औरग *auraga*, mfn. (fr. *ura-ga*), relating or belonging to a snake, serpentine, MBh.; Naish.; (*am*), n., N. of the constellation Āśleṣhā, L.

औरध *aurabha*, mfn. (fr. *ura-bhra*), belonging to or produced from a ram or sheep, Mn. iii, 268; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (*as*), m. a coarse woollen blanket, L.; N. of a physician, Suśr.; (*am*), n. mutton, the flesh of sheep; woollen cloth, W.

औरभ्रका, *am*, n. a flock of sheep, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 39.

औरभ्रिका, mfn. relating to sheep, W.; (*as*), m. a shepherd, Mn. iii, 166.

औरव *aurava*, *am*, n. (fr. *uru*), width, dimension, extension, spaciousness, *gaṇa prithvāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 122; (*as*), m. a descendant of Uru, N. of the Rishi Arga.

औरश *aurāśa*, v. l. for 2. *aurasa* below.

औरस 1. *aurasa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *uras*), belonging to or being in the breast, produced from the breast, MBh.; innate, own, produced by one's self, Suśr.; (*as*), m. a sound produced from the breast, PārGr. iii, 16; an own son, legitimate son (one by a wife of the same caste married according to the prescribed rules), Mn. ix, 166, &c.; Yājñ. ii, 128, &c.; Hit.; R. &c.; (*ī*), f. a legitimate daughter, Day.; Naish.

औरस्य, *is*, m. a descendant of Uras, *gaṇa tikāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 154; a descendant of Aurasa, ib.

औरसि, *is*, m. a descendant of Uras (?).

औरसिका, mfn. like a breast, *gaṇa aṅgulyāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 108.

औरस्य, mfn. belonging to or produced from the breast (as a sound); produced by one's self, own, legitimate; (cf. 1. *aurasa*.)

औरस 2. *aurasa*, mfn. coming from or belonging to Uras, *gaṇa sindhuāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 93.

औरा *aurā*, f., N. of a woman.

औरिण *auriṇa*, *am*, n. = *airiṇa*, q. v., L.

औरुक्षय *aurukshaya*, *am*, n. (fr. *uru-kshaya*), N. of a Sāman.

औरुक्षयसा, as, m. a descendant of Urukshayas, ĀśvŚr.

और्जस्य *aurjasya*, *am*, n. (fr. *ūrjas*), a particular style of composition, Prātāpar.

और्जिता, *am*, n. (fr. *ūrjita*), strength, vigour, Comm. on Kāvya.

और्ण *aurṇa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ūrṇā*), made of wool, woollen, Yājñ. ii, 179; MBh.; Pāṇ.

और्णका, mf(ī)n. id., Pāṇ. iv, 3, 158.

और्णनābha, as, m. a descendant of Ūrṇa-nābha, *gaṇa śivāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 112.

और्णनābhaka, mfn. inhabited by the Ūrṇa-nābhas (as a country), *gaṇa rājanyāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 53.

और्णवābhā, as, m. a descendant of Ūrṇa-vābhi, N. of a demon, RV. ii, 11, 18; viii, 32, 26; 77, 2; N. of a grammarian, Nir.; of several other men, ŚBr. &c.

और्णय, *am*, n. (fr. *ūrṇay*), N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. &c.

और्णवत्य, as, m. (nom. pl. *vatās*), a descendant of Ūrṇavat, Pāṇ. v, 3, 118.

और्णिका, mf(ī)n. woollen, *gaṇa aśvāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 39.

और्दयनी *aurdāyanī*, f. a descendant of Urdi, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 99.

और्ध्व *aurdhva* (fr. *ūrdhva*, q. v.), in the following compounds:

और्ध्वकालिका, mf(ā & ī)n. (fr. *ūrdhva-kāla*), relating to subsequent time, *gaṇa kṛtyāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 116.

और्ध्वदेहा, mfn. (fr. *ūrdhva-deha*), relating or referring to the state after death, relating to future life, R. ii, 83, 24.

और्ध्वदेहिका, mfn. id.; relating to a deceased person, performed in honour of the dead, funeral; (*am*), n. the obsequies of a deceased person, any funeral ceremony; whatever is offered or performed on a person's decease (as burning of the body, offering cakes, distributing alms &c.), Mn. xi, 10; MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c. — *kalpavalli*, f., — *nirṇaya*, m., — *paddhati*, f., — *prayoga*, m., N. of works.

और्ध्वदालिका, mfn. = *aurdhvadehika*, L.

और्ध्वदामिका, mfn. (fr. *ūrdhva-dama*), belonging to an elevated or upright person or thing, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 60.

और्ध्वभक्तिका, mfn. (fr. *ūrdhva-bhakta*), used or applied after a meal, Car.

और्ध्वसदमान, *am*, n. (fr. *ūrdhva-sadman*), N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty.

और्ध्वसारोतसिका, as, m. (fr. *ūrdhva-srotaśa*), a Śaiva (q. v.), L.

और्मिलेय *aurmileya*, as, m. a descendant of Urmilā, Uttarar.

और्म्य *aurmya*, as, m. (fr. *ūrmī*?), a particular personification, SāmavBr.

और्व 1. *aurva*, as, m. a descendant of Ūrva, N. of a Rishi, RV. viii, 102, 4; TS. vii; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; (in later mythology he is called Aurva Bhārgava as son of Cyavana and grandson of Bhṛigu; he is the subject of a legend told in MBh. i, 6802; there it is said that the sons of Kṛitavīrya, wishing to destroy the descendants of Bhṛigu in order to recover the wealth left them by their father, slew even the children in the womb; one of the women of the family of Bhṛigu, in order to preserve her embryo, secreted it in her thigh [*ūru*], whence the child at its birth was named Aurva; on beholding whom, the sons of Kṛitavīrya were struck with blindness, and from whose wrath proceeded a flame that threatened to destroy the world, had not Aurva at the persuasion of the Bhārgavas cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed, and having the face of a horse; Aurva was afterwards preceptor to Sa-gara and gave him the Āgneyāstra, with which he conquered the barbarians who invaded his possessions; cf. *vaḍavā-mukha*, *vaḍavāgnī*; N. of a son of Vasiṣṭha, Hariv. (ā), m. pl., N. of a class of Pītis, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty.; (*ī*), f. a female descendant of Ūrva, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 73; (mfn.) produced by or relating to the Rishi Aurva, MBh. i, 387, &c.; (*as*), m. the submarine fire (cast into the ocean by Aurva Bhārgava, cf. above). — *dahana*, m. the submarine fire, Rājāt. **और्वग्न**, m. id., Prab.; Śiś. **और्वानला**, m. id., Kād. **और्वया**, Nom. *ā. aurvāyate*, to behave like the submarine fire, Veniś.

सौर्व 2. aurva, mf(i)n. (fr. *urvā*), relating to the earth, of the earth, VarBrS.; (am), n. fossil salt, L.

Aurvara, mfn. (fr. *urvarā*), relating to or coming from the earth, coming from the ground (as dust), ŚiS. xvi, 27.

सौर्वश aurvaśa, mfn. containing the word *urvaśi* (as an Adhyāya or Anuvāka), gaṇa *vimukhādāi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 61.

Aurvaśeya, m. a descendant of Urvaśi, Vikr.; N. of Agastya, L.

सौल aula, as, m. Arum Campanulatum (=ola), Nigh.

सौलपि aulapī, ayaś, m. pl. (fr. *ulapa*), N. of a warrior-tribe, gaṇa *dāmany-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116.

Aulapin, inas, m. pl. the school of Ulapa, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 104.

Aulapiya, as, m. a king of the Aulapins above.

सौलभीय aulabhiya, as, m. a king of the Ulabhas, gaṇa *dāmany-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116.

सौलान aulān, ās, m., N. of Śāntanava [Sāy.], RV. x, 98, 11.

सौलुख्य aulūḍya, as, m. a descendant of Ulūḍa, N. of Supratīta, VBr.

सौलूक aulūka, as, m. (fr. *ulūka*), N. of a village; (am), n. a number of owls, gaṇa *khaṇḍī-kādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 45.

Aulūkiya, mfn. (fr. *aulūka*), Pat. on Vārtt. 2 on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104.

Aulūkiya, as, m. a descendant of Ulūka, gaṇa *gargādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105; a follower of the Vaiśeṣika doctrine (cf. *ulūka*). — **dāśānana**, n., N. of the Vaiśeṣika system, Sarvad. 103 seqq. (erroneously printed *aulūka-d*).

सौलूखल aulūkhala, mfn. (fr. *ulūkhala*), coming from a mortar, ground or pounded in a mortar, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (au), m. du. mortar and pestle, MaitrS. i, 4, 10.

सौल्वय्य aulvanya, am, n. (fr. *ulvanya*), excess, superabundance (?).

सौवीली aulīli, f., v. l. for *ovīli*, q. v.

Aulīli, f. id.

सौवेशक aulvaka, am, n. a kind of song (*gitaka*), Yājñ. iii, 113.

सौशत auśata, as, m. a descendant of Uśata, Hariv.

सौशन auśana, mf(i)n. (fr. *uśanas*), = *auśana* below, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 8; (am), n., N. of several Śāmans, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Auśanasa, mf(i)n. relating to or originating from Uśanas, peculiar to him, ĀsvGr.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; (as, ī), m. f. a descendant of Uśanas, MBh. i, 3376; BhP. vii, ix; (am), n. (scil. *sāstra*) the law-book of Uśanas, Pañcat.; N. of an Upa-purāṇa, KūrmaP.; N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, 7005.

Auśanasya, mfn. originating from Uśanas, Mudr.

सौशन auśān, mfn. (perhaps pres. p. of *ā-√vaś*, NBD.) wishing for, desirous (*somena saha miśrī-bhāvam kāmaya māna*, Sāy.), RV. x, 30, 9.

सौशिन auśijā, mfn. (fr. *uśij*), desirous, zealous, wishing, RV.; N. of Kakshivat and other Rishis, RV.; TS.; ĀśvŚr. &c.

सौशिनर auśinara, mf(i)n. belonging to the Uśinaras, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (ī), f., N. of a wife of Purūravas, Vikr.

Auśinari, is, m. a king of the Uśinaras, MBh.

सौशिर auśira, mfn. made of Uśira, MBh. xii, 2299; (as, am), m. n. the stick which serves as a handle to the cow's tail used as a fan or chowri, L.; the cow's tail used as a fan, the chowri, W.; (am), n. an unguent made of Uśira, Mṛicch.; a bed (used also as a seat), L.; a seat, chair, stool, L.; = *uśira*, q. v., W.

Auśirikā, f. the shoot (of a plant), L.; a basin, bowl, L.

सौषण aushaṇa, am, n. (fr. *ushaṇa*), pungency, L. — **śaunḍī**, f. black pepper, L.

सौषत aushata, incorrect for *auśata*, q. v.

सौषदश्चि aushadaśvi, is, m. a descendant of Ośhad-aśva, N. of Vasumat, MBh. i, 3664.

सौषध aushadhā, mf(i)n. (fr. *oshadhi*), consisting of herbs, ŚBr. vii; (ī), f., N. of Dākṣhāyaṇī, MatsyaP.; (am), n. herbs collectively, a herb, ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; herbs used in medicine, simples, a medicament, drug, medicine in general, Mn.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; a mineral, W.; a vessel for herbs. — **pe-shaka**, m. one who grinds or pounds medicaments, Car. **Aushadhavali**, f., N. of a medical work composed by Prāna-kṛishṇa.

Aushadhi, is or ī, f. = *oshadhi*, q. v.

Aushadhi-√kṛi, to make into a medicament, Mṛicch.

Aushadhiya, mfn. medicinal, W.; consisting of herbs, herby.

सौषर aushara, am, n. (fr. *ūshara*), fossil salt, L.; iron stone, L.

Ausharaka, am, n. fossil salt, L.

सौषस aushas, mf(i)n. (fr. *ushas*), relating to dawn, early, matutinal, TBr. ii; (ī), f. daybreak, morning, ŚBr. vi; (am), n., N. of several Śāmans.

Aushasika, mfn. walking out at daybreak; early, matutinal &c., T.

Aushika, mfn. (fr. 2. *ush*), id., Pat. on Pāṇ. vii, 3, 51.

सौषस्त्य aushastya, mfn. relating to or treating of the sage Ushasti.

सौषिज aushija, incorrect for *auśija*, q. v.

सौष्ट्र aushtra, mfn. (fr. *ushtra*), relating to or coming from a camel, Gaut. xvii, 24; Mn. v, 8; Yājñ.; Suśr. &c.; abounding in camels or buffaloes (as a country), Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 69; (am), n. the skin of a buffalo, Vait.; the camel genus; camel-nature, W.

Aushtraka, mfn. coming from a camel, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 157; (am), n. a herd or multitude of camels, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 39.

Aushtraratha, mfn. (fr. *ushtra-ratha*), belonging to a carriage drawn by camels (as a wheel), Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 122.

Aushtrāksha, is, m. a descendant of Ushtrāksha, N. of a teacher, VBr.

Aushtrāyana, as, m. a descendant of Ushtra, gaṇa *arihaṇḍī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

Aushtrāyapaka, mfn. relating to the above, ib.

Aushtrika, mfn. coming from a camel (as milk), Suśr.; an oil-miller (*tailika*, Nilak.), MBh. viii, 2095.

सौष्ट्र aushthra, mfn. (fr. *oshthra*), lip-shaped, ŚBr. iv; KātyŚr.

सौष्णिह aushniha, mfn. in the Ushnih metre, beginning with an Ushnih, VS.; ŚBr.; Śākh-Śr. &c.; (am), n. = *ushnih*, gaṇa *prajñādī*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 38.

सौष्णिक aushnika, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

सौष्ण्य aushnya, am, n. (fr. *ushna*), heat, warmth, burning, Yājñ. iii, 77; Suśr. &c.

Aushmya, am, n. (fr. *ushma*), id., Ragh. xvii, 33.

क KA.

क 1. ka, the first consonant of the alphabet, and the first guttural letter (corresponding in sound to *k* in *keep* or *king*). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ka*, TPrāt. — **vāt**, mfn. having the word *ka*, NBD. — **varga**, m. the gutturals (of which *ka* is the first letter), TPrāt.; Siddh.; (cf. *vargā*).

क 2. kā, kas, kā, kim, interrog. pron. (see *kim* and 2. *kad*, and cf. the following words in which the interrogative base *ka* appears, *katama*, *katara*, *kati*, *katham*, *kadā*, *karkhi*, *kā*, &c.), who? which? what? In its declension *ka* follows the pronoun *tad* except in nom. acc. sing. neut., where *kim* has taken the place of *kad* or *kat* in classical Sanskrit; but the old form *kad* is found in the Veda (see Gram. 227); [cf. Zd. *ka*, *kā*, *kā*, *ka*; Gk. *kōv*, *kōs* (Ion. *kōv*, *kōs*), *ris*, *ri*; Lat. *quis*, *quid*; Lith. *kas*, *kā*; Goth. *hvas*, *hvb*, *hva*; Angl. Sax. *hwā*, *hwæt*; Eng. *who*, *what*.]

The interrogative sentence introduced by *ka* is often terminated by *iti* (e.g. *kaśya sa putra iti kathyatām*, let it be said, 'whose son is he?'), but *iti* may be omitted and the sentence lose its direct interrogative character (e.g. *kaśya sa putra na jāyate*, it is not known whose son he is). *Ka* with or without *√1*, as may express 'how is it possible that?' 'what power have I, you, they, &c.?' (e.g. *ke mama dhanvino* 'nye, what can the other archers do against me? *ke āvām paritrātum*, what power have we to rescue you?) *Ka* is often connected with a demonstrative pron. (e.g. *ko 'yam āyāti*, who comes here?) or with the potential (e.g. *ko Hariṇ nindet*, who will blame Hari?) *Ka* is sometimes repeated (e.g. *kaḥ ko 'tra*, who is there? *kān kān*, whom? whom? i. e. which of them? cf. Gram. 54), and the repetition is often due to a kind of attraction (e.g. *keśhām kim jāstram adhyaya-nīyam*, which book is to be read by whom? Gram. 836. a). When *kim* is connected with the inst. c. of a noun or with the indecl. participle it may express 'what is gained by doing so, &c.?' (= *ko 'rthas*); (e.g. *kim vilambena*, what is gained by delay? *kim bahunā*, what is the use of more words? *dhanena kim yo na dadāti*, what is the use of wealth to him who does not give? with inst. and gen., *nirvajaḥ kim aushadhāiḥ*, what is the use of medicine to the healthy?)

Ka is often followed by the particles *iva*, *u*, *nāma*, *nu*, *vā*, *vid*, some of which serve merely to generalize the interrogation (e.g. *kim iva etad*, what can this be? *ka u śravaṭ*, who can possibly hear? *ko nāma jānāti*, who indeed knows? *ko no ayam*, who, pray, is this? *kim nu kāryam*, what is to be done? *ko vā devād anyah*, who possibly other than a god? *kaśya vid hridayam nāsti*, of what person is there no heart?)

Ka is occasionally used alone as an indefinite pronoun, especially in negative sentences (e.g. *na kaśya ko vallabhah*, no one is a favourite of any one; *nānyo jānāti kaḥ*, no one else knows; *katham sa ghātayati kam*, how does he kill any one?) Generally, however, *ka* is only made indefinite when connected with the particles *ca*, *canā*, *cid*, *vā*, and *api*, in which case *ka* may sometimes be preceded by the relative *ya* (e.g. *ye ke ca*, any persons whatsoever; *yasyai kaśyaḥ ca devatāyai*, to any deity whatsoever; *yāni kāmī ca mītrāni*, any friends whatsoever; *yat kiṃca*, whatever). The particle *cana*, being composed of *ca* and *na*, properly gives a negative force to the pronoun (e.g. *yasmād Indrād rite kiṃcana*, without which Indra there is nothing), but the negative sense is generally dropped (e.g. *kaścana*, any one; *na kaścana*, no one), and a relative is sometimes connected with it (e.g. *yat kiṃcana*, anything whatsoever). Examples of *cid* with the interrogative are common; *vā* and *api* are not so common, but the latter is often found in classical Sanskrit (e.g. *kaścid*, any one; *kecid*, some; *na kaścid*, no one; *na kiṃcid api*, nothing whatsoever; *yah kaścid*, any one whatsoever; *kecit—kecit*, some—others; *yasmin kasmin vā deśe*, in any country whatsoever; *na ko 'pi*, no one; *na kiṃapi*, nothing whatever).

Ka may sometimes be used, like 2. *kad*, at the beginning of a compound. See *ka-pūya*, &c.

क 3. kā, as, m. (according to native authorities) N. of Prajāpati or of a Prajāpati, VS. xx, 4; xxii, 20; TS. i; ŚBr. &c.; of Brahman, MBh. i, 32; BhP. iii, 12, 51; xii, 13, 19; 20; of Dakṣha, BhP. ix, 10, 10; of Viṣṇu, L.; of Yama, L.; of Garuḍa; the soul, Tattvas.; a particular comet, VarBrS.; the sun, L.; fire, L.; splendour, light, L.; air, L.; a peacock, L.; the body, L.; time, L.; wealth, L.; sound, L.; a king, L.; = *kāma-gran-thi* (?); (am), n. happiness, joy, pleasure, ChUp. iv, 10, 5; Nir. &c.; water, MaitrS. i, 10, 10; ŚBr. x; Yājñ. &c.; the head; hair, a head of hair, L.; (also regarded as ind.; cf. 1. *kam*.) — **ja**, mfn. produced in or by water, watery, aquatic; (am), n. a lotus, AgP.; — **āsana**, m. 'sitting on a lotus', N. of Brahmā, Hcat. — **da**, m. 'water-giver', a cloud, L.

क 4. ka, a Taddhita affix (much used in forming adjectives; it may also be added to nouns to express diminution, deterioration, or similarity, e.g. *putraka*, a little son; *aśvaka*, a bad horse or like a horse).

कंय कम्पा, &c. See 1. *kam*.

कबूल *kaṃvūla*, *am*, *n*. (in *astrol.*) *N.* of the eighth Yoga, = Arabic *قبول*.

कंश *kaṃśa* = *kaṃśa* below.

कंस *kaṃs*, *cl. 2.* *Ā. kaṃste, cakāṃse, kaṃs-itā, &c.*, to go; to command; to destroy, Dhātup. xxiv, 14.

कंस *kaṃśa*, *as*, *am*, *m. n.* (✓*kaṃ*, Uṇ. iii, 62), a vessel made of metal, drinking vessel, cup, goblet, AV. x, 10, 5; AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; (a noun ending in *as* followed by *kaṃsa* in a compound does not change its final, cf. *ayas-kaṃsa*, &c., Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46); a particular measure (= two *Ādhakas*, Car.; = one *Ādhaka*, L.); a metal, tutanag or white copper, brass, bell-metal; (*as*), *m.*, *N.* of a king of Mathurā (son of Ugra-sena and cousin of the Devaki who was mother of Kṛṣṇa [Ugra-sena being brother of Devaki, who was father of Devaki]; he is usually called the uncle, but was really a cousin of Kṛṣṇa, and became his implacable enemy because it had been prophesied to Kaṃsa that he would be killed by a child of Devaki; as the foe of the deity he is identified with the Asura Kālanemi; and, as he was ultimately slain by Kṛṣṇa, the latter receives epithets like *Kaṃsa-jit*, conqueror of Kaṃsa, &c.), MBh.; VP.; BhP. &c.; *N.* of a place, *gaṇa taksha-jīlādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 93; (*ā*), *f.*, *N.* of a sister of Kaṃsa, Hariv.; BhP.; VP. — *kāra*, *m.* a worker in white copper or brass, bell-founder (considered as one of the mixed castes), BrahmvP. — *krish*, *m.* 'punisher of Kaṃsa', *N.* of Kṛṣṇa, Śis. i, 16. — *kesi-nishūdāna*, *m.* the destroyer or conqueror of Kaṃsa and Keśin, *N.* of Kṛṣṇa, MBh. iii, 623. — *jī*, *m.*, *N.* of Kṛṣṇa, L. — *nishūdāna*, *m.* id., MBh. iii, 15528. — *pātra*, *n.* a particular measure (= one *Ādhaka*), ŚārngS. — *mardana*, *m.*, *N.* of Kṛṣṇa, L. — *mākshika*, *m.* a metallic substance in large grains, a sort of pyrites. — *yajña*, *m.* a particular sacrifice. — *vaṇij*, *m.* a brazier or seller of brass vessels. — *vatī*, *f.*, *N.* of a sister of Kaṃsa and Kaṃsa. — *vadha*, *m.* 'killing of Kaṃsa', *N.* of a drama by Śeṣha-Kṛṣṇa. — *vidrāvāṇakari*, *f.* 'driver away of Kaṃsa', *N.* of Durgā, MBh. iv, 180. — *śatru*, *m.*, *N.* of Kṛṣṇa. — *sthāla*, *n.* a vessel made of metal, Lāty. — *han*, *m.*, *N.* of Kṛṣṇa. — *hanana*, *n.* the slaying of Kaṃsa. *Kaṃsārātī*, *m.* 'enemy of Kaṃsa', *N.* of Kṛṣṇa. *Kaṃsāri*, *m.* id.; *N.* of a king, Kshit. *Kaṃsāsthi*, *n.* tutanag, white copper, any alloy of tin and copper, L. *Kaṃsodbhava*, *f.* a fragrant earth, L.

Kaṃsa, *as*, *m.* a vessel made of metal, goblet, cup, Pat.; (*am*), *n.* a kind of unguent applied to the eyes, L.

Kaṃsika, *m(f)* *n.* relating to or made of bell-metal, Pāṇ. v, 1, 25.

Kaṃsiya, *mfn.* id., Pāṇ. iv, 3, 168; (*am*), *n.* bell-metal.

कंसार *kaṃ-sāra*, *mfn.* having a hard centre (said of rice), BRD.; AitBr. ii, 9, 2, (but Aufrecht divides according to Śāy., *yathīmīcikaṃ saram*.)

कक् *kaḥ*, *cl. 1.* *Ā. kakate, cakake, kakitā, &c.*, to be unsteady; to be proud; to wish, Dhātup. iv, 16.

ककजाकृत *kakajā-kṛta*, *m(f)* *n.* mutilated, torn to pieces [BRD.], AV. xi, 10, 25.

ककन्द *kakanda*, *as*, *m.* gold, L.; *N.* of a king, L.

ककर *kākara*, *as*, *m.* a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 20; MaitrS. iii, 14, 1.

ककर्दु *kakārdū*, *us*, *m.* destruction of enemies [Śāy.], RV. x, 102, 6.

ककाट *kakāṭa*, *mfn.* whirling up. See *re-ṇu-ka*.

ककाटिका *kakāṭikā*, *f.* a particular part of the frontal bone, AV. x, 2, 8; the back of the neck, T.; (cf. *krikāṭikā*.)

ककुत्रल *kakūtrala*, *as*, *m.* the bird Cātaka, L.; (cf. *kaṇṇjala*.)

ककुत् *kakut*, *as*, *m.* a kind of bird, MaitrS. iii, 14, 13; (cf. *kakkaṭa*.)

ककुत्सल *kakutsala*, *am*, *n.* (perhaps) an expression of endearment applied to a child [BRD.],

AV. xviii, 4, 66, (= *kakut-sthala, jāmayo navā-dhāḥ kakut-sthalam vastreṇa yathōṃvanti tathāva mana āchādāya, ity-arthaḥ*, T.)

ककुत्स *kakut-stha*. See below.

ककुद *kakūd*, *t*, *f.* a peak or summit (Lat. *cacumen*); chief, head, RV. viii, 44, 16; AV. vi, 86, 3; TS.; ŚBr.; any projecting corner or projection (as of a plough), BhP. v, 25, 7; the hump on the shoulders of the Indian bullock, AV.; TS.; BhP. &c.; the hump (of a man), Kathās.; *N.* of a metre (= *kakūbh*), TS.; an ensign or symbol of royalty (as the white parasol &c.); *N.* of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharma; (cf. *tri-kakud, sthūla-kakud*, &c., where the form *kakud* is said to be substituted for *kakuda* below, Pāṇ. v, 4, 146; 147.) — *druma*, *m.*, *N.* of a jackal, Pañcat. — *mat*, *mfn.* having a projection or elevation, possessing a hump, RV. x, 8, 2; 102, 7; VS. ix, 6; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; (*ān*), *m.* a mountain, Ragh. xiii, 47; a bullock with a hump on his shoulders, Kum. i, 57; *N.* of a medicinal plant, L.; (*tī*), *f.* the hip and loins, L.; *N.* of a metre; *N.* of the wife of Pradyumna, VP. — *man*, *mfn.* high, lofty, Hariv. — *mi* (in comp. for *-min*), *-kanyā*, *f.* 'mountain-daughter', a river, L.; *N.* of Revatī (wife of Bala-rāma), Śis. ii, 20. — *min*, *mfn.* peaked, humped, MBh.; VarBrS.; (*tī*), *m.* a mountain, L.; a bullock with a hump on his shoulders, BhP.; *N.* of Viṣṇu, Hariv.; of a king of the Ānartas, Hariv. 644; BhP. ix, 3, 29; VP.; (*ini*), *f.*, *N.* of a river, PadmaP. — *vat*, *mfn.* having a hump; (*ān*), *m.* a bullock with a hump on his shoulders, R.; (*tī*), *f.*, *N.* of the wife of Pradyumna (v. l. *kakudmatī*), VP.

Kakut (in comp. for *kakūd* above). — *stha*, *m.* 'standing on a hump', *N.* of a son of Sāsāda and grandson of Ikṣvāku, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. &c. (so called because in a battle he stood on the hump of Indra who had been changed into a bull; according to the R. he is a son of Bhagiratha).

Kākuda, *as*, *am*, *m. n.* a peak, summit (of a mountain &c.); chief, head, pre-eminent, AV. x, 10, 19; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; the hump on the shoulders of the Indian bullock, MBh.; a species of serpent, Suśr.; an ensign or symbol of royalty (as the white parasol &c.), Ragh.; (*as*), *m.*, *N.* of a king, VP. — *kātyāyana*, *m.*, *N.* of a Brāhman (who was a violent adversary of Śākyamuni). — *rūpin*, *mfn.* shaped like a hump, DaivBr. — *vat*, *mfn.* hump-backed, VarBr. *Kakudāksha*, *m.*, *N.* of a man, *gaṇa revaty-ādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 146. *Kakudāvarta*, *m.* a kind of curl on the coat (of a horse). *Kakudavartin*, *m.* a horse having the above curl, L.

Kakūn (in comp. for *kakūd* above). — *mat*, *mfn.* = *kakūd-mat*, q. v., TS.

ककुन्दर *kakundara*, *am*, *n.* (connected with *kakud*?) the cavities of the loins, Yājñ. iii, 96; Bhpr.

ककुब् *kakūbh*, *p*, *f.* (cf. *kakū*) a peak, summit, RV.; space, region or quarter of the heavens, BhP.; Mfich. &c.; *N.* of a metre of three Pādas (consisting of eight, twelve, and eight syllables respectively; so called because the second Pāda exceeds the others by four syllables), RPraT. 889; AV. xiii, 1, 15; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; unornamented hair or the hair hanging down like a tail, L.; a wreath of Campaka flowers, L.; splendour, beauty, L.; a Śāstra or science, L.; a Rāgini or mode of music, L.; *N.* of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharma (as a personified quarter of the sky), BhP. — *vat*, *mfn.* having an elevation, rising to a peak, MaitrS. i, 11, 1.

Kakup (in comp. for *kakūbh*). — *kāram*, *ind. p.* accompanied by rendering into Kakūbh metres, ŚāṅkhBr. — *pradāha*, *m.* 'a glowing of the quarters of the sky,' unusual redness of the horizon, VarBrS.

Kakub (in comp. for *kakūbh*). — *jaya*, *m.* conquest of the quarters or of the world, Rājāt. — *bhaṇḍā*, *m.* a mythical being, Suparṇ.

Kakubhā, *mfn.* lofty, excelling, distinguished, VS.; TS.; (*as*), *m.* a kind of evil spirit, AV. viii, 6, 10; a kind of bird, Svapnac.; the tree Terminalia Arjuna, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; a part of the Indian lute called the belly (a wooden vessel covered with leather placed under its neck to render the sound deeper, or a crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute, L.; (in mus.) a particular Rāga or mode; a kind of disease, L.; *N.* of a man, *gaṇa tika-kita-vādī*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 68; of a mountain, BhP.; (*ā*), *f.* space, region, L.; (in mus.) a particular Rāgini;

(*am*), *n.* the flower of Terminalia Arjuna, Kāvyaḍ. — *maya*, *mfn.* made of the wood of Terminalia Arjuna, VarBrS. *Kakubhākāra*, *m.* a kind of bird (cf. *kakubha*), L. *Kakubhādini*, *f.* 'tasting like Kakubha' [T.], a kind of perfume, L.; (cf. *naṭr*). *Kakum* (by Sandhi for *kakūbh*). — *matī*, *f.*, *N.* of a metre, ChandS. iii, 56.

Kakuhā (= *kakubhā*), *mfn.* lofty, high, eminent, great, RV.

Kakuhastinā, *v. l.* for *kakuhā*, Nigh.

ककुयष्टिका *kakuyashṭikā*, *f.* a kind of bird, Car.

ककेरु *kakeruka*, *as*, *m.* a worm in the stomach, Car.; ŚārngS.

कक्क *kakk*, *v. l.* for *kakh*, q. v.

ककट *kakṭāḍ*, *as*, *m.* a species of animal (offered at a sacrifice to the goddess Anumati), VS. xxiv, 32; TS. v.

ककराज *kakka-rāja*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a king.

ककल *kakkala*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a man.

ककुल *kakkula*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a Buddhist Bhikṣu, Lalit. (v. l. *vakula*).

ककूल *kakkola*, *as*, *m.* a species of plant (bearing a berry, the inner part of which is waxy and aromatic), Suśr.; R. &c.; (*tī*), *f.* id., Pañcat. (*am*), *n.* a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant, Suśr.

Kakkolaka, *am*, *n.* the above perfume, Suśr.

Kakkolikā, *f.* a species of plant, L.

कक्क् *kakkh*, *v. l.* for *kakh*, q. v.

ककखट *kakkhāṭ*, *mfn.* hard, solid, L.; (*tī*), *f.* chalk, L. — *pattrakā*, *m.* Corchorus Olitorius (rope is made from its fibre), L.

ककल *kakala*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a man (v. l. *ll. kakkvala, kakkalla*).

कक्क *kāksha*, *as*, *m.* (✓*kash*, Uṇ. iii, 62; cf. ✓*kac*), lurking-place, hiding-place, RV. x, 28, 4; VS. xi, 79; a wood, large wood (?), RV. vi, 45, 31; a forest of dead trees, a dry wood, underwood (often the lair of wild beasts), VS.; TS.; TāṇyaBr.; Mn. &c.; an inner recess, the interior of a forest; grass, dry grass; a spreading creeper, climbing plant, L.; side or flank, L.; sin, L.; a gate, W.; a buffalo, L.; Terminalia Bellerica, W.; (*as*, *ā*), *m. f.* the armpit (as the most concealed part of the human body), region of the girth, AV. vi, 127, 2; Suśr.; Mfich. &c.; [cf. Lat. *coxa*, 'hip'; O. H. G. *hahsa*; Zā. *kasha*; cf. Sk. *kaccha*]; a girdle, zone, belt, girth, MBh.; BhP. &c.; the end of the lower garment (which, after the cloth is carried round the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waistband); heni, border, lace, BhP. ix, 10, 37; the scale of a balance, Kāvyaḍ.; Vcar.; (*ā*), *f.* painful boils in the armpit, Suśr.; a surrounding wall, a wall, any place surrounded by walls (as a court-yard, a secluded portion of a building, a private chamber or room in general), MBh.; BhP.; Mn. &c.; the orbit of a planet, VarBrS.; Sūryas. &c.; the periphery, circumference, Sūryas. xii, 65; balance, equality, similarity, resemblance, MBh. xii, 7269; VarBrS. 26, 6; emulation, rivalry, object of emulation, Naish.; the jeweller's weight called Retti, L.; objection or reply in argument, L.; a particular part of a carriage, L.; (*ās*), *m. pl.*, *N.* of a people, MBh.; VP. — *dhara*, *m.* the part of the body where the upper arm is connected with the shoulder, the shoulder-joint, Suśr. — *pa*, *m.* one of the nine treasures of Kuvera; (cf. *kacchapa*). — *puṭa*, *m.* the armpit; *N.* of a work on magic. — *ruhā*, *f.* a fragrant grass, Cyperus, L. — *loman*, *n.* the hair under the armpit, R. — *śāya*, *m.* 'sleeping upon dry grass' [T.], a dog, L.; (cf. *kāṅka-śāya*). — *sena*, *m.*, *N.* of a Rājārshi, MBh. — *stha*, *mfn.* situated on the side, seated on the heap or flank. *Kakshāgni*, *m.* fire in dry wood or grass, MBh. iii, 14757. *Kakshādhya*, *m.*, *N.* of a part of a commentary by Bhū-dhara on the Sūrya-siddhānta. *Kakshāntara*, *n.* an inner or private apartment. *Kakshā-paṭa* or *-puṭa*, *m.* a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities, Pañcat. *Kakshāpuṭi*, *m.*, *N.* of a physician (wrong for *kā-kshapūṭi*?). *Kakshāvēkshaka*, *m.* overseer of the inner apartments, L.; keeper of a royal garden, door-keeper, L.; a poet, L.; a debauchee, L.; a

player, painter, L.; warmth of feeling, strength of sentiment, W. **Kakshārita**, n. 'being in the arm-pit', the hair under the armpit, L. **Kakshōthā**, f. a species of Cyperus, L. **Kakshōdaka**, n. moisture in a thicket, AitAr. v, 3, 18.

Kakshaka, as, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. **Kakshatu**, us, m., N. of a plant, Kās. on Pān. iv, 2, 71.

Kakshas, as, n. du. (perhaps) the depressions on both sides of the wrist, AitAr. i, 2, 6, 20.

Kakshāya, Nom. A. *kakshāyate*, to wait for any one in a hidden place, lie in ambush; to intend anything wicked, Kāty. on Pān. iii, 1, 14.

Kakshin, mfn. having or furnished with a *kaksha*, gaṇa *sukhddi*, Pān. v, 2, 131 (not in Kās.)

Kakshī (in comp. for *kaksha*). — **karapa**, n. the act of admitting or assenting, Sarvad. — **kartavya**, mfn. to be adopted or admitted (as an opinion), ib. — **kāra**, m. of adoption, admission, holding (as of an opinion), ib. — **√kṛi**, 'to put anything under the arm', accept, assent to, hold (as an opinion), admit, recognize (cf. *agṛi-√kṛi*, *urari-√kṛi*, &c.), Sarvad. — **kṛita**, mfn. assented, held, promised, admitted.

Kakshivat, ān, m. (for *kakshyāvat*, Kās. on Pān. viii, 2, 12), N. of a renowned Rishi (sometimes called Pajriya; he is the author of several hymns of the Rīg-veda, and is fabled as a son of Uśij and Dīrgha-amas), RV.; AV.; Śākhsh. &c.; (*antās*), m. pl. the descendants of Kakshivat, RV. i, 126, 4.

Kaksheya, us, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva and Ghṛitāci, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.

Kākshya, mfn. being or abiding in shrubs or dry grass, VS. xvi, 34; (*kakshya*, fr. *kakshyā*), filling out the girth, well fed [Say.], RV. v, 44, 11; (*kakshyā*), f. girth (of an animal), girdle, zone, RV.; AV. viii, 4, 6; xviii, 1, 15; MBh. &c. (cf. *baddha-kakshya*); the enclosure of an edifice (either the wall &c. so enclosing it, or the court or chamber constituting the enclosure, the inner apartment of a palace), MBh.; R. &c.; the orbit of a planet, Āryab. ii; the scale of a balance, Pat.; an upper garment, L.; similarity, equality, L.; effort, exertion, L.; a shrub yielding the black and red berry (that serves as a jeweller's weight), the Retti or Guñja, Abrus Precatorius, L.; (*ār*), f. pl. the fingers, Nigh.; (*am*), n. the scale of a balance, Comm. on Yājñ. i; a part of a carriage, R.; a girdle, girth. — **prā**, mfn. filling out the girth, well fed, RV. i, 10, 3. **Kakshyāvat**, mfn. furnished with a girth; (*ān*), m. = *kakshivat*, Kās. on Pān. viii, 2, 12. **Kakshyāvēkshaka**, m. = *kakshāvēkshaka*, q.v., L. **Kakshyā-stotra**, n., N. of a Stotra.

कख *kakh*, cl. i. P. *kakhati*, *cakākha*, *kakhiā*, &c., to laugh, laugh at or deride; Caus. *kakhayati*, to cause to laugh, Dhātup. v, 6; xix, 22; [cf. Lat. *cachinnare*; Gk. *καχάζω*, *καρχάζω*; O. H. G. *kuoch*; Germ. *hāher*, *heher*; Eng. *cackle*.]

कख्या *kakhyā*, incorrect for *kakshyā*, q.v., L.

कग *kag*, cl. i. P. *katagati*, to act, perform (?), Dhātup. xix, 29.

कगित्य *katigitha*, v. l. for *kapittha*, q.v., L.

कङ्क *kaṅk*, cl. i. A. *kaṅkate*, *cakāṅke*, *kaṅkiā*, &c., to go, Dhātup. iv, 20; [cf. Hib. *cichet*, 'walking'; Lith. *kankū*, 'to come to.']

कङ्क *kaṅkā*, as, m. (fr. the above according to T.), a heron (the first heron is supposed to be a son of Surasā, MBh. i, 2633), VS. xxiv, 31; SV.; MBh.; Mṛicch. &c.; a kind of mango, L.; N. of Yama, L.; of several men, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. &c.; a N. assumed by Yudhishthira (before king Virāṭa, when in the disguise of a Brahman), MBh. iv; a false or pretended Brahman, L.; a man of the second or military tribe, L.; one of the eighteen divisions of the continent, W.; (*ār*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; BhP.; VarBṛS.; (*ār*), f. a kind of sandal, L.; the scent of the lotus, L.; (*ār* & *i*), f., N. of a daughter of Ugrasena (and sister of Kaṅka), BhP.; VP. — **cit**, mfn. collected into a heap resembling a heron, TS. v; ŚBr.; Śulbas. &c. — **tupda**, m., N. of a Rakshas, R. — **troṭa**, m. a kind of fish, Esos Kankila, L. — **troṭi**, m. id., L. — **pattra**, n. a heron's feather (fixed on an arrow), R.; Ragh.; (mfn.) furnished with the feathers of a heron (as an arrow), MBh.; (*as*), m. an arrow furnished with heron's feathers. — **pattrin**, mfn. furnished with heron's feathers, MBh.; R. — **parvan**, m. a kind of serpent, AV. — **prishthi**,

f. a species of fish, L. — **mālā**, f. beating time by clapping the hands, W. — **mukha**, mfn. shaped like a heron's mouth (said of a sort of forceps), Suśr. — **rola**, m. Alangium Hexapetalum, L. — **latā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **lodya**, v. l. for *aṅga-lodya*, q.v. — **vaḍana**, n. 'heron's mouth', a pair of tongs, Vepīs. — **śatru**, m. Desmodium Gangeticum, L. — **śāya**, m. 'sleeping like a heron' (?), a dog, L.; (cf. *kaksha-śāya*.)

कङ्कट *kaṅkaṭa*, as, m. (√*kaṅk*, Uṇ. iv, 81), armour, mail, R.; Ragh.; Vepīs.; an iron hook (to goad an elephant), L.; boundary, limit; (*ār*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛ.

कङ्कटका, as, m. armour, mail, L. **कङ्कटिका**, mfn. relating to armour, gaṇa *kumuddi*, Pān. iv, 2, 80.

कङ्कतिन, mfn. furnished with armour, gaṇa *prekshādi*, ib.; (*i*), m. a chamberlain, Hcar. 121, 24. **कङ्कतिषा**, mfn. armed with mail, gaṇa *kāśādi*, Pān. iv, 2, 80.

कङ्कटेरी *kaṅkaṭēri*, f. turmeric, W.

कङ्कण *kaṅkaṇa*, am, n. (as, m., L.), (√*kaṅ*, Comm. on Uṇ. iv, 24), a bracelet, ornament for the wrist, ring, MBh.; Bhartṛ. i; Hit. &c.; a band or ribbon (tied round the wrist of a bride or bridegroom before marriage), Mcar.; an annual weapon, MBh.; an ornament round the feet of an elephant, MBh. iii, 15757; any ornament or trinket; a crest; (*as*), m., N. of a teacher; (*ār*), f., N. of one of the mothers in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2634; (*i*), f. an ornament furnished with bells, L.; (cf. *kakshā*; *kin-kiṇi*). — **dhara**, m. a bridegroom, Mcar.; (*ār*), f. a bride, ib. — **para**, n., N. of a town, Rājat. — **priya**, m., N. of a demon causing fevers, Hariv. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, mfn. adorned with tinkling ornaments, L. — **maṇi**, f. a jewel in a bracelet, Comm. on Uṇ. iv, 117. — **varsha**, mfn. 'raining down bracelets', a magician, Rājat. iv, 246; N. of a king, Rājat. — **varshī-tā**, f. the state of being the above, ib. — **hārikā**, f. a kind of bird, Comm. on PārGr.

कङ्कणिन, mfn. ornamented with a bracelet, Kathās.

कङ्कणिका, as, m., N. of a Nāga, VP.; (*ār*), f. an ornament furnished with bells, L.; a string tied round the wrist, L.

कङ्कत *kaṅkata*, as, m. (*i*, am, f. n., L.) a comb, hair-comb, AV. xiv, 2, 68 (v. l. *kaṅtaka*); TBr.; PārGr. &c.; a slightly venomous animal [Say.], RV. i, 191, 1; N. of a teacher; (*i*), f. Sida Rhombifolia.

कङ्कतिकā, f. a comb; Sida Rhombifolia, Bhpr.

कङ्कतिषा, ās, m. pl., N. of a family.

कङ्कर *kaṅkara*, mfn. vile, bad, L.; (*am*), n. buttermilk mixed with water, L.; a particular high number, Lalit.

कङ्काल *kaṅkāla*, as, am, m. n. a skeleton, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; (*as*), m. a particular mode in music. — **ketu**, m., N. of a Dānava. — **bhairava**, n., N. of a work; — **tantra**, n. id. — **māla-bhārin**, m., 'wearing a necklace of bones', N. of Śiva. — **mālin**, m. id. — **musala**, n., N. of a mythical weapon, R.

कङ्कालया, as, m. the human body, T.; N. of an author.

कङ्कालिन, ī, m., N. of a Yaksha, BrahmaP.; (*ini*), f., N. of a form of Durgā, Kathās. lxxviii, 92.

कङ्कु *kaṅku*, us, m. a kind of Panic seed (= *kaṅgu*), VarBṛS.; N. of a son of Ugra-sena (erroneous for *kaṅka*).

कङ्कुष *kaṅkushṭha*, as, m. a medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow), Suśr.

कङ्कुष *kaṅkūṣha*, ās, m. pl. a particular part of the head, [NBD.], AV. ix, 8, 2 (= *ābhyantara-deha*, T.)

कङ्करु *kaṅkeru*, us, m. a kind of crow, L.

कङ्कलि *kaṅkeli*, is, m. the tree Jonesia Asoka, Bālar.

कङ्कल्ल, as, m. id., L.

कङ्कलि, is, ī, m. f. id., Vām.

कङ्कल *kaṅkala*, as, m. a kind of plant,

Bhartṛ.; N. of a Nāga, RāmatUp.; of an author; (*am*), n. cube, Bhpr.

काङ्कलका, am, n. cube, L.

कङ्क *kaṅkha*, am, n. (perhaps a combination of *ka* and *kha*), enjoyment, fruition, L.

कङ्कनील *kaṅganīla*, as, m., N. of a Nāga, VP.

कङ्कु *kaṅgu*, us, f. a kind of Panic seed (several varieties are cultivated as food for the poor), VarBṛS.; Comm. on ŚBr. &c.

काङ्गुका, as, ā, m. f. id., Suśr.

काङ्गुलि, f. Celastus Paniculatus, Bhpr.; = *kaṅgu*, L. — **pattra**, f. Panicum Verticillatum, L.

काङ्गु, f. = *kaṅguka*, L.

कङ्कुल *kaṅgula*, as, m. a particular position of the hand, PSarv.

कच् *kac*, cl. i. P. *katati*, to sound, cry, Vop.: A. *katate*, *catate*, *katīā*, &c., to bind, fetter; to shine, Dhātup. vi, 8; [cf. *kañc*; Lat. *cingere*; Lith. *kinkau*.]

Kaca, as, m. the hair (esp. of the head), Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a cicatrix, a dry sore, scar, L.; a band, the hem of a garment, L.; a cloud, L.; N. of a son of Bṛihaspati, MBh.; BhP.; Rājat.; N. of a place; (*ār*), f. a female elephant, L.; beauty, brilliancy, L.; (cf. *a-kaca*, *ut-kaca*, &c.). — **graha**, m. seizing or grasping the hair, MBh.; Ragh. &c. — **grahaṇa**, n. id., BhP. — **dugdhikā**, f. Cucurbita Hispidia, Nigh. — **pa**, m. 'cloud-drinker', grass; a leaf, W.; (*am*), n. a vessel for vegetables, L. — **paksha**, m. thick or ornamented hair. — **pāsa**, m. id., Naish.; (cf. *keśa-pāsa*). — **bhāra**, m. id., Śārng. — **māla**, m. smoke (*kaṇam kaka-kāntim malate*, T.; v. l. *khatamāla*). L. — **ripu-phalā**, f. = *śami*, q.v., L. — **hasta**, m. thick or ornamented hair, beautiful hair, L. **Kacā-kaci**, ind. hair against hair, pulling each other's hair, Kās. on Pān. v, 4, 127; MBh.; Bālar.; (*cf. keśa-keśi*). **Kacācīta**, mfn. having long or dishevelled hair, W. **Kacāmōda**, n. a fragrant ointment for the hair, L. **Kacāśvara**, n., N. of a temple.

Kacaka, as, m. a kind of mushroom, Nigh.

Kacela, am, n. a string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript, L.; (cf. *kācana*.)

कचङ्गल *kacaṅgala*, am, n. the ocean, L.; a free market (a place of sale paying no duty or custom), L.; N. of a region.

कचाकु *kacaku*, mfn. ill-disposed, wicked, L.; difficult to be borne, intolerable, difficult to be approached, L.; (*us*), m. a snake, L.

कचादुर *kacātura*, as, m. a kind of gallinule, L. (see *dātīyāha*).

कचु *kacu*, us, f. Arum Colocasia (an esculent root cultivated for food; cf. *kacvī*). — **rāya**, m., N. of a man.

कचोर *kacora*, as, m. Curcuma Zerumbet, Nigh.

कचट *kaccaṭa*, am, n. an aquatic plant (= *jalapippali*).

कचर *kaccara*, mfn. dirty, foul, spoiled by dirt, L.; vile, wicked, bad, L.; (*am*), n. buttermilk diluted with water; (cf. *kaṅkara*, *kaṭura*, &c.).

कचिद् *kac-cid*. See under 2. *kad*.

कच् *kaccha*, as, m. (*ā*, am, f. n., L.) a bank or any ground bordering on water, shore; [cf. Zd. *kasha*, *voura-kasha*, the 'wide-shored', the Caspian Sea; cf. *kaksha*]; a mound or causeway; watery soil, marshy ground, marsh, morass, MBh.; Megh.; Pañcat.; N. of several places, e.g. Cutch, Pān.; VarBṛS.; Cedrela Toona (the timber of which is used for making furniture &c.), L.; Hibiscus Populneoides, L.; a particular part of a tortoise, L.; a particular part of a boat, L.; (*ār*), m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. for *kaksha*), VP.; (*as*, *ār*), m. f. the hem or end of a lower garment (tucked into the girdle or waistband), L. (probably a Prakṛit form for *kaksha*); (*ār*), f. a cricket, L.; N. of a plant, L.; girdle, girth (v. l. for *kakshā*), Nilak. on MBh. (ed. Bomb.) iv, 13, 22. — **jā**, f. a species of Cyperus, L. — **deśa**, m., N. of a place. — **nīra**, m., N. of a Nāga; — **bila**, n., N. of a place. — **pa**, m. 'keeping or inhabiting a marsh,' a turtle, tortoise, MBh.; Gaut.; Mn. &c.; a tumour on the palate,

Suśr. i, 306, 8; an apparatus used in the distillation of spirituous liquor, a flat kind of still, L.; an attitude in wrestling, L.; Cedrela Toona, L.; one of the nine treasures of Kuvera, L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of a son of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv.; of a country, Kathās.; (ī), f. a female tortoise or a kind of small tortoise, L.; a cutaneous disease, wart, blotch, Suśr.; a kind of lute (so named from being similar in shape to the tortoise; cf. *testudo*); -*deśa*, m., N. of a country. -*°paka*, m. a tortoise, VarBṛS.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of small tortoise; a pimple, blotch, wart, Suśr.; a wart accompanying gonorrhoea, W. -*puṭa*, m. a box with compartments, VarBṛS. -*bhū*, f. marshy ground, swamp, morass, W. -*ruhā*, f. 'marsh-growing', a kind of grass, W. -*viḥāra*, m., N. of a marshy region. *Kacchādi*, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāp. iv, 2, 133. *Kacchānta*, m. the border of a lake or stream; -*ruhā*, f. Dūrvā grass, L. *Kacchālām-kāra*, m. a kind of reed (used for writing), Nigh. *Kacchāśvara*, m., N. of a town; (cf. *kacchāvara*). *Kacchāśha*, m. the tortoise, L.

Kacchāṭikā, f. the end or hem of a lower garment or cloth (gathered up behind and tucked into the waistband), L.

Kacchāṭikā, *kacchāṭī*, f. id., L.
Kacchāra, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.
Kacchīya, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.
Kacchoṭikā, f. = *kacchāṭikā*, L.

कच्छु *kacchu* = *kacchū* below, L.; a species of plant, L. -*ghna*, m. *Trichosanthes Dioca*, L.; (ī), f. a species of *Hapushā* (q. v.), L.

Kacchura, mfn. (fr. the next), scabby, itchy, affected by a cutaneous disease, Kās. on Pāp. v, 2, 107; unchaste, libidinous; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a species of turmeric, L.; (*ā*), f. *Alhagi Maurorum*, Suśr.; *Carpopogon Pruriens*, L.; a species of turmeric, L.

Kacchū, f. (✓*kash*, Up. i, 86), itch, scab, any cutaneous disease, Suśr. -*matī*, f. *Carpopogon Pruriens* (said to cause itching on being applied to the skin), L. -*rākshasa*, n. (scil. *taila*) a kind of oil (applied in cutaneous diseases), Bhpr.

Kacchora, *am*, n. a kind of turmeric, L.

कचु *kačvī*, f. *Arum Colocasia* (a plant with an esculent root, cultivated for food). -*vana*, n., N. of a forest, Kshit.

कज *kaj*, cl. i. P. *kajati*, to be happy; to be confused with joy or pride or sorrow, Dhātup. vii, 58; to grow (in this sense a Sautra root).

कज *ka-ja*. See under 3. *ka*.

कजिङ्ग *kajinga*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

कज्जल *kajjala*, *as*, m. a cloud (in this sense perhaps for *kaḍ-jala*), L.; (*ā*, *ī*), f. a species of fish, L.; (*ī*), f. *Æthiops Mineralis*, L.; ink, L.; (*am*), n. lampblack (used as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally or as an ornament); sulphuret of lead or antimony (similarly used), Suśr.; Kathās. &c.; (fig.) dregs, BhP. vi, 2, 27. -*dhvaja*, m. a lamp, L. -*maya*, mfn. consisting of lampblack, Hcar. -*rocaka*, m. n. the wooden stand or tripod on which a lamp is placed, a candlestick, L. *Kajjali-tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha.

Kajjalikā, f. powder (esp. made of mercury), Bhpr. *Kajjalita*, mfn. covered with lampblack or with a collyrium prepared from it, gaṇa *tārakādī*, Pāp. v, 2, 36; blackened, soiled, Hcar.

कज्जल *kajjala*, *kajvala*, vv. ll. for *kajjala* above.

कञ्च *kañc*, cl. i. *Ā. kañcate*, *cakañce*, *kañcitā*, &c., to bind; to shine, Dhātup. vi, 9; [cf. *kañc* and *kāñc*, *kaksha*; Lat. *cingere*].

कञ्चट *kañcaṭa*, *as*, m. *Commelina Salicifolia* and *Bengalensis*, L.

Kañcaḍa, *as*, m. *Commelina Bengalensis*, Bhpr.

कञ्चार *kañcāra*, *as*, m. the sun, L.; = *arka-vriksha*, T.

कञ्चिका *kañcikā*, f. a small boil; the branch of a bamboo, L.

कञ्चिदेक *kañcideka*, *am*, n., N. of a village, MBh. v, 934.

Kañcidevā, f. id., MBh. v, 2595.

कञ्चुक *kañcuka*, *as*, ī (ifc. f. *ā*), *am*, m. f. n. (fr. ✓*kañc*?) a dress fitting close to the upper part of the body, armour, mail; a cuirass, corselet,

bodice, jacket, BhP.; Ratnāv.; Kathās. &c.; (*as*), m. the skin of a snake, Pañcat.; husk, shell, Bhpr.; cover, cloth, envelope, Bhpr.; (fig.) a cover, disguise, Hcat.; = *kañabha*, L.; (ī), f. *Lipeocercis Serrata*, L. *Kañcukōśhapīṣin*, mfn. having armour and a turban, R. vi, 99, 23.

Kañcukūlu, *us*, m. a snake, L.

Kañcukita, mfn. furnished with armour or mail, gaṇa *tārakādī*, Pāp. v, 2, 36; (cf. *puḷakakañcukita*).

Kañcukin, mfn. furnished with armour or mail; (ifc.) covered with, wrapped up in, Bhartṛ.; (ī), m. an attendant or overseer of the women's apartments, a chamberlain, Śak.; Vikr.; Pañcat. &c.; a libidinous man, a debauchee, L.; a snake, L.; N. of several plants (*Agallochum*, barley, *Cicer Arietinum*, *Lipeocercis Serrata*), L. *Kañcuki-recaka*, *au*, m. du. the chamberlain and the forester.

Kañcukiya, *as*, m. a chamberlain, Nātyāś.

Kañcula, *as*, m. a partridge, L.; (ī), f. a bodice, jacket &c., L.

Kañculikā, f. a bodice, corset, Amar.

Kañcūla, *as*, *am*, m. n. id., L.

कंज *kañ-ja*, *as*, m. (fr. *kañ*=3. *ka* and *ja*), 'produced from the head,' the hair, L.; 'produced from water,' N. of *Brahmā*, L.; (*am*), n. a lotus, R.; BhP.; *Amṛita*, the food of the gods, L. -*ja*, m. 'born from a lotus,' N. of *Brahmā*, L. -*nābha*, m. 'lotus-navel,' N. of *Viṣṇu*, BhP. iii, 9, 44. -*bāhu*, m. 'having hairy arms,' N. of an *Asura*, Hariv. -*vadana*, n. a lotus-face; (cf. *vadanakañja*). -*sū*, *ās*, m. the god of love, L.

कञ्जक *kañjaka*, *as*, m. the bird *Gracula Religiosa*, L.

Kañjana, *as*, m. id., L.; N. of *Kāma*, the god of love, L.

Kañjala, *as*, m. the bird *Gracula Religiosa*, L. *Kañjinī*, f. a courtesan, L.

कञ्जर *kañjara*, *as*, m. the belly; an elephant; the sun; N. of *Brahmā*, L.

Kañjāra, *as*, m. a peacock; the belly; an elephant; a Muni, hermit; the sun; N. of *Brahmā*; = *vyañjana*, L.

कञ्जिका *kañjikā*, f. *Siphonantus Indica*, Pañcat.

कट *kaṭ*, cl. i. P. *kaṭati* or *kañṭati*, to go, Dhātup. ix, 33.

कट *kaṭ*, cl. i. P. *kaṭati*, *caḷāṭa*, *kaṭiṭā*, &c., to rain; to surround; to encompass, cover, screen; to divide, Dhātup. ix, 6; (cf. ✓*cat*).

Kaṭa, *as*, m. (perhaps for *karta* fr. ✓*3. kṛit*) a twist of straw or grass, straw mat, a screen of straw, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; the hip, MBh. (cf. *kaṭi*); the hollow above the hip or the loins, the hip and loins; the temples of an elephant, Ragh.; a glance or side look, BhP. x, 32, 6 (cf. *kaṭāksha*); a throw of the dice in hazard, Mṛicch.; a corpse, L.; a hearse or any vehicle for conveying a dead body, L.; a burning-ground or place of sepulture, L.; a time or season, L.; excess, superabundance, L.; (*kaṭa* ifc. is considered as a suffix, cf. *ut-kaṭa*, *pra-kaṭa*, &c.); an annual plant, L.; grass, L.; *Saccharum Sara*, L.; a thin piece of wood, a plank, L.; agreement, L.; environs, L.; N. of a *Rakshas*, R.; (ī), f. long pepper, L.; (*am*), n. (ifc.) dust of flowers (considered as a suffix, Kāty. on Pāp. v, 2, 29). -*kaṭa*, m., N. of *Śiva*, MBh. xii, 10364. -*kaṭī*, m. a straw hut, BhP. x, 71, 16. -*kṛit*, m. a plaiter of straw mats, BhP. -*kola*, m. a spittoon, L. -*kriyā*, f. plaiting straw mats. -*khāḍaka*, mfn. eating much, voracious, L.; (*as*), m. a jackal, L.; a crow, L.; a glass vessel, tumbler, bowl, L. -*ghoṣha*, m., N. of a place in the east of India, Kās. on Pāp. iv, 2, 139. -*ghoṣhiya*, mfn. belonging to the above place, ib. -*m-kaṭa*, m., N. of *Śiva*, MBh.; Yājñ.; of Agni, AgP. -*m-kaṭerī*, f. turmeric, Suśr. -*ochnu*, f. (?) a spoon, VarBṛS. -*°jaka*, m., N. of a man, Pat. on Vārtt. 3, on Pāp. i, 1, 23. -*nagara*, n., N. of a place in the east of India, Kās. on Pāp. iv, 2, 139. -*°nagariya*, mfn. belonging to the above place, ib. -*palī-kuñcikā*, f. a straw hut (-*pari-kṛ* and -*palī-kṛ* vv. ll.) -*palvala*, m., N. of a place, Kās. on Pāp. iv, 2, 139. -*°palvaliya*, mfn. belonging to the above place, ib. -*pū-tana*, *as*, *ā*, m. f. a kind of Preta (q. v.) or demon (a form assumed by the deceased spirit of a Kshatriya who when alive neglected his duties), Mn. xii,

71; Mālatim. -*prū*, m. a worm, L.; a player with dice, gambler, L.; N. of *Śiva*, L.; a *Rakshas*, L.; a *Vidyā-dhara*, L. -*bhaṅga*, m. plucking or gleaning corn with the hands, L.; destruction of a prince, royal misfortune, L. -*bhī*, f. *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, Suśr.; N. of several other plants, L. -*bhū*, f. the cheek or region of the temples of an elephant, Śiś. v, 46. -*marda*, m., N. of *Śiva*, L. -*mālinī*, f. any vinous liquor. -*m-bhara*, m. *Bignonia Indica*, L.; (*ā*), f. a female elephant, L.; red arsenic, L.; N. of several plants. -*vraṇa*, m., N. of *Bhīmasena*, L. -*śarkarā*, f. a species of sugar-cane (?), Suśr.; *Guilandina Bonducella*, L. -*saṅghāta*, m. a frame of wicker-work, Comm. on Ait. Ar. -*sthala*, n. the hip and loins; an elephant's temples. -*sthāla*, n. a corpse, L. *Kaṭāksha*, m. a glance or side look, a leer, MBh.; BhP.; Megh. &c.; -*kshetra*, n., N. of a country; -*māhātmya*, n., N. of a work; -*mushṭa*, mfn. caught by a glance; -*vīṭikha*, m. an arrow-like look of love, Bhartṛ.; -*°kshāvākshana*, n. casting lewd or amorous glances, ogling. *Kaṭākshita*, mfn. looked at with a side glance, leered at, Kathās. lxxi, 9. *Kaṭākshapā*, ind. p. (of an irr. compound verb *kaṭākship*), having looked at with a side glance, BhP. x, 36, 10. *Kaṭākshopa*, m. a side glance, leer, BhP. *Kaṭāgni*, m. fire kept up with dry grass or straw; straw placed round a criminal (according to Kull, the straw is wound round his neck and then kindled), Mn. viii, 377; Yājñ. ii, 282; MBh. *Kaṭōdaka*, n. libation of water offered to a dead person, BhP. vii, 2, 17.

Kaṭaka, *as*, m. (Comm. on Up. ii, 32 & v, 35) a twist of straw, a straw mat, Comm. on KātyŚr.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a string, Kād.; a bracelet of gold or shell &c., Śak.; Mṛicch. &c.; a zone; the link of a chain; a ring serving for a bridle-bit, Suśr.; a ring placed as ornament upon an elephant's tusk; the side or ridge of a hill or mountain; a valley, dale, Ragh.; Kathās.; Hit.; a royal camp, Kathās.; Hit. &c.; an army, L.; a circle, wheel, W.; a multitude, troop, caravan, Daś.; collection, compilation, Kād. 40, 11; sea-salt, L.; N. of the capital of Orissa (Cuttack); (*ikā*), f. a straw mat, Comm. on KātyŚr. -*griha*, m. a lizard, L. -*°valayin*, mfn. ornamented with a bracelet and an armlet, Kās. on Pāp. v, 2, 128. -*vārāṇasī*, f., N. of a town.

Kaṭakin, ī, m. a mountain, L.

Kaṭakiya, mfn. belonging to a mat or string &c., gaṇa *apūpādī*, Pāp. v, 1, 4.

Kaṭakya, mfn. id., ib.

Kaṭamba, *as*, m. (Up. iv, 82) a kind of musical instrument; an arrow, L.

Kaṭambarā, f. *Helleborus Niger*, L.

Kaṭasī, f. a cemetery, L.

Kaṭāṭaṅka, *as*, m., N. of *Śiva*, L.

Kaṭāyana, *am*, n. *Andropogon Muricatus*, L.

Kaṭāra, *as*, m. a libidinous man, lecher, L. -*malla*, m., N. of a man.

Kaṭāla, mfn. (fr. *kaṭā*), gaṇa *sidhmādi*, Pāp. v, 2, 97.

Kaṭālu, *us*, m. *Solanum Melongena*, L.

Kaṭāha, *as*, m. (rarely ī, f., *am*, n.) a frying-pan; a boiler, caldron, saucepan (of a semi-spheroidal shape and with handles), MBh.; Suśr.; Śīryas. &c.; a turtle's shell, L.; anything shaped like a caldron (as the temple of an elephant), Śiś. v, 37; a well, L.; a winnowing basket, W.; a mound of earth; hell, the infernal regions, L.; a cot, L.; a young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing, L.; N. of a *Dvīpa*, Kathās.

Kaṭāhaka, *am*, n. a pan, caldron, pot, L.

Kaṭī, ī, ī, f. the hip, buttocks, MBh.; Mn.; Suśr. &c.; the entrance of a temple, VarBṛS.; an elephant's cheek, L.; long pepper, L. -*kaṭapaṭa*, n. a ragged garment wrapped round the hip, Kathās. -*kushṭha*, n. a kind of leprosy. -*kūpa*, m. the hollow above the hip, the loins, L. -*taṭa*, n. the loins, the hip, L. -*tra*, n. anything to protect the hips, a cloth tied round the loins, a girdle, zone, BhP. vi, 16, 30; armour for the hips or loins, Comm. on Up. iv, 172; an ornament of small bells worn round the loins. -*deśa*, m. the loins. -*nāḍikā*, f. a zone, girdle, L. -*protha*, m. the buttocks, L.; (cf. *kata-pr*). -*bandha*, m. a zone, girdle, L. -*mālikā*, f. id., ib. -*rohaka*, m. the rider on an elephant (as sitting behind and not, like the driver, sitting in front), L. -*vāsa*, m. a cloth worn round the loins, Hcat. -*śirshaka*, m. the hip (as projecting like a head), L.; the hip and loins or the

hollow above the hip, W. — *śūla*, m. sciatic pain, stitch in the side; pleurisy, Bhpr. — *śrīṅkhālā*, f. a girdle of small bells, L. — *sūtra*, n. a zone or waistband, girdle, BhP.; Pañcat.

Kaṭika, ifc. = *kaṭi*, the hip, Suśr.; (ā), f. the hip, MBh.

Kaṭina, mfn. matted, screened; having handsome loins; (ī), m. an elephant, L.

Kaṭilla, as, m. Momordica Charantia, Car.

Kaṭillaka, as, m. id., L.

Kaṭi, f. = *kaṭi* above. — *tala*, n. a crooked sword, sabre, scymitar, L. — *nivasana*, n. a cloth worn round the hip, Kathās. — *paṭa*, m. id., Rājat.

Kaṭika, ifc. = *kaṭi* above. — *taruṇa*, c, n. du. a particular part of the hip-bone, Suśr.

Kaṭira, as, am, m. n. the cavity of the loins or the iliac region, L.; a cave, indentation, L.; (a), m. Mons Veneris, L.

Kaṭiraka, am, n. the hip, Śiś. xiii, 34.

Kaṭu, mī(ā & us)n. (Up. i, 9; cf. √2. *kṛi*) pungent, acrid, sharp (one of the six kinds of flavour, *rasa*, q.v.), MBh.; Suśr.; Bhag. &c.; pungent, stimulating (as smell), strong-scented, ill-smelling, MBh. xiv; Ragh. v, 48; R. &c.; bitter, caustic (as words), displeasing, disagreeable (as sounds); fierce, impetuous, hot, envious, Ragh. vi, 85; Pañcat. &c.; (us), m. pungency, acerbity (as of a flavour), L.; [cf. Lith. *kartus*, 'bitter']; Trichosanthes Dioca, Suśr.; Michelia Campaka, L.; N. of several other plants, L.; a kind of camphor, L.; (us & vi), f., N. of several plants; (u), n. an improper action, an act which ought not to have been done; blaming, reviling, scandal, W. — *kanda*, m. ginger, L.; garlic, L.; Hyperanthus Moringa, L. — *karaṇja*, m. Guilandina Bonducella, L. — *kīṭa*, m. a gnat or musquito, L. — *kīṭaka*, m. id. — *kṛāpa*, m. 'making a piercing noise,' a species of chicken (Parra Jacana or Goensis), L. — *granthi*, m. dried ginger, L.; the root of long pepper, L. — *caturjātaka*, n. an aggregate of four acid substances (cardamoms, the bark and leaves of Laurus Cassia, and black pepper), L. — *cohada*, m. Tabernemontana Coronaria, L. — *ja*, mfn. produced from or made of acid substances (as a kind of drink), MBh. — *tā*, f. sharpness, pungency, Śārng.; strong scent or smell, Bhām.; harshness, coarseness, Hariv. — *tikta*, m. a species of plant, L. — *tiktaka*, m. Cannabis Sativa, R.; Gentiana Cherayta, L.; (ā), f. a kind of gourd, L. — *tupdikā*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *tupā*, f. id., ib. — *tumbinī*, f. a particular plant, L. — *tumbī*, f. a kind of bitter gourd, Suśr. — *talla*, m. white mustard, L. — *traya*, n. an aggregate of three pungent substances or spices (as ginger, black and long pepper), L. — *trika*, n. id., Suśr. — *tva*, n. pungency, acerbity, Subh. — *dalā*, f. Cucumis Utilissimus, L. — *nishpāva*, m. Lablab Vulgaris, L. — *pattra*, m. Oldenlandia Biflora, L.; white basil, L. — *pattraka*, m. white basil, L.; (ikā), f., N. of a plant, L. — *padra*, m. N. of a place (?). — *pāka*, mfn. producing acrid humors in digestion, Suśr. — *pākin*, mfn. id., ib. — *phala*, m. Trichosanthes Dioca, L.; (ā), f. Luffa Foetida, Car.; (am), n. a species of plant. — *badari*, f., N. of a plant and of a village called after it, Comm. on Pāṇ. i, 2, 51. — *bijā*, f. long pepper, L. — *bhaṅga*, m. dried ginger, L. — *bhadra*, m. id., Car. — *bhāshi-tā*, f. sarcastic speech, Prasannar. — *mañjarikā*, f. Achyranthes Aspera. — *mūla*, n. the root of long pepper, L. — *moda*, n. a particular perfume, L. — *m-bharā*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *rava*, m. a frog, L. — *rohinikā*, f. Helleborus Niger. — *rohinī*, f. id., Suśr. — *valli*, f. Gertneria Racemosa, L. — *varttikā*, f. a species of Solanum, L. — *vipāka*, mfn. = *pāka* above, Suśr. — *śrīṅga*, n. a particular vegetable, L. — *śrīṅgā*, n. id., ib. — *sneha*, m. Sinapis Dichotoma, L. **Kaṭutkaṭa**, n. dried ginger, L. **Kaṭutkaṭaka**, n. id., ib. **Kaṭushaṇa**, n. dried ginger, L.; the root of long pepper; (cf. *ūshaṇa*). — **Kaṭuka**, mī(ā & ī)n. sharp, pungent, bitter; fierce, impetuous, hot, bad, RV. x, 85, 34; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; (as), m. N. of several plants, L.; N. of a man; (ā, ī), f., N. of several plants, L.; (am), n. pungency, acerbity, MBh. ii; (ifc. in a bad sense, e.g. *dadhi-kaṭuka*, m. bad coagulated milk, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 126); N. of a plant, L.; an aggregate of three pungent substances (see *traya*), L. — *tā*, f. pungency, acerbity, Subh. — *traya*, n. an aggregate of three pungent substances (long and black pepper, and ginger), Suśr. — *tva*, n. = *tā* above, Suśr. — *phala*,

n., N. of a plant (= *kakkolaka*), L. — *bhakshin*, mfn., N. of a man. — *rohinī*, f. Helleborus Niger, Suśr. — *valli*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *viṭapa*, ās, m. pl., N. of a species of plant, VarBṛ. **Kaṭukāñjanī**, f. Helleborus Niger, L. **Kaṭukārohinī**, f. id., Car. **Kaṭukālābhu**, m. Trichosanthes Dioca, L. **Kaṭukōdaya**, mfn. leading to disagreeable consequences, having bad results, MBh.

Kaṭukita, mfn. (Prākṛit *kaḍuida*) spoken to sharply or bitterly, treated harshly, Ratnāv.

Kaṭukiman, ā, m. sharpness, Nir. v, 4.

Kaṭura, am, n. buttermilk mixed with water, L.

Kaṭora, as, ā, m. f. a kind of cup or vessel.

Kaṭola, mfn. (Up. i, 67) pungent, acrid, sharp; (as), m. a Caṇḍāla. — *pāda*, mfn. footed like a Caṇḍāla, *gaṇa hasty-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 138. — *viṇā*, f. a kind of lute played by Caṇḍālas.

Kaṭolaka, as, m. a Caṇḍāla. — *pāda*, mfn. having feet like a Caṇḍāla, *gaṇa hasty-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 138.

Kaṭ-phala, as, m. (for *kaṭu-phala*, but different in meaning from it), N. of a small tree (found in the north-west of Hindūstān, the aromatic bark and seeds of which are used in medicine; the fruit is eaten; the common name is Kāyaphal), Suśr.; (ā), f., N. of several plants.

Kaṭvara, am, n. (Up. iii, 1; cf. *kaṭura*) buttermilk mixed with water, Suśr.; a sauce, condiment, Comm. on Up.; (mfn.) despised, L.

कटकटी kaṭakaṭā, ind. an onomatopoetic word (supposed to represent the noise of rubbing), MBh.; Dhūrtas.; [cf. *kīṭakīṭāya*].

Kaṭakaṭāpaya, Nom. P. *payati*, to rub two substances together, produce a creaking or grating noise, R.

कटन kaṭana, am, n. the roof or thatch of a house, W.

कटुकता kaṭuka-tā, f. (for *kaṭuka-tā?*, but cf. *khaṭuka*) harshness, L.

कटरकग्राम kaṭeraka-grāma, m., N. of a village.

कट kaṭ, cl. 10. P. *kaṭayati*, to heap, cover with earth, Kṛishis.

Kaṭana, am, n. the act of heaping, covering with earth, ib.

कटारिण्य kaṭari-ṇṛitya, am, n. a kind of dance.

कटार kaṭāra, as, m. a weapon, dagger, W.

Kaṭāraka, as, ikā, m. f. id., Rājat.; Comm. on Kātyāśr.

कटफल kaṭ-phala. See above.

कट kaṭvara. See above.

कटाङ्ग kaṭvāṅga, a wrong reading for *khaṭvāṅga*, q.v., BhP. (ed. Burnouf).

कट kaṭ, cl. 1. P. *kaṭhati*, to live in distress, Dhātup. ix, 48.

1. Kaṭha (from 2. see s.v.), am, n. distress (?). — *marāda*, m. 'dissipating distress' (?), N. of Śiva, L.; (cf. *kaṭa-marāda*).

Kaṭhara, mfn. hard, L.; (cf. *kaṭhina*).

Kaṭhalya, am, n. gravel, Buddh.

Kaṭhalla, am, n. id., ib.

Kaṭhāku, us, m. (Up. iii, 77) a bird or a particular bird.

Kaṭhāhaka, as, m. a kind of fowl, L.

Kaṭhikā, f. chalk, W.; (cf. *kaṭhini*).

Kaṭhiṅjara, as, m. Ocimum Sanctum (commonly called Tulasi), L.

Kaṭhina, mfn. (Comm. on Up. ii, 49) hard, firm, stiff (opposed to *mṛidu*); difficult, Megh.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; harsh, inflexible, cruel, Kum.; Amar. &c.; violent (as pain), Vikr.; (ā), f. crystallized sugar, a sweetmeat made with refined sugar, L.; a species of betel, L.; (ī), f. chalk, Pañcat.; Hit.; (am), n. an earthen vessel for cooking, MBh.; R.; a strap or pole for carrying burdens, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 72 (cf. *vaṇṣa-kaṭhina*); a shovel, scoop, L. — *citta*, mfn. hard-hearted, cruel, unkind. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. hardness, firmness, harshness, severity, Śāntis.; BhP. &c.; difficulty, obscurity, W. — *prishṭhaka*, m. id., ib. — *phala*, m. Feronia Elephantum, L. — *hṛidaya*, mfn. = *citta* above. **Kaṭhināvaḍāna**, n., N. of

a Buddhist legend. **Kaṭhinēkshu**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L.

Kaṭhinaka, as, m. a shovel, scoop, L.; (ikā), f. chalk, L.

Kaṭhinaya, Nom. P. *kaṭhinayati*, to harden, indurate, render hard, Viddh.

Kaṭhini = *√kṛi*, id., Car.

Kaṭhini = *√bhū*, to become hard. — *bhūta*, mfn. hardened, indurated.

Kaṭhilla, as, m. Momordica Charantia, L.; gravel; (cf. *kaṭhalya*).

Kaṭhillaka, as, m. Momordica Charantia, L.; Ocimum Sanctum, L. (cf. *kaṭhiṅjara*); Boerhavia Diffusa, L.

Kaṭhura, mī(ā)n. hard, cruel, VCāp.

Kaṭhera, as, m. (Up. i, 59) a needy or distressed man, pauper.

Kaṭheru, us, m. = *cāmara-vāta*, T.

Kaṭhora, mī(ā)n. (Up. i, 65) hard, solid, stiff, offering resistance, BhP.; Prab. &c.; sharp, piercing, BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; hard, severe, cruel, hard-hearted, Pañcat.; Śāh.; full, complete, full-grown (as the moon), Comm. on Up.; Comm. on Śiś.; luxuriant, rank, Mṛicch. — *giri*, m., N. of a mountain, Brahmanḍap. — *citta*, mfn. hard-hearted, cruel, Śārng. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. hardness, firmness; rigour, severity. — *tārādhipa*, m. 'full-star-lord,' full moon, Śiś. i, 20. — *hṛidaya*, mfn. = *citta* above, Śāh.

Kaṭhoraya, Nom. P. *kaṭhorayati*, to cause to thrive, make luxuriant, Mālatīm.

Kaṭhorita, mfn. made to thrive, strengthened, Hcar.

Kaṭhori = *√bhū*, to grow strong, become hard or intense, Hcar.

Kaṭhola, mfn. = *kaṭhora*, L.

कट 2. kaṭha, as, m., N. of a sage (a pupil of Vaiśampāyana and founder of a branch of the Yajur-veda, called after him), MBh. &c.; (as), m. a pupil or follower of Kaṭha (esp. pl.); a Brahman, L.; (ī), f. a female pupil or follower of Kaṭha, Comm. on Pāṇ.; the wife of a Brahman, L. — *ka-lāpa*, am or ās, n. or m. pl. the schools of Kaṭha and Kalāpīn, R. ii, 32, 18; *gaṇa kṛtakauja-pādi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 37. — *kanthuma*, am or ās, n. or m. pl. the schools of Kaṭha and Kuthumin, ib. — *dhūrta*, m. a Brahman skilled in the Kaṭha branch of the Yajur-veda, W. — *valli*, f., N. of an Upanishad; (cf. *kaṭhōpanishad*). — *śākhā*, f. the Kaṭha branch of the Yajur-veda. — *śāṭha*, m. Kaṭha and Śāṭha [Kās.], *gaṇa jāunakādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 106. — *śāṭhin*, inas, m. pl. the schools of Kaṭha and Śāṭha, ib. — *śruti*, f., N. of an Upanishad; (cf. *kaṭhōpanishad*). — *iro-triya*, m. a Brahman who has studied the Kaṭha branch, W. **Kaṭhādhyāpaka**, m. a teacher of the above branch. **Kaṭhōpanishad**, f., N. of an Upanishad (generally said to belong to the Atharva-veda, but in some MSS. and books ascribed to the Black Yajur-veda, probably because the story of Naciketas occurs also in TBṛ. iii, 1, 8); — *bhāṣhya*, n., N. of a commentary on the Kaṭhōpanishad; — *bhāṣhya-tīkā*, f., N. of a commentary on the last; — *bhāṣhyatīkavivaraṇa*, n., N. of a commentary on the last.

कटरणि kaṭheraṇi, is, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa upakādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69.

कड kaḍ, cl. 1. P. *kaḍati*, to be confused or disturbed by pleasure or pain; to be elated or intoxicated, Dhātup. : cl. 6. P. *kaḍati*, to eat, consume, Vop.; Caus. *kāḍayati*, to break off a part, separate, divide; to remove the chaff or husk of grain &c.; to preserve, Dhātup. xxxii, 44; (cf. *kaṇḍ*).

Kaḍā, mfn. dumb, mute, ŚBr. xiv; ignorant, stupid, L. — *m-kara*, m. straw, the stalks of various sorts of pulse &c., Pāṇ. v, 1, 69. — *m-kariya*, mfn. to be fed with straw, ib. — *m-gara*, v. l. for *kaḍam-kara* above. — *m-gariya*, mfn. = *kaḍam-kariya*, Ragh. v, 9.

Kaḍaka, am, n. sea-salt (obtained by evaporation), L.

Kaḍaṅga, as, m. a spirituous liquor, a kind of rum, L.

Kaḍaṅgaka = *nishpāva*, L.

कडक kaḍacchaka, as, m. a kind of spoon, ladle.

कड kaḍ, ind. an onomatopoetic word expressive of noise. — *kāra*, m. a noise, Bālar.

कडल kaḍatra, am, n. (Up. √gaḍ, Up. iii, 106?) = *kalatra*, Comm. on Up.; a kind of vessel, L.

कडिन्दिका kaṇḍīkikā, f. science, L.; (cf. *kalindikā*, *kalindikā*.)

कडम्बा kaḍamba, as, m. (Up. iv, 82) an end or point, Comm. on Un.; the stalk of a pot-herb, L.; *Convolvulus Repens*, Car.; (f), f. id., L.

कडवक kaḍavaka, am, n. a section of a great poem written in an Apabhraṃśa dialect, Śāh. 562.

कडार kaḍāra, mfn. (fr. √gad, Up. iii, 135?), tawny, Śiś. v, 3; (as), m. tawny (the colour), L.; a servant, slave, L. **कडाररूढि**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 38.

कडितुल kaḍitula, as, m. a sword, scymitar; a sacrificial knife, L.

कडुली kaḍulī, f. a kind of drum.

कडेर kaḍera, m., N. of a people, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 195.

कड़ kaḍḍ, cl. 1. P. kaḍḍati, to be hard or rough; to be harsh or severe, Dhātup. ix, 65.

कण kaṇ, cl. 1. P. kaṇati, cakāṇa, kaṇishyati, akanīṭ or akānīṭ, kaṇitā, to become small; to sound, cry, Dhātup. xiii, 6; to go, approach, Dhātup. xix, 32; cl. 10. P. kāṇayati, to wink, close the eye with the lids or lashes, Dhātup. xxx, 41; Caus. kāṇayati (aor. acikāṇat and acakāṇat, Pat. on Pāṇ. vii, 4, 3), to sigh, sound; [cf. √can and √kvan.]

कणा, as, m. (Nir. vi, 30; related to *kanā*, *kaṇishṭha*, *kaṇiyas*, *kaṇyā*, in all of which smallness is implied, BRD.), a grain, grain of corn, single seed, AV. x, 9, 26; xi, 3, 5; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; a grain or particle (of dust), Ragh. i, 85; Vikr.; flake (of snow), Amar.; a drop (of water), Śak. 60a; Megh.; Bhp. &c.; a spark (of fire), Pāṇcat.; the spark or facet of a gem; any minute particle, atom, Prab.; Śāntis.; (ā), f. a minute particle, atom, drop; long pepper, Suśr.; cummin seed, L.; a kind of fly (= *kumbhira-makshikā*), L.; (f), f. = *kaṇikā* below, L.; (am), n. a grain, singleseed, Kathās.; (cf. *kaṇishṭha*). **—guggulu**, m. a species of bellium, L. **—ja**, m. a particular measure, Hcat. **—jira**, m. a white kind of cummin seed, L. **—jiraka**, n. id., L. **—dhūma**, m. a kind of penance, MatsyaP. **—pa** (*kaṇāṇi, lohagulikāḥ pibati*), m. a kind of weapon, MBh.; Daś. &c. **—pāyin**, m. id., MBh. viii, 744. **—priya**, m. 'fond of seeds,' a sparrow, L. **—bha**, m. 'shining like a grain' (*kaṇa iva bhāṣi*), a kind of fly with a sting, Suśr. **—bhaka**, m. id., ib. **—bhaksha**, m. = *kaṇāda* below. **—bhaksha**, m. a kind of sparrow, L. **—bhuj**, m. = *kaṇāda* below. **—lābha**, m. a whirlpool, L. **—śas**, ind. in small parts, in minute particles, Kum.; Bālar. &c. **कणāda**, as, m. 'atom-eater,' N. given to the author of the Vaiśeṣika branch of the Nyāya philosophy (as teaching that the world was formed by an aggregation of atoms; he is also called Kāśyapa, and considered as a Devarshi; see also *ulūka*), Prab.; Sarvad. &c.; a goldsmith (= *kalāda*), L.; *-rahasya-saṃgraha*, m., N. of a work. **कणāna**, mfn. one whose food consists of grains (of rice); *-tā*, f. the state of the above, Mn. xi, 167. **कणānvā**, f. a kind of white cummin seed, L.

कणika, as, m. a grain, ear of corn; a drop, small particle, VarBṛS.; the meal of parched wheat, the heart of wheat, L.; an enemy, L.; a purificatory ceremony (= *nirājana*, q. v.), L.; N. of a minister of king Dhṛti-rāṣṭra, MBh. i; (ā), f. an ear of corn, Comm. on BHP.; a drop, atom, small particle, Prab.; Megh. &c.; a small spot, Kād.; the meal of parched wheat; *Premna Spinosa* or *Longifolia*, L.; a kind of corn, Pāṇcat.

कणita, am, n. crying out with pain, L.

कणisa, as, m. an ear or spike of corn, Kād.

—kimaśru, m. the beard of corn, L.

कणika, mfn. small, diminutive, L.; (ā), f. a grain, single seed, MBh. xii.

कणici, is, ī, f. (Up. iv, 70) a sound; a creeper in flower; *Abrus Precatorius*; a cart, L.; (cf. *kanici*).

कणiyas, mfn. very small, young, younger, L.; = *kaṇiyas*, q. v.

कणūkaya, Nom. P. (pres. p. f. *kaṇūkayanti*) to desire to utter words (of blame or censure), RV. x, 132, 7.

कणटीन kaṇṭīna, as, m. a wagtail, L.

कणāṭira, °raka, as, m. id., ib.

कणāda kaṇāda. See under *kaṇa*

कणे kaṇe, ind., considered as a *gati* in the sense of 'satisfying a desire,' Pāṇ. i, 4, 66, (e. g. *kaṇe-hatyā payaḥ pibati*, he drinks milk till he is satiated, Kāś.)

कणेर kaṇera, as, m. *Pterospermum Acerifolium*, L.; (ā), f. a she-elephant, L.; a courtesan, L.

कणeru, us, m. = *kaṇera*; cf. *kaṇeru*.

कणट kaṇṭ, cl. 1. P. kaṇṭati, to go, move, Nir.; (cf. *kaṭ*.)

कणट kaṇṭa, as, m. (thought by some to be for original *karṇa*, fr. √2. *kṛit*) a thorn, Bhp. ix, 3, 7 (cf. *tri-kaṇṭa*, *bahu-kaṇṭa*, &c.); the boundary of a village, L.; [cf. Gk. *κεντρώ*, *κεντρον*?] **—kāra**, m. a particular plant, L.; (f), f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, Suśr.; *Bombax Heptaphyllum*, L.; *Flacourtia Sapida*, L. **—kāra**, m. a kind of *Solanum*, L.; (ikā), f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, Suśr. **—kāri-traya**, n. the aggregate of three sorts of *Solanum*, L. **—kāla**, m. *Artocarpus Integrifolia*, L. **—kurāṇṭa**, m. *Barleria Cristata*, L. **—tanu**, f. a sort of *Solanum*, L. **—dalā**, f. *Pandanus Odoratisimus*, L. **—pattra**, m. *Flacourtia Sapida*, L.; *-phalā*, f. a particular plant, L. **—pattrikā**, f. *Solanum Melongena*, L. **—pāda**, m. *Flacourtia Sapida*, L. **—puṅkikā**, f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, L. **—phala**, m., N. of several plants (*Asteracantha Longifolia*; bread-fruit tree; *Datura Fastuosa*; *Guilandina Bonduc*; *Ricinus Communis*), L.; (ā), f. a sort of *Cucurbita*, L. **—vallī**, f. *Acacia Concinna*, L. **—vriksa**, m. *Guilandina Bonduc*, L. **—kaṇṭa-phala**, m. *Asteracantha Longifolia*, L. **—kaṇṭārtagalā**, f. *Barleria Cærulea*, L. **—kaṇṭālu**, m. *Solanum Jacquinii*, L.; another species of *Solanum*, L.; a bamboo, L. **—kaṇṭāhvaya**, n. the tuberous root of the lotus, L.

—kaṇṭaka, as, m. (am, n., L.) a thorn, ŚBr. v; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; anything pointed, the point of a pin or needle, a prickle, sting, R.; a fish-bone, R. iii, 76, 10; Mn. viii, 95; a finger-nail (cf. *kara-ka*), Naish. i, 94; the erection of the hair of the body in thrilling emotions (cf. *kaṇṭakita*); unevenness or roughness (as on the surface of the tongue), Car.; any troublesome seditious person (who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government), a paltry foe, enemy in general (cf. *kshudra-satru*), Mn. ix, 253, &c.; Bhp.; R. &c.; a sharp stinging pain, symptom of disease, Suśr.; a vexing or injurious speech, MBh. i, 3559; any annoyance or source of vexation, obstacle, impediment, R.; Hit.; the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar mansions, VarBṛS. & VarBṛ.; a term in the Nyāya philosophy implying refutation of argument, detection of error &c., L.; a bamboo, L.; workshop, manufactory, L.; boundary of a village, L.; fault, defect, L.; N. of Makara (or the marine monster, the symbol of Kāma-deva), L.; of the horse of Śākya-muni, Lalit. (wrong reading for *kaṇṭhaka*, BRD.); of an Aghraṭa, Rājāt.; of a barber, Hariv. (v. l. *kaṇḍuka*); (f), f. a species of *Solanum*, Suśr. **—traya**, n. an aggregate of three sorts of *Solanum*, L. **—dalā**, f. *Pandanus Odoratisimus*, L. **—druma**, m. a tree with thorns, a thorn bush, Bhp.; Mṛicch.; *Bombax Heptaphyllum*, L. **—prāvṛita**, f. *Aloe Perfoliata*, L. **—phala**, m. *Artocarpus Integrifolia*, L.; *Ruellia Longifolia*, L.; (the term is applicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat, W.; cf. *kaṇṭaki-phala*).

—bhuj, m. 'eating thorns,' a camel, Hit. **—yukta**, mfn. having thorns, thorny. **—latā**, f. *Capparis Zeylanica*, Nigh. **—vat**, mfn. id.; covered with erect hair. **—vṛintāki**, f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, L. **—śreṇī**, f. id., ib.; a porcupine, W. **—sthali**, f., N. of a country, VarBṛS. **—kaṇṭakākhyā**, m. *Trapa Bispinosa*. **—kaṇṭakāgāra**, m. 'dwelling among thorns,' a kind of lizard, L.; a porcupine, W. **—kaṇṭakādhyā**, mfn. full of thorns, thorny, VarBṛS. **—kaṇṭakāluka**, m. *Hedysarum Alhagi*, L. **—kaṇṭakāsana**, m. 'whose food is thorns,' a camel, L. **—kaṇṭakāshṭhila**, m. 'having sharp bones,' a kind of fish, L. **—kaṇṭakōddharana**, n. weeding or extracting thorns &c.; removing annoyances, extirpating thieves or rogues or any national and public nuisance, Mn. ix, 252; R. &c. **—kaṇṭakōddhāra**, m., N. of a work.

—kaṇṭaki (in comp. for *kaṇṭakin*, col. 3).

—kshirin, m. pl. thorn-plants and milk-plants.

—ja, mfn. produced from or grown upon a thorny plant, Vishnus.; produced from a fish, W. **—phala**, m. = *kaṇṭaka-phala*, q. v., L. **—latā**, f. a gourd, L.

—vriksa, m. a sort of tree, Suśr.

—kaṇṭakita, mfn. thorny, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; covered with erect hairs, having the hair of the body erect, Śak. 68 b; Kum.; Kād. &c.

—kaṇṭakin, mfn. thorny, prickly, ĀśvGr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; vexatious, annoying; (f), m., N. of several plants (viz. *Acacia Catechu*; *Vanguiera Spinosa*; *Ruellia Longifolia*; *Zizyphus Jubaba*; *bamboo*, L.; a fish, L.; (*ini*), f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, L.; a kind of date-palm; red amaranth, L.; N. of a mother in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.

—kaṇṭakila, as, m. *Bambusa Spinosa*, L.

—kaṇṭala, as, m. *Mimosa Arabica* (commonly called Vavala; a tree yielding a species of Gum Arabic; the branches are prickly, whence the name, W.), L.

—kaṇṭārikā, f., N. of a plant, L.

—kaṇṭālikā, f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, L.

—kaṇṭin, mfn. thorny; (f), m., N. of several plants (viz. *Achyranthes Aspera*; *Acacia Catechu*; *Ruellia Longifolia*; a species of pea), L.

कणठ kaṇṭh, cl. 1. P. Ā. kaṇṭhati, -te: cl. 10. P. kaṇṭhayati, to mourn; to long for, desire (cf. 2. *ut-kaṇṭha*), Dhātup. viii, 11; xxxiv, 40.

कणठ kaṇṭhā, as, m. (v. *kaṇ*, Up. i, 105), the throat, the neck (cf. *ā-kaṇṭha-tripta*; *kaṇṭhe* √grah, to embrace, Kathās.); the voice (cf. *sanna-kaṇṭha*), MBh.; Bhp. &c.; sound, especially guttural sound, W.; the neck (of a pitcher or jar), the narrowest part (e. g. of the womb; of a hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited; of a stalk &c.), Suśr.; Hcat.; Kathās. &c.; immediate proximity, Pāṇcat.; *Vanguiera Spinosa*, L.; N. of a Maharshi, R.; (f), f. neck, throat, L.; a rope or leather round the neck of a horse, L.; a necklace, collar, ornament for the neck, L. **—kubja**, m. a kind of fever (cf. *adhara-kaṇṭha*, 1. *ut-kaṇṭha*, &c.). **—pratikāra**, m. the cure of the preceding disease. **—kūpikā**, f. the Vīṇā or Indian lute, L. **—kūpa**, m. cavity of the throat. **—ga**, mfn. reaching or extending to the throat, Mn. ii, 62. **—gata**, mfn. being at or in the throat, reaching the throat, R.; Pāṇcat.; Ratnāv. &c. **—graha**, m. 'clinging to the neck,' embracing, embrace, Kathās.; Ratnāv.; Mṛicch.

—grahana, n. id., Amar. **—ccheda**, m. cutting off the neck. **—tāṭa**, m. n. the side of the neck. **—talāsikā**, f. the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse, L. **—tas**, ind. from the throat; distinctly; singly. **—daghnā**, mfn. reaching to the neck, ŚBr. xii. **—dvayasa**, mfn. id. **—dhāna**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. **—nāla**, n. 'neck-stalk,' the throat compared to a lotus-stalk, Ragh. xv, 52; the neck, Prab.; Bālar.; (f), f. throat, neck, Prasannar. **—nidaka**, m. *Falco Cheela*, L.; a kite, W. **—nilaka**, m. a torch, whisk of lighted straw &c. (= *ulka*), L. **—pāṇḍita**, m., N. of a poet. **—pāsaka**, m. a halter, a rope passing round an elephant's neck, L.; an elephant's cheek, L. **—pīṭha**, n. gullet, throat, Bālar.; (f), f. id., Prasannar. **—piḍā**, f. sharp pains in the throat, Bhpr. **—prāvṛita**, n. covering the throat, Gaut. ii, 14. **—bandha**, m. a rope tied round an elephant's neck, L. **—bhaṇḍa**, m. 'break of the voice,' stammering. **—bhūṣhaṇa**, n. an ornament for the neck, collar, necklace, Hcat. **—bhūṣhā**, f. id., L. **—maṇi**, m. a jewel worn on the throat, L.; a dear or beloved object; thyroid cartilage, L. [NBD. *Nachtrag* 2].

—mūla, n. the deepest part of the throat. **—mūliya**, mfn. being in the deepest part of the throat, Comm. on TS. xxiii, 17. **—rava**, m., N. of an author. **—rodha**, m. stopping or lowering the voice (see *sa-ka*). **—lagna**, mfn. fastened round the throat; clinging to, embracing. **—latā**, f. a collar, necklace. **—vartin**, mfn. being in the throat (as the vital air), about to escape, Ragh. xii, 54. **—vibhūṣhaṇa**, n. ornament for the neck, L. **—sālūka**, n. hard tumour in the throat, Suśr. **—śuṇḍi**, f. swelling of the tonsils, ib. **—śoṣha**, m. dryness of the throat, a dry throat, ŚārhGS. **—śruti**, f., N. of an Upanishad (belonging to the *Atharva-veda*). **—saṅjana**, n. hanging on or round the throat. **—sūtra**, n. a particular mode of embracing, Ragh. xix, 32. **—stha**, mfn. staying or sticking in the throat; being in or upon the throat; guttural; being in the mouth ready to be repeated by rote, learnt by heart and ready to be recited, W.

—sthali, f. throat. **—kaṇṭhagata**, mfn. come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person), W. **—kaṇṭhāgni**, m. 'digesting in the throat or gizzard,' a bird, L. **—kaṇṭhābharṇa**, n. an orna-

ment for the neck, necklace; a shorter N. of the work called *Sarasvatī-kaṇṭhābharāṇa* (cf. also *kavi-ka*); -*darpaṇa*, -*māṛjana*, n., N. of two commentaries on the above work. **Kaṇṭhāśleṣha**, m. the act of embracing, embrace, Bhāṭṭ.; Ratnāv. **Kaṇṭhā-kāla**, m. 'black on the neck'; N. of Śiva, L. **Kaṇṭhe-viddha**, m., N. of a man; (cf. *kaṇṭheviddhi*). **Kaṇṭheśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha. **Kaṇṭhōkta**, mfn. spoken of or enumerated singly or one by one, Comm. on TPrāt. **Kaṇṭhōkti**, f. speaking of or enumerating one by one, ib.

Kaṇṭhaka, as, m. an ornament for the neck, Kathās; N. of the horse of Śākyamuni, Lalit; (*ikā*), f. a necklace of one string or row, L.; ornament for the neck, Kathās.

Kaṇṭhā-rava = *kaṇṭhī-rava* below.

Kaṇṭhin, mfn. belonging to the throat.

Kaṇṭhī-rava, as, m. 'roaring from the throat,' a lion, Pañcat.; an elephant in rut, L.; a pigeon, L.; (*ṛ*), f. Gendarussa Vulgaris, L.

Kaṇṭhya, mfn. being at or in the throat, VS. xxxix, 9; Suśr. ii, 130, 13; suitable to the throat, Suśr.; belonging to the throat, pronounced from the throat, guttural (as sounds; they are, according to the Prātiśākhya, a, ā, ḥ, and the Jihvāmūliya [or Visarjanīya]; according to the Comm. on Pān. i, 1, 9, a, ā, ḥ, kḥ, g, gh, ṇ, and ḥ; according to Vop. also ṇ); (as), m. a guttural sound or letter, Pañcat. - **varṇa**, m. a guttural sound or letter. - **svata**, m. a guttural vowel (i. e. a and ā).

कण्डला *kaṇḍalā*, f. a basket made of canes, L.; (cf. *kaṇḍola*.)

कण्डाल *kaṇḍāla*, as, m. a boat, ship, L.; a hoe, spade, L.; war, L.; Arum Campanulatum, L.; a camel, L.; a churning-vessel, L.; (*ā*), f. a churning-vessel, L.

कण्ठिला, as, m. a camel, L.; (as, *ṛ*), m. f. a churning-vessel, L.

काण्ड *kaṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. Ā. *kaṇḍati*, -te, to be glad or wanton; cl. 10. P. *kaṇḍayati*, to separate (the chaff from the grain), Dhātup.; (cf. *kaṇḍ*).

Kaṇḍana, am, n. the act of threshing, separating the chaff from the grain in a mortar, Heat; that which is separated from the grain, chaff, Suśr.; (*ṛ*), f. a wooden bowl or mortar (in which the cleaning or threshing of grain is performed), Mn. iii, 68.

Kaṇḍarā, f. a sinew (of which sixteen are considered to be in the human body), Suśr.; Bhpr. &c.; a principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c., W.

Kaṇḍikā, f. a short section, the shortest subdivision (in the arrangement of certain Vedic compositions); [cf. *kāṇḍa* and *kāṇḍikā*].

काण्डि - *kaṇḍi*, to pound, bray, Car.

Kaṇḍira, as, m. a sort of vegetable, Car.; (cf. *gaṇḍira*.)

Kaṇḍu, us, f. = *kaṇḍū* below, Suśr.; (us), m., N. of a Rishi, VP.; BhP. &c.

Kaṇḍuka, as, m., N. of a barber, Hariv.

Kaṇḍura, mfn. (*ā*) n. scratching; itching, Suśr.; (as), m. Momordica Charantia, L.; a species of reed, L.; (*ā*), f. Mucuna Pruritus, L.; a species of creeper, L.

Kaṇḍula, mfn. itching, Car.

Kaṇḍū, ūr, f. itching, the itch, Suśr.; Kum. &c.; scratching, Śāntiś.; (cf. *sa-kaṇḍuka*). - **kaṇḍi**, f. Mucuna Pruritus, L. - **ghna**, m. Cathartocarpus Fistula, L.; white mustard, L. - **jush**, mfn. feeling a desire to scratch, itching, Hcar. 44, 7. - **makā**, f. a kind of insect whose bite is poisonous, Suśr. - **mat**, mfn. scratching, itching, Suśr. **काण्डव-ādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pān. iii, 1, 27.

Kaṇḍūti, ūr, f. scratching; itching, the itch, BhP.; Śāh. &c.; (fig.) sexual desire (of women), Rājāt.; N. of one of the mothers in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. ix.

Kaṇḍūna, mfn. feeling a desire to scratch, itching, desiring or longing for, Śāh.

Kaṇḍūya, Nom. P. Ā. *kaṇḍūyati*, -te, to scratch, scrape, rub, TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; to itch, Śāring.; Pass. *kaṇḍūyate*, to be scratched, VarBhS.; Desid. *kaṇḍūyishati*, Vārtt. on Pān. vi, 1, 3; Vop.

Kaṇḍūyana, am, n. the act of scratching, scraping, rubbing; itching, the itch, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; (*ṛ*), f. a brush for scraping or rubbing, KātyŚr.

Kaṇḍūyanaka, mfn. serving for scratching or tickling (as a straw), Pañcat. (Hit.)

Kaṇḍūyā, f. scratching, itching, Comm. on Pān.; Vop.

Kaṇḍūyita, am, n. id.

Kaṇḍūyitrī, mfn. scratching, a scratcher, Ragh. xiii, 43.

Kaṇḍūra, as, m. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, Car.; (*ā*), f. Mucuna Pruritus, L.

Kaṇḍūla, mfn. having or feeling a desire to scratch, itchy, Uttarar.; Bālar.; (*ā*), f. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L. - **bhāva**, m. the itch, a state of eager desire for (loc.), Naish.

कण्डीक *kaṇḍīka*, as, m., N. of a man, Hariv.

कण्डानक *kaṇḍānaka*, as, m., N. of a being attendant on Śiva, L.

कण्डोल *kaṇḍola*, as, m. a basket for holding grain (made of bamboo or cane), Comm. on Mn.; a safe, any place in which provisions are kept, W.; a camel (cf. *kaṇḍhāla*), L.; (*ṛ*), f. the lute of a Caṇḍāla (cf. *kaṭola*, *gaṇḍola*), L. - **pāda**, mfn. camel-footed (?), gaṇa *hasty-ādi*, Pān. v, 4, 138 (not in Kāś.). - **viṇā**, f. the lute of a Caṇḍāla, a common lute, L.

Kaṇḍolaka, as, m. a basket, safe, store-room, L.

कण्डोष *kaṇḍoṣa*, as, m. a scorpion, tarantula, L.

कण्व *kāṇva*, as, m. (✓*kaṇ*, Up. i, 151), N. of a renowned Rishi (author of several hymns of the Rig-veda; he is called a son of Ghora and is said to belong to the family of Aṅgiras), RV.; AV.; VS.; KātyŚr. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl. the family or descendants of Kaṇva, ib. (besides the celebrated Rishi there occur a Kāṇva Nārshada, AV. iv, 19, 2; Kāṇva Śrāyasa, TS. v, 4, 7, 5; Kāṇva Kāśyapa, MBh.; Śak. &c.; the founder of a Vedic school; several princes and founders of dynasties; several authors); a peculiar class of evil spirits (against whom the hymn AV. ii, 25 is used as a charm), AV. ii, 25, 3; 4; 5; (mfn.) deaf, KātyŚr. x, 2, 35; praising, a praiser, L.; one who is to be praised, T.; (am), n. sin, evil, Comm. on Up. - **jāmbhāna**, mfn. consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kaṇva, AV. ii, 25, 1. - **tama**, m. the very Kaṇva, a real Kaṇva, RV. i, 48, 4; x, 115, 5. - **bṛihat**, n., N. of several Sāmāns. - **mat**, mfn. prepared by the Kaṇvas (as the Soma, NBD.); united with the praisers or with the Kaṇvas (as Indra, Śāy.), RV. viii, 2, 22. - **rathambara**, n., N. of several Sāmāns. - **vāt**, ind. like Kaṇva, RV. viii, 6, 11; AV. ii, 32, 3. - **veda**, m., N. of a work. - **sakhi**, ā, m. having the Kaṇvas as friends, friendly disposed to them, RV. x, 115, 5. - **sūtra**, n., N. of a work. - **hotrī**, mfn. one whose Hotrī priest is a Kaṇva, RV. v, 41, 4. **काण्व-ādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pān. iv, 2, 111. **काण्व-ārama**, m., N. of a Tīrtha, Vishṇu. **काण्व-ānīshad**, f., N. of an Upanishad.

काण्वया, Nom. Ā. *kaṇvāyate*, to do mischief (cf. *kaṇva*, n.), Pān. iii, 1, 17.

काण्विया, mfn. relating to or performed by Kaṇva. - **samhitā-homa**, m., N. of a work.

कत *kata*, as, m. Strychnos Potatorum (cf. the next), L.; N. of a Rishi, Pān. - **phala**, n. = the next.

Kataka, as, m. Strychnos Potatorum or the clearing nut plant (its seeds rubbed upon the inside of water-jars precipitate the earthy particles in the water, W.), Mn. vi, 67; Suśr.; N. of a commentator on the Rāmāyana.

कतम *katamā*, as, ā, at, mfn. (superlative of 2. *ka*; declined as a pronom., Gram. 236), who or which of many? (e. g. *katamena pathā yātā te*, by which road have they gone?); it is often a mere strengthened substitute for *ka*, the superlative affix imparting emphasis; hence it may occasionally be used for 'who or which of two?' (e. g. *tayoḥ katamasmai*, to which of these two?); it may optionally be compounded with the word to which it refers (e. g. *katamaḥ Kāṭhaḥ* or *katama-kāṭhaḥ*, which Kāṭha out of many?); when followed by *ca* and preceded by *yatama* an indefinite expression is formed equivalent to 'any whosoever,' 'any whatsoever,' &c. (e. g. *yatamad eva katamac ca vidyāt*,

he may know anything whatsoever). In negative sentences *katama* with *cana* or *katama* with *api* = not even one, none at all (e. g. *na katamacandahā*, not even on a single day, on no day at all); in addition to the above uses *katama* is said to mean 'best,' 'excessively good-looking' (cf. 3. *ka*), RV. &c. **Katamōraga**, m., N. of a man.

Katara, as, ā, at, mfn. (comparative of 2. *ka*; declined as a pronom., Gram. 236), who or which of two? whether of two? Analogously to *katama* above *katara* may occasionally be used to express 'who or which of many?' (e. g. *kataraśyām diśi*, in which quarter?), and may optionally be compounded with the word to which it refers (e. g. *kataraḥ Kāṭhaḥ* or *katara-kāṭhaḥ*); in negative sentences *katara* with *cana* = neither of the two (e. g. *na kataraś-cana jigye*, neither of the two was conquered, RV. &c.); [cf. Zd. *katāra*; Gk. *whērepos*, *whērepos*; Goth. *hwathar*; Eng. *whether*; Lat. *uter*; Old Germ. *huedar*; Slav. *kotoryi*.] - **tas**, ind. on which of the two sides? ŚBr. vi.

1. **Kāti** (fr. 2. *ka*, declined in pl. only, Gram. 227 a; all the cases except the nom. voc. and acc. taking terminations, whereas the correlative *iti* has become fixed as an indeclinable adverb), how many? quot? several (e. g. *kati devāḥ*, how many gods? *kati vyāpādayati kati vā tāḍayati*, some he kills and some he strikes). In the sense of 'several,' 'some,' *kati* is generally followed by *cid* or *api* (e. g. *katicid ahāni*, for several or some days); it may be used as an adverb with *cid* in the sense of 'oftentimes,' 'much,' 'in many ways' (e. g. *katicit stutaḥ*, much or often praised), RV. &c.; [cf. Zd. *caiti*; Gk. *whoros*; Lat. *quot*; cf. Sk. *tati* and Lat. *tot*.] - **kṛitvas**, ind. how many times? Vop.; (cf. *kāti*, *kṛitvas*, ŚBr. xii, 3, 2, 7). - **bheda**, mfn. of how many divisions or kinds? Car. - **viḍa**, mfn. of how many kinds? - **śas**, ind. how many at a time? Kum. - **samkhyā**, mfn. how many in number? Pañcat. - **hāyana**, mfn. how many years old? Bālar.

1. **Katika** (for 2. see below), mfn. how many? Car.; bought for how much? Pat.

Katititha, mfn. with following *cid* or *ca*, the so-maniest, Bālar.

Katithā, mfn. the how-maniest? Pān. v, 2, 51; with *cid*, the so-maniest, RV. x, 61, 18 (= *kati-payāndhar pūraṇaḥ*, Śāy.); to such and such a point; [cf. Gk. *whoros*; Lat. *quotus*.]

Katidhā, ind. how many times? how often? in how many places? in how many parts? RV. &c.; with *cid*, everywhere, RV. i, 31, 2.

Katipayā, mf(ā) only BHP. ix, 18, 39) n. (m. pl. e and ā) several, some; a certain number, so many (e. g. *katipayāndhar-ganena*, after some days; also *katipayair ahobhīḥ*, *katipayāharya*, &c.), ŚBr. &c.; (am), n. a little, some (at the end of Tat-purusha compounds, e. g. *udāśvit-katipayam*, a little Udaśvit), Pān. ii, 1, 65; (ena or ā), ind. with some exertion, with difficulty, narrowly, Pān. ii, 3, 33.

Katipayatha, mfn. somewhat advanced, so-maniest, Kāth.; Pān. v, 2, 51.

कतमाल *katamāla*, as, m. fire, L.; (incorrect for *khatamāla*, BRD.; cf. *kacamāla*, *karamāla*.)

कति 2. *kati* (for 1. see above), is, m., N. of a sage (son of Viśvā-mitra and ancestor of Kātyāyana), Hariv.

2. **Katika** (for 1. see above), am, n., N. of a town, Rājāt.

कतमुष *katimusha*, as, m., N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājāt.

कताशब्द *kattā-śabda*, as, m. the rattling sound of dice, Mṛicch.

कतृण *kat-triṇa*, &c. See 2. *kad*.

कतृ *katṛ*, cl. 1. Ā. *katṛhate*, *cakatthe*, *katṛhīrā*, &c. (Dhātup. ii, 36), to boast, MBh.; R.; BHP.; to mention with praise, praise, celebrate, MBh. iv, 1252; xvi; R.; to flatter, coax, W.; to abuse, revile, BhP. viii.

Katthaka, as, m., N. of a man.

Katthana, mfn. boasting, praising, MBh.; R.; (am), n. the act of boasting, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. id., Comm. on Bhaṭṭ.

Katthita, am, n. boasting, MBh. i, 5995.

Katthitavya, mfn. to be boasted, Car.

कतय *kat-paya*, mfn. (fr. 2. *kad* and *paya* fr. ✓*pyai*, BRD.), swelling, rising, RV. v, 32, 6;

(= *sukha-payas*, Nir. vi, 3; and accordingly = *sukha-karam payo yasya*, Śāy.)

कत्र *katr*, cl. 10. P. *katrayati*, to loosen, slacken, remove, Dhātup. xxxv, 60; (cf. *kart*, *katr*.)

कसवरा *katsavara*, as, m. the shoulder, shoulder-blade, L.

कथ *kath*, cl. 10. P. (ep. also *Ā.*) *kathayati* (-te), aor. *acakathat* (Pāp. vii, 4, 93, Kāś.). and *acikathat* (Vop.), to converse with any one (instr., sometimes with *saha*), MBh.; to tell, relate, narrate, report, inform, speak about, declare, explain, describe (with acc. of the thing or person spoken about), MBh.; R.; Śāk. &c.; to announce, show, exhibit, bespeak, betoken, Mn. xi, 114; Śāk. 29.1, 4; Suśr. &c.; to order, command, Pañcat. 57, 22; to suppose, state, MBh. iii, 10668; Mn. vii, 157; Pass. *kathyate*, to be called, be regarded or considered as, pass for, Pañcat.; Hit. &c.; [fr. *katham*, 'to tell the how'; cf. Goth. *quillan*; Old High Germ. *quethan* and *quedan*; Eng. *quoth* and *quote*.]

Kathaka, mfn. relating, reciting, Śāntis.; (as), m. a narrator, relater, one who recites a story (or who publicly reads and expounds the Purāṇas &c.), one who speaks or tells, a professional story-teller, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; the speaker of a prologue or monologue, chief actor, L.; N. of a man; of a being in the retinue of Skanda.

Kathana, mfn. telling, talkative, W.; (am), n. the act of telling, narration, relating, informing, Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; Pañcat. &c.

Kathanika, as, m. a narrator, story-teller, Hcar.

Kathanīya, mfn. to be said or told or declared, worthy of relation or mentioning, MBh.; BhP. &c.; to be called or named, Śrutab.

Kathayāna, mfn. (ep. pres. p.) relating, telling, MBh. iii, 2906.

Kathayitavya, mfn. to be told or mentioned; to be communicated, Śāk. 233, 4.

1. **Kathā** (for 2. see col. 3), f. conversation, speech, talking together, ĀsvGr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; talk, mention; (*kā kathā* [with gen. or more commonly with loc. and sometimes with *prati*], what should one say of? how should one speak of? e.g. *eko 'pi kriechrād varietā bhūyasām tu kathāva kā*, even one person would live with difficulty, what should one say of many? i.e. how much more many? Kathās. iv, 123; *kā kathā bhāna-samdhāne*, what mention of fitting the arrow? i.e. what necessity for fitting the arrow? Śāk. 53 a); story, tale, fable, MBh.; R.; Hit. &c.; a feigned story, tale (as one of the species of poetical composition), Śāh. 567; Kāvyaḍ.; Story (personified), Kathās.; (in log.) discussion, disputation, Sarvad. — **kośa**, m., N. of a work. — **kautuka**, n., N. of a work. — **krama**, m. uninterrupted progress of conversation, continuous conversation, Kathās. — **caṇa**, mfn. famous by report, far renowned, Sarvad. 99, 6. — **chala**, n. or *echala*, the device or artifice or guise of fables, Hit. — **java**, m., N. of a pupil of Bāṣkali, VP. — **di** (*kathādi*), m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāp. iv, 4, 103. — **nurāga** (*kathānu*), m. taking pleasure in a story, attention to a discourse. — **nta** (*kathānta*), m. end of a conversation. — **ntara** (*kathāntara*), n. the course of a conversation, Mfich.; Kathās. — **pīṭha**, n. 'pedestal of Story', N. of the first Lambaka or book of the Kathā-sarit-sāgara. — **prabandha**, m. a continuous narrative, the connection or course of a narrative, tale, composed story, fiction. — **prasaṅga**, m. occasion to speak or talk; course of conversation, Naish.; Hit.; (*ena or āt*), ind. on the occasion of a conversation, in the course of conversation, Kathās.; Comm. on Kāvyaḍ.; (mfn.) talkative, talking much, half-witted, L.; a conjurer, dealer in antidotes &c. — **prāṇa**, m. an actor, the speaker of a prologue or monologue, the introducer of a drama; a professed story-teller, L. — **mātra**, n. a mere story, nothing but a narrative; (mfn.) one of whom nothing but the narrative is left, i.e. deceased, dead, BhP. xii, 2, 44; — *trāvaśishā*, mfn. id., BhP. xii, 2, 36; — *trāvaśishā*, mfn. id., MBh. xv, 988; (cf. *kathāvaśeṣa* and *kathā-śeṣa*). — **mukha**, n. the introduction to a tale, Pañcat.; N. of the second Lambaka or book of the Kathā-sarit-sāgara. — **mṛta-nidhi** (*kathāmṛt*), m., N. of a work. — **yoga**, m. conversation, talk, discourse, MBh.; Hariv.; Hit. — **rambha** (*kathārā*), m. beginning of a story or tale, story-telling; — **kāla**, m. story-beginning-

time, Hit. — **rāma** (*kathārā*), m. garden of fable. — **ṛṇava** (*kathārṇa*), m., N. of a work. — **lakshana**, n., N. of a work. — **lāpa** (*kathālā*), m. speech, conversation, discourse, Kathās.; Hit. — **va-tāra**, m. incarnation of Kathā or Story. — **vali** (*kathāva*), f. a string or collection of stories, Kathās. — **vaśeṣa** (*kathāva*), m. a narrative as the only remainder, (°m *√gam*), to enter into a state in which nothing is left but the story of one's life, i.e. to die, Naish.; (mfn.) one of whom nothing remains but his life-story, i.e. deceased, dead; — *tā*, f. the state of the above, (*kathāvaśeṣatām gatah*, deceased, dead, Prab.). — **vaśeṣi-√bhū** (*kathāva*), to die, Kād.; (cf. the last.). — **virakta**, mfn. disliking conversation, reserved, taciturn. — **śeṣa**, mfn. = *kathāvaśeṣa* above, Rājāt. — **samgraha**, m. a collection of tales or fables. — **sarit-sāgara**, m. 'the ocean of rivers of stories', N. of a work by Soma-deva. **Kathōdaya**, m. the beginning of or introduction to a tale, BhP. **Kathōdghāta**, m. the beginning of a tale, Ragh. iv, 20; (in dram.) the opening of a drama by the character that first enters overhearing and repeating the last words of the Sūtradhāra or manager (cf. *udghātyaka*), Śāh. 290; Daśar. **Kathōpākathana**, n. conversation, talking together, conference, narration. **Kathōpākhyāna**, n. narration, narrative, relation, telling a story.

Kathānaka, am, n. a little tale, Vet.; Hcar. &c.

Kathāpaya, Nom. P. *kathāpayati*, to tell, relate, recite.

Kathika, mfn. a narrator, relater, story-teller by profession, W.

Kathita, mfn. told, related, reckoned, Mn. vii, 157; (am), n. conversation, discourse, MBh.; Śāk.; narration, tale, Ragh. xi, 10. — **pada**, n. repetition, tautology, W.

Kathī-√kṛi, to reduce to a mere tale. **Kathī-kṛita**, mfn. reduced to a mere tale, i.e. deceased, dead (e.g. *kathī-kṛitaṃ vapuḥ*, a body reduced to a mere tale, a dead body, Kum. iv, 13).

Kathya, mfn. to be spoken about or told, fit to be mentioned, R.; to be related, Daś.

कथम् *katham*, ind. (fr. 2. *ka*), how? in what manner? whence? (e.g. *katham etat*, how is that? *katham idānīm*, how now? what is now to be done? *katham mārātmake tvayi viśvāśah*, how can there be reliance on thee of murderous mind? *katham utsrija tvāṃ gaccheyam*, how can I go away deserting you? *katham buddhvā bhaviṣyati sā*, how will she be when she awakes? *katham mṛityuḥ prabhavati vedavidāṃ*, whence is it that death has power over those that know the Veda? *katham avagamyate*, whence is it inferred?); sometimes *katham* merely introduces an interrogation (e.g. *katham ātmānaṃ nivedayāmi katham vātmāpahāraṃ karomi*, shall I declare myself or shall I withdraw?).

Katham is often found in connection with the particles *iva*, *nāma*, *nu*, *svīd*, which appear to generalize the interrogation (how possibly? how indeed? &c.); with *nu* it is sometimes = *kimu* or *kutas* (e.g. *katham nu*, how much more! *na katham nu*, how much less!).

Katham is often connected, like *kim*, with the particles *cana*, *cid*, and *api*, which give an indefinite sense to the interrogative (e.g. *katham cana*, in any way, some how; scarcely, with difficulty; *na katham cana*, in no way at all; *kathamcid*, some how or other, by some means or other, in any way, with some difficulty, scarcely, in a moderate degree, a little; *na kathamcid*, not at all, in no way whatever; *na kathamcid na*, in no way not, i.e. most decidedly; *yathā kathamcid*, in any way whatsoever; *kathamcid yadi jīvati*, it is with difficulty that he lives; *katham api*, some how or other, with some difficulty, scarcely a little; *katham api na*, by no means, not at all), RV. &c.; according to lexicographers *katham* is a particle implying amazement; surprise; pleasure; abuse.

Katham (in comp. for *katham*; at the beginning of an adjective compound it may also have the sense of *kim*). — **ruru**, m., N. of a Rājarsi, Śāy. on RV. iv, 16, 10. — **rūpa**, mfn. of what shape? R. — **vīrya**, mfn. of what power? R. iii, 73, 9. — **kathika**, mfn. one who is always asking questions, an inquisitive person, L.; — *tā*, f. questioning, inquiring, inquisitiveness, L. — **karman**, mfn. how acting? — **kāram**, ind. in what manner? how? Naish.; Śis. ii, 52. — **jātyaka**, mfn. of what kind? Pat. — **tarām**,

ind. still more how or why? (used in emphatic questions), Sarvad. 105, 12. — **tā**, f. 'the how,' the what state? Yogas. — **pramāṇa**, mfn. of what measure? R. — **bhāva**, m. = *tā* above, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **bhūta**, mfn. how being, of what kind? Caurap.

2. **Kathā** (for 1. see col. 1), ind. (Ved. for *kathām*, Pāp. v, 3, 26) how? whence? why? RV.; AV. viii, 1, 16; TS. &c.; (*yathā kathā ca*, in any way whatsoever, ŚBr. iv.); sometimes merely a particle of interrogation (e.g. *kathā trīṇoti*... *I'ndra*h, does Indra hear? RV. iv, 23, 3; *kathā—kathā*, whether—or? TS. ii, 6, 1, 7).

कद 1. *kad*, cl. 1. *Ā.* *kadate*, *cakāda* (R. ed. Gorresio vi, 65, 23; but ed. Bomb. vi, 86, 24 reads *cakāra*), to be confused, suffer mentally; to grieve; to confound; to kill or hurt; to call; to cry or shed tears, Dhātup. xix, 10.

Kadana, am, n. destruction, killing, slaughter, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, L. — **priya**, mfn. loving slaughter, BhP. vii, 12, 13.

Kadamba, as, ni. (Up. iv, 82) Nauclea Cadamba (a tree with orange-coloured fragrant blossoms), MBh.; Suśr.; Megh. &c.; white mustard, L.; Andropogon Serratus, L.; turmeric, L.; a particular mineral substance, L.; a particular position of the hand; (in astron.) the pole of the ecliptic, Comm. on Sūryas.; an arrow (cf. *kādamba*), L.; N. of a dynasty; (f), f., N. of a plant, L.; (am), n. a multitude, assemblage, collection, troop, herd, Gīt.; Śāh. &c. — **da**, m. Sinapis Dichotoma, L. — **pushpā**, f., N. of a plant (the flowers of which resemble those of the Kadamba, commonly called *Mundari*), L.; (f), f., N. of a plant, Suśr. — **bhrama-maṇḍala**, n. (in astron.) the polar circle of the ecliptic. — **yudha**, n. a kind of amorous play or sport, Vātsy. — **vallari**, f., N. of a medicinal plant, L. — **vāyu**, m. a fragrant breeze. — **vṛitta**, n. = *bhrama-maṇḍala* above. **Kadambānila**, m. a fragrant breeze; 'accompanied by fragrant breezes,' the rainy season, Kir. iv, 24.

Kadambaka, as, m. Nauclea Cadamba, VarBṛS.; Sinapis Dichotoma, L.; Curcuma Aromatica; (*ikā*), f. a particular muscle in the nape of the neck (cf. *kalambikā*), L.; (am), n. multitude, troop, herd, Śāk.; Kir.; Śis.

Kadambakī-√kṛi, to transform into flowers of the Kadamba, MBh. vii, 6276.

कद 2. *kād*, ind. (originally the neuter form of the interrogative pronoun *ka*), a particle of interrogation (= Lat. *nonne*, *num*), RV.; anything wrong or bad, BhP. vii, 5, 28 (cf. below); = *sukha*, Nigh.; *kad* is used, like *kim*, with the particles *cana* and *cid*, 'sometimes, now and then'; *kac-cana* with the negation *na*, 'in no way or manner', RV.; *kac-cid* is also used, like the simple *kad*, as a particle of interrogation (e.g. *kaccid dṛishṭā tvayā rājan Damayanī*, was Damayanī seen by thee, O king?), MBh., or *kaccid* may be translated by 'I hope that'; at the beginning of a compound it may mark the uselessness, badness or defectiveness of anything, as in the following examples. — **akshara**, n. a bad letter, bad writing, L. — **agni**, n. a little fire, Vop. — **adhvan**, m. a bad road, L. — **anna**, n. bad food or little food, BhP.; Śāring. (mfn.) eating bad food, VarBṛS. — *tā*, f. the state of bad food, VCān. — **apatya**, n. bad posterity, bad children, BhP. — **artha**, m. a useless thing; (mfn.) having what purpose or aim? RV. x, 22, 6; useless, unmeaning, W. — **arthana**, am, ā, n. f. (fr. *kadar-thaya* below), the act of tormenting, torture, trouble, Daś.; Kathās. — **arthaniya**, mfn. (fr. the next), to be tormented or troubled, Naish.; Hcar. — **arthaya**, Nom. (fr. *kad-arthā*) P. *kadarthayati*, to consider as a useless thing, estimate lightly, despise, Bhartṛ.; Vcar.; to torment, torture, trouble, Pañcat.; Kathās.; Naish. &c. — **arthita**, mfn. rendered useless; despised, disdained, rejected. — **arthi-√kṛi**, to disdain, disregard, despise, overlook, MBh.; BhP.; to torment, torture. — **arthi-kṛiti**, f. contempt, disdain; tormenting, torture, Hcar. — **arya**, mfn. avaricious, miserly, stingy, niggardly, Gaut.; ChUp.; Mn. iv, 210, 224; Yājñ. &c.; little, insignificant, mean, W.; bad, disagreeable, W.; (as), m. a miser; — *tā*, f., — *tva*, n. the state or condition of the above, MBh.; — *bhāva*, m. id., ib. — **āva**, m. a bad horse, Comm. on Pāp. — **ākāra**, mfn. ill-formed, ugly, L. — **ākhyā**, mfn. having a bad name, T.; (am), n. *Costus Speciosus*, L. (commonly called *Kushtha*).

—**ācāra**, m. bad conduct; (mfñ.) of bad conduct, wicked, abandoned, W. — **āhāra**, m. bad food, Car.; (mfñ.) taking bad food, ib. — **indriya**, *āpi*, n. pl. bad organs of sense, BHp.; (mfñ.) having bad organs of sense, BHp. viii, 3, 28; — **gaṇa**, m. & mfñ. id., BHp. x, 60, 35. — **uśhṛa**, m. a bad camel, Comm. on Pāṇ. — **uśhṇa**, mfñ. tepid, lukewarm, Pāṇ.; Suśr. &c.; harsh, sharp (as a word), Naish. ix, 38; (*am*), n. slight warmth, lukewarmness, W.; (cf. *kauśhṇa*, *kōshṇa*). — **ratha**, m. a bad carriage, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Pāṇ. — **vat**, mfñ. containing the word *ka*, ŚBr. vi; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **vada**, mfñ. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 102; Vop. &c. (with neg. *a*°, Śiś. xiv, 1); contemptible, vile, base, L. — **vara**, n. whey or buttermilk mixed with water, L.; (cf. *kaṅkara*, *kaṭvara*, &c.)

Kat (in comp. for 2. *kad* above). — **trina**, n. a fragrant grass, Suśr.; Pistia Stratiotes, L. — **toya**, n. an intoxicating drink, wine or vinous spirit, L. — **tri**, mfñ. pl. three inferior (persons or articles &c.), Vārt. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 101. — **try-ādi**, m., N. of a *gaṇa*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 95; (cf. *kāṭreyaka*.)

Kal (in comp. for 2. *kad*). — **lola**, m. a wave, surge, billow, Pañcat.; Bhaṭṭi. &c.; an enemy, foe, L.; joy, happiness, pleasure, L. — **jātaka**, n., N. of an astrological work. — **lōlita**, mfñ. surging, billowy, *gaṇa tārakādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 36. — **lolinī**, f. a surging stream, river in general, Prab.

कद ka-da. See 3. *ka*.

कदक kadaka, as, m. an awning, L.; (cf. *kandaka*.)

कदम्ब kadamba. See under 1. *kad*.

कदर kadara, as, m. a saw, L.; an iron goad (for guiding an elephant), L.; a species of Mimosa (= *sveta-khadira*; cf. Gk. *kēpos*), Bhaṭṭi.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a corn, callosity of the feet (caused by external friction), Suśr.; (*am*), n. coagulated milk, L.; (cf. *kaṅkara*, *kaṭura*, &c.)

कदल kadala, as, ī (ā, L.), m. f. the plantain or banana tree, Musa Sapientum (its soft, perishable stem is a symbol of frailty), Suśr.; R.; Megh.; (*ā*), f., N. of several plants (Pistia Stratiotes, Bombax Heptaphyllum, Calosanthus Indica), L.; (*ī*), f. the plantain tree, Bhaṭṭi.; a kind of deer (the hide of which is used as a seat), MBh.; Suśr.; a flag, banner, flag carried by an elephant, L.; (*am*), n. the banana, Suśr.

Kadalaka, as, m. Musa Sapientum, L.; (*ika*), f. id., Śiś. v, 2; a flag carried by an elephant, Kād.

Kadalin, ī, m. a kind of antelope, L.

Kadali, f. (see above). — **kanda**, m. the root of the plantain, Bhaṭṭi. — **kshatā**, f. a sort of cucumber, W.; a fine woman, W. — **garbha**, m. the pith of the plantain tree, MaitrUp.; Kathās. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of a daughter of Mañṇaka, Kathās. xxxii, 104. — **sukham**, ind. as easily as a plantain tree (= *kadalivat sukham*, Mall.), Ragh. xii, 96. — **skandha**, m. a particular form of illusion (Buddh.), L.

कद kadā, ind. (fr. 2. *ka*), when? at what time? (with following fut. or pres. tense, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 5), RV.; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; at some time, one day, RV. viii, 5, 22; how? RV. vii, 29, 3; with a following *nu khalu*, when about? MBh. iii; with a following *ca* and preceding *yadā*, whenever, as often as possible (e.g. *yadā kadā ca sund-vāma sōmam*, let us press out the Soma as often as may be or at all times, RV. iii, 53, 4); with a following *canā*, never at any time, RV.; AV.; TUp.; Hit. &c.; (irr. also) at some time, one day, once, MBh. xiii; Kathās. &c.; *na kadā*, never, RV. vi, 21, 3; Subh.; *na kadā cana*, never at any time, RV.; AV. &c.; *kadā cit*, at some time or other, sometimes, once; *na kadā cit*, never; *kadāpi*, sometimes, now and then; *na kadāpi*, never; [cf. *Zd. kadha*; Gk. *ōtēre and nōre*; Lat. *quando*; Lith. *kadā*; Slav. *kūda*.] — **matta**, as, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa upakādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69.

कदूहि kadūhi, is, m., N. of a man.

कदू kadru, mfñ. (etym. doubtful; fr. *√kav*, Comm. on Up. iv, 102) tawny, brown, reddish-brown, TS.; KātyŚr. &c.; (*us*), m. tawny (the colour), W.; (*us, us*), f. a brown Soma-vessel, RV. viii, 45, 26; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (wife of Kāśyapa and mother of the Nāgas), MBh.; BHp. &c.; (*ūr*), f. a particular divine personification (described in certain legends which relate to the bringing down of the Soma

from heaven; according to the Brāhmaṇas, 'the earth personified'), TS. vi; ŚBr. iii, vi; Kāth. &c.; N. of a plant (?). — **ja**, m. 'Kadru's son,' a serpent, L. — **putra**, m. id., Hariv. — **suta**, m. id., L.

Kadrūka. See *tri-kā*.

Kadrūpa, mfñ. (fr. *kadru*, *gaṇa pāmādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 100), tawny.

Kadrūpa, mfñ. (fr. *kadrū*, ib.), id.

कद्रूक kadrūka, am, n. the hump on the back of the Indian bullock, Hcat. i, 399, 6; (cf. *gadrūka*.)

कद्र्यू kadryāñc, mf(*kadrīc*)n. (fr. 2. *añc* and 2. *ka*, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 92), turned towards what? RV. i, 164, 17.

कद्रव kadvat, &c. See under 2. *kad*.

कप्रिय kadha-priya, mfñ. ever pleased or friendly [NBD.]; fond of praise [Say.], RV. i, 30, 20; (*kadha* = *kadā*; cf. *Zd. kadha*; cf. also *adha-priya*.)

Kadha-pri, mfñ. id., RV. i, 38, 1.

कधि ka-dhi, is, m. the ocean; (cf. *kaṃ-dhi*.)

कन् kan (*kā* in Veda), cl. i. P. *kanatī*, *ca-kāna*, *cake*, *akānit*, *kanitā*, &c., Dhātup. xiii, 17; (aor. i. sg. *akānīsham*, 2. sg. *kānīshas*, RV.), to be satisfied or pleased, RV. iv, 24, 9; to agree to, accept with satisfaction, RV. iii, 28, 5; to shine; to go, Dhātup.; Intens. P. (Subj.) *cākdnat*; Pot. *cākanyāt*; pf. i. sg. *cākana*; A. (Subj. 3. pl. *cākānanta* & *cākānanta*, RV. i, 169, 4), to be satisfied with, like, enjoy (with loc., gen., or instr.), RV.; to please, be liked or wished for (with gen. of the person), RV. i, 169, 4; v, 31, 13; viii, 31, 1; to strive after, seek, desire, wish (with acc. or dat.), RV.; [cf. *kā, kai, kam, kvan*, and *can*: cf. also *Zd. kan*; Gk. *kavayō*; Angl. Sax. *hana*; Lat. *canus*, *caneo*, *candeo*, *candela* (?); Hib. *canu*, 'full moon.']

Kānaka, am, n. (Comm. on Up. ii, 32) gold, MBh.; Suśr.; Śak. &c.; (*as*), m. thorn-apple, Suśr.; Mesua Ferrea, Bhaṭṭi.; several other plants (Michelia Campaka, Butea Frondosa, Bauhinia Variegata, Cassia Sophora, a kind of bellium, a kind of sandal-wood), L.; a kind of decoction, Car.; N. of particular Grahās or Ketu, AVpar.; N. of several men; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.; (*ā*), f. one of the seven tongues of fire, L.; (mfñ.) of gold, golden, SamhUp. 44, 1. — **kadali**, f. a species of plantain, Megh. 77. — **kālāsa**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. — **kāra**, m. a goldsmith. — **kundālī**, f., N. of the mother of the Yaksha Harikeśa. — **ketaki**, f. a species of Pandanus with yellow blossoms. — **kshāra**, m. borax, L. — **kshirī**, f. Cleome Felina, L. — **giri**, m., N. of the founder of a sect; = *kāncana-giri*, L. — **gairika**, n. a species of ochre, Suśr.; (cf. *kāncana-gai*). — **gaura**, n. saffron, Caurap. — **candra**, m., N. of a king. — **campaka**, m. a species of Campaka, Caurap. — **haṅka**, m. a golden hatchet. — **tālābha**, mfñ. bright as a golden palm tree. — **daṇḍa**, n. 'golden-sticked,' a royal parasol, Gīt. — **datta**, m., N. of a man, Vet. — **dhvaja**, m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. — **pattra**, n. a particular ornament for the ear, Caurap. — **parāga**, m. gold-dust. — **parvata**, m. the mountain Meru, MBh. xii. — **pala**, m. a Pala (a weight of gold and silver equal to sixteen Māshakas, or about 280 grains Troy), L. — **piṅgala**, n., N. of a Tirtha, Hariv. — **pura**, n., N. of several towns. — **puri**, f. id. — **pushpikā**, f. Premna Spinosa, Nigh. — **pushpi**, f. a species of Pandanus with yellow blossoms, L. — **prabha**, mfñ. bright as gold; (*ā*), f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of 13 syllables each); N. of a princess, Kathās. — **prasavā**, f. = *pushpi* above. — **prastina**, m. Dalbergia Ougei-nensis, L. — **phala**, n. the seed of Croton Tiglim, L. — **haṅga**, m. a piece of gold. — **mañjarī**, f., N. of a woman, Kathās. — **maya**, mf(ñ) consisting or made of gold, golden, Pañcat.; Ratnāv. &c. — **mālā**, f., N. of a woman, Pañcat. — **muni**, m., N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **rambhā**, f. a species of Musa, L. — **rasa**, m. fluid gold, a golden stream, Śak. 279, 4; yellow orpiment, L. — **rekhā**, f., N. of a woman, Kathās. — **latā**, f., N. of a plant (to which the slender figure of a woman is compared), Kuv. — **latikā**, f. id.; Kpr. — **vatī**, f., N. of a town; of a woman, Kathās. — **varṇa**, m., N. of a king (supposed to be a former manifestation of Śākya-muni). — **varman**, m., N. of a merchant, Kathās.

— **varsha**, m., N. of a king, ib. — **vāhinī**, f. 'gold stream,' N. of a river, Rājat. — **vigraha**, m., N. of a king of Viśālapuri. — **śaka**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. — **śakti**, m. 'the golden-spearer one,' N. of Karttikeya, Mṛicch. — **śikharin**, m. 'golden-crested,' N. of the mountain Meru, Kād. — **sūtra**, n. a golden cord or chain, Hit. — **senā**, m., N. of a king, Pañcat. — **stambha**, m. a golden column or stem &c.; (*ā*), f. 'having a golden stem,' a species of Musa, L. — **rucira**, mfñ. shining with columns of gold, Hit. — **sthālī**, f. a gold mine, golden soil, W. — **Kanakākara**, m. id., Suśr. — **Kanakāksha**, m. 'gold-eyed,' N. of a being attendant on Skanda, MBh.; of a king, Kathās. — **Kanakāh-gada**, n. a golden bracelet, Śiś.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of a Gandharva, Bālar. — **Kanakācala**, m. 'the golden mountain,' N. of Meru; a piece of gold shaped like a mountain (cf. *hema-parvata*). — **Kanakādri**, m. the mountain Meru; — *khaṇḍa*, n., N. of a section of the Skanda-purāṇa. — **Kanakādhyaksha**, m. the superintendent of gold, treasurer. — **Kanakāntaka**, m. Bauhinia Variegata, L. — **Kanakāpida**, m., N. of a being attending on Skanda, MBh. — **Kanakābhā**, mfñ. similar to gold, like gold, Tār. i, 4, 1. — **Kanakāyu** or *ynus*, m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. (v. l. *karakādyu*). — **Kanakāraka**, m. Bauhinia Variegata, L.; (cf. *kanakāntaka* above). — **Kanakālikā**, f. a golden jar or vase, L. — **Kanakāvalī**, f. a golden chain, Pañcat. — **Kanakāhva**, n. the blossom of Mesua Ferrea, L. — **Kanakābhaya**, m. the thorn apple, L.; N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **Kanakēśvara-tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha.

Kanakē-vatī, f., N. of one of the mothers in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; — *mādhava*, m., N. of a work, Sāh.

Kanala, mfñ. shining, bright [T.], *gaṇa ari-haṇḍī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

कन kana, mfñ. (substituted for *alpa*, 'little, small,' in forming its comparative and superlative, see below; cf. *kaṇa*; according to Gmn. fr. *√kan*, 'to shine, be bright or merry,' originally meaning 'young, youthful'). — **kālōdbhava**, m. resin of the plant Shorea Robusta, L. — **khalā**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; Hariv.; AgP.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of mountains, MBh. iii. — **deva**, m., N. of a Buddhist patriarch. — **pa**, n. = *kaṇapa*, q. v., MBh. iii, 810; N. of a man.

Kanaya, Nom. P. *kanayati*, to make less or smaller, diminish, Bhaṭṭi. xviii, 25.

Kanā, f. a girl, maid, RV. x, 61, 5; 10; 11; 21.

Kanānaka, f. the pupil of the eye, TS. v, 7, 12, 1; (cf. *kanīnakā* below.)

Kanishṭha and **kānishṭha**, mfñ. the youngest, younger born (opposed to *jyeshṭha* and *vyādha*), RV. iv, 33, 5; AV. x, 8, 28; AitBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; the smallest, lowest, least (opposed to *bhūyishṭha*), TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (*as*), m. a younger brother, L.; (scil. *ghaṭa*) the descending bucket of a well, Kuv.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a class of deities of the fourteenth Manvantara, VP.; (*ā*), f. (with or without *āngulī*) the little finger, Yājñ. i, 19; R.; Suśr.; a younger wife, one married later (than another), Mn. ix, 122; an inferior wife, Vātsy.; (cf. *kaṇa* and *kanyā*). — **ga**, m. a Jina, L. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. the state of being younger or smaller. — **pada**, n. least root (that quantity of which the square multiplied by the given multiplicator and having the given addend added or subtracted subtracted is capable of affording an exact square root), Colebr. — **prathama**, mfñ. having the youngest as the first. — **mūla**, n. id., ib. — **Kanishṭhātroya**, m. 'the younger Ātreya,' N. of an author on medicine.

Kanishṭhaka, mf(*ikā*) n. the smallest, AV. i, 17, 2; (*kanishṭhikā*), f. the little finger (*āngulī*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; subjection, obedience, service, VČāp.; (*am*), n. a sort of grass, L.

Kanī, f. a girl, maiden, RV. (only gen. pl. *kanī-nām*); Pañcat.; Kāvya.

Kanīna, mfñ. young, youthful, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (*ī*), f. the pupil of the eye, L.; the little finger, L. — **Kanīnakā**, as, m. a boy, youth, RV. x, 40, 9; (*kanīnaka*), the pupil of the eye, VS.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; the caruncula lacrymalis, W.; (*ā*), f. a girl, maiden, virgin, RV. iv, 32, 23; (*kanīnakā* and *kanīnikā*), the pupil of the eye, AV. iv, 20, 3; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; the little finger, L.

Kanīnika, am, n., N. of several Sāmāns.

Kāniyas, mfñ. younger, a younger brother or

sister, younger son or daughter (opposed to *jiyāyas*), RV. iv, 33, 5; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; smaller, less, inferior, very small or insignificant (opposed to *bhiyāyas* and *uttama*), RV.; AV. iii, 15, 5; xii, 4, 6; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (*yasī*), f. the younger sister of a wife, L. -*tva*, n. the state of being smaller or less, Hcat. -*vin*, mfn. less, inferior, TāṇḍyaBr.

Kaniyasa, mfn. younger, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; smaller, less, MBh. xiii, 2560; (*am*), n. 'of less value,' copper, L.

Kanya, mf(ā)n. the smallest (opposed to *uttama* and *madhyama*), Hcat. i, 302, 8ff.; (*ā*), f., see *kanyā* below; [cf. Zd. *kainin*; Hib. *cain*, 'chaste, undefiled.'] -**kubja**, n. (*ā*, f., L.), N. of an ancient city of great note (in the north-western provinces of India, situated on the *Kālī nadī*, a branch of the Gaṅgā, in the modern district of Farrukhabad; the popular spelling of the name presents, perhaps, greater variations than that of any place in India [e.g. *Kanauij*, *Kunnoj*, *Kunnuoj*, *Kinoge*, *Kinnoge*, *Kinnauij*, *Kanoj*, *Kannauj*, *Kunowj*, *Canowj*, *Canoje*, *Canauj*, &c.]; in antiquity this city ranks next to Ayodhyā in Oude; it is known in classical geography as Canogyza; but the name applies also to its dependencies and the surrounding district; the current etymology [*kanyā*, 'a girl, shortened to *kanya*, and *kubja*, 'round-shouldered or crooked'] refers to a legend in R. i, 32, 11 ff., relating to the hundred daughters of Kuśānābha, the king of this city, who were all rendered crooked by Vāyu for non-compliance with his licentious desires; the ruins of the ancient city are said to occupy a site larger than that of London), MBh.; Kathās. &c.; -*deśa*, m. the country round Kanyakubja. -**kumārī**, f., N. of Durgā, Tār.

Kanyaka, mfn. the smallest, Hcat. i, 302, 16; (*ā*), f. a girl, maiden, virgin, daughter, MBh.; Śak; Yājñ. &c.; the constellation Virgo in the zodiac, VarBrS.; N. of Durgā, BhP. x, 2, 12; Aloe Indica, L.; (*ikā*), f. a girl, maiden, daughter, L. **Kanyā-kāgāra**, n. the women's apartments, BhP. **Kanyakā-guṇa**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP. **Kanyakā-chala**, n. or *echala*, beguiling a maiden, seduction, Yājñ. i, 61. **Kanyakā-jāta**, m. the son of an unmarried woman, Yājñ. ii, 129. **Kanyakā-pati**, m. a daughter's husband, son-in-law, L.

Kanyānā, f. a maiden, girl, RV. viii, 35, 5. **Kanyālā**, f. id., AV. v, 5, 3; xiv, 2, 52.

Kanyasa, mf(ā & ī)n. younger, MBh.; R.; smaller, the smallest, Hcat.; (*ā*), f. the little finger, L.

Kanyā, f. (✓*kan*, Up. iv, 111), a girl, virgin, daughter, RV.; AV. &c.; MBh. &c. (*kanyām* ✓*dā* or *pra-✓dā* or *pra-✓yam* or *upa-✓pad*, Caus. to give one's daughter in marriage, Mn. viii, ix; *kanyāṃ prati-✓grah* or *✓hri* or *✓vāh*, to receive a girl in marriage, marry, Mn. ix); the sign of the zodiac Virgo, VarBr. & BrS. &c.; the female of any animal, Mfch.; N. of Durgā, MBh. iii, 8115; N. of a tuberous plant growing in Kashmir, Suśr.; Aloe Perfoliata, L.; several other plants, L.; N. of a metre (of four lines, each of them containing four long syllables). -**kāla**, m. the time of maidenhood, T. -**kubja**, am, ā, n. f. = *kanya-kubja* above, L. -**kumārī**, f. = *kanya-ku*°.

-**kūpa**, m, N. of a Tirtha, MBh. -**gata**, mfn. inherent in or pertaining to a virgin; the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. -**garbha**, m. the offspring of an unmarried woman, MBh. xii, 49. -**grahana**, n. taking a girl in marriage. -**ja**, m. the son of an unmarried woman, L. -**jāta**, m. id., ib. -*ya* (*kanyāta*), mfn. following after young girls, L.; (*as*), m. the women's apartments, L. -**tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. -**tva**, n. virginity, maidenhood, MBh. -**dātṛi**, m. (a father) who gives a girl in marriage, Mn. ix, 73. -**dāna**, n. giving a girl in marriage, Mn. iii, 35; (*kanyā-dāna*, receiving a girl in marriage, W.) -**dūshaka**, m. the violator of a virgin, Mn. iii, 164; the calumniator of a girl, W. -**dūshana**, n. defilement of a virgin; calumniating a maiden. -**dūshayitṛi**, m. the defiler of a maiden, MārKp. -**dūshin**, m. id., Yājñ. i, 223. -**doṣha**, m. a blemish in a virgin (as disease, bad repute &c.). -**dhana**, n. a girl's property, portion, dowry, R.; (if a girl dies unmarried her property falls to her brother's share, T.) -**pati**, m. a daughter's husband, son-in-law, L. -**pāla**, m. the protector or father of a girl, L.; a dealer in slave girls, W.; a dealer in spirituous liquors (for *kalyā-pāla*), L. -**putra**, m. the offspring of an unmarried woman, L. -**pura**, n. the

women's apartments, BhP.; Daś. &c. -**pradāna**, n. giving a daughter in marriage, Mn. iii, 29 ff. -**bhartṛi**, m. (= *kanyābhikṣā prārthanīyo bhartṛa*, T.), N. of Kārtikeya, MBh. iii; a daughter's husband, son-in-law, L. -**bhāva**, m. virginity, maidenhood, MBh. -**bhalksha**, n. begging for a girl, MBh. -**maya**, mfn. consisting of a girl (as property &c.), being a girl or daughter, Ragh. vi, 11; xvi, 86. -**ratna**, n. 'girl-jewel,' an excellent maiden, a lovely girl. -**rāma** (*kanyārāma*), m., N. of a Buddha. -**rāsi**, m. the sign Virgo. -**rthika** (*kanyārthika*), mfn. wanting or desiring a girl. -**rthin** (*kanyārthin*), mfn. id., MBh. -**vat**, mfn. possessing a daughter; (*ān*), m. the father of a girl, Gaut. iv, 8. -**vedin**, m. a son-in-law, Yājñ. i, 261. -**vratā-sthā**, f. a woman in her monthly state, Kathās. xxvi, 55. -**śulka**, n. = *-dhana* above. -**śrama** (*kanyāśrama*), m., N. of a hermitage, MBh. -**samvedya**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii. -**samudbhava**, mfn. born from an unmarried woman, Mn. ix, 172. -**sampradāna**, n. the giving away a maiden in marriage. -**svayamvara**, m. the voluntary choice of a husband by a maiden. -**harapa**, n. carrying a girl off forcibly, rape, W. -**hrada**, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh.

Kanyikā. See under *kanyaka*.

कनक kanaka. See under ✓*kan*.

कनकिका kanāknaka, mfn. an epithet given to a kind of poison [BRD.], AV. x, 4, 22.

कनखल kana-khala, *kana-deva*. See *kana*.

कनटी kanaṭi, f. red arsenic (= *kunaṭi*).

कनवक kanavaka, as, m., N. of a son of Śūra, Hariv.

कनी kanā. See p. 248, col. 3.

कनाठ kanāṭha, as, m., N. of a man.

कनिक्रद kanikradā, mfn. (✓*krand*, Intens.), neighing, VS. xiii, 48.

कनिष्क kanishka, as, m., N. of a celebrated king of Northern India (whose reign began in the first century of our era and who, next to Aśoka, was the greatest supporter of Buddhism; his empire seems to have comprised Afghanistan, the Panjāb, Yarkand, Kashmir, Ladak, Agra, Rājputāna, Gujārāt, and Sindh), Rājat. -**pura**, n., N. of a town founded by him.

कनिष्ठ kanishṭha, &c. See p. 248, col. 3.

कनीच kanici, is, f. (cf. *kanici*) a cart, L.; a creeping plant with blossoms, L.; Abrus Precatorius, L.

कनेरा kanerā, f. (cf. *kanerā*) a female elephant, W.; a harlot, W.

कन kanta, mfn. (fr. 1. *kan*, ind.), happy, Pāp v, 2, 138.

Kanti, mfn. id., ib.

Kantu, mfn. id., ib.; (*us*), m. (fr. ✓*kan*, Up. i, 28; 73), love, the god of love; the mind, heart, Comm. on Up.; a granary, L.

Kantvā, am, n. happiness, prosperity, MaitrS. i, 10, 10.

कन्पक kanthaka, as, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *gargādī*, Pāp. iv, 1, 105; (*ā*), f. a species of Opuntia, L.

Kantharī, f. a species of Opuntia, L.

Kanthārikā, °rī, f. id.

कन्था kanthā, f. a rag, patched garment (especially one worn by certain ascetics), Bhartṛ.; Pāṇcat.; [cf. Gk. *κέντρον*; Lat. *centon*; O. H. G. *hadara*; Germ. *hader*]; a wall, L.; a species of tree, L.; a town, L.; (a Tatpuruṣa compound ending in *kanthā* is neuter if it imply a town of the Uśīnaras, Pāp. ii, 4, 20.) -**dhārāna**, n. wearing a patched garment (as practised by certain Yogins). -**dhārin**, m. 'rag-wearer,' a Yogin, religious mendicant, Bhartṛ. **Kanthēśvara-tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivP.

कन्द kand, cl. 1. P. *kandati*, *cakanda*, to cry, utter lamentations: Ā. *kandate*, to be confounded, confound, Dhātup. iii, 33; (cf. 1. *kad*, *krand*.)

कंद kaṇ-da. See p. 252, col. 1.

कन्द kanda, as, am, m. n. (✓*kan*, Comm. on Up. iv, 98), a bulbous or tuberous root, a bulb, MBh.; BhP.; Suśr. &c.; the bulbous root of Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L.; garlic, L.; a lump,

swelling, knot, Suśr. i, 258, 9; [cf. Gk. *κόνδος*, *κόνδύλος*; O. H. G. *hnūtr*, *hnūta*]; an affection of the female organ (considered as a fleshy excrescence, but apparently prolapsus uteri, W.); N. of a metre (of four lines of thirteen syllables each); (in mus.) a kind of time; (f), f., see *māṣa-kṛ*° -**gudūci**, f. a species of Cocculus, L. -**ja**, mfn. growing or coming from bulbs, Suśr. -**da**, mfn. giving or forming bulbs, MBh. xii, 10403 (v. l. *kakuda*, ed. Bomb.) -**phalā**, f., N. of a cucurbitaceous plant, L. -**bahulā**, f., N. of a bulbous plant, L. -**mūla**, n. a radish, L. -**mūlaka**, n. id., L. -**rohinī**, f., N. of a plant, L. -**latē**, f., N. of a plant with a bulbous root, L. -**vat**, m. a species of the Soma plant, Suśr. ii, 168, 14. -**vardhana**, m. the esculent root of Amorphophallus Campanulatus. -**val**, f., N. of a medical plant, L. -**sāka**, n. a kind of vegetable, Bhpr. -**śūraṇa**, m. Amorphophallus Campanulatus. -**samjña**, n. prolapsus uteri (cf. *kanda*), L. -**sambhava**, mfn. growing from bulbs, Suśr. -**śira**, n. Indra's garden, L. -**sāraka**, n. id., ib. **Kandādhyā**, m. a kind of tuberous plant, L. **Kandāmritā**, f. a species of Opuntia, L. **Kandārha**, m. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L. **Kandālu**, m., N. of several tuberous plants, L. **Kandāsana**, mfn. living upon bulbs, Bālar. 298, 12. **Kandēkshu**, m. a sort of grass, Nigh. **Kandōṭtha**, n. the blue lotus, L.; (cf. *kandota*.) **Kandōbbhava**, f. a species of Cocculus, L. **Kandāshadha**, n. a sort of Arum, L.

Kandata, m. the white esculent water-lily, L.

Kandin, ī, m. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L.

Kandiri, f. Mimosa Pudica, L.

Kandila, m. a kind of tuberous plant, L.

Kandota, m. Nymphæa Esculenta, L.; the blue lotus, L.

Kandota, m. Nymphæa Esculenta, L.

कन्दर kandara, ā, am, f. n. (*as*, m., L.), (✓*kand*, Comm. on Up. iii, 131; *kaṇ*, *jalena dīryate*, T.), 'great cliff,' an artificial or natural cave, glen, defile, valley, R.; Pāṇcat.; Megh. &c.; (*as*), m. a hook for driving an elephant, L.; (*ā*), f. the lute of the Candālas, L.; N. of a mother in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; BhP.; (*am*), n. ginger, L. -**vat**, mfn. containing caves or valleys, R. **Kandarākara**, m. a mountain, L. **Kandarāntara**, n. the interior of a cave, L.

Kandarāla, as, m., N. of several plants (Hibiscus Populneoides; Ficus Infectoria; the walnut tree), L.

Kandarālaka, as, m. Ficus Infectoria, L.

कन्दर्प kandarpa, as, m. (etym. doubtful; according to some fr. *kaṇ-darpa*, 'inflamer even of a god,' see 3. *ka*, or 'of great wantonness'), N. of Kāma (q. v.), love, lust, MBh.; Bhag.; Suśr. &c.; (in mus.) a particular Rāga (q. v.); a kind of time; membrum virile, L.; N. of a man, Kathās.; (*ā*), f. one of the divine women attending on the fifteenth Arhat (Jain.) -**kūpa**, m. 'a well of love,' pudendum muliebre, L. -**ketu**, m., N. of a prince, Hit. -**keli**, m., N. of a work. -**cūḍā-maṇi**, m., N. of a work. -**jīva**, m., N. of a plant (= *kāma-vridhī*). -**jvara**, m. passion, desire, L. -**dahana**, n. a section of the Śiva-purāṇa. -**mathana**, m., N. of Śiva, L. -**māṭṛi**, f., N. of Lakshmi, L. -**muśala**, m. membrum virile, L. -**śrīkhalā**, m. a kind of coitus, Ratim. -**siddhānta**, m., N. of a commentator. -**senā**, f., N. of a woman, Kathās.; of a Surāṅgana.

कन्दल kandala, as, ā, am, m. f. n. the cheek (or the cheek and temple), W.; girth, girdle, L.; a new shoot or sprig, L.; a low soft tone, L.; a portent (as an eclipse, supposed to forbode evil), L.; reproach, censure, L.; (*as*), m. gold, L.; war, battle, Subh.; (*ī*), f. a species of deer (the hide of which is useful), L.; N. of a plant with white flowers (which appear very plentifully and all at once in the rainy season), Suśr.; Ritus; Bālar.; lotus seed, L.; a flag, banner, L.; N. of a work; (*am*), n. the flower of the Kandall tree, Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c. **Kandalānta**, m. a species of serpent, L.

Kandalaya, Nom. P. *kandalayati*, to bring forth or produce in abundance or simultaneously, Bālar.; Prasannar.

Kandalāyana, as, m., N. of an ancient sage, Sarvad.

Kandalita, mfn. put forth or emitted in abundance or simultaneously, Bālar.

Kandalin, mfn. covered with Kandal flowers,

Bhartṛ.; (ifc.) abounding with, full of, Kād.; (ī), m. a kind of deer, L.

Kandali, f., see above. — **kāra**, m., N. of an author. — **kusuma**, n. the flower of Kandali, L.; a mushroom, L.

कन्दु *kandu*, us, m. f. (✓*skand*, Up. i, 15), a boiler, saucepan, or other cooking utensil of iron, Suśr.; Mālav.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; an oven, or vessel serving for one, W.; a kind of fragrant substance, L.; (us), m., N. of a man. — **grīha**, n. a cookery, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **pakva**, mfn. parched or roasted (as grain) or fried in a pan, dressed without water, W. — **śālā**, f. = *grīha*, L.

Kanduka, as, m. a boiler, saucepan, Comm. on KātyŚr.; a ball of wood or pith for playing with, MBh.; Bhartṛ.; Ragh.; a pillow, Bhartṛ. iū, 93, (am, n., v. l.); a betel-nut, L.; a kind of time in music. — **grīha**, n. a place for cooking, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **prastha**, n., N. of a town, *gana karkyādi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 87 (not in Kāś.). **Kandukēśa**, n., N. of a Liṅga. **Kandukēśvara-liṅga**, n. id.

Kandukya, Nom. ā. *kandukāyate*, to be like a playing ball, Bālar.

Kandūra, as, m. a kind of fragrant substance, L.

कन्दोट *kandoṭa*, &c. See p. 249, col. 3.

कंध *kaṁ-dha*, as, m. (fr. *kaṁ*, water, and *dha* fr. ✓*dhā*), a cloud, L.; (cf. *kaṁ-da*.)

Kam-dhara, as, ā, m. f. (fr. *kaṁ*, head, and *dharā* fr. ✓*dhri*), the neck, Yājñ.; Kathās.; Ragh. &c.; (as), m. (*kaṁ* = water) a cloud, L. (cf. the last); *Ameranthus Oleraceus*, L.

Kam-dhi, is, m. (fr. *kaṁ*, water, and *dhi* fr. ✓*dhā*), the ocean, L.; (*kaṁ* = head), the neck, L.

कन्न *kanna*, as, m., N. of a Rishi, R. (ed. Gorresio) v, 91, 7, (v. l. *kanva*); (am), n. fainting, falling in a fit or state of insensibility, L.; sin, L.; (v. l. *kalla*.)

कन्य *kanya*, *kanyaka*, *kanyā*, &c. See p. 249, col. 1.

कन्युष *kanyusha*, am, n. the hand below the wrist.

कप *kap*, v. l. for *krap*, q. v., Dhātup. xix, 9.

कप *kapa*, ās, m. pl., N. of a class of deities, MBh.

कपट *kaṭaṭa*, as, am, m. n. (✓*kamp*, Comm. on Up. iv, 81), fraud, deceit, cheating, circumvention, MBh.; Bhartṛ.; Pañcat. &c.; (as), m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2534; (ī), f. a measure equal to the capacity of the hollow of the two hands joined, L.; N. of a tree, Nigh. — **cidā**, f., N. of a tree, Nigh. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. deceitfulness. — **tāpasa**, m. one who deceitfully pretends to be an ascetic, Kathās. — **daitya**, m., N. of a Daitya, or one who pretends to be a Daitya, GaṇP.; -**vadha**, m., N. of a section of the Gapeśa-purāṇa. — **nāṭaka**, m., N. of a man. — **prabandha**, m. continued series of frauds, machination, cunning contrivance, fraud, plot, trick, Hit. — **lekhyā**, n. a forged document, false or fraudulent statement, W. — **vacana**, n. deceitful talk. — **veśa**, m. disguise; (mfn.) assuming a false dress or appearance, masked, disguised, W. — **veśin**, mfn. disguised, in masquerade, L. **Kapaṭēśvara**, n., N. of a particular shrine, Kathās.; (ī), f., N. of a plant, L.

Kapaṭika, mfn. acting deceitfully, fraudulent, dishonest, a rogue, cheat, L.

Kapaṭin, mfn. id., L.; (inī), f. a kind of perfume, L.

कपना *kananā*, f. (✓*kamp*, Nir. vi, 4), a worm, caterpillar, RV. v, 54, 6; [cf. *κάμνη*.]

कपदे *kaparda*, as, m. a small shell or cowrie (of which eighty = one paṇa, used as a coin or as a die in gambling, Cypraea Moneta), Comm. on VS.; Comm. on Pāṇ.; braided and knotted hair (esp. that of Śiva, knotted so as to resemble the cowrie shell), L.; (cf. *ed-tush-kaṭarda*). — **yaksha**, m., N. of a Yaksha, Śatr.

Kapardaka, as, m. the cowrie shell (= *kaparda*), Comm. on ŚBr.; Hit. &c.; braided and knotted hair, L.; (ikā), f. Cypraea Moneta, Comm. on VS.; Pañcat.

Kapardin, mfn. wearing braided and knotted hair (like the cowrie shell), RV.; VS. (said of Rudra, Pūshan, &c.); shaggy, RV. x, 102, 8; (ī), m., N. of Śiva, Gaut.; MBh. &c.; of one of the eleven

Rudras, VP.; of a Yaksha, Śatr.; of an author, Śay. on RV. i, 60, 1; (inī), f., N. of a goddess, BrahmaP. **Kapardi-kārikā**, ās, f. pl., N. of a work. **Kapardi-bhāṣya**, n., N. of a work. **Kapardi-svāmin**, m., N. of an author. **Kapardīa-liṅga**, n., N. of a Liṅga. **Kapardīśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha.

कपल *kapala*, am, n. a half, part, ŚāṅkhŚr. & Br.

कपाट *kaṭaṭa*, as, (i, L.) am, m. (f.) n. a door, the leaf or panel of a door, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcat.; Mjicch. &c. — **gana**, mfn. one who breaks a door, a house-breaker, thief, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 54. — **torana-vat**, mfn. furnished with doors surmounted by ornamental arches, R. — **vakshas**, mfn. having a door-like chest, broad-chested, Ragh. iii, 34. — **samdhī**, m. the junction of the leaves of a door; a mode of multiplying (in which the multiplicand is placed in a peculiar manner under the multiplier). — **samdhika**, mfn. a term used for a kind of bandage, Suśr.; (similarly *ardha-kaṭaṭasamdhika*). **Kapaṭōdghāṭana**, n. a door-key.

Kapaṭaka, as, ikā, m. f. = *kaṭaṭa*, MBh.; BhP.

Kapaṭita, mfn. (p. p. of a Nom. *kaṭaṭaya*) locked up, Rājāt. viii, 321.

कपाल *kapāla*, (as, m., L.), am, n. (✓*kamp*, Up. i, 117), a cup, jar, dish (used especially for the Puroḍāśa offering), TS.; ŚBr.; Suśr. &c.; (cf. *tri-kaṭāla*, *pañca-kaṭāla*, &c.); the alms-bowl of a beggar, Mn. vi, 44; viii, 93; R. &c.; a fragment of brick (on which the oblation is placed), ŚBr. vi, xii; KātyŚr.; Suśr. &c.; a cover, lid, ĀśvGr. iv, 5, 8; Bhāṣhāp. &c.; the skull, cranium, skull-bone, AV. ix, 8, 22; x, 2, 8; ŚBr. i; Yājñ. &c.; the shell of an egg, ŚBr. vi, 1, 3; Kathās. &c.; the shell of a tortoise, ŚBr. vii, 5, 1, 2; the cotyla of the leg of an animal, any flat bone, AitBr.; Suśr.; a kind of leprosy, Suśr. i, 268, 1; 13; multitude, assemblage, collection, L.; (as), m. a treaty of peace on equal terms, Kām. ix, 2; (cf. *kaṭāla-samdhī* below); N. of an intermediate caste; N. of several men; (ās), m. pl., N. of a school; (ī), f. a beggar's bowl, Bhartṛ.; (am), n., N. of a Tantra; [Gk. *κοπή*, 'handle'; Lat. *capere*; Hib. *gabhair*; Goth. *hafyan*; Angl. Sax. *haban*, *haefene*, *hafoc*; Eng. *haven*, *hawke*; cf. Gk. *κεφαλή*; Lat. *caput*; Goth. *haubith*; Angl. Sax. *heafud*.] — **ketu**, m., N. of a comet, VarBṛS. — **khaḍgin**, mfn. bearing a skull and a sword, Hcat. — **nālikā**, f. a sort of pin or spindle (for winding cotton, thread &c.), L. — **pāṇi-tva**, n. the state of bearing a skull in the hand (as Śiva does), Kathās. ii, 14. — **pāśin**, mfn. bearing a skull and a snare, Hcat. — **bhāṭi**, f. a particular sort of penance (consisting in alternate suppression and emission of the breath). — **bhṛit**, m. 'bearing a skull,' N. of Śiva, L. — **mālā**, f., N. of a being in the retinue of Devī. — **mālin**, mfn. bearing a garland of skulls, MBh.; Kathās.; Hcat. — **moana**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, 7007; Hariv. &c. — **vajrin**, mfn. bearing a skull and a thunderbolt, Hcat. — **vat**, mfn. having or bearing a skull, Bālar. — **śakti-hasta**, m(f)ān. bearing a skull and spear in hand, Hcat. — **śiras**, m. (*kaṭālaṁ śirasi yasya*, T.), N. of Śiva, R. ii, 54, 31; (the larynx, NBD). — **śūla-khaṭvāṅgin**, f. 'bearing a skull, a spear, and a club,' N. of Śiva, Hcat. — **samdhī**, m. a treaty of peace on equal terms, Kām. ix, 8 (= Hit. iv, 114). — **sphoṭa**, m. 'splitting the skull,' N. of a Rakshas, Kathās.

Kapālēśvara-tīrtha, n., N. of a Tīrtha.

Kapālaka, mfn. shaped like a bowl (cf. *kāpālika*), Pañcat.; (as), m. a cup, jar, bowl, Hcat.; (ikā), f. a potsherd, MBh.; Mn. &c.; the tartar of the teeth, Suśr. i, 205, 9; ii, 128, 13.

Kapālī, is, m., N. of Śiva (cf. the next).

Kapālin, mfn. bearing a pot (to receive food, as a beggar), Nār.; furnished with or bearing skulls, Yājñ. iii, 243; BhP.; Kum.; (ī, inī), m. f. a man or woman of low caste (son or daughter of a Brāhmaṇa mother and a fisherman father); the follower of a particular Śaiva sect (carrying skulls of men as ornament and eating and drinking from them; cf. *kāpālika*), Prab.; Kathās. &c.; (ī), m., N. of Śiva, MBh. i; Bālar. &c.; of one of the eleven Rudras, MBh. ii; Hariv. &c.; of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9557; of a teacher; (inī), f. a form of Durgā (as the wife of Śiva-kapālin), Hariv.; Kathās.; of a being attending on Devī.

Kapālina, mfn. relating to Kapālin, VāmP.

कपि *kapī*, is, m. (✓*kamp*, Up. iv, 143), an ape, monkey, RV. x, 86, 5; AV.; Mn.; Suśr. &c.; an elephant, L.; Emblica Officialis, L.; a species of Karāṇja, L.; Olibanum, L.; the sun, L.; N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. xiii, 7045; N. of several men; (ayas), m. pl., N. of a school; (ī, ī), f. a female ape, L.; (mfn.) brown, Comm. on Up.; [cf. Gk. *κῆπος*, *κῆρος*, *κῆβος*; Old Germ. *affo*; Angl. Sax. *apa*; Eug. *ape*.] — **kacchu**, us & ūs, f. *Mucuna Prurius*, VarBṛS.; -**phalōpamā**, f. a kind of creeping plant, L. — **kacchura**, f. *Mucuna Prurius*, L. — **kanduka**, n. 'a playing-ball for monkeys,' the skull, cranium, L. — **ketana**, m. 'having a monkey as symbol,' N. of Arjuna (the third son of Pāṇḍu), MBh. — **keśa**, mfn. brown-haired, L. — **koli**, m. a species of Zizyphus. — **cūḍa**, as, ā, m. f. *Spondias Mangifera*. — **cūta**, m. id., L. — **ja**, mfn. born of a monkey, L.; (as), m. 'produced from the tree Kapi,' the oil of Olibanum; incense, benzoin, L. — **jan-ghikā**, f. a species of ant, L. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivP. — **taila**, n. benzoin, storax, liquid amber, Bhpr. — **tva**, n. the state of an ape, apishness. — **dhvaja**, m., N. of Arjuna (cf. *-ketana* above), MBh. — **nāmaka**, m. storax, liquid amber, Bhpr. — **nāman**, m. id., L. — **nāśana**, n. an intoxicating beverage, L. — **nāsa**, m. a kind of musical instrument. — **nāsikā**, f. id. — **uritta**, f. a kind of medicinal substance, L. — **pati**, m. 'lord of apes,' N. of Hanumat, Comm. on Prab. — **pippalī**, f. *Scindapus Officialis*, L.; another plant, L. — **prabhā**, f. *Mucuna Prurius*, L. — **prabhu**, m. 'master of the monkeys,' N. of Rāma, L. — **priya**, m. *Spondias Mangifera*, L.; *Feronia Elephantum*, L. — **bhāksha**, m. 'food of apes,' N. of a sweet substance, R. — **ratha**, m., N. of Rāma (cf. *-prabhu* above), L.; of Arjuna, T. — **rasādhyā**, f. *Spondias Mangifera*, L. — **roma-phalā**, f. *Mucuna Prurius*, L. — **roma-latā**, f. id. — **loma-phalā**, f. id. — **lolā**, f. *Piper Aurantiacum*, L. — **loha**, n. 'monkey-coloured metal,' brass, L. — **vaktra**, m. 'monkey-faced,' N. of Nārada (a saint and philosopher, and friend of Kṛishṇa), L. — **vana**, m., N. of a man. — **valikā**, f. *Scindapus Officialis*, L. — **vallī**, f. id. — **śāka**, m. n. a cabbage, L. — **śiras**, n. the upper part or coping of a wall, L. — **śirsha**, n. id., Vcar. — **śirshnī**, f. a kind of musical instrument, Lāty. — **shṭhala**, m., N. of a Rishi, Pāṇ.; VarBṛS. &c.; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of the above, *gana upakādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69; -**samhitā**, f., N. of a work. — **skandha**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a being in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. — **sthala**, n. the abode of an ape, Kāś. on Pāṇ. viii, 3, 91. — **svara**, m., N. of a man. **Kapī-kacchu**, m. = *kapī-ka* above. **Kapījya**, m. 'to be revered by monkeys,' Mimūsops Kauki, L.; N. of Sugriva, T. **Kapindra**, m. 'lord of monkeys,' N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 7002; of Jambavat (the father-in-law of Kṛishṇa), MBh. xiii, 629; of Sugriva, RāmātUp.; of Hanumat, R. **Kapī-vat**, m., N. of a sage, Hariv.; (ī), f., N. of a river, R. **Kapīśvara**, m. 'lord of the apes,' N. of Sugriva, RāmātUp. **Kapishṭa**, m. *Feronia Elephantum*, L. **Kapyākhyā**, n. incense, L. — **Kapyāśa**, n. the buttocks of an ape, ChUp. i, 6, 7, (as, m. Comm.)

Kapikā, f. *Vitex Negundo*.

Kapittha, as, m. (*ttha* = *stha*) 'on which monkeys dwell,' *Feronia Elephantum*, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; a particular position of the hands and fingers; (am), n. the fruit of *Feronia Elephantum*, Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c. — **tvac**, f. the bark of *Feronia Elephantum*, Bhpr. — **parṇī**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **phala**, m. a species of Mango tree, L. **Kapitthāyā**, m. 'having a face like a wood apple,' a species of monkey, L.

Kapitthaka, as, m. *Feronia Elephantum*; (am), n. the fruit of it, R.

Kapitthānī, f., N. of a plant (= *kapittha-parṇī*), L.

Kapitthinī, f. a region abounding in Kapitthas, *gana pushkarādī*, Paṇ. v, 2, 135.

Kapiraka = *kapilaka*, q. v., Vārtt. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 18.

Kapilā, m(f)ān. (✓*kam*, Up. i, 56; more probably connected with *kapī*, BRD.), 'monkey-coloured,' brown, tawny, reddish, RV. x, 27, 16; ŚBr.; R. &c.; red-haired, Mn. iii, 8; (as), m. the brown or tawny or reddish colour, Suśr.; a kind of mouse; a kind of ape, Kathās.; a (brown) dog, L.; incense, L.; N. of an ancient sage (identified by

some with Vishnu and considered as the founder of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy), MBh.; Bhag. &c.; N. of several other men; of a Dānava, Hariv. 197; BhP.; of a Nāga, MBh. iii, 8010; Hariv. &c.; of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 37; of several mountains; a form of fire, MBh. iii, 14197; N. of the sun, MBh. iii, 154; (āś), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.; of the Brāhmins in Śālmala-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 31; (ā), f. a brown cow, Yājñ. i, 205; MBh. &c.; a fabulous cow celebrated in the Purāṇas, W.; a kind of leech, Suśr. i, 40, 20; a kind of ant, Suśr. ii, 296, 12; Dalbergia Sissoo, L.; Aloe Perfoliata, L.; a sort of perfume, L.; a kind of medicinal substance, L.; a kind of brass, L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa, MBh.; of a Kimpurā woman, Kāraṇḍ.; of a river, MBh. iii, 14233; VP.; N. of the female of the elephant Puṇḍarika (q. v.), L. — *gītā*, f., N. of a work. — *jaṭa*, m., N. of a Muni, Kathās. — *deva*, m., N. of the author of a Smṛiti. — *dyuti*, m., N. of the sun, L. — *drākṣhā*, f. a vine with brown or tawny-coloured grapes, L. — *druma*, m. Cytisus Cajan, L. — *dhārā*, f., N. of the Gaṅgā, L.; N. of a Tirtha, L. — *dhūṣara*, mfn. brownish grey, Kathās. — *pañcarātra*, n., N. of a work. — *pura*, n. = *vastu* below. — *phalā*, f. = *drākṣhā* above. — *bhadra*, f., N. of a woman. — *bhāṣya*, n., N. of a commentary on Kapila's Sāṅkhya-pravacana. — *rudra*, m., N. of a poet. — *rishi* (*kapila-rishi*), m. the Rishi Kapila. — *loha*, m. a kind of brass, Nigh. — *vastu*, n., N. of the town in which Śākyamuni or Buddha was born. — *śarman*, m., N. of a Brahman, Kathās. — *śiṅṣapā*, f. a variety of Śiṅṣapā with reddish flowers, L. — *samhitā*, f., N. of an Upa-purāṇa. — *sāṅkhya-pravacana*, n., N. of a work (= *sāṅkhya-pravacana*); — *bhāṣya*, n., N. of a commentary on the above. *Kapilākṣhā*, f. a variety of Śiṅṣapā (with reddish flowers), L.; (ī), f. id.; a species of Colocynthis, L. *Kapilācārya*, m. the teacher Kapila. *Kapilāñjana*, m. 'using a brown collyrium', N. of Śiva, L.; (cf. *kapilāñjana*). *Kapilā-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha (any one bathing and performing worship there obtains a thousand brown cows), MBh. iii, 6017. *Kapilā-dhikā*, f. a kind of ant, Nigh. *Kapilā-pati*, m., N. of Drupada, L. *Kapilāvaṭa*, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. *Kapilāśrama*, m., N. of a hermitage, VP. *Kapilāśva*, m. 'having brown horses', N. of Indra, L.; N. of a man, MBh.; BhP. &c. *Kapilā-shaṣṭhī*, f. the sixth day in the dark half of the month Bhādrapada. *Kapilā-brada*, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. *Kapilāśvara-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha. *Kapilāśvara-deva*, m., N. of a king. *Kapilaka*, mf(ikā)n. reddish, Suśr.; (ikā), f., N. of a woman, gaṇa *śivādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 112. *Kapilāya*, Nom. *Ā. kapilāyate*, to be somewhat brown or reddish, Hcar. 40, 20. *Kapilī* — *√kṛī*, to colour brown or reddish, MBh.; R.; Kād. *Kapisa*, mf(ā)n. 'ape-coloured', brown, reddish-brown, MBh.; BhP. &c.; (as), m. brown or reddish colour; incense, L.; the sun, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; (ā, ī), f. a spirit, sort of rum, L.; (ā), f., N. of the mother of the Piśācas, W.; N. of a river, Ragh. iv, 38; (am), n. a sort of rum, L. — *bhūrū*, f., N. of a woman, Kathās. *Kapilāñjana*, m., N. of Śiva; (cf. *kapilāñjana*). *Kapilā-putra*, m. a Piśāca, an imp or goblin, W. *Kapilāśvadāna*, n. N. of a Buddhist work.

Kapilāya, Nom. P. *kapilāyati*, to redden, embrown, Śis. iv, 24; Prasannar. &c.

Kapilāta, mfn. embrowned, made brown or dusky red, Mall. on Śis. &c.

Kapilāikā, f. a sort of rum, L.

Kapilī — *√kṛī*, to make brown or red.

Kapita, as, m., N. of a tree, L.

Kapitaka, am, n. Berberis Asiatica, Bhpr.

Kapitana, as, m. Spondias Mangifera; Thespesia Populnea; Acacia Sirisa; Ficus Religiosa; Areca Fufel; Ægle Marmelos, Suśr.

कपिल्ल *kaṇḍala*, v. l. for the next, L.

कपिल्ल *kaṇḍala*, as, m. (etym. doubtful) the francoline partridge, heathcock, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Suśr. &c.; Cuculus Melanoleucus (= *caṭaka*), L.; N. of a Vidyadhara, Balar.; of a man, Kād.; of a sparrow, Pañcat.; (ā), f., N. of a river, VP. *Kapilājalāda*, m., N. of a man; (cf. *kāpiñjalādi*). *Kapilājalārma*, n., N. of an old city (cf. *arma*), Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 90.

कपुच्छल *kapucchala*, am, n. a tuft of hair on the hind part of the head (hanging down like a tail), Gobh. ii, 9, 18; the fore-part of a sacrificial ladle (i. e. the part with which the fluid is skimmed off), ŚBr.

Kaputsala, v. l. for the above.

Kapushikā, f. = the next, L.

Kapushikā, f. a tuft of hair on each side of the head, Gobh. ii, 9, 19.

कपूय *kapūya*, mf(ā)n. smelling badly, stinking, ChUp. v, 10, 7; Nir.

कपूय *kāprith*, t, m. (fr. 4. *ka* and *√prī*, Sāy.), 'causing or increasing pleasure', membrum virile, RV. x, 86, 16; 17; N. of Indra [Sāy.], RV. x, 101, 12.

Kapṛithā, as, m., N. of Indra [Sāy.], RV. x, 101, 12.

कपोत *kapōta*, as, m. (√*kav*, Up. i, 63; fr. 2. *ka* + *pota*?), a dove, pigeon, (esp.) the spotty-necked pigeon (in the Vedas often a bird of evil omen), RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh. &c.; a bird in general, L.; a frieze, cornice; a particular position of the hands, Comm. on Śak.; PSarv. &c.; the grey colour of a pigeon, Suśr. ii, 280, 1; the grey ore of antimony, Suśr. ii, 84, 10; (ī), f. the female of a pigeon, Pañcat. — *carapā*, f. a kind of perfume, Bhpr. — *pāka*, m. the young of a pigeon, gaṇa *nyanku-ādi*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 53; (ās), m. pl., N. of a mountain-tribe, Kāś. on Pāṇ. v, 3, 113; (ī), f. a princess of this tribe, ib. — *pāda*, mfn. pigeon-footed, gaṇa *hasty-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 138 (Kāś. reads *kaṭola*). — *pālī*, f. frieze, cornice, VarBṛS. — *pālīkā*, f. a dove-cot, pigeon-house, aviary, L. — *pālī*, f. id. — *bāṇā*, f. a kind of perfume, L. — *retasa*, m., N. of a man. — *roman*, m., N. of a king, MBh.; Hariv. &c. — *vakra*, n. a particular plant, L. — *vāṅkē*, f., N. of a medicinal plant (used as a remedy for the stone), Suśr. — *varṇa*, mfn. pigeon-coloured, lead-grey, Suśr.; (ī), f. small cardamoms, L. — *vallī*, f., N. of a plant, Bhpr. — *vegā*, f. Ruta Graveolens, L. — *sāra*, m. the grey ore of antimony, L. — *hastā*, m. a particular position of the hands. — *hastaka*, m. id. *Kapotāṅghri*, f. a kind of perfume, L. *Kapotāñjana*, n. ore of antimony, L. *Kapotābha*, mfn. pigeon-coloured, lead-grey, Suśr.; (as), m. a pale or dirty white colour, W. *Kapotāri*, m. 'enemy of the pigeons', a hawk, falcon, L.

Kapotaka, mf(ikā)n. pigeon-coloured, lead-grey, Pat.; (as), m. a small pigeon or dove, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Pañcat. &c.; a particular position of the hands; (ikā), f. the female of a pigeon, Pañcat.; (ī), f. a kind of bird (= *iyāmā*), VarBṛS.; (am), n. ore of antimony, Car.

Kapotakiya, mf(ā)n. abounding in or relating to pigeons, gaṇa *naḍḍī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 91.

Kapotin, mfn. pigeon-shaped, ŚBr. xi, 7, 3, 2; having pigeons, L.

कपोल *kapola*, as, m. (ifc. f. ā), (√*kap*, Up. i, 67) the cheek (of men or elephants &c.), Suśr.; Yājñ.; Ragh. &c.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a school belonging to the white Yajur-veda; (ī), f. the fore-part of the knee, knee-cap or pan, L. — *kavi*, m., N. of a poet. — *kāsha*, m. any object against which the cheeks or temples are rubbed, Kir.; the elephant's temples and cheeks, W. — *tāḍana*, n. striking the cheeks (as a token of confession of fault), MW. — *pattra*, n. a mark painted on the cheek, Naish. vii, 60. — *pālī*, ī, ī, f. the side of a cheek, Kād. — *phalaka*, n. (ifc. f. ā), the cheek-bone, Amar. — *bhitti*, f. id., Bhartṛ.; Śis. — *rāga*, m. colour or flush in the cheek.

कप्पिण *kappiṇa*, as, m., N. of a man (Buddh.).

Kapphila, *kaphina*, *kaphila*, *kamphilla*, vv. ll. for the above.

कप्लक *kāplaka*, mfn. = *kapivad-gamana-samartha*, Sāy., TBr. ii, 7, 18, 4 (the text has the reading *kālpaka*).

कफ *kapha*, as, m. phlegm (as one of the three humors of the body, see also *vāyu* and *pitta*), Suśr.; watery froth or foam in general; (cf. *abdhikē*, *megha-kē*, &c.). — *kara*, mfn. producing phlegm; occasioning cold. — *kārikā*, f. saliva, spittle, L. — *kshaya*, m. pulmonary consumption. — *gaṇḍa*, m. a particular disease of the throat, Śārngs. — *gulma*, m. a disease of the belly. — *ghna*, mf(ī)n. re-

moving phlegm, antiphlegmatic, curing colds (said of several plants), Suśr.; (ī), f. a particular plant, L. — *ja*, mfn. arising from or produced by phlegm, Suśr. — *jvara*, m. fever arising from excess of phlegm. — *da*, mfn. = *-kara* above. — *nāśana*, mfn. = *ghna* above. — *prāya*, m. phlegmatic, Suśr. — *vardhaka*, mfn. exciting or increasing phlegm. — *vardhana*, mfn. id.; (as), m. a species of Tabernaemontana. — *vātika*, mfn. (fr. *kapha-vāta*), one in whom phlegm and wind prevail. — *virodhin*, mfn. obstructing the phlegm; (ī), n. black pepper, L. — *vairin*, m. id., L. — *sambhava*, mfn. arising from phlegm, Suśr. — *hara*, mfn. removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic, ib. — *hṛit*, mfn. id., ib. *Kaphātaka*, mfn. phlegmatic, Suśr. *Kaphāntaka* or *ika*, m., N. of a plant, L. *Kaphāri*, m. dry ginger, L.

Kaphala, mfn. phlegmatic, Suśr.

Kaphin, mfn. id., L.; (ī), m. an elephant, L.; v. l. for *kappiṇa*, q. v.; (īnī), f., N. of a river, L.

Kaphelū, ūs, m. Cardia Latifolia, Comm. on Up. i, 95.

कफणि *kaphaṇi*, is, m. f. the elbow, L.

Kaphonī, is, m. f. the elbow, L. — *gudā*, m. a ball on the elbow (as a symbol of unsteadiness or uncertainty). — *ghāta*, m. a stroke with the elbow, L.

Kaphonigudāya, Nom. *Ā. āyate*, to be like a ball on the elbow, i. e. to be unsteady or uncertain, Sarvad. 116, 12.

कफौड *kaphauḍā*, as, m. the elbow (? BRD.), AV. x, 2, 4.

कब् *kaḥ*, cl. 1. *Ā. kabate*, *cakabe*, *kabitā*, &c., to colour, tinge with various hues, Dhātup. x, 17; to praise, Vop.; (cf. *kav*.)

कबन्ध *kābandha*, as, am, m. n. (sometimes written *kāvāṇḍha*) a big barrel or cask, a large-bellied vessel (metaphorically applied to a cloud), RV.; AV. ix, 4, 3; x, 2, 3; (ep.) the clouds which obscure the sun at sunset and sunrise (sometimes personified), MBh.; the belly, Nir.; a headless trunk (shaped like a barrel; esp. one retaining vitality, W.), R.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; (as), m., N. of the Rākshasa Danu (son of Śrī; punished by Indra for insolently challenging him to combat; his head and thighs were forced into his body by a blow from the god's thunderbolt, leaving him with long arms and a huge mouth in his belly; it was predicted that he would not recover his original shape until his arms were cut off by Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa), R. iii, 69, 27 ff.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; N. of Rāhu, L.; N. of certain Ketus (96 in number), VarBṛS.; N. of an Ātharvaṇa and Gandharva, ŚBr. xiv (*kābandha*); VP. &c.; (am), n. water, Sāy. & L. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. headlessness, decapitation, Śis. — *muni*, m., N. of a sage, Vāyup. — *vadha*, m. 'the slaying of Kābandha', N. of a chapter of the Padma-purāṇa. *Kābandhin*, mfn. 'bearing huge vessels of water or clouds' ('endowed with water', Sāy.), N. of the Maruts, RV. v, 54, 8; (ī), m., N. of a Kātyāyana, PraśnUp.

कबर *kabara*. See *kavara*.

कबित्य *kabittā* = *kapittā*, q. v., L.

कबिल *kabila* = *kapila*, q. v., L.

कबुलि *kabuli*, is, f. the hinder part of an animal, L.

कब्रु *kābru*, u, n. (perhaps erroneous for *kambū* or *kambūka*, NBD.), AV. xi, 3, 6.

कम् *i. kām*, ind. (Gk. *κεν*) well (opposed to *a-kam*, 'ill'), TS.; ŚBr. &c.; a particle placed after the word to which it belongs with an affirmative sense, 'yes', 'well' (but this sense is generally so weak that Indian grammarians are perhaps right in enumerating *kam* among the expletives, Nir.; it is often found attached to a dat. case, giving to that case a stronger meaning, and is generally placed at the end of the Pada, e. g. *dhījana dśadhīr bhōjanāya kām*, thou didst create the plants for actual food, RV. v, 83, 10), RV.; AV.; TS. v; *kam* is also used as an enclitic with the particles *nu*, *su*, and *hi* (but is treated in the Pada-pāṭha as a separate word; in this connection *kam* has no accent but once, AV. vi, 110, 1), RV.; AV.; a particle of interrogation (like *kaḍ* and *kim*), RV. x, 52, 3; (some-

times, like *kim* and *kad*, at the beginning of compounds) marking the strange or unusual character of anything or expressing reproach, L.; head, L.; food, Nir.; water, Nir.; Nigh.; happiness, bliss, L. **Kām-vat**, mfn. blissful, ŚBr. xiii. **Kam-da**, m. 'water-giver,' a cloud, L.

Kamya, mfn. happy, prosperous, L.

Kamya, **kamyya**, **kamyyu**, **kamva**, mfn. id., ib.

Kanta, **kanti**, **kantu**, mfn. id., T.

Kambha, mfn. id., L.

कम् 2. *kam*, cl. i. Ā. (not used in the conjugational tenses) *cakame*, *kamitā*, *kamishyate*, *acakamata*, Dhātup. xii, 10; to wish, desire, long for, RV. v, 36, 1; x, 117, 2; AV. xix, 52, 3; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; to love, be in love with, have sexual intercourse with, ŚBr. xi; BhP.; Caus. Ā. (ep. also P.) *kāmayate*, -*ī*, *kāmayām-cakre*, *acakamata*, &c.; to wish, desire, long for (with acc. or inf. or Pot., Pāṇ. iii, 3, 157; e.g. *kāmaye bhuñjita bhavān*, I wish your worship may eat; *kāmaye dātum*, I wish to give, Kās.), RV.; AV.; TS.; MBh. &c.; to love, be in love with, have sexual intercourse with, RV. x, 124, 5; 125, 5; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to cause any one to love, Ritus. (in that sense, P.; Vop.); (with *bahu* or *aty-aratham*) to rate or value highly, R.; Desid. *cikamishate* and *cikāmayishate*: Intens. *camkamayate*; [cf. Lat. *comis*; also *amo*, with the loss of the initial, for *camo*; *cā-rus* for *cam-rus*: Hib. *caemh*, 'love, desire; fine, handsome, pleasant'; *caomhach*, 'a friend, companion'; *caomhaim*, 'I save, spare, protect'; Armen. *kamim*.]

Kamaka, as, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of this man, gaṇa *upakādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69.

Kamaṭha, as, m. (Up. i, 102) a tortoise, BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; a porcupine, L.; a bamboo, L.; N. of a king, MBh.; of a Muni; of a Daitya; (*as* or *am*), m. or n. a water-jar (esp. one made of a hollow gourd or cocoa-nut, and used by ascetics), L.; (*ī*), f. a female tortoise, a small one Śāntis. -**pati**, n. the king of tortoises. **Kamaṭhasura-vadha**, m. 'the slaying of the Asura Kamaṭha,' N. of a section of the Gaṇeśa-purāṇa.

Kama-dyū, ūs, f. (= *kāmasya dīpanī*, Śāy.), N. of a woman, RV. x, 65, 12.

Kamana, mf(ā)n. wishing for, desirous, libidinous, L.; beautiful, desirable, lovely, BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of Kāma, L.; of Brahmā, L.; Jonesia Asoka, L. -**echada**, m. 'having beautiful plumage,' a heron, L.

Kamaniya, mfn. to be desired or wished for, desirable, Kum. i, 37; lovely, pleasing, beautiful, Śak. 62b; Bhartṛ. &c. -**tā**, f., -**tva**, n. desirableness, loveliness, beauty.

Kamara, mfn. (Up. iii, 132) desirous, lustful, L.

Kāmala, mfn. (Comm. on Up. i, 106) pale-red, rose-coloured, TS. vii, 3, 18, 1; (*kamālā*) AV. viii, 6, 9 (desirous, lustful, BRD.); (*as*), m. a species of deer, L.; the Indian crane (*Ardea Sibirica*), L.; N. of Brahmā, L.; of a pupil of Vaisampāyana, Kās.; of an Asura, GaṇP.; (in mus.) a particular Dhruvaka (q. v.); (*as*, *am*), m. n. a lotus, lotus-flower, Nelumbium, Suśr.; Śak.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of Lakshmi, BhP.; Śāh.; Kathās.; wealth, prosperity, Subh.; N. of Dākshyaṇī, MatsyaP.; of one of the mothers in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; of the wife of Jayāpīḍa, Rājāt.; an excellent woman, L.; an orange, Tantras.; (*ī*, *am*), f. n., N. of a metre (four times three short syllables); (*am*), n. a particular constellation, VarBr.; water, Kir. v, 25; copper, L.; the bladder, L.; a medicament, drug, L.; N. of a town built by Kāmala, Rājāt.; a particular number, Buddh. -**kīṭa**, -**kīra**, m. (?), N. of two villages, gaṇa *palady-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 110 (Kās.). -**khaṇḍa**, n. a group of lotuses, Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51. -**garbhā**, mfn. 'offspring of the lotus,' N. of Brahmā, Kathās.; the lotus-cup. -**garbhābha**, mfn. bright as the lotus-cup. -**ja**, m., N. of Brahmā, VarBrS.; Kathās.; (cf. the last.) -**deva**, m., N. of a man; (*ī*), f., N. of the wife of king Lalitāditya (and mother of king Kuvalāpīḍa). -**naayana**, m. 'lotus-eyed,' N. of a king. -**nābha**, m. 'lotus-navel,' N. of Viṣṇu, BhP.; Kād. -**netra**, mfn. lotus-eyed, Dhūrtas. -**pattra**, n. leaf of the lotus-flower. -**pattrāksha**, mfn. having eyes like leaves of the lotus-flower, R. &c. -**bāndhava**, m. 'the friend of the lotus,' the sun, Kād. -**bāla-nāla**, n. the stalk of a young lotus.

-**bālanālaya**, Nom. Ā. *ōyate*, to be like the stalk of a young lotus, Sighās. -**bhava**, m. 'sprung from the lotus,' N. of Brahmā, VarBrS. -**bhavana**, m. id. -**bhidā**, f., N. of a village, gaṇa *palady-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 110. -**bhū**, m. 'rising out of a lotus,' N. of Brahmā, Viddh. -**matī**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. -**maya**, mfn. consisting of lotus-flowers, Hcar.; Kād. -**yonī**, m. 'lotus-born,' N. of Brahmā, VarBrS.; Hcar. -**locana**, mf(ā)n. lotus-eyed; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman, Kathās. -**vatī**, f. -**devī** above, Rājāt.; N. of a princess, Kathās. -**vadana**, mf(ā)n. lotus-faced, Śrutab. -**vana**, n. a cluster of lotuses; -**maya**, mfn. consisting of masses of lotuses, nothing but lotuses, Kād. -**vardhana**, m., N. of a king of Kampana, Rājāt. -**varman**, n., N. of a king, Kathās. -**śīla**, m., N. of a scholar, Buddh. -**shashthi-vrata**, n., N. of a particular religious observance, BhavP. -**saptamī-vrata**, n. id., MatsyaP. -**sambhava**, m., N. of Brahmā. **Kamalākara**, m. a mass of lotuses; a lake or pool where lotuses abound, R.; Ratnāv. &c.; N. of the author of a commentary on the Mitaksharā, and of several other authors and men; -**tīrtha-yātrā**, f., N. of a work. **Kamalā-kośava**, m., N. of a shrine built by Kāmalaṭī, Rājāt. **Kamalāksha**, mf(ā)n. lotus-eyed; (*ī*), f., N. of a mother in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; (*am*), n., N. of a town, MatsyaP. **Kamalāgrajā**, f. 'born before Lakshmi,' N. of A-lakshmi or Bad Luck.

Kamalā-chāyā, f. (or *°cchāyā*), N. of an Apsaras, VP. **Kamalā-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP. **Kamalādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51. **Kamalānandana**, n. 'Kāmala's joy,' N. of Miśra-dinakara. **Kamalā-pati**, m., N. of a man. **Kamalāpāta**, m., N. of a man. **Kamalābhakta**, m. id. **Kamalāyātāksha**, mfn. having large lotus eyes. **Kamalāyudha**, m., N. of a poet. **Kamalālaya**, m., N. of a country, MatsyaP.; (*ā*), f. 'abiding in a lotus,' N. of Lakshmi, R. **Kamalāsana**, n. a lotus-flower serving as a seat, RāmātUp.; a particular manner of sitting; (*as*), m. 'having a lotus as seat,' N. of Brahmā, MBh.; BhP.; Kum. &c.; -**śīha**, m. id. **Kamalā-haṭṭa**, m., N. of a market-place (founded by Kāmalaṭī), Rājāt. 1. **Kamalāhāsa**, m. the 'smiling' i. e. opening or shutting of a lotus. 2. **Kamalāhāsa**, Nom. (fr. the above) P. *°satī*, to smile like a lotus, Dhūrtas. **Kamalākshaṇa**, mf(ā)n. lotus-eyed, MBh.; R. &c. **Kamalōttara**, n. safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), L. **Kamalōtpalamēlin**, mfn. having garlands of Kamala and Utpala lotuses, MBh. iii. **Kamalōdaya**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. **Kamalōdbhava**, m., N. of Brahmā, Kathās.

Kamalaka, am, n., N. of a town, Rājāt.

Kamalini, f. the lotus plant, Kathās.; a number of lotus plants; a pool or place abounding with them, MBh.; Ragh. &c. -**kānta**, m. 'the lover of the lotus,' N. of the sun, Kathās. -**bandhu**, m. id. **Kamalikā**, f. a small lotus, Kād.

Kamā, f. loveliness, beauty, radiance, L.

Kamitṛi, mfn. lustful, desirous, cupidinous, Naish.; the male, husband, Hcar.

Kamra, mf(ā)n. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 167) loving, being in love, desirous, L.; desirable, beautiful, lovely, Kāvyaḍ.; (*ā*), f. a kind of musical instrument.

Kānta, &c. See s. v.

Kāma, &c. See s. v.

कमण्डलु *kamaṇḍalu*, us, u, m. n. (in the Veda ūs, f. according to Pāṇ. iv, 1, 71) a gourd or vessel made of wood or earth used for water (by ascetics and religious students), a water-jar, MBh.; BhP.; Yājñ. &c.; a kind of animal, ĀsvSr.; (*us*), m. Ficus Infectoria, L.; (*ūs*), f. a kind of animal, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 72.

कमन्तक *kamantaka*, as, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of his descendants, gaṇa *upakādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69.

कमन्दक *kamandaka*, as, m.; (*ās*), m. pl. id., ib.

कमन्ध *kamandha*, am, n. water, L.; (cf. *kabandha*.)

कमल *kamala*. See col. i.

कमुजा *kamujā*, f. a tuft or lock of hair.

कमुज्ज, f. id., Parāś.

कम्प *kamp*, cl. i. Ā. (ep. also P.) *kam-pate* (-*ti*), *cakampe*, *kampishyate*, a-

kampishṭa, *kampitā* (Dhātup. x, 13), to tremble, shake, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; Caus. P. Ā. *kampayati*, -*te*, to cause or make to tremble, shake, MBh.; R. &c.; to pronounce in a tremulous manner (i. e. with a thrill or shake): Desid. *cikampishate*: Intens. *camkampyate*, *camkampiti*; [cf. Gk. *κᾰμπτω*; Hib. *cabhōg*, 'hastening'.]

Kampa, as, m. trembling, tremor, trembling motion, shaking, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; earthquake (cf. *bhūmi-kampa*, *mahī-kō*, &c.); tremulous or thrilling pronunciation (a modification of the Svarita accent which may take place if the Svarita syllable is followed by an Udātta syllable), Nir. &c.; a kind of time (in mus.); N. of a man. -**rāja**, m., N. of a man. -**lakshman**, m. air, wind, L. **Kampānka**, m. id., L. **Kampānvita**, mfn. affected with trembling, agitated.

Kampana, mf(ā)n. trembling, shaken, unsteady; causing to tremble, shaking, MBh.; (*as*), m. a kind of weapon, MBh. i, 2836; R.; a kind of fever, Bhpr.; the cool or dewy season (from about the middle of January to that of March), L.; N. of a king, MBh. ii, 117; of a country near Kāśmīra, Rājāt.; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; (*am*), n. trembling, quivering, Suśr.; an earthquake, MBh. v, 7239; quivering or thrilling pronunciation (see *kampa*), Comm. on RPrāt.; the act of shaking, swinging, KātyŚr.; Suśr. i, 85, 9; Tarkas. &c.

Kampaniya, mfn. to be shaken, movable, vibratory.

Kampāka, a wrong reading for *kampānka* above.

Kampāya, Nom. Ā. *kampāyate*, to tremble, shake, Comm. on VarBrS.

Kampikā, f. a kind of musical instrument.

Kampita, mfn. trembling, shaking, MBh.; Ritus.; caused to tremble, shaken, swung, MBh. iv, 1290; Tattvas.; (*am*), n. trembling, a tremor.

Kampin, mfn. trembling, quivering, Kathās.; (ifc.) causing to tremble, shaking; (cf. *śiraḥ-kampin*.)

Kampila, as, m., N. of a man, Buddh.; = the next, L.

Kampilya, as, m., N. of a pigment (produced from the plant *Rottleria tinctoria*), L.

Kampilyaka, m. (Car.), **kampilla**, m. (Suśr.), **kampillaka**, m. (Suśr.), **kampilvaka**, m. (Car.), and **kampila**, n. (L.), id.

Kampya, mfn. to be shaken or made to tremble (cf. *a-kampya*); to be moved away from one's place; to be pronounced in a quivering or trilling manner.

Kampra, mf(ā)n. trembling, shaken, Pāṇ. i, Bālār.; movable; agile, quick, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; unsteady, uncertain, Naish.

कम्पिल *kamphilla*, as, m., v. l. for *kapphiṇa*, q. v.

कम्ब *kamb*, cl. i. P. *kambati*, to go, move; (v. l. *karb*.)

कम्बर *kambara*, mfn. variegated, spotted, L.; (*as*), m. variegated colour, L.

कम्बल *kambala*, as, am, m. n. (✓*kam*, Comm. on Up. i, 108), a woollen blanket or cloth or upper garment, AV. xiv, 2, 66; 67; MBh.; Hit. &c.; (*as*), m. a dew-lap, VarBrS.; Hcar.; a small worm or insect, L.; a sort of deer with a shaggy hairy coat, L.; N. of a teacher; of a man; of a Nāga, MBh.; Märkp. &c.; (*am*), n. water (cf. *kamala*); N. of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, MBh. vi, 454. -**kāraka**, m. a woollen-cloth manufacturer.

-**cārāyaṇīya**, ās, m. pl. a nickname of a school of the Carāyaṇas, Pat. on Kāty., on Pāṇ. i, 1, 73; (cf. *odana-pāṇinīya*). -**dhāvaka**, m. one who cleans woollen clothes. -**barhisha**, m., N. of a man, Hariv.; BhP.; VP. -**vāhya** or -**vāhyaka**, m. = *kambali-vāhyaka* below. -**bhāra**, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of this man, gaṇa *yaskādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 63. **Kambalārṇa** (for *kambala-rṇa*, Vārtt. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 89), n. a debt consisting of a woollen blanket or garment. **Kambalāluka**, f. a kind of vegetable, L.

Kambalaka, as, m. a woollen cloth or garment, Suśr.; (*ikā*), f., gaṇa *pakshādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

Kambalin, mfn. covered with a woollen cloth or blanket, wearing a woollen garment, Jain.; (*ī*), m. 'having a dew-lap,' an ox, L. **Kambali-vāhyaka**, n. a carriage drawn by oxen.

Kambaliya, mf(ā)n. fit for woollen blankets &c., Kās. on Pāṇ. v, 1, 3.

Kambalya, *am*, n. (ifc. f. ā, Pāp. iv, 1, 22) one hundred Palas of wool (necessary for making a woollen blanket), Pāp. v, 1, 3.

कम्बालायिन् kambālayin, ī, m. a sort of kite, W. (?)

कम्बि kambī, īs, f. a ladle or spoon, L.; a shoot or branch or joint of a bamboo, L.

कम्बु kambu, *us*, m. (u, n., L.) a conch; a shell, MBh. iv, 255; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; (*us*), m. a bracelet or ring made of shells, MBh.; a bracelet in general, L.; three lines or marks in the neck (indicative of good fortune), VarBrS.; the neck, L.; an elephant, L.; a tube-shaped bone, L.; a vein or tubular vessel of the body, W.; a sort of Curcuma, L. — **kanṭha**, mf(ā)n. 'shell-neck,' having folds in the neck like a spiral shell (cf. above), Kathās. — **kamdhara**, mfn. id., BhP. — **kāshṭhā**, f. Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **grīva**, mf(ā)n. = **kanṭha** above, MBh.; R. &c.; (*as*), m. 'shell-neck,' N. of a tortoise, Pañcat.; (*ā*), f. a shell-like neck (i. e. one marked with three lines, cf. above), L. — **ja**, m. a kind of drum. — **pushpī**, f. Andropogon Aciculatus, L. — **mālinī**, f. id., L. **Kambv-ātāyin**, m. the bird Falco Cheela, L.

Kambuka, *as*, m. a conch, shell, L.; a mean person, W.; (*ā*), f. Physalis Flexuosa, L.; (*am*), n., N. of a town, Kathās.

Kambū, *ūs*, m. (√kam, Uq. i, 95), a thief, plunderer; a bracelet, W.

Kambūka, *as*, m. the husk of rice, AV. xi, 1, 29; Gṛhyas.

Kamboja, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people and its country; (*as*), m. the king of this people, Pāp. iv, 1, 175; a shell, L.; a species of elephant, L.; (cf. *kāmbōja*). — **muṇḍa**, mfn. bald like a Kamboja, *gaṇa mayūra-vyaṇsakādi*, Pāp. ii, 1, 72; (cf. Hariv. 780.) **Kambojādī**, m., N. of a *gaṇa*, Kāty on Pāp. iv, 1, 175.

कम्ब kambha. See p. 252, col. 1.

कम्भारी kambhāri, f. Gmelina Arborea, L.

कम्बु kambhu, *u*, n. the fragrant root of Andropogon Muricatus.

कम्बत् kam-vat. See p. 252, col. 1.

कय kāya (Ved. for 2. *ka*; only gen. sg. with *cid*), every one (e.g. *nī śtū namātimim kḍyasya cit*, bow well down the lightness of every one, RV. i, 129, 5), RV. i, 27, 8; viii, 25, 15; [cf. *Zd. kaya*; Armen. *ui*.]

कयā, ind. (inst. fem. of 2. *ka*) in what manner? RV.

कयस्थी kayasthā, f. a medicinal plant, L.; (v. l. for *vayasthā*.)

कयाद् kayād, v. l. for *kravyād*, q. v., SV.

कयाधु kayādhu, *us* (ūs, v. l.), f., N. of Hiranyakaśipu's wife, BhP. vi, 18, 12; Comm. on TBr.

कयय kayya, *as*, m., N. of a prince (founder of a shrine and a Vihāra called after him), Rājat.

Kayyaka, *as*, m., N. of a man, Rājat.

कय्यट kayyaṭa, *as*, m. = *kaiyyaṭa*, q. v.

कर k. *karā* (for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), mf(ī), rarely ān. (√*kri*), a doer, maker, causer, doing, making, causing, producing (esp. ifc.; cf. *duṣkha-kara*, *bhayaṃ-kā*, *sampāṭ-kā*, &c.; cf. *Lāt. cerus*, 'creator'), AV. xii, 2, 2; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; helping, promoting, RV. i, 116, 13; (*as*), m. the act of doing, making &c. (ifc.); cf. *īśat-kara*, *su-kā*, *dush-kā*, &c.); 'the doer,' the hand, RV. x, 67, 6; MBh.; Mn. &c.; a measure (the breadth of twenty-four thumbs); an elephant's trunk, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; the claws of a crab, Hit.; symbolical expression for the number two; the lunar mansion Hasta, VarBrS. — **kaochapikā**, f. a particular position of the fingers. — **kaṭa**, m. an elephant's temple (cf. *karāṭa*); Centropus Pyropterus, Nigh. — **kanṭaka**, m. 'hand-thorn,' a finger-nail, L. — **kamala**, n. 'hand-lotus,' the hand (esp. of a lover or a mistress), Ritus; (cf. *padma*, *paṅkaja*, &c. below.) — **karpa**, m., N. of a man, Buddh. — **kalāsa**, m. the hand hollowed to receive water, W. — **kisalaya**, m. n. 'hand-bud,' the hand closed in the form of a bud, L.; 'hand-shoot,' the finger, Ritus; Daś. — **kudmala**, n. 'hand-bud' (cf. above),

the finger, W. — **kṛtātman**, mfn. 'living from hand to mouth,' destitute, MBh. xiii, 1625. — **kosha**, m. the hand hollowed to receive water; (cf. *kalāsa*). — **grīhīti**, f. the act of taking the hand, Hcar. — **graha** (1. *kara-graha*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), m. taking the hand (of the bride; one part of the ceremony being the placing of the bride's right hand with the palm uppermost in the right hand of the bridegroom), marriage, Kathās. — **grahana** (1. *kara-grahana*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), n. id., MBh. ii, 900; Pañcat. &c.; (cf. *pāṇi-gr*). — **grāham**, ind. p. so as to take the hand, Kās. on Pāp. iii, 4, 39. — **grāhin** (1. *kara-grāhin*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), mfn. taking the hand, W.; a bridegroom, T. — **gharshana**, m. a churning-stick, W.; (n.) the act of rubbing the hands together, W. — **gharshin**, m. a churning-stick, W. — **ghāṭa**, m. a kind of poisonous tree, Suśr. ii, 251, 14; 252, 2. — **chāda**, m. Trophis Aspera, BhP.; (*ā*), f. a species of tree (commonly called *sindūra-pushpī-vriksha*), L. — **ja**, m. 'produced in or from the hand,' a finger-nail, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; Pongamia Glabra (= *karāñja*), L.; (*am*), n. a kind of perfume (resembling a nail in appearance, = *vyāghra-nakha*), L.; — **vardhana**, m., N. of a prince; — *jādhya*, n. a perfume (= *ja*), L. — **jāya**, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of his tribe, Hariv. — **jyodī**, m., N. of a tree (= *hasta-jyodī*), L. — **tala**, m. the palm of the hand, R.; Suśr.; BhP. &c.; (*ā*), f. a knife, Kathās.; — **gata**, mfn. being in the hand or in one's possession, Pañcat.; Śak.; — **tāla**, m. clapping the hands, Gīt.; — **dhṛita**, mfn. held in the hand, W.; — **stha**, mfn. resting in the palm of the hand, W.; — *śāmalaka*, n. 'a myrobalan lying in the hand,' anything quite clear to all eyes. — **talī-√kṛi**, to take in the palm of the hand, BhP. viii, 7, 42. — **talī-kṛita**, mfn. taken in the open hand, lying open. — **tas**, ind. from the hand, out of the hand. — **tāla**, *as*, ī, m. f. a musical instrument, a cymbal, L.; (*am*), n. beating time by clapping the hands, Balar. — **tālaka**, n. a cymbal; (*ikā*), f. clapping the hands, Naish.; beating time by clapping, Kathās.; a kind of cymbal, L. — **trīpa**, n. Pandanus Odoratissimus, Nigh. — **toyā**, f., N. of a river in the north-east of Bengal (said to have originated from the water poured into the hand of Śiva at his marriage with Pārvatī, and thrown by him on the ground), MBh.; VP. — **toyinī**, f., N. of a river (probably = the last), MBh. xiii, 4887. — **da** (1. *kara-da*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), mfn. one who gives his hand, W. — **ḍaksha**, mfn. handy, dexterous, ready, W. — **druma**, m., N. of a poisonous tree (= *kāra-skara*), L. — **dvish**, m. pl., N. of a tribe or school, Tāṇḍya Br. ii, 15, 4; iii, 6, 4. — **dviṣa**, m. Guilandina Bonducella, Nigh. — **dhṛita**, mfn. held or supported by the hand, Megh. — **nihita**, mfn. held in the hand, W. — **dhama**, m., N. of two princes, MBh.; VP. &c. — **dhaya**, mfn. sucking the hand, Vop. — **nyasta-kapolāntam**, ind. the end of the cheek held in the hand. — **nyāsa**, m. marking the hand with mystical figures, BhP. — **paṅkaja**, m. = *kamala* above. — **patra**, n. a saw, Suśr.; Hit.; splashing water about while bathing, playing or gambling in water, L.; (*ā*), f. a species of fig-tree, L.; — **vat**, m. Borassus Flabelliformis (the leaves being compared to a saw), L. — **patra**, n. a saw, L.; (*ikā*), f. playing in water; (cf. *patra*). — **padma**, m. n. = *kamala* above. — **parpa**, m. Abelmoschus Esculentus, L.; a kind of Ricinus, L. — **pallava**, m. 'hand-shoot,' a finger, MārkaP.; — *kisalaya* above, T. — **pātra**, n. splashing water about while bathing (cf. *patra* above), L.; the hand hollowed so as to hold anything, W.; (*ī*), f. a cup made of leather, L. — **pāla** (1. *kara-pāla*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), m. 'hand-protecting,' a sword, scymitar, L. — **pālaka**, m. id., L.; (*ikā*), f. a cudgel, short club or wooden sword, a sword or one-edged knife, L. — **pālī**, m. a kind of sword, L. — **puṭa**, m. joining the palms of the hands in token of respect, W.; the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything, W.; a box, chest with a lid, MBh. xiv, 1928; — *śāñjali*, m. cavity made in joining the palms of the hands, R. — **puṭī**, f. the hollow of the hand, Śārng. — **prishṭha**, n. the back of the hand, W. — **praceya** (1. *kara-praceya*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), mfn. to be held or taken hold of by the hand, W. — **prada** (1. *kara-prada*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), mfn. giving the hand &c. — **prāpta**, mfn. held in the hand, obtained, possessed, Hit. — **baka**, m. a species of bird, VarBrS. — **badara**, n. 'a jujube lying in the hand,' anything quite

clear to all eyes, Vāsav. — **bāla**, see *vāla* below. — **bhañjaka**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. — **bhañjika**, v. l. for the above, VP. — **bhājana**, m., N. of a Brahman, BhP. — **bhūi**, m. a finger-nail. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n. a hand-ornament, bracelet. — **maṇḍalin**, m. Achyranthes Aspera, L. — **ma-dhya**, m. a particular measure (= *karsha*), ŚārngS. — **manda**, m., N. of a man. — **marda**, m. Carissa Carandas, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, ŚivP.; (*ī*), f. Carissa Carandas, L. — **mardakā**, m. id.; (*am*), n. the fruit of Carissa Carandas, Suśr. i, 210, 18. — **mālā**, f. the hand used as a rosary (the joints of the fingers corresponding to the beads), Tantras. &c. — **mukta**, n. (scil. *astra*) a missile, weapon thrown with the hand; a dart, javelin &c., L.; — *śiṣvara*, n., N. of a temple. — **moksha**, m. the act of setting free the hand (of the bride by her father when the wedding is finished; cf. Kathās. xvi, 82), Pañcat. — **mocana**, n. id., ib. — **rddha**, mfn. stopped by the hand, held tight or fast. — **ruha**, m. 'growing from the hand,' a finger-nail, Śak.; Bhartṛ. &c.; Unguis Odoratus, L.; — **pada**, n. a scratch with the finger-nail, Megh. 95. — **rddhi** (*kara-yiddhi*) = *tālī* above, L.; indication of luck by the hand, T. — **vartam**, ind. p. whilst turning the hand, Kās. on Pāp. iii, 4, 39. — **vallī**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **vāraka**, m., N. of Skanda, L. — **vāri**, n. water from the hand. — **vāla**, m. a sword, scymitar, MBh.; BhP. &c. (cf. *pāla* above); a finger-nail, L.; — *putrī*, f. a knife, Virac. — **vālī**, m. a kind of sword, L. — **vālīka**, f. = *pālīka* above, L. — **vinda**, m., N. of an author. — *vindiya*, n. (fr. the last), the work of Karavinda. — **vimukti**, f., N. of a Tirtha. — **vira**, m. Oleander (Nerium Odorum), MBh.; Suśr.; Mṛicich; VarBrS.; a species of Soma, Suśr. ii, 164, 15; a sword, L.; a particular spell (for recovering a missile of mystic properties after its discharge), R.; the thumb; a cemetery, L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1557; of a Daitya, L.; of a town on the river Venvā (founded by Padma-varja), Hariv. 5230 (cf. *kara-vira-pura* below); of a town on the river Drishadvati (the residence of Candra-śekhara), KapS.; of a mountain, BhP.; (*ā*), f. red arsenic, L.; (*ī*), f. a woman who has borne a son, a mother, L.; a good cow, L.; N. of Aditi, T.; (*am*), n. the flower of Oleander, L.; — *kanda-sanjāna*, m. a species of onion; a bulb (= *taila-kanda*), L.; — *karambhin*, n., N. of a wood, Hariv. 8954 (v. l. *karavirākara*); — *pura*, n., N. of a town founded by Padma-varja (cf. *karavira*), MBh.; — *bhuja*, f. Cajanus Indicus, L.; — *bhūṣhā*, f. = *bhu-jā*, T.; — *māhātmya*, n., N. of a work; — *vrata*, n. a certain rite; — *rākara*, n., N. of a wood, Hariv. — **viraka**, m. the poisonous root of Oleander, L.; Terminalia Arjuna, L.; a sword, L.; a cemetery, L.; a particular part of the face, VarBrS.; N. of a Nāga, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. red arsenic, Nigh.; (*am*), n. the flower of Oleander, L. — **virya**, m., N. of a physician, Suśr. i, 18. — **vrana**, m., N. of Bhlmasena, L. — **śākhā**, f. a finger, L. — **śikara**, m. water expelled by an elephant's trunk, L. — **śud-dhi**, f. cleansing the hands with fragrant flowers, Tantras. — **śūka**, m. 'hand-spicule,' a finger-nail, L. — **sāda** (1. *kara-sāda*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), m. languor of the hands, Pañcat. — **sūtra**, n. an auspicious string (tied to the hand at marriage &c.), T. — **stha**, mfn. lying in the hand, Naish. — **sthālin**, m. 'using the hands for a jar,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1243. — **sthī-√kṛi**, to lay on the hand. — **spanda**, m. trembling of the hands. — **sphoṭa**, m. extending the hands, Pañcat. — **svana**, m. sound produced by clapping the hands, R. — **svāmin**, m., N. of a Tirtha. — **hati**, f. a blow with the hand. 1. **Karāgra** (for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), n. the tip of an elephant's trunk, L.; tip of the finger, Śis. — **pallava**, m. 'hand-shoot,' a finger; — *ja*, m. a finger-nail. **Karāghāta**, m. a blow with the hand, Bhartṛ. **Karāṅgaṇa**, m. a much-frequented market, L. **Karāṅgnī**, f. a finger of the hand, Kathās. **Karāmarda**, m. = *kara-marda*. **Karā-malaka**, n. = *karatālmalaka*. **Karāmbuka**, m. Carissa Carandas, L. **Karāmāla**, *ka*, m. id., L. **Karāroṭa**, m. finger-ring. **Karāroha**, m. id., L. **Karārgala**, n. a lute, L. **Karārāpita**, mfn. placed in hand. **Karālamba**, m. a support of the hand, means of safety, Hit.; (mfn.) stretching out one's hand to support or raise another, W. **Karālam-bana**, n. the act of supporting the hand, helping, sustaining. **Karēnduka**, m. a sort of grass, L. **Karōtpala**, n. a lotus-hand; (cf. *kamala* above.)

Karôdaka, n. water held in or poured into the hand, W.

1. **Karaka** (for 2. see col. 3), *as*, m. a water-vessel (esp. one used by students or ascetics), MBh.; R.; a species of bird, L.; hand (?), L.; N. of several plants (the pomegranate tree, Pongamia Glabra, Butea Frondosa, Bauhinia Variegata, Mimosa Elenigi, Capparis Appylla), L.; a cocoa-nut shell, L.; (*as, am*), m. n. a cocoa-nut shell hollowed to form a vessel; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; VP.; (*am*), n. fungus, mushroom, L.; (*ikā*), f. a wound caused by a finger-nail, Śis. iv, 29. — **caturthi**, f. the fourth day in the dark half of the month Āsvina. — **toya**, m. the cocoa-nut tree, L. — **pātrikā**, f. a leather vessel for holding water. **Karakāmbu**, m. the cocoa-nut tree, L. **Karakāmbhas**, m. id., L.

Karāṇa (once *karand*, RV. i, 119, 7), mf(ā)n. doing, making, effecting, causing (esp. ifc.; cf. *anta-karāṇa, ushnam-kō*, &c.), R. &c.; clever, skilful, RV. i, 119, 7; (*as*), m. a helper, companion, AV. vi, 46, 2; xv, 5, 1-6; xix, 57, 3; a man of a mixed class (the son of an outcast Kshatriya, Mn. x, 22; or the son of a Śūdra woman by a Vaiśya, Yājñ. i, 92; or the son of a Vaiśya woman by a Kshatriya, MBh. i, 2446; 4521; the occupation of this class is writing, accounts &c.); a writer, scribe, W.; (in Gr.) a sound or word as an independent part of speech (or as separated from the context; in this sense usually n.), Kās. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 41; Pat.; Comm. on RPāt.; (in mus.) a kind of time, Kum. vi, 40; (*ī*), f. a woman of the above mixed tribe, Yājñ. i, 95; (with *sutā*) an adopted daughter, R. (ed. Gorr.) i, 19, 9; (in arithm.) a surd or irrational number, surd root; the side of a square, Śulbas.; Comm. on VS.; a particular measure, Comm. on Kāty. Śr.; a particular position of the fingers; (*am*), n. the act of making, doing, producing, effecting, ŚBr.; MBh. &c. (very often ifc., e.g. *muṣhī-kō, virūpa-kō*); an act, deed, RV.; an action (esp. a religious one), Yājñ. i, 250; R.; the special business of any tribe or caste, L.; a calculation (esp. an astronomical one), VarBṛS.; an astrological division of the day (these Karāṇas are eleven, viz. *vava, valava, kaulava, taitila, gara, vanija, viṣhṭi, śakuni, catushpada, kintughna*, and *nāga*, two being equal to a lunar day; the first seven are called *a-dhruvāni* or movable, and fill, eight times repeated, the space from the second half of the first day in the moon's increase to the first half of the fourteenth day in its wane; the four others are *dhruvāni* or fixed, and occupy the four half-days from the second half of the fourteenth day in the wane of the moon to the first half of the first day in its increase), VarBṛS.; Suśr. &c.; pronunciation, articulation, APāt.; (in Gr.) a sound or word as an independent part of speech, separated from its context, Pāṇ.; Kās. &c., (*karāṇa* may be used in this way like *kāra*, e.g. *iti-karāṇa, ŚāṅkhŚr.*); the posture of an ascetic; a posture in sexual intercourse; instrument, means of action, Svet. Up.; Yājñ.; Megh.; an organ of sense or of speech, VPāt.; PārGr.; (in law) an instrument, document, bond, Mn. viii, 51; 52; 154; (in Gr.) the means or instrument by which an action is effected, the idea expressed by the instrumental case, instrumentality, Pāṇ. i, 4, 42; ii, 3, 18; iii, 2, 45; cause (= *kāraṇa*); a spell, charm, Kathās. (cf. *karāṇa-prayoga*); rhythm, time, Kum.; body, Megh.; Kum.; Kād.; N. of a treatise of Varāha-mihira on the motion of the planets; of a work belonging to the Śiva-dārśana; a field, L.; the mind, heart, W. (cf. *anta-karāṇa*); grain, W. — **kutūhala**, n., N. of a work on practical astronomy by Bhāskara. — **kośarin**, m., N. of a work. — **grāma**, m. the senses collectively, L. — **tā**, f. instrumentality, the state of being an instrument, Kās. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 33. — **trāṇa**, n. 'protecting the organs of sense', the head, L. — **tva**, n. instrumentality, mediate agency, KapS. — **niyama**, m. repression or restraint of the organs of sense. — **neri** and **nerika**, m. a kind of dance. — **padhati**, f., N. of a work. — **prakāśa**, m., N. of a work. — **prabodha**, m., N. of a work. — **prayoga**, m. spell, charm, Kathās. xlv, 151; xlix, 147. — **yati**, f. a kind of time (in mus.) — **vat**, mfn. articulated, TPāt. — **vinaya**, m. manner of pronunciation, TPāt. — **vyākāra**, m. action of the senses, T. — **sāra**, m., N. of a work on practical astronomy by Bhāskara. — **sūtra**, n., N. of a work, LIL. — **sthāna-bheda**, m. difference of articulation or organ of pronunciation. **Karāṇāṣṭa**, n., N. of a

place. **Karāṇādhikāra**, m. a chapter on the subject of pronunciation. **Karāṇādhipa**, m. 'lord of the organs', the principle of life, living soul, T.; the god presiding over each sense (e.g. the sun is the lord of the eye &c.), T. **Karāṇābda**, *as*, m. pl. the years used in astronomical calculations, i.e. years of the Śāka era, Comm. on VarBṛS.

Karāṇi, *is*, f. doing, making (cf. *a-karāṇi*); form, aspect, Bālār. &c.

Karāṇin, mfn. having instruments, VP.; (*ī*), m., N. of a teacher.

Karāṇiya, mfn. to be done or made or effected &c., MBh.; R. &c.

Karāṇḍa, *as*, (*ī*, L.), *am*, mfn. (Up. i, 128) a basket or covered box of bamboo wicker-work, BhP.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a bee-hive, honey-comb, L.; (*as*), m. a sword, L.; a sort of duck, L.; a species of plant (= *dalādḥaka*), L.; (*am*), n. a piece of wood, block, Bhpr. — **phalaka**, m. Feronia Elephantum, L. — **vyūha**, m., N. of a Buddhist work.

Karāṇḍaka, *as*, *ikā*, m. f. a basket, Kathās. — **nivāpa**, m., N. of a place near Rājagṛha. — **vat**, ind. like a basket, Kāraṇḍ.

Karāṇḍin, *ī*, m. (*karāṇḍas tad-ākāro 'sty asya*, T.) a fish, L.

1. **Karabha** (for 2. see col. 3), *as*, m. (✓*kṛī*, Up. iii, 122; but more probably connected with 1. *kara*), the trunk of an elephant, MBh.; Śak. &c.; a young elephant, BhP.; a camel, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; a young camel, Pañcat.; the metacarpus (the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers), Sāh.; Comm. on Up. &c.; (in mus.) a singer who wrinkles the forehead when singing; a kind of perfume, L.; a wall, L.; N. of Danta-vakra (king of the Karūṣhas), MBh. ii, 577; (*ā*), f. a particular plant, L.; (*ī*), f. a she-camel, L.; Tragia Involucrata, L. — **kāṇḍikā**, f. Echinops Echinatus, L. — **grāma**, m., N. of a village, Kathās. — **grīva**, m., N. of a fortress in the Vindhya mountain, Kathās. — **priya**, m. a sort of tree, L.; (*ā*), f. a sort of Alhagi, L. — **vallabha**, m. Feronia Elephantum. **Karabhādāni**, f. a species of Alhagi (= *priyā* above). **Karabhāṣṭaka**, n., N. of a work. **Karabhūrū**, f. a woman whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant, Śak.; Naish. &c.

Karabhaka, *as*, m., N. of a messenger, Śak.; of a village, Kathās.; (cf. *karabha-grāma* above.)

Karabhin, *ī*, m. 'having a trunk', an elephant, L.

Kāras, *as*, n. a deed, action, RV. iv, 19, 10.

Karāṇa, *as*, m. the fore-part of the arm, RV.; a finger-nail, ŚāṅkhŚr.

1. **Karī**, mfn. (ifc.) causing, accomplishing (cf. *śakṛit-kō*); (*is*), m. the hand, L.

2. **Karī** (in comp. for *karin*, col. 3). — **kanā**, f. Piper Chaba; — **vallī**, f. id. — **kumbha**, m. the frontal globe of an elephant. — **kusumbha**, m. a fragrant powder prepared from the flowers of Nāga-keśara, L. — **kusumbhaka**, m. id. — **kṛit**, m. Pongamia Glabra, L. — **kṛishṇā**, f. Piper Chaba, Nigh. — **garjita**, n. the roaring of elephants, L. — **carman**, n. an elephant's hide. — **ja**, m. a young elephant, L. — **danta**, m. an elephant's tusk, W.; ivory, W. — **dāraka**, m. a lion, L. — **nāsā**, f. the trunk of an elephant, L. — **nāsikā**, f. a kind of musical instrument, W. — **pa**, m. the keeper of an elephant [T.], *gaṇa cūrmddi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 134. — **patra**, n., N. of a plant; (cf. *tālīsa-patra*). — **patha**, m. the way of an elephant, *gaṇa deva-pathāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 108. — **pippalī**, f. Pothos Officialis, L.; Piper Chaba, L. — **potā**, m. a young elephant, L. — **bandha**, m. the post to which an elephant is tied, L. — **makara**, m. a fabulous monster, L. — **mandita**, n., N. of a wood, Kathās. lxx, 40. — **mācala**, m. 'destroyer of elephants', a lion, L. — **muktā**, f. a pearl (said to be found sometimes in an elephant's head), L. — **mukha**, m. 'elephant-faced', N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **yādas**, n. a water-elephant, hippopotamus, W. — **rata**, n. 'elephant's coitus', a kind of coitus, Kir. v, 23. — **vara**, m. an excellent elephant. — **vaijayantī**, f. a flag carried by an elephant, L. — **śāvaka**, m. a young elephant under five years old, L. — **sundarikā**, f. a gauge, water-mark, L. — **skandha**, m. a herd of elephants, Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51. — **hasta**, m. a particular position of the hands. **Karindra**, m. a large elephant, a war or state elephant; Indra's elephant, W.

Karika, m. ifc. (= *karin*) an elephant, Śis. iv, 29; (*karikā*, f., see 1. *karaka*.)

Karīṇī, f. (fr. the next), a female elephant, Bhartṛ.; Vikr.; Kathās.; — *sahāya*, m. the male of the female elephant.

Karin, mfn. doing, effecting &c.; Kās. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 70; (*ī*), m. 'having a trunk', an elephant, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; (*iṇī*), f., see above.

Karishṭha, mfn. (superl.) doing most, doing very much, RV. vii, 97, 7.

Karishṇu, mfn. (ifc.) doing, accomplishing, Daś.

Karishyā, mfn. to be done [= *kartavya*, Sāy.], RV. i, 165, 9.

Karishyat, mfn. (fut. p. of ✓*ī. kṛī*, q. v.) about to do; future, AitBr.

Kariyas, mfn. (compar.) one who does more, W. (?)

Kareṭa, *as*, m. a finger-nail, L.

Kareṇu, *us*, m. (Up. ii, 1) an elephant, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; Pterosperrum Acerifolium, L.; (*us* [and *ūs*, L.]), f. a female elephant, MBh.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; a sort of plant, Suśr. ii, 171, 16; 173, 7; the Svarabhakti (q. v.) between *r* and *h*, Comm. on TPāt. — **pāla**, m. 'keeper of an elephant', N. of a man. — **bhū**, m., N. of Pālakāpya, L. — **matī**, f., N. of the wife of Nakula (and daughter of a king of the Cedis), MBh. — **varya**, m. a large or powerful elephant. — **suta**, m. = *bhū* above.

Kareṇuka, *am*, n. the poisonous fruit of the plant Kareṇu, Suśr. ii, 251, 18; (*ā*), f. a female elephant, Pañcat.

कर 2. **kara** (for 1. see p. 253, col. 1), m. (✓*kṛī*), a ray of light, sunbeam, moonbeam, R.; Megh.; Pañcat. &c.; hail, L.; royal revenue, toll, tax, tribute, duty, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c. — **graha** (2. *kara-graha*; for 1. see p. 253, col. 2), m. levying or gathering taxes; a tax-gatherer. — **grahana** (2. *kara-grahana*), n. levying or gathering taxes. — **grāhin** (2. *kara-grāhin*), mfn. levying a tax, a tax-collector. — **jāla**, n. a pencil of rays, a stream of light, W. — **da**, mfn. paying taxes, subject to tax, tributary, MBh.; ✓*di-kṛī*, to render tributary, Hcar.; ✓*di-kṛīta*, mfn. made tributary, subjugated, MBh. i, 4462. — **pāpya**, n. a commodity given as tribute, MBh. ii, 1052. — **pāla** (2. *kara-pāla*; for 1. see p. 253, col. 2), m. chief tax-gatherer, Pañcat. — **praceya**, mfn. to be collected by taxes. — **prada** (2. *kara-prada*), mfn. paying taxes, tributary, MBh. iii, 14774. — **rudh**, mfn. ray-obstructing. — **vat**, mfn. paying tribute. — **sāda** (2. *kara-sāda*; for 1. see p. 253, col. 3), m. the fading away of rays, Pañcat. — **spanda** (2. *kara-spanda*; for 1. see p. 253, col. 3), m. trembling of rays. — **sphota** (2. *kara-sphota*; for 1. see p. 253, col. 3), m. extending the rays. — **hāra**, mfn. taking tribute, BhP. 2. **Karāgra** (for 1. see p. 253, col. 3), n. point of a ray. **Karōtkara**, m. a bundle of rays; a heavy tax, W.

2. **Karaka** (for 1. see col. 1), m. hail; toll, tax, tribute. **Karakābhigṛāṣṭa**, m. shower of hail, Śārng. 1. **Karakāsāra**, m. a shower of hail. 2. **Karakāsāra**, Nom. P. *karakāsāratī*, to pour or shower down like hail, Dhūrtas.

2. **Karabha** (for 1. see col. 2), *am*, n. the lunar mansion called Hasta, Hcat.

Karī ✓*kṛī*, to offer as a tribute, Kathās. xix, 114.

करकायु **karakāyū**, *us*, m., N. of a son of Dhṛitarāṣṭra (cf. *kanakāyū*), MBh. i, 6982.

करङ्क **karaṅka**, *as*, m. the skull, head, Kathās.; Mālatim.; a cocoa-nut hollowed to form a cup or vessel, L.; a kind of sugar-cane (cf. the next), L.; any bone of the body, L.; [cf. Gk. *kápor*, *képas*, *karpivos*; Lat. *carina*, *cornu*, *cancer*; Eng. *horn*; cf. *karka*.] — **śālī**, m. a sort of sugar-cane. **Karāṅkiṇī**, f., N. of a Yogini, Hcat.

करङ्गण **karaṅgaṇa** (v. l. for *karāṅgaṇa*), m. a market, fair, W.

करचुलि **karaculī**, *is*, m., N. of a country, Viddh.

करञ्ज **karañja**, *as*, m. the tree Pongamia Glabra (used medicinally), Āp.; Suśr.; MBh. iii; N. of an enemy of Indra (slain by this god), RV. i, 53, 8; (*ī*), f. Galedupa Piscidia, Bhpr. — **phalaka**, m. Feronia Elephantum, L. — **hā**, mfn. pernicious to Karañja, RV. x, 48, 8.

Karañjaka, *as*, *ikā*, m. f. Pongamia Glabra, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Verbesina Scandens, L.

करट *karāṭa*, *as*, m. an elephant's temple, MBh.; Bhāṭṭ. &c.; the spot between the forehead and ear of a bird, VarBrS.; a crow, Bhp. v, 14, 29; Śāntiś. &c.; a kind of drum, Comm. on VarBrS.; a man of a low or degraded profession, L.; a bad Brāhman, L.; an atheist, unbeliever, impugner of the doctrines of the Veda, L.; a kind of funeral ceremony, L.; Carthamus Tinctorius, L.; (*ās*), n. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 370; VP.; of a royal dynasty; (*ā*), f. an elephant's temple; a cow difficult to be milked, L.; (*ī*), f. a crow, L.; (mfñ.) dark-red, VarBrS. 61, 2; 6. **कराट-मुखा**, n. the spot where an elephant's temple bursts, MBh.

कराटका, *as*, m. a crow, L.; N. of a jackal, Pañcat.; Hit. &c.

कराजिन, *ī*, m. an elephant, Subh. **कराजि-कृतुका**, n., N. of a work treating on elephants.

करटु *karāṭu*, *us*, m. the Numidian crane, L.; (cf. *karēṭavyā*, *karēṭu*, &c.)

करण *karāṇa*, &c. See p. 254, col. 1.

कराण्ड *karāṇḍa*. See p. 254, col. 2.

करप *karatha*, *as*, m., N. of a physician, Brahmap.

करन्ध *karandha*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

करफु *karaphu*, a particular high number, L. (Buddh.)

करभ *karabha*, &c., for 1. see p. 254, col. 2; for 2., p. 254, col. 3.

करम *kurama*, *as*, m. (= *kalama*) a reed for writing with, Kāraṇḍ.

करमट्ट *karamaṭṭa*, *as*, m. the betel-nut tree, L.

करमरी *karamari*, f. a prisoner, L.

करमाल *karamāla*, *as*, m. smoke (probably a corruption of *khatamāla*).

करम्ब *karamba*, mfn. (✓1. *kṛi*, Up. iv, 82), mixed; set, inlaid, W.; (*as*), m. a kind of gruel.

करम्बिता, mfn. intermingled, mixed, Git.; Naish.; Viddh. &c.; pounded, reduced to grains or dust, W.; set, inlaid, W.

करम्भ *karambhā*, *as*, m. groats or coarsely-ground oats &c.; a dish of parched grain, a cake or flour or meal mixed with curds, a kind of gruel (generally offered to Pūshan as having no teeth to masticate hard food), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; a mixture; N. of a poisonous plant, Suśr.; of a son of Śakuni and father of Devarāta, Hariv.; of the father of Asura Mahisha; of a monkey, R.; of a brother of Ram-bha; (*ā*), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.; fennel; N. of the daughter of a king of Kālīṅga and wife of Akrodhana, MBh. i, 3775; (mfñ.) mixed (as an odour), Bhp. — **पट्रा**, n. a dish of gruel, ŚBr. — **भृगा**, mfn. one who receives gruel for his part, ŚāṅkhBr. — **वलुका**, *ās*, f. nom. pl. hot sand as gruel (a certain punishment in hell), MärkP.; MBh.; — **तापा**, *ās*, m. pl. the pains caused by this punishment, Mn. xii, 76. **करम्भहृद्**, mfn. eating groats or gruel, RV. vi, 56, 1.

करम्भहा, *as*, m. a kind of Achyranthes, Nigh.; N. of a man, Kathās.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MärkP.; (*am*), n. groats, coarsely-ground oats &c., Rājāt.; a document drawn up in different dialects, Śāh.

करम्भि, *is*, m., N. of a son of Śakuni and father of Devarāta, Bhp.; VP.; (*ayas*), pl. the lineage of Karambhi.

करम्भिन, mfn. possessing gruel, RV.

करडि *karardhi*, f. a cymbal, L.

करवी *karavī*, f. the leaf of the plant *Asa Foetida*, Suśr.; (cf. *karvarī*, *kavarī*, *kāvarī*.)

करवीक *karavika*, *as*, m., N. of a mountain.

करवीर *kara-vira*. See p. 253, col. 3.

करस् *kāras*. See under 1. *karā*.

करस *karsna*. See under 1. *karā*.

करहञ्चा *karahañcā*, f., N. of a metre of four lines (each consisting of seven syllables).

करहाट *karahāṭa*, *as*, m. the tree *Vangueria Spinosa*, Suśr.; the fibrous root of a lotus, L.; N. of a region,

Karahāṭaka, *as*, m. *Vangueria Spinosa*, Suśr.; N. of an heretical prince, MBh. ii, 1173; a series of six śloka with one sentence running through, Comm. on Kāvyaḍ.

कराङ्ग *karāṅga*. See under 1. *karā*, p. 253, col. 3.

कराट *karāṭa*, *as*, m., N. of Gaṇeśa, MaitrS.

करायिका *karāyikā*, f. a bird, a small kind of crane, Pañcat.

करारिन् *karārīn*, *ī*, m. (*ṛiṇas*, pl.), N. of a sect worshipping Devi.

कराल *karāla*, mfn. opening wide, cleaving asunder, gaping (as a wound), Mfich.; Pañcat.; R. &c.; having a gaping mouth and projecting teeth, Bhp.; R.; Prabh.; formidable, dreadful, terrible, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; (*as*), m. a species of animal, musk-deer, Suśr.; Nigh.; a mixture of oil and the resin of *Shorea Robusta*, L.; N. of a region, Rājāt.; of an Asura; of a Rakshas; of a Deva-gandharva; (*ā*), f. Hemidesmus Indicus, L.; N. of Durgā, Mālatīm.; of a procress, Hit.; (*ī*), f. one of the seven tongues and nine Samidhs of Agni, MuṇḍUp.; Gṛihas.; a sword; (*am*), n. a sort of basil, Car.; a kind of Ocimum, L. — **करा**, mfn. having a powerful arm or hand; having a large trunk (as an elephant). — **कसार**, m., N. of a lion, Pañcat. — **जानका**, m., N. of a prince (also called Janaka), MBh. — **त्रिपुट**, f. a species of corn, L. — **दण्डशत्रु**, mfn. having terrific teeth, Bhp. — **भालरवा**, n., N. of a Tantra, KūrmaP. [T.] — **मुखा**, mfn. having a terrible mouth, Pañcat. — **लोचना**, mfn. terrific. — **वक्त्रा**, mfn. having a terrible mouth, Bhp.; Pañcat. — **वादना**, mfn. id., Bhag.; R.; Bhp.; (*ā*), f., N. of Durgā. **करालक्ष्मा**, m. 'having terrible eyes,' N. of a follower of Skanda, MBh. **करालानना**, mfn. having a terrific face.

करालका, *am*, n. a kind of Ocimum.

करालिका, *as*, m. a tree, L.; a sword, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of Durgā.

करालिता, mfn. rendered formidable, afraid of, alarmed at; magnified, intensified, Kād.

करालिन, mfn. singing with a gaping and distorted mouth; (*ī*), m. a tree, L.

करि *kari*, &c. See p. 254, col. 2.

करिक्रत *karikrata*, *as*, m., N. of the author of RV. x, 130, 5.

करिभ *karibha*, *as*, m. *Ficus Religiosa*, L.

करिर *karira*, *as*, *am*, m. n. the shoot of a bamboo; (cf. *karira*.)

करिश *kāriśā*, &c. See p. 254, col. 3.

करीति *karitī*, m., *ayas*, pl., N. of a people, VP.

करीर *karīra*, *as*, *am*, m. n. the shoot of a bamboo, Suśr.; Hcat.; (*as*), m. a water-jar, L.; Capparis Aphylla (a thorny plant growing in deserts and fed upon by camels), ŚBr.; MBh.; Suśr.; (*ā* or *ī*), f. the root of an elephant's tusk, L.; a cricket, small grasshopper, L.; (*am*), n. the fruit of Capparis Aphylla. — **कुपा**, m. the fruit-season of Capparis Aphylla. — **प्रास्था**, m., N. of a town; (v. l. *karīri-prastha*). — **वति**, f., N. of a woman.

करिरीक, f. the root of an elephant's tusk, L.

करीरक *kariraka*, *am*, n. fight, battle, L.

करीलदेश *karīla-deśa*, *as*, m., N. of a country.

करीष *kāriśa*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (✓1. *kṛi*, Up. iv, 26), rubbish, refuse; dung, dry cow-dung, ŚBr. ii; Mn. viii, 250; R. &c.; N. of a mountain. — **गन्धि**, m., N. of a man, Comm. on Pāp. — **मकाशा**, mf(ā)n. sweeping away dung, Pāp. iii, 2, 42. **Karishāgni**, m. a fire of dry cow-dung (this substance is very generally used as fuel in Hindūstān), L. **Karishōṭtha**, m. (scil. *agnī*) id., L.

Karishaka, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

Karishin, mfn. abounding in dung, AV. iii, 14, 3; xix, 31, 3; (*īṇi*), f., N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; a region abounding in dung, gaṇa *pushkarādi*, Pāp. v, 2, 135.

करुण *karūṇa*, mf(ā)n. (✓1. *kṛi*, Up. iii, 53; but in some of its meanings fr. ✓1. *kṛi*), mournful, miserable, lamenting, MBh.; Daś. &c.; compas-

sionate, Bhp.; (*am*), ind. mournfully, wofully, pitifully, in distress, MBh.; Pañcat.; Vet. &c.; (*as*), m. 'causing pity or compassion,' one of the Rasas or sentiments of a poem, the pathetic sentiment, Śāh. &c.; Citrus Decumana, L.; a Buddha, L.; N. of an Asura, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. pity, compassion, Bhp.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; one of the four Brahma-vihāras (Buddh.); the sentiment of compassion (cf. above), L.; a particular tone (in mus.); (*ī*), f. a particular plant, L.; (*am*), n. an action, holy work, RV. i, 100, 7; AV. xii, 3, 47; TS. i. — **ध्वनि**, m. a cry of distress, Vikr. — **पुण्डरीका**, n., N. of a Buddhist work. — **malli**, f. *Jasminum Sambac*. — **vedī-tva**, n. compassion, sympathy, Mn. vii, 211; R. — **vedīn**, mfn. compassionate, sympathising, Car.; R. **Karūṇākara**, m., N. of a Brāhman. **Karūṇākalpa-latā**, f., N. of a work. **Karūṇātman**, mfn. miserable, mournful, Bālar. **Karūṇānanda-kāvyā**, n., N. of a poem. **Karūṇāpara**, mfn. compassionate, tender, L. **Karūṇā-maya**, mfn. 'consisting of compassion,' compassionate, Bālar. **Karūṇā-malli**, f. = *-malli* above, W. **Karūṇārambha**, mfn. engaging in deplorable actions, R. **Karūṇārādra**, mfn. tender with pity, tender-hearted, sensitive. **Karūṇāvat**, mfn. being in a pitiful state, pitiable, R.; pitiful, compassionate; (*vati*), f., N. of a Surāṅganā, Jain. **Karūṇāvipralambha**, m. grief of separation with the uncertainty of meeting again; sorrowful events occurring during separation, W. **Karūṇā-vṛittī**, mfn. disposed to pity. **Karūṇā-veditā**, f. charitableness, kindness, sympathy, W. **Karūṇēśvara**, n., N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP.

Karūṇāya, Nom. P. (MBh.) Ā. (Pāp.) *karūṇāyati*, -le, to be compassionate, pity.

Karūṇin, mfn. (fr. *karūṇā*, gaṇa *sukhādi*, Pāp. v, 2, 131), being in a pitiful condition, pitiable; compassionate, pitiful.

करुणाम *karuṭhāma*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Dushyanta (and father of Ākrīḍa), Hariv.; (v. l. *karūṭhāma*.)

करुण्यक *karundhaka*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Śūra (and brother of Vasu-deva), VP.

करुम *karūma*, *as*, m. a kind of demon, AV. viii, 6, 10.

करुकर *karūkara*, *am*, n. the joint of the neck and the back-bone, AV. xi, 9, 8; ŚBr. xii.

करुळितन् *karūlatin*, mfn. one whose teeth are decayed and broken, having gaps in the teeth, RV. iv, 30, 24; Nir.

करुष *karūsha*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of Danta-vakra (a king of that people), MBh. ii, 577; N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata (the founder of the above people), Hariv.; Bhp. &c. — **जा**, m., N. of Danta-vakra (or Danta-vakta), Bhp. vii, 10, 37.

Karūshaka, *as*, m., N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, Bhp. ix, 1, 12 (cf. above); (*am*), n., N. of a species of fruit, MBh. iii, 10039.

करेट *karēṭa*. See p. 254, col. 3.

करेटव्या *karēṭavyā*, f. the Numidian crane, L.

करेणु, *us*, m. id., L.

Karēṭuka, *as*, m. id., L.; (cf. *karāṭu*, &c.)

करेणु *karēṇu*, &c. See p. 254, col. 3.

करेनर *karenara*, *as*, m. benzoin, storax, W.

करेवर *karevara*, *as*, m. Olibanum, L.

करोट *karōṭa*, *as*, m. a basin, cup, L.; the bones of the head, the skull, L.

Karōṭaka, *as*, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1553; (cf. *karōṭaka*.)

Karōṭi, *is*, f. a basin, cup; the skull, Rājāt. &c.

Karōṭika, ifc. (= *karōṭi*) the skull, Rājāt. v, 417.

करोत्कर *karōtkara*, &c. See under 1. and 2. *kara*.

कर्क *kark* (a Sautra root), to laugh.

कर्क *karkā*, mf(ā)n. (✓1. *kṛi*, Up. iii, 40; cf. *karahka*), white, AV. iv, 38, 6; 7; good, excellent, W.; (*as*), m. a white horse, MBh.; a crab, L.; the sign Cancer; a water-jar, L.; fire, L.; a mirror, L.; a younger brother of the father, L.; beauty, L.; a parti-

cular gem, L.; N. of a plant (= *karkaṭa*), L.; N. of a commentator; (*ā*), f. a white mare, Kathās. cxxi, 278. — *khaṇḍa*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. — *candrasekhara-tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. — *cirbhīṭṭ*, f. a species of cucumber, L. — *phala*, n., N. of a plant, L. — *rāja*, m., N. of a man. — *vallī*, f. Achyranthes Aspera, L. — *sāra*, n. flour or meal mixed with curds, L. — *svāmin*, m., N. of a man. *Karkāksha*, mfn. 'white-eyed' (said of the owl), Pañcat. (ed. Bombay). *Karkāhva*, m., N. of a plant, L.

Karkaṭa, *as*, m. a crab, Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; the sign Cancer, VarBrS.; VarBr. &c.; a particular bird, L.; N. of several plants; the fibrous root of a plant, L.; the curved end of the beam of a balance (to which the strings supporting the scale are attached), Mit.; a pair of compasses in a particular position; a particular position of the hands; a kind of fever, Bhpr.; a kind of coitus, L.; (*ā*), f. Momordica Mixta, L.; (*ī*), f. a female crab, MBh.; Cucumis Utilissimus, a kind of cucumber, Comm. on Tāṇḍya-Br.; a small water-jar, Pañcat.; the fruit of Bombax Heptaphyllum, L.; N. of a Rākshasī; [cf. Gk. *καρκίνος*; Lat. *cancer*.] — *pura*, n., N. of a town. — *vallī*, f. Achyranthes Aspera, L.; Piper Chaba, L.; Carpopogon Priuri, L. — *śrīṅga*, n. the claw of a crab, Mit.; (*ī*), f. gall-nut (an excrescence on Rhus Succedana), Suśr.; (*ikā*), f. id. *Karkatā-ksha*, m. Cucumis Utilissimus, L. *Karkatākhyā*, f. gall-nut, Suśr. *Karkatāṅga*, f. id., L. *Karkatāsthī*, n. the shell or crust of a crab, Suśr. ii, 389, 17. *Karkatāhva*, m. Ægle Marmelos, L.; (*ā*), f. gall-nut (cf. *śrīṅgi* above), Bhpr. *Karkatēsa*, m., N. of a sanctuary, Rājat. *Karkatēśvara-tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivP.

Karkatāka, *as*, m. a crab, Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; the sign Cancer, VarBrS.; a pair of tongs, Daś.; a pair of compasses (cf. *karkaṭa*); a kind of plant, Suśr.; a particular position of the hands; N. of a Nāga, R.; (*ikā*), f. a sort of plant, Suśr. ii, 276, 3; Pañcat.; a kernel, L.; (*am*), n. a kind of poisonous root, Suśr.; a particular fracture of the bones, Suśr. i, 301, 5. *Karkatākāsthī*, n. the shell or crust of a crab, Suśr.

Karkaṭi, *is*, f. Cucumis Utilissimus, L. *Karkaṭini*, f. Curcuma Xanthorrhiza, L. *Karkaṭu*, *us*, m. the Numidian crane; (cf. *karaṭu*, &c.) *Karki*, *is*, m. the sign Cancer. *Karkin*, *ī*, m. id., VarBrS. *Karki-prastha* or *karki-prastha*, m., N. of a town, Pān. vi, 2, 87. *Karky-ādi*, m., N. of a gaṇa, ib.

कर्कन्धु karkāndhu, *us*, *ūs*, m. f. (fr. *karka* and *dhā*, Comm. on Up. i, 95; according to others fr. *karka* and *andhu*, 'a well'), Zizyphus Jujuba, (*u*), n. the fruit of this tree, the jujube berry, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Suśr. &c.; (*as*), m. a well without water, one dried up, Comm. on Up. i, 28; N. of a man, RV. i, 112, 6; (*ī*), f. a term or name applied to a fetus which is ten days old, BHP. iii, 31, 2. — *kupa*, m. the fruit-season of the jujube tree, gaṇa *pīluddi*, Pān. v, 2, 24. — *prastha*, m., N. of a town, gaṇa *karky-ādi*, Pān. vi, 2, 87. — *matī*, f., N. of a woman, gaṇa *madhu-ādi*, Pān. iv, 2, 86. — *ro-hita*, mfn. red like a berry of the jujube tree, VS. xxiv, 2. — *saktū*, *avas*, m. pl. flour of jujube berries, ŚBr. xii.

Karkandhūkā, f. a small berry of the jujube tree (?), AV. xx, 136, 3.

कर्कर karkara, mf(ā)n. (perhaps connected with *karka*) hard, firm, Git.; Mālatīm.; Amar.; (*as*), m. a bone, L.; a hammer, L.; a mirror, L. (cf. *karpshara*); N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1561; (*as*, *am*), m. n. stone, limestone (esp. the nodule found in Bengal under the name of Kaṅkar, W.), Satr.; a species of date, L.; [cf. *karakha*, *karkara*; Gk. *κρόκη*, *κροκάλη*; Lat. *hailus*, *calx*; Hib. *carraice*; Gael. *carraig*; W. *careg*.] — *ochadā*, f., N. of a plant, L. *Karkarāksha*, m. a wagtail, L. *Karkarāṅga*, m. id., L. *Karkarāndhaka* or *andhuka*, m. a blind well (one of which the mouth is overgrown with grass &c. so as to be hidden; cf. *karkāndhu* and *andhakūpa*), L. *Karkarāhvā*, f., N. of a plant, L.

कर्कराटु karkarāṭu, *us*, m. a glance, side-look, L.

कर्कराटुक karkarāṭuka, *as*, m. the Numidian crane, L.

Karkareṭu, *us*, m. id., L.

Karkareḍu, *us*, m., *ḍuka*, *as*, m. id., L.

कर्करि karkarī, *is*, *ī*, f. a kind of lute, RV. ii, 43, 3; AV. iv, 37, 4; xx, 132, 8; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (*ī*), f. a water-jar, Bhartṛ.; AGP. &c.; a kind of plant, L. — *karnā*, mf(ā)n. having ears like a lute, MaitrS. *Karkarikā*, *as*, m. a kind of lute, AV. xx, 132, 3. *Karkarikā*, f. a small water-jar, Comm. on Up. iv, 20.

कर्करेट karkareṭa (connected with *karka*), m. the hand curved like a claw for the purpose of grasping anything, L.

कर्कश karkaṣa, mf(ā)n. (perhaps connected with *karka* and *karkara*) hard, firm, rough, harsh (lit. and metaph.), Suśr.; Mṛicch.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (*as*), m. a sword, scymitar, L.; Cassia or Sennia Esculenta; a species of sugar-cane; = *gundorocani*, L.; (*ā*), f. Tragia Involucrata, L.; N. of an Ap-saras, MarkP.; (*ī*), f. the wild jujube, L. — *cohadā*, m. Trophis Aspera, L.; Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.; (*ā*), f. Luffa Acutangula, L.; = *dagdā*, L. — *tva*, n. hardness; harshness, rough manners, MBh.; Kum. — *dala*, m. Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.; (*ā*), f. = *dagdā*, L.

Karkasikā, f. wild jujube, L.

कर्कारु karkāru, *us*, m. Beninkasa Cerifera (a species of gourd), Suśr.; (*u*), n. the fruit of this plant, L.

Karkārūka, *as*, m. Beninkasa Cerifera, Suśr.; (*am*), n. its fruit, L.

कर्कि karki, &c. See col. 1.

कर्केणत karkēṇata, *as*, m. a species of quartz, Car.

Karketana, *karketila*, m. id., L.

कर्कोट karkoṭa, *as*, m., N. of one of the principal Nāgas of Pātāla, VP.; Rājat. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.; (*ī*), f., N. of a plant with a bitter fruit; (*am*), n., N. of a plant, Suśr. — *vāpi*, f., N. of a reservoir of water in Benares, SkandaP.

Karkoṭaka, *as*, m. Momordica Mixta, Suśr.; Ægle Marmelos, L.; the sugar-cane, L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. viii, 2066; (*ikā*), f. Momordica Mixta, L.; (*ī*), f., N. of a plant with yellow flowers, Bhpr.; Car.; Momordica Mixta, L.; (*am*), n. the fruit of Momordica Mixta, Suśr. i, 222, 1. — *viśha*, n. the poison of Karkoṭaka, MW.

Karkoṭaki, *is*, m., N. of a Nāga (cf. above), Bālar. 225, 5.

कर्करिका karkarikā, f. a kind of pastry or cake; (Beng. *kacurī*.)

Karcari, f. a kind of medicinal substance, Bhpr.

Karcūṭikā, f. a kind of pastry, L.

कर्चूर karcūra, *as*, m. turmeric, L.; (*am*), n. an orpiment, Śiś. iii, 11; gold, L.; (cf. *karbura*, *karbūra*.)

Karcūṛaka, *as*, m. turmeric, L.; (cf. *karbū-raka*.)

कर्ज karj, cl. 1. P. *karjati*, *cakarja*, &c., to pain, torment, Dhātup. vii, 53.

कर्ण karn, cl. 10. P. *karnayati*, to pierce, bore, Dhātup. xxxv, 71; (*ā-karnaya*, p. 126, col. 2, is a Nom. fr. the next.)

कर्ण kārṇa, *as*, m. (✓ *kṛit*, Nir.; ✓ *ī. kṛi*, Up. iii, 10), the ear, RV.; AV.; TS.; Suśr. (*āpi kārṇe*, behind the ear or back, from behind, RV. [cf. *āpi-karṇā*]; *kārṇe*, [in dram.] into the ear, in a low voice, aside, Mṛicch.; Mālav.; *kārṇam ā-dā*, to give ear to, listen to, Śak.; Mṛicch.; *kārṇam ā-gam*, to come to one's ear, become known to, Ragh. i, 9); the handle or ear of a vessel, RV. viii, 72, 12; ŚBr. ix; KātyŚr. &c.; the helm or rudder of a ship, R.; (in geom.) the hypotenuse of a triangle or the diagonal of a tetragon, Heat. &c.; the diameter of a circle, Sūryas; (in prosody) a spondee; Cassia Fistula, L.; Calotropis Gigantea, L.; N. of a king of Āṅga (and elder brother by the mother's side of the Pāṇḍu princes, being the son of the god Sūrya by Prithā or Kuntī, before her marriage with Pāṇḍu; afraid of the censure of her relatives, Kuntī deserted the child and exposed it in the river, where it was found by a charioteer named Adhi-ratha and nur-

tured by his wife Rādā; hence Kārṇa is sometimes called Sūta-putra or Sūta-ja, sometimes Rādheya, though named by his foster-parents Vasu-śeṇa), MBh.; BhP. &c.; N. of several other men; (mfn. *kārṇā*), eared, furnished with ears or long ears, AV. v, 13, 9; VS.; TS.; furnished with chaff (as grain), TS. i, 8, 9, 3. — *karpūḍ*, f. painful itching of the ear, Suśr. — *karnikā*, f. a kind of colocynth, L. — *ka-shāya*, m. dirt in the ears, BhP. ii, 6, 45. — *kiṭṭa*, n. the wax of the ear, Nigh. — *kiṭṭā*, *-kiṭṭi*, f. Julius Cornifex (an insect or worm with many feet and of reddish colour), L. — *kutūhala*, n., N. of a work, L. — *kubja*, n., N. of an imaginary town, Vet. — *ku-mārī*, f., N. of Bhavānī. — *kuvalaya*, n. a lotus flower stuck into the ear (as an ornament), Daś. — *krośa*, m. an affection of the ear, singing in the ears, Gobh. iii, 3, 27. — *kahveda*, m. id., Suśr. — *kharaka*, *-kharika*, m., N. of a Vaisya, Comm. on Pān. — *ga*, mfn. touching the ear, hanging on it, next to the ear, extending to it, W. — *giri*, m., N. of a mountain. — *gūṭha*, m. n. ear-wax; (*as*), m. hardening of the wax of the ear, Suśr. — *gūṭhaka*, m. id. — *grīhītā*, mfn. seized by the ear, TS. vi, 1, 7, 6. — *grīhyā* (Padap. *-grīhya*), ind. p. seizing by the ear, RV. viii, 70, 15. — *gocara*, m. the range of hearing, anything perceptible by the ear, T. — *grāha*, m. a helmsman, gaṇa *revaty-ādi*, Pān. iv, 1, 146; *-vat*, mfn. furnished with a helmsman (as a ship), R. — *cāmara*, n. a cowrie as ornament for the ear of an elephant, Kād. — *ochidra*, n. the outer auditory passage, Suśr. — *ja*, m. ear-wax, L. — *japa*, m. 'ear-whisperer', an informer, Kathās. — *jālūkā*, f. = *-kiṭṭā* above, L. — *jalaukas*, n., *-jalaukā*, f. id., L. — *jāpa*, m. the act of whispering in the ear; tale-bearing, calumniating, Pañcat. — *jāha*, n. the root of the ear, Pān. v, 2, 24; Mālatīm. — *jit*, m. 'the conqueror of Kārṇa', N. of Arjuna (Kārṇa having taken the part of the Kurus, was killed by Arjuna in one of the great battles between them and the Pāṇḍus, cf. MBh. viii, 478 f.), L. — *vyoti*, f. Gynandropsis Pentaphylla, Nigh. — *jvara*, m. affection of the ears. — *tās*, ind. away from or out of the ear, AV. ix, 8, 3. — *tā*, f. the being near, Amar. — *tāla*, m. the flapping of an elephant's ears, Ragh. i, 318; *-latā*, f. the flap of the ear of an elephant, HYog. — *darpaṇa*, m. a particular ornament for the ear, L. — *dundubhī*, f. 'a drum in the ear', a kind of worm, = *-kiṭṭā* above, L. — *deva*, m., N. of a king. — *dhāra*, m. a helmsman, pilot, Suśr.; BhP. &c.; a sailor, seaman, Kathās. xviii, 300; (*ā*), f., N. of an Ap-saras, Kāraṇḍ.; *-tā*, f. the office of a helmsman, Kathās. xxvi, 8. — *dhāraka*, m. a helmsman, L. — *dhārīṇī*, f. a female elephant, L. — *dhvanana*, n. singing in the ear. — *nāda*, m. id. — *nāśā*, e, f. du. ear and nose, R. iii, 18, 21. — *nīlōtpala*, n. a blue lotus-flower stuck into the ear, Kuv. — *pa*, m., N. of a man, Rājat. — *pattra*, m. the lobe of the ear, Yājñ. iii, 96. — *pattra-bhaṅga*, m. ornamenting the ears (one of the 64 Kālas), Vātsyāy. — *patha*, m. the compass or range of hearing, (*m ā-vyā*, to come within the range of or reach the ear, be heard, Śak. 232, 11; *m upa-√i*, id., BhP. ii, 3, 19); *-tāḥāṭī*, m. 'a visitor in the ear', anything heard of or learnt, Rājat. — *param-parā*, f. the going from one ear to another, Pañcat.; Kathās. — *parākrama*, m., N. of a work. — *parvan*, n., N. of the eighth book of the Mahābhārata. — *pāka*, m. inflammation of the outer ear, Suśr. — *pālī*, f. the lobe of the ear, the outer ear, Suśr.; (*ī*), f. id., ib.; a particular ornament for the ear, L.; N. of a river; *-jyāmaya*, m. a particular disease of the outer ear (produced from piercing the ear), Suśr. — *pitrī*, m. 'Kārṇa's father', N. of Sūrya, L. — *piśācī*, f., N. of a goddess, Tantras. — *pīṭha*, n. the concha or outer end of the auditory passage, Suśr. — *puṭa*, n. the auditory passage of the ear, BhP. — *putra*, m. the concha of the ear, Car.; (*ikā*), f. id., L. — *pura*, *ūr*, f. 'the capital of Kārṇa', Campā (the ancient N. for Bhagalpur), L. — *puri*, f. id., ib. — *pushpa*, m. blue Amaranth, Nigh. — *pūra*, m. n. an ornament (esp. of flowers) worn round the ears, MBh.; Ragh.; Kād. &c.; a blue lotus-flower, L.; Acacia Sirissa, L.; Jonesia Asoka, L.; N. of the father of Kavi-candra and author of the Ālapkāra Kaustubha. — *pūra*, m. Nauclea Cadamba, L., N. of a servant, Mṛicch. — *pūraṇa*, m., N. of an author (= *-pūra* above); the act of filling the ears (with cotton &c.); any substance used for that purpose, Suśr. — *pūri-√kṛi*, to make (anything) an ornament for the

ear, Kād.; Hcar. — **prākāśa**, m., N. of a work. — **pratināha**, m. a particular disease of the ear (suppression of its excretion or wax, which is supposed to have dissolved and passed out by the nose and mouth), Suśr. — **pratināha**, m. id., ib. — **prayāga**, m., N. of the confluence of the rivers Gaṅgā and Pindur. — **prādheya**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people. — **prānta**, m. the lobe of the ear, L. — **prāvāra**, m. (ā) n. using the ears for a covering, R. v, 17, 5; (ās), m. pl., N. of a fabulous people, MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f., N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2643. — **prāveya**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people. — **phala**, m. a sort of fish (Ophiocephalus Kurraway), L. — **bhūṣha**, n. an ornament for the ear. — **bhūṣhā**, f. id.; the art of ornamenting the ears (one of the 64 Kālas). — **madgura**, m. a sort of fish, Silurus unitus, L. — **mala**, n. the excretion or wax of the ear, L. — **mukura**, m. a particular ornament for the ear, L. — **mukha**, mfn. headed by Karna, having Karna as leader. — **muni**, m., N. of a man. — **mūla**, n. the root of the ear, Suśr.; BHP. &c. — **mūliya**, mfn. belonging to the root of the ear. — **moṭā**, f. Acacia arabica, L. — **moṭi**, f., N. of Durgā in her form as Cānuṣṭhā, L. — **moṭi**, id., L. — **yoni** (*kārṇa*), mfn. having the ear as a source or starting-point, going forth from the ear (said of arrows, because in shooting the bow-string is drawn back to the ear), RV. ii, 24, 8. — **randhra**, m. the orifice or auditory passage of the ear, BHP. — **roga**, m. disease of the ear, Suśr.; — **pratishedha**, m. cure of a disease of the ear; — **vijñāna**, n. diagnosis of any disease of the ear. — **latā**, f. the lobe of the ear, L.; — **maya**, mfn. representing the lobe of an ear, Naish. vii, 64. — **latikā**, f. the lobe of the ear, L. — **vaṇsa**, m. an elevated platform of bamboo. — **vat** (*kārṇa*), mfn. having ears, RV. x, 71, 7; R.; long-eared; furnished with tendrils or hooks, Suśr.; having a helm. — **varjita**, m. 'earless', a snake, L. — **vallī**, f. the lobe of the ear, L. — **viṭka**, n. (fr. *viśh* below), excretion or wax of the ear, Suśr. — **vivara**, n. the auditory passage of the ear, BHP. — **vish**, f. ear-wax, Mn. v, 135. — **visha**, n. 'ear-poison' (any bad precept), Pañcat. — **vishayīkṛita**, mfn. made an object of hearing, made known, Kathārn. — **vedha**, m. 'ear-boring' (a religious ceremony sometimes performed as a saṁskāra or to prevent a woman from dying if the birth of a third son be expected), PSarv.; piercing the ear to receive ear-rings. — **vedhanikā**, f. an instrument for piercing the ear of an elephant, L. — **vedhanī**, f. id., L. — **veshṭa**, m. an ear-ring, R.; N. of a king, MBh. i, 2696. — **veshṭaka**, m. an ear-ring, ParGr. — **veshṭakāliya**, **veshṭakāya**, mfn. belonging or relating to an ear-ring, gaṇa *apū-pādi*. — **veshṭana**, n. an ear-ring, L. — **vyadha**, m. piercing the ear (to receive ear-rings), Suśr. — **śashkulikā**, f. the auditory passage of the ear, Car. — **śashkuli**, f. id. — **śirisha**, n. a Śirisha-flower fastened to the ear (as an ornament), Śak. — **śūnya**, mfn. deaf, L. — **śūlā**, n. ear-ache, AV. ix, 8, 1; 2; Suśr. — **śūlin**, mfn. having ear-ache, Suśr. — **śobhana**, n. an ornament for the ear, RV. viii, 78, 3. — **śrava**, mfn. perceptible by the ears, audible, Mn. iv, 102. — **śravas**, m., N. of a man, TāṇḍyaBr.; MBh. iii. — **śrāvin**, mfn. audible, Gaut. — **śrut**, m., N. of a Vedic author, RAnukr. — **saṁsṛava**, m. running of the ear, discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear, Suśr. — **sakha**, m. 'Sakha's friend', N. of Jaraśamḍha, L. — **sundarī**, f., N. of a drama. — **subhaga**, mfn. pleasant to the ear, pleasant to be heard, Venṣ. — **sū**, m. 'Karna's father', N. of Sūrya, L. — **sūci**, f. a kind of insect. — **sphoṭā**, f. Gynandropsis pentaphylla, L. — **srāva**, m. = **saṁsṛava** above, Suśr. — **srotas**, n. the auditory passage of the ear, Hariv. 2921; VarBrS.; the wax of the ear, MBh. vi. — **hallikā**, f. a particular disease of the ear, ŚārngS. — **hina**, mfn. deaf; (as), m. 'earless', a snake, T. **Karṇākarnī**, ind. from ear to ear, whispering into each other's ear, R.; (cf. *keśikēśi*, &c.). **Karṇākhyā**, m. white amaranth, Npr. **Karṇāñjali**, m. the ears picked up, BHP. iii, 13, 50. **Karṇātarda**, m. a hole on both sides of a chariot into which the poles are fixed, ĀpŚr.; Comm. on TS. **Karṇādarśa**, m. an ear-ring, L. **Karṇādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pān. v, 2, 24. **Karṇānuja**, m. 'Karna's younger brother', N. of Yudhiṣṭhira, L. **Karṇāntika-cara**, mfn. going close to the ear, Śak. **Karṇāndu**, f. an ornament for the ear, L.; an ear-ring, L. **Karṇāndū**, f. id., L. **Karṇābharana**, n. an ornament for the ear, Ra-

tnāv. **Karṇābharana**, m. Cathartocarpus fistula, L. **Karṇāmṛita**, n. nectar for the ears, ŚārngP.; N. of a work. **Karṇārā**, f. an instrument for perforating the ear of an elephant, L. **Karṇārī**, m. 'Karna's enemy', N. of Arjuna, L.; Terminalia Arjuna, L. **Karṇārdha**, m. n. (?) the radius of a circle, Sūrya. **Karṇārpapa**, n. applying the ear, giving ear, paying attention, listening to. **Karṇārsas**, n. a particular disease of the ears, ŚārngS. **Karṇālamkaraṇa**, n. an ornament for the ear. **Karṇālamkāra**, m. id. **Karṇālamkāriti**, f. id. **Karṇāvatansa**, m. n. (?) id., Vām.; Kpr. &c.; *usi-√kri*, to make (anything) an ornament for the ear, Kād. **Karṇāvadhāna**, n. giving ear to, listening to, attention (*°dhāna* *ava-dhā*, to pay attention, attend). **Karṇāva**, m., N. of a man. **Karṇāspāṣā**, m. the flapping to and fro of an elephant's ears, L. **Karṇe-curacurā** or **-curucurā**, f. whispering into the ear, tale-bearing, gaṇa *pātre-samīddi*. **Karṇe-japa**, m. an ear-whisperer, tale-bearer, informer, Pān.; Bhāṭṭ. **Karṇe-tittibha**, m., **-tiritirā**, f. whispering into the ear, tale-bearing, gaṇa *pātre-samīddi*. **Karṇēdu**, f. = *karṇāndu*, q. v., L. **Karṇōtpala**, n. a lotus-flower fastened to the ear (as an ornament), Ragh. vii, 23; (as), m., N. of a poet; of a king. **Karṇōdaya**, m., N. of a work. **Karṇōpakarnikā**, f. the going from one ear to the other, Pañcat. **Karṇōrṇa**, m. an animal with wool on the ears, BHP. iv, 6, 21.

Karṇaka, as, m. (ifc. f. ā) a prominence or handle or projection on the side or sides (of a vessel &c.), a tendril, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.; a rime, ring, Car.; a kind of fever; a particular defect of wood, Comm. on KāṭyŚr.; N. of a man; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of this man, gaṇa *upakādi*; (au), m. du. the two legs spread out, AV. xx, 133, 3; (ikā), f. (Pān. iv, 3, 65) an ear-ring or ornament for the ear, Kathās.; Dāś. &c.; a knot-like tubercle, Suśr.; a round protuberance (as at the end of a reed or a tube), Suśr.; the pericarp of a lotus, MBh.; BHP. &c.; central point, centre, Car.; Bālar.; the tip of an elephant's trunk, L.; the middle finger, L.; chalk, L.; a pen, small brush, L.; Premna spinosa or longifolia, L.; Odina pinnata, L.; a bawd, L.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh. — **vat** (*kārṇaka*), mfn. having prominences or handles &c., furnished with tendrils, MaitrS.; Kāṭh. **Karṇakā-vat**, mfn. id., TS.; ŚBr.

Karṇakita, mfn. having handles, furnished with tendrils &c., gaṇa *tārakādi*.

Karṇāndu, f. = *karṇāndu*, q. v., L.

Karṇāla, mfn. furnished with ears, gaṇa *sikhmādi*.

Karṇi, īs, m. a kind of arrow (the top being shaped like an ear), L. (cf. *karṇika*, n.); the act of splitting, breaking through, T.

Karṇika, mfn. having ears, having large or long ears, W.; having a helm, W.; (as), m. a steersman, W.; a kind of fever, BHP.; N. of a king in Potāla; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; (as, am), m. n. the pericarp of a lotus, MBh.; (am), n. a kind of arrow (the top being shaped like an ear), Śārng.

Karṇikā, see *kārṇika*. **Karṇikācala**, m. 'the central mountain' [*karṇikāyām sthito 'calah*, T.], N. of Meru, L.; (cf. BHP. v, 16, 7.) **Karṇikādāri**, m. id., L.

Karṇikāra, mfn. (fr. *karṇikā*, BRD.; *karṇim bhedanam karoti*, T.), Pterospermum acerifolium, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; Cathartocarpus fistula, L.; (am), n. the flower of Pterospermum acerifolium, Ritus; the pericarp of a lotus, Hcat.; Rājat. — **priya**, m. 'fond of Karṇikāra', N. of Śiva.

Karṇikāra, as, m. Pterospermum acerifolium, L.

Karṇikikā, f. a heifer, L.

Karṇikin, ī, m. an elephant, L.

Karṇin, mfn. having ears, AV. x, 1, 2; TS. vii; relating to the ears; (ifc.) having (a ring &c.) attached to the ear, MBh. xiii; furnished with flaps or anything similar (said of shoes), KāṭyŚr. xxii; barbed, furnished with knots &c. (as a missile), Mn. vii, 90; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; having a helm, W.; (ī), m. a missile, arrow; the side of the neck, the part near the ear, W.; a steersman, Kathās.; N. of one of the seven principal ranges of the mountains dividing the universe, L.; (ini), f. (scil. *yoni*) a disease of the uterus (prolapsus or polypus uteri), Suśr. ii, 397, 7; 398, 11. **Karṇi-ratha** (for *karṇi-ratha*), m. a kind of litter, Ragh. xiv, 13; Rājat. vii, 479.

Karṇi, f. of °na, ifc. (e.g. *ayas-k° & payas-k°*), Pān. viii, 3, 46; 'N. of Kansa's mother,' in comp. — **ratha**, see s. v. *karṇin*. — **suta**, m., N. of Kansa, L.; of the author of a thieves' manual, Kād.

Kārṇya, mfn. being in or at the ear, AV. vi, 127, 3; suitable to the ear, Comm. on Pān.

कर्णाट karṇāṭa, ās, m. pl., N. of a people and the country they inhabit (the modern Karnatic; the name, however, was anciently applied to the central districts of the peninsula, including Mysore). VarBrS.; Rājat.; Kathās. &c.; (as), m. a king or inhabitant of Karṇāṭa, Kathās.; (in mus.) a particular Rāga; (ī), f. a queen of Karṇāṭa, Rājat. iv, 152; a kind of Mimosa, L.; (in mus.) a particular Rāgiṇī. — **gaṇḍa**, m. (in mus.) a particular Rāga. — **deśa**, m. the country of Karṇāṭa. — **bhāshā**, f. the language spoken in Karṇāṭa, Sarvad.

Karṇāṭaka, ās, m. pl., N. of a people and the country they inhabit, VP.; BHP. &c.; (ikā), f. (in mus.) a particular Rāgiṇī. — **deśa**, m. the Karṇāṭa country. — **bhāshā**, f. the dialect of Karṇāṭa.

कर्त kart, v. l. for *kartr*, q. v.

कर्त kartā, as, m. (√1. *kṛit*; a more recent form is 2. *gḍṛta*), a hole, cavity, RV.; AV. iv, 12, 7; AitBr. &c.; separation, distinction, BHP. — **patya**, n. falling or tumbling into a hole, TāṇḍyaBr. — **praskanda**, m. id., ib.

1. **Kartana**, am, n. the act of cutting off, excision, Yājñ.; Hit. &c.; the act of extinguishing, extinction, Virac.; (ī), f. scissors, W.

Kartari, īs, f. scissors, a knife, or any instrument for cutting, Suśr.; Hcat.

Kartarikā, f. id., Hit.; Hcat.

Kartari, f. id., Hcat.; the part of an arrow to which the feathers are attached, L.; a kind of dance. — **phala**, n. the blade of a knife, Hcat. — **mukha**, m. a particular position of the hands, PSarv. **Kartari-āśya**, m. id.

Kartariya, am, n. (?) a kind of poisonous plant, Suśr.

Kartavya, mfn. to be cut off; to be destroyed or extinguished, MBh.

1. **Kartṛi**, mfn. one who cuts off; one who extinguishes, a destroyer, Virac.

Kartṛikā, f. = *kartari*, Tantras.

Kartṛikā, *kartṛi*, f. id.

Kartya, mfn. to be cut off or down, Mn. viii, 367.

कर्तन 2. kartana, am, n. (√2. *kṛit*), the act of spinning cotton or thread, L. — **sādhana**, n. a spindle, L.

2. **Kartṛi**, mfn. one who spins, a spinner, MBh. viii.

कर्तवे kṛtave [RV. and AV.] and *kartavai* [Naigh.; ŚBr.], Ved. inf. of √1. *kṛi*, to do, q. v.

Kartavya and *kartavaya*, mfn. (fut. pass. p. of √1. *kṛi*, q. v.) to be done or made or accomplished &c., TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Mn. &c.; (am), n. that which ought to be done, obligation, duty, task, MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c. — **tē**, f., **-tva**, n. the state of being necessary to be done or accomplished, Sāh.; necessity, obligation, task, Yājñ.; Hit. &c.; the possibility or suitability of being done, Tattvas.

Kartu (for *kartum* inf. of √1. *kṛi*, q. v.) — **kāma**, mfn. desirous or intending to do.

Kartṛi, mfn. one who makes or does or acts or effects, a doer, maker, agent, author (with gen. or acc. or ifc., cf. *bhaya-kartṛi*, &c.), RV.; AV. &c.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; doing any particular action or business, applying one's self to any occupation (the business or occupation preceding in the compound, cf. *suvarṇa-kartṛi*, *rājya-k°*, &c.); one who acts in a religious ceremony, a priest, ŚBr.; ĀśvGṛ. &c.; (tā), m. the creator of the world, ŚBr. xiv; Yājñ. iii, 69; N. of Vishnu, Pañcat.; of Brahman, L.; of Śiva, L.; (in Gr.) the agent of an action (who acts of his own accord [*sva-tantra*]), the active noun, the subject of a sentence (it stands either in the nom. [in active construction], or in the instr. [in passive construction], or in the gen. [in connection with a noun of action]); it is opposed to *karman*, the object, Pān. &c.; one who is about to do, one who will do (used as periph. fut.), MBh. — **kara**, mfn.?, Pān. iii, 2, 21. — **ga**, mfn. going towards or falling to the share of the agent, Comm. on Pān. — **gāmin**, mfn. id., ib. — **gupta**, n. (a kind of

artificial sentence) in which the subject or agent is hidden, Śārng. — *guṇṭaka*, n. id., ib. — *tā*, f. the state of being the agent of an action, Śāh. — *tva*, n. id., Kāś. ; the state of being the performer or author of anything, MBh.; Bhp. &c. — *pura*, n., N. of a town. — *bhūta*, mfn. that which has become or is the agent of an action, Kāś. — *mat*, mfn. having a *karṭi*, Comm. on Pāp. — *vāya*, n. the active voice, W. — *stha*, mfn. standing or being or contained in the agent of an action, Pāp. i, 3, 37; — *kriyaka*, mfn. (any root &c.) whose action is confined to the agent; — *bhāvaka*, mfn. (any root &c.) whose state stands within the agent.

Karṭika, mfn. ifc. = *karṭi*. — *tva*, n. agency, action.

Kārtos, Ved. inf. of √1. *kṛi*, q. v.

Kārtā, *am*, n. a spell, charm, AV. x, 1, 19 & 32. **Kartriya**, Nom. (fr. *karṭi*) P. *yati*, to be an agent, Vop. xxi, 2.

Kārtva, mfn. to be done or accomplished, RV.; (*am*), n. obligation, duty, task, ib.

कर्तव्य *karṭavya*, &c. See p. 257, col. 3.

कर्तृ *karṭr*, cl. 10. P. *kartrayati*, to unloose, remove, Dhātup. xxxv, 60 (perhaps connected with √1. *kṛi*).

कर्तृ *kard*, cl. 1. P. *kardati*, to rumble (as the bowels), Dhātup. iii, 22; to caw (as a crow), ib.; to make any unpleasant noise, ib.; (cf. *pard*.)

Karda, *as*, m. mud, clay, L.; (cf. *kardama*.)

Kardaṭa, *as*, m. mud, dirt, L.; the fibrous root of the lotus, L.; any aquatic weed (as *Vallisneria* &c.; = *paṅkāra*), L.

Kardana, *am*, n. rumbling of the bowels, borborygm., L.; (*as*), m., N. of a prince, Daś.; (ī), f. = *kurdani*, q. v.

Kardama, *as*, m. (Up. iv, 84) mud, slime, mire, clay, dirt, filth, MBh.; Yājñ. ; Vagh. &c.; sin, Comm. on Up.; shade, shadow (in *Reda* according to *BrahmavP.*); N. of a Prajāpati (born from the shadow of Brahmā, husband of Devahūti and father of Kapila), MBh.; a kind of rice, Suśr.; a kind of poisonous bulb; N. of Pulaka (a son of Prajāpati), VP.; of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1561; (ī), f. a species of jasmine; (*am*), n. flesh, L.; Civet, L.; (mfn.) covered with mud or mire or dirt, dirty, filthy, Suśr.

— *rāja* or — *rājan*, m., N. of a man (a son of Kshema-gupta), Rājat. — *visarpa*, m. a kind of erysipelas, Car. **Kardamākha**, m. a kind of poisonous bulb, Suśr. ii, 253, 4. **Kardamātaka**, m. a receptacle for filth, a sewer &c. **Kardamēśvara-māhātmya**, n., N. of a work. **Kardamōdbhava**, m. marsh-produced kind of rice, L.

Kardamaka, *as*, m. a kind of rice, Suśr.; a kind of poisonous bulb, Suśr.; a kind of snake, Suśr.; a kind of erysipelas, Car.

Kardamini, mfn. muddy, dirty, soiled, Kathās.; Mālatim.

Kardamini, f. a marshy region, gaṇa *pushkarādi*.

Kardamila, *am*, n. (gaṇa *kāśādi*), N. of a place, MBh. iii, 10692.

कर्पट *karpaṭa*, *am*, n. (*as*, m., L.) old or patched or ragged garments, a patch, rag, Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; N. of a mountain, KāIP. — **dhārin**, m. 'wearing rags or a rag,' a beggar, L.

Karpatika, mfn. covered with patched or ragged garments, clothed in a beggar's raiment, L.

Karpaṭin, mfn. id., ib.

कर्पण *karpaṇa*, *as*, m. (?) a kind of lance or spear, Daś.

कर्पूर *karpara*, *as*, m. a cup, pot, bowl, Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; the skull, cranium, L.; the shell of a tortoise; a kind of weapon, L.; Ficus glomerata, L.; N. of a thief, Kathās. lxiv, 43 ff.; (ī), f. a kind of collyrium, L.; (*am*), n. a pot, potsherd, Pañcat. **Karparāṇṣa**, m. a potsherd.

Karparaka, *as*, m., N. of a thief, Kathās. lxiv, 52; (*ikā*), f. a kind of collyrium, L.

Karparāla, *as*, m., v. l. for *kandarāla*, q. v.

Karparāsa, *as*, m. sand, gravel, a sandy soil, W.; (erroneous for *karparāṇṣa*, BRD.)

कर्पास *karpāsa*, *as*, ī, *am*, m. f. n. the cotton tree, cotton, Gossypium Herbaceum, Suśr.; [cf. Gk. *κάρπασος*; Lat. *carbasus*.] — **dhenu-māhātmya**, n., N. of a work.

Karpāsaki, f. the cotton tree, Bhp.

कर्पूर 1. *karpūra*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (√*kṛip*,

Comm. on Up. iv, 90), camphor (either the plant or resinous exudation or fruit), Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of several men; of a Dvīpa, Kathās. lvi, 61 f.; (ā), f. a kind of yellowish pigment, Bhp.; mī(ā)n. made of camphor, Hcat. — **keli**, m., N. of a flamingo, Hit. — **gaura**, n. 'yellowish-white like camphor,' N. of a lake, Hit. — **tilaka**, m., N. of an elephant, Hit.; (ā), f., N. of Jayā (one of Durgā's female friends), L. — **talla**, n. camphor liniment, L. — **dvīpa**, m., N. of a Dvīpa, Viddh. — **nālikā**, f. a kind of food prepared with camphor (rice dressed with spices and camphor and ghee), Bhp. — **paṭa**, m., N. of a dyer, Hit. — **prakarāṇa**, n., N. of a Jaina work. — **mañjari**, f., N. of a daughter of Karpūra-sena, Kathār.; of a daughter of the flamingo Karpūra-keli, Hit.; of a drama by Rājāśekhara. — **maṇi**, m. a kind of white mineral, L. — **maya**, mfn. made of camphor, like camphor, Kād. — **rasa**, m. camphorated mixture. — **varsha**, m., N. of a king, Viddh. — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a washerman, Hit. — **saras**, n., N. of a lake or pond, Hit. — **sena**, m., N. of a king, Kathār. — **stava**, m., N. of a work. — **stotra**, n. id. — **haridrā**, f. Curcuma Amada. **Karpūrāśman**, m. crystal, L. 2. **Karpūra**, Nom. P. *karpūratī*, to be like camphor, Dhātus.; Kuval.

Karpūra, *as*, m. Curcuma Zerumbet, L.

Karpūrin, mfn. having camphor, gaṇa *suvāstū-ādi*.

Karpūrila, mfn. id., gaṇa *kāśādi*.

कर्पूर *karphara*, *as*, m. a mirror, L.; (cf. *karkara*.)

कर्ब *karb*, cl. 1. P. *karbatī*, to go, move, approach, Dhātup. xi, 26.

कर्ब *karba*, See 2. *karvara*.

Karbu, mfn. variegated, spotted, Yājñ. iii, 166. — **dāra**, m. *Bauhinia candida*, Suśr.; Car.; *Bauhinia variegata*, L.; *Barleria caerulea*, L. — **dāraka**, m. *Cordia latifolia*, L.

Karbuka, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, R.

Karbura, mī(ā)n. variegated, of a spotted or variegated colour, Suśr.; Hit.; Kum. &c.; (*as*), m. sin, L.; a Rakshas, L.; Curcuma Amhaldi or Zerumbet, L.; a species of *Dolichos*, L.; (ā), f. a venomous kind of leech, Suśr. i, 40, 10; *Bignonia suaveolens*, L.; = *barbarā*, L.; (ī), f., N. of Durgā, L.; (*am*), n. gold, L.; thorn-apple, L.; water, L. — **phala**, m. a particular plant, L. **Karburāṅgā**, f. a species of fly or bee, L.

Karbura, mfn. variegated, spotted, VarBṛS.

Karbūra, *as*, m. a Rakshas, L.; Curcuma Amhaldi or Zerumbet, L.; (ā), f. a kind of venomous leech, L.; (*am*), n. gold, L.; a yellow orpiment, L.

Karbūra, *as*, m. a kind of Curcuma, L.

Karbūrita, mfn. variegated, many-coloured, W.

कर्बेल *karbela*, *as*, m., N. of the copyist Vishṇu-bhaṭṭa.

कर्मेन् *kārma*, a, n. (ā, m., L.), (√*kṛi*, Up. iv, 144), act, action, performance, business, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; office, special duty, occupation, obligation (frequently ifc., the first member of the compound being either the person who performs the action [e.g. *vanik-kē*] or the person or thing for or towards whom the action is performed [e.g. *rāja-kē*, *paṇi-kē*] or a specification of the action [e.g. *śaurya-kē*, *pṛiti-kē*]), ŚBr.; Mn.; Bhartṛ. &c.; any religious act or rite (as sacrifice, oblation &c., esp. as originating in the hope of future recompense and as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of spirit), RV.; AV.; VS.; Ragh. &c.; work, labour, activity (as opposed to rest, *prāñānti*), Hit.; RPrāt. &c.; physicking, medical attendance, Car.; action consisting in motion (as the third among the seven categories of the Nyāya philosophy; for these motions there are five, viz. *ut-kṣhepāna*, *ava-kṣhepāna*, *ā-kuñcana*, *prāsārana*, and *gamana*, qq. vv.), Bhāṣhāp.; Tarkas.; calculation, Sūryas.; product, result, effect, Mn. xii, 98; Suśr.; organ of sense, ŚBr. xiv (or of action, see *karmendriya*); (in Gr.) the object (it stands either in the acc. [in active construction], or in the nom. [in passive construction], or in the gen. [in connection with a noun of action]); opposed to *karṭi* the subject, Pāp. i, 4, 49 ff. (it is of four kinds, viz. 1. *nirvartya*, when anything new is pro-

duced, e.g. *kaṭam karoti*, 'he makes a mat'; *putram prasūte*, 'she bears a son'; b. *vikārya*, when change is implied either of the substance and form, e.g. *kāshīhaṇi bhasma karoti*, 'he reduces fuel to ashes'; or of the form only, e.g. *suvarṇam kuṇḍalam karoti*, 'he fashions gold into an ear-ring'; c. *prāptya*, when any desired object is attained, e.g. *grāmaṇi gacchati*, 'he goes to the village'; *candram paśyati*, 'he sees the moon'; d. *anipṛita*, when an undesired object is abandoned, e.g. *pāpaṇi tyajati*, 'he leaves the wicked'; former act as leading to inevitable results, fate (as the certain consequence of acts in a previous life), Pañcat.; Hit.; Buddh., (cf. *karma-pāka* and *vipāka*); the tenth lunar mansion, VarBṛS. &c.

Karma (in comp. for *ārman* above). — **kara**, mī(ī)n. doing work, a workman, a hired labourer, servant of any kind (who is not a slave, W.), mechanic, artisan, MBh.; Bhp.; Pañcat. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of Yama, L.; (ī), f. Sansevieria zeylonica, L.; Momordica monodelpha, L. — **kari-bhāva**, m. the state of being a female servant, Kathās. — **karṭi**, m. (in Gr.) 'an object-agent' or 'object-containing agent,' i. e. an agent which is at the same time the object of an action (this is the idea expressed by the reflexive passive, as in *odanaḥ pacyate*, 'the mashed grain cooks of itself'), Pāp. iii, 1, 62 (cf. Gr. 461, iii); (*āra*), m. du. the work and the person accomplishing it. — **kāṇḍa**, n. that part of the Śruti which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites, Pāp. iv, 2, 51, Kāś.; Prab.; N. of a Jaina work. — **kāra**, mfn. = doing work (but without receiving wages, according to native authorities), Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 2, 22; Pañcat. &c.; (*as*), m. a blacksmith (forming a mixed caste, regarded as the progeny of the divine artist Viśva-karman and a Sūdrā woman), *BrahmavP.*; a bull, L.; (ī), f. = *kari* above, L. — **kāraka**, mfn. one who does any act or work. — **kārāpaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to cause any one to work as a servant, Saddh. P. — **kārin**, mfn. (ifc.) doing or accomplishing any act or work or business; (cf. *tat-kē*, *śubha-kē*). — **kārmuka**, m. a strong bow, W. (?) — **kāla**, m. the proper time for action; — *nirṇaya*, m., N. of a work. — **kilaka**, m. a washerman, L. — **kṛit**, mfn. performing any work, skilful in work, AV. ii, 27, 6; VS. iii, 47; TBr. &c. (cf. *tikṣhṇa-kē*); one who has done any work, Pāp. iii, 2, 89; (ī), m. a servant, workman, labourer, Rājat.; Kām. &c. — **kṛita-vat**, m. the director of a religious rite, reciter of Mantras, W. (?) — **kṛitya**, n. activity, the state of active exertion, AV. iv, 24, 6. — **kaumudī**, f., N. of a work. — **kriyā-kāṇḍa**, n., N. of a work by Soma-sambhu (q. v.). — **kshama**, mfn. able to do an action, Ragh. i, 13. — **kshaya**, m. annihilation or termination of all work or activity, SvetUp. — **kshetra**, n. the place or region of (religious) acts, Bhp. v, 17, 11; (cf. *bhūmi* below.). — **gati**, f. the course of Fate, Kathās. lix, 159. — **gupta**, n. a kind of artificial sentence which has the object hidden, Śārng. — **grantha**, m., N. of a Jaina work. — **granthi-prathama-vicāra**, m. id. — **ghāta**, m. annihilation or termination of work or activity, L.; (cf. *kshaya* above.). — **caṇḍāla**, m. 'a Caṇḍāla by work' (as opposed to a born Caṇḍāla), a contemptible man, T.; N. of Rāhu, T. — **candra**, m., N. of several princes. — **cārin**, mfn. engaged in work. — **cit**, mfn. collected or accomplished by work, ŚBr. x. — **ceṣṭā**, f. active exertion, activity, action, Mn. i, 66; MBh.; Daś. &c. — **codanā**, f. the motive impelling to ritual acts, W. — **ja**, mfn. 'act-born,' resulting or produced from any act (good or bad), Mn. xii, 3 & 101; Daś. &c.; (*as*), m. Ficus religiosa; the Kali-yuga (q. v.); a god, L.; — **guna**, m. a quality or condition resulting from human acts (as separation, reunion &c.), W. — **jit**, mfn., N. of a king, Bhp. — **jūa**, mfn. skilled in any work; acquainted with religious rites, W. — **tattva-pradīpikā**, f., N. of a work. — **tā**, ī, — **tva**, n. the state or effect of action &c., Car.; Sarvad. &c.; activity; the state of being an object, Comm. on TPrāt. — **tyāga**, m. abandonment of worldly duties or ceremonial rites, W. — **dīpa**, m., N. of a work. — **duṣṭa**, mfn. corrupt in action, wicked in practice, immoral, disreputable. — **deva** (*kārma*), m. a god through religious actions (*ye 'gnihotāddīsrautakarmāṇā devālokaṁ prāpnuvanti te karmadevāḥ*, Comm. on ŚBr. xiv, 7, 1, 35), ŚBr.; TUP. &c. — **doshā**, m. a sin, fault, sin, vice, Mn.; error, blunder, W.; the

evil consequence of human acts, discreditable conduct or business, W. — **dhāraya**, m., N. of a class of Tatpurusha (q.v.) compounds (in which the members would stand in the same case [*samānā-dhikarāṇa*] if the compound were dissolved), Pāṇ. i, 2, 42 (see Gr. 735, iii; 755 ff.) — **dhvaṇsa**, m. loss of benefit arising from religious acts, W.; destruction of any work, disappointment, W. — **nā-mān**, n. a name in accordance with or derived from actions, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 2, 17; a participle, APrāt. iv, 29. — **nāśā**, f., 'destroying the merit of works', N. of a river between Kāśi and Vi-hāra, Bhāṣāp. — **nibandha**, m. necessary consequence of works. — **nirṇaya**, m., N. of a work. — **nirhāra**, m. removal of bad deeds or their effects. — **nishṭha** (Ved. *nishṭhā*), mfn. diligent in religious actions, engaged in active duties, RV. x, 80, 1; Mn. iii, 134; (as), m. a Brāhmaṇ who performs sacrifices &c., W. — **nyāsa**, m. the giving up of active duties, Āp. — **patha**, m. the way or direction or character of an action, MBh.; Kāraṇ. — **pad-dhati**, f., N. of a work. — **pāka**, m. 'ripening of acts', matured result of previous acts or actions done in a former birth, BhP.; Pañcat.; (cf. *vipāka* below.) — **pāra-dā**, f., N. of a goddess, BrahmaP. — **prakāśa**, m., — **prakāśika**, f., — **prakāśinī**, f., — **pradīpa**, m., — **pradīpikā**, f., N. of several works. — **pravacanīya**, mfn. 'employed to denote an action'; (as), m. (scil. *śabda*; in Gr.) a term for certain prepositions or particles not connected with a verb but generally governing a noun (either separated from it or forming a compound with it; a Karma-pravacanīya never loses its accent, and exercises no euphonic influence on the initial letter of a following verb; see also *upa-sarga*, *gati*, and *nipāta*), Pāṇ. i, 4, 83-98; ii, 3, 8, &c. — **pravāda**, m., N. of a Jaina work. — **phala**, n. the fruit or recompense of actions (as pain, pleasure &c., resulting from previous acts or acts in a former life), Āp.; the fruit of Averrhoa Carambola, L.; °*lodaya*, m. the appearance of consequences of actions, Mn. xi, 231. — **bandha**, m. the bonds of action (i.e. transmigration or repeated existence as a result of actions), Bhag. ii, 39. — **bandhana**, n. id.; (mfn.) bound by bonds of actions (as worldly existence), Bhag. — **bāhulya**, n. much or hard work. — **bīja**, n. the seed of works. — **buddhi**, f. the mental organ of action, Manas (q.v.), MBh. xi. — **bhū**, f. tilled or cultivated ground, L. — **bhūmi**, f. the land or region of religious actions (i.e. where such actions are performed, said of Bhārata-varsha), R.; VP. &c., (cf. *kshetra* above; cf. also *phala-bhūmi*); the place or region of activity or work, Kāraṇ. — **bhūya**, n. the becoming an action, (m-*√bhū*, to assume the peculiar characteristic of any action, Comm. on Bādar. iv, 1, 6.) — **bheda-vicāra**, m., N. of a work. — **māya**, m(f) (n), consisting of or resulting from works, ŚBr. x; MBh. &c. — **mārga**, m. the course of acts, activity, VP. vi, 6, 9; the way of work (a term used by thieves for a breach in walls &c.), Mricch. — **māsa**, m. the calendar month of thirty days. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. = *pūruva-mīmāṃsā*, q.v. — **mūla**, n. Kuśa grass (as essential part in many religious acts), L. — **yuga**, n. the Kali-yuga (q.v.), L. — **yoga**, m. performance of a work or business (esp. of religious duties), Bhag.; Mn. &c.; active exertion, industry; agriculture and commerce [Kull.], Mn. x, 115; practical application, Sarvad.; connection with a sacrifice, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; Āp. — **yonī**, f. source of an action, Tattvas. — **raṅga**, m. Averrhoa Carambola, R.; (cf. *phala* above.) — **ratnāvalī**, f., N. of a work. — **ṛgha** (*karma + ṛgha* fr. *ṛghā*), m., N. of a teacher. — **locana**, n., N. of a work. — **vacana**, n. (with Buddh.) the ritual. — **vajra**, mfn. 'whose power (thunderbolt) is work' (said of Śūdras), MBh. i, 6487. — **vat**, mfn. busy with or employed in any work, MBh. — **vaśa**, m. the necessary influence of acts, fate (considered as the inevitable consequence of actions done in a former life); (mfn.) being in the power of or subject to former actions, MBh. xiii. — **vaśī-tā**, mfn. the condition of having power over one's works (as a quality of a Bodhi-sattva), Buddh. — **vāṭī**, f. 'demarcation or regulation of religious actions', a lunar day. — **vighna**, m. an impediment to work, obstruction. — **vidhi**, m. rule of actions or observances, mode of conducting ceremonies, Mn. — **viparyaya**, m. perversity of action, perverse action, mistake, Hit. — **vipāka**, m. 'the ripening of actions', i.e. the good or evil consequences in

this life of human acts performed in previous births (eighty-six consequences are spoken of in the Śāta-tapa-smṛiti), MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; N. of several works; — **saṃgraha**, m., N. of a work; — **sāra**, m. id. — **vi-rodhin**, mfn. disturbing or preventing any one's works, Śāy. — **viśeṣa**, m. variety of acts or actions, W. — **vyatīhāra**, m. reciprocity of an action, Pāṇ. — **sātaka**, n., N. of a Buddhist work. — **sālya**, n. an impediment of action, Nāṭyaś. — **sālā**, f. workshop, the hall or room where daily work is done, sitting-room, MBh.; R. — **sālī**, f., N. of a river in Caturgrāma. — **śāla**, mfn. assiduous in work, L.; one who perseveres in his duties without looking to their reward, W.; (as), m., N. of a man, Buddh. — **śūra**, m. a skilful or clever workman, L.; (mfn.) assiduous, laborious, L. — **śauca**, n. humility, L. — **śreṣṭha**, m., N. of a son of Pulaha by Gati, BhP.; VP. — **saṃvatsara**, m. the calendar year of 360 days. — **saṃgraha**, m. assemblage of acts (comprising the act, its performance, and the performer), W. — **saciva**, m. an officer, assistant, L. — **saṃnyāsika**, mfn. one who has given up works, an ascetic, L. — **saṃāpta**, mfn. one who has performed all religious actions, Āp. — **saṃbhava**, mfn. produced by or resulting from acts. — **sākshin**, m. 'the witness of all acts', the sun, L. — **sādhaka**, mfn. accomplishing a work. — **sādhana**, n. implement, means; articles essential to the performance of any religious act. — **sārathi**, m. a companion, assistant, BhP. — **siddhi**, f. accomplishment of an act, success, Mālav.; Kum. — **seṇa**, m., N. of a king, Kathās. — **senīya**, mfn. belonging to that king, ib. — **stava**, m., N. of a work. — **stha**, mfn. contained or being in the object. — **sthāna**, n. public office or place of business, Rājat.; a stage or period in the life of an Ājīvika (q.v.). — **ta**, — **haṣṭa**, mfn. clever in business, L. — **hina**, ās, m. pl., N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect. — **hetu**, mfn. caused by acts, arising from acts. — **Karmākshama**, mfn. incapable of business. — **Karmāṅga**, n. part of any act, part of a sacrificial rite. — **Karmājīva**, m. livelihood earned by work, trade, profession, VarBṛS. — **Karmātman**, mfn. one whose character is action, endowed with principles of action, active, acting, Mn. i, 22 & 53; Tattvas. &c. — **Karmāditya**, m., N. of a king. — **Karmādhikāra**, m. the right of action, MW. — **Karmādhyaṅksha**, m. overseer or superintendent of actions, SvetUp. vi, 11. — **Karmānubandha**, m. connection with or dependence upon acts, W. — **Karmānubandhin**, mfn. connected with or involved in works, ib. — **Karmānūrūpa**, mfn. according to action, according to function or duty, W.; — *tas*, ind. conformably to act or function, ib. — **Karmānushthāna**, n. the act of practising one's duties, discharging peculiar functions, W. — **Karmānushthāyin**, mfn. practising duties, performing rites &c., W. — **Karmānusāra**, m. consequence of or conformity to acts, W.; — *tas*, ind. according to one's deeds, W. — **Karmānta**, m. end or accomplishment of a work, Mricch.; Subh.; end or conclusion of a sacred action, SāmavBr.; Karmaṇ; work, business, action, management, administration (of an office), MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; tilled or cultivated ground, L. — **Karmāntara**, n. interval between religious actions, suspension of such an action, MBh.; R.; another work or action, BhP. x, 9, 1; Nyāyam. &c. — **Karmāntika**, mfn. completing an act, W.; (as), m. a labourer, artisan, R.; — *loka*, m. labourers, Kād. — **Karmābhīdhāyaka**, mfn. enjoining or prescribing duties or acts, W. — **Karmābhīdhāyin**, mfn. id., ib. — **Karmārambha**, m. commencement of any act, W. — **Karmārha**, mfn. fit for work, able to perform a sacrificial rite, Jyot.; (as), m. a man, L. — **Karmāśaya**, m. receptacle or accumulation of (good and evil) acts, Sarvad.; Comm. on Bādar.; on Nyāyad. &c. — **Karmāśrita-bhakti**, ās, m. pl., N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect. — **Karmēndriya**, n. an organ of action (five in number like the five organs of sense, viz. hand, foot, larynx, organ of generation, and excretion), MBh.; Mn. ii, 91; Vedāntas. 91, &c. — **Karmōdāra**, n. any honourable or valiant act, magnanimity, prowess, W. — **Karmōdyukta**, mfn. actively labouring, busily engaged, W. — **Karmōdyoga**, m. activity in work, W. — **Karmōpa-karapa**, mfn. one who gives aid by work.

Karmaka, īfc. = *karman*, work, action &c.; (cf. *a-k^o*, *sa-k^o*, &c.)

Karmāṭha, mfn. capable of work, skilful or clever in work, clever, Pāṇ.; Bhaṭṭ.; working dili-

gently, eagerly engaged in sacred actions or rites, Rājat. &c.; (as), m. the director and performer of a sacrifice, W.

Karmāṇī, mfn. connected with or being in the action, ŚBr. vi, 6, 4, 9.

Karmānyā, mfn. skilful in work, clever, diligent, RV. i, 91, 20; iii, 4, 9; AV. vi, 23, 2; TS. &c.; proper or fit for any act, suitable for a religious action, Gaut. &c.; (īfc.) relating to any business or to the accomplishment of anything, Suśr.; (ā), f. wages, hire, L.; (am), n. energy, activity, W. — *tā*, f. cleverness; activity, VarYog. — **bhuj**, mfn. receiving wages, working for hire, L. — **Karmānyā-bhuj**, mfn. id., L.

Karmānda, as, m., N. of a man (author of a Bhikṣu-sūtra), Pāṇ. iv, 3, 111.

Karmāndin, ī, m. one who studies Karmānda's work, ib.; a beggar (= *bhikṣu*), L.

Karmara, as, m. Averrhoa Carambola (cf. *kar-māra*), L.; (ī), f. the manna of the bamboo, L.

Karmaraka, as, m. id.; (cf. *karma-raṅga*.)

Karmaśa, as, m., N. of a son of Pulaha (= *karma-śreṣṭha*), VP.

Karmasa, as, m., v. l. for the last.

Karmāra, as, m. an artisan, mechanic, artificer; a blacksmith &c., RV. x, 72, 2; AV. iii, 5, 6; VS.; Mn. iv, 215 &c.; a bamboo, L.; Averrhoa Carambola, L. — **vana**, n., N. of a place, gaṇa *kshubhnādī*.

Karmāraka, as, m. Averrhoa Carambola, L.

Karmika, mfn. active, acting, gaṇas *urīhy-ādī* and *puhoitādī*.

Karmīn, mfn. acting, active, busy; performing a religious action, engaged in any work or business, ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; belonging or relating to any act, W.; (ī), m. performer of an action, Sarvad.; labourer, workman, VarBṛS.; Butea frondosa, Nigh.

Karmishṭha, mfn. (superl. of the last) very active or diligent, L.

Karmīpa, mfn. only īfc., cf. *anusṭūp-karmīna*, *alaṇ-karmīna*.

कर्म *karmasha* = *kalmasha*, q. v.

कर्मिर *karmira* = *kirmira*, q. v.

कर्म *karv*, cl. i. P. *karvati*, to be proud, boast, Dhātup. xv, 72; (cf. *karv*, *garv*.)

कर्म *karva*, as, m. (√i. *kṛi*, Up. i, 155), love, L.; a mouse, rat, L.

कर्म *karvaṭa* (as, m., L.), am, n. declivity of a mountain, L.; a village, market-town, the capital of a district (of two or four hundred villages, W.; cf. *kāvaṭa*), Yājñ. ii, 167; Hcat. &c.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1098; VarBṛS.; (ī), f., N. of a river, R.

Karvaṭaka, am, n. (?) declivity of a mountain, L.

कर्म *kārvara*, mfn. (√i. *kṛi*), a deed, action, RV. vi, 24, 5; x, 120, 7; AV.

कर्म *karvara* or *karbara*, mfn. (√i. *kṛi*, Up. ii, 123), variegated, spotted, L.; (as), m. sin, L.; a Rakshas, L.; a tiger, L.; a particular medicament, L.; (ī), f. night, L.; a Rakshasi, L.; a tigress, L.; the leaf of Asa foetida, L.; N. of Durgā, L.; (am), n. red lead, L.; (cf. *karvā*, *karbura*, &c.; *karavi*; *karavi*.)

कर्मिणी *karvinī*, f. a term for the Svaram-bhakti between *l* and *h*, Comm. on TPrāt.

कर्म *karšana*, mfn. (√*kṛi*), rendering lean, attenuating, causing emaciation, Suśr.; troubling, hurting, MBh. xiii, 6307 (cf. *karṣaṇa*); (am), n. the act of rendering lean, causing emaciation, Car.

Karṣāniya, mfn. serving for emaciation, Car.

Karṣita, mfn. emaciated, thin, R.; Suśr.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.

Karīya, m. turmeric plant, L.

कर्म *karśāpha*, as, m. a class of imps or goblins, AV. iii, 9, 4.

कर्म *karsha*, as, m. (√*kṛi*), the act of drawing, dragging, Pāṇ.; (with and without *halasya*) ploughing, agriculture, Āp.; Yājñ. ii, 217; 'anything scratched off', see *kṣhama-karsha-miśra*; (as, am), m. n. a weight of gold or silver (= 16 Māśas = 80 Retis = 1/4 Pala = 1/40 of a Tula = about 176 grains troy; in common use 8 Retis are given to the Māśha, and the Karsha is then about 280 grains

troy), Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c.; Terminalia Bellerica (also called *aksha*, q.v.), L.; a boat, L. — **phala**, m. Terminalia Bellerica, L.; (*ā*), f. Emblica officinalis, L. **Karshārdha**, n. = *tolaka*, L.

Karshaka, mfn. pulling to and fro, dragging, tormenting, vexing, AgP.; ploughing, one who ploughs or lives by tillage, a husbandman, Gaut.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.

Karshapa, mfn. pulling to and fro, dragging, tormenting, vexing (v. l. *karšana*), MBh.; R. &c.; extending (in time), APṛāt.; the act of drawing or dragging near, Śak. (v. l.); drawing out, pulling off; tugging, pulling (cf. *kṣa-k*), drawing to and fro, removing, hurting, injuring, tormenting, Mn. vii, 112; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; drawing back, bending (a bow), Ragh. xi, 46 (cf. *dhanush-k*); prolonging (a sound), SamhUp.; ploughing, cultivating the ground, Mn. iv, 5; MBh.; BhP.; cultivated land, MBh. iii, 10082; erroneous for *karšana*, q.v., Car.; (*ā*), f., N. of a plant (= *kshirīṇī*), L.

Karshani, īs, f. an unchaste woman ('attracting men'), BRD.; erroneous for *dharshani*, T., L.

Karshaniya, mfn. to be drawn or pulled &c.; (*am*), n. (?) a kind of defensive weapon, Hariv. 14459.

Karshi, mfn. drawing, furrowing, Kapiśth.; (cf. *kārshi*).

Karshita, mfn. ploughed, L.

Karshin, mfn. drawing along, pulling, dragging, Ragh.; Mṛicch. &c.; attractive, inviting, Ragh. xix, 11; ploughing, furrowing; (*as*), m. a ploughman, peasant, husbandman, Kathās.; (*in*), f. the bit of a bridle, L.; a particular plant (= *kshirīṇī*), L. **Karshū**, ūs, f. (Up. i, 82) a furrow, trench, incision, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; a river, canal, Comm. on Up.; (*ās*), m. a fire of dried cow-dung, ib.; agriculture, L.; livelihood, L. — **śaya**, mfn. lying in a trench (*karshū-śayasya śaśasya vratam*, a kind of vow, ArśhBr. 72, 3). — **aveda**, m. causing sweat by (putting hot coals in) a trench-like receptacle (underneath the bed of a sick person), Car.

कर्मफल *karshāphala* = *kārshāphala*, q.v.

कहि *kārhi*, ind. (fr. 2. *ka*), when? at what time? Pāp. v, 3, 21; (with *svid* or *cid* or *api* [BhP. v, 17, 24]) at any time, RV.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; (with *cid* and a particle of negation) never, at no time, Mn.; Pāñcat. &c.; [cf. Goth. *hvar*, 'where?' Eng. *where*?]

कल 1. *kal*, cl. 1. *Ā.kalate*, to sound, Dhātup. xiv, 26; to count, ib.; [cf. Lat. *calculo*.]

कल 2. *kal*, cl. 10. P. (rarely *Ā.*) *kālayati* (^{te}), to push on, drive forward, drive before one's self or away, carry off, MBh.; BhP.; to go after (with hostile intention), persecute, R. iii, 41, 26; to count, tell over, MBh. iii, 14853; to throw, L.; to announce the time (?)

कल 3. *kal*, P. (rarely *Ā.*) *kālayati* (^{te}), to impel, incite, urge on, MBh.; BhP. &c.; to bear, carry, Gīt.; Śānti. &c.; to betake one's self to, Naish. ii, 104; to do, make, accomplish, Bhartṛ. iii, 20; Śāh.; to utter a sound, murmur, Naish.; Śiś. &c.; (sometimes in connection with nouns merely expressing the verbal conception, e.g. *murcham* / *kal*, to swoon, Bālar.; *culukam jalasya* / *kal*, to take a draught of water, ib.); to tie on, attach, affix, Gīt.; to furnish with; to observe, perceive, take notice of; to consider, count, take for, Gīt.; Bālar.; Ratnāv.; (see 1. *kalaya*, col. 3.)

Kalana, mī(ā)n. (īc.) effecting, causing, Bhartṛ.; (*as*), m. Calamus Rotang, L.; (*ā*), f. the act of impelling, inciting, Sūryas. i, 10; doing, making, effecting, Comm. on MBh.; behaving, behaviour, Kathās.; touching, contact, VarBṛS.; tying on, putting on, Śiś. iii, 5; (according to Mall. also letting loose, shedding, *amocanam avamocanam vā*); the state of being provided with or having, Bālar.; calculation, Jyot.; (*am*), n. the act of shaking, moving to and fro, Prasannar.; murmuring, sounding, W.; an embryo at the first stage after conception, L. (cf. *kalaka*); a spot, stain, fault, defect, L.; (cf. *kalanka*).

Kalita, mfn. impelled, driven &c. (cf. 3. *kal*); made, formed, Śiś. iii, 81; furnished or provided with, Vikr.; Bhpr. &c.; divided, separated, L.; sounded indistinctly, murmured, W.

कल *kala*, mī(ā)n. (etym. doubtful) indistinct, dumb, BrĀrUp.; ChUp.; (īc., *kāshpa* or *airu* preceding) indistinct or inarticulate (on ac-

count of tears), MBh.; R. &c.; low, soft (as a tone), emitting a soft tone, melodious (as a voice or throat), R.; BhP.; Vikr. &c.; a kind of faulty pronunciation of vowels, Pat.; weak, crude, undigested, L.; (*as*), m. (scil. *svara*) a low or soft and inarticulate tone (as humming, buzzing &c.), L.; Shorea robusta, L.; (in poetry) time equal to four Mātras or instants, W.; (*ār*), m. pl. a class of manes, MBh.; (*am*), n. semen virile, L.; Zizyphus Jujuba; (*ā*), f., see *kalā* below. — **kaṇṭha**, m. a pleasing tone or voice, L.; 'having a pleasant voice,' the Indian cuckoo, L.; a dove, pigeon, L.; a species of goose, L.; (*ā*), f. the female of that goose, Prasannar.; N. of an Apsaras, Bālar. — **kaṇṭhikā**, f. the female of the Indian cuckoo, Śārng. — **kaṇṭhin**, m. the Indian cuckoo, Bālar. — **kala**, m. any confused noise (as a tinkling or rattling sound, the murmuring of a crowd &c.), Mṛicch.; Śiś.; Ratnāv. &c.; the resinous exudation of Shorea robusta, L.; a N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10378; — *rava*, m. a confused noise, Bhartṛ.; — *vat*, mfn. tinkling, rattling, Amar.; *lāra*, m. a confused noise, Pāñcat.; *lāvara-tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivP. — *kāṭa*, m., N. of a village, Gaṇa *palady-ādi*. — **kūjikā**, f. a wanton, lascivious wife, W. — **kūṭa**, ās, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, Pāp. iv, 1, 173. — **kūṇikā**, f. = *kūjikā* above, L. — **ghoṣa**, m. the Indian cuckoo, L. — **m-kaṣa**, m. a lion, L.; a cymbal, L. — **m-kura**, m. an eddy, whirlpool, L. — **cūri**, m., N. of a royal family, Bālar. — **cūri**, m. id. — *ja*, m. a cock, Bhpr. — *tā*, f., *tva*, n. melody, music, W. — **tūlikā**, f. a wanton or lascivious woman, L.; (cf. *kūṇikā* above). — **dhūta**, n. silver, L. — **dhauta**, n. gold and silver, MBh.; Śiś.; Prasannar. &c.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a low or pleasing tone, L.; (mfn.) golden, R.; — *maya*, mfn. golden, Hcat.; — *lipi*, f. (?) a streak of gold, illumination of a MS. with gold, Gīt. — **dhvani**, m. a low and pleasing tone, L.; (in mus.) a particular time; 'having a pleasing voice,' the Indian cuckoo, L.; a pigeon, L.; a peacock, L. — **nāṭha**, m., N. of an author. — **nāḍa**, m. a kind of goose, L.; (cf. *haṅsa* below). — **bhava**, m. the thorn-apple tree, L. — **bhāṣana**, n. the act of speaking in a low voice. — **bhāṣin**, mfn. speaking with a pleasing voice, Mālav. — **bhāirava**, m. or n. (?), N. of a deep ravine in the mountain between the rivers Tāpi and Narmadā. — **mūka**, mfn. deaf and dumb (cf. *kalla-mūka*), L. — **rava**, m. a low sweet tone, Bhartṛ.; 'having a sweet voice,' the Indian cuckoo, L.; a pigeon, L. — **vaṇas**, mfn. speaking sweetly, singing, L. — **vikarṇi**, f., N. of a form of Durgā, Hcat. — **vikala**, m., N. of an Asura; — *vadha*, m., N. of a chapter of the Gaṇeśa-purāṇa. — **vyāghra**, m. a mongrel breed between a tigress and panther, L. — **svana**, mfn. having a charming voice (as a bird), L. — **svara**, n. a low musical sound, W. — **haṅsa**, m., N. of several species of the Haṅsa bird or goose, MBh.; R.; Pāñcat. &c.; an excellent king, L.; Brahma or the Supreme Spirit, L.; a particular metre (consisting of four lines of thirteen syllables each); (*ī*), f. the female of the Kala-haṅsa above, Ragh. vii, 58. — **haṅsaka**, m. a kind of duck or goose, Kād. **Kālānūādin**, m. 'giving out a low note,' a sparrow, L.; the Cātaka bird, L.; a kind of bee, L. **Kālāṭāpa**, m. a sweet sound, pleasing voice, Kathās.; 'having a low voice,' a bee, L. **Kālōttāla**, mī(ā)n. sweet and loud (as a voice), Gīt. i, 47.

कलक *kalaka*, as, m. a sort of fish, L.; a kind of prose, L.; (*am*), n. the root of Andropogon Muricatus, L.

कलङ्क *kalanka*, as, m. (etym. doubtful) a stain, spot, mark, soil; defamation, blame, Kathās.; Mṛicch. &c. — **kara**, mfn. causing stains, soiling; censorious, calumniating, defaming. — **kalā**, f. a digit of the moon in shadow, Gīt. — **maya**, mfn. full of stains, spotted; calumniated, defamed. — **lekha**, f. a line of spots, spotted streak, Ragh. xiii, 15. — **hrīṭ**, m., N. of Śiva. **Kālāṅkāka**, m. the spots or marks of the moon, R.

कालिका *kālikā*, Nom. P. *kālāṅkayati*, to spot, soil, Kād.; to defame, disgrace, Daś.

कालिका, mfn. spotted, soiled, stained, disgraced, defamed, Bhartṛ.; Kathās. &c.

कालिक, mfn. id., Kāvyaḍ.; Naish. &c.

कलङ्कुर *kalāṅkura*. See *kala*.

कलञ्ज *kalañja*, as, m. Calamus Rotang; tobacco; a particular weight (= 10 Rūpakas), Bhpr.;

an animal (struck with a poisonous weapon), L.; (*am*), n. the flesh of such an animal, Nyāyam.

कलट *kalaṭa*, n. the thatch of a house, L.; (cf. *kūṭala*.)

कलत *kalata*, mfn. bald-headed, L.; (cf. *khalati*.)

कलत्र *kalatra*, am, n. a wife, consort, MBh.; Bhartṛ.; Hit. &c.; the female of an animal, Vikr.; the hip and loins, L.; pudendum muliebre, L.; a royal citadel, a stronghold or fastness, W.; (in astron.) the seventh lunar mansion, VarBṛ. — **tā**, f. the state of being a wife or consort, Ratnāv. — **vat**, mfn. having a wife, united with one's wife, BhP.; Mṛicch. &c. **Kalatri** - / *kṛi*, to make any one one's wife, Viddh.

Kalatri, mfn. having a wife, Ragh. viii, 82.

कलन्तक *kalantaka* = the next.

कलन्दक *kalandaka*, as, m. a squirrel (or a kind of bird?), Buddh.; a particular vessel used by Śramaṇas, Buddh.; (*ikā*), f. = *kalindikā*, q.v.

Kalandana, as, m., N. of a man.

कलन्दर *kalandara*, as, m. a man of a mixed caste, BrahmapP.

कलन्धु *kalandhu*, us, m. a kind of vegetable (= *ghoṭi*), L.

कलभ *kalabha*, as, m. (√3. *kal*, Up. iii, 122), a young elephant (one thirty years old), Ragh.; Mṛicch.; Pāñcat. &c.; a young camel, Pāñcat. iv; Datura Fastuosa (= *dhustūra*), L.; (*ā*), f. a sort of vegetable, L. — **vallabha**, m., N. of a tree, L.

Kalabhaka, as, m. the young of an elephant, Kād.

कलम *kalama*, as, m. (√1. *kal*, Up. iv, 84), a sort of rice (sown in May and June and ripening in December or January), Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; a reed for writing with; [cf. Lat. *calamus*; Gk. *kalamos*; and Arab. قلم]; a thief, L.

— **gopa-vadhū**, f. a woman employed to guard a rice-field, Śiś. vi, 49. — **gopī**, f. id., Bālar. — **sthāna**, n. an ink-stand, L. **Kalamōttama**, m. fragrant rice, L.

Kalamba, as, m. the stalk of a pot-herb, L.; Convolvulus repens, L.; Nauclea Cadamba, L.; an arrow, L.; (*ā*), f. Convolvulus repens, Hariv.; (*am*), n. a panicle of flowers (?), Car.; Calumba-root, W.; (cf. *kaḍamba*, *kaḍamba*.)

Kalambaka, as, m. a species of Kadamba, L.; (*ikā*), f. Convolvulus repens, L.; (*ike*), f. du. the nape of the neck, L.

Kalambukā, f. Convolvulus repens, Jain.

Kalambū, ūs, f. id., L.

कलमुट *kalambuṭa*, am, n. fresh butter, L.

कलय 1. *kalaya*, Nom. P. (fr. *kali*) *kālayati*, to take hold of the die called Kali, Kās. on Pāp. iii, 1, 21.

कलय 2. *kalaya*, v. l. for *kala-ja*, q.v.

कलयज *kalayaja* = *katalaja* below, Npr.

कलल *kalala*, am, n. (*as*, m., L.) the embryo a short time after conception, Suśr.; BhP.; (cf. *kalana*.)

कललज *kalalaja*, as, m. the resinous exudation of the Shorea robusta, L.; (cf. *kala-kala*.)

Kalalajōbbhava, m. Shorea robusta, L.

कलविड् *kalavīṇka*, as, m. a sparrow, VS.; TS. &c.; Mn. &c.; the Indian cuckoo, Kāraṇḍ.; a spot, stain (cf. *kalanka*), L.; a white Cāmara, L.; N. of a plant (= *kalīṅgaka*), L.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **svara**, m. a kind of Samādhi (q.v.), Kāraṇḍ.

कलश *kalāśa*, as, m. (*am*, n., L.) a water-pot, pitcher, jar, dish, RV. &c.; Śāk.; Hit. &c. (the breasts of a woman are frequently compared to jars, cf. *stana-k* & *kumbha*); (*as*), m. a butter-tub, churn, MBh.; a particular measure (= *droṇa*), ŚārngS.; a round pinnacle on the top of a temple (esp. the pinnacle crowning a Buddhist Caitya or Stūpa), Kād.; N. of a man, RV. x, 32, 9; of a poet; of a Nāga, MBh. v; (*ā*), f. a pitcher &c., Bālar.; a churn, L.; Hemionitis cordifolia, Suśr.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; [cf. Gk. *kalix*; Lat. *calix*.] — **janman**, m., N. of Agastya, SkandaP. — **dīr**, mfn. one whose pitcher is broken, ŚBr. iv. — **pura**, n., N. of

a town, Kathās. — **potaka**, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. — **bhū**, m., jar-bom, N. of Agastya, Bālar. — **yonī**, m. id., Kād.; N. of Droṇa, Hcar. **Kalāśōdara**, m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh.; of a Daitya, Hariv.; (f), f., N. of a great river, Kāraṇḍ. **Kalāśōdbhava**, m., N. of Agastya, Bālar.

Kalāśī, f., f. a water-pot, pitcher, jar, L.; a churn, Śiṣ. xi, 8; Hemionitis cordifolia, L.

Kalāśī, f. of *kalāṣa*, — **kaṇṭha**, m., N. of a man, and (ā), m. pl. his descendants, gana upakāśi.

— **padī**, f. a woman with feet like a water-jar, gaja kumbhāpady-ādi. — **mukha**, m. a sort of musical instrument, L. — **suta**, m., N. of Agastya, L.

कलस *kalasa*, v. l. for *kalāṣa* above.

Kalasi, v. l. for *kalāśī* above.

कलह 1. *kalaha*, as, m. (am, n., L.) strife, contention, quarrel, fight, MBh.; Mn. &c.; the sheath of a sword, L.; a road, way, W.; deceit, falsehood, W.; violence without murderous weapons, abuse, beating, kicking, W.; (ā), f., N. of a woman. — **kandala**, m., N. of an actor. — **kāra**, mf(ā)n. quarrelsome, turbulent, contentious, pugnacious, Pāp.; Hit.; N. of the wife of Vikrama-kaṇḍa, Kathās. — **kārikā**, f. a species of bird, VarBṛS. — **kārin**, mf. quarrelsome, contentious. — **nāśana**, m. Guilandina Bonduc, L. — **priya**, mf(ā)n. fond of contention, quarrelsome, turbulent, R.; N. of Nārada, MBh.; of a king, L.; (ā), f. Gracula religiosa, L. — **vat**, mf. having a quarrel, quarreling with, Pañcat. **Kalahākulā**, f. Gracula religiosa, L. **Kalahānkura**, m., N. of a man. **Kalahāntarītā**, f. a heroine separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel, Sāh.; Gīt. &c. **Kalahāpahrīta**, mf. taken away by force, W.

2. **Kalaha**, Nom. P. *kalahati*, to quarrel, MBh. xii, 5349.

Kalahāya, Nom. A. °yate, to quarrel, contend, Pān. iii, 1, 17.

Kalahin, mf. contentious, quarrelsome, ĀsvGr.; ChUp. &c.

कलह *kalahu*, us, m. (f.) a particular high number, Lalit.; (cf. *karahu*.)

कल *kalā*, f. (etym. doubtful) a small part of anything, any single part or portion of a whole, esp. a sixteenth part, RV. viii, 47, 17; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; a digit or one-sixteenth of the moon's diameter, Hit.; Kathās.; (personified as a daughter of Kardama and wife of Marici, BhP.); a symbolical expression for the number sixteen, Hcar.; interest on a capital (considered as a certain part of it), Śiṣ. ix, 32; a division of time (said to be 1/16 of a day or 1-6 minutes, Mn. i, 64; Hariv.; or 1/16 of a day or 0-8 minutes, Comm. on VP.; or 2 minutes and 26 2/3 seconds, Suśr.; or 1 minute and 35 3/4 seconds, or 8 seconds, BhavP.); the sixtieth part of one-thirtieth of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree, Sūryas.; (in prosody) a syllabic instant; a term for the seven substrata of the elements or Dhātus of the human body (viz. flesh, blood, fat, phlegm, urine, bile, and semen; but according to Hemacandra, *rasa*, 'chyle', *asthi*, 'bone', and *majjan*, 'marrow', take the place of phlegm, urine, and bile), Suśr.; an atom (there are 3015 Kalās or atoms in every one of the six Dhātus, not counting the *rasa*, therefore in all 18090); (with Pāsupatas) the elements of the gross or material world, Sarvad.; an embryo shortly after conception (cf. *kalana*); a designation of the three constituent parts of a sacrifice (viz. *mantra*, *dravya*, and *śraddhā*, Nilak. on MBh. [ed. Bomb.] xiv, 89, 3); the menstrual discharge, L.; any practical art, any mechanical or fine art (sixty-four are enumerated in the Śaivatantra [T.]; the following is a list of them: *gitam*, *vādyam*, *nṛityam*, *nāṭyam*, *ālekh-yam*, *viśeshaka-cchedyam*, *tanḍula-kusuma-bali-vikārāḥ*, *pushpāstaranam*, *daśana-vasanāṅga-rāgāḥ*, *maṇi-bhūmikā-karma*, *sayana-racanam*, *udaka-vādyam*, *udaka-gṛhātā*, *citrā yogāḥ*, *mālya-granṭhana-vikalpāḥ*, *keśa-śekharaḥ*, *piḍa-vojanam*, *nepathya-yogāḥ*, *karṇa-pattra-bhāṅ-gāḥ*, *gandha-yuktāḥ*, *bhūṣhaṇa-yojanam*, *indra-jālam*, *kaucumāra-yogāḥ*, *hasta-lāghavam*, *citra-śākāpāpa-bhakṣhya-vikāra-kriyā*, *pānaka-rasa-rāgāśava-yojanam*, *sūcivāpa-karma*, *viṇā-dama-ruka-sūtra-kriḍā*, *braheliḥā*, *pratimā*, *durvacaka-yogāḥ*, *pustaka-vacanam*, *nāṭakāḥ*, *vyākāra-darśanam*, *kāvya-samasyā-pūranam*, *pañjikā-vetra-bāna-vikalpāḥ*, *tarkū-karmāṇi*, *takṣhaṇam*, *vāstu-vidyā*, *rūpya-ratna-parikṣhā*, *dhātu-vādāḥ*,

maṇi-rāga-jñānam, *ākara-jñānam*, *vṛikṣhā-yur-veda-yogāḥ*, *mesha-kukkuṭa-lāvaka-yud-dha-vidhiḥ*, *śuka-sārikā-pralāpanam*, *utsāda-nam*, *keśa-mārjana-kausalam*, *akṣhara-muṣṭi-kā-kathanam*, *mechhitaka-vikalpāḥ*, *deśa-bhā-shā-jñānam*, *pushpa-śakatikā-nimitta-jñānam*, *yantra-mātrikā*, *dhāraṇa-mātrikā*, *sampātyam*, *mānast-kāvya-kriyā*, *kriyā-vikalpāḥ*, *chalitaka-yogāḥ*, *abhidhāna-kosha-cchando-jñānam*, *vas-tra-gopānāni*, *dyūta-viśeshāḥ*, *ākarsṇa-kriḍā*, *bālaka-kriḍanākāni*, *vaināyikīnām vidyānām jñānam*, *vaijyikīnām vidyānām jñānam*; see also Vātsy. i, 3, 17, R.; Pañcat. &c.; skill, ingenuity; ignorance; a low and sweet tone, Bālar.; a boat, L.; a N. given to Dakṣhāyāni in the region near the river Candrabhāgā, MatsyaP.; N. of a grammatical commentary. — **ḥṣa** (*kalāṣa*), m. the part of a part, BrahmvP. — **kanda**, n(?) a particular metre. — **kuśala**, mf. skilled in the arts (enumerated above). — **keli**, m. amorous play, Bālar.; 'frolicsome', N. of Kāma, L. — **ākura** (*kalāḥk*), m., N. of Mūladeva or Kapsa (the author of a book on the art of stealing, T.); the bird Ardea Sibirica, L. — **jāli**, f., N. of a tree, T. — **jāla**, mf(ā)n. skilled in arts, Subh.; (as), m. an artist. — **tman** (*kalāt*), f. a particular ceremony of ordination. — **da** (*kalāda*), m. a goldsmith, Jain. — **dikṣhā**, f., N. of a work. — **dhara**, mf. bearing or skilled in an art; (as), m. 'having digits', the moon; 'bearing a digit of the moon', N. of Śiva. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the digits', the moon, Subh.; N. of an author of Mantras. — **nidhi**, m. 'a treasure of digits', the moon, Dhūrtas. — **ntara** (*kalāntara*), n. interest, Rājat. — **nyāsa**, m. tattooing a person's body with particular mystical marks, Tantras. — **pa** (*kalāpa*, fr. √āp), m. 'that which holds single parts together', a bundle, band (cf. *ja-tā-k*, *muktā-k*, *raśanā-k*), MBh.; Kum. &c.; a bundle of arrows, a quiver with arrows, quiver, MBh.; R. &c.; (once n., MBh. iii, 11454); a peacock's tail, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; an ornament in general, Mālav.; a zone, a string of bells (worn by women round the waist), L.; the rope round an elephant's neck, L.; totality, whole body or collection of a number of separate things (esp. ifc.; cf. *kriyā-k*, &c.); the moon, L.; a clever and intelligent man, L.; N. of a grammar also called Kātantra (supposed to be revealed by Kārttikeya to Śarva-varman); N. of a village (cf. *kalāpa-grāma*), VP.; a poem written in one metre, W.; (f), f. a bundle of grass, KātyŚr.; ĀsvŚr.; *khañja*, m. a particular disease (said to be St. Vitus's dance; v. l. *kalāya-khañja*), Bhpr.; *grāma*, m., N. of a village, Hariv.; BhP.; VP.; *cchanda*, m. an ornament of pearls consisting of twenty-four strings, L.; *tattvārṇava*, m., N. of a commentary on the grammar called Kalāpa; *dvīpa*, m., v. l. for *kalāpa-grāma* above; *varman*, m., N. of a man, Kād.; *śas*, ind. in bundles, bundle by bundle, MBh. xiii; *śiras*, m. N. of a man (v. l. *kapāla-śiras*), R. — **ḥṣa** (*kalāḥka*), m. a band, bundle, Śiṣ.; a kind of ornament, MBh.; a string of pearls, L.; the rope round an elephant's neck, L.; a sectarian mark on the forehead, L.; (am), n. a series of four stanzas in grammatical connection (i. e. in which the government of noun and verb is carried throughout, contrary to the practice of closing the sense with each stanza, e. g. Kir. xvi, 21-24), Sāh. 558; *can-draka*, L.; a debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails (*kalāpini* [see *kalāpin* below] *kāle deyam riṇam*, Kāś.), Pāp. iv, 3, 48. — **pin** (*kalāpin*), mf. furnished with a bundle of arrows, bearing a quiver with arrows, KātyŚr.; MBh.; spreading its tail (as a peacock), MBh. iii, 11585; (with *kāla*, the time) when peacocks spread their tails, Pāp. iv, 3, 48; (f), m. a peacock, Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; Ficus infectoria, L.; N. of an ancient teacher, Pāp. iv, 3, 104; (in), f. a peahen, Śatr.; night, L.; the moon, L.; a species of Cyperus, L. — **pūra**, am, ā, n. f. a kind of musical instrument, L. — **pūrṇa**, mf. filled up or counterbalanced by the sixteenth part of (gen.), (na *kalā-pūrṇa mama*, he is not equal to the sixteenth part of myself, i. e. he is far under me), MBh. iv, 1299; (as), m. 'full of digits', the moon, L. — **bāhya**, n. a kind of fault in singing, L. — **bha-ra**, m. 'possessing the arts', an artist, mechanic, Gaut. — **bhṛit**, m. id., 'digit-bearer', the moon, L. — **yana** (*kalāyana*), m. a tumbler, dancer (esp. one who dances or walks on the edge of a sword

&c.), L. — **rūpa**, n. a particular ceremony; (ā), f., N. of one of the five Mūla-prakṛitis. — **ṛṇava** (*kalārṇava*), m., N. of a dancing-master, Comm. on Prātāpar. — **vat**, m. 'having digits', the moon, Kum.; (f), f. a mystical ceremony (the initiation of the Tantrika student, in which the goddess Durgā is supposed to be transferred from the water-jar to the body of the novice), Tantras.; (in mus.) a particular Murchanā; the lute of the Gandharva Tumburu, L.; N. of an Apsaras; of a daughter of the Apsaras Alambushā, Kathās. cxxi, 111 ff.; of several other women. — **vāda**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **vi-kala**, m. a sparrow, L.; (cf. *kalavṛthka*). — **vid**, mf. knowing or conversant with arts; (f), m. an artisan, VarBṛS.; a Vidyā-dhara, L. — **vidvas**, m. id., ib. — **vidhi**, m. the practice of the sixty-four arts; *-tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a work on rhetoric. — **śas**, ind. in single parts, part by part. — **śāstra**, n., N. of a work by Viśākṣhila. — **śālaghya**, m., N. of Śiva, Sarvad. 95, 19. — **śāra**, n., N. of a Tantra.

Kalikā, f. the sixteenth part of the moon, Bhartṛ.; a division of time (= *kalā*, q. v.); an unblown flower, bud, Śāk.; Ragh. &c.; the bottom or peg of the Indian lute (made of cane), L.; N. of several metres; a kind of artificial verse (cf. *kānta-k*); N. of a work on medicine. **Kalikāpūrva**, n. an unforeseen event (as birth &c.) partly resulting from an act and leading to totally unforeseen consequences (as heaven &c.; *paramāpūrvajanako 'ngajanyā-pūrvabhedaḥ*, T.), Nyāyak.

कलाकुल *kalākula*, am, n. a kind of poison, L.; (cf. *halāhala*.)

कलाङ्गल *kalāṅgala*, (ifc. f. ā) a kind of weapon [BRD.], MBh. iii, 642; [according to T. *śaśataghnikaṅgalā* is thus to be resolved: *śa-taghnnyā sahitam śaśataghnikaṁ tādrīṣaṁ lāṅ-galam yatra*; in that case *kalāṅgala* is no word.]

कलाचिक *kalācika*, as, m. (f) a ladle, spoon, L.; (ā), f. the fore-arm, L.

Kalācī, f. the fore-arm, L.

कलाटीन *kalāṭīna*, as, m. the white water-wagtail, L.

कलाखी *kalāṅḍī*, f., N. of a plant, L.

कलाधिक *kalādhika*, as, m. (fr. *kala* and *adhika*?), a cock, L.; (cf. *kālāvika*.)

कलानक *kalānaka*, as, m., N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, L.

कलाप *kalāpa*, &c. See *kalā*.

कलामक *kalāmaka*, as, m. a kind of rice (ripening in the cold season), L.; (cf. *kalama*.)

कलामि *kalāmbi*, is, f. lending, usury, L. **Kalāmbika**, f. id., ib.

कलाय *kalāya*, as, m. a sort of pea or pulse, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; a kind of plant with dark-coloured flowers, Śiṣ. xiii, 21; (ā), f. a species of Dūrvā-grass, L. — **khañja**, m. = *kalāpa-khañja*, q. v., ŚārngS. — **sūpa**, m. pea-soup, L.

कलाविक *kalāvika*, as, m. = *kalādhika*, q. v.

कलाविकल *kalā-vikala*. See *kalā*.

कलाशुरि *kalāśuri*, is, m., N. of a royal family, L.; (cf. *kalacuri*.)

कलाहक *kalāhaka*, as, m. a kind of musical instrument, L.; (cf. *kāha'r*.)

कलि *kālī*, is, m. (√1. *kal*, Comm. on Up. iv, 117), N. of the die or side of a die marked with one dot, the losing die, AV. vii, 109, 1; ŚBr. &c. (personified as an evil genius in the episode of Nala); symbolical expression for the number 1; Teminalia Bellerica (the nuts of which in older times were used as dice), L.; N. of the last and worst of the four Yugas or ages, the present age, age of vice, AitBr.; Mn. i, 86; ix, 301 f.; MBh. &c. (the Kali age contains, inclusive of the two dawns, 1200 years of the gods or 432,000 years of men, and begins the eighteenth of February, 3102 B.C.; at the end of this Yuga the world is to be destroyed; see *yuga*); strife, discord, quarrel, contention (personified as the son of *Krodha*, 'Anger', and *Himsā*, 'Injury', and as generating with his sister *Durukti*, 'Calumny', two

children, viz. *Bhaya*, 'Fear,' and *Mṛityu*, 'Death,' Bhp. iv, 8, 3; 4), MBh.; Hit. &c.; the worst of a class or number of objects, MBh. xii, 361; 363; a hero (or an arrow, *śūra* or *śara*), L.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1192; N. of an Upanishad (= *kali-samīparāṇa*); (ś), m., N. of a class of mythic beings (related to the Gandharvas, and supposed by some to be fond of gambling; in epic poetry Kali is held to be the fifteenth of the Deva-gandharvas or children of the Munis), AV. x, 10, 13; MBh.; Hariv.; N. of a man, RV.; (ś, ī), f. an unblown flower, bud, L. = *kāra*, m. (in all its meanings, L.) the fork-tailed shriek; *Loxia philippensis*; a kind of chicken; *Pongamia glabra*; *Guilandina Bonduc*; N. of *Nārada*; (ī), f. *Methonica superba*, L. = *kāraka*, m., N. of *Nārada*, L.; *Cæsalpina Bonducella*, L.; (*kā*), f., N. of a plant. = *kālā*, m. the Kali age, Kathās. = *kuñcikā*, f. a younger sister of a husband, L. = *kṛit*, mfn. contentious, quarrelling. = *cchandasa*, n. a kind of metre. = *drū*, m. 'tree of strife,' *Terminalia Bellerica* (supposed to be the haunt of imps), Bhp. = *druma*, m. id., Comm. on Up. i, 108. = *dharma-nirṇaya*, m., N. of a work. = *dharma-sāra-saṅgraha*, m., N. of a work. = *nātha*, m., N. of a writer on music. = *prada*, m. a liquor-shop, Nigh. = *priya*, mfn. fond of quarrelling, quarrelsome, mischievous; (as), m., N. of *Nārada*, an ape, L. = *māraka*, m. *Cæsalpina Bonducella*, L. = *mālaka*, m., *māliya*, m. id., ib. = *yuga*, n. the Kali age (see above), Mn. i, 85; MBh. &c. = *vināśinī*, f., N. of a goddess, *BrahmaP.* = *vṛiksha*, m. *Terminalia Bellerica*, L. = *śāsana*, m. a Jina, L. = *saṃtaraṇa*, n., N. of an Upanishad. = *saṃśraya*, m. the act of betaking one's self to Kali. = *stoma*, m. a particular Stoma. = *hārī*, f. *Methonica Superba*, Bhp.

कलिक *kalika*, as, m. a curlew, W.

कलिका *kalikā*. See p. 261, col. 3.

कलिकाता *kalikātā*, f. the town Calcutta.

कलिङ्ग *kaliṅga*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people and their country (the N. is applied in the Purāṇas to several places, but especially signifies a district on the Coromandel coast, extending from below Cuttack [Kaṭaka] to the vicinity of Madras), MBh.; Hariv.; VP. &c.; (as), m. an inhabitant of *Kaliṅga*, Sāh.; N. of a king of *Kaliṅga* (from whom the *Kaliṅga* people are said to have originated; he is sometimes mentioned as a son of *Dirghatamas* and *Sudeshṇa*, sometimes identified with *Bali*), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a being attending on *Skanda*, MBh. (ed. Bomb.) ix, 45, 64 (v.l. *kalinda*, ed. Calc.); N. of several authors; the fork-tailed shriek, L.; *Cæsalpina Bonducella*, L.; *Wrightia antidysenteria*, L.; *Acacia Sirissa*, L.; *Ficus infectoria*, L.; (ā), f. a beautiful woman, L.; *Opomea Turpethum*; (am), n. the seed of *Wrightia antidysenteria*, Suśr.; (mfn.) clever, cunning, L. = *bija*, n. the seed of *Wrightia antidysenteria*, L. = *yava*, m. id., Npr. = *senā*, f., N. of a princess, Kathās.

कलिङ्गा, as, m. the country of the *Kaliṅgas*; the seed of *Wrightia antidysenteria*, Car.; (ā), f. a particular plant, L.

कलिञ्ज *kaliñja*, as, m. a mat, L.; (am), n. wood, L.; (cf. *kiliñja*.)

कलिञ्जर *kaliñjara*, as, m., N. of a king (?), Rājat. vii, 1268.

कलित *kalita*. See √3. *kal*.

कलिनी *kalinī*, f. pea-plant, pulse, L.

कलन्द *kalinda*, as, m. *Terminalia Belle-rica*, L.; the sun, L.; N. of a mountain on which the river *Yamunā* rises; N. of a being attending on *Skanda*, MBh. (ed. Calc.) ix, 2566 (v.l. *kaliṅga*, ed. Bomb.); (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. (ed. Calc.) xiii, 2104 (v.l. *kaliṅga*, ed. Bomb.); (ā), f., N. of a river, R.; (ī), f., N. of the river *Yamunā* (= *kālinī*, q. v.), R. = *kanyā*, f. 'Kalinda's daughter,' N. of the river *Yamunā*, Ragh. = *tanayā*, = *nandini*, = *śaila-jātā*, = *satā*, f. id., Balar.; Kad. &c. *Kalindātma*, f. id.

कलिन्दिका *kalindikā*, f. science, L.; (v.l. *kalandikā*.)

कलिल *kalila*, mfn. (√1. *kal*, Up. i, 55), mixed with, Śiṣ. xix, 98; full of, covered with, MBh.;

Bhp. &c.; impenetrable, impervious; (am), n. a large heap, thicket, confusion, SvetUp.; Bhag. &c.

कलुक्क *kalukka*, as, m. a cymbal, L.; (ā), f. a tavern, L.; a meteor, L.

कलुष *kaluṣa*, mf(ā)n. (√3. *kal*, Up. iv, 75), turbid, foul, muddy, impure, dirty (lit. and fig.), Mn.; Suśr.; Kathās. &c.; hoarse (as the voice), Śak.; (ifc.) unable, not equal to, Ragh. v, 64; (as), m. a buffalo, L.; a sort of snake, Suśr.; (ā), f. the female of a buffalo, L.; (am), n. foulness, turbidness, dirt, impurity (lit. and fig.), MBh.; R. &c.; sin, wrath, L. = *cetas*, mfn. of impure mind; bad, wicked, R. = *tā*, f., = *tva*, n. foulness, turbidness &c. = *mati*, mfn. = *cetas* above. = *mañjarī*, f. *Odina Wodder*, Nigh. = *yoni*, f. impure origin; -ja, mfn. of impure origin, Mn. x, 57; 58. *Kalushātman*, mfn. of impure mind, bad, wicked, Kathās. *Kalushi* = *krī*, to make turbid or unclean, dirty, defile, MBh.; R.; Prabh. &c. *Kalushi* = *bhū*, to become troubled or agitated, MW.

कलुशया, Nom. P. *kaluṣhayati*, to make unclean or dirty, dirty, Viddh.

कलुशया, Nom. A. *kaluṣhayate*, to become turbid or unclean, Mṛicch.

कलुशिता, mfn. foul, impure, W.; defiled, contaminated, W.; wicked, W.

कलुशिन, mfn. id., ib.

कलूतर *kalūtura*, v. l. for *kuḷūna*, q. v.

कलेवर *kalevara*, as, am, m. n., the body, MBh.; R. &c.; [cf. Lat. *cadaver*]; (as), m. *Olibanum*, L.

कल्क *kalka*, as, m. (am, n., L.), (√3. *kal*, Up. iii, 40), a viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground, a kind of tenacious paste, Suśr.; Yājñ. &c.; dirt, filth; the wax of the ear; ordure, faeces, L.; impurity, meanness, falsehood, hypocrisy, deceit, sin, MBh.; Bhp. &c.; *Terminalia Bellerica*, L.; *Olibanum*, L.; (mfn.) sinful, wicked, L.; (cf. *kaluṣa*, *kalmasha*, *kilbisha*). = *phala*, m. the pomegranate plant, L. *Kalkālaya*, m., N. of a man. *Kalki* = *krī*, to knead, render doughy (by kneading), Suśr. *Kalki* = *bhū*, to become doughy, Rājat. vii, 1544 (*śalki*, ed.)

कल्काना, am, n. meanness, wickedness, Bhp.

कल्कि, is, m., N. of the tenth incarnation of *Vishṇu* when he is to appear mounted on a white horse and wielding a drawn sword as destroyer of the wicked (this is to take place at the end of the four *Yugas* or ages), MBh. &c. = *dvādaśī-vrata*, n., N. of a particular observance. = *purāṇa*, n., N. of a Purāṇa.

कल्किन, mfn. foul, turbid, having sediment, dirty, W.; wicked, W.; (ī), m. = *kalki* above.

कल्कल *kalkala*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

कल्कुपी *kalkuṣṭhi*, f. or n. du. wrist and elbow, ŚBr. x, 2, 6, 14.

कल्प 1. *kālpa*, mf(ā)n. (√*klrip*), practicable, feasible, possible, ŚBr. ii, 4, 3, 3; proper, fit, able, competent, equal to [with gen., loc., inf., or ifc.]; e.g. *dharmaśāstra* *kālpaḥ*, competent for duty; *sva-karmanā* *na kālpaḥ*, not competent for his own work; *yadā* *na śāsitum kālpaḥ*, if he is not able to rule), Bhp.; (as), m. a sacred precept, law, rule, ordinance (= *vidhi*, *nyāya*), manner of acting, proceeding, practice (esp. that prescribed by the Vedas), RV. ix, 9, 7; AV. viii, 9, 10; xx, 128, 6-11; MBh.; (*prathamāḥ kālpaḥ*, a rule to be observed before any other rule, first duty, Mn. iii, 147; MBh. &c.; *etena kālpena*, in this way; cf. *paṣu-k*, &c.); the most complete of the six *Vedāṅgas* (which which prescribes the ritual and gives rules for ceremonial or sacrificial acts), MuṇḍUp.; Pāp. &c.; one of two cases, one side of an argument, an alternative (= *pa-ksha*; cf. *vikalpa*), Sarvad.; investigation, research, Comm. on *Sāmkhya*; resolve, determination, MW.; (in medic.) treatment of the sick, manner of curing, Suśr. ii; the art of preparing medicine, pharmacy, Car.; the doctrine of poisons and antidotes, Suśr. i; (ifc.) having the manner or form of anything, similar to, resembling, like but with a degree of inferiority, almost (e.g. *abhedya-kālpa*, almost impenetrable; cf. *prabhāta-k*, *mṛta-k*, &c.; according to native grammarians, *kālpa* so used is an accentless affix [Pāp. v, 3, 67], before which a final *s* is left unchanged, and final *ī* and *ū* shortened, Pāp.; Vop.; *kālpa*, ind., may be also connected with a verb,

e.g. *pacati-kālpa*, he cooks pretty well, Kāś. on Pāp. viii, 1, 57); a fabulous period of time (a day of *Brahmā* or one thousand *Yugas*, a period of four thousand, three hundred and twenty millions of years of mortals, measuring the duration of the world; a month of *Brahmā* is supposed to contain thirty such *Kalpas*; according to the MBh., twelve months of *Brahmā* constitute his year, and one hundred such years his lifetime; fifty years of *Brahmā*'s are supposed to have elapsed, and we are now in the *Sveta-vārāha-kālpa* of the fifty-first; at the end of a *Kālpa* the world is annihilated; hence *kālpa* is said to be equal to *kalpānta* below, L.; with Buddhists the *Kalpas* are not of equal duration), VP.; Bhp.; Rājat. &c.; N. of Mantras which contain a form of √*klrip*, TS. v; ŚBr. ix; a kind of dance; N. of the first astrological mansion, VarBṛs.; N. of a son of *Dhruva* and *Bhrami*, Bhp. iv, 10, 1; of *Śiva*, MBh. xli, 10368; the tree of paradise; = *-taru* below, L.; (with Jains) a particular abode of deities (cf. *bhava* and *kālpānta* below); (am), n. a kind of intoxicating liquor (incorrect for *kalya*), L. = *kāra*, m. an author of rules on ritual or ceremonies. = *keḍāra*, m., N. of a medical work by *Kāliśiva*. = *kshaya*, m. the end of a *Kālpa*, destruction of the world, Kathās. = *gā*, f., N. of a river, ŚivP. = *cināṭa-manī*, m., N. of a work. = *tantra*, n., N. of a work. = *taru*, m. one of the five trees (cf. *pañca-vṛiksha*) of *Svarga* or *Indra's* paradise fabled to fulfil all desires (cf. *saṃkalpa-vishaya*), the wishing tree, tree of plenty, Hit.; Pāñcat.; Ragh. i, 75; xvii, 26; any productive or bountiful source, Bhp. i, 1, 3; (fig.) a generous person, MW.; N. of various works; -*parimalā*, m., N. of a work; -*rasa*, m. a particular kind of mixture, Bhp. = *tā*, f. fitness, ability, competency, Bhp. xi. = *dūshya*, n. cloth produced by the *Kālpa-taru*, Buddh. = *drū*, m. = *-taru* above; N. of various works; -*kaṭikā*, f., N. of a work by *Lakṣmī Vallabha* expounding the *Kālpa-sūtra* of the Jains. = *druma*, m. = *-taru* above, Rājat.; Daś.; Kum. ii, 39; Pāñcat. iii, 10; N. of various works [cf. *kavi-k* and *śabda-k*]; -*tantra*, n., N. of a work; -*kalikā*, f. = *-drū-kalikā* above; -*tā*, f. state of possessing the qualities of a *Kālpa-druma*, Ragh. xiv, 48; *kālpadrū-māvadāna*, n., N. of a Buddhist work. = *drumī* = *bhū*, to become a *Kālpa-druma*, Kathās. = *dvi-pa*, m. a particular *Samādhi*, Kārāṇḍ. = *dhenn*, f., N. of the cow of plenty. = *ṛṣiya*, n. a particular kind of dance. = *pādapa*, m. = *-taru* above, Naish. = *pāla*, m. 'order-preserver,' a king, Rājat. [-*pālyā*, Calc. ed. for -*pālī*]; mf(ā), f. a distiller or seller of spirituous liquors, Rājat.; (see *kalya-pāla*). = *pra-dīpa*, m., N. of a work. = *pradīpikā*, f., N. of a work. = *bhava*, ās, m. pl., N. of a class of deities among the Jains. = *mahiruh* (f), = *mahiruha*, m. = *-taru*, Rājat. i, 1; Kathās. = *mātra*, m., N. of *Śiva*, MBh. xii, 10368. = *yukti*, f., N. of a work. = *latā*, f. a fabulous creeper granting all desires, Śak.; Bhartṛ. ii, 38; N. of various works [cf. *kavi-k*]; -*tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra; -*prabāṣa*, m., N. of a comm. on the *Vishṇu-bhakti-latā*. = *latāva-tāra*, m., N. of a comm. of *Kṛishṇa* on the *Vijā-ganīta*. = *latikā*, f. = *-latā*, Bhartṛ. i, 80; a kind of magical pill. = *vaṭa*, n., N. of a Tirtha, *KapSaṅh*. = *varsha*, m., N. of a prince (son of *Vasu-deva* and *Upa-deva*). = *vallī*, f. = *-latā*, Kathās. i, 66; lii, 21. = *vāyu*, m. the wind that blows at the end of a *Kālpa*, W. = *viṭapin*, m. = *-taru*, Kathās. xxii, 29; lxxxvi, 77. = *vidhi*, m. a rule resembling a ceremonial injunction, MW. = *vivaraṇa*, n., N. of a work. = *vṛiksha*, m. = *-taru*, MBh.; Śak.; Kum. vi, 6; Megh.; Mṛicch.; -*latā*, f., N. of a work by *Lollāta*. = *śāta*, Nom. A. *śāyate*, to appear as long as a hundred *Kalpas*. = *śākhin*, m. = *-taru*. = *siddhānta*, m., N. of a Jaina work. = *sūtra*, n., N. of various ceremonial guides or manuals containing short aphoristic rules for the performance of Vedic sacrifices; N. of a medicinal work; N. of a Jaina work giving the life of *Mahāvīra*; -*vyākhyā*, f., N. of a commentary on the *Jaina Kālpa-sūtra*. = *sthāna*, n. the art of preparing drugs, Car. vii; the science of poisons and antidotes, Suśr. *Kalpāgni*, m. the destroying fire at the end of a *Kālpa*, Vop. 153. *Kalpāṅka*, m. a kind of plant, L. *Kalpātita*, ās, m. pl., N. of a class of deities among the Jains. *Kalpādi*, m. the beginning of a *Kālpa*, W. *Kalpādhikṛin*, m. the regent of a *Kālpa*, W. *Kalpānupada*, n., N. of a work belonging to the *Sāma-veda*. *Kalpānta*, m. the end of a *Kālpa*, dissolution of all things, L.; (cf. *pralaya*); -*vāsin*,

mfn. living at the end of a Kalpa, R. iii, 10, 4; *-sthāyin*, mfn. lasting to the end of time, Hit. i, 50; BhP. **Kalpāntara**, n. another Kalpa. **Kalpē-tara**, mf(ā)n. having or requiring a different kind of treatment, Suśr. ii, 216, 8. **Kalpōththāyin**, mfn., MBh. v, 135, 35, misprint for *kalyōththāyin*. **Kalpōpanishad**, f. 'science of medicine, pharmacology, Car. i, 4.

2. **Kalpa**, Nom. *Ā. °pāyate*, to become a Kalpa, to appear as long as a Kalpa, Hear.

Kālpaka, mfn. conforming to a settled rule or standard, BhP. i, 8, 6; ix, 11, 1; adverting, Hariv.; (as), m. a rite, ceremony, MBh. [TbP. ii, 7, 18, 4 of doubtful meaning, Comm. *kaplaka*]; a barber (cf. *kalpani*; Lith. *kērpikas*), L.; a kind of Curcuma (commonly *karcūra*), L. — **taru**, m. = *kalpataru* above.

Kalpāna, am, n. forming, fashioning, making, performing, L.; 'forming in the imagination, inventing, composition of a poem, Prab.; cutting, clipping, working with edge-tools, VarBrS.; N. of a religious ceremony; anything put on for ornament, MBh. xiii, 2784; (ā), f. making, manufacturing, preparing, Suśr.; BHP.; practice, Car.; fixing, settling, arranging, Mn. ix, 116; Yājñ.; creating in the mind, feigning, assuming anything to be real, fiction, KapS. &c.; hypothesis, Nyāyam.; caparisoning an elephant, Daś.; form, shape, image; a deed, work, act, Mfich.; (ī), f. a pair of scissors or sheers, L. — **vi-dhi**, m. a particular method of preparing (food), Bhpr. **Kalpanā-śakti**, f. the power of forming ideas, MW.

Kalpani, mfn. to be accomplished, practicable, possible, Sch. on ŚBr. ii, 4, 3, 3; to be assumed, to be supposed, Sarvad.; Comm. on Nyāyam. and Bādar.; to be arranged or settled, VarBrS.

Kalpayitavya, mfn. to be assumed, to be supposed, to be conceived, Comm. on Bādar. ii, 2, 13.

Kalpika, mfn. fit, proper, Buddh.

Kalpita, mfn. made, fabricated, artificial; composed, invented; performed, prepared; assumed, supposed; inferred; regulated, well arranged, Yājñ.; having a particular rank or order, MBh.; Mn. ix, 166; caparisoned (as an elephant), L.; (as), m. an elephant armed or caparisoned for war, W.; (ā), f. a kind of allegory, Vām. iv, 2, 2. — **tva**, n. the existing merely as an assumption or in the imagination, Comm. on Vām. iv, 2, 2.

Kalpin, mfn. forming plans, contriving, designing (applied to a gambler), VS. xxx, 18.

Kalpya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 110; Vop. xxvi, 17, 18) to be formed from (inst.), Naish. viii, 21; to be performed, to be prescribed; to be settled or arranged, VarBrS.; to be conceived or imagined, VarBrS.; to be substituted, W.; relating to ritual, W.

कल्मन् kalman, a, n. = *karman*, Kās. on Pān. viii, 2, 18; cf. Pat. (K.), vol. i, p. 336, and vol. iii, p. 398, gaṇa *kapilakādi*.

कल्मलि kalmaḷi, is, m. (√3. *kal* + *mala*, 'dispelling darkness, T.') splendor, brightness, sparkling, AV. xv, 2, 1.

Kalmalika, n. (artificially formed to serve as source of the next) = *tejas*, Śāy. on RV. ii, 33, 8.

Kalmalikin, mfn. (Naigh. i, 17) flaming, burning, RV. ii, 33, 8.

कल्म kalmasha, am, n. (as, m., BhP. viii, 7, 43 = *karmasha* fr. *karma* + √so, 'destroying virtuous action', Kās. on Pān. viii, 2, 18) stain, dirt; dregs, settlements (cf. *jala-k*); darkness; moral stain, sin, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Mn. iv, 260; xii, 18, 22; ifc. f. ā, Bhag. iv, 30 &c.; mf(ā)n. dirty, stained, L.; impure, sinful, L.; (am), n. the hand below the wrist, L.; (as), m. or (am), n. a particular hell, L. — **dhvansa**, m. destruction of darkness or sin; *-kārīn*, mfn. causing the destruction of darkness or sin, preventing the commission of crime, Comm. on Hit. i, 17.

कल्माष kalmāsha, mf(ā)n. (Pān. iv, 1, 40, gaṇa *gaurādi*, Pān. iv, 1, 41) variegated, spotted, speckled with black, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; MBh.; black, L.; (as), m. a variegated colour (partly black, partly white), L.; a Rakshas, L.; a species of fragrant rice, L.; N. of a Naga, MBh.; a form of Agni, Hariv.; N. of an attendant on the Sun (identified with Yama), L.; a kind of deer, T.; N. of Śākya-muni in a former birth; (ī), f. the speckled cow (of Jamad-agni, granting all desires), MBh.; R.; N. of a river (the Yamunā), MBh. i, 6360; (am),

n. a stain, ŚBr. vi, 3, 1, 31; N. of a Sāman, — **kan-ṭha**, m. 'having a stained neck,' N. of Śiva; (cf. *nīla-kanṭha*). — **grīva** (*kalmāsha*), mfn. having a variegated neck, AV. iii, 27, 5; xii, 3, 59, TS. v. — **tantura**, m., N. of a man. — **tā**, f. spottedness, the state of being variegated, BhP. — **pāda**, mfn. having speckled feet, R.; (as), m., N. of a king of Saudāsa (descendant of Ikshvāku transformed to a Rākshasa by Vasishṭha), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; VP.; *-carita*, n., N. of a work. — **puccha**, mfn. having a speckled tail, Up. **Kalmāshāṅghri**, m., N. of a king (= *śoḷa-pāda*), BhP. **Kalmāshābhībhava**, n. sour boiled rice, L.

Kalmāshita, mfn. speckled, bespotted with (inst.), Kād.

कल्य kalya, mf(ā)n. (√3. *kal*, T.) well, healthy, free from sickness (cf. *a-k*, Gaut. ix, 28); hale, vigorous, MBh. ii, 347; Naish.; Yājñ. i, 28; sound, perfect, strong, MBh.; clever, dexterous, L.; ready or prepared for (loc. or inf.), MBh.; agreeable, auspicious (as speech), L.; instructive, admonitory, L.; deaf and dumb (cf. *kala* and *kalla*), L.; (am), n. health, L.; dawn, morning, L.; yesterday, L.; (am, e), ind. at day-break, in the morning, tomorrow, MBh.; Nal. xxiv, 14; R.; BhP.; (am, ā), n. f. spirituous liquor, L. (cf. *kadambari*); (ā), f. praise, eulogy, T.; good wishes, good tidings, L.; Emblic Myrobalan (*haritaki*, q.v.), [cf. Gk. *καλός*]. — **jagdhī**, f. 'morning-meal' breakfast, L. — **tā**, f., *-tva*, n. health, convalescence, Hit. — **pāla**, mf(ā)n. or *-pālaka*, mf. a distiller or seller of spirituous liquors, Rājat. v, 202; [cf. *saṅdhika*]. — **varta**, m. a morning meal, any light meal, L.; (am), n. anything light, a trifle, trivial matter, Mfich.; (Prākṛit *kalla-vatta*). **Kalyōththāyin**, mfn. rising at day-break, MBh. v, 4616.

Kalyāna, mf(ā)n. (gaṇa *bahv-ādi*) beautiful, agreeable, RV.; ŚBr. &c.; illustrious, noble, generous; excellent, virtuous, good (*kalyāna*, voc. 'good sir'; *kalyāṇi*, 'good lady'); beneficial, salutary, auspicious; happy, prosperous, fortunate, lucky, well, right, RV. i, 31, 9; iii, 53, 6; TS.; AV.; ŚBr.; Nir. ii, 3; MBh.; R.; (as), m. a particular Rāga (sung at night); N. of a Gandharva; of a prince (also called Bhaṭṭa-śrī-kalyāṇa); of the author of the poem *Gītā-gaṇḍā-dhara*; (ī), f. a cow, L.; the plant *Glycine Debilis*, L.; red arsenic, L.; a particular Rāgini; N. of Dākṣhāyaṇi in Malaya; N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2625; N. of a city in the Dekhan and of one in Ceylon; a river in Ceylon; (am), n. good fortune, happiness, prosperity; good conduct, virtue (opposed to *pāpa*), ŚBr.; Bhag.; R.; Ragh.; Pāñcat.; Mn. iii, 60, 65; Suśr.; a festival, Mn. viii, 292; gold, L.; heaven, L.; N. of the eleventh of the fourteen Pūrvas or most ancient writings of the Jains, L.; a form of salutation ('Hail! 'May luck attend you!'), Śāntiś.

— **kaṭaka**, m., N. of a place, Hit. — **kara**, *-kāra*, mf(ā)n. causing prosperity or profit or good fortune. — **kāraka**, mfn. id., Yājñ. ii, 156; (as), m., N. of a Jaina work by Ugrādityācārya. — **kīrti**, mfn. having a good reputation, AitĀr. — **kṛit**, mfn. doing good, virtuous; propitious, Bhag. vi, 40. — **giri**, m. 'mountain of good conduct,' N. of an elephant, Kathās.

— **candra**, m., N. of an astronomer in the twelfth century; of a king. — **cāra**, mf(ā)n. following virtuous courses. — **tara**, mfn. more agreeable, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2, 5. — **devī**, f., N. of the wife of Jayāpīḍa, Rājat. — **dharman**, mfn. of virtuous character or conduct. — **pañcaka-pūjā**, f., N. of a Jaina work. — **pañcamika**, mfn. (scil. *paksha*) any fortnight the fifth lunar day of which is lucky, W. — **puccha**, mf(ā)n. having a beautiful tail, Pān. iv, 1, 55. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, Rājat. — **bija**, m. = *-vijā*, q.v. — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a man. — **mandira**, n. temple or abode of health or prosperity; N. of a work; *-ṭikā*, f. the commentary on it; *-stotra*, n., N. of a Jaina work. — **maya**, mfn. abounding in blessings, prosperous, Kathās. — **malla**, m., N. of a prince; of the author of the work *Anaṅga-raṅga*; of a son of Gaja-malla (author of the comm. called *Mālatī*). — **mītra**, n. a friend of virtue; a well-wishing friend, Kāraṇḍ. lxvii, 1; a good counsellor (opposed to *pāpa-mītra*), Buddh.; N. of Buddha; *-tra-tā*, f. the perfect life of Buddhism; *-tra-sevana*, n. the becoming a disciple of Buddha. — **rāja-caritra**, n. 'the life of king Kalyāṇa' by Madana. — **rāya**, m., N. of a man. — **vacana**, n. friendly speech, good wishes. — **vat**, mfn. happy, lucky, L.; (ī), f., N. of a princess.

— **vartman**, m. 'walker on a noble path,' N. of a king; f., N. of a princess who erected an image of Vishṇu (see *kalyāṇa-svāmī-keśava*). — **var-dhana**, m. 'increase of prosperity,' N. of a man, Buddh. — **varman**, m., N. of an astronomer; of a man, Kathās. — **vija**, m. a sort of lentil (Ervum Hirsutum, = *masūra*), L. — **vyrita**, mfn. of virtuous conduct. — **śarman**, m., N. of a commentator on Varāha-mihira. — **sattva**, mfn. of noble character. — **saptami**, f. an auspicious seventh day; *-vrata*, n. a religious observance on that day. — **sūtra**, m., N. of a Brāhman. — **seṇa**, m., N. of a king. — **svāmī-keśava**, n., N. of an image of Vishṇu, Rājat. **Kalyāṇācāra**, mfn. following good practices, W. **Kalyāṇābhijāna**, mf(ā)n. of illustrious birth, Nal.; R. **Kalyāṇābhīnivesin**, mfn. intent on virtue or on benefiting others, Kād. 153.

Kalyāṇaka, mf(ā)n. auspicious, prosperous, happy; efficacious; (*ikā*), f. red arsenic, L. — **guda**, m. a particular drug, Suśr. — **ghṛita**, n. a kind of clarified butter, Suśr. — **lavana**, n. a kind of salt, Suśr.

Kalyāṇin, mfn. happy, lucky, auspicious, prosperous; illustrious; virtuous, good, Kathās.; (*ini*), f. the aquatic plant *Sida cordifolia*, L.

Kalyāṇi, in comp., gaṇa *priyādi*. — **daśama**, mfn. having the tenth night lucky, Kās. on Pān. v, 4, 116. — **pañcama**, mfn. having the fifth lucky; (ās), f. pl. (scil. *rātrayas*) nights of which the fifth is lucky, Vop. vi, 15. — **pañcamika**, mfn. (scil. *paksha*) a fortnight having the fifth night lucky, Vop. vi, 16. — **priya**, mfn. having a beloved one worthy of honour, Pān. v, 4, 116; Sch. on Vop. vi, 15. — **stotra**, n., N. of a work. **Kalyāṇy-ādi**, m. a gaṇa of Pān. (iv, 1, 126).

कल्याणल kalyā-pāla = *kalya-pāla*, q.v., L.

कल्ल kall, cl. i. *Ā. kallate*, to utter an indistinct sound, Dhātup. xiv, 27; to be mute, ib.

Kalla, mfn. deaf, L.; also v. l. for *kanna*, q.v. — **tā**, f., *-tva*, n. stammering, hoarseness, L.; a sound, L.; deafness, L. — **mūka**, mfn. deaf and dumb, L. — **vira-tantra**, n., N. of a Buddhist work (also called *Caṇḍa-mahā-roṣaṇa-tantra*). **Kallārya**, m., N. of an author.

कल्लट कल्लाṭa, as, m., N. of a king, Rājat. iv, 461; of a pupil of Vasu-gupta (q.v.) and father of Mukula (q.v.), Rājat. v, 66 (*śrī-k*).

कल्लट कल्लाṭa, ās, m. pl. (probably) N. of a tribe, Inscr.

कल्लाय कल्लārya, m. See *kalla*.

कल्लालेश कल्लāleśa, as, m., N. of a god (Lakṣmī-kānta).

कल्लि kallī, ind. to-morrow, W.

कल्लिनाथ कल्लinātha, as, m., N. of a writer on music.

कल्लोल kallola, as, m. (i. kam, water, + *lola*, T., but according to Up. i, 67 fr. √*kall*) a wave, billow, Bhartṛ. iii, 37; Pāñcat.; gambol, recreation, L.; an enemy, L.; mfn. hostile, L.

Kallolita, mfn. surging, billowing (gaṇa *tāra-kādi*).

Kallolinī, f. a surging stream, river, Prab. (gaṇa *pushkarādi*).

कल्हण kalhaṇa, as, m. (also spelt *kahlaṇa*), N. of the author of the *Rāja-taraṅgiṇī*.

कल्हार kalhāra, v. l. for *kahlāra*, q.v.

कल्होडीगङ्गेश्वरतीर्थ kalhoḍī-gaṅgēśvara-tīrtha, am, n., N. of a Tirtha.

कव kav, cl. i. *Ā. kavate*, to describe (as a poet), W.; to praise, T.; to paint, picture, W.; cl. 10. P. *Ā. kāvayati*, °te, to compose (as a poet), W.; [cf. √*kab*].

Kavayitṛi, tā, m. a poet, Viddh. ix, 12; Comm. on Kum.

कव 1. kava, a form substituted for *ka*, *kā*, and *ku*, to express depreciation or deficiency, Pān. vi, 3, 107, 108; Vop. vi, 97. — **patha**, m. a bad way, Pān. vi, 3, 108. **Kavāgni**, m. a little fire, Vop. vi, 97. **Kavōshṇa**, mfn. slightly warm, tepid; (am), n. slight warmth; *-tā*, f. slight warmth, Kād.

कव 2. kava, mfn. (√1. *ku*) 'miserly' (perhaps originally 'provident'), 'selfish,' in *ā-kava*, q.v., and *kavā-sakhā* below; [cf. *kavatuś* and *kavart*.]

कवक *kavaka*, *am*, n. a fungus, mushroom, Mn.; Yājñ.; Heat.; a mouthful, L.

कवच *kāvaca*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (√3. *ku*, Up. iv, 2; Nir. v, 25) *gaṇa ardharcādi*, armour, cuirass, a coat of mail, ŚBr. xii, 2, 7; KātyŚr. xiii, 3, 10; MBh.; R. &c.; any covering; a corset, jacket, Kāth. xxxiv, 5 [ifc. f. *ā*]; Pān. iii, 2, 129; bark, rind, Śārng.; (as), m. a war-drum, a kettle-drum, L.; (am), n. a piece of bark or birch-leaf or any substance inscribed with mystical words and carried about as an amulet, any amulet, charm, W.; a mystical syllable (such as *hum* or *hūm*) forming part of a Mantra used as an amulet [cf. *bija*], W.; (as), m. the tree Oldenlandia herbacea, Bhpr.; the tree Hibiscus populneoides, L. — **dharma**, mfn. = *-hara* below. — **pattra**, n. a birch-leaf, L.; a species of birch, L.; (cf. *bhūrja-pattra*). — **pāśā**, m. the fastening of a coat of mail, AV. xi, 10, 22. — **hara**, mfn. wearing a coat of mail or jacket, W.; wearing an amulet, W.; (as), m. a Kshatriya youth when arrived at the age suitable for martial training, Kāś. on Pān. iii, 2, 10.

Kavacita, mfn. covered with armour, Lalit.

Kavacin, mfn. covered with armour, mailed, AV. xi, 10, 22; VS. xvi, 35; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; (ī), f., N. of Śiva; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh.

कवटी *kavāṭi*, f. (= *kavāṭa*) the leaf or panel of a door, L.

कवड *kavāḍa*, *as*, m. a mouthful of water &c., water for rinsing the mouth, Suśr.; [cf. *kavala*.]

कवत् *ka-vaṭ*, mfn. having the word *ka*, TāṇḍyaBr.

कवत्तु *kavatnū*, mfn. (fr. 2. *kava*), avaricious, stingy, RV. vii, 32, 9.

कवन *kavana*, *as*, m., N. of a man; (am), n. water, Nir. x, 4.

कवन्तक *kavantaka*, *as*, m., N. of a man; (ās), m. pl. his descendants, *gaṇa upakādi*.

कवन्धक *kāvandha* and *kavandhān*. See *kāban*.

कवपथ *kava-patha*. See 1. *kava*.

कवयितु *kavayitri*. See √*kav*.

कवयी *kavayī*, f. the fish Cojus Coboju (commonly Kayay or Kay, said to go by land from one piece of water to another), L.; (cf. *kavikā*).

कवर *kavara*, mf. (ā)n. (√3. *ku*, Up. iv, 154) mixed, intermingled, variegated, Śis. v, 19; (as), m. a lecturer, L.; (as, ī), m. f. (Pān. iv, 1, 42; Vop. iv, 26; also n. according to a Sch.) a braid, fillet of hair, BhP.; Git.; Śāh.; Śis.; (am), n. salt, L.; sourness, acidity, L.; (ā), f. (Sch. on Pān. iv, 1, 42) the plant *Ocimum gratissimum*, L.; (ī), f. id., L.; *Acacia arabica* or another plant, Npr. — **puccha**, mf. (ī)n. having a twisted tail or one resembling a braid, Pān. iv, 1, 55, Vārt. 2. — **bhāra**, m. a fine head of hair, BhP. v, 2, 6.

Kavarī (f. of *ra*, q. v.) — **bhāra**, m. a fine head of hair, Git. xii, 26. — **bhāra**, m. id., Pañcar. — **bhṛit**, mfn. wearing a fillet of hair, Śis.

कवरकी *kavaraki*, f. a captive, a prisoner, L.; (cf. *vandī*).

कवर्ग *ka-varga*, *as*, m. the class of guttural letters, TPāt.; (cf. *varga*).

कवल *kavala*, *as*, m. (am, n. ?) a mouthful (as of water &c.); a morsel, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Mn.; Bhartṛ.; a wash for cleansing the mouth, gargle, Suśr.; a kind of fish (commonly *Baliya*), L. — **grāha**, m. the taking a mouthful of water for swallowing; water for rinsing the mouth, Bhpr.; a weight = *karsha*, ŚārngS. — **grāha**, m. water enough for swallowing or for rinsing the mouth, gargle, Car. — **tā**, f. the state of being a mouthful, a morsel, Vcar. — **prastha**, m., N. of a town, *gaṇa karky-ādī*. **Kavali** - √*kṛi*, to swallow or eat up, devour, Nāg.; Bālar.

Kavalana, mfn. swallowing by the mouthful; (am), n. swallowing, gulping down, eating, Vām.; putting into the mouth, Bālar.

Kavalaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to swallow or gulp down, devour, Hcar. &c.

Kavalikā, f. a piece of cloth over a sore or wound, a bandage, Suśr.

Kavalita, mfn. swallowed by the mouthful, eaten, devoured, Pañcar.; Kathās.

Kavali - √*kṛi*. See *kavala*.

कवश *kavāśh*, mfn. (according to Mahīdhara fr. √3. *ku*) 'emitting sound', 'creaking' (said of the leaves of a door), open, yawning (faulty?), VS. xxix, 5 = MaitrS. iii, 16, 2. (Instead of *kavāśh* the TS. v, 11, 1, 2 (cf. *kavf*) and the Kāth. have *kavāśy*).

Kavāśha, mf. (ī)n. opened (as the legs), AitBr.; (as), m. a shield, L.; (or *Kavāśha Aitāśha*) N. of a Rishi (son of Ilūsha by a slave girl, and author of several hymns in the tenth Maṇḍala of the Rīg-veda; when the Rishis were performing a sacrifice on the banks of the Sarasvatī he was expelled as an impostor and as unworthy to drink of the water, being the son of a slave; it was only when the gods had shown him special favour that he was re-admitted to their society), RV. vii, 18, 12; AitBr. ii, 19; N. of a Muni, BhP.; N. of the author of a Dharma-śāstra.

Kavashin, ī, m., N. of a Rishi, R. vii, 1, 4.

कवस *kavasa*, *as*, m. (fr. √3. *ku*, Up. iv, 2) armour, mail, L.; a prickly shrub; (cf. *kāvaca*).

कवाग्नि *kavāgni*. See 1. *kava* above.

कवाट *kavāṭa*, *as*, ī, *am*, mfn. (for *kapāṭa*) the leaf or panel of a door, a door, R.; Naish. &c.; (ifc. *kavāṭaka* + cf. *kavāṭi*). — **ghna**, m. 'door-breaking', a thief. — **vakra**, n., N. of a plant (commonly *kavāṭa-veṇu* or *kavāṭa-venṭuyā*), L.

Kavāṭaka, ifc. = *kavāṭa*, Kathās.

कवातिष्व *kavā-tiryāñc* (fr. 1. *kava* + *t*^o), mfn. arranged or directed a little across, TS.; Tār.

कवार *kavāra*, *as*, m. the bird Tantalus falcinellus, W.; (am), n. a lotus, L.; [cf. *kavala*.]

कवारि *kavārī*, mfn. (fr. 2. *kava*), selfish, stingy, RV. x, 107, 3.

Kavā-sakhā, mfn. 'having a selfish man for companion, being the companion of a selfish man', selfish, RV. v, 34, 3; Nir. vi, 19.

कवि *kavī*, mfn. (√1. *kū*, cf. 2. *kava*, *ākūta*, *ākūti*, *kāvya*, Naigh. iii, 15; Nir. xii, 13; Up. iv, 138) gifted with insight, intelligent, knowing, enlightened, wise, sensible, prudent, skilful, cunning; (ī), m. a thinker, intelligent man, man of understanding, leader; a wise man, sage, seer, prophet; a singer, bard, poet (but in this sense without any technical application in the Veda), RV.; VS.; TS.; AV.; ŚBr. i, 4, 2, 8; KaṭhUp. iii, 14; MBh.; Bhag.; BhāṅP.; Mn. vii, 49; R.; Ragh.; N. of several gods, (esp.) of Agni, RV. ii, 23, 1; x, 5, 4, 3; iii, 5, 1; i, 31, 2; 76, 5; of Varuṇa, Indra, the Aśvins, Maruts, Adityas; of the Soma; of the Soma priest and other sacrificers; (probably) N. of a particular poet; cf. *Aṅgiras* (Mn. ii, 151) and *Uśinas* (Bhag. x, 37); of the ancient sages or patriarchs (as spirits now surrounding the sun); of the Ribhus (as skilful in contrivance); of Pūshan (as leader or guider); N. of a son of Brahmā, MBh. xiii, 4123, 4142-4150; of Brahmā, W.; of a son of Bhṛigu and father of Śukra, MBh. i, 2606 (cf. 3204; BhāṅP. iv, 1, 45 and Kull. on Mn. iii, 198); that of Śukra (regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the demons), Rājāt. iv, 495; of the planet Venus, NBD.; of the sons of several Manus, Hariv.; BhāṅP.; VP.; of a son of Kausika and pupil of Garga, Hariv.; of a son of Rishabha, BhāṅP.; of Vālmiki, L.; a keeper or herd, RV. vii, 18, 8; (fig.) N. of the gates of the sacrificial enclosure, TS. v, 11, 1, 2 (cf. *kavāśh*); the sun, W.; of various men; the soul in the Sāṃkhya philosophy, Comm.; a cunning fighter, L.; an owl, L.; (ī or ī, W.), f. the bit of a bridle, L.; the reins (cf. *kavikā*), W.; a ladle (cf. *kambā*), L. — **kaṇṭha-hāra**, m. 'poet's neckpiece', N. of a work on rhetoric, L. — **kamala-sadman**, m. 'lotus-seat of poets', N. of Brahmā (cf. *kamala*) as the supporter of poets, Prasannar. — **kaṇa-pūrṇa**, m., N. of a poet. — **karpaṭi**, f., N. of a work on prosody. — **kalpa-druma**, m., N. of a metrical collection of roots written by Vopa-deva. — **kalpa-lātā**, f., N. of a work on rhetoric by Devendra. — **kratu** (*kavf*-),

mfn. having the insight of a wise man, full of discernment, wise (said of Agni and the Soma), RV.; VS.; AV.; one who possesses wisdom or sacrifices, Say. — **caakra-vartin**, m., N. of Pūrṇananda. — **candra**, m., N. of various authors (of the *Kāvya-candrikā*; of the *Dhātu-candrikā*; of the *Ratnāvali*; of the *Rāmacandra-campū*; of the *Śānti-candrikā*; of the *Sārāla-harī* grammar; of a book named *Stavāvali*). — **chād**, mfn. delighting (cf. √*chad*) in wise men ['causing pleasure to the wise', Say.], RV. iii, 12, 15. — **jana-vinoda**, m. 'delight of wise men', N. of a work. — **jyeshtha**, m. 'oldest of poets', N. of Vālmiki (author of the *Rāmāyaṇa*), L. — **tama** (*kavf*-), mfn. wisest, RV. — **tara** (*kavf*-), mfn. wiser, RV.; AV. — **tā**, f. poetry, ornate style (whether of verse or prose), Bhartṛ.; Prasannar.; a poem, W.; 'tāmṛita-kūpa', m. 'well of nectar of poetry', N. of a modern collection of verses; -*rahasya*, n. 'the secret of style', N. of a work on rhetoric; -*vedin*, mfn. 'understanding poetry', wise, learned; a poet, genius, W.; -*śakti*, f. poetic talent, MW. — **tāraka-siṅha**, m. 'lion of poets and philosophers', N. of Veṅkaṭa-nātha. — **tri**, v. l. for *kavayitri*, L. — **tvā**, n. intelligence, RV. x, 124, 7; poetic skill or power or gift, Dāś.; Śāh.; Vet.; -*rainākara*, m. 'jewel-mine of poesy', N. of a modern work on rhetoric. — **tvanā**, n. wisdom, RV. viii, 40, 3. — **dar-papa**, m. 'poet's mirror', N. of a work by Raghū. — **putra**, m., N. of a dramatic author, Mālav. — **prastā**, mfn. esteemed or praised by sages, RV. v, 1, 8. — **priyā**, f., N. of a work on rhetoric by Keśava-dāsa. — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a poet. — **bhūma**, m., N. of a man. — **bhūṣha**, m., N. of the son of Kavi-candra. — **mapāṇa**, m., N. of Sambhu-bhaṭṭa. — **ratna-purushōttama-miśra**, m., N. of a man. — **ratha**, m., N. of a prince (son of Citra-ratha). — **rahasya**, n. 'secret of the learned', N. of a collection of roots by Halayudha. — **rāja**, m. a king of poets, Vām. iv, 1, 10; N. of the author of the *Rāghavapaṇḍaviya*, Bālar. viii, 20; -*kautuka*, m., N. of a work; -*bhikshu*, m., N. of a man; -*yati*, m., N. of a man; -*vasumadhara*, m., N. of a man. — **rāmāyaṇa**, m., N. of Vālmiki (for *rāmāyaṇa-kavi*). — **lāsikā** (W.) or -**lāsikā** (L.), f. a kind of lute. — **vallabha**, m., N. of the son of Kavi-candra. — **vṛidhā**, mfn. prospering the wise, RV. viii, 63, 4. — **vṛishan**, m. an eminent poet, Bālar. vii, 7. — **śastā** (and *ol-śastā*, ŚBr. i, 4, 2, 8), mfn. (*gaṇa pravṛiddhādī*) pronounced by wise men, RV.; praised by wise men, RV.; AV. — **śikshā**, m. instruction for poets. **Kavindu**, m. 'moon of poets', N. of Vālmiki, Śārng. **Kavindra**, m. a prince among poets, Prasannar.; -*kalpa-taru*, m., N. of a work. **Kaviśvara**, m. 'lord among poets', N. of a poet.

Kavika, *am*, n. the bit of a bridle or the reins, L.; (ā), f. the bit of a bridle, Mudr.; N. of a flower (= *kevikā-pushya*), L.; a sort of fish (commonly Kay), Bhpr.; [cf. *kavayī*.]

Kavita, *as*, m., N. of a Rishi.

Kaviya, *as*, *am*, m. n. the bit of a bridle or the reins, W.

Kavila, *gaṇa pragady-ādī* (for *kaliva* according to Kāś.)

Kaviya, *as*, *am*, m. n. the bit of a bridle or the reins, W.; [cf. *kaviya*.]

Kaviyāt, mfn. (pr. p. P.) acting like a wise man, RV. ix, 94, 1.

Kaviyāmāna, mfn. (pr. p. Ā.) making pretension to wisdom, RV. i, 164, 18.

Kāvīyas, mfn. compar. (= *kavītara*) wiser, v. l. of SV. for RV. ix, 94, 1; (see *kaviyāt* above.)

1. **Kavyā**, mfn. (i. = *kavi*, Kāś. on Pān. v, 4, 30) wise, RV. x, 15, 9 (at VS. xxii, 2 read *kavyāśh*); a sacrificer, sacrificial priest, RV. ix, 91, 2; N. of a class of deities associated with Aṅgiras and Rikvan [Gmn.; a class of manes], RV. x, 14, 3; AV.; N. of one of the seven sages of the fourth Manv-antara, Hariv.; (am), n. (generally in connection with *haviya*, see *haviya-kavya*) 'what must be offered to the wise', an oblation of food to deceased ancestors, MBh.; Mn. — **tā** (*kavyā*-), f. the state of a sage, wisdom, RV. i, 96, 2. — **bhuj**, -**bhojana**, m. pl. 'oblation-eaters', the manes or a class of manes, L. — **vah**, nom. *vā*, -**vā**, mfn. = *-vāhana* below. — **vāla**, mfn. a corrupted form of *-vāḍa*, which is derived fr. the nom. -*vā* of *-vah*. — **vāhana**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 65) conveying oblations to the manes (said of fire), RV. x, 16, 11 [Say.]; VS.; TS.; AV.;

ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; (as), m. fire (= Agni), W.; N. of Śiva, W.; [cf. *kravya-v*, *kavya-v*, *vahni*.]

2. *Kavya*, Nom. P. *kavyati*, to be wise, Pāp. vii, 4, 39.

कविट *kaviṭa*, *kaviya*. See *kavi*.

कवूल *kavūla*, *am*, n. (in astrol.) = Arabic *قبر* (cf. *kaṃvūla*).

कवेरक्या *kavera-kanyā*, f. (= *kaverī*), N. of a river in the Dekhan.

कवेल *kavēla*, *am*, n. a lotus flower, L.; (cf. *kavāra*).

कवेषा *kavōṣha*. See 1. *kava*.

कश *kaś*, cl. 1. P. *kaśati*, to go, move, Comm. on TBr. i; to sound, Dhātup. xvii, 75; to strike, punish, hurt, kill (v.l. for *kaṅs*, *kaś*, *jhaś*, *jaś*. See *√kaś*).

Kāśa, *as*, m. a species of rodent animal, VS.; TS. (cf. *kaśikā*); a whip, thong, MBh. (cf. *prakaśā*); (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, BHP. (ed. Bomb.) → *kṛtsna*, m., N. of a man (v.l. for *kāśa-kṛtsna*, q.v.), *gaṇa arihaṇḍi*. — *plakā*, *au*, m. du. 'parts struck by the whip', the hinder parts (originally of beasts of burden), [Gmn.; 'puṇḍa muliebrī', BRD.], RV. viii, 33, 19; (cf. *plaka*).

Kāśā, f. (Naigh. i, 11; Nir. ix, 19) a whip, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R. &c. (also written *kashā*, R.; BHP.); a rein, bridle, Śiś.; whipping, flogging, W.; a string, rope, thong, L.; face, mouth, L.; quality, L. — *ghāta*, m. stroke of a whip, Pañcat. — *traya*, n. three modes of whipping (a horse), W. — *nipāta*, m. blow or stroke with a whip, R. — *vat* (*śā*), mfn. furnished with a whip, RV. — *Kāśārha*, mfn. deserving a whipping, L.

Kāśya, mfn. (*gaṇa daṇḍādi*) deserving the whip, L.; (*am*), n. a horse's flank, L.; a spirituous liquor (cf. *kāśya*), L.

कशकु *kaśaku*, Coix Barbata (= *gavedhukā*), Comm. on KātyŚr.

कशम्बुक *kaśambūkā*, *as*, m. a particular mythical being, Suparṇ. xxiii, 5.

कशस् *kāśas*, n. moving, motion, TBr. i, 4, 8, 3; water, Naigh. i, 12 (v.l. *śaka*, q.v.; cf. *kaśo-jū*).

कशा *kāśā*, &c. See *√kaś*.

कशाय *kaśāya*, *as*, m., N. of a preceptor, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 3, 106 (v.l. *kashāya*).

कशारी *kaśāri*, *is*, f., N. of the Uttaravedi, Kāth. xxv, 6.

कशिक *kaśika* and -*pāda*, *gaṇa hasty-ādi*.

कशिपु *kaśipū*, *us*, *u*, m. n. a mat, pillow, cushion, mattress, AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; Vait.; BHP.; a couch, BHP.; (*us*), m. food, L.; clothing, L.; (*ū*), m. du. food and clothing, L.; (sometimes spelt *kaśipu*). *Kaśipūpabarhaṇa*, n. the cover of a pillow, covering, cloth, AV. ix, 6, 10; Vait.

कशीका *kaśikā*, f. (= *nakulī*) a weasel (Sāy.), RV. i, 126, 6; (cf. *kāśa*, *kaśikā*, and *√kaś*).

कशु *kaśū*, *us*, m., N. of a man, RV. viii, 5, 37.

कशेरक *kaśeraka*, *as*, m., N. of a Yaksha, MBh. ii, 397.

कशेरु *kaśeru*, *u*, n., *us*, m. (fr. *ka*, water or wind, + *√kṛ*, Up. i, 90; also written *kaśeru*) the back-bone, L.; (*ās*), f. (Up. i, 90) and (*u*), n. the root of Scirpus Kysoor (a kind of grass with a bulbous root), Suśr.; (*us*), m. one of the nine divisions of Bhārata-varsha, Hariv. 6793; VP.; Rājat.; (*ū*), f., N. of the daughter of Tvashṭī, Hariv. 6793 (v.l.). — *mat*, m., N. of a Yavana king, MBh. iii, 491; Hariv. — *yaśū*, m. a kind of oblation, Pat.; (cf. *kaśeruyajñika*). *Kaśeruka*, *ā*, *am*, f. n. (Up. i, 90) = *kaśeru*, the back-bone, L.; (*as*), m. [*ā*, *am*, f. n., L.] the root of Scirpus Kysoor, Suśr.; (sometimes spelt *kaśeruka*).

Kaśerus, n. = *kaśeru* above, L.

Kaśerī, see s.v. *kaśeru*. — *mat*, m., N. of a division of Bhārata-varsha, VP.

कशोक *kaśōka*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a class of demons, AV. v, 2, 4 (= *yātu-dhānās* of RV.)

कशोयू *kaśoyū*, *ūs* (acc. *ūvam*), m. 'hastening to the water' (*kāśas*; Sāy.), 'impelling with the whip' (*kāśas* = *kāśā*; Gmn.), N. of Divodāsa, RV. i, 112, 14; [cf. *√kaś*].

कश्चन *kaś-cana*, &c. See 2. *kā*.

कश्मल *kaśmala*, mfn (*ā* or *ī*) n. foul, dirty, impure, Dhūrtas.; timid, pusillanimous; (*am*), n. dirt, filth, Subh.; impurity, sin, L.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. (ifc. f. *ā*) consternation, stupefaction, faintheartedness, pusillanimity, MBh.; dejection of mind, weakness, despair, MBh.; BHP. — *oetas*, mfn. debased or dejected in mind. — *maya*, mfn. filled with or producing distress of mind, Comm. on R. (ed. Bomb.) ii, 42, 22.

कश्मश *kaśmaśa*, *as* or *am*, m. or n.? stupefaction?, AV. v, 21, 1.

कश्मीर *kaśmīra*, *ās*, m. pl. (ifc. f. *ā*; *√kaś*?) perhaps contraction of *kaśyapa-mīra*; cf. Rājat. i, 25; R. i, 70, 19), N. of a country and of the people inhabiting it (cf. *kāsmīra*), *gaṇa bhargādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 178; *saṅkādī*, iv, 2, 80; *kaśchādi*, iv, 2, 133; *sindhū-ādi*, iv, 3, 93; Rājat. — *janman*, n. 'produced in Kāsmīr', saffron, L.

कश्य *kaśya*. See *√kaś*.

कश्यत *kaśyata*, *as*, m., N. of a man, VP.

कश्यप *kaśyapa*, mfn. (fr. *kaśya* + 2. *pa*) having black teeth, Comm. on KātyŚr. x, 2, 35; (*as*), m. a tortoise (*kaśchapa*), VS. xxiv, 37; AitBr.; ŚBr.; a sort of fish, W.; a kind of deer (cf. *kaśyapa*), L.; a class of divine beings associated with Prajāpati, AV.; TS.; VS.; (*ās*), m. pl. a class of semi-divine genii connected with or regulating the course of the sun, AV. xiii, 1, 23; Tār. i, 8; ParGr. ii, 9, 13; N. of a mythical Rishi, AitBr.; ŚBr.; of an ancient sage, VS.; AV. &c. (a descendant of Marici and author of several hymns of the Rīgveda, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; he was husband of Aditi and twelve other daughters of Dakṣa, MBh. i, 2598; Mn. ix, 129; by Aditi he was father of the Ādityas [cf. *kātyapeya*], TS.; ŚBr.; and of Vivasvat, R.; and of Vishnu in his *vāmana* *avatāra*, R.; BHP.; VP.; by his other twelve wives he was father of demons, nāgas, reptiles, birds, and all kinds of living things; from the prominent part ascribed to him in creation he is sometimes called Prajāpati; he is one of the seven great Rishis and priest of Paraśu-rāma and Rāma-candra; he is supposed by some to be a personification of races inhabiting the Caucasus, the Caspian, Kāsmīr, &c.); a patronymic from Kaśyapa, ŚBr.; the author of a Dharmaśāstra called Kāśyāpādhara-saṃhitā; the constellation Cancer (cf. Pers. *kaśaf*), VP.; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of Kaśyapa, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.; (*ā*), f. a female Rishi (authoress of a verse in the White Yajur-veda). — *grīva*, n., N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — *tuṅga*, m., N. of a place. — *dvīpa*, m., N. of a Dvīpa (v.l. *kaśyapa-dvīpa*). — *nandana*, m. 'son of Kaśyapa', N. of Garuda (bird of Vishnu), L. — *puoṇa*, n., N. of a Sāman. — *bhāṣaka*, m., N. of the author of a commentary called Paribhāṣābhāṣaka. — *vrata*, n., N. of a Sāman. — *saṃhitā*, f., N. of a work. — *śūnu-jyēṣṭha*, m. 'eldest of the sons of Kaśyapa', N. of Hiranyākṣa, L. — *smṛti*, f., N. of a work. — *Kaśyapāpātya*, n. a descendant of Kaśyapa, Comm. on Pat.; N. of a Daitya, L.; of Garuda, L. — *Kaśyapēśvara*, and -*tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Kaśyapōttara-saṃhitā*, f., N. of a Dharma-śāstra.

कष *kaś*, cl. 1. P. *ā. kaśati*, *ōte*, to rub, scratch, scrape, Pāp. iii, 4, 34; Naish.: *ā*. to rub or scratch one's self, ChUp. (pr. *ā. kaśa-māna*); Vait.; to itch (ā.), BHP.; to rub with a touchstone, test, try, Kāś. on Pāp. vii, 2, 22; to injure, hurt, destroy, kill, Dhātup. xvii, 34; to leap, ib. xvii, 77 (v.l.). Caus. P. *kāśhayati*, to hurt, ib. xxxii, 121 (v.l.); [cf. Gk. *καπῶω*, *κάσσω*].

Kaśa, mfn. (ifc.) rubbing, scraping, rubbing away; (*as*), m. rubbing, Naish.; a touchstone, assay (*nikasha*), Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 3, 119; Mṛicch.; (*ā*), f. (for *kaśā*, q.v.) a whip, R. vi, 37, 41; BHP. — *paṭṭikā*, f. a touchstone. — *pāśhāna*, m. a touchstone, Naish. *Kaśhōka*, m., Tār. = *paramēśvara* (Comm.)

Kaśhā, f., see before s.v. *kaśa*. — *putra*, m. a Rākshasa, L.; (cf. *nikashātma*). *Kaśhā*

ghāta (or *kashā-ghā*), m. a cut or stroke with a whip (v.l. for *kaśā-ghāta*, q.v.)

Kaśhana, mfn. (ifc.) rubbing one's self on, adapting one's self to, BHP. x, 90, 49; unripe, immature, L.; (*am*), n. rubbing, scratching, Kād.; Kir.; shaking, Śiś.; marking, W.; the touching or testing of gold by a touchstone.

Kaśhan-mukha, *as*, m. (pres. p. of *√kaśh* + *mukha*), N. of a man, Rājat. vi, 319 (ed. Calc. *kashan-mukha*).

Kaśhaku, *us*, m. fire, Up.; the sun, ib.

Kaśhi, mfn. hurtful, injurious, Up. iv, 139.

Kaśhita, *as*, mfn. rubbed; tested; hurt, injured.

Kaśhikā, f. a kind of bird, Up. iv, 16.

Kāshkasha, *as*, m. a kind of noxious insect or worm, AV. v, 23, 7.

1. *Kaśhī*, *is*, f. test, trial, W.

कषाय *kaśāya*, mfn. astringent, MBh. xiv, 1280 & 1411; R.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; BHP.; fragrant, Megh. 31; red, dull red, yellowish red (as the garment of a Buddhist Bhikṣu), MBh.; Hariv.; Mṛicch.; Yājñ. i, (*as*, *am*), m. n. (*gaṇa ardhārādī*) an astringent flavour or taste, Suśr.; a yellowish red colour, Yājñ. i, 272; Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 2, 1; an astringent juice, extract of juice, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. xi, 153; a decoction or infusion, Suśr. (the result of boiling down a mixture consisting of one part of a drug and four or, according to some, eight or sixteen parts of water until only one quarter is left, Suśr.); any healing or medicinal potion, BHP.; exudation from a tree, juice, gum, resin, L.; ointment, smearing, anointing, L.; colouring or perfuming or anointing the person with cosmetics, MBh.; dirt, filth; stain or impurity or sin cleaving to the soul, ChUp.; BHP.; dulness, stupidity, Vedāntas.; defect, decay, degeneracy (of which, according to Buddhists, there are five marks, viz. *āyus-k*, *drishṭi-k*, *klesā-k*, *sattva-k*, *kalpa-k*); attachment to worldly objects, W.; (*as*), m. red, redness; a kind of snake, Suśr. ii, 265, 14; emotion, passion (*rāga*, of which the Jains reckon four kinds, HYog. iv, 6 & 77); the Kali-yuga, L.; the tree *Bignonia Indica*, R. ii, 28, 21; N. of a teacher (v.l. *kaśāya*), *gaṇa śaunakādi*; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), f. n. the tree *Grislea tomentosa*, L.; (*ā*), f. a thorny shrub, a species of small *Hedysarum*, L.; (*am*), n. a dull or yellowish red garment or robe, MBh. ii, 675; (cf. *kāshāya*, *pañca-kashāya*; a-nishkkashāya, full of impure passions, MBh. xii, 568). — *kṛit*, m. the tree *Symplocos racemosa* (its bark is used in dyeing), L. — *citra*, mfn. dyed of a dull-red colour, W. — *tā*, f. contraction (of the mouth), Suśr. — *danṭa*, m. 'having red teeth,' a kind of mouse, Suśr. — *daśana*, m. id., ib. — *pāna*, *ās*, m. pl. 'drinkers of astringent liquids', N. of the *Gāndhāras*, Kāś. on Pāp. viii, 4, 9. — *pāda*, m. a decoction of a kind of drug, Suśr. — *yāva-nāla*, m. a sort of grain, L. — *vaktā-tā*, f. contraction of the mouth, ŚārngS. — *vasana*, n. the yellowish-red garment of Buddhist mendicants (forming with head-shaving their distinctive badge, cf. *kashāya*, n. above, and *kāshāya-v*), Yājñ. i, 272. — *vāstra*, n. id., Mṛicch. — *vāsas*, n. id. — *vāsika*, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. *Kaśhāyānrita*, mfn. having astringent properties, styptic; harsh, W. *Kaśhāyī* / *√kṛi*, to make red. *Kaśhāyī-kṛita*, mfn. made red, reddened; -*locana*, mfn. having reddened eyes, MBh.; R. *Kaśhāyī-bhūta*, mfn. become red, reddened.

Kaśhāyaka, *as*, m. the shrub *Acacia Catechu*, L.

Kaśhāyita, mfn. reddened, red, Bālār.; Viddh.; coloured, Prob.; spotted, soiled; prepared for dyeing or colouring, W.; ifc. permeated with, rendered full of, Bālār.; Kād.; dimmed, cloaked (with envy, *īrshyā*), Sarvad. 121, 6.

Kaśhāyin, mfn. yielding a resinous exudation, astringent, dyed of a red colour; worldly-minded, W.; (*ī*), m. the plant *Shorea robusta* (*śāla*), L.; *Artocarpus Lakucha*, L.; the wild date-palm (*khar-jūrī*), L.

Kaśhāyī / *√kṛi*, &c. See *kashāya*.

कषि *kaśi*, &c. See *√kaśh*.

Kaśhikā. See ib.

कषेरुका *kaśerukā*, f. the back-bone, spine (v.l. for *kaśer*, q.v.), L.

कक्ष *kaśhkaśa*. See *√kaśh*.

कट *kaśṭa*, mfn. (perhaps p. p. of *√kaśh*, Pāp. vii, 2, 22; Vop. 26, 111; Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2,

47), bad, R.; ill, evil, wrong, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; painful, Suśr.; grievous, severe, miserable, Mn. xii, 78; Yājñ. iii, 29; Bhartṛ.; difficult, troublesome, Mn. vii, 186 & 210; worst, Mn. vii, 50 & 51; pernicious, noxious, injurious, Suśr.; dangerous (= *krīchra*), Pāp. vii, 2, 22; Nal. xiii, 16; inaccessible (= *gahana*), Pāp. vii, 2, 22; boding evil, Comm. on Pāp. iii, 2, 188; (*as*), m. 'N. of a man', see *kāshṭāyana*; (in rhetoric) offending the ear, Vām. ii, 1, 6; forced, unnatural; (*am*), n. a bad state of things, evil, wrong; pain, suffering, misery, wretchedness; trouble, difficulty; bodily exertion, strain, labour, toil, fatigue, weariness, hardship, uneasiness, inquietude (mental or bodily), R.; Kathās. &c.; Pañcat.; Śak.; Hit.; *kashṭāt-kashṭam* or *kashṭataram*, worse than the worst; *kashṭena* or *kashṭāt*, with great difficulty, Pañcat.; (*am*), ind. an exclamation of grief or sorrow; ahl woe! alas! MBh.; R.; Mṛicch. — *kāra*, mf(ā)n. causing pain or trouble, W. — *kāraka*, mfn. causing trouble, L.; (*as*), m. the world, L. — *guggula*, m. a kind of perfume, Comm. on VarBṛS. — *tapas*, m. one who practises severe austerities, Śak. 282, 2. — *tara*, mfn. worse, more pernicious, Mn. vii, 53; more difficult, MW.; (*am*), n. a worse evil. — *tā*, f. and — *tvā*, n. (in rhetoric) state of being forced or unnatural. — *bhāginēya*, m. a wife's sister's son, L. — *mātula*, m. a brother of a step-mother, L. — *labhya*, mfn. difficult to be obtained, Hit. (v. l. *kashṭatara-labhya*). — *śrita*, mfn. undergoing pain or misfortune or hardships, performing penance, Sch. on Pāp. vi, 2, 47. — *sādhya*, mfn. to be accomplished with difficulty, painful, toilsome, MW. — *sthāna*, n. a bad situation, disagreeable place or site, W. *Kashṭagata*, mfn. arrived with difficulty, Viddh. *Kashṭādika*, mf(ā)n. more than bad, = worse; excessively bad, wicked. *Kashṭārtha*, mfn. giving a forced or unnatural meaning. — *tva*, n. state of having a forced meaning, Śah. 227, 18.

काशṭāya, Nom. Ḍ. *kashṭāyate*, to have wicked intentions, Pāp. iii, 1, 14; and Vartt.; Vop. xxi, 10. 2. **काशṭi**, is, f. pain, trouble, W.; (for 1, see p. 265, col. 3.)

काष्पिल *kashphila*, m., N. of a Bhikshu, Lalit. (*kashphila*, ed. Calc.)

कस 1. *kas*, cl. 1. P. *kasati* (Dhātup. xx, 30), to go, move, approach, Naigh. ii, 14; (perf. *cakāsa* = *śusubhe*, Comm.) to beam, shine, Nalod. ii, 2; Intens. *canikasiti*, *canikasayate*, Pāp. vii, 4, 84; Vop. xxi, 10; (cf. *kai*, *kaṣṭ*, *niḥ-kas*, and *vi-kas*.)

1. **कासा**, mfn., Pāp. iii, 1, 140. **कासारा**, mfn., Pāp. iii, 2, 175.

कस 2. *kas*, *kaste*, v. l. for *kaṣṭ*, *kaṣṭe*, Dhātup. xxiv, 14.

कस 3. *kas*, in the Bhāṣhā = *√krish*, Pat.

कस 2. *kasa*, as, m. (= *kasha*) a touchstone, Sch. on L.; (*ā*), f. (= *kaśā*) a whip, Sch. on L.

कसन *kaśana*, as, m. cough (= *kāsa*), T.; (*ā*), f. a kind of venomous snake (or spider, *lūtā*, T.), Suśr. **कासनोत्पत्तना**, as, m. 'cough-relieving', the plant *Gendarussa vulgaris*, L.

कसरणी *kaśarṇīra* or *kaśarṇīla*, as, m. a kind of snake, AV. x, 4, 5; (personified) TS. i, 5, 4. 1.

कसाम्बु *kāsāmbu*, n. a heap of wood (?), AV. xviii, 4, 37.

कसार *kaśāra*, am, n. (v. l. *kaṣāra* or *kaṣāra*) = *krīśara*, q. v., Gal.

कसारस् *kaśāras*, ūs, m. ? a kind of bird, MBh. xiii, 736.

कसिपु *kaṣipu*, us, m. food (= *kaṣipu*), L.

कसोय *kaṣiṃya*, am, n. brass (*kāṣya*), Gal.

कसुन् *kaśun*, the *kṛit* suffix as forming in the Veda an indeclinable (*azyaya*, Pāp. i, 1, 40) infinitive with abl. sense, Pāp. iii, 4, 13 & 17; (cf. *vi-sṛīpas*, *ā-tṛīdas*.)

कसेतु *kaśetu*, us, m. (= *kaseru*), N. of a part of Bhārata-varsha, VP.

कसेह *kaśeru*, &c. See *kaśeru*, &c.

काकादि *kāśkādi*, a *gaṇa* (Pāp. viii, 3, 48).

कास्तभी *ka-stambhī*, f. (fr. *ka*, 'head' ? + *stambha*) the prop of a carriage-pole, piece of wood fastened on at the extreme end of the pole serving as a prop or rest (popularly called 'sipoy' in Western India, and in English 'horse'), ŚBr. i, 1, 9.

कास्तरी *kaśtira*, am, n. (said to be from *√kāś*, 'to shine'), tin, L.; (cf. *kaśtira*; *kaśtīrepos*.)

कास्तुरिका *kaśtūrīkā* (or *kaśtūrīkā*?), f. musk-deer, T.; musk, the animal perfume (supposed to come out of the navel of the musk-deer, and brought from Kāśmīr, Nepāl, Western Assam or Butan, the latter being the best), VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; (cf. Gk. *καστρον*). — *kurāṅga*, m. the musk-deer, Kād. — *mada*, m. musk. — *mṛiga*, m. the musk-deer; (*ī*), f. the female musk-deer, Kād. **कास्तुरीकान्**, f. the female musk-deer, Bālār.

कास्तुरी, f. musk, Śah. 337, 3; Bhpr. &c.; the plant Hibiscus Abelmoschus, L.; the plant Amaryllis zeylanica, L. — *mallikā*, f. a species of jasmine, L. — *mṛiga*, m. the musk-deer, Comm. on Kum. i, 55.

कास्फिल *kaśphila*, as, m., N. of a Buddhist Bhikshu (v. l. for *kashphila*).

कसल *kaśmala* for *kaśmala*, q. v.

कसाम् *kaśmāt*, ind. (abl. fr. 2. *kā*, AV. &c.) where from? whence? why? wherefore? MBh.; R.; Śak.; Pañcat. &c.; (cf. *a-kaśmāt*.)

कसर *kaśvara*. See *√1. kas*.

कहय *kaḥaya*, as, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa śivādi*.

काहिक *kaḥika*, as, m. a family N. for *Ka-ḥoḍa*, Pāp. v, 3, 83, Pat.

काहूय *kaḥūya* (or *kaḥūsha*, Kāś.), as, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa śivādi*.

काहोड *kaḥoḍa*, as, m. (*gaṇa śivādi*), N. of a man with the patr. *kaushitaki* or *kaushitakeya*, ŚBr.; MBh.

काहोला, as, m. id., BṛĀrUp.; (*am*), n., N. of a work by *Kaḥoḍa* or *Kaḥola*, ĀśvGr. iii, 4, 4.

काहण *kaḥaṇa*, for *kaḥaṇa*, q. v.

काहारा *kaḥāra*, am, n. the white esculent water-lily (Nymphaea Lotus), MBh.; Suśr.; Ritus. &c.; (cf. *kaḥāra*.)

काहू *kaḥva*, as, m. a kind of crane (*Ardea nivea*), L.

का 1. *kā*, onomat. imitation of the cry of the ass, BhP. x, 15, 30.

का 2. *kā* = 2. *kād* and 1. *ku* in comp. to express depreciation, e.g. *kāśha*, *kā-pātha*, *kā-purusha*, *kāśha*, qq. vv., Pāp. vi, 3, 104; Vop. vi, 93.

का 3. *kā* = *√kan* (perf. *cake*, *cakānd*; see *kāyamāna* s. v.), to seek, desire, yearn, love (with acc. and dat.), RV.; to like, enjoy, be satisfied with (loc., gen. or inst.), RV.; Intens. (p. *cakāt*) to please, be sought after, be wished for, satisfy, RV. x, 29, 1; (cf. *anu-*, *ā-*, *saṃ-* *√3. kā*, *kāti*.)

कांशि *kāṣi*, ūs, m. a cup, Kauś.; (cf. *kāṣya*.)

कांस् *kāṣ*, cl. 1. Ḍ. *kāṣate*, to shine, glitter, Dhātup. xvi, 46 (v. l. for *kāṣ*).

कांस *kāṣa*, mf(ā)n. born in *Kaṣa*, *gaṇa takshasilādi*.

कांसिकृ *kāṣi-* *√1. kri*. See *kāṣya*.

कांसीय *kāṣiṃya*, for *kaṣ*^o, q. v., W.

काṣya, mf(ā)n. (fr. *kaṣa*) consisting of white-copper or bell-metal or brass, KātyŚr.; MBh. xiii, 94, 91; R.; Mn. iv, 65; (*am*), n. white-copper or bell-metal or brass, queen's metal, any amalgam of zinc and copper, Mn. v, 114; xi, 167; xii, 62; Yājñ. i, 190; Suśr.; a drinking vessel of brass, goblet, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; R.; (if. f. *ā*) Heat; (cf. AV. xviii, 3, 17); a kind of musical instrument (a sort of gong or plate of bell-metal struck with a stick or rod), L.; a particular measure of capacity,

L. — *kāra*, mf(ā)n. a brass-founder, worker in white or bell-metal, Comm. on Yājñ. — *kośi*, f. a kind of musical instrument, Hcar. — *ghana*, m. a kind of cymbal. — *ja*, mfn. made of brass, Suśr. — *tāla*, m. a cymbal, Rājāt.; Bālār. — *doḥa*, mf(ā)n. having a copper milk-pail, MBh. xiii, 71, 33. — *doḥana*, mf(ā)n. id., MBh. ii, 53, 2; R. i, 72, 23. — *nīla*, mfn. 'dark as copper', N. of a monkey, R. iv, 39, 23 (occasionally written *kāṣya-nīla*); (*am*), n. = (*ī*), f., L.; (*ī*), f. blue vitriol (considered as a collyrium), Suśr. ii, 380, 4; (*o*), ifc.) Suśr. ii, 109, 1; 512, 10. — *pātra*, n., — *pātrī*, f. a copper or brazen vessel, Suśr. — *bhājana*, id., ib. — *makshika*, n. a metallic substance (probably a kind of pyrites), Suśr. — *mayra*, mfn. consisting of brass, Heat. — *mala*, n. verdigris, Suśr. **काṣyāḥha**, mfn. coloured like copper or brass, Suśr. **काṣyō-padoḥa**, mf(ā)n. = *kāṣya-dōha*, MBh. iii, 186, 11 & 13; xviii, 6, 13. **काṣyōpadoḥana**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh. xiii, 64, 33.

काṣi- *√1. kri*, to make the measure called *kāṣya*, Naish. (v. l. for *kaṣ*^o.)

काṣyaka, am, n. copper, brass, L.; (mfn.) consisting of brass, Heat.

काक *kāka*, as, m. (onomat. imitation of the cawing of the crow, cf. *√kai*, Nir. iii, 18; Up.), a crow, AdhBr.; Mn.; MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Hit.; (metaphorically, as an expression of contempt, e.g. *na tvām kākaṃ manye*, I rate thee less than a crow, Pāp. ii, 3, 17, Pat.; cf. *tīrtha-kāka*, Comm. on Pāp. ii, 1, 42); an impudent or insolent fellow, L.; a lame man, a cripple, W.; washing the head, bathing by dipping the head only in water (after the manner of crows), L.; a sectarian mark (*tilaka*), L.; a particular measure, L.; the plant *Ardisia Humilis*, L.; N. of a *Dvīpa* or division of the world, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; Nal.; (*ī*), f. a female crow, Pāp. vi, 3, 42, Pat. on Vartt. 2; Pañcat.; Kathās.; personified as a daughter of *Kāśyapa* by *Tāmrā* and mother of crows (Hariv. 222) and owls (MBh. i, 2620); the plant *Kākoli*, L.; N. of one of the seven mothers of *Śiśu*; (*ā*), f. the plant *Abrus precatorius*, L.; *Lea Hirta*, L.; *Solanum indicum*, L.; *Ficus oppositifolia*, L.; the plant *Kākoli*, L.; the plant *Raktikā*, L.; (*am*), n. a multitude or assembly of crows, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 2, 37; a modus coeundi, L. — *kaṅga*, f. a kind of panic grass (*Panicum miliaceum*), L. — *kaṅguṇī*, f. id., Gal. — *kadalī*, f. a particular plant, Comm. on ŚāṅkhGr. i, 23. — *karkaṭi*, f. a kind of small date, Npr. — *kalā*, f. the plant *Lea Hirta* (*kāka-jāṅghā*), L. — *kāśṭha*, n. a position in the game *Catur-aṅga*. — *kaṇḍya-gandhika*, mfn. having the smell of a crow's nest, AitĀr. — *kūrma-mṛigākhu*, avas, m. pl. the crow, tortoise, deer, and mouse, Hit. — *kūrmādi*, avas, m. pl. the crow, the tortoise, and the rest, Hit. — *khara*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people. — *guha*, mfn. 'crow-concealing', *gaṇa mūla-vibhujādi*, Pāp. iii, 2, 5, Kāś. — *ghnī*, f. a kind of *Karāñja* (*Galedupa arborea*, *mahā-karāñja*), L. — *caṇḍīśvara*, m., N. of a man. — *caṇḍīśvari*, f., N. of a work. — *ciñcā*, — *ciñci*, f. *Abrus precatorius*, L. — *ciñcika*, m. or n. (?) a particular soft substance, Lalit. 29, 11; RLM.; (vv. ll. *kācilindī* & *dika*, the down on the pod of the *Abrus precatorius*). — *ciñci*, f. = *ciñcā*, Bhpr. — *ochada*, a. a wagtail, L.; side-locks of hair (*kāka-paksha*), W. — *ochadi*, v. l., — *ochardi*, m. a wagtail, L.; a crow's vomit, W. — *jaṅghā*, f. the plant *Lea Hirta*, Suśr.; *Abrus precatorius*, L. — *jambū*, f. the plant *Ardisia humilis*, L. — *jambū*, f. another kind of *Jambu*, L. — *jāta*, m. 'crow-born', the Indian cuckoo (*pika*), L. — *tā*, f. the state of a crow, Mn. xi, 25. — *tāliya*, mfn. after the manner of the crow and the palm-fruit (as in the fable of the fruit of the palm falling unexpectedly at the moment of the alighting of a crow and killing it), unexpected, accidental, R. iii, 45, 17; Comm. on Pāp. v, 3, 106 (cf. Pat. and Kaiy.); (*am*), ind. unexpectedly, suddenly, MBh. xii, 6596; (*am*), n. the fable of the crow and the palm-fruit; — *vat*, ind. as in the fable of the crow and the palm-fruit, unexpectedly, suddenly, Hit. — *tāṇukī*, mfn. having the palate of a crow, contemptible, Comm. on Pāp. v, 2, 128. — *tiktā*, f. *Abrus precatorius*, L. — *tindu*, — *tinduka*, m. a kind of ebony (*Diospyros tomentosa*), L. — *tuṇḍa*, m. the dark *Agallochum*, BhP. v, 14, 12; (*ī*), f. *Asclepias Curassavica*, L.; *Xanthochymus pictorius*, L.; a kind of brass,

L. -tuṇḍaka, m. a kind of water-fowl, Car.; (*ikā*), f. the plant *Xanthochymus pictorius*, L. -*tulya*, mfn. like a crow, crow-like, crafty, MW. -*tva*, n. the state of a crow, Kathās. -*danta*, m. 'crow's tooth,' anything impossible or not existing, chimera (cf. *śaśa-vishāṇa*), Jyot. &c.; -*vicāra*, m. a discussion about nothing, Comm. on Vyāyam. -*dantaki*, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, *gaṇa dāmany-ādi*. -*°dantakiya*, m. a prince of the Kāka-dantakis, ib. -*danti*, m. id., ib., Kās. -*°dantiya*, m. id., ib., Kās. -*dhvaja*, m. submarine fire (personified in Hindū mythology, cf. *aurva*), L. -*nāman*, m. the plant *Agati Grandiflora*, L. -*nāsa*, m. the plant *Asteracantha Longifolia*, L.; (*ā*), f. the plant *Leea Hirta*, Suśr. -*nāśikā*, f. the plant *Leea Hirta*, L.; the red-blossomed *Trivrit*, L. -*nidrā*, f. 'crow's sleep,' light slumber (easily broken). -*nīlā*, f. = *jambū*. -*pakṣa*, m. 'crow's wing,' side-locks of hair on the temples of young men (three or five locks on each side left when the head is first shaved and allowed to remain there, especially in persons of the military caste); -*dhara*, mfn. wearing side-locks, R.; Ragh. xi, 1 & 42. -*pakṣaka*, mfn. (jfc. ind.), Ragh. iii, 28 & xi, 31. -*pada*, n. the mark of a crow's foot or a similar mark or figure, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; marks or lines in the skin similar to a crow's foot, Suśr.; the foundation or base of anything so shaped, Jyot.; the sign V in MSS. marking an omission; a particular flourish of the pen indicating an oft-recurring word; (*as*), m. a modus coeundi, L. -*parṇi*, f. the plant *Phaseolus trilobus*, Bhpr. -*pilu*, m. the plant *Diospyros tomentosa* (*kāka-tiṇḍuka*), L.; *Xanthochymus pictorius* (*kāka-tuṇḍa*), L.; a variety of *Abrus precatorius* (*śveta-guñjā*), Bhpr. -*piluka*, m. the plant *Diospyros tomentosa* (*kāka-tiṇḍuka*), L. -*puocha*, fr. -*pushṭa*, L. -*pushṭa*, m. 'crow-nourished,' the Kokila or Indian cuckoo (said to leave its eggs in the nest of the crow &c.), L. -*pushpa*, m. a kind of plant, Bhpr. -*peya*, mfn. 'crow-drinkable,' full to the brim or to the brink with water so that a crow may drink, Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 33; (cf. Pāli *kāka-peyya* in Mahāparinibbāna Sutta). -*phala*, m. the tree *Azadirachta Indica* (*nimba*), L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of *jambū*, L. -*bandhya*, fr. -*vandhyā*. -*balli*, m. 'crow-offering,' N. of the Bali-karaṇa or offerings of food for crows and other animals, RTL, p. 329. -*bijaka*, m. the plant *Diospyros tomentosa*, Gal. -*bhāṇḍi*, f. a species of *Karāñja*, L. -*bhiru*, m. 'afraid of crows,' an owl (cf. *kākāra*), L. -*maḍga*, m. a water-hen, gallinule (*dātyūha*, resembling a crow in colour), MBh. -*marda* and -*mardaka*, m. a kind of gourd (*Cucumis colocynthis*, *mahā-kāla*), L. -*māśikā*, f. the plant *Solanum indicum* (commonly *Gūrkamai*), L. -*māśi*, f. id., Suśr. -*mātā*, f. id., L. -*mārin*, m. *Menispermum Cocculus*. -*mukha*, *ās*, m. pl. 'crow-faced,' N. of a mythical people, W. -*mudgā*, f. the wild bean *Phaseolus trilobus*, L. -*mṛga*, *au*, m. du. the crow and the deer, Hit.; -*go-carita*, mfn. following the manner of the crow in drinking, of the deer in eating, and of the cow in making water, BhP. v, 5, 34. -*meshi*, f. *Vernonia anthelmintica*, L. -*yava*, m. barren corn (the ear of which has no grains), MBh.; Pāṇat. -*rakta*, n. crow's blood. -*ranti*, *ayas*, m. pl. N. of a warrior-tribe, *gaṇa dāmany-ādi*. -*°rantiya*, m. a prince of the Kāka-rantis, ib., Kās. -*rava*, mfn. crying out like a crow, cowardly; a coward, Pāṇat. (ed. Bomb.) i, 7, 16 (v.l. *kākaruka*). -*rudra-sampāda*, m., N. of a work on omens. -*ruhā*, f. a parasitic plant (*Epidendrum tesseloides*, &c.), L. -*vaktre*, m. 'crow-faced,' a kind of duck, L.; (*?*), f., N. of a Buddhist goddess, Buddh. -*vat*, ind. like a crow, in the manner of a crow. -*vandhyā*, f. a woman that bears only one child, Comm. on Gobh. iii, 5, 7. -*varpa*, m., N. of a prince, VP. -*varpin*, m., N. of a prince (or descendant of Bimbisāra), Buddh. -*vartaka*, *au*, m. du. the crow and the quail. -*vallabhā*, f. a particular plant (= *kāka-jambū*), L. -*vallari*, f. a kind of creeper, Bhpr.; *Abrus precatorius*, Bhpr. -*vāśika*, mfn. crying *kāka*, MBh. viii, 41, 58. -*vairin*, m. 'crow's enemy,' an owl, Mahādh. on VS. xxiv, 23. -*vyāghra-gomāya*, *avas*, m. pl. the crow, the tiger, and the jackal. -*śabda*, m. the cawing of a crow. -*śava*, m. a young crow, Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 42, Vārt. 2. -*śimbi*, f. the plant *Xanthochymus pictorius*, L. -*śirsha*, m. the tree *Agati grandiflora*, L. -*śirshi*, m., N. of a man

(probably a patronymic), L. -*sampāta*, m. the flight of a crow, Kauś. 31 & 34. -*stri*, f. = *śirsha*, W. -*sparaśa*, m. the touching of a crow, Nilak. on MBh. xii, 177, 11; a ceremony performed on the tenth day after a death consisting in the offering of rice to crows. -*sphūrja*, m. the plant *Diospyros tomentosa*, L. -*svara*, m. a shrill tone. -*hrada-tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivāP. *Kākāksī*, n. the eye of a crow (crows are supposed to have but one visual orb which, as occasion requires, moves from the cavity on one side into that on the other), AgP. ix, 13; -*nyāyena*, -*nyāyāt*, and -*vat*, ind. in the manner of a crow's eye (said of a word which follows two rules), on this side and that, in such a way as to belong both to the preceding and subsequent, Comm. on Lāty.; on Mn. iv, 83 &c.; Comm. on Naish. i, 11 (*°kshi-golaka-nyāyāt*). *Kākāṅgā*, 'āgi, f. the plant *Leea Hirta*, L. *Kākāñoi*, f. id., ib.; an esculent vegetable (*Solanum indicum*), W. *Kākāṇḍa*, m. a kind of bean, Suśr.; *Diospyros tomentosa*, L.; *Melia Bukayun*, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of spider, Suśr.; *Carpopogon pruriens*, L.; (*?*), f. a kind of plant, L. *Kākāṇḍaka*, m. *Diospyros tomentosa*, MBh.; (*ā*), f. a kind of spider, Suśr. *Kākāṇḍolā*, f. a plant similar to the *Carpopogon pruriens*, Car. *Kākātani*, f. the gourd *Cucumis colocynthis*, Śāṅkh-Gr. i, 23 (v.l. for the next). *Kākādani*, f. id., *gaṇa gaurādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 41; a white variety of the *Abrus precatorius*, Suśr.; the plant *Capparis sepia*, L. *Kākāya*, m. a kind of creeping plant, Bhpr. *Kākāri*, m. 'enemy of crows,' an owl, L. *Kākāśya*, f. 'crow-faced,' N. of a Buddhist goddess, Buddh. *Kākāhvāṇā*, f. 'named after the crow,' (sc. *udumbari*) the *Ficus oppositifolia*, Suśr. *Kākāksū*, m. a kind of reed (*Saccharum spontaneum*, *kāśa*), L. *Kākēndu*, m. a kind of ebony (*Diospyros tomentosa*), L. *Kākāśṭa*, m. the tree *Melia Azadirachta*, L.; -*phalā*, f. a kind of plant, Gal. *Kākāśchāsa*, mfn. breathing quickly like a crow (in fear), Hariv. 4510; Suśr. *Kākāḍumbara*, m., (*?*), f. and *°rikā*, f. the opposite-leaved fig-tree (*Ficus oppositifolia*), Suśr. *Kākāḍara*, m. 'crow-bellied,' a serpent, L. *Kākāḍumbara*, m. = *kākāḍumbara*. *Kākāḍūka*, n. the crow and owl (as natural enemies), Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 4, 9. *Kākāḍūki*, f. the natural enmity between the owl and the crow, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 125, Kās.; iv, 2, 104, Pat. on Vārt. 21. *Kākāḍūkiya*, n. 'the story of the crow and the owl,' N. of the third book of the Pāṇicatantra. *Kākāśṭhaka* and *kākāśṭhaka*, mfn. shaped like the beak of a crow (said of a bandage), Suśr.

Kākāḍāyāni, *is*, m. a patr. fr. *kāka*, *gaṇa vā-kindī*.

Kākapa, *am*, n. (*gaṇa gaurādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 41) a kind of leprosy with black and red spots (so called from its similarity to the black and red seed of the plant *Abrus precatorius*); a small coin (= *kākāni*), L. *Kākāphāva*, f. *Abrus precatorius*, Car. vii, 7.

Kākāpaka, *am*, n. a kind of leprosy, Suśr. *Kākāpantikā*, f. the plant *Abrus precatorius*, Suśr.

Kākāni and *kākāni*, f. a small coin (= *kākīni*), L.; (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 41).

Kākati, f., N. of a household deity of the prince of Ekasīlā (a form of Durgā), Prātāpar.

Kākatiya, mfn. a worshipper of Kākati; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, Prātāpar. -*rudra*, m., N. of a king of Nāgapura.

Kākānanti, f. = *kākānanti*, Suśr.

Kākāni and *°ni*, f. a small coin (= *kākīni*), L.

Kākāndaka, mfn. fr. *kakandī*, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 123.

Kākāndi, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, *gaṇa dāmany-ādi*.

Kākāndī, f., N. of a land or town, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 123; Up. iv, 98; Emblem myrobalan, W.

Kākāndiya, *as*, m., N. of a prince of the Kākāndi tribe, *gaṇa dāmany-ādi*.

Kākāmbira, *as*, m. 'crow-bearer' (Sāy.), N. of a tree, RV. vi, 48, 17.

Kākāruka, mfn. faint-hearted, cowardly, timid; a coward, craven, Pāṇat. ix, 15; naked, L.; poor, indigent, L.; (*as*), m. a henpecked husband (governed by his wife), L.; an owl, L.; deceit (*dambha*), L.; (cf. *kāka-rava*).

Kākāruka, v.l. for *kākāruka*.

काकल *kākala*, m. (?) n. (?) the thyroid cartilage, Car. i, 18; a jewel worn upon the neck, W.; (*as*), m. a raven.

Kākāla, *am*, n. the larynx, thyroid cartilage, Pat. (vol. i, p. 61); Suśr.; an ornament of the neck, W.; a kind of rice, Suśr.

काकलि *kākali*, *is*, f. a soft sweet sound (*kāla*), Kathās.; Ritus.; N. of an Apsaras, L.

Kākālikā, f., N. of an Apsaras, VP.

Kākālī, f. a low and sweet tone, Bhartṛ. i, 35; a musical instrument with a low tone (for ascertaining whether a person is asleep or not), Daś. 71, 1; a kind of grape without a stone, L. -*drākṣā*, f. a kind of grape without a stone or with a very small one, L. -*rava*, m. the Kokila or Indian cuckoo, L.; (cf. *kāla-rava*).

Kākālīka (?) = *kākālī*.

काका *kākā*, onomat. from the cawing of the crow. -*krīt*, mfn. uttering that cry, MBh. viii, 1932 (v. l.).

काकायु *kākāyu*. See *kāka*.

काकार *kākāra*, *as*, *i*, *am*, m. f. n. scattering water, W.

काकाल *kākāla*, *as*, m. a raven, Vet. iv, 18; (cf. *kāka* and *kākola*.)

काकि *kāki*, m. a son or descendant of Kāka, *gaṇa vākindī*.

काकिणि *kākīni*, *is*, m. = *kākīni*, BhP. xi, 23, 20.

Kākīpika, mfn. worth a Kākīni, BhP. xii, 3, 41; (*ā*), f. = *kākīni*, BhP. v, 14, 26.

Kākīni, f. a small coin or a small sum of money equal to twenty Kapardas or cowries, or to a quarter of a Paṇa, Pāṇat.; Daś.; a seed of the *Abrus precatorius* used as a weight, L.; the shell *Cypraea moneta* or a cowrie used as a coin, L.; a cubit, the fourth part of a Daṇḍa or short pole, L.; a Daṇḍa, L.; a part of a measure (*unmānasyāḥṣaka*), L.

Kākīnīka, mfn. worth a Kākīni, Pat. on Pāṇ. v, 1, 33, Vārt. 3.

Kākīni, f. the fourth part of a Paṇa, Hit.; a quarter of a Māna, L.; the seed *Abrus precatorius*, L.; the shell *Cypraea moneta*, L.; a kind of *Svara-bhakti*, Māṇḍūkī Śikṣa ix, 13; N. of a goddess.

काकिल *kākila*, *as*, m. the larynx (= *kā-kala*), L.; a jewel worn upon the neck, W.

काकु *kāku*, f. a peculiar tone or change of the voice resulting from distress or fear or anger or grief &c., Up. i, 1; Sāh.; a cry of sorrow, complaint, lamentation, Vikr. 42; stress, emphasis, Naish.; the tongue, L.; muttering, murmuring, W.; (cf. *śevā-kāku*). -*vāo*, f. a cry of sorrow, L.; (*as*), m. *Ardea Sibirica*, L.

काकुत्स्थ *kākutstha*, *as*, m. (*gaṇa śivādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 112) a descendant of Kakutstha, R. ii, 110, 28; Rājat.; N. of Anenās, MBh. iii, 13516; of Aja, Ragh. vi, 2; of Dasa-ratha, R. i, 23, 3; of Rāma, i, 24, 18; Ragh. xii, 46; of Lakṣhmaṇa, R. iii, 49, 22; N. of a sovereign (also Purāṇjaya), L.; (*au*), m. du. Rāma and Lakṣhmaṇa, R. ii, 99, 3; Ragh. xii, 30.

काकुद् *kākud*, *t*, f. the hollow of the mouth, the palate (cf. *kakud*, Lat. *cacūmen*), RV. i, 8, 7; vi, 41, 2 & viii, 69, 12; (Naigh. i, 11; Nir. v, 26).

Kākuda, *am*, n. id., L.

Kākudākṣhika, *as*, m. a son or descendant of Kakudākṣha, *gaṇa revaty-ādi*.

Kākudra, mfn. palatable, AitBr. vii, 1 ('the palate,' Sāy.)

Kākubh, v. l. for *kākud*, Naigh. i, 11.

काकुदीक *kākudīka*, *am*, n. a particular mythical weapon, MBh. v, 3490.

काकुभ *kākubha*, mfn. consisting of Kākubh verses, *gaṇa utśādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 86; RPāt. xviii, 1, 2; ŚāṅkhŚr. (cf. *pragātha*). -*bārhaṭa*, m. a species of *Pragātha*, RPāt. xviii, 10.

2. *Kākubha*, *as*, m. a son or descendant of Kakubh, *gaṇa śivādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 112.

काकुलीमृग *kākulī-mṛga*, *as*, m. an animal belonging to the class of Bhūmī-śāyas, Car. i, 27.

काकेची *kākecī*, f. a kind of fish, L.

काकोचिका, *as*, m. the fish *Cyprinus Cachius*, L.
काकोचिन, *i*, m. id., L.
काकोचि, *f*, id., L.

काकोल *kākola*, *as*, m. a raven, Mn. v, 14; Yājñ. i, 174 &c. (cf. *kāka* and *kākāla*); a boar, L.; a snake, L.; a potter (cf. *kulāla*), L.; the plant *Kakoli*, L.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a kind of poison, L.; a poisonous substance of a black colour or the colour of a raven (perhaps the berry of the *Cocculus indicus*), W.; (*am*), n. a division of hell, Yājñ. iii, 223.

काकोलि, *f*, a medicinal plant, Suśr.
काकोलि, *f*, id., Car. vi, 13; viii, 10.

काकोशेय *kākvaśeya*, for *kārkaśeya*.

काक्ष 1. *kāksha*, mfn. (fr. 2. *kā + aksha*) frowning, looking scornfully or in displeasure, Siddh. on Pāp. vi, 3, 104; Sch. on Bhāṭṭ. v, 24; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a glance, wink, leer, Pāp. vi, 3, 104; Bhāṭṭ. v, 24; Vop. vi, 93; (cf. *kāḍksha*.)

काक्ष 2. *kāksha*, *as*, m. a kind of plant, *gana plakshādī* in the Kāś.; (*am*), n. the fruit of the same, lb.; (*ī*), f. the plant *Cytisus Cajan*, L.; a kind of fragrant earth, perfume (*kacchī*, *saurāśtra-myrtitika*), L.

काक्षतव *kākshatava*, mfn. fr. *kakshatu*, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 2, 71; (*am*), n. the fruit of the *Kakshatu*, *gana plakshādī*.

काक्षसेनि *kākshaseni*, *is*, m. 'son of *Kakshasena*', N. of Abhipratārin, TāṇḍyaBr. x; xiv; ChUp. iv, 3, 5.

काक्षि *kākshī*, *is*, m., N. of a man.

काक्षीव *kākshīva*, *as*, m. the plant *Hyperanthera Moringa*, L.; (patr. fr. *kakshīvat*) N. of a son of Gautama and Ausināri, MBh. ii, 802.

काक्षीवका, *as*, m. the plant *Hyperanthera Moringa*, L.

काक्षीवत = *kakshīvat*, MBh.; BhP.

काक्षीवता, mf(ī)n. composed by or relating to *Kakshīvat* (scil. *sūktā*), ŚāṅkhŚr. ix, 20, 12; *ākhyāna*, xvi, 11, 4; (*as*), m. (patr. fr. *kakshīvat*), N. of Nodhas, TāṇḍyaBr. vii; of Kauravya; of Śabara; (*ī*), f. a female descendant of *Kakshīvat*, MBh. i, 4695; (*am*), n., N. of different kinds of Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv.

काग *kāga*, *as*, m. (cf. *kāka*) a crow (in Prākṛit dialects 'a raven'), L.

कागद *kāgada*, *am*, n. paper (Hindūstānī *kāghaz*).

कागिन *kāgni*, *is*, m. (fr. 2. *kā + agni*) a little fire, Vop. vi, 96.

काङ्कत *kāṅkata*, *ās*, m. pl. the school of *Kāṅkata*, Pat.

काङ्कायन *kāṅkāyana*, *as*, m. 'descendant of *Kāṅka*', N. of a physician.

काङ्क्ष *kāṅksh* (connected with *√kam*), cl. 1. P. *kāṅkshati* (*caḥkāṅksha*, *akāṅkshī*, Dhātup. xvii, 16), cp. also *Ā. 7e*, to wish, desire, long for, hope for (with acc.), expect, wait for, await (with acc.), strive to obtain, look for anything (dat.), *ĀśvŚr.*; Mn.; MBh.; R.; Bhag.; Megh.; Suśr.: Caus. *kāṅkshayati*, *caḥkāṅkshat*, Pat. on Pāp. vii, 4, 1, Vārtt. 1: Desid. *ciḥkāṅkshishati*: Intens. *caḥkāṅkshyate* and *caḥkāṅkshī*.

काङ्कशान्या, mfn. to be desired, Kād. 102, 17.
काङ्कशत, mfn. wishing, desiring; hoping, expecting.

काङ्कशमन्त्रा, mfn. id.

काङ्कशह, *f*. (īc.) wish, desire, inclination, R.; Nal.; Suśr.; Pañcat.

काङ्कशिता, mfn. wished, desired, longed for; expected, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; considered, thought upon (dat., acc. ed. Bomb.), R. ii, 25, 43; (*am*), n. wish, desire, R. v, 29, 9.

काङ्कशिन, mfn. desiring, longing for, expecting, waiting for (acc. or in comp.), MBh.; R.; Bhag.; Pañcat.; waiting, R. v, 33, 27; Pañcat. iii, 134-*tā*, f. wish, desire, R. ii, 34, 28.

काङ्क्षी *kāṅkshī*, *f*. a kind of fragrant earth, L.; (cf. *kāḍkshī* and *kacchī*.)

काङ्क्षोरु *kāṅkshoru*, *us*, m. a heron, L.; (also written *kāṅkshāru*.)

काङ्गा *kāṅgā*, *f*. Orris root (= *varāṭikā*), L.

काङ्गुक *kāṅguka*, *am*, n. a kind of corn, Suśr.; (cf. *kaṅgu*.)

काच *kācā*, *as*, m. (*√kac*) glass, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; (pl. glass pearls) ŚBr. xiii, 2, 6, 8; crystal or quartz (used as an ornament), W.; alkaline ashes, any salt of potash or soda in a crystalline state, W.; a class of diseases of the eye (especially an affection of the optic nerve or gutta serena), Suśr.; a loop, a string fastened to each end of a pole with a net in which burdens &c. are held or suspended, a yoke to support burdens &c. (= *īḥya*), L.; the string of the scale of a balance, L.; a *Dviśālaka* having one room on the north side and another on the south; (*am*), n. alkaline salt, black salt, L.; wax, L.; (mfn.) having the colour of glass. — **कामला**, n. a kind of disease of the eyes. — **कामलिन**, mfn. afflicted with the preceding disease. — **कूपि**, *f*, a glass bottle, W. — **गुहा**, *f*, a glass ewer, W. — **तिलाक**, n. black salt, L. — **बाका-यान्त्रा**, n. a glass retort, L. — **भक्षजाना**, n. a vessel of glass or crystal, cup, goblet, L. — **माणि**, m. a 'glass-jewel,' crystal, quartz, Hit. — **माला**, n. the impurity secreted by the eye in the disease *kāca*; black salt or soda, L. — **माली**, *f*, a spirituous liquor, L. — **मालि**, *f* = *mālātī*, L. — **माला**, m. *Dolichos Catjang*, L. — **लवणा**, n. black salt (a medicinal salt prepared by calcining fossil salt and the fruit of the Emblic myrobalan together; it consists chiefly of muriate of soda with a small quantity of iron, lime, and sulphur, and is a tonic aperient, W.), L. — **वका-यान्त्रा** = *baka-yantra* above. — **सम्भवा**, n. 'produced from alkaline ashes,' black salt, L. — **सुव-वारोला**, n. black salt, L. — **स्थालि**, *f*. the trumpet flower (*Bignonia suaveolens*), L. — **काक्षका**, m. 'glass-eyed,' N. of an aquatic bird, Suśr. i, 205, 14.

काका, *as*, m. glass, W.; stone, W.; alkaline ashes &c., W.

काका or **काकानका**, *am*, n. a string or tape or wrapper which ties or keeps together a parcel or bundle of papers or leaves of a manuscript &c., L.; (cf. *kacela*.)

काकानकिन, *i*, m. a writing, manuscript, L.

काका, mfn. 'consisting of glass,' glass-like (said of a cat's eyes), Kathās.

काकिता, mfn. suspended by a swing or in a loop, carried in the basket hanging from each end of a yoke or pole, L.

काचलिन्दि *kācalindī*, v. l. for *kāka-ciñcika*, Lalit.

काचिघ *kācigha*, *as*, m. a mouse, rat, L.; gold, L.; a legume, W.

काचिचिक *kāciñcika*, v. l. for *kāka-ciñcika*, Lalit. xix, 3.

काचित *kācita*. See *kācā*.

काचितकर *kācit-karā*, mfn. (fr. *kā-cid* = *kāni-cid*) doing everything, doing various things, serving various purposes, very active, RV. x, 86, 13.

काचिम *kācima*, *as*, m. a sacred tree (growing near a temple), L.

काचिलिन्दि *kācilindī* and *kācilindika*, vv. ll. for *kāka-ciñcika*, Lalit.

काच *kācca* and *kācchaka*, mfn. (fr. *kaccha*) being on the bank of a river (not applicable to human beings), Pāp. iv, 2, 133 & 134; (*ī*), f. a kind of fragrant earth (cf. *kāḍkshī*), L.

काचिका, mf(ī)n. being on the bank of a river (?), W.; a preparer of perfumes, VarBṛS.

काच्यप *kācchapa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kacchapa*) relating or belonging to a tortoise.

काचिक *kācchika*. See *kācca*.

काचिम *kācchima*, mfn. (= *accha*) clear (as water), L.

काज *kāja*, *am*, n. a wooden hammer, Āp.; R. ii, 55, 17.

काजल *kā-jala*, *am*, n. (see 2. *kā*) a little water, Vop. vi, 95; (mfn.) waterless, Caraka vi, 2.

काच *kāñc*, cl. 1. *Ā. kāñcate*, to shine, Dhātup. vi, 10; to bind, ib.; (cf. *kac*, *kañc*.)

काञ्जना, *am*, n. gold, Naigh. i, 2; Mn.; Yājñ.

Nal.; Suśr.; Hit.; money, wealth, property, W.; the filament of the lotus, L.; (mf(ī)n.) golden, made or consisting of gold, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Megh.; Śāk.; BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of several edible plants (*Mesua ferrea*, L.; *Michelia Champaca*, L.; *Ficus glomerata*, L.; *Bauhinia variegata*, L.; *Datura fastuosa*, L.; *Rottleria tinctoria*, L.); a covenant binding for the whole life, Kām. (= Hit.); a particular form of temple, Hcat.; N. of the fifth Buddha, L.; N. of a son of Nārāyaṇa (author of the play *Dhanajaya-vijaya*); N. of a prince (cf. *kāñcana-prabha*); (*ī*), f. turmeric, L.; a kind of *Asclepias* (*svārṇa-kshīrī*), L.; a plant akin to the *Premna spinosa*, L.; a kind of yellow pigment. — **कादलि**, *f*, a variety of the plant *Musa sapientum*, L. — **कादारा**, m. a gold mine, W. — **कांति**, mfn. shining like gold, Daś. xii, 5. — **कांति**, *f*, the plant *Asparagus Racemosus*, L. — **कांति**, *f*, a kind of *Asclepias*, (īc. *rya*, mfn.) Suśr. ii, 62, 5. — **गर्भ**, R. iii, 53, 33 (probably for *varṇa*, ed. Bomb. iii, 47, 27). — **गिरी**, m. 'golden-mountain,' N. of Meru, BhP. v, 16, 28; of an elephant, Kathās. — **गैरिका**, n. a kind of ochre, Suśr. — **चाय**, m. a heap of gold, W. — **दानशत्रु**, m., N. of a prince, Kathās. — **पुनरा**, n., N. of a town, Kathās.; Vet. — **पुरि**, *f*, id., Kathās. — **पुशपा**, n. the plant *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, L. — **पुशप**, *f*, a plant akin to the *Premna spinosa*, L. — **प्रभा**, mfn. glittering with gold, R.; (*as*), m., N. of a prince (son of Bhīma and father of Suhotra), Hariv.; VP.; (*ā*), *f*, N. of a Vidyā-dhara princess, Kathās. — **भूध**, *f*, gold-dust, a golden or yellow soil, W. — **भूध**, *f*, ochre, Npr. — **मया**, mf(ī)n. made of gold, R.; Pañcat. — **मालि**, *f*, 'having a golden garland,' N. of the daughter of Kṛpikā and wife of Kuṇḍala (son of Asoka), Buddh.; N. of another woman, Kathās.; N. of an *Asparas*, Kāraṇḍ. iii, 14. — **रुचि**, mfn. shining like gold. — **वपरा**, m. a hill or mound of gold. — **वरमान**, m. 'golden-armoured,' N. of a prince, MBh. v, 189, 20. — **वेगा**, m., N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — **श्रीङ्गा**, n., N. of a mythical town, ib. — **श्रीङ्गिन**, mfn. golden-peaked, Hcat. — **साम्प्रधि**, m. a treaty of friendship between two parties on equal terms, Hit. iv. — **साम्प्रिभा**, mfn. like gold. — **काञ्जनाक्ष**, m. 'gold-eyed,' N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; (*ī*), *f*, N. of the river Sarasvatī, Gal. — **काञ्जनाङ्गा**, mf(ī)n. golden-bodied. — **काञ्जनाङ्गदिन**, mfn. wearing a golden bracelet (*aṅgada*) on the upper arm, MBh. xii, 4, 9. — **काञ्जनाङ्गला**, m. 'golden mountain,' N. of mount Meru, MBh. i, 67, 30. — **काञ्जनाङ्गार्या**, m., N. of the author of the *Dhanajaya-vijaya*. — **काञ्जनाङ्गरी**, m. 'golden mountain,' N. of mount Meru. — **काञ्जनाङ्ग**, *f*, 'golden splendour,' N. of a town, Kathās. — **काञ्जनाङ्गि**, mfn. the alliance called golden (see *sampradhī* above), Hit. iv. — **काञ्जनाङ्ग**, mfn. called after gold; (*am*), n. (scil. *gairika*) a kind of ochre, Suśr. — **काञ्जनाङ्ग**, m. 'golden-quiver,' N. of a prince, Hariv. 1683.

काञ्जना, mfn. golden; m. the fruit of rice or grain, L.; the mountain ebony (*Bauhinia variegata*), L.; (*ā*), *f*, N. of a town, VP.; (*īkā*), *f*, a plant related to the *Premna spinosa*, L.; N. of a servant, Vāsav.; (*am*), n. yellow orpiment, L.

काञ्जना, *as*, m. mountain ebony (*Bauhinia variegata*), Bhpr.; Bālar.

काञ्जनाक्रा, *nāla*, *as*, m. id., L.

काञ्जना, mf(ā)n. golden, MBh.; (*ā*), *f*, a yellow pigment (*go-rocana*), L.

काञ्चि *kāñci*, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. i, 6684; (*is*), *f* = *kāñci*, Comm. on Up. iv, 117; (īc. *ci*, ind.) Śis. ix, 82. — **पुरि**, *f*, N. of a town (= *kāñci-pura*), W.

काञ्चिक *kāñcika*, *am*, n. sour gruel (*kāñ-jika*), L.

काञ्ची *kāñci*, *f*. (fr. *√kac*; cf. *kāñci*) a girdle (especially a woman's zone or girdle furnished with small bells and other ornaments, *rañanā*), R.; Ragh.; Megh.; BhP.; Suśr.; the plant *Abus precatorius*, L.; N. of an ancient city (one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindūs, now *Konjivaram*, not very far from Madras, = *kāñci-varam*, *-puram*, R.T.L. p. 446), VarBṛS.; BhP. &c. — **कालपा**, m. (īc. *f*, *ā*) a girdle, Bhartṛ. i, 66. — **काभेट्रा**, n., N. of the district round *Kāñci*. — **गुण-स्थाना**, n. the hips, haunches, Kum. i, 37; Vām. xvi, 3; (cf. *kāñci-pada*). — **नागरा**, n., N. of a town (*Kāñci*). — **पादा**,

n. the hips, haunches (= *-gūṇa-sthāna*), L. = *pura*, n., N. of a town (Kāñcī), Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 99; (ī), f. id., PadmaP. — *puraka*, mfn. of or belonging to Kāñcī-pura, Pat. — *prastha*, m., N. of a town, gaṇa *māldī*. — *yamaka*, n. a kind of paronomasia or punning, e.g. Bhāṭṭ. x, 8.

काञ्चुक *kāñcukin*, mfn. = *kāñcukin*, clad in armour, Āp.

काञ्चुकीया, *as*, m. = *kañc*, Lalit. 241, 17.

काञ्जिक *kāñjika*, *am*, n. sour gruel, water of boiled rice in a state of spontaneous fermentation, Suśr.; (ā), f. id., L.; a medicinal plant, L.; an edible legume, L.; a kind of creeping plant, L. — *pūjā*, f., N. of a Jaina work. — *vaṭaka*, m. a dish consisting of sour gruel, meal, and several condiments, Bhpr.

काञ्जि, f. sour gruel (*kāñjika*), L.; N. of a plant (*mahā-droṇa*), L.

काञ्जिका, *am*, n. sour gruel (*kāñjika*), L.

काट *kāṭa*, *as*, m. (= *kartā* from which it is derived, Naigh. iii, 23; deepness, hole, well (Sāy.), RV. i, 106, 6; AV. xii, 4, 3; MaitrS. iii, 12, 12; ĀpŚr. xvii, 2.

काṭya, mfn. being in a hole, VS. xvi, 37 & 44.

काटयवेम *kāṭayavema*, *as*, m., N. of a commentator on Kālidāsa's Śakuntalā.

काटव *kāṭava*, *am*, n. (fr. *kaṭu*) sharpness, Vām.

काटवेम *kāṭavema*, for *kāṭayavema*.

काटाक्ष *kāṭākṣa*, *as* or *am*, m. or n. (?) (cf. *kāṭā*), a sort of vessel for holding liquid, Kāth. xl, 4.

काटिप *kāṭipya*, mfn. fr. *kaṭipa*, gaṇa *saṃ-kāṭādi*.

काटुक *kāṭuka*, *am*, n. (fr. *kaṭuka*) acidity, gaṇa *yuvādi*.

काठ *kāṭha*, mfn. proceeding from or composed by Kāṭha, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 107, Kās.; (*as*), m. a rock, stone, L.

काṭhaka, mfn. relating to Kāṭha, according to the Kāṭhaka school of the Black Yajur-veda, Pat.; Sarvad.; (*am*), n., N. of one of the recensions of the Black Yajur-veda, Nir.; Pāṇ.; Pat. — *grīhya-sūtra*, n., N. of a work. **काṭhakōpanishad**, f. the Kāṭhōpanishad, q. v.

काṭhasāsthin, *inas*, m. pl. the pupils of Kāṭha-śāṭha, gaṇa *saunakādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 106; or of Kāṭha and Śāṭha, ib., Kās.

काठिन *kāṭhina*, *am*, n. (fr. *kaṭhina*) hardness, sternness, W.; (*as*), m. the date fruit, W.

काṭhinya, *am*, n. hardness, rigidity, stiffness, sternness, severity (N. of a disease), ŚāringS.; firmness of character, difficulty, obscurity (of style), Comm. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 24; Vop. xiii, 1; Śak. 63; Kum.; BhP.; error for *kaṭhilla*, Lalit. xlv, 7. — *phala*, n. the plant Feronia Elephantum (*kapittha*), L.

काठेरणि *kāṭheraṇi*, *is*, m. (fr. *kaṭheraṇi*), N. of a man, gaṇa *gahādi*.

काṭheraṇiya, mfn. relating to Kāṭheraṇi, gaṇa *gahādi*.

काण *kāṇā*, mfn. (etym. doubtful; gaṇa *kaṇārādi*) one-eyed, monocular (*akṣhṇā kāṇaḥ*, blind of one eye, Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 30 & 3, 20), RV. x, 155, 1; AV. xii, 4, 3; TS. ii, 5, 1, 7; Mn.; MBh.; pierced, perforated (as a cowrie perforated or broken by insects), Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 20; Hit.; Pañcat.; Bhāṭṭ. iii, 5; 'having only one looporing' and 'one-eyed', Pañcat.; (*as*), m. a crow, L. — *tva*, n. one-eyedness, Sāh. — *deva*, m., N. of a man, Buddh. — *bhūti*, m., N. of a Yaksha, Kathās. i, 59; (cf. *ā-kāṇa*, *ekākṣha*, and *kāṇūka*).

काṇeya, *as*, m. the son of a one-eyed woman, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 131; one-eyed, W. — *vidha*, n. a country inhabited by Kāṇeya, gaṇa *bhaurikyādi*.

काṇera, *as*, m. = *kāṇeya*, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 131.

काṇeri, *is*, or *rin*, *ī*, m., N. of a teacher (v.l. *kānerin*).

काणभुज *kāṇabhujā*, mfn. descended from Kāṇa-bhuj or Kāṇāda (q. v.), composed by or re-

lating to Kāṇāda, Comm. on Bādar.; (*as*), m. a follower of Kāṇāda, ib.; Hcar.

काṇāda, mfn. composed by or relating to Kāṇāda.

काणिकर *kāṇikera*, *as*, m. a metron. fr. *kaṇikā*, Pat.

काणुक *kāṇukā*, mfn. an adj. qualifying *saras*, RV. viii, 77, 4 (Nir. v, 11).

काणूक *kāṇūka*, *as*, m. (✓*kaṇ*, Up. iv, 39) a crow (wrongly written *kāṇūka*, cf. *kāṇā*), Up.; the bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tāl tree, W.; a cock, W.; a species of goose, W.

काणेरि *kāṇeri*. See *kāṇā*.

काणेलीमानु *kāṇeli-mātri* (perhaps connected with *kāṇera* above), *ā*, m. a bastard (a name of reproach occurring generally in the voc. case and according to native Comm. designating one whose mother was an unmarried woman), Mṛicch.

काणटक *kāṇṭaka*, mfn. (n. (fr. *kaṇṭaka*) consisting of thorns, ĀpŚr. xv, 1.

काण्टकमर्दानिका, mfn. (from *kaṇṭaka-mardana*) effected by or resulting from the treading down or crushing of thorns or enemies, gaṇa *akṣha-dyūṭādi*.

काण्टकार *kāṇṭakāra*, mfn. made of the wood of Kāṇṭakāra, gaṇa *rajaṭādi*.

काण्ठेविद्धि *kāṇṭheviddhi*, *is*, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 81) a descendant of Kāṇṭhe-viddha, VBr.; Pravar.; (*ādhi* or *ādhyā*), f. a female descendant of Kāṇṭhe-viddha, Pat.

काण्ड *kāṇḍa* [or *kāṇḍā*, TS. vii], *as*, *am*, m. n. (ifc. f. *ā* or *ī*) [cf. *khaṇḍa*, with which in some of its senses *kāṇḍa* is confounded] a single joint of the stalk or stem of a plant, such as a bamboo or reed or cane (i. e. the portion from one knot to another, cf. *tri-kā*), any part or portion, section, chapter, division of a work or book (cf. *tri-kā*), any distinct portion or division of an action or of a sacrificial rite (as that belonging to the gods or to the manes), AV.; TS.; VS.; a separate department or subject (e.g. *karma-kāṇḍa*, the department of the Veda treating of sacrificial rites, Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51), AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; R.; a stalk, stem, branch, switch, MBh.; R.; Mn. i, 46, 48; Kauś.; Suśr.; the part of the trunk of a tree whence the branches proceed, W.; a cluster, bundle, W.; a multitude, heap, quantity (ifc.), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51, Kās.; an arrow, MBh. xiii, 265; Hit.; a bone of the arms or legs, long bone (cf. *kāṇḍa-bhagna* & *puccha-kāṇḍā*), Suśr.; a rudder (?), R. ii, 89, 19; a kind of square measure, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 23; Vop. vii, 55; a cane, reed, Saccharum *Sara* (*sara*), L.; water, L.; opportunity, occasion (cf. *ā-kāṇḍa*), L.; a private place, privacy, L.; praise, flattery, L.; (ifc. implying depreciation) vile, low, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 126; = *kāṇḍa-syāvayavo vikāro vā*, gaṇa *bilvādi*; (ī), f. a little stalk or stem, Rājāt. vii, 117. — *riśhi*, m. the Rishi of a particular Kāṇḍa of the Veda, TĀr. i, 32, 2. — *kaṭu* and *-kaṭuka*, m. the plant Momordica Charantia, L. — *kaṇṭa*, m. a kind of plant, Gal. — *kāṇḍaka*, m. the grass Saccharum spontaneum, L. — *kāra*, m. the Areca or betel-nut tree, L.; the betel-nut, W. — *kilaka*, m. the tree Symplocos racemosa, L. — *guṇḍa*, m. a species of grass, L. — *gocara*, m. an iron arrow, L. — *tikta*, *-tikṭaka*, m. a kind of gentian (Gentiana Chirayita), Bhpr. — *dhāra*, m., N. of a country, gaṇa *takṣaśilādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 93; (mfn.) coming from or relating to that country, ib. (v. l. *kāṇḍa-vāraṇa*). — *nīla*, m. the plant Symplocos racemosa, L. — *paṭa*, m. an outer tent, screen surrounding a tent, curtain, Daś.; Kād. ii, 121, 14; (ī), f. id., L. — *paṭaka*, m. id., Śis. — *patita*, m., N. of a serpent-king, Kāth. — *pattra*, m. a kind of sugarcane, L. — *pāta*, m. an arrow's fall or flight, Hit. — *puṅkhā*, f. the plant Galega purpurea, L. — *pushpa*, n. the flower of the Artemisia indica, L.; (ā), f. the plant Artemisia indica, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 64, Vārtt. i; gaṇa *ajādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 4; Vop. iv, 15. — *prishṭha*, m. 'arrow-backed', a Brahman who lives by making arrows and other weapons, MBh. (cf. *kāṇḍa-sprishṭha*); a soldier, W.; the husband of a courtesan; an adopted or any other than a natural son, W.; (*am*), n. the bow of

Kāṇa, L.; the bow of Kāma, W. — *phala*, m. the plant Ficus glomerata, L. — *bhagna*, n. a fracture or dislocation of the bones, Suśr.; *-tva*, n. the state of having a fractured limb, Suśr. — *maya*, mfn. consisting of reed or cane, L.; (ī), f. a kind of lute (= *kāṇḍa-vinā*), Lāṭy. — *ruhā*, f. the plant Helloborus niger, Bhpr. i, 173. — *rūhi*, m. = *kāṇḍa-rishi* above, Comm. on Bādar. 301, 7. — *lāva*, mfn. cutting canes or twigs, Comm. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 1; 3, 12. — *vat*, mfn. armed with arrows, an archer, Pāṇ. v, 2, 111. — *vastra*, n. a curtain, Caurap. — *vāraṇa*, n. the warding off of arrows, Bālar.; N. of a country (v. l. for *kāṇḍa-dhāra*); (mfn.) coming from or relating to that country, gaṇa *takṣaśilādi*, Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 93. — *vāripi*, f., N. of Durgā, DevīP. — *vinā*, f. a kind of lute composed of joints of reed, Kāth.; Lāṭy.; KāṭyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (said to be played by Cāṇḍālas, L.; cf. *kāṇḍola-vinā*). — *śākhā*, f. a kind of Soma-valli, L. — *sandhi*, m. a joint in the stem of a tree or of a reed, L. — *apriṣṭha*, m. a Brahman who lives by making weapons (cf. *prishṭha*), Hariv. — *hina*, n. 'without knots', the grass Cyperus pertenuis, L. **Kāṇḍāgnaka**, mfn. relating to *kāṇḍāgni*, Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 126. **Kāṇḍāgni** (v. l. *kunḍāgni*), m., N. of a particular locality, ib. **Kāṇḍānu-krama**, m., *maṇikā* or *maṇi*, f. an index of the kāṇḍas of the Taittirīya-Saṃhitā. **Kāṇḍānusa-maya**, m. the performance of all prescribed acts of ritual in orderly succession for a particular object before performing the same acts in the same order for a second object, Comm. on ĀśvGr. i, 24, 7; on KāṭyŚr. i, 5, 9 & 11; viii, 8, 14; 15; 17; on Nyāyam. v, 2, 1 (cf. *padārthānusa-maya*). **Kāṇḍākṣha**, m. the plant Saccharum spontaneum, Bhpr. ii, 64, 9; Car. iii, 8; the plant Asteracantha longifolia, L. **Kāṇḍe-ruhā**, f. = *kāṇḍa-ruhā*, L.

Kāṇḍāni, f. the plant Sūkṣhma-parṇī, L.

Kāṇḍāra, *as*, m. a kind of mixed caste, BrahmapV.

Kāṇḍāla, *as*, m. a reed-basket (cf. *kāṇḍola*), L.

Kāṇḍālikā, f. a part or division of a book, Comm. on ŚBr. xiii, 2, 5, 1; a kind of corn (cf. *lanṭā*), L.; a kind of gourd (Cucumis utilisimus), L.

Kāṇḍin, mfn. reed-shaped, grass-like, hollow, AV. viii, 7, 4; TBr. ii.

Kāṇḍira, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 110; Vop. vii, 32 & 33) armed with arrows, an archer, L.; (*as*), m. the plant Achyranthes aspera, L.; the plant Momordica Charantia, L.; (ā and ī), f. the plant Rubia Munjistā, L.

Kāṇḍera, *as*, m. the plant Amaranthus polygonoides, Bhpr. i, 282; (ī), f. the plant Tiardium indicum, L.; (cf. *kīḍera*).

Kāṇḍola, *as*, m. = *kāṇḍāla*, L.

काण्दामायन *kāṇḍamāyana*, *as*, m. (fr. *kāṇ-dama*?), N. of a grammarian, TPTrāt.

काण्व *kāṇvā*, mfn. relating to or worshipping Kāṇva, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 111; (*as*), m. a descendant of Kāṇva, RV.; TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; a worshipper of Kāṇva, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 111; (*ās*), m. pl. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 111) the school of Kāṇva; N. of a dynasty, VP.; (*am*), n., N. of several Sāmans. — *deva*, m., N. of a man. — *śākhā*, f. the Kāṇva branch or school of the White Yajur-veda. — *śākhin*, m. a follower of the Kāṇva branch of the Veda.

Kāṇvaka, mfn. pertaining to Kāṇva, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 23; (*am*), n., N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy. vi, 11, 4.

Kāṇvāyana, m. a descendant of Kāṇva; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants or followers of Kāṇva, RV. viii, 55, 4; N. of a dynasty, BhP. xii, 1, 19.

Kāṇvāyani, m. a descendant of Kāṇva, ShadvBr. according to Sāy. on RV. i, 51, 1 (*kāṇv* in printed text) & viii, 2, 40; Comm. on Nyāyam. ix, 1, 21.

Kāṇvī-putra, *as*, m., N. of a teacher, BrĀrUp. vi, 5, 1.

Kāṇvīya, mfn. fr. *kaṇva*, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 111.

Kāṇvya, *as*, m. (gaṇa *gargādi*) a descendant of Kāṇva, TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. *kāṇva*).

Kāṇvāyana, *as*, m. a descendant of Kāṇva, ShadvBr.; (*ās*), m. pl., Hariv. i, 32, 5; N. of a dynasty, VP. iv, 24, 12.

Kāṇvāyaniya, *ās*, m. pl. the school of Kāṇvāyana, Pat.

कात् *kāt*, ind. a prefix implying contempt (cf. 2. *kād*), only in comp. with *-√kṛi*, 'to insult,

dishonour,' p. p. *kāt-kṛita*, mfn. insulted, dishonoured, BhP. vi, 7, 11.

कातन्त्र *kā-tantra*, *am*, n. N. of a grammar, also called *Kālāpaka* or *pa-sūtra* or *Kaumāra-vyākaraṇa* (composed by Śrī-sarvavarman 'after the Sūtra composed by Bhagavat-Kumāra, and at his command'; (*ās*), m. pl. the followers of the Kātantra grammar. — *kaumandī*, f. N. of a comm. on the above by Go-vardhana. Other similar works are: — *gaṇa-dhātu*, — *catusṭhāya-pradīpa*, — *can-drikā*, — *dhātu-ghoṣā*, — *pañjikā*, — *parīśiṣṭa*, — *parīśiṣṭa-prabodha*, — *laghu-vṛitti*, — *vibhramasūtra*, — *vistara* or — *vistāra*, — *vṛitti*, — *vṛitti-ṭīkā*, — *vṛitti-pañjikā*, — *śabdā-mālā*, — *śat-kāraka*, and *kātantrōpādī-vṛitti*.

कातर *kātara*, mf(ā)n. (etym. doubtful, perhaps from *kātara*, 'uncertain as to which of the two,' BRD.), cowardly, faint-hearted, timid, despairing, discouraged, disheartened, confused, agitated, perplexed, embarrassed, shrinking, frightened, afraid of (loc. or inf. or in comp.), R.; Mjich.; Ragh.; Megh.; Śak.; Pañcat.; Hit.; (*as*), m. a kind of large fish (Cyprinus Catla, *kātala*), L.; N. of a man (see *kātāryaṇa*); (*am*), n. (in *sa-kātara*) 'timidity, despair, agitation,' — *tā*, f. or — *tva*, n. cowardice, timidity, agitation, Śak.; Megh.; Pañcat.

कātāryaṇa, *as*, m. a descendant of Kātara, *gaṇa naḍḍi*.

कātarya, *am*, n. cowardice, timidity, dejection, agitation, fear, MBh.; R.; Ragh.

कातल *kātala*, *as*, m. a kind of large fish (Cyprinus Catla, cf. *kātara*), L.; N. of a man, *gaṇa naḍḍi*.

कātālāyana, *as*, m. a descendant of Kātala, *gaṇa naḍḍi*; (cf. *kātāryaṇa*).

काति *kāti*, mfn. (fr. √3. *kā*), 'wishing, desiring' (only in comp., see *ṛiṇā-kāti* and *kāma-kāti*, cf. *ṛiṇa-clf*); (*ayas*), m. pl. N. of a school.

कातीय *kātiya*, mfn. (fr. *kātiya*), composed by Kātya. — *kalpa-sūtra*, n. N. of a work. — *grīhya-sūtra*, n. N. of a work by Paraskara (belonging to the White Yajur-veda). — *sūtra*, n. N. of a work.

कातीर *kā-tira*, *am*, n. a bad shore, Pāp. vi, 1, 155, Kās.

कातु *kātu*, *us*, m. = *kūpa*, Naigh. iii, 23; (cf. *kāṭā*).

कातृण *kā-tṛiṇa*, *am*, n. 'bad grass,' a particular kind of grass (Rohisha-tṛiṇa), L.; (cf. *kat-tṛiṇa*).

कातृ *kāt-√kṛi*. See *kāt*.

कात्रेयक *kātreya*, mfn. (fr. 2. *kād* + *trī*), produced from or pertaining to any combination of three inferior articles, Pāp. iv, 2, 95.

कात्थक *kāthaka*, *as*, m. 'descendant of Kathaka,' N. of a commentator, Nir.

कात्य *kātya*, *as*, m. = *kātyāyana*, *gaṇa gargādī*, Pāp. iv, 1, 105.

कātāyana, *as*, m. 'descendant of Kati' (see 2. *kati*), N. of the author of several treatises on ritual, grammar, &c., Hariv. 1461 & 1768; R. ii, 67, 2; VPāt.; Yājñ. i, 4 (he is also author of the Vārttikas or critical annotations on the aphorisms of Pāṇini, of the Yajur-veda Prātiśākhya, and of the Śrauta-sūtras, and is identified with Varāru, the author of the Prakṛita-prakāśa); (*ś*), f. N. of one of the two wives of Yājñavalkya, ŚBr.; of a Pravarjīkā, Kathās.; of Durgā, Hariv.; Lalit.; Prab.; a middle-aged widow dressed in red clothes, L.; mf(ī)n. composed by Kātyāyana. — *tantra*, n. N. of a work. — *māhātmya*, n. N. of a work. — *sūtra*, n. the Śrauta-sūtras of Kātyāyana; — *pad-dhātī*, f. a commentary on the same by Yājñika-deva; — *bhāṣya*, n. a commentary on the same by Karka. **कātāyaneśvara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP.

कātāyanikā, f. of a widow in middle age, L.

कātāyani, f. of *yana*, q. v. — *kalpa*, m. N. of a Kalpa. — *putra*, m. N. of a teacher, BrĀrUp. vi, 5, 1.

कātāyaniya, *ās*, m. pl. the school of Kātyāyana; (*am*), n. N. of several works; (mfn.) composed by Kātyāyana (e. g. — *śāstra*, the law-book

composed by Kātyāyana); (*as*), m. a pupil of Kātyāyana, W.

काथक *kāthaka*, *as*, m. a son or descendant of Kathaka, Pravar.

कāthakya, *as*, m. id., *gaṇa gargādī*.

कāthakyaṇi, f. of Kāthakya, *gaṇa lohītādī*.

काथचित्क *kāthañcitka*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *katham-cid*), accomplished with difficulty, *gaṇa vinayādī*.

काथिक *kāthika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. 1. *kāthā*), belonging to a tale, told in a tale, W.; knowing stories, Pāp. iv, 4, 102; (*as*), m. a narrator of stories, W.

कादम्ब *kādamba*, *as*, m. (Up. iv, 84) a kind of goose with dark-grey wings (*kala-haṇṣa*), MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Suśr.; an arrow, L.; the plant Nauclea Cadamba, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of plant, L.; (*am*), n. the flower of the Nauclea Cadamba, Suśr.

कādambaka, *as*, m. an arrow, L.

कādambini, f. a long line or bank of clouds, Prasannar. iv, 20; N. of a daughter of Takshaka, Virac.

कादम्बर *kādambara*, *as*, *am*, m. n. the surface or skim of coagulated milk, sour cream, L.; (*am*, ī), n. f. (n., L.) a spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Cadamba, Kād. 102, 19; the rain water which collects in hollow places of the tree Nauclea Cadamba when the flowers are in perfection (it is supposed to be impregnated with honey), L.; wine, L.; spirituous liquor (in general), L.; the fluid which issues from the temples of a rutting elephant, L.; (*ī*), f. the female of the Kokila or Indian cuckoo, L.; the preaching-crow, L.; N. of Sarasvatī, L.; of a daughter of Citra-ratha and Madirā; of a celebrated story by Bāṇa named after her.

कādambari, f. of *bara*, q. v. — *kāthā-sāra*, m. N. of a work by Abhinanda (q. v.). — *bīja*, n. any cause of fermentation, ferment, yeast, L. — *locanānanda*, m. 'the pleasure of Kādambari's eyes,' N. of the moon, Kād. ii, 133, 7.

कādambarya, *as*, m. the tree Nauclea Cadamba (*kādamba*), L.

कादलेय *kādaleya* (fr. *kadala*), *gaṇa sakhyādī*.

कादाचित्क *kādācitka*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kadā-cid*; Vop. vii, 15), appearing now and then, produced sometimes, occasional, incidental, Comm. on Bādar. ii, 3, 18 & iii, 2, 10. — *tā*, f. and — *tva*, n. the state of occurring occasionally, Sāh.

कादिक्रमस्तुति *kādi-krama-stuti*, *is*, f. N. of a work attributed to Śaṅkarācārya.

कādi-mata, *am*, n. N. of a Tantra work, L.

काद्रव *kādrava*, mfn. dark yellow, reddish brown, MBh. v, 1708.

कādraveya, *as*, m. (fr. *kadrū*, Pāp. vi, 4, 147; *gaṇa śubhrādī*, Pāp. iv, 1, 123; Vop. vii, 6), N. of certain Nāgas or serpent-demons supposed to people the lower regions, e. g. of Arbuda, AitBr. vi, 1; ŚBr. xiii, 4, 3, 9; Śaṅkīśr. xvi, 2, 14; Āsvśr. x, 7; of Kasarjira, TS. i, 5, 4, 1; MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; a serpent (?), L.

कानक *kānaka*, mfn. (fr. *kanaka*), golden, Suśr. i, 99, 5; (*am*), n. the seed of Croton Jamalgota, L.

कानच् *kānac*, the suffix *āna*; (forming perf. p. *Ā*.)

कानडा *kānāḍa*, f. a particular Rāgiṇī.

कानद *kānada*, *as*, m. N. of a son of Dhīmarana.

कानन 1. *kānana*, *am*, n. (said to be fr. √kan) a forest, grove (sometimes in connection with *vana*), R.; Nal.; Ragh.; Pañcat.; Suśr.; (īc. f. ā, R.; Ragh.); a house, L. **कानानāta**, n. the skirts or neighbourhood of a forest, wooded district, forest, R.; (cf. *vanānta*). **कानानāri**, m. 'forest-enemy,' a species of the Mimosa-tree (*jamī*), L. **कानानākas**, m. 'forest-dweller,' a monkey, R.; (cf. *vandukas*).

कानन 2. *kānana*, *am*, n. (fr. 3. *ka* + *ānana*), the face of Brāhmā, L.

कानलक *kānalaka*, mfn. (fr. *kanala*), *gaṇa arihaṇḍī*, Pāp. iv, 2, 80; (v. l. *kālanaka*.)

कानायन *kānāyana* (?), *as*, m. a patronymic, Pravar.

कानिष्ठिक *kānishṭhika*, mfn. (fr. *kanishṭhikā*), *gaṇa śarkarādī*.

कānishṭhineyā, *as*, m. (*gaṇa kālyānyā-ādī*) a son of the youngest or of a younger wife, TBr. ii, 1, 8, 1; (pl.) Comm. on Mn. ix, 123 (*kanishṭh* printed text).

कānishṭhya, *am*, n. the position of the youngest or a younger, Hariv. 113.

कानीत *kānītā*, *as*, m. a patr. of Prithuśrāvās, RV. viii, 46, 21 & 24; Śaṅkīśr. xvi, 11, 23.

कानीन *kānina*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kanina*), born of a young wife, Pāp. iv, 1, 116; Mn. ix, 160 & 172; Yājñ. ii, 129; MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of Vyāsa, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 1, 116 (cf. MBh. i, 3802); of Karpā, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 1, 116 (cf. Hariv. 4057; BhP. ix, 23, 13); of Agni-veśya, BhP. ix, 2, 21; (mfn.) suitable to or designed for the eyeball (cf. *kānīnaka*), Suśr. ii, 353, 13.

कानीयस *kāniyasā*, *ās*, m. pl. (fr. *kāniyas*), less in number, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 1, 1.

कानेरिन् *kānerin*, m. = *kānerin*, q. v.

कान्त 1. *kānta*, mf(ā)n. (fr. √2. *kaṁ*), desired, loved, dear, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful; (*as*), m. any one beloved, a lover, husband; the moon, L.; the spring, L.; the plant Barringtonia Acutangula, L.; iron, L.; a stone (cf. *sūrya-k*, &c.), L.; N. of Kṛishṇa, L.; of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14031; of a son of Dharma-netra, Hariv. i, 33, 3; (*ā*), f. a beloved or lovely woman, wife, mistress, Kathās.; a charming wife, L.; the earth, L.; N. of certain plants, L.; large cardamoms, L.; a kind of perfume (*reṇukā*, Piper aurantiacum), L.; N. of a metre of four lines of seventeen syllables each; a kind of Śruti; (*am*), n. saffron, L.; a kind of iron, L.; a magnet, Buddh.; a kind of house, L. — *kalikā*, f. a particular kind of artificial verse. — *tva*, n. loveliness, beauty, agreeableness, MBh. iii, 14437. — *pakṣhin*, m. 'lovely-bird,' a peacock, L. — *pāshāṇa*, m. the iron-stone, loadstone, L. — *pushpa*, m. the mountain-ebony (Bauhinia variegata), L. — *mīśra*, m., N. of an author. — *loha*, n. the loadstone, L. — *lauha*, n. cast-iron (cf. *loha-kānta*), L. **कāntānnvṛitta**, m. compliance with a beloved one. **कāntāyasa**, n. the iron-stone, loadstone, magnet, L.; (cf. *pāshāṇa*, *loha*, and *ayas-kānta*). **कāntōtpīḍā**, f. N. of a metre consisting of four lines of twelve syllables each.

कāntaka, *as*, m. N. of a man, Daś.

कāntalaka, *as*, m. the tree Cedrela Toona (commonly *tunna*, the wood of which resembles mahogany), L.

कāntā, f. of *kānta*, q. v. **कāntāṅghri-dohada** and **कāntā-carapaṇa**, m. 'having a longing desire for contact with the foot of a beautiful woman' (to hasten its blossoms), the tree Jonesia Asoka, L. **कāntā-purī**, v. l. for *kānti-purī*, VP.

कāntāya, Nom. *Ā*. *yate*, to behave like a lover, Bhartṛ. i, 50.

कānti, *is*, f. desire, wish, L.; loveliness, beauty, splendour, female beauty, personal decoration or embellishment, Nal.; Śak.; Megh.; Pañcat.; Suśr.; Kathās.; a lovely colour, brightness (especially of the moon), Kathās.; (īc. f. ī) Caurap.; (in rhetoric) beauty enhanced by love, Vām. iii, 1, 22; xxii, 14; Sāh.; a lovely or desirable woman personified as wife of the moon, Hariv. 5419; N. of Lakṣmī, BhP. x, 65, 29; of Durgā, DevīP. — *karā*, mfn. causing beauty, beautifying, illuminating, W. — *ko-sala*, *ās*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 9, 40. — *da*, mfn. giving beauty, beautifying, adorning, W.; (*ā*), f. the plant Serratula anthelmintica (*vākcū*), L.; (*am*), n. bile, bilious humor, L. — *dāyaka*, mf(ī)kān. granting beauty, beautifying, adorning, W.; (*am*), n. a fragrant wood (a kind of Curcuma from the root of which a yellow dye is prepared; C. Zanthorrhiza, cf. *kāliyaka*), L. — *pura*, n. N. of a town in Nepal, VarBrS.; (*ī*), f. N. of a town, PadmaP. — *mat*, mfn. lovely, splendid, R.; Kum.; Suśr.; (*ī*), f. N. of a metre; N. of a woman; — *ā*, f. loveliness, beauty, Kum. — *rāja*, m., N. of a prince. — *vṛata*, n. a kind of ceremony. — *hara*, mfn. destroying beauty, making ugly, dulling, dimming, W.

Kāntika, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

Kānti, f., N. of a town. — **nagari**, f., N. of a city in the north (for *kānti-nagari*, cf. *kānti-pura*).

कान्तर *kāntara*, *as*, m. n. a large wood, forest, wilderness, waste, MBh.; R.; Yājñ. ii, 38; Kathās.; Pañcat.; a difficult road through a forest, forest-path, L.; a hole, cavity, L.; (*as*), m. a red variety of the sugar-cane, Suśr.; a bamboo, L.; the mountain ebony (*Bauhinia variegata*), L.; (in music) a kind of measure, (f), f. a kind of sugar-cane, L.; (*am*), n. a national calamity, calamity, Kāraṇḍ. xlvii, 15 & 20; the blossom of a kind of lotus, lotus, L.; a symptom or symptomatic disease, W. — **ga**, mfn. wood-going. — **patha**, m. a path through a forest, Daś. — **pathika**, mfn. going on or conveyed on forest-roads, Pāp. v, 1, 77, Vārtt. 1. — **bhava**, m. a dweller in the woods, VarBṛS. — **vāsini**, f. 'wood-dwelling', N. of Durgā, MBh. vi, 23, 11. **Kāntārākṣu**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, Bhpr. ii, 64.

Kāntāraka, *as*, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1117; (*ikā*), f. a kind of bee, Suśr.

कान्तोत्पीडा *kāntōtpīḍa*. See *kānta*.

कान्थक *kānthaka*, *am*, n. 'coming from the town Kantha', a particular substance, Pāp. iv, 2, 103.

Kānthika, mfn. (fr. *kānthā*), Pāp. iv, 2, 103.

कान्थक्य *kānthakya*, *as*, m. a descendant of Kanthaka, gaṇa *gargādī*; 'kyājanī', f., gaṇa *lohitādī*.

कान्द *kānda*, gaṇa *asmādi*.

Kāndakāyana, *as*, m. a descendant of Kāndaki, gaṇa *taulvaly-ādi*, Kāś.

Kāndaki, *is*, m. a patr., gaṇa *taulvaly-ādi*, Kāś.

कान्दम *kāmdama*, *as*, m. a patr. of Ekayāvan, TBr. ii, 7, 11, 2; (cf. *gām-dama*).

कान्दर्प *kāndarpa*, *as*, m. descended from or relating to Kāndarpa, gaṇa *vidādī*.

Kāndarpika, *am*, n. 'treating of aphrodisiacs', N. of the seventy-sixth Adhyāya of VarBṛS.

कान्दव *kāndava*, mfn. (fr. *kandu*), roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven (as bread cakes &c.), W.

Kāndavika, mfn. employed in baking, L.; (*as*), m. a baker, Pañcat.

कान्दविष *kāndā-vishā*, *am*, n. a species of poison, AV. x, 4, 22.

कान्दिश *kāmdīś*, *k*, mfn. (fr. *kām diśam*, 'to which region shall I fly?'), put to flight, running away, flying, MBh. xii, 6320; (cf. MBh. iii, 11113.) **Kāmdig-bhūta**, mfn. run away, MBh. v, 1870; MarkP.

Kāmdīśi, ind. with *√bhū*, to take to flight, L.

Kāmdīśika, mfn. running away, MBh. ix, 134; Rājāt. &c.

कान्दुला *kāndulā*, f. a particular Rāgiṇī.

कान्दुरा *kāndūrā*, f. a kind of plant, Gal.

कान्यकुब्ज *kānyakubja*, *am*, n., N. of a city (= *kanya-kubja*, q.v.), MBh.; R.; BhP. &c.; (mfīn.), belonging to or dwelling in Kānyakubja; (f), f. a princess or a female inhabitant of Kānyakubja, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 1, 78. [In Kathās. lxi, 219 wrongly printed Kānyakubja.]

कान्यजा *kānyajā*, f. a kind of perfume, L.

कापट *kāpaṭa*, mfīn. (fr. *kapaṭa*), addicted to deceit or fraud, dishonest, VarBṛS.

Kāpaṭika, mfīn. fraudulent, dishonest, wicked, perverse, bad, L.; (*as*), m. a flatterer, parasite, W.; a student, scholar, L.

Kāpaṭya, *am*, n. deceit, fraud, dishonesty, wickedness, W.

कापटव *kāpaṭava*, *as*, m. (gaṇa *śārngaravādī*) a son or descendant of Kāpaṭu, VBr.; (f), f. a female descendant of Kāpaṭu, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 1, 78.

Kāpaṭavaka, mfn. coming from Kāpaṭava or from his family, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 3, 80.

कापथ *kā-patha*, *as*, m. (fr. 2. *kā+patha*), a bad road, bad ways, erring or evil course, Pāp. vi, 3, 104 & 108; Vop. vi, 94; MBh. v, 4793; R. ii, 108, 7; v, 86, 2; (*as*), m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 14287; (*am*), n. the fragrant root of *Andropogon muricatus*, L.

कापी *kāpī*, f. a carriage (Gmn.), RV. x, 40, 3.

कापाटिक *kāpāṭika*, mfn. = *kāpāṭikēva*, gaṇa *śarkarādī* (*kāpāṭika*, Kāś.); also v. l. for *kāpāṭika*, L.

कापाल *kāpāla*, mfīn. (fr. *kāpāla*), relating to the skull or cranium, R. i, 29, 13; VarBṛS. (= Pañcat.); made of skulls, Prasannar. lxxviii, 15; (*as*), m. a follower of a particular Śaiva sect of ascetics (see *kāpālika*); the plant *Cucumis utilis*, L.; (*ās*), m. pl. the school of Kāpālin; (f), f. the Embelia Ribes, L.; a clever woman, L.; (*am*), n. a kind of leprosy, Car. vi, 7.

Kāpāli, *is*, m., N. of a Siddha, Sarvad.

Kāpālika, mfīn. relating to or belonging to a skull (= *kāpālikēva*), gaṇa *śarkarādī*, Pāp. v, 3, 107; (*as*), m. a kind of Śaiva ascetic who carries a human skull and uses it as a receptacle for his food (he belongs to the left-hand sect), VarBṛS.; Bhartṛ. i, 64; Prab. liii, 5; Kathās. &c.; N. of a mixed class (*kāpālin*), L.; N. of a teacher; (*am*), n. a kind of leprosy; (mfn.) peculiar to a Kāpālika, Prab.; Pañcat.

Kāpālin, *i*, m. 'adorned with skulls', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1217 (cf. *kāpālin*); N. of a mixed caste, Brahmap. v; N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa and Yaudhishtīrī, Hariv. 9196.

कापिक *kāpika*, mfīn. (fr. *kapi*), shaped or behaving like a monkey, gaṇa *aṅguly-ādi*.

कापिञ्जल *kāpiñjala*, mfn. (fr. *kap*), coming from the francoline partridge, Kauś. 46; (*as*), m. a patr. fr. *kap* (v. l. *kup*), gaṇa *śivādī*.

Kāpiñjalāda, *ās*, m. pl. the school of Kāpiñjalāda, Pat.

Kāpiñjalādi, *is*, m. a patr. fr. *kāpiñjalāda*, gaṇa *kurv-ādi*.

Kāpiñjalādyā, *as*, m. a patr. fr. *lādi*, ib.

Kāpiñjali, *is*, m. a patr. fr. *kāpiñjala*, Pat.

कापिण *kāpiṭha*, mfn. (fr. *kāpiṭha*), belonging to the tree *Feronia elephantum*, Pāp. iv, 3, 140.

Kāpiṭhaka, *as*, m. (?) N. of a place, Comm. on VarBṛ.

Kāpiṭhika, mfn., N. of certain ascetics, Hariv. 7988; (*ā*), f. (perhaps) the tree *Feronia elephantum*, Hariv. 7984.

कापिल *kāpila*, mfīn. (fr. *kapila*), peculiar or belonging to or derived from Kapila, MBh.; R.; of a tawny or brownish colour, L.; (*as*), m. a follower of the teacher Kapila, follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy (founded by Kapila), MBh. xii; Kavyād.; Hcar.; a tawny colour, L.; (*am*), n., N. of a work by Kapila (= *sāṅkhya*, or according to others an Upa-purāṇa), Pañcat.; (with *tīrtha*) N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP.; KapSāmh. — **puṛāṇa**, n., N. of a work. — **balli**, m., N. of a man, Car. **Kāpilēśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. **Kāpilika**, *as*, m. a metron. fr. *kāpilikā*, gaṇa *śivādī*.

Kāpileya, mfn. derived from Kapila, Pañcat.; (*as*), m. a patr. fr. *kāpila* or a metron. fr. *kāpila*, AitBr. vii, 17; MBh.

Kāpilya, mfn. fr. *kapila*, gaṇa *saṅkṣādī*.

कापिवन *kāpivana*, *as*, m. (fr. *kapi-v*), N. of a festival lasting two days, KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Vait.

कापिश *kāpiśa*, *am*, n. (fr. *kapiśa*), a kind of spirituous liquor, L.; (f), f., N. of a place, Pāp. iv, 2, 99.

Kāpiśāyana, mfīn. coming from Kāpiśi (e.g. *madhu*, honey, or *drākṣhā*, grape, W.), Pāp. iv, 2, 99; (*as*), m. a patr. or metron., Pravar.; (*am*), n. a kind of spirituous liquor, Śis. x, 4; a deity, L.

Kāpiśeya, *as*, m. (fr. *kāpiśā*), a Piśāca, imp, goblin, L.

कापिशल *kāpiśhala*, *as*, m. a son or descendant of Kāpiśhala, Comm. on Nir. iv, 14; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people (cf. *Kapishthalos*), VarBṛS. — **kaṭha**, m. pl., N. of a school of the Yajur-veda.

Kāpiśhālāyana, mfn. (fr. *kāpiśhala*), Pāp. viii, 3, 91, Pat.

Kāpiśhali, *is*, m. a son or descendant of Kāpiśhala, gaṇa *kraudy-ādi*; Pāp. viii, 3, 91, Vārtt.; (*lyā*), f. of *lī*, gaṇa *kraudy-ādi*.

कापी *kāpī*, f. a patr. fr. *kāpya*; N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 24; VP. — **putra**, m., N. of a teacher, BrĀrUp.

Kāpiyakānika, *as*, m., N. of a Muni, Vāyup.

Kāpeya, mfīn. (fr. *kapi*), belonging or peculiar to a monkey, R. vi, 111, 19; (*as*), m. a descendant of Kāpi, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 1, 107; (pl.) Tāṇḍya-Br.; (*am*), n. monkey tricks, Pāp. v, 1, 127.

1. **Kāpya**, *as*, m. (Pāp. iv, 1, 107; gaṇa *gargādī*) a descendant of Kāpi, BrĀrUp.

Kāpyāyāni, f. of *kāpya*, gaṇa *lohitādī*.

कापुरुष *kā-purusha*, *as*, m. (fr. 2. *kā*; Pāp. vi, 3, 106; Vop. vi, 94), a contemptible man, coward, wretch, R.; Pañcat.; Hit.; (mfīn.) unmanly, cowardly, miserable, Hariv.; R. vi, 88, 13. — **tā**, f. and **-tva**, n. unmanliness, cowardliness.

Kāpurushya, *am*, n. unmanliness, meanness, cowardice, gaṇa *brāhmaṇādī*.

कापोत *kāpota*, mfīn. (fr. *kapota*, Pāp. iv, 3, 135, Sch., 154, Sch.), belonging to or coming from a pigeon, MBh.; BhP.; Pat.; of the colour of a pigeon, of a dull white colour, grey, VarBṛS.; (*as*), m. natron, fossil alkali, L.; antimony, a collyrium or application for the eyes, W.; (f), f. a kind of plant, Suśr. ii, 173, 12; (*am*), n. a flock of pigeons, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 2, 44; antimony, L.; N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. **Kāpotāñjana**, n. antimony, a collyrium for the eyes, L.

Kāpotaka, mfn. fr. *kapotakiya*, gaṇa *bilvakādī*.

Kāpotapākya, *as*, m. a prince of the Kapota-pākas, Pāp. v, 3, 113, Kāś.

Kāpotaretasa, *as*, m. a patr. fr. *kapota-r*, Comm. on ŚāṅkhBr. iii, 2.

Kāpoti, *is*, m. (Pat.) a patr. fr. *kapota*, MBh. xiv, 2712.

कापोल *kāpola*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a school of the Sāma-veda.

काप्य 1. *kāpya*. See *kāpī*.

काप्य 2. *kāpya*, only in comp. — **kara**, mfn. confessing sin, L. — **kāra**, mfn. confessing sin, L.; (*as*), m. confession of sin, L.

काफल *kā-phala*, *as*, m. = *kaṭphala*, L.

काबन्ध *kābandha* (fr. *kab*). See *kāv*.

Kābandhya, *am*, n. the state of being a trunk.

कावव *kābavā*, *as*, m., N. of certain evil spirits, AV. iii, 9, 3-5.

काभतृ *kā-bhartrī*, *ā*, m. a bad husband or lord or master, Sāh.

काम् *kām*, ind. an interjection used in calling out to another, L.

काम *kāma*, *as*, m. (fr. *√2. kam*; once *kāmā*, VS. xx, 60), wish, desire, longing (*kāmo me bhūñjīta bhavān*, my wish is that you should eat, Pāp. iii, 3, 153), desire for, longing after (gen., dat., or loc.), love, affection, object of desire or of love or of pleasure, RV.; VS.; TS.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R. &c.; pleasure, enjoyment; love, especially sexual love or sensuality; Love or Desire personified, AV. ix; xii; xix (cf. RV. x, 129, 4); VS.; ParGr.; N. of the god of love, AV. iii, 25, 1; MBh.; Lalit.; (represented as son of Dharma and husband of Rati [MBh. i, 2596 ff.; Hariv.; VP.]; or as a son of Brahmā, VP.; or sometimes of Saṅkalpa, BhP. vi, 6, 10; cf. *kāma-deva*); N. of Agni, ŚV. ii, 8, 2, 19, 3; AV.; TS.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; of Viṣṇu, Gal.; of Baladeva (cf. *kāma-pāla*), L.; a stake in gambling, Nār. xvi, 9; a species of mango tree (= *mahā-rāja-cūta*), L.; N. of a metre consisting of four lines of two long syllables each; a kind of bean, L.; a particular form of temple, Hcar.; N. of several men; (*ā*), f. 'wish, desire' (only instr. *kāmāyā*, q.v.); N. of a daughter of Prithuśravas and wife of Ayuta-nāyini, MBh. i, 3774; (*am*), n. object of desire, L.; semen virile, L.; N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, 5047; (*am*), ind., see s.v.; (*ena*), ind. out of affection or love for; (*āya* or *e*), ind. according to desire, agreeably to the wishes of, out of love for (gen. or dat.), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; (*āt*), ind. for one's own pleasure, of one's own free will, of one's own accord, willingly, intentionally, Mn.; R.; (*kāmā*), mfn. wishing, desiring, RV. ix, 113, 11; (īc.) desirous of, desiring, having a desire or intention; (cf. *go-k*, *dharma-k*); frequently with inf. in *tu*, cf. *tyaktu-k*) — **kandalā**, f., N. of a woman. — **kāśāna** in *ā-kāma-k*, q.v. — **kālā**, f., N. of Rati (wife of Kāma), L.; *lāṅgānā-vilāsa*,

m., N. of a work; °lā-tantra, n. another work; °lā-bija, n. the essential letter or syllable of a charm or spell. — **kālikā**, f., N. of a Surāṅganā. — **kāku-rava**, m. a dove, Gal. — **kāti** (kāma-), mfn. requesting the fulfilment of a wish, RV. viii, 92, 14. — **kāntā**, f. the plant Jasminum Sambac, L. — **kāma** and **kāmin**, mfn. 'wishing wishes', having various desires or wishes, following the dictates of passion, Tār. i, 31, 1; MBh. iii, 11256; Bhag. — **kāra**, mfn. fulfilling the desires of any one (gen.), R. vii, 63, 8; (as), m. the act of following one's own inclinations, spontaneous deed, voluntary action, acting of one's own free will, free will, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Bhag.; °ram /kṛi, to act as one likes; °rena and °rāt and °ra-tas, ind. according to one's desires or inclinations, willingly, spontaneously, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **krapāda**, n., N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP. — **kūta**, m. the paramour of a harlot, L.; wanton caresses, L. — **kṛita**, mfn. done intentionally or knowingly, Āp. ii, 28, 12. — **kṛipti**, f. arranging to one's liking, Vait. — **keli**, m. 'love-sport', amorous sport, sexual intercourse, L.; the Vidūshaka of the drama, L.; (mfn.) having amorous sport, wanton, L.; — **rasa**, m. a kind of aphrodisiac. — **kōshni**, f., N. of a river, BhP. — **kṛidā**, f. amorous sport; N. of a metre consisting of four lines of fifteen long syllables each. — **khadga-dālā**, f. the plant Pandanus Odoratissimus (cf. *svarna-ketaki*), L. — **ga**, mfn. going or coming of one's own accord; moving or acting as one pleases, MBh.; R.; following one's impulses, indulging one's passions, running after men or women, Yājñ. iii, 6 (of a woman = *kulaṭā*, Comm.); (as), m. one who comes accidentally or unexpectedly, casual visitor, one who travels about without any specific purpose, Nal. xviii, 23; (ā), f. a female Kokila, L. — **gati**, mfn. going or coming of one's own accord, Ragh. xiii, 76. — **gama**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh.; R.; (ās), m. pl. a class of deities of the eleventh Manvantara, VP. — **gavi**, f. = **dhenu**. — **gāmin**, mfn. = **gati**, L. — **giri**, m., N. of a mountain, VP. — **gupa**, m. 'quality of desire', affection, passion; satiety, perfect enjoyment; an object of sense; (ās), m. pl. the objects of the five senses, sensual enjoyments, Lalit. 225, 4. — **go**, f. = **dhenu**. — **m-gāmin**, mfn. = **gati**, L. — **cakra**, n. a kind of mystical circle. — **candra**, m., N. of a prince, Buddh. — **ca-ra**, mf(ā)n. moving freely, following one's own pleasure, unrestrained, MBh.; (r), f., N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2641; — **tva**, n. the state of being free to move or act as one likes, Kathās. — **caranā**, n. free or unchecked motion, ŚBr. vi, 7, 3. — **cāra**, mf(ā)n. moving freely, following one's own pleasure, unrestrained, MBh.; (ds), m. free unrestrained motion, independent or spontaneous action; the following one's own desires, sensuality, selfishness, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Yājñ. ii, 162; Kathās.; Comm. on Pān. i, 4, 96; Ragh.; — **tas**, ind. according to one's inclination, voluntarily, Mn. ii, 220; (ena), ind. at pleasure, at will, Comm. on TPṛāt.; — **vāda-bhāksha**, mfn. following one's inclinations in behaviour and speech and eating, Gaut. ii, 1. — **cārin**, mfn. moving or acting at pleasure, acting unrestrainedly, MBh.; R.; Megh.; indulging the desires, behaving libidiously (*para-stri-kāma-cārin*, lusting after the wife of another), MBh. xiii, 2265; (as), m., N. of a Yaksha, Kathās.; a sparrow (*caṭaka*), L.; N. of Garuda, L.; (inī), f., N. of Dakṣhāyaṇī in mount Mandara, MatsyaP.; an Artemisia, Npr.; °ri-tva, n. moving or acting at pleasure, Kād. ii, 130, 18; lewdness, KapS. — **cālana**, n. an erotic term. — **ja**, mfn. produced or caused by passion or desire, arising from lust, Mn. vii, 46. 47. 50; begotten or born of desire or lust, Mn. ix, 107. 143. 147; (as), m. 'born of Kāma', N. of Anuruddha, W.; (ās), m. pl. = **kāma-gamās**, VP. — **jananī**, f. betel-pepper, Npr. — **janī**, m. the Indian cuckoo, L. — **jāna**, m. id., L. — **jāla**, m. = **tāla**, W. — **jī**, m. 'conquering desire', N. of Skanda, MBh. — **jyeshtha** (kāma-), mfn. having the god Desire at the head, led by Kāma, AV. ix, 2, 8. — **tantra**, n., N. of a work. — **taru**, m. the god of love considered as a tree (cf. *vrīksha*), Śak.; the plant Vanda Roxburghii, Npr. — **tas**, ind. according to wish or affection, passionately, from passion or feeling (opposed to *dharma-tas*); of one's own accord, of one's own free will, willingly, intentionally, by consent, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; R.; (cf. *a-kāma-tas*). — **tāla**, m. the Indian cuckoo (considered as an incentive to love), L. — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **da**, mf(ā)n. giving what is wished,

granting desires, R.; Kathās. &c.; N. of the sun, MBh. iii, 154; of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14631; (ā), f. = **dhenu**, R. i, 53, 20; betel-pepper, Npr.; the yellow Myrobalan, Npr.; a Sansevieria, Npr.; N. of one of the mothers in attendance on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2645; of a daughter of Sata-dhanvan; — **tva**, n. the granting desires. — **dattā**, f., N. of a work. — **dattikā**, f., N. of a daughter of Sata-dhanvan, Hariv. 2037. — **dantikā**, f., v. l. for **-dattikā**, Hariv. i, 38, 6. — **damini**, f. 'taming love', N. of a libidinous woman, Pañcat. — **darśana**, mfn. having the look of a charming person, looking lovely, Hariv. — **dahana**, n. 'the burning up of the god of love by Śiva', N. of a chapter of the LiṅgaP.; a particular festival on the day of full moon in the month Phālguna. — **dāna**, n. a gift to one's satisfaction, Hcat. i, 14, 7; a kind of ceremony among prostitutes, 2, 70P. — **dāgha**, mf(ā)n. (Pān. iii, 2, 70, Kās.) 'milking desires', yielding objects of desire like milk, yielding what one wishes, VS.; TS.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; Bālār.; (ā), f. = **dhenu**. — **duh**, mfn. (nom. sg. **-dhuk**), id., MBh. &c. — **duha**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh.; (ā), f. the cow of plenty, W. — **dūtikā**, f. the plant Tiardium Indicum, L. — **dūti**, f. the female of the Indian cuckoo, W.; the plant Bignonia suaveolens, Bhpr. — **deva**, m. the god of love (see *kāma* above; according to some, son of Sahishnu and Yaśo-dharā, VP.); N. of Vishnu (as the god who creates, preserves, or destroys at will), Vishn. xcvi, 10; (cf. BhP. v, 18, 15); of Śiva, L.; of a poet; of a king of Jayanti-puri; N. of the author of the Prāyaścitta-paddhati; — **tva**, n. the being the god of love, Kathās.; — **maya**, mfn. representing the god of love, AgP. — **dohana**, f. yielding milk easily, yielding desires, Hcat. — **dohini**, f. 'yielding desires', = **dhenu**, Hcat. — **dharma**, m., N. of a lake in Kāma-rūpa, Kālp. — **dharāna**, n. the procuring of desires, fulfilment of desire, VS. iii, 27; xii, 46. — **dharma**, m. amorous behaviour. — **dhātū**, m. the region of the wishes, seat of the Kāmāvacara, Buddh. — **dhenu**, f. the mythical cow of Vasishtha which satisfies all desires, cow of plenty (= *surabhi*), Kathās.; BrahmapV.; N. of a goddess, BrahmapV.; N. of several works; — **ganita**, n., N. of a work; — **tantra**, n., N. of a work on the mystical signification of the letters of the alphabet. — **dhvāsin**, m. 'subduing the god of love', N. of Śiva, L. — **nāsaka**, mfn. destroying irregular desires, subduing sensual appetite. — **nīdā**, f. musk, L. — **m-dhamin**, m. a brazer (= *kāraṇi-dhamin*), L. — **pati**, m. the lord of desire. — **patni**, f. the wife of Kāma (viz. Rati), Hariv. — **parṇikā**, — **parṇi**, f. Trichodesma Zeylanicum, Npr. — **pāla**, m. 'gratifier of human desires', N. of Vishnu, Vishn.; of Śiva, L.; of Bala-deva, L.; of a man, Daś. — **pālaka**, m., N. of Bala-deva, Gal. — **pīḍita**, mfn. tormented with lust or irregular desires. — **pūra**, mfn. fulfilling wishes, gratifying desires, BhP. — **prā**, mfn. id., RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (ām), n. the fulfilment of desire, AV.; Kauś.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **prada**, mfn. granting desires; (as), m. a kind of coitus, L. — **pradipa**, m., N. of a work. — **prāṇā**, m. questioning as one pleases, asking unrestrainedly, ŚBr. — **prastha**, m., N. of a town, gaṇa *mālādi*. — **prasthiya**, mfn. relating to that town, gaṇa *gaḥḍi*, Pān. iv, 2, 138. — **pri**, m. one whose wishes are fulfilled [Say.; 'son of Kāma-pra', N. of Marutta, BRD.], AitBr. viii, 21. — **priyakarī**, f. Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **phala**, m. a species of mango tree, L. — **baddha**, mfn. bound by love; (am), n. a wood, W. — **bala**, n. force of desire, sexual power, Bhpr. — **bāna**, m. an arrow of the god of love. — **bindu**, m. 'wish-drop', anything dropped into the fire to procure the fulfilment of a wish, drop of melted butter, BhP. — **bhāksha** (ed. *-bhakshya*), m. eating according to one's inclinations, Comm. on Yājñ. — **bhāj**, mfn. partaking of sensual enjoyment, enjoying all desires, KathUp. i, 24. — **bhoga**, ās, m. pl. gratification of desires, sensual gratification, Nal.; R.; BhP. — **mañjari**, f. 'love-bud', N. of a woman, Daś. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of desire, ŚBr.; BrArUp.; answering all desires, R. iv, 33, 6. — **mardana**, m. 'destroyer of the god of love', N. of Śiva, L. — **maha**, m. the festival of the god of love (on the day of full moon in the month Caitra or March-April), L. — **mālin**, m., N. of Gaṇēśa. — **mūḍha**, mfn. infatuated by lust, MW. — **mūta** (kāma-), mfn. strongly affected or impelled by love, RV. x, 10, 11. — **moha**, m. infatuation of lust. — **mohita**, mfn. infatuated by desire or love or passion. — **ratna**, n., N. of a

Tantra. — **rasa**, m. enjoyment of sexual love, MBh. — **rasika**, mfn. libidinous, Bhartṛ. — **rāja**, m., N. of a prince; of a poet. — **rūpa**, n. a shape assumed at will; (mfn.) assuming any shape at will, protean, MBh.; R.; Megh.; (as), m. a god, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people and of their country (east of Bengal and in the west part of Assam), Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha; — **dharma**, mfn. assuming any shape at will, protean, MBh.; R.; — **dharma-tva**, n. the state of assuming any form at will, R. — **nibandha**, m., N. of a work; — **pati**, m., N. of an author; — **yātrā-paddhati**, f., N. of a work; °podbhāvā, f. a kind of musk, Npr. — **rūpin**, mfn. assuming any shape at will, protean, ŚBr.; TP.; MBh.; R.; Suśr.; (as), m. a pole-cat, L.; a boar, L.; a Vidyā-dhara (a kind of subordinate deity), L.; (inī), f. the plant Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **rūpiya-nibandha**, m. = **rūpa-nibandha**. — **rekhā**, f. a harlot, courtesan (cf. *-lekha*), L. — **latā**, f. membrum virile, penis, L.; the plant Ipomoea (Quamoclit Pennata). — **lekha**, f. a harlot, courtesan (cf. *-rekha*), L. — **lola**, mfn. overcome with desire or passion, W. — **vat** (kāma-), mfn. being in love, enamoured, wanton, MBh.; R.; containing the word *kāma*, ŚBr.; (r), f. a species of Curcuma (Curcuma Aromatica, *dāru-haridra*); N. of a town. — **vāta** (kāma-), mf(ā)n. having the wish for a calf, having the wish in place of a calf, TB. iii, 12, 3, 2. — **vāra**, m. a gift chosen at one's own liking or will, BhP. — **varsha**, mfn. raining according to one's wishes. — **vallabha**, m. 'love's favourite', spring, W.; a species of mango tree, L.; the cinnamon tree; (ā), f. moonlight, L. — **vāsa**, m. subjection to love, MW. — **vaśya**, mfn. being in subjection to the god of love, enamoured, MBh. — **vasati**, f. an erotic term. — **vāda**, m. speech at will, Comm. on Yājñ.; (cf. Gaut. ii, 1.). — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling where one pleases, choosing or changing one's residence at will, Nal. — **vidhā**, mfn. wounded by the god of love; (as), m., N. of a man, gaṇa *kārtakauja-pādi*; (ās), m. pl. his descendants, ib. — **vivarjita**, mfn. freed from all desires, Up. — **vihantri**, mfn. disappointing desires, W. — **virya**, m. 'displaying heroism at will', N. of Garuda, MBh. i, 1240; iii, 14360. — **vrīksha**, m. a parasitical plant (*vandāka*, Vanda Roxburghii), L. — **vrīta**, mfn. eating licentiously, dissipated, Mn. v, 154; MBh.; R. — **vrīdhi**, f. increase of sexual desire or passion, L.; (is), m. a shrub of supposed aphrodisiac properties (called Kāma-ja in the Kāraṇika), L. — **vrīntā**, f. the trumpet flower (Bignonia suaveolens), L. — **verani**, v. l. in gaṇa *gaḥḍi* in the Kās. — **veraniya**, mfn. fr. the preceding, ib. — **vyākharin**, mfn. singing sweetly. — **śara**, m. 'love's shaft', an arrow of the god of love, Pañcat.; the mango tree, L.; °rōnmā-dini, f., N. of a Surāṅganā. — **śalya** (kāma-), mf(ā)n. having love for a shaft, AV. iii, 25, 2. — **śā-sana**, m. 'punisher of Kāma', N. of Śiva, Daś. — **śāstra**, n. a treatise on pleasure or sexual love, MBh.; = **-sūtra**, N. of several erotic works. — **śāila**, m., N. of a mountain, R. (ed. Bomb.) iv, 43, 28. — **samyoga**, m. attainment of desired objects, W. — **sakha**, m. 'Kāma's friend', spring, L.; the month Caitra, L.; the mango tree, L. — **samkalpa**, mfn. having all kinds of wishes, BrahmapUp. — **sanī**, mfn. fulfilling wishes, TāṇḍyaBr. — **samūha**, m. N. of a work of Ananta. — **santa**, m. Anuruddha (the son of Kāma-deva), L. — **sū**, mfn. gratifying wishes, Ragh.; (is), f., N. of Rukmiṇī, L. — **sūkta**, n. a kind of hymn, Hcat. — **sūtra**, n., N. of a treatise on sexual love by Vātsyāyana. — **seṇa**, m. N. of a king of Rāmavati; (ā), f. the wife of Nidhipati. — **hāni**, m., N. of a teacher. — **haituka**, mfn. caused or produced by mere desire, of one's own accord, Bhag. **Kāmāksha**, f. a form of Dakṣhāyaṇī. — **tantra**, n., N. of a work. **Kāmākshi**, f. a form of Durgā; N. of a district sacred to Durgā in Assam. **Kāmāṇḍya**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; (ā), f. a form of Durgā, VP.; N. of a Tantra; — **tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. **Kāmāgni**, m. the fire of love, passion, lust; — **saṃdīpana**, n. kindling the fire of lust, excitement of sexual love. **Kāmāṅkusa**, m. the pointed hook by which the god of love excites or inflames lovers; a finger nail (which plays an important part in erotic acts), L.; membrum virile, L. **Kāmāṅga**, m. the mango tree, Magnifera indica, L.; (ā), f. a particular Śruti, L. **Kāmātura**, mfn. love-sick, affected by love or desire; (as), m., N. of a man, Pañcat. **Kāmātman**, mfn. 'whose very essence is desire', consisting of

desire, indulging one's desires, given to lust, sensual, licentious, MBh.; Mn. vii, 27; desiring, wishing for, W.; *īma-tā*, f. passion, lust, Mn. ii, 2; R. ii, 21, 57. **Kāmādhikāra**, m. the influence of passion or desire, W.; that part of a Śāstra that relates to human wishes or desires, W. **Kāmādhishṭhita**, mfn. influenced or dominated by love, W. **Kāmānala**, m. the fire of love, passion, lust, W. **Kāmāndha**, mfn. blinded through love, blind with lust, Mn. vii, 27 (v. l.); Subh.; (as), m. 'blind from love,' the Indian cuckoo, L.; the falcon, L.; (ā), f. musk, L. **Kāmānni**, mfn. having as much food as one likes, TUp. iii, 10, 5. **Kāmābhikāma**, mfn. lustful, MW. **Kāmābhivaraṣaṇa**, n. granting of desires, BHP. **Kāmāyudha**, m. a species of the mango tree, L.; (am), n. the weapon or arrow of the god of love; membrum virile, W. **Kāmāyus**, m. a vulture, L.; N. of Garuḍa, L. **Kāmāraṇya**, n. a pleasure grove or wood, L. **Kāmārī**, m. 'love's adversary,' N. of Śiva, R. vii, 6, 31; Prasannar.; a mineral substance used in medicine, a sort of pyrites (= *viṣa-māshika*), L. — **Kāmārta**, mfn. afflicted by love or passion, in love, W. **Kāmārthin**, mfn. desirous of pleasure or love, amorous, MW.; *ṛithi-nagara*, n., N. of a town. **Kāmāvaca**, as, m. pl. the spheres or worlds of desire (six in number, also called *deva-loka*, q. v.), Buddh.; the gods or inhabitants of the worlds of desire (1. *cāturmahārāja-kāyikās*; 2. *trīyastrīṣas*; 3. *tushṭās*; 4. *yāmās*; 5. *nirmāṇa-ratayas*; 6. *paranirmūṭavāsa-varīṇas*), ib. **Kāmāvatāra**, m., N. of a metre consisting of four lines of six syllables each; N. of a work. **Kāmāvasāya**, m. suppression of the passions. **Kāmāvasāyitṛi**, mfn. one who or anything that suppresses or destroys passion or desire, L. **Kāmāvasāyin**, mfn. suppressing desire, W.; *yī-tā*, f., *yī-tva*, n. the power of suppressing desire (one of the eight supernatural faculties of Śiva), L.; (cf. *yatra-kām*). **Kāmāśana**, n. eating at will, unrestrained eating, ŚBr. vi. **Kāmāśaya**, m. the seat of desire, BHP. **Kāmāśoka**, m., N. of a king, Buddh. **Kāmāśrama**, m. the hermitage of the god of love, R. i, 25, 17; *-pada*, n. id., ib. **Kāmāśakta**, mfn. intent on gratifying desire, engrossed with love, deeply in love, W. **Kāmāśakti**, f. addiction to love, W. **Kāmāṣṭu**, mfn. desirous of sensual objects, ŚamavBr. **Kāmāśvara**, m., N. of Kubera, TĀr.; (ā), f., N. of a goddess; (am), n., N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP.; *-tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha; *-modaka*, m. or n. a kind of plant with aphrodisiac properties. **Kāmāśhta**, m. 'desired by Kāma,' the mango tree, Npr. **Kāmāśthāpya**, mfn. to be sent away at will, AitBr. vii, 29. **Kāmāśoda**, m. a particular Rāga; (ā), f. the plant Phaseolus trilobus, L.; a particular Rāgini (also *kāmāśā*). **Kāmāśoda**, n. a voluntary oblation of water to deceased friends &c. (exclusive of those for whom it is obligatory), PārGr. iii, 10; Yājñ. iii, 4. **Kāmāśmatte**, mfn. mad with love, Daś. **Kāmāśmatni**, f., N. of a Surāṅgaṇa. **Kāmāśpata**, mfn. overcome with passion or desire, W.; *-cittāṅga*, mfn. one whose mind and body are overcome with love, W. **Kāmāna**, mfn. lustful, sensual, lascivious, L. [cf. O. Pers. *kamana*, 'loving, true, faithful']; (ā), f. wish, desire, L.; the plant Vanda Roxburghii, Npr. **Kāmāniyaka**, n. loveliness, beauty, Naish. **Kāmam**, ind. (acc. of *kāma*, gaṇa *svarādi*, not in Kāś.) according to wish or desire, according to inclination, agreeably to desire, at will, freely, willingly, RV.; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh.; R. &c.; with pleasure, readily, gladly, MBh. iii, 208; Ragh.; (as a particle of assent) well, very well, granted, admitted that, indeed, really, surely, MBh. iii, 17195; R. v, 24, 4; Śak.; Bhārtṛ.; well and good, in any case, at any rate, MBh. iii, 310, 19; R. iv, 9, 105; v, 53, 11; Śak.; Dhūrtas.; (with *na*, 'in no case,' R. ii, 56, 17); granted that, in spite of that, notwithstanding, R. iv, 16, 50; Pāñcat. &c.; though, although, supposing that (usually with Impv.). R. vi, 95, 49 & 56; Ragh. ii, 43; Śāntiś. (*kāmaṇ*—*na* or *na tu* or *na ca*, rather than, e. g. *kāmam ā maraṇāt tishṭhē grihe kanyā—na enām prayacchet tu guṇa-hīnāya*, 'rather should a girl stay at home till her death, than that he should give her to one void of excellent qualities,' Mn. ix, 89; the negative sentence with *na* or *na tu* or *na ca* may also precede, or its place may be taken by an interrogative sentence, e. g. *kāmam nayatu māṃ devaḥ kām ardhenditmano hi me*, 'rather let the god take me, what is the use to

me of half my existence?' BHP. vii, 2, 54; *kāmaṇ*—*tu* or *kim tu* or *ca* or *punar* or *atāpī* or *tathāpī*, well, indeed, surely, truly, granted, though—however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, e. g. *kāmaṇ tvayā parityaktā gamishyāmi—imaṃ tu balaṇ samityaktū nārhaṣi*, 'granted that forsaken by thee I shall go—this child however thou must not forsake,' MBh. i, 3059; or the disjunctive particles may be left out, R.; Ragh. ii, 43; Śāntiś.; *yady-api*—*kāmaṇ tathāpī*, though—nevertheless, Prab.) **Kāmāṇ-gāmin**, see *kāma*. **Kāmāyā**, ind. (instr. of *kāma*, q. v.) only used with *brūhi* or *pra-brūhi* (e. g. *kāmāyā me brūhi deva kaṣ tvam*, 'for love of me, say, O god, who thou art,' MBh.) **Kāmāyāna**, mfn. (irreg. pr. p., Caus. √ *kam*) desiring, lust after, MBh.; BHP. x, 47, 17. **Kāmāyitṛi**, mfn. libidinous, lustful, desirous, L. **Kāmala**, mfn. libidinous, lustful, L.; (as), m. the spring, L.; dry and sterile soil, desert, L.; (as), m. f. a form of jaundice, Suśr.; Hcat.; excessive secretion or obstruction of bile, W.; (ā), f., N. of an Apsaras, L.; (ā), f., N. of a daughter of Rēpu (also called Rēpukā), Hariv. 1453. **Kāmalakikara**, mfn. fr. *kamala-kikara*, gaṇa *palady-ādi*. **Kāmalakīṭa**, mfn. fr. *kamala-kīṭa*, ib. **Kāmalabhida**, mfn. fr. *kamala-bhida*, ib. **Kāmalāyana**, as, m. a descendant of Kamala, N. of Upakosa, ChUp. iv, 10, 1. **Kāmalāyani**, is, m. a descendant of Kamala, Pravar. **Kāmali**, is, m. a descendant of Kamala, N. of a pupil of Vaiśampāyana, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 104, Kāś.; gaṇa *taulvaty-ādi* in the Kāś. **Kāmālaka**, mfn. customary in (or symptomatic of) jaundice, Car. vi, 18. **Kāmālin**, mfn. suffering from jaundice, Suśr.; (inas), m. pl. the school of Kamala, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 104, Kāś. **Kāmāyani**, f. a patr. of Śraddhā, RAnukr. 1. **Kāmi**, is, m. a lustful or libidinous man, L.; (is), f., N. of a Rati (wife of Kāma), L. 2. **Kāmi** (in comp. for *kāmin*). — **jana**, m. a lover. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. the state of a lover, love, desire. — **maha**, m. = *kāma-maha*, L. — **vallabha**, m. Ardea sibirica, L. **Kāmika**, mfn. desired, wished for, MBh. xiii, 6025; satisfying desires, MBh. iii, 13860; (ifc.) relating to or connected with a desire or wish; (as), m. a wild duck (*kāraṇḍava*), L.; N. of an author of Mantras; (ā), f. a mystical N. of the letter *t*; (am), n., N. of a work, Hcat. **Kāmīta**, mfn. wished, desired; (am), n. a wish, desire, longing, MBh. i, 58, 22; Kir. x, 44. **Kāmin**, mfn. desirous, longing after (acc. or in comp.); loving, fond, impassioned, wanton; amorous, enamoured, in love with (acc. or with *saha* or *sārdham*), RV.; AV.; Śāṅkhśr.; MBh.; R.; Śak. &c.; (ā), m. a lover, gallant, anxious husband; the ruddy goose (*cakra-vāka*), L.; a pigeon, L.; Ardea Sibirica, L.; a sparrow, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; (in), f. a loving or affectionate woman, Mn. vii, 112; R.; Megh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; a timid woman, L.; a woman in general, L.; a form of Devī, Hcat.; the plant Vanda Roxburghii, L.; the plant Curcuma aromatica, L.; a spirituous liquor, L. **Kāmini** (f. of *kāmin*, q. v.) = *kānta*, n. a metre consisting of four lines of six syllables each. — **priyā**, f. a kind of spirituous liquor, Npr. **Kāminīśa**, m. the plant Hyperanthera Moringa, L. **Kāmīna** or **kāmīla**, as, m. the plant Arca Triandra, L. **Kāmuka**, mfn(ā)n. wishing for, desiring, longing after (in comp.), R.; BHP.; loving, enamoured or in love with (acc.), TS. vi; (f. ā), desirous, lustful, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42; (as), m. a lover, gallant, R.; Ragh. xix, 33 &c.; (with gen.) Vārt. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69; a sparrow, L.; the plant Jonesia Asoka, L.; the creeping plant Gartnera racemosa, L.; a bow (v. l. for *kārmuka*), W.; a kind of pigeon, L.; N. of an author of Mantras; (ā), f., N. of Dākṣhyāyāṇi in Gandha-mādāna; a woman desirous of wealth &c., W.; (ā), f. a lustful woman, cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42, and Vop. iv, 26; a kind of crane, L. — **kāntā**, f. the plant Gartnera racemosa, L. — **tva**, n. desire, Megh.; Comm. on Mfich. **Kāmukāya**, Nom. Ā. 'yate', to act the part of a lover, p. 'yita', n. the actions or behaviour of a lover, Kathās. civ, 89.

Kāmukāyana, as, m. (gaṇa 1. *naḍḍi*) 'a descendant of Kāmuka,' N. of a teacher, Jaim.

1. **Kāmya**, Nom. P. 'yati', to have a desire for (only ifc., e. g. *putra-kāmyati*, to have a desire for children), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 9; Comm. on Pāṇ. viii, 3, 38 & 39; Vop. xxi, 1; Śāntiś.; Bhāṭṭ. ix, 59.

2. **Kāmya**, mfn(ā)n. desirable, beautiful, amiable, lovely, agreeable, RV.; VS.; R. ii, 25, 9; v, 43, 13; Ragh. vi, 30; Śāntiś. ii, 7; Bhāṭṭ. iii, 40; to one's liking, agreeable to one's wish, KātyŚr. iv, 5, 1; Śāṅkhśr. iii, 11, 5; ĀsvGr. iv, 7; optional (opposed to *nitya* or indispensable observance), performed through the desire of some object or personal advantage (as a religious ceremony &c.), done from desire of benefit or from interested motives, KātyŚr. xii, 6, 15; ĀsvŚr. ii, 10; ĀsvGr. iii, 6; Kauś. 5; ChUp. v, 2, 9; Mfn. ii, 2; MBh. &c.; (ā), f., N. of an Apsaras, MBh. i, 4820; Hariv.; of several women, VP. — **karmāna**, n. any act or ceremony done from interested or selfish motives. — **gir**, f. a pleasing sound, agreeable speech. — **tā**, f. loveliness, beauty, MBh. — **tva**, n. the state of being done from desire or from interested motives, selfishness, Jaim. v, 3, 34. — **dāna**, n. a desirable gift; voluntary gift. — **maraṇa**, n. voluntary death, suicide, W. — **vrata**, n. a voluntary vow. **Kāmyābhīprāya**, m. self-interested motive or purpose. **Kāmyāśhta**, mī, f. a particular eighth day, Hcat. **Kāmyēśhṭi**, f., N. of a work; *-antra*, n. id.

Kāmyaka, m., N. of a forest, MBh. iii, 218; 242 sqq.; of a lake, ib. ii, 1877.

Kāmyā, f. wish, desire, longing for or striving after (gen. or in comp., e. g. *putra-kāmyayā*, through desire for a son, R. i, 13, 36; Ragh. i, 35); will, purpose, intention (e. g. *yat-kāmyā*, irreg. instr. 'with which intention,' ŚBr. iii, 9, 3, 4), Mn.; MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; [cf. Zd. *khshathrō-kāmya*, 'wish for dominion,']

कामठ kāmāṭha, mfn. (fr. *kamāṭha*), peculiar or belonging to the tortoise, R. i, 45, 30.

Kāmāṭhaka, m., N. of a Naga, MBh. i, 2157.

कामण्डलु kāmāṇḍala, mfn. (fr. *kamāṇḍalu*), contained in a water-pot, Hcar.; (am), n. the business or trade of a potter, gaṇa *yuvādi*.

Kāmāṇḍaleya, as, m. a metron. fr. *kamāṇḍalū*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 135, Kāś.; vii, 1, 2; (ā), f., gaṇa *śāṅga-ravādi*.

कामन्द kāmānda, as, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh. xii, 4535 ff.

Kāmāndaka, as, m. = *kāmānda*, ib. 4534; (ā), f., N. of a Buddhist priestess, Mālatim.; N. of a town, Kathās.; (am), n., N. of a work, Comm. on Up. iv, 75.

Kāmāndaki, is, m. 'son of Kamandaka,' N. of the author of a *nīti-śāstra* called *Nīti-śāra* (in which are embodied the principles of his master Cāṇakya). **Kāmāndakiya**, mfn. relating to or composed by Kāmāndaki, Daś.

कामेरी kāmēri, f., N. of a locality.

काम्पिल kāmṭila, as, m., N. of a country (believed to be situated in the north of India), L.; (ā), f. its capital, W.

Kāmpilya, as, m., N. of a country, L.; of one of the five sons of Hary-āśva or Bharmyāśva (called collectively Pañcālas), VP.; BHP.; of a plant (probably a Crinum, cf. *kampila* and *kāmpila*), L.; a perfume (commonly Sunda Rocanī), L.; (ā, am), f., n., N. of a city of the Pañcālas, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; VP.

Kāmpilyaka, as, m. an inhabitant of Kāmpilya, Pat.; N. of a plant (= *kāmpilya*), Mālatim. (ed. Bomb. v. l.)

Kāmpilla, as, m. (= *kāmpilya*), N. of a country (said to be in the north-west of India), L.; of a plant, L.; of a perfume and drug, L.

Kāmpillaka, as, m. (= *kāmpilya*), N. of a plant, Mālatim.; (ikā), f. id., L.; a drug (commonly called Sunda Rocanī), L.; a perfume, L.; (am), n. a kind of medicinal substance (*śunḍā-rocanikā*), Suśr.

Kāmpila, as, m. (= *kāmpilya*), N. of a plant, Kauś.; (mf(ā)n.), coming from that plant, ib.; (am), n., N. of a town, Comm. on VS. xxiii, 18. — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling in that town, VS. xxii, 18.

काम्बल kām̐bala, mfn. (fr. *kambala*), covered with a woollen cloth or blanket (as a carriage), L.

Kāmbalika, *as*, n. sour milk mixed with whey and vinegar, gruel, barley-water, Car.; Suśr.

Kāmbalikāyana, *mfn.* (fr. *kāmbalikā*), *gaṇa* *pakṣhādī*.

कामुविक *kāmbavika*, *as*, m. (fr. *kāmbu*), a dealer in shells, maker or vendor of shell ornaments, L.

Kāmbukā, *f.* (= *kāmb*?) *Physalis flexuosa*, L.

कामुव *kāmbuva*, *as*, m., N. of a locality (? *ḍhakka*), Rājat. iii, 227.

काम्बोज *kāmbōja*, *mfn.* (fr. *kāmbōja*, *gaṇas* *sindhu-ādi & kacchādī*), born in or coming from Kamboja (as horses), R. v, 12, 36 &c.; (*as*), m. a native of Kamboja (a race who, like the Yavanas, shave the whole head; originally a Kshatriya tribe, but degraded through its omission of the necessary rites, W.); a prince of the Kambojas, MBh. i, 6995; a horse of the Kamboja breed, W.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people = Kamboja, Mn. x, 44; MBh.; R.; Ragh.; BhP.; Rājat.; the plant *Rottleria tinctoria* (commonly Punna), L.; a kind of white Mimosa, L.; (*ī*), f. the plant *Glycine debilis*, L.; a kind of Mimosa, L.; the tree *Abrus precatorius*, L.; the plant *Serratula anthelmintica*, L.

Kāmbōjaka, *mfn.* born in or coming from Kamboja, *gaṇa* *kacchādī*, Pān. iv, 2, 134; (*īkā*), f. the white *Abrus*, Npr.

Kāmbōjī, *ī*, f. (metrically for *kāmbōjī*) the plant *Glycine debilis*, Suśr.

Kāmbōjinī, *f.*, N. of an attendant on Devī.

काम्ल *kāmḷa*, *mfn.* (fr. 2. *kā* + *amla*), slightly acid, acidulous, W.

काय 1. *kāyā*, *mfn.* (fr. 3. *ka*, Pān. iv, 2, 25), relating or devoted to the god Ka (Prajā-pati, RV. x, 121), VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (*as*), m. one of the eight nodes of marriage (= Prajāpatya, see *vi-vāha*), Mn. iii, 38; Yājñ. i, 60; (*am*), n. part of the hand sacred to Prajā-pati, the root of the little finger, Mn. ii, 58 & 59.

काय 2. *kāya*, *as*, m. (√*ci*, Pān. iii, 3, 41), the body, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; the trunk of a tree, R.; the body of a lute (the whole except the wires), L.; assemblage, collection, multitude, SaddhP.; principal, capital, Nār.; Bṛhasp.; a house, habitation, L.; a butt, mark, L.; any object to be attained, L.; natural temperament, L. — **kāraṇa-kartṛi-tva**, n. activity in performing bodily acts. — **klesā**, m. bodily suffering, toil, Mn.; MBh. iii, 1472. — **cikitsā**, f. 'body-cure,' treatment of bodily diseases, Suśr. — **danḍa**, m. complete command over one's body, Mn. xii, 10. — **bandhana**, u. 'body-fastening,' a girdle, Buddh. — **vat**, *mfn.* embodied, Mcar. — **vadha**, m., N. of an Asura, VP. — **valana**, n. 'body-fence,' armour, L. — **śuddhi**, f. = *cikitsā*, VP. — **stha**, m. 'dwelling in the body,' the Supreme Spirit, L.; a particular caste or man of that caste, the Kāyath or writer caste (born from a Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother), Yājñ.; Mṛicch. &c.; (*ā*), f. a woman of that caste, L.; Myrobalanus Chebula, L.; Emblica officinalis, Bhpr.; Ocimum sanctum, L.; a drug (commonly Kakoli), L.; cardamoms, L.; (*ī*), f. the wife of a Kāyath or writer, L. — **sthālī**, f. a red variety of Bignonia, Npr. — **sthiḥ**, f. (= *sthā*) a drug (commonly Kakoli), Npr. — **sthita**, *mfn.* situated in the body, corporeal. **Kāyāgni**, m. 'body-fire,' the digestive secretion, Car. **Kāyārohana** and **Kāyāvārohana**, n. two names of places. **Kāyotsarga**, m. a kind of religious austerity, Jain.

Kāyaka, *mfn.* (fr. *kā* + *ya*), belonging or relating to the body, &c., corporeal, L.; (*as*), m. *ī* = *kāya*, body, Sarvad.; (*īkā*), f. (with or without *vriddhi*), interest obtained from capital, &c., Mn. viii, 153; Gaut. xii, 35. [*Kāyikā vriddhi*, f. interest consisting in the use of an animal or any capital stock pawned or pledged; service rendered by the body of an animal (as a cow, &c.) pledged and used by the person to whom it is pledged; or (according to some) interest of which the payment does not affect the principal.]

Kāyika, *mfn.* performed with the body, Mn. xii, 8; MBh. xviii, 303; corporeal, Suśr. &c.; (*ī*), belonging to an assemblage or multitude, Buddh.

कायमान 1. *kāyamāna*, *am*, n. a hut made of grass or thatch, Kād.; Vāsav.

Kāyamānika-niketana, *am*, n. id., Vāsav.

कायमान 2. *kāyamāna*, *mfn.* (pr. p. *Ā. √3. kā*?) shunning, avoiding, RV. iii, 9, 2.

काय्य *kāyavya*, *as*, m., N. of a man, MBh. xii, 4854 ff.

कार 1. *kāra*, *mfn.* (√1. *kṛi*, Pān. iii, 2, 23), making, doing, working, a maker, doer (īfc., see *kumbha-k*?, *yajña-k*?, *suvarṇa-k*); an author (e.g. *vārttika-k*); (*as*), m. (īfc.) an act, action (see *kāma-k*?, *puruṣa-k*); the term used in designating a letter or sound or indeclinable word (e.g. *a-k*?, *ka-k*?, qq. vv.; *eva-k*?, the word *eva*; *phūt-k*?, q. v.), Prāt.; Mn. &c.; effort, exertion, L.; determination, L.; religious austerity, L.; a husband, master, lord, L.; (*as* or *ā*), m. or f. act of worship, song of praise, Divyāv.; (*ī*), f., N. of a plant (= *kārikā*, *kāryū*, &c.). L. — **kāra**, *mfn.* (fr. *ī*), doing work, acting as agent (?), Pān. iii, 2, 21. **Kāravara**, n. a man of a mixed and low caste (born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother, working in leather and hides), Mu. x, 36 = MBh. xiii, 2588.

1. **Kāraka**, *mfn.* (fr. *kā* + *ra*), (generally īfc.) making, doing, acting, who or what does or produces or creates, MBh. &c. (cf. *siṅha-k*?, *kṛtsna-k*?, *śilpa-k*); intending to act or do, Pān. ii, 3, 70, Sch.; (*am*), n. 'instrumental in bringing about the action denoted by a verb (= *kriyā-hetu* or *nimitta*), the notion of a case (but not co-extensive with the term case; there are six such relations accord. to Pān., viz. *karman*, *karana*, *kartṛi*, *sampradāna*, *apādāna*, *adhikarana*, qq. vv. The idea of the genitive case is not considered a *kāraka*, because it ordinarily expresses the relation of two nouns to each other, but not the relation of a noun and verb). — **gupti**, f. a sentence with a hidden subject, Sāh. — **parīkṣā**, f., N. of a work on the cases. — **vat**, *mfn.* (Pān. v, 2, 115, Vārtt. 2) relating to one who is active in anything, W.; instrumental, causal, W. — **vāda**, m. a treatise on the cases by Rudra. — **vicāra**, m., N. of a work. — **hetu**, m. the efficient cause. **Kārakānvitā**, f. = *kriyā*, Gal.

Kāraka, *mfn.* (fr. *kar*), of or relating to the finger-nail, W.; (*as*), m. (for *orūja*) a young elephant, W.

1. **Kāraṇa**, *am*, n. cause, reason, the cause of anything (gen., also often loc.), KātyŚr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; instrument, means; motive; origin, principle; a cause (in phil., i.e. that which is invariably antecedent to some product, cf. *samavāyī-k*?, *asamavāyī-k*?, *nimitta-k*); an element, elementary matter, Yājñ. iii, 148; Bhag. xviii, 13; the origin or plot of a play or poem, Sāh.; that on which an opinion or judgment is founded (a sign, mark; a proof; a legal instrument, document), Mn.; MBh. &c.; an organ of sense, Ragh. xvi, 22 &c.; an action, MBh. xii, 12070; agency, instrumentality, condition, Kathās. cxiii, 178; 'the cause of being,' a father, W.; 'cause of creation,' a deity, W.; the body, L.; a kind of musical instrument, L.; a sort of song, L.; a number of scribes or Kāyasthas, W.; (*ā*), f. pain, agony, Daś.; an astronomical period, W. [*Kāraṇāt*, from some cause or reason, RPrāt. iii, 13; Mn. viii, 355; *kasmāt kāraṇāt*, from what cause? *mama kāraṇāt*, for my sake, R. &c.; *a-kāraṇena*, without a reason, Yājñ. ii, 234; *yena kāraṇena*, because; *ya-min kāraṇa*, from which motive, wherefore.] — **kāraṇa**, n. a primary cause, elementary cause, atom, W. — **kāritam**, ind. in consequence of, R. ii, 58, 24. — **gata**, *mfn.* referred to a cause, resolved into first principles, W. — **guṇa**, m. 'a quality of cause,' an elementary or causal property, Sīmukhyak. 14; *ṛṇa-bhava-guṇa*, m. a secondary or derivative property (as form, taste, smell, &c. produced by combinations of elementary or causal particles), Bhāṣāp. 95. — **tas**, ind. fr. a certain reason (cf. *kārya-k*?), Ragh. x, 19. — **tā**, f. causality, causation, Kum. ii, 6; — **vāda**, m., N. of a work. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, MBh. xiii, 38; BhP. &c. — **dhvaṇsa**, m. removal of a cause. — **dhvaṇsa**, *mfn.* (fr. *dhvā*), removing a cause. — **dhvaṇsin**, *mfn.* id. — **bhūta**, *mfn.* become a cause. — **māli**, f. 'a series or chain of causes,' a particular figure in rhet., Sāh. — **vat**, *mfn.* having a cause, Nyāyad. — **vādin**, m. 'cause-declarer,' a complainant, plaintiff, W. — **vāri**, n. primeval water, the water produced and created (from which as from an original reservoir the Hindūs suppose all the water in the universe to be supplied), W. — **vihiṇa**, *mfn.* destitute of a cause or reason, unreasonable. — **śarīra**, n. 'causal body,' the original embryo or source of the body existing with the Universal impersonal Spirit and equivalent to A-viḍyā (equivalent also to Māyā, and when investing the impersonal Spirit causing it to become the Personal God or Īśvara, KTL., p. 35 & 36), Vedān-

tas. **Kāraṇākṣhepa**, m. (in rhet.) an objection raised to the cause of a phenomenon, Kāvyaḍ. **Kāraṇākhyā**, f. (with the Pāsupatas) a N. of the organs of perception and action, of Buddhi, Ahaṃkāra, and Manas. **Kāraṇānvita**, *mfn.* possessed of a cause or reason, following as an effect fr. its cause. **Kāraṇābhāva**, m. absence of cause. **Kāraṇottara**, n. answer to a charge, denial of the cause (of complaint; e.g. acknowledgment that a debt was incurred, but assertion that it has been repaid, &c.)

Kāraṇaka, *īfc.* = 1. *kāraṇa*, cause, Sāh.

Kārapika, *mfn.* (*gaṇa* *kāry-ādi*) 'investigating, ascertaining the cause,' a judge, Pāncat.; a teacher, MBh. ii, 167.

Kāram (√1. *kṛi*), *adv.* ind. p. īfc. (see *svāhā-k*?, ŚBr.; *namas-k*?, *cauraṃ-k*?, *ākrośati*, he abuses a person by calling him a thief, Pān. iii, 4, 26, Sch.; *svādum-k*?, ib., Kāś. &c.)

Kārayat, *yamāṇa*, pr. p. Caus. √*kṛi*, q. v.

Kārayitavya, *mfn.* to be caused or effected or made to do, R.; Pāncat. xxiv. — **dakṣha**, *mfn.* clever at performing what has to be done, Kum. vii, 27.

Kārayitṛi, *mfn.* causing or instigating to act or do, Mn. xii, 12; MBh.; performer of a religious ceremony, Heat.

Kārayishnu, *mfn.* causing to act or perform, Vop.

1. **Kāri**, *ī*, m. f. an artist, artificer, mechanic, Pān. iv, 1, 152; (*īs*), f. action, act, work (only used in questions), Pān. iii, 3, 110.

Kārikā (f. of *kāraka*), a female dancer, L.; a business, L.; trade, L.; concise statement in verse of (esp. philos. and gramm.) doctrines, MBh. ii, 453 &c.; torment, torture, L.; interest, L.; N. of a plant, L.; (*ās*), f. pl. or more commonly *Harī-kārikās*, the Kārikās of Bhartṛi-hari, i.e. the verses contained in his gramm. work *Vākya-padiya* (q. v.) — **nibandha**, m., N. of a work. **Kārikāvalī**, f., N. of a work.

Kārita, *mfn.* īfc. caused to be made or done, brought about, effected, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*ā*), f. (scil. *vriddhi*) forced to be paid, interest exceeding the legal rate of interest, Gaut.; Comm. on Mn. viii, 153; (*am*), n. the Caus. form of a verb, Nir. i, 13. — **vat**, *mfn.* one who has caused to be made or done.

Kāritānta, *mfn.* ending with a Caus. affix, APrāt. 1. **Kārin**, *mfn.* (Pān. v, 2, 72) doing, making, effecting, producing, acting, an actor, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (mostly īfc., ŚBr.; Mn. &c.); (*ī*), m. a mechanic, tradesman, L.

कार 2. *kāra*, *as*, m. (= 2. *kara*) tax, toll, royal revenue, Pān. vi, 3, 10; a heap of snow or a mountain covered with it, L.; (*mfn.*) produced by hail, Suśr. — **kukṣhiya**, m., N. of the country of king Śālva on the skirts of the Himalaya ridge in the N.W. of Hindūstān, L.; (*ās*), m. pl. the people of this country, L. — **mihikā**, f. camphor (?), L.

2. **Kāraka**, *am*, n. hail-water, L.

कार 3. *kārd*, *as*, m. (√2. *kṛi*), a song or hymn of praise, RV.; a battle song, RV.

2. **Kāri**, *mfn.* raising hymns of praise, VS. xxx, 6 & 20.

2. **Kārin**, *mfn.* rejoicing, praising, RV.

कार 4. *kāra*, *as*, m. (√2. *kṛi*), killing, slaughter, L.

2. **Kāraṇa**, *am*, n. killing, injury, L.

कारञ्ज *kārañja*, *mfn.* produced by or coming fr. the tree *Karājha* (*Pongamia glabra*), Suśr.; (*ī*), f. a kind of pepper, L.

काराड *kāraṇḍa*, *as*, m. a sort of duck, R. vii, 31, 21; (cf. *kāraṇḍa*). — **vatī**, f. 'abounding in *Kāraṇḍas*,' N. of a river, *gaṇa* *ajirdī*; Comm. on Pān. vi, 1, 220. — **vyūha**, m., N. of a Buddha, L.; of a Buddhist work; (cf. *kāraṇḍa-vy*°)

Kāraṇḍava, *as*, m. = *kāraṇḍa*, MBh.; R. &c.

कारतन्विका *kāratantavikā* or *ōki*, f., fr. *kara-tantu*, Pān. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 3 & 24, Pat.

कारधम *kāramdhama*, *as*, m. (fr. *karam-dh*°), a patr. of Avikshit, MBh. xiv, 63 & 80; (*am*), n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. i, 7841.

Kāramdhamin, *ī*, m. a brazier, worker in mixed or white metal, L.; an assayer, L.

कारपच *kārapacava*, N. of a region near the Yamunā, TāṇḍyaBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.

कारपथ *kārapatha*. See *kārāp*°.

कारभ *kārabha*, *mfn.* (fr. *kar*°), produced by or coming fr. a camel, Car.; Suśr.

कारमिहिका *kāra-mihikā*. See 2. *kāra*.

कारम्भा *kārambhā*, f. (cf. *kar*°), N. of a plant bearing a fragrant seed (commonly *Priyangu*), L.

कारव *kā-rava*, as, m. 'making the sound *kā*,' a crow, L.; N. of a man, *Śaṅskarak*.

कारवल्ली *kāravallī*, f. *Momordica Charantia*, Car.; (cf. *kāravella* and *kāṇḍira*.)

कारवी *kāravī*, f. the *Asa foetida* plant or its leaf (= *Hingū-parṇī*), L.; *Celosia cristata*, L.; a kind of anise (*Anethum Sowa*), L.; *Nigella indica*, Bhpr.; a kind of fennel, ib.; a small kind of gourd, L.; *Carum Carvi*, Bhpr.

कारवेल्ल *kāravella*, as, m. the gourd *Momordica Charantia*, Suśr.; (f. id., Bhpr.; (am), n. its fruit, L.

कारवेल्लाका, as, m. and **प्लिक**, f. id., Suśr.

कारव्य *kāravya*. See 2. *kāru*.

कारस्कर *kāraskara*, as, m. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 156), N. of a poisonous medicinal plant, BhP. v, 14, 12; a tree in general, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1804; viii, 2066; (vv. ll. *kāraskāra* and *kāraskṛita*.) **कारस्कराक्षिक**, f. (√*ak*), a centipede or worm resembling it, L.

कारा *kārā*, f. (√*i*. *kṛi*?), a prison, Vikr.; Daś.; binding, confinement, *gaṇa bhīdādi*; the part of a lute below the neck (for deadening the sound), L.; pain, affliction, L.; a female messenger, L.; a female worker in gold, L.; a kind of bird, L. — **गारा** (*kārāg*°), n. a gaol or place of confinement, Daś.; Balar. — **गुप्ता**, mfn. 'prison-confined,' imprisoned. — **गृहा**, n. a prison-house, Ragh. &c. — **पला**, m. prison-guard. — **भू**, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 84, Kāś. — **वसा**, m. a prison, Daś. — **वेसमान**, n. id., Balar. — **स्था**, mfn. imprisoned, Kathās.

काराधुनी *kāradhunī*, f. a kind of musical instrument (Sāy.; 'battle-cry,' NBD.), RV. i, 180, 8.

कारापथ *kārapatha*, as, m., N. of a country, Ragh. xv, 90; (v. l. *kārup*°, R. vii; *kāraṣ*°, VP.)

कारायिका *kārayikā*, f. = *karāy*°, L.

कारीर *kārīra*, mfn. (*gaṇa palāśādi*) made of the shoots of reed, Lalit.; Pāṇ. iv, 3, 135, Kāś.; (i), f. (scil. *śhī*) 'connected with the fruit of the plant *Capparis aphylla*,' a sacrifice in which this fruit is used, MaitrS.; Kāth. &c.

कारिर्या, mfn. connected with the sacrifice called *karirī*, *ĀtrAnukr*.

कारीष *kārīṣa*, mfn. (fr. *kar*°), produced from or coming from dung, Suśr.; (am), n. a heap of dung, L.; (Hariv. 4355 misprinted for *kar*°.)

कारिशी, is, m., N. of a man, MBh. xiii, 254; (ayas), m. pl., N. of a family, Hariv.

कार 1. *kāru*, us, m. f. (fr. √*i*. *kṛi*), a maker, doer, artisan, mechanic, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; (us), m. 'architect of the gods,' N. of Viśva-karman, L.; an art, science, L.; mfn. (only etymological) horrible, MBh. i, 1657. — **कार**, m. 'mechanical thief,' burglar, L. — **जा**, m. anything produced by an artist or mechanic, any piece of mechanism or product of manufacture, L.; a young elephant, L.; an ant-hill, L.; froth, foam, L.; sesamum growing spontaneously, L.; the tree *Mesua ferrea*, L.; red ornament, L. — **हस्ता**, m. the hand of an artisan, Mn. v, 129.

कारुका, as, f. m. f. an artisan, artificer, Mn.; MBh.; VarBrS. — **सिद्धान्तिन**, *inas*, m. pl., N. of a Śaiva sect, Comm. on Bādar. ii, 2, 37.

कार 2. *kāru*, us, m. (fr. √*i*. *kṛi*), one who sings or praises, a poet, RV.; AV.; (avas), m. pl., N. of a family of Rishis, *GopBr*. — **द्वेशिन**, mfn. hating the singer, MaitrS. — **ध्याय** (*kāru*-), mfn. favouring or supporting the singer, RV.

कारव्या, mfn. 'relating to the singer,' (ās), f. pl. (scil. *ṛicas*), N. of certain verses of the AV. (xx, 127, 11-14), *ĀitBr*. vi, 32.

1. **कारुण्या**, mfn. praiseworthy [Comm.], TBr. ii.

कारुणिक *kāruṇika*, mfn. (fr. *karuṇa*), compassionate, MBh. &c. — **तृ**, f. compassion, BhP.

2. **कारुण्या**, am, n. compassion, kindness, MBh.; R. &c. — **धेनु**, m. 'compassion-cow,' N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **वेदिन**, mfn. compassionate, R. &c.; °*di-tva*, n. compassion, R. — **सूत्रा**, n., N. of a Sūtra.

कारुण्डिका *kāruṇḍikā*, °*ṇḍi*, f. a leech, L.

कारुपथ *kārupatha*. See *kārāp*°.

कारुविदा *kāruvidā*, f. ? *GopBr*. i, 2, 21.

कारुष *kāruṣa*, as, m. (*gaṇa bharguādi*) a prince of the *Kārūshas*, Hariv. 4964; BhP.; (ās), m. pl. (= *kar*°), N. of a country, MBh. ii, 1864; of a people, MBh.; BhP.; VP.; (as), m. (= *kar*°), N. of a son of Manu, MBh.; an intermediate caste or man of that caste, Mn. x, 23.

कारुशका, mfn. reigning over the *Kārūshas*, MBh. i, 2700.

कारेणव *kāreṇava*, mfn. (fr. *kareṇu*), drawn from a female elephant (as milk), Suśr.; a patr. of *Palakāpya*, L.

कारेणुपल्लयाना, as, m. a descendant of *Kāreṇupālī*, *gaṇa tauḷvāly-ādi*.

कारेणुपल्लि, is, m. a son or descendant of *Kāreṇu-pāla*, ib.

कारोतर *kārotarā*, as, m. a filtering vessel or a cloth used to purify the liquor called *Surā*, RV. i, 116, 7; VS.; ŚBr. &c.

कारोतमा, as, m. the froth of *Surā*, L.

1. **कारोतारा**, as, m. id., L.; a well, L.

कारोती *kārotī*, f., N. of a river or of a locality, ŚBr. ix, 5, 2, 15.

कारोत्तर 2. *kārōttara*, mfn. followed by *kāra*, TPTrāt.

कार्केट्य *kārkatya*, as, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa vākīndī* (Kāś.)

कार्कट्यायनि, is, m. a patr. fr. °*tya*, ib.

कार्केण *kārkaṇa*, m(f)i n. (fr. *krikaṇa*), relating to a pheasant, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 145; *gaṇa śuṇḍikādi*.

कार्कन्धव *kārkaṇdhava*, m(f)i n. coming from or belonging to the plant *Karkandhū* (q.v.), *gaṇa bīlvādi*.

कार्कलासेय *kārkalāseya*, as, m. (fr. *krikalāśā*), N. of a man, *gaṇa śubhrādi*.

कार्कवाकव *kārkaṇvāka*, m(f)i n. (fr. *krika-vāku*), relating to a cock, W.

कार्कश्य *kārkaśya*, am, n. (fr. *karkaśa*), roughness, hardness, Suśr. &c.; rough labour, MBh. xiii, 5551; firmness, sternness, Pañcat. &c.

कार्कष *kārkaṣa*, v. l. for *kārkatya*, q.v.

कार्किक *kārkaṇika*, mfn. (fr. *karka*), resembling a white horse, Pāṇ. v, 3, 110.

कार्कोट *kārkoṭa*, as, m., N. of a serpent-demon, Kathās.

कार्कोटका, as, m. id., ib.; (am), n., N. of a town, ib.

कार्णे *kārṇa*, mfn. (fr. *kārṇa*), relating to the ear, L.; a patr. fr. *kārṇa*, *gaṇa śivādi*; (am), n. ear-wax, W.; an ear-ring, W.

कार्णकारा, is, m. a patr. fr. *kārṇa-kharaṇa*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 58, Pat.

कार्णचिद्रिका, mfn. (fr. *kārṇa-chedhiraṇa*), (a well) shaped like the opening of the ear, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 79, Kāś.

कार्णवेश्ठा, m(f) n. (fr. *kārṇa-veshṭhaka*), ornamented with or fit for ear-rings, Pāṇ. v, 1, 99, Kāś.

कार्णाश्रवा, am, n. (fr. *kārṇa-śrava*), N. of a Sāman, Tāṇḍyabr.; ArshBr.; Lāṭy.

कार्णायनि, mfn. fr. *kārṇa*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

कार्णि, mfn. id., *gaṇa sutam-gamādi*.

कार्णिका, m(f) n. relating to the ear, W.

कार्णोत्तभाषा *kārṇōtṭabhāṣā*, f. the dialect of *Karṇāṣa*.

कार्ति 1. *kārta*, mfn. (fr. *i*. *kṛit*), relating to or treating of the *kṛit* suffixes, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 66, Kāś.

कार्ति 2. *kārta*, as, m. (fr. *kṛitā*), N. of a son of Dharma-netra, Hariv. 1845; a patr. in the compound *kārta-kaṇḍapau*, nom. du. m., which begins a *Gaṇa* of Pāṇ. (vi, 2, 37).

कार्तायासा, am, n. (irreg. fr. *kṛita-yaśa*), N. of a Sāman, Tāṇḍyabr.; ArshBr.; Lāṭy.

कार्तायुगा, mfn. relating to the *Kṛita* age, MBh. i, 3600; xii, 2681.

कार्ताविर्या, as, m. 'son of *Kṛita-vīrya*,' N. of Arjuna (a prince of the Haihayas, killed by *Parāśura*), MBh. &c.; N. of one of the Cakravartins (emperors of the world in *Bhārata-varsha*), Jain.

कार्तासवरा, am, n. (fr. *kṛita-sv*°), gold, MBh.; BhP.; the thorn-apple, W.

कार्तांतिका, as, m. an astrologer, Daś.

कार्तारथा, am, n. (fr. *kṛitārtha*), the attainment of an object, Sāh.

कार्ति, is, m. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 42, Vārtt. 3) a son or descendant of *Kṛita*, Hariv. 1082; (ayas), m. pl., N. of his family, ib. — **सिंहा-देवा**, m., N. of a man.

कार्तिक *kārttika*, as, m. (fr. *kṛittikā*, q.v.; with or without *māsa*), N. of a month corresponding to part of October and November (the twelfth month of the year, when the full moon is near the Pleiades), Pāṇ.; Lāṭy.; MBh. &c.; N. of Skanda (see *kārttikeya*), *BrahmaV*.; of a Varsha; of a medical author; (as or am), m. n., N. of the first year in Jupiter's period of revolution, VarBrS.; Sūryas.; (am), n., N. of a Tirtha, MatsyaP. — **कुण्डा**, m., N. of a physician, Comm. on Suśr. — **महामन**, m. 'the greatness of *Kārttika*,' N. of a treatise on the festivals of that month. — **महāstmya**, n., N. of a section of the *PadmaP*. — **संलि**, m. rice ripening in the month *Kārttika* (forming the principal harvest in India), W. — **सिद्धānta**, m., N. of a scholiast on the *Mugha-bodha*. **कार्तिकōtsava**, m. a festival on the day of full moon in the month *Kārttika*, L.

कार्तिकिका, mfn. taking place in *Kārttika*, Vām.; (as), m. the month *Kārttika*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 23.

कार्तिकि, f. of *kārttikā* above, (with or without *rātri*) the night of full moon in the month *Kārttika*, the day on which the moon stands in the constellation *Kṛittikā*, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; the night of new moon in the month *Kārttika*, Jain.; the *śakti* of *Kārttikeya*, *BrahmaP*. — **vrata**, n., N. of a particular religious observance.

कार्तिकेया, as, m., N. of a son of Śiva and *Pārvatī* (popularly regarded as god of war, because he leads the *Gaṇas* or hosts of Śiva against the demon hosts, see R.T.L. p. 213; accord. to one legend he was son of Śiva without the intervention of *Pārvatī*, the generative energy of Śiva being cast into the fire and then received by the Ganges, whence he is sometimes described as son of *Agni* and *Gaṅgā*; when born he was fostered by the six *Kṛittikās*, q.v., and these offering their six breasts to the child he became six-headed; he is also called *Kumāra*, *Skanda*, and *Subrahmanya*; his N. *Kārttikeya* may be derived from his foster mothers or from the month *Kārttika* as the best for warfare: in the *Mṛicch*. and elsewhere he is regarded as presiding over thieves), MBh. &c. — **प्रास**, f. 'mother of *Kārttikeya*,' N. of *Pārvatī*.

कार्तिक *kārtisna*, am, n. (fr. *kṛitsnā*; probably for the next), the whole, totality, Suśr.

कार्तन्या, am, n. id., MBh. &c.; (ena), iud. in full, entirely, Mn. iii, 183.

कार्दम *kārdama*, m(f)i n. (fr. *kardama*), made of mud, muddy, filled or covered with mud, R. v, 27, 16; Pāṇ. iv, 2, 2, Kāś.; belonging to *Prajāpati Kardama*, BhP. iii, 24, 6.

कार्दमि, is, m. a son of *Kardama* (see *Idā*), R. vii, 87, 29.

कार्दमिका, m(f) n. Pāṇ. iv, 2, 2, Vārtt. n. muddy, Daś.

कार्दमेया, as, m. = *kārdami*, R. vii.

कार्पट *kārpata*, as, m. (fr. *karpaṭa*), 'one dressed in ragged garments,' a beggar, petitioner, snitor, L.; lac, L.

कार्पातिका, as, m. a pilgrim, Kathās.; a caravan of pilgrims, W.; a deceiver, rogue, BhavP.; a trusty follower, Hcar.; an experienced man of the world, L.; N. of a pilgrim, Kathās.

कार्पाणी *kārpāṇī*, f. gladness, Npr.

कार्पण्य *kārpāṇya*, am, n. (fr. *kṛipāṇa*), poverty, pitiful circumstances, MBh. &c.; R.; poorness of spirit, weakness, ib.; parsimony, niggardliness, Hit. &c.; compassion, pity, BhP. v, 8, 10.

कार्पाण *kārpāṇā*, am, n. (fr. *kṛipāṇa*), a sword-fight [Sāy.], RV. x, 22, 10.

कार्पास *kārpāsa*, m(f) i, L. n. (fr. *karpāsa*;

gaṇa *bilvādi*), made of cotton, cottony, *Āśvār*, Lāty.; Mn. &c.; (*as, am*), m. n. cotton, cotton cloth, &c.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; paper, W.; (*i*), f. the cotton plant, Suśr. — **tāntava**, n. texture made of cotton, Mn. xii, 64. — **nāśikā**, f. a spindle, L. — **saṇṭrika**, n. — **tāntava**, Yājñ. ii, 179. **Kārpāsāsthī**, n. the seed of the cotton plant, Mn. iv, 78.

Kārpāsaka, mfn. made of cotton, W.; (*ikā*), f. the cotton plant, L.

Kārpāsika, mf(i)n. made of cotton, MBh. &c.

कार्पूर *kārpūra*, mfn. (fr. *karpūra*), made of camphor, Hcat.

Kārpūra, mfn. fr. *karpūra*, gaṇa *suṣvāstv-ādi*.

Kārpūreya, mfn., N. of a man, gaṇa *subhrādi*.

कर्म 1. *kārma*, mf(i)n. (fr. *kārman*; gaṇa *chattrādi*), active, laborious, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 172.

Kārmana, mf(i)n. relating to or proceeding from a work or action, W.; finishing a work, W.; performing anything by means of magic; (*am*), n. magic, sorcery, witchcraft, Pāṇ. v, 4, 36; Rājat. — **tva**, n. magic, sorcery, Śiś. x, 37.

Kārmāṇyaka, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. **Kārmārā**, ās, m. = *karmāra*, a mechanic, smith, RV. ix, 112, 2; a patr. fr. *Karmāra*, gaṇa *śivādi*.

Kārmāraka, ās, m. n. smith's work, gaṇa *kuḷā-lādi*.

Kārmāryāyāni, is, m. a patr. fr. *Karmāra*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 155.

Kārmika, ās, m. pl. 'engaged in action,' N. of a Buddh. philos. school; (*am*), n. 'manufactured, embroidered,' any variegated texture, Yājñ. ii, 180.

Kārmika, ās, m. n. (fr. *karmika*), activity, industry, gaṇa *purohitādi*.

1. **Kārmuka**, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 103) efficacious (as a medicine), Car.; (*as*), m. a bamboo, L.; the plant *Melia sempervirens*, Bhpr.; the white Khadira tree, L.; *Smilax China*, Npr.; a kind of honey (v. l. *gārmula*, q. v.), L.

कर्म 2. *kārma*, mfn. (fr. *kṛmī*), belonging to a worm, Comm. on Up. iv, 121. — **raṅga**, mfn. deep red, crimson, Hcat.

कर्मुक 2. *kārmuka*, mf(i)n. consisting of the wood *kṛmika*, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*am*), n. (f. ā, MBh.) a bow, ŚākhŚr.; Mn. &c.; a bow-shaped instrument, L.; a geometrical arc, Sūryas.; the rainbow, VarYogay.; Sagittarius, VarBṛS.; a particular constellation, VarBṛ. — **bhṛit**, mfn. bearing a bow, Vēṇis.; (*i*), m. Sagittarius, VarBṛ. **Kārmukōpanishad**, f. the secret of the art of shooting, Bālar.

Kārmukāya, Nom. Ā. °*kāyate*, to form or represent a bow, Śṛīṅgār.

Kārmuka, mfn. armed with a bow, R. iii.

कार्य *kārya*, mfn. (fut. p. p. √I. *kṛi*), to be made or done or practised or performed, practicable, feasible, AV. iii, 24, 5; TS.; Mn. &c.; to be imposed (as a punishment), Mn. vii, 276 & 285; to be offered (as a libation), Mn. &c.; proper to be done, fit, right; (*am*), n. work or business to be done, duty, affair, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a religious action or performance, Mn. &c.; occupation, matter, thing, enterprise, emergency, occurrence, crisis; conduct, deportment; occasion, need (with inst., e.g. *trīcna kāryam*, there is need of a straw; *na bhūmyā kāryam asmākam*, we have no business with the earth, R. i, 13, 50); lawsuit, dispute; an operation in grammar (e.g. *sthāny-ārayaṇ kāryam*, an operation resting on the primitive form as opposed to the *ādēsa* or substitute), Kāś. on Pāṇ.; an effect, result, MBh.; Sāmkhyak.; Vedāntas.; motive, object, aim, purpose (e.g. *kṛi kāryam*, for what purpose? wherefore?), Mn.; R. &c.; cause, origin, L.; the denouement of a drama, Sāh.; (*ā*), f. (= *kāri*, °*ri-kā*), N. of a plant, L. — **kara**, mfn. efficacious, Suśr. — **kartṛi**, m. one who works in the interest of (gen.), Pañcat. — **kāraṇa**, n. a particular or special cause (*tat-kārya-kāraṇa*), in consequence of that), Pañcat.; Kathās.; — *tas*, ind. from some special cause, with a particular design or motive, Hit. i, 33; — *tva*, n. the state of both cause and effect, Sarvad.; — *bhāva*, m. state or relation of cause and effect. — **kārin**, mfn. performing a work. — **kāla**, m. time for action, appointed time, season, opportunity, R. i, 30, 12 &c. — **knśala**, mfn. skilful in work. — **ksha-**

ma, mfn. fit for a work. — **guru-tā**, f. importance of any act. — **guru-tva**, n. id. — **gaṇava**, n. id., Nal. xx, 22. — **cintaka**, m. 'taking care of a business,' manager of a business, Yājñ. ii, 191; prudent, cautious. — **cintā**, f. prudence in action, caution. — **cyuta**, mfn. removed from office, out of work. — **tama**, mfn. most proper to be done, MBh.; R. v, 77, 16. — **tas**, ind. consequently, necessarily, actually. — **tā**, f. the being an effect, the relation or state of an effect, KapS. — **tva**, n. id., BhP.; Vedāntas.; Sāh. — **darśana**, n. inspection of work, revision, Mn. viii, 9 & 23. — **darśin**, m. an inspector or superintendent of affairs. — **nirṇaya**, m. ascertainment of a fact, settlement or decision of an affair, Yājñ. ii, 10. — **nirvṛitti**, f. the result of an action, Suśr. — **pariccheda**, m. right estimate of a case, discrimination, Hit. xxxii, 22. — **puṇa**, m. one who does useless things, L.; a crazy or hair-brained man, L.; an impudent fellow, L.; an idler, L. — **pradvesha**, m. 'hatred of work,' idleness, L. — **preshya**, m. a person sent on any business, messenger, Sāh. — **bhāṣ**, mfn. undergoing or subject to a grammatical operation, Comm. on TPrāt.; — (*bhāṣ*)-*tva*, n. the state of being so, ib. — **bhāṣana**, n. any one fit for business. — **bhrashta**, mfn. — **cyuta** — **vat**, mfn. having any business or duty, engaged in a business, Mn. ix, 74; MBh. &c.; having a cause or motive, R. vii, 53, 26; pursuing a certain purpose, R. v, 8, 9 (*-tā*); the state of being engaged in a work; — *tā*, f. any business or affair, MBh. i, 1789; R.; — *tva*, n. id. — **vaśa**, m. 'the force of a reason,' (*āt*), abl. ind. for some reason, Pañcat. — **vastu**, n. anything that has to be done, aim, object, W. — **vinimaya**, m. mutual engagement to do something, Mālav. — **vinirṇaya**, m. — **nirṇaya**, Mn. i, 114; viii, 8. — **vipatti**, f. failure of an action, reverse, Hit. — **vṛttānta**, m. a matter of fact, actual occurrence, MBh. — **vyasana**, n. failure of an affair, Kām. — **śeṣa**, m. the remainder of a business, Mu. vii, 153 & 179; Ratnāv. — **samdeha**, m. uncertainty about a work, embarrassment, W. — **sama**, m. (in Nyāya phil.) a particular sophistical objection (ignoring that similar effects may result from dissimilar circumstances), Nyāyad. v, 1, 37; Sarvad. — **sāgara**, m. 'ocean of business,' mass or weight of affairs, W. — **sādhaka**, mfn. effective of any work, accomplishing any object, agent, W. — **siddhi**, f. accomplishment of a work, fulfilment of an object, success, Mudr. — **sthāna**, n. a place of business, office, W. — **hantṛi**, m. one who obstructs an affair, mar-plot, Hit. **Kāryākārya**, n. what is to be done and not to be done; — *vicāra*, m. deliberation on what is to be done or not. **Kāryākṣama**, mfn. unfit for work, Hit. **Kāryākṣhepa**, m. (in rhet.) a denial of the results stated to follow on a particular condition of things, Kāvād. **Kāryākhyā**, f. (with the Pāsupatas) N. of the five elements and the five Guṇas. **Kāryātipāta**, m. neglect of business, Sak. **Kāryātipātin**, mfn. neglecting business, Comm. on Yājñ. **Kāryādhikārin**, m. a superintendent of affairs, minister, Hit. **Kāryādhipa**, m. a dominant or presiding planet determining any matter (in astrol.), VarBṛ. **Kāryānta**, m. the end of a business. **Kāryāntara**, n. interval of business, leisure, Hariv. 4339; another affair, Comm. on Yājñ. — *saciva*, m. the associate of a prince in his leisure hours, Mālav. **Kāryāpēkshin**, mfn. pursuing a particular object, Kathās. lvi, 134. **Kāryārtha**, m. the object of a business or enterprise; any object or purpose; application for employment; (*am*), ind. for the sake of any business or for any particular object, Mn.; — *siddhi*, f. the accomplishment of any object or purpose, Mn. vii, 167. **Kāryārthin**, mfn. making a request, seeking for business, applying for employment; pleading a cause in court, going to law, Mṛicch.; Comm. on Mn. vii, 124. **Kāryēkshana**, n. superintendence of public affairs, Mn. vii, 141. **Kāryēśa** & °*svara*, m. = *kāryādhipa*. **Kāryōdyukta**, mfn. engaged in any business, intent upon any object. **Kāryōdyoga**, m. active engagement in any business. **Kāryōpekshā**, f. neglect of duty, Hit.

Kāryika, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 115, Pat.) pleading a cause in court, Mn. vii, 124.

Kāryin, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 115, Pat.) one who transacts business, assiduous; seeking for employment; having an object; a party to a suit either as plaintiff or defendant, Mn. viii, ix; (in Gr.) subject to the operation of a grammatical rule, requiring an affix, &c., Pāṇ. Pat. & Kāś.

कार्वटिक *kārvaṭika*, ās, m. the chief of a village (*karvaṭa*), Divyāv.

काशी *kāśa*, ās, m. Curcuma Zedoaria, L.

काशिकेयोपुत्र *kāśakeyī-pūtra*, ās, m. (the first part fr. *kṛiśaka*?), N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv.

काशीन *kāśanā*, mfn. (fr. *kṛiśana*), consisting of pearl or mother-of-pearl, AV. iv, 10, 7 [MSS. *kāśanā*].

काशीनव *kāśānava*, mfn. (fr. *kṛiśanu*), fiery, hot, glaring, Bālar.

काशीश्रीय *kāśāśrīya*, ām, n. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80) the Sūtra of Kṛiśaśva, [NBD.]

काश्मरी *kāśmarī*, f., N. of a plant (= *kāśmārya*, *kāśmarī*), L.

काश्य 1. *kāśya*, ās, m., N. of a plant (= *kāśhya*, *kāśhmārya*), L.; another plant (= *karcūra*), L.; the plant *Artocarpus Lacucha*, L.

काश्य 2. *kāśya*, ām, n. (fr. *kṛiśā*, gaṇa *dri-ghādi*), emaciation, thinness, Suśr.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; 'smallness (of property),' see *artha-k*.

काश्य *kāśha*, ās, m. (√*kṛiś*; gaṇa *chat-trādi*), 'one who ploughs,' a peasant, husbandman, Divyāv.; (*i*), f., see *gomaya-k*.

Kāśhaka, ās, m. id., Kathās.; Rājat. v, 169.

Kāśhāpana, ās, ām, m. n. (gaṇa *ardharādi*; cf. *karsh*) 'weighing a Karsha,' a coin or weight of different values (if of gold, = 16 Māshas, see *karsha*; if of silver, = 16 Pānas or 1280 Kowries, commonly termed a *Kahān*; if of copper, = 80 Raktikās or about 176 grains; but accord. to some = only 1 Pāna of Kowries or 80 Kowries), Mn. viii, 136; 336; ix, 282; (ifc.) worth so many *Kāśhāpanas*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 29; (*am*), n. money, gold and silver, L.; (*ās*), m. pl. N. of a warrior-tribe, gaṇa *pariv-ādi*; (*as*), m. the chief of this tribe, ib. & iv, 1, 177, Vārt. 2. **Kāśhāpanāvara**, mfn. having the value of at least one *Kāśhāpana* (as a fine), Mn. viii, 274 & x, 120.

Kāśhāpanaka, ās, ām, m. n. a weight or measure = *kāśhāpana*, L.

Kāśhāpanika, mf(i)n. worth one *Kāśhāpana*, bought &c. with one *Kāśhāpana*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 25, Vārt. 2; ifc. id. v, 1, 29.

Kāśhi, mfn. (cf. *karsh*) drawing, ploughing, VS. vi, 28 [v. l. *kāśhin*, MaitrS.; Kāth.]; (*is*), m. fire, Comm. on Un. iv, 128; (*is*), f. drawing, ploughing, cultivation, W.

Kāśhika, mfn. (gaṇa *chedādi*) weighing a *Karsha*, Mn. viii, 136; Yājñ. i, 364; Suśr.; (*as*), m. a coin (= *kāśhāpana*), L.; = *kāśhaka*, cf. *tila-k*.

Kāśhin, mfn. See *kāśhi*.

Kāśhivana, ās, m. (fr. *kāśhi* with *i* lengthened), one who ploughs a field, husbandman, AV. vi, 116, 1.

Kāśhuka, mfn. = *śhaka*, Gal.

Kāśhman, ā, n. the goal of a race-course (a line like a furrow), RV. i, 116, 17; ix, 36, 1 & 74, 8.

कार्ष्ण *kārṣṇa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *kṛiṣṇā*), coming from or belonging to the black antelope, made of the skin of the black antelope, TS. v, 4, 4, 4; Lāty.; Mn. ii, 41; belonging to the dark half of a month; belonging to the god *Kṛiṣṇa* or to *Kṛiṣṇa-dvaipāyana* or composed by him &c. (e.g. *kārṣṇa veda*, i.e. the *Mahā-bhārata*, MBh. i, 261 & 2300), Ragh. xv, 24; belonging to a descendant of *Kṛiṣṇa*, gaṇa *karvādi*; (*i*), f. the plant *Asparagus racemosus*, L.; (*am*), n. the skin of the black antelope, AV. xi, 5, 6; N. of two *Sāmans*, ArshBr.

Kārṣṇakarna, mfn. fr. *kṛiṣṇa-k*, gaṇa *su-
vāstv-ādi*.

Kārṣṇasundari, āyas, m. pl. the descendants of *Kṛiṣṇa-sundara*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 68, Kāś.

Kārṣṇājina, mfn. (fr. *kṛiṣṇājina*), made from the skin of the black antelope, Āpṛ. xv, 5.

Kārṣṇājini, is, m. (Pāṇ. ii, 4, 68, Kāś.) 'a son or descendant of *Kṛiṣṇājina*, N. of a teacher, KātyŚr. i, 6, 23; of a philosopher, Jain.; Bādar.; of an author on law.

Kārṣṇāyana, ās, n. a descendant of *Kṛiṣṇa*, gaṇa 1. *naḍādi*.

Kārṣṇāyasa, mf(i)n. (fr. *kṛiṣṇāyasa*), made

of black iron, ChUp. vi, 1, 6; Mn. xi, 133; MBh. &c.; (am), n. iron, Mn. x, 52; R. i, 38, 20.

Kārṣṇi, *is*, m. (gana *bāhu-ādi*; Gaṇar. 34. Comm.) a son or descendant of Kṛṣṇa, MBh.; BhP.; N. of Viśvaka; of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; Hariv.; of the god of love, L.; (cf. Hariv. 9209.)

Kārṣṇya, *as*, m. a son or descendant of Kṛṣṇa, *gana gārgādi*; (am), n. (gana *driḍhādi*; ifc. f. ā) blackness, black colour, darkness, MBh. i, 4236, Suśr.; Rājat.; iron filings, L.

कार्ष्णन् *kārṣman*. See *kārsha*.

कार्ष्ण्य *kārṣmaryā*, *as*, m. (= *kūsm*°) the tree *Gmelina arborea*, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. made of that tree, ib.

कार्ष्ण्य *kārṣhya*, *as*, m. the tree *Shorea robusta*, L.; the tree *Artocarpus Lacucha*, L. — **vaṇa**, n. a forest of *Shorea robusta*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 5.

काल *ī. kāla*, mf(i, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42) n. (fr. √3. *kāl*°), black, of a dark colour, dark-blue, MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m. a black or dark-blue colour, L.; the black part of the eye, Suśr.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; the poisonous serpent Coluber Nāga (= *kāla-sarpa*), Vet.; the plant *Cassia Sophora*, L.; a red kind of *Plumbago*, L.; the resin of the plant *Shorea robusta*, L.; the planet Saturn; N. of Śiva; of Rudra, BhP. iii, 12, 12; of a son of Hrada, Hariv. 189; of the prince Kāla-yavana, BhP. iii, 3, 10; of a brother of king Prasena-jit, Buddh.; of a future Buddha; of an author of Mantras (= *Aśva-ghoṣa*), Buddh.; of a Nāga-rāja, Buddh.; of a Rakṣas, R. vi, 69, 12; of an enemy of Śiva, L.; of a mountain, R. iv, 44, 21; Kāraṇḍ.; of one of the nine treasures, Jain.; a mystical N. of the letter m; (ā), f, N. of several plants (*Indigofera tinctoria*, L.; *Piper longum*, L.; perhaps *Ipomoea atropurpurea*, Suśr.; *Nigella indica*, L.; *Rubia Munjista*, L.; *Ruellia longifolia*, L.; *Physalis flexuosa*, L.; *Bignonia suaveolens*, Bhpr.); the fruit of the Kālā, *gana haritaky-ādi*; N. of a *śakti*, Hcat.; of a daughter of Dakṣa (the mother of the Kāleyas or Kālakeyas, a family of Asuras), MBh. i, 2520; Hariv.; N. of Durgā, L.; (ā), f, black colour, ink or blacking, L.; abuse, censure, defamation, L.; a row or succession of black clouds, L.; night, L.; a worm or animalcule generated in the acetous fermentation of milk (= *kṣhira-kīṭa* or *kṣhāra-kīṭa*), L.; the plant *Kālānjāni*, L.; *Ipomoea Turpethum*, L.; a kind of clay, L.; *Bignonia suaveolens*, L.; one of the seven tongues or flames of fire, MuṇḍUp. i, 2, 4; a form of Durgā, MBh. iv, 195; Hariv.; Kum.; one of the Mātṛis or divine mothers, L.; N. of a female evil spirit (mother of the Kālakeyas), Hariv. 11552; one of the sixteen Vidyā-devīs, L.; N. of Satyavati, wife of king Śāntanu and mother of Vyāsa or Kṛṣṇa-dvaipāyana (after her marriage she had a son Vicitr-viṛya, whose widows were married by Kṛṣṇa-dvaipāyana, and bore to him Dhṛita-rāṣṭra and Paṇḍu, MBh.; Hariv.; according to other legends Kālī is the wife of Bhīma-sena and mother of Sarvagata, BhP.); (with or without *gāṅgā*) N. of a river; (am), n. a black kind of *Agallochum*, L.; a kind of perfume (*kakkolaka*), L.; iron, L. — **kacn**, f. *Arum Colocasia*, L. — **kañjā**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a race of Asuras (or Dānavas, MBh. &c.), (some of whom ascended into heaven and there shine as stars), TBr.; Kāth. &c.; (as), m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. 12940. — **kañjya** = *kañjā*, KaushUp. — **kaṭaṅkaṭa**, m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1172. — **kañi**, f. a kind of Rakṣas. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. a gallinule, L. — **kaṇṭha**, m. a peacock, L.; a gallinule, L.; a wagtail, L.; a sparrow, L.; = *pīta-sāla*, *-sāra* (Terminalia tomentosa, W.), L.; N. of Śiva; of a being in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2571. — **kaṇṭhaka**, m. a sparrow, Bhpr.; a gallinule, L. — **kandaka**, m. a water-snake, L. — **karpikā**, f. misfortune (predicted as the consequence of having black ears), L. — **karnī**, f. id., L.; N. of Lakṣmī, NṛisUp.; of a Yoginī, Hcat. — **kalāya**, m. Phascolus Max., L. — **kavi**, m., N. of Agni, Hcat. — **kastūri**, f. *Hibiscus Abelmoschus* (the seeds smelling of musk when rubbed), W. — **kāñjā**, *ās*, m. pl. = *kañjā*, AV. vi, 80, 2; MaitrS. — **kīrti**, m. N. of a king identified with the Asura Suparṇa, MBh. i, 2673. — **kuñja**, m., N. of Viṣṇu, L. — **kuṇṭha**, m. a kind of earth brought from mountains, L. — **ī. -kūṭa**, m. (n., L.) a poison (contained in a bulbous root or tube), MBh. iii, 540; Pāṇcat.; a poison (produced at the churning of the ocean, swallowed by Śiva and caus-

ing the blueness of his neck), MBh. i, 1152; BhP. &c.; poison (in general), BhP. iii, 2, 23. — **kūṭaka**, m. a poison (contained in a bulbous root), MBh. i, 5008 ff.; N. of a poisonous plant, L. — **kūṭiya**, n. the legend of Śiva and the poison Kāla-kūṭa, Bālar. — **koṭi**, f., N. of a locality, MBh. iii, 8513; VarBṣ. — **klitaka**, n. the indigo plant, ŚaṅkhGr. — **khañja**, *ās*, m. pl. = *kañjā*, MBh. ii, iv; (am), n. the liver, L. — **khañjana**, n. the liver, L. — **khaṇḍa**, n. id., Bālar.; — **han**, m., N. of Arjuna, L. — **gaṅgā**, f., N. of a river in Ceylon. — **gandikā**, f., N. of a river, Rājat. — **gandha**, m. = *kandaka*, W. — **ghaṭa**, m., N. of a Brahman, MBh. i, 2048. — **jihva**, m. 'having a black tongue', N. of a Yaksha, Kathās. lxx, 35. — **1. -tā**, f. blackness, Kpr.; (for 2. *kāla-tā*, see p. 278, col. 2.) — **tāla**, m. *Xanthochymus pictorius* (= *lamāla*), L. — **tinduka**, m. a kind of ebony, Bhpr. — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8153. — **dentaka**, m., N. of a Nāga (a son of Vāsuki), MBh. i, 2147. — **1. -nara**, m., N. of a son of Sabhā-nara (a son of Anu), BhP. ix, 23, 1; (cf. *kāldnala*). — **nābha**, m. (fr. *nābhi*), N. of an Asura, Hariv. 199; BhP.; of a son of Hiranyāksha, Hariv. 195; VP.; N. of a son of Hiranya-kāṣipu, BhP. vii, 2, 18; of a son of Vipra-citti and Sighikā, Hariv. 216; VP. — **niryāsa**, m. a fragrant and resinous exudation from the plant *Amryis Agallocha*, L. — **netra**, mf(ā)n. black-eyed, Kauś. 106. — **parṇa**, m. *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, L.; (ā), f. a dark kind of *Ipomoea*, Npr.; N. of Nirṛiti. — **parvata**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. iii, 15998. — **pātrika**, m. a kind of mendicant whose alms-dish is painted black, Buddh. — **pālaka**, n. a kind of earth, L.; (cf. *kushṭha*, *kaṇṭhushṭha*). — **pīlaka**, m. a kind of ebony, L. — **pūccha**, *-pūcchaka*, m. a species of animal living in marshes, Suśr. (cf. *asita-pūcchaka*); a kind of sparrow, Npr. — **pushpa**, n., N. of a plant (= *kalāya*), Comm. on Śi. xiii, 21. — **prishṭha**, m. 'having a black back', a species of antelope, L.; a heron, L.; a bow, L.; Karpā's bow, L. — **peśikā**, f. *Rubia Munjista*, Npr. — **peśi**, f., N. of a plant (= *śyāmā*), L. — **bijaka**, m. a *Diospyros*, L. — **bhāṇḍikā**, f. *Rubia Munjista*, L. — **bhairava**, m. a form of Bhairava. — **bhogin**, m. Coluber Naga, Daś. — **malikā**, f. an *Ocimum*, L. — **masi**, f., N. of a river, R. iv, 40, 24; (v. l. *mahi*, Hariv. 12828.) — **mahi**, f. = *masi*. — **māna**, m. = *māla*, L. — **māla**, m. *Ocimum sanctum*, Car.; Suśr. — **māla**, m. id., Car. — **mnkha**, mf. black-faced, dark-faced, Pat.; (as), m. a kind of monkey, MBh. iii, 16613; R.; N. of a fabulous people, MBh. ii, 1171; R.; (ā), f., N. of a woman, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 58, Kās. — **mnshkaka**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **mūla**, m. the plant *Plumbago*, L. — **megha**, m. a black cloud, R.; Kād.; N. of an elephant, Kathās. — **mesikā** or *-meshikā*, f. *Rubia Munjista*, L.; *Ipomoea atropurpurea* (?), L. — **meshi**, f. = *meshikā*; *Vernonia anthelmintica*, L. — **yavana**, m., N. of a prince of the Yavanas, Hariv.; VP.; of a tyrannical Asura (the foe of Kṛṣṇa, destroyed by him by a stratagem), ib.; N. of a Dvīpa, Daś. — **1. -rātri**, f., *-rātri*, f. a dark night, W.; (for 2. *-rātri*, see p. 278, col. 3.) — **lavāna**, n. a kind of black factitious and purgative salt (commonly called *viḍ-lavāna*), L. — **locana**, m. 'black-eyed', N. of a Daitya, Hariv. 12941. — **loha**, n. iron, Daś. — **lanha**, n. id., L. — **vaḍana**, m. 'black-faced', N. of a Daitya, Hariv. 14291; (v. l. *sāla-v*°, ib. 2288.) — **varāṭaka**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. lxxiv, 179. — **vāla**, n. a kind of black earth, Npr.; (cf. *pālaka*). — **vālnka**, n. id., ib. — **vāhana**, m. a buffalo, Npr. — **viṣa**, n. (probably) the venom of Coluber Nāga, MBh. iii, 141, 14. — **viksha**, m. a kind of vetch (*Dolichos bifloris*; cf. *kulattha*), W. — **vikshya**, m., N. of a Rishi, Hariv. 9570. — **vrinta**, m. = *viksha*, L.; (ā), f. the trumpet flower (*Bignonia suaveolens*), L.; *ōikā*, f. id., Npr. — **velā**, f. 'the time of Saturn', a particular time of the day at which any religious act is improper (half a watch in every day), L. — **sambara**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 9210. — **sāka**, n. the pot-herb *Ocimum sanctum*, Mn. iii, 272; MBh. &c.; *Corchorus capsularis*, L. — **sāli**, m. a black kind of rice, L. — **sibi**, m., N. of a man, Pravar. — **sāla**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. iii, 10820 ff. — **sarpa**, m. the black and most venomous variety of the Cobra, Coluber Nāga, Gīt. x, 12; Vet. — **sāra**, mf. having a black centre or pupil, Naish. vi, 19; (as), m. the black antelope, ib.; a sort of sandal-wood, Bhpr.; N. of a Prākṛit poet. — **siṅha**, m., N. of a Prākṛit poet. — **sūkarikā**, f., N. of a woman,

Jain. — **skandha**, m. the plant *Diospyros embryopteris*, Suśr.; the Jamala tree (bearing dark blossoms, *Xanthochymus pictorius*), L.; *Ficus glomerata*, L.; a kind of *Acacia* (Catechu), L.; another plant (= *jivaka*), L. — **skandhin**, m. *Ficus glomerata*, L. — **hasti-purā**, n., N. of a town. — **hastisāla**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **hastisvara**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **Kālāguru**, m. (n., L.) a kind of black aloe wood or *Agallochum*, MBh.; R. &c. — **Kālānga**, mf. having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge), MBh. iv, 231. — **Kālājāi**, f. a kind of cummin, L. — **Kālājina**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṣ. — **Kālājāna**, n. a black unguent, Kum. vii, 20; (ā), f. a small shrub (used as a purgative), L. — **Kālāṇḍaja**, m. 'the black bird', Indian cuckoo, Daś. — **Kālānusāra**, n., N. of the powder called *tagara*, q. v., L.; yellow sandal, L. — **Kālānsarin**, m. benzoin or benjamin, Suśr.; (ā), f. id., Car. — **Kālānusāriva**, f. id., Suśr. — **Kālānusārya**, m., n. id., L.; (ā), f. id., Suśr.; (as or am), m. n. a yellow fragrant wood, L.; *Dalbergia Sissoo*, L.; (am), n. the powder *tagara*, q. v., L. — **Kālānusāryaka**, n. gum benzoin or benjamin, L. — **Kālā-mukha**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a Śaiva sect; (cf. *kālī-m*°). — **Kālāma**, m., N. of a Dvīpa, Hariv. 8653. — **Kālāyasa**, n. (fr. *dyas*), iron, R.; Hariv. &c.; (mf. n.) made of iron, R. vii, 8, 15; — **māya**, mf(ā)n. id., R. v, 49, 32. — **Kālāsoka**, m., N. of a king (probably N. of the celebrated king Candragupta, q. v.) — **Kālāsuhrid**, m. 'an enemy of Kālā', N. of Śiva, L. — **Kālī**, *√kṛi*, to blacken, Kād.; Hcar. — **Kālōdaka**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. xiii, 1746; of an ocean, R. iv, 40, 36. — **Kālōdāyina**, m. 'the black Udayin', N. of a pupil of Śākya-muni, Buddh.

1. Kālaka, mf. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 33) dark-blue, black, Lalit.; freckled (? or 'dark', as with anger), Pat.; (as), m. a freckle ('black colour'), Pat.; the black part of the eye, Suśr.; a water-snake, L.; a kind of grain, Suśr.; (in alg.) the second unknown quantity, Bijag.; N. of a Rakṣas, R. iii, 29, 30; of an Asura, Hariv.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṣ.; of a dynasty, VP.; (*kālākā*), f. a kind of bird, VŚ. xxiv, 35; (*gana sthūlādi*) N. of a female evil spirit (mother of the Kālakeyas; daughter of Dakṣha, R.; also of Vaiṣṇava, Hariv. & BhP.), MBh. &c.; (*kālīkā*), f. blackness or black colour, L.; ink or blacking, L.; a dark spot, rust, VarBṣ.; a fault or flaw in gold, L.; change of complexion, L.; the liver, Comm. on Yājñ.; a particular blood-vessel in the ear, Suśr.; the line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel, L.; a multitude of clouds, R. ii; Ragh. xi, 15; snow, L.; fog, L.; the female of the bird *Anṣāraka*, Pat.; a female crow, L.; the female of the bird *Turdus macrourus* (commonly *śyāmā*), L.; a scorpion, L.; a small worm or animalcule formed by the fermentation of milk, L.; N. of several plants (*Vijcika-pattra*, *Valeriana Jaṭāmāṣi*, a kind of *Terminalia*, a branch of *Trichosanthes dioeca*), L.; a kind of fragrant earth, L.; a N. or form of Durgā, L.; a girl of four years old who personates the goddess Durgā at a festival held in honour of that deity, L.; a kind of female genius, MBh. ii, 457; Hariv. 9532; one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2632; N. of a Vidyadhārī, Kathās. cviii, 177; of a Kimpārī, L.; of a Yoginī, L.; of an attendant of the fourth Arhat, Jain.; of a river, MBh. iii, 8134; (am), n. a worm-hole (in wood), VarBṣ.; the liver, L.; N. of a pot-herb, Bhpr. — **vana**, m., N. of a mountain, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 10, Pat. — **°vikshya**, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh. ii, 299; xii, 3059 & 3849; (cf. *kāla-v*°).

Kālākākranda, m., N. of two Śāmanas. — **Kālākāksha**, m. 'black-eyed', N. of an Asura, Hariv. 14289; of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2571. — **Kālākācārya**, m., N. of a Jaina teacher and astronomer. — **Kālākēndra**, m., N. of a prince of the Dānavas, R.

Kālakeya, *as*, m. (a metron. fr. *kālākā*), N. of an Asura, Hariv. 2286; (ās), m. pl., N. of a Dānava race, MBh.; Hariv.; R. vii, 12, 2. — **Kālala**, mf. n., *gana sidhmādi*. — **1. Kālīka**, *as*, m. a species of heron (*Ardea jaculator*), L. (v. l. *kālīka*); N. of a king of the Nagas, Lalit.; of a prince, Pāṇcat. — **Kālīkākārya**, m., v. l. for *kālākāc*, q. v. — **Kālīkākārya**, m. = *kālākācārya*. — **1. Kālīkā** (f. of *ī. kālaka*, q. v.) — **krama**, m., N. of a work (= *kālī-kr*°). — **guru**, *avas*, m. pl., N. of certain authors of mystical prayers. — **grantha**, m. a medical work. — **tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **purāṇa**, n. 'the Purāṇa of Kālīka' (i. e.

of Durgā, N. of an Upa-purāṇa. — *mukha*, m., N. of a Rakṣas, R. iii, 29, 30. — *rahasya*, n., N. of a work. — *vrata*, n., N. of a ceremony, Kālp. *Kālikāśrama*, m., N. of a hermitage, MBh. xiii, 1710. *Kālikā-stotra*, n., N. of a Stotra. *Kālikā-kōpanishad*, f., N. of an Upanishad. *Kālikā-papnāṇa*, n. = *kālikā-pur*.

Kālikeya, mfn. relating to Kālikā, BrahmaP. *Kāli-tarā*, f. (compar.), Pāp. v, 3, 55, Pat. *Kāliman*, ā, m. blackness, Śiś. iv, 57; Hit. &c. *Kālim-manya*, f. thinking oneself to be Kāli, Pāp. vi, 3, 66, Kāś.

Kāliya, as, m., N. of a Nāga (inhabiting the Yamunā, slain by Kṛṣṇa, also written *kāliya*, VP.), MBh.; Hariv. &c. — *jit*, m. 'destroyer of Kāliya', N. of Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu, L. — *damana*, m. id., L.

Kāliyaka, am, n. (= *kāliyaka*) a yellow fragrant wood (perhaps sandal-wood or Agallochum), L. *Kālila*, mfn., *gaṇa pīchādī*.

Kālī (f. of 1. *kāla*, q. v.) — *kula-sarvasva*, n., N. of a work. — *krama*, m. = *kālikā-kr*. — *tattva*, n., N. of a work. — *tanaya*, m. 'son (or favourite) of Durgā', a buffalo, L.; (cf. *haṇsa-kālī*), — *tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. — *purāṇa*, n. 'the Purāṇa of Kālī', N. of an Upa-purāṇa. — *mann*, *avas*, m. pl., N. of certain mystical prayers. — *māhātmya*, n. = *devī-māh*. — *mnkha*, ās, m. pl., N. of a religious sect; (cf. *kālā-m*). — *yantra*, n., N. of a Yantra. — *rahasya*, n., N. of a work. — *vilāsa-tantra*, n. id. — *vilāsin*, m. 'the husband of Kālī', a form of Śiva, Daś. — *samasta-mantra*, m., N. of a Mantra. — *sahasra-nāman*, n., N. of a work. — *sāra-tantra*, n. id. — *hṛida-ya*, n. id. *Kāly-upanishad*, f., N. of an Up.

Kāliya, as, m. = *kāliya*; (am), n. a dark kind of sandal-wood, Suśr. — *damana*, m. = *kāliya-jit*, Gal. — *mardana*, m. id., Gal.

Kāliyaka, am, n. = *kāliyaka*, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; (as, am), m. n. a kind of turmeric (Curcuma xanthorrhiza), L.; (as), m., N. of a Nāga (different fr. Kāliya), MBh. i, 1555.

1. *Kāleya*, am, n. (fr. 1. *kāla*), the liver, L.; a yellow fragrant wood, Kum. vii, 9; saffron, L.

2. *Kāleya*, as, m. (metron. fr. *kālā*), N. of a Nāga (= Kāliya), L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a family of Daityas, MBh. iii; BHP.

Kāleyaka, as, m. the plant Curcuma xanthorrhiza, L.; a particular part of the intestines (different fr. the liver), Suśr.; a disease like jaundice, Suśr.; a dog (for *kāul*), Hcar.; (am), n. a fragrant wood, R.

काल 2. *kālā*, as, m. (√3. *kal*, 'to calculate or enumerate'), [jic. f. ā, RPrāt.], a fixed or right point of time, a space of time, time (in general), AV. xix, 53 & 54; ŚBr. &c.; the proper time or season for (gen., dat., loc., in comp., inf., or Pot. with *yad*, e. g. *kālāḥ prasthānasya* or *oṇāya* or *oṇe*, time for departure; *kriyā-kāla*, time for action, Suśr.; *nāyam kālā vilambitum*, this is not the time to delay, Nal.; *kālo yad bhūjīta bhavān*, it is time for you to eat, Pāp. iii, 3, 168, Kāś.), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; occasion, circumstance, MBh. xii, 2050; Mṛchh.; season, R. &c.; meal-time (twice a day, hence *ubhau kālau*, 'in the morning and in the evening', MBh. i, 4623; *śaśhthe kālē*, 'in the evening of the third day', MBh.; *śaśhthānma-kālā*, 'one who eats only at the sixth meal-time, i. e. who passes five meals without eating and has no meal till the evening of the third day', Mn. xi, 200; or without *anna*, e. g. *caturtha-kālam*, 'at the fourth meal-time, i. e. at the evening of the second day', Mn. xi, 109); hour (hence *śaśhthe kālē hṇāḥ*, 'at the sixth hour of the day, i. e. at noon', Vikr.); a period of time, time of the world (= *yuga*), Rājāt.; measure of time, prosody, Prāt.; Pāp.; a section, part, VPrāt.; the end, ChUp.; death by age, Suśr.; time (as leading to events, the causes of which are imperceptible to the mind of man), destiny, fate, MBh.; R. &c.; time (as destroying all things), death, time of death (often personified and represented with the attributes of Yama, regent of the dead, or even identified with him: hence *kālam* /i or *kālām* /vkrī, 'to die', MBh. &c.; *kāla* in this sense is frequently connected with *antaka*, *mṛityu*, e. g. *abhy-adhāvata prajāḥ kālā iṣṇatāḥ*, 'he attacked the people like Time the destroyer', R. iii, 7, 9; cf. *kālāntaka*; *kālā* personified is also a Devarshi in Indra's court, and a son of Dhruva, MBh. i, 2585; Hariv.; VP.); (am), acc. ind. for a certain time (e. g. *ma-*

hantam kalam, for a long time, Pañcat.; *nitya-k*, constantly, always, Mn. ii, 58 & 73; *dirgha-k*, during a long time, Mn. viii, 145; (ena), instr. ind. in the course of time, Mn. ix, 246; MBh. &c.; with *gacchatā*, id., VP.; *dirghena kālena*, during a long time, MBh.; after a long time, R. i, 45, 40; *kālena mahatā* or *bahunā*, id.; (āt), abl. ind. in the course of time, Mn. viii, 251; *kālasya dirghasya* or *mahataḥ*, id., Mn.; MBh. &c.; *kāsyā-cit kālasya*, after some time, MBh. i, 5299; Hariv.; (t), loc. ind. in time, seasonably, RV. x, 42, 9; ŚBr.; (cf. *a-kāle*); *kāle gacchati*, in the course of time; *kāle yāte*, after some time; *kāle kālē*, always in time, MBh. i, 1680; Ragh. iv, 6; [cf. *kāp*; Lat. *calen-de*; Hib. *ceal*, 'death and everything terrible'.] — *karāṇa*, n. appointing or fixing a time. — *karman*, n. '1 line's act', death, R. vi, 72, 11. — *kalpa*, mfn. like death, fatal, deadly. — *kāra*, mfn. making or producing time, SvetUp. — *kārita*, mfn. effected or brought about by or in time; (cf. *kāla-kṛita*). — *knṛṭha*, m., N. of Yama, L. — 2. *kūṭa*, m. id., L.; (for 1. & 3. see p. 277, col. 1, and p. 279, col. 2). — *kṛit*, m. 'producing the times, i. e. seasons', the sun, L. — *kṛita*, mfn. produced by time, Suśr.; appointed (asto time), lent or deposited (by a giver) for a certain time, Yājñ. ii, 58; (*kāla-kṛita*) Mn. viii, 348; (as), m. (= *kṛit*) the sun, L.; time, L. — *kaumndī*, f., N. of a work. — *krama*, m. lapse of time, Kathās.; (eṇa), instr. ind. in process of time; (āt), abl. ind. id., Pañcat.; Kathās. — *kriyā*, f. 'fixing the times', N. of a chapter of the Sūrya-siddhānta; death, Buddh. — *kshepa*, m. allowing time to pass away, death, loss of time, Megh.; Pañcat. &c.; *a-kālakṣhepa*, ind. without delay, Śak. — *gata*, mfn. dead, Lalit. — *gati*, f. lapse of time, W. — *gupta*, m., N. of a Vaiśya, Daś. — *granthi*, m. 'a joint of time', year, L. — *ghāṭin*, mfn. (said of a poison) killing in the course of time (i. e. by degrees, slowly), Suśr. — *ca-kra*, n. the wheel of time (time represented as a wheel which always turns round), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a given revolution of time, cycle [according to the Jainas, the wheel of time has twelve Aras or spokes and turns round once in 2000,000,000,000,000 Sāgaras of years; cf. *ava-sarpiṇi* and *ut-s*]; the wheel of fortune (sometimes regarded as a weapon), R.; N. of a Tantra, Buddh.; (as), m., N. of the sun, MBh. iii, 151; — *jātaka*, n., — *prakāśa*, m., N. of works. — *codita*, mfn. summoned by Death; — *karman*, mfn. acting under the influence of fate. — *jo-shaka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. *śhika* and *-toyaka*), MBh. vi, 353; VP. — *jāna*, mfn. knowing the fixed times or seasons, Mn. vii, 217; Ragh. xii, 33; (as), m. an astrologer, W.; a cook, L. — *jāna*, n. knowledge of the fixed times or seasons, Jyot.; VP.; N. of several medical works (by Malladeva, Śambū-nātha, and others). — *jānin*, mfn. knowing the fixed times or seasons, L. — *tattvārṇava*, m. 'ocean of the truth of time', N. of a work. — *tantra-kavi*, m. an astrologer. — *tera*, m. (compar.), Pāp. v, 3, 55, Pat. — *tarāṅga*, m. the first part of the Smṛity-artha-sāgara by Nṛ-siṅha. — *tas*, ind. in the course of time, Kathās. vi, 101. — 2. *tā*, f. seasonableness, timeliness, Ghāt. — *tuḷya*, mfn. like death, deadly. — *toyaka*, see *-joshaka*. — *traya*, n. the three times, i. e. past, present, and future. — *tritaya*, n. id. — *daṇḍa*, m. the staff of death, death, Hcat.; R. &c. — *damani*, f. 'conquering Kāla', N. of Durgā. — *dāsa*, m. = *tintiḍa* (?), L. — *divākara*, m., N. of a work. — *dṛṣṭa*, m. the angel of death, Hcat.; an omen pointing to death, Kād. — *deśa-vibhāga*, m. the difference of time and locality, Suśr. — *dharma*, m. the law or rule or operation of time, death, dying, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; line of conduct suitable to any time or season; influence of time, seasonableness; effects suited to the time or season. — *dharman*, m. the law or operation of time, death, MBh.; Hariv. — *dhārāṇā*, f. 'prolongation of time', a pause, RPrāt. — 2. *nara*, m. 'a time-man', i. e. (in astrol.) the figure of a man's body on the various limbs of which the twelve signs of the zodiac are distributed for the purpose of foretelling future destinies, Comm. on VarBr. — *nātha*, m. 'the lord of time', N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10368. — *nidhi*, m., N. of Śiva. — *nityoga*, m. 'time's ordinance', fate, destiny, W. — *nirūpaṇa*, n. chronology. — *nirṇaya*, m. 'determination or fixing of times', N. of a work (composed 1336 A. D., also called *kāla-mādhaviya*, by Mādhavācārya); — *caudrikā*, — *dipikā*, f., — *prākāśa*, m., — *sikṣhā*, f., — *siddhānta*, m., N. of works. — *nirvāha*, m. providing for daily wants. — *nemi*,

m. 'felly of the wheel of time', N. of an Asura (slain by Kṛṣṇa, identified with Kaṇsa), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a Rakṣas, R. vi, 82, 64; N. of a son of the Brāhmaṇ Yājña-soma, Kathās. x, 7; — *purāṇa*, n., N. of a legendary work; — *ripu*, — *han*, — *hara*, — *(nemy)-jari*, m. 'destroyer of Kāla-nemi', N. of Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu, L. — *nemin*, mfn. having the felines of Kāla as a weapon, Hariv. 2640; (i), m. — *nemi*, ib. seqq. — *pakva*, mfn. ripened or matured by time, i. e. naturally (opposed to *agni-p*), Mn. vi, 17 & 21; Yājñ. iii, 49; 'ripe for death', destined to die, MBh. vii. — *patha*, m., N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra, MBh. xiii, 249. — *paripāka*, m. 'time-ripening', the change of times, Bālar. — *parivāsa*, m. standing for a time (so as to become stale or fermented), W. — *paryaya*, m. the revolution or course of time; (āt), abl. ind. in the course of time, Hcat. — *pāsa*, m. Yama's noose or death, Kād.; — *parita*, mfn. destined to death, Car. — *pāśika*, m. 'having Yama's noose', an executioner, Mudr. — *puruṣa*, m. = *nara*, time personified, VarBrS.; a servant of the god of death, Kād. — *pūga*, m. 'a time-heap', a long time, *gasya mahataḥ*, after a long time, MBh. ii, 1329. — *prabodhin*, mfn. awakening in time (as a Mantra), Kathās. xcii, 68. — *prabhāta*, n. 'the dawning of the best season', the two months following the rainy season, autumn, L. — *prārūḍha*, mfn. too long developed, overgrown, overripe. — *priya*, N. of a place consecrated to the sun; — *nātha*, m., N. of a Liṅga in Ujjayini (= Mahākāla), Uttarar.; Mālatim.; Mcar. — *bhāksha*, m. 'time-devourer', N. of Śiva. — *bhāga*, m. a degree of time, Sūryas. — *bhṛit*, m. (cf. *kṛit*), the sun, L. — *mayūkha*, m. = *tithi-m* or *samaya-m*, qq. vv. — *mahiman*, m. the power of time. — *mādhava*, m., N. of a work on jurisprudence; — *kārikā*, f. a metrical version of the same work. — *mārtāṇḍa*, m., N. of a work. — *māhātmya*, n. = *mahiman*. — *mūrti*, f. time personified. — *yāpa*, m. allowing time to pass, delaying, procrastination, Hit. — *yāpana*, n. id., ib. — *yukta*, m. n. the fifty-second year in the sixty years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBrS. — *yoga*, m. connection with or consequence of fate or destiny, MBh. iii; Hariv. — *yogin*, m. 'reigning over destiny', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1162. — 2. *rātri*, — *rātri*, f. the night of all-destroying time, night of destruction at the end of the world (often personified and identified with Durgā or with one of her Śaktis), MBh.; R. &c.; the night of a man's death, Pañcat.; a particular night in the life of a man (on the seventh day of the seventh month of the seventy-seventh year, after which period a man is exempt from attention to the usual ordinances), L.; N. of a Brāhmaṇ woman (skilled in magic), Kathās. xx, 104. — *rudra*, m. Rudra regarded as the fire that is to destroy the world, DevibhP. — *rūpa-dhṛiṣṭi*, mfn. wearing the form of Yama or death. — *rūpin*, m. id., N. of Śiva. — *vat*, mfn. connected with time or with the future (as hope), MBh. i, 5629; R.; (fī), f., N. of a daughter of Kālā-jihva, Kathās. cx, 34. — *vikrama*, m. power of time, death. — *vid*, mfn. knowing the times, R. iv, 32, 13. — *vidyā*, f. knowledge of the calendar. — *vidvas*, mfn. (perf. p. P.) 'knowing the seasons', a maker of calendars, VarBrS. — *vidhāna*, m., N. of a work. — *vidhṛiti*, f. lapse of time, Bhpr. — *vidhvāṇsa*, n. (scil. *rasa*) N. of a particular drug or medicine. — *viprakarṣa*, m. interval of time, APrāt.; Prab. — *vibhakti*, f. a section or part of time, Mn. i, 24. — *vibhāga*, m. id., MBh.; Pāp. iii, 3, 137. — *vi-veka*, m., N. of a work (by Jīmūta-vihāna). — *vid-dhi*, f. periodical interest (payable monthly, &c.), Mn. viii, 153; Gaut.; (cf. 2. *kālaka*). — *vega*, m., N. of a Nāga (a son of Vāsuki), MBh. i, 2147. — *vyāpin*, mfn. filling all time, everlasting. — *vrata*, n., N. of a ceremony. — *śakti*, f. the Śakti or all-destroying time, Vcar. — *samrodha*, m. remaining for a long time (in the possession of any one), Mn. viii, 143. — *samhṛta*, f., N. of an astronomical work (written in Jaina Prakṛit, by Kālakārya). — *samkarṣā*, f. a girl nine years old who personates Durgā at a festival in honour of this goddess. — *samkarṣin*, mfn. shortening time (as a Mantra), Kathās. lxviii, 65. — *samkhyā*, f. fixing or calculating the time, Pañcat. — *samgraha*, m. period of time, term, R. iv, 31, 8. — *sadrīsa*, mfn. 'conformable to time', seasonable; death-like. — *samanvita*, mfn. 'possessed by death', dead, R. ii, 65, 16. — *samāyukta*, mfn. id., R. vi, 93, 23. — *sampanna*, mfn. effected by time; dated, bearing a

date. — *sāhaya*, m. (scil. *niraya*, a hell) named after Kāla (= *kāla-sūtra*), MBh. xiii, 2479. — *śidhānta*, m., N. of a work. — *sūkta*, n., N. of a hymn, Heat. — *sūtra*, n. the thread of time or death, MBh. iii, 11495; (as, am), m. n. one of the twenty-one hells, Mn. iii, 249; iv, 88; VP. &c. — *sūtra*, n., N. of the hell *kāla-sūtra*, Yājñ. iii, 222. — *sūrya*, m. the sun at the end of the world, MBh. vii, 633. — *svarūpa*, mfn. having the very form of death (applied to any terrific object). — *hāra*, m. loss of time, Kathās. cii, 119; profit of time, Kathās. xxxi, 75 ff., xxxii, 10. *Kālāṅsa*, m. = *kāla-bhāga*, Sūryas. *Kālākāṅkshin*, mfn. expecting (quietly) the coming time, R.; Kathās. cvii, 8. *Kālākṛishṭa*, mfn. led to death or destruction, drawn to or by one's fate; produced or brought about by time. *Kālākṣharika*, m. a pupil who has begun to read. *Kālāgni*, m. the fire that is to destroy the world, conflagration at the end of time; — *bhairava*, n., N. of a Tantra; — *rudra*, m. = *kāla-rudra*; (scil. *rasa*) N. of a particular drug or medicine; — *rudra-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivP.; — *rudrōpanishad*, i., N. of several Upanishads. *Kālātīkramana*, n. lapse of time, loss or destruction by lapse of time, Pañcat. *Kālātīpāta*, m. delay of time, Kād.; Prasannar. *Kālātīta*, mfn. elapsed, passed away, become unseasonable, MBh. xii, R. iv, 28, 16. *Kālātma*, mfn. depending on time or destiny, MBh. xiii, 52 ff. *Kālātyaya*, m. passing away of time, Mn. viii, 145; R.; *tyāpadishṭa*, mfn. invalidated by lapse of time (term for a vain argument [*hetu-ābhāsa*], also called *atīta-kāla* and *bādhitā*), Bhāṣhp.; Sarvad.; Comm. on Nyāyam. (wrongly spelt *tyayōpad*). *Kālādarsa*, m. 'the mirror of time', N. of a work. *Kālādika*, m. (scil. *māsa*) the month Caitra, L. *Kālādhyaksha*, m. 'the overseer or ruler of time', the sun, MBh. iii, 152. *Kālānayaṇa*, n. calculation of time, Comm. on VarBr. *Kālānala*, n. = *kālāgni*, R. iii, 69, 19; Bhag.; N. of a son of Sabhā-nara (also called *kālānara*, VP.), Hariv. 1669; VP.; of another man; — *rasa*, m., N. of a medical drug. *Kālāntaka*, m. time regarded as the god of death, MBh. iii, 11509; R.; — *yama*, m. all-destroying time in the form of Yama, MBh. iii; R. *Kālānta-yama*, m. id., R. vi, 86, 3; (cf. *yamāntaka*). *Kālāntara*, n. 'interval, intermediate time', (ena, āt), ind. after some time, MBh.; Pañcat.; 'another time', opportunity, Pañcat.; — *kshama*, mfn. able to bear an interval of delay, Mālav.; — *viśha*, m. 'venomous at certain times', an animal venomous only when enraged or alarmed (as a rat, &c.), L.; *kālāntarārdrita*, mfn. hidden or concealed by time; *ārdvriti-suhāśubha*, āni, n. pl. good and evil things occurring within the revolutions of time. *Kālāpahāra*, m. waste of time, delay, Rāj. viii, 127. *Kālābhyāgamana*, n., N. of R. iii, chapter 97. *Kālāvadhī*, m. a fixed period of time. *Kālāvara*, mfn. later in time, Vop. iii, 37. *Kālāvyavāya*, m. absence of pause, RPrāt. *Kālāsuddhi*, f. a season of ceremonial impurity (as at the birth of a child, the death of a relation, &c., when it is considered unlawful to perform any religious rites). *Kālāsauca*, n. id. *Kāle-ja*, mfn. born or produced in due season, Pān. vi, 3, 15. *Kālāsvara*, n., N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP.; — *māhātmya*, n., N. of a work. *Kālāṅhika*, f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2641. *Kālōttara*, n., N. of a work, Heat.; — *śaiva-śāstra*, n. id., ib. *Kālōtpādita*, mfn. produced in due season. *Kālōpta*, mfn. sown in due season, Mn. ix, 39. 2. *Kālaka*, mf(ikā)n. to be paid monthly (as interest, *vṛiddhi*).

Kālaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to show or announce the time, Dhātup. xxxv, 28 (v. l.).

2. *Kālīka*, mf(ī) Pān. v, 1, 108) n. relating to or connected with or depending on time, Bhāṣhp.; fit for any particular season, seasonable, MBh. iii, 868; lasting a long time, Pān. v, 1, 108; (often ifc., e.g. *āsanna-k*), relating to a time near at hand, impending, Pān. v, 4, 20, Sch.; *māsa-k*, monthly, MBh. ii, 2080). — *tā*, f. time, date, season. — *tva*, n. id.

Kālīn, ī, m., N. of a son of Caidyōparicara, Hariv. 1806; (*inī*), f. 'bringing death', N. of the sixth lunar mansion, L.

Kālīna, mfn. (only ifc.) belonging or relating to any particular time.

Kālīya, mf(ā)n. timely, seasonable, Pān. v, 1, 107; being in a particular period, *gaṇa aig-ādi*; ifc., *gaṇa varyādi*; pleasant, agreeable, auspicious (as discourse, cf. *kalya*), L.; (*ā*), f. (with *prājane*) a

cow fit for the bull, Pān. iii, 1, 104; (am), n. 'day-break', (am, e), acc. loc. ind. at day-break, R.; Suśr. *Kālīyaka*. See *kālpaka*.

कालकञ्ज *kāla-kañja*, &c. See 1. *kāla*.

कालकीट *kālākīṭa*, mfn. fr. *kal*°, *gaṇa palady-ādi*.

कालकील *kālākīla*, as, m. a confused or mingled sound, tumult, L.; (cf. *kalakala*.)

कालकुञ्ज *kāla-kuñja*. See 1. *kāla*.

कालकूट 3. *kālākūṭa*, ās, m. pl. (1. fr. *kalak*°), N. of a country near the Himālaya and of the people inhabiting it, MBh.; mfn. relating to that country, *gaṇa palady-ādi*. — *pati*, m., N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. cviii, 177.

Kālākūṭī, īs, m. a prince of the Kalakūṭas, Pān. iv, 1, 173.

कालकृत *kālāṅkata*, as, m. the plant Cassia Sophora, Car. iii, 8.

कालञ्जर *kālāñjara*, as, m., N. of a sacred mountain in Bundalkhand (the modern Kālīñjer, a spot adapted to practices of austere devotion), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (pl.) N. of the people living near that mountain, Pān. iv, 2, 125, Kāś.; an assembly or meeting-place of religious mendicants, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of Durgā, L.; (*ī*), f. id., L.

Kālāñjaraka, mfn., Pān. iv, 2, 125, Kāś.

कालद *kālada*. See *kālava*.

कालव *kālava*, as, m. a patr. of Ārya-mabdhūti, VBr.; (*ās*), m. pl. his family, Āśvśr. xii.

Kālābavin, inas, m. pl., N. of a school.

कालमी *kālābhdhī*, f. a female descendant of Ka-labdhā (accord. to Śākaṭ.), Gaṇar. 48, Comm.

कालम्य *kālāmbya*, as, m., N. of a caravansary, Rāj. iii, 48°.

कालव *kālava*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 370 (v. l. *kālada*).

Kālāveya, ās, m. pl., N. of a school of the SV.

कालशेय *kālāśeya*, am, n. (fr. *kalāśi*, Pān. iv, 3, 56), buttermilk, Daś.

कालानर *kālānara*. See *kālānala*.

कालानुनादिन् *kālānunādin* for *kal*°, q. v.

कालाप *kālāpa*, as, m. (fr. *kalāpa*), a serpent's hood, L.; a demon, imp or goblin, L.; a student of the Kālāpa grammar, L.; (fr. *kalāpin*) a pupil of Kālāpin, Pān.; MBh. ii, 113; N. of Āraḍa (a teacher of Śākya-muni), Buddh. (v. l. *kālāma*); (*ās*), m. pl. the school of Kālāpin (often named together with the Kathās, q. v.)

Kālāpaka, am, n. the school of Kālāpin, Pān. iv, 3, 104, Kāś.; the Veda recension of this school, ib. 101, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; Sarvad.; N. of the Kātānta grammar, Kathās. vii, 13.

कालाम *kālāma*. See *kālāpa*.

कालामुख *kālā-mukha*. See 1. *kāla*.

कालायन *kālāyana*, mfn. fr. *kalā*, *gaṇa pakṣhādī*; (*ī*), f., N. of Durgā, L.

Kālāyani, īs, m., N. of a teacher (a pupil of Bāṣhkali), VP.

कालायसृपिक *kālāyasūpika*, mfn. fr. *kalāya-sūpa*, Pān. v, 1, 19, Vārtt. 2, Pat.

कालिक 1. & 2. *kālīka*. See col. 1 & p. 277, col. 3.

Kālīkā. See p. 277, col. 3.

Kālīkeya. See p. 278, col. 1.

कालिङ्ग *kālīṅga*, as, m. 'produced in or belonging to the Kālīṅga country', a Kālīṅga man, VP.; (Pān. iv, 1, 170) a prince of the Kālīṅgas, Hariv.; Ragh. iv, 40 &c.; (pl.) the Kālīṅgas, MBh.; VP.; an elephant, L.; a snake, L.; a species of cucumber (Cucumis usitatissimus), L.; Beninkasa cerifera; a poisonous plant, L.; a sort of iron; (as, am), m. n. the plant Wrightia antidysenterica, Bhpr.; (*ī*), f. a princess of the Kālīṅgas, MBh. i, 3775 ff.; a kind of gourd, L.; (am), n. the water-melon.

Kālīṅgaka, as, m. a prince of the Kālīṅgas, MBh. ii, 1270; the plant Wrightia antidysenterica, Bhpr.; (*ikā*), f. Ipomea Turpethum, L.

कालिञ्जर *kālīñjara*, as, m. (cf. *kālāñj*°), N. of a mountain, Kathās. cxi, 70 & 81; of a country, Rāj. viii, 917; (*ī*), f., N. of Gaurī, L.

कालितरा *kālī-tarā*. See p. 278, col. 1.

Kālī-dāsa, as, m. (fr. *kālī*, the goddess Durgā, and *dāsa*, a slave, the final of *kālī* being shortened; cf. Pān. vi, 3, 63), N. of a celebrated poet (author of the Śakuntalā, Vikramōrvaśī, Mālavikāgnimitra, Megha-dūta, and Raghuvamśa; described as one of the nine gems of Vikramāditya's court, and variously placed in the first, second, third, and middle of the sixth century A. D.; the name is, however, applied to several persons, especially to two others who may have written the Nalōdaya and Śruta-bodha [hence the N. is used to denote the number 'three'] and seems, in some measure, to have been used as an honorary title).

Kālīdāsaka, as, m. = preceding, L.

कालिन् *kālīn*. See col. 1.

कालिन्द *kālīnda*, am, n. the water-melon, Suśr.; (*ī*), f. a sort of vessel, L.; a sort of Trivṛit with red flowers, L.; N. of a wife of Kṛiṣṇa (a daughter of Sūrya, BhP.), Hariv.; VP.; N. of the wife of Asita and mother of Sagara, R.; a patr. of the river Yamunā, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (mfn.) connected with or coming from the river Yamunā, Lāṭy.

Kālīndaka, am, n. a water-melon, Suśr.; (*ikā*), f. (= *kaP*) science, L.

Kālīndī (f. of *nda*, q. v.) — *karshaṇa*, m. 'diverting the Yamunā stream', N. of Bala-rāma (who diverted the Yamunā into a new and devious channel marked out by his ploughshare), L. — *pati*, m. 'the lord of Kālīndī', N. of Kṛiṣṇa, L. — *bhe-dana*, m. = *karshaṇa*, L. — *māhātmya*, n., N. of a work. — *sū*, m. 'generator of Kālīndī', N. of Sūrya, L.; (*ū*), f. 'giving birth to Kālīndī', N. of one of Sūrya's wives, L. — *sōdara*, m. 'brother of Yamunā', N. of Yama, L.

कालमन् *kālīman*, &c. See p. 278, col. 1.

Kālīm-manyā, *kālīya*, &c. See ib.

कालिष्य *kālīvya*, mfn. fr. *kalīva*, *gaṇa prā-gady-ādi*; (v. l. *kāvilya* fr. *kavila*.)

काली *kālī*. See p. 278, col. 1.

Kālīka, v. l. for 1. *ika*, q. v.

कालीची *kālīcī*, f. (fr. 2. *kāla* and *āñc*?), the judgment-hall of Yama (judge of the dead), L.

कालीन *kālīna*. See col. 1.

कालीय *kālīya*. See p. 278, col. 1.

कालुष्य *kālūshya*, am, n. (fr. *kalūsha*), foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, opacity, Kathās. xix, 95; Kām.; disturbance or interruption of harmony, Rāj. v, 63; Sarvad.

कालेज *kāle-ja*. See 2. *kāla*.

कालेय 3. *kāleya*, am, n. (fr. 1. *kalī* [see s. v. *kālī*], Pān. iv, 2, 8), the Sāman of Kālī, ŚāṅkhŚr.; ArshBr.; Lāṭy.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a school of the black Yajur-veda; (mfn.) belonging to Kālī or the Kālī age, &c., Pān. iv, 2, 8, Pat.

कालेयक *kāleyaka*. See p. 278, col. 1.

कालेश्वर *kālēśvara*, &c. See 2. *kāla*.

Kālōdaka, *kālōdāyin*. See 1. *kāla*.

कालोल *kā-lola*, as, m. (= *mahā-l*°) a crow, Npr.

कात्य *kāpa*, mfn. (fr. *kālpa*), preceptive, ritual, W.; relating to a period called Kālpa, W.; (as), m. the plant Curcuma Zerumbet, L.

Kālpaka, as, m. Curcuma Zerumbet, L. (v. l. *kā-lyaka*).

Kālpanika, mfn. (fr. *kālpanā*), existing only in fancy, invented, fictitious, Sāh.; Sarvad.; artificial, fabricated. — *tā*, f. fictitiousness. — *tva*, n. id.

Kālpaśūtra, as, m. (fr. *kālpa-s*°), one who is familiar with the Kālpa-sūtras, Pān. iv, 2, 60, Kāś.

कात्य *kātya*. See 2. *kāla*.

कात्यायक *kātyāyaka*, am, n. the state of being *kalyāṇa* (q. v.), *gaṇa manojñādī*.

Kālāyāpīneya, as, m. the son of a virtuous or fortunate woman (*kalyāṇī*), Pān. iv, 1, 126.

कालाल *kālvāla*, mfn. 'bald (?)', only *kāl-vālī-kṛita*, mfn. made bald (?), ŚBr. ii, 2, 4, 3.

काव *kāva*, am, n. (fr. *kavi*), N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty.

कावचिक *kāvachika*, am, n. (fr. *kāvaca*), a multitude of men in armour, Pāp. iv, 2, 41.

कावट *kāvāṭa*, am, n. a district containing 100 Grāmas, L. (cf. *karvaṭa*).

कावापिक *kāvāpikā*, f. a district of 200 Grāmas, L.

कावन्ध *kāvandha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *kāv*), having the appearance of a headless trunk, Śiś. xix, 51.

कावष *kāvasha*, am, n. (fr. *kavāsh*), N. of a Sāman.

कावशेय *kāvashēya* or *kāv*, as, m. a patr. of Tura, ŚBr. ix, x, xiv; AitBr. viii, 21; BhP.

कावार *kāvāra*, am, n. the aquatic plant Vallisneria, L.; (i), f. 'keeping off the water', an umbrella (esp. one without a stick), L.

काविराज *kāvirāja*, f, f. a metre consisting of 9 + 12 + 19 syllables, RPrāt.

कावित्य *kāvitya*. See *kāvitya*.

कावुक *kā-vṛika*, as, m. a gallinaceous fowl (= *kukkuṭa*, *krikovāku*), L.; the ruddy goose (Anas Casarca, = *koka*), L.; a small singing bird (Loxia philippensis), L.

कावेर *kāvera*, am, n. saffron, L.; (i), f. turmeric, L.; a courtesan, harlot, L.; N. of a river in the Dekhan (accord. to a tradition [Hariv. 1421 f.; 1761 f.] daughter of Yuvanāśva and wife of Jahnū, changed by her father's curse from one half of the Gaṅgā into the river Kaverī, therefore also called Ardhagaṅgā or -jāhnavī), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.

कावेरक *kāverakā*, as, m. a patr. of Rajata-nābhi, AV. viii, 10, 2S; (i), f., N. of the river Kaverī.

कावेरानि *kāverāni*, gaṇa *gahādī*.

कावेरानिया *kāverāniya*, mfn. fr. °*raṇi*, ib.

काव्य *kāvya*, mfn. (fr. *kavi*), endowed with the qualities of a sage or poet, descended or coming from a sage, prophetic, inspired, poetical, RV. i, 117, 12; viii, 8, 11; VS.; AV.; [°*kāvya*], mfn. id., RV. v, 39, 5; x, 144, 2; VS.; mf(ā)n. coming from or uttered by the sage Uśanas, Parāś.; MBh. ii, 2097; (dś), m. (gaṇa *kurv-ādi*) a patr. of Uśanas, RV.; TS. &c.; of the planet Śukra, VarBṛS.; Sarvad.; (dś), m. pl. poems, MBh. ii, 453; a class of Manes, Śiśkhṣr.; Lāty.; Mn. iii, 199; the descendants of Kavi, VP.; (ā), f. intelligence, L.; N. of a female fiend (= *pūtandā*), L.; (*kāvya*), n. wisdom, intelligence, prophetic inspiration, high power and art (often in pl.), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. xi; a poem, poetical composition with a coherent plot by a single author (opposed to an *Itihāsa*), R.; Sāh. &c.; term for the first tetrasht in the metre Shaṭ-pada; a kind of drama of one act, Sāh. 546; a kind of poem (composed in Sanskrit interspersed with Prakṛit), Sāh. 563; happiness, welfare, L. — **kartri**, m. a poet, Subh. — **kalpa-latā**, f., N. of a work on poetical poems; — **vṛitti**, f. a Comm. by Amara-candra on the last work; — **vṛitti-parimala**, m. another Comm. on the preceding work. — **kāma-dhenu**, f., N. of a Comm. by Vopa-deva on his work called Kavi-kalpudrma. — **goshāthī**, f. a conversation on poetry, Kād. — **candrikā**, f., N. of a work on artificial poems by Kavi-candra; another work on the same subject by Nyāya-vāgīśa. — **caura**, m. a robber of other poems, plagiarist, L. — **tā**, f. the being a poetical composition, Sāh. — **tva**, n. id., ib. — **devī**, f., N. of a princess who erected a statue of Śiva called Kāvya-devīśvara. — **prakāśa**, m. 'illustration of poetry', N. of a work on rhetoric or the composition of artificial poems by Mammāṭa; — **ṭikā**, **dīpikā**, f., **nīdarāna**, n., **pradīpa**, m., **mañjarī**, f., **saṃketa**, m., N. of commentaries on Mammāṭa's work. — **pradīpa**, m., N. of a Comm. on the Kāvya-prakāśa. — **mīmāṃsaka**, m. a rhetorician, Comm. on Śāk. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. theory of poetry, Sarvad.; N. of a work on it. — **rasa**, m. the flavour or sweetness of poetry, ŚārngP. — **rasika**, mfn. having a taste for poetical compositions, Śrūt. — **rākshasa**, n., N. of an artificial poem. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. illustration of poetry or rhetoric. — **liṅga**, n. a kind of Alaṅkāra or figure of rhetoric in which a statement is explained or made clearer by giving the reason for

it, Kpr. x, 28. — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a work. — **śāstra**, n., N. of a short work on poetics. — **samhāra**, m. the benediction pronounced at the end of a play, Sāh. — **samjivani**, f., **śāra-saṃgraha**, m., N. of works. — **sudhā**, f., N. of a Comm. on a work on artificial poems. — **hāsa**, n. a farce. **Kāvyaśāstra**, m., N. of a work on poetics by Daṇḍin; — **māṛjana**, n., N. of a Comm. on it. **Kāvyaśrī**, m., N. of a work. **Kāvyaśaṅkara**, m., N. of a work on poetics by Vāmana; — **vṛitti**, f., N. of Vāmana's Comm. on it. **Kāvyaśloka**, m., N. of a work on poetics, Comm. on Pratāpar. lxiii, 19. **Kāvyaśataka**, n., N. of a work by Sūrya. **Kāvyaśodaya**, m., N. of a work.

Kāvyaśana, as, m. a patr. fr. *kāvya*, gaṇa 1. *na-ḍḍi*; (cf. Gaṇar. 233 & 236.)

काश *kāś*, cl. 1. **ā. kāśate** (perf. *caḥaṣe*, 3. pl. °*śire*), to be visible, appear, MBh. &c.; to shine, be brilliant, have an agreeable appearance, ib.: cl. 4. *kāśyate*, Dhātup. xxvi, 53; Intens. P. **ā. cākaśiti**, *cākaśyate*, to shine brightly, ŚBr. ii; KātyŚr.; to see clearly, survey, ŚBr. xi; Pāp. vii, 3, 87, Vārt. 1, Pat.

ī. Kāśa, as, m. 'the becoming visible, appearance', only in *sa-kāśa*, q. v.; N. of a man, gaṇa *ā-vādi*; of a prince (the son of Suhotra and father of Kāśi-rāja), Hariv.; VP.; a species of grass (Saccharum spontaneum, used for mats, roofs, &c.; also personified, together with the Kuśa grass, as one of Yama's attendants), Kauś.; R.; Kum. &c.; (ā, i), f. id., L.; (am), n. id., L. — **kṛitsna**, m. (gaṇas *upakāśi* and *arihaṇḍi*) N. of a grammarian (quoted by Kaiy. & others); N. of a philosopher, Bādar.; (mf(ā)n.) taught by Kāśakṛitsni, Pat.; (mf(ā)n.) studying Kāśakṛitsni's doctrines, Pat. — **kṛitsnaka**, mfn. relating to Kāśa-kṛitsna, gaṇa *arihaṇḍi*. — **kṛitsni**, m., N. of a teacher, KātyŚr.; of a philosopher, Pat. — **ja**, mfn., Pāp. vi, 2, 82. — **paun-ḍra**, as, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. viii, 2084. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of the grass Saccharum spontaneum, Lāty.; BhP. **Kāśādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāp. (iv, 2, 80; Gaṇar. 296).

Kāśaka, as, m. the grass Saccharum spontaneum, L.; N. of the prince Kāśa, Hariv. 1733 (v. l. *śika*).

Kāśaya, as, m., N. of a son of Kāśa or Kāśi, Hariv. 1734; of the country of the Kāśis, Comm. on Up. iv, 117.

Kāśi, īs, m. 'shining,' the sun, L.; the clenched hand, fist, handful, RV. iii, 30, 5; vii, 104, 8; viii, 78, 10; Kauś.; N. of a prince (the ancestor of the kings of Kāśi, of the family of Bharata, son of Suhotra and grandfather of Dhanvantari, Hariv. 1734; the son of Kāśya and grandson of Suhotra, BhP. ix, 17, 4); (*dyas*), m. pl. the descendants of this prince, BhP. ix, 17, 10; N. of the people of Kāśi, ŚBr. xiii; MBh. &c.; (īs), f. 'the splendour,' N. of a celebrated city and place of pilgrimage (the modern Benares, usually written Kāśī, q. v.). Up. iv, 119; fine cotton or silk (from Kāśi), Divyāv. — **kanyā**, f. a girl or virgin from Kāśi, MBh. v. — **kosaliya**, mfn. connected with or coming from Kāśi and Kosala, Pat. — **khaṇḍa**, n. the section of the Skanda-purāna treating of Benares. — **nagara**, n. 'the city of the Kāśis,' Benares, MBh. v. — **nātha**, m., N. of a man. — **pa**, m. a sovereign of the Kāśis, MBh. i, 1809; VarBṛS. — **pati**, m. id., MBh. i, 4083; Bhag.; N. of Divo-dāsa Dhanvantari (a king of Benares, author of certain medical works and teacher of the Āyur-veda; he is often confounded with the celestial namesake, the physician of the gods), Suśr. — **purī**, f. = *na-gara*, MBh. xiii, 7785. — **manuja**, m. a man from Kāśi, VarBṛS. — **rāja**, m. = *pa*, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; N. of the Dānava Dirgha-jihva, MBh. i, 2676; of Divo-dāsa Dhanvantari, Suśr.; of Pratardana Daivodāsi, RAnukr.; of a grandfather of Dhanvantari, VP.; of a prince who has been killed by his wife, VarBṛS. — **rājan**, m. = *pa*, MBh. v. — **rāma**, m., N. of a scholiast (who commented on the Tithi-tattva and several other works). — **vilāsa**, m. = *kāśi-vil*. **Kāśīśa**, m. 'the lord of the Kāśis,' N. of Divo-dāsa, W.; N. of Śiva, W.; (am), n. wrongly spelt for *kāśisa*, q. v. **Kāśīśvara**, m. a sovereign of the Kāśis, MBh. iii, 6027; N. of a grammarian. **Kāśy-ādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāp. (iv, 2, 116).

Kāśika, mf(ā), f, Pāp. iv, 2, 116) n. coming from Kāśi, Pat.: Lalit.; silken, Divyāv.; (as), m., N. of a prince (see *kāśika*); (ā), f. (scil. *purī*) 'the city of the Kāśis,' Benares; (with or without *vṛitti*) 'the Comm. composed or used in Kāśi,' N. of a Comm. on

Pāp. by Vāmana and Jayāditya. — **vastra**, n. fine cotton from Kāśi, Kāraṇḍ. — **sūkṣma**, n. id., L.

Kāśikā (f. of *kāśika*, q. v.) — **tilaka**, n., N. of a poem by Nīla-kapṭha. — **nyāsa**, see *vivaraṇa-pañjikā*. — **priya**, m. 'dear to the Kāśika city,' N. of the king Divo-dāsa, L. — **vivaraṇa-pañjikā**, f., N. of a Comm. on the *Kāśikā vṛitti* by Jinendra-buddhi (also called *kā-nyāsa* or *ka-nyāsa-pañjikā*).

Kāśin, mfn. (only ifc.) shining, appearing, having the semblance of (e.g. *jita-k*), appearing or behaving like a conqueror, MBh.; *jaya-k*, id., BhP. iv, 10, 15; (i), m., N. of a man (as son of Brahman Kavi), MBh. xiii, 4150.

Kāśila, mfn., Pāp. iv, 2, 80.

Kāśishnu, mfn. shining, brilliant, BhP. iv, 30, 6.

Kāśi, f. = *kāśi*, Benares, q. v.; N. of the wife of Sudeva and mother of Supārśva, Hariv. 9204; VP. — **khaṇḍa**, n. = *kāśi-kh*. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of Benares,' N. of Śiva, L.; of several men; — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a man. — **pati**, m. a sovereign of Benares, R. i, 12, 22 (*kāśi-p*), ed. Bomb. i, 13, 23; N. of a dramatist. — **prakāśa**, **praghaṭṭaka**, m., N. of works. — **māhātmya**, n. 'the glory of Benares,' a section of the Brahmapur. — **moksha**, m., N. of a work. — **rāja**, m. a sovereign of Benares, MBh. iv, 2351 (*kāśi-r*, ed. Bomb.). — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a work. — **setu**, m., N. of a work. — **stotra**, n., N. of a panegyric poem on Benares.

Kāśiya, mfn. fr. *kāśa*, gaṇa *utkurādi*; fr. *kāśi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 113; (as), m., N. of a prince (v. l. for *kāśi-rāja*), VP.

Kāśeya, as, m. (fr. *kāśi*), a prince of the Kāśis, R. vii, 38, 19; (ā), m. pl., N. of a dynasty, VP.; (i), f. a princess of the Kāśis, MBh. i, 3785.

ī. Kāśya, as, m. 'belonging to the Kāśis, ruling over the Kāśis,' a king of Kāśi (as Dhṛitarāshṭra, ŚBr. xiii; or Ajāta-satru, ib. xiv), ŚBr.; Śiśkhṣr.; MBh. &c.; N. of a king (the father of Kāśya and ancestor of Kāśi-rāja Dhanvantari, Hariv. 1521; the son of Suhotra [cf. *kāśa*], BhP. ix, 17, 3; the son of Senā-jit, Bh. ix, 21, 23; VP.); (ā), f. (Gaṇar. 37, Comm.) a princess of Kāśi, MBh.; Hariv.

Kāśyaka, as, m. a king of Kāśi, Hariv. 1520.

Kāśyāyana, as, m. a patr. fr. *ī. Kāśya*, gaṇa 1. *naḍḍi*.

काश 2. *kāśa*, wrongly spelt for *kāśa*, q. v.

काशफरी *kāśaphari*, f., gaṇa *nady-ādi*.

Kāśaphareya, mfn. fr. °*phari*, ib.

काशब्द *kāśabda*, as, m. the sound *kā*.

काशात्मलि *kāśātmali*, is, f. a kind of silk-cotton tree, Bombax heptaphyllum, L.

काशि *kāśi*, *kāśiku*. See col 2.

Kāśin, **kāśishnu**, **kāśi**. See above.

काशीत *kāśita*, am, n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty.

काशु *kāśu*, ūs, f. = *vikala-dhātu*, Comm. on Up. i, 87; an iron spear (= *kāśu*), ib. — **kāra**, m. the Areca or betel-nut tree, W.

काशेय *kāśeya*. See above.

काशेरुयज्ञिक *kāseruyajñika*, mfn. fr. *kāseru-yajña*, Pat.

काश्मरी *kāśmārī*, f. the plant Gmelina arborea (Gambhārt), MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Mālatim.

Kāśmārya, as, m. (= *kāśrhu*) id., MBh.; Suśr.

काश्मल्य *kāśmalya*, am, n. (fr. *kāśmala*), dejection of mind, weakness, despair, Mcar.

काश्मीर *kāśmīra*, mf(ā)n. (gaṇas *kacchādi* and *sindhv-ādi*) born in or coming from Kāśmīra, MBh. iv, 254; (as), m. a king of Kāśmīra, Mudr.; Kathās.; the country Kāśmīra, MBh. &c.; (ās), n. pl. the inhabitants of Kāśmīra, ib.; the country Kāśmīra, ib.; (ā), f. a sort of grape, L.; (i), f. = *kāśmārī*, Bhpr.; the tree Ficus elastica, L.; (am), n. the tuberous root of the plant Costus speciosus, L.; saffron, Bhart.; Git.; L.; = *śaṅka*, L. — **ja**, u. 'coming from Kāśmīra,' saffron, Naish. xxii, 56; Bhām.; the tuberous root of the plant Costus speciosus; (ā), f. birch (or Aconitum ferox?), L. — **janman**, n. saffron, L. — **jirakā**, f. a sort of cummin, L. — **deśa**, m. the country Kāśmīra. — **pura**, n. the city of the Kāśmīras. — **mandala**, n. = *deśa*. — **liṅga**, n., N. of a Liṅga. — **vṛiksha**, m., N. of a tree with oily seeds, Npr. — **sambhava**, n. saffron, L.

Kāśmīraka, mfn. (gaṇa *kacchādi*) born or produced in Kāśmīra, relating to Kāśmīra, MBh. i, 1091; (as), m. a prince of Kāśmīra, VarBṛS.; (ās), m. pl. the inhabitants of Kāśmīra, MBh. iii, 1091; (ikā), f. a princess of Kāśmīra, Rājat. vi, 254.

Kāśmīrika, mfn. born or produced in Kāśmīra, Rājat. = *nivāsa*, m. the residence of the Kāśmīras, Rājat. iii, 480.

Kāśmīrya, mfn., gaṇa *saṃkāśādi*.

काश्य 2. kāśya, am, n. = *kaśya*, a spirituous liquor, L.

काश्यप kāśyapa, mf(i)n. belonging to Kaśyapa, relating to or connected with him (e.g. *kāśyapī devī*, the earth, Hariv. 10645; see *kāśyapī* below), MBh. &c.; (gaṇa *biddādi*) a patr. fr. Kaśyapa (designating an old grammarian [VPṛāt.; Pāṇ. viii, 4, 67] and many other persons, including some whose family-name was unknown [Comm. on KātyŚr.]; many subdivisions of Kāśyapa families are known, e.g. *Uruvilvā-kṣ*, *Gayā-kṣ*, *Daśabala-kṣ*, *Nadī-kṣ*, *Mahā-kṣ*, *Hastī-kṣ*) N. of Aruṇa (the sun), VP. iii, 12, 41; of Viṣṇu, L.; a sort of deer, L.; a fish, L.; (f), f. a female descendant of Kaśyapa, VarBṛS.; the earth (according to a legend of the Purāṇas, Paraśu-rāma, after the destruction of the Kṣatriya race and the performance of an Aśvamedha sacrifice, presented the sovereignty of the earth to Kaśyapa), MBh. viii, 3164; Hcar.; (am), n., N. of different Sāmans, ArshBr. = *dvīpa*, m., N. of a Dvīpa, MBh. vi. = *nandana*, ās, m. pl. 'the children of Kaśyapa,' N. of the gods, MBh. xiii, 3330. = *parivarta*, m., N. of a section of the Ratnakūṭa-text, Buddh. = *smṛiti*, f., N. of a work.

Kāśyapaka, mf(ikā)n. relating to or connected with Kaśyapa, Vāyup.

Kāśyapāyana, as, m. a patr. fr. Kāśyapa, gaṇa *1. naḍḍādi*.

Kāśyapī, is, m. id., N. of Tārksya, Kathās. xc, 110; of Garuḍa, L.; of Aruṇa, L.

Kāśyapīn, īnas, m. pl. the school of Kāśyapa, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 103.

Kāśyapī (f. of *kāśyapa*, q. v.) = *bālākya-mā-ṭhari-pātra*, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv. = *bhuḥ*, m. 'enjoying the earth,' a king, Rājat. i, 45.

Kāśyapiya, ās, m. pl. the school of Kāśyapa, Buddh.

Kāśyapeya, as, m. a patr. of the twelve Ādityas, MBh. xiii, 7094; of Garuḍa, MBh. i, 1247; of Aruṇa (the sun), L.

काश्यायन kāśyāyana. See p. 280, col. 3.

काश्यरी kāsvari, f. = *kāsmari*, L.

काश kasha. See *kapola-kṣ*.

Kāshapa, mfn. unripe, Divyāv.

कापाय kashāya, mfn. (fr. *kashṣ*), brown-red, dyed of a reddish colour, ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; (f), f. (with *makṣhikā*) a sort of fly or wasp, Suśr.; (am), n. a brow-red cloth or garment, MBh.; R.; Yājñ. iii, 157. = *grahapa*, n., N. of a Caitya, Lalit. = *dhārana*, n. wearing a brown-red garment, MBh. xii, 11898. = *vasana*, mf(ā)n. = *vāsas*, Nal. xxiv, 9; (ā), f. a widow, L. = *vāsas*, mfn. wearing a brown garment, MBh.; Hariv. = *vāsika*, m. (= *kashṣ*) a kind of poisonous insect, Suśr.

Kāshāyana, as, m. (a patr. fr. *kashāya* or *kashṣ*), N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv.

Kāshāyin, ī, m. 'wearing a brown-red garment,' a Buddhist monk, Car.; Viṣṇu.; (īnas), m. pl. the school of Kāshāya, gaṇa *śaṃkakādi*.

काशिन kashin. See *pat-kṣ*.

Kāsheya, ās, m. pl., N. of a dynasty, VP.

काश्यायन kāshāyana, as, m. a patr. fr. *kaśhāya*, Pravar.

काश kashtha, ns, m., N. of one of Kubera's attendants, MBh. ii, 415; (ām), n. a piece of wood or timber, stick, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; wood or timber in general; an instrument for measuring lengths; a kind of measure, SaddhP.; [*kashtha*, in comp., or *kashtham*, ind. with a verb expresses excellence or superiority, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 67 & 68.] = *kadali*, f. the wild plantain, L. = *kīṭa*, m. a small insect or worm found in decayed wood, L. = *kuṭṭa*, m. a sort of woodpecker (Picus bengalensis), Pañcat., = *kuddāla*, m. a kind of wooden shovel or scraper (used for baling water out of a

boat, or for scraping and cleaning its bottom), L.; (vv. ll. *kuddāla* and *kuddāla*). = *kūṭa*, m. = *kuṭṭa*, Pañcat. = *khaṇḍa*, n. a stick, spar, piece of wood, Megh.; Śis.; Hit. = *garbha*, mfn. woody in the interior, Bhpr. = *ghaṭana*, m. framing and joining timber. = *ghaṭita*, mfn. framed or formed of wood, wooden. = *citā*, f. a funeral pile, Pañcat. = *jambū*, f. the plant *Premna herbacea*, L. = *takah*, m. 'cutting and framing timber,' a carpenter, L. = *takshaka*, m. id., L. = *tantu*, m. a caterpillar (which secretes itself in wood and there passes into a chrysalis), L.; a small worm found in timber, W. = *dāru*, m. the tree *Pinus Deodora*, L. = *dru*, m. the plant *Butea frondosa*, L. = *dhātri-phala*, n. the fruit of the plant *Emblia officinalis*, L. = *paṭṭa*, m. a wooden board, Bhpr. = *paṭṭrōpajivin*, mfn. living by working on wood and leaves, Sāh. = *pāṭalā*, f., N. of a plant (= *sila-pāṭalikā*), L. = *pāshāpa-vāsas*, āysi, n. pl. wood, stone, and clothes. = *putalikā*, f. a wooden image. = *pushpa*, āpi, n. pl. a kind of flower, Kāraṇḍ. = *pradāna*, n. piling up wood, forming a funeral pile, Pañcat. = *bhakshana*, n. 'devouring of wood (of the funeral pile),' = *śhthādhī-rohana*, Pañcat. = *bhāra*, m. a particular weight of wood, Hariv. 4356; R. i, 4, 21. = *bhārīka*, mfn. a wood-carrier, bearer of wood, Kathās. vi, 42. = *bhid*, mfn. cleaving wood, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 61, Kāś. = *bhūta*, mfn. one who has become wood or stands stock still (as an ascetic), R. i, 65, 3; (as), m., N. of a demon who causes diseases, Hariv. 9559. = *bhrīt*, see s. v. *kashthā*. = *bhedā*, m. cleaving of wood, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 144. Kāś. = *maṭhī*, f. a funeral pile, L. = *maya*, mf(i)n. made of wood, wooden, consisting of pieces of wood, Mn. ii, 157; MBh. &c. = *malla*, m. a bier or plank &c. on which dead bodies are carried, L. = *rajanī*, f. = *dāru-haridrā*, L. = *raju*, f. a cord for binding together a load of wood, R. i, 4, 20. = *lekha*, m. a small worm found in wood, L. = *loṣṭha-maya*, mfn. made of wood or clay, Mn. viii, 289. = *lohin*, m. a club, short cudgel (especially if bound with iron), L. = *vat*, mfn. having wood for fuel, &c.; (f), ind. like a piece of wood, like a stick (as when petrified with fear, &c.). = *vallikā*, f., N. of a plant (= *katukā*), L. = *vallī*, f. id., L. = *vāta*, m. a wall made of wood, Rājat. vi, 202. = *vāstuka*, n. a sort of spinage, Npr. = *vivara*, n. the hollow of a tree, Comm. on Śak. = *sārivā*, f. the plant *Ichnocarpus frutescens*, L. = *stambha*, m. a beam of wood, Hit. **Kāshthāgāra**, m. a wooden house, L. **Kāshthāguru**, m. Agallochum, L. **Kāshthādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (viii, 1, 67). **Kāshthādhīrohana**, n. ascending the funeral pile, Pañcat. **Kāshthāmbu-vāhinī**, f. a wooden bucket or baling vessel, L. **Kāshthāluka**, n. a species of Āluka, Suśr.; Hcar. **Kāshthī-√bhū**, to stand stock still or become immovable like a piece of wood, Bhpr. **Kāshthī-rasa**, m. the wild plantain, *Musa sapientum*, L.; (cf. *kashthīlā*) **Kāshthēksha**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L.

1. **Kāshthaka**, as, m. a kind of wheat, L.; (ikā), f. a small piece of wood, Pañcat.; Kathās.; wild Pisang, L.; (am), n. aloe wood or Agallochum, L.

Kāshthika, as, m. a bearer of wood, Kād.; Kathās.; (ā), f., see °*shthaka*.

Kāshthin, mfn. wooden, W.; having wood, W.

काश kashthā, f. a place for running, race-ground, course (also the course, path or track of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere), RV.; the mark, goal, limit, VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; the highest limit, top, summit, pitch, Kum.; Daś. &c.; a quarter or region of the world, cardinal point, Naigh.; Nir.; MBh. &c.; the sixteenth part of the disk of the moon, BhP. i, 12, 31; a measure of time (= १२ Kalā, Mn. i, 64; Suśr.; = १२ Kalā, Jyot.; = १२ Laghu, = १२ Nāḍikā, = १२ Muhūrta, BhP. iii, 11, 7), MBh. i, 1292 &c.; form, form of appearance, BhP. iii, 28, 12; vii, 4, 22; the sun, Nir. ii, 15; water, ib.; the plant *Cureuma xanthorrhiza*, L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kaśyapa (mother of the solidungulous quadrupeds), BhP. vi, 6, 25 ff.; N. of a town. **Kāshthā-bhrīt**, mfn. leading to a mark or aim, ŚBr. xi.

2. **Kāshthaka**, mfn. relating to *kashthakiya*, gaṇa *bivokādi*.

Kāshthakiya, am, n. [Kāś], ā, f. fr. *kashthā* (a mark, goal), gaṇa 2. *naḍḍādi*.

काशील kashthīla, as, m. a large kind of Calotropis, L.; (ā), f. a plantain, *Musa sapientum*, L.

कास 1. *kās*, cl. i. *Ā. kāsate* (perf. *kāśam cakre*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 35 (see also Comm. on Bhāṭṭ. v, 105); *caḥāse* or *kāśam āsa*, Vop.), to cough, Suśr. (once P. Pot. *kāsel*).

2. **Kās**, f. cough, AV. i, 12, 3; v, 22, 10 & 11.

1. **Kāsa**, ar, m. id., Suśr.; BhP.; (ā), f. id., AV. vi, 105, 1-3. = **kanda**, m. a species of root (= *kāślu*), L. = **kara**, mfn. producing cough or catarrh. = **kuṭṭha**, mfn. 'afflicted with cough,' N. of Yama. = **ghna**, mf(i)n. removing or alleviating cough, pectoral, Suśr.; (f), f. a sort of prickly nightshade (*Solanum Jacquinii*), L. = **jīṭ**, f. 'removing cough,' *Clerodendrum siphonanthus*, L. = **nāsini**, f., N. of a thorny plant (= *karkaṭa-śringī*), L. = **marda**, m. 'cough-destroying,' *Cassia Sophora*, Suśr.; a remedy against cough (an acid preparation, mixture of tamarinds and mustard), L. = **mardaka**, m. *Cassia Sophora*, L. = **mardana**, m. *Trichosanthes dioeca*, L. = **vat**, mfa. having a cough, Car.; Suśr. **Kāsāri**, m. 'enemy of cough,' *Cassia Sophora*, L. **Kāsālu**, m. an esculent root (sort of yam), L.

Kāśikā, f. cough, AV. v, 22, 12; xi, 2, 22.

Kāsin, mfn. having a cough, Suśr.

Kāsundi-vaṭikā, f. a remedy against cough (= *kāsa-marda*), L.

कास 2. kāsa, am, m. n. for *kāsa* (the grass *Saccharum spontaneum*), L.; (as), m. the plant *Moringa pterygosperma*, L.

कास 3. kāsa, mfn. fr. *√kas*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 140.

Kāsaka, ās, m. pl., N. of a dynasty, VP.

कासक क्का-saktika, mfn. wearing a turban (or = *baddha-parikara kañcukin*), Gobh. i, 2, 25.

कासर kāsara, as, m. (cf. *kā-sṛti*) a buffalo, L.

कासार kāsāra, as, m. {am, n., L.} a pond, pool, Hariv.; Daś.; Bhāṭṭ.; Gīt.; N. of a teacher, BhP. xii, 6, 59.

कासिका kāsikā, kāsīn. See *√kās*.

कासीस kāsisa, am, n. green vitriol, green sulphate of iron, Car.; Suśr.

कासुन्दीवटिका kāsundi-vaṭikā. See *√kās*.

कासू kāsū, ūs, f. (cf. *kāśū*) a sort of spear or lance, Pāṇ. v, 3, 90; Un. i, 85; indistinct speech, L.; speech in general, L.; light, lustre, L.; disease, L.; devotion, W.; understanding, L. = **tārī**, f. a short spear, javelin, L.

कासुतिक-सृति kāsutik-sṛti, is, f. a by-way, secret path, L.

कासेरुयज्ञिक kāseryajñika. See *kāś*.

कास्तमूर kāstambura, as, m., N. of a man, (pl.) his family, Samskārak.

कास्तूर kāsūra, am, n., N. of a village of the Bāhikas, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 155.

Kāstirika, mf(ikā, ikā)n., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Pat.

कासूरिक kāsūrika, mf(ā)n. (fr. *kāstūrikā*), made or consisting of musk, Heat.

काहका kāhaka, f. (cf. *kāhalā*) a kind of musical instrument, L.

काहन kāhan, kāhas, n. (fr. 3. *kā*), a day of Brahmā (or one thousand Yugas, see *kalpa*), Āryabh.

काहय kāhaya, as, m. a patr. fr. *kahaya*, gaṇa *śivādi*.

काहल kāhala, mfn. speaking unbecomingly, HYog.; speaking indistinctly, L.; mischievous, L.; large, excessive, L.; dry, withered, L.; (as), n. a large drum, Pañcat.; a sound, L.; a cat, L.; a cock, L.; N. of an author; (ā), f. a kind of musical instrument, Rājat. v, 464; N. of an Apsaras, L.; (f), f. a young woman, L.; N. of Varuṇa's wife, L.; (am), n. unbecoming speech, SāmarBr.; a kind of musical instrument, L. **Kāhalā-pushpa**, n. a thorn-apple (*Datura Metel*), = *dhustūra*, L.

Kāhali, is, m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1179.

Kāhalin, ī, m., N. of a Rishi, Tantr.

काहस kāhas. See *kāhan*.

काहाबाह kāhābāha, am, n. a rumbling noise in the bowels, AV. ix, 8, 11.

काहारक *kā-hāraka*, as, m. a bearer of a palanquin.

काही *kāhī*, f. the plant *Wrightia antidysenterica*, L.

काहूजी *kāhūjī*, m., N. of the author of an astronomical work (father of the writer Mahā-deva).

काहूय *kāhūya*, as, m. a patr. fr. *kahūya*, gaṇa *śivādi* (*kāhūsha*, Kās.)

काहूष *kāhūsha*. See *kāhūya*.

काहोड *kāhoda*, as, m. a patr. fr. *kahoda*, gaṇa *śivādi*.

काहोडि, is, m. id., Kāth. xxv, 7.

काहार *kāhāra*, mfn. (fr. *kahl*°), coming from the white water-lily, Kuval.

कि 1. *ki*, a pronominal base, like 2. *kō* and 1. *ku*, in the words *kim*, *klyat*, *kis*, *kī-dryiksha*, *kī-dryis*, *kī-dryisa*, *kivat*.

कि 2. *ki*, cl. 3. P. *cikēti*. See *√ci*.

कियु *kim-yū*, *kim-rāja*, &c. See *kim*.

किम-सूनु, *kim-sūna*. See ib.

किम-सुका, &c., *kim-su-tu-ghna*. See ib.

किंस्य *kimstyā*, am, n. a kind of fruit (?), Kauś.

किकि *kiki*, is, m. a blue jay, L.; the cocoa tree (*Nārikela*), L. - *diva*, -*divi*, m. a blue jay, L. - *divi*, m. id., RV. x, 97, 13; a partridge, TS. v, 6, 2, 1.

किकि, *ī*, m. a blue jay, L.

किकि, f. id., L. - *diva*, -*divi*, -*divi*, m. id., L.

किकिरा *kikira*, ind. with *√i*. *kri*, to tear into pieces, rend into rags and tatters, RV. vi, 53, 7 & 8.

किक्किट *kikkīṭ*, ind. a particular exclamation, TS. iii, 4, 2, 1; Kāth. - *kāram*, ind. p. with the exclamation *kikkīṭ*, TS. iii.

किक्किश *kikkīsha*, as, m. a kind of worm (pernicious to the hair, nails, and teeth), Suśr.

किक्किसा, as, m. id., Car. *Kikkisāda*, m. 'eating the Kikkisa,' a species of snake, Suśr.

किक्किष *kikkīṣa*, as, m. particles of ground corn, bruised grain, groats, AitBr. ii, 9.

किक्किश *kikkīṣa*, v. l. for *kikkīṣa*.

किक्कि *kikkī*, is, m. a monkey, L.; (is), f. a small kind of jackal or fox, L.

किक्किणी *kikkīṇī*, v. l. for *kikkīṇī*.

किक्कि *kim-kara*, &c. See *kim*.

किक्किण *kikkīṇa*, as, m. a kind of drum, L.; N. of a son of Bhajamāna, BhP. ix, 24, 7; (ī), f. a small bell, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of an acid sort of grape (= *Vikaṇkata*), L.; N. of a goddess, Tantras.

किक्किणी, is, f. (= *ṇī*) a small bell, L.

किक्किणी, f. id., Sīs. v, 58; Hcat.

किक्किणी (f. of *kikkīṇa*, q. v.) - *jāla-mālin*, mfn. having a circlet of small bells, MBh.; Hcat. - *sāyaka*, m. an arrow ornamented with small bells, MBh. iv, 1336.

किक्किणी, id., Kum. vii, 49. *Kikkīṇīkāśra*-ma, m., N. of an hermitage, MBh. xiii, 1709.

किक्किणि, mfn. decorated with small bells, MBh.; Hariv. 2023.

किक्किरा *kikkira*, as, m. a horse, L.; the Indian cuckoo (*Kokila* or *Koll*), L.; a large black bee, L.; the god of love, L.; (ā), f. blood, L.; (am), n. the frontal sinus of an elephant, L.

किक्किरा, as, m. (or *kim-k*°) gaṇa *kimukādi* a parrot, L.; the Indian cuckoo; the god of love, L.; Jonesia *Asoka*, L.; red or yellow amaranth, Kād.

किक्किरा, as, m., N. of a plant (= *varvūra*), L.

किक्किरी, *ī*, m. the plant *Flacourtia sapida*, L.

किक्किरे *kim-kṛite*. See *kim*.

किक्किषा, &c., *kim-ca*, &c. See ib.

किक्किलक *kiñcilika*, as, m. an earth-worm, L.

किक्कुलका, as, m. id., Bhpr.

किक्कुलका, as, m. id., ib.

किज *kim-ja*, -*japya*. See *kim*.

किजल *kiñjala*, as, m. = *jalka*, L.

किजुलका, as, am, m. n. (or *kim-j*°; gaṇa *kim-jukādi*) the filament of a plant (especially of a lotus), *Asvār*; MBh.; R. &c.; (am), n. the flower of *Mesua ferrea*, L.

किजुलकिन, mfn. having filaments, Devīm.

किट *kiṭ*, cl. 1. P. *keṭati*, to go or approach, Dhātup.; to alarm or terrify, ib.; to fear, ib.

किट *kiṭa*, as, m. a kind of ape, Gal.

किटका, am, n. See *kiṭika*.

किटकिटापय *kiṭakiṭāpaya*, Nom. P. °*yati*, to gnash the teeth, Car.

किटकिटया, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, id., Suśr.

किटि *kiṭi*, is, m. (cf. *kira*, *kiri*) a hog, Kauś. 25; *Batatas edulis*, Npr. - *mūlaka*, m., -*mūlābha*, m. *Batatas edulis*, Npr. - *vara-vadanā*, f., N. of a deity, Buddh.

किटिका, am, n. (v. l. *taka*), a kind of weapon (?), Pāṇ. ii, 4, 85, Vārt. 3, Pat.

किटिभ *kiṭibha*, as, m. a bug, L.; a louse, L.; (am), n. a kind of exanthema, Suśr.

किटिभका, as, m. a louse, Divyāv.

किटिमा, am, n. a kind of leprosy, Suśr.

किटु *kiṭu*, am, n. secretion, excretion, Suśr.; dirt, rust (of iron), ib.; (cf. *tila-k*°, *taila-k*°) - *var-jita*, n. 'free from any impurity,' semen virile, L.

किटुला, as, m. rust of iron, L.; a copper vessel, L.

किटुमा, am, n. unclean water, L.

किण *kiṇa*, as, m. a corn, callosity, MBh.; *Mricch*; Śāk. &c.; a scar, cicatrix, Bhpr.; Hcat.; an insect found in wood, L. - *kṛita*, mfn. (for *kṛita-kiṇa*) callous, MBh. iv, 53. - *jāta*, mfn. (for *jāta-kiṇa*), id., ib. iii, 11005. - *vat*, mfn. id., MBh. iv, 633 & 639.

किणि *kiṇi*, is, f. *Achyranthes aspera*, L.

किणि, f. id., Suśr.

किणव *kiṇva* [as, m., L.] am, n. ferment, drug or seed used to produce fermentation in the manufacture of spirits from sugar, bassia, &c., Āp.; Mn. viii, 326; Suśr.; (cf. *taṇḍula-k*°); (am), n. sin, Un. i, 150.

किण्वि, *ī*, m. a horse, L.; (cf. *kindhin*.)

किण्विया, mfn., fr. *kiṇva*, gaṇa *apūpādi*.

किण्वया, mfn. id., ib.

किण *kit*, cl. 3. *cikēti*. See 2. *cit* & *ketaya*.

किण *kita*, as, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *asvādi*.

किणव *kitavā*, as, m. (gaṇa *śaundādi* [also *vyāghrādi*, but not in Kās. and Gaṇar.] a gamester, gambler, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; a cheat, fraudulent man, BhP. viii, 20, 3; Megh; Amar; (also ifc., e. g. *yājñika-k*°, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 53, Kās.); (= *matta*) a crazy person, L.; thorn-apple (cf. *dhūrta* and *umatta*), L.; a kind of perfume (commonly *Rocana*), Bhpr.; N. of a man, gaṇas *tikādi*, *utkarādi*, *asvādi*; (ās), m., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1832; (ī), f. a female gambler, *AsvGr*.

किटवि, mfn., gaṇa *utkarādi*.

किटम *kidarbha*, as, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *biddādi* (vv. ll. *kim-d*°, *vid*°, &c.; cf. Gaṇar. 243).

किनाट *kiṇāṭa*, am, n. the inner part of a tree, ŚBr. xiv.

किनारिलिपि *kināri-lipi*, is, f. a kind of writing, Lalit.

किनु *kim-tanu*, -*tu-ghna*, &c. See *kim*.

किन्दुबिल *kindu-bilva*, N. of the place where Jaya-deva was born and where his family resided, Gīt. iii, 10 (vv. ll. *kinduvilla*, *kenduvilla*, and *tinduvilla*).

किदेव *kim-deva*, &c. See *kim*.

किन्धिन *kindhin*, *ī*, m. a horse, L. (v. l. for *kilkin*).

किनर *kim-nara*, &c. See *kim*.

किण-नु. See s. v. *kim*.

किप्प *kippa*, as, m. a kind of worm, Suśr. (v. l. *kishya*).

किम् *kim*, ind. (fr. 1. *ki*, originally nom. and acc. sg. n. of 2. *kā*, q. v.), what? how? whence? wherefore? why?

Kim is much used as a particle of interrogation like the Lat. *num*, *an*, sometimes translatable by 'whether?' but oftener serving only like a note of interrogation to mark a question (e. g. *kim vyādha vane 'smim samcaranti*, 'do hunters roam about in this wood?') In an interrogation the verb, if uncompounded with a preposition, generally retains its accent after *kim*, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 44). To this sense may be referred the *kim* expressing inferiority, deficiency, &c. at the beginning of compounds (e. g. *kim-rājan*, what sort of king? i. e. a bad king, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 64; v, 4, 70); also the *kim* prefixed to verbs with a similar meaning (e. g. *kim-adhste*, he reads badly, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 44, Kās.) *Kim-uta* or *kim-uta-vā* or *kim-athavā-uta*, whether—or—or, R.; Śāk.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (cf. *utā*).

Kim is very frequently connected with other particles, as follows: *kim aṅgā*, wherefore then? RV.; *atha kim*, see *dtha*; *kim api*, somewhat, to a considerable extent, rather, much more, still further, Śāk.; Megh. &c.; *kim iti*, why? Śāk.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c.; *kim-iva*, what for? Sīs. xvi, 31; *kim-u* or *kim-utā*, how much more? how much less? RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; *kim kila*, what a pity! (expressing dissatisfaction), Pāṇ. iii, 3, 146; *kim-ca*, moreover, further, Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; what more (expressing impatience), Śāk.; *kim-cana* (originally *-ca na*, negative = 'in no way'), to a certain degree, a little, Kathās.; (with a negation) in no way, not at all, MBh. i, 6132; *kim-cid*, somewhat, a little, MBh.; R. &c.; *kim tarhi*, how then? but, however, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 4, Pat.; iv, 1, 163, Kās.; *kim-tu*, but, however, nevertheless (bearing the same relation to *tu* that *kim-ca* bears to *ca*), MBh.; R. &c.; *kim-nu*, whether indeed? (a stronger interrogative than *kim* alone), MBh.; R. &c.; how much more? how much less? Bhag. i, 35; *kim nu khalu*, how possibly? (a still stronger interrogative), Śāk.; *kim punar*, how much more? how much less? R.; Bhag. ix, 33 &c.; however, Bālar.; but, ib.; *kim vā*, whether? or whether? Śāk.; Pañcat. &c.; or (often a mere particle of interrogation); *kim svid*, why? Kathās. xxvi, 75; a stronger interrogative than *kim* alone, RV.; MBh.; Kathās.

1. *Kim* (in comp. for *kim*). - *yū*, mfn. what wishing? RV. iii, 33, 4. - *rāja*, m. whose sovereign? Pāṇ. v, 4, 70, Pat. - *rājan*, see s. v. *kim*. - *rūpa*, mfn. of what shape? MBh. i, 1327; Pañcat.; Hcat. - *lakṣhaṇaka*, mfn. distinguished by what marks? Comm. on Bādar. - *vat*, mfn. having what? Pāṇ. i, 1, 59, Pat.; (ī), ind. like what? Sarvad. - *vadanta*, m., N. of an im (injurious to children), PārGr. i, 16; (ī), f. (Un. iii, 50) 'what do they say?' the common saying or rumour, report, tradition, tale, Prab.; Dhūrtas.; Hit. - *vadanti*, is, f. = *vadanti* before, L. - *varāṭaka*, m. one who says 'what is a cowrie?' i. e. a spendthrift who does not value small coins, Hit. ii, 87. - *varṇa*, mfn. of what colour? MBh.; BhP. - *vid*, mfn. what knowing? ŚāikhBr. - *vidya*, mfn. possessing the science of what? MBh. xii. - *vidha*, mfn. of what kind? Bālar. - *vibhāga*, mfn. (ān) having what subdivisions? Sūryas. - *viśeṣaṇa*, mfn. distinguished by what? Comm. on Nyāyad. - *viśayaṇa*, mfn. relating to what? Comm. on Bādar. - *virya*, mfn. of what power? R.; BhP. - *vrīta*, m. who says 'what is an event?' i. e. who does not wonder at any event (N. of the attendants of a lion), Pañcat.; (am), n. any form derived from the pron. *kā*, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 6 & 144; viii, 1, 48. - *vyāpāra*, mfn. following what occupation? Śāk. - *śūru* [m., Un.], n. the beard of corn, AitBr. ii, 9; (as), m. an arrow, L.; a heron, L. - *śilā*, mfn. (land) having small stones or gravelly particles, VS.; TS.; Maitrī. Kāth. - *śīla*, mfn. of what habits? in what manner generally existing or living? MBh. - *śuka*, m. the tree *Butea frondosa* (bearing beautiful blossoms, hence often alluded to by poets), MBh. &c.; (am), n. the blossom of this tree, R.; Suśr.; (cf. *palāś* & *sukimūkt*); *kādi*, a Gaṇa of Bhoja (Gaṇar. 107); *kōḍaka*, n. a decoction made from the blossoms of the tree *Butea frondosa*, Suśr. - *śulaka*, m. a variety of the tree *Butea frondosa*, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 117; *lakā-giri*, m., N. of a mountain, ib.; *lakādi*, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ., ib. - *śuluka*, v. l. for *-śulaka*, q. v. - *sa*, mfn. = *kim syati*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 110, Kās. - *sakhi*, noni. ā, m. (Pāṇ. ii, 1, 64, Kās.) a bad friend, Kir. i, 5. - *samśāraya*, mfn. (ān) having what support or substratum? Comm. on Bādar. - *samācāra*, mfn. of what behaviour? MBh. xii. - *sādhana*, mfn. hav-

ing what proof? Comm. on Nyāyad. — **suhrīd**, m. = *sakhi*, Hit. — **s-tu-gṇa**, m. n. = *kim-tu-gṇa* (below), Jyot.; VarBṛS.; Sūryas. — **svarūpa**, m(fā)n. of what characteristics? Comm. on Sūryas.

2. **kim** (in comp. for *kim*). — **kara**, m. (Pān. iii, 2, 21) a servant, slave, MBh.; R. &c.; (probably) a particular part of a carriage, AV. viii, 8, 22; a kind of Rākshasa, MBh.; R.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Kathās. cxviii, 5; (*āś*), m. pl., N. of a people, R. iv, 44, 13; (*āś*), f. a female servant, Pān. iii, 2, 21, Vārtt.; (*ī*), f. the wife of a servant, ib.; a female servant, MBh. iv, 634; BhP.; Kathās.; *-tva*, n. the condition of a servant or slave, Pañcat.; *-pāni*, mfn. (fr. *kim karavāni*, 'what am I to do?'), having hands ready to attend any one, MBh. iii, 303; *kimkari-√bhū*, to become a slave, Comm. on Naish. vi, 81; *kimkariya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to think (any one) to be a slave, HYog. — **karāla**, m. the tree Acacia arabica, L. — **kartavya-tā**, f. any situation or circumstances in which one asks one's self what ought to be done? Daś.; (cf. *iti-karṣ*). — **karman**, mfn. of what occupation? R. iii, 73, 9. — **kala**, m., N. of a man, gaṇa 1. *nāddi*. — **kāmya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to wish what? Pān. iii, 1, 9, Siddh. — **kāmyā**, (old instr.) ind. from a desire for what? ŚBr. i, 2, 5, 25. — **kāraṇa**, mfn. having what reason or cause? SvetUp. — **kārya-tā**, f. = *karta-vya-tā*, Kathās. x, 101; lxxx, 50. — **kirāta**, see s. v. *kinhira*. — **krite**, loc. ind. what for? Kathās. lxxi, 79. — **kṣhapa**, m. who says 'what's a moment?' i. e. a lazy fellow who does not value moments, Hit. ii, 87. — **gotra**, mfn. belonging to what family? Kauś. 55. — **cana**, see 2. *kā* and *kim* above; (*as*), m. (= *kim-śuka*) Butea frondosa, L.; *-tā*, f. something, somewhat. — **canaka**, m., N. of a Nāga demon, Buddh. — **canya**, n. property, MBh. xii, 11901; (cf. *a-kimcana*). — **cid**, n. (see 2. *kā*) 'something', N. of a particular measure (= eight handfuls), Comm. on ŚāṅkhGr.; (*kimci*)-*civita-patrickā*, f. the plant Beta bengalensis (= *civita-cchadā*), Npr.; *-chesha* (*cid-s*), m(fā)n. of which only a small remainder is left, MBh. ix, 34 & 1442; Kathās.; (*kimci*)-*jñā*, mfn. knowing a little, a mere smatterer; (*kimci*)-*kit*-ka, mfn. (with the pron. *ya* preceding) whatever, AitBr. ii, 9; *-kara*, mfn. significant, Pān. i, 2, 27, Vārtt. 6, Pat.; [*a-kimē*], mfn. not able to do anything, insignificant, Pañcat.; Venis.; *-pare*, loc. ind. a little after; *-pāni*, m., N. of a particular weight (= *karsha*), ŚāringS.; *-prāṇa*, mfn. having a little life left; (*kinchin*)-*mātra*, n. only a little. — **chandās**, mfn. conversant with which Veda? ŚāṅkhBr.; having what metre? TāṇḍyaBr. — **ja**, mfn. of low origin, Bhaṭṭ. vi, 133; (*am*), n. the blossom of Mesua ferrea, L. — **jappa**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6049; (cf. *kim-dāna*). — **jyotis** (*kim*), mfn. having which light? ŚBr. xiv. — **tanu**, m. an insect (described as having eight legs and a very slender body), a species of spider, L. — **tamām**, ind. whether? whether of many? — **tarām**, ind. whether? whether of two? — **tā**, f. 'the state of whom?' any despicable state or condition, contemptibleness; (*ayā*), instr. ind. contemptibly. — **tu-gṇa**, m. 'destroying all but' one of the eleven periods called *Karāṇa*; (cf. *kim-s-tu-gṇa* before). — **tvā**, mfn. (fr. *kim tvdm*, 'what thou?'), questioning impudently (as a drunken man), VS. xx, 28. — **datta**, m., N. of a sacred well, MBh. iii, 6069 (v. l. *ḍata*). — **dama**, m., N. of a Muni, MBh. i, 4585; Kād. — **darbha**, v. l. for *kidarbha*, q. v. — **dāna**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6049. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *bidādi*. — **deva**, m. an inferior god, demi-god, BhP. xi, 14, 6. — **devata** (*kim*), mfn. having what deity? ŚBr. xiv. — **devatya**, mfn. belonging to or devoted to what deity? TS.; ŚBr. — **dharma**, mfn. of what nature or character? Comm. on Nyāyad. — **nara**, m. 'what sort of man?' a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (or with a horse's body and the head of a man, Śis. iv, 38; originally perhaps a kind of monkey, cf. *vā-nara*; in later times (like the *Naras*) reckoned among the *Gandharvas* or celestial choristers, and celebrated as musicians; also attached to the service of Kubera; (with Jains) one of the eight orders of the *Vyan-taras*, Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a prince, VP.; of *Nara* (a son of Vibhishana), Rājat. i, 97; of the attendant of the fifteenth Rājat of the present *Avasarpini*, Jain.; N. of a locality, gaṇa *takshatīlādī*; (*ā*), f. a kind of musical instrument, L.; (cf. *kurūpa*); (*ī*), f. a female *Kimnara*, R.; Megh. &c.; a female *Kimpurusha*, R. vii, 89, 3; the lute of the *Caṇḍālas*,

L.; *-kanṭha*, mfn. singing like a *Kimnara*, Viddh.; *-nagara*, n. a town of the *Kimnaras*, Divyāv.; *-pāni*, m. 'the lord of the *Kimnaras*', N. of Kubera, Bālar.; *-varsha*, m. a division of the earth (said to be north of the Himalaya mountains); *kininarāśa*, *śvara*, m. 'the lord of the *Kimnaras*', N. of Kubera, L. — **nāmaka**, m(fā)n. having what name? Sāh. — **nāmadheya**, mfn. id., Pañcat. — **nāman**, mfn. id., Sāntis.; Kuval. — **nimita**, mfn. having what cause or reason? Mālav.; BhP.; (*am*), ind. from what cause? for what reason? why? R. &c.

Kim (in comp.). — **adhikarapa**, m(fā)n. referring to what? Sāntis. — **antara**, m(fā)n. being at what distance from each other? Sūryas. — **abhi-dhāna**, mfn. having what name? Kād.; Sāh. — **artha**, mfn. having what aim? AitAr.; MBh. &c.; (*kim-ārtham*), ind. from what motive? what for? wherefore? why? ŚBr. xiv; MBh. &c. — **ava-stha**, mfn. being in what condition (of health)? Pat. on Pān. i, 3, 1, Vārtt. 11. — **ākāra**, m(fā)n. of what shape? Sūryas. — **ākhyā**, mfn. how named? Sāk. — **ācāra**, mfn. being of what conduct or behaviour? R. vii, 62, 1. — **ātmaka**, m(fā)n. of what particularity? Comm. on Sūryas. — **ādharma**, mfn. referring to what? Sāntis. — **āyus**, mfn. reaching what age? R. vii, 51, 9. — **āsraya**, m(fā)n. being supported by what? Sūryas. — **ābhāra**, mfn. taking what food? R. vii, 62, 1. — **icchaka**, n. what one wishes or desires, anything desired, MBh. xii, xiii; (*as*), m., N. of a particular form of austerity (by which any object is obtained), MārKp. — **utsedha**, m(fā)n. of what height? Sūryas. — **paca**, mfn. 'who cooks nothing,' miserly, avaricious, L. — **pacāna**, mfn. id., L. — **parāskrama**, mfn. of what power? MBh.; R. — **parivāra**, mfn. having what attendance? Daś. — **paryantam**, ind. to what extent? how far? how long? — **pāka**, mfn. not mature, childish, ignorant, stupid, L.; (*as*), m. a Cucurbitaceous plant (of a very bad taste, *Trichosanthes palmata*), Bhārt.; MārKp.; *Strychnos nux vomica*, L.; (*am*), n. the fruit of *Trichosanthes palmata*, R. ii, 66, 6; Jain.; Prasannar. — **puṇḍ**, f., N. of a river, MBh. ii, 373; iii, 12910. — **purushā** (ŚBr. vii) or **purusha** (ŚBr. i), m. 'what sort of a man?' a mongrel being (according to the *Brāhmaṇas* an evil being similar to man; perhaps originally a kind of monkey [cf. BhP. xi, 16, 29]; in later times the word is usually identified with *kim-nara*, though sometimes applied to other beings in which the figure of a man and that of an animal are combined; these beings are supposed to live on *Hema-kūṭa* and are regarded as the attendants of Kubera; with Jains the *Kimpurushas*, like the *Kimnaras*, belong to the *Vyan-taras*; N. of one of the nine sons of *Āgnidhra* (having the *Varsha* *Kimpurusha* as his hereditary portion), VP.; a division of the earth (one of the nine *Khaṇḍas* or portions into which the earth is divided, and described as the country between the *Himācala* and *Hema-kūṭa* mountains, also called *kimpurusha-varsha*, Kād.), VP.; BhP.; MatsyaP. &c.; (*ī*), f. a female *Kimpurusha*, R. vii, 88, 22; *kimpurushī* √1. *kṛi*, to change into a *Kimpurusha*, ib.; *kim-purushāśa*, m. 'lord of the *Kimpurushas*', N. of *Dru-ma*, MBh. ii, 410; Hariv. 5014 = 5495; *śhīva-ra*, m., N. of Kubera, L. — **purushāya**, n. story about a *Kimpurusha*, R. — **pūrushā**, m. 'what sort of a man?' (probably) a low and despicable man, VS. xxx, 16; a mongrel being (= *purushā*), BhP. &c.; (*am*), n., N. of the *Kimpurusha-varsha*, L. — **prākāram**, ind. in what manner? VP. vii, 110. — **prabhāva**, mfn. possessing what power? Pañcat. — **prabhu**, m. a bad lord or master, Hit. — **pramāṇa**, n. what circumference? R. vii, 51, 9; m(fā)n. of what circumference? R.; Sūryas.; Heat. — **phala**, mfn. giving what kind of fruit? Daś. — **bala**, mfn. possessing what strength or power? BhP. vii, 8, 7. — **bharā**, f. a kind of perfume (commonly called *Nali*), L. — **bhūta**, mfn. being what? Comm. on VS., on Ragh. &c.; (*am*), ind. how? in what manner or degree? like what? — **bhṛitya**, m. a bad servant, Hit. — **mantrin**, m. a bad minister, Hit. — **māya**, mfn. consisting of what? R. v, 35, 4. — **mātra**, m(fā)n. of what circuit? Sūryas.

Kimīya, mfn. belonging to whom or what? Daś.

किमीदिन् kimīdīn, ī, m., N. of a class of evil spirits, RV. vii, 104, 2 & 23; x, 87, 24; AV.; (*īnī*), f. id., AV. ii, 24, 5-8.

किम्पल kimpala (= *κῆμπαλον*), a kind of musical instrument, Lalit.

कियत् kiyat, mfn. (fr. 1. *ki*, Pān. v, 2, 40; vi, 3, 90), how great? how large? how far? how much? of what extent? of what qualities? RV.; AV. &c. (Ved. loc. *kiyāti* with following *ā*, how long ago? since what time? RV. i, 113, 10; ii, 30, 1; *kiyaty adhvani*, at what distance? how far off? MBh. xiv, 766; *kiyad etad*, of what importance is this to (gen.), Kathās. iii, 49; *tena kiyān arthaḥ*, what profit arises from that? BhP.; *kiyac ciram*, ind. how long? Kathās.; *kiyac cirena*, in how long a time? how soon? Śak.; *kiyad dūre*, how far? Pañcat. lii, 4; *kiyad rodimi*, what is the use of my weeping? Kād.; *kiyad asubhis*, what is the use of living? BhP. i, 13, 22; little, small, unimportant, of small value (often in comp., e.g. *kiyad-vakra*, a little bent, Comm. on Yājñ.; *kiyad api*, how large or how far soever, Pañcat.; *yāvāt kiyac ca*, how large or how much soever, of what qualities soever, AV. viii, 7, 13; ŚBr.); (*kiyāt*), ind. how far? how much? how? RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; a little, Pañcat.; Hit. — **kēlam**, ind. how long? some little time ago.

Kiyad (in comp. for *kiyat*). — **etikā** or **ehikā**, f. effort, vigorous or persevering exertions according to one's strength, L. — **dūra**, n. 'what distance?' see *-dūre* above s. v. *kiyat*; 'some small distance,' (*e, am*, or in comp.), ind. not far, a little way, Hit.

Kiyan (in comp. for *kiyat*). — **mātra**, mfn. of little importance, Pañcat.; (*am*), n. trifling, small matter, Kathās. lxxv, 139.

Kiyedhā, mfn. (for *kiyad-dhā*) containing or surrounding much (N. of *Indra*), RV. i, 61, 6 & 12 (Nir. vi, 20).

कियायु kiyāmbu, u, n. a kind of aquatic plant (= *kyāmbū*), RV. x, 16, 13.

कियाह kiyāha, as, m. a chestnut-coloured horse, L.

कियेधा kiyedhā. See *kiyat*.

किर kir, mfn. (√1. *kṛi*) ifc. pouring out, Viddh.

Kira, m(fā)n. scattering, &c., Pān. iii, 1, 135; (cf. *mṛit-kirā*); (*as*), m. a hog, L.; (cf. *kṛi*, *kiri*).

Kiraka, as, m. a scribe, L.; (*ikā*), f. ink-stand, Gal.

Kirāpa, as, m. dust, very minute dust, RV.; a rein (a meaning drawn probably fr. RV. iv, 38, 6), Naigh. i, 5; a ray or beam of light, a sun- or moon-beam, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (perhaps) thread, RV. x, 106, 4; AV. xx, 133, 1 & 2; N. of a kind of Ketu (of which twenty-five are named), VarBṛS.; the sun, L.; N. of a Śaiva work, Sarvad.; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, SkandaP. — **pati**, m. 'the lord of rays,' the sun, VarBṛS. — **pāni**, m. 'whose hands are rays,' the sun, ShaḍvBr. — **maya**, mfn. radiant, bright. — **mālin**, m. 'garlanded with rays,' the sun, L. — **Kirapākhyā-tantra**, n., N. of a work on architecture, Comm. on VarBṛS. — **Kirapāvalī**, f., N. of a Comm. by Udayana; of another Comm. by Dādabhāi on the Sūryas. — **prakāśa**, m., *-prakāśa-vyākhyā*, f., N. of comments on the preceding commentaries.

Kirat, mfn. (pr. p.) scattering, spreading; pouring out, Amar.; throwing (as arrows), MBh.; strewing, pouring over, filling with, MBh. &c.

Kiri, ī, m. 'a pile,' see *akhu-kiri*; a hog (= *ki-ti*), Un. iv, 144; *Batatas edulis*, Npr.; for *giri*, q. v. — **Kirikā**, mfn. sparkling, beaming, VS. xvi, 46 (cf. *gīr*); (*ā*), f., see *kiraka*.

Kiryāpi, f. a wild hog, L.

किराट kirāṭa, as, m. a merchant, Rājat. viii, 132; (cf. *kirāṭa*).

किरात kirāta, ās, m. pl., N. of a degraded mountain-tribe (inhabiting woods and mountains and living by hunting, having become *Śūdras* by their neglect of all prescribed religious rites; also regarded as *Mlecchas*; the *Kirrahæ* of Arrian), VS. xxx, 16; TāṇḍyaBr.; Mn. x, 44; MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. a man of the *Kirāta* tribe; a prince of the *Kirātas*, VarBṛS. xi, 60; a dwarf, L.; (cf. *kubja-k*); a groom, horseman, L.; the plant *Agathotes Chirayta* (also called *kirāta-tikṭa*), L.; N. of Śiva (as a mountaineer opposed to *Arjuna*, described in *Bhāravi*'s poem *Kirātārjuniya*); (*ī*), f. a woman of the *Kirāta* tribe; a low-caste woman who carries a fly-flap or anything to keep off flies, Ragh. xvi, 57; a bawd, procuress, L.; N. of the goddess *Durgā*, Hariv. 10248; of the river *Gaṅgā*, L.; of the celestial *Gaṅgā* as river of *Svarga*, L. — **kula**, m(fā)n. belonging to the *Kirāta* tribe, TāṇḍyaBr.; (see *kilāta*). — **tikṭa**, m. the plant

Agathotes Chirayta (a kind of gentian), Suśr. — **tik-taka**, m. id., ib. — **vallabha**, n. a kind of sandalwood, Gal. **Kirātārjunīya**, n. N. of a poem by Bhāravi (describing the combat of Arjuna with the god Śiva in the form of a wild mountaineer or Kirāta; this combat and its result is described in the MBh. iii, 1538-1564). **Kirātāsini**, m. 'swallowing the Kirātas,' N. of Vishnu's bird Garuḍa, L. **Kirātaka**, as, m. ifc. a man of the mountaineer-tribe of the Kirātas; Agathotes Chirayta, L. **Kirāti**, is, f. (= *kirāṭi*), N. of Gaṅgā, L. **Kirātini**, f. Indian spikenard (Nardostachys Jaṭā-māṅsi), L.

किरि *kiri*, *kirikā*. See *kir*.

किरिट *kiriṭa*. See *āti-kir*.

किरि, *i*, n. the fruit of the marshy date tree (Phoenix paludosa), L.

किरिश *kiriśa*, as, m. the ancestor of Kairiśi, q. v.

किरीट *kiriṭa*, mfn., see *āti-kir*; (am), n. [as, m., *gaṇa ardhacādi*], a diadem, crest, any ornament used as a crown, tiara, MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a metre of four lines (each containing twenty-four syllables); (as), m. (= *kirāṭa*) a merchant, BhP. xii, 3, 35; (f), f. Andropogon aciculatus, L. — **dhārāṇa**, n. wearing a diadem, assuming the crown. — **dhārīn**, mfn. crowned, having a tiara; (f), m. a king. — **bhṛit**, m. 'wearing a diadem,' N. of Arjuna, MBh. xiv, 2436. — **mālin**, m. ornamented with a diadem, Hariv. 13018; N. of Arjuna, MBh.; BhP.

किरीटिन, mfn. decorated with a diadem, MBh. &c.; (f), m. N. of Indra, MBh. i, 1525; xiii, 765; of Arjuna, MBh.; Bhag.; Pañcat.; of Nara [according to the Comm.], MBh. i; of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2573; of an attendant of Śiva, Comm. on Kum. vii, 95.

किरोडा *kiroḍāṭya*, Nom. P. °*tyati*, to cheat, *gaṇa kaṇḍu-ādi*.

किरि *kiribira*, mfn. variegated, Gal.

किर्मिरा, mfn. id., VS. xxx, 21; (cf. *karbarā*).

किर्मिरा, mfn. id., Hcar.; (as), m. a variegated colour, L.; the orange tree, L.; N. of a Rākshasa conquered by Bhīma-sena, MBh. iii, 368 ff. — **jīṭ**, m. 'conquering the Rākshasa Kirmira,' N. of Bhīma-sena, L. — **tvac**, m. 'having a variegated rind,' the orange tree, L. — **nishūdana**, **bhid**, m. = *jīṭ*, L. — **sūdana**, m. id., Gal. **किर्मिरारि**, m. 'the enemy of Kirmira,' N. of Bhīma-sena, L.

किर्मिरा, mfn. 'variegated,' mingled with (in comp.), Naish. vi, 97; variegated, spotted, Prab.

किर्मि *kirmī*, f. a hall, L.; an image of gold or iron, L.; (= *karmīn*) the Palāśa tree (Butea frondosa), L.

किर्मिर *kirmira*. See *kiribira*.

किर्याणी *kiryāṇi*. See *kir*.

किल *kil*, cl. 6. P. *kilati*, to be or become white (or 'to freeze'), Dhātup. xxviii, 61; to play, ib.; cl. 10. P. *kelayati*, to send, throw, Dhātup. xxxii, 64.

1. **Kila**, as, m. play, trifling, L. — **kiñcita**, n. amorous agitation (such as weeping, laughing, being angry, merry, &c. in the society of a lover), Sāh.; Daśar. ii, 30 & 37.

किल 2. *kila*, ind. (a particle of asseveration or emphasis) indeed, verily, assuredly, RV.; AV. &c.; (or of explanation) namely, SBr. &c.; 'so said,' 'so reported,' pretentively, VarBrS.; Kād.; (*kila* is preceded by the word on which it lays stress, and occurs very rarely at the beginning of a sentence or verse [R. iv, 14, 14; Pañcat. lxxxix, 4]; according to native lexicographers *kila* may be used in communicating intelligence, and may imply 'probably,' 'possibly,' 'agreement,' 'dislike,' 'falsehood,' 'inaccuracy,' and 'reason.')

किल 3. *kila*, as, m., N. of a man, Pravar.

किलकिल *kilakila*, as, m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10365; (ās), m. pl., N. of a Yavana tribe, VP.; (cf. *kilikila*); (ā), f. an onomatopoeic word, sounds or cries expressing joy, or the expression of joy by any sound or cry, MBh.; R.; Mear.; Balar.

किलकिला, Nom. P. °*tyati*, °*yate*, to raise sounds expressing joy, Bhāṭ. vii, 102; Kāraṇḍ.; to cry, give a shriek, Kāraṇḍ.

किलकिला, Nom. P. °*tyati*, to raise sounds expressing joy, Balar.

किलकिला, Nom. A. °*yate*, id., Hcar.

किलकिला, am, n. sounds expressing joy, Balar.

किलञ्ज *kilāṇja*, as, m. (= *kilāṇja*) a mat, Comm. on KātyŚr.

किलाट *kilāṭa*, as, m. inspissated milk, Hariv. (v. l. *kilāḍa*); Suśr.; Bhpr.; (f), f. id., L.

किलांति, *i*, m. 'having white juice like *kilāṭa* milk,' a bamboo, L.

किलात *kilāta*, as, m. (= *kīr*°) a dwarf. L.; (*gaṇa biddāḍi*), 'N. of an Asura priest,' only in comp. **किलतकुलि**, m. du. the two Asura priests Kilāta and Akuli, ŚBr. i, 1, 4, 14 (v. l. *kirāta-kulyau*, f. du., TāṇḍyaBr.)

किलास *kilāsa*, mfn. leprous, VS. xxx, 21; Kath.; TāṇḍyaBr.; (f), f. a kind of spotted deer (described as the vehicle of the Maruts), RV. v, 53, 1; (am), n. a white leprous spot, AV. i, 23, 1 & 2; 24, 2; (in med.) a species of leprosy (resembling the so-called white leprosy in which the skin becomes spotted without producing ulcers), KātyŚr.; Suśr. — **ghna**, m. 'removing leprosy,' a sort of gourd (Momordica Mixta), L. — **tvā**, n. the state of being leprous, TāṇḍyaBr. — **nāśana**, mfn. removing leprosy, AV. i, 24, 2. — **bhesajā**, n. a remedy against leprosy, ib. — **maya**, mfn. scabby (as a dog), Kauś. 13.

किलासिन, mfn. leprous, ŚāṅkhBr.; Gaut.; Paṇ. v, 2, 128, Kāś.

किलिकिल *kilikila*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; (ā), f., N. of a town, BhP. xii, 1, 30; (= °*lak*°) cries expressing joy, Divyāv.

किलिकिलप *kilikilaya*, &c. See *kilakila*.

किलिच *kiliñca*, as, m. a thin plank, board, L.; (= *vanyā*) a bamboo, L.

किलिञ्जाना, as, m. a sort of fish, Npr.

किलिञ्जा, as, m. a thin plank of green wood, L.; a mat, Suśr. — **hastin**, m. an elephant formed by mats, Sāh.

किलिञ्जका, as, m. a mat, L.

किलिम *kilima*, am, n. a kind of pine (Pinus Deodar, cf. *deva-dāru*), Car.; (as), m. id., L.

किल्किन *kilkin*, i, m. (= *kindhin*) a horse, L.

किल्बिष *kilbisha*, am, n. (ifc. f. ā) fault, offence, sin, guilt, RV. v, 34, 4; AV.; VS. &c. (once as, m., BhP. iii, 28, 11); injustice, injury, MBh. i, 882; disease, L. — **spṛit**, mfn. removing or avoiding sins, RV. x, 71, 10; ĀitBr. i, 13.

किल्बिशिन, nfn. one who commits an offence, wicked, culpable, sinful, Mn.; MBh. &c. (often ifc., e. g. *artha-k*°, q. v., *rāja-k*°, who as a king commits an offence, MBh. i, 1703).

किल्विन *kilvin*, i, m. (= °*lkin*) a horse, L.

किसर *kisara*, as, m. a fragrant article for sale, Paṇ. iv, 4, 53 (v. l. *kisara*); (ā), f., *gaṇa madhu-ādi*. **Kisārādī**, a Gaṇa of Paṇ. (iv, 4, 53; Gaṇar. 387). **Kisārā-vat**, mfn., *gaṇa madhu-ādi*. **Kisārīka**, as, i, m. f. selling *Kisara*, Paṇ. iv, 4, 53.

किसल *kisala*, v. l. for *kisala*, L.

किशोर *kiśora*, as, m. a colt, AV. xii, 4, 7; Hariv.; R.; a youth, lad, BhP.; the sun, L.; Benjamin or Styra Benzoin (= *taija-parṇy-oshadhī*), L.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; (f), f. (Paṇ. vi, 1, 107, Pat.) a female colt, R.; a maiden, BhP.

किसोरा, as, m. a colt, L.; the young of any animal, Daś.; Kād.; Prasannar.; Kathās.; (*ika*), f. 'a female colt' or 'a maiden,' *gaṇa subhṛādi*.

किष्क *kishk*, cl. 10. A. °*shkayate*, to injure, kill, Dhātup. xxxiii, 12.

किष्किन. See *śva-kishkin*.

किष्किन्ध *kishkindha*, as, m., N. of a mountain (in the south of India, in Odra, containing a cave, the residence of the monkey-prince Valin who was slain by Rāma; the territory which is said to be in the northern part of Mysore, near the sources of the Pampā river, was transferred after the conquest by Rāma to Su-grīva, brother of Valin and rightful king), VarBrS.; (ās), m. pl., 'N. of a people,' see *-gandika*; (ā), f. (*gaṇas pāraskarādi* and *sindhv-ādi*), N. of the cave contained in the

mountain Kishkindha (the city of Valin and Su-grīva), MBh.; R.; N. of the mountain Kishkindha. — **gandika**, n. (v. l. °*ndhika*), Paṇ. ii, 4, 10, Pat. **Kishkindhā-kāṇḍa**, n., N. of the fourth book of the Rāmāyaṇa. **Kishkindhādhipa**, m. 'the ruler of Kishkindha,' N. of Valin, L.

Kishkindhaka, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, Hariv. 784.

Kishkindhya, as, m. incorrect reading for °*ndha*; (ā), f. likewise for °*ndhā*.

किष्किश *kishkiśu*, v. l. for *kikk*°.

किष्कु *kishku*, us, m. [f., L.] the fore-arm, R. v, 32, 11; the handle (of an axe), TāṇḍyaBr.; a kind of linear measure (= *hasta* or *kara* = twenty-four thumbs' breadths = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Naḷva*), MBh. &c.; *gaṇa pāraskarādi*; mfn. contemptible, bad, L. — **parvan**, m. a bamboo, L.; sugar-cane, L.; Arundo tibialis, L.

किस् *kis*, ind. (fr. 1. *ki*, cf. *nākis*, *mākis*), a particle of interrogation, 'whether' [= *kartṛi*, 'a doer,' Nir. vi, 34], RV. x, 52, 3.

किस *kisa*, as, m., N. of an attendant of the sun, L.

किसर *kisara*, &c. See *kiśara*.

किसल *kisala*, as, am, m. n. = 1. *kisalaya*, L.

1. **Kisalaya**, am, n. [as, m., L.] a sprout or shoot, the extremity of a branch bearing new leaves, Gaut.; R.; Sak. &c. — **karā**, f. (a woman) having hands as tender as buds, Gaṇar. 43, Comm.

2. **Kisalaya**, Nom. P. °*tyati*, to cause to shoot or spring forth, Prasannar.

Kisalayita, mfn. (*gaṇa tārakādi*) furnished with leaf-buds or young shoots, Bhartṛ.; ŚāritgP.

कीकट *kikaṭa*, as, m., N. of a son of Rishabha, BhP. v, 4, 10; of a son of Saṃkṣā, BhP. vi, 6, 6; a horse (perhaps originally a horse of the Kikāṭas), L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people not belonging to the Āryan race, RV. iii, 53, 14; BhP.; (mfn.), poor, L.; avaricious, L.

Kikaṭaka, as, m. a horse, Npr.

Kikaṭin, i, m. a hog, Npr.

कीकस *kikasa*, mfn. hard, firm, L.; (as), m. the breast-bone and the cartilages of the ribs connected with it (cartilagine costarum), ĀrshBr.; a kind of worm (= *kikkīśa*?), L.; (*kikāśa*), f. Ved. vertebra or a rib (of which six are enumerated), RV. x, 163, 2; AV.; TS. &c.; (am), n. id., VS. xxv, 6; a bone, L.; (cf. *kaikasa*). — **mukha**, m. 'having a mouth of bone,' a bird, L. **Kikasāsthi**, n. vertebra, L. **Kikasāśya**, m. = *kikasa-mukha*, L.

कीकि *kiki*, is, m. (= *kiki*) the blue jay, L.

कीचक *kicaka*, as, m. (✓*cik*. Up. v, 36) a hollow bamboo (whistling or rattling in the wind, Arundo Karka), MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a chief of the army of king Virāṭa (conquered by Bhīma-sena), MBh. i, 328; iv, 376 ff.; Pañcat.; N. of a Daitya, L.; of a Rākshasa, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people (a tribe of the Kekayas), MBh. — **jīṭ**, m. 'conquering Kicaka,' Bhīma-sena, L. — **nishūdana**, m. id., L. — **bhid**, m. id., L. — **vadha**, m. 'the killing of Kicaka,' N. of a poem. — **sūdana**, m. = *jīṭ*, Gal.

कीज *kija*, as, m. a kind of instrument ['spur,' Gmn.], RV. viii, 66, 3.

कीट *kiṭ*, cl. 10. P. *kiṭayati*, to tinge or colour, Dhātup. xxxii, 98; to bind, ib.

कीट *kiṭa*, as, m. (ifc. f. ā, Heat.) a worm, insect, ŚBr. xiv; ĀśvŚr. &c.; the scorpion in the zodiac, VarBrS.; (ifc.) an expression of contempt (cf. *śūra-k*°), Mear.; (f), f. a worm, insect, L.; (am), n. id., L.; (= *kiṭa*) feces, L. — **gardabha**, m., N. of a particular insect, Suśr. — **ghna**, n. 'killing insects,' sulphur, L. — **ja**, n. 'coming from insects,' silk, Mn. xi, 168; MBh. ii, 1847; (ā), f. an animal dye of red colour, lac, L. — **nāman**, the plant Cissus pedata, Npr. — **pakshōdgama**, m. the change from chrysalis or pupa to butterfly, W. — **pakshōdbhava**, m. id., W. — **patamgā**, ās, m. pl. Kiṭa worms and pilers, ŚBr. xiv. — **pē-dikā**, f. = *nāman*, L. — **maṇi**, m. a glow-worm, ŚāritgP. — **mātri**, f. a female bee, Gal.; the plant Cissus pedata, Bhpr. — **māri**, f. = *nāman*, L. — **yoni**, f. (= *mātri*) a female bee, Gal. — **śatru**,

m. 'enemy of worms,' the plant *Embelia Ribes*, Suśr. **Kitāri**, m. id., ib.; sulphur, Gal. **Kitāvapanna**, mfn. anything on which an insect has fallen, Kapishth. ; Mānṣr.; (cf. *keṣa-kīṭvapatita*.) **Kitōt-kara**, m. an ant-hill, Kathās. ci. 290.

Kitaka, as, m. a worm, insect, R.; BhP.; MārKp.; a kind of bard, panegyrist (descended from a Kshatriya father and Vaiśya mother), L.; N. of a prince, MBh. i, 2696; (mfn.), hard, harsh, L.

कीडेर kidēra, as, m. the plant *Amaranthus polygonoides*, L.

कीदृक्ष kidriksha, mf(i, Gr.)n. (fr. 1. *ki* or *kid* and *driksha*, √ *driś*, cf. *idriksha*), of what kind? of what description? of what qualities?

Kidrig (in comp. for *kidriś*). — **ākāra**, mfn. of what appearance? Pañcat. — **rūpa**, mfn. of what shape? MBh. xiii, 4086. — **varṇa**, mfn. of what colour? ib. — **vyāpāra-vat**, mfn. of what occupation? Hit.

Kidriś, mfn. (Pān. vi, 3, 90) of what kind? who or what like? RV. x, 108, 3; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; *yādrik-kidrik-ca*, of whatsoever kind, Comm. on KātyŚr.

Kidriśa, mf(i, Gr.)n. (Pān. vi, 3, 90) of what kind? what like? MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; of what use? i. e. useless, Bhartṛ.

कीन kina, am, n. flesh, L.; (cf. *kira*.)

कीनार kināra, as, m. (perhaps = *kināśa*) a cultivator of the soil ['a vile man,' Sāy.], RV. x, 106, 10.

Kināśa, as, m. (√ *kliś*, Up. v, 56) a cultivator of the soil, RV. iv, 57, 8; VS. xxx, 11; AV. &c.; niggard, MBh.; Daś.; BhP.; Kathās.; N. of Yama, Naish. vi, 75; Bālar.; (= *keśa*) a kind of monkey, L.; a kind of Rākshasa, L.; (mfn.), killing animals (or 'killing secretly'), L.

कीम् kim, ind. See *ā-kim*, *mā-kim*.

कीर kira, as, m. a parrot, Vet. &c.; (ās), m. pl., N. of the people and of the country of Kāśmīr, VarBṛS.; Mudr.; (am), n. flesh, L. — **varṇaka**, n. a kind of perfume (= *śhaṇṇeyaka*), L. **Kirēśhta**, m. the tree *Mangifera indica*, L.; the walnut tree, L.; another plant (= *jala-madhūka*), L. **Kirōabhūta**, mfn. coming from the Kira country (as a horse), Gal.

Kiraka, as, m. a kind of tree, L.; gaining, obtaining (*prāpaṇa*), L.; a Jain ascetic (*kshapaṇaka*), L.

कीरि kīri, is, m. (√ 2. *kṛi*) a praiser, poet, RV. — **cōdana**, mfn. exciting the praiser, RV. vi, 45, 19.

Kiriṇ, mfn. praising, RV. v, 4, 10 & 40, 8; (i), m. a praiser, RV. i, 100, 9; v, 52, 12.

कीरिह kirēśhta, &c. See *kira*.

कीर्ण kīrṇa, mfn. (√ 1. *kṛi*) scattered, thrown, cast, R. &c.; filled with, full of (instr.), ib.; covered, hidden, Sāk.; Pañcat. &c.; stopped up (as the ears), Rājat. iv, 34; given (= *datta*), L. — **pushpa**, m. 'having scattered blossoms,' N. of a creeper, L. **Kirpi**, i, f. scattering, throwing, Pān. viii, 2, 44, Vārt. 2; covering, concealing, ib.

Kirya. See *uda-kō*.

Kiryamāṇa, mfn. (pr. p. Pass.) being covered or strewed, MBh. &c.; being scattered or thrown.

Kirvi, mfn. = *kirṇi*, Vop. xxvi, 167.

कीर्य kīrṇa, mfn. (√ 2. *kṛi*) injured, hurt, L.

कीर्ति kīrti, cl. 10. P. *kīrtáyati* (rarely *Ā. yate*), aor. *acikīrtat* or *acikīrtat* (Pān. vii, 4, 7, Kāś.), to mention, make mention of, tell, name, call, recite, repeat, relate, declare, communicate, commemorate, celebrate, praise, glorify (with gen., AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; with acc., ŚBr.; AitBr.; ĀśvGr.; Mn. &c.)

Kirtana, am, n. mentioning, repeating, saying, telling, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; (ā), f. id., Suśr.; fame, L.

Kirtaniya, mfn. to be mentioned or named or celebrated, MBh.; Ragh.

Kirtanya, mfn. deserving to be mentioned or related, BhP.

Kirtayat, mfn. (pr. p.) mentioning, relating, &c.

Kirtā, is, f. (Pān. iii, 3, 97; fr. √ 2. *kṛi*) mention, making mention of, speech, report, RV. x, 54, 1; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; good report, fame, renown,

glory, AV.; ŚBr.; TUP.; Mn. &c.; Fame (personified as daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Dharmā), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; (in music) a particular measure or time; extension, expansion, L.; lustre, L.; = *prasāda* (favour) or *prāsāda* (a palace), L.; (fr. √ 1. *kṛi*), dirt, L.; N. of one of the Mātṛikās (or personified divine energies of Kṛishṇa), L.; (is), m., N. of a son of Dharma-netra, VP. — **kara**, mf(i)n. conferring fame, Hit. — **dhara**, m., N. of an author. — **pratāpa-bala-sahita**, mfn. attended with or possessed of fame and majesty and power. — **bhāj**, m. 'receiving fame, famous,' N. of Droṇācārya (military preceptor of the Pāṇḍus and Kurus), L. — **mat**, mfn. praised, famous, ChUp.; R. &c.; (ān), m., N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. xiii, 4356; of a son of Uttāna-pāda and Sūnritā, Hariv. 62; of a son of Vasu-deva and Devakti, Bh. ix, 24, 53; VP.; of a son of Aṅgiras, VP.; (arī), f., N. of Dakṣhāyaṇī, MatsyaP. — **maya**, mf(i)n. consisting of fame, R.; BhP. — **mālinī**, f. 'garlanded with fame,' N. of a woman, SkandaP. — **yuta**, mfn. famous, Hit. — **raṭha**, m., N. of a prince of the Videhas (son of Pratiṇḍhaka; also called Kṛiti-ratha, son of Prasiḍdhaka), R. i, 71, 9 & 10. — **rāja**, ās, m. pl., N. of certain Rishis. — **rāta**, m., N. of a prince of the Videhas (son of Mahānḍhraka; also called Kṛiti-rāta, son of Andhaka), R. i, 71, 11 & 12. — **varman**, m., N. of a prince, Prab. — **vāsa**, m., N. of an author; of an Asura, SkandaP. — **śeśha**, m. 'the leaving behind of nothing but fame,' death, L.; (cf. *ālekha-ya-s*, *nāma-s*, *yaśa-s*). — **sāra**, m., N. of a man, Daś. — **siṅha-deva**, m., N. of a man. — **sena**, m., N. of a nephew of the serpent-king Vāsuki, Kathās. vi, 13. — **soma**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. lxi, 300. — **stambha**, m. a column of fame, Bālar.

Kiritā, mfn. said, mentioned, asserted; celebrated; known, notorious.

Kiritavya, mfn. to be praised, BhP. i, 2, 14. **Kirtanya**, mfn. deserving to be named or praised, RV. i, 103, 4 & 116, 6.

Kirtti, is, f. incorrectly for *kīrti*.

Kirya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 110, Kāś.) 'to be recited,' see *divā-kō*.

कीर्म kīrmī, f. a house for straw (?), W.

कीर्य kirya, mfn. See *uda-kō*.

Kiryamāṇa, kirvi. See *i. kirṇa*.

कीरी kīrīśa, f. a species of bird, TS. v.

कील kil, cl. 1. *kilati*, to bind, fasten, stake, pin, Dhātup. xv, 17.

Kila, as, m. (ifc. f. ā), a sharp piece of wood, stake, pin, peg, bolt, wedge, &c., MBh. &c.; a post, post in a cow-house to which cows are fastened, pillar, L.; a gnomon, L.; handle, brace, Suśr.; the elbow, VP.; a kind of tumour (having the form of a stake), Suśr.; a position of the foetus impeding delivery, Suśr.; N. of the inner syllables of a Mantra, RāmātUp.; N. of Vita-rāga Mahēśa (= *kīlśvara*); = *bandha*, Comm. on VS. ii, 34; a weapon, L.; flame, lambent flame, L.; a minute particle, L.; a blow with the elbow (= *kilā*), L.; (ā), f. a stake, pin, L.; the elbow, L.; a weapon, L.; flame, L.; a minute particle, L.; a blow with the elbow (or 'a blow in copulation'), Vātsyāy.; (am), n. (= *kina*), flesh, Gal. — **pādikā**, f. v.l. for *kīṭa-pō*, L. — **samsparsa**, m., N. of the plant *Diospyros glutinosa* (commonly called Gāva, a plant the fruit of which yields a substance like turpentine used to cover the bottom of boats), L. **Kilśvara**, m., N. of Vita-rāga Mahēśa.

Kilaka, as, m. a pin, bolt, wedge, Pañcat.; Hit.; a splint (for confining a broken bone), Suśr.; a kind of tumour (having the form of a pin), L.; (= *śiva-ka*) a kind of pillar for cows &c. to rub themselves against, or one to which they are tied, L.; N. of the forty-second year of the sixty years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBṛS.; (ās), m. pl., N. of certain Ketus, ib.; (ikā), f. a pin, bolt, Pañcat.; Hcat.; (am), n., N. of the inner syllables of a Mantra. — **vivaraṇa**, n., N. of a work.

Kilana, am, n. fastening, staking.

Kilaniya, mfn. to be fastened or staked.

Kilīta, mfn. staked, impaled; set up as a stake or pole, Kād.; pinned, fastened by a stake, &c.; bound, tied, confined, Mālatīm.; Kathās.; (as), m., N. of a Mantra, Sarvad.

कीलाल kīlāla, as, m. a sweet heverage (also a heavenly drink similar to Amṛita, the food

of the gods), AV.; VS.; Kauś.; (ām), n. id., Naigh. ii, 7; blood, Prab.; water, L. — **ja**, n. flesh, MBh. iii, 15341. — **dhi**, m. 'receptacle of water,' the ocean, L. — **pa**, mfn. drinking blood, MBh. iii, 13241; (as), m. a Rākshasa (sort of goblin), L. — **pā**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 74, Kāś.) drinking the beverage *kīlāla* (N. of Agni), RV. x, 91, 14. — **peśas** (*kīl*), mfn. ornamented with the beverage *kīlāla*, MaitrīS. **Kīlāldhan**, mfn., f. *dhanī*, (a cow) who carries the beverage *kīlāla* in her udder, AV. xii, 1, 59. **Kīlāśashadhī**, f. a kind of herb used to prepare the beverage *kīlāla*, Ap.

Kīlālin, i, m. a lizard, chameleon, Npr.

कीलित kilita. See *√kil*.

कीवत् kīvat, mfn. (fr. 1. *ki*; cf. *kīyat*), only in the expression *ā kīvatas*, how long? how far? RV. iii, 30, 17 (Nir. vi, 3).

कीश kīśa, mfn. naked, L.; (as), m. an ape, BhP.; Pañcat.; (cf. *ambu-kō*); a bird, L.; the sun, L. — **parṇa**, m. the tree *Achyranthes aspera* (= *apd-mārgā*), L.; (i), f. id., L.; (cf. *keja-pō*.)

कीश्मील kīśmīla, as, m., N. of a disease, AV. Paipp. xix, 8, 4.

कीस्त kīstā, as, m. (= *kīrt*) a praiser, poet RV. i, 127, 7; vi, 67, 10.

कु ku, a pronom. base appearing in *kūtas*, *kūtra*, *kuvīd*, *kūha*, *kūā*, and as a prefix implying deterioration, depreciation, deficiency, want, littleness, hindrance, reproach, contempt, guilt; originally perhaps *ku* signified 'how (strange!);' as a separate word *ku* occurs only in the lengthened form *kū*, q. v. — **kathā**, f. a bad or miserable tale, BhP. iii, 15, 23. — **kanyakā**, f. a bad girl, Kathās. xxvi, 58. — **kara**, mfn. having a crooked or withered hand, L. — **karmān**, n. a wicked deed, Pañcat.; (ifc.) Rājat.; (mfn.), performing evil actions, wicked, BhP. i, 16, 21; (*kukarma*)-*kārin*, mfn. wicked, depraved. — **kalatra**, n. a bad wife, ŚārngP. — **kavi**, m. a bad poet, poetaster. — **kārya**, n. a bad action, wickedness. — **kāvya**, n. a bad poem, Śāntiś. — **kīrti**, f. ill-repute. — **kuṭumbinī**, f. a bad house-wife, Kathās. xxiii, 27. — **kuṇḍaka**, n. the fruit of *Chat-trāka*. — **ku-dru**, n. *Blumea lacera*, Npr. — **ku-vāo**, m. 'having a very disagreeable voice,' jackal, Npr. — **kṛita**, mfn. badly made, VarBṛS.; one who has acted badly, Divyāv. — **kṛitya**, n. an evil deed, wickedness, Pañcat.; Hit. — **kriyā**, f. a bad action; (i), mfn. wicked. — **khāṭi**, f. (= *asad-graha*) wantonness, Comm. on Up. iv, 124. — **khyāti**, f. evil report, infamy; bad reputation. — **ganin**, mfn. belonging to an evil set of people, Lalit. — **gati**, f. 'wrong path,' deviation from the path of righteousness, Buddh. — **gehinī**, f. = *kuṭumbinī*, Kathās. — **go**, m. a miserable or weak bull, R. vi, 112, 6. — **graha**, m. an unpropitious planet (five are reckoned, viz. Maṅgala, Ravi, Śani, Rāhu, and Ketu), Subh. — **grāma**, m. a petty village (without a Rājā, an Agnihotṛin, a physician, a rich man, or a river). — **caṇḍikā**, f. the plant *Aletris hyacinthoides* (= *mūrvā*), L. — **candana**, n. red sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus*), Suśr.; sappan or log-wood (*Cassal-pina Sappan*, cf. *patṭirāṅga*), W.; a leguminous plant (*Adenanthera pavonina*), W.; saffron, L. — **carā**, mfn. roaming about, RV. i, 154, 2; x, 180, 2; TBṛ. iii; following evil practices, wicked, MBh. xiv, 1070ff.; speaking ill of any one, detracting, L.; (as), m. a wicked man, Gaut. — **caritra**, n. evil conduct, VarBṛ. — **caryā**, f. id., Mn. ix, 17. — **cāṅgeri**, f. a kind of wood sorrel (*Rumex vesicarius*, = *cukrikā*), L. — **cirā**, f., N. of a river (v.l. *ku-virā*, VP.), MBh. vi, 334. — **cela**, n. a bad garment, Mn. vi, 44; rag, Car.; (mfn.), badly clothed, dressed in dirty or tattered garments, MBh. v, 1132; (ā), f., N. of a plant (= *avi-karṇi* or *viddha-parṇi*), L.; (i), f. the plant *Clypea hermandifolia* (or accord. to Haughton 'Cissampelos hexandra'), L. — **ceshṭā**, f. a wicked contrivance. — **calla**, mf(ā)n. badly clothed, BhP. x, 80, 7. — **callin**, mfn. id. — **co-dya**, n. an unsuitable question. — **jana**, m. a bad or wicked man, BhP.; vulgar people. — **janani**, f. a bad mother, R. vi, 82, 118. — **i-janman**, mfn. of inferior origin, BhP.; (ā), m. a low-born man, slave. — **jambha**, m., N. of a Daitya (younger brother of Jambha and son of Prahlāda or Prahrāda, a son of Hiranya-kāshipu), Hariv. — **jivikā**, f. a miserable kind of living, MBh. v, 2698. — **jñāna**, n. imperfect or defective knowledge. — **tanaya**, m. a de-

generate son, Pañcat. — **tanu**, m. 'deformed,' N. of Kubera (this deity being of a monstrous appearance, having three legs and but eight teeth), L. — **tantri**, f. tail, MBh. xii, 5355 & 5363. — **tapa**, mfn. slightly hot, W.; (*as, am*), m. n. (*gaṇa ardhara-cādi*) a sort of blanket (made of the hair of the mountain goat), Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ.; VarBṛS.; (*as*), m. the Kuśa grass (*Poa cynosuroides*), Heat.; the eighth Muhūrta or portion of the day from the last Daṇḍa of the second watch to the first of the third or about noon (an eligible time for the performance of sacrifices to the Manes), MBh. xiii, 6040; MatsyaP.; grain, L.; a daughter's son, L.; a sister's son, L.; a twice-born man (one of the first three classes), L.; a Brahman, L.; a guest, L.; the sun, L.; fire, L.; an ox, L.; a kind of musical instrument, L. — **sap-taka**, n. a Śrāddha in which seven constituents occur (viz. noon, a horn platter, a Nepāl blanket, silver, sacrificial grass, Sesamum, and kine), W.; — **saurula**, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa pāṇthivādi*. — **tapasvin**, m. a wicked or bad ascetic, Pañcat. — **tarka**, m. fal-lacious argument, sophistry, BhP.; MārKp.; a bad logician, KapS. vi, 34; — **patha**, m. 'the way of sophists,' a sophistical method of arguing, Rājat. v, 378. — **tāpasa**, m. a wicked ascetic, Kathās.; (*ī*), f. a wicked female ascetic, ib. — **tārkaika**, m. a bad logician. — **tittiri**, m. a species of bird resembling the partridge, Suśr. — **tirtha**, m. a bad teacher. — **tumbuka**, m. a kind of pot-herb, Car. — **tumburu**, n. a bad fruit of the plant *Diospyros embryopteris*, Pāp. vi, 1, 143, Kāś. — **trina**, n. water house-leek (*Pistia Stratiotes*), L. — **daṇḍa**, m. unjust punishment, L. — **daršana**, n. a heterodox doctrine. — **ī**. — **dāra**, mfn. having a bad wife, VarBṛ.; — **dāra**, ās, m. pl. a wife who is a bad wife, Subh. — **ī**. — **dina**, n. an evil day; a rainy day. — **dishti**, f. a measure of length (longer than a Dishti, shorter than a Vitasti), Kauś. 85. — **drisya**, mfn. ill-favoured, ugly. — **drishta**, mfn. seen wrongly or indistinctly, Pañcat. — **drishti**, mfn. having bad eyes; (*īs*), f. weak sight; a heterodox philosophical doctrine (as that of the Sāṅkhya, &c.), Mn. xii, 95; Kād. — **drish-tin**, mfn. one who has adopted a heterodox doctrine, Kād. — **deśa**, m. a bad country (where it is difficult to obtain the necessities of life), Kathās. &c.; a country subject to oppression. — **deha**, m. a miserable body, BhP. v, 12, 2. — **dravya**, n. bad riches. — **dvāra**, n. backdoor, Gaut. — **dharma**, m. a bad practice. — **dharman**, n. bad or no justice, MBh. iii, 10571. — **dhānya**, n. an inferior kind of grain, Suśr. — **dhī**, mfn. foolish; (*īs*), m. a fool, Pañcat.; BhP. — **nakha**, mfn. having ugly nails or claws, VarBṛS.; (*am*), n. a disease of the nails, Suśr. — **nakhin**, mfn. having bad or diseased nails, AV.; TS.; Kāth. &c.; (*ī*), m., N. of a man; of a work be-longing to the AV. — **naṭa**, m. a sort of trumpet flower (*Bignonia, syonaka*), L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a peo-ple, VarBṛS. (v. l. *kunatha*); (*ī*), f. a kind of cori-ander (*Coriandrum sativum*), L.; red arsenic, Bhpr. — **nadikā**, f. a small river, MBh. v, 4502; Pañcat. — **nadi**, f. id. — **nannamā**, mfn. (✓*nam*) inflexi-ble, RV. x, 136, 7. — **naraka**, m. a bad hell. — **na-rendra**, m. a bad king, Subh. — **nalin**, m. the plant *Agati grandiflora*, L. — **nātha**, m. a bad protector, BhP. ix, 14, 28; (mfn.), having a bad leader, ib. v, 14, 2. — **nādikā**, for **nadikā**. — **nāman**, m. 'having a bad name,' N. of a man, *gaṇas bāhu-ādi & kāśy-ādi*; (*ā*), n. a bad name, ill repute. — **nāyaka**, mfn. having a bad leader, BhP. v, 13, 2. — **nārī**, f. a bad woman, VarBṛ. — **nāśaka**, m. the plant *Alhagi Mau-rorum*, L. — **nāsa**, m. 'ugly-nosed,' a camel, Npr. — **nishāṅja**, m., N. of a son of the tenth Manu, Hariv. 474. — **nita**, m. bad leading, Mudr. — **niti**, f. ill conduct, W.; corrupt administration, W.; a low state of morals, W. — **nili**, f., N. of a shrub. — **nripa**, m. a bad prince, VarBṛS. — **nripati**, m. id., Venk. — **netraka**, m., N. of a Muni, Vāyup. — **paṅka**, m. a slough, heap of filth and mud. — **paṭa**, m. or n. a miserable garment, BhP. v, 9, 11; (*as*), m. 'covered with a miserable garment,' N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2534. — **paṭu**, mfn. stupid, Hcar. — **paṇḍita**, m. a bad scholar. — **ī**. — **pati**, m. a bad husband, Kād.; a bad king, ib. — **patha**, m. a bad road, evil way, BhP.; bad conduct; heterodox doctrine; (mfn.), walking in a wrong road; (*as*), m., N. of an Asura or Dānava, MBh. i, 2664; Hariv.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; — *ga*, — *gāmin*, — *cara*, mfn. going in a wrong road, wicked. — **pathya**, mfn. be-longing to a bad way (lit. and fig.); unwholesome (as diet, regimen, &c.), improper. — **parijūta**,

mfn. badly understood, Pañcat. — **parikshaka**, mfn. making a wrong estimate, not valuing rightly, Bharty. — **parikshita**, mfn. badly examined, Pañcat. — **pāka**, m. 'not digestive,' *strychnos nux vomica*, L. — **pāpi**, mfn. having a deformed or maimed hand, L. — **pātra**, n. an unfit recipient. — **pātraka**, n. a bad vessel, MBh. xii, 227, 15. — **pūjāla**, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa siddhi*. — **pitrī**, m. a bad father, MārKp. — **pīlu**, m. a sort of ebony tree (= *kāra-skara*), Bhpr.; — **pāka**, L. — **putra**, m. (*gaṇa ma-nojñādi*) a bad or wicked son; a son of an inferior degree (as an adopted son, &c.), Mn. ix, 161; Pañcat. — **purusha**, m. a low or miserable man, Pāp. vi, 3, 106; MBh. &c.; a poltroon, MBh. v, 5493; (cf. *kā-pur*); — **janita**, f., N. of a metre (consist-ing of four lines of eleven syllables each). — **pūya**, mfn. inferior, low, contemptible, L.; (cf. *kā-p*). — **prabhu**, m. a bad lord, Kathās. lix, 69. — **prā-varaṇa**, mfn. wearing a bad mantle, L. — **prā-vrita**, mfn. badly dressed, R. i, 6, 8. — **priya**, mfn. disagreeable, contemptible, L. — **plava**, m. a weak or frail raft, Mn. ix, 161. — **bandha**, m. a disgrace-ful stigma, Yājñ. ii, 294; (cf. *aṅka-bandha*). — **ban-dhu**, m. a bad relative. — **bāhula**, m. camel, L. — **bimba**, m. (?), L. — **buddhi**, mfn. having vile sentiments, Pañcat.; Heat.; stupid, BhP.; (*īs*), f. a wrong opinion. — **brahma**, — **brahman**, m. a de-graded or contemptible Brahman, Pāp. v, 4, 105. — **brāhmanā**, m. id., Pat. — **bhartṛi**, m. a bad hus-band, Kathās. cxx, 65. — **bhārya**, mfn. having a bad wife, BhP.; (*ā*), f. a bad wife, MārKp.; Kathās. — **bhik-shu**, m. a bad mendicant, Kathās. — **bhukta**, n. bad food, Vet. — **bhukti**, f. id. — **bhūmi**, f. bad (i. e. barren) ground, VarBṛ. — **bhṛitya**, m. a bad servant, Pañcat. — **bhoga**, n. bad pleasure, Kathās. — **bho-jana**, n. — **bhukta**. — **bhojya**, n. id. — **bhrātrī**, m. a bad brother, Kathās. — **mata**, n. a bad doc-trine, Subh. — **mati**, f. vile sentiment; weak intel-lect, folly, Daś.; BhP.; (mfn.), of slow intellect, foolish, BhP. — **manas** (*kū*), mfn. displeased, angry, MaitrS. iv, 2, 13. — **manisha**, 'shin, mfn. of slow intellect, BhP. — **mantra**, m. a bad advice, BhP.; a bad charm, Kathās. — **mantrin**, m. a bad coun-seller, BhP. — **mārga**, m. a bad way (lit. and fig.), Pañcat. &c. — **mitra**, n. a bad friend, ib. — **mu-kha**, m. a hog, L. — **mud**, mfn. unfriendly, L.; ava-ricious, L.; (see also s. v.). — **muda**, see s. v. — **mud-vin**, mfn. unfriendly, BhP. x, 20, 47. — **muhūr-ta**, m. a fatal hour, Kathās. — **medhas**, mfn. of little intellect, BhP. — **meru**, m. the southern hemi-sphere or pole (region of the demons and Titans), W. — **modaka**, m., N. of Vishnu, L.; (cf. *kaumo-daki*). — **yajvin**, m. a bad sacrificer, BhP. iv, 6, 50. — **yava** (*kū*), mfn. causing a bad harvest (N. of a demon slain by Indra), RV.; (*as*), m., N. of a bad harvest (?), see *kū-y*. — **yoga**, m. an inauspi-cious conjunction of planets or signs or periods, &c. — **yogin**, m. a bad Yogin, impostor, BhP. — **yoni**, f. a base womb, womb of a low woman, MārKp. — **yava**, mfn. having a bad voice, W.; (*as*), m. a kind of dove, L.; (*ī*), f. a species of pepper, L.; [see also s. v. *kuraba*, which is sometimes written *kurava*]. — **rasa**, mfn. having bad juice or flavour or essence, W.; (*as*), m. spirituous or vinous liquor, L.; (*ā*), f. a wild creeping plant (species of *hieracium* = *go-jihvā*). — **rājan**, m. a bad king, Pañcat. — **rājya**, n. a bad dominion, Pāp. vi, 2, 130, Vārtt. — **rūpa**, mfn. ill-shaped, deformed, ugly, Pañcat.; Kathās.; — *tā*, f., — *rva*, n. ugliness. — **rūpin**, mfn. ill-shaped, ugly. — **rūpya**, n. 'bad silver,' tin, L. — **lakshana**, m (ā) n. having fatal marks on the body, Kathās. xci, 17 & 19. — **liṅga**, m. 'having bad marks, kind of mouse, Suśr.; the fork-tailed shrike, MBh. i, 2239; Suśr.; BhP.; a sparrow, Bhpr.; (*ā*), f. a kind of oak-apple, L.; N. of a town (or of a river), R. ii, 68, 16; (*ī*), f. the female of the fork-tailed shrike, BhP.; N. of a plant (= *karkata-sringī*), L.; *kulingākshi*, f., N. of a plant (= *pe-likā, kuberākshi*). — **liṅga**, m. a sparrow (v. l. *kulinkaka*), L.; N. of a bird of prey, Car. — **luñcā**, m. one who plucks out hairs, VS. xvi, 22. — **vakra**, mfn. slightly bent, SāṅkhBr. — **vaṅga**, n. (= *vaṅga*) lead, L. — **vaca**, mfn. using bad lan-guage, abusive, L. — **vajraka**, m. a stone resembling a diamond, L. — **vañji**, m. a bad merchant, Kathās. ci, 266. — **vada**, mfn. = *vaca*. — **vadhū**, f. a bad wife, Kathās. xix, 39. — **vapus**, mfn. ill-shaped. — **vartman**, n. 'a bad road,' bad doctrine, MBh. iii, 10571 (ed. Bomb.); Sarvad. — **varsha**, m. a

sudden and violent shower of rain, R. vi, 89, 15. — **vastra**, n. a bad garment, Subh. — **vākya**, n. injurious or censorious language, Pañcat. — **vāo**, f. id., BhP. iv, 3, 15. — **vāda**, mfn. detracting, cen-sorious, L. — **vādika**, m. 'crying unpleasantly,' a charlatan, quack, Kād. — **vikrama**, m. bravery exhibited in the wrong place, Naish. i, 132. — **vi-dambanā**, f. cheat or deceit of a very low kind, Sarvad. — **vivāha**, m. degrading or improper mar-riage, Mu. iii, 63. — **vinā**, f. the lute of the Cāṇḍāla, L. — **vr̥tti**, f. bad living; — *krit*, m. the plant *Cæ-salpin Bonduella* (= *pūtika*), L. — **vr̥ishala**, m. a bad Sūdra, Pat. — **venā**, f. (= *venī*) a fish-basket, L.; N. of a river (v. l. *luṅga-v*), VP. — **venī**, f. a badly braided tress of hair, W.; a woman with her hair badly braided, W.; a fish-basket, L. — **vedhas**, m. bad fate, Kathās. lxx, 232. — **vaidya**, m. a bad physician, Suśr.; Subh. — **vyāpāra**, m. a bad occu-pation, HYog. — **sāhku**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **śara** (*kū*), m. a kind of reed, RV. i, 191, 3. — **śarira**, n. a bad body, BhP. v, 26, 17; (mfn.), ill-shaped, MārKp.; N. of a Muni, Vāyup.; — *bhrī*, mfn. furnished with a body that is miserable in com-parison with the soul, BhP. x, 87, 22. — **śālmali**, f. the plant *Andersonia Rohitaka*, Npr. — **ī**. — **śāsa-na**, n. a bad doctrine, heterodoxy. — **śiṅga**, f. a kind of Sisu tree (*Dalbergia Sisu*, = *kapila-sinjāpā*), L. — **śimbi**, f., N. of a plant, Suśr. — **śimbi**, f. id., L. — **śishya**, m. a bad pupil, Kathās. — **śila**, n. a bad character, Kathās. xxxii, 153. — **śruta**, mfn. indistinctly heard, Pañcat.; ignorant in (in comp.), Bālar. lxxvi, 7; (*am*), n. a bad rumour, Vet. (= Subh.). — **śvabhra**, n. a small hole, L. — **shanda**, m., N. of a priest, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty. — **sakhī**, f. a bad female friend, Kathās. — **samgata**, n. a bad connection, MBh. v, 1362. — **saciva**, m. a bad minister, Mudr.; Rājat. — **sambandha**, m. a bad relation, MBh. xii, 5226 (= Hariv. 1160). — **sarit**, f. a shallow stream, Pañcat. — **sahāya**, m. a bad companion, L. — **sā-rathi**, m. a bad charioteer, BrahmaP.; MārKp. — **śriti**, f. a by-way, secret way, Ap.; evil conduct, wickedness; cheating, trickery, jugglery, Kathās.; (mfn.), going evil ways, wicked, BhP. viii, 23, 7. — **sauhrīda**, m. a bad friend. — **strī**, f. (*gaṇa yuvādi*) a bad wife, VarBṛS.; Kathās. — **strīka**, mfn. having a bad wife, VarBṛ. — **sthāna**, n. a bad place. — **smaya**, Nom. A. *ṣyate*, to smile improper-ly, Dhātup. xxxiii, 37; to see mentally, guess, ib.; to perceive, imagine, ib. — **smayana**, n. smiling improperly, ib. — **smita**, n. a fart, Gal. — **svapna**, m. a bad dream, nightmare. — **svāmin**, m. a bad master, Pañcat. — **hārīta**, m., N. of a man, Pravar. — **humkāra**, m., N. of a particular noise, Viddh. — **hvāna**, n. a disagreeable noise, BhP. i, 14, 14. **Kūḍara**, m. 'sprung from a bad womb,' the off-spring of a Brahman woman (by a Rishi) begotten dur-ing menstruation, BrahmaVP. **Kū-manas**, see s. v.

कु 2. *ku, us*, f. the earth, Āryabh.; VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; BhP. vi, 1, 42; the ground or base of a triangle or other plane figure, Comm. on Āryabh.; the number 'one'. — **kila**, m. 'a pin or bolt of the earth,' mountain, L. — **ja**, m. 'born from the earth,' a tree, L.; 'the son of the earth,' N. of the planet Mars, VarBṛS.; of the Daitya Naraka (conquered by Krishna), BhP.; (*ā*), f. 'earth-daughter,' Durgā, L.; of Sītā, W.; (*am*), n. the horizon (= *kshiti-ja*); — **dina**, n. 'the day of Mars,' i. e. Tuesday, VarBṛS.; — *pa*, m. 'whose protector is Mars,' N. of the ancestor of Kaujapa. — **2. -janman**, m. (= *-ja*) the planet Mars. — **jjā**, f. = *kshiti-jjā*. — **2. -dina**, n. (= *kshiti-d*) a civil day, Āryabh. — **dharma**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, L. — **dhra**, m. id., *gauṣa mūla-vibhujādi*. — **nābhi**, m. 'having the earth for its navel,' the air, atmosphere, L.; the collective treas-ures of Kubera, L. — **2. -pati**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, VarBṛS.; Rājat. — **papa** or **papi** or **papī**, m. the sun, MBh. xiii, 93, 90. — **prada**, mfn. mak-ing gifts consisting in land, Comm. on Nir. ii, 7. — **bhṛit**, m. = *-dhara*; (hence) the number 'seven'. — **ruha**, m. 'growing from the earth,' a tree, L. — **valaya**, n. the orb, BhP. v, 16, 5 & 7; *kuvala-yēsa*, m. 'ruler of the earth,' a king, Rājat. iv, 372. — **suta**, m. (= *-ja*) the planet Mars, Comm. on VarBṛ. — **sū**, m. 'earth-born,' an earth-worm, L.

कु 3. *ku*. See ✓ 1. *kū*.

कुंश *kuṁś* or *kunś*, cl. 1. or 10. P. *kuṁśati*, 'sayati or *kunśati*, 'sayati,' 'to speak' or 'to shine,' Dhātup. xxxiii, 90 & 92.

black seed used as a weight (*Abrus precatorius*), L.; fennel-flower seed (*Nigella indica*), Car.; a reed (*Trigonella foenum græcum*), L.; the branch or shoot

of a bamboo, L.; a bawd, Gal.; 'key,' N. of a commentary on the Mañjūśā; (cf. *keḷi-kṛ*.)

Kuñcita, mfn. crooked; curved, bent, contracted, R. &c.; curled, MBh.; Suśr.; BhP.; (ā), f. (scil. *sirā*) an unskilful way of opening a vein, Suśr.; (am), n. the plant Tabernaemontana coronaria, L. **Kuñcitāṅguli**, mfn. with bent or curved fingers.

Kuñci, f. cummin, Bhpr.; (= *kuñcika*) Trigonella foenum graecum, L.

कुञ्ज *kuñj*, cl. 1. P. *kuñjati*, to murmur (= *√kuñj*), Hcar.

कुञ्ज *kuñja*, as, m. [am, n., L.] a place overrun with plants or overgrown with creepers, bower, arbour, MBh. &c.; (with *sarasvatyās*) the bower of Sarasvatī, N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6078 ff.; the lower jaw, L.; an elephant's tusk or jaw, Pāp. v, 2, 107; Vārtt.; a tooth, L.; N. of a nian, Pāp. iv, 1, 98. — **kuñira**, m. a bower, arbour, Mālatīm.; Gīt. — **vallārī**, f., N. of a plant similar to Mimosa concinna, L. — **vallī**, f. id., Gal. **Kuñjādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāp. (iv, 1, 98; Gaṇar. 245).

Kuñjikā, f. = *kuñja-vallārī*, L.; fennel-flower seed (= *kuñcika*, Nigella indica, Car.

कुञ्जर *kuñjara*, as, m. (ifc. f. ā, MBh.; R.) an elephant, Mn. iii, 274; MBh. &c.; anything pre-eminent in its kind (generally in comp., e. g. *rājā-kṛ*, 'an eminent king', MBh.; Kathās; cf. Pāp. ii, 1, 62 and *gaṇa-vyāghrādi*); the number 'eight' (there being eight elephants of the cardinal points), Sūryas.; a kind of temple, VarBṛS.; a kind of step (in dancing to music); the tree Ficus religiosa, L.; N. of a Naga, MBh. i, 1560; of a prince (of the Sauvīraka race), MBh. iii, 15597; of a mountain, Hariv.; R.; of a locality; (ā), f. a female elephant, L.; the plant Bignonia suaveolens, L.; the plant Griseola tomentosa; (ī), f. a female elephant, L. — **kara**, m. an elephant's trunk. — **kshāra-mūla**, n. a kind of radish (= *mūlaka*), L. — **graha**, m. an elephant-catcher, R. ii, 91, 55. — **tva**, n. the state of an elephant, MBh. xii, 4282. — **dārī**, f. 'elephant's cave', N. of a locality, VarBṛS. — **pādapa**, m. the plant Ficus benjamina, Npr. — **pippali**, f. the plant Gajapipali (described as bearing a fruit resembling long pepper, Scindapsus officinalis), L. — **rūpin**, mfn. elephant-shaped. **Kuñjarānika**, n. the division of an army consisting of elephants, elephant-corps. **Kuñjarānti**, m. 'the enemy of elephants', a lion, L.; the Śarabha (a fabulous animal with eight legs), L. **Kuñjarāroha**, m. a driver mounted on an elephant's back, R. vi, 19, 10. **Kuñjarāluka**, n. a species of esculent root, L. **Kuñjarāsana**, n. 'elephant's food', the holy fig tree (Ficus religiosa), L.

कुञ्जल *kuñjala*, as, m., N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2578; (am), n. sour gruel (cf. *kāñjika*), L.

कुञ्जिका *kuñjikā*. See *kuñja*.

कुट *kuṭ*, cl. 6. P. *kuṭati*, to become crooked or curved, bend, curve, curl, Dhātup. xxviii, 73; ?Nir. vi, 30; to be dishonest, cheat, Dhātup.; cl. 4. P. *kuṭyati*, or cl. 10. A. *koṭayate*, to break into pieces, tear asunder, divide, Dhātup. xxxiii, 25; to speak indistinctly, ib.; to be warm, burn, ib.; (cf. *√kuṭ* and *√kuñj*.)

Kuṭa, as or am, m. n. a house, family (cf. *kuṭi*), RV. i, 46, 4 [? = *kṛita*, Nir. v, 24]; a water-pot, pitcher, L.; (as), m. a fort, stronghold, L.; a hammer, mallet for breaking small stones, ax, L.; a tree, L.; a mountain, L.; N. of a man, *gaṇas aśvādi* and *kurv-ādi* [also RV. i, 46, 4, accord. to Gmn.]; (ī), f., *gaṇa gaurādi* (Gaṇar. 47). — **kārikā**, f. a female servant (bringing the water-jar). — **ja**, m. Wrightia antidysenterica (having seeds used as a vernifuge; cf. *indra-yava*), MBh.; R. &c.; 'born in a pitcher', N. of the sage Agastya (cf. Nir. v, 13 & 14), L.; of Droṇa, L.; — **mallī**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **jīva**, m. the plant Putrajīva Roxburghii, L. — **hārikā**, f. = *kārikā*, Hcar. **Kuṭāmōda**, m. civet, L.

Kuṭaka, as, m. a kind of tree, Kauś. 8 (v. l. *kuṭuka*); = *kuṭhara*, q. v., L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, BhP. v, 6, 8 & 10; (*ikā*), f. a hut, Divyāv.; N. of a river, R. ii, 71, 15 (v. l. *kuṭilā*); (am), n. a plough without a pole, L. **Kuṭakācala**, m., N. of a mountain, Bh. v, 6, 8.

Kuṭan (in comp. for *kuṭat*, pr. p.) — **naka**, m., v. l. for — *naṭa*, Bhpr. — **naṭa**, m. the fragrant grass Cyperus rotundus, Bhpr.; Calosanthus indica, Suśr.

Kuṭi, is, f. 'a curvature, curve,' see *bhrikṣ*, *bhrukṣ*; a hut, cottage, hall, shop (= *kuṭi*, q. v.), Up. iv, 144; (is), m. a tree, L.; the body, L. — **cara**, m. a crocodile, L. — **pārthiva**, m., N. of a man.

Kuṭika, mfn. bent, crooked, MBh. iii, 13454; (ā), f., see *kuṭaka*.

Kuṭita, mfn. crooked, bent, Up. iv, 187.

Kuṭitri, mfn. (Pāp. i, 2, 1) making crooked; acting dishonestly; being bent.

Kuṭira, am, n. (= *kuṭira*) a hut, L.

Kuṭila, m(fā)n. bent, crooked, curved, round, running in curved lines, crisped, curled, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; dishonest, fraudulent, Pāñcat.; Vet. &c.; (as), m. a he-goat with particular marks, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. (scil. *gati*) a particular period in the retrograde course of a planet, Sūryas.; N. of a magic power; of a river (v. l. for *kuṭikā*), R.; of the river Sarasvatī, L.; (ā, am), f. n., N. of a metre (containing four lines of fourteen syllables each); (am), n., N. of a plant (= *tagara*, *kuñcika*, *vakra*), L.; a kind of perfume, L.; tin, W. — **kṛitaka**, m. a kind of spider, L. — **gati**, mfn. being in a particular period of the retrograde course (as a planet); (is), f. a species of the Ati-jagati metre (= *candrikā*). — **gā**, f. 'going crookedly', a river; *kuṭilagā*, m. 'the lord of rivers', the ocean, VarBṛS. — **gāmin**, mfn. going crookedly, tortuous, Nir. ix, 26; (= *gāmi*) — *tva*, n. the state of being capricious, Sāh. — **tā**, f. crookedness, guile, dishonesty. — **tva**, n. id.; deviation from (in comp.), Vām. — **pakshman**, mfn. having curved eyelashes or brows, Śāk. — **pushpikā**, f. Trigonella corniculata, Npr. — **mati**, mfn. crooked-minded, deceitful, Mudr. — **manas**, mfn. id. — **svabhāva**, mfn. id. **Kuṭilāṅgi**, f., N. of a magical faculty. **Kuṭilāsaya**, m(fā)n. 'going crookedly' and 'ill-intentioned, deceitful', Kathās. xxxvii, 143. **Kuṭili** — *√kṛi*, to distort (the brows), Ratnāv.

Kuṭilaka, mfn. bent, curved, crisped, Pāñcat.; (*ikā*), f. (Pāp. iv, 4, 18) crouching, coming stealthily (like a hunter on his prey; a particular movement on the stage), Vikr.; a tool used by a blacksmith, Pāp. iv, 4, 18, Kās.

Kuṭi, f. 'a curvature, curve,' see *bhrikṣ*, *bhrukṣ*; a hut, cottage, house, hall, shop, MBh.; R. &c.; a room with openings used for fumigations, Car.; Suśr.; a bawd, L.; a nosegay, bundle or tuft of flowers or vegetables, L.; a kind of perfume (commonly Murā), or = *surā* (spirituous liquor), L. — **kuṭa**, n., *gaṇa gaurādi*. — **kṛita**, n. 'twisted, frizzled', anything (as woollen cloth) curled or twisted, MBh. ii, 1847. — **gata**, mfn. inside the house. — **gu**, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa gaurādi*. — **oaka**, m. 'delighting in staying in the house,' a kind of religious mendicant (who lives at his son's expense), MBh. xiii, 6478; BhP. iii, 12, 43. — **cara**, m. id., ĀruṇUp.; Bālar.; (= *bahish-kṛ*) crawfish, Gal. — **nivātam**, ind. so as to be protected in a hut against wind, Pāp. vi, 2, 8, Kās. — **praveśa**, m. 'entering a hut,' settling in a cottage, Car. — **ma**, mfn., *gaṇa sarādi*. — **maha**, m. a festival held in a Vihāra, Buddh. — **mukha**, m., N. of one of the attendants of Kubera, MBh. ii, 415.

Kuṭikā, f. a small house (cf. Hariv. 15829).

Kuṭiya, Nom. P. *yati*, to imagine one's self in a hut, Pāp. iii, 1, 10, Sch. (not in Kās.).

Kuṭira, as or am, m. n. (Pāp. v, 3, 88) a cottage, hut, hovel, Bhart.; Vcar.; (cf. *kuṭi* — *kṛ*); N. of a plant, *gaṇa bilvādi*; (am), n. sexual intercourse, L.; = *kevala* (exclusiveness?), L.

Kuṭiraka, as, m. a hut, Vet.; = *kuṭi-caka*.

कुटङ्क *kuṭaṅka*, as, m. a roof, thatch, L.

Kuṭaṅga, as, m., N. of a locality, Romakas.

Kuṭaṅgaka, as, m. = *kuṭuṅg*, q. v.

Kuṭala, am, n. = *kuṭāṅka*, L.

कुटच *kuṭaca*, v. l. for *kuṭa-ja* (Wrightia antidysenterica), L.

कुटज *kuṭa-ja*, as, m. See s. v. *kūṭa*.

कुटनक *kuṭan-naka* & *-naṭa*. See *√kuṭ*.

कुटप *kuṭapa*, as, m. a measure of grain, &c. (= *kuṭava*), Jyot.; Up. iii, 141; (as), m. a divine sage or Muni, L.; a garden or grove near a house (= *nishkuṭa*), L.; (am), n. a lotus, L.

Kuṭapini, f. (= *kamalini*) a lotus plant, Npr.

कुटर *kuṭara*, v. l. for *kuṭhara*, q. v.

कुटरु *kuṭāru*, us, m. a cock, VS. xxiv, 23; MaitrS.; TS. v; a tent, L.

कुटरुणा *kuṭarunā*, f. the plant Ipomoea Turpethum (commonly Teōri).

कुटल *kuṭala*. See *kuṭāṅka*.

कुटहारिका *kuṭa-hārikā*. See *√kuṭ*.

Kuṭi, *kuṭika*, &c. See ib.

कुटिकुटो *kuṭikufi*, ind. (onomat.) only in comp. with — *√kṛi*, to fill with warbling or twittering, Hcar.

कुटिकोष्टिका *kuṭikoshtikā*, f., N. of a river, R. ii, 71, 10.

कुटिन्नर *kuṭinjara*, as, m. a kind of Chenopodium, Car.

कुटिल *kuṭila*. See col. 2.

Kuṭi, &c., *kuṭira*, &c. See ib.

कुटुक *kuṭuka*, v. l. for *kuṭaka*, q. v.

कुटुङ्ग *kuṭuṅga*, as, m. an arbour or bower formed of creeping plants, L.; a creeper winding round a tree; a thatch, roof (cf. *kuṭāṅka*), L.; a hut, cottage, L.; a granary, store-room, L.

कुटुम्ब *kuṭumba*, am, n. a household, members of a household, family, ChUp.; Āp.; Mn. &c.; the care of a family, house-keeping (hence metaphorically care or anxiety about anything; ifc., BhP. i, 9, 39); N. of the second astrological mansion (= *artha*), VarBṛ.; (as, am), m. n. name, L.; race, L.; a relation (by descent, or by marriage from the mother's side), L.; offspring, progeny, L. — **kalaha**, m. n. domestic dissension. — **vyāpṛita**, m. an attentive father of a family. **Kuṭumbārtham**, ind. for the support or on account of a family. **Kuṭumbāṅkas**, n. apartments &c. appropriated to the accommodation of relations, &c.

Kuṭumbaka, am, n. a household, family, Daś.; Hit. &c.; the duties and cares of a householder; (as), m., N. of a grass (= *bhū-ṭṛiṇa*), L.

Kuṭumbaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to support a family, Dhātup. xxxiii, 5.

Kuṭumbika, mfn. taking care of a household, MBh. xiii, 4401; (as), m. a home-slave, L.

Kuṭumbin, ī, m. a householder, Āp.; Mn. iii, 80; Yājñ. &c.; ifc. (metaphorically) one who takes care of anything, R. vi, 89, 19; a member of a family, any one (also a servant) belonging to a family, Pāñcat.; Kathās; Śāntis.; a peasant, Inscr.; (*inī*), f. the wife of a householder, mother of a family, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; a female servant of a house, Comm. on Yājñ.; a large household, *gaṇa khalādi*; a small shrub used in med. (*kṣhīrīṇi*, a kind of moon-plant), L.; (*inau*), m. pl. the householder and his wife, Āp. **Kuṭumbi-tā**, f., — *tva*, n. the state of being a householder or a member of a family; family connection or union, living as one family.

कुट *kuṭ*, cl. 10. *kuṭayati* (Dhātup. xxxii, 23), to crush, bruise, Bhpr.; AV. Paris.; to grind or pound, paw (the ground), VarBṛS.; to strike slightly, Bālar.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; to multiply; to censure, abuse, Dhātup.; to fill, ib.

Kuṭa, mfn. ifc. breaking or bruising, grinding, &c., cf. *asma-kṛ*, *ikṣhu-kṛ*; (as), m. a multiplier such that a given dividend being multiplied by it and a given quantity added to (or subtracted from) the product, the sum (or difference) may be measured by a given divisor. — **pracarapa**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP. — **prāvāraṇa**, ās, m. pl. id., ib. — **hārikā**, f. for *kuṭa-hār*, q. v., L. **Kuṭākāra**, m., N. of the mathematical operation relative to a multiplier called *kuṭa*, Comm. on Āryabha. **Kuṭāparānta**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 356 (v. l. *kundāp*).

Kuṭaka, mfn. ifc. cutting, breaking, bruising, grinding, &c., cf. *asma-kṛ*, *ikṣhu-kṛ*; (as), m. a grinder, pulveriser; a multiplier (= *kuṭa*, q. v.); a buck-goat with particular marks, VarBṛS.; a kingfisher, W. — **vyavahāra**, *kuṭākādhya*, m. that branch or chapter of arithmetic (treated by Brahmagupta) which treats of the multiplier called *kuṭaka*.

Kuṭāna, am, n. cutting; pounding; grinding; beating, threshing, BhP. &c.; (cf. *śilā-kṛ*); abusing; (ī), f. a kind of spear, Gal.; a bawd, Kathās.; Hit.

Kuṭānti, f. a kind of dagger, L.

Kuṭṭāka, m(fā)n. Pāp. iii, 2, 155) n. ifc. cutting, breaking, splitting, Mālatīm.

कुट्टिता, mfn. bruised, Bhpr.; pounded, flattened; (ā), f. (scil. *sirā*) unskilful opening of a vein (the latter being cut to pieces by repeated application of the knife), Suśr.

कुट्टिन, mfn. cutting, pounding; (*ini*), f. (= *kuṭ-ṭani*) a bawd, Prab.

कुट्टिमा, mfn. plastered or inlaid with small stones or with mosaic, L.; (*as, am*), m. n. (*gaṇa ardharcādi*) an inlaid or paved floor, pavement, ground paved with mosaic, ground smoothed and plastered, MBh.; R. &c.; ground prepared for the site of a mansion, W.; a cottage, L.; the pomegranate, L.

कुट्टमित *kuṭṭamita*, *am*, n. affected repulse of a lover's caresses (one of the ten blandishments of women; v. l. *kuṭṭam*), Sāh.

कुट्टार *kuṭṭāra*, *as, m.* a mountain, L.; (*am*), n. 'sexual intercourse' or 'pleasure', L.; a woollen cloth, L.; = *kevala* (exclusiveness?), L.; (cf. *kuṭṭira*.)

कुट्टिरे, *as, m.* a mountain, L.

कुट्टमित *kuṭṭumita*. See *kuṭṭam*.

कुट्टमल *kuṭṭamala*. See *kuṭṭamala*.

कुठ *kuṭha*, *as, m.* a tree (cf. *kuṭa*), L.

कुठर *kuṭhara*, *as, m.* the post round which the string of the churning-stick winds, L.; (*as*), m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1560 (v. l. *kuṭara*).

कुठाकु *kuṭhāku*, *us, m.* the wood-pecker (Picus bengalensis, commonly Kāṭhākrō), L.

कुठाटङ्क *kuṭhā-ṭaṅka*, *as, ā, m. f.* an axe, L.

कुठारा, *as, m.* an axe, R.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a sort of hoe or spade, W.; a tree (= *kuṭha*), L.; N. of a man, *gaṇa śivādi*; of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2156; (ṛ), f. an axe, L.

कुठाराका, *as, m.* an axe, VarBrS.; (*ikā*), f. a small axe, Bhartṛ. iii, 23; a similarly shaped instrument (used in surgery for scarification), Suśr.; N. of a woman, *gaṇa śubhrādi*.

कुठारिका, *as, m.* a wood-cutter, Rājat.

कुठार्य, *us, m.* a tree, L.; a monkey, L.; an armourer, L.

कुठि *kuṭhi*, mfn. 'leafless, hare' or 'crooked, wry' (Comm.; said of a tree), ShaḍvBr.; (*is*), m. a tree, L.; a mountain, L.

कुठिका, *as, m.* the plant *Costus speciosus* or *arabicus*, L.

कुठुमि *kuṭhumi*, *is, m.*, N. of a teacher (author of a law-book).

कुठेर *kuṭhera*, *as, m.* the plant *Ocimum pilosum*, Car.; Bhpr.; fire, L. — *ja, m.* (= *kuṭheraka*) a kind of Basilicum, L.

कुठेरका, *as, m.* a kind of Basilicum (*Ocimum sanctum* or *Ocimum gratissimum*), Suśr.; Cedrela Toona, L.

कुठेर *kuṭheru*, *us, m.* the wind produced by a fan or chowrie, L.

कुइ *kuḍ*, cl. 6. P. *kuḍati*, to play or act as a child, trifle, Dhātup. xxviii, 89; to eat, ib.; to heap, ib.; to plunge, dive, ib. 101.

कुइङ्ग *kuḍaṅga*, *as, m.* (found in Prakṛit) = *kuṭaṅga* (ka), a bower, L.

कुडप *kuḍapa*, *as, am, m. n.* a measure of grain, &c. (= *kuḍava*), *gaṇa ardharcādi*.

कुडवा, *as, am, m. n.* a measure of grain or of wood or of iron &c. (4th part of a Prastha, described by some as a vessel four fingers wide and as many deep and containing 12 Prakṛitis or handfuls; also said to contain 13½ cubic Aṅgulas, or to contain 64 cubic Aṅgulas [SārngS.], or to be a finger and a half deep and three fingers each in length and breadth; in med. it is equal to two Prakṛitis or thirty-two Tolakas), MBh.; Jyot.; VarBrS. &c.

कुडयिका *kuḍayikā*, f. (in music) N. of a particular Rāga.

कुडायि, f. id.

कुडालगाञ्जि *kuḍālagāñji*, N. of a village (v. l. *kuḍālig*).

कुडि *kuḍi*, *is, m.* (= *kuṭi*) the body, Up.

कुडिका, f. (= *kuṭa*) a water-pot (used by ascetics), W.; (perhaps for *kuṇḍikā*.)

कुडिश *kuḍiśa*, *as, m.* a kind of fish (commonly Kūrchī, Cyprinus Curchius), L.

कुडी *kuḍi*, f. (a wrong reading) for *kuṭi*, q. v., MBh. xiii, 6471.

कुडुक्क *kuḍukka*, *as, m.* (in music) N. of a measure or time.

कुडुप *kuḍupa*, *as, m.* the clasp or fastening of a necklace or bracelet, W.

कुडुहची *kuḍuhcī*, f. (a Mahratti N. of) *Solanum trilobatum*, Npr.

कुड्मल *kuḍmala*, mfn. filled with buds, MBh. iv, 393; R.; Ragh. xviii, 36; (*as* or *am*), m. or n. a bud (sometimes written *kuṭmala*), Mṛicch.; Ragh.; BhP. &c.; (cf. *stana-k*); (*am*), n. a particular hell, Mn. iv, 89; Yājñ. iii, 222. — **त**, f. the state of being shut like a bud. — **दन्ति**, f. N. of a metre (= *anukūla*). **कुडमल** *āgra-dat, -danta*, mfn. one whose teeth look like buds, Pāp. v, 4, 145, Kās.

कुडमल *kyā*, Nom. *Ā. Cyate*, to (look i. e. to) be shut like a bud, Bālar.

कुडमलिता, mfn. (*gaṇa tārakādi*) filled with buds, Bālar; shut like a bud, W.

कुड्या *kuḍya*, *am, n.* a wall, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; plastering (a wall), L.; curiosity, L.; (*ā*), f. (*gaṇa kattri-ādi*) a wall, BhP. vii, 1, 27. — **च्छेदिन**, m. a housebreaker, thief, L. — **च्छेद्या**, n. a hole in the wall, breach, L. — **पुच्छ**, f. a house-lizard, Npr. — **मत्सि**, f. id., L. — **मत्स्या**, m. id., VarBrS. — **लेपा**, m. a plasterer, Pāp. iii, 2, 1, Vārt. 6, Pat.

कुड्यका, *am, n.* a wall, L.

कुण *kuṇ*, cl. 6. P. *kuṇati*, to sound, Dhātup. xxviii, 45; to support or aid (with gifts, &c.), ib.; to be in pain (?), ib.; cl. 10. P. *kuṇayati*, to converse with, address, invite, Dhātup. xxxv, 41; [cf. Lat. *cano*.]

कुणित *kuṇiti*, *is, m.*, N. of an author of a Dharmaśāstra, Parāś.

कुण *kuṇa*, *as, m.* a kind of insect living in clothes; dirt on the navel, Gal.; (ifc. with *āvattha*, *pīlu*, and other names of trees or flowers) the time when a plant bears fruit, Pāp. v, 2, 24.

कुणाक, *as, m.* a young animal just born (ifc. e. g. *ena-k*), a young antelope just born), BhP. v, 8, 4-6.

कुणजी *kuṇājī*, f. orach, L.

कुणाञ्जा, m., *Ājara*, n. id., L.

कुणप *kuṇapa*, *am, n.* [*as, m.*, *gaṇa ardharcādi*] a dead body, corpse, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (said contemptuously of) the living body, BhP.; dung; (*as*), m. a spear, MBh.; R.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.; (ṛ), f. a small bird (Maina or Salik, cf. *viś-sārikā*); (*kuṇāpa*), mfn. mouldering, smelling like a carcass, ŚBr.; Suśr. — **गन्ध**, m. the smell of a dead body, ŚBr. iv. — **गन्धि**, mfn. smelling like a dead body, Suśr. **कुणप** *pāṇḍya*, m. 'having dead testicles', N. of a man. **कुणप** *āṇana*, mfn. eating dead bodies, Śak.

कुणरावाडव *kuṇara-vāḍava*, *as, m.*, N. of a grammarian, Pāp. iii, 2, 14 & vii, 3, 1, Pat.

कुणारु *kuṇāru*, mfn. having a withered arm (cf. *kuṇi*; 'crying out', fr. *kuṇ*, Sāy.), RV. iii, 30, 8.

कुणाल *kuṇāla*, *as, m.* a kind of bird, Lalit.; N. of a son of Aśoka (whose eyes were put out in consequence of a rivalry between Aśoka's wives); N. of a place, Up. iii, 75.

कुणावी *kuṇāvī*, f., N. of a plant (?), Suśr.

कुणि *kuṇi*, mfn. having a crooked or withered arm or an arm without a hand or finger, MBh. iii, 1270; Suśr.; (*is*), m. a whitlow, W.; the tree Cedrela Toona (= *tunna*), L.; N. of a prince (son of Jaya), BhP. ix, 24, 13; of the author of a Comm. on Pān., Bhartṛ. Comm. on Pat.; of a man, Tāṇḍya-Br. xiii, 4, 11, Sch.; of a Rishi, Vāyup.; of Garga, MBh. ix, 2981 f.; of the author of a Dharmaśāstra, Parāś. — **त्वा**, n. the state of being maimed, mutilation, lameness, Sāmkhyak.; Tattvas. — **पदि**, f., *gaṇa kumbhapaḍy-ādi*. — **बहु**, m. 'having a withered arm', N. of a Muni, Vāyup.

कुणिका, *as, m.*, N. of a teacher, Āp.

कुणिन् *kuṇin*, *i, m.* a kind of savage (= *kaṇabha*), Suśr.

कुणिन्द *kuṇinda*, *as, m.* (√ *kuṇ*) sound, Up. iv, 86.

कुण्ड *kuṇḍ* = √ *kuṇḍ*, q. v.

कुण्टक *kuṇṭaka*, mfn. fat, corpulent, L.

कुण्ड *kuṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *kuṇḥati*, to be lame or mutilated or blunted or dulled, Dhātup. ix, 57; to be lazy or stupid, ib.; cl. 10. *kuṇḥayati*, to cover, conceal (cf. √ *guṇḥ*), Dhātup. xxxii, 46; (cf. *ava-kuṇḥana*.)

कुण्ठा, mfn. (*gaṇa kaḍārādi*) blunt, dull, MBh. i, 1178; R. &c.; stupid, indolent, lazy, foolish. — **त**, f. bluntness, dullness (of a part of the body), Suśr.; indolence. — **त्वा**, n. indolence, stupidity, Rāj. iv, 618. — **अधि**, mfn. 'dull-minded', foolish, Gol. — **मानस**, mfn. weak-minded, BhP. iii, 32, 17. — **रवा**, m., N. of a man, Comm. on AitAr.

कुण्ठका, mfn. stupid, L.; (*as*), m., N. of a pupil of Luṇṭaka; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. *kuṇḍala*), MBh. vi, 370; VP.

कुण्ठिता, mfn. blunted, dulled, (*a-k*), neg.) Ragh. xi, 74; blunt, Kathās. lxviii, 3; weak, of no vigour, Rāj. v, 138; stupid; grasped, held, encircled, W.; (cf. *vi*.) **कुण्ठित** *āśri*, mfn. having the edge or corners blunted, Kum. ii, 20.

कुण्ड *kuṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *kuṇḍati*, to mutilate, Dhātup. ix, 37; cl. 1. *Ā. kuṇḍate*, to burn, ib. viii, 17; cl. 10. *kuṇḍayati*, to protect, ib. xxxii, 45.

कुण्ड *kuṇḍa*, *am, n.* [*as, m.*, L.], a bowl-shaped vessel, basin, bowl, pitcher, pot, water-pot, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; a vessel for coals, R. v, 10, 16 &c.; a round hole in the ground (for receiving and preserving water or fire, cf. *agni-kuṇḍa*), pit, well, spring or basin of water (especially consecrated to some holy purpose or person), MBh.; R. &c.; (*as*), m. an adulterine, son of a woman by another man than her husband while the husband is alive, Mn. iii, 174; (see *-gola* and *-golaka* below); N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10358; of a Nāga, MBh. i, 4828; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4550; (*ā*), f. (√ *kuṇḍ*) mutilation, Pāp. iii, 3, 103, Kās.; N. of Durgā, L.; (ṛ), f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 42) a bowl, pitcher, pot, Heat.; Prasannar.; (*am*), n. ifc. a clump (e. g. *darbha-k*), a clump of Darbha grass), Pāp. vi, 2, 136; a particular measure, L.; N. of certain mystical figures; a particular appearance of the moon (surrounded by a circle), VarBrS. iv, 15. — **कर्पा** (*kuṇḍ*), m. 'pot-eared', N. of a mythical being, Suparn.

— **kalpa-druma**, m., **kalpa-latā**, f., N. of works.

— **किता**, m. the son of a Brāhman woman born in adultery with a man of an inferior caste, L.; a keeper of concubines, L.; a follower of the Cārvāka doctrine, L. — **किला**, m. a low or vile man (*nāgara*), W. — **कामुदी**, f., N. of a work by Viśva-nātha.

— **गोला**, m. sour rice, gruel, W.; (*au*), m. du. an adulterine (*kuṇḍa*) and the son of a widow (*gola*), Yājñ. i, 222. — **गोलाका**, n. sour rice, gruel, L.; (*au*), m. du. = *kuṇḍa-golau*, Mn. iii, 156 & 174; MBh. iii, 13366. — **जा**, m. 'pitcher-born', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 2740. — **जाथारा**, m. 'pitcher-bellied', N. of an old sage, MBh. i, 2048; iii, 8263; (cf. *kuṇḍōdara*). — **अहारा**, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. ii, 361; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4546 ff. — **नादि**, f., N. of a river, Hariv. (v. l. *luṇṭha-n*). — **पयिन**, mfn. drinking out of pitchers (*vināṃ ayana*, n. a particular religious ceremony), TāṇḍyaBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; (cf. *kaṇḍapāyina*). — **पय्या**, mfn. (scil. *kratu*, &c.), a ceremony or sacrifice at which ewers or pitchers are used for drinking, Pāp. iii, 1, 130; (*as*), m., N. of a man, RV. viii, 17, 13. — **प्रस्था**, m., N. of a town, Pāp. vi, 2, 87, Sch. — **भेदिन**, mfn. 'breaking pots', clumsy, Car.; (ṛ), m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i. — **माण्डपा-कामुदी**, f., **पा-सामग्रहा**, m., N. of works. — **माण्डपा-सिद्धि**, f., N. of a work by Viṭṭhala-dikshita. — **मार्तण्डा**, m., N. of a work. — **रत्नकरा**, m., N. of a work by Viśva-nātha. — **वसिनि**, f. 'pitcher-dwelling', Gautama's tutelary deity, Brahmap. — **विदहाना**, n., N. of a work. — **आयिन**, m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4549. — **सिद्धि**, f., N. of a work.

कुण्डाग्नि, m., 'N. of a locality', see *kaṇḍāgnaka*.

कुण्डार्का, m., N. of a work. **कुण्डा-वृषिहा**, mfn. adulterous, Hariv. 11162; (cf. *kuṇḍivṛiṣha*).

कुण्डाशिन, mfn. one who is supported by an adulter-

rine, Gaut.; Mn. iii, 158; Yājñ. i, 224; MBh. xiii; (ṛ), m. a pander, L.; N. of a demon causing fever, Hariv. 9563; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4553. **कुण्डी-वृषिः**, v. l. for *kuṇḍī-vṛ*. **कुण्डी-वरा-तिरथा**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. **कुण्डी-oda**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. iii, 8321. **कुण्डी-odara**, mfn. having a belly like a pitcher, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 108, Kāś.; (as), m. N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1561; of a son of Janajeya and brother of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib. 3744; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib. 2732; *darśivara*, n. N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP. **कुण्डी-oddyota-darśana**, n. N. of a work by Śaṅkara-bhaṭṭa. **कुण्डी-dhni**, f. a cow with a full udder, Ragh. i, 84; a woman with a full bosom. **कुण्डी-padhniyaka**, m. 'using a pitcher as a pillow', N. of Pūrṇa, Buddh. **कुण्डी-paratha**, n. 'N. of a man', see *kuṇḍī-paratha*.

कुण्डा, m. or n. a pot, Kathās. iv, 47; (as), m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 6983; N. of Kṣudraka, VP.; (ikā), f. (ife), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 45, Kāś.; a pot, student's water-pot, Up.; Pat. on Pāṇ. i, iii, vi; Hariv. 14836 &c.; N. of an Up.

कुण्डानि, f., N. of a utensil, Hcat.

कुण्डिका, as, m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 3747; (ā), f., see *kuṇḍaka*.

कुण्डि, mfn. furnished with a pitcher, MBh.; Hcat.; (ṛ), m. a kind of vessel (v. l. *kuṇḍinī*), MBh. ii, 2061; a horse (= *kindhin*), L.; a pander, L.; (inī), f. a kind of vessel, MBh. ii, 2061; (with the Yogins) matter (as opposed to spirit), RāmātUp.; N. of a woman, Pat.

कुण्डिना, as, m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 3747; of an author; of a Rishi, Comm. on Up. ii, 49; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of Kuṇḍi, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 70; ĀśvŚr. &c.; the descendants of Kuṇḍinī, Pat.; (am), n. (Up. ii, 50), N. of the capital of Vidarbha (ruled over by Bhīma, the father-in-law of Nala, apparently the modern Kondavir in Berar), Nal.; Hariv.; Ragh. vii, 30.

कुण्डल *kuṇḍala*, am, n. (ife. f. ā; *gaṇas* *sidhmādi* and *ardharādi*) a ring, ear-ring, Āśv-Gr.; Lāty.; Mn. &c.; a bracelet, Śiś. vi, 27; a fetter, tie, L.; the coil of a rope, L.; a particular disease of the bladder, Car.; (as), m. (in music) a kind of measure; N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2154; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. *kuṇḍhaka*), MBh. vi; (ā), f., N. of a woman, MārKp.; (ṛ), f. a kind of drum (perhaps *kuṇḍalī*, nom. sg. fr. *lin*, m.); a particular dish (curds boiled with ghee and rice); N. of a Śakti; mountain ebony (*Bauhinia variegata*), L.; *Cocculus cordifolius*, Bhpr.; *Mucuna pruriens* (= *ka-pi-kacchu*), L.; N. of two other plants (*Sarpin-ṣṭri* and *Kuṇḍalī-cālana*), L.; N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 21. — **dhārā**, n. the wearing of ear-rings. **कुण्डलākāra**, mfn. shaped like an ear-ring, circular. **कुण्डलōdyotitāna**, mfn. having his face radiant with glittering pendants.

कुण्डलānā, f. drawing a circle round a word which is to be left out in a MS., Naish. i, 14.

कुण्डलīkā, f., N. of a metre in Prakṛit poetry; (cf. *vāta-kō*). — **tvā**, n. the state of being circular, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **matā**, n., N. of a Tantra.

कुण्डलिता, mfn. annulated, Sāh.

कुण्डलīn, mfn. decorated with ear-rings, MBh.; R. &c.; circular, annulate, Hariv. 4664; (ṛ), m. a snake, Rājat. i, 2; the spotted or painted deer, L.; a peacock, L.; the tree *Bauhinia variegata*, Bhpr.; N. of Śiva; of Varuṇa, L.; (inī), f. the plant *Coccus cordifolius*, L.; a particular dish (curds boiled with ghee and rice), Bhpr.; a Śakti or form of Durgā.

कुण्डलि, ind. for *la*. — **karapa**, n. bending a bow so as to form a circle, Hcar. — **kṛita**, mfn. forming a ring, curled, moving in circles, Nal.; Suśr. — **bhūta**, mfn. id., BHP.; having the disease of the bladder called *Kuṇḍala*, Car.

कुण्डलīkā, f. a circle, Hcat.

कुण्डावृष *kuṇḍā-vṛiṣha*. See *kuṇḍa*.

कुण्डीर *kuṇḍīra*, mfn. strong, powerful, L.; (as), m. a man, L.

कुण्डीविष *kuṇḍīviṣha*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 2083; (cf. *kuṇḍī-vṛiṣha*, *kuṇḍī-*)

कुण्डीयाचो *kuṇḍīyācō*, f. a house-lizard [= *kuṇḍī-gati*, Say.], RV. i, 29, 6; VS. xxiv, 37.

कुत *ku*, a Sautra root (i. e. one found in grammatical Sūtras only), to spread.

कुत *kuta*, as, m., N. of one of the eighteen attendants of the sun (identified with the god of the ocean), L.

कुतनय *ku-tanaya*. See 1. *ku*.

Ku-tanu, ku-tapa, &c. See ib.

कुतस् *kūtas*, ind. (fr. 1. *ku*), from whom? (for the abl. case of 2. *kū*), RV. i, 164, 18; AV. viii, 9, 4; (*kutaḥ kālāt*, since what time? VP.); from where? whence? RV. &c.; whereto? in which direction? BHP. viii, 19, 34; (*ā kūtas*, up to where? Pat.); where? R. vii, 23, 3; wherefore? why? from what cause or motive? because, Lāty. &c. (often in dramas before verses giving the reason of what precedes); how? in what manner? ChUp. &c.; how much less? much less, ChUp.; MuṇḍUp.; MBh. &c. In *a-kūtas*, which occurs in comp., *kūtas* has an indefinite sense (e. g. *a-kūto-mṛityu*, not fearing death from any quarter, BHP. iii, 17, 19; cf. *a-kūto-bhaya*); *kūtas* is also indefinite when connected with the particles *api*, *cid*, *cana* (e. g. *kūto 'pi kārāṇāt*, from any cause, Prab.; *kūtaś-cid*, from any one, from anywhere, RV.; KāṭhUp. &c.; (cf. *a-kūtaś-cid-bhaya*); *kūtaś-cana*, (with a negation preceding) from no side, RV.; TS.; TUp. &c.; to no side, R. v, 74, 21; *yataḥ kūtaś-cid*, from any person soever, Comm. on KātyŚr.) — **tarām**, ind. how? in what manner? KapS. i, 80. — **tya**, mfn. coming from where? Uttarar.; Prasannar.; (with *api*) of unknown origin, Uttarar.

Kuto (in comp. for *kūtas*). — **nimitta**, mfn. having what cause or reason? R. ii, 74, 17. — **mūla**, mfn. having what origin? MBh. i, 6205; Car.

कुतस्त *kutasta*, as, m. (for *ōtas-tya*?), N. of a man, Comm. on TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. *kautasta*.)

कुतापस *ku-tāpasa*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुतीपाद *kuṭīpāda*, as, m. N. of one of the Rishis of the Sama-veda, ĀrshBr.

कुतुक *kutuka*, am, n. (*gaṇa yuvādi*) curiosity, Rājat. viii, 1613; eagerness, desire (in comp.), Git. i, 42; (cf. *kautuka*.)

Kutukita, mfn. curious, inquisitive, Prasannar.

Kutukin, mfn. id., Naish. ii, 35.

कुतुप *kutupa*, as, m. a small *kuṭi* or leathern oil-bottle, Pāṇ. v, 3, 89; (as, am), m. n. the eighth Muhūrta of the day (= *ku-tāpa*, q. v.), L.

कुतū, ās, f. a leathern oil-bottle, Pāṇ. v, 3, 89.

कुतुमुक *ku-tumbuka*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुतूयक *kuṭūyaka* = *kuṭūṇ*, L.

कुतूहल *kuṭūhala*, am, n. (fr. *kūtas* and *hala*, 'calling out'), curiosity, interest in any extraordinary matter, Sāh. &c.; inclination, desire for (*prati*, loc. or in comp.), Śak. &c.; eagerness, impetuosity; what excites curiosity, anything interesting, fun, Pañcat.; (mfn.) surprising, wonderful, W.; excellent, celebrated, W.; (cf. *kautūhala*). — **kṛit**, mfn. exciting curiosity, Hcar. — **vat**, mfn. curious, taking interest in anything, Mālav.

कुतूहलिता, mfn., *gaṇa tārakādī*.

कुतूहलīn, mfn. curious, highly interested in anything, Mn. iv, 63 &c.; eager, impatient.

कुतूय *ku-tūya*. See 1. *ku*.

कुतूय *kuṭṭha*, (in astron.) the fifteenth Yoga, VarBr.

कुत्र *kūtra*, ind. (fr. 1. *ku*), where? where-to? in which case? when? RV. &c.; wherefore? Pañcat.; Hit.; *kūtra-kva*, where (this)—where (that), i. e. how distant or how different is this from that, how little is this consistent with that? BHP. vii, 9, 25. *Kūtra* becomes indefinite when connected with the particles *api*, *cid*, e. g. *kuṭrāpi*, anywhere, somewhere, wherever, to any place, where-soever, Pañcat.; MārKp.; *kuṭrā cid* [RV.] or *kūtra cid* [R. &c.], anywhere, somewhere, wheresoever; *na kūtra cid*, nowhere, to no place whatsoever, MBh.; Pañcat.; = *kasminś-cid*, e. g. *kūtra cid aranye*, in a certain wood, Pañcat.; *kūtra cid-kūtra cid*, in one case—in the other case, sometimes—sometimes, Mn. ix, 34; *yatra kūtra cid*, wherever it be, here or there, Comm. on KapS. i, 69. — **tya**, mfn. where living or residing? BHP.; Daś.

कुत्स *kuts* (perhaps related to *kūtas*), cl.

10. P. *kutsayati* [also Ā. °yag, Dhātup.; rarely cl. 1. P. *kutsati*, MBh. ii, 2298 & 2303; once cl. 4. P. *kutsyati*, R. vii, 43, 18], to despise, abuse, revile, condemn, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; [cf. Lith. *kussinu*.]

Kutsana, am, n. abuse, reviling, reproach, Pāṇ.; Mn. iv, 163; reproachful or abusive expression, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 53; (ā), f. an expression of contempt, Nir. ii, 3.

Kutsā, f. reproach, contempt, Pāṇ.; MBh.; (ayā), instr. ind. contemptuously, Kathās. xi, 298.

Kutsita, mfn. despised, reviled, contemptible, vile, Nir.; Pāṇ.; MBh. &c.; (am), n. the grass *Cyperus*, L.

Kutsi - *√bhū*, to become subject to reproach, Comm. on Nir. vi, 30.

1. **Kutsya**, mfn. blamable, Bhartṛ.

कुत्स *kūtsa*, as, m., N. of a Rishi (called Ārjuneya, author of several hymns of the RV.; when attacked by the demon Śushṇā, Indra defended him and killed the demon; but in other hymns [RV. i, 53, 10; ii, 14, 7; iv, 26, 1; viii, 53, 2] Kutsa is represented as persecuted by Indra), RV.; AV. iv, 29, 5; TāṇḍyaBr.; N. of a descendant of Āngiras (author of the hymns RV. i, 94-98; 100-115; ix, 97, 45 seqq.), ĀśvŚr.; lightning, thunder-bolt, Naigh.; Nir.; (ās), m. pl. (Pāṇ. ii, 4, 65) the descendants or the family of Kutsa, RV. vii, 25, 5; Lāty.; (am), n. the plant *Costus speciosus* or *arabicus*, L.; (cf. *kautsa*, *puru-kūtsa*, &c.) — **kuśī-kikā**, f. the intermarriage of the Kutsa and Kuśika families, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 125, Kāś. — **putrā**, m. a son of Kutsa, RV. x, 105, 11. — **vatsā**, m. id., ib.

Kutsāyana, as, m., N. of a man, MaitrUp.; (cf. *kautsāyana*.)

2. **Kutsyā**, as, m., N. of the Rishi Kutsa, RV. iv, 16, 12.

कुत्सला *kutsalā*, f. the indigo plant, L.

कुत्सव *kutsava*. See *puru-kō*.

कुत्सार *ku-tsāra* (fr. 2. *ku*), a fissure in the earth, Comm. on KātyŚr. xv, i, 10.

कुत्स 1. & 2. *kutsya*. See *√kuts* & *kūtsa*.

कुष् *kuth*, cl. 4. *kuthyati*, to stink, become putrid, Dhātup. xxvi, 11; Caus. P. *kothayati*, to cause to putrify, Suśr.

Kuthita, mfn. stinking, Suśr. (also *a-kō*, neg.)

कुष *kutha*, as, ā, m. f. [*am*, n., L.] a painted or variegated cloth (serving as an elephant's housings), MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m. sacrificial or Kuśa grass (*Poa cynosuroides*), L.; Śākya-muni in one of his former thirty-four births, L. **Kuthōdārī**, f., N. of a daughter of Nikumbha, KalkiP.

Kuthaka, as, m. a variegated cloth, Car.

कुथुम *kuthuma*, ās, m. pl. the family of *Kuthumin*, Vāyup.

Kuthumī, ī, m. = *°thumin*, Vāyup.

Kuthumin, ī, m., N. of a teacher, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 144; Vārt.; (cf. *kuthumin*.)

कुद् *kud*, cl. 10. P. *kodayati*, to tell a lie, Dhātup. xxxii, 6; (v. l. for *√kudr*.)

कुदार 2. *kudāra*, as, m. mountain-ebony (*Bauhinia variegata*), L.; [for 1. *ku-dāra*, see 1. *ku*.]

Kuddāla, ās, m. id., L.; (cf. *kuddāla*.)

कुदिन *ku-dina*. See 2. *ku*.

कुद्रिष *ku-driṣya*, -deśa, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुद्दल *kuddala*, as, m. = 2. *kudāra*, L.

Kuddāla, as, m. id., L.; (as, am), m. n. a kind of spade or hoe, L. — **khāta**, n., N. of a town, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 146, Kāś. — **pāda**, mfn., *gaṇa hasty-ādi*.

Kuddālaka, as or am, m. or n. (?) a spade or hoe, L.; (am), n. a copper pitcher, L. — **khāta**, v. l. for *kuddāla-khō*, q. v.

कुसल *kudmala*, for *kuḍmō*, q. v.

कुद्य *kudya*, for *kuḍya*, q. v.

कुद्रङ्ग *kudraṅka*, as, m. a watch-house ('a dwelling raised on a platform or scaffold', W.), L.

Kudraṅga, as, m. id., L.

कुद्रव *kudrava* = *kodrava*, q. v., L.

कुद्रि *kudri*, is, m., N. of a man, g. *grishṭy-ādi*; (*ayas*), m. pl. his descendants, g. *yaskādi*.

कुद्र्याक्ष *kudryākṣhi*, is, m., N. of a man, Pravar.

कुद्वार *ku-dvāra*. See 1. *ku*.

कुधर *ku-dhara*. See 2. *ku*.

कुधर्म *ku-dharma*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुधि *kudhi*, is, m. (= *kuvi*) an owl, Gal.

कुधी *ku-dhī*. See 1. *ku*.

कुध्र *ku-dhra*. See 2. *ku*.

कुनक *kunaka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

कुनख *ku-nakha*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कु-नान्नाम, -*naraka*, &c. See ib.

कु-नलिन, *ku-nālīna*, &c. See ib.

कुनाभि *ku-nābhi*. See 2. *ku*.

कुनामन् *ku-nāman*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुनाल *kunāla*, as, m. a kind of bird (living on the Himalaya), Buddh.; N. of a son of king Asoka (named after the eyes of that bird), ib.; (cf. *kunāla*.)

कुनालिका, as, m. the Indian cuckoo, L.

कुनाशक *ku-nāśaka*, -*nāsa*. See 1. *ku*.

कुनिषत्र *ku-niṣaṭṭra*. See 1. *ku*.

कु-निता, -*nīti*, -*nīli*, &c. See ib.

कुन *kunta*, as, m. a spear, lance [cf. Lat. *contus*; Gk. *kovrós*], R. &c.; a small animal, insect, L.; a species of grain (*Coix barbata*), L.; passion, L.; the god of love, Gal. — **प्रवर** *pravarāna*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MārK. P. vii, 57. — **वानामा**, mfn. consisting of a forest of spears, Kād.

कुन्तारा, as, m. (= *kuntala*) the hair, Gal.

कुन्ताला, as, m. (ifc. f. ā, Gīt. ii, 15) the hair of the head, lock of hair, BhP.; Sāh. &c.; a particular head-dress, L.; a drinking cup, L.; a plough, L.; barley, L.; a kind of perfume (= *trivara*), L.; (in music) a certain Dhruvaka; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; VP. &c.; (*as*), m. a prince of that people, MBh. ii, 1270; VarBṛS. — **वार्धना**, m. the plant *Eclipta prostrata*, L. — **स्वती-कार्पा**, m., N. of a prince, VP. **कुन्तलौशिरा**, n. a perfume, L.

कुन्तलिक, f. a species of plant, Suśr.; butter knife or scoop, L.

कुन्ताप *kuntāpa*, am, n., N. of certain organs or glands (twenty in number, supposed to be in the belly), ŚBr. xii, xiii; N. of a section of the AV. (xx, 127 & 128 according to Say. on AitBr. vi, 32; or xx, 127-136 according to the MSS.), ŚākhBr.; ŚākhŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

कुन्ति *kuntī*, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a people, Kāth.; Pāp. iv, 1, 176; MBh. &c.; (*is*), m. a prince of that people (also called Kunti-bhoja), Hariv. &c.; N. of a son of Dharma-netra, VP.; of a son of Netra and grandson of Dharma, BhP. ix, 23, 21 ff.; of a son of Kratha, BhP. ix, 24, 3; VP.; of a son of Vidarbha and father of Dhṛiṣṭa, Hariv.; of a son of Supārśva and grandson of Sampati and great-grandson of Garuḍa, MārK. P.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. x, 61, 13. — **जित**, m. 'conqueror of Kunti', N. of a prince, VP. — **नन्दाना**, for *kuntī-n*, q. v. — **भोज**, m., N. of a Yādava prince (king of the Kuntis, who adopted Kunti), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. x, 15. — **राजान**, m. king Kunti, i. e. Kunti-bhoja, MBh. i, iii. — **सुराशत्र**, ās, m. pl. the Kuntis and the inhabitants of Surāshtra, g. *kārtakauṣapādi*.

कुन्तिका, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

कुन्ति, f., N. of Pṛithā (daughter of a Yādava prince named Sūra [or Vasu, Hariv. 5255]), who gave her to his childless cousin Kunti or Kunti-bhoja, by whom she was adopted; she afterwards became one of the wives of Pāṇḍu; on one occasion before her marriage she paid such respect to the powerful sage Durvāsas that he taught her an incantation or charm, by virtue of which she was to have a child by any god she liked to invoke; out of curiosity she invoked the Sun, by whom she had a child, cf. *karpā*; but the Sun afterwards restored to her her maidenhood: soon after his marriage Pāṇḍu retired to the woods to indulge his passion for hunting; there he killed a male and female deer, who turned out to be a Rishi and his wife in the form of these animals; the sage cursed Pāṇḍu and predicted

that he would die in the embrace of one of his wives; hence Pāṇḍu lived apart from Kunti, but with his approval she made use of her charm and had three sons, Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna, by the three deities Dharma, Vāyu, and Indra respectively; cf. *mādrī*, Pāp.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Rākṣhasi, Buddh.; of a river, VP.; the wife of a Brahman, L.; the plant *Boswellia thurifera*, L.; a fragrant resin (= *guggulu*), L. — **नन्दाना**, m. either of the three elder Pāṇḍava princes. — **भोज**, a wrong spelling for *kuntī-bh*, q. v., MBh. iii, 17067. — **मात्रि**, m. 'having Kunti as his mother', N. of Arjuna, MBh. i, 8665. — **सुता**, m. a son of Kunti.

कुन्थ *kunth*, cl. 1. *kunthati*, to hurt, injure, Dhātup. iii, 6; to suffer pain, want, &c., ib.: cl. 9. *kunthāti*, to cling to, twine round, embrace, Dhātup. xxxi, 42; to injure, ib.; [cf. Lat. *quatio*, *percutio*.]

Kuntha. See *bāhu-k*.

Kunthana, am, n. = *stanana*, L.

Kunthita, am, n. id., L.

कुन्थु *kunthu*, us, m., N. of the sixth Jaina Cakravartin or emperor in Bhārata; of the seventeenth Arihat of the present Avasarpinī.

कुन्द *kunda*, as, m. (Up. iv, 101) a kind of jasmine (*Jasminum multiflorum* or *pubescens*), MBh. &c.; fragrant oleander (*Nerium odorum*, *karavira*), L.; Olibanum (the resin of the plant *Boswellia thurifera*), L.; a turner's lathe, L.; one of Kubera's nine treasures (N. of a *guhya*, Gal.), L.; the number 'nine', W.; N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 7036; of a mountain, BhP. v, 20, 10; (*am*), n. the jasmine flower. — **कर**, m. a turner, W. — **कुन्द-ओर्या**, m., N. of a Jain teacher (author of the *Pañcāstikāya-samgraha-sūtra*). — **चतुर्थ**, f. the fourth day in the light half of the month Māgha. — **पुष्पा**, m. fragrant oleander (*Nerium odorum*), Gal. — **मालि**, f., N. of a work. — **सामा-दन्ता**, mfn. one whose teeth are like the jasmine. **कुन्द-परान्ता** = *kuṇṭhāp*, q. v.

कुन्दका, as, m. the resin of the plant *Boswellia thurifera*, L.

कुन्दिनी, f. an assemblage of jasmynes, L.

कुन्दम *kundama*, as, m. a cat, *gaṇa cūrṇādi*.

कुन्दर *kundara*, as, m. a kind of grass, L.; N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 7036.

कुन्दारिका, f. the plant *Boswellia thurifera*, L.

कुन्दु, us, m. a mouse, rat, L.; (*us*), f. (= *kunda*) Olibanum, L.

कुन्दुरा, as, m. Olibanum, L.

कुन्दुरु, us, m. f. *Boswellia thurifera*, VarBṛS. lvii, 5; the resin of that plant (Olibanum).

कुन्दुरुका, as, m. Olibanum, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; (*a*), f. id., L.; (*i*), f. *Boswellia thurifera*, L.

कुन्दुरुका, as, m. Olibanum, VarBṛS. lvii, 3.

कुन्द्र *kundr*, cl. 10. P. *kundrayati*, to tell a lie, Dhātup. xxxii, 6; (cf. *√kud* and *√gundr*.)

कुप 1. *kup*, cl. 4. P. *Ā. kupyati*, 'te (perf. *cukopa*), to be moved or excited or agitated, Suśr.; BhP.; to swell, heave or boil with rage or emotion, be angry, be angry with (dat.); also gen., once [R. i, 49, 7] acc.; or with *upari* and gen., e.g. *tasmai* or *tasya* or *tasyōpari cukopa*, he was angry with him), MBh. &c.; Caus. P. *kōpāyati*, to move, shake, agitate, RV. i, 54, 4; v, 57, 3; x, 44, 8; Suśr.; P. *Ā. kopyati*, 'te, to cause to swell with anger, provoke, make angry, MBh. &c.; [cf. Lat. *cupio*; Engl. *hope*; Germ. *hoffe*.]

कुप, as, m. the beam or lever of a pair of scales, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; field-lark, Npr.

कुपाना, as, m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. 2284.

कुपया, mfn. heaving, swelling with emotion ['to be guarded', Say. fr. *√gup*], RV. i, 140, 3.

कुपय्री, mfn. inclined to be angry, AV. xx, 130, 8.

कुपिता, mfn. provoked, incensed, offended, angry. — **व्या**, m. aggravated flatulence, hypochondria, W. **कुपितान्ता**, m. imminent death, W.

कुपा, mfn. to be excited, MBh. xv, 821 (*a-k*, neg.); (*am*), n. base metal, any metal but silver and gold, copper, brass, &c., zinc, lapis calamaris, pewter, tutenag, Mn. vii, 96; x, 113; xi; Yājñ. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a man, Rājāt. vi, 264. — **धान्ता**, n. silver, L. — **साल**, f. a brazier, place where metallic vessels &c. are made or sold or kept, L.

कुपया, am, n. ifc. (= *kupya*) a vile metal, Yājñ. i, 262.

कुप 2. *kup*, el. 10. P. *kopayati*, 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 106; [cf. Hib. *cubhas*, 'word, promise', Lat. *nun-cupo*; Goth. *huf*, 'to lament'.]

कुपङ्क *ku-paṅka*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुपत *kupata*, mfn. excellent, W.

कुपति *ku-pati*. See 1. *ku* and 2. *ku*.

कुपथ *ku-patha*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुपन *kupana*. See *√1. kup*.

कुपप *ku-papa*, &c. See 2. *ku*.

कुपय *kupaya*. See *√1. kup*.

कुपरिज्ञात *ku-parijñāta*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुपायु *kupāyū*. See *√1. kup*.

कुपिञ्जल *ku-piñjala*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुपिनिन् *kupinin*, ī, m. a fisherman, L.

कुपिनी, f. a net for catching small fish (made of bamboos or rushes), L.

कुपिन्द *kupinda*, as, m. a weaver, Up.

कुपिलु *ku-pilu*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुप *kupya*. See *√1. kup*.

कुप्रद *ku-prada*. See 2. *ku*.

कुप्रभु *ku-prabhu*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुबेर *kūbera*, or in later Sanskrit *kuvera*, as, m. (originally) N. of a chief of the evil beings or spirits of darkness having the N. Vaisravana, AV. viii, 10, 28; ŚBr. &c.; (afterwards) the god of riches and treasure (regent of the northern quarter which is hence called *kubera-guṇṭā dii*, Kum. iii, 25), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (he is regarded as the son of Viśrāvas by Idāvidā [BhP.], the chief of the Yakshas, and a friend of Rudra [Hariv. 13131]; he is represented as having three legs and only eight teeth; with Jains he is the attendant of the nineteenth Arihat of the present Avasarpinī); N. of a prince of Deva-rāshtra; of the great-grandfather of Bāna-bhaṭṭa (author of the Kādambari); of the author of the Datta-candrikā; the tree *Cedrela Toona*; (mfn.), deformed, monstrous, L.; slow, lazy, L. — **गिरी**, m. 'Kubera's mountain', the Himalaya, Gal. — **तिरथा**, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. — **दत्ता**, m., N. of a mythical being, Kathās. — **नलिनी**, f., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 10894. — **बन्धवा**, m. 'a relation of Kubera's', N. of Śiva. — **वाना**, n. 'the forest of Kubera', N. of a place, *gaṇa kshubhnādi*. — **वल्लभा**, m. 'Kubera's favourite', N. of a Vaisya, Daś. — **ह्रिदा** or **ह्रिद्या**, n., N. of a hymn, VarBṛS. **कुबेरकशा**, m., N. of a plant (= *vallī-karāñja*), Gal.; (*i*), f. the plant *Bignonia suaveolens*, Suśr.; the plant *Guilandina Bonduc*, L.; also N. of other plants, L. **कुबेरकाला**, m. 'Kubera's mountain', N. of the Kailāsa mountain, L. **कुबेरद्री**, m. id., L.

कुबेरा, as, m. a kind of pot-herb, Car.; the tree *Cedrela Toona* (= *tunna*), L.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a woman, *gaṇa śubhrādi*.

कुबेरिन, ī, m., N. of a mixed caste.

कुब्ज *kubjā*, mf(ā)n. hump-backed, crooked, VS. xxx, 10; ShāḍvBr.; MBh. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a person born under certain constellations and being an attendant of the model man Hansa, VarBṛS.; a curved sword, L.; a sort of fish (*Bola Cujā*), W.; the plant *Achyranthes aspera* (= *apāmārgā*), L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of musical instrument; [cf. *nyubja* and *kanya-kubja*; cf. also Lith. *kupra*, *kupotas*; Gk. *kuḗōs*, *kuḗtrōs*; Lat. *gibbus*, *gibba*, *gibber*.] — **काण्टका**, m. a white species of Mimosa, L. — **किरिता**, n. sg. a hump-backed person and a dwarf, *gaṇa gavāśvādi*. — **त**, f. the state of being hump-backed, Car. — **पुष्पा**, n. the flower of *Trapa bispinosa*, L. — **लिधा**, m., N. of the founder of a sect (v. l. *kubjād*). — **वामना**, n. = *kirāta*, *gaṇa gavāśvādi*. **कुब्जामरा**, n., N. of a Tirtha, Vishn. **कुब्जामरका**, n. id., MBh. iii, 8018; Matsyap.; VarP. **कुब्जालिधा**, see *kubja-P*. **कुब्जिकारपा**, n. curving (as of a stalk), Tattvas.

कुब्जका, mfn. hump-backed, crooked, Pañcat.; Vet.; (*as*), m. the plant *Rosa moschata*, L.; the

aquatic plant *Trapa bispinosa*, L.; (*ikā*), f. a girl eight years old (personating the goddess Durgā at a festival of this deity).

Kumbhikā (f. of *kubjaka*, q.v.) — **tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra.

Kumbhita, mfn. crooked, curved.

Kumbi-mat, mfn. id., TāṇḍyaBr.

कुम्भ *kumbha*, am, n. a forest, Uṇ. ii, 29; a hole for sacrificial fire, L.; a ring, ear-ring, L.; a thread, L.; a cart, L.

कुम्भ *ku-brahma*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुम्भ्यु *kubhanyū*, mfn. desirous of water [Say.; said of the poets], RV. v, 52, 12.

कुभा *kūbhā*, f. the Kabul river (Καβήρ, a river falling into the Indus), RV. v, 53, 9; x, 75, 6.

कुभार्य *ku-bhārya*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुभृत् *ku-bhṛit*. See 2. *ku*.

कुभृत्य *ku-bhṛitya*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुम्भ *kubhrā*, as, m. a hump-backed bull, MaitrS. ii, 5, 3; (*umatā*, TS. ii, 1, 5, 2.)

कुम् *kum*, ind. an interjection, gaṇa *cādi*.

कुमत *ku-mata*, -*matī*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुमार *kumārā*, as, m. (fr. 1. *ku* + *māra*, √*mri*? 'easily dying'; fr. √2. *ka*, Uṇ. iii, 138) a child, boy, youth; son, RV.; AV. &c.; a prince, heir-apparent associated in the kingdom with the reigning monarch (especially in theatrical language), Ragh.; Mālav. &c.; a groom, L.; N. of Skanda (or Kārttikeya, q.v.); represented as a beautiful youth; also as the author of certain grammatical Sūtras, cf. *kalāpa*; also as causing certain diseases, Suśr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a son of Agni (who is the author of some Vedic hymns), RAnukr.; one of the nine names of Agni, ŚBr. vi; N. of a Prajāpati, Vāyup.; of Mañju-śrī, Buddh.; of a river, VP.; of the Sindhu river, L.; of the author of a Dharmaśāstra; of the attendant of the twelfth Arhat of the present Avastaripi, Jain.; a parrot, L.; the tree Capparis trifoliata (cf. *kumāraka*); (*ā*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1075 & 1870 (cf. *kumālaka*); (*ī*), f. a young girl, one from ten to twelve years old, maiden, daughter, AV.; AitBr. &c.; or (in the Tantras) any virgin up to the age of sixteen or before menstruation has commenced; N. of certain flags (set up along with Indra's banner), VarBṛS.; N. of the wife of Bhima-sena (son of Parikshit), MBh. i, 3796; of a daughter of Vasu-deva by Rohiṇī, Hariv. 1952; of Sītā (Rāma's wife), L.; of the goddess Durgā, Hariv. 9425; of Dakṣhāyāni (in Māyā-purī), MatsyaP.; of a metre (a kind of Śakvari, consisting of four lines of sixteen syllables each); the bird commonly called *Syāmā*, L.; the plant *Aloe perfoliata*, L.; the plant *Clitoria ternatea* (= *a-parājitā*), L.; the plant *Jasminum Sambac*, L.; the plant commonly called *bandhyā-karkotaki*, L.; the blossom of the plants *Tarūni* and *Modinī*, L.; great cardamoms, L.; the most southerly of the nine portions of the known continent or of Jambū-dvīpa (the southern extremity of the peninsula, whence the modern name Cape Comorin [Kumārī]), W.; the central part of the universe (according to Hindū geography, Jambū-dvīpa or India), L.; N. of a river flowing from the mountain Śuktimat, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; of another river, Hcat.; (when a name is given to a pupil to indicate his attachment to any particular master, *kumārī* may be prefixed to denote that the pupil's object is to gain the affections of the master's daughter, e.g. *kumārī-dākṣha*, q.v. s.v. *kumārī*); (*am*), n., N. of a Varsha governed by Kumāra (the son of Bhavya), VP.; pure gold, L. = *kulaṭṭa*, f. unchaste while still a girl, gaṇa *śramaṇādi*. = *kuśala*, mfn. skilful while still a boy, ib. = *garbhāṇī*, f. pregnant while still a girl, ib. = *gupta*, m. 'protected by the god of war', N. of several princes, Daś.; Hcat. &c. = *ghṛtīn*, m. the slayer of a boy or child, Pān. iii, 2, 51. = *capala*, mfn. giddy while still a boy, gaṇa *śramaṇādi*. = *jīva*, m. the plant *Putrapajva* Roxburghii, Car. = *tāpasī*, f. an ascetic while still a girl, gaṇa *śramaṇādi*. = *tva*, n. boyhood, youth, Ragh. xvii, 30. = *datta*, m. 'given by the god of war', N. of a son of Nidhipati, Kathās. = *darsana*, m., N. of a prince of the Gandharvas, Kāraṇḍ.

— *dāsa*, m., N. of a poet; (*ī*), f. a slave while still a girl, gaṇa *śramaṇādi*. = *devī*, f., N. of the mother of Samudra-gupta. = *desha* ('*rā*'), mfn. granting perishable gifts ['granting children', Say.], RV. x, 34, 7. = *dhārā*, f., N. of a river, MBh. iii, 8127; Kathās. = *nīpuna*, mfn. = *kuśala*, gaṇa *śramaṇādi*. = *paṭu*, mfn. id., ib. = *paṇḍita*, m. a scholar while still a boy, ib. = *pāla*, m., N. of a king (= *Sāli-vāhana*, W.); N. of a king of Guzerat, W. = *pravrajitā*, f. religious while still a girl, gaṇa *śramaṇādi*. = *bandhaki*, f. = *kulaṭṭa*, ib. = *bhaṭṭa*, m., N. of a poet. = *bhṛitya*, f. care of a young child or of a pregnant or lying-in woman, midwifery, Ragh. iii, 12. = *lalitā*, f. 'boy's play', N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of eight syllables each). = *vaṇa*, n. Kumārā's (i.e. Kārttikeya's) grove. = *vārī-dhārā*, f. = *dhārā*, Kathās. = *vāhin*, m. 'carrying Skanda', a peacock (as being Skanda's usual vehicle), L. = *vratā*, n. a vow of eternal chastity, Vikr. = *āśras*, m., N. of the physician Bharadvāja, Car. = *śramaṇā*, f. = *tāpasī*, gaṇa *śramaṇādi*. = *sambhava*, m. the birth of Skanda or Kārttikeya, R. i, 38, 31; N. of a poem by Kālidāsa. = *siṅha*, m., N. of an astronomer. = *sū*, m. 'the father of the god of war', N. of Agni, MBh. ii, 1148; (*īs*), f. the mother of the god of war, N. of the river Gaṅgā, L.; of Durgā, L. = *sena*, m., N. of a minister, Rājat. iii, 382. = *svāmin*, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on the Mīmāṃsā-bhāṣya. = *hārītā*, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv. **Kumārāgāra**, m. 'child's room', nursery, Car. iv, 8. **Kumārādhyakṣa**, m. a teacher while still a youth, gaṇa *śramaṇādi*. **Kumārā-bhīrūpaka**, mfn. instructed while still a boy, ib. **Kumārābhīśheka**, m. 'inauguration of Kumārā', N. of Kum. xiii. **Kumārēśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP.

Kumārakā, as, m. a little boy, boy, youth, RV. viii, 30, 1; 69, 15; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (also ifc., e.g. *ṛishi-kā*, a young Rishi, Śak.; *nāga-kā*, a young Nāga, Kathās.); the pupil of the eye, ŚBr. iii; N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2154; the plant *Capparis trifoliata*, L.; (*ikā*), f. a girl from ten to twelve years old, virgin, AV.; TāṇḍyaBr.; MBh. &c.; a female servant, VarBṛS.; N. of certain flags (= *kumārī*), VarBṛS.; an insect (Spheg asiatica), L.; double jasmine (*Jasminum Sambac*), L.; large cardamoms, L.; N. of a part of Bhārata-varsha (a division of the known continent), VP.; N. of a river, Hcat.

Kumārāya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to play (as a child), Dhātup. xxxv, 25.

Kumārāyu, as, m. a prince, Comm. on Up.

Kumārī (shortened for *ṽrī*, q.v.; cf. Pān. vi, 3, 63). = *tamā*, f. (superl.), Pān. i, 1, 22, Kās. = *tarā*, f. (compar.), ib. = *datta*, m., N. of a man, Kathās. li, 123. = *dā*, mfn. Ved. 'granting children', v.l. for *dārā*, q.v. = *dārā*, f. 'being a wife while still a girl' (?), Pān. vi, 3, 63, Kās.

Kumārīka, mfn. furnished with or abounding in girls, gaṇa *vrihy-ādi*.

Kumārīkā, f. of *rakā*, q.v. = *kshetra*, n., N. of a part of Bhārata-varsha. = *khaṇḍa*, n. id.; N. of a section of the SkandaP.

Kumārīn, mfn. (gaṇa *vrihy-ādi*) having children, RV. viii, 31, 8; granting children, SāmavBr.

Kumārila, as, m., N. of a renowned teacher of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. = *bhaṭṭa* or *svāmin*, m. id.

Kumārī, f. of *rāq*, q.v. (mfn.) desirous of a daughter, Pān. i, 4, 3, Pat. = *kalpa*, m., N. of a work. = *kriḍauka*, n. a plaything for girls, gaṇa *yāvādi*. = *tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. = *dākṣha*, as, m. pl. the Dākṣhas desirous of a girl, Pān. vi, 2, 69, Kās. = *pāla*, m. the guardian of a virgin or bride, Kauś. 75 & 76. = *putrā*, m. (gaṇa *sthūlādi*) the child of an unmarried woman, VS. xxx, 6. = *putraka*, mfn. fr. *-putra*, gaṇa *sthūlādi*. = *pura*, n. a part of the gynæceum in which the girls are kept, MBh. iv, 309; Daś.; Kād. = *pūjā*, f. the worship of Kumārī or Durgā (a ceremony performed at the great Durgā festival, when a girl between ten and twelve years old is placed on a pedestal as the representative of the goddess, and fed with offerings made to the idol). = *śvaśura*, m. the father-in-law of a maiden, gaṇa *sthūlādi*. = *śvaśuraka*, mfn. fr. *śura*, ib.

कुमार्ग *ku-mārga*. See 1. *ku*.

कुमालक *kumālaka*, as, m. pl., N. of a people, L.

कुमालन *kumālana*, as, m., N. of a man, Āp.

कुमालय *kumālāya*, v. l. for *°mārāya*, q.v.

कुमित्र *ku-mitra*, -*mukha*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुमुद *ku-mud*, mfn., see 1. *ku*; (*ī*), n. (= *kumuda*) the white water-lily, BhP. iii, 23, 38. = *vat* (*kūmud*), mfn. (Pān. iv, 2, 87) abounding in lotuses, Ragh. iv, 19; BhP.; (*ān*), m. the moon, BhP. x, 29, 3; N. of a wind, MaitrS. iv, 9, 8; (*atī*), f. an assemblage of lotuses, place or pond filled with them, Kauś.; Śak. &c.; the flexible stalk of a water-lily, W.; N. of a plant bearing a poisonous fruit (*Villarsia indica*), Suśr.; N. of a sister of the serpent-king Kumuda and wife of Kuśa, Ragh.; of the wife of the Kīratā king Vimarshaṇa, SkandaP.; of the wife of Pradyumna, VP.; of a river, ib.; *kumudvā-tīsa*, m. 'lord of the lotuses', N. of the moon, L.

कुमुदा, am, n. [as, m., L.], 'exciting what joy', the esculent white water-lily (*Nymphaea esculenta*), AV. iv, 34, 5; Suśr.; Śak. &c.; the red lotus (*Nymphaea rubra*), L.; (*as*), m. camphor, Bhpr.; (in music) N. of a Dhruvaka; N. of a particular comet, VarBṛS.; of a Nāga, MBh.; Ragh.; of an attendant of Skanda [MBh. ix, 2558] or of Vishnu [BhP.]; of the elephant of the south-west or southern quarter, L.; of a Daitya, L.; of a son of Gada by Bṛihatī, Hariv. 9193; of a confidant of king Unmattāvantī, Rājat.; of a monkey-hero, MBh.; R.; of a poet; of a pupil of Pathya, BhP. xii, 7, 2; of a mountain, BhP.; VP.; of one of the smaller Dvīpas, VP.; (*ā*), f. a form of Durgā, BhP. x, 2, 12; MatsyaP.; the plant *Gmelina arborea*, L.; the plant *Pistia Stratiotes*, L.; the plant *Desmodium gangeticum*, L.; the plant *Grisea tomentosa*, L.; another plant (commonly *Kaṭphala*), L.; (*ī*), f. the plant *Kaṭphala* (*Myrica sapida*); (*am*), n. camphor, L.; silver, L. = *khaṇḍa*, n. an assemblage of Kumudas, gaṇa *kamālādi*. = *ghnī*, f. 'pernicious to the Kumudas', N. of a plant containing a poisonous milky juice, Suśr. = *candāra*, m., N. of the astronomer Siddha-sena. = *nātha*, m. 'lord of the lotuses', the moon, Kād. = *patrābhā*, mfn. resembling the leaves of the white water-lily. = *pushpā*, f. N. of a Gandharva girl, Kāraṇḍ. = *bandhu*, m. 'friend of the lotus' (the white esculent lotus expanding its petals during the night and closing them in the daytime), the moon, L. = *bāndhava*, m. id., L. = *ma*, mfn. consisting of white lotus flowers, Kād. = *vati*, f. an assemblage of Kumudas, place abounding in them, L. = *vaṇa*, n. id. = *suhṛid*, m. = *bandhu*, L. **Kumudākara**, m. a number of water-lilies, Viddh.; Kathās.; *bāndhava*, m. = *°da-bandhu*, Comm. on VarBṛ. **Kumudākṣha**, m. 'lotus-eyed', N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1560; of an attendant of Vishnu, BhP. viii, 21, 16. **Kumudādi**, m., N. of a teacher, VP. **Kumudāśva**, mfn. abounding in lotuses, L. **Kumudēśa**, m. = *°da-nātha*, L. **Kumudōttara**, m., N. of a Varsha, MBh. vi, 425. **Kumudōtpalīn**, mfn. richly furnished with Kumudas and Utpalas, R. iii, 78, 26.

Kumudika, mf (ī) n. abounding with Kumudas, Pān. iv, 2, 80; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman, Kathās.; N. of the plant *Kaṭphala*, L.; of a small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic), W.

Kumudīnī, f. (gaṇa *pushkarādi*) an assemblage of Kumudas or a place abounding in them, Pañcat.; Śiś. &c.; N. of the daughter of a Daitya, Kathās.; of the mother of Raghuv-deva. = *nāyaka*, m. (= *kumuda-bandhu*) the moon, Hit. = *pati*, m. id., L. = *vadhū-vara*, m. id., Kād. = *vanitā*, f. a loved woman fancifully represented as an assemblage of lotus flowers.

कुमुहूर्त *ku-muhūrta*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुम्प *kump*, v. l. for *√kumb*, q.v.

कुम्प *kumpa*, mfn. crooked-armed, L.

कुम्ब *kumb*, cl. 6. and 10. P. *kumbati*, *°ba-yati*, to cover, Pān. iii, 3, 105; Dhātup.

कुम्ब *kumbha*, as or am, m. or n. (ifc. f. *ā*) a kind of head-dress for women, AV. vi, 138, 3; the thick end (of a bone or of a club), TS.; (*ā*), f. (Pān. iii, 3, 105) a thick petticoat, L.; an enclosure round a place of sacrifice, L. = *kurīra*, m. a kind of head-dress for women, ĀpSr.

कुम्भ्या *kūmbhā* or *kumbyā*, f. a precept in form of a verse or formula, ŚBr. xi; AitĀr.

कुम्ब kumbh, v. l. for √kumb, q. v.

कुम्ब kumbhā, as, m. a jar, pitcher, water-pot, ewer, small water-jar [often ifc. (f. ā), e. g. *chidra-k*, a perforated pitcher, R.; *āma-k*, a jar of unbaked clay, Pañcat.; *hema-k*, a golden ewer, Ragh. ii, 36; Amar.; *jala-k*, a water-pot, Pañcat.], RV.; AV. &c.; an urn in which the bones of a dead person are collected, ĀsvGr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; the sign of the zodiac Aquarius, Jyot.; VarBrS. &c.; a measure of grain (equal to twenty Droṇas, a little more than three bushels and three gallons; commonly called a comb; some make it two Droṇas or sixty-four Seers), Mn. viii, 320; Hcat.; the frontal globe or prominence on the upper part of the forehead of an elephant (there are two of these prominences which swell in the rutting season), MBh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a particular part of a bed, VarBrS.; N. of a plant (and also of its fruit), BhP. x, 18, 14; the root of a plant used in medicine; a religious exercise, viz. closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing, L.; the paramour of a harlot, bully, flash or fancy man, L.; N. of a Mantra (pronounced over a weapon), R. i; N. of a Dānava (a son of Prahlāda and brother of Nikumbha), MBh. i, 2527; Hariv.; of a Rākshasa (son of Kumbha-karna), R.; BhP.; of the father of the nineteenth Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, Jain.; of a monkey, R. iv, 33, 14; one of the thirty-four Jātaka or former births of Śākya-muni, L.; N. of a work, Sah.; (ā), f. a harlot, L.; the plant Tiaridium indicum, L.; (fr. √kumbh) covering, Vop.; (ī), f. a small jar or pot, earthen cooking vessel, VS.; AV.; TS. &c.; N. of a hell, Kārād.; of a plant, Bālar.; a small tree (the seeds of which are used in medicine, commonly Kāphala), L.; Bignonia suaveolens, L.; Pistia Stratiotes, L.; another plant (commonly Romaṣa), L.; the plant Croton polyandrum, L.; the plant Myrica sapida, L.; (am), n. the plant Ipomoea Turpethum, L.; a fragrant resin (*gūḡgulu*), or the plant which bears it, L.; gold, Gal.; [cf. Gk. κύμβη; Lat. *cymba*.] — *karna*, m. 'pot-eared,' N. of a Rākshasa (the brother of Ravana, described in R. vi as sleeping for six months at a time and then waking to gorge himself), MBh. iii; R.; Ragh. xii, 80; BhP.; N. of a Daitya, Hariv.; of a Muni, Vāyup.; of a locality; of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10350; — *vadha*, m. 'the slaughter of Kumbha-karna,' N. of a section of the PadmaP. — *kāmalā*, f. a bilious affection (sort of jaundice together with swelling of the joints, Suśr.; cf. *kumbha-pāda*). — *kāra*, m. a potter (being according to some authorities the son of a Brāhman by a wife of the Kshatriya caste), Yājñ. iii, 146; MBh. &c.; a serpent, L.; a wild fowl (Phasianus gallus), L.; (ī), f. the wife of a potter, Pāp. iv, 1, 15, Kās.; N. of a girl, Lalit.; a mineral substance used as an application to strengthen the eyes and beautify the eyelashes, L.; red arsenic, L. — *kāraka*, m. a potter, W.; (ikā), f. the wife of a potter, woman of the potter caste, Kathās.; a sort of collyrium, L.; — *kukkuṭa*, m. a wild fowl (Phasianus gallus), L. — *ketu*, m., N. of a son of Śambara, Hariv. 9254. — *ghona-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *janman*, m. 'born in a pitcher,' N. of Agastya, Ragh. xii, 31. — *tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — *tumbī*, f. a kind of large round gourds, L. — *dāsa*, m., 2. Rājat. iii, 456; (ī), f. a harlot, Hcar.; a bawd, L. — *dhara*, m. 'pot-holder,' the sign Aquarius; N. of a Mantra (pronounced over a weapon), R. i. — *dhānya*, mfn. having grains only to fill a single pot, MBh. xii. — *nābha*, m., N. of a son of Bali, Hariv. — *padī*, f. of *-pāda*, q. v. — *pāda*, mfn. (*-padī*) n. having swollen legs bulging like a pitcher, Pāp. v, 4, 139. — *phalā*, f. the plant Cucurbita Pepo, L. — *bāhu*, m., N. of a Daitya, Hariv. — *bila*, n., Pāp. vi, 2, 102. — *bijaka*, m. a kind of Karaṇja, L. — *bhava*, m. (= *janman*) the star Canopus (= Agastya). — *bhū*, m. = *janman*, Hcar. — *maṇḍūka*, m. 'a frog in a pitcher,' i. e. an inexperienced man, gaṇas *pātresamīddi* and *yuktārōhy-ādi*; (cf. *kūpa-maṇḍūka*). — *mushka* (°bhā), mfn. having a jar-shaped scrotum (N. of demons), AV. — *mūrdhan*, m. 'pot-headed,' a particular demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9560. — *yoni*, m. 'born in a water-jar,' N. of Agastya, MBh.; Ragh.; BhP.; of Droṇa (the military preceptor of the Kurus and Pāṇḍus), L.; of Vasiṣṭha, L.; (īs), f. the plant Plominis ceylanica (commonly *droṇa-pushpī*), L.; 'having a jar-shaped pudendum,' N. of an Apsara, MBh. iii, 1785. — *rāśi*,

m. the sign Aquarius. — *retas*, n. semen virile deposited in a Kumbha, MBh. xiii, 7372; (ās), m. a form of Agni, MBh. iii, 14139. — *lagna*, n. that time of day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. — *vaktra*, m., N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2577. — *sālā*, f. a pottery, L. — *samdhī*, m. the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes, L. — *sambhava*, m. (= *yoni*), N. of Agastya, R. vii, 80, 1; BhP.; of Nārāyaṇa, Hariv. 11426. — *sarpis*, n. butter placed in a jar, Suśr. — *stani*, f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 54) having breasts like jars, BhP. — *hanu*, m. 'having a chin shaped like a Kumbha,' N. of a Rākshasa, R. vi, 32, 15. — *Kumbhānda*, ās, m. pl. (perhaps a Prakṛit form for *kushmāṇḍa*, q. v., but cf. *kumbhā-mushka*) 'having testicles shaped like a Kumbha,' a class of demons (at whose head stands Rudra), Buddh.; (as), m., N. of a minister of the Asura Bāṇa, BhP.; (ī), f. a pumpkin gourd (v. l. for *kushmāṇḍī*), L. — *Kumbhāṇḍaka*, ās, m. pl. the class of demons called Kumbhāṇḍa, Buddh.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2571 (v. l. *kumbhāṇḍakōdara*). — *Kumbhēśvara-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. — *Kumbhēśhtakā*, f., N. of a particular brick, ĀpŚr. — *Kumbhōdara*, m., N. of an attendant of Śiva, Ragh. ii, 35. — *Kumbhōdbhava*, m. (= *kumbha-sambh*), N. of Agastya. — *Kumbhōdbhūta*, m. id. — *Kumbhōlūka*, m. a kind of owl, MBh. xiii, 5499.

Kumbhaka, as, m. ifc. a pot, Kathās.; a measure (of grain, &c.), Jyot.; the prominence on the upper part of an elephant's forehead, MBh. xii, 4280; (as, am), m. n. stopping the breath by shutting the mouth and closing the nostrils with the fingers of the right hand (a religious exercise), BhP.; Vedāntas.; Sarvad. &c.; (as), m. the base of a column, Buddh.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2577; (ikā), f. a small pot or pitcher, Kathās. vi, 41; the plant Myrica sapida, Bhpr.; the plant Pistia Stratiotes, L.; Bignonia suaveolens, L.; a small shrub (= *droṇa-pushpī*), L.; a disease of the eyes (= *kumbhikā*); N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2633. — *padbhātī*, f., N. of a work.

Kumbhi (in comp. for °bhīn, q. v.) — *naraka*, m., N. of a hell, L. — *mada*, m. the juice that exudes from an elephant's temples at certain seasons, L.

Kumbhin, mfn. having a jar, RV. i, 191, 14; Lāty.; Vait.; shaped like a jar, W.; (ī), m. 'having on his forehead the prominence called kumbha,' an elephant; (hence) the number 'eight'; a crocodile, L.; a kind of poisonous insect, Suśr.; a sort of fragrant resin (*gūḡgulu*) or the plant bearing it, L.; N. of a demon hostile to children, PārGr. i, 16; (inī), f. the earth, Gal.

Kumbhinī (f. of °bhīn, q. v.) — *bija*, n. the croton-nut (Croton Jamalgotā), L.

Kumbhila, as, m. a thief who breaks into a house (often in Prakṛit *kumbhīla*, Mṛich.; Vikr. &c.), L.; a plagiarist, L.; a wife's brother, L.; a child begotten at undue seasons or a child of an imperfect pregnancy, W.; a kind of fish (the gilt-head, Ophiocephalus Wrahl), L.

Kumbhī (f. of °bha, q. v.) — *dhānya*, m. one who has grain stored in jars sufficient for six days or (according to others) for one year's consumption, Pat. on Pāp. i, 3, 7, Vārtt. 5. — *dhānyaka*, m. id., Mn. iv, 7; (cf. Yājñ. i, 128). — *nāsa*, m. 'jar-nosed,' a kind of large venomous snake, TS. v, 5, 14, 1; a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.; (ī), f., N. of the wife of the Gandharva Angāra-parṇa, MBh. i, 6469; of a Rākshasi (mother of Lavaṇa), R. v, 78, 8; Ragh. xv, 15. — *nasī*, m., N. of a demon, MBh. xiii, 2238. — *pāka*, m. the contents of a cooking vessel, Kauś. 6; a kind of fever, Bhpr.; (as, ās), m. sg. or pl. a hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels or cooked like the contents of a cooking vessel, Mn. xii, 76; Yājñ. iii, 224; MBh. &c. — *bija*, n. = *kumbhīnī-b*, q. v., L. — *māhātmya*, n., N. of a work. — *mukha*, n., N. of a particular wound, Car.

Kumbhika, as, m. a pathic, catamite, Suśr.; the plant Rottleria tinctoria or perhaps Pistia Stratiotes (the bark of which furnishes a yellow dye), Suśr.; (ā), f. id., ib.; a swelling of the eyelids (similar to a seed or grain of the Kumbhika; hordeolum or sty), Suśr.; a kind of demon, AV. xvi, 6, 8. — *pidakā*, f. the eye-disease called Kumbhikā, Suśr.

Kumbhikin, mfn. similar to a seed of the Kumbhika, Suśr.

Kumbhira, as, m. a crocodile of the Ganges (the long-nosed alligator), MBh. xiii, 5457; Suśr.;

N. of a Yaksha; of a plant, Gal. — *makshikā*, f. a sort of fly (Vespa solitaria), L.

Kumbhīraka, as, m. a thief, W.

Kumbhila, as, m. (= °bhīra) a crocodile, L.

कुम्भरी kumbharī, f. a form of Durgā, L.

कुम्भला kumbhalā, f. a plant the flowers of which are compared to those of Nuclea Cadamba (Sphaeranthus Hirtus), L.

कुम्भिल kumbhila, &c. See *kumbhā*.

कुयञ्जिन् ku-yajvin, &c. See *i. ku*.

कुयाच् kūya-vāc, mfn. (*kuya* = *i. ku*), speaking ill, abusing (N. of a demon slain by Indra), RV. i, 174, 7; (cf. RV. v, 29, 10 & 33, 8.)

कुयोग ku-yoga, &c. See *i. ku*.

कुर kur, cl. 6. P. *kurati*, to utter a sound, Dhātup. xxviii, 51.

कुरका kurakā, f. the olibanum tree (Boswellia thurifera), L.

कुरङ्कर kuraṅkara, as, m. the Indian crane (Ardea sibirica), L.

कुराङ्कुरा, as, m. id., L.

कुरङ्ग kuraṅga, as, m. (√ *i. kṛi*, Up. i, 120), a species of antelope, antelope or deer (in general), Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; (hence like *mṛiga*) the spot in the moon, Prasannar.; N. of a mountain, MBh. xiii, 1699; BhP. v, 16, 27; (ī), f. a female antelope, Glt.; N. of a daughter of Prasena-jit, Kathās. — *nayanā*, f. 'fawn-eyed,' a handsome woman, Caupar. — *nābhi*, m. musk (formed in a bag attached to the belly of the deer above the navel), Naish.; Prasannar. — *netrā*, f. = *nayanā*, ib. — *lāñchana*, ni. 'deer-spotted,' the moon, Dhūrtan. — *locanā*, f. = *nayanā*, Prasannar. — *vadhū*, f. a female antelope, ib. — *Kuraṅgākālī*, f. = *kuraṅga-nayanā*, Prasannar.; N. of a woman, Hcar.

Kuraṅgaka, as, m. an antelope, Kād.; N. of a man, Viddh.; (ikā), f. a kind of bean (= *mudga-parṇī*), L.; N. of a female servant, Viddh.

Kuraṅgama, as, m. an antelope, L.

कुराङ्गाया, Nom. Ā. °yate, to take the shape of an antelope, Bhartṛ.

कुरचिल्ल kuracilla, for *kuru-c*, q. v., L.

कुराट kuraṭa, as, m. a shoemaker, leather-seller, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. for *kar*°).

कुराट kuraṭa, as, m. yellow amaranth (*pitāmlāna*), L.; the plant Marsilea quadrifolia, L. — *Kuraṭaka*, as, m. yellow amaranth, L.; a yellow kind of Barleria, L.; (ikā), f. id., Suśr.; (am), n. the blossom of that plant, ib.

Kuraṇḍa, as, m. the plant commonly called *sā-kurūṇḍa*, L.; enlargement of the testicles or rather of the scrotum (including inguinal hernia &c.), L.

Kuraṇḍaka, as, m. yellow amaranth, L.; a yellow kind of Barleria, L.

Kuraba, as, m. a red kind of Barleria, L.; a kind of tree ['the Sesam tree,' Comm.], BhP. iii, 15, 19.

Kurabaka, as, m. red amaranth (or a red kind of Barleria), MBh.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; a species of rice, Suśr.; (am), n. the blossom of red amaranth (or of a red kind of Barleria), Śak.; Mālav.; Vikr. &c.

कुरायण kurayāṇa, as, m. (probably) N. of a man, see *kauray*°

कुरा कुरा, as, m. (fr. √ *3. ku*, Up. iii, 133) an osprey, Yājñ. i, 174; MBh. &c.; also another species of eagle, W.; the plant Capparis aphylla, Gal.; N. of a mountain, BhP. v, 16, 27; (ī), f. a female osprey, MBh. &c.; an ewe, L. — *Kurāṅghri*, m. a kind of mustard (= *deva-sarshapa*), L.

Kurātāva, mfn. abounding with ospreys (as a place), Pān. v, 2, 109, Pat.

Kurarin, ī, m., N. of a mountain, VP.

कुरा (f. of °ra, q. v.) — *gaṇa*, m. a flight of ospreys.

Kurala, as, m. an osprey, AV. Paris.; = *kurula*, q. v., L. — *prastha*, m., N. of a town, gaṇa *karṣy-ādi*, Kāś.

कुरव ku-rava, &c. See *i. ku*.

कु-राजन्, -राज्ञा. See *ib*.

कुरी *kurī*, f. a kind of grass or corn, L.

कुरीर *kurīra*, am, n. (✓1. *kṛi*, Up. iv, 33), a kind of head-dress for women, RV. x, 85, 8; AV. vi, 138, 3; GopBr.; copulation, Up.

कुरीन, mfn. decorated with the head-dress called *kurīra*, AV. v, 31, 2; vi, 138, 2.

कुरु *kuru*, avas, m. pl., N. of a people of India and of their country (situated near the country of the Pāñcālas; hence often connected with Pāñcāla or Pāñcālā [see *kuru-pañc* below]; the *ut-tara-kuravaḥ* or *uttarāḥ kuravaḥ* are the northern Kurus, the most northerly of the four Mahā-dvīpas or principal divisions of the known world [distinguished from the *dakṣiṇāḥ kuravaḥ* or southern Kurus, MBh. i, 4346], by other systems regarded as one of the nine divisions or Varshas of the same; it was probably a country beyond the most northern range of the Himālaya, often described as a country of everlasting happiness [AitBr.; MBh. &c.], and considered by some to be the ancient home of the Aryan race, = *ṛitvīja* (priests), Naigh.; = *kar-tāras* ('doers', fr. ✓1. *kṛi*), Comm. on ChUp.; (us), m., N. of the ancestor of the Kurus (son of Samvarana and Tapati, daughter of the sun [MBh. i, 3738 ff.; Hariv. 1799 &c.]; Kuru is the ancestor of both Paṇḍu and Dhṛita-rāshṭra, though the patronymic derived from his name is usually applied only to the sons of the latter, the sons and descendants of the former being called Pāṇḍavas); N. of a son of Āgnīdhra and grandson of Priya-vrata, VP.; BhP.; boiled rice, L.; the plant Solanum Jacquinii (= *kañjakārikā*), L.; (ās), f. a princess of the Kuru race, Pāp. iv, 1, 66 & 176; (cf. *kaurava*, &c.).

— *kata*, m., N. of a man, gaṇas *gargādi* and *anujatikādi*. — *kandaka*, n. horse-radish (*Raphanus sativus*), L. — *kuru-kshetra*, n. the country of the Kurus and Kuru-kshetra, Pāp. ii, 4, 7, Kās. — *kuru-jāṅgala*, n. the country of the Kurus and Kuru-jāṅgala, ib. — *kshetrā*, n. 'the field of the Kurus', N. of an extensive plain near Delhi (the scene of the great battles between the Kurus and Pāṇḍus), AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; (ās), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country (renowned for their bravery), Mn. vii, 103. — *kshetraka*, ās, m. pl. the inhabitants of the Kuru-kshetra, VarBṣ. — *kshetrin*, mfn. (with *yoga*) a solar day, in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms, and three yogas occur. — *gārhapata*, n., Pāp. vi, 2, 42. — *cara*, mfn. (ān. i. f. ā, Pāp. iv, 1, 14 & 15, Pat. — *cilla*, m. a crab, L. — *jāṅgala*, n., N. of a country, MBh.; R. &c.; (ās), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, MBh.; BhP.; VarBṣ. — *tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 7036 ff. — *nadikā*, f. = *ku-nad*, Comm. on Lāṭy. — *nandana*, m. a descendant of Kuru (as Arjuna, Yudhishtira, &c.), Bhag. &c. — *pañcālā*, ās, m. pl. the Kurus and Pāñcālas, Kāth.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; — *trā*, ind. as among the Kurus and Pāñcālas, ŚBr. iii. — *patha*, m., 'N. of a man,' see *kaurupathi*. — *pāṇḍava*, au, ās, m. du. & pl. the descendants of Kuru (i. e. of Dhṛita-rāshṭra) and of Pāṇḍu, MBh. i, 2234; Rājat. — *piśaṅgila*, mfn. (ān.?, VS. xiii, 55 f. — *pūṃgava*, m. a Kuru chief (in the Draupadi-haraṇa applied to the Pāṇḍu princes). — *bāhu*, m. a kind of bird, L. — *bilva*, m. a ruby, L. — *bilvaka*, m. = *kulmāsha*, L. — *rāj*, m. 'lord of the Kurus', N. of Duryodhana, L. — *rāja*, m., N. of Yudhishtira, MBh. xvi, 7. — *rājya*, n. the Kuru realm. — *vaṇsa*, m., N. of a prince, VP. — *vaṇśaka*, m. id., ib. — *vatsa*, m., N. of a prince (v. l. for *vaśa*). — *varṇaka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 364. — *vasa*, m., N. of a prince, BhP. ix, 24, 5. — *vājapeya*, m. a particular kind of Vājapeya, ŚākhŚr.; Lāṭy. — *viśta*, m. a Pala of gold (in weight equal to about 700 troy grains), Hcat. — *vridha*, m., N. of Bhīshma, Bhag. i, 12. — *śrāvāna*, m., N. of a prince, RV. x, 32, 9 & 33, 4. — *śreshṭha*, m., N. of Arjuna, Bhag. — *sattama*, m. id., ib. — *sutī*, m., N. of a Vedic poet (author of RV. viii, 76-78). — *hāra*, m., N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat. i, 88.

Kuruka, ās, m., N. of a prince (v. l. for *ruru-ka*), VP.

कुरुकुल *kurukullā*, f. (fr. *ru-kulyā*, 'belonging to the Kuru race?'), N. of a Buddh. deity.

कुरुग *kurugā*, ās, m., N. of a prince, RV. viii, 4, 19.

कुरुट *kuruta*, ās, m. a kind of pot-herb (*Marsilea quadrifolia*), L.; (cf. *kuraṇṭa*).

कुरुत्ति, ī, m. a horse, L.

कुरुण्ट *kurunṭa*, ās, m. yellow amaranth, L.; yellow Barleria, L.; (f), f. a doll, puppet made of wood, L.; the wife of a Brāhman, L.

कुरुण्टाका, ās, m. yellow amaranth or Barleria, Suśr.; (f), f. id., ib.

कुरुण्ठा, ās, m. yellow amaranth or Barleria, Lalit.

कुरुण्ड *kurunḍi*, is, m., N. of a Rishi in the third Manv-antara, VP.

कुरुत *kuruta*, ? gaṇa *hasty-ādi* (v. l.); (ā), f. a particular high number, Lalit. — *pāda*, mfn., gaṇa *hasty-ādi*, v. l.

कुरुम्ब *kurumba*, ās, m. a kind of orange (= *kula-pālaka*), L.; (ā), f. the plant *Phlomis ceylanica* (commonly *Droṇa-pushpi*), L.; (f), f. a kind of pepper, L.

कुरुम्बिका, f. the plant *Phlomis ceylanica*, L.

कुरुरी *kururī*, for *kurarī*, q. v.

कुरुल *kurula*, ās, m. a curl or lock of hair (especially on the forehead), L.

कुरुवक *kuruvaka*, for *kurabaka*, q. v.

कुरुविन्द *kuruvinda*, ās, m. a kind of barley, Suśr.; Comm. on Śis. ix, 8; a fragrant grass (*Cyperus rotundus*), L.; the plant *Terminalia Catappa*, L.; the bud of a flower, L.; = *kulmāsha* (cf. *kurru-bilvaka*), L.; (ās, am), m. n. a ruby, Suśr.; Dās.; Śis. ix, 8; (am), n. black salt, L.; cinnabar, L.

Кुरुविन्दका, ās, m. a wild variety of *Dolichos biflorus*, L.

कुरुत्ति *kurutṭi*, mfn. perhaps = *kirutṭi*, AV. x, 1, 15.

कुरुप *ku-rūpa*, &c. See *r. ku*.

कुरुह *kurūru*, us, m. a species of worm, AV. ii, 31, 2 & ix, 2, 22.

कुरुकुट *kurukuta*, ās, m. (= *kukk*^o) a cock, Pañcat. **कुरुकुत्त**, m. a kind of serpent, L.; (cf. *kukkuṭāhi*). **कुरुकुत्ति-व्रता**, n. = *kukk*^o, q. v., BhavP.

कुरुकुट *kurukud*, ās, m. (= *kukk*^o) a dog, AV.; VarBṣ.; Pañcat.

कुरुकुर्या, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to behave like a dog, Pān. viii, 2, 78, Pat.

कुरुिका *kurikā*, f. (= *kūre*^o) the milky juice of a bulbous root, L.; a needle, L.

कुरुण *kurṇa*, ās, m., N. of a plant (commonly *kulaḥjana*), L.

कुरुद *kurd*, ṛdana, for *kurd*, &c., q. v.

कुरुपर *kurpara*, for *kūrp*^o, q. v.

कुरुपास *kurpāsa*, for *kūrp*^o, q. v.

कुरुमल *kurmala*. See *kūlmala*.

कुरुवत् *kurvat*, mfn. (pr. p. P., ✓1. *kṛi*) doing, acting, &c.; acting as a servant, agent, servant, L.; present, actual, AitBr. iv, 31, 3. **कुरुवद-रूपा**, n. cause (according to the Ārśvākas), W.

कुरुवा, mfn. (pr. p. A.) doing, making; acting as a servant, agent, L.

कुल *kul*, cl. 1. *kolati*, to accumulate, collect, Dhātup. xx, 12; to be of kin, behave as a kinsman, ib.; to proceed continuously or without interruption, ib.; to count, ib.

कुल *kūla*, am, n. (if. f. ā) a herd, troop, flock, assemblage, multitude, number, &c. (of quadrupeds, birds, insects, &c., or of inanimate objects, e.g. *go-kūla*, a herd of cows, R. &c.; *mahishī-k*^o, a herd of female buffaloes, Ritus; *ali-k*^o, a swarm of bees, Śis.; Gīt. &c.; *alaka-k*^o, a multitude of curls, BhP.); a race, family, community, tribe, caste, set, company (e.g. *brāhmaṇa-k*^o, the caste of the Brāhmins, BhP.; *padātīnam kūla*, infantry, Rājat. v, 247); (if. with a gen. sg.) a lot, gang (e.g. *caurasya-k*^o, a gang of thieves), Pāp. vi, 3, 21, Kās.; the residence of a family, seat of a

community, inhabited country (as much ground as can be ploughed by two ploughs each drawn by six bulls, Comm. on Mn. vii, 119); a house, abode, MBh.; a noble or eminent family or race, Mn.; MBh. &c.; high station (in comp. 'chief, principal, cf. *kula-giri*, &c.); the body, L.; the front, forepart, W.; a blue stone, L.; (with Śāktas) N. of Śakti and of the rites observed in her worship; (cf. *kaw-la*) = *kula-nakshatra*, q. v., Tantras; (ās), m. the chief of a corporation or guild, L.; = *kula-vāra*, q. v., Tantras; N. of a man, R. vii, 43, 2; (ā), f. 'a principal day,' N. of the 4th and 8th and 12th and 14th day in a *paksha* or half-month, Tantras; (f), f. a wife's elder sister, L.; the plant *Solanum Jacquinii* or *Solanum longum*, L. — **काज-जाल**, m. disgrace of the family. — **काण्डाका**, m. 'a thorn in a family,' a bad member of a family, Comm. on MBh. i, 170, 15. — **कान्याक**, f. a girl of good family, R. — **कान्या**, f. id. — **करा**, m. the founder of a family, ancestor, MBh. — **कारका**, for *kula-ka-kar*^o, q. v. — **कार्त्त**, m. the founder of a family or race, ancestor, MBh. xv, 988. — **कारमान**, n. the peculiar or proper duty of a family, any observance peculiar to a family, W. — **कालाका**, m. 'a family stain,' any one who disgraces his family, W.; — **कारिन**, mfn. disgracing one's family, Pañcat. — **कालाकृता**, mfn. causing disgrace to a family, Kathās. xxii, 216. — **कुण्डलिनी**, f., N. of a particular Śakti. — **कुण्ड**, f. a harlot, Gal. — **कासिका**, m., N. of an author of Mantras. — **काश्या**, m. decay of a race or family, MBh. iii, 13231; (ā), f. a sort of cowach (*Mucuna prurius*), L. — **गारिमान**, m. family pride or dignity. — **गिरि**, m. a chief mountain-range (any one of the seven principal ranges supposed to exist in each Varsha or division of a continent; those of Bhārata-varsha are Mahendra, Malaya, Sahya, Suktimat, Riksha, Vindhya, and Pāripātra or Pāriyātra), BhP. — **गुरु**, m. the head of a family, family preceptor, VP. — **गृहि**, n. a noble house, Ritus. vi, 21. — **गोप**, m. the protector of a domicile, TS. vi. — **गौरवा**, n. family importance. — **गहना**, mf. (ā, MBh. xiii, 2397; f, R. ii, 35, 6), n. destroying a family. — **मकुला**, mfn. visiting houses one after the other, ŚākhGr.; Gaut. — **चन्द्रा**, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on the Kāt.; of the author of the Durgā-vākya-prabodha. — **चूडामा**, m., N. of a Tantra. — **च्युता**, mfn. expelled from a family. — **जा**, mf. (ā) n. born in a noble family, well-born, of good breed, Mn. viii, 179; Pañcat.; Śāh. &c.; (am), n. sour gruel, Gal. — **जाना**, m. a person belonging to a noble family, Mjrch. — **जैता**, mfn. born in a noble family, R. i, 71, 2. — **तत्त्वा-विद**, mfn. knowing the true state of a family. — **तान्तु**, m. 'the thread coming down from a race,' the last representative of a family, MBh. i. — **तास**, ind. by birth. — **तथि**, f. = *kulā*, q. v., L. — **तिला**, m. the glory of a family. — **दामना**, mfn. subduing a family, holding it in subjection, gaṇa *nandy-ādi*. — **दिपा**, m. the lamp or light or glory of a race or family; *kula-dīpōt-sava*, m., N. of a festival. — **दीपिका**, f., N. of a work (treating on the noble families of Bengal). — **दुहि-त्रि** (Pāp. vi, 3, 70, Vārtt. 9), f. the daughter of a noble family, high-born maiden, Kāraṇḍ. — **दुःशा-पा**, mfn. disgracing one's family, Mjrch. — **देवा**, m. the family deity, BrahmaP.; (f) or metrically shortened i), f. 'principal goddess,' N. of Durgā, BhP. x, 52, 42. — **देवता**, f. the family deity, Kum. vii, 27; VP. &c. — **देवी**, f., N. of Durgā, W. — **दावा**, n. family destiny, BhP. ix, 5, 9; the family deity, BhP. ix, 9, 43. — **दावता**, n. the family deity, R. i, 72, 14. — **धारा**, m. 'upholder of his family,' N. of a prince, Kathās. ix, 3. — **धार-मा**, m. practice or observance peculiar to a tribe or family, peculiar duty of caste or race, ĀśvGr.; Āp.; Mn. &c.; peculiar practice or duty of the Kaulas. — **धारका**, m. 'upholder of the family,' a son, L. — **धुर्या**, mfn. one who is able to support a family (as a grown-up son), Ragh. vii, 68. — **नाक्षत्रा**, n. any Nakshatra or lunar mansion distinguished above others, any auspicious asterism, Tantras. — **नन्दाना**, m., ā, f. a boy or girl causing joy or doing honour to a family, Pañcat.; BhP.; Vet. — **नागा**, m. a chief of the Nāgas, RāmātUp. — **नै-यिक**, f. a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Śāktas. — **नैलि**, f. a woman of good family, high-bred virtuous woman, Hit. — **नैसा**, m. 'destroying its family,' a camel, L.; a reprobate, outcast, W. — **निन्द**, f. family disgrace. — **निमगा**, f. a principal river, Rājat. iv, 308.

—**m-dhara**, mfn. upholding one's family, BhP. i, 13, 15. —**pañcāsikā**, f., N. of a work. —**patana**, n. decay or disgrace of a family, Pañcat. —**pati**, m. the head or chief of a family, MBh.; R.; Mṛicch. &c. —**paramarā**, f. the series of generations comprising a race. —**parvata**, m. = *-giri*, q. v. —**pā**, m. f. the chief of a family or race or tribe, RV. x, 179, 2; AV. —**pāṣṇakā**, f. an unchaste woman, W. —**pāta**, for *kula-pā*, MBh. xii, 12059. —**pālaka**, mfn. protecting or providing for a family; (as), f. a kind of orange (= *kurumba*), L.; (ikā), f. a virtuous high-born woman; N. of a woman, Daś. —**pālī**, *-pālī*, f. 'family-protectress,' a high-born virtuous woman, L. —**putra**, m. a son of a noble family, respectable youth, MBh.; Mṛicch.; Daś. &c.; the plant *Artemisia indica*, L.; (ī), f. the daughter of a good family, high-born or respectable girl (= *duhitri*), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 70, Vārt. 9; (*kula-putra-jana*, m. a son of a noble family, Mṛicch. —**putraka**, m. a son of a noble family, Kathās.; the plant *Artemisia indica*, Bhpr. —**parusha**, m. a man of good family, noble or respectable man, Bhartṛ. i, 91; an ancestor, family progenitor, W. —**pūrvaka**, m. an ancestor, R. ii, 73, 24 (ifc. f. ā). —**pūrvaga**, v. l. for *-pūrvaka*, q. v. —**prākāśa**, m., N. of a work. —**pradīpa**, m. the lamp or light or glory of a family, Hcar. —**prasūta**, mfn. born in a noble family, Pañcat. —**pālīkā**, f. (= *-pālīkā*) a virtuous high-born woman, L. —**bīja**, m. the head or chief of a guild, Gal. —**bhava**, mfn. born in a noble family. —**bhavana**, n. the chief residence, Kād. —**bhāryā**, f. a virtuous or noble wife, Pāṇ. i, 3, 47, Kāś. —**bhū-bhṛit**, m. = *-giri*, Ragh. xvii, 78; Kathās.; an excellent prince, Kathās. ic, 7. —**bhūbhāṇa**, mfn. 'family-adorning,' a family ornament. —**bhṛityā**, f. the nursing of a pregnant woman, L.; a midwife, nurse, W.; (cf. *kumāra-bhṛityā*). —**bheda-kara**, m. one who causes discord in a family. —**bhrashta**, mfn. expelled from a family. —**maryādā**, f. family honour or respectability. —**mātrikā**, f. a kind of spear, Gal. —**mārga**, m. the best or principal way, way of honesty; the doctrine of the Kaulas; *-tantra*, n. a collective N. for 64 Tantras. —**mitra**, n. a friend of the family, W.; (as), m. = *-bija*, Gal. —**m-puna**, n. 'purifying a family,' N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6074; (ā), f., N. of a river, MBh. xiii, 7646. —**m-bhara**, mfn. carrying or upholding a family (with *anaḍ-vah*, a bull kept for breeding), MBh. xiii, 4427; (as), m., v. l. for *kujambhala* (a thief), L. —**yukti**, f., N. of a work. —**yoshit**, f. a virtuous high-born woman, Mn. iii, 245; Kathās. —**rakshaka**, mfn. preserving a family. —**ratna-mālā**, *likā*, f., N. of two works. —**rdhika** (*ridhikā*), m. the son of a cousin, Gal. —**vat**, mfn. (*gaṇa balādī*) belonging to a noble family, R.; Kathās. —**vadhū**, f. a virtuous wife, respectable woman, KapS. iii, 70; *-tā*, f. virtue in a wife. —**var-ṇā**, f. a species of the plant *Convolvulus* with red blossoms (= *rakta-trivṛit*), L. —**vartman**, n. (= *-mārga*) the doctrine of the Kaulas. —**vardhana**, mfn. increasing or advancing or propagating a family, R. —**vāra**, m. 'a principal day,' Tuesday or Friday, Tantras. —**vidyā**, f. knowledge handed down in a family, Mālav. —**vipra**, m. a family priest, L. —**vridhā**, m. the oldest member or head of a family, BhP. —**vridhī**, f. family advancement. —**vyāpin**, mfn. attaching or applicable to tribe or caste. —**vrata**, n. a family vow, traditional custom or manners in a family, Śāk.; Mālav.; Ragh. iii, 70. —**śikharin**, m. = *-giri*, Bhartṛ. —**śila**, n. character or conduct honourable to a family; *-vat*, mfn. endowed with a noble character or disposition, Hcar.; *-samanvita*, mfn. id. —**śulka**, n. the present to be given to the father-in-law for his daughter before marriage, L. —**śekhara**, m., N. of the author of the *Mukunda-mālā*. —**śaila**, m. = *-giri*, Kathās. cxix, 16. —**śreṣṭhīn**, mfn. of good family, eminent in family; (ā), m. the chief of a guild, L. —**sa**, mfn. (✓*so*) ruining a family, Comm. on MBh. i, 170, 15. —**samkhyā**, f. ranking or being reckoned as a family, family respectability, Mn. iii, 66. —**sat-ta**, n. a family sacrifice, Kātyā. —**samtati**, f. propagation of a family, descendants, Mn. v, 159; MBh. —**samnidhi**, m. the presence of a number of persons or of witnesses, Mn. viii, 194 & 201. —**samudbhava**, mfn. born in a noble family, Hit. —**sambhava**, mfn. id., L. —**sāra**, n., N. of a Tantra. —**sundarī**, f., N. of a deity, BrahmaP. —**sūtra**, n., N. of a work. —**sevaka**, m. an ex-

cellent attendant or servant, Pañcat. —**saurabha**, n., N. of a plant (= *maruvaka*), L. —**strī**, f. a woman of good family, respectable or virtuous woman, MBh.; R. &c. —**sthitī**, f. custom observed in a family, Kād.; antiquity or prosperity of a family, W. —**haṇḍaka**, for *kula-hṇ*, q. v. —**hina**, mfn. of low origin, Mudr. **Kulākula**, mfn. excellent and not excellent, middling, W.; of mixed character or origin, W.; (as), m. (or *kulākula-vāra*, m.) Wednesday, Tantras; (cf. *kula-vāra*); N. of a Dānava (v. l. *li*), Hariv. 12936; (am), n. (or *kulākula-tithi*, f.) the second, sixth, and tenth lunar day in a half-month, Tantras; (am), n. (or *kulākula-nakshatra*, n.) 'an asterism of mixed character,' N. of the lunar mansions *Ārdra*, *Mūla*, *Abhijit*, and *Śatabhishā*, Tantras; *-tithi*, f., *-nakshatra*, n., *-vāra*, m., see before. **Kulākuli**, m., N. of a Dānava (v. l. for *kulākula*, q. v.). **Kulāṅkura**, m. offspring of a family, Śāk. **Kulāṅganā**, f. a respectable or virtuous woman, MBh. &c. **Kulāṅgāra**, m. 'a family fire-brand,' a man who foments domestic dissensions or ruins his family, Pañcat.; BhP.; Prasannar.; (ī), f. a woman who ruins her family, Hariv. 9940. **Kulācala**, m. = *kula-giri*, BhP.; Kathās.; N. of a Dānava (v. l. for *kulākula*), Hariv. **Kulācāra**, m. the peculiar or proper duty of a family or caste. **Kulācārya**, m. a family teacher, family priest, BhP.; VP.; a person well versed in pedigrees and customs of different families and employed to contract marriages between them, L.; a genealogist, W. **Kulādya**, see *adhivāya-k*. **Kulādri**, m. = *kula-giri*, BhP.; Rājāt. iii, 341. **Kulādhāraka**, m. 'upholder of a family,' a son, L.; (cf. *kula-dhār*). **Kulānanda**, m. 'the joy of his family,' N. of an author of Mantras. **Kulānala**, m. 'a family fire-brand (cf. *kulāṅgāra*),' N. of a man. **Kulānta-karapa**, mfn. one who ruins his family, MBh. **Kulānvaya**, m. noble descent, MBh. v, 1136; xii, 4300. **Kulānvita**, mfn. sprung from a noble family, Pañcat. **Kulāpida**, m. the glory of a family, Ragh. xviii, 28. **Kulābhīmāna**, n. family pride. **Kulābhīmānin**, mfn. proud of birth or of family descent. **Kulāmpita**, n., N. of a work. **Kulāmbā**, f. 'mother of a family,' family deity, BrahmaP. **Kulārāva**, m., N. of a Tantra work; *-tantra*, n. id. **Kulāmbāmbin**, mfn. supporting or maintaining a family, W. **Kulāśhtamī**, f. (with Śāktas) N. of a particular eighth day. **Kulaoara**, a kind of plant, Suśr. **Kulāśāna**, m., N. of an author of Tantras. **Kulāśvara**, m. the lord or chief of a family, L.; 'the lord kar' *ḥṣṣṣ*, N. of Śiva, L.; of an author of Mantras; (ī), f., N. of Durgā; *śvari-tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. **Kulōtka**, mfn. excellent by birth, L.; (as), m. a horse of good breed, L. **Kulōtkarsha**, m. family eminence. **Kulōtpanna**, mfn. sprung from a good family, well-born; belonging to a family (as property, &c.). **Kulōdgata**, mfn. sprung from a noble family, Mn. vii. **Kulōdēsa**, n., N. of a Tantra. **Kulōdbhava**, mfn. = *kulōdgata*, L. **Kulōdbhīta**, mfn. id. **Kulōdvaha**, mfn. propagating the family of, descendant of (gen. or in comp.), MBh. iii, 676; R. **Kulōpakula**, n. 'excellent and less excellent,' N. of certain lunar mansions, Sūryap. **Kulōpadeśa**, m. family name, W. **Kulaka**, am, n. ifc. a multitude, BhP. v, 7, 11; the stone of a fruit, Car.; a sort of gourd (*Trichosanthes dioeca*), L.; a collection of three or four [Rājāt.] or five [Sāh.] stanzas in which the government of verb and noun is carried throughout (contrary to the practice of closing the sense with each verse); a kind of prose composition with few compound words; (as), m. the chief of a guild, L.; any artisan of eminent birth, L.; an ant-hill, mole-hill, L.; a sort of mouse; a green snake, L.; a kind of ebony (*Dioppyros tomentosa*), L.; another species of ebony (commonly *Ku-pilu*), Bhpr.; another plant (commonly *maruvaka*, *śukla-pushpa*, *tilaka*), L.; (ā), m. pl., N. of the Śūdras in Kuśa-dvīpa, BhP. v, 20, 16. —**karkaṭi**, f. a species of gourd, L. **Kulara**, mfn. g. *asmdī* (not in Kāś.). **Kulāyana**, as, m., N. of a man, Pravar. **Kulika**, mfn. of good family, W.; (as), m. a kinsman, Yājñ. ii, 233; the chief or head man of a guild, L.; any artisan of eminent birth, L.; a hunter, BhP. x, 47, 19; a thorny plant (*Ruellia longifolia* or *Asteracantha longifolia*), L.; (= *kula-vāra*) Tuesday or Friday; one of the eight chiefs of the Nagas or serpent-race (described as having a half-moon on the top of his head and being of a

dusky-brown colour), MBh. i, 2549; BhP.; Rāmat-Up.; N. of a prince, VP.; a kind of poison, Gal. —**velā**, f. certain portions of each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

Kulin, mfn. belonging to a noble family, *gaṇa balādī*; (in), f. the plant *Impatiens balsamina*, L.

Kulina, m(fā, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 139)n. belonging to the family of (in comp.), ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh.; R.; of high or eminent descent, well-born, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; of good breed (as horses or elephants), R. v, 12, 31; (as), m. a horse of good breed, L.; a Brahman of the highest class in Bengal (i. e. a member of one of the eight principal families of the Vārēdra division or of one of the six chief families of the Rāgha or Rāgh division as classified by Balā Sen, Rāja of Bengal, in the twelfth century; common names of the latter families are Mukharjea, Banarjea, Chatarjea, &c.); a worshipper of Śakti accord. to the left-hand ritual, W.; (ā), f. a variety of the Ārya metre; (am), n. a disease of the nails, Suśr. —**tā**, f. rank, family respectability. —**tva**, n. id., Bhartṛ. i, 61.

Kulinaka, mfn. of good family, W.; (as), m. a kind of wild kidney-bean (*Phaseolus trilobus*), L.

Kuliya, mfn. belonging to the family of (in comp.), Pañcat.

Kuleya, mfn. ifc. id., MBh. i, 6804.

1. **Kulya**, m(fā)n. relating to a family or race, Bhartṛ. iii, 24 (ifc.); BhP. vii, 6, 12; x, 57, 1; (cf. *rāja-k*); belonging to a congregation or corporation, W.; of good family, well-descended, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 140; (as), m. a respectable man, L.; N. of a teacher (the pupil of Paushpañji), BhP. xii, 6, 79; 1. (ā), f. (perhaps) custom or habit of a family, AV. xi, 3, 13; a virtuous or respectable woman, L.; the medicinal plant *Celtis orientalis* (= *jivantiḍḍushadhī*), L.; the plant *Solanum longum*, L.; (am), n. friendly inquiry after family affairs or domestic accidents (condolence, congratulation, &c.), W.

Kulak *kulakka*, as, m. a cymbal (beating time in music), L.

Kulāṅg *kulāṅg*, as, m. (= *kuraṅga*) an antelope, MaitrS.; (ī), f., v. l. for *kulāṅgī*, q. v.

Kulāṅja *kulāṅja*, as, m. the plant *Alpinia Galanga*, L.

Kulāṅjana, as, m. id., L.

Kulāṭ *kulāṭa*, as, m. (fr. *kula* and *√at*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 127, Kāś.), any son except one's own offspring (an adopted son, bought son, &c.), W.; (ā), f. (*gaṇa śakandho-ādī*) an unchaste woman, Ap.; Yājñ. &c.; (cf. *kumāra-k*) an honourable female mendicant, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 127, Kāś. **Kulāṭ-pati**, m. the husband of an unchaste woman, cuckold, W.; (ī), f. (= *kunāṭī*) red arsenic, L.

Kulāy *kulathā*, as, m. (fr. *kula*?, cf. *aś-wattha*, *kapiṭṭha*), a kind of pulse (*Dolichos uniflorus*), Pāṇ. iv, 4, 4; MBh. &c.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 373; VP.; (ā), f. a kind of *Dolichos* (*Glycine labialis*), L.; a blue stone used in medicine and applied as a collyrium to the eyes and as an astringent to sores, &c., L.; a species of metre. **Kulāṭhika**, f. a kind of *Dolichos* (cf. *aranyā-k*), Suśr.; a blue stone used as a collyrium &c., L.

Kulab *kulabha*, as, m., N. of a Daitya (v. l. *śulabha*), Hariv. 12940.

Kulāshutā *kulāshutā*, f. a bitch, W.

Kulāṭ *kulāṭa*, as, m. a kind of small fish, L.

Kulāṭ *kulāṭhi*, v. l. for *ku-nāṭhi*, L.

Kulāy *kulāy*, am, n. (in later language also as, m., Pañcat. &c.) a woven texture, web, nest (of a bird), case or investing integument, receptacle, home, AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; the body as the dwelling-place of the soul, AV.; ŚBr. xiv; BhP.; the kennel or resting-place of a dog, Pāṇ. i, 3, 21, Vārt. 4; a place, spot in general, L.; (with *agneh*, Vait.; or with *indrāgnyah*, TāndyaBr.; ĀśvSr. &c.) N. of a particular Ekāha; (cf. *aindrāgna-k*). —**nilāy**, m. the act of sitting in a nest, hatching, brooding. —**nilāyin**, mfn. sitting in a nest, brooding; (*-nilāyī*) *tā*, f. the act of hatching, &c. —**stha**, m. 'nest-dweller,' a bird, L.

Kulāyāyat, mfn. (pr. p. P.) building nests or a resting-place, RV. vii, 50, 1.

Kulāyikā, f. a bird-cage, aviary, L.

Kulāyina, mfn. forming a nest, shaped like a nest, RV. vi, 15, 16; VS.; TS.; (in), f. an aviary, Gal.; N. of a liturgical service, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty; Comm. on Nyāyam.

कुलायन kulāyana. See *kūla*.

कुलाल kulāla, as, m. (fr. *√kul*, Up. i, 117), a potter, VS. xvi, 27; Pāṇ.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a wildcock (Phasianus gallus), L.; an owl, L.; N. of a prince, VP.; (f), f. the wife of a potter, Rājāt. viii, 138; (= *kulathā*) the plant Glycine labialis, L.; a blue stone applied as a collyrium to the eyes, L. — **कुलकुल**, m. a wildcock (Phasianus gallus), VarBrS. — **कृता (कुल)**, mfn. made by a potter, MaitrS. i, 8, 3. — **ककरा**, n. a potter's disk, BhP. v, 22, 2. — **वत**, ind. like a potter. — **साल**, f. a potter's workshop, JābālaUp.

कुलालिका kulālikā, for *ōlayikā*, q.v.

कुलाह kulāha, as, m. a horse of a light-brown colour with black knees, L.

कुलहका, as, m. a lizard, chameleon, L.; the plant *Celsia coromandelina*, L.

कुलाहल kulāhala, as, m., N. of a plant (= *alambusha*, *gocchāla*, *bhū-kadamba*, commonly Kokasimā, *Coryza terebinthina* or *Celsia coromandelina* [see *kulāhaka*], a plant which dogs are fond of smelling before they expel urine), Suśr.

कुलि kulī, is, m. the hand, L.; (is), f. (= *ō*) Solanum Jacquini (prickly nightshade), L.

कुलिक kulika. See *kūla*.

कुलिङ्क kulīṅkaka. See *ōlingaka*.

कुलिङ्ग ku-liṅga, ṅgaka. See *ku*.

कुलिज kulija, am, n. a particular vessel, Kauś. 12 & 43; a sort of measure, Pāṇ. v, 1, 55 (ifc. f. ā [Kāś.] or ī).

कुलिजा, mf(f)n. id. fr. *kulija*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 55.

कुलिजा, mf(f)n. id., ib.

कुलिन् kulīn. See *kūla*.

कुलिन्द kulīnda, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; (as), m. a prince of the Kulīndas, ib. **कुलिन्दोपायका**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 363.

कुलिर kulira, for *ōlira*, q.v., L.

कुलिश kulīśa, as, m. (fr. *ku* and *liśa* for *riśa* fr. *√riś*), an axe, hatchet, RV. i, 32, 5 & iii, 2, 1; AV.; MBh.; (am), n. [as, m., Naigh.; Nir. & L.] the thunderbolt of Indra, MBh.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (= *vajra*) a diamond, Megh.; Rājāt. vi, 273; (as), m. a sort of fish, Suśr.; (as, am), m. n. the plant *Heliotropium indicum*, L.; (f), f., N. of a river (supposed to be in the middle region of the sky), RV. i, 104, 4. — **द्रुमा**, m. a sort of Opuntia tree, Npr. — **धारा**, m. 'holding the thunderbolt,' N. of Indra, VarBrS. — **नयका**, m. a kind of coitus. — **पद्म**, m. — **धारा**, Śis. xi, 43. — **भरत**, m. — **धारा**, VarBrS. — **लेपा**, m. = *vajra-f*, q.v., VarBrS. **कुलिशकुश**, f., N. of one of the sixteen Vidyā-devīs, L. **कुलिशसना**, m. 'having a diamond seat,' N. of Śākya-muni, L.

कुलिश्या, Nom. A. *ōyate*, to be equal to the thunderbolt or to a diamond (in hardness), Hcar.

कुलिशसन kulīśāsana = *kulīśāsana*, q.v. (s.v. *kulīśa*) or = *kulīśāsana*, 'one who commands with his hand (*kulī*),' N. of Śākya-muni, L.

कुली kulī. See *kūla*.

कुलीकय kulikāya, as, m. a kind of aquatic animal, TS. v, 5, 13, 1; (*kulīpāya*) VS. xxiv, 21 & 35, **कुलिका**, f. a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 24.

कुलीन kulīna, &c. See *kūla*.

कुलीनस kulīnasa, am, n. water, L.

कुलोपय kulopāya. See *ōlkāya*.

कुलीर kulīra, as, m. a crab, Suśr.; Pañcat.; the sign of the zodiac Cancer, R. i, 19, 8; VarBr. — **विशङ्किका**, f. a kind of oak-apple, Bhpr. — **स्रिङ्ग**, f. id., ib. **कुलिराद**, m. 'eating i.e. destroying crabs,' a young crab (the old crab being supposed to perish on producing young), L.

कुलिराका, as, m. a small crab, Pañcat.

कुलीश kulīśa, as, am, m. n. (= *kulīśa*) Indra's thunderbolt, L.

कुलुक kuluka, am, n. the fur or foulness of the tongue, L. (v. l. *kulvaka*).

कुलुकुग्रा kulukka-guñjā, f. (for *ulka-g*?) a firebrand, L.

कुलुङ्ग kulūṅgā, as, m. (= *kulāṅgā*) an antelope, VS. xxiv; TS. v.

कुलुव ku-luṅcā. See *ku*.

कुलूत kulūta, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.; Kād. &c.

कुलूतका, ās, m. pl. id., VarBrS.; (as), m. sg. a Kulūta man, Pratiṣar.

कुलून kulūna, N. of a place, gaṇa *kacchādi* (Kās).

कुलेचर kule-cara, &c. See *kūla*.

कुल्फ kulphā, as, m. (= *gulphā*; *√3. kal*, Up.) the ancle, RV. vii, 50, 2; ŚBr. xi; (as, am), m. n. a disease, L. — **दग्धना**, mfn. reaching down to the ancle, ŚBr. xii.

कुल्मल kulmala, am, n. the part of an arrow or spear by which the head is attached to the shaft, MaitrS.; AV. (once *kūrmala*); ŚBr. iii; sin, Un. iv, 189. — **बर्हिशा**, m., N. of a Vedic poet (author of RV. x, 126), Rānukr. — **बर्हि**, m. id., TāṇḍyaBr. xv.

कुल्माष kulmāṣa, as, m. (also ās, m. pl.) sour gruel (prepared by the spontaneous fermentation of the juice of fruits or of boiled rice), Suśr.; an inferior kind of grain, half-ripe barley, ChUp.; BhP. v, 9, 12; Bhpr.; (as), m. a kind of disease, L.; (am), n. sour gruel, L.; forced rice, L.; a sort of Phaseolus (= *rāja-māṣa*), L.; a species of Dolichos (= *yā-vaka*), L.; (f), f., N. of a river, Hariv. 9507. — **कहदा**, mfn. eating sour gruel, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 81, Kāś. **कुल्माषाब्धिशुता**, n. sour gruel, L.

कुल्मि kulmī, is, m. or f. a herd, TS. ii.

कुल्य 1. kulya, 1. *kulyā*. See *kūla*.

कुल्य 2. kulya, mfn. (fr. 2. *kulyā*), presiding over a river (as a deity), VS. xvi, 37.

2. **कुल्यā**, f. a small river, canal, channel for irrigation, ditch, dyke or trench, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; (ifc. f. ā) Ragh. vii, 46; N. of a river, MBh. xiii, 1742.

कुल्यया, Nom. A. *ōyate*, to become a river, Bhartṛ. ii, 78.

कुल्य 3. kulya, am, n. a receptacle for bones (left from a burnt corpse), MBh. i, 150, 13; Hariv. 2098; a bone, L.; flesh, L.; a winnowing basket, L.; a measure of eight Droṇas, L.

कुलूक kullūka, as, m., N. of a celebrated commentator on Manu (he was born in Gaur, and lived about 300 years ago); (ā), f. (with Śāktas) N. of certain syllables preceding a Mantra. — **भारता**, m. title given to the commentator Kullūka.

कुल kulva, mfn. bald, KātyŚr.; (cf. *āti-k*°) [Lat. *calvus*].

कुलक kulvaka. See *kuluka*.

कुल्लरिका kulharikā, f. a pot, Bhpr.

कुल्लरि, f. id., ib.

कुव kuva, am, n. a water-lily, lotus, L.; (cf. *kuvala*, &c.)

कुवकालुका kuvakāluka, f., N. of a vegetable (= *ghoṭi-sāka*), L.

कुवक्र ku-vakra, &c. See *ku*.

कुवम kuvama, as, m. the sun [Comm.], MBh. xiii, 4486.

कुवय kuvāya, as, m. (= *kvāyi*) a kind of bird, MaitrS. iii, 14, 20.

कुवर kuvāra, mfn. (= *tuv*°) astringent in flavour, L.; (f), f. a sort of fish, Gal.

कुवर्तन् ku-vartman, &c. See *ku*.

कुवल kuvāla, as, i, m. f. (gaṇa *gaurādi*) the jujube tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*), L.; (am), n. the fruit of that tree, Kathā; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (= *ku-*

valaya) the water-lily, Kathās. liii, 88; a pearl, L. — **कृपा**, m. the time when the tree *Zizyphus jujuba* bears fruits, gaṇa *pīlu-ādi*. — **प्रस्था**, m., N. of a town, gaṇa *karky-ādi* (v. l. for *kuvala-pr*). — **सक्त**, m. pl. Jujuba fruits and barley grains, ŚBr. xii. **कुवालāśva**, m., N. of the prince Dhundhumāra, MBh. iii, 13486; Hariv. 671; (vv. ll. *kubāf*, *kuvalayāśva* and *ōvaka*, q.v.) **कुवालेसा**, m. 'resting on a water-lily,' N. of Viṣṇu, MBh. xii, 7012.

कुवलय 1. kuvalaya, am, n. the water-lily (especially the blue variety, the flower of which opens at night), MBh.; Suśr.; Megh. &c.; (ifc. f. ā) Kathās.; (as), m., N. of the horse of Kuvalayāśva, MārKP.; (cf. *kuvala*). — **अक्ष**, f. 'lotus-eyed,' a handsome woman, Bhartṛ.; Śānti. &c. — **नयन**, f. id., Mālav. — **पुरा**, n., N. of a town. — **मया**, mf(f)n. consisting of blue water-lilies, Prasannar. — **मल**, f., N. of a mare, Kathās. — **वति**, f. 'possessing water-lilies,' N. of a princess, Kathās. lxx, 215. **कुवालयादitiya**, m., N. of a prince (= *ōyāditiya*), Rājāt. iv, 355. **कुवालयाṇanda**, m., N. of a work on rhetoric by Apya-dikshita. **कुवालयाṣṭipāda**, m., N. of a prince (= *ōyāditiya*), Rājāt. iv, 362 ff.; N. of a Daitya (who, changed to an elephant, became the vehicle of Kaṇṇa), Hariv.; Git.; N. of an elephant, Kathās. cxiii, 19. **कुवालयाṣṭipāda**, f., N. of a princess, Kathās. xx, 49. **कुवालयाśva**, m., N. of the prince Dhundhumāra, VP.; N. of the prince Pratardana, MārKP. (v. l. *kubāf*); BhP. ix, 17, 6; — *carita*, n. 'the adventures of Kuvalayāśva,' N. of a Prakṛit poem (composed by Viṣva-nātha Kavi-rāja), Sāh. **कुवालयाśvaka**, m., N. of the prince Dhundhumāra, BhP. ix, 6, 21. **कुवालयाśvīya**, n. the story of Kuvalayāśva, MārKP.

Kuvalayita, mfn. (gaṇa *tārakādi*) decorated with water-lilies, Ragh. xi, 93.

Kuvalayini, f. an assemblage of water-lilies, place abounding with them, L.

कुवलय 2. ku-valaya. See *ku*.

कुवस्त्र ku-vastra, &c. See *ku*.

कुवाट kuvāṭa, as, m. = *kaṇṇ*°, L.

कुवाṭaka, as, m. id., Gal.

कुवाद ku-vāda, &c. See *ku*.

कुविस्त्र kuvit-sa; m. (fr. *kuvit*), any one, an unknown person, RV. vi, 45, 24.

Kuvit, ind. (fr. *ku* and *id*; gaṇa *cādi*), if, whether (a particle of interrogation used in direct and indirect questions), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; 'where, where at all' ['often, frequently,' Śāy.], RV. iv, 51, 4; (a verb following this particle does not lose its accent, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 30); = *bahu*, Naigh. iii, 1.

कुविन्द kuvinda, as, m. (= *kupinda*) a weaver, Kathās.; Comm. on Bādar.

Kuvindaka, as, m. id., BrahmapP.; (in music) a kind of measure.

कुविवाह ku-vivāha, &c. See *ku*.

कुवीरा kuvīra, f., N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 27.

कुवृत्ति ku-vṛtti, &c. See *ku*.

कुवेर kuvera, &c. See *kubera*.

कुवेल kuvēla, am, n. (= *kuvalaya*) a blue water-lily, L.

कुवेद्य ku-vaidyā, &c. See *ku*.

कुश kuś, cl. 4. P. *kuśyati*, to embrace, enfold, Dhātup. xxvi, 109 (v. l. *kuś*).

कुश kuśā, as, m. grass, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; ĀivGr.; (the Brāhmanas commonly call it *darbhā*); the sacred grass used at certain religious ceremonies (Poa cynosuroides, a grass with long pointed stalks), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a rope (made of Kuśa grass) used for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole, L.; N. of a son of Vasu Uparicara, Hariv. 1806; of the founder of Kuśa-thali, SkandaP.; of a son of Balākāśva (grandson of Balāka, father of Kuśāmba or Kuśa-nābha), R.; BhP. ix, 19, 4; of a son of Suhotra (cf. *kāśa*), BhP.; of a son of Vidarbha, ib.; of a son of Rāma (cf. *kuśilava*), Hariv. 822; BhP.; Ragh. xvi, 72; of a son of Lava (king of Kāśmīra), Rājāt. i, 88; one of the great Dvīpas or divisions of the universe (sur-

rounded by the sea of liquified butter), BhP. v, 1, 37; VP.; (ā), f. (Pān. viii, 3, 46) a small pin or piece of wood (used as a mark in recitation), Lāty. ii, 6, 1 & 4; a cord (cf. *kāśā*), L.; a horse's bridle (cf. *kāśā*), L.; N. of a plant (commonly Madhu-karkaṭika), L.; (t), f. (= *kuśā*) a small pin (used as a mark in recitation and consisting of wood [MaitrS. iv] or of metal [TBr. i; ŚBr. iii]); a ploughshare, L.; a pod of cotton, L.; (am), n. water; (mfn.) wicked, depraved, L.; mad, inebriate, L. — **kāsa-maya**, mfn. made of the Kuśa and Kāsa grass, BhP. iii, 22, 31. — **ketu**, m., N. of Brahmā, Gal. — **cira**, n. a garment made of Kuśa grass, R. ii, 37, 10; (ā), f. 'covered with a garment of Kuśa grass', N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 23. — **ja**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. *kuśala*), VP. — **dūrvā-maya**, mfn. made of the Kuśa and Dūrvā grass, Hcat. — **dvīpa**, m., N. of one of the seven large Dvīpas or divisions of the universe, MBh. xiii, 673; BhP.; MatsyaP. — **dhārā**, f., N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 24. — **dhava**, m., N. of a prince (a son of Hrasva-roman), R.; BrahmapP.; (a grandson of Hrasva-roman) BhP. — **nagara**, n., N. of the town in which Śākya-muni died, Buddh. — **nābha**, m., N. of a son of Kuśa, Hariv.; R.; BhP.; Kathās. — **nāman**, for *śiṣu-nā*, q.v., L. — **nāra**, v. l. for *dhārā*. — **netra**, m., N. of a Daitya, Hariv. 12944. — **pushpa**, n. a kind of oak-apple, L.; N. of a plant (= *granthi-parṇa*) or of a perfume so called, L. — **pushpaka**, n. a kind of poison, Car. vi, 23. — **plava**, m., N. of a hermitage, R. i, 46, 8 (ed. Bomb.). — **plavana**, n., N. of a Tirtha, ib.; MBh. iii, 8179. — **bindu**, āvas, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 9, 56. — **muṣṭi**, m. f. a handful of sacred grass, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; (mfn.) having the hand full of sacred grass. — **raju**, f. a string made of Kuśa grass, Gobh. — **lava**, au, m. du. the two sons of Rāma called Kuśa and Lava. — **vat**, mfn. covered with Kuśa grass, MBh. iii, 10553; Ragh. xiv, 28; (t), f., N. of a town (= *sthalī*), MBh. iii, 11792; (cf. *kuśā-vatī*). — **vāri**, n. water in which Kuśa grass has been soaked, Mn. xi, 148. — **virā**, v. l. for *cirā*, q.v. — **stamba**, m. a bundle of Kuśa grass, KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; BhP.; VP.; (am), n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. xiii, 1714. — **sthala**, n., N. of the town Kānyakubja, Hcat.; (t), f., N. of the town Dvārakā, MBh. ii, 614; Hariv.; BhP.; Bālar. — **hasta**, mfn. having Kuśa grass in the hand or in the paw (as applied to the tiger), Hit. — **kuśākara**, m. fire (the sacrificial fire being made on a bundle of Kuśa grass), L. — **kuśāksha**, m. 'having sharp eyes', a monkey, L. — **kuśāgra**, n. the sharp point of a blade of the Kuśa grass, MBh. iii, 11023; N. of a prince (the son of Bṛihad-ratha), Hariv. 1807; BhP.; (mfn.) sharp, shrewd, W.; — **buddhi**, mfn. one whose intelligence is as sharp as the point of Kuśa grass, shrewd, intelligent, Ragh. v, 4; (t), f. shrewdness, W. — **kuśāgriya**, mfn. sharp as the point of Kuśa grass, penetrating, Pān. v, 3, 105; — **mati**, mfn. of subtle intellect, possessing mental acumen, L. — **kuśānkura**, m. a blade of Kuśa grass, W. — **kuśānguriya**, n. a ring of Kuśa grass (worn at religious ceremonies), W. — **kuśānguriyaka**, n. id., ib. — **kuśārani**, m. 'one who may be irritated by a Kuśa blade', N. of the sage Duvāsas (famous for his irascibility), L. — **kuśā-vatī**, f., N. of a town (residence of Kuśa son of Rāma), R.; Mṛicch.; Ragh.; Divyāv. — **kuśāvarta**, m., N. of a Tirtha or passage of the Ganges, Vishṇ.; MBh. xiii, 1700; BhP.; ŚivaP.; N. of a son of Rishabha, BhP. v, 4, 10; of a Muni, BrahmaP.; (ās), m. pl. the family of that Muni, ib. — **kuśāvalaha**, m. a kind of eluctary. — **kuśāva**, m., N. of a prince (v. l. *kriśāva*), R. i, 47, 16; (also v. l. for *kuśāmba*, q.v.). R. 2. — **kuśāsana**, n. a small mat of sacred grass (on which a Brāhman sits when performing his devotion); for 2. see 1. *ku* (*ku-śāsana*). — 1. **kuśi-lava**, au, m. du. = *kuśa-lava*, R. i. — **kuśe-śaya**, mfn. lying in Kuśa grass, MBh. xiii, 1698; (as), m. a kind of tree (Pterospemum Acerifolium), L.; the Indian crane, L.; N. of a mountain in Kuśa-dvīpa, VP.; (am), n. 'lying in water', a water-lily, MBh.; R. &c.; [once (ā), f., Hariv. 8428]; — **kara**, m. 'having rays like water-lilies', the sun, W.; — **bhū**, m., N. of Brahmā, Bālar. — **maya**, mfn. (f) consisting of water-lilies, R. vii, 36, 10; — **locanā**, f. a lotus-eyed woman, Bhām.; — **kuśeśayāksha**, mfn. lotus-eyed, Ragh. xviii, 3; Rājā. — **kuśōdaka**, n. = *kuśa-vāri*, Mn. xi, 212; Yājñ. iii, 315; (ā), f., N. of Dakṣhāyāni in Kuśa-dvīpa, MatsyaP. — **kuśōrnā**, ās, f. pl. wool made of grass, ŚBr. ii, 5, 21, 15.

Kuśi (in comp. for *kuśin*). — **grāmaka**, m., N. of a village of the Mallas, Buddh. — **nagara**, n., N. of the capital of the Mallas, Buddh.; (t), f. id., ib.

Kuśikā, f. a piece of wood used as a splint for a broken leg, Car. viii, 23.

Kuśita, mfn. mixed or combined with water (v. l. *kushita*), L.

Kuśin, mfn. furnished with Kuśa grass, MBh. xiii, 973; (t), m., N. of Vālmiki (so called with reference to Kuśa the son of Rāma), L.

कुशकु *ku-śanku*. See 1. *ku*.

कुशख *kuśaṇḍa*, ās, m. pl. (= *ku-śaṇḍa*?), N. of a people, VP.; (t), f. = *kuśaṇḍikā*.

Kuśaṇḍikā, f. consecration of the sacred fire, Jyot.

कुशप *kuśapa*, as, m. a drinking vessel, L.; (v. l. *śaya*.)

Kuśayā, as, m. a cistern, Naigh. iii, 23.

कुशर *kū-śara*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुशल *kuśala*, mf(ā)n. (gāṇas *śidhmādi*, *śreṇy-ādi*, and *śramaṇādi*) right, proper, suitable, good (e.g. *kuśalam* ✓man, to consider good, approve, AitBr.; ŚākhŚr.); well, healthy, in good condition, prosperous, R. &c.; fit for, competent, able, skilful, clever, conversant with (loc. [Pān. ii, 3, 40; ChUp.; Mn. &c.], gen. [Pān. ii, 3, 40; Yājñ. ii, 181], inf. [MBh.], or in comp. [gāṇa *śaundhādi*; Gaut.; Mn. &c.]); (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 359; N. of the Brāhmins in Kuśa-dvīpa, BhP. v, 20, 16; (as), m., N. of Śiva; of a prince, VP.; of a grammarian (author of the Pañjikā-pratipā); (ā), f., N. of a woman, gāṇa *bāhu-ādi*; (t), f. the plant *Oxalis Corniculata* (= *āsmantaka*), L.; the plant *kshudrāmlikā*, L.; (am), n. welfare, well-being, prosperous condition, happiness, TUp.; Gaut.; Āp.; MBh. &c. [kuśalam ✓pracch, to ask after another's welfare, to say 'how do you do?' Mn.; MBh. &c.; *kuśalam te* (optionally with dat., Pān. ii, 3, 73), 'hail to thee!'] (used as a salutation, especially in greeting a Brāhman), MBh. &c.; benevolence, R. ii, 34, 22; virtue, L.; cleverness, competence, ability, Pañcat.; N. of a Varsha governed by Kuśala, VP.; (am), ind. well, in a proper manner, properly, ChUp.; (in comp.) gāṇa *visphāśtādi*; happily, cheerfully, (with ✓ās, 'to be well'), BhP.; (ena), ind. in due order, Gobh. (also in comp. *kuśala*); — **kāma**, mfn. desirous of happiness; (as), m. desire for happiness. — **tā**, f. cleverness, ability, conversancy with (loc.), Mṛicch.; acuteness of sensation, Mn. xii, 73. — **tva**, n. cleverness, skilfulness. — **praśna**, m. friendly enquiry after a person's health or welfare, salutation, saying 'how do you do?' MBh.; Hit.; Vet.; BhP. — **buddhi**, mfn. wise, able, intelligent. — **vat**, mfn. well, healthy, Kathās. cxx, 129. — **vāc**, mfn. eloquent, Subh. — **sāgara**, m., N. of a scribe (pupil of Lāvanya-ratna). — **Kuśali** ✓ 1. **kṛi**, to make right or proper, arrange in due order, ĀsvGr.; Caus. — *kārayati*, 'to cause to make right', to cause to shave (the head), Gobh.

Kuśalin, mfn. healthy, well, prosperous, MRh. &c.; auspicious, favourable, Sāh.; clever; virtuous, W.

Kuśalya, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 9, 40.

कुशाम्ब *kuśāmba*, as, m. (gāṇa *śubhrādi*; cf. *kūś*), N. of a son of Vasu Uparicara, MBh. i, 2363; BhP.; N. of a son of Kuśa (who was the founder of the town Kuśāmbī, R. i, 34, 3), Hariv. 1425.

Kuśāmbu, v. l. for *ha* (the son of Kuśa), BhP.

कुशल *kuśala*, as, m., N. of a prince, VP.

कुशाली *ku-sālmali*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुशि *kuśi*, is, m. an owl, L.

कुशिक *kuśikā*, mfn. squint-eyed, L.; (ās), m., N. of the father [or grandfather, MBh.; Hariv.] of Viśvā-mitra, RV. iii, 33, 5; MBh. &c.; of the father of Gāthīn or Gādhīn or Gādhī (the latter being sometimes identified with Indra, who is called Kuśika or Kuśikōttama, MBh. xiii, 800; Gādhī is also regarded as the father of Viśvā-mitra, MBh.; R.); (ās), m. pl. the descendants of Kuśika, RV.; AitBr. &c.; N. of a people, VarBṛS.; (as), m., N. of the thirteenth Kalpa, Vāyup.; the sediment of oil, L.; the plant *Shorea Robusta*, L.; the plant *Terminalia Bellerica*, L.; the plant *Vatica Robusta*, L.; (as, am), m. n. a ploughshare, L.; (ā), f., see the top of the col. — **m-dhara**, m., N. of a Muni, Vāyup. — **sū-**

tra, n., N. of a Sūtra belonging to the AV. (generally called Kuśika-sūtra, cf. IW. p. 157).

कुशित *kuśita*. See col. 2.

कुशिम्वि *ku-simbi*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुशीति *kuśiti*, is, m., N. of a teacher, Vāyup.

Kuśida, as, m. id., BhP. xii, 6, 79; (see *kuśida* & *kuśidn*.)

कुशीरक *kuśiraka*, gāṇa *sakhy-ādi* (also Gāṇar. 273; *uśira*, Kāś.)

कुशील *ku-śila*. See 1. *ku*.

कुशीलव 2. *kuśilava*, as, m. (fr. *ku-śila*?), a bard, herald, actor, mime, Mn.; MBh.; Mṛicch.; Mālatim.; a news-monger, L.; N. of Vālmiki (cf. *kuśin*), L.; (au), m. du., see *kuśd*.

Kuśivāsa, as, m., N. of Vālmiki, L.

कुशूल *kuśūla*. See *kuśūla*.

कुशेशय *kuśe-śaya*, &c. See *kuśd*.

कुश्रि *kuśri* or *kūśri*, is, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr. x, xiv.

कुश्रुत *ku-śruta*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुष *kush*, cl. 9. P. *kushṇāti* (ind. p. *kushitva*, Pān. i, 2, 7; aor. *akoshit*, Pān. Sch.), to tear asunder, Bhāṭṭ.; to pinch, Car. i, 8; VP. iii, 12, 9; to force or draw out, extract, Bhāṭṭ.; to knead, Comm. on KātyŚr. (perf. p. *kushita*); to test, examine (?); to shine (?); cl. 6. *kushati*, to gnaw, nibble, BhP. iii, 16, 10; Pass. *kushyati* and *te*, 'to weigh, balance' [NBD.], Pāp. iii, 1, 90.

कुषड *ku-shaṇḍa*. See 1. *ku*.

कुषल *kushala*, for *kuśala*, q.v., L.

कुषवा *kushāvā*, f. (perhaps) N. of a river, RV. iv, 18, 8 ('N. of a Rākshasi', Say.)

कुषाकु *kushāku*, mfn. burning, scorching, L.; wicked, detestable, W.; (us), m. (= *kash*?) fire, Up. iii, 76; the sun, ib.; a monkey, L.

कुषार *kushāru*, us, m., 'N. of a man,' see *kaushārava*.

कुषिक *kushika*, as, m., N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 8, 10 (v. l. *kuśika*).

कुषित *kushita*. See *kuśita* and ✓*kush*.

कुषीतक *kushitaka*, as, m. a kind of bird, TS. v; N. of a man, TāṇḍyaBr.; Pān. iv, 1, 124; Comm. on BṛĀrUp.; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of that man, gāṇa *upakādi*.

कुषीद *kushida*, mfn. indifferent, apathetic, W.; (am), n. for *kuśida*, q.v., L.

Kuśidīn, ī, m., N. of a teacher (for *kuśiti*), W.

कुषुप्य *kushubhya*, Nom. P. *obhyati*, 'to throw' or 'to despise,' gāṇa *kaṇḍy-ādi*.

कुषुम्भ *kushumbha*, as, m. the venom-bag of an insect, AV. ii, 32, 6; (cf. *kusumbha*.)

Kushumbhaka, as, m. id., RV. i, 191, 15; a venomous insect ['an ichneumon', Say.] ib. 16.

कुष्ठ *kushṭha*, mf(ā)n. being of a particular colour, TāṇḍyaBr. xxi, 1, 7. — **oit**, gāṇa *kathādi*, Kāś. (vv. ll. *vid* and *kushṭha-vid*).

कुष्ठ *kushṭha*, as, am, m. n. (fr. 1. *ku* + *stha*, Pān. viii, 3, 97) the plant *Costus speciosus* or *arabicus* (used as a remedy for the disease called *tak-mān*), AV.; Kauś. 35; R. ii, 94, 23; Suśr.; the plant *Saussurea auriculata*; (as), m. (= *kakundara*) cavity of the loin [Comm.; but perhaps = *kush-ṭhikā*], VS. xxv, 6; (ā), f. the prominent part of anything, mouth or opening (of a basket), TāṇḍyaBr. xxi; PārGr.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; = *kushṭhikā* (taken as measure equal to 'one-twelfth'), MaitrS. iii, 7, 7; (am), n. leprosy (of which eighteen varieties are enumerated, i. e. seven severe and eleven less so), Suśr.; Bhāṭṭ. i, 89; Kathās.; a sort of poison, L. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. the tree *Acacia Catechu*, Npr. — **kanda**, m. the plant *Trichosanthes dioeca*, Gal. — **ketu**, m., N. of a shrub akin to the *Cassia auriculata*, L. — **gandhi**, n. the fragrant bark of the plant *Feronia elephantum*, L. — **gala**, mfn. having a leprousthroat, Caurap. — **ghna**, m. 'curing leprosy', N. of the medicinal plant *Hiyāvali* (= *hitdvali*), L.;

N. of a remedy for leprosy, Suśr.; (f), f. an esculent root (Solanum indicum, = *kāka-mācī*), W.; the tree Ficus oppositifolia, L.; the plant Vernonia anthelmintica, Bhpr. — *cikitsita*, n. the cure of leprosy. — *ja*, mfn. produced by leprosy, Suśr. — *nāsana*, m. 'curing leprosy,' the root of Dioscorea, L.; white pepper or mustard, L.; the tree Lipeocercis serrata (= *kshirīṣa-vriksha*), L. — *nāsini*, f. 'curing leprosy,' the plant Vernonia anthelmintica, L.; the plant Proralea corylifolia (commonly *Hākuca*), L. — *nodana*, m. 'curing leprosy,' the red Khadira tree, L. — *maya*, mfn. full of leprosy, leprous. — *roga*, m. the disease called leprosy. — *vid*, mfn., see *kushṭha-cit*. — *sūdāna*, m. 'subducing leprosy,' the Cassia tree (Cassia or Cathartocarpus Fistula), L. — *hantri*, m. 'removing leprosy,' a kind of bulbous plant, L.; (f), f. = *nāsini*, L. — *hara*, m. = *sūdāna*, Gal. — *hṛt*, m. = *kaṇṭhaka*, L. *Kushṭhānga*, mfn. having leprous limbs, Vet. *Kushṭhānvita*, mfn. afflicted with leprosy. *Kushṭhāri*, m. 'enemy of leprosy,' sulphur, L.; the plant Acacia Catechu, L.; the plant Acacia Farnesiana, L.; = *kushṭha-banda*, L.; a sort of Helianthus (*āditya-pattra* or *arka-p*), L.

Kushṭhaka. See *aṅgārā-k*.

Kushṭhikā, f. a dew-claw, spur [considered worthless for sacrificial purposes; 'the contents of the entrails,' Say.], AV.; AitBr. ii, 11.

Kushṭhita, mfn. leprous, Suśr.

Kushṭhin, mfn. id., ĀśvGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.

कुशल *ku-shṭhala*, am, n., Pāp. viii, 3, 96.

कुश्चिका *kushṭhikā*, &c. See *kushṭha*.

कुम्पल *kushmala*, am, n. a leaf, Up.

कुम्पाण्ड *kushmāṇḍa*, as, m. (cf. *kūshm*) a kind of pumpkin-gourd (Beninkasa cerifera), MBh. xiii, 4364 (*kūśm*, ed. Bomb.); Suśr.; = *bhrūṇāntara* (a state of the womb in gestation, W.), L.; false conception (?), (am), n., N. of the verses VS. xx, 14 ff., T.Ār. (*kūśm*); MBh. xiii, 6236 ff. (*kūśm*, ed. Bomb.); (ās), m. pl. a class of demons (or of demi-gods attached to Śiva; cf. *kumbhāṇḍa*, BhP. x; VP. (*kūśm*); Kathās.; (as), m., N. of a demon causing disease, Hariv. 9560 (v. l. *kūśm*); (f), f. the gourd Beninkasa Cerifera, L.; N. of the verses VS. xx, 14 ff. (see *kūśm*); L.; N. of Durgā, Hariv. 10245 (v. l. *kūśm*).

Kushmāṇḍaka, as, m. the gourd Beninkasa Cerifera, Bhpr.; Car. (*kūśm*); N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1556 (*kūśm*, ed. Bomb.); N. of an attendant of Śiva, L. (v. l. *kūśm*).

कुस *kus*, v. l. for *√kus*, q. v.

कुसली *ku-sakhī*, &c. See *i. ku*.

कुसल *kusala*, for *kuśala*, q. v.

कुसहाय *ku-sahāya*, &c. See *i. ku*.

कुसित *kusita*, as, m. (fr. *√kus* = *kuś* ?), an inhabited country, Up.; a kind of demon, Pāp. iv, 1, 37; (ā), f. = *kusitāyā*, MaitrS. iii, 2, 6; (*kūstā*) iv, 2, 3.

Kusitāyī, f. a kind of demon, MaitrS.

Kusida, as, m. id., Pāp. iv, 1, 37.

Kusidāyī, f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 37) id., Kāth. x, 5; the wife of a money-lender, L.

कुसिन्ध *kusindha*, am, n. a trunk, AV.; Kāth.; ŚBr.

कुसिन्धी *ku-simḍī*, f. = *-simḍī*, L.

कुसीद *kusida*, mfn. (fr. *i. ku* and *√sad* ?; cf. *kushida*), lazy, inert (P.), TS. vii; (am), n. any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest, lending money upon interest, usury, TS. iii; Gobh.; Gaut.; Pāp. &c.; red sandal wood, L.; (as, ā), m. f. a money-lender, usurer, L. — *pātha*, m. usury, usurious interest, Mn. viii, 152. — *vṛiddhi*, f. usurious interest on money, Gaut.; Mn. viii, 151.

Kusidāyī, f. the wife of a usurer, Vop. iv, 25.

Kusidika, as, f. m. f. a usurer, Pāp. iv, 4, 31.

Kusidā, f. m. id., Nir.; ŚBr. xiii; ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Gaut.; (see *kuṣitā*) N. of a descendant of Kanva (author of RV. viii, 81-83), RAnukr.; of a teacher, VP.

कुसुत *ku-suta*. See *2. ku*.

कुसुम *kusuma*, am, n. (fr. *√kus*, Up.; *gaṇa ardhareddi*), a flower, blossom, Mn. xi, 70; R. &c.

(ifc. f. ā), Mālav. & Ratnāv.; N. of the shorter sections of Deveśvara's Kavi-kalpa-latā (the longer chapters being called *stabaka*); fruit, L.; the menstrual discharge, L.; a particular disease of the eyes, L.; (as), m. a form of fire, Hariv. 10465; N. of an attendant of the sixth Arhat of the present Avasarpīṇī, L.; N. of a prince, Buddh. — *kārmuka*, m. 'having flowers for his bow,' Kāma (the god of love), Śiś. vi, 16. — *ketu*, m. id., Vāsav.; — *maṇḍalin*, m., N. of a Kimpura, Buddh. — *komala*, mfn. tender as a flower, W. — *oṣṭa*, m. = *kārmuka*, Ragh.; Ritus.; Ratnāv. — *cita*, mfn. heaped with flowers. — *jaya*, m., N. of a prince, Buddh. — *danta*, m. (= *pushpa-d*), N. of a mystical being, VarBrS. — *deva*, m., N. of an author. — *druma*, m. a tree full of blossom, Ragh. xvi, 36. — *dhanus*, m. = *kārmuka*, Viddh. — *dhanvan*, m. id., Ratnāv. — *dhva*, m., N. of a purna, Gārgis. — *naga*, m., N. of a mountain, VarBrS. — *nagara*, n. = *pura*, Candak. — *pura*, n., N. of the town Pāṭali-putra, Āryabh.; Mudr.; Kathās. &c. — *phala*, m. the plant Croton Tamalgota, Npr. — *bhāṇa*, m. 'flower-arrowed,' N. of the god of love, L.; the flower-arrow of the god of love, Śak. (v. l.); Pañcat. — *madhya*, n., N. of a tree bearing a large acid fruit (commonly *Calitā* Gac, Cordia Myxa or Dillenia Indica), L. — *maya*, mfn. (f) n. consisting of flowers, Viddh.; Kād.; Prab. — *mārgaṇa*, m. (= *bhāṇa*) the god of love, Kād. — *lakshman*, m. 'having flowers as a symbol,' Pradyumna, Śiś. xix, 22. — *latā*, f. a creeper in blossom, Śak. — *vat*, mfn. furnished with flowers, in flower, W.; (f), f. a female during menstruation, W.; = *kusuma-pura*, W. — *vicitra*, mfn. (ā) n. having various flowers; (ā), f., N. of a metre consisting of four lines of twelve syllables each. — *śayana*, n. a couch of flowers, Śak.; Vet. — *śara*, m. = *bāṇa*, Kathās.; Gīt.; — *śva*, n. the state of one who has flowers for arrows, Śak.; — *śṛṅgana*, m. = *kārmuka*, Gīt. xi, 4. — *śekhara-vijaya*, m., N. of a play, Sāh. — *sanātha*, mfn. possessed of flowers, having flowers. — *sambhava*, m., N. of the tenth month, Sūryapr. — *śayaka*, m. = *bāṇa*, Daś. — *śāra*, m., N. of a merchant, Kathās. lxvii, 36. — *staba*, m. a bunch of flowers, nosegay, bouquet, Bhartṛ. ii, 25; N. of a metre. *Kusumākara*, m. a quantity of flowers or place abounding with them, L.; a nosegay, L.; spring, Bhag. x, 35. *Kusumāṅjana*, n. the calyx of brass (used as a collyrium), L. *Kusumāṅjali*, f. a handful of flowers (properly as much as will fill both hands), Ratnāv.; N. of a philosophical work (written by Udayana Ācārya to prove the existence of a Supreme Being, and consisting of seventy-two Kārikās divided into five chapters), Sarvad.; — *kārikā-vyākhyā*, — *vikā*, f. — *prakāśa*, — *prakāśa-makaraṇḍa*, — *makaraṇḍa*, m., — *vṛitti*, — *vyākhyā*, f., N. of commentaries on the preceding work. *Kusumātma*, n. saffron. *Kusumādhipa*, m. 'the prince of flowers,' the Campa (a tree which bears a yellow fragrant flower, *Michelia Campaka*), L. *Kusumādhirāj*, m. id., L. *Kusumāyudha*, m. 'flower-armed,' N. of Kāma (the god of love, his arrows being tipped with flowers), Śak.; Bhartṛ. &c.; N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. *Kusumāvaca*, m. gathering flowers, Mṛicch.; Śak.; Kathās. *Kusumāvataṅśaka*, n. a chaplet, crown of flowers. *Kusumāvālī*, f., N. of a medicinal work. *Kusumāsava*, n. 'flower-liquor,' honey. *Kusumāstra*, m. = *kusumāyudha*, Ragh. vii, 58. *Kusumēśvara-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. *Kusumēśhu*, m. = *ma-bāṇa*, Pañcat.; Kād.; Śiś. viii, 70; (u), n. the bow of Kāma, W. *Kusumōjvala*, mfn. brilliant with blossoms. *Kusumōda*, m., N. of a prince, VP.; (am), n. 'flower-sea,' N. of the Varsha governed by that prince, ib.

Kusumaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to produce flowers, Viddh.; to furnish with flowers, Śiś. vi, 62.

Kusumita, mfn. (*gaṇa tāraṇāḍi*) furnished with flowers, in flower, MBh.; Mṛicch. &c. — *latā* or *-latā-vellikā*, f., N. of a metre consisting of four lines of eighteen syllables each.

Kusumya, Nom. P. *yati*, to begin to flower (?), *gaṇa kaṇḍa-ādi*.

कुसुमाल *kusumāla*, as, m. a thief, L.

कुसुमक *kusumbaka*, as, am, m. n. a kind of vegetable, Car. i, 27.

Kusumbha, as, m. [*am*, n., L.] safflower (Carthamus tinctorius), Suśr.; VarBrS.; Śiś. &c.; saffron (Crocus sativus), L.; 'the water-pot of the student and Saṃnyāsin,' see *-vat*; (as), m. outward affec-

tion (compared with the colour of safflower), Sāh.; N. of a mountain, BhP. v, 16, 27; (f), f. = *manthara*, L.; (am), n. gold, L. — *rāga*, m. the colour of safflower, Ritus.; (mfn.) 'resembling the colour of safflower,' outward (as affection), Sāh. — *vat*, mfn. furnished with a water-pot, Mn. vi, 52.

Kusumbhālā, f. a kind of Curcuma, Npr.

कुसुमबिन्द *kusurubinda*, as, m., N. of a descendant of Uddalaka, TS. vii; Tāpdyabr.; Śhaḍv-Br. — *daśa-rātra*, n., N. of particular observances (lasting ten days).

Kusurubinda, as, m. = *nda* (author of VS. viii, 42 & 23). — *tri-rātra*, n., N. of particular observances (lasting three days), ŚāṅkhŚr.

कुसु *ku-sū*. See *2. ku*.

कुसूल *kuśūla*, as, m. (also written *kuśūla*) a granary, store-room (in which rice or other grain is kept), BhP.; a frying-pan, L.; pulse, L.; a kind of goblin, AV. viii, 6, 10. — *dhānya*, n. grain stored for three years' consumption, W.; (mfn.) having grain stored for three years' consumption, Yājñ. i, 128. — *dhānyaka*, m. a householder &c. who has three years' grain in store, Mn. iv, 7. — *pāda*, mfn., *gaṇa kasty-ādi*. — *pūrapāda*, mfn. being (like to mere empty) measures filling a granary, Hit. — *bila*, n., Pāp. vi, 2, 102.

कुसृति *ku-sṛiti*, &c. See *i. ku*.

कुस्ता *kustā*. See *kusita*.

कुसुक *kustuka*, as, m., N. of a teacher, VBr.

कुसुभ *kustubha*, as, m. (derived fr. *kau-stubha*), N. of Vishṇu, L.

कुसुम्वरी *kustumbarī*, f. the plant coriander, Suśr.; (cf. *tumburī*).

Kustumbura, as, m. id., Suśr.; (*sa-k*) VarBrS.; (u), n. the seed of coriander, Pāp. vi, 1, 143.

कुसुम्वर *kustumbaru*, us, m., N. of one of Kubera's attendants, MBh. ii, 397.

कुस्ती *ku-stri*, &c. See *i. ku*.

कुह *I. kuh*, cl. 10. Ā. *kuhayate*, to surprise or astonish or cheat by trickery or jugglery, Dhātup. xxxv, 47.

I. Kuha, as, m. (Pāp. vi, 1, 116) N. of Kubera, L.; a rogue, cheat, R. ii, 109, 27 (*a-k*), 'no deceiver'.

I. Kuhaka, as, m. (Up. ii, 38) a cheat, rogue, juggler, MBh.; BhP.; Kām.; an impostor, Āp.; a kind of frog, Suśr.; N. of a Nāga prince, BhP.; (am), n. juggling, deception, trickery, Hit.; BhP. &c.; (ā), f. id., MBh. v, 5461. — *kāra*, mfn. practising jugglery, cheating. — *kāraka*, mfn. id.; (*ikā*), f. a bawd, Gal. — *oakita*, mfn. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, Hit. — *jivaka*, m. one who lives by slight-of-hand, juggler, cheat, VarBrS. — *jivin*, m. id., MBh. — *jāna*, m. 'knowing jugglery,' cheat, juggler, VarBrS. — *vṛitti*, f. juggling, slight-of-hand; hypocrisy.

Kuhana, mfn. envious, hypocritical, L.; (as), m. a mouse, rat, L.; a snake, L.; N. of a man, MBh. iii, 15508; (am, ā), f. hypocrisy, assumed and false sanctity, interested performance of religious austerities, L.; (ā), f. envy, Gal.; (am), n. a small earthen vessel, L.; a glass vessel, L.

Kuhanikā, f. jugglery, L.; hypocrisy, L.

कुह *2. kuh*. See *vishu-k*.

कुह *2. kṛha*, ind. (fr. *i. ku*), where? RV. — *cīd* (*kuha*), ind. wherever, RV. i, 184, 1; to any place, RV. i, 24, 10; *kuhacīd-vid*, mfn. where-ever being, RV. vii, 32, 19. — *śrutīya*, mfn. belonging to the hymn that begins with *kṛha trutāḥ* (RV. x, 22), ŚāṅkhBr. xxii, 8.

Kuhayā, ind. where? RV. viii, 24, 30. — *kṛiti*, mfn. where active? ib. (voc.)

कुहक *2. kuhaka*, ind. onomat. from the cry of a cock, &c., only in comp. — *svana*, m. a wild cock (Phasianus gallus), L. — *svara*, m. id., L. *Kuhakārāva*, m. neighing, HParis.

Kuhakuhārāva, as, m. the clamour or cries of Dātūya, Balar. xxviii, 13.

कुहक *kuhaka*, as, m. (in music) a kind of measure.

कुहन *kuhana*, &c. See *√kuh*.

कुहर *kuhara*, as, m. (fr. $\sqrt{kuh} = guh?$), N. of a serpent belonging to the Krodha-vaśa race, MBh. i, 2701; Hariv. 229; (*am*), n. a cavity, hollow, hole, Bhāṭṭi; Hit.; Prab. &c.; a small window(?), VarBṛS.; the ear, L.; the throat or larynx, L.; a guttural sound, L.; proximity, L.; copulation, Daś. **kuharita**, am, n. noise, sound, L.; the song or cry of the Kokila or Indian cuckoo, L.; a sound uttered in copulation, L.

कुहलि *kuhali*, is, m. the leaf of the Piper Betel (commonly called Pān) with small pieces of the Areca-nut and Catechu and a little lime (chewed by persons in the East and especially offered to the persons at a matrimonial ceremony), L.

कुहा *kuhā*, f. a kind of Zizyphus tree, Bhpr. — **vatī**, f., N. of Durgā, L.

कुहारीत *ku-hārīta*. See 1. *ku*.

कुहो *kuhī*, f. a mist, fog, Gal.

कुहु 1. *kuhu*, us, m., N. of a particular weight, Hcat.; (*us*), f. (= 1. *kuhu*) the new moon, Pāp.; Siddh.

कुहु 2. *kuhu*, ind. onomat. from the cry of the Kokila, &c., only in comp.; cf. 2. *kūhū*. — **ra-va**, m. the cry of the Kokila, MBh. xv, 724.

कुहुकुहाय *kuhukuhāya* (fr. *kuhu-kuha* for *kuha-kuha*, where? where?), Nom. Ā. *yate*, to show one's admiration, MBh. iii, 14129.

कुहुंकार *ku-huṃkāra*. See 1. *ku*.

कुहू 1. *kūhū*, ūs, f. (fr. $\sqrt{kuh} = guh?$), the new moon (personified as a daughter of Aṅgiras), AV.; Kāth.; TS.; AitBr. &c.; the first day of the first quarter (on which the moon rises invisible), W.; N. of one of the seven rivers of Plaksha-dvīpa, VP.; BhP. v, 20, 10. — **pāla**, m. the king of turtles (supposed to uphold the world), W.

कुहू 2. *kūhū*, ind. = 2. *kuhu*. — **kaṇṭha**, m. the Kokila or Indian cuckoo (कुकु), Sāh. — **mu-kha**, m. id., L. — **rava**, m. id., L.; = *kuhu-rava*, Naish. ix, 38.

कुहू, ind. = 2. *kuhu*, Git. i, 47.

कुहूल *kuhūla*, am, n. apit filled with stakes, L.

कुहोदिका *kuhedikā*, f. fog, mist, L.

कुहोदī, f. id., L.

कुहोदिकā, f. id., L.

कुहान *ku-hvāna*. See 1. *ku*.

कू 1. *kū* or *ku*, cl. 2. P. *kauti* (Ved. *kaṇṭi*, Pāp. vii, 3, 95) or cl. 1. Ā. *kavate* (Dhātup. xxii, 54), or cl. 6. *kuvate* (ib. xxviii, 108), or cl. 9. P. Ā. *kūnāti*, *kūnāte* (perf. 3. pl. *cukuvur*, Bhāṭṭi), to sound, make any noise, cry out, moan, cry (as a bird), coo, hum (as a bee) &c., Bhāṭṭi; cl. 1. *kā-va-te*, to move, Naigh. ii, 14; Intens. Ā. *kōkūyate* (Nir.; Pāp.), P. Ā. *kōkavīti* and *cokūyate* (Pāp. vii, 4, 63, Kāś.), to cry aloud, Bhāṭṭi; [cf. Gk. *κουέω*.]

कू 2. *kū*, ind. (= *kū*) where?, RV. v, 74, 1. — **cīd** (*kū*), ind. anywhere, RV. ix, 87, 8; (*kū-cīd*) *arīhīn*, mfn. striving to get anywhere [‘seeking oblations from any quarter,’ Say.], RV. iv, 7, 6.

कू 3. *kū*, ūs, f. a female Piśāca or goblin, L.

कूकुद *kūkuda*, as, m. one who gives a girl in marriage with due ceremony and suitable decorations, Hcat.

कूक *kūka*, as, m. (= *kuca*) the female breast (especially that of a young or unmarried woman), Comm. on Up. iv, 91; an elephant, ib.

कूकका *kūcakā*, f. the milky juice of a bulbous plant (= *kūcīkā*), L.

कूकक *kū-cakra*, am, n. (for *kūpa-c?*) a wheel for raising water from a well [NBD.; ‘the female breast,’ Gmn.], RV. x, 102, 11.

कूकवार *kūcavāra*, as, m., N. of a locality, Pāp. iv, 3, 94; of a man, gaṇa *bidādi*.

कूचिका *kūcīkā*, f. a small brush or hair-pencil, L.; a key, L.; (cf. *kūcīkā*).

कूचि, f. (Up. iv, 93) a paint brush, pencil, Suśr.

कूचिदधिन् *kūcid-arthīn*. See 2. *kū*.

कूची *kūcī*. See *kūcīkā*.

कूचीका *kūcīkā*, f. a sort of animal (belonging to the division called *bhūmi-taya*), Car. i, 27.

कूचलिङ्ग *kūcchaliṅga*, au, m. du. = *kukundara*, L.

कूज *kūj*, cl. 1. P. *kūjati* (perf. *cukūja*, Kum. iii, 32 &c.), to make any inarticulate or monotonous sound, utter a cry (as a bird), coo (as a pigeon), caw (as a crow), warble, moan, groan, utter any indistinct sound, AV. vii, 95, 2; MBh.; R. &c.; ‘to fill with monotonous sounds,’ &c., see *kūjita*; to blow or breathe (the flute), BhP. x, 21, 2.

कूजा, as, m. (Pāp. vii, 3, 59, Kāś.) cooing, murmuring, warbling, &c., MBh. i, 4916; R. ii, 59, 10; rumbling (as of the bowels, &c.), Suśr.

कूजका, mī(*ikā*)n. ‘cooing, warbling,’ &c.; see *kala-k?*

कूजाना, am, n. the uttering of any inarticulate sound, cooing, moaning; the rattling of wheels, Pāp. i, 3, 21, Vārtt.; rumbling of the bowels, Suśr.

कूजिता, mfn. uttered inarticulately, cooed, &c., Vikr. &c.; filled with monotonous sounds, &c., R. iii, 78, 27; Vet.; (*am*), n. the cry of a bird, cooing, warbling, cackling, &c., R.; Mālav.; Vikr. &c.

कूजितव्या, am, n., only (c), loc. ind. when answer is to be given, MBh. xii, 109, 15.

कूजिन, mfn. warbling, &c.; making a rumbling sound in the bowels, Suśr.

कूज्या, mfn. (p. fut. Pass.), Pāp. vii, 3, 59, Kāś.

कूट *kūṭ*, cl. 10. P. *kūṭayati*, to burn, Dhātup. xxxv, 38; to give pain, ib.; to be distressed, ib.; to counsel, advise, ib.; Ā. *kūṭayate*, to avoid or decline giving, Dhātup. xxxiii, 28; to render indistinct or unintelligible, render confused or foul, ib.; to be distressed, despair, ib.

कूटा *kūṭa*, am, n. the bone of the forehead with its projections or prominences, horn, RV. x, 102, 4; AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; a kind of vessel or implement, Kauś. 16; (*as*, *am*), m. n. any prominence or projection (e.g. *aṅsa-k?*, *akshi-k?*, qq. vv.); summit, peak or summit of a mountain, MBh. &c.; summit, head, i.e. the highest, most excellent, first, BhP. ii, 9, 19; a heap, multitude (e.g. *abhra-k?*, a multitude of clouds), MBh.; R.; BhP.; part of a plough, ploughshare, body of a plough, L.; an iron mallet, MBh. xvi, 4, 6; a trap for catching deer, concealed weapon (as a dagger in a wooden case, sword-stick, &c.), R.; Pañcat.; (*as*, *L.*; *am*), m. n. illusion, fraud, trick, untruth, falsehood, L.; a puzzling question, enigma, BhP. vi, 5, 10 & 29; (*as*), m. a kind of hall (= *maṇḍapa*), Hcat.; N. of a particular constellation, VarBṛ. xii, 8 & 16; a subdivision of Graha-yuddha, Sūryas.; a mystical N. of the letter *kṣha*, RāmātUp.; N. of Agastya (cf. *kūṭaja*), L.; of an enemy of Viṣṇu, R.; BhP. x; (*as*, *am*), m. n. uniform substance (as the etherial element, &c.), L.; a water-jar, Hcat.; a kind of plant, L.; (*as*, *i*), m. f. a house, dwelling (cf. *kūṭa* and *kūṭi*), L.; (*kūṭa*), mī(*ān*). not horned or cornuted (as an animal with incomplete continuations of the bone of the forehead), AV. xii, 4, 3; TS. i; Kāth. &c.; false, untrue, deceitful, Mn.; Yājñ.; Kathās. &c.; base (as coins), Yājñ. ii, 241; (*as*), m. an ox whose horns are broken, L.; (*am*), n. counterfeited objects (of a merchant), VarBṛ. xiv, 3. — **karman**, n. fraudulent act, trick, Daś. — **kāra**, m. a cheat, false witness, W. — **kāraka**, m. id., Mn. iii, 158 (= MBh. xiii, 4276). — **krīṭ**, m. a cheat, briber, falsifier of (gen.), Yājñ.; a Kāyastha or man of the writer-caste, L.; N. of Śiva, L. — **khaḍga**, m. a hidden sword, sword-stick, R. vi, 80, 4. — **grantha**, m., N. of a work (attributed to Vyāsa). — **cohadman**, m. a rogue, cheat, Pañcat. — **ja**, m. (= *kū?*) the tree Wrightia antidysenterica, R. iv, 29, 10. — **taḥsh**, mfn., Pān. vii, 1, 84, Vārtt. 2; Pat. — **tā**, f. falsehood. — **tāpasa**, m. a pretended ascetic, Kathās. — **tuḥ**, f. a false pair of scales, Pañcat. — **tvā**, n. = *idā* = *dharma*, mfn. (a country) where falsehood is considered a duty, BhP. — **parva**, v. l. for *pūrva*, q. v., L. — **pākala**, m. a bilious fever (of men), Bhpr.; fever in an elephant, Malatim. — **pālaka**, m. a potter's kiln, L., v. l. for *pākala*, q. v. — **pāsa**, m. a trap, Pañcat.; Kād. — **pūri**, f. (= *karāyikā*) a kind of crane, VarBṛS.

(metrically also *ṛi*). — **pūrva**, m. fever in an elephant, L. — **bandha**, m. = *pāṣa*, Ragh. xiii, 19; (*am*), ind. p., Pāp. iii, 4, 41, Kāś. — **māna**, n. false measure or weight, MBh. — **mudagara**, m. a concealed weapon similar to a hammer, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; MärkP.; N. of a work. — **mohana**, m. ‘baffling or bewildering rogues,’ N. of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14632. — **yantra**, n. a trap or snare, L. — **yudha**, n. a treacherous or unfair battle, Ragh. xvii, 69; (mfn.) fighting treacherously, R. i, 22, 7. — **yodhin**, mfn. fighting unfairly or treacherously, R. — **racanā**, f. artifice, trick, Kathās. lvii, 115; a laid trap, Pañcat. — **lekha**, m. a falsified document, Kathās. cxxiv, 198. — **lekhyā**, n. id., Pañcat. (ed. Bomb.). — **vyavahārin**, m. a deceitful merchant, Viṣṇ. — **śas**, ind. in heaps, by crowds, MBh. — **sālmali**, m. f. the plant Andersonia Rohitaka, L.; a fabulous cotton plant with sharp thorns (with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama), MBh. (also *līka*, m.); R. (*li*, f.); Ragh. xii, 95; N. of a hell, PadmaP. — **sālmalika**, m., *li*, f., see *sālmali*. — **sāna**, n. a forged grant or decree, Mn. ix, 232. — **śalla**, m., N. of a mountain, VP. — **samkrānti**, f. the entrance of the sun into another zodiacal sign after midnight, L. — **samghaṭṭita-lakṣaṇa**, n., N. of a work. — **samdoha**, m. id. — **sākṣin**, m. a false witness, Gaut.; Yājñ. ii, 77; MärkP. — **sākṣhya**, n. a false testimony, HYog. ii, 54. — **stha**, mfn. standing at the top, keeping the highest position, Comm. on ŚBr. i, 4, 2, 4; standing in a multitude of or in the midst of (in comp.), BhP. i, 11, 36; (in phil.) immovable, uniform, unchangeable (as the soul, spirit, space, ether, sound, &c.), Up.; Pat.; Bhag. vi, xii; BhP. iii, &c. (Pāli *kūṭaṭṭha*, Sāmaññaphala-sutta); (*as*, *am*), m. n. a kind of perfume (a species of dried shell-fish, commonly Nāthi), L.; (*am*), n. the soul, W.; — *tā*, f. unchangeableness, uniformity; — *tvā*, n. id., Comm. on KapS.; — *dīpa*, m., N. of a treatise forming part of the Pāñcādāśī. — **svarna**, n. alloyed or counterfeit gold, Yājñ. ii, 297; Hcat. — **hema**, n. id., Naish. xxii, 52. — **kūṭākṣha**, m. loaded or false dice, Yājñ. ii, 202. — **kūṭākhyāna**, n. = *kūṭākṣhyā*, q. v. — **kūṭāgāra**, ni, n. an upper room, apartment on the top of a house, R.; Mṛicch.; Car. &c.; — *śālā*, f. id., L. Buddh.; Jain. — **kūṭāya**, m. a Moringa with red blossoms, L. — **kūṭārtha**, m. ambiguity of meaning, fiction; — *bhāṣitā*, f. (scil. *kathā*) = *kūṭākṣhyāna*, q. v., L. — **kūṭopāya**, m. trick, fraud, stratagem, W.

कूटा, mfn. base (as a coin), Yājñ. ii, 241; (*as*), m. a braid or tress of hair, L.; N. of a fragrant plant, L.; of a mountain, BhP. v, 19, 16; (*am*), n. elevation, prominence, projection, L. (see *akshi-k?*); ‘a ploughshare,’ or ‘the body of a plough (i.e. the wood without the ploughshare and pole),’ L. — **kūṭākṣhyāna**, n. a tale containing passages of ambiguous meanings.

कूटि \sqrt{kip} , to heap, Comm. on MBh. v, 48, 24.

कूटी *kūṭi*, v. l. for *kūṭi*.

कूड 1. *kūḍ*, cl. 6. P. *kūḍati*, to eat, graze, Dhātup. xxviii, 88; to become firm or fat or solid, ib. (v. l. *kṛiḍ*).

कूड 2. *kūḍ* (= 2. *kūḍ*), cl. 10. P. *kūḍayati* (subj. 3. du. *kūḍayātas*), to burn, scorch, RV. viii, 26, 10; (impf. *akūḍayāt*) AitBr. iv, 9; Kāpishth. iv, 2.

कूड्या *kūḍya*, am, n. (= *kūḍya*) a wall, L.

कूप *kūp*, cl. 1. *kūṇati*, to contract, shrink, shorten, Kpr.: Caus. P. Ā. *kūṇayati*, *ṛe*, to draw together, contract, close, Dhātup. xxxiii, 15; xxxv, 42.

कूणिता, mfn. contracted, shut, closed, Suśr. — **kuṇitēkṣhaṇa**, m. ‘having the eyes shut,’ a hawk, L.

कूपकुञ्ज *kūṇakuccha*, as, m., N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; (cf. *kāṇakutsya*).

कूणि *kūṇi*, mfn. (= *kūṇi*) crooked-armed, L.; (*i*), m. a sort of bird, Gal.

कूपिका *kūṇika*, as, m., N. of a prince of Campā, HPariś.; (*kūṇika*) VP.; (*a*), f. the horn of any animal, L.; the peg of a lute (= *kalikā*), L.

कूतना *kūtanā*, ās, f. pl., N. of particular waters, Kāth. xxx, 6; (*kōtanā*) TS. iii, 3, 3, 1.

कूदर kūdara. See 1. ku.

कूदी kūdī, f. a bunch of twigs, bunch (v. l. kūḍī), AV. v, 19, 12; Kauś. —maya, mfn. consisting of a bunch, Kauś. 21.

कूहाल kūddāla, as, m. (=kudd^o) mountain ebony (Bauhinia variegata), L.

कूप kūp, cl. 10. P. kūpayati, to be weak, weaken, Dhātup. xxxv, 17.

कूप kūpa, as, m. (fr. 1. ku and dp ?; cf. anūpā, dvīpā), a hole, hollow, cave, RV. i, 105, 17; AV. i, 5Br. &c.; a pit, well, ŚāṅkhGr. i, Mn. i, 17; &c.; a post to which a boat or ship is moored, L.; a mast, L.; a tree or rock in the midst of a river, L.; a leather oil vessel, L.; =mrin-māna, L.; (ī), f. a small well, W.; the navel, W.; a flask, bottle, W.; [cf. Gk. κύπη] = kacchapa, m. 'a tortoise in a well,' a man without experience (who has seen nothing of the world), gaṇa pātesamitādi and yuk-tārohy-ādi. —kandara, m., N. of a man, GanP. —karpā, m., N. of a man, BhP. x, 63, 8 & 16. —kāra, m. a well-digger, R. ii, 80, 3. —kūma, m. = kacchapa, m. —khā, m. Ved. a well-digger, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 67 & vi, 4, 41. —khāṇaka, m. id., Kathās. lvi, 134. —cakra, n. a wheel for raising water from a well, Up. —ja, m. 'produced from pores, hair, L. —jala, n. well-water, spring-water; °lādh-vāhana, n. = kūpa-cakra, Gal. —dardura, m. = kacchapa, MBh. v, 5509; Pañcat. —bila, n., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 102. —mandūka, m. (gaṇa pātesamitādi) = kacchapa, Pañcat. n. Hit.; (ī), f. id., Bhāṭṭ. v, 85. —yātra, n. = cakra, Mṛgch. —rājya, n., N. of a country. —śaya, mfn. hidden in a well, MBh. v, 160, 102. Kūpāṇka, m. bristling or erection of the hairs of the body, L. Kūpāṇga, v. l. for kūpāṇka. Kūpe-pīśāca, as, m. pl., Pāṇ. ii, 1, 44, Kāś. Kūpōdaka, n. well-water.

Kūpaka, as, m. (gaṇa pṛekṣhādi) a hole, hollow, cave, L.; the hollow below the loins, L.; a pore, VarBrS. i; a small well; a hole dug for water in the dry bed of a rivulet, L.; a stake &c. to which a boat is moored, L.; the mast of a vessel, L.; a rock or tree in the midst of a river, L.; a funeral pile (or 'a hole dug under a funeral pile'), L.; a leather oil vessel, L.; = a-cyutā, L.; (ikā), f. a stone or rock in the middle of a stream, L.; = a-cyutā, L.

Kūpāya, Nom. A. °yate, to become a well, Bhāṭṭ. ii, 78.

Kūpika, mfn. fr. kūpa, gaṇa kumuddi; (ā), f., see kūpaka.

Kūpya, mf(ā)n. (gaṇa gav-ādi) being in a hole or well, VS.; TS.; TB.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

कूपत् kūpat, ind., gaṇa cādi.

कूपद kūpada, as, m. = kūkuda, L.

कूपार kūpāra, as, m. (=akūp^o) the ocean, L.

कूपुष kūpusha, am, n. the bladder, L.

कूबर kūbara, as or am, m. or n. the pole of a carriage or the wooden frame to which the yoke is fixed, MaitrS.; Gobh.; MBh. &c. (if. f. ā, Heat.); (ī), f. id., ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhBr. &c.; a carriage drawn by oxen, L.; (as), m. a hump-backed man, L.; (mfn.) beautiful, agreeable, L. —sthāna, n. the seat on a carriage, Śāy. on RV. iii, 14, 3.

Kūbarin, ī, m. a carriage, W.

कूम kūma, am, n. a lake, pond, L.

कूमनस kū-manas, mfn. (1. ku) Ved. wicked-minded, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 133, Kāś.

कूयव kū-yava, am, n., N. of particular grains, MaitrS. ii, 11, 4; Kāpishṭh. xviii, 91 (kū-śy) VS. xviii, 10; (āś), m. pl. id., TS. iv.

कूर kūra, am, n. boiled rice, Bhpr.

कूरकूर kūrkura, as, m., N. of a demon who persecutes children (perhaps cough or some similar disease personified), PārGr. i, 16.

कूर्च kūrcā, as, m., rarely am, n. (gaṇa ardhareddi) a bunch of anything, bundle of grass, &c. (often used as a seat), TS. vii; ŚBr. &c.; a fan, brush, NarasP.; a handful of Kusā grass or peacock's feathers, Comm. on MBh.; (as), m. (am, n., L.) 'ball, roll,' N. of certain parts of the human body

(as the hands, feet, neck, and the membrum virile), Suśr.; the upper part of the nose (the part between the eyebrows), L.; (as, L.; am), m. n. the beard, Kād.; Rājāt.; BhavP.; (beard of a buck) Comm. on KātyŚr.; (Prākṛit kuca) Śak.; the tip of the thumb and middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c., W.; deceit, fraud, hypocrisy, L.; false praise, unmerited commendation either of one's self or another person, boasting, flattery, L.; hardness, solidity, L.; (as), m. the head, L.; a store-room, L.; the mystical syllable huṃ or hrīṃ. —parṇī, f. 'beard-leaved,' the plant Gymnema sylvestre, Npr. —śiras, n. the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot, Suśr. —śirsha, m., N. of a plant (commonly Jivaka, one of the eight principal medicaments), L. —śirshaka, m. id., L. —śekhara, m. the cocoa-nut tree, L. Kūrca-mukha, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh. xiii, 252.

Kūroaka, as, m. a bunch, bushel, Jain. Comm.; a brush for cleaning the teeth, painter's brush &c.; Suśr.; Kād.; N. of certain parts of the human body (see kūrcā), Suśr.; (ifc.) the beard; = kūrcā-śirsha, Npr.; (ikā), f. a painting brush or pencil, L.; a key, L. (cf. kūcīkē); a needle, L.; a bud, blossom, L.; inspissated milk, Suśr.; (am), n., see tri-k^o.

Kūrcakin, mfn. stuffed, puffy, Suśr.

Kūrcala, mfn. bearded (as an animal), Comm. on ŚāṅkhŚr. and KātyŚr.

Kūroin, mfn. having a long beard, VarBr.

कूर्द kūrd, cl. 1. P. Ā. kūrdati, °te (perf. kukūrda, Hariv.; aor. akūrdishta, Bhāṭṭ.), to leap, jump, MBh. vi, 101; Hariv.; Bhāṭṭ.: Ā. kūrdati, to play, Dhātup. ii, 20.

Kūrda, as, m. 'a jump, prajāpateḥ k^o, 'Prajapati's jump,' N. of a Sāman.

Kūrdana, am, n. leaping, Pañcat.; Comm. on VS.; playing, sport, L.; (ā), f. the day of full moon in the month Caitra (a festival day in honour of Kāma-deva or the god of love), Gal.; (ī), f. id., L.

कूर्प kūrpa, am, n. the space between the eyebrows, L. —āśī, mfn. one whose eyes are formed in a particular manner, BhP. x, 87, 18 ('having sand in the eyes,' Comm.)

Kūrpaka, am, n. = kūrpa, Gal.

कूर्पर kūrpara, as, m. the elbow, Suśr.; Daś.; Bālar.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; the knee, L.; N. of a village; (ā), f. the elbow, L.

Kūrpārita, mfn. struck by the elbow, Bālar.

कूर्पस kūrpasa, am, n. the inner part of a cocoa-nut, Gal.

कूर्पास kūrpāsa, as, m. a cuirass or quilted jacket (worn as armour), L.; (=cola) a jacket, Comm. on Naish. xxii, 42.

Kūrpāsaka, as, m. a bodice, jacket (with short sleeves worn next the body, especially by women), Ritus; a cuirass, corselet, Hcar.; Śiś. v, 23.

कूर्म kūrmā, as, m. a tortoise, turtle, VS.; TS. &c. (ifc. f. ā, MBh. iv, 2016); the earth considered as a tortoise swimming on the waters (see vibhāga); (hence) N. of the fourteenth Adhyāya of VarBrS., VarYogay. ix, 4; a particular figure or intertwining of the fingers (mudrā), Tantras; one of the outer winds of the body (causing the closing of the eyes), Vedāntas.; N. of a deity, Rasik.; of a serpent or Kādraveya king, MBh. i, 2549; of a Rishi (son of Gṛīta-mada, author of RV. ii, 27-29), RAnukr.; Viṣṇu's second incarnation (descendant in the form of a tortoise to support the mountain Mandara at the churning of the ocean), NarasP. &c.; (ī), f. a female tortoise; [cf. κλέμνυς, χέλυς, χελώνη]. —kalpa, m., N. of a particular Kalpa or period of time, Heat. —cakra, n., N. of a mystical diagram. —dvādaśī, f. the twelfth day in the light (or dark?) half of the month Pausa, VārP.

—nātha, m., N. of an author of Mantras. —patī, m. the king of turtles (who upholds the earth), Subh. —pitta, n. the bilious humor of a tortoise, Suśr.; a vessel with water, PārGr. i, 14. —purāṇa, n. 'Purāṇa of the tortoise incarnation,' the 15th of the eighteen Purāṇas. —pṛishtha, n. the back or shell of a tortoise; (as), m. globe-amaranth (Comphrena globosa), L.; N. of a Yaksha, Brahmap.; °shāsthī, n. tortoise-shell; °shībhannata, mfn. raised or elevated like the back of a tortoise, MBh. —pṛish-

ṭhaka, n. the cover of a dish, lid, L. —ramapī, f. a female tortoise, Naish. xii, 106. —rāja, m. the king of turtles (who upholds the world), L. —lakṣhaṇa, n., N. of a work. —vibhāga, m. division of the globe or semi-globe of the earth, AV. Pañ. i; VarBrS. Kūrmāṅga, n. the globe of the earth, VarYogay. Kūrmāvatāra, n. the tortoise incarnation (of Viṣṇu). Kūrmāsana, n. a particular posture in sitting (practised by ascetics).

Kūrmikā, f. a kind of musical instrument.

कूर्मि kūrmi and °rmin. See turī-k^o.

कूल 1. kūl, cl. 1. P. kūlati, 'to cover, hide,' or 'to keep off, obstruct' (derived from kūla), Dhātup. xv, 18.

कूल 2. kūl = √2. kūḍ, q. v.

Kūlita, mfn. burnt, scorched, Suśr.

कूल kūla, am, n. a declivity, slope, RV. viii, 47, 11; a shore, bank, ŚBr. xiv; Nir.; Mn. &c. (ifc., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 121; 129 & 135; f. ā, MBh. xiv, 1163); a heap, mound, tope, Car.; a pond or pool, L.; the rear of an army, L.; N. of a locality, gaṇa dhū-mādi; [cf. aja-kūla, anu-kūla, ut-k^o, &c.]; cf. also Hib. cul, 'custody, guard, defence, back part of anything'; col, 'an impediment'; Lat. collis? —m-kasha, mf(ā)n. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 42) carrying or tearing away the bank, Śak.; (am), n. the ocean, sea, L.; the stream or current of a river, W.; (ā), f. a river, L. —cara, mfn. frequenting the banks of rivers, grazing there &c., Suśr. —jāta, mfn. growing on the bank, Pañcat. —tanḍula, m. breakers, surges, L. —m-dhaya, mf(ā)n., Vop. xxvi, 53. —bhū, f. a bank, land upon the bank or shore, L. —m-udruja, mf(ā)n. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 31) breaking down banks (as a river &c.), Ragh. iv, 22. —m-udvaha, mfn. carrying or tearing away the bank (as a river &c.), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 31. —vat, mfn. furnished with shores, gaṇa balādi; (ī), f. a river, L. —haṇḍa, m. = tanḍula, L. —haṇḍaka, m. id., L. Kūle-cara, mfn. = kūla-c^o, Bhpr.

Kūlaka, as, am, m. n. a bank, shore, L.; a mound, heap, tope, L.; (am), n. an ant-hill, L.; N. of a mountain, Divyāv.; (as), n. the plant Trichosanthes dioeca, L.; (ikā), f. bottom part of the Indian lute (cf. kūṇikā), W.

Kūlin, mfn. furnished with banks or shores, gaṇa balādi; (ini), f. a river, Rājāt. v, 68.

Kūliya, mfn. belonging to a bank, VS. xvi, 42.

कूलास kūlāsa, gaṇa saṃkalādi.

कूलिक kūlika, as, m., N. of a prince, Mear.; (ā), f., see kūlaka.

कूलित kūlin, &c. See kūla.

कूलव kūlva, mfn. 'bald,' only in dī-k^o,

v. l. for dī-kulva, q. v.

कूवर kūvara, for kūbara, q. v.

कूवार kūvāra = kūpāra, q. v., L.

कूशम् kūśamba, as, m. (cf. kuś^o) N. of a man, TanḍyaBr. viii, 6, 8.

कूशम् kūśmā, as, m. (probably) N. of an imp or goblin, VS. xxv, 7; (kūśmā) MaitrS. iii, 15, 9.

कूशमाद kūśmāda, v. l. for kūśm^o, q. v.

Kūśmāṇḍaka, v. l. for kūśm^o, q. v.

कूशम् kūśmā, v. l. for kūśmā, q. v.

कूशम् kūśmāda, v. l. for kūśm^o, q. v.;

(ā), f., N. of Durgā; (ī), f. id. (see kūśm^o);

(yas), f. pl., N. of the verses VS. xx, 14-16 (spoken in a certain rite for penance or expiation), Yājñ. iii,

304; (am, āni), n. sg. and pl. id., Gaut.; Mn.

viii, 106. —dīpikā, f., N. of a work. —rāja-pu-

tra, m., N. of a demon.

Kūśmāṇḍaka, v. l. for kūśm^o, q. v.

Kūśmāṇḍinī, f., N. of a goddess.

कूहना kūhanā, f. (=kuh^o) hypocrisy, L.

कूहा kūhā, f. (=kuhi) a fog, L.

कृ 1. kri, Ved. I) cl. 2. P. 2. sg. kārshi,

du. krithās, pl. krithā; Ā. 2. sg. krishē;

impf. 2. & 3. sg. *dkar*, 3. sg. rarely *dkat* (ŚBr. ii, xi); 3. du. *dkartām*; pl. *dkarma*, *dkarta* (also BhP. ix), *dkram* (aor., according to Pān. iv, 2, 80, Kās.); *Ā. dkrī* (RV. x, 159, 4 & 174, 4), *dkrīthās* (RV. v, 30, 8), *dkrīta* (RV.); *akrātām* (SāṅkhŚr.), *dkrata* (RV.; AV.): Impv. *kridhī* (also MBh. i, 5141 & BhP. viii), *kṛitām*, *kṛitā*; *Ā. kṛishvā*, *kṛishvām*; Subj. 2. & 3. sg. *kar*, pl. *kārma*, *kārta* & *kartana*, *kran*; *Ā. 3. sg. kṛita* (RV. ix, 69, 5), 3. pl. *kṛitāna* (RV. i, 141, 3); Pot. *kṛiyāma* (RV. x, 32, 9); pr. p. P. (nom. pl.) *kṛitās*, *Ā. krāyā*. II) cl. i. P. *kṛāsi*, *kṛāti*, *kārathas*, *kāratas*, *kāranti*; *Ā. kṛase*, *kārāte*, *kārāmahe*: Impf. *dkaram*, *dkaras*, *dkarat* (aor., according to Pān. iii, 1, 59): Impv. *kāra*, *kāratām*, *kāratām*: Subj. *kāram*, *kārāṇi*, *kāras*, *kārat*, *kārāma*, *kāran*; *Ā. kārāmahai*; pr. p. (f.) *kārānti* (Naigh.) III) cl. 5. P. *kṛinōmi*, *ṇōshi*, *ṇōti*, *kṛinuthās*, *kṛinūms* & *kṛinmasi*, *kṛinuthā*, *kṛinūdanti*; *Ā. kṛinōv*, *kṛinūshē*, *kṛinūtē*, 3. du. *kṛinuvāte* (RV. vi, 25, 4); pl. *kṛinūdhē*, *kṛinūdite*: Impf. *dkṛinōs*, *dkṛinōt*, *dkṛinūtām*, *dkṛinūta* & *ṇotuna* (RV. i, 110, 8), *dkṛinūvan*; *Ā. 3. sg. dkṛinūta*, pl. *dkṛinūdhvam*, *dkṛinuvāta*: Impv. *kṛinū* or *kṛinūhi* or *kṛinūtāt*, *kṛinōtu*, *kṛinūtām*, *kṛinūtām*, 2. pl. *kṛinūtā* or *kṛinōta* or *kṛinōtāna*, 3. pl. *kṛinūdanti*; *Ā. kṛinūshvā*, *kṛinūtām*, *kṛinūdhām*, *kṛinūdhvam*: Subj. *kṛinūdās*, *ṇvāt* or *ṇvāt*, *kṛinūdāva*, *ṇvāma*, *ṇvātha*, *ṇvathā*, *ṇvān*; *Ā. kṛinūdai* (once *ṇvāi*, RV. x, 95, 2), *kṛināvase* (also ŚvetUp. ii, 7, v. 1. *ṇvase*), *kṛinavate*, *kṛinūdāvaḥai*, *kṛinūdāmahai*, 3. pl. *kṛinūdanta* (RV.) or *kṛinavante* or *kṛinuvāta* (RV.): Pot. *Ā. kṛinūtā*; pr. p. P. *kṛinūtā* (f. *ṇvāt*), *Ā. kṛinūtā*. IV) cl. 8 (this is the usual formation in the Brāhmaṇas, Sūtras, and in classical Sanskrit), P. *karōmi* (ep. *kurmi*, MBh. iii, 10943; R. ii, 12, 33); *kurōs*, *kurūthās*, *kurūtās*, *kurūms* [kulmas in an interpolation after RV. x, 128], *kurūthā*, *kurūdanti*; *Ā. kurōv*, &c.; 3. pl. *kurūdite* (Pān. vi, 4, 108-110): Impf. *akaravām*, *akaros*, *akarot*, *akurva*, &c.; *Ā. 3. sg. akuruta*, pl. *akurvāta*: Impv. *kurva*, *karotu* (in the earlier language 2. & 3. sg. *kurūtāt*, 3. sg. also BhP. vi, 4, 34), *kuruta* or *kurutāna* (Nir. iv, 7); *Ā. kurūshva*, *kurūdham*, *kurūdām*: Subj. *karavāni*, *karavas*, *vāt*, *vāva* or *vāvās* (Pān. iii, 4, 98, Kās.), *vāma* or *vāmas* (ib.), *vātha*, *vān*; *Ā. karavai*, *kurūthās*, *karavāvāḥai* (TUP.); *he*, MBh. iii, 10762), *karavāiṭhe*, *vāite* (Pān. iii, 4, 95, Kās.), *vāmahai* (*he*, MBh.; R. i, 18, 12); Pot. P. *kuryām*, *Ā. kurōyā* (Pān. vi, 4, 109 & 110); pr. p. P. *kurūtā* (f. *ṇvāt*), *Ā. kurūdā*: perf. P. *cakāra*, *cakārtha*, *cakṛivā*, *cakṛimā*, *cakṛā* (Pān. vii, 2, 13); *Ā. cakrē*, *cakṛirē*; p. *cakṛivas* (acc. *cakṛisham*, RV. x, 137, 1); *Ā. cakṛāna* (Vop.): 2nd fut. *karishyāti*; Subj. 2. sg. *karishyās* (RV. iv, 30, 23); 1st fut. *kārtā*: Prec. *kṛiyāsam*: aor. P. Ved. *cakaram* (RV. iv, 42, 6), *acakrat* (RV. iv, 18, 12), *dkacrivan* (RV. viii, 6, 20); *Ā. i. sg. kṛishe* (RV. x, 49, 7); Class. *akāṛshīt* (Pān. vii, 2, 1, Kās.); once *akāṛashīt*, BhP. i, 10, 1; Pass. aor. reflex. *akārī* & *akṛita* (Pān. iii, 1, 62, Kās.): Inf. *kārtum*, Ved. *kārtava*, *kārtava*, *kārtos* (see ss. vv.); ind. p. *kṛitvā*, Ved. *kṛitvā* [RV.] & *kṛitvāya* [TS. iv, v]; to do, make, perform, accomplish, cause, effect, prepare, undertake, RV. &c.; to do anything for the advantage or injury of another (gen. or loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to execute, carry out (as an order or command), ib.; to manufacture, prepare, work at, elaborate, build, ib.; to form or construct one thing out of another (abl. or instr.), R. i, 2, 44; Hit. &c.; to employ, use, make use of (instr.), ŚvetUp.; Mn. x, 91; MBh. &c.; to compose, describe, R. i; to cultivate, Yājñ. ii, 158 (cf. Mn. x, 114); to accomplish any period, bring to completion, spend (e.g. *varshāni daśa cakṛuh*, 'they spent ten years', MBh. xv, 6; *kṣhaṇam kuru*, 'wait a moment', MBh.; cf. *kṛita-kṣhaṇa*); to place, put, lay, bring, lead, take hold of (acc. or loc. or instr., e.g. *ardhām kṛi*, to take to one's own side or party, cause to share in (gen.); see 2. *ardhā*); *haste* or *pāṇau kṛi*, to take by the hand, marry, Pān. i, 4, 77; *hrīdayena kṛi*, to place in one's heart, love, Mṛicch.; *hrīdi kṛi*, to take to heart, mind, think over, consider, Rājāt. v, 313; *manasi kṛi*, id., R. ii, 64, 8; Hcar.; to determine, purpose [ind. p. *si kṛitvā* or *si kṛityā*], Pān. i, 4, 75; *vase kṛi*, to place in subjection, become master of, Mn. ii, 100); to direct the

thoughts, mind, &c. (*mānas* [RV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.] or *buddhim* [Nal. xxvi, 10] or *matim* [MBh.; R.] or *dhāvam* [ib.], &c.) towards any object, turn the attention to, resolve upon, determine on (loc., dat., inf., or a sentence with *iti*, e.g. *mā śoke manah kṛithā*, do not turn your mind to grief, Nal. xiv, 22; *gamanāya matim cakre*, he resolved upon going, R. i, 9, 55; *alābham samutsrashtum manas cakre*, he resolved to create a gourd, MBh. iii, 8844; *drashitā tvāmsmīti matim cakāra*, he determined to see him, MBh. iii, 12335); to think of (acc.), R. i, 21, 14; to make, render (with two acc., e.g. *ādityam kṛishthām akurvata*, they made the sun their goal, AitBr. iv, 7), RV.; ŚBr. &c.; to procure for another, bestow, grant (with gen. or loc.), RV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; *Ā. to procure for one's self, appropriate, assume, ŚBr.; BrArUp.; Mn. vii, 10 &c.; to give aid, help any one to get anything (dat.), RV.; VS.; to make liable to (dat.), RV. iii, 41, 6; ŚBr. iv; to injure, violate (e.g. *kanyām kṛi*, to violate a maiden), Mn. viii, 367 & 369; to appoint, institute, ChUp.; Mn.; to give an order, commission, Mn.; R. ii, 2, 8; to cause to get rid of, free from (abl. or *-vas*), Pān. v, 4, 49, Kās.; to begin (e.g. *cakre lobhavitum purim*, they began to adorn the city), R. ii, 6, 10; to proceed, act, put in practice, VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; to worship, sacrifice, RV.; ŚBr.; Mn. iii, 210; to make a sound (*svaram* or *śabdām*, MBh. iii, 11718; Pān. iv, 4, 34; Hit.), utter, pronounce (often ifc. with the sounds *phat*, *phut*, *bhāt*, *vāshat*, *svadhā*, *svāhā*, *hīn*), pronounce any formula (Mn. ii, 74 & xi, 33); (with numeral adverbs ending in *dha*) to divide, separate or break up into parts (e.g. *dividhā kṛi*, to divide into two parts, ind. p. *dividhā kṛitvā* or *dividhā-kṛitya* or *-karam*, Pān. iii, 4, 62; *sahasradhā kṛi*, to break into a thousand pieces); (with adverbs ending in *vat*) to make like or similar, consider equivalent (e.g. *rājyam trīṇa-vat kṛitvā*, valuing the kingdom like a straw, Vet.); (with adverbs ending in *sāt*) to reduce anything to, cause to become, make subject (see *ātma-sāt*, *bhasma-sāt*), Pān. v, 4, 52 ff.*

The above senses of *kṛi* may be variously modified or almost infinitely extended according to the noun with which this tr. is connected, as in the following examples: *sakhyam kṛi*, to contract friendship with; *pūjām kṛi*, to honour; *rājyam kṛi*, to reign; *sneham kṛi*, to show affection; *ājñām* or *nideśam* or *śāsanaṁ* or *kāmaṁ* or *yācanām* or *vacaḥ* or *vacanām* or *vākyaṁ kṛi*, to perform any one's command or wish or request &c.; *dharmaṁ kṛi*, to do one's duty, Mn. vii, 136; *nakhāni kṛi*, 'to clean one's nails,' see *kṛita-nakha*; *udakam* [Mn.; Yājñ.; R.; Daś.] or *salilam* [R. i, 44, 49] *kṛi*, to offer a libation of water to the dead; to perform ablutions; *astrāni kṛi*, to practise the use of weapons, MBh. iii, 11824; *darduram kṛi*, to breathe the flute, Pān. iv, 4, 34; *daṇḍam kṛi*, to inflict punishment &c., Vet.; *kālam kṛi*, to bring one's time to an end, i. e. to die; *ciraṁ kṛi*, to be long in doing anything, delay; *manasā* (for *si*, see above) *kṛi*, to place in one's mind, think of, meditate, MBh.; *sirasā kṛi*, to place on the head; *mūrdhnā kṛi*, to place on one's head, obey, honour.

Very rarely in Veda (AV. xviii, 2, 27), but commonly in the Brāhmaṇas, Sūtras, and especially in classical Sanskrit the perf. forms *cakāra* and *cakre* are auxiliarily used to form the periphrastical perfect of verbs, especially of causatives, e.g. *āśām cakre*, 'he sat down'; *gamayām cakāra*, 'he caused to go' [see Pān. iii, 1, 40]; in Veda some other forms of *kṛi* are used in a similar way, viz. pr. *karoti*, SāṅkhŚr.; Impf. *akar*, MaitrS. & Kāth.; 3. pl. *akran*, MaitrS. & TBr.; Prec. *kṛiyāt*, MaitrS. (see Pān. iii, 1, 42); according to Pān. iii, 1, 41, also *karotu* with *vid*.

Caus. *kārayati*, 'te, to cause to act or do, cause another to perform, have anything made or done by another (double acc., instr. & acc. [see Pān. i, 4, 53], e.g. *sabhām kārītvān*, he caused an assembly to be made, Hit.; *rāja-darśanam nām kāraya*, cause me to have an audience of the king; *vāṇijyam kārayed vaiśyam*, he ought to cause the Vaiśya to engage in trade, Mn. viii, 410; *na śakṣhyāmi kimcūt kārayitum tvayā*, I shall not be able to have anything done by thee, MBh. ii, 6); to cause to manufacture or form or cultivate, Lāty.; Yājñ. ii, 158; MBh. &c.; to cause to place or put, have

anything placed, put upon, &c. (e.g. *taṁ citra-paṭaṁ vāsa-grīhe bhittāv akārayat*, he had the picture placed on the wall in his house, Kathās. v, 30), Mn. viii, 251. Sometimes the Caus. of *kṛi* is used for the simple verb or without a causal signification (e.g. *paṭaṁ kārayati*, he pronounces a word, Pān. i, 3, 71, Kās.; *mīthyā k*, he pronounces wrongly, ib.; *Kaikēyam anu rājānam kāraya*, treat or deal with Kaikeyi as the king does, R. ii, 58, 16): Desid. *ckīrshati* (aor. 2. sg. *acikīrshis*, ŚBr. iii), ep. also *te*, to wish to make or do, intend to do, design, intend, begin, strive after, AV. xii, 4, 19; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; to wish to sacrifice or worship, AV. v, 8, 3; Intens. 3. pl. *karikrati* (pr. p. *kārikrat*, see Naigh. ii, 1 & Pān. vii, 4, 65), to do repeatedly, RV.; AV.; TS.; Class. *carkarti* or *cari-karti* or *carikarti* [Pān. vii, 4, 92, Kās.], also *carkarti* or *cari-karti* or *cekrīyate* or *cekrīyate* [ib., Sch.; Vop.]; [cf. Hib. *caraim*, 'I perform, execute,' ceard, 'an art, trade, business, function,' *sucridh*, 'easy,' Old Germ. *karawan*, 'to prepare,' Mod. Germ. *gar*, 'prepared (as food),' Lat. *creo*, *cere-monia*; *κρῶναι*, *κρῶνός*.]

1. **क्रि**, mfn. only ifc. (Pān. vi, 1, 182) making, doing, performing, accomplishing, effecting, manufacturing, acting, one who accomplishes or performs anything, author (see *su-kṛ*, *karma-kṛ*, *pāpa-kṛ*, &c.); (f), m. an affix used to form nouns from roots, VPṛat.; Pān. iii, 1, 93; 4, 67; vi, 1, 71; vii, 2, 8 & 11; 3, 33; viii, 4, 29; a noun formed with that affix, Nir.; PārGr.; Gobh.; Pān. — **तत्त्वा-** **बोधिनि**, f, N. of a grammatical treatise. — **पाता**, m., N. of a treatise on Kṛit affixes. **क्रिद-anta**, m., a word ending with a Kṛit affix (such a word would be called by Pān. simply *kṛit*). **क्रि-लोपा**, m. the rejection of a Kṛit affix.

1. **क्रिता**, mfn. done, made, accomplished, performed, RV.; AV. &c.; prepared, made ready, ib.; obtained, gained, acquired, placed at hand, AV. iii, 24, 5; well done, proper, good, ŚBr. iv; cultivated, Mn. x, 114; appointed (as a duty), Yājñ. ii, 186; relating or referring to, Yājñ. ii, 210; (as), m., N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. xiii, 4356; of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP. ix, 24, 45; of a son of Samnati and pupil of Hiranya-nābha, Hariv. 1080; BhP. xii, 6, 80; of a son of Kṛita-ratha and father of Vibudha, VP.; of a son of Jaya and father of Haryavana, BhP. ix, 17, 17; of a son of Cyavana and father of Upari-cara, Vāyup.; (am), n. (with *saha* or with instr.) 'done with', away with, enough of, no need of, &c. (e.g. *kṛitam samidehena*, away with doubt, Śak.; *kṛo parihasena*, enough of joking, ib.); the past tense, AitBr. v, 1; (dm), n. deed, work, action, RV.; AV.; ŚvetUp.; Mn. &c.; service done, kind action, benefit (cf. *kṛita-jña* & *-ghna*), MBh. v, 1692; Pāṇat.; magic, sorcery, SāmavBr.; consequence, result, L.; aim, Vop. i, 2; stake at a game, RV.; AV.; prize or booty gained in battle, ib.; N. of the die or of the side of a die marked with four points or dots (this is the lucky or winning die), VS. xxx, 18, 13; ŚBr. &c.; (also the collective N. of the four dice in opposition to the fifth die called *kali*, Comm. on VS. x, 28); (hence) the number 'four', VarBṣ.; Sūryas.; N. of the first of the four ages of the world (also called *satya* or 'the golden age', comprehending together with the morning and evening dawn 4800 years of men [Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.] or according to the later conception [BhP. &c.; Comm. on Mn. i, 69] 4800 years of the gods or 1,728,000 years of men); (e), loc. ind. on account of, for the sake of, for (with gen. or ifc., e.g. *mama kṛite* or *mat-kṛite*, on my account, for me), Yājñ. i, 216; MBh.; R. &c.; (*ena*), instr. ind. id., MBh.; R. i, 76, 6 & vi, 85, 10. — **कपाता**, mfn. deceiving, beguiling. — **करा**, m., N. of Śiva, Gal. — **कarta**, mfn. one who has performed what was to be done, one who has done or discharged his duty, Prab. — **कर्मान**, n. an act that has been accomplished, Subh.; (*kṛitā-kṛ*), mfn. one who has done his work or duty, ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Ragh. ix, 3; clever, able, L. — **काल्पा**, mfn. one who knows the customary rites, R. ii, 1, 16; *-laru*, m., N. of a work. — **कामा**, m(f)ān. one whose desire is attained, satisfied, R. — **कैरि**, mfn. doing again what has been done already, Pat.; doing any work, MBh. i, 5551 (= xii, 5307). — **कृत्या**, n. an attained object, Śak.; (mfn.) one who has obtained his object, Yājñ. ii, 189; R.; Kathās.; one who has no need of another person's aid (instr.), MBh. xiii, 3862; *-tea*, n. the state of having obtained one's

object, Kathās. — **kāla**, m. appointed time, Yājñ. ii, 184; (mfn.) 'fixed or settled as to time', sent, deposited &c. for a certain time, Nār.; one who has accomplished a certain time, who has waited a certain time, MBh. ii, 1875. — **kūrcaka**, mfn. tied up as a small bundle or brush. — **kṛitya**, n. what has been done and what is to be done, Up.; (mfn.) one who has done his duty or accomplished a business, R.; one who has attained any object or purpose, contented, satisfied with (loc., R. vii, 59, 3), AitUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; -**dā**, f. the full discharge of any duty or realisation of any object, accomplishment, success, Mn.; MBh.; KapS. &c.; -**bhāva**, m. id., Naish. vi, 106. — **koṭi**, m., N. of a Kāśyapa, L.; of Upavarsha, L. — **kopa**, mfn. one who shows anger, angry, indignant. — **kaṇṭuka**, mfn. one who engages in sport, playful. — **kraya**, m. one who makes a purchase, a purchaser. — **kriya**, mfn. one who has accomplished any act, W.; one who has fulfilled his duty, W.; one who has performed a religious ceremony, Mn. v, 99; ix, 102. — **krudha**, mfn. one who shows anger, angry, resentful. — **kṣaṇa**, mfn. one who waits for the right moment, one who waits impatiently for a person or thing (loc., or acc. with *prati*, or inf., or in comp.; e.g. *kṛita-kṣaṇāṇaṁ te gamanāṁ prati*, I am waiting impatiently for thy going, R. ii, 29, 15; *te bhūmim gantum kṛita-kṣaṇāḥ*, they are waiting for the time to proceed to the earth, MBh. i, 2505); having leisure, Car. viii, 3; ready at hand, not tarrying or lingering, Car. iii, 8; liable to (in comp.), Comm. on ChUp.; (as), m., N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 122. — **ghāta-yatna**, mfn. one who makes efforts to slay, trying to kill. — **ghna**, mfn. 'destroying past services or benefits, unkindful of (services) rendered, ungrateful, Mn.; R. &c.; BrahmapP. (sixteen kinds of ungrateful men are enumerated); defeating or rendering vain all previous measures, W.; -**tā**, f. ingratitude, Pañcat.; Sāh.; -**tva**, n. id., MārKp.; *kṛitaghni-kṛiti*, f. representing as ungrateful, Naish. vi, 85. — **clhna**, mfn. marked, MBh. iii, 280, 35. — **cūda**, m. a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed, Mn. v, 58 & 67. — **cetas**, m., N. of a Brāhman, MBh. iii, 985. — **cchanda**, *ānśi*, n. p., N. of a class of metres. — **chidra**, mfn. having a hole, BhP. iii, 11, 9; (*ā*), f. the plant *Luffa acutangula*, L. — **janman**, mfn. born, produced, generated. — **jña**, mfn. knowing what is right, correct in conduct, MBh. xii, 104, 6; acknowledging past services or benefits, mindful of former aid or favours, grateful, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; (as), m. a dog, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; -**tā**, f. gratitude, R.; Pañcat.; -**tva**, n. id.; -**śila**, m., N. of a Prākṛit poet. — **m-jaya**, m., 'conquering the Kṛita age', N. of the seventeenth Vyāsa, VāyupP.; of a prince, BhP. ix, 12, 12. — **tanu-trāṇa**, mfn. covered with armour, mailed. — **tīrtha**, mfn. one who has visited holy places, who frequents them, W.; an adviser, one fertile in expedients, W.; 'furnished with a passage', rendered accessible or easy, Kir. ii, 3. — **trāṇa**, f. the tree *Ficus heterophylla*, L. — **tva**, n. the state of being effected, KātyŚr.; Jaim. iii, 4, 40. — **tvara**, mfn. making haste, hurrying, Ratnāv. — **dāra**, mfn. married, Mn.; MBh.; R.; (cf. *dāra-kriyā*). — **dāsa**, m. one who offers himself as a servant for a certain time. — **deśa**, mfn. one whose place is fixed, Jaim. — **dyuti**, f., N. of the wife of king Citra-ketu, BhP. vi, 14, 30. — **dvishṭa** (*kṛitā*), mfn. one who has shown anger (at the doings of another person), AV. vii, 113, 1. — **dhanavan**, v.l. for *-varman*, q.v. — **dharma**, m. 'one who performs his duty', N. of a man, VP. — **dharman**, m. id., ib. — **dhī**, mfn. of formed mind, prudent, considerate, Mudr.; learned, educated, Sāh.; determined, resolved on (inf.), Mudr.; Bh. xi, 6, 39. — **dhvaṇsa**, mfn. defeated, overpowered, W.; injured, destroyed, W.; (= *ghna*) destroying past transactions, W. — **dhvaj** (*kṛitā*), mfn. furnished with banners, RV. vii, 83, 2. — **dhvaja**, m., N. of a prince (son of Dharmadhvaja), BhP. ix, 13, 19 & 20. — **dhvasta**, mfn. lost after being once possessed or acquired, W. — **nakha**, mfn. one who has cleaned his nails, Kauś. 54. — **nandana**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **nāma**, mfn. named, Hariv. 3436. — **nāśaka**, mfn. (= *ghna*) ungrateful, Hit. — **nāśana**, mfn. id. — **nitya-kriya**, mfn. one who has duly performed his daily religious observances. — **nirpejana**, mfn. one who has performed penance or made expiation, Mn. xi, 190. — **niscaya**, mfn. determined or resolved

on (dat., loc., inf. or in comp.), R. iii, 50, 16; Bhag. ii, 37 &c.; resolute (as speech), Kād.; one who has ascertained anything, sure, certain. — **niscayin**, mfn. one who has formed a resolution, determined, resolved, Pañcat. — **papa**, mfn. one who has laid a wager (with loc. of the stake), MBh. i, 1203 & 1206. — **parva**, n. (= *-yuga*) the golden age of the world, ShāḍBr. — **paścātāpa**, mfn. one who has performed penance, showing regret or penitence. — **puṣka**, mfn. 'one who has fixed the feathers of his arrows', skilled in archery, L. — **puṣya**, mfn. one who has accomplished meritorious acts in a former life, happy, R.; MārKp. — **pūṣva**, mfn. done formerly, Daś.; -*nāśana*, n. the forgetting of past services, ingratitude, Hit. — **pūṣvin**, mfn. one by whom anything (acc.) was formerly done, Kāś. on Pāp. v, 2, 87 & ii, 3, 65. — **paṇṇa**, mfn. one who does a manly act, behaving gallantly. — **prajña**, mfn. wise, prudent, MBh. v, 1246; Kathās. — **prapāma**, mfn. making obeisance, saluting. — **pratikṛita**, n. assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance, MBh. iv, 351; Ragh. xii, 94; retaliation for an assault, R. vi, 91, 10. — **pratiṣṭha**, mfn. one who fulfils a promise or agreement. — **prayatna**, mfn. one who makes effort, active, persevering, Pañcat. (= Hit.). — **prajojana**, mfn. one who has attained his object, Kathās. xiii, 158. — **praharaṇa**, mfn. one who has practised the use of weapons, MBh. v, 5733. — **priya**, mfn. one who has been favoured or pleased, MBh. iii, 166, 14. — **phala**, mfn. 'fruitful', successful, W.; (*ā*), f., N. of a plant (= *kola-simbā*), L.; (*am*), n. consequence of an act, result, W.; N. of a poisonous substance, L. — **bandhu**, m., N. of a prince, MBh. i, 231. — **bāhu**, mfn. laying hands upon, grasping, touching, W. — **buddhi**, mfn. of formed mind, learned, wise, VarBṛS.; KapS. v, 50; (*a-k*) Bhag. xviii, 16; one who has made a resolution, resolved (with dat. [Vikr.] or inf. [Hariv.]), Mn. i, 97 (cf. MBh. v, 110) & vii, 30; Yājñ. i, 354; MBh. &c.; informed of one's duty, one who knows how religious rites ought to be conducted, W. — **brahman** (*kṛitā*), mfn. one who has performed his devotions, RV. ii, 25, 1; (a deity) towards whom devotion is performed, RV. vi, 20, 3; (a sacrifice) in which prayers are duly offered, RV. vii, 70, 6. — **bhaga**, m., N. of a man (pl. his family), Śaṁskāṛak. — **bhaya**, mfn. alarmed, apprehensive. — **bhāva**, mfn. one whose mind is directed towards anything (loc.), R. vi, 70, 12. — **bhūta-maitra**, mfn. friendly to all. — **bhūmi**, f. a place ready made, Āp. — **bhojana**, mfn. one who has dined or made a meal. — **maṅgala**, mfn. blessed, consecrated, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 12; Suśr.; Kathās.; MārKp. — **mati**, mfn. one who has taken a resolution, who has resolved upon anything, MBh. xiii, 2211. — **manoratha**, mfn. one whose wishes are fulfilled, R. v, 50, 1. — **mandāra**, m., N. of a man, Rājāt. v, 35. — **manyu**, mfn. indignant. — **mārga**, mfn. having a road or path made. — **māla**, m. the spotted antelope, Suśr.; the tree *Cassia fistula*, Suśr.; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, BhP. v, 19, 18; x, 79, 16. — **māla**, m. the spotted antelope, Gal.; the tree *Cassia fistula*, L. — **mukha**, mfn. skilled, clever, L. — **mūlya**, mfn. of a fixed price, Yājñ. ii, 63. — **maitra**, mfn. one who performs friendly acts, friendly. — **ya-jus** (*kṛitā*), mfn. one who has uttered the sacrificial formulas, TS. i, 5, 2, 4. — **yajña**, m., N. of a son of Cyavana and father of Upari-cara, Hariv. 1803; VP. — **yaśas**, m., N. of a descendant of Angiras (author of RV. ix, 108, 10 & 11), RAnukr. — **yuga**, n. the first of the four ages of the world, golden age, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; Śūryas. (see *kṛita* above); *kṛitayugāya*, Nom. A. °yate, to resemble the golden age, Prātarp. — **yūsha**, m. the juice of pulses prepared with salt and fat, L. — **yogya**, mfn. joining in combat. — **ratha**, m., N. of a grandson of Maru, BhP. ix, 13, 16. — **rava**, mfn. making a cry, sounding, singing. — **ruc**, mfn. splendid, brilliant. — **ruṣa**, mfn. angry, displeased. — **lakṣaṇa**, mfn. marked, stamped, branded, Gobh.; MBh.; (*a-k*) Lāty.; noted for good qualities, excellent, amiable; stigmatized, Mn. ix, 239; caused by (in comp.), R. vi, 95, 19; relating to (in comp.), MBh. xiii, 16, 23; Hariv. 5031; (as), m., N. of a man, Hariv. 1940. — **lavana**, n. factitious salt, Vishn. — **vat**, mfn. perf. p. P. °kṛi, one who has done or made anything; one who holds the stake at a game (?), Nir. v, 22; (*ti*), f., N. of a river, VP. — **varman**, m., N. of several princes, especially of a son of Hridika and of a son of Kanaka or Dhanaka,

MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of the father of the thirteenth Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L. — **vasati**, mfn. one who has taken up his abode, dwelling, Megh.; Pañcat.; Śānti. — **vāpa**, m. a penitent who has shaven his head and chin, Mn. xi, 108. — **vāpana**, m. id., Mn. xi, 78. — **vikāra**, mfn. any one or anything that has undergone change, altered, changed. — **vikrama**, mfn. displaying valour, making vigorous efforts. — **vikriya**, mfn. = *-vikāra*. — **vidya**, mfn. one who has acquired knowledge, well informed, learned, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a man, Śaṅkar. — **vivāha**, mfn. one who has contracted marriage, married. — **vismaya**, mfn. astonished; astonishing. — **virya** (*kṛitā*), mfn. one who is strong or powerful, AV. xvii, 1, 27; (as), m., N. of a prince (son of Kanaka or Dhanaka and father of Arjuna; cf. *kārtavīrya*), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; of a medical teacher, Suśr. — **vṛiddhi**, mfn. (a word) whose (first syllable) has been vṛiddhi. — **vega**, m., N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 320. — **vetana**, mfn. one who receives wages (as a hired servant or labourer), Yājñ. ii, 164. — **vedin**, mfn. (= *-jñā*) one who acknowledges past benefits or services, grateful, Mudr.; Lalit.; observant of propriety, W. — **vedhaka**, m. a sort of Ghoshā with white flowers, L. — **vedhana**, m. id., Suśr.; (*ā*), f. = *-chidra*, L. — **vepathu**, mfn. trembling. — **vesha**, mfn. one who has assumed clothing, attired, decorated, Git. xi, 1; (as), m., N. of a man, 'see *kārtavēsha*'. — **vyadhana**, mfn. skilled in piercing, AV. v, 14, 9. — **vyalika**, mfn. annoyed, vexed. — **vṛata**, m., N. of a pupil of Loma-harshaṇa. — **śakti**, mfn. one who puts forth his strength or displays courage. — **śarman**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **śastra-niṣṭhama**, mfn. exercised in arms, MBh. i, 5443. — **śilpa**, mfn. one who has learned his art or is skilled in his own trade, Yājñ. ii, 184. — **śobha**, mfn. splendid, brilliant, beautiful, W.; dexterous, W. — **śauca**, mfn. one who has performed purification, purified, free from bodily impurities, Mn.; MBh.; R.; (as or am), m. or n., N. of a locality, MatsyaP. — **śrama**, mfn. one who has made great exertions, painstaking, laborious (with loc. or ifc.), MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m., N. of a Muni, MBh. ii, 109. — **śrāma**, for *-śrama*, R. i, 21, 6. — **samsarga**, mfn. brought into contact, united. — **samskāra**, mfn. one who has performed all the purificatory rites, initiated, Mn. ix, 326; Ragh. x, 79; prepared, adorned. — **samkalpa**, mfn. one who has formed a resolution. — **samketa**, mfn. one who has made an agreement or appointment. — **samjña**, mfn. one to whom a sign has been given, Rājāt. iv, 221; (pl.) having agreed upon special signs, Mn. vii, 190; initiated (into a plan), MBh. xiv, 588 (*a-k*, neg.). — **samāha**, mfn. cased in armour. — **samnidhāna**, mfn. = *-samsarga*. — **sapatnikā**, f. a woman whose husband has taken another wife, superseded wife, L. — **samputa**, mfn. = *-tāñjālī-puṭa*, VarP. — **sambandha**, mfn. connected, allied. — **sa-vya**, mfn. one who has the sacred thread over the left shoulder, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **sāpatnikā**, *°tnī*, *°tnikā*, f. = *-sapatnikā*, L. — **stoma**, m., N. of certain Stomas. — **sthala**, f., N. of an Aparas, TS. iv; MaitrS. ii, 8, 10; (*°ir*) VP. — **sthiti**, mfn. one who has taken up an abode. — **sneha**, mfn. one who shows affection, affectionate. — **smara**, m., N. of a mountain, VP.; -*carita*, n., N. of a work. — **svara**, mfn. having the original accent, Lāty. — **svasty-ayana**, mfn. blessed or commended to the protection of gods previous to any journey or undertaking, MBh.; R.; BhP. — **svēccāhāra**, mfn. one who feeds or eats at pleasure. — **hasta**, mfn. one who has exercised his hands, dexterous, skilled (especially in archery), Hariv.; -*tā*, f. dexterity, MBh. iv, 1976; -*va*, ind. in a clever way, MBh. iv, 1843. **Kṛitākṛita**, mfn. done and not done, done in part but not completed, MBh. xii, 6542 (= 9946); prepared and not prepared, manufactured and not manufactured, MBh. xiii, 2794; Yājñ. i, 286; optional, ĀśvŚr.; ĀśvGr.; indifferent, MBh. xiii, 7612; (*dm*, *ē*), n. sg. & du. what has been done and what has not been done, AV. xix, 9, 2; ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2, 27; KāthUp. ii, 14; -*prasaṅgin*, mfn. in Gr. = *nilya*. **Kṛitākṛityasama**, *āś*, m. pl. 'indifferent as to what has been done and what ought to be done', N. of a sect. **Kṛitāgama**, mfn. one who has made progress, advanced. **Kṛitāgas**, mfn. one who has committed an offence, criminal, sinful, AV. xii, 5, 60 & 65; MBh.; Amar.; (*a-k*, neg.) R. i, 7, 13. **Kṛitā-**

gas-ka, mfn. id., Bhp. x, 88, 29. **Kṛitāgni**, m., N. of a son of Kanaka or Dhanaka, Hariv. 1850; Bhp. ix, 23, 22. **Kṛitāgni-kārya**, m. a Brahman who has offered the usual fire-oblation. **Kṛitāhka**, mfn. marked, branded, Mbh. viii, 281; R. ii, 15, 37; numbered, W. **Kṛitāñjali**, mfn. one who joins the hollowed palms in reverence or to solicit a favour (holding the hollowed palms together as if to receive alms or an offering), standing in a reverent or respectful posture, Mn.; MBh.; R.; (as), m. a shrub used in medicine and in magical potions, L.; -*puṣa*, mf(ā)n. joining the palms of the hands for obeisance or for holding offerings of water &c., R. i, 39, 9. **Kṛitātithya**, mf(ā)n. one who has practised hospitality, one who has received hospitality, regaled, R. iii, 7, 1; Daś. **Kṛitātman**, mfn. one whose spirit is disciplined, MuṇḍUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c. **Kṛitādāra**, mf(ā)n. one to whom regard or attention has been paid, Kathās. **Kṛitānati**, mfn. one who bends in reverence, bowing, paying homage or respect; one to whom homage is paid, Rājat. v, 215. **Kṛitānana**, mfn. possessing a great experience, Gal. **Kṛitānukara**, mfn. imitating what has been done by another, following another's example, not independent, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **Kṛitānukūlya**, mfn. compliant, kind, favouring. **Kṛitānukṛita-kārin**, mfn. doing anything before and after, R. vi, 91, 28. **Kṛitānuyyādhā**, mfn. mixed, combined, W. **Kṛitānusāra**, m. established practice, custom. **Kṛitānta**, mfn. causing an end, bringing to an end, leading to a decisive termination, Bhp. ix, 6, 13; whose end is action, W.; (as), m. 'the inevitable result of actions done in a past existence,' destiny, fate, R.; Pañcat.; Megh.; Vet.; death personified, N. of Yama (god of death), MārKp.; Hit.; a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, Bhag. xviii, 13; a conclusion, MBh. xii, 218, 27; (in Gr.) a fixed form or name (?), Pat. Intro. (on Vārt. 1) & on Pān. i, 1, 1, Vārt. 4; a sinful or inauspicious action, L.; 'closing the week,' Saturday, L.; (ā), f. a kind of medicinal drug or perfume (= *reṇukā*), L.; -*kāḍśura*, m., N. of an Asura, GaṇP.; -*janaka*, 'father of Yama,' N. of the sun, L.; -*śantṛāsa*, m., N. of a Rākshasa, Kathās. lxxvi, 137. **Kṛitāntara**, mfn. one who has prepared a passage to any object (gen.), Kād. **Kṛitāntāna**, n. prepared or cooked food, ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Mn.; Suśr.; digested food, excrement; (mfn.) eating, W. **Kṛitāpakāra**, mfn. injured, wronged, discomfited, overpowered; doing wrong, offending. **Kṛitāpakṛita**, mfn. done for and against, done well and done wrong, gaṇa *śāka-pārthivādi*. **Kṛitāpadāna**, mfn. one who has completed a great or noble work. **Kṛitāparādha**, mfn. one who has committed an offence against (gen.), guilty, culpable, Vikr.; Mālav. **Kṛitābhaya**, mfn. saved from danger or fear, W. **Kṛitābharaṇa**, mfn. adorned. **Kṛitābhisheka**, mfn. one who has performed a religious ablution, R. i, 44, 30; consecrated, inaugurated; (as), m. a prince who has been inaugurated; (ā), f. the consecrated wife of a prince, Gal. **Kṛitābhisaraṇa-vesha**, mfn. attired in the dress of a maiden who goes to meet her lover, Vikr. **Kṛitābhyāsa**, mfn. trained, exercised, practised. **Kṛitāya**, m. the die called Kṛita, Comm. on ChUp. (in the text *kṛitāya* is dat. of 'ta). **Kṛitāyāsa**, mfn. labouring, suffering. **Kṛitāzgha**, mfn. received or welcomed by the Argha offering, PārGr.; (as), m., N. of the nineteenth Arhat of the past Utsarpiṇi, L. (v. l. *kṛitārtha*). **Kṛitārta-nāda**, mfn. one who makes cries of pain. **Kṛitārtha**, mf(ā)n. one who has attained an end or object or has accomplished a purpose or desire, successful, satisfied, contented, MuṇḍUp.; ŚvetUp.; MBh. &c.; clever, Comm. on L.; (as), m., v. l. for *kṛitārgha*, q. v.; -*tā*, f. accomplishment of an object, success, Ragh. viii, 3; Gīt. v, 19; Kathās.; -*tva*, n. id., Sāh.; *kṛitārthi-akṛi*, to render successful, content, satisfy, Kathās. lxxiv, 125; *ṛthi-karāna*, mfn. rendering successful, Kathās.; *ṛthi-kṛita*, mfn. rendered successful, Dhūrtas.; Amar.; *ṛthi-ābhū*, to become successful, be contented, Mālatīm.; *ṛthi-ābhūta*, mfn. become successful. **Kṛitārthanāya**, mfn. to be rendered successful, Naish. ix, 51. **Kṛitārthaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to render successful, content, satisfy, Mālatīm.; Kād.; Śīs.; Naish.; Viddh. **Kṛitālakā**, m., N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Comm. on L. **Kṛitālaya**, mfn. one who has taken up his abode in any place (loc. or in comp., e. g. *svarga-k*), an inhabitant of heaven, or R.

&c.; (as), m. a dog, L. **Kṛitāloka**, mfn. supplied with light, lighted, W. **Kṛitāvadhāna**, mfn. one who takes care, careful, cautious, attentive. **Kṛitāvadhī**, mfn. having a fixed limit, fixed, appointed, agreed upon; bounded, limited. **Kṛitāvamarsha**, mfn. one who has effaced from recollection; intolerant. **Kṛitāvāyaka**, mfn. one who has done all that is necessary. **Kṛitāvāsakthika**, mfn. seated on the hams with the knees tied together or the hips and knees surrounded by a cloth, KātyŚr. **Kṛitāvastha**, mfn. settled, received (as a guest), Ap.; Mn. viii, 60. **Kṛitāvāsa**, m. a lodging, W.; (mfn.) lodging. **Kṛitāsa**, mfn. one who forms hopes, hoping for anything ['despairing,' Comm.], MBh. iii, 31, 37. **Kṛitāsāsa**, mfn. one who forms hopes or expectations, hoping, Kād. **Kṛitāsana**, mfn. one who makes a meal, feeding upon. **Kṛitāsana-parigraha**, mfn. one who has taken a seat. **Kṛitāskandana**, nfn. one who has made an attack, assailing, attacking; effacing from recollection (?), W. **Kṛitāstra**, mfn. one who has exercised himself in throwing arrows or other weapons, skilled in archery, MBh.; R.; armed; (as), m., N. of a warrior, MBh. ii, 127; -*tā*, f. consummate skill or proficiency in the use of arms, MBh. i, 5156. **Kṛitāspada**, mfn. one who takes up station or residence or abode; supporting, resting on; governed, ruled. **Kṛitāhaka**, mfn. (fr. *ahan*), one who has performed the daily ceremonies or devotions. **Kṛitāhāra**, *raka*, mfn. one who has eaten food or made a meal. **Kṛitāhavya**, mfn. summoned, called, challenged. **Kṛitārsha**, mfn. envious, jealous. **Kṛitomkāra**, mfn. (cf. Pān. vi, 1, 95) one who has pronounced the holy syllable *om*, Vet. v, 1. **Kṛitoccala**, ind. raised on high (?), cf. gaṇa *sva-ādi* and Pān. v, 4, 57. **Kṛitotsāha**, mfn. one who has made effort, striving. **Kṛitōdaka**, mfn. one who has performed his ablutions, MBh. iii, 8141; one who has offered a libation of water to the dead, MBh.; R. **Kṛitōdvāha**, mfn. performing penance by standing with uplifted arms, W.; married, MBh.; R.; Kathās. **Kṛitōmāda**, mfn. one who feigns to be insane, Kathās. xviii, 250. **Kṛitōpakāra**, mf(ā)n. assisted, befriended, Kum. iii, 73; one who has rendered a service, giving aid, friendly. **Kṛitōpacāra**, mfn. served, waited upon. **Kṛitōpanayana**, m. one who has been invested with the sacrificial cord, Mn. ii, 108 & 173. **Kṛitōpabhogā**, mfn. used, enjoyed. **Kṛitājas**, m., N. of a son of Kanaka or Dhanaka, Hariv. 1850; Bhp. ix, 23, 22. **Kṛitaka**, mfn. artificial, factitious, done artificially, made, prepared, not produced spontaneously, Nir.; MBh. &c.; not natural, adopted (as a son), MBh. xiii, 2630; Megh.; assumed, simulated, false, MBh.; Pañcat.; Ragh. xviii, 51 &c.; (am or a- in comp.), ind. in a simulated manner, Śis. ix, 83; Kathās.; (as), m., N. of a son of Vasu-deva, Bhp. ix, 24, 47; of a son of Cyavana, VP.; (am), n. a kind of salt (= *viḍ-lavaṇa*), L.; sulphate of copper, L. **Kṛitaya**, Nom. P. *yati* (aor. *akṛitāt* or *a-cak*° Vop.), to take the die called Kṛita, Pān. iii, 1, 21. **Kṛitāna**, **kṛitārtha**, &c. See *kṛit*. **Kṛitāvin**, mfn. skilled, Divyāv. 1. **Kṛiti**, *is*, f. the act of doing, making, performing, manufacturing, composing, ŚBr. x; ChUp.; Pañcat.; Kās. &c.; action, activity, MBh. iii, 12480; Bhāṣhāp.; Tarkas.; creation, work, Vop.; literary work, Mālav.; Ragh.; Pān. vi, 2, 151; Kās.; a house of relics, Divyāv.; 'magic,' see *-kara*; a witch (cf. *kṛitā*), Devīm.; a kind of Anuṣṭubh metre (consisting of two Pādas of twelve syllables each and a third Pāda of eight syllables), RPrāt.; another metre (a stanza of four lines with twenty syllables in each), RPrāt.; (hence) the number twenty, VarBr.; a collective N. of the metres *kṛiti*, *prak*°, *āk*°, *vik*°, *saṃk*°, *abhi*°, and *utkṛiti*; a square number, VarBr.; (in ḍram.) confirmation of any obtainment, Sāh.; Daśar.; Prātapar.; N. of the wife of Samhrāda and mother of Pañca-jana, Bhp. vi, 18, 13; (is), m., N. of several persons, MBh. ii, 320 & 1882; Hariv.; Bhp.; MārKp.; of a pupil of Hiranya-nābha, Vāyup. -*kara*, m. 'practising magic or enchantment,' N. of Rāvaṇa, L.; (cf. *kṛitā-rāvaṇa*). -*mat*, m., N. of a prince (son of Yavi-nara), Bhp. ix, 21, 27. -*ratha*, m., N. of a prince, VP. -*rāta*, m., N. of a prince, R.; VP.; Bhp. -*ro-man*, m., N. of a son of Kṛiti-rāta, R. i, 73, 10 & 11. -*sādhyā-tva*, n. the state of being accomplished by exertion. **Kṛitin**, mfn. one who acts, active, MBh. xii,

8682; xiii, 305; expert, clever, skilful, knowing, leamed (with loc. or ifc.), MBh.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; good, virtuous, L.; pure, pious, L.; obeying, doing what is enjoined, W.; one who has attained an object or accomplished a purpose, satisfied, Śak.; Ragh.; Vikr. &c.; (i), m., N. of a son of Cyavana and father of Upari-cara, Bhp. ix, 22, 5; N. of a son of Saṃnatimat, ib. 21, 28. **Kṛiti-tva**, n. the state of one who has attained any object, Kathās. **Kṛiti**, in comp. for *ti*. -*suta*, m. 'the son of Kṛiti (= Kṛiti)', N. of Ruci-parvan, MBh. vii, 1177. **Kṛite**, **kṛitena**, loc. instr. ind., see s. v. *kṛit*. **Kṛiteyu**, *us*, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva, VP. **Kṛiteyuka**, *as*, m. id., Bhp. ix, 20, 4. **Kṛitāu**, mfn. working well, able to work, skilful, clever, an artificer or mechanic, artist, RV.; (us), m., N. of a Rishi (author of RV. viii, 79), RAnukr. **Kṛitya**, mfn. 'to be done or performed,' (am), n. ind. anybody (gen.) is concerned about (instr.), Mṛicch.; practicable, feasible, W.; right, proper to be done, MBh.; R. &c.; one who may be seduced from allegiance or alliance, who may be bribed or hired (as an assassin), Rājat. v, 247; (in med.) to be treated or attended with (in comp.), Suśr.; (as), m. (scil. *pratyaya*) the class of affixes forming the fut. p. Pass. (as *lavaya*, *aniya*, *ya*, *elima*, &c.), Pān.; a kind of evil spirit (named either with or without the addition of *yaksha*, *mānusha*, *asura*, &c.), Buddh. (perhaps v. l. for *tyā* below); (ā), f. (Pān. iii, 3, 100) action, act, deed, performance, achievement, AV. v, 9, 8; Mn. xi, 125; MBh. xii, 3837; (with gen. *riyas*) ill usage or treatment, Mn. xi, 67; magic, enchantment, AV. &c.; (especially personified) a kind of female evil spirit or sorceress, RV. x, 85, 28 & 29; VS. &c.; a female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes, L.; N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 18; (am), n. what ought to be done, what is proper or fit, duty, office, Mn.; R. &c.; action, business, performance, service, Śak.; Sarvad. &c.; purpose, end, object, motive, cause, MBh. &c. -*kalpa-taru*, m., N. of a work on jurisprudence. -*kalpa-druma*, m. id. -*kalpa-latā*, f., N. of a work by Vācaspati-miśra. -*kau-mudī*, f., N. of a work. -*cintā*, f. thinking of any possibility, Nyāyam. -*cintāmaṇi*, m., N. of a work by Śiva-rāma. -*jñā*, mfn. one who knows what is to be done, learned. -*tattva*, n. 'the true nature of duty or obligation,' N. of a work. -*tama*, n. anything most proper or fit, MBh. -*tā*, f. seduction from allegiance or alliance, Suśr. -*prādipa*, m., -*mañjarī*, f., -*mahārpaṇa*, m., -*ratna*, n., -*ratnākara*, m., -*ratnāvalī*, f., -*rāja*, m., N. of works. -*vat*, mfn. having any business, engaged in any occupation, MBh. i, 5153 ff.; having any request, MBh. iii, 270, 6; wanting, longing for (instr.), R. vii, 92, 15; having the power to do something (loc.), R. iii, 75, 66. -*vartman*, n. the right way or manner in which any object is to be effected. -*vid*, mfn. knowing duty, Daś. -*vidhi*, m. the way to do anything, rule, precept. -*śeṣha*, mfn. one who has left some work to be done, who has not finished his task, Bhp. iii, 2, 14. -*sāra*, m. 'essence of what is to be done,' N. of a work. **Kṛityākṛitya**, n. what is to be done and what is not to be done, right and wrong, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Sāh. **Kṛityakā**, f. an enchantress, witch, woman who is the cause of injury or destruction, Nal. xii, 29. **Kṛityā**, f. of *kṛitya*, q. v. -*kṛit*, mfn. practising magic or sorcery, bewitching, AV. -*dūṣhaṇa*, mf(ā)n. counteracting magic, destroying its effect, AV. -*dūṣhi*, mfn. id., AV. ii, 4, 6. -*rāvaṇa*, m., N. of a work, Sāh. -*rūpa* (*tyā*), mfn. looking like a phantom, ŚBr. iv. **Kṛityāstra**, n., N. of a Mantra, Tantr. **Kṛitrima**, mf(ā)n. made artificially, factitious, artificial, not naturally or spontaneously produced, RV.; AV. &c.; falsified, Yājñ. ii, 247; Kathās.; not natural, adopted (as a son), Mn.; Yājñ. ii, 131; MBh.; Kathās.; assumed, simulated; not necessarily connected with the nature of anything, adventitious, Pañcat.; (as), m. incense, olibanum, L.; an adopted son, L.; (am), n. a kind of salt (the common Bit Noben, or Bit Lavan [*viḍ-lavaṇa*], obtained by cooking), L.; a kind of perfume (= *javādā*), L.; sulphate of copper (used as a collyrium), L.; (ā), f. a channel, Gal. -*tā*, f. shrewdness, cunningness, Mcar. -*tva*, n. the being made, factitiousness. -*dhūpa*, m. incense, olibanum, L. -*dhūpaka*, m. compound perfume (containing ten or eighteen ingredients). -*putra*, m. an adopted son, W. -*pu-*

traka, m. a doll, Kum. i, 29; (*ikā*), f. id., Kathās. xxiv, 29. — **bhūmi**, f. an artificial floor, W. — **mītra**, n. an acquired friend (on whom benefits have been conferred or from whom they have been received), Yājñ. Sch. — **ratna**, n. 'false jewel,' glass, Npr. — **vana**, n. a plantation, park. — **śatru**, m. an acquired enemy, W. **Ḳṛitrīmārti**, m. id., Comm. on Yājñ. **Ḳṛitrīmārti**, mfn. feigning to be low-spirited, Daś. **Ḳṛitrīmōḍāsina**, m. an acquired neutral, Comm. on Yājñ.

Ḳṛitrīmaśa, as, m. olibanum, Gal. **Ḳṛitvan**, mfn(=varī) n. causing, effecting (ifc.), Lāṭy.; active, busy, RV. viii, 24, 25; ix, 65, 23; x, 144, 3; (*īṣ*), Ved. f. pl. (= *kṛityās*) the magic powers, AV. iv, 18, 1.

Ḳṛitvārī, f. of *Ḳṛitvan*, q. v. **Ḳṛitvas**, ind. at the end of a numeral or numeral adjective, = fold, times (e. g. *daśa-kṛitvas*, ten times; *bahu-kṛ*, many times; *pañca-kṛ*, fivefold, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 64). In the Veda *Ḳṛitvas* is used as a separate word (e. g. *bhūri-kṛ*, many times, RV. iii, 18, 4; *pañca-kṛ*, TS. vi), but according to Pāṇ. v, 4, 17 & 20 (Vop. vii, 70) it is only an affix, and it is so used in classical Sanskrit; it was originally an acc. pl. fr. *Ḳṛitu*, formed by the affix *tu* fr. $\sqrt{1}$. *kṛi*; (cf. also *kṛi* in *sakṛi*).

Ḳṛitvā, ind. p. having done, see s. v. $\sqrt{1}$. *kṛi*.

Ḳṛitvāya, 1. **Ḳṛitvā**, ind. p. See ib. 2. **Ḳṛitvā**, f. N. of a daughter of Śuka (wife of Anuha [Nipa] and mother of Brahma-datta), Hariv. 981 & 1242; BhP. ix, 21, 25.

Ḳṛitvya, mfn. one who is able to perform anything, strong, efficacious, RV.; having accomplished many deeds, exerting one's power, RV.

Ḳṛiyamāṇa, mfn. (pr. Pass. p.) being done &c.

कृ 2. *kṛi*, cl. 3. P. p. *cakrāt* (Pot. 2. sg. *ca-kṛiyās*; aor. 1. sg. *akārsham* [AV. vii, 7, 1] or *akārisham* [RV. iv, 39, 6]), to make mention of, praise, speak highly of (gen.), RV.; AV.: Intens. (1. sg. *cakrarmi*, 1. pl. *cakṛāma*, 3. pl. *cakṛan*; Impv. 2. sg. *cakṛitā* & *cakṛidhi*; aor. 3. sg. *ā. cākṛiṣhe*, id., RV.; AV.; (cf. *kārū*, *kīrī*, *kīrtī*).

कृ 3. *kṛi*, to injure, &c. See $\sqrt{2}$. *kṛi*.

Ḳṛita, mfn. injured, killed, L.; (cf. 2. *kṛiṇa*.) 2. **Ḳṛiti**, is, f. hurt, hurting, injuring, L.; (*śi*), m. or f. a kind of weapon, sort of knife or dagger, RV. i, 168, 3.

कृक *kṛika*, as, m. the throat, larynx, L. (cf. *kṛikāṭa*); the navel, Comm. on Up. i, 6. — **dāśā**, m. or f. a kind of evil spirit ['one who hurts or injures,' Say.], RV. i, 29, 7.

कृकण *kṛikaṇa*, as, m. a kind of partridge (commonly Kaṛ, *Perdix sylvatica*, cf. *kṛikara* & *krakara*), L.; a worm, L.; = *āya-sihāna*, *gaṇa śundikādi*; N. of a man, VP.; of a locality, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 145.

Ḳṛikaṇīya, mfn. coming from *Ḳṛikaṇa*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 145.

Ḳṛikaṇeya, us, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva, MBh. i, 3700; Hariv.

कृकण्डक *kṛikaṇḍhaka*, as, m., N. of a venomous animal, Car. vi, 23.

कृकदाशू *kṛika-dāśū*. See *kṛika*.

कृकर *kṛikara*, as, m. a kind of partridge (= *kṛikaṇa*, q. v.), SāmavBr.; R. iv, 50, 2; a kind of pepper (Piper Chaba), L.; the fragrant oleander tree (?), L.; one of the five vital airs (that which assists in digestion), Vedāntas.; N. of Śiva, L.; (*ā*), f. long pepper, L.

Ḳṛikala, as, m. (= *ḱara*) a kind of partridge, R. vii, 53, 19; one of the five vital airs; (*ā*), f. (= *kṛikarā*) long pepper, L.

कृकलास *kṛikalāśa*, as, m. a lizard, chameleon, MaitrS.; VS.; ŚBr. &c. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP. — **tva**, n. the state of a chameleon, MBh. xiii, 332. — **dīpikā**, f., N. of a mystical work.

Ḳṛikalāsaka, as, m. = *ḱlāsa*, MBh. xiii, 736; Suśr.

कृकवाकु *kṛikavāku*, us, m. a cock, VS.; AV.; MaitrS. &c.; a peacock, R. ii, 28, 10; a lizard, chameleon (= *kṛikalāśa*), L.; (*us*), f. a hen, Pāṇ.

iv, 1, 66, Vārtt. — **dhvaja**, m. 'having a cock in his banner,' N. of Kārttikeya, L.

कृकषा *kṛikashā*, f. a kind of bird (= *kaṇ-kaṇa-hārikā*), PārGf. i, 19.

कृकाट *kṛikāṭa*, am, n. the joint of the neck, AV. ix, 7, 1; (*ī*), f. id., VarBṛS. li, 9.

Ḳṛikātaka, am, n. the neck, L.; a part of a column, R.; VarBṛS.; (*ikā*), f. the joint of the neck, Suśr.

कृकालिका *kṛikālikā*, f. a kind of bird, Pāṇ. cat.

कृकिन् *kṛikin*, i, m., N. of a mythical king, Buddh.

कृकुलास *kṛikulāsa*, v. l. for *kṛikalā*, L.

कृच्छ्र *kṛicchra*, mf(ā)n. (perhaps fr. $\sqrt{1}$. *kṛiṣ*, and connected with *kṛiṣṭa*), causing trouble or pain, painful, attended with pain or labour, MBh.; R.; Pāṇ. cat.; Suśr.; being in a difficult or painful situation, R. ii, 78, 14; bad, evil, wicked, W.; (*am*), ind. miserably, painfully, with difficulty, R. iv, 22, 7; (*as*, *am*), m. n. difficulty, trouble, labour, hardship, calamity, pain, danger (often ifc., e. g. *vana-vāsa-kṛ*, the difficulties of living in a forest; *mūtra-kṛ*, q. v.; *arthā-kṛicchreshu*, in difficulties, in a miserable situation, MBh. iii, 65; Nal. xv, 3; *prāṇa-kṛicchra*, danger of life, MBh. ii, 6; BhP.), RV. x, 52, 4; Nir.; AitBr. &c.; ischury (= *mūtra-kṛ*), L.; bodily mortification, austerity, penance, Gaut.; Mn. &c.; a particular kind of religious penance, Mn.; Yājñ.; (*as*), m., N. of Vishṇu, MBh. xii, 12864; (*ena* or *a-* in comp.), instr. ind. with difficulty, with great exertion, painfully, hardly, scarcely, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 33; R.; Suśr. &c. (*alpa-kṛicchrena*, 'easily,' SaddhP.); (*ār*), abl. ind. id., MBh.; R. &c.; (in comp. with a perf. Pass. p., Pāṇ. ii, 1, 39; vi, 3, 2.) — **karman**, n. a difficult act, difficulty, labour, Kathās. — **kāla**, m. a season of difficulty or of danger, MBh. i. — **ḱrit**, mfn. undergoing a penance, Yājñ. iii, 328.

— **gata**, mfn. undergoing trouble or misery, suffering pain, distressed, MBh.; R.; Bhartṛ.; undergoing a penance, MBh. — **tas**, ind. with difficulty, MBh. iii, 2036. — **tā**, f. painful or dangerous state (especially in disease), Suśr. — **dvādaśa-rātra**, m., N. of a penance lasting twelve days, Āp. — **patita**, mfn. fallen into distress, Kathās. — **prāṇa**, mfn. one whose life is in danger, hardly supporting life, MBh.; R.; BhP.; breathing with difficulty, W. — **bhāj**, mfn. encompassed with pain and distress, MBh. ii, 15, 2.

— **bhojin**, mfn. undergoing austerities, MBh. xii, 1247. — **mūtra-purisha-tva**, n. difficulty in evacuating the bladder and intestines, Suśr. — **rūpa**, mfn. in difficulties, MBh. iii, 34, 13. — **śas**, ind. with difficulty, scarcely, Kāth. xxv, 2. — **samvatsara**, m., N. of a penance lasting one year, Āp. — **sādhyā**, mfn. to be done with difficulty, Mcar.; curable with difficulty, Suśr. — **Ḳṛicchrātīkṛicchra**, m., N. of a penance (taking no sustenance but water for 3, 9, 12, or 21 days), Gaut. xxvi, 20; Yājñ. iii, 321; (*ak*), m. du. the ordinary and the extraordinary penance, Gaut. xix, 20; Mn. xi, 208. — **Ḳṛicchrān-mukta**, mfn. freed from trouble, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 39 & vi, 3, 2, Kāś. — **Ḳṛicchrāpta**, mfn. gained with difficulty. — **Ḳṛicchrāda**, m. = *kṛicchra-samvatsara*, Gaut. — **Ḳṛicchrārī**, m. 'enemy of pain,' removing ischury, N. of a plant (a species of Bilva), L. — **Ḳṛicchrārāda**, m. an inferior penance lasting only six days, Āp. — **Ḳṛicchrī** = $\sqrt{1}$. *bhū*, to become embarrassed, ChUp. v, 3, 7. — **Ḳṛicchre-śrit**, mfn. undergoing danger, RV. vi, 75, 9. — **Ḳṛicchrōmūla**, m. a disease of the eye-lids, SārṅS.

— **Ḳṛicchrāya**, Nom. *ā*. *yate* (gana *sukhādi*), to feel pain &c., ĀpŚr.; to have wicked designs, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 14, Kāś.; (Bhāṭṭ. xvii, 76.)

— **Ḳṛicchrin**, mfn. encompassed with difficulties, being in trouble, feeling pain, *gana sukhādi*; (*a-kṛ*), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 130.)

कृद *kṛid*, v. l. for 1. *kūd*, q. v.

कृणञ्ज *kṛiṇañja*, for *kuṇ*, q. v.

कृणु *kṛiṇu*, us, m. a painter, L.

कृणुष्वपानवती *kṛiṇushva-pāṇa-vatī*, yas, f. pl., N. of the verses RV. iv, 4, 1 ff., ĀpŚr.

Ḳṛiṇushva-pāṇīyā, as, f. pl. id., ib., Comm.

कृत् 2. *kṛit*, cl. 6. P. *kṛintāti*, ep. also *Ā*.

ite and cl. 1. P. *kartati* (perf. *cakarta*, 2nd

fut. *kartasyati* or *kartishyati*, 1st fut. *kartitā*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 57; Subj. *kṛintāti*; aor. *akartit*, Ved. 2. sg. *akṛitas*), to cut, cut in pieces, cut off, divide, tear asunder, destroy, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *kartayati*, id., Pāṇ. cat.; Desid. *cikartishati* or *cikṛitsati*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 57; [cf. *keipa*, *kāpas*; Lith. *kertu*, inf. *kirsti*, 'to cut'; Slav. *korjū*, 'to split'; Lat. *curtus*, *cultus*; Hib. *ceartaighim*, 'I prune, trim, cut'; *cuire*, 'a knife.']

Ḳṛitā, f. an abyss, RV. ii, 35, 5. 1. **Ḳṛitta**, mfn. cut, cut off, divided, MBh. &c. (*ā-kṛitta-nābhi*, 'one whose navel string is not cut,' ŚBr. xiv). — **ruhā**, f. the plant *Cocculus cordifolius*, L.

Ḳṛitti, is, f. skin, hide, RV. viii, 90, 6; VS.; AV.; a garment made of skin (fr. $\sqrt{3}$. *kṛit*?), Nir. v, 22; the hide or skin on which the religious student sits or sleeps, &c. (usually the skin of an antelope), W.; the birch tree, L.; the bark of the birch tree (used for writing upon, for making hooka pipes, &c.), W.; (= *kṛittikā*) one of the lunar mansions (the Pleiads), L.; a house, Naigh. iii, 4 (probably with reference to RV. viii, 90, 6; but cf. *kufi*); food, Nir. v, 22; game (*yāsa*), ib.; [cf. Hib. *carl*; Lat. *cortex*.] — **patṛi**, f. a species of Karañja, Gal.

— **ratha**, m., N. of a prince, R. i, 73, 8 & 9. — **vāsa**, m. = *vāsa*, in comp. *sāṣṭvara-līṅga*, n., N. of a Līṅga, SkandaP. — **vāsaṅ** (*kṛitti*-), m. 'covered with a skin,' N. of Rudra-Śiva, VS. iii, 61; MBh.; Kum.; Mālav.; (*ās*), f., N. of Durgā, Hariv. 3285. **Ḳṛitty-adhivāśā**, m. a skin used as a garment, TBr. iii, 9, 20, 1.

Ḳṛittikā, as, f. pl. (rarely sg., MBh. iii, 14464; BhP. vi, 14, 30), N. of a constellation (the Pleiads, originally the first, but in later times the third lunar mansion, having Agni as its regent; this constellation, containing six stars, is sometimes represented as a flame or as a kind of razor or knife; for their oldest names see TS. iv, 4, 5, 1; in mythol. the six *Ḳṛittikās* are nymphs who became the nurses of the god of war, Kārttikeya), AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; white spots, VarBṛS. lxx, 5, Sch.; a vehicle, cart, ŚBr. xiii, Sch. — **ḱṛi** (*kāṇ*), mfn. having white spots, ŚBr. xiii, 4, 2, 4; KātyŚr. — **piñjara**, mfn. red with white spots, Hcar. — **bhava**, m. 'being in the lunar mansion *Ḳṛittikā*,' N. of the moon, L. — **sambhava**, m. id., Gal. — **suta**, m. 'son of the *Ḳṛittikās*,' N. of Skanda or Kārttikeya (the nymphs called *Ḳṛittikās* being his foster-mothers), L.

Ḳṛintātra, am, n. a section, shred, chip, RV. x, 27, 23; AitBr.; (ifc. *ṛtā*, ŚBr. xii); (= *kṛitā*) an abyss (?), RV. x, 86, 20; ŚāṅkhBr.; a plough, Up. iii, 108.

Ḳṛintana, am, n. cutting, cutting off, dividing, BhP. iii, 30, 28 & vi, 2, 46; (cf. *tantu*, *śiraḱ*.)

Ḳṛintta-vicakṣhaṇā, f. (Impv. 2. pl. fr. $\sqrt{2}$. *kṛit*), gana *mayūra-vyānasakādi*.

Ḳṛinddhi-vicakṣhaṇā, f. (Impv. 2. sg.), ib.

कृत् 3. *kṛit*, cl. 7. P. *kṛiṇāti* (impf. 3. pl. *ākrintan*), to twist threads, spin, AV.; TS. ii; ŚBr. iii; MaitrS. = *TāṇḍyaBr.* (Nir. iii, 21); to wind (as a snake), AV. i, 27, 2 (pr. p. f. *kṛintatī*); to surround, encompass, attire, Dhātup. xxix, 10.

Ḳṛitād-vasu, mfn. distributing goods (?), RV. viii, 31, 9.

2. **Ḳṛitta**, mfn. surrounded, attired, L.

कृता *kṛitā*. See $\sqrt{2}$. *kṛit*.

कृतान *kṛitānta*, *kṛitārtha*. See p. 303, col. 2.

Ḳṛitāvin, *kṛit*, °tin, &c. See ib.

कृत् 1. & 2. *kṛitta*. See $\sqrt{2}$. & 3. *kṛit*.

कृत्ति *kṛitti*, *kṛittikā*. See $\sqrt{2}$. *kṛit*.

कृत् *kṛitnū*, *kṛitya*. See $\sqrt{1}$. *kṛi*.

Ḳṛitrīma, *kṛitvan*, *kṛitvas*, &c. See ib.

कृत्स्न *kṛitsna*, m. n. entire, whole, L.; water, Up. iii, 66.

Ḳṛitsnā, mf(ā)n. (rarely used in pl., R. iv, 43, 64) all, whole, entire, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (*as*), n., N. of a man; (*am*), n. water, L.; the flank or hip, W.; the belly, L. — **kāraka**, mfn. what everybody is able to do, MBh. iii, 283, 25. — **gata**, m., N. of a Samādhi, Karaṇḍ. — **tara**, mfn. more complete in number, AitAr. — **tā** (*kṛitsnā*), f. totality, completeness, ŚBr. — **tva**, n. id., Kathās. — **vid**, mfn. omniscient, Bhag. iii, 29. — **vītā**, mfn. completely covered or mailed, TS. iv. — **vṛita**, mfn. completely covered, ŚBr. iii. — **śas**, ind. wholly, entirely, altogether, Ma.

vii, 215; MBh. &c. — *hṛdaya*, n. the whole heart, VS. xxxix, 8. **Kṛtsanākara**, f., N. of an Apsaras, Kāraṇḍ. **Kṛtsanagata**, m., N. of a fabulous mountain, ib. **Kṛtsanāyatā**, mfn. stretched out to its full length, VS. xvi, 20.

Kṛtsnaka, mfn. all, every, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi, 29, 9.

कृथ *kṛtha*. See *tanū-* & *putra-kṛthā*.

कृदन्त *kṛd-anta*. See *ī. kṛit*, p. 301.

कृदर *kṛidara*, am, n. a store-room, VS. xxix, 1 (Nir. iii, 20); (as), m. id., Uṇ. v, 41.

कृधु *kṛidhū*, mfn. shortened, mutilated, small, deficient, RV. iv, 5, 14; VS. xxiii, 28; (superl. *kṛadhiṣṭha* & compar. *kṛadhiṣṭha*) Kāth. — **kār-ṇa**, mfn. having short ears (as a sort of imp), AV. xi, 9, 7 & 10, 7; hearing badly, RV. x, 27, 5. **Kṛidhuka**, mfn. = *kṛidhū*, Naigh. iii, 2 (v. 1.)

कृन्त *kṛintātra*, °ntana, &c. See *√2. kṛit*.

कृप *ī. kṛip*, f. (only instr. *kṛipā*) beautiful appearance, beauty, splendour, RV.; VS. iv, 25. **Kṛipā-nīla**, mfn. (for *kṛipā-n*) one whose home is splendour, dwelling in splendour (N. of Agni), RV. x, 20, 3 [‘the support of sacred rites,’ Śāy.] **Kṛipā-nīla**, m., N. of a man, Samskāra.

कृप *2. kṛip*, cl. 6. **Ā. kṛipate** (impf. *akṛipanta*; aor. 3. pl. *akṛipān* & *akṛipānta*, 3. sg. *akṛipishā*; pr. p. *kṛipamāṇa*), to mourn, long for (acc.), RV.; to lament, implore, RV.; AV. v, 19, 3; cl. 10. P. *kṛipayati* (impf. *akṛipayat*; p. *kṛipayat*, gen. sg. m. *kṛipayatās*, RV. viii, 46, 16), to mourn, grieve, lament (with acc.), RV.; to pity, BhP. viii, 7, 40; to be weak, Dhātup. xxxv, 17; (cf. *kṛipāya* & *√krap*.)

Kṛipa, as, m., N. of a man (described as a friend of Indra), RV. viii, 3, 12 & 4, 2; (as), m. and (ī), f., N. of the son and daughter of the sage Śaradvat (who performed severe penance; the jealous Indra therefore sent a nymph to tempt him, but without success; however, twin sons were born to the sage in a clump of grass [*śara-stambe*], who were found by king Śantanu and out of pity [*kṛipā*] taken home and reared; the daughter, Kṛipi, married Droṇa, and had by him a son called Āśvatthāman; the son, Kṛipa, became one of the council at Hastināpura, and is sometimes called Gautama, sometimes Śaradvata; according to Hariv. and VP., Kṛipa and Kṛipi were only distant descendants of Śaradvat; according to others, Kṛipa = Vyāsa or = a son of Kṛiṣṇa), MBh. &c.; (ā), f., see s. v. below. — **nīla**, see s. v. *ī. kṛip*. **Kṛipacārya**, m., N. of Gautama, Gal.

1. Kṛipānā, mf(ā), i, g. *bahv-ādī* n. (gaṇas *śreny-ādī* & *sukhādī*; Pāṇ. viii, 2, 18, Pat.) inclined to grieve, pitiable, miserable, poor, wretched, feeble, ŚBr. xi, xiv, MBh. &c.; resulting from tears, AV. xi, 8, 28; low, vile, W.; miserly, stingy, Pañcat.; Hit.; (as), m. a poor man, VarBṣ.; a scrapper, niggard, Pañcat.; ŚārngP.; a worm, L.; N. of a man, VP.; (am), ind. miserably, pitifully, MBh.; Pañcat.; Daś.; (*kṛipānam*), n. wretchedness, misery, RV. x, 99, 9; AitBr. vii, 13; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. iv, 185 &c.; (sa-*kṛipānam*), ‘miserably, pitifully’, Śāntis; (cf. *kārpānya*). — **kāśin**, mfn. looking suppliantly or desirous, TS. iii, 4, 7, 3. — **tva**, n. misery, wretchedness, MBh. ii, 1361. — **dhī**, mfn. little-minded, W. — **nindā**, f. ‘censure of the miser’, N. of a chapter of ŚārngP. — **buddhi**, mfn. = *dhī*, W. — **vatsala**, mfn. kind to the poor, W. — **varṇa**, mfn. looking miserably, Daś.

2. Kṛipāna, Nom. Ā. (3. pl. *kṛipānanta*) to long for, desire, RV. x, 74, 3.

Kṛipānāya, Nom. Ā. °yate, to lament, gaṇa *sukhādī*.

Kṛipānin, mfn. miserable, being in misery, ib.

Kṛipānya, Nom. P. °yati, to wish, desire, pray for, RV. viii, 39, 4; = *√arc*, Naigh. iii, 14.

Kṛipānyū, mfn. ‘one who praises’ (= *stotṛī*), Naigh. iii, 16.

Kṛipaya, Nom. P. p. °yāt, only gen. sg. m. °yatās, see s. v. *√2. kṛip*.

Kṛipā, f. (g. *bhidādī*) pity, tenderness, compassion (with gen. or loc.; *kṛipām* *√kṛi*, to pity [with loc.], Nal. xvii, 8; R.), MBh. &c.; N. of a river (v. l. *rūpā*), VP. **Kṛipākara**, m. ‘a mine of compassion’, extremely compassionate, Hcat. **Kṛipā-dṛiṣṭi**, f. a look with favour, kind look, W. **Kṛipādvaita**, m. ‘unrivalled in compassion’, N. of a Buddha, L. **Kṛipā-nīla**, see s. v. *ī. kṛip*. **Kṛipānāvita**, mfn. pitiful, merciful, compassionate.

Kṛipā-maya, mfn. id. **Kṛipā-misra**, m., N. of a son of Deva-misra. **Kṛipā-vat**, mfn. = *-maya*, Kum. v, 26. **Kṛipāviṣṭha**, mfn. id., MBh. ii, 333. **Kṛipā-sāgara**, m. ‘an ocean of compassion’, = *kṛipākara*. **Kṛipā-sindhu**, m. id., Sarvad. **Kṛipā-hīna**, mfn. pitiless, unfeeling.

Kṛipāya, Nom. Ā. °yate (Pot. °yita), to mourn, grieve, lament, Nir. ii, 12; to have pity, MBh.; P. °yati, to praise (cf. *kṛipānyū*), Naigh. iii, 14.

Kṛipāyita, am, n. lamenting, MBh. iii, 337. — **vat**, mfn. lamenting, mourning, ib. (ed. Bomb.)

Kṛipālu, mfn. pitiful, compassionate (with gen.), MBh.; BhP.; Daś. — **tā**, f. compassion, Kathās.; Subh.

Kṛipī, f. of *kṛipa*, q. v. — **pati**, m. ‘husband of Kṛipī’, N. of Droṇa, L. — **putra**, m. ‘son of Kṛipī’, N. of Āśvatthāman, L. — **suta**, m. id., L.

कृपनी *kṛipā-nīla*. See *ī. kṛip*.

कृपाण *kṛipāṇa*, as, m. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 18, Pat.) a sword, Daś.; Prabh.; a sacrificial knife, W.; (ī), f. a pair of scissors, dagger, knife, Kād.; (cf. *ajā-kṛipāṇiya*). — **ketu**, m. ‘having a pair of shears in his banner’, N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Bālar.

Kṛipāṇaka, as, m. a sword, scimitar, L.; (ikā), f. a dagger, Kathās. lii (īf.); liii, 91; lxxviii, 10.

Kṛipāni, is, m., N. of a man, Vātsyāy. ii, 7, 32.

कृपाणी *kṛipā-nīla*. See *ī. kṛip*.

कृपीट *kṛpīṭa*, am, n. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 18, Pat.) underwood [‘fuel,’ Gmn.], RV. x, 28, 8; wood, forest, L.; fuel, L.; water, Naigh. i, 12; Uṇ.; the belly, Uṇ. — **pāla**, m. a rudder or large oar used as one, L.; the ocean, L.; wind, L. — **yoni**, m. ‘wood-born’, fire, L.

कृमि *kṛmi* or *kr̥mi*, is, m. (fr. *√kram*, Uṇ.), a worm, insect, VS.; TS.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; ‘a spider’ (see *-tantu-jāla*); a silk-worm, L.; a shield-louse, L.; an ant, L.; lac (red dye caused by insects), L.; N. of a son of Uśinara, Hariv. 1676 ff.; of Bhajamāna, Hariv. 2002; of an Asura (brother of Rāvaṇa), L.; of a Naga-rāja, Buddh. L.; (ī), f., N. of the wife of Uśinara and mother of Kṛimi, Hariv. 1675 & VP. (v. l. *kṛimi*); N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 17; [cf. Lith. *kirminis*, *kirmele*; Russ. *červj*; Hib. *crúmh*; Cambro-Brit. *pryw*; Goth. *vaurms*; Lat. *vermi-s* for *quermi-s*]. — **kaṭaka**, n. ‘destroying worms’, *Ficus glomerata*, L.; *Embelia Ribes*; another plant (= *citrā* or *citrāṅga*), L. — **kara**, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. — **karṇa**, m. worms or lice generated in the external ear, Suśr. — **karṇaka**, m. id., ib. — **kṛit**, mfn. generating worms, L. — **kośa**, m. the cocoon of a silk-worm, L.; *ja*, mfn. silken, Gal.; °śōtha, mfn. id., L. — **granthi**, m. a disease of the eyes (caused by animalcule generated at the roots of the eye-lashes), Suśr. — **ghātin**, m. (= *-kaṭaka*) the plant *Embelia Ribes*, Suśr. (v. l. *krami-gh*). — **ghna**, mfn. vermifuge, anthelmintic, Suśr.; (as, am), m. n. = *-ghātin*, Bhpr.; (as), m. the onion, L.; the root of the jujube, L.; the marking-nut plant, L.; (ā), f. curcuma, Bhpr.; (ī), f. = *-ghātin*, L.; the plant *Vernonia anthelmintica*, L. — **dhūmra-patrā**, L. — **caṇḍaśvāra**, n., N. of a Liṅga, MatsyaP. — **ja**, mfn. produced by worms (as silk), Pañcat.; (ā), f. a shield-louse, L.; (am), n. = *-jagḍha*, L. — **jagḍha**, n. ‘eaten by worms’, Agallochum, Bhpr. — **jala-ja**, m. an animal living in a shell, fish-shell, L. — **jit**, m. = *-ghātin*, Npr. — **tantu-jāla**, n. a cobweb, Ragh. xvi, 20. — **tā**, f. the state of a worm or insect, Hcat. — **dan-taka**, m. toothache with decay of the teeth, Suśr. — **drava**, n. cochineal, Npr. — **parvata**, m. an ant-hill, L. — **purīṣhakā**, f. a kind of blue fly, Gal. — **pūya-vaha**, m., N. of a hell, VP. — **phala**, m. the tree *Ficus glomerata*, Npr. — **bhāksha**, m., N. of a hell, VP. — **bhojana**, mfn. feeding on worms, BhP.; MārkaP.; (as), m., N. of a hell, BhP. v, 26, 7 & 18. — **mat**, mfn. (gaṇa *yavādd*) affected or covered with worms, Gobh. — **rāga**, mfn. dyed red (with lac produced by an insect), R. iv, 22, 18. — **ripu**, m. = *-ghātin*, Bhpr. — **roga**, m. disease caused by worms, Suśr. — **lohaka**, n. ‘lac-coloured metal’, iron, Gal. — **varṇa**, m. or n. (?), red cloth, Buddh. L. — **vāri-ruha**, m. = *-jala-ja*, L. — **vṛk-ṣha**, m. the plant *Mangifera sylvatica*, Bhpr. — **śākhā**, m. = *-jala-ja*, L. — **śatru**, m. = *-ghātin*, Npr.; the plant *Erythrina fulgens*, L. — **śātrava**, m. ‘vermifuge’, *Acacia farnesiana*, L. — *√sukti*, f. a bivalve shell, muscle, L. — **śaila**, m. = *-parvata*, L. — **śailaka**, m. id., L. — **sarāri**, f. a kind of venom-

ous insect, Suśr. — **sū**, f. = *-sukti*, L. — **sūtra**, n., N. of a particular disease. — **senā**, m., N. of a Yaksha, Buddh. — **hantri**, mfn. vermifuge, anthelmintic, W. — **hara**, in. = *-ghātin*, Bhpr. — **hā**, f. id., L.

Kṛimika, as, m. a small worm, MBh. i, 1800; BhP. iii, 31, 27; (am), n. (= *krami*) betel nut, L. **Kṛimiṇa**, mf(ā)n. (gaṇa *pāmdī*) having worms, ApŚr. xv, 19, 5.

Kṛimin, ī, m. a worm, Hariv. 11327 (for the sake of metre); (mfn.) affected with worms, W.

Kṛimila, mf(ā)n. having worms, wormy, Suśr.; (ā), f. a woman bearing many children, L.; N. of a town (called after Kṛimi), Hariv. 1678. **Kṛimi-lāśva**, m., N. of a son of Bāhāśva, Hariv. 1779.

Kṛimilikā, f. linen cloth dyed with red colour, Buddh. L.

Kṛimīśa, as, m., N. of a hell, VP.; of a Yaksha, Divyāv. xxix.

Kṛimī, f., N. of the wife of Uśinara, = *kṛimi*, q. v. **Kṛimilaka**, as, m. *Phaseolus aconitifolius*, L.

कृमुक *kṛimukā*, as, m. a kind of tree, Kāth. xix, 10; ŚBr. vi, 6, 2, 11; Kauś. 28; Mahidh. on VS. xi, 70; (cf. *kārmuka*, *kṛumukā*, and *kramuka*.)

कृव *kṛiv* = *√1. kṛi*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 80; Dhātup. xv, 89; *kṛivāti*, see *√2. kṛi*.

कृवि *kṛivi*, is, m., N. of a utensil used by a weaver, loom (?), Uṇ. iv, 57; (cf. *kṛivi*.)

कृश *kṛiṣ*, cl. 4. P. *kṛiṣyati* (perf. *cakārśa*; ind. p. *kṛiṣitvā* or *kārś*), Pāṇ. i, 2, 25), to become lean or thin, become emaciated or feeble, AV. xii, 3, 16; ŚBr. xi; to cause (the moon) to wane, Dhātup. xxvi, 117; Caus. *kārīyati*, to make thin or lean, attenuate, enaciate, keep short of food, Āp.; Bhag.; Suśr. &c.; to lessen, diminish, Kāvyād. ii, 109; [cf. perhaps Lat. *parco*, *parcus*.]

Kṛiśā, mf(ā)n. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 55) lean, emaciated, thin, spare, weak, feeble, RV.; AV. &c.; small, little, minute, insignificant, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Mṛicch. &c.; ‘poor’, see *kṛiṣi-kṛita*; (as), m. a kind of fish, Gal.; a kind of bird, Inscr.; N. of a Rishi (author of RV. viii, 55), viii, 54, 2 & 59, 3; x, 40, 8; MBh. i, xiii; N. of Sāṅkṛityayana, Car. i, 12; of Nāga, MBh. i, 2152; (pl.) the descendants of Kṛiśa, g. *yaskādī* (Gaṇar. 27); (ī), f., g. *gaurāddī* (ib. 45); [cf. *kolosofos*, fr. *κολοκός*]. — **kūṭa**, m. a kind of bird, Gal. — **gava**, mfn. one who has lean cattle, MBh. xii, 228. — **gu** (°śā), mfn. id., AV. iv, 15, 6. — **caṇḍu**, m. ‘having a thin beak’, a heron, Gal. — **tā**, f. leanness, thinness, MBh.; Suśr.; Sāh. — **tva**, n. id., Suśr.; Pañcat. — **dhana**, mfn. having little property, poor, Bhartṛ. ii, 61. — **nāśa**, for *-nāśa*, MBh. xii, 10365. — **nāśa**, m. ‘having a thin nose’, N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 284, 91. — **paśu** (°śā), mfn. performed with lean victims, ŚBr. xi. — **buddhi**, mfn. weak-minded, Subh. — **bhṛitya**, mfn. one who feeds his servants scantily, MBh. xii, 228. — **vṛtti**, mfn. having little livelihood, MBh. xiii, 3180; R.; MārkaP. — **śākha**, m. ‘small-twiggied’, Hedyotis Burmanniana, L. **Kṛiśāksha**, m. ‘small-eyed’, a spider, W. **Kṛiśāṅga**, mf(ā)n. ‘thin-bodied’, emaciate, spare, thin, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; (as), m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10365; (ī), f. a woman with slender shape; the plant *Priyāngula*, L.; N. of an Apsaras, VP. **Kṛiśātithi**, mfn. one who keeps his guests short of food, MBh. xii, 228. **Kṛiśārtha**, mfn. = °śā-dhana, ib. **Kṛiśāsa**, mfn. having little hope, Naish. vi, 76. **Kṛiśāśva**, mfn. having lean horses, Subh.; (as), m. (= *Zd. keresāśpa*), N. of several persons, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of an author of directions to players and dancers, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 111. **Kṛiśāśvin**, īnas, m. pl. the pupils of Kṛiśāśva, ib. (cf. iv, 2, 66); (ī), m. a dancer, actor, L. **Kṛiśōdara**, mf(ā)n. thin-waisted, Daś.; Kād.; Viddh.

Kṛiśaka, mfn. thin, slender; (ikā), f. the plant *Salvinia cucullata*, L.; (cf. *kārsakaya*.)

1. Kṛiśana, as, m. the beating of the pulse, pulsation, Gobh. ii, 10, 30.

Kṛiśluka, mfn. leanish, Divyāv. xxxvii.

Kṛiśita, mfn. emaciated, AitBr. ii, 3.

Kṛiśi, ind. in comp. for °śā. = *√kṛi*, to make lean, Kathās. — *kr̥ita*, mfn. made lean, ib.; made poor, Mṛicch. — *√bhū*, to become lean or emaciated, Hcat.; to become small, shrink.

कृशन *2. kṛšana*, am, n. a pearl, mother-of-pearl, RV. i, 35, 4 & x, 18, 11; AV. iv, 10, 7; gold, Naigh. i, 2; form, shape, ib. iii, 7; (mfn.) yielding or containing pearls, AV. iv, 10, 1 & 3 (cf. Kauś. x).

58); (cf. *ūrdhvā-kṛ*). **Ḍṛśanāvat**, mfn. decorated with pearls, RV. i, 126, 4.

Ḍṛśanā, mfn. = *ṇāvat*, RV. vii, 18, 23.

कृशर *kṛśara*, for *kṛśara*, q. v.

कृशला *kṛśalā*, f. the hair of the head, L.

कृशाकु *kṛśaku*, us, m. heating, W.; grieving, W.

कृशानवक *kṛśānavaka*. See *ṇuka*.

Ḍṛśann, us, m. (fr. *ṛ* for *kṛ*ish?), 'bending the bow,' N. applied to a good archer (connected with *ḍṛ*ī, 'an archer,' though sometimes used alone; *Ḍṛśann*, according to some, is a divine being, in character like Rudra or identified with him; armed with the lightning he defends the 'heavenly' Soma from the hawk, who tries to steal and bear it from heaven to earth), RV. i, 27; AitBr. iii, 26; N. of Agni or fire, VS. v, 32; Śākh-Śr. vi, 12, 3; (hence) fire, Suśr.; Ragh.; Kum.; Bhartṛ.; N. of Viṣṇu, VarBṛS. xliii, 54; of a Gandharva; Plumbago zeylanica, L. = *ga*, m. Naravelia zeylanica, Npr. = *retas*, m. 'whose senile virile is fire,' N. of Śiva, L.

Ḍṛśannuka or **ṇavaka** [Gaṇar. 436, Sch.], mfn. containing the word *Ḍṛśann*, g. *goshad-ādi*.

कृष 1. *kṛ*īṣ, cl. 1. P. *kārshati*, rarely *Ā*. *ṛ*te (perf. *cakarsha*, 2. sg. *ṣhitha*, Pān. vii, 2, 62, Kāś.; fut. *karkshyati* or *krakshy*; *kṛ*īṣhīy, Divyāv. xvii; *karshā* or *krashā*, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Kāś.; aor. *akṛ*īṣhat [or *akār*kshī] or *akṛ*īṣhī, iii, 1, 44, Vārt. 7; inf. *krashṭum*, to draw, draw to one's self, drag, pull, drag away, tear, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to lead or conduct (as an army), MBh.; to bend (a bow), Ragh. v, 50; to draw into one's power, become master of, overpower, Mn. ii, 215; MBh. iv, 20; R.; Pañcat.; to obtain, Mn. iii, 66; to take away anything (acc.) from any one (acc.), Vop. v, 8; to draw or make furrows, plough, RV. viii, 22, 6; Lāt. v, 1, 4; Vait. (Ā.), R. iii, 4, 12; BhP. (ind. p. *kṛ*īṣhī) : cl. 6. P. *ā*. *kṛ*īṣhī, *ṛ*te (p. *kṛ*īṣhī), to draw or make furrows, plough, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; *Ā*. to obtain by ploughing, AV. xii, 2, 16; to travel over, MBh. iii, 16021; Caus. *karshayati*, to draw, drag, RV. x, 119, 11 (aor. 1. sg. *akṛ*īṣham); R.; Mjīch.; to draw or tear out, MBh. iii, 2307; to pull to and fro, cause pain, torture, torment, Mn.; MBh. &c.; 'to plough,' see *karshita*: Intens. (pr. p. & Subj. 3. sg. *car*kṛīṣhat; impf. 3. pl. *acar*kṛīṣhur) to plough, RV.; AV.; *car*kṛīṣhyate or Ved. *kar*īṣ, to plough repeatedly, Pān. vii, 4, 64; [cf. Lith. *kar*sau, *ples*sau; Russ. *česhu*; Lat. *verro*, *vello*; Goth. *fah*.]

2. **Ḍṛ**īṣh, mfn. See *kaṣa-kṛ*.

Ḍṛīṣha, as, m. a ploughshare, Gal.

Ḍṛīṣhaka, as, m. a ploughman, husbandman, farmer, Cāp.; a ploughshare, L.; an ox, L.; (*ikā*), f. cultivation of the soil, Cāp.

Ḍṛīṣhāna, mfn. (pr. p. *ā*.) ploughing (ifc.), Yājñ. ii, 150; (as), m. a ploughman, farmer, Gal.

Ḍṛīṣhāna, mfn. ploughing (as an ox), AV. Paipp. ix, 2, 5.

Ḍṛīṣhī, īs, f. (exceptionally pl., VS. iv, 10; Subh.) ploughing, cultivation of the soil, agriculture (one of the Vṛttis of a Vaiśya, Viṣṇu.), RV.; VS. &c.; the cultivation of the soil personified, ŚBr. xi; the harvest, Yājñ. i, 275; Dhūrtas.; the earth (= *bhū*), MBh. v, 2563. — **Ḍṛ**īṣha, m. a ploughman, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ. — **Ḍṛ**īṣman, n. agriculture, Pañcat. — **Ḍṛ**īṣmānta, n. id., Kāraṇḍ.; Lalit. — **Ḍṛ**īṣit, m. = *Ḍṛ*īṣha, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ. — **Ḍṛ**īṣgrāma, m. an agricultural village, Lalit. — **Ḍṛ**īṣjīva, m. = *Ḍṛ*īṣha, VarBṛS. — **Ḍṛ**īṣtra, āni, n. pl. the fruits of the field, MBh. ii, 5, 117. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhīṣha, m. 'hated by ploughmen,' a kind of sparrow, L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhala, n. harvest, Megh. 16. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhāgini, m. = *Ḍṛ*īṣha, Hcat. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhata, m. id., VarBṛS. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, n. 'plough-metal,' iron, L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhīṣhita (*ṣhī*-), mfn. stirred up by ploughing, AV. x, 5, 34. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhagraha, m., N. of a work (said to be written by Parāśara). — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, f. agriculture, W.

Ḍṛīṣhika, as, m. (Up. ii, 41) a cultivator of the soil, husbandman, L.; the ploughshare, L.

Ḍṛīṣhī, f. (= *ṣhī*) field, MBh. i, 7207. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, m., N. of a sage, MBh. ii, 295.

Ḍṛīṣhīvala, as, m. (Pān. v, 2, 112; vi, 3, 118) a cultivator of the soil, husbandman, Mn. ix, 38 & x, 90; Yājñ. MBh. ii, 210 &c.

Ḍṛīṣhā, mfn. drawn &c. (ifc.), Ragh.; Śak. &c.; ploughed or tilled (ifc.), Pañcat. &c.; (*Ḍṛ* or *ām*), m. or n. cultivated ground, ŚBr. v; (as), m. 'lengthened,' N. of a particular note (in music), TPāt. — **Ḍṛ**īṣha, mfn. grown in cultivated ground, cultivated (as plants), Mn. xi, 144. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 114) ripening in cultivated ground, sown or ripening after ploughing (as rice &c.), cultivated (as plants), VS. xviii, 14; TāṇḍyaBr.; BhP. vii, 12, 18. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, mfn. id., L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhala, n. the product of a harvest, Yājñ. ii, 158. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhāmī-jā, f. (for *kṛ*īṣhā-bh?) a kind of grass, L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā-matī, mfn. (fr. *matya*), to plough and harrow, HPārī. ii, 357. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhī (*kṛ*īṣhī-), mfn. successful in agriculture, AV. viii, 10, 24. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā-matī, mfn. (fr. *matī*), to plough and harrow, HPārī. ii, 357. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhī, mfn. ploughed and harrowed, Pān. ii, 1, 49, Kāś. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhīṣhā, mfn. sown on cultivated ground, MBh. xiii, 4702.

Ḍṛīṣhī, āyas, f. pl. (once only sg., RV. iv, 42, 1) men, races of men (sometimes with the epithet *mānushīs* [i, 59, 5 & vi, 18, 2] or *nāhushīs* [vi, 46, 7] or *mānavīs* [AV. iii, 24, 3]; cf. *car*shant; originally the word may have meant cultivated ground, then an inhabited land, next its inhabitants, and lastly any race of men; *Ḍṛ*īṣhā and *Ḍṛ*īṣhī have the N. *rājā* or *pāṭī* *kṛ*īṣhīnām; the term *pāṭī* *kṛ*īṣhīdāyas, perhaps originally designating the five Āryan tribes of the Yādus, Turvaśas, Druhyus, Anus, & Pūrus, comprehends the whole human race, not only the Āryan tribes), RV.; AV.; (is), f. ploughing, cultivating the soil, L.; attracting, drawing, L.; 'harvest,' the consequences (*karma-kṛ*), Naish. vi, 100; (is), m. a teacher, learned man or Paṇḍit, Hariv. 3588; SkandaP. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, mfn. pervading the human race, RV. iv, 38, 9. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, mfn. subduing nations, ix, 71, 2. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhīṣhā, mfn. overpowering men, vii, 82, 9.

Ḍṛīṣhā, mfn. to be ploughed, Ragh. ix, 80; pulled to and fro, R. (ed. Gorr.) ii, 61, 24.

कृषानु *kṛ*īṣhānu, for *kṛ*īṣhānu, q. v., L., Sch.

कृषकर *kṛ*īṣhaka, as, m., N. of Śiva, L.

कृषा 1. *kṛ*īṣhā, mf(ā)n. black, dark, dark-blue (opposed to *śveta*, *tuklā*, *rōhita*, and *arunā*), RV.; AV. &c.; wicked, evil, Vop. vii, 82; (as), m. (with or without *paksha*) the dark half of the lunar month from full to new moon, Mn.; Yājñ.; Bhag.; Suśr.; the fourth or Kali-yuga, L.; (*kṛ*īṣhā), m. black (the colour) or dark-blue (which is often confounded with black by the Hindūs), L.; the antelope, RV. x, 94, 5; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; BhP.; a kind of animal feeding on carrion, AV. xi, 2, 2 (*kṛ*īṣhā); the Indian cuckoo or Kokila (cf. R. ii, 52, 2), L.; a crow, L.; Carissa Carandas, L.; N. of one of the poets of the RV. (descended from Āngiras), RV. viii, 85, 3 & 4; ŚākhBr. xxx, 9; (a son of Devaki and pupil of Ghorā Āngiras) ChUp. iii, 17, 6; N. of a celebrated Avatār of the god Viṣṇu, or sometimes identified with Viṣṇu himself [MBh. v, 2563; xiv, 1589 ff.; Hariv. 2359 &c.] as distinct from his ten Avatārs or incarnations (in the earlier legends he appears as a great hero and teacher [MBh.; Bhag.]; in the more recent he is deified, and is often represented as a young and amorous shepherd with flowing hair and a flute in his hand; the following are a few particulars of his birth and history as related in Hariv. 3304 ff. and in the Purāṇas &c.: Vasu-deva, who was a descendant of Yadu and Yayāti, had two wives, Rohiṇī and Devaki; the latter had eight sons of whom the eighth was *kṛ*īṣhā; Kāṣya, king of Mathurā and cousin of Devaki, was informed by a prediction that one of these sons would kill him; he therefore kept Vasu-deva and his wife in confinement, and slew their first six children; the seventh was Balarāma who was saved by being abstracted from the womb of Devaki and transferred to that of Rohiṇī; the eighth was *kṛ*īṣhā who was born with black skin and a peculiar mark on his breast; his father Vasu-deva managed to escape from Mathurā with the child, and favoured by the gods found a herdsman named Nanda whose wife Yaśo-dā had just been delivered of a son which Vasu-deva conveyed to Devaki after substituting his own in its place. Nanda with his wife Yaśo-dā took the infant *kṛ*īṣhā and settled first in Gokula or Vraja, and afterwards in Vṛndāvana, where *kṛ*īṣhā and Bala-rāma grew up together, roaming in the woods and joining in

the sports of the herdsmen's sons; *kṛ*īṣhā as a youth contested the sovereignty of Indra, and was victorious over that god, who descended from heaven to praise *kṛ*īṣhā, and made him lord over the cattle [Hariv. 3787 ff.; 7456 ff.; VP.]; *kṛ*īṣhā is described as sporting constantly with the Gopis or shepherdesses [Hariv. 4078 ff.; 8301 ff.; VP.; Gīt.] of whom a thousand became his wives, though only eight are specified, Rādhā being the favourite [Hariv. 6694 ff.; 9177 ff.; VP.]; *kṛ*īṣhā built and fortified a city called Dvārakā in Gujārat, and thither transported the inhabitants of Mathurā after killing Kāṣya; *kṛ*īṣhā had various wives besides the Gopis, and by Rukmiṇī had a son Pradyumna who is usually identified with Kāma-deva; with Jains, *kṛ*īṣhā is one of the nine black Vasu-devas; with Buddhists he is the chief of the black demons, who are the enemies of Buddha and the white demons; N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2559; of an Asura, Hariv. 12936; Say. on RV. i, 101, 1; of a king of the Nāgas, MBh. ii, 360; Divyāv. ii; of Arjuna (the most renowned of the Pāṇḍu princes, so named apparently from his colour as a child), MBh. iv, 1389; of Vyāsa, MBh.; Hariv. 11089; of Hārīta, see *hārīta*; of a son of Śuka by Pivari (teacher of the Yoga), Hariv. 980 ff.; of a pupil of Bharad-vāja, Kathās. vii, 15; of Havir-dhāna, Hariv. 83; VP.; BhP. iv, 24, 8; of a son of Arjuna, Hariv. 1892; of an adopted son of A-samañjas, 2039; of a chief of the Andhras, VP.; of the author of a Comm. on the MBh.; of a poet; of the author of a Comm. on the Dayā-bhāga; of the son of Keśavārka and grandson of Jayāditya; of the father of Tāna-bhāga and uncle of Rāṅga-nātha; of the father of Dhāmōdara and uncle of Malhāga; of the father of Prabhūjika and uncle of Vidyā-dhara; of the father of Madana; of the grammarian Rāma-candra; of the son of Varuṇendra and father of Lakshmaṇa; of the father of Hira-bhāṭa (author of the Comm. called Caraka-bhāṣya, and of the work *Sāhitya-sudhā-samudra*); N. of a hell, VP.; (as), m. du. *kṛ*īṣhā and Arjuna, MBh. i, 8287; iii, 8279; (as), m. pl. N. of the Śūdras in Sālmala-dvīpa, VP.; (ā), f. a kind of leech, Suśr.; a kind of venomous insect, ib.; N. of several plants (Piper longum, L.; the Indigo plant, L.; a grape, L.; a Punar-nava with dark blossoms, L.; Gmelina arborea, L.; Nigella indica, L.; Sinapis ramosa, L.; Vernonia anthelmintica, L.; = *kākolī*, L.; a sort of Sāriā, L.), Suśr.; a kind of perfume (= *parpaṭī*), Bhpr.; N. of Draupadī, MBh.; of Durgā, MBh. iv, 184; of one of the seven tongues of fire, L., Sch.; of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2640; of a Yoginī, Hcat.; (with or without *gaṅgā*) N. of the river Kistna, MBh. xiii, 4888; PadmaP.; Nārp.; (f), f. night, RV. vii, 71, 1; (ām), n. blackness, darkness, i, 123, 1 & 9; the black part of the eye, ŚBr. x, xii, xiii, xiv; Suśr.; the black spots in the moon, TBr. i, 2, 1, 2; a kind of demon or spirit of darkness, RV. iv, 16, 13; black pepper, L.; black Agallochum, L.; iron, L.; lead, L.; anti-mony, L.; blue vitriol, L.; [cf. *kār*shāna, &c.; cf. also Russ. *černyj*, 'black.']. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, f. black Helleborus, Gal. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, n. the red lotus (Nymphaea rubra), L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, m. a black variety of Oleander, L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, m. a kind of black crab, Suśr. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, mf(ā)n. (gāṇa *su*vāstava-ādi) black-eared, AV. v, 17, 15; Maitrī. ii, 5, 7; *ṛ*ndāmṛita, n. 'nectar for *kṛ*īṣhā's ears,' N. of a poem by Bilva-maṅgala. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā-varṇa, m. 'of a variegated dark colour,' a kind of bird, Gal. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, n. 'making black,' a peculiar manner of cauterising, Suśr.; (mfn.) doing wrong, criminal, L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, f. = *keli*, L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, n. a kind of prayer or Mantra, BrahmapP. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, n. a raven, L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, f. a kind of plant, Suśr.; (cf. *śveta-kṛ* and *kṛ*īṣhā-sarpā). — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, n. a black variety of Agallochum, L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā-prakṛīṣhā, f., N. of a work. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, n. 'praise of *kṛ*īṣhā,' N. of a work. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, n., N. of a work. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, f. Mirabilis jalapa, L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, m. black-haired, ApŚr. v, 1, 1, Sch.; N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2563. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, m. a gamester, gambler, L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, n. 'Kṛīṣhā's sports,' N. of a poem by Keśavārka (celebrating the god *kṛ*īṣhā). — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, n. 'Kṛīṣhā-section,' N. of BrahmapP. iv. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, f. the river Kistna (see *kṛ*īṣhā), L. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, m. 'whose way is black,' fire, MBh. xiii, 4071; Ragh. vi, 42. — **Ḍṛ**īṣhā, f. Hyperanthera Mo-

ringa, Suśr. — **garbha**, m. the plant *Myrica sapida* (= *katphala*), L.; (*krishṇa-garbha*), f. pl. the waters contained in the black cavities of the clouds [Comm. on Nir. iv, 24; 'the pregnant wives of the Asura *Krishṇa*, Say.], RV. i, 101, 1. — **gala**, m. 'having a black throat', a kind of bird, Gal. — **giri**, m., N. of a mountain, R. vi, 2, 34; Pāp. vi, 3, 117, Kās. — **gupta**, m., N. of a man, Bādar. iv, 3, 5, Sch. — **gulma**, m. (= *garbha*) the plant *Myrica sapida*, Gal. — **godhā**, f. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. — **griva** (*krishṇa*), mf(ā)n. black-necked, VS.; TS.; Kāth.; ŚBr. xiii; Hariv. 9874. — **cañcuka**, m. a kind of pea (= *cañaka*), L. — **caturdaśī**, f. the fourteenth day in the dark half of the month, Kathās.; Vet. — **candra**, m., N. of a copyist who lived about A.D. 1730 (son of Rāma-candra); N. of a prince of the eighteenth century; — **deva-sarman**, m., N. of a logician who lived about A.D. 1736. — **cara**, mfn. belonging formerly or in a former existence to *Krishṇa*, Vop. vii, 67. — **cūḍā**, f. the plant *Casalpinia pulcherrima*, L. — **cūḍikā**, f. the tree *Abrus precatorius*, L. — **cūrpa**, n. rust of iron, iron filings, L. — **caitanya**, m., N. of the famous prophet Caitanya; — **purī**, m., N. of a philosopher. — **cohavi**, f. the skin of the black antelope ['a black cloud', Comm.], MBh. iv, 6, 9. — **ja**, m. '*Krishṇa*'s son, N. of Pradyumna, Hariv. 9322. — **janphas** (*krishṇa*), mfn. black-winged ['having a black path', Say. & Gmn.], RV. i, 141, 7. — **jaṭā**, f. *Nardostachys Jaṭā-māṣi*, L. — **janaka**, m. 'father of *Krishṇa*', N. of Vasudeva, Gal. — **janma-khaṇḍa**, n. 'section on *Krishṇa*'s birth', N. of a section of the *Brahmaṇḍa*. — **jan-māshāmi**, f. '*Krishṇa*'s birth-day', the eighth day of the second half of the month Śrāvana, PadmaP.; (cf. *krishṇaśāmi* below.) — **jī**, m., N. of a man. — **jira**, m. *Nigella indica* (having a small black seed used for medical and culinary purposes), Bhpr. — **jiraka**, m. id., KātyŚr. xix, 1, 20, Sch. — **jīvaṇī**, f. a species of the *Tulasi* plant, *Brahmaṇḍa*. — **vyotir-vid**, m., N. of an author. — **tanḍulā**, f. the plant *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, L.; *Piper longum*, L. — **tarkālakṣāra**, m., N. of a scholiast. — **tā**, f. blackness, Suśr.; the state of the waning moon, Hcat. — **tāma**, mfn. dark red, Śūryas; (am), n. a kind of sandal-wood, L. — **tāra**, m. 'black-eyed', an antelope, L.; (ā), f. the black of the eye, Tarkas. — **tāla**, m. *Xanthochymus pictorius*, Gal. — **tīla**, m. (Pān. vi, 2, 3, Kās.) black sesamum, Suśr. — **tīlya**, mfn. f. — **tīla**, Pāp. v, 1, 20, Vārt. i, Pat. — **tīrtha**, m., N. of a teacher of Rāma-tīrtha; (am), n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP. — **tuṇḍa**, m. 'black-beaked', a kind of poisonous insect, Suśr. — **tūṣha** (*śhṇā*), mfn. having a black seam or selva, TS. — **trivṛitā**, f. a kind of *Ipomoea* (black Teōri), L. — **tva**, n. blackness, Suśr.; the state of *Krishṇa*, MBh. i, 4236. — **data**, m. 'given by *Krishṇa*', N. of the author of a work on music. — **danta**, mfn. having black teeth, PārGr. i, 12, 4; (ā), f. the tree *Gmelina arborea*, L. — **darśana**, m., N. of a pupil of Śaṅkarācārya. — **daśa**, mfn. = *tūṣha*, Lāty.; KātyŚr. — **daśa**, m., N. of the author of the poem *Camatāra-carandrikā*; of the author of the work *Caitanya-caritāmṛta*; of the author of the poem *Prēta-tattva-nirūpana*; of a son of Harsha (author of the *Vimala-nātha-purāṇa*). — **dikṣhita**, m., N. of a teacher. — **deva**, m., N. of a son of Nārāyaṇa (author of the *Prayoga-sāra*); of a copyist (son of Paṇḍya-purushōttama-deva); of another man, Inscr. — **deha**, m. 'black-bodied', a large black bee, L. — **daiva-jū**, m., N. of a man. — **drā**, n., AV. ix, 7, 4. — **dvādaśī**, f. the twelfth day in the dark half of the month Aśāḍha, VāP. — **dvāpāyana**, m. 'black islander', N. of Vyāsa (compiler of the MBh. and of the *Purāṇas*; so named because of his dark complexion and because he was brought forth by Satyavati on a dvīpa or island in the Ganges), MBh.; Hariv.; Bādar. iii, 3, 32, Sch.; VP. — **dhattūra**, **raka**, m. a dark species of *Datura* or thorn-apple (*Datura fastuosa*), L. — **dhānya**, n. a black variety of barley, Āp. — **dhūrjati-dikṣhita**, m., N. of an author. — **nagara**, n., N. of a small district (called after a town situated in it). — **nandana**, m. = *ja*, Hariv. 9331. — **nayana**, mfn. black-eyed, MBh. — **netra**, m. 'black-eyed', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiv, 8, 21. — **pakṣha**, m. the dark half of a month (fifteen days during which the moon is on the wane, time from full to new moon), KātyŚr. xv; ĀvGr. iv, 5; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; 'standing on the side of *Krishṇa*', N. of Arjuna, L.

— **pakṣhika**, m. 'standing on the side of the Nāga king *Krishṇa*', N. of a king of the Nāgas, Buddh. — **pakṣhiya**, mfn. pertaining to the wane of the moon, W. — **paṇḍita**, m. (= *mitra*) N. of the author of the *Prab.*; of a scholiast on the *Prakriyā-kaumudī*. — **padī**, f. a female with black feet, Gaṇa *kumbhagady-āṭi*. — **parṇī**, f. the plant *Ocimum pilosum*, L. — **pavi** (*śhṇā*), mfn. having black tines (said of Agni), RV. vii, 8, 2. — **pāṇsu**, mfn. having black earth, Gobh. iv, 7, 2. — **pāka**, m. *Carissa Carandas* (bearing a small fruit which, when ripe, is of a black colour; commonly *Karinda* or *Karonda*), L.; — **phala**, m. id., L. — **pāṇḍura**, mfn. greyish white, L. — **piṅgala**, mf(ā)n. dark-brown in colour, R. ii, 69, 14; (as), m., N. of a man, and (ās), m. pl. his descendants, Gaṇa *upakādi*; (ā), f., N. of the goddess *Durgā*, MBh. vi, 796. — **piṅgā**, f. (= *ṅgala*) N. of *Durgā*, Gal. — **piṇḍitaka**, m. a dark variety of *Māyana* (*Cyperus rotundus* or *Vangueria spinosa*), L. — **pindira**, m. id., L. — **pi-pili**, f. a kind of black ant, L. — **pilla**, m., N. of a poet. — **puccha**, m. 'black-tailed', the fish *Rohita*, Bhpr. — **pucchaka**, m. a kind of antelope, L. — **purushōttama-siddhāntopaniṣad**, f., N. of an Up. — **pushpa**, m. 'black-blossomed', = *dhattūra*, L.; (f), f. the plant *Priyaṅgu*, L. — **prūt**, mfn. moving in darkness ['taking or imparting a black colour', Say.], RV. i, 140, 3. — **premaṁṛta**, n. 'nectar of *Krishṇa*'s love', N. of a poem. — **phala**, m. 'having a black fruit', = *pāka*, L.; (ā), f. the plant *Vernonia anthelmintica*, Bhpr.; a variety of *Mucuna*, Bhpr. — **bandhu**, m. friend of darkness, Lalit. — **barbaraka**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **balakṣha**, mfn. black and white, Lāty. viii, 6, 15; KātyŚr. xxii. — **bija**, m. 'having a black seed', a *Moringa* with red blossoms, L.; (am), n. a water-melon, L. — **bhakta**, m. a worshipper of *Krishṇa*, PadmaP.; N. of a Brahman, SkandaP. — **bhakti**, f. 'worship of *Krishṇa*', N. of a work; — *canḍrikā*, f., N. of a drama. — **bhākṣha**, mfn. eating dark food, Gobh. — **bhagīnī**, f. '*Krishṇa*'s sister', N. of *Durgā*, Gal. — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a grammarian; of a poet; (f), f., N. of a Comm. written by *Krishṇa-bhaṭṭa*. — **bhaṭṭiya**, n., N. of a work composed by *Krishṇa-bhaṭṭa*. — **bhasman**, n. sulphate of mercury, L. — **bhujamga**, m. 'black snake', Coluber *Nāga*. — **bhū**, f. = *bhūma*, Gal. — **bhūma**, m. (Pāp. v, 4, 75, Kās.) soil or ground with black earth, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 6. — **bhūmika**, m. id., Gal. — **bhūmi-jā**, f. 'growing in a black soil', a species of grass, L. — **bhedā**, f. the plant *Helleborus niger*, Bhpr. — **bhogin**, m. = *bhujamga*, Git. vi, 12. — **maṇḍala**, n. the black part of the eye, Suśr. — **matsya**, m. 'black-fish', N. of a fish, Suśr. — **mallikā**, f. the plant *Ocimum Sanctum*, L. — **masūra**, m. a black kind of lentil, Gal. — **mārga**, mfn. (fr. *mṛga*), coming from the black antelope, Hcat. — **mārgaṇa**, n. the skin of the black antelope, ib. — **māluka**, m. = *mallikā*, L. — **mitra**, m. '*Krishṇa*'s friend', N. of the son of Rāma-sevaka (grandson of Devī-datta, author of the *Māñjūshā-kuñcika*). — **mīra**, m. (= *paṇḍita*) N. of the author of the *Prab.*; of another man. — **mukha**, mf(ā)n. having a black mouth, Suśr.; having black nipples, ib.; (as), m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. 12936; (ās), m. pl. N. of a sect, Buddh.; — *tanḍula*, m. a kind of rice, Gal. — **muḍga**, m. a sort of pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*), L. — **mūli**, f. 'having a black root', a variety of the *Sāriya* plant, L. — **mṛga**, m. the black antelope, MBh. iii, 1961; R.; Śāk. — **mṛitika**, mfn. having a dark soil or blue mould (as a country), L.; (ā), f. black earth, Bhpr.; N. of a *Grāma*, W. — **mṛid**, f. black soil or earth, L. — **maunin**, m. 'keeping a vow of *Krishṇa*', N. of an author. — **yajur-veda**, m. the black *Yajur-veda*. — **yajurvediya**, mfn. belonging to the black *Yajur-veda*. — **yāma** (*śhṇā*), mfn. having a black path (said of Agni), RV. vi, 6, 1. — **yāmala**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **yudhishtīra-dharma-go-shthī**, f. N. of a work. — **yoni** (*śhṇā*), mfn. having a black pudendum muliebri, RV. ii, 20, 7. — **rakta**, mfn. of a dark-red colour, L. — **rāja**, m., N. of a man. — **rāma**, m., N. of a prince. — **rāmāya**, Nom. Ā. 'yate, only p. 'yita, mfn. representing *Krishṇa* and *Rāma*, BhP. x, 30, 17. — **ruhā**, f., N. of a plant (= *jatukā*), L. — **rūpya**, mfn. = *cara*, Vop. vii, 67. — **lālāma**, mfn. having a black spot, Kāth. xiii, 5. — **lavapa**, n. black salt, L.; a factitious salt (either that prepared by evaporation from saline soil, or the medicinal kind

[= *vid-lavapa*], a muriate of soda with a portion of sulphur and iron), L. — **lilā-taraṅgīnī**, f. 'description of *Krishṇa*'s sports', N. of a poem by Nārāyaṇa-tīrtha. — **loha**, n. the loadstone, Suśr.; iron, Vishṇ. — **lohita**, mfn. dark-red, of a purple colour, L. — **vakra**, mfn. having a black mouth (as an ape), L. — **varṇa**, mfn. of a black colour, dark-blue, L.; (ā), f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2642. — **varṇani** (*śhṇā*), mfn. having a black path (said of Agni), RV. viii, 23, 19; AV. i, 28, 2. — **vartman**, m. 'whose way is black', fire, Mu. ii, 94; MBh.; R.; Ragh. xi, 42; the marking-nut plant (*Plumbago Zeylanica*), L.; N. of Rāhu, L.; a man of evil conduct, low man, outcast, black-guard, L. — **valikā**, f. = *ruhā*, L. — **vallī**, f. = *mallikā*, L.; a black variety of *Sāriya*, L. — **vas-tra**, mfn. wearing black clothes, Gobh. iii, 2, 13. — **vānara**, m. a black kind of monkey, L. — **vāla** (*śhṇā*), mfn. black-tailed, MaitrS. iii, 7, 4 (= *Kapishth*); MBh. i, 20, 5. — **vāṣa**, mfn. wearing black clothes (said of Śiva), MBh. xiii, 14, 289. — **vāsas**, mfn. wearing black clothes, R. ii, 69, 14. — **vinoda**, m. 'divertisement of *Krishṇa*', N. of a work. — **vinṇā**, f. v. l. for *venṇā*. — **viṣṇāṇa**, n. the horns of a black antelope (whose inner sides are covered with dark hair), Lāty. ix, 1, 23; (ā), f. id., TS. vi; ŚBr. iii, iv, v; KātyŚr. — **vṛitā**, f. the trumpet flower (*Bignonia suaveolens*), L.; a leguminous plant (*Glycine debilis*, L.; *Gmelina arborea*, L. — **vṛitikā**, f. *Gmelina arborea*, L. — **venā**, f., N. of a river, MBh. &c. (vv. ll. *venṇā*, Hariv. 12825 & Pāp. ii, 1, 21, Kās.; *venyā*, L.; *venvā*, MBh. ii, 372); (f), f. id., BhP. v, 19, 18. — **venṇā**, **venyā**, **venvā**, see *venā*. — **vetra**, m. the plant *Calamus Rotang*, Bhpr. — **vyathis** (*śhṇā*), mfn. one whose path is black (said of Agni), RV. ii, 4, 7. — **vyāla**, m. *Plumbago rosea*, Gal. — **vṛihī**, m. a black sort of rice, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; (cf. ŚBr. v, 3, 1, 13). — **śakuni**, m. a crow, AV. xix, 57, 4; Kaus.; PārGr. — **śakti**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. — **śamkara-sarman**, m., N. of a man, Viddh. — **śapha** (*śhṇā*), mfn. having black hoofs, MaitrS. iii, 7, 4 (= *Kapishth*). — **śabala** (*śhṇā*), mfn. (Pāp. ii, 1, 69, Kās.) of a dark variegated colour, MaitrS. ii, 5, 7. — **śarman**, m. 'protected by *Krishṇa*', N. of an author. — **śalkin**, m. 'black-twigged', *Cyniprus Rohita*, Gal. — **śālī**, m. a black sort of rice, L. — **śiṅga**, f. the tree *Dalbergia Sissoo*, L. — **śigru**, m. the plant *Moringa pterygosperma*, L. — **śimbikā**, f. a kind of kidney-bean, L. — **śimbī**, f. id., L. — **śilā**, ās, f. pl. 'the black stones', N. of a place, GopBr. i, 2, 7. — **śṛiṅga**, m. a buffalo with black horns, L. — **śṛita**, mfn. worshipping or devoted to *Krishṇa*, W. — **śhaṣṭhika**, m. or **śṛṣṭi**, f. a black sort of rice, SāmavBr. — **śakha**, m. 'friend of *Krishṇa*', N. of Arjuna, L.; (f), f. cummin seed, L. — **samudbhavā**, f. = *venṇā*, L. — **saras**, n., N. of a lake, SkandaP. — **sarpa**, m. = *bhujamga*, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; (ā), f. = *kāpotī*, Suśr. — **sarshapa**, m. black mustard, L. — **sāra**, mf(ā)n. chiefly black, black and white (as the eye), spotted black, Nal.; R.; Vikr.; Hcat. &c.; (as), m. (with or without *mṛga*) the spotted antelope, Mn. ii, 23; Śāk.; Megh. &c.; *Dalbergia Sissoo*, L.; *Euphorbia antiquorum*, L.; *Acacia Catechu*, L.; (ā), f. *Dalbergia Sissoo*, L.; *Euphorbia antiquorum*, L.; the eyeball, Nyayad.; — *mukha*, n. N. of a particular position of the hand, PSarv. — **śrāṅga** (*śhṇā*), mfn. (Kās. on Pāp. ii, 1, 69 & vi, 2, 3) spotted black, ŚBr. iii, xiii; KātyŚr.; (as), m. the spotted antelope, Śāk. (v. l.); (f), f. a female black antelope, Kathās. lix, 42. — **śrāthī**, m. 'having *Krishṇa* for a charioteer', N. of Arjuna, MBh. vi, 95, 79 & 117, 19; *Terminalia Arjuna*, L. — **śrīvā**, f. a black variety of *Sāriya*, L. — **śrāvabhāma**, m., N. of a poet. — **śiṅha**, m., N. of the author of the work *Trepana-kriyā-kathā*, Jain. — **śita** (*śhṇā*), mfn. drawing black furrows ['having a black path', Say.], RV. i, 140, 4. — **sundara**, m., N. of a man, and (ās), m. pl. his descendants, Gaṇa *upakādi* & *tika-kitavādi*. — **śū**, f. '*Krishṇa*'s mother', N. of Devaki, Gal. — **sūtra**, m., N. of a hell, VP. — **sūnn**, m. = *ja*, Hariv. 9324. — **se-vāṇika**, n., N. of a work. — **sairoyaka**, m. a variety of *Barleria*, Car. vi, 24. — **skandha**, m. 'having a black stem', a kind of tree, Comm. on L. — **svasri**, f. = *bhagīnī*, L. — **hārita**, m., N. of a *Rishi*, AitĀr. — **krishṇākṣha**, m. a black die, MBh. iv, 1, 25. — **krishṇāgata**, mfn. devoted to *Krishṇa*, W. — **krishṇāgaru-kṣhtha**, n. a black variety of *Aloe wood*, Gal. — **krishṇāguru**, n. id.,

Kād.; -*maya*, mfn. made of that Aloe wood, Hcat. **Krishnāgraja**, m. 'elder brother of Kṛishṇa', N. of Bala-deva, Gal. **Krishnānga**, m. 'black-bodied', a kind of parrot, Gal.; (f), f., N. of an Apsaras, VP. **Krishnāngiri**, mfn. having black legs, Comm. on TPāt. **Krishnācala**, m. 'black mountain', N. of the mountain Raivata (part of the western portion of the Vindhya chain; also one of the nine principal chains that separate the nine divisions or Varshas of the known world), L. **Krishnājina**, n. the skin of the black antelope, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; (as), m. 'covered with a skin of the black antelope', N. of a man, and (ās), m. pl. his descendants, ganas *upakāddi* and *tika-kitavādi*; Kās. on Pān. (v, 3, 82 and vi, 2, 165; -*grivā*, mfn. having a skin of the black antelope round the neck, ŚBr. iii. **Krishnājini**, mfn. covered with the skin of a black antelope, MBh. xiv, 2113. **Krishnājina-giri**, m., N. of a mountain (cf. *ahj*), R. iii, 55, 5. **Krishnājani**, f. (= *kūlāṅg*) a kind of shrub, L. **Krishnājī**, mfn. having black marks, VS. xxiv, 4. **Krishnātreya**, m., N. of a sage, Car.; Jyot.; ŚārngS. **Krishnādhvan**, mfn. having a black path (said of Agni), RV. ii, 4, 6; vi, 10, 4. **Krishnā-nadī**, f. the Kistna river, L. **Krishnānanda**, m., N. of a scholiast; of the author of the Tantra-sāra; -*svāmīn*, m., N. of a man. **Krishnāntara**, n. the loadstone, Gal. **Krishnābhā**, f., N. of a shrub, L. **Krishnābhra**, 'bhraṅka', n. dark talc, L. **Krishnāmishā**, n. iron, L. **Krishnāmpita-taram-gikā**, f., 'ta-mahārṇava', m., N. of two works. **Krishnāyasa**, n. black or crude iron, iron, VarBrS.; Suśr.; ChUp. vi, 1, 6, Sch. **Krishnāyasa**, n. id., ChUp.; MBh.; Suśr.; (cf. *kālāy* and *kārshṇāy*). **Krishnārcaṇa-vidhi**, m. 'rules for praising Kṛishṇa', N. of a work. **Krishnārcaṇa**, m. 'dark-flamed (through smoke)', fire, L. **Krishnārjaka**, m. = *śhṇa-mallikā*, L. **Krishnālamkāra**, m., N. of a Comm. **Krishnālu**, m., N. of a bulbous plant, L. **Krishnālpaka**, m. black Aloe wood, VarBrS. lxxviii, 1, Sch. **Krishnāvātara**, m. an Avatār or incarnation of Kṛishṇa, W. **Krishnāvādāta**, mfn. black and white, W. **Krishnāvāsa**, m. 'abode of Kṛishṇa', N. of the holy fig-tree (Ficus religiosa), L. **Krishnāśraya**, m. 'devotion to Kṛishṇa', N. of a work. **Krishnāśrita**, mfn. devoted to or a votary of Kṛishṇa, W. **Krishnāśhṭami-rata**, m. ('metrically for *mī-r*') 'rejoicing at Kṛishṇa's birthday (see *krishṇa-janmāshṭami*)', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 14, 390. **Krishnāshṭami**, f. = *śhṇa-janmāshṭ*, BhavP.; MatsyaP.; the eighth day in the dark half of any month, Kulārṇ. **Krishnāpāhi**, m. = *śhṇa-bhujangā*, Kathās. lvi, 127; Pañcad. **Krishnāvaya**, ās, m. pl., N. of a school, Caran. **Krishnākeśhu**, m. a sort of sugar-cane, L. **Krishnāntā**, mfn. (Pān. vi, 2, 3, Kās.) spotted black, TS. v, vii. **Krishnōdara**, m. 'having a black belly', a kind of snake, Suśr.; -*tīra*, m. 'having a black belly and a black head', N. of a bird, Gal. **Krishnōdnbarikā**, f. the tree Ficus oppositifolia (cf. *kākdūmbara*), L. **Krishnōpanishad**, f., N. of an Up. (in praise of the god Kṛishṇa, being part of the Gopālopanishad). **Krishnōraga**, m. = *krishṇa-bhujangā*, MBh. **Krishnō'syākhareśhṭhaka**, mfn. (an Adhyāya or Anuvāka) beginning with the words *krishṇo'syākhare-shṭhāh* (TS. i, 1, 11, 1; VS. ii, 1), gaṇa *goshad-ādī*. **Krishnōrjasa**, m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2577.

2. **Krishṇa**, Nom. P. *śhṇati*, to behave or act like Kṛishṇa, Vop. xxi, 7.

Krishṇaka, as, m. (gaṇa *śhulādī*) 'blackish', a kind of plant (perhaps black Sesamum), Kauś. 80; a shortened N. for Kṛishṇājina, Pān. v, 3, 82, Sch.; (*ikā*), f. black, black substance, Kād.; Hcat.; a kind of bird (= *śyāmā*), L.; black mustard (*Sinapis ramosa*), L.

Krishṇāla, am, n., rarely [Yājñ. i, 362] as, m. (gaṇa *śidhmādi*) the black berry of the plant *Abrus precatorius* used as a weight (the average weight being between one and two grains), Kāth.; TBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Comm. on KātyŚr. &c.; a coin of the same weight, Mn.; Yājñ.; a piece of gold of the same weight, TS.; Kauś.; Nyāyam.; (ā), f. *Abrus precatorius* (a shrub bearing a small black and red berry, = *guñjā*, *raktikā*), L.

Krishṇalaka, as or am, m. or n. ifc. (= *ola*) the black berry of the plant *Abrus precatorius* used as a weight, Mn. viii, 134; Hcat.

Krishṇaśa, mfn. blackish ['extremely black', Say.], AitBr. v, 14; TāndyaBr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty.

Krishṇāya, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to represent Kṛishṇa, BHP. x, 30, 15; Ā. *ṇyate*, to blacken, Hit.; to behave like Kṛishṇa, Vop. xxi, 7.

Krishṇikā. See *krishṇaka*.

Krishṇīman, ā, m. (Pān. vi, 4, 16f, Kās.) black, blackness, Mudr.

Krishṇīyā, as, m., N. of a man (protected by the Āsvins), RV. i, 116, 23 & 117, 7.

Krishṇī, ind. in comp. = √1. as (Pot. *śhṇī-syāt*), to become black, Vop. vii, 82. - **karāṇa**, n. blackening, Suśr. = √*kṛi*, to blacken, make black, Vop. vii, 82. = √*bhī*, to become black, ib.

Krishṇeya, as, m., 'N. of a man', (ās), m. pl. his descendants, Pravar.

कृष *krishya*. See p. 306, col. 2.

कृसर *krisara*, as, m. (Pān. viii, 3, 59, Vārtt. 1; often spelt *krīyara*) a dish consisting of sesamum and grain (mixture of rice and peas with a few spices), ShadvBr. v, 2; Kauś.; ĀsvGr.; Gobh.; Mn. &c.; (ās), m. pl. id., Suśr.; Kathās.; (ā), f. id., Suśr.; Bhpr.; (am), n. id., MBh.; MarkP.

कृ 1. *kṛī*, cl. 6. P. *kirāti* (Pān. vii, 1, 100; perf. -*cakāra*, Pān. vii, 4, 11, Kās.; 2nd fut. *karishyati*; 1st fut. *karitā* or *karitā*, Vop. xiii, 2; aor. *akārit* [Ved. *sām karishat*]; ind. p. -*kīrya*; Pass. *kīryate*, to pour out, scatter, throw, cast, disperse, RV. i, 32, 13; MBh. &c.; to throw up in a heap, heap up, Kāth. xxviii, 4; Ā. *kirate*, to throw off from one's self, RV. iv, 38, 7; P. to strew, pour over, fill with, cover with, MBh.; R.; (perf. 3. pl. *cakarur*) Bhaṭṭ.; Desid. *cikarishati*, Pān. vii, 2, 75; Intens. *cākarti*, Pān. vii, 4, 92, Kās.; [cf. Gk. *keparvum*, *klpnyu*].

कृ 2. *kṛī* (or v. l. *kṛī*), cl. 5. and 9. P. Ā. *kṛīṇoti*, *ṇute*, *ṇāti*, *ṇīte*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup.; Vop. xvi, 2; *kṛīṇvāti*, Naigh. ii, 19.

कृ 3. *kṛī* (v. l. for *gṛī*), cl. 10. Ā. *kārayate*, to know, Dhātup. xxxiii, 33; to inform, ib.

कृत् *kṛit*. See *√kṛit*.

कृप *klrip*, cl. 1. Ā. *kālpate* (Pān. viii, 2, 18; perf. *cakṛipe*, 3. pl. *cākṛipr*, RV. x, 130, 5 & 6; 2nd fut. *kalpishyate* & *kalpsy* [3. du. *kalpsyete*, AitBr.; vv. ll. *kalpsy* & *klaps*], or *kalpsyati*; Cond. *akalpishyata* or *ṇpasyat*; 1st fut. *kalpitā* or *kalptā* [see Pān. vii, 2, 60]; aor. *akṛipta* or *ṇpat*; pr. & perf. only Ā., Pān. i, 3, 91-93), to be well ordered or regulated, be well managed, succeed, AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to bear suitable relation to anything, correspond, be adapted to, in accordance with, suitable to (instr.), RV. i, 170, 2; AV. &c.; to be fit for (loc.), R.; to accommodate one's self to, be favourable to, subservient, effect (with dat.), VS.; ŚBr. xiv; AitBr.; Mn. &c.; to partake of (dat.), KāthUp.; Mn.; Bhag. &c.; to fall to the share, be shared or partaken by (loc., dat. or gen., e.g. *yajñō devēshu kalpatām*, 'let the sacrifice be shared by the gods', VS. xix, 45), VS.; AitBr.; ChUp.; MBh.; to become (with nom.), RV. x, 130, 5 & 6; AV.; Bhaṭṭ.; (with dat. [Pān. ii, 3, 13, Vārtt. 2], R., Pañcad.), to happen, occur, BHP. iii, 16, 12; Bhaṭṭ.; to prepare, arrange, Bhaṭṭ. xiv, 89; to produce, cause, effect, create (with acc.), BHP. iii, 7, 25; Bhaṭṭ.; to declare as, consider as (with double acc.), Pañcad. (perf. p. *klriptavāt*): Caus. P. Ā. *kalpdyati*, *ṇte*, (aor. *acikṛipāt* or *cakṛipāt* [AV. vi, 35, 3], Subj. *cikṛipati*, RV. x, 157, 2), to set in order, arrange, distribute, dispose, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; to bring into suitable connection with, RV. x, 2, 4; to prepare, arrange, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to fit out, furnish with (instr.), TS. ii; to help any one in obtaining anything (dat. or loc. or gen.), SvetUp.; MBh.; R. ii, 43, 19; to fix, settle, Daś.; to declare as, consider as (with double acc., e.g. *mātaram enām kalpayantu*, 'let them consider her as their mother', Kum. vi, 80), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to make, execute, bring about, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to frame, form, invent, compose (as a poem &c.), imagine, Mn. i, 102 &c.; to perform (as a ceremony &c.), Lāty.; to trim, cut, VarBrS.; (in Prakṛit) Śak.; to pronounce a formula or verse which contains the *√klrip*, ŚBr. ix; Desid. *cikṛipsati* or *cikalpishate*, Pān. i, 3, 92 & vii, 2, 60; [cf. Goth. *hilpa*; Eng. *help*; Germ. *helfe*; Lith. *gelbmi*].

Kṛiptā, mfn. arranged, prepared, ready, in order, complete, right, perfect, AitBr.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.; at hand, BHP. vi, 10, 32; made, done; formed, framed; caused, produced, effected, invented, contrived, created, BHP. &c.; fixed, settled, prescribed, Mn. iii, 69; xi, 27; ascertained, determined (as an opinion), Kathās. cxxiii, 147; cut, clipt, pared, shorn, Mn.; Suśr. - **kīlā**, f. title deed (lease of a house &c.), L. - **keśa-nakha-smāśra**, mfn. having the hair, nails, and beard cut or arranged, Mn. iv, 35 & vi, 52. - **dhūpa**, m. olibanum, L. - **nakha**, mfn. having the nails cut or arranged, Suśr.

Kṛipti, is, f. preparation, making or becoming conformable, accomplishment, VS. xviii, 11; TS. v; ŚBr. (*klripti*, xiii); ŚāṅkhŚr.; ĀsvGr. i, 23, 15; *disām kl*, 'fixing the regions' (N. of the verses AV. xx, 128, 1 ff.), AitBr. vi, 32; ŚāṅkhŚr. iv, 9, 2 & xii, 20, 1; invention, contrivance; obtainment, Rājāt. v, 463; description, Lāty. vi, 9, 1, Sch.; N. of certain formulas or verses containing the *√klrip*, ŚBr. v, 2, 1, 3; Nyāyam. iii, 8, 14, Sch.

Kṛiptika, am, n. = *prakraya*, L.

केकय *kekaya*, ās, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m. (Pān. vii, 3, 2 & gaṇa *bhargadī*) a chief of that tribe (prince of the solar race), MBh. iii, 10284; R. ii; (f), f. a princess of that tribe (wife of Daśa-ratha and mother of Bhārata), R. ii, 70, 20; (cf. *kaikeya*).

केकर *kekara*, mfn. squint-eyed, Mn. iii, 159 (v. l.); VarBrS. lxx, 19; (cf. *kedara*, *teraka*) - **netra**, mfn. id., VarBrS. lxxvii, 65. - **locana**, mfn. id., Kathās. cxxiii, 164. **Keṅarāksha**, mfn. id.

Keṅaraka, mfn. = *ra*, Cān.

केकल *kekala*, m. (for *kelaka*?) a dancer, W.

केका *kekā*, f. the cry of a peacock, MBh.; Mṛicch.; Megh. &c. - **rava**, m. id., Kād. **Keṅasura**, m., N. of an Asura.

Keṅāya, Nom. Ā. *ṇyate*, to cry (as a peacock), Vāsant.

Keṅāvala, as, m. a peacock, L.

Keṅika, as, m. id., gaṇa *vrihy-ādī*.

Kekin, ī, m. (gaṇa *vrihy-ādī*), id., Bhaṭṭ. i, 44; SkandaP. **Keṅi-sikhā**, f. (= *mayūra-s*), N. of a shrub, L.

केकाण *kekāṇa*, N. of a locality.

केकासुर *kekāsura*, *hika*, &c. See *kekā*.

केकेयी *kekeyī*, for *kaṭh*, q. v., L.

केचुक *kechuka*, as, ā, m. f. a plant with an esculent root (*Colocasia antiquorum*), Suśr. (vv. ll. *kevuka* & *ṇvika*); (am), n. the esculent root of that plant, L.; (cf. *kacu*, *kacvī*, *kemuka*, & *kevuka*).

केच *keṅca*, as, m. a kind of sparrow, Gal.

केणिका *keṅikā*, f. a tent, L.

केत *kētā*, as, m. (√4. *cit*) desire, wish, will, intention ['wealth', 'atmosphere, sky', Say.], RV.; VS.; TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; a house, abode, BHP.; mark, sign, BHP. i, 16, 34; apparition, shape, Naigh. iii, 9. - **pī**, mfn. purifying the desire or will, VS. ix, 1 & xi, 7; MaitrS. i, 11, 1. - **vedas** (*kēta*), mfn. knowing the intention ['knowing the wealth of another', Say.], RV. i, 104, 3. - **sāp**, m(nom. pl. *sāpas*)fn. obeying the will (of another), obedient ['touching the sky', Say.], v, 58, 3.

Ketana, am, n. a summons, invitation, Mn. iv, 110; MBh.; MarkP.; a house, abode, MBh.; R.; BHP.; Kathās.; 'abode of the soul', the body, Git. vii, 5 (ifc. f. ā); place, site, Kathās. xxvi, 44; sign, mark, symbol (of a deity), ensign (of a warrior), flag or banner (e.g. *vānara-k*, 'one who has a monkey as his ensign or arms', MBh.; see also *ma-kara-k*, &c.), MBh.; R.; Ragh. ix, 38; business, indispensable act, Mālatīm.

Ketaya, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to summon, call or invite, MBh. xiii, 1596; to fix or appoint a time, L.; to counsel or advise, W.; to hear, Vop.

Ketayitṛi, mf (*trī*)n. one who summons, Say. on RV. i, 113, 19.

Ketita, mfn. called, summoned, Mn. iii, 190; MBh. xiii, 1613 & 6233; dwelt, inhabited, W.

केतक *ketaka*, as, m. the tree *Pandanus*

odoratissimus, MBh.; R.; Megh. &c.; (f), f. (g. *gaurādi*, Gaṇar. 46) id., Git.; Vet.; Sāh.; ŚivaP. **ketaki**, metrically for *keti*, f., Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; Git.

केतन *ketana*, *ṭaya*, &c. See *kéta*.

केतलिर्कीर्ति *ketali-kīrti*, is, m., N. of the author of the work Megha-mālā.

केतु *ketu*, us, m. (fr. √4. *cit*), bright appearance, clearness, brightness (often pl., 'rays of light'), RV.; VS.; AV.; lamp, flame, torch, ib.; day-time, SāṅkhBr.; (Naigh. iii, 9) apparition, form, shape, RV.; PārGr.; sign, mark, ensign, flag, banner, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; a chief, leader, eminent person, RV.; R. iv, 28, 18; Ragh. ii, 33; BHp.; intellect, judgment, discernment (f), RV. v, 66, 4; AV. x, 2, 12; any unusual or striking phenomenon, comet, meteor, falling star, AdhBh.; Mn. i, 38; VarBrS.; BHp. &c.; the dragon's tail or descending node (considered in astron. as the 9th planet, and in mythol. as the body of the demon Saiṅhikeya [son of Siṅhika] which was severed from the head or Rāhu by Viṣṇu at the churning of the ocean, but was rendered immortal by having tasted the Amṛita), Hariv. 4259; R.; VP.; 'a pigmy race,' see *-gana* below; disease, L.; an enemy, L.; N. of a son of Agni (author of RV. x, 156), Rānukr.; (with the patr. Vājya), VBr.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 198; of a son (of Rishabha, BhP. v, 4, 10; of the 4th Manu, viii, 1, 27); *arunāḥ ketvāḥ*, 'red apparitions,' a class of spirits (a kind of sacrificial fire is called after them *arunaketuka*, q. v.), AV. xi, 10, 1 f. & 7; Tār.; MBh. xii, 26, 7. — **gana**, m. the dwarfish inhabitants of Kuśa-dvīpa (children of Jaimini), Tāj. — **graha**, m. the descending node (see above s. *ketu*), L.; — *vallabha*, m. = *ru-ratna*, Npr. — **ca-kra**, n. a kind of diagram. — **tārā**, f. a comet, W. — **dharmān**, m., N. of a man (v. l. *-varman*), MBh. xiv, 2154. — **bha**, m. a cloud, L. — **bhūta**, mfn. being or become a banner, Nal. xii, 28. — **māt**, mfn. endowed with brightness, AV.; (interpolation after RV. viii, 56); clear (as a sound), RV. vi, 47, 31; AV. iii, 19, 6; (*ān*), m. a Yaksha, Gal.; N. of a Muni, Vāyup.; of a Dānava, MBh.; Hariv.; of a regent of the western part of the world (son of Rajas), VP.; of a son of Kshema and father of Suketu, Hariv. 1593; of a son of Kshemya and father of Varsha-keṭu, 1750; of a warrior, MBh. ii, 122 & 127; of a son of Dhanvantari, BhP. ix, 17, 5; of Ambarisha, ix, 6, 1; N. of a mountain, Buddh.; of a palace of Vāsu-deva's wife Sumandā, Hariv. 8989; (*ṭi*), f. a metre (of 2 x 21 syllables); N. of the wife of Sumālin, R. vii, 5, 37; N. of a locality, W. — **māla**, m., N. of a son of Agnidhra, VP.; of a boar, R. v, 9, 66; BHp.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, Hariv. 8227 & 8654; (*as*, am), m. n. one of the nine great divisions of the known world (the western portion or Varsha of Jambū-dvīpa, called after Ketu-māla), Sūryas.; VP.; BHp.; (*ā*), f., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8368 ff. — **mālaka**, m. or n. the Varsha called Ketu-māla (q. v.), VP. — **mālī**, see *ṭin*. — **mālin**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. (metrically also *ṭi*); of a Muni, Vāyup. — **yashṭi**, f. a flag-staff, Ragh. xii, 103. — **ratna**, n. 'Rāhu's favourite,' beryl, L. — **varman**, see *-dharman*. — **vīrya**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 198. — **śrīṅga**, m., N. of a king, MBh. i, 230; of a Muni, Vāyup.

केदर *kedara*, mfn. = *kekara*, I.; (*as*), m., N. of a plant, L.

केदार *kedāra*, as, m. (*am*, n., L.) a field or meadow, especially one under water, Mn. ix, 38 & 44; MBh.; R. &c.; *Kapilāya kē*, 'Kapila's field,' N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6042 ff.; *Mataṅgasya kē*, 'Mataṅga's field,' another Tirtha, 8159; a basin for water round the root of a tree, L.; a bed in a garden or field, W.; plain, area, KāṭyŚr. xviii, 5, 4, Sch.; N. of a particular constellation, VarBr.; of a Rāga (in music); of a mountain country (the modern Kedār, part of the Himālaya mountains, W.), MBh. vi, 427; NandiP.; N. of Śiva as worshipped in the Himālaya; of the author of a work entitled Abdhī; (*ṭi*), f., N. of a Rāgini; (*am*), n., N. of a Tirtha, MatsyaP.; of a Liṅga, ib.; (in the Himālaya) ŚivaP. — **kaṭu**, f. (?) a kind of plant, Gal. — **kaṭuka**, f. a kind of Helleborus, L. — **kalpa**, m., N. of a section of the Skandap., NandiP. — **khaṇḍa**, n. a small dyke (earth raised to keep out water), W.; a break in the dyke raised round

a field (to keep out water), MBh. i, ch. 3. — **ja**, n. the fruit of Cerasus Puddum, L. — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. — **deva**, m., N. of a man. — **nātha**, m., N. of Śiva as worshipped in the Himālaya. — **purāṇa**, n., N. of a Purāṇa. — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of an author. — **malla**, m., N. of Mandana-pāla. — **māhātmya**, n., N. of a section of the Vāyup. — **liṅga**, n., N. of a Liṅga, Śaṅkar. — **śam-bhu**, m., N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. — **setu**, m. a dyke raised round a field, Car. iii, 3. **Kedārēśa**, m., N. of a statue of Śiva in Kāśī, Skandap.; (*am*), n., N. of a Liṅga, NandiP. **Kedārēśvara**, m. (= *ṛṣṭa*), Śiva's statue in Kāśī, Skandap.; (*am*), n., N. of a Tirtha in the Himālaya; — *liṅga*, n., N. of a Liṅga, Skandap.; — *sthali*, f., N. of a locality, KapSāph. **Kedāraka**, as, m. a kind of rice, Suśr.; (*ikā*), f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini.

केन *kēna*, instr. ind. (fr. 2. *kā*), by what? ŚBr. iv; MBh. i, ch. 3; whence? MBh. xiii, 2167; R. vi, 12, 4; how? why? Pañcat.; Bhartṛ. **Ke-nēshītōpanishad**, f, f., N. of an Up. (beginning with the word *kenēshītām*). **Kenōpanishad**, f, f. id. (beginning with *kēna*).

केनती *kenatī*, f., N. of the wife of Kāma (the god of love), L.

केनव *kenava*, as, m., N. of a teacher (pupil of Śākaptirī), VP.

केनार *kenāra*, as, m. the head, L.; 'a skull' or 'the temples, upper part of the cheek' (*kapāla* or *kapola*), L.; a joint, L.; a division of hell, hell compared to a potter's kiln, L.

केनप *kenipā*, as, m. a sage, RV. x, 44, 4; (cf. *āke-nipā*).

केनपति *kenipāta*, as, m. the helm, rudder, large oar used as a rudder, L.

केनपātana, as, m. id., L.

केनपātana, am, n. id., Gal.

केन्दु *kendu*, us, m. a kind of ebony (Diospyros embryopteris), L. — **villa**, v. l. for *kindu-bīla*, q. v.

केन्दुका, as, m. another variety of ebony (yielding a species of tar, Diospyros glutinosa), L.; (in music) a kind of measure.

केन्द्र *kendra*, am, n. (borrowed fr. Gk. *κέντρον*), the centre of a circle; the equation of the centre; the argument of a circle; the argument of an equation, W.; the distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the fourth, seventh, or tenth degree, Sūryas. &c.; the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar mansion, VarBrS.; VarBr.; (cf. *dvitīya-kē*, *patana-kē*, *mandā-kē*, *śighra-kē*).

Kendrakā, f. for *kecukā* (q. v.), Suśr.

केप *kep*, cl. i. *Ā. kepatē*, to shake or tremble, Dhātup. x, 7; to go, ib.; (cf. *√gep*).

केपि, mfn. trembling, shaking, RV. x, 44, 6; unclean, Nir. v, 24.

केमद्रुम *kema-druma*, as, m. in astron. = *κερο-δρόμος*, VarBr. xiii, 3 & 6.

केमुक *kemuka*, as, m. (= *kecuka*) Colocasia antiquorum, Bhp.; Costus speciosus, L.

केमुक *kembuka*, am, n. m. cabbage, Car.; the kernel of the Areca nut, Npr.

केयूर *keyūra*, am, n. a bracelet worn on the upper arm, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; (*as*), m. id., Bhartṛ. ii, 16; a kind of coitus; N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **dharaḥ**, f. 'wearing a bracelet on the upper arm,' N. of an Apasara, Kāraṇḍ. — **bala**, m., N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.

Keyūra, as, m., N. of a Gandharva, Kād.

Keyūra, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to represent a *keyūra*, Sāh.

Keyūrin, mfn. decorated with a bracelet on the upper arm, Kād.; Hcar.; MārKP. xxiii, 102.

केरक *keraka*, for *kerala*, q. v.

केरल *kerala*, as, m. pl. N. of the inhabitants of Malabar, MBh. (once *keraka*, ii, 1173); Hariv.; R.; VarBrS.; (*as*), m. (*gaṇa kambojādī*) the king of the Keralas, MBh. iii, 15250; N. of a son of Ākriṭa (from whom the people of Kerala is derived), Hariv. 1836; (*ṭi*), f. a Kerala woman, Kād.; N. of an astronomical treatise, L.; a Horā or period

of time equal to about one hour, L.; (*am*), n., N. of the country inhabited by the Keralas, MBh. vi, 352. — **jātaka**, *-tānta*, n., *-siddhānta*, m., N. of works. **Keralōtpatti**, f., N. of a work.

Keralaka, as, m. pl., N. of the inhabitants of Malabar, VarBrS. xiv, 12; (*as*), m., N. of a Nāga demon, Vāmp.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a woman, Vāsa.

केरु *keru*. See *mahi-k*.

केल *kel*, cl. i. *P. kelati*, to shake, tremble, Dhātup. xv, 30; to go or move, ib.; to be frolicsome, sport (cf. Prakṛit *√kil = krid*), W.

Kelaka, as, m. a dancer, tumbler, one who walks or dances on the edge of a sword, L.; (cf. *kekala*).

Kelāya, Nom. *Ā. yate* (fr. *√krid*), to sport, play, *gaṇa kaṇḍo-ādī*.

Keli, is, m. f. play, sport, amorous sport, pastime, amusement, Mn. viii, 357; Mṛicch. &c.; disguise, concealment, Gal.; (*is*), f. the earth, L. — **kadamba**, m. (= *-vriksha*) a variety of the Kadamba, L. — **kamala**, n. a lotus flower for playing with, Caurap. — **kala**, mfn. amusing one's self, Hariv. ii, 75, 55 (v. l. *-kila*); (*ā*), f. amorous or sportive accents or address, W.; sportive skill, wantonness, W.; the Viṇā or lute of Sarasvatī, L. — **kalaha**, m. a quarrel in jest or joke, L. — **kāṇana**, n. a pleasure-grove, L. — **kila**, mfn. sporting, amusing one's self, Hariv. 3380 (v. l. *-kala*); finding pleasure in (in comp.), 7671; wanton, arrogant; litigious, quarrelsome, 3209; (*as*), m. the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (in general a sort of buffoon), L.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; (*ā*), f. sport, amusement, Comm. on L.; N. of Rati (the wife of Kāma-deva), L.; N. of a town, VP. — **kīra**, m. 'full of amusement,' a camel, L. — **kuñcikā**, f. a wife's younger sister, L.; (cf. *kal*). — **kailāsa**, m. a mountain that is to represent the Kailāsa mountain, Viddh. — **koṣa**, m. 'receptacle of amusement,' a dancer, actor, L. — **grīha**, n. a pleasure-house, private apartment, Comm. on Amar. — **nāgara**, m. a sensualist, enjoyer of worldly pleasures, L. — **niketana**, n. = *-grīha*, Amar. — **para**, mfn. wanton, sportive, W. — **palvala**, n. a pleasure-pond, Naish. i, 117. — **maṇḍapa**, *-mandira*, n. = *-grīha*, Śāntis.; Caurap. — **mukha**, m. pastime, sport, L. — **raṅga**, m. a pleasure-ground, Dhūrtas. — **raivataka**, n., N. of a treatise, Sāh. — **vana**, n. = *kāṇana*, ŚārngP. — *vriksha*, m. a species of the Kadamba (commonly Keli-kadamba, Nauclea cordifolia, being abundant in the scene of Kṛishṇa's sports with the Gopis), L. — **śayana**, n. a pleasure-couch, Gīt. xi, 2. — **śuśhi**, f. the earth, W. — **śāla**, m. a pleasure-hill, Dhūrtan. — **śveta-sahasra-pattra**, Nom. P. *ṭtrati*, to represent a white lotus for playing with, Prasannar. — **saciva**, m. minister of the sports, master of the revels, L. — **sadana**, n. = *-grīha*, Gīt. xi, 14. — **sāra**, m., N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Balar. — **sthali**, f. a place of pleasure, play-ground, Śāntis. i, 16.

Kellika, mfn. sporting, sportive, W.; the tree Jonesia Asoka, L.

Kelita, n. ifc., *kali* = *keli-kalita*, Subh.

Keli, f. rarely for *keli* (play, sport). — **kalita**, n. amusement, jest, play, Balar. — **pika**, m. a cuckoo kept for pleasure, Sāh. — **vanī**, f. a pleasure-park, Sāh. — **śāla-bhaṅjika**, f. a small statue, Daś.

केल *kela*, *ṭu*, a particular high number, Buddh. L.

केलटक *kelaṭaka* = *kemuka* (q. v.), Npr.

केलाय *kelāya*, *ṭi*, &c. See *√kel*.

केलास *kelāsa*, as, m. crystal, W.

केलुट *keluṭa*, am, n. a kind of pot-herb, Car. i, 27; = *kemuka* or a kind of Udumbara, Npr.

केव *kev*, cl. i. *Ā. kevatē*, to serve, attend to, Dhātup. xiv, 39; (cf. *√sev*).

केवट *kēvaṭa*, as, m. a cave, hollow, RV. vi, 54, 7; (cf. *avaṭā*).

केवर्त *kevartā*, as, m. (= *kaiv*) a fisherman, VS. xxx, 16.

केवल *kévala*, m (nom. pl. e, RV. x, 51, 9) f (RV. x, 73, 6; AV.; ŚBr.; ā, Mn. &c., see Pān. iv, 1, 30)n. (in comp., Pān. ii, 1, 49) exclusively one's own (not common to others), RV.; AV.; alone, only, mere, sole, one, excluding others, RV.; AV.; TS. &c.; not connected with anything else, isolated,

abstract, absolute; simple, pure, uncompounded, unmingled, ŚBr. &c.; entire, whole, all, Mn.; MBh. &c.; selfish, envious, L.; (am), ind. only, merely, solely (na kevalam—api, not only—but also, Ragh.; VP.; Rājāt.; kevalam—na tu, only—but not, Śrīgār.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; entirely, wholly, absolutely, R. ii, 87, 23; but, Kād.; Hcar.; (= nirnītam) certainly, decidedly, L.; (as), m. (= kelaka) a dancer, tumbler, Gal.; N. of a prince, BhP. ix, 2, 30; (ā), f., N. of a locality, MBh. iii, 254, 10 (v.l. 'ī); (ī), f., 'the whole of a philosophical system,' see pāśaka-kē; N. of a locality (v.l. for 'īā, q. v.); (am), n. the doctrine of the absolute unity of spirit; the highest possible knowledge (= kevala-jñāna), Jain.; N. of a country (v.l. kevala), MBh. vi, 9, 34. —karmin, mfn. performing mere works (without intelligence), Bādar. iii, 1, 7, Sch. —jñāna, n. the highest possible knowledge, Jain. —jñānī, m. 'possessing the kevala-jñāna,' an Arhat, Jain. —tas, ind. only, Comm. on Yājñ. —tva, n. the state of standing by itself or alone, VPāt., Sch. —dravya, n. mere matter or substance, RāmātUp.; black pepper, L. —nāyāyika, m. a mere logician (not versed in any other science), Pāp. ii, 1, 49, Sch. —putrā, f., N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. —barhis (kēv), mfn. having its own sacrificial straw, ŚBr. ii. —brahmōpanishad, f., N. of an Up. —mānusha, m. a mere man (and nothing else), MBh. xii. —vātika, mfn. applied for diseases of a simple rheumatic kind, Car. —valyākaraṇa, m. a mere grammarian (not versed in any other science). —vyatirekin, mfn. pertaining only to separateness, Tarkas. —sas, ind. completely, AitBr. vi, 9. Kēvalāgha, mfn. alone guilty, RV. x, 117, 6. Kēvalātman, mfn. one whose nature is absolute unity, Kum. ii, 4. Kēvalādīn, mfn. eating by one's self alone, RV. x, 117, 6. Kēvalādvaita-vāda-kulīśa, n., N. of a work. Kēvalānavayin, mfn. pertaining only to connection, Tarkas.; 'yi-grantha, m., -rahasya, n., -vāda, m., N. of works.

Kēvalin, mfn. alone, one, only, W.; (ī), m. 'devoted to the doctrine of the absolute unity of spirit,' a meditative ascetic, BhP. iv, 25, 39; vi, 5, 40; 'possessing the kevala(-jñāna),' an Arhat, Jain.

केवाल kevala, f. i, g. gaurādi (not in Kās. & Gaṇar.) Kēvalī-√as, -√kri [= √hiṅs, Gaṇar. 97, Sch.], -√bhū, g. ūry-ādi.

केवासी kevasī, ind. only in comp. = √as, -√kri [= √hiṅs, Gaṇar. 73, Sch.], -√bhū, g. ūry-ādi (not in Kās.)

केविका kevikā, f., N. of a flower (commonly kevera), L.

Kevi, f. id., L.

केवुक kevuḥ or °rūka = kecuka, q. v., Car.

केश 1. kēśa, as, m. (√kṣī, Up.; ifc. ā or ī, Pāp. iv, 1, 54) the hair of the head, AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; the mane (of a horse or lion), MBh. i, 8008; Śak., Sch.; a kind of perfume (hrīvera), L.; N. of a mineral, VarBṛS. lxxvii, 23; N. of Varuṇa, L.; of Viṣṇu, L.; of a Daitya, L.; of a locality, Romakas.; (pl.) the tail (of the Bos grunniens), Pāp. ii, 3, 36, Kās. (v.l. vāla); (ī), f. a lock of hair on the crown of the head, L.; the Indigo plant, L.; Carpopogon pruriens, L.; another plant (bhūta-keśī), L.; N. of Durgā, L. —karman, n. dressing or arranging the hair of the head, MBh. iv, 78. —karṣhaṇa, n. pulling or tearing by the hair, Vepīs. —kalāpa, m. a mass or quantity of hair, head of hair, Kathās. lxx, 13. —kāra, m. (for ko-ja-kē) a sort of sugar-cane, Bhpr. —kārīn, mfn. dressing or arranging the hair of the head, MBh. iv, 412. —kīta, m. a louse or insect in the hair, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; —tāvāpatīta, mfn. that on which a louse has fallen, MBh. xiii, 1577; (cf. kītāvapana). —garbha, m. = °bhaka, W. N. of Varuṇa, W. —garbhaka, m. a braid of hair, L. —grīhita, mfn. pulled or seized by the hair. —granthi, m. a tie of hair, BhP. x, 39, 14. —graha, m. pulling the hair, Mn. iv, 83; Kathās. —grahaṇa, n. id., R. iii, 46, 2; Megh. —grāham, ind. so as to pull the hair, Pāp. iii, 4, 50, Kās. —ghna, n. 'destroying the hair,' morbid baldness, falling of the hair, L. —caga, mfn. known by his hair, having fine hair, Pāp. v, 2, 26. —cūda, mfn. one who has dressed his hair in a top-knot, Pāp. ii, 2, 24, Vārtt. 13, Pat. —caitya, n., N. of a Caitya, W. —ochid, m. a hair-dresser, barber, L. —jāha, n. the root of

the hair, g. karāddi. —damani, f. 'destroying the hair,' Prosopis spicigera, Gal. —drīphapa, mfn. serving for fastening the hair, AV. vi, 21, 3. —dharma, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. xiv, 26. —dhārāṇa, n. keeping, i. e. not cutting the hair, BhP. xii, 2, 6. —dhārīṇī, f., N. of a plant (the root of sweet flag), L. —dhṛit, m. id., L. —pakṣha, m. side of the hair, temple, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 28; ĀsvGr. i, 7, 16 & 17, 8; much or ornamented hair, tuft, MBh.; Prasannar. (ifc. f. ā). —pakti, f. a row or line or quantity of hair. —parṇī, f. Achyranthes aspera (apāmārgā), L. —pāsa, m. much or ornamented hair, tuft, MBh.; Kum.; Vikr.; Ritus. (ifc. f. ā), &c.; (ī), f. a lock of hair hanging down from the top of the head, L. —pīngala, m., N. of a Brāhman. —pradharṣhaṇa, n. = karṣhaṇa, MBh. vii, 102, 21. —prasāra, m. cleaning the hair, BhP. x, 59, 45 & 61, 6. —bandha, m. a hair-band, MBh. iv, 190; BhP.; = vesha, L.; a particular position of the hands in dancing. —bhū, f. 'hair-ground,' head, L. —bhūmī, f. the skull on which hair grows, Jain.; Suśr. —maṇḍala, n. a lock of hair, Kauś. —mathani, f. = damani, L. —mardana, n. cleaning the hair (v.l. -mārjana, one of the 64 kalās), Comm. on BhP. x, 45, 36. —mārjaka, m. n. a comb, L. —mārjana, n., v. l. for -mardana; a comb, L. —mīśra, mfn. 'mingled with hair,' soiled by hair, ŚBr. ii, 2, 4, 5. —muṣṭī, f. a handful of hair, W.; Melia Bukayun, Bhpr. i, 204; another plant (visha-muṣṭī), L. —muṣṭika, m. Melia Bukayun, L. —yantri, f., N. of one of the mothers in Skānda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2635. —ra-canā, f. arranging or dressing the hair, Ritus. iv, 15. —rañjana, n. colouring the hair, ŚāṅkGr.; (as), m. the vegetable Eclipta prostrata, L. —rāja, m. (= -rañjana) Eclipta prostrata, L.; Wedelia calendulea, L. —ruhā, f. a species of the Croton plant (bhadrā-dantikā), L. —rūpā, f. 'hair-shaped,' Vanda Roxburghii, L. —romā, f. Mucuna pruriens, Gal. —luṅcaka, m. 'pulling the hair,' a Jain ascetic, Prab. —luṅcana, m. id., Hcar.; (am), n. pulling the hair, Daś. —vat (kēśa-), mfn. (= kēśavā, Pāp. v, 2, 109) having long hair, MārKp.; having a mane, RV. viii, 116, 5; (ī), f., N. of a river. —vapaṇa, n. shaving or cutting the hair, ĀsvGr. —°vapanīya, m. 'hair-cutting or -shaving,' N. of a festival (belonging to the Rājā-sūya), ŚBr. v; TāṇḍyaBr. xviii; KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; ŚāṅkhŚr. —vār-dhana, mfn. causing the hair to grow, AV. vi, 21, 3 & 137, 1; (ī), f. Sida rhomboides, L. —vesha, m. (Pān. iv, 1, 42) a tress of hair, ĀsvGr. —ve-shṭa, m. the parting of the hair, Aprāt. iii, 43, Sch. —vyaparopana, n. pulling the hair, Ragh. iii, 56. —vyudāharana, n., N. of a work. —śūla, n. disease of the hair, MBh. iii, 12846. —śmaśrū, n. (gapa rājadantī) the hair of the head and the beard, AV. viii, 2, 17; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (īnī), n. pl. id., ŚāṅkhŚr. —stuka, m. a lock of hair, Kauś. 42. —hantri-phalā, f. 'having fruits that destroy the hair,' = damani, Npr. —hantri, f. id., L. —has-ta, m. much or ornamented hair, tuft, MBh. iii, 1822; Śiś. viii, 27; Vepīs. (quoted in Śāh.). the hair for a hand, Śiś. viii, 27. —hrit-phalā, f. = hantri-pho, Npr. Keśi-keśi, ind. (Kās. on Pāp. ii, 2, 27; v. 4, 127 & v. 3, 137; Gaṇar. 95, Sch.) hair to hair, head to head, Yājñ. ii, 283; MBh. Keśāgra, n. the top of a hair, ŚāṅkhGr. Keśāda, m. 'eating the hair,' N. of a parasitical insect, Car.; Suśr. Keśānta, m. (ifc. f. ā) the border of the hair on the forehead, ŚāṅkhGr.; TUp.; R.; Suśr.; long hair hanging down, lock of hair, tuft, MBh.; R. &c.; cutting off the hair finally (as a religious ceremony performed upon Brāhmins at 16 years of age, Kshatriyas at 22, and Vaiśyas at 24), PārGr.; Gobh.; Mn. ii, 65; Yājñ. i, 36; -karaṇa, n. id., Gobh. iii, 1, 2. Keśāntika, mfn. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead, Mn. ii, 46; relating to the ceremony of final tonsure, W. Keśāpahā, f. = °śa-damani, Npr. Keśāmbu, n. Pavonia odorata, Bhpr. Keśāri, m. 'enemy of the hair,' Mesua Ferrea, L. Keśāruhā, f. = °śa-var-dhanī, L. Keśārūhā, f., N. of a plant (mahā-nīlī), L. Keśāli, m. 'row of hair,' Eclipta prostrata (keśa-rañjana), Npr. Keśāvamaraṣhaṇa, n. pulling the hair, especially amorously playing with it or rubbing it &c., W. Keśōccaya, m. much or handsome hair, W. Keśōṇḍaka, m. a sling or knot of hair, Suśr.; net-like apparitions seen while the eyes are shut, AitAr. (ed. °ṇḍraka). Keśōṇḍraka, see °ṇḍraka.

Keśaka, mfn. bestowing care upon the hair, Pāp. v, 2, 66, Kās.

Keśara, &c. See kēsara.

Keśavā, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 109) having long or much or handsome hair, AV. viii, 6, 23; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (as), m., N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; (hence) of the month Mārgaśīrṣa, VarBṛS. cv, 14; Rotleria tinctoria, L.; N. of the author of a lexicon called Kalpa-dru; of the author of the Dvaita-pariśiṣṭa; of the father of Govinda and Ruci-kara; of the father of Brāhma and uncle of Maheśvara; of the son of Viśva-dhara and brother of Kari-nātha; of the father of Vopa-deva. —jātaka-paddhati-udāharana, n. a Comm. by Viśva-nātha on the work Jātaka-paddhati. —jī-nanda-śar-man, m., N. of an author. —dāsa, m., N. of several authors. —dikṣhita, m., N. of a man. —dai-vajī, m., N. of an astronomer. —prabhu, m., N. of a man. —bhakti, f. devotion to Kṛishṇa, W. —bhaṭṭa, m., N. of a man. —mīśra, m., N. of the author of the Dvaita-pariśiṣṭa and of the Chandoga-pariśiṣṭa. —śikṣhā, f., N. of a Śikṣhā. —śreṣṭhīn, m., N. of a merchant. —svāmīn, m., N. of a grammarian, Sūdradh. Keśavācārya, m., N. of a teacher. Keśavāditya, m. a form of the sun, SkāndaP. Keśavāyudha, m. 'Kṛishṇa's weapon,' the Mango tree, L. Keśavārka, m. = °vāditya, SkāndaP.; N. of the author of the Kṛishṇa-kṛidita (son of Jāyāditya and grandson of Rāṇiga); N. of the author of the Jātaka-paddhati; of the author of the Vivāha-vivṛṇḍāna. Keśavālaya, m. 'Keśava's abode,' the holy fig-tree, L. Keśavāvāsa, m. id., L.

1. Keśi, ī, m. (= °śin), N. of an Asura, Hariv. 2. Keśi (in comp. for keśin) = grīhapati ('if-'), m. 'whose householder is Keśin (Dārḥya),' belonging to Keśin's family, ŚBr. xi, 8, 4, 1. —tīrtha, n., N. of a Tirtha. —dhvaja, m., N. of a prince (son of Kṛita-dhvaja), BhP. ix, 13, 20. —nīśhūda-na, m. 'slayer of the Asura Keśin,' Kṛishṇa, Bhag. xviii, 1 (v.l. -nīśūd). —mathana, m. id., Gīt. ii, 11. —sūdāna, m. id., MBh. ii, 1214. —han, m. id., MBh.; Hariv. —hantri, m. id., MBh. ii, 1402.

Keśika, mfn. having fine or luxuriant hair, Pāp. v, 2, 109; (as), m. the plant Asparagus racemosus, L.; (ī), f., N. of the mother of Jahnu, VP.

Keśin, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 109) having fine or long hair (said of Rudra [cf. kapardīn]), of his female attendants, of female demons, and of men), AV. xi, 2, 18 (cf. RV. x, 136, 1 ff.) & 31; xii, 5, 48; xiv, 2, 59; having a mane (as Indra's and Agni's horses), RV.; having tips (as rays or flames), RV. i, 140, 8 & 151, 6; (ī), m., 'N. of Rudra' (see before); of Viṣṇu, L.; 'a horse' (see before); a lion, L.; N. of an Asura slain by Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of a son of Vasu-deva and Kausalyā, BhP. ix, 24, 47; (Pāp. vi, 4, 165) N. of Dārḥya or Dālḥya, (īnī), f., N. of Durgā; (gapa kurv-ādī) N. of an Apsaras, MBh. i, 2558; iii, 14562; of a Rākshasi, Buddh.; of the daughter of the king of Vidarbha (wife of Sagara and mother of A-samanjasa), Hariv. 797 ff.; R.; of the wife of Ajāmidha (Subotra) and mother of Jahnu, MBh. i, 3722; Hariv. 1416 & 1756; of the wife of Viśrava and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbha-karṇa, BhP. vii, 1, 43; of a servant of Damayanti, Nal. xxii, 1; of the daughter of a Brāhman, Buddh.; Chrysopogon aciculatus, L.; Nardostachys Jaṭā-māñṣī, L.; (īnī), f., see kāsīnī; (īnī), Ved. f. pl. 'the attendants of Rudra' (see before); 'N. of certain female demons' (see before).

Keśya, mfn. being in the hair, AV. xiv, 2, 68; suitable to the hair, Suśr.; (as), m. (= °śa-rañjana) Eclipta prostrata, L.; (am), n. black Aloe wood, L.

केश 2. kēśa, am, n. 'whose lord is Prajā-pati

(see 3. kēś), the lunar mansion Rohiṇī. केशद keśaḍa, mfn. 'richly endowed with,' see madhu-; (as), m. agoat, L.; a louse, L.; Bignonia Indica, L.; the parching arrow of Kāma (the god of love), L.; a brother (cf. mātri-), L.; N. of Viṣṇu, L.; N. of a man, Kathās. cxxiii, 157.

केशव keśavā, °śi, &c. See 1. kēśa.

केसर kēsara, am, n. the hair (of the brow), VS. xix, 91; (in classical literature usually kēśara), m. or n. (?), the mane (of a horse or lion), R.; Śak.; Pañcat. &c.; (ā), f. id., KātyŚr. (kēś); (am), n. the tail of the Bos grunniens (used as a fan for driving away flies), L.; (as, L.; am), m. n. the filament of a lotus or of any vegetable, R.; Suśr.; Śak. &c.; a fibre (as of a Mango fruit), Suśr.; (as), m. the plants

Rottleria tinctoria, *Mimusops Elengi*, and *Mesua ferrea*, MBh. xiii, 5042; R.; Lalit.; Kum.; Megh.; (*am*), n. the flower of those plants, L.; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), m. f. n. *Asa foetida*, L.; (*am*), n. gold, L.; sulphate of iron, L.; N. of a metre (of 4 x 18 syllables); (*as*), m., N. of a mountain, MBh. vi, 11, 23; [cf. Lat. *caesaries*; Angl. Sax. *haer*; Engl. *hair*; Germ. *Haar*.] — *grāma*, m., N. of a village, Kshitiś. — *pura*, n., N. of a town, Vāsant. — *prābandhā* (*kēś*), f., N. of a woman, AV. v, 18, 11. — *mālā*, f., N. of a work. — *vat* (*kēś*), mfn. having a mane, ŚBr. vi. — *vara*, n. saffron, L. *Keśarāgra*, n. the tips of a mane, Hit. *Keśarācala*, *ās*, m. pl. 'the filament mountains,' N. of the mountains situated round Meru (which is called 'the seed-vessel of the earth'; see *karnikācala*), BhP. v, 17, 6. *Keśarāpida*, m., N. of an art (*kalā*), Gal. *Keśarāmīla*, m. the citron tree, L. *Keśarōccaṭṭā*, f. a variety of *Cyperus*, L.

Keśarāla, mfn. rich in filaments, Vām. v, 2, 34. *Keśari*, *is*, m. (= *rin*), N. of the father of Hanumat, R. iv, 33, 14; vi; vii, 40, 7.

Keśarikā, f. = *keśa-vardhanī*, L.; a clout for cleaning vessels, HPariś. i, 249.

Keśarin or *Keśarin*, mfn. having a mane, MBh. i, iii; (ī), m. a lion, MBh.; Suśr.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a horse, TBr., Sch.; N. of an aquatic bird, Car. i, 27; the plant *Rottleria tinctoria*, L.; the plant *Mesua ferrea*, L.; a citron tree, L.; a variety of *Moringa* with red flowers (= *rakta-sigru*), L.; N. of a monkey (husband of Hanumat), MBh. iii, 11193; R.; Daś.; N. of a prince, Lalit.; of a mountain, VP.; (*in*), f. a lioness, Kathās. lxx, 102. *Keśari-suta*, m. 'son of Keśarin,' N. of Hanumat, L.

केसरुका *kesarukā* (or *keśar*), f. for *kaśer*°, the back-bone, L., Sch.

केह्लदेव *kehlā-deva*, *as*, m., N. of a man.

कै *kai*, cl. 1. P. *kāyati*, to sound, Dhātup. xxii, 19.

कैशुक *kaiśuka*, mfn. belonging to or coming from a *Kiśuka* tree (or *Butea frondosa*), Suśr.

कैकय *kaikeya*, *as*, m. the king of the *Kekayas*, BhP. ix, 24, 37; (*ā*), m. pl. the sons of that king, ib.; (= *kek*°) the *Kekayas*, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (ī), f. the daughter of a king of the *Kekayas*, R.

Kaikeya, *as*, m. (Pāp. vii, 3, 2) 'a descendant of *Kekaya*,' prince of the *Kekayas*, ŚBr. x; ChUp.; N. of a son of *Sivi* (from whom the *Kaikeyas* are derived), Hariv. 1680; BhP. ix, 23, 3; N. of *Dhṛiṣṭa-keṭu* (king of the *Kaikeyas* and father of the five *Kaikeyas*), VP.; (*ās*), m. pl. the *Kekayas*, R.; (ī), f. the daughter of a prince of the *Kekayas* (one of the wives of *Dāsa-ratha* and mother of *Bharata*, R.; Ragh.), MBh.; Daś.; (*am*), n. the language of the *Kekayas*.

कैकस *kaiśasa*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kikasa*, *gaṇa śārngaravādī*; (ī), f., N. of a daughter of the *Rākshasa* *Sumālīn*, R. vii, 5, 40 & 9, 7.

कैकेय *kaikeya*. See *°kaya*.

कैकरायण *kaiṅkarāyaṇa*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kimkara*, *gaṇa* 1. *naḍḍī*.

Kaiṅkara, *am*, n. the office of a servant, servitude, BhP. iii, 2, 22.

कैकलायन *kaiṅkalāyana*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kimkala*, *gaṇa* 1. *naḍḍī*.

कैकिरात *kaiṅkirāta*, mfn. coming from the tree *kim-kirāta* (or *Jonesia Asoka*), Ratnāv.

कैचिकिल *kaiṅchikila*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; (cf. *kailik*°).

कैजव *kaijaya*, *as*, m., N. of a teacher (for *kaitava*?), Vāyup.

कैट *kaiṭa*, mfn. (fr. *kiṭa*), coming from an insect, Suśr.

कैटभ *kaiṭabha*, *as*, m., N. of an *Asura* (slain by *Vishnu*), MBh. iii; Hariv.; Suśr.; BhP.; BrahmayP. &c.; (*ā* or *ī*), f., N. of *Durgā*, L.; (*am*), n., N. of a class of writings, Divyāv. xxxiii (*Pāli ketubha*); VarYogay. — *jī*, m. 'conqueror of the *Asura Kaiṭabha*,' N. of *Vishnu*, Śiś. ix, 30. — *dvish*, m. 'enemy of *Kaiṭabha*,' id., i, 23. — *bhid*, m. 'slayer of *Kaiṭabha*,' id., Ānand. — *han*, m. id., L. *Kaiṭa-*

bhāri, m. = *°bha-dvish*, Kād. *Kaiṭabhārdana*, m. = *°bha-jit*, BhP. iii, 24, 18. *Kaiṭabhēśvara-lakṣhaṇa*, n. (= *kaiṭabha*, n.), N. of a class of writings, Lalit. *Kaiṭabhēśvari*, f. = *°bhī*, DeviP.

कैटय *kaiṭarya*, m., N. of a medicinal plant (*Azadirachta indica*, L.; *Melia Bukayun*, L.; *Vangueria spinosa*, L.; *Myrica sapida*, Comm. on Car. i, 4), Suśr.

Kaidarya, *as*, m., N. of a plant (*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, L.; *Myrica sapida*, L.), Car. vi, 15.

कैतक *kaitaka*, mfn. (fr. *ket*°), coming from the tree *Pandanus odoratissimus*, Ragh. iv, 55; (*am*), n. the flower of that tree, L.

कैतव *kaitava*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kit*°), deceitful, Hariv. 7095; (*as*), m. patr. of *Ulūka*, MBh. i, 7002; (ī), f. fraud, deceit, Bālar.; (*am*), n. the stake in a game, MBh. ii, 2163; Nal. xxvi, 10; gambling, L.; deceit, fraud, cheating, roguery, R. v, 86, 19; Kum.; Bhartṛ. &c.; beryl, L. — *prayoga*, m. a trick, device. — *vāda*, m. falsehood, evasion, Git. viii, 2. *Kaitavāpahnūti*, f. a kind of rhetorical figure, Comm. on Vāsav.

Kaitavaka, *am*, n. a trick in gambling, MBh. ii, 2060.

Kaitavāyana, m. patr. fr. *kitava*, *g. āsvādī*.

Kaitavāyani, *is*, m. id., *gaṇa tikāḍī*.

Kaitaveya, *as*, m. patr. of *Ulūka*, Hariv. 5019 & 5500.

Kaitavya, *as*, m. id., MBh. v, 5412; 5535 & 5579.

कैतायन *kaitāyana*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kita*, *gaṇa āsvādī*.

Kaiti-putra, *as*, m., N. of a teacher, Vāyup.

कैदभ *kaidarbha*, *as*, m. a patr. fr. *kid*°, *gaṇa biddā* (Kāś.).

कैदार *kaidāra*, mfn. being on or growing in a *kedāra* field, Suśr.; (*as*), m. rice, L.; (*am*), n. a multitude of *kedāra* fields, Comm. on L.

Kaidāraka, *am*, n. a multitude of *kedāra* fields, Pāp. iv, 2, 40 f.

Kaidārīka, *am*, n. id., ib; Śiś. xii, 42.

Kaidārya, *am*, n. id., Pāp. iv, 2, 40 f.

कैदभ *kaidarbha*, v. l. for *kaid*°, q. v.

कैदास *kaidāsa*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kiṅ-dāsa*, *gaṇa biddā*.

Kaidāsāyana, *as*, m. patr. fr. *°dāsa*, *gaṇa haritādī*.

कैनर *kainnara*, mfn. coming from *Kimnara*, *gaṇa takṣhaśilādī*.

कैमर्थक्य *kaimarthakya*, *am*, n. asking the reason (*kim-artham*, 'why?'), Pat. on Pāp. iii, 1, 46, Vārt. 1 & 2, 127, Vārt. 1; Bādar. i, 3, 33, Sch.

Kaimarthya, *am*, n. id., Pāp. i, 4, 3, Pat. (*°thakya*, ed. K.); Prātāpar.; Kāvyaḍ. ii, 123, Sch.

Kaimāyani, *is*, m. patr. fr. *kim*, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 1, 93, Vārt. 13.

Kaimutika, mfn. relating to or based on the 'how much more?' or 'how much less?' (*kim uta*), only in comp. — *nyāya*, m. the rule of 'how much more?' or 'how much less?' arguing a fortiori, Kuval.; Samskarak.; Comm. on Kir. vii, 27 & BhP. x, 33, 30.

Kaimutya, *am*, n. the relation of 'how much more?' or 'how much less?' Kuval. — *nyāya*, m. = *°rika-ny*° (q. v.), Prātāpar.; Comm. on BhP.

कैयट *kaiyaṭa*, *as*, m., N. of a son of *Jaiyaṭa* (author of a Comm. on Pat.)

Kaiyyaṭa, *as*, m. id.

कैराणक *kairāṇaka*, fr. *kiraṇa*, *gaṇa ariha-ṇḍī*.

कैरली *kairālī*, f. (fr. *kerala*), the plant *Embelia Ribes*, L.; (cf. *kairāla*.)

Kairaleya, *as*, m. a king of the *Keralas*, Hariv. 5501.

कैरव *kairava*, *as*, m. a gambler, cheat, L.; an enemy, L.; for *kaur*°, Hariv. 5020; (ī), f. moonlight, L.; *Trigonella foenum graecum*, L.; (*am*), n. (*gaṇa pushkarādī*) the white lotus-flower (blossoming at night), MBh. i, 86; Bhartṛ.; Kathās. &c. — *korakiya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to resemble a lotus bud, ŚārngP. — *bandhu*, m. 'friend of the lotus-flower,' N. of the moon, L.

Kairavin, *i*, m. the moon, L.; (*in*), f. the white water-lily or lotus, Bhām.; (*gaṇa pushkarādī*) a place or pond abounding in water-lilies, assemblage of lotuses, L. *Kairavī-khaṇḍa*, n. a multitude of spots filled with water-lilies, *g. kamalādī* (Kāś.).

कैराटक *kairāṭaka*, *as*, m. a species of vegetable poison, L.

कैरात *kairāta*, mfn. relating to or belonging to the *Kirātas*, MBh.; Kathās.; (*as*), m. a prince of the *Kirātas*, MBh. ii, 1869; N. of a serpent, AV. v, 13, 5; of a bird (belonging to the class called *Pratuda*), Car. i, 27; a strong man, L.; (*am*), n. the plant *Agathotes Chirayta*, L.; a kind of sandal wood, L. — *saras*, n., N. of a lake or pond, SkandaP.

Kairātaka, mfn. belonging to the *Kirātas*, AV. x, 4, 14 (f. *°tikā*); MBh. ii, 1867 (f. *°tākī*).

कैराल *kairāla*, *am*, n. *Embelia Ribes* (used as a remedy for worms), L.; (ī), f. id.; (cf. *kairālī*.)

कैरिशि *kairiśi*, *is*, m. (fr. *kiriśa*), patr. of *Sutvan*, AitBr. viii, 28, 18.

कैमेदुर *kairmedura*, v. l. for *kaumed*°.

कैल *kaila*, *as*, m. patr. *Pravar*; (*am*), n. (fr. *kelā*), sport, pleasure, W.

कैलकिल *kailakila*, v. l. for *kailik*°.

कैलात *kailāta*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kil*°, *gaṇa biddā*.

Kailātaka, mfn. (for *°lālaka*?, fr. *kilāla*)?, n. with *madhu*, honey, MBh. vii, 4353.

कैलवत *kailāvata*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. xiv, 26.

कैलास *kailāsa*, *as*, m., N. of a mountain (fabulous residence of *Kubera* and paradise of *Śiva*; placed in the *Himālaya* range and regarded as one of the loftiest peaks to the north of the *Mānasa* lake), MBh. iii, 503 & 1697; Hariv.; R. iii, iv, 44, 27; VarBṛS. &c.; a particular form of temple, VarBṛS. — *nātha*, m. 'sovereign of the *Kailāsa* mountain,' N. of *Kubera*, Vikr.; Ragh. v, 28. — *niketana*, m. 'having his abode on the *Kailāsa*,' N. of *Śiva*, L. — *paṇḍita*, m., N. of a copyist. — *pati*, m. 'lord of the *Kailāsa*,' N. of *Śiva*, L. — *śikhara-vāsin*, m. 'dwelling on the summit of the *Kailāsa*,' N. of *Śiva*. *Kailāśaṅkha*, m. 'having his abode on the *Kailāsa*,' N. of *Kubera*, L.

कैलिकिल *kailikila*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people (perhaps a *Yavana* tribe; v. l. *kailak*°), VP.

कैलिञ्ज *kailiñja*, mf(ī)n. made of a thin plank (*kiliñja*), Suśr.

कैयत *kaiyarta*, *as*, m. (cf. *kev*°) a fisherman (born of a prostitute by a *Kshatriya* or of an *Āyogava* female by a *Nishāda* father), Mn. viii, 260; x, 34; MBh.; R. &c.; (ī), f. the wife of a fisherman, L.; the grass *Cyperus rotundus*, L. — *musta*, n. the grass *Cyperus rotundus*, L.; (*ā*), f. id., Bhpr. — *mustaka*, n. id., Comm. on Car. i, 3. *Kai-varti-mustaka*, n. id., L.

Kaiyartaka, *as*, m. a fisherman, R. ii, 83, 15; Kathās. cxii, 113; (*ikā*), f., N. of a plant, L.

Kaiyarti-mustaka, *am*, n. = *°rti-m*° above, L.

Kaiyartīya, mfn. relating to a fisherman (as a tale), Kathās. cxii, 111.

कैवल *kaiṇala*, *am*, n. = *kairāla*, L.

कैवल्य *kaiṇalya*, *am*, n. (fr. *kēvala*), isolation, Vām.; absolute unity, Vedāntas.; BhP.; perfect isolation, abstraction, detachment from all other connections, detachment of the soul from matter or further transmigrations, beatitude, MBh.; KapS.; Sāmkhyak. &c.; for *vaikalya*, Rājat. vii, 1149; (mf(ā)n.) leading to eternal happiness or emancipation, MBh. xiii, 1101. — *kalpa-druma*, m., N. of a Comm. — *tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. — *dīpikā*, f., N. of a Comm. by *Hemādri*. *Kaiṇalyānanda*, m., N. of a teacher. *Kaiṇalyāśrama*, m., N. of a pupil of *Govinda* (author of a Comm. on *Ānand*).

Kaiṇalyendra, m., N. of the instructor of *Rāya-nendra*. *Kaiṇalyōpanishad*, f., N. of an Up.

कैशव *kaiśava*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *keś*°), relating or belonging to *Kṛishṇa*, Hariv. 15377; Ragh. xvii, 29.

कैशिका, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kēśa*), hair-like, fine as a hair, Suśr.; (*as*), m. (in music) N. of a *Rāga*; love, passion, lust, L.; N. of a prince (son of *Vidarbha*

and brother of Kratha); of several men, Hariv. VP.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a subdivision of the Yādevas (descended from Kaiśika), MBh. ii, 585; Ragh.; Mālav.; (ē), f. (scil. *vr̥ṣṭi*) one of the four varieties of dramatic style (graceful style, suited especially to the passion of love), Bhar. xx, 45 ff.; Daśar. ii, 44; Pratapar.; Sāh. (v. l. *kauṣikī*); N. of a locality or of a river, MBh. iii, 10095; for *kauṣikī* (N. of Durgā), L.; (am), n. the whole mass of hair, head of hair, Pān. iv, 2, 48.

Kaiśinā, mf(ṣ)n. (Pān. vi, 4, 165) taught by Kesin Dārḥya, ŚāṅkhBr. vii, 4 (°m̐ *dikṣā*, also *keś* °d, N. of a number of Mantras, ĀpŚr. x, 10, 6); descended from Kesin, Kāth. xxvi, 9; ŚBr. xi, 8, 4, 6.

Kaiśinya, as, m. metron. fr. *keśinī*, g. *kurv-ādi*. **Kaiśya**, am, n. (Pān. iv, 2, 48) the whole mass of hair, head of hair, Naish. iv, 114.

कैशोर *kaiśora*, am, n. (fr. *kiś*°; Pān. v, 1, 129, Kāś.), youth, boyhood (from the age of ten to that of fifteen), BhP. iii, 28, 17; (ifc.) iv, 25, 24 & x, 45, 3. — **vayas**, mfn. having the age of a youth, ix, 2, 15.

Kaiśoraka, mf(ikā)n. youthful, Bhpr. iv, 226; (am), n. the youths and girls, Hariv. 4081. — **gug-guln**, n. a kind of elixir, ŚārngS. ii, 17.

Kaiśori, is, m. patr. *gaṇa kurv-ādi*. **Kaiśorikeya**, as, m. metron. fr. *kiśorikā*, *gaṇa subhrādi*.

Kaiśorya, as, m. (*gaṇa kurv-ādi*) patr. fr. *kaiśori*, N. of Kāpya, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 5, 22 & 7, 3, 28.

कैश्य *kaiśya*. See above.

कैश्किन्ध *kaiśkindha*, mfn. coming from Kishkindhā, *gaṇa sindhu-ādi*.

को *ko*, ind. Oh no! (ṛi). Divyāv. iv; a prefix in *ko-jāgara*, *ko-mala*, *ko-vida*, &c., related to 1. *ku*; (cf. the prefixes *ka*, *kava*, *kā*, *kim*, *ku*.)

कोक *kōka*, as, m. (onomat.) a wolf, R. iii, 52, 45; v, 26, 9; 'a cuckoo,' see *-yātu* below; the ruddy goose, MBh. xiii, 1816; VarBṛS. xii, lxxvi; Git.; Sāh.; a frog, L.; a small house-lizard, L.; a kind of noxious parasitical animal, AV. v, 23, 4; viii, 6, 2; the wild date tree, L.; N. of Vishṇu, L.; of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2562 (?); of a son of Soṇa, ŚBr. xiii, (ā), f., N. of a river (v. l. for *koṣā*), VP.; of a locality (= *kōkamukha*), VārP.; (ē), f. the female of the ruddy goose, Kuval.

— **deva**, m. a pigeon, L.; N. of an author. — **na-kha**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. for *kōka-baka*, q. v.). — **nada**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1026; (as), m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2562 f. & 2576; (am), n. the flower of the red water-lily, MBh.; Śiś. iv, 46; Git. x, 5; — *chavi*, m. the colour of the red lotus, L.; (mfn.) of the colour of the red lotus, L. — **naḍaya**, Nom. P. °yati, to take for a red lotus, Bhām.

— **nadinī**, f. the red water-lily, Kathās. xxx, 78. — **pātri**, m. 'father of Kōka' or 'whose father is named Kōka,' N. of a man, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 4, 17.

— **baka**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 369 (vv. ll. *na-kha* and *kōkaraka*). — **bandhu**, m. 'friend of the ruddy goose,' the sun, L. — **mnkha**, mf(ā)n. wolf-faced (Durgā), MBh. vi, 800. — **yātu** (*kōka*-), m. a ghost in the shape of a cuckoo, RV. vii, 104, 22. — **vāca**, m. = *kōkaḍa*, L. — **sāstra**, n., N. of an indecent treatise on the art of love (ascribed to a Paṇḍit named Kōka). **Kōkāksha**, m., 'wolf-eyed,' see *kaukāksha*. **Kōkāgra**, m., N. of a shrub (*samashṭhila*), L. **Kōkāmukha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8136; xiii, 1738; Hariv.; VārP.

Kōkaḍa, as, m. the Indian fox, L.

Kōko-vāca, as, m. (= *kōka-v*°), id., Npr.

कोकथु *kokathu*, us, m. the wood-pigeon, Gal.; (cf. *ka-deva*.)

कोकनद *kōka-nada*, &c. See *kōka*.

कोकरक *kōkaraka*. See *kōka-baka*.

कोकलिक *kōkalika*, as, m., N. of a man, Buddh.

Kōkalī, f., N. of a woman, ib.

कोकामुख *kōka-mukha*. See *kōka*.

कोकाह *kōkāha*, as, m. a white horse, L.

कोकिल *kōkila*, as, m. (onomat.; √ *kuk*,

Un.) the Kokila or Koil (black or Indian cuckoo; frequently alluded to in Hindū poetry, its musical cry being supposed to inspire tender emotions), MBh.; R. &c.; a kind of mouse, Suśr.; Aśtāṅg.; a kind of snake, Gal.; a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.; a kind of sugar-cane (cf. °*lekṣhu*), Gal.; a lighted coal, L.; N. of an author, Bhojapr.; Śūdradh.; of a Rāja-putra (considered as a Rishi), KāthAnukr.; of a mouse, MBh. v, 5444; (ā), f. (g. *ajādi*) the female of a Kokila, Kum.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ. — **nayana**, m., 'having eyes like those of the Koil,' a plant bearing a dark black flower (Capparis spinosa or Asteracantha longifolia or Barleria longifolia), L.

— **priya**, m. 'dear to the Kokila,' (in music) a kind of measure. — **maitrāvārṇa**, n. 'relating to the duties or office of the Maitrāvārṇa priest at the Kaukila ceremony,' N. of a treatise. — **smṛiti**, f., N. of a similar treatise. — **hotra**, n. 'relating to the duties or office of the Hotṛi priest at the Kaukila ceremony,' N. of a treatise. **Kōkilāksha**, m. = °*lanayana*, Hear. **Kōkilākṣha**, m. id., L. **Kōkilābhivṛāharin**, mfn. speaking like the Koil, Pān. vi, 2, 80, Kāś. **Kōkilāvāsa**, m. 'abode of the Koil,' the mango tree, L. **Kōkilēkṣhu**, m. the black variety of sugar-cane (cf. *krishnēkṣhu*), L. **Kōkilēshṭā**, f. 'dear to the Koil,' a kind of Jambū tree, L. **Kōkilōtsava**, m. 'a festival to the Koil,' = °*lāvāsa*, L.

Kōkila, as, m. the Indian cuckoo; N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2575; (am), n. a metre (of 4 x 17 syllables).

Kōkilā (f. of *kōkila*, q. v.) — **devī**, f., N. of a goddess. — **māhātmya**, n., N. of a section of the SkandaP. — **rahasya**, n., N. of a work. — **vrata**, n., N. of an observance.

कोकोवाच *kōko-vāca*. See *kōka*.

कोकट *kōkkaṭa* = *koṅk*°, q. v.

कोकुक *kōkkvoka*, as, m., N. of the author of the Rati-rahasya, Mallin.

कोक *kōka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, BhP. v, 6, 8 & 10; (cf. *kauṅka*.)

कोकट *kōkkaṭa*, as, m., N. of a scholiast on the Amara-kośa (v. l. *kōkk*°).

कोकण *kōkkaṇa*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people on the western shore of the Dekhan, MBh. vi, 9, 60; VarBṛS. xiv, 12; Daś.; Rājat. iv, 159; (ā), f. a Kōkkaṇa woman, W.; N. of the mother of Paraśu-Rāma, L.; (am), n. a kind of weapon, L.

Kōkkaṇaka, ās, m. pl. (= °*na*), N. of a people on the western shore of the Dekhan, Hariv. 784.

Kōkkaṇā (f. of °*na*, q. v.) — **vatī**, f., N. of a river, Hariv. 9510. — **suta**, m. 'son of Kōkkaṇā,' N. of Paraśu-Rāma, L.

Kōkkaṇa, mf(ṣ)n. coming from Kōkkaṇa (as a horse; cf. *kauṅkaṇōdbhūta*), Kathās. cxxi, 278.

कोकार *kōm-kāra*, as, m. the sound *kom*, Pañcat.

कोङ्गि *kōṅgi*, a kind of weapon, Gal.

कोच *kōca*, as, m. (*gaṇa jvalādi*) drying up, desiccation, Suśr.; a man of mixed caste (offspring of a fisherman by a female of the butcher tribe), BrahmapP. (v. l. *kōkca*.)

कोजागर *ko-jāgara*, as, m. a kind of festival (night of full moon in month Āśvina [September-October], celebrated with various games; accord. to some fr. *kaḥ* and *jāgara*, 'who is awake?' the exclamation of Lakṣhmi, who descending on this night, promised wealth to all that were awake; hence the night is spent in festivity in honour of the goddess), LiṅgaP. — **māhātmya**, n., N. of a work.

कोच *kōca*, v. l. for *koca*, q. v.

कोञ्ज *kōṅja*, as, m. = *kauṅca*, q. v., L., Sch.

कोट *koṭa*, as, m. (*gaṇa aśmādi*) a fort, stronghold (cf. *koṭṭa*), Vāstuv. xi, 28; a shed, hut, L. (cf. *kufi*); curvature (fr. √ *kut*), W.; a beard, L.; a kind of diagram? (ā), f., Pān. iii, 1, 17, Pat.; cf. a-, *amara*-, *devi*-. — **cakra**, n. a kind of diagram. — **pa**, m. 'guarding the fort,' a kind of official man, Gal.; -*rāja*, m., N. of a prince, Vātsyāy. v, 5, 25. — **pāla**, m. 'guarding the fort,' the tutelary deity of a fort, Vāstuv. xi, 23 & 53; see also *koṭṭa-p*°. — **yuddha-nirpaya**, m. 'disquisition on fighting from strongholds,' N. of a work. — **śiras**,

n. the parapet of a wall, Gal. **Koṭādrī**, m., N. of a mountain, Rājat. iv, 5.

Koṭaka, as, m. curving, bending, W.; (as), m. a builder of sheds or huts, thatcher, carpenter (man of mixed caste, son of a mason and of the daughter of a potter), BrahmapP.

Koṭana, as, m. winter, L.

Koṭara [as, m., L.], am, n. (Pān. vi, 3, 117; viii, 4, 4; *gaṇa aśmādi*) the hollow of a tree, MBh.; Sak.; Mālav. &c.; cave, cavity, BhP. x; MārkaP.; Rājat. v, 439; ŚārngP.; Alangium decapetalum, L.; N. of a man; (ā), f. Ipomoea Turpethum, Car. vii, 7; N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, (2632 &) 2635; of the mother of Bāṇa, BhP. x, 63, 20; (ē), f. a naked woman, L.; N. of Durgā, L. — **pushpa**, m., N. of a plant, Gal.; (cf. *koṭhara-pushpī*). — **vāsini**, f. 'dwelling in hollow trees,' a white variety of Ipomoea Turpethum, Npr. — **sthā**, f. id., ib. **Koṭarā-vaṇa**, n., N. of a wood in which there are hollow trees, Pān. vi, 3, 117; viii, 4, 4.

Koṭavika, am, n. a kind of salt, L.

Koṭavi, f. (for *koṭṭ*°) a naked woman, L.; a form of Durgā and mother of Bāṇa, Hariv. (v. l. *koṭṭ*°); N. of the tutelary deity of the Daityas, VP. (v. l. *koṭṭ*°).

Koṭāya, Ā. °yate, fr. *koṭā*, Pān. iii, 1, 17, Pat.

Koṭi, is, f. the curved end of a bow or of claws, &c., end or top of anything, edge or point (of a sword), horns or cusps (of the moon), MBh. &c.; the highest point, eminence, excellence, Pañcat.; Ratnāv.; Sarvad.; 'a point or side in an argument or disputation,' (if there are two) 'alternative,' see *-dvaya* below; the highest number in the older system of numbers (viz. a Kṛore or ten millions), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; the complement of an arc to 90°, the perpendicular side of a right-angled triangle, Sūryas.; Medicago esculenta, L. — **kṛit**, m., N. of Guṇādhya, Gal. — **jī**, m. 'conquering ten millions,' N. of Kālī-dāsa, L. — **jīvā**, f. the cosine of an angle in a right-angled triangle. — **jyā**, f. id., Sūryas. — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 4091 & 5087; MatsyaP.; ŚivaP. — **dvaya**, n. 'the two ends,' i. e. two alternatives, Sāh.; Sarvad.; Comm. on KapS. and Prab. — **dhvaja**, m. a millionaire, Sighās. — **pātra**, n. a rudder, L. — **pāla**, for *koṭṭa-p*°. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, Kathām. — **mat**, mfn. furnished with a point, Sak. — **lakṣhākṣhi**, f. 'having lacs of Krores of eyes,' N. of a goddess. — **liṅga**, n., N. of a Tirtha, Rasik.; °*agṛivara*, n. id., KapSāmh. — **varsha**, n., N. of a city (Vānapura or Devikote on the Coromandel coast), VarBṛS. ix, 11; VāyuP.; (v. l. °*ṛi-v*°), L.; (ā), f. Medicago esculenta, L. (v. l. °*ṛi-v*°). — **vedhin**, mfn. 'striking an edge,' i. e. performing most difficult things, Rājat. i, 110; (ē), m., N. of a plant, Kālac. v, 225. — **śas**, ind. by ten millions, innumerable multitudes, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; BhP. — **śrī**, f., N. of Durgā, L. — **sthā**, f., N. of the tutelary deity of the family of Cyāvāna, BrahmapP. — **homa**, m. a kind of sacrificial offering, AV. Pariś.; BhavP.; -*vidhi*, m., N. of a work. **Koṭīśvara**, m. 'the lord of ten millions,' a millionaire, Kathās. lvi, 64; -*tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.

Koṭika, as, m. (scil. *maṇḍūka*) a kind of frog, Suśr.; an insect (coccinella of various kinds), L.; N. of the son of a prince, MBh. iii, 15586; (ā), f. 'lowest end of anything,' the vilest (in comp.), Pañcat.; the plant Trigonella corniculata, Bhpr. **Koṭikāśya**, m., N. of a son of king Su-ratha, MBh. iii, 15582 ff.

Koṭira, as, m. the hair (collected on the forehead in the shape of a horn), L.; an ichneumon, L.; (= *koṭika*) an insect (coccinella of various kinds), L.; N. of Indra, L.; (ā), f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2632 (*koṭarā*, v. l.). **Koṭīśa**, as, m. 'pointed,' a harrow, L.; N. of a Naga, MBh. i, 2146.

Koṭī, f. = *koṭi*. — **karna**, m., N. of Śroṇa, Divyāv. i. — **dhvaja**, m., v. l. for °*ṛi-dhv*°, q. v. — **varsha**, n., v. l. for °*ṛi-v*°, q. v.; (in Prakṛit *koṭī-varisa*, Jain.; cf. *kaṇḍi-vrisha*.)

Koṭira, as, m. (= °*tira*) long entangled hair, Naish. xi, 18; a crest, diadem, Pārśvan. ii, 1 & 54.

Koṭīśa, as, am, m. n. (= °*tīśa*) a harrow, L. **Koṭṭa**, as, m. [am, n., L.] a fort, stronghold (= *koṭa*), Kathās. — **kāraka**, m. 'making a stronghold,' a sort of animal, Car. i, 27. — **pāla**, m. (cf. *koṭa-p*°) the commander of a stronghold, Pañcat.; Vet. xiii, 11 ff. (vv. ll. *koṭa*- & *koṭi*-). — **pura**, n., N.

of a town in Magadha, Bhadrab. — **rāja**, **rjan**, m. the governor of a castle, Lalit.; Divyāv. iii, xix.

koṭṭavi, f. (= *koṭavī*) a naked woman, Rājāt. v, 439; v. l. for *koṭavī*, q. v. — **pura**, n., N. of the town *koṭi-varsha* (q. v.), L.

koṭṭāra, as, m., a fortified town, stronghold, L.; a pond or well, L.; the stairs of a pond, L.; a libertine (= *nāgara*), L.

koṭya, ās, m. pl. = *koḍya*, R. ii, 82, 7.

कोठ koṭha, as, m. (fr. *kushṭha*), a species of leprosy with large round spots (ringworm, impetigo), Suśr.

koṭhaka, as, m. Alangium hexapetalum, Gal.

koṭhara, as, m. id., L.; (cf. *koṭara*) — **pushpī**, f. Convolvulus argenteus, L.

कोडा koḍā, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī (v. l. *koḍā*).

कोट्य koḍya, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, Lalit. (vv. ll. *kaḍya* & *kauta*; cf. *koṭya*).

कोण koṇa, as, m., a corner, angle, Pañcat.; Daś.; RāmātUp.; Kathās.; an intermediate point of the compass, VarBṛS.; (hence) the number 'four', Heat.; the quill of a lute, fiddle-stick, drum-stick, &c., R. ii, 71, 26 & 81, 2; Kād.; a sort of musical instrument, stringed musical instrument, L.; the sharp edge of a sword, W.; a staff, club, Hcar.; the planet Saturn (fr. *Kpōvos*), Aryabh.; VarBṛ.; the planet Mars, L. — **kūṇa**, m., a bug, L.; (cf. *kola-k°*) — **koshṭha**, a corner field, AgP. xl, 15. — **koshṭhaka**, id., ib. 17. — **diś**, f. an intermediate point of the compass, VarBṛS. — **deśa**, m., N. of a locality, Virac. — **nara**, m. = *śaṅku*, Gaṇit. — **pa**, m. (for *kaṇṇapa*?) = *nirriti*, BhP. x, 12, 29, Sch. — **vādin**, m., N. of Śiva, L. — **vṛitta**, n. a vertical circle extending from north-east to south-west or from north-west to south-east, Gol. — **śaṅka**, m. the sinus of the height of the sun (the sun standing neither in the vertical circle (*-vṛitta*, q. v.) nor in the Unmaṇḍala), Gol. — **spring-vṛitta**, n. a circle in contact with the angles of a figure; an exterior circle (one circumscribed). **koṇā-koṇi**, ind. (cf. Pān. v, 4, 127) from angle to angle, from one corner to the other, cornerwise, diagonally, W. **koṇāditya**, n. (perhaps) = *koṇārka*. **koṇārka**, n., N. of a place sacred to Puruṣhottama.

कोणि koṇi, mfn. (= *kunī*) having a crooked arm, L.

koṇeya, **koṇeyana**. See *kaṇeyā*.

कोणरा-भाट्टा koṇara-bhaṭṭa, as, m., N. of a son of Viṣṇu and father of Rudra-bhaṭṭa.

कोणभट्ट koṇa-bhaṭṭa, as, m., N. of the author of the Vṛiddha-vaiyākaraṇa-bhūṣaṇa.

कोतना kōtanā. See *kūtanā*.

कोष kōtha, mfn. (✓ *kuth*) 'afflicted with pain' or 'churned' (*śaṭita* or *mathita*), L.; (as), m. putrefaction, corruption, Suśr.; a sore, gangrene, Suśr.; a disease of the eyes (inflammation and ulceration of the angles of the eyelids), L.; churning, L.

कोथरी kōtharī, f. Cactus opuntia, L.

कोदण्ड ko-daṇḍa, [m. n., L.] a bow, Mālav.; Bhartṛ.; BhP.; Kathās. xxii, 92; Rājāt. v, 104; Hit.; (as), m. an eyebrow (shaped like a bow), L.; a creeping plant, L.; N. of a country, L.

कोदण्डिन koḍaṇḍin, mfn. armed with a bow (said of Śiva).

कोदार kodāra, as, m. a kind of grain, Comm. on KātyŚr. i, 6, 8.

कोदूव kodrava, as, m. a species of grain eaten by the poor (Paspalum scrobiculatum), MBh. xiii, 4363; Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; KātyŚr. Paddh. & Sch.

कोद्रा kodrā. See *koḍā*.

कोनालक koṇālaka, as, m. a kind of aquatic bird, Suśr.

koṇālī, is, m. id. (?), ib.

koṇāla, as, m. id., Npr.

कोनाल kōnala, for *kaunt*, q. v.

कोन्व koṇva, as, m., N. of a mountain, VP.; (cf. *kola-giri* and *kolla-g°*)

कोन्वाशिरा koṇvaśira, ās, m. pl., N. of a degraded warrior-tribe, MBh. xiii, 2158; (cf. *koḍvāgīreya*).

कोष kopa, as, m. (✓ *kup*) morbid irritation

or disorder of the humors of the body, Suśr.; fury (of fire, arms, war, &c.), VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; passion, wrath, anger, rage (with loc., gen., *prati* or *upari*, or *icit*), Mn. iii, 230 & viii, 280; MBh. &c. (rarely pl., Hit.); ifc. f. ā, Mālav.; *sa-kopa*, 'enraged', Pañcat.; *sa-kopam*, 'angrily', Pañcat.; Hit.); the state of being in contradiction with, incompatibility with, Bādar. ii, 1, 26. — **kāraṇa**, n. cause of anger.

— **krama** (1. *kopa-krama*, for 2. see below), m. one who goes to anger, passionate, W. — **ocha-da**, m. a kind of incense (*dhūpa*), VarBṛS. — **jan-man**, mfn. produced by wrath or anger, Kir. ii, 37. — **jvalita**, mfn. inflamed with wrath, enraged. — **tas**, ind. through anger, angrily. — **dipta**, mfn. incensed or inflamed with anger. — **pada**, n. appearance of anger, pretended wrath, W. — **parita**, mfn. affected by anger. — **latā**, f. the plant Gynandropsis pentaphylla, L. — **vat**, mfn. angry, passionate, W.; (*ti*), f. a metre of four lines of fourteen syllables each. — **vaśa**, m. subjection to anger. — **vega**, m. impetuosity of anger or passion, W.; N. of a Rishi, MBh. ii, 111. — **valira**, m. 'enemy of (i. e. removing) the morbid irritation of the humors of the body', the plant Sesbania grandiflora, Npr. — **samanvita**, mfn. affected by anger. **ko-pākula**, mfn. agitated with anger, furious, enraged. **ko-pā-kopi**, ind. (cf. Pān. v, 4, 127) in mutual anger, in reciprocal wrath, W. **ko-pā-viśiṣṭa**, mfn. affected with anger.

Kopaka, mfn. inclined to feel angry, Mcar.

Kopana, mf(ā)n. inclined to passion, passionate, wrathful, angry, MBh.; R. &c.; irritating, causing morbid irritation or disorder of the humors, Suśr.; (as), m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. 2284; (am), n. irritating, MBh. xiv, 466; morbid irritation of the humors of the body, Pān. v, 1, 38, Vārt. 1; Suśr.; making angry, MBh. xiii, 2426; (ā), f. a passionate woman, W.

Kopanaaka, am, n. a kind of perfume (= *cor-raka*), L.

Kopaniya, mfn. to be made angry, W.; tending to make angry, Sarvad.

Kopayishnu, mfn. intending to exasperate, MBh. i, 6836.

Kopāya, Nom. Ā. °yate, to rage (as a passion), Hariv. 15567 (v. l.).

Kopita, mfn. enraged, furious, Mn. ix, 315; MBh. i, 1323; R. iv, 33, 32; BhP. i, 7, 48.

Kopin, mfn. angry, passionate (with loc.), R. iii, 16, 29; Git. x, 3; (ifc.) irritating, stirring up, Suśr.; (ī), m. the water-pigeon (*jala-pārāvata*), L. **Kopi-yajña**, m., N. of a man, Samskāra.

Kopya, mfn. to be made angry, MBh. v, 34.

कोषक्रम 2. kōpakrama, am, n. (fr. 3. *kā*), Brahma's creation, L., Sch.

koṇapajña, am, n. id., ib.

कोम koma, am, n. = *kloma*, Comm. on L.

कोमल komala, mf(ā)n. (fr. *ko* = *ku*, *mala* fr. ✓ *mlai*, 'easily fading away'), tender, soft (opposed to *karakaśa*), bland, sweet, pleasing, charming, agreeable, R.; Mṛich.; Suśr.; Śak. &c. (said of the style, *riti*, Kpr.); (ā), f. a kind of date, L.; (am), n. water, L.; silk, Gal.; nutmeg, ib.; (for *kosala*, Hariv. 12832; Vāyup.) — **gita**, n. a sweet song. — **gitaka**, n. id. — **chada**, m. 'tender-leaved', N. of a plant, Gal. — **tanḍula**, m. a sort of rice, ib. — **tā**, f. softness, tenderness. — **tva**, n. id. — **dala**, m. n. 'tender-leaved', = *kalala* (Lotus Nelumbium). — **valkalā**, f. 'having tender bark', the plant Cicca disticha, Bhpr. — **svabhāva**, mfn. tender-natured. **Komalāṅga**, mf(ī)n. having a tender body, Daś. **Komalaka**, am, n. the fibres of the stalk of a lotus, L.

कोमासिका komāsikā, f. a budding fruit (= *jālikā*), L.

कोम्य komyā, mfn. polished (?; = *kāmya*, 'lovely', Say.). RV. i, 171, 3.

कोयष्ट ko-yashtī, is, m. 'having legs like sticks', the lapwing (or 'a small white crane, commonly called a paddy-bird'), Mn. v, 13; Yājñ. i, 173; BhP. viii, 2, 15; Vet. vi, 10. — **bha**, m. id. (= *tiṭṭhika*, Comm.), R. ii, 54, 41.

Koyashtika, as, m. id., MBh. xiii, 2835; R. iii, 78, 23 & vi, 15, 9; Suśr.; Mālatim.

कोर kora, m. (✓ *kur*) a movable joint (as of the fingers, the knee, &c.), Suśr.; amphiarthro-

sis, W.; a bud, W. — **dūsha**, m. = *kodrava* (q. v.), Suśr. — **dūshaka**, m. id., MBh. iii, 13027; Suśr.; KātyŚr. ii, 1, Paddh.

Koraka, as, am, m. n. (gaṇa *tārakādi*) a bud, R. ii, 59, 8; Suśr.; Śak.; (ifc., Bhāṣāp.; Git. xii, 14); the fibres of the stalk of a lotus, L.; a species of perfume (commonly Cor, *cora*), L.; another perfume (a berry containing a resinous and fragrant substance, = *kakolaka*), L.

Korakita, mfn. (gaṇa *tārakādi*) covered with buds, Naish. iii, 121; ifc. filled with, Singhās.

Korita, mfn. scraped out of the ground, Bhpr. ii, 26; pounded, ground, W.; budded, sprouted, W.

कोरङ्गी korāṅgi, f. small cardamoms, L.

कोरली korālī, f., N. of a town, ŚivaP.

Korilā, f. id., ib.

कोर्य korpya = *kaurpya*, q. v.

कोल kola, as, m. (*jvalādi*), a hog (cf. *kroḍa*), Yājñ. iii, 273; Vop.; a raft, Divyāv. iii; the breast, haunch, hip or flank, lap (cf. *kroḍa*), L.; an embrace, embracing, L.; a kind of weapon, L.; N. of a plant (= *citra*, *citraka*), L.; the planet Saturn, L.; N. of Śiva, Gal.; N. of a son of Akṛiḍa, Hariv. 1836; N. of a degraded warrior-tribe (outcast, one degraded by Sagara from the military order), Hariv. (v. l. *koli-sarpa*, q. v.); a man of a mixed caste, BrahmapP.; a barbarian, Kol, of a tribe inhabiting the hills in central India, W.; (as, am), m. n. the weight of one Tola (= 2 *ṭanka* [or *śāṇa*, Aśtāṅg.] = $\frac{1}{2}$ *karsha*, Śārāṅg.); (ā), f. Piper longum, L.; Piper Chaba, L.; (a, ī), f. the jujube tree, L.; (am), n. the fruit of the jujube (cf. *ku-vala*), ChUp. vii, 3, 1; Lalit.; Suśr.; black pepper, L.; the grain of Piper Chaba, L. — **kanda**, m. a sort of bulbous plant (used as a remedy for worms), L. — **karkatikā**, f. a variety of date (= *madhu-kharjūrikā*), L. — **karkaṭī**, f. id., Gal. — **kila**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP. (v. l. *koli-k°*). — **kūṇa**, m., a bug, L.; (cf. *kona-k°*). — **gajini**, f. Scindapsus officinalis, Npr. — **giri**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. ii, 1171. — **tā**, f. the state of a hog, Śis. xiv, 86. — **dala**, n. a kind of perfume, L. — **nāsikā**, f. 'resembling the nose of a hog', N. of a plant (= *vaṅkīṇī*), L. — **puccha**, m. a heron, L. — **muktā**, f., N. of a plant, Gal. — **mūla**, n. the root of long pepper, L. — **vallī**, f. the plant Pothos officinalis (with a pungent fruit resembling pepper), L.; Piper Chaba, L. — **śimbī**, f. Carpopogon pruriens (commonly Ālukuṣṭi), Bhpr. **Kolā-koli**, ind. (cf. Pān. v, 4, 127) with mutual embraces, W. **Kolāksha**, n. 'a hog's eye', a particular hole in wood, VarBṛS. lxix, 32 f. **Kolāksha**, n. 'named after a hog', id., Vāstuv. x, 93. **Kolāṅga**, m., N. of Kaṭṭha (the Coromandel coast from Kuttack to Madras; but, according to some, this place is in Hindustān, with Kanouj for its capital), W. **Kolātmaja**, m. 'produced by the Kolā plant (Zizyphus Jujuba)', the fruit of the jujube, Npr. **Kolā-pura**, n., N. of a town, SkandaP.; Virac. **Kolā-vidhvaṇsin**, inas, m. pl., N. of a royal family, MārKp. lxxxi, 4 f. **Kolē-kshaṇa**, n. = *koldksha*, VarBṛS. lxxix, 36.

Kolaka, as, m. Alangium hexapetalum, L.; Cordia Myxa, L.; (am), n. a kind of perfume, Bhpr.; black pepper, L. — **grāma**, m., N. of a village. **Kolika-gardabha**, m. a kind of ass, Divyāv. xii. **कोलसूक ko-lambaka**, as, m. the body of a lute (the whole of it except the strings), L. **Ko-lambī**, f. Śiva's lute, Gal. **कोलाहल kolāhala**, as, am, m. n. (onomat.) a loud and confused sound, uproar, great and indistinct noise (of men, animals, &c.), R. iii, vi; Pañcat.; Daś.; MārKp. &c.; (as, ā), m. f. (in music) a kind of Rāga; (as), m., N. of a prince, VP.; of a personified mountain, MBh. i, 2367 f. **Kolāhalin**, mfn. ifc. filled with noise, Kād.

कोलि kolī, is, m. f. the jujube tree (Zizyphus Jujuba), L. — **kila**, ās, m. pl., v. l. for *kola-k°*, q. v. — **sarpa**, ās, m. pl., N. of a degraded warrior-tribe, MBh. xiii, 2104; Hariv. 782 (v. l. *-sparśa*). — **sparśa**, see *-sarpa*.

कोलिंत kolita, as, m., N. of Maudgalyāyana, Buddh. (Divyāv. xxvii).

कोलूक kolūka, N. of a country, R. iv, 43, 8

(vv. II. *kolūta* and *śailūta*); (cf. *ulūka*, *ulūta*, *utūla*, *kulūta*, *kulūta*, *kaulūta*.)

कोल्या *kolyā*, f. (= *kolā*) Piper longum, L.

कोल्लक *kollaka*, as, m., N. of a mountain, BhP. v, 19, 16; (cf. *kouva*, *konvatira*, *kolā*.)

कौला-गिरि, is, m. (= *kola-gṛ*) id., VarBṛS. xiv. **कौलागिरेया**, ās, m. pl. 'dwelling on the Kolla mountain', N. of a people or tribe, MBh. xiv, 2476 (*koulagṛ*, ed. Calc.)

कौला-पुरा, n. = *kolā-pṛ*, Vīrac. ix.

कोल्वागिरेय *kolvagireya*. See *kollagṛ*.

कोविद *ko-vida*, mf(ā)n. (√*vid*) experienced, skilled, learned in (loc., gen., or ifc., e.g. *āśeṣhu* or *atvānām* or *atva-kovida*, 'skilled in horses'), Mn. vii, 26; MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), m. pl., N. of the Kshatriyas in Kuśa-dvīpa, BhP. v, 20, 16. — **त्रा**, n. skillfulness (ifc.), Daś.

कोविदार *ko-vidāra*, m. 'easily to be split,' or 'to be split with difficulty' (? cf. *kuddala*, *kuddāla*), Bauhinia variegata, Gobh.; MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Ritus.; one of the trees of paradise, Hariv. 7169; Lalit.

कोश *kōśa*, as, m. (am, n., L.; in class. literature *kōśa* or *koshā*; fr. √*kus* or *kush*?, related to *kukṣhī* and *koshṭhā*), a cask, vessel for holding liquids, (metaphorically) cloud, RV.; AV.; Suśr.; a pail, bucket, RV.; a drinking-vessel, cup, L.; a box, cupboard, drawer, trunk, RV. vi, 47, 23; AV. xix, 72, 1; ŚBr.; the interior or inner part of a carriage, RV.; (ifc.) MBh. viii, 1733; a sheath, scabbard, &c., MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.; a case, covering, cover, AV.; ChUp.; MuṇḍUp.; TUp.; PaGr.; BhP.; store-room, store, provisions, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a treasury, apartment where money or plate is kept, treasure, accumulated wealth (gold or silver, wrought or unwrought, as plate, jewellery, &c.), ib.; (in surg.) a kind of bandage, Suśr.; a dictionary, lexicon or vocabulary; a poetical collection, collection of sentences &c., Kāvyaḍ. i, 13; Śāh.; a bud, flower-cup, seed-vessel (cf. *bija*), R.; Ragh.; BhP.; Dhvṛtas.; the sheath or integument of a plant, pod, nut-shell, MārKṛP.; a nutmeg, L.; the inner part of the fruit of *Artocarpus integrifolia* and of similar fruits, L.; the cocoon of a silk-worm, Yājñ. iii, 147; Vedāntas.; the membrane covering an egg (in the womb), Suśr.; VarBṛ.; MārKṛP.; the vulva, L.; a testicle or the scrotum, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; the penis, W.; an egg, L.; (in Vedānta phil.) a term for the three sheaths or succession of cases which make up the various frames of the body enveloping the soul (these are, 1. the *ānanda-maya* k^o or 'sheath of pleasure,' forming the *kāraṇa-śarīra* or 'causal frame'; 2. the *viśāṇa-maya* or *buddhi-m*^o or *mano-m*^o or *prāṇa-m*^o k^o, the sheath of intellect or will or life,' forming the *sūkṣma-śarīra* or 'subtle frame'; 3. the *anna-m*^o k^o, 'the sheath of nourishment,' forming the *sthūla-śarīra* or 'gross frame'), Vedāntas.; (ifc.) a ball or globe (e.g. *sūtra*), a ball of thread, L.; *netra*-, the eye-ball, R. iii, 79, 28; the water used at an ordeal or judicial trial (the defendant drinks thrice of it after some idol has been washed in it), Yājñ. ii, 95; an oath, Rājāt. v, 325; a cup used in the ratification of a treaty of peace (√*iam* √*pā*, to drink from that cup), Rājāt. vii, 8; 75; 460 & 493; viii, 283; N. of a conjunction of planets, VarBṛS.; of the 2nd astrological mansion, VarYogay.; (with Buddh.) of a collection of Gāthā verses, Kāraṇḍ.; Hcar.; (ā), f., N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 34; of a courtesan, HPariś. viii, 8; (ī), f. 'a bud,' see *arā*-, a seed-vessel, L.; the beard of corn, L.; a shoe, sandal, L.; a kind of perfume, Gal.; an iron ploughshare, ib.; [cf. *kōkōs*.] — **कौरा**, m. one who makes scabbards or cases or boxes, &c., R. iv, 40, 26 (*kauṣī*-k^o, Hariv. 12831); (f. f.) VS. xxx, 14; a compiler of a dictionary, lexicographer, RāmātUp.; the silk-worm (or the insect while in its cocoon, W.), KapS.; BhP.; MārKṛP.; a chrysalis or pupa, W.; (as, am), m. n. a kind of sugar-cane, Suśr.; Bhpr.; Bālar.; — **कौला**, m. a silk-worm, L.; — **वासना**, n. a silken garment, VarBṛ. xxvii, 31. — **कौला**, m. a silk-worm, Yājñ. iii, 147; (*ikā*), f. a female bee, Gal.; N. of a collection of Gāthā verses (ascribed to Vasubandhu), Buddh. — **कौला**, m. or 'li, f. a kind of aquatic bird, Npr. — **कृत**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, Suśr. — **गृहा**, n. a treasury, room in which valuable garments, precious stones &c. are kept, R. ii,

39, 16 f.; Ragh. v, 29. — **ग्राहणा**, n. 'drinking the water used at an ordeal,' undergoing an ordeal, W. — **काञ्चु**, m. the Indian crane, L. — **जा**, n. 'coming from the cocoon,' silk, L. — **जस्ता**, n. treasure, wealth, Ragh. v, 1. — **द्वैसा**, m. 'treasure-slave,' N. of a man, Daś. — **धान्या**, n. any leguminous plant, VarBṛS. viii, 8; (cf. *koṣi-dh*, *kauṣi-dh*^o). — **धव्वाना**, mf(ā)n. slipping out of the frame (a door), TBr. iii, 6, 2, 2 (*d-k*^o, neg.). — **नयका**, m. a chief over treasure, treasurer, W.; N. of Kubera, W. — **पला**, m. a treasure-guardian, MBh. xv, 612. — **पिथिन**, mfn. one who exhorts or has exhausted the wealth of any one, Rājāt. v, 422 & vi, 211. — **पेताका**, m. n. a chest or strong box in which treasure is kept, Vīkr. — **पहा**, n. the scrotum, VarBṛS. lxxvii, 9; a nutmeg, L.; a kind of perfume (a berry containing a waxy and fragrant substance), L.; (as), m. Luffa foetida or a similar plant, L.; (ā), f. a cucurbitaceous plant (= *pita-ghoshā*), L.; the plant *Cucumis utilisissimus*, L.; the plant *Ipomoea Turpethum*, Npr. — **भृत्**, mfn. treasured, stored, accumulated, W. — **रक्षिन**, m. = *pāla*, Kathās. lxx, 33. — **वत**, mfn. forming a receptacle (as a wound), Car. vi, 13; possessing treasures, rich, wealthy, MBh.; Kathās. lxi, 215; (ān), m. 'having a sheath,' a sword, Gal.; (ī), f. *Cucumis acutangulus* or *sulcatus*, Suśr. — **वारी**, n. water used at an ordeal, Kathās. cxix, 35 & 42. — **वासिन**, m. 'living in a shell,' any animal incased in a shell, Suśr.; a chrysalis or pupa, W. — **वहाना**, n. treasure and vehicles, Daś. — **वृद्धि**, f. swelled testicle, enlargement of the scrotum from hernia &c., L. — **वेमान**, n. a treasury, Kathās. xxiv, 133. — **शैयिका**, f. a clasp-knife or one lying in a sheath, L. — **सुद्धि**, f. purification by ordeal, W. — **स्रष्ट**, m. a silk-worm, BhP. vii, 6, 13. — **स्था**, m. 'incased,' any shelled insect or animal (as a snail &c.), Suśr.; a chrysalis or pupa, silk-worm in its cocoon, W. — **हिना**, mfn. without treasure, deprived of riches, Mn. vii, 148. **कोष्ठा**, m. part of a treasure, portion of any one's wealth. **कोष्ठागारा**, m. n. a treasure-house, store-room, treasury, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; *ṛddhikārin*, m. a treasurer, Kathās. **कोष्ठांग**, m. or n. a kind of reed or grass (commonly *Ikāda*), L. **कोष्ठांदा**, m. (= *anḍa-kōśa*) the scrotum, Gal. **कोष्ठाधिपति**, m. a superintendent of the treasury, treasurer, W.; N. of Kubera, W. **कोष्ठाधीना**, m. id., W. **कोष्ठाध्यक्ष**, m. a treasurer, VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; N. of Kubera, W. **कोष्ठापहारणा**, n. carrying off treasure. **कोष्ठापहर्तृ**, m. one who carries off treasure, Mn. ix, 275. **कोष्ठांमरा**, m. *Mangifera sylvatica*, Bhpr.; (am), n. the fruit of that plant, Suśr. **कोष्ठाध्वान्या**, n. = *kōśa-dh*^o, ĀpŚr. iv, 2 f., Sch. **कोष्ठाक्षणा**, mfn. having projecting or prominent eyes, VarBṛS. lxix, 20. **कोष्ठा**, m. a treasurer, Singhās.

कोसा, as, m. an egg, testicle, L.; (*ikā*), f. a drinking-vessel, L.; (am), n. case, receptacle (in comp.), MārKṛP. xi, 5.

कोसाय, f. (perhaps) the contents of a cupboard or drawer, RV. vi, 47, 22.

कोसिका, f. of *kośaka*, q. v.

कोसिन, ī, m. the mango tree, L.

कोसिला, f. a kind of bean (*Phaseolus trilobus*), L.

कोसा, au or e(?) m. or n. (?) du. two lumps of flesh near the heart of a sacrificial horse, VS. xxxix, 8; (cf. *ni-kōṣyā*.)

कोशल कोसला, &c. See *kosala*.

कोशातक कोसातका (or *koshāt*^o), as, m. hair, L.; (ī), f. (gaṇas *gaurādi* and *haritaky-ādi*), N. of a plant and of its fruit (*Trichosanthes dioica*, or *Luffa acutangula*, or *Luffa pentandra*, L.), ŚākhGr.; Car.; Suśr.; (cf. *mahā-k*^o), a moonlight night, L.; (am), n. the fruit of the plant *Koṣṭaki*, Car.

कोसाकिन, ī, m. trade, business, L.; a trader, merchant, L.; submarine fire, L.

कोशिका *koṣikā*, °sin, °silā, &c. See *kōśa*.

कोष 1. *kośa*. See *kośa*.

कोष 2. *kōśā*, ās, m. pl. (gaṇa *pacādi*), N. of a family of priests, ŚBr. x, 5, 5, 8; (ā), f. 'N. of a river,' v. l. for *kōśa*. — **धव्वाना**, see *kōśa-dh*^o.

कोषाना, am, n. (√*kush*) tearing &c., Comm. on APrāt. iii, 75; (ī), f., see *jīva-k*^o.

कोष *koshṭha*, as, m. (√*kush*); probably related to *kukṣhī* and *kōśa*, any one of the viscera of the body (particularly the stomach, abdomen),

MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (as, L.; am), m. n. a granary, store-room, MBh.; BhP. (ifc. f. ā); a treasury, W.; (as), m. an inner apartment, L.; the shell of anything, W.; a kind of pan, pot, Kauś.; Pat.; Car.; Bhpr.; property (or mfn. 'own'), L.; night, L.; (am), n. a surrounding wall, BhP. iv, 28, 57; any enclosed space or area, chess square, VarBṛS. liii, 42; Hcat.; Tithyād.; KātyŚr., Sch. — **कोषि**, m., N. of an attendant of Śiva, L., Sch. — **तपा**, m. excessive heat in the abdomen, Gal. — **पला**, m. a municipal officer, constable, W.; a watch, guard, watch of a city, W.; a store-keeper, treasurer, W. — **भेदा**, m. = *-suddhi*, ŚāringS. i, 7, 57. — **रोगा**, m. a disease of the abdomen, VarBṛS. civ, 5. — **वत**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. xiv, 1174. — **सुद्धि**, f. evacuation of the bowels. — **सप्तपा**, m. = *-tāpa*, L. **कोशṭhāgāra**, n. a store-room, store, Mn. ix, 280; R. &c.; a treasury, W.; any enclosed space or area; the lunar mansion Maghā, VarBṛS. **कोशṭhāgārika**, m. 'living in store-rooms,' a wasp, Suśr.; Bhpr.; a steward, Divyāv. xx. **कोशṭhāgarin**, m. = *rika*, a wasp, Suśr. **कोशṭhāgni**, m. 'fire in the stomach,' the digestive faculty, GarbhUp. **कोशṭhānāha**, m. constipation, costiveness, Car. **कोशṭhi-pradipa**, m., N. of a work on astronomy. **कोशṭhēkṣhu**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L.

कोशṭhaka, as or am, m. or n. a receptacle for (in comp.), Car.; 'a granary, store-room,' see *anna-k*^o; (*ikā*), f. a kind of vessel, pan, Bhpr.; (am), n. a treasury, W.; a surrounding wall (ifc.), BhP. iv, 28, 56; a surrounded field, quarter, VarBṛS.; AgP.; Hcat. (ifc. f. ā); a brick trough for watering cattle, W.; N. of a town, Buddh. (Divyāv. xxix).

कोशṭhaki-kṛitya, ind. p. surrounding, enclosing, MBh. vi, 2463; xiv, 2230.

कोशṭhila, as, m., N. of a man, Buddh.; (cf. *kaushṭh*^o).

कोशṭhi-√kṛi, to surround, enclose, MBh. vi, 101, 32.

कोशṭhya, mfn. proceeding from the chest, emitted (as a sound) from the centre of the lungs, RPrāt. xiii, 1.

कोषा *kōṣha*, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 3, 107) moderately warm, tepid, Suśr.; Ragh. i, 84; (am), n. warmth, W.; (cf. *kavōṣha*, *kad-ushna*.)

कोसल कोसला, ās, m. pl. (in later texts generally spelt *kośala*), N. of a country and the warrior-tribe inhabiting it (descendants of Māthavya Videgha, ŚBr. i), Pāp. iv, 1, 171; MBh. &c. (*kośa-lānām* [v. l. *kaushal*^o, R. vi, 86, 43] *nakṣatra*, N. of a lunar mansion, R. (ed. Bomb. iv, 103, 35); (as), m., N. of the country of Kosala, R. i, 5, 5; N. of the capital of that country or Ayodhyā (the modern Oude), L.; (ā), f. id., MBh.; Nal.; Ragh. (ed. Calc.) i, 35, &c. — **विदेहा**, ās, m. pl. the Kosalas and the Videhas, ŚBr. i. — **जहा**, f. 'the daughter of a king of the Kosalas,' N. of Dāśaratha's wife (mother of Rāma), RāmātUp. **कोसालता-जहा**, f. id., L.

कोसार *kosāra*, as, m. (= *karshū*) a furrow, trench, Comm. on KātyŚr. xv, 1, 9 & xxi, 3, 26.

कोसिद *kosida*, for *kaus*^o, q. v.

कोहड *kohaḍa*, m., N. of a man, g. *śivādi*.

कोहारा, as, m., v. l. for *kohala*, q. v.

कोहला, mfn. speaking indistinctly, L.; (as), m. a sort of spirituous liquor (made of barley), Suśr.; a kind of musical instrument (?), L.; N. of a Muni (inventor or first teacher of the drama), MBh. i, xii; VāyuP.; N. of a Prākṛit grammarian (v. l. *kohara*); of a writer on music; (ī), f. a kind of spirituous liquor (= *kushmāṇḍa-sura*), Npr. **कोहलेश्वरा-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP.

कोहलिया, am, n., N. of Kohala's work on music.

कोहित *kohita*, m., N. of a man, g. *śivādi*.

कोहिन *kohin*, ī, m. the tree Wrightia antidysenterica, L.

कोह्लास *kohlāsa*, as, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga.

कौकाक्ष *kaukāksha*, v. l. for *gaukaksha*.

कौकिल *kaukila*, as, ī, m. f., N. of a ceremony, Lāty. v, 4, 20 f.; TBr., Sch.; (as), m. patr. fr. *kohila*, and metron. fr. *kohilā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 120, Pat.

कौकुट्टक *kaukuṭṭaka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (vv. II. *kuntaka* & *kuṇḍaka*), MBh. vi, 367; VP.

कौकुण्डिह *kaukuṇḍiḥ*, is, m., N. of a Rishi.

कौकुनक *kaukuntaka*. See *kuṭṭaka*.

कौकुर *kaukura*, ās, m. pl. (fr. *kukura*), N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1804 & 1871; xvi, 134.

कौकुरुण्डि *kaukuruṇḍi*, is, m., N. of a teacher, SamphUp. v.

कौकुलिका *kaukulikā*, f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2633.

कौकुवादि *kaukuvādi*, is, m. patr. (fr. *ku-kuvāda* = *vāc*?), Pravar.

कौकुस्त *kaukustā*, as, m., N. of a man, ŚBr. iv.

कौकृत्य *kaukritya*, am, n. (fr. *ku-krita* or *-kritya*), evil doing, wickedness, L.; repentance, L.

कौकुट *kaukkuṭa*, mfn. (fr. *kukk*°), relating to a cock or domestic fowl, gallinaceous, R. ii, 91, 65; Suśr.; (am), n. (scil. *āsana*) a particular manner of being seated, NārP.

कौकुटिका, m, a poulturer, one who sells fowls, L.; a kind of low caste, Kāraṇḍ. (Pān. iv, 4, 46) a kind of mendicant who walks with his eyes fixed on the ground for fear of treading upon insects &c., L.; a hypocrite, L.; a pigeon, L.

कौकुटि-कन्दला, as, m. a species of snake, L.; (cf. *kukkūṭḥa* and *ṭḥi*.)

कौकुण्डिवहा, am, n., N. of a village of the Bāhikas, Pān. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 26 (v. l. *ḥkkuṭiv*°).

कौकुण्डिवहका, mfn. coming from that village, ib. (v. l. *ḥkkuṭiv*°).

कौक्ष *kauksha*, mfn. (fr. *kuksh*°), abdominal, ventral, Pān. iv, 2, 96, Kāś.

कौक्षका, mfn., gaṇa *dhūmādi*.

कौक्षेया, mfn. being in the belly, Pān. iv, 3, 56; (as), m. 'sheathed,' a sword, Bhāṭṭ. iv, 31.

कौक्षेयका, as, m. (Pān. iv, 2, 96) 'being in a sheath,' a sword, Daś.; Pratāpar.; a scymitar, knife, Kād.

कौक्ष *kauṭika*, as, m. the country Koṅka (= *koṅkaṇa*), L.

कौक्षणा, ās, m. pl. (= *koṅk*°), N. of a people, MBh. vi, 367 (*koṅk*°, ed. Bomb.); VarBṛS. xvi, 11.

कौक्षकणोद्भूता, mfn. coming from Koṅkaṇa (as a horse of good breed), Gal.; (cf. *koṅkaṇa*.)

कौक्षिणा, ās, m. pl. = *kaṇa*, L.

कौक्षुम *kauṅkuma*, mf(ī)n. consisting of saffron (*kukuma*), Heat.; dyed with saffron, Hariv. 7072; of saffron colour, Viddh.; (ās), m. pl., N. of sixty particular Ketu, VarBṛS. xi, 21.

कौचवार *kauca-vāra*, as, m. patr. fr. *kūca-vāra*, gaṇa *biddi*.

कौचवारीया, mfn. coming from Kūca-vāra, Pān. iv, 3, 94.

कौचहस्ति *kaucahasti*, is, m. patr. fr. *kuca-hasta*, Samskāra. (pl.)

कौचापाक *kauca-pāka*, as, m. a kind of decoction.

कौचमारयोग *kaucumāra-yoga*, as, m. (fr. *kuc*°), a particular art (*kalā*), BhP. x, 45, 36, Sch.

कौज *kauja*, mfn. (fr. *ku-ja*), relating or belonging to the planet Mars, VarBṛ. viii, xviii, xxiv; (said of Tuesday), Viṣṇ. lxviii, 3.

कौजापा, as, m. patr. fr. *kuja-pa*, Pān. vi, 2, 37.

कौञ्च *kauñca*, as, m. (for *krañca*?), N. of a mountain (part of the Himālaya range), L.; (ī), f., N. of a locality, Romakas. *Kauñcādrī*, m. the Kauñca mountain, Bālar.

कौञ्चिकी, f. (with Kaulas) one of the eight A-kulas, Kulārṇ.

कौञ्जर *kauñjara*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kuñj*°), belonging to an elephant, MBh. xii, 8932 (= xiii, 5580); BhP. viii, 4, 12; (am), n. a particular method of sitting, NārP.

कौञ्जयन *kauñjāyana*, ās, m. pl. (fr. *kuñja*), N. of a mountain tribe (descended from Kuñja), Pān. iv, 1, 98 & v, 3, 113; (ī), f. a princess of that tribe (or the wife of a Brāhman or of any venerable personage belonging to that tribe, L.), ib.

कौञ्जयान्या, as, m. a prince of the Kauñjāyanas, ib.

कौञ्जी, m. patr. fr. *kuñja*, Pān. iv, 1, 98, Kāś.

कौट 1. *kauṭa*, mfn. (fr. *kuṭi*), living in one's own house, independent, free, Pān. v, 4, 95; (as), m. (= *kuṭa-ja*) Wrightia antidysenterica, Bhpr. i, 206. — *taṭṭha*, m. an independent carpenter (who works at home on his own account and not for a village or corporation), Pān. v, 4, 95. — *phala*, n. a fruit of *kauṭa*, Car. viii, 11.

कौताजा, mfn. coming from the plant Wrightia antidysenterica (*kuṭa-ja*), Suśr.; (as), m. the plant Wrightia antidysenterica, Bhpr. iii, 159.

कौताजबहारीका, mfn. (fr. *kuṭaja-bhāra*), carrying or bearing a load of Wrightia antidysenterica, gaṇa *vanīddi*.

कौताजिका, mfn. id., ib.

कौतायाना, as, m. patr. fr. *kuṭa*, gaṇa *śivādi*.

कौति, is, m. id., g. *kraudy-ādi* (not in Kāś.)

1. *Kauṭya*, as, m. id., gaṇa *kurv-ādi*; (ā), f. of *kauṭi*, gaṇa *kraudy-ādi* (not in Kāś.)

कौट 2. *kauṭa*, mfn. (fr. *kūṭa*), fraudulent, dishonest; snared, wired, W.; (am), n. fraud, falsehood, W. — *sākṣin*, m. a false witness (= *kūṭa-s*°), Comm. on Yājñ. — *sākṣya*, n. false evidence, Gaut.; Mn. viii, 117 & 122 f.; xi, 56.

कौताकिका, mfn. one whose occupation is to catch animals in traps or caves &c., L.; (as), m. a vendor of the flesh of birds or beasts, hunter, poacher, butcher, &c., L.

कौतास्थ्या, am, n. the state of being *kūṭa-sṭha*, i. e. uniform or unchangeable, Sarvad.; Sch. on Śampk. on Bādar. ii, 2, 10.

कौतिका, mfn. (gaṇa *kumuddi*; = *kaṭṭakika*) one whose business is to catch animals in traps &c., L.; relating to a snare or trap, W.; fraudulent, dishonest, W.; (as), m. one who kills animals and sells their flesh for his own subsistence, poacher, L.

कौति्या, mfn., gaṇa *kṛīśādi*.

2. *Kauṭya*, mfn., gaṇa *saṃkṣādi*.

कौटभी *kauṭabhī*, for *kauṭ*°, q. v.

कौटलि *kauṭali*, is, m. patr., Samskāra.

कौटाल्या, as, m. (for *ṭiṭya*), N. of Cāṇakya, L.

कौटवी *kauṭavi*, f. = *koṭ*°, a naked woman, L.

कौटस्थ्य *kauṭasthya*. See 2. *kauṭa*.

कौटायन *kauṭāyana*, °ṭi. See 1. *kauṭa*.

कौटिक *kauṭika*. See 2. *kauṭa*.

कौटिरी *kauṭirīyā*, v. l. for *ṭirīyā*.

कौटिलिक *kauṭilika*, as, m. (fr. *kuṭilikā*; Pān. iv, 4, 18) 'deceiving the hunter [or the deer, Sch.] by particular movements,' a deer ['a hunter,' Sch.], Kāś.; 'using the tool called *kuṭilikā*,' a blacksmith, ib.

कौटिल्या, as, m. (fr. *kuṭila*), N. of Cāṇakya, Daś.; Mudr.; N. of a grammarian (?), Hemac.; Mallin. on Kum. vi, 37 & on Ragh. iii f., xv & xvii f.; (am), n. crookedness, curvature, curliness of the hair, Pān. iii, 1, 23; Pāṇcat.; falsehood, dishonesty, Pāṇcat.; Rājat.; a kind of horse-radiś, L. — *sāstra*, n. Cāṇakya's doctrine (diplomacy), Kād.

कौटिगव *kauṭigava*, mfn. fr. *ṭiṭya*, gaṇa *kaṇvādi*.

कौटिगव्या, m. patr. fr. *kuṭi-gu*, g. *gargādi*.

कौटीय *kauṭīya*. See 2. *kauṭa*.

कौटीर *kauṭīra*, mfn. belonging to or made from the plant Kuṭira, gaṇa *bīlādi*.

कौटिर्या, f. 'living in a hut (? *kuṭīra*),' N. of Durgā, Hariv. 10245 (v. l. *ṭirīyā*).

कौटुम्ब *kauṭumba*, mfn. (fr. *kuṭ*°), necessary for the household, ĀsvGr. ii, 6, 10; (am), n. family relationship, Rājat. v, 395.

कौटुम्बिका, mfn. belonging to or constituting a family, BhP. v, 14, 3; (as), m. the father or master of a family, BhP. iv, 28, 12 & v, 13, 8.

कौटुन्य *kauṭanya*, am, n. (fr. *kuṭṇā*), the procuring of women for immoral purposes, Rājat. vii, 289 & 297.

कौट्य 1. & 2. *kauṭya*. See 1. & 2. *kauṭa*.

कौटार *kauṭhāra*, as, m. patr. fr. *kuṭhāra*, gaṇa *śivādi*.

कौटारिकेया, as, m. metron. fr. *kuṭhārikā*, gaṇa *śubhādi*.

कौटुम *kauṭhuma*, mf(ī)n. fr. *kuṭhumi*, W.; (cf. *kauṭhuma*.)

कौडविक *kauḍavika*, mf(ī)n. (Kāś. on Pān. v, 1, 52 & vii, 3, 17) sown with a Kuḍava of grain (as a field &c.), containing a Kuḍava, Car. vi, 17.

कौडेयक *kauḍeyaka*, mfn. fr. *kuḍyā*, gaṇa *kattrī-ādi*.

कौडोदर *kauḍodari*, is, m. (for *kauḍ*°? fr. *kuṇḍodaru*), N. of a man, Pravar.

कौड्य *kauḍya*, v. l. for *koḍya*, q. v.

कौणकुस्य *kaunakutsya*, as, m. (cf. *kūṇa-kuccha*), N. of a Brāhman, MBh. i, 962.

कौणप *kaunapa*, mfn. (fr. *kūṇ*°), ooming from corpses, Bālar.; (as), m. 'feeding upon corpses,' a Rākṣasa or goblin, MBh. i, 6450; Śak. (v. l.); BhP. x, 12, 29; N. of a Nāga (these beings are supposed to eat human flesh), MBh. i, 2147. — *danta*, m., N. of Bhīṣma (uncle of the Pāṇḍus), L. *Kaunapāsana*, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1559.

कौणन्द *kauninda*, ās, m. pl. (v. l. *kaulin-da*, q. v.), N. of a people, VarBṛS. xiv, 30; (as), m. a prince of that people, ib. 33.

कौण्य *kauneyā*, as, m. (fr. *kuṇā*), patr. of Rajana, TS. ii, 3, 8, 1; TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 4, 11; (*koṇya* & *ṭyana*) Kāth. xi, 1.

कौणरव्य *kaunharavya*, as, m. patr. fr. *kuṇha-rava*, AitĀr.

कौण्ठ्या, am, n. (fr. *kuṇṭha*), bluntness, VarBṛS. i, 26.

कौण्डपायिन *kaunḍapāyina*, mfn. with *ayana*, N. of a Soma libation (= *kuṇḍa-pāyinaṃ ay*°), Lāty.; *kaunḍapāyinaṃ ay*° for *nam ay*° or for *kuṇḍa-pāyinaṃ ay*°, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiii, 24, 1; Lāty. i, 4, 23, Sch.; KātyŚr. iv, 1, 1, Sch.; Bādar. iii, 3, 40, Sch.

कौण्डल *kaunḍala*, mfn. (fr. *kuṇḍ*°), furnished with rings, gaṇa *vyotsnādi*.

कौण्डलिका, mfn. id., gaṇa *kumuddādi*.

कौण्डाग्नक *kaunḍāgnaka*, v. l. for *kāṇḍ*°.

कौण्डायाना, mfn. fr. *kuṇḍa*, gaṇa *pakṣhādi*.

कौण्डिन *kaunḍina*, mfn. fr. *ṇya*, gaṇa *kaṇvādi*; (ī), f. of *ṇya*, see *pārāśari-kaunḍini-pūtra*.

कौण्डिन्या, mfn. fr. *kuṇḍina*, gaṇa *kattrī-ādi*.

कौण्डिन्या, as, m. patr. fr. *kuṇḍina* (or metron. fr. *kuṇḍini*, gaṇa *gargādi*), ŚBr. xiv; ĀsvŚr.; Pravar.; MBh. ii, 111; Lalit.; Divyāv. xxxii; N. of an old grammarian, TPāt. i, 5 & ii, 5 ff.; (*vyākaraṇa*-) Buddh.; of Jaya-deva; (cf. *vidarbhi-k*° and *ājñāta-k*°); mfn. coming from Kuṇḍina, Prasannar.

कौण्डिन्या, am, n., N. of a Kalpa-sūtra, Comm. on Jaim. i, 3, 11.

कौण्डिन्यायाना or *nā*, as, m. patr. fr. *ṇya*, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 5, 20 & 7, 3, 26.

कौण्डिला, °lya, for *ṇya*, Lalit.; Hit.

कौण्डिल्यक *kaunḍilyaka*, as, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.

कौण्डिव *kaunḍi-viśha*, ās, m. pl. = *kuṇḍi-viśha*, MBh. vi, 2410 (*kuṇḍ*°, ed. Bomb.)

कौण्डिवृषि, ?, Pān. vi, 3, 34, Vārt. 4, Pat.

कौण्डिवृष्या, ī, ib.; (cf. *koṭi-varsha*.)

कौण्डोदर *kaunḍodari*. See *kauḍ*°.

कौण्डोपराथा, ās, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, Pān. v, 3, 116.

कौण्डोपराथिया, a prince of that tribe, ib.

कौण्य *kaunya*, am, n. (fr. *kuṇi*), paralysis of the hands, Suśr.

कौत *kauta*, v. l. for *koḍya*, q. v.

कौतप *kautapa*, mfn. fr. *ku-tapa*, gaṇa *vyotsnādi*.

कौतस्कृत *kautaskuta*, mfn. fr. *kuṭaḥ kuṭaḥ*, gaṇa *kāśādi*.

कौतस्त *kautasta*, as, m. patr. fr. *kutasta*, TāṇḍyaBr. xxv, 15, 3.

कौतुक *kautuka*, *am*, n. (fr. *kuṭ*°; *gaṇa yu-
vādi*), curiosity, interest in anything, vehement
desire for (loc. or in comp.), eagerness, vehemence,
impatience, *Pañcat.*; *Kathās.* (ifc. f. *ā*) &c.; any-
thing causing curiosity or admiration or interest,
any singular or surprising object, wonder, *Pañcat.*;
Kathās.; *Vet.*; festivity, gaiety, festival, show, so-
lemn ceremony (esp. the ceremony with the mar-
riage-thread or necklace preceding a marriage), *Kum.*;
Daś.; *Bhārṭ.*; *BhP.* &c.; the marriage-thread or
necklace, *Kathās.* li, 223; pleasure, happiness, pros-
perity, *BhP.* i, 17, 26; N. of nine particular sub-
stances, *Hcat.* i, 110, 19; ii, 49, 10; sport, pas-
time, L.; public diversion, L.; song, dance, show,
spectacle, L.; season of enjoyment, L.; kind or
friendly greeting, civility, L.; (*ā*), abl. ind. out of
curiosity or interest, *Kathās.*; *Hit.*; for amusement,
as a relaxation, *W.* - *kriyā*, f. a marriage cere-
mony, *Ragh.* xi, 53. - *grīha*, n. the house in
which a marriage takes place, *Hcar.*; *ŚāikhGr.*
i, 12, Sch. - *ciutāmaṇi*, m., N. of a work. - *to-
raṇa*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) a triumphal arch erected at cer-
tain festivals, *BhP.* i, 11, 14. - *pura*, n., N. of a
town, *Kathās.* liv, 152. - *maṅgala*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) an
auspicious ceremony (esp. the ceremony with the
marriage-thread preceding a marriage), *MBh.* i,
5056; *R.*; *BhP.* &c. - *maya*, mfn. being full of
curiosity (as youth, *vayas*), *Kād.* - *rahasya*, n.,
N. of a comedy. - *ilāvatī*, f., N. of a work. - *vat*,
mfn. interesting (as news), *Prasannar.* - *sarvasva*,
n., N. of a comedy. - *Kautukāgāra*, m. n. a room for
festivity, room in which a marriage ceremony
takes place, *Kum.* vii, 94; *Kathās.* li, 221; *cii*, 189.
Kautuki (in comp. for *°kin*). - *tā*, f. curiosity,
desire, eagerness, *Naish.* v, 13. - *bhāva*, m. id., 60.
Kautukita, mfn. eagerly interested, eager, *Prasannar.*

Kautukin, mfn. full of curiosity or admiration
or interest in anything, vehemently desirous, eager
(ifc.), *Kathās.* liv, 52; *Sāh.*; *Prasannar.*; festive,
gay, jocose, *W.*

कौतुहल *kautūhala*, *am*, n. (fr. *kuṭ*°; *gaṇa
yu-
vādi*), curiosity, interest in anything, vehement
desire for (loc. or acc. with *prati*, or inf.), *MBh.*;
R. &c.; anything causing curiosity, any unusual
phenomenon, *Megh.* 48; a festival, *MBh.* i, 7918;
Divyāv. i. - *tā*, f. curiosity, interest in anything, *R.*
vii, 76, 35. - *para*, mfn. curious, inquisitive. **Kautū-
hala** *auvita*, mfn. eager, vehement, curious, *MarkP.*
Kautūhalya, *am*, n. curiosity, *g. brāhmaṇādi*.

कौतुमत *kautomata*, *am*, n. (fr. *kuto ma-
tam*), an inquiry as to the origin of an opinion (?),
MantraBr. ii, 4, 8; (*as*), m. the Mantra beginning
with *kautomatam* (?), *Gobh.* iv, 5, 19.

कौत्स *kaṭṣa*, mfn. relating to Kutsa,
RPrāt.; (*as*), m. patr. of a teacher, *SBr.* x; *ĀśvŚr.*;
Nir. &c.; of Durmitra and Sumitra, *RAṅkur.*; of a
pupil of Vāra-tantu, *Ragh.* v, 1; of a son-in-law of
Bhagī-ratha, *MBh.* xiii, 6270; of Jaimini, *MBh.*
i, 2046; N. of a degraded family (see *√kuts*),
KātyŚr.; (*ī*), f. 'a female descendant of Kutsa,' see
kaṭṣi-pūtra; (*am*), n., N. of a Śūkta (composed by
Kutsa), *Mn.* xi, 249; of different Śāmans, *ĀrshBr.*;
Lāty. **Kaṭṣi-pūtra**, m. 'the son of Kautsi,' N.
of a teacher, *SBr.* xiv, 9, 4, 31.

Kautsāyana, m(f)(i)n. fr. *kutsa*, *gaṇa pakṣhādi*;
relating to Kutsāyana, *MaitrUp.* v, 1.

कौथुम *kauthuma*, *as*, m. patr. fr. Kuthu-
min, N. of a teacher, *Pravar.*; *BrahmayP.*; of *Parā-
śarya*, *Vāyup.*; (*ī*), f. a female descendant of Kuthumin,
Vop. iv, 15; (*ās*), m. pl. the school of Kuthumin,
Pāp. vi, 4, 144, *Vārtt.* i; *gaṇa kārta-kaujapādi*;
(*kauthuma*) *Divyāv.* xxxiii.

Kauthumaka, *am*, n. the Brāhmaṇa of the
school of Kuthumin, *Comm.* on *Bādar.* iii, 3, 1.

कौदालिक *kauḍālika*, *as*, m. (fr. *kudāla*),
a man of a mixed caste (son of a fisherman by a
woman of the washerman caste), *W.*

Kauḍālika, *as*, m. id., *BrahmayP.*

Kauḍāla, m(f)(i)n. made of *kudāla* wood,
Bauddh. iii, 1, 7 & 2, 5 f.

कौद्रविक *kauḍravika*, *am*, n. (fr. *kodrava*),
sochal salt, *L.*

Kauḍravīṇa, mfn. sown with *Kodrava* (as a
field &c.), *Pāp.* v, 2, 1, *Kāś.*

Kauḍravīṇaka, mfn. id., *Gal.*

कौद्रायण *kauḍrāyaṇa*, °*naka*, *gaṇa ariha-
nādi* (v. l. *kaundr*°; *Gaṇar.* 289; not in *Kāś.*)

कौद्रय *kauḍreya*, *as*, m. (*gaṇa grīṣṭy-ādi*)
patr. fr. *Kudri*, *KātyŚr.* x, 2, 21; *Pravar.*

कौनकीय *kaunakiya*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a
school of the AV. (for *°nakhīya*?), *Carap.*

कौनख्य *kaunakhya*, *am*, n. (fr. *ku-nakha*),
the condition of one who has a disease of the nails,
Mn. xi, 49; ugliness of the nails, *W.*

कौनामि *kaunāmi*, *is*, m. patr. fr. *ku-nāman*,
gaṇa bāhu-ādi.

Kaunāmika, m(f)(i)n. *gaṇa kāty-ādi*.

कौन्त *kauntā*?, *MaitrS.* iv, 2, 6.

कौन्तल *kauntala*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people,
Hariv. 784 (v. l. *kaunt*°).

कौन्तायनि *kauntāyani*, mfn. fr. *kuntī*, *gaṇa
karpādi*.

कौन्ताली *kauntālī*, f.?, *Bālar.*

कौनिक *kauntika*, *as*, m. (fr. *kunta*), a spear-
man, soldier armed with a spear, *L.*

Kauntī, f. (fr. *kunta* or *ī*), a sort of perfume,
Car. vi, 17; *Bhpr.*; N. of a river, *BhP.* xii, 1, 37.

कौन्तेय *kaunteya*, *as*, m. metron. fr. *Kuntī*,
N. of Yudhishthira, Bhīma-sena, and Arjuna, *MBh.*
iii, 19; *Nal.*; *Hit.*; the tree *Terminalia Arjuna*, *L.*

Kauntya, *as*, m. a king of the Kuntis, *Pāp.* iv,
1, 176, *Kāś.*

कौन्द *kaunda*, m(f)(i)n. relating to or coming
from jasmine (*kunda*), *Vikr.*; *Amar.* 54.

कौन्द्रायण *kauṇḍrāyaṇa*, v. l. for *kaundr*°.

कौष *kaupa*, m(f)(i)n. (fr. *kūpa*), coming from
a well or cistern, *Suśr.*; *Sāh.*; (*am*), n. well-water, *W.*

Kaupīna, n. the pudenda, privities, *MBh.*;
BhP.; *Pañcat.*; *Kathās.*; a small piece of cloth worn
over the privities by poor persons, *Pañcat.*; *Daś.*;
Bhārṭ.; (= *a-kārya*, *Pāp.* v, 2, 20) a wrong or im-
proper act, sin, *MBh.* v, 2684; (xiii, 2491) - *vat*,
mfn. one who has only a piece of cloth over the
privities.

Kaupya, mfn. coming from a well, *Suśr.*

कौपादकी *kaupādakī* = *kaumod*°, *L.*, *Sch.*

कौपिञ्जल *kaupīñjala*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *ku-p*°,
gaṇa śivādi; mfn., *Pāp.* iv, 3, 112.

कौपीन *kaupīna*. See *kaupa*.

कौपुत्रक *kauputraka*, *am*, n., fr. *ku-putra*,
gaṇa manojñādi.

कौपोदकी *kaupodakī* = *kaumod*°, *L.*, *Sch.*

कौष्य *kaupya*. See *kaupa*.

कौबेर *kaubera*, m(f)(i)n. relating or belong-
ing to Kubera (as *kāsthā* or *dīś*, the region),
MBh.; *Hariv.*; *R.* &c.; (*ī*), f. (scil. *dīś*) Kubera's
region, i. e. the north quarter, *R.*; *Ragh.* &c.; the
Śakti or female energy of Kubera, *L.*; the plant
Costus speciosus or *arabicus*, *L.* - *tīrtha*, n., N.
of a Tīrtha, *ŚivaP.*

Kauberikeya, *as*, m. metron. fr. *kuberikā*, *gaṇa
śubhrādi*.

Kauberīṇī, f. the Śakti of Kubera, *Bālar.* (pl.)

कौब्ज्य *kaubjya*, *am*, n. (fr. *kubjā*), hump-
backedness, *Suśr.*

कौमार *kaumāra*, m(f)(i)n. (fr. *kumārā* or
°rī, *Pāp.* iv, 2, 13), juvenile, youthful, belonging to
a youth or young girl, maiden, maidenly, (*kaumāra
loka*, the youths and girls; *AV.* xii, 3, 47; *kaum-
mārī bhāryā* [Pat. & *Kāś.* on *Pāp.* iv, 2, 13], 'a
virgin wife, one who has not had a husband pre-
viously,' *R.*; *kaumāra pati* [*Kāś.*; or *°va bhārī*,
Pat. on *Pāp.* iv, 2, 13], 'a man who marries a vir-
gin,' *Kathās.* cxvii, 55; *kaumāra vrata*, a vow
of abstinence, *MBh.*); soft, tender, *W.*; relating to
the god of war, belonging or peculiar to him, re-
lating to Sanat-kumāra, *MBh.*; *BhP.*; *Kathās.* ii, 76;
Parāś.; *Madhus.*; (*as*), m. the son of a maiden,
L.; N. of a mountain (cf. *°parvata*), *MBh.* vi, 426;
as, m. pl. the followers of Kumāra's grammar,
Prauh.; (*ī*), f. one of the seven Mātṛis or personified
energies of the gods, Śakti of Kumāra or Kārttikeya

(the god of war), *BrahmaP.*; *DevībhP.*; a kind of
bulbous root (= *varāhi-kanda*), *L.*; (in music) N. of
a Rāgiṇī; (*am*), n. childhood, youth (from birth to
the age of five), maidenhood (to the age of sixteen),
Mn. ix, 3; *MBh.*; *R.* &c.; (ifc. f. *ā*) *Kathās.* - *cā-
rin*, mfn. abstinent, chaste (= *brahma-^c*), *MBh.*
xiii, 5853. - *tautara*, n. the section of a medical
work treating of the rearing and education of chil-
dren. - *parvata*, m., N. of a mountain, *NarasP.*
- *brahma-cārin*, mfn. = *cārin*, *MBh.* i, 443 &
4733; *Kathās.* lxvi, 155. - *vrata-cārin*, mfn. id.,
MBh. xiii, 2039. - *hara*, mfn. devirginating, *Sāh.*
Kaumāraka, *am*, n. childhood, juvenile age,
MarkP.; *Sāh.*; (*ikā*), f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī.

Kaumārāprabhṛityaka, *am*, n. (fr. *kumāra-
prabhṛiti*), the rearing and education of children (a
department of medical science), *Car.* i, 30.

Kaumārābhṛitya, *am*, n. (fr. *kumāra-bhṛi-
tya*), id., *Suśr.*

Kaumārārāja, *am*, n. (fr. *kumāra-rāja*), the
position of an heir-apparent, *R.* ii, 58, 20 (v. l. *kum*°).

Kaumārāhārita, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kumāra-
hārita*, *Pravar.*

Kaumārīyana, *as*, m. (*gaṇa i. naḍḍi*) patr.
fr. *kumāra*, *Pravar.*

Kaumārīka, mfn. liking girls or daughters, *MBh.*
i, 4054; relating to Kumāra (as a Tantra). - *tantra*,
n., N. of a Tantra, *Ānand.*, *Sch.*

Kaumārīkeya, *as*, m. metron. fr. *kumārīkā*,
gaṇa śubhrādi.

Kaumārīla, mfn. relating to or composed by
Kumārīla, *Comm.* on *Prab.*

कौमुद *kaumuda*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *Kumuda*,
ĀrshBr.; the month Kārttika (October-November),
MBh. xiii; (*ī*), f. moonlight, moonshine (from its
causing the Kumudas to blossom; also Moonlight
personified as the wife of Candra or the moon),
Ragh.; *Kum.*; *Bhārṭ.* &c.; elucidation (the word
Kaumudī being metaphorically used like other words
of similar import [cf. *candrikā*] at the end of gram-
matical commentaries and other explanatory works
to imply that the book so designated throws much
light on the subject of which it treats, e.g. *padārtha-
kā*, *prakriyā-kā*, *laghu-kā*, *vaishampyā-kā*, *sid-
dhānta-kā*); the day of full moon in the month
Kārttika (sacred to Kārttikeya), festival in honour
of Kārttikeya held on that day, *MBh.* i, 7648;
xiii, 6132; *PSarv.*; the day of full moon in the
month Āśvina, *L.*; a festival in general, *L.*; (= *ku-
mud-vatī*) the water-lily (*Nymphaea esculenta*),
BhP. x, 65, 18; a metre (of 2 x 24 syllables); N.
of a river, *Samkar.*; (*am*), n. (with *vrata*) N. of a par-
ticular observance, *AgP.*

Kaumudagandhyā, f. patr. *Pāp.* vi, i, 13, *Vārtt.*
2, Pat.

Kaumudika, mfn. relating to water-lilies, a-
bounding with them, *Pāp.* iv, 2, 80; (*ā*), f., N.
of a female friend of Umā, *L.*; of a female servant
in Kālī-dāsa's play *Mālav.*

Kaumudī (f. of *°da*, q. v.) - *cāra*, m. n. the
day of full moon in month Āśvina, *L.* - *jīvaṇa*, m.
'living on the water-lily,' N. of the bird *Cakora*,
L. - *taru*, m. the stick of a lamp, *Gal.* - *uiraya*,
m., N. of a work. - *pati*, m. 'husband of the moon-
light,' the moon, *L.* - *pracakra*, m. a kind of game,
Vātsyāy. - *prabhā*, f., N. of a Comm. - *rajanī*,
f. a moonlight night, *Hcar.* - *vilāsa*, m., N. of a
work. - *vrīksha*, m. = *taru*, *L.*

Kaumudvateya, *as*, m. metron. fr. *kumud-
vatī*, *Ragh.* xviii, 2.

कौमुदुर *kaumudura*, N. of a locality, *gaṇa
takṣaśilādi* (*Kāś.*); (mfn.) ib.

कौमोदकी *kaumodakī*, f. (fr. *ku-modaka*?),
N. of the club of Viṣṇu or Kṛiṣṇa (given to him
by Varuṇa), *MBh.* i, 8200; *Hariv.*; *BhP.* &c.

Kaumodī, f. = *°dakī*, *L.*

कौम्भ *kaumbha*, mfn. (fr. *kumbhā*, *gaṇa
saṃkalādi*), put into a pot, *Suśr.*

Kaumbhakarṇa, mfn. belonging to Kumbha-
karṇa, *Bālar.*

Kaumbhakarṇi, *is*, m. patr. fr. *Kumbhakarṇa*,
Bhāṭṭ. xv, 120.

Kaumbhakāraka, *am*, n. 'anything made by a
potter,' *gaṇa kulādi*.

Kaumbhakāri, *is*, m. the son of a potter, *Pāp.*
iv, i, 153, *Kāś.*

Kaumbhakāreya, *as*, m. the son of a female potter, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 14, Vārtt. 5 & 48, Vārtt. 8.

Kaumbhakārya, *as*, m. = *kāri*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 153, Sch. (not in Kāś.).

Kaumbhāyana, mfn. fr. *kumbha*, *gaṇa pa-kshādi*.

Kaumbhāyani, mfn. fr. *kumbhī*, *gaṇa karnādi*.

Kaumbheya, mfn. fr. *kumbhī*, *gaṇa kattri-ādi*.

Kaumbhya, mfn. (*gaṇa samkāsādi*) put into a pot (*ghrita*), SāmavBr. ii, 2, 3 & 8, 4; (*as*), m. patr. of Babhru, TāṇḍyaBr. xv, 3, 13.

कौम *kaurama*, *as*, m., N. of a man (v. l. *°ruma*), AV. xx, 127, 1.

कौरयाण *kaurayāṇa*, *as*, m. (fr. *kur*°?), patr. of Pāka-sthāman, RV. viii, 3, 21 (Nir. v, 25).

कौरव *kaurava*, mf(ī)n. (= *°vaka*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 130; *gaṇa utādi* and *kacchādi*) relating or belonging to the Kurus, MBh.; VarBṛS.; (*kshetra* = *kuru-ksh*°) Megh.; (*as*), m. patr. fr. Kuru, descendant of Kuru (generally used in pl.), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, MBh. i, 7961); (*ī*), f. *Trigonella foenum graecum*, Gal. = *°pāṇḍaviya*, mfn. relating to the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, Prācāṇḍ.

Kauravaka, mfn. fr. *kūru*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 130; *gaṇa kacchādi*.

Kauravāyāni, *is*, m. patr. fr. *kūru*, g. *tikādi*.

Kauraveya, *as*, m. the descendants of Kuru, MBh. i, 5689 f.; iii, 313 & 14744; iv, 1136.

Kauravyā, *as*, m. (*gaṇas tikādi* and *bhargādi*) patr. fr. Kuru, descendant of Kuru, AV. xx, 127, 8 (*kauravya*); ŚBr. xii; ŚākhŚr.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Nāga (father of Ulūpi), MBh. i; (*ās*), m. pl. = *pāṇḍavās*, MBh.; N. of a people, MBh. vi, 362.

Kauravyāyana, *as*, m. patr. fr. *°vyā*, descendant of Kauravya, Pravar.; (*ī*), f. of *kauravyā*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 19. **Kauravyāyāni-pūtra**, m. 'son of a female descendant of Kuru,' N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv, 8, 1, 1.

Kauravyāyāni, *is*, m. patr. fr. *°vyā*, g. *tikādi*.

Kaurukātya, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kuru-kata*, *gaṇa gurgādi*.

Kaurukullaka, *as*, m. pl. (fr. *kuru-kullā*), N. of a Buddhist school.

Kauruṅgala or *°ṅgala*, mfn. fr. *kuru-jaṅgala*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 25, Kāś.

Kaurupañcala, for *°pāñc*, ŚBr. xi, 4, 1, 2.

Kaurupathi, *is*, m. patr. fr. *kuru-patha*, N. of a Rishi, Kauś.

Kaurupañcala, mfn. (*gaṇa anusatikādi*) belonging to the race of the Kurus and Pañcalas, ŚBr. i, 7, 2, 8.

कौरुम *kauruma*. See *kaurama*.

कौपर *kaurpara*, mfn. (fr. *kūrp*°), being at the elbow, Suśr.

कौर्षि *kaurpi*, *is*, m. (borrowed fr. Gk. *σκορπιος*) the sign Scorpio, VarBṛ. i, 7 (v. l.)

Kaurpya, *as*, m. id., ib.

कौर्म *kurma*, mfn. (fr. *kūrma*), relating or belonging or peculiar to a tortoise, Pañcat.; (*as*), m. (scil. *avatāra*) the Avatāra of Viṣṇu as a tortoise, BhP. xi, 4, 18; N. of a great period or Kalpa (the day of full moon of Brahṁā); (*am*), n. (scil. *āsana*) a particular manner of being seated, NārP.; (scil. *purāṇa*) N. of a Purāṇa (on the subject of Viṣṇu's descent as a tortoise), Sarvad. **Kaurmō-papurāṇa**, n., N. of an Upa-purāṇa.

कौर्वत *kaurvata*, mfn. fr. *kurvat*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 124, Vārtt. 3, Pat.

कौल *kaula*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kūla*), relating or belonging to a family, extending over a whole family or race, R. iv, 28, 9; heritable in a family, BhP. xii, 3, 36; sprung from a noble family, L.; belonging or particular to the Kaulas, Kulārṇ.; (*as*), m. a worshipper of Śakti accord. to the left-hand ritual, ib.; a kind of weight (*kola*), Gal.; (*ī*), f. noble descent, VarYogay.; (*am*), n. the doctrine and practices of the left-hand Śāktas, Kulārṇ. = *mārga*, m. (= *kūl*°) the doctrine of the Kaulas, Tantr. = *rahasya*, n. 'esoteric doctrine of the Kaulas,' N. of a work. = *vṛata*, n. living accord. to the traditional rule of a family. **Kaulārcaṇa-dīpikā**, f., N. of a work. **Kaulāvalīya**, n., N. of a Tantra, Tantras. **Kau-**

lēsa-bhairavi, f. a form of Durgā, ib. **Kaulē-śvara**, m. (with Śāktas) N. of an author of Mantras, Tantr. **Kaulōpanishad**, f., N. of an Up.

Kaulakeya, mfn. sprung from a noble family, L.; (*as*), m. for *kaulateya*, q. v., L.

Kaulattha, mf(ī), Pāṇ. iv, 4, 4, n. (fr. *kūl*°), made or prepared with *Dolichos uniflorus*, Suśr.; (*am*), n. a drink prepared with *Kulattha*, ib.

Kaulatthina, mfn. sown with *Dolichos uniflorus* (as a field), Pāṇ. v, 2, 1, Kāś.

Kaulapata, mf(ī)n. fr. *kula-pati*, *gaṇa aśva-paty-ādi*.

Kaulapatya, *am*, n. (fr. *kula-pati*), the state of the head of a family, R. vii, 59, 2, 38 f. & 47.

Kaulaputra, *am*, n. (fr. *kula-p*°), the state of a son of a good family, Hcar.

Kaulaputraka, *am*, n. id., *gaṇa manoṇjādi*.

Kaulika, mfn. belonging to a family or race, ancestral, customary or heritable in a family, W.; (*as*), m. a weaver, VarBṛS. lxxxvii, 20; Pañcat.; a follower of the left-hand Śāktā ritual, Kulārṇ.; Tantras; (hence) a heretic, L. = *tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra, Tantras.

Kaulina, mf(ā)n. belonging or peculiar to a noble family, R. v, 87, 12; (*as*), m. a follower of the left-hand Śāktā ritual, W.; (= *kaulakeya*) the son of a female beggar, W.; (*ās*), m. pl. the pupils of Kaulini, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 90, Vārtt. 4, Pat.; (*am*), n. rumour, report, evil report, detraction, Śāk.; Ragh. xiv, 36 & 84; Megh.; Kathās. (ifc. f. *ā*); family scandal, W.; disgraceful or improper act, Kād.; high birth (fr. *kulina*), Kathās. lii, 182 (?); combat of animals or birds or snakes &c., cock-fighting &c., gambling by setting animals to fight together, L.; the pudenta, privities (for *kauṇina*?), L.

Kaulinī, *is*, m. patr. fr. *kulina*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 90, Vārtt. 4, Pat.

Kaulīnya, *am*, n. high birth, nobility, Pañcat.; family honour, W.; family trouble or scandal, W.

Kaulēya, mfn. sprung from a noble family, Comm. on L.; of the left-hand Śāktā sect, W.; (*as*), m. 'a domestic animal,' i. e. 'a dog,' see *-kuṭumbinī*. = *kuṭumbinī*, f. 'a dog's wife,' bitch, Kād.

Kaulēyaka, mfn. sprung from a noble family, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 140; pertaining to a family, W.; (*as*), m. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 96) 'domestic animal' (or 'of good breed?'), a dog (esp. a hunting dog), Kād.; Hcar.

Kaulya, mfn. sprung from a noble family, Comm. on L.; of the left-hand Śāktā sect, W.; (*am*), n. noble descent, MBh. v, 1240.

कौलक *kaulaka*, mfn. fr. *kūla*, *gaṇa dhū-mādi*. **Kaulakāvatī**, nom. du. m. (fr. *kūla* and *avātī*), N. of two Rishis, MaitrS. ii, 1, 3.

Kaulaki, *is*, m. patr., Pravar.

Kauli, *is*, m. (Pāṇ. Siddh.) patr., Pravar.

कौलकेय *kaulakeya*. See *kaula*.

कौलटिनेय *kaulatīneya*, *as*, ī, m. f. (fr. *kula-ti*), the son or daughter of a female beggar (or of a disloyal wife, L.), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 127, Kāś.

Kaulatēya, *as*, ī, m. f. id., ib.

Kaulatēra, *as*, ā, m. f. the son or daughter of a disloyal wife, ib.; of a female beggar, Comm. on L.

कौलाय *kaulattha*, &c. See *kaula*.

कौलव *kaulaba*, *as*, m., N. of the third Karāṇa or astronomical period, VarBṛS. ic, 4 & 6.

Kaulava, *as*, m. id., Koshthīpr. **Kaulavār-gava**, m., N. of a Tantra.

कौलाल *kaulālā*, *as*, m. (Ved. = *kūl*°, Pāṇ. v, 4, 36, Vārtt. 1) a potter [the son of a potter, Comm.], VS. xxx, 7; (*am*), n. (fr. *kūl*°), potter's ware, pottery, ĀśvGr. iv, 3, 19. = *cakrā*, n. a potter's wheel, ŚBr. xi, 8, 1, 1.

Kaulālaka, *am*, n. anything made by a potter, earthenware, porcelain, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 118.

कौलास *kaulāsa*, mfn. fr. *kūl*°, *gaṇa sam-kalādi*.

कौलि *kauli*. See *kaulaka*.

कौलिक *kaulika*. See *kaula*.

कौलितर *kaulitarā*, mfn.? (said of the demon Śambara), RV. iv, 30, 14.

कौलिन *kaulinda*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a peo-

ple, VarBṛS. (v. l. for *kauṇinda*); (*as*), m. a prince of that people, iv, 24.

कौलिशायनि *kauliśāyani*, mfn. fr. *kuliśa*, *gaṇa karnādi*.

Kauliśira, mf(ī)n. resembling a thunderbolt, *gaṇa ahguly-ādi*.

कौलीक *kaulikā*, *as*, m. (= *kulikā*) a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 24; MaitrS. iii, 14, 5.

कौलीन *kaulina*, &c. See *kaula*.

कौलीरा *kaulirā*, f. (fr. *kulira*), N. of a plant (= *karkatā-śringī*), L.

कौलूत *kaulūta*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. x, 11; (*as*), m. a prince of that people (v. l. *°lūbha*). Mudr.; (mfn.) fr. *kūl*°, g. *kacchādi* (vv. ll. *°lūbara*, *°lūna* [Kāś.] & *ulūpa* [Gaṇar. 327, Sch.]). **Kaulūtara**, *°lūna*. See *°lūta*.

कौलेय *kauleya*, *°leyaka*. See *kaula*.

कौलमलार्हय *kaulmalabharhisha*, *am*, n., N. of several Sāmāns (called after *kulmala*-*l*°), TāṇḍyaBr. xv, 3, 20; Lāṭy. iv, 5, 26 & vii, 2, 1; 13 & 15.

कौल्माषिक *kaulmāshika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kul-māsha*) = *kulmāshe sādhu*, *gaṇa guḍādi*.

Kaulmāshī, f. a day of full moon on which *Kulmāsha* is eaten, Pāṇ. v, 2, 83.

Kaulmāshina, mf(ā)n. sown with or fit for *Kulmāsha* (as a field), Comm. on L.

कौल्य *kaulya*. See *kaula*.

कौवल *kawala*, *am*, n. (= *kūp*°) the jujube, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 140, Vārtt. 1 & 156, Vārtt. 3.

कौविदाय *kauvidārya*, mfn. fr. *ko-vidāra*, *gaṇa pragady-ādi*.

कौविन्दी *kauvinḍī*, f. (fr. *kuvinda*), the wife of a weaver, SkandaP.

कौश 1. *kauśā*, mf(ī)n. made of *Kuśa* grass, ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.; ŚākhŚr.; MBh.; (*as*), m. = *kuśa-dvīpa*, VP.; (*am*), n. (scil. *nagara*) 'the town of *Kuśa*,' N. of *Kānyakubja*, L. **Kauśāmbhas**, n. water in which *Kuśa* grass has been boiled, Devīm.

1. **Kauśika**, mfn. (fr. *kuśā* or *kuśī*), 'having paws,' an owl, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; Pañcat. &c.; an ichneumon, L.; (mfn.) coming from an owl, Suśr. = *tā* (*°kād*), f. the state of being kept together by two pins (and 'the state of being *Sūrya* [see 3. *kauśikā*]), TBr. i, 5, 10, 2. = 1. *-tvā*, n. id., MaitrS. iv, 5, 7. **Kauśikāṅgulī**, m. 'having paws like an owl,' N. of a teacher, Pravar. **Kauśikārāti**, m. 'enemy of owls,' a crow, L. **Kauśikāri**, m. id., L. **Kauśikya-oja**, m. 'abode of owls' (*oja* = *ojas*), N. of a tree (= *śākhaja*), L.

Kauśya, mfn. made of *Kuśa* grass, MBh.; (*as*), m. patr. fr. *Kuśa* (= *kaśhya*), ŚBr. x, 5, 5, 1, Sch.

कौश 2. *kauśa*, mfn. (fr. *kośa*), silken, BhP. iii, 4, 7; Buddh. L.

Kauśakī, f. (for *°śikī*?), N. of one of the eight A-kulas, Kulārṇ.

2. **Kauśika**, mfn. forming a receptacle (as a wound; see *kota-vat*), Bhpr. vi, 35 (v. l. *kaush-ṭhika*); sheathed (a sword), MBh. iii, 11461; silken, MBh. iii; (*as*), m. one who is versed in dictionaries, L.; a lexicographer, L.; one who catches snakes, L.; the fragrant substance bellium, L.; marrow, L.; a kind of seed, L.; (*ā*), f. a drinking-vessel (v. l. *koṭikā*), L.; (*ī*), f. N. of a goddess sprung from the body of *Pārvatī*, MārKp. lxxxv, 40; Kālp.; DevIP.; (*am*), n. silk, silk cloth, Yājñ. i, 186; MBh. xiii, 5502; a silk garment, BhP. x, 83, 28.

Kauśi-kāra. See *kota-kāra*.

Kauśi-dhānya, *am*, n. = *kota-dh*°, q. v., Baudh. (Comm. on KātyŚr. ii, 1, 10).

Kauśeya, mfn. silken, MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. silk, silk cloth, silk petticoat or trousers, a woman's lower garments of silk, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 42; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; N. of a locality, Romakas.

Kauśeyaka, *am*, n. silk cloth, VarBṛS. xxvii, 27.

कौशल *kauśala*, n. (fr. *kuś*°, g. *yuvādi*) well-being, welfare, good fortune, prosperity, MBh. iv, 486; BhP.; skillfulness, cleverness, experience (with loc. or ifc.), Suśr.; Mṛicch.; Pañcat. &c.; (*ī*), f. friendly inquiry, greeting, salutation, L.; a respectful present, Nazr, L.; (see also *kauśala*).

Kauśali, *is*, m. metron. fr. *kuśalā*, g. *bāhv-ādi*.

Kausālikā, f. a present, respectful gift, Kathās.
Kausalya, as, m. a kind of pavilion, Vastuv.; (am), n. (gana *brāhmaṇḍī*) welfare, well-being, prosperity, MBh.; R.; cleverness, skilfulness, experience (ifc.), SaddhP.; Bhpr.; (ā), f., see *kausalya*.

कौशाम्बा *kaushāmba*, mfn. (fr. *kuś*°), belonging to Kausāmbī (as a territory, *maṇḍala*), Inscr.; (ī), f. (g. *nady-ādi*), N. of an ancient city (now represented by the village of Kosam, on the Jumna, near Allahābad; also called *vatsa-pattana*), R. i, 34, 6; Divyāv. xxxvi f.; Pāṇ. iv, 2, 68, Kās.; Kathās. iv, 18; ix, 5; lvi, 193; MatsyP.; Hit.

Kausāmbī, is, f. = °*ā*, VarBrS. xvi, 3.
Kausāmbikā, f., N. of a woman, Ratnāv.
Kausāmbīya, mfn. coming from Kausāmbī, ib.
Kausāmbeyā, as, m. (gana *subhṛādi*) patr. fr. *kuśāmba*, ŚBr. xii, 2, 13; GopBr. i, 4, 24; mfn. fr. *kuśāmbī*, gana *nady-ādi*.

Kausāmbya, as, m. a prince of Kausāmbī, Hariv. 5017 & 5498.

कौशात्री *kaushātrī*, v. l. for °*śāmbī*, R.

कौशिक 3. *kaushika*, mfn. relating to Kuśika (or to Kausika), MBh. xiii, 2719; (as), m. (gana *biddi*) patr. of Viśvā-mitra (who was the son or grandson of Kuśika), interpolation after RV. x, 85; MBh.; R.; of Gādhi, Hariv. 1457; of Bhadrā-sarman, VBr.; N. of a teacher (author of the Kausika-sūtra, brother of Paippalādi), BrArUp.; Kaus.; Pāṇ. iv, 3, 103; Hariv. 11074; N. of a grammarian, Hariv. 5501; of one of Jarāsandha's generals, MBh. ii, 885; N. of Indra (as originally perhaps belonging to the Kuśikas or friendly to them), RV. i, 10, 11; ŚBr. iii, 3, 4, 19; ŚhaṇḍBr.; Tār.; ĀsvSr.; MBh. &c.; of Sūrya, TBr. i, 5, 10, 2, Sch.; of a son of Vasu-deva, VP.; of Śiva, L.; of an Asura, Hariv. 2288; Vātika robusta, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāga; (for *kāitika*) love, passion, L.; (ā), m. pl. the descendants of Kuśika, Hariv. 1770 ff.; (of Kuśa) R. i, 35, 20; (ī), f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini; N. of Durgā, Hariv. 3260 & 3270; N. of a Śikṣhā; of a river in Bahar (commonly Kosi or Koosa, created by Viśvā-mitra, or identified with Satyavati, the sister of Viśvā-mitra), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; N. of a Buddhist female beggar, Malav.; for *kāitiki*, q. v., Sah. = *tā* (°*kā*), f., see 1. *kaushika*. — *tvā*, n., see ib.; the state of being a descendant of Kuśika, Hariv. 1774; the state of being Kausika (i.e. Indra), 12489. — *priya*, m. 'dear to Kausika', N. of Rāma, L. — *phala*, m. the cocoa-nut (said to have been created by Viśvā-mitra, i.e. Kausika, when endeavouring to form a human being in rivalry of Brahmā, the nut being the rudiment of a head, W.), L. **Kausikātmaja**, m. 'Indra's son', N. of Arjuna, L. **Kausikāditya**, n., N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. **Kausikāyudha**, n. 'Indra's bow', the rainbow, L. **Kausikāraṇya**, n. 'Kausika's wood', N. of a town, Hariv. iii, 44, 48.

Kausikāyāni, is, m. patr. fr. *kaushikā*, N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 5, 21 & 7, 3, 27.

Kausikīna, inas, m. pl. the pupils of Kausika, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 103; iv, 2, 66, Kās.

Kausikī (f. of °*ka*, q. v.) — *putra*, m., N. of a teacher, BrArUp. vi, 5, 1.

Kausila, as, m. a familiar N. for Kausika, Vām. v, 2, 63.

Kausilya, as, m. patr. of the prince Hiranyanābha, Vāyup.

कौशिन *kaushina*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 349 (v. l. *kosala*).

कौशल *kaushala*, °*lya*. See 3. *kaushikā*.

कौशीधान्य *kaushī-dhānya*. See 2. *kausa*.

कौशीरकेय *kaushīrakeya*, mfn. fr. *kuśīraka*, gana *sakhy-ādi*.

कौशीलव *kaushīlava*, am, n. (fr. *kuś*°), the profession of an actor or dancer, Gobh. iii, 1, 19.

Kausilavya, am, n. id., Mn. xi, 65.

कौशेय *kauseya*, °*yaka*. See 2. *kausa*.

कौश्या *kaushya*. See 1. *kausa*.

कौशेय *kausheya*, as, m. patr. fr. *kuśī*, Kāth. xx, 8 & xxi, 9.

कौशारव *kaushārava*, as, m. patr. fr. *Kushāru*, AitBr. viii, 28 (N. of Maitreya); BhP. i, 13, 2; iii.

Kaushāravi, m. id., BhP. ii, 10, 49; iii, 10, 3.

कौशीतक *kaushitaka*, as, m. patr. fr. *kuś*°, N. of Kahoḍa, ĀsvGr.; (ī), f. patr. of Agastya's wife, L.; N. of a Śākha of the RV.; (am), n., N. of a Brāhmaṇa, ŚāṅkhBr.; ŚāṅkhSr.; Bādar. iii, 3, 1, Sch.

Kaushitaki, is, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 124, Kās.) patr. fr. *kuśitaka*, ŚBr. ii; TāṇḍyaBr. xvii (pl.); ŚāṅkhSr.; ChUp.; Pravar. — **brāhmaṇa**, n., N. of a Brāhmaṇa (= ŚāṅkhBr.); = *KaushUp*, Bādar. i, 4, 16, Sch. & iii, 3, 10, Sch.; °*ṇḍanishad*, f. id., i, 1, 28, Sch. — **rahasya**, n. id., iii, 3, 26, Sch.; — **brāhmaṇa**, n. id., Comm. on Mn. iv, 23. **Kaushitaky-upanishad**, f., N. of an Up.

Kaushitakin, inas, m. 'the pupils of °*ka*', N. of a school, ĀsvGr. i, 23, 5; Bādar. Sch.

Kaushitakeya, as, m. = °*ka*, N. of Kahoḍa, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 4, 1; of a Kāśyapa, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 124.

कौशिद्य *kaushidya*. See *kausidya*.

कौशेय *kausheya*, as, m. (fr. *koshā*), N. of a Rishi, R. vii, 1, 4; also v. l. for *kausīya* (q. v.), R. iii, iv; MārK. P. xv, 27.

Kaushya, as, m. patr. fr. *koshā*, Kāth. xxii, 6 f.; ŚBr. x, 5, 5, 1.

कौश्चितक *kaushcitika*, mfn. fr. *kuśhā-cit*, gana *kathādi* (Kās.), v. l. for °*shthavita*.

कौष्ठ *kaushthā*, mfn. (fr. *koshthā*), being in the stomach or abdomen, Sarvad.; being in a store-room, ŚBr. i, 1, 2, 7.

1. **Kaushthika**, v. l. for 2. *kaushika*.

Kaushthya, mfn. being in the abdomen, Yājñ. iii, 95; extremely rich (?), Tār. vi, 5, 2.

कौष्ठिक 2. *kaushthika*, mfn. (fr. *kuśhthā*), treating of leprosy, Car. ii, 5 & vi, 18.

Kaushthavita, mfn. (fr. *kuśhthā-vid*), useful for the knowledge of leprosy [Gaṇar. 337, Sch.], g. *kathādi*; (cf. *kaushcitika*.)

कौष्ठिल *kaushthila*, &c. See *mahā-k°*.

कौष्माण्ड *kaushmāṇḍa*, mfn. addressed to the demons called Kūshmāṇḍa (as a Mantra), VarBrS.

Kaushmāṇḍika, mfn. id., AV. Parīś. xlii, 2.

कौष्य *kaushya*. See *kausheya*.

कौसल *kausala* (often spelt *kaushala*), mfn. belonging to the Kosalas (a country), Divyāv. vii, xii; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. x, 14; Romakas.; ŚSāmpkar.; of a dynasty, BhP. xii, 1, 33; v. l. for *kos*, q. v.; (ā), f., N. of one of Kṛishṇa's wives, x, 83, 6; (ī), f., N. of one of Vasu-deva's wives, VP.

Kausalaka, ās, m. pl. (spelt *kaushāl*), N. of a people, VarBrS.; (mfn.) belonging to the Kosalas, ib.

Kausaleya, as, m. = °*lyeya*, L.

Kausalya, mfn. (often spelt *kaush*°) belonging to the people of the Kosalas; (as), m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 171) a prince of the Kosalas, ŚBr. xiii; ŚāṅkhSr.; PraśnUp.; Hariv. &c.; (ā), f. 'daughter of a prince of the Kosalas', N. of the wife of Pūru and mother of Janam-jaya, MBh. i, 3764; of the wife of Satvat, Hariv. 1999; of Dāsa-ratha's wife (mother of Rāma-candra), MBh. iii, 15879; R.; of the mother of Dhṛita-rāshtra, L.; of the mother of Pāṇḍu, L.

Kausalyā (f. of °*lya*, q. v.) — **nandana**, m. 'son of Kausalyā', Rāma, L. — **mātrī**, m. 'having Kausalyā for his mother', Rāma, MBh. iii, 16572.

Kausalyāyāni, is, m. patr. fr. °*lya*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 155; metron. fr. °*lyā* (or patr. fr. *kosala*), N. of Rāma, Bhāṭṭ. vii, 90.

Kausalyeya, as, m. metron. fr. °*lyā*, N. of Rāma-candra, Prasannar.

कौसित *kausitā*, as, m., N. of a pool (mentioned in connection with *kuśitāyī*, q. v.), MaitrS. ii, 1, 11; MānGr. i, 6.

Kausida, as, m. (spelt *kos*°) id., Kāth. x, 5. **Kausida**, mfn. (fr. *kuś*°), connected with or relating to a loan, usurious, Mn. viii, 143.

Kausidya, am, n. sloth, indolence, Lalit. (printed ed. *kaush*°); the practice of usury, L.

कौसुम *kausuma*, mfn. (fr. *kuś*°), coming from or belonging to flowers (as pollen), Śāh.: made of flowers, Naish. vii, 28; AgP. xliii, 10; Kathās. civ, 13; Bālar.; (am), n. (= *kusumāṇjana*) the ashes of brass (used as a collyrium), L.

Kausumāyudha, mfn. (fr. *kuś*°), relating to the god of love, Vet. xx, 19.

कौसुम्भ *kausumbha*, mfn. prepared with safflower, Suśr.; (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 1, Kās.) dyed with safflower, orange, Ratnāv.; (as), m. wild safflower, L.; (am), n. (with *ābha*) safflower prepared as a pot-herb, VarP.; anything dyed with safflower, Cāṇ.

Kausumbhaka, mfn. dyed with safflower, AgP.

कौसुर्विन्द *kausurubinda*, as, m. patr. fr. *kuś*°, GopBr. i, 4, 24; N. of a Dāsa-rātra ceremony, KātyŚr. xxiii f.; Drāhy. xxx, 3.

Kausurubindi, is, m. patr. fr. *kusurubinda*, ŚBr. xii, 2, 2, 13.

कौसुतिक *kausritika*, as, m. (fr. *ku-sṛiti*), a juggler, conjurer, Pāṇ. v, 2, 75, Kās.

कौस्तुभ *kaustubha*, as, am, m. n. (cf. *kuś*°), N. of a celebrated jewel (obtained with thirteen other precious things at the churning of the ocean and suspended on the breast of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; (as), m. a manner of joining the fingers, Tantras.; = *kintughna*, AV. Jyot.; (am), n. a kind of oil (*sarshapōdbhava*), KātyŚr. i, 8, 37, Sch.; N. of a work. — **dhāman**, m. 'abode of the Kaustubha', Viṣṇu, Prasannar. — **bhṛit**, m. 'wearing the Kaustubha', id., Kpr. — **lakṣhaṇa**, m. 'whose mark is the Kaustubha', id., W. — **va-kṣhas**, m. 'whose breast is decorated with the Kaustubha', id., L. **Kaustubhōras**, m. id., Gal. **Kaustubhiya**, mfn. relating or belonging to the Kaustubha jewel, Bālar.

कौस्त्र *kaustra*, am, n. the state of being a bad wife (*ku-stṛī*), gana *yuvādi*.

कौहड *kauhāḍa*, as, m. patr. fr. *koh*°, gana *śivādi*; Pāṇ. ii, 4, 58, Kās.

Kauhādi, is, m. id., ib.

Kauhala, as, m. patr. fr. *koh*°, VBr. **Kauhali-putra**, m. 'son of a female descendant of Kohala', N. of a grammarian, TPṛāt. ii, 5.

Kauhaliya, ās, m. pl., N. of a school, Gobh. iii.

कौहित *kauhita*, as, m. patr. fr. *koh*°, gana *śivādi*.

क्रन्स *knas*, cl. 1. 10. P. °*sati*, °*sayati*, Dhātup. xxxiii, 90; (cf. ✓*knus*, *knus*, *knas*, *kras*.)

क्रथ *knath*, cl. 1. P. °*thati*, to hurt, Dhātup. xix, 38; (cf. ✓*krath*, *klath*.)

क्रस *knas*, cl. 4. P. °*syati*, to be crooked (in mind or body), Dhātup. xxvi, 26; to shine, ib.: Caus. *knasayati*, to shine, Dhātup. xix, 65; Vop.; (cf. ✓*knas*.)

Knasa, mfn. shining (?), Vop. xxvi, 30; (cf. *ca-knasa*.)

कु *knū* or *knū*, cl. 9. P. Ā. *knunāti*, °*nite* or *knūnāti*, °*nite*, to sound, Dhātup. xxxi, 10.

कुय *knūy*, cl. 1. Ā. *knūyate* (ind. p. *knūyitvā*, Vop. xxvi, 207), to be wet, Dhātup. xiv, 14; to make a creaking sound, ib.; to stink, L.: Caus. P. *knopayati* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 36 & 86), to make wet, Nir. vii, 14 (Śāy. on RV. i, 1, 1).

Knūta, mfn. stinking, W.; noisy, W.; wet, W.

Knūyitṛi, mfn. stinking, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 152, Kās.

Knopana. See *a-kr*°.

Knopam, ind. ifc. See *cela-k°*, *vastra-k°*.

क्मर *kmār*, cl. 1. P. *kmārati*, to be crooked (in body or mind), be fraudulent, Dhātup. xv, 47; (cf. ✓*kmri*.)

क्य *kyā*, am, n. (fr. 3. *kā*), anything agreeable to Prajā-pati, ŚBr. x, 3, 4, 2 & 4; 1, 4 & 15 ff.

क्यत् *kyāt* = *kīyat* (q. v.), how much? TBr. iii, 2, 9, 7.

क्याकु *kyāku*, u, n. a fungus, Āp.; Gaut.

क्याम्बू *kyāmbū*, ūs, f. = *kiyāmbu*, AV. xviii, 3, 6; Tār. vi, 4, 1 (*kyāmbū*).

क्रंश *krāś*, cl. 1. P. (?) °*sati*, to illuminate, Nir. ii, 25; (cf. ✓*knas*, *knas*.)

क्रकच *krakaca*, as, am, m. n. a saw, MBh. &c.; (as), m. a kind of musical instrument, MBh. vii, 1676; ix, 2676; Ardea virgo, Npr.; N. of a plant (Capparis aphylla, L.), Kād.; of a hell, PadmaP.; of a Kāpālika priest, ŚSāmpkar.; (ā), f. = *cchada*, L. = *oohada*, m. 'saw-leaved', Pandanus odoratissimus, L. = *tvac*, m. id., Npr. — **pattra**, m. the teak

tree, L. -*pad* (nom. -*pād*), m. 'saw-footed,' a lizard, chameleon, L. -*prishthī*, f. 'saw-backed,' Cojus Coboju (a fish with numerous small spines in the back), L. -*vyavahāra*, m. a particular method of computing or rating a heap of wood, Līl.

क्राकिका, *as*, m. a sawyer, R. ii, 83, 14.

क्राक्या, mfn. to be sawed, Līl. -*vyavahṛti*, f. = *krakaca-vyavahāra*, ib.

क्रकण *krakaṇa*, *as*, m. (onomat.) a kind of partridge (commonly Kayar, *Perdix sylvatica*), W.; (cf. *krikanā*.)

क्रकरा, *as*, m. id., Suśr.; (see also -*tra*); (= *krakaca*) *Ardea virgo*, L.; the plant *Capparis aphylla*, L.; a saw, L.; a poor man, L.; disease, L. -*tra*, n. the state of a sacrifice, MBh. xiii, 5501 (= *MārKp.* xv, 27).

क्रकराट *krakaraṭa*, *as*, m. a lark, Dhanv.

क्रकराट, *as*, m. id., ib.

क्रकुचन्द *krakucchanda*, *as*, m., N. of the 1st of the five Buddhas of the present Kalpa, Buddh.

क्रक्ष *krakṣh*, an obs. rt., see *ava-krakṣhūn*, *vana-krakṣh*.

क्रक्षमणा, mfn. (pr.p. *Ā.*) roaring, raving, RV. viii, 76, 11.

क्रडन *krādāna*, *am*, n. (for *krud*?) submerging, ducking, Comm. on *KātyŚr.* v, 5, 31.

क्रतु *krātu*, *us*, m. (√ *i. kri* or 2. *kri*), plan, design, intention, resolution, determination, purpose, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; BṛAUp.; desire, will (instr. *krāt-vā*), willingly, readily, RV.; *krēna krātunā*, through the mere will, RV. ii, 13, 11; power, ability, RV.; deliberation, consultation, RV.; VS.; intelligence, understanding (e.g. *bhadra krātu*, right judgment, good understanding; also in conjunction or in comp. or ifc. with *dhiksha*, see *krātu-dāksau* and *dakṣa-krātu*), RV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; inspiration, enlightenment, RV.; a sacrificial rite or ceremony, sacrifice (as the *Asva-medha* sacrifice), offering, worship (also personified, R. vii, 90, 9), AitBr.; ŚBr. xi; *ĀśvŚr.* &c.; *Kratu* as intelligence personified (as a son of *Brahmā* and one of the *Prajā-patis* or the seven or ten principal *Rishis*, Mn. i, 35; MBh. i, 2518 & 2568; Hariv. &c.; [N. of a star] VarBṛS.; married to *Kriyā* and father of 60,000 *Valikhilyas*, BHP. iv, 1, 39; husband of *Hayā-sirā*, vi, 6, 33; N. of one of the *Viśve-dēvas*, VP.; of a son of *Kṛishṇa*, BHP. x, 61, 12; of a son of *Ūru* and *Agneyī*, Hariv. 73; of the author of a *Dharma-sāstra*, Parāś.; *Sūtradh.*; (*us*), m. or f. (?), N. of a river in *Plakṣha-dvīpa* (v.l. *kramu*), VP.; [cf. *a-*, *adbhuta-*, *abhi-*, &c.; cf. also *krāpōs*]. -*karapa*, n., N. of a sacrificial offering, AṢr. xii, 6, 5 & iv, 1, 5. -*karman*, n. a sacrificial ceremony, L. -*kriyā*, f. id. -*cchada*, m. one skilled in sacrifice (?), W.; for *kraku-cchanda*, W. -*jīti*, m., N. of a man, TS. ii; *Kāth.*; (cf. *vid.*) -*tulya*, mfn. equal to an *Asva-medha* in merit, W. -*dakṣiṇā*, f. sacrificial reward, *SāṅkhŚr.* -*deva*, m., N. of a man, *Kāthās.* cxiv, 91. -*druh* (nom. -*druk*), m. an enemy of sacrifices, *Asura*, L. -*dvish* (nom. -*dvit*), m. id., L. -*dhvansin*, m. 'destroyer of *Dakṣha's* sacrifice', N. of *Śiva*, L. -*dhvaja*, m., N. of a *Rudra*, BHP. iii, 12, 13 (v.l. *ritu-dh*). -*pati*, m. 'lord of a sacrifice', the performer of a sacrifice, iv, 19, 29. -*paśu*, m. a sacrificial animal, *SāṅkhŚr.* xv, 1, 21; a horse (especially one fit for the *Asva-medha*), L. -*pā*, mfn. watching one's sentiments or intentions, TS. iii, 3, 10, 1. -*puruṣa*, m., N. of *Viśhnu*, L. -*prā*, mfn. granting a desire or power, RV. x, 100, 12; becoming inspired or enlightened, iv, 39, 2. -*prāvan*, mfn. granting a desire or power, x, 100, 11. -*phala*, n. the reward of a sacrifice, object for which it is performed. -*bhuḥ*, m. 'one who eats the sacrificial oblation', a god, deity, L. -*mat* (*krātu-*), mfn. intelligent, prudent, wise, RV.; having power, vigorous (as *Indra*), RV.; (*an*), m., N. of a son of *Viśvā-mitra*, BHP. ix, 16, 36. -*māya*, mfn. endowed with intelligence, ŚBr. x; ChUp. -*yashṭi*, f. a kind of bird, Gal. -*rāj*, m. the chief of sacrifices, most excellent sacrifice (i.e. the *Asva-medha*), Mn. xi, 260; (the *Rāja-sūya*), BHP. x. -*rāja*, m. the chief of sacrifices (i.e. the *Rāja-sūya* sacrifice performed by a monarch who has made all the princes of the world tributary to himself), BHP. x, 72, 3. -*rāta*, m., v.l. for *kṛitī*, VP. -*vikrayin*, mfn. one who sells the possible

benefits of a sacrifice performed by himself, Mn. iv, 214. -*vikrāyaka*, mfn. id., ib., Kull. -*vid*, mfn. granting power or knowledge, RV.; causing inspiration, inspiring, RV.; prudent, wise, RV.; (*ā*), m., N. of a man, AitBr. vii, 34; (cf. *-jit*). -*śeṣha*, m., N. of a work. -*samkhyā*, f., N. of the thirteenth of *Kātyāyana's* *Parīśiṣṭas*. -*samgraha*, m., N. of a *Parīśiṣṭa* of the SV.; -*parīśiṣṭa*, n. id. -*sid-dhi*, f. completion of a sacrifice, attainment of the object for which it is performed. -*sthalā*, f., N. of an *Apsaras* (= *kṛitā-sth*, q.v.), VS. xv, 15; (cf. *ritu-sth*, *ghṛitā-sth*). -*spṛis*, mfn. causing inspiration, *ĀśvŚr.* v, 19. -*haya*, m. a sacrificial horse, L. **Kratuttama**, m. = *kratu-rāja*, L. **Kratū-dāksau**, nom. du. m. intelligence and ability, VS. vii, 27; ŚBr. iv, 1, 4, 1; xiv, 3, 1, 31. **Kratv-aṅga**, n. a sacrificial utensil, VarBṛS. lxix, 24. **Kratvā-magha**, mfn. constituting a reward gained through intelligence (horses), RV. v, 33, 9. **Kratūya**, Nom. P. *ōdyti*, to exert the intellect, RV. iv, 24, 4; x, 64, 2.

क्रथ *krath*, cl. 1. P. *ōthati*, to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xix, 39; Caus. *krāthayati*, to hurt, injure, destroy (with gen. of the person hurt, Pān. ii, 3, 56), Dhātup. xxvii, 19; to rejoice, revel, be in high glee, TB. ii, 3, 9, 9; (cf. *√knath*, *klath*.)

Kratha, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a race (always named together with the *Kaiśikas* and belonging to the *Yādava* people), MBh. ii, 585; Ragh.; Mālav.; Bālar.; Sāṅkar.; N. of a son of *Vidarbha* and brother of *Kaiśika* (ancestor of the *Krathas*), MBh.; Hariv.; BHP.; N. of an attendant in *Skanda's* retinue, MBh. ix, 2572; (= *krathana*) N. of an *Asura*, i, 2665 f.; Hariv. 2284; 12940 & 14287.

Krathana, mfn. one who is in danger of suffocation, Car.; (*as*), m., N. of an *Asura*, MBh. i; Hariv. 12696; of a *Nāga* (son of *Dhṛitā-rāshṭra*), MBh. i, 4550; of a monkey, R. iv, v, vi; (*am*), n. cutting through (as with an ax), Prab.; slaughter, killing, L.; sudden interruption of breath, Suśr.

Krathanaka, *as*, m., N. of a camel, Pañcat.; (*am*), n. a black sort of *Agallochum*, L.

क्रद *krad*. See *√krand*.

क्रधि *kradhishṭha*, mfn. superl. of *kṛidhū*, q.v., Kāth. xxv, 7 f. & 10; xxix, 8; KāthAnukr. **Kradhiyas**, mfn. compar. of *kṛidhū*, q.v., ib.

क्रद *krand*, cl. 1. P. *Ā. krāndati*, *krandate* (v.l. *kradate* fr. *√krad*, Dhātup.; Subj. *krāndat*; impf. *krāndat* & *dkrandat*; aor. 2. sg. *kradas*, *cakradas*, & *dkrān*, 3. sg. *akrān* & *dkrān*; *akrandit*, Pān. vii, 4, 65, Kās.; p. *krāndat*), to neigh (as a horse), roar (metaphorically applied to the clouds and to wind and water), RV.; VS.; ŚBr. vi; to creak (as a wheel), ŚBr. xi; to sound, make a noise, Ratnāv.; to cry pitiously, weep, lament, grieve, be confused with sorrow, RV. x, 95, 13; MBh. &c.; to call out piteously to any one (acc.), *Kāthās.* (perf. *cakrandā*); MārKp.: Caus. *krāndayati* (aor. *dkirādat*, 3. pl. *ōdan*), to cause to roar, RV.; VS.; AV.; to cause to weep or lament, Suśr.; to roar, rave, RV.; VS.; AV.; to neigh after (acc.), RV. ix, 67, 4 & x, 96, 10; Intens. P. *kānikrantti* (*Ā. ōntti*, AdbhBr.; p. *kānikradat*, once *kānikrat*, RV. ix, 63, 20; p. *kānikradayāmāna*, ŚBr. vi), to neigh, roar, rave, cry out, RV.; AV.; to creak, crackle, RV.; [cf. Goth. *grēta*, 'to lament'.]

Krānda, *as*, m. neighing, AV. xi, 2, 22; a cry, calling out, AV. xi, 2, 2 & 4, 2.

Krāndād-īshṭi, mfn. moving with a great noise or roaring (said of *Vāyu*), RV. x, 100, 2.

Krandana, *as*, m. 'crier,' a cat, L.; (*am*), n. crying out, calling; mutual daring or defiance, challenging, L.; lamenting, weeping, Pañcat.; Hit. -*dhvani*, m. cry of grief, lamentation, Hit. **Krandanū**, *us*, m. roaring, shaking, RV. vii, 42, 1.

Krāndas, *as*, n. battle-cry, RV. viii, 38, 1; (*asī*), du. two contending armies shouting defiance ['heaven and earth,' Say.], RV. ii, 12, 8; vi, 25, 4; x, 121, 6.

Krandita, mfn. wept, called or cried out, *Kāthās.* cxiv, 120; (*am*), n. weeping, L.; calling, L.; mutual daring, W.

Kranditri, mfn. crier, roaring, crying, W.

Krāndya, *am*, n. neighing, TB. ii, 7, 7, 1; (cf. *parjānya-k*.)

क्रप *krap*, cl. 1. *Ā. krapate*, to compassion-

क्रम *kram*, cl. 1. P. *Ā. krāmati* (Pān. vii, 3, 76; ep. also *kramati*), *kramate* (Pān. i, 3, 43, ep. also *krāmte*; according to Pān. iii, 1, 70 also cl. 4. P. *krāmyati* [*kramyati*, Vop.] aor. *akramit*, RV. &c.; *Ā. krāmishṭa*, *krānsate* [RV. i, 121, 1], 3. pl. *ckramanta* [RV. ii, 19, 2]; perf. *ckakrama* or *ckakrame*; p. *ckramānā*, RV. x, 123, 3; fut. *kramishyati* or *krānsyate*, ind. p. *krāntvā*, *krāntvā*, or *kramitvā*, Pān. vi, 4, 18 & vii, 2, 36), to step, walk, go, go towards, approach (with *decha*, *ddhi*, acc. or loc.), RV.; AV.; TS. &c.; to approach in order to ask for assistance (with loc.), AV. iv, 11, 12 & xix, 17, 1; to go across, go over, MBh.; R. &c.; Ved. to climb (as on a tree's branch), Pān. vii, 1, 40, Kās.; to cover (in copulation), AV. iv, 4, 7; to stretch over, project over, tower above, (ind. p. *krāntvā*) Ragh. i, 14; to take possession of, Pañcat.; *Ā.* to undertake, strive after, make effort for (dat.), Pān. i, 3, 38; iii, 1, 14, Kās.; (loc.) Bhaṭṭ. xv, 20; *Ā.* (Pān. i, 3, 38) to proceed well, advance, make progress, gain a footing, succeed, have effect, MBh.; R.; Bhaṭṭ.; to be applicable or practicable, Sarvad.; P. to be liable to the peculiar arrangement of a Vedic text called *Krama* (i.e. to be doubled, as a letter or word), RPrāt. vi, 4; *Ā.* to read according to the *Krama* arrangement of a Vedic text, RPrāt.; Lāṭy. (*a-krānta*): Caus. P. *kramayati*, to cause to step, ŚBr. v; xi; *kramayati* or *krām*, to make liable to the peculiar arrangement called *Krama* (i.e. to double a letter or word), RPrāt. &c.; Intens. *ckākramyate* (Pān. iii, 1, 23, Kās.; p. *ckākramyāmāna* [TS. vii, 1, 19, 3; MBh.] or *ckramam*, MBh. i, 7919 & BHP. v, 6, 7) or *ckākrāmīti* (MBh. xiv, 137 & 141; impf. 2. pl. *ckākramate*, RV. viii, 55, 4; fut. p. *ckākramishyāt*, TS. vii, 1, 19, 3; ind. p. *ckramitvā*, Vop. v, 3; cf. *ckramitvā*), to step to and fro, walk or wander about.

Krama, *as*, m. a step, AV. x, 5, 25 ff.; TS. iii; MBh. &c.; going, proceeding, course (cf. *kālā-k*), Mṛicch.; Pañcat.; Mālatim.; Hit.; the way, R. ii, 25, 2; a position taken (by an animal &c.) before making a spring or attacking, Pañcat.; Bhaṭṭ. ii, 9; the foot, MBh. iii, 14316; uninterrupted or regular progress, order, series, regular arrangement, succession (e.g. *varṇa-kramaṇa*, 'in the order of the castes', Mn. viii, 24 & ix, 85), AV. viii, 9, 10; RPrāt. xv, 5; *KātyŚr.*; R. &c.; hereditary descent, Yājñ. ii, 119; method, manner (e.g. *yena kramaṇa*, in which manner, R. ii, 26, 20; *śad-anusaraṇa-kramaṇa*, so as to go on following him, Hit.); diet, Car. vi, 13; custom, rule sanctioned by tradition, MārKp. xxiii, 112; (*kramam* √ *i. kri*, 'to follow that rule'), Nyāyam.; occasion, cause (with gen. or ifc.), *Kāthās.* xviii, 380; Hit.; 'progressing step by step', a peculiar manner or method of reading and writing Vedic texts (so called because the reading proceeds from the 1st member, either word or letter, to the 2nd, then the 2nd is repeated and connected with the 3rd, the 3rd repeated and connected with the 4th, and so on; this manner of reading in relation to words is called *pada-* [TPrāt. ii, 12], in relation to conjunct consonants *varṇa- [ib.]*), Prāt.; the words or letters themselves when combined or arranged in the said manner, ib.; (in dram.) attainment of the object desired (or accord. to others 'noticing of anyone's affection'), Daśar. i, 36 f.; Sāh.; Prātāpar.; (in rhet.) a kind of simile (in which the comparisons exhibited correspond to each other in regular succession), Vām. iv, 3, 17; power, strength, L.; (*ena*, *āt*), instr. abl. ind. in regular course, gradually, by degrees, R.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; according to order or rank or series, Mn.; Ragh. &c. -*kārikā*, f., N. of a work. -*kāla*, m. = *pāṭha*, APrāt. iv, 123 f., Sch.; -*yoga*, m. (= *kāla*) the events as resulting successively in time, MBh. iii, 8733. -*kṛit*, mfn. following traditional rule or custom, Nyāyam. -*ghana*, m. a kind of *Krama-pāṭha*. -*caṭa*, m. id. (v.l. *-jaṭā*). -*candrikā*, f., N. of a work. -*ja*, mfn. produced by the *Krama* arrangement, APrāt.; VPrāt. -*jaṭā*, f., see *-caṭa*. -*jīti*, m., N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 123. -*jyākā*, f. the sinus, Gol. -*jyā*, f. id., Sūryas. ii, 32 & 60. -*tas*, ind. gradually, successively; in order. -*trairāśika*, a particular method of applying the direct rule of three (opposed to *vyasta-tr* or *viloma-tr*). -*dap-ḍa*, n. a kind of *Krama-pāṭha*. -*ḍipikā*, f., N. of a work. -*dhvaja*, m. a kind of *Krama-pāṭha*. -*pada*, n. the conjunction of words in the *Krama* reading (more usually *pada-krama*), APrāt. iv, 110.

—*pāṭha*, m. the Krama reading (i.e. a peculiar 'step by step' arrangement of a Vedic text made to secure it from all possible error by, as it were, combining the Samhitā-pāṭha and the Pada-pāṭha, i.e. by giving the words both as connected and unconnected with following and preceding words; see also *krama* above), VPāt. iv, 180, Sch.; Pān. viii, 4, 28, Kaiy. —*pāra*, m. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*pūṣaka*, m. N. of a tree (perhaps *Getonia floribunda*). L. —*pravaktṛi*, m. a teacher of the Krama(-pāṭha), RPāt. xi, 33. —*prāptā*, mfn. obtained by hereditary descent, Nal. xii, 36. —*bhaṅga*, m. interruption of order. —*bhāvin*, mfn. successive, Nyāyad. iii, 1, 3, Sch. —*bhrashta*, n. interrupted or irregular order of words or meanings, Prātāp. —*māliś*, f. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*yoga*, m. succession, regular order, successive or methodical practice, Mn. i, 42; R. vi, 16, 60; (*ena*), instr. ind. in regular manner, Mn.; MBh. i, 5287. —*yan-gapadya*, f. n. du. successive order and simultaneousness, Sarvad. —*ratnāvalī*, f. N. of a work. —*ra-tha*, m. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*rājya*, n. N. of a locality, Rājat. v, 87. —*lekha*, f. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*vat*, ind. in the manner of the Krama(-pāṭha), APāt. iv, 123. —*vattu*, N. of a district in Kāśmīra, Rājat. v, 39; (*-varta*) iii, 227. —*varta*, see *-vattu*. —*vṛddhi*, f. gradual growth or increase, MBh. xii, 3308. —*saṭha*, m. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*śas*, ind. gradually, by degrees, Mn.; R.; Suśr.; KapS. &c.; regularly, seriatim, Mn.; R.; Śaṅkhyak. &c. —*śāstra*, n. rules relating to the Krama(-pāṭha), RPāt. —*śikhā*, f. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*samhitā*, f. a Vedic Samhitā written according to the Krama method, Comm. on VPāt.; *śādharaṇa*, n. an example from a Krama-samhitā. —*samgraha*, m. N. of a treatise. —*samdarbha-prabhāsa*, m. N. of a chapter (*khaṇḍa*) in a particular work. —*saras*, n. N. of a sacred pond, Kathās. lxviii, 95. —*sāra*, m. N. of a work. —*stati*, f. N. of a work. —*Kramākrama*, au, m. du. = *krama-yaugapadya*, q.v., Sarvad. —*Kramākṛānta*, mfn. attacked by any one who has taken up a position of advantage, Kād. —*Kramāgata*, mfn. descended or inherited lineally, (anything) coming from one's ancestors in regular succession, Nār.; (a servant) Pāñcat. &c.; often ifc., Mn. ii, 18; Yājñ.; Pāñcat.; Hit.; successive, in due order, Car. iii, 8; —*tva*, n. hereditary succession or possession, W. —*Kramāditya*, m. N. of king Skanda-gupta. —*Kramādhyayana*, n. reciting or reading according to the Krama method, APāt. iv, 108 f., Sch. —*Kramādhyāyin*, mfn. studying the Krama arrangement of a Vedic text, VPāt. iv, 179, Sch. —*Kramānuṣāyin*, mfn. following the methodical order. —*Kramānūsāra*, m. regular order, due arrangement. —*Kramānuvaya*, m. id. —*Kramāyāta*, mfn. descended or inherited lineally, coming from one's ancestors in regular succession, W.; one who has acceded to the throne by succession, Pāñcat.; proceeding in regular order, W. —*Kramāvasāna*, n. the end of a word in the Krama-pāṭha. —*Kramētara*, mfn. not arranged according to the Krama-pāṭha, *gaṇa ukthādi*. —*Kramōkta*, mfn. enjoined for the Krama arrangement, W. —*Kramōḍhā*, f. married in order (i.e. not before an elder sister), Kāty. —*Kramōdvega*, m. an ox, L.

Kramaka, mfn. going, proceeding, W.; orderly, methodical, W.; (*as*), m. succession, Jaim. v, 4, 1; a student who goes through a regular course of study, who proceeds methodically, W.; one who reads or knows the Krama(-pāṭha), Pān. iv, 2, 61.

Kramāsa, as, m. a step, KātyŚr. iii, 8, 11, Sch.; the foot, L.; a horse, L.; N. of a son of Bhajamāna, Hariv. 2002; (*am*), n. stepping, walking, going, RV. vi, 70, 3; Yājñ. i, 188; Mṛicch.; BhP.; stepping or treading upon (in comp.), ŚāṅkhGr.; transgressing (ifc.), MBh. xii, 16254; R. v, 1 (at end); a step, RV. i, 155, 5; approaching or undertaking anything (dat.), Pān. iii, 1, 14; treatment of words or letters according to the Krama arrangement (i.e. doubling letters or words &c.), RPāt. xiv.

Kramapiya, mfn. to be gone to or beyond, W.

Kramad-īvara, as, m.; N. of the author of the grammar called Śaṅkshipta-śāra.

Kramamāpa, mfn. (pr. p. Ā.) proceeding.

Kramika, mfn. (anything) that comes from one's ancestors in regular succession, inherited lineally, MBh. ii, 166; successive, Comm. on KapS. i, 38 & 40; Kuval.

Kramitṛi, mfn. walking &c., Vop. xxvi, 28.

Kramya, mfn. to be treated or attended medically, Car. viii, 2; (cf. *saha-k*).

Krā. See *udadhi*; *dadhi* & *rudhi*-krā.

Krāntā, mfn. gone, gone over or across; spread, extended; attacking, invading, gone to or against; overcome (as by astonishment), Ragh. xiv, 17; surpassed; (*as*), m. a horse, L.; (in astron.) declination, W.; (*ā*), f. N. of a plant (a kind of Solanum), L.; a species of the Atyashti metre; (*am*), n. a step (*Vishṇoḥ krānta*, 'the step of Vishṇu', N. of a ceremony, ŚBr. xiii; cf. *vishṇu-krama*), ŚBr.; Mn. xii, 121; (in astron.) a certain aspect when the moon is in conjunction with a planet.

Krānti, is, f. going, proceeding, step, L.; overcoming, surpassing, W.; attacking, L.; declination of a planet, Sūryas. i, 68; ii, 28 & 58 ff.; the sun's course (ifc.), HPāt. vii, 3; the sun's course on the globe, ecliptic. — **kakshā**, f. the sun's course, ecliptic.

—**kshetra**, n. a figure described by the ecliptic. —**jīvā**, f. the sine of the ecliptic, Gaṇit. —**jyākā**, f. id., Gol. vii, 46. —**jyā**, f. id., Sūryas. ii, iii, xi. —**pāta**, m. the intersection of the ecliptic and equinoctial circles (i.e. the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic), Sūryas.; Gol.; —*gati*, f. motion of the nodes of the ecliptic, precession of the equinox. —**bhāga**, m. the declination of a point of the ecliptic. —**bhājā**, f. the cosine of declination, Āryabh. iv, 24, Sch. —**maṇḍala**, n. 'the circle of the sun's course,' ecliptic, W. —**maurvi**, f. = *jīvā*, Gol. —**valaya**, m. = *maṇḍala*, Sūryas.; the space within the tropics, W. —**vṛitta**, n. = *maṇḍala*, Comm. on Sūryas. v, 1. —**śikhini**, f. = *jīvā*, Gol. viii, 60.

Krāntu, us, m. a bird, Up. v, 43.

Krāntvā, ind. p. See s.v. *√kram*.

Kramāpa, am, n. a particular process applied to mercury, Sarvad.

Kramat, mfn. (pr. p. P.) walking, going, &c.

Kramika, mfn. one who studies or knows the Krama(-pāṭha), *gaṇa ukthādi* (Kās.).

Kramētaraka, mfn. one who studies or knows a *kramētara* text, *gaṇa ukthādi*.

क्रमि *krami*, for *kṛimi* (q.v.), a worm, MBh. xii, 4872 (*kṛimi*, ed. Bomb.); Suśr.; MārKP. xv, 22.

क्रमु *kramu*, us, m. the betel-nut tree (*Areca* Fausel or Catechu), L.; N. of a river in Plakshadvīpa (v.l. for *kratu*), VP.

Kramuka, as, m. (cf. *kṛim*) the betel-nut tree (*Areca* Fausel or Catechu), ShadvBr. iv, 4; Suśr.; BhP.; the mulberry tree (*Morus indica*, *brahma-dāru*), L.; a red variety of the Lodhra tree (*patika-lodhra*), L.; a variety of *Cyperus* (*bhadra-mustaka*), L.; the fruit of the cotton tree, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, Rājat. iv, 159; (*ī*), f. the betel-nut tree, L. — **pushpaka**, m. N. of a tree, Gal. — **phala**, n. the *Areca* nut, L.

क्रमुञ्ज *kramuñja*, as, m., N. of a mountain, VP.

क्रमेल *kramela*, as, m. (borrowed fr. Gk. *κάμηλος*) the camel, L.

Kramelaka, m. id., Pāñcat.; Naish. vi; ŚārngP.

क्रम्य *kramya*. See *√kram*.

क्रमय *krayā*, &c. See *√krī*.

क्रमण *kraṇaḍ*. mfn. timid [NBD.]; 'worshipping,' Śāy., RV. v, 44, 9.

क्रवि *kravi*. See *ā-kravi-hasta*.

Kravishpā, mfn. desirous of raw flesh, x, 87, 5.

Kravis, is, n. raw flesh, carrion, i, 162, 9 & 10; x, 87, 16; AV. viii, 6, 23; [cf. Gk. *κρέας*; Lat. *crur*, *cruentus*, *crūdus*, *caro*; Lith. *krauja-s*, 'blood'; Russ. *kravj*; Hib. *crui*; Old Germ. *hreo*.]

Kravyā, mfn. = *krūrā*, TS. v; (*as*), m. perhaps = *Agni kravyād* (q.v.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; (*am*), n. (Nir.) raw flesh, carrion, BhP.; Kathās. — **ghātana**, m. 'killed for its flesh (cf. BhP. v, 26, 12)', a deer, antelope, L. — **bhakshin**, mfn. eating carrion, carnivorous, Kathās. — **bhuj**, mfn. id., Suśr.; (*ē*), m. a Rākshasa, W. — **bhojana**, mfn. carnivorous, W. — **mukha**, m. 'one who has flesh in his mouth,' N. of a wolf, Pāñcat. — **vāhana**, mfn. carrying corpses (said of Agni) [v.l. *kavya-v* (q.v.), Śāy.; cf. VS. xix, 65], RV. x, 16, 11. — **Kravyākhyā**, see *kra-*

vyāda at end. — **Kravyād**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 69) consuming flesh or corpses (as the fire of the funeral pile or Agni in one of his terrible forms), RV. x, 16, 9 & 10; 87, 5; VS. i, 17; AV.; ŚBr.; Kauś.; (said of a Yātu-dhāna and other evil beings, imps, and goblins) RV. &c.; carnivorous, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; (*ē*), n. a carnivorous animal, beast of prey, Kathās.; N. of a Rākshasa, W. — **Kravyāda**, mf(ā)n. (Pān. iii, 2, 69, Kās.) consuming flesh or corpses (as Agni), MBh. i, 932; Gṛīhyas. i, 11; Tithyād.; (*as*), m. a carnivorous animal, beast of prey, MBh. i, 115, 24; a lion, L.; a hawk, L.; a goblin, Rākshasa, W.; the fire of the funeral pile, W.; N. of a metallic substance, Bhpr. iv, 30; (*ā*), f. N. of one of the nine Samidhs, Gṛīhyas. i, 27; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a class of Manes, VP.; of a people, VarBṛS. xiv, 18 (v.l. *vyādkhya*). — **Kravyādas**, m. a beast of prey, Āp. — **Kravyāsin**, mfn. carnivorous, W.; (*ī*), m. a demon, W.; an anthropophagus, W.

क्रशित *krasita*, mfn. (fr. *krasaya*, Nom. P.; fr. *kṛiśā*), made thin or lean, emaciated, Śiś. ix, 61.

Krasiman, ā, m. (*gaṇa dṛiḥhādi*) leanness, emaciation, Kād.; shallowness (of a river), ib.

Krasishtha, mfn. superl. of *kṛiśā*, Pān. vi, 4, 161, Pat.

Kraśiyyas, mfn. (compar. of *kṛiśā*, ib.) extremely lean, Naish. i, 84.

क्रष्टव्य *krashṭavya*, mfn. (*√kṛish*), to be dragged, Pān. ii, 3, 71, Kās.; to be drawn out (as from the womb), Kathās. xxvi, 164.

क्रा *krā*. See *√kram*.

क्राकचिक *krākacika*, *cyā*. See *krakaca*.

क्राया *krāyā*, ind. willingly, readily, speedily, RV. i, 58, 3 & 139, 1; v, 10, 2; ix, 86, 19 & 102, 1; x, 61, 1; [fr. *√1. kṛi*, '=*kurvāna*, *kartri*, &c., Śāy.]

क्राप *krātha*, as, m. (*√krath*), killing, murder, L.; patr. fr. *Kratha*, Hariv.; N. of a prince, MBh. i, 2676; iii, 489; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, ix, 3747; of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, ix, 2572; of a Nāga, xvi, 120; of a monkey, iii, 16287. — **Krāthēśvara**, m., N. of a pupil of Āpastamba, VāmP. (v.l. *krodhēśv*).

Krāthana, am, n. moving, Sarvad.

Krāthin. See *para-k*.

क्रान्त *krāntā*, *krānti*, &c. See *√kram*.

Kramāpa, *mat*, *mika*. See ib.

क्रायक *krāyaka*. See *√krī*.

क्रमि *krīmi*, for *kṛīmi*, q.v.

Krimpa, mfn. (= *kṛīmiṇa*) having worms, ĀpŚr. ix, 20, 2.

क्रिय *kriya*, as, m. (borrowed fr. Gk. *κρίσις*) the sign Aries, VarBṛ. i, iii, xvii; Gaṇit.; Horāś.

क्रियमाण *kriyamāṇa*, mfn., Pass. p. *√1. kṛi*, q.v.

Kriyamāṇaka, n. a literary essay, VarBṛS. i, 5. — **Kriyā**, f. (Pān. iii, 3, 100), doing, performing, performance, occupation with (in comp.), business, act, action, undertaking, activity, work, labour, KātyŚr.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; bodily action, exercise of the limbs, L.; (in Gr.) action (as the general idea expressed by any verb), verb, Kās. on Pān. i, 3, 1 &c. (according to later grammarians a verb is of two kinds, *sakarma-kriyā*, 'active,' and *akar-ma-k*, 'intransitive'); a noun of action, W.; a literary work, Vikr.; medical treatment or practice, applying a remedy, cure (see *sama-kriya-tva* and *vishama-k*), Suśr.; a religious rite or ceremony, sacrificial act, sacrifice, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; with *caramā*, 'the last ceremony,' rites performed immediately after death, obsequies, purificatory rites (as ablution &c.), MBh. iv, 834; R. vi, 96, 10; religious action, worship, BhP. vii, 14, 39; Rāmāt-Up.; Religious Action (personified as a daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Dharmā, MBh. i, 2578; Hariv. 12452; BhP.); judicial investigation (by human means, as by witnesses, documents, &c., or by superhuman means, as by various ordeals), Comm. on Yājñ.; atonement, L.; disquisition, L.; study, L.; means, expedient, L. — **kara**, m. one who performs an action, W.; a student, W. — **kartṛi**, m. a doer of an action, agent, W. — **kalāpa**, m. N. of a work; the great body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindū

law, W.; a number of actions of any kind, W.; all the particulars of any business, W. — **kāṇḍa**, n. the portion of a Śruti text treating of the sacrifices. — **kāra**, m. a beginner, novice, L.; an agreement, Kāraṇḍ. xvii; an arrangement, rule, Divyāv. — **kau-mudī**, f., N. of a work by Govindānanda. — **gup-ta**, n. a phrase the verb of which is hidden, ŚaṅgP. — **guptaka**, n., N. of a work (?), Gaṇar. — **gupti**, f. = °*gā*, Sāh. — **tantra**, n. 'a Tantra of action', one of the four classes of Tantras, Buddh. **Kriyāśūpatti**, f. the non-realization of an action, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 139; (hence) the characteristics and the terminations of the conditional, Kāt. iii, 1, 33. **Kriyātmaka**, mfn. (anything) the nature of which is action, Vedāntas. — *tva*, n., abstr. **Kriyā-dīpaka**, n. a simile in which a verb forms the Tertium comparationis, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 99, Sch. **Kriyā-dveshin**, m. one who is averse to the part of a law-suit called *kriyā*, i. e. to witnesses, documents, ordeals, &c. (one of the five kinds of witnesses whose testimonies are hurtful to the cause), Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 6. **Kriyā-dvaita**, n. efficient cause (as resigning all to God), W. **Kriyā-nibandha**, m., N. of a work. **Kriyā-nirdeśa**, m. evidence. **Kriyānūrūpa**, mfn. conformable to the act, according to the action. **Kriyāntara**, n. interruption of an action, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 57; another action, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 37. Kās. **Kriyānvita**, mfn. practising ritual observances. **Kriyā-paṭu**, mfn. clever, dextrous. **Kriyā-patha**, m. manner of medical treatment or application of remedies, Suśr. iv; °*tham atikrānta*, mfn. 'beyond medical treatment', incurable, Car. v, 11. **Kriyā-pada**, n. 'action-word', a verb. **Kriyā-paddhati**, f., N. of a work. **Kriyā-pāra**, mfn. attentive to the performance of one's duties, W. **Kriyā-pavarga**, m. end of an affair, W.; liberation from ceremonial acts, W. **Kriyā-pātra**, n. a man praisable for his actions. **Kriyā-pāda**, m. the third division of a suit at law (witnesses, written documents, and other proofs adduced by the complainants, rejoinder of the plaintiff). **Kriyā-prabandha**, m. uninterrupted continuity of an action, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 135. **Kriyā-prasaṅga**, m. course of proceeding, W. **Kriyā-phala**, n. result or consequence of acts. **Kriyā-bhūyapagama**, m. special compact or agreement, Mn. ix, 53. **Kriyāmbudhi**, m., N. of a work by Prāṇa-kṛishṇa. **Kriyā-yukta**, mfn. active, moving, L. **Kriyā-yoga**, m. the connection with an action or verb, APrāt.; Pāṇ. i, 1, 14. Kār.; the employment of expedients or instruments, MBh. iii, 69; Suśr.; the practical form of the Yoga philosophy (union with the deity by due performance of the duties of every day life, active devotion), Yogas. ii, 1; BhP. iv, 13, 3; N. of a work; — **sāra**, m. a section of the PadmaP. **Kriyā-ratna-samuccaya**, m., N. of a work. **Kriyāroha**, m. = *cakra-vāta*, L. **Kriyārtha**, m. an action as object, Jaim. i, 1, 25; mfn. (ān) having an action (i. e. another action) as its aim, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 14; — *tva*, n. the state of aiming at or leading to actions, Jaim. i, 2, 1. **Kriyā-lāghava**, n. ease in the functions (of an organ), BhPr. **Kriyā-lopa**, m. discontinuance or loss of any of the essential ceremonies, Mn. ix, 180; x, 43; BrahmaP. **Kriyā-vat**, mfn. one who performs an action, active, busy, understanding business, fit for it, MuṇḍUp.; Hit.; (ifc.) Dhūrtas. i, 12; performing ceremonies in the right manner, ŚāṅkhGr.; MuṇḍUp.; MBh.; R.; consisting of or connected with a religious ceremony (as the rite of initiation). **Kriyā-vasa**, mfn. subject to the influence of acts, W.; (as), m. necessary influence of acts done or to be done, necessity, W. **Kriyāvasanna**, mfn. one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. **Kriyā-vācaka**, mfn. expressing an action (as a verbal noun). **Kriyā-vācin**, mfn. id., W. **Kriyā-vādin**, m. one who states the arguments in a law-suit, Comm. on Yājñ. i, a plaintiff, ib. **Kriyā-vidhi**, m. a rule of action, Mn. ix, 220; xii, 87; mode of performing any rite, W.; conduct of affairs, W.; — *jñā*, rufn. conversant with business, Pañcat.; understanding the ritual, W. **Kriyā-viśāla**, n., N. of the thirteenth of the fourteen Pūrvas or most ancient Jaina writings. **Kriyā-viśeṣaṇa**, n. 'that which defines an action more closely', an adverb, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 33, Kās. **Kriyā-vyavahāyaka**, mfn. interrupting an action, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 57, Kās. **Kriyā-śakti**, f. 'capability to act', = *karmēndriya* (q. v.); a śakti or supernatural power as appearing in actions (opposed to *dhi-ś*), Sarvad. vi; — *mat*, mfn. possessing the power of action, Vedāntas. **Kriyā-**

samskāra, m. combining or confounding different methods of medical treatment, BhPr. **Kriyā-sa-mabhināra**, m. repetition of any act or intensity of action (as represented by the Intens.), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 22 & 4, 2. **Kriyā-samuccaya**, m., N. of a work. **Kriyā-samūha**, m. the whole of the ceremonies from impregnation (*uisheka*) to cremation (*śmaśāna*), Viśhp. **Kriyā-sāra**, m., N. of a work. **Kriyā-siddhi**, f. accomplishment of an action. **Kriyā-sthānaka-vicāra**, m., N. of a Jain work. **Kriyēndriya**, n. = *karmēnd* (q. v.), L.

क्रि *kri*, cl. p. **Ā. kriṇāti**, *kriṇite* (fut. p. *kreshyat*, *Lāty*; ind. p. *kriṇvā*, *AV*; Mn.), to buy, purchase (with instr. of the price, and abl. or gen. of the person from whom anything is bought, e. g. *kā imām I'ndram daśābhīr dhenū-bhīr māma kriṇāti*, who will buy this Indra of me for ten cows? RV. iv, 24, 10; *yam mātā-pitrōr antikāt* [or *sakāśāt kriṇvāt*, whom he may buy from his father and mother, Mn. ix, 174; *kri-ṇishvā tad daśābhīh svarāṇāih*, buy that for ten suvarṇas): Caus. P. *kṛāpayati*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 48; [cf. Hib. *creanaim*, 'I buy, purchase'; Gk. *πράμαι*, *πέρναι*; Lith. *prekis*, *perku* (?); Lat. *pretium*; Eng. *hire*.] **Kry-ādi**, *ayas*, m. pl. the roots beginning with *kri*, i. e. those of the ninth class.

Krayā, as, m. buying, purchase, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; the purchase-price, VarBṛS. lxxii, 9. — **kṛita**, mfn. bought, purchased, Hit. — **dravya**, n. anything for which anything else is bought or exchanged, KātyŚr. i, 8, 21, Sch. — **le-khya**, n. deed of sale, conveyance, Bṛihas. — **vikraya**, as, au, m. sg. & du. buying and selling, trade, Mn.; MBh.; Pañcat. iii; °*yānuṣaya*, m. repenting of a purchase, annulling of purchase or sale, Mn. viii, 5. — **vikrayika**, m. a trader or merchant, dealer, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 13. — **vikrayin**, mfn. one who buys or sells, who strikes a bargain, Mn. v, 51; viii, 400; (ifc.) Yājñ. ii, 262. — **sīrsha**, n. (= *kapi-ś*) the coping of a wall, L. **Krayākṛaya**, 'buying and not buying', commerce, Car. i, 15. **Krayākṛayikā**, f., g. *śaka-pārthivādi*. **Krayāroha**, n. 'place where goods are piled up for sale', a market, fair, L.

Krayana, am, n. buying, KātyŚr. x, xiv; Laty. **Krayaniya**, mfn. to be bought, KātyŚr. xvi.

Krayānaka, am, n. any purchasable object, ware, Vet. iii; Sindhās; Jain. Comm.

Krayika, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 13, Siddh.) buying, MBh. xiii, 5633; (as), m. a buyer, trader, dealer, Up. ii, 45.

Krayin, f, m. a buyer, purchaser, Yājñ. i, Sch.; N. of Rudra, TS. i, 8, 14, 2; TBṛ. i; (*kriṇi*, VS. x, 20.)

Krayya, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 82) exhibited for sale, purchasable, ŚBr. iii, 3, 3, 1; KātyŚr. vii, 8, 2 f.; xix.

Krayaka, as, m. a buyer, trader, L.

Kṛāyika, as, m. id., Divyāv. xxxv.

2. **Kri**. See *yava-kri*, *sadya-kri*.

Kritā, mfn. bought, purchased, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; purchased from his natural parents (as a son; one of the twelve kinds of sons acknowledged by the ancient Hindū law), Mn. ix, 160; won by (instr.), Śak. iii (v. l.); ifc. (with the purchase-price; f. 2), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 50; vi, 2, 151; (f. also 2) Siddh.; (as), m., N. of a man, MaitrS. iv, 2, 6; (ān), m. pl. a sort of despised caste, W.; (am), n. a bargain, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 6. — **tva**, n. the being bought, Jaim. vi, 1, 19.

Kritānusaya, m. repenting a purchase, returning a purchase upon the seller (admissible in some cases by law). **Kritā-pati**, m. the husband of a wife acquired by purchase, Nir. vi, 9.

Kritaka, mfn. bought from his natural parents (and adopted as male issue), Mn. ix, 174; Pravar.

Kreṇi, is, m. buying, purchasing, L.

Kreṇi, f. id., Comm. on Up. iv, 48.

Kretavya, mfn. purchasable, MBh. xiii, 2450.

Kreṭri, ān, m. a buyer, purchaser, Yājñ. ii, 168 & 253; MBh. iii, 13711.

Kreya, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 82, Kās.) purchasable, Rājāt. v, 270 (ifc.) = *da*, m. one who exhibits anything for sale, seller, L.

क्रोड *kriḍ*, cl. i. P. *kriḍati* (or *kriḍati*, RV.; ep. also *Ā.*; perf. *cikriḍa*, MBh.; fut. p.

kriḍishyat, BhP. iii, 17, 24; aor. *akriḍit*, Bhāṭṭ.), to play, sport, amuse one's self, frolic, gambol, dally (used of men, animals, the wind and waves, &c.), RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; to jest, joke with (instr. or instr. with *saha* or *sārdham*; once acc., Mṛicēh.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *kriḍayati*, to cause to play, allow to play, MBh. i, 6440; iv, 329; BhP.

Kriḍā, mfn. playing, sporting (said of the winds), RV. i, 37, 1 & 5; 166, 2; (as), m. sport, play, L.; (ā), f. sport, play, pastime, amusement, amorous sport (often in comp., e. g. *kriḍā-mudrah*, f. pl. the pleasures of playing or of amorous sport, Git. ix, 9; *Kriḣṇa-kṛ*, sport with Kṛishṇa, BhP. ii, 3, 15; *jala-kṛ*, playing about in water, MBh.; Pañcat.; BhP.; *toya-kṛ*, id., Megh.), VS. xviii, 5; R.; Suśr. &c.; working miracles for one's amusement, Lalit.; disrespect shown by jest or joke, L.; a play-ground, MBh. iii, 12318; (in music) a kind of measure.

Kriḍaka, as, m. one who sports, player, L.

Kriḍat, mfn. playing, sportive, RV.; AV. &c.

Kriḍana, as, m. 'playing', N. of the wind, Gal.; (am), n. playing, play, sporting, &c., R.; BhP.; Hit.

Kriḍanaka, mf(ikā) n. playing, jesting, L.; (as), m. a plaything, MBh.; Śak.; BhP. &c.; (ikā), f. a nurse who entertains children with plays, Divyāv.

— **tā**, f. 'the state of a plaything', (ayā), instr. ind. after the manner of a plaything, BhP. v, 26, 32.

Kriḍaniya, am, n. a plaything, toy, MBh. xiii, 4206; Kād.

Kriḍaniyaka, as, m. id., Kathās. li, lxxi. — **sam-nibha**, mfn. like a toy or doll, Kathās. xii, 74.

Kriḍamāna, mfn. (ep.) sporting, MBh.; R.

Kriḍā (f. of °*ḍā*, q. v.) = **kapi-tva**, n. imitating an ape for amusement or in jest, Mear. — **kā-nana**, n. a pleasure-grove, Bhartṛ. iii, 15. — **kā-sāra**, n. a pleasure-pond, Daś. p. v. — **kumāra**, m., N. of a Gandharva, Bālar. iv, 8. — **kūṭa** (*kri-ḍāk*), n. sportive or wanton purpose or desire, W.

— **ketana**, n. a pleasure-house, Kathās. cxiv, 57.

— **kopa**, m. anger in sport, assumed anger; Amar.

— **kautuka**, n. wanton curiosity, Kathās. xviii, 153; sport, pastime, enjoyment, W.; lasciviousness, W.

— **kausala**, n. the art of joking, Daś. — **khaṇḍa**, n., N. of GaṇP. ii. — **grīha**, m. n. a pleasure-house, R.; Sāh. 675. Sch. — **cahkrāmaṇa**, N. of a locality, Rājāt. vi, 308. — **candra**, a metre of 4 × 18 syllables; (as), m., N. of a poet. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **nāri**, f. a harlot, courtesan, Hariv. 8309. — **paricohada**, m. plaything, toy, BhP. vii, 5, 56. — **parvata**, m. a play-hill or pleasure-hill, pleasure-mound or hillock in a garden, Kād. — **parvataka**, m. id., ib. — **pura**, n. a town visited for amusement. — **pradeśa**, m. a play-ground, MBh. iii, 164, 6. — **mayā**, mfn. consisting of play or sport, MBh. xiv, 1486. — **mayūra**, m. a peacock kept for amusement, Ragh. xvi, 14. — **markata-pota**, m. a young monkey serving as a plaything, Kathās. lxxv, 26. — **mahādhra**, m. = *parvata*, Ratnāv. iv, 14. — **mriga**, m. an animal kept for pleasure, toy-deer, R. v, 20, 12; BhP. vi, 2, 37. — **ratna**, n. 'gem of sports', copulation, L.

— **ratha**, m. a pleasure-chariot, carriage used for amusement (opposed to a war-chariot), MBh. xiii, 2782. — **rasa**, m. enjoying sport, Ratnāv. i; — **mayā**, mfn. consisting of pleasure-water, Kathās. xxviii, 99.

— **rasātala**, n., N. of a work, Sāh. 550, Sch. — **rā-jata-sudhā-pātra**, Nom. P. °*trati*, to represent a silver liquor-cup used as an object of amusement, Prasannar. — **rudrāya**, Nom. A. °*yate*, to resemble Rudra while playing. — **vat**, mfn. sportive, playful.

— **vana**, n. a pleasure-grove, park. — **vāpi**, f. a pleasure-pond (in which turtles, fishes, &c. are kept for pleasure), VarBṛS. — **veśman**, n. a pleasure-house, Vikr. ii, 22. — **śakuntala**, m. a bird kept for amusement, Pañcat. i, 155. — **śāla**, m. = *parvata*, Megh.; Hcat. i, 6. — **saras**, n. a pleasure-pond, Hit. — **sthāna**, n. a play-ground, R. vi, 83, 48; Pañcat. **Kriḍōdeśa**, m. id., R. ii, 94, 12.

Kriḍāpanikā, f. = °*ḍanikā*, Divyāv. xxxii.

Kriḍi or **kriḍi**, mfn. playing, sporting, RV.; MaitrS. i, 10, 6; (said of the winds) RV. i, 87, 3.

Kriḍita, mfn. having played, Pañcat.; (am), n. sport, play, MBh. iii, 11067; R. v, 13, 23 & 55.

Kriḍitaka. See *māṇavaka*-R.

Kriḍitri, ān, m. one who sports, player, BhP. i, 13, 40.

Kriḍin, mfn. playing, sporting (said of the winds), VS.; TS. i, 6, 7, 5; ŚBr. ii, 5, 3, 20; (cf. *śva-kṛ*); (ā), m., N. of a man, Pravar. **Kriḍi-tvā**, n. the state of one who is sporting, TBṛ. i, 6, 7, 5.

Kriḍū or **krīḷū**, mfn. playing (Soma), RV. ix, 20, 7. —**māt**, mfn. id. (flames), x, 3, 5.

क्रोत *krīṭa*, &c. See $\sqrt{\text{krī}}$.

क्रौव *krība*, mfn. = *klība*, accord. to a gloss on Kātyā. xv, 10, 18.

क्रु *krū*. See *mitra-krū*.

क्रुक *krukta*. See $\sqrt{\text{krū}}$.

क्रुच 1. *krūc* (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 59), cl. 1. P. *krūcātī*, 'to curve or make crooked' or 'to be crooked, move crookedly', Dhātup. vii, 4; 'to become small, shrink,' or 'to make small, lessen,' ib.; to go towards, approach, Vop.

क्रुक्ता, mfn. crooked, curved, W.

2. **क्रुच**, *krūc*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 59) a kind of snipe, curlew, VS. xix, 73; TāṇḍyaBr. xiii; Bhāṭṭ; N. of a Rishi [Comm.], TāṇḍyaBr. xiii; (cf. *krūcāc*).

क्रुन्का, *as*, m. a kind of snipe, curlew, VS. xxiv, 22 & 31; MaitrS.; Āp.; (= *krūncā*) N. of a mountain, L.; (*au*), m. du.?, VS. xxv, 6; (*ā*), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 91, Vārt. 4, Pat.; *g. ajādi*; *g. vyāghrādī*, Gaṇar. 108) a female snipe or curlew, L.; a kind of Viṇā or lute, L. **क्रुन्का-मत्**, mfn., *g. yavādī*.

क्रुन्काया, *ās*, m. pl. [Kāś.] or *yā*, f. (fr. *krūncā*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 91, Vārt. 2), N. of a locality, *gaṇa bīlvakādi*.

क्रुड *krud*, cl. 6. P. *krudāti*, to sink, dive, Dhātup. xxviii, 100; to be or become thick, Comm. on VS. xxv, 8; (cf. *kradāna*, $\sqrt{\text{krū}}$, and *krūḍ*): Caus. or cl. 10. P. fr. $\sqrt{\text{krūḍ}}$, *krūḍayati*, to make thick (?), Kāth. vi, 3 & 7.

क्रुद *krud*. See *utkrōdā*.

क्रुध 1. *krudh*, cl. 4. P. *krūdhayati* (ep. rarely *Ā. te*, MBh. i, 59, 21; (see also *krudhyamāna*); perf. *cukroddha*, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; fut. 2nd *krōtsyati*, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 37, Kāś.; fut. 1st *krōddhā*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.; aor. Subj. 2. sg. *krudhas*, AV.; MBh.; inf. *krōddhum*, Nal.; to become angry, be wrathful or angry with (dat. [Pāṇ. i, 4, 37] or gen.), on account of (loc.): Caus. *krōdhāyati* (aor. *deukrudhat*, RV. v, 34, 7; Subj. 1. sg. *cukrudham*, 1. pl. *dhāmā*, to make angry, provoke, irritate, RV.; AV.; R. (inf. *krōdhayitum*); [cf. Lith. *rus-tus*, 'angry'; *rus-tybē*, 'anger'; Gk. *krōtos*; Germ. *groll*; Hib. *corruidhe*, 'anger, wrath, motion'; *corruih*, 'fury, resentment.')

क्रुद्ध, mfn. irritated, provoked, angry with (dat., gen., loc., or *upari* or *prati*) on account of (acc. with *anu*, Bhāṭṭi), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; fierce, cruel, W.; (*am*), n. anger, W.

2. **क्रुध**, *t*, f. anger, wrath, Kathās. lxvi, 18 (instr. *dhā*, 'in a passion'); (*dhās*), f. pl. anger, Rāj. iii, 514 (516 ed. Calc.)

क्रुद्ध, f. anger, L., Sch.

क्रुद्धम, mfn. irritable, RV. vii, 56, 8.

क्रुध्यत, mfn. being angry, feeling provoked, Mn. vi, 48; MBh.

क्रुध्यमāna, mfn. id., BhP. vi, 4, 5.

क्रुद्धा, *as*, m. anger, wrath, passion, VS. xxx, 14; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (ifc. f. *ā*) Amar.; Anger (personified as a child of Lobha and Nīkriti; or of Death; or of Brahma), VP.; N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2543; Hariv.; of the mystic syllable *hum* or *hrūm*, RāmātUp.; (*ā*), f., N. of one of the thirteen daughters of Dakṣa and wife of Kāśyapa, MBh. i, 2520; Hariv.; (*ī*), f. (in music) N. of a Śruti; (*am*), n., N. of the fifty-ninth year of the sixty years Bṛhaspati cycle, VarBṛS. — **cakṣus**, n. an eye glowing with anger, Hit. — **ja**, mfn. proceeding from or engendered by wrath (as the eight vices, hatred, envy, oppression, violence, &c.), Mn. vii, 45-51. — **bhairava**, m. a form of Bhairava (or Śiva), Brahmap. — **mautra**, m., N. of a Mantra. — **māya**, mfn. one whose nature is anger, ŚBr. xiv; of angry disposition, passionate, R. vii, 65, 31. — **mukha**, mfn. (ā)n. one who has an angry countenance, Cāṇ.; Subh. — **mūrchita**, mfn. infatuated with anger, passionate, MBh. iii, 1864; R. i, 1, 48; (*as*), m. a kind of perfume, L. — **varjita**, mfn. free from wrath, calm. — **vardhana**, m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2682; Hariv. — **vaśa**, m. the power of anger, MBh. i, 3949 (cf. Mn. ii, 214); (mfn.) with *gaṇa*, or (*as*, *ās*), m. sg. & pl. 'passionate,' N. of several kinds of evil spirits, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of a Rakṣas, MBh. iii, 1636; xiii, 4291; (*ā*), f., N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kāśyapa, MBh.

i, 2624; Hariv.; R.; BhP.; -*ga*, mfn. subject to anger, Pañcat. — **śatru**, m., N. of an Asura, MBh. i, 65, 35. — **samanvita**, mfn. filled with anger. — **hantri**, m., N. of an Asura, MBh. i, 2543 & 2682; Hariv. — **hāsa**, m. wrathful laughing, Bālar. **Krodhāuvita**, mfn. wrathful, angry. **Krodhā-marsha-jihma-bhṛū**, mfn. bending the brow with anger and impatience. **Krodhēśvara**, m. = *krāthēśv*, q. v. **Krodhōjjhita**, mfn. free from wrath, composed, calm. **Krodhōdana**, m., v. l. for *śuddhōd* (q. v.), VP.

Krodhana, mf(ā)n. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 151) inclined to wrath, passionate, angry (with loc., Yājñ. i, 333), MBh. &c.; m. (= *krodha*) the 59th year in the sixty years Bṛhaspati cycle, Romakas.; N. of a son of Kauśika and pupil of Garga, Hariv. 1189; of a son of A-yuta and father of Devātithi, BhP. ix, 22, 11; of a man, Kathās. lviii, 84; of a Śākta author of Mantras; (*ā*), f. a passionate woman, vixen, L.; N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2624; of a Yogini, Hcat.; (*am*), n. 'the being angry, anger,' only ifc. *sa-kr* (q. v.)

Krodhaniya, mfn. anything which may produce anger, provocative, R. ii, 41, 3; (*am*), n. (hence) an injury, W.

Krodhān, mfn. passionate, violent, Suśr. vi.

Krodhū, mfn. id. iii, 4, 62; m. a buffalo, L.; a dog, L.; a rhinoceros, L.; the 38th year of the sixty years Bṛhaspati cycle, VarBṛS. viii, 41; Romakas.; (*inī*), f. a mystical N. of the letter *r*. **Krodhī-tva**, n. the state of being passionate, R. vii, 18, 16.

Krodhisṭha, mfn. very irate or wrathful, L.

क्रुन्थ *krunth*, v. l. for $\sqrt{\text{kunth}}$, Dhātup.

क्रुमु *krūmu*, us, f., N. of a river (tributary of the Indus), RV. v, 53, 9 & x, 75, 6.

क्रुमुक *krumukā*, as, m. (cf. *krimukā*, *kram*) a piece of wood or match used to catch the sacrificial fire when kindled by friction, TS. v, 1, 9, 5; TBr. i, 4, 7, 3; ĀpŚr. xiv, 24.

क्रुश *krūś*, cl. 1. P. *krōśati* (rarely *Ā.*, see *krōśamāna*; aor. *dkrukshat*, RV. x, 146, 4; perf. *cukrośa*, R.; fut. 2nd *krōkshyati* and 1st *krōshīā*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.), to cry out, shriek, yell, bawl, call out, halloo, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; to exclaim, R. i, 9, 59; to lament, weep, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to make a singing noise (as the ear), Kauś. 58; Intens. *cokruśīti*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 82, Sch.; [cf. Lith. *klyktiū*, 'to cry'; *krystaitauju*; Hib. *crui-sigh*, 'music, song'; Lat. *crocis*, *crocitō*; Gk. *κρῶσι*, *κρῶσι*, *κρῶσι*; Goth. *krukja*.]

क्रुश्वान, *ā*, m. 'crier,' a jackal, Up. iv, 115.

क्रुश्ट, mfn. calling or crying at (acc.), scolding, MBh. xiii, 2135; called at, abused, Buddh.; cried, wept, W.; cried aloud, bawled, W.; clamorous, loud (said of a particular Svara), SāmavBr. (also superl. *-tama*); TPrāt.; (*am*), n. crying, weeping, sobbing, noise, L.

क्रोśa, *as*, m. (cf. *klōśa*) a cry, yell, shriek, shout, VS. xxx, 19; TS. vii; (cf. *karṇa-kr*); 'the range of the voice in calling or hallooing,' a measure of distance (an Indian league, commonly called a Kos = 1000 Daṇḍas = 4000 Hastas = $\frac{1}{4}$ Yojana; according to others = 2000 Daṇḍas = 8000 Hastas = $\frac{1}{2}$ Gav-yūti), Kātyā. R.; MBh. &c.; (*dm*), n. (*gaṇa jvalādī*), N. of different Sāmans, TS. vii; Lāty.; ArshBr. — **tāla**, m. a large or double drum, L. — **dhvani**, m. id., L. — **mātra-gata**, mfn. gone to the length of a Krośa. — **mātra-sthita**, mfn. standing at the distance of a Krośa. — **yuga**, n. a measure of two Krośas (= 4000 yards or about 2½ miles; this seems to correspond to the modern Krośa [or Kos], but the standard varies).

क्रोśat, mfn. crying or calling at (acc.), RV. x, 94, 4; lamenting, weeping, R. i, 54, 7; calling out.

क्रोśau, mfn. crying, RV. x, 27, 18; (*ā*), f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2635; (*am*), n. crying, Suśr. iii, 9, 10.

क्रोśamāna, mfn. crying, R. i, 60, 19; iii, 66, 17.

क्रोशु. See *ushtra-kr* (also Pāṇ. vi, 2, 80, Kāś.).

Kroshṭn (must form strong cases and may form weak cases from *krōshṭ*, Gramm. 128. c; Pāṇ. vii, 1, 95 & 97), m. 'crier,' a jackal, Yājñ. i, 148; N. of a son of Yadu and father of Vṛjiniṣat, Hariv. 1906 & 1069. — **karṇa**, N. of a locality, *g. ta-kṣha-silādī*. — **pāda**, m., N. of a man, and (*ās*), m. pl. his family, *gaṇa yaskādī*. — **pucchikā**, (*ā*), f., Hemionitis cordifolia, L. — **pucchi**, f. id., L. — **pha-**

1a, m. Terminalia Catappa, L. — **māna**, m., N. of a man, and (*ās*), m. pl. his family, *gaṇa yaskādī*. — **māya**, m., N. of a man, and (*ās*), m. pl. his family, ib. (Gaṇar. 26). — **viṇuā**, f. = *pucchikā*, L.

Kroshṭka, *as*, m. a jackal, MBh.; 'N. of a man,' see *krāushṭuki*; (*ī*), f. 'a female jackal,' N. of a daughter of Kroddha-vaśa and mother of the yellow apes, R. iii, 20, 22 & 26. — **pucchikā**, f. = *krōshṭu-p*, L. — **māna**, v. l. for *krōshṭu-m*. — **mekhalā**, f. = *pucchikā*, L. — **śīras**, n. a dis-ease of the knee, Suśr. ii, 1, 75; iii, 8, 14; iv, 5, 32.

Kroshṭri, mfn. crying, lamenting, BhP. x, 15, 36; (*ī*), m. (not used in the weakest cases, see *krōshṭu*; Pāṇ. vii, 1, 95 & 97) 'crier,' a jackal, RV. x, 18, 4; AV.; VS.; MBh.; N. of a son of Yadu and father of Vṛjiniṣat; MBh. iii, 6832; Hariv. 1843; BhP.; (*ī*), f. (*gaṇa gaurādī*) the female of a jackal, L.; a kind of Convolvulus, L.; another plant (= *lāngali*), L.

Kroshṭriya, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a school of grammarians, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 3, Vārt. 6.

क्रुड *krūd*. See $\sqrt{\text{krud}}$.

क्रुद *krūd*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *kravi-s*, cf. *sthūr* & *sthāvira*), wounded, hurt, sore, ŚBr.; 'bloody, raw,' cruel, fierce, ferocious, pitiless, harsh, formidable, AV.; TS. vi; Mn. &c.; inauspicious (as opposed to *saumya* and *a-krūra*, said of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac, which are supposed to have a malignant influence, Jyot.; said of planets, VarBṛS.); hard, solid, Suśr.; Śāk.; Pañcat.; strong (as a bow, opposed to *manda*), Nār.; hot, sharp, disagreeable, L.; (*am*), ind. in a formidable manner, MBh. iii, 15669; (*as*, *am*), m. n. boiled rice (cf. *kūra*), L.; (*as*), m. a hawk, L.; a heron, L.; red oleander (= *rakta-karavira*), L.; (*ā*), f. a variety of Punarnava with red blossoms, L.; (*dm*), n. a wound, sore, AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; blood-shedding, slaughter, cruelty, any horrible deed, harshness, AV.; AitBr. i, 26; Mn. i, 29 &c.; any frightful apparition, AdhBr.; a kind of house, Gal. — **karmān**, n. a bloody or terrible deed, ŚBr.; v. Suśr.; any hard or difficult labour, Śāk. (v. l.); (mfn.) performing bloody or terrible deeds, fierce, cruel, unrelenting, MBh. iii, 13253; R.; Pañcat.; Vet.; (*ā*), m., N. of a plant (= *kaṭu-tumbini*), L.; (*krūra-karma*)-*kṛit*, mfn. perpetrating cruel actions, W.; (*t*), m. a rapacious animal, Mn. xii, 58. — **krīkara**, m. a heron, Gal. — **kṛit**, mfn. performing bloody or terrible deeds, cruel, TBr. i. — **koshṭha**, m. costive bowels unaffected by strong purgatives; (mfn.) one whose bowels are costive, Suśr. — **gandha**, m. 'smelling favourably,' sulphur, L.; (*ā*), f. a variety of Opuntia (= *kanthārī*), L. — **gandhaka**, m. sulphur, Gal. — **carita**, mfn. addicted to cruel practices, cruel, ferocious. — **ceshṭita**, mfn. id., Pañcat. — **tā**, f. cruelty, Mn. x, 58. — **tva**, n. id. — **dantī**, f. 'having bloody or cruel teeth,' N. of Durgā, L. — **drīś**, mfn. evil-eyed (said of an owl), Kathās. lxii, 27; of terrible aspect, mischievous, cruel; (*ē*), m., N. of the planet Śani or Saturn; of the planet Mars; (*krūra-dṛik*)-*paṭha*, 'one whose path gives an inauspicious aspect,' m. the planet Saturn, Gal. — **drīshṭi**, f. a formidable look or glance, Pañcat. — **dhūrta**, m. a kind of thorn-apple, L.; (cf. *krīshṇa-dattāraka*). — **niścaya**, mf(ā)n. one who has made a cruel resolution, Ragh. xii, 4. — **prākṛitika**, mfn. of a cruel character, Prab. — **buddhi**, mfn. cruel-minded, MBh. i, 154, 7. — **mānasa**, mfn. id., MBh. i, 209, 3. — **rava**, m. 'having an inauspicious or frightful cry,' a jackal (?), W. — **rāvin**, m. a raven, L. — **locana**, m. 'of an inauspicious aspect,' N. of the planet Saturn, L.; N. of an owl, Kathās. lxii, 101. — **sa-mācāra**, mf(ā)n. behaving cruelly or fiercely, R. vi, 98, 23. — **sarpa-vat**, ind. like an enraged serpent, W. — **svara**, mfn. crying frightfully, R. iii, 64, 2. **Krūrākṛit**, m. 'of a formidable appearance,' N. of Rāvaṇa (the ruler of Laṅkā), L. **Krūrākṣha**, m. 'evil-eyed,' N. of an owl (minister of the owl-king Ari-mardana), Pañcat. iii. **Krūrācāra**, mfn. following cruel or savage practices, behaving cruelly, Mn. iv, 246; *-vikhāra-vat*, mfn. behaving cruelly and rejoicing in cruelties, Mn. x, 9. **Krūrātman**, m. 'of a cruel nature,' N. of the planet Saturn, L. **Krūrālapin**, m. = *ra-rāvin* (q. v.), Npr. **Krūrāsaya**, mf(ā)n. one whose bowels are torpid or costive, Suśr.; containing fierce animals (as a river), Bharṭi. i, 80; of a terrible or fierce

disposition (as women), ib. **क्रूरूपसाम्भता**, mfn. connected with cruelty, W.

क्रूरि- *√kri*, to make sore, wound, ŚBr.

क्रूर्च *krūrca*, *far kūrca* (the beard), W.

क्रद्दार *kreñ-kāra*, *as*, m. the sound *kreñ*, Kād.; Bālār. iv, 11; x.

क्रेण-कृति, *is*, f. id., Bhojapr.

क्रेदारव *kreñkā-rava* = *kekā-r°*, Hear.

क्रेणि *kreñi*, °*ñi*, *kretavya*, &c. See *√i. kri*.

क्रैडिन *kraiḍinā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *kriḍin*), belonging to the Maruts or winds, ŚBr. xi, 5, 2, 4; ĀśvŚr. ix, 2; ŚākhŚr. xiv, 10, 7; KātyŚr. ii & iv, Sch.

क्रादिनीय, f., scil. *ishṭi*, the *ishṭi* or sacrificial oblation sacred to the Kṛatīs, KātyŚr. ii & iv, Sch.

क्रैय *krāyva*, *as*, m. a king of the Krivis, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 4, 7.

क्रौञ्च *krāñca*, *as*, m. (far *krāñca*), N. of a mountain, Gal. — **kumārīrā**, f. a kind of Rākshasi, Divyāv. xviii, xxxv. — **dāraṇa** = *krāñca-d*, q. v., L., Sch. — **padī**, see *krāñca-p°*.

क्रोडा *krōḍā*, *as*, m. (om. n. in later language, L.) the breast, chest, bosom (of men and animals), AV.; VS.; KātyŚr. &c.; (of a bird) R. vii, 18, 32; (pl.) MBh. xiii, 2660; (named as a place where money is kept) Mṛicch. ii; ifc. f. ā, Pāp. iv, 1, 56 (e. g. *kalyāṇa-kroḍā*, a woman with a well-formed breast, Kās.), the flank, hollow above the hip, W.; the lap (= *arika*), L.; the interior of anything, cavity, hollow, Bālār. vi, 65; Hit.; m. a hog, Pāñcat.; BHP.; VārP.; Kathās.; N. of the planet Saturn, L.; 'anything left in the bosom,' an additional verse or note, Kām., Sch.; N. of a teacher, Kaiy. on Pāp. iv, 2, 66, Vārtt. 6, Pat. (cf. *krāuḍā*); (ā), f. the breast, bosom, L.; N. of a plant, L.; (ē), f. a sow, Kathās. liii, 120; the yam root, L.; (*am*), n. id., L.

— **kanyā**, f. the yam root, L. — **kaseruka**, m. *Cyperus rotundus*, Bhrp. — **kāntā**, f. 'dear to Saturn (?)', the earth, L. — **khora**, f., N. of a plant, Gal. — **cūḍā**, f., N. of a plant (= *mahā-srāvāṇīkā*), L. — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, KapSāph. — **pattra**, n. (cf. *krōḍā*) an additional leaf, postscript, supplement, codicil to a will. — **parpi**, f. a prickly nightshade (*Solanum Jacquinii*), L. — **pāda**, m. a tortoise, L. — **pālī**, f. the chest, Bālār. — **malala**, f., laka, m. a beggar, Buddh. — **loman**, āni, n. pl. hairs on the breast, Kauś. — **vallabhā**, f. a variety of *Cyperus*, Gal. — **vāla**, m. a pig's bristle, Kathās. — **krōḍāṅka**, m. a tortoise, W. — **krōḍāṅghri**, m. id., L. — **krōḍāsyā**, mfn. having a snout like a hog, VarYog. vi, 23. — **krōḍāṣṭhā**, f. 'dear to hogs,' the grass *Cyperus rotundus*, L.

Krōḍī, f. and ind. in comp. — **karāṇa**, n. embracing, L. = *√kri*, to embrace, Hit.; to become master of, Hear. — **kṛiti**, f. embracing, L. — **mukha**, m. 'having a snout like a sow,' a rhinoceros, L.

क्रौथ *krōtha*, *far krātha* (but cf. *√krunth*), killing, murder, W.

क्रौथ *krōḍha*, &c. See *√i. krudh*.

क्रौश *krōśa*, &c. See *√kruś*.

क्रौष्ट *krashṭa*, *as*, m., N. of a man, Pravar. — **krōṣṭēkshu**, for *koshṭhēkshu*, q. v., L.

क्रौष्ट *krōṣṭu*, *krashṭuka*. See *√kruś*.

क्रौष्टि, *krōṣṭri*, *krashṭriya*. See ib.

क्रौञ्च *krāñcā*, mfn. (fr. *krūñca*, g. *prajñā-dī*), 'curlew-like,' with *vyūha*, = *cāruṇa*, MBh. vi, 51, 1; (*as*), m. a kind of curlew, TS. v; Āp. i, 17, 36; Mn. &c.; the emblem of the fifth Ārhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; an osprey, L.; patr. (or metron. fr. *krūñcā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 120, Kār.), N. of a pupil of Śākapūrṇi, VP.; N. of a mountain (part of the Himālaya range, situated in the eastern part of the chain on the north of Assam; said to have been split by Kārttikeya, VP.), TĀr. i, 31, 2; MBh. iii, 14331; vi, 462; ix, 2700ff.; R. &c.; N. of one of the Dvīpas of the world (surrounded by the sea of curds), VarBrS.; BHP.; MatsyāP.; BhavP.; VārP.; N. of an Asura or Rakshas, W.; (ā), f. the female curlew, Comm. on L.; (ē), f. id., R.; N. of a daughter of Tāmrā and mother of the curlews, R.; (*am*), n. a kind of poison, Car. vi, 23; (scil. *astra*) N. of a mythical weapon, R. i, 29, 12

& 56, 9; N. of several Sāmans, Tāpdyabr. xi; xiii; Lāty.; ĀrshBr.; of a particular kind of recitation, TS. ii, 5, 11, 1; ChUp. ii, 22, 1 (scil. *gāna*); a particular method of sitting, NārP. — **dāraṇa**, m. 'Krañca-splitter,' Kārttikeya, L. — **dvipa**, m., N. of a Dvīpa (see *krāñca*), L. — **nishadana**, n. a particular kind of being seated (practised by Yogins), Sarvad. — **nishūdāna**, m. = *dāraṇa*, MBh. iii, 8138 (ed. Bomb.). — **paksha**, mfn. (horses) the flanks of which are similar to the wings of a curlew, R. v, 12, 35. — **padā**, f. a metre of 4 × 25 syllables. — **padī**, f., N. of a locality, MBh. xiii, 1728 (v. l. *krōñc*). — **pura**, n., N. of a town, Hariv. — **bandham**, ind. so as to make a knot called after the wings of a curlew, Pāp. iii, 4, 42, Kās. — **bradhna**, m., N. of a Rishi, Brahmap. (also pl.). — **randhra**, n. the Krañca pass (split by the deity Kārttikeya and by Paraśu-rāma), Megh. — **ripu**, m. 'enemy of the Krañca mountain,' = *dāraṇa*, Pāñcat. — **vat**, m., N. of a mountain (= *krāñca*), Hariv. 11447. — **vana**, n., N. of a town, R. vii, 59, 20. — **śātru**, m. = *ripu*, Mṛicch. — **sūdana**, m. id., Suśr. — **krāñcācala**, m. the Krañca mountain; *dveshin*, m. 'enemy of the Krañca mountain,' N. of Paraśu-rāma (see *krāñca-randhra*), Bālār. — **krāñcādāna**, n. 'curlew's food,' the fibres of the stalk of the lotus, Car. i, 27; the plant *Arum orixense*, L.; long pepper, L.; another plant (= *cīñco-ṭaka*), L.; (ē), f. the seed of a lotus, L. — **krāñcārāṇa**, n., N. of a forest, R. vi, 74, 18 (cf. iii, 74, 7). — **krāñcārāti**, m. = *krāñca-ripu*, L. — **krāñcārī**, m. id., L.; (= *cācala-dveshin*), N. of Paraśu-rāma, Bālār. iv, 22. — **krāñcārūpa**, m. a kind of battle array, MBh. vi, 50, 40.

Krañcākshi, m. patr. fr. °*ksha*, Sāmskarak. — **Krañcīkī-pūtra**, *as*, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 32.

क्रौडा *krōḍā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *krōḍā*), belonging to a hog, BHP. ii, 7, 1; coming from a hog, VarBrS.; (= *vārāha*) relating to Viṣṇu's Avatār as a hog, BHP. xi, 4, 18; (ās), m. pl. the school of Kroḍa, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 2, 66, Vārtt. 6.

Kraudī, *is*, m. patr. fr. *krōḍā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 80.

Kraudyā, f. of °*qdi*, ib.

Kraulāyana, *as*, m. patr. fr. *krola* (for °*qā*), Pravar. (*krol*°, MS.)

क्रौर्य *krāurya*, *am*, n. (fr. *krūrā*), cruelty, fierceness, hard-heartedness, Mn. xii, 33; Śak. vii; VarBrS.; Kathās. cvi, 130 (pl.); terribleness, W.

क्रौलायन *krāulāyana*. See *krāuḍa*.

क्रौशशतिक *krāuśasatika*, mfn. (fr. *krāśa-jata*), one who goes 100 Krośas or leagues, Pāp. v, 1, 74, Vārtt. 1; one who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 leagues (a teacher), Vārtt. 2.

Kraushṭāyana, v. l. for °*shṭrāy°*.

Kraushṭukarna, mfn. coming from *Kroshṭu-karna*, *gaṇa takshatīlādī*.

Kraushṭuki, *is*, m. patr. fr. *krōshṭuka*, N. of a grammarian, Nir. viii, 2; Bṛih.; of an astrologer, AV. Paris.; VarBrS. i, 11, Sch.; (*ayas*), m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe belonging to the Trigarta-shashthas, Pāp. v, 3, 116, Kār.

Kraushṭukiya, *as*, m. a prince of the warrior-tribe called *Kraushṭukis*, Pāp. v, 3, 116, Kār.

Kraushṭra, mfn., fr. *krōshṭri*, Pat. on Pāp. vii, 2, 117, Vārtt. 1.

Kraushṭrāyana, *as*, m. patr. fr. *krōshṭri*, *gaṇa arihanādī*.

Kraushṭrāyapaka, mfn., fr. °*yāṇa*, ib.

क्र्यादि *kry-adi*. See *√kri*.

क्लथ *klath*, cl. i. P. (p. *klāthāt*) to be formed into clots or lumps, VS. xxxix, 5; to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xix, 40.

Klathana, *am*, n. forming into clots or lumps, Mahidh. on VS. xxxix, 5.

क्लद् *klad*. See *√kland*.

क्लद्वत् *kladvat* (cf. *√klid*), wet, moist (?), AV. vii, 90, 3.

क्लन्द *kland* (cf. *√krand*), cl. i. P. *klan-dati*, to call, Dhātup. iii, 35; to lament, weep, ib.; A. *klāndate* (v. l. *klādāte*, fr. *√klad*), to be confounded or troubled, Dhātup. xix, 12; to sound, ŚiraUp.; [cf. *klāḍow*].

Klandā, mf(ā)n. crying, noisy, AV. ii, 2, 5.

क्लप *klap*, v. l. *far √klap*, q. v.

क्लपुष *klapusha*, *am*, n. the bladder, Gal.

क्लम *klam* (= *√śram*, q. v.), cl. i. 4. *klā-mati*, *klāmyati* (Pāp. iii, 1, 70; vii, 3, 74 f.), to be or become fatigued, be weary or exhausted, Bhaṭṭ. v, xii, xiv, xvii, 10 & 102; Kād.: Caus. *klāmayati*, to fatigue, ŚiraUp.

Klama, *as*, m. fatigue, exhaustion, languor, weariness, MBh.; Śak. iii, 18; Suśr.; BHP.; (ifc., Mn. &c.; f. ā, MBh.; Nal.)

Klamatha, *as*, m. fatigue, exhaustion, L.

Klamathu, *us*, m. id., L.

Klamin, mfn. becoming tired, languishing, *gaṇa samditi*. **Klami-tā**, f., -*tva*, n. exhaustion, W.

Klānta, mfn. tired, fatigued, exhausted, languishing, wearied, MBh.; R.; Śak.; Megh. &c.; depressed in spirits, VarYog.; dried up, withering, Śak.; Ragh. x, 49; thin, emaciated, Śak. (compar.) — **manas**, mfn. languid, low-spirited, Śak. — **va-dana**, mfn. having a weary face.

Klānti, *is*, f. fatigue, weariness, Bhaṭṭ. i, 36.

— **cchid**, mfn. relieving fatigue, refreshing. — **ccheda**, m. removing fatigue, restoring.

क्लव *klav*, cl. i. 4. *klavate*, *ta* fear, be afraid, Dhātup. xix, 13 (Vop.)

Klavita, mfn. uttered hesitatingly, stammered, SāphUp. vii, 3.

क्लद *klid*, cl. 4. *klidyati* (rarely *Ā. °te*, Vet.), to be or become wet or damp, Suśr.; Bhaṭṭ.; Hit.; to rot, putrefy, Car. vi, 30; Caus. p. *klidayati*, to bedew, wet, moisten, Bhaṭṭ. ii, 23; Suśr. i, 6, 3; iii, 5, 1; (aor. *aciklīdat*) Bhaṭṭ. xv, 48; 'to soil,' see *kleḍita*.

Klindat, mfn. (√2. *klind*) wet, Mudr. iii, 20.

Klinna, mfn. moistened, wet, MBh.; R. &c.; running (as an eye), Pāp. v, 2, 33, Vārtt. 2; rotted, putrefied, Car. i, 11 & 27; Lalit. xii; soft, moved (the heart), BHP. iv, 3, 10 & ix, 11, 5; (*as*), m., N. of a Śākta author of Mantras; (ā), f. the plant *Solanum diffusum*, L. — *tva*, n. the being wet, Suśr. — **notra**, mfn. having running eyes, L.; having moist eyes, pitiful, L. — **vartman**, n. excess of the lachrymal discharge, watering of the eyes, Suśr. — **hrid**, mfn. tender-hearted. **Klinnāksha**, mfn. having moist eyes, bleary-eyed, L.

Klinnaka, mfn. moistened a little, Comm. on Gobh. ii, 1, 10.

Kleda, *as*, m. wetness, dampness, moisture, Yājñ.; MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; running, discharge (from a sore), Suśr.; rotting, putrefying, Car. i, 20 & vi, 11. — **vat**, mfn. moist, flowing, Suśr. iv, 1, 64 & 6, 1.

Kledaka, mfn. wetting, moistening, W.; (*as*), m. phlegm in the stomach, excess of saliva, W.

Kledan, ā, m. the moon, Up. i, 158.

Kledana, mfn. making wet, moistening, Suśr.; (*as*), m. phlegm, phlegmatic or watery humor (cf. *kapha*), L.; a species of phlegm, L.; (*am*), n. wetting, moistening, Suśr.; BHP.; oozing, trickling, W. — **bhāva**, m. the being moistened or wet, Tattvas. — **kleḍita**, mfn. soiled, Subh.

Kledin, mfn. moistening, wet, Kpr.; (*inī*), f., N. of a plant, Hariv. 3843 (v. l. *ketakī*).

Kledu, *us*, m. the moon, Up. i, 10; a morbid combination (*saṃnipāta*) of the three humors of the body, complication of disorders, L.

Kledya, mfn. See *a-kḍ* (Bhaṭṭ. ii, 24).

क्लिन्द 1. *klind*, cl. i. P. *Ā. klindati*, °*te*, to lament, Dhātup. ii, 14; iii, 36; (cf. *√kland*).

क्लिन्द 2. *klind*, pr. p. °*dat*. See *√klid*.

Klinna, °*anaka*. See ib.

क्लिञ्ज *klīñj*, p. f. (v. l. *klīñjib*; *√klīñj*?) accomplishment ['the created world,' Śāy.], VS. xl, 15; ŚBr. xiv, 8, 3, 1.

क्लिञ्ज *klis*, cl. 9. P. *klisnāti* (perf. *cikleśa*; ind. p. *klisītvā* or *klishtvā*, Pāp. i, 2, 7; vii, 2, 50), to torment, trouble, molest, cause pain, afflict, MBh.; R. &c.; to suffer, feel pain, Bhaṭṭ.: cl. 4. P. *klīyati*, to torment, cause pain (with acc.), MBh. xii, 6621; Ragh. xii, 73; A. *klīyate* (rarely P. °*ti*, Mn. viii, 169; MBh. iii, 10241; p. *klīyamāna*), to be tormented or molested, be afflicted, feel pain, MBh.; R. &c.; (P.) to be sinful, Divyāv. xx; Caus. P. *kleśayati* (rarely *Ā.*, Suśr.; aor. Subj. 2. sg. *ciklīśas*, Bhaṭṭ.), to torment, molest, R. v, 27, 33; Suśr.; Bhaṭṭ. vi, 17.

Klisita, mfn. molested, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 50. -**vat**, mfn. suffering pain or distress, W.

Klisyamāna, mfn. being distressed, MBh.; R.

Klisha, mfn. (Pāṇ. vii, 2, 50) molested, tormented, afflicted, distressed, R.; Mālav.; Śāk. &c.; wearied, hurt, injured, being in bad condition, worn, R.; Śāk.; Megh.; Suśr.; connected with pain or suffering, Kapś. ii, 33; Yogas.; Pañcat.; (in rhet.) forced, obscure, not easily intelligible (cf. *√kles*), Sāh.; Prātāpar.; Vām. ii, 1, 2 ff.; (am), ind. in distress, BhP. i, 9, 12. -**tva**, n. obscurity (of a passage), Sāh. -**vartman**, n. a disease of the eyelids (cf. *klinna-vṛ*), Suśr. vi, 3, 16. -**vṛitti**, mfn. leading a wretched life, Kathās. iii, 14.

Klishṭi, *is*, f. affliction, distress, L.; service, L.

Kleşa, *as*, m. pain, affliction, distress, pain from disease, anguish, SvetUp.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (in Yoga phil. five Kleşas are named, viz. *a-vidyā*, 'ignorance,' *asmi-tā*, 'egotism,' *rāga*, 'desire,' *dvesha*, 'aversion,' and *abhiniveśa*, 'tenacity of mundane existence,' Yogas.; Prab.; Sarvad.; the Buddhists reckon ten, viz. three of the body [murder, theft, adultery], four of speech [lying, slander, abuse, unprofitable conversation], three of the mind [covetousness, malice, scepticism], Buddh.; Sarvad.); wrath, anger, L.; worldly occupation, care, trouble (= *vyavasāya*), L. -**kārin**, mfn. causing pain, afflicting, Pañcat. -**kṣama**, mfn. capable of enduring pain and trouble, Suśr. -**da**, mfn. distressing. -**nāśana**, mfn. destroying or palliating trouble. -**prahāpa**, n. termination of distress (especially of worldly cares and passions), W. -**bhāgin**, mfn. having trouble. -**bhāj**, mfn. id. **Kleşāpaha**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 50) allaying pain or suffering, consolatory, consoling (said of a son), Kās.; palliative, W.; (*as*), m. a son, W.

Kleşaka, mfn. giving pain, troublesome, annoying, afflicting, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 146.

Kleşana, *am*, n. disgust (ifc.), Car. ii, 1.

Kleşala, *as*, m. pain, BhP. x, 14, 4.

Kleşita, mfn. pained, distressed, afflicted, MBh. iii, 10872 & 11173; iv, 1296; MārkaP. xx; Śrīngār.

Kleşin, mfn. causing pain or suffering (ifc.), Ragh. xii, 76 (ed. Calc.); hurting, injuring, Megh.

Kleşṭri, *tā*, m. one who causes pain or suffering, MBh. iii, 1076.

क्लित *klita*, *as*, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. v, 8, 9.

Klitaka, mfn. (grains) prepared as dough or paste, Gobh. ii, 1, 10; (*am*), n. dough or paste (ifc.), ĀsvGr. iii, 8, 8; (prepared from sweet root) Bhpr.; Glycyrrhiza glabra or echinata (sweet root), Car. i, 1; (*ā*), f. id., ĀpŚr. xv, 3, 16; m. or n., N. of a plant with a poisonous root, Suśr. v, 2, 3.

Klitakikā, f. the Indigo plant (*kāla-klitaka*), L.

Klitanaaka, *am*, n. a variety of the sweet root plant, L.

Klitanaṣyaka, *am*, n. id., L.

Klitani, f. the Indigo plant, L.

Klitakika, *am*, n. a fermented liquor prepared from the Klitaka root, wine, spirituous liquor, L.

क्लिब *klib*, cl. 1. *√klibate*, to be impotent, behave like a eunuch, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 11, Pat.; to be timorous or modest or unassuming, Dhātup. x, 18; cl. 10. *√klibayate*, to be unmanly or timorous, MBh. vi, 4334 (v. l.); Kathās. civ, 126.

Klibā, nif(ā)n. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 11, Vārtt. 3) impotent, emasculated, a eunuch, AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; unmanly, timorous, weak, id., a coward, MBh.; Mṛicch.; BhP. &c.; having no water (as a cloud), Daś.; (in lexicography) of the neuter gender; (*am*), n. (in lexicography) the neuter gender. -**tā**, f. impotence, Suśr.; weakness (as of a grass), ŚārngP.; (*a-kṣ*), 'manliness,' Ragh. viii, 83; the being neuter. -**tva**, n. impotence, MBh. ii, 1457. -**yoga**, m. N. of a particular constellation, VarBr. -**rūpa** (°bā-), mfn. similar to a eunuch, AV. viii, 6, 7. -**liṅga**, n. the neuter gender, W. -**vat**, ind. like a base man, like a weak-minded or effeminate person.

Klibāya, Nom. *√yate*, to behave like a eunuch, Vop. xxi, 7.

Klaibya, *am*, n. impotence, TS. ii; Suśr.; Hit.; unmanliness, weakness, timidity, cowardice, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Hit.; weakness (as of a lotus leaf), Ragh. xii, 86; the neuter gender, W.

क्लिब *kliv*, *kliva*, for *klib*, &c., q. v.

क्लु *klu*, cl. 1. *√klavate*, to move, Dhātup. xii, 60.

क्लेद *kleda*, &c. See *√klid*.

क्लेश *kleş*, cl. 1. *√klesate*, to speak articulately, Dhātup. xvi, 6; to speak inarticulately (cf. *klishta*), ib.; to strike, kill, ib.

क्लेश *kleşa*, &c. See *√kliš*.

क्लैतिक *klaitika*. See *klita*.

क्लैव्य *klaibya*. See *√klib*.

क्लोम *kloma*, *am*, n. = *klōman*, L.

क्लोमान, *ā*, m. the right lung, AV.; VS.; Kāth.; ŚBr. &c.; (*ānar*), m. pl. the lungs, VS. xxv, 8; ŚBr. x, 6, 4, 1; (*ā*), n. the right lung, Suśr.; [cf. Gk. *πνεύμων* and *πλευρῶν*; Lat. *pulmo*.] -**hrīdaya**, n. sg. the right lung and the heart, ŚBr. iv, 5, 4, 6.

क्लोश *klōsa*, *as*, m. (= *krōśa*) calling out to ['fear,' Sāy.], RV. vi, 46, 14.

क्लव *kvā*, ind. (fr. 1. *ku*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 12; vii, 2, 105), loc. of 2. *kd* = *kasmin* or *katarasmin*, Mn. x, 66 (*kva śreyas-tvam*, in whom is the preference?); Kathās. lxxixii, 36; where? in what place? whether? RV. (sometimes connected with particles *tha*, *id*, *iva*, *svīd*) &c.; (connected with *nu*) Nal.; Mālav.; (with *nu khalu*) Śāk.; (with *√bhū*, *√I. as*) how is it with? what has become of? i. e. it is done with, RV. i, 16r, 4; vii, 88, 5; AV. x, 8, 7; ŚBr.; Pāṇ. iii, 1, 12, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; (with *gata*) how is it with? Nal.; Daś. (*kva gatas tava mayy anurāgaḥ*, what has become of your affection for me?); or *kva* alone may have the same meaning (e. g. *kva sukham*, where is happiness? i. e. there is no such thing as happiness, Śāntis.), Pañcat.; Naish. i, 20; (after a negative phrase) how much less? R. i, 67, 10; *kva* = *kva* or *kutra* = *kva* (implying excessive incongruity) where is this? where is that? how distant is this from that? how little does this agree with that? (e. g. *kva sūrya-prabhavo vaṇṣaḥ kva cāpa-vishayā matiḥ*, how can my limited intellect describe the solar race? Ragh. i, 2), MBh.; R. &c.; *kvāpi*, anywhere, somewhere, to some place, in a certain place, Nal.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; sometimes, Sāh.; Hit.; *na kva ca*, nowhere, never, BhP. iv, 29, 64; *na kva cana*, nowhere, MBh. xiv, 560; *kva cid* = *kasminś-cid*, Pañcat.; anywhere, somewhere, to any place, in a certain place, Mn.; R.; Śāk. &c.; in a certain case, at some time, once upon a time, Nal.; Pañcat. &c.; sometimes, Comm.; *kvacid* = *kvacid*, here—there, here and there, in various places, MBh. i; now—then, now and then, R. iii, 50, 7; Bhartṛ. i, 4; *na kvacid*, nowhere, never, by no means, Mn.; Yājñ.; Nal. &c.; *kvacid api* *na*, id., Megh.; *yatra kvāpi*, wherever, in whatsoever place, Bhartṛ. iii, 91; *yātra kvā-cā*, id., ŚBr.; ChUp.; Lāṭy.; BhP.; *yatra kva-cana*, in or to whatsoever place; in any case or matter whatever, Mn. ix, 233; whenever, BhP. v, 21, 9; *yatra kva vātha* = *latra ta-trāpi*, wherever—there, BhP. i, 17, 36. -**janman**, mfn. where born? MBh. i, 7114. -**nivāsa**, mfn. where dwelling? MBh. i, 190, 31. -**stha**, mfn. where being? Pat. on Śivas. 2, Vārtt. 3.

Kvatya, mfn. being where? Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Pat.

Kvatyaka, mif(ikā)n. id., Vop. iv, 7.

Kvācitka, mif(ī)n. (fr. *kva-cid*), met with occasionally or somewhere (as a reading), Nyāyam.; Comm. on TS. & ĀpŚr.

क्वङ्ग *kvāṅgu*, *us*, m. (= *kaṅgu*) a variety of Panic (*Panicum italicum*), L.

क्वण *kvāṇ*, cl. 1. P. *kvāṇati* (pr. p. *kvāṇat*), to sound, make any sound, tinkle, Amar.; Kathās. lxxv, 25; Hit.; to hum (as a bee), Bhartṛ. vi, 84; (said of Kimpārās and Yātu-dhānas) Kum. i, 55 & Bhartṛ. (aor. 3. pl. *akvāṇishur*): Caus. P. *kvāṇayati* (pr. p. f. *yati*), to cause to sound, make sound (as a musical instrument), blow (the flute), BhP. iii, 15, 21; x, 44, 13 & 16; to produce a sound with (instr.), iv, 24, 12; x, 60, 8.

Kvāṇa, *as*, m. the sound or tone of any musical instrument, L.; sound in general, L.

Kvāṇana, *am*, n. sounding, sound of any musical instrument, L.; (*as*), m. a small earthen pot, L.

Kvāṇita, mfn. sounded, twanged (as a stringed instrument), W.; humming (as a bee), Vikr.; (*am*), n. sound, twang, Ragh. & Gīt. (ifc.); Bhartṛ. -**veṇu**, mfn. one who has breathed the flute, BhP. x, 21, 12. **Kvāṇitēkṣaṇa**, m. a vulture, Npr.

Kvāṇa, *as*, m. sounding, sound (especially of a musical instrument), Sāh. 732, Sch.; Kathās. cxx, 106.

क्वथ *kvāth*, cl. 1. *√kvathate*, to boil, prepare by heat, Kāth.; to digest, W.; to be hot (as the heart), Hcar.: Caus. *kvāthayati*, to cause to boil, decoct, Kauś.; ŚārngS.; (Pass. *kvāthyate*) MBh.; Suśr. i, 45, 31; MārkaP. xii, 36.

Kvātha, *as*, m. (*gaṇa jvalddi*) a decoction, extract.

Kvāthana, *am*, n. boiling by (in comp., *agni*-), Suśr. i, 45, 4.

Kvāthikā, f. a decoction made with milk, Npr. **Kvāthita**, mfn. boiled, decocted, stewed, Mn. vi, 20; Suśr.; BhP. &c.; being hot, Kathās. xc, 61; digested, W.; (*ā*), f. a decoction prepared with Curcuma, Asa foetida, and milk, Bhpr.; (*am*), n. a spirituous liquor (prepared with honey), Npr. -**drava**, m. spirituous liquor, Npr.

Kvātha, *as*, m. (*g. jvalddi*) boiling, Yājñ. iii, 253, Sch.; a decoction, any solution or infusion prepared with a continued or gentle heat, VarBrS. vii, 49; Suśr.; ŚārngS.; the mixture of the materials for a decoction, W.; pain, sorrow, distress, L. **Kvāthōd-bhava**, mfn. produced by boiling, L.; (*am*), n. blue vitriol used as a collyrium, W.

Kvāthayitavya, mfn. to be boiled, VarBrS. lviii, 2.

Kvāthi, *is*, m. (fr. *kvātha*, 'boiling pot,' cf. *kumbha-janman*), N. of Agastya, L.

क्वः *ko-adhaḥ-stha*, mfn. (fr. 2. *ku*), 'standing below on the earth,' KāthUp. i, 28 (a wrong reading).

क्वयि *kvdyi*, *is*, m. a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 29; TS. v, 5, 17, 1 (= *mṛiga-viśesa*, Sch.)

क्वल *kvāla*, *ās*, m. pl. (= *kūvala*) jujube fruit (used for coagulating substances), TS. ii, 5, 3, 5.

क्व *kv-aha*. See 2. *ku* at end.

क्वाचित् *kvācitka*. See *kvā*.

क्वाण *kvāṇa*. See *√kvāṇ*.

क्वाथ *kvātha*, &c. See *√kvāth*.

क्वापि *kvāpi*. See *kvā*.

क्वेल *kvēl*, v. l. for *√kshvel*, q. v.

क्वा *kṣā* (Pāṇ. ii, 4, 54, Vārtt. 1) = *√khyā*, MaitrS.; Kāth. (see *anu-klāti* &c.); xv, 5: 2. du. *ā. cakāthe* for *cakshāthe* of the RV.); accordingly *√kṣā* is mentioned as forming some tenses of *√khyā* and *√caksh*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 54, Kās. (*ā-kiātā*, *ā-kiātum*, *ā-kiātavya*); Vop. ix, 37 f.

क्ष 1. *kṣa* (fr. *√1* or 2. *kṣhī*), see *dyu-kṣhā*; (*as*), m. a field, L.; the protector or cultivator of a field, peasant, L.

क्ष 2. *kṣa*, mfn. (fr. *√4. kṣhī*), see *tuvi-kṣhā*; (*as*), m. destruction, loss, L.; destruction of the world, L.; lightning, L.; a demon or Rakshas, L.; the fourth incarnation of Vishnu (as the man-lion or nara-siṅha), L.

क्षज *kṣhaj* or *kṣhajñ*, cl. 1. *√kṣhajate* or *kṣhajñ*, to go, approach, Dhātup. xix, 7; to give, ib.: cl. 10. P. *kṣhajñayati*, to live in pain or want, Dhātup. xxxii, 78.

क्षण *kṣaṇa*. See *√kṣhaṇ*.

क्षण 1. *kṣaṇa*, *as*, m. any instantaneous point of time, instant, twinkling of an eye, moment, Nal.; Śāk.; Ragh. &c.; a moment regarded as a measure of time (equal to thirty Kalās or four minutes, L.; or (in astron.) to 48 minutes, VarBrS. &c.; or to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, BhP. iii, 11, 7 & 8); a leisure moment, vacant time, leisure (e. g. *kṣaṇam* *√kṛi*, to have leisure for, wait patiently for, MBh.; cf. *kṛita-kṣaṇa*); a fit or suitable moment, opportunity (*kṣaṇam* *√kṛi*, to give an opportunity, MBh. iv, 666; cf. *datta-kṣaṇa* & *labdha-kṣh*); a festival, Megh.; Daś.; BhP. iii, 3, 21; a certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon, change of the moon, &c.), Sarvad.; dependence, L.; the centre, middle, L.; (*am*), n. an instant, moment, Bhartṛ. (= Subh.); (*am*), acc. ind. for an instant, R. vi, 92, 35; Brah-

maP.; Vet. &c.; in a moment, Ragh. xii, 36; Śānti.; (cf. *tat-kṣaṇam*); (*ṇa*), instr. ind. in a moment, Nal.; R. &c.; (*ān*), abl. ind. after an instant, immediately, at once, Mn.; R.; Śāk. &c.; *tataḥ kṣaṇāt* (= *tat-kṣaṇāt*, q. v.), immediately upon that, Kathās.; *kṣaṇāt-kṣaṇāt*, in this moment—in that moment, Rājāt. viii, 898; (*eshu*), loc. ind. immediately, at once, R. vi, 55, 19; *kṣaṇe kṣaṇe*, every instant, every moment, Rājāt. v, 165 & 337. —**kṣeṣa**, m. momentary pain, Ragh. xii, 76; Vikr.; Megh. —**kṣaṇam**, ind. = *-mātram*. L. —**kṣhepa**, m. a momentary delay. —**da**, m. an astrologer, L.; (*ā*), f. 'giving leisure', night (= *kṣaṇm*), Ragh.; BhP.; lightning, L.; turmeric, L.; (*am*), n. (= *kṣaṇadāṇḍhya*) night-blindness, Suśr. vi, 17, 15; water, L.; (*kṣaṇadāṇḍhya*), m. 'making night', the moon, Śiṣ. ix, 70; —*kṛit*, m. id., Vāsav.; —*cara*, m. 'night-walker', Rakhas, goblin, MBh. R. iii, 35, 4 & 55, 12; v, 88, 22; Ragh. xiii, 75; *kṣaṇadāṇḍhya*, n. night-blindness, nyctalopsis (cf. *kṣaṇadāṇḍhya*, *nāṇḍāṇḍhya*), Suśr.; *kṣaṇadāṇḍhya*, m. 'lord of the night', the moon, Bālār. iv, 5. —**drishṭa**, mfn. seen for an instant, momentarily visible; —*nashṭa*, mfn. seen for an instant and immediately lost out of sight, Pañcat.; Mcar. v, 1; Hcar. —**dēsa**, see *kṣaṇa-da* at end. —**dyuti**, f. momentary flash, lightning, W.; (cf. *-prabhā* and *a-cira-dy*). —**nashṭa-drishṭa**, inaccurately for *-drishṭa-nashṭa* (q. v.), Mjich. v, 4. —**nivāsa**, m. 'breathing momentarily', the Gangetic porpoise, L. —**prakāśa**, f. = *-dyuti*, W. —**prabha**, mfn. gleaming or flashing for an instant, W.; (*ā*), f. = *-dyuti*, L. —**bhaṅga**, m. (with Buddh.) continual decay of things (denial of the continued identity of any part of nature, maintenance that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant), Sarvad.; —*vāda*, m. the doctrine of the continual decay of things, Bādar. ii, 1, 18, Sch.; —*vādin*, mfn. one who asserts that doctrine, Sarvad. —**bhaṅgin**, mfn. perishing in an instant, transient, perishable, Kathās. xxv, 103; Rājāt. iv, 388. —**bhaṅgura**, m. (ā)n. id., Bhart.; Pañcat.; BhP.; Kām.; Hit. —**bhūta**, mfn. momentary, short-lived, R. i, 45, 3. —**mētra**, n. 'only a moment', (*am*), ind. only for a moment, Ragh. i, 73; (*ṇa*), instr. ind. in a mere moment, R. iv, 38, 36; *trānūrāgin*, mfn. one whose affection lasts only a moment, L. —**rāmin**, m. 'loving for a moment only', a pigeon, L. —**viḡha**, n. a momentary hindrance. —**vighṇita**, mfn. hindered for a moment, Ragh. xii, 53. —**vidhvaṇsin**, mfn. collapsing or perishing in a moment, Hit.; (*ī*), m. 'one who professes the doctrine of the *kṣaṇa-vidhvaṇsa* (= *bhaṅga*, q. v.), a Buddhist. —**virya**, n. an auspicious Kṣhāṇa or Muhūrta, VarYogya. —**vriṣṭi**, f. rain that is to be expected in a moment, VarBrS.; (cf. *sadyo-v*). —**śas**, ind. for moments only, MBh. v, 2842. **Kṣaṇāntara**, n. 'the interval of a moment', (*e*), loc. ind. after a little while, the next moment, thereupon, Pañcat.; Kathās.; *kṛicit kṣaṇāntaram*, acc. ind. for a moment, R. ii, 114, 12. **Kṣaṇārdha**, n. half the measure of time called Kṣhāṇa, half a moment, small space of time, W. **Kṣhāṇe-pāka**, mfn. ripe or done in a moment, gaṇa *nyāṇkū-ādī*.

Kṣhāṇika, mf(ṇ). momentary, transient, Ragh.; Prab.; Bhāṣāp. &c.; having leisure, profiting of an opportunity, BhP. xi, 27, 44; Hit.; (*ā*), f. lightning, L. —**tā**, f. momentariness, continual decay and change of everything (cf. *kṣhāṇa-bhaṅga*), Bādar. ii, 2, 25, Sch. —**tva**, n. id., Sarvad. —**vāda**, m. = *kṣhāṇa-bhaṅga-v* (q. v.), Bādar. ii, 1, 18, Sch. (v. l.).

Kṣhāṇita, mfn. having a leisure moment, gaṇa *tārakādī*.

Kṣhāṇin, mfn. id., MBh. ii, 558; momentary, transient, W.; (*inī*), f. (= *kṣhāṇa-dā*, q. v.) night, L.

श्रृङ्ग 2. *kṣhāṇa*, *ṇatu*, *ṇana*, &c. See *√kṣhaṇ*. **Kṣhata**, **kṣhati**, **kṣhatin**. See ib.

श्रृङ्ग *kṣhatrī*. See *√kṣhad*.

श्रृङ्ग *kṣhatrā*, am, n. (√*i. kṣhi*?; gaṇa *ar-dharcādī*) sg. & pl. dominion, supremacy, power, might (whether human or supernatural, especially applied to the power of Varuṇa-Mitra and Indra), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. ii, xi; sg. & pl. government, governing body, RV.; AV.; VS. x, 17; TBr. ii; the military or reigning order (the members of which in the earliest times, as represented by the Vedic hymns, were generally called Rājanya, not Kṣhatriya; afterwards, when the difference between Brahman and

Kṣhatriya or the priestly and civil authorities became more distinct, applied to the second or reigning or military caste), VS.; AV.; TS. &c.; a member of the military or second order or caste, warrior, Mn.; MBh. &c. (fancifully derived fr. *kṣhatāt tra* fr. *√tra*, i. e. 'a preserver from injury', Ragh. ii, 53); the rank of a member of the reigning or military order, authority of the second caste, AitBr. viii, 5; ŚBr. xiii, 1, 5, 2; BhP. iii, ix; wealth, Naigh. ii, 10; water, i, 12; the body, L.; Tabernamontana coronaria (v. l. *chattrā*), L.; (*ī*), f. a woman of the second caste, L. —**deva**, m., N. of a man (with the patr. Śaikhāṇḍī), MBh. vii, 955. —**dharma**, m. the duty of the second caste or of a Kṣhatriya, bravery, military conduct, Mn. v, 98; MBh.; R. N. of a prince (= *rman*), VP.; *rmanūga*, mfn. following or observing the duty of a soldier. —**dharman**, mfn. fulfilling the duties of the second caste, MBh. v, 179, 37; N. of a prince, Hariv. VP.; BhP. ix, 17, 18. —**dhṛiti**, f. 'support of supreme power', N. of part of the Rāja-sūya ceremony, KātyŚr. xv, 9, 20; Lāty. viii, 11, 11. —**pa**, m. a governor, Satrap (award found on coins and in Inscr.); (cf. *maḥā-kṣh*). —**pati** (*trā*), m. the possessor of dominion, VS. x, 17; TBr. ii; ŚBr. xi; KātyŚr. —**bandhu**, mfn. one who belongs to the military order, W.; (*us*), m. a member of the Kṣhatriya caste, Mn.; MBh. &c.; 'a mere Kṣhatriya', i. e. a Kṣhatriya by birth but not by his actions (a term of abuse), R.; BhP. —**bhrīṭ**, mfn. one who holds or confers dominion, VS. xxvii, 7; TS. ii (pl.); TBr. ii; ŚākhŚr.; ĀsvŚr.; (*ī*), m. a member of the second caste, R. ii, 95, 21. —**bheda**, m., N. of Śata-dhanvan, Gal. —**mātrā**, n. anything included by the term Kṣhatriya, ŚBr. xiv. —**yogā**, m. union of the princely order, AV. x, 5, 2. —**rūpa**, n. the nature of the Kṣhatriya, AitBr. viii, 7. —**vat**, mfn. endowed with princely dignity, ĀsvŚr.; ŚākhŚr. —**vāni**, mfn. favourable to the princely order, VS. —**vārdhana**, mfn. promoting dominion, AV. x, 6, 29. —**vidyā**, f. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60, Pat.; gaṇa *riḡ-ayandī*) the knowledge or science possessed by the Kṣhatriya or military order (= *dhanur-veda*, Comm.), ChUp. vii, 1, 2 ff. —**vṛikṣha**, m. Mucukunda (Pterispermum suberifolium), L. —**vṛiddha**, m., N. of a prince, Hariv. 1517; BhP. ix, 17, 1-18; VP. —**vṛiddhi**, f. increase of power, Āp.; (*is*), m., N. of one of the sons of Manu Raucya, Hariv. 489. —**vṛidh**, m. = *vṛiddha*, BhP. ix, 17, 2. —**vēda**, m. the Veda of the Kṣhatriya or military order, R. i, 65, 22. —**śrī**, f. having the glory of sovereignty or power, RV. i, 25, 5 & vi, 26, 8. —**samgrahīṭi**, m. pl. see *kṣhatra-samg*. —**sava**, m., N. of a sacrificial ceremony, ŚākhŚr. xiv; (ifc.) Mn. v, 23. —**sāman**, n., N. of two Sāmans, TāṇḍyaBr. ix. **Kṣhatrān-vaya**, mfn. belonging to the second or military caste, R. i, 1, 96. **Kṣhatrāyātaniya**, mfn. based on the Kṣhatriya or princely power, Lāty. vi, 6, 8 & 18; 8, 3. **Kṣhatrānjas**, m., N. of a prince, VP.

Kṣhatrin, ī, m. 2 man of the second caste, L. **Kṣhatrīya**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 38; gaṇa *śreny-ādī*) governing, endowed with sovereignty, RV.; AV. iv, 22, 1; VS.; TBr. ii; (*as*), m. a member of the military or reigning order (which in later times constituted the second caste), AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; (ifc. f. ā) MBh.; N. of a Daśa-pūrvin, Jain.; a red horse, Gal.; (*ā*), m., N. of a people, VarBrS. xiv, 28; (*ā*), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Vārt. 7) a woman of the military or second caste, Ma.; Yājñ.; MBh. (e. g. *kṣh* *te*, your wife that belongs to the second caste); N. of Durgā, Hariv. 3290; (*ī*), f. the wife of a man of the second caste, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Siddh.; (*am*), n. the power or rank of the sovereign, RV. iv, 12, 3; v, 69, 1; vii, 104, 13; AV. vi, 76, 3. —**jāti**, f. the military tribe or caste, Mn. x, 43. —**tā**, f. the order or rank of a Kṣhatriya, AitBr. vii, 24. —**tva**, n. id., MBh. iii, 13957. —**dharma**, m. the duty or occupation of the warrior-tribe, war, government, &c., Mn. x, 81; Nal.; R.; BhP. —**dharman**, mfn. having the duties of a soldier or of the second caste, W. —**prāya**, mfn. mostly consisting of the military tribe. —**brūva**, mfn. pretending to be a Kṣhatriya, MBh. xii, 3565. —**mardana**, mfn. destroying the Kṣhatriyas, MBh. vii, 3652 & 5060; (*sarva-kṣh*), i, 5125. —**ya-jñā**, m. the sacrifice of a Kṣhatriya, ŚBr. xiii, 4, 1, 2. —**yuvan**, mfn., g. *yuvādī*. —**rāja**, m. the chief of Kṣhatriyas, W. —**rshabha** (*grish*), m. the best of Kṣhatriyas: (cf. gaṇa *vyāghrādī*). —**varā**, f. a wild variety of Curcuma, L. —**haṇa**, mfn. one who

destroys the military caste, MBh. v, 7116. **Kṣhatrīyānta-kara**, m. id., N. of Paraśu-rāma, Mcar. ii, višk. **Kṣhatrīyāri**, m. 'enemy of the Kṣhatriyas', N. of Paraśu-rāma, Gal.

Kṣhatrīyākā, f. a woman belonging to the military or second caste, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 46, Kāś.

Kṣhatrīyāṇī, f. id., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Vārt. 7; the wife of a man of the second caste, Vop. iv, 24.

Kṣhatrīyāḥ, f. = *yakā*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 46, Kāś.

Kṣhātra, mf(ṇ). (fr. *kṣhatrā*), belonging or relating or peculiar to the second caste, Mn. vii, 87; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. the dignity of a ruler or governor, MBh. iii, 5097 & xiii, 3026; R. ii, f. v.

Kṣhātravidya, mfn. fr. *kṣhatra-vidyā*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60, Pat.; gaṇa *riḡ-ayandī*.

Kṣhātri, īs, m. (fr. *kṣhatrā*) the son of a man of the second caste, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 138, Kāś.

श्रृङ्ग 1. *kṣhad*, cl. 1. *Ā. kṣhādāte* (perf. p. *caṣhadāṇḍ*), to cut, dissect, divide, kill, RV. i, 116, 16 & 117, 18; AitBr. i, 15; to carve (meat), distribute (food), AV. x, 6, 5; to take food, consume, eat, RV. i, 25, 17 (2. sg. ā. cut. inf. *kṣhādase* & x, 79, 7 (perf. *caṣhad*). [As a Sautra rt. *kṣhad* means 'to cover, shelter.']

Kṣhatrī, tāt, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 135, Vārt. 6; vi, 4, 11) one who cuts or carves or distributes anything, RV. vi, 13, 2; AV.; ŚBr. xiii; ŚākhŚr.; an attendant, (especially) door-keeper, porter (cf. *anu-kṣh*), AV. ix, 6, 49; VS. xxx, 13; TBr. &c.; a chamberlain, Kathās. lii, 106 & 117; a charioteer, coachman, VS. xvi, 26 (SatarUp. iv); ŚākhŚr. xvi, 1, 16 (v. l. for *kṣhatra*); the son of a Śūdra man and a Kṣhatriya woman (or the son of a Kṣhatriya man and a Śūdra woman [called Ugra, Mn. x, 12], L.; or the son of a Śūdra man and a Vaiśya woman [called Āyogava, Mn. x, 12], Up. ii, 90), Mn. x, 12-26 & 49; Yājñ. i, 94; the son of a female slave, L.; (hence) N. of Vidura (as the son of the celebrated Vyāsa by a female slave), MBh. i, 7381; iii, 246; BhP. iii, 1, 1-3; N. of Brahmā, L.; a fish, L.

2. **Kṣhad**. See *bāhu-kṣhād*.

Kṣhadana, am, n. carving, dividing, W.

Kṣhādman, a, n. a carving knife, RV. i, 130, 4 & x, 106, 17; (pieces of) food (cut off or carved), Naigh. ii, 7; water, i, 11.

Kṣhatra, n. (fr. *kṣhatrī*), 'a number of charioteers', in comp. —**samgrahīṭi**, m. pl. charioteers and drivers, ŚBr. xiii, 4, 2, 5 & 2, 8; KātyŚr. xx, 1, 16; (*kṣhatra-s*), ŚākhŚr. xvi, 1, 16.)

श्रृङ्ग 1. *kṣhan* (or *kṣhaṇ*), cl. 8. P. *kṣhaṇōti* (aor. *akṣhaṇit*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 5; cf. *a-kṣhaṇat*, to hurt, injure, wound, ŚBr. (inf. *kṣhaṇitos*, xiv, 8, 14, 4); Kum. v, 54; to break (a bow), Ragh. xi, 72: *Ā. kṣhaṇutē* (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *kṣhaṇishkṣhās*, Pot. *kṣhaṇōita*), to hurt one's self, be injured or wounded, AV. x, 1, 16; ŚBr. iv, 4, 3, 13 & 6, 1, 6; TBr. iii; [cf. *κρείνω*, *κείνω*, *είνω*, *είνωμαι* for *είνωμαι*?]

2. **Kṣhana**, as, m. killing (= *māraṇa*), Gal.

Kṣhāṇana, am, n. hurting, injuring, Suśr. iv, 7, 31 & 34, 17; killing, slaughter, W.

Kṣhāṇanu, us, m. a wound, sore, L.

Kṣhatā, mfn. wounded, hurt, injured, ŚBr. vi; Yājñ. &c.; broken, torn, rent, destroyed, impaired, MBh. &c.; diminished, trodden or broken down; (*ā*), f. a violated girl, Yājñ.; (*am*), n. a hurt, wound, sore, contusion, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; rupture or ulcer of the respiratory organs; N. of the sixth astrological mansion, VarBr. i, 16. —**kāsa**, m. a cough produced by injury, Bhpr. —**kṛit**, m. 'producing sores', Semecarpus Anacardium, Npr. —**kṛita**, mfn. produced by injury, Bhpr. vi. —**ghna**, mfn. 'removing sores', the plant *Conyza lacera*, W.; (*ā*), f. lac, the animal dye, L. —**ja**, mfn. produced by a wound or injury (e. g. *kāsa*, a kind of cough; also *visarpa*, Bhpr. vi), Suśr.; (*am*), n. blood, MBh. ii, 403; R.; Suśr.; Ragh. vii, 40; pus, matter, L.; —*pāta*, m. issue of blood, VarBrS. vc, 48; —*shthivīn*, mfn. vomiting blood, Bhpr. iii. —**janman**, n. 'produced by a wound', blood, Gal. —**tejas**, mfn. dimmed, obscured (as light or power). —**punya-leśa**, mfn. one who has his stock of merit exhausted, BhP. iii, 1, 9. —**yoni**, f. having a violated womb. —**rohana**, n. healing or closing of a wound, MBh. xiii, 5189. —**vikṣhata**, mfn. covered with cuts and wounds, mangled, W. —**vidhvaṇsin**, m. 'removing sores', the plant *Argyrea speciosa* or argentea, L. —**vṛitā**, mfn. being without the means of support, R. ii, 32, 28; (*is*), f. destitution, W. —**vraṇa**, m. a sore produced by an

injury, Bhpr. — **vrata**, mfn. one who has violated a vow or religious engagement, L. — **sarpaṇa**, n. loss of the faculty of moving, Suśr. — **hara**, n. 'removing sores,' Agallochum or Aloe wood, L. **Kshatābhyaṅga**, m. 'mutilated portion of a Havis,' i.e. the portion from which anything has been taken away, KātyŚr. iii, 3, Paddh. **Kshatāri**, mfn. 'one whose enemies are destroyed,' victorious, triumphant. **Kshatōttha**, mfn. produced by injury, Suśr.; (*am*), Suśr. **Kshatōdara**, n. injury of the bowels by any indigestible substance, flux, dysentery, Bhpr. **Kshatōdbhava**, mfn. produced by injury, Suśr.; (*am*), n. (= *kshata-ja*) blood, MBh. xiii, 2797. **Kshatānjas**, mfn. 'of diminished power,' impaired, weakened, reduced.

Kshati, *is*, f. injury, hurt, wound, MBh. &c.; loss, want (of the means of living, cf. *kshata-vrit*), Hit.; damage, disadvantage, MBh. &c.; defect, fault, mistake, Śāk.; destruction, removal of (in comp.), Kum. ii, 24; Rājāt. v, 234; Śāntiś. — **mat**, mfn. wounded, Śiś. xix, 78.

Kshatin, mfn. wounded, injured, Car. vi, 17; (for *kshata-kāsin*) one who has a cough produced by an injury, Bhpr. i.

शन् 2. *kshan*, aor. Subj. 3. pl. √ghas, q. v.

शन्त्य *kshantavya*, °ntri. See √ksham.

शप 1. *kshap*, cl. 1. P. *Ā. kshapati*, °te (pr. p. *kshāpamāna*; inf. *kshapitum*, BhP. iii, 23, 6), to be abstinent, fast, do penance, SV.; Kaus.; Mn. v, 69; MBh. &c.; (for √kship, Ritus. v, 9.)

Kshapa, mfn., v. l. for *kshama*, q. v.

Kshapaka, mfn. one who is abstinent, HPariś.

1. **Kshapana**, *as*, m. 'fasting,' a religious mendicant, Jaina (or Buddhist) mendicant, L.; N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a Buddhist school, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of a Yogini, Hcat.; (*am*), n. abstinence, chastisement of the body [pause, interruption (of study), defilement, impurity, Comm.; cf. 2. *kshapana*], PārGr.; Gaut.; Mn. iv, 222; v, 71; MBh. xiii, 5145.

Kshapanaka, *as*, m. a religious mendicant, (especially a) Jaina mendicant who wears no garments, MBh. i, 789; Cān.; Pāṇcat.; Kād. &c.; N. of an author supposed to have lived at the court of king Vikramāditya (perhaps the Jaina astronomer Siddha-sena). — **vihāra**, m. a Jaina monastery, Daś.

Kshapani-bhūta, mfn. one who has adopted the habit or appearance of a religious mendicant, Daś.

1. **Kshapayishnu**, mfn. one who intends to efface or do penance for (acc.), BhP. x, 82, 6.

शप 2. *kshap*, cl. 10. P. *kshapayati*, to throw, cast, Dhātup. xxxv, 84; (cf. √kship.)

Kshapani, f. = *kshep*, °f.

शप 3. *kshap* = Caus. √4. *kshi*, q. v.

2. **Kshapana**, mfn. ifc. (cf. *aksha-ksh*) 'one who destroys, destructive, BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva; (*am*), n. destroying, diminishing, suppressing, expelling, MBh.; Suśr.; BhP.; 'passing (as time), waiting, pause,' = 1. *kshapana*, q. v.

Kshapanya, *us*, m. an offence, L.

2. **Kshapayishnu**, mfn. destroying, BhP. x, 37, 22.

Kshapita, nfn. destroyed, ruined, diminished, suppressed, Ragh. viii, 46; BhP. i, 31, 6.

Kshapitavya, mfn. to be passed away or finished, Kād.

शप 4. *kshāp*, p. f. night, RV.; a measure of time equivalent to a whole day of twenty-four hours, RV.; darkness, RV. i, 64, 8; water, Naigh. i, 12; *kshāpāḥ*, *kshāpāḥ*, 1. *kshāpā*, acc. pl., gen. sg., instr. ind. at night, RV.; [cf. Gk. *κνέφας*; Lat. *crepus-culum*.]

2. **Kshāpā**, f. (Naigh. i, 7; for 1. *ksh*) see 4. *kshāp* night, RV. iv, 53, 7 (instr. pl. °*pābhās*); AitBr. i, 13; MBh. &c.; a measure of time equivalent to a whole day of twenty-four hours, Jyot.; turmeric, L. — **kara**, m. 'making the night,' the moon, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; Daś.; Kād. — **krit**, m. id., Śiś. xiii, 53; — **ghana**, m. a dark cloud or dark nocturnal clouds. — **cara**, m. 'night-walker,' a Rakshas, goblin, MBh.; R.; HYog.; any animal that goes out for prey in the night (as owls, jackals, &c.), VarBṛS. vii, 66. — **jala**, n. night-dew, Kād. **Kshāpāṣa**, m. 'night-walker,' a Rakshas, goblin, Bhāṭṭ. ii, 30. **Kshāpātyaya**, m. end of the night,

dawn, R.; Ragh.; Daś. **Kshapā-nātha**, m. 'lord of the night, the moon, VarBṛ. v, 2; Śiś. iii, 22. **Kshapāndhya**, n. night-blindness (= *kshapānādhyā*), Suśr. vi, 17, 23. **Kshapā-pati**, m. = *nātha*, L.; camphor, L. **Kshapāpaha**, m. 'removing night,' the sun, R. vii, 23, 2, 12. **Kshapā-ramaṇa**, m. 'night-lover,' the moon; — *sekhara*, m. 'wearing the moon on his head,' N. of Śiva, Rājāt. iii, 269. **Kshapārdha**, n. midnight, Sūryas. **Kshapāvasāna**, u. end of the night; (e), loc. ind. on the following morning, Daś. **Kshapā-vṛiti**, mfn. going out for food in the night, VarBṛS. **Kshapā-vyapāya**, m. = °*pātyaya*, R. v, 19, 35. **Kshapāśaya**, mfn. lying on anything (in comp.) during night, MBh. iv, 597. **Kshapāṇa**, n. a day and night, Mn. i, 68. **Kshapāṇa**, m. = *kshapā-nātha*, Vāsant.

शपण *kshapana*, see √1. & 3. *kshap*; (i), ind., see 1. *kshapana*; f., see √2. *kshap*.

शपण्य *payishnu*. See √1. & 3. *kshap*.

शपा *kshapā*. See 4. *kshāp*.

शपावत् *ksha-pāvāt*. See 2. *kshām*.

शपितव्य *kshapitavya*. See √3. *kshap*.

शम् 1. *ksham*, cl. 1. *Ā. kshāmate* (ep. also P. °*ti*; Ved. cl. 2. P. *kshamiti*, Pān. vii, 2, 34; cl. 4. P. *kshāmyati* [cf. Impv. *Ā. 3. sg. kshāmyatām*, BhP. vi, 3, 30], Pān. vii, 3, 74; perf. *cakshame*, MBh. &c.; 3. pl. °*mi*, SBr.; 1. du. *cakshavāhe* & 1. pl. °*mahe*, Pān. viii, 2, 65, Sch.; fut. 2nd *kshāsyate*, °*ti*, *kshāmishtyati*; 2. sg. *akshāsthiās*, Bhāṭṭ.; inf. *kshantum*, MBh. &c.), to be patient or composed, suppress anger, keep quiet, RV. x, 104, 6; MBh.; R. &c.; to submit to (dat.), SBr. iii; iv; to bear patiently, endure, put up with (acc.), suffer, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; to pardon, forgive anything (acc.) to (gen. or dat.), MBh.; R. &c. (e. g. *kshamasva me tad*, forgive me that, Ragh. xiv, 58); to allow, permit, suffer, Śāh. (Kūval.); (with Pot.) Daś.; to bear any one, be indulgent to, MBh. iii, 13051; R. iv, 27, 2; VarBṛS.; Pāṇcat. (Pass.); Hit.; to resist, Pān. i, 3, 33, Sch.; to be able to do anything (inf.), Śiś. i, 38 & ix, 65; to seem good, Divyāv. iv: Caus. P. *Ā. kshamayati*, *kshāmayate*, to ask any one (acc.) pardon for anything (acc.), MBh.; Bhag.; Pāṇcat.; (perf. *kshāmayām āsa*) to suffer or bear patiently, R. v, 49, 11; (cf. *kshāmāpaya*); [cf. Goth. *hramja* (?); Angl. Sax. *hremman*, 'to hinder, disquiet.']

Kshantavya, mfn. to be borne or endured or suffered or submitted to patiently; to be pardoned or forgiven, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; (*am*), n. impers. pardon to be given by any one (gen.) for (abl.), MBh. i, 40, 53; Kathās. cxix, 53.

Kshantri, mfn. one who pardons or bears patiently, MBh. xiii, 4873.

2. **Kshām**, f. (nom. *kshās*, acc. *kshām*, instr. *kshāmā*, once *jñā* [RV. vi, 52, 15], dat. *kshē* [RV. iv, 3, 6], gen. abl. *gnās*, *jñās*, once *kshmās* [RV. i, 100, 15], loc. *kshāmi*; du. nom. *kshāmā* [RV. ii, 39, 7; x, 12, 1; cf. *dyāvā-kshāmā*]; pl. nom. *kshāmas* [RV. viii, 70, 4; *kshāmīs* fr. °*mi*, SV.], *kshās* [RV. iv, 28, 5], acc. *kshās* [RV. x, 2, 6], loc. *kshāsu*, RV. i, 127, 10 & v, 64, 2) the ground, earth, *khōv*, RV.; AV.; VS.; SBr. vi; [cf. *kshāmā*; cf. also Gk. *χαμαί*, *χθαμαλός*; Lat. *humus*, *homo*.] **Ksha-pāvāt** & **kshā-p**, m. 'earth-protector,' ruler, governor, RV. i, 70, 3 & x, 29, 1; (*kshā-p*) iii, 55, 17; vii, 10, 5 & viii, 71, 2.

Kshāmā, m(f) (ā) (g. *pacādi*) patient (said of the earth, perhaps with reference to 2. *kshām*), AV. xii, 1, 29; ifc. (Pān. iii, 2, 1, Vārtt. 8) enduring, suffering, bearing, submissive, resisting, MBh.; Śāk.; Kum. v, 40; adequate, competent, able, fit for (loc. or inf. or in comp., e. g. *vayam tyaktum kshāmāḥ*, 'we are able to quit,' Śāntiś.), Nal.; R.; Ragh. &c.; favourable to (gen.), R. ii, 35, 31; bearable, tolerable, Śāk.; Pāṇcat. (= Subh.); fit, appropriate, becoming suitable, proper for (gen., dat., loc., inf. or in comp.), MBh. (e. g. *kshamaṇi Kauravānāḥ*, 'proper for the Kauravas,' iii, 252); R. (e. g. *na sa kshamaḥ kopayitum*, 'he is not a fit object for anger,' iv, 32, 20) &c.; (*as*), m. 'the patient,' N. of Śiva; a kind of sparrow, L.; (*ā*), f. patience, forbearance, indulgence (one of the *sāmānya-dharmās*, i. e. an obligation to all castes, Vishnū.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; *kshāmam* √*kri*, to be indulgent to, have patience or bear with (*prati*, MBh. iii, 1027; or gen., Śāntiś.); 'Patience' (personified as a daughter

of Dakṣa and wife of Pulaha, VP.), Hariv. 14035; Prāb.; tameness (as of an antelope), R. iii, 49, 25; resistance, Pān. i, 3, 33, Sch.; (= 2. *kshām*) the earth, VarBṛS.; Pāṇcat. &c.; (hence) the number 'one'; N. of Durgā, DevīP.; the Khadira tree (Acacia Catechu), L.; N. of a species of the Atijagati metre; N. of a female shepherd, BrahmaP.; of a Śākta authoress of Mantras; of a river (= *vetra-vatī*), Gal.; for *kshapā* (night), L.; (*am*), n. propriety, fitness, W. [cf. Hib. *cam*, 'strong, mighty; power;'] *camā*, 'brave,'] — *tā*, f. ability, fitness, capability. — *tva*, n. id. (with loc. or ifc.), Śiś.; Sarvad.; Comm. on KapS. & on Mn. ix, 161. — *vat*, mfn. knowing what is proper or right, R. v, 89, 68; for *kshām*, q. v.

Kshamāniya, mfn. to be suffered or patiently borne, R. v, 79, 9; vii, 13, 36.

1. **Kshāmā** (instr. of 2. *kshām*, q. v.), ind. on the earth, on the floor, *gaṇa svar-ādī*; [cf. Gk. *χαμαί*-[ε, *χαμαί-θεν*.] — *carā*, mfn. being in the ground or under the earth, VS. xvi, 57.

2. **Kshāmā** (f. of *mad*, q. v.) — *kara*, mfn. 'one who has patience with any one or is indulgent,' N. of a Yaksha, Gal. — *kalyāṇa*, m., N. of a pupil of Jinalābha-sūri (who composed 1794 A.D. a Comm. on the Jiva-vicāra). **Kshāmācārya**, m., N. of a Śākta author of Mantras. **Kshāmā-tanaya**, m. 'son of the earth,' the planet Mars, VarBṛS. vi, 11. **Kshāmā-tala**, n. the surface of the earth, ground, Bālar. iii, 79. **Kshāmā-danśa**, m. Moringa pterygosperma, L. **Kshāmānava**, mfn. endowed with patience, patient, forgiving (with loc.), Mn. vii, 32, &c. **Kshāmā-pati**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, Rājāt. v, 126. **Kshāmāpanna**, mfn. = °*mānava*. **Kshāmā-para**, mfn. very patient, forbearing. **Kshāmā-bhuj**, m. patient, W.; (ē), m. 'earth-enjoying,' a prince, king, W. **Kshāmā-bhṛit**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, Kād.; a prince, Śiś. xix, 30. **Kshāmā-maṇḍala**, n. the orb, whole earth, Prāb. **Kshāmā-yukta**, mfn. = °*mānava*. **Kshāmā-līṅgātma-pīḍā-vat**, mfn. (any) legal affair in which testimonies for patience practised and an estimate of one's damage or loss are given, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 6. **Kshāmā-vat**, mfn. patient, enduring, forbearing, MBh.; R. &c.; tame (as elephants), MBh. ii, 1878; (*ti*), f., N. of the wife of Nidhi-pati. **Kshāmāvarta**, m. 'whirlpool of patience,' N. of a son of Devala, VP. **Kshāmā-śīla**, mfn. practising patience, patient, MBh. **Kshāmā-śramaṇa**, m. a Jaina ascetic, HPariś. **Kshāmā-shoḍaśī**, f., N. of a work.

Kshāmāpana, *am*, n. the begging pardon, Bhām. **Kshāmāpaya**, Nom. P. *Ā. °yati*, °*yate*, to ask any one's (acc.) pardon, BhP. iv; v, 10, 16; ix, 4, 71.

Kshamita, mfn. pardoned, MBh. ii, 1582.

Kshamitavya, mfn. to be endured or patiently borne or pardoned, R. v, 24, 7.

Kshamitri, mfn. enduring, patient, L.

Kshamin, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 141) id. (with loc.), Yājñ. i, 133; ii, 200; MBh.; BhP.; Bhāṭṭ.; Vet. **Kshami-√bhū**, to become able to do anything (dat.), HPariś. 1, 229.

Kshāmya, mfn. being in the earth, terrestrial, *khōvōs*, RV. ii, 14, 11 & vii, 46, 2.

Kshā, f. (derived fr. sonic forms of 2. *kshām*) the earth, ground, Naigh. i, 1; Nir. ii, 2; Śāy.

1. **Kshānta**, mfn. (*gaṇa priyādi*) borne, endured (= *soḍha*), L.; pardoned, MBh.; Pāṇcat.; (Pān. iii, 2, 188, Kār.) enduring, patient, Mn. v, 158; Yājñ. R.; Ragh. (compar. -*tara*); (*as*), m. (*gaṇa utkarādi*) N. of a man, *gaṇa āsvādi*; of a hunter, Hariv. 1206; of Śiva (cf. *kshama*); (*ā*), f. 'the patient one,' the earth, L.; (*am*), n. patience, indulgence, R. i, 34, 32 & 33.

Kshāntāyana, *as*, m. patr. fr. °*ta*, g. *āsvādi*.

Kshānti, *is*, f. patient waiting for anything, Vop. xxiii, 3; patience, forbearance, endurance, indulgence, Mn. v, 107; MBh.; R. &c.; the state of saintly abstraction, Divyāv. vi, xii, xviii; (in music) N. of a Śruti; N. of a river, VP. — **pāramitā**, f. the Pāramitā or accomplishment of indulgence, Kāraṇḍ. — **pāla**, m., N. of a prince, Buddh. — **priyā**, f., N. of a Gandharva girl, Kāraṇḍ. i. — **mat**, mfn. patient, enduring, indulgent, Rājāt. v, 4. — **vādin**, m., N. of a Rishi, Kāraṇḍ. x. — **śīla**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. lxxv, 23.

Kshāntiya, mfn. fr. °*ta*, *gaṇa utkarādi*.

Kshāntu, mfn. patient, enduring, Uṇ.; (*us*), m. a father, L.

Kshāman, *a*, n. earth, soil, ground, RV.

1. **Kshāmi**. See s.v. 2. *kshām*.

Kshāmya, mfn. to be borne patiently or pardoned, MBh. ii, 1517 & 1582.

श्यामस्य kshamasya = *kshāmasya* (q. v.), L.

श्यामा kshamā, &c. See √1. *ksham*.

श्यामुद kshamuda, as or am, m. or u (?) a particular high number, Buddh. L.

श्याम्प kshamp, cl. 1. & 10. P. *°pati*, *°payati*, to suffer, bear, Dhātup. xxvii, 77; to love, like, ib.

श्याम्य kshāmya. See √1. *kshām*.

श्याय kshāya. See √1. 2. & 4. *kshi*.

Kshayāna. See √2. & 4. *kshi*.

श्यायथु kshayathu, m. for *kshav*°, q. v., L.

श्यायद्वीर kshayād-vīra. See √1. *kshi*.

श्यायिक kshayika, *°yita*, &c. See √4. *kshi*.

Kshayya. See *a-kshayya*.

श्या *kshar*, cl. 1. P. *ksharati* (ep. also *ā*. *°te*; Ved. cl. 2. P. *kshariti*, Pān. vii, 2, 34; Subj. *ksharat*; impf. *dksharat*; aor. 3. sg. *akshār* (cf. Nir. v, 3); *akshārit*, Pān. vii, 2, 2; p. *ksharāt*; inf. *ksharadhyai*, RV. i, 63, 8), to flow, stream, glide, distil, trickle, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; R. &c.; to melt away, wane, perish, Mn.; MBh. iii, 7001; to fall or slip from, be deprived of (abl.), MBh. xiii, 4716; to cease to flow, pour out, RV.; AV. vii, 18, 2; Mn. ii, 107; MBh. &c. (with *mūtram*, 'to urine', Car. ii, 4); to give forth a stream, give forth anything richly, MBh.; Hariv. 8898 (pf. *akshāra*); R.; Ragh.: Caus. *kshārayati*, to cause to flow (as urine), Vait.; to overflow or soil with acrid substances (cf. *kshāra*), MārkaP. viii, 142; (cf. *ksharita*).

Kshara, m(fā)n. (*gaṇa jvalādi*) melting away, perishable, SvetUp.; MBh.; Bhag.; (as), m. a cloud, L.; (am), n. water, L.; the body, MBh. xiv, 470. — *ja*, mfn. = *kshare-ja*, Pān. vi, 3, 16) produced by distillation, W. — *patrā*, f. N. of a small shrub, W. — *bhāva*, mfn. mutable, dissoluble. **Ksharāt-maka**, mfn. of a perishable nature, perishable, MārkaP. xxiii, 33. **Kshare-ja**, mfn. = *°ra-ja*, Pān. vi, 3, 16.

Ksharaka, m(fā)n. pouring forth (ifc.), Devīm. **Ksharāna**, am, n. flowing, trickling, distilling, dropping (e.g. *āṅgūlī* - perspiration of the fingers, Ragh. xix, 19), Sufr.; pouring forth, Vop.; splashing, spattering, ib.

Ksharita, mfn. dropped, liquefied, oozed, W.; flowing, trickling, W.

Ksharin, ī, m. 'flowing, dropping, trickling,' the rainy season, L.

Ksharya, mfn. fr. *°ra*, *gaṇa gov-ādi*.

Kshāra, m(fā)n. (*gaṇa jvalādi*) caustic, biting, corrosive, acrid, pungent, saline, converted to alkali or ashes by distillation (fr. *°kshāra*?), R.; Pañcat.; BhP. &c.; sharp, keen (as the wind), Kāvyaḍi. ii, 104; (as), m. any corrosive or acrid or saline substance (esp. an alkali such as soda or potash), caustic alkali (one species of cautery), Kāty.; Yājñ. ii, 36; MBh. &c.; juice, essence, W.; treacle, molasses, L.; glass, L.; (am), n. any corrosive or acrid substance, Kathās. xciii, 14; a factitious or medicinal salt (commonly black salt, *viḍ-lavāna* and *krishna-l*), W.; water, W. — *kardama*, m. 'a pool of saline or acrid mnd', N. of a hell, BhP. v, 26, 7 & 30. — *karmān*, n. applying caustic alkali (Lapis infernalis) to proud flesh &c., applying acrid remedies in general. — *kīṭa*, m. a kind of insect, L. — *kṛtaya*, mfn. to be treated with caustic alkali, Sufr. i, 11, 15. — *kshata*, mfn. damaged by factitious salt or saltpetre, Mṛicch. iii, 14. — *kshīpa*, mfn. id., 12. — *tantra*, n. the method of cauterization, Car. vi, 5. — *talā*, n. oil cooked with alkaline ingredients, GāruḍaP. — *traya*, n. 'a triad of acrid substances,' natron, saltpetre, and borax, L. — *tritaya*, n. id., L. — *dalā*, f. a variety of Chenopodium, L. — *drau*, m. 'a tree that yields abundant potash,' Schreberia Swietenoides, L. — *dvaya*, n. a pair of acrid substances (i. e. *svaṛjika* and *yāva-sūka*), Bhpr. — *nadī*, f. 'alkaline river,' N. of a river in one of the hells, R. vii, 21, 15; Divyāv. viii; MārkaP. xiv, 68. — *pattra*, m. n. = *dalā*, L. — *patrakā*, m. id., L.; (*ikā*), f. id., L. — *payas*, m. 'the salt ocean,' in comp. *°yo-bhū*, m. a snake, Viddh. iii, 19. — *pāni*, m., N. of a Rishi, Hariv. 9575; (v. l. for *kshira-p*°) Bhpr. — *pāta*,

m. applying acrid remedies, Hcar. — *pāla*, m., N. of a Rishi (v. l. for *°pāṇa*), — *pūrya-dāśaka*, n. a decade of acrid substances, L. — *bhūmi*, f. saline soil, L. — *madhya*, m. Achyranthes aspera, L. — *mṛitīka*, f. saline soil (especially an impure sulphate of soda), Kātyāṣr. iv, 8, 16, Sch. — *melaka*, m., N. of an alkaline substance, L. — *meha*, m. a morbid state of the urine (in which its smell and taste resemble that of potash), Car. ii, 4; Sufr. — *mehin*, mfn. one whose urine has that smell and taste, ib. — *rasa*, m. a saline or alkaline flavour, W. — *lavapa*, e, n. du. any alkaline substance and salt, MānGr.; — *varjana*, n. keeping off alkaline substances and salt, Hcat.; (cf. *a-ksh*°) — *vriksha*, m. = *-dru*, L. — *śreshṭha*, m. id., L.; the tree Butea frondosa, L.; (am), n. alkaline earth (= *°ajira-kshāra*), L. — *shaṭ-ka*, n. six kinds of trees distinguished by their sap (Butea frondosa, Griseba tomentosa, Achyranthes aspera, Cowach, Ghaṇṭā-pāṭali, Coraya), W. — *samudra*, m. the salt ocean, BhP. v, 17, 6; Romakas. — *sindhu*, m. id. — *sūtra*, n. caustic thread (applied to fistulas &c.), Sufr. **Kshārāksha**, mfn. having an artificial eye made of glass, Buddh. L. **Kshārāgada**, m. an antidote prepared by extracting the alkaline particles from the ashes of plants, Sufr. v, 7, 3. **Kshārāccha**, n. sea-salt, L. **Kshārāṇ-jana**, n. an alkaline unguent, Sufr. **Kshārāmbu**, n. an alkaline juice or fluid, Sak, Sch. **Kshārāmbudhi**, m. the salt ocean, W. **Kshārōda**, m. id., BhP. v. **Kshārōdaka**, n. = *°rāmbu*, Sufr.; (in comp. with *amlōdaka*) Mn. v, 114 & Yājñ. i, 190. **Kshārōdadhī**, m. = *°rāmbudhi*, W.

Kshāraka, as, m. alkali, Sufr.; a juice, essence, W.; a net for catching birds, MBh. xii, 5473 & 5560; a cage or basket for birds or fish, L.; a multitude of young buds (cf. *jāta*), Comm. on L.; a washerman, L.; (*ikā*), f. hunger, L. — *jāta*, mfn. blossoming, Lalit. vii.

Kshārāna, am, n. distilling, W.; converting to alkali or ashes, W.; a particular process applied to mercury, Sarvad. ix; (*ā*), f. accusing of adultery (cf. *ā-kshārāṇa*), L.

Kshārīta, mfn. distilled from saline matter, strained through alkaline ashes &c., L.; calumniated, falsely accused (esp. of adultery), accused of a crime (loc.), MBh. ii, 238; (instr.) R. (ed. Gorr.) ii, 109, 55.

Kshārīya, mfn. fr. *°ra*, *gaṇa utkarādi*.

शल् 1. *kshal*, v. l. for √*kshar*, Dhātup. xx.

शल् 2. *kshal* (related to √*kshar*), cl. 10. P. *kshālayati*, to wash, wash off, purify, cleanse, clean, Śis. i, 38; Kathās.; Hit.; [cf. Lith. *skalauju*, 'to wash off'; *skalbu*, 'to wash'; Mod. Germ. *spüle*?]

Kshāla, as, m. washing, washing off.

Kshālana, mfn. washing, washing or wiping off, Pañcat. (ifc.); (am), n. washing, washing off, cleansing with water, MBh. ii, 1295; Pañcat.; MārkaP.; Kathās. lii, 239; sprinkling, W.

Kshālāniya, mfn. to be washed or cleansed.

Kshālita, mfn. washed, cleansed, cleaned, Sufr.; Prab. v, 24; wiped away, removed, Rājāt. v, 59.

Kshālītavya, mfn. = *°laniya*.

श्व *kshāra*, *°vaka*, *°vathu*. See √1. *kshu*.

श्या *kshā*. See √1. *ksham*.

श्याति kshāti. See √*kshai*.

श्यात्र kshāttra. See √*kshad*.

श्यात्र kshātra, &c. See *kshatrá*.

श्यान् 1. *kshānta*, mfn. ending with the letter *ksha*, RāmātUp.

श्यान् 2. *kshānta*. See √1. *ksham*.

Kshāntīyana, *°nti*, *°ntīya*, *°ntu*, see ib.

Kshā-pavitra, N. of a formula, Baudh. iv, 7, 5.

श्यापय kshāpāya. See Caus. √*kshai*.

Kshāmā. See ib.

श्यामन् kshāman. See √1. *ksham*.

1. **Kshāmi**. See s.v. 2. *kshām*.

श्यामि 2. *kshāmi*, *°min*. See √*kshai*.

श्याम्य kshāmya. See √1. *ksham*.

श्यायिक kshāyika. See √4. *kshi*.

श्यार kshāra, *°raka*, *°raṇa*, &c. See √*kshar*.

श्याल kshāla, *°lana*, &c. See √2. *kshal*.

श्यास् kshās, nom. sg., nom. & acc. pl. of 2. *kshām*, q. v.

श्या 1. *kshi*, cl. 1. P. *kshāyati* (2. du. *kshāyathas* or *kshay*°, 2. pl. *kshāyathā*; Subj. 1. *kshāyat* or *kshayati*, RV. vi, 23, 10 & vii, 20, 6; x, 106, 7; pr. p. *kshāyāt*), to possess, have power over, rule, govern, be master of (gen.), RV.; [cf. Gk. *κτάσμαι*.]

1. **Kshaya**, as, m. 'dominion,' Sāy. (on RV. vii, 46, 2).

Kshayād-vīra, mfn. ruling or governing men (Indra, Rndra, and Pūshan), RV.; ['possessed of abiding or of going heroes such as sons &c.,' Sāy.] 1. **Kshit**, mfn. ifc. 'ruling,' see *adhi-kshit*, *kshiti*, *prithivī*, *bhū*, *mahi*.

1. **Kshiti**, is, f. dominion (Comm.), MBh. xiii, 76, 10.

श्या 2. *kshi*, cl. 2. 6. P. *kshēti*, *kshiyāti* (3. dn. *kshītās*, 3. pl. *kshiyanti*; Subj. 2. *kshayat*, 2. sg. *kshāyas*, 3. du. *kshayatas*, 1. pl. *kshāyāma*; pr. p. *kshiyāt*; aor. Subj. *ksheshat*; fut. p. *ksheshyāt*), to abide, stay, dwell, reside (used especially of an undisturbed or secret residence), RV.; to remain, be quiet, AV.; ŚBr.; to inhabit, TBr. iii; to go, move (*kshiyati*), Naigh. ii, 14; Dhātup.: Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. *kshayāyā*; Subj. *kshēpayat*) to make a person live quietly, RV. iii, 46, 2 & v, 9, 7; [cf. Gk. *κρίω*.]

2. **Kshāya**, mfn. dwelling, residing, RV. iii, 2, 13; viii, 64, 4; (as), m. an abode, dwelling-place, seat, house (cf. *uru- & su-kshāya*, *rātha*, *divi-kshayā*), RV.; VS. v, 38; TS.; Pān.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; the house of Yama (cf. *yama-ksh*°, *vaivasvata-ksh*°); abode in Yama's dominion, Comm. on R. (ed. Bomb.) ii, 109, 11; (= *kshiti*) family, race, RV. i, 123, 1. — *taru*, m. the plant Bignonia suaveolens, L.

1. **Kshāyāna**, mfn. habitable (? (as), m. 'a place with tranquil water,' Comm.), VS. xvi, 43; (*kshāyāna*) TS. iv; (*kshend*) MaitrS.; (as), m. a bay, harbour, Comm. on RPrāt.; (am), n. a dwelling-place, Nir. vi, 6.

Kshayas. See *aurukshayas*.

3. **Kshi**, ī, f. abode, L.; going, moving, L. 3. **Kshit**, mfn. ifc. 'dwelling, inhabitant of (in comp.)', see *acyuta*, *apsu*, *ā*, *upa*, *giri*, *divi*, *dhrūva*, *pari*, *bandhu*, *vraja* & *sa-kshiti*; *antariksha*, *prithivī*, *loka*, *sindhu*.

Kshītā, f. for 2. *kshiti* (q. v.), MBh. xiii, 2017.

2. **Kshiti**, is, f. an abode, dwelling, habitation, house (cf. also *uru- & su-kshiti*, *dhrūvā*), RV.; (Naigh. i, 1) the earth, soil of the earth, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; the number 'one,' Bijag.; (*dyas*), f. settlements, colonies, races of men, nations (of which five are named; cf. *krishit*), RV.; (said of the families of the gods) iii, 20, 4; estates, Rājāt. v, 109; (cf. *uru- & su-kshiti*, *dhrāyāt*, *dhrūvā*, *bhava*, *raṇa*, *samarā*) — *kāna*, m. a particle of earth, dust, L. — *kampa*, m. an earthquake, MBh. vii, 7867; R. vi, 30, 30; VarBṛS. v, xxi, xxxii. — *kampana*, m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2561; of a Daitya, Hariv. 12932. — *kshama*, m. the tree Acacia Catechu, L. — *kshit*, m. 'ruler of the earth,' a prince, king, Śis. xii, 4. — *kshoda*, m. a particle of earth, dust, Kād. — *khaṇḍa*, m. a clod or lump of earth, W. — *garbha*, m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — *calana*, n. = *kampa*, VarBṛS. — *ja*, mfn. earth-born, produced of or in the earth, Sufr.; (as), m. a tree, MBh. ii, 10248; R. vi, 76, 2; a kind of snail or earth-worm (*bhū-nāga*), L.; 'earth-son,' N. of the planet Mars, VarBṛ.; Ganit.; of the demon Naraka, W.; (*ā*), f., N. of Sītā (the wife of Rāma), W.; (am), n. the horizon, Āryabh.; Sūryas.; — *tva*, n. the state of the horizon, Gol. — *jantu*, m. a kind of snail or earth-worm (= *bhū-nāga*), L. — *jīvā*, f. the sine of the bow formed by the horizon and the Unmaṇḍala, Ganit. — *jyā*, f. id., Sūryas. ii, 61; Gol. — *tanaya*, m. (= *ja*) N. of the planet Mars, VarBṛS.; (*ā*), f. 'daughter of the earth,' N. of Sītā, Bālar.; — *dina*, n. Tuesday, VarBṛS.; — *divasa-vāra*, m. id., ib. — *tala*, n. the surface of the earth, ground, Pañcat.; Bhartṛ. iii, 5; *°lāpasaras*, f. an Apsaras who walks or lives on the earth, Kathās. xvii, 34. — *trāṇa*, n. protection of the earth (one of the duties of the Kshatriya caste), Vishn. — *dina*, n. a common or Sāvana day, Ganit. — *deva*, m.

'earth-god,' i.e. a Brāhman, Bhp. iii, 1, 12. — **devatā**, f. id., MBh. xiii, 6451. — **dhara**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, Kum. vii, 94; Bhartṛ. — **dhārīn**, mfn. carrying soil or earth, Yājñ. ii, 152; Git. — **dhenu**, f. the earth considered as a milch-cow, Bhartṛ. ii, 38. — **nanda**, m., N. of a king, Rājāt. i, 338. — **nandana**, m. (= *-ja*) N. of the planet Mars. — **nāga**, m. (= *-jantu*) a kind of snail or earth-worm, L. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, L. — **pa**, m. 'earth-protector,' a king, Suśr.; Pañcat. ; Śak.; Ragh.; **pati**, m. 'lord of the earth,' id., Nal.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās. — **pāla**, m. = *-pa*, VarBṛS.; Ragh. ii, vii; Bhartṛ.; Caurap.; Prab. — **pītha**, n. the surface of the earth, W.; N. of a town, HPariś. — **putra**, m. 'son of the earth,' N. of the demon Narakā, Kālp. — **puru-hūta**, m. 'the Indra of the earth,' a king, Inscr. — **pratishṭha**, mfn. dwelling or abiding on the earth, W. — **badarī**, f., N. of a plant (= *bhū-ṣ*), L. — **bhartṛ**, m. = *-nātha*, Naish. ix, 22. — **bhuj**, m. 'one who possesses the earth,' a king, Bhartṛ.; Śānti.; Prab.; Rājāt. — **bhū**, f. (= *-tanaya*) N. of Sītā, Bālar. — **bhṛit**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, Vikr.; Ritus.; Kir.; a king, Bhartṛ. (v.l. *-bhuj*); — *-tā*, f. the state of a king, reign, Naish. vi, 94. — **map-dala**, n. the globe, earth, W. — **rassa**, m. the juice or essence of the earth, VP. — **rāja**, m. a prince, king. — **ruh**, m. 'growing from the earth,' a tree, Bhartṛ.; Prab. — **ruha**, m. id., Śiś. vii, 54; Sāh. — **lava-bhuj**, m. 'possessing only a small tract of the earth,' a petty prince, Bhartṛ. iii, 100. — **var-dhana**, m. a corpse, L. — **vṛttī-mat**, mfn. 'of a behaviour similar to that of the earth,' patient like the earth, Bhp. iv, 16, 7. — **vyudāsa**, m. a cave within the earth, L. — **śaci-pati**, m. = *-puru-hūta*, Rājāt. ; 99. — **śata-kratu**, m. id., iii, 329. — **śūjñil**, f. = *-jivā*, Ganit. — **suta**, m. (= *-ja*) the planet Mars, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; N. of the demon Narakā, W. — **sura**, m. = *-deva*. — **apṛis**, m. an inhabitant of the earth, Ragh. viii, 80. **Kṣhiti-garbha**, for *ṭi-g*, q. v. **Kṣhitindra**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, Vcar. **Kṣhitīsa**, m. 'ruler of the earth,' a king, MBh. iii, 13198; VarBṛS.; Ragh.; Rājāt.; N. of a prince of Kānyakubja; — *-vaśīdvali-carita*, n. 'genealogy and history of Kṣhitīsa's family,' N. of a work composed in the last century. **Kṣhitīśvara**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, Ragh. iii, 3; xi, 1; Bhp. iii, 13, 9.

Kṣhity (by Sandhi for *kṣhiti*). — **aditi**, f. 'the Aditi of the earth,' N. of Devakī (mother of Kṛṣṇa). — **L. — adhipa**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, VarBṛ. xi, 1. — **utkara**, m. a heap of mould, ii, 12.

क्षि 4. *kṣhi*, cl. 1. P. *kṣhayati* (only once, R. iv, 6, 14), cl. 5. P. *kṣhīṇōti* (ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; 1. sg. *kṣhīṇōmi*, VS. for *ṇāmi* of AV.), cl. 9. P. *kṣhīṇāti* (3. pl. *kṣhīṇātī*; perf. 3. du. *cikṣhīyatur*, Kās. on Pān. vi, 4, 77 & vii, 4, 10), to destroy, corrupt, ruin, make an end of (acc.), kill, injure, RV.; AV. &c.; Pass. *kṣhīyāte* (AV. xii, 5, 45; 3. pl. *kṣhīyante*, RV. i, 62, 12; aor. Subj. *kṣheshya* [AV. iv, 34, 8] or *kṣhāyī*, TBr. i; Cond. *akṣheshyata*, ŚBr. viii), to be diminished, decrease, wane (as the moon), waste away, perish, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to pass (said of the night), Kathās.; Caus. P. *kṣhapayati* (fut. *yishyati*), rarely A. *ṇe* (MBh. i, 1838; Daś.), very rarely *kṣhayayati* (MBh. v, 2134, ed. Calc.), to destroy, ruin, make an end of (acc.), finish, MBh.; R. &c.; to weaken, Mn. v, 157; MBh. i, 1658; Kum. v, 29; to pass (as the night or time, *kṣhapām*, *pās*, *kālam*), Pañcat.; Kād.; ŚārngP.; [cf. *ṇe*, *ṇe*, *ṇe*, &c.].

3. **Kṣhaya**, as, m. (Pān. vi, 1, 201) loss, waste, wane, diminution, destruction, decay, wasting or wearing away (often ifc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; fall (as of prices, opposed to *vriddhi*, e.g. *kṣhaya vriddhi ca paṇyānam*, 'the fall and rise in the price of commodities'), Yājñ. ii, 258; removal, W.; end, termination (e.g. *nīdrā-kṣh*, the end of sleep, R. vi, 105, 14; *dina-kṣhaye*, at the end of day, MBh. i, 699; R. iv, 3, 10; *jivita-kṣhaye*, at the end of life, Daś.; *āyushah kṣh*, id., Ragh.; *kṣhayam* / *gam*, / *yā*, / *i*, or *upa* / *i*, to become less, he diminished, go to destruction, come to an end, perish, Nal.; R.; Suśr.; VarBṛS.; Daś.; Amar.; Hit.; *kṣhayam* / *nī*, to destroy, R. v, 36, 51; consumption, phthisis pulmonalis, Suśr.; Hcat.; sickness in general, L.; the destruction of the universe, Pañcat.; (in alg.) a negative quantity, minus, Āryabh.; = *-māsa*, Jyot.; = *kṣhayāha*, Ganit.; N. of a prince, VP.; (ā), f., N. of a Yogini, Hcat.; (am), n., N. of the last year

in the sixty years' Bṛhaspati cycle, VarBṛS. — **ka-ra**, mfn. ifc. causing destruction or ruin, destructive, terminating, MBh. ii, 2494; Suśr.; liberating from existence, W.; perhaps for *kṣhayi-kala* (said of the moon 'the portions of which are waning'), Cap.; (as), m., N. of the 49th year of the sixty years' Bṛhaspati cycle, VarBṛS. — **karṭṛi**, mfn. ifc. causing destruction or ruin, VP. — **kāla**, m. the period of destruction, end of all things. — **kāsa**, m. a consumptive or phthisical cough, Car. vi, 20. — **kāsin**, mfn. one who has a consumptive cough. — **kṛit**, mfn. causing ruin or loss or destruction, VarYogay.; Bhag. xi; Suśr.; (t), m. (= *kṣhaya*) N. of the last year of the sixty years' Bṛhaspati cycle. — **m-kara**, mfn. ifc. causing destruction or ruin (with gen. or ifc.), MBh.; Hcat. — **ja**, mfn. produced by consumption (as cough), Suśr. — **divasa**, m. the day of the destruction of the universe, Hcar. — **nāsinī**, f. 'removing consumption,' Celtis orientalis (= *jivan-ti*), L. — **paksha**, m. the fortnight of the moon's wane, dark fortnight, Kir. ii, 37. — **pravṛtta**, mfn. = *-ja*, Suśr. — **māsa**, m. a lunar month that is omitted in the adjustment of the lunar and the solar calendar, Jyot.; Ganit. — **yukta**, mfn. ruined (a prince), Kir. ii, 11. — **yukti**, f. ruin, ii, 9; necessity or opportunity of destroying, W. — **yoga**, m. id., W. — **roga**, m. consumption, VarBṛS.; Hcat. — **rogin**, mfn. consumptive, Yājñ.; Hcat.; *gi-tā*, f. consumption; *gi-tva*, n. id., Mn. — **vāyu**, m. the wind that is to blow at the end of the world, W. — **sampad**, f. total loss, ruin, destruction, W. **Kṣhayāha**, m. a lunar day that is omitted in the adjustment of the lunar and the solar calendar, Ganit. **Kṣhayōpasama**, m. complete annihilation of the desire of being active, Jain. (Sarvad. iii).

2. **Kṣhayana**, mfn. ifc. 'destroying, annihilating, driving away, dispersing,' see *arāya*, *asura*, *piśāca*, *bhrātṛiṛya*, *yātudhāna*, *sadānvā* & *sa-patna-kṣhayaṇa*.

Kṣhayathu, for *kṣhavathu*, q. v.

Kṣhayayitavya, mfn. to be destroyed, R. vi, 17, 4.

Kṣhayi (in comp. for *yin*, q. v.) — **kala**, see *kṣhaya-kara*. — **tva**, n. perishableness, fragility, Sarvad. iv; KapS. i, 1, Sch.

Kṣhayika, mfn. consumptive, Nār.

Kṣhayita, mfn. destroyed, ruined, put an end to, finished, MBh.; R.; Megh.; Bhp.; Kathās.; (in math.) divided, Sūryas. i, 51. — **tā**, f. the being destroyed or annihilated, Bādar. iii, 1, 8, Sch.

Kṣhayin, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 157) wasting, decaying, waning, Mn. ix, 314; Ragh.; Daś.; Bhartṛ.; perishable, Śak.; Megh. &c.; consumptive, Mn. iii, 7; MBh. xiii, 5089; VarBṛ. xxiii, 17.

Kṣhayishpu, mfn. perishable, Bhp. vii, 7, 40; destroying, removing, ib. vi, 16, 41; (ifc.) iii, 13, 25.

Kṣhaya, mfn. (anything) that can be destroyed or removed, Pān. vi, 1, 81; see also *a-kṣhayā*.

Kṣhāyika, mfn. resulting from the (*kṣhayōpa-* *jama* or) annihilation of the desire of being active, Jain. (Sarvad. iii).

5. **Kṣhi**, is, f. destruction, waste, loss, L.

Kṣhitā, mfn. (= *ṇe-rō-s*) wasted, decayed, exhausted, TS. vi; weakened, miserable (as an ascetic), Pān. vi, 4, 61, Kās.; (see also *d-*). **Kṣhitāyus**, mfn. one whose life goes to an end, RV. x, 161, 2; one whose life is forfeited, Pān. vi, 4, 61, Kās.

3. **Kṣhiti**, is, f. wane, perishing, ruin, destruction, AV.; the period of the destruction of the universe, end of the world, L.; (cf. *d-*, *durā-*).

Kṣhitvan, ā, m. the wind, Up. iv, 115.

Kṣhiyā, f. (g. *bhidādi*) loss, waste, destruction, L.; offence against the customs, Pān. viii, 1, 60 & ii, 104.

Kṣhinā, mfn. diminished, wasted, expended, lost, destroyed, worn away, waning (as the moon), ŚBr.; MuṇḍUp.; SvetUp.; Mn. &c.; weakened, injured, broken, torn, emaciated, feeble, Mn. vii, 166; Suśr.; Kās. on Pān. vi, 4, 61 & vii, 2, 46 &c.; delicate, slender, Śak.; Git. iv, 21; Naish. vii, 81; poor, miserable, Pañcat. iv, 16 & 32; (am), n., N. of a disease of the pudenda muliebria, Gal. — **karman**, m. 'one whose desire of being active is completely annihilated,' a Jina. — **kośa**, mfn. one whose wealth is exhausted, Rājāt. v, 165. — **gati**, mfn. with slackened or diminished motion or progress. — **jī-vita**, mfn. one who has no means of subsistence, R. — **tamas**, m., N. of a Vihāra, Rājāt. i, 147. — **tā**, f. the state of wasting away, diminution, decay, W.; the state of being worn away or injured, Mṛicch.;

emaciation, W. — **tva**, n. the wane (of the moon), Subh. — **dhana**, mfn. having diminished wealth, impoverished. — **pāpa**, mfn. one whose sins are destroyed, purified after having suffered the consequences of sin, W. — **puṇya**, mfn. one whose merit is lost, who has enjoyed the fruits of merit and is doomed to labour for more in another birth, W. — **madhya**, mfn. slender-waisted, W. — **mohaka**, n. (scil. *guyā-sthāna*) N. of the twelfth of the fourteen degrees by which final beatitude is attained, Jain. — **vat**, mfn. wasted, decayed, W. — **vāsin**, mfn. inhabiting a dilapidated house, W.; (i), m. a dove or pigeon, W. — **vikrānta**, mfn. one who has lost courage, destitute of prowess, W. — **vṛitti**, mfn. out of employ, having no means of subsistence or maintenance, Mn. viii, 341. — **śakti**, mfn. one whose strength is wasted, weak, impotent, W. — **śarira**, mfn. one who has a thin or emaciated body, W. — **śara**, mfn. (a tree) the sap of which is gone, withered, MBh. xiii, 5, 19. — **sukṛita**, mfn. one whose stock of merit is exhausted, W. **Kṣhī-nāga**, mfn. one who has emaciated limbs, W. **Kṣhīpājya-karman**, mfn. 'one who has done with sacrificial ceremonies,' a Buddhist, W. **Kṣhī-nādhī**, mfn. delivered from distress, Daś. **Kṣhī-nāyus**, mfn. (= *kṣhīṇāyus*) one whose life goes to an end, MBh.; Kathās. **Kṣhīnārtha**, mfn. deprived of property, impoverished, Mṛicch. **Kṣhīnāśrava**, mfn. with sin gone, Divyāv. xxxvi. **Kṣhīnāśta-karman**, m. 'one who has suppressed any of the eight groups of actions,' an Arhat, Jain. **Kṣhīnō-pāya**, mfn. destitute of anything to rely upon, Amar.; Ritus.; Rājāt. v, 60; 165 & 287.

Kṣhīyamāṇa, mfn. (Pass. p.) perishing, wasting away, decaying, Bhp. v, 22, 9; Hit.; (cf. *d-*).

Kṣheya, mfn. to be destroyed or removed, Pān. vi, 1, 81, Kās.

Kṣheshyā, mfn. (Vop. xxvi, 144) perishable, MaitrS. i, 6, 10.

क्षिप्र *kṣhip*, cl. 8. P. Ā. *ṇoti*, *ṇute*, = *√4*. *kṣhi*, q. v., Dhātup. xxx, 4.

क्षिप्र *kṣhit*. See *√1* & 2. *kṣhi*.

Kṣhitā, mfn., see *√4*. *kṣhi*; (ā), f., see *√2*. *kṣhi*. 1. 2. **Kṣhiti**, 3. **kṣhiti**, see *√1*, 2. & 4. *kṣhi*.

क्षिति 4. *kṣhiti*, is, m., N. of a man, Pravar.; (is), f. a sort of yellow pigment, L.; a sort of base metal; = *kṣhiti-kṣhama* (s. v. 2. *kṣhiti*), Gal.

क्षित्व *kṣhitvan*. See *√4*. *kṣhi*.

क्षिद्र *kṣhidra*, as, m. disease, L.; the sun, L.; a hom, L.

क्षिप्र 1. *kṣhip*, cl. 6. P. *kṣhipāti*, Ā. *kṣhi-pate* (MBh. &c.; cl. 4. P. *kṣhipyati*, only Bhartṛ.; Subj. *kṣhipāt*; perf. *cikṣhepa*, MBh. &c.; ep. also *cikṣhepe*; fut. and *kṣhepyati*, MBh. &c.; ep. also *ṇe*; inf. *kṣheptum*; cf. Pān. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.), to throw, cast, send, despatch, AV. ix, 1, 10 & 20; Ma.; MBh. (Pass. pr. p. *kṣhipyat*, i, 1126) &c.; to move hastily (the arms or legs), Mṛicch.; Bhp. x, 36, 14; to throw a glance (as the eye), Bhartṛ. i, 94; to strike or hit (with a weapon), RV. i, 182, 1-3; to put or place anything on or in (loc.), pour on, scatter, fix or attach to (loc.), Yājñ. i, 230; Bhag.; Mṛicch. &c.; to direct (the thoughts) upon (loc.), Sarvad.; to throw away, cast away, get rid of, Bhartṛ. ii, 69; Kathās.; to lay (the blame) on (loc.), Hit.; to utter abusive words, insult, revile, abuse, Mn.; MBh. &c.; 'to disdain,' i.e. to excel, beat, outvie, Bhp. iv, 8, 24 & 15, 17; to strike down, ruin, destroy, Bhp. vi, 1, 14; BrahmaP.; (Ā. 'to destroy one another, go to ruin,' Pot. 3. pl. *kṣhiperan*, MBh. iii, 1094); to pass or while away (the time or night, *kālam*, *kṣhapām*), Kathās. iv, 154; xci, 84; to lose (time, *kālam*, cf. *kāla-kṣhepa*), R. vii, 80, 14; to skip or pass over (a day, *dinam*), Car. vi, 3; (in math.) to add, Gol.; Caus. P. *kṣhepayati*, to cause to cast or throw into (*antar*), Kathās. xiii, 160; to throw into, R. ii, 76, 16; to cause to descend into (loc.), Kathās. lxxv, 121; to pass or while away (the night, *kṣhapām*), ib. lvi, 75; (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *cikṣhipas*) to hurt, injure, RV. x, 16, 1; (cf. Subj. *kṣhepayat*, s. v. *√2*. *kṣhi*); [cf. Lat. *sipo*, *dissipo*, for *xipo*].

2. **Kṣhip**, *pas*, f. pl. (only used in nom.; the instr. is formed fr. *kṣhīpā*, RV. ix, 59, 57) 'the movable ones,' the fingers, RV. iii, v, ix (Naigh. ii, 5).

Kshīpa, mfn. 'throwing, casting,' see *giri-ksh*°; (as), m. a thrower, W.; (ā), f. throwing, sending, casting, g. *bhiddādi*; (for *kshapā*) night, Comm. on L.; (*kshīpā*), f. only instr. pl. *pābhis*, see 2. *kshīp*.

Kshīpaka, as, m. an archer, L.; (ā), f.?, Pāp. vii, 3, 45. Vārtt. 5; g. *prākshādi*.

Kshīpakin, mfn. fr. °kā, g. *prākshādi*.

Kshīpānū, is, f. 'moving speedily,' gallop [NBD.], RV. iv, 40, 4; a missile weapon, Up.; a kind of net, L.; = *mantra*, L.; = *adhvaryu*, L.; an oar, Comm. on L. (also °nī, f. ib.).

Kshīpanū, us, m. 'an archer,' or (ā), n. 'a missile weapon,' RV. iv, 58, 6; (us), m. air, wind, Up. iii, 52.

Kshīpanyu, mfn. diffusive, what may be sent or scattered, fragrant, L.; (us), m. the body, L.; spring, Up. iii, 51, Sch.

Kshīpati, ī, du. the arms, Naigh. ii, 4, Sch.

Kshīpasti, ī, du. id., Naigh. ii, 4.

Kshīptā, mfn. thrown, cast, sent, despatched, dismissed, RV. i, 129, 8; MBh. &c.; reviled, despicable (on account of, instr. or -tas), Pāp. v, 4, 46, Kās.; (ā), f. (for *kshapā*) night, L.; (ām), n. a wound caused by shooting or throwing, AV. vi, 109, 3; 'scattered,' distraction or absence of mind, Sarvad. — *citta*, mfn. distracted in mind, absent; -tā, f. absence of mind, MBh. ii, 241. — *deha*, mfn. one who prostrates the body, who lies down, — *bhe-shaja*, mī(ṣ) n. healing wounds caused by missile weapons, AV. vi, 109, 1. — *yoni*, mfn. of despicable descent (one for whom a Brāhman is not allowed to act as Ritr-ij), ĀśvGr. i, 23. — *laguḍa*, mfn. one who flings the staff, W. **Kshīptōtara**, n. (scil. *vacas*, speech) 'the answer of which is destroyed or rendered impossible,' unanswerable speech, Kām. v, 26.

Kshīpti, is, f. sending, throwing, W.; solving a riddle, W.; explaining or understanding a hidden meaning, W.; (in dram.) the becoming known or exposure of a secret, Sāh. 373; (in alg.) = *kshīptikā*.

Kshīptikā, f. (in alg.) the quantity to be added to the square of the least root multiplied by the multiplier (to render it capable of yielding an exact square root).

Kshīpanu, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 140) = *nirākariṣṇu* ('throwing obstacles in the way,' obstructive, W.; scornful or fond of abusing, BRD.), L.

Kshīpyat, mfn. pr. P. Pass., see √1. *kshīp*; (pr. P.) throwing, sending, W.

Kshīpyamāna, mfn. (pr. P. Pass.) being thrown &c.; (pr. P. A.) throwing, tossing, W.; casting aside, throwing off, W.; sending, directing, W.

Kshīprā, mī(ā) n. (compar. *kshēpiyas*, superl. *kshēpiṣṭha*, qq. vv.) springing, flying back with a spring, elastic (as a bow), RV. ii, 24, 8; quick, speedy, swift, ŚBr. vi, ix; (said of certain lunar mansions) VarBrS.; (as), m. N. of a son of Kṛishna, Hariv. 9195; (ām), ind. (Naigh. ii, 15) quickly, immediately, directly, AV.; ŚBr. iv, v; xiii; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (am), n. a measure of time (= 1/16 the part of 15 *Etarhis*), ŚBr. xii, 3, 2, 5; the part of the hand between the thumb and forefinger and the corresponding part of the foot, Suśr.; (ā), ind. (Ved. acc. pl. n.) with a shot, RV. iv, 8, 8; (āt), abl. ind. directly, immediately, Kathās.; (ā), loc. ind. id., ŚBr. i, iv; v; x; [cf. Gk. *κραινός*]. — *kāma*, mfn. one who wishes to obtain anything speedily, Sāmav. Br. — *kārin*, mfn. acting or working quickly, skillful, MBh.; R.; Sāh.; *ri-tā*, f. working quickly, skill, Uttarar. — *gatī*, mfn. going quickly, DaivBr. — *garbha*, m. Myrica sapida, Npr. — *dhanvan* (°prā-), mfn. armed with an elastic bow which flies back with a spring, RV. ix, 90, 3; AV. xi, 4, 23. — *nīśaya*, mfn. one who decides or resolves quickly, Mn. vii, 179. — *pākin*, m. 'ripening quickly,' Hibiscus populneoides, L. — *mūtra-tā*, f., N. of a disease of the bladder, ŚārngS. — *śyena*, m. a species of bird, MaitrS. iii, 14, 11; ŚBr. x. — *samdhī*, m. a species of Sandhi (cf. *kshāipra*) produced by changing the first of two concurrent vowels to its semi-vowel, Śāntkṣr. xii, 13, 5; (mfn.) changed by that Sandhi (as a vowel or syllable). — *hasta*, m. 'swift-handed,' N. of Agni, AV. Paipr. of a Rakshas, R. vi, 18, 41. — *homa*, m. a speedy sacrifice (in which several ceremonies are omitted), Comm. on Gobh. i, 3, 1. **Kshīprārtha**, m. any affair which requires speedy action, MBh. v, 1004. **Kshīprēṣṇu**, mfn. one who has quick arrows (Rudra), RV. vii, 46, 1.

Kshēpa, as, m. a throw, cast, W.; throwing,

casting, tossing, W.; stretching (as of the legs), Suśr.; a clap (of wings), R. iv, 62, 12; a stroke (of an oar &c.), L.; (cf. *nāpī-ksh*°, *dyṣhti-ksh*°, *bhrū-ksh*°, *saṭā-ksh*°); moving to and fro, Megh. 47; sending, dismissing, W.; laying on (as paint &c.), besmearing, L.; transgressing (*langhana*), L.; delay, procrastination, dilatoriness, Sarvad.; 'loss,' see *manah-ksh*°; accusation, Yājñ. ii, 210; (Pāp. ii, i, 26 & v, 4, 46) insult, invective, abuse, reviling, MBh. i, 555; iii, 631; Yājñ. ii, 204 & 211; disrespect, contempt, L.; pride, haughtiness, L.; application of a term to something else, Bādar. iv, 1, 6, Sch.; a nosegay, L.; (in arithm.) an additive quantity, addendum; the astronomical latitude, Sūryas.; Gol. — *dina*, n. = *kshayāha* (q. v.), Gol. — *pāta*, m. the point where the planets and the moon pass the ecliptic, Gol. vi, 14 & 20. — *vṛitta*, n. the course of the planets and of the moon, ib. v, 13 ff.

Kshēpaka, mfn. ibc. one who throws or sends, Kathās. lxi, 9; destroying, Bādar., Sch.; inserted, interpolated, R. ii, ch. 96, Sch.; Naish. xxii, 48, Sch.; abusive, disrespectful, W.; (as), m. a spurious or interpolated passage, W.; (in arithm.) an additive quantity; a pilot, helmsman, Gal.

Kshēpāna, am, n. the act of throwing, casting, letting fly or go (a bow-string), Nir. ii, 28; MBh. iv, 352 & 1400; throwing away (in boxing), VP. v, 20, 54; sending, directing, W.; sending away, MBh. iii, 13272; passing away or spending time (v. l. *kshapāna*); 'omitting,' for i. *kshapāna*, Mn. iv, 119; a sling, BhP. iii, 19, 18; x, 11, 38; (ī), f. id., R. vi, 7, 24; an oar, L.; a kind of net, L. — *sāra*, m., N. of a work.

Kshēpani, is, f. = °nī, an oar, L.

Kshēpanika, as, m. a boatman, navigator, Vāsav. (mfn.) destroying (*nāśaka*), ib.; = *karkarūdi*, L.

Kshēpanīya, mfn. to be thrown or cast; (am), n. a sling, Ragh. iv, 77.

Kshēpan, ā, m. 'throw, cast,' only (°prā), instr. ind. quickly, Tāpdyabr. vii, 6, 4.

Kshēpāya, Nom. A. °yate (p. °yamāna), to abuse, revile, W.

Kshēpiman, ā, m. great velocity, speed, Pāp. vi, 4, 156; g. *prithu-ādi*.

Kshēpiṣṭha, mfn. (see *kshīprā*; Pāp. vi, 4, 156) quickest, speediest, TS. iii, 4, 3, 2.

Kshēpiyas, mfn. (see ib.; Pāp. vi, 4, 156) more quick, speedier, ŚBr. vi, 3, 2, 2; (as), ind. as quickly as possible, Śānti. iii, 6.

Kshēptavya, mfn. to be cast or thrown into, Kathās. lxi, 174; to be reviled or abused, MBh. i, 1467.

Kshēptī, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 1, 94, Sch.) a thrower, caster, R. iv, 9, 84 & 18, 21.

Kshēpnū, us, m. springing or flying (of a bow-string), RV. x, 51, 6.

Kshēpya, mfn. to be thrown or being thrown, Hariv. 7524; to be thrown (into, loc.), Suśr.; to be placed into, Kathās. lxxxix, 26; to be put on (as an ornament), Sak., Sch.; to be destroyed, Bādar. iv, 3, 14, Sch.; (in arithm.) to be added, Gol. vi, 19; Gayit.

क्षिपा kshīyā. See √4. *kshī*.

क्षिपिका kshīlikā, f., N. of the grandmother of king Cakra-varman, Rājat. v, 289.

क्षिक् kshīk, cl. I. 4. P. *kshēvati*, *kshīvyati*, to eject from the mouth, spit, vomit, Dhātup. xv, 59 (v. l. *kshēv*); xxvi, 4; (cf. √*shthiv* & *kshīb*).

क्षी kshī, = √4. *kshī* (derived fr. *kshīnd*, -*kshīya*), Dhātup. xxxi, 35 (v. l.)

क्षीक् kshīk, cl. I. P. °jati, to sound inarticulately, sigh or groan (as in distress), Dhātup. vii, 63.

क्षीजाना, am, n. the whistling of hollow reeds or bamboos, L.

क्षीण kshīṇa. See √4. *kshī*.

क्षीक् kshīb (or *kshīv*), cl. I. P. *kshībati* (or *kshīvati*), to eject from the mouth, spit, Dhātup. xv, 59; to be drunk or intoxicated, W.; Caus. *kshībati*, to excite, Bālar. viii, 62; [cf. √*kshīb* &c.; cf. also Hib. *siobhas*, 'rage, madness']

Kshība (or *kshīva*), mī(ā) n. (pf. P. Pass. √*kshīb*, Pāp. vii, 2, 55) excited, drunk, intoxicated, MBh.; R.; Bhartṛ.; BhP. &c. — *tā*, f. intoxication, drunkenness, Kathās. xiii, 10; lvii, 8. — *tva*, n. id., ib. xxxvi, 87.

Kshīban (or *kshīvan*), mfn. = °ba BhP. v, 17, 20.

Kshībika (or *kshīvika*), mfn. = *kshībēṇa tarati*, Pāp. viii, 2, 6, Vārtt. 7, Pat.

क्षीर kshīra, am, n. (fr. √*śyai*?; fr. √*kshar* or √*ghas*, Nir. ii, 5; fr. √*ghas*, Up. iv, 34; g. *ardharāddi*), milk, thickened milk, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS. &c. (ifc. f. ā, MBh. xiii, 3700); the milky juice or sap of plants, R.; Suśr.; Megh. 106; Śak. (v. l.); = *śirsha* (q. v.). L.; water, L.; (as), m., N. of a grammarian (cf. -*svāmīn*), Rājat. iv, 488; (ā), f., N. of a plant (= *kakolī*); L.; (ī), f. a dish prepared with milk, Bhpr.; N. of several plants containing a milky sap (Asclepias rosea, Mimosa Kauki, gigantic swallow-wort, Euphorbia, &c.), L. — *kāñcukin*, m. (= *kshīrīta*, q. v.) Lipeocercis serrata, L. — *kanṭha*, m. 'having milk in his throat,' a youngling, Bālar. iv, 1; vi, 30; Prasannar. — *kanṭhaka*, m. id., L. — *kanda*, m. Batatus paniculata, L.; (ā), f. id., L. — *kalambsa*, m. 'N. of a man,' see *kshairakalambhī*. — *kākolikā*, f., N. of a root from the Himālaya (yielding a milky juice and used by the Hindūs as one of the 8 principal medicaments), L. — *kākolī*, f. id., Suśr. i, iv. — *kāṇḍaka*, m. = *dāru*, q. v., L.; = *cchada*, L. — *kāshṭhā*, f. 'a plant' the wood of which yields a milky juice,' a variety of the fig-tree, L. — *kīṭa*, m. an insect or animalcule generated by the fermentation of milk, L. — *kūṇḍa*, n. a milk-pot, Kathās. lxi, 189. — *kshaya*, m. drying up of the milk (in the udder), Pāñcat. ii. — *kshava*, for -*yava*, q. v. — *kharjūra*, m. a variety of date tree, L. — *garbha*, m., N. of a certain Brāhman who was born again as a flamingo, Hariv. — *gucoha-phala*, m. Minusops Kauki, L. — *ghṛita*, n. purified butter mixed with milk, Suśr.; (cf. -*sarpis*). — *cchada*, m. Calotropis gigantea (the leaves of which yield a milky juice), Gal. — *ja*, n. coagulated milk, L. — *jāla*, m. a kind of fish, Gal. — *taramgīnī*, f., N. of a grammar (by Kshīra-svāmīn). — *taru*, m. a tree with a milky juice, VarBṛS.; VarYogay. — *tumbi*, f. the bottle-gourd, L. — *taila*, n. a kind of unguent prepared with milk, oil, &c., Suśr. — *toyadhī*, m. = *kshīra-dhi* (q. v.), R. vi, 26, 6. — *da*, mfn. milk-giving, (anything) that yields milk, W. — *dala*, m. = *cchada*, L. — *dātrī*, f. (a cow) who yields milk, MBh. xiii, 4919. — *dāru*, m. (= *kāṇḍaka*) Tithymalus antiquorum, Car. vii, 10. — *druma*, m. the holy fig-tree, L. — *dhara*, m., N. of a prince. — *dhātrī*, f. a wet-nurse, Buddh. L. — *dhi*, m. the ocean of milk. — *dhenu*, f. a milk-cow (symbolically represented by milk &c. offered as a gift to a Brāhman), VarP.; BhavP. — *nadī*, f., N. of a river in the south (Pālār). — *nāsa*, m. Trophias aspera. — *nidhi*, m. = *dhi*, Ragh. i, 12; Pāp. i, 4, 51, Siddh. — *nīra*, n. (in comp.) milk and water, Vet.; 'union like the mixing of milk and water,' embracing, embrace, L.; -*nidhi*, m. = *kshīra-dhi*. — *pa*, mfn. drinking only milk (said of infants, Suśr. i, 35, 25; of a class of ascetics, MBh. xii, 646); m. an infant, young child, xiii, 5986. — *parpin*, m. = *cchada*, L. — *palāṇḍu*, m. a kind of onion, Suśr. — *pāka*, mfn. cooked in milk, RV. viii, 77, 10; -*vidhi*, m. preparing of medicinal drugs by cooking them in milk, Bhpr. — *pāna*, mī(ṣ) n. (any vessel) out of which milk is drunk, L. (also -*pāna*, id.); (ās), m. pl. 'milk-drinkers,' N. of the Uśīnara, Pāp. viii, 4, 9, Kās. — *pāpi*, m., N. of a physician, Bhpr. — *pāna*, mī(ṣ) n. = -*pāna* (q. v.), L. — *pāyin*, mfn. drinking milk, W.; drinking or imbibing water repeatedly, W.; (inas), m. pl. (= -*pāna*) 'milk-drinkers,' N. of the Uśīnara, Pāp. iii, 2, 81, Kās. — *pushpikā*, f. a white variety of Vishnu-krāntā, Npr. — *pushpi*, f. Andropogon aciculatus, Npr. — *phala*, m. Carissa Carandas, Npr. — *bhaṭṭa*, m. = *svāmīn*. — *bhṛita*, mfn. supported by milk, receiving wages in the form of milk, Mn. viii, 231. — *madhura*, f. = *kākolī*, L. — *ma-ya*, mfn. representing milk (as wishes or desires), BhP. iv, 18, 9. — *mahārāva*, m. = *dhi*, Kad. — *mṛtsana*, m., N. of a tree, Hear., Sch. — *moca-ka*, m. a variety of Moringa (M. hyperanthera), L. — *morata*, m. a kind of creeping plant, Suśr. — *ya-va*, m. dolomite, L. — *yashṭikā*, m. (for -*shāshṭ*?) a dish of liquorice and milk, W. — *yājñin*, mfn. presenting oblations of milk (to the gods), ŚBr. i, 6, 4, 14. — *latā*, f. = *kanda*, L. — *leham*, ind. so as to lap milk, Kauś. 30. — *vat* (°rā-), mfn. furnished with milk, AV. xviii, 4, 16; (ī), f., N. of a river, MBh. iii, 8046. — *vanaspati*, m. = *laru*, Heat. — *valikā*, f. = *kākolī*, Bhpr. — *vallī*, f. = *kanda*, L. — *vaha*, mī(ā) n. running with milk (as a river),

Heat. — **vāri**, m. = *dhi*, L.; *°ri-dhi*, m. id., Kathās. xxii, 188; cxiv, 54. — **vikṛiti**, f. any product made from milk (as cheese &c.), L. — **vidārīkā**, f. = *-kanda*, L. — **vidārī**, f. id., L. — **vishāpikā**, f. = *-śringī*, L.; = *-kākolī*, L. — **vikṣha**, m. = *-taru*, VarBrS.; a common N. for the 4 trees *nyagrodha*, *udumbara* (the glomerous fig-tree, Śak. iv; Suśr.), *āśvattha*, and *madhūka*, Suśr.; = *-gucchaphala*, L. — **vṛata**, n. living upon milk in consequence of a vow, KātyŚr. = *-sāra*, m. the surface or skim of milk, cream, curds, L.; (ā), f. id., Gal. — **sāka**, n. id., Bhpr. — **śīrsha**, m. the resin of *Pinus longifolia*, L. — **śīrshaka**, m. id., Gal. — **śūkla**, m. *Trapa bispinosa*, L. = *-rājadanī*, L.; (ā), f. = *-kanda*, Suśr.; = *-kākolī*, Bhpr. — **śringī**, f. *Tragia involucreta*, Gal. — **śrī**, mfn. mixed with milk, VS. viii, 57; TS. iv; ŚBr. xii. — **śhāshṭika**, n. *Shāshṭika* rice cooked with milk, Yājñ. i, 303 (*śhṭh*), ed. — **sampāṇikā**, f. curds mixed with milk, L. — **samudra**, m. = *-dhi*, Pañcat.; (in Śvētadvipa), Tantras. — **sambhava**, n. soor milk, Gal. — **sarpis**, n. = *-ghṛita*, Suśr. — **sāgara**, m. = *-dhi*, BhP. viii, 5, 11; *-sūtā*, f. 'born from the ocean of milk,' N. of Lakshmi. — **sāra**, m. 'essence of milk,' cream, L.; butter, W. = *-sindhu*, m. = *-dhi*, Pañcar. — **sphaṭika**, m. a precious stone (described as a kind of milky crystal, perhaps a species of opal), L. — **srāva**, m. = *-śīrsha*, Npr. — **svāmin**, m., N. of a grammarian and Comm. on the Amara-kosha (according to Kāśmīrian tradition the same with *Kshīra*, q.v.), Comm. on Kūm. vi, 46 &c. = *-hotri* (*-rā*), mfn. (g. *yuktārōhy-ādi*) = *-yājñ*, ŚBr.ii; KātyŚr. — **homin**, mfn. id., KātyŚr. — **hrada**, m., N. of a man, g. *śivādi*. **Kshīrāda**, m. 'sucking milk,' an infant at the breast, sucking child, W. **Kshīrāna**, n. rice cooked with milk, Subh.; *-nāda*, mfn. eating rice cooked with milk (as an infant older than two years; or 'eating milk and food,' as an infant which is both suckled and fed), Suśr. **Kshīrābhi**, m. = *-ra-dhi*, VP.; Kathās. xxii, 186; *-ja*, m. the Ampita or any of the precious objects produced at the churning of the ocean, L.; the moon, L.; Śesha, L.; Tārksya, L.; (ā), f., Lakshmi (cf. *°ra-sāgara-sūtā*), L.; (am), n. sea-salt, L.; a pearl, L.; *-tanayā*, f. = *-jā*, L.; *-putrī*, f. id., Gal.; *-mānushī*, f. id., L. **Kshīrāmbu-dhi**, m. = *-ra-dhi*, Venis.; Bālar.; Kathās. xvii, 8. **Kshīrārnava**, m. id., Heat. **Kshīrārha**, m. = *-ra-śīrsha*, L. **Kshīrārha**, m. id., L. **Kshīrārōtā**, f. inspissated milk, Gal. **Kshīrōttha**, n. 'produced from milk,' fresh butter, Gal. **Kshīrōda**, m. (Pān. vi, 3, 57, Vartt.) (= *°ra-dhi*) the ocean of milk, MBh.; Hariv. 12834; R.; Suśr.; Kum.; BhP.; Nom. P. *°dati*, to become the ocean of milk, Subh.; *-jā*, f. (= *kshīrābhi-jā*) N. of Lakshmi (in comp. *-vasatī-janma-bhū*, 'the birth-place of [Lakshmi's] abode' the lotus flowers,' i. e. water), Sāh.; *-tanayā*, f. (= *-jā*) N. of Lakshmi (in comp. *-patī*, 'the husband of Lakshmi,' i. e. Vishnu); *-nandana*, m. (= *kshīrābhi-jā*) the moon, L.; *-mathana*, n. the churning of the ocean of milk (undertaken by the Devas and Asuras to obtain the Amṛta &c.), MBh. i, 366; R. i, 45, 18; VarBrS.; Devīm.; *°dārṇava*, m. the ocean of milk, Npīsup; Heat. **Kshīrōdaka**, m., N. of a tree, Hcar., Sch. **Kshīrōdādhī**, m. = *-ra-dhi*, MBh. xii, 12778; BhP. **Kshīrōdānavat**, m. id., Prasannar. **Kshīrōdiya**, Nom. P. to behave like the ocean of milk, Sāh. **Kshīrōpasecana**, n. pouring milk upon, BhP. **Kshīrōrmi**, m. f. a wave of the ocean of milk, Ragh. iv, 27. **Kshīrāndana**, m. (Pān. ii, 1, 34, Kās.) rice boiled with milk, ŚBr. ii, 5, 3, 4; xi, 5, 7, 5; xiv (*°rādāna*); Kauś.; Suśr. **Kshīraka**, as, m., N. of a fragrant plant, L.; (*śkā*), f. a dish prepared with milk, Bhpr.; a variety of the date tree, MBh. iii, 11570 (= iii, 158, 47, ed. Bomb.; v. l. *°ka*); Lalit. xxiv. **Kshīrasa**, for *kshīra-rasa*, q.v., L. **Kshīrasya**, Noni. P. *°yati*, to long for milk or for the breast, Pān. vi, 1, 51. **Kshīrāya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to be changed into milk, Vet. **Kshīrāvīkṣ**, *°vī*, f. a variety of *Asclepias*, L. **Kshīrika**, as, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr. v, 4, 35; for *°rikū*, see s. v. *°raka*. **Kshīrin**, mfn. milky, yielding milk, having plenty of milk, AV. vii, 50, 9; Yājñ. i, 204; Mṛicich.; containing milky sap (as a tree or plant), ŚBr. vi; KātyŚr.; Gobh.; ĀśvGr.; Mn. &c.; (ī), m., N. of several plants containing a milky sap (see *kshīrī*), Suśr.; (*īyū*), f. a dish prepared with milk, Kathās. lxv, 142 f.; N. of several plants (*Mimusops Kauki*, L.; a variety of acid *Asclepias* used in medicine, L.; &c.), Suśr. iv, 9, 26. **Kshīriśa**, m. 'lord of the plants with a milky sap,' = *°ra-kālcukin*, L. **Kshīrī**, *°bhū*, to be changed into milk, Bādar. ii, 2, 5, Sch. **Kshīriya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to desire milk, Pān. vii, 1, 51, Kās. **Kshīreyi**, for *kshair* (q.v.), L. **क्षीर** *kshīr*, *kshīva*. See *°kshīb*.

क्षु 1. *kshu*, cl. 2. P. *kshauti* (Gaut.; pr. p. *kshuvāt*, TāndyaBr.; Mn. iv, 43; BhP. ix, 6, 4; perf. *cukshāva*, Bhāṭṭ.; Pass. *cukshuve*, Śis. ix, 83; fut. 2nd *kshavihiyati*, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.; fut. 1st *kshavitā*, Vop.; ind. p. *kshutvā*, Mn. v, 145; MBh.), to sneeze; to cough, W.; Desid. *cukshūshati*, to try to sneeze, JaimBr.; Caus. Desid. *cukshāvayishati*, Pān., Siddh.; [cf. Lith. *caudmi*.] **Kshāva**, as, m. sneezing, AV. xix, 8, 5; cough, catarrh, L.; black mustard (*Sinapis dichotoma*), L. — **krīt**, m. 'anything' which causes sneezing, 'the plant *Artemisia sternutatoria*, Bhpr.

Kshavaka, as, m. the plant *Achyranthes aspera* (= *apāmārgā*), L.; black mustard, L.; another plant (= *bhūlānkusa*), L.; (*ikā*), f. a variety of *Solanum*, L.; a species of rice, W.; a woman, W.; (am), n. a kind of pot-herb, Suśr. i, vi.

Kshavathu, m. (Pān. iii, 3, 89, Kās.) sneezing, Āp. ii, 3, 2; Suśr.; catarrh, cough, irritation of the throat, sore throat (*kshayathu*, L.), W.

1. **Kshut**, *t*, f. a sneeze, sneezing, MārKP. xxxv, 24. **Kshuj-janikā**, f. 'causing a sneeze,' mustard, Npr. **Kshut-kari**, f. id. (commonly *kānkālikā*), L. **Kshud-vibodhana**, m. black mustard, Npr. **Kshuta**, mfn. one who has sneezed, MBh. xiii, 7584; (= *ava-ksh*) sneezed upon, ib. 1577; for *kshnuta* (sharp), L.; (as), m. black mustard, Gal.; (am), n. (also *as*, ā, m. f., L.) sneezing, Yājñ. i, 196; Suśr. — **vat**, mfn. (perf. p. P.) one who has sneezed, Caurap. **Kshutābhijanana**, m. 'causing a sneeze,' black mustard, L.

Kshutaka, as, m. black mustard, L.

Kshuti, *is*, f. sneezing, Vop. ix, 53.

Kshuvat, mfu. pr. p., see s. v. *°kshu*.

क्षु 2. *kshū*, u, n. (*°ghas*; Naigh. ii, 7) food, RV. ix, 97, 22 & x, 61, 12. — **mat**, mfn. abounding in food, nourishing, nutritious, RV.; TBr. ii; strong, powerful, robust, KV.

क्षुज्निका *kshuj-janikā*. See 1. *kshut*.

क्षुण *kshuṇa*, as, m. the soap-berry plant (*Sapindus saponaria*, = *arishṭa*), L.

क्षुण्ण *kshuṇṇa*, *ṇṇaka*. See *°kshud*.

क्षुत् 1. *kshut*, *kshuta*, &c. See *°kshu*.

क्षुत् 2. *kshut*, for 2. *kshūd*, q.v.

क्षुद् 1. *kshud*, cl. 1. P. *kshōdati*, to strike against, shake, RV. vii, 85, i (Naigh. ii, 14); Ā. to move, be agitated or shaken, RV. v, 58, 6: cl. 7. P. Ā. *kshunatti*, *kshuntte* (impf. *a-kshunāt*; aor. 3. pl. *akshautsur*; fut. *kshotsyati*, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.), to stamp or trample upon, Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. *kshodayati* (impf. *ākshodayat*), to shake or agitate by stamping, RV. iv, 19, 4; to crush, pound, pulverise, Suśr.; (Nom. P. fr. *kshudrā*) to reduce, diminish, Bhāṭṭ. xviii, 26; [cf. Gk. *ξύω*, *ξύω* for *ξύω*, *ξύω*, *ξύω*; Lith. *skauti*.] **Kshuppa**, mfn. stamped or trampled upon, MBh. viii, 4845; VarBrS. liv; Ragh. i, 17; Pañcat. &c.; pounded, bruised, crushed, pulverised, Suśr.; Pān. iv, 2, 92, Kās.; broken to pieces, shattered, pierced, MBh. iii, 678; Mṛicich.; BhP.; MārKP.; violated (as a vow), R. i, 8, 9 (*a-ksh*); practised, exercised (as the body), Suśr.; thought over repeatedly, reflected on again and again, W.; one versed in sacred science but unable to explain or teach it, W.; defeated, overcome, W.; multiplied, Sūryas.; (cf. *a-ksh*) = *-manas*, mfn. contrite in heart, penitent, W.

Kshunnaka, as, m. a kind of heart beaten at a funeral, L.

Kshuda, as, m. flour, meal, L.

Kshudrā, mī(ā)n. (compar. *kshodiyas*, superl. *°kshṭha*, qq. vv.) minnte, diminutive, tiny, very small, little, trifling, AV.; VS. xiv, 30; TBr. iii; ŚBr.; ChUp.; ĀitUp.; Yājñ. &c.; mean, low, vile, Mn. vii, 27; Yājñ. i, 309; MBh. &c.; wicked (said in joke), Mālav.; niggardly, avaricious, L.; cruel, L.; poor, indigent, L.; (as), m. a small particle of

rice, L.; = *-roga* (q.v.), Suśr.; = *-panasa* (q.v.), L.; (ā), f. (Pān. iv, 3, 119) a kind of bee, Bhpr.; a fly, gnat, L.; a base or despicable woman, Pān. iv, 1, 131; a maimed or crippled woman, ib., Pat.; a whore, harlot, L.; a dancing girl, L.; a quarrelsome woman, L.; N. of several plants (*Solanum Jacquinii*, also another variety of *Solanum*, *Oxalis pusilla*, *Coix barbata*, *Nardostachys Jajā-māsi*?), L.; (dm), n. a particle of dust, flour, meal, RV. i, 129, 6 & viii, 49, 4; [cf. Lith. *kūdikis*, 'an infant'; Pers. *کودک* *kūdāk*, 'small, a boy.')] — **kaṇṭakāri**, f. a species of small prickly nightshade (*Solanum Jacquinii*), L. — **kaṇṭakī**, f. 'having small thorns,' a variety of *Solanum*. — **kaṇṭārikā**, f. = *°kārī*, L. — **kaṇṭikā**, f. = *°kārī*, L. — **kambū**, m. a small shell, W. — **karman**, mfn. acting in a low or vile manner, R. ii, 53, 18. — **kalpa**, m. 'the smaller ritual,' N. of a class of works. — **kāralikā**, f. a kind of Cucurbitaceous plant, L. — **kāravellī**, f. id., L. — **kuḷisa**, m. a precious stone, L. — **kushtha**, n. a mild form of leprosy (comprising eleven varieties, whereas the *mahā-k* contains seven severe forms of leprosy), Suśr. — **klīpti**, f. arrangement of the minor requirements (of a sacrifice), Lāṭy. vi, 9, 1, Sch. — **kshura**, m. a variety of *Asteracantha longifolia*, L. — **guda**, m. lump-sugar, Gal. — **go-kshuraka**, m. = *-kshura*, L. — **ghaṇṭikā**, f. a tinkling ornament, girdle of small bells, L. — **ghaṇṭī**, f. id., L. — **gholī**, f., N. of a small shrub (= *civillikā*), L. — **cañcu**, f. 'having small points,' N. of a plant, L. — **cadana**, n. red sandal-wood, L. — **campaka**, m. a variety of the *Campaka* tree, Bhpr. — **cirbhita**, f. a variety of *Curcuma*, L. — *cūda*, m. 'having a small tuft,' a kind of small bird (commonly *gośālīka*), L. — *jantu*, m. any small animal, Pān. ii, 4, 8; VarBrS.; Hit.; a kind of worm (*Julus, jāta-padi*), L. — *jāti-phala*, n. a kind of *Myrobalan*, L. — *jīra*, m. small cummin, L. — *jīvā*, f., N. of a plant (= *jivanti*), L. — *ma-cara*, mfn. grazing on small or minute herbs (as a deer), BhP. iv, 29, 53. — *tanḍula*, m. a grain of rice, W. — *tā*, f. minuteness, smallness, W.; inferiority, insignificance, W.; meanness, W. — *tāta*, m. (= *kshulla*-f) a father's brother, L. — *tulasī*, f. a variety of *Ocimum*, L. — *tva*, n. = *-tā*, W. — *danśikā*, f. a small gad-fly, L. — *danśī*, f. id., W. — *durālābhā*, f., N. of a thorny plant (much eaten by camels, a variety of *Alhagi*), L. — *duḥ-sparśā*, f. = *kaṇṭārī*, L. — *dhātṛī*, f., N. of a plant (= *karkāṭa*), L. — *dhānya*, n. an inferior kind of grain, VarBrS.; Bhpr.; shrivelled grain, L. — *nadī*, f. a rivulet, VP. ii, 4, 66. — *nāsika*, mfn. one who has a small nose, L. — *pakshika*, m. a small bird, L. — *pattṛā*, f. 'having small leaves,' *Oxalis pusilla*, L. — *pattṛī*, f. another plant (= *vacā*), Bhpr. — *pada*, n. 'a small foot,' a kind of measure of length (equal to 10 *Angulas*), Subh. i, 6. — *panasa*, m. the plant *Artocarpus Lacucha* (*lakucha* or *qahu*), Bhpr. — *parpa*, m. = *-tulasī*, L. — *paśu*, m. small cattle, Gaut. xiii, 14; *-mal*, mfn. possessed of small cattle, Āp. — *pāshāṇa-bhedaka*, m. [Gal.], *°dā*, *°dī*, f., N. of a plant (= *catuḥ-patṛī*, *pārvaṭī*, *nagna-bhū*, &c.), L. — *pippalī*, f. wild pepper (= *vana-p*), L. — *prishatī* (*°drā*), f. (a cow) covered with small spots, VS. xxiv, 2; MaitrS. iii, 13, 3. — *potikā*, f., N. of a pot-herb (a variety of *Basella*), L. — *phalaka*, m., N. of a plant (= *jivana*, *Celtis orientalis*), L. — *phalā*, f. 'having small fruits,' N. of several plants (*Ardisia solanacea*, *Solanum Jacquinii*, &c.), L. — *baka*, v. l. for *kshudraka*, q.v. — *balā*, f. = *potikā*, L. — *bud-dhī*, m. 'of little understanding' or 'of a low character,' N. of a jackal, Hit. — *bha*, m. a particular measure of weight (= a *Kola*), SāringS. i, 1, 16. — *bhaṇṭakī*, f. = *kaṇṭakī*, Bhpr. — *bhrīt*, m., N. of a man, BhP. x, 85, 51. — *malā*, for *-sahā*, q.v. — *mina*, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBrS. xiv. — *mu-stā*, f. the root of *Scirpus Kysoor*, L. — *rasa*, ās, m. pl. base pleasures, BhP. v, 13, 10; (ā), f. the plant *Pongamia glabra*, L. — *ruhā*, f. the *Coloquintida*, Gal. — *roga*, ās, m. pl. a class of minor diseases (of which forty-four are enumerated, especially exanthemas of different kinds), Suśr. — *°ro-gika*, mfn. affected with a disease called *kshudra-roga*, Suśr. — *vanśā*, f. 'small reed,' the plant *Mimosa pudica*, L. — *vajra*, m. = *-kuḷisa*, Gal. — *varvanā*, f. = *danśikā*, L. — *vallī*, f. = *potikā*, L. (v. l.) — *vārtākūṇī*, f. = *kaṇṭakī*, L. — *vār-tākī*, f. id., L. — *vāstukī*, f. a variety of *Cheno-*

podium, L. = **valdehī**, f. the plant *Scindapsus officinalis*, L. = **śaṅkha**, m. a small conch shell, L. = **śaṇa-pushpikā**, f. a variety of *Crotolaria*, L. = **sarkarā**, f. a kind of sugar (coming from the Yavanila), L. = **sarkarikā**, f. id., L. = **śārdūla**, m. 'a small tiger', leopard, L. = **śirsha**, m. the tree *Celosia cristata* (= *mayūra-śikhā*), L. = **śila**, mfn. of a vile character, R. iii, 35, 60. = **śukti**, f. a bivalve shell (= *jala-ś*), L. = **sūktikā**, f. id., L. = **śyāmā**, f. the tree *Kaṭabhi*, L. = **śleshmā-taka**, m. the plant *Cordia Myxa*, L. = **śvāsa**, m. short breath, Suśr. = **śveta**, f. = *śyāmā*, Suśr. = **śamācāra**, mfn. proceeding in a vile manner, Pañcat. = **sahā**, f. *Phaseolus trilobus*, Car. (v. l. *-mahā*); Suśr.; = **-ruhā**, L. = **suvarṇa**, n. bad gold, prince's metal, L. = **sūkta**, n. a short hymn, ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 7; (as), m. an author of short hymns, ĀśvGr. iii, 4, 2; ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 10. = **sphoṭa**, m. a pustule, L. = **svarṇa**, n. = *suvarṇa*, Gal. = **han**, m. 'killing the wicked', N. of Śiva. = **hīṅgulikā**, f. = *-kaṇṭakārī*, L. = **hīṅgulī**, f. id., W. = **Kṣudrākṣha**, mfn. having small eyes, i.e. holes (as a net), MBh. v, 1160 & 4340 (v. l. *kṣudrēkṣha*). **Kṣudrāgni-mantha**, m. *Premlia spinosa* (used for kindling fire), L. **Kṣudrācarita**, mfn. visited by common people (as a country), Āp. **Kṣudrāñjana**, n. a kind of unguent (applied to the eyes in certain diseases), Suśr. **Kṣudrāṇḍa**, m. 'born from minute eggs', in comp. *-matsya-saṃghāta*, m. small fry, L. **Kṣudrātman**, mfn. of a low character, R. iii, 35, 68. **Kṣudrāntara**, n. the small cavity of the heart, W. **Kṣudrāpāmārga**, 'ṛga', m. *Desmodiota atropurpurea* (= *raktiṣ*), a biennial plant), L. **Kṣudrāmalaka**, n. *Myrobalan*, L.; = *sanjīva*, m., N. of a tree (= *karkāṭa*), L. **Kṣudrāmbu-panasa**, m., v. l. for *kṣudrāmla-ṣ*, L. **Kṣudrāmra**, m. *Mangifera sylvatica* (*kośāmra*), L. **Kṣudrāmla-panasa**, m. = *kṣudra-panasa*, L. **Kṣudrāmlā**, f. wood-sorrel, L.; a species of gourd, L. **Kṣudrāmlīkā**, f. = *kṣudra-patrī*, L. **Kṣudrēkṣha**, for *drākṣha*, q.v. **Kṣudrēṅgudī**, f. *Alhagi Maurorum*, L. **Kṣudrērvāra**, m. a species of gourd, L. **Kṣudrālā**, f. small cardamoms (different from those called *sūkshmalā*), Suśr. **Kṣudrōdumbarikā**, f. *Ficus oppositifolia* (= *kākōḍ*), L. **Kṣudrōpoka-nāmnī**, f., N. of a pot-herb (a variety of *Basella*), L. **Kṣudrōpodaḥī**, f., N. of a pot-herb, L. **Kṣudrōlūka**, m. a kind of small owl, L.

Kshudraka, mfn. small, minute, Mn. viii, 297; short (as the breath), Suśr.; (ās), m., N. of a prince (son of Prasenajit), BhP. ix, 12, 14; VP. (v. l. *kshudra-baka*); (ās), m. pl., N. of a people living by warfare (the *Oṣūpaso*), MBh. ii, 1871; vi, 2106; Pāṇ. v, 3, 114, Kāś.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of gad-fly, L.; small bells employed for ornament (cf. *kshudra-ghaṇṭikā*), L.; (*am*), n., N. of a collection of Buddhist works. — **mānasa**, n., N. of a lake (in Kasmīr). Suśr.

Kshudrala, mfn. minute, small, unimportant (applied to animals and diseases), g. *sidhmâdi*.

Kshudriya, mfn., fr. °*drá*, g. *utkarādi*.

Kshottavya, mfn. to be mashed (as a louse &c.),
Pat. on Pān. ii, 4, 8.

Kshottri, ttā, m. a pestle, any implement for grinding, Comm. on Un. ii, 94.

Kshoda, *as*, m. stamping, shattering, crushing into pieces, Bālar.; pounding, grinding, W.; the stone or slab on which anything is ground or powdered, mortar &c., W.; any pounded or ground or pulverized substance, flour, meal, powder, dust, R. ii, 104, 12; Kād.; SkandaP.; Kathās.; a drop, Kād.; a lump, piece, ib.; multiplication, Gaṇit. — **kshama**, *mfn.* '(anything) that endures stamping or pounding,' solid, valid, Naish. vi, 113; Sāh. — **raja**, *mfn.* ground to dust. W.

Kshódas, n. (Naigh. i, 12) water in agitation, swell of the sea, rushing or stream of water, RV.

Xshodita, mfn. pounded, ground, W.; (*am*),
n. any substance pulverized or ground, powder, dust,
flour, meal, L.

Kshodiman, *ā*, m. minuteness, excessive smallness or inferiority, g. *prithvī-ādi*.

Kshódishṭha, nfn. (see *kshudrá*; Pāṇ. vi, 4, 156) smallest, thinnest, MaitrS. i, 8, 6; GopBr. ii, 1, 9; very small or minute, W.

Kshodīyas, mfn. (see *kshudrá*; Pāṇ. vi. 4,

156) smaller, still inferior, Kāth. xv, 5; Hcar.; very fine or minute, Śiś. ii, 100 (Sāh.); Hcat. i, I, I.

Kshodya, mfn. to be stamped or trampled on, R. ii, 80, 10; to be pounded, W.

क्षुद् *kshud*. See १. *kshut* & √ १. *kshudh*.

क्ष १. *kshudh*, cl. 4. P. *kshúdhya*ti (p. *kshúdhya*ti, inf. *kshúdhya*ti).

Subj. *kshudhat*; fut. 1st *kshoddhā*, Paṇ. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.; ind. p. *kshudhitvā*, Paṇ. vii, 2, 52; Bhatt. ix, 39), to feel hungry, be hungry, RV. i, 104, 7; AV. ii, 20, 4; TS. v, 5, 10, 6; vii, 4, 3, 1; Bhatt.

2. **Kshut** (in comp. for 2. *kshūḥ*). — **kshāma**, mfn. emaciated by hunger, MBh. i, 50, 1; **Pañcat**; **Bharr**; **Rājat**; — **kṣaṭṣa**, mfn. id., **Pañcat**. — **trīpārīta**, mfn. suffering from hunger and thirst, W. — **trīḍ-udbhava**, mfn. beginning to feel hungry and thirsty, W. — **trīṣaṅvita**, mfn. suffering from hunger and thirst, W. — **trīṣhṇopapīḍita**, mfn. id., Mn. viii, 67. — **para**, mfn. very hungry, MBh. xiii, 4463. — **parīta**, mfn. overcome with hunger, W. — **pīpāsā-parīśrānta**, mfn. wearied by hunger and thirst, R. — **pīpāsā-paritāṅga**, mfn. one whose body is affected with hunger and thirst, W. — **pīpāsāta**, mfn. afflicted with hunger and thirst, W. — **pīpāsita**, mfn. hungry and thirsty, Mn. viii, 93. — **pratīkāra**, m. allaying hunger, eating, Mn. x, 105. — **sambādha** (*kshūt*-), nfn. suffering from famine, TS. vii, 4, 11, 2.

Kshud (in comp. for 2. *kshúdh*).—**roga**, m. pain of hunger, Pañcat. —**vat**, mfn. hungry, L.
2. **Kshúdh**, *t*, *f*. hunger, RV.; AV. &c.

Kṣudhā f. (g. *ajādi*, Gaṇar. 40) id., Nal.; Pañcat.; a mystical N. of the letter y, RāmātUp. — **kara**, mfn. causing hunger, Vedāntas.; Dhūrtas. — **kuśala**, m., N. of a tree, L. — **dhvaṇsa**, m. allaying hunger, W. — **nāśana**, n. 'allaying hunger', food, Gal. — **nvita** (*°dhān*), mfn. afflicted with hunger, W. — **pidita**, mfn. id., W. — **bhijānana** (*°dhābh*), for *kṣutābhī* (q. v.), L. — **māra**, m. death caused by starvation, AV. iv, 17, 6f. — **rta** (*°dhār*), mfn. = *°dhāvuita*, Mn. x, 107; MBh.; Hit. — **rdita** (*°dhār*), mfn. id., MBh. — **vat**, mfn. = *-kara*, W. — **viṣṭa** (*°dhān*), mfn. affected by hunger, W. — **ṣānti**, f. allaying hunger, satiety, satisfaction, Bhartṛ. ii, 23. — **sāgara**, m. a kind of drug (used to stimulate the appetite), L.

Kshudhālu, mfn. hungry, continually hungry, Pañcat. i; VarBrS. lxviii, 110 & 114; ci, 9.

Kṣhudhi, *is*, m., N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.
x. 61, 16.

Kshudhita, mfn. hungered, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 52; (g. *tārakādi*) hungry, ChUp.; MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Ragh.
Kshun (in comp. for 2. *kshūdḥ*). — **nivṛtṭi**, f. cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite, W. — **mat**, mfn. hungry, Venis. vj.

Kshódhuka, mfn. hungry, TS. i, v, vi; ŚBr. xii.

क्षुधुन *kshudhuna*, ās, m. pl., N. of a barbarous race, Un. iii, 55.

क्षुप् *kshup*, cl. 6. P. *kshupati*, to be depressed or afraid, R. vii, 76, 34.

क्षुप *kshupa*, as, m. a bush, shrub (a small tree with short branches and ronts, W.), Yājñ. ii, 229; MBh.; R. ii, 25; 7; VarBrS.; N. of an old king (son of Prasādmhi and father of Ikshvāku), MBh.; N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa by Satya-bhāmā, Hariv. 9183 (v. l. *kṛpā*); N. of a mountain westward from Dvārakā, ib. 8950 (v. l. *a-kshaya*); (*ā*), f. a bush, shrub, Suśr. = *doda-mushā*, m. *Hava viridiflora* L. **क्षुपान्**, for *anūshā*.

Kshúpma, *as*, m. id., RV. i, 84, 8 (= *ahichchattraka*, Nir. v, 16).

क्षभ I. *kshubbh*, cl. I. *Ā. kshobhate* (only
in *ChU*); cl. IV. *Ā. kshobhā* (only in *ChU*);

[MBh. &c.], ^{te} [Nir. v, 16; MBh. &c.], cl. 5. P. (only Pot. 3. pl. *kshubhnuyur*, JaimBr.), cl. 9. P. *kshubhnāti* (only Bhāṭṭi. according to Pāṇ. viii, 4, 39; perf. *P. kukshobha*, BHP.; *cukshubhe*, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c. Cond. A. *akshobhishyate*, Bhāṭṭi. xxi, 6), to shake, tremble, be agitated or disturbed, be unsteady, stumble (literally and metaphorically): Caus. P. *kshobhayati*, rarely A. ^{te}, to agitate, cause to shake, disturb, stir up, excite, Mn. vii; MBh.; R. &c.: Desid. of Caus., see *cukshobhayishu*; [cf. Cambro-Brit. *hwbiau*, 'to make a sudden push'; Gk. *κόπος*; Mod. Germ. *schiebe*.]

Kshubbha, mfn. agitated, shaken, MBh. iii, 12544; expelled (as a king), Pāṇ. vii, 2, 18, Siddh.; agitated (mentally), excited, disturbed (in comp. with *citta* or *manas*), Suśr.; (*as*), m. the churning-stick, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 18; a kind of coitus. — **tā**, f. agitation, Bhartṛ. iii, 94. **Kshubbhārnava**, m. a stormy ocean. W.

2. **Kshúbh**, f. (only instr. °bhá) a shake, push, RV. v, 41, 13.

Kshubhā, f. a kind of weapon ['the deity that presides over punishment,' Sch.], MBh. iii, 199.

Kshubhita, mfn. agitated, shaken, tossed, set in motion, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Vikr.; Kathās; agitated (mentally), disturbed, frightened, alarmed, afraid (mostly in comp.), R.; Pañcat.; Kathās; angry, enraged, W.

Kshobha, *as*, in. shaking, agitation, disturbance, tossing, trembling, emotion, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Vikr.; Megh. &c.; (in dram.) an emotion that is the cause of any harsh speeches or reproaches, Sāh. 471 & 480; (cf. *bala-kṣh*.)

Kshobhaka, mfn. shaking, causing agitation, VP. i, 2, 31; (as), m., N. of a mountain in Kāmākhya (sacred to the goddess Durgā), Kālp.

Kshóbhaṇa, mfn. shaking, agitating, disturbing, causing emotion, RV. x, 103, 1; R. iii, 36, 10; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10384; of Viṣṇu, ib. xiii, 6990; N. of one of the five arrows of the god of love, Gīt. viii, 1, Sch.

Kshobhayitṛi, mfn. one who gives the first impulse for anything, Bādar. ii, 2, 8, Sch.

Kshobhinī, f. (in music) N. of a Śruti.
Kshobhya, mfn. to be agitated or disturbed
 (ifc.), Kathās. iv, 120.

क्षमत *kshu-mát*. See 2. *kshú*.

क्षुमा *kshumā*, f., N. of an arrow ('causing to tremble,' for *kshubhā*?, Comm.), VS. x, 8; N. of several plants (linseed, *Linum usitatissimum*; a sort of flax, Bengal San, *sana*; the Indigo plant; a sort of creeper), L.; (cf. *kshauma*.)

कुम्प *kshump*, cl. 1. P. *kshúmpati*, to go,
Naigh. ii, 14.

क्षुम्प *kshúmpa*. See *kshupa*.

क्षुर *kshur*, cl. 6. P. *kshurati*, to cut, dig, scratch, Dhātup. xxviii, 54; to make lines or furrows, ib.; (cf. $\sqrt{\text{chur.}}$)

Kshurā, *as*, m. (fr. \sqrt{kshnu} ?; cf. Gk. $\chi\upsilon\rho\acute{o}\nu$) a razor, R.V. i, 166, 10; viii, 4, 16; x, 28, 9; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; a razor-like barb or sharp blade attached to an arrow, R. iii, 72, 14; (cf. *-pra*); *Asteracantha longifolia*, L.; =-*patra*, L. a thorny variety of *Gardenia* or *Randia*, L.; *Trilobus lanuginosus*, L.; (for *khura*) the hoof of a cow, W. (for *khura*) a horse's hoof, W.; (for *khura*) the foot of a bedstead, L.; (ṛ), f. a knife, dagger (cf. *churī*), L.; (mfn.) = *kshura-vat*, 'having claws or hoofs,' Say. on R.V. x, 28, 9. = **karnī**, f. N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2643. = **karman**, m. the operation of shaving, VarBṛS. = **kṛitya**, n. id., Gobh. iii, 1, 22. = **klṛipta**, mfn. shaved, Kathās. xii, 168. = **kriyā**, f. the employment of a razor, Pañcat. = **catusṭhaṇḍa**, n. the four things necessary for shaving (viz. *kshura*, *nava-kusa-triṇāni*, *try-ṇṣi śalati*, *āpaḥ*), Kāty-Śr. v, 1, Paddh. = **dhānā**, n. a razor-case, ŚBr. xiv. = **dhārā**, mfn. razor-edged, sharp as a razor, MBh. iv, 168; xiii, 3259; (*as*), n. a sharp-edged arrow, ib. iv, 2063. = **dhārā**, f. the edge of a razor, MBh. xiii, 2230; (pl.) R. vii, 21, 15; N. of a hell, Buddh. L. = **nakṣhatra**, n. any lunar mansion that is auspicious for shaving, VarBṛS. iic, 12. = **patra**, n. *Saccharum Sara* (*Sara*), L. = **pattrika**, f. N. of a pot-herb (*Beta bengalensis*), L. = **pavī** ($\sqrt{pā}$), mfn. sharp-angled, sharp-edged, very sharp, AV. xii, 5, 20 & 55; TS.; ŚBr.; Suparn.; (*is*), n. a sharp-edged wheel-band, MaitrS. i, 10, 14 (= Kāth. xxxvi, 8; = Nir. v, 5); N. of a sacrifice performed in one day (*ekāha*), ŚāṅkhŚr.; (*am*), n., N. of several Sāmans, ĀrshBr. = **pra**, mfn. sharp-edged like a razor, BhP. iii, 13, 30; (*as*), m. a sharp-edged arrow, MBh. iii, 14892; iv, 1732; Ragh. ix, 62; xi, 29; BhP.; Śāntiś.; Devīm.; a sharp-edged knife (*rikṣhṇa-sāstra*, ed. Bomb.), Pañcat. i; a sharp-edged arrow-head, ŚārngP.; a sort of hoe or weeding spade, W.; -*ga*, n. a sharp-edged arrow, L. = **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a man, Say. (v.l. *pur*). = **bhānda**, n. = **-dhānā**, Pañcat. i. = **bhrishti**

(*rd-*), f. furnished with sharp angles, AV. xii, 5, 66. — **mardin**, m. a barber, L. **Kshurāṅga**, m. Trilobus lanuginosus, L. **Kshurāṅga**, m. id., Gal. **Kshurābhṛaka**, N. of particular clouds, VarBṛS. xxiv, 7. **Kshurārpaṇa**, m., N. of a mountain, VarBṛS. xiv, 20.

Kshuraka, as, m. = *rdāṅga*, Suśr.; Bhpr.; several other plants (*Asteracantha longifolia*; the tree *Tilaka*; = *bhūlāṅka*), L.; the hoof of a cow, L.; N. of particular clouds, VarBṛS.; (*ika*), f. (cf. *churikā*) a knife, dagger, Rājāt. v, 437; Kathās. liv, 40; a small razor, W.; a sort of earthen vessel, L.; = *kshura-patirikā*, L.

Kshurikā (f. of *rdaka*, q. v.) — **pattra**, m. = *kshura-p*, L. — **phala**, n. the blade (of a dagger), L. **Kshurikōpanishad**, f., N. of an Up. belonging to the AV.

Kshurina, f., m. a barber, L.; (*in*), f. the wife of a barber, L.; the plant *Mimosa pudica*, L.

Kshora, as, m. the act of shaving, Vop. (Dhātup. xxviii, 52).

शुलिक *kshulika*, for *kshullakā*, q. v.

शुल *kshulla*, mfn. (originally a Prākṛit form of *kshudrā*; derived fr. 2. *kshudh* and *√lā*, Pāp. vi, 2, 39, Kās.) small, little, minute, inferior, BhP. — **tāta**, m. (= *kshudra-p*) the younger brother of a father, L. — **tātaka**, m. the father's brother, L.

Kshullakā, mf(ā)n. (Naigh. iii, 2) little, small, AV. ii, 32, 5; TS.; ŚBr. i; BhP.; low, vile, L.; poor, indigent, L.; wicked, malicious, abandoned, L.; hard, L.; youngest, L.; pained, distressed, L.; (as), m. a small shell, L.; N. of a prince, VP. (v. l. *kshulika*); (am), n. a sort of play or game (= *mushī-dyūta*), L. — **kāleya**, n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — **tāpaśoitā**, n. the shortest one of the four kinds of Tāpaścitā, ĀśvŚr. xii, 5; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **vātsapra**, n., N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — **vaiśvadeva**, n. (cf. *mahā-v*), Pān. vi, 2, 39. — **vaiśvambha**, n., N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.

शुवत् *kshuvat*. See *√1. kshu*.

शेद *ksheda*, *ṛdita*, for *kshveda*, *ṛdita*, q. v.

शेष *ksheda*. See 1. *kshayaṇā*.

शेतिवत् *ksheti-vat*, mfn. containing a form of *√2. kshi* (which forms the 3. sg. *kshēti*), AitBr. v, 20 & 21.

शेत *kshētra*, am, n. (*√2. kshi*) landed property, land, soil (*kshētrasya pāti*, 'lord of the soil', N. of a kind of tutelary deity, RV.; AV. ii, 8, 5; also *kshētrasya pātri*, 'mistress of the soil', & *kshētrāṇām pāti*, 'the lord of the soil', N. of tutelary deities, AV. ii, 12, 1; VS. xvi, 18); 'soil of merit', a Buddha or any holy person, Divyāv.; a field (e.g. *√trām* *√kpi*, 'to cultivate a field', Mn.; Yājñ. ii, 158; cf. *sasya-ksh*), RV. &c.; place, region, country, RV.; AV. iii, 28, 3; TS. vii; Suśr.; Megh.; Vet.; a house, L.; a town, L.; department, sphere of action, MBh. xiv, 126; R. &c.; place of origin, place where anything is found, Yogas. ii, 4; Suśr.; BhP. viii, 12, 33; a sacred spot or district, place of pilgrimage (as Benares &c.; often ifc.), Brahmap. an enclosed plot of ground, portion of space, superficies (e.g. *sv-alpa-ksh*), of a small circuit, Yājñ. ii, 156; (in geom.) a plane figure (as a triangle, circle, &c.) enclosed by lines, any figure considered as having geometrical dimensions, Gol.; a diagram, W.; a planetary orbit, Ganit.; a zodiacal sign, Sūryas., an astrological mansion, VarBṛS.; VarBr. i, xi; (in chiromancy) certain portions marked out on the palm, VarBṛS. lxviii, 1; 'fertile soil', the fertile womb, wife, Mn.; Yājñ. ii, 127; MBh.; R.; Śāk.; BhP.; the body (considered as the field of the indwelling soul), Yājñ. iii, 178; Bhag. xiii, 1 & 2; Kum. vi, 77; (in Sāmkhya phil.) = *a-vyakta* (q. v.), Tattvas.; (f), f. only dat. *ṛtriya* for *ṛtriya* (AV. ii, 10, 1), TBr. ii, 5, 6, 1; [cf. *d-ksh*, *anya-* & *kuru-kshētra*, *karma-ksh*, *deva-ksh*, *dharma-ksh*, *raṇa-ksh*, *siddha-ksh*, *su-ksh*, *surēśvari-ksh*]; cf. also Goth. *haihi*, Them. *haihi*; Germ. *Heide*.] — **kāra**, mfn. cultivating a field, Pān. iii, 2, 21; (as), m. a husbandman, ib. — **karkatī**, f. a kind of gourd, L. — **karmān**, n. 'soil-cultivation', in comp. *ṛma-kṛit*, m. a husbandman, Kathās. xx, 11. — **karshaka**, m. soil-plougher, husbandman, Gaut. xvii, 6. — **ga-**

nita, n. 'calculating plane figures,' geometry. — **gata**, mfn. 'relating to plane figures,' geometrical; *√tāpatti*, f. a geometrical proof. — **cirbhī-tā**, f. a kind of gourd, L. — **ja**, mfn. produced in a field (as corn &c.), L.; (as), m. (scil. *putra*) 'born from the womb,' a son who is the offspring of the wife by a kinsman or person duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband (this is one of the twelve kinds of issue allowed by the old Hindū law), Baudh.; Gaut.; Mn. ix, 159 ff.; Yājñ. i, 68 & 69; ii, 128; (ā), f., N. of several plants (= *sveta-kanṭakāri*, *śaśāṇḍulī*, *go-mūtrikā*, *silpikā*, *ca-nikā*), L. — **jāta**, mfn. begotten on a wife by another, Yājñ. ii, 128. — **jeshā**, m. contest for landed property, acquisition of land, RV. i, 33, 15. — **jñā**, mfn. knowing localities, TBr. iii; AitBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚBr. xiii; ChUp.; familiar with the cultivation of the soil (as a husbandman), L.; clever, dexterous, skilful (with gen.), MBh. i, 3653; cunning, L.; (as), m. 'knowing the body,' i.e. the soul, the conscious principle in the corporeal frame, SvetUp.; Mn. viii, 96; xii, 12 & 14; Yājñ.; MBh.; Hariv. 11297, &c.; a form of Bhairava (or Śiva); N. of a prince, BhP. xii, 1, 4 (vv. ll. *kshatrāṇas* & *kshemāreis*); (ā), f. a girl fifteen years old who personates the goddess Durgā at a festival of this deity. — **m-jayā**, mfn. conquering landed property, Maitr. ii, 2, 11. — **tattva**, n. a part of the work Smṛiti-tattva. — **tara** (*kshētra*), n. any place or country very fit for being cultivated, ŚBr. i. — **tā**, f. the state of being a seat or residence, seat, place of residence, Kathās. iii, 3. — **da**, m. a form of Bhairava, L. — **dūtīkā**, f. Solanum diffusum, Bhpr. — **dūtī**, f. id., L. — **devatā**, f. 'the deity of the fields,' N. of a serpent, Pañcat. — **dharmau**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **pa**, m. a deity protecting the fields, Pañcat.; = *da*, L. — **pati**, m. (g. *aiṇa-paty-ādi*) the owner of a field, landowner, landlord, farmer, Hit.; = *kshētrasya pāti* (see s. v. *kshētra*), Kāth. xxiv, 10. — **padā**, n. a place sacred to a deity (gen.), BhP. ix, 4, 20. — **parpaṭa**, m. Oldenlandia biflora or another species, L.; (f), f. id., L. — **pāla**, m. a man employed to guard fields, Pañcat.; MärKP. &c.; a tutelary deity (their number is given as 49, Prayog.), Pañcat. iii; AgP.; Pañcat.; N. of Śiva; — *rasa*, m. a kind of medicinal drug, L. — **phala**, n. (in geom.) the superficial contents of a figure, Gol.; KātyŚr., Sch. — **bhakti**, f. the division of a field, Pāp. v, 1, 46, Kās. — **bhūmi**, f. cultivated land, W. — **yamānikā**, f., N. of a plant (= *vacā*), L. — **ra-ksha**, m. a man employed to guard fields from depredation, Pañcat. — **rāśi**, m. quantity represented by geometrical figures. — **ruhā**, f. a kind of gourd, L. — **liptā**, f. a minute of the ecliptic; *ṛpti-karaṇa*, n. reducing to minutes of the ecliptic. — **vasudhā**, f. cultivated land, R. iii, 4, 17. — **vid**, mfn. (= *vid*) familiar with localities, RV. (also compar. *vit-tara*, x, 25, 8); TS. v, 2, 8; experienced, clever, skilful, Kum. iii, 50; knowing the body (as the soul), Tattvas.; (t), m. 'knowing the cultivation of fields,' a husbandman, W.; one who possesses spiritual knowledge, sage, W.; the soul, BhP. iv, 22, 37; (cf. *d-ksh*). — **vyavahāra**, m. ascertainment of the dimensions of a plane figure, Lil.; (in geom.) drawing a figure, W.; geometrical demonstration, W. — **samhitā**, f. any geometrical work like Euclid, W. — **samāsa**, m., N. of a Jaina work. — **sambhava**, m. 'growing on the fields,' Abemoschus esculentus, L.; Ricinus communis; (ā), f. a kind of gourd (= *śaśāṇḍulī*), L. — **sambhūta**, m. 'growing on the fields,' a kind of grass, L. — **sāti** (*kshētra*), f. acquisition of fields or land, RV. vii, 19, 3; (cf. i, 112, 22). — **sādhas**, m. one who divides the fields, who fixes the landmarks, RV. iii, 8, 7 & viii, 31, 14 (Nir. ii, 2). — **sīmā**, f. the boundary of a field or holy place, W. — **stha**, mfn. residing at a sacred place, W. — **Kshetrāṇas**, m. a degree of the ecliptic, Sūryas. — **Kshetrājīva**, mfn. living by agriculture, L.; (as), m. a cultivator, L. **Kshetrādhidevatā**, f. the tutelary deity of any consecrated ground, Prayog. **Kshetrādhīpa**, m. id.; the regent of a sign of the zodiac. **Kshetrāmālakī**, f. (= *bhumy-ām*) Flacourtia cataphracta, L. **Kshetrā-sā**, mfn. gaining or procuring land, RV. iv, 38, 1. **Kshetrākshu**, m. Andropogon bicolor (= *yavanāla*), L. **Kshetrōpēksha**, m., N. of a son of Śva-phalka, BhP. ix, 24, 15.

Kshetrika, mfn. relating to a field, having a field, agrarian, W.; (as), m. the owner of a field,

Gaut.; Mn. viii, 241 ff.; ix, 53 f.; a farmer, cultivator, W.; a husband, Nār.; Mn. ix, 145.

Kshetrin, mfn. owning a field, cultivating land, agricultural, W.; (i), m. the owner of a field, Mn. ix, 51 f.; Yājñ. ii, 161; (cf. also *a-ksh*); an agriculturist, husbandman, L.; a husband, Mn. ix, 32; Śāk. v; the soul, Bhag. xiii, 33; (*in*), f. Rubia Munjista, L.

Kshetriyā, mfn. 'organic' (as a disease), incurable ('curable in a future body, i.e. incurable in the present life', Pān. v, 2, 92), Kpr.; (as), m. one who seduces other men's wives, adulterer, L.; (dm), n. (as, m., L.) an organic and incurable disease, AV.; meadow grass, herbage, L.; (*ān*), n. pl. the environs of a place, AV. ii, 14, 5. — **nāsāna**, mf(ā)n. removing a chronic disease, AV. ii, 8, 2.

Kshetri-√1. kṛi, to occupy, take possession or become master of (acc.), Kād.; AgP. xxx, 22.

Kshetriya, Nom. P. *ṛyati*, to desire another man's wife, Śāntiś. i, 26.

शेद *ksheda*, as, m. sorrowing, moaning, W.

शेष *ksheda*, *ṛpaka*, *ṛpana*, &c. See *√kship*.

शेख *kshēma*, mf(ā)n. (*√2. kshi*) habitable; giving rest or ease or security, MBh.; R.; at ease, prosperous, safe, W.; (as), m. basis, foundation, VS. xviii, 7; AV. iii, 12, 1 & iv, 1, 4; ŚBr. xiii; KapS. i, 46; residing, resting, abiding at ease, RV. x; AV. xii, 1, 27; TS. iii; viii; (as, am), m. n. (Ved. only m.; g. *ardharāddi*), safety, tranquillity, peace, rest, security, any secure or easy or comfortable state, weal, happiness, RV.; AV.; VS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (*kshēma* & *yoga* [or *prā-yaj*], rest and exertion, enjoying and acquiring, RV.; VS. xxx, 14; PārGr.; MBh. xiii, 3081; cf. *kshema-yoga* & *yoga-ksh*); *kshemam te*, 'peace or security may be to thee' [this is also the polite address to a Vaiśya, asking him whether his property is secure, Mn. ii, 127], Śāntiś. ii, 18; final emancipation, L.; (as), m. a kind of perfume (= *canḍā*), L.; Ease or Prosperity (personified as a son of Dharma and Śānti, VP.; as a son of Titikshā, BhP. iv, 1, 51); N. of a prince, MBh. i, 2701; Divyāv. xviii; of a son of Śuci and father of Su-vrata, BhP. ix, 22, 46; N. of a kind of college (*maḥa*), Rājāt. vi, 186; (*ma*), instr. ind. at ease; in security, safely, R.; Mricch.; Pañcat.; BhP.; (ifc. with *yathā*, R. ii, 54, 4); (*ais*), instr. pl. ind. ind., MBh. xii, 1519; (ā), f. a kind of perfume (= *kāshīha-guggula* or *coraka*, Comm.), VarBṛS. iil; N. of Durgā, L.; of another deity (= *kshemam-kari*), DeviP.; of an Aparas, MBh. i, 4818; (am), n., N. of one of the seven Varshas in Jambū-dvīpa, BhP. v, 20, 3. — **kāra**, mfn. conferring peace or security or happiness, MBh. xiv, 973; (f), f. a form of Durgā (cf. *kshemam-k*), VP. — **kāra**, m., N. of a son of Mahēśa (who composed A. D. 1570, the work Rāga-mālā). — **karmān**, mfn. = *kāra*, BhP. ii, 6, 5; N. of a prince, Vāyup. (v. l. *dharman*, q. v.) — **kāma** (*kshēma*), mfn. longing for rest, RV. x, 94, 12. — **kāra**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 44) = *kāra*, L. — **kāraka**, mfn. ind., Pañcat. — **kutūhala**, n., N. of a medical work by Kshema-sarman. — **kṛit**, mfn. = *kāra*, Āp.; Cān. — **gupta**, m., N. of a king of Kashmir, Rājāt. vi, 150 ff. — **m-kāra**, mfn. (= *kāra*, Pān. iii, 2, 44) = *kāra*, Cān. (= ŚārngP.); Bhāṭṭ. vi, 105; (as), m., N. of a king of the Trigartas, MBh. iii, 15731; of a son of Brahma-datta (Udayana), Buddh.; of the author of a recension of Sīghās.; of a mythical Buddha, Divyāv. xvii; (f), f. Durgā, VP. v, 1, 83; N. of another goddess, DeviP.; of the sister of Brahma-datta's son Kshemam-kāra, Buddh. — **m-karin**, m. the Brāhmāṇi kite or Coromandel eagle (bird of good omen), Falco pterocercus, Gal. — **jīta**, m., N. of a prince, MatsyaP. (vv. ll. *kshatrāṇas*, *kshemāreis*). — **tara**, n. a more comfortable state, greater happiness, Bhag. i, 46. — **taru**, m., N. of a tree, VarBṛS. — **darśin**, m., N. of a prince of the Kosalas, MBh. xii, 3060 ff. & 3850 ff. — **darśiya**, mfn. relating to Kshema-darśin (as a tale, *itihāsa*), ib. 3849. — **dhanvan**, m., N. of a son of the third Manu Sāvārpa, Hariv. 480; of a prince (son of Puṇḍarika), Hariv. 824; BhP. ix, 12, 1; Ragh. xviii, 8; (cf. *dhritvan*). — **dharman**, v. l. for *-karman* (q. v.), BhP. xii, 1, 4. — **dhūrta**, as, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. — **dhūrti**, m., N. of a warrior, MBh. i, 67, 64 (v. l. *mūrti*); vii, 4013 ff. — **dhritvan**, m. (= *dhanvan*) N. of a son or descendant of Puṇḍarika, TāṇḍyaBr. xxii. — **phalā**,

f. *Ficus oppositifolia*, L. — **bhūmi**, m., N. of a prince, Vāyup. (v. l. *deva-bhū*). — **mūrti**, m., N. of a prince, MBh. i, 2700 (v. l. *dhūrti*) & 2735; — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, Skanda-P. — **yuktam**, ind. in a prosperous way, R. i, 13, 10. — **yoga**, au, m. du. rest and exertion, AitBr. — **rāja**, m. (probably = *mēndra*, q. v.) N. of a Śaiva philosopher (pupil of Abhinava-gupta and author of the *Stavacintāmañi-vṛtti*, the *Sva-cchāndōddya*, the *Paramēśa-stotrāvali-vṛtti*, the *Paramārtha-saṃgraha-vivṛtti*, the *Pratyabhijñā-hṛdaya*, the *Sāmbha-pāñcāsikā-vivaraṇa*, and of other works). — **vat**, mfn. attended with tranquillity and security, prosperous, Pāp. Siddh.; (*ān*), m., N. of a prince, VP.; (*atī*), f., N. of a woman, Buddh.; of a locality. — **varma**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **vāha**, m., N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2568. — **vid**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **vrīksha**, m. = *taru*, VarBṛS. Sch. — **vriddhi**, m., N. of a Śālya general, MBh. iii, 669 ff.; (*ayas*), m. pl., N. of a warrior family (the women are called *tanu-keśyas*), Pāp. vi, 3, 35, Vārtt. 5. Pat. — **vriddhin**, m., N. of a man, g. *bāhu-ādī*. — **sarman**, m., N. of an author. — **śūra**, m. 'a hero in a safe place,' a boaster, BhP. x, 4, 36. — **Kshemāditya**, m., N. of a man. — **Kshemādhi**, m., N. of a prince of Mithilā, BhP. ix, 13, 23; (cf. *kshemāri*). — **Kshemānanda**, m., N. of an author. — **Kshemā-phalā**, for *ma-phā*. — **L. Kshemāri**, m. = *kshemādhi*, VP. — **Kshemārcis**, v. l. for *ma-jit*, q. v. — **Kshemā-vatī**, f., N. of a town, Divyāv. xviii. — **Kshemēndra**, m., N. of a celebrated poet of Kāśmīr (surnamed *Vyāsa-dāsa* and flourishing in the middle of the eleventh century, author of the *Bṛihat-kathā*-(*mañjari*), *Bhārata-mañjari*, *Kālā-vilāsa*, *Rāmāyana-mañjari* or *kathā-sāra*, *Daśavatara-carita*, *Samaya-mātrikā*, *Vyāśaśh-ṭaka*, *Suvijitā-tilaka*, *Loka-prakāśa*, *Niti-kalpa-taru*, *Rājāvalī*); N. of a Śaiva philosopher (who is probably identical with *rāja*); he is the author of the *Spanda-nirṇaya* and *Spanda-saṃdoha*; N. of the author of the *Aucityālamkāra* and of the *Kavikañṭhābhāraṇa*. — **Kshemēśvara**, for *miśra*, q. v. — **Kshemaka**, as, m. a kind of perfume (= *caura*), L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1556; of a Rakshas, Hariv.; of an attendant of Śiva, L.; of an old king, MBh. ii, 117; of a son of Alarka (also called *Sunitha*), Hariv. 1749; of a son of Nirāmitra, MatsyaP.; of the last descendant of Parikshit in the Kali-yuga, VP.; BhP. ix, 22, 42 f.; (*am*), n., N. of a Varsha in Plaksha-dvīpa ruled by Kshemaka, VP. ii, 4, 5. — **Kshemayāt**, mfn. (pr. p. fr. Nom. P. *ya* fr. *kshema*) resting, RV. iii, 7, 2; granting rest or an abode, RV. iv, 33, 10 & v, 47, 4. — **Kshemin**, mfn. enjoying peace or security, safe, secure, MBh. (e. g. Nal. xii, 90); BhP. x, 83, 39; Kām. — **Kshemiśvara**, m., N. of the author of the *Caṇḍa-kauśika*. — **Kshemyā**, mf(ā)n. (= *ma*, Pān. v, 4, 36, Vārtt. 5, Pat.) resting, at leisure, at ease, RV. x, 28, 5; AV. xii, 2, 49; VS. xvi, 33 (*kshemyā*); ŚBr. vi, 7, 4, 7; xiii, 1, 4, 3; PārGr.; yielding peace and tranquillity (as a country; 'healthy', W.). Mn. vii, 212; giving peace and tranquillity, MBh. xiv, 1691; prosperous, auspicious, VarBṛS.; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xiv, 194; N. of several princes [a son of Sunitha and father of Ketumat, Hariv. 1592 f.; 1750; a son of Ugrāyudha and father of Su-vira, ib. 1084; VP.; BhP. ix, 21, 29; (= *kshema*) a son of Śuci and father of Suvrata, VP.]; (*ā*), f. a form of Durgā, VP. v, 1, 83; (*dm*), n. resting, TS. v, 2, 1, 7.

श्लेष ksheya. See √4. kshi.

श्लेष kshev, for √kshiv, q. v.

श्लेष ksheshñū. See √4. kshi.

श्लेष kshatī, cl. i. P. *kshāyati*, to burn, catch or take fire, KātyŚr. xxv, 8, 21, Sch.; = √4. *kshi*, Dhātup. xxii, 16; Caus. *kshāpayati* (Impv. *kshāpāya*), to singe, burn, AV. xii, 5, 51; TāpdyāBr. xvii, 5, 7.

Kshatī, is, f. singeing, heat, RV. vi, 6, 5.

Kshāmā, mf(ā)n. burning to ashes, charring, MaitrS. i, 8, 9; (Pāp. viii, 2, 53) scorched, singed, KātyŚr.; Jaṇi.; dried up, emaciated, wasted, thin, slim, slender, Yajñi. i, 80; MBh.; R.; Megh. &c.; weak, debilitated, infirm, slight (especially applied to the voice), R. iii, 58, 14; Suśr.; Amar.; Rājat. v, 219. — **karsha-miśra**, mfn. (= *sā-kshāma-karsha*, ŚBr. iii) mingled with scorched or singed par-

ticles that have been scratched off, ŚBr. ii, 5, 2, 46. — **kshāma**, mfn. quite emaciated, Śak. iii, 7. — **tā**, f. emaciation, thinness, W.; debility, W. — **tvā**, n. id., W. — **vat** (*kshāma*), mfn. burnt to coal, charred (said of Agni), MaitrS.; TS. ii; AitBr. vii, 6; KātyŚr. xxv; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (ī), f. (scil. *iṣṭi*) N. of a particular sacrificial ceremony, BhavP. — **Kshāmāṅga**, mfn. having a slender body, Bhām. — **Kshāmā-prastha**, m., N. of a town, g. *māldī*. — **Kshāmāya**, n. any diet or any state of the body (as menstruation) incompatible with a particular medical treatment, L. (v. l. *kshamasya*).

2. **Kshāmi**, is, m. patr. fr. *ma*, Pāp. viii, 2, 1, Kāś. — **Kshāmin**, mfn. (= *kshāmo* *syāsti*), ib. — **Kshāmi-mat**, mfn. ib.

Kshāmi-√*kṛi*, to shorten, ŚārigP.

श्लेष kshaiṇya, am, n. (fr. *kshīṇa*), destruction, wasting away (ifc.), Rāj. v, 262; leanness, slenderness, emaciation, W.

Kshaitī, patr. fr. *kshīd*, Pāp. viii, 2, 42, Vārtt. 4.

श्लेष kshaitā, as, m. (fr. 2. *kshītī*), the chief of a race, prince, RV. ix, 97, 3. — **vat** (*kshaitā*), mfn. princely, RV. vi, 2, 1.

Kshaitra, n. (fr. *kshētra*), landed property, RV. viii, 71, 12; a multitude of fields, g. *bhikshādi*.

Kshaitrajitya, am, n. (fr. *kshetra-jit*), acquisition of land, victorious battle, VS. xxxiii, 60.

Kshaitrajña, am, n. (fr. *kshetra-jñā*, g. *yuvādi*), spirituality, nature of the soul, W.; the knowledge of the soul, W.

Kshaitrajña, am, n. (g. *brāhmaṇādi*), id., W.

Kshaitrapatya, mf(ī), g. *aiṣa-paty-ādī* n. relating to the owner of a field (*kshetra-pati*), ĀpŚr.

Kshaitrapatya, am, n. (fr. *kshetra-pati*), dominion, property, RV. i, 112, 13; (*īyā*), mfn. belonging to the lord of the soil, TS. i, 8, 20, 1; ii, 2, 1, 5; ŚBr. v, 5, 2, 7; TBr. i, 4, 4, 2; KātyŚr. xv.

श्लेष kshaipra, mfn. (fr. *kshiprā*), 'produced by speaking quickly,' a term for a kind of Sandhi produced by changing the first of two concurrent vowels to its semivowel, RPrāt.; the Svarita accent on a syllable formed with that Sandhi, RPrāt.; VPrāt.; APrāt.; (*am*), n. quickness, speediness, g. *prithu-ādī*. — **yukta**, mfn. joined by the Kshaipra Sandhi, W. — **varna**, mfn. containing a semivowel, RPrāt. — **Kshaiprī-bhāṇya**, mfn. id., RPrāt. vii, 5. — **Kshaiprya**, n. quickness, Bādar. iv, 3, 1, Sch.

श्लेष कश्चि kshaimavṛddhi, is, m. a patr. fr. *kshema-vṛddhin*, *gaṇas gaḥādi* and *raivatikādi*. — **Kshaimavṛddhiya**, mfn. fr. *ddhi*, ib.

श्लेष कश्चि kshairakalambhi, is, m. a patr. fr. *kshira-kalambha*, m. N. of a teacher, Lāṭy. x, 10, 20.

Kshairahrada, as, m. patr. fr. *kshira-hr*, g. *ivādi*.

Kshaireya, mf(ī)n. prepared with milk, milky, Pāp. iv, 2, 20; (ī), f. a dish prepared with milk, L.

श्लेष kshoṭ, cl. 10. P. *kshoṭayati*, to throw, cast, Dhātup. xxxv, 23; (cf. √*khoṭ*.)

श्लेष kshoṭa, as, m. the post to which an elephant is fastened, L.; (cf. *a-kshobha*.)

श्लेष kshoṇā, mfn. immovable [or (*as*), m. 'a kind of lute,' Śāy.; = *kshayaṇa*, Nir. v, 6], RV. i, 117, 8; (ī), f. (nom. sg. also *nis*, nom. pl. *nis*, once *ndyas*, RV. x, 22, 9) a multitude of men, people (as opposed to the chief), RV.; the earth, R. i, 42, 23; BhP. v, 18, 28 & viii, 6, 2; (ī), f. Ved. nom. du. 'the two sets of people,' i. e. the inhabitants of heaven and earth ['heaven and earth', Naigh. iii, 30], RV. ii, 16, 3; viii, 7, 22; 52, 10; 99, 6.

Kshopi, is, f. (= *ni*) the earth, BhP. iv, 21, 35; (*dyas*), f. pl. see *kshoṇā*. — **pati**, m. 'earth-lord,' a king. — **pāla**, m. 'earth-protector,' id., Prasannar. vii, 65. — **Kshopinindra**, m. = *ni-pati*.

Kshopī (f. of *ni*, q. v.) = *deva*, m. 'earth-god,' a Brāhman. — **dhara-miśra**, m., N. of a commentator. — **pati**, m. = *ni-p*, Kathās. vc, 92. — **manḍala**, n. the orb of the earth, Bālar. — **māya**, mfn. containing or representing the earth (said of Vishnu in his fish-incarnation), BhP. ii, 7, 12. — **ramapa**, m. 'earth-lord,' a king, Vāsant. — **ruh**, m. 'growing from the earth,' a tree, Prasannar. iv, 6.

Kshaupī, f. the earth, BhP. iii, 14, 3 & 24, 42. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth, W. — **prācira**, m. 'surrounding the earth,' the ocean, L. — **bhuji**,

m. 'enjoying the earth,' a king, Śāntiś. i, 10. — **bhṛit**, m. 'upholder of the earth,' mountain, Uttarar. ii, 29.

श्लेष kshottavya, &c. See √*kshud*.

Kshoda, kshodāsa, 'dita', &c. See *ib.*

श्लेष kshōdhuka. See √1. *kshudh*.

श्लेष kshobha, 'bhaka', &c. See √*kshubh*.

श्लेष kshoma, as, am, m. n. (√*kshu*, Uṇ. i, 138) a room on the house-top (*uṭṭa*), Comm. on L.; (*am*), n. (for *kshauma*) linen (*dukūla*), L. — **Kshomaka**, as, m. = *kshaum*, L.; (cf. *kshema*.)

श्लेष kshora. See √*kshur*.

श्लेष kshaupī. See *kshoṇā* above.

श्लेष kshaudra, as, m. (fr. *kshudra* & *drā*), Michelia Campaka, MBh. iii, 11569; N. of a mixed caste (son of a Vaideha and a Māgadhi), MBh. xiii, 2584; (*am*), n. smallness, minuteness, g. *prithu-ādī*; honey, species of honey, L.; water, L.; N. of a Sūtra of the SV. — **jā**, f. honey-sugar, L. — **dhātū**, m. a kind of mineral substance (= *māksika*), L. — **priya**, m., N. of a tree (species of Bassia), L. — **meha**, m. the disease diabetes mellitus, Suśr. — **mehin**, mfn. affected with that disease, ib. — **sarkarā**, f. = *jā*, L.

Kshaudraka, as, m. patr. fr. *kshudr*, Pāp. iv, 1, 168, Vārtt. i, Pat. (pl.); (ī), f. of *kshaudrakya*, Pāp. v, 3, 114, Kāś.; (*am*), n. (fr. *kshudrā*), honey, Gal. — **Kshaudrakamālava**, mf(ī)n. formed by Kshudrakas and Mālavas (an army), Pāp. iv, 2, 45, Pat. — **Kshaudraka-mālavaka**, mfn. ib.

Kshaudrakya, as, m. patr. fr. (or a servant of) *ka*, Pāp. iv, 1, 168, Vārtt. i, Pat.; (mfn.) small, L. — **Kshaudreya**, am, n. (fr. *kshudrā*), wax, L.

श्लेष kshauma, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kshumā*; = *kshoma*, Up. i, 138), made of linen, linen, Lāṭy.; Gobh.; PārGr. &c.; covered with linen, W.; prepared from linseed (as oil), Suśr.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. = *atta* (an airy room on the top of a house, apartment on the roof, back of an edifice, fortified place in front of a building, building of a particular form, W.; cf. *kshoma*), L.; (ī), f. flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), L.; (*am*), n. linen cloth or garment, KātyŚr.; Gaut.; Mn. &c. (also = *dukūla*, L.); linseed, Suśr.; the flower of flax, L. — **māya**, mfn. made of linen, Heat. — **Kshaumaka**, as, m. (cf. *kshom*) a kind of perfume, L.

Kshaumika, mf(ī)n. made of linen, Kauś. 57.

श्लेष kshaura, mfn. (fr. *kshurā*), performed with a razor (with *karman*, 'shaving'), VarBṛS. iic, 12; (*as*), m. = *mantra*, Śāy. on TS. i; (ī), f. a razor, W.; (*am*), n. shaving the head, shaving in general (Cram. √1. *kṛi*, to shave, Hit.; Cram. Caus. √1. *kṛi*, to have one's self shaved, Hit.), Cāp. — **karapa**, n. shaving, Hit. — **karman**, n. id., Cāp.; (see also s. v. *kshaura*). — **nakshatra**, n. (= *kshura-n*) any lunar mansion auspicious for shaving, cf. VarBṛS. iic, 12. — **nirṇaya**, m., N. of a work. — **mantra**, as, m. pl., N. of the formulas TS. i, 2, 1, 1 ff., Śāy. — **raksha**-(*riksha*), n. = *nakshatra*, VarYogay. ii, 35. — **vidhi**, m. = *karapa*.

Kshaurapavya, mfn. (fr. *kshurā-pavi*), very sharp-edged, very sharp, BhP. vi, 5, 8 ('formed out of razors and thunderbolts', Burnouf).

Kshaurika, as, m. a barber, shaver, L.

श्लेष kshpu, cl. 2. P. *kshpauti* (Dhātup. xxiv, 28; fut. 1st *kshpavitā*, Pāp. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.; pr. p. *kshpuvān*), to whet, sharpen, AV. v, 20, 1; [cf. Gk. *ξύω*, *ξύω*, *kshurā*].

Kshput. See *anyatah* & *ubhayatah* *kshput*. — **Kshputa**, mfn. whetted, sharpened, ŚBr. vi.

Kshpōtra, am, n. a whet-stone, RV. ii, 39, 7.

श्लेष kshāmā, f. (cf. 2. *kshām*; Naigh. i, 1; Nir. x, 7) the earth, R. iii, 35, 63; BhP.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (*ayā*), instr. ind. (= 1. *kshāmā*) on the earth, RV.; VS. xxxiii, 92. — **gāsa** (*māṇ*), m. a district of land, L. — **cakra**, n. the orb, Bālar. iii, 70. — **ja**, m. 'earth-born,' the planet Mars; n. the horizon, Gol. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth, MārKp. xxiii, 47. — **dhara**, m. 'upholder of the earth,' a mountain, Mālatīm.; Bālar.; (hence) the number 'seven,' Gaṇit. — **dhṛiti**, m. 'one who has to support the earth,' a king, Rājat. v, 476. — **nta** (*mān*), m. 'the ends of the earth,' i. e. the whole earth, Pañcat. — **pa**, m. 'earth-protector,' a king, Rājat. v, 314 & 457. — **pati**, m. 'earth-lord,' id., v, 59;

(ifc.) Git. i, 4. — **pāla**, m. = *-pa*, Prasannar.; Rājat. v, 319. — **bhartṛi**, m. = *-pati*, Daś. p. i. — **bhuṅ**, m. 'enjoying the earth,' a king, Rājat. v, 50. — **bhṛit**, m. (= *-dhara*) a mountain, BhP. x, 67, 7; Kathās.; = *-dhṛiti*, Pañcat.; Kathās. lxxiii, 330; Bālar. iii, 63. — **rub**, m. 'growing from the earth,' a tree, Rājat. viii, 240. — **valaya**, m. n. = *-akra*, Sindhās.; (= *-ja*) the horizon, Gol. — **vṛisha**, m. 'earth-bull,' i. e. a mighty king, Rājat. v, 126. — **śayana**, n. lying or being buried in the earth, MBh. iii, 13456. **Kshamēsa**, m. = *kshma-pati*, VarBṛS. xix, 2.

झ्याय kshmay, cl. i. **Ā.°yate** (impf. *akshma-yata* & perf. *caṣkshmaye*, Bhaṭṭ.) to shake, tremble, Dhātup. xiv, 45; Caus. P. *kshmayāyati* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 36), to cause to shake, Bhaṭṭ. xvii, 85.

कश्मायिता, mfn. shaken, made to tremble, W.; trembling, W.

कश्मायित्ति, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 152, Kāś.) trembling, shaking, W.

झील kshmil, cl. i. P. **°lati**, to twinkle, close the eyelids, Dhātup. xv, 13; (cf. *√mil*.)

झोम् kshraum, ind. a mystic exclamation, BhP. v, 18, 8.

झिङ्गा kshvīṅkā, f. a kind of animal, RV. x, 87, 7; ('red-mouthed monkey,' Sch.) TS. v, 5, 15, 1.

झिड 1. *kshvid* (or 1. *kshvid*), cl. i. P. *kshvedati* (Sūtr.; Pot. *°det*, Mn. iv, 64; pr. p. *°dat*, R. iv, 45, 8; *kshvedati*, Kāth.), to utter an inarticulate sound, hum, murmur, growl, roar, hiss, whistle, rattle: Caus. P. *kshvedayati*, id., MBh. iii, 12379.

1. **कश्विप्पा**, mfn. (fr. *√1. kshvid*, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 187 & vii, 2, 16), sounded inarticulately, Pat. Introd. on Vārt. 18.

1. **कश्वेदा**, mfn. curved, crooked, bent, L.; wicked, depraved, W.; difficult to be approached, L.; (as), m. singing or buzzing in the ear (from hardening of the wax &c.; cf. *karna-ksh*), Sūtr.; sound, noise, L.; a Cucurbitaceous plant (Luffa pentandra or acutangula, = *pīta-ghoshā*), Car.; a mystical N. of the letter *m* (also *kshvela*, RāmatUp.; cf. *visha* = 2. *kshvedā*); (ā), f. the roaring of a lion or 'battle-cry,' L.; a bamboo rod or stake, L.; a kind of Cucurbitaceous plant (= *kōiṭakī*), L.; (am), n. the flower of the Luffa or Ghoshia plant, L.; the fruit of a red kind of swallow-wort, L.

कश्वेदना, am, n. hissing, Mn. iv, 64, Sch.; hissing pronunciation (of sibilants), RPrāt. xiv, 6.

1. **कश्वेदिता**, as, am, m. n. (g. *ardharāddi*) humming, murmuring, growling, MBh. i, 2820; Hariv. 13238 ff.; a lion's roaring or 'battle-cry,' L.

कश्वेदिन. See *gehe-kshv*.

झिड 2. *kshvid* (or 2. *kshvid* = *√svid*), cl.

1. **Ā. kshvedate**, *kshvedate*, to be wet or unctuous, exude, emit sap, Dhātup. xviii, 4; cl. 4. P. *kshvidyati*, id., ib. xxvi, 134.

2. **कश्विप्पा**, mfn. (fr. *√2. kshvid*), unctuous, W.

2. **कश्वेदा**, as, m. venom, poison, MBh. iii, 12389; Kuval.

झिड *kshvid*. See *√1. & 2. kshvid*.

1. & 2. **कश्वेदा**, &c. See ib.

झेडिका *kshvedikā* = *kshvelikā*, q. v.

2. **कश्वेदिता** = *kshvelita*, q. v.

झेल kshvel, cl. i. P. **°lati** (v. l. *kvel*, Dhātup. xv, 32; probably fr. Prakṛit

√kel = *krid*), to leap, jump, play, R. v, vi; to shake, tremble, W.; [cf. Old Germ. *suillu*, *suil*, *suall*.]

कश्वेलाना, am, n. play, jest, BhP. xi, 17, 32.

कश्वेलि, is, f. (= *keli*) id., BhP. v, 1, 29; x, xi.

कश्वेलिका, f. id., BhP. v, 8, 18; for *kshvedikā* see *udaka-ksh*.

कश्वेलिता, am, n. (also *as*, m., Pāṇ., Siddh.) id., BhP. x, 22, 12; (pl.) viii, 9, 11; (*kshvedita*) MBh. xiv, 1760 (Sch.).

झेल *kshvela*, for 1. *kshvedā*, q. v.

झेलन *kshvelana*, &c. See *√kshvel*.

ख KHA.

ख 1. *kha*, the second consonant of the alphabet (being the aspirate of the preceding consonant; often in MSS. & Inscr. confounded with *sha*). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *kha*.

ख 2. *kha*, as, m. the sun, L.

ख 3. *kha*, am, n. (*√khan*) a cavity, hollow, cave, cavern, aperture, RV.; an aperture of the human body (of which there are nine, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation), AV. xiv, 2, 1 & 6; Prāt.; KathUp.; Gaut.; Mn. &c.; (hence) an organ of sense, BhP. viii, 3, 23; (in anat.) the glottis, W.; 'the hole made by an arrow,' wound, Mn. ix, 43; the hole in the nave of a wheel through which the axis runs, RV.; ŚBr. xiv; vacancy, empty space, air, ether, sky, ŚBr. xiv; PrāsUp.; Mn. xii, 120 &c.; heaven, L.; Brahma (the Supreme Spirit), W.; (in arithm.) a cypher, Sūryas.; Sāh.; the Anuvāra represented by a circle (*bindu*), L.; N. of the tenth astrological mansion, VarBṛ.; talc, L.; a city, L.; a field, L.; happiness (a meaning derived fr. *su-kha*, *duḥ-kha*), L.; action, L.; understanding, L.; (ā), f. a fountain, well, RV. ii, 28, 5 (*kham riddhya*, cf. Zend *ashke khaē*) & vi, 36, 4; [cf. Gk. *χάος*; Lat. *halo*.] — **kāminī**, f. 'liking the sky,' the female of the Falco Cheela (*cilla*), L.; N. of Durgā (*carcikā*), L. — **kuntala**, m., N. of Śiva, L. — **khōlka**, m. 'sky-meteor,' the sun, SkandaP.; GāruḍaP.; *°khadditya*, m. a form of the sun, SkandaP. — **ga**, mfn. moving in air, MBh. iii, 12257; (as), m. a bird, Mn. xii, 63; MBh. &c.; N. of Gāruḍa (cf. *-ga-pati*), Gal.; any air-moving insect (as a bee), R. ii, 56, 11; a grasshopper, L.; the sun, Heat.; a planet, Gol.; air, wind, MBh. iii, 14616; a deity, L.; an arrow, L. — **pati**, m. 'chief of birds,' Gāruḍa (Vishnu's vehicle); *-pati-gamanā*, f., N. of a goddess, Kālac.; *-patra*, mfn. furnished with bird's feathers (as an arrow), MBh. iii, 285, 14; — *-rāj*, m. — *-pati*, Gal.; *-vaktra*, m. Artocarpus Lakucha, L.; — *-vati*, f. the earth, L.; — *-satru*, m. 'enemy of birds,' Hemionitis cordifolia, L.; — *-sthāna*, n. 'a bird's nest,' the hollow of a tree, L.; *°gādhīpa*, m. = *°ga-pati*, R. i, 42, 16; *°gāntaka*, m. 'destroyer of birds,' a hawk, falcon, L.; *°gābhirāma*, m., N. of Śiva; *°gāsana*, m. 'seat of the sun,' N. of the mountain Udaya (the eastern mountain on which the sun rises), L.; 'sitting on a bird (i. e. on the Gāruḍa),' Vishnu, L.; *°gēndra*, m. the chief of the birds, Pañcat.; a vulture, L.; Gāruḍa, L.; N. of a prince, Rājat. i, 89; *°gēndra-dhvaja*, m., N. of Vishnu, BhP. i, 18, 16; *°gēvara*, m. 'the chief of the birds,' a vulture, L.; Gāruḍa, L. — **gaṅgā**, f. the Gaṅgā (Ganges) of the sky, L. — **gaṅṇa**, m., N. of the father of Gokarṇēśvara. — **gana**, m., N. of a prince (son of Vajra-nābha), VP.; BhP. ix, 12, 3. — **gata**, mfn. moving in the air, R. v, 56, 144; extending far up to the sky, Hariv. 5336. — **gati**, f. 'flight in the air,' a metre of 4 × 16 syllables. — **gama**, mfn. moving in the air, flying (said of Gandharvas and of missile weapons), MBh. iii, 820 & 14983; xiv, 2188; (as), m. a bird, Nal. i, 23; N. of a Brāhman, MBh. i, 995. — **garbha**, m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **galya**, n., N. of a part of a wheel, ĀpŚr. xvi, 18. — **gupa**, mfn. (in arithm. or alg.) having a cypher as multiplier. — **gola**, m. the vault or circle of heaven, celestial sphere, Gol.; *-vidyā*, f. knowledge of the celestial sphere, astronomy, W. — **golaka**, m. = *-gola*, Gol. — **m-kara**, m. 'making or filling space (?)', a lock of hair, L. — **camasa**, m. 'the drinking-vessel in the sky,' N. of the moon, L. — **cara**, mfn. moving in the air, flying, MBh.; R.; BhP.; (as), m. a bird, R.; a planet, Sūryas.; Gol.; the sun, L.; a cloud, L.; the wind, L.; an aerial spirit, Vidyādhara, Kathās. cx, 139; a Rakshas or demon, L.; (in music) a kind of Rūpaka or measure, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a fabulous people, VarBṛS.; — *-tva*, n. the state of a Rakshas or demon, HYog. — **cārin**, mfn. moving in the air, flying (said of Skanda), MBh. iii, 14635; (ī), m. a planet, Sūryas. — **citra**, n. 'a picture in the sky,' anything impossible or not existing, Kathās. ii, 142. — **jala**, n. 'air-water,' i. e. dew, rain, fog, L. — **jit**, m. 'conquering heaven,' N. of a Buddha, L. — **jyotis**, m. a shining flying insect, fire-fly &c., L. — **tamāla**, m. a cloud, L.; smoke, L. — **tilaka**, m. 'sky-ornament,' the sun, L. — **dūra**, see *khaḍūra*; *-vāsini*, f. (with Buddhists) N. of a female deity or Śakti, L. — **dūṛaka**, m., N. of a man, g. *śivddi*. — **dyota**, m. = *-jyotis*, ChUp.; MBh.; R. &c.; (applied fig. to transient happiness) Sarvad. xi; the sun, L.; (ā), f. (scil. *dvār*) 'shining-insect-like door,' the left eye, BhP. iv; N. of a deity, Buddh. — **dyotaka**, m., N. of a poisonous plant, Sūtr. — **dyotana**, m. 'sky-illuminator,' the sun, L. — **dhūpa**, m. air-pervading perfume,

Bhaṭṭ.; a rocket, fire-work, W. — **parāga**, m. darkness, L. — **pura**, n. a city built in the sky (as that of the Kālakeyas, MBh. iii, 12208 & 12258; or as that of Hari-scandra, L.); the Fata Morgana, VarBṛS.; a water-jar, L.; m. tympany, wind-dropsy, L.; the betel-nut tree, L.; Cyperus pertenuis, L.; a kind of perfume (*vyāla-nakha*), L. — **pushpa**, n. 'sky-flower,' = *-citra*, Hcar. v, 238; — *-tikā*, f., N. of a Comm. — **bāshpa**, m. 'tears of the sky,' dew, frost, L. — **bha**, m. 'shining in the air,' a planet, L. — **bhrānti**, m. 'gliding through the air,' a kind of falcon (*cilla*, cf. *kāminī*), L. — **maṇi**, m. = *-tilaka*, Pañcar. iii, 1, 19. — **milana**, n. sleepiness, lassitude, L. — **mūrti**, f. a celestial body or person; — *-mat*, mfn. having a divine or celestial person or form, Mn. ii, 82. — **mūli**, *likā*, *li*, f. an aquatic plant (Pistia Stratiotes), L. — **yoga**, m. (= *nābhasa-j*) N. of a particular constellation, VarBṛ. xxvii, 2. — **valli**, f. (= *ākāśa-v*) Cassya filiformis, L. — **vāri**, n. rain-water, dew, vapour &c., L. — **śab-dāṅkura-ja**, v. l. for *kharibḍāṅkuraka*, q. v. — **śaya**, m. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 18, Kāś.) 'resting or dwelling in the air,' N. of a Jina, Gal.; (cf. *-sama*). — **śarira**, n. a celestial body, W. — *°śaririn*, mfn. gifted with an ethereal body (cf. *-mūrti-mat*), Mn. iv, 243. — **śvāsa**, m. wind, air, L. — **sama**, m., N. of a Buddha, L.; (cf. *-śaya*). — **śamutūṣa**, mfn. produced in the sky, ethereal, W. — **sambhava**, mfn. id., W.; (ā), f. spikenard (= *ākāśa-māyā*), L. — **sarpaṇa**, m., N. of a Buddha, L.; (am), n. gliding through the air, W. — **sindhu**, m. (cf. *-camasa*) N. of the moon, L. — **sūci**, f. 'a needle pricking the air,' ifc. one who continually makes mistakes (as a grammarian), Kāś. & Gaṇar. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 53. — **stani**, f. 'having the atmosphere for its breast,' N. of the earth, L. — **spāṭhika**, m. 'aerial crystal,' N. for the sun- and moon-gem (*sūrya-kānta* and *candra-k*; cf. *ākāśa-spḥ*), L. — **hara**, mfn. (in arithm.) having a cypher for its denominator (as a fraction). **Khātman**, mfn. having the air as one's nature, W. **Khāpaga**, f. 'a stream in the air,' N. of the Ganges, L. **Khāpara**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, Romakas. **Khōlka**, m. sky-meteor, W.; a planet, W.; (cf. *kha-kh*). **Khōl-muka**, m. the planet Mars, L.; (cf. *gaganīm*.)

Khe, loc. of 3. *kha*, in comp. — **gamana**, m. 'moving in the air,' a kind of gallinule (= *kāla-kāṇṭha*), L. — **cara**, mfn. moving in the air, flying, MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m. a bird, MBh.; Nal.; any aerial being (as a messenger of the gods), MBh. i; a Gandharva, iii; a Vidyā-dhara, BhP. x, 82, 8; Kathās. lii, lxxv; a Rakshas, R. iii, 30, 37; a planet; (hence) the number 'nine,' quicksilver, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; (ā), f. (in music) a particular Murchanā; (ī), f. with *siddhi* or *gati*, the magical power of flying, Kathās. xx, 105; Sarvad. ix &c.; Durgā, MBh. iv, 186; a Vidyā-dhara, Rudray.; a particular Mudrā or position of the fingers; an ear-ring or a cylinder of wood passed through the lobe of the ear, W.; (am), n. green vitriol; — *-tā*, f. the magical power of flying, Sarvad. ix; — *-tva*, n. id., Kathās. iii, 49; *°rādhana*, green vitriol, Npr.; *°rānna*, n. a particular dish made of rice. — 1. — *°ta*, m. 'moving in the air,' a planet; the ascending node or Rāhu, W.; — *-karman*, n. calculation of the motion &c. of planets; — *-pīṭha-māla*, f. — *-bodha*, m., — *-bhūṣaṇa*, n., N. of astronomical works. — **paribhrama**, mfn. flying about in the air, R. i, 2, 14. — **śaya**, mfn. (cf. *kha-s*) lying in the air, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 18, Kāś. — **sara**, for *vesara*, q. v., L.

खक्ख *khakkh*, v. l. for *√kakh* (to laugh), q. v., Dhātup. v, 6.

खक्खट *khakkhaṭa* = *kakkh* (q. v.), hard, solid, L., Sch.; harsh (as sound), Divyāv. xxxvi.

खक्खर *khakkhara*, as, m. (?), a beggar's staff, Buddh.; (cf. *hikkala*.)

खग *kha-ga*, &c. See 3. *kha*.

खगोड *khagoda*, as, m. a kind of reed (Sacharum spontaneum), W.

Khaggaḍa, as, m. id., L.

खकर *kham-kara*. See 3. *kha*.

Khāṅkhaṇa, as, m. = *kham-kara*, Gal.

खह *khaṅkha*, as, m., N. of a minister of king Balāditya, Rājat. iii, 483; 497; 522 ff.

खहण *khaṅkhaṇa*, see *khaṇ-kara*; (ā), f. the tinkling sound (of a bell &c.), W.

Khahkara = *khaṇ-kara* (q.v.), L.

खहण *khaṅgā*, for *khaṅgā*, q.v.

खहण *khaṅgāha* = *khaṅgā*, q.v., Gal.

खच् *khac*, cl. 1. P. °*cati* (only p. p. °*cat*), to come forth, project (as teeth), Kathās. xxiii; xxvi: cl. 9. P. *khacāti*, to be born again, Dhātup. xxxi, 59; to cause prosperity, ib.; to purify, ib.: cl. 10. P. *khacayati*, to fasten, bind, ib. xxv, 84.

Khacita, mfn. prominent (?), Dhūrtas.; (ifc. or with instr.) inlaid, set, studded (e. g. *mayi-kh*, inlaid with jewels), MBh. vii; xiii; Hariv.; Megh. &c. (= *karambita*, 'combined with,' L.)

खञ् *khaj*, cl. 1. P. °*jati*, to churn or agitate, Dhātup. vii, 57.

Khāja, as, m. stirring, agitating, churning, Car.; contest, war (cf. *krīti*, &c.), Naigh. ii, 17; a churning stick, MBh. xii, 7784; Suśr.; a ladle, spoon, L., Sch.; (ā), f. a churning stick ('a poker,' Sch.), MBh. iv, 231; a ladle, L.; the hand with the fingers extended, L.; churning, stirring, W.; killing, L. — *kṛit*, mfn. causing the tumult or din of battle (Indra), RV. vi, 18, 2; vii, 20, 3; viii, 1, 7. — *m-karā*, mfn. id., RV. i, 102, 6; TB. ii, 7, 15, 6.

Khajaka, as, m. a churning stick, L.; (*ikā*), f. a ladle or spoon, L.

Khajapa, am, n. ghee or clarified butter, Up.

Khajāka, as, m. a bird, Up.; (ā), f. a ladle, L.

खञ्ज 1. *khañj*, cl. 1. P. *khañjati*, to limp, walk lame, Suśr. ii, 1, 76; Naish. xi, 107; [cf. Gk. *akōw*; Germ. *hinke*].

2. **Khāñj**, mfn. (nom. *khan*) limping, Vop. iii, 134.

Khāñja, mfn. (g. *kaṅārādi*) id., Mn.; Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; (with *pādēna*, 'limping with one leg') Pān. ii, 3, 20, Kās.; (ā), f., N. of several metres (one consisting of 2 x 28 short syllables + 1 long and 30 short syllables + 1 long; another containing 30 short syllables + 1 long and 28 short syllables + 1 long; another containing 2 x 36 short syllables + 1 Am-phimacer). — *khēta*, m. the wagtail, L. — *khela*, m. id., L. — *carapa*, mfn. limping, lame, VarBrS. — *tā*, f. limping, lameness, Suśr.; Kād. — *tva*, n. id., Sāh. — *bāhu*, for *kanja*-b. — *lekha*, for *khela*, L. **Khāñjaka**, mfn. limping, L. **Khāñjana**, as, m. the wagtail (Montacilla alba), VarBrS.; Suśr. &c.; N. of a man, g. *śivādi*; (ā), f. a kind of wagtail, L.; (am), n. going lamely, L. — *rata*, n. the secret pleasures of the Yatis, cohabitation of saints, L. **Khāñjanakṛiti**, f. a kind of wagtail, L.

Khāñjanaka, as, m. the wagtail, VarBrS. vi, 1; (*ikā*), f. a kind of wagtail, L.

Khāñjara, mfn. g. *kaṅārādi* (Kās.)

Khāñjarita, as, m. the wagtail, Yājñ. i, 174; Amar.; Caurap.; = *khaṅgār*, L.; (ā), f. (in music) a kind of measure.

Khāñjaritaka, as, m. the wagtail, Mn. v, 14; Divyāv. xxxiii; Suśr. i, 46, 62.

खञ्जार *khañjāra*, m., N. of a man, g. *śivādi*.

Khāñjāla, as, m., N. of a man, ib.

खट 1. *khaṭ*, cl. 1. P. °*tati*, to desire, Dhātup.

खट 2. *khaṭ*, ind. a particle of exclamation, Tār. iv, 27.

खट *khaṭa*, as, m. phlegm, phlegmatic or watery humor (cf. *kaṭha*), L.; a blind well, VarBrS., Sch.; an axe, hatchet, chisel (*ṭaika*), L.; a plough, L.; a kind of blow ('the closed or doubled fist, as for striking,' W.), L.; grass (used to thatch houses; cf. *kaṭa*, *khaṭa*), L.; a fragrant kind of grass, L.; (ā), f. chalk, L. — *kaṭāhaka*, a spitting-box, Buddh. L. — *khāḍaka*, m. an eater, W.; a glass vessel, W.; a jackal, W.; an animal, W.; a crow, W.

Khataka, as, m. a go-between, negotiator of marriages (cf. *ghataka*), L.; the half-closed hand (v. l. *ṭika*), L.; the doubled fist of wrestlers, W.; (ā), f. a slap, Divyāv. xxvi; (*ikā*), f. chalk, Prab.; Gol.; AgP.; the external opening of the ear, L.; Andropogon muricatus, L. **Khataka-mukha**, m. a particular position of the hand, Amar.; PSarv. **Khataka-vardhamāna**, m. id. **Khatakaśya**, m. id.

Khataka, v. l. for *ṭaka*, q.v.; (*ikā*), f.; see ib.

Khatinī, f. chalk, Bhpr. iii.

Khāṭya, mfn. fr. °*ta*, g. *gov-ādi* (Kās.)

खटकि *khaṭakikā*, f. a side door, L.

खटखटाय *khaṭakhaṭāya* (onomat.), Ā. °*ṭa-yate*, to crackle, Mfich. i, am.

खटिनी *khaṭinī*. See *khaṭa*.

खटु *khaṭu* = °*ta*, the fist, Divyāv. xiii.

खटुकी *khaṭukī*, f. (perhaps = *khaṭṭikī*) one of the eight Kulas (with Śaktas).

खटू *khaṭū*, ūs, m. or f. (?), an ornament worn on the wrist or ankle, W.

खटू *khaṭṭi*, cl. 10. P. °*ṭayati*, to cover, screen, Dhātup. xxxii, 88.

खटू *khaṭṭa*, mfn. sour, Gal.; (ā), f. for *khaṭvā*, q.v. **Khāṭṭānga**, see ib. **Khāṭṭāsa**, m. 'eating sour food' (?), the civet or zebet cat (Vivera Zibetha), L.; (ā), f. id., L.; another animal, L. **Khāṭvara**, mfn. sour, Gal.; (as), m., N. of a man, g. *subhrādi* (Kās.)

खटून *khaṭṭana*, as, m. a dwarf, L.

Khāṭṭeraka, mfn. dwarfish, short of stature, L.

खट्टास *khaṭṭāsa*, for °*ṭāsa*. See *khaṭṭa*.

खट्टि *khaṭṭi*, is, m. a hier (the bed on which the corpse is carried to the pile), L.

खट्टिक *khaṭṭika*, as, m. a butcher, hunter, fowler, one who lives by killing and selling game, L.; the cream on buffalo-milk, L.; (ā), f. for *khaṭvika*, q.v.; (ā), f. a woman who sells meat, Kālac.

खट्टेक *khaṭṭeraka*. See *khaṭṭana*.

खट्ट *khaṭya*. See *khaṭa*.

खटुका *khaṭvakā*, f. a small bedstead, Pān. vii, 3, 48, Kās.

Khāṭvaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to make into a bed or couch, Śis. ii, 77.

Khāṭvā, f. a bedstead, couch, cot, Kauś.; Mn. viii, 357 &c. (*khaṭvām samārūḍha*, lying on the sick-bed, MBh. v, 1474 = xii, 10599); a swing, hammock, L.; a kind of bandage, Suśr.; N. of a plant (*kola-simbī*), L. — °*nga* (*vān*), m. n. 'a club shaped like the foot of a bedstead, i.e. a club or staff with a skull at the top (considered as the weapon of Śiva and carried by ascetics and Yogins), Gaut.; VarBrS.; Mālatim. v, 4; Kathās.; (as), m. the back-bone, Gal.; N. of a plant, ib.; wood from a funeral pile, W.; N. of a king of the solar line, MBh. i, 2109; VP. (v. l. *khaṭvāṅgada*); BhP. ii; xi; (= Dilipa) Hariv. 808 & BhP. ix; N. of an attendant in the retinue of Devī; (ā), f. N. of a plant, Gal.; of a river, Hariv. 5329; -*dharma*, m. 'staff-bearer,' N. of Śiva, BhP. iv, 19, 20; -*dharma*, m. id., Hariv. 10680; -*nāmika*, f. 'named after the *khaṭvāṅga*,' N. of a plant (resembling Plectranthus), L.; -*bhrīti*, mfn. one who bears the *khaṭvāṅga* staff, Mn. xi, 105, Sch.; (ā), m., N. of Śiva, L.; -*vana*, n., N. of a forest, Hariv. 4717; -*śūlin*, mfn. bearing the weapons called *kh* and *śūla*, Hcat. — °*nga-ka* (*vān*), m. = °*nga*, Hcat. — °*ngin* (*vān*), mfn. one who bears the *khaṭvāṅga* staff, Mn. xi, 105; (ā), m. Śiva, Bālār. ii, 34. — *tale*, loc. ind. under the bedstead, Hit. — °*pluta* (*vāp*), mfn. 'mounted on a bed,' low, vile, iniquitous ('silly, stupid,' W.), Pān. ii, 1, 26, Kās. — *bhāra*, m. a load consisting of bedsteads, g. *vaṅśādi*. — °*rūḍha* (*vāp*), mfn. = °*vāp*pluta, Pān. ii, 1, 26, Kās.; g. *pravṛddhādi*.

Khāṭvākā, f. ifc. for °*vā*, a bedstead, Pān. vii, 3, 49, Kās.

Khāṭvikā, f. a small bedstead, ib. 48, Kās.

Khāṭviya, Nom. P. to treat as a bedstead, Pat. on Pān. i, 4, 2, Vārtt. 12.

खड *khaḍ*, cl. 10. P. *khaḍayati*, to divide, break, Dhātup. xxxii, 44; (cf. *khāṇḍ*.)

Khada, as, m. (g. *madhv-ādi*) dividing, breaking, L.; buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices, Car. vi, 9; Suśr. i, vi; N. of a man, g. *śivādi*; (as, am), m. n. (= *khaṭa*) a kind of small grass, straw, L.; (ā), f. (= *khaṭi*) chalk, L. — *vat*, mfn. fr. *khaḍa*, g. *madhv-ādi*. **Khāḍomattā**, f., N. of a woman, g. *subhrādi*.

Khāḍaka, am, n. a bolt or pin, KātyŚr. xiv, 3, 12, Sch. (= *sthānu*); (*ikā*), f. (= *khaṭikā*) chalk, L.

Khāḍika, g. *satamgamādi*.

खडकि *khaḍakikā* = *khaṭakikā*, L.

खडण्ड *khaḍaṇḍa*, for *shaḍ-aṇḍa*, q. v.

खडतू *khaḍatū*, ūs, m. = *khaṭū*, L.

Khāḍukā, f. id. (v. l. for *khaḍḍukā*).

Khāḍū, ūs, f. (?) id., Up., Sch.; = *khaṭṭi*, ib.

खडूर *khaḍūra*, ?, AV. xi, 9, 16; m., N. of a man, g. *subhrādi* (*kha-dūra*, Gaṇar. 220).

खडू *khaḍgā*, as, m. (fr. *khāḍ* for *khaṇḍ*?) a sword, scymitar, MBh.; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kathās.); a large sacrificial knife, W.; a rhinoceros, MaitrS. iii, 14, 21 = VS. xxiv, 40 (*khaṅgā*); ŚaṅkhŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a rhinoceros-horn, L.; a Pratyeka-buddha (so called because he is a solitary being like a rhinoceros; cf. *eka-cara* & -*cārin*), L.; N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2569; of the son of a merchant, Kathās. lvi, 151; (am), n. iron, L. — *kośa*, m. the sheath of a sword, scabbard, L.; Scirpus maximus, L. — *grāhin*, m. 'a sword-bearer,' a particular dignitary, Hcar. — *carma-dhara*, m. a soldier armed with a sword and shield, W. — *jvalanā*, f., N. of a female Kinnara, Kāraṇḍ. i. — *dṛih*, -*dṛihik*, mfn. grasping a scymitar, W. — *dha-ra*, m. a swordman, W.; N. of a soldier, Kathās. — *dhārā*, f. a sword-blade, R. ii, 23, 35; -*vratā*, n. (= *asi-dhārā-v*) 'an extremely difficult task.

— *dhenu*, f. a female rhinoceros, L.; (= *asi-dh*) a small knife, Rājāt. viii, 3315. — *pattra*, m. (cf. *asi-p*) 'sword-leaved,' Scirpus maximus (= *-kośa*), L.; (am), n. the blade of a sword, W.; -*vana*, n. 'a forest having swords for leaves,' N. of a hell, R. (ed. Bomb.) iii, 53, 20. — *pāṇi*, mfn. sword in hand, W. — *pāta*, m. = *prahāra*, Kathās. — *pātra*, n. a vessel (formed of buffalo's horns) being a large salver or charger on which the sacrificial knife is laid, W. — *pidhāna*, n. the sheath of a sword; scabbard, L. — *pidhānaka*, n. id., L. — *putrikā*, f. (= *asi-p*) a small sword, knife, L. — *prahāra*, m. a sword-cut, Kathās. — *phala*, n. = *dhārā*, L. — *bandha*, m. a kind of artificially-formed verse, Sāh. — *maṇi*, m. an excellent sword (one of the royal insignia), Divyāv. xii. — *maya*, mfn. consisting of swords, Kathās. cix, 110. — *māṇsa*, n. = *khaḍgā-misha*, q. v., W. — *mālā-tantra*, n., N. of a work. — *roman*, m. 'sword-haired,' N. of the charioteer of Jālapadhara, PadmaP. — *lekḥā*, f. a row of swords, W. — *vat*, mfn. armed with a sword, MBh. iii, 10963. — *vidyā*, f. swordmanship, Kathās. — *śimbī*, f. 'sword bean,' French bean, L. — *sakha*, mfn. 'having a sword for one's friend,' armed with a sword, Mudr. — *sadman*, n. = *pidhāna*, Gal. — *senā*, m., N. of a man, Vāsant. — *haṣṭa*, mfn. = *pāṇi*, Vet.; (ā), f., N. of a female attendant in the retinue of Devī. **Khāḍgāghāta**, m. a sword-cut, W. **Khāḍgādhāra**, m. 'sword-holder,' scabbard, W. **Khāḍgābhīhata**, mfn. cut or struck with a sword, W. **Khāḍgāmisha**, n. rhinoceros-flesh, Mn. iii, 272; Yājñ. i, 259. **Khāḍgāhva**, m. 'named after a sword,' a rhinoceros, Suśr. i, 6, 10.

Khāḍgaṭa, as, m. a large kind of reed (Saccharum spontaneum, *bṛihat-kāsa*), L.

Khāḍgarita, as, m. a sword-blade, L.; one who moves the feet backwards and forwards on the edge of a red-hot sword (as a penance), L. (v. l. *khañjar*).

Khāḍgi (for °*ḍgin*). — *dhenukā*, f. a female rhinoceros, Kād. — *māra*, m. Scirpus maximus, L.

Khāḍgika, as, m. a swordman, L.; (= *khaṭṭika*) a butcher, vender of flesh-meat, L.; (= *khaṭṭikā*) the cream of buffalo's milk, L.

Khāḍgin, mfn. armed with a sword, MBh.; R.; BhP.; (ā), m. Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1157; a rhinoceros, R. i, 26, 14; Suśr. i, 46, 88 & 97; Kād. N. of Mañjuśrī (cf. *khaḍga*, 'a Pratyeka-buddha'), L.

Khāḍgika, as, m. a sickle, small scythe, L.

खडुका *khaḍdukā* = *khaḍukā*, L.

खण *khaṇa*, as, m. the backbone, Gal.

खणखणाय *khaṇakhaṇāya* (onomat.), Ā. °*yate*, to utter or give out any peculiar sound, tick, tinkle, crack, &c., BhP. v, 2, 5; VārP. Intro.

Khaṇakhaṇāyita, mfn. tinkling &c., Kād.; Hcar.

Khaṇatkhāṇi-kṛita, mfn. caused to crack or tinkle, Mcar. v, 1.

खण्ड *khaṇḍ*, cl. 1. Ā. °*ṇdate*, to break, divide, destroy, Dhātup. viii, 31; cl. 10. P. *khaṇḍayati*, to break, tear, break into pieces, crush,

cut, divide, Pañcat.; Bhaṭṭ. (aor. *acakhṇat*); to destroy, remove, annihilate, Rājāt. v, 281; Naish. v, 4; to defeat, conquer, Bhaṭṭ. xii, 17; to refute; to interrupt, disturb, R. iii, 14, 14; Kathās.; to disregard (an order), Rājāt. vi, 229; Kathās. cxvii, 79; 'to disappoint, deceive, cheat', see *khaṇḍita*.

Khaṇḍa, m. (ā)n. broken, having chasms or gaps or breaks, Suśr.; VarBrS.; Pān. ii, 1, 30, Kās.; deficient, defective, crippled (cf. *shaṇḍa*), Ap.; Śaṅkṣh. xvi, 18, 18, Sch.; (in comp. orific., Pān. ii, 2, 38, Pat.); not full (as the moon), KātyŚr.; Sch.; Subh.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*) 'a break or gap', cf. *ke-dāra-kh*; 'a piece, part, fragment, portion, R.; Suśr.; Megh. &c. (*indoh kh* or *tārādhipa-kh*) [cf. also *khaṇḍendu*] 'the crescent', Prasannar.; treacle or molasses partially dried, candied sugar, Bhpr.; Naish.; Sāh.; a section of a work, part, chapter (e.g. of AitBr.; KenUp. &c.); a continent, Gaṇit.; (in alg.) a term in an equation, Gaṇit.; a party, number, multitude, assemblage, MBh. (sometimes not to be distinguished from *shaṇḍa*); R. i, 30, 15 &c. (ifc. m. or n., cf. Kās. on Pān. iv, 2, 38 & 51); (*as*), m. a flaw in a jewel, L.; a calf with horns half grown, Gal.; (in music) a kind of measure; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people (v.l. *shaṇḍa*), VarBrS.; (*am*), n. a variety of sugar-cane, W.; black salt (*viḍ-lavaṇa*), L.; (*cf. uttara-, karka-, kāla-, kāsī-, śrī-, sītā-*) — *khaṇḍā*, f. a particular kind of tale ('a tale or story divided into sections', W.), L. — *kanda*, n., N. of a bulbous plant, L. — *kāpālika*, m. an inferior Kāpālika ascetic, Kathās. cxxi, 6 & 13; N. of a teacher (?). — *kāra*, m. one who makes candied sugar, R. ii. — *kāvyā*, n. a defective or minor poem (i.e. one not on any heroic or sacred subject, and having only one topic, like Megh., Caurap. &c.), Sāh. — *kushmāṇḍaka*, n. a particular electuary, Bhpr. — *khaṇḍā*, f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2638. — *khāṭṭaka*, *-khāḍaka*, vv. ll. for *-khāḍyaka* = *-khāḍya*, q.v., Comm. on VarBr. — *khāḍya*, m. dainty, nice thing, Hariv. 8445; Bhpr.; (*am*), n., N. of an astronomical Karaṇa (vv. ll. *-khāṭṭaka*, *-khāḍaka*), VarBr., Sch.; *-karaṇa*, n. id., ib. — *giri*, m., N. of a mountain, Buddh. — *ja*, m. treacle, candied sugar (= *guḍa*, *yavda-sarkarā*), L. — *tā*, f. the being divided, division. — *tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — *deva*, m., N. of an author of a Comm. on Jaim. (called Bhaṭṭa-dīpikā) and of another work (called Mīmāṃsā-kaustubha). — *dravya*, m., N. of a man, Buddh. — *dhārā*, f. shears, scissors, L.; a kind of dance or air in music (?). — *pattra*, n. a bundle of various leaves, W. — *paraśu*, m. 'cutting (his foes) to pieces with an axe', Śiva; Viṣṇu, Viṣṇu. — *paraśu*, m. (= *paraśu*) Śiva, L.; Paraśu-rāma, L.; Rāhu, L.; an elephant with a broken tusk, L.; a spreader of unguents or fragrant powders &c., L.; a drug (commonly *khaṇḍāmalaka*), L. — *pāka*, m. syrup prepared with spices, Bhpr. — *pāpi*, n., N. of a prince (v.l. *daṇḍ*). — *pāla*, m. a seller of sweetmeats, confectioner, L. — *pralaya*, m. partial destruction of the universe (all the spheres beneath Svarga or heaven being dissolved), W.; the dissolution of the bonds of friendship, quarrel (for *-pralaya*?), W. — *prastāsti*, f., N. of a poem attributed to Hanūmat (an older N. for the play called after him). — *prastāra*, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — *phana*, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr. — *maṇḍala*, n. 'incomplete sphere', a segment of a circle, W.; (mfn.) not full or round, gibbous, W. — *maya*, mfn. consisting of pieces, W. — *mātrā*, f. a kind of song, Sāh. — *modaka*, m. = *ja*, L. — *raksha*, m. superintendent of wards, Jain.; Inscr. — *rasa*, m. (in rhet.) a partial Rasa (= *saṃcārī*), Sāh. — *lavaṇa*, n. black salt, L. — *lekha*, m. (= *khaṇḍa*) *lekha* a wagtail, Gal. — *vataka*, m. n., N. of a village or town, Kathās. cxvii. — *vikṛti*, f. candied sugar, W. — *sarkarā*, f. candied sugar, sugar in pieces, Suśr. — *śas*, ind. in pieces, by pieces, bit by bit, piece by piece, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; 'śaḥ / *kṛti*, to divide or cut into pieces, Pañcat.; 'śo / *gam* or *bhū* or *yā*, to be divided or cut into pieces, fall into pieces, Pañcat.; VarBrS.; Kathās. — *sākha*, f., N. of a creeper (cf. *kāṇḍa*), L. — *śālā*, f. 'unsteady in conduct', an unchaste wife, L. — *sāra*, m. = *ja*, L. — *sphuṭa-pratisamskāraṇa*, n. repairing of dilapidations, Divyāv.; i. (Pāli) *ṇḍa-phulla*.) — *Khaṇḍābhra*, n. scattered clouds, L.; a bite or impression of the teeth in amorous sport, L. — *Khaṇḍāmalaka*, n. myrobalan cut up into small pieces (used as a medicine), L. — *Khaṇḍāmra*, n. id., L. — *Khaṇḍāli*, f.

a measure for oil, W.; a pond, W.; a woman whose husband has been guilty of infidelity, W. — *Khaṇḍāndu*, m. 'defective moon', the crescent, Hcat.; *-maṇḍana*, m. 'having the crescent for his ornament', Śiva, Rājāt. i, 280. — *Khaṇḍābhava*, *ābhūta*, m. = *khaṇḍa-ja*, Gal. — *Khaṇḍoshṭha*, m. a particular disease of the lips, ŚārṅgS. i, 7, 74.

Khaṇḍaka, mfn. ifc. breaking to pieces, destroying, removing, rendering ineffectual, W.; (*as*), m. (g. *ṛiśyādi*) a fragment, part, piece, Śūryas.; Kathās. xxiv, 121; treacle or molasses, candied sugar, Hariv. 8445 (v.l.); one who has no nails ('pared or clipped finger nails', W.), L.; a kind of dance or tune (?), Vikr.; for *kandhaka* (N. of a metre), q.v.; (*ikā*), f. ? ('a piece of wood', NBD.), Pān. iii, 4, 51, Kās.; a piece, Divyāv. ii; a section of a work; a kind of air or tune, W.; (*am*), n. (= *khaṇḍa*) a term in an equation, Gaṇit. — *Khaṇḍakālu*, *luka*, n. an esculent root, sweet potato, L.

Khaṇḍana, mfn. ifc. breaking, dividing, reducing to pieces, destroying, annihilating, removing, Git.; (*am*), n. the act of breaking or cutting or dividing or grinding, Hit.; hurting, injuring (esp. with the teeth), Pañcat.; Kathās. ciii; Git.; Caurap.; interrupting, disappointing, frustrating, Mālav.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; refuting (in argument), W.; cheating, deceiving, Ragh. xix, 21; Hit.; rebellion, opposition, W.; = *khaṇḍana-khaṇḍa-khāḍya*, Naish. vi, 113; (*ā*), f. discarding, dismissal, Sāh. — *kāra*, m. 'author of the work called *khaṇḍana* (*-khaṇḍa-khāḍya*)', N. of Harsha. — *kṛit*, m. id. — *khaṇḍa-khāḍya*, n., N. of a work on logic by Harsha. — *rata*, n. skilful in cutting or destroying, destructive, W.

Khaṇḍaniya, mfn. to be broken or divided, Pañcat.; destructible, W.; refutable, W.

Khaṇḍara, (g. *āsmādi*) a sweetmeat, Bhpr. ii; (*khaṇḍava*) Car. vi, 16.

Khaṇḍala, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*) a piece, L. — **Khaṇḍava**, *as*, *am*, m. n. (cf. *khaṇḍ*)?, L.; (*as*), m. for *ṇḍara*, q.v.

Khaṇḍika, *as*, m. 'one who learns section by section of a work', pupil (? 'a sugar-boiler, sugar-baker', NBD.), Pān. iv, 2, 45; g. *purahiḍi*; peace, Car. i, 27 (*khaṇḍika*); the armpit, L.; N. of a man, ŚBr. xi; Pān. iv, 3, 102; (*shaṇḍika*) MaitrS.; m. pl., N. of a people, Pān. iii, 2, 115, Vārtt. i, Pat.; (*ā*), f., see *ṇḍaka*. — **Khaṇḍikopādhyāya**, m. a teacher of *khaṇḍika* pupils, Pān. i, 1, Vārtt. 13, Pat.

Khaṇḍita, mfn. (g. *tārakādi*) cut, torn, broken in pieces, scattered, dispersed, destroyed, removed, Vikr.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; Prab.; Hit.; injured (esp. by the teeth), Pañcat.; broken as allegiance, disobeyed against, rebelled; refuted, controverted; disappointed, betrayed, abandoned (as a lover), Ragh. v, 67; Megh.; Śānti.; (*ā*), f. a woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, Sāh. — **vigraha**, mfn. 'one whose body is injured, maimed, mutilated', Kir. v, 43. — **vṛitta**, mfn. one whose manner of life is dissolute, Mīrchi. ii. — **Khaṇḍitāsansa**, mfn. having the hopes disappointed, frustrated, W.

Khaṇḍin, mfn. 'annihilating, removing', see *ya-jah*; consisting of pieces, W.; divided, comminuted, W.; (*ī*), m. the wild kidney-bean (*vanamudga*), L.; a N. of Harsha (cf. *khaṇḍana-kāra*), ŚSāmkar.; (*ini*), f. 'having continents', the earth, L.

Khaṇḍiman, *ā*, m. defective sense, g. *prithu-ādi*.

Khaṇḍika, *as*, m., see *ṇḍika*.

Khaṇḍi = *kṛi*, to divide or break into small pieces, cut up, tear to pieces, Ragh. xvi, 51; Pañcat.

Khaṇḍiya, mfn. fr. *ṇḍa*, g. *utkarādi*.

Khaṇḍira, *as*, m. a kind of kidney-bean, L.

Khaṇḍu, ? ('a kind of sugar', W.), g. *arihaṇḍi*; (cf. *khaṇḍava*).

Khaṇḍerāya, *as*, m., N. of an author.

Khaṇḍya, mfn. to be broken or divided, fragile, destructible, W.; to be destroyed or removed, Bhaṭṭ. xii, 17 (*a*, neg.)

खणखण khaṇvakhā, f. (an onomat. word) 'one who croaks', a female frog, AV. iv, 15, 15; (cf. *khaṇmakhā*).

खतमाल kha-tamāla, &c. See 3. *khā*.

खत khatta, *as*, m., N. of an astronomer.

-khutta, m. id.

खद् khad, cl. 6. P. *khadati* (pr.p. *khadāt*), to be steady or firm or solid, ŚBr. i, 4, 7, 10; to strike, hurt, kill, Dhātup. iii, 13; (for *khād*) to eat, ib.

Khadana, *am*, n. juice, Gal.

Khadā, f. a hut, stable (?), a natural cavern (?), Kauś. — **Khadikā**, *ās*, f. pl. fried or parched grain, L.; (cf. *khājika*).

Khadirā, *as*, m. Acacia Catechu (having very hard wood, the resin of which is used in medicine, called Catechu, Khayar, Terra japonica), RV. iii, 53, 19; AV.; TS. &c.; N. of Indra, L.; the moon, L.; N. of a man, g. *arādi*; (*ā*), f. a sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*; 'a kind of vegetable', NBD.), L.; (*ī*), f. id., L. — **kupa**, m. the fruit time of the Khadira tree, g. *pilvādi*. — **cañcu**, m. 'having a beak hard like Khadira wood', N. of a bird (= *vañjulaka*), VarBrS. — **ja**, mfn. made from Khadira wood. — **pat-trikā**, *-pattri*, f. a sensitive plant (kind of *Mimosa*), L. — **bhū**, mfn. = *ja*. — **maya**, mfn. id. — **rasa**, m. the resin of the Acacia Catechu, Gal. — **vaga**, n. a Khadira forest, Pān. viii, 4, 5. — **vaṇika**, m., N. of a Buddhist Bhikṣu (vv. ll. *vanika*, *vanika*, *Latit*). — **vati**, f. 'overgrown with Khadira', N. of a locality, g. *ajirādi*; Pān. vi, 1, 220, Kās. — **vanika**, &c., see *vanika*. — **varṇa-paksha**, *-varṇa-parṇa*, m. 'having wings or feathers of the colour of Khadira wood', N. of a bird, Gal. — **varman**, m., N. of a king, VS. ix, 40, Sch. — **vāri**, n. = *rasa*, Suśr. — **sāra**, m. id., ib.; Pān. iii, 3, 17, Kās. — **svāmin**, m., N. of a scholiast. — **Khadirā-jira**, ? AV. viii, 8, 3. — **Khadirāśhṭaka**, n. a dejection made of Catechu and seven other substances, L. — **Khadirōdaka**, n. = *ra-sara*, Suśr. iv. — **Khadirōpama**, n. a kind of Mimosa (= *kadara*), L.

Khadiraka, *as*, m. (g. *ṛiśyādi*) N. of a mountain, Divyāv. xvii, xxx; (*ā*), f. lac (*lakṣhā*), L.

खद्दुर kha-dūra, *ōraka*, &c. See 3. *khā*.

Kha-dyota, *ōtaka*, &c. See ib.

खन् *khan*, cl. 1. P. *khānati* (impf. *dkha-nat*; perf. *cakhāna*, 3. pl. *cakhnwr*, R. i; *ā. cakhne*, Pān. vi, 4, 98; pr. p. *ā. khānāvāna*, RV. i, 179, 6; MBh. iii, 1897; Impv. *khanatāt*, AitBr. [Pān. vii, 1, 44, Kās.]; Pot. *khanayāt* or *khā-yāt*, Vop.; Pass. *khāyāte* [TS. vi; ŚBr. iii] or *khan-yate*, MBh. xii; R.; Pañcat.; inf. *khanitum*, Pañcat.; to dig, dig up, delve, turn up the soil, excavate, root up, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; to pierce (said of an arrow), Bhartṛ. (v.l.); Caus. *khānayati* (once *khan*, R. ii, 80, 12), to cause to dig or dig up, Śaṅkṣh.; MBh. &c.; Desid. *cikhānishiati*, Pān. vi, 4, 42, Kās.; Intens. *cākhānate* or *cākhāyate*, Pān. vi, 4, 43; *cākhānti* or *cākhāti*, Vop. [cf. *khāvo*, *khāv*, *khāv*; Old Germ. *ginēm*, *ginōm*; Mod. Germ. *gähne*; Angl. Sax. *cina*, *cinan*; Lat. *curriculus*, *canalis*].

Khanā, mfn. digging, rooting up, AV. xvi, 1, 3 (cf. *mṛit-kh*); (*ī*), f. a mine, L. — **pāna**, m., N. of a prince (son of Aṅga and father of Divi-ratha), BhP. ix, 23, 6 (v. l. *an-āp*).

Khanaka, *as*, m. one who digs, digger, excavator, MBh. iii, 640; R.; a miner, L.; a house-breaker, thief, L.; a rat, L.; N. of a friend of Vidura, MBh. i, 5798 f.; (*ī*), f. a female digger or excavator, Pān. iii, 1, 145, Pat.; iv, 1, 41, Kās.

Khanati, *is*, m., N. of a man, Daś. iii.

Khanana, *am*, n. the act of digging or excavating, Daś.; Bhartṛ.; PSarv. &c.; digging into the earth, burying, PSarv.; Ragh. vii, 25, Sch.

Khananiya, mfn. to be dug, Bhaṭṭ. vi, 56, Sch.

Khanayitri, f. a spade, Pañcat.

Khanātaka, mfn. dug up or unearthed with a spade, ĀpŚr. xvii, 26.

Khani, mfn. (Uṇ.) digging or rooting up, AV. xvi, 1, 7; (*īs*), f. a mine (esp. of precious stones), Ragh. xvii, 66; xviii, 21; VarBrS. lxxx, 10; Vop.; a quarry, cave, W. — **netra**, m., N. of the prince Karamdhama, BhP. ix, 2, 25; (cf. *khanī-m*).

Khanika, *as*, m. (= *naka*) a house-breaker, thief, Gal.

Khanitri, *tā*, m. a digger, delver, RV. x, 97, 20; AV. iv, 6, 8; VS. xii, 100; Hit.

Khanitra, *am*, n. (Pān. iii, 2, 184) an instrument for digging, spade, shovel, RV. i, 179, 6; TāndyaBr.; Lāty.; Mn. &c.; (*ā*), f. id., R. (ed. Bomb.) i, 40, 27; (*as*), m., N. of a prince, VP.; BhP. ix, 2, 24; MārKp. cxviii, 9 & 20.

Khanitraka, *am*, n. a small shovel or scoop, Pañcat.; Kathās. lxi, 109; (*ikā*), f. id., L.

Khanitrima, mfn. (ā)n. produced by digging, RV. vii, 49, 2; *īrtma*, AV. i, 6, 4; v, 13, 9; xix, 2, 2.

Khanitvā, ind. p. having dug, Hit.

Khani (f. of *ana*, q. v.) = **netra**, m. (= *ni-n*)
N. of the prince Karamdhama, MBh. xiv, 70 f.

Khanya, mf(ā)n. (Pān. iii, 1, 123) coming from excavations or ditches, TS. vii, 4, 13, 1.

Khā, mfn. digging (ifc., e. g. *kūpa*; *bisa-khā*), Pān. iii, 2, 67.

Khātā, mfn. (Pān. vi, 4, 42) dug, dug up, excavated, RV. iv, 50, 3; AV. i, 3; SB. iii &c.; digged into the earth, buried, MBh. xiii, 3089; torn, rent, W.; m. a ditch, Hcat. i, 3, 921; n. (Naigh. iii, 23) a ditch, fosse, moat, well, pond, SB. ix, 4, 3, 9; Śākh-Sr.; Pañcat.; BhP. &c.; an excavation, cavern; digging a hole, W.; (ā), f. an artificial pond, L.; (cf. *deva-kh*, *vishama-kh*, *sama-kh*, *sūci-kh*).
— **bhū**, f. a moat, ditch, L. — **mūla**, mfn. anything the root of which is dug up, AV. Paip. xiii, 1, 5.
— **rūpa-kāra**, m. a potter, L.

Khātaka, m. a digger, delver, W.; a debtor (cf. *khādaka*), L.; n. a ditch, moat, BhP. vi, 12, 22; Kathās.; Hcat. i, 5, 869; (*ikā*), f. a ditch, L.

Khātana, mfn., see *bhitti-kh*.

Khāti, is, f. digging, Pān. vi, 4, 42, Kās.

Khātri, tā, m. a digger, Cān.

Khātra, n. a spade, shovel, Un. iv, 161; a moat, square or oblong pond, ib. (= *khānika*); a wood, L.; a thread, L.; horror, L. — **khanana**, n. digging holes in a wall or breaches, HP. ii, 170.

Khānaka, mfn. ifc. one who digs or digs out, Mn. viii, 260; (cf. *kūpa*); m. a house-breaker, thief, VarBṛ. lxxxix, 9; (*ikā*), f. a ditch, Gal.

Khānam, ind. p. so as to dig, HP. ii, 376.

Khāni, is, f. a mine, Śatr. x, 112 (ifc.).

Khānika, n. an opening in a wall, breach, L.

Khānina, mfn., v. l. for *nila*, L.

Khānile, mfn. a house-breaker, L.

Khānya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 123) anything that is being dugged out, Lāty. vii, 1, 4 f.

Khaya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 111; Bhāṭṭ.) to be digged out, that can be digged, Nār. (Yājñ. ii, 156, Sch.); ApŚr. xv, 1, Sch.; n. a ditch, L.

खपराग *kha-parāga*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खे-परा, *-pushpa*, &c. See ib.

खम् *kham*, ind., g. *cādi* (v. l.)

खमणि *kha-maṇi*, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खम्ब *khamb*, cl. i. P. *ḥati*, to go or move, Dhātup. xi, 35 (v. l.)

खयोग *kha-yoga*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334, col. 3.

खर *khāra*, mf(ā)n. hard, harsh, rough, sharp, pungent, acid (opposed to *myridū* and *ślakṣhā*), MBh.; R. &c.; solid (opposed to *drava*, fluid), Pān. vii, 3, 69, Pat.; Kās. on Bṛ. ii, 1, 35 & iv, 2, 16; dense (clouds), R. vi, 87, 3; sharp, hot (wind), Suśr. i, 20, 22; hurtful, injurious, cutting (as speech or word), MBh.; R. &c.; sharp-edged, L.; cruel, W.; (as), m. a donkey (so called from his cry), KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a mule, L.; an osprey, L.; a heron, L.; a crow, L.; a thorny plant (sort of prickly nightshade or perhaps *Alhagi Maurorum*), L.; N. of a fragrant substance, Gal.; a quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels (cf. *śṣāpa*), ŚBr. v, 1, 2, 15; xiv; AśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; a place arranged for building a house upon, N. of the 25th year of the sixty years' Bṛihaspati cycle, VarBṛ. 5; a Daitya or demon, L.; N. of the Asura Dhenuka, Hariv. 3114; BhP. ii, 7, 34; N. of a Rakṣas slain by Rāma (younger brother of Rāvaṇa), MBh. iii, 15896; R.; BhP.; Ragh.; N. of an attendant [of the Sun (= Dharma), L.; of Śiva, L.]; of a Rudra (?), Hariv. (v. l.); (am), ind. in a sharp way, R. iii, 29, 9; (ā), f. Andropogon serratus, L.; (ē), f. (Pān. iii, 2, 30, Siddh.) a she-ass, Kathās. lxiii; 'a she-mule,' see *khari-vātsalya*; N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2624. — **kaṭha** (*khārd*), m., N. of a mythical being, Suparṇ. xxiii, 4. — **kandūyana**, n. 'scraping or rubbing with a sharp object,' making worse any evil, MBh. iii, 33, 66. — **kandūyita**, n. id., ib. (C). — **karni**, f. 'ass-eared,' N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2644. — **kash-ṭhikā**, f. 'having hard wood,' Sida cordifolia, L. — **kuṭi**, f. a barber's shop, L.; used also as an epithet of a man, Pān. iv, 1, 3, Kār. (Pat.); v, 3, 98, Vārt. i, Pat.; vi, 1, 103, Kār. Pat.; 204, Kās. — **ketu**, m., N. of a Rakṣas, R. vi, 74, 4. — **kona**, m. the francoline partridge, L. — **komala**, m. 'bracing yet mild,' the month Jyāishṭha, L. — **kvāna**, m. =

— **kona**, W. — **kshaya**, m. = *sāda*, Gal. — **gandha-nibhā**, **-gandhā**, f. Uraria Lagopodioides, L. — **grīha**, n. = *geha*, L.; a tent, Gal. — **geha**, n. a stable for asses, L. — **go-yuga**, n. a pair of donkeys, Pān. v, 2, 29, Vārt. 3, Pat. — **graha**, m. id., L. — **ghātana**, m. 'destroying asses,' Mesua ferrea, L. — **cchada**, m. 'sharp-leaved,' N. of a tree (= *bhūmi-saha*), Bhpr. v, 5, 75; a kind of grass (*ulūka* or *kundara*), L.; a kind of reed (*itkṣa*, commonly *Olera*), L.; N. of a small shrub (*kshudra-ghoṭi*), L. — **jaughā**, f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2640. — **jru** (*rd*), mfn. sharp or quick in motion, RV. x, 106, 7. — **nas**, m. 'sharp-nosed,' N. of a man, Pān. v, 4, 118, Pat. — **nasa**, m. id., ib., Kās. & Siddh.; Pān. viii, 4, 3, Kās. — **tara**, mfn. sharper, very sharp, R. iii, 28, 1; N. of Jinēśvara (who in 1024 A.D. overcame the Caitya-vāsins and founded the *gaccha* of the Śvetāmbaras called after him). — **tva**, n. the state of an ass, Hcat. — **tvac**, f. 'having a rough bark,' N. of a plant (= *āḍambushā*), Bhpr. — **daṇḍa**, n. 'rough-stemmed,' the lotus, BhP. iv, 6, 29. — **dalā**, f. 'sharp-leaved,' the opposite-leaved fig-tree, L. — **dūshapa**, m. 'killing asses,' the thorn-apple, L.; m. du. the two demons Khara and Dūshapa, R. iii, 23, 39; — **vadha**, m. slaughter of those demons, N. of PadmaP. iv, 17. — **dhāra**, mfn. having a harsh edge or one full of notches (like that of a saw), Suśr. — **dhvansin**, m. 'destroyer of the demon Khara,' N. of Rāma, L. — **nakhara**, m. 'having sharp claws,' N. of a lion, Pañcat. iii. — **nāda**, m. the braying of an ass, W.; N. of a medical author, Bhpr. — **nādin**, mfn. braying like an ass, Pān. vi, 2, 80, Kās.; m., N. of a man, g. *bāhu-ādi*; of a Rishi, Buddh. L.; (*inī*), f. a kind of perfume or drug, L. — **nāla**, n. = *danḍa*, BhP. iii, 8, 19. — **pa**, m., N. of a man, g. 1. *maḍḍi*; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of that man, g. *yaskādi*. — **pattra**, m. 'sharp-leaved,' a kind of Ocimum (*tulasī*); = *maruvaka* (another kind of Ocimum), L.; a kind of cane, L.; a variety of Kuśa grass, L.; Trophis aspera, Gal.; Tectona grandis (v. l. *śara-p*), L.; (*ā*), f. a variety of the fig-tree, L.; (*ī*), f. = *parṇini*, L.; the opposite-leaved fig-tree, L. — **pattra**, m. a variety of Ocimum, L. — **parṇini**, f. 'sharp-leaved,' Phlomis esculenta, Bhpr. v, 3, 297. — **pātra**, n. an iron pot, L. — **pādāḍhya**, m. the elephant or wood apple, L. — **pāla**, m. a wooden vessel, W. — **pushpa**, m. a variety of Ocimum, Suśr. i, 46, 4, 11; (*ā*), f. id., L. — **prāpa**, a particular vessel, Hcar. — **priya**, m. 'the donkey's friend,' a pigeon, L. — **majra**, mfn. one who cleans very sharply (Śāy.), RV. x, 106, 7. — **mañjari**, *ri*, f. Achyranthes aspera (*apāmārg*), Suśr. iv, vi; Pañcat. — **mayūkha**, m. 'hot-rayed,' the sun, Dhūrtan. — **mukhikā**, f. a kind of musical instrument, Jain. Sch. — **yashṭikā**, f. 'rough-stemmed,' N. of a plant, L. — **yāna**, n. vehicle drawn by a donkey, donkey-cart, Mn. xi, 202. — **raśmi**, m. = *mayūkha*, L. — **roman**, m. 'having rough hair,' N. of one of the Nāga chiefs inhabiting hell, L. — **loman**, v. l. for *roman*, W. — **vallikā**, f. = *gandha-nibhā*, L. — **vṛishabha**, m. a jackass, Car. iv, 8. — **śabda**, m. 'harsh-voiced,' an osprey, L.; the braying of an ass, W. — **śāka**, m. Clerodendrum siphonanthus, Bhpr. — **śāla**, m. produced in a donkey-stall, Pān. iv, 3, 35; (*ā*), f. a donkey-stable, L. — **sāda**, m. swooning, fainting-fit, Gal. — **soni**, m. an iron vessel, L. — **sonda**, m. id., L. — **solia**, m. id., W. — **skandha**, m. 'having a rough stem,' Buchanania latifolia, Bhpr.; N. of a demon, SaddhP.; (*ā*), f. Phoenix sylvestris, L. — **sparsa**, mf(ā)n. sharp, hot (as wind), MBh. iii, 11396; BhP. i, 14, 16. — **svarā**, f. wild jasmine (*vana-mallikā*), L. — **Kharāṅṣu**, m. = *ra-mayūkha*; — *tanaya*, m. 'son of the sun,' the planet Saturn. — **Kharāgari**, f. Andropogon serratus, L. — **Kharāṇḍaka**, m., N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L. — **Kharābāṅkura**, n. lapis lazuli, L. (v. l. *kha-sābāṅkura-ja*). — **Kharāḷaka**, v. l. for *ḷika*, q. v. — **Kharāḷika**, m. an iron arrow (v. l. *laka*, W.). — a pillow, L.; a barber (*grāmaṇi*), f.; a razor-case, L. — **Kharāśvā**, f. = *rdhvā*, Bhpr. v, 1, 78; Celosia cristata, L. = *aja-gandhā* or *karavi* (commonly *vanayamāni*), L. — **Kharāśyā**, f. 'donkey-faced,' N. of a sorceress, Vitrac. xxii. — **Kharābhvā**, f. the plant *aja-modā*, L. — **Kharāśhṭra**, n. sg. ass and camel, Yājñ. ii, 160.

Kharāyita, n. behaviour of an ass, Kathās. lxiii.

Kharikā, f. powdered musk, L.

Kharita, as, m. the brother's son, Gal.

Kharim (in comp. for *rim*, acc. of *ri*, q. v.)

— **dhama**, mfn. ? Pān. iii, 2, 30, Siddh.; (cf. *khārim-dh*). — **dhaya**, mfn. ? drinking ass's milk, ib.; (cf. *khārim-dh*).

Khari, f. of *ra*, q. v. — **khan**, m., N. of a man, & (*ānas*), m. pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi* (Gān. 31). — **jaughā**, m., N. of a man, & (*ās*), m. pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi*. — **vātsalya**, n. 'maternal love of a she-mule,' motherliness not wanted, MBh. v, 4587. — **vishāna**, n. 'an ass's horn,' anything not existing, Śāmkar. i, 8. — **vṛishā**, n. a jackass (cf. *ra-vṛishabha*), Pān. vi, 2, 144, Kās.

Khari - *√bhū*, to become acute (as a disease), Car. vi, 18.

Kharya, mfn. fr. *ra*, g. *gav-ādi*.

खरखरटा *kharāṭa-kharāṭa*, ind. (onomat.) only in comp. with *√kri*, to make the sound *kharāṭa*, Pān. v, 4, 57, Kās.

खरखस *khara-kṣas*, &c. See *khāra*.

खरनाय *kharaṇa-rāya*, as, m., N. of a son of Śatānanda, Śāmkaracetov. ii.

खरनाद *khara-nāda*, &c. See 1. *khāra*.

खरु *kharu*, mfn. white, L.; foolish, idiotic, Un.; harsh, cruel, ib.; desirous of improper or prohibited things, L.; (*us*), m. a tooth, L.; a horse, L.; Un.; pride, L.; love or Kāma (the god of love), Un.; N. of Śiva, L.; (*us*), f. (Pān. iv, 1, 44, Vārt.) a girl who chooses her own husband, Pān. Siddh.

खरोष्टी *kharaoshṭi*, f. a kind of written character or alphabet, Lalit. x, 29; *roṭṭhi*, Jain.

खरौद *kharkhoda*, a kind of magic, Rājat. v, 238; (*khārkhota*) Car. vi, 23.

खर्गल *khargāla*, as, m., N. of a man, Tān-dyaBr. xvii, 4, 3, Sch.; (*ā*), f. an owl or any similar night-bird, RV. vii, 104, 17; Kaus.; (cf. *khṛg*).

खर्ज *kharij*, cl. i. P. *ḥati*, to creak (like a carriage-wheel), KātyŚr.; to worship, treat with respect or courtesy, Dhātup. vii, 54; to pain, make uneasy, ib.; to cleanse, ib.

Kharija, mfn., Pān. vii, 3, 59, Kās.

Kharijā, f. a relish that provokes drinking, L.

Khariju, us, f. scratching, itching, scab, L.; a kind of insect, worm, L.; the wild date tree, L.

— **ghna**, m. 'itch-remover,' the thorn-apple, Gal.; Cassia Alata or Tora (*cakra-marda*), Gal.

Kharijura, as, m. a kind of date, L.; (*am*), n. silver, L. — **karna**, v. l. for *ṛjira-k*, q. v.

Kharijū, ūs, f. (= *ḥati*) itching, Un.; a kind of insect, worm, Un. — **ghna**, m. (= *ṛju-gh*) the thorn-apple, L.; Cassia Alata or Tora, L.; Calotropis gigantea, L.

Kharijūra, m. Phoenix sylvestris, TS. ii, 4, 9, 2; Kathās.; MBh. &c.; a scorpion, L.; N. of a man, g. *asvādi*; (*ī*), f. Phoenix sylvestris, VarBṛ. 5; Kathās. lxi; the wild date tree, L.; (*am*), n. the fruit of Phoenix sylvestris, Kathās. lxi; (= *kharijura*) silver, L.; yellow orpiment, L.; = *khala*, L.; the interior part of a cocoa-nut, L. — **karna**, m., N. of a man, g. *śivādi* (Kās.; Gān. 216). — **pura**, n. the town Khajurāho in Bundelkhand, Inscr. — **rasa**, m. the juice or extract of the wild date or Tādi (used to leaven bread and as an intoxicating liquor), W.

Kharijūra, m. a scorpion, Vasantar. xv, 8; (*ikā*), f. a sweetmeat; (cf. *finḍa*, *muni*).

Kharijūri, f. of *ra*, q. v. — **rasa-ja**, m. 'made from the juice of the wild date,' a kind of sugar, Gal.

Kharijūla, m., N. of a man, g. *asvādi* (Kās.).

Kharijya, mfn., Pān. vii, 3, 59, Kās.

खर्द *khard*, cl. i. P. *ḥati*, to bite, sting, sting venomously, Dhātup. iii, 23.

खर्पर *kharpāra*, as, m. a thief, L.; a rogue, cheat, L.; the skull, L.; the half of a skull, W.; a beggar's bowl or dish, L.; an umbrella or parasol, L.; N. of a man, Virac. xviii; n. & (*ī*), f. a kind of mineral substance (used as a collyrium), Bhpr. v, 7, 145; 26, 118 & 232; (cf. *karpara*).

Kharparikā, f. an umbrella, Gal.; = *ri*, L.

Kharpārī, f. of *ra*, q. v. — **tutta**, n. a kind of collyrium, L. — **rasaka**, n. id., L.

खर्पराल *kharpārāla*, as, m. (= *kandar*) N. of a plant, W.

खर्ब *kharb*, cl. i. P. *ḥati*, to go or move, Z

Dhātup. xi, 27; [cf. Old Germ. *hwarb*, *hwarf*, *hwirbu*, &c.; Goth. *bi-hwairba*, 'to go round'.]

खर्बूज *khārbūja*, *am*, n. (fr. the Pers. *خربوزه*, *khārbūza*), the water-melon, Bhpr. v, 6, 43 f.

खर्म *kharmā*, n. harshness, Vāsav. 288; = *pausha* (virility, for *paushya*?), L.; wove silk, Vāsav. 288.

खर्ये *kharya*. See *khāra*.

खर्वे *khare* (= *garv*), cl. 1. P. °*vati*, to be proud or haughty, Dhātup. xv, 73.

खर्वे *kharrā*, mfn. (cf. *ā-*, *tri-*) mutilated, crippled, injured, imperfect, TS. ii, 5, 1, 7; low, dwarfish, L.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a large number (either 10,000,000,000 [L.], or 37 cyphers preceded by 1, R. vi, 4, 59); (*as*), m. N. of one of the nine Nidhis or treasures of Kubera, L.; Rosa moschata, L. — **patrā**, f. 'having imperfect leaves', a kind of low shrub, L. — **vāsin**, mfn. being or abiding in a mutilated object, AV. xi, 9, 16. — **sākha**, mfn. 'having small branches', dwarfish, small, L.

Khārvaka, mf (*khārvikā*) n. mutilated, imperfect, AV. xi, 9, 16; (*ikā*), f. (sch. *paushyamāsi*) not quite full (as the moon), Sch. on KāṭyŚr. &c.

Khārvita, mfn. (anything) that has become dwarfish, Kathās. li, 1.

Khārvī-kṛta, mfn. made low, pressed down, Amar. 36, Sch.

खर्वट *khārvata*, m. (n., L.) a mountain village (= *karv*), BhP. i, 6, 11; iv, 18, 31; vii, 2, 14.

खर्वुरा *khārvurā*, f. N. of a thorny plant, L. **Khārvūrā**, f. id., Gal.

खल् *khāl*, cl. 1. P. °*lati* (Nir. iii, 10), to move or shake, Dhātup. xv, 38; to gather, ib.; (cf. *✓khall*.)

खल *khāla*, *as*, m. (*am*, n., g. *ardharcādi*) a threshing-floor, granary, RV. x, 48, 7; AV.; ŚākhŚr. &c.; earth, mould, soil, L.; place, site, L.; (*as*), m. contest, battle, Naigh.; Nir.; sediment or dregs of oil, Pañcat. ii, 53; (= *khaḍa*) butter-milk boiled with acid vegetables and spices, Suśr. i, vi; a mischievous man, Mīch.; Cān.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; the sun, L.; Xanthochymus pictorius (*amāla*), L.; the thorn-apple, L.; (*ā*), f. a mischievous woman, Amar.; N. of a daughter of Raudrāsya, Hariv.; Vāyup. ii, 37, 122; (*ī*), f. sediment or deposit of oil, Car.; Bhartṛ. ii, 98. — **knla** (*khālā*), n. a low or base family, VarBr.; m. (= *kulāttha*) Dolichos uniflorus, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 3, 22; Kauś. — **jā**, mfn. produced on a threshing-floor, AV. viii, 6, 15. — **tā**, f. wickedness, villainy; filthiness, W. — **tula-parṇi**, f. (perhaps) N. of a plant, Kauś. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, W. — **dhāna**, °*nya*, n. a threshing-floor, L. (v.l. *khālādhāna*). — **pū**, mfn. (Kāś. on Pān. vi, 1, 175 & viii, 2, 4) 'one who cleans a threshing-floor', a sweeper, cleaner, Mehter or Ferash, L. — **prīti**, f. the friendship or favour of low or wicked persons, W. — **mālin**, mfn. garlanded with threshing-floors, PārGr. — **mūrti**, m. quicksilver, L. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice performed on a threshing-floor, Gobh. iv. — **samsarga**, m. associating with bad company, W. **Khālājina**, ? g. *utkarādi*. **Khālājīniya**, mfn., ib. **Khālādhāna**, v.l. for *khālā-dh*°, q.v. **Khālādhārā**, f. a kind of cockroach, L. **Khale-dhāni**, &c., see s.v. *khale*. **Khālōkti**, f. low or wicked language, abuse, W.

Khālāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to act like a wicked person, Bhartṛ.

Khālī, *is*, m. sediment of oil or oil-cake, L.; = *druma*, Npr. — **druma**, m. (= *khalla*) Pinus longifolia, Npr.

Khālīn, mfn. one who possesses threshing-floors (said of Śiva), MBh. xiii, 1172; (*inas*), m. pl., N. of a class of Dānavas, 7282 ff.; (*inī*), f. a multitude of threshing-floors, Pār. iv, 2, 51; Anethum graveolens, L.; Curculigo orchoides, L.

1. **Khālīna**, *as*, m., N. of a place (named after the Khālīs), MBh. xiii, 7288.

Khālī, ind. fr. °*la*, q.v. — **kāra**, m. ill-treatment, abusing, reviling, Kād.; Śāntis.; Kathās. — *✓kṛi*, 'to reduce to sediment, crush', to hurt, injure, treat ill, Mīch.; Kād.; Hcar.; Kathās.; (sometimes confounded with *khilī-✓kṛi*). — **kṛiti**, f. = *kāra*, Kathās. xiii, 157.

Khale, loc. of °*la*, q.v. — **dhāni**, f. = *vālī*, L.

— **busam**, ind. at the time when the chaff is on the threshing-floor, at the threshing-time, g. *tishhadgvdī*. — **yavam**, ind. at the time when barley is on the threshing-floor, at the barley threshing-time, ib. — **vālī**, f. the post of a threshing-floor, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 13, 8; ĀśvŚr. ix, 7, 15; KāṭyŚr.; Nyāyam. x. **Khālya**, mfn. being on a threshing-floor, VS. xvi, 33; MaitrS. ii; fit for a threshing-floor ('fit for oil-cake' &c.), Pān. v, 1, 7; (*ā*), f. a multitude of threshing-floors, Pār. iv, 2, 50; N. of a woman, g. *tikādi* (v.l.) **Khālyānga**, m., N. of a fish, Gal. **Khālyakā**, f., N. of a woman, g. *tikādi*.

खलखलाया *khālakhālāya* (onomat.), Ā. °*yate*, ? Cān.

खलति *khālātī*, mfn. (g. *bhīmādi*; ifc. or in comp., g. *kaḍārādi*; *✓khāl*, Up.) bald-headed, bald, VS.; TS.; ŚBr. xiii; KāṭyŚr. &c.; (*is*), m. baldness, Śāy. on RV. vii, 10, 2; (cf. *kulva*, *khālīṭa*, &c.)

Khālātika, *as*, m. the sun; Gal.; N. of a mountain, Pat. on Pān. i, 2, 52, Vārtt. 4; Inscr.; (*am*), n., N. of a forest situated near that mountain, Pat. on Pān. i, 2, 52, Vārtt. 4.

खलिना 2. *khālīna*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (cf. *खालिना*) the bit of a bridle, VarBrS. xiv, 22; xciii, 9. **Khālīna**, *am*, n. (g. *ardharcādi*), id., MBh. i, 7343; vi, 2293; Pañcat. iv, 6, 1; v, 11, 1.

खलिशा *khālīśa*, *as*, m. a kind of fish (Trichopodus Colisa, W.; or = *kaṅka-trota*, Esox Kan-kila), L.; (v.l. *khālīśa*; cf. *khāṣeṭa*.)

Khālēsa, °*śaya*, *as*, m. id., L.

खलीना *khālīna*. See 2. *khālīna*.

खलु *khālu*, ind. (as a particle of asseveration) indeed, verily, certainly, truly, R. 1. Śak. &c.; (as a continuative particle) now, now then, now further, RV. x, 34, 14; TS. &c.; (as a particle in stylistic speech) but now, = Lat. *atqui*, TBr.; ŚBr. &c.; [*khālu* is only exceptionally found at the beginning of a phrase; it is frequently combined with other particles, thus *dīha kh°*, *u kh°*, *val kh°*, *kh° val*, = now then, now further, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr. &c.; in later Sanskrit *khālu* frequently does little more than lay stress on the word by which it is preceded, and is sometimes merely expletive; it is also a particle of prohibition (in which case it may be joined with the ind. p. [*khālu kṛtvā*, 'desist from doing that'], Nir. i, 5 [also °*iam*]; Pān. iii, 4, 18; Śis. ii, 70); or of endearment, conciliation, and inquiry, L.; *na khālu*, by no means, not at all, indeed not, R. &c.] — **tas**, ind. (= *khālu*) certainly, Samph. Up. v, 8.

खलुज् *khāluj*, m. (*kha-luk*?) darkness, L.

खलुरेष *khāluresha*, *as*, m. a kind of wild quadruped, L.

Khālureshaka, *as*, m. id., W.

खलूरिका *khālūrīkā*, f. a parade, place for military exercise, L.; (cf. *khuralī*.)

Khālūrī, f. id., Gal.

खलेषा *khālēśa*, °*śaya*. See *khālīśa*.

खल्य *khālyā*, &c. See *khāla*.

खल्ल *khall* (= *✓khal*), cl. 1. Ā. *khallate*, to shake, be loose, Suśr. ii, 15, 5.

Khalla, *as*, m. a little case or cap formed by rolling up paper &c. (used for holding any small articles of grocery), Suśr. i, vi; (= *khālva*) a mill, stone or vessel for grinding drugs, Bhpr.; a kind of cloth or clothes, L.; leather, leather garments, L.; a leather water-bag, L.; a canal, cut, creek, trench, L.; the Cātaka (kind of cuckoo), L.; n. a slender waist, L.; (*ī*), f. shooting pain in the extremities, Car. i, 14, 21 & 28, 16; vi; Bhpr. vii, 36, 160 f.; (= *khālī*) Pinus longifolia, Npr.

Khālī, *is*, f. (= *kalī*) shooting pain in the extremities, Car. vi, 26.

Khālīta, mfn. slack (as a female breast), Bhpr.

खल्लतिका *khallātīka*, m. (for °*lātī*, 'bald') N. of the first minister of king Bindu-sāra, Divyāv. xxvi, 456.

खल्लास *khallāsara*, the 10th Yoga (in astr.)

खल्लिका *khallīkā*, f. a frying-pan, L.

खल्लिटा *khallīṭa*, mfn. (= *khālātī*) bald, L.

खल्लिशा *khallīśa*. See *khālīśa*.

खल्लिटा *khallīṭa* = °*līṭa*, L.

खल्व *khālva*, m. a kind of grain or leguminous plant, AV.; VS.; ŚBr. xiv; Kauś.; Gṛhyās.; (= *khalla*) a mill or stone for grinding drugs, Bhpr. **Khālvaḥ**, f. = °*lyakā*, Gaṇar. 230.

खल्वट *khālvaṭa*, *as*, m. a severe cough, W.

खल्वल *khālvala*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a school of the SV., Carap.

खल्वट *khālvaṭa*, mfn. (= *khallīṭa*) bald-headed, bald, Bhartṛ.; Kathās. lxi, 53 & 184. — **bil-viya**, g. *kākatāldī* (Gaṇar. 195).

खव *khav* (cl. 9. P. *khaunāti* or *khunāti*), v.l. for *✓khaḥ*, Dhātup. xxxi, 59.

खवलो *kha-vallī*, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खश *khaśa*, for *khasa*, q.v.

खशय *kha-śaya*, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खशीर *khaśīra*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 375 (v.l. *khāś*).

खशेट *khaśeṭa*, *as*, m. = *khālīśa*, L.

Khāṣera, *as*, m. id., Gal.

खश्यास *kha-śvāsa*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खष *khāsh*, cl. 1. P. °*shati*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xvii, 35; (cf. *✓kash*.)

खष्य *khāshpa*, *as*, m. (✓*khan*, Up.) violence, oppression, Up.; anger, passion, ib.

खस *khasa*, m. itch, scab, any irritating disease of the skin, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people and of its country (in the north of India), Mn. x, 44; MBh.; Hariv.; AV. Paris. &c.; (*as*), m. a native of that country (considered as a degraded Kshatriya), Mn. x, 22; (*ā*), f. a kind of perfume (*murā*), L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (one of the wives of Kāśyapa and mother of the Yakshas and Rākshasas), Hariv. — **kanda**, m., N. of a bulbous plant, Npr. (v.l. °*nna*). — **gandha**, m. id., L. (v.l. — **tila**, m. poppy (*khaskhasa*), Bhpr. — **phala-khira**, n. poppy-juice, opium, ib. — **bija**, n. = *tila*, ib. **Khā-sātmaja**, m. 'born by Khasā', a Rakshas, L.

खसम *kha-sama*, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खसाक *khasāka*, v.l. for *khaśīra*.

खसामज *khasātmaja*. See *khasa*.

खसिन्धु *kha-sindhu*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खसीक *khasīka*, v.l. for *khaśīra*.

खसूचि *kha-sūci*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खसुम *khasūma*, *as*, m., N. of a Daitya (son of Vipracitti and Siphikā), Hariv. 2288; N. of a son of Kauśika (or Viśvā-mitra), 1190.

खस्यस *khaskhasa*, *as*, m. (= *khāsa-tīla*) poppy, L. — **rasa**, m. poppy-juice, opium, L. — **sā-ra**, m. id., Npr.

Khāskhasa, *as*, m. poppy, Bhpr. — **tila**, m. id., ib.

खस्तनी *kha-stanī*, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खा क्हा. See *✓khan*, p. 337, col. 1.

खास *khāśa*. See *khaskhasa*.

खागि *khāgi*, *is*, f., N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat. i, 90.

Khāgikā, f. id., ib. 342.

खानिक *khājīka*, *as*, m. = *khadikā*, L.

खान्ना *khānjāra*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *khānj*°, g. *śivādi*.

Khānjārāyana, *as*, m. id., g. *śivādi*.

Khānjāla, *as*, m. patr. fr. *khānj*°, g. *śivādi*.

खाज्य *khānjya*, *am*, n. (fr. *khānja*), limping, Sāmkhyak. 49, Sch.

खाट *khāṭ*, ind. (onomat.) 'the sound made in clearing the throat,' in comp. with *✓kṛi*, to clear the throat, Pān. i, 4, 62, Kās. & Siddh.

खाट *khāṭa*, *as*, m. (= *khāṭṭi*) a bier, cot or bedstead on which dead bodies are conveyed to the pyre, L.; (*ā*), f. id., L.; (*ī*), f. id., Gal.

Khāṭi, f. id., L.; a scar, L.; Up.; Sch.; caprice, L.

Khāṭikā, f. (= *khāṭṭi*) a bier, L.

खादुरेय khāḍureya, as, m. patr. fr. khaṭvara, g. *subhrādi* (Kās.)

खादाभारिक khāḍābhārika, mfn. (fr. khaṭ-
vā-bhāra), laden with bedsteads, g. *vaṣṭādi*.

Khāḍvika, mfn. (fr. khaṭvā), id., ib.

खाडक khāḍaṇḍaka, for *khād*.

खाडव khāḍava, for *khāḍ*, q. v.

खाडयन khāḍayana, m. patr. fr. Khāḍa, g.
1. *asvādi*; Pāp. iv, 3, 104, Vārtt. 2. — *bhaktā*, n. a
district inhabited by Khāḍayanas, g. *aishukāry-ādi*.

Khāḍāyanaka, mfn. fr. *na*, g. *arihaṇḍi*.

Khāḍāyanin, m. pl. (g. *śaunakādi*) the school
of Khāḍāyana, Anup. iii, 5; vii, 9.

Khāḍāyāniya, mfn. fr. *na*, g. *gahādi*.

Khāḍika, ās, m. pl., N. of a school of the Ya-
jur-veda, AV. Paris. ii (for *khāḍ*).

Khāḍiki, mfn. fr. *khāḍika*, g. *sutamgamādi*.

Khāḍi, f., N. of a locality, Kshiti. vii, 3.

Khāḍōnamatteya, as, m. metron. fr. *khāḍōn-
mattā*, g. *subhrādi*.

खादुरेय khāḍureya, v. l. for *khāṭvar*.

खाड्ग khāḍga, mfn. (fr. *khāḍgā*), coming
from a rhinoceros (as armour made of rhinoceros
hide), ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 33, 20.

खाड khāḍa, am, n. (fr. *khāḍa*), the state
of having fractures or fissures or gaps, g. *prithv-ādi*.

Khāḍaka, mfn. fr. *khāḍa*, g. *dhamādi* (v. l.)
& *arihaṇḍi* (Kās.)

Khāḍaparaśava, mfn. (fr. *khāḍa-paraśu*),
belonging to Śiva, Balar. iii, 33.

Khāḍavā, as, am, n. sugar-candy, sugar-
plums, sweetmeats, MBh. xiii, 8; vii, 9; N. of a
forest in Kurukshetra (sacred to Indra and burnt
by the god of fire aided by Arjuna and Kṛishṇa,
MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. i, 15, 8; Kathās.); TāṇḍyaBr.
xxv, 3; Tār.; (2), f., N. of a town built by Sudar-
śana, L. — *prastha*, m. (= *indra-pr*) N. of a town
situated in the Khāḍava forest (founded by the
Pāṇḍavas), MBh.; BhP. x. — *rāga*, m. (= *rāga-
khāḍava*) sugar-candy, sweetmeats, MBh. xiv, 2684.

Khāḍavaka, mfn. fr. *khāḍu*, g. *arihaṇḍi*.

Khāḍavāyana, as, m. pl., N. of a family of
Brāhmanas, MBh. iii, 10208.

Khāḍavika. See *rāga-kh*.

Khāḍa-vīraṇa, g. *arihaṇḍi* in Kās. two
separate words *khāḍa* & *vīraṇa*; cf. Gaṇar. 286).

Khāḍavīraṇaka, mfn. fr. *na*, ib.

Khāḍāyana, pl., N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 3, 1.

Khāḍika, as, m. (fr. *khāḍa*), a seller of sugar-
plums, confectioner, L.; (pl.) the whole number of
pupils, Gobh. iii, 3, 8; N. of a school of the black
Yajur-veda, Caran.; (am), n. a multitude of pupils
(? cf. *khāḍ*), Pāp. iv, 2, 45.

Khāḍikīya, ās, m. pl. (Pāp. iv, 3, 102) 'the
followers of Khāḍika,' N. of a school of the black
Yajur-veda, Caran.

Khāḍikīya, m. pl., id., DevīP. (= Caran.)

Khāḍikya, as, m., N. of Janaka, VP. vi, 6, 5 ff;
of Mita-dhva, BhP. ix, 13, 20; n. (fr. *khāḍ-
ika*), the state of a pupil (?), g. *purōhitādi*. — *ja-
naka*, m., N. of Janaka, VP. vi, 5, 81; 6, 8.

Khāḍitī, mfn. fr. *khāḍita*, g. *sutamgamādi*.

Khāḍitīya, mfn. id., g. *pragady-ādi*.

खात् khāt, v. l. for *khāṭ*, q. v.

खात khātā, khātaka, &c. See *✓khan*, p. 337.

खान् khātman. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खाद् khād, cl. 1. P. *khādati* (ep. also *Ā.
te*; aor. *akhāditi*, Bhāṭṭ.; perf. *cakhāda*,
ib.), to chew, bite, eat, devour, feed, prey upon, RV.
i, 64, 7; AV.; VS. &c.; to hurt, Suśr.; to ruin,
Subh.; Caus. P. *khādayati*, to cause to be eaten or
devoured by (instr.); cf. Pāp. i, 4, 52, Vārtt. 5),
Gaut.; Mn.; Hcat.; to eat or devour, MBh. iii,
2435; Desid. *cikhādishati*, to desire to eat, MBh.
vii, 205 (v. l.); HYog. iii, 18.

Khādā, mfn. 'eating, devouring,' ifc., see *ami-
tra- & vritra-khād*; m. eating, devouring, AitBr.
v, 12, 10; food, AV. ix, 6, 12; ŚBr. xiii, 4, 2, 17.
Khādaka, as, m. (Pāp. iii, 2, 146) an eater,
devourer, Gobh.; Mn. v, 51; MBh. xii; a debtor,
borrower (cf. *khātaka*), Comm. on Yajñ. (*ikā*),
f. 'eating,' ifc., e. g. *abhyūsha*, *bisa*, qq. vv.

Khādag-dāt, mfn. one who has biting teeth
(Sch.), Tār. i, 12, 4.

Khādāta (Impv. 2. pl. fr. *✓khād*, q. v.) — *mo-
datā*, f. (Impv. 2. pl. fr. *✓mud*) 'eat and rejoice',
continual eating and rejoicing, g. *mayūra-vya-
sakādi*. — *vamatā*, f. (Impv. 2. pl. fr. *✓vam*) con-
tinual eating and vomiting, ib. (v. l.) Khādātā-
camatā, f. (Impv. 2. pl. fr. *ā-✓cam*) continual
eating and rinsing the mouth, ib.

Khādāna, m. a tooth, L.; n. chewing, eating,
Vop.; food, victuals, R. ii, 50, 25 & 31; (ā), f., N.
of a wife of king Megha-vāhana, Rājat. iii, 14.

Khādāniya, mfn. eatable, edible, Lalit.; Divyāv.

Khādika. See *✓daka*.

Khādas, m. 'devouring,' only in comp. Khā-
do-*arpa* or *rnas*, mfn. 'having a devouring flood',
i. e. having a flood that carries away the bank (said
of a river), RV. v, 45, 2 (Naigh. i, 13).

Khādītā, mfn. eaten, devoured, ŚBr. iii; Suśr.;

Bhāṭṭ.; Hit. — *vat*, mfn. having eaten, iii, 6, 4.

Khādītavya, mfn. to be eaten, iv, 5, 4.

Khādītī, m. an eater, devourer, MBh. xii, 846.

1. Khādīn, mfn. ifc. eating, Mn. iv, 71 (= MBh.
xiii, 4968).

Khādika, mfn. mischievous, injurious, L.

Khādya, am, n. 'eatable, edible,' food, victuals,
MBh. ii, 98; Pañcat.; Bhāṭṭ.; (as), m. (= *khā-
dira*) Acacia Catechu, Gal.; (cf. *khāḍa-kh*).

Khādya-khādya, mfn. fit or unfit for food, W.

Khādya, as, m., N. of a particular food, Gal.

खादाय khādāyā, fr. *khādāka*, g. *kurv-ādi*

(Hemac.; *shāḍāk*, Gaṇar., Sch.)

खादि khādī, m. (f.?) a brooch, ring (worn
on the hands or feet by the Maruts), RV. i, v, vii;
(cf. *vriṣha*, *hiranya*; *su-khādī*). — *hasta* (*khā-
di*), mfn. having the hands ornamented with brace-
lets or rings (said of the Maruts), v, 38, 2.

2. Khādīn, mfn. decorated with bracelets or
rings (as the Maruts), RV. ii, 34, 2; vi, 16, 40 (per-
haps = *khādī*); x, 38, 1.

खादिर khādīrā, mfn. (g. *palāśādi*) made
of or coming from the Khadira tree (Acacia Cate-
chu), TS. iii; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Kauś.; Mn. &c.; (as),
m. = *-rasa*, L.; (2), f. (perhaps) N. of a locality, g.
nady-ādi. — *grīhya*, n., N. of a work. — *sāra*, m.
Catechu (resinous extract of the Khadira tree), L.

Khādīraka, mfn. fr. *khādīrā*, gaṇas *arihaṇḍi*
& *varāhādi*.

Khādīrāyana, m. patr. fr. *khādīrā*, g. *asvādi*.

Khādīreya, mfn. fr. *ri*, g. *nady-ādi*.

खादुक khāduka. See *✓khād*.

खादुर khādūra, as, m. patr. fr. *kha-d*,

g. *śivādi* (for *khāṭvar*?).

खादोचय khādo-*arpa*, &c. See *✓khād*.

खाधूया khādhūya, f., N. of an Agra-hāra,

Rājat. v, 23.

खान 1. *khāna*, am, n. (fr. *✓khād*), eating,

GaruḍaP. Khānōdaka, m. the cocoa-nut tree, L.

खान 2. *khāna*, as, m. (= *خان*) a Khan (or

Mogul emperor), Rājat. — *khāna*, m., N. of a Khan

(or Mogul emperor), Vaidyājiv., Sch. Concl.

Khānā-rāya, m., N. of a man (A. D. 1500).

खानक khānaka, 'oni, nika, &c. See *✓khan*.

खानिष्क khāniṣhka, as, m. a kind of dish

(consisting of small pieces of meat prepared with

spices), Suśr. i, 46, 8, 24; Madanav.

Khāniṣṭa, am, n. id., Madanav.

खानुल khānula, m., N. of a man (father

of Bahula, Virac. vi; of Vopula, xix f., xxii).

खान्य khānya. See *✓khan*, p. 337, col. 1.

खापग khāpagā, khāpara. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खार khāra, as, m. (ifc., Pāp. v, 4, 101) a

measure of grain (commonly Khāri, = 18 Droṇas or

about 3 bushels; it is also reckoned at 1½ Śūrpa or

3 Droṇas; also at 46 Gaṇis or 4096 Palas, or at

4 Droṇas), Pāp. ii, 3, 46, Sch. (*ri*, Kās.); (2), f. id.,

RV. iv, 32, 17; Pāp.; Pañcat.; Rājat. — *sa-
tika*, mfn. containing or sown with a hundred

Khāri measures, Pat. on Pāp. v, 1, 58, Vārtt. 6.

— *sahasrika*, mfn. containing or sown with a thou-
sand Khāra measures, ib.

Khāri, is, f. (ifc., Pāp. v, 4, 101, Kās.) = *khāra*,

Siddh. stry. 32. — *grīvi*, v. l. for *ragr*.

Khārim (in comp. for *rim*, acc. of *ri* (q. v.),
or shortened acc. of *ri*). — *dharma*, mfn. 2, Pāp. iii,
2, 29, Pat.; (cf. *khārim-dh*). — *dhaya*, mfn. 2, ib.;
(cf. *khārim-dh*). — *paca*, mfn. 'cooking a Khāri
by measure,' (a vessel) in which a Khāri may be
cooked, Pāp. iii, 2, 33, Kās.

Khārika, mfn. = *rika*, L., Sch.; (ā), f. = *khā-
ra*, Sarvad. v, 38.

Khāri, f. of *ra*, q. v. — *jaṅgha*, for *khār*,

Kās. — *vāpa*, mfn. sown with a Khāri of grain, L.

Khārika, mfn. (Pāp. v, 1, 33, Vārtt. 1) sown with
a Khāri of grain, v, 1, 45, Kās.; (ifc.) v, 1, 33.

खारयि वि khāragrivi, m. pl. (patr. fr. *khāra-
grivan*) N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 2, 1.

Khāranādi, m. pl. (patr. fr. *khāra-nādin*, g.
bāhu-ādi), id., ib. (*ranādi*, MSS.).

Khārapāyana, patr. fr. *khāra-pa*, g. 1. *naḍḍi*.

Khārikhāna, m. pl. the descendants of Khāri-
khan, Gaṇar. 31, Sch.

खारि khār-kāra, as, m. (*khār*, onomat.,
probably connected with *khāra*) the braying of an
ass, BhP. iii, 17, 11.

खाखि khārkhoṭa = *kharkhoda*, q. v.

खार्गि khārgaṭa, is, m. patr. fr. *khārgāla*,

Kāth. xx, 2; TāṇḍyaBr. xvii, 4, 3.

खार्जुरा khārjurakarna, for *orjūr*.

Khārjūra, mfn. (fr. *khārj*), coming from or
made of Phoenix sylvestris, Suśr.; Mn. xi, 96, Sch.

Khārjūrakarna, as, m. patr. fr. *khārjūra-
ka*, g. *śivādi*.

Khārjūriyana, patr. fr. *khārjūra*, g. *asvādi*.

Khārjūliyana, m. patr. fr. *khārjūra*, ib. (Kās.)

खादीमुख khādābhimukha. See *gard*.

खदीमयन khādamāyana, m. pl., N. of a
family, Pravar. i, 7; cf. *kārd*.

खर्वी khārvā, f. (fr. *kharva*), the second
(third, NBD.) Yuga of the world.

खालय khālatya, am, n. (fr. *khalatā*), mor-
bid baldness, AV. xi, 8, 19.

Khālitya, am, n. id., Car. vi, 9; Suśr. i ff.

खालिक khālīka, mfn. (g. *khala* *iva* (like
a threshing-floor), g. *aṅguly-ādi* (not in Kās.))

खालीय khālīya, as, m., N. of a teacher,

Vāyup. i, 60, 64; (*śālīya*, BhP. & VP.)

खाल्यकायि khālyakāyāni, is, m. metron.
fr. *khālyakā*, g. *tikādi* (*khālvak*), Gaṇar. 230).

खशि khāsi, is, m., N. of a country to the
east of Bengal (the Cossia hills), W.; (cf. *khāsa*).

Khāśika, as, m. id., W.

खशीर khāśira, v. l. for *khāś*, q. v.

खश्मरी khāśmarī, f. = *kāśm*, W.

खसता khāsatā, f., N. of a place in Kās-
mīr, Rājat. i, 344.

खस्यलिपि khāsyā-lipi, f. (fr. *khāsa*?), a
kind of written character or alphabet, Lalit. x, 32.

खिक्खिमिन् khikkhimin, mfn. speaking
indistinctly, VarBṛS. lxxviii, 18.

खिक्खि khikkhi, is, f. (= *kikhi*) a fox, L.

Khikkhira, as, m. id., L.; (= *khātvāṅga*) the
foot of a bedstead (one of Śiva's weapons), L.; a
kind of perfume (commonly Hāla), L.; (2), f. a fox, L.

खिचा khicā, f. a kind of dish (made of
rice and peas &c.), Npr.

Khicci, is, 'ccci', f. id., Gal.

खिद् khīd, cl. 1. P. *khēṭati*, to be terrified
or frightened, Dhātup. ix, 15; to terrify, alarm, ib.

Khēṭita, mfn. frightened, W.; ploughed, L.

खिद् khīda, for *shidga*, Vāsav. 307.

खिद khid, cl. 6. *khindati* (Pāp. vii, 1,
59; Ved. *khidati*, ib.; perf. *cikheda* or
Ved. *cakhāda*, Pāp. vi, 1, 52; fut. *khetsyati*, Pāp. vii,
2, 10, Siddh.), to strike, press, pressdown, Pāp. vi, 1, 52,
Kās.; Dhātup.; to be depressed or wearied, BhP. 2,
69, 40; cl. 7. *Ā. khintite*, to be pressed down, suffer
pain, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 37; cl. 4. *Ā. khidyate* (rarely P.,
MBh. ii, 2428; BhP.; Bhāṭṭ.), to be pressed down
or depressed, be distressed or wearied, feel tired or
exhausted, R.; Śak.; Pañcat. &c.; Caus. P. *khē-*

dayati (rarely *Ā*, BhP. ii, 5, 7), to press down, molest, disturb, make tired or exhausted, Mfich. ix, 10; Megh. 85 (v.l.); BhP. &c.; [cf. Gk. *κῆδος* ?]

Khidira, *as*, m. an ascetic, penitent, Up. v. 7; a pauper, ib.; the moon, Up. i, 52; N. of Indra, L.

Khidrā, m. a pauper, ii, 13; disease, sickness, ib.; n. (Nir. xi, 37) an instrument for splitting, RV. v, 84, 1; (cf. *ā-khidra-yāman*.)

Khidvas, mfn. (irr. pf. p. P.) pressing upon, oppressing, RV. vi, 22, 4.

Khinna, mfn. depressed, distressed, suffering pain or uneasiness, Mn. vii, 141; MBh. &c.; wearied, exhausted, VarBṣ. xxxii, 1 &c.

Kheda, *as*, m. lassitude, depression, R. &c.; exhaustion, pain, affliction, distress, Pañcat. &c.; sexual passion, Pat. Intro. on Vārt. i; (*khēdā*), f. an instrument for splitting (belonging to Indra), RV. viii, 72, 8; 77, 3; x, 116, 4; N. of a locality, Rājāt. ii, 135. — **vīgama**, m. removal of sexual passion, Pat. Intro. on Vārt. i. **Khedaṅga-sāra**, m., N. of a Tantra, Brahmap. i, 16, 19. **Khedaṅvita**, mfn. distressed, pained.

Khedana, mfn. piercing, Nir. xi, 37; n. lassitude, exhaustion, HapsUp.; pain, sorrow, affliction, W.

Khedayitavya, mfn. to be depressed or made distressed, Ratnāḍ. ii, 14; Prab. vi, 38.

Khedita, mfn. disturbed, annoyed, MBh. xiv, 1825; injured (as by arrows), VarBṣ. xxiv, 32; afflicted, distressed, R. &c.

Kheditavya, n. impers. to be depressed or cast down or troubled, R. iii, 49, 57.

Khedin, mfn. tired, Bālar. vi, 49; (cf. *ā-kheditva*); (*inī*), f. the creeper *Marsilea quadrifolia*, L.; another plant (*asana-parṇī*), L.

खिन्दक khindaka, *as*, m., N. of the Arabic astronomer Alkindi.

khindhi, *is*, *ndhika*, *as*, m. id.

खिमिडी khimiḍī, f., N. of a district in the Central Provinces, Inscr.

खिरहिटी khirahitī, f., N. of a plant, L.

खिल khild, *as*, m. (*am*, n., L.) a piece of waste or uncultivated land situated between cultivated fields, desert, bare soil, AV. vii, 115, 4; ŚBr. viii; ŚāṅkhBr.; Kauś.; (*am*), n. 'a space not filled up, gap,' that which serves to fill up a gap, supplement (of a book &c.), additional hymn appended to the regular collection, Mn. iii, 232; MBh. i; Vāyup. i; SivaP. &c.; a compendium, compilation (esp. of hymns and prayers), L.; n. pl. remainder, BhP. vi, 4, 15; sg. (in alg.) an insolvable problem, Gol.; obduracy, Lalit. xix, xxi; = *vedhas* (Brahmā or Vishṇu, W.), L.; mfn. defective, insufficient, BhP. i, vi. — **kāṇḍa**, n. 'supplementary section,' N. of MaitrS. v and BrĀrUp. v f. — **kaṣetra**, n. an uncultivated field, Hcar. — **grantha**, m., N. of a work. — **pāṭha**, m. (opposed to *sūtra-p*) a collective N. for Dhātup., Ganap. and Vārt., Pān. i, 3, 2, Kāś. **Khili**, ind. fr. *ṭa*, q. v. — **khīṭi**, (ind. p. *krīṭya*), to make vain or powerless, Śiś. ii, 34; Rājāt. — **krīta**, mfn. turned into a desert, devastated, made impassable, Ragh. xi, 14 & 87; made powerless, Daś. vii; MarkP. — **bhūta**, mfn. (anything) that has become a desert, abandoned, unfrequented (by, gen.), Car. v, 12; Kum. ii, 45; Hcar.; Naish. xvii, 37; frustrated, Śak. vi, 22.

Khilyā, *as*, m. a piece of waste or uncultivated land situated between cultivated fields, RV. x, 142, 3; a piece of rock in the earth, mass, heap, lump, RV. vi, 28, 2; (ifc.) ŚBr. xiv, 5, 4, 12.

खीर khira, N. of a place, Rājāt. i, 337.

खील khīla, *as*, m. (= *kīla*) a post, AV. x, 8, 4; TBr. iii, 7, 6, 19.

खु khu, cl. 1. *Ā*. *khaṇate*, to sound, Dhātup. xxii, 58.

खुहणी khunḥṇi, f. a kind of lute, L.

खुहाह khunghāha, *as*, m. a black horse, L.

खुज khuj, cl. 1. *khojati*, to steal, vii, 18.

खुजाक khujjaka, *as*, m. *Lipeocercis serrata*, L.

खुद khud (*khoḍayati*) v. l. for *√khuṇḍ*.

खुद khuda, *as*, m. (?), rheumatism, Ash-ṭāṅg. iii, 16, 4; Npr. — **vāta**, m. id., ib.; (mfn.) rheumatic, Car. vi, 26.

खुडक khudaka, the ankle-joint, Suśr. ii, 1, 78; (cf. *khulaka*.)

खुडल khudala, *as*, m., N. of a lexicographer (mentioned by Śāsvata).

खुडक khuddaka, mfn. (Prākṛit form of *kshudraka*) small, minor, Car. i, 9 (v. l.)

Khuddāka, m(fīk) n. id., i, 9; iv, 4; vi, 29, 102.

खुद khund, cl. 1. *Ā*. *ḍate*, to break in pieces, Dhātup. viii, 31; to limp, Vop.: cl. 10. P. *khundayati* (v. l. *khoḍayati*, cf. *kshodayati* fr. *kshudrā*), to break in pieces, Dhātup. xxxii, 47.

खुद khud, cl. 6. P. *khuddati*, to sport wantonly or amorously, RV. x, 101, 12; Intens. (p. *carikhuddat*) id., ĀśvŚr. ii, 10, 14; (*kāni-khunat*, fr. *√khun*) TBr. ii, 4, 6, 5.

खुन kun = *√khud*, q. v.

खुनमुख khuna-mukha, for *khon*°, q. v.

खुम khum ind. a particle of exclamation, g. *addi*.

खुर khur (= *√kshur*, *chur*), cl. 6. P. *ṛati*, to cut, cut up, break in pieces, Dhātup. xxviii, 52; to scratch, ib.

Khura, *as*, m. a hoof, horse's hoof, KātyŚr.: Mn. &c. (ifc. f. *ā* [g. *croḍḍi*], MBh. i; Hcat.; once *i*, i, 7, 38); a particular part of the foot of a bedstead, VarBṣ. lxxix; a sort of perfume (dried shell-fish shaped like a hoof), L.; (for *kshurā*) a razor, L.; (*i*), f., g. *bahv-ādi* (not in Kāś. & g. *ṣoṇḍi*). — **kaṣepa**, m. a kick with a hoof, W. — **nas**, mfn. 'having a nose like a horse's hoof,' flat-nosed, Pān. v, 4, 118, Pat. — **naṣa**, mfn. id., ib., Kāś. & Siddh. — **trāṣa**, n. a horse-shoe, Gal. — **padavi**, f. a horse's footmarks, W. — **pra**, m. (for *kshur*°) a sharp-edged arrow, Bālar. iv, 54; a sickle, Gal. **Khurāghāta**, n. = *ṛa-kaṣepa, W. **Khurābhigāta**, m. id., W. **Khurāḷaka**, m. an iron arrow, L. **Khurāḷika**, m., v. l. for *khār*°, q. v.*

Khuraka, mfn. (? (said of a kind of tin), Bhpr. v, 7, 30 f. & 26, 71; m. a kind of dance, Vikr. iv, 33 f.; Sesamum indicum, L.

Khurini, *i*, m. an animal with hoofs, VarBṣ.

खुरखुर khurakhura, m. (or *ṛā*, f.) rattling (in the throat), Lalit. xiv, 34.

Khurukhura, Nom. *Ā*. *yate*, to rattle (as the throat), xv, 112; Car. vi, 8.

खुरली khurali, f. military exercise, practising archery &c., Bālar. iv, 14; place for military exercise, Vcar. vi, 46; (cf. *khālurikā*.)

खुराक khurāka, *as*, m. an animal ('an animal with hoofs', fr. *ṛa*), Up. k.

खुरालक khurāḷaka, &c. See *khura*.

खुरासाण khurāsāṇa, *as*, m. Khurāsān.

Khurāsāna, id.; m(fīn) coming from Khurāsān, Bhpr. v, 1, 805.

खुरखुराप khurukhura. See *khurakhura*.

खुद khurd (= *√kurd*, *gurd*), cl. 1. *Ā*. *khūrdate*, to play, sport, Dhātup. ii, 21.

खुलक khulaka = *khudaka*, Suśr. iv, 18, 24.

खुल khulla, mfn. (cf. *kshulla*; Prākṛit form for *kshudrā*) small, little, W.; (*am*), n. (= *khura*) a kind of perfume, W. — **tāta**, m. (= *kshul*°) a father's younger brother, L.

Khullaka, mfn. = *kshudraka*, L., Sch.

खुल्लमा khullama, *as*, m. a road, L.

खुद khurd = *√khurd*, q. v.

खुगल khūgala, *as*, m. a staff, crutch (?), a coat of mail, Śāy., RV. ii, 39, 4; AV. iii, 9, 3.

खेखीरक khekhiraka, a hollow bamboo, L.

खेगमन khe-gamana, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खेṭ khet, cl. 10. *khetayati*, to eat, consume, Dhātup. xxxv, 22 (v. l. *khet*°).

खेṭ khetā, *as*, m. a village, residence of peasants and farmers, small town (half a Pura, Hcat.), MBh. iii, 13220; Jain.; BhP.; VP.: the phlegm-

atic or watery humor of the body, phlegm, Car. iv, 4; snot, glanders, L.; a horse, L.; the club of Bala-rāma, L.; m. n. hunting, chase (cf. *ā-kheṭa*), L.; a shield, Hcat. i, 5, 529 [MarkP.] & 532 [BrNārP.]; ii, 1; (ifc.) expressing defectiveness or deterioration (Pān. vi, 2, 126; e.g. *nagara*, 'a miserable town', ib., Kāś.; *upānat*, 'a miserable shoe', ib., Kāś.; *muni*, 'a miserable sage', Bālar. ii); n. grass, L.; (mfn.) low, vile, Bhar. xxvii, 109; armed, W. — **pinḍa**, 'a ball of phlegm', i. e. anything useless, Lalit. xvi, 67 (*pakva*).

Khēṭaka, *as*, m. n. a small village, residence of agricultural peasants, VP.; Hcat.; a shield, MBh. iv, 181; vi, 799; VarBṣ.; Hcat. &c.; n. the club of Bala-rāma (?), L. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, W. **Khēṭin**, *i*, m. a lecher, libertine, L. **Khēṭi-tāla**, m. (= *vaiṭāṭika*) a minstrel, family bard or piper (?), L. (vv. ll. *khetṭi-ṭ* & *khetṭi-ṭ*).

खेṣṭ kheṭa. See 3. *khā*, p. 334, col. 3.

खेṭik khetika, m., N. of a man, Pravara. ii, 1, 2 (Kāty.; *kharika*, Viśv.)

खेṭit khetita. See *√khit*.

खेṭital khetī-tāla, *ṭin*. See above.

खेḍ khet, v. l. for *√khet*, q. v.

खेḍ kheḍa, (g. *āṣvādi*, Kāś.) for *kheṭa*, a village, Jain.; (cf. *gandha-kh*°).

Khēḍi-tāla, v. l. for *khetī-ṭ*.

खेḍa kheda, *ḍana*, &c. See *√khid*.

खेḍi khēḍi, *ayas*, pl. rays, Naigh. i, 5.

खेḍit khedita, *ṭavya*, &c. See *√khid*.

खेपरिभ्रम khe-paribhrama. See 3. *khā*.

खेमकर्ण khema-karṇa, m. (for *kshem*°?), N. of an ancestor of Bala-bhadra, Hāyan. Intro. 4.

खेय kheya. See *√khan*.

खेल khel, cl. 1. P. *ḍati*, to shake, move to and fro, swing, tremble, R.; Naish.; Git.; Śāh.: Caus. P. *khelayati*, to cause to move to and fro, swing, shake, Pañcat. iv, 5, 4; Kathās. ix, 76.

Khelā, mfn. (in comp. or ifc., g. *kaḍārādi*, Gaṇar. 90) moving, shaking, trembling, Vikr.; Ragh.; m. N. of a man, RV. i, 116, 15; (*am*), ind. so as to shake or tremble, R. ii; (*ā*), f. sport, play, g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*. — **gati**, mfn. having a stately walk, VarBṣ. xvi, 16. — **gamana**, m(fān) id., Vikr. iv, 74. — **gāmin**, mfn. id., MBh. i, 7080; xv, 662; Kum. vii, 49.

Khelana, n. moving to and fro, shaking, W.; quivering motion (of the eyes), Git. i, 40; play, pastime, sport, Bālar. iv, 14; (*ā*), f. moving to and fro, Padyasaṃgr. 16; (*i*), f. a chessman, L.

Khelanaka, n. play, sport, KāśiKh. xii, 72.

Khelāya, Nom. P. *yati* (g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*), to play, sport, Bhaṭṭ. v, 72.

Kheli, *is*, f. (= *keli*) play, sport, Git. xi, 30; (*is*), m. an animal, L.; a bird, L.; the sun, L.; an arrow, L.; a song, L.

खेलुद kheluda, a particular high number, Buddh. L.

खेव khev (= *√sev*), to serve, wait upon, Dhātup. xiv, 37.

खेशय khe-saya, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खै khai, cl. 1. P. *khāyati*, to make firm. Dhātup. xxii, 15; to be firm or steady, ib.; to strike, injure, kill, ib.; (derived fr. *khāyāte*, Pass. of *√khan*) to dig, ib.; to mourn, sorrow, ib.

खैमाखा khaimakhā, f. (onomat.) 'croaker,' N. of a female frog, AV. iv, 15, 15; cf. *khanvakhā*.

खैलायन khailāyana, mfn. fr. *khila*, g. *pa-kshādi*; m. patr. fr. *kheḍa*, g. *āṣvādi* (Kāś.)

Khailika, mfn. supplementary, additional, added afterwards, RV. AnuvAnukr. 39.

खोङ्गाह khongāha, *as*, m. (= *khunḍ*°) a white and brown horse, L.

खोद khot, cl. 1. P. *ḍati* = *√khor*, Dhātup. xv, 44; cl. 10. P., v. l. for *√kshoṭ*, q. v.

Khota, mfn. v. l. for *khora*, q. v.

Khotana, n. limping, Dhātup. ix, 57; xv, 44.

खोटि *khoṭi*, *is*, f. a cunning or scheming woman (v. l. *khori*), L.

खोटी *khoṭī*, f. Boswellia thurifera, L.

खोड़ *khoḍ*, cl. 1. P. *ṛdati* = *✓khor*, q. v., Dhātup. xv, 44: cl. 10. P. = *✓kshoṭ*, q. v.

Khoda, mfn. (in comp. or ifc., g. *kaḍārādi*, not in Kāś.) limping, lame, L.; (cf. *khora*.)

Khodaka-śirshaka, *am*, n. (= *kapti-ś*) the arched roof of a house, coping of a wall, L.

खोनमुख *khona-mukha*, *as*, m., N. of a village (the modern Khunmoh), Vcar. xviii, 71; Rājat. i, 90 (-*musha*).

खोर *khora* (= *✓khor*, *khoḍ*, *khoḷ*), cl. 1. P. *ṛati*, to limp, be lame, Dhātup. xv, 44.

Khora, mfn. limping, lame, KātyŚr. xxii, 3, 19; Lāṭy. viii, 5, 16; Gaut. xxviii, 6; (f), f., see *dīpa*.

Khoraṅka, *as*, m., a particular disease of the feet, MBh. xii, 10261; Hariv. 10555 & 10559.

खोरि *khori*, v. l. for *khoṭi*, q. v.

खोल *khol* = *✓khor*, Dhātup. xv, 44.

Khola, mfn. (cf. *χολός*) limping, lame, L.; m. n. a helmet or a kind of hat, Kād. v, 1082; Hcar. vii; cf. *mūrdha-kh* = *śīras*, mfn. furnished with a helmet, Buddh. L.

Kholaṅka, *as*, m. a helmet, L.; an ant-hill, L.; a pot, saucupan, L.; the shell of a betel-nut, L.

Kholi, *is*, f. a quiver, L.

खोलक *khōlaka*, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334, col. 3.

खोषडह *khoshuḍaha*, N. of a district, Kshitiś. v, 55.

ख्या *khyā*, cl. 2. P. *khyāti* (in the non-conjugational tenses also *Ā*, perf. *cakhyau*, *cakhye*, Vop.; impf. *akhyat*, *akhyata*, Pāp. iii, 1, 52), Dhātup. xxiv, 52; the simple verb occurs only in Pass. and Caus.: Pass. *khyāyate*, to be named, be known, MBh. iii; (aor. *akhyāy*) to be named or announced (to gen.), Bhāṭṭ. xv, 86: Caus. *khyāpayati*, to make known, promulgate, proclaim, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to relate, tell, say, declare, betray, denounce, Mn. viii, 171; MBh. iii; Pāñcat.; Kathās.; 'to make well known, praise,' see *khyāpita*; [cf. Lat. *in-quam*, &c.]

Khyāta, mfn. named, called, denominated, MBh. &c.; known, well known, celebrated, notorious, ib.; told, W. — **garhaṇa**, mfn. having a bad name or evil report, notoriously vile, L. — **garhita**, mfn. id., L. — **viruddha-tā**, for *khyāti-v*, q. v.

Khyātavya, mfn. to be styled or called, W.; to be told, W.; to be celebrated, W.

Khyāti, f. 'declaration, opinion, view, idea, assertion, BhP. xi, 16, 24; Sarvad. xv, 201; perception, knowledge, Yogas.; Tattvas. (= *buddhi*); Sarvad.; renown, fame, celebrity, Mn. xii, 36; MBh. iii, 8273; R. &c.; a name, denomination, title, MBh. i; xiv; R. iii, 4, 17; Celebrity (personified as daughter of Dakṣha, VP. i, 7, 23; 8, 14 f.; 9 f.; or of Kardama, BhP. iii, 24, 23), Hariv. 7740; N. of a river in Krauñca-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 55; m., N. of a son of Ūru by Āgneyī (v. l. *svāti*), Hariv. 73; VP. i; of a son of the 4th Manu, BhP. viii, 1, 27; — *garha*, mfn. causing renown, glorious, W. — **janaka**, mfn. id., W. — **ghna**, mfn. destroying reputation, disgraceful, W. — **bodha**, m. sense of honour, W. — **mat**, mfn. renowned, Kathās. — **viruddha-tā**, f. (v. l. *khyāti-v*) the state of being contradictory to general opinion (a defect of expression in rhet.), Śāh. vii, 10 & 22.

Khyāna, n. perception, knowledge, KapŚ. v, 52.

Khyāpaka, mfn. ifc. making known or declaring, indicative, Suśr.; Śāh. vi, 60; one who confesses, W.

Khyāpana, *am*, n. declaring, divulging, making known, Kathās. lxi, 258; confessing, public confession, Mn. xi, 228; MBh.; MarkP.; making renowned, celebrating, Rājat. v, 160.

Khyāpaniya, mfn. to be declared, Nyāyad., Sch.

Khyāpita, mfn. declared, denounced, MBh. xiii, 4055; praised, R. iii, 27, 19; BhP. iv, 17, 1.

Khyāpin, mfn. ifc. making known, Kathās. lxxvii, 15.

Khyāpya, mfn. to be related, MBh. iii, 12406.

ग GA.

ग 1. ga (3rd consonant of the alphabet), the soft guttural having the sound *g* in *give*; m., N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **kāra**, m. the letter *ga*.

ग 2. ga, mff(ā)n. (✓*gam*) only ifc. going, moving (e. g. *yāna*, going in a carriage, Mn. iv, 120; Yājñ. iii, 291; *śighra*, going quickly, R. iii, 31, 3; cf. *antariksha* &c.); having sexual intercourse with (cf. *anya-stri*); reaching to (cf. *kanṭha*); staying, being, abiding in, VarBr.; Ragh. iii, 13; Kathās. &c. (e. g. *pañcama*, abiding in or keeping the fifth place, Śrut.); relating to or standing in connection with, R. vi, 70, 59; BhP. &c.; (cf. *a-*, *agra-*, *a-jihma-*, *atyanta-*, &c.; *agre-gā*, &c.)

ग 3. ga, mff(ī), Pāp. iii, 2, 8)n. (✓*gai*) only ifc. singing (cf. *chando-furāna*, *sāma*); (as), m. a Gandharva or celestial musician, L.; (ā), f. a song, L.; (am), n. id., L.

ग 4. ga, (used in works on prosody as an abbreviation of the word *guru* to denote) a long syllable, W.; (in music used as an abbreviation of the word *gāndhāra* to denote) the third note.

गइष्टि *ga-ishṭi*, for *gāv-ishṭi*, Kāth. vii, 17.

गंघन *gaṅghmān*, v. l. for *gaḥ*, q. v.

गगण *gagaṇa*, for *gagana*, q. v.

गगन *gagana*, n. the atmosphere, sky, firmament, R.; Suśr.; Ragh.; NārUp. &c.; talc, Bhpr. — **kusuma**, n. 'flower in the sky,' any unreal or fanciful thing, impossibility, — **ga**, m. 'moving in the sky,' a planet, VarBr. ii, 1, Sch. — **gaṇja**, m. a kind of Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. xxiii, 162; N. of a Bodhisattva, xii, xvi; Lalit. xx, 83. — **gati**, m. 'moving in the air,' a sky-inhabitant, Megh. — **cara**, m. 'moving in the air,' a bird, MBh. i, 1339. — **cārin**, mfn. coming from the sky (voice), Daś. i, 11 i. — **tala**, n. the vault of the sky, firmament, VarBrS.; Kād. — **dhvaja**, m. the sun, L.; a cloud, L. — **nagara**, n. 'a town in the sky,' Fata Morgana, Siphās. — **pushpa**, n. = *-kusuma*, W.; (cf. *kha-g*). — **priya**, m. 'fond of the sky,' N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **bhramana**, m. = *-ga*, VarBr., Sch. — **mūrdhan**, m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i; Hariv. — **romantha**, m. 'ruminating on the sky,' nonsense, absurdity, Sarvad. xiii. — **romanthāyita**, n. 'something like ruminating on the sky,' absurdity, iv, 48. — **liḥ**, mfn. reaching up to heaven, Śiś. xvii, 39. — **vallabha**, n. 'sky-favourite,' N. of a town of the Vidyā-dharas, HPariś. ii, 644. — **vīhārin**, mfn. moving or sporting in the sky (the moon), Hit. i, 2, 15, Sch.; m. a heavenly luminary, W.; the sun, W.; a celestial being or divinity, W. — **śad**, m. an inhabitant of the air, celestial being, Śiś. iv, 53; — *-ga*, Gol. — **sindhu**, f. the heavenly Gaṅgā, Kād. — **stha**, mfn. situated or being in the sky, W. — **sthita**, mfn. id., W. — **sparsana**, m. 'touching the sky,' N. of one of the 8 Maruts, Yājñ. ii, 100 ff.; Sch.; air, wind, W. — **spriś**, mfn. touching, i. e. inhabiting the air, Śiś. xiii, 63; — *-liḥ*, Ragh. iii, 43. **Gaganāgra**, n. summit or highest part of heaven, W. **Gaganāṅganā**, f. a metre of 4 × 25 syllabic instants. **Gaganādhiṣṭin**, m. = *-na-gā*, VarBr. vi, 12, Sch. **Gaganādhiṣṭa**, m. 'wandering in the sky,' the sun, L.; a planet, W.; a celestial spirit, W. **Gaganānanda**, m., N. of a teacher. **Gaganāpagā**, f. = *-na-sindhu*, Kād. iii. **Gaganāmbu**, n. rain-water, Suśr. i, 45. **Gaganāyasa** or *⁰yasa*, n. a particular mineral, W. **Gaganāravinda**, n. = *⁰nakusuma*, Saṃkar. xxii, 5; Tarkas. 103. **Gagane-cara**, mfn. going in the air, R. iii, 39, 26; BhP. vi, 17, 1; m. a bird, MBh. i, 1317; a planet, Sidhāntas.; a lunar mansion, ib.; a heavenly spirit, W. **Gaganōlmuka**, m. the planet Mars, L.

गगल *gagala*, n. venom of serpents, Gal.

गग्घ *gaggh*, v. l. for *⁰kakḥ*, to laugh, Dhātup. v, 53.

गगु *gaggu*, v. l. for *vaggu*, Naigh. i, 11.

गङ्गा *gaṅga* (in comp. for *⁰gā*, Pāp. vi, 3, 63). — **datta**, m., N. of a king of the frogs, Pāñcat. iv, 16. — **dāsa**, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on the poem Kṣaṇḍa-praśasti; (cf. *gaṅgā-a*.)

Gaṅgākā, f. (dimin. fr. *⁰gā*), the Ganges, Vop.

Gāṅgā, f. (✓*gam*, Up.) 'swift-goer,' the river Ganges (personified and considered as the eldest daughter of Himavat and Menā, R. i, 36, 15; as the wife of Śantanu and mother of Bhīṣma, MBh. i, 3800; Hariv. 2967 ff.; or as one of the wives of

Dharma, PadmaP.; there is also a Gaṅgā in the sky [*ākāśa* or *vyoma-g*], qq. vv.; cf. *khāpāgā*, *gaganāpāgā* &c.) and one below the earth, Hariv. 12782; Bhāgī-ratha is said to have conducted the heavenly Gaṅgā down to the earth, 810 ff.; R. i, ch. 44), RV. x, 75, 5; ŚBr. xiii; Tār. &c.; N. of the wife of Nila-kanṭha and mother of Saṃkara; ifc., see *divyeda-gaṅga*. — **kaṣetra**, n. 'the sacred district of the Gaṅgā,' i. e. the river Ganges and two Krosas on either of the banks (all dying within such limits go to heaven whatever their crimes), W. — **campū**, f., N. of a work. — **cilli**, f. 'Gangetic kite,' the black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*), L. — **-ja**, m. 'the son of Gaṅgā,' N. of the deity Kārtikeya, MBh.; of Bhīṣma, L. — **jala**, n. the water of the Ganges, holy water by which it is customary to administer oaths, W. — **⁰teya** (*⁰gāḥ*), m. 'going in the Ganges,' a shrimp or prawn, L. — **tīra**, n. the bank of the Ganges, W. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, Hariv. 9520. — **dāsa**, m., N. of the author of the Chando-govinda, of the Chando-mahārj and of the Acyuta-carita; N. of a copyist (about 1542 A.D.). — **⁰ditya** (*⁰gāḥ*), m., a form of the sun, KāśiKh. vii, 46; ii. — **devī**, f., N. of a woman. — **dvāra**, n. 'the door of the Ganges,' N. of a town situated where the Ganges enters the plains (also called Hari-dvāra), MBh. i; iii; xiii; — *māhātmya*, n., N. of a part of the SkandaP. — **dhara**, m. 'Ganges-receiver,' the ocean, L.; 'Ganges-supporter,' N. of Śiva (according to the legend the Ganges in its descent from heaven first alighted on the head of Śiva and continued for a long period entangled in his hair, cf. R. i, ch. 44); N. of a man; of a lexicographer; of a commentator on the Śārīraka-sūtras; of a commentator on Bhāṣkara; — *cārṇa*, n. a particular powder; — *⁰pura*, n., N. of a town; — *bhāṭṭa*, m., N. of a scholiast; — *mādhava*, m., N. of the father of Dādabhai; — *⁰rasa*, m. (in med.) N. of a drug. — **dhāra**, m. (= *-dhara*) the ocean, Gal. — **nāga-rāja**, m., N. of a Nāga, Buddh. L. — **nātha**, m., N. of the founder of a sect, Saṃkar. xlii. — **⁰pātri**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **⁰pāra**, n. the opposite bank of the Ganges. — **putra**, m. (= *-ja*) N. of Bhīṣma, L.; a man of mixed or vile caste (employed to remove dead bodies), BrahmapV.; a Brāhmaṇ who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges (especially at Benares), W. — **⁰purī-bhāṭṭaraka**, m., N. of a man. — **⁰bhṛit**, m. (= *-dhara*) N. of Śiva, L. — **madhya**, n. the bed or stream of the Ganges, W. — **maha**, m. 'a kind of festival,' cf. *gaṅgāmāhika*. — **mahā-dvāra**, n. = *-dvāra*, MBh. v, 111, 16. — **māhātmya**, n. a poem or any composition in praise of the Ganges. — **mbu** (*⁰gām*), n. Ganges-water, W.; pure rain-water (such as falls in the month Āśvina), W. — **mbhas** (*⁰gām*), n. id., W. — **yamune**, f. du. the Ganges and Yamunā rivers, Pāp. ii, 4, 7, Kāś. — **yātrā**, f. pilgrimage to the Ganges (especially carrying a sick person to the river side to die there), W. — **rāma**, m., N. of the father of Jaya-rāma and uncle of Rāma-candra. — **la-hari**, f. 'wave of the Ganges,' N. of a work; N. of a statue, Kathās. cxxi, 278. — **⁰vatarāṇa** (*⁰gāḥ*), n. 'Ganges-descent,' N. of a poem, Hariv. 8690; — *campū-prabandha*, m., N. of a poem by Saṃkaradikṣita. — **vākyāvalī**, f., N. of a work, Śīdradh.; Smṛitit. — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling on the Ganges. — **vāha-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. — **⁰ṣaṇa**, n. sg. the Ganges and the Śoṇa rivers, Pāp. ii, 4, 7, Kāś. — **⁰ṣṭaka** (*⁰gāḥ*), 8 verses addressed to Gaṅgā. — **saptamī**, the 7th day in the light half of month Vaiśākha, Vratap. — **sara**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, Kathās. lii, 17. — **⁰sāgara**, n. the mouth of the Ganges where it enters the ocean (considered as a Tīrtha), Hariv. 9524. — **suta**, m. (= *-ja*) N. of the deity Kārtikeya, MBh. iii, 14642; of Bhīṣma, L. — **⁰sūnu**, m. (= *-ja*) Bhīṣma, Dhanaṃj. 60. — **stuti**, f. 'Ganges-praise,' N. of a work, Kavik. iii. — **stotra**, n. id., KāśiKh. xxvii, 165, Sch. — **⁰snāna**, n. bathing in the Ganges, W. — **hrada**, m. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, xiii; cf. *gaṅga* with *hrada*. **Gaṅgēśa**, m. N. of the author of the Tattva-cintāmaṇi. **Gaṅgēśvara**, m. id.; — *liṅga*, n. N. of a Liṅga, KāśiKh. xci. **Gaṅgōdaka**, n. Ganges-water, W. **Gaṅgōdbheda**, m. the source of the Ganges (sacred place of pilgrimage), MBh. iii, 8043; Hariv. 9524. **Gaṅgākā**, f. (a dimin. fr. *⁰gā*), the Ganges, Vop. iv, 8.

Gaṅgikā, f. id., ib.

Gaṅgī (ind. for *⁰gā*, q. v.) = **bhūta**, mfn. become (as sacred as) the Ganges, W.

गङ्गुक गाङ्गुका, for कांग°, Suśr. i, 20, 2.

गङ्गुय गाङ्गुया (onomat.), P. °yati, to shout, give a shout, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv, 3, 19.

गच्छ गाच्चा, as, m. (✓gam) a tree, L.; the period (number of terms) of a progression, Āryabh. ii, 20 & Sch. on 19; family, race, Jain.; (ās), m. pl. N. of a people (v. l. for कक्षहा).

गाच्छात, mfn. pr. p. P. fr. ✓gam, q. v.

गज गाज (for गज), cl. i. P. °jati (Dhātup. vii, 72), to sound, roar, Bhaṭṭi. xiv, 5; (derived fr. गो P. gajayati, to sound, roar, ib. xxxii, 105).

गाजा, m. an elephant, ŚhaṅvBr. v, 3; Mn. &c. (ifc. f. ā, R. ii, 57, 7); (= dig-°) one of the 8 elephants of the regions, W.; (hence) the number 'eight,' Sūryas.; a measure of length (commonly Gaṇ, equal to two cubits = 1½ or 2 Hastas), L.; a mound of earth (sloping on both sides) on which a house may be erected, Jyot.; = puṭa, q. v.; (in music) a kind of measure; N. of a man, MBh. vi, 3997; of an Asura (conquered by Śiva), KāśīKh. lxviii; of an attendant on the sun, L.; (ā), f. = vithi, VarBrS. ix, 1 ff. Sch.; (ī), f. a female elephant, BhP. iv, 6, 26; x, 33, 23. —kanda, m. (= hasti-°) a kind of bulbous plant, L. —kanyā, f. a female elephant, R. ii. —karna, m. 'elephant-ear,' N. of a Yaksha, MBh. ii, 397; (ī), f. a kind of bulbous plant, Bhpr. v, 9, 108. —kūrmāsin, m. 'devouring an elephant and a tortoise,' N. of Garuḍa (in allusion to his swallowing both those animals whilst engaged in a contest with each other, cf. MBh. i, 1413), L. —kṛishnā, f. Scindapsus officialis, Bhpr. —gati, f. a stately gait like that of an elephant, W. —gāmīni, f. a woman of a stately elephant-like walk, W. —carman, n. an elephant's skin; a kind of leprosy. —cīrhaṭṭā, f. Cucumis maderaspatanus, L. —cīrhaṭṭā, m. id., L.; (ā), f. another kind of gourd, L. —ochyā, f. 'an elephant's shadow,' a particular constellation, Yājñ. i, 218; PSarv.; (cf. Mn. iii, 274). —jham-pa, m. (in music) a kind of measure. —dhakkā, f. a kettle-drum carried on an elephant, L. —tā, f. the state of an elephant, Kathās. lxvii, 22; a multitude of elephants, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 43, Pat. —tu-ranga-vilasita, n., N. of a metre; (cf. rishabha-gaja-°). —tva, n. the state of an elephant, BhP. viii, 4, 12. —daghna, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 37) as high or tall as an elephant, W. —danta, m. an elephant's tusk, ivory, VarBrS. lxix, 19; a pin projecting from a wall, L.; N. of Gaṇeśa (who is represented with an elephant's head), L.; a particular position of the hands, PSarv.; —phalā, f. a kind of pumpkin, L.; —maya, m(fī)u. made of ivory, MBh. ii, 1853; R. v, 27, 11. —dāna, n. the exudation from an elephant's temples, L. —daitya-bhid, m. 'conqueror of the Daitya (or Asura) Gaja,' N. of Śiva, Gal. —dvayasa, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 37) = daghna, W. —nakra, m. 'elephant-crocodile,' a rhinoceros, Gal. —nāsā, f. the trunk of an elephant, R. ii, 30, 30. —nimilika, f. (= ibha-°) 'shutting the eyes (at anything) like an elephant,' feigning not to look at anything, Rājāt. vi, 73; inattention, carelessness, L. —nimilita, n. (= likā) feigning not to look at anything, Kād. iii, 1080. —pati, m. a lord or keeper of elephants, Sighās.; a title given to kings (e. g. to an old king in the south of Jambu-dvīpa), Rasik. vii, 3; a stately elephant, Śiś. vi, 55. —pādapa, m. 'elephant-tree,' Bigonia suaveolens, Bhpr. —pippali, f. = kṛishnā, Suśr. vi, 40, 36. —pungava, m. a large elephant, Bhartṛ. —puṭa, m. a small hole in the ground for a fire (over which to prepare food or medicine), Bhpr. —pura, n. the town called after the elephant (i. e. Hāstina-pura), MBh. xiii, 7711. —pushpa-maya, m(fī)u. made of Gaja-pushpi flowers (as a wreath), R. iv, 12, 45. —pushpi, f. N. of a flower, ib. 46. —priyā, f. 'dear to elephants,' Boswellia serrata, L. —bandhana, n. a post to which an elephant is bound, L.; (ī), f. id., L. —bandhini, f. id., L. —bhakshaka, m. 'elephant's (favourite) food,' Ficus religiosa, L. —bhakshā, f. (= priyā) the gun Olibanum tree, L. —bhakshyā, f. id., L. —bhujangama, m. du. an elephant and a serpent, W. —maṇḍana, n. the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated (especially the coloured lines on his head), L. —maṇḍalika, f. a ring or circle of elephants surrounding a car &c., W.

—mada, m. = -dāna, VarYogay. ix, 18. —malla, m., N. of a man. —mācala, n. = kari-m°, q. v., L. —mātra, mfn. as tall as an elephant, W. —muk-tā, f. pearl supposed to be found in the projections of an elephant's forehead, L. —mukha, m. 'elephant-faced,' Gaṇeśa, VarBrS. lviii, 58. —mo-cana, n. = -moṭana, W. —moṭana, m. = -mā-cala, L. —mauktika, n. = -muktā, Kir. xii, 41. —yāna-vid, mfn. expert in managing an elephant, W. —yūtha, n. a herd of elephants, Hit. —yo-dhin, mfn. fighting on an elephant, MBh. v, 5959; vi; Hariv. 13514. —rāja, m. 'king of elephants,' a noble elephant, W.; —muktā, f. = gaja-m°. —reva, m., N. of an author of Prakṛit verses, Hāl. —ila, m. (in music) a kind of measure. —vat, mfn. furnished with elephants, Ragh. ix, 10. —va-dana, m. = -mukha, Kathās. c, 44. —vara, m. the choicest or best of elephants, Jain. —vallabhā, f. = -priyā, L.; a kind of Kadāl (growing on moun-tains), L. —vāja, n., g. rājadantīdī (Kās.). —vi-kāśī, f. a variety of nightshade, Gal. —vilasitā, f., N. of a metre, W. —vithi, °thi, f. 'the course of the elephant' or that division of the moon's course in the heavens which contains the signs Ro-hini, Mṛiga-śiras, and Ārdra, or (according to others) Punarvasu, Tishya, and Āśleṣā, AV. Paris. lii; VarBrS. ix, 1 f. —vraja, mfn. walking like an elephant, W.; n. the pace of an elephant, W.; a troop of elephants, W. —śāstra, n. a work treating of eleph-ants or the method of breaking them in, Comm. on Prātāpar. —śikṣā, f. the knowledge or science of elephants, elephant-lore, MBh. i, 4355. —śiras, m. 'elephant-headed,' N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2562; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934. —śirsha, m. 'elephant-headed,' N. of a Nāga, Buddh. L. —sāvaya, n. (= -pura) 'named after an elephant,' the city Hāstina-pura, MBh. iii, 9 & 1348; Kathās. xv, 6. —sīpha, m., N. of an author of Prakṛit verses; of a prince; —caritra, n., N. of a work. —sukumāra-caritra, n., N. of a work. —skandha, m. 'having shoulders like an elephant,' N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934; 'having a stem like an elephant's trunk,' Cassia Alata or Tora, L. —sthāna, n. a place where elephants are kept, elephant's stall, Yājñ. i, 278; N. of a locality, Romakas. —snāna, n. 'ablution of elephants,' unproductive efforts (as' elephants, after squirting water over their bodies, end by throwing dust and rubbish), W. —Gaṇākhyā, m. 'named after an eleph-ant (cf. gaja-skandha),' Cassia Alata or Tora, L. —Gaṇāgrāpi, m. 'the most excellent among the elephants,' N. of Indra's elephant Airāvata, L. —Gaṇājīva, m. 'getting his livelihood by elephants,' an elephant-keeper or driver, L. —Gaṇānda, n. 'an elephant's testicle,' a kind of carrot, L. —Gaṇādāna, v. l. for °jāsana. —Gaṇādi-nāmā, f. 'named by gaja and other names of an elephant,' = °ja-pippali, Suśr. iv, 18, 43. —Gaṇādhipati, m. = °ja-rāja, W. —Gaṇādhyakṣa, m. the master of the elephants, VarBrS. lxxxvi, 34; Pāṇic. iii, 87. —Gaṇānana, m. = °ja-mukha, GaṇP.; Sighās. —Gaṇānika, m. 'hav-ing an army of elephants,' N. of a man, MBh. vii, 7011; Kathās. lviii. —Gaṇāpasada, m. a low-born elephant, Pāṇic. i, 15, 3. —Gaṇāyurveda, m., N. of a medical work on the elephants. —Gaṇāri, m. (= °ja-mācala) 'enemy of elephants,' a lion, L.; N. of a tree, L. —Gaṇārūḍha, mfn. riding on an elephant, W. —Gaṇāroha, m. 'riding on an eleph-ant,' an elephant-driver, R. iii, v. —Gaṇāsana, m. = °ja-bhakshaka, L. (v. l. °jādāna); (ā), f. = °ja-priyā, Suśr. vi, 40, 150; hemp, L.; a lotus-root, L. —Gaṇāsura, m. the Asura Gaja (slain by Śiva), Bālar. ii, 34; —dveshin, m. = °ja-daitya-bhid, L. —Gaṇāsuhrīd, m. 'enemy of Gaja,' id., L. —Gaṇāśya, m. = °ja-mukha, L. —Gaṇāhya, n. = °ja-sāvaya, L.; (ā), f. = °ja-pippali, L. —Gaṇāhvaya, n. = °ja-sāh°, MBh. iii, 279; BhP. i, 15, 38; m. pl. the in-habitants of Hāstina-pura, VarBrS. xiv, 4. —Gaṇi-bhū-ta, mfn. one who has become an elephant, Kathās. —Gaṇekṣhaṇa, m. 'elephant-eyed,' N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934. —Gaṇendra, m. = °ja-rāja, MBh. i; Nal. xii, 40; —karna, m. 'having ears like the chief among elephants,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10351; —nātha, m. a very princely elephant, W.; —mo-kṣhaṇa, n. 'liberation of the elephant (into which a Gandharva had been transformed),' N. of Vāmp. lxxxiv (also said to be the N. of a part of MBh.); —vikrama, mfn. having the valour of an excellent elephant, W. —Gaṇeśatā, f. 'dear to elephants,' Batatas paniculata, L. —Gaṇōdara, m. 'elephant-

bellied,' N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2562; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934. —Gaṇō-shaṇā, f. = °ja-pippali, L.

गाजिन, mfn. riding on an elephant, MBh. vi, 3301; BhP. x, 54, 7.

गजतवी गजानवी = غزوى.

गज गांज, cl. i. P. °jati, to sound, give out a particular sound, Dhātup. vii, 73.

1. गांजा, as, m. disrespect, L.

गांजाना, mfn. ifc. 'contemning,' excelling, Git. i, 19; x, 7; xii, 19; Sāh. iii, 59, Sch.; m. for ग्रिंय°.

गज 2. गांजा, m. n. = گنج a treasury,

jewel room, place where plate &c. is preserved, Rājāt. iv f., vii; Kathās. xliii, 30; lxxv, 30; (as, ā), m. f. a mine, L.; (as), m. a cowhouse or station of cowherds, L.; a mart, place where grain &c. is stored for sale, W.; (ā), f. a tavern, Rājāt. viii, 3028; a drinking-vessel (esp. one for intoxicating liquors), L.; hemp, Bhpr. v, 1, 233; a hut, hovel, abode of low people (pāmara-sadman), W.; for guñjā (Abrus precatorius), W.; cf. gagana-, dhar-ma-. —vara, m. = گنج a treasurer, Rājāt. v, 176.

गांजजिका, f. hemp, Npr.

गांजजिनी, f. the points of hemp, Dhūrtas. ii, 11.

गांजिका, f. a tavern, L.

गड़ गाढ़, cl. i. P. °ḍati, to distil or drop, run as a liquid, Dhātup. xix, 15; cl. 10. P. gaḍa-yati, to cover, hide, xxxv, 84.

गाड़ा, as, m. a kind of gold-fish (the young of the Ophiocephalus Lata or another species, Cyprinus Garra), L.; a screen, covering, fence, L.; a moat, ditch, L.; an impediment, L.; N. of a district (part of Malva, commonly Garha or Garha Maṇḍala), L.; (ā), f. (in music) a kind of Rāgiṇī; (cf. trina-g°, payo-g°). —deśa-ja, n. 'coming from the district Gaḍa (in the province of Ajmīr),' rock or fossil salt, L. —lavapa, n. id., L. —Gaḍākhyā, n. id., Bhpr. v, 1, 242. —Gaḍōttha, n. id., L.

गाढ़का, as, m. (= ḍa) a kind of gold-fish, L.; (cf. paṅka-g°).

गाढायता, as, m. (fr. pr. p.) 'covering,' a cloud, Up. iii, 128; (cf. gaṇḍ°).

गाढायित्वा, us, m. id., L.; (cf. garday°).

गाढरा, m. id., Up.; a torrent, Gaṇar. 34, Sch.

गाढरका, m., N. of a man, Gaṇar. 34.

गडि गाढ़ी, m. = gali (a young steed), Kpr.

गडिक गाढ़िका, g. sutamgamādi.

गडु गाढ़, us, m. an excrescence on the neck (goitre or bronchocele), hump on the back, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 35; Vārtt. 3; i, 3, 37, Kās.; any superfluous addition (to a poem), Kpr. (cf. Sāh. x, 13); a hump-backed man, L.; a javelin, spear, L.; an earth-worm, L.; a water-pot, W.; (cf. dor-g°). —kaṭha, mfn. having a goitre, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 35, Vārtt. 3, Pat. & Kās.; Gaṇar. 91, Sch. —śiras, mfn. hav-ing an excrescence on the head, ib. —Gaḍv-ādi, a Gapa of Pāṇ. ii, 2, 35, Vārtt. 3 (Gaṇar. 91).

गाढ़का, m. a water-pot, W.; a finger-ring, W.; N. of a man, (pl.) his descendants, g. upakādi.

गाढ़रा, mfn. hump-backed, L.

गाढ़ुला, m(fī)u. (gaurādi) n. (gaṇas sidhmādi, brāhmanādi, [in comp. or ifc.] kaḍārādi) hump-backed, ŚhaṅvBr. iv, 4; (cf. gaṇḍula°).

गाढ़ुका, as, m. a kind of water-jar, L.; a ves-sel used for boiled rice, Bhagavati xvi, 4, 1, Sch.

गाढ़ुका, as, m. a kind of water-jar, L.

गडेर गाढ़रा, °raka. See ✓gaḍ.

गडोल गाढ़ोला, as, m. (= gaṇḍ°; ✓gaḍ, Up.) raw sugar, Up. i, 67; a mouthful, L.

गडारिका गाढ़ारिका, f., N. of a river with a very slow current (of which the source and course are unknown), Kpr., Sch.; a single ewe going in front of a flock of sheep, ib.

गाढ़ालिका, f. id. (only in comp.) —pravāheṇa, instr. ind. 'like the current of the Gaḍālikā river,' very slowly, Sāh. vi, 212 f.

गडुक गाढ़ुका & ḍḍuka. See ✓gaḍ.

गढेदेश गाढ़े-देश, as, m., N. of a country, Inscr. (A. D. 1668); (cf. gaḍa°).

गण गां, cl. 10. P. gaṇayati (ep. also ā. °te; aor. ajāṇat [Kathās. lxxviii] or

ajag°, Pāp. vii, 4, 97; ind. p. *gaṇayya*, Bhp. [with *a-*, neg., iv, 7, 15]], to count, number, enumerate, sum up, add up, reckon, take into account, MBh.; R. &c.; to think worth, value (with instr., e.g. *na gaṇayāmi tam triṣena*, 'I do not value him at a straw', MBh. ii, 1552); to consider, regard as (with double acc.), Ragh. viii, xi; Dāś.; Pañcat.; Gīt.; Kathās.; to enumerate among (loc.), MBh. i, 2603; Dāś.; to ascribe, attribute to (loc.), Bhartṛ. ii, 44; to attend to, take notice of (acc.); often with *na*, not to care about, leave unnoticed, MBh. &c.; to imagine, excogitate, Megh. 107; to count one's number (said of a flock or troop), Pāp. i, 3, 67, Kās.

Gaṇā, *as*, m. a flock, troop, multitude, number, tribe, series, class (of animate or inanimate beings), group of followers or attendants, RV.; AV. &c.; troops or classes of inferior deities (especially certain troops of demi-gods considered as Śiva's attendants and under the special superintendence of the god Gaṇeśa; cf. *-devatā*), Mn.; Yājñ.; Lalit. &c.; a single attendant of Śiva, VarBṛS.; Kathās.; Rājat. iii, 270; N. of Gaṇeśa, W.; a company, any assemblage or association of men formed for the attainment of the same aims, Mn.; Yājñ.; Hit.; the 9 assemblies of Rishis under the Arhat Mahā-vira, Jain.; a sect in philosophy or religion, W.; a small body of troops (= 3 Gulas or 27 chariots and as many elephants, 81 horses, and 135 foot), MBh. i, 291; a series or group of asterisms or lunar mansions classed under three heads (that of the gods, that of the men, and that of the Rākshasas), W.; (in arithm.) a number, L.; (in metre) a foot or four instants (cf. *-chandas*); (in Gr.) a series of roots or words following the same rule and called after the first word of the series (e.g. *ad-ādi*, the *g. ad* &c. or the whole series of roots of the 2nd class; *gargādi*, the *g. garga* &c. or the series of words commencing with *garga*); a particular group of Sāmans, Lāty. i, 6, 5; VarYogay. viii, 7; a kind of perfume, L.; = *vāc* (i.e. 'a series of verses'), Naigh. i, 11; N. of an author; (*ā*), f., N. of one of the mothers in Śkanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2645; (cf. *ahar-*, *marud-*, *vṛkṣa-*, *sā-*, *saṇḍ-*, *sārva-*; *deva-*, *mahā-*, & *vida-gaṇā*). — **kārikā**, f. Cumulis coloquithida, L. — **karmān**, n. a rite common to a whole class or to all, Kauś. — **kāma**, mfn. desirous of a body of attendants, ŚākhGr. ii, 2, 13. — **kāra**, m. arranging into classes, classifier, W.; one who collects grammatical Gaṇas, Kāt., Sch.; v.l. for *ri*. — **kāri** (or *gaṇakāri*, 'enemy of astrologers?'), m., N. of a man, *g. kurv-ādi*; (cf. *gāṇa-gāri*). — **kāritā**, f., N. of a work, Sāh., Sch. — **kumāra**, m., N. of the founder of a sect worshipping Haridra-gaṇapati, Śaṅkar. — **kṛitvas**, ind. for a whole series of times, Vop. vii, 70. — **cakra**, n., N. of a magical circle, Hit. — **caṅkaka**, n. a guild dinner, L. — **ochandas**, n. a metre measured by feet. — **tā**, f. the forming a class or multitude, L.; the belonging to a party, L.; a cabal, W.; collusion, W.; classification, W.; arithmetic, W. — **tva**, n. the forming a multitude, Kauś. (dat. *-tvāyā*); the office of an attendant of Śiva, Kathās. vi, 110. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a dancing-master, Mālav.; of a physician, Bhpr. — **dīkshā**, f. initiation of a number or class, performance of rites for a number of persons, W.; initiation of a particular kind in which Gaṇeśa is especially worshipped, L.; — *prabhu*, m., N. of an author of Mantras (with Śaktas), — **dīkshin**, mfn. one who officiates for a number of persons or for a corporation (as a priest), Yājñ. i, 161; one who has been initiated into the worship of Gaṇeśa, W. — **deva**, m., N. of a poet, ŚārṅgP. — **devatā**, *ās*, f. pl. troops of deities who generally appear in classes (Ādityas, Viśvas, Vasus, Tushitas, Ābhāsvaras, Anilas, Mahārājikas, Sādhyas, and Rudras), L. — **dravya**, n. property of a corporation, Yājñ. ii, 187. — **dvīpa**, m. a group of islands (or the N. of a particular island?), R. iv, 40, 33. — **dhara**, m. the head of an assemblage of Rishis under the Arhat Mahā-vira, Jain. — **dhātu-paribhāṣā**, f., N. of a grammatical treatise. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of various classes of subordinate gods', Śiva, L.; Gaṇeśa, BhavP.; Vet. Intro. i. — **nāyaka**, m. the leader of the attendants of any god, Bhp. v, 17, 13; BhavP.; 'chief of Śiva's attendants', Gaṇeśa, MBh. i, 77; Kathās. c, 41; the head of an assemblage or corporation, VarBṛS. xv, 15; (*ikā*), f. Durgā, L. — **pa**, m. (= *nātha*) Gaṇeśa, Śaṅkar. xiv, 6; the head of a corporation, VarBṛS. xxxii, 18. — **pati** (*ṇā-*), m. (*g. āvapaty-ādi*) the leader of a class or troop or

assemblage, VS.; (Bṛihaspati) RV. ii, 23, 1 (cf. RTL. p. 413); (Indra) x, 112, 9; Śiva, L. (cf. RTL. pp. 77 & 211); Gaṇeśa (cf. also *mahā-gṇ*), Pañcat.; N. of the author of a Comm. on Caurap.; of a poet, ŚārṅgP.; pl., N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 1; — **khaṇḍa**, m., N. of BrahmapP. iii; — **nātha**, m., N. of a man; — **pūjana**, n. the worship of Gaṇeśa, W.; — **pūva-tāpaniyōpanishad**, f., N. of an Up.; — **pūva-tāpini**, f. id.; — **haṭṭa**, m., N. of the father of Govindānanda; — **stava-rāja**, m., N. of a hymn in praise of Gaṇeśa; — **stotra**, n. prayers addressed to Gaṇeśa; — **hṛidayā**, f., N. of a goddess, Buddh.; — **ty-ārādhanā**, m. a hymn in honour of Gaṇeśa (attributed to Kaṅkola); — **ty-upanishad**, f., N. of an Up. — **parvata**, m. 'the mountain frequented by troops of demi-gods', N. of the Kailāsa (this mountain being the residence of Śiva's attendants as well as of the Kimpurās and Yakshas, attendants of Kubera), L. — **pāṭha**, m. a collection of the Gaṇas or series of words following the same grammatical rule (ascribed to Pāṇini). — **pāda**, m., *g. yuktīdrohy-ādi*. — **pīṭhaka**, n. the breast or bosom, L. — **pūm-gava**, m. the head of a corporation, VarBṛS. iv, 24. — **pūjya**, m. id., xvi, 33. — **pūva**, m. id., MBh. xiii, 1591. — **pramukha**, m. id., Buddh. L. — **bhar-tṛ**, m. (= *nātha*) Śiva, Kir. v, 42. — **bhṛit**, m. = *dhara*, Jain. — **bhojana**, n. eating in common, Buddh. — **mukhya**, m. = *pūm-gava*, VarBṛS. — **ya-jña**, m. = *karmān*, KātyŚr. xxii, 11, 12; xxv, 13, 29. — **yāga**, m. worship of the troops or classes of deities, VarBṛS. ii. — **ratna**, n. 'pearls of Gaṇas' (only in comp.), — **kāra**, m. 'author of the pearls of Gaṇas', i. e. Vardhamāna; — **mahādādhi**, m. 'great ocean in which the Gaṇas form the pearls', a collection of grammatical Gaṇas by Vardhamāna. — **rāja**, n., N. of an empire in the Deccan, xiv, 14. — **rātra**, m. n. a series of nights, Hcar. i, 353. — **rūpa**, m. the swallow-wort, L. — **rūpaka**, m. id., L. — **rūpin**, m. id., L. — **vat** (*ṇā-*), mfn. consisting of a series or class, TS. ii; TBr. ii; followed by attendants, ib.; containing the word *gaṇa*, Kāth. xi, 4; (*ti*), f., N. of the mother of Divo-dāsa or Dhanvantari, L.; — *ti-suta*, m. 'son of Gaṇapati', N. of a sage and physician (also called Divo-dāsa or Dhanvantari or Kāśi-rāja), L. — **vara**, n., N. of a town, Śaṅkar. xiv, 6. — **vṛitta**, n. = *chandas*. — **vyākhyāna**, n. 'Gaṇa-explanation', N. of a grammatical treatise. — **vyūha**, m., N. of a Sūtra, Buddh. — **sās**, ind. (Pāp. i, 1, 23) by troops or classes, TS. ii; v; TBr. i; ŚBr. xiv; ĀśvŚr. &c. — **śrī**, mfn. associated in troops, associating, RV.; VS.; Kāth. — **hāsa**, m. a species of perfume, L. — **hāsaka**, m. id., Bhpr. — **homa**, m., N. of a work. — **gaṇāgrāṇī**, m. (= *na-nāyaka*) N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **gaṇācala**, m. = *na-parvata*, L. — **gaṇācārya**, m. 'teacher common to all', teacher of the people, Buddh. — **gaṇādhipa**, m. the chief of a troop, VishnuS. (Hcat. i, 9, 11); N. of Śiva, L.; of Gaṇeśa; = *na-dhara*, Jain. — **gaṇādhipati**, m. (= *pa*) N. of Śiva, Śiṣ. ix, 27; of Gaṇeśa, L. — **gaṇādhipatyā**, n. the predominance among a troop of gods, ŚiraUp. — **gaṇādhiśa**, m. (= *dhīpa*) N. of Gaṇeśa, Kathās. lxxiii. — **gaṇādhyakṣa**, m. id., lv, 165. — **gaṇānna**, n. food prepared for a number of persons in common, Mn. iv, 209 & 219. — **gaṇābhyanantara**, m. 'one of a troop or corporation', a member of any (religious) association, iii, 154. — **gaṇāvarā**, f. 'last or lowest of her class', N. of an Apsaras, v.l. for *gaṇāv*. — **gaṇendra**, m., N. of a Buddha, Lalit. xx, 82. — **gaṇeśa**, m. (= *na-nātha*) N. of the god of wisdom and of obstacles (son of Śiva and Pārvatī, or according to one legend of Pārvatī alone; though Gaṇeśa causes obstacles he also removes them; hence he is invoked at the commencement of all undertakings and at the opening of all compositions with the words *namo Gaṇeśāya vighnēśvārāya*; he is represented as a short fat man with a protuberant belly, frequently riding on a rat or attended by one, and to denote his sagacity has the head of an elephant, which however has only one tusk; the appellation Gaṇeśa, with other similar compounds, alludes to his office as chief of the various classes of subordinate gods, who are regarded as Śiva's attendants; cf. RTL. pp. 48, 62, 79, 392, 440; he is said to have written down the MBh. as dictated by Vyāsa, MBh. i, 74 ff.; persons possessed by Gaṇeśa are referred to, Yājñ. i, 270 ff.); N. of Śiva, MBh. iii, 1629; = *gaṇa-pūm-gava*, VarBṛ. xiii, 8; m. pl. (= *vidyāśa* or *śvara*) a class of Siddhas (with Śaivas), Hcat. i, 11, 857 ff.; N. of a renowned astronomer of the 16th century; of a son

of Rāma-deva (author of a Comm. on Nalōd.); of a son of Viśvanātha-dikṣita and grandson of Bhāvārāma-kṛṣṇa (author of a Comm. called Ciccandrikā); — *kumbha*, m., N. of a rocky cave in Orissa; — *kusuma*, m. a variety of oleander with red flowers, L.; — *khaṇḍa*, m., n., N. of BrahmapP. iii; of a section of the SkandaP.; — *gītā*, f., N. of a song in praise of Gaṇeśa; — *catuṛthī*, f. the fourth day of the light half of the month Bhādra (considered as Gaṇeśa's birthday), RTL. p. 431; — *tāpini*, f., N. of an Up. (cf. *gaṇapati-pūva-t*); — *pūraṇa*, n., N. of an Upa-pūraṇa; — *pūjā*, f. the worship of Gaṇeśa, see RTL. pp. 211–217; — *bhujamga-prayāta-stotra*, n., N. of a hymn in praise of Gaṇeśa (attributed to Śaṅkarācārya); — *bhūṣaṇa*, n. red lead; — *miśra*, m., N. of a copyist of the last century; — *yāmala*, n., N. of a work; — *vimarśini*, f. 'appeasing Gaṇeśa', N. of a work; — *sahasra-nāman*, n., N. of a part of the GaṇP.; — *stava rāja*, m., N. of a part of the BhavP.; — *stuti*, f. a hymn in honour of Gaṇeśa by Rāghava; — *śōḍaṣpurāṇa*, n. = *śa-pur*. — **Gaṇeśa**, m. the god Gaṇeśa, MBh. i, 75; Hcat. — **Gaṇeśvara**, m. the chief of a troop, leader of a band (gen. or in comp.), MBh. xiii; R. iv; v; N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9556; 'chief of the animals', the lion, L. — **Gaṇitāsāha**, m. 'avoiding assemblages', the rhinoceros, L.

Gaṇaka, mfn. bought for a large sum, Pāp. v, 1, 22, Kās.; (as), m. one who reckons, arithmetician, MBh. ii, 206; xv, 417; a calculator of nativities, astrologer, VS. xxx, 20; R. i, 12, 7; Kathās.; m. pl., N. of a collection of 8 stars, VarBṛS. i, 25; (*ī*), f. the wife of an astrologer, Pāp. iv, i, 48, Kās.; (*ikā*), f. a harlot, courtesan, Mn. iv; Yājñ. i, 161; MBh. xiii; Mṛicch. &c.; a female elephant, L.; Jasnium auriculatum, L.; *Æschynomene Sesban*, L.; = *gaṇikārikā*, q. v., L.; counting, enumerating, W.; apprehension, W. — **Gaṇakāri**, see *gaṇa-kāri*.

Gaṇatitha, mfn. forming a troop or assemblage, Pāp. v, 2, 52; (Vop. vii, 42.)

Gaṇatrikā. See *ṇayitṛ*.

Gaṇana, *am*, n. reckoning, counting, calculation, Pāp. v, 4, 17; Pañcat.; Hit.; (*ā*), f. id., MBh. iii; Megh.; Ragh. &c.; the being enumerated among (in comp.), Ragh. viii, 94; considering, supposing, Dāś. vii, 185; Hit.; regarding, taking notice of (gen.), consideration, Prab. i, 34; Rājat. v, 308.

Gaṇanā, f. of *na*, q. v. — **gati**, f. a particular high number, Lalit. xii, 161 f. — **pati**, m. an arithmetician, Buddh. L.; 'master of prudent calculation', Gaṇeśa, Rājat. v, 26. — **patrikā**, f. reckoning-book, Rājat. vi, 36. — **mahā-mātra**, m. a minister of finance, Buddh. L.

Gaṇaniya, mfn. to be counted or reckoned or classed, calculable, L.; (cf. *gaṇeya*.)

Gaṇayitrikā, f. 'counter', a rosary, Jain. (only Prakṛit *ṇettiyā*); (irr. *ṇat* or *ṇitr*) Hcat. i, 5.

1. **Gaṇi**, m. (for *ṇin*, only at the end of names) one who is familiar with the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences, Jain.; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 1, 2; (*īs*), f. counting, L.

Gaṇikā, f. of *na*, q. v. — **Gaṇikānna**, n. food coming from or presented by a courtesan, Mn. iv, 209 & 219; cf. Yājñ. i, 161. — **Gaṇikā-pāda**, mfn., *g. hasty-ādi*. — **Gaṇikārikā**, *ṛi*, f. (= *ṇikā*) Premna spinosa (commonly Gaṇiyāri or also Vaḍa-gaṇ), a small tree with a very fetid leaf, the wood being used in attrition for the purpose of producing flame), L.

Gaṇita, mfn. counted, numbered, reckoned, calculated, MBh.; Bhp.; Vet.; (*am*), n. reckoning, calculating, science of computation (comprising arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, *pāṭi*- or *zyakata*, *bīja*, & *rekṣā*), MBh. i, 293; Mṛicch. i, 4; VarBṛS. &c.; the astronomical or astrological part of a Jyotiṣśāstra (with the exception of the portion treating of nativities), VarBṛS.; the sum of a progression; sum (in general). — **kaumudī**, f., N. of a Comm. on Lil. — **tattva-cintāmaṇi**, m., N. of a Comm. on Sūryas. — **nāma-mālā**, f., N. of a mathematical work. — **pañcaviṃśatikā**, f. id. — **pāṣa**, m. (in arithm.) a combination, Lil. — **mālatī**, *-lat*, f., — **sāra**, m., N. of three mathematical works. — **śāstra**, n. the book or science of computation, W. — **Gaṇitādhyāya**, m., N. of a chapter in the Brahma-siddhānta. — **Gaṇitāmṛita-sāgarī**, f., N. of a Comm. on Lil.

Gaṇitavya, mfn. = *gaṇaniya*, W.

Gaṇitā, f. of *ta*, q. v. — **devi-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. cccxv.

Gaṇitin, mfn. one who has calculated, g. *ishāddi*.

Gaṇitrikā. See °*ṇayitr*°.

Gaṇin, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 165) one who has attendants, Kāth. xi, 4; surrounded by (instr. or in comp.), MaitrS. ii, 2, 3; Ragh. ix, 53; m. 'having a class of pupils, a teacher, L. (Jain.)

2. **Gaṇi**, in comp. for °*ṇin*. — **pitaka**, n. the twelve sacred writings or Aṅgas of the Jains collectively, L. — **mat**, m., N. of a Siddha, Gal. — **stharāja**, m., N. of a tree, L.

Gaṇima, mfn. (anything) that is calculated or counted, Nār. xi, 3.

Gaṇi-bhūta, mfn. included in any class or troop, calculated, W.

Gaṇaya, mfn. calculable, to be counted, Naish. iii, 40; (a-, neg.) MBh. viii, 2554; 2638.

Gaṇeyu, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva, VP. iv, 19, 1 (v.l.)

Gaṇeru, *us*, m. *Pterospermum acerifolium*, L.; (*us*), f. a harlot, L.; a female elephant, L.; cf. *kaṇ*°.

Gaṇeruka, *as*, m. (=°*ru*) *Pterospermum acerifolium*, L.; (*ā*), f. a bawd, L.; a female servant, L.

Gaṇēsa, *sāna*, °*svara*. See s. v. *gaṇ*.

Gaṇya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 4, 84) 'consisting of series (of words or feet)', i. e. consisting of metrical lines (as a hymn), RV. iii, 7, 5 [to be worshipped, 'Sāy.]; belonging to a multitude or class or troop, *gaṇas dig-ādi & vargyādi* (ifc.); to be counted or calculated, L.; 'to be considered or regarded', see *agra-*g°, to be taken notice of, Naish. xi, 20 (a-, neg.)

गणद gaṇḍ (derived fr. *gaṇḍa*), cl. I. P. °*ḍati*, 'to affect the cheek', Dhātup. ix, 79; (cf. *gaṇḍā*.)

Gaṇḍa, *as*, m. (cf. *galla*) the cheek, whole side of the face including the temple (also said of animals, e.g. of an ox, VarBrS.; of a horse, ib.: of an elephant [cf. *-karaṭa*], Pañcat. ; BhP. &c.), Yājñ. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, Ritus; f. *ī*, Kathās. xx); the side, Rāmāpūjār.; a bubble, boil, pimple, Suśr.; Śāk. ii (Prakṛit); Mudr.; Vop.; a goitre or any other excrescence of the neck, AitBr. i, 25; Car. i; Suśr.; a joint, bone, L.; the bladder, L.; a mark, spot, L.; part of a horse's trappings, stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness, L.; a rhinoceros (cf. *gaṇḍaka & ḍāṅga*), L.; a hero (cf. *gaṇḍira*), L.; 'the chief, best, excellent (only in comp.)', cf. *-grāma*, *-mūrkhā*, *-tilā*, &c.), L.; N. of the 10th astrological Yoga; an astronomical period (cf. *gaṇḍānta*), W.; m. n. the abrupt interchange of question and answer (one of the characteristics of the dramatic composition called Vithi), Sāh. vi, 256 & 260; Daśar.; Pratāpar.; (*ā*), f. N. of the female attendant of the seven sages, MBh. xiii, 4417; the verbal rt. *gaṇḍ*, 4499; for *khaṇḍa*, Kathās. xciv, 66; (cf. *gaṇḍu*). — **gaṇḍu**, m. 'scratching the cheek', N. of a Yaksha, MBh. ii, 397 (°*ḍu*, B.). — **karaṭa**, m. an elephant's temple, Bhartṛ. iii, 73. — **kārī**, f. = *kālī*, L.; Mimosa pudica, L. — **kālī**, f. (= *kārī*) a kind of pot-herb, L. — **kusuma**, n. the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, L. — **kūpa**, m. the tableland of a mountain, L. — **gāṭra**, n. the fruit of Anona reticulata or squamosa (commonly *Āṭa* or custard apple), L. — **gopāla**, m., N. of a poet (called so after a verse of his), ŚārngP. — **gopālikā**, f. a particular worm, Bhpr. vii, 56, 36. — **grāma**, m. any large village, L. — **dūrvā**, f. a kind of grass, v, 3, 176. — **deśa**, m. the region of the cheeks, cheek, W. — **pāda**, mfn., g. *hasty-ādi*. — **pradeśa**, m. = *-deśa*, W. — **phalaka**, n. the cheek fancifully regarded as a flat piece of wood (cf. *-bhitti*), W. — **bhitti**, f. the cheek fancifully regarded as a flat wall, cheek-bone, Ragh. v, xii; Bhartṛ. i, 49; Caurap. — **māla**, m. inflammation of the glands of the neck, L.; (*ā*), f. id., Car. i, 28; Suśr.; (*ī*), f. N. of a plant, Gal. — **mālaka**, m. (=°*la*) inflammation of the glands of the neck, Hcat. i, 5, 374; (*ikā*), f. Mimosa pudica, L. — **mālin**, mfn. having the glands of the neck inflamed, Mn. iii, 161. — **mūrkhā**, mfn. exceedingly foolish, L. — **lavāṇa**, for *gaṇḍa*-°*ḍa*. — **lekha**, f. = *-deśa*, Ragh. vii; x; Kum. vii; Kir. xvi, 2. — **vyūha**, m., N. of a Buddhist Sūtra work (one of the nine Dharmas). — **śilā**, f. any large rock, BhP. iii, 13, 22. — **śaila**, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) id., Hariv.; Śis.; Bālar. viii, 33; Rājat.; (= *-bhitti*) the cheek-bone, cheek, Śis. iv, 40; N. of a pleasure-grove of the Apsaras, Kathās. cix, 41. — **śāhvayā**, f. 'named after the *gaṇḍa*', (probably = *gaṇḍakī*) N. of a river, MBh. iii, 14230. — **sthala**, n. (ifc. f. *ā* or *ī*) = *-deśa*, Mālav.; Bhartṛ. Pañcat. &c.; (*ī*), f. id., Ragh. vi, 72; Anar. **Gaṇḍāṅga**, m. (= *gaṇḍa*) a rhinoceros,

L. **Gaṇḍānta**, n. the first fourth of an asterism preceded by a node of asterisms, Sūryas. **Gaṇḍāri**, m. 'enemy of the cheek,' Bauhinia variegata, Bhpr. **Gaṇḍālī**, f. = *gaṇḍa-dūrvā*, L.; white Dūrvā grass, L.; = *sarpakēśhī*, Bhpr. **Gaṇḍāśman**, m. = °*ga-silā*, L. **Gaṇḍopadhāna**, n. a pillow, Suśr.; Pañcat. ii, 3, 333. **Gaṇḍopadhāniya**, n. id., 333 (v. l. *gal-lōp*). **Gaṇḍopāla**, m. = °*ga-silā*, Bhpr. vi, 24.

Gaṇḍaka, *as*, m. a rhinoceros, L.; an obstacle, L.; disjunction, separation, L.; a mode of reckoning by fours, W.; a coin of the value of four cowries, L.; a kind of science (astrological science or part of it, W.), L.; (ifc.) a mark, spot (?), Buddh.; a metre of 4 x 20 syllables; N. of Kāla (brother of Prasena-jit), Buddh.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of the Videhas living on the river Gaṇḍakī, MBh. ii, 1062; (*ā*), f. a lump, ball, W.; (*ī*), f. N. of a river in the northern part of India, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ikā*), f. a hill [Sch.], MBh. vi, 230 & 282; = *shaṇḍa-viśeṣha*, Bhagavati, xvi, 4, Sch.; a little knot in the wood (?), Car. vi, 18, 77; anything advanced beyond the first stage or commencement, L.

Gaṇḍayanta, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 55, Kās.; (cf. *gaḍ*°.)

Gaṇḍalin, *ī*, m., N. of Siva, MBh. xiii, 1204.

Gaṇḍī, *as*, m. the trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches, L.; goitre or bronchocoele, W.; (*īs*), f. a fox, Gal.

Gaṇḍikā, f. of °*ḍaka*, q. v. **Gaṇḍikākāra-yoga**, ? MBh. xiv, 247.

Gaṇḍinī, f., N. of Durgā, L.

Gaṇḍira, See *pāda*-g°.

Gaṇḍilaka, n. a kind of grass, Bhpr. vii, 66, 151.

Gaṇḍira, *as*, m. a kind of pot-herb (described as growing in watery ground, but according to some a species of cucumber), Suśr. i, iv, 4, 30; a hero, L.; (*ī*), f. Tiethymalus antiquorum, L.; (cf. *gāṇḍ*°).

Gaṇḍu, m. f. (g. *śidhmādi*) a pillow, Pañcat. ii, 3, 333; oil, Up., Sch.; m. N. of a man, g. 2. *lohitādi*.

Gaṇḍat, a kind of grass, L.; (cf. *garmut*°).

Gaṇḍula, mfn. (fr. °*ḍu*, g. *śidhmādi*, not in Kās. & Gaṇar.) = *gaṇḍula* (hump-backed), L., Sch.

Gaṇḍū, *ūs*, f. (= °*ḍu*) a pillow, Up. i, 7, Sch.; oil, ib.; a joint, bone, W. — **pāda**, m. a kind of worm, earth-worm, AitBr. iii, 26, 3; Suśr. i, ch. 7 f.; vi, ch. 41 & 54; (*ī*), f. a small or female worm, L.; *-bhava*, n. lead, L.; *°dābhava*, n. id., Gal.

गणदूष gaṇḍūsha, *as*, m., rarely *am*, n., (*ā*, f., L.) a mouthful of water, water &c. held in the hollowed palm of the hand for rinsing the mouth, draught, nip, MBh. viii, 2051; Suśr.; Kum. iii, 37; Skanda P. &c.; filling or rinsing the mouth, L.; (*as*), m. the tip of an elephant's trunk, L.; N. of a son of Śūra and brother of Vasu-deva, Hariv. 1927 & 1939; VP. iv, 14, 10. **Gaṇḍūshī**-°*krī*, to swallow in one draught, BhP. ix, 15, 3.

Gaṇḍūshaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to sip, sup, swallow, Bālar. v, 77; Viddh. i, 147.

गणदोल gaṇḍola, m. n. (= *gaḍ*°) raw sugar, L.; m. (= °*dūsha*) a mouthful, L.; N. of a Buddhist temple. — **pāda**, mfn., g. *hasty-ādi*; (cf. *kaṇḍ*°).

Gaṇḍolaka, *as*, m. a worm, Sarvad. iii, 154; a mouthful, Gal. — **pāda**, mfn., g. *hasty-ādi*.

गण गण्या. See °*gaṇ*, last col.

गत् gat, *gatā*, *gāti*, &c. See °*gam*.

गद् gad, cl. I. P. °*ḍati* (perf. *jagāda*; aor. *agadīt* [Bhāṭṭ. xv, 102] or *agādīt*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 7), to speak articulately, speak, say, relate, tell anything (acc.) to any one (acc.), MBh.; R. &c.: cl. 10. P. *gadaya*, to thunder, Dhātup. xxxv, 8; Desid. *jigadishati*, to intend or wish to speak or tell, MBh. xii, 1604; [cf. Lith. *gadajios*, *zadas*, *zodis*, *giedmi*; Pol. *gadac*; Hib. *gadhi*].

Gada, m. a sentence, MBh. i, 1787; disease, sickness, Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; N. of a son of Vasu-deva and younger brother of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; of another son of Vasu-deva by a different mother, ix, 24, 51; n. poison, L.; (*ā*), f. a series of sentences, RāmātUp. ii, 5, 4; a mace, club, bludgeon, MBh.; R. &c.; Bignonina suaveolens, L.; N. of a musical instrument; of a constellation, VarBr.; Laghuj.; v. l. for *gadha*, TS., Sch.; (cf. *a-gadā*, *ā-vijñāta-g°*). — **nigraha**, m., N. of a work. — **varman**, m., N. of a man, VP. — **siṅha**, m., N. of an author, Smṛit. i. **Gadākhyā**, n. 'named after a disease (i. e. after leprosy)', Costus speciosus (*kushtha*), L. **Gadāgada**, m. du. 'Gada and Agada', the two Aśvins (physicians of heaven), L.; (cf. *ga-*

dāntaka.) **Gadāgraja**, m. 'elder brother of Gada', N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. iii, 733; BhP. iv, 23, 12. **Gadāgrāṇī**, m. 'chief of all diseases', consumption, L. — 1. **Gadādhara**, mfn. having a sick lip, Vcar. **Gadāntaka**, *as*, m. du. 'removing sickness', N. of the two Aśvins, L. **Gadāmbara**, m. a cloud, L. **Gadārāti**, m. 'the enemy of diseases', a drug, medicament, L. **Gadāhva**, n. = °*dhkhyā*, L. **Gadāhvaya**, m. id., L.

Gadana, n. telling, relating, AitĀr. v, 3, 3, 5. **Gadāyitnu**, mfn. loquacious, talkative, Up.; libidinous, lustful, L.; (*us*), m. a sound, Up. iii, 29, Sch.; a bow, L.; a N. of Kāma (the god of love), L.; for *gaḍay*° (a cloud), Gal.

Gadā, f. of °*da*, q. v. — **gra-pāṇī** (°*dāg*°), mfn. having a mace in the right hand, W. — 2. **-dhara**, mfn. bearing a club, VarBrS. lviii, 34; Siphās.; m. Kṛishṇa (cf. *kaumodakī*), BhP. i, 8, 39; N. of a physician; of the author of the work Vishaya-vicāra; of the father of Mukunda-priya and uncle of Rāmānanda; *-bhāṭṭa*, m., N. of an author. — **parvan**, n., N. of part of MBh. ix. — **bhṛit**, m. (= *-dhara*), N. of Kṛishṇa, BhP. — **yuddha**, n. a fight with clubs; *-parvan*, n. = *gadā-p°*. — **yudha** (°*dāy*°), mfn. armed with a club, W. — **vasāna** (°*dāv*°), n. 'resting-place of the mace (thrown by Jarāsandha)', N. of a place near Mathurā, MBh. ii, 764. — **hasta**, mfn. armed with a mace, W.; mace-handed, W.

Gadāya, Nom. A. °*yāte*, 'to become sick', 'to become lazy or idle', ŚBr. xii, 4, 1, 10.

Gadī, *ās*, f. speaking, speech, BhP. xi, 12, 19.

Gadita, mfn. spoken; said, related, MBh. &c.; spoken to, Kathās. ix, 63; enumerated, MBh. iii, 13425; Suśr.; named, called; (*am*), n. speaking, speech, Śāk. iv, 6 (v. l.)

Gadin, mfn. (fr. °*da*) sick, Bhpr. vii, 14, 96; (fr. °*dā*) armed with a club (said of Kṛishṇa), MBh. vii, 9455; Bhag.; m., N. of Kṛishṇa, L. **Gadī-siṅha**, m., N. of a grammarian.

Gadgada, m(f)(ā)n. stammering, stuttering (said of persons and of utterances), MBh. &c.; n. stammering, indistinct or convulsive utterance (as sobbing &c.), ib. — **gala**, mfn. stammering, Bhartṛ. iii, 22. — **dh**, f. stammering, Ratnāv. — **tva**, n. id., Suśr. — **dhvani**, m. low inarticulate expression of joy or grief, L. — **pada**, n. inarticulate speech, W. — **bhāshā**, n. stammering, Hcat. — **bhāshin**, mfn. stammering (ifc.), R. iv. — **vākya**, mfn. id., Suśr. — **vāc**, mfn. id., ib.; Hcat. — **śabda**, mfn. id., R. ii, 42, 26. — **svara**, m(f)(ā)n. id., Daś. vii, 167; (*as*), m. stammering utterance, Sāh. iii, 113; a buffalo, L.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, SaddhP. xxiii.

Gadgadaka, mfn. = *gadgadē kuśala*, g. *ākars-hādi*; (cf. *ikā*), f. stammering, Kād.; Hcar. v, viii.

Gadgadita, mfn. stammered, Pāṇḍ. (RV.) 35.

Gadgadaya, Nom. P. °*dyati*, to stammer, g. *kaṇḍu-ādi*.

Gadya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 100) to be spoken or uttered, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 47; (*am*), n. prose, composition not metrical yet framed in accordance with harmony, elaborate prose composition, MBh. iii, 966; Kāvyaḍ.; Sāh. &c. — **padya-maya**, m(f)(ā)n. consisting of prose and verses, v, 336. — **rāmāyāṇa-kāvya**, n. a Rāmāyana written in prose, Up. iv, 139, Sch.

गद्या gadyāṇa, m. a weight (= 32 Guṇjās or berries of Abrus precatorius, or = 64 such Guṇjās with physicians; = 6 Māshas of 7 or 8 Guṇjās each, ŚārngS.), Yājñ. iii, 258, Sch.

Gadyāṇaka, *as*, m. id., W.

Gadyāṇa [ŚārngS. i, 41], °*na*, [W.] m. id.

Gadyāṇaka, *as*, m. id., W.

गध gadh, cl. 4. *gadhyati*, to be mixed, Nir. v, 15.

Gadhā, f. a particular part of a cart, TS. ii, 4, 8, 1, Sch. (v. l. *gadā*).

Gādhitā, mfn., Naigh. iv, 2; (cf. *ā*-, *pāri*-).

Gādhyā, mfn. (Naigh. iv, 2; Nir. v, 15) to be seized or gained as booty, RV. iv, 16, 11 & 16; 38, 4; vi, 10, 6 & 26, 2; cf. *vāja-gandhya*.

गन्तवे gāntave, *gāntavā*, fr. °*gam*, q. v.

Gantavya, *gāntu*, *gāntṛi*. See ib.

गन्दिका gandikā, v. l. for *gabḍ*°, q. v.

गन्ध gandh, cl. 10. A. *gandhayate*, to injure, hurt, Dhātup. xxxiii, 11; to move or go, L.

1. **Gandhana**, *am*, n. hurting, injury, L.; pointing out or alluding to the faults of others, derisive,

Hcar. iv; continued effort, perseverance, Pāp. i, 2, 15 & 3, 32.

गन्ध *gandhā*, as, m. smell, odour (nine kinds are enumerated, viz. *iṣṭā*, *anīṣṭā*, *madhura*, *kaṭu*, *nirhārin*, *saṃhata*, *snigdha*, *rūkṣa*, *viśada*, MBh. xii, 6848; a tenth kind is called *amla*, L.), RV. i, 162, 10; AV. &c. (if. f. ā, MBh.; BhP.); a fragrant substance, fragrance, scent, perfume (generally used in pl.; in comp. = 'fragrant' cf. *-jala* &c.), Gobh.; Lāt.; PārGr. &c.; sulphur; pounded sandal-wood, Caurap.; a sectarian mark on the forehead (called so in the south of India), RTL. p. 66; myrrh, L.; Hyperanthera Moringa, L. (ifc.) the mere smell of anything, small quantity, little, MBh. i, 989; Pāp. v, 4, 136; Pat.; Suśr. i, 13; connection, relationship, L.; a neighbour, L.; pride, arrogance, Megh. 9 (for *gandha*); Siva, MBh. xii, 10378; (ā), f. = *-palāṣī*, L.; Desmodium gangeticum, L.; = *-mohini*, L.; a metre of 17 + 18 + 17 + 18 syllables; (am), n. smell, DhyānabUp. 7 & 9; black aloe-wood, L. = *kandaka*, m. the root of Scirpus Kysoor. = *kāraka*, m., N. of a prince (v. l. for *andha-k*); (ikā), f. = *kārī*, HPariś.; a female artisan living in the house of another woman, L. = *kārī*, f. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes, ii, 142. = *kālīkā*, f., N. of an Apasara, R. vi, 82, 160; = *-kāḷī*, L. = *kālī*, f., N. of the mother of the poet Vyāsa, MBh. i, 3801; Hariv. 1088. = *kāṣṭhika*, n. a fragrant wood (as sandal, aloe-wood, &c.), L.; a species of sandal-wood, L. = *kuṭī*, f. a kind of perfume, Bhpr. = *kusumā*, f. 'having fragrant blossoms,' N. of a plant, L. = *kuṭī*, f. (for *kuṭī*?) the hall of fragrances, Buddh. = *ke-likā*, for *-celikā*, L. = *kokilā*, f. a kind of perfume, Bhpr. = *kheḍa*, n. Andropogon Schoenanthus, L. = *kheḍaka*, n. = *-trīṇa*, L. = *ga*, mfn. taking a scent, smelling, W.; redolent, W. = *gaja*, m. 'scent-elephant,' an elephant during rut, Kād. = *gūṇa*, mfn. having the property of odour, W. = *grāhaka*, mfn. perceiving odour (the nose). = *grāhin*, mfn. perfumed, Daś. xi, 170. = *ghrāṇa*, n. the smelling of any odour, W. = *celikā*, f. musk, L. (v. l. = *kel*); = *-mārjāra*, L. = *ja*, mfn. consisting of fragrant substances, AgP. = *jaṭilā*, f. Acorus Calamus, L. = *jala*, n. fragrant water, BhP. i, 11, 15. = *jāta*, n. the leaf of Laurus Cassia, L. = *jūṣa*, f. 'knowing odours,' the nose, L. = *tanḍula*, m. fragrant rice, L. = *tūrya*, n. a musical instrument of a loud sound (used in battle as drum or trumpet), L. = *trīṇa*, n. Andropogon Schoenanthus, L. = *talla*, n. a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances, MBh. vi, 4434; R. iv; Suśr. iv; sulphur-butter, L. = *toya*, n. fragrant water. = *tvac*, f. the fragrant bark of Feronia elephantum, L. = *dalā*, f. 'fragrant-leaved,' N. of a plant (*aja-modā*), L. = *dāru*, n. aloe-wood, L. = *dravya*, n. a fragrant substance, L. = *dvārā*, mfn. perceptible through the odour, Tār. x. = *dvīpa*, m. = *gaja*, Vikr.; Ragh.; Kir. = *dvīraḍa*, m. id., Inscr. = *dhārin*, m. 'possessing perfumes,' N. of Siva, MBh. xiii, 1159. = *dhūma*, m. a kind of perfume, L. = *dhūma-bhava*, m. id., Gal. = *dhūli*, f. musk, L. = *nakula*, m. the musk rat of Bengal (Sorex moschatus), L. = *nākulī*, f., N. of a plant (Piper Chaba, L.; Vanda Roxburghii, L.; Artemisia vulgaris, L.), Suśr. v. f. (metrically also *ni*). = *nāḍī*, f. = *nāḍī*, Gal. = *nāman*, m. a variety of Ocimum with red blossoms; (*mūṇī*), f. one of the minor diseases (*kṣudra-roga*), Suśr.; Bhpr. = *nālikā*, f. the nose, L. = *nālī*, f. id., L. = *nīlayā*, f. a kind of jasmine, L. = *nīṣā*, f. a variety of Curcuma, L. = *pa*, ās, m. pl. 'inhaling the odour,' N. of a class of manes, MBh. xiii, 1372. = *patra*, m. 'fragrant-leaved,' a kind of Ocimum, L.; Ægle Marmelos, L.; the orange tree, L.; (ā), f. = *nīṣā*, L.; (ī), f. Physalis flexuosa; the plant Ambashthā, L.; the plant Aśva-gandhā, L. = *patrikā*, f. (= *trī*) Physalis flexuosa, L.; = *nīṣā*, L.; Apium involucriatum, L. = *parpa*, m. 'fragrant-leaved,' Alstonia scholaris, L. = *palāśikā*, f. turmeric, L. = *palāṣī*, f. (= *gandhā*) Curcuma Amhaldi or Zerumbet, L. = *pāna*, n. a fragrant beverage, MānGr. = *pālin*, m. 'preserving perfumes,' Siva, MBh. xiii, 1242. = *pāśhāpa*, m. sulphur, L.; = *vat*, mfn. sulphured, Daś. xi, 107. = *piṅgalā*, f., N. of a woman, g. *śubhrādi*. = *piśācika*, f. the smoke of burnt fragrant resin ('imp-like' from its dark colour or cloudy nature), L. = *pītā*, f. = *nīṣā*, L. = *pushpa*, n. a fragrant flower, R. i, 73, 19; flowers and sandal (presented together at seasons of worship), W.; (as), ni.

Calamus Rotang, L.; Alangium hexapetalum, L.; Cordia Myxa; (ā), f. the indigo plant, L.; Pandanus odoratissimus; = *ganikāri* (Premna spinosa), L. = *pūtanā*, f. a kind of imp or goblin (causing a particular disease), Hariv. 9542. = *phala*, m. 'having a fragrant fruit,' Feronia elephantum, L.; Ægle Marmelos, L.; the plant Tejāh-phala, L.; (ā), f. the plant Priyangu, L.; Trigonella fœnum græcum, L.; Batatas paniculata, L.; the Olibanum tree, L.; (ī), f. the plant Priyangu, SārīgP.; = *-mohini*, L. = *bandhu*, m. the mango tree, L. = *bahala*, m. a kind of Ocimum, L. = *bahula*, m. = *tanḍula*, L.; (ā), f. the plant Gorakshi, L. = *bijā*, f. 'having fragrant seeds,' Trigonella fœnum græcum, L. = *bhadra*, f. the creeper Gandha-bhādīyā, L. = *bhāṇḍa*, for *gardabhāṇḍa*, q.v. = *mañjari*, f., N. of a woman, Virac. viii. = *madana*, metrically for *-mad*, q.v. = *maya*, mfn. (= *ja*, Hcat. i, 7, 60. = *māṇṣī*, f. a kind of Indian spikenard (Valeriana), VarBṛS. li, 15 (metrically shortened 'rī'). = *mātrī*, f. 'mother of odour,' the earth (the quality of odour residing in earth, cf. Mn. i, 78), L. = *māda*, m., N. of a son of Svaphalka, BhP. ix, 24, 16; of a monkey (attendant of Rāma), 10, 19. = *madana*, m. 'intoxicating with fragrance,' = *modana*, L.; 'delighting in fragrances,' a large black bee, L.; N. of a mountain (forming the division between Ilāvṛta and Bhadrāva, to the east of Meru, renowned for its fragrant forests), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (once *-mad*, Hcat. i, 6, 24); N. of Rāvaṇa, MBh. ii, 410; of a monkey (attendant of Rāma), MBh. iii, 16273; R. i, 16, 13; iv, 73, 26; vi, 17; f. = *dhōttamā*, L.; a parasitical plant, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; (am), n. the forest on the mountain Gandha-mādāna, L.; = *varsha*, m. n. the division of Jambū-dvīpa formed by the mountain Gandha-mādāna, VP. ii. = *mādinī*, f. 'strong-scented,' lac, L.; (= *dani*) a sort of perfume, L.; = *dhōttamā*, W. = *mārjāra*, m. the civet cat, Bhpr. = *mālatī*, f. a kind of perfume, v, 2, 117. = *mālin*, m. 'having fragrant garlands,' N. of a Nāga, Kathās. lxxii, 33; (ī), f. a kind of perfume, L. = *mālyā*, n. du. fragrances and garlands, ChUp. viii, 2, 6; n. pl. id., Mn. iii, 209; MBh. &c. (if. f. ā, Ragh. ii, 1); = *-loka*, m. the world of fragrances and garlands, ChUp. = *mūḍa*, m. = *bhāṇḍa*. = *mūla*, m. 'having a fragrant (and tuberous) root,' Alpina Galanga, L.; (ā), f. the Olibanum tree, L.; = *-palāṣī*, L.; (ī), f. id., L. = *mūlaka*, m. id., L.; (ikā), f. id., L.; Emblica officinalis, L. = *mūshika*, m. = *nakula*, L.; (ā), f. id., L. = *mūshī*, f. id., L. = *mūṣa*, m. = *mārjāra*, Bālar. iii, 28; the musk deer, W.; (hence) *gāṇḍajā*, f. musk, Gal. = *maithuna*, m. a bull, L. = *moḥsha*, m. (= *-māda*) N. of a son of Svaphalka, VP. iv, 14, 2. = *moos*, v. l. for *-mōksha*. = *modana*, m. (= *-mad*) sulphur, L. = *mohini*, f. the bud of Michelia Campaka, L. = *yukti*, f. the blending of fragrant substances, preparation of perfumes (one of the 64 Kālas, see s. v. *kālā*); N. of VarBṛS. lxxvii; = *jña*, mfn. skilled in the preparation of perfumes, xv, 12; = *vid*, mfn. id., xvi, 18. = *yuti*, f. fragrant powder, L. = *ratā*, f., N. of a plant, Gal. = *rasa*, (cf. *rasa-gandha*) in comp., odour and flavour, MBh. v, 777; vi, 5786; perfumes and spices, Gaut. vii, 9; m. myrrh, L.; Gardenia florida, L.; = *sāṅgaka*, m. turpentine, L. = *rāja*, m. a kind of jasmine, L.; a kind of bellium, L.; N. of an author of Prākṛit verses; (ī), f. a kind of perfume (commonly Nakhī), L.; (am), n. sandal-wood, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; a kind of white flower, L. = *latā*, f. 'fragrant creeper,' the plant Priyangu, Bhpr. = *lubdhā*, mfn. desirous of odours (a bee), Kām. = *lolupā*, f. 'desirous of fragrances,' a fly or gnat, L. = *vajrā*, f. N. of a goddess, Kālac. = *vaṭikā*, f. incense in small round pieces, Lalit. xiii f. = *vaṇḍī*, m. a seller of perfumes, Parāś., Sch. = *vat*, mfn. endowed with the quality of smell, Tarkas. (g. *rasādī*) endowed with fragrance, scented, odoriferous, Gobh.; MBh.; R. &c.; (ī), f. = *mātrī*, L.; a kind of jasmine, L.; = *dhōttamā*, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; = *kālī*, MBh. i, 2411; N. of a city belonging to Vāyu, SkandaP.; of a city belonging to Varuṇa, L.; N. of a river, Megh. 34. = *valhū*, f. = *-palāṣī*, L.; a kind of perfume, L. = *valkala*, n. the cassia bark (Laurus Cassia), L.; Sarsaparilla, W. = *vallārī*, f., N. of a plant, L. = *valī*, f. id., L. = *vala*, mfn. bearing fragrances (said of wind), Mn. i, 76; BhP. ii, 10, 20; m. wind, MBh. ii, 390; Śak. v, 4; Kum. &c.; (ā), f. the nose, L.; = *śmāṇa*, n. N. of a cemetery, Pañcad. i, 39; v, 12.

= *vāha*, m. (= *-vaha*) the wind, Git. i, 35; the musk deer, L.; (ā), f. the nose, L. = *vilhala*, m. wheat, L. = *vikṣhaka*, m. the Śāl tree (Shorea robusta), L. = *vyākula*, n. a fragrant berry, L. = *śatī*, f. = *-palāṣī*, L. = *śāka*, n. a kind of vegetable, L. = *śālī*, m. = *-tanḍula*, Daś. xi, 175. = *sunḍinī*, f. the musk rat, L. = *śekhara*, m. musk, L. = *śāila*, m. = *-mādāna* (N. of a mountain), Gol. = *śāra*, m. sandal-wood, L.; a kind of jasmine, L. = *śāraṇa*, m. a kind of perfume, L. = *sukhī*, f. = *sunḍinī*, W. = *sūyī*, f. id., W. = *sevaka*, mfn. using fragrances, Bhar. = *soma*, n. the white esculent water-lily, L. = *srag-dāma-vat*, mfn. furnished with fragrant garlands, MānGr. = *hastin*, m. = *-gaja*, R. v. f.; N. of an antidote (said to be very efficacious), Car.; of the author of a Comm. on Ācārāṅga (i, 1), Śil. = *śti-mahā-tarka*, m., N. of a work. = *hārīkā*, f. a female servant who bears perfumes behind her mistress, L. = *Gandhākhū*, m. the musk rat, L. = *Gandhājīva*, m. 'living by perfumes,' vendor of perfumes, L. = *Gandhādhya*, mfn. rich in odour, fragrant, Nal. v, 38; Subh.; m. the orange tree, L.; (ā), f. = *dhā-nīṣā*, L.; yellow jasmine, L.; Pæderia foetida, L.; the plant Rāmataruṇī, L.; the plant Ārāma-śitalā, L.; = *dhā-nakula*, Gal.; (am), n. sandal-wood, L.; a kind of perfume, L. = *Gandhādika*, n. a kind of perfume, L. = *Gandhāpakarṣhana*, n. removing smells, W. = *Gandhāmbu*, n. = *dhā-jala*, L. = *Gandhāmbhas*, n. id., VarBṛS. = *Gandhāmālā*, f. the wild lemon tree, L. = *Gandhālī*, f. Celtis orientalis (commonly Jiyatī), L. = *Gandhālī*, f. a wasp, L.; Pæderia foetida, L.; = *garbha*, m. small cardamoms, L. = *Gandhāman*, m. = *dhā-pāshāṇa*, L. = *Gandhāshaka*, n. a mixture of 8 fragrant substances varying according to the deities to whom they are offered (e.g. the eight articles, sandal, agallochum, camphor, saffron, valerian, and some fragrant grasses). = *Gandhāhvā*, f. 'called after its odour,' N. of a plant, Suśr. iv. = *Gandhēcchā*, f. 'wishing fragrances,' N. of a goddess, Kālac. = *Gandhēndriya*, n. the organ of smell, Suśr. iii. = *Gandhēbha*, m. = *dhā-gaja*, Rājāt. i, 300. = *Gandhēsa*, m. 'lord of fragrances,' N. of a Vīta-rāga. = *Gandhotu*, for *dhātutu*, L. = *Gandhōkṣa*, m. Artemisia Abrotanum, Bhpr. = *Gandhōttamā*, f. spirituous or vinous liquor, L. = *Gandhōda*, n. = *dhā-jala*, BhP. ix, 11, 26. = *Gandhōdaka*, n. id., MānGr. xi, 3. = *Gandhōpajivī*, m. = *dhājīva*, R. ii, 83, 14. = *Gandhōpala*, m. = *dhā-pāshāṇa*, L. = *Gandhōshpisha*, m. 'having a fragrant mane,' a lion, Gal. = *Gandhātu*, m. = *dhā-mārjāra*, L.

Gandhaka, mfn. (*ikā*) n. ifc. 'having the smell of, scenting,' see *aja*, *avi*; m. (g. *sthūldī*, Gaṇar. 182) 'perfumes,' see *-peshika*; sulphur; Hyperanthera Moringa, L. = *peshikā*, f. a female servant who grinds or prepares perfumes, Hariv. 8394.

Gandhakiya, mfn. relating to sulphur.

2. **Gandhana**, am, n. the spreading or diffusion of odours, Dhātup. xxiv, 42 (Suśr. i, 21, 3); m. (= *dhā-tanḍula* &c.) a kind of rice, Car. i, 27, 10. = *Gandhālī*, mfn. 'fragrant,' see *ati-g*; (us), m. fragrant rice, L.

Gandhi, mfn. only ifc. (Pāp. v, 4, 135-137) having the smell of, smelling of, perfumed with, MBh. xiii; R.; Ragh. ii, vii, &c.; (Pāp. v, 4, 136) having only the smell of, containing only a very small quantity, bearing only the name of, R. vii, 24, 29.

Gandhika, mfn. ifc. 'having the smell or, smelling of,' see *utpala*; having only the smell, having a very little of anything (e.g. *bhrātṛi*, being a brother only by name, MBh. iii, 16111); m. a seller of perfumes, Buddh. l.; sulphur, L.; (ā), f. v. l. for *gandhikā* (N. of a country), q.v. = *Gandhikāpapa*, n. a place where fragrances are sold, Pañcad. ii, 65.

Gandhin, mfn. having a smell, odoriferous, MBh. xiv, 1398; smelling of (in comp.), MBh.; R.; Ragh. xv; BhP.; ifc. having (only the smell, i.e.) a very little of anything, Naish. vi, 38; (*mātrī-gandhinī*, 'a mother only by name') R. ii, 75, 12; for *gandhin*, Kathās. xii, 48; (ī), m. a bug, flying bug, L.; Xanthophyllum virens, L.; (*inī*), f. a kind of perfume, L.; (ī), n. id., L. = *Gandhi-parpa*, m. = *dhā-p*, L.

Gandholī, is, f. = *dhā-palāṣī*, L.

Gandholī, f. id., L.; Pæderia foetida, L.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; dried ginger, L.; (= *dhālī*) a wasp, L.; N. of Indrāñī, Gal.

Gandhya, see *vāja-g*.

गन्धर्वे *gandharvā*, as, m. a Gandharva [though in later times the Gandharvas are regarded as a class, yet in RV. rarely more than one is mentioned; he is designated as the heavenly Gandharva (*divyā g*), RV. ix, 86, 36 & x, 139, 5), and is also called *Viśva-vasu* (RV. x, 85, 21 & 22; 139, 4 & 5) and *Vāyu-keśa* (in pl., RV. iii, 38, 6); his habitation is the sky, or the region of the air and the heavenly waters (RV. i, 22, 14; viii, 77, 5; ix, 85, 12; 86, 36; x, 10, 4; AV. ii, 2, 3); his especial duty is to guard the heavenly Soma (RV. ix, 83, 4 & 85, 12), which the gods obtain through his intervention (RV.; AV. vii, 73, 3; cf. RV. i, 22, 14); it is obtained for the human race by Indra, who conquers the Gandharva and takes it by force (RV. viii, 1, 11 & 77, 5); the heavenly Gandharva is supposed to be a good physician, because the Soma is considered as the best medicine; possibly, however, the word Soma originally denoted not the beverage so called, but the moon, and the heavenly Gandharva may have been the genius or tutelary deity of the moon; in one passage (RV. ix, 86, 36) the heavenly Gandharva and the Soma are identified; he is also regarded as one of the genii who regulate the course of the Sun's horses (i, 163, 2; x, 177, 2; cf. 135, 5); he knows and makes known the secrets of heaven and divine truths generally (x, 139, 5 & 6; AV. ii, 1, 2; xx, 128, 3; VS. xi, 1; xxxii, 9); he is the parent of the first pair of human beings, Yama and Yamī (RV. x, 10, 4), and has a peculiar mystical power over women and a right to possess them (RV. x, 85, 21 & 22; 40 & 41); for this reason he is invoked in marriage ceremonies (AV. xiv, 2, 35 & 36); ecstatic states of mind and possession by evil spirits are supposed to be derived from the heavenly Gandharva (cf. *grihīta*, *graha*); the Gandharvas as a class have the same characteristic features as the one Gandharva; they live in the sky (RV.; AV.; ŚBr. xiv), guard the Soma (RV. ix, 113, 3; ŚBr. iii; AitBr. i, 27), are governed by Varuṇa (just as the Apsarasas are governed by Soma), ŚBr. xiii; ĀśvŚr. x, 7, 3, know the best medicines (AV. viii, 7, 23; VS. xii, 98), regulate the course of the asterisms (AV. xiii, 1, 23; Bhp. iv, 29, 21; hence twenty-seven are mentioned, VS. ix, 7), follow after women and are desirous of intercourse with them (AV.; ŚBr. iii); as soon as a girl becomes marriageable, she belongs to Soma, the Gandharvas, and Agni (Grihyās. ii, 19 f.; Pañcat.; Suśr.); the wives of the Gandharvas are the Apsarasas (cf. *gandharvāp-sarās*), and like them the Gandharvas are invoked in gambling with dice (AV. vii, 109, 5); they are also feared as evil beings together with the Rākshasas, Kimidins, Piśācas, &c., amulets being worn as a protection against them (AV.; Suśr.); they are said to have revealed the Vedas to Vāc (ŚBr. iii; cf. PārGf. ii, 12, 2), and are called the preceptors of the Rishis (ŚBr. xi); Purūravas is called among them (ib.); in epic poetry the Gandharvas are the celestial musicians or heavenly singers (cf. RV. x, 177, 2) who form the orchestra at the banquets of the gods, and they belong together with the Apsarasas to Indra's heaven, sharing also in his battles (Yājñ. i, 71; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; cf. RTL. p. 238); in the more systematic mythology the Gandharvas constitute one of the classes into which the higher creation is divided (i.e. gods, manes, Gandharvas, AV. xi, 5, 2; or gods, Asuras, Gandharvas, men, TS. vii, 8, 25, 2; cf. ŚBr. x; or gods, men, Gandharvas, Apsarasas, Sarpas, and manes, AitBr. iii, 31, 5; for other enumerations cf. Nir. iii, 8; Mn. i, 37 [RTL. p. 237] & iii, 196; vii, 23; xii, 47; Nal. &c.); divine and human Gandharvas are distinguished (TUp. ii, 8; the divine or Deva-Gandharvas are enumerated MBh. i, 2550 ff. & 4810 ff.); another passage names 11 classes of Gandharvas (T-Ār. i, 9, 3); the chief or leader of the Gandharvas is named Citra-ratha (Bhag. x, 26); they are called the creatures of Prajāpati (Mn. i, 37) or of Brahmā (Hariv. 11793) or of Kaśyapa (11850) or of the Munis (MBh. i, 2550; Hariv. 11553) or of Prādhā (MBh. i, 2556) or of Arishṭa (Hariv. 234; VP. i, 21) or of Vāc (PadmaP.); with Jains the Gandharvas constitute one of the eight classes of the Vyantaras; N. of the attendant of the 17th Arhat of the present Avasarpitī, L.; a singer, VarBṛS. lxxviii, 33; Bhp. i, 11, 21; the Koil or black cuckoo, L.; a sage, pious nun, Mahidh. on VS. xxxii, 9; a horse, MBh. iii, 11762; cf. ii, 1043; the musk deer (derived fr. *gandha*), L.; the soul after death and previous to

its being born again (corresponding in some respects to the western notion of a ghost), L.; N. of the 14th Kalpa or period of the world, Vāyup. i, 21, 30; of the 21st Muḥūrta, Sūryapr.; of a Svara or tone (for *gāndhārā* ?), Hariv. ii, 120, 4; m. pl. the Gandharvas (see above); N. of a people (named together with the Gāndhārās, R. vii, 100, 10 f. & 101, 2 ff. & 11; VarBṛS. xiv, 31; (ā), f. Durgā, Hariv. ii, 120, 4 (v.l. *gāndharvī*); (ī), f. Gandharvī (daughter of Surabhi and mother of the race of horses, MBh. i, 2631 f.; R. iii, 20, 28 f.; Vāyup.), RV. x, 11, 2; R.; night, Bhp. iv, 29, 21; [cf. Gk. *κέρταυπος* fr. *κέρτα* + *φο* - s.] - **kanyā**, f. a Gandharva virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i. - **khaṇḍa**, m. n. one of the 9 divisions of Bhārata-varsha. - **grīhīta** (*rvd*), mfn. possessed by a Gandharva, ŚBr. xiv; AitBr. v, 29, 2. - **graha**, m. the being possessed by a Gandharva, Suśr. vi, 60, 8. - **talla**, n. castor-oil, Bhp. - **tva**, n. the state of a Gandharva, Kathās. lxxiv, 312. - **dattā**, f. N. of a daughter of the Gandharva prince Sāgara-datta, cvi, 9. - **nagara**, n. 'Gandharva-city', an imaginary town in the sky, MBh. ii, 1043; Hariv.; R. v &c.; Fata Morgana, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 3, Kār.; VarBṛS. xxx; xxxvi, 4; Bhp. v, 14, 5; Kād.; the city of the Gandharva people, R. vii. - **patnī** (*rvd*), f. the wife of a Gandharva, an Apsaras, AV. ii, a, 5. - **pada**, n. the abode of the Gandharvas, AV. Parī. - **pura**, n. (= *nagara*) the city of the Gandharvas, Kathās.; Fata Morgana, VarBṛS.; Bhp. v. - **rāja**, m. a chief of the Gandharvas, MBh.; N. of Citra-ratha, W. - **rtū** (*rit*), m. the time or season of the Gandharvas, AV. xiv, 2, 34. - **lokā**, m. pl. the worlds of the Gandharvas, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 6, 1 & 7, 1, 37 f. - **vidyā**, f. 'Gandharva-science', music, MBh.; (pl.) R. i, 79, 21. - **vivāha**, m. 'the form of marriage peculiar to the Gandharvas', a marriage proceeding entirely from love without ceremonies and without consulting relatives (allowed between persons of the second or military class); cf. Mn. iii, 26. - **veda**, m. = *vidyā* (considered as a branch of the SV.), Carāṇ. - **hastā**, m. 'Gandharva-handed' (the form of the leaves resembling that of a hand), the castor-oil tree, Suśr.; (*a-manushyasya h*), Kāvyaḍ. iii, 121. - **hastaka**, m. id., Suśr. **Gandharvāp-sarās**, *asas*, f. pl. the Gandharvas and the Apsarasas, VS. xxx, 8; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (*asau*), f. du. Gandharva and the Apsarasas, ĀrshBr. **Gandharve-śhṭhā**, mfn. being with Gandharva, MaitrS. i, 3, 1.

गन्धार *gandhāra*, as, m. pl. (gaṇas *kacchādī* & *sindhvādī*) N. of a people, ChUp.; AV. Parī.; MBh. i, 2440; (as), m. (= *gāndh*) the third note, L.; (in music) a particular Rāga, L.; red lead, L.; (ī), f. for *gāndh* (N. of a Vidyā-devī), L.

गन्धारी, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a people, RV. i, 126, 7; AV. v, 22, 14; (cf. *gāndh*).

गन्धाला *gandhālā*, &c. See *gandhā*.

गन्धुत *ganmut*. See *garmūt*.

गन्धिका *gandhikā*, f. N. of a country, g. *sindhvādī*; Pāṇ. ii, 4, 10, Pat.; ii, 1, 6, Kās.

गम् *gabdhā*, as, m. (√ *gabh* = *gambh* = *jambh*) 'slit', the vulva, VS. xxiii; ŚBr. xiv, 2, 9, 6. **Gabhas-tala**, n. = *gabhas-ti-mat*, q. v. **Gābhas-ti**, m. 'fork (?)', arm, hand, RV.; ŚBr. iv, 1, 9; (Naigh. i, 5) a ray of light, sunbeam, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; the sun, L.; N. of an Āditya, Rāmāpūjātar.; of a Rishi, BrahmaP. ii, 12, f. N. of Svāhā (the wife of Agni), L.; m. (or f.) du. the two arms or hands, RV. i, iii, vff.; (ī), f. N. of a river, VP. ii, 4, 36; mfn. shining 'fork-like', double-edged or sharp-edged, pointed (?), RV. i, 54, 4; TBr. ii; (cf. *syūma-g*). - **nomi**, m. 'the belly of whose wheel is sharp-edged (?)', N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. xii, 1512. - **pāṇi**, n. 'having rays for hands', the sun, L. - **pūta** (*gābh*), mfn. purified with the hands, RV. ii, 14, 8; ix, 86, 34; VS. vii, 1. - **mat**, mfn. shining, brilliant, MBh. ii, 443; iii, 146; m. the sun, Ragh. iii, 37; Kād. vi, 1158; a particular hell, VP. ii, 5, 2; (*gabhas-tala*, Vāyup.); m. n., N. of one of the nine divisions of Bhārata-varsha, VP. ii, 3, 6; Gol. iii, 41. - **mālin**, m. 'garlanded with rays', the sun, Kād. iii, 945; v, 633; Harv. v, 408; Bālar. ii. - **hastā**, m. = *pāṇi*, L. **Gābhas-ti-vara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, KāśīKh. il.

Gābhi-shāk, ind. (√ *sañj*, cf. *anushāk*) deeply down, far down or within, AV. vii, 7, 1; (p. xix, 56, 2.)

Gābhikā, v. l. for *gargarikā*, q. v.

Gābhīrā, mf(ā)n. deep (opposed to *gāḍha* and

dīna), RV. &c.; (Naigh. i, 11) deep in sound, deep-sounding, hollow-toned, RV. v, 85, 1; Ritus; profound, sagacious, grave, serious, solemn, secret, mysterious, RV.; AV. v, 11, 3; (*gambh*, MBh. &c.); Prab. iv, 15; Sāh.; dense, impervious, Bhp. viii, 3, 5; (*gambh*, R. iii); not to be penetrated or investigated or explored, inscrutable; 'inexhaustible', uninterrupted (time), Bhp. i, 5, 8; (*gambh*, iv, 12, 38; v, 24, 24); m. N. of a son of Manu Bhautya or of Rambha, VP. iii, 2, 43; Bhp. ix, 17, 10. - **vepas** (*rd*), mfn. (= *gambh*) moved deeply or inwardly, deeply excited, RV. i, 35, 7.

Gābhīrikā, f. 'deep-sounding', a large drum, L.; a gong, W.

Gābhvara, am, n. (= *gābh*) an abyss, depth, Kāraṇḍ. x, 7.

Gāmbhan, a, n. depth, VS. xiii, 30.

Gāmbhāra, am, n. id., RV. x, 106, 9 ('water', Naigh. i, 1a).

Gāmbhishṭha, mfn. superl. of *gābhīr*, ŚBr. vii. **Gāmbhīrā**, mfn. = *gābh*, RV. (only in the beginning of Pādas, six times); AV. &c. (in post-Vedic writings *gāmbh* is more used than *gābh*); the deepness of a man's navel, voice, and character are praised together, VarBṛS. lxxviii, 85; hence a person who is said to have a deep navel, voice, and character is called *tri-g*, mf(ā)n., MBh. iv, 254; v, 3939; m. (= *jambh*) the lemon tree, L.; a lotus, L.; a Mantra of the RV., L.; (= *gābh*) N. of a son of Bhautya, VP. (v. l.); (ā), f. a hiccup, violent singultus (with *hikkā*, Suśr.); W. N. of a river, Megh. 41; (am), n. 'depth', with *Jamad-agneḥ*, N. of a Sāman. - **gati**, mfn. extending deeply (as a sore), Suśr. i. - **cetas** (*rd*), mfn. of profound mind, RV. viii, 8, 2. - **tā**, f. depth (of water), W.; depth (of a sound), W.; profundness, earnestness, sagacity, W. - **tva**, n. id. W. - **dhvani**, m. a deep sound, low tone, W. - **nāda**, m. deep or hollow sound, thundering, roaring, W. - **nirghoṣha**, m. 'deep-sounding', N. of a Nāga, Buddh. - **pakṣha**, m., N. of a prince, ib. - **buddhi**, m. 'of profound mind', N. of a son of Manu Indra-sāvarnī, Bhp. viii, 13, 34. - **vedin**, mfn. 'deeply sensitive', restive (an elephant), Ragh. iv, 39; Sighās. Introd. 9; inscrutable, ib. - **veda**, mfn. very penetrating, W. - **vepas** (*rd*), mfn. = *gābh*, RV. x, 62, 5; AV. xix, 2, 3. - **śaṅga** (*rd*), mfn. ruling secretly or in a hidden manner (as Varuṇa), RV. vii, 87, 6 [whose praise is inexhaustible, Sāy.] - **śīla**, m. 'of a profound character', N. of a Brāhman, Buddh. L. - **sat-tva-svara-nābhi**, mfn. = *tri-g* (see above), Suśr. - **svāmin**, m. 'the inscrutable lord', N. of a statue of Nārāyaṇa, Rājat. iv, 80. **Gābhīrārtha**, mfn. having a profound sense or meaning, Subh.

Gābhīraka, mf(ā)n. lying deep (a vein), Suśr. iv, 16, 19; (*ikā*), f. with *dyṣṭhi*, a particular disease of the eye (which causes the pupil to contract and the eye to sink in its socket), vi, 1, 28 & 7, 39; (= *rd*) N. of a river, VarBṛS. xvi, 16.

गभोलिक *gabholika*, as, m. a small round pillow, L.

गम्वर *gabhvora*. See *gabdhā*.

गम् 1. *gam*, Ved. cl. i. P. *gāmāti* (Naigh.; Subj. *gamam*, *gāmā* [gāmātas, gāmātha, AV.], *gāmāma*, *gaman*, RV.; Pot. *gāmāma*, RV.; inf. *gāmādhya*, RV. i, 154, 6); cl. 2. P. *gānti* (Naigh.; Impv. 3. sg. *gantu*, [2. sg. *gadhī*, see ā- or *gahi*, see *adhi*, *abhy-ā*, ā-, upā-], 2. pl. *gāntā* or *gantana*, RV.; impf. 2. & 3. sg. *dgan* [RV.; AV.], 1. pl. *dganna* [RV.; AV.; cf. Pāṇ. viii, a, 65], 3. pl. *dgman*, RV.; Subj. [or aor. Subj., cf. Pāṇ. ii, 480, Kās.], 1. pl. *ganma*, 3. pl. *gmān*, RV.; Pot. 2. sg. *gamyās*, RV. i, 187, 7; Prec. 3. sg. *gamyās*, RV.; pr. p. *gmdt*, x, 22, 6); cl. 3. P. *gānti* (Naigh. ii, 14; Pot. *jagamyām*, *ṽyāt*, RV.; impf. 2. & 3. sg. *ajagan*, 2. pl. *ajaganta* or *ātana*, RV.); Ved. & Class. cl. 1. P. (also ā-, MBh. &c.), with substitution of *gacch* [= *gacn*-w] for *gam*, *gdchati* (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 77; Subj. *gdchāti*, RV. x, 16, 2; 2. sg. *gacchās* [RV. vi, 35, 3] or *gacchāsī* [AV. v, 5, 6]; 2. pl. *gacchāta*, RV. viii, 7, 30; 3. pl. *gdchān*, RV. viii, 79, 5; impf. *dgacchet*; Pot. *gacchet*; pr. p. *gdchat*, RV. &c.; aor. *agamat*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 55; vi, 4, 98, Kās.; for ā- with prepositions, cf. Pāṇ. i, 2, 13; 2nd fut. *gamishyati*, AV. &c.; 1st fut. *gāntā* [Pāṇ. vii, 2, 58], RV. &c.; perf. 1. sg. *jagamā* [RV.], 3. sg. *jagāma*, 2. du. *jagmāthur*, 3. pl. *jagmūr*, RV. &c.; p. *jaganvās*

[RV. &c.] or *jagmīvas*, Pān. vii, 2, 68, f. *jagmīshī*, RV. &c.; Ved. inf. *gāntave*, *gāntavai*; Class. inf. *gantum*; Ved. ind. p. *gatvāya*, *gatvī*; Class. ind. p. *gatvā* [AV. &c.], with prepositions *-ganyā* or *-gatyā*, Pān. vi, 4, 38) to go, move, go away, set out, come, RV. &c.; to go to or towards, approach (with acc. or loc. or dat. [MBh.; Ragh. ii, 15; xii, 7; cf. Pān. ii, 3, 12] or *prati* [MBh.; R.]), RV. &c.; to go or pass (as time, e.g. *kāle gacchati*, time going on, in the course of time, R.; Ragh.; Megh.; Naish.; Hit.; to fall to the share of (acc.), Mn. &c.; to go against with hostile intentions, attack, L.; to debase, die, Cāp.; to approach carnally, have sexual intercourse with (acc.), ĀsvGr. iii, 6; Mn. &c.; to go to any state or condition, undergo, partake of, participate in, receive, obtain (e.g. *mitratām gacchati*, 'he goes to friendship', i.e. he becomes friendly), RV.; AV. &c.; *jānuhnyām avānīm* / *gam*, 'to go to the earth with the knees, kneel down, MBh. xiii, 935; Pāñcat. v, 1, 11; *dharānīm mūrdhnā* / *gam*, 'to go to the earth with the head', make a bow, R. iii, 11, 6; *mānasā* / *gam*, to go with the mind, observe, perceive, RV. iii, 38, 6; VS.; Nal.; R.; (without *mānasā*) to observe, understand, guess, MBh. iii, 2108; (especially Pass. *gamyate*, 'to be understood or meant') Pān. Kās. & L., Sch.; *doshēya* or *doshato* / *gam*, to approach with an accusation, ascribe guilt to a person (acc.), MBh. i, 432 & 745; R. iv, 21, 3; Caus. *gamayati* (Pān. ii, 4, 46; Impv. 2. sg. Ved. *gamayā* or *gāmaya* [RV. v, 5, 10], 3. sg. *gamayatāt*, AitBr. ii, 6; perf. *gamayām cakāra*, AV. &c.) to cause to go (Pān. vii, 1, 60, Kās.) or come, lead or conduct towards, send to (dat., AV.), bring to a place (acc. [Pān. i, 4, 52] or loc.), RV. &c.; to cause to go to any condition, cause to become, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to impart, grant, MBh. xiv, 179; to send away, Pān. i, 4, 52, Kās.; 'to let go, not care about, Balar. v, 10; to excel, Prasannar. i, 14; to spend time, Śāk.; Megh.; Ragh. &c.; to cause to understand, make clear or intelligible, explain, MBh. iii, 11290; VarBrS.; L., Sch.; to convey an idea or meaning, denote, Pān. iii, 2, 10, Kās.; (causal of the causal) to cause a person (acc.) to go by means of another, Pān. i, 4, 52, Kās.; Desid. *jigamīshati* (Pān., or *jigānsate*, Pān. vi, 4, 16, Siddh.; impf. *ajigānsat*, ŚBr. x) to wish to go, be going, Lāty; MBh. xvi, 63; to strive to obtain, ŚBr. x; ChUp.; to wish to bring (to light, *prakāśam*), TS. i: Intens. *jānganti* (Naigh.), *jāngamīti* or *jāngamāyate* (Pān. vii, 4, 85, Kās.), to visit, RV. x, 41, 1 (p. *gānigmat*); VS. xxiii, 7 (impf. *agunigant*); [cf. Balv.; Goth. *quam*; Eng. come; Lat. *venio* for *venio*.]

Gat, mfn. ifc. (Pān. vi, 4, 40), see *adhva*-, *jana*-, *devi*-.

Gatā, mfn. gone, gone away, departed, departed from the world, deceased, dead, RV. i, 119, 4; AV. &c.; past (as time), gone by, Mn. viii, 402; MBh. &c.; disappeared (often in comp.), Mn. vii, 225; MBh. &c.; come, come forth from (in comp. or abl.), R. iv, 56, 10; Kathās. ii, 11; come to, approached, arrived at, being in, situated in, contained in (acc. or loc. or in comp., e.g. *sabhām* / *g*, 'come to an assembly', Mn. viii, 95; *Kānyakubje* / *g*, gone to Kānyakubja, Pāñcat. v; *rathā* / *g*, sitting or standing in a carriage, R. iii; *ādya* / *g*, *turya* / *g*, *antya* / *g*, taking the first, fourth, last place; *sarva* / *g*, spread everywhere, Nal. ii, 14), RV. i, 105, 4; AV. x, 10, 32; ŚBr. &c.; having walked (a path, acc.); gone to any state or condition, fallen into (acc. or loc. or in comp., e.g. *kshayam* or *'ye* / *g*, gone to destruction; *āpad* / *g*, fallen into misfortune, Mn. ix, 283), TUP.; Mn. &c.; relating to, referring to, connected with (e.g. *putra* / *g*, *sneha*, love directed towards the son, R. i; *tva* / *g*, belonging to thee); walked (a path), frequented, visited, RV. vii, 57, 3; R.; Kum.; spread abroad, celebrated, MBh. iii; 'known, understood,' having the meaning of (loc.), L.; n. going, motion, manner of going, MBh. iv, 297; R.; Śāk. vii, 7; Vikr. &c.; the being gone or having disappeared, Cāp.; the place where any one has gone, Pān. Kās.; anything past or done, event, W.; diffusion, extension, celebration, ChUp. vii, 1, 5; manner, Pān. i, 3, 21, Vārt. 5. — **kalmasha**, mfn. freed from crime, W. — **kāla**, m. past time, W. — **kirti**, mfn. deprived of reputation, W. — **krama**, mfn. (ān. 'one whose lassitude is gone,' rested, refreshed, Mn. vii, 225; Nal. &c. — **cetana**, mfn. deprived of sense or consciousness, senseless, void of understanding, fainted away, Nal.; R. ii; iv, 22, 30. — **cetas**, mfn.

bereft of sense, W. — **jīva**, mfn. (ān. examine, dead, Kathās. — **jīvita**, mfn. id., Daś. — **jvara**, mfn. freed from fever or sickness, convalescent, recovered, W.; free from trouble or grief, Nal.; R. vi, 98, 7. — **toyada**, mfn. cloudless, cleared up, fair, i, 44, 22. — **trapa**, mfn. free from fear or shame, bold, BhP. viii, 8, 29. — **dina**, n. the past day, yesterday, W.; (am), ind. yesterday, W. — **divasa**, m. the past day, yesterday, W.; (am), ind. yesterday, W. — **nāsika**, mfn. noseless, L. — **nidhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, TāndyaBr. xv. — **pāpa**, mfn. free from sin or guilt, W. — **pāra**, mfn. one who has reached the highest limit (of knowledge or of a vow), MBh. v, 1251. — **punya**, mfn. devoid of holiness or religious merit, W. — **pratyagata**, mfn. (Pān. ii, 1, 60, Vārt. 5) gone away and returned, come back again after having gone away, Mn. vii, 186; ix, 176. — **prāna**, mfn. — **jīva**, R. — **prāya**, mfn. almost gone or vanished, MBh. iv, 376; Śānti.; Kathās. ii, 27. — **bhartṛikā**, f. ('a wife) whose husband is dead, a widow, W. — **bhī**, mfn. free from fear, W. — **manas (īd-), mfn. — **jīva**, TS. vi. — **manas-ka**, mfn. thinking of (loc.), Ragh. ix, 67. — **mātra**, mfn. just gone, MBh. — **māya**, mfn. without deceit, W.; without compassion, W. — **rasa**, mfn. (anything) which has lost its flavour or sap, dried, withered, W. — **rātri**, f. the past night, last night, W. — **roga**, mfn. freed from disease, recovered. — **lakshmi**, mfn. unfortunate, suffering losses, R. i, 60, 17. — **lajja**, m. 'shameless,' N. of an author of Prākṛit verses. — **vat**, mfn. going, passing, W.; obtaining, W.; falling into, feeling, entertaining, W. — **vayas**, mfn. 'one whose youth is gone,' advanced in life, Pāñcat. — **vayasa-ka**, mfn. id., W. — **varsha**, m. n. the past year, W. — **vitta**, mfn. bereft of wealth, impoverished, W. — **vibhava**, mfn. id., W. — **vaira**, mfn. reconciled, W. — **vyatha**, mfn. freed from pain, unanxious, MBh. i, iii; BhP. iii, 22, 24. — **śaśava**, mfn. past infancy, above eight years of age, W. — **śrī (īd-), mfn. (gen.-ives, ŚBr.) one who has obtained fortune or happiness, TS. ii, vii; TBr. ii, 1, 8, 1; AitBr. &c. — **śrī-ka**, mfn. one who has lost fortune or high rank, MBh. iii, 267, 17; bereft of beauty, disfigured, Hariv. 37.22. — **samkalpa**, mfn. bereft of sense, foolish, W.; free from wishes, MBh. iii, 2187. — **saṅga**, mfn. free from attachment, detached from, disinterested, W.; adverse or indifferent to, W. — **sattva**, mfn. annihilated, lifeless, dead, W.; 'without good qualities,' base, W. — **samdeha**, mfn. free from doubt, W. — **sanna-ka**, m. an elephant out of rut, L. — **sādhava**, mfn. afraid, W. — **sāra**, mfn. worthless, idle, Subh. (?) — **sauhrīda**, mfn. bereft of friendship or friendly feeling, MBh. iii, 2776; BhP. iv; unkind, indifferent, W.; bereft of friends, W. — **apriha**, mfn. having no desire, not finding any pleasure in (loc. or gen.), R. ii; BhP. vii; Kathās. xxxiv, 181; disinterested; pitiless, Kām. — **svārtha**, mfn. useless, BhP. i. **Gatāksha**, mfn. 'sightless,' blind, L. **Gatāgata**, mfn. (g. *akshadyūddi*) going and coming, BhP. xi, 28, 26; n. going and coming, going to and fro, reiterated motion in general, Bhag. ix, 21; Kathās. iii, (pl.) itc, xviii, 119; the flight of a bird backward and forward, MBh. viii, 1902; (in astron.) irregular course of the asteroids, VarBr.; appearance and disappearance, growth and decline, R. vii, 51, 24; n. pl. with / *kṛi*, to enter into a negotiation or treaty, Rājat. viii; cf. *gamāgama*. **Gatāgati**, f. 'going and coming,' dying and being born again, R. **Gatādhi**, mfn. free from anxiety, happy, Daś. i, 103. **Gatādhan**, mfn. one who has walked a path, Mālav. v, 10; 'who has accomplished a journey,' familiar with (loc.), MBh. xii; 'one whose time of life is (nearly) gone,' old, iii, 123, 5; (ān.) f. (scil. *nīthi*) the time immediately preceding new moon (when a small streak of the moon is still visible), Gobh.; Kāty. **Gatānugata**, n. the following what precedes, following custom, g. *akshadyūddi*. **Gatānugatika**, mfn. following what precedes, following custom or the conduct of others, imitative, Hcar. ii, 98; Pāñcat.; Naish.; Hit. **Gatānta**, mfn. one whose end has arrived, R. ii, 12, 31. **Gatāyāta**, mfn. coming and going, W. **Gatāyasa**, mfn. one whose vital power has vanished, decayed, very old, R.; Suśr.; Hit.; dead, R. vi; Pāñcat. i, 21, 1. **Gatārtava**, f. a woman past her courses or past child-bearing, L.; a barren woman, W. **Gatārtha**, mfn. (= *artha-gata*, g. *āhīdāgny-ādi*) unmeaning, nonsensical, Sāh. ii; understood, (a-, neg.) vi, 34; void of an object, poor, W. **Gatālika**, mfn. 'void of untruth,' real, true, W. **Gatānu**, mfn. one whose breath has gone, expired, dead, RV. x, 18, 8;****

AV.; ŚBr. &c. **Gatōtsāha**, mfn. dispirited, W. **Gatōdvega**, mfn. freed from sorrow, comforted, MBh. **Gatānjas**, mfn. bereft of strength, W.

Gataka, mfn. ifc. relating to (?). MBh. viii, 4669.

Gāti, īs, f. going, moving, gait, deportment, motion in general, RV. v, 64, 3; VS.; TS. &c.; manner or power of going; going away; Yājñ. iii, 170; procession, march, passage, procedure, progress, movement (e.g. *astra-g*, the going or flying of missile weapons, R. v; *parām gatīm* / *gam*, 'to go the last way,' to die; *daiva-g*, the course of fate, R. vi; Megh. 93; *kāvyaśya-g*, the progress or course of a poem, R. i, 3, 2); arriving at, obtaining (with gen., loc., or ifc.), ŚBr. ix; MBh. &c.; acting accordingly, obedience towards (loc.), Āp. i, 13 f.; path, way, course (e.g. *anyatārām gatīm* / *gam*, 'to go either way,' to recover or die, ĀśvŚr.), R.; Bhag. &c.; a certain division of the moon's path and the position of the planet in it (the diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit?), VarBrS.; issue, Bhag. iv, 29; running wound or sore, Suśr.; place of issue, origin, reason, ChUp. i, 8, 4 f.; Mn. i, 110; R.; Mudr.; possibility, expedient, means, Yājñ. i, 345; R. i; Mālav. &c.; a means of success, way or art, method of acting, stratagem, R. iii, vi; refuge, resource, Mn. viii, 84; R.; Kathās., Vet. iv, 20; cf. RTL. p. 260; the position (of a child at birth), Suśr.; state, condition, situation, proportion, mode of existence, KathUp. iii, 11; Bhag.; Pāñcat. &c.; a happy issue; happiness, MBh. iii, 17398; the course of the soul through numerous forms of life, metempsychosis, condition of a person undergoing this migration, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; manner, ĀśvGr. i, Sch.; the being understood or meant, Pat.; (in gram.) a term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as *alam* &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or with verbal derivatives (cf. *karma-pravacaniya*), Pān. i, 4, 60 ff.; vi, 2, 49 ff. & 139; viii, 1, 70 f.; a kind of rhetorical figure, Sarvas. ii, 2; a particular high number, Buddh.; 'Motion' (personified as a daughter of Kardama and wife of Pulaha), BhP. iv, 1; m., N. of a son of Anala, Hariv. i, 3, 43. — **tālin**, m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2569. — **bhaṅga**, m. impeding to progress, stoppage, Śāk. iv, 11. — **bheda**, m. id., vi, 11. — **mat**, mfn. possessed of motion, moving, MBh. xiii, &c.; having issues or sores, Suśr.; connected with a preposition or some other adverbial prefix, Pān. ii, 2, 18, Vārt. 4, Pat. — **śakti**, f. the power of motion, W. — **hina**, mfn. without refuge, forlorn, W.

Gatika, am, n. going, motion, W.; course, W.; condition, W.; refuge, asylum, W.

Gatili, f. the not being different from one another (?), L.; N. of a plant, Up. i, 58, Sch.; of a river, L.

Gati, f. (metrically) for 'ti, going, R. vii, 31, 41. **Gatika**, See a-g.

Gaty (by Sandhi for 'ti) — **anusa**, m. following the way of another, W. — **igati**, f. (in comp.) coming and going, appearance and disappearance, Sindhās. iii, 2. — **ūna**, mfn. difficult of access, impassable, W.; desert, helpless, W.

Gatvan, See *parva*.

Gatvara, mfn. (ān. going to a place (in comp.), Hcar.; beginning or undertaking (with dat.), Naish. xvii, 71; transient, perishable, Pān. iii, 2, 164; Śānti. i, 20; Rājat. viii, 858.

Gatvā, *gatvāya*, *gatvī*. See 1. *gam*.

Gātave, *gātavai*. See ib.

Gantavya, mfn. to be gone, Nal.; R. &c.; to be accomplished (a way), PrānUp. iv; Kathās. xxv; to be gone to or attained, MBh.; R.; Megh. &c.; to be approached for sexual intercourse, MBh. xiii, 4973; to be undergone, iii, 14825; R. iii, 1, 32; to be approached with an accusation or accused of (instr.), MBh. xiii, 65 & 68; to be understood, Pat.; approaching, imminent, Āryabh. ii, 11, 9.

1. **Gantu**, us, n. a way, course, RV. i, 89, 9 & iii, 54, 18; a traveller, wayfarer, Up. i, 70.

2. **Gantu** (in comp. for 'tum, inf. / *gam*). — **kāma**, mfn. wishing to go, on the point of departure, W.; about to die, W.

Gantri, mfn. one who or anything that goes or moves, going, coming, approaching, arriving at (acc. or loc. or [Pān. ii, 3, 12, Siddh.] dat.), RV. &c. (f. *tri*, Yājñ. iii, 10); (Pān. vi, 2, 18, Sch.) going to a woman (loc.) for sexual intercourse, BhP. xi, 18, 43; (*tri*), f. a cart or car (drawn by horses, Hcar. vii; Hcat. i, 9, 82; or by oxen, L.)

Gantrikā, f. a small cart, Up. iv, 158, Sch.

Gantri, f. of 'tri, q. v. — **ratha**, m. = *gantri*, L.

Gantva. See *su-g*.

Gama, *nif(ā)u*. (Pāp. iii, 3, 58) ifc. going (e.g. *aram-*, *kāma-*, *kha-*, *tiryag-*, &c.); riding on (in comp.). Heat. i, 11, 718; m. going, course, Pāp. v, 2, 19; march, decampment, VarYogay. iv, 58; intercourse with a woman (in comp.), Mn. xi, 55; Yājñ. ii, 293; going away from (abl.), Caurap.; (in math.) removal (as of fractions), Bījag.; a road, L.; flightiness, superficiality, L.; hasty perusal, W.; a game played with dice and men (as backgammon &c.), L.; a similar reading in two texts, Jain. — **hāri-tva**, n. inconsiderateness, rashness, L. **Gamāgama**, m. going and coming, going to and fro, Kathās. lxxvii; n. sg. & pl. negotiation, Kād.; Rājāt. vii, 1274; (cf. *gaḍḍala*); — **kārin**, m. a negotiator, messenger, VarBṣ. x, 10, Sch.

Gamaka, mfn. causing to understand, making clear or intelligible, explanatory, leading to clearness or conviction (e.g. *hetu*, 'a convincing reason'), Sarvad. i, 35; indicative of (gen.), Mālat. i, 7; n. (in music) a deep natural tone, PŚarv. — **tā**, f. convinc- ingness, Dāyabh. — **tva**, n. id., ib.; Sāh. v, 4, 12.

Gamattha, m. a traveller, Up. iii, 113; a road, ib. **Gamadhya**, Ved. inf. See s. v. *gam*.

Gamana, am, n. going, moving, manner of going, Ragh.; Megh. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*); going to or approaching (with acc. or gen. [R. i, 3, 22] or *prati* or a local adverb or ifc.), KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; going away, departure, decampment, setting out (for war or for an attack); ifc. sexual intercourse (with a woman), ParGr. ii; R.; Suśr.; (with a man) Gaut.; ifc. undergoing, attaining, iv, 22; Mn. i, 117; R. v, 15, 48; footmarks (?), iii, 68, 50. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with motion, Vedāntas. (ifc.); pass- ing away, Sāy. on RV. i, 113, 15. **Gamanāb- dha**, n. hindrance in travelling, Pāp. vi, 2, 21, Kās. **Gamanārtha**, mfn. to be sought, fit, desirable, W.

Gamanikā, f. explanatory paraphrase, TPāt., Sch.; Jain. Sch.

Gamaniya, mfn. accessible, approachable, that may be gone to or reached (by gen.), Mn. vii, 174 (superl. *-tama*); MBh. iii; Śak. i, 44 (Prakṛit); to be understood, intelligible, W.; to be followed or practised or observed, W.; ifc. relating to going &c. (e.g. *guru-śrī*), 'relating to or consisting in the inter- course with the wife of a teacher,' as a sin, Mn. xi.

Gamayitavya, mfn. to bespent (time), Vikr. iii, 4. **Gamayitṛi**, mfn. causing to arrive at, leading to (in comp.), Bādar. iv, 3, 5, Sch.

Gami, m. the *√gam*, Pat. Introd. on Vārt. 5.

Gamita, mfn. caused to go, sent, brought, Mālav. iv, 2 &c.; reduced, driven to, W.; made to de- cease or die, MBh. xii, 1042.

Gamin, mfn. intending to go (with acc. or ifc.), Pāp. iii, 3, 3; Vārt. on ii, 1, 24; Kās. on ii, 3, 70.

Gamy-ādi, a Gāya of Pāp. (iii, 3, 3).

Gamiśhtha, mfn. (superl. fr. *gāntṛi*) most ready to go, most willing to come, RV.; AV. v, 20, 12.

Gamiśhṇā, mfn. going, TBr.; intending to go to (acc.), Daś. ii, 75.

Gamyā, mfn. to be gone or gone to, approach- able, accessible, passable, attainable (often a, neg.), MBh. &c.; to be fixed (as to the number, *saṃ- khyayā*), countable, RPrāt. xiv, 28; accessible to men (a woman), fit for cohabitation, Yājñ. ii, 290; MBh. i; BhP. i, &c.; (a man) with whom a woman may have intercourse, v; libidinous, dissolute, Daś. vii, 32; 'easily brought under the influence of (a drug)', cur- able by (gen.), Bhartṛ. i, 88; approaching, impend- ing, Ganit.; Gol.; to be perceived or understood, intelligible, perceptible, Mn. xii, 122; Megh. &c.; intended, meant, L.; desirable, suitable, nt, Yājñ. i, 64. — **tā**, f. accessibility, W.; perceptibility, intelli- gibility, clearness; the being intended or meant, Sāh. x, 25. — **tva**, n. id., 61.

Gamyamāna, mfn. (Pass. p.) being gone or gone to, W.; being understood, W.

गम् 2. *gam*, gen. abl. *gmās*, see 2. *kshām*.

गमात्र *ga-mātra*, a particular high number, Buddh. L.

गम्ब *gamb*, cl. 1. P. *°bati*, to go or move, L.

गम्बन् *gāmbhan*, *°bhāra*. See *gabdhā*.

गम्भाकारिका *gāmbhārikā*, f. = *°bhāri*, L.

गम्बहारी, f. the tree *Gmelina arborea* (also its flower, fruit, and root), L.

गम्बहिशि *gāmbhishī*. See *gabdhā*.

Gambhīrā, *°raka*. See ib.

गम्य *gamyā*, &c. See *√gam*.

गय *gāya*, as, m. (g. *vṛishādi*; *√ji*, cf. *śaṃ- gayā*) 'what has been conquered or acquired,' a house, household, family, goods and chattels, con- tents of a house, property, wealth, RV.; AV.; a species of ox (the Gāyal or Bōs *gavāus*), L.; N. of a Rishi (son of Plati), RV. x, 63, 17 & 64, 16; Ait- Br. v, 2, 12; (said to know harms) AV. i, 14, 4; (de- scendant of Atri and author of RV. v, 9 & 10) R- Anukr.; N. of a Rājārshi (performer of a celebrated sacrifice, MBh. i, iii, iv, ix, xiii; R. ii; he was con- quered by Mādhātī, MBh. vii, 2281); of a son (of Amūrta-rajās, iii, vii, xii; of Āyus, i, 3150; of a Manu, Hariv. 870; BhP. ii; of Havir-dhāna by Dhishāṇā, Hariv. 83; BhP. iv; of Ūru by Agneyī, Hariv. 73; of Vitatha, 1732; of Sudyumna, 631; BhP. ix, 1, 41; of Nakta by Druti, v, 15, 5); N. of an Asura (slain by Śiva [cf. RTL. p. 87]), and who like the Rājārshi Gāya is connected with the town Gāyā, Vāyup. ii, 44; of one of Rāma's monkey followers, MBh. iii, 16271; R. iv, vi; (= *-śiras*) of a mountain near Gāyā, MBh. iii, 8304; m. pl. the vital airs (used only for the etym. of *gāyatrī*), ŚBr. xiv, 8, 15, 7; N. of a people living round Gāyā and of the district inhabited by them, MBh. ii, ix; R. ii; (*ā*), f. (g. *varāṇḍī*) the city Gāyā (famous place of pilgrimage in Behar and residence of the saint Gāyā; cf. RTL. p. 309; sanctified by Viṣṇu as a tribute to the piety of Gāyā, the Rā- jarshi, or (according to another legend) to Gāyā, the Asura, who was overwhelmed here with rocks by the gods; the Śrāddha should be performed once at least in the life of every Hindū to his progenitors at Gāyā), Yājñ. i, 260; MBh. &c.; cf. *buddha-g*; N. of a river, i, 7818. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a physician, BhPr. ii, 117; Nid., Sch. — **śiras**, n., N. of a mountain near Gāyā (renowned place of pilgrimage), MBh. iii, xiii; BhP. vii; the western horizon, Nir. xii, 19. — **sādhana**, mfn. promoting domestic wealth (Soma), RV. ix, 104, 2. — **siṅha**, for *gaja-s* (N. of a prince); — *rāja-carita*, n. = *gajasiṅha-c*. — **spāṭi** (*gā- ya*), f. for *pāya-sph* (= *pāya-sph*), AV. xix, 31, 10. — **spāṇa**, mfn. = *sādhana*, RV. i, 91, 12 & 17; vii, 54, 2; (AV. xix, 15, 3?) — **spāyana**, mfn. id., Pāp. vi, 1, 66, Vārt. 7, Pat.

Gayā, f. of *°ya*, q. v. — **kāśyapa**, m., N. of a pupil of Śākya-muni, Buddh. — **kūpa**, m., N. of a well near Gāyā, Kathās. xxiii. — **tīrtha**, n. Gāyā as a renowned place of pilgrimage, SkandaP.; Vāyup. — **dāsa**, m., N. of an author. — **māhātmya**, n., N. of Vāyup. ii, 43 ff. — **śikhara**, n. the mountain Gāyā (= *śiras*) near Gāyā, Buddh. — **śiras**, n. id., Vāyup. — **śirsha**, n. id.; *-parvata*, m. id., Lalit. xvii, 43; 75.

Gayin, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on Suśr.

गर *garā*, mfn. (*√2. grī*) 'swallowing' (g. *pacādi*), see *aja*; m. (g. *uśchādi*; Kās. on Pāp. iii, 3, 29 & 57) any drink, beverage, fluid, ŚBr. xi, 5, 8, 6; a noxious or poisonous beverage, Tāndya- Br. xix; Tār.; R.; Suśr.; BhP.; a factitious poison ('an antidote', W.); a kind of disease (perhaps one attended with difficulty of swallowing?; 'dis- ease in general', L.), Suśr. i, iv; vi, 39, 208; N. of a man, TāndyaBr. ix, 2, 16; (*ā*), f. swallowing, L.; (*ā*, *ī*), f. Andropogon serratus, L.; (*ī*), f. N. of a district, g. *gaurādi* (Ganar. 48); (*ant*), n. a poi- sonous beverage ('a kind of poison', L.), MBh. i, 5582; BhP. viii; the fifth of the eleven Kārṇas (in astron.), VarBṣ.; sprinkling, wetting (? *karāṇa*), W. — **gīr**, mfn. (*√2. grī*) one who has swallowed a noxious draught, poisoned, TāndyaBr. xvii, xix; Tār.; KātyŚr. — **gīrṇā**, mfn. id., AV. v, 18, 13; ŚvŚr. — **gīrṇin**, m., N. of a Rishi, Kāth. xl, 8. — **ghna**, mfn. removing poison or the disease called Gara, Suśr. i, 45, 11, 11; sanative, W.; m. = *-han*, L.; another variety of Ocimum, L.; (*ī*), f. a kind of fish (commonly Garai; 'the young of the Ophio- cephalus Lata', W.), BhPr. — **da**, mfn. occasioning sickness, unwholesome, W.; m. 'giving poison,' a poisoner, Gaut. xv, 18; Mn. iii, 158; MBh. v, xiii &c.; n. poison, L. — **dāna**, n. giving poison, BhP. vii, 5, 43. — **druma**, m. Strychnos nux vomica, L. — **vra- ta**, m. (= *gala-vr*) a peacock, L. — **han**, m. (= *ghna*) a kind of basil, L. **Garāgarī**, f. (= *agari*) *Lipocercis serrata*, Car. vii, 2, i; viii, 11, 10. **Garātma**, n. the seed of Hyperanthera Moringa, L. **Garādhikā**, f. the insect called Lakṣhā or the red dye obtained from it, L. (v. *garādhikā*).

Garapa, am, n. the act of swallowing, L.; wet- ting, sprinkling, W. — **vat**, mfn. occupied in swal- lowing (used for the etym. of *garūtmat*), Nir. vii, 18.

Garala, n. (m., L.) poison, MBh. viii, 3387; Pancat.; Git. &c.; the venom of a snake, L.; Aco- nitum ferox, L.; a bundle of grass or hay, L.; a measure (in general), L. — **vra**, m. = *gala-vr*, Gal. **Garālārī**, m. (= *garuḍāśman*) an emerald, L.

Garālīn, mfn. poisonous, venomous, W.

Garikā, f. the kernel of a cocoa-nut, Gal.

Garita, mfn. poisoned, g. *tārakādi*.

गरभ *garabha*, for *garbha* (embryo), L.

गराशिका *garāshikā*, for *°rādhikā*, q. v.

गरिका *garikā*, *garita*. See *garā*.

गरिमन् *gariman*, ā, m. (fr. *gurū*, Pāp. vi, 4, 157) heaviness, weight, BhP. viii, x; Śiṣ. ix, 49; one of the 8 Siddhis of Śiva (making himself heavy at will), Vet. Introd. 15; Yogas. iii, 46, Sch.; im- portance, dignity, venerableness, Pañcat.; Kathās.; Sāh.; a venerable person (as Rudra), BhP. iv, 5, 21.

Garishtha, mfn. (superl. fr. *gurū*, Pāp. vi, 4, 157) heaviest, excessively heavy, W.; most vene- rable, BhP. vii, xii; Sāh. iii, 4, 4; thickened excessively, Git. i, 6; worst, W.; m., N. of a man, MBh. ii, 294; of an Asura, Hariv. 14289 (cf. *gaviśhtha*).

Gāriyas, mfn. (TBr. i; compar. fr. *gurū*, Pāp. vi, 4, 157) heavier, W.; extremely heavy, R. vi; greater than (abl.), MBh. xiv, 255; more precious or valuable, dearer than (abl.), Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; extremely important, i, 8426; very honour- able, Pañcat.; highly venerable, more venerable than (abl.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; dearer than (abl.), dearer, MBh. &c.; worse, i, 1886; Cap. — **tara**, mfn. greater, MBh. vii, 5324. — **tva**, n. great weight, Kathās. lxxiv, 192; importance, MBh.; R.; Kām.

Gariyasa, mfn. dearer than (instr.), MBh. i, 67, 114.

Garu, for *guru* in *agaru*, q. v.

गरुड *garuḍā*, m. (*√2. grī*, Up. iv, 155, 'de- vourer,' because Garuḍa was perhaps originally iden- tified with the all-consuming fire of the sun's rays), N. of a mythical bird (chief of the feathered race, enemy of the serpent-race [cf. RTL. p. 321], ve- hicle of Viṣṇu [cf. RTL. pp. 65; 104; 288], son of Kāśyapa and Vinatā; shortly after his birth he frightened the gods by his brilliant lustre; they sup- posed him to be Agni, and requested his protection; when they discovered that he was Garuḍa, they praised him as the highest being, and called him fire and sun, MBh. i, 1239 ff.; Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun or the personified dawn, is said to be the elder [or younger, cf. RTL. p. 104] brother of Ga- ruḍa; Svahā, the wife of Agni, takes the shape of a female Garuḍi = *suparṇī*, MBh. iii, 14307 & 14343; Supar.; Tār. x, 1, 6; MBh. &c.; a building shaped like Garuḍa, R.; VarBṣ.; N. of a peculiar military array, Mn. vii, 187; N. of the attendant of the 16th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, L.; N. of the 14th Kalpa period; N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Ha- riv. 9196; (*ī*), f. of *°d*, q. v. — **ketu**, m. 'having Garuḍa for his symbol,' Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa. — **dhva- ja**, mfn. (cf. g. *arcādi*, Gajar. 185, Sch.) having Garuḍa in his banner (Kṛishṇa's chariot), BhP. x; m. = *-ketu*, MBh.; BhP.; Prasannar. iv, 41. — **pak- sha**, m. a particular position of the hands. — **pu- rāṇa**, n., N. of the seventeenth Purāṇa; cf. RTL. pp. 288; 293; 298; 301. — **māṇikyā**, n. (= *tār- kshya-ratna*) 'an emerald,' *-māya*, mfn. consisting of emeralds, Kathās. xxiii. — **ruta**, n. a metre of 4 x 16 syllables. — **vega**, m. 'having the swiftness of Garuḍa,' N. of a horse, cxii, 277; (*ā*), f., N. of a plant, VarBṣ. liv, 87. **Garuḍāgraja**, m. 'elder brother of Garuḍa,' N. of Aruṇa (charioteer of the sun), Kuval. 393. **Garuḍāṅka**, m. = *°dā-keṭu*, L. **Garuḍāṅkita**, m. = *°dā-māṇikyā*, L. **Garuḍā- ditya**, m. a form of the sun, KāśiKh. l. **Garuḍār- dha**, a kind of arrow, L. **Garuḍāśman**, m. = *°dā- māṇikyā*, L. **Garuḍēsa**, m. = *°dādītya*, KāśiKh. l. **Garuḍēśana**, m. Garuḍa as the lord of birds, R. vii, 7, 38. **Garuḍōttirpa**, n. = *°dā-māṇikyā*, L. **Garuḍōdgīrṇa**, m. id., Gal. **Garuḍōdbhava**, m. a particular precious stone, Gal. **Garuḍōpani- shad**, f., N. of an Up.

Garut, m. n. (g. *yavādi*) the wing of a bird, Pra- sannar. v, 53. — **mat** (*garūt*), mfn. (in Veda only found in connection with *su-parṇā*, and apparently applied to a heavenly bird or to the sun) winged (?), RV. i, 164, 46; x, 149, 3; AV. iv, 6, 3; VS. xii;

xvii, 72; winged, Ragh. iii, 57; m. the bird Garuḍa, Suparṇ.; MBh. &c.; a bird (in general), Nal. i, 22.
Garud (in comp. for °*ruḍ*, q. v.) — **yodhin**, m. 'fighting with the wings,' a quail, L.
Garula, for °*ruḍa*, L.

गर्ग *garga*, m., N. of an old sage (descendant of Bharad-vāja and Aṅgiras, author of the hymn RV. vi, 47); of an astronomer, AV. Paris. (called 'the old one,' **yridha-*); MBh. ix, 2132 ff.; Var-BrS. of a physician; of a teacher of law; of a son [Hariv. 1732; BrahmaP.; or of a grandson, VP.; MatsyaP.; BhP. ix, 21, 1 & 19] of king Vitatha; a bull, L.; an earth-worm, L.; (in music) a kind of measure; = *-try-aha*, Vait. xli, 2, m. pl. (Pāṇ. ii, 4, 64) the descendants of Garga, Kāth. xiii, 12; ĀśvSr. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman, Rāj. v, 250; (*ī*), f. (for *gārgī*), N. of the learned woman Vācanakavī, ĀśvGr. = *kula*, n. = *gārgayya* or *gārgayayoh* or *gārgā-nām k'*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 64, Pat. = *-tara*, m. an excellent representative of the Garga family, v, 3, 55, Pat. = *tri-rātra*, m. (g. *yuktīdrohy-ādī*) N. of a ceremony lasting 3 days, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi. = *-try-aha*, m. id., ĀśvSr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. = *-bhagini*, f. *garga-bhago 'syā astiti*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 11, Pat. = *-bhagini*, f. a sister of the Gargas, ib., Vārtt. = *-bhāgavikā*, f. a marriage between descendants of Garga and Bhṛigu, iv, 1, 89, Vārtt. 5 (cf. ii, 4, 62, Vārtt. 8, Pat.) = *-bhūmi*, m., N. of a province (v. l. *bhargabhū*), Vāyup. = *-maya*, mfn. coming from the Gargas, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 62, Vārtt. 3, Pat. = *-rūpya*, mfn. id., ib. = *-vāhana*, n. a carriage used by the Gargas, viii, 4, 8, Pat. = *-vāhana*, n. a carriage belonging to the Gargas but out of use, ib. = *-śīras*, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 108. = *-samhitā*, f., N. of a work. = *-srotas*, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. ix, 2132 ff. **Gargādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (iv, 1, 105; Ganar. 246 ff.).

गर्गर *gārgara*, m. (onomat.) a whirlpool, eddy, AV. iv, 15, 12; ix, 4, 4; a kind of musical instrument, RV. viii, 69, 9; a churn, MBh. xii; Hariv.; the fish *Pimelodus Gogora*, L.; N. of a man, g. *kurru-ādī*; (*ā*), f. a churn, Lalit. xvii, 137; (*ī*), f. id., Hariv.; a water-jar (*kaluṣī*) [cf. Lat. *gurgies*].

गार्गारका, m. the fish *Pimelodus Gogora*, Suśr.; N. of a plant with a poisonous root, ib.; (*īkā*), f., N. of a plant and its fruit, g. *haritaky-ādī* (Kāś.).

गार्गाता, as, m. the fish *Pimelodus Gogora*, L.

गर्ज *garj*, cl. 1. *P. garjati* (perf. *jagarja*, R.; aor. *agarjīti*, Bhatt.; ; p. *garjat* or *ḡamāna*, MBh.; Pañcat. 1, ११), to emit a deep or full sound, sound as distant thunder, roar, thunder, growl, MBh. &c.; [cf. Lat. *garrīo*; Old Germ. *kurran*, *krago*, *kraḡil*, *krachōn*, *gellan*, *kallōn*, *kallari*; Mod. Germ. *quarren*, *grrren*.]

Garja, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 59, Kāś.) a (roaring) elephant, L.; the roaring (of elephants), rumbling (of clouds), &c., ŚārngP. (v. l.); (*ā*), f. id., L.

Garjaka, *as*, m. a kind of fish, L.

Garjana, *am*, n. crying, roaring, rumbling (of clouds), growl, grunt, R.; Hit.; passion, L.; battle (*yudh*), L.; excessive indignation, reproach, L.

Garjaniya, mfn. to be sounded or roared, W.
Garjara, *am*, n. a kind of grass, L.

Gārjā, f. of *ja*, q. v. — **phala**, m. *Asteracantha longifolia*.

Garjī, m. the rumbling (of clouds), Vcar. ix, 71; ŚārngP.

Garjita, mfn. sounded, roared, bellowed; boasted, swaggered, vaunted, Ratnāv. iv, १०; (*as*), m. (g. *tāraḥkādi*) a (roaring) elephant in rut, L.; (*am*), n. = *garjī*, Yājñ. i, 145; R.; Kum.; Megh. &c.; cry-

ing, roaring (as of elephants or Daityas), MBh.; R.
&c. — **rava**, m. id., ŚārngP. **Garjitāsaha**, m.
'not bearing (an elephant's) roaring,' a lion, Gal.
Garjya, mfn. = °*janīya*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 59, Kāś. &
52, Siddh.

गर्त 1. *gárta*, *as*, *m.* a high seat, throne (of Mitra and Varuṇa), RV. ('a house,' Naigh.); the seat of a war-chariot, vi, 20, 9; (Nir. iii, 5) a chariot, Gaut. xvi, 7; a table for playing at dice, Nir. iii, 5. — **सद्**, *mfn.* sitting on the seat of a war-chariot, RV. ii, 33, II. **गर्तारूढ**, *mfn.* (nom. -*rūḥ*, the final vowel of *garta* being lengthened before *r*) ascending the seat of a war-chariot, i, 124, 7.

गर्त 2. *gárta*, as, m. (= *kartá*, q. v.) a hollow, hole, cave, grave, ŚBr. xiv; ŚāṅkhBr.; ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; a canal, Mn. iv, 203; the hollow of the loins, L.; a kind of disease, L.;

N. of a country (part of Tri-garta, in the north-west of India). L. (cf. *Pāṇ.* iv, 2, 137); n. a hole, cave, MBh. vii, 4953; (*ā*), f. a hole, cave, *Pañcat.* i; ii, 6, ३३; N. of a river, *Sivap.* — *patya*, n. the falling into a hole, *ŚaṅkhBr.* xvi. — *mit*, f. a post entered into a hole, TS. vi; Kāth. *Gartāsraya*, m. any animal living in holes (a mouse, rat, &c.), Mn. vii, 72. *Gartāśa*, m. 'master of a cave,' N. of Mañju-srī, Buddh. *Garte-shthā*, mfn. being in a hole, *MaitrS.* iii, 9, 4 (Nir. iii, 5). *Gartōdaka*, n. hole-water, *ĀsvGr.* iv, 2 (v. l.); cf. *Sāy.* on RV. x, 14, 9.

Gartan-vát, mfn. (a post) having a hole (into which it is entered), ŚBr. v, 2, 1, 7.

Gartā, f. f. *ṣṭa*, q. v. = **kukkuṣa**, m. (= *kulāla-kṣ*) a kind of bird, VarBṣ. = **rūh**, see s. v. 2. **gārtā**.
Gartikā, f. (g. *kumuddā*) a weaver's workshop (so called because a weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor), L.

Gartin, mfn., g. *prekshâdi*.
Gartīya, mfn., g. *utkarâdi*.

Gartya, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 67, Kāś.) deserving to be thrown into a hole, ŚāṅkhBr. x, 2.

गर्द् *gard*, cl. 1. P. °*dati*, to shout, give shouts of joy, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv, 3, 19; to emit any sound, Dhātup.: cl. 10. *gardayati*, id., ib.

Gárda, mf(*ā*)n. crying (? cf. *galda*; 'hungry,' Sch.), TS. iii, I, 11, 8.

Gardabh, mfn. (fr. °bhaya; nom. °rdhab), Pāṇ.
viii, 2, 32, Pat.

1. **Gardabhā**, m. 'crier, brayer (?)', an ass, RV.; AV. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, Kathās. lxx); a kind of perfume, L.; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 3, 3; v, 4; n. the white esculent water-lily, L.; Embelia Ribes, L. (*?*), f. a she-ass, AV. x; ŚBr. xiv; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; a kind of beetle (generated in cow-dung), Suśr. v; N. of several plants (*aparājītā*, *kaṭabhi*, *sveta-kaṇṭakārī*), L.; = *gardabhākā*, L. = *gada*, m. = *gardabhākā*, L. = *nādin*, mfn. braying like an ass, AV. viii, 6, 10. = *pushpa*, m. = *kharā-ṣṭ*, Suśr. i, Sch. = *ratha*, m. a donkey-cart, AitBr. iv, 9, 4. = *rūpa*, m. 'ass-shaped', N. of Vikramāditya. = *vali*, f. Clerodendron Siphonanthus, Gal. = *bāśka*, m. id., L. = *sākhī*, f. id., L. **Gardabhāṣka**, m. 'ass-eyed', N. of a Daitya (descendant of Hiranya-kaśipu and son of Bali), Hariv. 191. **Gardabhāṇḍa**, m. 'donkey's testicle', = *ṇḍaka*, L.; Ficus infectoria, L.; mfn. = *ṇḍīya*, Pān. v, 2, 60, Kāś. **Gardabhāṇḍaka**, m. (= *ṇḍa*) Thespesia populneoides (commonly Pārsipal), L. **Gardabhāṇḍīya**, mfn. containing the word *gardabhāṇḍa* (as an Adhyāya or Anuvāka), Pān. v, 2, 60, Pat. & Kāś. **Gardabhājyā**, f. an ass-sacrifice, KāṭyŚr. i, 1, 13 (cf. 17).

2. **Gardabha**, Nom. P. °*bhati*, to represent an ass, Sāh. x, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Gardabhaka, *as*, m. anybody or anything resembling an ass, Pāṇ. v, 3, 96, Kāś.; a cutaneous disease (eruption of round, red, and painful spots), AgP. xxxi, 36; (*ikā*), f. id.; (cf. *kita*-.)

Gardabhaya, Nom. *yati*, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 32, Pat.
Gardabhi, for *gārd*^o; (cf. *haya-g*^o.)

Gardabhikā. See °*bhaka*.
Gardabhila, m., N. of the father of Vikramā-

Gardabhilla. *as. m.* = *bbhila*. Jain.

Gardabhī, f. of °bhā, q. v. — **mukha**, m., N. of a teacher VBr ii 6: Pravar v 4 (v l bhārd°)

—**vidyā**, f., N. of a charm, Kālakāt. —**vipīṭa** (°*bhī-*), m. N. of a man ŚBr. xiv. 6. 10. 11

Gardayitnu, *us*, m. (= *gaḍay*^o) 'rumbler,' a cloud. L.

cloud, D.

गर्ध *gardha*, as, m. (\sqrt{gridh}) desire, greediness, eagerness (ifc.), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 34 ; Kathās. ; Sar-

Gardhana, nif(ā)n. greedy, covetous, Pāṇ. iii,

2, 150; Bhattach. vii, 16; (*ā*), f. greediness, L.
Gardhita, mfn. greedy, g. *tārakâdi*.

Gardhin, mfn. ifc. desirous, greedy, eager after, longing for, Mn. iv, 28; MBh. iii, 16448; R. ii f, vii; Kathās. cxxi, 29.

गर्ब *garb*, cl. 1. P. °*batī*, to go or move,
Dhātup. xi, 28.

गर्भ *gárbha*, m. ($\sqrt{grabh} = \text{grah}$, 'to conceive'; $\sqrt{2}$. *grī*, *Up.* iii, 152) the womb, RV.; AV. &c.; the inside, middle, interior of anything, calyx (as of a lotus), MBh.; VarBrS. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, 'having in the interior, containing, filled with,' ŚāṅkhŚr.

RPrāt.; MBh. &c.); an inner apartment, sleeping-room, L.; any interior chamber, adytum or sanctuary of a temple &c., VarBrS.; RTL. p. 445; a foetus or embryo, child, brood or offspring (of birds), RV.; AV. &c.; a woman's courses, Vishn.; 'offspring of the sky', i.e. the fogs and vapour drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during eight months and sent down again in the rainy season (cf. Mn. ix, 305), R. iv, 27, 3; VarBrS.; Bālar. viii, 50, the bed of a river (esp. of the Ganges) when fullest, i.e. on the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month Bhādra or in the height of the rains (the Garbha extends to this point, after which the Tīra or proper bank begins, and extends for 150 cubits, this space being holy ground); the situation in a drama when the complication of the plot has reached its height, Daśar. i, 36; Sāh. iv, 68 & 79; the rough coat of the Jaka fruit, L.; fire, L.; joining, union, L.; N. of a Rishi (called Prajāpatya), Kāth.; [cf. *amṛita*, *ardha*, *kṛishna*, *mūḍha*, *viśva*, *hiranya*, &c.] also *δελφός*; Hib. *cifin*, 'the belly'; Angl. Sax. *hrif*; Germ. *kalb*; Engl. *calf*.] = *kara*, m. 'producing impregnation', Nageia Putramjiva, Bhpr. = *kāraṇa*, n. anything which causes impregnation, AV. v, 25, 6. = *kartṛi*, m. 'composer of the Garbha-hymn', N. of Tvaṣṭri (author of RV. x, 184), RAnukr. = *kāma*, mf(ā)n. desirous of impregnation, PrAgr. = *kāra*, m. 'impregnating', N. of a Sastra (or recitation), ĀśvŚr.; Vait. = *kārin*, mfn. producing impregnation, Bhpr. = *kāla*, m. the time of impregnation, Hariv. = *-dīvasa*, VarBrS. = *-koṣa* or *-koṣha*, m. 'embryo-receptacle', the uterus, Suśr. i. = *-kleśa*, m. pains of childbirth, MārK. xxii, 45. = *-kshaya*, m. 'loss of the embryo', miscarriage, Suśr. i. = *-gurvī*, f. 'great with child', pregnant, Sāh. = *-gṛīha*, n. an inner apartment, sleeping-room, MBh. v, 3998; Susr.; Daś. &c.; the sanctuary or adytum of a temple (where the image of a deity is placed), Kād.; Kathās. (once *-geha*, lv, 173); RTL. p. 440; ifc. a house containing anything (e.g. *śara-g^o*, a house containing arrows, MBh. vii, 3738). = *-geha*, n. = *-gṛīha*, q.v. = *-graha*, m. conception; *ḥārtava*, n. time fit for conception, Bādar. = *-grahāṇa*, n. = *-ḥa*, Pān. Kās.; VarBr., Sch. = *-grāhikā*, f. a midwife, Kathās. xxxiv. = *-ghātini*, f. 'embryo-killer, producing abortion', the poisonous plant *Methonica superba*, L. = *-calana*, n. the motion of the foetus in the uterus, W. = *-cetā*, m. a servant by birth, Rājāt. iii, 153. = *-ochīdra*, m. the mouth of the womb, Bhpr. ii, 177. = *-cyuta*, mfn. fallen from the womb (child), W.; miscarriage, W. = *-cyuti*, f. falling from the womb, delivery, Hit.; miscarriage, W. = *-tā*, f. the sky's state of having offspring (see *garbha*), VarBrS. = *-tvā*, n. impregnation, RV. i, 6, 4. = *-da*, mfn. 'granting impregnation', procreative, Suśr. vi, 39, 210; m. = *-kara*, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of a shrub, L. = *-dātṛi*, f. = *-dā*, L. = *-dāsa*, m. a slave by birth, KātyŚr.; KapS.; VarBrS.; (f. ī, Ratnāv. ii, 17, Prakṛit.) = *-dīvasa*, ās, m. pl. (= *-kāla* or *-samaya*, the time or the days on which the offspring of the sky (see *garbha*) shows the first signs of life (195 days or 7 lunar months after its first conception), VarBrS. xxi, 5. = *-drāvāṇa*, n. a particular process applied to minerals (esp. to mercury). = *-druti*, f. id., Sarvad. ix, 33. = *-druh*, mfn., see *-bhartṛi-dr^o*. = *-dvādāsa*, m. pl. the 12th year reckoning from conception, Āp. i, 1, 18; (cf. Mn. ii, 36). = *-dhā*, mfn. impregnatory, VS. xxiii, 19. = *-dharā*, f. bearing a foetus, pregnant, MBh. iii, 12864. = *-dhāna*, for *ṛbhādhāna*, xii, 9648. = *-dhārāṇa*, n. gestation, pregnancy, iii, 10449; (*ā*), f. 'pregnancy (of the sky)', N. of VarBrS. xxii. = *-dhārīta*, mfn. contained in the womb, conceived, W.; borne, W. = *-dhi*, m. 'breeding-place', nest, RV. i, 30, 4. = *-dhrīta*, mfn. contained in the womb, MBh. iv, 13, 12. = *-dhrīti*, f. = *-druti*. = *-dhvaṇsa*, m. = *-kshaya*, W. = *-nādi*, f. 'embryo-artery', the umbilical cord, Suśr. iii, 10, 6. = *-nābhi-nādi*, f. id., 3, 28. = *-nidhāna*, mf(ā)n. receiving or sheltering an embryo, Nir. iii, 6. = *-nirharaṇa*, n. drawing out a child (from the womb), Suśr. iv, 15, 2. = *-nīkṣṛīti*, f. a foetus completely developed, Hcat. = *-nud*, m. = *-ghātini*, Bhpr. = *-parisrava*, m. secundines, W. = *-pākin*, m. rice ripening (during the latter period of the sky's pregnancy, i.e.) in sixty days, L. = *-pāta*, m. miscarriage (after the fourth month of pregnancy), W. = *-pātaka*, m. 'causing miscarriage', a red kind of Moringa, L. = *-pātana*, m. (= *-taka*) a variety of Karāñja, Bhpr.; = *-nud*, L.; n. causing miscarriage, Kathās. lxvii; Sāh. x, 43, Sch. = *-pātini*, f. 'causing miscarriage', the plant

viśalyā, L. — **puroḍāśa**, m. an embryo-Puroḍāśa (offered after a Paśu-puroḍāśa, if the sacrificial animal is pregnant), ĀpŚr. — **poṣhaṇa**, n. 'nourishing a foetus, gestation, W. — **bhartṛi-druh**, mfn. (nom. -*dhruk*) doing harm to the embryo and to the husband, Mn. v, 90. — **bharman**, n. 'supporting a foetus, gestation, Ragh. iii, 12. — **bhavana**, n. (= -*griha*) the sanctuary of a temple, Mālatī, i, 33; Kathās. iv, 175. — **bhāra**, m. the weight of the foetus, xxvi, 216. — **maṇḍapa**, m. an inner apartment, sleeping-room, 77. — **mās**, m. month of pregnancy, SāmavBr. ii, 2, 1. — **māsa**, m. id., ĀśvGr.; Gaut.; Kathās. — **moksha**, m. delivery, VarBr. — **mocana**, n. id., L. — **yamaka**, n. (in rhet.) a Yamaka (q. v.) exhibited in an inserted phrase (e.g. Bhāṭṭ. x, 18). — **yutā**, f. = *gurvi*, VarBr. — **yoshā**, f. a woman pregnant with (gen.); said of the Ganges), MBh. xiii, 1846. — **rakshaṇa**, n. 'protecting the foetus,' N. of a ceremony performed in the fourth month of gestation, ŚāṅkhGr. — **rakshā**, f. protection of the foetus, Kathās. xxii. — **randhā**, f. complete cooking, BhP. v, 10, 23. — **rasa** (*garbha*), m(fā) desirous of impregnation, RV. i, 164, 8. — **rūpa**, m. 'foetus-like,' a youth, young man (pl. 'young people'), Bālar. vi, 33; Naish. xi, 78, Sch.; n. pl. the children, young family, Divyāv. xviii, 195. — **rūpaka**, m. id., Mcar. i, 7. — **lakshaṇa**, n. symptom of pregnancy, Suśr.; 'symptom of the sky's pregnancy (see *ṛbha-dīvasa*)', N. of VarBrS. xxi. — **lambhana**, n. 'facilitation of conception,' N. of a ceremony, ĀśvGr. (cf. Mn. ii, 27). — **vatī**, f. pregnant, MBh. iii; Hit. — **vadha**, m. killing of the embryo; — *prāyaskiṭta*, n. penance for killing an embryo. — **varman**, n. 'embryo-path,' passage leading from the womb, Bhpr. ii, 307. — **vasati**, f. 'embryo-abode,' the womb, Hariv. 3312. — **vāsa**, m. id., Mn. xii, 78; Yājñ. MBh.; Bhartṛ. — *kleśa*, m. puerperal fever, Hcat. i. — **vicryutā**, f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy, Suśr. — **vipatti**, f. the death of the foetus. — **vedana**, a Mantra producing impregnation, Vait. (ā), f. = *kleśa*, W. — **vedinī**, f. = *dāna*, MānGr. — **veiman**, n. an inner apartment, Ragh. xix, 42; a lying-in chamber, iii, 12 (C); — *vasati*, ib. — **vyākaraṇa**, n. careful description of the embryo (part of the Śāstra section in medical works), Suśr. iii, 4. — **vyāpad**, f. = *vipatti*. — **vyūha**, m. a kind of battle array, MBh. vii, 3110. — **śāṅku**, m. an instrument for extracting the dead foetus. — **śayyā**, f. = *vasati*, xii; Sāh. vi, 97; Bhpr. — **śātana**, n. the procuring abortion, Āp.; a drug procuring abortion, Suśr. — **śrī-kānta-māra**, m., N. of an author, Sarvad. ix, 58. — **samsravaṇa**, n. abortion, Mn. v, 66, Sch. — **samkarita**, m. a mongrel, Hariv. 1165. — **samkramana**, n. entering the womb, MBh. xiv, 472. — **samaya**, m. = *dīvasa*, VarBrS. — **samplava**, m. abortion, MBh. ii, 17, 38. — **sambhava**, m. the production of a foetus, becoming pregnant, Yājñ. i, 69; (ā), f. a kind of cardamoms, Gal. — **sambhūti**, f. = *bhava*, Kathās. v, 61. — **subhaga**, m(fā) n. blessing the foetus. — **sūtra**, n., N. of Buddhist Sūtra work. — **stha**, mfn. situated in the womb, MBh.; Suśr.; Pañcat. ; Kathās.; being in the interior of (gen.), MBh. vii, 3110. — **sthāna**, n. = *vasati*, Gal. — **śrāvā**, m. = *samsravaṇa*, Mn. v, 66; Yājñ. iii, 20; AgP. &c. — **śrāvin**, mfn. producing abortion, Pañcat.; m. Phoenix paludosa, L. — **hanṭṛi**, m. 'embryo-killer,' N. of a demon, MārK. li, 76. **Garbhāgāra**, n. = *ṛbha-vasati*, L.; an inner apartment, bed-room, L.; a lying-in room, L.; = *ṛbha-griha*, the sanctuary of a temple, Kathās. vii, 71; *juvara*, m. = *ṛbha-vāsa-kleśa*, Hcat. **Garbhāṅka**, m. interlude during an act, Bālar. iii; Sāh. vi, 20. **Garbhāda**, mfn. consuming the foetus, AV. i, 25, 3. **Garbhādi**, mfn. beginning with conception, Gaut. i, 7. **Garbhādhāna**, n. impregnation (of loc.), MBh. xii, 9648; Megh. 9; Pāp. iii, 3, 71, Kāś. ; 'impregnation-rite,' a ceremony performed before conception or after menstruation to ensure conception, Yājñ. i, 11; Gṛhyas.; MBh. iii; KapS.; cf. RTL. p. 353 f. **Garbhāri**, m. 'foetus-enemy,' small cardamoms, L. **Garbhāvakraṇṭi**, f. 'descent of the foetus into a womb,' conception, Car. iv, 4, 1. **Garbhāvataraṇa**, *tāraṇa*, n. id., Bhpr. **Garbhāśāṅkā**, f. suspicion of pregnancy, W. **Garbhāśāya**, m. = *ṛbha-vasati*, MBh. xiv; Suśr. **Garbhāśāṭama**, m. the eighth month of uterine gestation, W.; the eighth year reckoning from conception, ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c. (pl.) Āp. i, 18 & Gōbb.; mfn. with *abda*, id., Mn. ii, 36; Yājñ. **Garbhāspan-dana**, n. non-quickening of the foetus, Suśr. **Gar-**

bhāsrāva, m. = *ṛbha-sr*, Suśr. i, 45, 2, 3. **Garbhe-tripta**, mfn. 'contented already in the womb (or from the first origin),' indolent, *gaṇas pātre-sami-tādi & yuktīdrohy-ādi*. **Garbhēśvara**, m. 'sovereign by birth,' (ī), f. a princess by birth, Bālar. vi, 33; -*tā*, f. sovereignty attained by inheritance, Rājat. v, 198; -*tva*, n. id., Kād. **Garbhāṅkādāsa**, m. pl. the 11th year reckoning from conception, Āp. i, 1, 18; (cf. Mn. ii, 36). **Garbhōtpatti**, f. the formation of the embryo. **Garbhōtpāda**, m. id. **Garbhōpaghāta**, m. miscarriage of the sky's offspring (see *garbha*), VarBrS. xxi, 25. **Garbhōpa-gṛhṭinī**, f. miscarriage (as a cow or female), L. **Garbhōpanishad**, f., N. of an Up. **Garbhaka**, as, m. a chaplet of flowers worn in the hair, L.; a period of two nights with the intermediate day, L.

Garbhīṇī, f. of *ṛbhin*, q. v. — *tva*, n. the being pregnant or filled with, TāṇḍyaBr., Sch. — **vyākaraṇa**, n. (or *garbhīṇyā vyākṛiti*) careful description of a pregnant woman (particular heading or subject in med.), Suśr. iii, 10, 1. **Garbhīṇy-avē-kshaṇa**, n. attendance and care of pregnant women, midwifery, L.

Garbhīta, mfn. (g. *tārakādī*) contained in anything, Sāh. vi, 142; (in rhet.) inserted (as a phrase), Kpr. vii, 6; i.e. pregnant or filled with, containing inside, Sighās. xxiii. — *tā*, f. (in rhet.) insertion of one phrase within another, Sāh. — *tva*, n. id., ib.

Garbhīn, mfn. pregnant, impregnated or filled with (acc., ŚBr. vi, viii f, xi; or instr., xiv, 9, 4, 21), RV. iii, 29, 2; TS. (f. pl. *garbhīṇayas*, ii, 1, 2, 6; cf. Pāp. vii, 3, 107, Pat.) &c. (iñī), a pregnant woman, Mn.; Yājñ. i, 105; MBh. &c.; pregnant (as an animal), VarBrS. lxvii, 10 (cf. Up. iii, 152); iñ. with words denoting animals (e.g. *go-garbhīṇī*, a pregnant cow), Pāp. ii, 1, 71.

Garbhī-karaṇa, n. 'making anything an embryo or product,' producing, Sāh. vi, 79f.

Garbhya, mfn. ? Kāth. xxvi, 3; (cf. *sa-gṛ*).

गर्भयड garbhayada, as, m. (fr. *garbha* + *anda*?), enlargement of the navel, L.

गर्मुटिका garmuṭikā, for *ṛmūṭ*, W.

Garmūt, f. (√ 2. *grī*, Up.) a kind of wild bean, TS. ii, 4, 1 f.; (*ganm*) Kāth. x, 11; a kind of grass or reed ('a creeper,' L.; cf. *ganḍuf*), Hcar. ii, 33; gold, Up. i, 97; (cf. *garmūd*).

Garmud, v. l. for *ṛmūṭ* (Hcar. ii, 33).

Garmūc-chada, as, m. (fr. *ṛmūṭ* for *ṛmūṭ* or *ṛmūd*) a kind of rice (commonly Māḍuyā), L.

Garmūṭikā, f. id., L.

Garmūṭī, f. id., Car. i, 27, 14 (v. l. *gharm*).

Garmūṭikā, f. a kind of grass, L.

गर्व garv, cl. i. P., 10. *Ā. ṛvati*, *ṛvayate*, to be or become proud or haughty, Dhātup.; [cf. Lith. *garbē*, 'honour, glory,' Old Germ. *gelban*, *gelf*].

Garva, as, m. pride, arrogance, R. ii, 31, 20; Ragh. (C) iii, 51; VarBrS. &c.; (in dram.) proud speech, Sāh. vi, 200.

Garvaya, Nom. P. *ṛyati*, to make any one (acc.) proud, R. ii, 8, 49 (G).

Garvara, mfn. haughty, Up. ii, 123; m. haughtiness, ib.; (ī), f., N. of Durgā, L.

Garvāya, Nom. *ṛyate*, to show pride or arrogance, MBh. xii, 10300; Prab. ii, 33; ŚārngP.

Garvita, mfn. (g. *tārakādī*) haughty, conceited, proud of (in comp.), R.; Pat. (with instr.); Ragh. ix, 55; Śak. vi, 33 & 34; Brahmap. &c.

Garvishtha, mfn. extremely proud, L.

गर्वीट garvāṭa, as, m. a doorkeeper, watchman (sort of village constable, = *darvāṭa*), L.

गर्ह garh, cl. i. 10. P. *Ā. ṛhati*, *ṛhate*, *ṛhayaṭi*, *ṛhayate* (the *ṛ* is more common than P.; perf. *jagarha*, *ṛhe*), to lodge a complaint (acc.) before any one (dat.), RV. iv, 3, 5; to accuse, charge with reproach, blame, censure any one or anything (acc.), Mn. iv, 199; MBh.; R. &c.; to be sorry for, repent of (acc.), Mn. xi, 230; Jain. **Garhana**, mfn. containing a blame (as a question), Kathās. lxxxiii; n. censuring, censure, blame, reproach, MBh. xii, 9153; R.; Sarvad. iv, 1; (in rhet.) Sāh. vi, 174 & 190; (ā), f. id., MBh. iii, 1283; *ṇām* *ṛyate*, to meet with reproach, Mn. ii, 80.

Garhaniya, mfn. to be blamed, blamable, Yājñ. i, 86; MBh. i, 3604; iii, 3888.

Garhā, f. censure, abuse, MBh.; Pāp.; Pañcat.; disgust exhibited in speech, Sāh. iii, 180.

Garhita, mfn. blamed, censured by (instr. [MBh.; R.; cf. Mn. ix, 109] or gen. [Mn. x, 39; R.] or loc. [Mn. xi, 42] or in comp.); contempted, despised, contemptible, forbidden, vile, ĀśvGr. ii, 8, 3 & 5; Mn. &c.; worse than (abl.), MBh. iii, 1040; (am), ind. badly, Vop. xx, 5.

Garhitavya, mfn. = *ṛhaniya*, MBh. v; R. iii.

Garhin, mfn. iñ. abusing, BhP. iv, 4, 18.

Garhya, mfn. deserving reproach, contemptible, vile, Mn. v, 149; R.; BhP. &c.; (as), m. N. of a tree (?), Kauś. 8. — *vādin*, mfn. speaking ill or vilely or inaccurately, L.

Garhyāṇaka, mfn. vile, Gal.

गल 1. *gal*, cl. 1. P. *ṛlati*, to drip, drop, ooze, trickle, distil, Pañcat. v; Brahmap.; Kathās. &c.; to fall down or off, Ragh. vii, 10; Bhāṭṭ.; Gīt.; Prab. ii; to vanish, perish, pass away, Daś.; Kathās.; Kuval.: Caus. *galāyati*, to cause to drop, filter, strain, Suśr.; Daś.; to cause (the water of a dropsical person) to go off, Car. vi, 18; to fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt, Suśr.; *Ā. ṛte*, to flow, Dhātup. xxxiii, 26; Intens. p. *jalgalayamāna*, causing to drop from one's body, Nir. vii, 13; [cf. Old Germ. *quall*, *quillu*, *qual*, and *quella*, 'a well.']

1. **Gala**, as, m. 'oozing,' resin (especially that of the plant *Shorea robusta*), L.; = *galaka*, L.; a kind of musical instrument, L.; a galad (large kind of Saccharum cylindricum), L.; a rope (made of that reed), L.; (ā), f. (for *meda-g*) a plant akin to the Mimosa pudica, L. — **mocikā**, f. 'dropping resin,' N. of a plant, Gal.

1. **Galaka**, as, m. a kind of fish (small kind of Cyprinus, perhaps Cyprinus Garra), L.

Galat-kushtha, n. = *galita-k*, Bhartṛ. i, 89.

Galana, mfn. dripping, flowing, Nir. vi, 24; n. dripping, trickling, VS. i, 2, Sch.; melting, fusing, VarBrS. xciv, 7; falling down or off, W.; leaking, W.

Galaniya, mfn. fusible, soluble, W.

Galantikā, f. a water-jar (with a hole in the bottom from which water drops upon a Līnga or a Tulasi plant), KāśKh. xii, 55; Hcat. i, 5, 33.

Galanti, f. id., L.

Galāvala, as, m., N. of a tree, Kauś. 8.

1. **Galita**, mfn. dropped, oozed, trickling, Hariv. 2; Ragh.; Amar.; fallen down or off, loosed, Megh. 45; Śis. ix, 75; BhP. i, 1, 3 &c.; lost, perished, decayed, Ragh. iii, 70; Bhartṛ. &c.; waning (as the moon), VarBr. xiii, 8; xxiii, 8; 'dropped' (said of the verses omitted in the Pāda-pāṭha of the RV. because of their occurrence in a previous passage), VPrāt., Sch.; for *galita* (liquefied, melted), W. — **ku-shtha**, n. advanced and incurable leprosy (when the fingers and toes fall off), W. — **danta**, mfn. having the teeth decayed, toothless, W. — **nakha**, mfn. having the claws or nails fallen off, W. — **danta**, mfn. one who has lost his claws and teeth, Hit. i, 2, 3. — **nayana**, mfn. one who has lost his eyes, blind, 4. — **pradipa**, m. 'light of dropped verses,' N. of a treatise giving in full the verses omitted in the Pāda-pāṭha of the RV. — **pradīpikā**, f. id.

Galitaka, as, m. a kind of dance, gesticulation, Vikr. iv, 33; N. of a metre, Sāh. vi, 326.

1. **Galyā**, f. (g. *pāśādi*) a quantity of *gala* reeds, L.; a quantity of ropes (made of the *gala* reed), L.

1. **Gāla**, as, m. flowing, liquefying, W.; dripping, W.; a flux, W.

1. **Gālana**, am, n. straining fluids, Nir. vi, 24.

Gālita, mfn. strained, Suśr. i; melted, iv, 7, 18.

1. **Gālin**, mfn. distilling, fusing, W.

गल 2. *gal* (= √ 2. *grī*), cl. 1. P. *ṛlati*, to

eat, swallow, Dhātup. xv, 39.

2. **Gala**, m. (Pāp. viii, 2, 21, Kāś.) 'swallower,' the throat, neck, MBh.; Mṛicch. &c. (iñ. f. ā [g. *kroḍādi*], Hcat. i, 7, 334; f. ī, g. *bahv-ādi*); [cf. Lat. *gula*.] — **kambala**, m. a bull's dewlap, L.; (*go-g*) Up. — **gaṇḍa**, in comp. neck and cheek, MBh. ii, 902; m. goitre, Suśr. i ff.; Dhātus. ii, 11; = *gaṇḍa-mālā*, L. — **gaṇḍin**, mfn. having a goitre, Suśr. — **godikā**, *ḍi*, f. a kind of snake, Car. vi, 23. — **golī**, f. id., Suśr. — **graha**, m. seizing by the throat, throttling, W.; compression of the throat (a kind of disease), MBh. xii, 11267; Suśr.; VarBrS.; a fish-sauce (prepared with salt, pepper, &c.), L.; N. of certain days in the dark fortnight (viz. the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, and 3 following days), Nār.; begun but immediately inter-

rupted study, Rājamārt. — **carman**, n. the gullet, throat, Suśr. — **dvāra**, n. 'throat-door', the mouth, MBh. vii, 6793. — **mekhalā**, f. a necklace, L. — **vārtta**, mfn. living only for one's throat, Pañcat. iii, 2, 6. — **vidradhi**, m. abscess in the throat, Suśr. — **vratā**, m. (= *garva-v*) a peacock, L. — **śālūka**, n. tumor in the throat, Car. i, 28, 8. — **śundikā**, f. the uvula, iv, 7; Suśr. iv; swelling of the uvula, I f, iv; f. du. the soft palate, Yājñ. iii, 98. — **śundī**, f. swelling of the uvula, Car.; Suśr. — **stani**, f. (= *le-st*) 'having (small fleshy protuberances, resembling nipples depending from the throat, a she-goat, L. — **hasta**, m. 'the hand at the throat, seizing by the throat, throttling, Kathās. iv, 68; Naish., Sch. — **hastaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to seize by the throat, throttle, strangle, Hit. — **hastita**, mfn. seized by the throat, Naish. vi, 25. **Galāṅkura**, m. a particular disease of the throat (inflammation of the throat and enlargement of the tonsils). **Galāṅika**, v. l. for *ṅila*. **Galāṅila**, m. (= *gaṅgāteya*) a prawn or shrimp, L. **Galāvilā**, v. l. for *lānila*. **Galōdbhava**, m. the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse, L. **Galūgha**, m. tumor in the throat, Suśr. ii, 16, 44 & 58.

2. **Galaka**, m. the throat, neck, VarBṛS. lxxv (v. l.)
2. **Galita**, mfn. swallowed, Pañcat. ii, 3, 10 (not in B C).

Gale, loc. of 2. **gala**. — **ganda**, m. 'having a pendulous fleshy purse hanging from the throat, the bird called Adjutant or Ardea Argala. — **copaka**, mfn. moving the neck, Kās. on Pān. ii, 1, 32 & iii, 3, 113. — **stani**, f. = *gala-st*, L.; (cf. *ajā-gala-stana*).

2. **Galyā**, f. (g. *pāśādi*) a multitude of throats, L.
2. **Gāla**, mfn. produced with the throat, L.

गलडा galadā, f., g. *bāho-ādi* (Gaṇar. 206); cf. *jaḥ*, *lagahā*.

गलि गलि, is, m. (= *gaḍi*) a young steer, L.; Up. iv, 117, Sch.

गलितं galita. See √I. & 2. **gal**.

गलुनं galunā, as, m.?, AV. vi, 83, 3.

गलू galū, ūs, m. a sort of gem, L.

Gallaka, = *galv-arka*, q. v.

Galv (in comp. for *lū*), — **arka**, m. crystal, Hcar. v, 115; see *masāra-g*; — a small crystalline vessel for drinking spirituous liquor (in Prakṛit *gallakka*, Mīchch. v, 4; viii, 44), L.; (*gallaka*) Hcar. vii.

Galva. See *masāra-g*.

गलून galūna, as, m., N. of a minister, Rā-jat. iii, 475 f.

गलेगल *gale-gaṇḍa*, &c. See above.

गलोड्य *galodya*, as, m., N. of a plant, Car. i, 27, 103; Suśr. iv, 5, 9; (cf. *gāḥ*, *gil*).

गलदा galda, as, m. speech (cf. *gārda*), Naigh. i, 11 (v. l.); (ā), f. id., ib.; (*gāḍā*), f. (√I. *gal*) straining (?), RV. viii, 1, 20 (Nir. vi, 24).

गल्ब galbh, cl. 1. Ā. *lbhate*, to be bold or confident, Dhātup. x, 32; [see *ava- & pra-√galbh*; cf. *√garv*; cf. also Hib. *galbha*, 'rigour, hardness.']

Galbha, mfn. bold, Vop. xxi, 7. See *apa-g*.

Galbhāya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to be bold, ib.

गल्या galyā. See √I. & 2. **gal**.

गल्ल galla, m. (fr. *gaṇḍa*) the cheek, Kāśi-Kh. viii, 59; Virac. viii, 67; ŚārngP.; cf. *ajā-gallikā*. — **cāturi**, f. a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek, L. — **maṣṭuri**, f. id., Pañcat. ii, 84. — **vādyā**, n. sounding or music produced with the cheek, Gal. **Gallōpadhāniya**, n. = *ṅila-cāturi*, v. l. (Pañcat. ii, 3, 44) for *gaṇḍōp*, q. v.

गल्लक gallaka. See *galū*.

गल्लकी gallakī, f. N. of a river, Rasik. xi, 80.

गल्लिका gallikā. See *ajā-g*.

गल्लकै galv-arka. See *galū*.

गल्ल galh = *√garh*, to blame, Dhātup. xvi.

गव gav, in Ved. comp. for *gō*. — **aci**, f. = *gav-āci*, L. — **ādi**, a Gāṇa of Pān. (v, 1, 2). — **āśir** (*gāv*), mfn. mixed with milk (as Soma), RV. — **ish**, mfn. wishing for cows, desirous (in general), eager, fervent, iv, 41, 7; viii, x. — **ishā**, mfn. id., iv, 13, 2 & 40, 2. — **ishṭi** (*gāv*), mfn. id., RV.; f. de-

sire, eagerness, ardour, fervour, RV.; desire for fighting, ardour of battle, battle, RV. — **īsa**, m. an owner of kind, Vop. ii, 15. — **īṣvara**, m. id., L. — **esh**, cl. 1. Ā. *shate*, to seek, search or inquire for (acc.), SaddhP.; Ritus. i, 21: cl. 10. *shayati*, 'te, id., MBh. iii, xii; Kathās.; Virac. viii, 6. — **esha**, mfn. (g. *saṅkalādi*), see *dharma*. — **ēshana**, mfn. desiring ardently or fervently, RV.; desirous of combat, RV.; AV. v, 20, 11; m. N. of a Vṛishni, MBh. i, 6999; Hariv.; n. seeking after, searching for, R. vi, 109, 40; Kathās. xxi, lxxxvi; (ā), f. id., L. — **eshaniya**, mfn. desiring to be sought for, Sāy. — **eshita**, mfn. sought, sought for, Kathās. cxviii. — **eshin**, mfn. i. f. seeking, searching, MBh. iii; Lalit. xvii f.; Kathās.; m. N. of a son of Citrakra and brother of Prithu, Hariv. — **yūta**, n. (= *go-yūta*) the measure commonly called *Gav-yūti* (also half its length, L.), Pañcat. ii, 105. — **yūti** (*gāv*), f. (Pān. vi, 1, 79, Vārtt. 2 f.) a pasture, piece of pasture land, district, place of residence, RV.; AV.; TS. ii; (cf. *a-urūt*, *dūrūt*, *paro*, *svastī*); a measure of length (= 4000 Daṇḍas or 2 Krośās), TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 13, 12; MBh.; R.; BHP.; Rājat.

1. **Gavya**, in comp. before a word beginning with a vowel [Pān. vi, 1, 123 f.] and i. f. [v, 4, 92 & vi, 2, 72; f. i. cf. *guru-gavī*, *brahma-gavī*, *brāhmaṇa*, *bhilla*, *strī*] for *gō*, a cow, cattle (cf. *śaḍ-gavā*, *dvādaśa-gavā* &c.); (f), f. i. f. for *gō*, a cow (see before); speech, Śiā. ii, 68. — **rāja**, m. a bull, W. **Gavākṛiti**, mfn. cow-shaped, W. **Gavākṣha**, m. (Kās. on Pān. v, 4, 76 & vi, 1, 123) 'a bull's eye, an air-hole, loop-hole, round window, R.; Ragh. (i. f. ā, Ragh. xi, 93); Kum. &c.; the mesh of a shirt of mail, Hariv. 2439; N. of a warrior (brother of Śakuni), MBh. vi, 3997; vii, 6944 (B.); of a monkey-chief attached to Rāma (son of Vaivasvata and leader of the Golāṅgūlas), iii, 16272; R. iv, 25, 33 & 39, 27; vi, 3, 36 & 22, 2; m. or n., N. of a lake, Rājat. v, 423; N. of a plant (Cucumis maderaspatanus, L.; Cucumis colocynthis, L.; Clitoria Ternatea, L.), Car. vi, 4, 53; Suśr. i, iv f.; *jāla*, n. (cf. *jāla-g*) a lattice, trellis-work, W. **Gavākṣhaka**, m. (= *kṣha*) an air-hole, loop-hole, round window, MBh. i, 5003; Mīchch.; VarBṛS.; i. f. MBh. xiii, 976; Kathās. **Gavākṣhita**, mfn. furnished with windows or air-holes, Suśr.; forming a lattice, lattice-like, R. (B) iii, 15, 15; Suśr.; (with instr.) Kād. v, 1043; i. f. Car. vi, 18, 51.

Gavākṣha, m. Trophus aspera, L. **Gavāgra**, n. = *gō-agra*, Vop. ii, 18. **Gavāci**, f. (of *gavāci*) a kind of fish (Ophidium punctatum or Macrogynathus Pankalus), L. **Gavāci**, m. f. (*gōci*) n., iii, 165. **Gavādāna**, n. 'cattle-food, pasture or meadow grass, L.; (f), f. (g. *gavādi*) a trough for holding grass to feed cattle, L.; a species of cucumber (Cucumis colocynthis), L.; Clitoria Ternatea, L. **Gavānrita**, n. a lie told with respect to a cow, Mn. viii, 98. **Gavāmṛita**, n. 'cow-nectar, cow-milk, MBh. iii, 1735. **Gavāyuta**, n. N. of a Tirtha, BHP. x, 79, 18. **Gavāyus**, n. sg. & du. the Ekāha ceremonies called Go and Ayus Vait. xxxi, 14; xl. **Gavārtham**, ind. for the sake of a cow, W. **Gavārthe**, ind. loc. id., Mn. x, 62; xi, 80; MBh. xiii; Pañcat. ii, 3, 35. **Gavārtha**, mfn. of the value of a cow, MBh. ii, 828. **Gavāvika**, n. sg. cattle and sheep, g. *gavādvādi*. **Gavāsana**, m. (= *go-bha-kṣhaka*) a worker in leather, shoemaker, Subh. **Gavāsana**, n. sg. (cf. *gō-āśud* & *gō-śud*) cattle and horses, MBh. i, iii; R. i, 6, 7; *śvādi*, a Gāṇa of Pān. (ii, 4, 11). **Gavāhika**, n. the daily amount of food given to a cow, MBh. xiii, 6175 ff. **Gavēndra**, m. (Pān. vi, 1, 124) f., Kās.; = *gav-īśa*, Vop. ii, 15; a bull, Hcar. **Gavēśa**, m. = *gav-īśa*, Vop. ii, 15; v. l. for *gav-ēśa*. **Gavēśakā**, f. (= *gavēdhukā*) Hedydus aragapodioides, L. **Gavēśvara**, m. = *gav-īś*, L. **Gavāḍaka**, n. sg. (g. *gavādvādi*) kine and sheep, MānGr. ii, 13; *gavēśaga*, Jain.

Gavōdgha, m. an excellent cow, Pān. ii, i, 66, Sch. 1. **Gavaya**, Nom. P. (fr. *gō*) *yati* (aor. *ajuga-vat*), Pān. iii, 1, 21, Siddh. 40. 2. **Gavayā**, as, m. the Gaval (a species of ox, Bos gavæus, erroneously classed by Hindū writers as a species of deer; cf. *go-mṛigā*), RV. iv, 21, 8; VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; N. of a monkey-chief attached to Rāma (a son of Vaivasvata), MBh. iii, 16271; R. iv, 25, 33; vi; (f), f. (Pān. iv, 1, 63, Vārtt.; g. *gavārdi*) the female Gaval, VS. xxiv, 30. **Gavala**, m. the wild buffalo, VarYogay. vi, 25; n. buffalo's horn, VarBṛS. xxxii, 17. **Gavām** (gen. pl. of *gō*; in comp. — *aya*, m.

'going of cows,' N. of a ceremony, MBh. iii, 8176; xiii, 5177 & 7128. — **ayana**, n. id., AitBr. iv, 17; ŚivŚr.; KātyŚr.; MBh. iii, 8080. — **pati**, m. (*gā-vām pāti*, TBr. iii) 'cow-lord,' a bull, MBh. iii, 11737; iv, 588; 'lord of rays,' N. of the sun, iii, 192; of Agni, 14182; of a snake demon, Kāraṇḍ. i, 18; of a Buddh. mendicant, Lalit. i, 6 f.; SaddhP. i. — **medha**, m. sacrifice of cows, MBh. iii, 8040; xiii, 5231 & 5378.

Gavālūka, as, m. (= *vayā*) the Gaval, L.

Gavi (loc. sg. of *gō*; in comp.) — **jāta**, m. 'cow-born,' N. of a muni, MBh. xiii, 2682 ff. — **putra**, m. 'cow-son,' N. of Vaiśravaṇa, iii, 15883. — **shthira** (*gāvi*), m. (Pān. viii, 3, 95; g. *haritādi*), N. of a Rishi of Atri's family, RV. v, 1, 12; x, 150, 5; AV. iv, 29, 5 (*gavī*); ŚivŚr. xii, 14, 1; Pravar. — **shthira**, for *shthira*, g. *haritādi* (Śākṣ. & Gaṇar.) **Gavīḍa**, f. the cow from which the milk is taken for a libation, Vait. vii, 2; xliii, 6.

Gavini, f. a herd of cows, g. *khalādi*. **Gavishṭha**, as, m. (superl. of *gō*, 'a ray,' or fr. *gavi + stha*, 'standing in water') the sun, BHP. i, 10, 36; N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2538 & 2670; Hariv. 2285 ff.; 12695; 12942; 14288.

Gavi, f. of *vā*, q. v.

Gaveshtin, i, m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 197. 1. **Gavya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to desire cattle or cows, Vop. xxi, 2; see *gavyādi*.

2. **Gavya** (or less common *gavyā*, RV. six times; TS. v; ŚBr. xliii), mfn. (Pān. v, 1, 2 & 39; iv, 3, 160) consisting of cattle or cows, coming from or belonging to a cow (as milk, curds, &c.; cf. *pañca-gō*), RV.; VS. &c.; proper or fit for cattle, L.; sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow, Pān. iv, 1, 85, Vārtt. 9, Pat. m. pl. N. of a people (living to the north of Madhya-deśa), VarBṛS.; i. (ā), f. a cow-herd, Pān. iv, 2, 50; the measure commonly called *Gav-yūti* (q. v.), L.; see also *gavyā*; (ā, am), f. n. a bow-string, L.; = *gavya-dvīdha*, L.; (am), n. cattle, cow-herd, RV. i, 140, 13; v, 34, 8; vii, 18, 7 (*gavyā*); ix, 62, 23; pasture land, AitBr. iv, 27, 9; Lāty. x, 17, 4; cow-milk, Kum. vii, 72. — **dvīdha**, the bile-stone of cattle (used as a colouring substance; cf. *go-rocanā*), L.

Gavyāt, mfn. (pr. p. fr. 1. *gavya*) wishing for or desirous of cattle, RV.; ardently or fervently desiring, fervent, RV.; desirous of battle, RV.

Gavyāya, m. f. n. belonging to or coming from cattle, ix, 70, 7 & x, 48, 4.

Gavyayā, mfn. desirous of cattle, ix, 36 & 98.

2. **Gavyā**, f. (fr. 1. *gavya*) desire for or delight in cows, viii, 46, 10 & ix, 64, 4 (instr. *vayā*); desire for (what comes from a cow, i. e. for) milk, viii, 93, 17 (instr. *vayā*).

Gavyā, mfn. desirous of or delighting in cows, RV.; desirous of milk, ix, 97, 15; fervent, 27, 4; desirous of battle, RV.

गवदिक gavadika, m. pl., see *gabḍ*.

गवल्ल gavalgana, as, m., N. of Samjaya's father, MBh. i, 2426; (cf. *gavalgani*).

गवीयु gavīdhu = *dhuka* in comp. — **mat**, n., N. of a town, Pān. ii, 3, 28, Vārtt. 4, Pat.

Gavīdhuka, m. Coix barbata, TS. v, 4, 3, 2; (ā), f. id., ApŚr. xv, 3, 16; xvi f. — **yavāgū**, f. rice-gruel boiled with Coix barbata, TS. v, 4, 3, 2.

Gavedu, us, f. = *vīdhū*, L.; (us), m. a cloud, W.

Gavedukā, f. = *vīdhū*, L., Sch.

Gavedhu, us, f. id., Bhpr. vii, 72, 49.

Gavēdhuka, m. id., Hariv. 11164; Suśr. i, 46, 1, 18; a kind of serpent, v, 4, 32; n. = *gaveruka*, L.; (ā), f. = *vīdhū*, ŚBr. v, xiv; Sīda alba, Bhpr.; = *gavēśakā*, L. **Gavēdhukā-śaktā**, m. pl. barley-meal prepared with Coix barbata, ŚBr. ix, 1, 1, 8; KātyŚr.

गवीनिका gavīnikā, f. du. the groins (or another part of the body near the pudenda), AV. i, 11, 5 & ix, 8, 7.

Gavīnī, f. du. id., i, 3, 6; v, 25, 10-13; TS. iii.

गवीश gav-īśa, &c. See *gav*.

गवेदु gaveḍu, &c., *vēdhuka*. See *vīdhū*.

गवेरणि gaverani, pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 3, 1; (i, 1 *gaverani*, v. l. *vir*).

गवेरुक gaveruka, am, n. (= *vēdhuka*) red chalk, L.

गवेश gavēśa, &c. See *gava*.

Gav-esh, -*esha*, -*ēshana*, &c. See *gav*.

Gavya &c., **gāv-yūti**. See ib.

गह *gah* (cf. *gabha* & *√gāh*), cl. 10. P. *ga-hayati*, to enter deeply into (acc.), Dhātup. xxxv, 84; (cf. *√jaah*.)

Gaba?, see *dur-g*. **Gahādi**, a Gaṇa of Paṇ. (iv, 2, 138; Gaṇar. 317-321.)

Gāhana, m/f(ā)n. (g. *kshubhnādi*) deep, dense, thick, impervious, impenetrable, inexplicable, hard to be understood, MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f. ornament, Devip.; (am), n. an abyss, depth ('water', Naigh.; Nir.), RV. x, 129, i; an inaccessible place, hiding-place, thicket, cave, wood, impenetrable darkness, i, 132, 6; ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2, 17; MBh. &c.; pain, distress, L.; a metre consisting of thirty-two syllables. — **tva**, n. density, Sāh. ii, 4 (ati-); impenetrability, MBh. ii, 2355. — **vat**, mfn. having hiding-places or thickets, W. **Gahani-kṛta**, mfn. made inaccessible, Kād. v, 1018.

Gahanāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, 'to lie in wait for any one in a secret place', to have treacherous intentions towards another, Paṇ. iii, 1, 14, Vārt.

Gahi, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 4, 1.

Gāhiya, mfn. fr. *°ha*, Paṇ. iv, 2, 138.

Gāhman, m. (= *gāmbhan*) depth, TBr. ii, 7, 7, 6 (v. l. *gāh*°).

Gāhvara, m/f(ā)n. (g. *q̄mādi*) deep, impervious, impenetrable, TS. v; Hariv.; BHP.; confused (in mind), Kathās. lxi, 39 & 41; m. an arbour, bower, L.; a cave, cavern, L.; (ā), f. the plant *Embelia Ribes*, L.; (ī), f. a cave, cavern, L.; the earth, Gal.; (am), n. 'an abyss, depth' ('water', Naigh.; Nir.), see *°re-shthā*; a hiding-place, thicket, wood, AV. xii, 2, 53; MBh.; R. &c.; an impenetrable secret, riddle, MBh. xiii, 1388; a deep sigh, L.; hypocrisy, L.; Abrus precatorius (?), L. **Gahvari-bhūta**, mfn. having become a desert or vacuity, Hariv. 11285. **Gahvare-shthā**, mfn. being at the bottom or lowest depths, VS. v, 8; xvi, 44; KathUp. ii. **Gahvarita**, mfn. absorbed (in one's thoughts), MBh. ii, 2294.

गा 1. *gā*, cl. 3. P. *jīgātis* (RV.; *jagāti*, Naigh. ii, 14 (v. l.)); Subj. *jīgāt*; Impv. *jīgātū*; aor. *agāt*; 3. pl. *agan*, BHP. i, 9, 40; Subj. [1. sg. *gesham*, see *anu-* & *upa-*]; 2. sg. *gās*, 3. sg. *gāt*, 2. pl. *gātā*, 3. pl. *gur*; [perf. *gātāya*, see *ud-*], perf. Pot. *jagāyāt* (Naigh. ii, 14), RV. x, 28, 1; inf. *gātave*, RV. iii, 3, 1; in Class. Sanskrit only the aor. P. *agāt* occurs, for A. see *adhi-*; aor. Pass. *agāyī*, *agāsātām*, Kās. on Paṇ. ii, 4, 45 & 77; cl. 2. P. *gāti*, Naigh. ii, 14; A. *gāte*, Dhātup. xx, 53; to go, go towards, come, approach (with acc. or loc.), RV.; AV. &c.; to go after, pursue, RV. iv, 3, 13; x, 18, 4; to fall to one's (dat.) share, be one's (acc.) due, viii, 45, 32; Ragh. xi, 73; to come into any state or condition (acc.), undergo, obtain, MBh. iii, 10697; R. &c.; to go away (from, abl.); to any place, loc.), RV. x, 108, 9; to come to an end, Naish. viii, 109; to walk (on a path, acc. or instr.), RV. viii, 2, 39 & 59; (*jīgātī*) to be born, Vop. on Dhātup. xxv, 25; Desid. *jīgāṣati*, to desire to go, BHP. ii, 10, 25; cf. *βίβημι*, *ἔβην*; Old Germ. *gām*, *gās*, &c.; Goth. *ga-tvo*, Eng. to go.]

2. **Gā**, mfn. Ved. ifc. 'going' (cf. *a-gā*; *agre-*, *tamo-*, *puro-*, *samana-* & *svasti-gā*), Paṇ. iii, 2, 67.

1. **Gāti**, us, m. going, motion, unimpeded motion, RV.; AV. x, 2, 12; way, course, egress, access, RV. (rarely f. i, 136, 2 & v, 32, 10); AV. xiii; VS. ii, 21; progress, increase, welfare, RV.; AV. ii; ŚBr. i; free space for moving, place or abode ('earth', Naigh.), RV.; AV. x, xiii; (for *gātave* see s. v. *√i. gā*; cf. *āriṣhta-g*, *turā-g*, *su-g*.) — **māt**, mfn. spacious, commodious ('having good moving-space', Gmn.), RV. vii, 54, 3. — **vid**, mfn. clearing the way for unimpeded motion or progress, finding or opening a way, promoting welfare, RV. i; iii, 62, 13; viii f.; AV. vii, xi; xiii, 2, 43.

Gātuya, Nom. P. (Impv. 2. sg. *°yā*: pr. p. *°yāt*; 3. pl. *gātūyānti*, Pada-p. *gātūy*) to wish to obtain or to procure free progress, RV. i, 52, 8 & 169, 5; viii, 16, 12.

Gātra, n. 'instrument of moving', a limb or member of the body, RV.; AV. &c. (ifc. *ā* [MBh. ix; Pañcat. ii, 4, 4] or *i* [Mṛic. i, 21; Śāk.; Kum. &c.], cf. Paṇ. iv, 1, 54, Kās.); the body, Mn. iv, 122; 169; Nal. &c.; the forequarter of an elephant (cf. *gātrāvara*), L.; (ā), f. id., L.; the earth, Naigh. i, 1; (as), m., N. of a son of Vasishṭha, VP. i, 10, 13; Vāyup.; mfn. — **yuta**, L. — **kampa**, m. trembling of the body,

YogasUp. i. — **karāṇa**, mfn. emaciating the body, W. — **gupta**, m., N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa and Lakshmaṇa, Hariv. 9189. — **bhaṇṇa**, m. = *bhañjana*, Kām. v, 23; Sāh. iii, 158; (ā), f. a kind of cowach, L. — **bhañjana**, n. stretching one's limbs (as in sleepiness), HagsUp. — **mārjanī**, f. 'limb-rubber', a towel, W. — **yaṣṭī**, f. (in Prakṛit *gāya-laṭṭhi*, Jain.) a thin or slender body, Ragh. vi, 81; Kād. iv, 119; ifc. i [v, 799; Ritus. iii, 1] or f [iv, vi]. — **yuta**, mfn. large, L. — **ruha**, n. 'growing on the body', the hairs on the body, BHP. ii, 3, 24 (cf. *aṅga-r*). — **latā**, f. = *yaṣṭī*, BrahmaP. — **vat**, mfn. having a handsome body, R. (B) ii, 98, 24 (v. l.); m., N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa and Lakshmaṇa, Hariv. 9189; VP. v, 32, 4; BHP. x, 61, 15; (ī), f., N. of a daughter of Kṛṣṇa and Lakshmaṇa, Hariv. 9190. — **vinda**, m., N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa and Lakshmaṇa, 9189. — **veshṭana**, n. spasmodic sensation, Car. vi, 27. — **vairūpya-tā**, f. deformity of the limbs, MBh. iii, 2803. — **śoṣhana**, mfn. consuming the body (as grief), MBh. xii, 900. — **samkocanī**, f. 'contracting its body', a hedgehog, VS. xxiv, 36, Sch. — **samkocin**, m. id., L. — **samplava**, m. 'body-diver', the bird *Pelecanus fuscicollis*, L.; (cf. *plāqa*). — **sparśa**, m. contact of the limbs, W. **Gātrānulepanī**, f. fragrant unguents &c. smeared upon the body, perfume for the person, L. **Gātrāvara**, in comp., the fore and hindquarter of an elephant, MBh. vi, 54, 57. **Gātrāvaraṇa**, n. 'body-covering', a shield, vii, 79. **Gātrōtsādana**, n. cleaning the person with perfumes, Mn. ii, 211.

Gātraka, am, n. the body, Vikr.; (*ikā*), f. 'a girdle (?)', see s. v.

Gātraya, Nom. A. *°yate*, 'to be loosened' or 'to loosen', Dhātup. xxxv, 82 (Vop.)

Gātrikā, f. of *°traka*. — **granthi**, m. a particular knot, Hcar. i, 59. — **bandha**, m. a girdle (?), L. 1. **Gāya**. See *uru-g*.

ग 1. *gā*, mfn. (*√gai*) ifc. 'singing', see *sāma-gā*; (ā), f., see s. v. 3. *ga*.

Gāyava, mfn. to be sung, Nyāyam. (i, ix), Sch. 2. **Gāti**, m. a song, RV.; a singer (i, 100, 4 ?), Up. i, 73; a Gandharva or celestial chorister, ib.; the male Koil or Indian cuckoo, ib.; a bee, ib.; N. of a descendant of Atri (author of RV. v, 32), R. Anukr.; mfn. angry, wrathful, L.

Gātri, m. a singer, ChUp. i, 6, 8; Hariv. 3051; R. vii, 94, 9; (= *gāti*) a Gandharva, L.; the male Koil, L.; a bee, L.; an angry man, L.; N. of a man with the patr. Gautama, VBr. ii, 2.

Gāthā, as, m. a song, RV. i, 167, 6 & ix, 11, 4; SV.; (*gāthā*), f. id., RV.; a verse, stanza (especially one which is neither Rīc, nor Sāman, nor Yajus, a verse not belonging to the Vedas, but to the epic poetry of legends or Ākhyānas, such as the *Sunah-ṭepa-Ākhyāna* or the *Suparn.*), AV.; TS.; TBr.; ŚBr. &c.; the metrical part of a Sūtra, Buddh.; N. of the Ārya metre; any metre not enumerated in the regular treatises on prosody; (cf. *ṛig-gāthā*, *riju-gāthā*, *yajña-gāthā*). — **pati** (*°thā*), m. lord of songs, RV. i, 43, 4. — **śravas** (*°thā*), mfn. famous through (epic) songs (Indra), viii, 2, 38.

Gāthaka, as, m. (Paṇ. iii, 1, 146) a singer (chanter of the Purāṇas), Paṇ. i, 1, 34, Kās.; Rājat. vii, 934; (*ikā*), f. an epic song, Yājñ. i, 45; MBh. iii, 85, 30; Ratnāv. ii, 4.

Gāthā, f. of *°thā*, q. v. — **kāra**, m. author of (epic) songs or verses, Paṇ. iii, 2, 23; a singer, reciter, W. — **nārāṇa**, f. du. epic songs and particularly those in praise of men or heroes, MaitrS. i, 11, 5; f. pl. id., ŚBr. xi, 5, 6, 8; (cf. *nārā-ṣaṣṭī*). — **ni**, mfn. leading a song or a choir, RV. i, 190, 1 & vii, 92, 2. **Gāthātara**, m., N. of the fourth Kalpa or period of the world.

Gāthi (in comp. for *°thin*, q. v.) — **ja**, m. 'Gāthin's son', N. of Viśvā-mitra, Bṛh., Sch.

Gāthikā, f. of *°thaka*, q. v.

Gāthin, mfn. familiar with songs, singer, RV. i, 7, 1; MBh. ii, 1450; (ī), m. (Paṇ. vi, 4, 165) N. of Viśvā-mitra's father (son of Kuśika), R. Anukr.; (inas), m. pl. the descendants of Gāthin, AitBr. vii, 18 (v. l.); (īnī), f., N. of a metre (containing 12 + 18 + 12 + 20 or 32 + 20 syllabic instants).

Gāthina, m. (Paṇ. vi, 4, 165) patr. fr. Gāthin, R. Anukr.; AitBr. vii, 18; Āśvśr. xii, 14, 6; Pravar.

Gādhi, m. for *°dhi*, MBh. iii, ix, xii f.; Hariv.; Paṇ. iv, 1, 104, Pat.; R.; BHP.; m. pl. the descendants of Gādhi, ix, 16, 32. — **ja**, m. = *gāthi-ja*, Mn. vii, 42; R. i. — **nagara**, n. 'Gādhi's city', N. of

Kānyakubja. — **nandana**, m. = *ja*, R. i. — **putra**, m. id., i, iii. — **pura**, n. = *nagara*, Balar. x, 88; Rājat. iv. — **bhū**, m. = *ja*, L. — **sūna**, m. id., Bṛh. **Gādhin**, m. (= *gāthin*) N. of Viśvā-mitra's father (king of Kānyakubja), MBh. i, iii; R. i, 20, 5. **Gādheya**, m. patr. of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv. 1766; R. i; (ī), f. patr. of Satyavati, MBh. xiii, 242.

Gāna, n. singing, song, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy. i, vii; Hariv. 11793; Śiṣ. ix, 54; a sound, L.; (cf. *arāṇya*, *ūha*, *ūhya*). — **cohalā**, f., N. of a section of the Sāmaveda-chalā. — **bandhu**, m. 'friend of songs', N. of an interlocutor in a work imitated of the R. — **vidyā**, f. the science of vocal music, W.

Gānini, f. Oris root (*vācā*, a medicinal plant, supposed to be of use in clearing the voice), L.

Gāniya, mfn. musical, W.; n. a song, R. i, 3, 70. 1. **Gānta**, m. for *gānta*, a singer, Up. vj.

Gāman. See *dyumad-g*.

2. **Gāya**, n. 'a song', see *uttama-*, *sāma-*.

Gāyaka, mfn. one who sings, W.; m. a singer, MBh. xii, xiv; R.; BHP. iii, x; Bhartṛ.; (ī), f. a female singer (one of the 8 Akulas with Śaktas).

Gāyat, mfn. pr. p. *√gai*, q. v.; (*anti*), f., N. of Gāya's wife, BHP. v, 15, 2.

Gāyatrā, m. n. a song, hymn, RV.; VS. xi, 8; ChUp. ii, 11, 1; n. a hymn composed in the Gāyatrī metre, RV.; the Gāyatrī metre, VP. i, 5, 52; N. of a Sāman, ŚBr. ix; KātyŚr.; m/f(ā)n. consisting in or connected with the Gāyatrī, formed in accordance with the Gāyatrī (e.g. in accordance with the number of syllables of a Gāyatrī verse), VS.; TS. &c.; with *vratā*, = *brahma-carya*, BHP. x, 45, 29; (ī), f. an ancient metre of twenty-four syllables (variously arranged, but generally as a triplet of eight syllables each), any hymn composed in the Gāyatrī metre, RV. x, 14, 16 & x30, 4; VS.; AV. &c.; the Gāyatrī (i. e. RV. iii, 62, 10: *īdī savitūṛ vārenyam bhārgo devasya dhīmahi dhyāyo yō naḥ pracodayāt*, ŚBr. xiv; Śāṅkh. Gr.; MBh. &c.; this is a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmaṇ at his morning and evening devotions; from being addressed to Savitṛi or the Sun as generator, it is also called *Savitṛi*; cf. RTL. pp. 19; 342; 361; 403; the Gāyatrī verse is personified as a goddess, the wife of Brahmā and mother of the four Vedas, Hariv. 11666 ff.; it is often mentioned in connection with the Amṛita, both together constituting as it were the essence and type of sacred hymns in general, AV.; the Gāyatrī personified is also considered as the mother of the first three classes in their capacity of twice-born, W.; cf. RTL. pp. 200 f.; some other verse [perhaps RV. x, 9, 1] is denoted by Gāyatrī, Suśr. vi, 28, 7; with Tāntrikas a number of mystical verses are called Gāyatrīs, and each deity has one in particular; N. of Durgā, MatsyaP.; Kathās. liii, 172; Acacia Catechu, L. — **kāṣubha**, mfn. consisting of metres Gāyatrī and Kakubh (as a Pragāthā), RPrāt. xviii, 5. — **cohandas** (*°trā*), mfn. onetowhom the Gāyatrī metre belongs or to whom it is sacred, relating to it, AV. vi, 48, 1; MaitrS. ii, 3, 3; VS. &c.; i. n. a Gāyatrī metre, Lāṭy. iii, 1, 28; (cf. Vait. xix, 16). — **pārāva**, n. 'Gāyatrī-sided', N. of a Sāman, TāndyaBr.; Lāṭy. — **bārhaṭa**, mfn. consisting of the metres Gāyatrī and Bṛhatī (as a Pragāthā), RPrāt. xviii. — **vartani** (*°trā*), mfn. moving in Gāyatrī measures, RV. viii, 38, 6; VS. xi, 8. — **vepas** (*°trā*), mfn. (cf. *gāthā-travas*) inspired by (epic) songs (Indra), RV. i, 142, 12 & viii, 1, 10.

1. **Gāyatrī**, metrically for *°trī*, Hariv. 11516.

2. **Gāyatrī**, in comp. for *°trin*, q. v. — **sāra**, m. Catechu (Terra japonica), Suśr. vi, 41, 50 & 52, 22.

Gāyatrīn, m. one who sings hymns, RV. i, 10, 1 (MBh. xii, 10352); (= *°trī*) Acacia Catechu, L.

Gāyatrī, f. of *°trā*, q. v. — **kāram**, ind. p. so as to change into Gāyatrī verses, Āśvśr. — **pañcāṅga**, **pañjara**, **puraścaraṇa**, **bhāṣhya**, n., N. of works on the Gāyatrī. — **mantra**, m. prayers connected with the Gāyatrī. — **yāman**, m/f(ā)n. approaching with Gāyatrī verses, ApŚr. — **rahasya**, n., N. of a work on the Gāyatrī. — **vallabha**, m. 'friend of Gāyatrī', N. of Śiva. — **sāman**, n., N. of several Sāmans (recited in the Gāyatrī metre), Lāṭy. i, vi f. **Gāyatrī-Śista**, n., N. of a Sāman.

Gāyatrīya, mfn. said of a kind of Soma, Suśr. iv.

Gāyana, as, m. (Paṇ. iii, 1, 147) a singer, praiser, MBh. i, iii, v, xiii; R. i; Rājat.; a talker, L.; N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2569; (ī), f. a female singer, Paṇ. iii, 1, 147;

(am), n. singing, song, Cāp., Bhp. iii, vii; PSarv.; professing or practising singing as a livelihood, W.
Gāyantikā, f. (fr. *nti*, f. of *gāyati*), 'singing', N. of a cave in the Himālaya, MBh. v, 2836.
Gāyasa. See *anu-g*.

गां *gām* (acc. of *gō*, q. v.) — **gaucya**, m. (cf. *gavānc*?) N. of a divine being, MaitrS. ii, 9, 1.
 — **dama**, m. 'cow-tamer', = *kāmdama*, TāṇḍyaBr. xxi. — **doha-saṃnējana**, n. water to clean a milk-pail, MaitrS. i, 8, 3. — **manya**, mfn. thinking one's self a cow, Pāp. vi, 3, 68, Kāś.

गगनायस *gaganāyasa*, mfn. fr. *gag*.

गङ्गा *gāṅga*, m(f) n. (fr. *gāṅgā*), being in or on the Ganges, coming from or belonging or relating to the Ganges, MBh. (*hrada*, v, 996); R.; Kum. v, 37 &c.; m. (g. *ivādī*) metron. of Bhishma (cf. *gāṅgāyāni*), Hariv. 1824; of Skanda or Kārtikeya, L.; n. (scil. *ambu*) rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to be from the heavenly Ganges), Suśr. i, 45, 1, 1; (f. N. of Durgā v. ll. *gārgī* & *gāṅgā*), Hariv. 10243. — **deva**, m., N. of a poet.
Gāṅgāgha, m. the current of the Ganges, W.
Gāṅgaṭa, **ṭaka**, **ṭeya**, m. = *gāṅgāṭeya*, L.
Gāṅgāmahika, mfn. fr. *gāṅgā-maha*, Pāp. v, 1, 12, Vārtt. 1, Pat.
Gāṅgāyana, m. patr., Pravar. i, 7; v, 4.
Gāṅgāyāni, m. (g. *tikādi*) metron. fr. *gāṅgā*, Pravar. ii, 4, 1; iv, 8; Bhishma (son of Sāntanu's first wife Gāṅgā), L.; Skanda (generated from Śiva's vivifying principle first cast into Agni and afterwards received by Gāṅgā), L.; for *gyāy*, W.
Gāṅgi, v. l. for *gāyāni* (Pravar. ii, 4, 1).
Gāṅgika, v. l. for *bhāṅgika*, q. v.
Gāṅgilā, f., N. of a woman, HPārś. ii, 320.
Gāṅgū, m., N. of a thief, Kathārp. xi.
Gāṅgeya, mfn. being in or on the Ganges, coming from or belonging or relating to the Ganges, MBh.; R. vi; m. (g. *śubhrādi*, Kāś. & Gaṇar.; = *gāṅgāyāni*) Bhishma, MBh.; N. of Skanda, ix, 2465; xiii, 4096; the Hilsa or Illias fish (*illisa*), L.; the root of a kind of grass, L.; m. pl., N. of a family, Saṃskāra; n. the root of Scirpus Kysoor or of a Cyperus (*kaśeru*), Suśr. vi, 17, 15 & 39, 94; gold, L.
Gāṅgeruka, n. the grain of *oḥ*, Suśr. i, 46, 3, 32; (f. f. the plant *Uria lagopodioides*, 25.
Gāṅgeshtī, f., Guilandina Bonducella, L.
Gāṅgōdaki, m. patr., Pravar. ii, 2, 1.
Gāṅgyā, mfn. being on the Ganges, RV. vi, 45, 31; belonging to the Ganges (v. l. *gāṅga*), Kām. v, 8; m. metron. fr. *gāṅgā*, KaushUp. i, 1, Sch.
Gāṅgyāyāni, m. patr. fr. Gāṅgya, KaushUp. i, 1 (v. l. *gārgyāyāni*, Parāś. i, 11, 4, 22).

गांगोय *gām-gaucyā*. See *gām*.

गान *gāja*, n. a multitude of elephants, Gaṇar. 83, Sch. — **vāja**, for *gay*, 83.
 गान्त्रिकाय *gāñjī-kāya*, m. a quail, L.
Gāñjī-kāya, as, m. id., Npr.
Gāñjivīn, f., m. id., L.
 गाडव *gāḍava*, as, m. (= *gaveḍu*) a cloud, L.
 गाडिवि *gāḍivi*, mfn. fr. *gaḍiva*, g. *sutam-gamādi*.

गाडुल्य *gāḍulya*, am, n. (fr. *gaḍula*), hump-backedness, g. *brāhmaṇādi*.
 गाडेरकि *gāḍeraki*, m. pl. the descendants of Gaḍeraka, Gaṇar. 34, Sch.
 गाढ *gāḍha*. See *√gāh*.
 गाणकार्य *gāṇakārya*, as, m. patr. fr. *gaṇa-kāra* (or *ri* or *rin*), g. *kurv-ādi*.
Gāṇagāri, m., N. of a teacher, AśvŚr. iii, 11; v, 6 & 12; vi, 7; vii-ix; *gan*, Pravar. ii, 3, 1.
Gāṇapata, mfn. relating to Gaṇa-pati or Gaṇeśa, g. *avapāty-ādi*.
Gāṇapatya, mfn. relating to Gaṇeśa; m. a worshipper of Gaṇeśa, Kulārṇ.; (with Śāktas) N. of an author of Mantras; n. the leading of troops, chieftainship, VS. xi, 15; TS. v, 1, 2, 3; MBh. iii; Hcat. — **pūrva-tāpaniyōpanishad**, f. = *gaṇa-pati-p*.

Gāṇāyana, pl. Gaṇa's descendants, g. *kuñjādi*.
Gāṇāyanya, as, m. a descendant of Gaṇa, ib.
Gāṇika, mfn. familiar with the Gaṇas (in Gr.), gaṇas *ukhādi* & *kathādi*.
Gāṇika, am, n. (fr. *ganikā*), an assemblage of courtiers, Pāp. iv, 2, 40, Pat.

Gāṇitika, m. (fr. *gaṇita*), an arithmetician, L. l.
Gāṇina, as, m. patr. fr. *gaṇin*, Pāp. vi, 4, 165.
Gāṇeśa, mfn. relating to Gaṇeśa, LiṅgaP.; Gaṇ-P.; m. a worshipper of Gaṇeśa, PadmaP. v, 133, 26.
Gāṇeśōpapurāṇa, n. = *gan*, W.

गायत्र्य *gāndavya*, m. patr. fr. *gaṇḍu*, g. *gargādi*; f. *vyāyānti*, g. 2. *lohitādi* (not in Kāś.)
 गाडाली *gāṇḍālī*, f. a kind of grass, Gal.

गायिडव *gāṇḍiva*, as, am, m. n. (Pāp. v, 2, 110, Kāś.) the bow of Arjuna (presented by Soma to Varuṇa, by him to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna; also said to have belonged to Prajā-pati, Brahmā, and Śiva), MBh. iii, v; Bhp. i, 9, 15; a bow (in general), L. — **dhara**, m. 'holding the Gāṇḍiva bow', N. of Arjuna, Venis. ii, 24.
Gāṇḍī, f. (Pāp. v, 2, 110) 'a rhinoceros' or = *vajra-granṭhi*, MBh. v, 3540, Sch. — **maya**, mfn. made of *gāṇḍī* (Arjuna's bow Gāṇḍīva), 3540.
Gāṇḍīva, m. n. (g. *ardharādi*, Pāp. v, 2, 110) = *ḍiva* (Arjuna's bow), MBh.; Hariv. 9798; Bhp. i, 7, 16; Pañcat. iii, 14, 11; a bow (in general), L. — **dhanvan**, m. 'having Gāṇḍīva for his bow', Arjuna, MBh.; Megh. 48; Prab. iv, 14. — **mukta**, mfn. discharged from the bow Gāṇḍīva, W.
Gāṇḍivīn, m. = *va-dhanvan*, MBh. xiii, 6898; Bhp. x, 58, 54; Terminalia Arjuna, L.

गाडोर *gāṇḍira*, mfn. coming from the plant Gaṇḍira, Suśr. i, 46, 4, 28.
 गातवे *gātave*. See *√i.gā*.
 गातव्य *gātavya*. See 3. *gā*.

गातागतिक *gātāgatika*, m(f) n. (fr. *gātāgata*), caused by going and coming, g. *akshadyūtādi*.
Gātānugatika, m(f) n. (fr. *gātānugata*), caused by following or imitating what precedes, ib.

गातु *gātū*, &c. See *√i.gā* & 3. *gā*.
Gātra, **ṭraka**, **ṭrikā**. See *√i.gā*.
Gāthā, **ṭhā**, **ṭhā**, **ṭhā**. See 3. *gā*.

गादाधरी *gādādhari*, f., N. of a Comm. by Gadā-dhara.
Gādāyana. See *vād*.
Gādi, m. patr. fr. *gada*, g. *bāhv-ādi*.
Gāditya, fr. *gadita*, g. *pragady-ādi*.
Gādgadya, n. (fr. *gadgadya*), stammering, Suśr.

गाध *gādh* (cf. *√gāh*), cl. 1. *ā*. 'dilate, to stand firmly, stay, remain, Dhātup. ii, 3; to set out (for acc.), Bhaṭṭ. viii, 1; xxii, 2; to desire (cf. *√gadh*), Dhātup.; to compile, string together, ib.
Gādha, m(f) n. (ifc., Pāp. vi, 2, 4) offering firm standing-ground, fordable (as a river), not very deep, shallow, KaushBr. ii, 9; Nir.; MBh. &c.; (*dm*), n. ground for standing on in water, shallow place, ford, RV.; TS. iv; ŚBr. xii; TāṇḍyaBr. &c. (with *Bhāradvāja*, N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.); (as), m. id., R. v, 94, 12; = *sthāna*, L.; desire, cupidity, L.; m. pl., N. of a people, AV. Pārś. ii, 22. — **pratiśthā**, f. 'standing on a ford', N. of particular divisions of the ritual, ŚBr. xii, 2, 1, 9; GopBr. i, 5, 2.
Gādhana, a kind of arrow, Hariv. 8865; (f), f. the calf, Gal.

Gādhera, g. *vākinādi* (*gaudh*), Gaṇap.; Gaṇaratnāv.; *gāredha*, Kāś.; *gāreṭa*, Hemac. & Bhoj.)
Gādherakāyāni, **ḍheri**, m. patr. fr. *dhera*, ib.
 गाधि *gādhi*, *ḍhin*, *ḍheya*. See 3. *gā*.
Gāna, *ṇina*, *ṇiya*, i. *ṇtu*. See ib.
 गानु 2. *gāntu*, m. (*√gam*) a traveller, Up.

Gānta, n. & (f), f. = *gantr*, Up. iv, 159.
 गांदम *gām-dama*. See *gām*, col. i.
 गान्दिक *gāndika*, v. l. for *gānd*.

गान्दिनी *gāndinī*, f., N. of a princess of Kāśī (wife of Śvapalka and mother of A-kṛūra), Hariv. 1912 & 2082; (*gāndī*) 2115; Bhp. ix, 24, 14; N. of Gaṅgā (v. l. *ṇahinī*), L. — **suta**, m. 'son of Gāndinī', A-kṛūra, Bhp.; (= *gāṅgāyāni*) Bhishma, L.
Gāndī, f. = *ḍinī*, q. v.

गांदोहसंनेजन *gām-doha-saṃnējana*. See *gām*, col. i.

गान्धपिङ्गलेय *gāndhapingaleya*, m. metron. fr. *gandha-piṅgalā*, g. *śubhrādi* (*śaudhaḥ*, Kāś.).

गान्धर्व *gāndharvā*, m(f) (*gāndharvī*) n. belonging or relating to the Gandharvas (especially

vivāha or *vidhi*, the form of marriage called after the Gandharvas which requires only mutual agreement, AśvGr. i, 6, 5; Mn.; Yājñ. i, &c.; cf. *gandharva-vivāha*, RV. x, 80, 6; ŚBr. xiv &c.; relating to the Gandharvas as heavenly choristers (cf. *-kalā*, *-veda*, &c.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. (= *gandh*), g. *prajñādi*, Gaṇar. 175) a singer, R. vii, 94, 6; VarBrS. xv, xxxii; N. of a musical note, Hariv. 16291; Vāyup. i, 21, 30; of one of the 9 divisions of Bhārata-varsha, VP. ii, 3, 7; n. the art of the Gandharvas, song, music, concert, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a Tantra; (f), f. speech (according to the legend that the gods gave speech to the Gandharvas and received from them the Soma in return, AitBr. i, 27 &c.), Naigh. i, 11; N. of Durgā, Hariv. 10243 (v. l. *gandharvā*); N. of an Apsaras, VP. — **kalā**, f. pl. the art of the Gandharvas, song, music, Git. xii, 28. — **citta**, mfn. one whose mind is possessed by the Gandharvas, Suśr. — **vidyā**, f. = *-kalā*, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **veda**, m. the Veda of music (considered as an appendix of the SV. and ascribed to Bharata), MBh. iii, 8421; Hariv.; Bhp. iii. — **śāstra**, f. music-hall, concert-room, Kathās. xii, 31. — **śāstra**, n. = *-kalā*, MBh. xii, 5103.

Gāndharvaka = *vika*, VarBrS. vc, Sch. (v. l.)
Gāndharvika, m. a singer, vc, 21; Kathās. lxiii.

गान्धार *gāndhāra*, mfn. fr. *gandh*, gaṇas *kacchādi* & *sindhv-ādi*; (*gāndh*), m. (Pāp. iv, 1, 169) a prince of the Gāndhāris, ŚBr. viii, 1, 4, 10; AitBr. vii, 34; Hariv. 8395 (*-kanyā*); N. of a prince (from whom the Gāndhāras derive their origin), 1839; Bhp. ix, 23, 14; the third of the 7 primary notes of music, MBh. iv, xii, xiv; VarBrS. lxxxvi, 40; (also personified as a son of Rāga Bhairava); minium or red lead, L.; m. pl., N. of a people and of their country (north-east of Peshawar and giving its N. to Kandahar); Pāpini is said to have been a Gāndhāra; cf. *gandh*, *gāndhāri*, *gāndhārī*, MBh.; Hariv.; R. iv, vii; VarBrS. &c.; n. gum myrrh, L.; (= *gāñjākinī*) the points of hemp; (f), f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 14, Vārtt. 4, Pat.) a princess of the Gāndhāris (esp. the wife of Dhṛita-rāshṭra), MBh.; Hariv.; Bhp. i, ix; N. of a Vidyā-devī, MBh. iii, 14562; (fulfilling the commands of the twenty-first Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, Jain.); (in music) N. of a Rāgini; Alhagi Maurorum, L.; a particular vein in the left eye, Goraksh. 26; a kind of fly, Gal.

— **grāma**, m. a kind of musical scale. — **rāja**, m. the king of Gāndhāra named Su-bala, MBh. iii; Hariv. (6585) 8982.

Gāndhāraka, ās, m. pl. (g. *kacchādi*) N. of the people called Gāndhāra, MBh. vii, 180 & 3532; (*ikā*), f. (= *ri*) Alhagi Maurorum, Nirayyas.

Gāndhārī, m. = *reya*, MBh. ii f., v, vii, 3457; m. pl. (Pāp. iv, 1, 169; 2, 52, Vārtt. 2) N. of a people (also called Gāndhāras or Gāndhāras), MBh. viii, 2135. — **sapta-sama**, m., Pāp. vi, 2, 12, Kāś.

Gāndhāreya, m. metron. fr. *ri*, N. of Duryodhana (son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra), L.

गान्धिक *gāndhika*, as, m. (fr. *gandh*), a vendor of perfumes, perfumer (kind of mixed caste, Parāś.), Kāś.; Sāh. iii, 11 & 14; a clerk, L.; a kind of worm having a strong fetid smell (*gāndhipokā*, a tree-bug), L.; n. fragrant wares, perfumes, Pañcat. i, 17; (f), f. a female vender of perfumes, Parāś.

गान्धिनी *gāndhinī*, v. l. for *ḍinī*, q. v.

गान्मुत *gānmuta*. See *gārm*.

गान्दिक *gāndika*, mfn. fr. *gāndikā*, g. *sindhv-ādi* (Kāś.).

गामन् *gāman*. See *dyumad-g*.

गामिक *gāmika*, mfn. ifc. going, leading to (as a way), R. vi, 106, 7.

Gāmin, mfn. going anywhere (local adv. [MBh. i] or acc. [Pāp. ii, 3, 70, Kāś.] or *prati*, MBh. iv); (in the following meanings only) ifc. (Pāp. ii, 1, 24, Vārtt. 1) going or moving on or in or towards or in any peculiar manner, Mn. iii, 10; MBh. &c.; having sexual intercourse with, Yājñ. ii, 234; (cf. *mā-tṛi-g*); reaching or extending to, R. v; VarBrS.; coming to one's share, due, Yājñ. ii; MBh. xiii; Hariv.; Śak. &c.; attaining, obtaining, Malav. v, 113; directed towards, Mn. xi, 56; Bhag. viii, 8; relating to, MBh. ii, 26; Sāh. vi, 180; (cf. *agra*, *anta*, *anya*, *ānu*, *ṛitu*, *kāma*.)

Gāmuksa, m(f) n. going, Pāp. iii, 2, 154.

गाम्भीर *gāmbhīra*, fr. *gambh*, g. *saṃkalādi*.

Gāmbhīrya, mfn. being in the depths, Pān. iv, 3, 58; n. deepness, depth (of water, sound, etc.), MBh. xiii, 4637; R.; (of the voice of a Jaina saint) W.; depth or profundity of character, earnestness, R. &c.; depth of meaning, deep recondite sense, W.; dignity, Kathās. lxxxvi, 32; generosity, exxiv, 83; calmness, composure, Daśar. ii, 12; Sāh. iii, 50 & 53; (in rhet.) a hidden allusion, Prātīpar.

गाम्भ्यं gām-manyā. See *gām*, p. 353, col. 1.

गाय १. & २. gāya. See *√1. gā* & ३. *gā*.

गाय ३. gāya, mfn. relating to Gaya, AitBr. v, 2, 12.

गायक gāyaka, gāyat. See ३. *gā*.

Gāyatrā, *trīn, *trī, &c. See ib.

गार gāra, n., N. of a Sāman (composed by Gāra), TāṇḍyaBr. ix, 2, 16; (cf. *madra-g°*).

Gāraka, m. Eclipta prostrata, Gal.

Gāritra, n. rice, corn, grain, Up. iv, 170.

गारुगि gārugi, is, m. (in music) a kind of measure.

गारुड gāruḍa, mfn. (fr. *gar°*), shaped like the bird Garuḍa, coming from or relating to Garuḍa, MBh. vi; R. vi, vii &c.; N. of a Kalpa period, MatsyaP. liii, 52; a kind of rice, Gal.; (f), f., N. of a creeper, L.; (*am*), n. (= *garuḍa-mānikya*) an emerald, Ragh. xiii, 53 (?); (used as an antidote) Kād. iii, 29; gold, L.; a Mantra against poison, L.; N. of a Tantra work. — **purāṇa**, n. = *gar°*. **Gāruḍopanishad**, f. = *gar°*.

Gāruḍika, as, m. a charmer, dealer in antidotes, Siphās.

Gārutmata, mfn. (fr. *garūt-mat*), coming from or sacred or relating to the bird Garuḍa, Ragh. xvi, 77; (*āśman* = *garuḍāśman*, q.v.) Rājat. iv, 331; (m., Gal.) n. an emerald, Hcat. i, 5; 6, 16; Bhpr. — **pattrikā**, f. 'emerald-leaved', N. of a plant, L.

गारध gāredha. See *gādhara*.

गार्ग gārga, mfn. fr. *gārgya* (with *saṅgha*, *aṅgha*, and *lakṣhaṇa*), Pān. iv, 3, 127; (with *gho-sha*) Vārt. i, m. contemptuous metron. fr. *gārgī*, I, 147, Sch. (*gārgya*, Kāś.).; inf(ē)n. composed by Garga (the astronomical Saṅghīḥā); n. (in music) a kind of measure; (*gārgī*), f. of the patr. *gārgya* (Pān. iv, 1, 16 & vi, 4, 150), N. of Vācakanavi (cf. *garu*), ŚBr. xiv; ŚāṅkhGr.; Durgā, Hariv. 10243; f. du. Gārgī and Gārgyāyana, Pān. i, 2, 66, Kāś.

Gārgaka, mfn. (fr. *gārgya*, vi, 4, 151, Kāś.), belonging to Gārgya, iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 22; worshipping Gārgya, Vārt. 18; (*kāśa*), f. descent from Garga, v, 1, 134, Kāś.; (*am*), n. an assemblage of the descendants of Garga, L., Sch.

Gārgā, f. of *ga*, iv, 1, 147, Vārt. 6 f., Pat. — **bhārya**, mfn. having a wife from Garga's family, Vārt. 5, Pat.

Gārgī, m., N. of an astronomer, VarBr., Sch. **Gārgika**, as, m. contemptuous metron. fr. *gārgī*, Pān. iv, 1, 147, Kāś.

1. **Gārgī**, f. of *gya*, see *gārga*. — **pūtra** (*gārgī*), m. (159, Kāś.) 'son of Gārgī', N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 30. — **brāhmaṇa**, n., N. of a section of the ŚBr. (xiv, 6, 6) called after Gārgī (Vācakanavi).

— **māta**, = *trī*, Pān. vii, 3, 107, Pat. 2. **Gārgī**, ind. fr. *gya*. — **bhūta**, mfn. one who has become a Gārgya, vi, 4, 152, Kāś.

Gārgīputrakāyāni, is, m. a descendant of Gārgī-putra, iv, 1, 159, Kāś.

Gārgīputrakāyāni, ***putrī**, is, m. id., ib.

1. **Gārgīya**, Nom. P. **yati*, to treat any one as a Gārgya, vi, 4, 152, Kāś.; *Ā. yate*, to behave like a Gārgya, ib.

2. **Gārgīya**, mfn. coming from or composed by Garga, VarBrS. xi, 1; coming from Gārgya, Kāś. on Pān. iv, 2, 114 & vii, 1, 2; m. pl. (i, 1, 73, Pat. & Vārt. i, Pat.) the pupils of the descendants of Garga, iv, 1, 89, Vārt. 2, Pat. & Kāś.; the pupils of Gārgyāyana, 91, Kāś.

Gārgeya, m. metron. fr. *gārgī*, I, Vārt. 9, Pat.; 147, Kāś.; mfn. composed by Garga (Śruti), Parāś. i.

Gārgya, mfn. fr. *garga*, AV. Parīś. lxxi, 23; ifc. (after numerals) for **rgī*, cf. *daśa*, *pañca*; m. (Pān. iv, 1, 105) patr. fr. *garga*, N. of several teachers of Gr., of the ritual &c. (one is said to be the author of the Pada-p. of the SV., Nir. iv, 4, Sch.), ŚBr. xiv, 5, 1, 1; BrārUp.; Lāty.; ĀsvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Prāt.; Kauś. &c. (*variddha-g°*), 'the old Gārgya,'

MBh. xiii &c.); N. of a king of the Gandharvas, R. vi, 92, 70; (**grī*), f., see s.v. *gārga*; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vii, 396. — **tara**, m. a Garga superior to a Gārgya or a superior Gārgya, Pān. v, 3, 55, Pat. 39 f. & 42. — **tva**, n. the state of a descendant of Garga, i, 2, 58, Vārt. i, Pat. — **parīśiṣṭa**, n., N. of ascension of the AV. Parīś., Nirpayas.

Gārgyāyana, m. (Pat.; Kāś. on Pān. iv, 1, 101 & i, 2, 66) patr. fr. *gārgya*, N. of a teacher, BrārUp.; pl., Pravar. i, 1; (f), f. = *gārgī*, Pān. iv, 1, 17, Kāś.; Pat. on vi, 3, 34, Vārt. 4 & on 35, Vārt. 11.

Gārgyāyanaka, mfn. (cf. *gārgaka*) belonging to the Gārgyāyanas, Pān. iv, 1, 90, Vārt. 5, Pat.; worshipping Gārgyāyana, ib.; n. an assemblage of Gārgyāyanas, ib.

Gārgyāyanī, patr. fr. **ṇa*. See *gārgyāyani*.

Gārgyāyanīya, pl. the pupils of **yaṇa*, 91, Kāś.

गार्ग्य gārgarya, as, m. patr. fr. *gargara*, g. *kurv-ādi* (*gārgya*, Kāś.).

गार्गि gārgi, &c. See *gārga*.

गार्जर gārjara, as, m. a carrot, L.

गार्तक gārtaka, mfn. fr. *garta*, g. *dhūmādi*.

गार्तमद gārtamada, mfn. relating to Gṛtsamada, AitBr. v, 2, 4; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. xiii, 2006; m. a descendant of Gṛtsamada, ĀsvŚr.; (pl.) Pravar. i, 7; n., N. of a Sāman.

गार्दभ gārdabha, mfn. (fr. *gard°*), belonging to or coming from an ass, AV. vi, 72, 3; MBh. viii, xii; Suśr.; drawn by asses (a cart), Ap. i, 32, 25.

Gārdabharathika, mfn. fit for a donkey-cart, Pān. vi, 2, 155, Kāś. (also a, *vi*, neg.)

Gārdabhi, is, m., N. of a man, Pravar. i, 2 (v. l. *gardabha*); MBh. xiii, 258.

Gārdabhin, *inas*, m. pl., N. of a dynasty, BhP. xii, 1, 27; (cf. *gardabhila*).

गार्ध gārdhya, am, n. (fr. *griddha*), desire, greediness, Śiś. (**ati*-); HYog. i, 31; Vop. xi, xxvi.

Gārdhra (often wrongly spelt *gārdha*), mfn. (fr. *griddhra*, Pān. iv, 3, 156, Vārt. 4, Pat.) 'vulturine,' in comp.; rapacious, greedy (?), W.; m. = **paksha*, W.; (for *gārdhya*) desire, greediness, W.

— **paksha**, m. an arrow decorated with vulture's feathers, L. — **pattra**, mfn. decorated with vulture's feathers (as an arrow), MBh. iv, v, vi, viii. — **prishṭa** (for **sp°*; in Prakṛit *geddha-paṭṭhaga*), 'touched' (i. e. seized) by vultures, a kind of death not sanctioned by the Jainas (probably with reference to the Pārsi custom of exposing corpses to vultures). — **rājita**, mfn. = **pattra*, iii, 12230. — **vājita**, mfn. id., iv, 1515. — **vāsasa**, mfn. id., iii, 1350.

गार्भ gārbha, mfn. (fr. *gārbhu*), born from a womb, BhP. iii, 7, 27; relating to a foetus or to gestation, Mn. ii, 27.

Gārbhāyana, m. pl. patr., Pravar. i, 7. **Gārbhika**, mfn. relating to the womb, ib.

Gārbhika, am, n. (fr. *garbhini*), a number of pregnant women, g. *bhikshādi*.

Gārbhiṇya, am, n. id., L.

गार्भुत gārbhuta, mfn. made from the bean called *garmut*, MaitrS. ii, 2, 4; TS. ii; (*gānm*) Kāth. x, 11; m. the bean called *garmut*, ĀpŚr. xvi, 19; n. a kind of honey, Pān. iv, 3, 116, Vārt. 2, Pat. (vv. ll. *kārm* & *kārmuka*, 117, Kāś.).

गार्धय gārdhyā, mfn. (proparoxy., Pān. iv, 1, 136) born from a heifer (*grishī*), RV. x, 111, 2.

गार्ह gārha, mfn. (fr. *grīhā*), 'domestic,' in comp. — **medha**, m. (= **grīha-m°*) a domestic sacrifice, BhP. v, 11, 2.

Gārhakamedhika, as, m. pl. (scil. *dharmās*) the duties of a householder (*grīha[ka]-medhin*), x, 59, 43.

Gārhapatā, am, n. (fr. *grīhā-pati*, g. *asva-paty-ādi*) the position and dignity of a householder, ŚBr. v; TāṇḍyaBr. x; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; (cf. *kurv-g°*).

Gārhapatya, mfn. with *agnī*, or m. (Pān. iv, 4, 90) the householder's fire (received from his father and transmitted to his descendants, one of the three sacred fires, being that from which sacrificial fires are lighted, RTL. 364, AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; m. or n. = **sthāna*, ŚBr. vii, 1, 2, 12; KātyŚr. xvii, 1, 3; m. pl., N. of a class of manes, MBh. ii, 462; n. the government of a family, position of a householder, household, RV. i, 15, 12; vi, 15, 19; x, 85, 27 & 36. — **sthāna**, n. the place where the Gār-

hapatya fire is kept, KātyŚr. **Gārhapatyāgārā**, m. id., ŚBr. i; KātyŚr. iv, 7, 15. **Gārhapatyāyana**, n. id., 8, 24. **Gārhapatyāśhṭakā**, f. a kind of sacrificial brick, Vait. xxviii, 25.

Gārhasthya (sometimes wrongly spelt **stha*), mfn. (fr. *grīha-stha*), fit for or incumbent on a householder, MBh. ix, xiii; n. the order or estate of a householder, of the father or mother of a family, Gaut. iii, 36; MBh. i, iii; R. ii, &c.; household, domestic affairs, MBh. xiv, 162; BhP. iii; ix, 6, 47. **Gārhya**, mfn. (fr. *grīhā*), domestic.

गाल १. & २. gāla. See *√1. & 2. gal*.

Gālakya-ja, am, n. a kind of salt, Gal.

1. **Gālana**. See *√1. gal*.

गालडि gāladi, m. metron. fr. *galaḍā*, g. *bāhv-ādi* (Gaṇar. 206); cf. *jāl*, *lāgahi*.

गालन २. gālana, am, n. reviling, MBh. xii, 68, 31, Sch. ?; HYog. iii, 110.

Gāli, *ayas*, f. pl. reviling speech, invectives, execrations, Bhartṛ. i; Rājat. vi, 157. — **dāna**, n. reviling, vii, 305. — **pradāna**, n. id., Prab. ii, 33, Sch. — **mat**, mfn. uttering execrations, Bhartṛ. iii, 99. 2. **Gālin**, mfn. reviling, abusive, W.; (*inī*), f. a particular position of the fingers, Tautras.

Gāli, *yas*, f. pl. = *oli*, Rājat. vii, 1172.

गालव gālava, as, m. *Symplocos racemosa* (the bark of which is used in dyeing) or a pale species of the same, L.; a kind of ebony, L.; N. of an old sage and preceptor (son [Hariv.] or pupil [MBh.] of Viśvā-mitra), BrārUp.; Vāyup. (v. l. *gol°*); (a granamarian) Nir. iv, 3 & Pān.; (author of a Dharma-śāstra, W.); m. pl. (i, 1, 44, Vārt. 17, Pat.) the descendants of Gālava, Pravar. i, 1; iv, 1; Hariv. 1467; N. of a school of the SV. — **gaḍula**, m. = *gaḍula-gālava*, Gaṇar. 89, Sch.

Gālavi, m. patr. fr. **va*, MBh. ix, 2995; Vāyup.

गालि gāli, &c. See 2. *gālana*.

गालोडय gāloḍaya, P. **ḍayati* = *ḍitam ā-cakṣṭe*, Vop. xxi, 15; *Ā. ḍayate*, to examine, investigate, Dhātup. xxxv, 86.

Gālodita, mfn. = *unmāda-śīla*, L.; *rogārṭta*, L.; *mūrkhā*, L.; n. examination, investigation, Vop.

Gāloḍya, am, n. (cf. *gal°*, *gil°*) the seed of the lotus, Bhpr. v, 6, 88; (cf. *aṅka-loḍya*, *aṅka-l°*).

गावय gāvaya, mfn. coming from the Gayal (*gavayā*, as beef), Viśṇu. lxxx, 9.

गावत्या gāvāḷgani, is, m. (fr. *gavāḷgana*), patr. of Sāmyaya, MBh. i, ii, v, xv; BhP. i, 13, 30.

गावामयनिक gāvāmayanika, mfn. belonging to the ceremony called *gavāmi-ayana*, Nyāyan.

Gāvishṭhira, m. (cf. *haritādi*) patr. fr. *gav°*, ĀsvŚr. xii, 14, 1 (Pravar. iii, 1).

Gāvishṭhīrāyana, as, m. id., g. *haritādi*.

Gāvishṭhīla, *lāyana*, ib. (Śakaj.; Gaṇar.)

Gāvī, f. (in dialect) for *gā*, a cow, Pat. Intro. 35; 94; y7, & on Vārt. 6.

गावीधुक gāvīdhukā, mfn. made from the Gavidhuka grass, MaitrS. ii, 6, 3; TS.; TBṛ.; ĀpŚr. **Gāvedhukā**, mif(ē), g. *bīlōḍdi* n. id., ŚBr. v; KātyŚr. i, 1, 12; xv, 1, 27; ŚāṅkhGr. v, 6, 2.

गावेश gāvēśa, v. l. for **vesha*.

Gāvesha, fr. *gav-ēsha*, g. *saṃkalādi*.

गाह gāh (cf. *√gādh*), cl. 1. *Ā. gāhate* (ep. also P. **hāti*; perf. *jagāhe*, fut. 2nd *gāhishyate* [fut. 1st *gāhīṭā* or *gādhā*, Kāś. on Pān. vii, 2, 44]; aor. *agāhishya* [Bhāt. xv, 50] or *agā-dha*, Pān. viii, 3, 13, Sch. [not in Kāś.]; inf. *gāhitum*) to dive into, bathe in, plunge into (acc.), penetrate, enter deeply into (acc.), AitBr. iii, 48, 9; TāṇḍyaBr. xiv f.; Kauś.; MBh. &c. (with *ka-kṣhām*, 'to be a match for (gen.)', Vear. ii, 11); to roam, range, rove, Megh. 49; Pān. ii, 4, 30, Kāś.; Bhāt.; to be absorbed in (acc.), Kum. v, 46.

Gāḍha, mfn. dived into, bathed in, Ragh. ix, 72; 'deeply entered,' pressed together, tightly drawn, closely fastened, close, fast (opposed to *stīhila*), MBh. iv, 152 (said of a bow); R.; Ragh. &c.; thick, dense, L.; strong, vehement, firm, MBh. &c.; (*am*, in comp. a-), ind. tightly, closely, firmly, Mṛicch.; Megh.; Suśr. &c.; strongly, much, very much, excessively, heavily, MBh. &c. — **karna**, m. an ear penetrated by sound, an attentive ear, BhP. iv, 29, 40. — **tara**- in comp. or *ram*, ind. more tightly or closely or firmly,

Pañcat.; Aniar.; more intensely, Suśr. — **tā**, f. closeness, firmness, hardness, intensity, Kathās. xc. — **tva**, n. intensity, Daś. viii, 78. — **nidra**, mfn. deeply sleeping, x, 70. — **mushti**, mfn. 'close-fisted,' avaricious, niggardly, L.; m. a scymitar, L. — **vacas**, m. 'making a penetrating sound,' a frog, Gal. — **varcas**, mfn. costive, constipated, Car.; — **tva**, n. costiveness, Suśr. — **śoka-prahāra**, mfn. inflicting the keenest anguish, W. **Gāḍhāṅgada**, mfn. having closely-fitting bracelets, Ragh. xvi, 60. **Gāḍhāṅgana**, n. a close embrace, Amar.; Hit.; Vet. i, 15. **Gāḍhi-karāṇa**, n. making stiff.

Gāha, mfn. (g. *pacādi*) ifc. 'diving into,' see *uda-*, *udaka-*; (ās), m. depth, interior, innermost recess, RV. ix, 110, 8; (ī), f., g. *gaurādi* (Gaṇar). **Gāhana**, n. diving into, bathing, Daś. xii, 111. **Gāhaniya**, mfn. to be dived into, 98 & 111. **Gāhita**, mfn. plunged into, bathed in, W.; shaken, agitated, W.; destroyed, W.; (am), n. depth, interior, MBh. iii, 8772.

Gāhitrī, mfn. (cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 44, Kās.) one who plunges into or bathes, W.; one who penetrates, W.; shaking, agitating, W.; destroying, W.

Gāhya, mfn., see *dur-g°*.

गिद gida, as, m., N. of a divine being (Sch.), TāṇḍyaBr. i, 7, 7; Lāty. ii, 8, 11.

गिर गिदहा, g. *mūla-vibhujādi* (not in Pat. & Kās.)

गिन्दुक ginduka = *gend°*, L., Sch.

गिर 1. *gīr*, mfn. (✓1. *grī*) addressing, invoking, praising, RV.; (īr), f. invocation, addressing with praise, praise, verse, song, RV. (the Maruts are called 'sons of praise,' *sūndvo gīrah*, i, 37, 10); AV.; speech, speaking, language, voice, words (e.g. *mānushīm gīrah* ✓1. *krī*, to assume a human voice, Nal. i, 25; *gīrah prabhavishnuh* [VarBrS.] or *pati* [VarYogay.] = *gīr-īsa*, q. v.; *taḍ-gīrā*, on his advice, Kathās. lxxv, ChUp.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; = *gīr-devī*, fame, celebrity, W.; a kind of mystical syllable, RāmātUp.; [cf. Hib. *gair*, an outcry, shout; Gk. *γῆρ*]. — 1. **īsa**, m. 'lord of speech,' N. of Brīhaspati (regent of the planet Jupiter), L. — **vanas** (*gīr*), mfn. (f. *vanas*), 'delighting in invocations,' fond of praise (Indra, Agni), RV. (once said of Soma, ix, 64, 14). — **vanasyū**, mfn. id., x, 111, 1 (Indra). — **van** (*gīr*), mfn. id., ŚBr. iii (Indra); (*gīrva*) *vāh*, m (nom. pl. *vāhas*) fn. bearing one who is fond of hymns, SV. (*gīr-vāhas*, RV. vi, 24, 6). — **vāhas** (*gīr*), mfn. one to whom invocations are addressed, praised in song (Indra), RV.

1. **Gira**, ifc. = 1. *gīr*, speech, voice, VarBrS. xxxii, 5; 1. (ā), f. (g. *ajādi*, Gaṇar. 41, Sch.) id., L.

2. **Girā**, instr. of 1. *gīr*. — **vīdh**, mfn. delighting in or thriving by praise (Soma), RV. ix, 20, 6. **Girākas**, see *ā-g°*.

1. **Giri**, loc. of 1. *gīr*. — **jā**, see s. v. 3. *gīr*. **Gī** (in comp. for 1. *gīr*). — **ratha**, ni. 'the vehicle of speech,' = *gīr-īsa*, L.

Gīp (in comp. for 1. *gīr*). — **kāmya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to like speech, Pāp. viii, 3, 38, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **pati**, m. = *gīsh-p°*, g. *ahar-ādī*.

Gīr (in comp. for 1. *gīr*). — **devī**, f. the goddess of speech, Sarasvatī, L. — **pati**, m. = *gīsh-p°*, g. *ahar-ādī*. — **bāṇa**, see *vāṇa*. — **latā**, f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L. — **vat**, mfn. Ved. 'possessed of speech,' Pāp. viii, 2, 15, Kās.; (cf. *gīr-van*). — **vāṇa** (or *bāṇa*), 'whose arrow is speech' (a corruption fr. *gīr-vāṇas*), a god, deity, BHP. iii, viii f.; Kathās. cxvi f.; — *kusuma*, n. 'flower of the gods,' cloves, L.; — *padā-mañjari*, f., N. of a work; — *varman*, n. 'path of gods,' the sky, Kād.; — *senā-pati*, m. 'army-chief of the gods,' N. of Skanda, Bāl. iv, 17; *ṇendra-sarasvatī*, m., N. of a teacher.

Gīsh (in comp. for 1. *gīr*). — **pati**, m. (Pāp. viii, 2, 70, Kās.) = *gīr-īsa*, L.; a learned man, Paṇḍit, L.

Gis (in comp. for 1. *gīr*). — **tarā**, f. (compar.) excellent speech or voice, Pāp. viii, 3, 101, Kās. — **tva**, n. the state of speech or voice, Vop. vii, 25.

गिर 2. *gir*, mfn. (✓2. *grī*) ifc. 'swallowing,' see *gara-* & *muhur-gīr*.

2. **Gira**, mfn. id., Vop. xxvi, 32.

Girapa, am, n. (= *gilana*) swallowing, W.

2. **Giri**, is, f. id., g. *krishy-ādī*.

Girita, mfn. swallowed, L., Sch.

गिर 3. *gir*, m. = *gīr*, a mountain, RV. v, 41, 14 & vii, 39, 5; Śiś. iv, 59.

3. **Gira**, ifc. = *°rī* (e.g. *anu-giram*), Pāp. v, 4, 112. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, MS. (A.D. 1511).

3. **Giri**, is, m. (for *gari*, Zā. *gairi*, cf. *guri*, *gūriyas*; ifc., Pāp. vi, 2, 94) a mountain, hill, rock, elevation, rising-ground (often connected with *gar-vata*, 'a mountain having many parts' [cf. *pār-van*], RV.; AV.), RV. &c.; the number 'eight' (there being 8 mountains which surround mount Meru), Śrut.; a cloud, Naigh. i, 10; Nir.; Sāy.; a particular disease of the eyes, Pāp. vi, 2, 2, Sch. (*kiri*, Kās.); Up.; = *-guḍa*, L.; a peculiar defect in mercury, L.; = *gairiyaka*, L.; a honorific N. given to one of the ten orders of the Daś-nāmi Gosains (founded by ten pupils of Śaṅkarācārya; the word *giri* is added to the name of each member; cf. *gairika*); N. of a son of Śvaphalka, VP.; f. (= *girikā*) a mouse, L., Sch.; mfn. coming from the mountains, RV. vi, 66, 11; venerable, L. (R. iv, 37, 2, Sch.); (cf. Slav. *gora*; Afghan. *ghur*). — **kac-chapa**, m. a mountain tortoise, MBh. xiii, 6151.

— **kaṇṭaka**, m. Indra's thunderbolt, L. — **kadam-ba**, m. a mountain Kadamba tree, L. — **kadam-baka**, m. id., Suśr. vi. — **kadali**, f. the mountain or wild Kadali, L. — **kandara**, m. a mountain cave or cavern, W. — **karṇa**, f. Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **karṇika**, f. id., i, iv; 'having mountains for seed-vessels,' the earth, L.; a variety of Achyranthes with white blossoms, L. — **karpi**, f. = *ṇā*, L.; Al-hagi Maurorum, L. — **kāpa**, mfn. one-eyed from the disease called *giri*, Pāp. vi, 2, 2, Sch. (*kiri-k°*, Kās.). — **kānana**, n. a mountain-grove, W. — **ku-hara**, n. = *kundara*. — **kūṭa**, n. the summit of a mountain, BHP. v. — **kshit**, mfn. living in mountains or on high (Vishnu), RV. i, 154, 3; N. of an Auccāmanyava, TāṇḍyaBr. x, 5, 7 (cf. *gairikshīt*).

— **kshipa**, m., N. of a son of Śvaphalka, Hariv. 2084 (v.l. *-raksha*). — **gaṅgā**, f. 'the mountain Gaṅgā,' N. of a river. — **guḍa**, m. a ball for playing with, L. — **guhā**, f. = *kandara*, W. — **gal-rika-dhātu**, for *gīr* *gair*, MBh. v, 7273. — **ca-kravartin**, m. 'the mountain-king,' N. of the Himavat, Kum. vii, 52. — **carā**, mfn. living in mountains, VS. xvi, 22; (as elephants) Śak. ii, 4; m. a wild elephant, Kād. — **cārin**, mfn. living in mountains (as elephants), VarBrS. — **ja**, m. 'mountain-born,' the Mahwa tree (Bassia), L.; Bauhinia variegata, L.; N. of a Bābhavya, AitBr. vii, 1, 7; (ā), f., N. of several plants (a kind of lemon tree; *kāri*; *kshudra-pāshāṇa-bhedā*; *giri-kadali*; *trā-yamānā*; *sveta-buhvā*), L.; N. of the goddess Pārvatī (as the daughter of the personified Himālaya mountain), BHP. i, x; Kathās.; Anand.; n. talc, L.; red chalk, ruddle, L.; iron, L.; benzoin or gum benjamin, W.; (*giri-jā*) *kumāra*, v.l. for *giri-rāja-k°* — *dhava*, m. 'lord of Giri-jā or Pārvatī,' N. of a Śiva, Kathās. lii, 403; — *pati*, m. id., vii, lix, cvii; — *putra*, m., N. of a chief of the Gāuapatyas, Śaṅkar. xv, 25 f. & 50 (*-suta*, 51); — *priya*, m. = *dhava*, SŚaṅkar. i, 40; *giri-jāmala*, n. talc, L., Sch.; (*giri-jā*) *mahātmya*, n. 'the glory of Giri-jā,' N. of a work. — **jā**, mfn. proceeding from the mountains [NBD.; 'proceeding from the voice' (*giri*, loc. fr. 1. *gīr*), Sāy.], RV. v, 87, 1. — **jāla**, n. a range of mountains, R. iv, 43, 11 & 25. — **jvara**, m. = *kaṇṭaka*, L.; — *samudbhava* (= *giri-jā*), red chalk, ruddle, Gal. — **nakha**, g. *girinady-ādī*.

— **nadi**, f. (g. *girinady-ādī*) a mountain-torrent, Śāntiś. — **naddha**, mfn. enclosed by mountains, g. *girinady-ādī*. — **pitamba**, m. the declivity of a mountain, ib. — **trā**, mfn. protecting mountains (Rudra-Śiva), VS. xvi, 3; BHP. ii, iv, viii. — **durga**, n. 'of difficult access as being surrounded by mountains,' a hill-fort, Mn. vii, 70f.; MBh.; N. of a locality, Romakas. — **duhitri**, f. (= *jā*) N. of Pārvatī, Bāl. iv, 26. — **dhāra**, n. a mountain-pass, MBh. vii, 349. — **dhara**, m., N. of a copyist of the 17th century. — **dhātu**, m. (= *ja*) red chalk, R. ii, 96, 19; m. pl. mountain-minerals, 63, 18. — **dhva-ja**, m. = *jvara*, W. — **nakha**, g. *girinady-ādī*. — **nagara**, n. (g. 1. *kshubhnādi*) 'mountain-city,' N. of a town in Dakṣiṇā-patha (the modern Gir-nār, RTL. p. 349), VarBrS. xiv, 11. — **nadikā**, f. a small mountain-torrent, Kād. — **nadi**, f. = *nadi*, MBh. i, 6066; Nal.; Pañcat.; Hit.; N. of a torrent, g. 2. *kshubhnādi*; *°dy-ādī*, a Gana of Kāty. (Pāp. viii, 4, 10, Vārt.). — **naddha** = *naddha*, g. *girinady-ādī*. — **nandinī**, f. 'mountain-daughter,' a mountain-torrent, Hariv. 7738; = *duhitri*, Prasaṅgar. i, 2. — **nitamba**, m. = *niṭ*, g. *girinady-ādī*. — **nimnagā**, f. = *nadi*, R. ii, 97, 1. — **nimba**,

m. the mountain Nimba tree, L. — **pati**, m. 'mountain-chief,' a great rock, Bāl. vii, 29. — **pāra**, mfn. following after *giri* (as a N. of Rudra), MaitrS. i, iv. — **pllu**, m. the mountain Pilu tree (Grewia asiatica), L. — **pura**, n. mountain-town (perhaps N. of a town), Hariv. 5161. — **pushpaka**, n. a fragrant resin (benzoin), L. — **prishtha**, n. the top of a hill, Mn. vii, 147. — **prapāta**, m. = *pitamba*, MBh. xiii, 4729. — **prastha**, m. the table-land of a mountain, R. ii, 97, 1. — **priyā**, f. 'fond of mountains,' the female of Bos grunniens, L. — **bāndha-va**, m. 'friend of mountains,' N. of Śiva; cf. *-tra*. — **budhna** (*°rī*), mf(ā)n. = *adri-b°*, ŚBr. vi, 5, 2, 18. — **bhid**, mfn. breaking through mountains (a river), KātyŚr.; AṅŚr.; f. Plectranthus scutellarioides, BHP. — **bhū**, f. (= *jā*) the plant *kshudra-pāshāṇa-bhedā*, L.; N. of Pārvatī, W. — **bhrāj**, mfn. breaking forth from mountains, RV. x, 68, 1. — **malikā**, f. Wrightia antidysenterica, Car. vi, 5. — **mātrā**, mfn. having the size or dimensions of a mountain, ŚBr. i. — **māna**, m. = *mātrā*, 'a large elephant, L. — **māla**, 'laka', m., N. of a tree, KātyŚr. xxii, 3, 9, Sch. — **mrid**, f. (= *ja*) 'mountain-soil,' red chalk, L.; — *bhava*, m. id., L. — **meda**, m. Vachellia farnesiana, L. — **raksha**, m., v.l. for *-kshī-pa*, q. v. — **rakshas**, m. id., VP. — **rāj**, m. 'mountain-king,' N. of the Himavat, MBh. vi, 3419; BHP. vi, viii. — **rāja-kumāra**, m., N. of a pupil of Śaṅkarācārya, Śaṅkar. lxxi. — **rūpa** (*°rī*), mfn. mountain-shaped, TBr. iii. — **vartikā**, f. the mountain quail, Car. i, 27. — **vāsin**, m. 'living or growing on or in mountains,' a kind of bulbous plant (*hasti-kanda*), L. — **vraja**, m. 'mountain-fenced,' N. of the capital of Magadha, MBh.; Hariv. 6598; R. i, ii; VarBrS. — **śa**, m. (g. *lomādī*) 'inhabiting mountains,' N. of Rudra-Śiva, VS. xvi, 4 (voc.); MBh.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.; N. of a Rudra, RāmātUp.; (ā), f. = *sāyikā*, Suśr. i, 46, 2, 14; N. of Durgā, Hariv. 9423 (v.l. *guhāsa janani*). — **śanta**, mfn. (= *śa*) inhabiting mountains (Rudra-Śiva), VS. xvi, 2. — **śayā**, mfn. id., 29. — **śarman**, m., N. of a teacher, VBr. — **śāyikā**, f. (= *śā*) a kind of bird, Gal. — **śālinī**, f. = *karṇā*, Vāmp. — **śikha-ra**, m. n. = *kiṭā*, BHP. v; Nāg. iv, 3. — **śringa**, n. the peak of a mountain, W.; N. of a place, AV. — **Parīś**, li, 4; of a Gaṇeśa, L. — **shad**, mfn. sitting on mountains (Rudra), PārGr. — **shthā**, mfn. (Nir. i, 20) inhabiting mountains (said of deer and the Maruts), RV.; coming from the mountains (Soma), RV. — **sambhava**, m. a kind of hill-mouse, Gal.; n. bitumen, Gal. — **sarpa**, m. a kind of snake, Suśr. v, 4, 32. — **sānu**, n. = *prastha*, L. — **sāra**, m. iron, L.; tin, L.; N. of the Malaya mountains (in the south of India), L.; — *mayā*, mf(ā)n. made of iron, MBh. vi; R. vi. — **sutā**, m. 'mountain-son,' N. of a divine being, MaitrS. ii, 9, 1; (ā), f. (= *ja*) N. of Pārvatī, VarBrS.; Pañcat.; (*gīrēsh suta*, Vāmp.); *°tā-kānta*, m. 'Pārvatī's lover,' N. of Śiva, Kathās. cxvii. — **sona**, m., N. of a man, Buddh. — **grāvā**, f. = *nadi*, MBh. xiii, 6362. — **hva**, f. 'called after a mountain,' = *karṇā*, Suśr. iv f. **Giri-✓kri**, tn heap up so as to form a mountain, HPārīś. **Girindra**, m. 'prince among mountains,' a high mountain, Kām. i, 42; (= *°rī*) the number 'eight.' 2. **Giriśa**, m. (= *°rindra*) a high mountain; N. of the Himavat, L.; 'mountain-lord,' Śiva, MBh. xiii, 6348; Kum.; one of the 11 Rudras, Yājñ. ii, 113, 34; (ā), f., N. of Durgā, Hariv. 9424 (cf. *giri-īśā*). **Giry-āhvā**, f. = *°rī-hvā*, Suśr. v, 2, 50.

Girīkā, mfn.? (said of the hearts of the gods), MaitrS. ii, 9. (cf. *°rī*, VS.); m. Śiva, MBh. xii, 10414; (g. *yāvādi*, Gaṇar. 189, Sch.) = *giri-guḍa*, L.; N. of a chief of the Nāgas, Buddh.; of an attendant of Śiva; (ā), f. 'making hills?,' a mouse, L.; N. of the wife of Vasu (daughter of the mountain Kolāhala and of the river Śaktimati), MBh. i 2371; Hariv. 1805; (cf. *caṇḍa-g°*).

Giriyaka, *°yāka*, as, m. = *giri-guḍa*, L.

गिरित girita. See 2. *gir*.

गिरि गिरि-सा, &c. See s. v. 3. *giri*.

1. **Gir-īśa** & 2. **giriśa**. See 1. *gir* & 3. *giri*. **Gir-vāṇas**, &c. See 1. *gir*.

गिल gila, mfn. (= 2. *gir*) ifc. 'swallowing,' see *a-saṃsūkta-gild*, *timin-*; m. the citron tree, L. — **gila**, mfn. swallowing, Pāp. vi, 3, 70, Vārt. 7; cf. *timin-*. — **grāha**, m. a crocodile, L. **Gilat**, mfn. (pr. p. ✓2. *grī*) swallowing, BHP. x, 13, 31.

Gilana, *am*, n. swallowing, Bhpr.

Gilāyu, *us*, m. hard tumor in the throat, Suśr.

Gili, *is*, f. = 2. *giri*, L., Sch.

Gilita, *mfn.* (= *giritā*) swallowed, Vet. xi, १.

गिलोद्या *gilodya*, (cf. *gal*^o, *gāl*^o) the bulb of a small variety of the Nymphæa, Car. i, 27; Suśr.

गिष्णु *gishṇu* (= *gesh*^o), a professional singer, Up. k.; a chanter of the SV., ib.; an actor, W.

गीःकाम्य *gīh-kāmya*, -*patī*. See 1. *gīr*.

गीत *gītā*, *mfn.* (√*gā*) sung, chanted, praised in songs, Mn. ix, 42; MBh. &c.; n. singing, song, VS. xxx; TBr. iii; ŚBr. iii, vi; Ap. &c.; N. of four hymns addressed to Kṛishṇa; (ā), f. a song, sacred song or poem, religious doctrines declared in metrical form by an inspired sage (cf. Agastya-g^o, Bhagavad-g^o [often called Gītā, Prab. vi, १६ &c.], Rāma-g^o, Śiva-g^o); N. of a metre. — **काप-*gītā***, f., N. of a SV. Parī. — **क्रमा**, m. the arrangement of a song, W.; = *varṇa*, L. — **कशमा**, *mfn.* (anything) that may be sung, Śak. vii, 5. — **गाङ्ग-*dhara***, n. 'the ocean of songs,' N. of a poem by Kalyāṇa. — **गिरि**, n., N. of a poem by Rāma. — **गोविन्दा**, n. 'Govinda (i. e. Kṛishṇa) celebrated in song,' N. of a lyrical drama by Jayadeva (probably written in the beginning of the twelfth century; it is a mystical erotic poem describing the loves of Kṛishṇa and the Gopis, especially of Kṛishṇa and Rādhā, who is supposed to typify the human soul). — **ज्वा**, *mfn.* versed in the art of singing, acquainted with songs, Yājñ. iii, 116. — **नृत्या**, n. sg. song and dance, R. i, 24, 5; a particular dance. — **पुस्तका**, n., N. of a collection of songs, Buddh.; -*saṃgraha*, m. id., ib. — **प्रिया**, f. 'fond of songs,' N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2625. — **बान्धना**, n. an epic poem to be sung, R. vii, 71, 21. — **मार्गा**, m. = *daśa-pada-campā-maṇa*, Daś. xi, 43. — **मोदिन**, m. 'gladdening with songs,' a Kimpurā or celestial chorister, L. — **वै-*dana***, n. sg. singing and music, Mn. ii, 178. — **सं-*stra***, n. the science of song, W. **गितार्था**, m. a singing-master, Kathās. lxxi, 73. **गितायना**, *mfn.* accompanied with songs, BHP. iv, 4, 5. **गितार्था**, m. an ascetic who has (sung, i. e.) finished his studies, HParis. viii, 385; xiii, 82.

Gitaka, n. a song, hymn, Yājñ. iii, 113; BHP. viii; VP. (Sah. i, १, 14); Kathās.; a kind of metre (*markuṭaka*), VarBṛS. civ, 52; melody (seven in number), MārKp. xxiii, 51 & 59; (*ikā*), f. a short song or hymn, MBh. iii, 8173 (*gāthikā*, ed. Bomb.); a metre of 4 × 20 syllables; a stanza composed in the Giti metre, Kathās. cxvii, 109 (with reference to 65 f.); (cf. *daśa-gītikā*).

Gīti, *is*, f. song, singing, Nir. x; Lāṭy.; Jaim.; Śak.; a metre consisting of 4 lines of 12 and 18 syllabic instants alternately. — **विशेषा**, m. a kind of song, W. — **सूत्रा**, n. a Sūtra composed in the Giti metre, Sūryad. (on Āryabh.) Introd. 43. **Gīty-*āryā***, f. a metre of 4 × 16 short syllables.

Gītīn, *mfn.* one who recites in a singing manner, PāpS. (RV.) 32.

Gīthā, f. (only for the etym. of *ud-gīthā*) a song, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 25.

गीरथ *gī-ratha*. See 1. *gīr*.

गीरी 1. *gīrā*, *mfn.* (√1. *gīr*) praised, L. 1. *Gīrī*, *is*, f. praise, applause, W.; celebrity, W.

गीरी 2. *gīrā*, *mfn.* (√2. *gīr*) swallowed, RV. x, 88, 2; AitBr. iii, 46; 'swallowed (voice),' i. e. not uttered, BHP. ix, 10, 13; (cf. *gara-gīrā*).

2. *Gīrī*, *is*, f. swallowing, L.

Gīrvī, *mfn.* swallowing, Vop. xxvi, 167.

गीर्देवी *gīr-devī*, -*patī*, &c. See 1. *gīr*.

Gīsh-patī, *gīsh-tarā*, &c. See ib.

गु 1. *gu* (cf. √1. *gā*), cl. 1. Ā. *gāvate*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

2. *Gu*, *ifc.* 'going,' see *adhri-gu*, *vanar-gū* (cf. also *priyāṅgu*, *īcī-gu*); 'fit for,' see *tāta-gu*, *ni-gu*; (cf. *agre-gū*).

गु 3. *gu*, cl. 1. Ā. *gavate*, to sound, Dhātup. xxii, 52; Intens. Ā. (1. & 3. sg. *jōgūve*, p. *jōgūvāna* 'to cause to sound,' proclaim, RV. i, 61, 14; v, 64, 2; TBr. ii; Kāth. xiii, 11 f.; P. (impf. *agahṅyay* for *agūṅg*) to shout with joy, Tāṇḍya-Br. xiv, 3, 19; (cf. *prati-√3. gu* & *jōgū*).

गु 4. *gu* (= √1. *gū*, q. v.), cl. 6. P. *guvati*, to void by stool, Dhātup. xxviii, 106; (cf. *vi-gūna*).

गु 5. *gu*, *ifc.* = *gō*, 'cow; earth; ray' (Pāp. i, 2, 48), see *d-gu*, *anu-gu*, *anusha-gu*, *drishṭa-gu*, *upa-gu*, *usha-gu*, *kṛish-gu*, *tamo-gu*, &c.; (*u*), n. water, L.; the hair on the body, L.

गुग्गुलु *guggula*, *as*, m. (= *tu*) bdellium, Hariv. 6283; VarBṛS. lvii, 3 & 5 (v. l. *tu*); lxxvii, 9 (15). **गुग्गुलकशा**, m., N. of a plant, Gal. **गुग्गुलि**, pl. N. of a family, Pravar. vi, 4.

गुग्गुलु, n. (= *gūlg*) bdellium or the exudation of Amyris Agalochum (a fragrant gum resin, used as a perfume and medicament), AV. (called *saindhavā* or *sanudriya*, 'obtained near rivers or the sea,' xix, 38, 2); Kauś.; ĀsvŚr. xi, 6, 3; m. id., Yājñ. i, 278; MBh. xiii; Suśr.; Bhpr.; = *-dru*, L.; (*śr*), f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 71, Pat.), N. of an Asparas, AV. iv, 37, 3; (cf. *kaṇa*, *gaugṅgula* & *gaugl*^o). — *-dru*, m. a variety of Moringa with red flowers, L. **गुग्गुलुका**, *as*, f., m. f. a man or woman who deals in bdellium, g. *kisarādī*.

गुंकार *guṃ-kāra*, -*kraṇa*. See *gum*.

गुणु *guṇu*, m. (Intens. √3. *gu*) 'N. of a man,' m. pl. his descendants, RV. x, 48, 8; (*śr*), f. (= 1. *kuhū*) the new moon personified, ii, 32, 8.

गुच्छ *guccha*, *as*, m. (= *gutsa*) a bush, shrub, Mn. i, 48; Yājñ. ii, 229; Jain.; a bundle, bunch of flowers, cluster of blossoms, clump (of grass &c.), bunch (of peacock's feathers), Git. xi, 11; a pearl necklace of 32 (or of 70) strings (cf. *ardha*), VarBṛS. lxxxi, 33; a section in a tale, Gal. — **का-*guṣa***, m. a kind of corn (*rāgin*), L.; (cf. *bahuta-ra-kaṇ*^o). — **करांजा**, m. a variety of Karañja, L. — **दन्तिक**, f. Musa sapientum, L. — **पट्टा**, m. 'having bunches of leaves,' the palm tree, L. — **पुष्पा**, m. Alstonia scholaris, L.; (f), f. Griseba tomentosa, L.; N. of a shrub (*śimridī*). — **पुष्पका**, m. two varieties of Karañja (*rīthā-k* & *guccha-k*^o), L. — **फला**, m. 'bunch-fruited,' a kind of Karañja (*rīthā-karañja*), L.; Strychnos potatorum, L.; Mimosa hexandra, L.; (ā), f. = *-dantika*, L.; the vine, L.; Solanum indicum, L.; Solanum Jacquinii, L.; a kind of leguminous plant (*nishpāvi*), L. — **बुधना**, v. l. for *-vadhā*. — **मुलिका**, f. Scirpus Kysoor, L. — **वद्धा**, f., N. of a plant (*gundālā*), L. **गुच्छार्का**, v. l. for *galw-arka*, L. **गुच्छार्धा**, m. a pearl necklace of twenty-four strings, L. **गुच्छार्धा-कान्दा**, m. a kind of esculent root (*gulañca-k*^o), L.

गुच्छका, *as*, m. a bunch, bundle, cluster (of blossoms), bunch (of peacock's feathers), clump (of grass), L.; a pearl necklace of 32 strings, L.; = *gucchin*, L.; n. N. of a fragrant plant, Bhpr. v, 2, 107.

गुच्छाला, *as*, m. a kind of grass, Gal.

गुच्छाला, m. Andropogon Schoenanthus, L.

गुच्छी, f., m. = *guccha-karañja*, L.

गुज *guj* (= √*guj*), cl. 1. 6. P. *gojati*, *gu-jati*, to buzz, hum, Dhātup. vii, 23; xxviii, 76.

गुजरी *gujjari*, for *guri*^o.

गुज *guj* (= √*guj*), cl. 1. P. *gojati* (pr. p. *jat*; perf. *juguṇja*, Bhāṭṭ.), to buzz, hum, Ritus.; Kathās.; Git. &c.; (cf. *saṃ-ud-√guj*).

गुंजा, m. humming, ŚārngP.; (= *guccha*) a bunch, bundle, cluster of blossoms, nosegay, L.; (ā), f. humming, L.; a kettle-drum, Bhāṭṭ. xiv, 2; Abrus precatorius (bearing a red and black berry which forms the smallest of the jeweller's weights), Suśr.; VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; the berry of Abrus precatorius (averaging about 1½ grains troy) or the artificial weight called after it (weighing about 2½ grains, = ½ Ādya-māshaka or Māshaka, = 3 or 2 barley-corns, = 4 grains of rice, = 2 grains of wheat, L.; with physicians 7 Guñjas = 1 Mātha, with lawyers 7½ Guñjas), Yājñ. iii, 273; Cap.; VarBṛS.; a kind of plant with a poisonous root, Suśr. v, 2, 3; (= *gañ-jā*) a tavern, L.; reflection, meditation, L. — **कृति**, m. 'humming-maker,' a bee, L.

गुंजका, m., N. of a plant, Gal.; (*ikā*), f. the berry of Abrus precatorius, L.

गुंजाना, n. buzzing, W.; cf. *madhu*.

गुंजिता, *mfn.* uttered in a low tone, murmured, W.; humming, Kād.; Bhāṭṭ. ii, 19; Kathās. xviii, 353; song (of the Koil), ŚārngP.

गुंजित, *mfn.* murmuring, Bālar. vi, 12 (a-, neg.).

गुटिका *guṭikā*, f. a small globe or ball,

Mṛicch. v, 11, 5; a pill, Suśr.; a pearl, Ragh. v, 70 (v. l. *gulikā*); a small pustule, W.; the cocoon of the silk-worm, W.; a goblet, Ānand.; (cf. *guḍa*.) — **गुजाना** (*gūjāna*), n. collyrium formed like a globe or ball, Suśr. — **पट्टा**, m. falling of the ball, i. e. drawing lots. — **मुक्का**, *mfn.* having a rounded orifice, iv, 35, 6. — **सूत्रा** (*śūtrā*), n. a bow from which balls of clay are thrown, Vāsav. 461.

गुटिकी-कृता, *mfn.* formed into a pill, Suśr. i, 44.

गुड *guḍ*, cl. 6. P. *gudati*, to guard, preserve, Dhātup. xxviii, 77; (cf. √*gud*, *ghuḍ*).

गुड *guḍa*, m. (cf. *guṭikā*, *gula*; √*gud*, Up. i) a globe or ball, MBh. iii, vii; a ball to play with (cf. *giri*-), L.; a pill, ŚārngS. xiii, 1; a bit, mouthful, L.; sugar which forms itself into lumps, dry sugar, treacle, molasses, first thickening of the juice of the sugar-cane by boiling, Kāty.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; an elephant's trappings or armour, L.; the cotton tree, L.; Euphorbia antiquorum, L.; (pl.) N. of a people (in Madhya-dēśa), VarBṛS. xiv, 3; (ā), f. a small ball, pill, L.; the seed *śūrī*, L.; Euphorbia antiquorum, Car. vii, 10; (f. id., L.; (cf. *guḍa*, *bahu-guḍa*.) — **करि**, for *gurjari*.

— **कशिरा-माया**, *mfn.* consisting of molasses and milk, Hcat. i, 7. — **कशोदा**, m. sugar in the form of powder, L. — **जिहविका**, f. shortened for *-nyāya*, Abhinav.; -*nyāya*, m. 'rule of the sugar and the tongue,' transitory impression soon lost, momentary opinion, TPrāt. viii, 16, Sch. — **त्रिपा**, n. sugar-cane, L. — **त्वक्**, n. the aromatic bark of Laurus Cassia, Bhpr. — **त्वका**, n. id., L.; mace, L. — **द्वे-*ru***, m. n. = *-trīpa*, L. — **धनं**, f. pl. grains with sugar, Pāp. ii, 1, 35, Vārt. 4, Pat. & Kāś. — **धेनु**, f. a sugar-cow (presented to Brāhmins), PadmaP.

— **नाक्का**, n. the perfume Nakha formed into pills, VarBṛS. lxxvii. — **पारपाका**, m. a kind of sweetmeat, Gal. — **पिश्टा**, n. 'flour and sugar ground and boiled together,' a sort of sweetmeat, Yājñ. i, 288; (cf. Kathās. ii, 56.) — **पुष्पा**, m. 'sugar-flowered,'

Bassia latifolia or another kind of Bassia (the flowers being full of saccharine matter), L. — **प्रिथुक**, f., Pāp. ii, 1, 35, Kāś. — **फला**, m. Careya arborea or Salvadora persica, L.; (= *gūḍha-ph*^o) jujube, L.

— **बीजा**, m. a kind of pease, L. — **बिह**, f. sugar prepared from Yava-nāla, L. — **माया**, *mfn.* (f) n. consisting of sugar, Hcat. i, 6 f. — **मिश्रा**, n. = *-pishṭa*, W. — **मुला**, m. Amaranthus polygamus, L. — **लिह**, *mfn.* sugar-licking, Pāp. viii, 2, 1, Kāś.; (-*lin*)-*mat*, *mfn.* having sugar-lickers, ib. — **शर्करा**, f. sugar, refined sugar, Suśr. — **सिगुर**, m. a Moringa with red blossoms, L. — **श्रीगुलिका**, f. an apparatus for throwing balls (from a wall), MBh. iii, 643. — **हारिता**, f. myrobalan preserved in molasses, Suśr. iv, 5, 10 (cf. 14, 8). **गुड-*keśa***, m. 'thick-haired,' the hero Arjuna, MBh. iii, iv, xii; Bhag.; BhP. i; Śiva, L. **गुड-*ādi***, a Gana of Pāp. (iv, 4, 103). **गुड-*pūpa***, m. = *ga-pishṭa*, Pāp. v, 2, 82, Kāś. **गुड-*pūpika***, f. (scil. *paurṇamāsī*) N. of a full-moon day on which sweetmeats are eaten, ib. **गुड-*ālaka***, m. n. a lock of hair, BHP. x, 38, 9. **गुड-*śāya***, m. a species of Pilu growing on mountains, L. **गुड-*śaṣṭaka***, n. 'consisting of 8 sweet substances,' a kind of mixture, Bhpr. **गुड-*ōḍaka***, n. (Pāp. vi, 2, 96, Kāś.) water mixed with molasses, Suśr.; *mfn.* containing water instead of molasses, MBh. vii, 2286. **गुड-*ōḍana*** = *guḍdud*^o, xiii, 6162. **गुड-*ōḍbhav***, f. sugar, L. **गुड-*ādana***, n. boiled rice and coarse sugar, Yājñ. i, 303.

गुड-*āka*, m. a ball (cf. *nābhi-g*^o), MBh. iii, 643 (ifc. f. ā); a bit, mouthful, Up., Sch.; a kind of drug prepared with treacle; n. molasses, W.; (*ikā*), f. a pill; a kernel, VarBṛS. lxxxi, 8 (v. l. *gulikā*).

गुड-*āra*, *mfn.* fr. *ga*, g. *āmadī* (not in Kāś.).

गुड-*āla*, n. a sort of rum (distilled from molasses), Svapnac.

गुड-*āra*, *ōra*, m. a bit, mouthful, L.

गुड-*āci* *guḍaci* = *ōḍaci*, L., Sch.

गुड-*āka* *guḍākā*, f. (a word formed for the etym. of *guḍā-keśa*) 'sloth,' L.

गुड-*āla* *guḍālā*, for *guḍ-*ā**, q. v.

गुड-*āyana* *guḍugudāyana*, n. (onomat.) grumbling (of the belly), Suśr. vi, 42, 116; (cf. Car. vi, 18.)

गुड-*āci* *guḍaci* = *ōḍaci*, L.

गुड-*āha* *guḍuḥa*, m. pl. N. of a people in

Madhya-deśa (vv. ll. *guru-ha, guluha, gulaha*), VarBrS. xiv, 23.

गुडूचिका guḍucikā, f. = °ci, Car. vi, 17.

Guḍūci, f. *Cocculus cordifolius*, Suśr. i, 12; 25; 38; ii, 1, 126; (cf. *kanda*; °*ḍaci*, °*ḍuci*.)

गुण guṇa, m. (√*grah*, Uṇ.) a single thread or strand of a cord or twine (e.g. *tri-g°*, q.v.), string or thread, rope, TS. vii; Mṛicch.; Kum.; Ragh.; a garland, W.; a bow-string, R. iii, 33, 16 (*cāpa*); Ragh. ix, 54; Ritus.; Hit.; (in geom.) a sinew; the string of a musical instrument, chord, Śiś. iv, 57; ifc. (f. ā) with numerals 'fold, times' (see *catur*, *tri*, *daśa*, *dvā*, *pañca*); rarely the numeral stands by itself along with *guṇa* [e.g. *viśiṣṭha daśabhir guṇāḥ*, 'of ten times higher value', Mn. ii, 85], AV. x, 8, 43; MBh. iii, 15649; Hariv. 509; [*guṇa* = *bhāga*] Pān. v, 2, 47, Kāś.; a multiplier, co-efficient (in alg.); subdivision, species, kind (e.g. *gandhasya guṇāḥ*, the different kinds of smell, MBh. xii, 6847); the 6 subdivisions of action for a king in foreign politics (viz. peace, war, march, halt, stratagem, and recourse to the protection of a mightier king), Mn. vii, 160; Yājñ. i, 346; MBh. ii, 155; = *uḍya* (q.v.), denoting the 4 ways of conquering an enemy, R. v, 81, 41; 'requisite', see °*nṛpā*; a secondary element, subordinate or unessential part of any action (e.g. *sarva-g°*, mfn. 'reaching to all subordinate parts', hence 'valid throughout', KātyŚr.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; R. v, 1, 71; an auxiliary act, ŚāṅkhBr. xxvi, 4; a secondary dish (opposed to *anna*, i.e. rice or the chief dish), side-dish, Mn. iii, 224 ff.; (= *karmān*, in Gr.) the secondary or less immediate object of an action, Pān. i, 4, 51, Sch.; a quality, peculiarity, attribute or property, Lāṭy.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. iii, ix, &c.; an attribute of the 5 elements (each of which has its own peculiar quality or qualities as well as organ of sense; thus 1. ether has *śabda* or sound for its Guṇa and the ear for its organ; 2. the air has tangibility and sound for its Guṇas and the skin for its organ; 3. fire or light has shape or colour, tangibility, and sound for its Guṇas, and the eye for its organs; 4. water has flavour, shape, tangibility, and sound for its Guṇas, and the tongue for its organ; 5. earth has the preceding Guṇas, with the addition of its own peculiar Guṇa of smell, and the nose for its organ), Mn. i, 20 & 76-78; MBh. xii, 6846 ff.; Śāk. i, 1; BhP. iii, 5, 35; (in Sāṃkhya phil.) an ingredient or constituent of Prakṛiti, chief quality of all existing beings (viz. *sattva*, *rajas*, & *tamas*, i.e. goodness, passion, and darkness, or virtue, foulness, and ignorance; cf. RTL. pp. 31; 36; 163), Mn. i; iii, 40; xii, 24 ff.; Sāṃkhyak.; Bhag. xiii f.; (hence) the number 'three', VarBrS. iic, 1; a property or characteristic of all created things (in Nyāya phil. twenty-four Guṇas are enumerated, viz. 1. *rūpa*, shape, colour; 2. *rasa*, savour; 3. *gandha*, odour; 4. *sparsa*, tangibility; 5. *saṃkhyā*, number; 6. *parimāṇa*, dimension; 7. *pṛithaktva*, severality; 8. *saṃyoga*, conjunction; 9. *vibhāga*, disjunction; 10. *paratva*, remoteness; 11. *aparatva*, proximity; 12. *gurutva*, weight; 13. *dravatva*, fluidity; 14. *sneha*, viscosity; 15. *śabda*, sound; 16. *buddhi* or *jñāna*, understanding or knowledge; 17. *sukha*, pleasure; 18. *duḥkha*, pain; 19. *icchā*, desire; 20. *dveṣha*, aversion; 21. *prayatna*, effort; 22. *dharma*, merit or virtue; 23. *adharmā*, demerit; 24. *saṃskāra*, the self-reproductive quality; an epithet, KātyŚr.; good quality, virtue, merit, excellence, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the merit of composition (consistency, elegance of expression, &c.), Kāvād. i, 41 f.; Kpr. viii; Sāh. viii; the peculiar properties of the letters (11 in number, viz. the 8 *bāhya-prayatnās* [q.v.] and the 3 accents), Kāś. on Pān. i, 1, 9 & 50; (cf. *mātra*); the first gradation of a vowel, the vowels *a* (with *ar*, *al*, Pān. i, 1, 51), *e*, *o*, Nir. x, 17; RPrāt. xi, 6; Pān.; an organ of sense, L.; a cook (cf. *kāra*), L.; Bhima-sena (cf. *kāra*), L.; (ā), f. Sansveira Roxburghiana, L.; the plant *mānsa-rohinī*, L.; N. of a princess, Rājat. iv, 695; (cf. *nir*, *vi*, *sa*; *gauṇa*). — *karanda-vyūha*, m., N. of a Buddh. work; (cf. *kar*). — *kari*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī; (cf. *kirī* & *guḍa-karī*). — *karmān*, n. an unessential secondary action, Madhus.; Nyāyam, Sch. (*ma-tva*); (in Gr.) the secondary or less immediate object of an action, Pān. ii, 3, 65, Sch.; °*rma-vibhāga*, mfn. distinguishing an action and an attribute, W.; m. separation of an action and an attribute, W. — *kāra*, mfn. produc-

tive of good qualities, profitable, W.; m. (in math.) the multiplier, Āryabh. ii, 23; VarBr. viii, 4, Sch.; 'preparing side-dishes or any secondary article of food, Bhima-sena (who performed the duties of a cook while the Pāṇḍava princes were servants to Virāṭa, MBh. iv, 28 ff.; 231 ff.), L. — *kāraka*, m. (= °*ra*) Bhima-sena, Gal. — *kīraṇāvalī*, f., N. of a literary work. — *kiri*, f. = *kari*. — *kirtana*, n. telling the merits, Sāh. — *kṛitya*, n. the function of a bow-string, Kum. iv, 15. — *ketu*, m., N. of a Buddha, Lalit. i, 68. — *keśi*, f., N. of a daughter of Indra's charioteer Mālati, MBh. v, 3513 & 3647. — *krī*, f. = *kirī*. — *gapa*, m. a number or series of good qualities, BhP. v, 3, 11; -*vat*, mfn. endowed with a number of good qualities, Bhām. i, 19. — *gāna*, n. praising the virtues of another, panegyric, W. — *grīdhnu*, mfn. desiring good qualities, BhP. iii, 14, 20. — *grīhya*, m(f)ān. admiring virtue, attached to merit, Kir. ii, 4; Siphās. — *grahāṇa*, n. acknowledging or appreciating merit or good qualities, Hcar. vi; Siphās. — *grahīṭṛi*, mfn. 'receiving ropes' and 'acknowledging merit', Bhām. i, 8. — *grāma*, m. an assemblage of virtues or merits, Bhartṛ. iii, 23; Git. ii, 10. — *grāhaka*, mfn. appreciating merit, W. — *grāhin*, mfn. ind., Ratnāv. i, 5; Priy. i, 3. — *ghāṭin*, mfn. 'destroying merit', detractor, envious, Hit. — *candra*, m., N. of a man, Śukas.; N. of a disciple of Deva-sūri (author of a Comm. called *Tattva-prakāśa-vṛitti*). — *coḥeda*, m. 'the breaking of a cord' and 'the cessation of good qualities', Subh. — *jña*, mfn. = *grahāṇa*, Bhartṛ. ii, 33; Kathās. iv, 10; Hit. (Udbh.); -*tā*, f. appreciation of good qualities, Mālatim. iii, 12. — *tantra*, mfn. judging according to the merits, laying stress on merits, Kum. iii, 1, Sch. — *tas*, ind. according to the three chief qualities of all existing beings, Bhag. xviii; from the side of the good qualities or virtues, Mn. xi, 186; R. iii, v; according to property or quality, W.; according to desert, W.; according to the properties of the letters, Pān. i, 1, 50, Kāś. — *tā*, f. subordination, dependance, MBh. iii, 11236; BhP. iii; Nyāyam. ii; the being a merit, Sāh. vii, 32; the possession of attributes or qualities, W.; multiplication, W. — *tyāgin*, mfn. giving up what is excellent, Subh. — *traya*, n. the three constituent properties of Prakṛiti (see *guṇa*), W.; °*yābhāsa*, m. 'appearance of the *guṇa-traya*', life, W. — *tritaya*, m. = *traya*, W. — *tva*, n. the condition of a string, Hit.; subordination, KātyŚr.; the possession of qualities, Sarvad. x, 35 & 52; excellence, Suśr. i, 45, 7, 19; multiplication, W. — *dīdhiti-tippaṇi* and °*ti-tikā*, f., N. of two Comm. on *prakāśa-vivṛiti*. — *dīpaka*, n. a simile in which a word denoting a quality forms the tertium comparationis, Kāvād. ii, 100, Sch. — *deva*, m., N. of a pupil of Guṇādhyā, Kathās. viii, 36. — *doṣha*, m. du. virtue and vice, Mn.; n. sg. id., R. iii, 44, 8; -*parīkṣhaṇa*, n. test or investigation of merits and defects, W.; °*śāi-karana*, n. making a defect out of a merit, Kuval. — *dhara*, mfn. possessing good qualities, W. — *dharmā*, m. the virtue or duty incident to the possession of certain qualities (as clemency is the virtue and duty of royalty &c.), W. — *nidhi*, m. 'treasury of good qualities', an excellent man; N. of a man, SkandaP. — *padī*, f. (a woman) having feet thin as cords, g. *kumbha-padyādi*. — *pālita*, m. 'protected by one's merits', N. of a man, Kathās. ci. — *pūga*, n. great merit, excellence, Śiś. ix, 64. — *prakarasha*, m. id., Mṛicch. iv, 22; Kpr. vii, 11. — *prakāśa-dīdhiti-māthurī*, f., N. of a Comm. on °*śa-vivṛiti*. — *prakāśa-vivṛiti*, f., N. of a Comm. — *prabha*, m., N. of a Buddh. teacher. — *priya*, mfn. fond of merit or excellence, W. — *baddha*, mfn. 'bound with ropes' and 'won by merits', Kathās. xviii. — *bhadra*, m., N. of the author of the Ātmānuśāsana. — *bhāj*, mfn. = *-dharma*. — *bhinna*, mfn. separated according to the 3 Guṇas *sattva*, *rajas*, and *tamas*, NṛisUp. — *bhu*, mfn. = *bhāj*, W. — *bhūta*, mfn. unessential, secondary, Sarvad. vi, 55 & 69; dependent, Pān. v, 1, 119, Vārt. 5, Pat. — *bhedā-tas*, ind. according to the difference of quality, W. — *bhokṛi*, mfn. perceiving the properties of things, Bhag. xiii, 14. — *bhṛaṇśa*, m. the loss of all good qualities, L. — *mata*, n. the doctrine of those who worship the qualities, Sāṃkya. — *matī*, m., N. of a Buddh. teacher, Lalit. — *maya*, mfn. 'consisting of single threads' and 'formed by or possessing merits', MBh. i, 6546; SārngP.; produced by or consisting of the three constituent properties of Prakṛiti, resting on them or

containing them, MBh. xiv, 1327; Bhag. vii; BhP. i, iii. — *mahat*, n. = *pūga*, W. — *mātra*, n. only (one of the Guṇas in Gr., viz.) the accent, Pān. viii, 2, 101, Kāś. — *mukhya*, f. 'superior by good qualities', N. of an Apsaras, VP. — *yukta*, mfn. 'bound with a cord' and 'possessed with virtues'. — *yoga*, m. 'contact with a cord' and 'contact with any one's peculiarities', KapS. iv, 26; the application of the secondary sense of a word, W. — *ratna*, n. 'pearl of good qualities', N. of a short collection of sentences by Bhava-bhūti; 'pearl of qualities', N. of a work on Nyāya phil.; -*kośa-stotra*, n., N. of a hymn by Parāśara-bhaṭṭa; -*maya*, mfn. possessed of pearl-like virtues, HPariś. ii; -*mālā*, f., N. of a medical work, Bhpr. — *rāga*, m. delighting in the good qualities of others, Kathās. ii, 51. — *rāja-prabhāsa*, m., N. of a Buddha, Lalit. xx. — *rāśi*, m. 'having a great number of qualities', Śiva; N. of a Buddha, Lalit. i, 76. — *rddha* (-*rid*), mfn. powerful through peculiar qualities, NṛisUp. — *lakṣhaṇa*, n. mark or indication of internal property, W. — *laṇyanikā*, °*nī*, f. a tent, L. — *leśa-sukha-da*, 'giving pleasure to people of little understanding', N. of a work. — *lubbha*, mfn. = *grīdhnu* (as wealth or luck), Siphās. (Hit.; Sāh. vii, 128, 25). — *vacana*, n. 'word denoting a quality', an attributive, adjective, Pān.; mfn. denoting a quality, used as an adjective, iv, 1, 42, Kāś. — *vat*, mfn. 'furnished with a thread or string' and 'endowed with good qualities', Pañcat.; SārngP.; Subh.; endowed with the five qualities or attributes of elements, Sāṃkhyak. 60; endowed with good qualities or virtues or merits or excellences, excellent, perfect, MBh.; R. &c.; m., N. of a son of Guṇavati, Hariv. 8840; (f), f., N. of a combination of three Ślokas forming all one phrase, Kāvād. i, 13, Sch.; of a daughter (of Sunābha and wife of Sāmba, Hariv. 8762; 8779; 8840; of the prince Guṇa-sāgara, Kathās. exxiii); -*tama*, mfn. (superl.) most excellent, Yājñ. ii, 78; -*tara*, mfn. (compar.) more excellent, Mn. v, 113; R. iii; Pañcat.; -*tā*, f. the state of possessing qualities, W.; possession of good qualities or virtues, excellence, MBh. xiv, 86; R. ii; Ragh. viii; -*tva*, n. the state of possessing qualities, Sāh. i, 3, 37 f. — *varṇana*, n. describing the merits of any one, W. — *vartin*, mfn. being on the path of virtue, R. ii. — *varman*, m., N. of a man, Kathās. xviii, 74. — *vācaka*, mfn. denoting a quality (an adjective), Vop. iv, 17; Pān. viii, 1, 12, Sch. (-*vacana*, Kāś.). — *vāda*, m. a statement meant figuratively, Jaim. i, 2, 10; a statement contradictory to other arguments, Madhus. — *vādin*, mfn. pointing out any one's merits, MBh. xii, 4221. — *vidha*, for °*dhi*, 11466. — *vivecana*, mfn. examining the good qualities (of speech; N. of Sāh. viii); (ā), f. discernment in appreciating any one's merits, just sense of merit, W. — *viśeṣha*, m. a different property, W. — *viśṇu*, m., N. of a scholiast. — *vistara*, mfn. abounding in excellent qualities, Hit. — *vikṣha*, °*kṣha*, m. a post to which a boat is fastened, L. — *vṛitti*, f. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opposed to *mukhya vṛ*), KātyŚr.; the secondary force of a word, W.; character or style of qualities or merits, W. — *vṛiddhi*, f. du. (= *vṛiddhi-guṇau*) the gradations of vowels called Guṇa and Vṛiddhi, g. *rājadamādi*. — *vedin*, mfn. knowing the properties or qualities, Bhpr.; knowing the merits of (in comp.), Mn. vii, 167. — *vaioitrya*, n. a variety of qualities, W. — *vaiśeṣha*, n. pre-eminence of merit or of any property, ix, 296 (ifc.). — *vrata*, n. 'vow or duty of secondary importance', a term for 3 particular duties (forming with the 5 *anu-vratāni* and the 4 *śikṣhā-padāni* the 12 duties of the laymen adhering to the Jaina faith), HYog. — *sata*, n. a hundred excellent qualities, W.; -*sālin*, mfn. possessed of a hundred excellent qualities. — *śabda*, m. the twang of a bow-string, Divyāv.; (= *-vacana*) an adjective, L. — *śila*, m. 'excellent rock', N. of a Caitya, HPariś. — *śīla*, see *a-g°*; -*īas*, ind. according to virtues and character, BhP. iv, 1, 64. — *ślāghā*, f. encomium, praise, Hit. — *saṃyukta*, mfn. endowed with good qualities, MBh. i. — *saṃskāra*, in comp. quality and preparation, Gaut. xv, 6; m. the highest limit of excellence, R. v, 85, 5. — *saṃkirtana*, n. celebration of qualities, MBh. i, 1521; R. (ed. Gorr.) ii. — *saṃkhyāna*, n. the (enumeration, i.e. the theory of the 3 essential properties, Bhag. xviii, 19; the appearance of a quality, BhP. v, 17, 17 (ifc. with *sarva*). — *saṅga*, m. association with pro-

perities or qualities, W.; m. pl. the good qualities peculiar to a person, R. v, 27, 32. — **samgraha**, m. a collection of merits or properties, BhP. iv, 20, 26; = *grahana*, W. — **samundra**, n. an ocean of virtues, one endowed with all virtues, Bhaktām. 4. — **sampad**, f. great merit, perfection, R. i; VarBṛS.; Kir. v, 24. — **sampauna**, mfn. endowed with good qualities or virtues, Gaut. xxviii. — **sāgara**, m. = *sanudra*, MBh. iii, 16762; R. ii; Śukas.; Brahṇā, L.; N. of a Buddha, L.; of a prince, Kathās. cxviii; mfn. endowed with all good qualities, W. — **suandara**, m., N. of a Daśa-pūrvīn, Jain. — **stuti**, f. = *slāghā*, Hit. — **sthāna-prakaraṇa**, n., N. of a Jaina work. — **bhūi**, f. want of merits, Āp. ii, 17, 5. — **hīna**, mfn. void of merit, Mn. ix, 89; free from properties, W.; poor (as food), W. — **Guṇākara**, m. a mine or multitude of merits, one endowed with all virtues, MārK. xx, 20; (= *na-rāsi*) Śiva; N. of Śākya-muni, L.; of a poet; ŚārngP.; of a minister, Kathās. lxix; of a Buddhist, mfn. possessing all excellences, Lalit. xx, 43; — **sūri**, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on Bhaktām. — **Guṇākshara**, for *ghuṇ*. — **Guṇāgūṇa**, m. pl. merits and defects, Mn. iii, 22; ix, 331; — **jña**, mfn. a judge of merit and demerit, MBh. xiii, 24; ŚārngP. — **Guṇāgra-dhāriu**, m. 'endowed with the best qualities,' N. of a man, Lalit. xiii, 163. — **Guṇāgrya**, n., the best of the 3 chief qualities, i. e. *satva* (q. v.), Ragh. xiii, 27. — **Guṇānga**, n. pl. actions resulting from good qualities, R. ii, 77, 12. — **Guṇādhyā**, mfn. rich in virtues or excellences, R. i, 7, 6; m., N. of the famous author of the Bṛhat-kathā, Vāsav. 346; Kshem.; Kathās. i, vi; = *ghyaka*, Gal. — **Guṇādhyaka**, m. Alangium decapetalum, L. — **Guṇātīpā**, m. detraction of acknowledged merits, Sāh. vi, 173; 184. — **Guṇātīsa**, m. (in dram.) heightening acknowledged merits, ib. — **Guṇātīta**, mfn. freed from or beyond all properties, Bhag. xiv, 25. — **Guṇātman**, mfn. having qualities, W. — **Guṇādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (vi, 2, 176). — **Guṇādharma**, n. 'addition of accessory qualities,' rendering more fit for any purpose, Car. iii, 1; Bādar. Sch. i. (= *pratyatna*) Pāṇ. i, 3, 32, Sch. — **Guṇādharma**, m. 'receptacle of virtues,' a virtuous person, L. — **Guṇādhipa**, m. 'lord of virtues,' N. of a king, Vet. ii, 1. — **Guṇādhishtāna**, n. 'naka', n. the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened, L. — **Guṇānauda**, m., N. of an author; (i), f., N. of a Comm. by 'da. — **Guṇāunrāga**, m. delight in good qualities, approbation, L. — **Guṇāunrodha**, m. conformity to good qualities, W. — **Guṇāutara**, n. a different quality or kind of merit, Pāṇ. v, 3, 55, Pat. 20 & 33; = *raṇi* = *vraja*, to obtain a better quality, become superior, Mālav. i, 6; = *rādhāna*, n. 'addition of another or better quality,' being active or caring for (gen.), Kās. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 32 & ii, 3, 53; Bhaṭṭ. viii, Sch.; = *rāpatti*, f. attainment of another quality, Nyāyad. ii, 2, 59. — **Guṇāuvaya**, mfn. having qualities, ŚvetUp. v, 7. — **Guṇāuvita**, mfn. id., vi, 4; endowed with virtues, excellent, Mn. ii, vii (ifc. with *rūpa*); Vedāntas.; auspicious (a Nakshatra), Mn. ii, 30. — **Guṇāpavāda**, m. detracting from merit, W. — **Guṇābdhi**, m. (= *na-sāgara*) N. of a Buddha, L. — **Guṇābhāsa**, m. (ifc.) semblance of qualities, ŚvetUp. iii, 17 (= Bhag. xiii, 14). — **Guṇābhilāshin**, mfn. = *na-grīdhnu*, Ragh. iii, 36. — **Guṇāyana**, mfn. = *na-vartin*, BhP. iv, 21, 43. — **Guṇārāma**, m. 'pleasure-grove of good qualities,' N. of an actor. — **Guṇālamkṛita**, mfn. adorned with virtues or good qualities, W. — **Guṇālaya**, m. 'abode of good qualities,' one endowed with all virtues, Pañcat. i, 16, 16; (= *sarva*) Subh. — **Guṇālabha**, m. inefficiency, Suśr. i, 35, 40 f. — **Guṇāvarā**, f. 'lowest as to virtues,' N. of an Apsaras, Mēh. i, 4817. — **Guṇāvaha**, mfn. having the proper qualities, Bhpr. — **Guṇāśraya**, m. 'abode of qualities,' substance, matter, L.; one endowed with virtues, a very virtuous man, Hit. — **Guṇēsa**, m. the lord of the 3 qualities, ŚvetUp. vi, 16; N. of a mountain, W. — **Guṇēsvara**, m. (= *śa*) N. of the mountain Citra-kūṭa (or Chatarkot in Bundelcund), L. — **Guṇōtkarsha**, m. superiority in merit or in good qualities, R. i, 24, 19; Kāvya. ii, 95; extraordinary merits; a present consisting in a sword, Gal. — **Guṇōtkirtana**, n. = *na-kīrt*, Siphās. — **Guṇōtkriśha**, mfn. superior in merit or in good qualities, Mn. viii, 73. — **Guṇōttara**, mfn. id., Suśr. i, 45, 64. — **Guṇōpapauna**, mfn. endowed with good qualities, VarYogay.; (cf. Mn. ix, 141; Nal.) — **Guṇōpāsaka**, m. a worshipper of the qualities (belonging to a par-

ticular philosophical school), Śaṅkar. xxxix. — **Guṇōpēta**, mfn. endowed with good qualities, Mn. iii, 40; Nal.; R. i; Śāk.; Hit.; endowed with any requisites, Yājñ. i, 347. — **Guṇōgāha**, m. = *na-pūga*, MBh. — **Guṇaka**, m. a calculator, reckoner (for *gaṇ*), W.; (in arithm.) the multiplier, VarBṛ. viii, 4; ifc. quality, Vedāntas. 43; N. of a maker of garlands, Hariv. 4479; (*ikā*), f. a tumor (or 'a cipher'), L. — **Guṇana**, n. multiplication; enumeration, W.; pointing out merits or virtues, Git. vii, 29; reiterated study, repetition, Gal.; (i), f. id., L. — **Guṇanikā**, f. (= *ni*) reiterated study, repetition (or 'reiteration, tautology'), Śiś. ii, 75; determining of the various readings of a MS. (*pāṭha-niścaya* or *śaita*), L.; a jewel, gem ('a garland, necklace', Sch.), Anand. 3; Bālar. vi, 29; dancing, L.; the prologue to a drama, L.; (in arithm.) a cipher, L. — **Guṇaniya**, mfn. to be multiplied, VarBṛ. xxiv, 11, Sch.; to be advised, W.; (= *nikā*) reiterated study, W.; n. the multiplicand, W. — **Guṇaya**, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to multiply, VarBṛ. viii, 20; to advise, invite, Dhātup. xxxv, 41; (cf. *saṃ-*) — **Guṇāla**, m., N. of a son of Bhoja. — **Guṇāya**, Nom. A. *ṇyate*, to become or appear as a merit, Cāṇ. — **Guṇi**, in comp. for *ṇin*. — **gaṇa**, m. a number of virtuous persons, Pañcat. Introd. 7. — **tā**, f. the state of possessing good qualities, virtuousness, W. — **dval-dha**, n. equality of merit on both sides, W. — **līnga**, mfn. taking the same gender as a substantive, L. — **sarvasva**, n., N. of a work. — **Guṇita**, mfn. multiplied (with instr. or in comp.), MBh. iii, 7030; Vikr. iii, 22; VarBṛ. liii; Pañcat.; augmented, intensified, Megh. 107; often practised, Bālar. vii, 26; connected or filled with (in comp.), BhP. xi, 7, 66; (cf. *ajun-*, *pari-*, *pra-*) — **Guṇitavya**, mfn. to be multiplied. — **Guṇin**, mfn. 'furnished with a string or rope (as a hunter)' and endowed with good qualities, ŚārngP.; Subh.; containing parts, consisting of parts, Pāṇ. v, 2, 47, Vārtt. 1; endowed with good qualities or merits, ŚvetUp. vi; Mn. viii, 73; Yājñ. &c.; auspicious (a day), Daś. vii, 296 f.; endowed with the good qualities of or contained in (in comp.), MārK. xxvii, 9; requiring the first gradation (a vowel), Kāt. iii f.; 'possessing qualities' or (m.) 'quality-possessor,' object, thing, noun, substantive, Yājñ. iii, 69; BhP. ii, 8, 14; m. 'furnished with a string,' a bow, L. — **Guṇi**, in comp. for *ṇi*. — **va**, to make one's self subordinate to (gen.), SāmavBr. ii, 6, 7. — **ka-raṇa**, n. making a merit out of (a defect, *doshā*), Kuval. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming subordinate, Sāh. iv, 14, 32; vii, 18 & 25. — **va** = *va* = *va*, SāmavBr. — **bhūta**, mfn. subordinate to (gen.), made secondary or unimportant, MBh. ii, xiv; Kpr. v, 2; Sāh. iv, 1 & 13; invested with attributes, W.; varied according to qualities, W.; having a certain force or application (as a word), W. — **Guṇya**, mfn. endowed with good qualities or virtues, Pāṇ. v, 2, 120, Vārtt., Pat.; to be enumerated, W.; to be described or praised, W.; to be multiplied, multiplicand, Āryabh. ii, 23, Sch. (-*tva*, n.) — **गुण्** *gunth* (cf. *gunḍ*, *gudh*), cl. 10. P. *ṭhayati*, to enclose or envelop, surround, cover, Dhātup. xxxii, 46 (v. l.); (cf. *ava-*) — **Guṇthau**, n. concealing, covering with (in comp.), Prab. ii, 26 (v. l. *gunḍana*); (*ā*), f. id., Bālar. ii, 3. — **Guṇthita**, mfn. enveloped, covered with (instr. or in comp.), MBh.; R. ii f, vi; Kathās. lxiv, 122; for *guṇḍita*, pounded, ground, L., Sch.; (cf. *ava-*, *ā-*, *pari-*, *sam-ava-*) — **गुण्** *gunḍ* (cf. *gunth*), cl. 10. *ṇayati*, to cover, conceal, protect, Dhātup. xxxii, 46; to pound, comminute, ib. — **Guṇḍa**, m. Scirpus Kysoor, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of reed, L. (v. l.) — **kaṇḍa**, m. the root of Scirpus Kysoor, L. — **Guṇḍāroonikā**, f. the plant *kāmpilya*, L. — **Guṇḍārocau**, f. id., Car. i, 1, 82, Sch. — **Guṇḍāśini**, f. a kind of grass, L. (v. l. *ḍāśini*). — **Guṇḍaka**, m. dust, powder, Kṛishṇ. xxi, 2; an oil vessel, L.; a low pleasing tone, L.; = *malina*, L.; (*ikā*), f. (mentioned in connection with *lipi*), Vārāhṭ.; the lower part of the hilt of a sword, Gal. — **Guṇḍana**. See *gunthana*. — **Guṇḍālā**, f., N. of a plant (*jālōdbhūtā*, *guccha-vadhā*), L.; a kind of grass (v. l. *guḍ*), L. — **Guṇḍika**, m. pl. flour, meal; (*ā*), see *ḍaka*. — **Guṇḍita**, mfn. pounded, ground (*rūshita*), L.; covered with dust, L.; = *karāmbita*, *khaṇḍita*, L.

गुण्डिका *gundicā*, f., N. of the place where the image of Purushōtama or Jagan-nātha is placed after being carried about at the Kātha-yātra, Uikalakh. — **गुण्ड** *gundra*, m. or *ḍrā*, f. a kind of Cyperus, VarBṛS. liv, 100 (ifc. *sa-gundra*, v. l. *-gundra*). — **गुण्य** *gunya*. See *gunā*. — **गुत्स** *gutsa*, m. (= *guccha*; *√gudh*, Up. iii) a bunch, bundle, clump (of grass), cluster (of blossoms), nosegay, L.; a pearl necklace consisting of thirty-two strings, L.; the plant or perfume *gran-thi-parṇa*, L. — **Gutsārāna**, m. = *gucchār*, L. — **Gutsaka**, m. a bundle, bunch, cluster of blossoms, L.; a chowri, L.; a section of a work, L. — **pnshpa**, m. (= *guccha-ḥ*) *Alstonia scholaris*, L. — **गुद** *gud*, cl. 1. *Ā. godate*, to play, sport, Dhātup. ii, 23; (cf. *√gurd*, *gudh*). — **गुद** *gudd*, m. an intestine, entrail, rectum, anus, VS.; TS. vi; ŚBr. iii, viii; Kauś. &c.; (ifc. f. *ā*, *g. kroḍḍi* [or *i*, *g. bahv-ādi*, not in Kās. & in *g. śonādi*]; n. id.; m. du. with *kaushṭhyau*, the two intestines, Yājñ. iii, 95; (*gūdās*), f. pl. the bowels, RV. x, 163, 3; VS.; AV. ix-xi; ŚBr. x, xii. — **kila**, m. piles, Suśr. i, 46, 1, 34 & 6, 10. — **kilaka**, m. id., L. — **graha**, m. spasm of the rectum, Car. v, 10, 13. — **ja**, m. n. pl. = *kila*, vi, 9 & 18; Bhpr. vii, 17, 55. — **nirgama**, m. prolapsus ani, 14, 74. — **nihsarāna**, n. id., Car. vi, 10; Bhpr. — **pari-paddha**, see *śva-ḥ*. — **pāka**, m. inflammation of the anus, Car. vi, 10; Suśr. — **bharaṇa**, m. = *nir-gama*, Car. vi, 10; Suśr. — **yoni**, mfn. pathic, Bhpr. — **roga**, m. a disease of the last of the large intestines, MārK. xv. — **vaḍana**, n. the anus, Siphās. xx, 7; (*ā*), f., N. of a goddess, Kālac. — **vartman**, n. the anus, L. — **Gudāṅkura**, m. piles, Bhpr. vii, 17, 15. — **Gudāvarta**, m. constipation, Sāmkyak. 49, Sch. — **Gudōbbhava**, m. piles, Suśr. iv, 6, 17. — **Gudāshṭha**, n. the aperture of the anus, ii, 2, 3 f. — **गुग्गु** *gudh*, cl. 4. P. *ḍhyati* (ind. p. *gudhitā*, Pāṇ. i, 2, 7; see *upa-gudha*), to wrap up, envelop, cover, clothe (cf. *√gunth*), Dhātup. xxvi, 13; cl. 9. P. *ḍhnāti*, to be angry, xxxi, 45; cl. 1. *Ā. g. dhate*, to play, sport (cf. *√gurd*, *gud*), ii, 23; [cf. Gk. *κεῦθω*; Old Germ. *hiut*; Germ. *haut*; Angl. Sax. *hyde*, *hyd*; Lat. *cutis*?] — **Gudhita**, mfn. surrounded, enclosed, W. — **Gudhera**, mfn. protecting, Up. i, 62. — **गुदल** *gundala*, m. the sound of a small oblong drum, L. — **गुदाल** *gundāla*, for *ḍrāla*, W. — **गुन्द्र** *gundr*, v. l. for *√kundr*, q. v. — **गुन्द्र** *gundra*, m. Saccharum Sara (sara), L.; the plant Paṭaraka, Bhpr.; m. n. the root of Cyperus pertenuis, L.; (*ā*), f. id., Suśr.; (cf. *gundra*) Typha angustifolia, Bhpr.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; Coix bar-bata (*gavedhukā*), L.; = *priyangu*, L. — **phalā**, f. Aglaia Roxburghiana, Bhpr. — **Gudrālā**, m. a sort of pheasant, L. — **गुप** 1. *gup*, cl. 4. P. *ḍyati* (p. *Ā. gupya-māna*, in Prakṛit *guppam*, Jain.), to become perplexed or confused, Dhātup. xxvi, 123. — **गुप** 2. *gup* (for pr. &c. see *gopaya* & *ḍpāya*, from which the root is derived [cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 28 & 31]; perf. *jugopa*, MBh. &c.; 3. pl. *jugupur*, RV. vii, 103, 9; AV. &c. fut. 2nd *gopayati*, AV.; ŚBr. vi &c.; fut. 1st *gopāi* or *gopāi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 44; aor. *agaupsit* or *agopit*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 50, Kās.) to guard, defend, protect, preserve (from abl.), RV. vii, 103, 9; AV. &c.; to hide, conceal, Śiś. xvi, 30 (inf. *gopitum*): Caus. *gopayati* &c., see ss. vv. *gopaya* & *ḍpāya*. Desid. *Ā. jugupsate* (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 5; ep. also P. *ti*) to seek to defend one's self from (abl.), be on one's guard (cf. i, 4, 24, Vārtt. 1), ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 12; Gobh.; ChUp. v, 10, 8; to beware of, shun, avoid, detest, spurn, despise (with acc.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to feel offended or hurt, MBh. i, 6375; iii, 1934; Desid. of Desid. *jugupsishate*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 7, Vārtt. 15, Pat.; vi, 1, 9, Kās. — **गुप**, mfn. ifc. 'defending, protecting,' see *dhar-ma*; being on one's guard or preserving one's self from, Naish. vi, 66. — **Gupitā**, mfn. protected, guarded, RV. x, 85, 4 & 109, 3; AV. ii, 28, 4; x, 10, 4; xviii, 4, 70. — **Gupila**, m. a protector, king, Up. i, 57.

Guptá, mfn. protected, guarded, preserved, AV. &c.; hidden, concealed, kept secret, secret, Bhartṛ; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c. (with *daṇḍa*, a secret fine, fine secretly imposed or exacted, Hit.; cf. *gūḍha*-*a*); = *saṃgata* (?joined, combined), W.; (*am*; in comp. *a*-, Heat.), ind. secretly, privately, Kathās.; (*su*-) Pañcat. iv; (*e*), loc. ind. in a hidden place, Kathās. lxxv; (*as*), m. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 205, Kās.) N. of several men belonging to the Vaiśya caste (PārGr. i, 17; cf. RTL. p. 358), especially of the founder of the renowned Guptiya dynasty in which the names of the sovereigns generally end in *gupta* (cf. *candra*-, *sa-mudra*-, *skanda*-; *gupta* is also often found inf. in names of the Vaiśya class); (*ā*), f. a married woman who withdraws from her lover's endearments, L.; Mucuna prurius, Suśr. iv, 26, 33; vi, 46, 21 (*ṣṭa*); N. of a woman, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 121, Sch. (*goḥā*, Kās.); of a Śākya princess, Buddh. — **kathā**, f. a confidential communication, W. — **gati**, m. 'going secretly', a spy, L. — **griha**, n. 'secret room', bed-room, Gal.; Pañcat. — **cara**, m. 'going secretly', Bala-rāma, L. — **tama**, mfn. carefully guarded (as the senses), Ragh. i, 55. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. — **dāna**, n. a hidden gift, W. — **dikṣā-tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **dūta**, m. a secret messenger, W. — **dhana**, n. money kept secret, Pañcat. ii, 6, 3; mfn. guarding one's money, ib. — **prayāga**, m., N. of a locality, Rasik. xi, 41. — **maṇi**, m. a hidden place, Gal. — **mati**, m. 'hidden-minded', N. of a merchant, HParī. i, 269. — **rajasvalā**, f. a girl who has begun to have her courses, Gal. — **vatī**, f., N. of a Tantra. — **vesha**, m. dress used for concealment, disguise, W.; (*e*), loc. ind. in disguise, W. — **śīla**, mfn. (*ān*). 'of a hidden character', cunning; (cf. *śīla*-*g*). — **sarasvatī**, f., N. of a river (also called eastern Sarasvatī), KapSaṃh. xx. — **sādhana-tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **sneha**, mfn. (*ān*). having a secret affection; (*ā*), f. 'having the oil hidden', Alangium hexapetalum, L. — **sveda**, m. = *sneha*, Gal. — **Guptārma**, n., N. of a locality, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 90, Kās.; (cf. *ārman*). — **Guptāryaka**, m. the prince Āryaka (who in youth was kept hidden), Mṛic. vii, 8. — **Guptādvadhūta**, mfn. one who has secretly shaken off from himself worldly obligation (opposed to *vyaktā*). — **Guptāsana**, n. a particular method of sitting (= *siddhās*). — **Guptake**, m. a preserver, W.; N. of a Sauvīraka prince, MBh. iii, 15597.

Gūpti, f. preserving, protecting, protection, AV. vi, 122, 3; xii, 3, 7; TS. v. f.; TBr. &c.; restraint (of body, mind, and speech), HYog.; Sarvad. iii, 191 & 210 f.; concealing, hiding, keeping secret (ifc.), Kām. (Hit.); Sāh.; Sarvad. xv; a means of protection, fortification, rampart, R. v. f.; Kum. v, 38; a prison, VarBr. v, 10; 'place of concealment', a hole in the ground, sink, cellar, L.; digging a hole in the ground, L., Sch.; 'a leak in a ship' or 'the well or lower deck of a boat', L. — **bandham**, ind. p., Pāṇ. iii, 4, 41, Sch. (not in Kās.). — **vāda**, m. a secret conversation, L. — **Gūpty-adhikṛita**, m. a jail-superintendent, VarBr. xii, 15.

Gūptika, m., N. of a man, Avadāna; (*ā*), f. (cf. *svara-gūpti*) depth (of voice), Divyāv. i, 372. — **Gūpti**-*√kri*, to hide, conceal, Uttamac. 231.

गुफ गुफ (= *√gumph*), cl. 6. *Ṣṭhi* (Pāṇ. vii, 1, 59, Kās.; ind. p. *guphivā*, i, 2, 23), to string together, tie or string as a garland, Dhātup. xxviii, 31.

Guphita, mfn. (fr. *gushpita*), arranged, placed in order, W.

गुम् गुम्, onomat. imitation of the humming of bees, only in comp.

Gum (in comp. for *gum*). — **kāra**, m. humming (of bees), Alamkārat. — **kvapa**, mfn. speaking through the nose, Gal.

Gumagumāyita, n. = *gum-kāra*, Vāsav. 334.

गुम्फ गुम्फ (= *√guph*), cl. 6. P. *Ṣṭhi* (Pāṇ. vii, 1, 59, Kās.; ind. p. *gumphitvā* [Pāṇ. i, 2, 23], Bhartṛ. vii), to string together, tie or string as a garland, Naish. viii, 82; Caus. *ṣṭhiyati*, id., Kathās. lxxii, 79.

Gumpha, m. tying or stringing as a garland, L.; stringing, filing, combining with each other, Bālar. i, 1; Kuval. 289; 319; a bracelet, L.; a whisker, L.

Gumphaka, mfn. (*ikā*)n. See *mautika*.

Gumphana, n. winding (a garland), L.; stringing, filing (as words), Bālar. x, 86; (*ā*), f. id. (among the *śabdāṅkārāḥ*), Sarav. ii; see *mautika*.

Gumphita, mfn. tied, strung together, Kathās. lvi, lxxii; Prab. i, 2; arranged, placed in order, W.

गुरु (cf. *√gr*), cl. 6. *gurate*, to raise, lift up (or 'to make effort'), Dhātup. xxviii, 103; (cf. *ali*-, *apa*-, *abhi*-, *ava*-, *ā*-, *ud*-, *fra*-); *gur* or *gūr*, cl. 4. *gūryate*, to hurt, xvi, 45; to go, ib.; Caus. *gorayate* or *giray*, to raise, lift up or 'to make effort', xxiii, 21; to eat, ib.; (cf. *√gūr*).

Gurapa, n. = *udyama*, L.

Gūrtā, mfn. (Pāṇ. vii, 2, 61) approved, welcome, agreeable, (= Lat. *gratus*, RV. i, 167, 1; iv, 19, 8; (cf. *abhi*-, *rādho*-, *viśvā*-, *svā*-, *ari*- & *puru*-*gūrtā*). — **manas** (*td*-), mfn. with grateful mind ('with prepared mind', Sāy.), vi, 63, 4. — **vacas** (*td*-), mfn. speaking agreeably, x, 61, 1 f. — **śra-vas** (*td*-), mfn. one whose praise one likes to hear (Indra), i, 61, 5 & 122, 10. — **Gūrtā-vasu**, mfn. one whose treasures are welcome, ix, 132, 1.

Gūrti, f. approval, praise, i, 56, 2; vii ff.

गुरु *gurū*, mfn. (cf. *giri*; comp. *gāriyas*, once *yas-tara*, *guru-tara*, superl. *garishtha*, *guru-tama*, see ss. v.) heavy, weighty (opposed to *laghū*), RV. i, 39, 3 & iv, 5, 6; AV. &c. (g. *saun-**ḍādi*, Gaṇar. 101); heavy in the stomach (food), difficult to digest, MBh. i, 3334; Suśr.; great, large, extended, long, Yājñ. (see *kratu*); Bhartṛ. &c.; (in prosody) long by nature or position (a vowel), Prāt. (a vowel long both by nature and by position is called *gāriyas*, RPrāt. xviii, 20); Pāṇ. i, 4, 11 & 12; high in degree, vehement, violent, excessive, difficult, hard, RV.; MBh. &c.; grievous, Megh. 80; important, serious, momentous, MBh. &c.; valuable, highly prized, Yājñ. ii, 30 (*guru* = *gāriyas*) &c.; haughty, proud (speech), Pañcat.; venerable, respectable; m. any venerable or respectable person (father, mother, or any relative older than one's self), Gobh.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. &c.; a spiritual parent or preceptor (from whom a youth receives the initiatory Mantra or prayer, who instructs him in the Śāstras and conducts the necessary ceremonies up to that of investiture which is performed by the Ācārya, Yājñ. i, 34), RPrāt.; ĀsvGr.; PārGr.; Mn. &c.; the chief (gen. or in comp.), Cān.; Ragh. ii, 68; (with Śāktas) author of a Mantra; 'preceptor of the gods', Bṛihaspati, Mn. xi; (hence) the planet Jupiter, Jyot.; VarBrS.; Bhartṛ. &c.; 'Pāṇḍu-teacher', Droṇa, L.; Prabhā-kara (celebrated teacher of the Mīmāṃsā, usually mentioned with Kumārila), Śāṅkar. vi, 50; xv, 157; (= *dharma*) 'venerable', the 9th astrological mansion, VarBrS. i, 16; Mucuna prurius, L.; N. of a son of Saṃkrīti, BhP. ix, 21, 2; m. du. parents, MBh.; m. pl. parents and other venerable persons, Mn. iv; Vikr. v, 10; Kathās.; a honorific appellation of a preceptor (whose N. is also put in the pl.), Jain.; Hit.; (*vi*), f. 'venerable woman', a mother, Āp. i, 21, 9; 'great (with child)', pregnant, a pregnant woman, L.; the wife of a teacher, W.; (cf. *ṣopis*; Lat. *gravis*; Goth. *kauriths*; Lith. *grīvas*). — **kaṇṭha**, m. a peacock, Gal.; (cf. *guruṇṭaka*). — **karma**, n. any affair of a spiritual teacher, Āp. i, 5, 25. — **kāra**, m. worship, adoration, L. — **kārya**, n. a serious or momentous affair, Yājñ. ii, 8, 31; = *-karma*, W. — **kula**, n. the house of a Guru, MBh. i, ch. 3; Pāṇ. ii, 1, 42, Vārt. 1, Pat. — **vāsa**, m. residence in the house of a Guru, a pupil's life, MBh. i, 743; *lāvāsin*, m. 'abiding in *la*', a pupil, Gal. — **kṛita**, mfn. highly prized or praised, Bhartṛ. (ŚāṅkP.); worshipped, W. — **kopa**, m. violent wrath, W. — **kratu**, m. a great sacrifice, Yājñ. iii, 328. — **krama**, m. succession of teachers or (with Śāktas) of authors of Mantras. — **kshepa**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **gata**, mfn. being with or belonging to a spiritual teacher, W. — **gavi**, f. the cow of a spiritual teacher, ĀsvGr. ii, 10, 8 (*a*-, neg.). — **gītā**, f., N. of a section of SkandaP. (relating to a spiritual teacher); *-stotra*, n. id. — **griha**, n. = *kula*, MBh. i, ch. 3; 'Bṛihaspati's house', the signs Sagittarius and Pisces, VarBr. viii, 11. — **ghna**, m. 'killing a spiritual teacher', white mustard, L. — **jana**, m. any venerable or elderly person (father, mother, the elders of a family &c.). — **tama**, mfn. (superl.) most important, W.; m. the best teacher, W. — **tara**, mfn. heavier, very heavy, MBh. iii, 13293; heavy, xii, 6856; greater, worse, very hard or bad, Mn. vii, ix, xi; MBh. &c.; more important, very important or valuable, Vikr. iv, 31; Bhartṛ.; Pañcat.; more venerable, MBh.; very venerable, R. ii, 79, 2. — **talpa**,

m. 'a teacher's bed', in comp.; the violation of a teacher's bed (intercourse with his wife), Gaut. xxiv, 10; Mn. ix, xi; Yājñ. iii, 231; a violator of his teacher's bed, MBh. iii, 1761; -*ga*, mfn. one who violates his teacher's bed, TĀr. x, 64; Gaut.; Mn. ix, xi, xii; Yājñ. &c.; -*gāmin*, mfn. id., Āp. i, 25, 1 & 28, 15; -*rata*, mfn. id., VarBr. xxi, 6; -*vratā*, n. penance for violating a teacher's bed, Mn. xi, 171; *ṣṭhāpanutti*, f. the violation of a teacher's bed, 107; *ṣṭhābhigamana*, n. id., Kathās. xx, 154; (cf. *gau-rutalpa*). — **talpa**, mfn. = *ṣṭhāga*, Mn. xi, 104 (v. l.); MBh. v, xiii. — **tā**, f. weight, heaviness, Śāk. ii, 2; Suśr.; 'heaviness' and 'dignity', Sāh. iii, 52 f.; burden, trouble, R. ii, 27, 22; importance, Śiṣ. ix, 22; the office of a teacher, Kathās. xix. — **tāpa**, m. excessive heat, W. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, PadmaP. — **tva**, n. weight, heaviness, Suśr.; Ragh.; Pañcat.; (in prosody) length (of a vowel), TPrāt. xiv, 5; burden, trouble, W.; severity, violence (of medical treatment), Suśr.; dullness, Sarvad. xv, 158; greatness, magnitude, W.; respectability, dignity, venerableness, Ragh. x, 65; the office of a teacher, MBh. v, 178, 44. — **tvaka**, n. heaviness, Bhāṣhā. — **da-kṣhiṇā**, f. a fee given to a spiritual preceptor, W. — **darśana**, n. seeing the teacher, Gaut. ii. — **dāna**, n. a present to a religious teacher, W. — **dāra**, m. sg. the teacher's wife, Āp. i, 25, 10. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a teacher (mentioned in the introduction to the *Guru-gītā*). — **divasa**, m. 'Bṛihaspati's day', Thursday (?), Āryabh. i, 3. — **dikṣā**, f. initiation into the office of a spiritual preceptor, SkandaP.; -*tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. — **devata**, n. 'having Bṛihaspati for its deity', the 8th lunar mansion Pushya, Gal. — **deva-svāmin**, m., N. of a scholiast. — **daivata**, n. = *dev*. — **dhī**, v. l. for *ruira-dhī*, q.v. — **dhru**, f. pl. hard labour, MBh. i, 741. — **pattra**, n. tin, L.; (*ā*), f. the tamarind tree, L. — **pattraka**, n. tin, Gal. — **patni**, f. = *dāra*, Mn. ix, 57. — *paripāṭi*, f. 'succession of teachers', N. of a work, Jain. — **pāka**, mfn. difficult of digestion, W. — **pādāśraya**, m. the worship of (the feet of) a teacher, W. — **putra**, m. a teacher's son, Pāṇ. i, 1, 56, Vārt. 1, Pat. — **pūjā**, f. the worship of one's spiritual teacher, VarYogay. iv, 40; the ceremonies in propitiation of Bṛihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken, W. — **pramoda**, m. happiness, delight, W. — **prasāda**, m. propitiousness or the favour of one's Guru, W.; 'product of a Guru's favour', i. e. learning, W. — **prasādanīya**, mfn. fit for propitiating one's Guru, Āp. i, 5, 9. — **prasūta**, mfn. allowed by one's elder relations, Gaut. xviii, 5. — **priya**, mfn. dear to a preceptor, W. — **bha**, m. 'Bṛihaspati's constellation', = *-devata*, VarBrS. lv, 31; iic, 12; VarYogay. v, 1. — **bhāra**, m. 'of heavy weight', N. of a son of Garuda, MBh. v, 3598. — **bhārika**, mfn. heavy (in the stomach; food), Bhpr. v, 21, 23. — **bhāryā**, f. = *dāra*, Gaut. ii, 33. — **bhāva**, m. the condition of a Guru, W.; importance, weight, W. — **bhṛit**, mfn. bearing heavy things (the earth), AV. xii, 1, 48. — **mat**, mfn. containing a vowel which is long by nature or position, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 36; (*i*), f. pregnant, BhP. x, 2, 21; -*tā*, f. heaviness, 7, 27. — **madhya**, mfn. = *madhye-guru*, heavy in the middle part, Gaṇar. 91, Sch. — **mardala**, m. a kind of drum, L. — **mushṭi**, m. a great handful, Kāth. xxi, 7; (of sacrificial grass, *darbha-gurumushṭi*) MaitrS. iii, 3, 6; (cf. *gru-m*). — **meru**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **ratna**, n. 'Bṛihaspati's jewel', topaz, L. — **laghn-tā**, f. heaviness and lightness, W.; great and little value, Bhartṛ. ii, 37 (Subh.). — **lāghava**, n. great and small importance, relative importance or value, Mn. ix, 299; MBh. iii, xiii; R.; Śāk. v, 33; length and shortness of vowels, Śrūt. — **vaśa**, m., N. of a work. — **vat**, ind. like a Guru, Mn. ii, 208; 210; as if to a Guru, Pāṇ. i, 1, 56, Vārt. 1; (*-vad*)-*vṛtti*, f. behaving to any one with as much respect as to a sacred teacher, Mn. ii, 205; 207; 247. — **varoo-ghna**, m. 'removing constipation', the lime or citron (*limpāka*), L. — **varṇa**, m. a vowel long by nature or by position, W. — **varṇaka**, mfn. behaving respectfully towards parents or venerable persons, R. (G) ii, 107, 19. — **vartin**, mfn. id., MBh. x, 696; xiii, 3563; R. iv; *ṭi-tā*, f. respectful behaviour towards venerable persons, ii, 115, 19. — **vāra**, m. = *divasa*, Heat. i, 3, 389 (MBh.). — **vāsa**, m. = *kula-vāsa*, MBh. xiv, 26, 4 & (pl.) 33, 5. — **vṛtta**, mfn. = *varitaka*, R. iv, 17, 36. — **vṛitti**, mfn. long by nature (vowel), W.; f. be-

haviour towards one's Guru, MBh. i, 706; -para, mfn. trying to behave respectfully towards a Guru, VP. iii, 5, 3. -**vyatha**, mfn. heavily distressed, Vikr. iii, 9. -**śiṅśapā**, f. = *śiṅśapā*, W. -**śikhara**, m. 'venerable mountain,' the Himalaya, W. -**śiṅha-samvāda**, m. 'dialogue between teacher and pupil,' N. of a philosophical dialogue by Carapa-dāsa. -**śūśrūṣā**, f. obedience to one's Guru or Gurus, ŚātkhGr.; PāGr. ii; Vīshp.; Mn. ii; MBh. &c. -**śūśrūṣhu**, mfn. obedient to one's Guru, Pāp. iii, 1, 26, Vārtt. 14, Pat. -**śokānala**, m. the fire of heavy sorrow, W. -**śrī-pāduka-pūjā**, f. = *pādāstraya*, Kulār. -**sakhī**, f. the female friend of an elder relation, Āp. i, 21, 9 (v.l. *ṣkhi*). -**samnidhi**, m. presence of one's Guru, 10, 14; Mn. &c. -**samavāya**, m. a number of Gurus, Āp. i, 7, 14. -**sārā**, f. = *śiṅśapā*, W. -**sevā**, f. obsequiousness to a Guru, Mn. xii, 83. -**skandha**, m. 'large-trunked,' the tree *Sheshaṇḍā*, L.; N. of a mountain, MBh. xiv, 1175. -**stri-gamaniya**, mfn., see *gam*. -**sthira**, mfn. very firm, W. -**ha**, v.l. for *guḍuḥa*, q. v. -**han**, m. the murderer of a Guru, L. **Gurūdara-tva**, n. dyspepsia, Suśr. vi, 39, 102.

Guruka, mfn. a little heavy, MBh. iii, 11477; (said of limbs slightly affected with sickness) Suśr. i, 31, 22; iv, 5, 41; (in prosody) long, Śrut. 12 f.

Gurū, in comp. -**karana**, n. the making heavy or venerable, Kād. iii, 1076. -**√kṛi**, to make any one (acc.) one's Guru, HYog. iii, 25.

Gurv, in comp. for *√ru*, q. v. -**akshara**, n. a long syllable, W. -**aṅganā**, f. = *ru-dāra*, W.; any woman entitled to great respect, W. -**anta**, mfn. = *ante-guru*, heavy at the end, Gaṇar. 91, Sch. -**ārtha**, mfn. one who seeks to provide a maintenance for his Guru, Gaut. v, 21; Mn. xi, 1; important, W.; m. anything of importance, MBh. vi, 120, 1; a Guru's fee for instructing a pupil, i, iii, xiv; Ragh. v, 17; AgP. iv, 9; anything relating to one's Guru, Gaut. xxiii, 30; MBh. i, ch. 3; deep meaning, BhP. iii, 16, 14; (am), acc. ind. for one's parents, R. ii, 63, 36; for or on account of one's Guru, MBh. i, ch. 3; Pāp. ii, 1, 36, Vārtt. 5, Pat.; Ragh. v, 24; Hcat. -**āvali**, f. 'succession of teachers,' N. of several works, Jain.

Gurvīṇī, f. (for *√vī* formed after *garbhīṇī*) pregnant, a pregnant woman, MBh. xiv, 1843; MārKp. xxvii, 20; an irr. species of Āryā metre.

Gurvī, f. of *√vī*. -**sakhī**, f. the female friend of an elder female relation, Āp. i, 21, 9 (v.l. *ṣkhi*).

गुरुटक gurutaka, m. (cf. *guru-kaṇṭha*) a kind of peacock, L.

गुरेटक gureṭaka, a kind of grass, L.

गुरेण gurgana, m. pl., N. of a people, MārKp. lvii, 56.

गुरजर gurjarā, m. (cf. *gūrj*) the district Gurjara or Gujarat, Pāncat. iv, 9 (14), 2; Rājāt. &c. (pl. the people of Gujarat, W.); (ṣ), f. id., Singhās.; (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī (v.l. *gūrjī* & *gūda-kārī*).

गुर्द gurd or **गुर्द gurd** (q. v.), cl. 1. *gurdate* or *gurd*, to play, sport, jump, Dhātup. ii, 22; cl. 10. *gurdayati* or *gurd*, to dwell, inhabit, xxii, 125.

गुर्व 2. gurv (= *√gur*), cl. 1. P. *gurvati*, to raise, lift up (or 'to make effort'), Dhātup. xv, 65.

गुल gula, m. (= *guḷa*) raw or unrefined sugar, molasses, L.; the glans penis, L.; the clitoris, L.; (ā), f. *Tithymalus antiquorum*, L.; (ī), f. any small globular substance, pill, L.; small pox, L.; (cf. *gola*).

Gulikā, f. (= *guḷikā*) a ball (as a missile), Naish. iii, 127; a small ball or globule, Kād. (ī), f. a ball for playing with, Kathās. lxv; a pearl (v.l. for *guḷikā*); a pill, Kathās. lxxxix; Kālac.; 'a kernel,' see *guḷikā*; a head (of cattle), Āryabh. -**kriāḥ**, f. playing with a ball (bat and ball, golf, &c.), W.

Gulya, n. a sweet or saccharine taste, L.

गुलचकन्द gulañca-kanda = *luccha-k*, L.

गुलह gulaha, v.l. for *guḍuḥa*, q. v.

गुलिक gulika, m., N. of a hunter, BṛNārP. xxxv; (ā), f., see *gula*.

गुलिङ्ग guliṅka, m. (= *kuḷ*) a sparrow, L.

गुलुगुण gulugudhā, ind. (v.l. *gulūg*) only in comp. -**√kṛi** (g. *ūry-ādi*) 'to torment' or 'to play, sport,' Gaṇar. 96, Sch.

गुलुगुल gulugulā, g. *ūry-ādi*, Gaṇar. 96.

Gulugulita, n. the roaring (of an elephant), Bālar. ii, 58.

गुलुच्चा guluccha, m. (= *guccha*) a bunch, nosegay, cluster of blossoms, L. -**kanda**, m., N. of a bulbous root, L. (v.l. *lañca-k*).

Guluñca, *ñcha*, *ñchaka*, = *luccha*, L.

गुलुह guluha, v.l. for *guḍuḥa*, q. v.

गुलुगुधा gulūgudhā, for *lūg*.

गुलुगुल gulugulu, n. (= *gūgg*) bdellium, TS. vi, 2, 8, 6; ŚBr. iii; AitBr. i, 28; TāpdyBr.; KatyŚr.

गुल्फ gulphā, m. (= *kulphā*; *√gal*, Up. v) the ankle, AV. x, 2, 1 f.; Kauś.; Yājñ. iii, 86; MBh. &c. (ī), f. ā [Pāp. iv, 1, 54, Kāś.], MBh. iv, 253). -**jāha**, n. the root of the ankle, g. *kañḍādi*. -**dagha**, mfn. reaching down to the ankle, Kāth. xxvi, 3; Mālatm. iii, 16. -**dvayasa**, mfn. id., Kād.

गुल्फित gulphita, n. (= *gushpitā*) accumulation, ĀpŚr. x, 10, 3 (= xiii, 7, 16); (cf. *vi-gulpha*).

Gulphini, f. (for *√mini*?) an army, Gal.

गुल्म gulma, m. (rarely n., MBh. x; BhP. viii, x) a cluster or clump of trees, thicket, bush, shrub, VS. xxv, 8; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; a troop or guard of soldiers, body of troops, division of an army (consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots, and 9 elephants, MBh. i, 290; or of 135 foot, 81 horse, 27 chariots, and 27 elephants, L.; cf. MBh. v, 5270), Mn. vii, ix; MBh. &c.; a fort, entrenchment, W.; disciplining an army, W.; m. a chronic enlargement of the spleen or any glandular enlargement in the abdomen (as that of the mesenteric gland &c.), Suśr.; VarBr. xxi, 8; Kathās. xv; the spleen, L.; 'a wharf or stairs, Ghat,' see *-tara-panya*; (ī), f. a cluster or clump of trees, L.; the Myrobalan tree, L.; jujube, L.; small cardamoms, L.; a tent, L. -**kālānana-rasa**, m. (in med.) a kind of mixture. -**kushṭha**, n. a kind of leprosy. -**ketu**, m. sorrel, L. -**keśa**, mfn. bushy-haired, L. -**tara-panya**, in comp. wharf- and ferry-dues, Divyāv. viii, 30. -**mīla**, n. fresh ginger, L. -**vat**, mfn. affected with the Gulma disease, Baudh. (Hcat. i, 1, 5). -**vallī**, f. Sarcostema viminale, L. -**vāta**, m. a disease of the spleen, W. **Gulmōdara**, n. a disease of the spleen, W.

Gulmaka, m. a cluster or clump of trees, Kathās. vc; N. of a son of the Brāhman Soma-sarman, vi, 9. **Gulmin**, mfn. = *lma-vat*, Car. v, 9; Suśr. iv, 42, 7; composed of different divisions (as force &c.), W.; growing in a clump or cluster, bushy, R. vii, 54, 11; (ī), f. a spreading creeper, L.

Gulmī-bhūta, mfn. 'become a bush,' become worthless, SaṃhUp. i, 14.

गुल्म gulya. See *gula*.

गुवाक guvāka, m. (Up. iv, 15; = *gūv*) the betel-nut tree, PŚarv.

गुञ्ज guśrī, m. (= *kuśrī*) 'N. of a man,' see *gaurā*.

गुष्पित gushpitā, n. (= *guphita*, *gulph*) accumulation, RV. viii, 40, 6; AV. iii, 7, 2; ŚBr. iii, 2, 2, 20 (*ṣhṭitā*); AV.Prāy. i, 4.

गुसायिन guśayin, m. Hussein.

गुह 1. guh, cl. 1. P. *ā. gūhāti*, *ṭe* (cf.

Pāp. vi, 4, 89; impf. *gūhāt*, RV. ii, 24, 3; perf. *jugūha*, Ragh. xiv; fut. *gūhishyati*, Bhāṭṭ. xvi, 41; aor. *agūhī*, W.; Subj. 2. sg. *gūhshas* [vi] or Ved. *gūhas* [RV. viii, 6, 17]; pr. p. *gūhāt*, iv, 51, 9; *ā. gūhamāna*, MBh. &c.; Pass. *gūhyamāna*, RV. iv, 58, 4; VS. ii, 17; aor. *gūhāmāna*, RV. iv, 11; Ved. ind. p. *gūdhvi*, vii, 80, 2) to cover, conceal, hide, keep secret, RV. &c.; Desid. *jughukshati* (Pāp. vii, 2, 12; 3. du. *jughukshatas*, Pada-p. *jughukshati*) to wish to conceal or hide away, RV. viii, 31, 7.

2. **Gūh** (only acc. *gūham* & instr. 1. *gūhā*), f. a hiding-place, RV. i, 67, 6.

Gūha, m. (g. *āsmādi*) 'reared in a secret place,' N. of Skanda (the god; cf. Kārtikeya), MBh. iii, ix, xiii; Hariv. 10478; Suśr.; Kum. &c.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1263; of Vishnu, W.; of a king of the Nishādas (friend of Rāma), R. i, f, vi; Mcar. iv, 2; N. belonging to persons of the writer caste, W.; a horse ('a swift horse,' W.), L.; m. pl., N. of a people

in the south of India, MBh. xii, 7559; (2. *gūhā*), f. (gaṇas *vrishādi* & *bhidādi*) a hiding-place, cave, cavern, VS. xxx, 16; TBr. i; MBh. &c. (ī), f. ā, Hcat. i, 7 & 10; (fig.) the heart, SvetUp. iii, 20; MBh. xii; BhP. ii, 9, 24; Hemionitis cordifolia, Suśr. i, 19, 27; v, 7, 1; (cf. *prati-g*); Desmodium gangeticum, L.; (3. *gūhā*), Ved. instr. ind. in a hiding-place, in secret, secretly (opposed to *āvis*, and especially with *√dhā*, *m-√dhā*, *√kṛi*, 'to conceal, remove'), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. xi, xiii. -**ka**, n. pl. 'Skanda's heads,' the number 'six.' -**gupta**, m. 'protected by Guha,' N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ. i, 4. -**candra**, m., N. of a merchant, Kathās. xvii, 72. -**deva**, m., N. of a teacher, VBr. -**priyā**, f., N. of Indra's daughter, Gal. -**rāja**, m. a peculiar form or construction of a temple, VarBrS. -**vakra**, n. pl. 'Skanda's faces,' the number 'six.' -**vāhana**, n. 'Skanda's vehicle,' i.e. his peacock, Bālar. ii, 43. -**śiva**, m., N. of a king of Kāliṅga. -**śashṭhi**, f. the 6th day in the light half of Mārgaśīrsha. -**se-na**, m., N. of a prince; of a merchant, Kathās. xiii, xvii. -**hata**, mfn. 'struck by Skanda,' the Krauñca mountain, Gal. **Gūhāgarī**, f. a kind of betel, Gal.

Gūhati, m. the root *guh*, TUP. ii, 1, Sch.

Gūhād-avadya, mfn. concealing deficiencies, RV. ii, 19, 5.

Gūhara, mfn. fr. *ha*, g. *āsmādi*.

Gūhala, us, m., N. of a man, g. 2. *lohitādi* (*gūh*), Hemac.; *gulu* & *gugulu*, Kāś.)

2. & 3. **Gūhā**, see s. v. *gūha*. -**kāram**, ind. so as to conceal one's self, TBr. i. -**gahana-vat**, mfn. furnished with caverns and thickets, R. iv, 48, 6. -**grīha**, n. a cavern, W. -**cara**, mfn. moving in secret i.e. in the heart, MuṇḍUp. -**mukha**, mfn. wide-mouthed, open-mouthed, MBh. iii, 16118; Kathās. iv. -**vāsin**, m. 'dwelling in secret,' N. of a Muni, Vāyup. xxiii, 164; *śi-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. -**śaya**, mfn. dwelling in hiding-places or in caverns, Ragh. iv, 72; Suśr.; being in the heart, Āp.; MuṇḍUp.; SvetUp.; MBh. xiv; BhP. ('N. of Vishnu,' L.); m. a tiger, L. -**hita**, mfn. being in a secret place i.e. in the heart, KathUp. **Gūhāśvara**, m. 'lord of caverns,' N. of an attendant in Śiva's retinue, Kathās. cxiv, 61.

Gūhina, n. a wood, thicket, L.

Gūhila, m., N. of a prince (descendant of Bappa), Ratnak.; n. (g. *kāśādi*) = *hina*, Un. i, 57.

Gūhara, m. a smith, 62; a guardian, Un. v.

Gūhya, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 1, 109, Kāś., g. *daṇḍādi*) to be covered or concealed or hidden or kept secret, concealable, private, secret, mysterious, mystical, RV.; AV. &c.; m. hypocrisis, L.; a tortoise, L.; N. of Vishnu (RTI. p. 106), W.; (am), ind. secretly, privately, MBh. xii, 902; (am), n. a secret, mystery, MBh. (ī), f. ā, xiii, 5876; Mn. xii, 117; Bhag. &c.; the pudenda, Suśr.; VarBrS.; Kathās. ii, 56; (cf. 1. *grīhya*) the anus, W. -**kālī**, f. 'mysterious Durgā,' a form of Durgā, Tantras. ii. -**gu-ra**, m. (cf. *grīhya-g*) 'the mystic Guru,' Śiva (considered as the especial teacher of the Tantras), L. -**tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra, Ānand. 31, Sch. -**dīpaka**, m. a flying insect which gives out light, fire-fly, L. -**devī**, f., N. of a goddess, Buddh. -**nishyanda**, m. urine, L. -**pati**, m. 'lord of the mysteries,' N. of Vajra-dhara, Buddh.; -*vidyā*, f., N. of a prayer, ib. -**pattra**, m. 'having concealed leaves or blossoms,' Ficus religiosa, Npr. -**patraka**, m. id., Gal. -**pidhāna**, n. a covering for the privities, L. -**pushpa**, m. = *pattra*, L. -**bija**, m. 'having concealed seeds,' Andropogon Schoenanthus, L. -**bhāshita**, n. secret speech, mystical prayer or incantation, L. -**ruj**, f. a disease of the pudenda, VarBrS. v, 86. -**roga**, m. id., Ash-tāṅg. vi, ch. 33. -**vidyā**, f. knowledge of Mantras or mystical incantations, VP. i, 9, 117. **Gūhyēśvara**, rī, f. 'mystic deity,' i.e. Prajñā (female energy of the Ādi-buddha), SvayambhūP.

Gūhyaka, m., N. of a class of demi-gods who like the Yakshas are attendants of Kubera (the god of wealth) and guardians of his treasures (they may have received their N. from living in mountain caverns), Mn. xii, 47; MBh.; Hariv. &c. (identified with Yakshas, MBh. v, 7480; Megh. 5 &c.); the number 'eleven,' Śūryas.; N. of Kubera, L.; m. 'mystery,' see *tathāgata-g*. -**pījana**, n. worship of the Guhyakas, VarBr. **Gūhyakādhipati**, m. 'lord of the Guhyakas,' N. of Kubera, MBh. ii, 1760. **Gūhyakēśvara**, m. id., L.

Gūdhā (*gūdhā*, RV.), mfn. covered, hidden, concealed, invisible, secret, private, RV. &c.; disguised,

Mn. ix, 261; MBh. iii, 17311; n. a secret place or mystery, KathUp. i, 1, 29; one of the Śabdālaṅkāras, Sarasv. ii, 19; (am), ind. secretly, Daś. vii, 248; Rājāt. v, 268; (ā), f., N. of a Śruti, Gal.; (e), loc. ind. secretly, Mn. vii, 186; ix, 170. — **cat-urtha-pāda-prahelikā**, f. a riddle in which the fourth Pāda (of a stanza) is hidden, Kād. i, 74 f. — **cāra**, m. (= *cārin*) a spy, Daś. i, 51. — **cārin**, mfn. going about secretly, Yājñ. ii, 268; m. a spy, W. — **ja**, mfn. (= *gūḍhāpanna*) born privately (a son born during the absence of the husband, the real father being unknown; one of the 12 forms particularised in Hindū law, the child belonging to the husband of the disloyal wife), ii, 129. — **tā**, f. 'concealment, secrecy' (*ayā*), instr. ind. privately, secretly, Vyavahārat. vii, 7. — **tva**, n. obscurity (of sense), MBh. i, 82. — **danda**, m. a fine secretly imposed or exacted (cf. *gūḍhā* with *danda*), Rājāt. vii, 1070. — **nīda**, m. 'having its nest concealed', the wagtail, L. — **pattra**, m. 'hidden-leaved', Caparis aphylla, L.; = *mallikā*, L. — **patha**, m. 'having a hidden path', the mind, intellect, L.; = *mārga*, W. — **pad**, nom. *pad*, m. 'hidden-footed', a snake, L. — **pāda**, mfn. having the feet hidden in (in comp.), ŚārngP. (Hit.). m. = *pad*, MBh. vii, 5407. — **purusha**, m. a spy, disguised agent, L. — **pushpaka**, m. 'hidden-blossomed', Mimulus Elengi, L. — **phala**, m. 'hidden-fruited', for *gūḍa-phā*, L. — **bhāṣita**, n. secret intelligence, private communication, W. — **mallikā**, f. Alangium hexapetalum, L. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. keeping secret one's artifices or tricks, MBh. iii, 31, 37. — **mārga**, m. a bye-path, private way, L. — **maithuna**, n. secret copulation, Cāp.; m. 'copulating in secret', a crow, L. — **varcas**, mfn. = *dhārcis*, BhP. i, 19, 28; m. 'concealing its feces', a frog, L. — **valikā**, v.l. for *mall*, L. — **vasati**, f. abode in a secret place, Daś. iv, 45. — **sākṣin**, m. a concealed witness (placed by the plaintiff so as to hear the defendant without being noticed by him), Nār. (Smṛit. x). — **Gūḍhāgāra**, n. a dungeon, W. — **Gūḍhāgūḍha-tā**, f., **tva**, n. obscurity and perspicuity, Sāh. ii, 10 & 11. — **Gūḍhāṅga**, m. 'hidden-bodied', a tortoise, L. — **Gūḍhāṅgari**, m. = *gūḍha-pad*, L. — **Gūḍhārcis**, mfn. of concealed glory, W. — **Gūḍhārtha**, m. the hidden or mystic sense, Ānand, Sch.; having a hidden meaning, Vām. ii, 1, 11 & 14; *-candrikā-tat-tva-dīpikā-dīpikā-ratna-mālā*, f., N. of different commentaries. — **Gūḍhāśaya**, mfn. concealing one's intentions. — **Gūḍhōtpanna**, mfn. = *gūḍha-ja*, Mn. ix, 159 & 170. — **Gūḍhōtman** (for *gūḍhātman*), m., Pāp. vi, 3, 109, Siddh.

Gūha, mf(ā)n., see *jīlāna*.

Gūhana, n. concealing, hiding, MBh. xi, xii.

Gūhita, mfn. to be hidden or concealed or kept secret, MBh. iii, 10613.

गृ १. *gū* = √4. *gu*, q. v.

Gūtha, m. (also n., g. *ardharācādi*) 'feces, ordure' (in the Pāyāsi-sūtra in Pili), see *kārpa*. — **lakta**, m. the bird *Turdus Salica*, L.

Gūthaka, m., see *kārpa*; the plant *Ganthiparna*, L.

Gūna, mfn. voided (as ordure), Pāp. viii, 2, 44, Vārtt. 2.

गृ २. *gū*, mfn. 'going.' See *agre-gū*.

गृक *gūka*, m. a fish, Gal.

गूढ *gūḍha*. See √1. *guh*.

गूय *gūtha*, *ṭhaka*, *gūna*. See √1. *gū*.

गूर *gūr*. See √*gur*.

Gūraṇa, n. reproach, Rājāt. vii, 1605; = *gur*° (*udāyama*), L.

Gūrna, mfn., Pāp. viii, 2, 61, Kās.

Gūrtā, *gūrti*. See √*gur*.

गूद *gūrd* (= √*gurd*, q. v.), cl. I. P. °*dati*, to leap after (loc.)

Gūda, m. a jump, Kāth. xxxix, 5; ĀpŚr. xvi; ('a particular food of the Asuras', Sch.). N. of a Sāma, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 12, 4; Lāty. vii, 1, 1 f.; *Prājāpater g*° or *teḥ kūrda*, 'jump of Prājāpati', N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; (ī), f., g. *gaurādi*.

गूध *gūrdh*, cl. 10. P. °*dhāyati* (Naigh. iii, 14) to praise, RV. viii, 19, 1.

गूला *gūlā*. See *uru-gūlā*.

गूवाक *gūvāka* = *guv*°, L.

गुषणा *gūṣhā*, f. the eye in a peacock's tail, L.

गूह *gūha*, *ṭhana*, &c. See √1. *guh*.

गृ *grī*, cl. 1. P. *garati*, to sprinkle, moisten, Dhātup. xxii, 39; (cf. √*ghri*).

गृज *grīj* or *grīñj* (= √*garj*), cl. I. *garjati* (see √*garj*) or *grīñjati*, to sound, roar, vii, 74 f.

Grīja, m., N. of a plant, Car. vi, 21; Suśr. vi.

Grījāna, m. (n., L.) a kind of onion or garlic or a small red variety of it (prohibited as food), Mn. v, 5; Yājñ. i, 176; Bhpr.; Nyāyam &c.; a turnip, W.; the tops of the hemp chewed to produce an enebriating effect (the *Gāñja*), W.; n. poisoned flesh (meat of an animal destroyed by a poisoned arrow), L.

Grījānaka, m. (= *na*) a kind of onion or garlic, Car. i, 27; vi, 9; n. the two side-pieces of the hilt of a sword, Gal.

Grījīna (v. l. °*jīma*), m., N. of a son of Śūra and brother of Vasu-deva, Hariv. 1926.

गृयत् *grīyāt*, °*ṇānā*, &c. See √1. *grī*.

गृयिव *grīyiva*, m. a kind of jackal, L. (v. l. °*qiva*).

गृत्स *grītsa*, mfn. (Naigh. iii, 15; √*grīdh*?) clever, dexterous, judicious, wise, RV.; m. a sharp fellow, VS. xvi, 25; the god of love, Un.; (cf. *raṭha-grītsa*). — **tama**, v. l. for *dirgha*-f, VP. — **pati** (*grī*), m. the chief of a number of sharpers, VS. xvi, 25. — **mati**, m. 'clever-minded', N. of a son of Su-hotra, Hariv. 1733 f. — **mada**, m., N. of a son of Saunaka of Bhṛigu's family (formerly a son of Su-hotra [Su-hotra, VP.; BhP.] of the family of Aṅgiras, but by Indra's will transferred to the Bhṛigu family; author of most of the hymns of RV. ii), RAnukr.; ĀśvŚr. xii, 10, 13; ĀśvGr. iii, 4, 2; ŚākhGr.; MBh. xiii; Hariv. &c.; m. pl. *Gṛtsa*-mada's family, RV. ii, 4, 9; 19, 8; 39, 8; 41, 18.

गृद *grīdā* (= *gudd*?), a part of a horse's hind quarter near the anus, TS. vii, 4, 19, 1.

गृध *grīdh*, cl. 4. P. *grīdhāti* (perf. 3. pl. *jāgrīdhur*, BhP. v, 4, 1; *jāgrīdhur*, RV. ii, 23, 16; aor. *āgrīdhat*, RV. x, 34, 4; fut. *gardhishyati*, ŚBr. iii; pr. p. *grīdhay*, RV. iv, 38, 3; ind. p. *grīdhvā*, BhP. x, 64, 40), to endeavour to gain, RV. iv, 38, 3; AV. viii, 6, 1; to covet, desire, strive after greedily, be desirous of or eager for (loc. [RV.; AV. &c.] or acc., ĪsUp.; MBh. iv, 276; BhP. v, vi, x); Caus. P. *gardhayaṭi*, to be greedy, Dhātup. xxxii, 124; to make desirous or greedy, Pān. i, 3, 69, Kās.; Ā. °*yate*, to deceive, cheat, ib.; Bhaṭṭi. viii, 43; Intens. 2. sg. impf. *ajarghāh*, Pān. viii, 3, 14, Kās.; [cf. *anu*, *prati*; *abhi-grīdhna*, *pra-gardhin*; cf. also Old Germ. *grīd*: Mod. Germ. *gier*: Engl. *greedy* (?); Goth. *gredags*, *gaurs*: Hib. *greaddaim*, 'I burn'; *greaddinnach*, 'joyful, glad'; *gradh*, 'love, charity; dear'; *gratidneog*, 'a beloved female'; &c.: Lith. *godus*, *gedu*: Slav. *glad*, 'hungry.']

Grīddha, mfn. desirous of, eagerly longing for (loc.), MBh.

Grīddhin, mfn. i. f. eagerly longing for, MBh.; being very busy with (in comp.), Hariv. 3406.

Grīddhi-tva, n. eagerly longing for (in comp.), MBh. v, 2591.

Grīdhu, mfn. libidinous, Un. vr.; m. (= *grītsa*) the god of love, Un. i, 24.

Grīdhū, m. air voided downwards (*apāna*), Un. vr.; intellect (cf. MBh. v, 932), ib.; = *kūṭṣita*, ib.

Grīdhni, mfn. eagerly longing for, R. ii, 79, 12.

Grīdhnā, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 140) hasty, swift, RV. i, 70, 11 & 162, 20; TB. ii; greedily desirous of (loc. [R. ii] or in comp., Megh. 9 [v. l.]; BhP. iii, 14, 20); (a-, 'not greedy', Ragh. i, 21); [cf. Goth. *gairns*, *gairnja*; Lith. *godūs*.] — **tā**, f. greediness, L.; great desire for (in comp.), Kathās.

Grīdhya, mfn. longed for greedily, Bhaṭṭi. vi, 55; m.?, AV. xii, 2, 38; (ā), f. greediness after, desire for (in comp.), MBh. xii, 11274; xiii, 5590.

Grīdhra, mfn. desiring greedily or fervently, RV.; eager for, desirous of (in comp.), MBh. vii, 210; Pāncat. i; BhP. xi; m. a vulture, RV.; AV.; TS. v; AdhBr.; Mn. &c.; N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. x, 61, 16; of a Rishi in the 14th Manv-antara, VP.; of a Rakshas, GaṇP.; (ī), f. a female vulture, Yājñ. iii, 256; Prabh. iv, 3; = *dhrikā*, Hariv. 223;

[cf. Old Germ. *gīr*; Mod. Germ. *gier*.] — **kūṭa**, m. 'vulture-peak', N. of a mountain near Rāja-grīha, MBh. xii, 1797; Lalit. &c.; Hit. — **cakra**, m. du. the vulture and the Cakra-yāka, W. — **jam-būka**, m., N. of an attendant of Śiva, L. (*Ṁmbhūka*, MS.). — **drīṣṭi**, mfn. vulture-eyed, MBh. xii, 5309. — **nakhī**, f. 'vulture-clawed', *Asteracantha longifolia*, Suśr. i; the jujube, L. — **pati**, m. 'lord of vultures', Jāṭayu, R. iii, 56, 41. — **pattra**, m. 'vulture-feathered', N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2576; (ā), f. the plant *Dhūmra-pattra*, L. — **putrikā**, f. id., Gal. — **mojāntaka**, m., N. of a son of Śvapalka, Hariv. 1918; 2084; v. l. *gan-dha-moksha*. — **yātu** (*grīdh*), m. a vulture-shaped demon, RV. vii, 104, 22. — **rāj**, m. = *pati*, BhP. iv, 19, 16. — **rāja**, m. id., R. iii, vi. — **vaktre**, f. 'vulture-faced', N. of a goddess, Kālac. — **vaṭa**, N. of a Tirtha, VarP. clvi. — **vāja**, mfn. = *vājita*, MBh. ix, 1413. — **vājita**, mfn. (= *gārdhra*-f) furnished with vulture-feathers (an arrow), xiv, 2454. — **śīr-shan** (*grīdh*), mf(*shn*) n. vulture-headed, Tār. i, 28, 1. — **sād**, mfn. sitting on a vulture, TS. iv, 4, 7, 1. — **śī**, f. (metrically also -*śī*) rheumatism affecting the loins, Car. i, 5 & 20; vi, 5 & 24; Suśr. — **Grīdhreśvara**, m., N. of a mountain, ĀdityaP. — **Grīdhraśa**, mfn. 'greedy as a vulture,' eagerly desiring, BhP. v, 7, 13; (ā), f. = *grīdhra-pattra*, L. — **Grīdhrikā**, f. (= *dhri*) N. of a daughter of Kaśyapa by Tāmra (mother of vultures), Hariv. 222.

गृभ *grībh*, f. (only acc. *grībham*, instr. *grībhā*, abl. *ṭbhās*; for dat. *ṭbhē*, see √*grāh*) grasping, seizing, RV. vii, 4, 3; viii, 17, 15; VS. xxi, 43; mfn. 'grasping,' i. f., see *jīva*, *sute*, *syūma* *grībh*.

Grībhā, m. (= *grīhā*) dwelling-place, RV. vii, 21, 2.

Grībhāyat, mfn. (irr. pr. p.) seizing, i, 148, 3.

Grībhāya, Nom. P. °*yati* (cf. Pān. iii, 1, 84 & Vārtt.; only Impv. *yā* & *yāta*; cf. *anu*, *ā-sam*, *ud*, *prati*, *sam*, *sam-ā-grāh*; fr. *grībhāya* are to be derived the forms of √*grāh* (q. v.) beginning with *grībhī*, *grabhī*, *grīhī*, *grāhī*), to grasp, seize, RV. vii, 104, 18; viii, 17, 5 & 69, 10; AV. ii.

Grībhi, mfn. (cf. *gārīha*) holding, containing (with gen.), AV. xii, 1, 57; (cf. *pād*; *dur-grībhi*).

Grībhita, mfn. grasped, seized, BhP. iii, 21, 24.

Grībhītā, mfn. (= *grīhītā*) id., RV.; VS. xvii, 55; BhP. x, 87, 14; (cf. *grībhi*) impregnated, bearing fruit, AitBr. ii, 1, 6. — **tāti** (*īdā*), f. the being seized, RV. v, 74, 4.

Grībhītva, ind. p. √*grāh*, q. v.

Grīh, mfn. only i. f. 'seizing' (the mind), moving, Śis. ix, 55.

Grīhā, m. an assistant, servant, RV. x, 119, 13; (m. sg. & pl. in later language m. pl. & n. sg.) a house, habitation, home, RV. (*mṛin-māya* g°, 'house of earth', grave, vii, 89, 1); AV. (*adharād* g°, 'the lower world', ii, 14, 3) &c.; (i. f. f. ā. R. i, 5, 9; ī. Pāncat. i, 17, 5); i. f. with names of gods 'a temple' (cf. *candikā*, *devatā*), of plants 'a bower'; m. pl. a house as containing several rooms, RV.; AV. &c.; the inhabitants of a house, family, ŚBr. i; BhP. iii, 2, 7; Kathās. xx, 21; a wife, Pān. iii, 1, 144, Kās.; m. a householder, BhP. xi, 8, 9; n. a wife, Pāncat. iii, 7, 13; a sign of the zodiac, VarBrS. vci, civ; an astrological mansion, VarBr. i, iv f.; N. of the 4th astrological mansion, i, 16; a square (in chess or in any similar game), Kād. i, 48; Pān. v, 2, 9, Kaiy.; a name, appellation, L.; (cf. *anti*, *bhūmi*, *śayā*, *su*); [cf. Zd. *geredha*; Got. *gards*; Lat. *hortus*.] — **kaochapa**, m. 'house-tortoise,' a small flat oblong stone (shaped like the shell of a tortoise) used for grinding condiments &c., L. — **kanyā**, f. Aloe periliota (*ghrita-kumārī*), Bhpr.; (cf. *kanyākā*). — **kapota**, m. a domestic pigeon, Śis. iv, 52; Sāh. iii, 118. — **kapotaka**, m. id., L. — **karapa**, n. house-building, W.; household affairs, W. — **kartṛi**, m. a house-builder, carpenter, R. vii, 5, 19; a kind of sparrow, L. — **karmaṇ**, n. = *kārya*, Pāncat. ii, 3, 8; BhP. x; Sāh. x, 118, 3; a domestic rite (performed at the solemn entrance into a house); *ṛma-kara*, m. a domestic servant, Pāncat.; *ṛma-dāsa*, m. id., Bhartṛ. i, 1. — **kalaha**, m. domestic dissension, W. — **kāraka**, m. a house-builder, mason, carpenter (kind of mixed caste), Yājñ. iii, 146; Parāś. Paddh. — **kārin**, m. 'house-builder,' a kind of wasp, Mn. xii, 66; Yājñ. iii, 214. — **kārya**, n. a domestic affair, Mn. v, 150; Daś. xi, 207. — **kukkuta**, m. a domestic cock, Suśr. iv, 9, 18; Prabh. v, 20. — **kumārī**, f. = *kanyā*, L.

—**kūlāga**, m. a kind of bird, *Suśr.* i, 46, 2, 14.
 —**kūlaka**, m. *Trichosanthes anguina*, *Bhp.* x, 8, 30; 9, 22; *RV.* i, 48, 5, *Sāy.*; 'affairs of a royal house,' a kind of tax or duty, *Rājāt.* v, 166 (see *aṭṭa-pati-bhā-gākhya*); 175; 300. —**kuṣata**, m. a kind of divine being, *Vāstuv.*; *Heat.* —**kuṣetrin**, mfn. possessing a house and fields, *Hariv.* 3493. —**gupta**, N. of a man, *Daś.* xi, 211. —**godhā**, f. the small house-lizard, *Kāthār.* x. —**godhikā**, f. (= *āgāra*-*g*) id., *VarBṛS.*; *Suśr.* (said to be venomous). —**gopikā**, f. a kind of demon (v. l. *-golikā*), *vi.* 49, 28. —**golaka**, m. = *godhā*, *MārkP.* xv, 24; (*ikā*), f. id., *L.*; v. l. for *-gopikā*. —**ghni**, f. pernicious to a house (a woman), *PārGr.* i, 11, 2 ff. —**caṭaka**, m. a house-sparrow, *W.* —**cullī**, f. two rooms contiguous to each other (one facing west, the other east), *VarBṛS.* liii, 40. —**cetas**, mfn. thinking only of one's house, *BhP.* ix, 11, 17. —**ochidra**, n. 'a breach in a house,' family dissensions, *Vet. Intro.* 12; *Hit.* —**ja**, mfn. born in the house (a slave), *Mn.* viii, 415; *Yājñ.* ii, 111 (Nār.). —**jana**, m. the family, *Mudr.* i, 11. —**jāta**, mfn. = *ja*, *Yājñ.* ii, 111; (said of animals) *VarBṛS.* lxi, 7; *Pañcat.* i, 1, 83; *Kāthās.* lx. —**jālikā**, f. disguise, *L.* —**jāñin**, v. l. for *grihe-jñ*. —**taṭī**, f. a terrace in front of a house, threshold, *L.* —**dāru**, n. a house-post, *Mfich.* iv, 3. —**dāsa**, m. a domestic slave, *W.*; (*ī*), f. a female domestic slave, *BhP.* x, 9, 1. —**dāsikā**, f. = *ī*, 83, 39. —**dāha**, m. a fire, conflagration, *ĀpŚr.* ix, 3, 17; *SāṅkhŚr.* iii, 4. —**diptī**, f. the splendour or ornament of a house (a virtuous woman), *Mn.* ix, 26; *MBh.* v, 1408. —**devatā**, f. the deity of a house, *Bhām.* iii, 12; (*pl.*) *ĀsvGr.*; *Gaut.*; *Mfich.* i, 11; *Kāthās.* iv, 74. —**devī**, f. N. of a Rākṣas who protects the house, *MBh.* ii, 730. —**druma**, m. *Odina pennata*, *L.*; *Tectona grandis*, *L.* —**dvāra**, n. a house-door, *Gobh.* iv, 7, 20. —**dhūma**, m. (= *āgāra*-*dh*), N. of a plant (= *dhundhu-māra*, *L.*), *Suśr.* iv, f. —**nadikā**, f. a ditch in a house, *Kād.* —**namana**, g. 2. *kṣubh-nādi*. —**naraka**, m. a hell of a house, *W.* —**nāśa**, m. (= *graha*-*n*) 'destroying (walls of) a house (by building in and about it)', a pigeon, *L.* —**nīda**, m. 'having its nest in houses,' a sparrow, *L.* —**pā**, m. the guardian of a house, *VS.* xxx, 11. —**pati** (*h*), m. (*Pān.* vi, 2, 18) the master of a house, householder, *RV.* vi, 53, 2; *AV.*; *SBr.* iv, viii; *Kaus.* &c.; N. of *Agni*, *RV.*; *VS.*; *AV.*; *SBr.* i, 7; *MBh.* iii, 14211; xii, 8883 (gen. pl. *°tinām* metricaly for *°tinām*); for *graha*-*p* (q. v.); a householder of peculiar merit (giving alms and performing all the prescribed ceremonies), esp. one who has the precedence at a grand sacrifice (*satrād*), *AitBr.* v, viii; *SBr.* viii, xi, f.; *TāṇḍyaBr.* &c.; the head or judge of a village, *Daś.* viii, 207; *Mfich.* ii, 11, 8, *Sch.*; a Brāhman of the 2nd order who after having finished his studies marries, *W.*; = *dharma* (the maintenance of a sacred and perpetual fire, the duty of a householder, hospitality &c.), *L.*; = *-vitta*, *L.* —**patin**, only gen. pl. *°tinām*, see *-pati*. —**patnī** (*h*), f. the mistress of a house, a householder's wife, *RV.* x, 85, 26; *AV.*; *Kaus.* 23 f. —**pāta**, m. the falling in (of a house), *Kāthās.* xxviii. —**pāla**, m. a house-guardian, *MBh.* iii, 10774; a house-dog, *BhP.* i, iii, 30, 16; *°lāya*, *Nom.* *Ā.* *lāyate*, to resemble a house-dog, *vi.* 15, 18. —**potaka**, m. the site of a habitation, *L.* —**poshaṇa**, n. maintenance of a household, *Kāthās.* ii, 55. —**prakarana**, n., N. of a work. —**praveśa**, m. solemn entrance into a house. —**bāhru**, m. the musk rat, *L.*; (cf. *geha-nakula*). —**balī**, m. a domestic oblation (offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals and certain deities; see *RTL.* p. 422), *Mn.* iii, 265; *MārkP.* xxix; —**devatā**, f. pl. certain deities to whom domestic oblations are offered, *ĀsvGr.* *Parīś.*; —**priya**, m. 'fond of domestic oblations,' the crane *Ardea nivea*, *L.*; —**bhuḥ**, m. 'enjoying domestic oblations,' a sparrow, *L.*; a crow, *L.*; the crane *Ardea nivea*, *Megh.* 24. —**bhaṅga**, m. 'driven from his house,' an exile, *W.*; destroying a house, breaking into a house, *W.*; family decay, failure or ruin (of a family, firm or association), *W.* —**bhañjana**, n. the breaking down or destroying a house, *W.*; causing the ruin of a family, *W.* —**bhadra**, n. an audience-hall, *Gal.* —**bhartṛ**, m. the master of a house, *VarBṛS.* liii, 58. —**bhitti**, f. a house-wall, *L.* —**bhūmi**, f. = *-potaka*, *L.* —**bhedin**, mfn. prying into domestic affairs, causing family quarrels, *W.* —**bhojin**, m. an inmate of the same house, *Rājāt.* v, 402.

—**maṇi**, m. 'house-jewel,' a lamp, *L.* —**mācika**, f. (= *-moc*) a bat, *L.* —**mārjanī**, f. 'cleaning the house,' a female servant of the house, *BhP.* x, 83, 11. —**mukha**, m. = *upaku* *vāna*, *Gal.* —**mūḍha**, dhī, mfn. bewildered with domestic cares, *W.* —**mṛga**, m. a dog, *L.* —**megha**, m. a multitude of houses, *R.* v, 10, 5. —**medha**, m. a domestic sacrifice, *MaitrS.* i, 10, 15; *SBr.* x; *Pān.* iv, 2, 32; mfn. one who performs the domestic sacrifices or is the object of them (as the Maruts), *RV.* vii, 59, 10; *MaitrS.* i, 10, 1 & 15, *SāṅkhŚr.* iii; connected with domestic rites or a householder's duties, *BhP.* ii f.; m. a householder's duties, *Āp.*; m. pl., N. of particular winds causing rain, *TĀr.* i, 9, 5; *RV.* ii, 12, 12, *Sāy.* —**medhin**, mfn. one who performs the domestic sacrifices, religious man, *AV.*; *TS.* iii; *SBr.* xiii &c.; being the object of domestic rites (as the Maruts), *VS.* xvii, xxiv; *TS.* i; *TBr.* i; *SBr.* ii; *KātyŚr.*; m. the householder who performs the domestic rites, a married Brāhman who has a household, a Brāhman in the 2nd period of his life, *Mn.* iii f.; *vi*; *MBh.* &c.; (*inī*), f. the wife of a householder, *BhP.* iv, 26, 13 ('natural intelligence,' *Sch.*); *°dhi-tā*, f. the state of a householder, *Balar.* vi, 30; *°dhi-vrata*, n. a rite observed by a householder along with his wife, *Gobh.* i, 4, 18. —**medhiya**, mfn. (*Pān.* iv, 2, 32) relating to the *°dhd* or domestic sacrifice, *RV.* vii, 56, 14; *TBr.* i; *SBr.* xi; *SāṅkhŚr.* xiv; *BhP.*; n. a domestic sacrifice, *Lāty.* x, 12, 8. —**medhya**, mfn. (*Pān.* iv, 2, 32) relating to the *°dhd* or domestic sacrifice, *Kāth.* xxvi, 9. —**mocika**, f. = *-māc*, *Gal.* —**yantra**, n. an apparatus to which on festive occasions the flags of a house are fastened, *Kum.* vi, 41. —**rakṣā**, f. the guarding of a house, *Hit.* ii, 3, 1. —**randhra**, n. = *-ochidra*, *W.* —**rājā**, m. the lord of the house (*Agni*), *AV.* xi, 1, 29. —**vat**, m. the possessor of a house, householder, *Pañcat.* ii; *BhP.* x, 60, 59. —**varman**, m., N. of a prince, *Hear.* iv, vi. —**vāṭikā**, *°fī*, f. a garden or grove near a house, *L.* —**vāsa**, m. living in one's own house, office of a householder, *MBh.* xiii. —**vāsin**, mfn. living in one's own house, *MBh.* xiii, 94, 28, *Sch.* —**viccheda**, m. the extinction or destruction of a family, *W.* —**vitta**, m. = *-pati*, *L.* —**vrakṣa-vāṭikā**, f., N. of a literary work, *Sāh.* vi, 194 f. —**vyāpāra**, m. household affairs, domestic economy, *Pañcat.*; *Subh.* —**vrata**, mfn. devoted to home, *BhP.* vii, 5, 30. —**śālyn**, m. 'dwelling in the house,' a pigeon, *Npr.* —**śikhandin**, m. a peacock kept in a house, *Mfich.* v, 1; *Kāvyād.* ii, 105. —**śuka**, m. a parrot kept in a house, *Āmar.*; a domestic poet, *Rājāt.* v, 31. —**śuddhi**, f. ceremonies for the purification of a house, *W.* —**samrodha**, m. besetting a house (for recovering a debt). —**samveśaka**, m. a house-builder, *Mn.* iii, 163. —**samstha**, mfn. = *-vāsin*, *MBh.* xiii, 94, 28. —**sāra**, property, *Mudr.* i, 11, 5. —**sārāsa**, m. the crane *Ardea sibirica*, *Kād.* —**stha**, mfn. lfc. living or staying in any one's house, *MBh.*; m. a householder, Brāhman in the 2nd period of his religious life (performing the duties of the master of a house and father of a family after having finished his studies and after investiture with the sacred thread; cf. *RTL.* pp. 138; 150; 362 & 386), *Gaut.*; *Āp.*; *Mn.*; *BhP.* vii, &c.; (*ā*), f. a housewife, *Vet.* ii, 10; —*tā*, f. the office of a householder, *Mcar.* iv, 33; —*dharma*, m. a householder's duty, *Hit.*; *°sthāśrama*, m. the order of a householder, *Mn.* iii, 2; *°sthāpanishad*, f. religious knowledge of a householder, *MBh.* i, 3629. —**sthāna**, n. a royal tent, *L.* —**sthitī**, f. the state of a householder, *Kāthās.* lxxiii. —**sthūpa**, n. the pillar of a house, *Siddh.* stry. 22, *Sch.* —**svāminī**, f. a housewife, *Pañcat.* i, 10. —**han**, m (*ghni*) n., see *-ghni*. —**Grihāṅkṣha**, m. 'house-eye,' a loop-hole, round or oblong window, *L.*; (cf. *gavāṅkṣha*). —**Grihāgata**, mfn. coming to a house, *Ragh.* iii, 11; m. a guest, *L.* —**Grihācāra**, m. 'house-custom,' the duties of a householder or housewife towards a guest, *Kāthās.* lvii. —**Grihājira**, n. a house-yard, *Pañcat.* ii, 6, 11. —**Grihādhipa**, m. 'house-lord,' a householder, *L.* —**Grihānbadha**, mfn. confined to the house, *W.* —**Grihāpapa**, m. a bazaar, *Sūryapr.*, *Sch.* —**Grihābhīṣin**, mfn. watching or taking care of the house, *W.*; m. a watchman, *W.* —**Grihāmbu**, n. sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice-water, *L.* —**Grihāma**, n. id., *L.* —**Grihāyānika**, m. a householder, *W.* —**Grihāyanika**, m. id., *L.* —**Grihārambha**, m. building a house, *MBh.* xii, 6649 (= *BhP.* xi, 9, 15). —**Grihārāma**, m. = *°ha-vāṭikā*, *L.* —**Grihārūḍha-cetas**, mfn. devoted to home, *W.* —**Gri-**

hārtha, m. household affairs, any household care, *Mn.* ii, 67. —**Grihālika**, m., *°liki*, *°li*, f. = *griha-golaka*, *L.* —**Grihāvagrahaṇi**, f. = *°ha-taṭī*, *Hear.* v, 94. —**Grihāvagrahṇi**, f. id., *L.* —**Grihāvasthita**, mfn. dwelling or living in a house, *W.*; situated or abiding in any dwelling-place, *W.* —**Grihāsayā**, v. l. for *°śrayā*. —**Grihāśman**, m. = *°ha-kacchapa*, *L.* —**Grihāśrama**, m. the order of a householder or Griha-stha (q. v.), *Mn.* vi, 1; *MBh.* i, xii; *BhP.* v; —*vat*, m. the Brāhman as a householder. —**Grihāśramin**, n. = *°ma-vat*, *x*, 86, 14; *MārkP.* xxix. —**Grihāśrayā**, f. the betel tree, *L.* —**Grihe-jāñin**, mfn. 'wise only inside a house,' inexperienced, stupid, *MBh.* xiii, 4576 (*°ha-jñ*), ed. *Bomb.* —**Grihe-ruha**, mfn. growing in a house (a tree), 6070. —**Grihe-vāsin**, mfn. living in a house, *TBr.* i, *Griheśa*, m. the regent of zodiacal sign. —**Griheśvara**, m. = *°hādhipa*, *VarBṛS.* liii; (*ī*), f. a housewife, *BhP.* x, 60, 54. —**Grihōtpāta**, m. any domestic nuisance (vermin &c.), *W.* —**Grihōdyāna**, n. = *°ha-vāṭikā*, *Kāthās.* lxxv, 120. —**Grihōpakarāṇa**, n. any domestic utensil, *x*, 150.

Grihāṇi, f. = *grihāmbu*, *L.*

Grihaya, *Nom.* *Ā.* *yate*, to grasp, *Dhātup.* xxxv, 45; (cf. *grihdyat*).

Grihayāya, m. a householder, *Uṇ.* iii, 96.

Grihayān, disposed to grasp, *Pān.* iii, 2, 158.

Grihala, m., N. of a man; *Pravar.* v, 4.

Grihāya, irr. ind. p. (*√grah*) grasping, *Hariv.* ii, 84, 57 (v. l. *grah*).

Grihāya, *Nom.* *Ā.* *yate*, to become a house, *Kulār.* ix, 59.

Grihi, only gen. pl. *°hīnām*, see *°hīn*; for *°haye* (*Ved. inf.*), see *√grah*.

Grihin, mfn. possessing a house, *TS.* v, 5, 2, 2; m. the master of a house, householder, *Griha-stha*, *Mn.*; *Yājñ.*; *VarBṛS.*; *BhP.* (gen. pl. *°hīnām* for *°hīnām*, *x*, 8, 4) &c.; (*inī*), f. the mistress of a house, wife (*RTL.* p. 397), *Śak.* iv, 18 f.; *Ragh.*; *Kum.*; *Pañcat.* &c.

Grihi-*√bhū*, to become a house or habitation, *Śak.* vii, 20.

Grihitā, mfn. (*√grah*, but see *grihāya*) grasped, taken, seized, caught, held, laid hold of, *ChUp.*; *ĀsvGr.* &c.; received, accepted; received hospitably (as a guest), *BhP.* iii, 5, 19; obtained, gained; 'taken on one's self,' see *-mauna*; mentioned, *Pañcat.*; perceived, understood, *Śak.* (v. l.); *Mudr.*; received completely into one's mind (opposed to *adhita*, 'studied,' but not successfully), *Pān.* ii, 3, 6, *Kās.*; *BhP.* i, 2, 12. —**khadga-carman**, mfn. grasping sword and shield, *W.* —**garbhā**, f. (a wife) who has conceived an embryo, pregnant, *Suśr.* iii, 3, 10 & 4, 21. —**cetas**, mfn. one whose mind or heart is captivated, *BhP.* vi, 18, 38. —**dik-ka**, mfa. = *-diṭ*, *Śis.* i, 64. —**diṭ**, mfn. running away, flying, escaped, *L.* —**deha**, mfn. incarnate, *W.* —**nāman**, mfn. one who has received a name, named, *Nal.* xii, 35; *su-* *g*, mfn. one who has received a good name, named according to the ordinances, *Mudr.* i, 11. —**pāpi**, mfn. grasped by the hand, *Ganar.* 91, *Sch.* —**prishtha**, mfn. seized from behind, *R.* (ed. *Gorr.*) ii, 109, 56. —**mauna**, mfn. one who has taken upon himself the vow of silence, *Kāthās.* vii, 1; —*vrata*, mfn. id., *BhP.* v, 5, 29. —**vasatīvarika**, mfn. one who has taken up the waters called *vasatī-vāri*, *ĀpŚr.* xi, 20, 12, *Sch.* —**vidya**, mfn. one who has acquired knowledge, learned, *W.* —**vetana**, mfn. one who has received his wages, paid, *Yājñ.* ii, 292. —**sāra-kārmuka**, mfn. handling arrows and bows, *W.* —**sārāvāpa**, mfn. taking a bow, *W.* —**sāra**, mfn. deprived of one's strength, *BhP.* v, 14, 19. —**hrīdaya**, mfn. = *-cetas*, *W.*; captivating the heart, 3, 2. —**Grihitākṣha**, m (*ān*), one who has received into his mind the syllables or the sounds (of speech, gen.), *Ratnāv.* ii, 1, 43 (in *Prākṛit*). —**Grihitāmisha**, mfn. seizing prey, *W.* —**Grihitārtha**, mfn. comprehending the sense or meaning, *Cāṇ.* —**Grihitāstra**, mfn. one who has taken up arms, *W.*

Grihitavya, mfn. (for *grah*) to be seized or taken or accepted from (abl.), *MBh.* iv, 1481 f.; to be understood, meant, *Pān.* i, 1, 20, *Sch.*

Grihitī, f. 'seizing, taking' (the hand, 1. *kara*-), and 'levying' (taxes, 2. *kara*-), *Hear.* iv, 23; perception, *Bādar.* iii, 3, 16; taking anything to mean or understanding by anything, 4, 23, *Sch.*

Grihitin, mfn. one who has grasped &c. anything (loc.), f. *isṭhādi*.

Grihitṛ, mfn. (for *grah*) one who seizes, *L.*

Grihitvā, ind. p. *√grah*, q. v.

Grīhū, *ūs*, m. one who receives alms, beggar, RV. x, 117, 3.

Grīhulikā, *f* = *hālika*, L.

Grīhāt, *hānā*, mfn. pr. p. *√grah*, q. v.

1. **Grīhya**, ind. p. Ved. ifc., 'seizing by,' see *karna*, *pāda*, & *hastā-grīhya*; *haste*.

2. **Grīhya**, mfn. (fr. *√grah*) to be grasped or taken, AV. v, 20, 4; ŚāṅkhGr. v, 2, 5; perceptible, SvetUp. i, 13; (*ā*, neg.) ŚBr. xiv; (Pān. iii, 1, 119) 'to be taken together with' (in comp.), adhering to the party of (Kāś.), being in close relation to (as the lotus to the moon), Kāvād. ii, 179; Daś. vi; vii, 254; Kir. ii, 5; Bhāṭṭ. vi, 61; to be acknowledged or admitted, W.; to be adopted or trusted or relied on, W.; = *ava*, Vop. xxvi, 20; n. for *guhya* (anus), L.; (*ā*), f. (Pān. iii, 1, 119) ifc. being outside (of a town or village, as *senā*, an army), Kāś.; a suburb, L.

3. **Grīhya**, mfn. (fr. *grīhā*) belonging to a house, domestic (said of an Agni), TS. v; MaitrS.; AitBr. viii, 10, 9; Gobh. &c. (said of a series of ceremonies relating to family or domestic affairs, such as marriages, births &c., and treated of in the Grīhya-sūtras, q. v.); living in houses, domesticated (as animals), L.; not free, dependent, (*a*, neg.) Bhāṭṭ. vi, 61; m. the domestic Agni, ŚāṅkhGr. v, 2, 5; a domesticated animal, L.; m. pl. the inmates of a house, domestics, ŚBr. ii, f, xii; KātyŚr.; PārGr. ii; n. a domestic rite, Gaut.; a domestic rule or affair, BhP. x, 8, 25; Hcat.; = *sūtra*; (*ā*), f. domestic rites and the rules relating to them, Grīhyās. — **karmān**, n. a domestic rite. — **kārikā**, f. the ĀśvGr. in metrical form, W. — **guru**, for *guhya-g*, W. — **grantha**, m. — **tāt-parya-darsana**, n. — **paddhati**, f. — **parīśiṣṭa**, n. N. of works on domestic rites. — **vat**, mfn. having many adherents or partisans, TāndyaBr. xiii, 11, 13, Sch. — **vivaraṇa**, n. N. of a Comm. — **saṃgraha**, m. N. of a work on domestic rites (by the son of Gobhila). — **sūtra**, n. a ritual work containing directions for domestic rites and ceremonies (as ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c.; cf. RTL p. 281). — **Grīhyāgni**, m. 'domestic Agni,' a sacred fire which it is incumbent on every Brāhman to keep up, W. (RTL p. 365).

Grīhyaka, mfn. domesticated (as animals), Pān. iii, 1, 119, Kāś.

Grīhyā, f. of 2. & 3. *hya*, q. v. — **karmān**, n. = *hya-k*, Gobh. i, 1, 1; Grīhyās. i, 33. — **saṃgraha**, m. = *hya-s*.

गृहि grīhī, f. a cow which has had only one calf, young cow, RV. iv, 18, 10; AV.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; (ifc. with names of other animals, Pān. ii, 1, 65) any young female animal (e. g. *vāsītā-g*), a young female elephant, MBh. xi, 642; Gmelina arborea, L.; a variety of Dioscorea, L.; m. for *ghri-shī*, a boar, L.; N. of a man, Uttarar. iv, 4 & 11. — **Grīhīyādi**, a Gaṇa of Pān. (iv, 1, 136).

Grīhīkā, f. = *oi*, a young cow, Hcat. i, 10, 89; N. of a plant, Suśr. iv, 9, 8.

गृह grīh, *grīhā*, &c. See *grībh*, p. 361, cpl. 3.

1. **grī**, cl. 9. P. *grīnāti*, *grīte* (I. sg. *grī* & 3. sg. Pass. *grīnē*, RV.; 1. sg. *grīnīshē*, RV.; 2. pl. *grīndā*, AV. v, 27, 9; P. *grīndā*, RV. &c.; A. & Pass. *grīnānā*, RV.; Ved. inf. Impv. *grīnīshāni*, RV. vi, 15, 6 & viii, 12, 19), to call, call out to, invoke, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. iv; Bhag. xi, 21; to announce, proclaim, RV.; to mention with praise, praise, extol, RV.; BhP. xi, 13, 41; Bhāṭṭ. viii, 77; to pronounce, recite, MBh. vii, 1754; Ragh.; BhP. i, 1, 14; to relate, teach in verses, 4, 9; Ganit. i, 4, 5; [cf. *grīpā*, *grīpāsa*; Hib. *gōrim*; Old Germ. *guar*, *guir*, &c.; Old Pruss. *gerub*, 'to speak'; Angl. Sax. *gale*; Germ. *Nachtgall*; Lat. *gallus*?]

2. **grī**, cl. 6. P. *grīrati* or (cf. P. viii, 2, 21) *grīrati* (ŚBr. i; MBh.; Suśr.); ep. also *ā-grīrate* (I. sg. *grīrāmi*, AV. vi, 135, 3; perf. *grīrāṇa*, RV.; aor. Subj. 3. pl. *grīrān*, RV. i, 158, 5), to swallow, devour, eat, RV. &c.; to emit or eject from the mouth, MBh. xii, 12872; Caus. (aor. 2. sg. *grīgar*) to swallow, RV. i, 163, 7; Intens. *grīgīyate*, Pān. viii, 2, 20; Desid. *grīgarishati*, vii, 2, 75; [cf. *√2* *grī*, 2. *grī*, *grī*, 2. *grīrā*; Lith. *geru*, 'to drink'; Lat. *glu-tio*, *gula*; Slav. *gr-lo*; Russ. *žora*.]

3. **grī** (= *√3* *grī*), cl. 10. *grīyate*, to know, Dhātup. xxxiii, 33; to make known, teach, ib.

ग्रेणु greṇu, m. a ball to play with, L.

Geṇḍuka, m. id., L.; a cushion, Śiś. ii, 77, Sch.

Geṇḍuka, m. a ball to play with, L.

Geṇḍuka, m. id., L.; a cushion, Śiś. ii, 77, Sch.

गेप gep (= *√kep*), cl. 1. *ā*. *°pate*, to go, move, Dhātup. x, 8; to shake, tremble, ib.

गेय geya, &c. See *√gai*.

गेल गेल, *lu*, a particular number, Buddh.

गेव gev (= *√kev*, *khev*, *sev*), cl. 1. *ā*. *°vate*, to serve, Dhātup. xiv, 31.

गेष् gesh (cf. *gav-es*), cl. 1. *ā*. *°shate*, to seek, search, Dhātup. xvi, 13.

Gesha, m., N. of a Nāga, BhavP.

गेष्ण geshṇa, &c. See *√gai*.

गेह gehā, n. (corrupted fr. *grīhā*), a house, dwelling, habitation, VS. xxx, 9; Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. du. 'the two habitations,' the house and the body, BhP. x, 60, 20; (*ī*), f. = *ud-g*, a kind of ant. Gal. — **dāha**, m. a conflagration, KātyŚr. xxv. — **nakula**, m. (= *grīha-bahru*) the musk rat, L. — **pati**, m. the master of a house, householder, husband, BhP. vii, 9, 40. — **bhū**, f. = *grīha-bhūmi*, q. v., L. — **Geḥānuprapāṭam**, ind. so as to rush into one house after the other, Pān. iii, 4, 56, Kāś. — **Geḥānuprapāṭam**, ind. so as to go into one house after the other, ib. — **Geḥānupraveśam**, ind. ib.; *°veśa-niya*, Pān. v, 1, 111, Pat. — **Geḥāvaskandam**, ind. = *°hānuprapāṭam*, Pān. iii, 4, 56, Kāś. — **Gehe-kshvedin**, &c., see s. v. *gehe*. — **Geḥopavana**, n. a small forest near a house, L.

Gehinī, f. = *grīh*, a housewife, L.

Gehinī, f. id., Megh.; Ragh. viii, 72; Pañcat. ii.

Gehiya, Nom. P. *yati*, to take anything (acc.) for a house, VarYogay. ii, 5.

Gehe (loc. of *°hā*, q. v.) — **kshvedin**, mfn. 'blustering at home,' a house-hero, coward, *gaṇas pātre-samitādi & yuktārohy-ādi*. — **dāhin**, mfn. 'scorching and burning at home,' id., ib. — **drīpta**, mfn. 'overbearing at home,' id., ib. — **dhriṣṭa**, mfn. 'insolent at home,' id., ib. — **nardin**, mfn. 'shouting defiance at home,' id., ib.; Bhāṭṭ. v, 41. — **mehin**, mfn. 'making water at home,' a lazy or indolent man, *gaṇas pātre-samitādi & yuktārohy-ādi*. — **vijitin**, mfn. 'victorious at home,' a house-hero, boaster, ib. — **vyāda**, m. 'fierce at home,' id., ib. — **sūra**, m. a house-hero, carpet-knight, ib.

Gēhya, mfn. being in a house, domestic, VS. xvi, 44; TS.; (*ām*), n. domestic wealth, RV. iii, 30, 7.

गे गै, cl. 1. P. *gāyati*, rarely *ā*. *°te* (I. sg. *gāye* [RV. viii, 46, 17] & *gāyishe* [RV. vii, 96, 1]; Lāty.; MBh. &c.), exceptionally cl. 2. *gāti* (MBh. iii, 15850; xii, 10299; cl. 3. P. *gīāti*, Dhātup. xxv, 25; perf. *gajau*, AitBr. &c.; aor. *agāsīt*; Prec. *geyāt*, Pān. vi, 4, 67; pr. p. P. *gāyat*, RV. &c.; ind. p. *gītū* [with prep. *gāya* (Pān. vi, 4, 69), AitBr., or *gīya*, ŚBr. &c.]; inf. *gātum*), to sing, speak or recite in a singing manner, sing to (dat., RV.), praise in song (with acc.), relate in metrical language, RV.; AV. &c.; to sing before (acc.), Kathās. i, 53; Pass. *gīyate* (p. *°yāmāna*), to be sung or praised in song, RV. &c.; to be called, MBh. i, 4329; Kum. ii, 5; Kathās. xci (perf. *jage*), &c.; Caus. *gāpayati* (Pot. 3. pl. *gāpayeyur*, JaimUp.), to cause to sing or praise in song, Lāty.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Ragh.; BhP. &c.; Intens. *gīyate* (Pān. vi, 4, 66), to sing, MBh. xii, 12200; to be sung or praised in song, VarBrS. xix, 18; Daś. i, 6; to be asserted obstinately, Sarvad. iii, 224; xii, 1; [cf. 3. *gā*; cf. also Lith. *zaidziu*.]

Gēya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 97, Kāś.) to be sung, being sung or praised in song, Lāty.; Hariv.; Pān. iii, 4, 68; BhP. x; singing, singer of (gen.), Pān. iii, 4, 68; n. a song, singing, MBh.; R.; Megh. &c. (said of the flies' humming, Pañcat. i, 15, 8); cf. *āśir*, *prātara*. — **jā**, mfn. skilful in song, VarBrS. — **pada**, n. a song sung before any one with the lute, Sāh. vi, 212. — **rājan**, m. 'king of songs,' N. of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh. L. — **Gesha**, m. a singer ('a joint,' Sch.), ChUp. i, 6, f.; = *udgīthā*, chanting of the SV., AitAr. ii, 3, 6, 8; Pushpas. x, 5, 3; = *geshṇa*, L.; a singer of the SV., L.; (cf. *abhi*.)

Geshṇa, m. a professional singer, actor, mime, L.

गेर gaṭra, mfn. (fr. 3. *grī*) coming from or growing on mountains, W.; (*ī*), f. Methonica superba, L.

Gairīyāna, m. patr. fr. *giri*, q. *avāddi*.

Gairika, mfn. = *ra*, W.; n. gold, L.; red chalk (sometimes used as a red ornament), MBh. vii, ix,

xiv; R.; Suśr.; VarBrS.; m. pl. a class of ascetics, Śiś. (in Prakṛit *geruya*); (*ā*), f. red chalk, Suśr. iv, 25, 36. — **dhātu**, m. id., MBh. iii, vii; R. v. **Gairikāksha** or **kākha**, m. the plant *Jala-madhūka*, L. **Gairikācala**, m. a mountain containing red chalk, MBh. vii, 7919. **Gairikājāna**, n. an unguent prepared from red chalk, R. v, 5, 12; Suśr.

Gairikshitā, m. patr. fr. *giri-kshī*, N. of Trasadasyu, RV. v, 33, 8; m. pl., N. of (a family of) the Yaskas, Kāth. xiii, 12; Pravar. i, 4.

Gairiyaka, (perhaps) = *reya*, L.

Gaireya, n. 'mountain-born,' bitumen, L.; red chalk, W.

गेरकबूल gaira-kambūla, or *ri-k* (fr. *غير* & *قبر*), the 9th Yoga (in astron.)

गो gō, *gāus* (acc. *gām*, instr. *gāvā*, dat. *gāve*, gen. abl. *gōs*, loc. *gāpi*; du. *gāvā* [Ved.], *gāvau*; pl. nom. *gāvas*, acc. *gās* [rarely *gāvas*, TBr. iii; TUP; MBh. iv, 1506; R. ii], instr. *gōbhis*, dat. abl. *gōbhyas*, gen. *gāvām* [once at the end of a Pāda, RV. i, 1, 19] and [in RV. at the end of Pādas only, cf. Pān. vii, 1, 57] *gōnām*, loc. *gōshu*), m. an ox, f. a cow, (pl.) cattle, kine, herd of cattle, RV. &c. (in comp. between vowels [cf. Pān. vi, 1, 122 ff.] *gav*, *gava*, qq. vv.; cf. also *gavām*, *gavi*, *gām*, ss. vv.; *gavām vrata*, N. of a Sāman; *gavām tīrtha*, see q. v. *gōshu* *√gam*, to set out for a battle [to conquer cows], RV. i, 25, 4; v, 45, 9; viii, 71, 5); 'anything coming from or belonging to an ox or cow,' milk (generally pl.), flesh (only pl., RV. x, 16, 7; 'fat,' Gmn.), skin, hide, leather, strap of leather, bow-string, sinew (RV. x, 27, 22; AV. i, 2, 3, RV.), = *gō-shōma* (q. v.), AitBr. iv, 15; ŚBr. xiii (see also *gō-āyus*); (pl.) 'the herds of the sky,' the stars, RV. i, 154, 6 & vii, 36, 1; (m. [also f., Un., Sch.]) rays of light (regarded as the herds of the sky, for which Indra fights with Vjitra), MBh. i, iii; Hariv. 2943; R. &c.; m. the sign Taurus, VarBrS. xl f.; VarBr.; Laghu.; the sun (cf. *-putra*), Nir. ii, 6 & 14; the moon, L.; a kind of medicinal plant (*prishabha*), L.; a singer, praiser (fr. *√gat*), Naigh. iii, 16; 'a goer,' horse (fr. *√1* *gā*), Sāy. on RV. i, 121, 9 & iv, 22, 8; N. of two Rishis of the SV. (with the patr. *Āngirasa* [TāndyaBr. xvi] and *Māyūka*); N. of a man (who with Pushkara is said to be the *balādhyaksha* of the sons and grandsons of Varuṇa), MBh. ii, 381 (cf. R. vii, 23, 28); m. or f. (?) the sun's ray called Sushumna, Nir. ii, 6; water, BhP. i, 10, 36 (also f. pl., xi, 7, 50); an organ of sense, BhP. vii, 5, 30; the eye, Kuval. 70; a billion, TāndyaBr. xvii, 14, 2; m. f. the sky, Naigh. i, 4 (perhaps VS. xxiii, 48); the thunderbolt, Sāy. on RV. v, 30, 7; the hairs of the body, L.; f. an offering in the shape of a cow (= *dhenu*, q. v.), W.; a region of the sky, L.; (Naigh. i, 1) the earth (as the milk-cow of kings), Ma. iv, xii; MBh.; R. &c.; (hence) the number 'nine,' Jyot.; Sūryas; = *gō-viṭhi*, Sch. on VarBrS. ix, 1 ff.; a mother, L. (cf. VarBrS. iiii, 68); (Naigh. i, 11) speech, Sarasvatī (goddess of speech), MBh. i, iii, v; Ragh. ii, v; Cāṇ.; voice, note (fr. *√gat*), Śiś. iv, 36; N. of Gauri, Gal.; of the wife [or of a daughter-in-law, BhP. ix, 21, 25] of Śuka (a daughter of the manes called Sukālas), Hariv. 986; MatsyaP.; N. of a daughter of Kakut-stha and wife of Yayāti, Hariv. 1601; [cf. *Bois*; Lat. *bos*; Old Germ. *chuo*; Mod. Germ. *Kuh*; Eng. *cow*; Lett. *gohru*; cf. also *yaia*, *ṛṇ*; Goth. *gavi* and Mod. Germ. *Gau*.] — **agra** (*gō*), m(f)(ā)n. (Pān. vi, 1, 122, Kāś.) headed by cows, having cows or milk as the chief or most excellent part, RV. — **ājana**, mfn. serving to drive cattle (a stick, goad), vii, 33, 6. — **argha**, mfn. of the value of a cow, TS. vi, 1, 10, 1 (also *ā-g*, neg.). — **arṇas** (*gō*), mfn. (flowing with, i. e.) abounding in cattle, RV. i, 112, 18; x, 38, 2 & 76, 3; abounding in stars or rays, ii, 34, 12. — **āsvā**, n. sg. cattle and horses, ChUp. vii, 24, 2; m. pl. id., ŚBr. xiv, 9, 1, 10; (cf. *gavāśva*). — **āśvīya**, n., N. of a Sāman. — **āyus**, *iṣhī*, n. du. the two Ekāhas *gō* (= *gō-shōma*) & *āyus*, xii, 1, 2, 2; Lāty. — **rijika** (*gō*), mfn. prepared or mixed with milk, RV. iii, 58, 4; vi, 23, 7; vii, 21, 1. — **opaśa** (*gō*), mfn. furnished with a twist or tuft of leather straps, RV. vi, 53, 9. — **kaksha**, m., N. of a man, q. *kanvādi*. — **kaṇṭa**, m. 'cattle-thorn,' Asteracantha longifolia, L. — **kaṇṭaka**, mfn. 'thorny through cattle,' trodden down (as a road) by cattle and so made difficult to pass, Divyāv. i, 351; m. the print of a cow's hoof or a spot so marked, W.; a cow's hoof, L.; =

-kaṇṭha, L. = **karṇa**, mfn. cow-eared (as men or demons), L.; m. 'cow-eared', Śiva, MBh. xii, 10351; a cow's ear, Kathās. vi, 57; the deer Antelope picta, R. ii, 103, 41; Car. i, 27; Suśr.; a mule, L.; a serpent, MBh. viii, 90, 42 (perhaps a kind of arrow); the span from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring finger, MBh. ii, 2324; Heat.; a place of pilgrimage on the Malabar coast (sacred to Śiva), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; Śiva as worshipped in Gokarṇa, Kathās. xxii, xc; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; of a Muni, Vāyup. i, 23, 161; of a king of Kāśmīr (who erected a statue of Śiva called after him Gokarṇavarā), Rājāt. i, 348; (ā), f. a female serpent, MBh. viii, 90, 42; N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, ix, 2643; (ī), f. Sansevera zeylanica, L.; **-liṅga**, n., N. of a Liṅga, Rasik. xi, 37; **-siṅhila**, mfn. 'swinging like a cow-ear,' trimming between parties (as a witness), MBh. ii, 68, 75; **-rūṣa** & **-rūṣa-liṅga**, n., N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP.; **-rūṣavara**, m., N. of a statue of Śiva (see before); N. of a holy man, Buddh. — **karman**, n. taking care of cows, Pañcat. iii, 14, 13. — **kāma** (gō-), mfn. desirous of cattle, RV. x, 108, 10; ŚBr. xi, xiv. — **kāmyā**, f. desire for cows, Mṛicch. iii, 13. — **kirāṭikā**, f., f. the bird Turdus Salica, L. — **kila**, **-kila**, m. a plough, L.; a pestle, L. — **kuṇjara**, m. an excellent ox, Pāp. ii, 1, 62, Kās. — **kupika**, m., v.l. for **-kaṇṭhika**, L. — **kula**, n. a herd of kine, MBh.; R. &c.; a cow-house or station, ib.; a village or tract on the Yamunā (residence of Nanda and of Kṛṣṇa during his youth, BhP.; [RTL. p. 113] the inhabitants of that place), BhP. ii, 7, 31; N. of a certain sanctuary or holy place, Rājāt. v, 23; **-jīta**, m., N. of an author of the 17th century; **-nātha**, m., N. of the author of the Pada-vākya-ratnākara; of the author of the Rasa-mahār-nava; **-śtha**, m. pl., N. of a Vaishnava sect; **-lāṣṭhaka**, n., N. of a poem; **-lāṣṭha**, m., 'lord of the Gokula', N. of Kṛṣṇa, Gal.; **-lōdabhavā**, f., N. of Durgā, L. — **kulika**, mfn. one who gives help (or gives no help, NBD.) to a cow in the mud, L.; squint-eyed, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a Buddhist. — **√i**. **kṛi**, to transform into a cow, Up. ii, 67, Sch. — **kṛita**, n. cow-dung, L. — **kshirā**, n. cow's milk, ŚBr. xiv; Suśr.; MBh. xii, 174, 32, Sch. — **kshura**, m. = **kanja** or Tribulus lanuginosus, Suśr.; a cow's hoof, W.; v.l. for **-khura**, q. v.; **-dugdhā**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **kshuraka**, m. the plant **-kshura**, Suśr.; VarBrS. lxxvi; a cow's hoof, W. — **kshodaka**, m. a kind of bird, Suśr. i, 46, 2, 14. — **kshveda**, m. id., Gal. — **kha**, 'cow-aperture,' a particular part of the body, g. **krodhādi** (not in Kās. & Gaṇar., but mentioned by Śākaṭ., Gaṇar. 43, Sch.); **-pingalā**, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 2, 1; cf. **gocchā**. — **khala**, m., N. of a teacher, VP. iii, 42 (v.l. **lu**); (**lyā**) BhP. xii, 6, 57. — **khala**, **lyā**, see **lyā**. — **khura**, m. = **kanja**; Tribulus lanuginosus, L.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12937 (v.l. **-kshura**). — **khuri**, m. = **kanja**, L. — **gana**, m. pl. a multitude of rays of light, BhP. iv, 16, 14. — **gati** (gō-), f. the way or path of cows, AV. xx, 129, 13. — **gamana**, n. intercourse with a cow, Prayāsc. — **grishṭi**, f. (= **grishṭi**) a young cow which has had only one calf, Pāp. ii, 1, 65, Kās. — **goshṭha**, n. a station for cattle, cow-stable, Pāp. v, 2, 29, Vārtt. 3, Pat.; (cf. **gavāṃ g**, Mn. iv, 58). — **granthi**, m. dried cow-dung, L.; = **goshṭha**, L.; = **jihvā**, L. — **graha**, m. capture of cattle, booty, MBh. vi, 4458; **-tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, KapSamh. — **grāsa**, m. = **ghāsa**, ŚākhGr. iii, 14, 4; the ceremony of presenting a mouthful of grass to a cow when performing an expiatory rite, W.; the feeding like a cow, L. — **ghātā**, ni. a cow-killer, VS. xxx, 18. — **ghātaka**, m. id., L. — **ghātin**, m. id. — **ghāsa**, m. grass for a cow, W. — **ghṛita**, n. melted butter coming from a cow, KātyŚr. i, 8, 37, Sch.; 'Gṛhita of the sky or earth,' rain, L. — **ghṇā**, mfn. noxious to kine, RV. i, 114, 10; m. = **ghātā**, Mn. xi, 109 & 116; Yājñ.; R.; BhP. vi; Hit.; one for whom a cow is killed, guest, Pāp. iii, 4, 73. — **can-dana**, n. (= **-śirsha**) a kind of sandal-wood, Suśr.; (ā), f. a sort of venomous leech, ib. — **capala**, f., N. of the daughter of Raudrasva and Ghṛitācī, Hariv. 1662. — **cara**, m. pasture ground for cattle, ApŚr. i, 2, 4; (R. iv, 44, 80); range, field for action, abode, dwelling-place, district (esp. ifc. 'abiding in, relating to'; 'offering range or field or scope for action, within the range of, accessible, attainable, within the power'), KathUp. iii, 4; Mn. x, 39; MBh. &c.; the range of the organs of sense, object of sense, any-

thing perceptible by the senses, esp. the range of the eye (e.g. **locana-gocaram** √yā, to come within range of the eye, become visible, Pañcat.), MBh. vii, 5616; Suśr.; Vikr. iv, 9 &c.; the distance of the planets from the Lagna and from each other, VarBrS. civ, 2; Romakas.; mī(ā)n. being within the range of, attainable for (gen.), BhP. iii, 25, 28; perceptible (esp. to the eye), MBh. xiii, 71, 33 & 91, 24; having (or used in) the meaning of (loc.), L., Sch.; **-gata**, mfn. one who has come within the range of or in connection with (gen.), Bhartṛ.; **-tā**, f. the state of being liable to (in comp.), Sarvad. iv, 253; **-tva**, n. id., 42; **-prakarana**, N. of a work; **-phala**, N. of VarBrS. civ; **-piḍā**, f. inauspicious position of stars within the ecliptic, VarBrS. xii, 13; **-rādhyāya**, m. = **ra-phala**; **-rāntara-gata**, mfn. being within the power of (gen.), Pañcat.; **-ri-kṛita**, mfn. within the range of observation, Sāh. iii, 288; overcome (by fatigue, **glānyā**), Hcar. v, 139. — **caraya**, Nom. P. **yati**, to be current, Yājñ. ii, 968. — **carika**, mfn. 'accessible to,' a friend of (in comp.), Divyāv. — **carman**, n. an ox-hide, cow's hide, MBh. xiii, 1228; a particular measure of surface (a place large enough for the range of 100 cows, one bull, and their calves, Gṛhyās.; or a place ten times as large, Parāś. xii; a place 300 feet long by 10 broad, W.; or a place 30 Daṇḍas long by 1 Daṇḍa and 7 Hastas broad, Bṛhāsp. [MBh. xiii, 3121, Sch.]; it is also defined as an extent of land sufficient to support a man for a year, Vishṇ. v, 181 ff.; originally probably a piece of land large enough to be encompassed by straps of leather from a cow's hide, cf. ŚBr. i, 2, 5, 2), MBh. xiii, 3121; Heat. i, 3, 864 ff.; ii, 1; By-NārP. xxxiv, 43. — **carya**, f. seeking food like a cow, BhP. xi, 18, 29. — **cāraka**, m. a cowherd, W. — **cārana**, n. the tending of cows, x, 38, 8. — **cārin**, mfn. one who seeks his nourishment like a cow, seeking food with the mouth (said of certain Yatis, cf. **mṛiga-c**), MBh. xiii, 647; (cf. i, 3644). — **citi**, f. a particular way of piling up sacrificial bricks, ApŚr. xvii, 4. — **jara**, m. an old ox or bull, BhP. iii, 30, 14. — **jala**, n. cow's urine, L. — **ja-vā**, v.l. for **gaja-v**, q. v. — **jā**, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 67, Kās.) produced by milk ('born amidst rays,' Say.; 'born in the earth,' Mahidh.), RV. iv, 40, 5 (KathUp. v, 2). — **jāgarika**, m. a kind of prickly nightshade, L.; n. happiness, fortune, L.; = **bha-kshya-kāraka** (preparer of food, baker?), L. — **jāta** (gō-), mfn. born in the starry sky (said of the gods; 'born in the middle region,' Say.), RV. vi, 50, 11; vii, 35, 14 & x, 53, 5. — **jā-parṇi**, f. the shrub Dugdha-pheni, L. — **jīta**, mfn. conquering or gaining cattle, RV.; AV. — **jīhvā**, f., N. of a plant (Phlomis or Premna esculenta, L.; Elephantopus scaber, L.; Coix barbata or a kind of Hieracium, L.), Car. i, 27, 86; Suśr. i, 46, 4, 51. — **jīhvikkā**, f. the uvula, Car. iv, 7; = **hvā**, Suśr.; Mn. vi, 14, Sch. — **jira** (gō-), mī(ā)n. stimulated by milk added (Soma), RV. ix, 110, 3. — **jīva**, mfn. living on (trade with) cattle, Heat. i, 7. — **ḍimba**, m. (= **ḍimba**) the water-melon, L. — **ḍumba**, m. = **ḍimba**, L.; (ā), f. = **ḍumbikā**, Car. i, 1, 76, Sch.; a colocintida, L. — **ḍumbikā**, f. Cucumis maderaspatanus, L. — **ṭama** (gō-), m. (superl.) N. of a Rishi belonging to the family of Āngiras with the patr. Rāhū-gaṇa (author of RV. i, 74-93), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. i, xi, xiv; ShadvBr. &c.; (for **gautā**) N. of the chief disciple of Mahā-vīra; of a lawyer (cf. **gautamā**); of the founder of the Nyāya phil.; 'the largest ox' and 'N. of the founder of Nyāya phil.', Naish. xvii, 75; N. of a son of Kārṇika, Buddh.; ? MBh. xiii, 4490 (cf. **-dama**); m. pl. (Pāp. ii, 4, 65) the descendants of the Rishi Gotama, RV.; ĀśvŚr. xii, 10; Lāty.; n. a kind of poison, Gal.; (ī), f., v.l. for **gau** in g. **gaurādi**; **-gaura**, m. = **gaura-gotama**, the white Gotama, Gaṇar. 89, Sch.; **-ppricchā**, f. 'questions of (Mahā-vīra's pupil) Gotama (put forth in a discussion with Pārśva's pupil Keśin)', N. of a Jain work; **-stoma**, m., N. of an Ekāha sacrifice, ĀśvŚr.; ŚākhGr. (cf. ŚBr. xiii, 5, 1, 1); **-svā-min**, m. Mahā-vīra's pupil Gotama; **-mānava**, ni. N. of Śākya-muni, L. — **mi-putra**, m. 'son of Gotami,' N. of a king (50 B.C. or A.D.), Inscr.; Vāyup.; MatsyaP.; **-mēvara-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. — **tara**, m. (compar.) a better ox, Pāp. v, 3, 55, Pat.; (ā), f. a better cow, ib. — **tarapi**, a kind of flower, Buddh. L. — **tarapana**, n. anything arranged for the pleasure of cows, AV. Parīś. lxix, 7. — **tallaja**, m. an excellent cow, Pāp. ii, 1, 66, Sch. — **tā**, f. 'cowship,' (in dialect) a cow, Pat. Intro.

35; 97; & on Vārtt. 6. — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, Suśr. vi, 31, 6; (**gavām t**) BhP. iii, 1, 22. — **tir-thaka**, m. with **cheda**, an oblique cut applied to fistula of the rectum, Suśr. iv, 8, 11. — **tulya**, m. 'resembling an ox,' the Gayal, Gal. — **trā**, n. (√ **trai**) protection or shelter for cows, cow-pen, cow-shed, stable for cattle, stable (in general), hurdle, enclosure, RV. (once m., viii, 50, 10); 'family enclosed by the hurdle,' family, race, lineage, kin, ChUp.; ŚākhGr.; Kaus. &c. (a polysyllabic fem. in *i* shortens this vowel before *gotra* in comp. [e.g. **brāhmaṇi-gotrā**, 'a Brāhman woman only by descent or name,' Kās.], Pāp. vi, 3, 43 ff.); the family name, ĀśvGr.; MBh. xiii, 548; VarBrS.; name (in general), Sak. vi, 5; Ragh. &c.; (in Gr.) the grandson and his descendants if no older offspring of the same ancestor than this grandson lives (if the son lives the grandson is called **yuvān**), Pāp. ii, 4, 63; iv, 1, 89 ff. & 162 ff.; 2, 111 & 3, 80 & 126; an affix used for forming a patr., L.; a tribe, subdivision (in the Brāhman caste 49 Gotras are reckoned and supposed to be sprung from and named after celebrated teachers, as Śaṇḍilya, Kāśyapa, Gautama, Bharad-vāja, &c.), W.; a genus, class, species, W.; a multitude, L.; increase, L.; possession, L.; a forest, L.; a field, L.; an umbrella or parasol, L.; knowledge of probabilities, L.; (am), ind. after verb denoting repetition and implying a blame, Pāp. viii, 1, 27 & 57; (ena), instr. ind. with regard to one's family name, g. **prā-kṛity-ādi**; (as), m. a mountain (a meaning probably derived fr. **-bhīd**), BhP. ii, iii, vi; a cloud (cf. **-bhīd**), Naigh. i, 10; a road, L.; (ā), f. a herd of kine, Pāp. iv, 2, 51; the earth, L. (cf. **gotrāṣa**); **-karti**, m. the founder of a family, MBh. xiii, 248; **-kārīn**, mfn. founding a family, Pravar.; **-kīlā**, f. (= **acala-k**) the earth, L.; **-kshānti**, f., N. of a Kīrpnara virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i; **-ja**, mfn. born in the same family, relation (in law, nearly = 'Gentile' of Roman law, and applied to kindred of the same general family, who are connected by offerings of food and water; hence opposed to **bandhu** or cognate kindred not partaking in the offerings to common ancestors), Yājñ. ii, 135; BhP. iii, 7, 24; Kathās. vi, xxii, iic; **-devatā**, f. family deity, Sindhās. iv; **-nāman**, n. the family name, ŚākhGr. i, 6, 4; **-paṭa**, m. a genealogical table, pedigree, Lāty. i, 2, 24, Sch.; **-pravara-dīpa**, **-ra-nirṇaya**, m., **-ramaijari**, f., N. of works; **-bhāḍ**, mfn. belonging to the family, Gaut. xxviii, 33; **-bhīd**, mfn. opening the cow-pens of the sky ('splitting the clouds or mountains,' Say.; said of Indra and Bṛhāspati's vehicle), RV. ii, 23, 3; vi, 17, 2 & x, 103, 6; VS. xx, 38; m. 'splitting the mountains (with his thunderbolt, cf. **adri-bhīd**), Indra, Ragh.; Kum. ii, 52; 'Indra' and 'destroyer of families,' Rājāt. i, 92; 'Indra' and 'destroyer of names,' Śis. ix, 80; **-bhūmi**, f. 'family-range,' one of the periods in a Śrāvaka's life, Buddh. L.; **-maya**, mfn. forming a family (with **kshātra**, 'a Kshatriya family'), Bālar. iii, 60; **-rik-tha**, n. du. the family name and the inheritance, Mn. ix, 142; **-rikthāṇṣa**, in comp. the family name and part of the inheritance, 165; **-vat**, mfn. belonging to a noble family, R. ii, 98, 24; **-vardhana**, m., N. of a prince, Kathās. lxx; **-vriksa**, m., N. of a tree, Bhpr.; **-vrata**, n. a family rule, Bhartṛ. (Mudr. ii, 18; Subh.); **-sthitī**, f. 'id.' and 'standing like a mountain'; **trādkhyā**, f. family name, patronymic, L.; **trādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāp. (viii, 1, 27); **trānta**, m. 'destruction of families' and 'destruction of mountains,' Rājāt. v, 377; (scil. **śabda**) 'ending with a Gotra affix,' a patronymic, L.; **trābhidhāyam**, ind. so as to name one's name, Bhartṛ. iii, 50; **trēta**, m. 'earth-lord,' a king; **trēccāra**, m. 'recitation of the family pedigree,' N. of a ceremony, RTL. p. 407. — **traka**, n. family, Yājñ. ii, 85. — **trika**, mfn. relating to a family (with **karma**, 'the consciousness of family descent,' one of the 4 pure Karmans), Jain. — **trin**, mfn. belonging to the same family, relation, Vet. xv, 8; (**tri**) **-tva**, n. relationship. — **tvā**, n. the being a cow, state of a cow, MaitrS.; Tāpdyabr. xvi; MārKp.; RāmātUp.; Sarvad.; the nature of an ox, Kāvād. i, 6. — **tvao**, f. 'an ox-hide or cow's hide,' (**vag**) **-ja**, mfn. made of leather, VarYogay. vi, 18. — **ī**, **-da**, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 3, Kās.) giving cattle or cows, Mn. iv, 231; m. du. N. of a village, Pāp. i, 2, 52, Kās.; g. **varanādi**; m. pl., N. of a tribe, Inscr.; (ā), f. the river commonly called **go-dāvari**, Kathāñr. (cf. **anu-godam**). — **dattra**, mfn. granting cattle (Indra), RV. viii, 21, 16. — **danta**, m. a cow's tooth, Suśr.;

yellow orpiment, L.; a white mineral substance (apparently an earthy salt), W.; mfn. having cow's teeth, Buddh. L.; armed, armed with a coat of mail, L.; m., N. of a nian, *g. iuhhrādi*; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12937; -*maṇi*, m. a particular precious stone, Hariv. vii, 15. -**dama**, mfn. (conquering, i. e.) attaining heaven and earth (Sch.), MBh. xiii, 4490 (ed. Bomb.). -**dari**, mfn. opening the stables of the sky (Indra, cf. *gotra-bhīd*; 'splitting the clouds or mountains,' Śāy.), RV. viii, 92, 11. -**dā**, mfn. presenting with cattle or kine, RV. = 1. -**dāna**, n. gift of a cow, MBh. xiii, 3345; R. vii; PSarv. = 2. -**dāna**, &c., see s. v. -**dāniya**, m., N. of a Dvīpa, Lalit. xii, 186; (cf. *apara-godāna*). -**dāya**, mfn. intending to present with cattle or cows, Pāṇ. iii, 12, Kāś. -**dāraṇa**, n. 'opening the earth,' a plough, L.; a spade or hoe, L. -**dāvāri**, f. (= *dā*, s. v. 1. -*dā*) 'granting water or kine,' N. of a river in the Dekhan, MBh. iii; Hariv. 12826; R. iii, vi; Ragh. &c.; -**tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, Skandap.; -**māhātmya**, n. 'glory of the Godāvari,' N. of a work; -**saṅgama**, m., N. of a place. -**duḡdha**, n. = *kṣhīrā*, W.; (ā), f. the Canikā grass, L.; -**dā**, f. id., L. -**dūh**, m(nom. -*dhuk*)fn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 61) a milkman or milkmaid, cowherd, RV. i, 4, 1 & 164, 26; viii, 52, 4; AV. vii, 73, 6; Pāṇ. v, 1, 5, Kāś. -**duha**, mfn. id., L., Sch. -**doha**, m. (cf. *gām-doha-saṃjñāna*) the milking of cows, VarBrS. vii, 6; (am), ind. as long as the cows are being milked, Pāṇ. i, 4, 51, Pat. on Kār. 7. -**doḥaka**, m. = *dūh*, Kathās. lxi; (*ikā*), f. 'a milkman's sitting,' a particular kind of being seated, HYog. -**dohana**, n. = *ha*, Jain., Sch.; the time necessary for milking a cow, BhP. i, 19, 39; (f), f. a milk-pail, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 117, Kāś. -**drava**, m. = *jala*, L. -**dhana**, n. possession of cows, herd of cows, multitude of cattle (esp. considered as property), MBh. iv, xiii; Hariv. 3515; R. i; Kād. vi, 611; a station of cows, R. (G) ii, 32, 42; m. a broad-pointed arrow, Hariv. 8865 (v. l. *gadh*); N. of a son of Śvapahalka, Liṅgap. i, 69, 27 (Gandhamoca, VP.). -**dhara**, m., N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Rājāt. i, 95 f. -**dharmā**, m. 'rule of cattle,' i. e. open and unconcealed intercourse of the sexes, MBh. i, 4195. -**dhā**, see s. v. -**dhāyas** (gō-), mfn. supporting or fostering cows, RV. vi, 67, 7. -**dhi**, m. 'hair-receptacle,' the forehead, L. -**dhuma**, for -**dhūma**, wheat, L. -**dhūma**, m. (√ *gudh*, Up.) 'earth-smoke,' wheat (generally pl.), VS.; TBr. i; ŚBr. v (sg.), xii, xiv; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.; the orange tree, L.; N. of a medicinal plant, L.; (f), f. = *lomikā*, L.; -**cūrṇa**, n. wheat-flour, L.; -**ja**, n. a particular concrement in wheat, L.; -**saṃcayamāya**, mfn. consisting of a heap of wheat, Hcat.; -**sambhava**, n. sour gruel made from wheat-flour, sour paste, L. -**dhūmaka**, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr. v, 4, 34. -**dhūli**, f. 'earth-dust,' i. e. 'a time at which mist seems to rise from the earth,' a period of the day (in the hot season) when the sun is half risen, (in the cold and dewy seasons) when the sun is full but mild, (and in the 3 other seasons) sunset, Dīp. -**dhūlikā**, f. id., Romakās. -**dhenu**, f. a milk-cow, L.; (cf. *gaudhemuka*). -**nanda**, m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2567; of a Muni; of 3 old kings of Kāśmīr, Rājāt. (cf. -*narda*); m. pl., see -*narda*; (ā), f., N. of a goddess, Hariv. 9534; (f), f. the female of Ardea sibirica (cf. -*narda*), L. -**narda**, m. 'bellowing like a bull,' Śiva, MBh. xii, 10430; the bird Ardea sibirica (cf. -*nandī*), Car. i, 27, 54; N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Hariv. (cf. -*nanda*); of an author, Kum. vii, 95, Sch.; of a mountain (v. l. *go-manta*), VarBrS. v, 68, Sch.; m. pl., N. of a people in the Dekhan (or in the east, Pāṇ. i, 1, 75, Kāś.), VarBrS. (v. l. -*nana*); n. Cyperus rotundus, L. -**nardiya**, m. 'belonging to the people called Gonardas (Pāṇ. i, 1, 75, Kāś.),' Patañjali (founder of the Yoga phil.), L.; N. of a grammarian (apparently identified with Pat. by Kaiy.), Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 21 & 29; iii, 1, 92; vii, 2, 101; of the author of a work on the treatment of a wife (perhaps the same with the grammarian), Vātsyāy. i, iv; Ragh. xix, 29 ff., Sch. -**nasa**, m. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 118, Kāś.) 'cow-nosed,' a kind of large snake, Suśr. v, 4, 33; a kind of gem, L.; (ā), f. the projecting snout of a cow, Suśr. iv, 30, 12; (f), f. a kind of plant, 3 & 12; (cf. -*nāsa*). -**nāga**, m. an excellent ox, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 62, Kāś.; *gōnīvara-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivāP. -**nāḍika** or *ḍika*, m., N. of a plant, L. -**nātha**, m. a bull, L.;

a cowherd, W. -**nāda**, m. 'bellowing like a bull,' the bird Anas Casarca, L. -**nāmā**, pl., N. of particular sacrificial formulas, MaitrS. iv, 2, 1 & 10. -**nāman**, n. a name for a cow, Lāṭy.; Gobh. -**nāmika**, mfn. 'called after the *go-nāmā* formulas,' N. of MaitrS. iv, 2. -**nāya**, m. a cowherd, ChUp. vi, 8, 3. -**nāṣana**, m. 'cattle-destructor,' a wolf, Gal. -**nāsa**, mfn. cow-nosed, Buddh. L.; m. a kind of snake (cf. -*nasa*), L.; N. of a mountain, Viddh. i, 3; n. a kind of gem (*vaikrānta-maṇi*), L.; (ā), f. = *nasā*, MBh. ix, 2589. -**nish-kramaṇa**, n. 'the going out of cows on the pasture-ground,' PSarv.; -**tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, VarP. -**nishyanda**, m. = *jala*, L. -**nihāra**, m. cow-dung, Vishṇ. iil, 16. -**nri**, m. a bull, Gal. -**nyoghas** (gō-), mfn. streaming or flowing among milk ('having quantities of fluid streaming down,' Śāy.), RV. ix, 97, 10. -**pā**, &c., see s. v. -**pati** (gō-), m. the lord of cowherds, leader, chief (a N. often applied to Indra), RV.; AV.; VS. i, 1; a bull, MBh. xii, 4877; R. iii, iv; VarBrS.; (hence) the medicinal plant Rishabha, L.; 'lord of rays,' the sun, MBh. i, ii, iii; Hariv.; BhP.; 'lord of stars,' the moon, Subh.; 'earth-lord,' a king, L.; 'the chief of herdsmen,' Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu, MBh. xii, 7002 & 7012; Hariv. 4067; 'lord of waters,' Varuṇa, MBh. v, 3532 & 3801; Śiva, xiii, 1228; R. vii, 16, 23; Indra, L.; N. of a Deva-gandharva (cf. *go-pā*), MBh. i, 2550 & 4811; of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa, MBh. iii, 492; Hariv. 9141; of a son of Śibi, MBh. xii, 1794; -**āpa**, m. 'Indra's bow,' the rainbow, W.; -**dhava**, m., N. of Śiva, R. vii, 87, 12. -**patha**, m. a way or ground for cows, Nyāyam., Sch.; N. of a Brāhmaṇa of the AV.; -**brāhmaṇa**, n. id. -**pada**, n. the mark or impression of a cow's hoof in the soil, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 145, Kāś.; (cf. *gōsh-pō*). -**paripās** (gō-), mfn. abundantly furnished with cattle or milk, RV. vii, 45, 24 & x, 62, 10. -**parvata**, n., N. of a Tīrtha. -**pāvana**, m., N. of a Rishi of Atri's family, RV. viii, 74, 11; KātyŚr. x, 2, 21; *ṇādi*, a Gana of Pāṇ. (ii, 4, 67). -**paśu**, m. a sacrificial ox or cow, ŚāṅkhBr. xviii; ŚāṅkhGr. ii, iii. -**pā**, m. (nom. *ās*, acc. *ām*, du. *ā* or *ai*, pl. nom. *ās*, instr. *ābhis*) a herdsman, guardian, RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr. iii; ChUp.; ŚvetUp.; (ās), f. a female guardian, AV. xii, 1, 57; TBr. iii; (cf. *go-pā* s. v., *ā*, *devā*, *vāyū*, *saṅā*, *sōma*, *su-gopā*); *gopā-jihva*, mfn. 'having (the tongue, i. e.) the voice of a cowherd,' RV. iii, 38, 9 [the NBD. proposes to read *gopājīhmāsa* instead of *gopā-jihvāsa*]; *gopā-putra*, m. a bird belonging to the Prātudas, Car. i, 27, 55; *gopā-val*, mfn. furnished with guardians, RV. vii, 60, 8. -**pārśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivāP. -**pālā**, m. (proparox., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 78) a cowherd, VS. xxx, 11; ŚBr. iv; Mn. iv, 253; Yājñ. &c. (ifc. f. ā, R. ii, 67, 25); 'earth-protector,' a king (and 'cowherd'), Pañcat.; (= *pati*) Kṛishṇa, MBh. iii, 15530; Śiva, L.; N. of a demon causing fever, Hariv. 9556; of a Nāga, Buddh.; of a minister of king Bimbisāra, ib.; of a king, ib.; of a general of king Kirti-varman, Prab. i, 4; of a scholar, Prātāpar., Sch.; = *pālaka*, q. v.; (f), f. = *la-karkāṭi*, L.; another plant (*go-rakṣhi*), L.; N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2622; of a Cāṇḍālī, Buddh.; -**kaksha**, m., N. of a country, MBh. ii, 1077; iv, 364; m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, ib. (v. l. -*kaccha*); -**karkāṭi**, f. a kind of cucumber (*gopā-karkāṭikā*, *gopālī*, *kshudra-cirbhīṭā*, *kshudra-phalā*, *kshudrēvārū*), L.; -**kālpa**, m., N. of a work; -**keli-candrikā**, f., N. of a drama; -**keśava**, m., N. of a statue of Kṛishṇa (called after *varman*), Rājāt. v, 243; -**giri**, m., N. of a mountain, Uttamac. 250; -**akravartin**, m., N. of a scholiast; -**campū**, f., N. of a work; -*tāpanīyōpanishad* or *-tāpini*, f., N. of an Up.; -*tīrtha*, m., N. of a man; -*dāsa*, m., N. of the author of a work on elephants; of a copyist (1736 A. D.); -*deva*, m., N. of a poet, ŚāringP.; Bhojap. 313 ff. (also 'la'); *dhāni-pū-lāsa*, n. g. *rājadanādī*; -*pura*, n., N. of a town (called after *varman*), Rājāt. v, 243; -*prasāda*, m., N. of a teacher of Rāma-candra; -*bhāṭa*, m., N. of a man; -*maṭha*, m., N. of a college (called after *varman*), Rājāt. v, 243; -*miśra*, m., N. of a man; -*yogin*, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on Kathavallī-bhāṣya; -*rahasya*, n., N. of a work; -*varman*, m., N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Rājāt. v; -*sarasvatī*, f., N. of a pupil of Śiva-rāma and teacher of Govindānanda; -*sahasra-nāma-bhūṣaṇā*, f.

'decorated with the thousand names of Kṛishṇa,' N. of a work; -*sāhi*, m., N. of a prince, Inscr.; *īd-cārya*, m., N. of a teacher; *īlārcana-candrīkā*, f., N. of a work (in honour of Kṛishṇa); *īlāttara-tāpini*, f., N. of an Up. -**pālaka**, m. a cowherd, MBh. iii, 14854; Kathās. xviii; N. of Kṛishṇa, Kramadīp.; of Śiva, L.; of a son of king Cāṇḍa-mahā-sena, Kathās. (°la, xvi, 103); (*ikā*), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 48, Pat.) a cowherd's wife, MBh. i, 7980; a kind of worm or fly found on dung-heaps, L. -**pālī**, m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1228; of a man, Pravar. vi, 3. -**pālita**, m., N. of a lexicographer, Sch. on Up. iii, 22 and iv, 1. -**pā-vat**, see s. v. -**pā**. -**pīṭaka**, n. a kind of round basket, Divyāv. iv, 68. -**pīṭa**, n. ox-bile or the bile of cows (from which the yellow orpiment Go-rocanā, Rocanā or Rocanī, is supposed to be prepared), Pañcat. i, 1, 81; orpiment, L. -**pīta**, m., N. of one of the 4 water-wagtails (regarded as birds of augury), VarBrS. vi, 3. -1. -**pīthā**, m. (√ 1. *pā*) a draught of milk, RV. i, 19, 1; ŚBr. iii. -2. -**pīthā**, m. (√ 3. *pā*) protection, RV. v, 65, 6; x, 35, 14 & 77, 7; AV.; TS. ii; TBr. i; BhP. i, iv, x; n. a place of pilgrimage, Up. ii, 9, Sch. -**pīthya**, n. granting protection, RV. x, 95, 11 ('protection of the earth,' Śāy.). -**puccha**, n. (g. *sarkarādi*) a cow's tail, Pāṇ. iv, v; VarBrS.; Śāh. vi, 11; a particular point of an arrow, ŚāringP.; m. (= *lāṅgūla*) a sort of monkey, MBh. iii; R. i, iv, vi; BhP. iii, viii; a sort of necklace (of 2 [or of 4 or of 34, W.] strings), L.; a kind of drum, L.; *°cchākriti*, m. 'resembling a cow's tail,' id., Gal. -**puchaka**, mfn. having a tail like that of a cow, Kām. vii, 11, Sch. -**puṭā**, f. large cardamoms, L. -**puṭika**, m. a temple consecrated to Śiva's bull, L. -**putra**, m. a young bull, MBh. xiii, 5733; a kind of gallimile (cf. *go-pā-p*), Gal.; 'son of the sun,' Karmā, viii, 4668. -**pura**, n. a town-gate, MBh.; R.; BhP.; (ifc. f. ā, MBh. iii; R. v); a gate, VarBrS. lxxxix, 19; the ornamented gateway of a temple, W.; (= *narda*) Cyperus rotundus, Bhpr. v, 2, 123; m. N. of a physician, Suśr. i, 1, 1; Tōdar.; (ā), f. = *putā*, Gal. -**pu-raka**, m. the resin of Boswellia thurifera, L. (*°raga*, Gal.). -**purisha**, n. cow-dung, L. -**puro-ga-va** (gō-), mfn. having a cow as a leader, AV. viii, 7, 12. -**potalikā**, f. a cow, Pat. Intro. 35; 97; & on Vārt. 6. -**poshā**, m. increase of cowherds, AV. xiii, 1, 12. -**prākṇḍa**, n. an excellent cow, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 66, Kāś. -**pracāra**, m. pasture for cattle, Yājñ. ii, 166. -**pratāra**, m. 'ox-ford,' N. of a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayū, MBh. iii, 8048 ff.; R. vii, 110, 23; Ragh. xv, 101; 'leading cattle across the water,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10430. -**pradāna**, n. = 1. -*dāna*, Pañcat. i, 11, 2 (Hit.). -**pradānika**, mfn. relating to the gift of cows (as an Adhyāya, like MBh. xiii, ch. 79 ff.). -**prapa-daniya**, n., Pāṇ. v, 1, 111, Vārt. 1, Pat. -**praveśa-samaya**, m. the time when the cows come home, evening twilight, VarBrS. xxiv, 35. -**prē-kshaka**, N. of a Liṅga, Liṅgap. i, 1, 3. -**prēraka**, m. 'cow-inciter,' the bird Bhṛiṅga-rāja, Gal. -**pha-ṇā**, f. a bandage hollowed out to fit the chin or nose &c., Suśr. -**phanikā**, f. id., i, 25, 20. -**ba-ka**, m. the bird Ardea Govina, W. -**bandhu** (gō-), mfn. (= *mātri*) having a cow as a relative (the Maruts), RV. viii, 20, 8. -**balā**, m., N. of a man, TBr. iii, 11, 9, 3. -**balivarda-nyāyena**, instr. ind. after the manner of 'a bull of cattle,' an expression to denote when a pleonasm is allowed, Nāg. on Pat. Intro. d. Mn. vii, 28, Sch. -**ballava**, m. a cowherd, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 66, Kāś. -**brāhmaṇa**, n. sg. a cow and (or) a Brāhmaṇ, Mn. v, 95 & xi, 80; MBh. xiii; Hariv. 3157 f.; -*manushya*, m. pl. cows, Brāhmaṇs, and men, W. -**bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a poet, ŚāringP. -**bhaṇḍira**, m. a kind of aquatic bird, L. -**bharti**, m. a bull, Gal. -**bhāḥ**, mfn. used for the benefit of cows, RV. x, 97, 5. -**bhānu**, m., N. of a son of Vahni, Hariv. 1830; VP. -**bhuuj**, m. 'enjoying the earth,' a king, Rājāt. v, 6. -**bhṛti**, m. (g. *saṃkalādi*) 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, W.; a king, Rājāt. vii, 1072. -**makṣhikā**, f. a gad-fly (*daṇṭā*), L. -**magha** (gō-), mfn. granting cattle or cows, RV. vi, 35, 3 & 4; vii, 71, 1. -**macarcikā**, f. = *prākṇḍa*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 66, Kāś. -**maṇḍima**, m. a cowherd, vi, 2, 66, Kāś. -**maṇḍala**, n. a herd of cows, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 62, Vārt. 5 & iii, 1, 5, Vārt. 1; 'earth-orb,' the globe, W. -**mat** (gō-), mfn. possessing or containing cattle or cows or herds, rich in cattle, consisting of cattle, RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh.

ii, v; containing or mixed with milk, RV.; n. possession of cattle, RV.; PārGr. iii, 4, 4; (*gō-mati*), f. a place abounding in herds of cattle, RV. iv, 21, 4 & v, 61, 19; N. of a village in the north, g. *pa-lady-ādi*, (*go-mati*), f., N. of a river falling into the Indus, RV. viii, 24, 30 & x, 75, 10; another river falling into the Ganges, MBh. iii, iv (metrically *ti*, 513), vi, xii, xiii; Hariv. R. &c.; (with or without *vidyā*) N. of a Vedic hymn or formula to be repeated during expiation for killing a cow, MBh. xiii; Hcat. i, 7; N. of Dakṣhāyāni in the Go-manta mountain, MatsyaP. xii, 28. — **matā**, Nom. *tati*, to behave like a cattle-owner, Pāp. vi, 4, 14, Siddh. — **matallikā**, f. (ii, 1, 66, Kās.), an excellent cow, Śiś. xii, 41. — **mati**, for *ti*, see s. v. — **matī**, f. of *-mat*, q. v.; — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP.; — **putra**, n., N. of a prince, VP. iv, 24, 13; — **sāra**, N. of a work. — **matya**, Nom. P. *tyati* = *gomanam icchati*, Pāp. vii, 1, 70, Pat. & Kās.; vi, 4, 14, Siddh.: *Ā. tyate*, to behave like a cattle-owner, Pāp. i, 4, 2, Vārt. 25, Pat. — **matsya**, m. a kind of fish living in rivers, Suśr. i, 46, 2, 57. — **matha**, g. *kunuddā*. — **madhya-madhya**, mfn. slender in the waist, W. — **manta**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. ii, 618; vi, 449 (v. l. *nda*); Hariv.; VarBṛS. &c.; an owner of cattle, W.; a herd of cattle, W.; a multitude of cattle-owners, W.; m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 351 (v. l. *goghnata*). — **manda**, see *-manta*. — **ī**. — **māya**, mfn. consisting of cattle, RV. x, 62, 2; defiled with cow-dung, R. ii, v; n. often pl., rarely m. (g. *ardharāddi*) cow-dung, ŚBr. xii; ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; Gobh.; Mn. &c.; dung, VarBṛS. iv, 30; — *kārshī*, f. a piece of dried cow-dung, Divyāv.; — *ecchattā*, n., — *ecchattirikā*, f. a fungus, L.; — *pāyāsīya-nāya*, vat, ind. 'in the manner of cow-dung and of milky food', i. e. very different in nature though having the same origin, Sarvad. ii, 169; — *priya*, m. 'fond of cow-dung', Andropogon Schoenanthus, L.; — *maya*, m(f) n. made of cow-dung, Kād.; — *yāmbhas*, n. water with cow-dung, Prab. ii, 10; — *yōthā*, f. 'originating in cow-dung', a gad-fly or a kind of beetle found in cow-dung, L.; — *yōddhava*, m. 'originating in cow-dung', Cathartocarpus fistula, L. — **2**. — **māya** (for the sake of euphony shortened for *yaya*), Nom. P. *yati*, to smear with (cow-dung), Dhātup. xxxv, 24. — **mayāya**, Nom. *yate*, to resemble cow-dung (in taste), Hit. iii, 6, 33. — **mahisha-dā**, f. 'granting cattle and buffaloes', N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2646. — **mātri** (*gō*), mfn. having a cow for mother (the Maruts; cf. *prīni-mō* & *gō-bandhu*), RV. i, 85, 3; f. 'mother of cows', cow of plenty, W. — **māyu** (*gō*), mfn. making sounds like cattle (a frog), RV. vii, 103, 6 & 10; n. a kind of frog, Kauś. 93 & 96; a jackal, Shaṅv-Br. v, 8; Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a jackal, Pāñcat. i; the bile of a cow, W.; N. of a Gandharva or celestial musician, Hariv. 14157; — *bhāksha*, m. pl. 'jackal-eaters', N. of a people, VarBṛS. xvi, 35. — **māyukēśvara**, N. of a Liṅga, LiṅgaP. i, 1, 3. — **mītra**, m. for *-mūl*, BrahmaP. ii, 12 & 18, 16. — **mīthuna**, n. sg. a bull and a cow, ĀsvGr.; Gobh.; Mn. iii; m. du. id., ŚāṅkhŚr. iii, 14, 17. — **min**, m. (Pāp. v, 2, 114; g. *avuddi*) the owner of cattle or cows, Mn. ix, 50; Yājñ. ii, 161; MBh. xii; VarBṛS.; a jackal, L.; a layman adhering to Buddha's faith, L.; = *nindya* & = *prastā*, L. — **mīna**, m. = *-mat-sya*, L. — **mukha**, m. (Pāp. vi, 2, 168) 'cow-faced', a crocodile, L.; a hole in a wall of a peculiar shape made by thieves, L.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; of a son of Mātali, MBh. v, 3574; R. vii, 28, 10; of a king of Kauśāmbi, Katharū.; of a son of the treasurer of king Vatsa, Kathās. xxiii; of an attendant of the 1st Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; v. l. for *-khala*; m. (n., L.) a kind of musical instrument (sort of horn or trumpet?), MBh. iv, vii, ix; Bhag. i, 13; R. (ifc. f. *ā*); BhP.; n. (= *-mukhi*) a cloth-bag for containing a rosary, L.; a house built unevenly (viz. with angles or projections), L.; a particular method of sitting, Haṭhpr.; plastering, smearing with (in comp.), Śiś. iii, 48 (pl.); (f), f. a cloth-bag for containing a rosary (the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside), W. (RTL. pp. 92 & 406); a chasm in the Himalāya mountains (through which the Ganges flows, erroneously conceived to be shaped like a cow's mouth), W.; N. of a river in Rāgha, W.; — *vyāghra*, m. 'cow-faced tiger', a wolf in sheep's clothing, W. — **mukhyā**, f. a particular way of beating a drum. — **munda**, m. anything put up for measur-

ing or protecting a field, Vāsav. 494. — **mūḍha**, mfn. stupid as an ox, W. — **mūtra**, n. cow's urine, Kāth.; KātyŚr. xxv; Kauś.; Mn. &c.; m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. v, 4; — *jāti*, f. a verse called *gō-mūtrikā*, q. v. — **mūtraka**, mfn. 'similar to the course of cow's urine', going alternately to the one and to the other side, zigzagging, MBh. ix, 3268; ? g. *sthūldi*; (*ikā*), f. zigzag, Daś. xi, 51; an artificial verse to be read in zigzag, Kāvyaḍ. iii, 78 f.; Sarasv.; Śāh. x, 133; 2 form of calculation, W.; the reddish grass Tāmāḍu, L.; — *trikā-bandha*, m. = *tra-jāti*. — **mūtrina**, m. a kind of Termina-lia, L. — **mrigā**, m. (= 2. *gavayā*, q. v.), the Gaval, VS. xxiv; TS. ii; ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr.; — *kāka-caryā*, f. the manner of cows (when going), of deer (when standing), and of crows (when sitting), BhP. v, 5, 34; — *gēndra*, m. = *gd*, Gal. — **meda**, m. 'cow-fat', a gem brought from the Himalāya and the Indus (being of 4 sorts, white, pale yellow, red, and dark blue), RTL. p. 468; the tree *kakkola*, L.; a kind of fish, Gal.; N. of a mountain, VP. ii, 4, 7; of a Dvīpa, Romakas; MatsyaP. cxvii; — *saṃmibha*, m. 'resembling the Gomeda', dolomite, L.; the plant Dugdha-pāshāṇa, L. — **medaka**, m. n., N. of a gem (= *da*), Hcat. i, 5 & 7; a kind of poison (? *kakola*, for *kakkā*?), L.; = *patrakā* (smearing the body with unguents, W.), L.; the Dvīpa *da*, Gol. iii, 25; MatsyaP. cxvii. — **medha**, m. (cf. *gavām-mō*) a cow-sacrifice, R. vii, 25, 8; VarP. xvi; N. of the attendant of the 22nd Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L. — **mbu**, n. = *-jala*, Bhpr. vii, 57, 15. — **mbhas**, n. id., L. — **yajña**, m. sacrifice of cattle, Gobh.; PārGr.; a sacrifice in honour of cows, Hariv. 3851. — **yāna**, n. a carriage drawn by oxen or cows, cart (in general), Mn. xi, 175; Suśr. — **yukta**, mfn. drawn by oxen or cows, ĀsvGr.; Gobh. — **yuga**, n. (Pāp. v, 2, 29, Vārt. 3, Pat.) a yoke or pair of cattle, pair of animals (in general), MBh. xii, xiii; Pāñcat. — **yuta**, mfn. frequented by cattle, R. ii, 49, 10; n. = *gav-yūta* (q. v.), MBh. xiv, 1934. — **yūti**, f. (= *gav-yō*) id., Pāp. vi, 1, 79, Vārt. — **raکش**, mfn. tending or guarding cattle, Vop. iii, 151. — **raکش**, mfn. id., W.; m. a cowherd, L. or a Gorkha or inhabitant of Nepāl, W.; Śiva, L.; N. of an author (= *ksha-nātha*); the orange tree, L.; the medicinal plant Rishabha, L.; n. = *kshā*, for *kshya*, q. v., Mn. x, 82; MBh. ii, iii, xiii; R. ii; (*ā*), f. tending or breeding cattle, business of a herdsman, MBh. i (ifc. f. *ā*); Hariv. 363; (f), f. N. of several plants used for forming fences (*gandha-bahulā*, *go-pālī*, *citralā*, *dīrgha-daṇḍī*, *pañca-par-nikā*, *sarpa-daṇḍī*, *su-daṇḍikā*), L.; = *ksha-tumbī*, L.; = *ksha-dugdhā*, L.; — *karkaṭī*, f. the cucumber *cirbhīṭā*, Bhpr. v, 6, 36; — *kalpa*, m., N. of a work; — *jambū*, f. wheat, L.; = *ksha-taṇḍula*, L.; = *ghoṇḍā-phala* (the jujube fruit, W.), L.; — *taṇḍula*, n., lā, f. Uria lagopodioides, L.; — *tumbī*, f. a kind of cucumber (*kumbha-l*), L.; — *dāsa*, m., N. of a prince, Inscr.; — *dugdhā*, f. a small kind of shrub, L.; — *nātha*, m., N. of the author of *-sataka*; — *para*, n., N. of a town (the modern Gorakhpur), RTL. p. 158; — *sataka*, n., N. of a work; — *sahasra-nāman*, n. 'the thousand names of Śiva', N. of a work; — *kshāsana*, n. a particular method of sitting, Haṭhpr. — **raکشhaka**, mfn. tending or keeping or breeding cattle (one of the Vṛttis of a Vaiśya, Vishṇ. ii, 13), Mn. viii, 102; MBh. xiii; m. a cowherd, Hit.; N. of a man, Tantr. — **raکشhapa**, n. tending cattle, W. — **raکشhya**, n. = *کشhā*, Āp.; Mn. x, 116; MBh.; Bhag.; — *کشhyāṭṭa*, N. of a locality, Rasik. — **raکشku**, m. a waterfowl, L.; a chanter, bard (*lagna*), L.; a bailiarn, guarantee, L.; a naked man (*nagna* for *lagna*?), W. — **rajas**, n. a particle of dust on a cow-hair (named as a very small measure), Lalit. xii; 'sun-dust', an atom. — **raکشa**, m. 'cow-cart', N. of a mountain, MBh. ii, 797; Śiva, W. — **raکشaka**, m. a carriage drawn by cattle, SaddhP. iii. — **raکشasa** (*gō*), mfn. strengthened with milk (Soma), RV. i, 121, 8. — **raکشbha**, m., N. of a man, Pāñcat. i. — **raکشa**, m. saffron, L. — **raکشsa**, m. cow-milk, MBh.; R. Yājñ. i; Suśr.; VarBṛS.; milk, Car. i, 27; buttermilk, L.; curdled milk, L.; — *ja*, n. buttermilk; — **raکشja**, m. (= *pati*) a bull, L. — **raکشikā**, f., f. = *kirāṭ*, L. — **raکشya**, m. 'playing with cows', Kṛishṇa, Pāñcat. iv, 8, 16. — **raکشa**, n. 'as far as a cow's lowing may be heard', = *yuta*, Daś. x, 138. — **rudha**, see *d-gō*. — **rūpā**, mfn. cow-shaped, AV. ix, 25; MBh. xiii, 737; n. the shape of a cow, Siphās. Intro. 42. — **rooa**, n. = *canā*, L. — **rocanā**, f. a bright yellow orpi-

ment prepared from the bile of cattle (employed in painting, dyeing, and in marking the Tilaka on the forehead; in med. used as a sedative, tonic, and anthelmintic remedy), MBh. xiii, 6149; Vikr. v, 19; Kum.; VarBṛS. &c. — **lakshana**, n. 'marks of a cow', see *gaulakshaniika*. — **lātikā**, f. a kind of animal, VS. xxiv, 37; TS. v. — **lava**, m., N. of a teacher, Vāyup. (v. l. for *gālava*). — **lavapa**, n. the quantity of salt given to a cow, Pāp. vi, 2, 4, Kās. — **lāngula**, m. for *gūla* (q. v.) a kind of monkey, MBh. iii, 16272; K.; (f) f. the female of that monkey, R. i, 16, 21; — *parivartana*, m., N. of a mountain near Rāja-grīha, Buddh. (v. l. *goli-gula-p*). — **lāngūla**, m. (= *-pucha*) 'cow-tailed', a black kind of monkey, MBh. i, 2628; R. — **liha**, m. 'cow-licked', *Bignonia suaveolens*, Bhpr. v, 5, 67. — **liḍha**, m. id., ib. — **loka**, m. (n., Tantr.) 'cow-world', a part of heaven, or (in later mythol., RTL. 118 & 291) Kṛishṇa's heaven, MBh. xiii, 3195 (cf. 3347); Hariv. 3994 (cf. 3899); R. ii; BrahnavP.; — *varjāna*, n., N. of BrahnavP. iv, 4; of part of the Sada-siva-samhitā; of part of SkandaP. — **loman**, n. a cow's hair (from which Dūrva grass is said to spring), Pāp. i, 4, 30, Pat.; Pāñcat. i, 1, 81. — **lomikā**, f. Hemionitis cordifolia, L. — **lomi**, f., N. of a plant (white Dūrva grass, L.; *bhūta-keśa* or *śi*, L.; *vacā*, L.), Car. i, 4, 16, 3; Suśr. iv, vi; = *vara-yoshā* ('an excellent woman' or 'a harlot'), L. — **vatsa**, m. 'a calf' in comp.; — *dvādaśi-vrata*, n. a kind of observance, BhavP.; — *tsādn*, m. 'calf-eater', a wolf, L.; — *tsāri*, m. 'calf-enemy', id., L. — **vatsaka**, m. a kind of bird, Vasantar. viii, 48. — **vatsala-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. — **vadha**, m. the killing of a cow, Mn. xi, 60. — **vandanī**, f. the Priyamgu plant, L.; the plant Gandha-vallī, L. — **va-pus** (*gō*), mfn. shaped like a cow, RV. x, 68, 9. — **vara**, m., N. of a village; n. cow-dung pulverized, Bhpr. (v. l. *gor-vō*). — **vardhana**, m. a celebrated hill in Vṛinda-vana near Mathurā (lifted up and supported by Kṛishṇa upon one finger for 7 days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Kṛishṇa's divinity, cf. RTL. p. 113), Inscr.; MBh. ii, 1441; v, 4410; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; N. of a holy fig-tree in the country of the Bāhikas, MBh. viii, 2031; N. of the author of '*na-saptaśatī*' (of the 12th or 13th century A.D.), Git. i, 4; ŚārngP.; Sch. on Up. &c.; N. of one of the 5 Śrūta-kevalins, Jain.; = *na-dhara*, Cāṇ.; — *dhara*, m. Govardhana-supporter, Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 10406; Rājat. iv, 198; — *māhātmya*, n. 'the glory of the Govardhana hill', N. of a part of VarP.; — *saptaśatī*, f. 700 stanzas in the Aṛya metre on chiefly erotic subjects by Govardhanācārya; — *ndācārya*, *nānanda*, m. the renowned author Govardhana. — **vardhaniya**, mfn. composed by Govardhana. — **vaśā**, f. a barren cow, Kāt. — **vāṭa**, n. a hurdle for cattle, Hariv. 3397 & 3485; Kathās. xx (ifc. f. *ā*). — **vāla**, m(f) n. having hair like a cow, Pāp. iv, 1, 64, Kās.; m. a cow's hair, Mu. viii, 250 (pl.); N. of the father of the astronomer Viśva-nātha. — **vālin**, mfn. 'cow-haired' (a kind of *gaja*), Buddh. L. — **vāsa**, m. the abode of cows, cow-house, MBh. ii, 825. — **2**. — **vāsa**, m. pl. 'covered with ox-hides', N. of a people, viii, 3650. — **vāsana**, m. pl. id., ii, 1825; m. sg. (cf. *kāśya-ādī*) N. of a king of the Sibiis, i, vi f. — **vikartā**, m. a cow-slaughterer, MaitrS. ii; ŚBr. v, 3, 1, 10; KātyŚr. — **vikartṭī**, m. id., MBh. iv, 36. — **vi-tata**, for *-vinata*, i, 3121. — **vīd**, mfn. acquiring or procuring cows or cattle, RV.; m., N. of Saha-deva (cf. MBh. iv, 19, 32), Gal. — **vinata** (*gō*), m. a form of the Aśva-medha sacrifice, ŚBr. xiii; (cf. *vi-tata*). — **vinda**, m. (Pāp. iii, 1, 138, Vārt. 2) '=*vīd* (or fr. Prākṛit *gov-inda* = *gopēndra*?)', Kṛishṇa (or Vishnu), MBh.; Hariv.; Bhag.; BhP.; (cf. RTL. p. 405); Bṛhhaspati (cf. *gotra-bhūti*), L.; (= Vishnu) N. of the 4th month, VarBṛS. cv, 14; (fr. Prākṛit *gov-inda* = *gopēndra*) a chief herdsman, L.; N. of a prince; of several teachers and authors; of a mountain, MBh. vi, 460; — *kūta*, m. id., Kathās. xxv, 293; cviii; — *gira*, N. of a copyist (1770 A.D.); — *canda*, for *-candra*; — *candra*, m., N. of a prince; — *datta*, m., N. of a Brāhman, vii, 42; — *dīkshita*, m., N. of a man; — *deva*, m., N. of the father of Sundara-deva; — *dvādaśi*, f. the 12th day in the light half of month Phālguna; — *nātha*, m., N. of one of Saṃkara's teachers; — *nāyaka*, m., N. of a sage, Sarvad. ix, 21; — *pāla*, m., N. of a prince; — *prakāśa*, m., N. of a work; — *bhagavat-pāddcārya*, m., N. of a teacher, 9; 20; 35; — *bhaṭṭa*,

m., N. of an author; -*mānasollāsa*, m., N. of a work; -*rāja*, m., N. of a commentator on Mn. (mentioned by Kull. on ix, 125; 136 & 141); N. of a poet, ŚārngP.; -*rāma*, m., N. of a prince, Kṣhīṭṣ. v, 48; of a scholiast; -*rāya*, m., N. of a prince, Kṣhīṭṣ. vi, 1; -*vrindāvana*, N. of a work; -*siṅha*, m., N. of a prince, Inscr.; N. of one of the ten chief Gurus of the Sikhs, RTL. pp. 164; 166 & 167; -*sūri*, m., N. of a commentator on the MBh. (father of Nīla-kaṇṭha); -*svāmin*, m., N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. xxv, 74; -*ndā-munda*, m., N. of a scholiast; -*ndārcaṇa-sudhā*, f. 'nectar of Kṛṣṇa's praise', N. of a work; -*ndār-ṇava*, m., N. of a work; -*ndāshṭaka*, n. 'the 8 verses of Govinda', N. of a work. - *vindinī*, f., N. of a fragrant plant, Gal. - *vindī*, mfn. searching for milk, RV. ix, 96, 19. - *viśh*, f. cow-dung, L. - *viśhāṇa*, n. cow-horn, MBh. xii, 5303; Suśr. - *viśhāṇika*, m. (cf. *nukha*) a kind of musical instrument, trumpet, MBh. vi, ix. - *viśhṭhā*, f. = *viśh*, Bhpr. v, 26, 23. - *visarga*, m. (= *sarga*) 'time at which cows are let loose', day-break, R. vii, 111, 9; AV. Pariś. - *vithī*, f. 'cow-path', that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms Bhadrā-pada, Revatī, and Aśvinī (or according to others, Hasta, Citrā, and Svātī), lii, 19; VarBrS. ix, 1 f. - *vīrya*, n. the value or price received for milk, Nār. - *vrinda*, n. a drove of cattle, L. - *vrindāraka*, m. an excellent ox, Pāp. ii, 1, 62, Kās. - *vrisha*, m. (Pāp. vi, 2, 144, Kās.) a bull, Mn. ix, 150; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; Śiva, MBh. xii, 10372 (cf. xiii, 914); -*dhruva*, m. id., xiii, 4002. - *vrishāṇa*, m. the scrotum of a bull, Suśr. i, 13, 6. - *vrishābha*, m. a bull, MBh.; -*bhāṇika*, m., N. of Śiva, xiii, 6296. - *vesha*, mfn. having the appearance of a bull, iv, 588. - *vaidya*, m. a cow-doctor, W. - *vaidyaka*, n., N. of a medical work, Up. ii, 109, Sch. - *vyacocha*, mfn. one who torments a cow, VS. xxx, 18; Kāth. xv, 4. - *vyāghra*, n. sg. a cow and a tiger, Pāp. ii, 4, 9, Sch. (not in Kās.). - *vyādhi*, m. N. of a man, Pravar. vii. - *vrāja*, m. a cow-pen, Mn. iv, xi; MBh. i; Hariv. i; R. ii; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2568; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12937. - *vrata*, mfn. one who imitates a cow in frugality, MBh. v, 3560. - *vratin*, mfn. id., 3559; xiii, 3583; Hcat. i, 7. - *śakata*, m. n. = *raṭhaka*, L. - *śakrit*, n. = *viśh*, Mn. ii, 182; Suśr.; -*śrid-rasa*, m. dung-water, Mn. xi, 92. - *śata*, n. a present of 100 cows sent to a Brāhman, W. - *śatin*, mfn. possessing 100 cows, MBh. xiii, 3742; (*gavām* ², 4885). - *śaphā*, m. a cow's hoof, VS. xxiii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty. - *śarya* (gō-), m., N. of a man, RV. viii, 8, 20; 49, 10 & 50, 10. - *śāla*, n. a cow-stall, Pāp. iv, 3, 35; n. (Pāp. iv, 3, 35) 'born in a cow-stall' (cf. Bhagavati xv), N. of a pupil and rival of Mahā-vīra (who founded or became the head of the Ajīvika sect), Buddh. (v. l. ¹); Jain.; N. of a Gauda prince; (*ā*), f. a cow-stall, Kauś. - *śālī*, v. l. for *śa*, q. v. - *śāla*, m. pl. 'cow-stone', N. of a family, Pravar. v, 4. - *śirsha*, m. 'cow-headed', N. of a Nāga, Kāraṇḍ. i, 19; n. a kind of arrow, MBh. vii, 8097 (*śha* or *shan*); the head of a cow, W.; (also m., L.) a kind of sandal-wood (brass-coloured and very fragrant), R. iv, 41, 59; Buddh.; Jain.; camphor, Gal.; -*candana*, n. id., Kāraṇḍ. xii; Kād. iv, 663. - *śirsha*, m. the shrub Droṇa-pushpī, L.; a kind of sandal-wood, Kād. (v. l.). - *śringa*, n. a cow's horn, Kauś.; Kathās. lix; for *gauṣ*, q. v.; m. 'cow-horned', Acacia arabica, L.; N. of a mountain, MBh. ii, 1109; R. iv; Buddh.; -*vratin*, m. pl., N. of a Buddhist sect, Buddh. L. - *śe*, for *-se*, see s. v. - *śrita* (gō-), mfn. mixed with milk (Soma), RV. i, 137, 1; viii, 21, 5. - *śruti*, m., N. of a man with the patr. Vaiyāghrapadaya, ChUp. v, 2, 3. - *śvā*, n. sg. (Pāp. ii, 4, 11, Kās.) cattle and horses, ŚBr. xii; KātyŚr.; m. du. an ox or a cow and a horse, Pāp. ii, 4, 11, Kās. - *śhaka*, m. (fr. *shān*), N. of a Buddhist author. - *śhakhi* (gō-), ā, m. 'having cattle as friends (*sikhī*)', possessing cattle, RV. viii, 14, 1; (cf. *sakhi*). - *śhad-gava*, n. 3 pairs of cattle, Vop. vii, 76. - *śhāpi*, mfn. acquiring or procuring cattle, RV. vi, 53, 10; (cf. *-santi*). - *śhā-tama*, see *-shān*. - *śhād*, mfn. sitting among cattle, MaitrS. i, 1, 2; Kāth. i, xxxi; (*gho-shād*, TS. i, 1, 2, 1); -*ādī*, a Gaja of Pāp. (v, 2, 62; Gaṇar. 435 f.). - *śhada*, for *-shad*, ib., Kās. - *śhada*, mfn. containing the word *gō-shād* (an Adhyāya or Anuvāka), g. *goshad-ādī*. - *śhān*, mfn. (√ *san*) = *-shānī*, RV. iv, 32, 22; (*-shā*) *-tama*, mfn. (superl.), vi, 33, 5. - *śhā*, mfn. (√ *sā* = *san*, Kās. on Pāp. iii, 2,

67 & viii, 3, 108) = *-shānī*, RV. ix, 2, 10; 16, 2; 61, 20; x, 95, 3. - *śhāti* (gō-), f. acquiring or fighting for the sake of cattle, viii, 84, 7; x, 38, 1. - *śhādī*, f. (√ *sad*) 'settling on cows', a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 24; (*ghosh*) MaitrS.; (cf. *-sāda*). - *śhūka*, m. (*sakta*), N. of the father or ancestor of Gaushūkti, TāṇḍyaBr. xix, Sch. - *śhūktin*, m. (*sakt*), N. of the author of RV. viii, 14 f. - *śhedhā*, f. (√ *śidh*) a kind of evil being, AV. i, 18, 4. - *śhṭa*, for 2. - *śhṭha*, q. v. - *śhṭoma* (gō-), m. (*stōma*, Pāp. viii, 3, 105, Kās.) an Ekāha ceremony forming part of the Abhiplava which lasts 6 days (also called *gō*, q. v.), TS. vii; Lāty. x; (cf. AitBr. iv, 15 & *-stoma*). - 1. - *śhṭha*, m. (n., L.; fr. *stha*, Pāp. viii, 3, 97) an abode for cattle, cow-house, cow-pen, fold for cattle, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; stable or station of animals (in general, Pāp. v, 2, 29, Vārtt. 3), MBh.; meeting-place, xii, 6547 (= 9953); with *āngirāsām*, N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii; *apām* ², a water-vessel, AV. xi, 1, 13; 'refuge (of men)', Śiva, MBh. xiv, 198; N. of an author, Buddh.; n. = *śhṭhi-śrāddha*, Kull. on Mn. iii, 254; (*ā*), f. a place where cows are kept, Gaṇar, 56, Sch.; (*ī*), f. an assembly, meeting, society, association, family connections (esp. the dependent or junior branches), partnership, fellowship, MBh. (metrically *śhṭhi*, v, 1536) &c.; conversation, discourse, dialogue, Pañcat. i; Kād.; a kind of dramatic entertainment in one act, Śāh. vi, 274; N. of a village, g. *palady-ādī* (Kās.; Gaṇar. 325). - *karman*, n. a rite relating to the cow-stable, Kauś. 19; -*kukkuṭa*, m. a kind of crow, Npr.; -*gocara*, m. id. ib.; -*cara*, m. a kind of hawk, Gal.; -*ja*, m. 'born in a cow-pen', N. of a Brāhman, PhitS.; -*pati*, m. a chief herdsman, L.; -*śva*, m. (fr. *śvān*) 'a dog in a cow-pen (which barks at every one)', one who stays at home and slanders his neighbours, malicious or censorious person, L.; *śhṭhāgāra*, m. n. a house in a cow-pen, L.; *śhṭhādhyaksha*, m. = *śhṭha-pati*, L.; *śhṭhādshāmi*, f., N. of a festive day (cf. *gopāsh*), *śhṭhe-kshvedin* &c., see s. v. - *śhṭhe* = 2. - *śhṭha*, Nom. ā. (fr. i. *śhṭha*) *śhṭha*, te, to assemble, collect, Dhātup. viii, 4. - *śhṭhāna*, mfn. (*stṭh*) serving as an abode for cows, VS. i, 25. - *śhṭhi*, see s. v. *śhṭha*. - *śhṭhika*, mfn. relating to an assemblage or society, Pañcat. i, 14. - *śhṭhi*, f. 6f. *śhṭhā*, q. v.; -*pati*, m. the chief person or president of an assembly, W.; -*bandha*, m. meeting for conversation, Kād. v, 825; -*yāna*, m. a society-carriage, Mṛich. vi, 4; -*śālā*, f. a meeting-room; -*śrāddha*, n. a kind of Śrāddha ceremony, Kull. on Mn. iii, 254 (RTL. p. 305). - *śhṭhina*, v. l. for *gauṣhṭh*, q. v. - *śhṭhe*, loc. of *śhṭhā*, q. v.; -*śhṭhēdin*, mfn. 'bellowing in a cow-pen', a boasting coward, gaṇas *pātre-samitādi* & *yuktā-rohy-ādī*; -*paṭu*, mfn. 'clever in a cow-pen', a vain boaster, ib.; -*paṇḍita*, mfn. id., ib.; -*pragalbha*, mfn. 'courageous in a cow-pen', a boasting coward, ib.; -*vijitīn*, mfn. 'victorious in a cow-pen', id., ib.; -*śaya*, mfn. sleeping in a cow-stable, Yājñ. iii, 263; -*śūra*, m. a hero in a cow-pen, boasting coward, gaṇas *pātre-samitādi* & *yuktā-rohy-ādī*. - *śhṭhya* (gō-), mfn. being in a cow-stable, VS. xvi, 44. - 1. - *sa*, m. (√ *sa*) = *-visarga*, L.; (*e*), loc. ind. (v. l. *go-śe*) at day-break, L. Sch.; (in Prakṛit, Hāl.) - *sakhi* (gō-), mfn. (m. acc. *śhāyam*) 'having milk as its friend', mixed with milk (Soma), RV. v, 37, 4; (cf. *-shakhi*). - *samkhyā*, m. (Pāp. vi, 2, 66, Kās.) 'counting the cows', a cowherd, MBh. iv, 284 & 289. - *samkhyātrī*, m. id., 67. - *saṅga*, for *-sarga*, L. - *sattrā*, n. a particular sacrifice, TS. vii, 5, 1, 1. - *sadrīksha*, m. = *-tulya*, L. - *sāni*, mfn. (Kās. on Pāp. iii, 2, 27 & viii, 3, 108) = *-shānī*, AV. iii, 20, 10; VS. viii, 12 (TS.); (*im*), g. *savanādi*. - *samādāya*, mfn. presenting with a cow, Pāp. iii, 2, 3. - *samādhi*, N. of a locality, Rasik. xi, 17. - *sambhava*, mfn. produced from or by a cow, L.; (*ā*), f. = (*-lomi*) white Dūrvā grass, L. - *sarga*, m. = *-visarga*, Suśr. - *sarpa*, m. Lacerta Godica (*godhikā*), W. - *savā*, m., N. of an Ekāha ceremony, TBr. ii; Lāty.; KātyŚr. &c.; a cow-sacrifice, W. - *sahasra*, n. a thousand kine, W.; mfn. possessing a thousand kine, MBh. xiii, 102, 43; (*ī*), f., N. of two festive days (the 15th day in the dark half of month Kārtika and of month Jyāishṭha). - *sāda*, 'āi, Pāp. vi, 2, 41; (cf. *-shādī*). - *sārathi*, ib. - *sāvitrī*, f., N. of a hymn (cf. *gāyatrī*), Hcat. i, 5. - *sūkta*, n., N. of a hymn, Āsv. MantraS. - *sūtrikā*, f. a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each or cow, W. - *sevā*, f. attendance on a cow, W. - *sta-*

na, m. a cow's dug, MBh. iii, 32, 4; a cluster of blossoms, nosegay, W.; a pearl necklace consisting of 4 (or of 34, W.) strings, L.; a kind of fort; (*ī*), f. a kind of red grape, Bhpr. v, 6, 108; N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2621; *nākāra*, mfn. shaped like a cow's dug, Suśr. ii, vi; Bhpr. v; *nī-sava*, m. a kind of wine, Npr. - *stoma*, m. (Pāp. viii, 3, 105, Kās.) = *-shṭha*, ĀsvŚr. ix, 5, 2. - *sthāna*, n. a station for cattle, cow-pen, Hariv. 3397; (cf. *-shṭhāna*). - *sthāna-ka*, n. id., L. - *sphurāṇa*, n. a twitching of any particular part of the hide of a cow (as on being touched &c.), W. - *svāmin*, m. the master or possessor of a cow or of cows, KātyŚr.; Mn. viii, 231; VarBrS.; a religious mendicant (commonly *gosāin*, cf. RTL. pp. 87; 135; 142; also affixed as a honorary title to proper names, e. g. *Vopadeva-g*), 'lord of cows', Kṛishṇa, W.; *nī-sthāna*, n., N. of a mountain peak in the middle of the Himālaya, W. - *hatyā*, f. = *-vadha*, Mn. xi, 116. - *hān*, mfn. killing cattle, RV. vii, 56, 17. - *hantri*, m. a cow-killer, Gaut. xxi, 11. - *hara*, m. stealing of cows, VarBrS. lxxxix, 9 (v. l. *-graha*). - *harāṇa*, n. id., 5; Pañcat. i, 8, 36; N. of MBh. iv, ch. 25-69. - *haritaki*, f. Ægle Marmelos, L. - *higṣā*, f. hurting a cow, W. - *hita*, n. 'proper for cattle', = *-haritaki*, L.; Luffa foetida or a similar plant, L. - *hiranya*, n. sg. cattle and gold, MBh. ii, 1833.

Gokā, f. (a dimin. of *gō*) a small cow, Pāp. vii, 4, 13, Kās. - **mukha**, m. 'cow-faced', N. of a mountain, BHP. v, 19, 16.

Gor (for *gos*, gen. of *gō*). - **vara**, see *go-v*.

Gosh (id.) - **pada** (gōsh-), mfn. (Pāp. vi, 1, 145) 'showing marks of cow's hoofs', frequented by kine, Kās.; n. 'mark of a cow's foot in the soil', water filling up such a mark, any small puddle, Suparṇ.; MBh. i, vii, ix; R. vi; BhP. x; -*tritiyā-vrata*, n. a kind of religious observance, BhavP.; -*trivāra-vrata*, n. id., ib.; -*pūram* or *-pram*, ind. so as to fill only the impression of a cow's hoof, Kās. on Pāp. iii, 4, 32 & vi, 1, 145; Bhaṭṭ. xiv, 20; -*mātra*, mfn. as large as the impression of a cow's hoof, Pāp. vi, 1, 145, Kās.; (cf. *go-pada*).

Goshu (loc. pl. of *gō*). - **cara**, mfn. walking among cattle, Pāp. vi, 3, 1, Vārtt. 5. - **yūdh**, mfn. fighting for the sake of cattle (or booty), RV. i, 112, 22; vi, 6, 5; x, 30, 10.

गोम्रत goghnata, for *go-manta*, q. v.

गोच्छा gocchā, f. the furrow of the upper lip, VarBrS. lviii, 9; (cf. *go-kha*, p. 364, col. 1.)

गोच्छाल gocchāla, m. the plant Kulāhala (or *alambusha*; 'the palm of the hand with the fingers extended', W.), L.

गोजि goji, for *gōj*, q. v. - **kāya**, m. for *gāñji-k*, Gal.

Gojika, m. for *gauṣ*, q. v., Gal.; (*ā*), f. = *go-jihvā*, Bhpr. v, 3, 297.

Goji, f., N. of a plant with sharp leaves, Suśr. i, 8, 11; iv, 9 & 18 f.; v, 7, 1; vi, 24, 26.

गोड godā, m. (= *gonḍa*) a fleshy navel, L. **Godaka-grāma**, m., N. of a village, Bharat. v. **Goḍu**, v. l. for *gōḍa*, W.

गोगा goga, m. (fr. Pāli & Prakṛit) an ox, SaddhP. iii; Hemac.; (*ā*), f. (Pāp. iv, i, 42) a kind of grass, Gaṇar. 54; (*ī*), f. (in Prakṛit) a cow, Pat. Introd. 35; 97; & on Vārtt. 6; a sack, Pāp. iv, 1, 42; Suśr.; Das.; Śis. xii, 10; ŚārngP.; a measure of 4 Droṇas, ŚārngS. i, 29; (ific. after numerals ² *ni*) Pāp. i, 2, 50, Kās.; torn or ragged clothes, L.; (cf. *gauṣika*). **Gopāśman**, m. a kind of gem, L.

Gopikā, f. (in Pāli *gonaka*) a kind of woollen cloth, SaddhP. iii. - **putra**, n., N. of the author of a work on the relations towards the wives of others, Vātsyāy. i, 5, 5 & 35; v, 1, 8; 4, 26 & 33; 6, 48.

Gopī, f. of *ṇa*, q. v. - **tarī**, f. a small sack, Pāp. v, 3, 90. - **patha**, N. of a man, Pravar. iii, 1.

गोयड gonda, m. a fleshy navel, L.; a person with a fleshy or prominent navel, L.; a man of a low tribe, mountaineer, esp. inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadā and Kṛishṇa. - **kiri**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini; (cf. *gaṇḍa-k*). - **vāna**, n. 'Goṇḍa forest', N. of a country. - **vāra**, id. **Goṇḍā-kīrī**, f. = *gōḍa-kiri*.

गोतम gō-tama, &c. See *gō*, p. 364, col. 2. **Go-tra**, *gotrika*, *gotrin*, &c. See ib., col. 3.

गोद 2. *goda*, m. n. the brain, L.

गोदान 2. *godāna*, n. (*dāna*, fr. √do? 'place where the hair (*go*) is cut'; Ragh. iii, 33; Sch.) the side-hair, SBr. iii; KātyŚr.; PārGr. i; = *maṅgala*, ĀśvGr.; Kauś.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Gobh.; Gaut.; R. = *maṅgala*, n. a ceremony performed with the side-hair of a youth of 16 or 18 years (when he has attained puberty and shortly before marriage), R. (G) i, 73, 22. = *vidhi*, m. id., Ragh. iii, 33.

गोदानीय *godāniya*, &c. See *gō*, p. 365, col. i. *Go-dāvari*, *go-dūh*, &c. See ib.

गोष *godha*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 9, 42 (*sodha*, C).

गोधन *go-dhana*, -*dhara*, &c. See *gō*, p. 365.

गोधा *godhā*, f. (g. *bhidādi*) a sinew (cf. *gō*), RV. x, 28, 10 & 11; AV. iv, 3, 6; a chord, RV. viii, 69, 9; a leathern fence wound round the left arm to prevent injury from a bow-string, MBh. iii, iv, vii; R. i, ii; an Iguana (either the Gosamp or the alligator, commonly *gosāpa*), VS. xxiv, 35; Brh. i; Mn. &c.; = *vatī*, Gal.; N. of the authoress of a Sāman. = *padikā*, f. Cissus pedata, L. = *padī*, f. (g. *kumbhapady-ādi*) id., L. = *vatī*, f. the plant *Iravati*, L. = *vinākā*, f. a kind of stringed instrument, KātyŚr. xii, 3, 17. = *śana* (*śhās*), m. 'Iguana-eater', N. of a man, v.l. for *go-vāsana*.

= *sāman*, n. the Sāman of Godhā, ĀrshBr. = *skandha*, m. Vachellia farnesiana (*viṭ-śhadira*), L.

गोदह्या, Nom. P. *yati*, to move curvally like an Iguana, g. *kanḍo-ādi* (Gaṇar. 439).

गोदहरा, m. = *gauhō*, Kād. v, 1042 (v.l.)

2. *Godhi*, m. id., L.

गोदहिक, f. a kind of lizard or alligator (Lacerta Godica), Kād. v, 1042 (v.l. *golikā*). *Godhikāt-maja*, m. a kind of lizard, L.

गोदहिनी, f. a variety of Solanum, L.

गोदहराक, m. = *gauhō*, Suśr. v, 8, 36.

गोधूम *go-dhūma*, &c. See *gō*, p. 365, col. i.

गोधेर *godhera*, m. (= *guhō*) a guardian, L.

गोधेरक *godheraka*. See *godhā*.

गोनन्द *go-nanda*, -*narda*, &c. See *gō*, p. 365.

गोष *go-pā*, m. (= *pā* s.v. *gō*) a cowherd, herdsman, milkman (considered as a man of mixed caste, Parāś.), Mn. viii; MBh. (ifc. f. *ā*, i, 3213); Hariv. &c.; a protector, guardian, RV. x, 61, 10; TāpdyBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; the superintendent of several villages, head of a district, L.; a king, L.; 'chief herdsman', Kṛishṇa, MBh. ii, 1438; a particular class of plants, BhP. xii, 8, 21; = *rasa*, L.; N. of a Gandharva (cf. *go-pati*), R. ii, 91, 44; of a Buddha, Arhat. W.; (ā), f. N. of one of the wives of Śākya-muni, Lalit. xii &c.; cf. *gaupeya*; *Ichnocarpus frutescens*, L.; (ē), f. id., L.; (Vop. iv, 22; cf. Pān. iv, 1, 48) a cowherd's wife, Hit. ii, 7, f.; a cowherdess, milkmaid (esp. the cowherdesses of Vṛindāvana, companions of Kṛishṇa's juvenile sports, considered sometimes as holy or celestial personages; cf. RTL pp. 113 & 136), MBh. ii, 2291; Hariv. 4098; BhP.; Glt.; a protectress, female guardian, Ragh. iv, 20 (ifc.); = *prakṛiti*, nature, Kramadīp.; *Abrus precatorius*, L.; (cf. *ahi-*, *indra-*, *kula-*, *tri-daśa-*, *vāta-*, *surēndra-*). = *kanyakā*, f. a cowherdess, Hariv. 4095. = *kanyā*, f. id., 4081 & 4085; the *gopā* plant, Bhpr. v. = *karkatīkā*, f. = *gopāla-karkatī*, L. = *ghaṇṭā*, m. *Flacourtia sapida*, Gal. = *ghaṇḍā*, f. id., Suśr. v, 7, 1. = *ghoṇṭā*, f. id., i, iv. = *jālā*, f. = *go-capalā*, Vāyup. ii, 37, 122. = *jīvin*, m., N. of a mixed caste. = *tā*, f. a herdsman's office, Hariv. 3302. = *tva*, n. id., 3160 ff. = *datta*, m., N. of a Buddha. author. = *danta*, m., N. of an author, Up. iv, 16, Sch. = *dala*, m. the betel-nut tree, L. = *nagara*, n., N. of a town. = *bhaṭṭā*, v.l. for *go-bhō*. = *bhadra*, n. the fibrous esculent root of a water-lily, L.; (ā), f. = *bhadrikā*, L. = *bhadrikā*, f. *Gmelina arborea*, L. = *rasa*, m. myrrh, L. = *rāshṭra*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 351. = *vadhū*, f. a cowherd's wife, BhP. i, 9, 40; the *gopā* plant, Bhpr. = *vadhūṭī*, f. the youthful wife of a cowherd, Bhāshāp. i. = *vallī*, f. the *gopā* plant, Suśr. vi, 51, 24; Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. = *vesha*, mfn. dressed as a herdsman, Megh. *Gopāgrahāra*, m. pl., N. of several Agraḥāras, Rājāt. i, 343. *Gopācala*, m. 'cowherd-mountain,

= *gopāla-giri*, Uttamac. 2 602. *Gopāditya*, m., N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Rājāt. i, 341; N. of a poet. *Gopādri*, m. = *pācala*, 343. *Gopādhyaṅksha*, m. an overseer of herdsman, chief herdsman, MBh. iv, 1155. *Gopānāsi*, f. the wood or bamboo frame-work of a thatch, Lalit. xv, 34; xvii; Kāraṇḍ.; Car. i, 30, 3; Śiś. iii, 49. *Gopā-patra*, see *go-pā*, s.v. *gō*. *Gopāshṭami*, f. the 8th day in the light half of month Kārttika (on which Kṛishṇa who had formerly been a keeper of calves became a cowherd; cows are esp. to be worshipped on this day), KūrmaP. *Gopēndra*, m. 'chief herdsman', Kṛishṇa, MBh. vi, 799; N. of the author of *Kāvyālamkāra-dhenu*. *Gopēsa*, m. (= *pēndra*) Kṛishṇa, W.; N. of Nanda (Kṛishṇa's foster-father), Vop. v, 7; of Śākya-muni, L. *Gopēśvara*, m. a form of Śiva; N. of a man; -*tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. cccxlv, ccl. *Gopaka*, m. (g. *yājakādi*, Gaṇar. 99, Sch.) a cowherd, Dhūrtan.; (fr. *gopaya*) guardian (ifc.), see *civara-*; the superintendent of a district, L.; myrrh, L.; (*ikā*), f. (g. *śivādi*) a cowherd's wife, cowherdess, BhP. x, 9, 14 f.; a protectress, W.

Gopat, mfn. = *payat*, Glt. vi, 12.

Gopana, n. (√ *gup*) guarding, protection, preservation, AV. xii, 4, 10; MBh. vi, xiii; hiding, concealment, Sāh.; Sarvad.; Kull. on Mn. ix, 72; reviling, abuse, W.; flurry, hurry, alarm, W.; light, lustre, W.; the leaf of *Laurus Cassia*, L.; (ā), f. protection, SBr. iii, 6, 2, 12 & 15; MBh. xii, 11907.

Gopaniya, mfn. to be preserved or protected, Nāḍipr.; to be prevented, MBh. xii, 5399; to be concealed or hidden (with abl.), Sāh. vi, 144; secret, mysterious, W. = *tā*, f. concealableness, W. = *tva*, n. id., W.

Gopaya, caus. fr. √ *gup* or Nom. P. Ā. (fr. *gopā*; cf. √ *gup*) *yati*, *yate* (aor. Ved. 2. du. *ajūgupa* tam, Pān. iii, 1, 50, Kāś.), to guard, protect, preserve, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. (Pass. *gopayate*, ii, iii); BhP.; to keep, VarBrS. lxxxix, 13; to hide, conceal, keep secret, Pāñcat.; RV. i, 11, 5, Sāy.; Mn. x, 59, Kull.; 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 98; (cf. *abhi-*, *pra-*, *sa-*).

Gopayātya, mfn. (Nir. v, 1) to be protected, RV. viii, 25, 13.

Gopayitavya, mfn. v.l. for *gōpāyō*.

1. *Gopāya*, Nom. P. (fr. *go-pā*; cf. √ *gup*) *yati* (cf. Pān. iii, 1, 28 & 31; aor. *agopayit*, Vop. viii, 65), to represent a cowherd, act like a herdsman, BhP. x, 30, 17; to guard, protect, preserve, RV. vi, 74, 4 & x, 154, 4; VS.; AV. &c.; to hide, conceal, Amar. (Pass. *gopāyate*); Rājāt. v, 222; Dhūrtas. i, 30; Caus. *gopāyayati*, to preserve, protect, MBh. iii, 10835; (cf. *abhi-*, *pari-*).

2. *Gopāya*, mfn. ifc. preserving, Āp. i, 4, 24.

Gopāyaka, mfn. id., W.

Gopāyana, mfn. id., MBh. vi, 3131; m. N. of a teacher, VāmP. vi (v.l. *go-māya*), cf. Smṛitik. ii, 4, 3; n. protecting, preserving, protection, ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 10, 2; Hariv. 2142; R. vii, 4, 9.

Gopāyita, mfn. preserved, protected, L.

Gopāyitavya, mfn. to be hidden, Kād. vi, 400.

Gopāyitrī, m. a protector, MBh. xii, 2726.

Gopika, m. the Mokshaka tree, Gal.

Gopikā, f. of *pāka*, q. v. = *saras*, n., N. of a lake, SkandaP.

Gopita, mfn. preserved, guarded, MBh. i, iii; guarded (as the senses), kept in subjection, Divyāv.; concealed, kept secret, Kathās. xiv; Rājāt. v, 124.

Gopinī, f. the *gopā* plant, L.

Gopila, mfn. (g. *sakhy-ādi*, v. l.) one who preserves or protects, L.

Gopishṭha, mfn. superl. of *goptrī*, q. v.

Gopī, f. of *pā*, q. v. = *candana*, n. a species of white clay (said to be brought from Dvārakā and used by Viṣṇu's worshippers for marking the face, RTL pp. 67 & 400; 'a kind of sandal-wood', W.); *śodhanishad*, f., N. of an Up. = *nātha*, m. 'lord of the cowherdesses', Kṛishṇa; N. of several men; -*saptā-satī*, f., N. of a work (perhaps = *govardhana-s*). = *premaṅgita*, n. 'nectar of (Kṛishṇa's) love for the cowherdesses', N. of a work. = *ramana*, m. 'lover of cowherdesses', N. of a man, Kshitī. v, 3 ff. = *rasa-vivaraṇa*, n., N. of a work.

Gopavya, mfn. to be preserved, MBh. xii, 3449.

Goptrī, mf (trī), ŚBr.; Gobh.; MBh. xiii n. (g. *yājakādi*, Gaṇar. 99) one who preserves or protects or defends or cherishes, AV.; TS. vi; TBr.; ŚBr. (superl. *gopishṭha*, ii); ĀśvGr. &c. (n. *optrī*, BhP. vii, 10, 28); one who conceals anything (in comp.),

Yājñ. i, 310. = *mat*, mfn. having a protector, Kaush. Up. ii, 1.

Gopya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 14, Kāś.) to be preserved or protected, MBh. xii, 1481; to be kept or taken care of (a pledge, *ādhi*), Yājñ. ii, 59; to be kept secret or hidden, Daś. viii, 80 (superl.); Pāñcat.; Kathās.; Hit.; m. a servant, slave, L.; the son of a female slave, L.

Gopyaka, m. a slave, servant, L.

गोपालव *gopālava*, m. pl., N. of a family of Brāhmins, Pān. v, 3, 114, Kāś.

गोफिल *gophila*, g. *sakhy-ādi* (gobhō, Bhoj.; *gopō* & *gohō*, vv. ll.)

Gobhila, m., N. of the author of Pushpas. and of the Gṛihya-sūtra of the SV. (said to have also composed a Śrauta-sūtra and a Naigeya-sūtra); pl. N. of a family, Pravar. v, 4 (v.l. *go-bida*).

Gobhiliya, mfn. relating to or proceeding from Gobhila.

गोरा *goraṭa*, m. a kind of Acacia, L.

गोरण *goraṇa* = *gurō*, L., Sch.

गोरिका *gorikā*, f. = *go-rāṭikā*, L.

गोर्दे *gorda*, n. = *goda*, W.

Gordha, n. id., L.

गोर्वर *gor-vara*. See *gō*, p. 367, col. 3.

गोल *gola*, m. (= *guda*) 'a ball,' see *kṛidā*; globe (as the celestial globe or as the globe of the sun or of the earth), Sūryas.; Sūryapr.; BhP. &c.; a hemisphere (of the earth), Sūryas.; = *yantra*, Gol. xi, 2; Vangueria spinosa, L.; myrrh, L.; a widow's bastard, Yājñ. i, 222; VarP.; Śūdradh.; the conjunction of all the planets in one sign, Laghuji. x, 11; N. of a country, Romakas. (cf. *golla*); of a son of Ākrida, Hariv. (*kola*, ed. Calc.); n. & (ā), f. a circle, sphere (*maṇḍala*), L.; a large globular water-jar, L.; (ā), f. a ball to play with, L.; red arsenic, L.; ink, L.; a woman's female friend, L.; N. of Durgā, L.; of a river (= *go-dā* or *go-dāvāri*), L.; (cf. *gala-golin*). = *kṛidā*, f. playing with balls, Hariv. 15542 ff. = *gola*, m. a globe consisting of several globes, Sūryapr. = *grāma*, m., N. of a village (situated on the Godāvari). = *pnūja*, m. a number of globes, Sūryapr. = *yantra*, n. a kind of astronomical instrument, Gol. xi, 3. *Golāṅka*, m., N. of a man, g. *śvādi* (*śhka*, Kāś.). *Golādhyaṅka*, m. N. of ch. i of Bhāskara's Siddhānta-siromani treating of the terrestrial and celestial globes. *Golāvalī*, f. a series of globes, Sūryapr. *Golāsana*, n. 'ball-thrower,' a kind of gun, Gal.

Golaka, m. a ball or globe, BhP. v, 16, 4; VS. xxxi, 22, Sch. &c.; a ball for playing with, Hariv. 15549; glans penis, Sāy. on AitBr. i, 20; a kind of pease (= *palāśa*), Gobh. iv, 4, 26; ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 19, 4; myrrh, L.; a globular water-jar, L.; a kind of dish, Gal.; a widow's bastard, Mn. iii, 156 & 174; MBh. iii, 13366; the conjunction of all the planets in one sign, VarBr. xii, 3 & 19; N. of a pupil of Deva-mitra, Vāyup. i, 60, 64; n. a ball or globe, Nyāyam., Sch.; = *go-loka*, Tantr.; (*ikā*), f. a small ball or globe, SāmavBr. iii, 4, 3; (used for playing) HParīś.; the jujube, Gal.; for *godhikā*, q. v.

Golī-gula-parivartana, for *go-lāṅgō*, Lalit. iii, 88 f.

गोलनिका *go-lāṅtikā*, &c. See *gō*, p. 366, col. 3.

Go-lava, *vāṇa*, -*lāṅgula*, &c. See ib.

गोलामामुद् *golāma-māmuda*, غلام محمد.

गोलास *golāsa*, m. a fungus, L.

गोलिह *go-liha*, -*liḥa*. See *gō*, p. 366.

गोलुन्द *galunda*, N. of a man, g. *gargādi*.

गोलोक *go-loka*, -*loman*, &c. See *gō*, p. 366.

गोस *golla*, N. of a country, H arīś. viii, 194; (cf. *gola*.)

गोल्हाट *golhāṭa*, a kind of mystical diagram, Rasik. xiv, 34.

गोवत्स *go-vatsa*, &c. See *gō*, p. 366, col. 3.

गोवय *govaya*, Nom. P. (for *gopaya*) *yati*, to keep off from (abl.), TāpdyBr. xvi, 2, 3 f.

गोवर *go-vara*, -*rdhana*, &c. See *gō*, p. 366.

Go-vīd, *go-vinda*, &c. See ib.

Go-sirsha, &c., **go-shaka**, &c. See *ib*.
Go-shāhā, &c., **gōsh-pāda**, &c. See *ib*.

गोस 2. gosa, m. myrrh, L. — **griha**, n. an inner apartment, W. — **śāśa**, m. myrrh, L., Sch.

गोसखि gō-sakhi, &c. See *gō*, p. 367, col. 2.

गोह gōha, m. (√*guh*) a hiding-place, lair, RV. iv, 21, 6-8; 'a secret place for hiding refuse or filth,' see *śubhāhya*.

Gohana, mfn., see *avadya*.

Gohi, g. *śuvāstv-ādi*, v. l.

Gohira, n. 'hidden part (?)', the heel, L.

Gohila, m., g. *sakhy-ādi* (Kāś.).

Gohilla, m., N. of a man, Jyotiv. x, 112, Sch.
Gohya, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 1, 109; g. *śuvāstv-ādi*, Kāś.) 'to be concealed,' see *d*; m., N. of an Agni in the water, MantraBr. i, 7, 1.

गोह्या go-hatyā, -hān, &c. See *gō*, p. 367.

गोहालिया gōhāliya, f., N. of a plant, GarP.

गोहिर gōhira, &c. See *gōha*.

गौकक्ष gāukaksha, m. pl. of *°kshya*, g. *karvādi*; Pāp. iv, 3, 130, Kāś.; (f.), f. of *°kshya*, only in comp.

Gaukakshī, f., see *°ksha*. — **pati**, m. the husband of Gaukakshī, Gaṇar. 37, Sch. — **putra**, m. the son of Gaukakshī, Pāp. iv, 1, 74, Pat.

Gaukakshya, m. a patr. fr. *go-kaksha*, g. *gar-gādi*; (ā), f., g. *kravādi*.

Gaukakshyā, f. of *°kshya*, q. v. — **pati**, m. = *°kshī-pō*, Gaṇar. 37, Sch. — **putra**, m. = *°kshī-pō*, Pāp. iv, 1, 74, Pat.

Gaukakshyāyana, m. patr. fr. *°kshya*, f. i, a female descendant of *°kshya*, 75, Pat.

Gaukakshyāyāni, m. = *°na*, g. *tikādi*.

गौगुलव gāuggulava, mfn. (fr. *gūggulu*), made from bdellium (an unguent), TāṇḍyaBr. xxiv, 13, 4 (v. l. *gauglō*); m. patr., f. i, g. *śāringaravādi*.

गौग्व gauṅgava, n. (fr. *guṅgū*), N. of several Sāmāns, xiv, 3, 18 f.

गौञ्जिक gāuñjika, m. (fr. *guñjā*), a jeweller, L.

गौड gaudā, mfn(i)n. (fr. *gudā*), prepared from sugar or molasses, MBh. viii, 2050; Suśr.; Hcat.; relating or belonging to the Gaudas, Vātsyāy.; Kāvyaḍi. i, 35; Sarvad. xv; (esp. f. i with *riti*, the Gaudian style of poetry, viz. the bold and spirited style, Kāvyaḍi. i, 40; Vām.; Pratāpar. &c.); m. (scil. *dēśa*) or n. (scil. *rāṣṭra*) 'sugar country,' N. of a country (district of Gaṇar, central part of Bengal, extending from Vaṅga to the borders of Orissa; the ruins of its capital called by the same N. are still extensive), Rājat.; Prab. ii, 7; Hit.; m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, Vātsyāy.; Rājat.; Śūdradh.; m. sg. a prince of the Gaudas, Kathās. cxviii, 3; N. of a lexicographer; n. the sweetmeats, R. i, 53, 4; vii, 92, 12; (f.), f. with *riti*, see before; rum or spirit distilled from molasses (RTL. p. 193), Mn. xi, 95; MBh. viii, 2034; Gṛhyās. ii, 16; (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī. — **grantha**, m., N. of a work. — **tithi-tattva**, n., N. of a work. — **dēśa**, m. the Gauda country, SkandaP. — **dēśiya**, mfn. coming from the Gauda country, Pañcad. — **nibandha**, m., N. of a work. — **pāda**, m., N. of a commentator on several Upanishads and on Sāmkhyak. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, Pāp. vi, 2, 100. — **bhṛitya-pura**, n., N. of a town, ib. Siddh.; (cf. *andhra-bhṛitya*). — **mālava**, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — **vyavahāra-nirṇaya**, m., N. of a work. — **śuddhi-tattva**, n., N. of a work. — **sāraṅgi**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī. **Gaudābhinanda** or **dāna**, m. N. of a poet, ŚāringP. **Gaudāśvarācārya**, m. N. of a teacher. **Gaudārvi-kula-prasasti**, f. N. of a work. **Gaudaka**, m. pl., N. of a people living to the east of Madhya-dēśa, VarBṛS. xiv, 7. — **mṛiga**, m. a wild horse, L.; (cf. *gaura-khara*).

Gaudika, mfn. prepared with sugar or molasses, Suśr. i, 46, 9, 3; fit for the preparation of sugar, Pāp. iv, 4, 103; n. rum (prepared with sugar), Suśr. vi, 58, 28.

Gaudīya, mfn. relating to Gauda or Bengal (as *mārga* [Kāvyaḍi. i, 40] or *riti* [Vām.; Pratāpar. &c.]), 'the Gaudian style'.

गौण gāuṇa, mfn(i)n. (fr. *guṇā*), relating to a quality, MBh. xii, 1318 f.; having qualities, attributive, W.; subordinate, secondary, unessential,

MBh. xii, xiii; Pat.; KapS. &c. (with *karman*, [in Gr.] the less immediate object of an action, Vop. xxiv, 13); metaphorical, figurative, W.; secondary (applied to the month reckoned from full moon to full moon), W.; relating to multiplication or enumeration, W. — **tva**, n. the state of being subordinate or secondary, Vop.; KātyŚr., Sch. — **paksha**, m. the minor or weaker side of an argument, W. — **nādhya-vasānā**, f. (scil. *lakṣhaṇā*) a kind of ellipse, Sarvad. xv, 289. — **sāropā**, f. (scil. *lakṣhaṇā*) a kind of ellipse, ib.

1. **Gauṇika**, mfn(i)n. relating to the three qualities (of *sattva*, *rajas* & *tamas*), Mn. xii, 41; = *guṇe sādhu*, g. *kathādi*; = *guṇam adhite veda vā*, gaṇas *ukthādi* & *vasantādi*; relating to or connected with qualities, W.; subordinate, W.

Gauṇya, m. merit, Hariv. 5907; n. subordination, secondariness, Vop.; the being a merit, Hariv. 14240.

गौणिक 2. gauṇika, mfn(i)n. (fr. *goṇi*), resembling a sack, g. *anguly-ādi*.

गौणिकी gauṇa-kirī, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī (cf. *goṇī*).

गौतम gautamā, mfn(i)n. relating to Gotama (with *pada-stobha*, m. pl., N. of a Sāman); m. patr. fr. Gotama (N. of Kuśī, Uddālaka, Aruṇa, ŚBr.; of Śāradvat, Hariv.; Mṛicch. v, 30; VP.; of Śātananda, L.; of Śākya-muni; of Nodhas & Vāma-deva, R. Anukr.; of a teacher of ritual, Lāty.; ĀśvŚr.; ĀśvGr.; of a grammarian, TPṛāt.; Lāty. [with the epithet *stha-vira*]; of a legislator, Yājñ. i, 5; the father of Ekata, Dvita, and Trita, MBh. ix, 2073); (= *goṭ*) N. of the first pupil of the last Jina (one of the three Kevalins); N. of a Nāga (also *°maka*), Divyāv. ii; m. pl. Gautama's family, Hariv. 1788; Pravar.; a kind of poison, L.; n., N. of several Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; Lāty. iv, 6, 16; fat (cf. *bhāradvāja*, 'bone'), L.; (*gautamī*), f. (gaṇas *gaurādi* & *śāringaravādi*) a female descendant of Gotama (N. of Kṛpī, Hariv.; BhP.; of Mahā-prajāpati, Lalit. vii, xv), MBl. xiii, 17 ff.; Śak.; N. of Durgā, Hariv. 10236; of a Rākshasi, L.; of a river (= *go-dāvarī* or *go-matī*), MBh. xiii, 7647; R. vi, 2, 27; the bile-stone of cattle (*go-rocanā*), L.; = *rājāni*, L. — **nyagrodha**, m. 'Gautama's Nyagrodha,' N. of a fig-tree near Vaiśālī, Divyāv. xvii, 6 & 12. — **pricchā**, f. = *goṭ*. — **vana**, n. 'Gautama's grove,' N. of a locality, TBr. iii, 8, 1, 2, Say. — **sa**, mfn. with *arka*, N. of two Sāmāns. — **sambhava**, f. the Gautami river, L. — **saras**, n. 'Gautama's pond,' N. of a lake, SkandaP. — **svāmin**, m. = *goṭ*, HPariś. **Gautamārāyaṇa**, n., N. of a forest, Hit. iv. **Gautamārādhika**, mfn. belonging half to the Gautama family, Pāp. iv, 3, 4, Vārtt. i, Pat. & Kāś. **Gautamāsra**, m., N. of a hermitage, GaṇP. ii, 95. **Gautamēśa**, m. N. of a Liṅga. **Gautamēśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. ciic, cclvi.

Gautamaka, m. N. of a Nāga king, Divyāv. ii. **Gautami**, m. patr. fr. *°mā*, ŚākhGr. iv, 10, 3; Parāś. Intro. 4.

Gautami-nandana, m. (metrically for *°mī-n*) metron. of Āsvatthāman, MBh. vii, 6847.

Gautamī, f. of *°mā*, q. v. — **tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **pūtra** (*gaurī*), m. 'son of Gautamī,' N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 31. — **suta**, m. = *°mī-nandana*, MBh. vii, 6857.

Gautamiya, mfn. belonging to or coming from Gautama, Lāty. &c. (f. *°yā* with *mitāḥkṣarā*, N. of Hara-datta's Comm. on Gaut.)

गौतमस gautamasa = *°ma-sa* (q. v.) or fr. *go-tamas*?

गौदनेय gaudanteya, m. patr. fr. *go-danta*, g. *śubhrādi* (not in Kāś., but in Gaṇar. 223).

गौदपरिणद्धि gaudaparīṇaddhi, m. patr. fr. *gudā-parīṇaddha*, Gaṇar. 33, Sch. (*śvāgudāṇṇ*, Kāś.).

Gaudāyana, m. patr. fr. *gudā*, Pravar. i, 4 (v. l. *god*); also *godāyāni*, pl. iv, 8.

Gaudēya, m. metron. fr. *gudā*, g. *śubhrādi* (Kāś.).

गौदानिक gaudānika, mfn. (g. *mahānāmny-ādi*) relating to the Gaudā ceremony, ĀśvGr. iii, 8, 6; (*god*), Gobh.).

गौधार gaudhāra, m. (metron. fr. *godhā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 130) = *godh*, an Iguana, L.

Gaudhāsānika, v. l. for *gaurvāsan*°.

Gaudheya, m. (g. *śubhrādi*) = *°dhāra*, L.; pl. N. of a school of the black Yajur-veda (v. l. *baudh*°).

Gaudhera, m. (Pāp. iv, 1, 129) = *°dhāra*, L.

Gaudheraka, m. a kind of small venomous animal, Suśr. v, 8, 26; cf. *godh*°.

Gaudherakāyāni, m. patr. fr. *°ra*, g. *vākinādi*.

गौधिलि gaudhili, pl. patr., Pravar. vi, 1.

गौधूम gaudhūm, mfn(i), g. *bilvādi*) n. made of wheat, MaitrS. i; Hcat. i, 7 (f. ā); made of wheat straw, ŚBr. v, 2, 1, 6; KātyŚr. xiv, 1, 22 & 5, 7.

Gaudhūmra, N. of the author of part of ŚātarUp.

Gaudhenuka, n. (fr. *go-dhenu*), a herd of milch-cows, L.

गौधेय gaudheya, &c. See *°dhāra*.

गौनर्दे gaunardā, mfn. fr. *go-n*°, Pāp. i, 1, 75, Siddh.

गौप gaupa, m. patr. fr. *go-pā*, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 12, 5, Sch. (for *go-pā*°).

Gaupatyā, n. (fr. *gō-patī*), the possession of cattle, VS. iii, xi; TS. i, iii; Gobh. iv, 5, 18.

Gaupanya, m. pl. patr., Pravar. iii, 1 (*gopana*, MatsyaP. cvci, 3).

Gaupavana, m. (g. *biddi*) patr. fr. *go-p*°, BrĀrUp.; Pravar. iii, 1 & 5; (pl.) Pāp. ii, 4, 67; n., N. of a Sāman.

Gaupāyana, m. pl. the descendants of *go-pā* (or *gaupa*, TāṇḍyaBr., Sch.), TāṇḍyaBr. xiii; Pravar. vi, 1 (*gop*°); (authors of RV. x, 57-60) R. Anukr.

Gaupālapaśūpālīkā, f. the state or office of Gopālas (cowherds) and Paśūpālas (herdsmen), Pāp. v, 1, 133, Kāś.

Gaupālīyana, m. patr. fr. *go-pālā*, MaitrS. iii, 10, 4; AitBr. iii, 48, 9.

Gaupālī, m. id., Pāp. ii, 4, 9, Kāś. (mentioned as having had a quarrel with the Śālanākāyanas); cf. *gop*°.

Gaupālīka, m. (fr. *go-pālīka*) = *°pika*, g. *śivādi* (Gaṇar. 217).

Gaupāleya, m. id., TāṇḍyaBr. xii, 13, 11.

Gaupika, m. (fr. *gopika*), the son of a herdsman's wife, g. *śivādi* (not in Kāś.).

Gaupuccha, mfn(i)n. (fr. *go-p*°), resembling a cow's tail, g. *śarkarādi*.

Gaupuchika, mfn. = *go-puchena tarat*, Pāp. iv, 4, 6; v, 1, 19.

Gaupeya. See *gaupteya*.

Gaubhṛita, mfn. fr. *gō-bhṛit*, g. *saṃkalādi*.

Gaumathika. See *mathika*.

Gaumata, mfn. coming from the Gomati village, g. *palādy-ādi*; being in the Gomati river (as fishes), Pāp. i, 1, 75, Kāś.; (f.), f. for *gautamī* (N. of a river).

Gaumātāyana, mfn. fr. *go-mat*, g. *arihaṇādi*.

Gaumātāyanaka, mfn. fr. *°na*, ib.

Gaumathika, mfn. fr. *go-matha* (= *parvata* or *hrada* or *go-medha*, Gaṇar., Sch.), g. 2. *kumu-dādi* (*°mathika*, Hemac. & Gaṇar.).

Gaumaya, mfn. (fr. *go-m*°) coming from cow-dung (as ashes), Pāp. iv, 3, 155, Vārtt. 5, Pat.

Gaumāyana, m. (g. *śivādi*), patr. fr. *go-mīn*, Pravar. v, 1 (v. l. *°mayāna*; *°majāta*, Kāty.).

गौप्तेय gaupteya, m. metron. fr. *guptā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 114, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; 121, Sch. (*gaupteya*, Kāś.).

गौफिल gauphila. See *°laka*.

Gauphilaka, m. patr., g. *śivādi* (Gaṇar.; *°la* & *gauhila*, Hemac.; *°lika*, Kāś., v. l. *gaubhilika*).

Gauphileya, mfn. fr. *gophila*, g. *sakhy-ādi* (*gaubhīl*, Bhj.).

Gaubhila, n. Gobhila's Gṛhiya-sūtra, Gṛhiyās. ii, 94 (v. l. *gobh*°).

Gaubhileya. See *gauphīl*°.

गौभृत gaubhṛita, &c. See before.

गौर gaurā, mfn(i)n. (in comp. or ifc., g. *kadārādi*) white, yellowish, reddish, pale red, RV. x, 100, 2; TS. v &c.; shining, brilliant, clean, beautiful, Caurap.; m. white, yellowish (the colour), W.; a kind of buffalo (Bos Gaurus, often classed with the Gavaya), RV.; VS. &c.; white mustard (the seed of which is used as a weight, = 3 Rāja-sarshapas), Yājñ. i, 362; Grisea tomentosa (*dhava*), L.; a species of rice, Gal.; the moon, L.; the planet Jupiter, L.; N. of the Nāga Śeṣha, Gal.; of Caitanya (cf. *candra*), of a Yoga teacher (son of Śuka and Pi-varī), Hariv. 981; pl. N. of a family (cf. *°rātreya*), Pravar. iv, 1, N. white mustard, L.; N. of a pot-

herb, Gal.; saffron (cf. *kanaka*), L.; the filament of a lotus, L.; gold, L.; ornament, Gal.; (ā), f. = *ri*, L. (cf. *gaulā*); (ī), f. the female of the Bos Gaurus, RV. ('Vāc or voice of the middle region of the air', i, 164, 41 according to Naigh. i, 11 & Nir. xi, 40); = *gaurikā*, Gṛhyās. ii, 18; Pañcat.; the earth, L.; red chalk, Kālac.; a yellow pigment or dye (*go-ro-canā*, 'orpiement', Gal.); L.; turmeric (*rajanī*), Suśr.; N. of several other plants (*priyāṅgu*, *mañjishṭhā*, *śveta-dūrvā*, *mallikā*, *tulasī*, *suvarṇa-kadalī*, *ākāla-māṅṣī*), L.; N. of several metres (one of 4 x 12 syllables; another of 4 x 13 syllables; another of 4 x 26 long syllables); (in music) a kind of measure; (ib.) N. of a Rāgini; 'brilliant goddess', Śiva's wife Pārvatī, AV. Paris.; NṛisUp. i, 4, 3, 10 &c.; N. of Varuṇa's wife, MBh. v, xiii; of a Vidyā-devī, iii, 231, 48; Hariv.; of Śakya-muni's mother, L.; of the wife of Vi-rajās and mother of Śu-dhāman, Vāyup. i, 28, 11; of several other women; of several rivers (one originally the wife of Prasena-jit or Yuvaśāśva, changed by his curse into the river Bāhu-dā, Hariv.; VP.); MBh. vi, 333; VP. ii, 4, 55; [cf. Lat. *gilvus*?] = *kṛishṇa*, m., N. of a prince, MatsyaP. = *kha-ra*, m. a wild donkey, L.; (cf. *gaudaka-mṛiga*). = *gaṇōdessa*, m., N. of a work. = *gotama*, m. = *gotama-gaura*, Gaṇar. 89, Sch. = *grīva*, m. pl. 'white-necked', N. of a people, VarBrS. xiv, 3. = *grīvi*, m. patr. fr. *va*, Pravar. iii, 1. = *grī-viya*, mfn. belonging to *vi*, g. *raivatikāddi*. = *caudra*, m., N. of Caitanya, AnSamh. = *jiraka*, m. white cumin, L. = *tittiri*, m. a kind of partridge, Suśr.; Bhpr. v, 10, 22 & 61. = *tva*, n. the being white, Naish. viii, 99, Sch. = *tva*, m. 'white-barked', Terminalia Catappa, L. = *prishṭha*, m. 'white-backed', N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 332. = *mau-tra*, m., N. of a Mantra (?); (cf. *ri-mo*). = *mu-kha*, m. 'white-faced', N. of a pupil of Śamika, i, 1738 ff.; of the Purohita of king Ugra-sena, BhavP.; of a sage, VarP. xi ff.; (ā), f., N. of a woman, Pāp. iv, 1, 58, Kās. = *mrigā*, m. the Bos Gaurus, VS. xxiv, 32; AitBr.; BhP. viii; Say. = *lalāma* ('rd'), mfn. having a white spot on the forehead, TS. v. = *valli*, f. (= *gaurī*) panic (*priyāṅgu*), Npr. = *vāhana*, m. 'having white vehicles or draught-cattle', N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 1271. = *śāka*, m. a variety of the Bassia plant, L. = *śālī*, m. a species of rice, VarYog. vii, 4. = *śiras*, m. 'white-headed', N. of a Muni, MBh. ii, 292; xii, 2094. = *saktha*, mfn. having reddish legs, Pāp. v, 4, 113, Vartt., Sch. = *sarabapa*, m. white mustard (Sinapis glauca; the seed used as a weight, Mn. viii, 133 f.), PārGr.; Āp.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Suśr. = *suvarṇa*, n. a kind of vegetable, L. *Gaurāṅga*, mfn. having a white or yellowish body; m., N. of Caitanya; (ī), f. cardamoms, L.; = *mallikā*, m., N. of a man. *Gaurā-jāṭī*, f. = *ra-jiraka*, L. *Gaurāṭīkā*, f. a kind of crow, L. *Gaurāsteya*, m. pl., N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 1. *Gaurāddi*, N. of two Gaṇas of Pāp. (iv, 1, 41 & vi, 2, 194). *Gaurādraka*, m. a kind of poison, L. *Gaurāśva*, m. 'having white horses', N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 329. *Gaurāśya*, m. 'white-faced', a kind of black monkey with a white face, L. *Gaurāhika*, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr. v, 4, 35. *Gauraka*, m. (= *ra*) a kind of rice, Gal.; (*ikā*), f. = *ri*, a girl 8 years old prior to menstruation, L. *Gauraki*, m. patr., Pravar. iii, 4 (v. ll. *raṅgi*, *raṅgi*, *riki*). *Gaurī*, in comp. for *ri*, q. v. = *mat*, m., N. of a man, g. *śāringaravāddi*; (*ti*), f., N. of a woman, ib. = *vita*, mfn. (= *gaurivita*) fr. *ti*, AitBr. iii, 19; viii, 2. = *viti* (*gauri*), m. (= *gauri-viti*) N. of a Rishi (descendant of Śakti), RV. v, 29, 11; AitBr. iii, 19. = *śravas*, m. pl., N. of a family, Pravar. vi, 1 (v. l. *ra-f*). = *śaktha*, mfn. 'white-legged', N. of a Muni, g. *sushāmdī*. *Gaurika*, m. white mustard, Suśr. iv, 20, 18; metron. of Mādhātṛi, Vāyup. ii, 26, 66; (ā), see *ra*. *Gaurijeya*, n. (for *gauri*?) tale, L. *Gaurita*, m. pl., N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 4. *Gaurima*, m. the being white, Naish. viii, 99. *Gaurilla*, m. white mustard, L.; iron filings, L. *Gauriva*, m. pl., N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 2, 1. *Gaurivāyana*, m. patr. fr. *va*, ii, 2, 1; v, 1. *Gaurī*, f. of *rd*, q. v. = *kalpa*, m., N. of a period of the world or Kalpa. = *kānta*, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on the Tarka-bhāṣā; = *śarva-bhauma*, m., N. of the author of a Comm. called Ānanda-laharī. = *gāyatrikā*, *trī*, f., N. of a verse (in honour of Gaurī), Hcat. i, 5. = *guru*, m. 'father of Gaurī', the Haimālyā Śāk, vi, 17; Ragh.;

Kir.; Rājat. = *caturthī*, f. the 4th day in the bright half of month Māgha, Vratapr. = *osrita*, n. 'life of Gaurī', N. of a work. = *ja*, m. metron. of Kārttikeya, W.; n. = *rijeva*, L. = *jāṭaka*, n., N. of a work. = *tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, Kathās. lxxx, 5. = *nātha*, m. 'lord of Gaurī', Śiva, Bhartṛ. iii, 87. = *paṭṭa*, m. Gaurī's plate (on which is placed the Liṅga of Śiva). = *pati*, m. = *nātha*, Kathās.; N. of the father of the scholiast Vaṭeśvara. = *pāshāpa*, m. white arsenic, Npr. = *putra*, m. = *ja*, Kārttikeya, L. = *puṣpa*, n. 'white-flowered', panic (*priyāṅgu*), L.; Nerium odoratum, L. = *pūjā*, f. 'adoration of Gaurī', N. of a festival on the 4th day in the bright half of month Māgha; (cf. *caturthī*). = *bhartṛi*, m. = *nātha*. = *mau-tra*, m. a prayer to Gaurī, W.; (cf. *ra-mo*). = *maṇ-ḍa*, m., N. of a Vidyā-dhara prince, Kathās. cviii, cxii. = *lalita*, n. ornament, L. = *vara*, m. 'lover of Gaurī', Śiva; a favour of Gaurī, lix. = *vita*, mfn. = *ri-vita*, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 5, 16; xviii, 6, 18; Lāty. i; KātyŚr.; n. N. of several Sāmanas, ĀrshBr. = *viti* (*gauri*), m. = *ri-viti*, ŚBr. xii; TāṇḍyaBr. xi f. = *vivāha*, m. the marriage of Gaurī, W. = *vṛata*, n. 'vow of Gaurī', a kind of rite in honour of Gaurī, PadmaP. i, 22; BhavP.; Hit. i, 9. §. *Gaurīsa*, m. = *ri-nātha*, MBh. xiv, 210; Rājat. v, 158. *Gaurya-sāman*, m. = *ri-pāshāpa*, Npr. *Gaurī-kṛita*, mfn. made white or brilliant, Siphās.

गौरक्ष्य gaurakshya, n. for go-r°, Bhag. xviii, 44, Sch.

Gauratha, m. patr. fr. go-r°, Pravar. vi, 2 (v. l. go-r°).

गौरव gaurava, mfn. relating or belonging to a Guru or teacher, BhP. i, 7, 46; m. N. of a poisonous plant, Gal.; n. (g. *prithu-ād*) weight, heaviness, MBh.; R. &c.; difficulty, Car. iii, 4; heaviness in argumentation, cumbrousness, needless multiplication of causes, Sarvad. ii, xi f.; KapS. i, 89, Sch.; length (in prosody), Śrut. &c.; importance, high value or estimation, R. &c.; gravity, respectability, venerableness, Āp.; Mn. ii, 145; MBh. &c.; respect shown to a person (e.g. *mātri-gauravāt*, 'out of respect for one's mother', Pañcat.; R.; Śāk. &c. = *jāta*, mfn. filled with respect, Lalit. xv. = *lāghava-vicāra*, m. N. of a work. = *vat*, mfn. important, W. *Gauravāsana*, n. a seat of honour, W. *Gauravērita*, mfn. praised, celebrated, W. *Gauravita*, mfn. highly esteemed, g. *tārakāddi*. *Gauravya*, m. patr., Pravar. vi, 1. *Gauratalpika*, m. = *gurutalpa-ga*, g. *para-dārāddi*.

गौजर gaurjara, n. 'coming from Gurjara', pottern-ore, Npr.; = *gurj*°, Guzerat, Uttamac. 2601.

गौलक्षणिक gaulakshāṇika, m. (fr. *golakshana*), one who knows the good marks of a cow, Pāp. iv, 2, 60, Pat.

गौलन्द gaulanda, &c. See *lundā*.

गौला gaulā, f. for gaurā = *ri*, Śiva's wife Pārvatī, L.

गौलाङ्गयन gaulāṅkāyana, m. patr. fr. go-lāṅka, g. *atvāddi*.

गौलिक gaulika, m. Bignonia suaveolens (= *go-liha*, *-liḍha*), L.

गौलुन्द gaulunda, mfn. of *ndya*, g. *kanvāddi* (v. l. *landa*).

गौलुन्द्या gaulundya, m. patr. fr. *golunda*, g. *gargāddi* (v. l. *landya*).

गौलोमन gaulomana, mfn. resembling cow's hair (*go-loman*), g. *śarkarāddi* ('ma', Bhoj.).

गौलुलव gaululava, mfn. = *gaugg*°, made of bdellium, Lāty. x, 4, 10 & 14, Sch.; (ī), f. patr. fr. *gūlgulu*, only in comp.

गौलुलवरी, f. of *va*, q. v. = *putra*, m. metron. of Gobhila, VB. iii, 10.

गौलिक gaulmika, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vartt. 13, Pat.) treating on the glandular swellings called *gulma*, Car. vi, 11; m. a single soldier of a troop, MBh. x, 359 & 419; the chief of a troop, Inscr. (10th century).

गौल्य gaulya, mfn. (fr. *gula*), having a sweet taste, L.; n. sweetness, L.; syrup, L.; spirituous liquor, W.

गौवासनिक gauvasanika, mfn. (ā or ī) n. of *go-vāsana*, g. *kāśyāddi* (*gaudhāna*°, Kās.).

गौसाकटिका, mfn. possessing a carriage drawn by oxen (*go-sakata*), Pāp. v, 2, 118, Kās.

गौसातिका, mfn. possessing 100 oxen or cows (*go-sata*), ib.

गौसृङ्गा, n. (fr. *go-s*) N. of a Sāman, Lāty. vi f. *Gauśhūktā*, n. (fr. *go-shūktin*) N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. xix, 4, 9; Lāty. vii, 2, 1.

गौशुक्ती, m. patr. fr. *go-shūktin*, TāṇḍyaBr.

गौशुष्ठा, mfn. coming from a village *goshthi* (or *gaushthi*, v. l.), g. *paladyāddi*.

गौशुष्ठीका, mfn. relating to an assembly (*go-shthi*), Pañcat. i, 14, Sch.

गौशुष्ठीना, mfn. (any place) where a cow-pen has been before, Pāp. v, 2, 18 (*goshth*°, Kās.); n. the site of an old and abandoned cow-pen, Hcar. ii, 478 (v. l. *goshth*°).

गौसाहारिका, mfn. possessing 1000 cows, Pāp. v, 2, 118, Kās.

गौश्र gausra, m. patr. fr. *gusri*, ŚākhBr.

गौश्रायानि, m. patr. fr. *śra*, xxiii, 5.

गौश्रा, m. = *śra* (fr. *guṣṭi*), AitBr. vi, 30, 8.

गौश्रूत gauśhūta, &c. See above.

गौहलव्य gauhalavya, m. patr. fr. *guhalu*, g. 2. *lohitāddi*.

गौहलव्ययानि, f. of *vya*, ib.

गौह्य gauhya, mfn. of *goht* or *hya*, g. *su-vāstō-ādī*.

गौहिलेया, for *gauphi*°, Kās.

गौह्यका, mfn. relating to the Guhyakas, BhP. x, 55, 23.

गघ 1. *gdha*, aor. Ā. √ghas. See *api-√ghas*.

2. *Gdha*, mfn. p. p. √ghas. See *a-gdhād*.

Gdhi, f. See *sā*.

गुा gnā, f. (nom. sg. ? *gnās*, RV. iv, 9, 4)

'wife' (= *gnā*, *gnā*), a divine female, kind of goddess, RV.; ŚākhŚr. viii; = *vāc* (speech, voice), Naigh. i, 11. = *vat* (*gnā*), mfn. accompanied by divine females, RV. i, 15, 3 & ii, 1, 5 (voc. & nom. [1?] - *vas*; *gnāvas* = *stuti-vācas*, 'words of praise', Say.); KātyŚr. ix, 8, 13.

गुास (gen. & nom. of *gnā* in comp.) = *pāti*, m. the husband of a divine wife, RV. ii, 38, 10. = *pātnī*, f. a divine wife, iv, 34, 7.

गमन् gman. See *prithu-gmān*.

गम, f. 'the earth' (a form drawn fr. *gmās*, abl. gen. of 2. *kshām*, q. v.), Naigh. i, 1.

ग्र gra. See *tui-grd*.

ग्रथ 1. *grath* or *granth*, cl. 9. P. *grathnāti* (fut. p. *granthishyat*, Kāth. xxv, 8; perf.

3. pl. *jagranthur* or *grethur*, Pāp. i, 2, 6, Siddh.; ind. p. *granthitvā* or *grath*°, 23, Kās.), to fasten, tie or string together, arrange, connect in a regular series, TS. vi f.; Kāth. xxv, 8; Bhātṛ.; to string words together, compose (a literary work), Prab. vi, 5; cl. 1. P. Ā. *grathati*, °te, Dhātup. (v. l.); P. *granthati*, xxxiv, 31; Ā. *granthate* (aor. *agranthishṭa*), to be strung together or composed (a literary work), Bhāradv. on Pāp. iii, 1, 89; Caus. P. Ā. *granthayati*, °te, to string together, MBh. iv, 262; [cf. *klāḍha*; Lat. *glut-en*].

Grathana, n. tying, binding, stringing together, Nyāyam, Sch.; thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps, Suśr. ii, 11, 19; (in dram.) intimation of the issue of a plot, Daśar. i, 51; Sāh. vi, 110; Pratāpar.; (ā), f. tying, binding, en-snaring, Bālār. vi, 48.

Grathanīya, mfn. to be tied or strung or bound, Nyāyam. ix, 2, 8, Sch.

Grathitā, mfn. strung, tied, bound, connected, tied together or in order, wound, arranged, classed, RV. ix, 97, 18; ŚBr. xi; MBh. &c.; set with, strewn with, MBh. &c.; artificially composed or put together (the plot of a play), Śāk. i, 4; Mālav. i, 4; Vikr.; closely connected with each other, difficult to be distinguished from each other, MBh. i, v, xii; BhP. iv f.; having knots, knotty, Suśr. i, iv; coagulated, thickened, hardened, vi; hurt, injured, L.; seized, overcome, L.; n. the being strung, Sch.; a tumor with hard lumps or knots, Suśr. ii, 14, 1 & 4; iv, 21, 3.

Grathitavya, mfn. = *ṭhaniya*, Bādar. iv, Sch.

Grathin. See √2. *grath*.

Grathila, mfn. possessed by an evil spirit, *Sighās*, i, 10; (cf. *grathila*.)

Grathna, m. a bunch, tuft, *Gobh.* ii, 7, 4; (*grathna*, *PārGr.* i, 15, 4; *glapsa*, *ĀśvGr.* i, 14, 4.)

Grathya, mfn. = *ṭhāniya*, *Nyāyam*, ix, 2, 8.

Grantha, m. tyeing, binding, stringing together, L.; = *ṭhā*, a knot, *TS.* vi, 2, 9, 4 (v.l.); honeycomb, *Pāp.* iv, 3, 116, *Vārtt.* i, an artificial arrangement of words (esp. of 32 syllables, = *śloka*, *Jain.*), verse, composition, treatise, literary production, book in prose or verse, text (opposed to *artha* 'meaning', *VarBṛS.*; *Vakyap.*; *Sarvad.*), *Nir.* i, 20; *Pāp.*; *MBh.*; *Up.* &c.; a section (of *Kāth.*); the book or sacred scriptures of the Sikhs containing short moral poems by Nānak Shāh and others (cf. *RTL*, p. 158-177); wealth, property, *Jain* Sch.; (cf. *utara-*, *nir-*, *śhaḍ-*). — **karapa**, n. composition of books or treatises, W. — **kartpi**, m. a book-maker, author, W. — **kāra**, m. id., *MBh.* xiii, 690; *Vedānta*, i, Sch. — **kuṭi**, f. a library, L.; a study, W. — **kūṭi**, for **kuṭi**. — **kṛit**, m. = **kartpi**, *MBh.* xiii, 694. — **par-** **nā**, f. 'knot-leaved', a kind of *Dūrva* grass, L. — **vis-** **tara**, m. a voluminous text, *VarBṛS.* i, 2; a multitude of *Granthas* (of 32 syllables each), *BrahmaUp.*; *AmṛtābUp.* — **vis-tāra**, m. diffuseness of style, voluminousness, W. — **samdhī**, m. a section of a work, chapter, L. **Granthāḥvṛtti**, f. a quotation (?), L.

Grathana, n. (īc.) stringing, tying or connecting together (as a chapter or book), arranging, composing, *Pāp.* iii, 1, 26, *Vārtt.* 15, *Pat.* (v.l. *gaḍu* or *gaḍuka*); *Vet.* i, 10; (ā), f. id., L.

1. **Granthī**, m. a knot, tie, knot of a cord, knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money (*Pañcat.*), bunch or protuberance of any kind (esp. if produced by tying several things together), *RV.* ix, 97, 18 & x, 143, 2; *AV.*; *TS.* &c.; the joint of a reed or cane, *VarBṛS.* vi, 8; joint of the body, *Mṛicch.* i, 1; *Dhūrtas*; *Sāh.*; a complaint, (knotting, i.e.) swelling and hardening of the vessels (as in varicose), *R.*; *Suśr.*; 'a knot tied closely and therefore difficult to be undone', difficulty, doubt, *ChUp.*; *KāthUp.*; *MundUp.*; *MBh.* &c.; a bell, *Kāthās*, lxv, 135 f.; N. of several plants and bulbous roots (*granthi-parna*, *hiḍvali*, *bhadra-mustā*, *piṇḍālu*), L.; (cf. *udara-*, *kaṭu-*, *kāla-*, *kṛimi-*, *keśa-*, *go-*, *dāma-*, &c.). — **chedaka**, m. (= *bheda*) a purse-cutter, pickpocket, *Sāk.* vi, 1 (in *Prākṛit*) — **tva**, n. the becoming knotty, hardening, *Suśr.* — **dala**, m. 'knotty-leaved', a kind of perfume (*coraka*), L.; (ā), f. a kind of bulbous root, L. — **dūr-** **vā**, f. a kind of *Dūrva* grass, L. — **patra**, m. = **dala** (*coraka*), L. — **parpa**, m. id., L.; n. = **par-** **naka**, L.; (ā), f. the plant *Jatukā*, L.; (ē), f. = *ṇtha-* **p**, L.; *-maya*, mfn. made of the perfume *ṭhiparna*, *Hcat.* i, 7. — **parpaka**, a kind of fragrant plant, *Kād.* iii, 1538. — **phala**, m. 'knotty-fruited', *Feronia* elephantum, L.; *Vangueria spinosa*, L.; the plant *Sakuruṇḍa*, L. — **bandhana**, n. tying a knot, W.; tying together the garments of the bride and bridegroom at the marriage ceremony, W. — **bandham**, ind. (with *√grath*) so as to form a knot (in tying), *Bālar.* — **barhin**, m. = **parpaka**, L. — **bhedā**, m. = **chedaka**, *Mn.* ix, 277; *Yājñ.* ii, 274. — **bhe-** **daka**, m. id., *Jain.* (in *Prākṛit* *granthi-bhegya*); *Sāk.* vi (v.l. for *ched*). — **mat**, mfn. tied, bound, *Kum.* iii, 46; m. 'knotty', *Heliotropium indicum*, *Bhpr.* v, 3, 225; *-phala*, m. 'bulb-fruited', *Artocarpus Lacucha*, L. — **mūla**, n. 'bulb-rooted', *garlic*, L.; (ā), f. = *dūrva*, L. — **mocaka**, m. = **chedaka**, W. — **vajraka**, m. a kind of steel, L. — **visarpa**, m. a kind of erysipelas, *Car.* vi, 11. — **visarpin**, mfn. having the *ṛpa* disease, ib. — **hara**, m. removing difficulties, L.

Granthika, m. a relater, narrator (?), 'one who understands the joints or divisions of time, of the year, &c.' [fr. *granthi*, cf. *kāla-granthi*], an astrologer, fortune-teller, L., *MBh.* xiv, 2039; *Pat.* on *Pāp.* i, 4, 29 & iii, 1, 26, *Vārtt.* 15; a kind of disease of the outer ear, *Suśr.*; a kind of plant or substance, *Car.* vi, 18; a N. assumed by Nakula (when master of the horse to king Virāṭa), *MBh.* iv, 63 & 319; = *saha-deva*, L. m. n. *Capparis aphylla*, L.; a kind of resin, bdellium, L.; n. = *nthika*, pepper, *Suśr.* iv, 37, 35; vi, 42, 23; = *nthi-* **parpaka**, L.; a kind of disease of women, *Gal.*

Granthita, mfn. for *grath*, L.

Granthin, mfn. strung together (?), *RV.* x, 95, 6; one who reads books, well-read, *Mn.* xii, 103.

Granthinikā, f. a kind of bulbous plant, *Gal.*; (cf. *chinna-g*.)

Granthila, mfn. knotted, knotty, *g. sidhmādi*; m. N. of several plants and roots (*Flacourtia sapida*, *Capparis aphylla*, *Amaranthus polygonoides*, *Asteracantha longifolia*, *Cocculus cordifolius*, *hiḍvali*), L.; a kind of perfume, L.; n. = *nthika*, L.; green or undried ginger, L.; (ā), f. N. of two kinds of *Dūrva* grass and of a kind of *Cyperus*, L.

Granthili-√bhū, to become bulbous, *Car.* i, 1, Sch.

Granthika, n. the root of long pepper, L.

Granthi-√bhū, to become bulbous, *Bālar.* ii, 334.

ग्रथ् 2. *grath* or *granth*, cl. 1. *Ā. grathate* or *granth*, to be crooked (lit. and fig.), *DhātUp.* ii, 35.

Grathin, mfn. false, *RV.* vii, 6, 3.

2. **Granthi**, m. crookedness (lit. and fig.), L.

ग्रप् *grapsa*. See *grathna*.

ग्रभ् *grabh*, *grābha*, &c. See *√grah*.

ग्रस् 1. *gras*, cl. 1. P. *Ā. grāsati*, *ṛte* (perf. Pot. *Ā. jagrasita*, *RV.* v, 41, 17; p. *Ā. &* Pass. *jagrasānd*, *RV.*), to seize with the mouth, take into the mouth, swallow, devour, eat, consume, *RV.*; *TS.* &c.; to swallow up, cause to disappear, *MBh.* iii, 1597; *R.* i, 56, 13-17; to eclipse, *MBh.* i, 1166; *R.* &c.; to swallow or slur over words, pronounce indistinctly, *PāṇS.* (RV.) 27; to suppress, stop or neglect (a lawsuit), *Mn.* viii, 43; Caus. *P. grās-* **yati**, to cause to swallow or devour, *ŚBr.* xii; *Kāty-* **Śr.**; to consume, swallow, *DhātUp.* xxxiii, 76; [cf. *ṛpā*; Lat. *grā-men*; Germ. *gras*; Engl. *grass*.]

2. **Gras**, mfn. īc. 'swallowing' (e.g. *piṇḍa*, q.v.)

Grasati, f. (irreg. pr. p. f.), N. of a Nāga virgin, *Kāraṇḍ.* i, 45.

Grasana, n. swallowing, *Suśr.*; a kind of partial eclipse of the sun or moon, *VarBṛS.* v, 43 & 46; seizing, W.; the mouth, *vays*, *BhP.* iii, 13, 35.

Grāsishtha, mfn. (superl.) swallowing most, *RV.* i, 153, 7.

Grāsishṇu, mfn. accustomed to swallow or absorb, *Bhag.* xiii, 16.

Grasta, mfn. swallowed, eaten, *Pañcat.*; taken, seized, W.; surrounded or absorbed, *Suśr.*; possessed (by a demon), *Daś.* iv; *Hit.*; involved in, *MBh.* xiii, 7292; *R.* iv, 50, 11; tormented, affected by, *Yājñ.* iii, 245; *Pañcat.* &c.; eclipsed, *MBh.* iii, 2667; *R.* &c.; inarticulately pronounced, slurred, *RPrāt.*; *Lāṭy.*; *PāṇS.* (RV.) 35; *Pat.*; (a-, neg.) *ChUp.*; n. inarticulate pronunciation of the vowels, *Pat.* *Introd.* on *Vārtt.* 18. — **tva**, n. the being refuted (by arguments), *Sarvad.* ii, xii. **Grastāsta**, m. the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed, W. **Grastōdaya**, m. the rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed, W.

Grasti, f. the act of swallowing, *Prab.* vi, 8.

Grastri, m. an ecliptic, *Hariv.* 12465.

Grasya, mfn. devouring, *MBh.* v, 1107.

Grāsa, mfn. īc. swallowing, *NṛisUp.* ii, 5, 10; m. a mouthful, lump (of rice &c. of the size of a peacock's egg), *Mn.*; *Yājñ.* &c.; food, nourishment, *Gobh.*; *ŚākhGr.*; *Pāp.* viii, 2, 44, *Vārtt.* 4; *Mn.* viii &c.; the quantity eclipsed, amount of obscuration, *Sūryas.* (in geom.) a piece cut out by the intersection of 2 circles, W.; the erosion, morsel bitten, W.; = *grasti*, *Bhārṭ.* ii, 22; *Subh.*; the act of eclipsing, *VarBṛS.* v; an eclipse, *Sūryas.*; the first contact with an eclipsed disk, ib.; slurring, inarticulate pronunciation of the gutturals, *RPrāt.* xiv, 4. — **pramāṇa**, n. the size of a morsel, *Gaut.* xxvii, 10; a kind of process applied to mercury, *Sarvad.* ix, 33. — **sālya**, n. any extraneous substance lodged in the throat, *Suśr.*

Grāsācchādana, n. sg. food and clothing, bare subsistence, *Mn.* ix, 202; *MBh.* xiv, 1291. **Grāsāmbu**, n. sg. food and drink, *SvetUp.* v, 11.

Grāsikā, f. See *agra*.

Grāsī, ind. = *√kṛi*, to swallow, *Kāthās.* ix, 57. — **kṛita**, mfn. swallowed, *Hcar.* v, 141; *Bālar.* vii, 52.

ग्रह *grah* [RV. in a few passages only; AV. &c.] or *grabh* [RV.; rarely AV.], cl.

9. P. *grihñāti*, *grihñati* (also *Ā. grihñite*, irreg. *grihñate*, *MundUp.*); 3. pl. *grihñate*, *RV.*; *Impv.* 2. sg. *grihñā*, [Nā, *Samhitā* p. p. Pass. nom. pl. n., *Gmn.*] x, 103, 12; *AV.* xi, 1, 10; *ŚBr.* &c.; *grih-* **nānā** & *grih-* (Ved.); *grihna*, *Hcat.*; *Pañcat.* i, 71; *-grihñati*, *-grihñi*, see *Prat.* *√grabh*;

Ā. grihñishva [VS. i, 18] or *grih-* 3. sg. P. *grihñitā*; Ved. *Impv. grihñāyā* &c., see s.v. *ya*, cf. *grihaya*; perf. *grihāra*, *RV.* x, 161, 1; *AV.* &c.; 1. sg. *ṛgrābhā*, *RV.*; *ṛgrihmad*, *RV.*; *Ā. grihe*, x, 12, 5 &c.; 3. pl. *ṛgrihrē* & *ṛgrihrirē*, *RV.*;

P. Pot. *ṛgrihyāt*, x, 31, 2; p. *ṛgrihvās*, iv, 23, 4; fut. 2nd *grahishyati*, *ṛte*, *MBh.* &c. [cf. *Pāp.* vii, 2, 37]; sometimes wrongly spelt *grih*, *MBh.* iv, 1650; xii, 7311; *grahishy*, *R.* vi, 82, 74; *Cond.* *agrahishyāt*, *AitUp.* iii, 3 ff.; fut. 1st *grahitā*, *Pāp.* vii, 2, 37; aor. *agrabham*, *RV.* i, 101, 13; *AV.*; *ṛbhī*, *RV.* i, 145, 2; *AV.* &c.; *ṛhī* (*Pāp.* vii, 2, 5), *AV.* &c.; *-āgrabhī* &c., see *sam-√grah*;

Subj. 2. pl. *grabhishata*, *RV.* ii, 29, 5; *Ā. agra-* **hishata**, *BhP.* iv, 30, 11; *aghrishata*, *Pāp.* vii, 3, 73, Sch. (not in *Kāś.*); Ved. 3. pl. *agribhran* [RV. v, 2, 4] & *agribhishata*; ind. p. *grihītvā*, *AV.* xii, 3, 20; *grihītvā*, xix, 58, 3 &c.; *grahāya*, *Hariv.*; *Divyāv.*; inf. *grihitum* [*MBh.* &c.; cf. *Pāp.* vii, 2, 37; wrongly spelt *grih*, *R.* v, 2, 25; *Hit.*]; Pass. *grihyate* [fut. 1st *grahitā* or *grāhītā*, fut. 2nd *grahishyate* or *grāhishy*, aor. *agrāhi*, 3. du. *agrahishātām* or *agrāhish*, *Pāp.* vi, 4, 62 & vii, 2, 37]; Ved. *Subj.* 3. pl. *grihyāntai*, *Kāś.* on iii, 4, 8 & 96; Ved. Pass. 3. sg. *grihate* [RV. v, 32, 12] or *grihe* [*MaitrS.* i, 9, 5] or *grihaye* [*Kāth.* ix, 13; cf. *grihaya*]; *Subj.* 1. pl. *grihāmahi*, *RV.* vii, 2, 16; Pot. *grihīta*, *MaitrS.* ii, 5, 2) to seize, take (by the hand, *pāṇau* or *kare*, exceptionally *pāṇim* (double acc.), *RV.* i, 125, 1, *Sāy.*; cf. *Vop.* v, 6), grasp, lay hold of (e.g. *pāksham*, to take a side, adopt a party, *Prab.*; *pāṇim*, 'to take by the hand in the marriage ceremony', *marry*, *AV.* xiv, 1, 48 f.; *Gobh.* ii, 1, 11; *MBh.* &c.), *RV.* &c.; to arrest, stop, *RV.* ix, 78, 1; *Kāthās.* iv, 32; to catch, take captive, take prisoner, capture, imprison, *RV.* &c.; to take possession of, gain over, captivate, *MBh.* xiii, 2239; *R.* ii, 12, 25; *Ragh.*; *Cāṇ.*; to seize, overpower (esp. said of diseases and demons and the punishments of *Varuṇa*), *RV.*; *AV.*; *MaitrS.* &c.; to eclipse, *VarBṛS.* v; to abstract, take away (by robbery), *R.* iv, 53, 25; *Śāk.* iii, 21; *Bhāt.*; to lay the hand on, claim, *Mn.*; *Yājñ.*; *Ragh.* i, 18; *Pañcat.*; to gain, win, obtain, receive, accept (from alab, rarely gen.), keep, *RV.* &c. (with double acc., *Vop.* v, 6); to acquire by purchase (with instr. of the price), *Mn.* viii, 201; *Yājñ.* ii, 169; *R.* &c.; to choose, *MBh.* xiii, 13; *R.* i, 39, 13 f.; *Kāthās.* liii; to choose any one (acc.) as a wife; to take up (a fluid with any small vessel), draw water, *RV.* viii, 69, 10; *VS.* x, 1; *TS.* vi &c.; to pluck, pick, gather, *Hariv.* 5238; *Śāk.* iv, vi; to collect a store of anything, *VarBṛS.* xlii, 10 f.; to use, put on (clothes), *Mn.* ii, 64; *MBh.* xiii, 16708; *Bhag.*; *Ratnāv.* i &c.; to assume (a shape), *BhP.* i f.; to place upon (instr. or loc.), *Mn.* viii, 256; *Kāthās.*; to include, *Pāp.* viii, 4, 68, Sch.; *Vop.* i, 5; to take on one's self, undertake, undergo, begin, *RV.* x, 31, 2; *MBh.* iii, xiii; *BhP.* &c.; to receive hospitably (a guest), take back (a divorced wife), *MBh.* v, 7068; *R.* i; *Śāk.* v, 25; *BhP.* iii, 5, 19; 'to take into the mouth', mention, name, *RV.* i, 101, 13 & x, 145, 4; *AV.*; *TS.* &c.; to perceive (with the organs of sense or with *mānas*), observe, recognise, *RV.* i, 139, 10 & 145, 2; *VS.* i, 18; *ŚBr.* xiv; *MundUp.*; *SvetUp.* &c.; (in astron.) to observe, *VarBṛS.* xliii, 30; to receive into the mind, apprehend, understand, learn, *Nal.*; *R.*; *Ragh.* v, 59; *Pañcat.* i, 1, 23; (in astron.) to calculate, *Sūryas.*; to accept, admit, approve, *MBh.* i, 6299; *R.* ii; *Mṛicch.* ix, 18; *Kād.*; *BhP.* i, 2, 12; *Kāthās.*; to obey, follow, *MBh.*; *R.*; *Mṛicch.* ix, 33; *BhP.* iii f.; to take for, consider as, *Mn.* i, 110; *Mālav.* v &c.; (Pass.) to be meant by (instr.), *Yājñ.*, Sch.; *Pāp.* *Siddh.* & Sch.; Caus. *grāhayati*, to cause to take or seize or lay hold of, *R.* vii; *Suśr.*; *Ragh.* xv, 88; *Daś.*; to cause to take (by the hand [*pāṇim*] in the marriage ceremony), *Ragh.* xvii, 3; to cause to marry, give away a girl (acc.) in marriage to any one (acc.), *Kum.* i, 53; to cause any one to be captured, *Yājñ.* ii, 169; *R.* vi, 1, 21; *Daś.*; to cause any one to be seized or overpowered (as by *Varuṇa*'s punishments or death &c.), *TS.* ii, vi f.; *TBr.* i; *MBh.* viii, 3281; to cause to be taken away, *Hit.*; to make any one take, deliver anything (acc.) over to any one (acc.); e.g. *āsanam* with acc. 'to cause to take a seat, bid any one to sit down', *Rājāt.* v, 306], *Mṛicch.*; *Vop.* xviii, 7; to make any one choose, *Rājāt.* v, 102 (aor. *ajigrahāt*); to make any one learn, make acquainted or familiar with (acc.), *Nir.* i, 4; *Āp.* i, 8, 25; *Mn.* i, 58; *MBh.* &c.; *Desid.* *grihishyati* (cf. *Pāp.* i, 2, 8 & vii, 2, 12), also *ṛte*, to be about to seize or take, *Gobh.* i, 1, 8 & 20; *MBh.*; *R.*; *Kāthās.*; to be about to eclipse, *R.* vii, 35, 31; to be about to take away, *BhP.* i, 17, 25; to desire to perceive (with the organs of sense), strive to appre-

hend or recognise, AitUp. iii, 3 ff.; BhP. ii, iv; Intens. *jarigrihyate*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 16, Kās.; [cf. Zā. *gerep*, *geuru*; Goth. *greipa*; Germ. *greife*; Lith. *grėbiu*; Slav. *grabljū*; Hib. *grabaim*, 'I devour, stop'.

Grāḥa, m. the taking possession of, RV. vii, 4, 8. **Grāḥana**, see *a-grāḥana*. — **vat** (*grāḥk*), mfn. yielding any hold or support, RV. i, 127, 5. **Grāḥitṛi**, mfn. one who seizes, AV. i, 12, 2. **Grāha** (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 58; g. *vrishādī*), mfn. ifc. (iii, 2, 9, Vārt. 1) seizing, laying hold of, holding, BhP. iii, 15, 35; (cf. *āṅkuśa*, *dhanur*, &c.); obtaining, v, viii; perceiving, recognising, iv, 7, 31; m. 'seizer (eclipsor)', Rāhu or the dragon's head, MBh. &c.; a planet (as seizing or influencing the destinies of men in a supernatural manner; sometimes 5 are enumerated, viz. Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn, MBh. vi, 456 f.; R. i, 19, 2; Ragh. iii, 13 &c.; also 7, i.e. the preceding with Rāhu and Ketu, MBh. vii, 5636; also 9, i.e. the sun [cf. ŚBr. iv, 6, 5, 1 & 5; MBh. xiii, 913; xiv, 1175] and moon with the 7 preceding, Yājñ. i, 295; MBh. iv, 48; VarBṛS.; also the polar star is called a *Grāha*, Garg. (Jyot. 5, Sch.); the planets are either auspicious *śubha*, *śad*, or inauspicious *krūra*, *pāpa*, VarBṛS.; with Jaiṇas they constitute one of the 5 classes of the Jyotiṣkas; the place of a planet in the fixed zodiac, W.; the number 'nine'; N. of particular evil demons or spirits who seize or exercise a bad influence on the body and mind of man (causing insanity &c.; it falls within the province of medical science to expel these demons; those who esp. seize children and cause convulsions &c. are divided into 9 classes according to the number of planets, Suśr.), MBh. &c.; any state which proceeds from magical influences and takes possession of the whole man, BhP. vii, ix; Brahmaf. P.; Hit. ii, 1, 20; a crocodile, MBh. xvi, 142 (ifc. f. ā); R. iv f.; BhP. viii; any ladle or vessel employed for taking up a portion of fluid (esp. of Soma) out of a larger vessel, Mn. v, 116; Yājñ. i, 182; N. of the 8 organs of perception (viz. the 5 organs of sense with Manas, the hands and the voice), ŚBr. xiv; NṛisUp. i, 4, 3, 22; (= *griha*) a house, R. vii, 40, 30; (cf. *a*, *kharā*, *-druma* & *-pati*); 'anything seized', spoil, booty, MBh. iii, 11461; (cf. *hāluṅcana*); as much as can be taken with a ladle or spoon out of a larger vessel, ladleful, spoonful (esp. of Soma), RV. x, 114, 5; VS.; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; the middle of a bow or that part which is grasped when the bow is used, MBh. iv, 1351 (*su*, 1326); the beginning of any piece of music; grasp, seizing, laying hold of (often ifc.), Kauś. 10; MBh. &c.; keeping back, obstructing, Suśr.; imprisoning, imprisonment (*śam* √ *gam*, 'to become a prisoner', Kām.), R. ii, 58, 2; seizure (by demons causing diseases, e.g. *āṅga*, spasm of the limbs), Suśr.; seizure of the sun and moon, eclipse, AV. xix, 9, 7 & 10; VarBṛS.; stealing, robbing, Mn. ix, 277; MBh. vi, 4458; effort, Hit.; insisting upon, tenacity, perseverance in (loc. or in comp.), BhP. vii, 14, 11; Naish. ix, 12; Kathās.; Rājāt. viii, 226; taking, receiving, reception, Mn. viii, 180; Śringār.; taking up (any fluid); choosing, MBh. xii, 83, 12; Sāh. vi, 136; 'favour', see *-nigraha*; mentioning, employing (a word), Mn. viii, 271; Pāṇ. vii, 1, 21, Kār. 2; Amar.; Rājāt.; apprehension, perception, understanding, Bhāṣhāp.; BhP.; Sarvad.; Sch. on Jaim. & KapS.; (*āya*), dat. ind. = *grihitvā*, see √ *grah*; (cf. *guda*, *śiro*, *hanu*, *hrīd*). — **kallola**, m. 'wave' (?) or enemy of the planets, Rāhu, L. — **kāṇḍa**, n. 'section treating of Grahas of Soma which are taken up by a ladle', N. of ŚBr. iv. — **kundalika**, f. the mutual relation of planets and prophecy derived from it, VarBṛ. xviii, 10 f., Sch. — **koṣṭhaka**, n. N. of a work. — **kantuka**, n. N. of a work. — **kshetrin**, for *griha-kṣk*, Hariv. ii, 8, 19. — **gaṇa**, m. a whole number of demons causing diseases, Suśr. vi, 60, 4; a whole number of planets taken collectively, W. — **gaṇita**, n. 'calculation of the planets', the astronomical part of a Jyotiṣ-śāstra, VarBṛS. ii. — **gocara**, n. N. of a work. — **grasta**, mfn. possessed by a demon, Hcar. iv. — **grāmaṇi**, m. 'planet-chief', the sun, Bālar. iii. — **carita-vid**, m. 'knowing the course of planets', an astrologer, viii. — **cinta**, m. id., VarBṛS. xxiv, 4. — **tā**, f. the state of being a planet, v. 1. — **tillaka**, m., N. of a work. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, Hariv.; BhP. v f.; the state of a ladleful or spoonful, Kāth. ix, 16. — **daśā**, f. the aspect of the planets, W. — **dāya**, m. the length of life as granted by the planets, VarBṛ. vii, 9. — **dīpikā**, f., N. of a

work. — **druma**, for *griha-d*, L. — **dhāra**, m. = *grahād*, Gal. — **nāyaka**, m. = *grāmaṇi*, Hcar. i, 8, 435; the planet Saturn, L. — **nāsa**, m. 'destroying (the influence of) planets', Altonia scholaris, L. — **nāsana**, m. id., L.; for *griha-n* (a pigeon), L. — **nigraha**, m. du. favour and punishment, Hit. — **neṃi**, m. the moon, L.; the section of the moon's course between the asterisms Mūla and Mṛiga-siras, Gal. — **pati**, n. = *grāmaṇi*, L.; the moon, MBh. xii, 6288 (*griha-p*, B); for *griha-p*, xiii, 4133; Calotropis gigantea, L. — **pidana**, n. 'pain by Rāhu', an eclipse, R. v, 73, 58; Hit. i, 2, 48. — **pidā**, f. id., Mārkaṭ. lviii; Devīm. — **puṣha**, m. 'cherishing the planets (with light)', the sun, L. — **pūjā**, f. worship of the planets. — **bhakti**, f. division (of countries) with respect to the presiding planets, VarBṛS.; pl. N. of VarBṛS. xvi. — **bhūti-jit**, m. 'conquering the fear of the demons', N. of a perfume, L. — **bhojana**, n. a horse, L. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of planets, Bhartṛ. i, 16. — **marda**, m. (friction i.e.) opposition between certain planets. — **mardana**, n. id., VarBṛS. xvi, 40. — **mātrikā**, f., N. of a Buddh. goddess. — **mush**, m. (?) for *-push* = *-pusha* the sun, Gal. — **yaśa**, m. a sacrifice offered to the planets, Yājñ. i, 294; VarBṛS.; MatsyaP. cccxxviii; *-tattva*, n., N. of part of Smṛitit. — **yāga**, m. = *yañja* — *-tattva*, n., N. of a work. — **yāmala-tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **yuti**, f. conjunction of planets. — **yuddha**, n. = *-marda*, AV. Paris.; VarBṛS.; N. of VarBṛS. xvii. — **yoga**, m. = *-yuti*, Romakas. — **rāja**, m. = *-grāmaṇi*, L.; the moon, L.; the planet Jupiter, L. — **lāghava**, n., N. of an astronomical work of the 16th century. — **varman**, v. l. for *guha-v*. — **varsha**, m. a planetary year, VarBṛS.; *-phala*, n. N. of VarBṛS. xix (describing the good and evil fortune belonging to certain days, months, or years ruled over by particular planets). — **vicārin**, m. = *-cintaka*, Sāh. — **vinoda**, m. N. of a work. — **vipra**, m. = *-cintaka*, W. — **vimarda**, m. = *-marda*, VarBṛS. cvii, 2. — **śānti**, f. propitiation of the planets (by sacrifices &c.), xliii. — **śrīṅgāṭaka**, n. triangular position of the planets with reference to each other, xx; N. of VarBṛS. xx (treating also of many other positions of the planets). — **samāgama**, m. = *-yuti*, xx, 5. — **sāraṇi**, f., N. of a work. — **sthiti-varṇana**, n., N. of a work. — **svara**, m. the 1st note of a musical piece. **Grāhagāma**, m. demoniacal possession, L.; *-kutūhala*, n., N. of a work. **Grāhāgessara**, m. 'planet-chief', the moon, Daś. viii, 100. **Grāhādī**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (iii, 1, 134; Gaṇar. 457–459); another Gaṇa, 445; Hemac. **Grāhādihāra**, m. 'planet-support', the polar star, L. **Grāhādhipati**, m. the chief of the demons causing diseases, Suśr. **Grāhādhiśaṭhāpana**, n., N. of a work. **Grāhādhiśaṭhāpana**, mfn. subject to planetary influence, W. **Grāhādhiśaṭhāpana**, m., N. of a work. **Grāhāpāṇi**, f. 'removing (the influence of) planets', the bile-stone of cattle, Npr. **Grāhāmaya**, m. = *hāgama*, L. **Grāhārāma-kutūhala**, n., N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskara. **Grāhālūṅcana**, n. pouncing on prey, Mṛicch. iii, 20. **Grāhāvamardana**, n. = *ha-marda*, VarBṛS. iii, 83. **Grāhāvarta**, m. = *lagana*, horoscope &c., Gal. **Grāhāśin**, m. = *ha-nāśa*, L. **Grāhāśaya**, m. = *hādāra*, L. **Grāhāhvaya**, m. 'called after the demons', the plant Bhūtāṅkuśa (*bhūta* = *graha*?), L. **Grāhēsa**, m. = *ha-grāmaṇi*, L. **Grāhēśhaka**, n. sg. a ladleful (of any fluid) and the bricks, Jaim. v, 3, 15. **Grāhōktha**, n. a hymn sung while a ladleful (of Soma) is being taken up, AitBr. iii, viii. **Grāhaka**, m. a prisoner, L.; (*ikā*), see *grāh*. **Grāhana**, mfn. ifc. seizing, holding, Hariv. 2734; resounding in (?), Śak. ii, 8, 6; n. the hand, L.; an organ of sense, Yogas. i, 41; a prisoner, MBh. xiii, 2051; a word mentioned or employed (e.g. *vacana*, 'the word *vacana*'), Pat. & Kās.; seizing, holding, taking, ŚBr. xiv; Mn. ii, 317; MBh. &c.; taking by the hand, marrying, i, 1044; catching, seizure, taking captive; Mn. v, 130; MBh. &c.; seizure (as by a demon causing diseases), demoniacal possession, Hcar.; seizure of the sun or moon, eclipse, Ap. i, 11; Yājñ. i, 218; VarBṛS. &c.; gaining, obtaining, receiving, acceptance, R. i, 3, 18; Pañcat.; Kathās. xci, 37; choosing, Sāmkhyak.; Prab.; Sāh. vi, 201; purchasing, Pañcat.; taking or drawing up (any fluid), ŚBr. iv; KātyŚr.; the taking up of sound, echo, W.; attraction, Megh.; Ragh. vii, 24; Pañcat. v, 13, 8; putting on (clothes), MBh. ii, 840; Ragh. xvii, 21; assuming (a shape), Yājñ. iii, 69; MBh. xiv; Devīm.; undertaking, devoting one's

self to (in comp.), R. v, 76, 22; Pañcat.; service, BhP. iii, 1, 44; including, Pāṇ. Kās.; mentioning, employing (a word or expression), KātyŚr.; Lāty.; VPrāt.; Pāṇ. Vārt., Pat. & Kās.; Sāh. vi, 205; mentioning with praise, acknowledgment, Suśr.; assent, agreement, W.; perceiving, understanding, comprehension, receiving instruction, acquirement of any science, Mn. ii, 173; MBh. iii, xiv; Ragh. &c.; acceptance, meaning, Pāṇ. i, 1, 68, Vārt. 5, Pat.; Kās. & Siddh. on Pāṇ.; (f), f. an imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines (the small intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is said to be diffused), Suśr. = *ni-gada*, Aśhāṅg. iii, 8; Hcar. i, 7; (cf. *kara*, *keśa*, *garbha*, *caṅkshur*, *nāma*, *pāṇi*, *punar*). — **gata**, mfn. eclipsed, VarBṛS. xv, 31. — **pañcōṅga**, *-phala*, n., N. of two astronomical works. — **vat**, mfn. meant in reality, not to be taken in a different way, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 1 & Vārt. 1 & iv, 1, 4, Vārt. 2. — **sambhavadhikāra**, m., N. of an astronomical work. **Grāhanānta**, mfn. being at the close of study, ĀsvGr. i, 2, 3; Gaut. ii, 47. **Grāhanāntika**, mfn. id., Mn. iii, 1; Yājñ. i, 36. **Grāhani**, f. = *ni*, Up. — **roga**, see *ni-ro*. **Grāhani**, f. of *na*, q.v. — **kapāṭa**, m. a kind of mixture (for curing diarrhoea &c.). — **gada**, m. a morbid affection of the Grahani, dysentery, Bhpr. — **dosha**, m. id., MBh. iii, 13857 ('constipation', Sch.); Suśr. — **pradosha**, m. id., Suśr. — **ruj**, f. id., L. — **roga**, m. id., Suśr. (metrically also *ni-ro*). — **rogin**, mfn. affected with dysentery, Suśr.; Hcar. i, 7. — **hara**, v. l. 'removing dysentery', cloves, L. **Grāhapiya**, mfn. to be accepted as a rule or law, to be taken to heart, MBh. v, xii. — **tā**, f. acceptableness, W. — *tva*, n. id., W. **Grāhayāya**, v. l. for *grik*, Vop. xxvi, 164. **Grāhayālu**, v. l. for *grik*, 148. **Grāhi**, m. anything that holds or supports, Gṛhyas. ii, 29; (cf. *phala*, *le*). **Grāhila**, mf(ā)n. (g. *kāśādī*) taking interest in, inclined to (in comp.), Sāh. iii, 4, 8; (= *grathika*) possessed by a demon, HParī. ii, 539; Suk. **Grāhishṇu**, mfn. See *phala*. **Grāhitavyā**, mfn. to be taken or received, ŚBr. iv; Mn. vii f.; Hit.; to be taken up or down (a fluid), TS. vi; to be perceived, W.; to be learned, W.; n. obligation to take or receive, MBh. xii, 7313. **Grāhitṛi**, mfn. one who takes or seizes, ŚvetUp. iii, 19; one who receives, Mn. viii, 166; a purchaser, Pañcat.; one who perceives or observes, Mn. i, 15; Yogas. i, 41; one who notices or hears, Bālar. ii, 28; (cf. *pāṇi*). **Grāhya**, mfn. belonging to or fit for a Graha (ladleful of any fluid), VS. iv, 24. **Grābhā**, m. 'one who seizes', a demon causing diseases, AV. xiv, 1, 38; what is seized, grasp, RV. viii, 81, 1; ix, 106, 3; (cf. *uda*, *grāva*, *tuvi*, &c. *hasta-grābhā*). **Grāhā** (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 143), mf(ā)n. ifc. seizing, holding, catching, receiving, Yājñ. ii, 51; R. iv, 41, 38; taking (a wife), Yājñ. ii, 51; (cf. *karna*, *gila*, *dhanur*, *pāṇi*, *pārshni*, *vandī*, *ayāla*, *hasta*); m. a rapacious animal living in fresh or sea water, any large fish or marine animal (crocodile, shark, serpent, Gangetic alligator, water elephant, or hippopotamus), Mu. vi, 78; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, iv, 2017; xvi; R. ii); a prisoner, L.; the handle (of a sword &c.), Gal.; seizure, grasping, laying hold of, Pañcat. i, 10, 1 (v. l. for *graha*); morbid affection, disease, ŚBr. iii; paralysis (of the thigh, *ūru-grāhā*, AV. xi, 9, 12 [*ur*], MSS.); MBh. v, 2024 & vi, 5680; 'mentioning', see *nāma*; fiction, whim, Bhag. xvii, 19; conception, notion of (in comp.), Vajracch. 6 & 9; (*am*), ind., see s.v.; (f), f. a female marine animal or crocodile, R. vi, 82, 73 f. — **vat**, mfn. containing or abounding with large marine animals, W. **Grāhaka**, mf(ikā)n. one who seizes or takes captive, Yājñ. ii, 266; one who seizes (the sun or moon), who eclipses, Sūryas. iv, vi; one who receives or accepts, Hcar. i, 7; a purchaser, Pañcat.; Kathās. lxi; Tantras.; containing, including, Sāh.; Sch. on RPrāt. & KapS. i, 40; perceiving, perceiver, (in phil.) subject, MBh. iii, 13932; KapS. v, 98 & vi, 4; Sāmkhyak. 27, Sch.; Sarvad.; captivating, persuading, MBh. xii, 4202; R.; m. a hawk, falcon (catching snakes), L.; Marsilea quadrifolia, L.; N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9561; (*ikā*), f. with *vali*, one of the 3 folds which lead off

the feces from the body, ŚaṅgS. vi, 8; ifc. the taking hold of, Daś. vii, 193 (v. l. *grāh*). — **kṛi-kara**, m. a partridge used as call-bird, Hcar. vii. — **vihaṅga**, m. a call-bird, Kād. vii, 186.

Grāham, ind. so as to seize, (ifc.) Pān. iii, 4, 39; (with loc. or instr. or ifc.) 50, Kās.; (with acc. or ifc.) 53, Kās.; (cf. *nāma-grāh*.)

Grāhayitavya, mfn. to be urged to undertake anything (acc.), Daś. viii, 218.

1. **Grāhi**, f. a female spirit seizing men (and causing death and diseases, swoon, fainting fit), RV. x, 161, 1; AV. (Sleep is described as her son, xvi, 5, 1).

2. **Grāhi**, in comp. for *hin* — **phala**, m. 'having astringent fruits', Feronica elephantum, L.

Grāhika, mfn. insisting upon with tenacity, Kathās. li, 16.

Grāhita, mfn. made to take or seize, W.; made to accept or take (a seat &c.), Vikr. iii, 1; Daś. vii, 266; Kathās. li, 71; made to undertake or to be occupied with (instr.), R. (G) i, 7, 14; taught, MBh. iii, 12195.

Grāhin (Pān. iii, 1, 134), mfn. ifc. seizing, taking, holding, laying hold of, R.; Śak. ii, 1 (v. l.); Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; catching, engaged in catching, xxv, 49; picking, gathering, Śāh. ii, 1; containing, xlv, 207; gaining, obtaining, acquiring, R. iii, 72, 1; keeping, Cāp. (Subh.); purchasing, Kathās. lvi, 20; drawing, attracting, fascinating, alluring, MBh. xiii, 1403; R. i, v; choosing, MārK. xxvii, 28; searching, scrutinizing, Śak. ii, 1; 'perceiving, acknowledging', see *gūna*; astringent, obstructing, constipating, Car. vi, 8; Suśr.; n. = *hi-phala*, L.; (*ini*), f. a variety of the Alhagi plant, L.; a variety of Mimosa, Npr.; a great kind of lizard, Npr.

Grāhuka, mfn. seizing (with acc.), TS. vi, 4, 1, 1.

Grāhyā, mfn. to be seized or taken or held, RV. x, 109, 3; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be clasped or spanned, Kathās. lxxiv, 217; to be captured or imprisoned, Yājñ. ii, 267 & 283; MBh. &c.; to be overpowered, Prab. ii, 1; (*a*-, neg.) R. (B) iii, 33, 16; to be picked or gathered, R. iv, 43, 29; to be received or accepted or gained, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be taken in marriage, xiii, 5091; to be received in a friendly or hospitable manner, xii, 6282; to be insisted upon, Kathās. xvii, 83; to be chosen or taken account of, Rājāt. iv, 612; to be perceived or recognised or understood, Mn. i, 7; MBh. &c.; (cf. *a*-); (in astron.) to be observed, VarBṛS.; to be considered, R. v, vii; VarBṛS. lxi, 19; to be understood in a particular sense, méant, Vop. vi, 15; Pān., Sch.; to be accepted as a rule or law, to be acknowledged or assented to, to be attended to or obeyed, to be admitted in evidence, Mn. viii, 78; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be undertaken or followed (a vow), Kathās. viii, 38; to be put (as confidence) in (loc.), lviii, 36; m. an eclipsed globe (sun or moon), Śūryas., n. poison (NBD); 'a present', BR., L.; the objects of sensual perception, Yogas. i, 41; (*ā*), f. archery exercise, Gal.; (cf. *dur*-, *sukha*-, *svayam*-); — **gir**, mfn. one whose words are to be accepted or followed, Hcar. v, 485. — **tva**, n. perceptibility, Sarvad. iii, x, xii, xiv. — **rūpa**, mfn. to be taken to heart, MBh. i, 220, 23. — **vat**, mfn. = *gir*, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 11, 13. — **vāo**, mfn. id., W.

Grāhyaka. See *a*-.

ग्राम grāma, m. an inhabited place, village, hamlet, RV. i, x; AV.; VS. &c.; the collective inhabitants of a place, community, race, RV. x, 146, 1; AV. &c.; any number of men associated together, multitude, troop (esp. of soldiers), RV. i, xii, x; AV. iv, 7, 5; ŚBr. vi, xii; the old women of a family, ParGr. i, 9, 3, Sch.; ifc. (cf. Pān. vi, 2, 84) a multitude, class, collection or number (in general), cf. *indriya*-, *gūṇa*-, *bhūta*-, &c.; a number of tones, scale, gamut, Pāñcat. v, 43; MārK. xxiii, 52; = *indriya*-, Jain.; m. pl. inhabitants, people, RV. ii, 12, 7; x, 127, 5; n. a village, R. ii, 57, 4; Hcar. i, 7, 1; [cf. *arishṭa*-, *maha*-, *śūra*-, *saṇi*-, cf. Hib. *gramaiz*, 'the mob'; *gramasgar*, 'a flock.']; — **kaṇṭaka**, m. 'village-thorn', a boor (?), Jain.; Cāp. n. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — **kāma** (*grāma*-), mfn. one who wishes to possess a village, TS. ii; Kauś.; KātyŚr.; desirous of villages, fond of living in villages, ĀśvGr. iv; ŚāṅkhGr. — **kukṛa**, m. a domestic cock, Mn. v, 12 & 19; Yājñ. i, 176. — **kumāra**, m. a village boy, *g. manojñādi*. — **kumārikā**, f. the state or life of a village boy, ib. — **kulāla**, m. a village potter, Pān. vi, 2, 62, Kās. — **kulālikā**, f. the state or business

of a village potter, *g. manojñādi* (not in Kās.) — **kūṭa**, n. = *kūṭa*, L.; N. of an author of Prakṛit verses, Hāl. — **kūṭaka**, m. the chief of a village (belonging to the Śūdra caste), Subh. (v. l. for *kaṇṭaka*). — **kola**, m. a domestic pig, L. — **kroda**, m. id., L. — **khaṇḍa**, v. l. for *shaṇḍa*. — **ga**, mfn. going to a village, W. — **gata**, mfn. gone to a village, Pān. ii, i, 24, Kās. — **gamin**, mfn. = *ga*, ib., Vārtt. 1, Pat. — **gāmin**, mfn. id., ib. — **grihya**, mfn. 'adjoining the houses of a village', being outside a village (an army), iii, 1, 119, Kās. — **grihyaka**, m. a village carpenter, Gal. — **geya**, n. 'to be sung in a village', N. of one of the 4 hymn-books of the SV.; — **gāna**, n. id. — **go-dūh**, *dhuk*, m. a village herdsman, *g. yukṭirohy-ādi*. — **ghāta**, m. plundering a village, Mn. ix, 274; VarBṛS. — **ghātaka**, m. plunderer of a village, Buddh. — **ghātin**, mfn. plundering a village, MBh. xii, 1213; m. a village slaughtering, Buddh. — **ghoshin**, mfn. sounding among men or armies (as a drum), AV. v, 20, 9. — **caṭaka**, m. a domestic sparrow, Gal. — **cara**, m. inhabitant of a village, husbandman, Gal. — **caryā**, f. 'village custom', sexual intercourse, ĀśvŚr. xii, 8. — **caitya**, n. the sacred tree of a village, Megh. 24. — **ja-nishpāvi**, f. 'pulse grown in cultivated ground', Phaseolus radialis, L. — **jā**, f. 'growing in villages (i. e. in cultivated ground)', a kind of bean, Npr. — **jāta**, mfn. village-born, rustic, W.; grown in cultivated ground, Mn. vi, 16. — **jāla**, n. a number of villages, district, L. — **jālin**, m. the governor of a district, L. — **jī**, mfn. conquering troops, RV. v, 54, 8; AV. vi, 97, 3. — **ni**, m. metrically for *nī*, MBh. vii, 1125 & 4099; n. of *nī*, q. v.; *bhogina*, mfn., Pān. v, 1, 7, Vārtt. 3, Pat. — **nī**, m. (fr. *nī*, Pān. viii, 4, 14, Siddh.; vi, 4, 82; gen. pl. *nyām* or Ved. *nī-nām*, vii, 1, 56; 3, 116, Sch., not in Kās.; i, n. 'leading, chief', vii, 1, 74, Kās.) the leader or chief of a village or community, lord of the manor, squire, leader of a troop or army, chief, superintendent, RV. x, 62, 11 & 107, 5; VS. &c.; (mfn., see before *nī*, n.) chief, pre-eminent, W.; a village barber (chief person of a village), L.; a groom (*bhogika*), L.; a Yaksha, VP. ii, 10, 2 f.; Bhp. v, 21, 18; N. of a Gandharva chief, R. iv, 41, 61; of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; of a locality, *g. takshasilādi*; f. a female peasant or villager, L.; a harlot, L.; (for *minī*) the Indigo plant, L.; *-tva*, n. the condition or office of a chief or leader, MBh. xii, 4861; *-putra*, m. the son of a harlot, W.; *-sava*, m., N. of an Ekāha rite, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 22, 3. — **nīthya** (*grāma*-), n. (fr. *nīthya*) the station of the chief of a village or community, MaitrS. i, 6, 5; ŚBr. viii, 6, 2, 1. — **taksha**, m. = *grihyaka*, Pān. v, 4, 95. — **tas**, ind. from a village, W. — **tā**, f. pl. (Pān. iv, 2, 43) a multitude of villages, AitBr. iii, 44. — **tva**, n. id., W. — **daśēsa**, m. the head of 10 villages, Mn. vi, 116. — **devatā**, f. the tutelary deity of a village, Cāp.; (RTL. p. 209). — **druma**, m. a single tree in a village held sacred by the inhabitants, MBh. — **dhara**, f. 'village-supporter', N. of a rock, Rājāt. i, 265. — **dharmā**, m. the observances or customs of a village, ĀśvGr. i, 7, 1. — **nāpita**, m. the village barber, Pān. vi, 2, 62, Kās. — **nivāsin**, mfn. living in villages (birds), Mn. v, 11. — **pati**, m. the chief of a village, Inscr. (10th century). — **pātra**, n. id., L. — **pāla**, m. a village guardian, MārK. xix, 24. — **pālaka**, m. id., Vet. — **piṣṭa**, mfn. ground at home, KātyŚr. — **putra**, m. = *kumāra*, *g. manojñādi*. — **putrikā**, f. = *kumārikā*, ib. — **purusha**, m. the chief of a village or town, VarBṛ. xviii, 9. — **prēshya**, m. the messenger or servant of a village or community, MBh. xii, 2359; (*prēshya* *grāmasya*, Mn. iii, 153). — **bāla-jana**, m. a young peasant, Vet. i. — **bhrita**, m. = *prēshya*. — **madgurikā**, f. = *mya-m*, L.; = *yuddha*, L. — **mahishī**, f. a tame buffalo-cow, ŚhaḍvBr. — **mukha**, m. n. a market place, L. — **mūṛga**, m. 'village animal', a dog, L. — **maukhya**, ('head of a village?'), Hit. — **yajaka**, mfn. offering sacrifices or conducting the ceremonies for every member of a community including unworthy persons (doing it out of avarice), Gaut. xv, 16; MBh. iii, 1335 & xii, 2874. — **yājin**, mfn. id., Mn. iv, 205; Śay. on AitBr. i, 16, 40. — **yuddha**, n. a riot, village tumult, L. — **rajaka**, m. a village dyer, Buddh. — **rathya**, f. a village street, Pān. vi, 2, 62, Kās. — **lupthana**, n. = *ghāta*, Mn. ix, 274, Sch. — **lekha**, m. a village copyist, Buddh. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with villages, MBh. viii, 4570. — **vāsa**, m. living in a village, Pān. vi,

3, 18, Kās. — **vāsin**, nfn. (ib.) living in villages, tame, Yājñ. i, 172; MBh. vi, 166 ff.; m. = *vāstavya*, Mn. vii, 118; Kathās. lxi, 39. — **vāstavya**, m. the inhabitant of a village, villager, MBh. xii, 4803. — **viśeṣa**, m. variety of the scales in music, W. — **vṛiddha**, m. an old villager, Megh. 30. — **śata**, n. 100 villages, province, Mn. vii, 114 (pl. = sg.); *śādhya*, m. the governor of a province, 119; *śāsa*, m. id., 117. — **shaṇḍa**, m. *g. manojñādi* (*khaṇḍa*, Kās.; *shaṇḍa*, Gaṇar. 410; *shaṇḍa*, ib., Sch.). — **shaṇḍikā**, f. the state of a *grāma-shaṇḍa*, ib. — **samkara**, m. the common sewer or drain of a village, W. — **samgha**, m. a village corporation, municipality, W. — **sad**, mfn. abiding or residing in villages, MānGr. — **siṅha**, m. 'village-lion', = *mṛga*, Bhp. iii, x. — **simā**, f. village boundary or village field, Kād. — **sukha**, n. = *grāmāya-s*, MBh. iii, 3225. — **sūkara**, m. = *kola*, Āp. i, 17, 29. — **stha**, mfn. = *sad*, W.; belonging to a village, rustic, W.; m. a village, W. — **hāsaka**, m. a sister's husband, L. **Grāmākshapaṭalika**, m. a village archivist, Hcar. vii, 23. **Grāmāgni**, m. 'village fire', the common fire, ParGr. iii, 10, 12. **Grāmāśra**, m. = *ma-dharma*, W. **Grāmādhāna**, n. a small village, L. **Grāmādhikṛita**, m. superintendent or chief of a village, W. **Grāmādhīpa**, m. id., Kathās. lxiv, 115. **Grāmādhīpati**, m. id., W.; (*grāmāyādh*), Mn. vii, 115. **Grāmādhyaṅksha**, m. id., W. **Grāmādhyaṅa**, n. study in a village, ŚāṅkhGr. vi, 1, 8. **Grāmānta**, m. the border of a village, ŚBr. xiii; ParGr. ii, 11; (c), loc. ind. in the neighbourhood of a village, Mn. iv, 116; xi, 78. **Grāmāntara**, n. another village, W. **Grāmāntika**, n. the neighbourhood of a village, W. **Grāmāntiya**, n. place near a village, Mn. viii, 240. **Grāmāranya**, n. a forest belonging to a village, ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 7; n. du. village and forest, Āp. i, 11, 9. **Grāme-geya**, &c., see s. v. *grāme*. **Grāmēsa**, m. the head man of a village, W. **Grāmēśvara**, m. id., W. **Grāmōpādhyāya**, m. the religious instructor of a village, W.

Grāmaka, m. a small village, Hcar. viii, 3; a village, MBh. v, 1466; N. of a town, Buddh.; n. = *ma-caryā*, Bhp. iv, 25, 52.

Grāmātikā, f. a miserable village, Prasannar. i, 1; iii, 1; Śāh. i, 1 (v. l. = vii, 1); iv, 1.

Grāmāna, m(f)n. coming from Grāma nī, *g. takshasilādi*.

Grāmāniya, n. (fr. *ma-nī*) = *ma-nīthya*, TS. vii; m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1191; iv, 1038.

Grāmāya, Nom. P. *vyati*, to invite, Dhātup.

Grāmi, in comp. for *min*, q. v. — **putra**, m. a rustic boy, Nal. xiii, 23.

Grāmika, m. rustic, W.; (in music) chromatic, W.; m. a villager, W.; = *mēsa*, Mn. vii, 116 & 118; MBh. xii, 3264 ff.

Grāmika, n. the condition or life of a *grāmika*, *g. purohitādi*.

Grāmin, mfn. surrounded by a village or community or race, TS. ii; pertaining to a village, rustic, W.; m. a villager, peasant (*minān rati* = *ma-caryā*, Bhp. iv, 29, 14); = *mēsa*; (*ini*), f. (cf. *ma-nī*) the Indigo plant, L.

Grāmīna, mfn. (Pān. iv, 2, 94; 3, 25, Kās.) produced in or peculiar to a village, W.; rustic, vulgar, rude, Bhp.; ifc., see *eka*; = *grāmāi* *sambhṛita*, L. (*mīna*); (in music) chromatic, W.; m. a villager, peasant, Kauś. i; Bhartṛ. &c.; a dog, L.; = *ma-kola*, L.; a crow, L.; (*ā*), f. = *minī*, L.; = *mya-vallabhā*, L.

Grāmīna, for *minā*, q. v.

Grāmīya. See *samāna*.

Grāmīyaka, m. the member of a community, Mn. viii, 254.

Grāme, loc. of *ma*, q. v. — **geya**, mfn. to be sung in the village, ŚaṅgP. iii, 7; (cf. *ma-g*). — **cara**, m. a villager, householder, Bhp. xi, 12, 23. — **vāsa**, m. = *ma-v*, Pān. vi, 3, 18, Kās. — **vāsin**, mfn. = *ma-v*, ib.

Grāmeya, m. a villager, MBh. xii, 3264; (*ā*), f. a female villager, L.

Grāmeyaka, m. (Pān. iv, 2, 95, Vārtt.) = *ya*, Inscr. (5th century?); (*ā*), f. = *yā*, Hcar. vii.

Grāmīya, mfn. (Pān. iv, 2, 94) used or produced in a village, TS. v; AitBr. vii, 7, 1; Kauś.; relating to villages, Mn. vii, 120; prepared in a village (*ai* food), ŚBr. ix, xii; Mn. vi, 3; living (in villages, i. e.) among men, domesticated, tame (an animal), cultivated (a plant); opposed to *vanya* or *aranya*, 'wild', RV. x, 90, 8; AV.; VS. &c.;

allowed in a village, relating to the sensual pleasures of a village, MBh. xii, 4069; R. iii f.; Bhp. iv, vi; rustic, vulgar (speech), Vām. ii, 1, 4; (see *-tā & -tva*); relating to a musical scale, W.; m. a villager, Yājñ. ii, 166; MBh. xiii; Bhp. &c.; a domesticated animal, see *-māṇsa*; = *ma-kola*, W.; n. rustic or homely speech, W.; the Prākṛit and the other dialects of India as contra-distinguished from the Sanskrit, W.; food prepared in a village, MBh. i, 3637; KātyŚr. xxii, Sch.; sensual pleasure, sexual intercourse, MBh. ii, 2270; Bhp. iv; (ā), f. = *minī*, L.; = *ma-ja-nishpāvi*, L. = *kanda*, m. (or *a-gr*?) a kind of bulbous plant, L. = *karkatī*, f. Benincasa cerifera, L. = *karman*, n. = *ma-caryā*, Bhp. v, 14, 31. = *kāma*, m. pl. id., Up. = *kukkuṭa*, m. = *ma-k*, Gaut. xvii, 29. = *kuṅkuma*, n. safflower, L. = *kola*, m. = *ma-k*, L. = *koṣṭāki*, f., N. of a cucurbitaceous plant, L. = *krōḍa*, m. = *ma-k*, L. = *gaḥa*, m. a village-born or tame elephant, MBh. iii, 65, 8. = *tā*, f. rustic or vulgar speech, Sāh. = *tva*, n. id., Sāh.; (a-neg., 'urbanity') Vām. iii, 2, 12. = *dharmā*, m. a villager's duty, Pañcat. i, 3, 11; 'a villager's right (opposed to the right of a recluse)', sexual intercourse, MBh. iii; Hariv. 1259; Suśr.; Bhp. iii; Brahmap. = *dharmā*, mfn. addicted to sexual intercourse, MBh. xiii, 2574. = *paśu*, m. a domestic animal, Pāṇ. i, 2, 73; (applied contemptuously to a man) Bhp. vi, 15, 16. = *buddhi*, mfn. clownish, ignorant, W. = *madgurikā*, f. (= *ma-m*) the fish Silurus Singio, L. = *māṇsa*, n. the flesh of domesticated animals, Suśr. = *mṛiga*, m. = *ma-m*, Śis. xv, 15. = *rāśi*, m., N. of several signs of the zodiac, Jyot. = *vallabhā*, f. Beta bengalensis, L. = *vādin*, m. a village bailiff, TS. ii, 3, 1. = *varttā*, f. local gossip, W. = *sukha*, n. 'a villager's pleasure', sleep, sexual intercourse, MBh. i, v; R. iv, vi; Bhp. (*grāmya sukha*, ix, 18, 40). = *sūkara*, m. = *kola*, Gaut. xvii, 29. *Grāmyāśva*, m. 'village-horse', an ass, L. *Grāmyēṣṭhāpāra*, m. ceasing from sexual desires, Bhp. vii, 11, 9.

Grāmyāyāni, m. (cf. *tikādi*) patr. fr. *omya*, Pravar. i, 2 (v. l. *ṇa*).

ग्राम्य grāva, in comp. for *van*. = *grābhā*, m. one who handles the Soma stones, RV. i, 162, 5. = *rohaka*, m. 'growing on stones', Physalis flexuosa, L. = *stūt*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 177) 'praising the Soma stones', one of the 16 priests (called after the hymn [RV. x, 94, 1 ff.] addressed to the Soma stones), AitBr. vi, 1; vii, i; ŚBr. iv, 3, 4; xii; Tāpdyabr.; ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. = *stotriyā*, f. (scil. *hotrā*) the praise addressed to the Soma stones, ŚāṅkhBr. xxix, 1. = *stotriya*, mfn. relating to the praise of the Soma stones (*hotrā*), AitBr. vi, 2; n. the duties of the Grāva-stut, KātyŚr. xxiv; (ā), f. = *triya*, ĀpŚr. xiii, 1, 6. = *hasta* (*grāv*), mfn. = *grābhā*, RV. i, 15, 7.

Grāva, m. a stone for pressing out the Soma (originally 2 were used, RV. ii, 39, 1; later on 4 [ŚāṅkhBr. xxix, 1] or 5 [Sch. on ŚBr. &c.]), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; a stone or rock, MBh. iii, 16435; Bhartṛ.; Śis.; Bhp. &c.; a mountain, L.; a cloud, Naigh. i, 10; = *grāva-stūt*, Hariv. 11363; mfn. hard, solid, L.

Grāvāyāna, m. patr. fr. *van*, Pravar. v, 1.

ग्राम grāsa, &c. See *gras*.

ग्रह grāhā, *haka*, &c. See *grah*.

ग्रि grī. See *tuvi-grī*.

ग्रिव griva, m. the neck, ĀrshBr.; a corridor (?), Bālar. x, 1181; (ā), f. the back part of the neck, nape, neck (in the earlier literature generally pl.; cf. also Pāṇ. iv, 3, 57), RV.; VS.; AV. &c. (ifc. [cf. Pāṇ. vi, 2, 114] f. ā, MBh. i, 6662); the tendon of the trapezium muscle, L.; the neck part of the hide of an animal, ŚBr. iii; the neck of a bottle, VarBṛ. ii, 37; [cf. *āśita*, *rīksha*, *kambū*, *kalmāsha*, *krishṇā*, *tuvi*, *nishkā*, &c.]; cf. also Lith. *galvā*; Russ. *glava* & *golova*. = *ochinnā*, mfn. one whose neck is cut, Suparp. xxv, 6. = *daḡhā*, mfn. reaching up to the neck, TS. v, 6, 8, 3. **Grīvāksha**, m. 'having (eyes i.e.) spots in the neck', g. *ivādi* (v. l.)

Grīvā, f. of *va*, q. v. = *ghaṇṭā*, f. a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse, L. = *billa*, n. the hollow in the nape of the neck, L.

Grīvālikā, f. the neck, W.

Grivin, m. 'long-necked', a camel, L.

ग्रिय grishmā, m. (√ *gras*, Un.) the summer, hot season (the months Śuci and Śukra, VS. xiv, 6; Suśr.; or Jyeshtha and Āshāḍha, from the middle of May to the middle of July), RV. x, 90, 6; AV. &c.; summer heat, heat, Pañcat.; N. of a man, g. *avādi*; (ā), f. Symptoclos racemosa, L.; (ī), f. = *shma-bhāvā*, L.; [cf. Hib. *gris*, 'fire'; *grios-gaim*, 'I fry, boil'; *griosach*, 'burning embers.']; = *kāla*, m. the hot season, W. = *jā*, f. 'growing in summer', Anona reticulata, L. = *dhānya*, n. summer corn, VarBṛ. viii, 47. = *pushpī*, f. 'blossoming in summer', the plant Karuṇī, L. = *bhāvā*, f. 'growing in summer', Jasminum Sambac, L. = *vana*, n. a grove frequented in summer, Kathās. cxxii, 65. = *samaya*, m. = *kāla*, Śāk. i, 3; Hit. iii. = *sundaraka*, m. Erythraea centaureoides (or Mollugo spergula), L. = *hāsa*, n. 'summer-smiles', the flocculent seeds, down, &c. blown about in the air in summer, L. = *hemantā*, m. du. summer and winter, ŚBr. i. **Grishmōdbhavā**, f. = *shma-bh*, L.

गुच gruc (= √ *gluc*), cl. 1. P. *grocātī* (aor. *agruat* or *agrocīt*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 58; in derivatives k for c, vii, 3, 59, Siddh.) to steal, Dhātup. vii, 17; to go, ib.

गुरुग्रु gru-mushṭī, m. = *guru-m*, TS. v, 4, 5, 2 & 3.

ग्रेव grava, mfn. (fr. *grivā*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 57) representing the neck, ŚāṅkhŚr. xviii, 3, 1; n. a necklace, L.; a chain worn round the neck of an elephant, Ragh. iv, 48.

Grāvāksha, m. patr. fr. *griv*, g. *ivādi* (v. l.)

Graveya, n. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 57) a necklace, L.; m. n. a chain worn round the neck of an elephant, MBh. vi f.; R. i; Ragh. iv, 75; Daś. vii, 191.

Graveyaka, n. (m., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 96, Kāś.) a necklace, Devīm.; Sāh.; a chain worn round the neck of an elephant, Daś. vii, 191; m. pl. a class of deities (9 in number) who have their seat on the neck of the Loka-purusha or who form his necklace, Jain.

Grāvya, mfn. relating to the neck, AV. vi f.

ग्रैय graishma, m(f, g. *utsādi*) n. (fr. *grishmā*) relating to or belonging to the summer, AV. xv, 4, 2; VS.; TS. v; ŚBr. iv &c.; produced by the hot season (as a disease), AV. v, 22, 13; sown in summer, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 46; (ī), f. = *grishmī*, L.

Grāishmaka, mfn. sown in summer, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 46; to be paid in summer (a debt), 49.

Grāishmāyāna, m. patr. fr. *grishma*, g. *avādi*.

Grāishmika, mfn. = *grishmam adhīte veda vā*, g. *vasantādi*; n. anything that grows in summer, VarBṛ. ix, 43; xl, 2. = *dhānya*, n. = *grishma-dh*, xl, 13.

गु gla. See *glai*.

Glāp. See Caus. *glai*, q. v.

Glāpāna, mfn. wearying, making tired, Bhpr.; n. relaxation, Suśr. i, 41, 4; fading, Ratnāv. iv, 14.

Glāpita, mfn. exhausted, dissipated, heated, MBh. i, 7795; Ragh. xvi, 38; Kir. xiv, 65; Bhartṛ.; = *hrita*, R. vii, 7, 47.

गुस glapsa. See *grathna*.

गुस glas (= √ *gras*), cl. 1. Ā. *°sate*, to eat, Dhātup. xvi, 30.

Glāsta, mfn. = *grasta*, eaten, L.

यह glah, cl. 1. Ā. *°hate* (Cond. P. *aglahi-shyat*, MBh. ii, 2397), to gamble, play with any one (instr.) at dice for (acc.), win by gambling, MBh. ii, vii f.; = √ *grah*, to take, receive, Dhātup. xvi, 49.

Glāha, m. (√ *grah*, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 70) cast of the dice, game at dice, AV. iv, 38, 1 f.; Yājñ. ii, 199; MBh. ii (*glaham* √ *div*, to play at dice for [instr.], 2179), v; the stake in playing at dice, MBh. ii f.; Hariv. 6735 ff.; Bhp. vi, x; a die, MBh. viii, 3763; a dice-box, ii, 1968; contention, bet, iii, 10652; Daś. vii, 135; the prize or object fought for in a contest, person aimed at, MBh. vi, vii f.; Bālar. v, 1; a chessman, W.; (ā), f. 2, AV. vi, 22, 3; (cf. *aksha*).

Glāhana, n. playing at dice, AV. vii, 109, 5.

गु glā. See *glai*.

Glātrī, *glānā*, *ni*, &c. See ib.

गुच gluc (= √ *gruc*), cl. 1. P. *glacātī* (aor.

agluat or *aglocīt*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 58), to steal, rob, Bhartṛ. xv, 30; to go, move, Dhātup. (v. l.); (cf. √ *gluāc*).

Glucuka, m., 'N. of a man,' see *°kāyani*.

Glucukāyani, m. patr. fr. *ka*, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 160 & 3, 99; cf. *glaucukāyana*.

गुच gluāc, cl. 1. P. *°catī* (aor. *agluat* or *agluācīt*, iii, 1, 58; in derivatives k for c, vii, 3, 59, Siddh.), to go, move, Dhātup. vii, 21; (cf. √ *gluc*).

गुच gluntha, m. See *madhu*.

गुप glep, cl. 1. Ā. *°pate*, to be poor or miserable, x, 5 & 8; to shake, tremble, lb.; to move, ib.

Glepāna, n. a meaning of √ *mad*, xix, 54.

गुप gleya. See *glai*.

गुव glev, cl. 1. Ā. *°vate*, to serve, worship, xiv, 32; (cf. √ *gev*, *khev*, *sev*.)

गुप glesh, cl. 1. Ā. *°shate*, to seek, investigate, xvi, 13 (v. l.); (cf. √ *gesh*, *gav-esh*.)

ग्लै glai, cl. 1. P. *glāyati* (ep. also Ā. *°te*; cl. 2. P. *glāti*, MBh. iii, 13730; xiii, 7365; perf. *jaglau*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 60, Kāś.; 2. *jaglitā* & *glātha*, Vop. viii, 83; Ā. *jagle*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 45, Pat. & Kāś.; aor. *aglāsīt*, Bhartṛ.; Subj. 2. sg. *glāsīs*, MBh. iii, 1210; Prec. *glāyāt*, *gley*, *glāsishṭa*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 68, Kāś.), to feel aversion or dislike, be averse or reluctant or unwilling or disinclined to do anything (dat. [ŚBr. ii, iii, ix; KātyŚr.; Lāty.] or instr. [MBh. iii, 1210] or abl. [14541] or inf. [Pāṇ. iii, 4, 65]); to be languid or weary, feel tired, be exhausted, fade away, faint, MBh.; Sāntis; Bhartṛ.; to be hard upon any one (acc.), MBh. iii, 13730; Caus. *glāpayati* (*-glāp*, see *ava*, *pra*, *vi*; ep. also Ā. *°te*, xiii, 4694; aor. 2. sg. *ajiglapas*, Bhartṛ. xv, 18), to exhaust, tire, be hard upon, injure, cause to faint or perish, MBh.; Śāk. iii, 14; Vikr.; VarBṛ. Sāh.; (with *manas*) to make desponding, MBh. iii, v; (irreg. Pot. *glāpet*) to become cast down or desponding, 1650.

Gla, mfn. ifc. See *su-gla*.

Glā, ās, f. = *glāni*, Gal.

Glātrī, mfn. one who feels tired, W.

Glānā, mfn. feeling aversion or dislike, ŚBr. i, 2, 5, 8; wearied, languid, exhausted, emaciated, MBh.; R. iii, 39, 30; Śāk. iii, 7 (v. l.); torpid, Bādar. ii, 2, 29, Sch.; sick, L.; n. exhaustion, MBh. xiii, 3519; VarBṛ. lxxviii, 12; sickness, Buddh. = *pratyaya*, m. a requisite for sick persons, Divyāv. xii. = *manas*, mfn. one whose mind feels aversion or dislike, MBh. xv, 132.

Glāni, f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 95, Vārt. 4) exhaustion, fatigue of the body, lassitude, languor, depression of mind, debility, Mn. i, 53; MBh. &c.; sickness, Suśr.; decrease, MBh. xii, 4750; Bhag. iv, 7.

Glāniya, mfn. to be felt tired, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 45, Pat.

Glānya, n. decrease of strength, SaddhP. iv.

Glāpita, mfn. emaciated, Ratnāv. ii, 12.

Glāyaka, mfn. ifc., *anna*, diminishing one's food successively (a particular form of austerity), Jain.

Glāva, m. 'displeased,' N. of a man with the metron. Maitreya, Tāpdyabr. xxv, 15, 3; ShadvBr. i, 4; GopBr. i, 1, 31; ChUp. iii, 12.

Glāvīn, mfn. displeased, inactive, VS. xxx, 17.

Glāśnu, mfn. exhausted by fatigue or disease, languid, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 139; Car. iii, 1, 3; v, 8, 16.

Gleya, mfn. to be wearied or exhausted, W.

ग्लौ glau, aus, m. (√ *glai*, Un.) a round lump, wen-like excrescence, AV. vi, 83, 3; the moon, L.; camphor, W.; the earth, L.; (*āvās*), m. pl. lumps or parts of flesh of the sacrificial victim (certain arteries or vessels of the heart, Sch.), VS. xxv, 8 = MaitrS. iii, 15, 7; AitBr. i, 25. = √ *as*, to become (like) the moon, Un. ii, 65, Sch. = √ *kṛi*, to transform into the moon, ib. = √ *bhū*, = √ *as*, ib.

ग्लौकायान glaucukāyana, m. patr. fr. *glucukāyani*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 90, Vārt. 4, Pat.; m. pl. the pupils of Glaucukāyana, ib.

Glaucukāyanaka, mfn. belonging to Glucukāyani, 3, 126, Kāś.; worshipping Gluc^o, 99, Kāś.

ग्व gva, ifc. See *atithi-gvā*, *ēta-dāsa-nāva*.

Gvin, ifc. See *śata-gvin*.

य GHA.

य १. *gha*, the 4th consonant of the Sanskrit alphabet (aspirate of the preceding). — *kāra*, m. the letter or sound *gha*.

य २. *gha*, ind. (used to lay stress on a word) at least, surely, verily, indeed, especially (= Gk. γε), RV. v. 13, 10 & 11; vi. 1, 3. In the Samhitā the final vowel is generally lengthened (*ghā*, cf. Pān. vi. 3, 133); as a rule it is preceded by other particles (*utā*, *utā*, *utā vā*, *cid*, *nā*, *vā*) or by a pronoun or a preposition; it is also found between *iva* and *id*, or between *iva* and *id aha*, or between *vā* and *id*; sometimes it occurs in the clause which depends on a conditional or relative sentence (e.g. *ā ghā gamad yaddi irvat*, 'he will surely come when he hears', RV. i. 30, 8; i. 161, 8; viii. 46, 4).

य ३. *gha*, mfn. (✓*han*) ifc. 'striking, killing', cf. *jīva*, *tāda*, *pāni*, *rāja*, &c. (cf. also *pari-gha*); (*ā*), f. a stroke, L.

य ४. *gha*, m. a rattling or gurgling or tinkling sound, L.; a bell, L.; (*ā*), f. a tinkling ornament worn by women round the waist.

यघ *ghaṣṣh* (& *ghaṣṣ*), cl. 1. *Ā*. °*shate* (& °*sate*), to diffuse lustre or splendour, Dhātup. xvi, 50; to flow, stream, ib.

यस् *ghaṣṣ*. See *ghaṣṣh*.

यघ *ghaggh* (& *ghagh*), cl. 1. P. °*gghati* (& °*ghati*), to laugh, v, 53; (cf. ✓*kakh*.)

यघ *ghagh*. See ✓*ghaggh*.

घट *ghaṭ*, cl. 1. *Ā*. °*gate* (exceptionally P. °*ti*, MBh. iii. 14703; Vet. ii. 18; *jaghate*, *ghaṭishyate* [Naish.], *aghaṭishya*, Bhaṭṭ.), to be intently occupied about, be busy with, strive or endeavour after, exert one's self for (loc., dat., acc. [MBh. iii. 14703], *prati*, *arīham* & *arīhe*; inf., Pān. iii. 4, 65; Bhaṭṭ.); to reach, come to (loc.), Vet. ii. 18; to fall to the share of (loc.), Naish. x, 47; to take effect, answer, Kathās. cxxiv; Rājat. vi, 361; to happen, take place, be possible, suit, BHP.; Hcar. i. 4; Ratnāv. Naish.; Sarvad. &c.; to be in connection or united with (instr.), Mālatim. ii, 8; Daś. viii, 34; Rājat. iv, 617; (for ✓*ghaṭ*) to hurt with words, speak of malignantly, Hariv. ii, 1, 31; Caus. P. *ghaṭayati* (Pān. vi, 4, 92; exceptionally *Ā*. °*te*, Rājat. iv, 543), to join together, connect, bring together, unite, Suśr. i. 87; Naish. i, 46; Ratnāv. to shut, Hcar. v, 253 (v.l.); to put or place or lay on (loc.), Git. v, vii, xii; to bring near, procure, Bhaṭṭ. iii, 18; Amar.; Kathās. xviii; Vet.; to effect, accomplish, produce, make, form, fashion, Mṛicch. VarBṛ. Pañcat. &c.; to do a service (acc.) to any one (gen.), Rājat. v, 543; to impel, Bhaṭṭ. x, 73; to exert one's self, MBh. iii. 14702; (for ✓*ghaṭ*, Caus.) to rub, graze, touch, move, agitate, iv, vi (C), vii, xii (5363, C); Caus. *ghaṭayati*, to hurt, injure, Dhātup. xxxiii, 49; to unite or put together, ib.; 'to speak' or 'to shute', 93.

Ghaṭa, mfn. intently occupied or busy with (loc.), Pān. v, 2, 35; = *ghaṭā yasyāsti*, g. *arśa-ādi*; m. a jar, pitcher, jug, large earthen water-jar, watering-pot, Mn. viii, xi; Yājñ. iii, 144; AmṛitUp.; MBh. &c.; the sign Aquarius, VarBṛS. i; a measure = 1 Droṇa (or = 20 Droṇas, W.), Ashtāṅg. v, 6, 28; ŚārngS. i, 28; the head, MBh. i, 155, 38, Sch.; a part of a column, VarBṛS. liii, 29; a peculiar form of a temple, lvi, 18 & 26; an elephant's frontal sinus, L.; a border, L.; (= *kumbhā*) suspending the breath as a religious exercise, L.; (along with *karpāra*, cf. *-karpāra*) N. of a thief, Kathās. lxiv, 43; (*ā*), f. (gaṇas *arśa-ādi*, *siddhmādi* & *picchādi*) effort, endeavour, L.; an assembly, L.; a number, collection, assemblage, BhP. iii, 17, 6; Kpr. vii, 11; a troop (of elephants) assembled for martial purposes, Mālatim. v, 19; VarBṛS. xliii; Śis. i, 64; Kathās.; Rājat.; justification (°*tām* ✓*at*, 'to have one's self justified by another'), Bhadrar. iv; (perhaps °*ta*, m.) a kind of drum; a sweet citron, L.; (*ī*), f. a water-jar, Prab. ii, 3; (also °*ti*, q. v.; cf. °*ti-ghaṭa*) a period of time (= 24 minutes), Sch. on Yājñ. ii, 100-102 & on Sūryas. i, 25; the Gharl or Indian clock (plate of iron or mixed metal on which the hours are struck), L.; a particular procession, PSarv.; (cf. *dur*-, *bhadra*-). — *kañcuki*, n. an immortal rite practised by Tāntrikas and Śāktas (in which the

bodies of different women are placed in a receptacle and the men present at the ceremony are allowed to take them out one by one and then cohabit with the woman to whom each bodice belongs), Agamapr. — *karkaṭa-tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — *karpāra*, m., N. of the author of a highly artificial poem called after him (also author of the Nitisāra and mentioned as one of the 9 gems of king Vikramāditya's court); n. the fragments of a pot, Ghaṭ.; Pañcat.; N. of Ghaṭa-karpāra's poem; — *ku-laka-vṛitti*, f., N. of a Comm. on the preceding. — *kāra*, m. a potter, VarBṛS. xv, 1; Laghuj. ix, 7. — *kṛit*, m. id., VarBṛS. xvi, 29. — *graha*, m. a water-bearer, Pān. iii, 2, 9. Vārtt. 1. — *ghāṭinī*, f. 'jar-destroyer', a kind of bird, Gal. — *janman*, m. 'jar-born', Droṇa, Gal. — *jānuka*, m. 'having pot-shaped knees', N. of a Rishi, MBh. ii, 4, 13 (*vara-j*), C). — *tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. — *dāsi*, f. a bawd, L. — *puooha*, m. 'pot-tailed', a kind of rice, Gal. — *prakshayaṇa*, m. 'jar-destroyer', N. of a man, Kāth. xvii, 17. — *bhava*, m. 'jar-born', Agastya, ŚāṅkhGr., Sch. — *bhedanaka*, an instrument used in making pots, Buddh. L. — *yoni*, m. = *bhava*, BrahmaP. ii, 17. — *rāja*, m. a large water-jar, L. — *śodhana-kāra*, n. 'cleaning the water-jar', a collective N. for 6 actions of an ascetic (*dhaṭi*, *vasti*, *neti*, *trāṭaka*, *naulika* & *kapāla-bhāṭi*), Haṭhpr. ii, 23 f. — *śrotra*, m. 'pot-eared', Kumbha-karṇa, RāmUp. — *śrījaya*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 371. — *sthāpana*, n. placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā (essential part of various Tāntrika ceremonies), Vratapr. *Ghaṭāto-ṣa*, m. a covering for a carriage or any article of furniture, W. *Ghaṭābha*, m. 'resembling a pot', N. of a Daitya, Hariv. 12698 (vv. ll. *kaṭ* & *ghaṭ*). *Ghaṭābhīdā*, f. 'named after (i.e. resembling) a jar', a round kind of gourd, L. *Ghaṭārgala-yantra*, n. a kind of diagram, Tantr. *Ghaṭāla-bu*, f. = °*tābhīdā*, L. *Ghaṭāvasthā*, f. (probably) = *ghaṭa*, suspending the breath as a religious austerity, Haṭhpr. iv, 35 f. *Ghaṭānavya*, f. = °*tābhīdā*, Gal. *Ghaṭāśvara*, n., N. of a Liṅga. *Ghaṭōtkaca*, m., N. of a son of Bhīma-sena by the Rākshasī Hīṃbā, MBh. i, iii; BHP. ix, 22, 29; N. of a Gupta king, Inscr.; °*cāntaka*, 'slayer of Ghaṭōtkaca', Karna, L. *Ghaṭōdara*, m. 'pot-bellied', Gaṇeśa, Kathās. iv, 165; N. of one of Varuṇa's attendants, MBh. ii, 366; of a Rākshasa, R. vi, 84, 12; of a Daitya, Hariv. 12696. *Ghaṭōdbhava*, m. = °*ta-bh*, L. *Ghaṭōdhanī*, (Up. iv, 192) f. (a cow) having a full udder, Ragh. ii, 49. *Ghaṭaka*, mfn. accomplishing, Bhartṛ. ii, 66; procuring, iii, 57, Sch.; ready, skillful, Divyāv. xxx, 143; forming a constituent part, Jaim. i, 1, 5, Sch.; m. a pot, jar, Kathās. lvii, 45; a genealogist, Kulad.; a match-maker, negotiator of matrimonial alliances, R.T.L. p. 377 (cf. *ghaṭa-dāsi*); a tree that produces fruits without apparent flowers, L.; (*īkā*), f. a water-jar, Mṛicch. x, 55 (59); Sāh. iii, 114; (*ghāṭ*) Pañcat.; a period of time (= 24 [or 48, W.] minutes), Sūryas.; BhP. v, 21, 4 & 10; HYog. iii, 63; Sch. on Jyot. (YV) 25 & 40 f.; Tantr.; (= *ka-lā*, KāṭyŚr. ii, 1, 18 & 17, Sch.); the Gharl or Indian clock (see °*ti*), Gol. xi, 8; (= *ghuṭ*) the ancle, L. *Ghaṭana*, n. (= °*ta*, L.) connection or union with (instr. or in comp.), Vikr. ii, 15 (v.l.); Kathās. xxiv, 231; (*ā*), f. exertion, motion, acting, manner of acting, VarBṛS. l, 1; Pañcat.; Kathās. cxxii, 33; striving after, being occupied or busy with (loc. or in comp.), Śāntis. ii, 20 (= Nag. iv, 2); Sāh. iv, 24 (*īśru*-, 'shooting an arrow'); taking effect, answering, accomplishment, (°*nām* ✓*yā*, 'to take effect, succeed', Rājat. iv, 365; °*nām* ✓*nī*, 'to effect, accomplish, Singhās.); connection, union with (in comp.), Sāh. iii, 334; (= °*ta*) a troop (of elephants), L.; a literary composition, viii, 7; a work consisting of (in comp.), Vcar. vi, 33; (*am*), n. or (*ā*), f. procuring, finding, Kathās. cxviii, 197; making, effecting, forming, fashioning, bringing about, Dhūrtas. i, 7; Kathās. cxxiii, 140; HYog. iii, 102.

Ghaṭayitavya, mfn. to be shut (a hole), Pañcat. *Ghaṭāla*, mfn. fr. °*ta*, g. *siddhmādi*; (cf. *ghāṭ*). 1. *Ghaṭi*, f. = °*ti*, q. v., Up. iv, 117, Sch. — *m-dhama*, m. 'pot-blower', a potter, Pān. iii, 2, 29. Pat. — *m-dhaya*, mfn. one who drinks a pitcherful, ib. — *yantra*, see °*ti-y*. 2. *Ghaṭi*, in comp. for °*tin* — *ghaṭa*, m., N. of Śiva, Hariv. 14884; (cf. *ghaṭin*.)

Ghaṭika, mfn. = *ghaṭena tarat*, Pān. iv, 4, 7,

Kāś.; m. a waterman, W.; n. the hip, posterior, L.; (*ā*), f., see °*taka* — *lagna*, n. 7, Tantr.

Ghaṭikā, f. of °*taka*, q. v. — *maṇḍala*, n. the equatorial circle, Āryabh. iv, 19, Sch. — *yantra*, n. = °*ti-y*, Pañcat. iv, 1, 1, § (v.l. *ghāṭ*). — *lavana*, n. a kind of salt, Npr.

Ghaṭita, mfn. planned, devised, attempted, W.; happened, occurred, W.; connected with, involving (ifc.), Jaim. i, 1, 5, Sch.; shut, Hcar. v, 96; produced, effected by, made, made of (in comp.), Pañcat. &c. — *tva*, n. connection with, involving (ifc.), Jaim. i, 3, 32, Sch.

Ghaṭin, m. 'having a water-jar', the sign Aquarius, Horās.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10419.

Ghaṭila, mfn. fr. °*ta*, g. *picchādi*.

Ghaṭi, f. of °*ta*, q. v. — *kāra*, m. = *kāra*, Di-vyāv. — *kāra*, m. = °*ta-ka*, Vop. xxv, 45; (*ī*), f. a potter's wife, ib. — *graha*, m. = °*ta-gr*, Pān. iii, 2, 9, Vārtt. 1. — *ghaṭa*, in comp. & ifc. smaller and larger pots, Hariv. 3415; MärkP. vii, 205. — *mā-la*, m. 'series of Ghaṭis, a period of about 3 hours, Gal. — *yantra*, n. the buckets of a well or any machine for raising water, MärkP. (once metrically °*ti-y*); Vcar. viii, 33; Kuval. 46; (cf. *ara-ghaṭa*); a kind of machine to indicate the time with the help of water, Sarvad. xv, 314; Gol. xi, 8, Sch.; diarrhoea, Bhpr. vii, 16, 24. — *yantraka*, n. a small machine for raising water, Kād. v, 841.

Ghaṭikā, f. = °*ikā* (24 minutes), Kālanirp.

घट *ghaṭ*, cl. 1. *Ā*. °*ṭate*, see *vi*-, *saṃ* : cl. 10. P. °*ṭayati*, to rub (the hands) over, touch, shake, cause to move, Hariv. 6473; Suśr.; Kāvya. di. 110; to stir round, Suśr. iv, 14, 8; to have a bad effect or influence on (acc.), Car. viii, 7, 28; (cf. ✓*ghaṭ*) to hurt with words, speak of malignantly, MBh. vi, 2894 (B); xii, 5363 (B); Hariv. 3210 (pr. p. °*ṭayāna*).

Ghaṭṭa, m. a Ghaṭ, quay or landing-place, bathing-place, steps by a river-side &c., ferry, L. (cf. R.T.L. p. 435 & 518 f.); (*ā*), f. a kind of metre; (*ī*), f. a small or inferior landing-place, W.; (cf. *ara*-) — *kuṭi-prabhāṭayita*, n. 'acting like the dawn in a hut near a landing-place', forcing an entrance, Sarvad. xiii, 123. — *gā*, f., N. of a river, L. — *jīvin*, m. 'living on a landing-place', a ferryman (commonly Pāṇi, son of a washerman by a Vaiśya woman; 'an attendant at a landing-place, taking care of the clothes of the bathers &c.', W.) *Ghaṭṭānanda*, m., N. of a metre.

Ghaṭṭana, n. pushing, touching, rubbing or striking together, Hariv. 14581; Ragh. xi, 71; Kathās. lxxii, 42; stirring round, MärkP. xii, 38; (*ā*), f. (?) for *ghaṭanā* going, moving, practice, business, means of living, Pān. iii, 3, 107, Vārtt. 1.

Ghaṭṭita, mfn. rubbed, touched, shaken, MBh. vii; Hariv. R. &c.; pressed down, smoothed, MBh. xiv, 2521; (for *ghaṭita*) shut, Divyāv. ii, 92 & 95; (*ā*), f. a particular way of beating a drum.

Ghaṭṭitri, mfn. (for *ghaṭitri*) fut. p. one who is about to exert himself or to take great pains, MBh. v, 5890.

यण *ghaṇ*, cl. 8. P. *Ā*, v.l. for ✓*ghṛiṇ*.

यराद *ghanṭ*, cl. 1. & 10. P. °*ṭati* & °*ṭayati*, 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 94.

यराद *ghaṇṭa*, m. (for *hantra*?) N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10377 & 10419; Hariv. 14884; (cf. *ghaṭin*); a kind of dish (sort of sauce, vegetables made into a pulp and mixed with turmeric and mustard seeds and capscums; cf. *matsya*), W.; N. of a Dānava, Kathās. cxxi, 229; (*ā*), f. a bell, MBh.; R. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, MBh. xiv; R. vi); a plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock, W. (cf. *ghaṭi*); Bignonia suaveolens, L.; Lida cordifolia or rhombifolia, L.; Uvaria lagopodioides, L.; Achyranthes aspera, L.; (*ī*), f., see *kshudra*-, *mahā*-; N. of Durgā, MBh. iv, 188.

Ghaṇṭā, f. of °*ta*, q. v. — *kāra*, m. 'bell-eared', N. of an attendant of Skanda, ix, 2526; of an attendant of Śiva (supposed to preside over cutaneous complaints, and worshipped for exemption from them in the month Caitra, Tithyād.), Hariv. 14849; ŚivaP.; of a Piśāca attendant on Kubera, Hariv. 14630; of a Rākshasa, Hit. ii, 5, 1; (*ī*), f., N. of a goddess, Heat.; °*rṇṇivara*, n., N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP. — *tāda*, mfn. one who strikes a bell, Mn. x, 33. — *tādana*, n. striking a bell, W. — *nāda*, m. the sound of a bell, W. — *patha*, m. 'bell-road', the

chief road through a village highway, L.; N. of Mali-nātha's Conim, on Kir.; -*ṭva*, n. being known to all the world, Sarvad. xi. — **ṭpāṭali**, m. Bignonia suaveolens, L.; Schreberia Swietenoides, L. — **ṭṭja**, n. the seed of Croton Jamalgotā, L. — **ṭṭha** (ṭāḥṭ), v. l. for ghaṭṭha. — **maṇḍapa**, m. 'bell-vestibule', N. of one of the 3 vestibules in the Tinnere Saiva temple, RTL. p. 447. — **muḥka**, m. 'bell-faced', N. of a mythical being, Bālar. iv, 19. — **mudrā**, f. a particular way of intertwining fingers (practised in the Pañcāyatana ceremony before ringing a bell), RTL. p. 414. — **rava**, m. the sound of a bell, Pañcat. (in music) N. of a Rāga; (ā), f. Crotolaria of various species, Car. i, 177, Sch. — **rāva**, m. = *rava*, Hit. — **ṭṭā** (ṭāṭ), f. a series of bells, Kathās. ci, 301; N. of several cucurbitaceous plants, L. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with a bell or with bells, MBh. iv, 2185; BhP. viii, 11, 30. — **vāḍya**, n. the sound of a clock, W. — **śabda**, m. = *rava*, W.; 'sounding like a bell', bell-metal, brass, L.; -**pāṇi**, mfn. having a bell in his hand (an executioner), Divyāḥ. xxviii, 29. — **svana**, m. = *rava*, W. **Ghaṇṭeśvara**, m., N. of a son of Maṅgala or Mars by Medhā, Brahmap. **Ghaṇṭōḍara**, v. l. for ghaṇṭō.

Ghaṇṭaka, m. Bignonia suaveolens, L.; (ikā), f. a small bell, Up. iv, 18, Sch.; (cf. *kshudra*); the uvula, L.

Ghaṇṭaka, m. = *ṇṭaka*, L.

Ghaṇṭi, in comp. for ṭin. — **kopa**, m. a kind of weapon, Gal.

Ghaṇṭika, m. the alligator, Bhpr. v, 10, 39; (ā), f., see *ṭaka*.

Ghaṇṭin, mfn. furnished with a bell, MBh. iv, 6, 10; (said of Śiva) xii, 10377 & 10419.

Ghaṇṭinī-bija, n. = *ṇṭinī-b*, L.

Ghaṇṭu, m. a string of bells tied on an elephant's chest as an ornament, L.; heat, L.; (cf. *ni-gh*°).

ghaṇḍa, m. a bee (cf. *ghuṇḍa*), L.

ghatana. See *ghāt*°.

ghand, mf(ā)n. (√*han*) a striker, killer, destroyer, RV. i, 4, 8; iii, 49, 1; iv, 38, 1; vii, 96, 18; compact, solid, material, hard, firm, dense, i, 8, 3 (*ghand* for *ṇand* ā); Suśr. &c.; coarse, gross; viscid, thick, inspissated, Suśr.; Bhartṛ; Kathās. xxiv, 93; full of (in comp.), densely filled with (in comp.), MBh. i, xiii; Ragh. viii, 90; Ratnāv. iv, 2; uninterrupted, Pañcat. iii, 14, 11; dark (cf. *ṭyama*), BhP. iv, 5, 3; deep (as sound; colour), MBh. i, 6680; VarBrS. xliii, 19; complete, all, Kathās. iv, 53; auspicious, fortunate, W.; m. (= *phōvos*) slaying, RV. vi, 26, 8; an iron club, mace, weapon shaped like a hammer, i, 33, 4; 36, 16; 63, 5; ix, 97, 16; AV. x, 4, 9; any compact mass or substance (generally ic), ŚBr. xiv &c. (said of the fetus in the 2nd month, Nir. xiv, 6; Laghuj. iii, 4); ifc. mere, nothing but (e.g. *viññāna-ghand*, 'nothing but intuition', ŚBr. xiv), MāṇḍUp. 5; Prasūp. v, 5; BhP. viii, f.; (cf. *ambu*-, *ayo*-); a collection, multitude, mass, quantity, W.; vulgar people, Subh.; a cloud, MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Hariv. 2660); talc, L.; the bulbous root of Cyperus Hexastachys communis, Suśr. vi; a peculiar form of a temple, Hcat. ii, 1, 389; a particular method of reciting the RV. and Yajur-veda (cf. RTL. p. 409); the cube (of a number), solid body (in geom.), Laghuj.; Sūryas.; phlegm (*kapha*), L.; the body, L.; extension, diffusion, W.; n. any brazen or metallic instrument or plate which is struck (cymbal, bell, gong, &c.), Hariv. 8688; iron, L.; tin, L.; a mode of dancing (neither quick nor slow), L.; darkness, L.; (am), ind. closely, Ratnāv. iii, 9; (√*dhvan*, to sound) deep, Rājat. v, 377; very much, W.; (ā), f., N. of a stringed instrument; Glycine debilis, L.; a kind of creeper, L. — **kapi-vat**, v. l. for *vana-k*°. — **kapha**, m. 'cloud-phlegm', hail, L. — **kāla**, m. 'cloud-season', rainy season, Sāh. iv, 44. — **kahama**, mfn. what may be hammered, Bhpr. v, 26, 53. — **garjita**, n. the roar of thunder, deep loud roar, W. — **golaka**, m. an alloy of gold and silver, L. — **ghana**, m. the cube of a cube, W.; *ṇduḡha*, m. a gathering of dark clouds, W. — **oaya**, m. a collection of clouds, W. — **cohaṇḍa**, mfn. involved in clouds, W.; m. 'thick-leaved', Flacourtia cataphracta, L.; Pinus Webbiana, L.; a kind of Moringa, Npr. — **ja**, 'cloud-born', talc, Kālac. — **jambhā**, m. a quantity of mire, slough, L. — **jvālā**, f. 'cloud-light', lightning, L. — **tā**, f. compactness, Śiś. ix, 64; the condition of a cloud, Kuval.

262. — **tāla**, for *-tola*, q. v. — **timira**, n. the darkness of clouds, W.; great darkness, W. — **toya**, n. a particular sea having thick water (enveloping the earth with its atmosphere), BrArUp., Sch. — **tola**, m. 'friend (?) of clouds', the bird Cātaka, L. — **ṭva**, n. compactness, firmness, thickness, solidity, VarBrS. iv, 25. — **ṭvaca**, m. 'thick-barked', a kind of Lodhra tree, L. — **druma**, m. Asteracantha longifolia, L. — **dhātu**, m. 'inspired element of the body', lymph, L. — **dhvani**, mfn. deep-sounding, roaring, W.; m. a deep sound, W.; the muttering of thunder clouds, W. — **nābhi**, m. 'being in the interior of clouds', smoke (supposed to be a principal ingredient of clouds), L. — **nihāra**, m. thick hoar-frost or mist, W. — **pattra**, m. 'thick-leaved', Boerhaavia procumbens, L. — **pada**, n. the cube root, W. — **padavi**, f. 'cloud-path', the sky, Kir. v, 34. — **payodhara**, m. a firm breast, W. — **pallava**, m. 'thick-twiggied', Guilandina Moringa. — **pāṇapaṇḍa**, m. 'cloud-heretic', a peacock (delighting in cloudy weather), L. — **prīṣā**, f. 'fond of clouds or rain', N. of a plant, L. — **phala**, m. 'thick-fruited', Asteracantha longifolia, L.; n. the solid or cubical contents of a body. — **bhitti**, mfn. furnished with thick walls, Car. i, 17. — **mud**, mfn. highly pleased, Caurap. — **mūla**, m. 'thick-rooted', the plant Moraṭa, L.; n. (in arithm.) cuberoot. — **rava**, m. 'the roaring of clouds', W.; 'crying after the clouds', = *tola*, L. — **rasa**, m. n. 'thick juice', extract, decoction, L.; camphor, L.; 'thick-sapped', the plant Moraṭa, L.; the plant Pitu-parṇi, L.; m. n. 'cloud-fluid', water, L. — **ruo**, mfn. shining like a cloud, cloud-like, BhP. iv, 5, 3. — **ruoira-kalāpa**, mfn. having a tail glistening like a cloud (a peacock), W. — **rūpi**, f. 'compact in shape', candied sugar, Npr. — **vara**, n. 'best part of the body', the face, L. — **vartman**, n. = *padavi*, Kir. v, 17. — **vallikā**, f. 'cloud-creeper', lightning, L. — **vallī**, f. id., L.; the plant Amṛita-savā, L. — **vāo**, m. 'coarse-voiced', a raven, Gal. — **vāta**, m. a thick oppressive atmosphere (enveloping the hells), Jain. — **vāri**, n. rain-water. — **vāsa**, m. 'having a thick (garment, i.e.) shell', a kind of pumpkin-gourd, L. — **vāhana**, m. 'riding on clouds', Śiva, L.; Indra (cf. *megha-v*°), W. — **vithi**, f. = *padavi*, Śiś. ix, 32; a line of clouds, W. — **vyapāya**, m. 'disappearance of the clouds', autumn, Ragh. iii, 37. — **vūṭha**, m., N. of a Buddh. Sūtra. — **śabda**, m. 'cloud-noise', thunder, W. — **śringī**, f. Odina pinnata, Npr. — **śyāma**, m. 'dark like a cloud (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 1, 55, Kāś.)', Kṛishṇa, VP. v, 18, 39; Rāma, Mahān.; N. of a copyist (of the last century). — **samvṛitti**, f. profound secrecy, W. — **samaya**, m. = *kāla*, Bhartṛ. iii, 37. — **sāra**, mfn. 'firm', see *ra-bhāva*; m. camphor, Suśr.; Dhūrtas. ii, 9; Kpr. viii, 3; (= *rasa*) water, L.; 'thick-sapped', a kind of tree, L. = *dakṣiṇā-varta-pārada* ('mercury or some peculiar form of it', W.), L.; -**bhāva**, m. firmness, Naish. vii, 25. — **siktha**, a kind of gruel, Gal. — **skandha**, m. 'having a solid trunk', Mangifera sylvatica, L. — **svana**, m. = *śabda*, W.; Amaranthus polygamus, L. — **hasta-samkhyā**, f. (in geom.) the contents of an excavation or of a solid alike in figure, W. **Ghaṇākara**, m. 'multitude of clouds', the rainy season, L. **Ghaṇāgama**, m. the approach of clouds, rainy season, Ritus. ii, 1; Kathās. **Ghaṇājñāna**, n. gross ignorance, W. **Ghaṇājñāni**, f. 'cloud-unguent (?)', N. of Durgā, L. **Ghaṇātaya**, m. = *vyapāya*, Car. i, 6, 42; Suśr.; Bālar. v, 29. **Ghaṇānta**, m. id., 41. **Ghaṇānaya**, m. the date tree, L. **Ghaṇāmāla**, m. Chenopodium album, L. **Ghaṇāmbu**, n. = *na-vāri*, W. **Ghaṇārava**, m. (= *na-r*°) the bird Cātaka, Gal. **Ghaṇārāva**, m. id., L. **Ghaṇārūpa**, mfn. deep red, W. **Ghaṇārūddha**, mfn. overspread with clouds, W. **Ghaṇārūddha**, mfn. id., W. **Ghaṇārūpa**, m. 'cloud-abode', the atmosphere, L. **Ghaṇāsāha**, mfn. what may not be hammered, Bhpr. v, 26, 54. **Ghaṇāsthika**, mf(ā)n. having a thick bone (a nose particularly formed), Vishp.; Yājñ. iii, 89. **Ghaṇātara**, mfn. 'opposed to solid', liquid, L. **Ghaṇāśvarī**, f., N. of a creeper, Gal. **Ghaṇōttama**, n. = *na-vara*, L. **Ghaṇōttara**, n. id., Gal. **Ghaṇōda**, n. = *na-toya*, BrArUp. iii, 3, 2, Sch.; TĀr. i, 22, 8, Sāy. **Ghaṇōdadhī**, m. a particular sea formed of dense water (enveloping the Ghana-vāta), Jain. **Ghaṇōdaya**, m. 'approach of clouds', the beginning of the rainy season, Subh. **Ghaṇōpārūddha**, mfn. = *ndavar*°, W. **Ghaṇōpala**, m. 'cloud-stones', hail, L. **Ghaṇōrū**, f. (a woman)

having thick thighs, Venis. ii, 20. **Ghaṇāṅgha**, m. a gathering of clouds, Kalyāṇam. 32.

Ghaṇāṅghanā, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 1, 12, Vārt. 7) fond of slaughter, easily striking down, fond of strife, RV. x, 103, 1 (Indra); MBh. vii, 697 (said of an elephant); compact, thick (a cloud), Mālatīm. ix, 39; m. an elephant in rut, L.; N. of Indra, L.; a thick or rainy cloud, MBh. xii, 12405; Hariv. 4759; BhP.; Kathās.; Rājat.; mutual collision or contact, L.; (ā), f. Solanum indicum, L.

Ghaṇāya, Nom. ā. *Yate*, to be found in great numbers, Up. i, 108, Sch.

Ghaṇi, ind. in comp. = √*ṭp*, to harden, thicken, solidify, W.; to intensify, Daśar., Sch. — **ṭpita**, mfn. hardened, compacted, made solid or firm, W.; thickened, Bhpr. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming hardened or compact or thick, W. — **bhūta**, mfn. become thick, thickened, condensed, thick, inspissated, compact, Hariv. 3484; R. iii, 5, 8; Suśr.

Ghaṇīya, Nom. P. *Yati*, to long for solid food, Āp. (KātyŚr. vii, 4, 28, Sch.)

ghamaghamā-rava, m. a rattling noise, Vāgbh. Ālambkārat. ii.

ghamb, cl. 1. ā. *ōbate*, to go, move, Dhātup. xi, 35 (Vop.); (cf. √*ghar*b°).

ghar, cl. 10. P. See √2. *ghr*°, Caus.

gharaṭṭa, m. a grindstone, Rājat. vii, 1244; 1303 & 1589; Subh.

Gharāṭṭaka, m. id., HPariś. ii; (ikā), f. id., L.

gharaṇī, f., v. l. for *ṇīni*.

Gharīṇī, f. (for *grihiṇī*?, Pāli *ṇāṇī*) a woman possessing a house (? widow?), Divyāḥ. ii, 428. — **stūpa**, m., N. of a Buddh. tope, 446.

gharghaṭa, m. the fish Pimelodus Gargora (*gargara*), L.

gharghara, mfn. (onomat.) uttered with an indistinct gurgling or purring sound, Kathās. xxv, 66; sounding like gurgling, Rājat. ii, 99; (in music applied to a particular note); m. an indistinct murmur, crackling (of fire), rattling (of a carriage), creaking, L.; laughter, mirth, L.; a duck ('an owl', BR.), L.; a fire of chaff, L.; a curtain, L.; a door, L.; the post round which the rope of a churning stick is wound, Gal.; a particular form of a temple, Hcat. ii, 1, 390; the river Gogra, L.; (ā), f. a bell hanging on the neck of a horse, L.; (f), f. a girdle of small bells or tinkling ornaments worn by women, Bhojapr. 215; (ā or f), f. a kind of lute or cymbal. — **dhvani**, m. panting, puffing, Kād. ii, 205; iii, 624. **Ghargharaka**, m. the river Gogra, L.; (ikā), f. id., L.; a bell used as an ornament, Kād. i, 69; an ornament of small bells, W.; a short stick for striking several kinds of musical instruments, L.; a kind of musical instrument, iii, 744; fried grain, L.

Ghargharā, f. of *ra*, q. v. — *rava*, m. the sound of small bells, W.

Ghargharita, n. grunting, BhP. iii, 13, 25.

Ghargharya, n. a small bell, Gal.

gharghurghā, f. = *ghurghura*, L.

gharḥ, cl. 1. P. *ōbati*, to go, Dhātup. xi, 32 (Vop.); (cf. √*ghar*b°).

gharmā, m. (√2. *ghr*°) heat, warmth (of the sun or of fire), sunshine, RV.; AV. &c.; the hot season, R. i, 63, 24; Ragh. xvi, 43; VarBrS.; internal heat, R. ii, 75, 45 (v. l.); perspiration, L.; day (opposed to night), Jyot. (YV) 9; a cauldron, boiler, esp. the vessel in which the milk-offering to the Aśvins is boiled, RV.; AV. vii; VS. viii, 61; AitBr. i; ŚBr. xiv; Lāty.; a cavity in the earth shaped like a cauldron (from which Atri was rescued by the Aśvins; 'heat', Gmn.), RV.; hot milk or any other hot beverage offered as an oblation (esp. to the Aśvins), RV.; AV. iv, 1, 2; VS. xxxviii; ŚBr. iv, xiv; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; N. of Tāpasa (author of RV. x, 114); of Saurya (author of 181, 3); of a son of Anu (father of Ghrita), Hariv. 1840 (v. l.); [cf. *θερμός*, *θερμή*; Lat. *formus*; Zd. *garēma*; Goth. *varmya*; Germ. *warm*]. — **kāla**, m. the hot season, Kathās. vc, 12. — **ga**, m. id., R. vi, 54, 20; (cf. *ushṇa-ga*). — **carolika**, f. eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration, Prayog. — **coheḍa**, m. cessation of the heat, Vikr. iv, 13. — **jala**, n. 'heat-water', perspiration, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 73. — **tanu**, m., f., N. of 2 Sāmāns, AitBr. i, 21, 2; ĀrshBr;

(*rmasya tanva*) KātyŚr. & Lāty. — **tapta**, mfn. perspiring, W. — **toya**, n. = *jala*, Śiś. xvii, 2 (īfc. f. ā). — **tvā**, n. the condition of a cauldron, Tār. v, 1, 5. — **da**, mf(ā)n. causing heat. — **didhiti**, m. 'having warm rays', the sun, Rāgh. xi, 64. — **dūgha**, mf(ā)n. giving warm milk or the substance used in the Gharma offering, AV. iv, 22, 4; ŚBr. iv, xiv; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr. — **dūh**, *-dhuk*, mfn. id., TBr. ii; Nir. xi; KātyŚr. — **dyuti**, m. = *-didhiti*, Kir. v, 41. — **payas**, n. = *jala*, Śiś. ix, 35; warm water, W. — **pāvan**, mfn. drinking hot milk, VS. xxxviii, 15. — **bindu**, m. a drop of perspiration. — **bhānu**, m. = *-didhiti*, Śiś. xi f. — **māsa**, m. a month of the hot season, Hariv. 3545. — **raśmi**, m. = *-didhiti*, heat, radiance, W. — **rocana**, n. with *sarpasya*, N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **vat** (*rmā*), mfn. possessed of heat (Indra), TS. ii, 2, 7, 2. — **vāri**, n. = *jala*, Śiś. xiii, 45. — **vicarika**, f. = *-car*, Prayog. — **śiras**, n. 'head of the Gharma oblation', N. of some initial verses of TBr. i, 1, 7, ĀśvŚr. v, 11 f. — **sād**, mfn. (said of the manes) sitting near the fire or living in the heat (of the sky), RV. x, 15, 9 f. — **sūta**, n. 'cauldron-hymn', N. of AV. vii, 73, Vait. — **stūbh**, mfn. shouting in the heat (the Maruts), RV. v, 54, 1. — **svaras** (*rmā*), mfn. sounding like the contents of a boiler (said of rivers), iv, 55, 6. — **sveda** (*rmā*), mfn. perspiring with heat, x, 67, 7. **Gharmāṇsu**, m. = *arma-didhiti*, MBh. vii; Suśr.; Śak. v, 14; Mālatīm. i, 11. **Gharmānta**, m. the end of the hot season, beginning of the rainy season, Hariv. 10130; R. iii; Megh. — *-kāmukī*, f. 'desirous of the beginning of the rainy season', a kind of crane, L. **Gharmām̐bhu**, n. = *arma-jala*, Suśr. vi, 17, 53. **Gharmām̐bhas**, n. id., Śak. i, 29; Kāvyaḍ. ; Mālatīm. **Gharmārta**, mfn. suffering from heat, W. **Gharmetarāṇu**, m. 'having other than warm (i. e. cold) rays', the moon, Prasannar. i, 7. **Gharmeshṭakā**, f. a kind of sacrificial brick, ĀpŚr. **Gharmōchishṭa**, n. N. of a sacrificial ceremony, Bauddh. i, 13, 30. **Gharmōdaka**, n. = *arma-jala*, Śak. i, 29, Sch.

Gharmita, mfn. suffering from heat, Bālar. i, 62. **Gharmin**, mfn. engaged in preparing the Gharma offering, RV. vii, 103, 8.

Gharmya, n. a vessel in which the Gharma offering is prepared, KātyŚr. xxv f. **Gharmye-shṭhā**, mfn. = *harm*, q. v., RV. x, 106, 5.

घर्मूटी *gharmūṭi*, v. l. for *garm*.

घर्म *gharsha*, *°rsha*, &c. See $\sqrt{2}$. *ghṛish*.

घल *ghala*, n. = *ghola*, L.

घस *ghas*, not used in pr. (cl. i. *ghasati*, Dhātup. xvii, 65), but supplies certain tenses (esp. aor. & Desid., Pān. ii, 4, 37) of \sqrt{ad} (aor. 2. & 3. sg. *āghas*, RV.; *aghās* (?), AV. xx, 129, 16; 3. sg. *aghat*, *aghasat* [?], JaimBr.; Pān. ii, 4, 37], *ajighasat* [MaitrS.]; 3. pl. *ākshan*, RV.; AV.; *aghasan*, Bhāṭṭ. [Pān. ii, 4, 37]; 2. du. *āghastām*; 2. pl. *aghasat*; Subj. 2. sg. *ghāsas*, 3. sg. *asat*, RV.; 3. pl. *kshan*, x, 95, 15; Impv. 3. du. *ghāstām*; pf. *jaghāsa*, RV.; AV. &c.; 3. pl. *jākskur*, ŚBr. ii; Pot. *jāksiyāt*, RV. x, 28, 1; p. *jāksivats*, AV.; VS.; f. *°kshūshī*, ŚBr. ii), to consume or devour, eat: Desid. *jīghatsati* (cf. Pān. ii, 4, 37; vii, 4, 49, Kāś.), to wish to consume or devour, wish to eat, AV. v, 18, 1 & 19, 6; vi, 140, 1; ŚBr. i, 9, 2, 12; MBh. ii, 1485; (cf. \sqrt{jaksh}).

Ghasa, m. 'devourer', N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9558; of a Rakshasa, R. v, 12, 12; flesh, meat, Gal.; (cf. *ud-*).

Ghasana, n. devouring, Dhātup. xxviii, 88.

Ghasi, m. food, VS. (Kāp. v), 24; (cf. *ghāst*).

Ghasmara, mf(ā)n. (Pān. iii, 2, 160) voracious, MBh. viii, 1856; Car. i, 13, 48; Bhāṭṭ.; Bhām. (said of fire); īfc. desirous of, eager for, Daś. i, 32; Hcar. i; in the habit to forget (with gen.), HParīś. i, 221; m., N. of (a Brāhman changed into) an antelope, Hariv. 1210.

Ghasra, mfn. hurtful, L.; m., N. of Śiva, Gal.; a day (cf. *ghraṣṭ*), Pāśvan. iv, 12; n. saffron, L.

Ghasvara, mfn. voracious, MantraBr. ii, 5, 1.

Ghāśā, m. (Pān. ii, 4, 38; vi, 2, 144) food, meadow or pasture grass, AV. (*ghāśād ghāśam*, 'one bit after the other', gradually, xviii, 2, 26); VS.; TS. vi; TBr. i; MBh. &c. — **kunda**, g. *kumuddi* (not in Kāś. & Ganar.). — **krundika**, mfn. fr. *°nda*, ib. — **kūṭa**, n. a hay-rick, Rājāt. iv, 312. — **sthāna**,

n. pasture ground, L. **Ghāsē-ajra**, mfn. 'impelling to consume', exciting appetite, VS. xxi, 43.

Ghāsaka. See *a-*.

Ghāsi, m. food, RV. i, 162, 14; 'voracious', fire, L. **घाट** *ghāṭa*, mfn. (\sqrt{ghat}) 'working on', see *danta*. — *ghāṭā* (or *°ṭe*) *yasyāsti* (or *°ya stas*), g. *arṣa-ādī* (not in Kāś.); n. management of an elephant, Gal.; m. for *ghāṭa* (a pot), Hariv. 16117 (C); the nape or back of the neck, cervical ligament, L.; (ā), f. id., Car. i, 17, 17; Suśr. vi, 25, 11; (cf. g. *arṣa-ādī*); (cf. *kara-*) — **karkarī**, f. = *ghāṭarī*, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvii, 3, 12.

Ghāṭaka, mfn. = *°ṭa*, see *danta*; (*ikā*), f. for *ghaṭ*, q. v.

Ghāṭarī, f. a kind of lute, 15 f.; (cf. *apaghāṭilā*, *avaghāṭarika*, *āghāṭa*). **Ghāṭala**. See *°ṭala*.

Ghāṭalika, f. id., Say. on RV. x, 146, 2.

Ghāṭāla, mfn. having a neck or a part thinner than the rest, Suśr. ii, 9, 8 (*°ṭala*, Bhpr. vii, 58, 7); (cf. *ghaṭ*).

Ghāṭika, m. = *ghāṇṇ*, q. v.; (*ikā*), f., see *°ṭaka*.

घण्टिक *ghāṇṭika*, m. (fr. *ghaṇṭā*) a bell-ringer, strolling ballad-singer who carries a bell, bard who sings in chorus (esp. in honour of the gods) ringing a bell in presence of the images, MBh. xiii, 6028; VarBṛS. x, 6 & 12; (also *ghāṭika*, L., Sch.)

घात *ghāṭa*, mfn. (\sqrt{han} , Pān. vii, 3, 32 & 54) īfc. 'killing', see *amitra*, go-; m. a blow, bruise, MBh.; R. &c.; slaying, killing, Mn. x, 48; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; injuring, hurting, devastation, destruction, Yājñ. ii, 159; MBh. &c.; (see *grāma- & karma*); (in astron.) entrance, Sūryapr.; AV. Parīś.; the product (of a sum in multiplication), Gapit. — **kara**, mf(ā)n. destructive, VarBṛS. — **kriochra**, n. a kind of urinary disease, ŚārṅgS. vii, 57. — **candra**, m. the moon when in an inauspicious mansion, W. — **tithi**, f. an inauspicious lunar day, W. — **nakshatra**, n. an inauspicious Nakshatra, W. — **vāra**, m. an inauspicious day of the week, W. — **sthāna**, n. a place of execution, Nāg. iv, 11; a slaughter-house, W.

Ghātaka, mf(ā) Vet. i, 11; (*ikā*) n. killing, killer, murderer, Mn. v, 51; MBh. &c.; destroying, ruining, iii, 1277; (see *vivāsa*); mf(ā)n. made of the Ghātaka (= Vadhaka) wood, ĀśvŚr. ix, 7, 8.

Ghātana, mfn. killing, Up. v, 42 (also *ghat*); m., N. of an inhabitant of a hell, L.; n. slaying, killing, slaughter, immolating, MBh. ii, 1558; Kathās. xx, 214; Devīm.; (f), f. a kind of cloth, Hariv. 2655 & 12537; R. vi, 37, 54; (cf. *°tini*); (cf. *kravya*). — **sthāna**, n. a slaughter-house, L.

Ghātaya, Nom. P. *°yati* (rarely *°yate*) = Caus. \sqrt{han} , q. v.

1. **Ghāti**, f. a blow, wound, L.; catching or killing birds, fowling, L.; a bird-net, Up. iv, 124.

2. **Ghāti**, in comp. for *°tin*. — **tvā**, n. īfc. execution, Vishp. xvi, 11. — **pakshin**, m. 'murderous bird', an owl or a hawk, L. — **vihaṅga**, m. id., L.

Ghātita, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 51 & 86) īfc. killing, murderous, murderer, Mn. viii, 89; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; destroying, ruining, destructive, iii, 63; R. iii, v; (f), f. = *°tani*, Up. iv, 124, Sch.; (cf. *andhaka*, *amitra*, *ardhaka*, *āma*, &c.).

Ghātuka, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 154) slaying, killing, AV. xii, 4, 7; TBr. ii, 1, 1, 3; ŚBr. xiii, 2, 9, 6; Tāpdyabr.; hurtful, mischievous, cruel, L.

Ghātya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 97, Vārt. 2) to be killed, Pañcat. iii, 14, 3; to be destroyed, Kathās. lxxii, 273.

घान्य *ghānya*, n. (fr. *ghand*) compactness, Dhātup. xxviii, 88 (Vop.)

घार *ghāra*, m. ($\sqrt{1}$. *ghṛ*) sprinkling, besprinkling, L.; (f), f. a metre of 4 × 4 syllables.

Ghārtika, m. (fr. *ghṛitā*) pulse ground and fried with clarified butter, Pañcat. v, 5, 2.

Ghārteya, v. l. for *vār*.

घास *ghāśa*, *°śaka*, *°śa*. See \sqrt{ghas} .

घिण *ghin* (fr. Prākṛit \sqrt{gen} , *ghin* = *grah*), cl. i. *°ṇate*, to take, grasp, Dhātup. xii, 1; (cf. \sqrt{ghun} , *ghṛin*).

घु 1. *ghu*, cl. i. *°ṇate*, to utter or produce a peculiar sound, xxii, 55.

2. **Ghu**, m. a kind of sound, L. = *ghu*, id., only in comp.; — *krīṭ*, m. 'making the sound *ghu-ghu*', a pigeon, Npr.

Ghuka, m. fire, Gal.

Ghughulā-rava, m. = *ghu-ghu-krīṭ*, L.

Ghut-kāra, m. (= *ghūt-k*) shrieking (of owls), Uttarar. ii, 28.

घुट *ghuṭ*, cl. 6. P. *°ṭati*, to strike again, resist, oppose, Dhātup. xxviii, 91; to protect, 77 (v. l.); cl. i. *°ṇate*, to turn ('to barter, exchange', W.), xviii, 6; (cf. *ava-ghoṭita* & *vy-ā-√ghuṭ*).

घुट *ghuṭa*, m. the ankle, L.; (i), f. id., L. **Ghuṭi**, f. id., L.

Ghūṭika, m. id., L.; (ā), f. id., L.; (= *khaṭ*) chalk, Siphās. xx, 3.

Ghupṭa, m. = *ghuṭa*, L.

Ghupṭaka, m. id., L.; (*ikā*), f. id., Bhpr. ii, 99.

घुट्टि *ghuṭṭi*, ? Virac. iii.

घुड *ghuḍ* (= $\sqrt{ghuṭ}$), cl. 6. P. *°ḍati*, to prevent, defend, protect, Dhātup. xxviii, 77 & 91 (v. l.).

घुण *ghuṇ*, cl. 6. P. *°ṇati*, to go or move about, 48; cl. i. *°ṇate*, id., xii, 4; (cf. $\sqrt{ghuṇ}$, *ghol*).

Ghuṇa, m. a kind of insect found in timber (= *vajra-kīṭa*), ShadvBr.; Suśr.; Pañcat. — **kīṭaka**, m. id., MārKp. xv, 31. — **kshata**, mfn. worm-eaten (as wood) so as to exhibit the form of a letter, Śiś. iii, 58. — **jarjara**, mfn. worm-eaten, Bālar. i, 51. — **priyā**, f. 'dear to the Ghuṇa insect', a kind of Ipomoea, Bhpr. v, 3, 197. — **vallabhā**, f. 'dear to the Ghuṇa insect', Aconitum heterophyllum, i, 213. **Ghupākshara**, n. an incision in wood (or in the leaf of a book) caused by an insect and resembling somewhat the form of a letter, Ratnāv. ii, 11 (Prākṛit *ghuṇ'akkhara*); Rājāt. iv, 167; — *nyāya*, m. fortuitous and unexpected manner, happy chance, Pañcat. i, 4, 11; Daś. v, 36; Prasannar. i, 11; — *vāt*, ind. by a happy chance, Ratnāv.; Śiś. iii, 58, Sch. **Ghūṇi**, mfn. worm-eaten (? = *bhrānta*, Say.), ŚBr. xi, 4, 2, 14.

घुण्ट *ghuṇṭa*, *°ṭaka*. See *ghuṭa*.

घुण्टिक *ghuṇṭika*, n. cow-dung found in thickets, L.; (ā), f., see *°ṭaka*.

घुण्ड *ghuṇḍa*, m. = *ghaṇḍa*, Up. i, 114.

घुण *ghuṇ*, cl. i. *°ṇate*, = \sqrt{ghin} , Dhātup. xii, 2.

घुत्कार *ghut-kāra*. See *ghu*.

घुम् *ghum*, ind., g. *cādi*.

घुमघुमा *ghumaghumā*, ind. (onomat.) only in comp. — **kāra**, m. 'uttering a particular sound', a kind of cricket, Npr. — **rava**, m. id., ib.

Ghumaghumāya, Nom. *°yate*, to hum, Kir. vi, 4, Sch.; (cf. *gumaghūyāta*).

घुर *ghur*, cl. 6. P. *°ṛati* (aor. *aghorit*; pf. 3. pl. *jughurur*; *°ṛ* *jughur*, to cry frightfully, frighten with cries, Bhāṭṭ. xiv f.; (cf. *ghorā*).

Ghuraghurā, ind. (onomat.) only in comp. — **ghoṣha**, v. l. for *°rughur*. — **rāva**, m. cries (of monkeys), HParīś. ii, 732.

Ghuraghurāya, Nom. *°yate*, to utter gurgling sounds, wheeze, puff, snort, Car.; Suśr. i, 28, 14; Kād. iii, 571; BhP. iii, 30, 17.

Ghurapa, m. a particular sound, Up. ii, 83.

Ghurikā, f. snorting, Gal.

Ghuraghurā, ind. = *ghuraghu*. — **ghora-nirghoṣha**, m. great noise (produced by panting or puffing), Bālar. ii, 59. — **ghoṣha**, m. id., 11 (in Prākṛit); viii, 27.

Ghurghura, m. a kind of worm burrowing in the skin (Dracunculus), L.; (ā), f. growling (of a dog or cat), W.; (f), f. = *ghumaghumā-kāra*, L. — *tā*, f. = *raka*, Bhpr. vii, 40, 3.

Ghurghuraka, m. a gurgling or murmuring sound, Suśr. v, 4; (*ikā*), f. id., vi, 51, 6; = *°ṛi*, L. **Ghurghurāya**, Nom. *°yate*, to whistle (said of a wound), i, 28, 14.

Ghurghuruka, m. = *raka*, Car. v, 10, 14.

घुलघुलारव *ghulaghulā-rava* = *ghugh*, L.

घुलच *ghulañca*, m. Coix barbata, L.

घुग्मेश *ghuśmēsa*, N. of a Liṅga, ŚivaP.

घृषु 1. *ghush*, cl. 1. P. *ghoshati* (rarely *ghāte*, R. v, 56, 139; Subj. *ghoshāt*: pf. *jughosha*, JaimBr.; 3. pl. *jughushur*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 23, Kāś.; aor. *ghōshā*, A. to sound, RV. iv, 4, 8; P. to cry or proclaim aloud, call out, announce publicly, declare, 1, 139, 8; MBh. xiii, xiv; R. &c.: Caus. *ghoshayati* (subj. 2. sg. *ghōshas*), to call to, invite, RV. ix, 108, 3; to cause to proclaim aloud, MBh. i, iii; to proclaim aloud, MBh.; R. &c.

Ghusha, mfn. 'sounding'; see *aram-ghushā*.
Ghushita, mfn. sounded, declared, proclaimed, W.; (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 23, Kāś.)

1. **Ghushāta**, mfn. sounded, proclaimed, L.; filled with cries, Hariv. 1125. **Ghushāṇna**, n. food given away by proclamation, Mn. iv, 209; (cf. *ava- & sam-ghushā*.)

Ghushāra, n. 'creaker (?)', a carriage, W.
Ghushaya, mfn. to be proclaimed aloud (Śiva), MBh. xii, 10386; (cf. *ghora*.)

Ghōsha, m. indistinct noise, tumult, confused cries of a multitude, battle-cry, cries of victory, cries of woe or distress, any cry or sound, roar of animals, RV.; AV. &c.; the sound of a drum, of a conch-shell, of the Soma stones, of a carriage, &c., RV.; AV. &c.; the whizzing or whir of a bow-string [TBr. ii], crackling of fire [MBh. ix, 1334], singing in the ear [ŚBr. xiv]; the roaring of a storm, of thunder, of water, &c., RV.; AV.; Suśr.; Megh.; the sound of the recital of prayers, MBh.; R.; Mricch. x, 12; the sound of words spoken at a distance, ŚBr. ix; rumour, report (also personified, KātyŚr., Sch.), RV. x, 33, 1; a proclamation, SaddhP. iv; a sound (of speech), ChUp.; Suśr.; the soft sound heard in the articulation of the sonant consonants (*g, gh, j, jh, q, qh, d, dh, b, bh, ṇ, ṇh, n, m, y, r, l, v, h*), the vowels, and Anusvāra which with the Yamas of the first 10 of the soft consonants make up altogether 40 sounds (cf. *a-gh*), RPrāt. xiii, 5 f; APrāt., Sch.; Pāṇ. i, 1, 9, Sch.; an ornament that makes a tinkling sound, BhP. x, 8, 22; a station of herdsmen, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c. (ifc., cf. Pāṇ. vi, 2, 85); (pl.) the inhabitants of a station of herdsmen, MBh. iv, 1152; a particular form of a temple, Hcat. ii, 1, 389; a musquitto, L.; Luffa foetida or a similar plant, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10386; N. of a man (Say.), RV. i, 120, 5; of an Asura, Kāth. xiv, 8; of a prince of the Kāṇva dynasty, BhP. xii, 1, 16; of a son of Dakṣha's daughter Lambā, Hariv. 148 & 12480; of an Arhat, Buddh.; a common N. for a Kāya-stha or one of the writer caste, W.; m. pl. (*ghūmādi*) N. of a people or country, VarBrS. xiv, 2; m. n. brass, bell-metal, L.; (ā), f. Anethum Sowa, L.; *=karkāṣa-śringī*, L.; N. of a daughter of Kakṣhivat, RV. i, 117, 7; 122, 5 (? Impv. *√ghush*); x, 49, 5; (cf. *ātma-indra-uccair*, &c.) *=kṛt*, m. any one making a noise, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvii. *=koṭi*, f. N. of the peak of a mountain (?). *=buddha (ghōsh)*, mfn. made attentive by the sound, AV. v, 20, 5. *=matī*, m. N. of a man, SaddhP. i. *=yātrā*, f. walk or procession to the stations of the herdsmen, MBh.; *=parvan*, n. N. of iii, chapters 235-257. *=vat*, mfn. sounding, making a noise, Āp. i, 11, 8; MBh.; R. v; BhP. ii; sonant, uttered with the soft articulation called Ghosha, RPrāt.; ChUp.; ĀsvGr.; Gobh.; PārGr. i, 17, 2; Pāṇ. Sch.; m. N. of a man, Buddh.; (*atī*), f. a peculiar kind of lute, Kāthās. xi f., cxi. *=varpa*, m. a sonant letter, W. *=vasu*, m. N. of a prince of the Kāṇva dynasty, VP. iv, 24, 10. *=vīddha*, m. an elder at a station of herdsmen, Ragh. i, 45. *=sthali*, f. N. of a locality, g. *dhūmādi* (not in Gaṇap.) **Ghoshādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (vi, 2, 85). **Ghoshādi**, see *go-shādi*.

Ghoshaka, m. ifc. a crier, proclaimer (e. g. *paṭaka*), q. v.; the creeping plant Luffa foetida or a similar plant, L. **Ghoshakāṛiti**, m. 'resembling the Ghoshaka plant', N. of a plant (with white blossoms), L.

Ghoshapa, mfn. sounding, BhP. iv, 5, 6; n. proclaiming aloud, public announcement, R. v, 58, 18; Hit. (v. l.); (ifc., Ragh. vii, 72); (*ā*), f. id., Mricch. x, 12 & 25; Pañcat.; Daś.; Kāthās.

Ghoshapiya, mfn. to be proclaimed aloud, RV. vi, 5, 6, Say.

Ghoshayitnu, m. a crier, proclaimer, herald, L.; a Brāhman, L.; the Koil or Indian cuckoo, L.

Ghoshātaki, f. the plant Śveta-ghoshā, L.
Ghōshi, mfn. sounding aloud, RV. vi, 5, 6; (see also s. v. *√1. ghush*)

Ghoshin, mfn. sounding, noisy, AV.; ĀsvGr.; MBh.; Hariv.; (in Gr.) sonant, having the soft sound called Ghosha, RPrāt.; (*inyar*), f. pl. N. of certain evil spirits (cf. AV. xi, 2, 31), ĀsvGr. iv, 8, 27 f.; ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 9, 1; (cf. *grāma-ghoshin*.)

Ghoshila, m. a hog, Npr.; N. of one of king Udayana's 3 ministers, Divyāv. xxxvi; xxxvii, 577 f.

Ghoshṭri, mfn. a proclaimer, AitBr. iii, 2, 4, 19. *=tva*, n. the state of a proclaimer, ib., Sch.

घृषु 2. *ghush*, cl. 1. P. *ghoshati*, to kill, L.
2. **Ghushṭa**, mfn. (*=ghriṣṭa*) rubbed, Bhāṭṭ. v, 57.

घुसृण *ghusṛiṇa*, n. saffron, Naish. viii, 80; Vcar. xi, 1.

घृक *ghūka*, m. an owl, Pañcat. i, 42; Subh.

Ghūkārī, m. 'owl-enemy', a crow, L. **Ghūkāvāsa**, m. 'abode of owls', Trophis aspera, L.

घृक *ghūt-kāra*, m. *=ghut-kō*, Mālatīm. v, 19; Pañcat. i; panting or puffing, Balar. viii, 27.

घूर *ghūr*, cl. 4. *Ā. uryate*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xxvii, 46; to become old, decay, ib.

घूर्ण *ghūrṇ*, cl. 1. P. *Ā. ṛṇati*, *ṛte* (perf. *jughūrṇe*, Kathās. ciii), to move to and fro, shake, be agitated, roll about, MBh.; R. iv; Kāthās.; Caurap.: Caus. *ṛṇayati*, to cause to move to and fro or shake, Kum. iv, 12; Bhartṛ. i, 88; Mahān. (Pass. p. *ghūrṇyamāna*).

Ghūrṇa, mfn. moving to and fro, shaking, MBh. viii, 4712; BhP. vii, ix; Caurap.; turning round, whirling, rolling, W.; m. Erythraea centaureoides, L. *=vāyu*, m. a whirlwind, W.

Ghūrṇana, n. moving to and fro, shaking, Naish. v, 126; Git. ix, 11; (*ā*), f. id., Sāh. iii, 151.

Ghūrṇāyamāna, mfn. moving to and fro, shaking, whirling, revolving, W.

Ghūrṇi, f. *=ṛṇana*, Up. iv, 52, Sch.
Ghūrṇikā, f., N. of a woman, MBh. i, 3302 ff.

घृ 1. *ghri*, cl. 3. P. *jighharti* (cl. 1. *gharati*, Dhātup. xxii, 40), to besprinkle, wet, moisten, RV. ii, 10, 4; Pāṇ. vii, 4, 78, Kāś.; Caus. (or cl. 10. P.) *ghārayati*, id., Dhātup. xxxii, 107.

1. **Ghṛitā**, mfn. sprinkled, L.; n. (*g. ardharācādi*) ghee, i.e. clarified butter or butter which has been boiled gently and allowed to cool (it is used for culinary and religious purposes and is highly esteemed by the Hindūs), fat (as an emblem of fertility), fluid grease, cream, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; (*=udaka*) fertilizing rain (considered as the fat which drops from heaven), water, Naigh. i, 12; Nir. vii, 24; m., N. of a son of Dharmā (grandson of Anu and father of Dudaḥ), Hariv. 1840; (*ā*), f. a kind of medicinal plant, L. *=kumbāla*, n. 'ghee and a mantle', consecration of a king, VarBrS. ii, 4. *=karañja*, m. a kind of Karañja tree, L. *=kirtī*, f. the mentioning of ghee, ŚBr. i, 4. *=kumārīkā*, f. 'ghee-virgin', Aloe indica (supposed to resemble a virgin in delicacy), Bhpr. v, 3, 282. *=kumārī*, f. id., L. *=kumbhā*, m. a jar of ghee, ŚBr. v; Mn. xi, 135; Cāṇ.; Subh.; Hit. *=kulyā*, f. a rivulet of ghee, ŚBr. xi. *=kṛṣā* (*ṛtā*), mfn. one whose hair is dripping with butter (Agni), RV. viii, 60, 2. *=kausikā*, m. 'ghee-Kausika (the Kausika desirous of ghee)', N. of a religious teacher, ŚBr. xiv; m. pl. his family, Pravar. iv, 20. *=kshaudra-vat*, mfn. containing ghee and honey, Hcat. *=ghaṭa*, m. *=kumbha*, Gant. *=cyutā*, f. (cf. *-scit*) N. of a river, BhP. v, 20, 16. *=tva*, n. the state or condition of ghee, Kapishth. *=dāna-paddhati*, f. N. of a work. *=didhiti*, m. 'having rays flowing with ghee', fire, the deity of fire, L. *=dūh*, mfn. giving ghee, RV. ix, 89, 5. *=dhārā*, f. a stream of ghee, MBh. xiii, 26, 90; N. of a river, Hariv. 12411. *=dhenu*, f. ghee in the shape of a milch-cow, BhavP.; Hcat. *=nidhāyam*, ind. with *ni-hita* preserved like ghee, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 45, Kāś. *=nirṇī* (*ṛtā*), mfn. having a garment of fat, covered with fat (Agni, the sacrifice), RV. *=pa*, mfn. drinking only ghee (a class of Rishis), MBh. xii, 6143. *=pakva*, mfn. boiled with ghee, Bhpr. v; (*ā*), f. a kind of cake, Gal. *=padī* (*ṛtā*), f. (lā) whose path (*pada*) is ghee or whose foot (*pād*) drops with ghee, RV. x, 70, 8; AV. vii, 27, 1; TS. ii; ŚBr. i; ĀsvGr. i, 7. *=parpa*, 'ghee-leaved', *=karañja*, Gal. *=parpaka*, m. id., L. *=pasu*, m. ghee in the shape of a sacrificial animal, Mn. v, 37. *=pāka*, m. a kind of medicinal

preparation made of ghee. *=pātra-stana-vatī*, f. (a cow) whose nipples are represented by vessels filled with ghee, Hcat. *=pāvāna*, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 66, Vārtt. i; iii, 2, 74, Kāś.) drinking ghee, AV. xiii, 1, 24; VS. vi, 19. *=pīta*, mfn. *=pīta-ghṛita*, one who has drunk ghee, g. *āhiḍgny-ādī*. *=pī*, mfn. clarifying ghee, RV. x, 17, 10. *=pūra*, m. a sweetmeat (composed of flour, milk, cocoa-nut, and ghee), Suśr.; Pañcat. iii. *=pūrpa*, m. 'full of ghee (like sap)', Guilandina Bonducella, Bhpr. *=pūrpaka*, m. id., L.; *=pūra*, Hariv. 8445. *=pūrio*, mfn. sprinkling unctuous and fertilizing fluid (heaven and earth), RV. vi, 79, 4. *=pṛishṭha* (*ṛtā*), mfn. one whose back is brilliant with ghee (esp. Agni and his horses), RV.; AV.; m. (hence) the fire (*agni*), BhP. v; N. of a son of Priya-vrata by Barhishmati (sovereign of Krauñca-dvīpa), ib. *=pratika* (*ṛtā*), mfn. one whose face is brilliant with ghee (Agni, Ushas), RV.; VS. xxv, 17; AV. i, 13, 1. *=praya* (*ṛtā*), mfn. relishing ghee, RV. iii, 43, 3. *=prasatta* (*ṛtā*), mfn. propitiated with ghee (Agni), v, 15, 1. *=prāsa*, m. swallowing ghee, Mn. xi, 144. *=prāsana*, n. id., Gaut.; Mn. v, 144. *=prī*, mfn. enjoying ghee (as Agni), AV. xii, 1, 20; xviii, 4, 41. *=prīsh*, mfn. 'sprinkling ghee or fat', bedewing with welfare and gifts, RV.; VS. xx, 46. *=pluta*, mfn. sprinkled with ghee, Yājñ. i, 235; MBh. xii, f.; BhP. iii, 16, 8. *=bhājana* (*ṛtā*), mfn. fit for receiving ghee, ŚBr. vi, 6. *=bhāṣhṭa*, mfn. fried in ghee, W. *=maṇḍa*, m. the scum of melted butter, fattest part of grease, Car. viii, 6, 79; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. a Mimosa (the scum of its infusion resembling ghee), L.; *=ṇḍāda*, m. 'having water resembling the scum of melted butter', N. of a lake on the Mandara mountain, R. iv, 44, 60. *=maṇḍalikā*, f. *=maṇḍā*, L. *=madhu-maya*, mfn. consisting of ghee and honey, Sāh. *=maya*, mfn. made of ghee, Hcat. i, 7. *=m-inva*, mfn. melting ghee, MaitrS. ii, 13, 12. *=yājñya*, f. the verse recited with the ghee oblation, AitBr. iii, 32. *=yoni* (*ṛtā*), mfn. abiding or living in ghee (Agni, the sacrifice), RV. iii, 4, 2; v, 8, 6; VS. xxv, 17; producing fertilizing rain or welfare (Mitra & Varuṇa), Vishnu, RV. v, 68, 2; VS. v, 38. *=raudhīya*, m. pl. the Raudhīyas who are desirous of ghee (nickname of a school), Pāṇ. i, 1, 73, Vārtt. 6, Pat. *=lekhanī*, f. a ladle for ghee, L. *=lekhiṇī*, f. id., L., Sch. *=loli-kṛita*, mfn. mixed with or steeped in ghee, W. *=vat* (*ṛtā*), mfn. abounding in fat, greasy, mixed or smeared with ghee, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. iii, xii; containing the word *ghṛitā* (a verse), if; (*tī*), f. N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 23; ind. like ghee, W. *=vatsa*, m. ghee in the shape of a calf, Hcat. i, 7, 134. *=vara*, m. *=pūra*, L.; *=dvīpa*, m., N. of a Dvīpa (see *ghṛitāda*), Jain. *=vartani* (*ṛtā*), mfn. (the chariot of the Āsins) the tracks of whom are brilliant with ghee, RV. vii, 69, 1. *=vartī*, f. a wick fed with grease, BhP. v, 11, 8. *=vikrayin*, m. a vendor of ghee, W. *=vīddha* (*ṛtā*), mfn. delighted or nourished with ghee (Agni), AV. xiii, 1, 28. *=vrata*, mfn. living on ghee only, TāṇḍyaBr. xviii, 2, 5; Lāt. viii, 9. *=scūt*, mfn. sprinkling or distilling ghee, RV.; AV.; (*-scun*)-*nidhana*, n. *=(-scun)-nō*. *=ścūt*, mfn. *=scūt*, VS. xvii, 3; AV. (v. l.); TāṇḍyaBr. ix, 1; (*-scun*)-*nidhana*, n., N. of a Sāman, xiii. *=śrī*, mfn. mixed with ghee, brilliant with ghee, RV.; mixing ghee, VS. xxviii, 9. *=sād*, mfn. abiding in ghee, ix, 2; TBr. i, 3. *=stutī*, f. 'praise of ghee', N. of the hymn RV. iv, 58, RANukr. *=stū* or *-stō*, m. (only acc. pl. *-stāvās*) a drop of ghee, AV. xii, 2, 17. *=stokā*, m. id., ŚBr. i. *=stomiya*, mfn. relating to *stoma*, i. e. to the praise of ghee, ŚāṅkhŚr. xv, 1, 32. *=stomyā*, mfn. id. (said of certain verses), MaitrS. i, 6, 7. *=sthalā*, f. 'abiding in ghee', N. of an Apsara, Hariv. 12475; (cf. *ritu-sth*, *kratu-sth*). *=snā*, mfn. dropping or sprinkling ghee, RV. iv, 6, 9; viii, 46, 28. *=snū*, mfn. (*√1. snu*) id., i, 16, 2; iii, 6, 6. *=snu* (*ṛtā*), mfn. (fr. 2. *snu*) *=prishṭha* (Nir. xii, 36), one whose surface is brilliant with ghee, RV. *=spṛīṣ*, mfn. touching ghee, Pāṇ. i, iii, v, Kāś. *=hastā* (*ṛtā*), mfn. having ghee in one's hand, RV. vii, 16, 8. *=hetu*, m. 'cause of ghee', butter, Npr. *=homa*, m. a sacrificial offering of ghee, Gaut. xxii, 36. *=hrada* (*ṛtā*), mfn. (a lake) having a basin consisting of ghee, AV. iv, 34, 6. **Ghṛitāka**, mfn. anointed with ghee, Mn. ix, 60. **Ghṛitācala**, m. ghee in the shape of a mountain, BhavP. **Ghṛitāci**, m. (derived fr. *cī*) N. of a Rishi, ArshBr. **Ghṛitācī**, f. (fr.

2. *añc*, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 95, Vārt. 2, (Pat.) abounding in ghee, filled with ghee, sprinkling ghee, shining with ghee, RV.; AV. ix, 1, 4; ĀśvGr. ii, 10, 6; (scil. *jūhū*) the sacrificial ladle (with which the ghee is taken up, poured out, &c.), RV.; AV. xiii, 1, 27; 'dewy', the night, AV. xix, 48, 6; Naigh. i, 7; 'shining like grease', a kind of serpent, AV. x, 4, 24; N. of an Asvārā (loved by Bharad-vāja [MBh. i, 5103 ff.] or Vyāsa [xii, 12188 ff.] or by Viśvā-mitra [R. iv, 35, 7]; wife of Pramati and mother of Ruru [MBh. i, 871; xiii, 2004] or wife of Raudrāśva [Hariv. 1678; Bhp. ix, 20, 5] or of Kusa-nabha [R. i, 34, 11]; -*garbha-sambhava*, f. large cardamoms, L. *Ghrīṭādi*, N. of a Gaṇa (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 42, Kāś.). *Ghrīṭānushikṭā*, mf(ā)n. sprinkled with ghee, TS. v. *Ghrīṭānna*, mfn. one whose food is ghee (Mitra & Varuṇa, Agni), RV. vi, 67, 8 & vii, 3, 1. *Ghrīṭānvakta*, mfn. = *śikṭā*, MaitrS. i, 6, 7. *Ghrīṭābhi*, m. a sea of ghee. *Ghrīṭārcis*, m. 'brilliant with ghee', fire, MBh. xiv, 1737; a form of the sun, Heat. i, 7. *Ghrīṭāvani*, f. 'the spot (on the sacrificial post) which is smeared with ghee', L. *Ghrīṭā-vriddha*, mfn. 'increasing the ghee', Say., RV. vi, 70, 4. *Ghrīṭāsuti*, mfn. one to whom the ghee oblation belongs (Mitra & Varuṇa, Vishnu, Indra & Vishnu), i, 136, 1 & 156, 1; ii, 41, 6; vi, 69, 6. *Ghrīṭābhavana*, mfn. id. (Agni), i, 12, 5 & 45, 5; viii, 74, 5. *Ghrīṭāhuta*, mfn. one to whom ghee is offered (Agni), AV. iv, 23, 3; xiii, 1, 12 & 28. *Ghrīṭāhuti*, f. the ghee oblation, ŚBr. ii, 2, 4, 4; ĀśvGr. iii, 3. *Ghrīṭāhva*, m. 'called after (the sap resembling) ghee', the resin of *Pinus longifolia*, L. *Ghrīṭāhvaya*, m. id., L. *Ghrīṭāhṭakā*, f. a kind of sacrificial brick, ĀpŚr. xvii, 5. *Ghrīṭōda*, m. 'having ghee for water', N. of the sea surrounding Kusa-dvīpa (or *Ghrīṭa-vara-dvīpa*, Jain.), R. iv, 40, 49 ff.; Bhp. v; VP. ii, 4, 45. *Ghrīṭōdāka*, m. a leather vessel for holding ghee, W. *Ghrīṭādāna*, n. (Pāṇ. ii, 1, 34, Sch.) rice sprinkled with ghee, ĀśvGr. i; ŚāṅkhGr. i, 27. *Ghrīṭin*, mfn. containing ghee, MBh. xiii, 1840. *Ghrīṭeyu*, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva (cf. *ghrīṭāc*), VP. iv, 19 (vv. ll. *kṛiteyu*, *kṛikāṇeyu*). *Ghrīṭell*, f. a cock-roach, L.; (cf. *taila-pāyikā*). *Ghrīṭya*, mfn. = *tin*, TS. ii, 4, 5, 2; ŚBr. iii. f.

यु 2. *ghrī*, cl. 3. P. *jigharti*, to shine, burn, Dhātup. xxv, 14: cl. 5. (or cl. 8. fr. *√ghrī*) P. *ghrīṇoti*, *nute* or *gharṇoti*, *nute*, id., xxx, 7.

2. *Ghrīṭa*, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 37, Kāś.) illumined, L.

युड् *ghrīṇ*, ind. (onomat.) tinkle, Kāth. xxiv, 7; ŚBr. xiv; (*ghrām*, TĀr. v, 1, 4) - *kari-kra*, mfn. (*√kri*, Intens.) bleating, Kāth. xxiv, 7.

युग *ghrīṇ*. See *√2. ghrī*.

Ghrīṇā, m. heat, ardour, sunshine, RV. i, 133, 6; vi, 15, 5; x, 37, 10; (ā), Ved. instr. ind. through heat or sunshine, RV.; (ā), f. a warm feeling towards others, compassion, tenderness, MBh. iii, v; R.; Ragh.; Bhp.; aversion, contempt (with loc.), Naish. i, 20; iii, 60; horror, disgust, Kād. vii, 199 & 236; Heat. v, 186; a kind of cucumber, Gal.; (cf. *nir-*, *hrīṇīyā*). *Ghrīṇārcis*, m. 'having hot rays', fire, L.; (cf. *ghrīṭārc*).

Ghrīṇā, f. of *ṇā*, q. v. - *cakshus*, mfn. looking with compassion, R. ii, 45, 10. - *vat*, mfn. disgusting, Sarasv. - *vāsa*, for *ghrīṇā-v*, L.

Ghrīṇālu, mfn. compassionate, Bhp. iv, 22, 43.

1. *Ghrīṇi*, m. = *ṇā*, RV. ii, 33, 6 (*ghrīṇiva* for *ner-iva*); vi, 3, 7 (Ved. loc. *ṇā* & 16, 38; (? AV. vii, 3, 1); ŚBr. iii; a ray of light, Ānand.; (Naigh. i, 9) day (opposed to night), Hariv. 3588; a flame, L.; the sun, W.; a wave, W.; water, W.; anger, passion (cf. *hrīṇīyamāna*), Naigh. ii, 13; mfn. glowing, shining, i, 17; Bhp. vii, 2, 7 (*śuddha-tejo-maya*); (cf. ā-). *Ghrīṇīvat*, mfn. glowing, shining, RV. x, 176, 3; m. a kind of animal, VS. xxiv, 39.

2. *Ghrīṇi*, in comp. for *ṇin*. - *tva*, n. compassion, MBh. iii, 1119; vi, 5690; contempt, disregard, censoriousness, Car.

Ghrīṇita, mfn. pitied, W.; reproached, abused, L.

Ghrīṇin, mfn. passionate, violent, Gaut.; tender-hearted, compassionate, MBh. iii-v; Suśr.; Pañcat.; Laghuj.; Bhp.; censorious, abusive, MBh. v, 5813; Car. vi, 20; m., N. of a son of Devaki, Bhp. x, 85, 51.

युग *ghrīṇ*, cl. 1. Ā. *ṇnate*, = *√ghrīṇ*, Dhātup. xii, 3.

युत *ghrīṇ*. See *√1. & 2. ghrī*.

Ghrīṭin, *teyu*, *telī*, *ghrīṭya*. See *√1. ghrī*.

युप् 1. *ghrīṣ* = *√hrīṣ*, L.

Ghrīṣin, mfn. lively, agile, mirthful, RV.

1. *Ghrīṣvi*, mfn. id., RV. - *rādhās*, mfn. granting with joy, vii, 59, 5 (voc.)

युष् 2. *ghrīṣh*, cl. 1. P. *gharshati* (ind. p. *ghrīṣhṭvā*; Pass. *ghrīṣhyate*), to rub, brush, polish, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Cāṇ.; Subh.; to grind, crush, pound, Pañcat.; Ā. to rub one's self, MBh. iii, 17228; Caus. *gharshayati*, to rub, grind, Daś. xi, 176.

Gharsha, m. rubbing, friction, R. ii, 54, 6; (cf. *danta*.)

Gharshaka, mfn. one who rubs, polisher, W.

Gharshana, n. rubbing, polishing, Subh.; grinding, pounding, Git. i, 6, Sch.; rubbing, embrocation, Suśr.; (f), f. turmeric, L.; (cf. *kara*.) *Gharshana*, m. (for *ṇaya*) a wooden roller for grinding, L.

Gharshaniya, mfn. to be rubbed or cleaned, W.

Gharshita, mfn. rubbed, brushed, ground, R. iii.

Gharshin, mfn. 'rubbing', see *kara*.

Ghrīṣhṭa, mfn. rubbed, ground, pounded, Suśr.; Pañcat.; rubbed so as to be sore, frayed, grazed, MBh. i, iii; Hariv. 12175; Mṛicch. i, 23; iii, 9; Suśr.; rubbed, embrocated, MBh. xiii; Suśr.; VarBrS. iv, 30.

Ghrīṣhṭi, m. a hog (cf. *grīṣhṭi*), L.; f. rubbing, grinding, pounding, L.; emulation, contest, L.; (= *grīṣhṭi*) a variety of *Dioscorea*, L.; *Clitoria ternatea*, L. - *netra*, n. 'hog's eye' (cf. *gavākṣha*), a hole in timber, Vāstuv.

Ghrīṣhṭilā, f., N. of a plant akin to *Hemionitis cordifolia*, L.

2. *Ghrīṣhvi*, m. = *ṣhṭi*, a hog, Uṇ. iv, 56.

युवुलिका *gheṇṭulikā*, f. *Arum orixense* (*kraunṭadana*), L.

Gheṇṭulī, f. id., L.

युङ्ग *ghongha*, m. a kind of animal, Vāsav. 687, Sch.; intermediate space, W.

योट *ghoṭa*, m. (cf. *√ghuṭ*) a horse, ĀpŚr. xv, 3, 12; the beard, Gal. - *gala*, m. 'horse-throat', a kind of reed, Npr.

Ghoṭaka, m. a horse, Pañcat. v, 10, 4; Sighās.; Uṇ., Sch.; (*ikā*), f. a mare, L.; *Portulaca oleracea*, Bhp.; a shrub resembling the jujube, L. - *mukha*, m. 'horse-faced', N. of a man, Pravar. iv, 15 (v. l. *ṇam*); (author of the *Kanyā-samprayuktakādhikāra*) Vātsyāy. i, iii; (f), f. N. of a woman, Virac. x f. *Ghoṭakāri*, m. 'enemy of horses', a buffalo, Bhp.

Ghoṭa (= *ghoṭa*?) only in comp. *Ghoṭācolin*, m., N. of a man, Hāthap. i, 8. *Ghoṭāśvara-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. cclii.

योनक *ghoṇaka*, m. = *ṇasa*, Npr.

Ghoṇasa, m. a kind of serpent, L.

Ghoṇasa, m. id., W.; (cf. *go-n*°).

योन *ghoṇā*, f. (= *ghrāṇā*; ifc. f. ā, g. *kro-dādi*) the nose (also of a horse, MBh. vi, 3390), MBh.; Hariv. 12363; Mṛicch. ii, 14; Suśr.; the beak (of an owl), MBh. x, 38; a kind of plant causing sneezing, Npr. *Ghoṇātā-bhedana*, m. 'having a snout that is divided at the end', a hog, L.

Ghoṇika, m. (scil. *hasta*) 'resembling a nose', a particular position of the hand, PSarv.

Ghoṇin, m. 'large-snouted', a hog, L.

योन *ghoṇā*, f. a kind of jujube, L.; the betel-nut tree, L. - *phala*, n. the betel-nut, Suśr. iv, 17, 32; Npr.; m. *Uraria lagopodioides*, L.

Ghoṇī, f. = *ṇī*, L.

योन *ghot-kāra*, m. (= *ghūt-k*°) panting, puffing, NarasP.

योनस *ghonasa*. See *ghoṇaka*.

योर *ghorā*, mf(ā)n. (cf. *√ghur*) venerable, awful, sublime (gods, the *Āngiras*, the *Rishis*), RV.; AV. ii, 34, 4; terrific, frightful, terrible, dreadful, violent, vehement (as pains, diseases, &c.), VS.; AV.; TS. ii; ŚBr. xii &c. (in comp., g. *kāshṭhādi*); (*am*), ind. 'dreadfully', very much, g. *kāshṭhādi*; (*as*), m. 'the terrible', Śiva, L. (cf. *ghoratarā*); N. of a son of *Āngiras*, ŚāṅkhBr. xxx, 6; ĀśvŚr. xii, 13, 1; ChUp.; MBh. xiii, 4148; (ā), f. the night, L.; N. of a cucurbitaceous plant, L.; (scil. *gati*) N. of one of the 7 stations of the planet Mercury, VarBrS. vii, 8 & 11; (f), f., N. of a female attendant of Durgā, W.; (*ām*), n. venerableness, VS. ii, 32; awfulness, horror, AV.; ŚBr. ix; Kauś.; Bhp. iv, 8, 36; Gobh. ii, 3, Sch.;

'horrible action', magic formulas or charms, RV. x, 34, 14; ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; R. i, 58, 8; a kind of mythical weapon, MBh. v, 3491; poison, L.; saffron, L. (cf. *dhīra & gaura*). - *ghushya*, n. 'sounding dreadfully', brass, bell-metal, L. - *ghoratarā*, mfn. (compar.) extremely terrific (Śiva), MBh. xii, 10375; Heat. i, 11, 322. - *cakshas* (rd-), mfn. of frightful appearance, RV. vii, 104, 2. - *tara*, mfn. more terrible, very awful, W.; (cf. *ghoratarā*). - *tā*, f. horribleness, - *tva*, n. id., MBh. iii, 13781. - *darśana*, mfn. = *cakshas*, MBh.; R. i; m. an owl (cf. MBh. x, 38), L.; a hyena, L. - *pu-shpa*, v. l. for *ghushya*. - *rāsana*, for *vāsana*. - *rāsin*, for *vāsin*. - *rūpa*, mfn. of a frightful appearance, Mn. vii, 121; n. a hideous appearance, W.; (ā), f., N. of a female attendant of Durgā, W. - *rūpin*, mfn. of a frightful appearance, hideous, W. - *varpas* (rd-), mfn. id. (the Maruts), RV. i, 19, 5 & 64, 2. - *vāluka*, N. of a hell, MBh. xiii, 111, 93. - *vāsana*, m. 'crying hideously', a jackal, L. - *vāsin*, m. id., L.; (*ini*), f. a female jackal, Gal. - *samsparsa*, mfn. terrible to the touch, AitBr. iii, 4, 6; (superl. *ṭama*) ŚāṅkhBr. i, 1. - *samkāśa*, mfn. = *rūpa*, R. i. - *svara*, mfn. of dreadful sound, W. - *hridaya*, m. 'of a pitiless heart', a form of *Īśvara*, Sarvad. vii, 41. *Ghorā-kāra*, mfn. = *ra-rūpa*, Daś. iv, 106. *Ghorākṛiti*, mfn. id., Hit. i, 7, 7. *Ghorāṭighora*, mfn. = *ra-ghoratarā* (said of a hell), Subh. *Ghorādhya-paka*, m. a venerable or excellent teacher, Pār. viii, 1, 67, Kāś. *Ghorāśaya*, mfn. having a cruel feeling towards (loc.), Mcar. iii, 43.

Ghoraka, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1870; (*ikā*), f. = *ghurikā*, Gal.

योल *ghol* (in Prākṛit for Caus. of *√ghuṇ* = *ghurn*), cl. 10. P. *ṇayati*, to mix, stir together into a semi-fluid substance, Bhp. v, 11, 124 & 143.

Ghola, n. buttermilk, Suśr. i, 45, 4, 3; (f), f. pur-slain, L.; (cf. *aranya*, *kshudra*, & *vana-gholi*).

Gholi, *likā*, f. = *ṇī*, L.

योल *ghōsha*, *śhaka*, &c. See *√1. ghush*.

योल *ghoshād*, 'money' or 'substance' (Sch.), v. l. for *go-shād*, q. v.

योल *ghoshayitnu*. See *√1. ghush*.

Ghoshātakī, *śhādī*, *ghōshī*, *śhīn*, &c. See ib.

योर *ghaura*, m. patr. fr. *Ghora*, ĀśvŚr. xii, 13, 1; n. horribleness, W.

योल *ghaushaka*, mfn. relating to the *Gho-sha* people or country, g. *dhūmādi*.

Ghaushasthalaka, mfn. coming from *Ghoshasthal*, ib. (not in Gaṇap.).

Ghaushheya, m. metron. fr. *ghōshā* (N. of *Su-hastya*), RANukr.

योल *ghna*, mf(ā), MBh. xiii, 2397; Hariv. 9426; f. of 2. *han*, q. v. n. ifc. striking with, Mn. viii, 386; killing, killer, murderer, ix, 232; MBh.; R. iii; destroying, Mn. vii, 127; Yājñ. i, 138; R. i; Bhp. iv; removing, Mn. vii, 218; Hariv. 9426; Suśr.; multiplied by, VarBrS. li, 39; Sūryas. (f. f); n. ifc. 'killing', see *āhi*, *pārnaya-ghnā*; (cf. *artha*, *ar-so*, *kāsa*, *kula*, *kushṭha*, *kṛita*, *kṛimi*, *gura*, *guru*, *go*, *jvara*, *purusha*, &c.).

Ghnāt, mfn. pr. p. *√han*, q. v.

Ghnāt, ifc. f. of 2. *han*; m. (? *āhi*), AV. x, 4, 7.

Ghnyā. See *ā*; *ati-ghnyā*.

योल *ghrāṇs*, m. the sun's heat, AV. vii, 18.

Ghrāṇsā, m. id., RV. i, 116, 8; vii, 69, 4; Kauś. 48; sunshine, brightness, RV. v, 34, 3 & 44, 7.

योल *ghrā*, irr. cl. 1 or 3. P. *jīghratī* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 78; ep. also Ā. te & cl. 2. P. *ghrātī*; aor. *aghrāt* or *aghrāsīt*, ii, 4, 78; Prec. *ghrāyāt* or *ghrēy*, vi, 4, 68; aor. Pass. 3. du. *aghrāsātām*, ii, 4, 78, Kāś.; irr. ind. p. *jīghritvā*, Hariv. 7059), to smell, perceive odour, ŚBr. xiv; Mn. ii, 98; MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to perceive, Bhp. i, 3, 36; to smell at, snuffle at, R.; VarBrS. lxii, 1; Hit.; to kill, MBh. ix, 2940; Caus. P. *ghrāpayati* (aor. *aghrāpai* or *ighrīp*), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 6), to cause any one (acc.) to smell at (acc.), Bhaṭṭ. xv, 109; Intens. *jeghrīyate*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 31.

Ghrāṇa, mfn. (viii, 2, 56) smelled, L.; smelling (*ghrāṇī*), L.; m. n. smelling, perception of odour, ŚBr. xiv; Mn.; Bhp.; smell, odour, ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 7; MBh. iii, 12844; n. the nose, ChUp. viii, 12, 4; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kāthās. lxi; Heat.); (ā), f. the

nose, VarBrS. (of a bull, lxii, 15). — **caḥśhuḥ**, mfn. 'using the nose for eyes', blind, MBh. viii, 3443. — **ja**, mfn. caused or produced by the nose, W. — **tax-papa**, mfn. pleasant to the nose, fragrant, Hariv. 3710; n. odour, perfume, R. ii, 94, 14; Rājat. v, 356. — **duḥkha-dā**, f. 'giving pain to the nose,' Artemisia stercutatoria, Bhpr. v, 3, 304. — **pāka**, m. the disease of the nose called *nāśa-p*, Śāṅkhyak. 49, Sch. — **puṭaka**, (f. *ā*) nostril, Mārkaṭ. lxv, 22. — **bila**, n. the cavity of the nose, TPāt. ii, 52, Sch. — **śravas**, m. 'renowned for his nose,' N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2559. — **śkanda**, m. blowing one's nose, Rājat. v, 417. **Ghrāṇa-driya**, n. the organ or sense of smell, Jain.; Suśr. **Ghrātā**, mfn. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 56) smelled, VS. xx, 7; having smelled, MBh. vii, 5228 (f.); perceiving, witnessing, feeling, Rājat. ii, 22 (f.). **Ghrātavyā**, n. 'to be smelled,' odour, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 1, 24 & 3, 17; PraśnUp. iv, 8; Bhartṛ. i, 7. **Ghrāti**, f. smelling, perception of odour, BrĀrUp. iv, 3; snuffing at, Mn. xi, 68; the nose, L. **Ghrātrī**, mfn. one who smells, ŚBr. xiv; MBh. **Ghreya**, n. 'to be smelled,' what may be smelled, smell, odour, ii, xii, xiv; Suśr.; BhP. vii, 12, 28. **ग्री** ghrām, ind. See *ghrām*.

ग्राण ghrāṇa, ghrātā, &c. See *ghrā*.

ऊ NA.

ऊ 1. *na*, the 5th consonant of the Sanskrit alphabet, nasal of the 1st class. No word in use begins with this letter; it is usually found as the 1st member of a conjunct consonant preceded by a vowel. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *na*.

ऊ 2. *na*, m. an object of sense, L.; desire for any sensual object, L.; Śiva (*bhairava*), L.

ऊ 3. *na*, cl. 1. *ā*. *navate*, to sound, Dhātup. xxii, 57; Desid. *ṇuṇūshate*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 62, Sch.

च CA.

च 1. *ca*, the 20th letter of the alphabet, 1st of the 2nd (or palatal) class of consonants, having the sound of *ch* in *church*. — 1. **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ca*.

च 2. *ca*, ind. and, both, also, moreover, as well as (= *τε*, Lat. *que*, placed like these particles as an enclitic after the word which it connects with what precedes; when used with a personal pronoun this must appear in its fuller accented form (e.g. *tāva ca mēma* ca [not *te ca me* ca], 'both of thee and me'), when used after verbs the first of them is accented, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 58 f.; it connects whole sentences as well as parts of sentences; in RV. the double *ca* occurs more frequently than the single (e.g. *aham ca tvam ca*, 'I and thou', viii, 62, 11); the double *ca* may also be used somewhat redundantly in class. Sanskrit (e.g. *kva harinākanām jīvitaṃ cātīlomaṃ kva ca vajra-sārāḥ śarāś te*, 'where is the frail existence of fawns and where are thy adamant arrows?' Śāk. i, 10); in later literature, however, the first *ca* is more usually omitted (e.g. *aham tvam ca*), and when more than two things are enumerated only one *ca* is often found (e.g. *tejasā yaśasā lakṣmyā sthityā ca parayā*, 'in glory, in fame, in beauty, and in high position', Nal. xii, 6); elsewhere, when more than two things are enumerated, *ca* is placed after some and omitted after others (e.g. *ṛiṇa-dātā ca vaidyaś ca śrotriya nadi*, 'the payer of a debt and a physician [and] a Brāhman [and] a river', Hit. i, 4, 55); in Ved. and even in class. Sanskrit [Mn. iii, 20; ix, 322; Hit.], when the double *ca* was generally be used, the second may occasionally be omitted (e.g. *Indraś ca Soma*, 'both Indra [and thou] Soma', RV. vii, 104, 25; *durbhedyas cātus-saṃdheyah*, 'both difficult to be divided [and] quickly united', Hit. i); with lexicographers *ca* may imply a reference to certain other words which are not expressed (e.g. *kamaṇḍalau ca karakāḥ*, 'the word *karakā* has the meaning "pitcher" and other meanings'); sometimes *ca* is = *eva*, even, indeed, certainly, just (e.g. *su-cintitaṃ cūḥśhadham na nāma-mātreṇa karoty arogam*, 'even a well-devised remedy does not cure a disease by its mere name', Hit.; *yāvanta eva te tāvāṃś ca sah*, 'as great as they [were] just so great was he', Ragh. xii, 45); occasionally *ca* is disjunctive, 'but', on the con-

trary, 'on the other hand,' 'yet,' 'nevertheless' (*param ādyau na cāntimāḥ*, 'better the two first but not the last', Hit.; *śāntam idam āśrama-padam sphurati ca bāhuḥ*, 'this hermitage is tranquil yet my arm throbs', Śāk. i, 15); *ca*—*ca*, though—yet, Vikr. ii, 9; *ca*—*na* *ca*, though—yet not, Pat.; *ca*—*na* *tu* (v. l. *nanu*), id., Mālav. iv, 8; *na* *ca*—*ca*, though not—yet, Pat.; *ca* may be used for *vā*, 'either,' 'or' (e.g. *iha cāmutra vā*, 'either here or hereafter', Mn. xii, 89; *strī vā pumān vā yac cānyat sattvaḥ*, 'either a woman or a man or any other being', R.), and when a neg. particle is joined with *ca* the two may then be translated by 'neither,' 'nor'; occasionally one *ca* or one *na* is omitted (e.g. *na ca paribhoktum nātva śaknomi hātum*, 'I am able neither to enjoy nor to abandon', Śāk. v, 18; *na pūrvāhne na ca parāhne*, 'neither in the forenoon nor in the afternoon'); *ca*—*ca* may express immediate connection between two acts or their simultaneous occurrence (e.g. *māma ca muktaṃ tamasā mano manasijena dhanuḥśi śarāś ca nīveśitaḥ*, 'no sooner is my mind freed from darkness than a shaft is fixed on his bow by the heart-born god', vi, 8); *ca* is sometimes = *etd*, 'if' (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 1, 30; the verb is accented), RV.; AV.; MBh.; Vikr. ii, 20; Bhartṛ. ii, 45; *ca* may be used as an expletive (e.g. *anyaiś ca kratubhiś ca*, 'and with other sacrifices'); *ca* is often joined to an adv. like *eva*, *api*, *tathā*, *tathāiva*, &c., either with or without a neg. particle (e.g. *vairiṇaṃ nāpasaveṇa sa-hāyaṃ caiva vairiṇaḥ*, 'one ought not to serve either an enemy or the ally of an enemy', Mn. iv, 133); (see *eva*, *api*, &c.). For the meaning of *ca* after an interrogative see 2. *kā*, 2. *kathā*, *kīm*, *kvā*); [cf. *τε*, Lat. *que*, *pe* (in *nempe* &c.); Goth. *uh*; Zd. *ca*; Old Pers. *cā*.] — 2. **kāra**, m. the particle *ca*, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 72, Kās. — **samāsa**, m. a Dvandva compound, Vop., Sch. **Cādi**, a Gāṇa of Pāṇ. (including the indeclinable particles, i, 4, 57).

च 3. *ca*, mfn. pure, L.; moving to and fro, L.; mischievous, L.; seedless, L.; m. a thief, L.; the moon, L.; a tortoise, L.; Śiva, L.

चक *cak*, cl. 1. P. *ā*. *°kati*, *°kate*, to be satiated or contented or satisfied, Dhātup. iv, 19; to repel, resist, ib.; to shine, xix, 21; (cf. *√kan* & *kam*.)

Caka, m. (*√kan*?) N. of a Nāga priest, Tāṇḍya-Br. xxv, 15, 3 (v. l. *cakka*); (cf. *kūti*-.)

Cakana, g. *cūrṇādī* (vv. ll. *cakanaś* & *cakvana*), **Cakita**, mfn. trembling, timid, frightened, Mṛicch. i, 16; Ragh. & Megh. &c. (*a*-, neg. 'not staggering,' as the gait, Daś.). n. trembling, timidity, alarm, Mṛicch. &c.; (*am*), ind. tremblingly, with great alarm, Mālav. i, 10; Git.; Sāh.; (*ā*), f. a metre of 4 × 16 syllables; (cf. *uc*-, *pra*-) — **cakita**, mfn. greatly alarmed, BhP.; (*am*), ind. with great alarm, Megh. 14. — **hridaya**, mfn. faint-hearted, W.

चक्रोदन *caṇakaty-odana*, n. bad rice, Divyāv. xxxv, 231 ff.

चक्रास 1. *caḥś* (cf. *√kāś*), cl. 2. P. *caḥśati* (3. pl. *°sati*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 6; BhP. v; Bhartṛ. i; p. *°sat*, Śis. i, 8; BhP. iii, 19, 14; impf. *acacāḥ*, 2. sg. *°kāś* or *°kāḥ*, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 73 f., Kās.; Impv. *caḥśādhi*, 25, Kār. i [Pat.]; *°kāśhi*, Pat. [on Kār. 3]; pf. *°kāśām* *caḥśā* [vi, 4, 112, Siddh.], Bhartṛ. i; cl. 1. *ā*. 3. du. *caḥśate*, MBh. iii, 438; viii, 2328), to shine, be bright: Caus. *caḥśayati* (aor. *acacāḥśat* or *acīc*), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 81, Siddh.), to cause to shine, make bright, Śis. iii, 6.

2. **Cakāś**, mfn. shining, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 73, Kās. **Cakāśita**, mfn. illuminated, splendid, W.

चक्रित *caḥśita*. See *√cak*.

चक्रवत् *caḥśvat*, n. (for *°vas*, pf. P. p.) a perfect form (of any verb), ŚāṅkhBr. xxii, 3.

चक्रो *cakora*, m. (*√cak*, Uṇ.) the Greek partridge (Perdix rufa; fabled to subsist on moonbeams [ŚārngP.; cf. Git. i, 23], hence 'an eye drinking the nectar of a moon-like face' is poetically called *°*, BrahmaP.; Kathās. lxxvii, 50; the eyes of the Cakora are said to turn red when they look on poisoned food, Kām.; Naish.; Kull. on Mn. vii, 217), MBh.; Lalit.; Suśr. &c.; (pl.) N. of a people, AV. Parīś. lvi; (sg.) of a prince, BhP. xii, 1, 24; of a town (?) (Hear. vi); (?) f. a female Cakora bird, Kathās. ii, 213. — **drīś**, mfn. having (eyes like those of the Cakora bird, i. e. having beautiful eyes, Śis. vi, 48. — **netra**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh. vii; Mṛicch.

i, 3; Ragh. — **vṛata**, n. 'habit of' a Cakora bird, enjoying the nectar of a moon-like face, Kathās. lxxvi, 11. **Cakṣhorākṣha**, mf(ā)n. = *°ra-dṛīś*, Vcar. viii, 42; Bharat. iii, 2.

Cakoraka, m. f. = *°ra* (Perdix rufa).

Cakorāya, Nom. *ā*. To act like the Cakora bird, Kathās. lxxxix, 41.

चक्र *cakk*, cl. 10. P. *°kkayati*, to suffer, Dhātup. xxxii, 56; to give or inflict pain (?), ib. **Cakka**, v. l. for *caka*.

Cakkana, v. l. for *cakana*.

चक्रल *cakkala*, mfn. (for *caḥśala*) round, circular (?), Uṇ. i, 108, Sch.

Cakkalaka, n. a series of 4 Ślokas (= *catur-bhīḥ kulaka*), Rājat. vii, 193; Śis. xix, 29, Sch.; Śrīkaṇṭh. iii, 50, Sch.; (cf. *cakra-bandha*.)

चक्रस *caknasa*, m. (*√knas*), Vop. xxvi, 30.

चक्र *cakrā*, n. (Ved. rarely m.; g. *ardhar-cādi*; fr. *√car*?; *√i*, *kṛi*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 12, Kās.) the wheel (of a carriage, of the Sun's chariot [RV.], of Time [i, 164, 2-48]; *°krām* *√car*, to drive in a carriage, ŚBr. vi), RV. &c.; a potter's wheel, ŚBr. xi; Yājñ. iii, 146; (cf. *bhrama* &c.); a discus or sharp circular missile weapon (esp. that of Viṣṇu), MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; BhP.; an oil-mill, Mn. iv, 85; MBh. xii, 6481 & 7697; a circle, R.; BhP. &c. (*kalāpa*-, 'the circle of a peacock's tail', Ritus. ii, 14); an astronomical circle (e.g. *rāśi*-, the zodiac), VarBrS.; Sūryas.; a mystical circle or diagram, Tantr.; — *bandha*, q. v., Sāh. x, 13 f.; a cycle, cycle of years or of seasons, Hariv. 632; 'a form of military array (in a circle)', see *vyūha*; circular flight (of a bird), Pañcat. ii, 57; a particular constellation in the form of a hexagon, VarBrS. xx; VarBr.; Laghuj.; a circle or depression of the body (for mystical or chiro-mantic purposes; 6 in number, one above the other, viz. 1. *mūlādharma*, the parts about the pubis; 2. *svādhishtāna*, the umbilical region; 3. *maṇi-pūra*, the pit of the stomach or epigastrium; 4. *anāhata*, the root of the nose; 5. *viśuddha*, the hollow between the frontal sinuses; 6. *ājñākhya*, the fontanelle or union of the coronal and sagittal sutures; various faculties and divinities are supposed to be present in these hollows); N. of a metre (= *-pāta*); a circle or a similar instrument (used in astron.), Laghuj.; Sūryas. xiii, 20; Gol. xi, 10 ff.; (also m. l.) a troop, multitude, MBh. v, ix (*°krāvali*, q. v.); Hariv.; R. &c.; the whole number of (in comp.), Sarvad. xi, 127; a troop of soldiers, army, host, MBh. (f. *ā*, iii, 640); BhP. i, ix; Cāṇ.; a number of villages, province, district, L.; (fig.) range, department, VarBrS. xxx, 33; the wheel of a monarch's chariot rolling over his dominions, sovereignty, realm, Yājñ. i, 265; MBh. i, xiii; BhP. ix, 20, 32; VP.; (pl.) the winding of a river, L.; a whirlpool, L.; a crooked or fraudulent device (cf. *cakrikā*), L.; the convolutions or spiral marks of the Śāla-grāma or ammonite, W.; N. of a medicinal plant or drug, Suśr. v. f.; of a Tirtha, BhP. x, 78, 19; m. the ruddy goose or Brāhmany duck (Anas Casarca, called after its cries; cf. *-vākā*), MBh. ix, 443; Bālar. viii, 58; Kathās. lxxii, 40; ŚārngP.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh. vi, 352; (g. *atvādī*) N. of a man, BrĀrUp. iii, 4, 1, Sch.; of another man, Kathās. lvi, 144; of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2147; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2539 & 2542; of a mountain, BhP. v, 20, 15; Kathās. liv. 16; (*ā*), f. a kind of Cyperus or another plant, L.; (*i*), f. a wheel (instr. sg. *°kṛiyā*; gen. du. *°kṛiyā*, RV.; du. *°kṛiyau*) Kath. xxix, 7; (cf. *a*-, *aśhā*-, *uccā*-, *lūcā*-, *kāla*-, *kū*-, *daṇḍa*-, *dīk*-, *dharma*-, *mahā*-, *mātri*-, *rōdha*-, *vishṇu*-, *sa*-, *saptā*-, *hiranya*-, *tri*- & *su*-*cakrā*); cf. also *kūḥlos*, Lat. *circus*; Engl. Sax. *hveohl*, Engl. *wheel*.] — **kāraka**, n. the perfume unguis odoratus, Bhpr. v, 2, 80. — **kulyā**, f. a kind of fern (*citra-parṇi*), L. — **gaja**, m. Cassia Tora, L. — **ganḍu**, m. a round pillow, L. — **gati**, f. rotation, revolution, W. — **guccha**, m. 'having circular clusters,' Jonesia Asoka, L. — **gulma**, m. 'having a circular excretion,' a camel, Npr. — **goptṛi**, m. du. 'wheel-protectors,' two men whose business is to preserve the wheels of a carriage from damage, MBh. vii, 1627; (cf. *rakṣha*). — **grahaṇī**, f. 'army-keeper,' a rampart (Sch.) iii, 641. — **carā**, m. pl. 'going in a circle,' N. of a class of superhuman beings, iii, 8214; xiii, 6493 ff.; 'a juggler' (cf. *cakrāṇa*) or 'a potter' (Sch.), VarBrS. x, 12. — **cērin**, mfn. flying in a circle (a bird), Hariv. 3494. — **cūḍā-**

maṇi, m. 'round jewel (in a coronet), a honorific N. of Vop.; N. of the elder brother of the astronomer Bala-bhadra (17th century); N. of a treatise. — **jāti**, f. = *bandha*. — **jivaka**, m. 'living by his wheel,' a potter, L. — **jivin**, m. id., W. — **padī**, f. = *nadi*, g. *gīrinady-ādi*. — **pitamba**, m. = *nīl*, ib. — **talāmra**, m. a kind of mango tree, L. — **tir-tha**, n., N. of a Tirtha (cf. *cakra*), VarP.; ŚivaP.; Prab. iv, f. &c. — **tuṇḍa**, (°*krā*), m. 'circular-beaked,' a kind of mythical being, Suparp. xxiii, 4; a kind of fish, R. (B) iii, 73, 14. — **taila**, n. oil prepared from the Cakra-(gaja?) plant, Suśr. — **daṇṣhṭra**, m. 'having curved tusks,' a hog, L. (v. l. *vakr*). — **datta**, m. (= *pāṇi-datta*), N. of an author; — *nāmaka-grantha*, m., N. of a work. — **danti**, f., N. of a plant, L.; — *bīja*, m. 'having seeds resembling those of the plant Cakra-danti,' N. of a plant, L. — **dīpikā**, f. 'diagram-illuminator,' N. of a work, Tantras. ii. — **duṇḍubhya**, mfn. relating to a wheel and to a drum, KātyŚr. iv, 3, 13. — **dris**, mfn. 'circular-eyed,' N. of an Asura, BhP. viii, 10, 21. — **deva**, m. 'having the wheel (of a war-chariot) for his deity,' N. of a warrior, MBh. ii, 621; Hariv. 6626 & 6642 f. — **dvāra**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. xii, 12035. — **dhanus**, m., N. of a Rishi, v, 3795. — **dhara**, mfn. or m. bearing a wheel, wheel-bearer, Pañcat. v, 3, 11 ff. (once *-dhara*); = *bhrīṭ*, MBh. i, 6257; Mṛicch. v, 3; Ragh. xvi, 55; diving in a carriage (?), 'a snake' or 'a governor,' Sch.; cf. Mn. ii, 138 & Yājñ. i, 117, MBh. xiii, 7570; m. a sovereign, emperor, iii, xii; Hariv. 10999; governor of a province, L.; = *caraka*, VarBr. xv, 1, Sch.; a snake, Rājāt. i, 261; a village tumbler (cf. *cakrāṭa*), W.; N. of a man, Karmapr. Sch.; of other men, Kathās. &c.; of a locality, Rājāt. iv, 191. — **dharmān**, m., N. of a Vidyā-dhara prince, MBh. ii, 408. — **dhāra**, for *-dhara*, q. v.; (ā), f. the periphery of a wheel, W. — **nakha**, m. = *kāraka*, L. — **nadī**, f. (g. *gīrinady-ādi*) N. of a river, BhP. v, 7, 9. — **nābhi**, f. the nave of a wheel, Suśr. — **nāman**, m. = *sāhaya*, Kād.; a pyritic ore of iron (*māh-shika*), L. — **nāyaka**, m. the leader of a troop, Rājāt. ii, 106; = *kāraka*, L. — **nārāyaṇī-samhitā**, f. N. of a work, Smṛit. ix. — **ntamba**, m. = *nīl*, g. *gīrinady-ādi*. — **nomi**, f. 'wheel-felly,' N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2623. — **padmāṣṭa**, m. = *gaja*, L. — **pari-vyādhā**, m. Cathartocarpus fistula, L. — **parṇī**, f. = *kulyā*, Npr. — **pāṇi**, m. 'discus-handed,' Viṣṇu, ŚaṅkBr. v, 10; MBh. vi, 1900; (°*pin*) Hariv. 8193 & 8376; N. of a medical author; — **datta**, m. id. — **pāṇin**, for °*pi*, q. v. — **pāta**, m. a metre of 4 x 14 syllables. — **pāda**, m. 'wheel-footed,' a carriage, L.; 'circular-footed,' an elephant, L. — **pāla**, m. the superintendent of a province, W.; one who carries a discus, W.; a circle, W.; the horizon, W.; N. of a poet, Kshem. — **pālita**, m., N. of a man. — **pura**, n., N. of a town (built by Cakra-mardika), Rājāt. iv, 213, Kathās. cxxiii, 213. — **pushka-riṇi**, f. N. of a sacred tank at Benares, KāśīKh. — **phala**, n. a missile weapon (kind of discus), L. — **bandha**, m. a stanza artificially arranged in a diagram, Prātāp.; (am), ind. so as to fasten or bind in a particular way, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 41, Kās. — **bandhanā**, f. a kind of jasmine, Npr. — **bāndhava**, m. 'friend of Cakra-(vāka) birds (supposed to couple only in day-time), the sun, L. — **bālā**, f. Hibiscus cannabinus, Npr. — **bhaṅga**, m. break of a wheel, Mn. viii, 291. — **bhānu**, m., N. of a Brahman, Rājāt. vi, 108. — **bhrīṭ**, m. 'discus-bearer,' Viṣṇu, Rājāt. i, 38. — **bhedini**, f. 'dividing the Cakra-(vāka) couples (cf. *bāndhava*),' night, L. — **bhrama**, mfn. turning like a wheel, Mear. vi, 12; m. = *mi*, Ragh. vi, 32; Sāṃkhyak. 67 (v. l.) — **bhramapa**, m., N. of a mountain, Virac. xii. — **bhrami**, f. rotation of a wheel, Sāṃkhyak. 67; Ragh. (C) vi, 32. — **bhṛānti**, f. rotation of the wheels (of a chariot), W. — **matha**, m., N. of a college (built in a circular form by Cakra-varman), Rājāt. v, 403. — **maṇḍalin**, m. the Boa constrictor, L. — **maṇḍa**, m., N. of a Naga, MBh. xvi, 120. — **mardaka**, m. = *gaja*, Suśr. iv, 9, 11. — **mardaka**, m. id., L.; (ikā), f., N. of a wife of Lilāditya, Rājāt. iv, 213 & 393. — **m-śaṣṭā**, mfn. stopping the wheels (of a chariot), RV. v, 34, 6. — **mīmāṃsā**, f., N. of a work. — **mukha**, m. = *daṇṣhṭra*, L. — **musala**, mfn. (a battle) carried on with the discus and club, Hariv. 5346 (cf. 5648). — **medini**, for *-bhed*, Gal. — **me-laka**, N. of a locality in Kāśmīr, Kathās. cxxiii, 213 & 221; Rājāt. vi, 108. — **mauli**, 'having a cir-

cular diademi,' N. of a Rākshasa, R. vi, 69, 14. — **maulin**, mfn. having the wheels turned upwards, Hariv. 3415. — **yāna**, n. any wheel-carriage, L. — **yoga**, m. applying a splint or similar instrument by means of pulleys (in case of dislocation of the thigh), Suśr. iv, 3, 25. — **yodhin**, m. 'discus-fighter,' N. of a Dānava, VP. i, 21, 12. — **zaksha**, m. du. = *goptri*, MBh. i, iv, vi. — **rada**, m. = *daṇṣhṭra*, L. — **rāja**, m. N. of a mystical diagram, Rudray. — **lakṣhaṇā**, f. Coccus cordifolius, L. — **lak-shapikā**, f. id., Bhpr. — **latāmra**, for *-talāmra*, W. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with wheels, wheeled, Pāp. viii, 2, 12, Kās.; armed with a discus, W.; circular, W.; m. an oil-grinder, Mn. iv, 84; N. of Viṣṇu, W.; a sovereign, emperor, W.; N. of a mountain, Hariv. 12408 & 12847; R. iv, 43, 32; n. a chariot, Bauddh. i, 3, 34; ind. like a wheel, in rotation, W.; (°*vad*)-*gati*, mfn. turning like a wheel, MBh. xii, 873. — **varta**, see *-vṛtta*. — **vartin**, mfn. rolling everywhere without obstruction, Kathās. cvii, 133; m. a ruler the wheels of whose chariot roll everywhere without obstruction, emperor, sovereign of the world, ruler of a Cakra (or country described as extending from sea to sea; 12 princes beginning with Bharata are esp. considered as Cakra-vartins, MaitrUp.; MBh.; Buddh.; Jain. &c.; mfn. supreme, holding the highest rank among (gen. or in comp.), Kum. vii, 52; Git. i, 2; Kathās. i, xx; m. Chenopodium album, L.; N. of the author of a Comm. on Alapikāras, Prātāp., Sch.; (ina), f. the fragrant plant Jantukā, L.; Nardostachys jatāmā-sī, L.; = *alakiata*, L.; °*ti-tā*, f. the state of a universal emperor, Daś. xiii, 79; °*ti-tva*, n. id., Hariv. 8815. — **varman**, m., N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Rājāt. v, 287 ff. — **vākā**, m. the Cakra bird (Anas Cakras), the couples are supposed to be separated and to mourn during night, RV. ii, 39, 3; VS. xxiv f.; AV. xiv; MBh. &c.; (f), f. the female of the Cakra (-vāka) bird, Megh. 80; Kathās.; Sāh.; *-bandhu*, m. = *kra-bāndhava*, L.; — *mayā*, mfn. consisting of Cakra birds, Kād. vi, 272; Hcar. iv, 36; — *vati*, f. 'abounding in Cakra-vākas,' (probably) N. of a river, g. *ajirādi*; — *°kṛpākūṭa*, mfn. made resonant with the cooing or cry of the Cakra-vāka, MBh. iii, 2512. — **vākin**, mfn. filled with Cakra-vākas, Ragh. xv, 30. — **vāta**, m. a limit, boundary, L.; a lamp-stand, L.; engaging in an action (? *kriyārōha*), L. — **vāda**, m. fire, Gal.; the mountain-range Cakra-vāla, Kāraṇḍ. xxiii; n. 'a circle,' or 'a troop, multitude,' L. — **vāta**, m. a whirlwind, BhP. x. — **vāla**, n. (fr. *-vāda*) a circle, MBh. i, 7021 ff.; Sūryapr.; = *°la-yamaka*, Bhāṭṭ. x, 6, Sch.; m. n. a mass, multitude, number, assemblage, MBh. i; Hariv. 4098; VarBrS. &c.; m. N. of a mythical range of mountains (encircling the orb of the earth and being the limit of light and darkness), Buddh.; Kāvyaḍ. ii, 99 (°*lād-ri*); — *yamaka*, n. a kind of artificial stanza (as Bhāṭṭ. x, 6); — *lātman*, f. N. of a goddess, Brahmap. ii, 18, 12. — **vālaka**, n. a kind of rhetorical figure, Prātāp. — **vālādhi**, m. 'curved-tail,' a dog, L.; (cf. *vakr*). — **vimala**, N. of a plant, Buddh. L. — **vṛtta** (°*krā*), nfn. turned on a potter's wheel, MaitrS. i, 8, 3; (°*akravarta*, for *°vṛtta*, neg.) ĀpŚr. vi, 3, 7; (cf. *°kru-v*). — **vṛiddhi**, f. interest upon interest, Gaut.; Nār.; Bṛhsp.; Mn. viii, 153; wages for transporting goods in a carriage, 156. — **vyūha**, m. any circular array of troops, MBh. i, 2754; vii, 1471 (cf. also 3108); N. of a Kimpura prince, Kāraṇḍ. i, 29. — **śata-pattra**, N. of a plant, Buddh. L. — **śreṇī**, f. Odina pinnata (bearing a curved fruit), L. — **samvara**, m., N. of a Buddha (*vajra-ṭika*), L. — **saktha**, mfn. bow-legged, Pāp. vi, 2, 198, Kās. — **samjāta**, n. tin, L. — **sāhaya**, m. the Cakra (-vāka) bird, MBh. xiii, 2836; R. iv, 51, 38. — **se-na**, m., N. of a son of Tārā-candra and father of Siṅha; (ā), f., N. of a princess, Kathās. liv, 111. — **svastika-nandy-āvarta**, m. 'having the wheel, the Svastika and the Nandy-āvarta emblems,' N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **svāmin**, m. (cf. *-bhrīṭ*) Viṣṇu. — **hanta**, m. (= *pāṇi*) id., W. — **hrada**, m., N. of a lake, SkandP. — **Cakrākā-ra**, m(fā)n. disc-shaped (the earth), Sūryas. xii, 54. — **Cakrāki**, v. l. for *°krāki*, W. — **Cakrākṛiti**, mfn. = *°kāra*, W. — **Cakrāṅki**, f. Coccus tomentosus, Bhpr. v, 3, 307 (v. l. *°krāhvā*); Cyperus pertentus, L. — **Cakrāṅkiṭā**, f. a kind of plant, Pañcat. iii, 73. — **Cakrāṅki**, f. = *°ngī*, a goose, L. — **Cakrāṅga**, m. 'curved-neck,' a gander, MBh. viii, xii f.; R. v, 16, 11; the Cakra(-vāka) bird, Mn. v, 12; 'wheel-limbed (cf. *°kra-pāda*), a carriage, L.; n. 'disc-

shaped,' a parasol, L.; (ā), f. = *°hka*, Coccus tomentosus, W.; (f), f. = *°hka*, a goose, L.; Helleborus niger, L.; Coccus tomentosus, L.; Rubia mun-jista, L.; Euhydra Heloncha, L.; the plant *kar-kaṭa-syngi*, L. — **Cakrāṅganī**, f. the female of the Cakra(-vāka) bird, Kathās. lxxii, 58. — **Cakrāṭa**, m. (= *°kra-cara*) a juggler, snake-catcher, snake-charmer, L.; a knave, cheat, L.; a gold coin, Dīnār, L. — **Cakrāṭi**, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 352 (*vakrāṭapa*, ed. Calc.) — **Cakrādhivāsīn**, m. 'abode for Cakra(-vāka) birds,' the orange-tree, L. — **Cak-rāyudha**, m. 'whose weapon is the discus,' Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. i, 1163; Hariv.; R.; Kathās. lxxxi. — **Cakrāyodhya**, m. 'not to be conquered by a discus,' N. of a prince, Buddh. — **Cakrārdhacakra-vāla**, a semicircle, Sūryapr. — **Cakrālu**, m. = *°kra-talāmra*, Npr. — **Cakrāvarta**, m. whirling or rotatory motion, L. — **Cakrāvalī**, f. a number, multitude, MBh. ix, 443. — **Cakrāsman**, m. a sling for throwing stones, i, 8257. — **Cakrāśva**, n. = *°haya*, PāpS. (RV.) 36; Yājñ. i, 173; Suśr.; BhP.; Kathās.; = *°kra-gaja*, L.; (ā), f., see *°krāṅka*. — **Cakrāśva-ya**, m. = *°kra-sāhaya*, VarBrS.; Kād. iii. — **Cakrān-draka**, m. a kind of mustard, Npr. — **Cakrāśa**, m. (= *°kra-vartin*) sovereign of the world, Pādyas. 12. — **Cakrāśvara**, m. 'lord of the discus,' Viṣṇu, Rājāt. iv, 276; 'lord of the troops,' Bhairava, Kathās. lvi, 106; = *°ja*, Pādyas. 12; (f), f. one of the Vidyā-devīs (executing the orders of the 1st Arhat), L. — **Cak-rōṭha**, m. a kind of mustard, Npr. — **Cakrōlāsa**, m., N. of a work.

Cakraka, mfn. resembling a wheel or circle, circular, W.; m. a kind of serpent (cf. *cakra-māṇḍa-lin*), Suśr. v, 4, 34; Dolichos biflorus, L.; N. of a Rishi, MBh. xiii, 253; n. a particular way of fighting, Hariv. iii, 124, 19 (v. l. *citraka*); arguing in a circle, Pat.; (ā), f. a kind of plant having great curative properties (white Abrus, L.), Suśr. iv, 30, 3 & 19; (ikā), f. a troop, multitude, Rājāt. iv, viii; a crooked or fraudulent device, v. — **Cakrākāśaya**, m. arguing in a circle, Sarvad. xi, 27.

Cakraka, mfn. (cf. *cakkala*) crisp, curled (*bar-bara*), L.; (ā), f. a kind of Cyperus, L.

Cakrika, m. a discus-bearer, Buddh. L.; (= *°kraka*) Dolichos biflorus, Npr.; (ā), f., see *°kraka*.

Cakrin, mfn. having wheels, L.; driving in a carriage, Gaut.; Mn. ii, 138; Yājñ. i, 117; bearing a discus, or (m.) 'discus-bearer,' Kṛishṇa, Bhag. xi, 17; BhP. i, 9, 4; Rājāt. i, 262; m. a potter, L.; an oil-grinder, Yājñ. i, 141; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 745; a sovereign of the world, king, HParīś.; the governor of a province (*grāma-jālika*; *grāma-yājñ*, 'one who offers sacrifices for a whole village,' L.); W.; a kind of juggler or tumbler who exhibits tricks with a discus or a wheel (*jālika-bhid*), L.; an informer (*śicaka*), L.; a cheat, rogue, L.; a suake; the Cakra(-vāka) bird, L.; an ass, L.; a crow, L.; = *°kra-gaja*, L.; 'N. of a man' (?), see *cakri*; Dalbergia ujjeinensis, L.; = *kra-kāraka*, L.; m. pl., N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect; (cf. *sa*.)

Cakriya, mfn. belonging to a wheel or carriage, RV. x, 89, 4; going on a carriage, being on a journey, ĀitBr. i, 14, 4 (gen. pl. *°yāṇām*; fr. *sakri* & *°yā*, Sāy.)

1. **Cakri**, ind. in comp. — *√kṛi*, to make round or circular, curve or bend (a bow), Kum. iii, 70; Bālar. v, 3; Kūval. 475. — *√bhū*, to be made circular or bent (a bow), Prasannar. vii, 49.

2. **Cakri**, f. of *°krā*, q. v. — **vat**, mfn. (Pāp. viii, 2, 12) furnished with wheels, wheeled, TāṇḍyaBr.; ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Lāt.; driving in a carriage, Gaut.; m. an ass, L.; N. of a prince, Pāp. viii, 2, 12, Kās.; n. a carriage, ĀpŚr. xv, 20, 18.

1. **Cakru** = *°krā*, 'a wheel,' only in comp. — **vṛtta**, mfn. circular, (a-, neg.) Kāṭh. vi, 3.

चक्राणि cakrāṇi, pf. ā. p. *√1. kṛi*, q. v.

Cakri, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 171, Vārtt. 3) doing, effecting (with acc.), active, RV.; (or *cakrin*?) N. of a man, Pravar. vii, 9; (cf. *uru-cakri*.)

2. **Cakru**, mfn. doing, effecting, Up. i, 23.

चक्रान cakraṇa, v. l. for *cakana*.

चक्ष caksh (a reduplicated form of *√kās* = *kāś*; in the non-conjugational tenses *√khyā* is substituted, Pāp. ii, 4, 54 f.; some pf. forms, however, are found), cl. 2. *ā. cāshṭe* (2. du. *cakshāṭhe*, RV.; pf. p. *cākshāṇa*, RV.; BhP. i, 18, 25 [a-, neg.]; rarely P., impf. 2. sg. *acakshas*, MBh. viii, 3384; 1. pl. *acakshma*, Naigh. iii, 11; Ved. inf.

cdkshase, RV.; AV. vi, 68, 2), to appear, become visible, RV. viii, 19, 16; x, 74, 2 & 92, 6; to see, look at, observe, notice, RV.; BhP.; to tell, inform, MBh. viii, 3384; to take any one (acc.) for (acc.), BhP. x, 73, 11.

Caksha, m. a false friend, VarYogay. iv, 50.
Cākshapa, n. appearing, appearance, aspect, RV.; AV.; speaking, saying, W.; (for *jaksh*?) eating a relish to promote drinking, L.; (cf. *viśud*; *abhi*- & *prati*-*cdksh*°; *vi*-*cdkshān*.)

Cākshāni, m. an illuminator, RV. vi, 4, 2.
Cākshan, n. du. the eyes, AV. x, 2, 6.

Cākshas, n. radiance, clearness, RV.; AV. vi, 76, 1; (of the sea) Lāty. i, 7, 5; look; sight, eye, RV.; (ase), dat. inf. *√**cdksh*, q. v.; m. a teacher, spiritual instructor, L.; 'teacher of the gods,' Brihaspati, L.; (cf. *dpāka*, *iya*, *upākd*-, *ghord*-, *viśud*-, *sīra*-, *svār*-, *uru*-, *duś*-, *nṛi*- & *su*-*cdksh*°.)

Cākshu, m. the eye, RV. x, 90, 13; (ifc.) AV. iv, 20, 5; N. of a prince, BhP.; (for *vakshu*?) the Oxus river, VP. ii, 2, 32 & 35; 8, 114; Gol. iii, 38. — **nīrodha**, m. = *°kshur-n*°, Āp. ii, 27, 17. — **pidāna**, mfn. causing pain to the eye, SvetUp. ii, 10.

Cakshuh, in comp. for *°kshus*. — **patha**, see *°kshush-p*°. — **piḍā**, f. pain of the eyes, W. — **śra**-, **śra**-, n. 'using the eyes for ears,' a snake, MBh. xii, 13803; Kir. xvi, 42; Naish.; KāśīKh. lvi, 161. — **śrutī**, m. id., Rājat. v, 1; (cf. *dyik*-*p*°.)

Cakshur, in comp. for *°kshus*. — **apēta**, mfn. one who has lost his eyes, blind, KaushUp. — **in**-, **diya**, n. the organ of sight, Suśr. — **gocara**, mfn. coming within the range of the eye, W. — **grahana**, n. morbid affection of the eyes, v. 4 — **dā**, mfn. giving sight, VS. iv, 3. — **dāna**, n. 'gift of sight,' the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecration, W. — **nīmīta** (*cdksh*°), mfn. fixed by (a measure taken by) the eye, TBr. i, 1, 4, 1. — **nīrodha**, m. (= *°kshu-n*°) a cover or a hindrance for the eyesight, Āp. (v. l.); Yājñ. ii, 26, Sch. — **bahala**, m. Odina pinnata, L. — **bhṛit**, mfn. promoting sight, ŚBr. viii. — **mantra** (*cdksh*°), mfn. bewitching with the eye, AV. ii, 7, 5; xix, 45, 1. — **māya**, mfn. resembling the eye, ŚBr. x, xiv. — **mala**, n. the excretion of the eyes, Buddh. L. — **mukha** (*cdksh*°), mfn. having eyes in the mouth (?), Suparṇ. xxiv, 2. — **mush**, mfn. 'robbing the sight,' blinding the eyes, MBh. xii, 12705. — **loka** (*cdksh*°), mfn. seeing with the eyes, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 9. — **vānya**, mfn. suffering from disease of the eyes, TS. ii, 3, 8, 1. — **vardhanikā**, f. 'refreshing the eyes,' N. of a river, MBh. vi, 433. — **vahana**, m. = *bahala*, L. — **vishaya**, m. the range of sight, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. ii, 198 (loc. e. 'in the presence of'); a visible object, W. — **han**, m (acc. -*hanam*; nom. pl. -*hanas*)fn. killing with a look, MBh. vi f., xiii.

Cakshuś, in comp. for *°kshus*. — **cit**, mfn. collecting the faculty of sight, ŚBr. x, 5, 3, 6.

Cakshush, in comp. for *°kshus*. — **karna**, m. = *°kshush-śravas*, Gal. — **kāma** (*cdksh*°), mfn. wishing for the faculty of seeing, TS. ii, — **tās**, ind. away from the eye, ŚBr. xii. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of the eye, Āryabh., Sch., Introd. — **pati**, m. the lord of the eyes, TUp. i, 6, 2. — **patha**, m. the range of sight, R. iii, 59, 11; Bhartṛ. i, 74. — **pā**, mfn. protecting the eyesight, VS. ii, 6; xx, 34. — **pṛitī**, f. delight of the eyes. — **mat** (*cdksh*°), mfn. endowed with the faculty of sight, furnished with eyes, seeing, RV. x, 18, 1; AV. xix, 49, 8; TS. i f.; ŚBr. i; MBh. &c.; representing the eye, AitBr. ii, 32, 2; — **tā**, f. the faculty of sight, Ragh. iv, 13; — **tva**, n. id., Kathās. lxxiv, 322.

Cakshusha, ifc. 'the eye,' see *śa*-; m., N. of a son of Ripu (v. l. *cdksh*°), VP. i, 13, 2.

Cakshushya, mfn. pleasing to the eyes, wholesome for the eyes or the eyesight, MBh. xiii, 3423; Suśr.; Hcat.; agreeable to the eyes, pleasing, good-looking, beautiful, ChUp. iii, 13, 8; Car. i, 5, 89; Rājat. iii, 493; 'being in any one's (instr.) range of sight' and 'dear to any one (instr.)', Śiś. viii, 57; m. a kind of collyrium (extracted from Amomum antorhiza), L.; Pandanus odoratissimus, L.; Hyperanthera Moringa, L.; also N. of other plants (*puṇḍarika*, *kanaka*), L.; n. two kinds of collyrium (*kharpari-tuttha* & *sauvīrāñjana*), L.; the small shrub *Prasampdarika*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of collyrium (calx of brass or a blue stone), L.; Pandanus odoratissimus, L.; Glycine labialis, L.; = *°kshur-bahala*, L.

Cākshus, mfn. seeing, RV. ii, 39, 5; x; AV. v,

24, 9; x, 10, 15; m., N. of a Marut, Hariv. 11545; of a Rishi (with the patr. Mānava, author of RV. ix, 106, 4-6), RANukr.; of another Rishi (with the patr. Saurya, author of RV. x, 158), ib.; of a son of Anu, BhP. ix, 23, 1; f., N. of a river, BhP. v, 17, 6f.; n. light, clearness, RV.; SV.; the act of seeing (dat. inf. = *°kshase*), AV. xviii, 3, 10; aspect, RV. x, 87, 8; faculty of seeing, sight, RV.; AV.; TS. ii, v; AitBr. ii, 6; ŚBr. x, xiv; Mn. &c.; a look, RV.; AV. iv, 9, 6; the eye, RV. &c. (often ifc., cf. *a*-, *d*-, *ghora*-, *d*-, *dabdhā*-, &c.); *Prajāpates trīni cakshūṣhi*, 'the 3 eyes of Prajā-pati,' N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; *Mitrā-Varuṇayoś cakshuḥ*, 'the eye of Mitra and Varuṇa' (cf. RV. vii, 61, 1), another Sāman, ĀrshBr.; = *°kshur-bahala*, L.

Cakshū, in comp. for *°kshus*. — *√**kṛi*, Vop. vii, 84. — **rāga**, m. = *°kshush-pṛitī*, Rājat. v, 382. — **roga**, m. disease of the eye (v. l. *°kshu-r*°).

चक्षुः cakhvds, mfn. (pf. P. p. *√**khan*°) [*√**cdksh*, Say.], cf. *khd* displaying (?), RV. ii, 14, 4.

चक्षुः cagh, cl. 5. *°ghnoti*, to smite or slay, kill, Dhātup. xxvii, 26.

चक्षुः caṅkura, m., N. of a man, Rājat. iv.

चक्षुर caṅkura, m. (*√**cdk*, Un.) a carriage, L.; a tree, L.; n. any vehicle, L.

चक्षुः caṅkrama, m. (fr. Intens. *√**kram*) going about, a walk, Lalit. xxiv; Divyāv. xxvi; a place for walking about, xxxii; Kāraṇḍ. xviii, xxiii; (ā), f. going about, a walk, Kauś. 31. **Caṅkramāvat**, mfn. moving slowly or crookedly, W.

Caṅkramāna, mfn. going about, walking, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 150; going slowly or crookedly, W.; n. going about, walking, Ap.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; Cāṇ.; BhP.; MārKp.; going tortuously or slowly, W.; rotation (of a wheel), Sighās. xvii, 2; a place for walking about, Kāraṇḍ. xii, 79; xviii, 91 & 112.

Caṅkramamāna, mfn. irr. pr. p. Intens. *√**kram*. **Caṅkramitā**, mfn. one who has wandered about, TS. vii, 1, 19, 3; n. walking about, Bālar. v, 66.

चक्षुः caṅga, mfn. ifc. understanding, being a judge of, particular in the choice of, Kathās. lxxii; handsome, L.; m., N. of a man, Rājat. vii, 87. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a grammarian.

चक्षेरिक caṅgerika, n. a basket, Pañcat. ii, 64; (ā), f. id., v, 13 & 17 f. **Caṅgerī**, f. id., iv, 12; v, 16.

चक्षर caxarā, mfn. (*√**car*°) movable (?), RV. x, 106, 8.

चक्षेय caṅcāda, f., N. of a creeper, L.

चक्षुः cacca-puta, m. (in music) a kind of measure, L.; (cf. *cāca-p*°).

Caccat-puta, m. id., W. (v. l. *cañc*°). **Caccari**, f. id.

चञ्चु cañc, cl. 1. P. *°cati*, to leap, jump, move, dangle, be unsteady, shake, Bhartṛ.; Venṣ. (Sāh. vi, 84, Sch.); Ritus.; Git.; Kathās. &c.

Cañca, m. a basket, Buddh. L.; (ā), f. anything made of cane or reeds, basket-work, L.; = *°cā-purusha*, Pāṇ. i, 2, 52, Vārt. 5, Pat.; iv f., Pat. & Kāś. **Cañcatka**, mfn. (fr. pr. p. *°cat*) leaping, jumping, dangle, v, 4, 3, Vārt.

Cañcat-puta, m. = *cac*°, W.

Cañcā, f. of *°ca*, q. v. — **yurusha**, m. a strawman, doll (said contemptuously of a nian), Sighās. (ŚārngP. xxiii).

चक्षरिन् cañcarin, m. or *°ri*, f. (fr. Intens. *√**car*) a bee, Udbh.

Cañcarika, m. id., Bālar. v, 30; Prasannar.; Dhūrtan. &c. **Cañcarikāvalī**, f. 'row of bees,' a metre or 4 × 13 syllables.

चञ्चल cañcala, m(f)ān. (fr. Intens. *√**cal*) moving to and fro, movable, unsteady, shaking, quivering, flickering, MBh. &c.; unsteady, inconstant, inconsiderate, ib.; m. the wind, L.; a lover, libertine, L.; N. of an Asura, GaṇP.; (ā), f. lightning, Rājat. iv, 354; a river, Gal.; long pepper, L.; fortune, goddess of fortune (Lakshmi), Gal. (cf. MBh. xii, 8258; R. &c.); a metre of 4 × 16 syllables; (ā), f. a kind of cricket, Npr. — **tara**, mfn. (compar.) extremely unsteady, Bhartṛ. iii, 50. — **tā**, f. unsteadiness, fickleness, W. — **talla**, n. Liquidambar orientale, Npr. — **tva**, n. = *°tā*, Bhag. vi, 33. — **hṛidaya**, mfn. 'unsteady-hearted,' capricious,

fickle, W. **Cañcalākshika**, f. 'unsteady-eyed' (so called as not having a fixed caesura), a metre of 4 × 12 syllables. **Cañcalāksha**, m. incense, L.

Cañcalita, mfn. caused to shake or quiver, Kād.

चक्षुः cañcu, mfn. ifc. (= *caṇa*, *cuñcu*) renowned or famous for, MBh. xii, 17, 107; Bhartṛ. iii, 57; m. a deer, L.; the castor-oil plant, L. (cf. *-laila*); a red kind of the same plant, L.; the plant Go-nāḍika (or Nāḍika), L.; the plant Kshudra-cañcu, L.; N. of a son of Harita, Hariv. 758; VP. iv, 3, 15; f. a beak, bill, VarBrS.; Pañcat.; Hit.; = *-pattra*, Bhpr.; (n.?) a box (applied as a N. to one of the 3 kinds of famine), Divyāv. — **tā**, f. = *-tva*, Rājat. v, 304; the state of a beak, W. — **talla**, n. castor-oil, Bhpr. — **tva**, n. the being famous for (in comp.), Daś. i. 223. — **pattra**, m. 'beak-leaved,' a kind of vegetable, L. — **parṇikā**, f. id., Car. i, 27. — **puta**, m. or n. the cavity of a beak, a bird's bill when shut, Caupr.; (ā), f. id.; N. of a plant, Car. vi, 9. — **putaka**, = *°fa*, ŚārngP. — **prahāra**, m. a peck with a beak, W. — **bhṛit**, 'having a beak,' a bird, L. — **mat**, m. id., L. — **sūci**, *°oika*, m. 'using the beak as a needle,' the tailor-bird (Sylvia sutoria), L.

Cañcukā, f. a beak, bill, L. **Cañcura**, m. = *°cu-pattra*, L. **Cañcu**, f. a beak, bill, Vop. iv, 31; = *°cu-pattra*, L. — **puta**, = *°cu-p*°, Amar. 13.

Cañcūka, = *°cu-pattra*, Bhpr.; pl. N. of a people (south-west of Madhya-deśa), VarBrS. xiv, 18. **Cañcūda**, m. = *°cu-pattra*, L.

चक्षुर 2. cañcura, i. See *puṇya*°.

Cañcūryamāṇa, mfn. fr. Intens. *√**car*, q. v.

चक्षुः cañcula, v. l. for *cuñc*°.

चर caṭ, cl. 1. P. *°ṭati*, to fall in (as the flood), Pañcat. i, 12, 4; to reach (with loc.), fall to the share of or into (loc.), Sighās.; Pañcat.; to hang down from (loc.), Subh.; to rain, Dhātup. ix, 6; to cover (v. l. for *√**kaṭ*), ib.; Caus. *cāṭayati*, to break, xxx, 47; to kill, ib.; (cf. *uc*-, *vi*-) **Caṭa**. See *krama*°.

Caṭaka, m. a sparrow, MBh. xii; Hariv.; Suśr.; VarBrS.; Pañcat.; N. of a poet, Rājat. iv, 496; m. pl. 'sparrows,' a nickname of Vaiśampāyana's school (v. l. for *caraka*), Vāyup.; (ā), f. (gaṇas *ajāḍi* & *kshipakāḍi*) a hen-sparrow, Pañcat. i, 15, 4; 18, 4; a young hen-sparrow, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 128, Vārt. 2; Turdus macrourus (*tyāma*), L.; = *°kāśīras*, L., Sch.; (ikā), f. id., L.; a hen-sparrow, L.

Caṭakakā, f. dimin. fr. *°fakā*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 46.

Caṭakā, f. of *°ka*, q. v. — **śīras**, n. the root of long pepper, Bhpr. v, 1, 64.

Caṭarikā, f. = *°kakā*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 46, Kāś.

Caṭana, n. cracking, splitting, W.; falling off in small pieces, W.

Caṭikā, f. of *°faka*, q. v. — **śīra**, m. = *°ras*, L., Sch. — **śīras**, n. = *°fakā-s*°, L.

Caṭita, mfn. gone or driven anywhere (loc.), Sighās.; hanging down from (in comp.), Pañcat. ii, 3, 4; broken, Car. ii, 1; fallen in (a house), Kāraṇḍ. iii, 20 f.; n. = *°taka*, Divyāv. i, 413 & 418 (in comp.)

Caṭitaka, m. a crack, rent, 411.

चटचट caṭacaṭa (onomat.), P. *°ṭati*, to crackle (as fire), Vāsav. 607.

Caṭacaṭa, ind. (onomat.) only in comp. — **śabda**, m. crackling (of fire), clashing (of weapons), rattling (of violent rain), &c., MBh. i, iii f., vii, ix; BhP. x, 72, 36; MārKp. viii, 114.

Caṭacaṭāya, *°yate*, = *°fa*, Suśr. v, 1, 27; Bhoj. **Caṭacaṭāyana**, n. crackling (of fire), Suśr. iv, 1. **Caṭacaṭāyita**, mfn. crackling, Daś. xii, 13. **Caṭacaṭ-iti**, ind. so as to crackle, HParīś.

Caṭat, ind. = *°caṭa*. — **kāra**, n. crackling (of fire), L. — **kṛiti**, f. id., L.

Caṭad-iti, ind. so as to make a crackling noise, Bālar. v, 77.

चटन caṭana, *°ṭikā*, &c. See *√**caṭ*.

चटु caṭu (m. n., L.; *√**caṭ*, Un.; g. *sidh-mādi*), kind of flattering words, amorous chattering (of birds), Śiś. iv, 6; Bālar.; the belly, L.; a devotional posture among ascetics, L.; m. a scream, screech, W.; cf. *cāṭu*, *cāru*. — **kāra**, mfn. speaking to please or flatter anyone, L. — **grāma**, m., N. of a village (dwelling-place of the lexicographer Jaṭādhara). — **lāsa**, mfn. desirous of flattery, W. **Caṭūpamā**, f. a flattery said in a simile, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 35.

Caṭuka, a wooden vessel for taking up any fluid, Hal., Sch.

Caṭula, mfn. (g. *sidhmādi*) trembling, movable, shaking, unsteady, Ragh.; Megh.; Kād.; Bhārṭ. &c.; kind, fine, sweet, Śānti. i, 21; Gīt. x, 9; n. pl. sweet or flattering words, VarBṣ. lxxiv, 16; (ā), f. (= *cañcalā*) lightning, L.

Caṭulaya, Nom. P. °yati, to move to and fro, Bhām. ii, 87 & 97.

Caṭulāya, Nom. A. °yate, to have a graceful gait, Hcar. vii.

Caṭulita, mfn. shaken, Vāgbh. i, 24.

Caṭullola, mfn. moving gracefully, L.

चट्ट caṭṭa, m., N. of a man, HPariṣ. iii, 197.

चण caṇ (cf. √ *can*), cl. I. P. °nati, to give, Dhātup. xix, 34; to go, ib.; to injure, ib.; to sound (v. l. for √ *vaṇ*), xiii, 3; Caus. aor. *acicanat* or *acacānat*, Pāp. vii, 4, 3; Siddh.

चण caṇa, mfn. ifc. (Pāp. v, 2, 26; = *cañcu*) renowned or famous for, HPariṣ. viii, 195; m. the chick-pea, MBh. xiii, 5468; (cf. *akshara*, *kathā*, *cāra*, *māyā*.) - *tva*, n. the being famous for (in comp.), Daś. i, 223. - *druma*, m. a kind of Tribulus, L. - *pattirī*, f. the shrub Rudanti, L. - *bhojin*, m. 'eating chick-pease', a horse, Npr. - *Cañśvari*, f., N. of Cañin's wife, HPariṣ. viii, 194.

Caṇaka, m. the chick-pea, Suśr.; VarBṣ. xv f.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; N. of Caṇakya's father, L.; of a village, HPariṣ. viii, 194; (ā), f. linseed, L.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of grass (*kshetra-jā*, *go-dugdhā*, *su-nīlā*, *himā*), L. - *lavana*, n. peace with salt, sour peace, Bhpr. - *loṇī*, f. (for *lavani*) id., Npr. - *Caṇa-kātmaja*, m. 'Caṇaka's son', Caṇakya, L. - *Caṇa-kāmlaka*, n. = *ka-lavana*, Bhpr. - *Caṇakāmla-vār*, n. acid water drops on cicer leaves, W.

Caṇāra-rūpya, n., N. of a village, Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 3, Pat.

Caṇin, m., N. of a Brāhman, HPariṣ. viii, 194.

Caṇi-druma, v. l. for °*na-dr*°.

चण्ड caṇḍ (derived fr. *cāṇḍa*), cl. I & 10. A. °ṇdate, °ṇdayate, to be angry or wrathful, Dhātup. viii, 26.

Cāṇḍa, mī(ā), VarBṣ. lxxviii, 92; f. R. ii; Vikr.; Ragh. &c. n. (probably fr. *candā*, 'glowing' with passion) fierce, violent, cruel, impetuous, hot, ardent with passion, passionate, angry, MBh.; R. &c.; circumcised, L.; m., N. of a mythical being (*Cāṇḍasya naptiṇā*, 'daughters of Cāṇḍa', a class of female demons, AV. ii, 14, 1), AgP. xlii, 20; Śiva or Bhairava, MBh. xii, 10358; Śaṅkar. xxi (=*śūrya*); Skanda, MBh. iii, 14631; N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9563; of a Daitya, 12937; of an attendant of Yama or of Śiva, L.; of one of the 7 clouds enveloping the earth at the deluge, MatsyaP.; = *cukrā*, L.; n. heat, L.; passion, wrath, L.; (*am*), ind. violently, in anger, Mālav. iii, 21; (ā), f. (g. *bahu-ādi*), N. of Durgā (esp. as incarnation for the purpose of destroying the Asura Mahisha, this exploit forming the subject of the Devīm. and being particularly celebrated in Bengal at the Durgā-pūjā about Oct.-Nov.), MBh. vi, 797; Hariv. 10245; N. of one of the 8 Nāyikās or Śaktis of Durgā, BrahmapP.; DevīP. N. of an attendant of the 12th Aṅkhat or Śaktis of Durgā, BrahmapP. ii, 61, 79.

Cāṇḍi, f. = °*ḍi*, N. of Durgā, L., Sch. = *dāsa*, m. = °*ṇḍi-d*.

Cāṇḍika, mfn. (= °*ḍa*) circumcised, Gal. - *ghaṇṭa*, m., N. of Śiva (cf. *caṇḍa-ghaṇṭā*), MBh. xii, 10377.

Cāṇḍikā, f., N. of Durgā, ĀtrAnukr., Sch.; Pañcat.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; a short N. of Devīm.; = *-griha*, Kād.; N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.; Līnū usitatissimum, L. - *-griha*, n. a temple of Durgā, Kād.; Kathās. xxv, 86. - *maḥā-navamī*, f. a particular 9th day on which Durgā is worshipped, BhavP. - *maḥātmya*, n. 'glory of Cāṇḍikā', another N. of Devīm. - *Cāṇḍikālaya*, m. = °*kā-griha*, Sighās. - *Cāṇḍikā-sāka*, m. '100 stanzas in praise of Cāṇḍikā', N. of a poem (ascribed to Bāṇa).

Cāṇḍiman, m. (g. *prithu-ādi*) passion, violence, cruelty, Bālar. iii, 3; 'passion' and 'heat', Rājat. vi, 298; intensity, Śāh. iii, 246 f.

Cāṇḍila, m., N. of Rudra, L.; a barber, L.; Chenopodium, L.; (ā), f., N. of a river, L.

1. **Cāṇḍi**, ind. - *kṛita*, mfn. made angry, Mālav.

2. **Cāṇḍi**, f. of °*ḍa*, q. v. - *Kuca-paṇḍasatī*, f. '500 stanzas in praise of the breast of a passionate

woman', N. of a poem. - *kusuma*, n. 'flower of passionate women', red oleander, L. - *-griha*, n. = °*dikā-g*, Kathās. xxv, 111. - *-carita*, n., N. of a drama. - *-dāmara*, m., N. of a work. - *-dāsa*, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on Kpr., Śāh. iv, 144 (°*ṇḍi-d*) & vii, 31 f. - *-devi-garman*, m., N. of a scholiast. - *-pati*, m. 'Cāṇḍi's lord', Śiva, Mcar. ii, 35. - *-pēṭha*, m. another N. of Devīm. - *-purāṇa*, n. another N. of Kālp., Tantr. - *-maḥātmya*, n. = °*dikā-m*. - *-rahasya*, n., N. of a work. - *-vidhāna*, n., °*dhi*, m. two names of works. - *-vilāsa*, m., N. of a drama. - °*śa* (°*ḍiś*), m. = °*-pati*, BhP. iv, 5, 17; Bālar. iii, 79; Naish.; - *-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP.; - *-paryākrama*, m., N. of a work; - *-purāṇa*, n. another N. of ŚivaP. - *-śvara* (°*ḍiś*), m. = °*śa*, Megh. 33; N. of an author. - *-stotra*, n. 'praise of Cāṇḍi', N. of a poem.

चण्डात caṇḍāta, m. Nerium odorum (cf. *caṇḍi-kusuma*), L.

Caṇḍāṭaka, n. a short petticoat, ŚBr. v, 2, 1, 8; KātyŚr. xiv, 5, 3; cf. *caṇḍāntika*.

चण्डाल caṇḍāla, m. (= *cāṇḍālā*) an outcast, man of the lowest and most despised of the mixed tribes (born from a Sūdra father and a Brāhman mother), ŚaṅkhGr. ii, vi; ChUp.; Mn. &c. (ifc. 'a very low representative of', Kād.); (ā), f. a Caṇḍāla woman, Mn. xi, 176; (ī), f. (g. *śāraṅga-ravādī*) id. (one of the 8 kinds of women attending on Kaula worship), Kulārṇ. vii; N. of a plant, L. - *-kanda*, m., N. of a bulbous plant, L. - *-tā*, f. the condition of a Caṇḍāla, R. i, 58, 9. - *-tva*, n. id., 8. - *-vallaḥi*, f. the Caṇḍāla or common lute, L. - *Caṇḍālikā*, f. = °*la-vallaḥi*, L.; N. of a plant, L.; of Durgā, L. - *-bandham*, ind. so as to form a particular knot, Pāp. iii, 4, 42, Sch. (not in Kāś.)

चण्डि caṇḍi, °*ḍika*, &c. See *cāṇḍa*.

चण्डु caṇḍu, m. a rat, L.; a small monkey (Simia erythraea), W.

चत् cat, cl. I. *cātati*, 'to hide one's self.' see *cātāt* & *cātta*; to go, Naigh. ii, 14; P. & Ā. to ask, beg (= √ *cad*), Dhātup. xxi, 5; Caus. *cātāyati*, °*te* (aor. *acācītam*, *acīcate*, Tār. ii, 4, 5 f.), 'to cause to hide', scare, frighten away, RV. iv, 17, 9; x, 155, 1; AV. iv, xix; (cf. *niś*, *pra*, *vi*; cf. also *cātaka*, *cātana*, *cātra*.)

Cātāt, mfn. (pr. p.) hiding one's self, RV. i, 65, 1; x, 46, 2.

Cātita, mfn. class. = *cātā*, Pāp. vii, 2, 34, Kāś.

Cātīn, mfn. = *cātāt*, RV. vi, 19, 4.

Cātā, mfn. (Ved., Pāp. vii, 2, 34) hidden, RV. i, 132, 6; AV. ix, 5, 9; (quotation in) Pāp. vii, 2, 34; Kāś.; disappeared, RV. x, 155, 2. - *-rātra*, m.

'N. of a man, see *cāttārātra*.

Cāttra, n. v. l. for *cātra*.

Catya, mfn. to be hidden, Pāp. iii, 1, 97. Vārtt. 1, Pat.

चतसु cātasu, pl. f. of *cātūr*, 4 (nom. & acc. *cātasras* [cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 99, Vārtt. 2]; instr. *cātasrībhis* [cf. vi, 1, 180 f.], RV. viii, 60, 9; gen. °*srīnām*, ŚBr. iii, 3, 2, 13; or °*srīnām* [Ved., Pāp. vi, 4, 5], R. i, 72, 12 & 73, 32; loc. °*srīshu*, ŚBr. iii, 5, 1, 1); [see *priya*; cf. Hib. *ceteora*.]

Catasrīkā, f. pl. id., Hcat. i, 11, 62.

1. **Catu**, mfn. = °*turthā*, Tār. i, 8, 4.

2. **Catu**, in comp. for °*tūr* (before *s* followed by a surd dental and *h* followed by a surd lingual). - *-śtōmā*, m. a Stoma consisting of 4 parts (the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th having 4 verses more than the preceding), VS. xiv; TS. v; ŚBr. xiii; R. i, 13, 43; mfn. connected with a Catu-śtōma (an Ekāha), AitBr. iii, 43; TāṇḍyaBr. xxi; KātyŚr.; ŚaṅkhŚr.; Lāty. - *-stanā* or *cāp*, f. (a cow) having 4 nipples, MaitrŚ. iii, 1, 7; Kāth. xxx, 4; ŚBr. vi. - *-stotra*, mfn. consisting of 4 Stotras, KātyŚr. xii, 6, 4. - *-sthāna*, mfn. having a fourfold basis, Nār. i, 8.

Catuh, in comp. for °*tūr* & °*tis*. - *-pañca*, °*cāsa*, &c., see *catuṣ-p*, cf. Pāp. viii, 3, 43. - *-sata* (cāḍ), n. 104, RV. viii, 55, 3; ŚaṅkhŚr.; Lāty.; 400, R. vii, 23, 19; BhP. x, 1, 31; mī(ā)n. 400, ChUp. iv, 4, 5; (ī), f. '400 stanzas', N. of a Tāntric poem, Anand, Sch.; - *-tama*, mfn. the 104th (ch. of R. ii & vi). - *-śaṅha* (cāḍ), mfn. four-hoofed, TBr. iii, 8, 2, 1. - *-samī*, f. 4 Samis long, Kauś. 137. - *-śarāva* (cāḍ), mfn. measuring 4 Śarāvas, MaitrŚ. i; TS. iii &c. - *-śākhā*, n. 'having

passionate women', red oleander, L. - *-griha*, n. = °*dikā-g*, Kathās. xxv, 111. - *-carita*, n., N. of a drama. - *-dāmara*, m., N. of a work. - *-dāsa*, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on Kpr., Śāh. iv, 144 (°*ṇḍi-d*) & vii, 31 f. - *-devi-garman*, m., N. of a scholiast. - *-pati*, m. 'Cāṇḍi's lord', Śiva, Mcar. ii, 35. - *-pēṭha*, m. another N. of Devīm. - *-purāṇa*, n. another N. of Kālp., Tantr. - *-maḥātmya*, n. = °*dikā-m*. - *-rahasya*, n., N. of a work. - *-vidhāna*, n., °*dhi*, m. two names of works. - *-vilāsa*, m., N. of a drama. - °*śa* (°*ḍiś*), m. = °*-pati*, BhP. iv, 5, 17; Bālar. iii, 79; Naish.; - *-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP.; - *-paryākrama*, m., N. of a work; - *-purāṇa*, n. another N. of ŚivaP. - *-śvara* (°*ḍiś*), m. = °*śa*, Megh. 33; N. of an author. - *-stotra*, n. 'praise of Cāṇḍi', N. of a poem.

चण्डात caṇḍāta, m. Nerium odorum (cf. *caṇḍi-kusuma*), L.

Caṇḍāṭaka, n. a short petticoat, ŚBr. v, 2, 1, 8; KātyŚr. xiv, 5, 3; cf. *caṇḍāntika*.

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चत् cat, cl. I. *cātati*, 'to hide one's self.' see *cātāt* & *cātta*; to go, Naigh. ii, 14; P. & Ā. to ask, beg (= √ *cad*), Dhātup. xxi, 5; Caus. *cātāyati*, °*te* (aor. *acācītam*, *acīcate*, Tār. ii, 4, 5 f.), 'to cause to hide', scare, frighten away, RV. iv, 17, 9; x, 155, 1; AV. iv, xix; (cf. *niś*, *pra*, *vi*; cf. also *cātaka*, *cātana*, *cātra*.)

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Cātita, mfn. class. = *cātā*, Pāp. vii, 2, 34, Kāś.

Cātīn, mfn. = *cātāt*, RV. vi, 19, 4.

Cātā, mfn. (Ved., Pāp. vii, 2, 34) hidden, RV. i, 132, 6; AV. ix, 5, 9; (quotation in) Pāp. vii, 2, 34; Kāś.; disappeared, RV. x, 155, 2. - *-rātra*, m.

'N. of a man, see *cāttārātra*.

Cāttra, n. v. l. for *cātra*.

Catya, mfn. to be hidden, Pāp. iii, 1, 97. Vārtt. 1, Pat.

चतसु cātasu, pl. f. of *cātūr*, 4 (nom. & acc. *cātasras* [cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 99, Vārtt. 2]; instr. *cātasrībhis* [cf. vi, 1, 180 f.], RV. viii, 60, 9; gen. °*srīnām*, ŚBr. iii, 3, 2, 13; or °*srīnām* [Ved., Pāp. vi, 4, 5], R. i, 72, 12 & 73, 32; loc. °*srīshu*, ŚBr. iii, 5, 1, 1); [see *priya*; cf. Hib. *ceteora*.]

Catasrīkā, f. pl. id., Hcat. i, 11, 62.

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4 extremities, 'the body, L. -**śāla**, mfn. having 4 halls, MBh. i, ii; Pañcat.; MatsyaP.; Rājat.; m. a building with 4 halls, R. iif.; Mricch. iii, 7; Rājat. iii, 13. -**śālaka**, n. id., L.; (*ikā*) f. id., Pañcat. ii, 74. -**śikha**, m. 'four-tufted', N. of an author. -**śikhanda** (*cd*), mfn. 4n. four-tufted, TBr. i, iii (*tush-kaparda*, RV.). -**śila**, n. 4 stones, Kauś. 36. -**śringa** (*cd*), mfn. four-horned, RV. iv, 58, 2; m. 'four-peaked', N. of a mountain, BhP. v, 20, 15. -**śruti**, mfn. (in music) having 4 intervals. -**śrotra** (*cd*), mfn. 4n. four-eared, AV. v, 19, 7. -**śhashta**, mfn. the 64th (ch. of MBh.); (with *jata*, 100) + 64, KātyŚr.; Lāty. -**śhashti**, f. 64, AitBr. i, 5, 8; Mn. viii, 338; Hariv.; R.; the 64 Kalās, MBh. ii, 2068; N. of RV. (consisting of 64 Adhyāyas), L.; -**kalāgama**, m. a treatise on the 64 Kalās, Dās. x, 147; -**kalā-śāstra**, n. id., Madhus.; -**tama**, mfn. the 64th, AitBr. i, 5, 8; (also applied to chapters of R.); -**śty-āṅga**, mfn. having 64 subdivisions (the Jyotiḥ-śāstra), Mudr. i, 8. -**śtoma**, see *śu-śt*. -**samsthā**, mfn. consisting of 4 Saṁsthās or kinds of Soma oblation, Vait. -**sam-kara**, mfn. (a lawsuit) in which 4 matters are mingled, Yājñ. ii, 78, 49. -**sana**, mfn. containing the 4 sons of Brahman (whose names begin with *sena*, viz. Sanaka, Sananda, Sanātana, Sanat-kumāra), BhP. ii, 7, 5. -**samdhī**, mfn. composed of 4 parts, AitBr. i, 25, 4. -**saptata**, mfn. the 74th (ch. of MBh.). -**saptati**, f. 74, Caran.; -**tama**, mfn. = *piata* (ch. of R.). -**saptātman**, mfn. having 4 × 7 (i.e. 28) shapes, NṛisUp. ii, 3. -**sama**, mfn. having 4 symmetric parts of the body (viz. arms, knees, legs, and cheeks, Sch.); but cf. -**śakha** & *catur-āṅga*, R. v, 32, 13 (cf. Hariv. 14779); n. an unguent of 4 ingredients (sandal, gallochum, saffron, and musk, Bhpr. vii). -**samandra** (*cd*), mfn. 4n. having 4 seas, RV. x, 47, 2; surrounded by 4 seas (the earth), Bālar. x, 66; Kathās. lxix, 181. -**sahasra** (*cd*), n. 4000, RV. v, 30, 15; 1004, W. -**sādhana**, mfn. yielding 4 ways of attaining an object, Nār. i, 8 & 12. -**śāśvata**, mfn. 4n. consisting of 4000, Vāyup. -**sita** (*cd*), mfn. having 4 furrows, TS. v, 2. -**stana**, -**stotra**, -**sthāna**, see *catur-s*. -**stakti** (*cd*), mfn. quadrangular, VS. xxxviii, 20; TS. i, vi; ŚBr. i (said of the Vēdi), vi f.; (scil. *vedi*) = *uttara-vedi*, TAr. iv f.

Catur, *tvāras*, m. pl., *tvāri*, n. pl., 4 (acc. m. *tvāras*, instr. *tvārbhis* [for f., R. iv, 39, 33], gen. *tvārmām*, abl. *tvārbhyas*; class. instr., dat., abl., and loc. also exty. Pāp. vi, 1, 180 f.; ifc., Kās. & Siddh. on Pāp. vi, 1, 55 & 98 ff.; for f. see *cdasrī*); [cf. *tēcasras*, *tērapas*, Aeol. *tiōpas*; Goth. *fid-wor*; Lat. *quatuor*; Cambro-Brit. *peduvar*, *pedair*; Hib. *ceathair*; Lith. *keturi*; Slav. *cetyrje*.] -**an-śa-vat**, mfn. consisting of 4 parts, Jyot. -**akshā**, mfn. 4n. four-eyed, RV. i, 31, 13; x, 14, 10 f.; AV.; TS. v; ŚBr. xiii; ŚāṅkhBr. iii, 5; KātyŚr. -**akshara** (*cd*), mfn. consisting of 4 syllables, VS. ix, 31; ŚBr. iv, 1 & 3; n. a combination of 4 syllables, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty.; RPrāt.; BhP. vi, 2, 8; -**śas**, ind. in numbers of 4 syllables, Lāty. -**agni-vat**, mfn. having 4 fires, Pāp. viii, 2, 15, Pat. -**auṅga** (*cd*), mfn. having 4 limbs (or extremities), RV. x, 92, 11; ŚBr. xii; (with *bala*, an army) comprising (4 parts, viz.) elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry, MBh. iii, 790; R. ii, 51, 7; m. Cucumis utilisissimus (?), L.; N. of a son of Roma- or Loma-pāda, Hariv. 1697 f.; BhP. ix, 23, 10; n. (scil. *bala*) = *ṅga-bala*, AV. Parīś.; MBh. ix, 446; a kind of chess (played by 4 parties), Tithyād.; (ā), f. (scil. *senā*) = *ṅga-bala*, AV. Parīś.; -**kriḍā**, f. playing at chess; -**bala**, n. an entire army (comprising elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry), MBh. iii, 660; R.; Kathās. iii, 76; -**balādhipatyā**, n. command of a complete army, Śringār.; -**balādhyakṣha**, m. the commander-in-chief of a complete army, L.; -**vinoda**, m. N. of a work; -**sainya**, n. = *bala*, W. -**anagin**, mfn. (= *ṅga*; with *bala* or *vāhini*, an army) comprising elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry, MBh. i, iv f.; R. i, iii; (*śmī*), f. (scil. *vāhini*) = *ṅga-bala*, BhP. i, 30, 2. -**anulā**, n. 4 fingers of the hand (without the thumb), ŚāṅkhŚr. xvii, 10, 6 f.; 4 fingers broad, 4 inches, ŚBr. x, 2, 2, 4; KātyŚr.; Kauś. 26; m. Cathartocarpus fistula, Car. vii, 8; Suśr. i, iv; -**paryavanaddha**, mfn. overgrown with that plant, Divyāv. viii. -**apuka**, n. an aggregate of 4 atoms, Bādar. ii, 2, 11, Sch. -**adhyāyika**, n., *yikā*, f., *yī*, f. 'consisting of 4 Adhyāyas', N. of Śaunaka's APrāt. -**anika** (*cd*), mfn. four-faced (Varuṇa), RV. v, 48, 5. -**anṅana**, n., N. of a

Sāman. -**anta**, mfn. 4n. bordered on all 4 sides (the earth), MBh. i, 2801 & 3100; R. ii, v; Śak. iv, 20; (ā), f. 'the earth', in comp. *oṭśa*, m. 'earth-lord', a king, Ragh. x, 86 (or *catur-antēśa* = *dig-iśa*, q. v., Sch.). -**amla**, n. 4 sour substances (viz. *amla-vetasa*, *urikshāmla*, *bṛīhaj-jambīra*, & *nimbaka*), Bhpr. -**artha**, mfn. 4n. having 4 meanings, L. -**avattā**, n. (*ava* + *do*) '4 times cut off or taken up, consisting of 4 Avadānas, 4 Avadānas, TS. ii; ŚBr. i; KātyŚr. iii. -**avattin**, mfn. one who offers oblations consisting of 4 Avadānas, AitBr. ii, 14, 3; Gobh.; KātyŚr., Sch. -**avarārdhya**, mfn. at least 4, Gobh. iv, 2, 6. -**asita**, mfn. the 84th (ch. of MBh.). -**asīti**, f. 84, VarBrŚ. lxxvii, 30; -**tama**, mfn. the 84th (ch. of R.); -**yogādhyāya**, m. 'containing 84 chapters on the Yoga', N. of a work; -**sahasra**, mfn. numbering 84000, Mārkp. liv, 15. -**asra**, mfn. 4n. four-cornered, quadrangular, KātyŚr.; Kauś.; Pāp. v, 4, 120; Hariv. 12378 &c.; regular, Jain.; Kum. i, 32 (Vām. v, 2, 60); m. a quadrangular figure; a square, W.; (in astron.) N. of the 4th and 8th lunar mansions, Laghuj.; (in music) a kind of measure; (scil. *hastā*) a particular position of the hands (in dancing); (pl.) N. of various Ketu, VarBrŚ. xi, 25; n. a particular posture (in dancing), Vikr. iv, 11, 8; Sch.; -**iā**, f. regularity, harmony, Kām.; -*śrī-√kṛi*, to make quadrangular, Hcat.; AgP.; KātyŚr., Sch. -**asraka**, mfn. 4n. four-cornered, forming a quadrangular figure, Hcat.; AgP. xlii, 27; m. a particular posture (in dancing), Vikr. iv, 11, 8. -**asri** (*cd*), mfn. quadrangular, RV. i, 152, 2; iv, 22, 2. -**ashtaka**, mfn. having 4 days called Ashtakās, Gobh. iii, 10, 4. -**asra**, -**asraka**, for -*asr*. -**ahā**, m. a period of 4 days, ŚBr. iii, 4, 4, 27; KātyŚr. xiii; a Soma sacrifice lasting 4 days, ŚBr. xii, 2, 2, 12; KātyŚr. xxiii f.; Vait. xi f.; (cf. *atri-c*). -**ātman**, mfn. representing 4 persons, having 4 faces or shapes, Hariv. 12884 (Vishnu); NṛisUp.; Rājat. iv, 507 & v, 25 (Kṛṣṇa). -**ādhyāyika**, *yikā*, *yī*, for -*adh*. -**ānana**, ni. 'four-faced', Brahmag. VarBrŚ. vci, 16; BhP. v, 1, 30; Kathās. xxiv. -**āramin**, mfn. passing the 4 stages of a Brahman's life, MBh. vii, 78, 27. -**āramya**, for *cd*. -**īdāśa-pada-stobha**, m. (cf. *idāśa-pād*) N. of a Sāman. -**indriya**, mfn. having 4 senses (a class of animals), Jain. -**ntarā**, mfn. increasing by 4, AitBr. viii, 6; ŚBr. x, xii f.; RPrāt.; -**stoma**, m. with *Gotamasya*, N. of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv. -**naṣṭra**, n. the 4 substances taken from a camel, Suśr. v. -**fidhni**, f. (Aditi) having 4 udders, Kāth. xxx, 4. -**ārdrha-pād**, m. (nom. -*pād*) 'having 4 feet more (than other animals)', the fabulous animal Śarabha (with 8 legs), Gal. -**ūshaṇa**, n. the 4 hot spices (black and long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper; cf. *jāta* & *try-ūsh*). Bhpr. v. -**xiā**, mfn. possessing 4 Ric verses, i.e. obtaining the merit suggested by them, SamhUp.; n. a hymn consisting of 4 verses, AV. xix, 23, 1. -**iddhi-pāda-carapa-tala-snapratishṭhita**, mfn. well-established on the soles of the feet of the supernatural power (Buddha), Divyāv. viii f. -**oghōtīra**, mfn. one who has passed across the 4 floods (Buddha), ib. & xix, 51. -**gaṇa**, m. a series of 4. -**gati**, mfn. having 4 kinds of going, R. (B) v, 35, 19; 'going on 4 feet', a tortoise, L. -**gandha**, mfn. fragrant on 4 sides, R. v, 32, 12 (v.l. *vyaṅga*). -**gava**, n. a carriage drawn by 4 oxen, KātyŚr. xxii. -**guṇa** (*cd*), mfn. 4n. four-fold, ŚBr. iii, 3, 2, 9; Hit.; tied with 4 strings (the upper garment), Divyāv. vi, 46. -**grīhītā**, n. taken up or ladled out (as a fluid) 4 times, taking up (any fluid) 4 times, ŚBr. iii f.; KātyŚr. -**grīhītā**, mfn. one who has taken up (any fluid) 4 times, Lāty. iii, 2, 6, Sch. -**grāma**, 'containing 4 villages', N. of a country. -**jāta**, n. = *cd*, L. -**jātakā**, n. id., Suśr.; KātyŚr. xix, Sch. -**navata**, mfn. (= *navat*) the 94th, W.; (with *jata*, 100) + 94, KātyŚr. xvi. -**daṇṣṭra** (*cd*), mfn. having 4 tusks, AV. xi, 9, 17; MBh.; R. v; m. a beast of prey, Gal.; Vishnu, L.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2564; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12935. -**dat**, m(nom. -*dan*) four-toothed, Pāp. v, 4, 141, Kās. -**danta**, mfn. 'having 4 tusks', Indra's elephant Airāvata, L.; N. of an elephant, Pañcat. iii, 1, 8; Kathās. lxii, 30. -**dala**, m. 'four-leaved', Marsilea quadrifolia, Npr. -**daśa**, mfn. 4n. the 14th, Yājñ. ii, 113; R. ii; BhP. i, 3, 18; consisting of 14, VS. ix, 34; ŚāṅkhŚr. ix, xiv; RPrāt. viii, 19; (f.) f. (scil. *rātri*) the 14th day in a lunar fortnight, ŚāṅkhGr. ii, iv, 7; ĀśvGr. ii, 3; Mn.; MBh.; Kathās.; -*śi-śānti*, f.,

N. of a work. -**daśaka**, mfn. the 14th, MBh. i, 4334. -**daśan** (*cd*), a, pl. (loc. *daśu*, ŚBr. ix, 3, 2, 8) 14, RV. x, 114, 7; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; [cf. Lat. *quatuordecim*; Lith. *keturolika*]; -**śa-guṇa**, mfn. having 14 merits, cf. Sch. on R. (B) iv, 54, 2 & MBh. ii, 5, 21; -**śa-guṇa-nāman**, n. pl. N. of a work; -**śa-guṇa-sihāna**, n. N. of a work; -**śa-dhā**, ind. fourteenfold, ŚBr. x, 4, 2, 11; BhP. v, 26, 38; -**śa-mata-viveka**, m. 'disquisition on the 14 philosophies', N. of a work by Saṁkara; -**śa-rātra**, m. a Soma sacrifice lasting 14 days, ĀśvGr. xi, 2, 6; -**śa-rcā**, n. a hymn consisting of 14 verses, AV. xix, 23, 11; -**śa-vidha**, mfn. fourteenfold, Kapś. vi, 19, Sch.; -**śa-sama-dvandva**, mfn. having the 14 paired parts of the body symmetric, R. (B) v, 35, 19; -**śa-svapana-vicāra**, m. 'disquisition on the 14 kinds of sleep', N. of a work; -**śākhara** (*cd*), mfn. having 14 syllables, VS. ix, 34. -**daśama**, mfn. = *śaka*, BhP. viii, 13, 34. -**daśika** (fr. *cf*), a feast on the 14th day of a lunar fortnight, Buddh. L. -**daśi**, see *śi*. -**dārikā**, f. N. of Kathās. xxvii-xxvi. -**dik-kam**, ind. towards the 4 quarters, on all sides, all around, cvii, 23; cviii, 86. -**dikṣan**, (loc. pl.) ind. id., W. -**diśam**, ind. id., MBh. ii, 570; BhP. v. -**daiva**, mfn. for *cā*, Hariv. ii, 58, 17, Sch. -**dola**, m. n. a royal litter, Bhjo. -**dos**, mfn. four-armed, Naish. vii, 65. -**dvāra**, mfn. 4n. having 4 doors or openings, MBh. xii, 269, 23 (said of the *puruṣa*); Pañcat.; -**mukha**, mfn. 4n. having 4 doors as mouths, Ragh. xv, 60. -**dvīpa-cakravartin**, m. the sovereign of the 4 Dvīpas, SaddhP. i. -**dharma**, m., N. of a family or race. -**dhā**, ind. in 4 parts, fourfold, RV. iv, 35, 2 f.; AV.; TS. ii; ŚBr.; MBh.; BhP.; [cf. *τέτραχος*; Hib. *ceathardha*]; -**harana**, n. dividing into 4 parts, Nyāyam, Sch.; -*√kṛi*, to divide into 4 parts, ib.; -*√bhā*, to be divided into 4 parts, AV. x, 10, 29; -*vihiḍi*, mfn. divided into 4 parts, ŚBr. i; -*śānti*, f. a religious ceremony performed at the time of making the stated offerings to deceased ancestors, W. -**dhātā**, mfn. fourfold (a term in music). -**dhārin**, m. Cissus quadrangularis, Npr. -**navata**, mfn. (= *navat*) the 94th (a ch. of MBh.). -**navati**, f. 94, in comp. -**tama**, mfn. the 94th (a ch. of R.). -**nidhana** (*cd*), mfn. consisting of 4 concluding passages, ŚBr. xii, 8, 3, 26. -**netrī**, mfn. bringing near the 4 objects desired for by men, Hariv. ii, 121, 16. -**bāhn**, mfn. four-armed, Pañcat. v, 8, 8; (Vishnu) BhP. vii, 17, 4; m., N. of Śiva. -**bila** (*cd*), mfn. having 4 openings, AV. xvii, 4, 30; (said of an udder) ŚāṅkhGr. & ĀśvGr. ii, 10. -**bija**, n. the 4 kinds of seed (viz. of Kālājāti, Candra-śūra, Methikā, and Yavānikā), Bhpr. -**bha-dra**, mfn. (4 times, i.e.) extremely auspicious, Hcat.; n. 4 objects of human wishes (viz. *dharma*, *kāma*, *artha*, *bala*, L.; or the first 3 with *mokṣha*, W.; or *kīrti*, *āyus*, *yajña*, *bala*, MBh. xiii, 5657; or *dharma*, *jñāna*, *vairāgya*, *aīśvarya*, vii, 2182, Sch.; or *dāna*, *jñāna*, *śaurya*, *bhoga* or *vitta*, ib.; Hit. i, 6, 58); -**tara**, mfn. (compar.) 4 times happier than (instr.), MBh. vii, 2182; 2194; 2207; 2449. -**bhadrikā**, f. a kind of medical preparation for curing fever, Bhpr. vii, 4, 12. -**bhāgā**, m. the 4th part, quarter, ŚBr. iii; KātyŚr. xiv; Mn. &c.; mfn. 4n. forming the 4th part of (gen.), Hcat. -**bhāgiyā**, f. (scil. *ishtakā*) a bribe of the 4th part of a man's length, Śulbas. -**bhujā**, (in comp.) 4 arms, BhP. iv, vi; mfn. 4n. four-armed, MBh. iii, 16424; R. i; BhP. iv; quadrangular; m. Vishnu or Kṛishṇa (cf. Bhag. xi, 46), R. vi; Ragh.; Pañcat.; BhP. i; N. of Gaṇeśa, Gal.; a quadrangular figure; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934; of the instructor of (the author of a Comm. on Skandap.) Rāmānanda; of the father of Śiva-datta; -**bhaṭṭāśvarya**, m., N. of an author, Smṛitit. iv; -**mitra**, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on MBh. iiii & vii. -**bhūmika**, mfn. having 4 floors (a house), Pañcat. iv, 9, 9. -**bhūyas**, mfn. containing 4 (syllables) more, RPrāt. xvi, 2. -**bhīṣhṭi** (*cd*), mfn. four-cornered, quadrangular, RV. x, 57, 9; four-pointed, AV. x, 50. -**mahā-patha**, n. meeting of 4 great roads, Divyāv. xxxv, 11. -**mahā-rāja**, m. pl. the 4 great kings or guardians of the lowest of the 6 sensuous heavens, W.; -**kāyika**, m. pl. (= *cāt*) 'belonging to the attendance of those 4 great kings', N. of a class of deities, Buddh. L. -**mahārājika**, m., N. of Vishnu, Vishn. n. pl. = *śu-kāyika*, Buddh.; (cf. *cāt*). -**māsa**, n. a period of 4 months, W.; (f.) f. id., Kathās. cxvii, 154. -**māśya**, n. (= *cāt*) a Cāturmāsya sacrifice, Kāth. xxxv, 20. -**mnkha**,

(in comp.) 4 faces, Kum. ii, 17; mfn. 'four-faced,' in comp.; four-pointed (an arrow), Hariv. 10630; m., N. of Brahmā, MBh. iii, 1; BhP. iii, 8, 16; Kathās. xx; of Vishṇu, Hariv. 12344; Ragh. x, 23; of Śiva (cf. *-tva*), MBh. xiii, 6393; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934; (in music) a kind of measure; *-tva*, n. (Śiva's) state of having 4 faces, VarBrS. lxiv, 20; *-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP.; *-rasa*, m. a preparation of great curative power, Prayog. — **mush-ṭi**, m. 4 hands full, Gṛhyās. i, 43. — **mushṭika**, n. pl. id., KātyŚr. (?) — **muhūrtam**, ind. during 4 Muhūrtas, Gaut. xvi, 44. — **mūrti**, mfn. 'having 4 forms of appearance, four-faced,' in comp.; m., N. of Brahmā, MBh. iii, 13560; of Skanda, ix, 2486; of Vishṇu, Ragh. x, 74; BhP. v, 17, 16; *-tva*, n. the state of being four-faced, MBh. xiii, 6393. — **medha**, m. one who has offered 4 sacrifices (Āśva-, Puruṣa-, Sarva-, and Pitrī-medha) or one who knows the Mantras required for them, Āp. ii, 17, 22. — **yama**, n. the having 4 tones of utterance, TPṛāt. — **yukta**, mfn. drawn by 4 (horses or oxen), MBh. v, 86, 6. — **yuga**, n. (g. *pātrādi*) the 4 Yugas (or ages of the world) combined (= a Mahā-yuga, q.v.). Mn. i, 71; MBh. xii, 11227; Hariv. 516 &c.; mī(ā)n. (*cāḍ*) = *-yukta*, RV. ii, 18, 1; comprising the 4 Yugas, Ragh. x, 23. — **yūj**, mfn. put to (as oxen) in a yoke of 4, RV. viii, 6, 48; = *-yukta*, ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.; MBh. i, vii; R. i. — **lekha**, mfn. having 4 lines on the forehead, R. v, 32, 13. — **vaktra**, mī(ā)n. four-faced, Vas.; m., N. of Brahmā, L.; of a Dānava, Hariv. iii, 47, 6; of an attendant of Durgā, Kathās. lii, 246. — **vaya** (*cāḍ*), mfn. four-fold, RV. i, 110, 3; iv, 36, 4. — **varga**, m. a collection of 4 things (e.g. = *-bhadrā*), Ragh. x, 23; HYog. i, 15; Hit.; *-cintāmaṇi*, m., N. of a work by Hemādri. — **varṇa**, (in comp.) the 4 castes; 4 principal colours, W.; four letters, W.; *-maya*, mfn. consisting of the 4 castes, Ragh. x, 23; *-rṇādi*, a Gaṇa of Kāty. (Pāp. v, 1, 124. Vārtt. 1; = *-anarṇādi* of Gaṇar. 178-180). — **varsha-satāyus**, mfn. reaching an age of 400 years, Mn. i, 83. — **varshikā**, f. (scil. *go*) a cow 4 years old, L. — **vāhin**, m. (scil. *raṭha*) a carriage drawn by 4 (horses or oxen), Tāpdyabr. xvi, 13, 12. — **viṣṇā**, mī(ā)n. the 24th, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Gobh.; Yājñ. i, 37; (with *śata*, 100) + 24, KātyŚr.; MBh. i, 3790; consisting of 24, VS. xiv, 25; TS. vii; ŚBr. vi, ix, xiii; AitBr. v, 29, 5; MBh. iii, 14271; m. (scil. *stoma*) N. of a Stoma having 24 parts, VS. xiv, 23; Lāty.; n. (with or without *ahan*) N. of an Ekāha (2nd day of the Gavām-ayana sacrifice), ŚBr. xii; Tāpdyabr. iv, 2, 4; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; (*śika* with *ahan*, Śay. on RV. iii, 35, 4; *caturviṣṇāka*, on RV. i, 165, Introd.). — *-stoma*, mfn. connected with the Caturviṣṇa Stoma, ŚāṅkhŚr. x; *śāksara*, mī(ā)n. having 24 syllables, Hariv. 12435. — **viṣṇaka**, mfn. consisting of 24, MBh. iii, 13918. — **viṣṇat**, f. 24, only in comp. *śac-chata*, n. 124, Jyot., Sch. — **viṣṇati** (*cāḍ*), f. sg. (once pl.; also once n. sg., BhP. xii, 13, 4 & 7) 24, VS. xviii, 25; ŚBr. &c. (*ā caturviṣṇates*, 'to the 24th year,' Mn. ii, 38); *-kṛtvās*, ind. 24 times, ĀpŚr.; (*śim kṛtvās*, ŚBr. iv); *-gavā*, n. sg. a set of 24 oxen, ŚBr. vii, 2, 2, 6; *-tama*, mfn. the 24th (ch. of R.); *-tīrtham-kara-pūjā*, f. 'worship of the 24 Tīrthamkaras (of the Jinas)', N. of a work; *-danḍaka-stava*, m., N. of a work; *-dhā*, ind. twenty-fourfold, Hcat.; *-purāṇa*, n. N. of a work; *-mata*, n. 'views of the 24 chief legislators', N. of a work, Yājñ. iii, 33 & 48; *-māna*, n. a sum of 24 (paid in gold), Tāpdyabr. xviii, 3, 2. — **vikrama**, mī(ā)n. (*cāḍ*) measuring 24 paces, ŚBr. iii, 5, 1, 10; *-sāhasra*, mī(ā)n. consisting of 24000, MBh. i, 1, 102; R. (G) i, 4, 147; *-smṛiti*, f. = *-mata*; *-tyakshara*, mī(ā)n. (*cāḍ*) having 24 syllables, ŚBr.; RPrāt.; *-tyavatāra-caritra*, n. 'history of the 24 incarnations', N. of a work by Narahara-dāsa; *-tyahā*, m. sg. 24 days, ŚBr. xi; Gaut.; PārGr. ii, 3. — **vin-ṣatika**, mfn. consisting of 24, BhP. iii, 26, 11. — **viṣṇatima**, mfn. for *ti-tama*, Hcat. — **vin-ṣika**, mfn. measuring 24, Śulbas.; with *ahan*, see *śā*. — **vidya**, mfn. (Pāp. v, 1, 124, Siddh.) familiar with the 4 Vedas, MBh. iii, 85, 85 (v.l. *cāḍ*); (*ā*), f., g. *anustatikādi*. — **vidha** (*cāḍ*), mfn. fourfold, of 4 sorts or kinds, ŚBr. vii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.; (*am*), ind. in 4 ways, MBh. v, 1118 (ŚāṅgP.); *-samāyodbheda*, n. 'removal of doubts of 4 kinds', N. of a work; *-dhāhāra-maya*, mfn. made of 4 kinds of food (viz. *bhaksya*, *bhojya*, *lekha*, & *peya*), GarbhUp. — **vibhakta**, mfn. divided into 4

parts, Hariv. 12883. — **vira** (*cāḍ*), mfn. (said of an unguent), AV. xiv, 45, 3-5; m., N. of a Soma sacrifice lasting 4 days, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Vait.; Maś. — **vrishā**, mfn. having 4 bulls, AV. v, 16, 4. — **veda**, mfn. (g. *brāhmaṇādi*) containing the 4 Vedas, MBh. iii, 13560 (Brahmā); Hariv. 12884 (Vishṇu); (Pāp. v, 1, 124, Siddh.) = *-vidya*, Hariv. 7993; Subh.; m. pl. the 4 Vedas, Hariv. 14074; a class of manes, MBh. ii, 463. — **vedin**, mfn. = *-vidya*, Ratnāv. ii, & (in Prakṛit). — **vaiśāradya-viśārada**, mfn. wise through fourfold knowledge (Buddha), Divyāv. viii, 91; xix, 52. — **vyaṅga**, mfn. = *-hrasva*, R. (B) v, 35, 18 (v.l. *-gandha*). — **vyāpin**, mfn. relating to 4 (persons), Nār. i, 8 & 13. — **vyūha**, mfn. having 4 kinds of appearance, MBh. xii, 13603 (Hārī); Vāyup. i, 1, 42 (Maheśvara); containing 4 chapters, Sarvad. xv, 390; *-vādīn*, m. 'asserting the 4 forms (of Puruṣhottama, viz. Vāsudeva, Saṅkarshaṇa, Pradyumna, Anirudha)', a Vaishṇava, Bādar. ii, 2, 42, Gov. — **vanu** (*cāḍ*), mfn. having 4 jaws, AV. v, 19, 7; m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12939 (v.l. *candra-h*). — **hasta**, mfn. four-handed, W. — **hāyana**, mī(ā)n. 4 years old (said of living beings), Pāp. iv, 1, 27 (also Pat.). (*ī*), f. a cow of 4 years, L. — **hāyana**, mī(ā)n. (g. *kshubhādi*) = *-yana* (said of lifeless objects), Pāp. iv, 1, 27, Pat. — **hita**, mfn. useful for 4 (persons), Nār. i, 8 & 12. — **hotṛi** (*cāḍ*), n. sg. or pl., N. of a litany (recited at the new-moon and full-moon sacrifice), AV. xi, 7, 19; AitBr. v; TBr. ii; ŚBr. iv; ŚāṅkhŚr. x; Lāty.; m. (cf. *-hotra*) N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 10404 (v.l. for *-netṛi*); *-tvā*, n. the condition of the Caturhotṛi litany, MaitrS. i, 9, 7. — **hotra**, m. (cf. *ṛi*) Vishṇu, Hariv. 12884; v. l. for *anuha*, VP.; for *cāḍ*, q.v. — **hotraka**, for *caturhotra*, q.v. — **hrasva**, mfn. having the 4 extremities too short, R. (B) v, 35, 18, Sch. 1. **Catura**, mfn. iic. = *ṭhr* (cf. *upa- & tri-*, Pāp. v, 4, 77, Vārtt. 1; *ā- vi- su-*, Vop. vi, 29); (*am*), iic. ind. (g. *śarad-ādi*), cf. *ā- upa-*. 1. **Caturikā**, f. (= *tushka*) a quadrangular courtyard (used for guests), Pañcat. iv, 76; v, 45. **Caturthā**, mī(ā)n. (g. *yajñakādi*, Gaṇar. 100) the 4th, AV.; VS.; TS. &c.; m. the 4th letter in the first 5 classes of consonants (*gh, jh, dh, bh*), RPrāt.; VPrāt.; Kās.; 4th caste, a Śūdra, L.; n. 'constituting the 4th part', a quarter, Gaut. x, 38; (for *tushṭaya*; iic.) a collection of 4, Divyāv. xxxiii; (*ī*), f. (scil. *rātri*) the 4th day in a lunar fortnight, KātyŚr.; (metrically *ṛi*) VarYogay. v, 8; 'the 4th day of a marriage', see *ṛi-hi-karman*; (scil. *vibhakti*) the termination of the 4th case, dative case, Pāp.; = *tur-bhāgīya*, Śulbas. iii, 26; (*am*), ind. the 4th time, ĀsvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr. [cf. *tetrapros*; Lat. *quartus*; Lith. *ketvirtas*; Slav. *četvrti*; Germ. *vierter*]. — **kāla**, mfn. = *lika*, Āp. i, 25, 10; m. '4th meal', (*am*), ind. at the 4th meal-time, i.e. at the evening of every 2nd day (of any one's fasting), Mn. xi, 110; (*ē*), loc. ind. id., Āp. i, 27, 11. — **kālika**, mfn. one who takes only every 4th meal, Mn. vi, 19. — **phala**, n. the 2nd inequality or equation of a planet, W. — **bhakta-kshapapa**, n. fasting so as to take only every 4th meal, MBh. xiii, 5145. — **bhāḥ**, mfn. receiving the 4th part (as a tax from one's subjects), ii, 585; (cf. Mn. x, 118). — **mandratīśvarya**, mfn. 'to be lengthened in a particular way', said of a kind of recitation of the SV., SamhUp. ii, 5. — **svara**, m. having the 4th tone or accent, ib.; n., N. of a Sāman. **Caturthāṅsa**, m. a 4th part, Hariv. 9690; mfn. = *śin*, Mn. viii, 210. **Caturthāṅsin**, mfn. receiving a quarter, Gaut. xxviii, 34. **Caturthāśrama**, m. the 4th stage of a Brahman's life, W. **Caturthodāttatama**, mfn. 'reciting the 4th as the highest tone (or accent)', said of a particular way of reciting the SV., SamhUp. iii, 3. **Caturthaka**, mfn. the 4th, Śrut.; returning every 4th day (a fever), *τετραπικός*, Pāp. v, 2, 81; Hariv. 10555; Car.; Suśr.; m. (in music) a kind of measure; (*ikā*), f. a weight of 4 Karshas, ŚāṅgS. i, 24; Aśtāṅg. v, 6, 27. **Caturthi**, for *ṭhi*, q.v. **Caturthi**, f. of *thā*, q.v. — **karman**, n. the ceremonies performed on the 4th day of a marriage, Gobh. ii, 5, 1; ŚāṅkhGr. i, 18, 1. **Caturya**, Nom. P. *ṛyati* (1st fut. *ṛyitā*, inf. *ṛyitum*), to wish for 4, Pāp. viii, 2, 78, Vārtt. i. **Catūś**, in comp. for *tūr*. — **caśra**, m., N. of a sacrifice, Baudh. i, 13, 30; of a phenomenon in the sky, MBh. vii, 199, 19; n., N. of a mystical

diagram, Tantr. — **catvāriṅśa**, mī(ā)n. the 44th (ch. of MBh. or R.); (with *śatā*, 100) + 44, ŚBr. x, 4, 2; containing 44, VS. & TS. v (said of a Stoma); ŚBr. viii, xiii; m. (scil. *stoma*) a Stoma consisting of 44 parts, Lāty. — **catvāriṅśat** (*cāḍ*), f. 44, VS. xviii, 25; ŚBr. viii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; RPrāt. — **catvāriṅśin**, mfn. containing 44 parts, MaitrS. ii, 8, 7. — **carapa**, mfn. consisting of 4 parts, Sarvad. vii, 6; m. 'having 4 feet,' a quadruped, VarBr. xxi, 6. — **calita**, n. a kind of play or sport, Siṅhās. — **cit-ya**, mfn. supported by 4 struts, MBh. xiv, 88, 32. **Catush**, in comp. for *tūr*. — **kaparda** (*cāḍ*), mī(ā)n. having 4 tufts, RV. x, 114, 3. — **karna**, mfn. four-eared, W.; heard by 4 ears only, Pañcat. i, 1, 86; (*ī*), f., N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2643; *-ā*, f. instr. (*ayā*), ind. so that only 4 ears are present, Pañcat. i, 10, 11. — **kala**, mfn. having 4 marks (on the thumb denoting the proficiency in the 4 Vedas), R. (B) v, 35, 18 (v.l. *-kṛishṇa*). — **kārin**, mfn. causing or effecting 4 things, Nār. i, 8 & 14. — **kishku**, mfn. 4 Kishkus long, MBh. v, vii; R. (B) v, 35, 18. — **kṛi-ṣha**, mfn. having 4 black parts of the body, R. ii, 32, 13 (v.l. for *-kala*). — **kona**, mfn. quadrangular, Sūryapr.; Hcat. i, 8, 498 & 500; m.n. a tetragon, 11, 617. — **krama**, m. a Krama (or method of reading and writing the Veda) consisting of 4 parts, RPrāt. xi, 10. — **khaṇḍa**, mī(ā)n. consisting of 4 parts, CūlUp., Sch. Intro. — **paksha** (*cāḍ*), mī(ā)n. furnished with 4 posts, AV. ix, 3, 21. — **pañca**, mfn. pl. 4 or 5, Rājat. vi, 326; viii, 555; *can*, BhP. i, 15, 23 & x, 37, 39. — **pañcāśa**, mfn. the 54th (ch. of MBh. or R.). — **pañcāśat** (*cāḍ*), f. (sg. or pl., Pāp. viii, 3, 5, Sch.) 54, ŚBr. vi; *-tama*, mfn. the 54th (ch. of MBh. ed. Bomb.). — **śad-adhika-śata**, mfn. the 154th (ch. of MBh.). — **pat-ṭri**, f. = *tur-dala*, Bhpr. — **pathā**, m. n. a place where 4 roads meet, cross-way, TBr. i; ŚBr. ii; Kauś. &c.; m. 'walking the 4 paths (i.e. Āśramas, cf. *catur-āśramin*)', a Brahman, L.; n. one of the 18 ceremonies performed with Kuṇḍas, Tantr.; *-kṛitāyana*, m. 'having made its abode on a cross-way,' a kind of ghost, Gal.; *-niketā*, f. 'abiding on a cross-way,' N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2643; *-ratā*, f. id., 2645; *-sad*, mfn. dwelling at cross-ways, MānGr. i, 13; PārGr. iii, 15, 8. — **pad** (*cāḍ*), m (nom. sg. *-pād*; pl. *-pādas*, irreg. *-padas*, BhP. v, 1, 14; vi, 4, 9; loc. *-pātsu*, AitBr. vi, 2, 7; abl. *-pādbyas*, Pāp. iv, 1, 135) (*-pādīn* (nom. *-pad*, RV. 4 times, or *-pād*, RV. twice). (Pāp. v, 4, 140) quadruped, (m.) a quadruped, (n.) quadrupeds (collectively), animals, RV.; AV. &c.; having made 4 steps, ĀsvGr. i, 7, 19; ŚāṅkhGr. i, 14, 6; divided into 4 parts, MānGr. 2; MBh. v; (in prosody) consisting of 4 Pādas, RV. i, 164, 24; x, 27, 10; having 4 staffs (a ladder), MBh. xii, 8838; (a judicial procedure) consisting of 4 processes (viz. plea, defence, rejoinder, and sentence), Yājñ. ii, 8; (*-pādī*). f. a female quadruped, in comp., *di-gamana*, n. intercourse with a female quadruped, Suśr. ii, 12, 3. — **pada**, (in comp.) 4 Pādas, Mālav. i, 4 & 5; n. sg. or pl., 4 partitions or divisions, AgP. xl, 16 & 18; mī(ā)n. (*cāḍ*), quadruped, MBh.; VarBrS. xxi; consisting of 4 Pādas, TS. iii, 2, 9, 1; ŚBr. xi; AitBr. i, 7; ChUp.; RPrāt.; Mālav. ii; consisting of 4 words, VPrāt.; comprising 4 partitions or divisions, VarBrS. liii, 55; (in alg.) tetranomial; m. a quadruped, W.; (= *pāśava*?) a kind of coitus, L.; (pl.) certain zodiacal signs (viz. *mesha*, *vrishā*, *siṅha*, *makara-pūrvārdha*, *dhanuḥ-pārvārdha*), Laghuji, i, 11 ff.; N. of a shrub, W.; n. N. of a particular Karaṇa, VarBrS. ic, 5 & 8; Sūryas. ii, 67; (*ā*), f. a metre of 30 + 4 + 4 syllabic instants. — **padikā**, f. = *dā*. — **padī**, f. of *-pad*, q.v. — **parṇī**, f. (cf. *-pātrī*) 'four-leaved', Oxalis pusilla, L. — **paryāya**, mfn. having 4 reiterations (a Stoma), Vait. xl. — **parva**, mī(ā)n. consisting of 4 parts, AitBr. i, 2, 20. — **pāṭi**, f. 'winding 4 ways (?)', a river, L. — **pāṭhi**, f. a school in which the 4 Vedas are studied, W. — **pāṇi**, m. 'four-handed', Vishṇu, L. — **pād**, see *-pād*; once in comp., MBh. xii, 5697. — **pāda** (*cāḍ*), mī(ā)n. quadruped, ŚBr. iii, vi; AitBr.; Suśr.; mī(ā)n. consisting of 4 parts, MBh. iii, 1459; Vāyup.; Sarvad. xv, 207; m. a quadruped, MBh. iii, 11246; Yājñ. ii, 298; R. v; (scil. *adhyaṇya*) the chapter treating of the 4 parts of medical science, Car. i, 9 f.; (*ī*), f. a number of 4 feet, Jyot. (YV) 31; *-samanwaya*, m. conjunction of the 4 parts of medical science, Bhpr.; *-siddhi*, f. complete knowledge of the 4 parts

of medical science, Car. iii, 8. — **pādaka**, mf(ikā)n. consisting of 4 Pādas, Kāraṇ. xii, 33 & 39. — **pārśva**, n. the 4 sides of a square &c., W. — **pūṭa**, mfn. having 4 folds, ĀpSr. xii, 2, 14. — **puṇḍrā**, f. Abelnoschus esculentus, L. — **prasthānika**, mfn. pl. divided into 4 sects, Sarv. ii, 255. — **phalā**, f. 'four-fruited,' *Uraria lagupodioides*, L.

Catushka, mfn. consisting of 4, Lāty; RPrāt.; Śulbas.; Suṣr.; (with *śatā*, 100) + 4 (i.e. 4 per cent.), Mn. viii, 142; Bijag.; m. any sign (as the Svastika) having 4 marks, L.; N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 2849; 2859; 2911; 2931; n. a set of 4, collection of 4, Mn. vii, 50; Yājñ. iii, 99; MBh. xii, 12706 (or = *anśayok katyos cātārāla*, Sch.); Mṛicch. ix, 12; Srut.; = *veśman*, Kun. v, 68; vii, 9; a quadrangular courtyard (used for receiving guests), Pañcat. (ifc. f. ā); Prasannar. iii, 6; Pañcat.; a cross-way, L.; a necklace of 4 strings, L.; (f), f. a (large) four-sided pond, L.; a bed- or mosquito-curtain, L.; a necklace of 4 strings, W. — **veśman**, n. a hall resting on 4 columns, Vear. xv, 15.

Catushkikā, f. a set of 4, Rājat. v, 369; = *shka-veśman*, Viddh. i, 1½; Rājat. viii, 23; (in Prakṛit) Bāl. v, 4½ & 4½.

Catushkita, mfn. ifc. having a set of 4 (of anything), MBh. xii, 13340 (cf. 12706).

Cātushtaya, m(nom. pl. 'ye, Pāp. viii, 3, 101, Kāś.)f(ā)n. fourfold, consisting of 4, AV. x, 2, 3; ŚBr. xiii; ĀitBr. iii, viii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; 4. BHP. iii, 15, 28; n. a set of 4, quaternion, KātyŚr. viii; Gṛhyas.; Mn.&c. (ifc. f. ā, Hcat.); a square, W.; the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 10th signs of the zodiac, VarYogay. iv, 48; 'a collection of Sūtras consisting of 4 sections,' see *cāḍ*.

1. **Cātās**, ind. (Pāp. v, 4, 18; in comp. before hard gutturals and labials *ṛuḥ* or *ṛuṣh*, viii, 3, 43) 4 times, AV. xi, 2, 9; TS. ii; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr. &c.

2. **Catus**, in comp. for *ṛuḥ*. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **triṇśā**, mf(ā)n. the 34th (Prajā-pati, so called with regard to the other 33 gods), ŚBr. iv, f.; TBr. ii; (with *śatā*, 100) + 34, ŚBr. xii; containing 34, Lāty; m. (scil. *stōma*) a Stoma consisting of 34 parts, VS. xiv, 23; ĀitBr. iv, 18. — **triṇśat** (*cāḍ*), f. 34, RV. i, 162, 18; x, 55, 3; VS.; *śaj-jātaka-jīta*, m. 'knowing 34 Jātakas', N. of a Buddha, L.; *śat-sammā*, n. with *Prajā-pati* (see s. v. *śat*), N. of a Sāman, Ārsh-Br.; *śad-akshara*, mf(ā)n. (*cāḍ*) containing 34 syllables, ŚBr. x; *śad-rātram*, ind. during 34 days, KātyŚr. xxiv. — **tri-dvy-eka-bhāga**, mfn. pl. receiving 4, 3, 2, and 1 part respectively, Yājñ. ii, 125.

Catū, in comp. for *ṛuḥ* before r. — **rājī**, f. (*rājan*) 'the 4 kings,' N. of the luckiest termination of a Chatur-aṅga game (by which one king gains the 4 thrones), Tithyā. — **rātrā**, m. n. 'lasting 4 days,' N. of a ceremony, AV. xi, 7, 11; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty; (*am*), ind. during 4 days, KātyŚr.

Catvara, n. rarely m. [Hariv. 6490 ff.; R. v, 49, 15] a quadrangular place, place in which many ways meet, cross-way, MBh. &c.; a levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice, L. — **taru**, m. a tree growing on a cross-way, Svapnac. — **vāsini**, f. (cf. *catushpatha-niketū*) N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2630.

Catvāriṇśā, mf(ā)n. (fr. *śat*) the 40th, RV. ii, 12, 11; (with *śatā*, 100) + 40, ŚBr. xii; Pāp. v, 2, 46; m. 'consisting of 40 (parts),' N. of a Stoma, Lāty.

Catvāriṇśat, f. (Pāp. v, 1, 59; fr. *catvāri* [n. pl.] + *śatā*, a decad) 40, RV. i, 126, 4; ii, 18, 5; VS. &c.; [cf. *reṣaṇapāṇvra*; Lat. *quadraginta*.] — **pāda** (*śat*), mf(ā)n. having 40 feet, ŚBr. vii, 3, 1, 27. **Catvāriṇśad-akshara**, mf(ā)n. consisting of 40 syllables, xiii, 6, 1. **Catvāriṇśad-rātrā**, m. a period of 40 days, ib.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. **Catvāriṇśan-māna**, mfn. having the weight of 40, ĀpSr.

Catvāriṇśati, f. = *śat*. See *dvā*.

चतुर 2. **catura**, mf(ā), cf. g. *arśa-ādi*) n. (✓*cat*, Up.) swift, quick, Kathās. x, 108; Rājat. iii, 176; dexterous, clever, ingenious, shrewd, Ragh.; Vikr.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c.; charming, agreeable, Ragh.; Bhartṛ.; visible, L.; m. a round pillow (cf. *cāḍ*), L.; the fish *Cyprinus Rohita*, Gal.; (scil. *hasat*) a particular position of the hand, PŚarv.; n. = *tā*, g. *arśa-ādi*; an elephant's stable, L.; (*am*), ind. quickly, Kathās. ci, 96; Rājat. iii, 188. — **krama**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **ga**, mfn. going quickly, W. — **tā**, f. cleverness, skillfulness, Bhartṛ. i, 71. — **tva**, n. id., Daś. i, 223 (v. l. for *caṇa*). — **Caturāka**, mf(ikā)n. clever, skilful, Kathās.

ciii; m., N. of a jackal, Pañcat. i, 15, 35 & 16, 1 (cf. *mahā*); 2. (*ikā*), f., N. of a woman, Śak. vi, 1 (in Prakṛit) & 1½; Kathās. vi, 53; ciii, 20.

चतुर्थ *caturthā*, *ṛthaka*, *ṛya*. See p. 385.

चतुल *catula*, mfn. = *sthāpayitṛi*, L.

चतुष्क *catushka*, &c. See col. 1.

चत्त *cattā*, *cattrā*, *catya*. See ✓*cat*.

चत्वर *catvara*, *ṭvāriṇśā*, &c. See col. 1.

चत्वाल *catvāla*, m. = *cātv*, q. v., L.; = *garbha* or *darbha*, L.

चद् *cad*, cl. 1. *ṛdati*, *ṛdate*, to ask or beg (cf. ✓*cat*), Dhātup. xxi, 5.

चदिर *cadira*, m. (= *cand*) the moon, L.; camphor, L.; an elephant, L.; a snake, L.

चन् 1. *can*, cl. 1. *ṛnati*, to sound, utter a sound, L.; to hurt, injure, Dhātup. xix, 41.

चन 2. *can* (cf. ✓*kan*), only aor. Subj. 2. du. *canishṭām*, 'to delight in, be satisfied with (loc.)', RV. vii, 70, 4; & 3. sg. *canishṭhat* [jan, SV.], 'to satisfy, please', RV. viii, 74, 11.

Cānas, n. 'delight, satisfaction,' only with ✓*dhā*, P. & A. to delight in, be satisfied with (acc. or loc.), enjoy, RV.; VS. viii, 7; (cf. *sā* & *sa-cānas*.)

Cānasaya, Nom. *yati*, to address with the word *canasita*, GopBr. i, 3, 19; ii, 2, 23.

Cānasita, mfn. (Pass. p. fr. *ṛya*) 'satisfied, gracious' (only the voc. is used in the address to a Brahman, added after his N.), ĀitBr. i, 6, 8, Say. (Āp.) — *vat*, mfn. (speech or address) containing the word *canasita*, Gop. ii, 2, 23; KātyŚr. vii, 5, 7. **Cānasitōttara**, mfn. followed by *canasita* (a N.), Vait.

Cānasya, Nom. (Impv. 2. du. *ṛsyātam*) to delight in (acc.), enjoy, RV. i, 3, 1.

Cānishṭha, mfn. (superl. fr. *cānas*) very acceptable, RV.; very favourable, very gracious, vii, 57, 4; 70, 2 & 5.

Cāno, in comp. for *cānas*. — **dhā**, mfn. satisfied, gracious, VS. vii, 7. — **hita**, mfn. made favourable, inclined or willing to do anything, RV. iii, 2, 2 & 7; 11, 2 (Pāp. i, 4, 60, Vārt. 2, Pat.); ix, 75, 1 & 4; VS.

चन *canā* (*cand*, SV.), ind. and not, also not, even not, not even (this particle is placed after the word to which it gives force; a preceding verb is accentuated [Pāp. viii, 1, 57]; in Vedic language it is generally, but not always, found without any other neg. particle, whereas in the later language another neg. is usually added, e. g. *āpaś canā prā minanti vṛatām vām*, 'not even the waters violate your ordinance,' RV. ii, 24, 12; *nāha vīryāca prithivī candīnam*, 'the earth even does not contain him,' iii, 36, 4; in class. Sanskrit it is only used after the interrogatives *kā*, *katara*, *katamā*, *katham*, *kād*, *kadd*, *kim*, *kūtas*, *kva*, making them indefinite), RV.; AV. &c.; also, RV. i, 139, 2; vi, 26, 7; viii, 78, 10.

चनस् *cānas*, &c. See ✓2. *can*.

चन्द *cand* (fr. *scand*, q. v.), cl. 1. *ṛdati* (Nir. xi, 5), to shine, be bright, Dhātup. iii, 31; to gladden, ib.; [cf. Lat. *candeo*, *candela*.]

Canda, m. (for *dṛd*) the moon, L.; N. of the author of the work *Prithivī-rāja-rāsaka*.

Candaka, mfn. pleasing, W.; m. the moon, W.; moonlight, W.; v. l. for *ḍraka*, q. v. — **pushpa**, for *candana-p*, W.

Candana, m. n. sandal (*Sirium myrtifolium*, either the tree, wood, or the unctuous preparation of the wood held in high estimation as perfumes; hence ifc. a term for anything which is the most excellent of its kind, g. *vyāghrādī*), Nir. xi, 5; MBh.; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Ragh. vi, 61); m., N. of a divine being, Lalit. i, 93; of a prince; = *naka*, Mṛicch. vi, 25; N. of an ape, R. iv, 41, 3; n. the grass *Bhadra-kālī*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of creeper, L.; N. of a river, VP. (v. l. for *ṇḍrā*); (f), f. N. of a river, R. iv, 40, 20; (cf. *ku*-, *pita*-, *rakta*-, *sveta*-, *hari*-) — **giri**, m. 'sandal-mountain,' the Malaya, L. — **gopā**, f. a kind of *Ichnocarpus*, L. — **dāsa**, m. N. of a man, Mudr. i, 1½; of a merchant, Hit. i, 6, 1. — **paṇka**, m. sandal-unguent, Ritus. i, 6; Caurap. — **pāta**, m. laying on of sandal-unguent, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 104. — **pāla**, m. N. of a prince, Buddh. — **putrikā**, *ṛtri*, f. N. of a mythical doll, Virac. xi, xxiv. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Kathās. lxxvii, 20. — **pushpa**, *ṛshpa*, n. cloves, L. — **maya**, mfn. made or consisting of sandal-wood,

VarBṛS.; Kād. — **rasa**, m. sandal-water, Ratnāv. iii, 1; Ritus. iii, 20. — **vāri**, n. id., MBh. v, 1794; R. iii. — **sāra**, m. id., ii, 23, 39; a kind of alkali, L. — **sārivā**, f. = *gopā*, L. **Candanāgrīya**, m., N. of a man, Lalit. xiii, 160. **Candanācala**, m. = *na-giri*, L. **Candanādri**, m. id., Rājat. iv, 156. **Candanāmbhas**, n. = *na-rasa*, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 245. **Candanā-vatī**, f., N. of a river (?), JaimBhār. lxxi. **Candanōdaka**, n. = *na-rasa*, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 40; — *dundubhi*, m., N. of Bhava, VP. iv, 14, 4; Vāyup. **Candanaka**, m., N. of a man, Mṛicch. vi. **Candanāya**, Nom. *yate*, to become a sandal-tree, Cān.; Subh.

Candanin, mfn. anointed with sandal (Śiva), MBh. xii, 1249.

Candanīyā, f. a kind of yellow pigment, L.

Candala-devī, f., N. of the princess Candrallekha, Vcar. xi, 65.

Candalā, f., N. of a woman (cf. *ḍralā*), Rājat. vii, 1122.

Candira, m. (fr. *ṇḍrā*) the moon, Bhām. ii, 126; an elephant, L.; = *dra-ja*, Gal.

Candila, m. a barber, L.

Candṛā, mf(ā)n. (fr. *candṛā*, q. v.) glittering, shining (as gold), having the brilliancy or hue of light (said of gods, of water [RV. x, 121, 9; TS. vi] & of Soma), RV.; VS.; TS. vi; TBr. i; m. the moon (also personified as a deity, Mn. &c.), VS.; ŚBr. &c. (ifc. f. ā, MBh. ix; R. &c.); ifc. 'the moon of,' i. e. the most excellent among (e. g. *pār-thiva* [g. *vyāghrādī*, Kāś.] or *narēndra* [Ratnān. i, 4], 'a most excellent king'); the number 'one,' Sūryas.; a lovely or agreeable phenomenon of any kind, L.; a spot similar to the moon, BHP. iv, 15, 17; the eye in a peacock's tail, L.; the mark of the Visarga, Tantr.; a kind of reddish pearl, L.; camphor, AgP. xxxv, 15; water, L.; the Kāmpilla plant, L.; a metre of 4 × 19 syllables; N. of a Daitya (= *varman*, king of the Kāmbojas), MBh. i, 2667; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BHP. x, 61, 13; of a son of Viśva-gandhi and father of Yuvanāśva, ix, 6, 20; of a grammarian (= *gomin*), Rājat. i, 176; of a king, Pañcat. v, 9, 2 & 10, 1; of one of the ancestors of the Gauḍa Brāhmins; of several other men, Rājat. vi f.; one of the 18 minor Dvīpas, L.; = *parvata*, R. vi, 26, 6; n. (Naigh. i, 2; also m. L.) gold, RV. ii, 2, 4; AV. xii, 2, 53; VS. iv, xix; ŚBr.; TāndyaBr. vi, 6; KātyŚr.; n. a kind of sour rice-gruel, L.; N. of a Sāman, KātyŚr. xxvi; Lāty; (ā), f. a hall covered only at the top, awning, canopy, L.; cardamoms, L.; Cocculus cordifolius (*guḍūci*) = *drāspāla*, L.; N. of a river, VP. ii, 28, 2; (f), f. *Serratula anthe-minthica*, L.; (cf. *ardha*-) — **kamalākara**, m., N. of a work. — **kālā**, f. a digit or 1/4 of the moon's disc (each digit is personified as a female divinity, Tantr.), the crescent on the day before or after the new moon, Kathās. i, 39; the mark of a finger-nail resembling the crescent before or after new moon; the fish *Pimelodus Vacha*, L.; a kind of drum, L.; (in music) a kind of measure; N. of a drama, Sāh. iii, 1½; — **tantra**, n., N. of a work. — **kavi**, m., N. of a poet, ŚārngP. — **kātuki**, m., N. of a man, Pravar. iii, 3. — **kānta**, mfn. lovely as the moon, Śrut.; m. 'moon-loved,' the moon-stone (a gem supposed to be formed from the congelation of the moon's rays and to dissolve under the influence of its light), Suṣr.; Megh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; m. n. the white eatable water-lily (blossoming during night), L.; n. sandal-wood, L.; (ā), f. the wife of the moon, W.; night, L.; N. of a Surāṅgana, Siphās.; (ā, am), f. n. N. of a town, R. vii, 102, 6 & 9; — **manī-maya**, mfn. made of the gem *Candara-kānta*, Siphās.; — **maya**, mfn. id., Kād. v, 796; vi, 271; — **ratna-maya**, mfn. id., Siphās. — **kānti**, f. the brilliancy or lustre of the moon, moonlight, W.; N. of the moon's disc on the ninth day, BrahmaP.; m., N. of a hero of Kālīkā, Virac. xxx. — **kāntiya**, Nom. *yati*, to resemble the moon-stone (*candara-kānta*), ŚārngP. cvii, 8. — **kālānala**, n. a kind of diagram; — **cakra**, n. id. — **kirti**, m., N. of a prince of Ujjayini, Bhadrab.; of a Sūri of the Jainas. — **kuṇḍa**, m., N. of a pond in Kāma-rūpa, Kālp. — **kumāra-sikhara**, n., N. of a place, Rasik. xi, 23. — **kula**, n., N. of a town, Śukas. — **kulyā**, f., N. of a river in Kāsmīr, Rājat. i, 320. — **kūṭa**, m., N. of a mountain in Kāma-rūpa, Kālp. — **ketu**, m., N. of a son of Lakshmana, R. vii, 102, 2; Ragh. xv, 90; of several other men, MBh. vii, 1899; VP.; of a Vidyādharma, Kathās. cxv, 24; of a prince of Cakora (slain by an emissary of king Sūdraka), Hcar. vi; of a prince (emissary of king

Śūdrīka, Virac. xviii, 41 f.; of a hero of Kālikā, xxx. — **keśa**, m., N. of a hero of Kālikā, xxx. — **keśa-rin**, m. id., ib. — **kośa**, m., N. of a lexicon, Praugh. — **kṛidā**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **kṣa-ya**, m., 'waning of the moon', new moon, Mbh. iii, 122. — **kṣhānta**, m., N. of a man. — **garbha**, m., N. of a Buddh. Sūtra. — **giri**, m. = *parvata*; N. of a prince, LiṅgP. i, 66, 41; Matsya. xii, 53; KūrmaP. i, 21, 59. — **gupta**, m., 'moon-protected', N. of a renowned king (Ξαυδο-κνυτος or Ξαυδο-κορτος, reigning at Pāṭali-putra about 315 B.C. as the founder of a new dynasty; installed by the Brāhmaṇa Cāṇakya after causing the death of Nanda), Inscr.; Pāp. i, 1, 68, Vārt. 7, Pat.; BhP. xii, 1, 12; Kathās.; Mudr.; N. of two kings of the Gupta dynasty; for *citra-g*° q.v. — **gūptaka**, m. the king Candra-gupta (of Pāṭali-putra), ŚārngP. lxxv, 72. — **gūpti**, m., N. of a prince of Avanti, Bhadrab. ii, 7; iii, 96. — **gūti-giri**, m., N. of a locality, Rasik. xi, 37. — **gomin**, m., N. of a grammarian (also called Candra), Gaṇar. 2. — **gola-stha**, m. pl. 'dwelling in the lunar sphere', the manes, L. — **golikā**, f. moonlight, L. — **graha**, m. an eclipse of the moon, Hcat. — **grahana**, n. id.; °*nāḍāharaṇa*, n., N. of a work. — **cañcala**, m., 'la', f. the fish Candraka, L. — **citra**, m. pl. N. of a people, R. (B) iv, 42, 6. — **cūda**, m. = *mukūṭa*, Bhartṛ.; Bālar. ix, 44; Kathās.; a form of Bhairava, Brahman. ii, 61, 83. — N. of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx; of an author (son of Śrī-bhaṭṭa-Purushottama); of a prince, xv; °*dāshṭaka*, n., N. of a hymn. — **cūḍa-maṇi**, m., N. of a work, Tantras. ii. — **ja**, m., 'moon-born', the planet Mercury, VarBṛS.; — **siṅha**, m., N. of a man. — **janaka**, m., 'moon-progenitor', the sea, Gal. — **jāna**, n., N. of a work, Anand. 31, Sch.; — **tantra**, n. id., ib. — **tāra**, ind. (compar.) more lovely, Kath. xxx, 1. — **tāpāna**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12698 (v.l. *indra-t*°) & 12939. — **tāra-kā**, n. sg. the moon and the stars, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 7, 13. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **tva**, n. the condition of the moon, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 91. — **da-keṣha** (*drā*°), mfn. offering anything bright or gold in sacrifice, VS. vii, 45. — **datta**, m., 'moon-given', N. of an author. — **dāra**, m. pl. 'moon-wives', the 27 lunar mansions, L. — **dipikā**, f., N. of an astrological work, VarBṛ. vi, 6. — **diṣṭa**, m., 'moon-messenger', N. of a poem. — **deva**, m., N. of a warrior, Mbh. viii, 1078 & 1086; of a Brāhmaṇ (of Kāśyapa's family), Rājat. i, 182ff.; of a poet, ŚārngP. — **dyuti**, m., 'moon-bright', sandal-wood, Bhpr. — **dvīpa**, m., N. of a Dvīpa, Romakas. — **dhvaja-ketu**, m., N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. L. — **nābha**, m., 'moon-navel', N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 16254. — **nibha**, mfn., 'moon-like', bright, handsome, W. — **nirṇij** (*drā*°), having a brilliant garment, RV. x, 106, 8. — **pañcāṅga**, n. the luni-solar calendar. — **patī**, m., N. of a man. — **parvata**, m., 'moon-mountain', N. of a mountain, R. vi, 2, 37. — **pāda**, m. a moon-beam, Megh. 71. — **pāla**, m., N. of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **putra**, m. = *ja*, VarBṛS. — **pura**, n., 'moon-town', N. of a town, Kathās. cxvii, cxviii; (cf. *cāndr*°). — **pu-shpā**, f. a kind of Solanum, Bhpr. — **prishṭha**, m., N. of a man, Virac. — **prakāśa**, m., N. of a work. — **prajñapti**, f., N. of the 6th Upāṅga of the Jains. — **prabha**, m., N. of an Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, Jain.; of a Yaksha, Divyāv.; of a king, ib.; of several other persons, Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; (ā), f. moonlight, W.; Serratula an-thelminthica, L.; a compound of various drugs (used in jaundice, piles, &c.), Bhpr.; N. of several women, Divyāv. xxxvii; Kathās. xvii, 65; — *svāmī-caritra*, n. 'Candra-prabha's life', N. of a Jain work. — **prabhāva**, mfn. splendour as the moon, W. — **prabhāsa-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. — **prabhāsvara-rāja**, m., N. of several Buddhas. — **pramardana**, n., 'moon-enemy', N. of a brother of Rāhu, Mbh. i, 2539. — **pramāṇa**, mfn. 'moon-measured', lunar, Lāty. x, 16, 13. — **prāsāda**, m., an apartment on the housetop, Kathās. lxxxv, cxiv. — **priya**, m., N. of a prince. — **bālā**, f. large car-damoms, L. — **bāhu**, m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. (v.l.); of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **bindu**, m., 'moon-like spot', the sign for the nasal °; = *candrakṛita*, Bhpr. — **bimba**, n. the moon-disc, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 39 & 41; — *prabhā*, f., N. of a Gandharva virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 70; — *mayā*, mfn. consisting of moon-discs, Kād. — **buddha** (*drā*°), mfn. having a bright standing-ground, RV. i, 52, 3. — **bha**, m., N. of an attendant of Skanda, Mbh. ix, 2577; (ā),

f. = *pushpā*, Bhpr. v, 3, 40. — **bhāga**, m., 'N. of aman', see *cāndrabhāgi*; of a mountain, Kālp.; (ā), f. (g. *bahu-ādī*) the river Cheubā (in the Pañjāb), MBh.; BhP. v, 19, 18; Rājat.; Hit.; (cf. *cāndr*°); (ī), f. id., g. *bahu-ādī* (cf. Gaṇar. 52, Sch.); 'ga-sarī', f. id., VarBṛS. xvi, 27. — **bhānu**, m., N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. x, 61, 10. — **bhāsa**, m. (= *hāsa*) 'moon-brilliant', a sword, L.; N. of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **bhūti**, n. silver, L. — **maṇi**, m. the moon-gem (Candra-kānta), L. — **maṇḍala**, n. = *bimba*, R.; Suśr.; VarBṛS.; a halo round the moon, W. — **mata**, n. the doctrine of the moon(-worshippers), Śaṅkar. xlv. — **manas**, m. one of the ten horses of the moon, L. — **maya**, m(f)n. representing the moon, Kād. v, 866; Hcar. iv. — **mas** (*drā*°), m. (= *mās*; g. *dāsi-bhārādī*) the moon, deity of the moon (considered as a Dānava, Mbh. i, 2534; Hariv. 190; named among the 8 Vasus, Mbh. i, 2583), RV. i; viii, 82, 8; x; VS.; AV. &c.; N. of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **masa**, see *ava*°; (ā), f., N. of a river, BhP. (B) iv, 28, 35; (cf. *vasā*). — **maḥa**, m. a dog, L. — **mā**, f., N. of a river, Mbh. vi, 337; (cf. *masā*). — **mārga**, m., 'moon-path', the atmosphere, Gal. — **mālā**, f. the metre also called Candra (q.v.); v.l. for *indu-m*°. — **māsa**, m. a lunar month, Jyot. (YV) 31, Sch. — **mukūṭa**, m., 'moon-crested', Śiva, Prasannar. vii, 92. — **mukha**, m., 'moon-faced', N. of a man, Rājat. vii, 111; (ī), f. = *vadanā*, W.; a particular blood-vessel in the vulva, Bhpr.; a metre of 4 x 10 syllables; N. of a Sūrāṅga, Sīghās.; — *varman*, m., N. of a prince, Hcar. — **mauli**, mfn. moon-crested (a Daitya), R. vii; m. = *mukūṭa*, Ragh.; Kum.; BhP.; Kathās.; N. of aman, Sīghās. ix, 3; f. a particular blood-vessel in the vulva, Bhpr. — **maulin**, m. = *mukūṭa*, Hcat. — **yoga**, m. a conjunction of the moon with any asterism. — **ratna**, n. a pearl, Gal. — **ratha** (*drā*°), mfn. having a brilliant carriage, RV. — **rāja**, m., N. of a minister of king Harsha, Rājat. vii, 1376; 1382; 1512ff.; of a man, Sīghās. — **rekha**, f. a digit of the moon, R. v, 20, 3; Serratula an-thelminthica, L.; N. of a Sūrāṅga, Sīghās. — **repu**, m., 'having only the dust of the moon', a plagiarist, L. — **rtu** (*ritu*°), m. a lunar season, Sūryapr. — **lālāṣa**, mfn. moon-crested (Śiva), Gaut. xvi, 12. — **lālāma**, n. = *mukūṭa*, BhP. xii, 10, 25. — **lekha**, m., N. of a Rakshas, R. vi, 84, 12; (ā), f. = *rekha*, a digit of the moon, Nal.; R.; BhP.; Serratula an-thelminthica, L.; a metre of 4 x 13 syllables; another of 4 x 15 syllables; N. of a daughter of the Nāga Su-sravasa, Rājat. i, 218; of Kshema-gupta's wife, vi, 179; of a princess (whose teacher was Bilhāna; also called Śaśi-kalā), Vcar. vii, 4; Caurap., Sch.; of two other women, Kathās. cxviii. — **lokā**, m. pl. the worlds or spheres of the moon, ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *cāndrādi*°). — **locana**, m., 'moon-eyed', N. of Dānava, Hariv. 14285. — **lohaka**, n. silver, L. — **lauha**, °*haka*, n. id., L. — **vaṇṣa**, m. the lunar race of kings (2nd great line of royal dynasties, the progenitor of which was Soma the Moon, child of the Rishi Atri and father of Budha [Mercury, cf. *candra-ja*]; the latter married Lāḍā, daughter of the solar king Ikshvāku, and had by her a son, Aila or Purūravasa; this last had a son by Urvaśī, named Ayus, from whom came Nahusha, father of Yayāti; the latter had two sons, Puru and Yadu, from whom proceeded the two branches of the lunar line; in that of Yadu was born Kṛishṇa and Bala-rāma; in that of Puru came Dushyanta, hero of the Śakuntalā and father of the great Bharata; gth from Bharata came Kuru, and 14th from him Śāntanu, who had a son Vicitra-vīrya and a step-son Vyāsa; the latter married the two widows of his half-brother, and had by them Dhṛitaraṣṭra and Pāṇḍu, the wars of whose sons form the subject of the Mbh.); (cf. *sūrya-v*°). — **vaṇṣin**, m. one of the lunar dynasty, W. — **vaktrā**, f., N. of a town. — **vat** (*drā*°), mfn. illuminated by the moon, Ghaṭ. 2; Kathās.; abounding in gold, RV. iii, 30, 20; v, 57, 7; TBr. ii; (ī), f., N. of a daughter of Su-nābha and wife of Gada, Hariv. 8762 & 8779; of a princess, BhavP.; Pañcat. ii, 4, 4; of the wife of a potter, Rājat. i, 323; of several other women, Kathās.; of a town, Sukas. (cf. *drā-v*°). — **vatsa**, m. pl., N. of a people, Mbh. v, 2732. — **vadanā**, f. a moon-faced woman, Dhūrtan. — **vandya**, m., N. of a man. — **vapus**, mfn. 'moon-formed', handsome, Ratnāv. i, 4. — **vara-locana**, m., N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. xvii, 12; xliii, 145. — **varna** (*drā*°), mfn. of brilliant colour, RV. i, 165, 12. — **vartman**, n.

'having a path resembling that of the moon (because of not having any cesura)', a metre of 4 x 12 syllables. — **varman**, m., N. of a Kāmboja king, Mbh. i, 2668; vii, 1437; of a prince conquered by Samudra-guṇḍa, Inscr. — **vallari**, f. Ruta graveolens or a kind of pot-herb, L. — **valli**, f. id., L.; Pæderia foetida, L.; Gartuera racemosa (?), mā-dhavi, L. — **vasā**, f., N. of a river, BhP. v, 19, 18 (v.l. *vasā*). — **vasā**, f. id., iv, 28, 35; (cf. *masā*). — **vāhana**, m., N. of a prince of Pratiśhāna, Virac. ii. — **vikrama**, m., N. of a hero of Kālikā, xxx. — **vijñā**, m., N. of a prince, BhP. xii, 1, 25. — **vimala**, m., 'pure as the moon', N. of a Samādhi, Buddh.; — *sūrya-prabhāsa-vrī*, m., 'whose beauty is spotless like the moon and brilliant as the sun', N. of a Buddha. — **vihamgama**, m., 'moon-bird', the crane Ardea nivea, L. — **vrata**, n. = *cāndrāyana-v*°. — **śarman**, m., N. of a Brāhmaṇ. — **śālā**, f. = *prāsāda*, Ragh.; VarBṛS. iv (f. f. ā), moon-light, L. — **śālīkā**, f. = *prāsāda*, L. — **śālā**, f. the moon-stone (Candra-kānta), Bhaṭṭ. xi, 15; v.l. for *śītā*. — **śītā**, f., N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, Mbh. ix, 46, 11 (*śilā*, C). — **śukla**, m. one of the 8 Upa-dvīpas (in Jambu-dvīpa), BhP. v, 19, 30. — **śubhra**, m(f)ān, illuminated by the moon, Kathās. lxx, 26. — **śūra**, m. Lepidium sativum, Bhpr.; n. the seed of that plant, ib. — **śekhara**, m. = *mukūṭa*, Hariv. 14838; Kum. v, 58. — N. of a minister (father of the author of Śah.); of the author of a Comm. on Śak.; of the author of the play Madhurā-niruddha; of a prince, Kathās. cxviii, 114; of a mountain (cf. *parvata*), W.; — *campū-prabandha*, m., N. of a work. — **śrī**, m., N. of a prince, VP.; f., N. of a woman, Kathās. lviii, 58. — **śaciya**, m., 'moon-friend', the god of love, Gal. — **samjñā**, m., 'having any N. of the moon', camphor, L. — **sambhava**, m. = *ja*, W.; (ā), f. small cardamoms, L. — **saras**, n., 'moon-lake', N. of a mythical lake, Pañcat. iii, 1, 4; Kathās. cxii, 29. — **sāman**, n., N. of a Sāman, Vishṇu. — **sāra**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. lxvii, 37. — **sālokya**, n. attainment of the lunar heaven, Mn. iv, 231. — **sāhi**, m., N. of a prince, Inscr. — **siṅha**, m., N. of a king (son of Darpa-nārāyaṇa); of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **suta**, m. = *ja*, VarBṛS.; Laghuji.; VarYogay. — **suras**, m. Vitex Negundo, L. — **śukta**, n., N. of two Sāmans, Vishṇu. — **sūtra**, n. pl. the (gram-matical) Sūtras of Candra. — **sūri**, m., N. of Sūri of the Jains. — **sūrya**, m. du. moon and sun, W.; — *jihmī-karaṇa-prabha*, m., 'whose splendour obscures moon and sun', N. of a Buddha, Lalit. xx, 34f.; — *pradīpa*, m., 'illuminating moon and sun', N. of a Buddha; °*ryāksa*, mfn. having moon and sun as his eyes (Vishṇu), Hariv. 14189. — **senā**, m., N. of a prince (son of Samudra-sena), Mbh. i, f, vii; — *vāhana*, Virac. ii; N. of a hero of Kālikā, xxx. — **soma**, m., N. of a hero of Kālikā, ib. — **sthala-nagara**, n., N. of a town, Campak. — **svāmī**, m., N. of several men, Kathās. — **han**, m., 'moon-slayer', N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 2289 & 12939. — **hanu**, m., N. of a Dānava, 12939. — **hantri**, m. (= *han*) N. of a Dānava, Mbh. i, 2673; Hariv. — **hāsa**, m. (= *bhāsa*) 'moon-derider', a glittering scimitar, Śah. vi, 44; Rāvaṇa's sword, R. vii, 16, 43; N. of a prince, JaimBhār. lxx-lxxv; of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx; n. silver, L.; (ā), f. = *pushpā*, Bhpr.; Cocculus cordifolius, L.; N. of a Yoginī, Hcat.; — *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. — **Cand-rāṇṣu**, m. = °*drā-pāda*, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 40. — **Cand-rākara**, m., N. of a man, Rājat. vii, 5. — **Cand-rākṛiti**, mfn. moon-shaped, like the moon (in roundness &c.), W. — **Cand-rāgra**, m(f)ān, brilliant-peaked, RV. v, 41, 14; brilliant-surfaced (a liquid), vi, 49, 8. — **Cand-rāṅgada**, m., N. of a son of king Indra-sena, BrahmoṭtKh. xviii f. (v.l. *ciṭrāṅg*). — **Cand-rācārya**, m., N. of a Jain teacher. — **Cand-rāta-pa**, m. moon-light, Daś.; an open hall, awning, L. — **Cand-rātmaja**, m. = °*drā-ja*, VarBṛS.; VarYogay. — **Cand-rātreyā**, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 3. — **Cand-rāditya**, m., N. of a prince, Kathās. lxxiv, 215. — **Cand-rādi-loka**, m. = °*drā-loka*, Kapś. vi, 56. — **Cand-rānana**, m., 'moon-faced', Skanda, Mbh. iii, 14632; N. of a Jina; of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **Cand-rāpīda**, m. = °*drā-mukūṭa*, Bālar. x, 28; N. of a son of Janamejaya, Hariv. 11065f.; of a king of Kāśmīr (brother of Tārāpīda), Rājat. iv, 45; v, 277; of a prince of Kānyakubja, Kathās. lxi, 219; of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **Cand-rā-pura**, n., N. of a town, L. — **Cand-rābhha-vaktra**, mfn. moon-faced, W. — **Cand-rābhāsa**,

m. an appearance in the sky like the moon, false moon, W. **Candrāmṛta-rasa**, m. 'essence of the moon's nectar,' a particular medicine. **Candrārāri**, m. 'moon-enemy,' Rāhu, Gal. **Candrārāka**, m. du. = *dra-sūrya*, W.; (f.), f., N. of an astron. work by Dina-kara; -*dīpa*, f. = *candra-sūrya-pradīpa*. **Candrārādha**, m. a half-moon, Hariv.; R.; Suśr.; -*kṛita-tekha*, mfn. one who has adorned his forehead with a crescent mark, Vet. i, 25; -*śūḍāmaṇi*, m. = *candra-mukha*, Bhartṛ. iii, 65; Hit.; -*mauli*, m. id., Prab. i, 2; Capd. ii, 21. **Candrārāloka**, m. N. of a work on rhetoric by Jaya-deva. **Candrāvatasaka**, m. N. of a man, HYog. iii, 82. **Candrāvati**, f. N. of a place of pilgrimage; of the wife of king Dharma-sena, Vet. xxv. **Candrāvaratā**, f. a metre of 4 × 15 syllables. **Candrāvalī**, f., N. of a Yogini, Hcat. ii, 1, 725; of one of Kṛishṇa's female companions. **Candrāvaloka**, m., N. of a prince. **Candrāśma** [L.], āman [Dharmastm. i, 8], m. the moon-stone (Candra-kānta). **Candrāśva**, m., N. of a son of Dhundhu-māra, Hariv. 706. **Candrāspadā**, f. oak-apples on Rhus, L. **Candrāśvaya**, m. = *dra-sam-jña*, L. **Candrāśa-līṅga**, n. N. of a Līṅga, Skand. P. **Candrāśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, RedaKh. cxx. **Candrāśvātī**, f. 'moon-loved,' a night lotus, L. **Candrōttara**, m., N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇ. xvii, 19. **Candrōdāya**, m. moon-rise, Suśr.; Kum. iii, 67; (= *drātapa*) an open hall, L.; N. of a mercurial preparation; N. of a Pāṇḍava warrior, MBh. vii, 7012; (ā), f. a medicine for the eyes; -*makara-dhva*, m. N. of a medicinal preparation; -*varṇana*, n. description of moon-rise, ŚārngP. **Candrōmilana**, n., N. of a work. **Candrōpārāga**, m. eclipse of the moon, MatsyaP. **Candrōpala**, m. the moon-stone (Candra-kānta), Prasannar. vii, 53; Siplās.

Candraka, m. the moon, Mālav. v, 7 (ifc. f. *ikā*); a circle or ring shaped like the moon, Śiś. v, 40; a spot similar to the moon, R. v, 42, 3 & 5; Suśr. (ifc. f. *ikā*); Rājat. iii, 382 (?); the eye in a peacock's tail, Git. ii, 3; Rājat. i, 260; a finger-nail, L.; N. of a fish (v. l. *daka*, L.), Suśr. i, 46, 2, 62; N. of a poet, Kshem.; Rājat. ii, 16; of an owl, MBh. xii, 4944; n. black pepper, L.; (*ikā*), f. moonlight, Megh.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; ifc. splendour, Vcar. v, 37; ifc. illumination, elucidation (of a work or subject, e. g. *alanākāra*, *kāntanra*, &c.); N. of a Comm. on Kāvya; 'moonshine,' baldness, Gal.; the Chanda fish, L.; cardamoms, L.; = *candra-sūra*, Bbpr.; Gynandropsis pentaphylla, L.; Jasminum Zambac, L.; Trigonotis foenum graecum; a kind of white-blossoming Kapṭakāri, L.; the Utpalini metre; (in music) a kind of measure; N. of Dākṣha-yaṇi, MatsyaP. xiii; of a woman, Mālav. iv, 47; of a Surāṅganā, Siplās.; of the Candra-bhāgā river, L. -*vat*, m. 'having eyes in the tail,' a peacock, W.

Candrakānta, mfn. (g. *tārakānti*) furnished with brilliant moon-like spots, Kād. iii, 160 (ifc.)

Candrakākin, m. = *ka-va*, Śiś. iii; Dhanamj. 55. **Candrakṛta**, m., N. of an ancient physician, Suśr. Introd. (not in ed.).

Candrā-mas. See s.v. *candrā*.

Candrālī, f., N. of a woman, Rājat. viii, 3421.

Candrāya, Nom. *yati*, *yate*, to represent or resemble the moon, R. vii, 31, 28; Sāh. x, 266; (pf. Pass. p. *yita*, n. impers.) Prasannar. vii, 44.

Candrīkā, f. of *draka*, q. v. = *tulya*, m. 'resembling moonlight,' the Chanda fish (*candraka*), Gal. = *drāva*, m. 'melting in moonlight,' the moon-stone (Candra-kānta), L. = *pāyin*, m. 'moonlight-drinker,' the Cakora bird, L. = *mūḍa* (*kām*), n. 'moonshine-lotus,' a lotus blossoming during night, L. = *śana* (*kāś*), m. = *kā-pāyin*, Gal.

Candrīkāya, ā. to represent the moonlight.

Candrīn, mfn. golden, VS. xxi, 31; possessing gold, xx, 37; m. = *dra-ja*, VarBṛS. ciii, 12 (v. l.)

Candrīmā, f. (cf. *candrā-mas*; cf. *pūrṇimā*) moonlight, L., Sch.

Candrila, m. a barber, L.; Śiva, L.; Chenopodium album, L.

चन्धन candhana. See *cāndhanāyana*.

चप cap, cl. i. *ōpati*, to caress, soothe, console, Dhātup. xi, 5; cl. 10. *capayati*, 'to pound, knead,' or 'to cheat,' xxxii, 82.

चप capā, ? See *cāpa*.

चपट capāṭa, for *ōpeṭa*, L., Sch.

चपल capala, m(f. ān). (✓*kamp*; *gaṇas* *jaunpāddi*, *śreny-ādi* & *vishpāddi*) moving to and fro, shaking, trembling, unsteady, wavering, MBh. &c.; wanton, fickle, inconstant, ib.; inconsiderate, thoughtless, ill-mannered, Mn. iv, 177; MBh. xiv, 1251; quick, swift, expeditious, Hariv. 4104; momentary, instantaneous, Subh.; m. a kind of mouse, Suśr. v, 6, 3; Aśtāṅg. vi, 38, 1; a fish, L.; the wind, Gal.; quicksilver, L.; black mustard, L.; a kind of perfume (*coraka*), L.; a kind of stone, L.; N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9562; of a prince, MBh. i, 231; n. a kind of metal (mentioned with quicksilver); (*am*), ind. quickly, Daś. vii, 420 f.; (ā), f. lightning, Git. vii, 23; long pepper, L.; the tongue, L.; (g. *prīyāddi*) a disloyal wife, whore, L.; spirituous liquor (esp. that made from hemp), L.; the goddess Lakṣmī or fortune (cf. MBh. xiii, 3861), L.; N. of two metres (cf. *mahā*); (in music) the 5th note personified. - *gaṇa*, m. a troop of ill-mannered boys, Ratnā. i, 3. - *tā*, f. trembling, W.; fickleness, inconstancy, Sāh.; Hit.; rudeness, W.; *lāṭāya*, m. indigestion, flatulence, L. **Capalākṣha**, m(f. ān). one whose eyes move to and fro, Vcar. ix, 128; (Caurap.) **Capalāṅga**, m. 'swift-bodied,' the gangetic Delphinus, L. **Capalā-jana**, m. 'a fickle or unsteady woman,' and 'the goddess of fortune,' Śiś. ix, 16. **Capalātma**, mfn. of a fickle nature, W.

Capalaka, mfn. fickle, inconsiderate, Hariv. 4546.

Capalaya, Nom. *yati*, to cause any one to act inconsiderately, Kull. on Mn. iii, 191 & 250.

Capalāya, Nom. *yate* (g. *bhṛīṣādi*), to move to and fro, jump to and fro (as apes), Hcar. ii, 470.

चपेट capeṭa, m. a slap with the open hand, Divyāv. xiii, 125; Kathās. lxvi, 139; Git. i, 43. Sch.; (ā), f. id., Pāp. i, 1, 1, Vārt. 13, Pat.; (ī), f. id., Bālar. ix, 20; the 6th day in the bright half of month Bhādrapada, SkandP.

Capetā, f. of *ta*. - *ghāta*, m. a slap with the open hand, L. = *pātana*, n. 'id.', in comp. *nāṭīthi*, mfn. blown with the open hand, Kpr. vii, 2.

Capetīkā, f. = *ta*, L.

चपटक cappatṭaka, m., N. of a Rishi, g. *kurv-ādi* (Gapar.)

चप capya, n. a kind of sacrificial vessel, VS. xix, 88; ŚBṛ. xii, 7, 2, 13 & 9, 1, 3.

चपटक caphaṭṭaka (onomat., Gapar. 173, Sch.), m., N. of a king, g. *kurv-ādi* (Gapar. & Hemac.); see *cāphaṭṭaki*.

चम cam, cl. i. *ōmati* (perf. *cacāma*; aor. *acamī*, Vop.; Pass. *acami*, ib.), to sip, drink, Nir. x, 12; Bhatt.; Jaim. iii, 5, 22, Sch.; to eat, Bhatt. xiv, 53; Ved. cl. 5. *cannoti*, Dhātup. xxvii, 27; Caus. *cāmayati*, xix, 69; (cf. ā-, anv-ā-; *pari-ā-cānta*, *sam-ā-cāma*.)

Camana, n. sipping, Jaim. iii, 5, 22, Sch.

चम cama, m. pl. = *camaka-sūkta*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 4, Vārt. 2, Pat. **Camī-kāra**, m. reciting the Camaka-sūkta, Kāth. xviii, 7. **Camī-✓kṛi**, to recite the Camaka-sūkta over anything, TS. v, 7, 3, 3.

Camaka-sūkta, n. 'the hymn containing *came*,' N. of VS. xviii, 1-27, Say. on ŚBṛ. x, 1, 5, 3; cf. *nam*.

चमक camaka, m., N. of a man, Rājat. vii, 289. - *sūkta*, see *cama*.

चमत् camat, ind. 'an interjection of surprise,' only in comp. = *karapa*, n. astonishment, Sāh. iii, 44; producing wonder, causing surprise, W.; spectacle, festival, W.; high poetical composition, W. - *kāra*, m. astonishment, surprise, Kathās. xxii, 257; Prab. &c.; show, spectacle, W.; riot, festive turbulence, W.; high poetical composition, W.; Achyranthes aspera, L.; -*candrīkā*, f., N. of a grammar; -*cintāmaṇi*, m., N. of a work, Nirṇayas. i, 270 (= ii, 5, 24); -*magara*, n., N. of a town (= *vṛi-dha-n*), Gal.; -*nyūṭya*, n. a kind of dance. - *kārita*, mfn. astonished, Kathās. xxv, 225. - *kārin*, mfn. astonishing, Bijag.; Sāh.; *ri-tā*, f. the producing of astonishment, iii, 252. - ✓*kṛi*, to express astonishment, Naish. vi, 13; to produce astonishment, Prasannar. vii, 53. - *kṛita*, mfn. = *kārita*, Siplās. xiv; xix, 1; Śātr. ii, 476; become proud, Bālar. iii, 30. - *kṛiti*, f. astonishment, surprise.

चमर camara, m. a kind of fox called the Yak (Bos grunniens), MBh.; R. &c.; m. n. the bushy

tail of the Yak (employed as chowrie or long brush for whisking off insects, flies, &c.; one of the insignia of royalty; cf. *cām*), MBh. ii, xii; Bhartṛ.; Kathās. lix, 42; a particular high number, Buddh.; m., N. of a Daitya, L.; (ī), f. the Bos grunniens, MBh. &c.; a compound pedicle, L. = *puccha*, n. a Yak's tail, W.; m. 'having a bushy tail,' the Indian fox, L. - *vāla*, m. 'having hair as fine as that of a Camara tail,' N. of a prince, Kathās. liv, 144 ff. **Camara-kṛiti**, m. 'resembling the Yak,' a kind of animal (= *śrimara*), Gal.

Camaraka, m. a bee, Gal.

Camarika, m. 'growing in clusters resembling a chowrie,' Bauhinia variegata, Bbpr. v, 3, 102.

चमस camasā, m. (n., g. *ardharcādi*; ī, f., L., Sch.; fr. ✓*kamp*) a vessel used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma, kind of flat dish or cup or ladle (generally of a square shape, made of wood and furnished with a handle), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; m. a cake (made of barley, rice, or lentils, ground to meal), sweetmeat, flour, L., Sch.; (g. *gargādi*) N. of a son of Rishabha, BbP. v, xi; = *camasādbheda*, MBh. iii, 5053; (ī), f. (g. *gaurādi*, Gapar.; ifc. g. *cūrṇādi*) a cake, Bbpr. **Camasādhvaryu**, m. the priest who manages the drinking-vessels, AV. ix, 6, 51; TS. vi; MaitrS.; ŚBṛ. iii f. &c. **Camasādbheda**, m., āna, n., N. of a place of pilgrimage (spot of bursting forth of the river Sarasvatī), MBh. iii, ix.

Camasi, f. = *si*, a kind of cake, L.

Camasin, mfn. entitled to receive a Camasa (filled with Soma), Jaim. iii, 5, 29 f.; Nyāyam. iii, 5, 14; m., N. of a man, g. i. *naḍādi*.

चमीकार camī-kāra, &c. See *cama*.

चमुपति camu-pati. See *ōmū-p*.

Camū, f. (Ved. loc. *ōmū*, RV. six times; once *ōmū*, x, 91, 15; nom. du. *mūdā*, iii, 55, 20; gen. loc. *mūdās*; nom. pl. *mūdās*, vii, 2, 8; loc. pl. *mūshu*) a vessel or part (two or more in number) of the reservoir into which the Soma is poured, RV.; (*mūvā*), f. du. 'the two great receptacles of all living beings,' heaven and earth, Naigh. iii, 30 (cf. RV. iii, 55, 20); see a coffin (?), ŚBṛ. xiii, 8, 2, 14; ŚāṅkhSṛ. xiv, 22, 19; an army or division of an army (129 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot, MBh. i, 292), MBh.; R.; Megh.; BbP. = *cama*, m. a warrior, Prasannar. vii, 13. - *nātha*, m. leader of a division, general, VarBṛS.; (ifc.) BbP. iv. - *nāyaka*, m. id., Vcar. x, 10. - *pa*, m. id., VarBṛS.; Kathās. ci. - *pati*, m. id., MBh. iii, vi; R. &c.; (*camu-p*), Up., Sch. - *pāle*, m. id., AV. Paris. - *śhād*, mfn. lying on the Camū vessel, RV. i, 14, 4 & 54, 9; ix, x, 43, 4. - *hara*, m. N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. xiii, 4360.

चमूर camūru, m. a kind of deer (cf. *sam*), Śiś. i, 8; Caurap. - *āṣṭi*, f. an antelope-eyed woman, Prasannar. i, 37 (Sāh. iv, 2). - *netrā*, f. id. Prasannar. v, 42.

चम्प camp (cf. ✓*kamp*, *capala*), cl. 10. *ōpa-yati*, v. l. for ✓*cham*, Dhātup. xxxii, 76.

Campana, n. a jump (?), Pañcad. i, 71.

चम्प campā, m. Bauhinia variegata, L.; N. of the founder of Campā (son of Pṛithulākṣha or of Harita), Hariv. 1699; BbP. ix, 8, 1; (ā), f. N. of a town in Aṅga (the modern Bhāgalpur or a place in its vicinity; residence of Karṇa, MBh. xii, 134 ff.; of Brahma-datta, Buddh.), MBh. &c. = *karambhā*, f. a kind of plantain, L. - *kunda*, m. a kind of fish, L. - *kośa*, for *kōlba*, W. **Campālu**, m. for *ōpakālu*, L.

Campaka, m. Michelia Campaka (bearing a yellow fragrant flower), MBh.; R. &c.; a kind of perfume, VarBṛS. lxxvii, 7; a particular part of the bread-fruit, W.; N. of a man, Rājat. vii; of a relation of the Jaina Meru-tuṅga; of a country, Buddh.; n. the flower of the Campaka tree, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; the fruit of a variety of the plantain, L.; (ā), f. N. of a town, JaimBhār.; Hit. - *gandha*, m. 'Campaka-fragrance,' a kind of incense (v. l. *dhi* or *dhin*), VarBṛS. lxxvii, 6 (12). - *oatardasī*, f. 'the 14th day in the light half of Jyāishṭha,' N. of a festival. - *deśa*, m. the Campaka country. - *nātha*, m. N. of an author. - *pura*, n. N. of a town, Kathār. xiv. - *prabhu*, m. N. of Kālhapā's father. - *mālā*, f. a metre of 4 × 10 syllables; N. of a woman, Vāsant. - *latā*, f. N. of a woman, Vṛishabh. - *vatī*, f. N. of a wood in Magadha, Hit. i, 3, 4. (vv. ll. *ōkā-v* & *ōkāvati*); of a town, 5, 4 (v. l.)

—**vyavahāri-kathā**, f. N. of a tale (about the merchant Campaka). **Campakāranya**, n. 'Campaka forest', N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. iii, 811; Romakas. **Campakālū**, m. the bread-fruit tree, L. **Campakā-vatī**, v. l. for 'ka-v'; (cf. Pān. vi, 3, 119.) **Campakōla**, m. = *°kālū*, L.

Campā, f. of *pa*, q. v. — **dhīpa** (*°dhā*), m. a prince of Campā; = *°pā*, L. — **puri**, f. the town Campā, BhP. — **vatī**, f. id., Vāyup. ii, 37, 376; BrahmoṭkKh.xvi; N. of Nidhi-pati's wife, Vet. — **sha-shthī**, f. the 6th day in the bright half of Mārgaśīrṣa or Bhādrapada, Vratap. **Campēsa**, m. 'lord of Campā', Karna, L. **Campopalakshita**, mfn. 'marked by Campā', dwelling in Campā and its vicinity, L.

चम्पू *campū*, f. a kind of elaborate composition in which the same subject is continued through alternations in prose and verse (*gadya & padya*), Kāvyaḍ. i, 31; Sāh. vi, 336; Prātaṭap. (cf. *gaṅgā-nala*); — **kathā-sūtra**, n. N. of a work. — **bhārata**, n. N. of a reproduction in prose and verse of the contents of MBh. (by Ananta-bhaṭṭa). — **rāmāyaṇa**, n. N. of a reproduction in prose and verse of the contents of R. (by Lakshmanapāvi).

चम्ब *camb*, cl. i. *°bati*, to go, Dhātup. xi.

चमिष *camriṣh*, f. 'libations (contained) in sacrificial ladles' (Sāy., fr. *camasā*), RV. i, 56, 1.

Camriśhā, mfn. 'contained in the *camū*' (Sāy.), i, 100, 12.

चय *cay*, cl. i. *°yate*, to go, Dhātup. xiv, 5; [cf. *kiw*, *kuwēw*; Lat. *cio*; Lith. *koja*, 'foot.']

चय 1. & 2. *caya*, &c. See 1. & 3. *ci*.

चर *car*, cl. i. *°carati*, rarely *°te* (Subj. *carat*, 3 pl. *carān*, RV. 28, 52; perf. *carāra* [AV. &c.], 2 sg. *cacarītha*, BhP. iv, 18, 52; pl. *cerur*, &c.; *°atur*, ŚBr. &c.; *°cere*, BhP. iii, 1, 19; fut. *carishyati*, *°te*; aor. *acarī* [ŚBr. xiv &c.]; inf. *caritum* [ii; MBh. i, 1, 1, 1] or *cartum* [MBh. iii, xiii; R. iii; BhP. v], Ved. *carddhya* [RV. i, 61, 12], *caritave* [113, 5], *carāse* [92, 9 & v, 47, 4], *carāyā* [vii, 77, 1], *caritis* [AitAr. i, 1, 1, 7]; ind. p. *caritvā*, ŚBr. xiv; BhP. x, 75, 19; *cartvā*, MBh. v, 3790; *caritvā*, xiii, 495; p. *carat* to move one's self, go, walk, move, stir, roam about, wander (said of men, animals, water, ships, stars, &c.), RV.; AV. &c.; to spread, be diffused (as fire), VarBrS. xix, 7; to move or travel through, pervade, go along, follow, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to behave, conduct one's self, act, live, treat (with instr. or loc.), RV.; AV. &c.; to be engaged in, occupied or busy with (instr., e.g. *yajñēna* °, 'to be engaged in a sacrifice', ŚBr.), RV. x, 71, 5; AV. vi, 117, 1; AitBr. &c.; [with ŚBr. iv; ChUp.; Kauś.; ŚāṅkhŚr.] or without [ŚBr. ii, xiv] *mithundm* to have intercourse with, have to do with (instr.), (with a p. or adj. or ind. p. or adv.) to continue performing or being (e.g. *arcantā* *cerur*, 'they continued worshipping', ŚBr. i; *svāmīnam avajñāya caret*, 'he may go on despising his master', RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; (in astron.) to be in any asterism or conjunction, VarBrS. to undertake, set about, undergo, observe, practise, do or act in general, effect, make (e.g. *vrataṇi* °, 'to observe vows', AV. &c.; *vi-ghnaṇi* °, 'to put a hindrance', MBh.; *bhaikṣam* °, 'to beg', Mn. ii; *vivādāṇi* °, 'to be engaged in a lawsuit', Mn. viii, 8; *mrigayāṇi* °, 'to hunt', MBh.; R.; *sambandhāṇi* °, 'to enter into connections', Mn. ii, 40; *mārgaṇi carāra bhāṇi*, 'he made a way with arrows', R. iii, 34, 4; *tāpasā indriyāṇi* °, to exercise one's organs with penance, MBh. xiv, 544), RV.; AV. &c.; to consume, eat (with acc.), graze, Yājñ. iii, 324; Pañcat. ; BhP. v, x; Subh.; Hit.; to make or render (with double acc., e.g. *narēndraṇi satya-sthāṇi carāma*, 'let us make the king keep his word', R. ii, 107, 19; *Caus. carayati*, to cause to move or walk about, AV. xii, 4, 28 (aor. *dicarati*); ŚāṅkhBr. xxx, 8; Lāṭy.; to pasture, MBh. xiv; R.; BhP. iii, x; to send, direct, turn, move, MBh. &c.; to cause any one (acc.) to walk through (acc.), MBh. xii; R. v, 49, 14; to drive away from (abl.), MBh. xii, 12944; to cause any one (acc.) to practise or perform (with acc.), Mn. xi, 177 & 192; to cause (any animal, acc.) to eat, Bādar. ii, 2, 5, Sch.; to cause to copulate, Mn. viii, 362; to ascertain (as through a spy, instr.), MBh. iii, xv; R. i, vi; to doubt (cf. *vi-*), Dhātup. xxxiii, 71; Desid. *cicarishati*, to try to go, Śāṅkh-

Br. xxx, 8 (p. *cicarshat*); to wish to act or conduct one's self, ŚBr. xi; to try to have intercourse with (instr.), vi: Intens. *cararīti*, A. or rarely [MBh. iii, 12850] Pass. *carīcūryate* (*°curiti* & *°cūrti*, Pān. vii, 4, 87f.; ind. p. *cūrya*, R. iv, 29, 22; p. once P. *cūryat*, Hariv. 3602) to move quickly or repeatedly, walk about, roam about (in, loc.), AV. xx, 127, 4; MBh. &c.; to act wantonly or coquetishly, Bhaṭṭ. iv, 19 (cf. Pān. iii, i, 24); [cf. *πέλομαι*, *δύμει-πολο-σ*, *ἀνα-τολή* &c.]

Cara, mfn. (g. *pacādi*) moving, locomotive (as animals opposed to plants, or as the Karaṇas in astrol.), VPrāt.; SvetUp. iii, 18; Mn. vii, 15; MBh. &c.; (= *saṃcārīn*) forming the retinue of any one, BhP. iv, 29, 23; movable, shaking, unsteady, W.; ifc. going, walking, wandering, being, living, practising (e.g. *adhast-anta-antariksha-ap-ādāya-udake*, &c.; cf. Pān. vii, 2, 16); ifc. (Pān. v, 3, 53f.; vi, 3, 35; f. *ī*) having been formerly (e.g. *ādhyā- devadatta*, qq. vv.; *a-driṣṭha* or *na driṣṭa*, 'not seen before', Kathā. [once f. irr. *ā*, lx, 58]; Sarvad. iii, 16; vii, 19; *an-āloka*, id., Bālar. iv, 44); m. a spy, secret emissary or agent, Mn. vii, 122; Hariv. 10316; R. &c.; = *carāṇa*, L.; the small shell Cypraea moneta, L.; the wind, air, BhP. x, 14, 11; the planet Mars, L.; a game played with dice (similar to backgammon), L.; a cowrie, W.; 'passage', see *a- du-*; n. (in astron.) ascensional difference, Gol. vii; (*ā*), f. dat. *°rāyā*, inf. *°car*, q. v.; (in music) N. of a Murchana; (*ī*), f. a young woman (cf. *carati*), L.; = *digambara-prasiddha*, g. *gaurādi*; also ifc., see *anu- & saha-* carī. — **khaṇḍa**, n. (in astron.) the amount of the ascensional difference, Sūryas. iii, 43; Gol. vii, 1. — **grīha**, n. a moving or varying sign of the zodiac, i. e. the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 10th, VarBrS. vci, 3 & 14; Laghuj. — **jā**, f. (scil. *jyā*) the sign of *-khaṇḍa*, Sūryas. ii, 61; iii, 33. — **jyā**, f. id., 34, Sch.; Gol. vii, 1, Sch. — **dala**, n. = *-khaṇḍa*, VarBrS. ii, 2; Sūryas. iii, 10; — **jā**, f. = *carā-jā*, xiii, 15. — **deva**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii, 1554. — **dravya**, n. pl. 'movables', goods and chattels, W. — **pushṭa**, m. 'spy-nourished', a mediator, W. — **bha**, n. = *-grīha*, Laghuj. — **bhavana**, n. id., ib. — **mūrti**, f. an idol which is carried about in procession, W. — **si-ṣṭiṇi**, f. = *-jā*, Gol. vii, 1. I. **Carāca**, mfn. movable and immovable, locomotive and stationary, moving and fixed (as animals and plants), Mn. i, iii; Bhag. xf.; R.; BhP.; n. the aggregate of all created things whether animate or inanimate, world, Mn.; Yājñ.; Bhag.; R.; BhP.; — *guru*, m. the lord of the world (Brahma), MBh. iii, 497; N. of Śiva, Kautuk.

Caraka, m. a wanderer, wandering religious student, ŚBr. xiv; Pān. v, 1, 11; Lalit. i, 28; a spy, Naish. iv, 116; a kind of ascetic, VarBrS. xv, 1; a kind of medicinal plant, L.; N. of a Muni and physician (the Serpent-king Śeṣha, who was the recipient of the Āyur-veda; once on visiting the earth and finding it full of sickness he became moved with pity and determined to become incarnate as the son of a Muni for alleviating disease; he was called Caraka because he had visited the earth as a kind of spy or *cara*; he then composed a new book on medicine, based on older works of Agni-veśa and other pupils of Ātreya, Bhpr.); N. of a lexicographer; m. pl. (cf. Pān. iv, 3, 107) N. of a branch of the black Yajur-veda (the practises and rites enjoined by which are different in some respects from those in ŚBr.), ŚBr. iv; Lāṭy. v, 4, 20; Sch. on VS. & ŚBr.; Vāyup. i, 61, 10; (*ī*), f. a kind of venomous fish, Suśr. v, 3, 8; N. of an evil spirit, VarBrS. liii, 83; AgP. xl, 18. — **grantha**, m. Caraka's book (on med.). — **tantra**, n. id.; — *vyākhyā*, f. N. of a Comm. on Car. by Harī-candra. — **bhāṣya**, n. N. of another Comm. on Car. by Kṛṣṇa. **Carakācārya**, m. a teacher of the Carakas, VS. xxx, 18. **Carakādh-varyu**, m. id. (generally pl.), ŚBr. iii f. viii; BhP. &c.

Carāṇa, m. (= *carā*) a wagtail, L.; (*ī*), f. (= *°raṇi*), *ciraṭi*, *ciraṇi* a woman married or single who after maturity resides in her father's house, L., Sch. **Carāṇa**, m. n. (g. *ardharāddi*) a foot, Gobh.; Mn. ix, 277; Bādar.; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, Hariv. 3914; Mālav.); (ifc. pl.) 'the feet of', the venerable (N. N.), MBh. xii, 174, 24, Sch.; a pillar, support, Hariv. 4643; the root (of a tree), L.; a Pāda or line of a stanza, Śrūt.; a dactyl; a 4th part (pāda), VarBr.; Līl.; a section, subdivision, Bhpr.; Sarvad. (*catu-*, q. v.); a school or branch of the Veda, Nir. i, 17; Pāp.; MBh. xii, xiii; Pañcat. iv, 3; n. going round or about, motion, course, RV. iii,

5, 5; ix, 113, 9; x, 136, 6 & 139, 6; ŚBr. ii, x; Sāh.; acting, dealing, managing, (liturgical) performance, observance, AV. vii, 106, 1; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; VP. iii, 5, 13; behaviour, conduct of life, KātyŚr.; ChUp. v, 10; good or moral conduct, Kauś. 67; MBh. xiii, 3044; Lalit.; practising (generally ifc., cf. *tāpas- tāpasai* °, Mn. vi, 75), *bhikṣhā- bhaikṣha-*, Gobh. iii, 1, 12; Nal.; grazing, W.; consuming, eating, L.; a particular high number, Buddh. L.; (cf. *dvī- purāṣ- ratha-*). — **kamala**, n. 'foot-lotus', a beautiful foot, W. — **kisalaya**, n. id., W. — **gata**, mfn. fallen at one's feet, W. — **granthi**, m. 'foot-joint', the ankle, ApŚr. vii, 2, 6, Sch. — **tra**, 'foot-saver', a shoe, Kuṭṭanin. — **āksa**, m. N. of the author of the Guru-śiṣya-saṃvāda and of the philos. poem Nāciketūpākhyāna. — **nyāsa**, m. footprint, Rathāṇ. i, 11; foot-mark, Megh. 56. — **pa**, m. 'root-drinker', a tree, L. — **patana**, n. a foot-fall, Amar. — **patita**, mfn. = *-ga*, W. — **padma**, m. n. = *-kamala*, W. — **parvan**, n. = *-granthi*, L. — **pāta**, m. = *-patana*, Pañcat. iv, 9; tread, kick, Hariv. 13607; Pañcat. ii, 44. — **prishṭha**, m. the back of the foot, Daś. viii, 192. — **prasāra**, m. stretching the legs, Mn. ii, 198, Kull. — **bhaṅga**, m. fracture of the foot, Pañcat. i, 43. — **yuga**, n. both feet, W.; two lines of a stanza, W. — **yodhin**, m. 'foot-fighter', a cock, R. (B) iv, 58, 31. — **lagna**, mfn. = *-gata*, Dhūrtas. — **vat**, mfn. of good conduct, GobBr. i, 2, 5. — **vyūha**, m. N. of a treatise on the schools of the Veda. — **śūśrūṣhā**, f. = *-patana*, R. iii, 14, 8. — **seva**, f. 'service on one's feet', devotion, W. **Caranāṅkṣha**, m. (= *akṣha-pāda*) Gautama, Sāmpkar. **Caranāṅmatī**, f. = *°na-patana*, Amar. (Kpr. iv, 14). **Caranānamita**, mfn. bent under the feet, trodden down, W. **Caranābharāṇa**, n. a foot-ornament, L. **Caranāṃprita**, n. 'foot-nectar', the water in which the feet of a Brahman or spiritual guide have been washed, W. **Caranāyudha**, mfn. having the feet for weapons, MBh. ix, 2669; R. iii, 56, 35; m. a cock, Car. vi, 2 & 5; Sāh. iii, 144. **Caranāravinda**, n. = *°na-kamala*, W. **Caranārdha**, n. the half of the foot, W.; half of the fourth of a stanza, W. **Caranāskandana**, n. treading down with the feet, W. **Caranāpādaka**, n. = *°nāṃprita*, W. **Caranāpaga**, mfn. in contact with the feet, at the feet, W. **Caranāpādāṇa**, n. a foot-rest, MBh. i, 193, 10.

Caranasa, mfn. fr. *°na*, g. *trīṇādi*. **Carāpi** (only gen. pl. *°nāṇam*) mfn. 'movable', active (Gmn.), RV. viii, 24, 23.

Carapila, mfn. fr. *°na*, g. *kāidādi*.

Carapiyāmāna, m(fān) engaged in, carrying on (with acc.), RV. iii, 61, 3.

Carapīti, f. = *°raṭi*, L., Sch.

I. **Caranya**, Nom. *°nyati*, to move, g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*; (cf. *ā*, uc-).

2. **Caranya**, mfn. foot-like, g. *śākhādi*.

Caranyū, mfn. movable, RV. x, 95, 6; AV. xx, 48.

Carātha, mfn. moving, living, RV. i, 58, 5; 68, 1; 70, 2 & 4 (*ca rātha*, MSS.); 72, 6; n. going, wandering, course, RV. (i, 66, 9 *carātha*); iii, 31, 15; viii, 33, 8; x, 92, 13; (*āya*), dat. inf. = *carāyāt*, RV. **Caranta**, m. N. of a man, Vāyup. ii, 30, 5.

2. **Carācarā**, mfn. (✓ *car* redupl., Pān. vi, 1, 12, Vartt. 6; vii, 4, 58, Pat.) moving, locomotive, running, RV. x, 85, 11; VS. xxii; ŚBr.; n. Cypraea moneta, L.

Carātha, n. See *°rātha*.

Carī, m. an animal, L.; N. of a man, Pravar. i, 1.

Carita, mfn. gone, gone to, attained, W.; 'practised', in comp.; espied, ascertained (by a spy, *cara*), R. vi, 6, 16 & 7, 21; (*dm*), n. going, moving, course, AV. iii, 15, 4; ix, 1, 3; Gobh. iii; Suśr.; motion (of asterisms), Sūryas.; acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds, adventures, RV. i, 90, 2; MBh.; R.; VarBrS. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, Gīt. ix, i); fixed institute, proper or peculiar observance, W.; (cf. *uttara-carāma- dūṣ- sac- saha- su-*). — **guṇa-tva**, n. attainment of peculiar property or use (*sārthaka-tva*, Sch.), Kir. vii, 2. — **pūrva**, mfn. performed formerly, Śak. iv, 21. — *maya*, mf(ān) ifc. containing or relating to deeds or adventures of, Kathās. viii, 35. — **vrata**, mfn. one who has observed a vow, AśvGr. i, 8, 12; R. i, 3, 1. **Caritārtha**, m(fān) attaining one's object, successful in any undertaking, Śak. vii, 44; Mālav. v, 44; Ragh.; Kum.; Pān. Kāś. & Siddh.; *-tā*, f. successfulness, Śak. v, 8; *-tva*, n. id., Sāmkhyak.; Bhāṣāp.; (cf. *caritārthya*). **Caritārthaya**, Nom. *°yati*, to cause any one (acc.) to attain his aim, satisfy, Naish. ix, 40. **Caritārthita**, mfn. satisfied, Sarvad. Introd. 2. **Caritārthin**, mfn. desirous of success, W.

Caritavya, mfn. (= *carit*) to be practised or performed, Mn. xi, 54; MBh. i, 7259; Kathās. lxvii, 101; n. impers. with *upāṅsu vācā*, 'he is to continue speaking low', AitBr. i, 27, 4.

Caritra, n. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 184; rarely m., VS. vi, 14; MaitrS. i, 2, 16) a foot, leg, RV.; AV. x, 2, 12; Kaus. 44; n. going, VS. xiii, 19; acting, behaving, behaviour, habit, practice, acts, adventures, deeds, exploits, Mn. ii, 20; ix, 7; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā. Pañcat. iv, 7, 5); nature, disposition, W.; custom, law as based on custom, Nār. i, 10 f.; x, 24; (ā), f. the tamarind tree, L.; (cf. *cār*). — **bandhaka**, m. n. a friendly pledge, Yājñ. ii, 61. — **vat**, mfn. one who has already performed (a sacrifice), ĀśvGr. iv, 8, 15.

Carishapā, mfn. (Nir. vii, 29; Pāṇ. iii, 2, 136) moving, locomotive, unsteady, wandering about, RV.; ŚāṅkhGr. & ŚāṅkhGr. MBh. xii; BhP. ii; (with *bija*, the semen of [moving beings, i.e. of] animals) Mn. i, 56; m. N. of a son of Manu Sāvarga, Hariv. 465; of a son of Kirtimat by Dhenukā, Vāyup. i, 28, 16 (*varishā* ed.). — **dhūma** (°*śmā*), mfn. having moving smoke, RV. viii, 23, 1.

Caritra, n. = *ritra*, behaviour, conduct, L.

Carāra, mfn. (✓*car* redupl.) = *carāna-śila* (Say.), RV. x, 106, 7; (f), f. a kind of song, Vikr. iv; Ratnāv. i, 3; musical symphony, Kathās. liv; the recitation of scholars, W.; festive cries or merriment, festive sport, W.; flattery, W.; a metre of 4 × 18 syllables; (for *barbari*) curled or woolly hair, L.

Carārikā, f. a kind of gesture, Vikr. iv.

Carārika, ifc. = *ritra*, musical symphony, Kathās. ciii, 200; m. a pot-herb, L.; (for *barbari*) decoration or curling of the hair, L.; a form of Siva, L.

Cartavya, mfn. to be practised, MBh. xiii.

Carya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 100) to be practised or performed, Mn. iii, 1; m. (= *cara*) the small shell

Cyprea moneta, L.; n. ifc. driving (in a carriage), MBh. viii, 4215; (ā), f. going about, wandering, walking or roaming about, visiting, driving (in a carriage, *ratha*), MBh. ix, xiii; R. i, 19, 19; MBh. i, 10; BhP. ix, 16, 1; (often ifc.) proceeding, behaviour, conduct, ŚBr. xi, 5, 7, 1; Lāṭy. viii; ĀśvGr. xii, 4; Mn. vi, 32 &c.; due observance of all rites and customs, Sarvad. vi ft.; a religious mendicant's life, L.; practising, performing, occupation with, engaging in (instr. [Gaut.] or generally in comp.), ŚBr. xiv; ĀśvGr. iii, 7; Mn. i, 111; MBh. &c.; deportment, usage, W.; (in music) a kind of composition; N. of Durgā, Gal.; (cf. *brahma*-, *bhikṣhā*-, *bhaikṣhya*).

Caryā, f. of *rya*, q. v. = *nātha*, m. N. of a sage, Sarvad. **Caryāvatāra**, m. N. of a Buddh. work.

चरम *caramā*, m(nom. pl. °*me* or °*mās*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 33) f(ā)n. (in comp., Pāṇ. ii, 1, 58) last, ultimate, final, RV. vii, 59, 3; viii, 20, 14; TS. i, v; BhP. &c. (*mā kriyā*, 'the [final i.e.] funeral ceremony', MBh. iv, 834); the outermost (first or last, opposed to the middle one), RV. viii, 61, 15; later, KapS. i, 72; (*mam kim*, 'what more?') Prasannar. v, 2; 'western', in comp.; lowest, least, L.; a particular high number, Buddh. L.; (*am*), ind. last, MBh. i, iii; at last, at the end, Rājat. v, 7; after any one (gen.), Mn. ii, 194; Kir. = *kāla*, m. the last moments, hour of death, W. — **kṣhmā-bhṛit**, m. the western ('earth-supporter' or) mountain, L. — **giri**, m. id., Bhojap. 319. — **tās**, ind. at the outermost end, AV. xix, 15, 3; MaitrS. iii, 10, 1. — **bhāvika**, mfn. being in the last earthly state, Buddh. — **vayas**, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 20, Pat.) being in the last stage of life, old, Mālatim. vi, 2; a-c°, n. youth, Uttarar. v, 12. — **valyākarana**, m. (the last, i.e.) an ignorant grammarian, W. — **śairāhika**, mf(ā)n. having the points turned towards the west, MBh. xiii, 462. **Caramācala**, m. = *ma-giri*, Prasannar. vii, 2; Hit. **Caramāka**, f. the last or smallest she-goat, AV. v, 18, 11. **Caramādri**, m. = *ma-giri*, L. **Caramāvasthā**, f. the last state, W. **Caramya**, Nom. °*myati*, to be the last, g. *kaṇṇv-ādi*.

चरय *caraya*. See *carū*.

चराचर *carācara* & *carāo*. See ✓*car*.

Carātha, *carī*, *carita*, °*ritra*, &c., see ib.

चरु *carū*, m. (g. *bhīmādi*) a kind of vessel (in which a particular oblation is prepared), saucenar, pot, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr.; Kaus.; Mn.; Yājñ. i; a cloud (cf. RV. i, 7, 6), Naigh. i, 10; an oblation (of rice, barley and pulse) boiled with butter and milk for presentation to the gods or manes, VS. xxix, 6; TS. i; ŚBr.; AitBr. i, 1 & 7;

KātyŚr. &c. (pl., Yājñ. i, 298). — **celin**, mfn. (for *cār*?) having portions of offerings on the clothes (Śiva), MBh. xii, 10419. — **vrapa**, m. a kind of cake, L. — **śrapapa**, n. sprinkling an oblation of milk and ghee, W. — **sthāli**, f. the vessel in which the Caru oblation is prepared (made either of clay or udumbara-wood, Karmapr.), Gobh. i; iv, 2, 28; Kaus. — **homa**, m. offering the Caru oblation, W.

Caravya, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 2, Vārt. 3, Pat.) destined for the Caru oblation, ĀpŚr. viii, 2, 4, Sch.

चकरीत *cakarita*, n. a term for any Intens. formed without the syllable *ya* (like *cakarīti*, ✓1. *kṛi*), Dhātup. xxiv, 72; Pāṇ. ii, 4, 74, Siddh.

चक्रेति *cakṛit*, f. (✓2. *kṛi*) praising, mention, glory, RV. v, 74, 9; vi, 48, 21.

Carakṛitya, mfn. to be mentioned with praise, renowned, i, 64, 14 & 119, 21; iv, viii, x; AV. vi, 98, 1.

चर्घ *cargh*, cl. 1. °*ghati*, to go, W.

चर्च *carc*, cl. 1. °*cati*, to abuse, censure, menace, Dhātup. xvii, 67; to injure, xxviii, 17; cl. 10. °*cyati*, to repeat a word (in reciting the Veda, esp. while adding *iti*), RPrāt. xv, 10 & 12; to talk over, discuss, Hcar. vii; (also Ā., Vop.) to study, Dhātup. xxxiii, 38.

Carca, m. 'repeating over in thought,' considering, deliberation, L., Sch.; (ā), f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 105; g. *ukthādi*) repetition of a word (in reciting the Veda, esp. while adding *iti*), VPrāt.; APrāt.; Hcar.; = *oca* (with gen. or ifc.), Naish. v, 38; Sighās.; Hit.; talking about (in comp.), Rājat. v, 303; discussion, vii, 1476; viii, 3342; Bhojap. 333; alternate recitation of a poem by two persons, W.; inquiry, W.; unguent laid on, Kāvyād. ii, 104; Gīt. ix, 10; Durgā, L.

Caroca, m. repetition of a word (in reciting the Veda), Hcat. i, 7, 1064 (pl.); Caray.; (ikā), f. = *carcā*, L.; N. of Durgā, BrahmaP. ii, 18, 15; Hcat. i, 7, 153; Tantr.; (cf. *gharma*-, vi-). — **māla**, f. a rosary, Kuṭjanp. 66.

Carocana, n. = *ocaka*; laying on (unguent), L.

Carocā, f. of *oca*, q. v. — **pada**, n. pl. the words repeated (in reciting the Veda while *iti* is added), RANukr.; Pat. Intro. on Vārt. 11 & 14. — **pāra**, m. = *caraka*, g. *vedādhyāyādi*.

Carocya, Nom. °*yate*, to be repeated (in reciting the Veda while *iti* is added), RANukr.

Caroi, m. N. of a man, Pravav. vii, 10; cf. *haimac*.

Caroika, f. of *ocaka*, q. v.

Caroikya, n. = *carcā*, L.

Carocita, mfn. repeated (in reciting the Veda while *iti* is added), RANukr.; ifc. smeared with, covered with, MBh. ii, 2371; Hariv. 15694, &c.; rubbed off, R. vii; 'thought over,' determined on, BhP. x, 44, 1; investigated, W.; n. unguent laid on, Śringār.

चर्चर *carcara*, °*rikā*, &c. See ✓*car*.

चर्चस् *carcas*, m. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera, L.

चर्चा *carcā*, °*rcāya*, °*rci*, &c. See ✓*carc*.

चर्तव्य *cartavya*. See ✓*car*.

चर्त्य *cartya*, mfn. ✓*crit*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 110.

चर्पट *carpaṭa*, mfn. lying flat to the head (ears), VarBṛS. lxviii, 58 (v. l. *cipṭa*); VarBṛ. xxv, 12, Sch.; m. the open palm of the hand, L.; = °*ṭi*, L.; (ā), f. the 6th day in the light half of Bhādrapada, L.; (ī), f. a thin biscuit of flour (cf. *parp*), L.

Carpaṭin, m. N. of the author of the Rasacandrōdaya, Haṭhapr. i, 6; Tōḍar.

चर्ब *carb*, cl. 1. °*bati*, to go, Dhātup. xi, 31.

चर्भट *carbhaṭa*, m. = *cirbh*, L.; (ī), f. = °*rcarī*, cries of joy, L.

चर्म *carma*, in comp. (and twice ifc. see *riṣabha*- & *sa*-) for *cārman*; n. a shield, L., Sch. — **karana**, n. working in skins or leather, W. — **karta**, m. a piece of skin or leather, TBṛ. i, 2, 6, 7. — **kaśā** (or *-kashā*), f. N. of a plant (Mimosa abstergens, Bhpr.); a kind of perfume, ib.), Car. i, 1, 76, Sch. (= *saptala*). — **kāra**, m. a worker in leather, shoemaker (offspring of a Caṇḍāla woman by a fisherman, Parāś.; or of a Vaiḍeḥa female by a Nishāda, Mn. x, 36; or of a Nishāda woman, MBh. xiii, 2588), VarBṛS. lxxvii, 35; Rājat. iv; (ī), f. a shoemaker's wife, Kulārṇ. vii; Mimosa abstergens, L.; °*rālu*ka, m. a kind of bulbous plant, Bhpr. — **kā-**

raka, m. a shoemaker, W. — **kārin**, m. id., W.; (ini), f. a woman on the second day of her courses. — **kārya**, n. working in leather or skins, Mn. x, 49. — **kāśṭha-maya**, mfn. made of leather and wood, Hcat. — **kāśṭhikā**, f. 'made of leather and wood,' a whip, Mfich. i, 22, Sch. — **kila**, m. n. 'skin-excrecence,' a wart, Suśr. if.; excrecences considered as a kind of hemorrhoids, ii, 2, 11 & 13. — **kūpa**, m. a leathern bottle, L. — **kṛit**, m. = *kā-raka*, Rājat. iv, 55. — **khaṇḍa**, n. = *-karta*, Bhartṛ. — **khaṇḍika**, n. pl. N. of a people, Vāyup. i, 45, 115. — **gonī**, f. = *-kūpa*, Suśr. iv, 4, 15. — **griva**, m. N. of one of Siva's attendants, L., Sch. — **ghaṭikā**, f. 'sticking to the skin,' a leach, Npr. — **caṭaka**, m. a bat, Buddh. L.; (ā), f. id., L. — **caṭikā**, f. id., L. — **ca-ṭi**, f. id., L.; a cricket, Gal. — **citra**, n. white leprosy, L. — **oela**, a garment with the hide turned outwards, Buddh. L. — **ja**, nfn. made of leather, BhP. x, 64, 4; n. 'skin-born,' the hairs of the body, L.; blood, L. — **taramga**, m. a fold of skin, L. — **tila**, mfn. having the skin covered with pimples resembling the seeds of sesamum, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 8, Vārt. 1, Pat. — **daṇḍa**, n. 'leather-stick,' a whip, L. — **daḷa**, n. a slight form of leprosy, Car. vi, 7, 11 & 22; Suśr. — **dūshikā**, f. a kind of leprosy with red spots, L. — **druma**, m. 'parchment-tree,' N. of a tree (the bark of which is used for writing upon), L. — **nāśikā**, f. 'leather-thong,' a whip, W. — **paṭṭa**, m. a flat thong, MBh. xiii, 3456; N. of a place, MārKp. lviii, 25. — **paṭṭikā**, f. a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice, leather backgammon board, W. — **patrā**, f. = *caṭaka*, L. — **pāṇkā**, f. a leather shoe. — **puṭa**, m. a leathern bag or pair of bellows, Hcar. — **puṭaka**, m. a leathern pipe, Car. i, 1, Sch. — **pūram**, ind. so as to cover the hide, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 31. — **prabhedikā**, f. a shoemaker's awl, L. — **prasevaka**, m. = *-puṭa*, L., Sch. — **prasevikā**, f. id., HYog. iii, 131. — **bandha**, m. a leather band or strap, Hit. iv, 12, 18. — **bandhana**, n. pepper, Npr. — **bhastrikā**, f. a leathern bag, Daś. vii, 213. — **maṇḍala**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 355. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. made of skin, leathern, Mn. ii, 157; MBh. ii, xii; VarBṛS.; ifc. encased in the skin of, MBh. vi, 1787. — **muṇḍā**, f. a form of Durgā, L. (cf. *caṇḍa*, *cāmuṇḍā*). — **mnā**, m. (for *mā*, ✓*mā*) a tanner, RV. viii, 5, 38; VS. xxx, 15. — **yaśṭi**, f. = *-daṇḍa*, L. — **raṇḍa**, m. pl. N. of a people in the north-west of Madhya-deśa, VarBṛS. xiv, 23; (ā), f. the plant Āvartaki, L. — **raṭna**, n. a leathern lucky-bag, Daś. vii, 253 & 262; *-bhastrikā*, f. id., 199. — **vaṇṣa**, m. a kind of flute. — **vat**, mfn. covered with hides, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 12, Kās.; ind. like a skin, SvetUp. vi, 20; (cf. *loha-c*); m. N. of a warrior, MBh. vi, 3997. — **vasana**, m. (= *kṛitti-vāsana*) Śiva, L. — **vāḍya**, n. 'skin-instrument,' a drum, tabour, &c., W. — **vṛikṣha**, m. = *-druma*, Hariv. 12681. — **vrapa**, m. 'skin-disease,' herpes, L. — **śilpī**, m. = *-kāraka*, VarBṛS. lxxvii, 8. — **samndbhava**, n. (= *jā*) blood, Gal. — **sambhavā**, f. cardamoms, L. — **sāra**, m. 'skin-essence,' lymph, serum, L. — **sāhvā**, f. = *-kaśā*, Car. vii, 11, 1. — **hantrī**, f. 'skin-destroying,' Trigonella fœnum graecum or a similar plant, Bhpr. **Carmākhyā**, n. a form of leprosy, Car. vi, 7, 19. **Carmācchāḍita**, mfn. covered with skin, W. **Carmānnraṇjana**, n. 'skin-colouring,' white cinnabar, Npr. **Carmānta**, m. = *ma-khaṇḍa*, Suśr. i, 7, 10; v, 5, 2. **Carmāmbhas**, n. = *ma-sāra*, L. **Carmāvakar-tana**, n. 'act of cutting leather,' = *ma-karāṇa*, W. **Carmāvakar-tin**, m. 'leather-cutter,' = *ma-kṛit*, Mn. iv, 218. **Carmāvakar-tṛi**, m. id., MBh. xii, 1321. **Carmāvanaddha**, mfn. covered with skin, Mn. vi, 76 (= MBh. xii, 12463); bound with leather, W. **Carmāvṛita**, mfn. covered with skin, ŚārngP. xix, 10 (Hit.); ifc. covered with the hide of, L. **Carmāsi-mat**, mfn. having shield and sword, W. **Carmāṇṣ**, f. a kind of fly, L. (v. l. *ruvaṇḍ*). **Carmāpya**, n. leather-work, AitBr. v, 32; Lāṭy. **Carmāvat**, mfn. furnished with skin, TS. vii, 5, 12, 2; (ī), f. Musa sapientum, L.; (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 12) N. of a river (flowing through Bundelkhand into the Ganges, the modern Chambal), MBh. (on the origin of the N., vii, 2360; xii, 1016; xiii, 3351); BhP. v, 19. **Cārman**, n. hide, skin, RV.; AV. iv f, x ff.; TS. &c.; bark, W.; parchment, W.; a shield, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kathās.; = *rmākhyā*, Car. vi, 7, 11; [cf. *gala-dus*; *πέλμα*; Lat. *corium*; Hib. *croicinn*.] **Carmān**, m. = *ma-kṛit*, L. **Carmāra**, m. id., L.; = *ra*ka, Bhpr. v, 7, 101. **Carmāraka**, m. = *rmānnraṇjana*, L.

Carmika, mfn. armed with a shield, shield-bearer, *gaṇas vṛihy-ādi & purohitādī*.

Carmin, mfn. (g. *vṛihy-ādi*) id., MBh.; Hariv. 1863; covered with a hide, Caran.; made of leather, W.; m. = *orma-druma*, L.; (= *orma-vati*) Musa sapientum, L.; N. of an attendant of Śiva, L.; of a man, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 158, Vārt. 2, Pat. **Carmi-vriksha**, m. = *ma-v*, Suśr. iv, 11, 7.

चर्मरी *carmari*, f. N. of a plant, v. 2, 5.

चर्य *carya*, *caryā*. See *✓car*.

चर्व *carv* (cf. *✓cūrṇ*), cl. 10. *carvayati* (inf. *ovitum*; Pass. *ovate*, cl. 1. *ovati*, Dhātup. xv, 70) to grind with the teeth, masticate, chew, Mṛicch. ii, 12; Pañcat. v, 11, 8; Devīm.; Bhpr.; Sch. on KātyŚr. & PārŚr.; to taste, Sāh. iii, 16.

Carvaṇa, n. 'chewing,' see *carvita*; tasting, Sāh. iii, 26; 'to be chewed,' solid food, BhP. iii, 13, 35; (ā), f. tasting, Sāh. iii, 26; a molar tooth, Gal.; v.l. for *ṛmaṇā*, L.

Carvaṇiṇya, mfn. proper to be chewed, W.

Carvita, mfn. chewed, ŚārngP. lxiii, 9. — **carvāna**, n. 'chewing the chewed,' tedious reiteration, BhP. vii, 5, 30; Pāṇ. iii, 1, 15, Siddh. — **pātra**, n. a spitting-pot, W. — **pātraka**, n. id., Rātal.

Carvya, mfn. chewable, BrahmanP.

चर्वन् *carvan*, m. = *capeṣa*, L.

चर्षण *carṣaṇa*. See *ratha*.

Carṣaṇi, mfn. (*✓kṛish*) 'cultivating,' active, agile, swift, RV.; (AV. vii, 110, 2); MBh. i, 726; seeing (fr. *✓cakṣh*), Naigh. iii, 11; Nir. v, 24; f. pl. 'cultivators (opposed to nomads),' men, people, race, RV. (*pāṇi* c = *p* *kṛishṭāyās* [q. v.], v. 86, 2; vii, 15, 2; ix, 101, 9); AV. xiii, 1, 38; BhP. x, 29, 2; N. of Aryaman's children by Mātṛikā (progenitors of the human race), BhP. vi, 6, 40; (cf. *prā*, *ratha*, *vi*, *viśvā*). — **prā**, mfn. satisfying men, RV.

Carṣaṇi, in comp. for *prā*; f. a disloyal wife, Rājat. vii, 102; N. of Varuṇa's wife (mother of Bhṛigu), BhP. vi, 18, 4. — **dhṛit**, mfn. supporting or protecting men, RV. — **dhṛiti**, f. support or protection of men, viii, 90, 5 (loc. *o'tā*, = instr. of *dhṛit*, scil. *vājṛeṇa*, Gmn., but SV. has the nom. *o'tih*); SV. (see *sdh*). — **sāh**, mfn. ruling over or overpowering men, RV. (ix, 24, 4 *car*. *sdhe*, SV. *dhṛitī*).

चल (cf. *✓cat* & also *✓cat*), cl. 1. *cali* (metrically also *ā*. *te*; perf. *cacāla*, pl. *celur*; fut. *calishyati*; aor. *acālīt*), to be moved, stir, tremble, shake, quiver, be agitated, palpitate, MBh. &c.; to move on or forward, proceed, go away, start off, depart, MBh. (*āsanebhyo* *calan*, 'they rose from their seat', v. 3114) &c.; to set (said of the day), Kathās. lxii, 406; to be moved from one's usual course, be disturbed, become confused or disordered, go astray, MBh. &c.; to turn away from, swerve, deviate from (abl., e.g. *dharmāt*, to swerve from virtue, Mn. vii, 15; MBh. ii, 2699), fall off (with abl.), MBh. &c.; to sport about, frolic, play (Dhātup. xxviii, 64), Kuval. 320: Caus. *calayati* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 87), to cause to move, move, shake, jog, push, agitate, disturb, Ragh. viii, 52; Ritus.; BhP.; Bhāṭṭ.; to cause to deviate, turn off from (abl.), Mṛicch. ix, 21: Caus. *cālay* (Pass. *cālyate*) to cause to move, shake, jog, push, agitate, MBh. &c.; to drive, drive away, remove or expel from (abl.), MBh. i, 5743; xiii, 3336; Hariv. 2697; to disturb, make confused or disordered, MBh. xii; Vedāntas.; BhP. iii, 1, 42; to cause to deviate from (abl.), MBh. iii, 1504; R. iii; to cherish, foster, Dhātup. xxii, 68 (v.l. for *✓bal*): Intens. *caicalyate* (cf. *caicala*) or *cāc* (cf. *ā-vicācala* ff.), Vop. xx, 8 f.; (cf. *κῆλα*, *κῆλλω*, *κῆλλω*, *κῆλλω*; Lat. *celer*, *pro-cello*, ex-.)

Calā, mf(ā)n. (g. *pacādi*) moving, trembling, shaking, loose, MBh. &c.; unsteady, fluctuating, perishable, ib.; disturbed, confused, ib.; m. 'agitation, shaking,' see *bhūmi*; wind, L.; wind (in med.), Aśtāṅg. i, 11, 1; quicksilver, L.; a sprout, shoot, Gal.; n. water, Gal.; (ā), f. lightning, L.; incense, L.; the goddess of fortune, Kathās. ix, 119; a metre of 4 x 18 syllables; (cf. *ā-nit*, *puṇṣ*, *cali*, *cāla*). — **karṇa**, m. (in astron.) the changeable hypothenuse ('the true distance of a planet from the earth', W.), Sūryas. ii, 41 & 51. — **kundala**, m. N. of a man, Pravar. i, 1 (MatsyaP.). — **ketu**, m. (in astron.) N. of a moving Ketu, VarBrS. xi, 33. — **ghnā**, f. Trigonella corniculata, L. — **cañcu**, m. 'moving its beak,' the Greek partridge, L. — **citta**, mf(ā)n.

fickle-minded, MBh. xiii; R. iii, v; (ifc.) Bhāṭṭ. iii, 78; m. N. of a man, Tantr.; n. fickleness of mind, Mn. ix, 15; — *tā*, f. id., Hit. i, 4, 43; frivolity, R. vi, 111, 19. — **tā**, f. shaking, tremulous motion, Suśr. i, 32, 1. — **tva**, n. id., Hariv. 2893; Megh. 94. — **danta**, m. a loose tooth, W. — **dala**, m. 'tremulous-leaved,' Ficus religiosa, L. — **druma**, m. Tribulus lanuginosus, L. — **niketa**, mfn. having a perishable abode, Āp. i, 22, 4. — **pattira**, m. = *-dala*, L. — **puccha**, m. Coracias indica, Npr. — **prakṛiti**, mfn. of unsteady or wanton nature, Pañcat. ii, 34. — **samāhi**, m. loose articulation of the bones, diarthrosis, Suśr. — **svabhāva**, mf(ā)n. = *-prakṛiti*, MBh. xiii, 2225. 1. **Calācala**, mfn. movable and immovable, locomotive and stationary, W. **Calā-taṅka**, m. 'fluctuating disease,' rheumatism, L. **Calātman**, mfn. fickle-minded, R. iv, 55, 7. **Calēndriya**, mfn. having unsteady organs, W. **Calēshu**, for *calācal*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 108, Sch. **Calōrmi**, mfn. having agitated waves, R. i, 14, 18; Megh. 25. **Calat**, pr. p. *✓cal*, q. v. — **padam**, ind. so as to move, W. — **pūrnimā**, f. the fish Candrakā, L. **Calad**, in comp. for *at*. — **aṅga**, *gaka*, m. 'of a palpitating body,' the fish Ophioccephalus aurantiacus, L. — **gu**, mfn. one under whom the earth trembles, BhP. i, 9, 37.

Calana, mf(ā)n. moving, movable, tremulous, shaking, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 148; Kapś. i, 129, Sch.; moving on feet, Gaut. viii, 2; wanton (a woman), xxii, 26; m. a foot, L.; an antelope, L.; n. shaking motion, shaking, trembling, Pāṇ. i, 3, 87; iii, 2, 148; R. v, 36, 21; Pañcat. &c.; 'motion,' action, function, Vedāntas.; Tarkas.; walking about, wandering, roaring, MBh. xii, 3708; turning off from (abl.), iii, 1319; (a-, neg.) Kathās. ix, 8 & Sāh. iii, 53; the being disturbed, Sarvad. iii, 174; (ā), f. = *naka*, HPariś. viii, 267; the rope for tying an elephant, L.

Calanaka, m. n. ashort petticoat (worn by dancing girls, &c.), ŚBr. v, 2, 1, 8, Say.; KātyŚr. xiv, 5, 3, Sch.; (*ikā*), f. silken fringes, Buddh. L.

Calaniya, mfn. to be moved or shaken, W. 2. **Calācalā**, mfn. (*✓cal* redup. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 12, Vārt. 6; vii, 4, 58, Pat.) ever-moving (the wheel of Samsāra), Divyāv. xiii, 267; xix; moving to and fro, movable, tremulous, unfixed, loose, RV. i, 164, 48; R. v, 42, 11; Nit.; unsteady, changeable, MBh. v, 2758; xii, 4169; m. a crow, L.; N. of a man, Tantr. **Calācalēshu**, mfn. one whose arrow wavers or flies unsteadily, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 108, Kāś.

Calita, mfn. shaking, tremulous, unfixed, MBh. &c.; one who has moved on, MBh.; Sūryas. iii, 11; gone, departed (e.g. *sa calitah*, 'he started off,' Pañcat.; Git. iii, 3; Hit.); walked, Vet. iii, 1 (v.l.); being on the march (an army), L.; moved from one's usual course, disturbed, disordered (the mind, senses, fortune, &c.), Hariv. 5669; R. &c.; caused to deviate, turned off from (abl.), Yājñ. i, 360; Bhag. vi, 37; n. unsteady motion (of eyes), Bhāṭṭ. i, 4. — **sthāna**, mfn. changing its place, R(B)iv, 1, 14.

Calitavya, n. impers. to be gone away, R. iii. **Calī** = *✓kṛi*, to cause to move, Naish. i, 114.

चलस् *calas*, n. wood-sorrel, L.

चलि *cali*, m. a cover, W.; a surtout, W.

चलित *calita*, &c. See *✓cal*.

चलु *calu*, m. a mouthful of water, L.

Caluka, m. (= *cu*) id., Pañcat. i; a small pot, gallipot, L.; N. of a man, W.

चवन *cavana*, n. Piper Chaba, L.

Cavi, f. id., L.

Cavika, n. id.; (ā), f. id., Suśr. vi, 39, 225; 42, 93. **Cavi**, f. id., Kathās. vi, 151.

Cavya, n. id., Suśr. i, iv, vi; (ā), f. id., 41, 39; the cotton plant, L.; = *vaca*, L. — **jā**, f. Scindapsus officinalis, L. — **phala**, m. id., L.

चप् *cash*, cl. 1. *o'shati*, to hurt, Vop. (Dhātup. xvii, 43); P. & Ā. to eat, Dhātup. xxi, 24.

Cashaka, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*) a cup, wine-glass, Ragh. vii, 46; Hcar. viii; Śiś. x &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kathās. xxi, 10); spirituous liquor ('honey', W.), L.; m. a second, Sch. on VarBr. vii, 1 & 12 & xxiv.

चपाल *cashāla*, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*) a wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post, RV. i, 162, 6; TS. vi; Kāth. xxvi, 4 (*cashāla*); ŚBr. &c.; m. a hive, L.; n. the snout of a hog, MaitrS. i, 6, 3. — **mukha**, m. N. of an Ekāha, SāṅkhŚr. xiv, 73. — **yūpa**, m. a sacrificial post furnished with a

wooden ring at the top, BhP. iv, 19, 19. — **vat** (*o'shāla*), mfn. furnished with a wooden ring at the top, RV. iii, 8, 10.

चष्ट *cashṭa*, mfn. (*✓cakṣh*) spoken, W.

चह *cah*, cl. 1. *o'shati*, *o'shayati* (aor. *aca-hit*, Vop. viii, 80), to cheat, Dhātup. xvii, xxxv.

चाकचक *cākacakya*, n. = *ujjvala-tā*, Vedāntaparibh.

Cākacikya, n. illusion, Nyāyak.

Cākacicā, f. N. of a plant, L.

चाक्र *cākrā*, mfn. (fr. *cakrā*) carried on (a battle) with the discus, Hariv. 5648; belonging to a wheel, W.; circular, W.; m. N. of a man, ŚBr. xii.

Cākragartaka, mfn. fr. *cakra-garta*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 126, Kāś.

Cākrapāleya, fr. *cakra-pāla*, g. *sakhy-ādi*.

Cākravarmaṇa, m. (patr. fr. *cakra-varman*, vi, 4, 170, Kāś.) N. of a granamarian, i, 130; Up. Sch.

Cākraṇāka, mfn. proper for the Cakra(-vāka) bird, MānGr. i, 14.

Cākraṇākeya, fr. *cakra-vāka*, g. *sakhy-ādi* (*o'vāleya* [fr. *cakra-vāla*], Kāś.)

Cākraṇāleya, see *o'vāleya*.

Cākṛāyana, m. (fr. *cakrā*, g. *asvādi*; Pravar. v, 1) patr. of Ushasta, ŚBr. xiv, 6; ChUp. i, 10, 1.

Cākrika, mfn. circular, W.; belonging to a wheel or discus, W.; relating to a company or circle, W.; m. a coachman, driver, MBh. xii, 2646; a potter, VarBrS. x, 9; 'an oil-maker' and 'a companion,' Rājat. vi, 272; a companion, v, 267; a proclaimer, Yājñ. i, 165; Hariv. 9047; a bard, W. — **tā**, f. companionship, Rājat. iv, 688.

Cākriṇa, m. patr. fr. *cakrīn*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 166, Sch.

Cākṛeya, fr. *cakrā*, g. *sakhy-ādi* (not in Kāś.)

चाक्षुष *cākṣuṣhā*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *cākṣuṣ*) consisting in sight, depending on or produced from sight, proper or belonging or relating to the sight, VS. xiii, 56; ŚBr. xiv; KāthUp.; Mālav. i, 4; (a-, neg.) Sarvad. x, 112; (with *vidyā*, a magical science) conferring the power of seeing anything, MBh. i, 6478; perceptible by the eye, KaushUp.; Suśr.; Pāṇ. iv, 2, 92, Kāś.; (a-, neg.) Kapś. i, 61; relating to Manu Cākṣuṣha, Hariv. 279; BhP. iv, 30, 49; m. patr., AV. xvi, 7, 7; N. of Agni (author of several Sāmans); of an author, Ragh. v, 50, Mall.; of the 6th Manu (with 5 others descending from Manu Svāyambhuva, Mn. i, 62; son of Viśvakarman by Ākṛiti, BhP. vi, 6, 15; son of Cākṣuṣ, viii, 5, 17), MBh. xiii, 1315; Hariv.; BhP.; N. of a son of Ripu by Brihatī (father of a Manu), Hariv. 69; of a son of Kākṣheyu (or Anu, VP. iv, 18, 1) and brother of Sabhā-nara, Hariv. 1669; of a son of Khanitra, BhP. ix, 2, 24; m. pl. a class of deities in the 14th Manv. antara, viii, 13, 35; n. = *jñāna*, W. — **jñāna**, n. knowledge which depends on vision, W. — **tva**, n. perceptibility of sight, Tarkas. 105.

चाक्ष *cākṣmā*, mfn. (*✓kṣham*) forbearing, gracious (Brahmanaspati), RV. ii, 24, 9.

चाखायिन् *cākhāyitrī*, mfn. (Intens. *✓khan*), Pāṇ. vi, 4, 22, Vārt. 11.

चाङ्ग *cāṅga*, m. = *geri*, L., Sch.; n. (fr. *caṅga*) whiteness or beauty of the teeth, W.

Cāṅgeri, f. wood-sorrel, Hariv. 4652; Suśr. vi.

चाचपुट *cāca-puṭa*, = *caccat-p*.

चाचरि *cācari*, m. (Intens. *✓car*) 'moving quickly,' N. of a wrestler, Rājat. vii, 1514.

चाचलि *cācali*, mfn. (Intens. *✓cal*) moving much or repeatedly, Vop. xxvi, 154; (cf. *ā-vi*).

Cācālya, n. (fr. *cācala*) unsteadiness, transitoriness, Rājat. vii, 162.

चाञ्चव *cāñcava*, n. (fr. *cañcu*) celebrity for (in comp.), Daś. i, 223 (v.l.)

चाट *cāṭa*, m. a cheat, rogue, Yājñ. i, 335 (Pañcat.); Mṛicch. (Prakṛit); VarYogay.; Hcat.; BhavP. — **bhaṭa**, m. for *cāra-bh* (?), Inscr. (? 940 A. D.)

Cāṭaka-deśa, m. N. of a country, Kālakāc.

Cāṭakāyana, m. patr. fr. *cāṭaka*, g. i. *naḍādi*.

Cāṭakaira, m. (fr. *cāṭakā*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 128) a young sparrow, Hcar. viii.

चाटलिका *cāṭalikā*, f. N. of a locality, Rājat. viii, 766.

चाट्टियाम चाट्टि-ग्रामा, m. N. of a place.

चाट्टु चाट्टु, m. n. sg. & pl. (cf. चाट्टु) pleasing or graceful words or discourse, flattery, Hariv. 1144; Pañcat. ; Kād. ; Hcar. &c.; = *picinda*, L. ; mfn. pleasing (?), Rājat. i, 213; speaking distinctly, L. = *kāra*, mfn. speaking agreeably or kindly, flattering, flatterer, Pāp. iii, 2, 23; Megh. 32; Rājat. v, 351; Sāh. iii, 82. = *kārin*, m. id., L. = *paṭu*, m. a jester (*bhaṇḍa*), L. = *lola*, mfn. (= *catul*-f) elegantly tremulous, L. = *vacana*, n. a pleasing word, flattery, Git. xi, 2. = *vaṭu*, m. = *paṭu*, L. = *śata*, n. a hundred entreaties, Bhartṛ. ii, 26. **चाट्टुक्ति**, f. = *tu-vacana*, Śuk.

चाट्टुका, m. pl. pleasing words, BhP. xi, 5. = *śata*, n. = *tu-s*, Sarasv. (Kpr. iv, 13^a, Sch.); Sāh. iii, 33.

चाणक चाणका, m. pl. of *o'kyā*, g. *kaṇḍādi*.

चाणकाना, mfn. fit for (being sown) with the chick-pea (*caṇaka*), L., Sch.

चाणक्या, mfn. made of chick-peas, Bhpr. v, 11, 37; composed by Čāṇakya, Čāṇ. ; m. (g. *gārdādi*) patr. fr. Čāṇaka (son of Čāṇin, HPari. viii, 200), N. of a minister of Candragupta (said to have destroyed the Nanda dynasty; reputed author of *-śloka* [q. v.], 'the Machiavelli of India'), Pañcat.; Mudr.; Kathās. v, 109 ff. = *mūlaka*, n. a kind of radish (*kauṭilya*), L. = *śloka*, m. pl. Čāṇakya's Śloka on morals and principles of government, W.

चाणारूप्य चाणारूप्या, mfn. fr. *caṇ*^o, Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 2 f., Pat.

चाणूर चाणूरा, m. N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 121; v, 4410; Hariv. 6726; of a wrestler in Kaṇṇa's service (slain by Kṛiṣṇa; identified with the Daitya Varāha), Hariv. (*caṇūra*, 2361 & 10407); Vop. xxiii, 24. = *maṇḍana*, m. 'Čāṇūra-conqueror', Kṛiṣṇa, Gal. = *sūdana*, m. id., L., Sch.

चाण्ड चाण्डा, m. patr. fr. *caṇḍa*, g. *śivādi*; n. violence &c., g. *prithu-ādi*.

चाण्डाल चाण्डाल, m. = *caṇḍ*^o (Ved., Pāp. v, 4, 36, Vārtt. 1), VS. xxx, 21; ŚBr. xiv; Kauś.; Mn. &c.; the worst among (in comp., Mn. ix, 87; MBh. xii f; gen., Čāṇ.); (f), f. a Čaṇḍāla woman, Mn. viii, 373; BhP. vi, 3, 12; (said of a woman on the first day of her courses) Vet. i, 10; the plant *Liñgini*, L.; (with *bhāṣā*) the language of the Čaṇḍāla, Sāh. vi, 163. = *veśa*, mfn. clothed like a Čaṇḍāla, Prab. iii, 13. **चाण्डालका**, n. anything made by a Čaṇḍāla, g. *kuḷādi*; m. N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 1, 2; (*ika*), f. = *caṇḍ*^o (the Čaṇḍāla lute; a kind of plant; Durgā), L.

चाण्डालकि, patr. fr. *caṇḍāla*, Pāp. iv, 1, 97, Pat.

चाण्डालि, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. vi, 1.

चाण्डालिकस्रामा, m. the hermitage of Čaṇḍālika, MBh. xiii, 1738 (*caṇḍāli*, B).

चाण्डालिनी, f. N. of a goddess, Trantras.

चातक चातका, m. the bird *Cuculus melanoleucus* (said to subsist on rain-drops), Śak. vii, 7; Ragh. xvii, 15; Megh. &c.; (f), f. the female of the Čātaka bird, Kathās. cxiii. **चातकानन्दाना**, m. 'Čātaka's delight', the rainy season, L. **चातकाशतका**, n. the 8 verses on the Čātaka bird.

चातकि, m. N. of a man, MatsyaP. cxv, 23.

चातन चातना, mfn. (✓*cat*, Caus.) ifc. 'driving away,' see *abhiṣṭāsi*, *amīva*, *arāya*, *durānāma*, *piśāca*, *bhrātṛivya*, *yātu*, *sadānvā*, & *sapatna-čātana*; m. N. of the Rishi of the Čātana verses, AV. Anukr.; n. certain verses of the AV. (for exorcising demons), Kauś. 8; 25; 80; 136.

चातुर 1. *cātura*, mfn. (fr. *catūr*) drawn by 4 (a carriage), Pāp. iv, 2, 92, Kāś.

चातुराकशा, (fr. *cat*^o) a cast of dice with 4 dots, Hariv. 6746.

चातुरार्थिका, mfn. used in the 4 (*artha*) or senses (taught, Pāp. iv, 2, 67-70), iv, 2, 81 ff., Kāś.

चातुरस्रामिका, mfn. being in one of the 4 periods (*āśrama*) of life, MBh. xiv, 972.

चातुरस्रामिन, (ed. Calc.) for *cat*^o, q. v.

चातुरस्राम्या, n. (g. *caturvarṇādi*) the 4 periods of a Brāhman's life, MBh. iii, 11244; xii f.

चातुरिका, m. (fr. 1. *o'ra*) a charioteer, L.

चातुर्यज्ञा, n. an aggregate of 4 substances, Bhpr. **चातुर्यज्ञा**, n. id., Suśr. v; Bhpr. v; (cf. *kaṭu*).

चातुरथा, mfn. (fr. *cat*^o) treated of in the 4th (*Adhyāya*), Mn. ii, 56, Kull.

चातुरथाका, mfn. appearing every 4th day, quar-

tan (fever), Suśr.; Kathās.; AgP. **चातुरथाकरी-
रासा**, m. a medicine for keeping off quartan ague.

चातुरथाह्निका, mfn. (fr. *caturthāhan*) be-
longing to the 4th day, ŚāṅkhŚr. xv, 7, 1 & 8, 1.

चातुरथिका, mfn. (fr. *caturthā*) id., Lāty. vii,
7, 29; TāṇḍyaBr. Sch.; m. a quartan ague, W.

चातुरदासा, mfn. (g. *saṃdhivēlādi*) appearing
on the *caturdaśī* (14th day), Pāp. iv, 2, 92, Kāś.

चातुरदासिका, mfn. reading sacred texts on the
caturdaśī, Pāp. iv, 4, 71, Kāś.

चातुरदावा, mfn. sacred to 4 deities (*deva*),
Hariv. 6509.

चातुरदहकृष्णिका, mfn. (fr. *caturdha-karṣṇa*)
connected with a division into 4 parts, ĀpŚr. ii.

चातुरभिजा, n. (fr. *cat*^o) an aggregate of 4 kinds
of aromatic seed, Npr.

चातुरभद्रा, n. (fr. *cat*^o) a collection of 4
medicinal plants, L.

चातुरभद्राका, n. id., Bhpr. vii, 8, 146 & 206.

चातुरभुजा, a son of Catur-bhuja, Śivak. 541.

चातुरभ्रान्तिका, mfn. consisting of 4 elements
(*catur-bhūta*), KapS. iii, 18; Nyāyas. iii, 1, Sch.

चातुरमहाराज्या, (pl.) = *cat*^o, Buddh.

चातुरमहाराजिका, m. (= *cat*^o) Viṣṇu, MBh.
xii, 12864; m. pl. = *śakāyika*, Buddh.

चातुरमासा, mfn. produced in 4 months, W.

चातुरमासाका, mfn. one who performs the Ča-
turmāsya sacrifices, Pāp. v, 1, 94, Vārtt. 5.

चातुरमासिका, mfn. occurring every 4 months
(the fourth kind of *pratīkramaṇa*), Jain. Sch.

चातुरमासिन, mfn. = *saka*, Pāp. v, 1, 94, Vārtt. 5.

चातुरमासि, f. (of *syā*; scil. *paurnamāsī*) full-
moon day at the Čaturmāsya sacrifices, Vārtt. 5 & 7.

चातुरमासा, n. beginning of a season of 4
months, MBh. xii, 1007; pl. N. of the 3 sacrifices
performed at the beginning of the 3 seasons of 4
months (viz. *vaivādevam*, *varuṇa-praghaṣṭā*,
sākam-edhā), TS. i, 6, 10; TBr. i; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.;

KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; mfn. belonging to such sacri-
fices, ŚBr. xiii, 2, 5; KātyŚr. xxii; MuṇḍUp. i, 2, 3.

— *kārikā*, f. N. of a work. — *tvā*, n. the state of a
C^o sacrifice, Kāth. xxxvi, 2. — *devatā*, f. the deity of
a C^o sacrifice, ŚBr. xiii. — *yājñin*, mfn. = *saka*, ii, x.

चातुरवार्या, n. (g. *caturvarṇādi*) the four
castes, Mn. x; xii, 1 & 97; MBh.; R. i, 1, 92 & 27, 16.

चातुरविंशका, fr. *caturviṃśā*, q. v.

चातुरविंशिका, mfn. belonging to the 24th day,
ŚāṅkhŚr. xii, 27, 4.

चातुरविद्या, mfn. (Pāp. v, 1, 124, Siddh.) = *cat*^o,
MBh. iii, 8227; Rājat. v, 158; n. the 4 Vedas; four-
fold knowledge (viz. of *dharma*, *artha*, *kāma*, *mok-*
sha), Nilak., MBh. xii, 1574 & 1837; Hariv. 9769.

चातुरविद्या, n. (fr. *catur-viḍhā*) the being
fourfold, Hariv. ii, 114, 16; Sarvad. ii, x; xiii, 78.

चातुरवेद्या, n. (fr. *catur-veda*) a number of
men versed in the 4 Vedas, Vas. iii, 20.

चातुरवैद्या, mfn. (fr. *catur-vidyā*, g. *anu-*
śikādi; fr. *-veda*, Pāp. v, 1, 124, Siddh.) versed in
the 4 Vedas, MBh. v, 4741; m. = *rovedya*, Baudh.;

knowledge of the 4 Vedas, g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

चातुरहोत्रिका, mf (f), n. (Pāp. iv, 3, 72, Kāś.)
relating to the Catur-hoṭṛi service, MānGṛ. i, 23;
MaitrS. i, 9, colophon.

चातुरहोत्रा, mfn. performed by the 4 chief
priests (Hotṛi, Adhvaryu, Udgāṭri, and Brahman),
ĀtrAnukr.; BhP. i, 4, 19; TĀr. iii, Śāy. Introd.;

n. a sacrifice performed by 4 priests, MBh. xii, xiv;
Hariv. 3772; 10404 (v. l. *cat*^o); BhP. v, 7, 5; vii,
3, 30 (v. l. *catur-hotraka*); the duties of the 4 chief
priests, MBh. xii; BhP. ii f.; the 4 chief priests
(collectively), MBh. v, xiv; R. i; BhP. iv, 24, 37.

चातुरहोत्रिया, mfn. attended by 4 chief priests
(Agnī), TĀr. i, 22, 11.

**चातुरहोत्रिया-
brāhmaṇa**, n. N. of a particular
chapter (called Brāhmaṇa), TĀr. iii, 8, 1, Śāy.

चातुराकारिका, mfn. versed in a branch (*caraṇa*)
of each of the 4 Vedas, Hcat.; (ā), f. the 4 Vedas, ib.

चातुराशब्दया, n. 4 moods of expression (*śabda*),
Pat. on Pāp. ii, 3, 69, Vārtt. 2, & iii, 1, 43.

चातुराशोपिका, mfn. divided into 4 parts
(*koṭi*), Buddh. L.

चातुराशया, mfn. (fr. *cat*^o) versed in the Sūtras
consisting of 4 sections, Pāp. iv, 2, 65, Kāś.

चातुरापथा, mfn. being on a cross-way (*cat*^o),
ĀpŚr. viii, 18, 1.

चातुराशया, mfn. (fr. *catur-śrāṣṭā*, Pāp. v,
4, 36, Vārtt. 4) enough for 4 persons to eat, ŚBr. ii,
xi; m. (scil. *odana*) id., KātyŚr.; Lāty.; n. id., TS. vi.

चातुराशया, mfn. presented (as gifts) on
4 occasions, Siṅhās. i, 59.

चातुराशया, mfn. relating to the 64 (*catur-*
śaśṭhi) Kālās, Vātsyāy. i, 3, 14.

चातुराशया, mfn. (f) n. relating to the 4 oceans
(*sāgara*), R. iv, 16, 43.

चातुराशया, n. the use of 4 (*svara*) accents,
(viz. *traiśvarya* and *eka-śruti*), Bhāṣik. ii, 36;
Nyāyam. ix, 2, 15, Sch.; ĀpGṛ. iv, 17, Sch.

चातुर 2. *cātura*, mfn. (fr. 2. *cat*^o) clever,
shrewd, L.; speaking kindly, flattering, L.; visible,
L.; governing, L.; m. a small round pillow, L. (cf.
galla-cāturi); (f), f. (= *rya*, Siddh. napuṣ. 4;
Vop. iv, 12) dexterity, cleverness, Prasannar. ii, 8;
iii, 13; Vcar. vi, 12; amiableness, Sāh. x, 84.

चातुराका, mfn. flattering, L.; visible, L.; govern-
ing, L.; m. a small round pillow, L.

चातुर्या, n. (= *ri*, Siddh. napuṣ. 4; Vop. iv)
dexterity, Sarvad. xiii, 134; Subh.; amiableness, MBh.
i, 3905; R. i, 6, 3; Bhartṛ. i, 3; Sāh. iii, 33.
— *cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of Vop., Vop.

चातुराशया *cāturaśra*, m. patr. fr. *catta*-^o,
N. of Jamad-agni, Nidān. viii, 4.

चातुरा, m. a spindle, PārGṛ. i, 15, 4; Gobh. ii, 7;
the peg (used with the *araṇi*), KātyŚr. iv, Sch.

चातुराशया *cāturaśra*, n. 'consisting of 40
(*cāturaśra*) Adhyāyas,' the ĀitBr., Pāp. v, 1, 62.

चातुराशया *cāturaśra*, mfn. bought for 40, 22, Kāś.

चातुरा *cātura*, m. n. (= *cat*^o) a hole in
the ground for constructing the Uttara-vedi, TS. vi f.;
TBr. i; ŚBr. iii; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Lāty.; Kusa
grass (*darbha*), Up. i, 115, Sch. — *vat*, mfn. (asacri-
fice) for which this hole is excavated, ĀśvŚr. i, 1, 6.

चातुरा *cātura*, N. of a place, Pāp. vi, 2.

चातुर *cātura*, for *caṇūra*, q. v.

चान्द्र *cāndra*, mf (f) n. consisting of san-
dal-wood (*cand*^o), Bhartṛ. ii, 98; Prasannar. vi, 32.

चान्द्रागन्धिका, mfn. (fr. *candana-gan-*
dha) smelling of sandal, Pāp. iv, 2, 65 (not all MSS.)

चान्द्र *cāndra*, mf (f) n. (fr. *candrā*) lunar,
Jyot.; VarBṛS.; Sūryas.; Kathās. &c.; composed
by Čandra, Prauḍh.; m. a lunar month (cf. *gaṇḍa*,
mukhya), L.; the light half of a month, W.; the
moon-stone, L.; a pupil of the grammarian Čandra,
Siddh. on Pāp. iii, 2, 26 & vii, 2, 10; Prauḍh.;

Vop., Sch.; n. (scil. *vratā*) the penance Čāndrāyana
(q. v.), Prāyaśc. (scil. *ahan*) Monday, Viṣṇu. lxxviii,
2; (f), f. moonlight, L.; a kind of Solanum, L.; Ser-
ratula anthelmintica, L.; N. of a princess, Rājat.
vii, 1503. — *māsa*, m. a lunar month. — *vatsara*,
m. the lunar year. **चान्द्राशया**, n. fresh ginger, L.

चान्द्राका, mfn. lunar, Kālam.; n. dried ginger, L.

चान्द्रागुप्ता, mfn. belonging to Čandra-guṇṭa,
HPari. viii, 322.

चान्द्रापरा, m. pl. the inhabitants of Čandra-
pura, VarBṛS. xiv, 5.

चान्द्राभङ्गा, f. = *cat*^o, g. *śaṇḍādi*.

चान्द्राभङ्गा, m. (fr. *candra-bhāga*) a patr. of
Agni-veśa, Car. i, 13, 98.

चान्द्राभङ्गा, f. = *vana-rāji*, Gaṇar. 52, Sch.

चान्द्राभङ्गा, m. metron. fr. *candra-bhāga*,
Pāp. iv, 1, 113, Kāś.

चान्द्राभङ्गा, f. = *gā*, ib.

चान्द्रामा, mfn. for *candrā*, lunar, Nidānas. v.

चान्द्रामा, mf (f) n. (fr. *candra-mas*) lunar,
relating to the moon, AV. xix, 9, 10; ŚBr. xi, 1, 5, 3;
ĀśvŚr. &c.; m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, 1 (3^a,
MatsyaP.); n. the constellation Mṛiga-śiras, L.; (f),
f. N. of Bṛihaspati's wife, MBh. iii, 14130.

चान्द्रामा, m. = *candra-ja*, L.

चान्द्रामा, m. id., g. *tikkādi*.

चान्द्राव्रतिका, mfn. acting in the manner
(*vratā*) of the moon, Mn. ix, 309.

चान्द्रायणा, m. an observer of the moon's
course (*candr*^o), TāpdyāBr. xvii, 13, 17, Sch.;

pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, 2 & ii, 4, 1; n.
(Pāp. v, 1, 72; scil. *vratā*) a fast regulated by the
moon, the food being diminished every day by one
mouthful for the dark fortnight, and increased in
like manner during the light fortnight (cf. *pīpīlikā-*
madhya, *yava-madhyā* or *dhya*), Mn. vi, 20;

xi, 41 & 106-217; Yājñ. iii, 324 ff.; Pañcat. i, 11,
27; iii, 3, 2. — *bhaktā*, mfn. inhabited by Čāndrā-
yana, g. *aishukāry-ādi*. — *vidhāna*, n. the Čān-
drāyana fast, W. — *vratā*, n. id., Hit. i, 4, 3.

चान्द्रायणिका, mfn. performing the Čāndrā-
yana fast, Pāp. v, 1, 72.

Cāndri, m. = *candra-ja*, VarYog. iv, 19.
चान्द्रनायन cāndhanāyana, m. patr. of
 Ananda-ja, VBr. i, 16; (cf. *auṣpandhani*).

चाप cāpa, m. n. (fr. *capa*, g. *lālādi*) a bow,
 Mn. vii, 192; MBh. &c.; (in geom.) an arc, Sūryas.
 ii, f, vi, xi; Sagittarius, VarBṛS.; a rainbow (cf. *indra-
 śakra*), BhP. i, 11, 28; a kind of astron. instru-
 ment, Gol. xi, 2 & 5; a particular constellation
 (= *dhanu*), VarBṛ. xii, 18; m. N. of a family.
 — **गुप्ता**, m. a bow-string, R. iii, 33, 16 &c. — **दक्षि**,
 f. N. of a river, Hariv. 9515. — **धारा**, mfn. bow-
 armed, R. ii, 86, 22; m. Sagittarius, VarBṛ., Sch.
 — **पाता**, m. Buchananian latifolia, L. — **यशस्**, f. a
 bow, Kathās. lxxxv, 7. — **लक्ष**, f. id., cviii, 134.
 — **लक्ष**, f. N. of a woman, lii, 248. — **वाता**, m.
 = *paṭa*, L.; (cf. *upa-v*). — **वेदा**, m. = *dhanur-v*,
 L. **Čāpācārya**, m. an instructor in archery, Bālar.
 ii, 37. **Čāpādhīropa**, m. stringing and bending
 a bow, Prasannar. i, 43. **Čāpāropana**, n. id., 33.
Čāpōtkāya, m. N. of a family, Ratnak.
Čāpaya, Nom. *yaṭi*, (in geom.) to reduce to a
 bow-form, Āryabh. iv, 25, Sch.
Čāpin, mfn. bow-armed, MBh. xii, 10406; m.
 Sagittarius, Horās.

चापड cāpaḍa, N. of a village, Kshitīs. iv.

चापल cāpala, n. (fr. *cap*, g. *yuvādi*) mobili-
 ty, swiftness, Ragh. iii, 42; BhP. vii, 12, 20; agi-
 tation, unsteadiness, fickleness, inconsiderateness,
 insolence, Gaut. ix, 50; Pāp. viii, 1, 12, Vārtt. 5;
 MBh. &c. **Čāpalāśārya**, m. unsteadiness, W.

Čāpalāyana, m. patr. fr. *capala*, g. *āyādi*.
Čāpalya, n. (g. *brāhmaṇādi*) mobility, Čāp., agi-
 tation, unsteadiness, fickleness, flurry, Yājñ. i, 112;
 iii, 279; R. iii, v; Pañcat. i, 1, 2; Sāh. iii, 170.

चापाल cāpāla, N. of a Caitya, Divyāv.

चापट्टक cāpattakya, m. patr. fr. *cap-
 pattaka*, g. *kurv-ādi* (Gaṇar. 209).

Čāpattākī, m. patr. fr. *capattakka*, g. *tau-
 laly-ādi*.

Čāpattākya, m. id., g. *kurv-ādi* (Gaṇar.)

चाबुका cābukā, f. a small pillow, W.

चामर cāmara, mfn. coming from the Yak
 (*cam*), BhP. vii, 10, 13; belonging to a chowrie, L.;
 m. = *cam* (q. v.), a chowrie, Bhoj.; n. id. (a kind of
 plume on the heads of horses &c., Śāk.; Vikr.; Kād.),
 MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kum. vii, 42) a metre of
 4 x 15 syllables; = *daṇḍa* (a stick), L.; (ā), f. id.,
 L.; (ā, f), f. a chowrie, L., Sch. — **grāha**, m. a
 chowrie-bearer, g. *revaty-ādi*. — **grāhika**, m.
 patr. fr. *ha*, ib. — **grāhīni**, f. a female chowrie-
 bearer, Kād.; Bhartṛ. iii, 67; Hcat. — **dhārī**, f. id.,
 Śāk. ii, 2, 12, Sch. — **dhārīni**, f. id., Bālar. iv, 3.
 — **pushpa**, m. 'chowrie-blossomed,' Mangiferā
 indica, L.; the betel-nut tree, L.; Pandanus odora-
 tissimus, L.; = *śhpaka*, L. — **pushpaka**, m. Sac-
 charum spontaneum, L. — **vyajana**, n. a chowrie,
 MBh. i, vi; Hariv. 1290; R. iii, 9, 7. — **sāvaya**,
 m. = *pushpaka*, Suśr. iv, 17, 36.

Čāmarika, m. = *roṣa-grāha*, Buddh. L.

Čāmarikā, f. a cluster, Hcar. v, 416 (v. l.)

Čāmarin, m. 'plume-adorned,' a horse, L.

चामसायन cāmasāyana, m. patr. fr. *cama-
 sin*, g. I. *naḍādi*.

Čāmasaya, m. patr. fr. *camasā*, g. *gargādi*.

चामीकर cāmīkara, n. gold, MBh.; R.;

Kum.; Vikr.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; m. the thorn-apple,
 W. — **prākhyā**, mfn. gold-like, Nal. xxi, 11.
 — **maya**, mf(ā)n. = *ṛiya*, Hcat. i, 5, 1235 & 7,
 520. **Čāmīkarāśala**, m. 'gold-mountain,' Meru,
 Kād. **Čāmīkarādri**, m. id., Kalyāṇam. 23.

Čāmīkariya, mfn. golden, Kum. xiii, 22 & 28.

चामुण्ड cāmuṇḍa, m. N. of an author, L.,
 Sch.; (ā), f. a form of Duṣṭā (cf. *carma-muṇḍā*),
 Mālatīm.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; MārkaP. lxxxvii, 25 (fr.
caṇḍa & *muṇḍā*); one of the 7 mothers, L., Sch.;
 one of the 8 Nāyikās of Durgā, BrahmapV. ii, 61,
 80; (f), f. N. of a town, Hcar. vi.

Čāmuṇḍā, f. of *ga*, q. v. — **tantra**, n. N. of a
 work, Ānand. 31, Sch. — **mantra**, m. pl. prayers
 addressed to Čāmuṇḍā, Tantras. ii.

चाम्पिला cāmpilā, f. a river, L.

चाम्पेय cāmpēya, m. (fr. *campā*) Michelia
 Campaka, ŚārngP.; Mesua ferrea, L.; = *yaka*, L.;

a prince of Campā, Rājāt. viii, 540; N. of a son
 of Viśvā-mitra, MBh. xiii, 257; m. n. gold, L.

Čampeyaka, n. a filament (esp. of a lotus), L.

चाम्य cāmya, n. (√ *cam*; cf. Pāp. iii, 1,
 126) food, W.

चाय cāy (cf. √ 2. & 3. ci), cl. i. *cāyati*
 (impf. *acāyā*, TS. &c.; aor. *acāyī* or *acāsi*, Vop.
 viii, 128; i. sg. *acāyisham*, AV. vii, 89, 1; ind. p.
cāyītvā), to observe, perceive, notice (cf. Nir. xi, 5),
 MaitrS. i, 9, 3 f.; Kāth.; TāndyaBr. v, xv; to fear,
 be afraid of (acc.), AV. vii, ix, 1, 1; TS. ii, vi: ā.
 (pr. p. i. *cāyamāna*) to behave respectfully, RV.
 vii, 18, 8; x, 94, 14; Intens. *cehiyate*, Pāp. vi, 1,
 21; [cf. *čaru*, *riā*, *riṇḍ*].

Čāyaka, mfn., Pāp. vi, 1, 78, Kās.

Čāyaniya, mfn. 'perceptible,' Nir. xii, 6 & 16.

2. **Čāyamānā**, m. patr. of Abhyārtin, RV. vi,
 27, 5 & 8; (for i. *cāy* see s. v. √ *cāy*).

Čāyitrī, mfn. one who observes, Nir. v, 25.

Čāyū, mfn. showing respect, RV. iii, 24, 4.

चार cāra, m. (√ *car*) = *cara*, a spy, Mn.
 vii, ix; MBh. i, 5604; R.; Mṛicch.; Kathās.; going,
 motion, progression, course (of asterisms, VarBṛS.;
 BhP. v, 22, 12), ChUp. vii, 1, 5; R. &c.; wandering
 about, travelling, W.; 'proceeding, see *kāma*;' prac-
 tising, MBh. v, 1410; a bond, fetter, L.; a prison,
 L.; Buchananian latifolia, Bhpr.; n. a factitious poison,
 L. (v. l. for *vāra*); (f), f. a particular step (in danc-
 ing) a trap, snare, HPārś. i, 353. — **caśhus**,
 mfn. — *dris*, Mn. ix, 256; R. iii, 37, 9; n. a spy
 employed like an eye, Yājñ. ii, 32. — **caṇa**, mfn.
 graceful in gait, W. — **cuñcu**, mfn. id., W. — **jyā**, for
cara. — **tūla**, n. (= *cāmara*) a chowrie, Gal. — **dris**,
 mfn. 'spy-eyed,' employing spies like eyes, Naish.
 i, 13. — **patha**, m. a cross-way, L. — **pāla**, m. a se-
 cret agent, Divyāv. xxxvii. — **purusha**, m. a spy,
 Hariv. 10102; Kād. — **bhaṭa**, m. a (valorous) sol-
 dier, Bhartṛ.; Hcar. vii; (f), f. heroism, L. — **vāyu**,
 m. summer-air, L. **Čārādhiṭāra**, m. a spy's office
 or duty, Bālar. iv, 33. **Čārādhiṭārīn**, m. = *ra-
 pāla*, Kathās. ciii, 79. **Čārāntarīn**, m. id., W.
Čārēkshapa, mfn. = *ra-dāri*, Śiś. ii, 82.

Čāraka, mfn. ifc. proceeding, R. iii, 66, 18;
 (√ *car*, Caus.) setting in motion, MBh. xiv, 42, 29;
 composed by Caraka, Pāp. iv, 3, 107, Kās.; m. a spy,
 MBh. ii, 172 (Pañcat. ii) & iv, 911; (√ *car*, Caus.,
 Pāp. vii, 3, 34, Kās.) a driver, herdsman (cf. *go*), L.;
 = *bhojaka*, L.; an associate, companion (*sañcā-
 raka*), L.; a fetter, L.; a prison, Lalit. xv; Daś. vii;
 Buchananian latifolia, L.; (*kā*), f. a female attend-
 ant, see *antahpura*; journey (of Buddha), Lalit.;
 Divyāv.; a cock-roach, Npr. — **tri-rātra**, m. a
 particular ceremony lasting three days (prescribed by
 Caraka or by the Carakas?), Pāp. vi, 2, 97, Kās.

Čārakīna, mfn. fit for a wandering religious
 student (*čāraka*), Pāp. v, 1, 11.

Čārāṭikā, f. the indigo plant, L.

Čārāṭī, f. Flacouria cataphracta, L. var. i, 14, 36;

Bhpr. vii, 64, 6; Hibiscus mutabilis, L. (*riṭī*, Gal.)

Čārāna, mfn. depending on a Vedic school (*ca-
 rāna*), Āp.; belonging to the same Vedic school
 ('reading the scripture', W.), Gaut.; m. a wandering
 actor or singer, Mn. xii, 44; MBh. v, 1039 & 1442;
 VarBṛS.; Pañcat. &c.; a celestial singer, MBh.; R.;
 Śāk.; BhP.; Gīt. i, 2; a spy, BhP. iv, 16, 12; Bā-
 lar.; n. (√ *car*, Caus.) 'pasturing, tending,' see *go*;
 a kind of process applied to mercury; (f), f. a fe-
 male celestial singer, Bālar. ix, 33 f.; Hibiscus mu-
 tabilis, Npr. — **tva**, n. a wandering actor's profes-
 sion, dancing, Rājāt. v, 418. — **dāra**, m. pl. wan-
 dering actors' wives, female dancers, Mn. viii, 362.

Čārāpāka-maya, mf(ā)n. inhabited only by
 wandering actors, Kathās. xxiii, 85.

Čārānavīdya or **vaidya**, m. pl. (fr. *carana-
 vidyā*) N. of a school of AV., Carap.

Čārātha, mfn. wandering, RV. viii, 46, 31.

Čārīyana, m. patr. (fr. *cara*, g. I. *naḍādi*) N. of

an author, Vātsyāy. Introd. & i, 4, 25; 5, 22 & 37;

(f), f. Pāp. iv, 1, 63, Kās.

Čārīyapaka, mfn. derived from the Čārīyāṇas,

Pāp. iv, 3, 80, Kās.

Čārīyāṇīya, mfn. composed by Čārīyāṇa (a
 Śikṣhā); m. pl. (Pāp. iv, 1, 89, Sch., not in Kās.)
 Čārīyāṇa's school (of the black Yajur-veda), Carap.

Čārīka, see *brahma-māsa*; (ā), f., see *ṛaka*.

Čārīṭī, f. See *ṛaṭī*.

Čārīta, mfn. set in motion, Rājāt. iv, 653; caused
 to be done by (instr.), MBh. xii, 11584.

Čārītārtha, n. (fr. *caritārtha*) attainment of an
 object, KapS. iii, 69; fitness, R. (B) i, 2, 38, Sch.

Čāritra, m. (√ *car*, cf. *śamītra*) 'moving,' N.
 of a Marut, Hariv. 11547; n. (= *car*) proceeding,
 manner of acting, conduct, R. iii, iv; Pañcat. (ifc.
 f. ā); good conduct, good character, reputation,
 Hariv. 10204; Nal.; R. &c. ('life in accordance
 with the 5 great vows,' Jain.); peculiar observance,
 peculiarity of customs or conditions, W.; a cere-
 mony, Buddh. L.; (ā), f. the tamarind tree, L.
 — **lavaca**, mfn. cased in the armour of good con-
 duct, W. — **vati**, f. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. L.
 — **siṅha-gaṇi**, m. N. of an author.

Čārītrin, mfn. of good conduct, Subh.

Čārītrya, n. good conduct, MBh.; R. &c.

Čārīn, mfn. moving, MBh. vii, 372; ifc. mov-
 ing, walking or wandering about, living, being
 (e.g. *ambu-eka-kha-giri*, &c., qq. vv.; *nime-
 śhāntara*, 'going in an instant,' MBh.; Hariv. 9139);

acting, proceeding, doing, practising (e.g. *dharma-
 bahu*, *brahma*, &c., qq. vv.), MBh. xiv, 759; R.
 &c.; living on, Suśr.; 'coming near,' resembling,
 see *padma-čārīṇi*; m. a foot-soldier, MBh. vi,
 3545; a spy, Āp.; (*iṇi*), f. the plant Karupī, L.
Čārī-vāc, f. Karkāṭa-śrīṅgī, W.

Čārīya, n. espionage, Kathārp.

चामिक cāmīka, mfn. = *caramam adhīte*
veda vā, g. *vasantādi*.

चारायण cārāyana, *ṛita*, &c. See *cāra*.

चारु cāru, mf(us)n. (√ 2. *can*) agreeable,
 approved, esteemed, beloved, endeared, (Lat.) *carus*,
 dear (with dat. or loc. of the person), RV.; VS.
 xxv, 17; TS. iii; TBr. iii, 1, 1, 9; ŚāṅkhSr. i, 5, 9;
 pleasing, lovely, beautiful, pretty, RV.; AV.; MBh.
 &c.; ind. so as to please, agreeably (with dat.), RV.
 ix, 72, 7 & 86, 21; AV. vii, xii, xiv; beautifully,
 Hariv.; Caurap.; m. (in music) a particular *vāsaka*;
 N. of Brīhaspati, L. or of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.
 6699; BhP. x, 61, 9; of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh.;
 n. (v. l. for *vara*) saffron, L., Sch.; (*vi*), f. a beauti-
 ful woman, L.; splendour, L.; moonlight, L.; in-
 telligence, L.; N. of Kubera's wife, L. — **karna**,
 mfn. beautiful-eared, W. — **kesarā**, f. 'beautiful-
 filamented,' a kind of Cyperus, L.; another plant
 (*tarunī*), L. — **garbha**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa,
 Hariv. 6698 & 9182. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain.
 — **gīti**, f. 'pretty Giti,' a kind of metre. — **guochē**,
 f. 'beautiful-graped,' a vine, Gal. — **gupta**, m. N.
 of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 6698 & 9182. — **ghona**,
 mfn. handsome-nosed, W. — **candra**, m. N. of a
 son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. x, 61, 9. — **oaryā**, f. N. of a
 work; — **sataka**, n. N. of a work. — **citra**, m. N. of
 a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4543; vii, 5594;
trāṅgada, m. id., i, 2730. — **tama**, mfn. most be-
 loved (with dat.), RV. v, 1, 9; most beautiful, i,
 62, 6. — **tā**, f. = *tvā*, AitBr. iv, 17; loveliness,
 beauty, Kum.; Mālav. ii, 33; Śānti.; VP. — **tvā**,
 n. endearedness, RV. x, 70, 9. — **datṭa**, m. N. of
 a Brāhmaṇ, Mṛicch.; of a merchant's son, Hit.
 i, 9, 3 (v. l. *-danta*). — **darśanē**, f. a good-looking
 woman, Nal. xvii, 13; R. i, 2, 12. — **dāru**, m.
 Hibiscus populneoides, Npr. — **deva**, m. N. of the
 father of the author of Hcat. — **deshpa**, m. N. of
 a son of Gaṇḍūsha, Hariv. 1940; of a son of Kṛishṇa,
 MBh. i, iii, xiii; Hariv.; LiṅgaP. i, 69, 68; BhP. i,
 11, 18. — **deha**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, x, 61,
 8. — **dharman**, v. l. for *varman*. — **dhāman**, m.
 N. of a plant (?), W. — **dhāmā** or **dhārā**, f. N.
 of Indra's wife Sāci, L. — **dhishṇya**, m. N. of one
 of the 7 Rishis in the 11th Manv-antara, Hariv.
 (v. l. for *uru*). — **nālaka**, n. red lotus. — **netra**,
 mf(ā)n. beautiful-eyed, Hariv. 11789; R. v, 22, 29;
 m. a kind of antelope, Gal.; (ā), f. N. of an Ap-
 saras, MBh. ii, 392. — **pattra-maya**, mfn. made of
 beautiful leaves, Hcat. — **pada**, m. N. of a son of
 Namasu, BhP. ix, 20, 2. — **parāṇi**, f. 'handsome-
 leaved,' *Pæderia foetida*, L. — **puṣa**, m. (in music)
 a kind of measure. — **pratīka** (*cāru*), mfn. lovely
 appearance, RV. ii, 8, 2. — **phalā**, f. = *gucchā*,
 L. — **bāhu**, m. 'handsome-armed,' N. of a son of
 Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 6698 & 9183. — **bhadra**, m. N. of
 a son of Kṛishṇa, ib. — **mat**, mfn. lovely, W.; m.
 N. of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh.; (f), f. N. of a
 daughter of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 6699 & 9183; of a
 female attendant, Čarṇḍ. — **mati**, m. N. of a parrot,
 Kathās. lxxii, 238. — **mukha**, mfn. handsome-faced,
 W.; (f), f. a metre of 4 x 10 syllables. — **yaśas**, m.
 N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, MBh. xiii; LiṅgaP. i, 69, 69.

—**ratha**, N. of a forest, Brahmap. ii, 11. —**rava**, mfn. having an agreeable voice (the Kaurika bird), R. i, 2, 32. —**rāvā**, f. = *-dhāmā*, L. —**rūpa**, mfn. —**pratikā**, MBh. i, 197, 39; m. N. of an adopted son of Asamaujas, Hariv. i, 38, 8. —**locana**, mfn. (ā)n. —**netra**, Hariv. i, R.; m. an antelope, L.; (ā), f. a fine-eyed woman, W. —**vaktra**, mfn. —**mukha**, R. v, 2, 29; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2575. —**vadana**, see *cāru-ad°*. —**var-dhanā**, f. a woman, L. —**varman**, m. N. of a man, VP. v, 37, 42. —**vaha**, mfn., Pān. vi, 3, 121, Pat. —**vāo**, see *cāru-vā*. —**vādin**, mfn. sounding beautifully. —**vinda**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 6698; 9182. —**vikāsha**, m. = *-dāru*, Npr. —**vepi**, f. 'a handsome braid'; N. of a river, —**veśa**, m. 'well-dressed', MBh. xiii, 621. —**veśha**, m. id., N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, LīṅgaP. i, 69, 68. —**vrātā**, f. a female who fasts for a whole month, L. —**āśā**, f. 'beautiful stone', a jewel, L. —**śirsha**, m. N. of a man, MBh. xiii, 1300. —**śravas**, m. (= *-yajas*) N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, MBh. xiii, 621; LīṅgaP. i, 69, 69. —**śamkṣāin**, mfn. = *-pratika*, AV. Paipp. xx, 5, 5. —**sarvāṅga**, mfn. one whose limbs are all beautiful, R. i; —**darśana**, mfn. id., Nal. xii, 18. —**śāra**, n. 'essence of what is lovely', gold, Gal. —**hāsin**, mfn. smiling sweetly, Nal. iii, x; R. iii; VP.; (ini), f. a metre of 4 × 14 syllabic instants.

Čāruka, m. the seed of Saccharum Śara, Bhpr. v, 8, 82; N. of a man, VP. v, 37, 42.

Čārv, in comp. for *ru*. —**adana**, mfn. having beautiful teeth, AV. Paipp. xx, 5, 5 (? or for *ru-vad* = *-mukha*). —**āghāta**, —**āghāta**, mfn. playing well on an instrument (?), Pān. iii, 2, 49, Vārt. 2. —**āṭa**, mfn. (said of a Muhūrta), Tantr. —**ādi**, a Gāpa of Pān. (vi, 2, 160).

Čārvāo, mfn. (for *ru-v*) speaking nicely, AV. Paipp. xx, 5, 5.

चार्चिक cārcika, mfn. conversant with the repetition of words (*cārcā*), g. *ukthādi*.

Čārcikya, am, n. (= *carc*) smearing the body with unguents, L.

चार्म cārma, mfn. made of hide or leather (*cārman*), Pān. vi, 4, 144, Vārt. 2; covered with leather (a car), L., Sch.; defended by a hide, W.

Čārmaṇa, mfn. covered with leather (a car), Pān. vi, 4, 170, Kāś.; n. a multitude of hides or shields, g. *bhikṣhādi*. **Čārmika**, mfn. leathern, Mn. viii, 289. **Čārmikāyana**, m. patr. fr. *carmin*, Pān. iv, i, 158, Vārt. 2. **Čārmika**, n. the duty of a shield-bearer (*carminika*), g. *purohitādi*. **Čārmīna**, n. a number of men armed with shields, g. *bhikṣhādi*. **Čārmīya**, mfn. fr. *cārman*, g. *utkarādi*.

चार्ये cārya. See *cāra*.

चार्वाक cārvaṅka, m. (for *ru-v*) = *cārvaṅka*. v. *cāru* N. of a Rakṣha (friend of Duryodhana, who took the shape of a mendicant Brahman, when Yudhiṣṭhira entered Hāstina-pura in triumph, and reviled him, but was soon detected and killed by the real Brahmins), MBh. i, 349; ix, 3619; xii, 1414; N. of a materialistic philosopher (whose doctrines are embodied in the Bārhaspatya-sūtras, Vedāntas; Śil.; Rājat. iv, 345; Prab.; Madhus.; a follower of Čārvaṅka, Sarvad.; mfn. composed by Čārvaṅka, Prab. ii, 38, Sch. —**darśana**, n. the doctrine of Čārvaṅka, W. —**mata**, n. id.; —**nibārhaṇa**, n. 'refutation of Čārvaṅka's doctrine', N. of Saṅkar. xxv.

चाल cāla, m. (√*cal*, g. *jvalādi*) 'moving,' see *danta*; looseness of the teeth, VarBrS. lxvi, 5, Sch.; a thatch, roof, L.; (for *cāsha*) the blue jay, L. **Čālaka**, m. a restive elephant (said of a person, Rājat. viii, 1644), L.; 'id.' and = *-cākerika*, Śis. v. **Čālana**, n. causing to move, shaking, wagging (the tail), making loose, MBh. v, 2651; xvi, 267; R. vii, 16, 26; Suśr.; Pañcat.; Bhart.; moving action (of the wind), BhP. iii, 26, 37; throwing off (*nih-sāraṇa*; 'muscular action', W.), x, 44, 5; a term in astr.; causing to pass through a strainer, W.; a strainer, L., Sch.; (f), f. id., Čāp. (Subh.); VS. xix, 16, Sch.

Čālānikā, f. = *nī*, KātyŚr. xix, 2, 8, Sch.

Čālāniya, mfn. to be moved or shaken, W.

Čālya, mfn. id., Gol. xi, 4, Sch.; (a, neg.) MBh. xiii, 1261; to be loosened, Suśr. vi, 15, 15; to be caused to deviate, BhP. ii, 7, 17.

चालिक cālīka, = *lukya*, Inscr. (489 A.D.)

Čāluki, m. N. of a prince.

Čāluka, m. N. of a dynasty, Inscr.

चात्य cātya. See *cāla*.

चाप cāsha, m. the blue jay, RV. x, 97, 13; RPrāt.; Mn. xi, 132; Yājñ. i, 175; MBh. &c.; sugar-cane, L.; mfn. relating to a blue jay, Pān. iv, 3, 156, Vārt. 4, Pat. —**maya**, mfn. consisting of blue jays, Hcar. —**vaktra**, m. 'jay-faced', N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2578; m. pl. a class of spirits, x, 268.

Čāsa, wrong spelling for *cāsha*.

चाहव cāhava, N. of a dynasty, Ratnak.

Čāhuyāna, **hāhāna**, N. of a prince of Hamirā's family, ŚārngP. Introd.; of a dynasty, Ratnak.

चि 1. ci, cl. 5. *cinōti*, °*nute* (1. pl. *cinumas* & °*nmas*, Pān. vi, 4, 107; perf. *cihāya* & *cihāya*, vii, 3, 58; 2. *cietha*, 2, 61, Kāś.; 3. pl. *cihāyā*, AV. x, 2, 4; p. *cihavas*, Kāth. xxii, 6; 4. *cihaye* & *cihaye*, Vop. xii, 2; p. *cihāyān*, TS. v; and fut. p. *cihāyati*, Lāty.; 1st fut. *celā*, Pān. vii, 2, 61, Kāś.; aor. *acaishīti*, Kāś. on iii, 1, 42 & vii, 2, 1; Ved. *cihāyām akar*, iii, 1, 42, Kāś.; 1. sg. *acaisham*, 2. sg. *acaish*, Kāth. xxii, 6; 3. pl. *acaishur*, Bhāṭṭ.; *ā. aceshā*, Pān. i, 2, 11, Kāś.; Prec. *cihāyā*, ib., or *ciyāt*, vii, 4, 25, Kāś.; ind. p. *ciyā*, AV. &c.; Pass. *ciyate*, MuñḍUp. &c.; fut. *ciyāyati* & *cihāyati*, Cond. *acāyishyate* & *aceshy*, Pān. vi, 4, 62, Kāś.) to arrange in order, heap up, pile up, construct (a sacrificial altar; P., if the priests construct the altar for another; *ā.*, if the sacrificer builds it for himself), AV.; VS.; TS. v; Kāth.; ŚBr.; to collect, gather together, accumulate, acquire for one's self, MuñḍUp.; MBh. i, v; to search through (for collecting; cf. √2. ci), MBh. v, 1255; Kām. (Pañcat.); to cover, inlay, set with, MBh.; Pass. *ciyate*, to become covered with, Suśr. v, 8, 31; to increase, thrive, Mudr. i, 3; Kpr. x, 52½ (Sah.); Caus. *cayayati* & *capay*, to heap up, gather, Dhātup. xxiii, 85; *cāyayati* & *cāpay*, Pān. vi, 1, 54; Desid. *cihāyate* (also °*ti*, vii, 3, 58, Kāś.) to wish to pile up, ŚBr. ix; KātyŚr. xvi; *cihāyati* (Pān. vii, 3, 58, Kāś.; vi, 4, 16, [ed. *vivish*]) Kāś.) to wish to accumulate or collect, Kir. ii, 19; iii, 11; Desid. Caus. (p. *ci-cāshayati*) to cause any one to wish to arrange in order, Bhāṭṭ. iii, 33; Intens. *ciyate*, Kāś. on Pān. vii, 3, 58; 4, 25 & 82.

1. **Caya**, mfn. 'collecting,' see *vṛitām*; m. (iii, 3, 56, Kāś.; g. *vṛishādi*) a mound of earth (raised to form the foundation of a building or raised as a rampart), MBh. iii, 11699; Hariv.; R.; Pañcat.; a cover, covering, W.; a heap, pile, collection, multitude, assemblage, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (in med.) accumulation of the humors (cf. *saṁ*), Suśr.; the amount by which each term increases, common increase or difference of the terms, Bijag.; (cf. *agni*).

Cayaka, mfn. = *caye kuśala*, g. *ākarshādi*.

Čāyana, n. piling up (wood &c.), AV. xviii, 4, 37; ŚBr. ix f.; KātyŚr. xvi; Hariv. 2161, Sch.; stacked wood, MBh. iii, vii, xiv; collecting, W.

Cayanīya, mfn. to be heaped or collected (*ḥunaya*), Vop. xxvi, 3.

1. **Cit**, mfn. ifc. 'piling up,' see *agni*-, *ūrdhva*-, & *pūrva-clt*; (Pān. iii, 2, 92) forming a layer or stratum, piled up, VS. i, xii; TS. i; (cf. *kaṅka*-, *harma*-, *caṅkhu*-, *droṇa*-, *prāṇa*-, *manas*-, *ratha*-, *cakra*-, *vāk*-, *īyena*-, & *śrotra-clt*).

Citā, mfn. piled up, heaped, RV. i, 112, 17; 158, 4; AV. &c.; placed in a line, RV. vii, 18, 10; collected, gained, MuñḍUp.; forming a mass (hair), Buddh. L.; covered, inlaid, set with, MBh.; R. &c.; n. 'a building,' see *pakṣhāka*-, (ā), f. a layer, pile of wood, funeral pile, Lāty. viii; MBh. &c.; a heap, multitude, L. —**vistara**, m. a kind of ornament, Buddh. L. **Citāgni**, see *tāgni*. **Citādha**, mfn. relating to a pile of wood, AitBr. iv, 10, 15.

Citā, f. of °*ā*. —**gni** (°*tāg*), m. a funeral pile, MBh. iii, xii; Kathās. iic, 1; Vet. —**cūḍaka**, n. 'funeral pile mark,' a sepulchre, L. —**oaitya**-, *cihna*, n. id., Hcar. vi. —**āhirohaṇa** (°*tādh*), n. ascending the funeral pile, Ragh. viii, 56. —**dhūma**, m. smoke rising from a funeral pile, Kathās. —**nala** (°*tān*), m. = *tāgni*, xviii, 147. —**praveśa**, m. = *tādhrohaṇa*, Sighās. —**bhūmi**, f. 'pile place,' N. of a locality, ŚivaP. i, 38, 19.

1. **Citi**, f. a layer (of wood or bricks &c.), pile, stack, funeral pile, TS. v; ŚBr. vi, viii; Pān. iii, 3, 41; Mn. iv, 46; MBh. &c. (metrically °*ti*, Hariv. 2227 & 12360); N. of ŚBr. xiii; collecting, gathering, W.; a heap, multitude, Prab. ii, 17; an oblong with quadrangular sides, W.; (cf. *dhma*;

amṛita & *rishi-clt*). —**klṛipti**, f. the arrangement of a sacrificial altar, Śulbas. ii, 80. —**ghana**, m. the total amount of all the members of an arithmetical progression, Āryabh. ii, 21. —**purishā**, n. pl. the layer (of wood &c.) and the rubble-stones, ŚBr. viii; n. du. id., KātyŚr. xvii. —**vat**, ind. like a pile, xxi. —**vyavahāra**, m. calculation of the cubic measure of a pile. **City-agni**, m. pl. the bricks used for the sacrificial fire, ApŚr. xiv, 8, 6.

Citikhā, f. a pile, funeral pile, Pañcat. iii, 4, 12; ifc. 'a layer,' see *pāika* & *śāpta-citika*; a small chain worn round the loins, L.

Citi, f. for °*ti*, q. v.

Citika (ifc. after numerals, Pān. vi, 3, 127), 'a layer,' see *eka*-, *tri*-, *pāika*-.

Citya, mfn. (iii, 1, 132) to be arranged in order, AV. x, 2, 8; to be piled up, ŚBr. vi; (with or without *agni*, the fire) constructed upon a foundation (of bricks &c.), TS. v; AitBr. v, 28; ŚBr. ii, vi, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (fr. 1. *city*) coming from the funeral pile or from the place of cremation, R. i, 58, 10; n. = *śā-cūḍaka*, L. (cf. R. i, 58, 10); (ā), f. 'piling up,' building (an altar, &c.), see *agni-citya*, *matha*-, 'a layer, stratum,' see *catus-citya*; a funeral pile, L. —**yūpa**, m. a post on the place of cremation, Gobh. iii, 3, 34.

Citi, f. collecting, AV. ii, 9, 4.

Cetavya, mfn. to be piled up, TS. v; ŚBr. vi; ix, 5, 1, 64; Bhāṭṭ. ix, 13; = *cayanīya*, Vop. xxvi, 3.

Ceya, mfn. (Kāś. on Pān. iii, 1, 97 & 132; on vi, 1, 213) to be piled, MBh. xii, 10745; = *cayanīya*, Vop. xxvi, 3.

चि 2. ci, Ved. cl. 3. (*ciketi*, fr. √*ki*, Dhātup. xv, 19; Impv. *ciketu*, TS.; Subj. *ā. ciketa*; impf. *aciket*, RV. x, 51, 3; aor. 2. pl. *ā. cidhvam*, RV.; 3. sg. *acait* [fr. √4. *cit*, Gmn.], vi, 44, 7) to observe, perceive (with acc. or gen.), RV.; Kāth. viii, 10; to fix the gaze upon, be intent upon, RV. v, 55, 7; TS. iii; to seek for, RV. vi, 44, 7; Class. cl. 5. *cinoti* (p. *nvat*, *ā. nvāna*) to seek for, investigate, search through, make inquiries (cf. √1. *ci*), MBh. iii, 2659; Bhāṭṭ.; Kathās. xxvi, 136; Intens. *cehite*, see √4. *cit*; [cf. Lat. *scio*].

2. **Cit**, mfn. ifc. 'knowing,' see *ṛita-clt*; 'giving heed to' or 'revenging [guilt, *ṛina*]', see *ṛina*-.

1. **Cetrī**, m. an observer, ŚvetUp. vi, 11.

चि 3. ci, cl. 1. *cāyate* (p. *cāyamāna*) to de-test, hate (Nir. iv, 25), RV. i, 167, 8 & 190, 5; vii, 52, 2; to revenge, punish, take vengeance on (acc.), ii, 27, 4; ix, 47, 2; AitBr. ii, 7; [cf. *dāpā-citi*, *kāti*; *tiyoṇa* *tvā*, *tlā*, *tlāis*, *novh*].

2. **Caya**, mfn. ifc. 'revenging,' see *ṛinaṁ*-.

3. **Cit**, mfn. ifc. 'id.' see 2. *cit*.

1. **Cetrī**, m. a revenger, RV. vii, 60, 5.

चिकारिषु cikarishu, mfn. (√1. *kṛi*, Desid.) desirous to cast or throw or pour out, W.

चिकारिषा cikartishā, f. (√2. *kṛit*, Desid.) desire to cut off, Dāś. xii, 19.

Cikartishu, mfn. desirous to cut off, Śis. i, 49; desirous to disembowel, Sighās. xxix, 2.

चिकश cikāsha, = *cikhasa*?, Kauś. 21.

चिकारिषु cikarishu, mfn. (√1. *kṛi*, Caus. Desid.) intending to have made (or built), Sighās.

चिकित cikṛit, °*kita*, °*kitānā*, &c. See p. 395.

चिकिन cikina, mfn. flat-nosed, Pān. v, 2, 33; flat (the chin), Hcar.; n. flat-nosedness, Pān. v, 2, 33; (cf. *cikka*, *ciṇṇa*).

चिकिल cikila, = *khalla*, W.

चिकीरषा cikirashā. See *ṛshā*.

Cikirsh, mfn. (√*kṛi*, Desid.) wishing to do, Vop. **Cikirshaka**, mfn. id., Kāś. on Pān. i, 1, 58 & vi, 1, 193. **Cikirshā**, f. (Pān. iii, 3, 102, Kāś.) intention or desire to make or do or perform (generally ifc.), MBh. i; R. i, v; Pān. ii, 3, 66, Kāś. (with gen.) BhP. ii f.; (*crashā*) xi, 9, 26; desire for (gen. or in comp.), MBh. i, 1860 & 5172; Hariv. 4907.

Cikirshita, n. 'intended to be done, designed,' purpose, design, intention, Mn. iv, vii; MBh.; R. &c.

Cikirshu, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 168, Kāś.) intending to make or do or perform (with acc. or ifc.), MBh.; R.; Pān. ii, 3, 69, Kāś.; BhP.; Kathās.; wishing to exercise one's self in the use of (acc.), MBh. viii, 1965; cf. *upahāri*-. **Cikirshuka**, mfn. = *ṛsh* (with

acc.), vi, 48, 83. **Cikirshya**, mfn. to be wished to be done, to be intended, Pān. vi, 1, 185, Kās.

चिकुर cikura, mfn. inconsiderate, rash, L.; m. the hair of the head (cf. *cikura*, m. pl., L., Sch.) Gīt. vii, xii; Rājāt. viii, 367; Naish. vii, 108; hair (of a chowrie), Bālar. iv, 11; a mountain, L.; N. of a plant, L.; a snake, L.; N. of a Naga, MBh. v, 3640; a kind of bird, L.; a musk-rat (cf. *cikka*, *cikkira*), L. — **kalāpa**, m. a mass of hair, tuft of hair, L. — **nikara**, m. id. — **paksha**, m. id. — **pāsa**, m. id., L. — **bhāra**, m. id., L. — **racanā**, f. id., L. — **hasta**, m. id., L. **Cikurōccaya**, m. id., L. **Cikurita**, mfn.?, Daś. viii, 146. **Cikūra**, for *cikura*, the hair, L.

चिकेतस् ciketas. See *na*.

चिक्क cikkk, cl. 10. P. = *cakk*, Dhātup.

चिक्क cikka, mfn. flat-nosed, Pān. v, 2, 33, Vārt. 1; n. flat-nosedness, ib.; m. (= *cikura*) a musk-rat, L.; (*ā*), f. a mouse, L.; (= *cikkaṇa*) a betel-nut, L.; for *chikkā*?, Pān.

चिक्कण cikkaṇa, mfn. smooth, slippery, unctuous, MBh. xii, 6854; xiv, 1416; Suśr.; Śak.; (*ati*, 'very smooth') KātyŚr. xxvi, 1, 4, Sch.; m. the betel-nut tree, L.; n. any smooth liquid, gum, VarBr. iii, 7, Sch.; the betel-nut, L.; (*ā*), f. id., L.; (*ā*), f. an excellent cow (*°kkinā*, W.), L. — **kantha**, n. N. of a town, g. *chikāṇḍi* (v. l. *cik*). — **tā**, f. smoothness, Suśr. iv, 9, 20. — **tva**, n. id., W. **Cikkaṇa**, mfn. smooth, L.; (*ā*), f., see *°kkaṇā*.

चिक्कस cikkasā, m. n. barley-meal, L.

चिक्किण cikkiṇa. See *°kkaṇa*.

चिकिर cikkira, m. a kind of mouse (cf. *cikura*, *chikkara*), Suśr. v, 6, 2; Aṣṭāṅg. vi, 38, 1.

चिक्रसा cikraṇṣā, f. (√*kram*, Desid.) desire of attacking or springing upon, W.

चिक्रीडिषा cikrīḍishā, f. (√*kriḍ*, Desid.) desire to play, BhP. iii, 7, 3. **Cikrīḍishu**, mfn. desiring to play, HParīś. ii, 454.

चिक्रिद cikrida, m. (√*krid*) = *medan*, L.; n. (Pān. vi, 1, 12, Kās.) moisture, W.

चिखल cikhalā, m. (g. *prishodarādi*, Gaṇar. 149, Sch.) mud mire, L. Sch.; (used in Prakṛit.)

चिखलि cikhalli, m. pl. N. of a people, Pān. iii, 3, 41, Kās.

चिखलिषु cikhalishu, mfn. (√*khād*, Desid.) desiring to eat, MBh. x, 483; Hariv. 16004.

चिख्यापयिषा cikhyāpayishā, f. (√*khyā*, Caus. Desid.) the intention to communicate, Nyāyas. i, 1, 7, Sch.

चिङ्गट ciṅgaṭa, m., °fi, f. a shrimp, L. **Ciṅgaṭa**, m. id., L.; (cf. *uc-ciṅgaṭa*.)

चिचरिषु cicarishu, mfn. (√*car*, Desid.) trying to go, ŚāṅkhBr. xxv, 13.

चिचलिषु cicalishu, mfn. (√*cal*, Desid.) being about to set out, Rājāt. viii, 812.

चिचिण cicinḍa, m., °dā, f. the gourd *Trichosanthes anguina*, Bhpr. v, 9, 63 f.

चिचिकुची cikikuci & °kūci. See *cic*.

चिचिषत् cicishat, p. Desid. √1. *ci*, q. v.

चिचन्द्रिका cic-candrikā. See √4. *cit*.

चिचिक cicikā, m. a kind of bird, RV. x, 146, 2; TBr. ii, 5, 5, 6.

चिचिङ्ग cic-ciṅga, -chakti. See √4. *cit*.

चिचिषु cicchitsu, mfn. (√*chid*, Desid.) intending to cut off, MBh. vii, 6001.

चिचिल cic-chila. See √4. *cit*.

Cic-chuka & °ki, for *cit-sukha* & °khi.

चिचि ciccā, f. the tamarind tree, Bhpr. v, 9, 27 & 26, 75; vii, 18, 95; (g. *haritaky-ādi*), its fruit, ib.; (cf. *kāka*). — **mā** (°cām), n. *Rumex vesicatorius* (or = *sāra*, Npr.), L. — **sāra**, m. id., L. **Cicāṣṭaka**, v. l. for °ñcop, W. **Cicāṣṭikā**, f. = °ñed, Bhpr. v, 26, 167. **Cicāṣṭi**, f. the tamarind tree, ŚārngP.; (onomat.) ind., HagnUp. (also *cipi*).

Cicāṣṭi, f. 'rich in tamarind trees,' N. of a town, Kathās. iii, 9. **Cicāṣṭi**, f. *Abrus precatorius*, W. **Cicāṣṭaka**, m. the plant *Kraūñcādāna*, L.

चिट् ciṭ (derived from *ceta*), cl. 1. P. *cetaṭi*, to send out, Dhātup. ix, 28.

चिटिङ्ग ciṭiṅga. See *uc* & *cic*.

चिटिचिटाय ciṭicīṭāya, (onomat.) °yate, to make a hissing noise, Divyāv. xxxviii.

चिणी cini (onomat.) See *cicāṣṭi*.

चित् 1. 2. 3. cit. See √1. 2. 3. *ci*.

चित् 4. cit, cl. 1. *cetaṭi* (impf. *acetat*, RV. vii, 95, 2; p. *cetat*, RV.), cl. 2.

(Ā. Pass. 3. sg. *cit*, x, 143, 4; p. f. instr. *citāntya*, i, 129, 7; Ā. *citāna*, ix, 101, 11; VS. x, 1), cl. 3. irreg. *ciketati* (RV.); Subj. *ciketati*, RV.; Impv. 2. sg. *cikiddhi*, RV.; p. *cikiddhi*, RV.; perf. *cikṛta*, RV. &c.; *ciceta*, Vop. viii, 37; 3. du. *cetatur*, AV. iii, 22, 2; Ā. & Pass. *cikṛt*, RV. &c.; 3. pl. °tre, RV.; for p. *cikṛt*, see s. v.; Ā. Pass. *cicite*, Bhāṭṭ. ii, 29; aor. *acetit*, Vop. viii, 35; Ā. Pass. *cetiti* & *cēti*, RV.; for *acetit* see √2. *ci*; fut. 1st *cettā*, i, 22, 5) to perceive, fix the mind upon, attend to, be attentive, observe, take notice of (acc. or gen.), RV.; SV.; AV.; Bhāṭṭ.; to aim at, intend, design (with dat.), RV. i, 131, 6; x, 38, 3; to be anxious about, care for (acc. or gen.), i, ix f.; to resolve, iii, 53, 24; x, 55, 6; to understand, comprehend, know (perf. often in the sense of pr.), RV.; AV. vii, 2, 1 & 5, 5; P. Ā. to become perceptible, appear, be regarded, be known, RV.; VS. x, xv; Caus. *cetayati*, °te (2. pl. *cetayadhvam*, Subj. *cetayati*, Impv. 2. du. *cetayethām*, impf. *cetayati*, RV.; 3. pl. *citāntya*, RV.; p. *citānt*, RV. (eleven times); *cetayāt*, x, 110, 8, &c.; Ā. *cetayāna* see s. v.) to cause to attend, make attentive, remind of, i, 131, 2 & iv, 51, 3; to cause to comprehend, instruct, teach, RV.; to observe, perceive, be intent upon, RV.; MBh. xii, 9890; Kathās. xiii, 10; Ā. (once P., MBh. xviii, 74) to form an idea in the mind, be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon, TS. vi; ŚBr.; ChUp. vii, 5, 1; MBh.; BhP. viii, 1, 9; Prab.; P. to have a right notion of, know, MBh. iii, 14877; P. 'to recover consciousness,' awake, Bhāṭṭ. viii, 123; Ā. to remember, have consciousness of (acc.), Pān. iii, 2, 112, Kās.; Bādar. ii, 3, 18, Sch.; to appear, be conspicuous, shine, RV.; TS. iii: Desid. *cikṛtsati* (fr. √*cit*, Pān. iii, 1, 5; Dhātup. xxiii, 24; exceptionally Ā., MBh. xii, 12544; Impv. °tsatu, Subj. °tsāt, aor. 2. sg. *cikṛtsis*, AV.; Pass. p. *cikṛtsyamāna*, Suśr.; Pañcat.) to have in view, aim at, be desirous, AV. v, 11, 1; ix, 2, 3; to care for, be anxious about, vi, x; (Pān. iii, 1, 5, Siddh.) to treat medically, cure, KātyŚr. xxv; MBh. i, xii; Suśr.; Pañcat.; Bhāṭṭ.; to wish to appear, RV. i, 123, 1; Caus. of Desid. (fut. *cikṛtsisyatyai*) to cure, Mālav. iv, 3, 6 f.; Intens. *cikṛte* (fr. √2. *ci*?, or for °te, RV. i, 53, 3 & 119, 3; ii, 34, 10; p. *cikṛtat*, ix, 111, 3; Ā. *cikṛtāna* RV. eight times) to appear, be conspicuous, shine, RV.

Cikṛt, mfn. knowing, experienced, RV. viii, 51, 3; 97, 14 & 102, 2; shining, x, 3, 1. **Cikṛta**, m. (g. *gargādi*) N. of a man, ĀśvŚr. xii. **Cikṛtāna**, mfn. pr. or perf. p. √*cit*, q. v.; m. N. of a man, BrĀrUp. i, 3, 24, Sch.

Cikṛtāyana, m. (cf. *caṭ*) N. of a man, ChUp. i, 8, 1, Sch. **Cikṛti**, mfn. shining, see *cikṛti*. **Cikṛtā**, mfn. id., RV. viii, 55, 5 (*cikṛti*, SV.); f. (instr. °tvā) understanding (?), AV. vii, 52, 2. **Cikṛtvān**, mfn. attentive, RV. viii, 60, 18. **Cikṛtvās**, mfn. (°tūśhījn. having observed or noticed, i, 71, 5; 125, 1 & 169, 1; observing, attending to, attentive, RV.; TS. iii; knowing, understanding, experienced, RV.; 'shining' (?), Agni), RV.; cf. *d-*.

Cikṛtvit, ind. with deliberation, iv, 52, 4. **Cikṛtvīn-manas**, mfn. attentive, v, 22, 3 ('knowing all hearts,' Say.); well-considered, vii, 95, 5. **Cikṛtsaka**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) a physician, ŚBr. xi (ifc.); Mn. iii f, ix; Yājñ. i, 162; MBh.; Suśr. &c.

Cikṛtsana, n. ic. curing of, MBh. iv, 63. **Cikṛtsā**, f. medical attendance, practice or science of medicine (esp. therapeutics, one of the six sections of med.), i, 67; ii, 224; R. vi, 71, 26; Mjchc.; Suśr.; BhP. — **kalikā**, f. N. of two med. treatises (of about 400 verses each) by Tīṣṭā; -*ṭikā*, f. a Comm. on one of the two treatises by Candrāṭa.

— **kaumudī**, f. N. of a med. work by Kāśī-rāja, Brah-mavP. i, 16, 15. — **jūāna**, n. a med. work. — **tattva-**

jūāna, n. a med. work by Dhanvantari, 13. — **dar-papa**, n. a med. work by Divo-dāsa, 14. — **para-tantra**, n. a med. work, 15. — **śāstra**, n. a manual of med., Sarvad. xv, 390.

Cikṛtsita, mfn. treated medically, cured, W.; m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi* (not in Kās.); n. = °tsd, Mn. x, 47; MBh. iii, 1460; iv, 318; Suśr. &c.; (pl.) the chapters of the therapeutical section (of med.), Suśr. (ifc. f. ā, i, 13, 6). **Cikṛtsū**, mfn. wise, cunning, AV. x, 1, 1; treating medically, Naish. iii, 111.

Cikṛtsya, mfn. to be treated medically, curable, Pān. v, 2, 92; Yājñ. ii, 140; MBh. xii, 418.

Cic, in comp. for *cit*. — **candrikā**, f. a Comm. on Prab. by Gaṇḍa. — **ciṭiṅga**, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. v, 8, 3. — **chakti** (-*ṣakt*), f. mental power, Sarvad. xv. — **chuka**, see *cit-sukha*.

5. **Cit**, mfn. ifc. 'thinking,' see *a-*, *du-*, *man-*, *vip-*, & *hura-* *cit*; cf. also *apa-* *cit*, f. thought, intellect, spirit, soul, VS. iv, 19; KapS.; Bhāṭṭ.; BhP.; cf. *sa-* & *ā* *cit*; pure Thought (Brahmā, cf. RTL. p. 34). Vedāntas.; Prab. — **pāti** [VS. iv, 4] or **-pāti** [Maitr. S. i, 2, 1; iii, 6, 3; Pān. vi, 2, 19, Kās.], m. the lord of thought. — **para**, n. the Supreme Spirit, LiṅgaP. i, 70, 26 (v. l.) — **prabhā**, f. N. of a work. — **pravṛtti**, f. thinking, reflection, L. — **sabhāṣananda-tīrtha**, m. N. of an author. — **sukha**, m. N. of a scholiast on BhP. (pupil of Śaṅkarācārya, SŚaṅkar. iii); (f), f. N. of Cit-sukha's Comm. on BhP. — **svarūpa**, n. pure thought, W.

2. **Citi**, f. (only dat. °dye, Ved. inf.) understanding, VS.; m. the thinking mind, Devim. v, 36; Prab. — **mat**, mfn. having the faculty of thought, Bādar. ii, 3, 40, Sch. — **śakti**, f. = *cic-chakti*, Sarvad. xv. **City-upanishad**, f. N. of an Up.

Cittā, mfn. 'noticed,' see *a-citta*; 'aimed at,' longed for, ChUp. vii, 5, 3; 'appeared,' visible, RV. ix, 65, 12; n. attending, observing (*tīrṣṭā* *cittāni*, 'so as to remain unnoticed'), vii, 59, 8; thinking, reflecting, imagining, thought, RV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; intention, aim, wish, RV.; VS.; AV.; TBr. &c.; (Naigh. iii, 9) the heart, mind, TS. i; SvetUp. vi, 5; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Pañcat.); memory, W.; intelligence, reason, KapS. i, 59; Yogas. i, 37; ii, 54; Vedāntas.; (in astrol.) the 9th mansion, VarYogay. iv, 1; cf. *īha*, *cala*, *pūra*, *prāya*, *laghu*, *su*, *sthira*. — **kalita**, mfn. 'calculated in one's mind,' anticipated, W. — **kheda**, m. grief, Ratnāv. iv, 38; Mn. vii, 151, Sch. — **garbhā** (°ttā), f. visibly pregnant, RV. v, 44, 5. — **cārin**, mfn. acting according to any one's (gen.) wish, MBh. iii, 14668.

— **cetasika**, m. thought, Divyāv. xxvi, 81 ff. — **caura**, m. 'heart-thief,' a lover, Vāsav. 376. — **ja**, m. 'heart-born,' love, god of love, Daś. xii, 50. — **janman**, m. id., viii, 136; Mālatim, i, 20. — **jña**, mfn. knowing the heart or the intentions of (gen.), knowing human nature, Ragh. x, 57; Sāh. iii, 130 (-*tā*, f. abstr.); Subh. — **tāpa**, m. = *kheda*, Singhās. — **dravi-bhāva**, m. (melting i. e.) emotion of the heart, °maya, mfn. consisting of emotion, Sāh. viii, 2. — **dhārā**, f. flow of thoughts, Vajr. — **nātha**, m. 'heart-lord,' a lover, Śiṣ. x, 28. — **nāsa**, m. loss of conscience, R. ii, 64, 68. — **nirvṛti**, f. contentment of mind, happiness, Pañcat. i, 6, 1 (v. l.)

— **pramāṭhin**, mfn. confusing the mind, exciting any one's (gen. or in comp.) passion or love, Nal. i, 14; R. i, 9, 4. — **prasāna**, mfn. satisfied in mind, composed, W. — **prasanna-tā**, f. happiness of mind, gaiety, L. — **prasāda**, m. id., KapS. vi, 31. — **prasādana**, n. gladdening of mind, MBh. iii, 1786; Yogas. i, 33. — **bhava**, mfn. being in the thoughts, felt, W. — **bhū**, m. = *ja*, W. — **bheda**, m. contrariety of purpose or will, Mear. iii, 31. — **bhrama**, m. = *bhrānti*, Sāh. x, 37 8; mfn. connected with mental derangement (fever), Bhpr. vii, 8, 71; -*cikṛtsā*, f. 'treatment of mental derangement,' a ch. of the Vaidya-vallabha. — **bhrānti**, f. confusion of mind, Pān. ii, 3, 51, Kās. — **moha**, m. id., R. ii, 64, 67. — **yoni**, m. = *ja*, Ragh. xix, 46. — **rakshin**, mfn. = *cārin*, MBh. iii, 233, 20. — **rāga**, m. affection, desire, W. — **rāja**, m. N. of a Roma-vivara, Kāraṇḍ. xxiii, 36. — **vat**, mfn. 'endowed with understanding,' in comp.; experienced, ChUp. vii, 5, 2; kind-hearted, W.; -*karṭṛika*, mfn. (a. r.) employing an intelligent agent, Pān. i, 3, 88.

— **vikāra**, m. disturbance of mind, MBh. xviii, 74. — **vikārin**, mfn. changing anyone's character or feeling, Hit. ii, 5, 13. — **vikāśepa**, m. absence of mind, Vajr. — **vināśana**, mfn. destroying consciousness, g. *nandy-ādi*. — **viplava**, m. disturbance of mind, insanity, HYog. i, 24. — **vibhāṇṣa**, m. id., MBh.

xiii, 54, 15. — **vibhrama**, m. id., xviii, 74; (scil. *juvara*, cf. *bhrama*) a fever connected with mental derangement. — **visleṣha**, m. 'parting of hearts,' breach of friendship, Pañcat. iv, 7, 11. — **vṛitti**, f. state of mind, feeling, emotion, Śāk.; Pañcat.; Ritus.; Kathās.; continuous course of thoughts (opposed to concentration), thinking, imagining, Yogas. i, 2; Bhar.; Naib. viii, 47; Sarvad.; Hit.; disposition of soul, Vedāntas. — **vedanā**, f. = *kheḍa*, W. — **vaikalya**, n. bewilderment of mind, perplexity, MBh. x, 112 (*klavya*, ed. Bomb.). — **vai-kalya**, see *kalya*. — **śānti**, m. composure of mind, Sighās. x, 4. — **samṣṭi**, f. a multitude of thoughts or emotions, many minds, W. — **samkhyā**, mfn. knowing the thoughts, W. — **samunnati**, f. pride of heart, haughtiness, L. — **sṭha**, mfn. being in the heart, W. — **sṭhita**, mfn. id., W.; m. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. L. — **hārin**, mfn. captivating the heart, Daś. v, 183. — **kṛit**, mfn. id., W. **Cittākara-shapa**, n. captivating the heart. **Cittākaraṣin**, mfn. = *ṭta-hārin*, Mālatīm. v, 20. **Cittākūṭa**, n. sg. thought and intention, AV. xi, 9, 1. **Cittā-nubodha**, m. 'instruction of mind,' N. of a work. **Cittānuvartin**, mfn. = *ṭta-cārin*, R. (G) ii, 24, 17; Pañcat. (*ṭti-tva*, n. abstr.); Vet. iv, 5 (ifc.). **Cittānuvṛitti**, mfn. id., Kām. v, 54 (*ṭti-tva*, n. abstr.); f. gratification of wishes, Ratnāv. iv, 1. **Cittāpahāraka**, **hārin**, mfn. = *ṭta-hārin*, W. **Cittābhijvalana**, n. illumination by intellect, Bādar. ii, 2, 18, Sch. **Cittābhoga**, m. full consciousness, L. **Cittārpita**, mfn. preserved in the heart, Naish. ix, 31. **Cittāśāga**, m. affection, W. **Cittāśukha**, n. uneasiness of mind, VarYogay. ix, 10. **Cittākyā**, n. unanimity, W. **Cittōṭṭha**, m. = *ṭta-ja*, the 7th mansion (in astrol.), VarBr. i, 20, Sch. **Cittōnnatti**, f. = *ṭta-samunn*, L. 1. **Citti**, f. thinking, thought, understanding, wisdom, RV. ii, 21, 6; x, 85, 7; VS.; TBr. ii; Śākhśr.; Kauś. 42; intention (along with *ākūṭi*), AV.; BhP. v, 18, 18; (pl.) thoughts, devotion, [hence = *karma*, 'an act of worship,' Śāy.; RV.; a wise person, i, 67, 5; iv, 2, 11; 'Thought,' N. of the wife of Atharvan and mother of Dadhyac, BhP. iv, 1, 42; cf. *ḍ*, *pūrvā*, *prāyat*. **Cittin**, mfn. intelligent, AV. iii, 30, 5. **Citti-kṛita**, mfn. made an object of thought, BhP. iv, 1, 28.

Citrā, mf(ā)n. conspicuous, excellent, distinguished, RV.; bright, clear, bright-coloured, RV.; clear (a sound), RV.; variegated, spotted, speckled (with instr. or in comp.). Nal. iv, 8; R.; Mrjch.; VarBrS.; agitated (as the sea, opposed to *sama*), R. iii, 39, 12; various, different, manifold, Mn. ix, 248; Yājñ. i, 287; MBh. &c.; (execution) having different varieties (of tortures), Mn. ix, 248; Daś. vii, 281; strange, wonderful, Rājāt. vi, 227; containing the word *citrā*, ŚBr. vii, 4, 1, 24; Kāty-Śr. xvii; (*ām*), ind. so as to be bright, RV. i, 71, 1; vi, 65, 2; in different ways, R. i, 9, 14; (to execute) with different tortures, Daś. vii, 380; (*ds*), m. variety of colour, L., Sch.; Plumbago zeylanica, L.; Ricinus communis, L.; Jonesia āśoka, L.; a form of Yama, Tithyād.; N. of a king, RV. viii, 21, 18 (*citra*); of a Jābala-grīhapati (with the patr. Gau-ārayani), KaushBr. xxiii, 5; of a king (with the patr. Gāngyāyani), KaushUp. i; of a son of Dhṛitā-rāshṭra, MBh. i, vii; of a Dravida king, PadmaP. v, 20, 1 (v.l. *ṭrāḍha*); of a Gandharva, Gal.; (*ḍ*), f. Spica virginis, the 12th (in later reckoning the 14th) lunar mansion, AV. xix, 7, 3; TS. ii, iv, vii; TBr. i; ŚBr. ii, &c.; a kind of snake, L.; N. of a plant (Salvinia cucullata, L.; Cucumis maderaspatanus, L.; a kind of cucumber, L.; Ricinus communis, L.; Croton polyandrum or Tigilum, L.; the Myrobalan tree, L.; Rubia Munjistā, L.; the grass Gaṇḍa-dūrvā, L.), Car. vii, 12 (= *dravanti*); Suśr.; a metre of 4 × 16 syllabic inxants; another of 4 × 15 syllables; another of 4 × 16 syllables; a kind of stringed instrument; a kind of Murchanā (in music); illusion, unreality, L.; 'born under the asterism Citrā (Pān. iv, 3, 34, Vārtt. 1), N. of Arjuna's wife (sister of Kṛishṇa = *subhadrā*, L.), Hariv. 1952; of a daughter of Gada (or Kṛishṇa, v.l.), 9194; of an Aparasā, L.; of a river, Divyāv. xxx; of a rock, BhP. xii, 8, 17; f. pl. the asterism Citrā, VarBrS. xi, 57; (*ām*), n. anything bright or coloured which strikes the eyes, RV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Tāndyabr. xviii, 9; a brilliant ornament, ornament, RV. i, 92, 13; ŚBr. ii, xiii; a bright or extraordinary appearance, wonder, ii; Śāk.; Pañcat.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (with

yadi [Śāk. iii, 10] or *yad* [Hariv. 9062; Śāk.; Kathās. xviii, 359] or fut. [Pān. iii, 3, 150 f.]) strange, curious (e.g. *citrāpi badhīro vyākaraṇam adhyeshyate*, 'it would be strange if a deaf man should learn grammar,' Kāś.); strange! Hariv. 15652; Kathās. v, vii; Rājāt. i, iv; the ether, sky, L.; a spot, MBh. xiii, 2605; a sectarian mark on the forehead, L.; = *kushṭha*, L.; a picture, sketch, delineation, MBh.; Hariv. 4532 (*sa*-, mfn. = *ga*); R.; Śāk. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Megh. 64); variety of colour, L.; a forest (*vana* for *dhana*?) of variegated appearance, Sch. on KātyŚr. xxi, 3, 23 & ShaḍvBr. ii, 10; various modes of writing or arranging verses in the shape of mathematical or other fanciful figures (syllables which occur repeatedly being left out or words being represented in a shortened form), Sarasv. ii, 16; Kpr. ix, 8; Śāh.; punning in the form of question and answer, facetious conversation, riddle, iv, 14; Prātāpar.; Kuvāl.; cf. *a-ḥ* and *su-citrā, dānu, vi-*; *cailra*. — **kaṇṭha**, m. 'having variegated thorns,' *Asteracantha longifolia* or *Tribulus lanuginosus*, Npr. — **kaṇṭha**, m. 'speckled-throat,' a pigeon, L. — **kathāśāpa-sukha**, mfn. happy intelligent charming stories, W. — **kambala**, m. a variegated carpet or cloth (used as an elephant's housing), L. — **kara**, m. (Pāp. iii, 2, 21) a painter (son of an architect by a Śūdra woman, Brahmap. i; or by a *gūndhikī*, Parāś. Paddh.), VarBrS.; Kathās. v, 30. — **karna**, m. 'speckled-ear,' N. of a camel, W. — **karma**, n. any extraordinary act, wonderful deed, W.; magic, W.; painting, Śāk. (in Prākṛit) vi, 4 (v.l.); Kathās. iv, 36; a painting, picture, R. vii, 28, 41; VarBrS.; Kathās. vi, 50; Mn. iii, 64, Sch.; mfn. devoted to various occupations, BhP. x, 5, 25, m. = *kara*, W.; 'working wonders,' a magician, W.; Dalbergia oujeinensis, L.; *oma-vid*, mfn. skilled in the art of painting, W.; skilled in magic, W. — **ka-vi-tva**, n. the art of composing verses called *citra* (q. v.), Pārsv. — **kāṇḍālī**, f. Cissus quadrangularis, Npr. — **kāya**, m. 'striped-body,' a tiger or panther, L. — **kāra**, m. = *kara*, MBh. v, 5025; R. (G) ii, 90, 18; Śāh.; 'wonder,' astonishment, Lalit. xviii, 134. — **kundala**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛitā-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4545 ff. — **kushṭha**, n. white or spotted leprosy. — **kūṭa**, m. 'wonderful peak,' N. of a hill and district (the modern Citrakote or Catarkot near Kāmṭā, situated on the river Paisuni about 50 miles S.E. of the Bandah in Bundelkhand; first habitation of the exiled Rāma and Lakshmaṇa, crowded with temples as the holiest spot of Rāma's worshippers), MBh. iii, 8200; R. i-iii; Ragh. xii f.; VarBrS.; BhP.; a pleasure-hill, Daś. viii, 90; n. N. of a town, Kathās.; (*ā*), f. N. of a river, VP.; — **māhātmya**, n. 'glory of Citrakote,' N. of a work. — **kūṭā**, f. a kind of Croton, Npr. — **kṛit**, mfn. astonishing, Śatr.; m. = *kara*, VarBrS.; Kathās. v, 28; Subh.; Dalbergia oujeinensis, L. — **kṛitya**, n. painting, Kathās. lxxii, 82. — **ketu**, m. N. of a son (of Garuḍa, MBh. v, 3597; of Vasishṭha, BhP. iv, 1, 40f.; of Kṛishṇa, x, 61, 12; of Lakshmaṇa, ix, 11, 12; of Devabhāga, 24, 39); of a Śūra-sena king, vi, 14, 10 ff. — **kola**, m. 'spotted-breast,' a kind of lizard, L. — **kṛitya**, f. = *kṛitya*, MBh. iv, 1360. — **kashatra**, mfn. whose dominion is brilliant (Agni), RV. vi, 6, 7 (voc.). — **ga**, mf(ā)n. represented in a picture, Kathās. v, 31. — **gata**, mfn. id., MBh. vi, 1662; Śāk. &c. — **gandha**, n. 'of various fragrances,' yellow ornament, L. — **gu**, m. 'possessing brindled cows,' N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. x, 61, 13. — **gupta**, m. N. of one of Yama's attendants (recorder of every man's good & evil deeds), MBh. xiii; SkandaP.; NārP.; VarP.; Bādar. iii, 15, Sch.; Kathās. lxxii; (also *candra-g*, W.); a secretary of a man of rank (kind of mixed caste); a form of Yama, Tithyād.; N. of the 16th Arhat of the future Utsarpiṇī, Jain. L.; of an author (?). — **grīha**, n. a painted room or one ornamented with pictures, RV. — **grāvān**, mfn. stony, Daś. xi, 114. — **grīva**, m. (= *kaṇṭha*) N. of a pigeon-king, Pañcat. ii, 3; Kathās. lxi; Hit. — **ghnā**, f. 'removing spotted leprosy,' N. of a river, Hariv. 9516 (v.l. *mitra-ghnā*). — **oṣṭa**, m. 'having a variegated bow,' N. of a son of Dhṛitā-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 2733. — **ja**, mf(ā)n. prepared with various substances, Hcat. — **jāpa**, m. talking on various things. — **jña**, mfn. skilled in composing verses called *citra* (Sch.; or 'skilled in painting?'), R. vii, 94, 9. — **tanḍula**, m. Embelia Ribes, L.; (*ḍ*), f. id., Bhpr. v, 1, 112. — **tanu**, m. 'having a speckled body,' the partridge, Npr. — **tala**, mfn. painted or variegated

on the surface, W. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **tūlikā**, f. a painter's brush, Kād. — **tvao**, m. 'having variegated bark,' the birch, L. — **daṇḍaka**, m. the cotton plant, L. — **darśana**, m. 'variegated-eyed,' N. of a Brāhman changed into a bird, Hariv. (v.l. *chidra-ḍ*). — **dīpa**, m. N. of a chapter (*prakaraṇa*) of the Pañcadaśī. — **dṛiṣṭka**, mfn. looking brilliant, RV. vi, 47, 5. — **deva**, m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2573; (*ḍ*), f. Mahendra-vāruṇī, L. — **dharma**, m. N. of an author. — **dharman**, m. N. of a prince (identified with the Asura Virūpāksha), i, 2659. — **dhā**, ind. in a manifold way, BhP. iii, vi, x. — **dhrājati** (*ṭrā-*), mfn. having a bright course (Agni), RV. vi, 3, 5. — **dhvaja**, m. (= *ketu*) N. of a man, SaddhP. xxiv. — **nātha**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛiṣṭa, MatsyaP. xii, 21. — **netrā**, f. 'variegated-eyed,' the bird Śārikā, L. — **nyasta**, mfn. = *ga*, MBh. ix, 43; Kum. ii, 24; Vikr. (v.l.). — **paksha**, m. 'speckled-wing,' = *tanu*, L.; a kind of pigeon (cf. *kaṇṭha*), Bhpr. v, 10, 69; N. of a demon causing head-ache, ParGp. iii, 6, 3. — **paṭa**, m. a painting, picture, Hariv. 16001; Daś.; Kathās. — **paṭṭa**, m. id., Hariv. 10069; *gata*, mfn. = *citra-ga*, 9987. — **paṭikā**, f. = *ṭta*, W. — **pattra**, m. 'speckled-leaved,' Betula Bhojpatra, Npr.; (*ṭ*), f. Commelina salicifolia, L. — **patiraka**, m. 'having variegated feathers,' a peacock, Npr.; (*ikā*), f. the plant Kapitha-parṇi, L.; Droṇa-pushpi, L. — **pada**, mfn. full of various (or graceful) words and expressions, MBh. iii, 1160; BhP. i, 5, 10; n. a metre of 4 × 23 syllables; (*ḍ*), f. Cissus pedata, L.; a metre of 4 × 8 syllables; *kramam*, ind. at a good or brisk pace, W. — **parṇikā**, f. 'speckled-leaved,' Hemionitis cordifolia, L. — **parṇi**, f. id., L.; Rubia Munjistā, L.; Gynandropsis pentaphylla (v.l. *varṇi*), L.; — **patirī**, L.; the plant Droṇa-pushpi, L. — **pāṭala**, N. of a plant, Buddh. L. — **pāḍā**, f. 'speckled-footed,' = *netrā*, L. — **piccha**, m. = *patiraka*, Gal. — **picchaka**, m. id., L. — **puṅkha**, m. 'having variegated feathers,' an arrow, L. — **putrikā**, f. a female portrait, Kathās. lxxii, cxii; *kāyita*, mfn. resembling a female portrait, Sighās. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Durgāv. xii. — **pushpi**, f. 'variegated-blossomed,' Hibiscus cannabinus, L. — **prishṭha**, mfn. having a speckled back, Car. i, 27; m. a sparrow, L. — **pratikṛiti**, f. 'representation in colours,' a painting, Hariv. 7812. — **priya-katha**, mfn. speaking various kind words, W. — **phala**, m. the fish Mystus Citala, L.; Cucumis sativus, L.; (*ā, ī*), f. the fish Mystus Karpur, L.; (*ḍ*), f. N. of several plants (*cirbhīṭā, mṛigērvāru, citra-devī, vārtākī, kaṇṭakāṭī*). — **phalaka**, ni. a tablet for painting, Kathās. cxvii, 24; a painting, Śāk., Vikr. & Ratnāv. (in Prākṛit); Ratnāv. & Kathās. (ifc. f. ā); Śāh. — **barha**, m. = *piccha*, MBh. ii, 2103; N. of a son of Garuḍa, v, 3597; (cf. *ḥim*). — **barhin**, mfn. having a variegated tail (a peacock, son of Garuḍa), xiii, 4206. — **barhis** (*ṭrā-*), mfn. having a brilliant bed (of stars; the moon), RV. i, 23, 13 f. — **baṭa-gaucha**, m. N. of a Jain Gaccha. — **bāṇa**, m. 'having variegated arrows,' N. of a son of Dhṛitā-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4545. — **bāhu**, m. 'speckled-arm,' N. of a son of Dhṛitā-rāshṭra, 2734; of a Gandharva, Balar. iv, 8; of a man, BhP. x, 90, 34. — **bija**, m. 'having variegated seeds,' red Ricinus, L.; (*ḍ*), f. = *tanḍula*, L. — **bhānu** (*ṭrā-*), mfn. of variegated lustre, shining with light, RV.; AV. iv, 25, 3; xiii, 3, 10; TBr. ii f.; Kauś.; MBh. i, 722; N. of fire, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; BhP.; Śāh.; = *ṭrārcis*, L.; Plumbago zeylanica, L.; Calotropis gigantea, L.; the 16th year in the 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBrS. viii, 35; Romakas.; N. of Bhairava, L.; of a prince, VP. iv, 16, 2 (v.l.); of Bāṇa (bhāṭṭa)'s father. — **bhārata**, n. N. of a work. — **bhāshya**, n. eloquence, MBh. v, 1240. — **bhitti**, f. a painted wall, picture on a wall, MaitrUp.; Mrjch.; Kathās. — **bhūta**, mfn. painted or decorated, MBh. xiv, 281. — **bhesajāḥ**, f. 'yielding various remedies,' Ficus oppositifolia, L. — **mañca**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **maṇḍala**, m. 'forming a variegated circle,' a kind of snake, Suśr. v, 4, 33. — **manas**, m. N. of a horse of the moon, Vāyup. — **mahas** (*ṭrā-*), mfn. = *ṭrā-magha*, RV. x, 122, 1; m. N. of the author of x, 122, RAnukr. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. N. of a work on rhet. — *khaṇḍana*, n. 'refutation of the Citramīmāṃsā,' N. of a work. — **mṛiga**, m. the spotted antelope, R. v, 20, 11; Mn. iii, 169, Sch. — **mekhala**, *ḥaka*, m. = *piccha*, L. — **yajña**, m. N.

of a comedy by Vaidya-nātha. — **yāna**, m. N. of a prince, Dāṭhādhi. ii. — **yāma** (*trā-*), mfn. = *dhra-jati*, RV. iii, 2, 13. — **yodhin**, mfn. fighting in various ways, MBh.; Hariv. 6867; m. Arjuna, L.; Terminalia Arjuna, L.; a quail, Npr. — **rañjaka**, n. tin, Npr. — **ratha** (*trā-*), mfn. having a bright chariot (Agni), RV. x, 1, 5; m. the sun, L.; the polar star (Dhruva), BhP. ix, 10, 22; N. of a man, RV. iv, 30, 18; the king of the Gandharvas, AV. viii, 10, 27; MBh.; Hariv.; Vikr.; Kād.; BhP.; N. of a king, TāṇḍyaBr. xx, 12; Pañcat.; of a king of the Aṅgas, MBh. xiii, 2351; of a descendant of Aṅga and son of Dharma-ratha, Hariv. 1695 ff.; BhP. ix, 23, 6; of a snake-demon, Kauś. 74; of a son of Gada or Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 9193; of Ushadgu or Ruśeku, MBh. xiii, 6834; Hariv. 1971; BhP. ix, 23, 30; of Vṛishṇi, 24, 14 & 17; of Gaja, v, 15, 2; of Supārśvaka, ix, 13, 23; of Ukta or Ushna, 22, 39; of a prince of Mṛitikāvati, MBh. iii, 11076 (cf. BhP. ix, 16, 3); of a Sūta, R. ii, 32, 17; of an officer, Rājat. viii, 1438; of a Vidyā-dhara, L.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. vi, 341; (ī), f. a form of Durgā, Hariv. ii, 109, 48; cf. *cāitravata*; *bāhlika*, n. sg., g. *rājadanāddi*. — **raśmi**, m. 'having variegated rays', N. of a Marut, 11546. — **rāṭi** (*trā-*), mfn. granting excellent gifts, RV. vi, 62, 5 & 11. — **rādhas** (*trā-*), mfn. id., RV. viii, 11, 9; x, 65, 3; AV. i, 26, 2. — **rekha**, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — **repha**, m. N. of a son of Medhatithi (king of Śāka-dvīpa), BhP. v, 20, 25. — **latā**, f. Rubia Munjistā, L.; N. of an Apsaras, Balar. iv, 6. — **likhana**, n. painting, Mn. ii, 240, Sch. — **likhita**, mfn. painted, Kathās. cxxii, 44. — **lekha**, m. = *karu*, Pāp. iv, 2, 128, Sch. (not in Kāś.). — **lekhanikā**, f. = *tūlikā*, Up. iv, 93, Sch. — **lekha**, f. a picture, portrait, Gīt. x, 15; two metres of 4 x 17 syllables; another of 4 x 18 syllables; N. of an Apsaras (skilful in painting), MBh.; Hariv.; of a daughter of Kumbhāṇḍa, 9930; BhP. x, 62, 14. — **locanā**, f. = *netrā*, L. — **vat**, mfn. decorated with paintings, Ragh. xiv, 25; Hcar. v, 71; containing the word *citra*, TāṇḍyaBr. xviii, 6; Śākhśr. xv; (ī), f. a metre of 4 x 13 syllables; N. of a daughter of Kṛishṇa or Gada, Hariv. 9194. — **vaḍāla**, m. the fish Silurus pelorius, L. — **vana**, n. 'of variegated appearance (see s. v. *citrā*)', N. of a wood near the Gaṇḍakī, Hit. i, 2, 3; cf. *citraka*. — **varṇi**, sec. *parṇi*. — **varṭikā**, f. = *tūlikā*, Kād.; Mālatī, i, 33. — **varṭini**, f. a kind of medicinal (*renukā*), Npr. — **varman**, m. 'having a variegated cuirass', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, v, vii; of a king (of the Kulūtas), Mudr. i, 20; v, 4; of Campāvatī and Mathurā, Brah-mōttKh. xvi. — **varshin**, mfn. raining in an unusual manner, Hariv. III 45. — **valayā**, f. 'having a variegated bracelet', N. of a goddess, BrahmaP. ii, 18, 15. — **valika**, m. the fish Silurus boalis, L. — **vallī**, f. = *devī*, L.; Cucumis colocynthis, L. — **vahā**, f. 'having a wonderful current', N. of a river, MBh. vi, 325; xiii, 7652. — **vāja** (*trā-*), mfn. having wonderful riches (the Maruts), RV. viii, 7, 33; decorated with variegated feathers (an arrow), BhP. iv; m. a cock, L. — **vāhana**, m. 'having decorated vehicles', N. of a king of Maṇi-pura, MBh. i, 7826; (cf. *cāitra-vāhani*). — **vicitra**, mfn. variously coloured, W.; multiform, W. — **vidyā**, f. the art of painting, W. — **virya**, m. = *bija* (v. l. ?), L. — **vṛitti**, f. any astonishing act or practice, W. — **vegika**, m. 'having a wonderful velocity', N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2159. — **vesha**, m. 'having a variegated dress', Śiva. — **vyāghra**, m. 'striped tiger', a leopard, L. — **śākhāpūpa-bhakshya-vikāra-kriyā**, f. the art of preparing various kinds of pot-herbs, sweetmeats and other eatables (one of the 64 Kalās). — **śālā**, f. = *griha*, R. iii, v; Kād.; a metre of 4 x 18 syllables. — **śālīkā**, f. = *griha*, Ratnāv. iii, 4 (in Prakṛit). — **śākhāṇḍa-dhara**, m. wearing various tufts of hair (Vishṇu), Vishṇ. iic, 65. — **śikhāṇḍin**, m. pl. 'bright-crested', the 7 Rishis (Marici, Atri, Angiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Vasishṭha [MBh. xii; Balar. x, 98; Viśvā-mitra, i, 27]), Rājat. i, 55; *ṇḍi-ja*, m. 'son of Angiras', the planet Jupiter, L.; *ṇḍi-prasūta*, m. id., L. — **śiras**, m. = *śirshaka*, Suśr. v, 3, 7; N. of a Gandharva, Hariv. 14156. — **śilā**, f. 'stony', N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 30. — **śirshaka**, m. 'speckled-head', a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. v, 8, 4. — **śoka**, m. Jone-sia Aitoka, Npr. — **śoci** (*trā-*), mfn. shining brilliantly, RV. v, 17, 2; vi, 10, 3; viii, 19, 2. — **śra-vas-tama** (*trā-*), mfn. (superl.) having most

wonderful fame, i, iii, viii. — **samstha**, mfn. = *-ga*, W. — **saṅga**, n. a metre of 4 x 16 syllables. — **sarpa**, m. the large speckled snake (*mālu-dhāna*), L. — **senā** (*trā-*), mfn. having a bright spear, vi, 75, 9; m. N. of a snake-demon, Kauś. 74; of a leader of the Gandharvas (son of Viśvā-vasu), MBh.; Hariv. 7224; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, v, viii; of Parikshit, i, 3743; of Śambara, Hariv. 9251 & 9280; of Narishyanta, BhP. ix, 2, 19; of the 13th Manu, Hariv. 889; BhP. viii, 13, 31; of Gada or Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 9194; of an adversary of Kṛishṇa, 5059; of Tarā-sandha's general (Pim-bhaka), MBh. ii, 885 f.; of a divine recorder of the deeds of men, Ācārānirṇ. (= *-gupta*) the secretary of a man of rank, W.; N. of a scholiast on Piṅgala's work on metres; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv. 12691; of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2632; of a courtesan, Vātsyāy. ii, 7, 30; of a river, MBh. vi, 325; (cf. *cāitrāseni*). — **stha**, mfn. = *-ga*, Hariv. 7919; Kathās. — **stha-lā**, n. N. of a garden, Kathās. lxxiii, 39. — **svana**, m. 'clear-voice', N. of a Rākshasa, BhP. xii, 11, 36. — **hasta**, m. pl. particular movements of the hands in fighting, MBh. ii, 902. **Citrākṛiti**, f. a painted resemblance, portrait, picture, W. **Citrāksha**, m. 'speckled-eye', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, i, vii; of a king, VayuP. ii, 37, 268 (v. l.); of a Dravida king, v. l. for *citra*, q. v. — **śā**, f. of a Nāga-rāja, Buddh. L.; (ī), f. = *netrā*, L. **Citrā-kshupa**, m. (= *trā-patrikā*) the plant Droṇa-pushp, L. **Citrā-rāga**, mfn. having a variegated body, Buddh. L.; m. a kind of snake, L.; Plumbago rosea, L.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4545; PadmaP. iv, 55; of an antelope, Pañcat.; Hit.; of a dog, Pañcat.; n. vermilion, L.; yellow orpiment, L.; (ī), f. an ear-wig (Julus cornifex), L.; Rubia munjistā, L.; N. of a courtesan, Kathās. cxxii, 68; *-sādāna*, m. 'Citrāṅga-killer', Arjuna, L. **Citrāṅgada**, mfn. decorated with variegated bracelets, MBh. ii, 348; m. N. of a king of Daśārṇa, MBh. xiv, 2471; of a son (of Śantanu, i; Hariv. ix, 22, 20; of Indra-sena, v. l., see *candrāṅg*); of a Gandharva (person of the play Dūtāṅga), of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. xxii, 136; of a divine recorder of men's deeds, Ācārānirṇ. (= *-gupta*) the secretary of a man of rank, W.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh. xiii, 1424; of a wife of Arjuna (daughter of Citra-vāhana and mother of Babhru-vāhana), i, xiv; *-sū*, f. 'Citrāṅga's mother', Satyavati (mother of Vyāsa), L. **Citrā-tīra**, m. (= *trāṭī*) the moon, L.; the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered to the demon Ghaṇṭā-karṇa, L. **Citrāṇḍaja**, m. a variegated bird, VarYogay. vi, 18. **Citrāṇḍa**, n. rice dressed with coloured condiments, Yājñ. i, 303. **Citrāpūpa**, m. speckled cake, L. **Citrā-pūrṇa-māsa**, m. the full moon standing in the asterism Citrā, TS. vii, 4. **Citrā-magha**, mfn. (ā) n. granting wonderful gifts, RV. (Naigh. i, 8). **Citrāyasa**, n. steel, L. **Citrāyudha**, m. 'having variegated weapons', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, f., vii. **Citrāyus**, mfn. possessed of wonderful vitality, RV. vi, 49, 7. **Citrārambha**, mfn. = *trā-ga*, Vikr. i, 4. **Citrārcis**, m. the sun, Gal. **Citrārpta**, mfn. = *trā-ga*, Śāk.; Mālav.; Rājat. v, 359; (*citrāir arp*), MBh. xiii, 2660; *īdrambha*, mfn. id., Ragh. ii, 31; Kum. iii, 42. **Citrā-vasu**, mfn. rich in (brilliant ornaments i. e.) shining stars, VS. iii, 18 (TS. i; Kāth. vii, 6); ŚBr. ii; n. (scil. *yajās*) the verse VS. iii, 18, Apśr. vi, 16, 10. **Citrāśva**, m. 'having painted horses', Satyavat (asford of painting horses), MBh. **Citrāśaṅga**, mfn. having a variegated cloak, Baudh. **Citrāstarāṇa-vat**, mfn. covered with various or variegated carpets, R. iv, 44, 99. **Citrā-svāit**, g. *rājadanāddi*. **Citrēsa**, m. 'lord of Citrā', the moon, L. **Citrōkti**, f. a marvellous or heavenly voice, L.; a surprising tale, W.; eloquent discourse, W. **Citrōti**, mfn. = *trā-magha*, RV. x, 140, 3. **Citrōtpālā**, f. 'having various lotus-flowers', N. of a river, Puruṣhōtt. **Citrōpālā**, f. 'stony', N. of a river, MBh. vi, 341. **Citrāḍana**, m. n. *trāṇna*, Grahay.

Citraka, m. a painter, L.; = *trā-kāya*, MBh. vii, 1320 (*cillaka*, C); Pañcat.; a kind of snake, Suśr. v, 4, 33; (in alg.) the 8th unknown quantity; Plumbago zeylanica, i, 38; iv; Ricinus communis, L.; N. of a son (of Vṛishṇi or Piśṇi), Hariv.; of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 2740; of a Nāga, L., Sch.; (pl.) of a people, ii, 1804; n. a mark (only if, 'marked or characterised by', TBr. i, 9, 5, Sch.); a sectorial mark on the forehead, L.; a painting, Hariv. 7074;

a particular manner of fighting (cf. *trā-hasta*), 15979 (v. l. *chakra*); N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka, 8952.

Citraṭa, = *trā-vañjaka*, Npr.

Citraṇa, Nom. *yati*, 'to make variegated,' decorate, MBh. xii, 988; to regard as a wonder, Dhātup. xxxv, 63 (Vop.); to throw a momentary glance, ib.; to look, ib.; to be a wonder, ib.

Citrāla, mfn. variegated, L.; m. = *trā-mryga*, L.; (ā), f. the plant Go-raksh, L.

Citrika, m. (fr. *citrā*) the month Caitra, L.

Citrīta, mfn. made variegated, decorated, painted, MBh. ii, vi; Hariv. 8945; Suśr. &c.; cf. *vi-*.

Citrin, mfn. having variegated (black and grey) hair, VarBṛS. lxxvii, 4, 6; (*ṇnyas*), f. pl. (the dawns) wearing bright ornaments, RV. iv, 32, 2; (*ṇni*), f. a woman endowed with various talents (one of the four divisions into which women are classed), Sighās. vi, 4; (pl.) N. of certain bricks, Nyāyam.

Citriya, mfn. visible at a distance (a species of Aśvattha), TBr. i; m. N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 2181.

Citrī, ind. for *trā*. — **karapa**, n. making variegated, decorating, painting, Dhātup. xxxv, 63; surprise, Pāp. iii, 3, 150. — **kāra**, m. id., Lalit. xix, 102. — **kṛita**, mfn. changed into a picture, Śāk. vi, 21.

Citriya, Nom. *yate* (Pāp. iii, 1), to be surprised, Hcar. vii; Mear.; Balar.; Prasannar.; Kathās.; (Vop. xxi, 23) to cause surprise, Bhāṭṭi.; (cf. *ati-*).

Citriyā, f. surprise, Daś. xi, 32.

Citrya, mfn. brilliant, RV. v, 63, 7; vii, 20, 7.

1. **Cid**, in comp. for *cit*. — **acit**, 'thought and non-thought, mind and matter,' in comp.; *°cicchakti-yukta*, mfn. having power (*śakti*) over mind and matter, W.; *°cin-maya*, mfn. consisting of mind and matter, BhP. xi, 24, 7. — **ambara**, m. N. of the author of a law-book; n. N. of a town, W.; *-pura*, n. id.; *-rahasya*, n. N. of a work; *-sthalā*, n. = *-pura*, Śamkar. iv, 7. — **aasthi-mālā**, f. N. of a Comm. on a grammatical work. — **ātmaka**, mfn. consisting of pure thought, BhP. viii, 3, 2. — **ātmāna**, m. pure thought or intelligence, i, 3, 30; RāmātUp.; Prab. — **ānanda**, 'thought and joy,' in comp.; *-dāta-śloki*, f. ten verses in praise of thought and joy; *-maya*, mfn. consisting of thought and joy, RāmātUp.; *-stava-rāja*, m. = *-dāta-śloki*; *°naddārama*, m. N. of a teacher (= *paramānanda*). — **ulāsa**, mfn. shining like thoughts, BhP. ix, 11, 33. — **gagana-candrikā**, f. N. of a work, Anand. i, Sch. — **ghana**, m. = *ātmāna*, Sarvad. viii, 78. — **ratna-cashaka**, N. of a work. — **ratha**, m. N. of a Sīman, ArshBr.; (ī), f. N. of a Comm. — **rūpa**, mfn. (Vop. ii, 37) = *cin-maya*, KapS. vi, 50; NṛisUp. (*-tva*, n. abstr.); Sarvad.; wise, L.; n. the Universal Spirit as identified with pure thought, W. — **vilāsa**, m. N. of a pupil of Śamkarācārya, Śamkar. iv, 5. — **vṛitti**, f. spiritual action, Daśar. ii, 37.

Cin, in comp. for *cit*. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of pure thought, RāmātUp.; Sarvad. ix, 71 f.; Śāh. iii, 2. — **mātra**, mfn. id., KaivUp. 17; Vedāntas. 168.

Cékītāna, mfn., see *°4. cit*, Intens.; intelligent (Śiva), MBh. vii, xiii; m. N. of a prince (ally of the Pāṇḍus), i, f.; Bhag. i, 5; Hariv. 5032 & 5494.

Cet, Nom. (fr. *chet*) *tati* (Vop. xxi, 8; aor. 3. pl. *acetishur*) to recover consciousness, Bhāṭṭi. xv, 109.

Cetaḥ, in comp. = *°tas*. — **piḍā**, f. grief, L.

Cetaka, mfn. causing to think, W.; sentient, W.; (ī), f. = *tanikā*, L.; Jasmunum grandiflorum, L.

Cetāna, mfn. visible, conspicuous, distinguished, excellent, RV.; AV. ix, 4, 21; perceptive, conscious, sentient, intelligent, KathUp. v, 13; SvetUp. vi, 13; Hariv. 3587; KapS.; Tattvas. &c.; m. an intelligent being, man, Sarvad. ii, 221; soul, mind, L.; n. consciousness, RV. i, 13, 11 & 170, 4; iii, 3, 8; iv, 7, 2; soul, mind, R. vii, 55, 17 & 20; (ā), f. consciousness, understanding, sense, intelligence, Yājñ. iii, 175; MBh. &c. (often ifc. [f. ā]), Mn. ix, 67; MBh. &c.; (cf. *a-*, *nis-*, *puru-*, *cti-*, *vi-*, *sa-*, *śi-*). — **tā**, f. the state of a sentient or conscious being, intelligence. — **tva**, n. id., Sarvad. vii, 8, Kum. iii, 39, Sch.; KapS. i, 100, Sch. — **bhāva**, m. id., Bādar. ii, 1, 6, Sch. **Cetanācetanā**, pl. sentient and unsentient beings, Megh. 5. **Cetanāvat**, mfn. having consciousness, knowing, understanding, reasonable, Nir.; MBh. xii, xiv; Śamkhyak.; Suśr.

Cetanāśhṭaka, n. N. of a work.

Cetanākā, n. *ni*, f. = *ntikā*, L.

Cetanikā, f. Terminalia Chebula, L.

Cetani, ind. for *na*. — *°kṛi*, to cause to perceive or become conscious, BhP. viii, 1, 9, Sch. — *°bhū*, to become conscious, ib.

Cetanīyā, f. the medicinal herb *ṛiddhi*, L.
Cetaya, mfn. sentient, Pān. iii, 1, 138.
Cetayāna, mfn. (irreg. pr. p.) having sense, reasonable, MBh. iii, v, viii; R. ii, 109, 7.
Cetayitavya, mfn. to be perceived, PraśnUp.
Cetayitṛi, mfn. = *etaya*, MBh. xii; SvetUp., Sch.
Cetas, n. splendour, RV.; (Naigh. iii, 9) consciousness, intelligence, thinking soul, heart, mind, VS. xxxiv, 3; AV.; Mn. ix, xii; MBh. &c. (ifc. KathUp.; Mn. &c.); will, AV. vi, 116, 3; TB. iii, 1, 7; cf. *a-cetas*, *dabhrā*, *prā*, *laghu*, *ut*, *sā*, *su-cetas*.
Cetasaka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vii, 2095.
Cetasam, ind. f. *etās*, Vop. vi, 62.
Cetāya, Nom. (fr. *etās*), *yate*, xxi, 8.
Cētishtha, mfn. (fr. *cētṛi*) most attentive (with gen.), RV. i, 65, 9 & 128, 8; v, vii, 1; 21, 7; (fr. *citrā*) most conspicuous, viii, 46, 20; VS. xvii, 15.
CetI, ind. in comp. for *etās*. = *etkṛi*, Vop. vii, 84.
Ceti, m. heedfulness, RV. ix, 81, 3.
Ceto, in comp. for *etās*. = *bhava*, m. = *citta-ja*, L., Sch. = *bhū*, m. id., Mālatīm.; Bālar.; Vcar. xi, 94. = *mat*, mfn. endowed with consciousness, living, MBh. iii, 8676. = *mukha*, mfn. one whose mouth is intelligence, MāndUp. = *vikāra*, m. disturbance of mind, Suśr.; Mn. i, 25, Sch. = *vikārin*, mfn. disturbed in mind, Suśr. i, 46, 4. = *hara*, mf(ā)n. captivating the heart, Bhām. iii, 10.
Cētrī, mfn. attentive, guardian, RV. x, 128, 9 (see also s.v. *etā*); AV. iv & vi (*cētrī*); TS. i. f.
Cētya, mfn. perceivable, RV. vi, 1, 5; (ā), f. = *tū* (?), x, 89, 14.
Cit, 6. cit, ind. only in comp. = *kāra*, for *cit-k*; -*val*, for *cit-k*; -*tabda*, m. = *citkāra*, W. 2. **Citti**, f. crackling, i, 164, 29.
चित *citā*, 1. citi. See *etā*.
चिति 2. citi. See *etā*.
चितिका *citikā*, *ti*, *tika*. See *etā*.
चित्कणक्य *citkaṇa-kantha*. See *cik*.
चित्कार *cit-kāra*. See 6. cit.
चित्त *cittā*. See *etā*.
चित्तल *cittala*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *citrāla*) moderate, Kṛishis. ii, 1; vii, 10.
चित्ति 1. citi, 2. citi. See *etā*.
Cittin, *tti*. See *etā*.
चित्त *citya*. See *etā*.
चित् *citrā*, *etāra*, *etāra*, &c. See *etā*.
चिद् 2. cid, ind. even, indeed, also (often merely laying stress on a preceding word; requiring a preceding simple verb to be accentuated [Pān. viii, 1, 57] as well as a verb following, if *cid* is preceded by an interrogative pron. [48]; in Class. only used after interrogative pronouns and adverbs to render them indefinite, and after *jātu*, q.v.), RV.; VS.; AV.; like (added to the stem of a subst., e.g. *agnī*, *rāja*), Nir. i, 4; Pān. viii, 2, 101; *cid-cid* or *cid-ca* or *cid-u*, as well as, both—and, RV.
चिन् *cint* (cf. *etā*), cl. 10. *etayati* (cl. 1. *etati*, Dhātup. xxxii, 2; metrically also *etayate*, see also *etayāna*) to think, have a thought or idea, reflect, consider, MBh.; R. &c.; to think about, reflect upon, direct the thoughts towards, care for (acc.; exceptionally dat. or loc. or *prati*), Mn. iv, vii f.; Yājñ. i; MBh. &c.; to find out, R. i, 63, 27; Hit.; to take into consideration, treat of, Sāmkyak. 69; to consider as or that, tax (with double acc. or acc. and *iti*), Hariv. 14675; R. v, 67, 7; Mālav. Pān. ii, 3, 17, Kāś.
Cintaka, mfn. (cf. *etā*) one who thinks or reflects upon, familiar with (e.g. *daiva*, *vaṇṣa*, &c., qq. vv.), Gaut.; Mn. vii, 121; MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Pañcat.; m. an overseer, Divyāv.; N. of the 23rd Kalpa period, Vāyup. i, 21, 48 f.; cf. *kārya*, *graha*, *megha*.
Cintana, n. thinking, thinking of, reflecting upon; anxious thought, Mn. ii, 5; MBh.; Kathās.; Rājāt. v, 205; Sāh.; consideration, Sarvad. x, xii, 6f.
Cintaniya, mfn. to be thought of or investigated, VarBrS. xliii, 37; Pañcat. i, 1; iii; BhP. viii, 1, 38.
Cintayāna, mfn. (irr. pr. p.) reflecting, considering, MBh. ii, 1748; iii, 12029; Pañcat. iv, 1. **Cintayitavya**, mfn. to be thought of, Mālav. ii, 1. **Cintā**, f. (Pān. iii, 3, 105), thought, care, anxiety, anxious thought about (gen., loc., *upari* or in comp.), Mn. xii, 31; Yājñ. i, 98; MBh. &c. (*etayā*, instr. 'by mere thinking of', VP. i, 13, 50); consideration,

Sarvad. xii f.; N. of a woman, Rājāt. viii, 3453. = *karman*, n. troubled thoughts, L. = *kārin*, mfn. considering, regarding, L. = *kula* (*etā*), mfn. disturbed in thought, W. = *kṛitya*, ind. p. g. *sākshād-ādi* (v. l. *cittā*), Gaṇar. 98, Sch.) = *para*, mfn. lost in thought, Nal. ii, 2; xii, 86. = *bhara*, m. a heap of cares, Sighās. = *maṇi*, m. 'thought-gem', a fabulous gem supposed to yield its possessor all desires, Hariv. 8702; Sānti.; Bhart. &c.; Brahṃā, L.; N. of various treatises (e.g. one on astrol. by Dāsa-bala) and commentaries (esp. also ifc.); of a Buddha, L.; of an author; f. N. of a courtesan, Kṛishṇakarp., Sch.; -*catuṣ-mukha*, m. N. of a medicine prepared with mercury, L.; -*tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, W.; -*vara-locana*, m. N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. xvii, 9. = *maya*, mfn. 'consisting of mere idea', imagined, BhP. ii, 2, 12; AgP. xxx, 28; ifc. produced by thinking of, R. ii, 85, 16. = *yajña*, m. a thought-sacrifice, MBh. xiv, 2863. = *ratna*, n. = *maṇi*, only in *etāyita*, n. impers. represented as a gem yielding all desires, Sighās. = *vat*, mfn. = *para*, W. = *vesman*, n. a council room, L. **Cintōkti**, f. midnight cry, W.
Cintita, mfn. thought, considered, W.; thought of, imagined, Pañcat.; Vet.; found out, investigated, Nal. xix, 4; Hit. (*su-*); treated of, Madhus.; reflecting, considering, W.; n. thought, reflection, care, trouble, VarBrS. li, 24; Dhūrtas.; intention, R. i; (ā), f., see *caintita*. **Cintitōpanata**, mfn. thought of and immediately present, Kathās. xviii, 329. **Cintitōpashita**, mfn. id., 116 & 146.
Cintiti, f. = *cintā*, thought, care, L. **Cintin**, mfn. ifc. thinking of, Naish. viii, 17. **Cintiyā**, f. = *etiti*, L.
Cintya, mfn. to be thought about or imagined, SvetUp. vi, 2; Bhag. x, 17; = *etayitavya*, R. iv, 17, 56 & 23, 4; 'to be conceived', see *etā*; to be considered or reflected or meditated upon, SvetUp. i, 2; Yājñ. i, 344; MBh. &c.; 'to be deliberated about', questionable, Siddh. on Pān. vii, 2, 19 & 3, 66; Sāh. i, 17 & 50; n. the necessity of thinking about (gen.), BhP. vii, 5, 49. = *etā*, m. pl. 'of brightness conceivable only by imagination', a class of deities, MBh. xiii, 1373. = *samgraha*, m. N. of a work.
चिन्ति *cinti*, m. pl. 'N. of a people,' in comp. = *surāshṭra*, m. pl. the Cintis and the inhabitants of Su-rāshṭra, g. *kārta-kaujapādi*.
चिन्ति *cintī*, for *tintī*, L.
चिन्न *cinna*, m. for *cina*, q.v., L.
चिपट *cipaṭa*, mfn. flat-nosed, L.
Cipṭa, mf(ā)n. blunted, flattened, flat, VarBrS.; Naish. vii, 65; pressed close to the head (the ears), v. l. for *carpaṭa*, q.v.; = *paṭa*, Pān. v, 2, 33; m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. v. f.; = *ṭaka*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of grass, L.; cf. *picita*. = *grīva*, mfn. short-necked, VarBrS. lxviii, 31. = *ghrāṇa*, mfn. flat-nosed, Kathās. lxi, 15; exxiii. = *nāsa*, mfn. id., VarBrS. lxviii, 61. = *nāsika*, mf(ā)n. id., Kathās. xx, 108; m. pl. N. of a people (in the north of Madhyadeśa), VarBrS. xiv, 26. = *viśāṇa*, mfn. blunt-horned, lxi, 2. **Cipṭāśya**, mfn. flat-faced, VarBr. **Cipṭaka**, m. flattened rice, L.; (ikā), f. scurf (on a healed wound), Suśr. i, 23, 14, Sch. **Cipṭikāvat**, mfn. furnished with scurf (a healed wound), 14. **Cipṭi**, ind. for *etā*. = *kṛita*, mfn. flattened, Kād. v, 1059; Bālar. ix, 20.
Cipuṭa, m. = *piṭaka*, L., Sch.
चिप्प *cippa*. See *cippa*.
चिपट *cippaṭa*, n. = *citraṭa*, L. = *jayāpāda*, m. N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Rājāt. iv, 675.
चिप्य *cipya*, m. a kind of worm (cf. *kippa*), Suśr. vi, 54, 6; n. a disease of the finger-nail, whitlow (also *cippa*), ii, 13, 1 & 17; iii f.; cf. *chippikā*.
चिबि *cibi*, **चिबु** *cibu*, m. the chin, L.
Cibuka, n. (= *cub*), id., Yājñ. iii, 98; Suśr.; VarBrS.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; Prabh.; (m. or n.?) tongs (*samdaṇṣa*), Gṛhyas. i, 85; m. Pterospermum ruberifolium, L.; m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. i, 6685.
चिमि *cimi*, m. = *i. ciri*, L.; N. of a plant (from the fibres of which cloth is made), L.
Cimika, m. = *i. ciri*, L.
चिमिचिमा *cimicimā*, f. pricking, Aśtāṅg. i.
Cimicimāya, *yate*, to prick, Car. i, 18.
चिर *cirā*, mfn. (√ *i. ci*) long, lasting a long time, existing from ancient times, MBh. xii, 9538; Śāk.; Megh.; Kathās.; *etā* *kālam*, during a long

time, Hariv. 9942; *etā* *kālāt*, after a long time, R. iii, 49, 50; (dm), n. (Pān. vi, 2, 6) delay (e.g. *gamana*, 'delay in going', Kāś.; *kiṃ cireṇa*, 'wherefore delay?' R. iv f.; MārkaP. xvi, 80; *purā cirāt*, 'to avoid delay', ŚBr. ix); (dm), acc. ind. (g. *svār-ādi*, not in Kāś.) for a long time, TS. v f.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; after a long time, slowly, RV. v, 56, 7 & 79, 9; AitBr. i, 16; Kathās. iv, 31; (*etā*), instr. ind. after a long time, late, not immediately, slowly, MBh.; R.; Pān. i, 1, 70, Vārtt. 4, Pat.; Ragh. v, 64; for a long time (see also *etā*), MBh. xii, 9484; ever, at all times, Prabh. ii, 11; (*etā*), dat. ind. for a long time, MBh.; Śāk.; Kum. v, 47; Ragh. xiv, 59 &c.; after a long time, at last, finally, too late, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; (ā), abl. ind. after a long time, late, at last, SāhṅhŚr. xiv; R.; Pañcat.; Ragh.; Kathās.; Amar.; for a long time (also *etā* *prabhṛti*, Hariv. 9860; Mālav. iii, 19; iv, 13), BhP. v, 6, 3; Kathās.; Hit.; (*etā*), gen. ind. after a long time, late, at last, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Śāk. (v. l.); for a long time, Bhart. iii, 51; (ē), loc. ind. with some delay, not immediately, ŚBr. xiii, 8, 1, 2. = *kāra*, mfn. working slowly, MBh. xii, 9482. = *kāri*, mfn. id., 9539. = *kārika*, mfn. id., 9483; 9534 ff.; 9547. = *kārin*, mfn. id., xii (also *etā* *etā* *etā*, abstr.); making slow progress, Car. vi. = *kāla*, mfn. belonging to a remote time, Pān. iv, 3, 105, Kāś. (a, neg.); (*am*), acc. ind. for a long time, Pañcat.; BrahṃāP.; RV. i, 125, 1, Sāy.; (ā), abl. ind. on account of the long time passed since, Pañcat. ii, 11; (*etā*), dat. ind. for a long time to come, MBh. vii, 8113; *etā*, mfn. protected for a long time, W.; *etā* *etā*, mfn. = *cira-samcīta*, Hit. i, 4, 1 & 6, 1. = *kālika*, mfn. of long standing, old, long-continued, chronic, W. = *kālika*, mfn. id., W. = *kirti*, m. N. of the founder of a religious sect, Śāmkar. i. = *kṛita*, mfn. long practised, Daś. vii, 322. = *kriya*, mfn. = *kāra*, L. = *gata*, mfn. long gone, long absent, MBh. iii, 17261; R. i, 42, 1. = *ceshita*, mfn. long sought for, of rare occurrence, W. = *ja*, mfn. born long ago, old. = *jāta*, mfn. 'id.' (with abl.) older than, MBh. iii, 13334; -*tara*, mfn. id., 13331. = *jivaka*, m. 'long-lived', the Jivaka tree, L.; (*ikā*), f. a long life, KathUp. i, 24. = *jīvin*, mfn. long-lived, MBh. iii, 11262 & 13231; R. ii; VarBrS.; (said of Mārkaṇḍeya, Aśvatthāman, Bali, Vyāsa, Hanumat, Vibhishana, Kṛpā, Parasurāma) Tithyād.; m. Vishnu, L.; a crow, L.; Salmalia malabarica, L.; = *etā*, L.; N. of a crow, Kathās. lxi, 8; *etā* *etā*, f. = *etā*, Priy. i, 4; Daśar. Sch. = *m-jīva*, m. long-lived (said of several authors, e.g. of Rāma-deva); (ā), f. Trigonella corniculata, L. = *m-jivin*, m. (= *etā* *etā*) Vishnu, L.; a crow, L.; Salmalia malabarica, L.; = *etā-jivaka*, L.; N. of a kind of bird, Sighās. = *tama*, mfn. superl., (*etā*) instr. ind. extremely slowly, Pān. i, 1, 70, Vārtt. 4, Pat. = *tara*, mfn. compar., (*am*), ind. for a very long time, Bhart. iii, 13; Amar.; (*etā*), instr. ind. more slowly, Pān. i, 1, 70, Vārtt. 4, Pat. = *tā*, f. long duration, W. = *tikta*, m. (= *etā* *etā*) Agathotes Chiraya, L.; (ā), f. a species of wild cucumber, Npr. = *etā*, m. N. of a prince of *etā*, Kathās. lv, 12 f. = *divasam*, ind. for a long time, W. = *nirgata*, mfn. long appeared (a bud), Śāk. vi, 4. = *nivishita*, mfn. abiding long, having rested for a long time, W. = *paricita*, mfn. long accustomed or familiar, Megh. 93. = *parpa*, m. N. of a plant (having curative properties), L. = *pākin*, m. 'ripening late', Feronia elephantum, L. = *para*, n. N. of a town, Kathās. lv, 13. = *pushpa*, m. 'blossoming late', Mimosa Eleni, L. = *pranashṭa*, mfn. long disappeared, R. v, 19, 20. = *pravāsīn*, mfn. long absent, Hit. i, 6, 33. = *pravṛitta*, mfn. long or ever existent, Kād. = *prastūṭā*, f. (a cow) which has calved a long time ago, L. = *bilva*, m. Pongamia glabra, MBh. ix, 3036; R. iii, 79, 34; Suśr.; VarBrS.; Sāmkyak., Sch. = *bhāvin*, mfn. remote (in future), Kathās. ci, 125. = *mitra*, n. an old friend, Hit. i, 3, 1. = *meḥin*, m. 'urining for a long time', an ass, L. = *mocana*, for *cir*, q.v. = *m-bhapa*, m. 'crying long' a kind of falcon (*cilla*), L. = *yāta*, mfn. = *gata*, MBh. iii, 17256. = *etāra*, [m., L.] a long time, Mn. iii, 266; MBh. xiii, 4240; (*am*), ind. for a long time, Car. vi, 1; (*etā*), dat. ind., ind. MBh. iii, 10568; after a long time, at last, MBh.; R. ii, 40, 18; *etā* *etā*, mfn. = *cirābhilashita*, MBh. v, 169; *etā* *etā*, mfn. having lodged for a long time, i, 6412. = *roga*, m. a chronic disease, W. = *labdha*, mfn. obtained after a long time (a son in old age), W. = *loka-loka*, mfn. one whose world is a long-existing world (the manes), TUp. ii, 8. = *viprōshita*, mfn. long-banished, Nal.

xvii, 18. — **vṛitta**, mfn. happened long since, R. i, 4, 16. — **velā**, f. (*ayā*) instr. injd. at so late a time, Pañcat. iv, 11. — **samvṛiddha**, mfn. long grown or augmented, R. i, 55, 27. — **samcita**, mfn. acquired long ago, Hit. i, 6, 11 (v. l.) — **sambhṛita**, mfn. id., Kathās. — **supta-buddhi**, mfn. one whose mind has been long asleep, long senseless, W. — **sūtā**, f. = *pras*, L. — **sūtikā**, f. id., L. — **sevakā**, m. an old servant, W. — **stha**, mfn. long continuing, W.; = *sthāyin*, W.; = *nāyaka*, L. — **sthāyin**, mfn. long left or preserved (food), Bhpr. v, 27, 3; *yi-tā*, f. long continuance, durability, W. — **sthitā**, mfn. = *sthāyin*, Mn. v, 25; Suśr. — **sthitika**, mfn. long existing (ifc., *evam*, 'existing so long'), Lalit. xxii, 33. **Cirāṭikā**, f. a white-blossoming Boerhavia erecta, L. **Cirāṭikta**, m. = *ra-f*, L. **Cirād**, m. 'long-eating', Garuḍa, L. **Cirāntaka**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. v, 3598. **Cirābhilāshita**, mfn. long desired, iii, 1851. **Cirāyāt**, mfn. coming late, Pañcat. iv, 11. **Cirāya**, m. 'long-lived', the vine-palm, L. **Cirāyuka**, m. id., Gal. **Cirāyusha**, mfn. bestowing long life, Pañcat. v, 5, 1 (3, 8c). **Cirāyushya**, mfn. favoured with long life, Daś. i, 178 (*-tā*, abstr.). **Cirāyus**, mfn. long-lived, Suśr.; m. a deity, L.; a crowd, Gal. **Cirārodha**, m. a long or protracted siege, W. **Cirāśrita**, mfn. long maintained or protected, an old dependant, W. **Cirāṅghita**, mfn. long since abandoned, W. **Cirōtha**, mfn. existing a long time, Suśr. **Cirōtsuka**, mfn. desirous for a long time, Kathās. **Cirōshita**, mfn. one who has been long absent, MBh. xiii; Hariv. 1151; BhP. i; = *sthāyin*, MārkaP. xxxiv, 57. **Cirātna**, mfn. ancient, Pāp. iv, 3, 23, Pat.

Cirantana, mfn. (fr. *raṁ-p*, i, 3, 23; vii, 1, 1) id., Pañcat. VarBṛS. Pāp. iv, 3, 105, Kās.; Sāh.; existing from ancient times, Mn. iv, 46, Sch.; m. Brahmā, Gal.; Śiva; m. pl. the ancients, Sāh. vii, 10. **Ciraya**, Nom. *yati*, to act slowly, delay, be absent a long while, Mṛicch. (once Ā.); Mālav. &c. **Cirāya**, Noni. P. Ā. (p. *yamāṅā*) id., MBh. &c. **Cirāyita**, mfn. = *yamāṅā*, MBh. i; BhP. x, 82, 41.

चिराटी *ciraṭī*, f. = *car*, Pāp. iv, 1, 20, Pat. **चिरांथी** [L.], *ṇḍhī* [Kathās. lviii, 56], f. id.

चिरि 1. *ciri*, in comp. — **kāka**, m. a kind of crow, MBh. xiii, 111, 123 (*cauri-k*, 'a thief of a crow', C). — **bilva**, m. = *ra-b*, Bhpr. vii, 59, 49.

चिरि 2. *ciri*, cl. 5. *ṛinoti*, to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xxvii, 30; Pāp. viii, 2, 78, Kās.; cf. *jiri*. **Cirikā**, f. a kind of weapon (*cilikā*), L., Sch.

चिरिटीक *ciriṭīka*, m. a kind of bird, Car. i, 27, 46 (v. l. *ṛiṭ*).

चिरिटी *ciriṭī*, f. = *raṇṭī*, L.

चिरिल *cirilla*, m. = *cirallī*, L.; (ṛ), f. a kind of bird, VarBṛS. lxxxvi, 44 (v. l.)

चिरिटीक *ciriṭīka*. See *ṛiṭ*.

चिरु *ciru*, m. the shoulder-joint, L.

चिर्भट *cirbhṭa*, m. (cf. *carbḥ*) Cucumis utilisissimus (also its fruit), Car. vi, 10; (ṛ) f. id., Pañcat. i, 3, 11; v, 7, 1; (cf. *gaja-cirbhṭa*).

Cirbhṭikā, f. id., i, 3, 11.

Cirbhṭa, n. = *tā*, f. another kind of gourd, Car. i, 27, 101 (v. l. *ḥbhaṭa*); Bhpr. v, 6, 36; (cf. *indra-cirbhṭi*; *kshudra*, *kshetra* & *gaja-cirbhṭi*).

Cirbhṭikā, f. id., L.

चिल *cil*, cl. 6. *ṇati*, to put on clothes, Dhātup. xxviii, 63; (cf. *cela*).

चिलमौलिका *cilamilikā*, f. a kind of necklace (*ciliminikā*, Buddh. L.), L.; a firefly, L.; lightning (*cilicāmi* & *mī*, Gal.), L.; (cf. *cilim*).

चिलानि *cilāni*, = *kirāṇi*, in comp. — **putra**, m. 'son of a Kirāta woman', a metron, HYog. i, 13.

चिल *cilī*, N. of a man, Pravar. vii, 10.

चिलिका *cilikā*, = *cirikā*, L.

चिलचिम *cilicima*, m. a kind of fish, Car. i, 25; Suśr. i, 20, 3 & 8.

चिलिमा, m. id., L., Sch. See also *cilamilikā*.

चिलिमिनिका *ciliminikā*. See ib.

चिलमोनक *cili-minaka*, m. = *ṇicima*, L.

चिलमौलिका *cilimilikā*, f. = *ṇam*, L.

चिल *cil*, cl. 1. to become loose, Dhātup.; to exhibit a *bhāva* or *hāva* (derived fr. *cilla*), ib.

Cilla, mfn. bleary-eyed (cf. *culla*, *pilla*), Pāp. v, 2, 33, Vārtt. 2; m. n. a bleared or sore eye, L.; m. the Bengal kite, L.; (ṛ), f. = *ṇlakā*, L.; for *bhili* (Synplocos racemosa), L.; = *ṇli*, q. v. — **devī**, f. N. of a goddess. — **bhākshyā**, f. a kind of vegetable perfume, L. **Cillābha**, m. 'resembling a kite', a petty thief, pickpocket, L.

Cillaka, m. = *ciraka*, q. v.; (ā), f. a cricket, L.; (ikā), f. a kind of pot-herb (*cilli*), Pañcar. (ifc.)

Cillaṭa or *ṇlāḍa*, m. an animal of the *bhūmi-śaya* class, Car. i, 27, 32.

Cilli, m. a kind of prey (cf. *cilla* & *gaṅgā-cilli*), Suśr. i, 7, 4 & 46, 2, 21; f. a kind of pot-herb (*ṇli*, Car. i, 27, 88; Suśr. i, iv, vi, i, 20, 2).

Cillikā, f. of *ṇlaka*, q. v. — **ṇlāṭ**, f. 'Cillikā creeper', the eye-brow, Daś. xii, 29 f.

Cilvaṭi, m. probably = *ṇlāṭa*, GopBr. i, 2, 7.

चिवट *civiṭa*, m. = *cipitaka*, L., Sch.

चिविलिका *civillikā*, f. N. of a shrub, L.

चिच्चा *cicā*, ind. onomat. (for a rattling sound), RV. vi, 75, 5 (Nir. ix, 14).

चिच्छा-काम, = *cuścuś*, Āpśr. xiii, 17, 6.

चिह्ना *cihana*, beginning a Gaṇa of Pāp. (vi, 2, 125).

— **kantha**, m. N. of a town, ib.

चिहुर *cihura*. See *cikura*.

चिह् *cihna*, n. a mark, spot, stamp, sign, characteristic, symptom, MBh.; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Ragh. ii, 7; Ratnāv. i, 7); a banner, insignia, L.; a zodiacal sign, VarBṛS. iii, 3; (in Gr.) aim, direction towards, Vop. v, 7. — **kārin**, mfn. marking, W.; wounding, L.; frightful, L. — **dhara**, mfn. bearing the signs or insignia (of office), Buddh. L. — **dhārī**, f. Hemidesmus indicus, L.; Ichnocarpus frutescens, L. — **bhūta**, mfn. become a mark, Nal. xvii.

Cihna, n. a small mark, Kād. vi, 1731.

Cihnana, n. a characteristic, Naish. i, 62.

Cihnaya, Nom. P. (ind. p. *yitvā*) to stamp, Mn.

Cihnayitavya, mfn. to be marked, VarBṛS. lix.

Cihnita, mfn. marked, stamped, distinguished, Mn. ii, viii, x; Yājñ. i, 318; ii, 6 & 85; Pañcat. &c.

Cihni-kṛta, mfn. marked, MBh. xiii, 826.

चीष्मक *ciśka*, N. of a poet, Vallabh.

चीक *cik* (= *śik*), cl. 1. 10. to endure (*ṇmrish*, vv. ll. ā-*ṇmrish* & -*ṇmrish*), Dhātup.

चीवीकुची *cicikūci*, onomat. for the warbling of birds, MBh. xvi, 38; Hariv. 1146; 9297 (v. l. *cic*); (*cicikūci*) R. vi, 11, 42 & MārkaP. ii, 44.

चोटिका *cūṭhikā*, for *cirikā*, q. v.

चीडा *ciḍa*, f. a kind of perfume, Jain. Sch.

चीय *ciya*, *ṇaka*, for *cina* &c., q. v.

चीत् *cit*, ind. (cf. 6. *cit*) only in comp. — **kāra**, m. cries, noise, MBh. vii, 6666; Kathās. lxxiii, 240; Hit. — **vāt**, mfn. accompanied with cries, Mālatī. i, 1. — **kṛta**, n. = *kāra*, Kād.; Bālar.; HPariś. i, 45. — **kṛti**, f. rattling, Bālar. viii, 38.

चिति *cit*. See *ṇi. ci*.

चीन *cina*, m. pl. the Chinese, Mn. x, 44; MBh. ii f, v f.; R. iv, 44, 14; Lalit.; Jain.; Car.; VarBṛS. (also *ciya*); m. sg. a kind of deer, L.; Panicum miliaceum (also *cinna*, L.); a thread, L.; n. a banner, L.; a bandage for the corners of the eyes, Suśr. i, 18, 11; lead, L. — **karkaṭikā**, f. a kind of gourd (also *ciya*, L.), Npr. — **karpūra**, m. a kind of camphor, L. — **ja**, n. steel, L. — **paṭṭa**, a sort of cloth, 10; n. lead, L. — **pati**, m. N. of a kingdom, Buddh. — **piśṭa**, n. minium or red lead, Vear. xiv, 68; lead, L. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of minium, Kathās. xxiii, 85. — **rāja-putra**, m. a pear tree, Buddh. — **vaṅga**, n. lead (or tutenag?), L.

— **śicaya**, m. a China or silken cloth, Pañcar.

Cināṇṇsuka, n. id., Hariv. 12745; Śak. i; Kum.; Daś.; Amar. **Cinā-karkaṭi**, f. = *na-karkaṭi*, L.

Cinācāra-prayoga-vidhi, m. N. of a work.

Cinaka, m. pl. the Chinese, MBh. viii, 236; sg. Panicum miliaceum, Heat. i, 3; (*ciṇaka*) KātyŚr. Paddh.; fennel, L.; a kind of camphor, Bhpr.

Cinaka, m. fennel, v, 8, 79.

चीपुद्रु *cipū-dru*, m. N. of a tree, AV. vi, 127.

चीव *cib*. See *ṇci*.

चीभ *cibh*, v. l. for *ṇbibh*, q. v.

चीय *cīy*, v. l. for *ṇci*, q. v.

चीर *cīra*, n. (ṇci, Up.) a strip, long narrow piece of bark or of cloth, rag, tatter, clothes, TĀr. vii, 4, 12; Gaut.; Mn. vi, 6; MBh. &c. (ifc. parox., Pāp. vi, 2, 127 & 135); the dress of a Buddhist monk (cf. *civara*), W.; a necklace of 4 pearl strings, L.; a crest (*cūdā*), L.; a stripe, stroke, line, L.; = *ṇaka*, L.; lead, L.; m. for *ṇri* (a cricket), Kathās. lxxiii, 240; (ā), f. a piece of cloth, rag, VarBṛS. lxxxix, i; Rājat. iv, 573; (ṛ), f. = *ṇri-vāka*, Yājñ. iii, 215; the hem of an under garment, L.; cf. *kūṣa*; *mukha-civī*. — **khaṇḍa**, m. a piece of cloth, Kathās. iv. — **niवासना**, m. pl. = *bhṛit*, N. of a people, VarBṛS. xiv, 31. — **patṭrikā**, f. a kind of vegetable, L. (v. l. *kshāra-p*). — **parṇa**, m. Shorea robusta, L. — **prāvarana**, m. pl. = *bhṛit*, N. of a people, MārkaP. lviii, 52. — **bha-vanti**, f. the elder sister of a wife, L. — **bhṛit**, mfn. clothed in bark or rags, Ragh. iii, 22. — **mocana**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Rājat. i, 149 & 152. — **vasana**, mfn. = *bhṛit*, R. ii, vi. — **vāsas**, mfn. id., Mn. xi, 102 & 106; MBh. xiii &c.; m. N. of Śiva, xiii f.; of a Yaksha, ii, 399; of a prince, i, 2697.

Ciraka, f. a public announcement on a slip of paper, L.; (*ikā*), f. id., Kathās. li, lv, lxxi; Lokapr.; (*cirihikā*, 'a small slip of paper') Bhojapr. 1111; = *ṇri-vāka*, L. (v. l. for *ṇrukā*).

Ciri, f. a veil for the eyes, L.

Cirita, mfn. 'ragged', only in comp. — **cohadā**, f. Beta bengalensis, L. — **patṭrikā**, f. = *ṇa-p*, Npr.

Cirina, mfn. = *ṇa-bhṛit*, MBh. iii, xiii; Hariv. 10594; BhP. iii, 33, 14; (*inī*), f. N. of a river, MBh. iii, 12751 (v. l. *vir*; cf. *kūṣa-cirā*).

Ciri, f. of *ṇa*. — **vāka**, m. a cricket, Mn. xii, 63; (*civī-vāc*, Vishp. xlv, 24); cf. *cirukā*, *cilikā*.

चीरलि *ciralli*, a kind of large fish, Suśr. vi, 35, 4; cf. *cirilla*.

चीरी *cīrī*. See *cīra*.

चीरुक *ciruka*, n. a kind of fruit, L.; (ā), f. = *ṇri-vāka*, L.

चीय *cīya*, mfn. (ṇcar) practised, observed (as a vow, austerity), MuṇḍUp. iii, 2, 10; MBh. xv, 91; Divyāv.; BhP. v, 6, 3; n. conduct, W. — **karkaṭi**, for *cina-k*, = *ṇtikā*, Gal. — **parṇa**, m. n. Azadirachta indica, L.; m. Phoenix sylvestris, L. — **vṛata**, mfn. = *carita-v*, Yājñ. iii, 299; MBh.

चीलिका *cilikā*, *ṇlakā*, f. = *cirī-vāka*, L.

चीव *civ* (or *cib*), cl. 1. *ṇvati*, *ṇvate*, to take, Dhātup. xxi, 15; to cover (derived fr. *civara*), ib. : cl. 10. *civayati*, xxxiii, 101.

चीवर *civara*, m. iron filings, Gobh. iv, 9, 7; n. the dress or rags of a religious (esp. Buddhist or Jain) monk, ŚāṅkhŚr. ii, 16, 2; Pāp. iii, 1, 20; MBh. i, 36, 38; Mṛicch. &c. — **karpika**, m. n. lappet of a monk's robe, Divyāv. — **karmaṇ**, n. arranging a monk's dress (before a journey), viii, 40 f. (cf. xii, 92). — **gopaka**, m. the keeper of monks' dresses, Buddh. L. — **nivasana**, v. l. for *cira-n*. — **bha-jaka**, m. distributor of monks' dresses, Buddh. L.

Civaraya, Nom. *yate*, to put on rags, W.

Civarin, m. a Buddhist or Jain monk, L.

चिविलिका *civillikā*, v. l. for *civ*, L.

चोविवाच *civī-vāc*. See *cirī-vāka*.

चुकोपयिषु *cukopayishu*, mfn. (ṇkup, Caus. Desid.) wishing to make angry, MBh. viii, 1793.

चुक् *cukh*, cl. 10. to suffer pain, Dhātup.

चुक्क *cukkasa*, m. = *bukh*, L., Sch.

चुक्र *cuk-kāra*, v. l. for *buk-k*, L.

चुक्रा *cuknat*, mfn., KātyŚr. xxv, 12, 3.

चुक्र *cukra*, [m. n., L.] vinegar made by acetous fermentation (of grain or of *phala*), Hariv. 8439 ff.; Suśr.; sorrel; n. = *vedhaka*, L.; (ā, ṛ), f. = *caṇḍikā*, L.; (ā), f. Oxalis pusilla, Bhpr. v, 9, 26; (ṛ), f. id., L. — **caṇḍikā**, f. the tamarind tree, Npr. — **phala**, n. the tamarind fruit, L. — **vāstūka**, n. sorrel, L. — **vedhaka**, n. a kind of sour rice-gruel, L. **Cukrāmla**, n. vinegar made of the

Garcinia fruit, L.; (ā), f. Oxalis corniculata, L.; = *°kra-candikā*, L.; = *°kra-vedhaka*, L.

चुक्रका, n. (sorel, L.); (ikā), f. Oxalis corniculata, Car. vi, 9; Bhpr. v.; = *°kra-vedhaka*, L.

चुक्रिमान, m. sourness, g. *drīdhādi*.

चुक्षा *cukshā*, f. = *śauca*, g. *chattrādi*.

चुक्षोभियु *cukshobhayishu*, mfn. (√*kshubh*, Caus. Desid.) intending to shake or disturb, MBh. vii, 1142; viii, 697.

चुचि *cuci*, m. the female breast, W.

चुचु *cucu*, for *cuccu*, q. v., L.

चुचुक *cucuka*. See *cūc°*.

चुचुदरी *cucundari*, = *chucchun°*, L.

चुचुप *cucupa*. See *cūc°*.

चुचूक *cucūka*. See *cūcuka*.

चुचु *cuccu*, a kind of vegetable, Car. i, 27; vi, 23. = *parṇikā*, f. a kind of vegetable, i, 27. **चुचू**, m. f. = *ccu*, Suśr. i, 46; iv, vi.

चुचू *cucy*, v. l. for √*cucy*, q. v.

चुचू *cūcu*, mfn. ifc. = *cañcu*, renowned for (cf. *akshara-*, *cāra-*), Pāp. v, 2, 26; accustomed to, Śis. ii, 14; m. the musk-rat (cf. *cucundari*, L.); a mixed caste whose business is hunting (born of a Brāhman father by a Valdeha female, Sch.), Mn. x, 48; N. of a man, VP. iv, 3, 15 (v. l. *cañcu*).

चुचुरी *cūcūrī*, f. a kind of game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice, L.

चुचुलि, *ḥi*, f. id., L.

चुचुल *cūcūla*, m. N. of a man, (pl.) his descendants, Hariv. 1466; (ṛ), f., see *°curī*.

चुद *cud* (& *cunṭ*, *cund*), cl. 6. 10. *cūṭati* (*cunṭ°*), *coṭayati* (*cunṭ°*, *cund°*), to split, cut off, Dhātup.: cl. 1. *coṭati* (*cunṭ°*, *cund°*), to become small, ib. (cf. √*cūṭ* & *but*).

चुद *cuff*, cl. 10. *°ṭṭayati*, to become small, xxxii, 24; cf. √*puṭṭ*.

चुड *cud*, cl. 6. *°ḍati*, to conceal, xxviii.

चुड *cudd*, cl. 1. *°ḍḍati*, = √*cull*, ix, 63.

चुण *cun*, cl. 6. to split, cut off, xxviii, 84.

चुणद *cunṭ*, = √*cūṭ*, q. v.

चुण्ठा, f. a small well or reservoir near a well, L. **चुण्ठी**, f. id., Suśr. i, 45; cf. *caṇṭhya*, *cūḍaka*.

चुण्ठ *cunṭh*, cl. 10. *°ṭṭayati*, to hurt, Dhātup.

चुण्द *cund*, = √*cūṭ*, q. v.

चुण्दया, = *ṇṇī*, Bhpr.

चुण्डी *cundhī*, v. l. for *°ṇṇī*, L.

चुत् *cut*, v. l. for *cyut*, Dhātup. iii, 3.

चुत *cuta*, m., *°ti*, f. = *cūta*, the anus, L.

चुद *cud*, cl. 1. *°cōḍati*, *°te* (Subj. *cōḍat*; Impv. *°cōḍa*, *°cōḍa*, (2. du.) *°cōḍhām*; aor. 2. sg. *cōḍis*; pr. p., see *a-cōḍat*), to impel, incite, animate, RV.; to bring or offer quickly (as the Soma), RV.; A. to hasten, RV.: Caus. *cōḍyati*, rarely *°te* (Subj. 2. sg. *°yāsi*, *°yāse*; aor. *acūcudat*, MBh. xiii, 35; p. *cōḍyāt*; Pan. *cōḍyamāna*, to sharpen, whet, RV. vi, 47, 10 (cf. 3, 5); ix, 50, 1; x, 120, 5; to impel, incite, cause to move quickly, accelerate, RV.; AV. iii, 15, 1; MBh. &c.; (with *cakshus*) to direct (the eye) towards (loc.), Mṛich. ix, 11; to inspire, excite, animate, RV.; AV. vii, 46, 3; to request, petition, ask, urge on, press or importune with a request, Lāṭy. ii, 9, 15; Mn.; MBh. &c.; help on, assist in the attainment of (dat.), RV.; to bring or offer quickly, vi, 48, 9; vii, 77, 4; to ask for, MBh. xiii; R. vii; BhP. x; to inquire after, MBh. i, 5445; to enjoin, fix, settle, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāṭy.; to object, criticise, Bādar. Sch.; to be quick, RV. i, 117, 3; x, 101, 12 & 102, 12; [cf. *συνδω*, *συνδω*; Lat. *cudo*.]

Cōda, m. an implement for driving horses, goad or whip, v, 61, 3; (*°dd*), mfn. animating, inspiring, promoting, i, 143, 6; ii, 13, 9 & 30, 6; (cf. *radhra-cōḍa*). = *pravṛḍḍa* (*°dd*), mfn. exalted by the inspiring (draught of Soma), i, 174, 6.

Cōḍaka, mfn. impelling, MBh. xiii, 71; m. direction, invitation, KāṭyŚr. i, 10, 1; Nyāyam. x;

(in Gr.) = *pari-graha*, q. v., RPrāt. x, 10; xi, 14; asker, objectioner, pupil, Jain.

Cōḍana, mfn. impelling, AV. vii, 116, 1; (cf. *ṛishi-*, *eka-*, *kirī-*, *brāhma-*, *radhra-cōḍ*); (*ā*, *am*), f. n. impelling, invitation, direction, rule, precept, VS. xxix, 7; RPrāt.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KāṭyŚr.; Lāṭy.; Mn. ii, &c.; (*ā*), f. reproof (as in Pāli), Divyāv. i, 54; (*ī*), f. N. of a plant (v. l. for *rodanī*), L., Sch. **Cōḍanā-guḍa**, m. a ball to play with, L. **Cōḍayān-mati**, mfn. (fr. *°ḍyat*, p. √*cud*, Caus.) promoting devotion, RV. v, 8, 6; viii, 46, 19. **Cōḍayitavya**, mfn. to be criticised, Bādar., Sch. **Cōḍayitṛi**, m(f. *trī*), n. one who impels or animates or promotes, RV. i, 3, 11; vii, 81, 6; Kum. iii, 21.

Cōḍas. See *a-cōḍas*.

Cōḍṣyaṇi, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iv, 8. **Cōḍitā**, mfn. caused to move quickly, RV. ix, 72, 5; driven, impelled, incited, MBh.; R.; carried on (a business), iv, 28, 21 (a-, neg.); invited, directed, ordered, MBh.; Ragh. xii, 59; informed, apprised, W.; inquired after, BP. vii, 15, 13; enjoined, fixed, appointed, ŚāṅkhŚr.; KāṭyŚr.; Mn. ii f., viii; MBh. xiii, 2439; R. (B) iii, 56, 16. = *ṭva*, n. the being enjoined, Jaim. vi, 1, 9; (a-, neg.) KāṭyŚr. i, 6.

Cōḍitṛi, mfn. = *°ḍayitṛi*, RV. (7 times).

Cōḍishṭha, mfn. most animating, vii, 100, 3.

Cōḍya, mfn. to be impelled or incited, MBh. v, 1404 & 4600; (a-, neg.) xiii, 4875; to be criticised, Sarvad. xiii, 111; to be thrown, W.; n. raising questions, consideration, MBh. v, 1653; 'to be urged or objected,' a difficult question raised to invite for controversy (*pūrvā-paśha, praśna*, L.), Sarvad. xiii, 2 & 22; astonishment, wonder, Śis. ix, 16.

चुनन्द *cunanda*, m. N. of a Buddhist mendicant, Lalit. i, 10.

चुन्द *cund*, v. l. for √*bund*, q. v.

चुन्द *cunda*, m. N. of a pupil of Śākya-muni, Buddh.; (cf. *maḥā-*); (ṛ), f. a bawd, L.

चुप 1. *cup*, cl. 1. *copati*, to move, MBh. iii, 10648 f. & 17346 f.; cf. *gale-copaka*.

Copana, mfn. moving, Pāp. iii, 2, 148, Kāś.

चुप 2. *cup*, cl. 6. v. l. for √*chup*.

Cupa, m. N. of a man, g. 1. *avādi* (*cumpa*, Kāś.; -*dāsaka*, Hemac.) = *āsaka*, see *cupa*.

चुपुणोका *cupuṇikā*, f. N. of one of the 7 Kṛittikās, TS. iv, 4, 5, 1; Kāth. xl, 4.

चुबुक *cubuka*, n. (= *cūb°*, *chūb°*) the chin, BhP. x, 42, 7; the top of an altar, Śulbas. iii, 164 & 168. = *daghna*, mfn. reaching to the chin, MaitrS. iii, 3, 4; ĀpŚr. vii, 8, 3.

चुब्र *cubra*, n. (= *ṭva*, *cumb*) the face, Up. ii.

चुमुचुमान *cumucumāyana*, n. itching (of a wound), Suśr. i, 42, 11.

चुमुरि *cūmuri*, m. N. of a demon (whom Indra sent to sleep to favour Dabhiṭi), RV. ii, vi f., x.

चुम् 1. *cumb*, cl. 10. to hurt, Dhātup.

चुम् 2. *cumb*, cl. 1. *°bati* (exceptionally *°byamāna*, Dhātup.), to kiss, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to touch with the mouth, MBh. vii, 5954; to touch closely or softly: Caus. *cumbayati*, to cause to kiss, Daś. vi, 6; to kiss, Dhātup. xxxii, 91 (v. l.)

Cumba, m. kissing, kiss, L.; (*ā*), f. id., VarBṛS.

Cumbaka, mfn. one who kisses much, L.; 'one who has read much,' superficial, L.; knavish, roguish, L.; m. = *-maṇi*, Prab. vi, 16; AdhyR. i, 1, 18; the upper part of a balance, L., n. a parallel passage, Setub. xi, 99, Sch. = *maṇi*, m. a loadstone, Mcar.

Cumbana, n. = *°ba*, VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; Amar.; Gīt. (ifc. f. *ā*, ii, 13) &c. = *°dāna*, n. giving a kiss, 16.

Cumbita, mfn. kissed, Śak. iii; Śāh. i; touched closely or softly, Mālatī.; Vcar. xiv, 7; Sarvad.

Cumbin, mfn. ifc. kissing, W.; touching closely, Caurap.; Vcar. viii, 42; affected with, Naish. vi, 66; relating to, viii, 87; busy with, iii, 95.

चुर *cur*, cl. 10. *corayati* (rarely *°te*, MBh. xiii, 5508; MärkP. xv, 23; aor. *acūcūrat*, Śis. i, 16; cl. 1. *corati*, Vop. xvii, 1), to steal, Mn. viii, 333; MBh. &c.; to rob any one (acc.), Hariv. 11146; to cause to disappear, Sighās. Introd. 2 (1. sg. *cūrayāmi*). = *ādi*, the class of rts. beginning with √*cur*, Kāś. on Pāp. i, 4, 36 & ii, 3, 56.

चुराया, Nom. *°yati*, to steal, g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*.

चुरा, f. theft, g. *chattrādi*.

Corā, m. (gaṇas *pacādi*, *brāhmaṇḍi*, *mano-jḥḍi*, *pāraskarādi*) = *caura*, a thief, TĀr. x, 64; MBh. v, 7834; a plagiarist; the plant *Krishna-śaṭī*, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; N. of a poet, Prasannar. i, 22; (*ā*), f. = *pushpī*, L.; (*ī*), f. a female thief, g. *pacādi* (g. *gaurādi*, Gaṇar. 46); theft, Gal. = *kaṇṭaka*, m. a kind of grass (the seeds of which stick in the clothes), W. = *karapa*, n. calling anyone a thief, Pāp. iii, 4, 25, Kāś. = *m-kāram*, ind. with *ā-√kruś*, to call anyone a thief, ib. = *push-pikā*, *°shpī*, f. *Chrysopogon aciculatus*, L. = *anā-yu*, m. *Leea hirta*, W.

Coraka, m. a thief, VarBṛS. xvi, 25; *Trigonella corniculata*, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; (*ikā*), f. theft, L., Sch. = *bandham*, ind. so as to tie in a particular way, Pāp. iii, 4, 41, Kāś.

Corāyita, mfn. representing a thief, BhP. x, 37.

Corita, mfn. stolen, Pañcat.; Daś.; n. theft, W.

Coritaka, n. anything stolen, vii; petty theft, W.

चुरी *curi*, f. = *cunṭī*, L.

चुरु *curu*, m. a particular worm in the bowels, Car. i, 19, 1, 40; iii, 7; Bhpr. vii, 19, 9.

चुरु, m. a kind of worm, Suśr. vi, 54, 6.

चुरुचुरा *curucurā*, f. (onomat.) See *karṇe-*.

चुरौरा, ind., in comp. = *dhvani*, m. gnashing (the teeth), Śis. v, 58, Sch. = *śabda*, m. id., 58.

चुल *cul*, cl. 10. *colayati*, to raise, Dhātup. xxxii, 62; (for *°bul*) to dive into, ib.

चुला, g. 1. *balādi* (*vula*, Kāś.)

चुला, for *°luka*, q. v.; (*ā*), see *°lukā*.

चुल्या, mfn. fr. *°la*, g. 1. *balādi*.

चुलु *culu*, m. a handful of water, Gal.

चुलुका, m. n. (= *caḥ*) the hand hollowed to hold water, handful or mouthful of water, draught, Bālar.; Naish. (v. l. *°laka*, xxii, 41); Viddh. i, 15; Kuval. 462 & Pañcat. (*°laka* &c.; m. deep mud or mire, L.; a small vessel (gallipot, &c.), L.; N. of a man, g. *kaṇḍḍi* (*°laka*, Gaṇaratnāḥ); (*ā*), f. N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 20 (*°lakā*, C).

चुलुकिन, m. a porpoise, sea-hog (also *ulupin*, *culumpin*, *cullaki*), L. **चुलुकि** = *ṛi*, to swallow in one draught, cause to disappear, Bhām. i, 120. **चुलुका**, m. N. of a race.

चुलुम् *culump*, cl. 1. *°pati*, (pf. *°pām ca-kāra*, Pāp. iii, 1, 35, Vārtt., Pat.) = √*lul* or *lup*, L.

चुलुम्पा, m. fondling children, L.; a f. a she-goat, L. **चुलुम्पिन**, m. = *°lukin*, L.

चुल्य *culya*. See √*cul*.

चुल *cull* (= *°cuḍḍ*), to exhibit any *hāva* or *bhāva* (derived fr. *culla*), Dhātup. xv, 24.

चुला, mfn. = *cilla*, blear-eyed, Pāp. v, 2, 33, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; m. a blear eye, ib.; (*ī*), f. a fire-place, chimney, Mn. iii, 68; Lalit. xviii, 99; Pañcat.; Suśr.; Hcat.; (*cūlī*) Śil.; a funeral pile, L.; a large hall composed of 3 divisions (one looking north, another east, the third west), VarBṛS. liii, 38; = *griha-cullī*, 42. **चुल्लारा**, mfn. blear-eyed, L.

चुल्लकि, f. a kind of waterpot, L.; = *°lukin*, L.; N. of a race, L. **चुल्लि**, f. = *°lī*, a fire-place, L.

चुल्लि, f. = *°lī*, Papabuddhidham. 26.

चुल्लुपा *cūcushā*, f. (onomat.) a smacking sound (in eating), Nyāyam. x, 2, 3, Sch. = *kāra*, m. id., x, 2, 3; (*am*), ind. (= *citcīśha*; to eat) so as to smack, ManŚr. ii, 5, 4; MaitrS. Paddh.

चुल्ल *custa*, m. n. v. l. for *busta*, L.

चूकृत *cūm-kṛita*, n. the call 'hallo!' Naish. i, 142.

चूचुक *cūcuka*, mfn. stammering, MBh. xiv, 1016; m. pl. N. of a people, xiii, 207, 42 (*cūc°*), n. = *°kūgra* (also *cūc°*, m. n. & *cūcūka*, n., L.), R. vi, 23, 13; Suśr.; VarBṛS. lxviii, 27; Kathās. cxx. = *ṭā*, f. the condition of a nipple, Kautuk. *°ḥouk-āgra*, n. a nipple (of the breast), Vikr. v, 8; Caurap.

चूचुप *cūcupa*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. v, 140, 26 (*cūc°*, C); vi, 75, 21 (*cūlika*, C).

चूड़ *cūḍa*, mfn. stupid (?), Divyāv. xxxv, 99 f.; m. (cf. *kūṭa*) a sort of protuberance on a sacrificial brick, ŚBr. viii & KāṭyŚr. (also ifc. f. *ā*); m. or n. = *°ḍā-karaṇa*, Yājñ. iii, 23; m. N. of a man (with the patr. *Bhāgavittu*), ŚBr. xiv, 9, 3, 17 f.; (*ā*), f. beginning a Gaṇa of Gaṇar. 365; g. *bhidādi* the hair

on the top of the head, single lock or tuft left on the crown of the head after tonsure, Ragh. xviii, 50 (ifc.); Parāś. = *ḍā-karaṇa* (cf. *ḍāpanayana*), Ragh. iii, 28; Smṛiti. i; the crest of a cock or peacock, L.; any crest, plume, diadem, W.; the head, L.; the top (of a column), Hcat. i, 3; the summit, Hit. i, 1, 9; a top-room (of a house), L.; a kind of bracelet, L.; a small well, L.; N. of a metre; of a woman, g. *bāhv-ādi* (*ḍālā*, Kās.); cf. *cūla*, *coḍa*, *caula*; *uc-*, *candra-*, *tāmra-*, *svarna-*; *pañca-* & *mahā-cūḍa*.

Cūḍaka, ifc. = *ḍā(-karaṇa)*, Mn. v, 67; a well, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of an Apsaras, Kāraṇḍ. i, 36; (*ikā*), f. = *cūlikā*, q.v.; ? Divyāv. xxxvii, 598.

Cūḍaya, Nom. *ḍyati*, to fasten like a crest on any one's (acc.) head, BhP. x, 30, 33.

Cūḍā, f. of *ḍā*. — **karapa**, n. 'forming the crest,' the ceremony of tonsure (= *caula*, one of the 12 purificatory rites [RTL p. 353 & 359] performed on a child in the 1st or 3rd year), Kauś.; Gobh.; Par-Gr.; Gṛhyās.; BhavP.; Pārsv.; Smṛiti. iii. — **kar-ṇa**, m. N. of a mendicant, Hit. i, 5, 9. — **karman**, n. = *karapa*, Gobh.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. ii, 35. — **dan-ta**, m. a piece of wood projecting from a wall, Gal. — **pakṣāvadāna**, n. N. of Divyāv. xxxv. — **pāsa**, n. a mass of hair on the top of the head, Megh. 65. — **pratigrahaṇa**, n. N. of a Caitya, Lalit. xv, 381. — **bhikṣuṇī**, f. N. of a Buddh. goddess, W. — **maṇi**, m. a jewel worn by men and women on the top of the head, MBh. i, 4628; vii, 826; R. &c.; ifc. the (gem, i. e. the) best or most excellent of, Kathās. cxiii, 235; Dhūrtas. i, 3; Vop.; the seed of Abru precatorius, L.; a metre of 4 × 7 syllables; an eclipse of the sun on a Sunday or an eclipse of the moon on a Monday, Hcat. i, 3; GarP.; a particular way of foretelling the future, ccv; N. of a work on astron.; of another on music; of a Kṣatriya, Hit. iii, 9, 9; — *tā*, f. the being a jewel worn on the head, Hariv. 8789; Hcar. vii; — *dharma*, n. 'Cūḍamaṇi-wearer,' N. of a Nāga, Buddh. L.; — *bhaṭ-ṭācārya*, m. N. of a teacher. — **maḥa**, m. N. of a festival, Lalit. xv, 380. — **ma**, n. = *cukrāmla*, L. — **ratna**, n. = *maṇi*, a jewel worn on the head, Kathās. cxix. — **rha** (*ḍār*), m. Gomphrena globosa, Npr. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. tonsure, W. — **vat**, mfn. (g. *balādi*) = *cūḍāla*, being in boyhood, Bālar. iv, 51. — **vana**, m. 'wood-crested,' N. of a mountain, Rājāt. viii, 597. — **valambin** (*ḍāo*), mfn. reclining on the crest or summit, W. **Cūḍopana-yana**, n. pl. tonsure and initiation, MBh. i, 8047.

Cūḍāra, mfn. = *ḍāla* (?), g. *pragadyā-ādi*.

Cūḍāraka, m. N. of a man, (pl.) his descendants, g. *upakādi* (*paṇḍ*, Kās.).

Cūḍāla, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 96, Kās.) having a lock of hair on the crown of the head, MBh. x, 288; Rājāt. i, 233; n. the head, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, g. *bāhv-ādi* (Kās.); white Abru, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of Cyperus, L. — **veśa**, mfn. v. l. for *cāṇḍ*.

Cūḍika, mfn. = *ḍāla* (?), g. *puṛohitādi* (*ḍi-tika*, Kās.); (*ā*), f., see *ḍāka*.

Cūḍitaka, see *cūḍi*. **Cūḍitika**, mfn., see *ḍika*.

Cūḍin, mfn. = *ḍāla*, g. *balādi*. **Cūḍi-kalā**, f. N. of a metre.

Cūḍiā, mfn. worn on the crest, Pañcat. ii, 69.

चूण *cūṇ*, cl. 10. *ṇayati*, to contract, shrink, Dhātup. xxii, 99.

चूत *cūta*, m. the mango tree, MBh.; R.; Śak. &c.; (cf. *kapi*); = *cūta*, L. — **maṣṭjarī**, f. N. of a Vidyā-dhārī, Kathās. cxii, 9. — **latikā**, f. a kind of sport, Vātsyāy. i, 4; N. of a woman, Ratnāv. i, 13.

Cūṭaka, m. the mango tree, L.; a small well (= *cūḍaka*), L. **Cūṭi**, f. = *cūta*, W.

चूर *cūr*, cl. 4. *ṛyate*, to burn, Dhātup. xxvi, 49; for cl. 10. *ṛyati*, see *ṛcur*.

चुरी *cūrī*, v. l. for *cūrī*, L.

चूरु *cūru*. See *curu*.

चूर्य *cūry*, cl. 10. (or more properly Nom. fr. *cūrṇa*) *ṇayati* (Pass. *ṇyate*) to reduce to powder or flour, pulverise, grind, pound, crush, bruise, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.

Cūrṇa, mfn. (*ṇayati*) minute, VarBṛS. lxxxi, 6; m. [MBh.; VarBṛS.] n. powder, flour, aromatic powder, pounded sandal, ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; MBh. &c. (ifc., Pāp. vi, 2, 134); m. chalk, lime, VarBṛS. lxxvii, 36; Prab. ii, 17, Sch.; N. of a man, Vīrac. xv, xxviii; n. rice mixed with sesam, Yājñ. i, 303; a kind of easy prose, Vām. i, 3, 25; dividing a word by separating a double consonant for obtaining

a different sense (in a riddle, &c.), iv, 1, 7. — **kāra**, m. a lime-burner (kind of mixed caste), Parāś. Paddh.

— **kuntala**, m. a lock of hair, Vcar. iv, 2. — **kṛit**, m. (for *ṇi-kṛ*?) N. of Śaṅkarācārya, Gal. — **keśa**, m. = *kuntala*, L. — **khaṇḍa**, m. n. a pebble, gravel, L. — **tā**, f. the state of dust or powder, Rājāt. v, 16. — **tva**, n. id. — **paḍa**, n. a peculiar movement (walking backwards and forwards), Daś. xi, 41; a kind of easy prose, Bālar. x, 78. — **pāraḍa**, m. vermillion, L. — **peṣam**, ind. (with *ṇish*, to grind) so as to pulverise, Pāp. iii, 4, 35. — **mushṭi**, f. a handful of powder or perfume, W. — **yoga**, m. pl. a fragrant compound, perfumed powder, MBh. xii, 2163; (cf. *vāsa*). — **śas**, ind. (with *ṇkṛi*, to reduce to powder, i, 3225. — **śākāka**, m. a kind of vegetable, L. **Cūrṇādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāp. (iv, 2, 134).

Cūrṇaka, m. a kind of Shashṭika grain, Suśr. i, 46, 1, 5; chalklike paleness, Car. v, 1 & 12; grain fried and pounded, L.; n. fragrant powder, Suśr. vi, 35, 5; a kind of easy prose (expounding the purport of a foregoing verse, W.), Chandom.; (*ikā*), f. id., W.; grain fried and pounded, L.; a kind of cake, Vet. i, 13.

Cūrṇana, n. pounding, Bālar. viii, 82.

Cūrṇi, *ṇi*, f. the shell Cypraea moneta (one Kaparda), L. Sch.; 100 Kapardas, Up. iv, 52, Sch.; 'noticing every minute point of difficulty,' N. of Pat.'s Comm. (Mahā-bhāṣya), L. Sch.; of the old Prākṛit commentaries on Jain texts; selection of an unanswerable argument, W.; cf. *eka*. — **kāra**, m. the author of a Cūrṇi (or Prākṛit Comm. on a Jain text).

— **kṛit**, m. 'Cūrṇi-author,' N. of Pat., L.; = *kāra*. **Cūrṇita**, mfn. = *ṇi-kṛita*, MBh.; R. &c.

Cūrṇin, mfn. made or mixed up with anything powdered or pounded, Pāp. iv, 4, 23.

Cūrṇi, ind. in comp. for *ṇa*; f. = *ṇi*, q. v.; N. of a river, W. — **karapa**, n. = *cūrṇana*, Dhātup. xxxii, 46. — *ṇkṛi*, to reduce to powder or dust, pulverise, grind, bruise, smash, KātyŚr. xv, 9, 29; Suśr.

— **kṛita**, mfn. pulverised, smashed, MBh. vi, 5424; R.; VarBṛS. &c. — **clikṛishu**, mfn. intending to pulverise, BhP. x, 12, 30. — *ṇbhū* (*ḥavāt*), to become dust, become smashed, 72, 37; Vikr. i, 4.

चूर्ति *cūrti*, f. (*ṇcar*) going, Pāp. vii, 4, 89.

चूल *cūla*, m. (= *cūḍa*), N. of a man, BrĀr-Up. vi, 3, 9; (*ā*), f. the nucleus of a comet, VarBṛS. xi, 9, 21 (ifc.); the tonsure ceremony, Ragh. iii, 28 (ifc.; *caula*, S); a top-room of a house, L.; cf. *uc-*.

Cūlika, ifc. a crest (*cūḍa*), Matsyas.; (*ikā*), f. a cock's comb, VarBṛS. lxiii, 1 (ifc.); the root of an elephant's ear (*cūdikā*, Gal.); the top of a column, Cūlip. (*cūdikā*, Sch.); summit, Sighās.; N. of a metre (also *cūdikā*); of several additional parts of Jain texts; the hinting of a matter or event by those behind the curtain, Dasar. i, 58 & 61; Sāh.; Pratāpar.

Cūlika, m. pl. see *cūcupa*, n. cake of flour fried with ghee, L.; (*ā*), f. see *ḍāka*.

Cūlikā, f. of *laka*. — **paśāṅka**, n. *oī*, f. N. of a dialect in dramas. **Cūlikṇepanishad**, f. N. of an Up.

Cūlitaka, m. N. of a poet, Vallabh.

Cūlin, mfn. = *cūḍin*, LiṅgaP.; having an ornament on the crown, Hariv. 4440; having a crest (a bird), 2495; m. N. of a Rishi, R. i, 34, 38; cf. *vi-*.

चूष *cūṣ*, cl. 1. *ṣhati*, to suck, suck out, Dhātup. xvii, 22; Pass. *ṣhyate*, to be sucked up or dried up (by internal inflammation), Suśr. i. f. Caus. *ṣhayati*, to suck up, iv; cf. *saṃ-*.

Cūṣhaṇa, n. sucking (of a leech), i, 13; cf. *ā-*. **Cūṣhaṇiya**, nfn. what may be sucked, W.

Cūṣhā, f. an elephant's girdle, L. (*ṣhyā*, Gal.)

Cūṣhiṇī, f. N. of a female attendant of Durgā.

Cūṣhita, mfn. sucked, sucked up, W.

Cūṣhya, mfn. see *cūṣya*; (*ā*), f. see *ṣhā*.

Cōsha, m(ā)n. ifc. sucking, Hcat. i, 7, 466 (BrahmaP.); m. = *shaṇa*, W.; drying up or burning (of the skin), heat, dryness (as a disease), Suśr.

Cōshana, n. sucking, Bādar. ii, 2, 3, Sch.

Cōshya, mfn. = *cūṣhaṇiya*, MBh. if. xii, 191, 16 (*cūṣh*, C); Hariv. 8255; R. i, 52, 24; Pañcat. &c.

चूत *cūrit*, cl. 6. *ṭati* (fut. *cartatsyāi* & *carti-shy*), Pāp. vii, 2, 57; to tie, Dhātup. xxviii, 35; to hurt, kill, Bhaṭṭ. xvi, 20; cl. 1. *cartati*, to shine, VS. xxii, 7, Sch.; to light, Dhātup. xxxiv, 14 (v. l. for *ṇchid*); Caus. (or cl. 10) *cartatsyāi*, id., ib.; Desid. *cicṛitsati* or *cartiṣhātī*, Pāp. vii, 2, 57; see *ati-*, *ava-*, *ā-*, *upa-*, &c.; cf. *ṇ2* & 3. *kṛit*.

चूप *cūp*, cl. 1. 10. v. l. for *ṇchid*, Dhātup.

चैकितान *cēkitāna*. See *ṇcit*.

चेक्रिय *cekriya*, mfn. (✓ 1. *kṛi*, Intens.) active, industrious, W. **Cekriyita**, n. the characteristic of the Intens. verb, Kāt. iii, 2, 14 & 43; 3, 7.

चेचेद् *cec-ced*, ind. 'if—if!' be quiet! (address to a dog), PārGr. i, 16, 24.

चेट *ceṭa*, m. a servant, slave, Mṛicch.; Kathās. vi, 127 (ifc.); Sāh.; a kind of fish, Āp. i, 17, 38; (*ṭ*), f. a female servant, R. ii, 91, 62; Śak. &c.

Cetaka, m. a servant, slave, Bhaṭṭ. i, 91; Kathās. vi & lxxi (ifc.); Hit.; a paramour, L.; (*ikā*), f. = *ṭi*, Kathās. iv, xii, lii. **Ceḍa**, m. a servant, L., Sch.; (*ṭ*), f. = *ceṭi*, ib. **Ceḍaka**, m. = *ḍa*, ib.; (*ikā*), f. = *ḍi*, L.

चेत् 1. *ceṭ*, Nom. *ṭati*. See *ṇcit*.

Cetap, *ṭaka*, *ṭana*, &c. See *ib*.

चेत् 2. *ceṭ*. See *cēd*.

चेतव्य *cetavyā*. See *ṇ1*. *ci*.

चेतस् *cetas* &c., *ṭāya* &c. See *ṇcit*.

चेतुया *cetuyā*, N. of a place, Kṣhitṭis. vii.

चेत्तु *cēttu*, *cētya*. See *ṇcit*.

चेद् *cēd* (Padap. *ca id*), ind. (never found at the beginning of a sentence or verse) = *ca*, 'and,' AV. ii, 30, 2 (*cēd*—*ca*, 'as well as'); xviii, 2, 37; 'when' (the verb being accented, cf. Pāp. viii, 1, 30), RV. vii, 74, 4; viii, 79, 5; x, 109, 3; AV. v, 17, 8; 'if' (the verb being accented, cf. Pāp. viii, 1, 30; with pr. [AV. xii, 4, 21; SBr. &c.; cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 8 f. & 132, Kās.], Subj. [AV. vi, 122, 2], Pot. [xii, 4, 48; SBr. xiv; Mn. &c. (for Cond., MBh. v, 960 & Rājāt. v, 478); cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 9 & 156 Kās.], perf. [AV. vi, 51, 3; MBh. xii, 986 ff.; perf. p. Pāp. iii, 3, 132, Kās.], aor. [AV. iv, 28, 4; xii, 4, 18; cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 132, Kās.], fut. [SBr. i, xiv; MBh.; R.; Śak.; cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 8 f.; 132 f. & 156, Kās.], Cond. [MBh. vii, 3423; Śak.; cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 139, Kās.], perf. or fut. Pass. p. or with an auxiliary verb to be supplied, AV. ix, 5, 6; xii, 2, 36; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; *atha ced*, 'but if,' MBh. v, 2775; Bhag. ii, 33; xviii, 58; *api ced*, 'even,' Hariv. 11308; *iti cen* (often placed at the end of an object's statement 'if it be argued that . . .', *na*, 'no, it is not so,' Bādar. ii, 1, 35; Sarvad. ii, 158; *na ced* (g. *cādi*; also separated by the verb [MBh.] or the verb preceded by *na* placed at the end of the sentence [SBr. xiv, 6, 8, 1; Bhag. ii, 33; xviii, 58; Hit.], rarely *cen* na in reversed order beginning the apodosis, Śaṅkhyak. i; Sāh.; Śrut.; Hit.) 'if not' (= *no ced* forming a sentence by itself, SBr. xiv, 7, 2, 15), SBr. xiv; ŚāṅkhŚr. i, 17, 1; Mn. &c.; *no ced* (g. *cādi*) id. (forming a sentence by itself, e.g. *dūram apasara no ced dhanatayo 'si mayā*, 'depart to a distance, if not, i. e. if thou departest not, thou art to be killed by me'), MBh. xii, 7, 21 & 29, 145; Pañcat.; Kathās.; Vet.; Hit.; exceptionally = *na ced* (beginning a sentence), MBh. xiii, 5809; *na ced* or *no ced* (with Pot.) 'would that not!' (e.g. *no cet pradahet*, 'would that he did not burn down'), v, 676 ff. & 966; (with pr. or Pot., the apodosis containing an Impv.) 'if not, i. e. in order that not,' 2714; R. v, 80, 24; *yadi ced* (also separated by the verb) = *ced*, 'if' (with pr., Pot., fut.), MBh. i, 2403; Hariv. 11895; R. ii, 8, 34 & 48, 19; (cf. *nēd*).

चेदि *cedi*, m. pl. N. of a people (who lived in Bundelkhand; renowned for their attachment to ancient laws and institutions, MBh.; their capital was Śuktimati; some of their kings were Vasu Uparicāra, Subāhu, Dhṛiṣṭa-keṭu, Dama-ghosha, Śiṣu-pāla &c.), RV. viii, 5, 39; MBh.; R. &c.; m. sg. N. of the supposed ancestor of the Cedis (son of Kaiśika or Uśika), BhP. ix, 24, 2. — **nagarī**, f. = *tri-purī*, L. — **pa**, m. = *pati*, MBh. i, 2342; iii, 462; VarBṛS. xliii, 8; N. of a son of Vasu Uparicāra, BhP. ix, 22, 6. — **pati**, m. a prince of the Cedis, MBh. iii (Nal. xvi, 31), xlii. — **purī**, f. the city of the Cedis, ii, 1508; Nal. xvi, 6. — **bhū-bhūj**, m. 'earth-enjoyer of the Cedis,' = *pati*, BhP. vii, 1, 13. — **bhū-bhṛit**, m. 'protector of the country of the Cedis,' Śiṣu-pāla, W. — **rāj**, m. 'king of the Cedis,' id., L.; = *pati*, MBh. iii, 898. — **rāja**, m. = *pati*, Nal. xii f.; Hariv. 4964; BhP. ix, 24, 38; Śiṣu-pāla, W. — **vishaya**, m. the country of the Cedis, MBh. i, 2335. — **hūṇa**, m. pl. the Cedis and the Hūṇas, Mudr.

Cedika, m. pl. the Cedis, VarBṛS. xiv, 8.

चेय *ceya*. See *ṇ1*. *ci*.

चेर *cera*, N. of a southern kingdom, Inscr.

— **ṣāda**, m. pl. N. of a people (cf. *īra-ṣā*), Ait. Ār.

Ceraka, m. (= *mīmāṃsaka* ?), Lalit. xxiv, 151.

Cerala, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. v, 4.

चेरु *cēru*, mfn. (√ *cāy*) behaving respectfully, worshipping, RV. viii, 61, 7.

चेल *cel*, cl. 1. = √ *cal*, Dhātup. xv, 29.

चेल *cēla*, n. (√ *cil*) clothes, garment,

Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Hariv. 7946;

Naish. xxii, 42); ifc. 'the mere outward appearance of,' a bad representative of (e.g. *bhāryā-cēla*, n. 'a

bad wife,' Pat. & Kās.; also mfn. (f. n., e.g. *brāhmaṇi-*

cēli, f. 'a bad wife of a Brahman'), °*na-cēla*, m. 'a

bad Brahman,' Pāṇ. vi, 3, 43, Kās.; Gaṇar. 114),

Pāṇ. vi, 2, 126; m. = *cēla*, a servant, slave, MBh.

ii, 70, 7, Sch.; cf. *ku-*, āhara-*cēlā*; *pāpa-cēli* &

ṭikā. — **kaṇṭhin**, mfn. for *sveta-k*, Hariv. 6046.

— **knopam**, ind. so as to wet the clothes (rain), Pāṇ.

iii, 4, 33. — **gaṅgā**, f. N. of a river, Hariv. 7736 &

8493. — **citrā**, f. a piece torn off from a garment,

Rājat. iv, 573. — **nirṇajaka**, m. a washerman, Mn.

iv, 216. — **prakṣhālaka**, m. id., R. (G) ii, 32, 21.

— **ruckā**, f. a mourning band (?), Hcar. v, 23 (v.l.)

Celāpahāra, m. theft of garments, MBh. viii,

2045; (cf. Mn. x, 167.) **Celāsaka**, m. 'clothes-

eater,' a moth, Mn. xii, 72, Sch.

Cēlaka, m. for *chel*, Npr.; N. of a man, ŚBr. x,

4, 5, 3; (cf. *callaki*); (m. or n.) = *cēla*, ifc. a bad

representative of, Rājat. vii, 299; (*ikā*), f. a corset,

bodice, PadmaP. iv.

चेलान *celāna*, m. a kind of cucumber, L.

Celila, m. Cucumis sativus, L.

चेलिचिम *celicīma*, m. = *cilic*°, L., Sch.

Celima, m. id., W.

चेलुक *celuka*, m. a Buddhist novice, L.

चेल्ल *cell*, v.l. for √ *cel*.

चेवी *cevi*, f. N. of a Rāgini (in music), L.

चेष्ट *ceṣṭ*, cl. 1. *ceṣṭati*, °*te* (inf. °*ṣitum*)

to move the limbs, move, stir, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Śak;

to make effort, exert one's self, struggle, strive, be

active, AV. xi, 4, 23 f.; ŚBr. iii; Lāty.; Kauś.; Mn.;

MBh.; to be busy or occupied with (acc.); to act, do,

perform, care for, Gobh. i, 6, 19; MBh.; R.; Śak;

Rājat. iii, 493; to prepare, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 18 (ind.

p. *ceṣṭitvā*); Caus. °*ṣayati*, °*te* (aor. *acicesṭat*

[Bhāṭṭ. xv, 60] or *acac*°, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 96) to cause to

move, set in motion, impel, drive, ŚāṅkhŚr. viii, 9,

3; Mn. xii, 15; MBh.; R.; Suśr. iv, 32, 17.

Ceṣṭa, m. 'moving,' a kind of fish (*tapasvin*),

L.; n. moving the limbs, gesture, Mn. vi, 63; be-

haviour, manner of life, Hariv. 5939; (ā), f. (Pāṇ. ii,

3, 12) moving any limb, gesture, Mn. vii f.; Yājñi;

MBh. &c. (ifc., Ragh. ii, 43); action, activity, effort,

endeavour, exertion, ĀśvŚr. i; SvetUp. ii, 9 (ifc.);

Mn. iv, 63; Bhag. &c.; doing, performing, Mn. i,

65; behaving, manner of life, Mn. vii, 194; KapS.

iii, 51; VarBrS. (ifc.) &c.; cf. *a-*, *nashṭa-*, *ni-*.

Ceṣṭaka, mfn. making effort or exertion, W.; m.

a kind of fish (= °*ṣa*), L.; a kind of coitus.

Ceṣṭana, n. making effort, W.; motion, Mn. xii,

120; MBh. xii, 6363; R.; BhP.; ifc. performing,

KapS. i, 3; effort, exertion, W. **Ceṣṭayitri**,

mfn. one who sets in motion, MBh. xii, 1181.

Ceṣṭā, f., see °*ṣa*. — **nāsa**, m. ceasing of every

motion, L.; destruction of the world, L. — **nirūpana**,

n. observing any one's actions, W. — °*rha* (°*ṣā*°),

mfn. worthy of effort, W. — **vat**, mfn. moveable,

Suśr. iii, 5, 23; full of activity, active, W.

Ceṣṭita, mfn. set in motion, W.; done with ef-

fort, exerted, W.; done, Śak. iii, 33 (v.l.); v, 9; fre-

quented, Ragh. xi, 51; n. moving any limb, gesture,

Mn.; Suśr.; VarBrS.; doing, action, behaviour, man-

ner of life, Mn.; MBh.; R.; KapS. iii, 59 ff.; Śak.

&c. (ifc. f. ā, Bhar. xxxiv, 118). **Ceṣṭitavya**,

n. impers. to be done or managed, MBh. xii, 4919.

चैकयत *caikayata*, m. patr. f. °*tyā*, g.

kraudy-ādi (Gaṇar. 36; *caitay*° [Pāṇ.], Sch.)

चैकित *caikita*, mfn. fr. °*tya*, g. *kaṇvādi*,

m. patr., Pravar. iv, 1 (Kāty.; *vaikriti*, MatsyaP.)

Caikittāna, m. patr. fr. *cik*°, BrĀrUp. i, 3, Sch.

Caikittāneya, m. patr. fr. °*tya*, BrĀrUp., Sch.)

ekittāna, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 1, 26; ShadBr. iv, 1; VBr.

Caikittāyana, m. patr. of Dalbhya (fr. *cik*°, Sch.;

or fr. *cikila*), ChUp. i, 8, 1; MatsyaP. lxix, 19.

Caikitya, m. patr. fr. *cikita*, g. *gargādi*.

Caikitsita, mfn. fr. °*ṣitya*, g. *kaṇvādi*.

Caikitsitya, m. patr. fr. *cikitsita*, g. *gargādi*.

चैकीर्षत *caikirṣata*, mfn. = *cikirṣat* (p. √ 1. *kri*, Intens.), g. *prajñādi*.

Caikirṣita, mfn. (fr. *cik*°) for °*ṣata*, Gaṇar.

चैटयत *caṭayata*, m. patr. — **vidha**, mfn.

inhabited by the *Caṭayatas*, g. *bhauriky-ādi*.

Caṭayatyani, m. patr. fr. °*tya*, g. *tikādi*.

Caṭayatyā, f. of °*ta*, g. *kraudy-ādi*.

चैतकि *caitaki*, m. pl. (fr. *cetaku*) N. of a

family, Pravar. ii, 2, 2.

Caitanya, n. (fr. *cīlana*) consciousness, MBh.

xiv, 529; Suśr. i, 21, 24. &c.; intelligence, sen-

sation, soul, spirit, KapS. iii, 20; Sāṃkhyak. &c.;

the Universal Soul or Spirit; m. N. of a reformer of

the Vaiṣṇava faith (born about 1485 A.D., RTL.

138). — **candrōdaya**, m. 'moon-rise of the re-

former Caitanya,' N. of a drama. — **caraṇāṃṛita**,

n. 'nectar of Caitanya's life,' N. of a work by

Kṛiṣṇa-dāsa (abridgement of the Caitanya-carita,

W.) — **caritāṃṛita**, n. = °*raṇām*. — **caritra**,

m. N. of a work (see before). — **deva**, m. N. of a

man, Kathār. (colophon). — **bhāiravi**, f. a form of

Durgā, Tantras. ii. — **maṅgala**, n. N. of a work.

— **yukta**, mfn. endowed with consciousness, Yājñ. iii,

81 (ifc.). **Caitanyāṃṛita**, n. N. of a grammar.

Caitayata (fr. *cetayati*), see *caikay*.

Caitasika, mfn. relating to the mind (*cetas*, as duties),

Buddh. L. **Caitika**, m. pl. (fr. 2. *caitya*?, cf.

caitya-sāila) N. of a Buddh. school. **Caitta**, mfn.

belonging to thought (*citta*), imagined, Vedāntas;

mental, Bādar. ii, 2, 18, Sch.; Prab. Sch. **Caittika**,

mfn. belonging to thought, W.

1. **Caitya**, m. (fr. 5. *cit* or 2. *citi*) the individual

soul, BhP. iii, 26; 28, 28; 31, 19; Sarvad. ii, 198 f.

चैय 2. *caitya*, mfn. relating to a funeral

pile or mound (*citā*), ĀśvGr. iii, 6; Gṛhyas. ii, 4;

m. n. a funeral monument or Stūpa (q. v.) or py-

ramidal column containing the ashes of deceased

persons, sacred tree (esp. a religious fig-tree) grow-

ing on a mound, hall or temple or place of wor-

ship (esp. with Buddh. & Jain. and generally con-

taining a monument), a sanctuary near a village,

ĀśvGr. i, 12; Parās.; Yājñ. ii, 151 & 228; MBh.

&c.; a Jain or Buddh. image, L.; m. = °*tyaka*, ii,

814. — **taru**, m. a tree (esp. religious fig-tree)

standing on a sacred spot, VarBrS. — **aru**, m. a

religious fig-tree, L.; a large tree in a village, W.

— **druma**, m. = *-taru*, Mn. x, 50. — **pāla**, m. the

guardian of a *caitya*, R. v, 38, 29. — **mukha**, m.

'having an opening like that of a Buddh. sanctuary,'

a hermit's water-pot, L. — **yajña**, m. a sacrificial

ceremony performed at a monument, ĀśvGr. i, 12.

— **vriksha**, m. = *-taru*, AV. Paris. lxxi; Mn. ix,

264; MBh.; R.; a religious fig-tree, L. — **sāla**, m.

pl. N. of a Buddh. school; cf. *cāitika*. — **stūhāna**, n.

a place made sacred by a monument or a sanctuary,

MBh. xiii, 4729 & 7701.

Caityaka, m. one of the 5 mountains surround-

ing the town Giri-vraja, ii, 799; 811 ff.; 843.

चैय *caitra*, m. N. of the 2nd spring month

(its full moon standing in the constellation Citra, cf.

Pāṇ. iv, 2, 23), ŚāṅkhBr. xix, 3; KātyŚr.; Lāty.;

Mn. vii, 182; MBh. &c. the 6th year in the cycle

of Jupiter, VarBrS. viii, 8; a Buddh. or Jain reli-

gious mendicant, L.; a common N. for any man

(like Deva-datta), Gaudap. on Sāṃkhyak. 5 & 7;

Prab. iii, 7, Sch.; Pāṇ. ii, 3, 29, Sch. (not in Kās.);

'son of Citra,' N. of a son of Budha and grand-

father of Su-ratha, Brahmap. = *cāitriyāyana*,

Anukr. on Kāth. xxxix, 14; N. of two Rishis, VP.

iii, 12 & 18; one of the seven ranges of moun-

tains (dividing the continent into Varṣas), L.; n.

= *cāitya*, a sepulchre, L.; a sanctuary, L.; mfn. for

citra (B) or *jaitra* (Sch.), MBh. vii, 76; (ṛ), f.

(with or without *paurnamāsī*) the day of full moon

in month Citra, sacrifice offered on that day, ŚāṅkhŚr.

iii, 1, 3, 2; KātyŚr. xiii; Lāty. x; Pāṇ. iv, 2, 23; MBh.

xii, xiv. — **vatī**, for *vetr*. — **sakha**, m. 'friend of

month Citra,' the god of love, L., Sch. **Caitrā-**

valī, f. the day of full moon in month Citra, L.

Caitraka, m. = °*trika*, L.; m. pl. N. of a war-

rior tribe, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 34, Kās. **Caitrakūṭī**, f. (fr.

citra-kūṭa) N. of a Comm. on a grammatical work.

Caitraga, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. v, 1.

Caitrabhānava, mfn. belonging to Agni (*citra-*

bhānu), Bālar. vii, 33; viii, 33, 1.

Caitraratha, mfn. treating of the Gandharva

Citra-ratha, MBh. i, 313; m. patr. fr. Citra-ratha,

i, 3740; (N. of Śaśa-bindu) xii, 998; of a Dvy-

aha ceremony, KātyŚr. xxiii, 2, 3; Maś.; n. (with

or without *vana*) the grove of Kubera cultivated by

the Gandharva Citra-ratha, MBh. iii, v; Hariv.;

R.; Divyāv. xiv; BhP.; Ragh. v, 60; Kad.; (ṛ),

f. patr. of a daughter of Śaśa-bindu, Hariv. 712.

Caitrarathi, m. patr. fr. Citra-ratha, TāṇḍyaBr.

xx, 12; (Śaśa-bindu) Hariv. 1972.

Caitrarathya, n. = °*tha*, Kubera's grove, BhP. iii.

Caitravāhana, f. patr. of Citrāṅgadā (fr. *citra-*

vāhana), MBh. i, 7827; xiv, 2358 & 2405. **Cai-**

traseṇi, m. patr. fr. *citra-sena*, vii, 916 & 1091.

Caitrīyana, m. (g. 1. *naḍḍi*) patr. fr. Citra,

Pravar. iii, 1; cf. *jai*°; N. of a place, g. *pakṣhādi*.

Caitrī, v.l. for °*trin*, W. **Caitrika**, m. the

month Citra, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 23. **Caitrin**, m. id., L.

Caitriyāyana, m. (for °*tryāy*, see *cāitra*) patr.

of Yājñi-sena, TS. v, 3, 8, 1. **Caitrī**, f., see °*tra*.

— **pakṣha**, m. the dark half in Citra, Lāty. x, 5 & 20.

body, Śil. — **maṇḍala**, n. 'Cola territory,' the Coromandel coast. **Colōṇḍuka**, m. a turban, L.

Colaka, m. (= *coḍaka*) a jacket, HPariś. ii, 38; a cuirass, L.; pl. the Colas, Kathās. xix; n. bark, L. **Colakim**, m. a cuirassier, W.; 'sheathed,' a bamboo shoot, L.; the orange tree, L.; the wrist, L.

चोप *cosha*, °*shaṇa*, °*shya*. See *✓cūsh*.

चोस्क *coska*, m. an Indus horse, L.

चौक्रम *caukrya*, n. (fr. *cukra*) sourness, acidity, g. *driḥhādi*.

चौक्ष *cauksha*, mfn. (fr. *cukshā*, g. *chattrādi*) = *coḥsha*, pure, clean (persons), MBh. xii, 4315; m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, (1 & 7).

चौकश्या, mfn. clean, MBh. xii; Suśr. ii, 12, 3.

चौड *cauda*, mfn. fr. *coḍa*, see *-deśa*; relating to a crest (*cūḍā*), W.; relating to tonsure, W.; n. = *caula*, Mn. ii, 27; MBh. iii, 12240; Pāṇ. v, i, 110, Kāś. — **karman**, n. = *caula-kṛ*, W. — **deśa**, m. the Coḍa (Cola) country, Ratnak.

चौद्वार्या, mfn. fr. *cūḍāra*, g. *pragadyādi*.

चौदालि, m. metron. fr. *cūḍālā*, g. *bāhu-ādi*.

चौदि, m. metron. fr. *cūḍā*, g. *bāhu-ādi*; cf. *cauli*.

चौदिक्या, n. the state of being *cūḍika*, g. *purohiddi*.

चौदित्त्या, n. id., ib. (Kāś.).

चौख्य *caukhya*, mfn. coming from a well

(*cunī*), Suśr. i, 45, i, 1 & 24; 46, 2, 64.

चौण्डा, mfn. (fr. *cunḍa* for °*ḍya*) id., L. = *pa*, m. 'well-water-drinker,' N. of the author of Prayoga-ratna-mālā. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king, Inscr.

चौण्ड्या, mfn. = °*ḍa*, Bhp. v, 10, 129 f. & 12, 48 f.

चौतपल्लव *cautapallava*, m(f) n. relating to a Cūta shoot (*pallava*), Śiś. ii, 19.

चौदायनि *caudāyani*, m. patr., see *cod*°.

चौद्रायण *caudrāyaṇa*, m. N. of a prince of

Daśa-pura, HPariś. xiii, 1.

चौपयत *caupayata*, m. patr. fr. *copayata*

(*✓cup*, Caus. p.) — **vidha**, mfn. inhabited by

Caupayatas, g. *bhaurikyādi*.

Caupayātāyāni, m. patr. fr. °*ta*, g. *tikhādi*.

Caupayatyā, f. of °*ta*, g. *kraudyādi*.

Caupāyana, m. patr. fr. *cupa*, g. 1. *āsvādi*.

चौर *caura*, mfn. (*✓cur*) thievish, HPariś.

ii, 170; (= *corā*, g. *prajñādi*; g. *chattrādi*) a thief,

robber, Mn. iv, viii, xi (ifc.); Hariv. &c.; a dishonest

or unfair dealer, usurper, Pañcat. i, 8, 11 & 18 (also

in comp. translatable as adj.); (ifc. e. g. *kavi-* 'a plagiarist') Gaṇar. 114; a (heart-)captivator, Hariv.

7125; 9981 & 9994; the perfume Coraka, L.; 'plagiarist,' N. of a poet (cf. *cora*), ŚāṅkBr. i, pl. N. of a

family, Pravar. i, 7 (Kāty. & Viśvan.); (i) a female

thief, (heart-)captivator, Kathās. cv, 54; civ.

168; = °*ra-karman*, L. — **karman**, n. thievary,

theft, Pañcat. i, 19, 8; v, 7, 9. — **gata**, mfn. stolen,

W. — **m-kāram**, ind. for *cor*°. — **tara**, m. (compar.)

a great thief, Naish. viii, 59. — **tas**, ind. from theft,

W.; from robbers, W. — **dhvaja-baddhaka**, m.

a notorious thief, Buddh. L. — **pañcāśikā**, f. irr.

abbreviation for *cauri-surata-p* (for *caudr*),

Prākṛit fr. *āpotkaṭi*°? '50 stanzas on secret love (or on

the love of the Cāpotkaṭa princess), a famous poem

by Bilhana. — **pushpānshadhi**, f. = *cora-pushp*,

L. — **bhavāni**, f. N. of a Tirtha, Raśik. xi, 33.

— **rūpa**, m. a clever thief, W. — **rūpin**, mfn. thief-

natured, W. — **hṛita**, mfn. taken by robbery, W.

Caurāṇḍā, f. a metre of 4 x 6 syllables. **Caurā-**

ṇāvī, f. a forest inhabited by robbers, Kathās. iic, 12.

Caurāpahṛita, mfn. = °*ra-h*°.

Caurōddharāṇa, n. extirpation of robbers. **Caurōddha-**

raṇika, m. 'thief-extirpator,' a thief-catcher.

Caurōddhartṛi, m. id., Yājñ. ii, 271.

Cauraka, m. the perfume Coraka, L.; (*ikā*), f.

'a female thief,' see *taila*°; (g. *manoḥṇādi*) = °*ra-*

karman, Mn. i, 82; Pañcat. v, 7, 1; [instr. *ayā*, ind.

clandestinely, in the back of (gen.)] iii, 16, 4.

Caurasya-kula, n. a gang of thieves, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 21, Kāś.

Caurāḍika, mfn. belonging to the *cur-ādi* roots. **Cauri-kāka** (fr. °*rin*°), see *ciri-k*°.

Cauri, ind. and f. (see °*ra*) in comp. — **bhūta**, mfn. set on by thieves, Bhp. iv, 18, 7. — **surata**, n. = °*rya-surata*°, *-pañcāśikā*, see *caura-p*°.

Caurya, n. (g. *brāhmaṇādi*) = °*ra-karman*, Mn. ix, xi; Yājñ. ii, 72; Mṛicch. &c.; tricky, Hariv. 15163 f.; (ifc. with *śulka*) defraudation, Pañcat. iv, 5, 1. — **rata**, n. secret sexual enjoy-

ment, i, 4, 12. — **vidyā**, f. 'thieving science,' a treatise ascribed to Yogācārya (imparted to him by Kārtikeya), Mṛicch. iii, 11, Sch. — **vṛitti**, mfn. living on thievary, Daś. ix, 11 (v. l. °*ra-v*°); f. practice of theft or robbery, W. — **surata**, n. = °*rata*, Alamkāras. **Cauryārjita**, mfn. acquired by robbery, W.

Cauryaka, n. = °*ra-karman*, MBh. xii, 8501.

चौरङ्गिन *cauraṅgin*, m. N. of a teacher,

Hathapr. i, 5.

चौरोल *caurola*, N. of a metre, W.

चौर्य *caurya*, °*yaka*. See *caura*.

चौल *caula*, n. (fr. *cūlā* = *cūḍā*) the tonsure ceremony (see *cūḍā-karaṇa*), ĀśvGr. i, 17, 1; NārS. i, 13; xxii; Sūtradh.; ifc. (g. *cūṇādi*), see *cūlā*.

— **karman**, n. id., ĀśvGr. i, 4, 1. — **śrī-pati-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cclxxv.

Caulakāyana, patr. fr. *cūlaka*, Pravar. iv, i (B).

Cauli, m. = *caudi*, vi, i (*śākāyana* B, °*lika* V).

चौलुक्य *caulukya*, m. (g. *kaṇvādi*) patr. fr.

Culuka, N. of king Kumāra-pāla, Hemac.

चौहाण *cauhāṇa*, or °*hāna*, N. of king Vajana's dynasty (16th century).

चौहार *cauhāra*, m. a kind of dill, L.

चौहित्य *cauhittha*, N. of a man, Bhojapr.

च्यव *cyava*, °*va-tāna*. See *✓2. cyu*.

Cyāvāna, **cyāvāna**, **cyāva**, &c. See ib.

च्य 1. *cyu* (& *cyus*), cl. 10. *cyāvayati* (*cyo-*

say) = *✓sah* or *has*, Dhātup. xxxiii, 72.

च्यु 2. *cyu*, cl. 1. *cyāvate* (ep. also °*ti*;

Subj. 1. sg. *cyāvam*, RV. i, 165, 10; 3. pl. *cyā-*

vanta, 48, 2; fut. *cyoshyate*, AitBr. ii, 22; aor. 2. pl. *acyodhvam* [Subj. *cy*°, MahānārUp.] & Prec.

cyoshidhvam, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 78, Kāś.). to move to

and fro, shake about, RV. i, 167, 8; to stir, move

from one's place, go away, retire from (abl.), turn

off, vi, 62, 7; Bhp. ix, 14, 20; to deviate from

(abl.), abandon (duty &c., abl.; exceptionally gen.,

MBh. xv, 463 [C] inf. *cyavittum*), Mn. vii, 98

MBh. iii; to come forth from, come out of, drop

from, trickle, stream forth from (abl.; cf. *✓2. cyut*),

14598; R. ii, 39, 15; to fall down, fall, slide from

(abl.), v, 13, 31; to fall from any divine existence

(so as to be re-born as a man), Jain.; to die, Buddh.;

'to fall from,' be deprived of, lose (with abl.), Mn. iii,

140; viii, 103; Bhaṭṭ. iii, 20 (aor. *acyoshāta*); to fall

away, fade away, disappear, vanish, perish, Mn. xii,

96; MBh.; Bhp. iii, 28, 18; to fail, MBh. v, 1089;

to sink down, sink (lit. and fig.), MuṇḍUp. i, 2, 9;

(in the series of re-births) Bhag. ix, 24; to decrease

(with instr.), MBh. iii, 1414; to bring about,

create, make, RV. i, 48, 2; iv, 30, 22 (pf. 2. sg.

cicyushē, cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 36); viii, 45, 25 (pf. *cy-*

cyuvē); to cause to go away, make forget, Mahā-

nārUp.; Caus. *cyāvāyati* (once *cyav*°, ŚāṅkBr.

xii, 5; Pada-p. always *cyav*°; p. *cyāvāyat*; RV. iii,

30, 4; impf. *acyavaur*, i, 166, 5 & 168, 4; pf.

cyāvayām āsa, MBh. iii, 15920) P. to cause to

move, shake, agitate, RV. i, iii, 30, 4; AV. x, xii;

A. to be moved or shaken, RV. vi, 31, 2; P. to

loosen, i, 168, 6; to remove from a place, drive

away from (abl.), TS. ii, 2, 7, 5; ŚBr. i, x; MBh.;

R.; to cause (rain, *vṛiṣṭim*) to fall, TS. iii, 3, 4, 1;

TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 5, 13; ŚāṅkBr. xii, 5; to deprive

any one (acc. of (acc.), R. ii, 53, 7; Intens. (impf.

2. pl. *acyavānta*) to shake, RV. i, 37, 12; Caus.

Desid. *cicyāvāyishati* or *cicyav*°, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 81.

Cyava, mfn. see *bhuvana-cyavā* — **tāna**

(*cyav*°), m. N. of a man, RV. v, 33, 9.

Cyāvāna, mfn. moving, moved, ii, 12, 4; causing

to move, shaking, 21, 3; vi, viii, x; AV. vii, 116, 1;

promoting delivery (a *mantra*), Suśr. iv, 15, 2; m.

one who causes to move, shaker, RV. viii, 96, 4; N.

of a demon causing diseases, PārGr. i, 16, 23; (later

form for *cyāvāna*) N. of a Rishi (son of Bhṛigu, author

of RV. x, 19), AitBr. viii, 21; ŚBr. iv, 1, 5, 1; Nir.; MBh. (father of Riketa, xii, 207) &c.; of an astronomer, NārS. i, 3; Nirṇayas. i, 563; of a physician, Brahmap. i, 16, 17; of the author of a law-book (see *-smṛiti*), PārGr., Sch. Intro.; of a Saptarshi in the 2nd Manv-antara, Hariv. (v. l. for *nīś-cy*°); of a son (of Su-hotra, 1803; Bhp. ix, 22, 5; of Mitrāyū, 1); n. motion, Suśr. i, 15, 1; the being deprived of (in comp.), Bhp. viii, 20, 5; falling from any divine existence for being re-born

as a man, Jain.; dying, Buddh.; trickling, flowing, W.; cf. *duś-cyavāna*. — **dhārma**, mfn. destined to sink down in the series of re-births, MBh. xii, 13163. — **dharmān**, °*min*, mfn. destined to fall from any divine existence (so as to be re-born as a man), Divyāv. iii, 33 f.; xiv, 1 f. — **nahusha-samvāda**, m. 'discussion between Cyavana and Nahusha,' N. of MBh. xiii, chs. 50-52. — **prāśa**, m. N. of an electuary (cf. *cyāvāna*), Mallapr. — **samā-gama**, m. N. of PadmaP. iv, 44. — **smṛiti**, f. N. of a work, v, 43; Parāś. iv, Sch. **Cyavanopākhyāna**, n. 'tale of Cyavana,' N. of MBh. xiii, chs. 50-52 (2641-2754) & of PadmaP. ii, 80 & iv, 42.

Cyavas, n. 'motion,' See *trishnu-cyav*°.

Cyāvāna, mfn. (pr. p. *✓cyu*) 'moving,' active,

RV. vi, 62, 7; x, 59, 1; (61, 2); 115, 6 (with *trish-*

shū); m. (= *cyāvāna*) N. of a Rishi (restored to youth by the Āśvins), RV. i, v, vii, x; Brahmap.

ii, 18, 8; m. du. 'active,' the arms, Naigh. ii, 4.

Cyāva. See *duś*°.

1. **Cyāvāna**, mfn. (*✓cyu*, Caus.) causing to fall

(ifc.), MBh. viii, 1506; n. expulsion, Hariv. 1512.

2. **Cyāvāna**, mfn. relating to *Cyavana* (with

prāśa = *cyavāna-pr*°, Car. vi, 1 & 31); m. patr. fr.

Cyavana, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, xix; Pravar. i; ŚāṅkBr.

iii, 2, Sch.; n. N. of several Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

Cyāvayitṛi, m. a causer of motion, Nir. iv, 19.

Cyāvita, mfn. expelled from (abl.), Bhp. viii,

17, 12; caused to fall, Hariv. 1326.

1. **Cyut**, mfn. ifc. 'moving,' see *trishnu-cyūt*;

'shaking, causing to fall, removing, destroying,' see

acyuta-, *dhruva-*, *parvata-*, *bāhu-*, *mada-cyūt*.

1. **Cyutā**, mfn. moved, shaken, AV. ix, 2, 15;

gone away from (abl.), R. ii, 52, 27 & 72, 5; (with

abl. or ifc.) deviated from (lit. [Pañcat. v, 3, 11]

and fig. [Mn. viii, 418; xii, 70 ff.; Hariv. 11105

& 11188]); (said of arrows) failing an aim (abl.),

L.; flying away from (abl. or in comp.; said of

missile weapons), MBh. xiii, 4610; Hariv. 8088;

R. iii; Bhp. iii, 18, 5; expelled from, deprived of

(abl.), MBh. iii; Bhaṭṭ. vii, 92; destitute of, free

of (in comp.), Pañcat. i, 10, 26; Kathās. lx, 178;

abandoned by (in comp.), VarBrs. li, 2; disappeared,

vanished, Hariv. 11173; Bhaṭṭ. viii, 45; viii, 65;

Bhaṭṭ. iii; come forth from, dropped from, streaming

forth from (lit. and fig., as speech from the mouth),

Mn. vi, 132; MBh. xiii, 2183; R. i-iii; Bhp.;

Bhaṭṭ. ix, 71; fallen from, fallen, MBh. &c.; fallen

from any divine existence for being re-born as a

man, Buddh.; Jain.; (in astrol.) standing in the

चूत *cyūta*, v.1. for *cūta*, the anus, W.

चौत *cyautnā*. See $\sqrt{2}$. *cyu*.

छ CHA.

छ 1. *cha*, the 7th consonant (aspirate of the preceding). — *kāra*, m. the letter or sound *cha*.

छ 2. *cha*, m. (\sqrt{cho}) dividing, L.; a fragment, L. = *mapāla*, n. = *pradeśa-viśeṣa*, L.

छ 3. *cha*, mfn. pure, clean, L.; tremulous, unsteady, L.; (\tilde{a}), f. covering, concealing (cf. $\sqrt{chād}$), L.; a mark, sign, L.; cf. *chā*.

छग *chaga*, m. = *chāga*, a he-goat, L.

Chagalā, m. id., TS. v, 6, 22, 1; Suśr.; (Pān. iv, 1, 117) N. of a muni, Vāyup. i, 23, 198; of a locality, *g. lakṣaśilādi*; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 1; n. blue cloth, L.; (\tilde{a}), f. N. of a woman, *g. bāhv-ādi*; = *lāntrikā*, L.; (\tilde{a}), f. id., L.; a she-goat, Car. i, 3, 21 (-*payas*, n.) **Chagalāṅghrī**, v.1. for *lāntrī*, L., Sch. **Chagalāṅda**, n. 'goat-testicle', N. of a Tirha, MatsyaP. xiii (v.1. *chāg*); (\tilde{a}), v.1. for *lāntrī*, L., Sch. **Chagalāntrikā**, f. *Argyrea speciosa* or *argentea* (*ajāntrī*), L. **Chagalāntrin**, m. 'having goats in the bowels', a wolf, L. **Chagalāntrī**, f. = *trikā*, Suśr. i, 38, 26 & 39, 2; 46, 4, 39.

Chagalaka, m. a he-goat, L.; (*ikā*), f. a she-goat, Divyāv. xviii, 136. **Chagalin**, m. N. of a teacher (pupil of Kalāpin, Pān. iv, 3, 104, Kās.), 109.

छगण *chagaṇa* (fr. *śakn-* of *śakri*), m. [n., L.] dried cow-dung, Pañcat. iv, 9; cf. *chāg*.

छगल *chagalā*, &c. See *chaga*.

छक्का *chacchikā*, butter-milk, Bhpr. v.

छज्जु *chajju*, m. N. of a man, Kathārṇ. xxx.

छटा *chāṭā*, f. a mass, lump, assemblage, number, Śiś. i, 47; Kathās.; Rājat. v, 332; Prasannar.; Sāh.; a collection of rays, lustre, Pañcat.; Dhūrtas.; Rājat. iv, 127; Prab.; Sāh.; = *chādī*, L.; N. of a Comm. on Vop. (also *chāṭā*), — *phala*, m. the betel-nut tree, L. **Chāṭābhā**, f. lightning, L. **Chādī**, f. a kind of palm, L.

छडालका *chaddalikā*, N. of a metre, Sāh.

छट्ट *chattrā*, &c. See $\sqrt{1}$. *chad*.

छट्ट 1. *chad*, cl. 1. °*dati*, to cover, Dhātup. xxxii, 41 (v.1.): Caus. (or cl. 10) *chādayati* (once *chād*, AitBr. i, 30; *chand*° [fr. $\sqrt{1}$. *chand*], Dhātup. xxxii, 41; ep. also \tilde{a} , pf. *chādayām cakre*, R. iv, 58, 7; p. *yāna*, MBh. vi, 2430), to cover, cover over, clothe, veil, RV. vi, 75, 18; AV. ix, 3, 14; TS. ii, v; ŚBr. &c.; to spread as a cover, AitBr. i, 30; to cover one's self, ChUp. i, 4, 2; to hide, conceal, keep secret, MBh.; R. v, 90, 16; to protect, ŚākhGr. iii, 11; ParGr. iii, 9, 6 (KāthGr. 477): Caus. Desid. *cichādayishati*, Pān. vii, 4, 83, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; [cf. Goth. *scadus*.]

Chattrā, m. (Pān. vi, 4, 97; often spelt *chatra*) a mushroom, L.; Andropogon Schoenanthus, L.; a parasol-shaped bee-hive, W.; n. a parasol, Chattr (ensign of royal or delegated power, Jain.; Rājat. v, 18; PSarv.), KātyŚr. xxi, 3, 6; Gobh.; Kaus.; ĀsvGr. iii, 8; AdhBr.; Mn. &c. (ifc. f. \tilde{a} , MBh. xii, 933); an umbrella, Cāp.; a particular constellation, VarBr. xii, 8; Laghu. x, 8; 'shelter (of pupils)', a teacher (a meaning derived fr. *chātrā*), Pān. iv, 4, 62, Pat.; (\tilde{a}), f. N. of a plant growing in Kāsmīr, Suśr. i, 19, 27; iv, 30; Anethum Sowa, L.; Asteracantha longifolia, L.; Rubia Munjista, L.; a mushroom, L.; cf. *ati-*, *ahi-*, *eka-*, *gomaya-*, *sita*; *ākṛiti-chattrā*. — *guccha*, m. 'umbrella-clustered', Scirpus Kysoor, L. — *grīha*, n. the room in which the parasol (or badge of royalty) is kept, MBh. v, 3544. — *grāhīnī*, f. a female parasol-bearer, Kād. = *oakra*, n. (in astrol.) a kind of diagram. — *dhānya*, n. coriander, L. — *dhāra*, m. (Pān. vi, 2, 75, Kās.) a parasol-bearer, R. iii, 58, 3; Pañcat. (-*tva*, n. abstr., i, 10, 3). — *dhārāna*, n. carrying or using a parasol, Mn. ii, 178 (ifc.); Pān. iv, 4, 62, Pat. — *dhārīn*, mfn. bearing a parasol, Mṛicch. v, 33; m. N. of a son of Horila-sigha. — *pa*, m. = *-pati*, W. — *pati*, m. the officer watching over the royal parasol, Siphās. xxiii, 1. — *pattra*, m. 'parasol-leaved', Hibiscus mutabilis, L.; Betula

Bhojpatra, Npr. — *parpa*, m. 'parasol-leaved', Alstonia scholaris, L. — *pushpaka*, m. 'parasol-flowered', the Tilaka tree, Bhpr. — *bhaṅga*, m. destruction of the royal parasol, loss of dominion, L.; anarchy (*svātāntrya*), L.; widowhood, L. — *mukhā*, f. 'parasol-faced', N. of a Nāga virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 48. — *yukti*, f. 'use of the parasol', N. of a chapter of Bhoja's Yukti-kalpa-taru. — *vat*, mfn. furnished with a parasol, Suśr. i, 10, 1; (*ī*), f. N. of a town (*Ahi-chattrā*, Sch.), MBh. i, 6348. — *vriksha*, m. Pterospermum suberifolium, Bhpr. — *śāla*, m. N. of prince Sabha-sigha's father. — *siṅha*, n. N. of a Tirha, Rasik. xi, 38. — *haya*, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 3, 6; v, 1. **Chattrākāra-siras**, mfn. having a parasol-shaped head, Divyāv. **Chattrāticchattrā**, m. a fragrant grass, L.; (\tilde{a}), f. id., L. **Chattrādrī**, a Gāṇa of Pān. (iv, 4, 62). **Chattrōpānaha**, n. sg. (Pān. v, 4, 106, Kās.) the parasol and the shoes, Mn. ii, 246; MBh. xiii, 4641. **Chattraka**, m. a parasol-shaped temple in honour of Śiva, L.; a parasol-shaped bee-hive (cf. *chātr*), W.; Asteracantha longifolia, L.; a mushroom, L.; a kingfisher, L.; n. a parasol, Hcat. i, 7, 268; (*ikā*), f. a parasol, 323 & 1446; a small parasol, Kād. vi, 177; a mushroom, L.; candied sugar, Npr.

Chattrika, m. a plant akin to Acacia arabica, L., n. a mushroom, ShaḍyBr. v, 6; Mn. v, 19; Yājñ. i, 176; BhP. x, 25, 19; (*ī*), f. the ichneumon plant, L. **Chattrika**, m. = *trā-dhara*, g. *purohitādi*.

Chattripa, m. N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 3, 5.

Chattrin, mfn. furnished with a parasol, MBh. xiii, 739; Hariv. 14205; R. i, iii; m. a barber, L. **Chattri-nyāya**, m. 'the manner of applying the term *chattrin* to a king,' permitted synonym, MBh. iii, 19, Sch.; TāndyaBr. xiv, 11, 3, Sch.

Chattrī, ind. in comp. for *trā*. = \sqrt{kr} , to use as a parasol, Kād. iii, 983; Kathās. lxix, 150.

Chattvara, m. a house, Up. iii, 1; a bower, ib.

2. **Chād**, mfn. ifc. (Pān. vi, 4, 97) 'covering', see *dhāma*-& (?) *bhūte-cchād*, *mallikā*; cf. \tilde{a} .

Chāda, mfn. ifc. covering, BhP. x, 83, 36; m. a cover, covering (ifc.). R. vii, 23, 4, 32; cf. *alpa-uttara*, *uraś*, *ghāna*, *tanu*, *danta*, *daśana*, *vadana*; (ifc. f. \tilde{a}) a wing, Nal. ix, 12; a leaf, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; BhP.; Prab. iv, 33; cf. *a-yuk*, *kara*, *karkaśa*, &c.; *asra-bindu* & *āyata-cchādā*; the lip, L.; Xanthochymus pictorius, L.; the plant *granthi-parṇa*, L.; n. feathers, Bālār. v, 13. — *pattra*, m. a kind of birch, L.

Chādana, n. a cover, covering, Hariv. 12671; R. ii, 56, 32 (ifc. f. \tilde{a}); cf. *mallikā*; a sheath, W.; a wing, MBh. iii, 11595; a leaf, Suśr.; the leaf of Laurus Cassia, L. **Chādī**, mfn. ifc. covering, BhP. vii, 14, 13; 'a roof,' see *nava*. **Chādin**, mfn. ifc. covering, xii, 8, 44; 'having leaves,' see *daśa*; having wheels (*pattra* = *dhārā*, Sch.), iii, 21, 18.

Chādīn, n. (Pān. vi, 4, 97) a cover, roof of a carriage, roof (*grīha*, Naigh. iii, 4), RV. x, 85, 10; AV. iii, 7, 3; VS. v, 28; TS. vi; AitBr. i, 29; ŚBr. iii; Lāty. i, 2, 22; iii; Kathās. ii, 49; cf. *chādīsheya*. **Chādīr-darśā**, m. appearance of roofs, MaitrS. ii, 2, 3; ĀpŚr. vi, 25, 6; (*a-cch*), neg. xv, 20, 2 & 8; 21, 3 & 10; cf. ĀsvGr. iv, 8, 12. **Chādīsh-mat**, mfn. having a cover or roof (a carriage), ĀpŚr. x, 24. **Chādīp-sammita**, mfn. corresponding to a cover, ŚBr. iii, 5, 3, 9.

Chādma, in comp. for *dman*. — *gati*, f. approaching clandestinely, Nyāyam. ix, 1, 9, Sch. — *ghātin*, mfn. killing deceitfully, Kathās. lxiv, 87. — *tāpasa*, m. a pretended ascetic, L. — *dyūta*, n. deceitful playing at dice, MBh. i, 146. — *rūpin*, mfn. disguised as (in comp.), 1792; R. vi, 11, 32. — *rūpeṇa*, instr. ind. in disguise, W. — *vallabha*, m. the perfume *coraka*, Npr. — *vesha*, m. a deceptive dress, disguise, W. — *veshin*, mfn. of a pretended appearance, BhP. vii, 5, 27; a cheat, W. — *stha*, m. (Prākṛit *chauma-ttha*) 'remaining in error,' a common man or ascetic (not possessing the knowledge of a *kevalin*), Jain. — *sthitā*, mfn. ifc. pretending to practise (austerity, *tapas*), Pañcat. iii.

Chādman, n. (Pān. vi, 4, 97) a roof, ĀsvGr. iii, 8; Lāty. i, 7, 15; external covering, deceptive dress, disguise, pretext, pretence, deceit, fraud, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Pañcat. iii, 15, 13; Ragh. xii, 2; (in dram.) deceitful intelligence or tidings, Dāsar. i, 38; cf. *kūṭa*.

Chādmikā, f. *Cocculus cordifolius*, L.

Chādmin, mfn. ifc. disguised as, MBh. iii.

Chādvara, m. a tooth, W.; a bower, W.

1. **Chāda**, mfn. = *nna*, L., Sch.

1. **Chādas**, n. 'roof,' see *bṛikāc*; deceit, Up.

Channa, mfn. covered, covered over, MBh. iii, 800; R. i, f.; Megh.; BhP. &c. (ifc., cf. Pān. vi, 2, 170); obscured (the moon), MBh. i, 2699; Sūryas. iv, 10 & 22; hidden, unnoticed by (dat.), secret, clandestine, disguised, MBh. iii, f.; R. ii, v; BhP.; Kathās.; Rājat.; (*am*), ind. secretly, Mn. ix, 98 & 100; Mṛicch.; Dās.; (in comp. *nna*-) Rājat. v, 467; (with \sqrt{gai} , to sing) privately, in a low voice, Lāty. iii, 1, 12 f.; (*ē*), loc. ind. secretly, Hariv. 8686.

Chātrā, m. (fr. *chattrā* [q.v.], Pān. iv, 4, 62) 'sheltered,' a pupil, scholar, Pañcat.; Rājat. vi, 87; Vop.; n. a kind of honey, Suśr. i, 45, 8, 2 & 6; Bhpr. v, 21, 14. — **gandā**, m. a bad scholar (knowing only the beginnings of verses), L. — **gomīn**, mfn. any one attendant on pupils, W. — **tā**, f. pupilage, Pañcat. i, 4, 3. — **darśana**, n. 'looked at by pupils,' fresh butter, L. — **nīlaya**, m. 'pupils' abode,' a college, Gal. — **priya**, mfn. dear to pupils, Pān. vi, 2, 16, Kās. — **mitra**, m. 'pupils' friend,' N. of a grammarian, Up. iii, 70, Sch. — **vyānsaka**, m. a knavish pupil, g. *mayūra-vyānsakādi*.

Chātraka, n. = *ra-tā*, g. *manojñādi*; = *ra*, a kind of honey, L.

Chātrī, Pān. vi, 2, 86. — **śāla**, n., ib. (Kās.).

(\tilde{a}), f., ib. **Chātrīy-ādi**, a Gāṇa of Pān., ib.

Chātrīkya, n. the office of a parasol-bearer (*chattrika*), g. *purohitādi*.

Chāda, n. (irr., Pān. vi, 4, 96) a roof, L.

Chādaka, mfn. covering, Priy. i, 7; any obscuring object (as a cloud), Sūryas. iv, 9 f.

Chādāna, m. 'coverer,' Barleria cærulea, L.; the skin, L.; covering, cover, MBh. i, 3685; Hariv. 3537; VarBrS. civ, 8; Pañcat.; Bhartṛ.; concealing, W.; darkening, VarBrS. xxiv, 34; (in dram.) ignoring or tolerating offences if useful for one's aims, Sāh. vi, 107; a leaf, L., Sch.

Chādita, mfn. covered, covered over, VarBrS. lxiii, 1; Ghaṭ.; Rājat. i, 116; obscured (the moon), Mṛicch. i, 53; concealed, disguised, Kathās. xvii, 44.

Chādin, mfn. ifc. hiding, obscuring, VarBrS. xxx, 18; (*ini*), f. the skin, Gal.

Chādīsheya, mfn. suitable for the roof of a carriage or house (*chādī*), Pān. v, 1, 13; 2, Vārtt. 2, Pat.

Chādmika, mfn. (fr. *chadman*) fraudulent, Mn.

Chādya, mfn. to be sheltered, Pān. iv, 4, 62, Pat.; m. the object obscured, Sūryas. iv, 10.

छट्ट 3. *chad* or 2. *chand*, cl. 10. *chādayati*

(also °*te* = \sqrt{arc} , Naigh. iii, 14 [v.1. °*ti*]; Subj. °*yāt*, RV.; 2. pl. °*yātha*, i, 165, 12), *chandayati* (twice cl. 1. *chāndati* [= *arcati*, Naigh. iii, 14], MBh. xii; A. [Subj. °*yāte*], RV.; aor. *acacchadāt*, Nir. ix, 8; *acchān*, RV.; 2. pl. °*nta*, i, 165, 12; 3. pl. °*ntsur*, x, 110, 3; Subj. *chantasat* [Naigh. ii, 6], RV.; 2. sg. °*tsi*, i, 163, 4; perf. *cacchanda*, vii, 73, 3; Pot. *cacchadyāt*, x, 73, 9) to seem, appear, be considered as, RV.; TāndyaBr. xiv, 5; to seem good, please (with dat.), RV.; ŚBr. viii; (with acc.) MBh. xii, 7379 (cf. 7376); \tilde{a} . to be pleased with, delight in (acc. or loc.), RV. viii, 50, 5; x, 27, 8; *chandayati*, to gratify any one (acc.); exceptionally gen., MBh. xii, 7275; R. iii, 3, 15) with anything (instr., esp. *vareṇa*, 'with a boon,' MBh.; Hariv.; R.; BhP.); to try to seduce any one (acc.), BhP. x, 45, 36.

4. **Chād**, mfn. ifc. 'appearing as,' see *prathama-cchād*; 'pleased with,' see *kavi*-& (?) *bhūte-cchād*.

2. **Chānda**, mfn. pleasing, alluring, inviting, RV. i, 92, 6; viii, 7, 36; °*nda*, praising (*chānda*, Naigh. iii, 16), RV. vi, 11, 3; cf. *madhu-cch*; m. appearance, look, shape, Hariv. 8359 ff.; cf. *prati*-& *vi-cch*; pleasure, delight, appetite, liking, predilection, desire, will, Yājñ. ii, 195; MBh. &c.; (*ena*), instr. ind. [also with *svena*, viii, 1249; R. ii, 83, 25; or ifc. with *sva*- (Hariv. 7017) or *ātma*-, MBh. v, xiii; R. v, 26, 18] according to one's own wish, Mn. vii, 176; Nal. xxiii, 15; R. v; according to the wish of (gen.), MBh. iii, 7096; Hariv. 7097; (*a-cch*), neg. 'against the wish of' 7098 & 8557; (*āt*), abl. ind. according to the wish of (in comp.), MBh. viii, 3542; (*a-cch*), neg. 'involuntarily,' R. iii, 5, 2; poison, L.; N. of Śākya-muni's charioteer (*chandaka*), Lalit. xv; Divyāv. xxvii, 159; of a prince, W.; cf. *sva*-, *indra*-, *kalāpa*-, *deva*-& *vijaya*-, various kinds of pearl-ornaments. — **gati**, f. interpretation of the Veda ('*nda* for '*ndas*'), R. vii, 36, 45. — **cārīn**, mfn. complying with the wishes of (gen.), MBh. xiii, 2789. — **ja**, mfn. 'originating from one's own wish,' self-produced (gods), Hariv. 12296. — **tas**, ind. at will, at pleasure, KāthUp. i, 25; Yājñ. iii, 203; MBh.; Hariv.;

according to the wish of (gen.), Suśr. — **pātana**, m. = *ndaka-p*, W. — **prasaṣti**, f. N. of a work by Harsha. — **mrityu**, mfn. having death in one's power, MBh. xii, 1820; BHP. i, 9, 29. — **hānis**, mfn. giving up one's desires (?), Divyāv. xxxv, 173. **Chandānugāmin**, mfn. complying with the wishes (of others), submissive, Cāp. **Chandānūvartin**, mfn. id., MBh. iii, 296; R. ii, 53, 10; Pañcat.; Kām.; following one's own will, Rājat. iii, 141. **Chandānuvṛtta**, v. l. for *do-nuv*.

Chandaka, mfn. ifc. 'charming,' see *sarva*; m. N. of Śākya-muni's charioteer, Divyāv. xxvii, 158; Lalit. — **nivartana**, n. 'Candaka's return,' N. of a Caitya, xv, 378. — **pātana**, m. a hypocrite, L.

Candap, in comp. for *das*. — **kalpa**, m. collection of ritualistic rules, Āp. ii, 8, 11; *latā*, f. N. of a work. — **puruṣa**, m. metre personified, AitBr. iii, 2, 3, 2 & 4. — **prakaraṇa**, n. a ch. on metre, PŚarv. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of a work. — **prasaṣti**, f. = *nda-p*. — **sāstra**, n. metrical science, Vām. i, 3, 7; = *sāra*. — **samgraha**, m. 'summary of metres,' N. of a work, Tantras. ii. — **sāra**, m. Piṅgala's work on metre, AgP. cccxvii ff. — **siddhi**, f. a ch. of the Kāvya-kalpa-lāṭā-vṛttiparimala. — **sudhākara**, m. N. of a work. — **sūtra**, n. = *sāra*. — **stut**, mfn. praising in hymns, BHP. v, 20, 8. — **stūbh**, mfn. id., RV. v, 52, 12.

Chandana, mfn. charming, VarBrS. civ, 61. **Chandas**, = *das*. — **cit**, mfn. piled with metres, Śulbas. ii, 81. — **oṣṍamāni**, m. a work by Hemac.

2. **Chandas**, n. desire, longing for, will, MBh. xii, 7376; Pāp. iv, 4, 93, Kās.; intention, purport, W.; a sacred hymn (of AV.); as distinguished from those of RV., SV. and YajurV., incantation-hymn, RV. x; AV.; ŚBr. viii; MBh. v, 1224; Ragh. i, 11; the sacred text of the Vedic hymns, ŚBr. xi, 5, 7, 3; ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; Gobh.; VPrāt.; Pāp.; Mn. &c.; metre (in general, supposed to consist of 3 or 7 typical forms [AV.; VS. &c.] to which Virāj is added as the 8th [ŚBr. viii, 3, 3, 6]; *chāndas* opposed to *gāyatrī* & *trishūbh*, RV. x, 14, 16); metrical science, MuṇḍUp. i, 1, 5; MBh. i, 2887; Pañcat.; Śrut.; = *do-grantha*, Nyāyam. ix, 2, 6, Sch.; [cf. Lat. *scando*, 'to step, scan'] — **kṛta**, mfn. composed in metre, Mn. iv, 100; (*a-ck*°, neg.) ŚāṅkhBr. iii, 2, *tva*, n. the state of a sacred hymn or of its metre, ChUp. i, 4, 2. — **pakṣa** (*chānd*°), mfn. borne aloft on the wings of desire, AV. viii, 9, 12. — **vat** (*chānd*°), mfn. desiring, TS. iv, 3, 11, I (*-pakṣa*, AV.).

Chandasikā, f. = *ndo-grantha*. **Chandaska**, ifc. (f. ā) = *das*, metre, Nyāyam. ix, 2, 5 & 8, Sch. **Chandasya**, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 3, 71 & 4, 93; 140, Vārt. 1) taking the form of hymns, metrical, relating to or fit for hymns, RV. ix, 113, 6; TS. i, 6, 11, 4; made or done according to one's wish, Pāp. iv, 4, 93, Kās.; (*ā*), f. (with *śhṭakā*) N. of a sacrificial brick, ŚBr. vii, 5, 2, 42; viii, 2 f.

Chandita, mfn. gratified, MBh. xiii; Hariv.

Chāndu, mfn. pleasing, RV. i, 55, 4.

Chando, in comp. for *das*. — **gā**, m. (✓*gas*) 'singer in metre,' chanter of the SV., Udgātri priest, AitBr. iii, 32; ŚBr. x; ŚāṅkhBr. &c.; — **padhātī**, f. N. of the work Yajña-pārśva (YajurV. Pārś. xv, Caran.); — **pariśiṣṭa**, n. Kāty.'s supplement on Gobh., Mn. ii, 44, Kull.; — **brāhmaṇa**, n. = *chāndogya-br*°, AitBr. iv, 18, Śay.; — **māhakti**, m. N. of a teacher, VBr.; — **vrishōtsarga-tattva**, n. N. of a work; — **sākhā**, f. a branch of the SV. (quoted in a work on Śrāddhas); — **śrāddha-tattva-pramāṇa**, n. N. of a work by Raghunandana; — **śruti**, f. 'tradition of the Chandogas,' the SV., Pārś. ii, 11, 3, 6; — **sopāna**, n. N. of a work; — **gāhnikā-paddhati**, f. N. of a work by Rāma-kṛṣṇa. — **govinda**, n. Gaṅgā-dāsa's work on metre. — **grantha**, m. 'metre-book,' SV. i, Nyāyam. ix, 2, 6, Sch. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of a work. — **deva**, m. N. of Mataṅga, MBh. xiii, 1937; (*ā*), f. 'metre-goddess,' Gāyatrī, Heat. — **nāmā**, mfn. 'named metre,' metrical, VS. iv, 24. — **nāman**, mfn. id., ib., Sch. — **nuvṛtta**, n. compliance with any one's wishes, Cāp. (Hit.; v. l. *dñuv*°). — **nuśāṣana-vṛtti**, f. N. of a work. — **pahārāvali**, f. N. of a work. — **baddha**, mfn. = *das-kṛta*, Sarvad. xv, 246. — **bhaṅga-vat**, mfn. offending against metre, Sarvas. — **bhāga**, mfn. (*ā*) n. one whose share is a metre, AitBr. ii, 18. — **bhāṣā**, f. (g. *rig-ayanādi*) the language of the Veda, TPrāt.; Caran. (DevIP.) — **bhāṣya**, n. N. of a work. — **mañjari**, f. Gaṅgā-dāsa's work on metre. — **māya**, mfn. consisting of or containing

or representing sacred hymns, ŚBr. vi, x; AitBr. vi, 27; BHP. — **māna**, n. (g. *rig-ayanādi*) 'measure of a metre,' a syllable regarded as the metrical unit, ŚāṅkhBr. i, xiii; (ifc.) Pāp. vi, 2, 176, Kās. — **mārtaṇḍa**, m. N. of a work on metre. — **mālā**, f. a similar work. — **ratnākara**, m. a similar work by Sarvajña-ratnākara-śānti. — **ruṣ-stoma**, m. (fr. *-ruh-st*°) N. of a Śaṅkha-rite, ŚāṅkhBr. x, 8, 33. — **rūpa**, n. a form of metre, ŚāṅkhBr. xx. — **vatī**, f. (in music) a kind of Śruti. — **victti**, f. (g. *rig-ayanādi*) 'examination of metres,' metrical science, Vām. i, 3, 7; N. of a work (called Vedāṅga), Āp. ii, 8, 11; VarBrS. civ, 64; Bhar.; Kāvād. i, 12. — **vivṛiti**, f. explanation of metres, W.; = *daḥ-sāra*, Madhus. — **vṛtta**, n. any metre, MBh. i, 28.

Chandomā, m. (fr. *do-ma*, 'hymn's or metre's home') the 8th, 9th, & 10th day in the Dvādasāha rite (but cf. ĀsvGr. viii, 7, 18), TS. vii; ŚBr. xii; KātyBr.; ŚāṅkhBr.; Lāty.; N. of the 3 Stomas sung in that rite, TāṇḍyaBr. x, xix. — **tri-kakud**, m. N. of a Try-aha rite, ŚāṅkhBr. xvi, 29, 16. — **daśa-rātra**, m. N. of a Daśa-rātra rite, Maś. — **daśāha**, m. id., KātyBr. xxiii f.; ŚāṅkhBr. xiii; Vait. — **pavamāna-trirātra**, m. = *tri-kakud*, Maś. — **vat**, mfn. accompanied by a Chandoma, Maś.; — *parāba*, m. = *tri-kakud*, Vait. xli, 2.

Chāndya, mfn. = *ndu*, RV. viii, 101, 5.

चद 5. chad, cl. 1. to nourish, Dhātup. xix.

चमद chadmaṭ. See *chamdaṭ-kara*.

चमन् chadman, &c. See ✓1. *chad*.

चनञ्जिति chanacchan-iti, ind. (fr. *nat-ghanad-iti*, Pāp. vi, 1, 99) onomat. (imitative of the noise of drops falling on anything hot), Amar. 89 (v. l. *chamacham-iti*, ŚāṅgP. cvi, 11, whence the author of the verse is called *chamika-ratna*).

चन्द 1. & 2. chand. See ✓1. & 3. *chad*.

चन्द 3. chand, v. l. for ✓*chrid*, q. v.

चन्द 1. & 2. chanda. See ✓1. & 3. *chad*. **Chandaka**, *dana*, 1. & 2. *das*, &c. See ib. **Channa**. See ✓1. *chad*.

चम् cham, cl. 1. *mati*, to eat, Dhātup. xiii.

चमचमिकारत्न chamacchamikā-ratna, m. See *chanacchan-iti* at end.

Chamacchamita, n. crackling, MārK. viii, 112.

चमण चामाण, m. = *chem*°, L.; a single man (who has no kinsmen), L.

चमण्डल cha-maṇḍala. See 2. *cha*.

चम्प champ, cl. 10. to go, Dhātup. xxxii.

चम्पण champāṇa, v. l. for *saṅkhyaṇa*.

चञ्चकारम् chambāṇ-kāram, ind. (= *baṭ-ko*) so as to fail, Kathās. xii, 4; xxiii, 1.

Chambāṭ, ind. (g. *cdāi*) in comp. — ✓*kṛi*, to make a failure, TS. ii, 5, 3; TāṇḍyaBr. iv, 10; v, 9. — *kāra*, mfn. ruining, BHP. iii, 18, 26 (v. l. *chadmaṭ-ko*). — *kāra*, m. only neg. dat. *cham-bāṭkāra*, ind. for not making a failure, ŚBr. xi, xiii. — *kāram*, ind. only neg. *d-ckh*°, so as not to make a failure, TS. ii; v, 4, 7, 4; TBr. i, 2, 1, 3.

चदै charda, *dana*, &c. See ✓*chrid*.

चदिस 1. chardis, n. (= *chadīs*) a fence, secure place or residence (*grīha*, Naigh. iii, 4), RV. i, 48, 15 & 114, 5; vi-viii, x; VS. xiii f. **Char-dish-pā**, mfn. protecting a house, RV. viii, 9, 11.

छल chal, cl. 10. (or Nom. fr. *chala*) P. *chalayati* (inf. *litum*, R. vi, 86, 13) to deceive, cheat, delude, outwit, MBh. iii, ix; Bhag. x, 36; Ragh. vi, 61; Git. i, 9 & 16; to feign, W.

Chala, (✓*shāl*) n. (exceptionally m., BHP. vii, 15, 12; g. *ardharādi*) fraud, deceit, sham, guise, pretence, delusion, semblance, fiction, feint, trick, fallacy (often ifc., e. g. *upadā-chalena*, 'under pretence of gifts of honour,' i. e. with feigned gifts, Ragh. vii, 27; *rajaś-chalena*, 'under the semblance of dust,' xvi, 28; see *kanyakā*, *dharma*, *vāk*°), Mn. viii, 49 & (*a-ck*°, neg.) 187; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kathās. lxii, 164); deceitful disputation, perverting the sense of words, Nyāyas. i, 51 ff.; Sarvad.; wickedness, W.; for *sthalā*, MBh. xiii, 7257; m. N. of a son of Dala, VP. iv, 4, 47; (*ā*), f. ifc. in names of several treatises or chapters belonging to SV. (e. g. *ūha*, *ūhya*, &c., qq. vv.) — *kāraka*,

mfn. practising fraud, W. — *kārin*, mfn. id., W. — *chā*, f. deception, W. — *dyūta*, n. = *chadma-dy*°, Pañcad. i, 28. **Chalākshara-sūtra**, n. N. of a work. **Chalāṭkṛti**, f. = *vāk-chala*, ĀsvGr. viii, 12, 13, Sch.

Chalaka, mfn. delusive, Hariv. 11476.

Chalana, n. deceiving, deluding, tricking, outwitting, MBh. vi, 28; (in dram.) contempt (*avamānana*), Prātāpar.; Daśar. i, 46; (*ā*), f. deceiving, iii, 17 (Sāh.). **Chalanā-pāra**, mfn. deceitful, Śis. i, 69.

Chalika, n. a song consisting of 4 parts (recited with gesticulation; subdivision of *nāṭya*, Bhar.), Mālav. i, 2 (in Prakṛit) & 118 (v. l. *litaka*).

Chalita, mfn. deceived, R. ii, 34, 36; Hcar.; Amar. 41; n. a kind of dance performed by men, Kāvād. i, 39. — *rāma*, n. 'the outwitted Rāma,' N. of a drama, Sāh. vi, 261f. — *svāmin*, m. N. of a sanctuary (called after Chalitaka), Rājat. iv, 81.

Chalitaka, m. N. of a man, ib.; n., see *lika*. — *yoga*, m. pl. N. of a Kālā (q. v.), Vātsyāy. i, 3, 17; BHP. x, 45, 36, Sch.

Chalin, m. a cheat, W.; a swindler, W.

छलि challi, f. (Prakṛit fr. 1. *chardīs*) bark [?], Kalpabh. i, 165 f.; iv, 324; L.; a cloak, Hāl.

Challita, see *asthi*. **Challī**, f. bark; L., a creeper, L.; a kind of flower, L.; offspring (*saṅtāna*), L.

छवि chavi, f. skin, cuticle, PārGr. iii, 12; Hariv. 15709; Suśr.; VarBrS. lxix, 28 ff.; colour of the skin, colour, MBh. iii, 12387; Mṛich.; Megh. &c.; beauty, splendour, Ragh. ix, 34; Śis. ix, 3; Naish. xxii, 55; a ray of light, L.; cf. *krishṇa-ck*°.

Chavī, f. skin, hide, TBr. i, f.; TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 6, 2; ŚāṅkhBr. xxv, 15; KātyBr. xxii; Lāty. viii, 2, 1.

छविज्ञाकर chavillākara, m. N. of a historian of Kāśmir, Rājat. i, 19.

छप् chash, cl. 1. P. ā. to hurt, Dhātup.

छा chā, ās, m. a young animal, L.

छाग chāga, m. = *chaga* ('limping'?), cf. *gāḥ* (w. &c.) a he-goat, RV. i, 162, 3; VS. xix, xxi; ŚBr. v; KātyBr.; Mn. &c.; the sign Aries, VarBr. v, 5; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L., Sch.; mfn. coming from a goat or she-goat, Yājñ. i, 257; Car.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. a she-goat, ŚBr. iii; ŚāṅkhBr. vii, 10; (*ī*), f. id., Kathās. lxxii, 273. — *kāra*, m. 'goat-eat,' Tectona grandis, Npr. — *nāśana*, m. 'goat-destroyer,' a wolf, L. — *māya*, mfn. like a goat, W. — *mitra*, m. 'goat-friend,' N. of a man, g. *kāśyādī* (not in Kās.). — *mitrika*, mfn. (*ā*), n. fr. *ōra*, ib. — *mukha*, m. 'goat-faced,' N. of a Kimpū-sura, Gal. — *ratha*, m. 'whose vehicle is a goat,' Agni, L. — *roma-māya*, mfn. consisting of goat-hair, L. — *lakshana*, n. N. of Sukla-Yajurveda-Pārś. ii. — *vāhana*, m. = *ratha*, L. — *śatru*, m. = *nāśana*, Npr. **Chāgi-kshira-nāśa**, m. 'goat-milk-destroyer,' Trophias aspera, ib.

Chāgaka, n. herd of goats, Gal.; (*ikā*), f. = *gā*, L.

Chāgala, mfn. coming from a goat (*chagad*) or she-goat, Suśr.; Kathās. lxxii; born in Chāgala, g. *takshasīlādī* (not in Kās.); m. a goat, Hariv. 3275; R. vi; Pañcat.; Kathās. cxxi; = *laka*, W.; patr. fr. Chāgala (if of Atri's family), Pān. iv, 1, 117; N. of a mountain, Vāyup. i, 23, 108. **Chāgālāṇḍa**, v. l. for *chag*°. **Chāgālānta**, m. = *ga-nāśana*, L. **Chāgālāntrikā**, f. = *chag*°, L. **Chāgālāntarin**, m. = *chag*°, L. **Chāgālāntri**, f. = *chag*°, L.

Chāgalaka, m. a kind of fish, L.

Chāgali, m. patr. fr. Chāgala (if not of Atri's family), Pān. iv, 1, 117, Kās.; one of Atri's family, Pravar. iii, 1, v. l. *paṇḍava* or metron. fr. Chāgala (g. *bāhv-ādī*), N. of a prince, Hariv. 5017 & 5498.

Chāgaleya, mfn. fr. *chagad*, g. *sakhy-ādī*; m. N. of the author of a law-book, PārGr. f. Sch. Introd.; Nirpāyas. ii, 7; v; (pl.) = *geya*, Caran.

Chāgaleyin, m. pl. (Pāp. iv, 3, 109) the pupils of Chāgalin, ŚāṅkhBr. vi, 1, 7, Sch.

Chāgeya, m. pl. N. of a school of the black Yajur-veda, DevIP.; Heat. i, 7, 1071.

Chāgyāyanī, m. patr. fr. Chāga, Pāp. iv, 1, 155, Vārt.

छागण chāgaṇa, m. a fire of dried cowdung (*chag*°), L.

छागल chāgala, &c. See *chāga*.

छागण्य chāgavya, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. v, 1 (v. l. *sthāg*°); cf. *va* s. v. *gali*.

छाचिका chāchikā, N. of a Tirtha, Rasik.

छाटा chāṭā. See *chāṭā* at end.

ज्ञात *chāta*. See *✓cho*.

ज्ञात्र *chātra*, *°uttra*, &c. See *✓i. chad*.
Chāda, *°āka*, *°āna*, &c. See *ib*.

ज्ञान्द *chānda*. See *°ndasa*.

ज्ञान्द *chānda*, m. N. of a Brāhman, Kshiti. i, 13.

ज्ञानस *chāndasa*, mf(i)n. having the sacred text of the Veda (*chāndas*) as (its) subject, peculiar or relating to belonging to the Veda, Vedic, Kauś.; Pān. iv, 3, 71; Pat.; Hariv. 1284; Bhp.; (once) *°nda*, BhavP. i; archaistic, Sarvad. vi, 11; (g. *manojñādi*, Pān. v, 2, 84, Kāś.) studying the holy text of the Vedic hymns, familiar with it, Kathās. lxii, cxviii; (ifc., g. *khasūcy-ādi*, Gaṇar. 114, Sch.); relating to metre, RANukr., Sch. — *tā*, f. the being Vedic, Nyāyam. ix, 3, 9. — *tva*, n. id., *ib*; Pān. vii, 1, 39, Kāś.; APrāt., Sch. &c.; the being archaistic, W.; the being metrical, W. — *baṭhara*, m. the deceitful Chāndasa, Gaṇar. 89, Sch.

Chāndāsaka, n. the being familiar with the Vedic hymns, g. *manojñādi*. Chāndāsīya, m. one familiar with metrical science, Śrutab. 19.

Chāndoga, mfn. 'relating to the Chando-gas,' in comp. — *brāhmaṇa*, n. = *°gya-br°*, Parāś. i, 33, 4, 28 (v.l. *chand°*). — *sūtra*, n. N. of a work, Nirṇayas. i, 113 (v.l. *chand°*).

Chāndogi. See *°geya*.

Chāndogika, n. = *°gya*, Bṛih. vi, 22. Chāndogeya, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 1 (v.l. *°gī*).

Chāndogya, n. 'doctrine of the Chando-gas,' a Brāhmaṇa of the SV. (including the ChUp.), KātyŚr. xxii; Pān. iv, 3, 129; Vedāntas. — *brāhmaṇa*, n. id., W. — *bhāṣya*, n. = *mantra-bh°*. — *mantra-bhāṣya*, n. Guṇa-vishnu's Comm. on the prayers and texts in Gobh. — *veda*, m. = *°gya*, KātyŚr. xxii, 1, 1, Sch. Chāndogyopanishad, f. N. of an Up. (part of the *chāndogya*) — *bhāṣya*, n. Śaṅkara's Comm. on ChUp.

Chāndobhāṣha, mfn. fr. *chando-bhāṣha*, g. *ṛig-ayanādi*. Chāndoma, mfn. taken from the Chāndomas, ŚaṅkhŚr. xv, 6, 1. Chāndomāna, mfn. fr. *chando-m°*, g. *ṛig-ayanādi*. Chāndomika, mfn. belonging to the Chāndomas, x, 9, 13; KātyŚr. xxii; Nir. vii, 24. Chāndovicitā, mfn. fr. *chando-vicitā*, g. *ṛig-ayanādi*.

ज्ञाय *chāya*, m. granting shade (Śiva), MBh. xii, 10374; n. (Pān. ii, 4, 22 & 25; vi, 2, 14) ifc. (especially after a word to be taken in the gen.) shadow, Mn. iii, 274; Ragh. iv, 20; vii, 4; xii, 50; reflection, Naish. vi, 34; colour, complexion, beauty, Megh. 102; (*ā*), f. = *śukā*, shade, shadow, a shady place ('a covered place, house,' Naigh. iii, 4), RV. i, 73, 8; ii, 33, 6; vi, 16, 38; AV. i, 12, 2; VS. ii, 8; AV. v, 21, 8; PrāsUp.; Mn. &c.; shading or blending of colours, play of light or colours, lustre, light, colour, colour of the face, complexion, features, Suśr.; VarBṛ. lxviii, 89 ff.; Ragh. iv, 5; Megh. (ifc. f. *ā*) &c.; gracefulness, beauty, 77 & 101; VP. iv, 4, 31; Kathās. iic; a series, multitude (*pañkti*), Pañcat. i, 16, 8; a Sanskrit gloss on a Prākṛit text; a copy (of a MS.); a little (ifc.), Veyis. vi, 11, 1; nightmare, Buddh. L.; a bribe, L.; 'Shadow,' (like *Sanjñā*) wife of the sun and mother of the planet Saturn, Hariv. 545 ff.; VP. iii, 2; Bhp. vi, viii; MatsyaP.; Kathās. cv; (N. of a Śakti) Hcat. i, 5, 197; the sun, L.; a metre of 4 × 19 syllables; a kind of rhetorical figure, Sarasv. ii, 5; (in music) N. of a Rāga; N. of Kātyāyan (or Durgā, W.). L.

Chāyaka, mfn. (said of demons) causing nightmare (?), AV. viii, 6, 21.

Chāyā, see *°ya*. — *kara*, m. 'shading,' a parasol-bearer, L.; a kind of metre, W. — *grāha*, m. 'receiving the image or the gnomon's shadow,' a mirror or — *yantra*, Rājat. iii, 154. — *grāha*, mf(i)n. depriving of the shadow, R. iv, 41, 38. — *āka* (*°yān°*), m. 'marked by a (hare's) image,' the moon, L., Sch. — *tanaya*, m. 'son of Chāyā,' the planet Saturn, L. — *tarn*, m. an umbrageous tree, Megh. i; Śak. iv, 11, Sch. — *toḍī*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — *°tmaja* (*°yāf°*), m. = *tanaya*, L. — *°tman* (*°yāf°*), m. 'shadow-self,' one's shadow or reflected image, Megh. 40. — *druma*, m. = *taru*, Śak. iv, 11. — *avitiya*, mfn. accompanied by one's

shadow, casting a shadow, MBh. iii, 57, 25. — *naṭṭa*, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — *nāṭaka*, n. a small drama or one imitative of another (as the Dhūtāṅga-da). — *patha*, m. the milky way, L. — *piṅga*, m. = *°āṅka*, Gal. — *puruṣa*, m. Puruṣa in the form of a shadow, Tantr. — *bhāṭṭri*, m. 'husband of Chāyā,' the sun, Gal. — *bhīṇa*, mfn. divided in radiance, reflecting light from various surfaces, Megh. 62. — *bhṛit*, m. 'bearing a (hare's) image,' the moon, L. — *māya*, mfn. shadow-like, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 1, 12 & 6, 9, 16; casting a shadow, W.; reflected, Naish. vi, 30. — *māna*, n. an instrument measuring a shadow, L., Sch. — *mitra*, n. 'shade-friend,' a parasol, L. — *mṛiga-dhara*, n. = *bhṛit*, L. — *yantra*, n. 'shadow-instrument,' a sun-dial, VarBṛ. S.; Sūryas. xiii, 20; Sūryapr. — *vat*, mfn. umbrageous, R. ii, 94, 10; vii, 54, 11. — *vriksha*, m. = *taru*, Hibiscus populneoides, Npr. — *vyavahāra*, m. measuring the shadow cast by the sun on the dial. — *samjñā*, f. Chāyā as *Samjñā*, VP. iii, 2, 5. — *sata*, m. = *tanaya*, VarBṛ. ii, 3, Sch.

ज्ञात *chāta*, m. (g. *ardhacādi*, not in Kāś. & Gaṇar.) Cyprinus Rohita, Gal.

Chālika, n. = *chaliṅka*, Hariv.

चि *chi*, m. abuse, L.

चिकन *chikkana*, n. sneezing, W.; (i), f. 'causing sneezing,' Artemisia semutatoria, Bhp.

Chikkā, f. sneezing, L.; see *cikkā*. — *kāra*, mfn. causing sneezing, Car. i, 4, Sch.

Chikkika, mfn. sneezing, W.; (*ā*), f. = *°kkanī*, Bhp. v, 3, 304.

चिकर *chikkara*, m. a kind of animal, VarBṛ. lxxxvi, 20; 38 & 44.

Chikkāra, m. a kind of antelope, Dhānv. vi, 69.

चिक्रिक *chikkika*. See *°kkana*.

चिति *chiti*, only ifc. with *kāncika*, = *kāncika*, Divyāv. xxxv, 231.

चित *chita*. See *✓cho*.

चित्ति *chitti*, *°ttvara*. See *✓i. chid*.

चिद् 1. *chid*, cl. 7. *chinātti*, *chintte* (Impv. *°ndittu*; 2. sg. *°ndhi* [cf. Pān. vi, 4, 101]; 2. du. *°ntām*; Subj. 1. sg. *°ndai*; Pot. *°ndel*, KshurUp.; cl. 9. 1. sg. *chinnāmi*, Divyāv. xxvii; impf. 2. sg. *acchinad* or *°nas*, Pān. viii, 2, 75; pf. *ciccheda*, *°chedi*; p. *°chedivas*, vii, 2, 67, Kāś.; aor. *acchidat* or *acchaitisīt* [Subj. *ch°*, ŚBr. &c.], Pān. iii, 1, 57; 2. sg. *chitsi*, ŚaṅkhŚr. i, 5, 9; 1. pl. *chedma*, RV. i, 109, 3; Ā. *acchitta* & 2. sg. *°thās* [Subj. *ch°*, AV. viii, 1, 4], Kāś. on Pān. iii, 1, 57 & viii, 2, 26; fut. *chitsyati*, vii, 2, 10, Kār.; ind. p. *chittvā*, inf. *chettum*; Pass. *chidyate*; p. see *ā-chediyamāna*; aor. *decchedi* & *chedi*, RV. to cut off, amputate, cut through, hew, chop, split, pierce, RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; to divide, separate from (abl.); exceptionally instr., ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 23; AV.; ŚBr. xiv; ŚaṅkhŚr.; to destroy, annihilate, efface, blot out, ŚBr. x, 5, 2, 5; MuṇḍUp.; MBh. &c.; (in math.) to divide, Sūryas. iv, 26; Pass. to be split or cut, break, ŚaṅkhŚr. i, 15; Caus. *chedayati* (aor. *acchidat*) to cut off, ŚaṅkhŚr. xvii; Gobh. iv, 2, 9; MBh. vii, 5954; Suśr.; to cause to cut off or through, Mn. viii, 277; 282 f. & 292; Cāp.: Desid., see *cicchitsu*; Intens. *cechiditī* (Pān. vii, 4, 65, Sch.), *°dyate* (83, Vartt. 2, Pat.); fut. 1st *°ditā*, 2, 10, Vartt. 2, Pat.; [cf. *oxlōw*, *oxlōn* &c.; Lat. *scindo*; Goth. *skaida*.]

Chitti, f. division, W.; Pongamia glabra, L.

Chittvara, mfn. (Up. iii, 1) fit for cutting off, L.; hostile, L.; (cf. *chalt°*) roguish, L.

2. *Chid*, mfn. ifc. (Pān. iii, 2, 61) cutting, cutting off, cutting through, splitting, piercing, MBh. vii, 4656; (cf. *ukhā-chedi*, *keta*, *paksha*, *marmā*, *vana*, *hrīdaya*); destroying, annihilating, removing, MBh. v, 1809; Hariv. 4774; Bhart.; Bhp.; (cf. *darpa*, *duḥkha*, *pañka*, *bhava*); m. the divisor, denominator; f. the cutting off (with gen.), Bāl. viii, 75; 'annihilation (in comp.)', see *bhava*.

Chida, mfn. ifc. 'cutting off,' see *mātrika*; (*ā*), f. (g. *bhidādi*) the cutting off (ifc.), Hyog. ii, 96.

Chidaka, m. 'thunderbolt' or 'diamond' (cf. Rājat. iv, 51), L. Chidi, an axe, Up. iv, 120. Chidira, m. id., 1, 52; a sword, ib.; fire, L.; a rope, cord, L. Chidāra, mf(ā) Pān. iii, 2, 162 n. cutting, dividing, W.; easily breaking, Ragh. xvi, 62; Hcar. vi; extinguishing, Śiś. vi, 8; decreasing, Vām. v, 2, 40; an-

ihilating (ifc.), *ib*; hostile, L.; roguish, L. Chidu-rēṭara, mfn. not breaking, strong, Naish. vii, 64.

Chidra, mf(ā)n. torn asunder, RV. i, 162, 20; containing holes, pierced, KātyŚr. xv ff.; R. i, 73, 20; Suśr. v, 1, 43; leaky, MBh. v, 1307; 1047 (= xii, 8782); n. a hole, slit, cleft, opening, VS.; TS. i, vi; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Kauś.; Mn. &c. (*daiva-kṛita*, 'opening or hole made by nature,' the cartilage of the ear, pupil of the eye, Suśr.; *°dram* *°dā*, 'to yield an opening or free access,' Bhp. v, 6, 4); defect, fault, blemish, imperfection, infirmity, weak point, foible, MBh. &c.; (in astrol.) the 8th lunar mansion, VarBṛ.; Laghu. i, 17; the number 'nine' (there being 9 openings in the body), Sūryas. ii, 18; the lower regions, Gal.; (cf. *ā*, *karna*, *kṛita*, *gṛīha*, *nīl*, *maḥā*). — *karna*, mfn. having the ears bored, Pān. vi, 3, 115. — *tā*, f. 'perforatedness,' the (air's, *ākāśasya*) being pervaded by everything, MBh. xii, 9137. — *darśana*, mfn. 'exhibiting deficiencies,' only *ā-ck°*, faultless, MBh. vi, 384 & 402; m. = *°rtin*, N. of a (Brāhman changed into a) Cakra-vāka, Hariv. 1216; (*°rtin*, 1255). — *darśin*, mfn. observing deficiencies, 1265; m. = *°rtana*, (q. v. at end). — *dāṭṭi-tva*, n. the (air's, *ākāśasya*) yielding openings or access to everything, Bhp. iii, 26, 34. — *pippali*, f. Scindapsus officialis, Gal. — *valdehī*, f. id., L. Chidraṇsa, m. 'having perforated parts,' reed, Gal. Chidraṇman, mfn. one who exposes his weak points, MBh. xii, 11345. Chidraṇsamdhānin, mfn. looking out for faults or flaws, W. Chidraṇsaśrin, mfn. id., W. Chidraṇantar, m. 'internally hollow,' reed, L. Chidraṇavita, mfn. having weak points, Pañcat. iii, 37. Chidraṇveshaṇa, n. searching for faults, W. Chidraṇveshin, m. = *nusamdhānin*, W. Chidraṇphala, n. a thorn-apple, L. Chidraṇāra, n. N. of a disease of the abdomen, Car. vi, 18. Chidraṇārin, mfn. affected with *°ra*, *ib*. Chidraṇa, Nom. *°yati*, to perforate, Kād. vi, 550. Chidraṇaya, Nom. *°yati*, id., Vop.

Chidrita, mfn. perforated, Kād. v, 1071; Prab. v, 30, Sch. Chidrin, mfn. having holes (a tooth), Suśr. ii, 16, 27. Chidvara, mfn. = *chittv°*, W.

Chindaka, m. N. of a race, Ratnak.

Chindat-prāṇi, n. an animal cutting (i.e. living on) grass, ĀpŚr. ix, 13, 1 & 16, 8.

Chinnā, mfn. cut off, cut, divided, torn, cut through, perforated, AV. &c.; opened (a wound), Suśr.; interrupted, not contiguous, Bhag. vi, 36; R. iii, 50, 12; VarBṛ. S.; disturbed (*kiṃ naś chinnam*, 'what is there in this to disturb us?' there is nothing to care about, Amar.), Hariv. 16258; Mṛicch.; ? (said of the belly of a leach), Suśr.; limited by (in comp.), Bhartṛ. iii, 20; taken away or out of, R. ii, 56, 23; Ragh. xii, 80; disappeared, Kathās. lxi, 47; ifc. decaying or exhausted by, Buddh. L.; (*ā*), f. a harlot, L.; = *°nnōdbhavā*, Bhp. v, 3, 6; (cf. *ā*, *reshmā*). — *karna*, mfn. having the ears shortened (as animals), Pān. vi, 1, 115. — *keśa*, mfn. having the hair cut, W. — *granthinikā*, f. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — *taraka*, mfn. (compar.) = *chinnaka-tara*, v, 4, Vartt. i, 2, Pat. — *druma*, m. a riven tree, W. — *dhanyavan*, mfn. (a warrior) whose bow has been broken by his enemy's arrow, W. — *nāsa*, m. 'cut-nose,' N. of a man, Vitrac. xxi. — *nāsa*, mfn. having the nose-rein broken, Mn. viii, 291. — *paksha* (*°nnā*), mfn. having the wings torn off, AV. xx, 135, 12. — *pat-tri*, f. 'having divided leaves,' Hibiscus cannabinus, L. — *bandhana*, mfn. having the bands broken, liberated, W. — *bhaktā*, mfn. 'having one's meals interrupted,' starving, Divyāv. xxxi. — *bhīṇa*, mfn. pierced through and through, cut up, destroyed, W. — *bhūyishṭha-dhūma*, mfn. bursting through the thick smoke, W. — *masṭakā*, f. 'decapitated,' a headless form of Durgā, W.; *°kī-°kṛi*, to decapitate, Naish. iv, 68, Sch. — *masṭā*, f. = *°stakā*, Tantras. i; Mantram. vi. — *mūla*, mfn. cut up by the root, W. — *ruha*, m. Clendendrum phlo-moides, L.; (*ā*), f. = *°nnōdbhavā*, Suśr. i, iv; Bhp. v, 3, 6; Boswellia thurifera, L.; Pandanus odoratissimus, L. — *vat*, mfn. (pf. p. P.) having cut or cut off, W. — *veshikā*, f. *Clypea hernandifolia*, L.

— *svāsa*, mfn. breathing at irregular intervals, Suśr. i; interrupted or irregular breathing, vi. — *samsāsa*, mfn. one whose doubts are dispelled, confident, W. — *hasta*, mfn. 'cut-hand,' N. of a man, Vitrac. xvi, xxi. Chinnāntra, mfn. affected with a *koshṭha-bheda* disease, ŚaṅgS. vii, 76. Chinnōdbhavā, f. *Cocculus cordifolius*, Bhp. v, 3, 6.

Chinnaka, mfn. 'having a little cut off.' — *tara*, mfn. (compar.). Pāp. v, 3, 72; Vārtt. 5.

Chettavya, mfn. to be cut off, Mn. viii, 279; R. vi, 92, 41; to be cut, Nyāyam. ix, 3, 13; Sch. **Chettī**, mfn. one who cuts off, cutter, wood-cutter, Mn. iv, 71, Sch. (ifc.); Hit. i, 4, 3; a remover (of doubts, *saṃśayānam*, 2, 21), MBh. xiii; Bhag.

Cheda, mfn. ifc. 'cutting off' see *sthānu-*; m. divisor, denominator, VarBr. viii, 4; Laghuj. vii, 6; a cut, section, piece, portion, R. ii, 61, 14; Ragh.; VarBrS. &c.; an incision, cleft, slit, liii, 122; lxxi, 4 f.; cutting off, tearing off, dividing (often ifc.), Mn. viii; Yājñ. &c.; separation (of syllables or words), Sarvad. v, 109; MBh. xii, 101, 5, Sch.; dissipating (doubt, &c.), W.; interruption, vanishing, cessation, deprivation, want, xiii, 1637; Śāk.; Vikr.; VarBrS. &c.; limit of (in comp.), Yājñ. i, 319; smoothing (a conflict, by an ordeal, *divya-*), Kathās. ix, 222; (f.), f. g. *gaurādi* (not in Gāpār.); cf. *riṇa-*. — **kara**, mfn. making incisions, Jain.; m. a wood-cutter, W. — **gama**, m. disappearance of the denominator. **Chedādi**, a Gāpār. of Pāp. (v, 1, 64; Gaṇar. 370). **Chedōpasthāpaniya**, n. taking the (Jain) vows after having broken with doctrines or practices adhered to formerly, Jain.

Chedaka, mfn. ifc. cutting off, Kathās. lxi, 31; m. the denominator of a fraction; cf. *granthi-*.

Chedana, mfn. cutting asunder, splitting, MBh. i, 1498; ii, 1953; destroying, removing (ifc.), xiv, 423; n. an instrument for cutting, Hcat. i, 9, 204; section, part, L.; (chiefly ifc.) cutting, removal (of doubts, *saṃśaya-*), MBh. iii, xv; Hariv. 913; a medicine for removing the humors of the body, Bhpr.

Chedaniya, mfn. to be cut up or divided, Suśr. i; Nyāyam. i, 4, 56, Sch.; m. *Strychnos potatorum*, L.

Chedi, mfn. one who cuts or breaks, Up. iv, 118, Sch.; m. a carpenter, ib. **Chedita**, mfn. cut, divided, L. **Cheditavya**, mfn. to be cut, divisible, W.

Chedin, mfn. ifc. cutting off, tearing asunder, Mn. iv, 71; Ragh.; removing, Hariv. 15880; Śāk.

Chedyā, mfn. to be cut or divided or split or cut off or mutilated, Yājñ. ii, 215; MBh. i, 93; xii, &c.; n. cutting off, cutting, tearing (with teeth or nails), v, 5733 (C); Suśr. i, 5, 1; vi; Sāh. vi, 17; cf. *kudyā*, *dukhā*, *pattra*, *laghu*, *saṃśaya*.

Chedyaka, n. drawing, projection, Sūryas. vi, 1 & 12. **Chedyakādhyāya**, m. N. of Sūryas. vi.

चिन्नम चिन्नमा, m. N. of a poet, Sarasv.; Gaṇar. 46 & 98, Sch. (vv. II. *ṇma*, *chittapā*); ŚārngP. iv, 12 (*chitramā* ed.).

चिप्पिका chipikā, f. a kind of bird, VarBrS. lxxxviii, 2 & 35; cf. *ciṇṇa*.

चिलिहिरा chilihirā, m. N. of a creeper, Bhpr. v, 3, 260 f.

चिस्मक chismaka, m. N. of a prince, Brahmapāp. (v. l. for *śituka*).

चुचु chucchu, m. a kind of animal, VarBrS. lxxxvi, 37. **Chucchuka-bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of the author of a *laghu-vṛtti* on Kāt.

Chuchundara, m. the musk-rat, Suśr. v, 6, 3 (*echundā*) & 14; Aśhāṅg. vi, 38, 2; (f.) f. id., VarBrS. lxxxviii, 5 & 47. **Chuchundari**, m. id., Mn. xii, 65; Yājñ. iii, 213; MBh. xiii, &c.

चुट चुट, cl. 6. °*ṭati*, to bind, Dhātup. : cl. 10, *chotayati*, to cut, split, ib. (v. l. for *√cuṭ*).

Chotāna, n. cutting off, Uttamac. 206.

Choti, v. l. for *ṭin*. **Chotikā**, f. snapping the thumb and forefinger, Ratnāv. iii, 17; Kathās. lxxv, 211; Bhpr. v, 28, 111; Tantras.

Chotita, mfn. cut off, Uttamac. 217; cf. *ā-cchā*. **Chotin**, m. a fisherman, L. (v. l. °*ṭi*).

चुड चुड, cl. 6. v. l. for *√thud*; cf. *pra-*.

चुड चुड, m. N. of several men, Rājat. viii; (ā), f. N. of a woman, 461; 1124; 1132.

चुद्र chudra, n. retaliation, L.; a ray, L.

चुप चुप, cl. 6. °*pati* (cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 10, Kār.) to touch, Dhātup. xxviii, 125; Intens. *cocchupya*, Pāp. vii, 4, 83, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; cf. *ā-cchupā*.

Chupa, m. touch, L.; a shrub, bush, L.; air, wind, L.; combat, L.

चुबुक chubuka, n. = *cubā*, the chin, RV. x, 163, 1; ŚBr. x, 6, 1, 11; ParGr. iii, 6, 2.

चुर चुर, cl. 6. °*ṛati* (cf. Pāp. viii, 2, 79)

to cut off, cut, incise, etch, Dhātup. xxviii, 79; Caus. *churayati*, to strew or sprinkle with (instr.), Kād. v, 221; Mālatim. ix, 30; Kathās. xxiv, 1; Caus. *choro*, to abandon, throw away, Lalit. xv, 447; Divyāv.; Kāraṇḍ. xi, 100.

Churapa, n. ifc. strewing with, Viddh. i, 29; Kuval. 129. **Churā**, f. lime, L.

Churita, mfn. strewed, set, inlaid with (instr. or in comp.), blended, MBh. xii, 5487; VarBrS.; Daś.; BhP. &c.; n. flashing (of lightning), MBh. iii, 695. **Chorapa**, n. abandoning, L.

Chorita, mfn. abandoned, thrown away, Divyāv. i, 94; vii; drawn (a sigh), Kāraṇḍ. xvii, 110.

चुरिका churikā, f. (fr. *kshurō*) a knife, Kathās. xii, xxv; Vet. Introd. § 1; iv, § 1; Beta bengalensis, Bhpr. v, 9, 16. — **phala**, n. = *kshurō*, L.

Churī, f. = *kshurī*, a knife, dagger, L.

चुरिक, f. a knife, Hcat. i, 9, 97; a cow's nostril, Mn. viii, 325. — **patṭī**, f. 'knife-leaved', Andropogon aciculatus, L.

चुरि, f. = *churi*, L.; cf. BhP. v, 3, 3.

चृद चृद, cl. 7. (Impv. *chṛinattu*, 2. sg. *chṛindhi*; fut. *chardishyati* & *chardisyō*, Pāp. vii, 2, 57; pf. *cacchardā*, 3. pl. °*chṛidur*, 4, 83, Vārtt. 3, Pat.) to vomit, BhP. x, 11, 49; to utter, leave, TĀr. iv, 3, 3; P. A. (*chṛintle*) to shine, Dhātup. xxix, 8; to play, ib.: cl. 1. *chardati* (v. l. °*rpati*) to kindle, xxxiv, 14; Caus. *chardayati*, id., ib. (v. l. °*rpayō*); to cause to flow over, ŚBr. xii, 4, 2, 9; to vomit, eject (with nr without acc.), MBh. v, 3493; vi, 93; Suśr.; VarBrS.; to cause to spit or vomit, Car. i, 13, 88; Suśr.; Ā. to vomit, KātyŚr. xxv; Laty.; Kauś.; Desid. *cicchardishati* & °*cchṛisati*, Pāp. vii, 2, 57; Caus. Desid. *cicchardayishati*, 4, 83, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; cf. ā-, *pra-*.

Charda, v. l. for °*di*, vomiting, L.

Chardana, mfn. causing vomiting, Car. vi, 32; m. *Vangueria spinosa*, Bhpr. v, 1, 161; = °*di-gṇa*, L.; = *alambushā*, L.; n. vomiting, Kauś.; Gaut.; Suśr.; retching, W. **Chardaniya**, mfn. to be caused to vomit, Car. vi, 32. **Chardayitavya**, mfn. id., ib.

Chardāpanikā, f. (fr. Prakṛit Caus. °*chṛid*) 'emetic,' a kind of cucumber, L.

Chardi, f. vomiting, sickness, KātyŚr. xxv, 11; Gaut.; Suśr.; VarBrS. xxxii, 18; expulsion (of the breath), KapS. iii, 33. — **gṇa**, m. 'anti-emetic,' Azadirachta indica, L.

Chardikā, f. vomition, W.; Clitoria ternatea, L. — **ripa**, m. 'anti-emetic,' cardamoms, L.

Chardita, mfn. got rid of (demerit), Divyāv. xix, 2. **Chardis**, n. (f., L.) vomition, Car. i, vi, viii. **Chardāyanikā**, °*nī*, f. = °*dāpan*, Npr.

चृप चृप, cl. 1. 10, v. l. for °*chṛid*, q. v.

चेक चेक, mf(ā)n. clever, shrewd, Jain. (HPariś. ii, 447); domesticated, L.; a bee, L.; = °*kānuṇprāsa*, Kpr. ix, 2; Sāh. x, 3. **Chekānu-prāsa**, m. a kind of alliteration (with single repetitions of several consonants as in Ragh. vii, 22; opposed to *lāṭān*), Prāṭāpar.; Alampkāras. x, §.

Chektōkti, f. indirect speech, hint, double entendre, Viddh. ii, 5; Singhās. Introd. § 1; vi, 1; Kuval. **Chekala** [Gal.], °*kāla* [L.], mfn. clever.

Chekila, mfn. id., L.

चेत्तव्य chettavya, °*ṭtri*, &c. See °*i. chid*.

चेप्प चेप्प, (fr. *śēpa*) tail, Hāl. 62; 240.

चेमण्ड chemaṇḍa, m = *chamō*, an orphan, Up. k. **Chemuṇḍa**, f. id., Gal.; cf. *chā*.

चेलक chelaka, m. (fr. *chagalō*) a he-goat, Bhpr. v, 10, 75; (ikā), f. a she-goat, 76.

चेलु chelu, Vernonia anthelmintica, L.

चैदिक chaidika, mfn. deserving mutilation (*cheda*), Pāp. v, 1, 64; = *chidāṇṇa*, W.

चो चो, cl. 4. *chyati* (vii, 3, 71; perf. 3. pl. *cacchur*, cf. 4, 83, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; aor. *acchāt* & *acchāsīt*, ii, 4, 78) to cut off, cut, Bhāṭṭ. xiv f.; Caus. *chāyayati*, Pāp. vii, 3, 37; cf. *anu-ava-*, ā-.

Chāta, mfn. = *chita*, L.; emaciated, L.

Chita, mfn. cut off, cut, divided, L.

चोज चोज, N. of a man, Rājat. v, 422.

चोटन choṭana, °*ṭi*, &c. See °*chut*.

चोरण choraṇa, °*rita*. See °*chur*.

चोलङ्ग cholaṅga, m. the citron tree, L.; n. a citron, Alampkāras. xiv, 2; 35; 47.

चौतु chautu, m. N. of a man, Nid., Sch.

च्यु chyū, cl. 1. ā. to go, Dhātup. xxii, 60.

ज JA.

ज 1. *ja*, the 3rd palatal letter (having the sound of *j* in *jump*). — **kāra**, m. the letter *ja*.

ज 2. *ja*, mf(ā)n. (√*jan*) ifc. born or descended from, produced or caused by, born or produced in or at or upon, growing in, living at, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (after an adv. or adverbial word) born or produced (e.g. *agra*, *avara*; *eka*, *dvi*, *ni*, *pūrva*, *prathama*, *saha* & *sākaṃ-jā*), Mn. x, 25; prepared from, made of or with, v, 25; Suśr.; Hcat.; 'belonging to, connected with, peculiar to,' see *anūpa*, *anna*, *śakra*, *sārtha*; m. a son of (in comp.), Mn. &c.; a father, L.; birth, L.; (ā), f. a race, tribe, AV. v, 11, 10; ifc. a daughter, MBh. &c.; cf. *jā*.

ज 3. *ja*, mfn. speedy, swift, L.; victorious, L.; eaten, W.; m. speed, L.; enjoyment, L.; light, lustre, L.; poison, L.; a *Pisaca*, L.; Vishnu, L.; Śiva, L.; a husband's brother's wife, L.

जंस *jans*, cl. 1. 10. °*sati*, °*sayati*, to protect, Dhātup. xxxii, 127; to liberate, ib.

जङ्ग *janḡ*, Intens. 3. sg. *jāṅgahe*, to move quickly, sprawl, kick, RV. i, 126, 6; [cf. *abhi-vi*; *jaghāna*, *jāṅghā*; Goth. *gagg-an*; Lith. *xeng-ti*.] **Jāṅgha**, n. moving, going, course, vi, 12, 2; cf. *kṛishṇa*, *raghu-pātma*.

जक *jaka*, N. of a Brāhman, Rājat. viii, 474.

जकुट *jakuṭa*, m. n. (= *jukō*) the flower of the egg-plant, L.; m. a dog, L.; the Malaya mountains, L.; n. a pair, L., Sch.

जकरी *jakkari*, f. a kind of dance.

जक्ष 1. *jaksh* (√*has*, redupl.), p. *jāksat*, laughing, RV. i, 33, 7; ŚBr. xiv; ChUp. viii, 12, 3.

जक्ष 2. *jaksh* (√*ghas*, redupl.), cl. 2. °*kshiti* (cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 76; 3. pl. °*kshati*, vi, 1, 6 & 189; vii, 1, 4; Impv. 2. sg. *jagdhi*, BhP. iv, 17, 23; impf. (or aor.; cf. iii, 20, 21) *ajakshī* & °*kshat*, cf. Pāp. vii, 3, 98 f.; 3. pl. °*kshur*, Vop. ix, 28; pf. 3. pl. *jajakshur*, Bhāṭṭ. xiii, 28; ind. p. *jagdhwā* & °*dhwāya*, see s. v.; inf. °*gdhum*) to wish to eat, BhP. ii, 10, 17; to eat, consume, BhP. (once Ā. iii, 20, 20); Bhāṭṭ.; cf. *pra-*.

Jakshana, n. eating, consuming, L.

Jakshi, f. id., W.

Jakshivās, mf(ā)n. °*kshushī* n. pf. p. √*ghas*, q. v.

Jagdā, mfn. (Pāp. ii, 4, 36) eaten, RV. i, 149, 2; AV. v, 29, 5; ŚBr. vi; Mn. v, 125; MBh. vii, 4346; exhausted by (instr.), Hcar. v, 140; n. a place where any one has eaten, Pāp. i, 4, 52, Vārtt. 5, Pat.; cf. *apa*, *nṛi*, *pari*, *prāti*, *vi*, *sāraṅga*.

— **pēpman** (°*gdh*), mfn. one whose sin is consumed or blotted out, AV. ix, 6, 25 (also ā-), neg. — **sāramga**, mfn. = *sāraṅga-jagdhi*, Gaṇar. 91, Sch.

Jagdhi, f. eating, consuming, ŚBr. ix, 2, 3, 37 (dat. °*gdhyai*, Ved. inf.); Mn.; Hcar. v, 302 (v. l. i); the being eaten by (instr.), Mn. iii, 115; cf. *kalya-*.

Jagdhwā, ind. p. having eaten, AV. v, 18, 10; TS. ii; TBr. ii; ŚBr. i; Mn.; Yājñ. i; MBh. i, 8476.

Jagdhwāya, Ved. ind. p. id., RV. x, 146, 5.

जक्ष्म *jakshma*, °*man*, for *yakshō*, L., Sch.

जग *jaga*, n. = °*gat*, KaushUp. i, 3.

Jagao, in comp. for °*gat*. — **cakshu**, n. 'eye of the universe' (= °*gad-eka-cō*), the sun, Kathās. lix, 51; KāśīKh. vii, 44; BpNārP. i, 8. — **candra**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (founder of the Tapā-gaccha, 1229 A.D.). — **candrikā**, f. Bhāṭṭōtpala's Comm. on VarBr. (also called *Cintā-maṇi*). — **citra**, n. a wonder of the universe, R. vii, 34, 9; the universe taken as a picture, Sarvad. viii, 76. — **chandas** (°*gdg*), mfn. one to whom the Jagatī metre belongs, connected with it, VS. iv, 87; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv.

Jagaj, in comp. for °*gat*. — **jīva**, m. a living being of this world, Rājat. ii, 25. — **jīvana-dāsa**, m. N. of the author of three poems (*Jīāna-prakāśa*, *Prathama-grantha*, and *Mahā-pralaya*).

Jāgāt, mfn. (√gam, redupl., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 178, Vārt. 3) moving, movable, locomotive, living, RV.; AV. &c.; (=jāgata) composed in the Jagati metre, RV. i, 164, 23; ŚaṅgBr. i, 4; Lāty. i, 8, 9; m. air, wind, L.; m. pl. people, mankind, Rājāt. (C) iii, 494; n. that which moves or is alive, men and animals, animals as opposed to men, men (Naigh. ii, 3), RV.; AV. &c. ('to madhye, 'within everybody's sight,' R. vii, 97, 1; 5 & 10); the world, esp. this world, earth, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; the Jagati metre, RV. i, 164, 25; 'N. of a Sāman,' see -sāman; n. du. heaven and the lower world, Kir. v, 20; n. pl. the worlds (=gat-traya), Prab. i, 10; people, mankind, Kpr. x, 88 (Sāh. & Kuval.); (jāgati), f. a female animal, RV. i, 157, 5; vi, 72, 4; a cow, Naigh. ii, 11; the plants (or floor as coming from plants), VS. i, 21; ŚBr. i, 2, 2, 2; the earth, ĪUp.; PrāśUp.; Mn. i, 100; MBh. &c.; the site of a house, L. (Kir. i, 7, Sch.); people, mankind, L.; the world, universe, R. ii, 69, 11; a metre of 4 × 12 syllables, RV. x, 130, 5; AV. viii, xix; ŚBr.; ĀitBr. &c.; any metre of 4 × 12 syllables; the number 48, Lāty. ix; Kāty. xxii; a sacrificial brick named after the Jagati metre, ŚBr. viii; Kāty. xvii; a field planted with Jamḍū, L. -**kartṛi**, m. 'world-creator,' Brahmā, L. -**kāraṇa**, n. the cause of the universe, Vedāntas.; -**kāraṇa**, n. 'the (cause of the cause, i.e. the) final cause of the universe,' Vishṇu, Vishṇ. i, 61. -**kṛtsna**, n. the whole world, W. -**kāshaya**, m. the destruction of the world, W. -**tuṅga**, m. N. of two princes (850 & 900 A.D.). -**traya**, n. the three worlds (heaven, earth, and the lower world), Kathās.; Sāh. -**trī-taya**, n. id., Dhūrtas. ii, 8. -**pati**, m. the lord of the world, Prab. i, 33; ('*tas pāti*, AV. vii, 17, 1); Brahmā, MBh. i, 36, 20; Śiva, xiii, 588; Kum. v, 59; Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, Bhag. x, 15; R. i, 14, 24; VarP. clxix, 1; Agni, MBh. i, 8418; the sun, VP. iii, 5, 20; a king, W. -**parāyana**, mfn. chief of the universe (Vishṇu), Vishṇ. iic, 100. -**pitṛi**, m. 'world-father,' Śiva, W. -**prākṣa**, mfn. = *prāthita*, Ragh. iii, 48; m. the light of the world, Bhaktām. 16. -**pradhāna**, m. 'chief of the world,' Śiva, MBh. vii, 202, 12. -**prabha**, m. the lord of the world, Prab. i, 24; Brahmā, MBh. iii, 15908; Śiva; Vishṇu, VarP. clxix, 2; N. of an Arhat of the Jainas, L. -**prāsiddha**, mfn. known throughout the world, Hemac., Sch. -**prāṇa**, m. 'world-breath,' wind, L.; Rāma, RāmātUp. i, 3, 2. -**prāsāha**, mf(ā)n. consisting chiefly of Jagati verses, ĀitBr. vi, 12, 15. -**prīti**, f. 'world-joy,' Śiva, MBh. vii, 202, 12. -**samagra**, n. = *kṛtsna*, W. -**sarva**, n. id., W. -**sākshin**, m. 'world-witness,' the sun, L. -**sāman**, mfn. having the Jagat (-Sāman) of the Sāman, ApŚr. xii, 14, 1. -**siṅha**, m. N. of a prince, Inscr. -**seta**, m. N. of a man, Kshītū. vii. -**śraśṭṛi**, m. = *karṭṛi*, W.; Śiva, L. -**svāmīn**, m. the lord of the world, Prab. vi, 2; Vishṇu, VāmP. xvi; N. of an image of the Lord in Dvādaśīdityāśrama, ŚrīmMāh. xxxi; 'mi-tva, n. sovereignty of the world, Ratnāṇ. iv, 20.

Jāgati, f. of f, q.v. -**cara**, m. 'earth-walker,' man, MBh. xii, 6970. -**jāni**, m. 'whose wife is the earth,' a king, ŚārngP. -**śala**, n. 'earth-surface,' the ground, soil, Sarvad. iii, 217. -**dhara**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, R. iii, 68, 45; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. -**pati**, m. 'earth-lord,' a king, MBh. i, iii; R. i; BhP. v; -**kanyakā**, f. 'king's daughter,' a princess, Kād. vi, 524 (v.l.). -**pāla**, m. 'earth-protector,' a king, MBh. viii, 530; Hit. ii, 11, 8. -**bhartṛi**, m. = *pati*, R. ii, 103, 17. -**bhuḥ**, m. 'earth-enjoyer,' a king, Rājāt. -**madhya**, n. 'world-centre,' the earth, Bhām. ii, 218. -**ruh**, m. 'earth-grower,' a tree, Kir. vi, 2. -**ruha**, m. id., MBh. -**varāha**, n. N. of a Sāman.

1. **Jagatyā**, Nom. *ṭyati*, Pāṇ. i, 4, 2, Vārt. 14. Pat. 2. **Jagatyā**, n. (f. *ṭyati*), iv, 4, 122.

Jagad, in comp. for *gat* - *anda*, n. the mundane egg, universe. -**āṇḍaka**, n. id., Śiś. ix, 9. -**anta**, m. the end of the world, W. -**antaka**, m. 'world-destroyer,' death, BhP. iv, 5, 6 ('*kāntaka*, mfn. destroying death). -**antar-ātman**, m. 'innermost soul of the universe,' Vishṇu, Bhārti. iii, 84. -**ambā**, f. the mother of the world, Śatr. ii, 22; = *mbikā*, Udbh.; -**prādurbhāva**, m. 'appearance of Durgā,' N. of Durgā. iv. -**ambikā**, f. 'world-mother,' Durgā, Bhagavatg. -**ātma**, mfn. 'whose self is the world,' identical with the world, W. -**ātman**, m. 'world-breath,' wind, R. vi, 82, 153; 'world-son,' the Supreme Spirit, W.

-**ādi-ja**, m. 'first-born of the world,' Śiva. -**ādihāra**, m. support of the universe, Sighās. xv, 4; Time (cf. Bhāshāp. 44); Rāma, RāmātUp. i, 5, 8; N. of the Jina Vira, Śatr. i, 274; wind, L. -**ānanda**, mfn. rejoicing the world, W. -**āyu**, n. 'life-spring of the world,' wind, MBh. iii, 11193. -**āyus**, n. id., xii, 13569. -**īśa**, m. 'world-lord,' Brahmā, BrahmavP. iii, 1, 6; Vishṇu, Gīt. i, 5 ff.; Śiva; N. of a man, Kshītū. iv, 8; of a scholiast (author of Anumāna-didhiti-tippāni); -*toshinī*, f. N. of a Comm.; -*śataka*, n. N. of a poem (of 100 stanzas). -**īśitṛi**, m. 'world-lord,' Śiva, Sighās. 2. Intro. 1. -**īśvara**, m. world-lord, MBh. i, 811; Prab. v, 9; Śiva, R. iii, 53, 60; Indra, MBh. i, 811; a king, Mn. vii, 23, Kull.; N. of the author of Hāsy. -**uddhāra**, m. salvation of the world, W. -**eka-cakshna**, m. 'sole eye of the universe,' the sun, Sighās. xviii. -**eka-nātha**, m. the sole monarch of the world (Raghu), Ragh. v, 23. -**eka-pāvana**, mfn. the sole purifier of the world, W. -**guru**, m. the father of the world, Ragh. x, 65; Brahmā, BhP. ii, 5, 12; Vishṇu, Hariv. 15699; BhP. i, 8, 25; Śiva, Kum. vi, 15; Rāma (as Vishṇu's incarnation), R. iii, 6, 18. -**ganṛi**, f. N. of Manasā(-devī), BrahmavP. ii, 42. -**ghātin**, mfn. destroying the world or mankind, W. -**dala**, m. N. of a king of the Darads, Rājāt. viii, 210. -**dīpa**, m. 'world-illuminator,' the sun, Kathās. lvi, lxxiv. -**deva**, m. N. of a prince (1100 A.D.), Inscr. -**druh**, -*dhruk* or -*dhrut*, m. 'people-injurer,' a demon, W. -**dhara**, m. N. of a son of Ratnadhara and grandson of Vidyā-dhara (author of comments on Mālatīm, Venṭs., and Kāt.). -**dhātṛi**, m. 'world-creator,' Vishṇu, BrahmavP. ii, 10, 18 & 18, 3; VarP. clxix, 2. -**dhātṛi**, f. 'world-nurse,' Sarasvatī, MārKp. xxiii, 30; Durgā, W. -**bala**, m. 'world-strength,' wind, L. -**bimba**, n. = *anda*, Bādar. ii, 1, 32 f., Sch. -**bija**, n. 'world-seed,' Śiva, MBh. vii, 9506. -**bhūshana-koshthaka**, n. N. of a work. -**yoni**, m. 'world-womb,' Brahmā; Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 5880; VarP. clxix, 2; Śiva, MBh. vii, 9506; Prakṛti, RāmātUp. i, 4, 8; the earth, W. -**vañchaka**, m. 'people-deceiver,' N. of a cheat, Dhūrtan. -**van-dya**, mfn. 'to be adored by the world,' Kṛishṇa, MBh. ii, 23. -**vahā**, f. 'bearer of all living beings,' the earth, L. -**vidhi**, m. the arranger of the world, Pañcar. i, 10, 48. -**vināśa**, m. = *gat-kshaya*, L. -**vaidyaka**, m. 'world-curer,' N. of a physician, Nid., Sch. -**vyāpāra**, m. 'world-business,' creation and support of the world, Bādar. iv, 4, 17.

Jagan, in comp. for *gat* - *nātha*, m. 'world-lord,' Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. ii, 779; iii, 15529; Rāma (as incarnation of Vishṇu), R. i, 19, 3; Dattātreyā (as incarnation of Vishṇu), MārKp. xviii, 29; du. Vishṇu and Śiva, Hariv. 14394; N. of a celebrated idol of Vishṇu and its shrine (at Puri in Orissa, R.T.L. p. 59), Tantr.; N. of the authors (of Rekha-ganita; of Bhām.; of Rasa-gaṅgādhara; of the Vivāda-bhaṅgāraṇa compiled at the end of the last century); (ā), f. Durgā, Hariv. 10276. -**śhetra**, n. the district surrounding the Jagan-nātha shrine, W.; -*vallabha-nāṭaka*, n. N. of a drama; -*vijaya*, m. 'Jagan-nātha's victory,' N. of a poem. -**nidhi**, m. 'world-receptacle,' Vishṇu, Hcat. i, 9. -**nivāsa**, m. 'world-abode,' Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, Bhag. xi, 25 & 37; MBh. vi, 2604; BhP. viii; BrahmavP.; Śiva, MBh. xiii, 899; worldly existence, W. -**netra**, n. 'world-eye,' the moon, Kathās. lxxxix, 5; du. the sun and the moon, Kāvya. ii, 172 (ŚārngP.); Nom. *ṭrati*, to represent the world's eye (as the moon), Prasannar. vii, 61. -**manī**, m. N. of a copyist. -**maya**, mfn. containing the whole world, Hariv.; BhP. viii, 22, 21. -**mātrī**, f. 'world-mother,' Durgā, Hariv. 10276; Samskāarak.; Lakshmi, MārKp. xviii, 32. -**mukha** (*jag°*), mfn. (faced by, i.e.) beginning with the Jagati metre, TS. vii, 2, 8, 2. -**mohana**, n. 'perplexing living beings,' N. of a work. -**molini**, f. 'infatuating living beings,' N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.

Jagann, m. a living being, L.; fire, L. **Jagannu**, m. a living being, L.; fire, L. **Jaganvās**, mf(ṭṣi) n. p. f. √gam, q.v. **Jagmānā**, mfn. p. f. √gam, q.v. **Jāgmī**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 171) going, being in constant motion, hastening towards (acc. or loc.), R.V. **Jāgmīvas**, mf(ṭṣi) n. p. f. √gam, q.v. **Jaṅgama**, mf(ā)n. (Nir. v, 3; ix, 13; √gam, Intens.) moving, locomotive (opposed to stationary, *sthāvara* or *sthirā*), living, ĀitUp. v, 3; Mn.;

MBh. &c.; (ifc. f. ā) a living being, MBh.; BhP. i, 17, 34; (with *visha*, venom) coming from living beings (opposed to poison), MBh. i, 5019; Śuśr.; m. pl. N. of a Śaiva sect, Saṅkar. iv, 28. -**kaṭi**, f. = *bhramat-k*, L. -**tva**, n. movableness, MBh. xiv, 654. **Jaṅgamētaṛa**, mfn. immovable, L. **Jaṅgamana**, n. course, Nir. v, 19, Sch. **जगद् jagada**, m. an attendant, PārGr. iii, 4, 4 & 8 (cf. AV. iii, 12, 7 & ĀśvGr. ii, 8, 16). **जगनु jaganu**, °gannu, &c. See *jaga*. **जगर jagara**, m. = *jag°*, armour, L. **जगल jagala**, mfn. fraudulent, L.; m. a kind of spirituous liquor (or fluid suitable for distillation, L.), Car. i, 27; Śuśr. i, 45, 10, 10; Bhpr.; Vangueria spinosa, L.; = *gara*, W.; n. = *chagana*, L. **जगुरि jaguri**, mfn. (√gri, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 103, Kās.) leading, conducting, RV. x, 108, 1 (Nir. xi, 25). **जगिगक jaggitka**, N. of a man, Rājāt. viii. **जग्ग jagdhā**, *jāgdhi*, &c. See √2. *jaksh*. **जग्मि jagmi**, °gmīvas. See *jaga*. **जघन jaghāna** (√janh), m. [RV. i, 28, 2; v, 61, 3; vi, 75, 13], n. [AV. xiv, 1, 36; TS. ii; TBr. ii, &c.] the hinder part, buttock, hip and loins, pudenda, mons veneris (ifc. f. ā [Pāṇ. iv, 1, 56, Kās.], MBh. xiii, 5324; R.; Megh.); the hinder part of an altar, Sulbas. iii, 52; rear-guard, MBh. iii, v f, ix; (*ena*), instr. ind. behind (with gen. [ChUp. ii, 24, 3] or acc. [ŚBr. i f, vii, xi] following, once [vii, 2, 2, 4] preceding); so as to turn the back towards, SāṅkhGr. i, 1; iv, 12. -**kūpaka**, m. du. = *kakundara*, L. -**ganava**, n. the weight of the hips, Śak. iii, 5. -**capalā**, f. 'moving the hips,' a libidinous woman, VarBrS. civ, 3; Pañcat. i, 4, 11; a woman active in dancing, W.; a species of the Āryā metre. -**cyuti** (*ḡghāna*), f. (a woman) whose pudendum oozes, TBr. ii, 4, 6, 4; ĀśvGr. ii, 10, 14. -**tas**, ind. behind, after, Kaus. 75. -**vipulā**, f. (a woman) having stout hips; N. of a metre. **Jaghanārdhā**, m. the hinder part, TS. ii, vi; ĀitBr. iii, 47; ŚBr. i, iii, viii, x; rear-guard, MBh. v, 5162. **Jaghane-phalā**, f. 'last-ripening,' Ficus oppositifolia, L. **Jaghanin**, mfn. having stout hips, Hariv. 9547. **Jaghanya**, mf(ā)n. (g. *dig-ādi*) in comp., Pāṇ. ii, 1, 58; ifc., g. *vargyādi*) hindmost, last, latest, AV. vii, 74, 2; VS.; TBr.; ĀitBr. &c.; lowest, worst, vilest, least, least important, MBh. &c.; of low origin or rank, (m.) man of the lowest class, Hariv. 5817; R. ii; Pañcat.; BhP. vii, 11, 17; m. N. of the attendant of the model man Mālaya, VarBrS. lxxxix, 31 ff.; n. the penis, L.; (*am*), ind. behind, after, last, MBh. iii, 905 f.; R. (G) ii, 112, 31; (*e*), loc. ind. ind., MBh. iii, 1303 f.; v, 4506; with √kri, to leave behind, Hariv. 3087. -**kērin**, mfn. (in med.) attending extremely unskillfully, Śuśr. i, 25, 38. -**gupa**, m. the lowest of the 3 Gupās (*tamas*), Bhag. xiv, 18; MBh. xiv, 999. -**ja**, mfn. last born, youngest, i, iii; Hariv. 594; m. a younger brother, W.; 'low-born,' a Śūdra, L.; N. of a son of Pradyota. -**tara**, mfn. (compar.) lower, inferior, MBh. xiv, 1137. -**tas**, ind. from behind, R. vi, 7, 35 & 45, 22 & 29; behind, after, last, MBh. iv, 994; R. v, 40, 5. -**prabhava**, mfn. of lowest origin, Mn. viii, 270. -**bhāva**, m. inferiority, L. -**rātre**, loc. ind. at the end of the night, MBh. iii, 10795 & 14750. -**śāyin**, mfn. going to bed last, xii, 8840. -**samvośin**, mfn. id., Ap. i, 4, 28. **Jaghanyāyus**, mfn. shortest, Śuśr. i, 35, 6. **जघन्वस् jaghanvas**, mf(ḡnushī) n. S. √han. **Jāghni**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 171) striking (with acc.), RV. ix, 61, 20; m. a weapon, L. -**vat**, mfn. containing an Intens. form of √han, ĀitBr. i, 25. **Jaghniśas**, mf(ḡnushī) n. p. f. √han, q.v. **Jaghnu**, mfn. striking, killing, Up. i, 22. **जग्नि jaghri**, mfn. (√ghri, redupl.) pouring out, sprinkling about, RV. i, 162, 15. **जङ्गल jaksh**, cl. 1. P. v. l. for √kshaj. **जङ्ग jaṅga**, N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 863. -**pūga**, m. wickedness, W. **Jaṅgāri**, see √ṅghāri. **जङ्गम jaṅgama**, °mana. See *jaga*. **जङ्गल jaṅgala**, mfn. arid, sterile, desert,

L.; m. = -patha, L.; meat, L.; n. id.; = *gūla*, L.; cf. *dirgha*, *jāṅg*. = *paṭha*, m. 'any arid or sterile region, desert,' see *jaṅgalapatihika*.

जङ्गल jaṅgala, m. a dyke, L.

जङ्गिद jaṅgidā, m. N. of a plant (worn as an amulet), AV. ii, 4, 1 ff.; xix, 34 f.; Kauś. 8.

जङ्गुल jaṅgula, n. = *jāṅg*°, venom, L.

जङ्ग jaṅgha, m. N. of a Rakshas, R. vi, 69, 12; (*jāṅghā*), f. (*√jagh*) the shank (from the ankle to the knee), RV. i, 116, 15 & 118, 8; AV.; VS. &c. (ifc., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 144; f. ā, Śrut.; also *ī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 55); a part of a bedstead, VarBṛS. lxxix, 30; of a carriage, see *ratha*.

जाङ्गह jaṅgha, f., see s. v. *gha*. = *kara*, mfn. 'active with the shanks,' running quickly, m. a runner, courier, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 21. = *karika*, mfn. id., Daś. vi, 49. = *kārika*, mfn. m. id., W. = *jaghanya*, mfn. the last with respect to the shanks, MBh. v, 1257 (xii, 4191). = *trāṇa*, n. armour for the shanks, L. = *pīṇḍi*, f. the calf, Gal. = *prahata*, n. g. *aksha-dyūddhi* (not in Kāś.) = *prahita*, n. ib. = *bandhu*, m. N. of a man, MBh. ii, 111. = *baḷa*, n. 'strength of the shanks,' running off, flight, Mālav. iii, 148. = *mētra*, mf(ā)n. 'measuring a shank,' 2½ feet long. = *ratha*, m. N. of a man, pl. his descendants, g. *yaskāddi* (v. l. *ghe-r*), Gaṇar., Sch. = *xi* (*ghāra*), m. N. of a man, MBh. xlii, 256 (*igāri*, B). = *vihāra*, m. a walk, Divyāv. xxxii, 28. **जाङ्गहे-ratha**, see *gha*°.

जाङ्गहला, m. 'running swiftly, runner,' a class of animals (antelopes &c.), Car. i, 27, 51; Suśr. i, 46; Bhpr. = *tva*, n. the being a good runner (for passing over, *laighana*), Sarvad. i, 44 (a. neg.).

जाङ्गहिकā, f. = *ghā*. See *kapi*.

जाङ्गहला, mfn. running swiftly, quick, L., Sch.

जज्ज jaj, cl. 1. P. to fight, Dhātup. vii, 68.

जाजा, m. 'a warrior'; cf. *jāyina*. **जाजुजा**, n. 'warrior's strength,' prowess, Śiś. xix, 3.

जज्ज jajja, mfn. (etymol.) quick, DaivBr. iii, 17 (*jalacara*, v. l. *cala*, Nir. vii, 13); m. N. of a man, Rājat. iv, 410; 471 ff.

जाज्जालā, N. of a man, viii, 1085; 2173.

जाज्जालā, ind. (onomat.) with *√kri*, to make an instant, DaivBr. iii, 17 (*jalgalayamāna*, Nir. vii, 13).

जज्जान jajñānā, mfn. pf. p. ā. *√jñā*, q. v.; m. N. of a man, ĀrshBr.

जज्जि jajñi, mfn. (*√jan*, redupl., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 171 & Vartt. 3) germinating, shooting, TS. vii, 5, 20, 1; f. seed (? Pāṇ. iii, 2, 171, Kāś.) Siddh. **जाज्जिवas**, mf(ā)n. pf. p. *√jan*, q. v.

जरुहोत jayajhati, f. pl. (scil. āpas) splashing or rushing waters (Nir. vi, 16), RV. v, 52, 6.

जज्ज जाज्ज, cl. 1. P. = *√jaj*, Dhātup. vii, 69; p. f. *jājñati*, glittering, flashing (Gmn.; = *abhibhavanti*, Say.), RV. i, 168, 7.

जाज्जा, m. g. *uñchāddi*.

जाज्जानā-bhāvat, mfn. glittering, RV. viii, 43, 8.

जज्जपूक jajjapūka, mfn. (*√jap*, Intens.; Pāṇ. iii, 2, 166) muttering prayers repeatedly, Hcar.

जट् जाट्, cl. 1. P. = *√jhaṭ*, Dhātup. ix, 18.

जट् जाट्, mfn. wearing twisted locks of hair, g. *arśa-ādi*; m. metrically for *ṭā*, Hariv. 9551; (*ā*), f. the hair twisted together (as worn by ascetics, by Śiva, and persons in mourning), ParGṛ. ii, 6; Mn. vi, 6; MBh. (ifc. f. ā, iii, 16137) &c.; a fibrous root, root (in general), Bhpr. v, 111; Śārng-S. i, 46 & 58; N. of several plants (= *ṭā-vaṭi*, L.; Mucuna pruriens, L.; Flacourtia cataphracta, L.; = *ṭā-mūla*, L.; = *rudra-jaṭā*, L.), Suśr. v f.; N. of a Pāṭha or arrangement of the Vedic text (still more artificial than the Krama, each pair of words being repeated thrice and one repetition being in inverted order), Carap.; (*ī*), f. Nardostachys *Jaṭa-māṇsi*, L.; (= *ṭi*) the waved-leaf fig-tree, L.; cf. *tri-mahā-vi*; *krishṇa-jaṭā* = *malla*, m. N. of the author of the *Jaṭamāla-vilāsa*.

जाट, f., see s. v. *ṭa*. = *kara*, mfn. matting the hair, W. = *kalāpa*, m. a knot of braided hair, Vikr. v, 19; BhP. iii. = *citra*, m. N. of Śiva, L. = *jāla*, n. = *kalāpa*, Daś. xii, 20 & 75. = *jānin* (*ṭāṭ*), mfn. wearing braided hair and covered with a hide, MBh. i, 4917. = *jūṭa*, m. the long tresses of hair twisted on the top of the head, quantity of twisted

hair (also applied to that of Śiva, Kathās. i, 18), BhP. v, 17, 3; Mahān.; Kathās. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Hcat.) = *jvāla*, m. flame-tufted, lamp, L. = *taṅka*, m. N. of Śiva, L.; cf. *kaṭaṅka*. = *ṭira* (*ṭāṭ*), v. l. for *ṭā-cira*. = *dhara*, mfn. = *dhārin*, R.; Pañcat. i, 4, 5; m. an ascetic, Daś. vii, 203; Śiva, MBh. iii, 1625; BhP. vi, 17, 7; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2563; of a Buddha, L.; of a lexicographer; pl. N. of a people in the south of India, VarBṛS. xiv, 13; (*ī*), f. = *rudra-jaṭā*, Bhpr. vii, 10, 148. = *dhārin*, mfn. wearing twisted hair, BhP. iv, 2, 29; Vet. i, 23; *ri-saiva-mata*, n. the doctrine of the Śaivas who wear twisted hair, Govind. on Bādar. ii, 2, 37. = *ntā* (*ṭān*), f. = *ṭā-vaṭi*, Npr.; Flacourtia cataphracta, ib. = *paṭala*, n. N. of a treatise on the *Jaṭa* (Pāṭha). = *pāṭha*, m. the *Jaṭa* arrangement of a Vedic text, W. = *bandha*, m. = *kalāpa*, W. = *bhāra*, m. the mass of braided hair, R. ii. = *maṇḍala*, n. = *kalāpa*, Hariv. 4565; R. i, iii; Śak. vii, 11. = *māṇsi*, f. = *vaṭi*, L. = *mālin*, m. 'garlanded with matted hair,' N. of a Muni, Vāyup. i, 23, 176. = *mūlā*, f. Asparagus racemosus, L. = *vat*, mfn. = *dhārin*, W.; m. Śiva, Gal.; (*ī*), f. Nardostachys *Jaṭa-māṇsi*, L. = *valka-lin*, mfn. wearing twisted hair and a garment made of bark, Kathās. xciv, 36. = *vallī*, f. a kind of Valeriana, L.; = *rudra-jaṭā*, L. = *śankara*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xii, 22. = *suza* (*ṭāṣ*), m. N. of a Rakshas (killed by Bhīma-sena), MBh. iii, vii, xiv; pl. N. of a people in the north-east of Madhya-deśa, VarBṛS. xiv, 30. **जाटेश्वरा-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cvii. **जाटोच्चा**, m. N. of a hill, W.

जाट्यु & युस, m. N. of the king of vultures (son of Aruṇa and Syeni, MBh.; son of Garuḍa, R.; younger brother of Sampati; promising his aid to Rāma, out of regard for his father Dāsa-ratha, but defeated and mortally wounded by Rāvaṇa on attempting to rescue Sītā), MBh. i, 2634; iii, 16043 ff. & 16242 ff.; R. i, iii f.; N. of a mountain, Vāyup. i, 23, 176; bdellium, L.

जाटला, mfn. (g. *siddhādi*) = *ṭā-dhārin*, Hariv. 10594; Candak. ii, 19; Kathās. liii, 2; cxi; ifc. crested by (flames), liii, 160; m. bdellium, L.; curcuma, L.; Schrebrea Swietenoides, L.; the Indian fig-tree, L. = *ṭā-vaṭi*, L.

जाटलाके, mfn. = *ṭā-dhārin*, MārKP. viii, 176; (*ikā*), f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 46, 23 (*jāṭ*, C).

जाटि, f. twisted hair, L.; a mass, multitude, L.; Ficus infectoria, L. **जाटिका**, 'N.' see *jāṭikāyana*.

जाटिन, mfn. = *ṭā-dhārin*, Mn. xi, 93 & 129; Yājñ. MBh.; Hariv. m. an ascetic, Bharat.; Śiva, MBh. vii, 2046 & 2858; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, ix, 2563; a Pratuḍa bird, Car. i, 27, 56; an elephant 60 years old, L.; Ficus infectoria, L. **जाटिला**, mf(ā)n. (g. *picchādi*) = *ṭā-dhārin*, Mn. ii f.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; hairy (the face), MBh. vii, 93, 47; twisted together (the hair), BhP. iii, 33, 14; ifc. crested by, VarBṛS. viii, 53; Pañcat.; Śānti. i, 8; Kathās.; Vcar.; m. an ascetic, Kām. vii, 46; Śiva, MBh. xii f.; a goat with certain marks, VarBṛS. lxiv, 9; a lion, L.; N. of a man, Śatr. x, 137; (*ā*), f. = *ṭā-vaṭi*, Suśr. i, vi; long pepper, L.; a kind of Artemisia, L.; Acorus Calamus, L.; = *uccaṭā*, L.; N. of a woman (with the patr. Gau-tamī; mother-in-law of Rādhikā, Gauragan.; said to have had 7 husbands), MBh. i, 7265. = *sthala*, n. N. of a locality, R. iv, 43, 8.

जाटिलाके, m. N. of a man, pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi*; (*ikā*), f. (g. *śivādi*) N. of a woman, Lalit.

जाटिलाये, Nom. *ṭyati*, to twist together, form into a clotted mass, Prasāṅg. viii, 4; to crest or fill with (instr.), Bhām. iv, 5.

जाटिलि, ind. for *ṭa*. = *√kṛi*, to twist together, form into a clotted mass, W.; to crest or fill with, Pañcat.; Hcar. viii, 15. = *bhāva*, m. the being twisted together, Suśr. ii, 6, 1.

जटुल jaṭula, m. = *jaṭ*°, L. (cf. *jatu-maṇi*).

जट 1. jaṭhara, mf(ā)n. (v. l. for *baṭh*°, q. v.) hard, firm, Śānti. iv, 13 & Sāh. (v. l. *jaratha*); for *jaratha*, old, Bhartṛ. iii, 92; = *baddha*, L.; for *javana*, R. ii, 98, 24; *ati*-, 'very hard' and 'very old,' Śiś. iv, 29; m. N. of a man, Pravar. iv (Madh.). of a mountain, BhP. v, 16, 28; pl. N. of a people (in the south-east of Madhya-deśa, VarBṛS. xiv, 8), MBh. vi, 350. = *tva*, n. 'hardness,' only a. neg., tenderness, Vām. iii, 1, 19.

जट 2. jaṭhara, n. [m.] the stomach,

belly, abdomen, bowels, womb, interior of anything, cavity, RV.; AV. &c.; certain morbid affections of the bowels, Car. vi, 1; Suśr. i, vi; (*ena*), instr. ind. (opposed to *prishṭha-tas*) so as to turn the face towards, Hit. ii, 3, 3; [cf. *yaṣṭh*?; Goth. *kilthei* or *quithrs*?]. = *gada*, m. a morbid affection of the abdomen or bowels (= *krīd-rogā*, Sch.), VarBṛS. civ, 6 & 13. = *jvalana*, n. 'stomach-heat,' hunger, Bhām. i, 49. = *jvālā*, f. belly-ache, colic, W. = *nnd*, m. 'removing the Jaṭhara disease,' Cathartocarpus fistula, L. = *yantraṇā*, f. pain endured (by the embryo) in the womb, W. = *roga*, m. = *gada*, VarBṛS. civ, 16. = *vyathā*, f. = *jvālā*, W. = *stha*, mfn. being in the belly or in the womb, W. = *sthyāin*, mfn. id., W. = *sthitā*, mfn. id., W. **जाठराग्न**, m. digestive stomach-fire, gastric juice, Gṛhyās. i, 11; Kathās. lxxiii, 58; Hcat.; cf. *jaṭhara*. **जाठराग्नाये**, m. 'stomach-disease,' dropsy, L.

जाठरिन, mfn. affected with the Jaṭhara disease, Car. v, 6; vi, 18; Suśr. iv, 18, 32.

जाठरि-क्रिता, mfn. 'contained in the belly,' concealed in the bosom, BhP. iii, 9, 20.

जट 3. jaṭhara (= 2.°, Sāy.), RV. i, 12, 17.

जाठला (= 2. *jaṭhara*, 'cavity [of waters], ocean,' Sāy.), i, 182, 6.

जट जाटा, mf(ā)n. (cf. *jāḷhu*) cold, frigid, Pañcat. i, 12, 4; Kāvyaḍ. ii, 34; Rājat. iv, 41; stiff, torpid, motionless, apathetic, senseless, stunned, paralysed, Ragh. iii, 68; Śak. &c.; stupid, dull, Mn. viii, 394 (also a. neg., 148); Yājñ. ii; MBh. (ifc. 'too stupid for,' iii, 437) &c.; void of life, inanimate, unintelligent, KapS. i, 146; vi, 50; NṛisUp.; Vedāntas.; Sarvad.; dumb, Mn. ii, 110; Suśr.; ifc. stunning, stupefying, Śak. iv, 6; m. (g. *avāddi*) N. of Sumati (who simulated stupidity), cf. MārKP. x, 9; cold, frost, W.; idiocy, W.; dullness, apathy, W.; 'inanimate,' lifeless matter (opposed to *cetana*); n. water (= *jala*), ŚārngP. (Subh.); lead, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a plant (= *jaṭā*, Mucuna pruriens, Flacourtia cataphracta, L.), Car. vi, 2 (ifc. f. ā). = *kriya*, mfn. working slowly, L. = *tā*, f. = *bhāva*, W.; stiffness, senselessness, apathy, Suśr.; Ragh. ix, 46; Sāh.; stupidity, idiocy, MārKP. x, 13 & 33; inanimateness, Sarvad. iii, 40 & 42 f.; stupefaction, despair, W. = *tva*, n. stiffness, senselessness, Tattvas. 35; Rājat. vi, 26; idiocy, Tattvas. 37; Ratnāv. iii, 148. = *dhī*, mfn. stupid-minded, idiotic, Kathās. lxi; Prab.; (a. neg.) BhP. vii, 5, 46. = *prākṛiti*, mfn. id., Ratnāv. ii, 148. = *baddhi*, mfn. id., Kathās. lxi, 187; (compar.) iv, 20. = *bharata*, m. 'the stupid Bharata,' N. of a man simulating stupidity, JābālUp.; BhP. v, 9 f. = *bhāva*, m. coolness, Kuval. 504. = *mati*, mfn. = *dhi*, BhP. v, 9, 8; Vēṇis. ii, 10. = *mūka*, in comp. idiot and dumb, Mn. vii, ix, xi; MBh. iii, 1389; v, 4599; (*mūka-jaṭa*, BhP. i, 4, 6). = *vipra*, m. 'the idiot Brāhmaṇ,' = *bharata*, VP. **जाटान**, m. 'having cool rays,' the moon, Kuval. 375 (?). **जाटमके**, mfn. = *ṭman*, Pañcat.; inanimate, unintelligent. **जाटमन**, mfn. 'cold-natured,' and 'stupid,' iii, 12, 14; Vcar. **जाटमया**, mfn. = *ṭā-dhī*, Kathās. vi, 58 & 132; cxiv; Kalyāṇam. 5.

जाटया, Nom. *ṭyati*, to make without feeling for (loc.), Mudr. iii, 4; to render weak, Ratnāv. iv, 13.

जाटया, Nom. *ṭyate*, to bestiff (the tongue), Subh.

जाटि, mfn. rendered lifeless, Bālar. i, 42; Sāh.

जाटिमान, m. (g. *driḷhādi*) = *ṭā-bhāva*, Kād. v f.; stiffness, senselessness, apathy, Mālatīm.; Gft. vi, 10; Rājat. iv, 110; stupidity, Kathās. lxi, 23. **जाटि**, ind. for *ṭa*. = *√kṛi*, to stupefy, Śak. iv, 34 (v. l.) = *krīta*, mfn. rendered torpid or motionless or senseless, stunned, R.; Ragh. ii, 42; Ratnāv.; confounded, rendered stupid, BhP. vi, 3, 25; viii, 12, 35. = *bhāva*, ni. stiffness, senselessness, L. = *bhūta*, mfn. become stupid, vi, 18, 28.

जटुल jaṭula, m. = *jaṭula*, a freckle, L.

जटु जटु, n. lac, gum, Kauś. 13; MBh. i, xii; Suśr.; (*ṭā*), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 71, Pat.) a bat, VS. xxv, 25 & 36; AV. ix, 2, 22; [cf. Lat. *bitumen*; Germ. *Kitt*]. = *kāṭi*, f. red lac, L. = *krīti*, L. = *krīti*, f. 'lac-maker,' a kind of Oldenlandia (the lac insect forms its nest in this tree), Bhpr. v, 2, 127. = *krishṇā*, f. id., ib. = *grīha*, n. a house plastered with lac and other combustible substances (such a house was built for the reception of the Pāṇḍava princes in Vārāṇasī by Purocana, at the instigation of Duryodhana, the object being to burn

them alive when they were asleep after a festival; warned by Vidura, they discovered the dangerous character of their abode, and dug an underground passage; next having invited an outcaste woman with her five sons, they first stupefied them with wine, and then having burnt Purocana in his own house, set fire to the house of lac, and, leaving the charred bodies of the woman and her sons inside, escaped by the underground passage), MBh. i, 313; 2250 & 5864; (v, 1987, *-geha*); (hence) a place of torture, Divyāv. xxvii (*jantu-g*); *-parvan*, n. N. of MBh. i, ch. 141-151. *-geha*, n. = *-griha*, q. v. *-dhāman*, n. id., L. = *-putraka*, m. 'lac-figure', a man at chess or backgammon, L.; cf. *jaya-p*. *-maṇi*, m. 'lac-jewel', a mole, Suśr. i, f., iv. *-ma-ya*, mfn. 'plastered with lac', *-saraṇa*, n. = *-tu-geha*, Venis. v, 25. *-mukha*, m. 'lac-faced', a kind of rice, Suśr. i, 46, 1, 9. *-rasa*, m. 'lac-juice', lac, L. *-veśman*, n. = *-geha*, MBh. i, 361 & 379. *Jatv-aśmaka*, n. 'lac-stone', bitumen, L.

Jatuka, m. 'N. of a man', see *jan*; n. lac, gum, L.; = *jāṭ*, Asa foetida, L.; (ā), f. lac, L.; = *-tu-krit*, Bhpr. v, 2, 127; = *-tū*, L.

Jatunī, f. = *-tū*, L.

Jatū, f., see *-tu*. = *-kapa*, m. (g. *gargādi*, v. l. *jāṭ*) 'bat-eared', N. of a physician (pupil of Bharadvāja Kapishthala), Car. i, 1, 29 (v. l. *jātukariya*).

Jatūka, f. = *-tū*, vi, 9; = *-tu-krit*, L.

जतुरक *jaturaka*. See *jantuka*.

जतुरा *jatūra*, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 3, 5.

जतु *jatru*, m. pl. the continuations of the vertebrae, collar-bones & cartilages of the breast-bone (16 are named, ŚBr. xii, 2, 4, 11), RV. viii, 1, 12; AV. xi, 3, 10; VS. xxv, 8; TāṇḍyaBr. ix, 10, 1; n. sg. the collar-bone, Yājñ. iii, 88; MBh.; Hariv. i, 1; Suśr.; VarBṛS. (pl.) **Jatruka**, n. the collar-bone, L.

जन *jan*, cl. 1. [RV.; AV.] & 10. *jānati*, *-te* (Subj. *janat*, RV.; *nāt*, AV. vi, 81, 3; *Ānata*, RV. x, 123, 7; impf. *djanat*, RV.; p. *jānat*), *jandiyati*, *-te* (in later language only P., Pāp. i, 3, 80; Subj. *nāyat*; impf. *djanayat*; aor. *djājanat*; p. *jandiyat*; inf. *jānāyitavāṇ*, ŚBr. xiv, twice cl. 3 (Subj. *jājanat*, MaitrS. i, 3, 20 & 9, 1 [Kāth. ix, 8]; cf. Pāp. vi, 1, 192 & vii, 4, 78, Kāś.; pr. *jājaniti*, Dhātup. xxv, 24; aor. *Ā. jānīshā*; *Ā. jāni*, RV. ii, 34, 2; perf. *jājāna*; 3. pl. *jā-jñur*, RV. &c.; once *jājanūr*, viii, 97, 10; p. *jānīvas*; Ved. inf. *jānīto*, iv, 6, 7; AitBr.; ŚBr. iii; [Pāp. iii, 4, 16]; Ved. ind. p. *nīvī*, RV. x, 65, 7) to generate, beget, produce, create, cause, RV.; AV. &c.; to produce (a song of praise, &c.), RV.; (cl. 10 or Caus.) to cause to be born, AV. vii, 19, 1; xiii, 1, 19; VarBṛ. xiv, 1; xix, 2; to assign, procure, RV.; VS. xix, 94; cl. 4. *jāyate* (ep. also *-ti*; impf. *djāyate*; pr. p. *jāyamaṇa*; fut. *janīshyate*; aor. *djānīshā*; 1. [RV. viii, 6, 10] & 3. sg. *djāni*; 3. sg. *jāni*, i, 141, 1; *jāni*, viii, 7, 36; perf. *jājñé*, 2. sg. *jīnīshé*, 3. pl. *jīnīre*, p. *jñānd* and [RV.] cl. 2. (?) *Ā. (2. sg. janīshé, 2. pl. nīdhve*, Impv. *nīshvā* [vi, 15, 18] *nīdhvam*, cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 78; impf. 3. p. *ajñāta* [aor., Pāp. ii, 4, 80], AitBr., twice cl. 1. *Ā. (impf. 3. pl. ajñānāṭi*, RV. iv, 5, 5; p. *jānamāna*, viii, 99, 3) to be born or produced, come into existence, RV.; AV. &c.; to grow (as plants, teeth), AV. iv f.; AitBr. vii, 15; ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.; Mn. ix, 38; VarBṛS. i, 20; to be born as, be by birth or nature (with double nom.), MBh. i, 11, 15; Pañcat. iv, 1, 5; to be born or destined for (acc.), RV. iv, 5, 5; MunḍUp. iii, 1, 10 (v. l. *jāyate for jāy*); to be born again, Mn. iv, ix, xi f.; MBh. i, iii, xiii; Hit. Intro. 14; to become, be, RV.; AV. &c.; to be changed into (dat.), Pāp. ii, 3, 13, Kāś.; to take place, happen, Vet. i, 11; iv, 25; to be possible or applicable or suitable, Suśr.; to generate, produce, R. iii, 20, 17; Carap.: Pass. *janayate*, to be born or produced, Pāp. vi, 4, 43; Desid. *jījanīshāti*, 42, Kāś.; Intens. *jājījanayate* & *jājāy*, 43 (cf. Vop. x, 17); [cf. *γίγνομαι*; Lat. *gigno*, (g)nasco; Hib. *genim*, 'I beget, generate.'] **Jāna**, m(f)n. 'generating', see *purāṇ*; m. (g. *vriśhādī*) creature, living being, man, person, race (*pāṇca jānās*, 'the five races', = *p* *krīshṭīdyas*, RV. iii, viii ff.; MBh. iii, 14160), people, subjects (the sg. used collectively, e. g. *dānya* or *dānyā* *j*, 'divine race', the gods collectively, RV.; *mahat j*, many people, R. vi, 101, 2; often ifc. denoting one person or a number of persons collectively, e. g.

preshya, *bandhu*, *sakhī* &c., qq. vv.; with names of peoples, VarBṛS. iv, 22 & v, 74; *ayam janah*, 'this person, these persons', I, we, MBh. viii, 709; Hariv. 7110; R. ii, 41, 2; Śak. &c.; *esha j*, id., Kāvyaḍ. ii, 75), RV. &c.; the person nearest to the speaker (also with *ayam* or *asau*, 'this my lover', Kāvyaḍ. ii, 271; Ratnāv. i, 33), Nal. x, 10; Śak.; Malav.; a common person, one of the people, Kir. ii, 42 & 47; the world beyond the Mahar-loka, BhP. iii, 11, 29; SkandaP.; (*rud*), m. (g. *āsvādī*) N. of a man (with the patr. Śākarākshya), ŚBr. x; ChUp.; (ā), f. 'birth', *-ajana*, 'the unborn', Nārāyaṇa, BhP. x, 3, 1. *-m-sahā*, mfn. subduing men (Indra), RV. ii, 21, 3. *-karī*, f. (= *janarī*) red lac, L. *-kalpa*, m(f)n. similar to mankind, AitBr. vi, 32; ŚāṅkhŚr. xii, 21, 1; f. pl. (scil. *picās*) N. of AV. xx, 128, 6-11, ib. *-kārīn*, m. = *-karī*, L. *-gat*, mfn., Pāp. i, 4, 2, Vartt. 14, Pat. = *-gatya*, Nom. (fr. *-gat*) *-iyati*, ib. = *-mgama*, m. a Cāṇḍāla (cf. *jalam-g*), Hcar. vi; Kād. vii, 168 (v. l. *jaran-mātanga*); Rajat. vii, 965; (ā), f. a Cāṇḍāla woman, viii, 1957. = *-cakhshu*, n. = *-jagac*, 'eye of all creatures', the sun, Hariv. 8030. *-candra*, m. 'N. of a poet', for *jala-c*. *-tā* (*nd*), f. (Pāp. iv, 2, 43) a number of men, assemblage of people, community, subjects, mankind, AV. v, 18, 12; TS. ii; TBr. i f.; AitBr.; VarBṛS.; Śiś. &c.; generation, W. *-traya*, n. three persons, R. iii, 4, 46. *-trā*, for *jala*-, W. *-dāha-sthāna*, n. a place of cremation, Daś. xii, 2. *-deva*, m. 'man-god', a king, MBh. xii, 7883; BhP. viii, 19, 2. *-dhā* (*jān*), mfn. (*dhāt*) nourishing creatures, TBr. i, 1, 1, 12 (*-dhāya*, TāṇḍyaBr. i, 4; *-dhāyas*, MaitrS. i, 3, 12 & 27). *-dhāya*, *-yas* (*jān*), see *-dhā*. *-nātha*, m. 'man-lord', a king, Kir. ii, 13. *-m-tapa*, m. 'N. of a man', see *jānamtapi*. *-pati*, m. = *-nātha*, Daś. i, 151. *-padā*, m. sg. or pl. a community, nation, people (as opposed to the sovereign), TBr. ii; AitBr. viii, 14; ŚBr. xiii f. &c.; sg. an empire, inhabited country, MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, R. iii, 61, 2); mankind, W.; *-ghātaka*, m. a plunderer of a country, Buddh. L.; *-maṇḍala*, n. the district formed by a country, Car. iii, 3; *-mahattara*, m. the chief of a country, Daś. viii, 207; *-dādhipa*, m. 'country-ruler', a king, R. ii, 63, 48; *-dāyuta*, mfn. crowded with people, W.; *-dēśvara*, m. = *-dādhipa*, W.; *-dōddhvausaniya*, mfn. treating on the epidemics of a country, Car. iii, 3. *-padān*, m. 'country-ruler', a king, Pāp. iv, 3, 100. *-pāna*, mfn. being a beverage for men, RV. ix, 110, 5. *-pālaka*, m. guardian of mankind, Kalyāṇam. 30. *-pravāda*, m. 'talk of men', rumour, report, MBh. ii, 2507 (pl.); Rajat.; Hit. = *-priya*, m. 'dear to men', Śiva; coriander-seed, L.; Moringa pterygosperma, L.; *-phalā*, f. the egg-plant, Gal. = *-bāndhava*, m. friend of mankind, Kalyāṇam. 38. *-bhīkṣ*, f. lightning, Gal. = *-bhakshā*, mfn. devouring men [loving men or to be loved by men, Say.], RV. ii, 21, 3. *-bhṛit*, mfn. supporting men, VS. x, 4. *-maraka*, m. 'men-killer', an epidemic, VarBṛS. = *-māra*, m. id., AV. Paris. lxxii, 84; (f), f. id., 98. *-mārāna*, n. killing of men. = *-mējaya*, m. (Pāp. iii, 2, 28) 'causing men to tremble', N. of a celebrated king to whom Vaiśampāyana recited the MBh. (great-grandson to Arjuna, as being son and successor to Parikshit) who was the son of Arjuna's son Abhimanyu, ŚBr. xi, xiii; AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi; MBh. &c.; N. of a son (of Kuru, i, 3740; Hariv. 1608; of Pūru, MBh. i, 3764; Hariv. 1655; BhP. ix; of Purāṇ-jaya, Hariv. 1671; of Soma-datta, VP. iv, 1, 19; of Su-mati, BhP. ix, 2, 36; of Srinājaya 23, 2); N. of a Naga, TāṇḍyaBr. xxv; MBh. ii, 362. *-mohini*, f. 'infatuating men', N. of a Surāṅgana, Siphās. Concl. = *-yōpana*, mfn. perplexing or vexing men, RV. x, 86, 22; AV. xii, 2, 15. *-rañjana*, mfn. gratifying men, Gīt. i, 19; n. gratification of people, W.; (f), f. N. of a prayer, Pañcar. iii, 15, 32. *-rava*, n. = *-pravāda*. *-rāj*, m. = *-nātha*, VS. v, 24. *-rājan*, m. id., RV. i, 53, 9. *-loka*, m. 'world of men', the 5th Loka or next above Mahar-loka (residence of the sons of Brahmā and other godly men), ĀruṇUp.; NṛisUp. i, 5, 6; BhP.; MarkP.; SkandaP.; cf. *janas*. *-vat*, mfn. 'crowded with people', (f), f. ind. ind. on a spot filled with people, Car. i, 8, 1, 63. = *-vallabha*, m. 'agreeable to men', the plant Sveta-rohita, L. *-vāda*, m. (g. *kathādi*) = *-pravāda*, Mn. ii, 179; MBh. ii, xii, xiv; VarBṛS. = *-vādin*, m. a talker, newsmonger, VS. xxx, 17. *-vid*, mfn. possessing men (Agni), Kaus. 78. = *-vyavahāra*, m. popular practice or

usage, W. = *-āri*, mfn. coming to men (Pūshan), RV. vi, 55, 6 (Nir. vi, 4). = *-āruta*, m. 'known among men', N. of a man, ChUp. iv, 1, 1, Sch.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, AitBr. i, 25, 5, Say.; cf. *jāna-iruti*. = *-āruti*, f. rumour, news, Rajat. vii, 133. = *-samsad*, f. an assembly of men, MBh. iii, 2729 (pl.); R. = *-samskaya*, m. destruction of men, VarBṛS. vii, 30. = *-sambādha*, m. a crowd of people, MBh. i, 7125; Kām.; mfn. densely crowded with people, W. = *-stha*, mfn. abiding among men, BhP. vii, 15, 56; see also s.v. *janas*. = *-sthāna*, n. 'resort of men', N. of part of the Daṇḍaka forest in Decan, MBh. iii, ix, xii; R.; Ragh. xii f.; *-ruha*, mfn. growing in Jana-sthāna, W. **Janā-kirpa**, mfn. crowded with people, W. **Janācōra**, m. popular usage, W. **Janāstiga**, mfn. superhuman, superior, Kir. iii, 2. **Janādhinātha**, m. = *-nānātha*, W.; Vishnu. W. **Janādhipa**, m. = *-nānātha*, MBh.; R. (ifc. f. ā). **Janānta**, m. a number of men, Sāh. vi, 139; a region (*dēśa*), Suśr. i, 46, 2, 38; 'man-destroyer', Yama, BhP. vi, 8, 16. **Janāntika**, 'personal proximity', (*am*), ind. (as a stage-direction) whispering aside to another, Śak.; Vikr. &c.; (e), loc. ind. in the proximity of men, Kathās. lxxv, 132. **Janāpavāda**, m. ill report, Pāp. ii, 3, 69, Kāś. (pl.) **Janāyana**, mfn. leading to men (a path), AV. xii, 1, 47. **Janārava**, m. = *-na-r*, Kathās. lxxv, 152. **Janārāva**, m. 'man-ocean', a caravan, Nal. xiii, 16. **Janārtha-sabde**, m. a family appellation, gentile noun, W. **Janārdana**, m. (g. *nandy-ādi*) 'exciting or agitating men', Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. iii, 8102; v, 2564; Hariv. 15397; Bhart.; BhP.; Gīt.; N. of several men, Hariv. &c.; of a locality, Tantr.; *-vibudha*, m. N. of a scholiast (author of Bhāva-lōka-dīpikā). **Janālaya**, m. an inhabitant of the Jana-loka, BhP. iii, 11, 31. **Janāv**, nom. aus, m. protecting men, Vop. xxvi, 77. **Janāsana**, m. 'man-eater', a wolf, L. **Janāśraya**, m. 'man-shelter', inn, caravan-sary, Rajat. iii, 480. **Janā-shāh**, nom. *-shāf*, = *-nan-sahā*, RV. i, 54, 11. **Janēndra**, m. = *-nānātha*, R. ii, 100, 14. **Jane-vāda**, m. = *-nā v*, g. *kathādi*. **Janēśa**, m. = *-nēndra*, Hariv. 8403; Hcar. v, 405. **Janēśvara**, m. id., MBh. i f.; Hariv. 1828; R. i, iii. **Janēśhta**, m. 'man-desired', a kind of jasmine, L.; (ā), f. turmeric, L.; the Jatukā plant (Oldenlandia), L.; the medicinal plant *vridhī*, L.; the flower of *Jasminum grandiflorum*, L. **Janōdāharana**, n. 'man-laudation', fame, W. = *Janau*, see *Nāva*. **Janāṅga**, m. a multitude of people, crowd, R. i, 77, 8; ii, 80, 4. **Janaka**, mfn. (Pāp. vii, 3, 35, Kāś.) generative, generating, begetting, producing, causing (chiefly ifc.), MBh. iv, 1456; VarBṛS.; Bhāshp.; Bhpr.; m. a progenitor, father, Hariv. 982; R. vi, 3, 45; Pañcat. &c.; (in music) a kind of measure; (oxyt.) N. of a king of Videha or Mithilā (son of Mithi and father of Udāvasu, R.), ŚBr. xi, xiv; MBh. iii, xii, xiv; Hariv. 9253; of another king of Mithilā (son of Hrasva-roman and father of Sītā), R.; of another king, Rajat. i, 98; of a disciple of Bhagavat, BhP. vi, 3, 20; of several official men, Rajat. vii f.; pl. the descendants of Janaka, MarkP. iii, 10637; R. i; Uttara. i, 16; iv, 9; vi, 42; MarkP.; (*ikā*), f. (as in Pāli) a mother, Divyāv. xviii, 137; a daughter-in-law, W. = *kāna*, m. 'the one-eyed Janaka', N. of a man, Rajat. viii, 881. = *-candra*, m. N. of several men, vii f. = *-tanaya*, f. 'Janaka's daughter', Sītā, Megh. i. = *-tā*, f. = *-tva*, Sāh. i, 3, 8; paternity, Kathās. xvii, 57. = *-tva*, n. generativeness, Sarvad. ii, 63; generation, i, 38; ii, 133. = *-nandini*, f. = *-tanaya* = *-bhadrā*, m. N. of a man, Rajat. viii, 2485. = *-rāja*, m. N. of a man, viii, 978 & 1002; Śrīkaph. xxv (grammarian and Vaidika). = *-sapta-rātra*, m. N. of a Saptāha, KātyŚr.; ĀsvŚr. x; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mās. = *-siha*, m. N. of a man, Rajat. viii. = *-sutā*, f. = *-tanaya*. **Janakāmaja**, f. id. **Janakāhaya**, m. Mesua Roxburghii, Gal. **Janakēśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. **Janakiya**, mfn. fr. *jāna*, g. *gahādī*, Pāp. iv, 3, 60, Kār.

Jānat, mfn. pr. p. *jan*, q. v.; ind. an exclamation used in ceremonies (like *om*, &c.), Kaus.

Jānad-vat, mfn. containing a form of *jan*, MaitrS. i, 8, 9.

Jānana, m(f)n. ifc. generating, begetting, producing, causing, Mn. ix, 81; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. a progenitor, creator, RV. ii, 40, 1; n. birth, coming into existence, TāṇḍyaBr. xxi, 9; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; 'birth', i.e. life (*pūrvā j* = *nāntara*),

Kum. i, 54; production, causation, R.; Kum. i, 43; Sāṃkhyak.; Sarvad. f. race, lineage, L.; (f.); f. a mother, ŚāṅkhŚr. xv; Mn. ix, 192; Yājñ. i, 25 &c.; a queen-mother, W.; a bat, L.; = *jana-kari*, L.; Jāminum auriculatum, L.; Rubia Munjista, L.; the plant *janī*, L.; the plant *kaṭukā*, L.; compassion, L.; cf. *indra*, *medhā*. **Janānāntara**, u. (another, i.e.) a former life, Śak. v, 2.

Janani, metrically for *nī*, a mother, VarBrS. vi, 10; f. birth, W.; the plant *janī*, L.

1. **Janāniya**, Nom. *yati*, to consider as one's mother, HYog. iii, 9.

2. **Janāniya**, mfn. to be produced, W.

Janamāṣṇu, mfn. pr. p. *jan*, q.v.; m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi* (Kās.; v.l. for *jaramāṣṇa*).

Janayati, f. generation, VS. i, 22.

Janayanta, mfn. generating, producing, Vop.

Janayitavya, mfn. to be generated or produced, Prab. i, 4; Sarvad. ii, 57; Sāṃkhyak., Sch.

Janayitri, m. (Pāp. vi, 4, 53, Kās.) one who generates or begets or produces, progenitor, father, Mn. ix; MBh. &c.; (f.) f. a mother, Rājāt. iii, 108.

Janayishnu, m. a progenitor, MBh. ix, 222.

Janar, in comp. for *nas*. — **loka**, m. = *jana-loka*.

Jānas, n. race, class of beings (Lat. *genus*), RV. ii, 2, 4; = *jana-loka*, Vedāntas.; BhP. iii, 13, 25 & 43. 2. **Jana-stha** (fr. *naḥ*), mfn. abiding in the Janas (or Janā-loka), VP. i, 3, 24.

Jāni, nī, f. a woman, wife (gen. *nyur*, RV. x, 10, 3), RV. (pl. also fig. 'the fingers'); VS.; birth, production, Sarvad.; KapS. i, 97, Sch.; a kind of fragrant plant, L.; *nī*, f. a mother, L.; birth, i.e. life, AgP. xxxviii, 1; birthplace, Hariv. 11979; the rt. Jan, Bādar. iii, 1, 24, Sch.; cf. *gnā*. — **kartri**, mfn. coming into existence, Pāp. i, 4, 30; producing, effecting, Naish. v, 63 (f. *tri*). — **kāma** (*jān*), mfn. wishing for a wife, AV. ii, 30, 5. — **tvā**, n. the state of a wife, RV. x, 18, 8. — **tvānā**, n. id., viii, 2, 42. — **dā**, mfn. giving a wife, iv, 17, 16. — **divasa**, m. birthday, Mcar. vi, 28, — **dā**, 3, RV. x, 29, 5. — **nīlikā**, f. the plant Mahā-nīli, L.

— **paddhati**, f. N. of a work. — **mat**, mfn. having a wife or wives (Soma), ŚāṅkhGr. i, 9, 9; having an origin, produced, Bādar. iii f., Sch.; creature, man, Mcar. vii, 32. — **vat** (*jān*), mfn. having a wife, RV.

Janika, mfn. generating, producing, W.

Janita, mfn. born, Hariv. 9238; engendered, begotten, W.; produced, occasioned, MBh. iv, 1236; Pañcat.; Megh. &c.; occurring, W. — **svana**, mfn. making a noise, sounding, W. **Janitōdyama**, mfn. making exertion, energetic, W.

Janitavya, mfn. to be born or produced, AV. iv, 23, 7. **Janitri** or (along with *janāna* 4 times) *jān*, m. (Pāp. vi, 4, 53) a progenitor, father, *yeve-ṛip*, (Lat.) *genitor*, RV.; VS.; AV.; ChUp.; SvetUp.; Pañcat.; (*janitri*), f. a mother, *yeve-ṛupa*, *genitrix*, RV.; AV.; TS. iv; Gobh.; MBh.; VarBrS.

Janitra, n. a birthplace, place of origin, home, origin, RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr. ii; MBh. v, 2580; Hariv. 14730; pl. parents, relatives, AitBr. ii, 6; sg. generative or procreative matter, VS. xix, 84; xxi, 55; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty.; (du. with *Vasishthasya*) another Sāman (consisting of the *janitrādyā* & *trōtāra*), ix, 12, 8; sg. with *uttara* = *trōtāra*, vii, 2, 1.

2. **Jānitva**, mfn. = *ṭavyā*, RV. i, 66, 8 & 89, 10; iv, 18, 4; x, 45, 10; AV. ii, 28, 3; m. father, Up., Sch.; m. du. parents, ib.; (ā), f. mother, ib.

Jāniman, n. generation, birth, origin, RV. ii, 35, 6; iii, 1, 4; iv, x, 142, 2; offspring, v, 3, 3; ix, 68, 5; x, 63, 1; a creature, being, RV.; AV. v, 11, 5; genus, kind, race, RV.; AV. i, 8, 4; ii, 31, 5; vi; [cf. Hib. *geineamhuin*, 'birth, conception.']

Janīya, Nom. (3. pl. *yanti*) to wish for a wife, AV. iv, 2, 72. **Jānīshtha**, mfn. (superl. of *janitri*) most generative, RV. v, 77, 4.

Janīshya, mfn. = *nīlavyā*, MBh. xii; R. iii, vii. **Jāni**, f., see *nī*; a daughter-in-law (cf. *jāmi*), L.

1. **Janīya**, Nom. (p. *yāt*) = *nīya*, RV. iv, 17, 16; vii, 96, 4 (cf. Pāp. vii, 4, 35, Siddh.); AV. vi, 82, 3.

2. **Janīya**, mfn. See *nyīya*.

Janu, f. = *mū*, L.; the soul, Gal.; cf. *sa*.

Janūs, m. n. (nom. [fr. *nū*?] *nūs*, RV. vii, 58, 2; ŚBr. iii, 9, 3; acc. *nīsham*, RV. i, 139, 9; 141, 4; ii, 42, 1) birth, production, descent, RV.; AV. vii, 115, 3; 'nativity,' see *nūh-paddhati*; birthplace, ŚBr. iii, 9, 3; a creature, being, RV.; AV.; creation, RV. vii, 86, i; genus, class, kind, RV. ii, 42, 1 (Nir. ix, 4); (*ūshā*), instr. ind. by birth, from birth, by nature, originally, essentially,

necessarily, RV.; AV. ix, 4, 24; TS. ii; cf. *anḡa*. **Januḥ-paddhati**, f. N. of a work on nativities.

Janushānda, mfn. born blind, Pāp. vi, 3, 3, Vartt.

2. **Janūr-vāsas**, n. the natural garment, ŚBr. v, 3.

Janū, f. (L.) See *nūs*.

Janu, in comp. for *nas*. — **loka**, m. = *na-lo*, KāśiKh. xxii.

Janū, m. a child, offspring, RV.; Kathās. iic, 58; a creature, living being, man, person (the sg. also used collectively, e.g. *sarva* f., 'everybody', Śak. v, 4; *ayan* *janū*, 'the man', KāṭhUp. ii, 20; SvetUp. iii, 20; Mn. xii, 99), RV.; Mn. &c.; a kinsman, servant, RV. i, 81, 9 & 94, 5; x, 140, 4; any animal of the lowest organisation, worms, insects, Mn. vi, 68 f.; MBh. xiv, 1136; Suśr.; (u.) HYog. iii, 53 & Subh.; a tree, Gal.; N. of a son of Somak, MBh. iii, 10473 ff.; Hariv. 1793; BhP. ix, 22, 1; Kathās. xiii, 58 ff.; cf. *kshiti*, *kshudra*, *jala*. — **kambu**, n. a shell inhabited by an animal, L. — **kāri**, f. = *jatu-krit*, L. — **grīha**, see *jatu-g*.

— **ghna**, mfn. killing worms, Suśr. i, 40, 4, 41; m. = *mārin*, L.; n. = *nāsana*, L.; Embelia Ribes, L.; (f.) f. id., L. — **jāta-maya**, mfn. = *mat*, HYog. iii, 35. — **nāsana**, n. 'destroying worms', Asa foetida, L. — **pādapa**, m. Mangifera sylvatica, L. — **phala**, m. ficus glomerata, L. — **mat**, mfn. containing worms or insects, MārKP. xxxii, 19.

— **mātri**, m. a kind of worm living in the bowels, Car. i, 19, 1, 39; iii, 7; = *rasa*, Npr. — **mārin**, m. 'worm-killer', the citron, L. — **rasa**, m. 'insect-essence,' red lac, L. — **hantri**, f. = *ghnī*, L.

Jantuka, m. N. of a man, pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi* (*jā* & *jant*), Ganar. 28 & 30, *jatu-raka*, 30; (ā), f. = *ntu-rasa*, L. = *jatu-krit*, L.

Jantulā, f. Saccharum spontaneum, L.

Jāntva, mfn. (= *jāni*?) = *ṭavyā*, RV. vii, 89, 6.

Janma, in comp. for *nman*; n. birth, L., Sch. — **kara**, mfn. ifc. effecting the birth of, Laghuj. iii, 8. — **kāla**, m. time or hour of birth, VarBrS. vci, 13. — **kila**, m. 'birth-pillar,' Vishnu, L. — **krit**, m. a progenitor, father, BhP. iii, 13, 7; ix, 22, 1. — **kṛta**, mfn. effected by or resulting from birth, Kād. vi, 1860 (v.l. for *ā-j*). — **kshetra**, n. birthplace, Kathās.

— **grīha**, n. = *bha*, VarYogay. iv, 44. — **citra**, *traka*, m. N. of a Nāga, Divyāv. xxx. — **cintā-mapi**, m. 'birth-jewel,' N. of a work on nativities. — **janman**, n. loc. *nī*, ind. in every (birth or) life, Cāp.; *nmanāntara*, n. every future life, Pañcat. i, 15, 29. — **jātaka**, n. N. of a work. — **jyeshtha**, mfn. the eldest by birth, Mn. ix, 126. — **tas**, ind. according to birth, Ap. i, 1, 4; according to the age of life, Mn. ii, 155; ix, 125 f.; MBh. — **tāra** (m., L.) = *bha*, Hcat. i, 11. — **tithi**, (m. f., L.) birthday, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 25. — **dā**, mfn. ifc. = *kara*, Laghuj. iii, 10; a progenitor, father, Śak. vii, 18 (v.l.).

— **dina**, n. = *tithi*, K. m., 23. — **nakshatra**, n. = *bha*, Hcat. i, 8. — **nāman**, n. the name received at birth (i.e. on the 12th day after), W. — **pa**, m. the regent of a planet under which any one is born, VarBr. xv, 3. — **pattra**, n. 'nativity-paper,' horoscope (paper or scroll on which are recorded the year, lunar day, configuration, and relative position of the planets, of any one's birth, table of his fortunes throughout life), W. — **patrikā**, f. id., Jyot.

— **patha**, m. 'birth-path,' the vulva, Gal. — **pā-dapa**, m. the tree under which any one is born, family tree, Rājāt. iv, 175. — **pratishtā**, f. 'birth-place,' a mother, Śak. vi, 18. — **prada**, mfn. = *kara*, VarBrS. — **pradi**, m. N. of a work on nativities (by Vibudha). — **prabhṛiti**, ind. ever since birth, Mn. viii, 90; MBh. v, 4153; R. i. — **bandha**, m. the fetters of transmigration, Bhag. ii, 51. — **bha**, n. the asterism under which any one is born, VarYogay. ix, 10. — **bhāj**, m. 'possessing birth,' a creature, living being, Mṛicch. x, 56 (60); Kalyāṇam.

— **bhāshā**, f. mother-tongue, W. — **bhū**, f. native country, Bhpr. ii, 317. — **bhūmi**, f. id., Hariv. 5747; Pañcat.; Prab.; Rājāt.; Hit.; — **bhūta**, mfn. become a native country, Kād. iv, 324. — **bhṛit**, mfn. possessing birth, enjoying life, BhP. i, 18, 18; x, 84, 9. — **yoga**, m. a horoscope, W. — **rāsi**, m. the zodiacal sign under which any one is born, VarBr. xxiv, 6; *īy-adhipa*, m. the regent of that zodiacal sign, VarYogay. iv, 45, Sch. — **rogin**, mfn. sickly from birth, W. — **riksha** (*riksha*), n. = *bha*, Suśr. i, 32, 1; VarBrS.; VarYogay. ix, 1. — **lagna**, n. = *rāsi*. — **vaṇṣa**, m. relations by birth (opposed to *vidyā-v*), Pāp. ii, 1, 10, Sch. — **vat**, mfn. possessing birth, born, living, Kād. iii, 654 (*-tā*, f. abstr.).

— **vartman**, n. = *patha*, L. — **vasudhā**, f. =

-bhū, Rājāt. iv, 147. — **vallakshanya**, n. acting in a manner unbecoming one's birth, W. — **śaryā**, f. the bed on which any one is born, MBh. vi, 5820.

— **sodhana**, n. discharging the obligation derived from birth, W. — **samudra**, m. N. of a work on nativities. — **sāphalya**, n. attainment of the object or end of existence, Mn. xii, 93. — **sthāna**, n. = *kshetra*, W.; = *bhū*, Pañcat. v, 6, 4; Vet.; the womb, W. **Jaumādhipa**, m. 'lord of birth,' Śiva; = *nma-pa*, VarBrS. xxxiv, 11. **Janmāntara**, n. 'another birth or life,' a former life, MBh. iii, 2564; Kathās. xxiii, 49; a future life, Pañcat. ii, 6, 42; Caurap.; KapS. i, 7, Sch.; — *gata*, mfn. regenerated, Kathās. iic, 50. **Janmāntarita**, mfn. done in a former life, RāmātUp. ii, 4, 26. **Janmāntarīna**, mfn. one's own from a former birth, Sah. x, 88.

Janmāntariya, mfn. = *rita*, Rājāt. vi, 85. **Janmāndha**, mfn. = *nushāndha*, Bhpr. v, 4 (*-tva*, n. abstr.). **Janmānshāmi**, f. Kṛishṇa's birthday (the 8th day in the dark half of month Śrāvāṇa or Bhādra), — *taiva*, n. N. of Smṛiti. viii; — *nirṇaya*, m. N. of a work; — *vṛata*, n. N. of a vow described in a tale (which is said to be taken from VP.).

Janmāspada, n. = *ma-kshetra*, Hariv. 14653.

Janmēsa, m. = *ma-pa*, VarBr. xv, 3; VarYogay. iv, 12. **Janmōdaya-rksha**, n. = *marksha*, 43.

Janmaka, = *man*, only in comp. — **nātha**, m. = *ma-pa*, 45, Sch.

Janman, n. birth, production (*kṛita*, mfn. 'planted,' Kum. v, 60), origin (ifc. 'born from,' e.g. *śūdra*, q.v.), RV. iii, 26, 7; vii, 33, 10; AV.; VS. &c.; existence, life, Mn.; Bhag. iv, 5; Yogas. ii, 12 (*āryishādyarishā*), 'present and future life' (&c. *janma*, acc. ind. through the whole life, HParis. iv, 7); nativity, VarBrS. i, 10; re-birth, Sarvad. xi; birthplace, home, RV. ii, 9, 3; viii, 69, 3; x, 5, 7; AV.; VS.; a progenitor, father, Śak. vii, 18; natal star, VarBrS. iv, 28; (in astrol.) N. of the 1st lunar mansion, civ; a creature, being, RV.; TBr. ii; AitBr. iv, 10; people, RV. ii, 26, 3; iii, 15, 2; the people of a household, kind, race, RV. (*ubhāya* f, sg., du. & pl., 'both races,' i.e. gods and men or [x, 37, 11] men and animals); nature, quality, i, 70, 2; custom, manner (*pratināna jānmanā*, 'according to ancient custom'), i, 87, 5; ix, 3, 9; SV. (v.l. *manm*, RV.); Hariv. 15718 (*dūta-jānmanā*, 'like a messenger'); water, Naigh. i, 12. **Janmin**, m. a creature, man, Pañcat. i, 1, 93; ii, 3, 19.

1. **Janya**, mfn. (*jan*, Pāp. iii, 4, 68; iii, 1, 97, Pat.) born, produced, Bhāṣhp. 44; BrahmapP.; ifc. born or arising or produced from, occasioned by, Śiś.; Bhāṣhp.; Tarkas. &c. (*tā*, f. abstr., Vedāntas.; — *tva*, n. id., KapS., Sch.); m. a father, L.; n. the body, BhP. i, 9, 31; a portent occurring at birth, L.

2. **Jānya**, mfn. (fr. *jāna*) belonging to a race or family or to the same country, national, RV. ii, 37, 6 & 39, 1; x, 91, 2; ŚāṅkhŚr. xv, 13, 3; belonging or relating to the people, RV. iv, 55, 5; ix, 49, 2; TBr. i; TāpdyBr.; ŚadvBr.; m. the friend or companion of a bridegroom, RV. iv, 38, 6; AV. xi, 8, 1 f.; Gobh. ii, 1, 13; MBh. i, iii; Kathās.; a son-in-law, Gal.; a common man, TS. vi, 1, 6, 6; TBr. i, 7, 8; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1170; v.l. for *jānya*, q.v.; m. n. rumour, report, Pāp. iv, 4, 97; n. people, community, nation, RV. ii, x, 42, 6; AV. xiii, 4, 43 (oxyt.); pl. inimical races or men, AitBr. viii, 26; fighting, war, Gaut.; MBh. v, 3195; Ragh. iv, 77; Daś.; a market, L.; (ā), f. (g. *utkarādī*) a bridesmaid, Pāp. iv, 4, 82; Ragh. vi, 30; the female friend of a mother, L.; a newly-married wife, Campak. 163 f. & 211; pleasure, L.; affection, W.

— **yātrā**, f. bridal journey, Malatim. vi, 2; Campak.

Janīya, mfn. fr. *nyā*, g. *utkarādī*.

Janya, m. birth (f.), Hariv. 7092 (v.l.); a creature, Up.; fire, L.; Brahma, L.; v.l. for *jānu*, q.v.

जन्दुरक janduraka, a kind of mat or stuff, Divyāv. i, 354.

जन्म janma, *nman*, &c. See *jan*.

Janmejaya, for *janam-ef*, BhP.; BrahmapP.

Janya, *nyīya*, *nyu*. See above.

जप jap, cl. i. *jāpati* (rarely *ā*, ŚāṅkhŚr. iii, 6, 4; MBh. iii, xiii; pf. *jāpā*; 3. du. *jepatur*, R. xi; inf. *japitum*, MBh. xiii, 7336; ind. p. *ptvā*, Mn. xi; R. i; *ptvā*, Mn. xi; Vet.) to utter in a low voice, whisper, mutter (esp. prayers or incantations), AitBr. ii, 38; ŚBr.; Lāty.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; Mn. &c.; to pray to any one (acc.) in a low voice, MBh. xiii, 750; to invoke or call upon in a low

voice, BhP. iv, 7, 29; BhavP. i: Intens. *jañjapya*, °*piti* (Pāp. vii, 4, 86; p. *pyāmāna*) to whisper repeatedly (implying blame, iii, 1, 24), SBr. xi, 5, 5, 10.

Jāpa, mfn. 'muttering, whispering', see *karnē-kū-*; m. (Pāp. iii, 3, 61; oxyt., g. *uñchādi*) muttering prayers, repeating in a murmuring tone passages from scripture or charms or names of a deity, &c., muttered prayer or spell, AitBr. ii, 38; SBr. ii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Nir. &c. — *tā*, f. the state of one who mutters prayers, MBh. xii, 1907 (*japatām*, gen. pl. of *japa*, Sch.) — *parjāpa*, mfn. devoted to muttering prayers, W. — *mālīk*, f. a rosary used for counting muttered prayers. — *yajā*, m. muttering prayers as a religious sacrifice, Mn. ii, 85 f.; Yājñ. i, 101; Bhag.; SkandaP. — *homa*, m. sg. & pl. muttering prayers as a religious offering, Mn. x, 111; xi, 34; MBh. xii, 3756; VarBrS. vii, 51 & 58; (**maka*) Rudray. ii, 8, 1; m. du. a mutterer and an offering, Śāktān. xii.

Jāpana, n. muttering prayers, MBh. xii, 7157. **Jāpaniya**, mfn. to be muttered, Mn. ii, 79, Sch. **Jāpita**, mfn. muttered, MBh. xii, 7248.

Jāpin, mfn. muttering prayers, Yājñ. iii, 286. **Jāpta**, mfn. = °*pita*, MBh. v, 7047; Naish. xi, 26; whispered over, VarBrS. iii, 72.

Jāptavya, mfn. to be muttered, R. vii, 23, 4, 28; VarBrS. vii, 72; BhP. iv, 24, 31.

Jāpya, mfn. id., SBr. x; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. xi, 143; VarBrS. n. (once m. scil. *mantra*, BhP. iv, 8, 53) a muttered prayer, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c. — *karmān*, n. = °*pāna*, Āp. i, 15, 1. **Jāpyēśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, VāsishṭhP. iii.

Jāpyaka, m. N. of a man, Rājat. vii, 495.

जपा जपā, f. (= *javā*) the China rose, VarBrS. xxviii, 14; Brahmap. ii, 1, 7. — *kusuma-samānibha*, m. 'resembling the Japa-flower,' the plant *hīngūla*, Npr. **Japākhyā**, f. = °*pā*, L.

जपिल जपila, N. of a locality, W.

जम जapta, °*ptavya*, &c. See *√jap*.

जबार jābāru, n. = *maṇḍala* (Nir. vi, 17, Sch.), RV. iv, 5, 7.

जबाला jābālā (cf. Pāp. ii, 4, 58, Pat.), N. of a woman, ChUp. iv, 4, 1.

जम् 1. jabh or *jambh* (cl. 1. *jabhate* or *jambhō*, Dhātup. x, 28; aor. Subj. *jambhishyati* to snap at (gen.), RV. x, 86, 4; Caus. *jambhāyati* (p. 'yat) to crush, destroy, RV.; AV.; VS. xvi, 5; Intens. *jañjabhyāte* & °*bhiti*, Pāp. vii, 4, 86; p. *bhyāmāna* [TS. ii, 5, 2, 4; Nyāyam.; Jaim., Sch.], °*bhāna* [Kaus. 114], °*bhat* [ŚāṅkhŚr. iv, 20, 1]) opening the jaws wide, snapping at (implying blame, Pāp. iii, i, 24); cf. *abhi-* & *√jimbh*.

जब्धर्षि, mfn. snapping at, vii, 1, 61, Sch.

जब्ध्या, m. 'snapper,' a kind of animal destructive to grain, AV. vi, 50, 2 (voc.); n. impers. the mouth is to be opened wide, Pāp. vii, 1, 61, Kās.

Jambira, m. See °*bira*.

Jambira, m. (= °*māhira*) = °*māhin*, the citron tree, BhP. viii, 2, 13; SkandaP. &c.; = °*raka*, Suśr.; n. a citron, ib. — *nagara*, n. N. of a town, Sighās.

Jambiraka, m. a kind of Ocimum, Suśr. i, 46.

Jāmbha, m. a tooth, eye-tooth, tusk, (pl.) set of teeth, mouth, jaws, RV.; VS. xi, 79 (du.); xv, 15; AV. iii, 27, 1-6; swallowing, RV. i, 37, 5; (**bhā*) one who crushes or swallows (as a demon), AV. ii, 4, 2; viii, 1, 16; Kauś.; (g. *stivādi*) N. of several demons (conquered by Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. iii, v, vii; Hariv.; by Indra, MBh.), MBh. i, 2105; iii, 16365; Hariv. 13227; BhP. viii, 10, 21; a leader of the demons in the war against the gods under Indra, Märkp. xviii, 16; N. of a son (of Prāhrāda, Hariv. 12461; of Hiranya-kasipu, 12914); of the father-in-law of Hiranya-kasipu, BhP. vi, 18, 11; of Sunda's father, R. i, 27, 7; Indra's thunderbolt, Gal.; a charm (?) MBh. v, 64, 20; = °*bhin*, L.; a quiver, L.; a part, portion, L.; (ā), f. (= *jimbhā*) opening of the mouth, L.; (ē), f. N. of a goddess, Kālac. iii, 132; cf. *ku-*, *tāpura*, *tiṣṭhā*, *trishṭa*, *vīṣṭi*; *su-jāmbha* & *antar-jāmbhā*; [cf. γαμψήλαϊ.] — *kunda*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, KapSaṅh. ix. — *ga*, m. pl. N. of a class of demons (for °*bhaka*?), PadmaP. — *m-jambham*, ind. so as to open the mouth wide (?), Pāp. vii, 1, 61, Kās. — *dvish*, m. 'Jambha-enemy,' Indra, L. — *bhedin*, m. 'Jambha-destroyer,' Indra, Dhātup. — *suta* (*jāmbhō*), mfn. pressed with the jaws, chewed, RV. x, 80, 2. **Jambhāri**, n. = °*bha-dvish*, Naish.; Kathās. xciii f.;

thunderbolt, L.; fire, L.; — *bhuja-stambhana*, n. paralyzing Indra's arm (one of Śiva's heroic deeds), Balar.

Jāmbhaka, mfn. (Pāp. vii, 1, 61, Kās.) ifc. crushing, devouring, R. i, 30, 9; yawning (cf. *jimbhō*), W.; m. a charm (?), MBh. v, 64, 16; a demon or N. of a demon, VS. xxx, 16; N. of Gaṇeśa, Kathās. iv, 165; of a demon (conquered by Kṛishṇa, MBh. ii, 1111; causing diseases, Hariv. 9557; AgP. xl, 19; attendant of Śiva, L.); pl. N. of several evil spirits supposed to reside in various magical weapons, R. (G) i, 31, 4 & 10; (hence sg.) N. of a verse addressed to them, i, 31, 9; = °*bhin*, L.; (ā), f. = °*bhā*, L.; (ikā), f. = °*bhī*, Kālac. iii, 165. **Jambhan**, ifc. (*trīṇa*, *su-*, *soma-*, *harita-*) = °*bha*, Pāp. v, 4, 125.

1. **Jāmbhana**, mfn. (f) crushing, destroying, crusher, AV. x, 4, 15; MBh. vi, 807; m. Calotropis gigantea, L.; cf. *kāṇva*, *piśāca*, *māṭaka*, *yātu*, & *vyāghra-jāmbhō*. **Jambhana**, n. = °*bhin*, L. **Jambhala**, m. id., L.; N. of a spirit, Buddh.; of a man, ib.; (ā), f. of a Rākshasi (by meditating on whom women become pregnant), ib. — *datta*, m. N. of the author of Vet.

Jambhalikā, f. a kind of song, Vikr. iv, 3.

Jambhin, m. the citron tree, L.

Jambhira, m. = °*māhira*, id., L.; = °*māhira*, L., Sch. — *nagara*, v.l. for °*māhira*.

Jāmbhya, m. an incisor (tooth), grinder, VS. xi, 78; SBr. xi, 4, 1, 5; pl. a jaw, TPāt. ii, 17.

जम् 2. jabh or *jambh*, cl. 1. *jabhate* or *jambhō*, Ā. (Vop.) *jabhate* (aor. *ajambhishṭa*), v.l. for *√yabh* (Dhātup. xxiii, 11) to know carnally, BhP. iii, 20, 26 (inf. *jabhitum*, v.l. *yabhō*).

2. **Jambhana**, n. sexual intercourse, Vop. (v.l.)

जम्ब जambhya. See *√1. jabh*.

जम् (1. jam), *jmā*, *jmds*. See 2. *kshām*.

जम् 2. jam (derived fr. *jamād-agni*), cl. 1. *jdmati*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14; Nir. iii, 6; to eat, Dhātup. xiii, 28; Intens. p. *jāmat*, consuming continually, MBh. xiii, 4495.

Jamāt, mfn. (derived fr. °*mād-agni*) = *jvalat*, Naigh. i, 17. **Jamana**, n. = *jem°*, L., Sch.

जमज jama-ja, mfn. = *yam°*, L.

जमदग्नि jamād-agni, m. (cf. *√2. jam*) N. of a Rishi (descendant of Bhṛigu, RAnukr.; son of Bhārgava Rictka and father of Paraśu-rāma, MBh. &c.; often named together with Viśvā-mitra as an adversary of Vasiṣṭha), RV.; VS.; AV. &c. — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. cccxv f. — *datta* (°*mād*), mfn. given by Jamadagni, RV. iii, 53, 15.

जमय jama-śva, m. = *yam°*, Kapishṭh. xxxii.

जमालिन् jamālin, m. N. of Mahā-vira's son-in-law (founder of schism 1. of the Jain church).

जम्पती jam-pati, m. du. = *dām-p°*, wife and husband, g. *rājadantādi*; Pāp. i, 1, 11, Kās.

जम्पान जampāna, n. a sedan-chair, Bharat. xxv; Jain., Sch.

जम्ब jamba, m. mud, clay, Up., Sch.

Jambāla, (m., n., L.), id., Pañcat. i, 13, 1; Kād.; Balar.; Rājat.; Pārsvan.; Blyxa octandra, ŚārngP. xxxii, 9; m. Pandanus odoratissimus, L. **Jambālini**, f. 'muddy,' a river, L.

जम्बिर jambira, °*bira*, &c. See *√1. jabh*.

जम्बु jambu, °*bū*, f. the rose apple tree (Eugenia Jambolana or another species), Kauś. 8; MBh. &c.; the shrub *nāga-damanī*, L.; (**bū*) n. the rose apple fruit, Pāp. iv, 3, 165; m. or f. (?; g. *varanādi*) = *dvīpa*, BhP. v, 1, 32; N. of a fabulous river (flowing from the mountain Meru; formed by the juice of the fruits of the immense Jambu tree on that mountain, cf. MBh. vi, 277 f.), BhP. v, 20, 2; cf. *ādhaka*, *kāka*, *go-raksha*, *mahā*. — *dvīpa*, m. the central one of the 7 continents surrounding the mountain Meru (= India, Buddh.); named so either from the Jambu trees abounding in it, or from an enormous Jambu tree on Mount Meru visible like a standard to the whole continent), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — *prajñapti*, f. (mythical) geography of Jambudvīpa, N. of Upāṅga vi of the Jaina canon; — *varaloca*, m. N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. xxiii, 148 f. — *dhvaja*, m. 'having the Jambu tree as its standard,' = *dvīpa*, Pāt. iii, 265; N. of a Nāga, Buddh. L. — *parvata*, m. = *dvīpa*, MBh. vi, 405.

— *prastha*, m. N. of a village, R. ii, 71, 11 (**mūḍa-p°*, B). — *mat*, m. 'rich in Jambu trees,' a mountain, W.; a monkey, W.; (t), f. an Aspara, W. — *mālin*, m. N. of a Rākshas, v.f. — *rudra*, m. N. of a Nāga, ŚivaP. — *vana-ja*, n. 'growing in Jambu forests,' the white flower of the China rose, VāmP. — *sara*, the town Jumboosar (in Gurjara, between Cambay and Baroch). **Jambv-oshṭha**, n. = *jāmbavoshṭha*, Suśr. v, 8, 125.

Jambū, f. = °*bū*, the rose apple tree, MBh. &c.; m. = *svāmin*, Jain. — *khaṇḍa*, m. n. = °*bū-dvīpa*, MBh. i, 337; vi, 226 & 401; — *vinirmāṇa-parvan*, n. 'section on the extension of the Jambu-dvīpa,' N. of MBh. vi, chs. 1-6. — *dvīpa*, m. = °*bū-d°*; — *prajñapti*, f. = °*bū-d°*. — *nadi*, f. (= *jambū*) N. of one of the 7 arms of the heavenly Gaṅgā, vi, 243. — *prastha*, see °*bū-p°*. — *mārga*, m. n. 'way leading to the sacred Jambu on Meru,' N. of a Tīrtha, iii, xiii; Hariv.; VP. ii, 13, 33. — *svāmin*, m. N. of the pupil of Mahā-vira's pupil Sudharman.

जम्बुक jambuka, m. a jackal, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; a low man, Cāp.; Eugenia Jambos, L.; a kind of Bignonia, L.; N. of Varuṇa, L.; of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2576; of a Śūdra, xii, 153, 67 (*jambō*, C); (ā), f. a female jackal, Pañcat. iv, 8, 1. **Jambukēśa**, n. N. of Liṅga, LiṅgaP. i, 1, 3. **Jambukēśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. xxiv.

Jambūka, m. a jackal, Hit. i, 3, 1 (v.l.); a low man, L.; Varuṇa, L.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2578; (ā), f. a grape without stones, L.; (ē), f. N. of a female attendant of Durgā, W.

जम्बुल jambula, m. a kind of disease of the outer ear, Suśr. i, 16, 25 & 35; = °*bū*, Eugenia Jambolana, L.; Pandanus odoratissimus, L.

Jambūla, m. Pandanus odoratissimus, Hariv. 5371; Eugenia Jambolana, L.; n. 'jests addressed to the bridegroom by his female relatives,' see *mālikā*. — *mālikā*, f. 'Jambūla garland,' jesting compliments addressed to the bridegroom by his female relatives (Sch.; 'brightness of countenance in a bride and bridegroom,' Udvāhat.), Hariv. 10889.

जम्ब 1. & 2. jambh. See *√1. & 2. jabh*.

Jambha, *jāmbhaka*, °*mhan*. See *√1. jabh*.

Jambhana. See *√1. & 2. jabh*.

Jambhara &c., *jāmbhya*. See *√1. jabh*.

जय jāyā, mfn. (√*ji*) ifc. conquering, winning, see *ritam*, *kṛitam*, *dhanam-jayā*, *param*, *īśatrum*; m. (Pāp. iii, 3, 56, Kās.) conquest, victory, triumph, winning, being victorious (in battle or in playing with dice or in a lawsuit), AV. vii, 50, 8; SBr. vi; Mn. vii (*indriyāṇām*), victory over or restraint (of the senses) & x; MBh. &c.; cf. *ātma*, *prāṇa*, *ruṣ*; m. pl. (parox.) N. of particular verses causing victory (personified as deities, Vāyup. ii, 6, 4 ff.), MaitrS. i, 4, 14; TS. iii; PārGr. i, 5; Nyāyam. iii, 4, 24; m. sg. Premna spinosa or longifolia, L.; a yellow variety of Phaseolus Mungo, L.; N. of the 3rd year of the 6th lustrum of the Brihaspati cycle, VarBrS. viii, 38; a kind of flute; (in music) a kind of measure; the sun, MBh. iii, 154; Arjuna (son of Pāṇḍu), 266, 7 & iv, 5, 35; Indra, L.; N. of a Rishi (author of RV. x, 180; son of Aṅgiras [RAnukr.] or of Indra; living under the 10th Manu, BhP. viii, 13, 22); of a spirit, VarBrS. liii, 48; Heat. i, 9, 149 & 172; of an attendant of Vishnu, BhP. iii, 16, 2; of a Nāga, MBh. v, 3632; ix, 2554; of a Dānava, Hariv. 13093; of a son (of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, vii; of Śrinujaya, Hariv. 1514; of Śuśruta, VP. iv, 5, 12; of Śruta, BhP. ix, 13, 25; of Samjaya, 17, 16; of Saṃkṛiti, 18; of Manju, 21, 1; of Yuyudhāna, 24, 13; of Kaṅka, 43; of Kṛishṇa, x, 61, 17; of Vatsara by Svar-vithi, iv, 13, 12; of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv. 1462; BhP. ix, 16, 36; of Purūravas by Urvaś, 15, 1 f.); of an ancient king (11th Dakra-varaṇ in Bhārata, L.), MBh. ii, 326; of a Pāṇḍava hero, vii, 6911; of Yudhisṭhira at Virāṭa's court, iv, 176; of Āśoka in a former birth, Divyāḥ. xxvi, 336 f.; of a carpenter, Rājat. iii, 351; (ā), f. Sessbania ægyptiaca, L.; Premna spinosa or longifolia, L.; Terminalia Chebula, L.; *nīla-dūrva*, L.; for *japā*, Kathās. lxvii, 32; N. of a narcotic substance, W.; the 3rd or 8th or 13th day of either half-month, Sūryapr.; cf. Heat. i, 3, 360 & Nirṇayas. i, 331; one of the 7 flag-sticks of Indra's banner, VarBrS. xliii, 40; N. of the *saurā dharmāḥ*, BhavP. i; of Durgā, MBh. iv, vi; Hariv.; Kathās. liii, 170; of a daughter of Daksha (wife of Śiva, MatsyaP. xiii,

32; tutelary deity of the Ārtabhāgas, Brahmap. ii, 18, 19). R. i, 23, 14; of a Yogini, Hcat. ii, 1, 694 (v.l. *layā*); of a Śakti, i, 5, 200; of a handmaid of Durgā (wife of Puṣpa-danta, Kathās. i, 52; vii, 107; of Haris-candra, Śivap.). (= *tārā*) N. of a Buddh. deity, L.; of the mother of the 12th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L. — **karṇa**, m. N. of a prince, Pañcat. iii, 1. — **kāṅkṣhina**, mfn. desirous of victory, W. — **kārikā**, f. Mimos pudica, Npr. — **kārin**, mfn. gaining a victory, W. — **kirtī**, m. N. of a man. — **kūñjara**, m. a victorious elephant (over rival elephants), Ratnāv. iv, 12. — **kṛit**, m. causing victory, VarBrS. — **keśi**, m. N. of a man. — **kolāhala**, m. = *ghoṣha*, W.; a kind of dice, L. — **kshetra**, n. N. of a locality, Revākḥ. cclxxiii. — **gata**, mfn. conquering, victorious, VarBrS. xvii, 10. — **garva**, m. pride of conquest, W. — **gupta**, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. cxxvii, 8; of a man, Rāj. vi, 287. — **govinda**, m. N. of the author of an Inscr. (A.D. 1668). — **ghaṇṭā**, f. a kind of cymbal. — **ghoṣha**, m. a shout of victory, Hcat.; (ā), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. Concl. — **ghoṣhana**, n. or **ḡḡ**, f. = *sha*, Ragh. xii, 72. — **candra**, m. N. of the author of Goṣpīṅga-svayambhūṭ-caitya-bhātārā-kōddeta; of a man, Rāj. viii; of a Gaṇḍa king, W.; of a king of Kānyakubja, W. — **caryā**, f. N. of a work on omens by Nara-hari. — **dhakkā**, f. a large drum of victory, W. — **tīrtha**, m. N. of a commentator; — **bhikṣu**, m. id.; — **yati**, m. id. — **tuṅga**, m. N. of an author or work, Nirṇayas. iii; **ḡḡḡḡ**, m. N. of a work, ŚārngP. iiii, 8. — **da**, mfn. = *kṛit*, VarBrS.; (ā), f. N. of the tutelary deity of Vama-deva's family, Brahmap. ii, 18, 12. — **datta**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. xxi, 54; of a minister of king Jayāpīḍa, Rāj. iv, 511; of the author of Aśva-vaidyaka, ŚārngP. lxxix, &c.; of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L.; of a son of Indra, L. — **ḡḡḡḡ**, f. a form of Durgā, Tantras. ii; Pheṭk. xiv. — **deva**, m. N. of the authors of Gīt., Prasannar., Candrālōka, and (the grammar) Īśhat-tantra. — **devaka**, m. = *va* (author of Gīt.), Gīt. iii, 10; n. N. of a Muḥurta. — **druma**, m. Vanda Roxburghii, Npr. — **dhara**, m. N. of Śaṅkara's great-grandfather. — **dharmān**, m. N. of a Kaurava hero, MBh. vii, 6852. — **dhvaja**, m. a flag of victory; N. of a son of Arjuna Kārtavīrya, Hariv. 1893; VP. iv, 11, 5; BhP. ix, 23, 26 f.; BrNārP. xxxvii; **ḡḡḡḡ**, Nom. **ḡḡḡḡ**, to represent a flag of victory, Daś. i, 16. — **dhvani**, m. = *ghoṣha*, W. — **nārāyaṇa**, m. N. of the author of the Bengali poem Kāśī-khaṇḍa. — **nirājana**, n. N. of a military ceremony, Virac. viii, 52. — **nṛī-siṅha**, m. a form of Viṣṇu, Rasik. xi, 12. — **patākā**, f. a flag of victory, Balar. vi, 52; a small banner presented to a victorious fighter, Lalit. xii, 103. — **pattra**, n. record of victory (in a lawsuit) given to the victorious party, Smṛit. x, 12, 4 f.; for a sign fastened on the forehead of a horse chosen for an Aśva-medha, W. — **parājaya**, m. du. = *yājaya*, Yājñ. ii, 6, Sch.; n. sg. id., Pañcat.; Dhṛtis. ii, 8. — **pāla**, m. 'victory-keeper', a king, L.; Brahma, L.; Viṣṇu, L.; Croton Jamalgotā, Bhpr. v, 3, 201; N. of several kings. — **putraka**, m. a kind of dice, L. — **pura**, n. 'victory-town', N. of a fortress in Kāśmīr, Rāj. iv, vii; of a town (and small state in Marwar), HParī. ii, 166. — **prasthāna**, n. march to victory, W. — **prīya**, m. 'fond of victory', N. of a Pāṇḍava hero, MBh. vii, 7011; (ā), f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, ix, 2630. — **bāhu**, m. N. of a man conversant with the 1st Aṅga or Aṅgas, Vardhamānac. i, 50. — **bhaṭa**, m. N. of a man. — **bherī**, m. 'drum of victory', N. of a man, Virac. xv, xxvi. — **maṅgala**, m. a royal elephant, L.; a remedy for fever; (in music) a kind of measure; N. of a Dhruvaka; of an elephant, Kathās. li, 194; of a scholiast on Bhāṭṭ. (f. N. of his Comm.). — **śabda**, Rāj. iv, 158. — **matī**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. — **matī**, f. (fr. *mat* = *vat*) N. of several women, vii f.; Śatr. — **malla**, m. 'victorious fighter', a subduer of (in comp.), Venis. vi, 14. — **mādhava**, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. — **yajña**, m. 'victory-sacrifice', the Aśva-medha, W. — **ratha**, m. N. of a commentator (author of Alampkāra-vimarsin). — **rāja**, m. N. of several men, Rāj. vii f. — **rāta**, m. N. of a Kaurava hero, MBh. vii, 6710. — **rāma**, m. N. of the author of Nyāya-siddhānta-māla; of several other men. — **lakṣmī**, f. goddess of victory, victory, Rāj. v, 245; N. of a woman, vii, 124; of a work. — **lekha**, m. victory-record, Gīt. vii, 4. — **vat**, mfn. victorious, HParī. i, 317; (ē), f. N.

of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. Concl. — **vana**, n. N. of a locality, Vcar. xviii, 70. — **vardhana**, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. iii, 1. — **varman**, m. N. of a man, Ratnāv. iv, 4; *ma-deva*, m. N. of a king. — **vaha**, mfn. conferring victory, W. — **vāḡḡḡḡ**, n. an instrument sounded to proclaim victory, W. — **vārāha-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Revākḥ. cccviii. — **vāhana**, m. N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. xvii, 26. — **vāhinī**, f. 'conferring victory', N. of Indra's wife, L. — **śaṅkha**, m. a conch sounded to proclaim victory, Daś. i, 17. — **śabda**, m. a cheer of victory, exclamation 'jaya' repeated, Śak.; VarBrS.; BhP. viii. — **śarman**, m. N. of an author, Smṛit. xxx. — **śila**, mfn. = *vat*, W. — **śiṅga**, n. a horn blown to proclaim victory, W. — **śekhara**, m. N. of a prince, Siphās. xiv, 4; (ā), f. N. of a Murchana, Gal. — **śrī**, f. goddess of victory, victory, Rāj. ii, 64; (in music) N. of a measure; of a Naga virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 42; of a woman, HParī. ii, 83; m. a sword, Gal.; N. of a Buddh. scholar, Kāraṇḍ. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a Kāśmīr king, Rāj. viii; of a man, v, 225; of a son of Rāma-siṅha (1600 A.D.); of several other men; — *deva*, m. king Jaya-siṅha, Kṣhitṣ. vii, 330. — **seṇa**, m. (= *jaya-t-s*) N. of a Magadha king, MBh. ii, 121; of a son (of Adina or Ahina, BhP. ix, 17, 17; of Sarvabhauma, 22, 10; VP. iv, 20, 3; of Mahēndra-varman, Kathās. xi, 33 f.); of the father of the Āvantya, BhP. ix, 24, 38; of a Buddhist; (ā), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. Concl.; of a female door-keeper, Malav.; of another woman, HParī. ii, 82. — **skandha**, m. N. of a minister of king Yudhiṣṭhira, Rāj. iii, 380. — **stambha**, m. column of victory, Ragh. iv, 59; Kathās. xix; Rāj. iii, 479; a trophy, W. — **sthala**, n. of a village, v, 121. — **svāmin**, m. 'victory-lord', Śiṅḡ (v), iii, 350; N. of a scholiast on Chandoga-sūtra and Aśvalāyana-brāhmaṇa, Kaṭyā. x, 7, 2, Sch.; Smṛit. i; *mi-pura*, n. N. of a town founded by Jushka, Rāj. i, 169; — *virocana*, N. of a sanctuary, v, 448. **Jayākara**, m. 'mine of victory', N. of a man, vii, 125. **Jayājaya**, m. du. victory and defeat, Bhag. ii, 38; n. sg. id., VarYog. vi, 29. **Jayātmaja**, m. 'Jaya's (Arjuna's) son', Abhimanyu, MBh. iii, 10270. **Jayāditya**, m. N. of a king (Vāmana's fellow-author of Kāś.), Mn. i, 4; iii, 118. **Jayānanda**, m. N. of a man, Rāj. vii; — *vāra*, m. id. viii, 3025. **Jayānika**, m. N. of a Pāṇḍava hero, MBh. vii, 6911 & 7011. **Jayāntarāya**, m. victory-hindrance, W. **Jayāpīḍa**, m. N. of a king, Rāj. iv, 402. **Jayārava**, m. = *ya-ghoṣha*, W. **Jayārgava**, m. N. of a work, Nirṇayas. iii, 164 f. **Jayāvaghoshā**, m. = *yārava*, VarBrS. xix, 18. **Jayāvaha**, mfn. = *ya-v*, R. i, 23, 13; m. a kind of pavilion, Vastuv.; (ā), f. a kind of Croton, L. **Jayāśis**, f. cheer of victory, MBh. iii, 1477; Hariv. 3784; R.; Kum. vii, 47; a prayer for victory, W. **Jayāśrayā**, f. a kind of grass, L. (v.l. *jalāś*). **Jayāśva**, m. N. of a Pāṇḍava hero, MBh. vii, 7012. **Jayādhvā**, f. = *yādhvā*, L. **Jayēndra**, m. N. of a Kāśmīr king, Rāj. ii, 63; of a man, iii, 115 f. & 355; — *vihāra*, m. N. of a Vihāra built by the latter, v, 427; vi, 171; — *senā*, f. N. of a woman, Kathās. lxvii, 23. **Jayāśvara**, m. a form of Śiva, KūrmaP. ii; N. of a sanctuary built by Jaya-devī, Rāj. iv, 680. **Jayōddhara**, mfn. exulting in victory, W. **Jayōllāsa-nidhi**, m. N. of a work. **Jayaka**, mfn. victorious, g. *ākārshādi*; m. N. of a man, viii, 685. **Jāyat**, mfn. pr. p. *ḡḡḡḡ*, q.v. — **seṇa**, m. (= *ya-s*) 'having victorious armies', N. of a Magadha king, MBh. i, v, ix; Hariv. 6725; of a son (of Sarvabhauma, MBh. i, 3769; of Nadina, Hariv. 1516; VP. iv, 9, 8; Vāyup.); a N. assumed by a Pāṇḍu prince at Virāṭa's court, MBh. iv, 176; (ā), f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, ix, 2624. **Jayati**, m. the rt. jē, Pāṇ. i, 4, 26, Kāś. **Jayad**, in comp. for *yāt*. — **bala**, m. 'of victorious power', a N. assumed by a Pāṇḍu prince at Virāṭa's court, MBh. iv, 176. — **ratha**, m. 'having victorious chariots', N. of a Sindhu-Sauvira king fighting on the Kaurava's side, i, iii, v, vii; Bhag.; Hariv.; of a son (of Brihan-manas, Hariv. 1703 & 1707; BhP. ix, 23, 11; of Brihat-kāya, 21, 22; of Brihat-karman, VP.; of the 10th Manu, Hariv. 475). **Jayana**, mfn. victorious, Caṇḍ. iv, 29; n. conquering, subduing, L.; armour for cavalry or elephants &c., L.; (ē), f. (= *yanti*) N. of a daughter of Indra, L. — **yuḡ**, mfn. caparisoned (a war horse), W. **Jayanta**, mfn. victorious, Śiṅḡ. vi, 69; m. the moon, L.; N. of a Dhruvaka; Śiva, L.; Skanda, Gal;

N. of a son of Indra, Hariv.; Śak.; Ragh.; VarBrS.; BhP. vi, 18, 6; Vāyup. ii, 7, 24; of a Rudra, MBh. xii, 7586; of a son of Dharmā (= *upēndra*), BhP. vi, 6, 8; of A-kurā's father, MatsyaP. vi, 26; of a Gandharva (Vikramāditya's father), W.; of Bhima-sena at Virāṭa's court, MBh. iv, 176; of a minister of Daśaratha, R. i, 7, 3; ii, 68, 5; of a Gaṇḍa king, Rāj. iv, 420 & 455 ff.; of a Kāśmīr Brahmin, iii, 366 ff.; of a writer on grammar; of a mountain, Hariv. 9736; pl. a subdivision of the Anuttara deities, Jain.; n. N. of a town, Vāyup. ii, 27, 2; (ē), f. a flag, L.; Sesbania ægyptiaca, L.; barley planted at the commencement of the Daśa-harā and gathered at its close, W.; Kṛishṇa's birthnight (the 8th of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa, the asterism Rohiṇī rising at mid-night, Tithyād.), Hariv. 3320; the 9th night of the Karma-māsa, Sūryapr.; the 12th night of month Punarvasu, Nirṇayas. i, 444; Durgā, Dakṣhāyapī (in Hastinā-pura, MatsyaP. xiii, 28; tutelary deity of the Vasūdrekas, Brahmap. ii, 18, 21); N. of a daughter of Indra, L.; of Rishabha's wife (received from Indra), BhP. v, 4, 8; MatsyaP. vi, 26; of a Yogini, Hcat. ii, 1, 741; of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. Concl.; of a river, MBh. iii, 5089; of a country, Rāj. viii, 655; of a town, Virac. ix. — **svāmin**, m. N. of the author of a treatise on Vedic accent. **Jayanti**, f. of *ta*, q.v. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Raghav. i, 25. — **saptamī**, f. the 7th day in the bright half of Māgha, W. **Jayā**, f. of *ya*, q.v. — **devī**, f. N. of a Buddh. deity (= *jayā*), Rāj. iv, 506; of a woman, 676 & 680. — **bhaṭṭārīkḡ**, f. N. of a locality, vi, 243. — **vati**, f. (*ya-v*) N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. Concl.; of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2622. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a man, Rāj. vii, 58. **Jayāya**, mfn. fr. *ḡḡḡḡ*, Vop. xxvi, 164. **Jayitī**, mfn. (*ḡḡḡḡ*) n. victorious, MBh. xii, 3753. **Jayin**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 157) conquering, conqueror (chiefly ifc.), MBh. 3459; Hariv.; R.; BhP.; victorious (in battle, MBh.; Ragh.; VarBrS.; BhP.; in a lawsuit, Yājñ. ii; in planetary opposition, Sūryas. vii, 21 ff.; in playing at dice, Kathās. cxxi; in sport, BhP. x); ifc. removing, Balar.; = *ya-kṛit*, Pañcat. **Jayishnu**, mfn. victorious, MBh. vii, 1480. **Jayās**, mfn. id., RV. i, 117, 16; vi, 62, 7; x. **Jāyā**, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 81) to be conquered or gained, ŚBr. i, 6, 2, 3; ii, 2, 7, 9; xiv, 4, 3, 24. **jarat-jāra**, mfn. (√ *jṛ*) 'becoming old,' see *a-jāra*, *ahar-jaram*; cf. *go-jara*; m. the act of wearing out, wasting, RV. i, 164, 11; ii, 34, 10; i, (ā), f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 104) the act of becoming old, old age, RV. i, 140, 8; v, 41, 17; AV. &c. (personified as a daughter of Death, VP. i, 7, 31); digestion, Car. iii, 1 & 3; vi; Suśr. vi, 46, 10; decrepitude, W.; a kind of date-tree, L.; N. of a Rākshas (cf. *rā-samdhā*), MBh. ii, vii; Hariv. 1810; BhP. ix, 22, 8; cf. *vi-jarā*. — **avish**, see *rad-vish*. **Jaraka**, n. (= *raṇa*) Aśtāntika, Npr. **Jaratha**, mfn. old, Bhart. (Śānti. iv, 17); BhP. vi, ix, xi; Rāj. ii, 170; bent, drooping, W.; for *jathara*, hard, solid, Śāh. iv, 9; harsh, cruel, W.; strong, violent, Hcar. ii, 24; Vcar. xi f.; yellowish (old leaves' colour), L.; m. old age, L. **Jarathita**, mfn. become violent, Balar. v, 25. **Jarapā**, mfn. old, decayed, RV. i, 33, 3; x, 40, 3; solvent, promoting digestion, Suśr. i, 42 & 45; m. n. cumin-seed, L.; Nigella indica, L.; Asa foetida, L.; a kind of salt, L.; m. = *ṛnu*, Gal.; Cassia Sophora, L.; n. the becoming old, W.; decomposition, Sarvad. iii, 225 (cf. 221); digestion, Car. iii, 4 & 17; one of the 10 ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end, VarBrS. v; Costus speciosus or arabicus, L.; i, (ā), f. old age, RV. vii, 30, 4; x, 37 & 39; Nigella indica, L. — **druma**, m. Vatica robusta, L. 2. **Jarāṇḡ**, f. dry wood (?), RV. i, 141, 7; ii, 121, 6. **Jarāṇḡ**, mfn. decayed, old, L. **Jaranyā**, f. decrepitude, 119, 7. **Jārat**, mfn. (*at*) n. (pr. p. √ *jṛ*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 104) old, ancient, infirm, decayed, dry (as herbs), no longer frequented (as temples) or in use, RV.; AV. &c. (often in comp. [Pāṇ. ii, 1, 49], Kauś.; ĀśvGr. iv, 2; MBh. &c.); former, Aprāt. iv, 53; Śāh.; m. = *yēpav*, an old man, Śak. (v.l.); VarBrS. lxxv. — **kakṣhā**, m. old brambles, TB. iii, 3, 2, 4; TāṇḍyaBr. xvii, 7, 2. — **karna**, m. 'old ear', N. of Sarpa Airāvata (author of RV. x, 76). — **kāra**, m. N. of a man, Brahmap. ii, 12; 18, 19. — **kāru**, m. (cf. *śiddhī*) N. of a Rishi of Yāyavara's family, MBh.; Brahmap. ii, 1 & 43; f. his wife (sister of the Naga

Vāsuki), MBh.; Brahmap. ii, 42; -*priyā*, f. Jarat-kāru's wife (exercising power over serpents), ib.; -*va-ātrama*, m. 'Jarat-kāru's hermitage', N. of a locality, Bhpr. v, 21, 16. — *pitta-sūla*, n. a form of colic, ŚārngS. vii, 43.

Jaratikā, f. an old woman, Daś. vii, 314.

Jaratīn, m. N. of a man, g. *subhrādī*.

Jarad, in comp. for *rat*. — *aśti* (°*rād*-), mfn. attaining great age, very old, RV. x, 85, 36; AV. VS. xxiv, 52; ĀśvGr.; PārGr.; f. longevity, RV. vii, 37, 7; AV. viii, 2, 1. — *gava*, m. (= *go-jara*) an old bull or ox, Ved. (Jaim. i, 3, 31, Sch.); Bṛh. on RV. x, 102, 1; MBh. xiii, 4463; Pañcat.; N. of a vulture, Hit. i, 3, 1 & 4, f.; (i), f. an old cow, W.; -*va-vithi*, f. 'bull's flock', the moon's path in the asterisms Viśākṣā, Anurādhā, and Jyeshthā, VarBṛS. ix, 1. — *dāsa*, m. an old servant, ĀśvGr. iv, 2, 18. — *yoshā*, f. = *ratikā*, W. — *viśh*, mfn. consuming dry wood (Agni), RV. v, 8, 2 [°*ra-dv*], 'hating decrepitude', Gmn. — *vīkṣha*, m. an old tree, Pāp. iv, 3, 156, Vārtt. 3, Pat.

Jaranta, m. an old man, L.; a buffalo, Up., Sch.

Jarantaka, m. a father-in-law, Gal.

Jarayitri, mfn. 'consumer', see *jāra*.

Jarayu, mfn. 'becoming old', see *a*.

Jarās, f. (only before vowel-terminations, Pāp. vii, 2, 101; other cases fr. °*rā* s.v. *jāra*) the becoming old, decay, old age, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; m. N. of a son of Vasu-deva by Turf, Hariv. 9203; of a hunter who wounded Kṛishṇa, MBh. xvi, 126ff.; VP. v, 37, 13 & 62; [cf. *jyāpas*]. **Jarasa**, ifc. = °*rās* (g. *śarad-ādī*), see *ā-jarasm*, *sāya*, cf. *vita-janma*. — **Jarasāna**, m. (Ved. aor. p.) a man, Up.

1. **Jarā**, f. old age, see s.v. *jāra*. — **kāsa**, m. cough caused by old age, Bhpr. vii, 24, 15. — **tura** (°*rād*-), mfn. decrepit from age, L. — **dharma**, m. pl. the laws of old age or decay, Divyāv. xiii, 388. — **nvita** (°*rān*-), mfn. = *vat*, VarBṛS. lxxvi, 3. — **parinata**, mfn. bent down with age, W. — **pu-ṣṭha**, m. 'fostered by Jarā', Jarā-samdhā, L. — **bhi-bhūta** (°*rābh*-), mfn. = *rātura*, MBh. i, 3161. — **bhīta**, m. 'afraid of old age', the god of love, Gal. — **bhīru**, m. id., L. — **mṛityu** (°*rā*-), mfn. dying from age, AV. ii, xix; m. sg. old age and death, MuṇḍUp. i, 2, 7; du. id., g. *kārita-kauja-pādī*. — **lakshman**, n. 'age-sign', grey hair, Npr. — **vat**, mfn. aged, Hariv. 1621. — **vasthā** (°*rāv*-), f. state of old age, decrepitude, W. — **samdhā**, m. 'born in halves, but united by (the Rak-shasī) Jarā', N. of a king of Magadha and Cedi (son of Bṛhad-ratha, father-in-law to Kapsa, and enemy of Kṛishṇa; slain in single combat by Bhīma; identified with the Dānava Vipracitti, MBh. i, 2640) i f.; vii; Hariv. 1810; BhP.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4548; -*jīti*, m. 'Jarāsamdhā-slayer', Bhīma, L.; -*pura*, n. 'Jarāsamdhā's town', Gayā, Gal.

Jarāyaṇi, m. metron, of °*rā-samdhā*, L.

Jarāyū, mfn. withering, dying away (?), RV. x, 106, 6; n. the cast-off skin of a serpent, *jyāpas*, AV. i, 27, 1; a perishable covering, VS. xvii, 5; (also m. f., L.) the outer skin of the embryo (opposed to *śilba*), after-birth, RV. v, 78, 8; AV.; VS. &c. (*Indrānyā ulba-jarāyūni*), 'amion and chorion of Indrāṇi', N. of two Sāmāns; m. froth originating from submarine fire, L.; = *jaṭāyū*, L.; f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2637; cf. *jyōtir*, nlr. — **jā**, mfn. viviparous, AV. i, 12, 1; Mn. i, 43; MBh. xiv; Suśr.; BhP.

Jarāyuka, n. secundines, SāmavBr. ii, 6, 10.

Jarita, mfn. (p. p. Caus.), old, decayed, Hariv. 15988; R. iif.; (ā), f. N. of a Śārngikā bird (mother of 4 sons at once by the Rishi Manda-pālā in the form of a Śārngakā; cf. *jaritī* at end), MBh. i, 8346 ff. & 8379 ff. **Jarītāri**, m. Manda-pālā's eldest son by Jaritā, 8372 & 8403 ff.

Jarin, mfn. = °*rā-vat*, L. **Jarimān**, m. old age, decrepitude, death from age, RV.; AV.; TS. i, 8, 10.

Jarishṇu, mfn. decaying, RV. x, 151, kh.

Jarūtha, m. 'making old (? cf. °*ra-dvish*)', N. of a demon conquered by Agni, RV. vii, 1, 7 & 9, 6; x, 80, 3; Nir. vi, 17; n. flesh, Up., Sch.; skinniness, W.

Jarjara, mfn. infirm, decrepit, decayed, torn or broken in pieces, perforated, hurt, MBh.; R. &c.; divided (a realm), MBh. xii; Rājat.; Prab.; dull, hollow (sound), VarBṛS.; VarYogay. viii, 12; Kād.; Kathās. xxv, 66; m. = *raka*, Car. vi, 25, 235; Kathās. lxi, 96; an old man, L., n. Indrā's banner, L.; Blyxa octandra ('benzoin', W.), L.; (ā), f. an old woman, Gal. — **tva**, n. the being decayed, Mṛicch.

iv, 33. **Jarjarānanā**, f. 'old-faced', N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2637.

Jarjaraka, m. a broken bamboo, Kathās. lxi.

Jarjarita, mfn. become decrepit or decayed, torn in pieces, wom out, MBh. iii, 10353; Suśr. &c.

Jarjari, ind. for °*ra*. — *√kṛi*, to break into pieces, R. vi, 83, 54. — *krīta*, mfn. torn to pieces, split, wom, MBh. — *bhūta*, mfn. id., iii, 434; Vet.

Jarjarika, mfn. decayed, L.; ragged, L.

Jarja, mfn. decayed, L.; m. = °*nu*, L.; a tree, L.

Jarpu, m. 'waning', the moon, L.

jarṭī jarṭi, f. = *raṭi*, L.

Jaraṭi, f. a kind of grass, L.

jarāṇi jarāṇi-prā, mfn. (√*jṛi*) moving with noise (f. 'increasing the praiser's wealth', Say.), RV. x, 100. **Jarānyū**, mfn. invoking aloud, 61, 23.

Jaramāna, m. N. of a man, g. *gargādī*.

2. **Jarā**, f. invocation, praise (*stuti*, Nir. x, 8), RV. i, 38, 13; x, 32, 5. — **bodha**, mfn. (Nir. x, 8) attending to invocation or praise, RV. i, 27, 10 (voc.)

— **bodhīya**, n. N. of several Sāmāns, TāndyaBr.

Jaritrī, m. an invoker, praiser, RV.; AV. v, 11, 8; xx, 135, 1 ff.; ĀśvŚr. viii, 3; N. of the author of RV. x, 142, 1 f. (with the patr. Śārngā; cf. °*ta*).

jarāyū jarāyū, *yuka*. See col. 1.

Jarita &c., *jarūtha*. See ib.

jarc (= *jarts*), cl. 1. °*cati*, to speak, Dhātup. xxviii, 17; to abuse, ib.; to threaten, ib.

jarch, cl. 1, v. 1. for *√jarc*.

jarj, cl. 1, v. 1. for *√jarc*.

jarjara, °*raka*, &c. See p. 413, col. 3.

jarjalpa. See *nṛ*.

jarjh, cl. 1, v. 1. for *√jarc*.

jarṇa, °*rṇu*. See above.

jarta, m. = °*tu*, L.

jartika, m. pl. N. of a people (*bā-hika*), MBh. viii, 2033 (v. l. *jarf*).

jartila, m. wild sesamum, TS. v, 4, 3, 2; ŚBr. ix, 1, 1, 3; KatyŚr. xviii, 1, 1. — **ya-vāgṛ**, f. juice of wild sesamum, TS. v, 4, 3, 2.

jartu, m. the vulva, Up. v, 46, Sch.; an elephant, ib.

jarts, cl. 1. °*sati*, = *√jarc*, Dhātup. xvii, 66; to protect, Vop.

jarbhāri, mfn. (√*bhṛi*, Intens.; redupl. like inf.) supporting (Nir. xiii, 5), RV. x, 106, 6.

jarbhurāt, *jarbhurāt*, °*rāṇa*. See *√bhur*.

jary, *jarya*. See *a-jaryā*.

jarvara, m. N. of a Nāga priest, TāndyaBr. xxv, 15, 3.

jarhila, m. = °*rtila*, L.

jal, cl. 1. °*lati* (pf. *jajāla*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 54, Sch.) 'to be rich' or 'to cover' (derived fr. *jāla* ?), Dhātup. xx, 3; to be sharp, ib.; to be stiff or dull (for *jaḍ*, derived fr. *jaḍa*), ib.: cl. 10. *jāla-yati*, to cover, xxxii, 10.

jal 1. *jald*, mfn. = *jaḍa* (cf. °*jal*), stupid (cf. °*lādhipa*, °*lāsaya*), ŚārngP. xxi (v. l.); m. (g. *jvalādi*) a stupid man, Śiś. v, 37; N. of a man (with the patr. Jātukarṇya), ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi, 29, 6; n. (also pl.) water, any fluid, Naigh. i, 12; Yājñ. i, 17; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā); a kind of Andropogon, Bhpr. vii, 10, 52 & 78; 28, 18; the 4th mansion (in astrol.), VarYogay. iv, 26; a cow's embryo (*go-kalaka* or °*lana*), L.; (= *jaḍa*) frigidity (moral or mental or physical), W.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. iii, 10556.

— **kapṭaka**, m. 'water-thorn', = *kubjaka*, L.; a crocodile, L. — **kapi**, m. 'water-monkey', Delphinus gangeticus, Vasav. 726. — **kapota**, m. 'water-pigeon', N. of a bird, L. — **kara**, mfn. making or pouring forth water, W.; m. tax derived from water (i. e. from fisheries &c.), W. — **karakka**, m. a conch, L.; a cocoa-nut, L.; a lotus-flower, L.; a cloud, L.; a wave, L. — **kalka**, m. 'water-sediment', mud, L. — **kalmasha**, m. a poisonous fluid, BhP. viii, 7, 43. — **kāka**, m. 'water-crow', the diver bird, L. — **kāṅksha**, m. 'desiring water', an

elephant, L. — **kāṅkshin**, m. id., L. — **kānta**, n. 'water-lover', wind, L.; = °*ndāman*, Uttamac. 35; 181; 230; °*ndāman*, m. a kind of precious stone, 40. — **kāntāra**, m. 'whose path is water', Varuṇa, L. — **kāmukā**, f. 'fond of water', the plant *kātum-bini*, L. — **kirāṭa**, m. a shark, L. — **kukkuṭa**, m. a water-fowl, MBh. iii, 9936 & 11579; R. iv; Vet. i, 3; (i), f. the black-headed gull, L. — **kukku-bha**, m. the aquatic bird Parra jacana or gensis, L. — **kuntala**, m. 'water-hair', Blyxa octandra, L. — **kubjaka**, n. Trapa bispinosa, L. — **kumāraka**, m. N. of a disease of women. — **kumbha**, m. a water-jar, Pañcat. v, 2, 3. — **kumbhikā**, f. a jar filled with water, Kathās. vi, 41. — **kūpi**, f. a spring, well, L.; a pond, L.; a whirlpool, W. — **kūrma**, m. the Gangetic porpoise, L. — **krīṭ**, mfn. causing rain, VarBṛS. iii, xxxvii. — **ketu**, m. N. of a comet, xi, 46. — **keli**, n. f. frolicking in water, splashing one another, Kathās. xxvi, lxvii; -*varṇana*, n. N. of Hari-nātha's Rāma-vilāsa-kāvya iii. — **keśa**, m. — **kuntala**, L. — **kriyā**, f. presenting water to deceased relatives, R. i f.; BhP. vi, 16, 16. — **krīḍā**, f. = *keḷi*, MBh. i, iii; Hariv. 7120; Pañcat.; BhP. v. — **kshālana-vidhī**, m. N. of a work. — **khaga**, m. an aquatic bird, VarBṛS. iil, 8. — **gandhobha**, m. 'scented water-elephant', a kind of mythic animal, Rājat. v, 107. — **gambu**, m. N. of a son of Sūrya, BhavP. i. — **garbha**, m. N. of a son of -*vā-hana* (Ānanda in a former birth), Suvārṇap. xvii f. — **gulma**, m. a turtle, L.; = *catvara*, L.; a whirlpool, L. — **grīha**, n. a house built in or near water, Up. iv, 107, Sch. — **ghaṭi**, f. = *kumbha*, Bhpr. vii, 16, 24. — **m-ga**, m. the colocyth, L. — **m-gama**, v. l. for *janam-g*, L., Sch. — **caakra**, n. N. of a mythic region, Virac. xxiv. — **cañcala**, m. 'water-moving', N. of a fish, W. — *catvara*, n. a square tank, L. — **candra**, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. i, 273. — **cara**, m. 'water-goer', an aquatic animal, R. i, 44, 33; Pañcat.; VarBṛS.; Laghu; a fish, VarBṛS. iil, 12; -*jīva*, m. pl. v. l. for *lājīva*; °*rājīva*, m. 'living by fish', a fisherman, xv, 22. — **cārin**, mfn. living in or near water, m. an aquatic animal, fish, MBh.; R. iif.; VarBṛS.; BrahmaP. — **ja**, mfn. produced or born or liviug or growing in water, coming from or peculiar to water, MBh. ii, 94; R. ii, 59, 11; Hariv.; Suśr.; m. an aquatic animal, fish, Gaut.; R.; Suśr. &c.; Barringtonia acutangula, L.; sea-salt, L.; N. of several signs of the zodiac connected with water, Dip.; (also n., L.) a conch-shell (used as a trumpet, Hariv. 10936; Raghu.; BhP.), MBh. vi, 4996; Hariv. 8056; BhP. viii, 20, 31; n. = *ja-dravya*, VarBṛS. xiii, xv; = *ruh*, MBh. ii f.; Hariv.; R. iv; BhP. iii; a kind of ebony, Bhpr. (v. l. °*la-da*); = °*la-kuntala*, L.; = *vetasa*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of Glycyrrhiza, L.; -*kusuma*, n. 'water-flower', lotus, in comp. *ma-yoni*, m. 'lotus-born', Brahmā, MBh. viii, 4647; *jala-jā-dravya*, n. any sea-product, pearl, shell, VarBṛS. lxxxvii, 17; -*sumanā*, f. Andropogon aciculatus, Npr.; °*jākskī*, f. a lotus-eyed woman; °*jāḍva*, m. pl. 'living on fishes', the inhabitants of the east coast, VarBṛS. xi, 55; °*jāsana*, m. 'lotus-seated', Brahmā, Junt. ii, 30; °*jēkshana*, f. = °*jākskī*, Hariv. 3626. — **kaṇṭa**, m. an aquatic animal, Hit. i, 7, 32. — **jantukā**, f. a leech, L., Sch. — **janman**, n. 'water-born', a lotus, L. — **jambukā**, f. a kind of Jambu, Bhpr. v, 6, 69; -*latā*, f. N. of an aquatic plant, Vām. v, 2, 74. — **jāta**, m. = *vetasa*, Npr. = °*jini*, f. (fr. °*ja*) 'lotus-group', -*bandhu*, m. 'lotus-friend', the sun, Gaṇit. i, 1, 4. — **jīhva**, m. 'cold-tongued (?)', a crocodile, L. — **jīvin**, mfn. living in or near water, m. a fisherman, MBh. xii, 7427; (ini), f. = *jantukā*, L. — **jūṣāna**, n. N. of a Vedāntic treatise. — **qāmba**, m. a bivalve shell, L. — **tapāḍulīya**, n. N. of a pot-herb, Bhpr. v, 9, 14. — **taramga**, m. a wave, Sighās. xxii, 5; a metal cup filled with water producing musical notes, W. — **tā**, f. the state of water, Hariv. 2932. — **tādāna**, n. 'beating water', any fruitless action, W. — **tāpika**, m. = °*pīn*, L.; the fish Cyprinus Carchius, L. — **tāpin**, m. the fish Clupea alosa, L. — **tāla**, m. id., L. — **tiktikā**, f. Boswellia thurifera, L. — **tumbikā-nyāya**, m. the method of the water and the bottle-crowd. — **tura-ga**, m. 'water-horse', a kind of animal, L., Sch. — **trā**, f. 'water-guard', an umbrella, L. — **trāsas**, m. hydrophobia, Suśr. v, 6, 45. — **trāsān**, mfn. hydrophobic, ib. — **da**, m. 'water-giver', a (rain-)cloud, MBh. iii, 1638; R. iii; Suśr. &c.; the ocean, Gal.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; N. of a prince, VP. ii, 4, 60; of a Varsha in Śāka-dvīpa, ib.; m. pl. N. of a school

of the AV., Caran.; n. v. l. for *-ja*, q. v.; -*kāla*, m. 'cloud-season,' the rainy season, Śis. vi, 41; -*kshaya*, m. 'cloud-disappearance,' autumn, Hariv. 3825; -*pankti*, f. a line of clouds, W.; -*saṃhati*, f. the gathering of clouds, W.; -*samaya*, m. = *-kāla*, Priy. ii, 3; *dagama*, m. 'approach of clouds,' id., Nal. xxi, 4; Kathās.; *adityaya*, m. = *da-kshaya*, Car. vii, 7, 55; *adāha*, mfn. cloud-like, dark, W.; *dāsana*, m. 'cloud-enjoyer,' Shorea robusta, L. - *dardura*, m. a water-pipe (musical instrument), Hariv. 8427. - *dāna*, n. water-offering (festival in Ujjayini), Kathās. cxii, 61. - *deva*, n. 'having water as its deity,' the constellation Ashādhā, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ. - *devatā*, f. a water-goddess, naiad, Hariv. 13140. - *daivatya*, n. 'having water as its deity,' the constellation Svāti, Gal. - *dravya*, n. = *-ja-dr*, VarBṛS. v, 42. - *dropi*, f. a water-bucket, L. - *dvipa*, m. 'water-elephant,' N. of an animal, Vcar. ix, 124. - *dvipa*, m. N. of an island, R. iv, 40, 33 (*yava-dr*, B). - *dhara*, m. 'holding water,' a (rain-)cloud, MBh.; R. &c.; the ocean, L.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; Dalbergia ujjeinensis, L.; a metre of 4 × 32 syllabic instants; -*garjita-ghosha-susvara-nakshatra-rāja-saṃkusumitābhijña*, m. 'having a voice musical as the sound of the thunder of the clouds and conversant with the appearance of the regents of the Nakshatras,' N. of a Buddha, Saddh. xxv; -*mālā*, f. = *jalada-pankti*; two metres of 4 × 12 syllables each; *ṛabhyudaya*, m. = *jaladāgama*, ŚārngP. lxi, 3. - *dhāra*, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. vi, 417; Hariv. 12405; of a Varsha in Śaka-dvīpa, MBh. vi, 426; (ā), f. a stream of water, MBh. vi, ix; BhP. v, 17, 1. - *dhārāṇa*, n. 'holding water,' a ditch, Gal. - *dhi*, m. (Pāp. iii, 3, 93, Kāś.). 'water-receptacle,' a lake, W.; the ocean, Pañcat.; Śāk.; VarBṛS. &c.; 100 billions; -*kanyakā*, f. = *-jā*, Bhām. iv, 8; -*gā*, f. a river flowing into the ocean, L.; -*jā*, f. 'ocean-daughter,' Lakshmi, L.; -*tā*, f. the state of the ocean, ŚārngP. xxix, 12; -*nandini*, f. = *-jā*, Bhām. iv, 2; -*raṣṭana*, mfn. ocean-girted (the earth), Rājat. i, 46; -*sambhava*, mfn. marine, W. - *dhenn*, f. a cow in the shape of water, MBh. xiii, 71, 41; MatsyaP. liii, 13. - *nakula*, m. an otter, L. - *nara*, m. 'water-man,' id., L., Sch. - *nādi*, f. a water-course, W. - *nidhi*, m. 'water-treasure,' the ocean, MBh. iii, 15817; Pañcat.; VarBṛS.; Bhāṛṭ.; Prab.; N. of a man, Sāṃskarak.; -*vacas*, n. pl. 'ocean-words,' = *simudrika-śāstra*, Romakas. - *nirgama*, m. a water-course, drain, L. - *nivaha*, m. a quantity of water, W. - *nīlikā*, f. = *-kuntala*, L. - *m-dhama*, m. 'water-blower,' N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2559; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12935; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Kṛishṇa, 9184. - *m-dhara*, m. (g. i. *naḍḍi*) 'water-bearer,' N. of a man, Flav.; of an Asura (produced by the contact of a flash from Śiva's eye with the ocean, and adopted by the god of the waters; called from having caught the water which flowed from Brahmā's eye), PadmaP. v, 141 ff.; LiṅgaP. i, 97; N. of a particular Mudrā, -*pura*, n. N. of a town, Kathāṃ. xvi. - *paksha-cara*, m. = *-khaga*, Svapnac. - *pakshin*, m. id., Pañcat. iii, 1, f. = *pati*, m. 'water-lord,' Varuṇa, L. - *patana*, n. a water-town (forming an island), Sil. - *patha*, m. (g. *devapathāddi*, Kāś.). = *-yātrā*, Ragh. xvii, 81; N. of a Himālaya mountain, Divyāv. xxx, 306 & 397. - *padavi*, f. = *nirgama*, Gal. - *padhati*, f. id., L. - *parnikā*, f. N. of a plant, Gal. - *pariyāya*, m. a kind of andropogon, Gal. - *pātra*, n. a vessel for water, W. - *pāda*, m. N. of a frog-king, Pañcat. iii, 15, f. - *pāna*, n. the drinking of water, W. - *pārāvata*, m. = *-kapota*, L. - *pitta*, m. n. 'water-bile,' fire, L. - *pippali*, f. Commelina salsifolia and another species, Bhpr. v, 3, 294 (*likā*, 295). - *pippikā*, f. a fish, L. - *pīna*, m. N. of a fish, Gal. - *pushpa*, n. an aquatic flower, L. - *pūra*, m. a full bed (of a river), Git. xi, 25; N. of a mythic hero, Virac. xv, xxx. - *pūruṣa*, m. 'water-man,' N. of a mythic being, Kathās. lxiii, 60. - *pūrṇa*, mfn. 'full to overflowing,' with *yoga*, m. irresistible impulse, Hariv. 5196; 5425 & 5429. - *pūrvakam*, ind. after having poured out water, Hcat. i, 5, 1282. - *prishtha-jā*, f. 'water-surface-grower,' = *-kuntala*, L. - *pradāna*, n. 'water-offering,' *nika*, mfn. relating to a water-offering (a *parvan*), MBh. i, 348. - *prapāta*, m. a water-fall, R. ii, 94, 13. - *pralaya*, m. destruction by water, W. - *pravāha*, m. a current of water, Subh. - *prasarāpa*, n. 'flowing off from water,' oil, Gal. - *prānta*,

m. 'water's edge,' shore, L. - *prāya*, mfn. abounding with water, L.; n. a country abounding with water, W. - *priya*, m. 'fond of water,' a fish, L.; the Cātaka bird, L.; a hog, Gal.; (ā), f. N. of Dakṣhāyāni, MatsyaP. xiii, 33. - *plava*, m. = *-plavana*, Sūryas. i, 18; = *-nakula*, L. - *plavana*, n. 'water-immersion,' a deluge, W. - *phala*, n. the nut of Trapa bispinosa, Bhpr. v, 6, 91. - *phena*, m. 'water-froth,' os Sepia, Npr. - *bandhaka*, m. 'water-barrier,' a dike, L. - *bandhu*, m. 'friend of water,' a fish, L. - *biḍāla*, m. 'water-cat,' = *-nakula*, L. - *bindu*, m. a drop of water; N. of a Tirtha, VarP. clix; f. N. of a Nāga virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 45; -*jā*, f. sugar prepared from Yava-nāla, L. - *bimba*, = *-mbikā*, L. - *bilva*, m. = *-valkala*, L.; a turtle, L.; a crab, L.; = *-catvara*, L. - *bndbnda*, m. a water-bubble, Yājñ. iii, 8; Pañcat. iii, 16, 14; Kathās. &c. - *brahmī*, f. Hingcha repens, L. - *bhājana*, n. = *-pātra*, R. iii, 4, 49. - *bhū*, mfn. aquatic, W.; m. a cloud, L.; = *-pippali*, L. - *bhūṣhana*, m. 'decorating water,' wind, L. - *bhṛit*, m. 'water-bearer,' a cloud, L., Sch. - *makhshikā*, f. a water-insect, L. - *magna*, mfn. immersed in water, W. - *madgu*, m. a kingfisher, L. - *madhūka*, m. N. of a tree, L. - *mandira*, n. = *-yantra-m*, W. - *maya*, mfn. (ā) n. formed or consisting or full of water, Kum. ii, 60; Kathās. ii, 10; Sāh.; Hcat.; = *-magna*, BhP. x, 80, 37. - *maraka*, m. = *-kapi*, Gal. - *masi*, m. 'water-ink,' a dark cloud, L. - *māṣaṅga*, m. = *-dvipa*, L. - *mātrepa*, instr. ind. by mere water, W. - *mānusha*, m. = *-pūruṣa*, Hcar. vii; Kathās. lxxi, 5f.; (n., L.) = *-nara*, Kad. iii, 1493; Bālar. vii, 38; (ā), f. the female of *-pūruṣa*, Vāsav. 214. - *mārga*, m. = *-nirgama*, L. - *mārjāra*, m. = *-biḍāla*, L. - *mac*, mfn. shedding water, VarBṛS. xix, 2; m. a (rain-)cloud, Megh.; Dhūrtas; Udbh. - *mūrti*, m. Śiva in the form of water, Tithyād. - *mūrtikā*, f. 'water-formed' hail, L. - *moda*, n. 'water-enjoyer,' the root of Andropogon muricatus, L. (v. l. *lāmōda*). - *m-bala*, n. a stream, W.; collyrium, W. - *yantra*, n. = *-traka*, Hariv. 8425; a clepsydra, VarBṛS.; -*griha*, n. a bath-room with douches, Bhpr. vii, 3, 35; -*cakra*, n. a wheel for raising water, Subh.; -*niketana*, n. = *-griha*, L.; -*mandira*, n. id., Ritus. 2. - *yantraka*, n. 'watering-engine,' a douché, Hariv. 8432. - *yātrā*, f. a sea voyage, W. - *yāna*, n. 'water-vehicle,' a boat, ship, BhP. iii, 14, 17; x, 68, 24. - *raṅka*, 'kn, m. a water-fowl, L. - *rañja*, m. id., L. - *raṇḍa*, m. a whirlpool, L.; a drizzle, thin sprinkling of water, L.; a snake, L. - *rasa*, m. sea-salt, L. - *rākshasi*, f. N. of a female demon (mother of the Nāgas who tried to prevent Hanumat's crossing the straits between the continent and Ceylon by attempting to swallow him; he escaped by reducing himself to the size of a thumb, darting through her huge body and coming out at her right ear), MBh. iii, 16255; (called Su-rasā) R. v, 6, 2ff. - *rāsī*, m. 'water-quantity,' any running water, Vedāntas.; a lake, ocean, Bhāṛṭ.; Kathās. xviii, 2. - *ruṇḍa*, m. = *-raṇḍa*. - *ruh*, m. 'water-growing,' a day-lotus, Bālar. iii, 85. - *ruha*, m. an aquatic animal, VarBṛS. x, 7; n. = *-ruh*, MBh. i, 5005 & 5059; -*kusuma*, n. an aquatic flower, VarYogav. vii, 7; *hēkshana*, mfn. lotus-eyed, MBh. i, 129, 27. - *rūpa*, m. = *makara*, L. - *rūpaka*, m. id., Gal. - *rekhā*, f. = *-lekha*, Cat.; a stripe or streak of water, Bhāṛṭ. (Subh.). - *lātā*, f. 'water-creeper,' a wave, L. - *lekha*, f. a line drawn on water, Cāp. - *lohta*, n. 'having water for blood,' N. of a Rakshas, L. - *vat*, mfn. abounding in water, MBh. xii, 3694. - *varanṭa*, m. a watery pustule, L. - *valtikā*, f. 'water-quail,' a kind of bird, Gal. - *valkala*, n. 'water-bark,' Pistia Stratiotes, L. - *valli*, f. = *-kubjaka*, L. - *vādita*, n. 'water-music,' a kind of music in which water is used, Hariv. 8426. - *vādyā*, n. a kind of musical instrument played by means of water, 8346; 8427 & 8436. - *vāyasa*, m. = *-kāka*, Svapnac. - *vā-laka*, m. 'encircled by (water i. e.) clouds,' N. of the Vindhya range, L.; (ikā), f. lightning, L. - *vā-luka*, m. = *-laka*, Gal. - *vāsa*, mfn. = *-sin*, MBh. xii, 9280; m. abiding in water (kind of religious austerity), 9281; a kind of bulbous plant, L.; n. = *-moda*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of grass, L. - *vāsin*, mfn. living in water, Kathās. lxiii, 52; m. N. of a bulbous plant, Gal. - *vāha*, mfn. carrying water, MBh. ii, 301; m. a cloud, L. - *vāhaka*, m. a water-carrier, Pañcat. iii, 88. - *vāhana*, m. 'water-carrier,' N. of a physician (Gautama Buddha in a

former birth), Suvarṇapr. xviii; n. flowing of water, W.; (ā), f. a water-course, aqueduct, W. - *viṣṇava*, n. the autumnal equinox, L.; a kind of diagram, Tantr. - *vīhamgama*, m. a water-fowl, W. - *virya*, m. N. of a son of Bharata, Śatr. vi, 289. - *vīsoika*, m. 'water-scorpion,' a prawn, L. - *vetasa*, m. Calamus Rotang, L. - *vyatha*, m. the fish Esoc Kankila, L. - *vyadha*, m. id., L. - *vyāla*, m. a water-snake, L.; a marine monster, L. - *śaya*, 'yana', m. 'reposing on water (i. e. on his serpent-couch above the waters, during the 4 months of the periodical rains and during the intervals of the submersion of the world),' Vishnu, L. - *śayyā*, f. lying in water (kind of religious austerity), R. vii, 76, 17. - *śarkarā*, f. 'water-gravel,' hail, BhP. x, 25, 9. - *śāyin*, mfn. lying in water, R. i, 43, 14; m. = *-śaya*, *Yi-triṭha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cxlii. - *śakti*, f. a bivalve shell, L. - *śuci*, mfn. cleansed by water, W. - *śunnaka*, m. = *-nakula*, Gal. - *śūka*, m. N. of an animalcule living in mud, Suśr.; Bhpr. - *śoṣha*, m. drying up of water, drought, W. - *samsarga*, m. mixing with water, dilution, W. - *samdhā*, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i, iii, y. - *samīveśa*, m. a receptacle of water. - *samdhra*, m. the sea of fresh water, L. - *samparka*, m. mixture with water, W. - *sambhava*, m. 'water-born,' = *-vetasa*, L. - *sarasa*, n. N. of ? Pāp. v, 4, 94, Kāś. - *sarpini*, f. 'water-glider,' a leech, L. - *sāt*, ind. (with *sam-√pad*, to be turned) into water, Vop. vii, 85. - *sikta*, mfn. water-sprinkled, W. - *śū-kara*, m. 'water-hog,' a crocodile, L.; a hog, Npr. - *sūci*, m. the Gangetic porpoise, L.; a crow, L.; = *-vyatha*, L.; a leech, L.; = *-kubjaka*, L. - *sūrya*, 'yaka', m. the sun reflected in water, Bādar., Sch. - *seka*, m. sprinkling with water, W. - *stambha*, m. solidification of water (magical faculty). - *stambhana*, n. id., GarP. - *stha*, mfn. standing or situated in water, R. iv, 13, 10; BhP. iii, 27, 12; (ā), f. a kind of grass, L. - *sthāna*, n. a reservoir, pond, lake, MBh. - *sthāya*, m. id., xii, 4893 f. - *snāna*, n. a water-bath, Subh. - *srāva*, m. a kind of eye-disease, Suśr. vi, 1, 29; ŚārngS. vii, 157. - *ha*, n. a small *-yantra-griha*, L. - *harana*, n. a metre of 4 × 32 syllabic instants. - *hastin*, m. = *-dvipa*, Hcar. vii. - *hāra*, m. = *-vāhaka*, (ā), f. a female water-carrier, Hariv. 3400. - *hāriṇi*, f. = *-nirgama*, Suśr. iii, 7, 1. - *hāsa*, m. 'sea-foam (indurated),' cuttle-fish bone, L. - *hāsaka*, m. id., W. - *hrada*, m. N. of a man, g. *śivadi*. *Jalāṅga*, m. = *jadāṅgu*, Kuval. 375, Sch. *Jalākara*, m. water-source, spring, W. *Jalākāṅksha*, m. = *la-ka*, L. *Jalākshī*, f. = *la-pippali*, L. *Jalākhn*, m. 'water-rat,' an otter, L. *Jalāgama*, m. 'water-approach,' rain, Ratnāv. iii, 10. *Jalāṅcala*, n. a well, L.; = *la-kuntala*, L. *Jalāṅjali*, m. the hollowed palms filled with water offered to ancestors, Cāp.; Amar.; Kathās.; Rājat. iv, 284; Sarvad. (icc. *lika*). *Jalātana*, m. 'water-goer,' a heron, L.; (ā), f. a leech, L. *Jalāḍhya*, mfn. 'rich in water, watery, marshy, W. *Jalāṅka*, n. = *ṇḍaka*, L. *Jalāṅtaka*, m. N. of a large aquatic animal, L. *Jalāṅdaka*, n. 'water-eggs,' the fry of fish, L. *Jalātāmbikā*, f. a leech, L.; v. l. for *lāmbikā*, L. *Jalātyaya*, m. = *lāditya*, R. ii, 45, 22. *Jalādarśa*, m. 'watery mirror,' water reflecting any object, W. *Jalādhāra*, m. = *la-sthāna*, Yājñ. iii, 144; MBh. xii, 4891; N. of a mountain, VP. ii, 4, 62. *Jalādhidivata*, n. = *la-deva*, VarBṛS. lxvii, 10; 'water-deity,' Varuṇa, L. *Jalādhīpa*, n. = *-pati*, Hariv. 13885; 'Varuṇa' and 'lord of the stupid (*jaḍa*)', Naish. ix, 23. *Jalādhīpati*, m. 'water-lord,' Varuṇa, W. *Jalādhīpaka*, m. id., W. *Jalādhvan*, m. = *la-yātrā*, Siphās. vii, 3. *Jalāṅula*, m. a kind of crab, Gal. *Jalāṅusāra*, m. going like water, W. *Jalāntaka*, mfn. containing water, L.; m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 9186. *Jalāntam*, ind. (to dig) till reaching water, AgP. xi, 30. *Jalāpasarpasana*, n. (touching i. e.) using water, W. *Jalābhisheka*, m. = *la-seka*, W. *Jalāmātra*, n. = *la-droni*, Uttamac. 47; 53; 97. *Jalāmōda*, see *la-m*. *Jalāmbara*, m. N. of Rāhula-bhadrā in a former birth, Suvarṇapr. xvii f. *Jalāmbikā*, f. a well, L. *Jalāmbu-garbha*, f. N. of Gopā in a former birth, xviii. *Jalāyuka*, f. a leech, Suśr. i, 13, 6. *Jalārka*, m. = *la-sūrya*, BhP. iii, 27, 1. *Jalārpava*, m. the rainy season, L.; = *la-samudra*, W. *Jalārthin*, mfn. desirous of water, thirsty, Malav. iii, 6. *Jalār-dra*, mfn. wet, Śāk. i, 31; Megh. 43; m. = *drā*, L.; (ā), f. a wet garment, Bālar. v, 23 & 24; x, 8; Vcar.

iv, 24; a wet cloth (used for cooling), Śiś. i, 65.
Jalārdrikā, f. ifc. = *drā*, Kād. vi, 822. **Jaldān**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L. **Jalāluka**, n. = *lūka*, L.; (*ā*), f. = *lūyukā*, L. **Jalālūka**, n. the esculent root of lotus, L. **Jalālōka**, f. = *lūkā*, L. **Jalāvalāra**, m. a landing-place at a river's side, L. **Jalāvarta**, m. a whirlpool, W. **Jalāvila**, mfn. stained with water, W. **Jalāsaya**, mfn. lying in water, MBh. iii, 11123; stupid, Kathās. vi, 58 (& 1327); m. a reservoir, pond, lake, ocean, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a fish, L.; = *la-kubjaka*, L.; n. = *la-moda*, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of grass, L.; = *pratishtā*, f. N. of a work; *yāntara*, n. another lake, W.; *yōtsarga-tattva*, n. N. of Smṛiti. xii; *yōtsarga-vidhi*, m. N. of a work by Kamalākara-bhaṭṭa. **Jalāsraya**, m. for *śaya*, a pond, Pañcat. i, 13, 2; a water-house, W.; a wolf, Gal.; (*ā*), f. a kind of crane, L.; a kind of cane, L. **Jalā-shah** (nom. -*shāḍ*, Kād. on Pāp. [iii, 2, 63] vi, 3, 137 & vii, 3, 56; acc. -*shāham*, g. *sushāmdā*), Ved. nfn. subduing water, W. **Jalāshāhī**, f. a pond, L. **Jalā-shah**, Ved. mfn. = *shah*, 56, Kād. **Jalā-shāha**, mfn. = *shah*, iii, 21, 63, Sch. **Jalāsukā**, f. = *lūyukā*, L., Sch. **Jalābhatī**, f. violent rain-fall, Kathās. xii, 61. **Jalābhaya**, n. 'water-named,' a lotus, L. **Jalendra**, m. = *lādhipati*, L.; the ocean, L.; N. of a Jina, L. **Jalendhana**, m. submarine fire, L. **Jalēbha**, m. = *la-dvīpa*, VarBrS. xii, 4; (*ṛ*), f. the female of that animal, L. **Jalēla**, f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2634. **Jalēsa**, m. = *lādhipati*, Hariv. 13899 f.; BhP. iii, 18, 1; the ocean, viii, 7, 26. **Jalēśvara**, m. = *lādhipati*, MBh. i-iii, ix; Ragh. ix, 24; (cf. RTL. p. 201); the ocean, W. N. of a sanctuary, MatsyaP. clxxx, 28; clxxxvi, 3; -*ūrtha*, v.l. for *juā*. **Jalēcchvāsa**, m. = *la-nirgama*, L. **Jalēdara**, n. 'water-belly,' dropsy, MBh. xii, xii; VarBr. xiii, 3; Bhaktām. 41. **Jalēddhata-gati**, f. 'exulting motion in water,' a metre of 4 x 12 syllables. **Jalēddhava**, mfn. produced in water, aquatic, marine, MBh.; Suśr.; m. an aquatic animal, Laghuj. ix, 15; N. of a water-demon (slain by Kaśyapa), Rājat. i, 27; 'water-origin,' N. of a place, MBh. ii, 1078; (*ā*), f. the plant *laghu-brāhmī*, L.; benzoin, L. **Jalēdbhūta**, mfn. produced from water, W.; (*ā*), f. = *lāsāyā*, L. **Jalēnnada**, m. N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, L., Sch. **Jalēpāla**, m. = *la-sarkarā*, BhP. x, 25, 9, Sch. **Jalēragi**, 'water-snake,' a leech, L., Sch. **Jalēka**, m. = *kaśa*, Suśr. i, 29, 79; (*ā*), f. id., MBh. xii, 3306; Suśr. i, 13; ii, 3; SkandaP.; *kāvācārāṇiya*, mfn. treating on the application of leeches, Suśr. i, 13, 1. **Jalēkaśa**, mfn. living in or near water, m. inhabitant of water, aquatic animal, MBh. xiii, 2650; Hariv. 1215; BhP. i f.; m. N. of a Kāśmir king, Rājat. ii, 9; f. (said to be used in pl. only) = *kaśa*, Suśr. i, 8-13; ii, 19. **Jalēkaśa**, m. n. 'water-homed,' a leech, L., Sch.; (*ā*), f. id., ib. **Jalēngha**, m. a quantity of water, W. 2. **Jala**, Nom. *lāti*, to become water, Śatr. xiv. **Jalaka**, n. a conch, W. **Jalāya**, Nom. *ṇate*, = 2. *jala*, Bhartṛ. ii, 78. **Jalīka**, *lūka*, f. = *lūkā*, L., Sch. **Jalīkā**, f. id., L.; = *trīṇa*, Bādar. iii, 1, 1, Sch.; (cf. *jālūka*). **Jale**, loc. of *la*, q.v. = *carā*, mf(ṛ)n. living in water, MBh. i, 7852; iii, 17322; R. iv, 50, 18; m. an aquatic animal, MBh. i, iii; R. (ifc. f. *ā*); a fish, W.; any kind of water-fowl, W. = *ochayā*, f. a kind of Heliotropium, L. = *jēta*, n. 'water-born,' lotus, L. = *ruha*, m. N. of an Orissa king; (*ā*), f. 'water-grower,' a kind of shrub, L. = *vāha*, m. a diver, PadmaP. iv. = *śaya*, mfn. resting or abiding in water, MBh. i, 1365; Suśr.; m. a fish, L.; = *la-s*, Hariv. 14348; (*saptārnava*-) Ragh. x, 22. **Jaleya**, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, MBh. i, 3700; Hariv. 1660; BhP. ix, 20, 4; VP. iv, 19, 1. **Jaloka**, m. N. of a Kāśmir king, Rājat. i, 108; (*ā*), f. = *lūkā*, L., Sch. **Jalokika**, f. = *lūkā*, W. **जलडा jaladā**, f. g. *bāho-ādi* (Gaṇar. 203). **जलालदीनाहकवरसाह** m. = *jalālu 'ddīn akbar shāh*; (cf. *jallālādīna*). **जलाप jālāsha**, mfn. appeasing, healing, RV. ii, 33, 7 & vii, 35, 6; n. (*śhd*) water, Naigh. i, 12; happiness (*rukha*), iii, 6. = *bhesajā* (*jāp*), mfn. possessed of healing medicines (Rudra), RV. i, 43, 4 & viii, 29, 5; AV. ii, 27, 6. **जलिका jalikā**, *lūka*, &c. See above. **जल्य jalp** (√*lap*, redupl.?), cl. i. *jālpati* (ep. also *ā*; pf. *jajalpa*, R.) to speak inarticu-

lately, murmur, ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 4; to chatter, prattle, W.; to say, speak, converse with (instr. or *sār-dham*), MBh.; R. &c.; to speak about (acc.), MBh. iv, 864; v, 4515; = *arc*, to praise, Naigh. iii, 14; (said of the Koil) to sound (its song), Bhartṛ.: Caus. *jālpayati*, to cause to speak, Pāp. i, 4, 52, Vārtt. 3. **जल्पा**, m. (g. *uñchādi*) talk, speech, discourse (also pl.), MBh. xiii, 4322; Pāp. iv, 4, 97; Daś.; BhP.; (pl.) chatter, gossip, x, 47, 13; a kind of disputation (overbearing reply and disputed rejoinder), Nyāyad.; Car. iii, 8; Sarvad.; Madhus.; ŚBr. xiv, Sch.; N. of a Rishi, MatsyaP. ix, 16; n. for *lpya*, MBh. i, 5066 (C); R. ii, 60, 14; cf. *citra*, *bahu*. **जल्पका**, mfn. talkative, Bhartṛ. ii, 48; m. a dis-putant, Car. iii. **जल्पना**, mfn. speaking, g. *nandyādi*; n. (Pāp. iii, 3, 115, Kād.) saying, speaking, VarBrS. vi; Pañcat.; chattering, W. **जल्पका**, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 155) talkative, Hcar. vii; Bhartṛ. vii, 19. **जल्पी**, f. inarticulate or low speech, muttering (prayers or formulas), RV. viii, 48, 14; x, 82, 7; discourse spoken in a low voice, AV. xix, 56, 4. **जल्पिता**, mfn. said, spoken, Pañcat.; addressed, spoken to, Śuk.; n. (Pāp. iii, 3, 114, Kād.) talk, MBh.; R. v, 10, 3; VarBrS. iiii, 6; Pañcat. &c. **जल्पितृ**, mfn. ifc. = *bahu*. **जल्पिन**, mfn. ifc. speaking, MBh. v. **जल्प्या**, n. gossip, i, 129, 34. **जल्लकिन् जल्लकिन**. See *acyuta*. **जल्लालदीन् जल्लालādīndra**, m. *jallālu 'ddīn*. **जळहु जळhu**, mfn. 'cool' (cf. *jaḍa*), dull, RV. viii, 61, 11 (Nir. vi, 25); [cf. Lat. *gelu*.] **जव जाव**, mfn. (√*ju* or *jū*) swift, AV. xix, 7, 1; m. (parox. Pāp. iii, 3, 56, Vārtt. 4 & 57) speed, velocity, swiftness, RV. i, 112, 21; x, 111, 9; VS.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; pl. impulse (of the mind), RV. x, 71, 8; (*ā*), abl. ind. speedily, at once, Kathās. lxiii, 188; Vcar. xii, 15. = *yukta*, mfn. possessed of fleetness, Nal. xix, 18. = *vat*, mfn. id., ĪśUp., Sch. **जवाग्राज**, for *yav*, q.v. **जवा-धिका**, mf(ā)n. swifter (in course), Kathās. lxvii, 7; extremely swift (a courier), L. **जवानिला**, m. 'swift wind,' a hurricane, W. **जवाना**, mf(ṛ)n. (g. *driḡhādi*; oxyt., Pāp. iii, 2, 150) quick, swift, fleet, RV. i, 51, 2; ŚvetUp. iii, 19; MBh. &c.; m. a fleet horse, L.; a kind of deer, L.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2577; pl. for *yav*, q.v., Kshītis.; n. speed, velocity, ParGr. i, 17; ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh. iv, 1414; (*ṛ*), f. a curtain, screen, L.; N. of a plant, L.; cf. *dhi-jav*. **जवानिका**, f. (for *yav*?) 'borrowed from the Greek' = *ṇā*, a curtain, screen, Hariv. 4648; Śiś. iv, 54; BhP.; the sail of a boat, W.; = *kāntara*, Sah. vi, 277. **जवानिकāntara**, n. an actina in Saṭṭaka. **जवानिमान**, m. quickness, g. *driḡhādi*. **जवास**, n. id., RV.; cf. *makshū*, *manō*, a. **जवित**, n. running, Lalit. xii, 279. **जवान**, mfn. quick, fleet, RV. ii, 15, 6; Yājñ. ii, 109; Kathās. xxv, lxvii; m. a horse, L.; a camel, L. **जविना**, mfn. quick, SādhP. iv; m. the Indian fox, L.; for *jahina*, MatsyaP. xciv, 20. **जविशृता**, mfn. quickest, fleetest, RV. iv, 2, 3; vi, 9, 5; VS. xxxv, 3; ŚBr. xi; ĀitBr. i, 5; BhP. xi. **जवीयस**, mfn. quicker, RV. i, viii ff.; ĪśUp. **जवनाल जवानāla**, n. = *yav*, L. **जवस जावा**, m. n. = *yav*, L., Sch. **जवा जाव**, f. = *japā*, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Megh. 36; saffron, L. = *pushpa*, m. = *japā*, L. **जवादि जावādi**, n. a kind of perfume, L. **जवाल जावāla**, m. = *sthāga*, L., Sch. **जवित जाविता**, *ṇvīn*, *ṇvina*, &c. See *javad*. **जशस जासs**, n. = *yas*, Gal. **जश् जश**, cl. i. P. *Ā*. to hurt, Dhātup. **जप जशā**, m. N. of an aquatic animal (cf. *jhashā*), AV. xi, 2, 25; TS. v, 5; GopBr. ii, 2, 5. **जस् जास**, cl. i. *Ā*. (p. *jāsamāna*) to be exhausted or starved, RV. i, 112, 6; vii, 68, 8; P. *jāsatī*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14; cl. 4. P. to liberate, Dhātup. xxvi, 102; Caus. *jāsayati* (aor. *ajjāsata*, 2. du. *jajastām*) to exhaust, weaken, cause to expire, RV. iv, 50, 11; ŚBr. ii, 2, 19; xii, 4, 3, 9; to hurt (cf. Pāp. ii, 3, 56), Dhātup. xxxii; to strike, xxxiii; to contempt, ib.; cf. *uj*, *ui*; *prājāsana*.

जासु, f. exhaustion, weakness, RV. x, 33, 2; 'resting-place,' hiding-place (?), x, 68, 6. **जासुरी**, mfn. starved, RV. i, 116, 22; iv, 38, 5; v, 61, 7; vi, 13, 5; m. Indra's thunderbolt, Up., Sch. **जासुर**. See *d*. **जासुव**, mfn. needy, hungry, RV. vi, 44, 11. **जसद जासदा**, n. zinc, L. **जस्सवान जसा-rāja**, N. of a man, Rājat. vii. **जह जाहा**, mfn. (√*3*, *hā*), ind. see *śardham*; (*ā*), f. N. of a plant, L.; (*ā*), ind., see s. v. **जाहाका**, mfn. one who abandons, Up., Sch.; m. time, ib.; a boy, L.; the slough of a snake, L.; (*jāhaka*), f. (= *jāhaka*) a hedgehog, VS. xxiv; TS. **जहात**, mfn. pr. p. √*3*, *hā*, q. v. = *svārtha*, mf(ā)n. 'losing its original meaning,' (*ā*), f. (scil. *vyriti*) = *hal-lakshāṇā*, Pāp. ii, 1, 1, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; Sāh. ii, 2; cf. a. **जहाल-lakshāṇā**, f. a particular figure of speech (the word used losing its original meaning), Prātāpar.; Vedāntas. **जहाना**, see *sarva-sattva-jāpa*. **जहāka**, mfn. avoiding others, TĀr. i, 3, 1; but cf. RV. viii, 45, 37. **जहितā**, mfn. (Jaina Prakṛit *jaḍha*) abandoned, poor, RV. i, 16, 10; iv, 30, 19; viii, 5, 22; cf. *pra*. **जहानक जाहānaka**, v.l. for *jih*. **जहि जाहि**, Impv. √*han*, q. v. = *joda*, mfn. in the habit of hitting one's chin, g. *mayūra-vyaysakādi*. = *stambha*, mfn. constantly striking against a post, ib. (not in Gaṇar. 121, Sch.) **जहिन जाहिना**, m. N. of a man, Pravar. i, 1 (vv. 11. *hila*, *javina*). **जहु जाहु**, m. (= *yahū*) ifc. a young animal, BhP. v, 8, 8; N. of a son of Pushpavat, ix, 22, 7. **जहावी जाहāvī**, f. Jahnu's family, RV. i, 116, 19; iii, 58, 6. **जहनु**, m. N. of an ancient king and sage (son of Aja-miḍha, of Su-hotra, of Kuru, of Ho-traka; ancestor of the Kuśikas; the Ganges, when brought down from heaven by Bhagī-ratha's austerities, was forced to flow over the earth and to follow him to the ocean and thence to the lower regions in order to water the ashes of Sagara's sons; in its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of Jahnu, who drank up its waters but consented at Bhagī-ratha's prayer to discharge them from his ears; hence the river is regarded as his daughter), MBh. i, xii f.; Hariv.; R. i, 44, 35 ff.; BhP. ix; N. of Vishnu, L.; of a Rishi of the 4th Manv-antara, Hariv. 426 (v.l. *janyu*); of a Himālaya cavern (from which the Gaṅgā is bursting forth), Kād. ii, 473; Hcar. iii; pl. Jahnu's race, ĀitBr. vii, 18; TāndyaBr. xxi, 12, 2; Pravar. iv, 12. = *kanyā*, f. 'Jahnu's daughter,' Gaṅgā, MBh. xiii, 645; Ragh.; Kāvyaḍ.; Bhartṛ.; (*knōh* &c. Megh.) = *tanayā*, f. id., L. = *prajā*, f. id., Gal. = *saptamī*, f. the 7th day in the light half of Vaiśākha, W. = *sutā*, f. = *kanyā*, MBh. i, 3913; R. i, 44, 39. **जहन् जाहman**, n. water, Naigh. i, 12. **जह जाहla**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 2430; Pravar. i, 1 (Jivad). **जा जा**, mfn. (Ved. for 2. *ja*, cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 67) ifc. 'born, produced,' see *agra*-, *adri*-, *apsu-jā* &c.; (*ās*), m. f. offspring, pl. descendants, RV. **जाम-धिता**, mfn. (fr. *jāmī* l.) customary, ŚBr. ii, 6, 2, 7. **जा-वत**, mfn. granting offspring, RV. viii, 94, 5. **जा-वन्**, see *pūrva-jāvan*. **जास-pati**, m. (*jās*, gen. sg.) the head of a family, i, 185, 8; (*pāti*) vii, 38, 6. **जास-patyā**, n. (for *jāyās-p*), VPāt. iv, 39; cf. APāt. iv, 64 & 83) RV. the state of the father of a family, v, 28, 3; x, 85, 23. **जाहंगिरि जाहā-giri**, m. = *jahāngiri*. **जाहāgira**, the town Dacca, Kshītis. iii, 24; vii, 18 f. & 267. = *nagara*, n. id., iii, 25; iv, 36; v. **जागत जागata**, mfn. (g. *utsādi*) composed in or consisting of or conforming to the Jagatī metre; chiefly praised in that metre, VS.; TS. ii, vii; ŚBr. &c.; m. a deity, RV. vii, 92, 4, Śāy. (cf. VS. xxix, 60); n. (Pāp. iv, 2, 55, Vārtt.) the Jagatī metre, Vait. xix, 17. **जागतineya**, see *jārā*. **जागुड जागudā**, m. pl. N. of a saffron-cultivating people, MBh. iii, 1991; Śiś.; n. saffron, L.

जागृ jāgri, cl. 2. °garti (cf. Pān. vi, 1, 192; cl. 1. °garati. MBh. xii, 7823; 1. sg. irr. °grimi, 6518; 3. pl. jāgrati, AV. &c. [Pān. vi, 1, 189, Kās.]; Impv. °grihi, °griiāt, °grīam, °grīd; Subj. °garat; Pot. °griyāt or °griy; AitBr. viii, 28 &c.; impf. °jāgar [RV. x, 104, 9]; p. jāgrat; rarely A. jāgramāna, MBh.; pf. Ved. jāgara [RV.; AV.], 1. sg. °gāra [RV. x, 149, 5]; p. °grīvās [see s. v.]; pf. class. [Pān. iii, 1, 38; vii, 3, 85; but cf. vi, 1, 8, Vārtt. 1] jājāgāra or jājāgarā-cakāra; fut. 2nd jājāgarishyāti, TS. &c. [A., R. ii, 86, 4]; fut. 1st °rīā, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; aor. ajāgarit, vii, 2, 5; Pass. impers. ajāgarit, 3, 85; Prec. jājāryāt, iii, 4, 104, Kās.; to be awake or watchful, RV.; AV. &c.; to awake, Pañcat. iii, 9, 3; Hit. ii, 3, 3; to watch over, be attentive to or intent on, care for, provide, superintend (with loc. or loc. with dāhi), RV.; AV. &c. (with acc., Caurap.); (said of fire) to go on burning, AV. Prāyāsc. i, 5; to be evident, W.; to look on, W.; Caus. (aor. 2. & 3. sg. ājāgar, Impv. jājāgri, °tā) to awaken, RV.; jājāgarayati (Pān. vii, 3, 85; aor. Pass. impers. ajāgarit or gāri, Vop. xviii, 22; xxiv, 6 & 13) id., Hit. ii, 3, 3; [cf. ēyēlo; Lat. vigilo.]

Jāgara, mfn. awake, Pān. vii, 3, 85, Kās.; m. waking, wakefulness, MBh. viii, 5026; KapS. iii, 26; Ragh. &c.; a vision in a waking state, Yājñ. iii, 172; = jag°, L.; (ā), f. waking, Pān. iii, 3, 101, Pat.; cf. ko°. **Jāgarōtsava**, m. a religious festival celebrated with vigils, Rājāt. ii, 141. **Jāgaraka**, m. (Pān. vii, 3, 85, Kās.) waking, VarBṛS. lx, 15.

Jāgarana, mfn. awake, VS. xxx, 17; n. waking, keeping watch, KātyŚr. iv; Nir.; MBh. &c. (said of fire) going on burning, KātyŚr. xxv; Vait. **Jāgarana**, ind. so as to be awake, Pān. vii, 3, 85, Kās.

Jāgaritā, mfn. (2, 11 & 3, 85) = 'ta-vat, Suśr. iii, 8, 1; n. waking, ŚBr. xii, xiv; Suśr. iii, 4, 37. -vat, mfn. one who has long been awake or is exhausted with sleeplessness, 37. -sthāna, mfn. being awake, MāṇḍUp. 3 & 9. **Jāgaritānta**, m. = °grad-avasthā, KāthUp. iv, 4.

Jāgaritri, mfn. waking, wakeful, L.

Jāgarin, mfn. ifc. id., Pān. vii, 3, 85, Kās.

Jāgarishnu, mfn. often sleepless, Suśr. i, 33, 23.

Jāgarika, m(f)ān. (Nir. i, 14; Pān. iii, 2, 165) wakeful, watchful, RV. iii, 54, 7; Suśr.; Ragh. x, 25; Sāh.; Sarvad.; ifc. intent on, occupied with, Ragh. xiv, 85; Hcar. v, 104; ifc. looking on, Prasannar. vi, 2; evident, W. **Jāgartavya**, n. impers. to be awake or awaked, MBh. i, 5925; R. ii, 53, 3. **Jāgarti**, f. waking, vigilance, L., Sch. **Jāgaryā**, f. id., Pān. iii, 3, 101, Pat. **Jāgritavya**, n. impers. = °gart, MBh. v, 4610; xiii, 2746. **Jāgrivās**, mfn. (pf. p.) watchful, RV. vii, 5, 1; x, 91, 1; active, W.

Jāgrivi, mfn. (Pān. vii, 3, 85) watchful, attentive, RV.; AV.; ParGr. iii, 4; going on burning, not extinguishing, RV.; active, animating (Soma, dice), RV.; VS.; m. a king, Up., Sch.; fire, L.; (ā), ind. so as to watch, VS. xxi, 36.

Jāgrat, mfn. pr. p. °jāgri, q. v.; m. waking, Vedāntas. 105; 108; 132; 305. -svapnā, mfn. in a state of waking and sleep, RV. x, 164, 5; m. du. a state of waking and sleep, Mn. i, 57.

Jāgrad, for °rat. -avasthā, f. a state of wakefulness, W. -daśā, f. id., W. -duḥshavapnā, n. a disagreeable dream in a waking state, AV. xvi, 6, 9.

Jāgran, for °rat. -mīśra, mfn. half awake and half asleep, Gobh. i, 6, 6.

Jāgriyā, f. = °garyā, L., Sch.

जाघनी jāghani, f. (fr. jāghāna) a tail, ŚBr. iii f., xii; AitBr. vii; KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh.; cf. prithu-jāghana. -guda, n. sg. tail and anus, KātyŚr.

जाङ्गल jāṅgala, mfn. (fr. jaṅg°) arid, sparingly grown with trees and plants (though not unfertile; covered with jungle, W.), Mn. vii, 69; Yājñ. i, 320; Suśr. &c.; found or existing in a jungle district (water, wood, deer), Suśr.; made of arid wood, coming from wild deer, i, iii; Heat. i, 5, 375; wild, not tame, W.; savage, W.; m. the francoline partridge, Sighās. xxvi, 2; N. of a man, Śatr. x, 138 ff.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. v, 2127; vi, 346 & 364; cf. kuruv-; n. venison, Suśr.; meat, Bālar. iii, 3; for °gula, q. v.; (f), f. Mucuna pruriens, L.; for °guli, q. v.; cf. rishi-jāṅgalikī.

Jāṅgalapathika, mfn. going or brought through a jāṅgala-patha, Pān. v, 1, 77, Vārtt. 1.

जाङ्गलि jāṅgali, m. = °guli, L. **Jāṅgalika**, m. = °gul°, L., Sch. **Jāṅgalin**, m. id., Gal.

Jāṅgula, n. (= jaṅg°) venom, L.; the fruit of the jālini, L.; (ā), f. knowledge of poisons, Kām. vii, 10; (f), f. id., L. (v.l. °gali); Durgā (Gauri, Gal.), L.; Luffa acutangula, W.

Jāṅguli, m. a snake-charmer, L.

Jāṅgulika, m. id., Hcar. i, 517; KāstKh. vii, 17.

जाङ्गलियन jāṅghalāyana, m. patr., Pravar. v, 4 (Kāty.; v.l. °ghrāyana).

Jāṅghāprahatika or °hritika, mfn. (fr. jāṅghā-prahata or °hrita) produced by a blow with the leg, g. akshadyūddāi.

Jāṅghi, metron. fr. jāṅghā, g. bāku-ādi.

Jāṅghika, mfn. relating or belonging to the leg, W.; swift of foot, m. a courier, Rājāt. vii, 1348; Sighās. Intro. 41; m. a camel, L.; a kind of antelope, L.

जाजनाग jāja-nāga, m. N. of a man, Śatr.

जाजमत jājamat, mfn. See °jam.

जाजल jājala, m. pl. (Pān. vi, 4, 144, Vārtt. 1) Jājalin's pupils (N. of a school of the AV.), Carap. 1) Jājalin, m. patr. fr. °la or °li, g. tikādi (not in Ganap. & Gaṇaratnāv.)

Jājali, m. N. of a teacher, Pravar. v, 4 (?); MBh. xii, 9277 ff.; Hariv. 7999; BhP. iv, 31, 2; VP. iii, 6, 11; Vāyup. i, 61, 52; Brahmap. i, 16, 12 & 19.

Jājalla, m. id., Pān. vi, 4, 144, Vārtt. 1.

जाजल jājalla, m. N. of several princes (A.D. 1114 &c.).

जाजिन jājin, m. = jaja, Siś. xix, 3.

जाजल्यमान jājalyamāna. See °jval.

जाटलि jāṭali, m. f. = jhāt°, L.

जाटलिका jāṭalikā, for jat°, q. v.

जाटसुरि jāṭasuri, m. patr. fr. jāṭasura, MBh. vii, 7856. **Jāṭikāyana**, m. (fr. jāṭika) N. of the author of AV. vi, 116 (cf. Kauś. 9).

Jāṭilika, m. metron. fr. jāṭilikā, g. śivādi.

Jāṭya, mfn. = jāṭ-vat (Sch.), Nir. i, 14.

जाठर jāṭhara, m(f)ān. being on or in or relating to the stomach or belly or womb (jāṭhara), MBh. xii, 9661; MārKp. ii, 37; with agni, 'stomach-fire,' digestive faculty, MBh. iii, 149; Suśr.; hunger, Pañcat. ii, 6, 50 (iv, 8, 3); BhP. iv; m. 'womb-offspring,' a child, iii, 14, 38; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2564.

Jāṭharya, n. morbid affection of the belly, Suśr.

जाडायन jādāyana, m. patr. fr. jādā, g. āvādi (tād°, Kās.).

Jādāra, Pān. iv, 1, 130, Pat. (v.l. jādā°).

Jādya, n. (g. driḥhādi) coldness, W.; chilliness, KapS. i, 85; stiffness, inactivity, insensibility, Suśr.; Pratāpar; Sāh. iii, 156; absence of power of taste (in the tongue), Suśr. iv, 24, 12 & 38, 7; dullness, stupidity, MBh. xii, 6487; Hariv. 15815; Pañcat. &c.; absence of intellect or soul, Vedāntas. **Jāḍyāri**, m. 'enemy of coldness,' the citron tree, L.

जाडक jādaka, m. N. of an animal, Car. vi, 21, 115; cf. śāṇḍika. **Jāṇḍāra**, v.l. for jād°.

जात jātā, mfn. (°jan; ifc., Pān. vi, 2, 171) born, brought into existence by (loc.), engendered by (instr. or abl.), RV. &c.; grown, produced, arisen, caused, appeared, ib.; ifc. (Pān. ii, 2, 5, Kās.; 36, Vārtt. 1; vi, 2, 170) see māsa-, saptdha-, &c.; appearing on or in, VarBṛS. lii, 5 ff.; destined for (dat.), RV. iv, 20, 6; ix, 94, 4; turning to (dat.), Sāh. iii, 33; happened, become, present, apparent, manifest, TS.; VS. &c.; belonging to (gen.), RV. i, 8, 5; vii, 62, 10; ready at hand, Pañcat. ii, 16; possessed of (instr.), MBh. iv, 379; often ifc. instead of in comp. (Pān. ii, 2, 36, Vārtt. 1; vi, 2, 170 f.; g. āhītāgny-ādi, e.g. kina-, danta-, &c., qq. vv.; m. a son, RV. ii, 25, 1; AV. xi, 9, 6; ŚBr. xiv; Pañcat.; a living being (said of men, rarely of gods), RV. iv, 2, v, 15, 2; x, 12, 3; AV. xviii; VS. viii, 36; N. of a son of Brahmā, PadmaP. v; n. a living being, creature, RV.; birth, origin, i, 156, 2 & 163, 1; iii, 31, 3; race, kind, sort, class, species, viii, 39, 6; AV. &c.; a multitude or collection of things forming a class (chiefly ifc., e.g. karma-, 'the whole aggregate of actions,' Mn. vii, 33; sukha-, 'anything or everything included under the name pleasure,' Git. x, 3), Mn. ix; MBh. &c.; individuality, specific condition (vyakta), L.; = karman, NārS.; (impers. with double instr.) it turned

out or happened that, Rājāt. v, 364; (ā), f. a daughter, W.; [cf. °yeros; Germ. Kind; Lith. gentis.] = karman, n. a birth-ceremony (consisting in touching a newly-born child's tongue thrice with ghee after appropriate prayers), ŚāṅkhGr.; Gṛhyās.; Mn. ii, 27 & 29; Yājñ. i, 11; MBh. &c.; (cf. RTL. pp. 353 & 357.) = kalāpa, mfn. having a tail (a peacock). -kāma, mfn. fallen in love. -kopa, mfn. enraged. -kantuka, mfn. delighted. -kantū-dha, mfn. being eagerly desirous, R. i, 9, 23. -krodha, mfn. enraged. -kshobha, mfn. agitated. -tokā, f. (a woman) who has borne children, L. -danta, mfn. (g. āhītāgny-ādi) having teeth growing (a child), Mn. v, 70. -dosha, mfn. guilty, Mṛicch. viii, 32. -nashā, mfn. (no sooner) appeared (than) disappeared, Bhāṭi. = paksha, mfn. possessing wings, MBh. xii, 9305. -pāśa, mfn. fettered, Śak. i, 32 (v.l.) -putra, mfn. having a son, (f.) one who has brought forth a son, MārS. i, 5, 1; Kathās. -pratyaya, mfn. inspired with confidence, Pañcat. i, 4, 14; iii, 9, 9. -prāya, mfn. almost happened, Sāh. iii, 195. -bala, mfn. become strong, Mn. xii, 107; Car. vi, 2. -brāhmaṇa-śabda, mfn. 'grown up with the word brāhmaṇa,' constantly devoted to the Brāhmins, Mn. x, 122. -buddhi, mfn. become wise, MārKp. lxxiv, 49. -bhāva, mfn. BhP. iii, 23, 37. -bhi, f. 'fearful,' N. of a woman, Hariv. (v.l.) = manmatha, mfn. = -kāma, MBh. -mātra, m(f)ān. just or merely born, Mn. ix, 106; MBh. i; just or merely arisen or appeared, Pañcat.; Daś.; Vāyup. -māśa, f. (a woman or cow) having borne a month ago (= māsa-jātā), Ganap. 91, Sch. -mṛita, mfn. dying immediately after birth, Viśh. xii, 26. -raja, f. a female who has the catamenia. -rasa, mfn. having taste or flavour, Suśr. i, 44 f. -rūpa, mfn. beautiful, brilliant, MBh. xiii, 4088; golden, Heat. i, 11, 494; n. gold, ŚBr. xiv (oxyt.); Naigh. i, 2 (propar.); Kauś.; Lāty. &c.; the thorn-apple, W.; -tā, f. the state of gold; -parishkṛita, mfn. adorned with gold; -prabha, mfn. 'shining like gold,' ornament, Npr.; -maya, m(f)ān. golden, AitBr. viii, 13; MBh. &c.; -śila, m. N. of a golden mountain, R. iv, 40, 52. -roma, mfn. haired, MBh. iii, 10053 (a-, neg.). -rosha, mfn. = -kopa, R. i, 1, 4. -vat, mfn. born, Pañcat. i, 5, 6; containing a form of °jan, AitBr. i, 16. -vāsaka, n. a lying-in-chamber, Kathās. iv, 194. -vāsa-gṛiha, n. id., xxi, 61. -vidyā, f. knowledge of what exists, RV. x, 71, 11 (Nir. i, 8). -vinaśhā, mfn. = -nashā, Pañcat. v, 1, 6. -vibhrama, mfn. being in a flurry. -viśvāsa, mfn. = -pratyaya. -veda, mfn. granting wages (Sch.), BhP. v, 7, 13. -vedas (°tā-), mfn. (fr. °vid, cl. 6) 'having whatever is born or created as his property,' 'all-possessor' (or fr. °vid, cl. 2. 'knowing [or known by] all created beings,' cf. Nir. vii, 19; ŚBr. ix, 5, 1, 68; MBh. ii, 114, 6 &c.; N. of Agni), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; m. fire, MBh. &c.; -tva, n. the state of being jāta-vedas, AitBr. iii, 36. -vedasa, mfn. belonging or relating to jāta-vedas (trica), Nir. vii, 20; (f), f. Durgā, MBh. vi, 802. -vedasiya, n. = °sa, (scil. śukta) N. of a hymn, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 1, 12; ŚāṅkhGr. viii, x. = °vedasya, mfn. = °sa, AitBr. ii, 39; iii, 36. -vepathu, mfn. affected with tremor. -vesman, n. = -vāsaka, Kathās. xvii, iv. -śila, f. a real or massive stone, Gobh. iii, 9, 6. -śṛṅga, mfn. having horns, L. (a-, neg.). -śmaśru, mfn. one whose beard has grown, g. āhītāgny-ādi. -śrama, mfn. wearied, exhausted. -samvatsara, f. (a woman or cow) having had offspring a year ago (= samvatsara-jātā), Ganap. 91, Sch. -samvṛiddha, mfn. born and grown up, R. i, 8, 8. -samkalpa, mfn. feeling a desire for, NārS. iii, 8. -sa-sneha, mfn. = -sneha, MBh. iii, 1081. -sādhvasa, mfn. afraid, -sena, m. N. of a man, Pān. iv, 1, 114, Vārtt. 7. -senya, m. patr. fr. -sena, ib. -sneha, mfn. feeling affection, Kathās. -sprīha, mfn. = -samkalpa. -harsha, mfn. rejoiced. -hāriṇī, f. N. of a female demon who carries off new-born children, MārKp. li. -hārda, mfn. = -sneha. Jātāgas, mfn. = 'ta-dosha. Jātāpatya, f. a woman who has borne a child, L. Jātāparādha, mfn. = 'ta-dosha. Jātābhishāga, mfn. defeated, Ragh. ii, 30. Jātāmarsha, mfn. = 'ta-kopa. Jātāsra, mfn. being in tears, Amar. 97. Jātāstha, mfn. taking into consideration, Kathās. Jātāśtī, f. an oblation given at a child's birth, Vedāntas. 10. Jātāśhakti, mfn. devoted exclusively to, BhP. i, 13, 2. Jātōksha, m. a

young bullock, Pāṇ. v, 4, 77. **Jātōdaka**, mfn. 'become (full of) water', dropy, Bhpr. vii, 53, 28 ff.

Jātaka, mfn. ifc. engendered by, born under (an asterism), Mn. ix, 143; Cāṇ. i, m. a new-born child, Kauś. i, a mendicant, L.; n. = *ku-karma*, MBh. i, 949; BhP. v, 14, 33; nativity, astrological calculation of a nativity, VarBr. xxvi, 3; BhP. i; Kathās. lxvii, 192; Rājāt. vii, 1730; the story of a former birth of Gautama Buddha, Buddh.; Kathās. lxvii, 120; (ifc. after numerals) 'an aggregate of similar things', see *catu-*. — **dhvani**, m. a leech, W. — **paddhati**, f. N. of works on nativities by Ananta and Keśava. — **muktāvali**, f. N. of an astrological work by Śiva-dāsa. **Jātakambhoni**, m. 'ocean of nativities', N. of an astrol. work by Bhadrabāhu.

Jātāyana, m. patr. fr. *jāta*, g. *āśvādi*.

Jāti, f. birth, production, AitBr. ii, 39; Mn.; MBh. (also *ti*, xiii f.) &c.; re-birth, R. i, 62, 17; Kāraṇ. xxiii, 193; the form of existence (as man, animal, &c.) fixed by birth, Mn. iv, 148 f.; Yogas. ii, 13; (ifc.) Kathās. xviii, 98; position assigned by birth, rank, caste, family, race, lineage, KātyŚr. xv; Mn.; Yājñ. &c. (*ti*, MBh. xiv, 2549); kind, genus (opposed to species), species (opposed to individual), class, Lāty.; KātyŚr.; Pāṇ. &c. (once *ti*, ifc., MBh. vi, 456); the generic properties (opposed to the specific ones), Sarvad.; natural disposition to, Car. ii, 1; the character of a species, genuine or true state of anything, Yājñ. ii, 246; MBh. xii, 5334; reduction of fractions to a common denominator; a self-confuting reply (founded merely on similarity or dissimilarity), Nyāyav. v, 1 ff.; Sarvad. xi, 10 & 34; Prab., Sch.; (in rhet.) a particular figure of speech, Sarasv. ii, 1; a class of metres, R. i, 4, 6; Kāvyaḍ. i, 11; a manner of singing, Hariv.; a fire-place, L.; (= *ti*) mace, nutmeg, Suśr.; Jasminum grandiflorum, L.; = *ti-phala*, L.; = *kampilla*, L.; cf. *antya*, *eka-dvi*; [cf. Lat. *gens*; Lith. *pri-gentis*]. — **kośa**, m. [Dhanv.] n. [Bhpr. v, 2, 54] a nutmeg; (f.) f. mace, L. — **jānapada**, mfn. relating to the (4) castes and to the country, Mn. viii, 41. — **tā**, f. distinction of caste, W.; generic property, W. — **tvā**, n. = *tā*, W.; abstraction, Sarvad. xii, 162. — **dīpaka**, n. a kind of simile in which two statements are made with respect to a generic word, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 98, Sch. — **dharmā**, m. caste, duty, W.; generic or specific property, W. — **dhvaga**, m. loss of caste, W. — **ma-dhara**, m. N. of a physician (Suddhōdana in a former birth), Suvarṇapr. xvi ff. — **patrī**, f. = *kośī*, Dhanv.; Bhpr. v, 2, 57. — **parivṛtti**, f. change or succession of births, Āp. ii, 11, 10 f. — **parpi**, f. = *patrī*, Npr. — **phala**, n. = *kośa*, L. — **brāhmaṇa**, m. a Brāhman by birth (not by knowledge), TāṇḍyaBr. vi, 5, 8, Sch. — **bhāj**, mfn. = *janma-bh*, ŚārngP. — **bhagaṇa**, m. = *dhvaga*, -*kara*, mfn. causing loss of caste, Mn. xi, 68 & 125. — **bhrashta**, mfn. fallen from caste, AdhyR. i, 1, 56. — **mat**, mfn. of high birth or rank, R. (G) ii, 75, 21; belonging to a genus, what may be subordinated to a generic idea, Sarvad. x, 9; Kan. i, 1, 18, Sch. (-*tvā*, n. abstr.) — **maha**, m. birthday-festival, Buddh. L. — **mātra**, n. mere birth, position in life obtained by mere birth, Hit. i, 4, 2; caste only (but not the performance of special duties), W.; species, genus, W.; -*jivin*, mfn. (a Brāhman) who lives only by his caste (without sacerdotal acts), L.; -*trōpajivin*, mfn. id., Mn. viii, 20; xii, 114. — **mālā**, f. 'caste-garland', N. of a work on the castes; (cf. RTL. p. 207.) — **lakshana**, n. generic or specific distinction, characteristic, W.; mark of tribe or caste, W. — **vacana**, m. (scil. *śabda*) = *śabda*, VPrāt., Sch. — **vācaka**, mfn. expressing genus, generic (a name), W. — **viveka**, m. N. of a work. — **vaira**, n. natural enmity, W. — **vaiśakṣanya**, n. conduct or quality at variance with birth or tribe, W.; incompatibility, W. — **śabda**, m. a word expressing the idea of species or genus, L. — **sasya**, for -*sasya*, q. v. — **sampanna**, mfn. belonging to a noble family, Nal.; MBh. xiii, R. iii; Jain. — **sasya**, n. = *kośa*, L. — **sāra**, n. id., L. — **smara**, m(ā)n. recollecting a former existence, MBh. iii, 8180; Hariv. 1209; BhP.; VP.; Kathās.; n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8106; -*tā*, f. recollection of a former existence, iii, 160; Hcat. i, 7, 692; -*tvā*, n. id., MBh. iii, 8107; xiii, 4836; Kathās.; -*hrada*, m. N. of a pond, MBh. iii, 8180. — **sma-rana**, n. = *ra-tā*, xii, 6256; Hariv. 1211. — **sva-bhāva**, m. specific or generic character or nature. — **hina**, mfn. of low birth or rank, Mn. iv, 141; x, 35. — **Jāti**, f. = *ti*, q. v.; Jasminum grandiflorum, Ha-

riv. 7891; Bhartṛ. x; BhP. x; Amar.; mace, nutmeg, Suśr.; VarBrS. — **kośa**, m. (also n., L.) = *ti-k*, Suśr. i, 46, 3, 64. — **patrī**, f. = *ti-ph*, Bhpr. v, 2, 56. — **phala**, n. = *ti-ph*, VarBrS. xvi, 30; lxxvi, 27 & 33; Pañcat. ii, 66; (ā), f. Emblica officinalis, L. — **rasa**, m. gummyrth, L.; **phala**, f. = *ti-ph*, Npr. — **Jātiya**, mfn. ifc. (APrāt. iv, 28; Pāṇ. v, 3, 69 & 4, 9; vi, 3, 35; 42 & 46) belonging to any species or genus or tribe or order or race of, KātyŚr. (*anucara*) &c. (see *evam-guna*, *evam*, &c., *palu*, *samāna*, *sva*, &c.); ifc. aged (*ashla-varsha*, 8 years), Divyāv. xxvii, 135 f. (cf. 113 & 137); cf. *vi*. — **Jātiyaka**, m(ā)n. ifc. *evam*, of such a kind, Bādar. iv, 2, 13, Sch. — **Jātrī**, f. *trī*, a mother, AV. — **Jāty**, in comp. for *ti*. — **andha**, mfn. blind from birth, MBh. i, xiii; Cāṇ.; Bhartṛ.; -*badhira*, mfn. blind or deaf from birth, Mn. ix, 201. — **apahārin**, mfn. implying loss of caste, Viśṇu. v, 99. — **sāva**, m. a horse of good breed, RV. i, 65, 3, Sāy. — **ut-karsha**, m. a higher caste, Yājñ. i, 96. — **utpala**, n. a red and white lotus, Npr.

Jātya, mfn. ifc. = *tiya*, belonging to the family or caste of, MBh. xiii, R. ii, 50, 18; Pañcat.; of the same family, related, ŚBr. i, 8, 3, 6; of a noble family, noble, Ragh. xvii, 4; of good breed, R. ii, 45, 14; legitimate, genuine, *γῆνος*, Mn. x, 5; MBh. v; R. ii, 9, 40 (saind of gold); Suśr.; (in Gr.) = *nitya*, N. of the Svarita accent resulting in a fixed word (not by Sandhi, see *kshaipra*) from an Udatta originally belonging to a preceding *i* or *u* (e.g. *kvā* fr. *kūa*; *kanyā* fr. *kanā*), Prāt.; Māyādikṣā vii, 5; pleasing, beautiful, L.; best, excellent, W.; (in math.) rectangular. — **ratna-maya**, mfn. consisting of genuine jewels, HPariś. ii, 47.

Jaṭu jātu, ind. (√*jan*?, cf. *janūshā*, s. v. *nūś*) at all, ever, RV. x, 27, 11; ŚBr. ii, 2, 20 (*tu*); MBh. v, 7071; Pañcat. i, 1, 6 (*kim tena-jātena*, what is the use at all of him born?); [when *jātu* stands at the beginning of a sentence the verb which follows retains its accent, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 47; in connection with the Pot. and *nūvakalpayāmi* &c. (iii, 3, 147) or with the pr. (iii, 3, 142) *jātu* expresses censure, e.g. *jātu vṛishalaṃ yājāy na marṣayāmi*, 'I suffer not that he should cause an outcast to sacrifice', Kās.; *jātu yājāyati vṛishalam*, ought he to cause an outcast to sacrifice? ib.]; possibly, perhaps, MBh. xii, 6739 (with *api* preceding); Kathās. (also with *cid* following); some day, once, once upon a time, Kathās.; Rājāt. (also with *cid* following). *Na jātu*, not at all, by no means, never, ŚBr. xiv; Mn.; MBh. &c. (also with *cid* following).

Jātū, in comp. for *tu*; = *alāni*, RV. i, 103, 3, Sāy. — **bharman** (*tu*), mfn. ever nourishing or protecting, 3. — **śhātra** (*tu*), mfn. ever solid, never yielding, ii, 13, 11.

Jaṭuka jātika, m. the plant from which *Asa foetida* (*jaṭ*) is obtained, Car. i, 27, 92 (vv. ll. *yāṭ* & *dhat*); Suśr. i, 46, 4, 65; n. *Asa foetida*, L.

Jātuki, m. pl. *Jaṭuka*'s descendants, Gaṇar. 28, Sch. (g. *upakādi*). — **Jātusha**, m(ā)n. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 138) made of or covered with lac or gum (*jaṭu*), Gobh. iii, 8, 6; MBh. (with *griha* = *jaṭu-g*); Pañcat. i, 1, 94; adhesive, Suśr. i, 27, 5.

Jaṭuṭhan jātu-dhāna, for *yāt*, Kād. ii, 250.

Jaṭurak jāturaki, m. pl. *Jaṭuraka*'s descendants, Gaṇar. 30, Sch.

Jaṭuṣ jātuṣha. See *tuṣka*.

Jaṭukarṇ jātukarna, m. (fr. *jaṭ*? g. *gar-gādi*, v. l.) N. of an ancient teacher (one of the 28 transmitters of the Purāṇas, VP. iii, 3, 19; vi, 8, 47 [*nyā*]; Vāyup. i, 1, 8; 23, 201 [*nyā*]; DevībhP.; author of a law-book, Yājñ. Sch.; [*nyā*, PārGr.; Sch.]; N. of a physician), MBh. ii, 109; Hariv. 2364; BhP. vi, 15, 13; = *Agni-veśya* ix, 2, 21; N. of Śiva; (f.) N. of Bhava-bhūti's mother, Mālatim. i, 4; m(ā)n. of *nyā*, g. *karvādi*.

Jātūkarnya, m. (fr. *jāti-karna*, g. *gar-gādi*) N. of several preceptors and grammarians (see also *na*), ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr. iv, xx, xiv; VPrāt.; Śāṅkh-Śr.; ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 10, 3; AitAr. v, 3; BrahmaP. ii, 12; pl. *Jātūkarnya*'s family, Pravara. vi, 1 & 6.

Jaṭubharm jātu-bharman, &c. See *jātu*.

Jaṭu jātrī, jātya. See *jātā*.

1. **Jāna**, n. birth, origin, birthplace, RV. i, 37, 9 & 95, 3; v, x; AV. vii, 76, 5; ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 40.

2. **Jāna**, m. (fr. *jāna*) patr. of Vṛisa (= *vaijāna*, 'son of Vijāna', Sch.), TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 3; ArshBr.

1. **Jānaka**, m. (fr. *janakā*) patr. of Kratu-vid, AitBr. vii, 34; of Ayasthūpa, BrArUp. (also *o ki*); (f), f. patr. of Sitā, MBh. iii, 15872; R. iii, 51, 6; Ragh. xii, 61; xv, 74; a metre of 4 x 24 syllables.

Jānaki, m. patr. of Kratu-jit, TS. ii, 3, 8, 1; of Ayasthūpa, ŚBr. xiv (once *ki*); of a king, MBh. i, 2675; v, 83; pl. N. of a subdivision of the Tri-garta people, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116, Kāś. (v. l. *jālaki*).

Jānaki, f. of *ka*, q. v. — **gītā**, f. 'Sita-song', N. of a work. — **deha-bhūsha**, m. 'body-ornament of Sitā', Rāma, RāmātUp. i, 32. — **nātha**, m. 'Sita's lord', Rāma, ii, 1, 5, Sch.; -*linga*, n. N. of a Liṅga, KapSaṃh.; -*śarman*, m. N. of the author of Siddhānta-mañjarī. — **paripaya**, m. 'Sita's marriage', N. of a drama. — **mantra**, m. a Mantra addressed to Sitā, RāmātUp. i, 29, Sch. — **rāghava**, n. N. of a drama, Sāh. vi, 98 f. — **rāma-candra-vilāsa**, m. N. of Mahān. ii. — **vallabha**, m. 'Sita's lover', Rāma, Rāmāpūjār. — **sa** (*kīś*), m. = *nātha*, AdhyR. i, 1, 1. — **sahasra-nāma-stotra**, n. a hymn containing the 1000 names of Sitā, Tantr. — **svayamvara**, m. 'Sita's husband-choice', N. of Mahān. i. — **harapa**, n. 'carrying off of Sitā', N. of a poem, Up. iii, 73, Sch.

Jānakiya, m. a prince of the Jānakis, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116, Kāś. — **Jānamtapi**, m. (fr. *janam-tapa*) patr. of Aty-arātī, AitBr. viii, 23, 9.

Jānapada, mfn. (g. *utsādi*) living in the country (*jana-padd*), m. inhabitant of the country, MBh. (Nal. xxvi, 30); R.; Ragh.; BhP.; belonging to or suited for the inhabitants of the country, Mn. viii, 41; R. i, 12, 13; m. one who belongs to a country, subject, ŚBr. xiv; Yājñ. ii, 36; MBh. xii; R.; (f), f. = *vṛitti*, oxyt., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42) a popular expression (scil. *ā-khya*), Lāty. viii, 3, 9; N. of an Ap-saras, MBh. i, 5076. — **Jānapadika**, mfn. relating to a country or to its subjects, xi, 71; xii, 7464 & 12496. — **Jānarāja**, n. (fr. *jana-rājan*) sovereignty, VS. ix, 40; MaitrS. ii, 6, 6. — **Jānavādika**, mfn. knowing popular report (*jana-vāda*), g. *kathādi*. — **Jānasruti**, m. patr. fr. *Jana-sruta*, ChUp. iv, 1, 1. — **Jānasruteya**, m. (fr. *jana-srutā* or *jānasruti*) N. of Aupāvi or Up^o, ŚBr. v, 1, 1, 5 ff.; AitBr. i, 25.

Jānāyana, m. patr. fr. *jana*, g. *āśvādi*.

Jānārdana, m. patr. fr. *jan*, Pradyumna, MBh. — **Jāni**, ifc. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 134) = *jāni*, a wife, Ragh. xv, 61 (*an-anya*, mfn. 'having no other wife'); Kathās. iic; Rājāt. i, 258; cf. *arundhati*, *bhādra*, *yukva*, *vl*, *vittā*, *sumāḍ*, *sapid*; a- & *dvi-jāni*.

1. **Jāni**, f. a mother, L. — **Jānukā**, f. (a woman) bringing forth, MaitrS. i, 4, 8; ĀpŚr. i, 10, 11.

जानक 2. **jānaka**, m. (√*jān*) knower (a Buddha), Divyāv. xiii, 348; xxi, 13; pl. the Buddhists, Sūtrakṛit. i, 1, 18 (Prākṛit).

Jānat, mfn. pr. p. P. √*jān*, q. v. — **Jānanti**, m. (fr. *jānat*) N. of a teacher, ĀśvGr. iii, 4, 4; BrNārP. xxxiii. — **Jānānā**, mfn. pr. p. A. √*jān*, q. v.

जानो 2. **jāni**, (in colophons) corrupted fr. *yājñika*.

जातु jānu, n. (rarely m., MBh. iv, 1115; Rā-jat. iii, 345) the knee, RV. x, 15, 6; AV. ix f.; VS. &c. (*nubhyām avanim* √*gam*, 'to fall to the ground on one's knees', MBh. xiii, 935); (as a measure of length) = 32 Aṅgulas, Śulbas.; [cf. *yōnu*; Lat. *genu*; Goth. *knūu*; Germ. *Knē*.] — **calana**, n. balancing on the knees, Pañcat. v, 9, f. — **jaṅgha**, m. N. of a king, MBh. i, 230; xiii, 7684. — **daghaṇa**, m(ā)n. reaching up or down to the knees, TS. v, 6, 8, 3; ŚBr. ix, xii; Tār. i, 25; Brahmap.; (c), loc. ind. as far up as the knee, ĀpŚr. xv, 1, 3; *nāmabhas*, mfn. having water up to one's knee, Rājāt. viii, 3186. — **pracalana**, n. v. l. for -*cal*. — **prahrita**, g. *aksha-dyūṭādi* (not in Gaṇar.). — *otika*, mfn. ib. — **phalaka**, n. the knee-pan, W. — **maṇḍala**, n. id., Buddh. L. — **mātra**, mfn. reaching up to the knee, ĀśvGr. ii, 8; iv, 4; n. the height of the knee, ŚBr. xii, 8, 3, 20. — **śīrasa**, n. = *phalaka*, ĀśvGr. i, 4, 8. — **samdhī**, m. the knee-joint, W.

Jānuka, n. (g. *yāvādi*) the knee, VarBrS. lviii (in comp.); ifc. (f. ā), Hcat. i, 7, 354; (cf. *ūrdhva-virala*); m. N. of a man, Śak. vi, f.

Jānu, in comp. for *nu*. — **akna**, mfn. = *āk*, ĀpŚr. x, 9, 2. — **asthi**, n. the shin-bone, i, 3, 17. — **āknā**, mfn. having the knees bent, ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 5.

जानुका jānukā. See *jātrī*.

Jānevādika, °nov°, = jānav°, g. kathādi.

जाधित jāṁ-dhīd. See jā.

जान्य jānya, v. l. for jānya, q. v.

जाप jāpa, m. (√jap) 'whispering,' see *karna*; muttering prayers, L.; a muttered prayer, L. (R. i, 51, 27 for jāpa; see also jāpya).

जपा, mfn. muttering prayers or names of a deity (in comp.), m. a priest who mutters prayers, MBh. xii, 7153 f.; BhP. ix, 6, 10; Kathās. lxix; NṛisUp.; Hcat.; relating to a muttered prayer, MBh. xii, 7249 & 7336; n., v. l. for jāyaka, L.

जपिन, mfn. ifc. muttering, Yājñ. iii; Kathās.

जप्या, mfn. to be muttered, BhP. i, 19, 38; (fr. jāpa) relating to a muttered prayer, MBh. xii, 7260; n. a prayer to be muttered, muttering of prayers, MBh. xiii, 6232; R. i, 29, 32 (v. l. jāpa); BhP. viii, 3, 1.

जापन jāpana, n. for yāp°, rejection, L.; dismissing, L.; completing, L.

जाबाल 1. jābāla, m. = ajā-pāla, L.

जाबाल 2. jābālā, m. (fr. jābālā) metron. of Mahā-śāla, SBr. x; of Satya-kāma, xiii f.; AitBr. viii, 7; ChUp.; N. of the author of a law-book, Kull. on Mn. ii, iv f.; Parāś. iii, Sch. (pl.); of the author of a medicinal work, Brahmap. i, 16, 12 & 18; pl. N. of a school of the Yajur-veda, Caran.; Pravar. iv, 1; cf. mahā-. — **śrutī**, f. tradition as handed down by the Jābālas, Parāś. ii, Sch.; Mn. vi, 3; Yājñ. iii, 3. **जबालोपनिषद्**, f. N. of an Up., MukUp. i, 7 & 16; ii.

जबालयाना, N. of a teacher, BrArUp. iv, 6, 2.

जबाली, m. patr. fr. jābāla (Pān. ii, 4, 58, Vārtt. 1, Pat.), N. of an ancient sage (author of a law-book, PadmaP.; Mn. iv, 3; MBh. iii, 8265; xiii, 254; VarBṛS. vii; Kād.; N. of an infidel Brāhmaṇa (priest of Dasa-ratha, who ineffectually tried after his death to shake Rāma's resolution and induce him to take the throne), R. i, 11, 6 & 69, 4; ii, 67, 2. **जबालेश्वरा**, n. N. of a Liṅga, KāśīKh. lxv.

जबालिन, m. pl. N. of Jābāla's school, MukUp. ii, 4.

जामदग्न्य jāmādagñā, mf(ī)n. derived from or produced by Jamad-agni or Jāmādagnya, g. *karvādi*, SBr. xiii, 2, 2, 14; ĀśvSr. iii, 2; m. N. of a Catur-aha, KātyŚr. xxiii, 2; Lāty. ix; pl. (g. *karvādi*) Jamad-agni's descendants, ĀśvSr. xii, 10.

जामादग्न्या, patr. fr. Jamad-agni, TS. vii, 1.

जामादग्न्या, m. id., R. i, 74, 17.

जामादग्न्या, mfn. belonging or relating to Jamad-agni or to his son Jāmādagnya, MBh. i, 332; Hariv. 2313; R. i, 75, 3; m. (g. *gargādi*) = °gnīya, ĀśvGr. i, 7; KātyŚr. iii, 3, 1; Rāma (Parāśu-), RAnukr.; MBh. iii, vii; R. i f.; BhP. ix; N. of a Catur-aha, Maś. vii, 5; pl. Jamad-agni's descendants, Pravar. i. — **dvādaśī**, f. the 12th day in the light (?) half of Vaiśākha, VarP. xlv.

जामादग्न्या, m. = °gnīya, AgP. xlii, 24.

जामादग्न्यायिता, n. the act of killing after the manner of Parāśu-Rāma, Rājat. vii, 1506.

जामयै jāmarya, mfn. (milk), RV. iv, 3, 9.

जामल jākala, n. for yām°.

जामा jāma, f. a daughter, MBh. xiii, 2474.

जामात्रि, m. (jā-m°) 'maker of [new] offspring,' Nir. vi, 9; cf. yām° & vī-jām° a son-in-law, RV. viii, 2, 20 & (Tvashṭri's son-in-law = Vāyu) 26, 21 f.; Yājñ. i, 220; MBh. &c. (acc. sg. °tāram, R.; pl. °taras, Kathās.); a brother-in-law, R. vii, 24, 30 & 34; a husband, L.; Scindapsus officialis, L. — **tvā**, n. the relationship of a son-in-law, Pañcat. i.

जामात्रिका, m. = yām°, i, 5, 4 (v. l. °tṛi).

Jāmi, mfn. related like brother and sister, (f. with [RV. i, iii, ix] or without *svādi*) a sister, (rarely m.) a brother, RV. ('sisters' = fingers; '7 sisters' = 7 acts of devotion in Soma worship, ix, 66, 8; cf. *saptā*); AV.; related (in general), belonging or peculiar to, customary, usual, (m.) a relative, RV.; (cf. *jām-dhīd*, s. v. jā); f. a female relative of the head of a family, esp. the daughter-in-law, Mn. iii, 57 f.; MBh. xiii, xv; BhP. iv, 28, 16; a sister (?), Yājñ. i, 157; a virtuous woman, L.; N. of a goddess, TBr. i, 7, 2, 6; (cf. °mī); n. the relation of brother and sister, consanguinity, RV. iii, 54, 9; x, 10, 4; (in Gr. and in liturgy) uniformity, repetition, tautology, TS.; TBr.; SBr.; AitBr.; Lāty.; Nir.; water, Naigh. i, 12 (v. l. °mi-vat); cf. ā-, vī-, *saptā*, *samāvaj-*, *su-*, *sōma-*; *deva-jāmi*; [cf. Lat. ge-

minus.] — **krīṭ**, mfn. creating relationship, AV. iv, 19, 1. — **tvā**, n. consanguinity, RV. i, 105, 9 & 166, 13; x, 55, 4 & 64, 13. — **vāt**, ind. like a sister or brother, 23, 7; n. for jāmi, q. v. — **śaśa**, m. curse pronounced by a relative, AV. ii, 10, 1 ff.; ix, 4, 15. **Jāmi**, f. = °mi, a daughter-in-law, MBh. xii, 8868; N. of an Āpsara, Hariv. iii, 69, 16; for yām°, q. v. **Jāmeya**, m. a sister's son, L.

जामित्र jāmitra, n. (fr. *diāmerpov*) the 7th lunar mansion, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; Laghuj.; Kum. vii, 1.

जामुन jāmuna, mfn. = yām°, Ratnak.

जाम्बा jāmba, fr. *jamba*, Up. iv, 3. — **vat**, m. N. of a monkey-chief (son of Pitā-maha; father of Jāmba-vat), MBh. iii, 16115; Hariv. 2065 ff. & 6701; R. iv, vi; BhP. viii; VP.; Satr. x, 934. — **va-** **ta**, m. patr. fr. -vat, g. *arihaṇḍi*; (i), f. Jāmbavat's daughter (Kṛishṇa's wife, Śāmba's mother), MBh. iii, xiii; Hariv.; VP.; Satr. x, 934; = °havī, L. — **°vataka**, = jāmbavatā nirvṛita, g. *arihaṇḍi*.

1. **Jāmbava**, m. = °ba-vat, R. v; Bhaṭṭ. vii, 35.

Jāmbavatī, f. of °ta s. v. jāmba. — **pati**, m. 'husband of Jāmbavatī,' Kṛishṇa, Gal. — **vijaya**, m. N. of a poem by Paṇini, L., Sch. — **harapa**, n. N. of a work, Gaṇar., Sch.

जाम्बव 2. jāmbava, mfn. coming from the Jambū tree, Suśr. i, 45, 10, 18; n. N. of a town, Pān. ii, 4, 7, Kāś.; (iv, 3, 165) a Jambū fruit, Suśr. i, iv; (= *būnada*) gold, L.; (i), f. Artemisia vulgaris, Alpinia nutans, L. **Jāmbavoshṭha**, °vaśshṭha, n. 'lip (*oshṭha*) made of Jambū wood,' a cauterizing needle or probe, Suśr. (also °boshṭha & °baśshṭha).

Jāmbavaka, N. of a place, g. *arihaṇḍi*.

जाम्बिल jāmbila, n. (corr. fr. jānu-bila) the knee-joint, MaitrS. iii, 15, 3; ('bīla') VS. xxv, 3 ['knee-pan,' Sch.] & Kāth. v, 13, 1.

जाम्बीर jāmbīra, n. = jam°, a citron, Sch.

जाम्बील jāmbīla, n., s. °bīla; saliva (?), Vait.

जाम्बुक jāmbuka, mfn. coming from a jackal (*jam°*), MBh. xii, 5779.

जाम्बुद्वीप jāmbudvīpa, mfn. dwelling in

Jambū-dvīpa, Kāraṇḍ. iii, 15 f.; xiv, 17; xvii; xxiii.

जाम्बुवत् jāmbu-vat, °ti, for °ba-v°.

जाम्बूनद jāmbūnada, mfn. coming from the river (*nadī*) Jambū (kind of gold), n. gold from the Jambū river, any gold, MBh.; Hariv. 13099; R.; BhP. v, 16, 21; mf(ī)n. = -maya, MBh. i, xii f.; Hariv. 8419; R. v, 7, 19; m. N. of a son of Janam-ejaya, MBh. i, 3745; = -parvata, Hariv. 12829; n. a golden ornament, Śiś. iv, 66; thorn-apple, L.; N. of a lake, MBh. v, 3843; (i), f. N. of a river, vi, 338. — **parvata**, m. N. of a mountain, iii, 10835. — **prabha**, mfn. of golden splendour, R. i, 38, 19 (in comp.); m. N. of a Buddha, SaddhP. vi, 3. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. made of Jāmbūnada gold, golden, MBh.; Hariv. 6918; R.; Pañcat. iii, 6, 1. **Jāmbeya**, m. metron. fr. Jambū, Pān. iv, 1, 114, Vārtt. 2, Pat.

जाम्बोष्ठ jāmboshṭha &c. See °mbava.

जाम्ब jāmbha, patr. fr. jāmbha, g. *śivādi*.

जायक jāyaka, n. a yellow kind of fragrant wood, L. (vv. ll. *jāpaka* & *jāshaka*).

जायद्रथ jāyadratha, mfn. belonging to Jayad-ratha, JaimBhā. lxxvi, 1.

Jāyanta, m. (fr. *jay°*) patr. of Bharata, BhP. x.

Jāyanti-putra, m. N. of a teacher, BrArUp. vi.

Jāyanteya, m. metron. fr. *jayanti*, BhP. v, xi.

जायमान jāyamāna, mfn. pr. p. √jan, q. v.

Jāyam-patī, m. du. (formed after *dām-p°*)

= °yā-p°, Kāth. vi, 4; (cf. *yām-patika*).

Jāyā, f. 'bringing forth' (cf. Mn. ix, 8), a wife, RV.; AV.; SBr. &c.; (in astron.) the 7th lunar mansion, VarBṛ.; Laghuj. i, 15. — **gṇa**, mfn. a wife-murderer, Pān. iii, 2, 52; m. a globe indicative of a wife's death, 53, Kāś. — **jīva** (*yāj°*), mfn. 'earning a living by his wife,' a dancer, L.; cf. Mn. viii, 362. — **tvā**, n. the character or attributes of a wife, ix, 8; MBh. i, 3024. — **°nujīvin** (*yān°*), m. = °jīva, L.; the husband of a harlot, L.; a pauper, L.; the crane Ardea nivea, L.; = *āvinā*, L. — **patī**, m. du. (g. *rājadantīdā*) wife and husband, SBr. iv,

6, 7, 9; Kāpishṭh. iv, 3; Āp.; Divyāv. xviii, 583. — **m-patika**, n. sg. id., 585 & 592; cf. *yam-patī*.

जायल jāyala, m. pl. = jājala, Caran.

जाया jāyā. See above.

जायान्य jāyānya, m. a kind of disease, AV. vii, 76, 3 ff.; xix, 44, 2; (*jāyēnya*, TS. ii, 3 & 5.)

जायिन jāyin, mfn. (√ji) ifc. conquering, subduing, SBr. xiv; MBh. iii; m. N. of a Dhruvaka.

Jāyā, mfn. = °yuka, RV. i, 67, 1; 119, 3 & 135, 8; m. a medicine, Up. i, 4; a physician, ib.

Jāyuka, mfn. victorious, MaitrS. iii, 1, 9.

जायन् jāyēnya. See jāyānya.

जार 1. *jāra*, mfn. (√jri) becoming old, RV. x, 106, 7; (rd) m. = (*jarayitri*, 'a consumer,' Nir. v, x; Pān. iii, 3, 20, Vārtt. 4) a paramour, lover, RV. (Agni is called 'paramour of the dawn'; 'also 'of the waters,' i, 46, 4; 'of his parents,' x, 11, 6; &c.); VS.; TBr. i; Lāty. i, 4, 4; a confidential friend, RV. x, 7, 5 & 42, 2; a paramour of a married woman, SBr. xiv; Lāty. i; Yājñ. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Rājat. vi, 321; Hit.); (i), f. N. of Durgā, L.; of a plant, L. — **garbha**, m. a child by a paramour, bastard, Nār. (Parāś. i, 3, 1, 31); (ā), f. (a woman) pregnant by a paramour, ib. (v. l.) — **ghnī**, f. (a woman) who has killed her paramour, SākhGr. i, 16, 4; PārGr. i, 11, 3. — **ja**, m. = -garbha, Pañcat. Intro. 6; Mn. iii, 1, 3. — **janman**, m. id., Bhām. iv, 46. — **jāta**, m. id., VarYog. iv, 47; a plagiarist. — **jāstaka**, mfn. begotten by a paramour, Mn. ix, 143; m. a plagiarist. — **ta**, f. a love-affair with (in comp.), Daś. vii, 64. — **dvaya**, n. a couple of paramours. — **bharā**, f. (g. *pacādi*) an adulteress, W.

2. **Jāra**, m. (fr. *jara*) patr. of Vṛisa, RAnukr. **Jāraka**, mfn. causing decay, W.; digestive, W. **Jārāna**, n. causing decay, W.; condiment, a digester, W.; oxidizing of metals; (ā), f. id., Sarvad. ix, 33; (i), f. a kind of cumin-seed, L.

Jāratineya, m. patr. fr. Jaratin, g. *subhrādi*; metron. fr. Jarati, g. *kalyāṇyādi*. **Jāratkārava**, m. (g. *śivādi*) patr. fr. Jaratkāru, SBr. xiv, 6, 2.

Jāradgava, mf(ī)n. with *vithi* = *jaradgava-v°*, VarBṛS. ix, 3. **Jāradvīksha**, mfn. fr. *jar°*, Pān. iv, 3, 156, Vārtt. 3, Pat. **Jāramāpa**, n. a kind of dance. **Jāramānya**, m. patr. fr. *jar°*, g. *gargādi*.

Jāraya, Nom. (aor. Pass. *°yāyī*) to cherish, RV. vi, 12, 4. **Jārayān-makha**, mfn. ? performing sacrifices (Sāy.; 'm. N. of a man,' Gmn.), x, 172, 2.

Jārasamdhī, m. (fr. *jarā-samdhā*) patr. of Sa-ha-deva, MBh. ii, vff. **Jārīpi**, f. a woman who has a paramour, RV. x, 34, 5. **Jāru-ja**, mfn. = *jarayū-jā*, AitUp. v, 3. **Jāryā**, n. (fr. *jārd*) intimacy, RV. v, 64, 2 ['mfn. to be praised,' fr. √j, jṛ, Sāy.]

जारुधि jārudhi, m. N. of a mountain, BhP.

Jārūthi, f. N. of a town, MBh. iii, 489 (= Ha-riv. 9136); R. vi, 109, 50.

Jārūthya, mfn. (said of the Āśva-medha) 'in which 3 kinds of Dakṣiṇā are given,' or 'rich in meat or in donations of meat (*jārūtha*),' MBh. iii, 16601; vii, 2232; xii, 952; Hariv. 2344; R. vi, 113, 10; m. N. of a prince of Ayodhya, Hcar. vi.

जार्तिका jārṭika, v. l. for jart°.

जार्थ jāryā. See above.

जार्थक jāryaka, for jāhaka, Rājat. v, 321.

जाल 1. jāla, mfn. watery, MBh. iii, 11967.

जाल 2. jāla, n. a net (for catching birds, fish &c.), AV. viii, x; KātyŚr.; PārGr. &c.; a hair-net, Āp.; a net (fig.), snare, Yājñ. iii, 119; MBh. iii, 25; R. v; Bhārṭ. &c.; (in anat.) the omentum, Bhpr. ii, 310; a cob-web, W.; any reticulated or woven texture, wire-net, mail-coat, wire-helmet, MBh. vff.; Hariv.; Kum. vii, 59; a lattice, eyeclet, R. iii, 61, 13; VarBṛS. lvi, 22; a lattice-window, Mn. viii, 132; Yājñ. i, 361; Vikr. &c.; 'the web or membrane on the feet of water-birds,' see -pāda; the finger- and toe-membrane of divine beings and godlike personages, Śak. vii, 16; lion's mane, Kathās. lxxv; a bundle of buds, W.; (chiefly ifc.) collection, multitude, MBh. &c.; deception, illusion, magic, Daś. viii, 42; Kathās. xxiv, 199; pride, W.; for jāla, kind, species, SvetUp. v, 3; R. ii; m. (g. *jevalādi*) Nauclea Cadamba, L.; a small cucumber, L., Sch.; (i), f. a kind of cucumber, L.; cf. *dyo-*, *indra-*, *giri-*, *brihaj-*. — **karman**, n. 'net-occupa-

tion, fishing, MBh. xiii, 2653. — **kāra**, m. 'web-maker,' a spider, Kathās. lxx, cī. — **kāraka**, m. id., lxx. — **kīta**, m. N. of an Udica-grāma, g. *pala-dy-ādī*; mfn., ib. — **kahīrya**, n. N. of a plant with a poisonous juice, Suśr. v, 2, 8. — **gardabha**, m. a kind of pimple, ii, 13, 12; iv, 20, 5. — **gavāksha**, m. a lattice-window, Kathās. — **gavākshaka**, m. id., VarBrS. lvi, 22; (ifc.) Kathās. lxxxvi. — **gopikā**, f. a kind of churning-vessel, L. — **daṇḍā**, m. a net-pole, AV. viii, 8, 5 & 12. — **pad** (nom. *pād*), m. 'web-footed,' a goose, L. — **pada**, N. of a locality, g. *varanādī* (v.l. *ādī*); mfn., ib.; (i), f. of *pāda*, g. *kumbhapady-ādī*. — **pāda**, m. (g. *hasly-ādī*) a web-footed bird (goose &c.), Gaut.; Mn. v, 13; Yājñ. i, 174; Hariv. 8060; Daś. VarP. i, 13; a magician, Kathās. xxvi, 196; — *bhuja*, mfn. having toe- and finger-membranes, MBh. xii, 1339. — **pāsa**, m. pl. the single woven lines of a cob-web, Kathās. lxx. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, lvi. — **prāyā**, f. 'chiefly wire-net,' chain-armour, L. — **baddha**, mfn. caught in a net. — **bandha**, m. a snare, Caṇḍ. ii, 2. — **mālā**, f. a net. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with a net, Suśr. i, 23, 7 (ifc.); Kathās. lx; covered with iron net-work, MBh. vi, 747; furnished with lattice-windows, Ragh. vii, 5; cunning, deceptive, SvetUp. iii, 1. — **varvurika**, *rvūraka*, m. a kind of Varvura plant, L. — **sarasa**, n. (*sarasa*), f. Vop. vi, 45 & 51. — **hāsini**, f. N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 9179 (v.l. *cāru-h*). — **Jālāksha**, a lattice-window, BhP. viii, 15, 19. — **Jālāngulika**, mfn. = *la-pāda-bhuja*, Lalit. vi, 445. — **Jālāmukha**, = *lāksha*, BhP. x, 41, 22. — **Jālāvanaddha**, mfn. = *lāngulika*, Divyāv. iii, 18.

Jālākā, n. a net, woven texture, web (also fig., 'a multitude,' e.g. of tears running down the cheeks &c.), ŚBr. xiv, 6, 11, 3; R.; Suśr.; Śak.; Ragh.; Ritus; (ifc.) Kathās.; a lattice, eyellet, Pañcat. iii, 7, 40; a lattice-window (m., L.), Śiś. ix, 39; a bundle of buds, Megh.; Mālav. v, 4; 'a kind of pearl-ornament,' see *mālin*; a nest, L.; a plantain, L.; illusion, L.; pride, L.; m. N. of a tree, BhP. viii, 2, 18; i. (*ikā*), f. a net (for catching birds &c.), Kathās. lxi; (cf. *mṛiga-jālikā*); a veil, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 14, 14; a kind of cloth or raiment, W.; chain-armour, R. iii, 28, 26; a spider, L.; plantain, L.; a multitude, Kād. iv, 145; a widow, L.; iron, W.; = *komāsikā*, L. — **gardabha**, m. = *la-g*, Car. vi, 17, 92. — **mālin**, mfn. adorned with a kind of pearl-ornament ('veiled,' W.), BhP. viii, 20, 17.

Jālākita, mfn. covered with (in comp.) as with a net, Hcar. viii. — **Jālakinī**, f. an ewe, L. — **Jālīya**, Nom. *yate*, to form a net-like enclosure, Glt. iv, 10.

Jālīka, mf(ī)n. deceptive, m. a cheat, g. *parpādi*; m. (g. *velanādī*) 'living on his net,' a bird-catcher, Caṇḍ. ii, 2; a spider, L.; = *grāma-jālīn*, L. — **Jālīn**, mfn. having a net, W.; retiform, W.; having a window, W.; deceptive, W.; (ini), f. (scil. *pidakā*) N. of certain boils appearing in the Prameha disease, Car. i, 17, 80 & 83; Suśr. ii, 6, 8 & 10; a species of melon (having a reticulated rind), ib.; a painted room or one ornamented with pictures, L. — **Jālīnī-mukha**, m. N. of a mountain, Kāraṇḍ.

Jālīya, mfn. liable to be caught in a net, MBh. xii. — **जालिक जालिक**, v.l. for *jānakī*, q.v.

जालंधर जालंधरा, m. = *jal*, N. of an Asura, PadmaP. v, 141 f.; = *ri*, Tōd.; a kind of Mudra, Haṭhapr. iii, 6; pl. N. of the 12 Ādityas when born as men, Virac. xviii; N. of a people (= *tri-garta*, L.), Romakas; Rājat. iv, 177: viii, 1653; Ratnak.; n. N. of a Tirtha, MatsyaP. xiii, 46. — **Jālāndharāyana**, patr. fr. *jālāndhara*, g. *naḍādi*. — **rāyana**, mfn. inhabited by the Jālāndharāyanas, g. *rājanyādi*. — **ri**, m. N. of a physician.

Jālāhrada, m. patr. fr. *jāla-h*, g. *ivādī*.

जालमानि जालमानी, m. pl. N. of a sub-division of the Tri-garta people, Paṇ. v, 3, 116, Kās. — **Jālāmāniya**, m. a prince of that people, ib.

जालाप जालाश, n. (fr. *jāl*) a particular drug with soothing qualities, AV. vi, 57, 2.

जालिका 2. *jālīkā*, f. = *jal*, W.

जालीदेश जाली-देश, m. N. of a country, Ratnak.

जालूक जालूका, mfn. composed by Jālūka (?) or relating to leeches (*jālūka*), Paṇ. iv, 3, 101, Pat.

जालोर जालोरा, m. N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat. i, 98.

जाल्म जाल्मा, mf(ī)n. contemptible, vile (livelihood), MBh. v, 4518; xii, 3897; cruel (*krūra*), L.; inconsiderate, L.; (ds, ī), m. f. a despised or contemptible man or woman, wretch, AV. iv, 16, 7; xii, 4, 51; ŚāṅkhBr. xxx, 5; Lāty.; Vikr. &c. (ifc.), Gaṇar. on Paṇ. ii, 1, 53).

जाल्मका, mfn. despised (a nian), MBh. vii, 9023.

जाल्य जाल्या. See col. 1.

जावड जावडा, m. N. of a man, Śatr. xiv.

जावत् जावत, -van. See *jā*.

जावनिका जावनिका, f. = *jav*, a curtain, screen, HParīś. ix, 45.

जवण्या जवण्या, n. (fr. *javana*) swiftness, g. *driḍhādi*.

जवयानि, fr. *jāva*, g. *karṇādi*.

जापक जापका, v.l. for *jāyaka*, q.v.

जाष्कमद जाष्कमदा, m. a kind of animal, AV. xi, 9, 9.

जासट जासाटा, m. N. of two men, Rājat. vii, 1525; viii, 540 ff.

जास्पति जास्पति, *tyā*. See *jā*.

जाह जाहा, n. ifc. (g. 2. *karṇādi*) the root or point of issue of certain parts of the body, cf. *akshi-* (*āśya-*), *oshtha*, *karna*, *keśa*, *gūlpha*, *danta*, *nakha*, *pāda*, *prishṭha*, *bhrū*, *mukha*.

जाहक जाहका, m. (= *jahakā*) a hedge-hog, VarBrS. lxxxvi, 42; Hcar. vii; a chameleon, L.; a leech, L.; a bed, L.

जाहुष जाहुश, m. N. of a man protected by the Āśvins, RV. i, 116, 20; vii, 71, 5.

जाह्व जाहवा, m. (fr. *jahnū*) patr. of Viśvā-mitra, TāṇḍyaBr. xxi, 12; of Su-ratha, BhP. ix, 22, 9; N. of a Catur-āha, Maś. vii, 7; (i), f. 'daughter of Jahnū (q.v.)', the Gaṇḍā, MBh. iii, v, xii (metrically *vi*, 7680); Bhag.; Hariv. &c.

जह्नाविया, mfn. belonging or relating to the Ganges, MBh. xiii, 1857; Ragh. x, 27.

जि 1. ji, cl. 1. *jāyati*, *te* (impf. *ajāyat*; aor. *ajāishit*, Ved. *ajāis*, I. pl. *ajāishma*, *jēshma*, 2. sg. *jes* & *ā. jēshi*, Subj. *jēshat*, *shas*, *shāma*, RV.; aor. *ā. ajeshṭa*; fut. 1st. *jēta*, RV. &c.; fut. 2nd. *jeshyāti*, x, 34, 6 &c.; pf. *jigāya* [Paṇ. vii, 3, 57], *jigetha*, *jigyur*; p. *jigivās* [g. *ivās*, TS. i, 7, 8, 4; acc. pl. *gyishas*, RV. &c.; Inf. *jishē*, i, 111, 4 & 112, 12; *jēlave*, TBr. ii; Class. *jētum*: Pass. *jīyate*, *ajīyate* [Ragh. xi, 65], *ajāyī*, *jāyishyate*; for *jīyate* & cl. 9. *jīnāti*, see *jīyā* to win or acquire (by conquest or in gambling), conquer (in battle), vanquish (in a game or lawsuit), defeat, excel, surpass, RV. &c. (with *pūnar*, 'to reconquer', TS. vi, 3, 1, 1); to conquer (the passions), overcome or remove (any desire or difficulties or diseases), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to expel from (abl.), ŚBr. iii, 6, 1, 17; to win anything (acc.) from (acc.), vanquish any one (acc.) in a game (acc.), ŚBr. iii, 6, 1, 28; xiv, 6, 8, 1 & 12; MBh. iii; Daś. & Paṇ. i, 4, 51, Siddh.; to be victorious, gain the upper hand, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. iii; MuṇḍUp.; Mn. vii, 201; MBh.; often pr. in the sense of an Impv. 'long live!' 'glory to,' Śak.; VarBrS.; Laghuj.; Bhartṛ. &c.: Caus. *jāpayati* (Paṇ. vi, 1, 48 & vii, 3, 36) to cause to win, VS. ix, 11 f.; (aor. 2. pl. *ājīyīpata* & *ājīyap*) TS. i, 7, 8, 4 & ŚBr. v, 1, 5, 11 f.; ĀśvSr. ix, 9; to conquer, MBh. vii, 66, 6 (aor. *ājīyaya*): Pass. *jāpyate*, to be made to conquer, W.; Desid. *jigishati*, *te* (Paṇ. vii, 3, 57; p. *shat*, *shamāna*) to wish to win or obtain or conquer or excel, AV. xi, 5, 18; TS. ii; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; (Ā.) to seek for prey, RV. x, 4, 3; Intens. *jejīyate*, Paṇ. vii, 3, 57, Kās. 2. **Ji**, mfn. conquering, L.; m. a Piśāca, L.

Jigishā, f. desire of obtaining, (*śhā*, Ved. instr.) RV. i, 171, 3 & 186, 4; MBh. iii, 13360; desire of conquering or being victorious, nullitary ambition, i, v; Ragh. xv, 45; BhP. iii, 18; = *śhu-tā*, Kathās. xv, 7 & xxi, 81 (ifc.); Rājat.; eminence, W.; profession or habit of life, W. — **Jigishōtsāha-vat**, mfn. connected with ambition and earnest will, L. — **Jigishāta**, mfn. wished to be obtained, ŚāṅkhBr. — **Jigishā**, mfn. wishing to obtain or gain, seeking for, RV. ii, 38, 6; MBh. i, 6845; BhP. iv, 8, 37; striving to conquer or excel, ambitious, R. i, 13, 21; BhP. &c.; m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi*. — **tā**, f. desire of excelling, ambition, Kathās. xviii, 85.

Jigyū, mfn. victorious, RV. i, 101, 6.

Jit, mfn. ifc. (Paṇ. iii, 2, 61) winning, acquiring, cf. *go-* & *sva-jit*, *svarga*, &c.; conquering, cf. *abhimāti-jit*, *īratru*, &c.; (in med.) removing, cf. *kāsa* &c. = 1. — **tama**, mfn. ifc., see *svarga* &c.

Jitā, mfn. won, acquired, conquered, subdued, RV. vii, 76, 4; AV. &c.; overcome or enslaved by (in comp., e.g. *kāma*, 'under the dominion of lust'), Mn. &c.; given up, discontinued, Mn. iv, 181. — **kāśi**, mfn. the doubled fist, MBh. i, 2, 309, Sch. — **kāśin**, mfn., see s.v. *kāśin*. — **kopa**, mfn. one who has subdued anger. — **krodha**, mfn. id., Mn. viii, 173; R. i, iii. — **klama**, mfn. one who has overcome the sense of fatigue, MBh. — **tara**, mfn. more vanquished, x, 555. — **neṃi**, m. a staff made of the wood of the sacred fig-tree (carried during the performance of certain vows), L. — **manas** (*ōtā*), mfn. one who has subdued his heart, MaitrS. i, 10, 16 (Kāth. x, 10). — **manyu**, mfn. = *kopa*; m. Vishnu, L. — **loka** (*ōtā*), mfn. pl. those who have conquered heaven (a class of manes), ŚBr. xiv, 7, 1, 33 f. — **vatī**, f. 'Victrix,' N. of a daughter of Uśnara, MBh. i, 3940. — **vrata**, m. 'having overcome his vow,' N. of a son of Havir-dhāna, BhP. iv, 24, 8. — **śatru**, m. = *ōtmitra*, N. of a Buddha, Lalit. i, 77; of a king, Jain. (e.g. HParīś. iii, 45; xiii, 181); of the father of the Arhat A-jita, L. — **śisnōdara**, mfn. one who has overcome lust (lit. the membrum virile) and his appetite (lit. belly), MBh. xiii, 5341. — **śrama**, mfn. one who has trained himself to bear toil, accustomed to fatigues, Hariv. 4544; Cān. — **śvāsa**, mfn. one who has gained power over the act of breathing, BhP. ii, 1, 23. — **saṅga**, mfn. one who has overcome worldly attachments, ib. — **svarga**, mfn. = *loka*. — **hasta**, mfn. one who has exercised his hand, Car. iii, 8.

Jitāksha, mfn. one who has subdued his senses, calm, Cān. — **Jitākshara**, mfn. 'one who has mastered his letters,' writing well, Cān. — **Jitātman**, mfn. self-subdued, MBh.; Pañcat. ii, 4, 18; (a, neg.) Mn. vii, 34; m. N. of one of the Viśve-devās, MBh. xiii, 4356. — **Jitāmītra**, mfn. one who has conquered his enemies, triumphant, MarkP. xxxiv, 113; m. Vishnu, L. — **Jitārī**, m. (= *ōta-satru*) N. of a Buddha, L.; of a son of Avikshit, MBh. i, 3741; of the father of the Arhat Śam-bhava, L. — **Jitāśva**, m. 'one who can subdue horses,' N. of a prince, VP. iv, 5, 12 (v.l.). — **Jitāśhamī**, f. = *jīmīśhāmī*, W.

Jitāsana, mfn. one who has given up using seats, BhP. ii, 1, 23. — **Jitāhava**, mfn. one who has won a battle, L. — **Jitāhara**, mfn. one who has overcome the desire for food, TejobUp. 3. — **Jitēndriya**, mfn. = *ōtāksha*, Mn. ii, vi f.; R. i; m. an ascetic, W.; N. of a man (author of a Nibandha) & *ta*, n. subjugation of the senses, Kpr. vii, 14 (and x, 34, Sch.); *ōdriyādhva*, m. N. of a shrub, L.

Jitī, f. gaining, obtaining, victory, RV. x, 53, 11; AV. x, 6, 16; ŚBr.; AitBr. i, 24; KātyŚr. xix, 5, 4; Lāty. v, 4, 19; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KaushUp.; *a-jita-rya* f, N. of a Saman, ArshBr.; cf. *purv*.

Jitya, mfn. conquerable, W.; m. = *hali*, Paṇ. iii, 1, 117; (ā), f. ifc. 'victory,' see *aji*; *vāja-jityā*.

Jitvan, mfn. victorious (cf. *sa-jitvan*), Up. iv, 11; m. (g. *karṇādi*) N. of a man, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 10, 5.

Jitvara, mf(ī), Paṇ. iii, 2, 163; cf. *sa-jitvari* n. ifc. overcoming, Car. vi, 5, 95; (i), f. 'Victrix,' the city of Benares, Paṇ. iv, 3, 84, Pat.

जिकन जिकाना, m. N. of a lawyer, Prāyaśc.; Smṛit. i, iv.

जिगतु जिगतनु, mfn. (√ *gam*, redupl.) going quickly, fleet, RV. vii, ix f.; m. breath, Up. iii, 14.

जिगमिष, f. intention to go, W.

जिगमिषु, mfn. intending to go, MBh.; R. &c.

जिगरिषु जिगरिषु, mfn. (√ *grī*, Desid.) desirous of swallowing, W.

जिगर्ति, m. a swallower, RV. v, 29, 4.

जिगीषा जिगीष, *śhū*, *jigyū*. See cols. 2, 3.

जिघत्सु जिघत्सु, mfn. (√ *han*, redupl.) endeavouring to hurt, ii, 30, 9.

जिघत्सा जिघत्सा, f. (√ *ghās*, Desid.) desire of eating or consuming, Kathās. lxi; cf. *vi-jighatsā*.

Jighatsū, mfn. hungry, L.; desirous of consuming, cviii, 106; Bhaktām. 36; f. N. of an evil demon, AV. ii, 14, 1; (pl.) viii, 2, 20.

जिघांसक जिघांसका, mfn. (√ *han*, Desid.) intending to kill, W.

Jiḡhāṣa, f. wish or intention to strike or slay or destroy, Mn. xi, 207; MBh. &c.; nalice, revenge, W.
Jiḡhāṣin, mfn. ifc. intending to kill, R. vi, 77.
Jiḡhāṣiṣya, nfn. compar. of *ḡṣu*, W.
Jiḡhāṣu, mfn. = *sin* (with acc.), MBh. i, iii; R.; BHP.; Kathās.; Kathās.; desirous of destroying or ruining (ifc. or with acc.), Lāṭy. i, 10, 3; Suśr. i, 19, 21; revengeful, W.; m. an enemy, W.

जिघृक्ष्वा जिघृक्ष्वा, f. (✓*grah*, Desid.) wish or intention to take or seize, MBh. vii, 794; Grihyas. ii, 27 (v.l.); Ragh. ix, 46; BHP. x, 62, 34.
Jiḡhṛkṣhu, mfn. (ifc. or with acc.) intending to take or seize, MBh. iv, viii; Hariv. 6463; Śak. i, 33 (v.l.); BHP. x; wishing to rob, MBh. ii, 1952; wishing to take up (water, *jala-*), Pañcat. iii, 12, 2; wishing to gather, MBh. i, 3373; wishing to learn, 5240. — **tā**, f. intention of robbing, Uttamac. 102.

जिघ्र जिघ्र, mfn. (✓*ghra*) smelling, Pān. iii, 1, 137; ifc. observing, conjecturing, Sāh. iii, 37.

जिङ्गल्य जिङ्गल्य, = *jihma-s°*, W.
Jiṅgali, f. = *gini*, Car. iii, 8, 3.
Jiṅgini, f. (= *jihṅg*) Odina Wodier, Bhpr. v.
Jiṅgi, f. id., ib.; Rubia Munjista, v, 1, 189.

जिजीविषा जिजीविषा, f. (✓*jiv*, Desid.) desire to live, MBh. viii, 1790.
Jijivishu, mfn. desirous of life, Mn.; MBh. &c.
Jijishu, mfn. (irr.) id., iii, 14905. **Jijyūshita**, mfn. wishing to live by (instr.), AitBr. vii, 29.

जिज्ञापयिषु जिज्ञापयिषु, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Caus. Desid.) wishing to make known, Bhāṭṭ. ix, 37.

Jijñāsaka, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *su*, W.
Jijñāsana, n. desire of knowing, investigation, Kathās. v, 136. **Jijñāsaniya**, mfn. = *sitavya*, W.

Jijñāsa, f. = *sāna*, MBh. ii, xiii; Hariv.; R.; Pān. i, 3, 21, Vārtt. 3, &c. (*kṛita-jijñāsa*, mfn. having put to the proof any one [gen.], Kathās. cxiii, 78). — **prastāva**, m. N. of a work, Pratapar., Sch.

Jijñāsita, mfn. investigated, inquired, BHP. i, 5, 3f.; tested, MBh. xiii, 932.

Jijñāsitavya, mfn. to be investigated, Sarvad.
Jijñāsu, mfn. desirous of knowing, inquiring into, examining, testing, MBh.; R.; BHP. &c.

Jijñāsa, mfn. = *sitavya*, BHP. ii, 9; Sarvad.
Jijñu, mfn. = *jñāsu*, R. i, 9, 23.

जिडधन जिडधन, m. N. of a man.
जित् जित्, *jita*, *jiti*. See ✓*ji*.

जितुम जितुम, m. (fr. *ḍidvuo*) the sign Gemini, VarBr. i, 8; xxiv, 9; Laghu. xiii, 1.

2. Jittama, jittma, m. id., W.
जित जित, *jita*, *jita*, *vara*. See ✓*ji*.

जिन 1. jina, mfn. (✓*ji*) victorious, L.; m. 'Victor,' a Buddha, Buddh.; Kathās. lxxii, 99; an Arhat (or chief saint of the Jinas; 24 Jinas are supposed to flourish in each of the 3 Avastāpīs, being born in Āryāvarta), Jain.; Pañcat. v, 1, 11 ff.; VarBrP. lx; Sarvad.; (hence) the number '24', Hcat. i, 3, 919; metrically for *jaina*; Viṣṇu, Śā. xii, 112; N. of Hemac. (?); of a Bodhi-sattva; of a son of Yadu, KūmaP. i, 22, 12. — **kalpa**, m. the ordinances practised by the Jinas (opposed to those of the Śhāviras), Jain. (HParis. xi, 3). — **kalpika**, mfn. observing the *jina-kalpa*, Śil. — **kirti**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (author of Campak, and Namaskāra-stava). — **kuśala**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1281-1333; author of Caitya-vandana-kula-vṛtti). — **caandra**, m. N. of 8 Jain Sūris (1. predecessor of the famous Abhaya-deva, author of Saṃvega-raṅga-śāla-prakaraṇa; 2. A.D. 1141-67; 3. 1270-1320; 4. died 1359; 5. 1431-74; 6. 1539-1614; 7. died 1707; 8. 1753-1800). — **ajā**, f. the extent of 24 degrees, Gol. — **datṭa**, m. N. of a man, HParis. xiii, 182; of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1076-1155; teacher of Amara-candra and Jina-bhadra), Sarvad. iii, 269; — **kathā-samuccaya**, m. N. of a collection of tales by Bhadrācārya; — **caritra**, n. N. of a work. — **dāsa**, m. N. of several men, HParis. i-iii; of two Jain authors (1. author of a Cūṇi on Āvaśyaka; 2. author of Dharma-pañcaviṃśatikā). — **deva**, m. an Arhat (of the Jinas), Pañcat. ii, 6; N. of the author of Madana-parājaya. — **dharma**, m. the doctrine of Jina (Mahā-vīra), MatsyaP. xxiv, 47; HYog. iii, 139; N. of a work. — **pati**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1154-1221; author of several works). — **pa-**

dma, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (died A.D. 1350). — **pu-**

tra, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. — **prabodha**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1229-85; author of Pāñjika-durga-pada-prabodha). — **prabha**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (author of several works). — **bimba-pratishṭhā**, f. 'erection of Jina figures', N. of a work by Pādālipta-sūri. — **bhakti**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1714-48). — **bhadra**, m. N. of a famous Jain author (also called 'dra-gaṇi-kṣhamāstramaṇa'); of the author of a tale (composed A.D. 1148); of a Jain Sūri (died A.D. 1458). — **maṇḍana**, m. N. of the author of Kumārapāla-prabandha. — **mānikya**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1493-1556; author of Subāhu-purāṇa). — **mītra**, m. N. of one of the translators of Lalit. — **yajña-kalpa**, m. N. of a work by Āśa-dhara. — **yoni**, m. for *ajin*, W.

— **rakṣita**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. lxvii, 76.
 — **ratna**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (died A.D. 1655).
 — **rāja**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1591-1643; author of a Comm. on Naish). — **rishi** (*rishi*), m. a Jain ascetic, Sarvad. iii, 279. — **labdhī**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (died A.D. 1350). — **lābha**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1728-78; author of Ātma-prabodha). — **vaktra**, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. i, 71.

— **vardhana**, m. N. of the founder of the 5th subdivision of the Kharatara-gaccha of the Jain community (died A.D. 1458; author of Candraprabha-caritra and 4 other Caritras). — **vallabha**, m. N. of a famous Jain author (died A.D. 1111). — **vimala**, m. N. of the author of Śābda-prabhedha-jikā (composed A.D. 1598 or 1638?). — **vṛtta**, n. a circle drawn with a radius of 24 degrees and having a pole of the ecliptic for its centre, Gol. — **śatka**, n. N. of a work by Jambu-kavi. — **śata-pañjikā**, f. N. of a work by Samba-sādhu. — **śāsana**, n. the doctrine of Buddha, Rājāt. i, 102. — **śekhara**, m. N. of the founder of the 2nd subdivision of the Kharatara-gaccha of the Jain community. — **śri**, m. N. of a king, Kāraṇḍ. — **sadman**, m. a Jain monastery, L. — **samudra**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1450-99). — **śaṅkha-nāma-stotra**, n. N. of a work. — **sāgara**, m. N. of a scholiast on an anthology called Karpūra. — **siṅha**, m. N. of the founder of the 3rd subdivision of the Kharatara-gaccha of the Jain community; of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1559-1618).

— **śena**, m. N. of the author of Trivṛṇācāra-saṃhitā, Harivaṅśa- & Trishashṭilakṣha-Purāṇa (completed by Gupta-bhadra). — **śaṅkha**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1683-1724). — **stuti**, f. N. of a poem. — **haṇsa**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1468-1526; author of a gloss on the 1st Āṅga). — **harsha**, m. N. of the author of Vicārāṃpita-saṃgraha; of a Jain Sūri (consecrated A.D. 1800). **Jināṇsa-jyā**, f. = *na-j*, Gol. **Jināṇskura**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. **Jinādi-vijaya**, m. N. of the author of a gloss on the 3rd Upāṅga (of the Jinas). **Jinādharma**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. **Jinendra**, m. a Buddha, L.; a Jain saint, Pārsvan.; N. of a grammarian (also called 'dra-buddhi'), author of a treatise called Nyāsa; cf. Śis. ii, 112; Up. iv, 113; — **caritra**, n. N. of a work by Amara-candra (also called Padmānanda-mahākāvya); — **buddhi**, see before. **Jinēsa**, m. an Arhat (of the Jinas), Kalyāṇam. 15; Pañcat. ii, 6. **Jinēśvara**, m. id., Kalyāṇam. 1; N. of an Arhat (of the Jinas), L.; of two Jain Sūris (1. founding the Kharatara-gaccha A.D. 1024; 2. A.D. 1189-1275). **Jinōttama**, m. = *nēta*, HYog. iv, 91. **Jinōdaya**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A.D. 1319-76). **Jinōrasa**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L.

Jinana, n. (✓*ji*, cl. 9) conquering, Pañcat. i, 38.

जिन 2. jina, mfn. (for *jina* or *jirṇa*) very old, Up. iii, 3.

जिन्दुराज जिन्दुराज, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii, 265 (✓*jya*); 271f.; 370 & 564.

जिन्व जिन्व, cl. 1. P. *jīnvati* (rarely *Ā*, RV. iii, 2, 11 & [1. sg. *ṇvati*] iv, 21, 8; Impv. *ṇvatāi*, AV. x, 6, 34; p. *ṇvat*; pf. 3. du. *jīnvīd-thur*) to move one's self, be active or lively (Naigh. ii, 14), RV.; AV.; to urge on, cause to move quickly, impel, incite, RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. viii; to refresh, animate, RV.; VS.; AV.; AitBr. vii, 9; ŚāṅkhŚr. vii; to promote, help, favour, RV.; AV.; to help any one (acc.) to anything (dat.), RV.; KātyŚr. xvii; to receive favourably (prayers or acts of devotion), RV. i, 157; vii f.; x; Caus. (in *ṇvayati*) v.l. for ✓*juṇi*, q.v.; cf. *ā*, *prā*, & *upa*-*prā*.

Jinva, mfn. See *dhiyam-jinva*, *viśva*.

जिम् jim, cl. 1. *jematī*, to eat, Dhātup.

Jimita, n. eating, Jain. Sch. (Prākṛit *miya*).
Jemana, n. id., BHP. x, 14, 60 (ifc.).
Jemanaka, n. id., Jain.

जिम् जिम्, for *jimbha* (?), in comp.
-jihva-tā, f. swelling of the tongue, Suśr. v, 2.

जिरा jiraṇa, m. = *jar°*, cumin, L.

जिरि jiri, cl. 5. P. *orinoti* (Pān. viii, 2, 78, Kās.) to hurt, Dhātup. xxvii, 31; (cf. *ciri*).

जिर्वि jirvi. See *jivri*.

जिन्निक jillika, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 367 (v.l. *jhill°*).

जिवाजीव jivajiva, for *jivamj°*, L.

जिर्वि jivri, mfn. (Pān. viii, 2, 78, Vārtt. 1; ✓*jri*) old, worn out, decrepit, (du. *orri*) RV. i; iv, 19, 2 & 36, 3; viii, x; (Nir. iii, 21); AV. viii, 1, 6 & (*jirvi*) xiv, 1, 21; m. time, Up. v, 113; a bird, ib.

जिष् jish, cl. 1. *jeshati*, to sprinkle, Dhātup.

जिषे jishé, Ved. Inf. ✓*ji*, q. v.

जिष्णु jishṇu, mfn. (✓*ji*, Pān. iii, 2, 139) victorious, triumphant, winning, RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; (with acc.) vanquishing, conquering, excelling, Bhāṭṭ. i, 5; Vop. v, 26; (ifc.) winning, conquering, MBh. vi, xiii; m. the sun, L.; Viṣṇu, L.; Indra, L.; Arjuna (son of Paṇḍu), MBh.; BHP. i; N. of a man, Rājāt. vi, 155; of a son of Manu Bhautya, Hariv. 495; 'of Brahma-gupta's father,' see *ja*; of a Vasu, W.; cf. *parā*. — **gupta**, m. N. of a man. — **ja**, m. 'Jishṇu's son,' Brahma-gupta, Gaṇit. iv, 320.

जिहान जिहान, mfn. pr. p. ✓*2. hā*, q. v.

Jihānaka, m. the destruction of the world, L.

जिहासा जिहासा, f. (✓*3. hā*, Desid.) desire of abandoning or giving up, BHP.; Sarvad. iii, 255.

Jihāsu, mfn. desirous of giving up, BHP.; Rājāt.

जिहोति जिहोति, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, 1 (vv. ll. *jaḥ°*, *ḥiti*).

जिहोरपा जिहोरपा, *orishu*. See *orsh°*.

Jihirshā, f. (✓*hri*, Desid., Pān. iii, 3, 102, Kās.) ifc. desire of carrying, BHP. i, 7, 25; desire of seizing, x, 90, 10 (*rashā*); desire of robbing, iv, 19, 23; wish to remove, iii, 1, 43; desire to carry off or ravish, Kām. iii, 22.

Jihirshu, mfn. (with acc.) intending to bring, R. ii, 63, 36; wishing to carry off or rob or appropriate, Suparṇ. xx, 2 (*orishu*); MBh.; Hariv. 14248; Rājāt. vi, 106; desirous of removing, v, 401.

Jihirshya, fut. p. p., Pān. vi, 1, 185, Kās.

जिहू जिहू, m. pl. N. of a country, iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 28, Pat.

जिम् जिम्, mf(ā)n. (Nir. viii, 15) oblique, transverse, athwart, RV. if.; TS. ii; ŚBr. v; squinting (as the eye), i, 5; Suśr.; VarBrP. &c.; with ✓*i* [SBr. iii, v; AitBr. v, 9], *gam*, *nir-rich* [AV. xii, 4, 53], 1. *as* [SBr. xi], to go irregularly, turn off from the right way, miss the aim (abl.); crooked, tortuous, curved, W.; morally crooked, deceitful, false, dishonest, Yājñ. ii, 165; MBh. &c.; slow, lazy, Naish. ii, 102; dim, dulled, Kir.; n. falsehood, dishonesty, PraśnUp. i, 16; MBh.; BHP. i, 14, 4; Tabernazmontana coronaria, L.; (*am*), ind. with ✓*car*, to miss one's aim, MBh. v, 7361; cf. *ā*, *vi*.

— **ga**, mfn. = *gati*, i, 982; moving slowly, L.; a snake, ŚārngP. xxii, 9; cf. *a*. — **gati**, mfn. going tortuously (a snake), Ritus. i, 13. — **tā**, f. = *tva*, W.; falsehood, dishonesty, Hariv. 7335; R. ii, 43, 2.

— **tva**, n. crookedness, curvature, W. — **prēkṣin**, mfn. squinting, MBh. xii, 6277. — **bāra** (*mid-*), mfn. having an aperture on one side, RV. i, 116, 9; viii, 40, 5. — **mīna**, mfn. appearing in the illusory shape of a fish, BHP. viii, 24, 61. — **mohana**, m. a frog, L.

— **yodhin**, mfn. fighting unfairly, MBh. ix, 3366; m. Bhīma (who struck an unfair blow at Dur-yodhana), W. — **śalya**, m. 'crooked-thorn,' Acacia Catechu, Dhanv. — **śiras**, mfn. oblique-headed, AitAr. iii, 2, 4, 10. — **āl**, mfn. lying (athwart i.e.) on the ground, RV. i, 113, 5. **Jihmākṣa**, mfn. 'crooked-eyed,' squinting, Suśr. vi, 60, 7. **Jihmāśin**, m. N. of a man, cf. *śubhrād* (*śina*, Kās.). **Jihmētara**, mfn. 'other than lazy,' not dull, Naish. iii, 63.

Jihmāya, Nom. *yati*, to turn off from the right way, Nir. i, 11; *yate*, to be oblique, Vait. x, 17; to be dull, hesitate (with inf.), Hcat. i, 1, 1.

Jihmī, mfn. made crooked, bent, curved, Mṛicch. ix, 12; dulled, obscured, Kād. ii, 157 (v.l. °ma).

Jihmī, ind. in comp. — **kara**, mfn. making crooked or oblique, W.; obscuring, W. — **karapa**, mfn. 'obscuring', see *candra-sūrya-jihmīkaraṇa-prabha*. — **kṛita**, mfn. made crooked, bent, bowed down (with fear &c.), W.; obscured, Lalit. ix, 17; xxi, 12. — **√bhū**, to be obscured, ix, 21.

जिह्व *jihlu*, v.l. for °*hnu*.

जिह्व *jihvā*, mfn. (said of Agni) MaitrS. i, 3, 35 (for *yahvā* of Padap. & RV. iii, 2, 9); m. the tongue, Hariv. 6325 f.; (ā), f. (= *juhvā*) id., RV.; AV. &c. (ifc. f. ā, MBh. iii, 16137; Hcat.). the tongue or tongues of Agni, i. e. various forms of flame (3 are named, RV. iii, 20, 2; generally 7, VS. xvii, 79; MuṇḍUp. i, 2, 4 [kāli, karālī, mano-javā, su-lohitā, su-dhūma-varnā, sphulinginī, vīstav-rūpī]; Hemac.; cf. *saptā-jihva*; also identified with the 7 winds *pra-*, *ā-*, *ud-*, *sa-*, *vi-*, *pari-*, & *nī-vahā*); the tongue of a balance, Hcat. i, 5, 163; speech (Naigh. i, 11), RV. iii, 57, 5; the root of Tabernemontana coronaria, L.; cf. *dul-*, *mādhū-*, *su-*; *agni-jihvā* &c.; [cf. Lat. *lingua*; Goth. *tuggō*].

Jihvaka, ifc. (f. *ikā*) the tongue, MBh. iii, 16137 (a, 'tongueless', f. N. of a Rakshasi); Hcat. i, 7, 279; m. a kind of fever, ŚārngS. Vaidyav.; (ikā), f. dimin. fr. °*hva*, see *adho-*, *ali-*, *prati-*; *upa-jihvā*.

Jihvala, mfn. voracious, Śrāddhat.

Jihvā, f., see °*hva*. — **kātya**, m. 'voracious Kātya', N. of a man, Pāp. i, 1, 73, Vārtt. 8. — **gra** (°*vāg*), n. the tip of the tongue, VPrāt.; Suśr.; Hit. — **chedana**, n. cutting off of the tongue, Āp. ii, 27, 14. — **ta**, n. the surface of the tongue, Suśr. ii, 16, 36. — **nirlekhaṇa**, a tongue-scraper, Aśtāṅg. i, 2, 4. — **nirlekhanika**, id., Buddh. L. — **pa**, m. 'drinking with the tongue', a dog, L.; a cat, L.; a tiger, L.; a panther or leopard, L.; a bear, L. — **prathana**, n. expansion or too great flattening of the tongue (defect in pronunciation), RPrāt. xiv, 7. — **mayā** (°*vām*), m. a disease of the tongue, ŚārngS. vii, 133. — **mala**, n. the fur of the tongue, L. — **mūla**, n. the root of the tongue, AV. i, 34, 2; Prāt.; Śiksha; Pāp. iv, 3, 62. — **mūliya**, mfn. (iv, 3, 62) belonging to or uttered from the root of the tongue (viz. *ri*, *ṛi*, the guttural class of consonants, but esp. the Visarga before *k* and *kh*), Prāt.; Pāp. viii, 3, 37, Vārtt. i. — **ra**, m. 'having a tongue-like beak', a bird, L. — **latā**, f. a long tongue, Hcar. v, 478; viii. — **li**, m. 'licking with the tongue', a dog, L. — **laulya**, n. greediness, Pañcat. if. — **vat** (°*hva*), m. 'having a (greedy) tongue', N. of a man, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 33. — **śalya**, for °*hva*-s. — **śodhana**, n. 'tongue-cleaning', recitation of particular mystical syllables, Tantr. — **stambha**, m. stiffness of the tongue, ŚārngS. vii, 105. — **svāda** (°*vā*), m. 'tasting with the tongue', licking, L. **Jihvābhava**, m. = °*hva*-mala, Gal. **Jihvālekhana**, n. scraping the tongue, W.; (ṛ), f. = °*hva*-nirlekhaṇa, W. **Jihvālekhaniḥ**, f. = °*nī*, W.

जो *jī*, m. 'sir, mister, Mr.' (attached to names as a mark of respect), W.

जिका, m. id. (in colophons); N. of a plant, Gal.

जीगर्त *jīgarta*. See a-.

जीत *jīta*, °*ti*, *jīna*. See √*jī*.

जीमूत *jīmūta*, m. (g. *prśhōdarādi*) a cloud, RV. vi, 75, i; AV. xi, 5, 14; VS.; Kāth. &c.; a mountain, L.; the sun, MBh. iii, 152; Indra, L.; a nourisher, sustainer, L.; = °*taka*, Śuśr. iv, 37, 25; Luffa foetida or a similar plant, L.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; N. of a metre; of an ancient sage, MBh. v, 3843; of a wrestler, iv, 347; of a son of Vyoman or °*ma*, Hariv. 1991 f.; BhP. ix, 24, 4. — **ketu**, m. Śiva, VāmP. i; N. of a Vidyā-dhara prince, Kāthās. xxii, 17; of the ancestor of a dynasty, Inscr. (A.D. 1095). — **mūla**, n. Curcuma Amhaldi or Zerumbet, L. — **varshin**, mfn. sending down rain from a (passing) cloud, AitBr. ii, 19. — **vāha**, m. N. of a man, ŚSāmpkar. xi, 21. — **vāhana**, m. (= *megha-v*) Indra, W.; N. of a son of Śālī-vāhana, W.; of Jīmūta-ketu, Inscr. (A.D. 1095); Kāthās. xxii, 23; of a Vidyā-dhara, Bālar. iv, 7; of the author of Dāya-bhāga. — **vāhin**, m. smoke, L. — **svana**, m. 'cloud-sound', thunder, Nal. xii. **Jīmūtasāntami**, f. the 8th day in the dark half of Āshvina (festival in honour of Śālī-vāhana's son Jīmūta-vāhana), W.

Jīmūta, m. Lepeocercis serrata, Suśr. i, iv, 18.

जीर 1. *jīrā*, mī(ā)n. (√*jiv*, Up.), quick, speedy, active, RV. (Naigh. ii, 15); driving (with gen.), RV. i, 48, 3; (cf. *gō-*); m. quick movement (of the Soma stones), v, 31, 2; a sword, L. — **dānu** (°*d*), mfn. (Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 4, Vārtt. i & vi, 1, 66) dropping or sprinkling abundantly, RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. i, 14, 3; cf. *jīva-d*. **Jīrādhara**, mfn. having animated rites, RV. x, 36, 3. **Jīrādhara**, mfn. having lively or fleet horses, i, 119; 141; 157; ii, 4, 2.

1. **Jīrī**, m. f. quick or flowing water, 17, 3; iii, ix. **जीर** 2. *jīra*, m. (√*jri*) = °*raṇa*, L.; Panicum miliaceum, L. **Jīraka**, m. n. = °*raṇa*, Suśr. i, iv, 5, 35; vi; VarBṛS. ii, 15; (ikā), f. = *jīra-patrickā*, L. **Jīrapa**, m. *jīra*, cumin-seed, L.

2. **Jīri**, f. old age, Tāṇḍya Br. xxv, 17, 3.

Jīrā, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 104) old, worn out, withered, wasted, decayed, AV. x, 8, 27; TS. i; ŚBr. &c.; ancient (tradition), KātyŚr., Sch.; digested, MBh. iii, 8623; R.; Hariv. &c.; m. an old man, W.; (= *jāra*) a tree, L.; = °*raṇa*, L.; n. old age, decrepitude, Rājāt. iii, 316; 'digestion', see -*sakti*; benjamin, L.; (ā), f. large cumin-seed, L. — **jvara**, m. a lingering fever with diminishing intensity, Suśr. i, 45 f.; -*hara*, m. 'removing that fever', N. of a plant, Gal. — **jvarin**, mfn. affected with the above fever, W. — **tika**, f. 'ancient Comm.', N. of a work on astron. — **tā**, f. old age, R. vii, 40, 24. — **tājika**, n. N. of a work. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, Mṛicch. iii, 11; infirmity, decay, W. — **dāru**, m. Argyreia speciosa, L. — **patra**, m. 'withered-leaved', a kind of Lodhra tree, Bhpr. v, 1, 216. — **patrickā**, f. = °*tra*, a kind of grass, L. — **parpa**, m. n. = 'patra', Nauclea Cadamba, L.; -*ja*, n. Cyperus rotundus, Dhanv. iii.

— **pushpaka**, n. = *parpa-ja*, ib. — **phaṣṣī**, f. = *dāru*, L. — **budhna**, m. = *patra*, L. — **budhna-ka**, n. = *parpa-ja*, L. — **mata**, n. an old (antiquated) opinion. — **vajra**, m. a gem resembling a diamond, L. — **vat**, mfn. old, decayed, W. — **vastra**, n. worn or tattered raiment, W.; mfn. wearing old clothes, W. — **vāṣṭikā**, f. a ruined house, Mn. ix, 111. — **viṣha**, m. N. of a snake-catcher, Mudr. ii, 1. — **sakti**, f. the faculty of digesting anything (loc.). **Jīrādhara-jvara**, m. = °*pa-jv*, Kāthās. xvii, 36. **Jīrādhāra**, m. repairing what is ruined (in a building), Hcat. i, 3, 893; DevIP.; Siphās. Intro. 11. **Jīrādhāra**, m. a neglected garden, Mn. ix, 265.

Jīraka, mfn. somewhat old, g. *sthūlādi*.

Jīrni, mfn. decrepit with age, ŚBr. iv; TBr. iii; ŚāṅkhŚr. ii, 9; f. infirmity, decay, L.; digestion, W. **Jirti**, see a-. **Jīrvi**, m. = *patu* or *pariu* (axe or animal), Up. iv, 111; a cart, Up. vi; the body, ib.

जील *jīla*, m. = *jīna*, s.v. √*jī*.

जीव *jīva*, cl. i. *jīvati* (ep. also ā.; Subj. °*vāti*, RV. x, 85, 39; AV.; °*vāt*, RV. i, 84, 16; p. *jīvati*; aor. *ajīvāt*; *jīvāt*, AV.; pf. *jijiva*; fut. *jīviṣyati*; Prec. °*vyāsam*, °*vyāsma*, AV.; ŚBr.; inf. *jīvitum*, iv; MBh. &c.; Ved. °*vāse*, RV.; VS.; MBh. i, 732; *jīvitaval*, AV. vi, 109, 1) to live, be or remain alive, RV. &c.; to revive, Pañcat. iv, 5, 1; BhP. iv, 6, 51; (with *punar*) MBh.; to live by (instr.); exceptionally loc., v, 1059 f.; Mn.; Pāp. iv, 4, 12; MBh. &c.; Caus. *jīvyati* (ep. also ā.; aor. *ajīvyat* or *ajīvy*, Pāp. vii, 4, 3) to make alive, restore to life, vivify, RV. x, 137, 1; ĀśvŚr. vi, 9; MBh. &c.; to support life, keep alive, MBh. &c.; to nourish, bring up, i, xlii; Kāthās. iii, 17 f.; Rājāt. v, 72; to shout 'jīva' (i.e. long live!), Kāthās. ccxvii, 113; *jīvyatyati* (cf. °*pila*) to restore to life, Vet. ii, 18. Desid. *jīviṣhātī* (ā., BhP. xi, 7, 70) to wish to live, KātyŚr. xxii; Lāṭy. viii; ĪśUp.; MBh. &c.; to seek a livelihood, wish to live by (instr.), Mn. x, 121; MBh. v, 702; *jīvyūshatī*, id., ŚBr. iii, 2, 4, 16 & 5, 3, 11; cf. *jīvyūshita*; [cf. Lat. *vivo*; Lith. *gyvenū*].

Jīvā, mī(ā)n. living, existing, alive, RV. &c.; healthy (blood), Car. vii, 6, 74; ifc. living by (see *jala-cara*, *rūpa-*); causing to live, vivifying (see *putra*, *jala*); m. n. any living being, anything living, RV. &c.; life, existence, MBh. iv, vi; Hariv. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kāthās.); m. the principle of life, vital breath, the living or personal soul (as distinguished from the universal soul, see *jīvātman*), RV. i, 164, 30; ChUp.; SvetUp.; PrāśnUp.; Mn. &c.; N. of a plant, L.; Brīhaspati (regent of Jupiter), VarBṛS.; Laghuj.; Sūryas.; KāśīKh.; the 3rd lustrum in the 60 years' Brīhaspati cycle, VarBṛS. viii, 26; N. of one of the 8 Maruts, Yājñ. ii, 113, 30; Kārṇa, L.;

n. N. of a metre, RPrāt. xvii, 4; (ā), f. life, L.; the earth, L.; a bow-string, L.; (in geom. = *jyā*) the chord of an arc; the sine of an arc, Sūryas. ii, 57; (cf. *tri-*, *tri-bha*, *tri-gati*, *lamba* & *śanku-jīvā*); N. of a plant (*jīvanī* or *vacā*, L.), VarBṛS. iii, 39; the tinkling of ornaments, L.; pl. N. of a particular formula, Kauś.; Vait.; cf. *ati-*, *upa-* & *saṃ-jīvā*; a-, *kumāra-*, *ciraṇ-*, *jagaj-*, *dur-*, *nir-*, *pāpa-*, *bandhu-*, *sa-*, *su-*; *kshudra-jīvā*, *yāvaj-jīvam*; [cf. Blos; Lat. *vivus*; Lith. *gyvas*; Goth. *gvius*; Engl. *quick*; Hib. *beo*.] — **koṣa**, m. a case (or sheath) enveloping the personal soul, BhP. iv, 22 f.; x. — **koṣapī**, f., Kauś. 26. — **grābh**, m. 'capturing alive', a bailiff, RV. x, 97, 11. — **grābh**, m. filling (a cup) with living (or unpressed Soma), TS. vi, 6, 9, 2. — **grāham**, ind. with √*grah*, (Pāp. iii, 4, 36) to capture alive, MaitrS. ii, 2, 12; MBh.; Daś. ix, 181; Kāthās. — **ghana**, m. receptacle of everything living, PrāśnUp. v, 5; Jain. — **ghātin**, mfn. destroying life (a beast of prey), Subh. — **ghātya**, f. destruction of life, Kauś. 18. — **ghosha-svāmin**, m. N. of a grammarian. — **ja**, mfn. born-alive, ChUp. vi, 3, 1. — **jīva**, m. a kind of pheasant, L. — **jīvaka**, m. id., Mn. xii, 66; MBh. iii, xii f.; Hariv. 12685; VarBṛS.; BrahmaP.; a Buddh. or Jain ascetic, Gal. — **m-jīva**, m. = °*j*, L.; the Greek partridge, L.; a mythical bird with two heads, Buddh.; N. of a tree, L. — **m-jīvaka**, m. = *jīva*, MBh. iii; Hariv. 6957; Lalit.; Suśr.; Kād.; MarkP. — **m-jīvika**, m., id., MBh. v, 4850. — **tanḍula** (°*vā*), mfn. germinating rice, MaitrS. i; MānŚr.; m. or n. scil. *odana*, food made of that rice, ĀpŚr. i, 7, 12. — **tokā**, f. a woman whose child or children are living, L. — **tyāga**, m. giving up one's life, voluntary death, Prab. v, 11; Sāh. iii, 156. — **tva**, n. the state of life, RāmUp. i, 14; the state of the individual soul, KapS. vi, 63. — **i**, -*da*, m. 'life-giver', a physician, L.; (ā), f. = °*vanti*, L. — **2**, -*da*, m. 'life-cutter', an enemy, L. — **datta**, °*taka*, m. N. of a man, Kāthās. — **dayā-prakarapa**, n. N. of a Jain treatise. — **daśā**, f. mortal existence, W. — **dētri**, f. 'life-giver', = *bhadra*, L.; Coelogyne ovals or Hoya viridiflora, L. — **dāna**, n. 'life-giving', N. of a manual of med. by Cyavana, BrahmaP. i, 16, 17. — **dānu** (°*vā*), mfn. for *jīrā-d*, VS. i, 28; ŚBr. i, 9, 1, 5. — **dāman**, m. N. of a prince. — **dāyaka**, mfn. life-giving, Vet. ii, 10. — **deva**, m. N. of a man. — **dhana**, u. live stock, wealth in flocks and herds, L. — **dhanaya** (°*vā*), mī(ā)n. rich in vital powers, RV.; AV. xii, 3, 4 & 25; TBr. ii. — **dhāni**, f. 'receptacle of living beings', the earth, BhP. iii, 13, 30. — **nās**, mfn. (nom. -*ndī*; also -*nak* [= *jīvasya nāśa*], Pān. viii, 2, 63, Kāś.) [a sacrifice] in which living beings are killed, MaitrS. i, 4, 13. — **nātha**, m. N. of a writer on astron.; of a physician. — **nāya**, °*yaka*, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. lvi, cxxxv. — **nāśam**, ind. with √*naś*, to lose one's life, Pāp. iii, 4, 43. — **nīkya**, m. a being endowed with life, BhP. iii, v. — **netri**, f. a kind of pepper, L. — **m-dharapa-caritra**, n. N. of a tale by Bhāskara-kavi. — **pati**, m. a living husband, vi, 19, 24. — **patra**, n. a fresh leaf, W.; -*prācāyikā*, for -*putra-pr*. — **patnī**, f. a woman whose husband is alive, ĀśvGr. i, 7 & 14; Gobh. ii, 7, 12. — **pitrī**, mfn. (a son or daughter) whose father is alive, ŚāṅkhŚr. iv. — **pītrika**, mfn. id., KātyŚr. iv. — **pīta-sarga** (°*vā*), mfn. whose rays are drunk by living beings, RV. i, 149, 2. — **putra** (°*vā*), mī(ā), Hariv. 7848; R. [B] iv, 19, 31; f, MBh. v, 144, 2; R. [G] iv, 18, 10; n. one whose sons or children are living, RV. x, 36, 9; AV. xii, 3, 35; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a Rishi and of the hymn composed by him, ĀśvGr. i, 13, 6; N. of a plant, -*prācāyikā*, f. 'gathering of the Jīva-putra plant', a kind of game, Pāp. vi, 2, 74. Kāś. & Siddh. — **putraka**, m. Terminalia Catappa, L.; Putrajiva-roxburghii, L. — **purā**, f. the abode of living beings or men, AV. ii, 9, 3; v, 30, 6. — **pushkā**, for *shpā*. — **pushpa**, m. 'life-flower', N. of a plant (*damanaka* or *phanijhaka*, L.), fig. applied to the head, R. v, 83, 13; (ā), f. the plant *brihaj-jivanti*, L. — **prishatī**, f. N. of a plant, L. — **praja**, mī(ā)n. having living children, ĀśvGr. i, 7, 21. — **prīyā**, f. Terminalia Chebula, L. — **barhis** (°*vā*), mfn. having a fresh bed of sacrificial grass, AV. xi, 7, 7. — **bhadra**, f. the plant °*vanti* or *vridhī*, L. — **bhūta**, mfn. become alive, endowed with life, W.; forming the life of (gen.), R. i, 4, 23; BhP. v, 24, 19. — **bhōjana**, mfn. giving enjoyment to the soul of (gen.), VS. xxiii, 31; n. the pleasure of living beings, AV. iv, 9, 3. — **māndira**, n. = *kośa*, L. — **maya**, mfn. endowed with life, BhP.

ix, 9, 24. — *miśra*, m. N. of an author, Smṛit. i. — *mesaka*, m. a kind of portulaca plant, L. — *yā-jā*, m. the sacrifice of living beings, RV. i, 31, 15. — *yoni*, mfn. enclosing a personal soul (a sentient being), BhP. iii, 9, 19. — *rakta*, n. (living i.e.) menstrual blood, Suśr. i, 14, 4. — *rahitā*, mfn. lifeless, W. — *rāja*, m. N. of the author of Caitra-pūrpimā-kathā; — *dikshita*, m. N. of an author. — *lokā*, m. the world of living beings (opposed to that of the deceased), living beings, mankind, RV. x, 18, 8; AV. xviii, 3, 34; ŚBr. xiii, 8, 4; MBh. &c. — *lanika*, mfn. peculiar to the world of living beings or men, xii, 8495. — *vat*, mfn. animated, living, viii, 4930; = *jivana-vat*, ApŚr. viii, 14; (i), f. = *vallī*, Npr. — *vadha*, m. destruction of living beings, Sighās. xxviii, 3. — *vardhanī*, f. 'promoting life', N. of a plant, L. — *vallī*, f. N. of a bulbous plant, L. — *vi-ākṛa*, m. 'disquisition on life', N. of a Jain work by Śānti-sūri (commented on by Bhāva-sundara, Megha-nandana, and Iśvarācārya); — *prakaraṇa*, n. id. — *vi-jaya*, m. N. of a brother of Jinādī-vijaya. — *vinaya*, m. N. of a work, W. — *vishaya*, m. (dominion i.e.) duration of life, Pañcat. — *vishāṇa*, n. the horn of a living animal, PaśGr. iii, 7, 2. — *vrīti*, f. 'livelihood by living beings', breeding or keeping cattle, L. — *saṅsā*, mfn. praised by living beings, RV. i, 104, 6; vii, 46, 4. — *śarman*, m. N. of an astronomer, VarBrS. vii, 9; xi, 1. — *śāka*, m. = *mesaka*, L. — *śuklā*, f. N. of a bulb, L. — *śeṣa*, mfn. one who has escaped with his life and nothing more, Pañcat. iii, 1, 4. — *śopita*, n. healthy blood, Suśr. iv, 34, 10 f. — *śreṣṭhā*, f. = *bhadra*, L. — *samkramaṇa*, n. transmigration of soul, W. — *saṃjñā*, m. Kāma-vipdhi, L. — *saṃjñā*, m. N. of a work (commented on by Hemac). — *sākṣin*, mfn. constituting an evidence of life (with *dhamanī*, f. 'an artery'), ŚārngS. iii, 1. — *sādhana*, n. 'means of subsistence', rice, grain, L. — *sāphalya*, n. realisation of a life's wishes, W. — *sādhī*, m. N. of a man, Mudr. ii, 4. — *santa*, mfn. (ā)n. = *prajā*, BhP. vi, 19, 25. — *śū*, f. a mother of living offspring, MBh. i, 7353; R. ii. — *sthāna*, n. any vital part of the body, L. — *hinaś*, f. hurting living beings, Sighās. xxviii, 4 & 5. *Jivāgāra*, n. = *va-sthāna*, L. *Jivājivā-dhara-kṣhetra*, n. the world of living beings and of lifeless matter, L. *Jivātman*, m. the living or personal or individual soul (as distinct from the *paramāṇu*, q. v.), the vital principle, Tarkas. i, BhP. vi, viii; Sarvad. iv; vii, 57. *Jivādāna*, n. 'taking away all sense of life', fainting away, swoon, Car. i, viii; Suśr. *Jivāditya*, m. the living sun, Sighās. xviii, 1. *Jivādhāna*, n. preservation of life, W. *Jivānn-siddhi-kulaka*, n. N. of a Jain treatise. *Jivāntaka*, m. 'life-destroyer', a Fowler, L.; murderer, W. *Jivābhigama-sūtra*, n. N. of the 3rd Upāṅga of the Jain canon. *Jivāsa*, mfn. (ā)n. hoping for life, Amar. 90; (ā), f. hope of living, BhP. i, 2, 10. *Jivāśākin*, mfn. believing any one to be alive, Kathās. lxxv. *Jivāstikāya*, m. the category of 'soul', Jain. (also Bādar. ii, 2, 35, Sch.). *Jivāndhana*, n. blazing wood, VarBrS. *Jivotsarga*, m. = *va-tyāga*, Prab. v, 11; Hit. *Jivōpalambha-prakarāṇa*, n. N. of a Jain treatise. *Jivōpāya*, m. v.l. for *vyōpā*. *Jivōrṇā*, f. wool of a living animal, KātyŚr. *Jivaka*, mfn. living, alive, Hcar. vii; ifc. (f. *ikā*) 'living', see *citra*: making a livelihood by (in comp.), MBh. xii f.; Hariv. 4484; Śatr. (cf. *akshara*): 'generating', see *putram*: ifc. (f. *ā*) long living, for whom long life is desired, Pāp. iii, i, 150, Kās.; m. a living being, L.; 'living on others', a servant, L.; an usurer, L.; a beggar, L.; a snake-catcher, L.; a tree, L.; one of the 8 principal drugs called *Ashtavarga* (*Terminalia tomentosa*, L.; *Coccinia grandis*, L.), Suśr.; VarBrS.; N. of Kumāra-bhūta, Divyāv. xix, xxxv; (ikā), f. living, manner of living, KathUp.; Mn. (iv, 11; x, 82) &c.; livelihood, x, 76; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, Rājāt. vi, 22); the plant *Jivanti*, L.; pl. 'life-giving element', water, ĀśvŚr. vi, 9. *Jivat*, mfn. pr. p. √*jiv*, q. v. — *tokā*, *xi*, f. = *va-tokā*, L. — *pati*, f. = *ni*, L. — *patikā*, f. id., Mn. iii, 174, Kull. — *patni*, f. = *va-p*, L., Sch. — *pitṛi*, mfn. = *va-p*, Āp. (KātyŚr. iv, i, 27, Sch.). — *pitṛika*, mfn. id., Tithyād.; occurring during a father's life, Pārav.; — *nirṇaya*, m. N. of a work. *Jivatha*, mfn. long-lived, Up. iii, 112, Sch.; virtuous, L.; m. life, breath, L.; a tortoise, L.; a peacock, L.; a cloud, L.; virtue, W. *Jivad*, in comp. for *vat*. — *bhartrikā*, f. = *va-patni*, RV. x, 18, 7, Śay. — *vatsā*, f. = *va-tokā*, Suśr. *Jivan*, in comp. for *vat*. — *marapa*, n. living-

death, Daś. xi, 219. — *mukta*, mfn. emancipated while still alive (i.e. liberated before death from all liability to future births), KapS. iii, 78; Vedāntas.; Sarvad. — *mukti*, f. emancipation while still alive, Madhus.; — *viveka*, m. N. of a work by Mādhava. — *mṛita*, mfn. dead while alive (as a lunatic &c.), BhP. v, 10, 8 & (tva), m. abstr. 12; 14, 12. — *mriyamāṇa*, mfn. living but being about to die, 14, 12. — *vimukta*, mfn. = *mukta*, Sighās. xx, 6. *Jivana*, mfn. (i) n. vivifying, giving life, enlivening, ŚBr. ii, 3, 1, 10; MBh. (said of wind, the sun, &c.; of Śiva, xiii, 1236); BhP. x; Kathās.; m. a living being, W.; wind, L.; a son, L.; the plant *kshudra-phalaka*, L.; the plant *jivaka*, L. N. of the author of *Mānasa-nayana*, n. life, RV. i, 48, 10; x, 161, 1; AV.; ŚBr. ix &c.; manner of living, TS. vi, 1, 9, 4; living by (instr. or in comp.), livelihood, means of living, Mn.; Yājñ. iii; MBh. &c.; enlivening, making alive, R. vi, 105; Kathās. lxxvi, 25; Aṣṭāṅg.; enlivening a magical formula, Sarvad. xv, 254 & 256; 'life-giving element', water, BhP. x, 20, 6; Rājāt. v, 416; fresh butter, L.; milk, Gal.; marrow, L.; (ā), f. N. of a medicinal plant, L.; (i), f. N. of several plants (*jivanti*, *kākolī*, *qodī*, *medā*, *mahā-medā*, *yūthī*), L.; (cf. *ā*; *puruṣa-jiv*). — *tā*, f. life, mode of life, W. — *da*, m. 'life-giver', N. of the leader of a sect, Śāmkar. xxxv. — *yoni*, mfn. having its source in life, Bhāṣap.; m. source of life, W. — *vat*, mfn. possessed of or relating to life, GopBr. ii, 1, 25; ŚāṅkhŚr. iii. — *vidambana*, n. disappointment in life, living in vain, W. — *hetu*, m. means of subsistence, Mn. x, 116. *Jivānaghāta*, n. 'life-destroying', poison, W. *Jivānānta*, m. end of life, W. *Jivānārtha*, n. 'life-supporting', milk, Npr.; grain, ib. *Jivānāvāsa*, m. 'water-abider', Varuṇa, L. *Jivānōpāya*, m. = *na-hetu*, W. *Jivānāśa-dha*, n. a life-giving medicine, L. *Jivanaka*, n. food, L.; (ikā), f. = *va-priyā*, L. *Jivanasyā*, f. desire of life, TS. ii; MaitrS. ii, 3, 4. *Jivani*, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. v, 1. *Jivāniya*, mfn. vivifying (a class of drugs), Car. i, 1, 107; prepared from *Jivāniya* milk, Suśr. vi, 9, 19; n. impers. to be lived, Mn. x, 116, Kull.; a form of milk, Suśr.; water, L.; (ā), f. the plant *Jivanti*, L. *Jivāntā*, mfn. long-lived, L.; m. life, L.; a drug, Up., Sch.; = *va-sāka*, AV. xix, 39, 3; N. of a man, Pāp. iv, 1, 103; g. *karmādi*; (i), f. N. of an asterism, MānGr. i, 14; of a medicinal and edible plant, AV. viii, 2, 6 & 7; 6; MBh. ii, 98; Suśr.; *Cocculus cordifolius*, L.; *Prosopis spicigera* or *Mimosa Suma*, L.; = *va-priyā*, L.; a parasitical plant, L.; = *qodī*, L. — *svāmī*, m. N. of a Jain saint, HParīś. xi, 24. *Jivāntaka*, m. = *va-sāka*, L.; (ikā), f. a parasitical plant, L.; a kind of pot-herb, L.; *Cocculus cordifolius*, L.; = *va-priyā*, L. *Jivānti*, m. N. of a man and (pl.) his descendants, Pravar. i, 1; also in comp. for *i*. — *sāka*, the plant *Jivanti*, Suśr. vi, 17, 48. — *sūlām* √*kṛi*, to impale a woman alive, Divyāv. xxvii, 566. *Jivāntika*, m. = *vāntaka*, L.; (ā), f. see *taka*. *Jivāntiyanā*, m. pl. (fr. *ti*) N. of a family, Pravar. i, 4 (vv. ll. *jaivāntāy* & *jaivāntiyanāy*). *Jivālā*, mfn. (ā)n. full of life, animating (water), AV. x, xii, xxi; m. N. of a man, ŚBr. ii, 3; Nal. xv, 7; (ā), f. *Odina Wodier*, AV. vi, viii, xix; = *vālā*, L. *Jivātn*, f. life, RV.; AV. &c. (dat. *tave*; once *tvai*, MaitrS. ii, 3, 4); a life-giving drug, HParīś. xiii, 189; m. n. virtuals, food (ifc. mfn. 'living on'), Kautukas. — *kāmyā*, f. desire for life, Mṛicch. x, 40. — *mat*, mfn. = *vana-vat*, ĀśvŚr. ii, 10 & 19. *Jivāpita*, mfn. (Caus.) restored to life, R. vii, 76, 27; Vet. *Jivālā*, f. = *vālā* a kind of pepper, L. *Jivikā*, f. see *vaka*. — √*kṛi*, to make a livelihood, Pāp. i, 4, 79. — *pāṇna* (*kāp*), mfn. one who has obtained a subsistence, W. — *prāpta*, mfn. id., W. *Jivitā*, mfn. living, Ragh. xii, 75; lived through (a period of time), W.; (with or without *punar*) returned to life, MBh. xii, 5686; Pañcat.; Vet.; enlivened, animated, R. v, 66, 24; BhP. viii, 15, 3; n. a living being, RV. i, 113, 6; life, iv, 54, 2; AV. vi, 134, 1; ŚBr. xiv &c.; (ifc. f. *ā*, Kathās.); duration of life, L.; livelihood, Hit. i, 4, 36 (v. l.); cf. a. — *kāla*, m. duration of life, L. — *kṣaya*, m. loss of life, death, R. ii. — *grīdhnu-tā*, f. great desire for life, Kathās. lxxviii, 87. — *jñā*, f. 'knowing life', an artery, L. — *da*, mfn. giving life, Bhpr. vi, 8, 237. — *nātha*, m. 'life-lord', a husband, Kum. iv, 3. — *priya*, mfn. as dear as life, Amar. 31. — *bhūta*, mfn. 'having lived', dead, Kād. vi, 1427. — *yōpana*, mfn. oppressing living beings, AV. ii, xii. — *vyaya*,

m. waste or sacrifice of life, W. — *samśaya*, m. risk or danger of life, W. — *sama*, mfn. = *priya*, Bhartṛ. iii, 10. — *hārin*, mfn. destroying life, W. *Jivitā-kāṅkṣhin*, mfn. desirous of living, MBh. xii, 4295. *Jivitātaya*, m. = *ta-saṃśaya*, Mn. x, 104. *Jivitānta*, m. end of life, death, R. ii, 64, 72; — *kara*, mfn. menacing life, MBh. xii, 5173; — *ga*, mfn. id., R. (B) iv, 7, 9. *Jivitāntaka*, mfn. putting an end to life, iii, 25, 5; iv, 6, 10; m. Śiva. *Jivitāva-bhṛitha*, n. 'life-purification', end of life, Gobh. i, 3, 13. *Jivitāśā*, f. hope of life, wish for life, Kāv. vii, 139; Bhaktām.; Hit. *Jivitāpṣn*, mfn. seeking to save one's life, W. *Jivitāśa*, m. = *tanātha*, Ragh. xi, 20; Yama, ib.; the sun, L.; the moon, L.; a vivifying drug, L.; (ā), f. a loved woman, Ratnāv. iii, 17. *Jivitāśvara*, m. 'life-lord', Śiva. *Jivitavya*, n. impers. to be lived, Hit.; possibility of living, Pañcat.; Hit.; the life to be expected (till death), duration or (pl.) enjoyments of life, Pañcat.; Kathās. lxxviii, 79; possible return to life, Pañcat. v, 4, 1; — *vishaya*, m. duration of life, In-trod. 15; — *saṃdeha*, m. danger of life, i, 4, 14. *Jivita-kāma*, mfn. = *ākāṅkṣhin*, GarUp. 1. *Jivin*, mfn. ifc. living (a particular period or at a certain time or in a certain way), Mn.; MBh. &c.; living on or by (loc. [Hariv. 4555; R. i, 9, 61] or in comp.), ĀśvGr. iii; Mn. &c.; m. a living being, Pañcat. i, 11, 1; Brahmap. *Jivī-tva*, n. life, W. *Jivya*, n. impers. to be lived, Cāp.; 'life', see *vyōpāya*; (ā), f. = *va-priyā*, L.; = *gorakṣha-dugdhā*, L.; the plant *Jivanti*, L. *Jivyoṣāya*, m. means of subsistence, Hariv. 14376 f. (v. l. *vyōp*). *ju*. See √*i*. *jū*. *chukṭa jukṭa*, (= *jak*) m. a dog, W.; the Malaya mountain, W.; n. the egg-plant, W. *jugupishu* *jugupishu*, mfn. (√*gup*, Desid.) intending to protect, MBh. viii, 1737. *Jugupsana*, mfn. = *psu*, Pāp. iii, 2, 149, Kās.; n. dislike, L.; censure, W. *Jugupsaniya*, mfn. disgusting, HParīś. i, 378. *Jugupsā*, f. dislike, abhorrence, disgust, MBh.; Pāp. i, 4, 24, Vārtt. i; Mṛicch. i, 14; Yogas. &c. *Jugupsita*, mfn. abhorring anything (abl.), Vop. v, 21; disliked, detested, disgusting, MBh.; R. &c.; censured, W.; n. a disgusting or horrible deed, BhP. i, 5, 15; (also *karma*, id., i, 7, 42); = *psā*, Sarvad. iii, 270. — *tama*, mfn. most disgusting, Śāntiś. i, 20. — *tva*, n. = *psā*, Divyāv. xxvii, 13. *Jugupsu*, mfn. having a dislike or abhorrence, ŚāṅkhŚr. iii, 20, 5; Pāp. ii, 1, 37, Pat. *Jugupsaya*, mfn. more disgusting than (abl.), HParīś. i, 381. *juguvēṣi* *jugurodṇi*. See √*2*. *jṛi*. *juṅka* *juṅka*, m. = *juṅga*, L. *juṅg* *juṅg*, cl. i. °*gati*, to exclude, Dhātup. v, 51; cf. √*yuṅg*. *Juṅga*, m. *Argyrea speciosa*, L.; (ā), f. id., L. *Juṅgaka*, m. (= *juṅhaka*) id., L. *Juṅgita*, mfn. of degraded caste, Vas. xxi, 10. *juṅ* *juṅ*, cl. i. 10. P. to speak, Dhātup. *juṭ* *juṭ*, cl. 6. °*ṭati*, v. l. for √*juṭ*, q. v. *Juṭaka*, n. = *jūṭ*, L.; (ikā), f. id., Hcar. viii. *juṭ* *juṭ*, cl. 6. °*ṭati*, to bind, Dhātup. xxviii, 85 (v. l. √*juṭ*); to go, 37 (v. l. √*jun*); cl. 10. *joṭayati*, to send, xxii, 104. *juṭi* *juṭi*, f. N. of a place, Kṣhitīś. vii, 4. *juṭ* *juṭ* (fr. √*dyut*), cl. i. *jotate*, to shine, Dhātup. ii, 30. *jun* *jun*, cl. 6. °*nati*, v. l. for √*juṭ*, q. v. *junar* *junara*, m. N. of a scholiast on the Saṃkṣipta-sāra; cf. *jaun*. — *nandin*, m. id. *junbak* *jumbakā*, m. N. of a Varuṇa (ŚBr. xiii, 3, 6, 5), VS. xxv, 9. *jur* 1. *jur* (= √*jṛi*), cl. 4. 6. P. *jūryati* (√*jṛ*, ā. °*te*, Dhātup. xxvi, 47; p. *jūryat* & *jurāt*; pf. p. *jururats*) to become old or decrepit, decay, perish, RV. i-iii, v, vii; to cause to grow old or perish, i, 182, 3; cf. *a-juryd*. 2. *Jūr*, *ūr*, m. an old man (Śay.), ii, 14, 3 (i. see 2. *jṛ*); mfn. 'growing old', see *a*, *amā*, *rita*, *dhiyā* & *sanā-jūr*. 1. *Jūrṇā*, mfn. decayed, old, RV.; (i), f. N. of a snake, AV. ii, 24, 5. *Jūrṇākhyā*, m. Saccharum

cylindricum, L. **Jūṛṇāhva**, m. N. of a plant, Car. i, 21, 22. **Jūṛṇāhva**, m. Andropogon bicolor, L. **Jūrya**, mfn. old, RV. vi, 2, 7; cf. *a-juryā*.

जुल *jul*, cl. 10. *jolayati*, to grind, Vop.

जुवस् *jūvas*. See *√jū*.

जुष 1. *jush*, cl. 6. *śhāte* (also P., RV. [śhāte, *djushat*]; MBh. &c.; Subj. *śhāte*; Pot. *śhāte*; 3. pl. *śherata*, RV.; Impv. *śhādām*; impf. *ajushata*, ii, 37, 4; 1. sg. *djusha*, AV. vi, 61, 3; p. *śhāmāna*, cl. 3. P. irr. *jūjushati* (Subj. & p. *jūjushat*; cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 87, Vārt. 2; Impv. 2. pl. *jūjushāna*, RV.), rarely cl. 1. P. *joshati* (Subj. *jōshat*; — aor. p. *jushānd*; 3. pl. *ajushran*, i, 71, 1; 2. sg. *jōshē*, ii, 14; 3. sg. *jōshishat*, ii, 35, 1 [cf. Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 34 & 4, 7; 94 & 97]; pf. *jūjōsha*, *jūshē*; p. *jushvās*, generally *śhānd*; ind. p. *jushvā*, RV.) to be pleased or satisfied or favourable, RV.; AV. &c.; to like, be fond of, delight in (acc. or gen.), enjoy, RV. (with *tanvām* or *vās*, 'to be delighted', iii, 1, 1; x, 8, 3); AV. &c.; to have pleasure in granting anything (acc.) to (loc.), RV. vi, 14, 1; to have pleasure in (dat.), resolve to (Ved. Inf.), i, 167, 5; iv, 24, 5; ŚBr. iii, 6, 4, 7; to give pleasure to (loc.), RV. x, 105, 8; to choose for (dat.), VS. v, 42; TS. vi; ŚBr. iii, 6, 4, 8; to devote one's self to (acc.), practise, undergo, suffer, BHP. ii, 2, 7; viii, 7, 20; Bhāṭṭ. xvii, 112; to delight in visiting, frequent, visit, inhabit, enter (a carriage &c.), MBh. iii, v, xiv; Bhāṭṭ. xiv, 95; to afflict, MBh. iii: Caus. *Ā*. (Subj. 2. sg. *jōshdyāse*) to like, love, behave kindly towards (acc.), cherish, RV.; to delight in, approve of (acc.), choose, ŚBr. iii; MBh. xiv, 1289; (P., cf. Dhātup. xxxv, 28) Bhag. iii, 26; [cf. *γένομαι*; Zd. *saosha*; Hib. *gus*; Goth. *kūsus*; Lat. *gus-tus*.] 2. **Jush**, mfn. ifc. liking, fond of, devoted to (once with acc., BHP. vii, 6, 25; cf. *nikṛitim*), BHP.; Bhāṭṭ.; Śāntiś.; Kathās.; dwelling in, Hcar. vii; visiting, approaching, BHP. ii, 7, 25; Madhus.; having, showing, Balar. iv, 17; ix, 25; Sighās. Introd. 51; xv, 4; Kuval. 169; similar, Hcar. i, 44; cf. *sa-*.

Jusha, mfn. See *aldm*; *pṛiti-jushā*.

Jushānā, m. N. of a sacrificial formula containing the word *jushānd* (aor. p.), ŚBr. i; AitBr. i, 17; ŚāṅkhŚr. i, 8, 9. — *vat*, mfn. id., ĀpŚr. vi, 31, Sch.

Jūshṭa, mfn. (*śhṭā*, RV. ix, 42, 2; AV. and in later language, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 209 f.) pleased, propitious, RV. ix, 42, 2; liked, wished, loved, welcome, agreeable, usual (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 188, Kār.; with dat. or gen., rarely instr.), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; frequented, visited, inhabited, MBh.; R.; BHP.; swept over (by the wind), Hariv. 6984; afflicted by (instr. or in comp.), Suś.; served, obliged, worshipped, W.; practised, W.; furnished with, possessed of (instr. or in comp.), R. iii; BHP.; n. the remnants of a meal, L.; cf. *ā-* — *tama* (*jūsh*), mfn. (superl.) most welcome, RV. — *tara* (*jūsh*), mfn. (compar.) id., viii, 96, 11. **Jūshṭi**, f. love, service, favour, satisfaction, i, 10, 12; vii, 33, 4; x, 114, 1; AV.; TS. i; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāṭy. **Jushya**, mfn. fut. p. p., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 109.

जुष्क *jushka*, m. N. of one of the 3 Kāmīnīan Turushka kings, Rājāt. i, 168 f. — *pura*, n. N. of a town founded by Jushka, ib.

जुष्कक *jushkaka*, m. = *jūsha*, L.

जुहुराण *juhurāṇḍ*, mfn. pf. p. *√hvar*, q. v.; n. the moon, Up. ii, 88, Sch. **हुव** *huvā*, m. see *vāna*; 'invoker,' a sacrificing priest, L. **हुव** *huvā*, m. (pf. p. *√hve*) 'invoked,' fire, L. (also *vāna*); 'cryer,' a hard-hearted man, L.; a tree, L. **जुहुराणा**, m. for *huv*, L.; for *huvāna*, fire, L.; a sacrificing priest, L.

जुहू *juhū*, f. (= *jihvā*, cf. *hve*) a tongue (esp. of Agni; 7 are named, RV. i, 58, 7), flame, RV.; personified as wife of Brahmā and goddess of speech (author of x, 109), RAnukr.; (fr. *√hu*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 178, Vārt. 3; Up. &c.) a curved wooden ladle (for pouring sacrificial butter into fire), RV.; AV. &c.; that part of the frame enshrining the universal spirit which faces the east, ChUp. ii, 15, 2. — *tvā*, n. the condition of a sacrificial ladle, MaitrŚ. iii, 1, 1. — *m-agriya*, m. N. of MaitrŚ. iii, 1. — *vat*, m. 'tongued,' Agni, L. **जुहव-āśya**, mfn. tongue-mouthed (Agni), RV. i, 12, 6.

जुहूशु, mfn. (*√hu*, Desid.) intending to sacrifice (with acc.), Hcat. i, 3, 939; Sighās. ii, 1.

जुहोति, m. a technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which *√hu* (not *√yaj*) is applied,

KātyŚr.; Mn. ii, 84; xi, 223, Kull. **Juhoty-ādī**, the (3rd) class of roots beginning with *√hu*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 75. **जुहवत**, *huvāna*, mfn. pr. p. P. *√hu*, q. v.

जू 1. *jū* (cf. *√jino*), cl. 1. *Ā*, 9. P. *jāvate*, *jundāti* (*√ju*, cl. 1. P. *jāvati*, Dhātup. xxii, 60, v. l.; a Sautra rt., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 177; 3, 97 & 4, 80, Kāś.; Subj. 2. sg. *jundās*; aor. Subj. *jūjūvat*; pf. 3. pl. *jūjūvur*) to press forwards, hurry on, be quick, RV. iii, 33, 1; ŚBr. x; to impel quickly, urge or drive on, incite, RV.; TS. vi; to scare, RV. i, 169, 3; to excite, promote, animate, inspire, RV.; Caus. aor. *ajijavat*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 80, Sch.: Caus. Desid. *jī-jāvayishati*, ib., Kāś.; cf. *pra-*.

Jāvas, n. quickness, RV. ix, 65, 18. 2. **जू**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 177 & 178, Vārt. 2) quick, speedy, (m.) courser, RV. i, 134, 1 & 140, 4; (ii, 14, 3), acc. pl.; see 2. *jūr*; inciting, driving, VS. ii, 17; ŚBr. x, 3, 5, 2 & 5; f. speed, L.; the atmosphere, L.; a female goblin, L.; Sarasvatī, L.; a spot on the forehead (?) of horses and oxen, Up., Sch.; cf. *apī-*, *kaśo-*, *dhi-*, *nabho-*, *mano-*, *yātu-*, *vayo-*, *vasū-*, *viśva-*, *sadyo-*, *sanā-*, & *senā-jā*.

Jūjūvās, mfn. (pf. p. P.) speedy, RV. vi, 11, 4; v. **Jūjūvānā**, mfn. (pf. p. *Ā*) id., 29, 9; x, 93, 8. **Jūtā**, mfn. impelled, driven, iv, 17, 12; ix; cf. *āddri-*, *indra-*, *dasyu-*, *deva-*, *brāhma-*, *vāta-*, *vīpra-*.

जूति, f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 97) going or driving on, quickness, velocity, speed, RV.; AV.; VS. xxi; ŚBr. ii, xii; flowing without interruption, AV. xix, 58, 1; impulse, incitement, instigation, inclination, energy, RV.; VS. ii, 13; ŚBr. xii: = *pra-jānāna*, AitUp. v, 2; m. N. of the author of RV. x, 136, 1; cf. *rātha-* — *māt*, mfn. impetuous, AV. xii, 1, 58.

जूक *jūka*, fr. *ζυγόν*, the sign Libra, VarBr.

जूत *jūta*, m. (fr. *čūda*?) twisted hair (of ascetics & Śiva), Mālatim.; Rājāt. iv, 1 & (ifc. f. *ā*) 151. **जूतका**, n. id., L.; (*ikā*), f. (= *juṣ*) id., Gobh., Sch.

जूतिका *jūtikā*, f. a kind of camphor, L.

जूमरानन्दिन *jumara-nandin*, m. = *jum*.

जूर 1. *jūr*, cl. 4. *Ā*. See *√1. jūr*.

जूर 2. *jūr* (cf. *√jvar*), cl. 4. *Ā*. *ryate*, to hurt, Dhātup.; to beangry with (dat.), Bhāṭṭ. xi, 8. 3. **जूर**, mfn. fr. *√jvar*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 20.

जूरा, m. = *hingsana*, Śiś. xix, 102; (f), f. saliva, ŚāṅkhBr. xix, 3, Sch.

2. **जूरा**, mfn. fr. *√jvar*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 20, Sch. 1. **जूरा**, f. glowing fire, blaze, RV. vii, 39, 1; viii, 72, 9; a fiery weapon, i, 129, 8 (Nir. vi, 4); anger, Naigh. ii, 13; = *rti*, L.; (fr. *√1. jūr*, 'decaying') the body, L.; (for *jūti*) speed, L.; m. the sun, L.; Brahmā, L. **पू**, mfn. glowing, RV. vi, 63, 4.

जूर्ति, f. = *jvara*, fever, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 20, Kāś.

जूर्ण 1. & 2. *jūṛṇḍ*. See 2. *jūr* & p. 423, col. 3.

जूर्णि 2. *jūṛṇi*. See *√2. jūr*.

जूये *jūrya*. See col. 1.

जूर्व *jūrv* (cf. *√2. jūr*), cl. 1. P. (p. *jūrvat*) to consume by heat, singe, RV. i, 191, 9 (Naigh. ii); to hurt, Vop. (Dhātup. xv); cf. *ni-*, *sa-*.

जूष *jūsh*, cl. 1. P., v. l. for *√yūsh*.

जूषणा, n. *Grislea tomentosa*, L.

जूष *jūsha*, n. (cf. *jushkaka*) = *yūsha*, L.

जू 1. *jri*, cl. 1. P. See *√1. jri*.

जू 2. *jri*, cl. 1. *Ā*. (2. du. *jarethe* & Impv. *thām*; *jarante*, *rasva*; p. *jāramāna*) to come near, approach, RV. i-iv, vii f.; x, 40, 3.

जूज *jūjga*, or *ōgi*, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBrŚ. iv, 22 (v. l. *bhringe*); xiv, 21.

जूम् *jūmbh* (cf. *√jabh*), cl. 1. *Ā*. *jūmbhate* (ep. also P. *bhati*; p. *bhamāna*; pf. *jajūmbhe*; ind. p. *jūmbhivā*) to open the mouth, yawn, ĀśvGr. iii, 6; Mn. &c.; to gape open, open (as a flower), Ritus.; Kathās. xxv; to fly back or recoil (as a bow when unstrung), MBh. v, 1909; to unstring a bow, R. iii, 30, 28; to unfold, spread (as a flood &c.), expand, occupy a larger circuit, MBh.; Hariv.; Bhāṭṭ. iii, 41; Rājāt. v, 269; to spread (as sound), v, 363; to feel at ease, Hariv. 12073; Kum. iii, 24; Kathās. vii, 102; Rājāt. v, 283; Caus. (pf. *jūmbhayām āsa*) to cause to yawn, Hariv. 10632; Intens. *jārī-jūmbhate*, to spread everywhere, Dhūrtan. Introd. **Jūmbha**, m. (n., g. *ardharcādi*) yawning, Suśr.

iii, 4, 49; Mn. iv, 43; Kull.; blossoming, Ratnāv. ii, 4 (ifc. f. *ā*); appearance of (in comp.), Subh.; expansion, stretching, W.; m. swelling, L.; N. of a bird, R. ii, 35, 18; (*ā*), f. blossoming, Mālatim. ix, 16.

Jyimbhaka, m. 'yawner,' a sort of spirit or demon, MBh. iii, 14548; Hcat. i, 9, 183; (= *jambhā*) N. of certain magical formularies for exorcising the evil spirits supposed to possess weapons, R. i, 30, 7; (*ikā*), f. yawning, MBh. v, 282 f.; Kād.; Kathās.

Jyimbhaṇa, mfn. causing to yawn, Hariv.; R. i, 56, 7; BHP. iii, x; n. yawning, Suśr.; VarBrŚ.; BHP. v; Vedāntas.; stretching the limbs, slackness, Ritus.; Vet.; bursting open, blossoming, Bhāṭṭ. i, 24. **Jyimbhā**, f., see *śbha* — *vat*, mfn. yawning, W.

Jyimbhita, mfn. opened, expanded, enlarged, increased, MBh. vii, 8198; Kathās. lxiv, lxxi; opened (a flower), L.; unstrung (a bow), R. i, 75, 17 ff.; (fr. Caus.) caused to yawn, Hariv. 10633; exerted, W.; n. yawning, Suśr.; bursting, opening, unfolding, Kathās. xxvi, 89; developing, swelling, W.; exertion, L.; wish, L.; a kind of coitus, L. **भिन**, mfn. yawning, W.; blossoming, W.; (*ini*), f. Mimosa octandra, L.

जू 1. *jri* (cf. *√jur*), cl. 1. P. (3. pl. *jārantī*; Impv. 2. du. *jāratam*; p. *jārat*, see s. v.) to make old or decrepit, RV. vi, 24, 7; to cause to grow old, vii, 67, 10; (*√1. jri*) to humiliate, L.: cl. 4. P. *jiryati* (AV. &c.; also *Ā*. *te*; p. *jiryat*, rarely *yamāna*; once cl. 1. *Ā*. Subj. 3. pl. *jārantā*, RV. x, 31, 7; cl. 9. *jriṇāti*, Dhātup. xxxi, 24; cl. 10. *jārayati*, xxxiv, 9; pf. *jāṛā*, AV. x, 8, 26 &c.; once *jāṛāra*, v, 19, 10; 3. pl. *jājarur* & *jerur*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 124; aor. *ajārat* & *ajārit*, iii, 1, 38; Subj. 3. pl. *jāristur*, RV.; fut. 1st *jaritā* & *ritā*, Vop. xi, 2; ind. p. *ritvā* & *ritvā*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 55) to grow old, become decrepit, decay, wear out, wither, be consumed, break up, perish, RV.; AV. &c.; to be dissolved or digested, Yājñ. ii, 111; MBh. i, 1331; Suśr.; VarBrŚ.; Bhāṭṭ.: Caus. *jārayati* (ep. also *Ā*. *te*; p. *rdyat*, RV. [once *jār*, i, 124, 10] &c.) to make old, wear out, consume, RV.; TS. iv; KathUp.; MBh. &c.; to digest, MBh.; R.; Car. i, 21; to cause to be digested, MBh. xii; R.; BHP.

जू 2. *jri* (= *gri*), cl. 1. *Ā*. *jārate* (p. *jāramāna*) to crackle (as fire), RV.; (Naigh. iii, 14) to call out to, address, invoke, praise, RV.; cf. *γῆप्स*. **जुगुरवति**, mfn. fond of praising, i, 142, 8. 2. **जूरति**, mfn. invoking, 127, 10.

जेजत *jejjata*. See *jaij*.

जेत *jeta*, in comp. irr. for *ōtri* — *vana*, n. 'Jetri's wood,' N. of a grove near Śrāvastī (where Buddha promulgated his doctrines), Buddh. — *janā*, m. pl. N. of a Buddhist school. — *sāhavya*, mfn. 'called after Jetri,' with *vana*, n. = *ōta-vana*, Lalit.

Jetavya, mfn. (*√ji*) to be conquered, conquerable, MBh. ii, 769; Prab. iv, 11; n. impers. to be conquered, R. vi, 91, 7. **Jetu-kāma**, mfn. (fr. inf. *ōtum*) desirous of victory, MBh. iii, 133, 22.

जेत्रि, mfn. victorious, triumphant, gaining, (m.) conqueror, RV.; AV. &c.; m. N. of a son of Madhuchandras (author of RV. i, 11), RAnukr.; of a prince who had a grove near Śrāvastī (cf. *ōta-vana*), Buddh.

जेट्वा, mfn. to be gained, RV. vi, 47, 26; (*jait*) TāṇḍyaBr. 1. **Jēman**, mfn. victorious, RV. x, 106. 2. **Jemān**, m. victoriousness, VS. xviii, 4; TS. i, 6, 2, 4; vii, 4, 3, 2; TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 12, 8; xv, 5, 30.

Jeya, mfn. (Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 97 & vi, 1, 213) to be conquered, MBh. xv, 220; MārīkP. xxvii; xxxix.

Jeshā, m. gaining, RV. i, 100, 11; vi, 44, 18; cf. *uj-*, *kshetra-* & *sva-jeshā*, vi.

जेताक *jentāka*, m. a dry hot bath, Car.

जेय *jēnya*, mfn. (*√jan*) of noble origin (cf. *γενναίος*), RV.; genuine, true (wealth, *vāsu*), i, 5, 1; viii, 101, 6. **Jenya-vasu**, mfn. having genuine [or 'acquired,' Sāy. fr. *√ji*] wealth, vii, 74, 3; viii.

जेमन *jemana*. See *√jim*.

जेय *jeya*. See above.

जेलक *jelaka*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii.

जेष *jesh*, cl. 1. *Ā*. to move, Dhātup. xvi.

जेष *jeshā*. See above.

जेह *jeh* (cf. *√jabh*, *jrimbh*), cl. 1. *Ā*. (p. *jēhamāna*) to open the mouth, breathe heavily, be excessively thirsty, RV. i, 163, 6; x; to gape, i, 110, 5; to move ('to strive after,' Vop. & Sāy.), Naigh. ii.

the appearance of a relative, AV. xviii, 2, 28. — **vid**, mfn. having or making near relations, Kauś. 78.

Jñātri, mfn. one who knows or understands, a knower, ChUp. viii, 5, 1; KathUp. &c.; an acquaintance, (hence) a surety (cf. *युवार्थ*), AV. vi, 32, 3; viii, 8, 21; a witness, Mn. viii, 57 (v.l. *sakṣin*). — **tvā**, n. knowledge, Sarvad. ix, 49; xv, 127.

Jñāteya, n. (Pāp. v, 1, 127) affinity, kindred sentiments, Hcar. i, 534.

Jñātra, n. the intellectual faculty, VS. xviii, 7; TS. vii, 2, 4, 2; MaitrS. iv, 2, 8; Tāpdyabr. v, 7.

Jñāna, n. knowing, becoming acquainted with, knowledge, (esp.) the higher knowledge (derived from meditation on the one Universal Spirit), Śākh-Sr. xiii; Gobh.; Mn. &c.; 'knowledge about anything, cognizance', see *-tas & -a* (*jñānād a-jñānād vā*, knowingly or ignorantly, xi, 233); conscience, MBh.; = *ñēndriya*, KathUp. vi, 10; engaging in (gen., e.g. *sarphishas*, 'in sacrifice with clarified butter'), Pāp. ii, 2, 10, Vārtt., Pat.; N. of a Śakti, Rasik. xiv, 36; RāmātUp. i, 90, Sch.; (*ā*), f. id., Pañcar. iii, 2, 30; Rāmāpūjās. — **kānda**, m. N. of a pupil of Saṃkarācārya, Saṃkar. iv. — **kānda**, n. (opposed to *karma-k*) that portion of the Veda which relates to knowledge of the one Spirit, Tār. x, 1, 19, Śāy. (v.l. *kṣhila-k*). — **kirti**, m. N. of a Buddh. teacher.

— **ketu**, m. 'having marks of intelligence', N. of a man, Lalit. xiii, 156; — **dhvaja**, m. N. of a Devaputra, iii, 160. — **khaṇḍa**, N. of part of ŚivaP. — **gamyā**, mfn. attainable by the understanding (Śiva). — **garbha**, m. 'filled with knowledge', N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L.; of a scholar, ib. — **gūha**, mf(ā)n. concealing the understanding, BhP. iii, 26, 5. — **ghana**, m. pure or mere knowledge or intellect, viii, 3, 12; ix, 8, 23; *ñdācārya*, m. N. of a teacher, W. — **caṅkshus**, n. the eye of intelligence, inner eye, intellectual vision, Mn. ii, 8; iv, 24; MBh. xiii, 2284; cf. *-dirgha*; mfn. seeing with the inner eye, CūlUp. 16. — **candra**, m. N. of a man. — **tattva**, n. true knowledge, W. — **tapas**, n. penance consisting in striving to attain knowledge, W. — **tas**, ind. knowingly, Mn. viii, 388. — **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, W. — **tvā**, n. the being knowledge, Sarvad. iii f. — **da**, m. an impartor of knowledge, W. — **da**, m. 'given by knowledge', N. of scholar, Buddh. L. — **darpana**, m. 'mirror of knowledge', Mañjuśrī, L. — **darśana**, n. supreme knowledge, Buddh.; Jain.; m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ. i, 3. — **dīpa**, m. the lamp of knowledge, W. — **dirgha**, mfn. far-knowing, far-seeing (the eye, *caṅkshus*), MBh. xii, 6742. — **durvala**, mfn. deficient in knowledge, W. — **deva**, m. N. of a man, W. — **niścaṅga**, m. certainty, ascertainment, W. — **niśtha**, mfn. engaged in cultivating true knowledge, Mn. iii, 134. — **paṭa**, mf(ā)n. fr. *-pati*, g. *avapatyā-ādi*. — **pati**, m. the lord of knowledge, ib.; N. of a man, W. — **para**, mfn. wholly devoted to knowledge of Spirit. — **pātra**, n. 'knowledge-vessel', a man famous through knowledge, Siphās. iij, §. — **pāvana**, n. 'purifying knowledge', N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 7081. — **pūrvā**, mfn. preceded by knowledge, well considered, Mn. xii, 80; Car. i, 18; — *krīta*, mfn. done designedly, R. ii, 64, 22. — **prākāśa**, n. 'knowledge-illumination', N. of a work by Jagajivana-dāsa. — **prādīpa**, m. N. of Yoga-sāra-saṃgraha ii. — **prabha**, m. 'brilliant with knowledge', N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L.; of a man, Buddh. — **pravāda**, m. 'lecture on knowledge', N. of one of the 14 Pūrvas (or lost Jaina canon). — **prasthāna**, n. 'method of knowledge', N. of a Buddh. work. — **bodhinī**, f. 'awakening knowledge', N. of a Vedāntic treatise. — **bhāskara**, m. 'sun of knowledge', N. of a medical compilation. — **maṇḍapa**, 'knowledge-temple', N. of a temple, KāśiKh. lxxix. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of knowledge, MuṇḍUp. &c. (*sarva*), Mn. ii, 7; (*ī*), f. with *mudrā* = 'na-mudrā', RāmātUp. i, 49. — **māliḥ**, f. N. of a work, Smṛitiit.; Vratapr. — **mudra**, mfn. having the impress of wisdom, wise, W.; (*ā*), f. a kind of Mudrā, Hcat. ii, 1, 765; Vratar. (AgSāmh). — **mūrti**, f. knowledge personified, VP. vi, 4, 42. — **meru**, m. 'knowledge-Meru', N. of a man, Lalit. xiii, 159. — **yajña**, m. 'sacrifice of knowledge', N. of Bhāskara-miśra's Comm. on TS. & Tār. — **yoga**, m. the Yoga as based on the acquisition of true knowledge (opposed to *karma-y* or the Yoga as based on performance of ceremonial rites), Bhag. iii, 3; VP. vi, 4, 42; NārP.; MatsyaP. — **ratnāvali**, f. 'knowledge-necklace', N. of a treatise, Sarvad. vii, 130. — **rāja**, m. 'king of knowledge', N. of the author of Siddhānta-sūdra. — **rādha**, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravara. v,

1. — **lakṣaṇā**, f. 'knowledge-marked', (in logic) intuitive knowledge of anything actually not perceivable by the senses, Bhāṣap. — **vajra**, m. 'knowledge-thunderbolt', N. of a Buddh. author. — **vat**, mfn. (Pāp. viii, 2, 9, Sch.) knowing (that, *it*), Vedāntas.; Tattvas.; endowed with knowledge or science, intelligent, wise, having spiritual knowledge, MBh.; R. vi, 102, 7; LaghuJ. &c.; possessing knowledge (*loka*), ChUp. vii, 7, 2; m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. — **varman**, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. lviii, 1. — **vāpi**, f. 'knowledge-pool', N. of a Tirtha, KāśiKh. xxxiii f. — **viśāna**, in comp., sacred and miscellaneous knowledge, Mn. ix, 41 &c. — **viśvān-garbhā**, m. 'filled with superhuman knowledge', N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. — **vilāsa-kāvyā**, n. N. of a poem. — **vriddha**, mfn. advanced in knowledge, R. ii, 45, 8. — **śakti**, f. 'intellectual faculty', *-mat*, mfn. possessing intellectual faculty, Vedāntas. — **śāstra**, n. the science of fortune-telling, Vet. v, §. — **śrī**, m. N. of a Buddh. author, Sarvad. ii, 84. — **śroṣṭha**, mfn. pre-eminent in wisdom, W. — **santati**, f. continuity of knowledge, MaṇḍUp. 10. — **santāna**, m. id., Sarvad. xi, 81. — **sambhāra**, m. a great amount of knowledge, Lalit. iv, 123. — **sāgara**, m. 'knowledge-ocean', N. of a Jain Sūri (author of a Comm. on Ogha-niryukti, A. D. 1383). — **siddhi**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. liv, 18. — **haṣṭi**, m. N. of a man, Pravara. v, 1. — **jñānākara**, m. 'knowledge-mine', N. of a son of a Buddha; of a Buddha. — **jñānāgni**, m. 'knowledge-fire', distinction between good and bad, GarbhUp. — **jñānā-jñāna-kṛita**, mfn. done knowingly or ignorantly, Mn. viii, 145. — **jñānātman**, m. the intellectual soul, VP. vi, 4, 42; RāmātUp. i, 89; ii, 5; mfn. all-wise, W. — **jñānānanda**, m. 'joy of knowledge', N. of an author. — **jñānānupāda**, m. non-production of knowledge, ignorance, W. — **jñānāmṛita**, n. 'knowledge-nectar', N. of a grammar. — **jñānāraṇya**, m. 'knowledge-ocean', a wise man, BṛNārP. i, 23; N. of a Tantra; of a work (by Śubha-candra), Nirṇayas. i, 515; of a manual on med. by Yama-rāja, BrahmapP. i, 16, 17. — **jñānāvarāṇa**, n. 'knowledge-cover', error, Sarvad. iii (Jain). — **jñānāvarāṇya**, mfn. resulting from error (*ṇa*); one of the 8 kinds of *ka-rman*, Jain. — **jñānāvalokāṇḍikā**, m. N. of a Buddh. work. — **jñānāvasthita**, mfn. engaged in cultivating wisdom, W. — **jñānāndra-sarasvatī**, m. N. of a scholiast on Siddh. — **jñānāndriya**, n. 'knowledge-organ', an organ of sensation, BhP.; Śāy. on ŚBr. ix. — **jñānōtama**, m. N. of an author, W. — **jñānōda-tirtha**, n. 'Tirtha of the waters of knowledge', N. of a Tirtha, KāśiKh. xxxiii. — **jñānōl-kā**, f. 'knowledge-meteor', N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. — **jñānin**, mfn. knowing, endowed with knowledge or intelligence, wise, (opposed to *vi-*) knowing the higher knowledge or knowledge of spirit (Kathās. lxxix), Mn. xii, 103; Hariv. &c.; m. a fortune-teller, astrologer, R. vi, 23, 4; Kathās. xviii, 160; xix, 77; Vet.; 'possessing religious wisdom', a sage, W. — **jñāni-tva**, n. fortune-telling, Kathās. xix, 75.

Jñāniya, Nom. P. to wish for knowledge, Vop. — **jñāpaka**, mf(ikā)n. causing to know, teaching, designing, informing, suggesting, Hariv. 6518; Kāty. & Kāś.; BhP. ix, 6, 10; Śāh. &c.; m. a master of requests (particular officer at a Hindu court), Pañcat. iii, 84; n. an expression or rule giving particular information (as a rule of Pāp. implying some other grammatical law than that resulting from the mere words of the rule itself), precept, MBh. i, 5846; Pat., Kāś. & Siddh. — **samuccaya**, m. 'jñāpaka rules (of Pāp.)', N. of a work by Puruṣhōtama-deva. — **jñāpana**, n. making known, suggesting, Pat. & Kāś.; Rājāt. iv, 180. — **jñāpaniya**, mfn. to be made known as (nom.), Kād. vi, 891.

Jñāpita, mfn. informed, ĀśvGr. iv, 7, 2; made known, known by (in comp.), Sarvad.; taught, Jain. i, 1, 2, Sch.; instructed in (acc.), MBh. xiv, 415; Hariv. 10038. — **jñāpti**, f. for *jñāpti*, Buddh. L. — **jñāpya**, mfn. to be made known, Śāh. iii, 20.

Jñāṣa, m. a near relative, RV. i, 109, 1; cf. *ḍ-*. — **jñāpsā**, f. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) asking for information, Dhātup. xxviii, 120. — **jñāpsyamāna**, mfn. (Pass. p.) being desired to be informed, Pāp. i, 4, 34. 2. **Jñā**, inf. (in Prākṛit *savva-ṇṇu*) for *a. jñā*.

Jñeya, mfn. to be known (e.g. *jñeyo mahārṇava-vo'tra*, it should be known that there is here a great sea, VarBṛS. xiv, 19; *kathamā na jñeyam asmābhīr-nivartitum*, how should we not know how to leave off, Bhag. i, 39), Mn.; Yājñi.; R. &c.; to be learnt or understood or ascertained or investigated or per-

ceived or inquired about, ŚvetUp. i, 12; MBh. iii, 2737; Nal. &c. — **jñā**, m. 'understanding what is to be understood', the mind, Yājñi. iii, 154. — **idā**, f. intelligibility, KapS. i, 96, Sch. — **tvā**, n. id., Bhāṣap. — **mallaka**, m. pl. N. of a people, MarkP. lvii.

Jñādanīya, Nom. P. (Desid. *jñāṇi* 'jñishati') to wish for the rice of Jñā, Pāp. i, 4, 2, Vārtt. 9, Pat.

जन्तु जमन (only loc. *jman*) = *kshāman* (cf. *jma*, *jmas*, s. v. 2. *kshām*), RV. vii, 21, 6 & 60, 2; VS. xvii, 6; cf. *ūpa*, *uru*, *dvi-bārha*, *prithu*, *pāri*. — **Jma-yā**, mfn. (Nir. xii, 43) going on the earth, RV. vii, 39, 3 (opposed to *urāu antārikṣhe*).

Jmāyāt, mfn. reaching the earth, viii, 68, 3.

ज्य *jya*, *jiyā*. See √1. *jyā* & 3. *jyā*.

ज्या 1. *jyā* (cf. √ji), cl. 9. P. fināti (Pot. *niyāt*; p. *nāt*; pf. *jijyāsi*; fut. *jyāsyati*, Pāp. vi, 1, 16 f.; ind. p. *jyāya*, 42) Ved. to overpower, oppress, deprive any one (acc.) of property (acc.), RV.; AV. &c.; (derived fr. *jyāyas*, 'senior') to become old, Dhātup. xxxi, 29; cl. 4. *ā. jyāte* or Pass. *yāte*, Ved. to be oppressed or treated badly, be deprived of property (or everything, *sarva-jyānim*, TS. vii), RV. &c.; Caus. *jyāpayati*, to call any one old, Pāp. iii, 1, 21, Siddh. 46; Desid. (p. *jijyāsat*) to wish to overpower, RV. x, 152, 5; Intens. *jejiyate*, Pāp. vi, 1, 16, Kāś.; cf. *pari*; *śidha*. — **Jīta**, mfn. oppressed, AV.; old, customary, of old, Jain. (Prākṛit *jīya*); cf. *ḍ-*. — **kalpa-sūtra**, n. 'old Kalpa-sūtra', N. of a work by Jina-bhadra. — **dhara**, m. Śāṇḍilya. — **vyaavahāra-sūtra**, n. N. of a Jain text.

Jīna, mfn. (Pāp. viii, 2, 44; vi, 4, 2, Kāś.) old, aged, L.; n. a leather bag 'woollen cover', Jain. Sch.), Mn. xi, 139 (*jīla*, Gaut. xxi; *jāla*, Sch.).

Jya, mfn. inf. 'oppressing', see *brahma-jyā*.

2. **Jyā**, f. = *śīa*, see *parama-jyā*; excessive demand, ŚBr. v, 4, 5, 4. — **Jyāna**, n. oppression, iv, 1, 2, 4.

Jyāni, f. (Pāp. iii, 3, 95, Vārtt. 4) id., MaitrS. ii, 2, 10; (cf. *ḍ-*) 'loss', see *sarva-jyāni*; disappearance, Mālatim. ix, 33; infirmity, old age, Vop. xi, 2; a river, L. — **Jyāya**, see *nṛi-jyāyā*.

Jyāyas, mfn. (Pāp. v, 3, 61 f.; vi, 4, 160) superior, more excellent, greater, larger, stronger, RV. &c. (ifc. [e.g. *vacana*], 'superior in speech', Kāś.), Pāp. vi, 2, 25; elder, RV. &c.; most excellent, Ragh. xviii, 33; (in law) being of age and answerable for one's conduct, W. — **tvā**, n. superiority, Bādar. iii, 3, 57, Sch. — **vat** (*jyāt*), mfn. having a superior, AV. iii.

Jyāyāśā, mfn. greater in number, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 1.

Jyāyishṭha, mfn. (irr. superl.) most excellent, first, best, MBh. vii, 3701; Hariv. 7265.

Jyāya, mfn. to be oppressed or deprived of property, ŚBr. xiii, 4, 2; AitBr. vii, 29; (cf. *a-jyēyātā*, *brahma-jyēyā*); most excellent, best, KenUp.

Jyēṣṭha, mfn. (Pāp. v, 3, 61) most excellent, pre-eminent, first, chief, best, greatest, (m.) the chief, RV. &c. (ifc. [e.g. *vacana*], 'best in speech', Kāś.), Pāp. vi, 2, 25; more excellent than (abl.), MBh. xiii, 7205; (in math. with *pada* or *mūla*) greatest (root [square root] extracted from the quantity operated upon); (Pāp. v, 3, 62; *śhṭhā*) eldest, (m.) the eldest brother, RV. iv, 33, 5; x, 11, 2; AV. &c.; n. (scil. *ghaṭa*) the ascending bucket (in a machine for raising water), Kuval. 46; for *jyāyishṭha*, VarBṛS.; Rājāt.; N. of a man, MBh. xii, 13593; n. what is most excellent, RV. x, 120, 1; AV. (also oxyt.); tin, L.; N. of a Liṅga, LiṅgaP. i, 1, 3; with *pushkara*, see *śhṭha-ṣ*; (*ā*), f. (g. *ajādi*) the 16th (or accord. to modern reckoning 18th) lunar mansion (sacred to Indra), AV. xix, 7, 3 (parox.); TBr. iii, 1, 2; PārGr.; MBh. &c. (also pl.); the eldest wife, Mn. ix, 122 & 124; a preferred wife, L.; the 8th year in the Jupiter cycle of 12 years, VarBṛS. viii, 10; the middle finger, L.; a kind of stringed instrument; misfortune (personified as the elder sister of Lakṣmī, PadmaP. v); cf. *śhṭha-lakṣmī*, BhP. i, 17, 32; N. of a Śakti, Hcat. i, 8, 404; Gaṅgā, L.; (*ā*, L.; *ī*), f. a small house-lizard (also *jyāyishṭhi*, W.), Tithyād.; (*am*), ind. most, extremely, ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 4. — **kalāśa**, m. N. of Bilhāṇa's father, Vcar. xviii, 79. — **grīhāya**, m. the eldest member of a family, ŚBr. xii, 4, 1, 4. — **ghnā**, f. = *śhṭhā*, the 16th lunar mansion, AV. vi, 110, 2; TBr. i, 5, 2, 8. — **jaghanya**, mfn. pl. the elders last, ĀśvGr. iv, 4, 12. — **tama** (*jyēṣṭh*), mfn. best or first of all, RV. ii, 16, 1; vi, 67, 1; oldest of all, W. — **tara**, mfn. an elder one, Pañcat. v, 4, 4; (*ā*), f. a woman guarding a young girl, Kathās. lxxv. — **tarikā**, f. = *rā*, ib. — **tās**, ind. (reckoning) from the eldest, according to seniority, AV. xi, 3, 32;

ĀpŚr. vi, 7, 8. — **tā**, f. precedence, seniority, primogeniture, Mn.; MBh. iii, 14461; Hariv. 7164. — **tāta**, m. a father's elder brother, L. — **tāti** (*śhṭhā*), f. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 61) superiority, AV. vi, 39, 1; — **rāj**, RV. v, 44, 1. — **tva**, n. = **tā**, MBh. i, 8372; ŚārngP.; Subh. — **pāla**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. viii. — **pu-shkara**, n. N. of a renowned place of pilgrimage, MBh. iii, xiii; (*śhṭha pushk*) R. i, 62, 2. — **prathama**, mfn. pl. the elders first, MānGr. ii, 7. — **bandhu** (*śhṭhā*), m. the chief of a family, MaitrS. ii, 2, 10. — **balā**, f. Sida rhomboidea, L. — **brāhmaṇa**, mfn. having the oldest Brāhmaṇa, TāṇḍyaBr. vii, 6, 7. — **bhaviṣ**, f. an elder brother's wife, Divyāy. ii, 83 & 113. — **bhāryā**, f. id., W.; a senior or chief wife, W. — **yajñā**, m. sacrifice of the eldest, TS. vii; AitBr. iv, 25; the most excellent sacrifice, TāṇḍyaBr. vi, 3, 8. — **rāj**, m. a sovereign, RV. ii, 23, 1; viii, 16, 3; MaitrS. i, 3, 11. — **lakshmi**, f. a chief mark, congenital mark (cf. AV. vii, 115, 3), MaitrS. i, 8, 1; TBr. ii, 1, 2. — (indigence personified as the elder sister of Lakshmi, Sch.). — **lalitā**, f. a particular vow to be observed in month Jyāishṭha, ŚivaP. — **vayas**, mfn. older than (in comp.), Kathās. iic, 28. — **varā**, m. a chief wooer, AV. xi, 8, 1f. — **varna**, m. 'first cast man', a Brāhmaṇ, L.; cf. MBh. xiii, 6571. — **varpin**, m. id., Kām. ii, 19. — **vr̥tti**, mfn. behaving like an eldest brother, Mn. ix, 110; f. the duties of seniority, W. — **śvāsṛi**, f. a wife's elder sister, L. — **sāman**, n. the most excellent Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. xxi, 2, 3; N. of a Sāman. Gobh. iii, 2, 54; MBh. xii f.; mfn. a chanter of that Sāman, Yājñ. i, 219; — **ma-ga**, mfn. id., Āp.; Mn. iii, 185. — **stoma**, m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv. — **sthāna**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. iii, 8204. **Jyeshṭhāṅga**, m. the eldest brother's share, W.; the best share, W. **Jyeshṭhānuyjeshṭhā**, f. regular succession according to seniority, MBh. i, 2727 & 2742. **Jyeshṭhāmāla**, m. Azadirachta indica, L. **Jyeshṭhāmbu**, n. the scum of boiled rice or water in which grain has been washed, L. **Jyeshṭhāsrama**, mfn. being in the most excellent order of life (viz. in that of a householder), Mn. iii, 78. **Jyeshṭhāsramin**, mfn. id., W. **Jyeshṭhāsvara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, KāśiKh. lxiii. **Jyeshṭhā**, f. of *śhṭha*, q.v. — **pūjā-vilāsa**, m. N. of a work. — **mūla**, m. the month Jyāishṭha, MBh. xiii, 4609 & 5156; VP. vi, 8, 33ff. — **mūliya**, m. id., L. — **vrata**, n. a kind of observance in honour of Jyeshṭhā, TBr. ii, 1, 2, 2, Sch. **Jyeshṭhīnī**, f. a woman who has an elder brother, KātyŚr. xxiii, 1, 15, Sch.; cf. *jyāishṭhīneyā*. **Jyeshṭhīlā**, f. N. of a river, MBh. ii, 373. **Jyāishṭha**, m. N. of a month (May–June, the full moon standing in the constellation Jyeshṭhā), Lāty. x, 5, 18; Mn. viii, 245; Hariv. 7282; KātyŚr., Sch.; (f), f. the full moon in month Jyāishṭha, VarBrS. xxiii, 1 (cf. *mahā-jyāishṭhī*; see *jyeshṭhī*). **Jyāishṭhāsāmika**, mfn. fr. *jyeshṭha-sāman*, Gobh. iii, 1, 28. **Jyāishṭhīneya**, m. (g. *kalāyānyādī*) a son of the father's first wife (*jyeshṭhā*), TBr. ii, 1, 8, 1; TāṇḍyaBr. ii, xx; KātyŚr. (fr. *jyeshṭhīnī*, Sch.); Gaut. xxviii; Mn. ix, 103; MBh. ii, 1934. **Jyāishṭhya**, n. = *jyeshṭhā-tā*, RV.; VS. &c.

ज्या 3. **jyā**, f. a bow-string, *βιός*, RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; (in geom.) the chord of an arc; = *jyārḍha*, Sūryas.; cf. *adhi*, *uj*, *parama*, *vi* & *sa-jya*; *eka*, *krama*, *krānti*. — **kṛā**, m. a bow-string-maker, VS. xxx, 7. — **krishṭi** (*jyāk*), f. straining a bow-string, Amar. (Vcar.) — **ghoshā**, m. the twang of a bow, AV. v, 21, 9; MBh. xiii, 7471. — **pāśā**, m. a bow-string, AV. xi, 10, 22; Kaus.; MBh. iv, 164. — **pīṇḍa**, **daka**, a sine expressed in figures, Sūryas. ii, 31f. — **bhāya**, m. pl. N. of a warrior-tribe, & (sg.) a prince of that tribe, *g. yaudheyādī*. — **magha**, m. N. of Vīdarbha's father, Hariv. 1980ff.; BhP. ix, 23, 33ff. — **rdha** (*jyār*), m. the sine of an arc, Sūryas. ii, 15; — **pīṇḍa**, = *jyār*, 16. — **vija** (*jyā*), mfn. having the elasticity of a bow-string, RV. iii, 53, 24. — **broḍa**, m. a kind of bow (not used for shooting), TāṇḍyaBr. xvii, 1, 14; KātyŚr. xxii; Lāty. viii; du. N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr. **Jyōtṭṭṭi**, f. the calculation of sines, Gol. **Jyākā**, f. (in geom.) the chord of an arc. **Jyākā**, f. a bow-string, RV. x, 133; AV. i, 2, 2. **Jyāyamāna**, mfn. like a bow-string, Daś. i, 18. ज्या 4. **jyā**, f. the earth, L.; a mother, L. ज्यु *jyu*, cl. 1. *Ā*. to go (= *cyu*), Dhātup. ज्युत *jyut* (fr. *dyut*), cl. 1. *Ā*. *jyōtate* (Naigh.

i, 16; also P., Dhātup. iii, 4, v. l.) to shine, MaitrS. ii, 12, 4, 4; MBh. (v. l.): Caus. *jyōtāyati*, to shine upon, illuminate, AV. (iv, 37, 10 &c.) vii, 16, 1; MBh. (v. l.); cf. *ava-*. **Jyoti-mat**, mfn. v. l. for *dyō*. **Jyotaya-māmaka**, m. night-fire (?), AV. iv, 37, 10 (*gandharvā*, AV. Paipp.). **Jyotā**, f. 'the brilliant one', mystical N. of a cow, VS. viii, 43. **Jyoti** (only loc. *ōtau*), = *ti*, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 10, 2; cf. *dāsa*, *śala*, — *dārāna*, ? GārgiS. — *rata*, m. N. of a Nāga (cf. *ti-ratha*), Buddh. L. — *rathā*, *ōthyā*, see *ti-rathā*. — *śhṭoma*, m. (fr. *ti-rstoma*, Pāp. viii, 3, 83) N. of a Soma ceremony (typical form of a whole class of ceremonies consisting originally of 3, and later of 4, 5, or 7 subdivisions, viz. Agni-śhṭoma (q.v.), Ukthya, & Ati-rātra, or in addition to these Shodāsin, Aty-agni-śhṭoma, Vāja-peya, & Aptor-yama, TS. vii, 5, xiii; AitBr. iii &c. — *śhṭomika*, mfn. fr. *ōma*, KātyŚr. xxiv, 5, 16. **Jyotiḥ**, in comp. for *ti*. — *parāśara*, m. the astronomer Parāśara, Smṛitit. i. — *pitāmaha*, m. Brahmā considered as the grandfather of astron. — *prākāśa*, m. N. of a work on astron., Nirṇayas. — *śāstra*, n. = *ti-rvidyā*, VarBrS. i, 8 f.; cvi, 4; ŚārngP. — *śhṭoma*, see *ti-shṭ*. — *śāgara*, m. 'luminary-ocean', N. of a work on astron., Nirṇayas. i, 527ff.; iii, 645ff. — *sāman*, n. N. of a Sāman. — *sāra*, m. N. of a work on astron., 720. — *si-dhānta*, m. another work on astron. **Jyotika**, m. N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1558. **Jyotita**, mfn. = *ti-sh-mat*, AgP. cccxxix. **Jyotir**, in comp. for *ti*. — *agra* (*jyōt*), mfn. (ā)n. preceded by light or life, RV. vii; AV. xiv, 2, 31. — *anika* (*jyōt*), mfn. having a shining face, RV. vii, 35, 4. — *inga*, *gana*, m. 'moving light', a fire-fly, L. — *īśa*, *śvara*, m. N. of the author of Dhūr-tas. — *udgamana*, n. the rising of the stars, Pāp. i, 3, 40, Pat. — *gana*, m. the heavenly bodies collectively, W. — *garga*, m. the astronomer Garga, Nirṇayas. i, 56 & 58; iii. — *jarāyu* (*jyōt*), mfn. surrounded by a brilliant covering, RV. x, 123, 1. — *jña*, m. 'star-knower', an astronomer, VarBr. xvii, 2. — *jvalanārṇi-śrī-garbhā*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. — *dhāman*, m. N. of one of the 7 sages in Tāmāsa's Manv-antara, BhP. viii, 1, 28. — *nirbandha*, m. N. of a work on astron., Nirṇayas. i, 41 & 563; ii, 8, 73f.; iii. — *bija*, n. 'light-seed', = *inga*, L. — *bhāga*, mfn. one possessing light, Nir. xii, 1. — *bhāsa-maṇi*, m. a kind of gem, Buddh. L. — *bhāsin*, mfn. brilliant with light, Hariv. 985. — *mandala*, n. the stellar sphere, W. — *mantra*, m. N. of a Mantra, Sarvad. xv, 260f. — *maya*, mfn. consisting of light, brilliant, MuṇḍUp.; Ragh. x, 24 (Vishnu) &c.; (also said of Śiva); abounding with stars, starry, xv, 59. — *milin*, m. = *inga* (cf. *nīla-milika*), L. — *mukha*, m. N. of one of Rāma's monkey-followers, R. vi. — *medhātithi*, m. the astronomer Medhātithi, Nirṇayas. iii, 706. — *latā*, f. 'light-creeper', Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L. — *liṅga*, m. N. of several Liṅga temples. — *lekha*, f. N. of the daughter of a Yaksha, Kathās. lxiii, 422; — *valayin*, mfn. studded with rows of stars, W. — *loka*, m. the world of light, AV. Parī. xiv, 1; BhP. v, 23, 8. — *vid*, mfn. = *ti-sh-kr̥t*, TS. i, 4, 34, 1; knowing the stars, (m.) an astronomer, Yājñ. i, 332; Romakas.; Kathās. lii; — *ābharaṇa*, n. N. of a work on astron. — *vidyā*, f. astronomy, Buddh. L. — *varāna*, n. N. of a work on astron., Nirṇayas. iiii, 758f. — *haṭṭā*, f. 'fire-handed', Durgā, DevīP. **Jyotiś**, in comp. for *ti*. — *caakra*, n. 'luminary-circle', the zodiac, BhP.; GarP.; LiṅgaP.; Tithyād. — *candrārka*, m. 'stars, moon and sun', N. of a work. **Jyotiśh**, in comp. for *ti*. — *kapa*, m. a spark of fire, Ragh. xv, 52. — *kara*, m. 'light-causer', a kind of flower, Buddh. L. — *karandaka*, n. N. of a work on astron. (written in Prakṛit by Pāda-līpta-sūri), Sūryapr. Sch. — *kalpa*, mfn. like fire, blazing, W.; — *latā*, f. N. of a work on astron. — *kr̥t*, (ind. p. *jyōtiśh-kr̥tā*) to illumine, TBr. ii, 1, 3, 9. — *kr̥t*, mfn. creating light, RV. i, 50, 4; x, 66, 1; TS. i, 4, 34, 1. — *kaumudī*, f. N. of a work on astron., Smṛitit. i. — *taṃsa*, mfn. (ā)n. (superl.) diffusing the most brilliant light, Bhāṭṭi. ix, 85. — *tva*, n. luminousness, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 1, 1; APrāt. iv, 102; the state of light, BhP. xi, 3, 13. — *paksha* (*jyōt*), mfn. (ā)n. light-winged, Kāth.; TS. vii; ŚBr. xi; TāṇḍyaBr. — *prabha*, m. 'brilliant with light', N. of a flower, Buddh. L.; N. of a Buddha, Buddh.; of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; of a prince, Kathās. lix, 59. — *prābha*, mfn. deprived of light, blind, MBh. i, 178, 27. — *mat* (*jyōt*), mfn. luminous, brilliant, shining, belonging

to the world of light, celestial, RV.; AV. &c. (*ti trishṭubh*, 'the heavenly Trishṭubh' of 3 x 12 & 1 x 8 syllables, RPrāt.); spiritual, pure, Yogas. i, 36; m. the sun, Daś. viii, 114; = *śhī-mat*, q.v.; the 3rd foot of Brahmā, ChUp. iv, 7, 3 f.; N. of a son (of Manu Svāyambhūva, Hariv. 415; of Manu Śā-varṇa, 467; of Priya-vrata [king of Kuśa-dvīpa], VP.); of a mountain, BhP. v, 20, 4; (*ti*), f. 'star-illumined', night, L.; a kind of sacrificial brick, VS.; TS. i; a kind of Trishṭubh; = *śhā*, Sutr.; VarBrS. **Jyotisha**, m. an astronomer, Buddh. L.; the sun, Gal.; a particular magical formula for exorcising the evil spirits supposed to possess weapons, R. i, 30, 6; n. (*g. ukhādī*) the science of the movements of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time dependant thereon, short tract for fixing the days and hours of the Vedic sacrifices (one of the 6 kinds of Vedāṅga texts), Āp.; MuṇḍUp. i, 1, 5; MBh. xüf. &c.; (*ā*), f. N. of a river, Vishn. lxxxv, 33. — *tattva*, n. N. of a work on astron. — *ratna-mālā*, f. another work on astron. — *vidyā*, f. astronomy, W. — *samgraha*, m. the whole science of astron., VarBr. **Jyotiśhāpava**, m. N. of a work on astron., Smṛitit. vii. **Jyotiśhika**, m. (= *jyaul*?, Gaṇar. 306, Sch.) an astronomer, VarBr. xiii, 3, Sch.; Singhās. xxv, 2 (v. l.) **Jyotiśhika**, m. id., Gal. **Jyotiśhī-mat**, mfn. (fr. du. of *ti*) possessing the two luminaries (moon and sun), AV. xiii, 4, 14 (cf. RV. x, 53, 6); m. N. of one of the 7 sūtas, TĀR. i, 7, 1 & 16, 1; (*śh-mat*, VP. vi, 3, 20, Sch.) **Jyotiśhka**, m. Prema spinosa, Sutr. iv; Plumbago zeylanica, L.; the seed of Trigonella fœnum græcum, L.; N. of a Nāga (cf. *ōtika*), MBh. v, 3631; of a man, Buddh. (Divyāy. xix); pl. 'the luminaries' regarded as a class of deities (arranged under 5 heads, viz. sun, moon, the planets, fixed stars, and lunar mansions), Jain.; n. N. of a luminous weapon (with which Arjuna destroyed Tamas), MBh. vii, 1325 (*jyautisha*, B); N. of a bright peak of Meru, xii, 10212; (*ā*), f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L. **Jyotiśhya**, mfn. illumined, TS. vi, 4, 2, 2. **Jyōtis**, n. light (of the sun, dawn, fire, lightning, &c.; also pl.), brightness (of the sky), RV. &c. (*tri-ṇi jyōtiṣhī*, light appearing in the 3 worlds, viz. on earth, in the intermediate region, and in the sky or heaven [the last being called *uttamā*, VS. xx; AV. xviii; or *uttara*, i, 9, 1; or *tritiya*, RV. x, 56, 1], VS. viii, 36; AV. ix, 5, 8; MBh. iii; also personified as 'fire' on earth, 'ether or air' in the intermediate region, and 'sun' in the sky, ŚBr. xi, 5, 8, 2; ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi, 21, 2, &c.; 'fire, sun and moon', Bhag. xv, 12; fire, flash of lightning, Megh.; Śak.; moon-light, RV. iii, 34, 4; AV. iv, 18, 1; (pl.) ŚBr. x & R. i, 35, 16; eye-light, RV. i, 117, 17; the eye, MBh. i, 6853; Ragh. i; du. sun and moon, Gobh. iii, 3, 18; Śatr. i, 28; pl. the heavenly bodies, planets and stars, Mn.; Bhag. &c. (*tiśhām ayana*, n. course or movements of the heavenly bodies, science of those movements [= *tiśha*], Lāty. iv, 8, 1; Śiksh.; sg. the light of heaven, celestial world, RV.; VS.; AV.; ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; light as the divine principle of life or source of intelligence, intelligence, RV. vi, 9, 6; VS. xxiv, 3; AV. xvi; Bhag.; (*pauro-rusha*), 'human intelligence') Sarvad.; (*para*), 'highest light or truth') RāmātUp. & Sarvad.; light as the type of freedom or bliss or victory (cf. *phōs*, *phōs* & Lat. *lux*), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. xiv; Sutr.; N. of several Ekāhas, TS. vii; ŚBr. xii f. &c.; of certain formularies containing the word *jyōtis*, Lāty. i, 8, 13; a metre of 32 short and 16 long syllables; = *tiśha*, science of the movements of the heavenly bodies, L.; a mystical N. for the letter *r*, RāmātUp.; m. fire, L.; the sun, L.; Trigonella fœnum græcum, L.; N. of a Marut, Hariv. i, 1545; of a son of Manu Svārocisha, 429; of a Prajā-pati, VP.; cf. *adkshinī*, *śukrā*, *sa*, *hṛanya*, &c. — *tattva*, n. = *tiśha*, Nirṇayas. iiii. — *sṅt* = *kr̥t*, = *tiśh* = *kr̥t*, Bhāṭṭi. ix, 85. **Jyoti**, in comp. for *ti*. — *rathā* (*ōti*), mfn. one whose chariot is light, RV. i, 140, 1; ix f.; the pole-star, L.; a kind of serpent, Sutr. v, 4; (*ā*), f. N. of a river (joining the Soṇa), MBh. iii, 8150 (*ti-rathā*); vi, 334; Hariv. 9511 (*ti-r*); Ragh. vii, 33. — *rata*, m. a kind of gem, R. ii, 94, 6; VarBrS.; Kathās.; mfn. made of that gem, MBh. iv, 24. — *rūpa-svayambhū*, m. Brahmā in the form of light, Buddh. — *rūpēśvara*, n. N. of a Liṅga, KāśiKh. xciv. **Jyōtsnā**, f. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 114) a moonlight night, TBr. ii, 2, 9, 7; moonlight, MBh.; R. &c. (if. f. *ā*, Kathās. cvii); pl. light, splendour, BhP. iii, 28, 21; one of Brahmā's bodies, 20, 39; one of the

moon's 16 Kalās, BrahmaP. ii, 15; Durgā, DevīP.; Devīm.; the plant *jyotsnī*, L., Sch.; the plant *ghoshātaki*, L. — **kālī**, f. N. of a daughter of the moon (wife of Varuṇa's son Pushkara), MBh. v, 3534. — **di** ('*nād*'), a Gāya of Kāty. (Pāp. v, 2, 103; Vārt. 2). — **pakṣa-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra, Anand. 31. Sch. — **priya**, m. 'fond of moonlight', the bird Cakora, L. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of moonlight, Kād.; Hcar. — **vat**, mfn. illuminated by the moon, Ragh. vi, 34; shining, BhP. iv, 21, 26. — **vāpi**, f. 'moonlight-receptacle', the moon, Alam-kārav. — **vriksha**, m. a lamp-stand, L. **Jyotsnā**, m. 'moonlight lord', the moon, L., Sch.

Jyotsnikā, f. the plant *kośātaki* (or *kṛta-vedhana*, Car., Sch.), L.; N. of a female singer, Mālav. **Jyotsnī**, f. (for *jyau*?) a moonlight night, Naish.; Trichosanthes dioca, L.; N. of a medical substance, L. **Jyantisā**, n. = *jyot*, science of the movements of the heavenly bodies, Vātsyāy. i, 3; Brahmas.; Madhus.; for *jyotishka*, q. v.; N. of 2 Sāmāns, ArshBr. **Jyantisika**, m. = *jyot*, g. *ukhādā*. **Jyantsa**, m. (Pāp. v, 2, 103; Vārt. 2) the light half of a month, ŚaṅkhŚr. xiii, 19; Gobh. ii, 8; (i), f. a full moon night, L.; Trichosanthes dioca, L. **Jyantsnikā**, f. a moonlight night, L.

ज्ये *jyēy*, *jyēśtha*, &c. See *✓jyā*.

ज्यो *jyo*, cl. 1. *ā. jyavate*, to order, cause any one to observe a vow, Vop. (Dhātup. xxii, 69).

ज्योक *jyōk*, ind. (g. *svar-ādi*) long, for a long time or while, RV.; VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp. — *✓kṛi*, to be long about anything, delay, RV. i, 3, 15; vii, 22, 6; to say 'farewell' (Sch.), Hcar. v (*jyot* for *jyok*; also Caus.). — **tamāṁ**, ind. (superl.) for the longest time, longest, AitBr. ii, 8; ŚBr. x, 2, 6, 5. **Jyokti**, f. long life (?), ĀpŚr. xiii, 3, 1.

Jyog, in comp. for *jyōk*. — **aparuddha** (*jyōg*), mfn. expelled a long time, TS. ii, 1, 4, 7. — **āmaya-vin** (*jyōg*), mfn. sick a long time, I, 1, 3. — **jivāta**, f. long life, ŚBr. xii, 8, 1, 20; xiii, 8, 3, 1 & 4.

ज्योडि *jyodī*. See *kara-*, *hasta-*.

ज्योता *jyotā*, *ti*, *lika*, *tita*, &c. See *✓jyut*.

ज्यौ *jyau*, m. (Zeus) planet Jupiter, VarBr.

ज्यौतिष *jyautisha*, *shika*, &c. See above.

जि 1. *jri*, cl. 1. P. *jrāyati*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14; to overpower, Dhātup. xxii, 49; cf. *upa-*. **Jraya**, see *prihu-jraya*. **Jrayas**, n. expanse, space, flat surface (Zd. *zarayo*), RV. i, iv-vi, viii ff. **Jrayasānā**, mfn. spreading, expanding, occupying space, v, 66; x, 115. 2. **Jri**, see *uru-* & *pari-jri*.

जि 3. *jri* or *jri* (= *✓jri*), cl. 1. 9. 10. *jrāyati*, *jrināti*, *jrāyati*, to grow old, Dhātup. (v. l.)

ज्व *jvar* (cf. *✓jval*), cl. 1. *°rati* (cf. 3. *jūr* &c.) to be feverish, xix, 14; Caus. *jvarayati* (Pāp. ii, 3, 54) to make feverish (Pass. *°ryate*, 'to become feverish'), Car. vi; ŚBr.; cf. *anu-sam-*, *sam-*.

Jvara, m. (g. *vrishādi*) fever (differing according to the different Doshas or humors of the body supposed to be affected by it: 'leader and king of all diseases', Suśr.), MBh. &c.; fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, grief, ib. — **kahaya**, m. 'anti-febrile', Costus speciosus, VarBrŚ. lxxviii, 1, Sch. — **ghna**, mfn. febrifuge, Car. vi, 3; ŚBr. vi; m. = *°pāri*, L.; Chenopodium album, L. — **dikṛitā**, f. medical treatment of fever. — **dhūma-ketu**, m. N. of a febrifuge, Bhpr. vii, 1, 219. — **nāśaka**, mfn. = *-hara*. — **nāśini**, f. = *-hanti*, Npr.; = *°pāri*, ib. — **nirpā**, m. N. of a medical work. — **prākāpa**, m. delirious words, Kād. iv, 268. — **brahmāstra**, n. N. of a febrifuge. — **hanti**, f. = *hanti*, Rubia Munjista, L. — **hara**, mfn. febrifuge, Car. vi, 3. **Jvarāgni**, m. feverish heat, W. **Jvarāṅkusa**, m. a febrifuge; Andropogon Jvarāṅkusa, W.; N. of a work on med., Tōdar. **Jvarāṅgi**, f. a kind of Croton, L. (v. l. *var*). **Jvarāṅgīra**, m. diarrhoea with fever, Bhpr. vii, 15, 15. **Jvarānta**, m. 'febrifuge', a kind of Nimba, Gal. **Jvarāntaka**, m. id., L.; Cathartocarpus fistula, L. **Jvarāpāha**, mfn. = *°ra-hara*, Car. vi, 3; ŚBr. vi, 39; (ā), f. Medicago esculenta, L. **Jvarāri**, m. 'febrifuge', Cocculus cordifolius, L. **Jvarāśani**, m. N. of a febrifuge. **Jvarita**, mfn. (g. *tārakādi*) feverish, affected with fever, Car. vi, 3; ŚBr. i, 11 & 29; vi, 39; Carup. **Jvarin**, mfn. id., ŚBr. i, 11; vi, 39; Hcar. i, 7, 315; ŚaṅgP. xxi, 10. **Jvāra**, see *navo-jvārā*, *pra-*.

ज्वल *jval*, cl. 1. P. *jvālati* (ep. also *ā.*; p. *°lat*; aor. *ajvālīt*, Pāp. vii, 2, 2; 3. pl. *ajvālīshur*, Bhāṭṭ. xv, 106) to burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine, TS. i; ŚBr.; Gobh.; MBh. &c.; to burn (as a wound), Suśr.: Caus. *jvalayati* or *jvāl*, to set on fire, light, kindle, make radiant, illuminate, GobBr. ii, 5, 5 (ā); MBh. &c.: Intens. *jāvālati* (MBh.) or *°lyate* (Pāp. iii, 1, 22, Kās.; p. *°lyamāna*) to flame violently, shine strongly, be brilliant, MBh.; R.; VP. iii, 2, 10; Rājāt. i, 154. **Jvala**, m. (Pāp. iii, 1, 140) flame, W. — **mukhā**, f. 'flame-faced', N. of a tutelary deity in Lomaśa's family (cf. *jvālām*), BrahmaP. ii, 18, 28. **Jvalānana**, mfn. flame-faced, MBh. i, 5933 (v. l.)

Jvalakā, f. a large flame (v. l. *jhalakkā*), L. **Jvalat**, mfn. pr. p. *✓jval*, q. v.; m. blazing fire, flame, Kām.; (anti), f. black mustard, Npr. — **tva**, n. radiance, NpīUp. ii. — **prabhā**, f. = *°lanti*, Npr. **Jvalan**, in comp. for *°lat*. — **maṇi**, mfn. blazing with jewels, W.; m. a brilliant gem, W.

Jvalanā, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 150) inflammable, combustible, flaming, ŚBr. xiii, 4, 4, 7; MBh. iii, 12239; shining, 769; m. fire, MaitrS. ii, 9, 1 (*jvāl* or [Padap.] *°lana*); Mn. x, 103; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; the number 3, Sūryas. ii, 20 f.; corrosive alkali, Suśr.; Plumbago zeylanica (or its root, Npr.), L.; n. blazing, VarBrŚ.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Takshaka (wife of Riceyu or Riksha), Hariv. (*jvālā*, MBh. i, 3778). — **kapa**, m. a spark of fire, Mudr. i, 2. — **bhū**, m. 'fire-born', Kārttikeya, Śaṅkarp. i, 98; Kumārila (incarnation of Kārttikeya), ib. **Jvalanāśman**, m. the sun-stone, L.

Jvalanīya, mfn. fit to be burnt, combustible, W. **Jvalanta-sikharā**, f. 'flame-tufted', N. of a Gandharva virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 67.

Jvalita, mfn. lighted, blazing, flaming, shining, MBh. (*grīneshu jvalitām tvaṃ*), 'you have lighted flames in the grass', i. e. you have had an easy work, v, 7089) &c.; (fr. Caus.) set on fire, Mn. vii, 90; n. radiance, Ragh. viii, 53; blazing, MBh. v, 133, 15. — **cahshus**, mfn. fiery-eyed, looking angrily or fiercely, W. — **nayana**, **-netra**, mfn. id., W. **Jvalitānana**, mfn. flame-faced, W.

Jvalitri, mfn. shining, NpīUp. i, 2, 4, 4. **Jvalinī**, f. Sansevieria zeylanica, L.

Jvāla, (Pāp. iii, 1, 140) mfn. burning, blazing, W.; m. light, torch, Kaus.; flame, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (ā), f. id., ib.; illumination, KātyŚr. iv, Paddh.; causing a flame to blaze, Nyāyam. x, 1, 22; burnt rice, L.; = *jvalanā*, q. v. — **mālākula**, mfn. 'light-garlanded', shining brilliantly, Tār. x, 11, 2.

Jvālā, f. of *°la*, q. v. — **khara-gada**, m. = *-gardabhaka*, L. — **gardabhaka**, m. = *jāla-gardabha*, L. — **jithva**, m. flame-tongued, R. vii; fire, L.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2563; of Śiva, L., Sch.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12935; of a demon causing diseases, 9559. — **dhvaja**, m. 'flame-marked', fire, Rājāt. iv, 41. — **°nala** (*°lān*), mfn. with *rasa*, m. N. of a mixture, Bhpr. vii, 18, 83. — **mālin**, mfn. flame-garlanded, R. vii. — **mukha**, m. 'flame-mouthed', a kind of demon (= *ulka-m*), Mn. xii, 71, Kull.; N. of a Brahma-rakshasa, Kathās. xciv, 71; (f), f. fire or inflammable gas issuing forth from the earth, Bhpr. v, 26, 15; any place from which issues subterranean fire or inflammable gas (a celebrated Jvālā-mukhī, worshipped like others as a form of Durgā, exists in the hills north-east to the Panjab); N. of a Mantra, GarP. cciv; (*khi-mālinī*) Tantras. ii. — **rāsabhakāmaya**, m. = *-govardbhaka*, L. — **liṅga**, n. N. of a sanctuary of Śiva, Kathās. i, 28. — **vātra**, m. 'flame-mouthed', N. of an attendant of Śiva, BrahmaP. ii, 17. **Jvālāśvara**, n. N. of a Tirtha, MatsyaP. (v. l.); RevāKh. **Jvālīn**, mfn. flaming (Śiva), MBh. xiii, 1171; (*inī*), f. a mystical N. of the letter *ṣ*, RāmātUp. i.

हृ JHA.

हृ 1. *jha*, the 9th consonant (aspirate of the preceding). — **kāra**, m. the sound *jha*, W.

हृ 2. *jha*, mfn. asleep, L.; m. playing a tune, beating time, L.; a sound like the splashing of water or clashing of symbols, jingling, clanking, L.; wind accompanied by rain, L.; anything lost or mislaid, L.; Brihaspati, L.; N. of a chief of the Daityas, L.; = *jhañṭīa*, L.; (ā), f. a water-fall, L.

हृगगाय *jhagajhagāya*, Nom. *ā*. (p. *°ya-māna*) to sparkle, flash, DevīP.

हृगिति *jhaḡ-iti*, = *jhaṭ*-, Prasannar.

हृज् *jhañ*, ind. (onomat.) in comp.; (cf. 2. *jha*). — **kāra**, m. a low murmuring (buzzing of bees &c.), jingling, clanking, Pañcat.; Vikr.; Kād.; Bhāṭṭ. &c. — **kṛita**, n. id., i, 97 (v. l. *jam-k*). — **kārin**, mfn. murmuring, humming, &c., Kād. i, 251; Mālatim. — **kṛita**, n. pl. = *-kāra*, Caitany.

Jhañjhaṇa, n. jingling, clanking, W. **Jhañjhaṇ**, f. the noise of the wind or of falling rain, L.; wind and rain, hurricane, L.; raining in large drops, W.; a stray, W. — **nila** (*°jhañ*), m. wind with rain, high wind in the rainy season, KāśKh. lxxxviii, 98. — **marut**, m. id., Amar. — **māruta**, m. id., Pārsvan. vi, 52. — **vāta**, m. id., L.

हृज् *jhaṭ*, cl. 1. *°lati*, to become entangled or intermixed, Dhātup. ix, 19; cf. *uj-jhaṭita*.

हृति *jhaṭi*, m. a shrub, Up. iv, 117, Sch.

हृतिनि *jhaṭ-ni*, ind. onomat. (g. *svar-ādi*, not in Kās.) instantly, at once, Bhāṭṭ. i, 69 & 95; Ratnāv. i, 6; Spīṅgār.; Kathās. vi, 118; ix; Rājāt. &c.

हृण *jhaṇ*, cl. 1. *°ṇati*, to sound, Hcar. iv. **Jhaṇaj-jhaṇita**, mfn. tinkling, Viddh.; HParīś. **Jhaṇajhaṇāya**, Nom. *ā*. (p. *°yamāna*) to tinkle, jingle, rattle, Mālatim. i, 388; Kād.; Hcar. **Jhaṇajhaṇīyita**, mfn. tinkling, Uttarar. v, 5. **Jhaṇajhaṇā-rava**, m. pl. tinkling, Kathās. xxv. **Jhaṇajhaṇī-bhūta**, mfn. rattling, MBh. vi. **Jhaṇat-kāra**, m. jingling, Prab. ii, 34. **Jhaṇ-iti**, v. l. for *jhaṭ*-, Kād. viii, 15.

हृति *jhaṇṭi*, see *hima-*. **Jhaṇṭisā**, m. = 2. *jha*, q. v., L. **Jhaṇṭi**, *ādī*, f. a kind of grass, L.

हृण्डुक *jhaṇḍuka*, m. = *°ḍu*, L.

Jhaṇḍū, f., *°ḍūka*, m. Gomphrena globosa, L.

हृन्कार *jhanat-kāra*, = *jhaṇat*-, W.

हृम् *jham*, cl. 1. P. = *✓cham*, *jam*, Dhātup.

हृम्प *jhampa*, m., *°pā*, f. a jump (*°pam* [Hit.] or *°pām* [HParīś.; Rājāt. vii; Sighās. xv, 1; xxi, 1] *✓dā*, to make a jump, ifc. Kathās. lxi, 91), Vcar. xvi. **Jhampāda**, n. (in music) a kind of measure. **Jhampā**, f. of *°pā*, q. v. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure; a kind of cymbal. — **nṛitya**, n. a kind of dance. **Jhampāsini**, m. a kingfisher, L. **Jhampāka**, *°pāru*, m. 'leaper', an ape, L. **Jhampin**, m. id., L.

हृज् *jhara*, m. a water-fall, L.; (ā, ī), f. id., Prab. iv, 12; (f), f. a river, W.; cf. *nir-* — **vāhālā**, f. N. of a river.

Jharapōdaka, n. water from a cascade, Npr. **Jharat**, mfn. flowing or falling down (cf. *✓kshar*), Śatr. i, 41 & (?) 44.

हृसी *jharasi*, f. N. of a pot-herb, Npr.

हृज् *jharc*, *jharh*, *jharjh*, cl. 1. *°cati*, *°chati*, *°jhati*, to blame (fr. *✓bharts*?), Dhātup. xvii, 66 & xxviii, 17 (v. l.); to injure, ib.

हृज् *jharjharā*, m. a kind of drum, MBh. viii; Pāp. iv, 4, 56; Hariv.; R. vi, 99, 23; a strainer, Bhpr. v, 11, 125; = *°raka*, L.; N. of a Daitya (son of Hiranyāksha), Hariv. 194; of a river, L.; a sound as of splashing or dropping, W.; (ā), f. a harlot (cf. *riccharā*), L.; (f), f. a kind of drum, Hariv. 13212 & 15885; = *°rikā*, Bhpr. v, 11, 37. **Jharjharaka**, m. the Kali-yuga, L.; (*ikā*), f. bean-cake, Bhpr. v, 11, 36. **Jharjharin**, mfn. furnished with a drum (Śiva), MBh. xii, 10406.

हृजिति *jharjharita*, mfn. (*✓jhrī*) worn, wasted, withered, R. iii, 16, 26; Sarvad.; Priy. i, 10.

हृज् *jharjharika*, m. n. the body, Up. iv, 20, Sch.; m. a region, Up. vi; a picture, ib.

हृलका *jhalakkā*. See *jvalakā*.

हृलज्जला *jhalajjhalā*, f. (onomat.) the sound of falling drops, Amar. (v. l.); the flapping of an elephant's ears (or of flaccid breasts &c.), Kām.

हृलरी *jhalari*, f. = *°luki*, L.; a curl, L.

हृला *jhalā*, f. a girl, L.; sun-heat, L.; (= *jhilli*) a cricket (also *jhalā*, W.), L.

हृलि *jhali*, f. the arca-nut, W.

हृल *jhalla*, m. a prize-fighter, cudgel-

player (offspring of an outcast Kshatriya), Mn. x, 22; xii, 45; MBh. ii, 102; (f), f. = ^ollakī, L. = **kantha**, m. = **jhilli-k**, L. **Jhalla**, n. cymbals, Tithyād.; (f), f. a kind of drum, L.

हलना jhallanā, f. N. of a Prākṛit metre.

हलरी jhallarī, f. a kind of musical instrument, sort of drum or cymbal (cf. **jhalari**, **jharjharī**), Hariv. iii, 52, 2; Jain.; Kād.; (if. ^orika) Hcar.; a curl, L.; moisture, L.; a ball &c. of perfumed substances used for cleaning the hair, L., Sch.; = **juddha**, L.

हलिका jhallikā, f. a cloth used for applying colour or perfumes, L. (also **jhill**, W.; **jhillī**, L.); dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes (also **jhill** & **jhillikā**), L.; light, sunshine (also **jhill**, **jhillī** & **jhillikā**; cf. **jhalā**), L.

हलीका jhallikā, f. = **jhillika**, Svapnac.

हलीषक jhallishaka, a kind of musical instrument, Hariv. 8450.

हलोल jhallola, m. a ball at the lower end of a spindle, L.

हृ जhash, cl. 1. ^oshati, to hurt, Dhātup. xvii, 38; (also **Ā**.) to take, xxi, 26; to cover, ib.

हृ जhashd, m. a large fish, ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 4; a fish, MBh.; R.; VarBṛs.; BhP.; the sign Pisces, VarBṛs.; VarBṛ.; a forest, forest overgrown with grass, L.; sun-heat, L.; n. a desert, L.; (ā), f. *Uria lagopodioides*, L. = **ketana**, m. = **dhvaja**, Bhartṛ.; Ratnāv.; 'the god of love' and 'the sea', Kuval. 33. = **dhvaja**, m. 'fish-symbolized', the god of love, love, Bhartṛ. viii, 48. = **pitta**, n. fish-bile, VarBṛs. i, 24. = **rāja**, m. a large fish, BhP. viii, 18, 2. = **śreshtha**, m. 'most excellent fish', the fish Rohita, Bhpr. **Jhashāsana**, m. 'fish-eater', the Gangetic porpoise, L. **Jhashōdārī**, f. N. of Vyāsa's mother Satyawatī, L.

हं jhām, ind. (onomat.) in comp. = **kāra**, m. a low murmuring (of kettle-drums), Alamkārat. = **kārin**, mfn. = **jham-k**, Mcar. iii, 48. = **kṛita**, n. (cf. **jham-k**) a tinkling ornament worn round the toes or feet, L.

हाट jhāṭa, m. an arbour, L.; a forest (also n. W.), L.; cleaning sores, L.; (ā), f. = ^otikā, L.; a kind of jasmine, L. **Jhāṭamālā**, f. = ^otikā, L. **Jhāṭastaka**, m. the water-melon, W.

Jhāṭala, ^oli, m. Bignonia suaveolens, L. **Jhāṭikā**, ^otikā, f. Flacourtia cataphracta, L.

हाटारिन jhāṭ-kārin, mfn. whistling (the wind), Venis. ii, 18; cf. **jhañ-k** & **jhām-k**.

हाबुक jhābuka, m. = **jhāvuka**, L.

हामक jhāmaka, n. (fr. **kshāmā**) a burnt or vitrified brick, L.

हामर jhāmara, m. a small whetstone (used for sharpening spindles, needles, &c.), L.

हारि jhārjharā & **ōrika**, m. (fr. **jharjharā**) a drummer, tabor-player, Pāp. iv, 4, 56.

हलरी jhālari, for **jhal**, a kind of drum, W.

हाला jhālā, f. = **jhalā**, a cricket, W.

हालि jhālī, f. sour or unripe mango fried with salt, mustard, and Asa foetida, Bhpr. v, 11, 155.

हावु jhāvu, m. Tamarix indica, L.

Jhāvuka, m., ^ovū, f. id., L.

हिंगक jhīngaka, m. Luffa acutang., L.

हिंगिनी jhīnginī, = ^ogī, Bhpr.; a torch, L. **Jhīngī**, f. = **jīnginī**, Bhpr. v, 5, 42.

हिंगी jhīngī, f. = **jīngī**, W.

हिङ्गम jhīngima, m. a forest on fire, L.

हिङ्गरा jhīngirā, f. N. of a shrub, L. **Jhīngirāṭā**, ^orishtā, ^oritā, f. id., L.

हिङ्गी jhīngī, f. = **jhillī**, a cricket, W.

हिरि jhīntī, f. = ^otī, Pañcar. i, 7, 19. **Jhīntikā**, ^otī, f. Barleria cristata, L.

हिरिका jhīrikā, ^orī, f. a cricket, L.

Jhīrikā, ^orakā, f. id., W. **Jhillarī**, f. id. (? or = **jhall**), L. **Jhillī**, f. id., Hariv. 3497; a kind of musical instrument, L.; parchment, W.

Jhillika, m. pl. v.l. for **jill**, q.v.; (ā), f. a

cricket, Nal. xii, 1; R.; a cricket's chirp, L.; a kind of vehicle, Hariv. ii, 88, 63; = **jhall**, q.v., L.; = **jhillikā**, L.; membrane, parchment, W.

Jhillī, f. a cricket, BhP. v; the wick of a lamp, L.; = **jhallikā**, q.v., L.; rice burnt by cooking in a saucepan, L.; cymbals, W.; parchment, W. = **kantha**, m. a domestic pigeon, L. **Jhillika**, m. a cricket, MBh. i, 2849; (ā), f. id., L.; = **jhallikā**, q.v., L.

हिल्लिन jhillin, N. of a Vṛishpi, MBh. i, vii.

हिरिका jhīrikā, ^orakā, f. = **jhir**, L.

हु jhu, cl. 1. **Ā**., v.l. for **vyju**.

हुण्ट jhunṭa, m. a shrub, L.

हुमरि jhumari, f. N. of a Rāgini.

Jhumbarī, f. a kind of lute, HParīś. viii, 359 ff.

हुण्टि jhūṇṭi, f. a kind of betel-nut, L.; a voice boding ill-luck, evil omen, L.; = **kāhina**, L.

हुष jhūsh, cl. 1. P., v.l. for **vyūsh**.

हु जhṛī (= **vyjṛī**), cl. 4. 9. **jhṛiyati**, **jhṛīṇāti**, to become old, Dhātup. xxvi, xxxi; cf. **jharjharita**.

होड jhoḍa, m. the betel-nut tree, L.

होम्बक jhombaka, mfn. making grimaces when singing.

हौलिक jhaulika, a small bag, Dhūrtas. ii.

हु जhyu, cl. 1. **Ā**., v.l. for **vyju**.

ज णा.

ज 1. **ṇa**, the palatal nasal (found before palatal consonants). = **kāra**, m. the letter **ṇ**.

ज 2. **ṇa**, m. a singer, L.; a jingling sound, L.; a heretic, L.; an ox, L.; the planet Śukra, L.

ट टा.

ट 1. **ṭa**, the 1st cerebral consonant (pronounced like *t* in *true*, but properly by keeping back the tip of the tongue and slightly turning it upwards). = **kāra**, m. the letter or sound **ṭ**. = **varga**, m. the cerebral consonants collectively, TPāt.; Pāp.; Kāś. = **vargiya**, mfn. belonging to the cerebral consonants, (m.) a cerebral, TPāt. xiii, 14, Sch.

ट 2. **ṭa**, m. sound, L.; a dwarf, L.; a quarter, 4th, L.; n. = **karāṅka**, L.; (ā), f. the earth, L.; an oath, confirming an assertion by ordeal &c., L.

टक्क ṭakka, m. a niggard (?), Kathās. lxxv; (cf. **ṭaka**, **ṭhakka**); m. pl. a Bāhika people, L. (^okva). = **deśa**, m. a Bāhika country, Rājāt. v, 150. = **deśiya**, m. 'coming from ^ośa', Chenopodium album, L.

टक्करा ṭakkarā, f. a blow on the head, v.f.

टक्कुड ṭakki-buddha, m. N. of a man, vii.

टक्क ṭakva, m. pl. See **ṭka**.

टक्कर ṭakvara, m. N. of Śiva, L.

टगर ṭagara, mfn. squint-eyed, L.; m. borax, VarBṛs. xvi, 25; = **helā-vibhrama-gocara**, L.

टङ्क ṭaṅk (derived from ^oka, 'seal'), cl. 10. ^okayati, to (seal up, i.e. to) shut, cover, KātyŚr. iv, x. **ṭaṅka**, (m. n., L.) a spade, hoe, hatchet, stone-cutter's chisel, Hariv. 5009 ff.; R. ii, 80, 7; Mṛicch. &c.; a peak or crag shaped like the edge of a hatchet, edge or declivity of a hill, MBh. xii, 8291; R. vii, 5, 24; BhP. viii, x; Bhaṭṭ. i, 8; a leg, L.; borax, L.; pride, L.; m. a sword, L.; a scabbard, L.; a weight of 4 Māshas, ŚārngS. i, 19; Vet. iv, 3; a stamped coin, Hit.; Feronia elephantum, L.; wrath, L.; (in music) a kind of measure; a man of a particular caste or tribe, Rājāt. vii, 1003; n. the fruit of Feronia elephantum, Śūśr.; (ā), f. a leg, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāgini. = **ṭika**, m. N. of Śiva, L.; cf. **jaṭā-ṭaṅka**. = **pati**, m. the master of the mint, L., Sch. = **vat**, mfn. having hatchet-like crags (a mountain), R. iii, 55, 44. = **śālā**, f. a mint, W.

ṭaṅkaka, m. a stamped coin (esp. of silver), L., Sch.; a particular coin, Dhūrtas. i, 8; a spade, chisel, Dharmasarm.; (**ikā**) f. a chisel, Vcar. x, 32. = **pati**, m. = ^oka-p, L., Sch. = **śālā**, f. = ^oka-p, ib. **ṭaṅkana**, m. borax, Kād.; pl. N. of a people (cf.

ṭaṅg), R. iv, 44, 20; VarBṛs. xiv. = **kshāra**, m. borax, Śūśr. i, 46, 7, 10; KātyŚr. ii, 1, Paddh.; Bhpr. **ṭaṅkana**, m. (= **ṭagara**) borax, L.

टङ्कानक ṭaṅkānaka, m. the mulberry, L.

टंकार ṭam-kāra, m. (onomat.; cf. **ṭam-k**) howling, howl, cry, sound, clang, twang, Kād.; BhP. iii, 17, 9; Uttarar.; Rājāt. v, 417; Sāh.; notoriety, L.; surprise, L.; (f), f. N. of a shrub, Bhpr. = **rava**, m. cry, sound, Kād. = **vat**, mfn. accompanied by a great noise, Bālar. **ṭam-kārita**, n., see **jham-k**. **ṭam-kṛita**, n. a clang, Kād. iii, 1291.

टङ्ग ṭaṅga, m. n. (= ^oṅka) a spade, L.; a sword, kind of sword, L.; a leg, L.; m. borax, L.; a weight of 4 Māshas, L. **ṭaṅgana**, m. n. = ^oṅka-**ṇa**, borax, L. **ṭaṅgini**, f. *Clypea hernandifolia*, L.

टटरीसूर्य ṭatari-sūrya, m. a form of the sun (?), Rasik. xi, 44.

टटनी ṭattani, f. a small bouse-lizard, L.

टटरी ṭattari, f. N. of a musical instrument, L.; a lie, L.; a jest, W.

ṭattura, m. the sound of a drum, L. (v.l.)

टणत्कार ṭaṇat-kāra, m. pl. = **jhaṇ**, Alamkārat.; HParīś. i, 44.

टण्डन ṭaṇḍana, m. N. of a prince, Tōḍar.

टल् ṭal (= **ṭval**, **ḍval**), cl. 1. P. ^olati (pf. **ṭatāla**, Pāp. viii, 4, 54, Sch.) to be disturbed, Dhātup. xx, 4; Caus. **ṭālayati**, to disturb, frustrate, Campak. **ṭala**, = **ṭāla**, g. **ṭvalādi**. **ṭana**, n. perturbation, W.

टसत् ṭasat, ind. (onomat.) an interjection imitating the sound of bursting, Kathās. vc, 7; (^osad-iti) cvi, 181. **ṭas-iti**, ind. id., Bālar. ii, 31.

टाक ṭaka, m. = **ṭakka**, a niggard, Rājāt. vii, 415; N. of a family, Romakas; Madanap.; Smṛitik.

टाङ्क ṭāṅka, n. a spirituous liquor prepared from the **ṭaṅka** fruit, Mn. xi, 96, Sch.; RTL. p. 193.

टाङ्कर ṭāṅkara, m. a match-maker, L.

टांकार ṭām-kāra, m. = **ṭam-k**, Bālar. i, 46 & 49; Rājāt. v, 422. **ṭām-kṛita**, n. pl. id., ii, 99.

टात् ṭāt, ind. (onomat.) with **ṭkṛī**, to cause to jingle or rattle, Prasannar. i, 32.

टापर ṭāpara, N. of a village, Mubūrtam.

टार ṭāra, m. a horse, L.; a catamite, L.

टाल ṭāla, mfn. (= **ṭala**, g. **ṭvalādi**) tender (a fruit), Śil. on **Ācār**. ii.

टिक् ठिक (cf. **ṭik**), cl. 1. **Ā**. to go, Dhātup.

टिक्क ṭikka, N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 670 ff.; cf. **brihaṭ**, **sūkshma**. **ṭikkikā**, f. the white mark (on the forehead of a horse &c.), VarBṛs. lxxv.

टिम्भक ṭiṭbhaka, m. = **ṭiṭibh**, L., Sch.

टिटिल ṭiṭila, n. a large number (= 100 Nāga-balas), Buddh. L.

टिटिम्भ ṭiṭibha, m. = ^obhaka (also **ṭiṭibha**, q.v.), Gaut.; Mn. v, 11; Yājñ. i, 172; MBh. xii &c.; N. of a Daitya, ii, 367; of a Dānava (enemy of Indra in the 13th Manv-antara), GarP.; of a bug, Kathās. lx, 128; n. a kind of leprosy, Gal.; (f), f. the female of the **ṭiṭibha** bird, R. (G) ii, 8, 43.

ṭiṭibhaka, m. the bird Parra jacana, L.

टिण्डिणि ṭiṇḍiṇi, m. N. of a man, Haṭbapr. **ṭiṇḍiṇikā**, ^onikā. See **ṭiṇḍiṇ**.

टिण्डा ṭiṇḍā. See **ṭiṇḍā**.

टिण्डिणि ṭiṇḍiṇi, v.l. for **ṭiṇḍi**.

टिण्डिका ṭiṇḍikā, f. N. of a plant, Bhpr. (vv. ll. **ṭiṇḍiṇ**, **ḍhiṇḍiṇ**; (**ṭiṇḍikā**) Npr.

टिण्डिश ṭiṇḍiśa, m. = **ḍiṇḍ**, Bhpr.

टिप ṭip, cl. 10. P. **ṭepayati**. See **ḍip**.

टिप्पण ṭippaṇa, ^onaka, a gloss, comment. **ṭippaṇī**, ^oppaṇī, f. id.

टिटिरि ṭiṭirī, f. See **karṇe**.

टिला ṭillā, f. N. of a deity, Rasik. xi, 66.

टोक् ठिक (cf. **ṭik**), cl. 1. **Ā**. ^okate, to move (?), said of a tree), Kāś. on Pāp. viii, 3, 34 & 4, 41;

1899f.; cf. *ati-*, *abhi-*, *ava-*, *ni-*, *nir-*, *parā-*, *pari-*, *punar-*, &c. — *dīnaka*, n. flying reiteratedly, ib.

दुडुभ *duḍubha*, m. = *duṇḍu*, L., Sch.
पुण्ड्र *puṇḍra*, f. id., L.
पुण्ड्रुभ, m. a kind of lizard, i, 984 ff.; vii, 6905 (B; ifc. f. ā); Kathās. xiv, 74 & 83 f.
दुण्डुल *duṇḍula*, m. a small owl, L.
दुन्दुका *duṇḍuka*, m. = *dāhuka*, a gallinule, L.
दुम्ब *dumba*, m. v. l. for *ḍomba*, q. v.; cf. go-
दुम्बर *dumbara*, v. l. for *ḍamb*, q. v.
दुल *dula*, g. *balādi*.
दुलि *duli*, f. = *duli*, a turtle, L., Sch.
दुलिका *dulikā*, f. a kind of wagtail, L.
दुली *dulī*, f. a kind of pot-herb (*cilli*), L.
दुल्य *dulya*, g. *balādi*.
दुल्वैष्यनर *dulū-vaiśvānara*, n. N. of a
 Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 79.

देरिका *derikā*, f. a musk rat, Āp. i, 25, 13.
डोड *doḍa*, m. N. of a royal family, Ratnak.;
 (f), f. = *kshupa-doḍa-muṣhī*, Pañcād. ii, 71.
डोड्या, f. N. of a royal family, Ratnak.

डोडही *doḍahī*, f. a kind of flute.
डोम *ḍoma*, m. a man of low caste (living
 by singing and music), Tantr.

डोम्बा, n. id., VarBrS. lxxxvii, 33 (v. l. *ḍumba*);
 Kathās. xiii, 96 ff.; Rājāt. v. f.; N. of a man, vii, 1070
 & 1136; (f), f. a kind of drama, Daśar. i, 8, Sch.
डोम्बुल, f. (in music) a kind of measure.

डोर *ḍora*, m. n. a string, BhavP.
डोरका, n. (= *ḍor*) id., ib

डोराडी *ḍoraḍī*, f. a kind of Solanum, L.

डोला *ḍolā*, f. = *doḷā*, a swing, Bālar. vii.

डोण्डुभ *ḍaṇḍubha*, mfn. belonging to a
ḍaṇḍubha, MBh. i, 1006.

डल *ḍal* (= *√tal*). See ā-

ढ DHA.

ढ 1. dha, the aspirate of the preceding
 letter. - *kāra*, m. the letter *dh*.

ढ 2. dha, mfn. = *nir-guṇa*, L.; m. an imi-
 tative sound, L.; a large drum, L.; a dog, L.; a
 dog's tail, L.; a serpent, W.

ढक्क *ḍhakka*, m. a large sacred building,
 Rājāt. iii, v; N. of a locality (cf. *ṭakka*), Mṛicch.,
 Sch. Intro.; (ā), f. a large drum (cf. *gaja*, *jaya*);
 Rājāt. vi, 133; covering, disappearance, W: - *de-*
siya, mfn. spoken in the district of *ḍhakka*, Mṛicch.,
 Sch. Intro.

ढकन *ḍhakana*, n. shutting (of a door),
 Śil.; m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vi, 230 f. (v. l. *ḍhakama*).

ढकारी *ḍhakkārī*, f. N. of the goddess Tārā
 or Tārīṇī, Kulasadhbh.

ढाण्का *ḍhaṅka*, m. N. of a mountain, Śatr. i.

ढादधारा *ḍhaddhara*, N. of a man, HParīś. xiii.

ढाण्ठी *ḍhaṇṭhī*, f. = *vākya-viśeṣa*, Rudraj.

ढामरा *ḍhāmarā*, f. a goose, Dhanamj.

ढारिका *ḍhārikā*, f. the julus, ĀpGr.

ढाल *ḍhāla*, n. 'a shield.' See *ḍin*.

पण्डित, mfn. armed with a shield, Rudraj.

दिण्डिका *ḍhiṇḍikā*, See *ṭiṇṭiṇḍi*.

दुधि *ḍhudi*, v. l. for *ḍuṇḍhi*.

दुण्ड *ḍuṇḍ* (a Sautra rt.), to search.

पुण्डहान, n. searching, investigating, W.

पुण्डही, m. N. of Gaṇeśa, KāśKh. - *rāja*, m.
 N. of the author of a work on nativities; of Bala-
 krishna's father; of Vināyaka-bhaṭṭa's father (about
 1800 A. D.); *ḍākyāna*, n. N. of GaṇP. ii, 43.

पुण्डहिका, f. a gloss (?).

पुण्डहिता, mfn. sought, inquired, W.

देण्का *ḍheṅka*, m. N. of a bird, Vasantar. viii,
 12; (f), f. a kind of dance. **धेण्किका**, f. (in
 music) a kind of measure; - *tālā*, m. id.

देवुका *dhevukā*, f. a coin, Kathārn.

धोरमुद्र *dhora-samudra*, N. of a locality,
 Romakas. **धोल-समुद्र**, = *dhora-s*, W.

धोला, m. a large drum, Rudraj. - *samudri-*
kā, f. 'coming from or growing in Dhola-samudra
 (= *Dhola-s*), Leca macrophylla, L.

दोहरी *dholārī*, f. a kind of composition.

ढौक *ḍhauk*, cl. 1. Ā. *ḥate* (pf. *ḍuḍhauke*
 [Pān. vii, 4, 59, Kāś.], Hcar.; Bhaṭṭ.), to ap-
 proach (with acc.), Kād.; Hcar.; Bhaṭṭ.: Caus. *ḍhau-*
kayati (aor. *ḍuḍhaukat*, Pān. vii, 4, 2 & 59, Kāś.),
 to bring near (to, gen.), cause to come near, offer to
 any one (dat.), Kathās.; Rājāt.; Bhaṭṭ.; KātyŚr.,
 Sch.: Desid. *ḍuḍhaukishate*, Pān. vii, 4, 59 & viii,
 4, 54, Kāś.; Intens. *ḍuḍhaukayate*, vii, 4, 82, Vārtt.
 1, Pat.; cf. *upa-*. **ḍhaunkana, n. offering, present,
 Rājāt. vi, 166; Śatr. xiv; KātyŚr., Sch.; cf. *upa-*.
ḍhaunkita, mfn. brought near, MBh. xii, 4138.**

ण NA.

ण 1. ṇa, the cerebral nasal, TPrāt. xxi,
 14. - *kāra*, m. the letter or sound *ṇ*, vii, i; xiii, 6.

ण 2. ṇa, m. knowledge, L.; certainty, as-
 certainment, L.; ornament, L.; a water-house, L.;
 = *nirvīrya* (invented for the etymology of *krishṇa*),
 MBh. v, 70, 5, Sch.; a bad man, L.; N. of Śiva or of
 a Buddh. deity, L.; the sound of negation, L.; gift, L.

ण 3. ṇya, m. (etymological) N. of an ocean
 in the Brahma-loka, ChUp. viii, 5, 3.

त TA.

त 1. ta, the 1st dental consonant. - *kāra*,
 m. the letter *t*; - *vīpūlā*, f. N. of a metre. - *para*,
 mfn. followed by *ṭ*, Pān. i, 1, 70; - *karāṇa*, n. caus-
 ing *ṭ* to follow, vi, 1, 91, Kāś. - *varga*, m. the
 dental consonants collectively, TPrāt. - *vargiya*,
 mfn. belonging to the dental consonants, xiii, 15.

त 2. tā, pronom. base, see *tād*. - *tama*,
 mfn. (superl.) that one (of many), Pān. v, 3, 93;
 such a one, BhP. x, 26, 28; just that, AitUp. iii, 12,
 13 (= *vīpūlā-ṭ*, Sch.). - *tara*, mfn. (compar.) that
 one (of two), Pān. v, 3, 92. - *tas* (*tā-*), see s. v.

त 3. ta, m. a tail (esp. of a jackal), any
 tail except that of Bos gaurus, L.; the breast, L.;
 the womb, L.; the hip, W.; a warrior, L.; a thief,
 L.; a wicked man, L.; a Mleccha, L.; a Buddha,
 L.; a jewel, L.; nectar, L.; n. crossing, L.; virtue,
 L.; (ā), f. Lakshmi, L.

तंस *taṇs* (cl. 1. P. *ṣati*, to decorate, Dhā-
 tūp. xvii, 31; Ā. *ṣate* [aor. *atāṇṣat*] to decorate
 one's self, Vop. xiv, 12; pf. *tāṇṣat* 'to move',
 pour out (fig. a wish), RV. iv, 23, 5: Caus. *taṇsa-*
yati (cl. 10. 'to decorate', Dhātūp. xxxiii, 56; impf.
atāṇṣayati, to draw to and fro, VS. xxiii, 24: In-
 tens. irr. *tāṇṣayati*, 'to afflict' or 'to be distressed'
 (cf. *vi-√tan*), g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*; [fr. *√tan*?; cf. *tāsa-*
ra; Goth. *at-pīnsan*; Old Germ. *dīnsan*, 'to draw.'])

तंसु *taṇsu*, m. N. of a prince of the lunar
 race (son of Mātī or Ranti-nāra), MBh. i, 3704 ff.;
 3779 f.; Hariv. 1716 ff.; VP. iv, 19, 1 f.; (*trāsu*) Vā-
 yuP. ii, 37, 125 & 128. - *rodha*, m. id., Brahmap.

तक् *tak*, cl. 2. *ḥkti* (cl. 1. *ḥkati* ['to laugh'
 or 'to bear', Dhātūp. v, 2], Naigh. ii, 14; inf. *ḥkī-*
tum, Nir. ix, 3) to rush along, RV. ix, 16, 1; [cf.
nish-tak, *pari-takana*, *pra-takta*; Lith. *tekū*.]

तकवान, mfn. (fr. &) = *ṭaku*, i, 120, 6.

तकु, mfn. rushing along, ix, 97, 52.

तक्त, mfn. id., vi, 32, 5; ix, 32, 4 & 67, 15.

तक्या, mfn. fut. Pass. p., Pān. iii, 1, 97, Vārtt.

तक्या, mfn. quick, RV. viii, 69, 13.

तक्यन, m. 'rushing', a bird, bird of prey ['a
 fleet horse', Say.], i, 66, 2; a thief, Naigh. iii, 24.

तक्या-वि, m. (nom. sg. & pl. *-vīs*) a bird, bird of
 prey, RV. i, x. **तक्यावि**, rapid flight (?), i, 134, 5.

तक *tak*, m (nom. pl. *ās*) f. n. (*ad*). (dimin. of
 2. *tā*) that, 133, 4 & 191, 15; KātyŚr. xiii; Bhadrab.

तकति *takari*, f. = *ṛi*, Kāth. xiii, 9 f.

तकारि, f. a particular part of a woman's pudenda,
 TS. iii, 3, 10, 1; (*tagarī*) AV. Paipp.

तकवान *tākavāna*. See *√tak*.

तकिल *takila*, mfn. fraudulent, L.; (ā), f.
 'a drug (*aushadha*)' or 'N. of a herb (*oshadhi*)', L.

तकु *tāku*. See *√tak*.

तकौल *takkola*, m. *Pimenta acris*, R. iii, 35.

तकन 1. *tākman*, n. = *tok*, offspring, Naigh.

तकन 2. *takmān*, m. (*√tañc*) 'shrinking',

N. of a disease or of a class of diseases (accompanied
 by skin-eruptions), AV. i, iv-vi, ix, xi f. xix. **Ta-**
kma-nāna, mfn. removing the *takmān*, v, 4, 1 f.

Takra, n. (g. *nyāṅkv-ādi*) buttermilk mixed
 with (a third part of) water, Mn. viii, 326; Yājñ.
 iii, 37 & 322; Hariv. &c.; (ā), f. = *ḥkrāhvā*, L.
 = *kūrcikā*, f. inspissated buttermilk, Suśr. - *pī-*
ṇḍa, m. curd, Bhpr. v, 13, 30. - *bhaktā*, f. = *ḥkrā-*
hvā, L. = *bhidā*, the fruit of *Feronia elephantum*,
 Npr. - *māṇsa*, n. meat fried with ghee and eaten
 with buttermilk, Bhpr. - *sūra*, n. fresh butter, L.
Takrāṭa, m. a churning-stick (cf. *dadhi-cāra*),
 Vāsav. 157. **Takrāhvā**, f. N. of a shrub, L.

तक *tak*, cl. 1. P. *ḥkshatī* (ep. also

तक्ष 1. *taksh*, cl. 1. P. *ḥkshatī* (ep. also
 Ā.; impf. *tākshat*, *ṭākshat*, RV.; rarely
 cl. 2, 3. pl. *tākshatī* [Pān. vii, 1, 39, Pat.], RV. i,
 162, 6; impf. [aor. ?] *atākshma*, 2. pl. *atākshā*,
 RV.; once cl. 5. [*takshnoti*, Pān. iii, 1, 76], Pot.
ḥkshnuyur, Lāṭy. viii; see also *apa-*; aor. *atākshī*,
 Pān. vii, 2, 7, Kāś.; 3. pl. *ḥkshishur*, RV. i, 130,
 6; Subj. *takshishat* [Pān. iii, 4, 7, Kāś.], ŚāṅkhŚr.
 vii; pf. *tātāksha*, once Ā. *ḥkshē*, RV. v, 33, 4; 3.
 pl. *ḥkshūr*, RV. (8 times) &c., once *takshur*, ii, 19,
 8; 2. du. *takshathur*, x, 39, 4; pr. p. f. *tākshatī*,
 i, 164, 41; pf. Pass. p. *tākshatī*, see s. v.) to form
 by cutting, plane, chisel, chop, RV. &c.; to cut,
 split, MBh.; Hariv.; Hcar.; to fashion, form (out of
 wood &c.), make, create, RV.; AV.; to form in the
 mind, invent, RV.; to make (any one young; double
 acc.), make able or prepare for (dat.), RV.; (in
 math.) to reduce by dividing, Gol. xiii, 14 ff.; Lil.
 &c.; = *√tvac*, Dhātūp. xvii, 13; to skin, ib.:
 Caus. *takshayati* (aor. *atātākshat*), Pān. vii, 4, 93;
 Kāś.; cf. *tvaksh*. 2. **Taksh**, 'paring'; see *kāshtha*.

1. **Taksha**, mfn. 'cutting through', see *tapas-*;
 m. ifc. = *ḥkshan*, VarBrS. lxxxvii, 20 & 24; (cf.
kauṣa, *grāma*); N. of a Nāga (cf. *ḥkshaka*), Kaus.;
 of a son [of Bharata, R. vii, 100 f.; Ragh. xv, 89;
 BhP. ix, 11, 12; (also *ḥkshaka*); of Vrika, 24, 42].

2. **Taksha**, in comp. for *ḥkshan*. - **karman**, n.
 carpenter's work, ĀśvŚr. ii, 1, 13, Sch. - **rathakārā**
 (*tāk*), m. du. a carpenter and a cartwright, MaitrS.
 iv, 3, 8. - **vat**, mfn. ? (for *kshata-v* ?), MBh. ii,
 23, 18. - **āila**, m. pl. the inhabitants of *āila*, VarBrS.
 x, 8 & (in comp.) xvi, 26; (ā), f. (Pān. iv, 3, 93;
 g. *varaṇḍādi*) *Tāḍila*, city of the Gandhāras (resi-
 dence of Taksha, R. viii, 101, 11), MBh.; R.; Buddh.;
 VarBrS.; Kathās. lxix; *ḥksh-vatī*, f. N. of a locality,
 g. *madhv-ādi*. **Takshāyaskāra**, n. sg. a car-
 penter and a blacksmith, Pān. ii, 4, 10, Kāś.

Takshakā, m. (Pān. viii, 2, 29, Kāś.) 'a cutter',
 see *kāshtha*, *vriksha*; a carpenter, L.; Viśva-
 karman, L.; the Sūtra-dhāra or speaker in the pre-
 lude of a drama, L., Sch.; N. of a tree, L.; of a
 Nāga prince (cf. *ḥksha*), AV. viii, 10, 29; Tāndya Br.
 xxv, 15; ŚāṅkhGṛ. iv, 18, 1; Kaus.; MBh. &c.; of
 a son of Prasena-jit, BhP. ix, 12, 8; see also *ḥksha*.

Takshakīyā, f. N. of a place, g. 2. *naḍādi*.

Takshapa, m. a cutter, abrader, W.; (in math.)
 the divisor employed to reduce a quantity, W.; n.
 cutting, paring, peeling, abrading, KātyŚr. xxii, 6;
 Gaut. i, 29; Mn. v, 115 &c.; (N. of a Kālā) Vātsyāy.
 i, 3, 17; dividing in order to reduce a quantity, Lil.
 (f), f. an instrument for cutting or paring, L.

Takshan, m. (Ved. acc. *ḥkshanam*, class. *ḥkshā-*
nam, Pān. vi, 4, 9, Kāś.) a wood-cutter, carpenter,
ṭekrav, RV. ix, 112, 1; AV. x, 6, 3; VS. &c.; N.
 of a teacher, ŚBr. ii, 3, 1, 31; (*ḥkshn*), g. *gau-*
rādī (not in Ganar.) **Takshipī**, f. = *ḥkshapī*, L.

Takshitṛī, mfn. a cutter, Pān. viii, 2, 29, Kāś.

Takshya, mfn. to be formed, RV. viii, 102, 8.

तगडवली *tagaḍa-vallī*, for *tagara-*, q. v.

Tagara, n. (m. L.) = *raka*, Kaus. 16; MBh.
 xiii, 5042; Buddh.; Suśr.; VarBrS. lxxxvii, 5 ff.; n.
 = *pura*, Romakas.; (f), f. = *takarī*, q. v. - *pā-*
dika, n. = *raka*, L.; (ā), f. id., L. - *pādī*, f. id.,
 L. - *pura*, n. N. of a town. - **vallī**, f. Cassia auri-
 culata, Npr. - **sikhin**, m. N. of a man, Lalit. xiii.

Tagaraka, Tabernæmontana coronaria and a fragrant powder prepared from it, VarBrS. li. °rika, m., °rikī, f. a seller of Tagara powder, g. kisarāddi.

तङ्क tank, cl. 1. P. to live in distress, Dhātup.

Tānka, grief produced by separation from a beloved object, L., Sch.; fear, ib.; v.l. for *tānka* (a chisel), L.; cf. ā-, *tapas*; *pra-tānka*.

तङ्ग tang, cl. 1. P. °gati, to go, Dhātup. v, 4; to stumble, ib.; to tremble, ib.

तङ्गण taṅgaṇa, m. pl. N. of a people (in the upper part of the valley of the Sarayū), MBh. ii f., vi f., xiv; Hariv.; VarBrS. x, xvi f.; cf. *tānka*.

तङ्गल taṅgalā, m. N. of an evil spirit, AV. viii, 6, 21.

तच्छब्द tac-chabda-tva &c. See *ta*.

Taj-ja, -jaghanyā, &c. See *ib*.

तज्जी tajjī, f. for *tanvī*, q. v.

तच् 1. tañc (= °tvañc), cl. 1. °cati, to go.

तच् 2. tañc, cl. 7. *tanakti*, to contract, Bhartṛ. vi, 38; cf. ā-, *abhy-ā*; *upātānyā*; *tak-mān* & °kra. **Tañj**, v. l. for °2. *tañc*, Dhātup.

तञ्जल tañjala, m. the Cātaka bird, Gal.

तट taṭ, cl. 1. P. °tati, to rumble, ShaḍvBr. v, 7; (derived fr. *taṭa*) to be raised, Dhātup. ix, 21; Caus. *tāṭayati*, v. l. for *tāṭay*, to strike, xxxii, 43.

तट taṭa, m. (exceptionally n. N., Daśar. ii, 11) a slope, declivity, any part of the body which has (as it were) sloping sides (cf. *ironi*-, *stana*-, &c.), a shore, MBh. (said of Śiva, xii, 10381); Hariv. &c. (if. f. i, Bhartṛ.); (f), f. (g. *gaurāddi*, Gaṇar. 49) id., Gīt.; Prab.; Sāh.; cf. ā-, *ut*; *pura-taṭa* = *druma*, m. a tree standing on the shore. — *bhū*, f. the shore, Śiṣ. viii, 19. — *stha*, mfn. standing on a declivity or bank, Naish. iii, 55; — *sthitā*, Mālatim. Naish. iii, 55; m. an indifferent person (neither friend nor foe), W.; n. a property distinct from the nature of the body and yet that by which it is known, spiritual essence, Vedāntak. — *sthita*, mfn. 'standing aloof', indifferent, Uttarar. (said of speech). **Tatāghāta**, m. the butting (of elephants) against banks &c. (*vapra-kriḍā*), Kum. ii, 50.

Tatāka, n. a shore, Inscr.

Tatāka, n. (m., L.) a pool, ShaḍvBr. v, 12; R. &c.

Tatākinī, f. a large pond, MBh. iii, 279, 44.

Tatāya, Nom. A. °yate, to appear like a declivity, Alamkārav.

Tatini, f. (g. *pushkarāddi*) 'having a bank', a river, Rājat. iii, 339; iv, 548; Śatr. — *pati*, m. 'lord of rivers', the ocean, i, 50.

Tatya, mfn. living on slopes (Śiva), MBh. xii.

तटतट taṭataṭa, (onomat.) in comp. — *sva-na*, mfn. rumbling, thundering, VarBrS. xxxiii, 5.

तड taḍ, cl. 10. *tāḍayati* (perf. °ḍayām āsa, Kathās., twice *tatāḍa*, BhP. vi f.; Pass. *tāḍyate*) to beat, strike, knock, strike (with arrows), wound, punish, Nir. iii, 10; Mn. iv, xi; Yājñ. i; MBh. &c.; to strike a musical instrument, MBh. i, 12, 8; Hariv. 15092; Mṛicch. v; Kum. &c.; (in astron.) to obscure or eclipse partially, VarBrS. xxiv, 34; 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 126.

1. **Taḍakkā**, f. a stroke, L.; splendour, Up., Sch.

Taḍi, ? iv, 117, Sch.

Taḍit, ind. = °ḍitas, RV. i, 94, 7 (*taḍit*); f. 'stroke' (*vadha-karman*, Naigh. ii, 19), 'lightning', Nir. iii, 10 f.; Śusr. &c. (if. °ḍita, Vet. Intro. 20). — *kumāra*, m. pl. = *vidyut-k*, L. — *prabhā*, f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2635. — *vat*, mfn. having or emitting lightning, R. v, 40, 4; Vikr. i, 14; VarBrS.; Kir. v, 4; m. a cloud, Vām. v, 1, 10, Sch.; a kind of Cyperus, W.

Taḍitas (*taḍit*), ind. closely, near (as if striking against), RV. ii, 23, 9.

Taḍid, in comp. for °ḍit. — *garbha*, m. 'containing lightning', a cloud, SvetUp. iv, 4. — *vāsas*, mfn. having lightning-like garments, BhP. i, 12, 8.

Taḍin, in comp. for °ḍit. — *maya*, mfn. flashing like lightning, Kum. v, 25; Hariv. viii. — *mālā*, f. a garland of lightning, Śānti.; °*lāvalambin*, mfn. having garlands of lightning hanging down, W.

Taḍil = °ḍit. — *latā*, f. forked lightning, Ritus. ii, 20. — *lekha*, f. a streak of lightning, Bhartṛ. iii.

तडा taḍa, m. = °ḍāga, a pond, L.

तडतडित taḍataḍ-iti, ind. (onomat.) crack! Balar. viii, 77; cf. *taḍataḍa*.

Taḍat-kārin, mfn. cracking, iv, 74; v, 11.

तडाक taḍaka, m. n. (= *taḍaka*), a tank, pool, L.; 2. (ā), f. a shore, L. °*kinī*, for *taḍāk* (C).

Taḍāga, n. (m., g. *ardharcāddi*) = °ḍāga, Śāṅkh-Gṛ. v, 2; Mn. iv, vii ff.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a trap, L. — *da*, mfn. making a tank, xiii, 2987. — *bhavanotsarga*, m. N. of Smṛitit. xii, Smṛitit. Intro. 3. — *bhedaka*, mfn. a tank-breaker, Mn. ix, 279. — *vat*, mfn. = *-da*, MBh. xiii, 2973.

तडि taḍi, °ḍit, °ḍitas. See °*taḍ*.

तडित taḍ-iti, ind. (onomat.) = *taḍataḍ-iti*, Balar. iv, 59; vi, 69; viii, 67; ix; Vcar. xiii, 40.

तड् तण्ड taṇḍ (= °*taḍ*), cl. 1. A. °ḍate, to beat, Dhātup. viii, 28.

Taṇḍa, m. N. of a man, g. *gargāddi*. — *vataṇḍa*, m. pl. the descendants of Taṇḍa and Vataṇḍa, g. *kārtakaujāpāddi*.

Taṇḍaka, m. n. (g. *ardharcāddi*) a complete preparation, L., Sch.; composition abounding in compound words, L.; the upright post of a house, L.; m. a juggler, L.; the trunk of a tree, L.; foam, L.; a wagtail, L.; cf. *tāṇḍ*.

Taṇḍā, f. in comp.; cf. *tāṇḍa*. — *pracara*, or *-pratara*, m. ? (a term relating to the SV.), Caran. — *lakshana*, n. N. of a Sūtra of the SV.

Taṇḍi, m. N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 4, 1; vii, 2; of a Rishi (who saw and praised Śiva), MBh. xiii, 607 & 1037 ff.; ŚivaP. ii, 2; cf. *sudhā*; *tāṇḍi*. — *putra*, m. N. of a teacher, Vāyup. i, 61, 37. — *vāha*, m. a barber, Gal.

Taṇḍu, m. N. of an attendant of Śiva (Bharata's teacher in the art of dancing, cf. *tāṇḍava*).

तण्डुरीय taṇḍurīya, m. one not a citizen, a barbarian, L.; a worm, insect, L.; = °*ṇḍulāmbu*, L.

तण्डुल taṇḍul, m. (g. *ardharcāddi*) grain (after threshing and winnowing), esp. rice, AV. xff.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; rice used as a weight, Car. vii, 12; VarBrS.; = °*lika*, L.; m. = °*lu*, L.; (ā), f. id., L.; (ī), f. a kind of gourd, L.; = °*lika*, L.; the plant *yava-tikṭā*, L. — *kapa*, m. a rice-grain, Hit. — *kaṇḍana*, n. bran, Suśr. — *kipva*, g. *raja-dantāddi*. — *kusuma-bali-prakāra*, or °*li-vik*, m. pl. N. of a Kālā (q. v.). — *deva*, m. N. of a poet, Bhopraj. 1111. — *phalā*, f. long pepper, L. — *vaitālika*, n. N. of the 15th Prakīrṇaka of the Jaina canon. **Taṇḍulāmbu**, n. rice-water or gruel. **Taṇḍulōtha**, °*lōdaka*, n. id., L. **Taṇḍulūgha**, m. a heap of grain, W.; *Bambus spinosa*, L.

Taṇḍulika, mfn. fr. °*la*, Pāp. v, 2, 115, Pat. **Taṇḍulīkāśrama**, m. N. of a Tirtha, Vishp. lxxxv, 24 (v. l.); MBh. iii, 4084 (vv. ll. °*qūḥ* & *tandul*).

Taṇḍulin, mfn. for °*la*, Pāp. v, 2, 115, Pat.

Taṇḍulika, m. *Amaranthus polygonoides*, L.

Taṇḍulīya, m. (g. *apūpāddi*) id., Suśr.; = °*lu*, L.; iron pyrites, L. **īyaka**, m. = °*lika*, Suśr.; = °*lu*, L.; (īkā), f. id., L. °*qūḥ*, m. *Embelia Ribes*, L.

Taṇḍulera, m. = °*lika*, L.

Taṇḍulīkāśrama. See °*quḥ*.

तत् 1. tat, for *tād*. See col. 3.

तत् 2. tat, i. *tād*. See °*tan*.

तत 2. tāt, m. (cf. *tāta*) chiefly Ved. a father (familiar expression corresponding to *nanā*, mother), RV. viii, 91, 5 f.; ix, 112, 3; AV.; TS. iii; TBr. &c. (voc. [like *tāta*]) also term of affection addressed to a son, AitBr. v, 14, 3; vii, 14, 8. — *ta-ta*, m. father of fathers, W. — *drubh*, mfn. having hurt one's father, BhP. i, 18, 37. **Tatā-mahā**, m. (formed after &) = *pitā-mahā*, AV. v, 24, 17; xviii, 4, 76; Kauś.; Pāṇ. i, 5; BhP. vi; cf. *pra-*

ततनुष्टि tatanuṣṭhi. See °*tan*.

ततन ता-ता, -tara. See 2. *tā*.

Tātas, ind. (*tā-tas*, correlative of *yā-tas*) used for the abl. (sg. du. & pl.) of *tād* (q. v., Pāp. v, 3, 7 f.; vi, 3, 35), RV.; AV.; ŚUp.; Mn. &c.; from that place, thence, RV.; AV. &c.; in that place, there, MBh. &c.; thither, Mn. vii, 188; R. i, 44, 34; Kathās.; thereupon, then, after that, afterwards (sometimes corresponding to preceding particles like *āgre*, *puras*, *pūrvam*, *prathamam*, *prāk*, ŚBr. xiv; Mn. ii, 60; Śāk.; Pañcat. &c.; corresponding to *prathamam*, RV. i, 83, 5; also correlative of *yād* [x, 85, 5 & 121, 7; AV. xii, 4, 7 ff.], *yātra*

[ŚBr. i], *yādā* [Nal. xx; R.], *yadi* [ChUp.; Nal. &c.], *cād* [TUP. ii, 6; Śak. v, 33, v. l.]; often superfluous after an ind. p. or after *tādā* or *atha*, Mn. &c.; from that, in consequence of that, for that reason, consequently, AV.; MBh. xii, 13226; R. vi; Hit.; °*taḥ katham*, but how is it then that? Śāh. ii, 111; °*taḥ kṣhāṇam* or °*pāt*, immediately afterwards, Kathās.; °*taḥ para*, mfn. beyond that, AV. xviii, 2, 32; °*ram*, ind. besides that, further, Pāp. vii, 2, 10, Kār.; thereupon, afterwards, MBh. &c. (°*tas ca param*, VP. iv); °*taḥ pascāt*, id., Mn. iii, 116 f.; MBh. &c.; °*taḥ prabhṛti*, thenceforth, Nal. ii, 1; Pañcat. &c.; °*tas tataḥ*, (in dram.) what then? what took place after that? Ratnāḍv.; Hit.; °*tas-tataḥ*, from that and that place, here and there, hither and thither, from all sides, to every place, everywhere, Pāṇ. Gr. iii, 13, 6; MBh.; R.; BhP.; (correlative of *yato-yataḥ*, from whatever place, wherever) to that place, Śak. i, 23; BhP.; °*to 'nyatas*, 'to another place than that', 'to some other place, Mn. ii, 200; °*to 'nyatra* = *tasmād anyasmin*, L.; °*to 'param*, afterwards, at another time, AitBr. vii, 17, 4; [cf. *rōte*, *rōhev*.] = °*tya*, mfn. (ā) n. (Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Pat.) coming from that, proceeding thence, Kir. i, 27; of or belonging to that, W.

1. **Tāti**, nom. acc. pl. (Pāp. i, 1, 23 ff.) so many, Lat. *tot*, AV. xii, 3. — *dhā*, ind. in so many parts, ib. **Tatithā**, mfn. (i) n. so manifest, ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 5. **Tato**, in comp. for °*tas*. — *nāḍāna*, mfn. caused by that, Vajracch. 8 & 11. — *bṛihatika*, mfn. having the Bṛihatī metre at that place, ŚāṅkhŚr. xi, 12, 1. — *bhavat*, m. His (or Your) Highness there (cf. *tatra-bh*), Pāp. v, 3, 14, Kāś.

ततामह tatā-mahā. See 2. *tāt*.

तति 2. tati. See °*tan*.

ततुरित tāturi, mfn. (°*trī*, iii, 2, 171) conquering, RV. i, 145, 3; iv, 39, 2; vi, 22, 2; 24, 2; 68, 7; promoting, ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 22; ŚāṅkhŚr. i, 11, 1.

तत् 1. tat, in comp. for *tād*. — *kara*, mfn. (ā) n. doing that, doing any particular work, Pāp. iii, 2, 21. — *kartavya*, mfn. proper to be done with reference to any particular circumstance (cf. *iti-k*), Rājat. vi, 269. — *kartṛi*, m. 'creator of (that, i. e. of the universe)', N. of the supreme being (with Śikhs), W. — *karma-kārin*, mfn. doing the same work, Mn. ix, 261. — *kārin*, mfn. id., Kāvyaḍ. ii, 20. — *kāla*, mfn. happening (at that same time, i. e.) immediately, KātyŚr. i, xxv; of that duration, Brahmap. v; m. that time (opposed to *etat-k*, 'this time'), Vedāntas.; the time referred to, KātyŚr. i; VarBr.; Laghuj.; (am), ind. at that time, at the same time, during that time, Gobh. iii, 3, 28; Pāp. Gr. ii, 11, 5 f.; VarBr.; Kathās. &c.; immediately, Pañcat.; Kathās. (cf. *tākalīk*); °*dhī*, mfn. having presence of mind, L.; °*lavana*, n. a kind of salt, Npr.; °*lōṭpanna-dhī*, mfn. = °*la-dhī*, L. — °*kālina*, mfn. of that time, Daś. iii, 36; simultaneous, BhP. x, 12, 41. — °*kulina*, mfn. of that family, MBh. v, 7102. — *kriya*, mfn. = °*kara*, L. — *kṣhāṇa*, m. the same moment, L.; (am), ind. at the same moment, directly, immediately, Pañcat.; Kathās. &c. (in comp. °*na*-, Ragh. i, 51; VarBrS.; Kathās. vi; Hit.); (āt), abl. ind. id., Yājñ. ii, 14; R. &c.; (e), loc. ind. id., W. — *tad-deśiya*, mfn. belonging to this or that country, Nyāyam. viii, 3, 7, Sch. — *tu-lyā*, mfn. (said of a Prakṛit word) similar or equal to the original Sanskrit word, Vagbh. ii, 2. — *trī-tiya*, mfn. doing that for the 3rd time, Pāp. vi, 2, 162, Kāś. — *tribhāgaka*, mfn. (i) n. forming one-third of that, VarBrS. lviii. — *tva*, n. true or real state, truth, reality, SvetUp.; Mn.; Bhag. &c.; (in phil.) a true principle (in Sāṃkhya phil. 25 in number, viz. *a-vyakta*, *buddhi*, *aḥam-kāra*, the 5 Tan-mātras, the 5 Mahā-bhūtas, the 11 organs including *manas*, and, lastly, *puruṣa*, qq. vv.), MBh. xii, 11840; xiv, 984; R. iii, 53, 42; Tattvas.; 24 in number, MBh. xii, 11242; Hariv. 14840 (m.); 23 in number, BhP. iii, 6, 2 ff.; for other numbers cf. xi, 22, 1 ff.; RāmātUp.; with Mahēśvaras and Lokāyatikas only 5 [viz. the 5 elements] are admitted, Prab. ii, 111; with Buddh. 4, with Jāinas 2 or 5 or 7 or 9, Sarvad. ii f.; in Vedānta phil. *tat-tva* is regarded as made up of *tad* & *tva*m, 'that [art] thou', and called *mahā-vākya*, the great word by which the identity of the whole world with the one eternal Brahman [*tad*] is expressed; the number 25, Śūryas. ii; the number 24, DevibhP.; ŚBr. vii, 3, 1, 43, Sāy.; an element or elementary property, W.;

the essence or substance of anything, W.; the being that, Jaim. i, 3, 24, Sch.; = *tata-tva*, L.; N. of a musical instrument, L.; (*ena*), instr. ind. according to the true state or nature of anything, in truth, truly, really, accurately, Mn. vii, 68; MBh.; R.; -*kaumudī*, f. 'Tattva-moonlight', N. of a Comm. on Sāṃkhyak., Sarvad. xiv, 20; -*candra*, m. 'truth-moon', N. of a Comm. on Prakriya-kaumudī; 'Tattva-moon', N. of a Comm. on -*kaumudī*; -*cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of a philos. work by Gaṅgēśa; of another work, Nirṇayas. iii; -*jñā*, mfn. ifc. knowing the truth, knowing the true nature of, knowing thoroughly, Mn. xii, 102; MBh. (a, neg., xii, 6623); R. &c.; m. a Brāhman, Npr.; -*jñāna*, n. knowledge of truth, thorough knowledge, insight into the true principles of phil., Sarvad.; -*jñānin*, mfn. = -*jñā*, W.; -*taramgini*, f. 'truth-river', N. of a work by Dharmasāgara; -*las*, ind. = 'tvena', MuṇḍUp. i, 2, 13; Mn.; MBh. &c.; -*tā*, f. truth, reality, W.; -*tyaj*, mfn. mistaking the true state, Viddh. iii, 10; -*traya-maya*, mfn. consisting of the 3 realities, Hcat. i, 11, 893; -*darsa*, m. (= -*dṛṣi*) N. of a Rishi under Manu Deva-savarni, BhP. vii, 13, 32; -*darsin*, mfn. = -*dṛṣi*, MBh. iii, 1149; Rāmag.; m. N. of one of Manu Raivata's sons, Hariv. 433; of a Brāhman, 1265; -*dīpana*, n. 'Tattva-light', N. of a work; -*dṛṣi*, mfn. perceiving truth, Vedāntas; -*nikasha-grāvaṇ*, m. the touchstone of truth, Hit. i, 9, 12; -*niścaya*, m. 'ascertainment of truth', right knowledge, Sarvad. vi, 91 & 94; -*nishtha-tā*, f. veracity, Hemac.; -*nyāsa*, m. 'application of true principles', N. of a ceremony in honour of Viṣṇu (application of mystical letters &c. to parts of the body while prayers are recited), Tantr.; -*prakāśa*, m. 'light of true principles', N. of a Comm., Sarvad. vii; -*prabodha-prakarana*, n. N. of a work by Hariḥadra II (A.D. 1200); -*bindu*, m. 'truth-drop', N. of a philos. treatise; -*bodha*, m. knowledge or understanding of truth, xii, 46; N. of a work, Tantras. ii; -*bodhinī*, f. 'teaching true principles', N. of a Comm. on Saṃkshepa-śāstraka; of a Comm. on Siddh. by Jñānendra-sarasvatī; truth-teaching, cf. RTL. p. 492 & 509; -*bhāva*, m. true being or nature, KāthUp. vi; SvetUp. i; -*bhūta*, mfn. true, MBh. xii, 5290; -*mukhāvali*, f. 'necklace of truth', N. of a work, Sarvad. iv, 110; cf. RTL. p. 123; -*vat*, mfn. possessing the truth or reality of things, MBh. xii, 11480; -*vāda-rahasya*, n. N. of a work, Sarvad. v, 110; -*vid*, mfn. knowing the true nature of (gen.), Bhag. iii, 28; -*vivṛita*, f. desire of knowing the truth, W.; -*viveka*, m. the sifting of established truth; N. of a work on astron. (also *siddhānta*); of another work, Sarvad. v, 6; -*ka-dīpana*, n. 'light of truth-investigation', N. of a philos. work; -*īambara*, n. N. of a Tantra, Ānand. 31, Sch.; (*ṛaka*, Āryav.); -*buddhi*, f. ascertainment or right knowledge of truth, Kathās. lxxv, 194; -*saṃgraha*, m. N. of a work, Sarvad. vii, 88; -*satya-śāstra*, n. N. of a Buddh. work by Guṇa-prabha; -*śamāsa*, m. 'Tattva-compendium', N. of Kapila's Sāṃkhyasūtras, Tattvas.; -*sāgara*, m. 'truth-ocean', N. of a work, Smṛitit. xi; Nirṇayas. i, 318; -*sāra*, m. 'truth-essence', N. of a work, Śāktān. ii; -*śākhyaśāstra*, f. a simile expressing or stating any truth, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 36; -*vādhigata*, mfn. learnt thoroughly, Suśr.; -*vāpahnava-rūpaka*, n. a metaphor denying a truth (as that two eyes are not eyes but beads), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 95; -*vādhīyoga*, m. a positive charge or declaration, Yājñ. ii, 4 ff.; -*vārtha*, m. the truth, Sarvad. iii; -*tha-kaumudī*, f. 'truth-light', N. of a Comm. on Prāyaśc. by Govindānanda; -*tha-vid*, mfn. knowing the exact truth or meaning of (in comp.), Mn. i, 3; (see *veda*); -*tha-sūtra*, n. N. of a Jaina work by Uṃśa-svātī, Sarvad. iii, 103; -*vāvadodha*, m. perception of truth, W.; -*padā*, n. the place of that, Daś. vii, 435; the word *pad*, Vedāntas.; m. Ficus religiosa, Npr.; -*para*, mfn. following that or thereupon, Megh.; having that as one's highest object or aim, totally devoted or addicted to, attending closely to, eagerly engaged in (loc. [Pān. vi, 2, 66, Kās.; Pāśvaṇ.] or generally in comp.), SvetUp. i, 7; Mn.; Yājñ. MBh. &c.; m. $\frac{3}{4}$ of an eye's twinkle, W.; (*ā*), f. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a second of a circle, Āryabh. iii, 2, Sch.; -*tā*, f. scope, design, intention, W.; in entire devotion or addiction to (loc.), Hit.; -*tva*, n. id., W.; aiming at, tending to, Daśar. iv, 38 (a, neg.); 'the state of following behind', inferiority, KātyŚr. i, 4, 16 & 5; 5; -*parāyana*, mfn. addicted to, W.; -*pāṇini*, ind. = *iti-p*, Pān. ii, 1, 6, Kās. = *puruṣa*, m. the

original or supreme spirit (one of the 5 forms of Īvara [also 'sha-vaktā', Sarvad. vii], Kāth. xvii, 1; TAr. x, 1, 5 f.; LiṅgaP. i, 13; the servant of him, KātyŚr. vii, 1, 8; N. of a Kalpa period, MatsyaP. liii, 41; a class of compounds (formed like the word *tat-puruṣa*, 'his servant') in which the last member is qualified by the first without losing (as the last member of Bahu-vrīhi compounds) its grammatical independence (whether as noun or adj. or p.); two subdivisions of these compounds are called Karma-dhāraya and Dvi-gu (qq. vv.); -*vaktā*, m. see before. -*pūrva*, mfn. (cf. Pān. vi, 2, 162) happening for the first time, Mālav. iv, 8; Ragh. xiv; (am), ind. that for the first time, Kir. vii, 11; viii, 26; -*tā*, f. happening for the first time, ix, 75; -*sa-ṅga*, mfn. then first restrained, Ragh. ii, 42. -*prishtha*, mfn. combined with that arrangement of Sāmāns, ŚāṅkhŚr. iv, 22, 6. -*prakāra*, mfn. of that kind, W. -*prathama*, mfn. doing that for the first time, Pān. vi, 2, 162, Kās.; (am), ind. = *pūrvam*, Kir. viii, 30; xvi, 27; -*las*, ind. id., Divyāv.; -*taram*, ind. that first of all, xxii, 4; xxx, 434. -*prabhāte*, loc. ind. early on the next morning, Vet. i, 1 & 2. -*prabhṛiti*, mfn. beginning with that, Lāṭy. i, vii, ix. -*pravara-vat*, mfn. having (his or) their line of ancestors, KātyŚr. i, 6, 13, Sch. -*prāpsu*, m. a particular form of a Desid. Nir. vi, 28; APrāt. iv, 29. -*phala*, mfn. having that as a fruit or reward, W.; having that as a result, W.; the blue water-lily, L.; the plant *kushtha*, L.; a kind of perfume, L. -*saṃskārārtha-tva*, n. the state of helping to promote that, Jaim. vi, 4, 45 (a, neg.). -*saṃkhyāka*, mfn. of that number, Yājñ. ii, 4. -*sadṛiṣa*, mfn. 'fitting or corresponding to that', see -*sthāna*. -*sama*, mfn. = *tulya*; ifc. synonymous with, Up. i, 3, Sch. -*samanantaram*, ind. immediately upon that, Kathās. iv, 24; cf. *tadanant*. -*sādhu-kārin*, mfn. accomplishing that, Pān. iii, 2, 134. -*sina* (*id-*), mfn. wishing to acquire or ordering that, RV. i, 61, 4. -*stha*, mfn. being on or in that, Pān. iv, 2, 134; ii, 2, 8, Vārtt. 2; m. a particular mode of multiplication, W.; -*tad-āṅjana-tā*, f. assuming the colour of any near object, Yogas. i, 41. -*sthāna*, mfn. (= -*sadṛiṣa*, Say.) for *tasthān* (q. v.), AitBr. vi, 5, 2. -*sprishṭin*, mfn. touching them, Gaut. xiv, 30.

Tac, in comp. for *tad*. -*chabda-tva* (*śab*), n. = *tāchabdyā*, TāṇḍyaBr. iv, 8, 15, Sch. -*chila* (*śila*), mfn. accustomed to that, Pān. iii, 2, 134; = *sadṛiṣa*, similar, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 64; cf. *tāchhika*.

Taj, in comp. for *tad*. -*ja*, mfn. sprung from (that, i. e. from) Sāṃskṛit (as Prakṛit or other words), Vāgbh. ii, 134; -*lān*, mfn. produced, absorbed and breathing in that, ChUp. iii, 14, 1. -*jaghanya*, mfn. the worst among them, TS. vii, 1, 6, 4. -*jaya*, m. the conquest of that, W. -*ja-lān*, see -*ja*. -*jātiya*, *yaka*, mfn. of the same kind, (a, neg.) Pān. i, 1, 7, Vārtt. 8 & Pat. -*jña*, mfn. knowing that, (m.) a knowing man, BhP. iii, v (a, q. v.); Rājat. v, 481; ifc. familiar with, Hariv. 8427.

Tātra (also 'trā, RV.), ind. (*tā-tā*, correlative of *yā-tā*; g. *ādī*, not in Kās.) used for the loc. (sg., du. & pl.) of *tad* (q. v.; Pān. v, 3, 10; vi, 3, 35), RV.; AV.; Mn. &c.; in that place, there (in comp., Pān. ii, 1, 46), RV. &c.; thither, to that place, ib.; in that, therein, in that case, on that occasion, under those circumstances, then, therefore, (also correlative of *yād* [vi, 57, 4; AV. xii, 1, 34; Nal. &c.], *yād* [Pañcat. i, 19, 8], *yād* [Mn. vii, 1, 34; Cāp.; Hit.], or *ced* [Mn. vii, 295; ix, 205]; *tatra māsa*, 'that month', i. e. the month that has been spoken of, Kathās. xviii, 208; *tra tatra*, used for double loc. of *tad*, Nal. v, 8; in that and that place, here and there, everywhere, Mn. vii, 87; MBh.; BhP.; to every place, MBh.; *ya-tatra tatra*, used for the loc. *yasmin* *tasmin*, in whatever, Mn. iii, 50; vi, 66; xii, 102; in whatever place, anywhere, MBh. xiii, 3686; to any place whatever, v, 5997; at any rate, indiscriminately, xiii, 514; *yatra tatropi*, to whatever place, v, 1084; Kathās. xxxvi, 101; [cf. Goth. *hathrō*] = *cakshur-manas*, mfn. directing one's eyes and mind on him, Gaut. i, 47. -*tya*, mfn. (Pān. iv, 2, 104, Pat.) of that place, being there, BhP.; Kathās.; Rājat. i, 117; Hit. -*bhava*, mfn. employed with that, APr. xiv, 5, 1, Sch. -*bhavat*, n. *ti*, f. (Pān. iv, 1, 166 & v, 3, 14, Kās.) 'Your Honour there' (chiefly in dram.) respectful title given to absent persons (once to a present person, Mfich. i, 11), R. ii, &c.; cf. *atra-bh*. -*vāsin*, mfn. dwelling there, i, 25, 21.

- *skandha*, m. N. of a deity, Tantr. - *stha*, mfn. dwelling there, situated there, belonging to that place, MBh. iii, 2683; R. ii, iv; Kathās. vii, xxvi.

Tāthā, ind. (*tā-thā*, correlative of *yā-thā*, Pān. v, 3, 26; g. *ādī*, Kās. & Gāpār.) in that manner, so, thus (the correlative standing in the preceding or in the subsequent clause, e. g. *yathā priyaṃ tāthāstu*, 'as is agreeable, so let it be'; *tathā prayatnam ātishṭhed yathātmānam na pūjayet*, 'he should so make effort as that he may not injure himself'; Mn. vii, 68; *tathā tathā-yathā*, so much that, VP. iv; also correlative of *iva*, Mn. iii, 181; R. i, 4, 12; of *yena*, Kathās. iii, 18; of *yādṛiṣa*, Mn. i, 42; used in forms of adoration, e. g. *yathāham anyam na cintaye tathāyam patālay kshudrah parāsuḥ*, 'as surely as I do not think on any other man, so surely let this wretch fall dead', Nal. xi, 36), RV. &c.; yes, so be it, so it shall be (particle of assent, agreement, or promise; generally followed by *iti*), AV. iii, 4, 5; SBr.; AitBr. &c. (*tathāṭy uktvā*, having said 'so be it' or 'yes', Nal. &c.); so also, in like manner (e. g. *sukham seved duḥkham tathā*, 'let him make use of prosperity and also adversity'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; = *tathā hi*, Nal. xix, 25; *thā ca*, and likewise, accordingly (introducing quotations), Mn. ix, 19 & 45; Dhūrtas.; Hit.; *thāpi*, even thus, even so, nevertheless, yet, still, notwithstanding (correlative of *yadyapi* [R. iii, 3, 3; Dhūrtas. &c.], *api* [Amar.], *api yadi* [Prab.], *kāmam* [Sak.], *varam*), MBh. &c.; *tathāpi tu*, id., Sak.; *thā hi* (g. *svar-ādi*) for so, for thus (it has been said), for instance, Ragh.; Sak. &c.; *thāva*, exactly so, in like manner, Mn. &c.; (with *ca* or *api* following) likewise, Mn. &c.; *atho-tathā*, id., ib.; *yathā-tathā*, in whatever way, in any way, by all means, iv, 17; MBh. i, 45, 17; vii, 6332; Nal.; Naish. ix, 29; *yathā-yathā-tathā-tathā*, in whatever manner or degree—in that manner or degree, the more—the more, Mn.; MBh. (Nal. viii, 14); VarBrS. xi; Vet.; cf. *yathā-tatham*, a- & vi-tatha. - *karana*, n. proceeding thus, APr. xi, 21, 8, Sch. (a, neg.). - *kāram*, ind. thus (correlative of *yathā*), Pān. iii, 4, 28. - *kṛita*, mfn. thus done or made, W.; made true, VarBrS. xxxii, 4. - *kratu* (*idh*), mfn. so intending, SBr. xiv, 7, 2, 7. - *gata*, mfn. being in such a state or condition, of such a quality or nature, RPrāt. iii, 5; MBh.; Mālav. v, 10; 'he who comes and goes in the same way [as the Buddhas who preceded him]', Gautama Buddha, Buddh.; Sarvad.; a Buddhist, SŚāṅkar. i, 70; x; -*koṣa-paripālita*, f. N. of a Kīṇnara virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 83; -*garbha*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L.; -*guṇa-jñāncintya-vishayavātāra-nirdeśa*, m. 'direction how to attain to the inconceivable subject of the Tathā-gata's qualities and knowledge', N. of a Buddh. Sūtra; -*guhya*, n. 'Tathāgata-mystery', N. of a Buddh. work (highly revered in Nepal); -*bhadrā*, m. N. of a pupil of Nāgārjuna. - *guṇa*, mfn. (ān) endowed with such qualities, R. ii, 22, 19. - *jātiya*, mfn. of that kind, i, 15, 13. - *jātiyaka*, mfn. id., Pat. on Sivas. 3 f, Vārtt. 5. - *tā*, f. true state of things, true nature, Vajracch. 17. - *tva*, n. the being so, such a state of things, such a condition, Bhāṣāp.; Sāh. vii, 8; Sarvad.; = -*tā*, Mn. x, 57, Sch.; Sāṃkhyak., Sch. - *prabhāva*, mfn. having such power, R. ii, 22, 30. - *bhavi-tavya-tā*, f. the necessity of being so, Kād. iv, 139. - *bhāva*, m. the being so, TPrāt., Sch.; the being of such a nature, true nature, accomplishment, Jain; Sighās. - *bhāvin*, mfn. about to be of such a kind, Sak. vii, 3. - *bhūta*, mfn. of such qualities or kind or nature, R. i f.; Amar.; Kathās.; Sāh. - *mukha*, mfn. 'so-facing', turning the face in the same direction, Gobh. iv, 2, 5. - *yatam* (*thāy*), ind. in the same direction, 4. - *rāja*, m. a Buddha (cf. *-gata*) or Jina, W. - *rūpa*, mfn. (ān) so formed, thus shaped, looking thus, Lāṭy. ix, 12; MBh. &c. - *rūpin*, mfn. id., xii, 7344. - *rtha* (*thār*), mfn. 'real', *-tva*, n. the being real, BrArUp., Sch. - *vādin*, mfn. telling the exact truth, Viṣṇu. v, 27; Vajracch. 14; professing to be so, W. - *vidha* (*idh*), mfn. (ān) of such a sort or kind, being in such a condition or state, of such qualities, TBr. ii, 1, 10, 1; Mn. i, viii f. in this manner, Nal. vii, 15; likewise, Bhāṣāp. 94. - *vidhāna*, mfn. following this practice, Hit. iii, 9 f. - *virya*, mfn. of such a strength, MBh. i. - *vṛata*, mfn. = *vidhāna*, Mn. iv, 246. - *śila*, mfn. behaving thus, MBh. iv, 133; -*śamācāra*, mfn. of such a character and behaviour, v, 73, 14. - *svara*, F f

mfn. uttered with the same accent, *Lāty*. vii, 10, 20. **Tathōtsāha**, mfn. making so great efforts, *W*. **Tathōpama**, mfn. similar to that, *MBh.* xii, 285 ff. **Tathya**, mfn. 'being really so', true, *MBh.*; *R*.; *Pañcat.*; n. truth, *Śak.*; *Bhārt.*; (*ena*), ind. according to truth, *Mn.* viii, 274. — **tas**, ind. id., *Rājat.* i, 325. — **vacana**, n. a promise, *Pañcat.* Intro. § 1. — **vādin**, mfn. speaking the truth, *BhP.* viii, 11, 11. **Tādā**, (nom. & acc. sg. n. of and base in comp. for 2. *id* from which latter all the cases of this prop. are formed except nom. sg. m. *sās* or *sā* & f. *sā*; instr. pl. *tāt*, *AV.* &c.; *Ved. tēhis*, *RV.*; *AV.* &c.) m. he, f. she, n. it, that, this (often correlative of *yā* generally standing in the preceding clause, e.g. *yasya buddhiḥ sa balavān*, 'of whom there is intellect he is strong'; sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, connected with the 1st and 2nd personal pronouns, with other demonstratives and with relatives, e.g. *so 'ham*, 'I that very person, I myself' [*tasya* = *mama*, *Nal.* xv, 10]; *tāu imau*, 'those very two'; *tad etad ākhyānam*, 'that very tale', *AitBr.* vii, 18; *yat tat kāraṇam*, 'that very reason which', *Mn.* i, 11; *yā sā śrī*, 'that very fortune which', *MBh.* vii, 427, *RV.* &c.; (*tad*), n. this world (cf. *idam*), *R.* vi, 102, 25; = *Brahma*, see *tat-tva*; (*tād*), ind. there, in that place, thither, to that spot (correlative of *yātra* or *yātas*), *AV.*; *AitBr.* ii, 11; *ŚBr.* i, x, xiv; *ChUp.*; then, at that time, in that case (correlative of *yadā*, *yād*, *AV.*; of *yātra*, *ŚBr.* xiv; of *yadā*, *Nal.*; *Bhag.* &c.; of *clād*, *Śak.* &c.), *RV.* iv, 28, 1; *AV.* &c.; thus, in this manner, with regard to that, ix, xiii; *ŚBr.*; *AitBr.*; (*tad etau ślokaḥ bhavataḥ*, 'with reference to that there are these two verses') *PrāśnUp.*; on that account, for that reason, therefore, consequently (sometimes correlative of *yatas*, *yad*, *yena*, 'because', *Daś.*; *Pañcat.*; *Kathās.* &c.), *Mn.* ix, 41; *MBh.* &c.; now (clause-connecting particle), *AV.* xv; *ŚBr.*; *AitBr.*; so also, equally, and *AV.* xi, xv; **tad tad**, this and that, various, different (e.g. *taṁ taṁ deśaṁ jagāma*, 'he went to this and that place'; *tāsu tāsu yonishu*, 'in different or various birth-places', *Mn.* xii, 74); respective, *BṛNārP.* xiii, 88; *tenaiva tenaiva pādā*, on quite the same path, *R.* iii, 50, 28; **yad tad**, whosoever, whichever, any, every (also with *vā*, *Mn.* xii, 68 [*yad vā tad vā*, 'this or that, any']; *Hariv.* 5940; *Dhūrtas*; *Śak.*, *Sch.*; often both pronouns repeated or the interrogative pron. with *cid* added after the relative, e.g. *yad-yat para-vaśaṁ kurma śat-tad varjaye*, 'whatever action depends on another, that he should avoid', *Mn.* iv, 159; *yat kin-cid-tad*, 'whatever—that', *Mn.*); **tan na**, see *v. clād*; **tad** (ind.) *api*, 'even then', nevertheless, notwithstanding, *Śak.* (v. i.); *Bhārt.*; *Prab.*; *Siphās*; **tad** (ind.) *yathā*, 'in such a manner as follows', namely, viz., *Buddh.* (cf. *Pāli seyyathā*; *sā yathā*, *ŚBr.*); *Jain.* (in *Prākṛit taṁ jahā*; cf. *sejjahā*); *Pat.*; *Śak.*; [cf. *ā, ṭ, rō*; *Goth. sa, sō, that-a*; *Lat. (is-)te, (is-)ta, (is-)tud, tam, tum, tuuc*]; — **atipāta**, mfn. transgressing that, *W.* — **anantara**, mfn. nearest to any one (gen.), *Nal.* xxi, 16; (*am*), ind. immediately upon that, thereupon, then (corresponding to *prāh*, 'before', *Śak.* vii, 30; to *prathamam*, 'first', *Mn.* viii, 129), *MBh.* &c. — **anu**, ind. after that, afterwards, *Megh.*; *Ratnāv.*; *Amar.*; *Śrut.*; *Subh.* — **anukṛiti**, ind. conformably to that, accordingly, *AitBr.* vi, 1, 2. — **anusarapa**, n. going after that, *Sāh.* i, 3, 58; *krameṇa*, instr. ind., see *s.v. krāma*. — **anta** (*tād-*), mfn. coming to an end by that, *TBr.* i, 5, 9, 3; *Hit.* — **anna** (*tād-*), mfn. accustomed to that food, *RV.* viii, 47, 16; eating (that i. e.) the same food, *R.* ii, 103, 30 & 140, 13. — **anya**, mfn. other than that, *L.* — **anvaya**, mfn. descended from him, *VP.* iv, 2. — **apatya**, mfn. having offspring from him, *Mn.* iii, 16 (*-tā*, f. abstr.). — **maya**, mfn. thinking of one's offspring only, *Subh.* — **apas** (*tād-*), mfn. accustomed to that work or to do that, *RV.* ii, 13, 3 & 38, 1; viii, 47, 16; ind. in the usual way, 47, 2. — **apākṣha**, mfn. having regard to that, *Gaut.* — **artha**, mfn. intended for that, *Ap.* ii, 14, 3; *Pāp.* ii, 1, 36; i, 3, 72, *Kās.*; serving for that, *Jaim.* i, 2, 1 (*a*, neg.); having that or the same meaning, *Pāp.* ii, 3, 58; m. (its or) their meaning, *Vedāntas.* 200; (*am*), ind. on that account, with that object for that end, therefore, *Pāp.* v, 1, 12; *R.* i, 73, 4; *VarBṛS.* lxxiv; *Kās.*; *VP.* iv; *-tā*, f. = *tādārthya*, *ĀśvŚr.* iii, 4, 12, *Sch.* — **arthaka**, mfn. denoting that, *Naish.* iv, 52. — **arthiya**, mfn. intended for that, undertaken for that end, *Bhag.* xvii,

27. — **ardhika**, mfn. half as much, *Mn.* iii, 1. — **arapa**, n. delivery of that, *W.* — **arha**, see *a*. — **avadhi**, ind. from that time, *Bhām.* ii, 56; up to that period, *W.* — **avastha**, mfn. so situated, thus circumstanced, in that condition, *MBh.* iii, 69, 31; *Ratnāv.*; being in the same condition (as before), undamaged, *iv*, 19. — **aha**, loc. ind. on that day, *Hemac.* — **ākṣra**, mfn. having that appearance, *W.*; *-parijñāna*, n. N. of an art, *Gal.* — **ātmaka**, mfn. constituting its nature, *Car.* vi, 12; *Sarvad.* xv. — **ādi**, ind. from that time forward, *Śiṣ.* i, 45; *Dharmaśarm.* — **āmukha**, n. beginning of that, *L.* — **id-artha**, mfn. intent on that particular object, *RV.* viii, 2, 16; (cf. ii, 39, 1; ix, 1, 5; x, 106, 1). — **id-āsiya**, n. the hymn *RV.* x, 120, *ŚākhŚr.* xi. — **iṣṭi** (*tād-*), mfn. accompanied by such offerings, *AV.* xi, 7, 19. — **eka-citta**, mfn. having all the thoughts fixed on that (person or thing), *Hit.* — **evopaniṣad**, f. N. of an Up. (beginning with the words *tad eva*). — **okas** (*tād-*), mfn. rejoicing in that, *RV.* i, 15, 1; iii, 35, 7; iv, 49, 6; vii, 29, 1. — **ojas** (*tād-*), mfn. endowed with such strength, *v*, 1, 8. — **gata**, mfn. directed towards him or her or them, that, *R.* i, f.; *Kathās.* iii, 68; ifc. intent on, *Vet.* iv, 22; m. (?) the continued multiplication of 4 or more like quantities, *W.* — **guna**, mfn. possessing these qualities, *KātyŚr.* xiv f.; m. the quality of that or those, xii f.; xvi; xxiii f.; the virtue of (that or) those (persons), *Ragh.* i, 9; (in rhet.) transferring the qualities of one thing to another (a figure of speech), *Sāh.* x, 90; *Kuval.*; *Kpr.* x, 51; also *a*, neg. 'a figure of speech in which a quality expected in any object is denied', 52; *-tva*, n. the having its qualities, *Jaim.* vi, 7, 16 (*a*, neg.); *-saṁvījñāna*, n. (a Bahuvrihi compound) in which the qualities implied are perceived along with the thing itself (e.g. *dirgha-karna*, 'long-ear'; opposed to *a*, e.g. *drishṭa-sāgara*, 'one who has seen the ocean'), *Bādar.* i, 1, 2, *Sch.*; *Sarvad.* — **dina**, n. that day, *W.*; (*am*), ind. on a certain day, *W.*; during the day, *W.*; every day, *W.* — **dupkha**, n. grief for that or of that, *W.* — **devata**, mfn. having that deity, *KātyŚr.* xxiv, 6; *ĀpŚr.* vii; *PārGr.* iii, 11, 10. — **devatāka**, mfn. id., *RV.* x, 18, *Sāy.* — **devatya**, mfn. id., *Lāty.* iv, 4, 21. — **deśya**, mfn. coming from the same country, (m.) a fellow-countryman, *MBh.* xii, 168, 41; *Kām.* xiii, 77. — **daivata**, mfn. = *dev*, *Nir.* vii, 1; *PārGr.* iii, 11, 10. — **daivatya**, mfn. (ā) n. id., *VarBṛS.* ic, 3. — **dvitiya**, mfn. doing that for the 2nd time, *Pāp.* vi, 2, 162, *Kās.* — **dhana**, mfn. niggardly, *L.* — **dharman**, mfn. practising that, iii, 2, 134; accomplishing his business, *KātyŚr.* i, 6, 12; *Jaim.* vi, 3, 26; (cf. *tādadharmya*). — **ma-tva**, n. the having his or its peculiarity, *KapS.* i, 52 (*a*, neg.). — **dharma**, mfn. obeying his laws, *BhP.* iii, 15, 32. — **dharmya**, mfn. of that kind, *v*, 14, 2. — **dhārā**, n. N. of an art, *Gal.* — **dhita** (*dhita*), n. sg. & pl. his welfare, *Ap.* ii; *BhP.* ii, 9, 7; m. (scil. *pratyaya*) an affix forming nouns from other nouns (opposed to 1. *krīti*), noun formed thus, derivative noun (*tad-dhita*, mfn. 'good for that or him', is one of the meanings peculiar to derivative nouns, cf. *maṇḍakika* &c.), *Nir.* ii, 2; *Prāt.*; *Pāp.*; *ŚākhGr.*; *PārGr.*; *Gobh.* ii, 8, 15 (also *a*, neg. mfn. 'having no Taddhita affix'); *-dhanūḥ*, f. N. of a gloss on the Taddhita chapter in *Hemac.*'s grammar by *Ānandagani*. — **bandhu** (*tād-*), mfn. belonging to that family or race, *RV.* x, 161, 18. — **bala**, m. or *lā*, f. a kind of arrow, *L.* — **bahn**, mfn. doing that often, *Pāp.* vi, 2, 162, *Kās.* — **bahula-vihārīn**, mfn. id., *Divyāv.* xvii, 182; 463; 482. — **bhava**, mfn. = *tajja*, *Mn.* iv, 232, *Medhāt.* — **bhāva**, m. the becoming that, *KātyŚr.* iv, 3, 13; *Bādar.* iii, 4, 40 (*a*, neg., 'the becoming [not that i. e.] something else'); his intentions, *Kām.* xi, 29; xviii, 3; ifc. 'becoming', see *a*. — **bhūta**, mfn. being in that, *Jaim.* i, 1, 25. — **rasa**, m. the spirit thereof, *W.* — **rāja**, m. (scil. *pratyaya*) an affix added to the N. of a race for forming the N. of its chief, *Pāp.* ii, 4, 62; *iv*, 1, 174; *v*, 3, 119. — **rūpa**, mfn. (ā) n. thus shaped, so formed, looking thus, *KapS.* v, 19 & *Jaim.* vi, 5, 3 (*-tva*, n. abstr.); *Pañcat.*; *Pāp.* vii, 3, 86, *Sch.*; of the same quality, *Sarvad.* xv, 354; *Vām.* iv, 3, 9 (*a*, neg. 'of different quality'); *a*, 'reverse', *Bādar.* iii, 4, 40. — **vacah-pratita**, mfn. believing his words. — **vat**, mfn. having or containing that, *VPrāt.*; *Pāp.* iv, 4, 125; *KapS.* i, v; *Tarkas.* &c.; ind. like that, thus, so (correlative of *yad-vat*, *Mn.* x, 13; *Bhag.*; *Pañcat.*; of *yathā*, 'as', *ŚvetUp.* ii, 14 [v. l. for *tad-vā*];

MBh. i, vii &c.), *ŚākhGr.* v, 9, 3 &c.; in like manner, likewise, also, *Śrut.*; *Kathās.* vi, xxvi; *-tā*, f. conformity, *Vedāntas.*; *Bhāṣāp.* — **van**, m. pl. N. of a class of Rishis (cf. *yad-van*, *tarvan*, *yarv*), *Pat.* Intro. on *Vārt.* 9. — **vayas**, mfn. of the same age, *KātyŚr.* xxv, 9, 1. — **vaśā**, mfn. longing for that, *RV.* ii, 14, 2 & 37, 1. — **vasati**, mfn. dwelling there, — **vā**, ind. = *-vat*, q. v. — **vikāka**, mfn. signifying that, — **vikāra**, m. *a*, neg. no variety of that, *Jaim.* vi, 5, 47. — **vid**, mfn. knowing that, familiar with that, *AV.* ix, 1, 9; *ŚBr.* xiv; *Gobh.*; *Mn.* &c. (also *a*, neg., xii, 115; *MBh.* v; *BhP.* iv; *na*, neg., v, 4, 13); m. = *-vidya*, *VarBṛS.* ii, 20; *Sarvad.*; f. the knowledge of that, *KaushUp.* i, 2. — **vidya**, mfn. a connoisseur, expert, *Nyāyad.* iv, 2, 47; *Car.* i, 25; iii, 8. — **vidha**, mfn. (ā) n. of that kind, conformable to that, *Mn.* ii, 112; his (or their) like, *Sūtr.* i, 34; *Ragh.* ii, 22; *Kum.* v, 73; *Mālav.*; *-tva*, n. conformity with that, *Mn.* vii, 17, *Sch.* — **vishaya**, mfn. (ā) n. belonging to that category, *Pāp.* iv, 2, 66; having that for its object, *BṛĀrUp.*, *Sch.* — **vishayaka**, mfn. attending to that business, *W.* — **virya-vidvas**, mfn. *a*, neg., not knowing his manliness, *BhP.* vi, 17, 10. — **vṛtti**, mfn. living conformably to that, *Gaut.* — **vrata**, mfn. performing all duties towards (him or) her, *Mn.* iii, 45; performing the same religious observance, *Gaut.* **Tadam**, ind. ifc. for *tad*, *g. Sarvad-ādi*. **Tadā**, ind. (Pāp. v, 3, 15 & 19 ff.) at that time, then, in that case (often used redundantly, esp. after *tatas* or *purā* or before *atha*, *MBh.* &c.; correlative of *yad* [*AV.* xi, 4, 4], *yatra* [*ChUp.* vi, 8, 1], *yadā* [*Mn.*; *MBh.* &c.], *yadi* [*Git.*; *Vet.*; *Hit.*], *yarhi* [*BhP.* i, 18, 6], *yatas*, 'since' [*MBh.* xiii, 2231], *clād* [*Śak.* v (v. l.); *Kathās.* xi; *Śrut.*]); **ād-tadā**, then and then, *Sāy.* on *RV.* i, 25, 8; **ād-pra-bhṛiti**, from that time forward (correlative of *yadā*), *R.* iii, 17, 21; of *yadā*, *Śak.* vi, 4; *R.*; *Ragh.* ii, 38; *Kathās.* ii, 62; **tārhi tadā**, (correlative of *yadā*) then, *Vet.* iv, 44; **yadā-tadā** (both repeated or the verb being repeated), at any time when—then, *Hit.*; **yadā-tadā**, at any time whatsoever, always, *MBh.* i, 6373; *Naish.* viii, 39. — **tva**, n. (opposed to *ā-yati*) 'state of them', the present time, *Mn.* vii, 17; *MBh.* ii, v, vii; *R.* v, 76, 16 & 90, 1. **Tadānim**, in comp. for *nim*. — **tana**, mfn. then living, *Uttar.* i, 3. — **duḡdhā**, mfn. (then i. e.) just milked, *ŚBr.* i, 1, 4, 3. **Tadānim**, ind. (Pāp. v, 3, 19) at that time, then (cf. *id*), *RV.* x, 129, 1; *AV.*; *MBh.* &c. (correlative of *yadā*, *VarBṛS.* liv; of *yatra* or *yadā*, *Śrut.*). **Tadiya**, mfn. (Pāp. i, 1, 74, *Kās.*) belonging or relating to or coming from him or her or that or them, his, hers, its, theirs, *MBh.* viii, 675; *R.* iv, 21, 35; *Ragh.* &c.; such, *Daś.*; *BhP.* viii, 20, 33 (*na 'yam anu api*, 'not even as little as that, not a bit') &c. — **saṅga**, m. a meeting with her, *Pañcat.* **Tadriyaṇo**, m. (nom. *yañ*) m. extending thither, *TS.* v, 5, 1. **dryaṇo**, mfn. id., *Pāp.* vi, 3, 92, *Kās.* **Tan**, in comp. for *tād*. — **nāmika**, mfn. named thus, *iv*, 1, 114, *Vārt.* 6. — **nāśa**, n. destruction of that. — **nimitta**, mfn. (ā) n. caused by that, *Gaut.*; *Daś.*; relating to that, *R.* ii, 64, 5; conformable to that, *MBh.* iii, 135, 48; *-tva*, n. the being its cause, *Jaim.* i, 1, 25; *a*, neg., 24. — **madhya**, n. 'the midst thereof', (*āt*), abl. ind. from among them; *-stha*, mfn. situated in the midst of that. — **manas**, mfn. absorbed in mind by that, *Car.* i, 1. — **maya**, mfn. made up of that, absorbed in or identical with that, *MundUp.*; *ŚvetUp.*; *PārGr.*; *MBh.* &c.; *-lā*, f. the being absorbed in or identical with that, *Kād.*; *BhP.*; *Rājat.* iii, 498; *-tva*, n. id., *MBh.* v, 1622 &c.; *-yī-bhāva*, m. id., *Sāh.* — **mātra**, mfn. = *traka*, *MBh.* ix, 1806; *Pañcat.*; = *trika*, *BhP.* iii, 10, 15; n. merely that, only a trifle, *Kathās.* v, 15; *lxiii*, 60; *Rājat.* vi, 1; a rudimentary or subtle element (5 in number, viz. *śabda*, *spāṣā*, *rūpa*, *rasa*, *gandha*), from which the 5 Mahā-bhūtas or grosser elements are produced, cf. *RTL.* p. 31 & 33, *Yājñ.* iii, 179; *MBh.* i, xii; *Sāmkhyak.*; *KapS.* &c.; *-tā*, f. the state of a Tan-mātra, *MārkP.* vi, 46; *-tva*, n. id., *BhP.* iii, 26, 33 ff.; *-sarga*, m. (in *Sāmkhya* phil.) creation of the subtle elements, rudimentary creation. — **mātraka**, mfn. merely that, only so little, *Mcar.* v, 25. — **mātrika**, mfn. consisting of Tan-mātras, *Sāmkhyak.*, *Sch.*; *BhP.* xi, 24, 8. — **mānin**, mfn. implying that (which the base indicates, e.g. *Nom. P. aghāya*, 'to act wickedly'; fr. *agha*), *APrāt.* iv, 29. — **mukhikaya**, instr. ind. for this reason, *Divyāv.* — **mūla**, mfn. rooted in (i. e.

caused by) that, Daś. ; -*tva*, n. the being based in that, Gaut. vi, 22; the being its root, Kām. xvi, 37.

Tal-lakṣhaṇa, n. his or her or its or their mark, W. ; a particular high number, Lalit. xii, 165.

तदुरी tadurī, f. = *tād*°, AV. iv, 15, 15.

तनु 1. *tan*, cl. 1. 10. *°nati*, *tānayati*, to believe in, Dhātup. ; 'to assist' or 'to afflict with pain', ib.

तनु 2. *tan* (= *√stan*), cl. 4. *°nyati* (Aor. 2. sg. *tatanas*) to resound, roar, RV. i, 38, 14; vi, 38, 2; [cf. *tōvos* &c.] **Tanayitnū**, mfn. (= *stan*) roaring, thundering, iv, 3, 1; x, 66, 11.

Tanyatū, m. thunder, RV. (Ved. instr. *tā*, i, 80, 12; perhaps mfn. = *tanayitnū*, iv, 38, 8; vi, 6, 2; x, 65, 13 & 66, 10); AV. v, 13, 3; wind (a musical instrument, W.), Up. iv, 2, Sch.; night, ib.

Tanyū, mfn. = *nyayitnū*, RV. v, 63, 2 & 5.

तनु 3. *tan*, cl. 8. P. *°ā*. *°nōti*, *°nutē* (3. pl. *°nvōte* cl. 8. & *vi-tanvati*, RV.), AV. xii, 1, 13; Impv. *°nu* [*dva* & *vi-tanuhi*, RV.]; cf. Pān. vi, 4, 106, Vārt. 1, Pat., RV. i, 120, 11; *°nushva*, RV.; Subj. 2. sg. *°nuthās*, v, 79, 9; 1. du. *°navāvahai*, i, 170, 4; impf. 3. pl. *°dīnavata*, x, 90, 6; AV. vii, 5, 4; pf. P. *tātāna*, once *tāt*, RV. i, 105, 12; 2. sg. *tātāntā* [RV.], class. *tenitha* [Pān. vii, 2, 64, Kāś.]; *ā*. 1. 2. 3. sg. [*ā*] *tātane*, [abhi-] *tātānisha*, [vi-] *tātane*, RV.; 3. sg. irr. *tate*, i, 83, 5; 3. pl. *tātānīre* [164, 5 vi-]; AV. xiv, 1, 45] or *ten*° [iv, 14, 4 (vi-) &c.; cf. Pān. vi, 4, 99]; aor. P. *ātān*, RV. vi, 61, 9; [*ā*] *tātān*, 67, 6; AV. ix, 4, 1; [*ā*] *tātān*, vi-*tātānāt*, RV.; [*anv-ā*] *tātānīre*, VS. xv, 53; *ātānīre*, MaitrS.; *tātānāt*, [abhi-] *tātānāma*, *tātān*, RV.; 2. pl. *ātānīshā*, Pān. ii, 4, 79, Kāś.; 3. du. *ātānīshā*, Bhaṭṭ. xv, 91; *ā*. *ātata* or *ātānīshā*, *ātāhās* or *ātānīshā*, Pān. ii, 4, 79; 3. pl. *ātānā*, RV.; *tātānānta*, i, 52, 11; 1. sg. *ātāni*, pl. *ātānīma*, Br.; fut. *ātānyāte*, ŚBr.; fut. 1st [vi-] *tātānyāte*, BHP. viii, 13, 36; p. pr. *tanvāt*, *°vānā*; pf. *tātānvās*; ind. p. *tanvā*, *°vānā*, *-tātā*, Br.; [*vi*] *tātā*, BHP. vii, 10, 2; inf. *tanantum*, Br.; Pass. *tātāyāte*, RV. i, 110, 1 & [p. *°yāmāna*] x, 17, 7; AV. &c.; *tānyate*, Pān. vi, 4, 44; aor. *ātāyī*, Br. to extend, spread, be diffused (as light) over, shine, extend towards, reach to, RV. &c.; to be protracted, continue, endure, RV.; to stretch (a cord), extend or bend (a bow), spread, spin out, weave, RV. &c.; to emboss, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; to prepare (a way for), RV. i, 83, 5; to direct (one's way, *gatim*) towards, Nalōd. i, 20; to propagate (one's self or one's family, *tanus*, *tantum*), Hariv. 2386; BHP. ii, 3, 8; to (spread, i. e. to) speak (words), Daś. i, 87; to protract, RV. v, 79, 9; Kathās. li, 226; to put forth, show, manifest, display, augment, Ragh. iii, 25; Śak.; Bhaṭṭ. &c. (Pass. to be put forth or extended, increase, Bhaṭṭ.); to accomplish, perform (a ceremony), RV.; VS. ii, 13; AV. iv, 15, 16; ŚBr. &c.; to sacrifice, xiii, 2, 5; 2; Kauś. 127; to compose (a literary work), Hemac.; Caurap., Sch.; to render (any one thirsty, double acc.), Kuval. 455; Desid. *tānīshati*, *°tānīshati*, *°tānīshati*, Pān. vi, 4, 17; vii, 2, 49, Kāś.; Intens. *tānīshate*, *tānīshati*, vi, 44, 4 & vii, 4, 85, Kāś.; [cf. *tānōmai*, *teivō* &c.] = *ēdi*, mfn. beginning with *√tan* (the 8th cl. of roots).

2. **Tat**, mfn. ifc. See *pari* ; cf. *purī-tat*.

2. **Tatā**, mfn. (vi, 4, 37) extended, stretched, spread, diffused, expanded, RV. &c.; spreading over, extending to, W.; covered over by (instr. or in comp.), Laghuj. ii, 16; Kir. v, 11; Śiś. ix, 23; protracted, W.; bent (a bow), MBh. i, 49, 25; iv, 5, 1; spreading, wide, L.; composed (a tale), i, 2455; performed (a ceremony), RV. &c.; m. wind, L.; n. any stringed instrument, L.; a metre of 4 x 12 syllables. = *cīhna*, mfn. having marks drawn along, distinctly marked, W. = *tva*, n. 'protractedness', slow time (in music), L., Sch. = *patrī*, f. 'having spreading leaves', Musasapientum, L. = *vat*, mfn. containing a derivative of *√tan*, ŚāṅkhBr. xxvi, 8 & 10.

Tatanūshī, mfn. 'wishing to show one's self', fond of ornaments (Nir. vi, 19), RV. v, 34, 3.

2. **Tati**, f. (Pān. vi, 4, 37, Kāś. v, 1; cf. *tantī*) a mass, crowd, Śak. ii, 6; Śiś. iv, 54 &c. (cf. *tamas*); the whole mass (of observances, *dharma*); a sacrificial act, ceremony (cf. *punas*), ŚāṅkhBr. vi, 1, 4; a metre of 4 x 12 syllables, Vṛttarat.

4. **Tān**, (only dat. *tāne* & instr. *tānā*) continuation, uninterrupted succession, RV.; propagation, offspring, posterity, RV. [*tanvā* *tānā* or *tānā* *tānā* or *tanvā* *tāne* (ca), 'for one's own person and

one's children']; (*tānā*, once *tanā*, x, 93, 12), instr. ind. in uninterrupted succession, one after another, continually, RV. i, 3; 38; 7; ii, 2, 1; viii ff.

Tāna, n. offspring, posterity, i, 39, 7; viii, 18, 18 & 25, 2; AV. vii, 73, 5 (*°nāya* for *°nāya*); (*ā*), f. sg. or Ved. n. pl. id., RV. iii, 25, 1 & 27, 9; ix, 62, 2. = *bāla*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 37, 1.

Tānaya, mfn. propagating a family, belonging to one's own family (often said of *tōk*); RV.; AitBr. ii, 7; m. a son, Mn. iii, 16; viii, 275; MBh. (du. 'son and daughter', iii, 2565); Śak.; Ragh. ii, 64; = *bhavana*, VarBr.; N. of a Vāsishtha, Hariv. 477 (v. l. *anagha*); pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 37, 1; n. posterity, family, race, offspring, child ('grandchild', opposed to *tōk*, 'child', Nir. x, 7; xii, 6), RV.; VarBrS. (ifc. f. *ā*, ciii, 1 f.); (*ā*), f. (g. *prīyādī*) a daughter, Mn. xi, 172 (v. l.), Nal.; R. &c.; the plant *akra-tulyā*, L. = *bhavana*, n. the 5th lunar mansion, VarBrS. civ, 27. = *saras*, n. 'offspring-receptacle', a mother, Divyāv. xxxviii, 18.

Tānayī-kṛta, mfn. made a son, Rājat. iv, 8.

Tānas, n. offspring, RV. v, 70, 4.

Tānikā, f. a cord, Śiś. v, 61.

Tānitṛi, m. an accomplisher, RV. x, 39, 14, Sāy.

Tāniman, m. (fr. *°ni*, g. *prīthuv-ādi*; oxyt.) thinness, slenderness, Kād.; Bhaṭṭ.; shallowness, Vcar. xiii, 6; weakness Bālar. iv, 60; n. the liver, TS. i, 4, 36, 1; ŚBr. iii, 8, 3, 17 & 25.

Tānīshtha, mfn. superl. of *°nū*, smallest, i, vii.

Tānīyas, mfn. compar. of *°nū*, very thin or minute, ii, 2, 2, 9; viii, 7; TāṇḍyaBr.; BHP.; Rājat.

Tanū, mifus, *nis*, *vīn*, thin, slender, attenuated, emaciated, small, little, minute, delicate, fine (texture, Ritus. i, 7), ŚBr. iii, 5, 4, 21; KātyŚr. viii, 5; MBh. &c. (in comp., g. *kaṇḍārdī*; also = *-dagdha*, Sarvad. xv, 189); (said of a speech or hymn) accomplished (in metre), RV. viii, 1, 18 & (acc. f. *°nvām*) 76, 12; m. (g. 2. *lohitādi*, not in Kāś.) N. of a Rishi with a very emaciated body, MBh. xii, 4665; (us), f. (once m., Bhām. ii, 79) = *nū* (see s. v.), the body, person, self (cf. *dush-tanu*, *prīyā*), AitBr. viii, 24, 4 (ifc.); Mn. (*svakā*), 'one's own person, iv, 184; MBh.; Hariv. (acc. pl. irr. *°navas*, 3813) &c. (*īyam tanur mama*, 'this my self, i. e. I myself here', Ratnāv. iv, 4; *nuṃ* *√īyay* or *hā*, 'to give up one's life', Mn. vi, 32; BHP. iii; Kathās.); form or manifestation, Śak. i, 1; the skin, L.; = *-griha*, VarBr.; Laghuj.; (*vi*), f. a slender or delicate woman, Śak.; Mālav. v; Bhaṭṭ. &c.; Desmodium gangeticum, L.; Balanites Roxburghii (vv. ll. *tanni*, 'Hemionitis cordifolia'; *tajvī*), L.; a metre of 4 + 24 syllables; N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa (?), Hariv. 6703; [cf. *travu* ; Lat. *tenuis* &c.] = *kūpa*, m. pore of the skin, W. = *keśa*, mf(ī)n. delicate-haired, Laghuj. ii, 13; f. pl. see *kshema-vṛiddhi*. = *kshira*, m. 'thin-sapped', Spondias mangifera, L. = *-griha*, n. the 1st lunar mansion, v, 12; VarBr. vi, 13. = *cohād*, Vop. xxvi, 70. = *cohādā*, m. (cf. Pān. vi, 4, 96) = *-tra* (often ifc.), MBh. iii, vii, xii; Ragh. ix, xii; pl. feathers, R. iv, 63, 2. = *cohāya*, m. 'shading little', a kind of Aca-cia, Npr. = *ja*, m. = *-ruh*, Jāt. xxx; a son, Pañcat.; BHP. v, 9, 6; (*ā*), f. a daughter, L.; = *tva*, n. sonship, W. = *janman*, m. = *-ja*, HPariś. i f. = *tara*, mfn. = *tānīyas*, Amar. = *tā*, f. thinness, tenuity, littleness, Hariv.; R. v; Megh.; Ragh. &c. = *tyaj*, mfn. giving up one's body, dying, i, 8; = *°nū-t*, Āp.; MBh. iv, 2354; Ragh. vii; Mālav. v, 11; BHP. = *tyāga*, mfn. spending little, Hit.; m. risking one's life, R. ii, 40, 6. = *tra*, n. 'body-guard', armour, MBh. iv, 1009; Suśr.; BHP.; Tantr.; *-vat*, mfn. having armour, R. vi = *trāṇa*, n. = *-tra*, MBh. iii, vi f.; R. ii. = *trin*, mfn. = *-tra-vat*, Śiś. xix, 99. = *tva*, n. = *tā*, MBh. xiii, 541; VarBrS. iii, 16; Sarvad. = *tvak-ka*, mfn. thin-skinned, Suśr. = *tvao*, m. id., (ifc.) Nal. xii, 78; the cinnamon tree, Bhpr. v, 2, 66; Cassia Senna, Npr. = *tvaca*, m. Premna spinosa, L. = *dagdha*, mfn. (said of a Kṛeśa in Yoga phil.), Sarvad. xv, 192. = *dāna*, n. offering the body (for sexual intercourse); a scanty gift. = *dhi*, mfn. little-minded, Bhaktām. 8. = *pattra*, m. 'thin-leaved', Terminalia Catappa, Npr.; leafy ornament, Npr. = *pāda-kshapāṇa*, n. N. of one of 18 ceremonies performed with particular Kuṇḍas, Śārad. v. = *bala*, mf(ā)n. 'of small strength', a-, neg., strong, Mudr. vii, 19. = *bija*, m. 'small-seeded', the jujube, L. = *bhava*, m. = *-ja*, VarBrS. vii, 18. = *bhastrā*, f. 'body-bellows', the nose, L. = *bhāva*, m. = *-tā*, Śak. vii, 8. = *bhūmī*, f. 'stage of personality', N. of a period in a Śrīvaka's life,

Buddh. L. = *bhṛit*, m. any being possessing a body, esp. a human being, Pañcat.; VarBrS.; Bhaṭṭ.; BHP.; Prab. = *mat*, mfn. embodied, Kāvādi. iii, 59. = *madhya*, n. 'body-middle', the waist, ib.; mf(ā)n. = *dhyama*, Nal. iii, 13; (*ā*), f. a metre of 4 x 6 (- - - - -) syllables. = *madhyama*, mf(ā)n. slender-waisted, MBh. i, 959; Nal.; R. i. = *mūrti*, mfn. thin-shaped, VarBrS. iv, 20. = *rasa*, m. 'body-fluid', sweat, L. = *ruh*, n. 'growing on the body', a hair of the body, L. = *ruha*, n. id., L.; a feather, Śiś. vi, 45. = *latā*, f. a slender body, Prasanna. ii, 19. = *vāta*, m. a highly rarified atmosphere (constituting a kind of hell; opposed to *ghana-v*), Jain. = *vraṇa*, m. 'body-wound', elephantiasis, L. = *śarira*, mfn. delicate-bodied. = *śiras*, f. 'small-headed', a kind of Ushṇih metre (of 2 x 11 and 1 x 6 syllables). = *satya*, n. a simple truth (?), Divyāv. xxxv, 183. = *samācārinī*, f. 'moving the body coquettishly (?)', a girl, L. = *sthāna*, n. = *-griha*, Romakas. = *hrada*, m. the rectum, anus, L. **Tanūdāra**, mf(ī)n. thin-waisted, HPariś. ii, 421. **Tanūdbhava**, m. = *nu-ja*, xiii, 39. **Tanūda**, m. 'bodiless', the wind, W. **Tanūrja**, m. N. of a son of the 3rd Manu, Hariv.

Tannuka, mfn. (g. *yāvudā*) thin, Car. vi, 2 & (said of a liquid) viii, 6; small, Suśr.; m. Griseola tomentosa, Npr.; Terminalia bellerica, ib.; the cinnamon tree, ib.; (*ā*), f. Diospyros embryopteris, ib.

Tanula, mfn. spread, expanded, Up. v.

Tannu, n. (Up. ii, 113) the body, R. v, 93, 23.

1. **Tanū**, in comp. for *°nū*. = *karapa*, n. making thin, attenuation, Yogas. ii, 2; pāring, Pān. iii, 1, 76. = *karṭri*, m. making thin or emaciated, a destroyer, RV. v, 34, 6, Sāy. = *√kṛ*, to make thin, Naish. vii, 82; (ind. p. *-krīya*) to diminish, discard (*lajjām*), Ragh. vi, 80. = *kṛita*, mfn. pared, L. = *bhūta*, mfn. become small, diminished, Kathās.

2. **Tanū**, f. (of *°nū*, q. v.; acc. *°nvām*, RV. &c.; BHP. iii; *°nvam* [Pān. vi, 4, 77, Vārt.], BHP. vii, 9, 37; instr. *°nvā*, iif.; gen. abl. *°nvās*, RV. &c.; loc. *°nū* & *°nvī*, RV.; *°nvām*, RV. &c.; du. *°nū* [RV. x, 183, 2; AV. iv, 25, 5], *°nvā* [RV.], *°nū-vau* [TB. i, 1, 7, 3], *°nvau* [see *gharma*]; pl. nom. & acc. *°nvās*, RV. &c.; BHP. i.; nom. *°nūvas*, TB. i, 1, 7, 3) the body, person, self (often used like a reflexive pron.; cf. *ātman*), RV. &c.; form or manifestation, RV. &c. (*°manyas*, 'a sign of wrath', PārGr. iii, 13, 5). = *kṛit*, mfn. 'forming the person', preserving life, RV. i, 31, 9; forming a manifestation (of gen.), ŚāṅkhBr. vii, 10, 14; caused by one's self, RV. viii, 79, 3. = *kṛithā*, preservation of the person, 86, 1. = *jā*, mfn. produced or born on or from the body, AV. i, 23, 4; belonging to the person, vi, 41, 3 (cf. AitBr. ii, 27); m. a son, MBh. v, viii; Hariv. &c.; N. of a Sādya, i, 536; n. the plumage, wing, MBh. v, 113, 4; (*ā*), f. a daughter, Hariv. 15774; Kum. i, 59. = *janī*, m. a son, W. = *janman*, m. id., Anargh. i, 7. = *tala*, m. a measure of length equal to the arm extended, fathom, L. = *tyāj*, mfn. risking one's life, RV. x, 4, 6 & 154, 3 (Nir. iii, 14). = *dūshī*, mfn. destroying the person, AV. xiv, xvi; PārGr. ii, 6, 10. = *devatā*, f. a form (of fire) deified, ŚāṅkhBr. ii, 3, 14. = *deśa*, m. a part of the body, BHP. vi, 13, 12. = *napa*, n. (derived fr. *-ndpāt* taken as *-napād*, 'eating *tanū-napa*') ghee, L. = *nāpāt* (*tanū*), m. 'son of himself; self-generated (as in lightning or by the attrition of the Aranis, cf. Nir. viii, 5)', a sacred N. of Fire (chiefly used in some verses of the Āpṛihymns), RV. (acc. *°pātām*, x, 92, 2); AV. v, 27, 1; VS. v, 5 (dat. *°pātre*; = TS. i, 2, 10, 2); AitBr. ii, 4; ŚBr. i, 5, 3; iif. (gen. *°pātr*, x, 2, 5, irr. nom. *°pāt* [only etymological, cf. 4, 2, 5, 2, 11]; Hit.; fire (in general), Hcar.; N. of Śiva; Plumbago zeylanica, W.; = *vāt*, mfn. containing the word *tanū-nāpāt*, Nir. viii, 22. = *nāpṛī* (*tanū*), base for the weak cases of *pāt*, q. v.; cf. *tanūnāpṛī*. = *pā*, m. protecting the person, RV. iv, viif.; AV. vi; VS. iii f.; ŚāṅkhBr. i, 6, 11. = *pāna*, mf(ī)n. id., AV. ii f., xix; TS. v; n. protection of the person, AV. v, 8; viii. = *pāvan*, mfn. = *pā*, AitBr. ii, 27. = *prīshtha*, m. N. of a Soma sacrifice, ŚāṅkhBr. x, 8, 33. = *bala*, n. strength of body, one's own strength, AV. ix, 4, 20. = *bhava*, m. = *nu-ja*. = *rūo*, mfn. brilliant in person, RV. ii, 1, 9; vi, 25, 4; vii, 93, 5. = *ruha*, n. (m., L.) = *nu-ruh*, MBh.; Hariv. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, MärkP. xxix, 7); a feather, wing, VarBrS. xliii, 1; m. a son, Śatr. = *vaśin*, mfn. having power over the person, ruling (Agni, Indra), RV. = *śubhāra* (*°nū*), mfn. decorating the person, v, 34, 3 (cf. *nūshu* *śubhā*, i, 85, 3; Nir. vi, 19). = *havis*, n. an obla-

tion offered to *-devatā*, KātyŚr. iv, 5, 9 & 10, 7; ii, 8, 31, Sch. = *hrada*, m. = *nu-h*, W.

Tanti, f. (Pān. vi, 4, 39; Kāś. on iii, 3, 174 & vii, 2, 9) a cord, line, string (esp. a long line to which a series of calves are fastened by smaller cords), RV. vi, 24, 4; BHP.; Sch. on ŚBr. xiii & KātyŚr. xx (ifc.); (°nti) Gobh. iii, 6, 7 & 9; extension, W.; m. a weaver, W.; cf. 2. *tati*. = *carā*, mfn. going with (i.e. led by) a cord, TBr. iii, 3, 2, 5. = *ja*, m. N. of a son of Kanavaka, Hariv. i, 34, 38. = *pāla*, m. 'guardian of (the calves kept together by) a *tanti*', a N. assumed by Saha-deva at Virāṭa's court, MBh. iv, 68 & 289; N. of a son of Kanavaka, Hariv. i, 34, 38. = *pālaka*, m. = *la*, Saha-deva, L.

Tanti, f. = *ti*, q. v.; see also *vatsa*. = *yañja*, m. a sacrifice performed for a *tanti*, MānGr. ii, 10.

Tantu, m. a thread, cord, string, line, wire, warp (of a web), filament, fibre, RV. &c.; a cobweb, W.; a succession of sacrificial performances, BHP.; any one propagating his family in regular succession, KātyŚr. iii; Ap.; TUp.; MBh. (cf. *kula*-) &c.; a line of descendants, AitBr. vii, 17; any continuity (as of thirst or hope), MBh. xii, 7877; Mālatīm.; N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.; = *nāga*, L.; (g. *gargādi*) N. of a man, Pravar. iv, 1; cf. *kāshṭha*, *vara*, *saptā*. = *karana*, n. spinning, Sud. on ApGr. viii, 12. = *kartṛi*, m. 'propagating the succession of a family (*kula*-)', = *kula-tantu* (q. v.), MBh. viii, 3393. = *kārya*, n. 'thread-work', a web, SarvUp. = *kāshṭha*, n. 'piece of fibrous wood', a weaver's brush, L. = *kīṭa*, m. a silk-worm, L. = *kṛintana*, n. cutting off the propagation of a family, BHP. vi, 5, 43. = *kriyā*, f. spinning work, Har. on ApGr. x, 10. = *jāla*, see *kṛimi*. = *tva*, n. the consisting of threads, Sarvad. xi, 118. = *nāga*, m. a shark, L. = *nābha*, m. 'emitting threads from its navel', a spider, Bādar. ii, 1, 25, Sch. = *niryāsa*, m. 'having stringy exudations', the palmyra tree, L. = *parvan*, n. 'thread-festival', the day of full moon in month Śrāvaṇa (anniversary of Kṛishṇa's investiture with the Brāhmanical cord), Tithyād. = *bha*, m. 'thread-like', Sinapis dichotoma, L.; a calf, L. = *bhūta*, mfn. being the propagator of a family, MBh. iii, 258, 11. = *mat*, mfn. forming threads, 'roping' (as a liquid), Car. vi f.; (a, neg.) Susr. iii; 'uninterrupted like a thread' (said of an Agni), ĀpŚr. ix, 8, 5; ŚākhGr. v, 4, 2; AV. Prāyāc. ii, 1; (ti), f. an oblation offered to that Agni, ĀpŚr. ix, 8, 5, Sch.; N. of Mūrāri's mother, Anargh. i, 7. = *madhya*, mf. (ān) having a thread-like waist, Priy. iv, 2. = *vardhana*, m. 'race-increaser', Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 7033; Śiva. = *vādyā*, n. a stringed instrument, W. = *vāna*, n. weaving, Nyāyam. vii, 3, 21, Sch. = *vāpa*, for *vāya*, L. = *vāya*, m. (Kāś. on Pān. iii, 2, 2 & vi, 2, 76) a weaver, Mn. viii, 397; VarBṣ.; VarBṣ.; (cf. *rajaka*-); a spider, Pān. vi, 2, 77. Kāś.; weaving, L.; = *danḍa*, m. a loom, Up. iv, 149, Sch. (v. l.); = *śālā*, f. a weaver's workshop, Gal. = *vigraha*, f. = *tata-patṛi*, L. = *śālā*, f. = *vāya*, f. L. = *samanta*, mfn. woven, L.; sewn, L.; n. wove cloth, W. = *samtati*, f. sewing, Vop. xi, 1. = *samtāna*, m. weaving of threads, Dhātup. xxvi, 2; KaushUp. i, 3, Sch. = *sāra*, m. 'having a fibrous pith', the betel-nut tree, L. = *sāraka*, m. id. W.

Tantuka, ifc. a thread, rope, Bhartṛ. i, 95; m. a kind of serpent, Susr.; the plant *tu-bha*, L., Sch.; (ā), f. a vein, L. **Tantupa**, m. = *tu-nāga*, L.

Tantura, n. the fibrous root of a lotus, L.; m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. vii, 2 (v. l. *annara*).

Tantula, mfn. roping (as slime), BHP. vii, 1, 66; n. = *tura*, the fibrous root of a lotus, L.

Tānta, n. (Pān. vii, 2, 9, Kāś.) a loom, v, 2, 70; the warp, RV. x, 71, 9; AV. x, 7, 42; TBr. ii; TāndyaBr. x, 5; ŚBr. xiv; Kauś.; MBh. i, 806 & 809; the leading or principal or essential part, main point, characteristic feature, model, type, system, framework, ŚBr. xii; TāndyaBr. xxiii, 19, 1; Lāty.; KātyŚr. &c. (e.g. *kulasya* °, 'the principal action in keeping up a family, i.e. propagation,' MBh. xiii, 48, 6; ifc. 'depending on,' cf. *ātma*-, *sva*-, *para*-, &c.); doctrine, rule, theory, scientific work, chapter of such a work (esp. the 1st section of a treatise on astron., VarBṣ. i, 9; Parāśara's work on astron., ii, 3; vii, 8), MBh. &c. (cf. *shashṭi*- &c.); a class of works teaching magical and mystical formulae (mostly in the form of dialogues between Śiva and Durgā and said to treat of 5 subjects, 1. the creation, 2. the destruction of the world, 3. the worship of the gods, 4. the attainment of all objects, esp. of 6 super-human faculties, 5. the 4 modes of union with the

supreme spirit by meditation; cf. RTL. pp. 63, 85, 184, 189, 205 ff.), VarBṣ. xvi, 19; Pañcat. 2a5; Kathās. xxiii, 63; Sarvad.; a spell, HYog. i, 5; Vear.; oath or ordeal, L.; N. of a Sāman (also called 'that of Virṭu'), ArshBr.; an army (cf. *°trin*), BHP. x, 54, 15; ifc. a row, number, series, troop, Bālar. ii, f. vi; = *vājya*-°, government, Daś. xiii; Śis. ii, 88; (*para* °, 'the highest authority') Subh.; a means which leads to two or more results, contrivance, Hariv. ii, 1, 31; a drug (esp. one of specific faculties), chief remedy, cf. *°rāvāpa*, = *pariccha*-°, L.; = *anta*, L.; wealth, L.; a house, L.; happiness, W.; (= *ṇa*), instr. ind. so as to be typical or hold good, KātyŚr. xvi, xx; (ā), f. for *°ndra*, Susr.; (i), cf. Pān. v, 4, 159, Kāś.; i, L. f. = *nti*, Gobh. iii, 6, 7 & BHP. iii, 15, 8 (v. l. for *°nti*; see also *vatsa*-*tantri*); the wire or string of a lute, ŚākhGr. xvii; Lāty. iv, 1, 2; Kauś. &c. (*°tri*, R. vi, 28, 26); (fig.) the strings of the heart, Hariv. 3210 (v. l.); any tubular vessel of the body, sinew, vein, Pān. v, 4, 159; the plant *°trikā*, L.; a girl with peculiar qualities, L.; N. of a river, L.; cf. *ku-tantri*. = *kāra*, m. the author of any scientific treatise, Mālav. i, 7; Daś. xiii, 87. = *kāshṭha*, n. = *ntu-k*°, L. = *kaumudi*, f. N. of a work, Tantras. ii. = *gan*-*dhārva*, n. N. of a work, Śāktān. = *garbha*, m. N. of a work, vii. = *cūḍāmaṇi*, m. N. of a work, Tantras. ii. = *tikā*, f. N. of *vārttika* i-iv, W. = *tā*, f. the state of anything that serves as a *tantra*, ĀvŚr. xi, 1; comprehending several rites in one, ceremony in lieu of a number, W. = *tva*, n. dependance on (in comp.), Sarvad. i, 41. = *prākṣā*, m. N. of a work, Vratapr. = *pradīpa*, m. N. of a Comm. on Dhātup. = *bheda*, m. N. of a Tantra, Ānand. 31, Sch. = *mantra-prākṣā*, m. N. of a work, Śāktān. iv. = *ratna*, n. N. of a work by Ārtha-sārathi. = *rāja*, m. N. of a work, Tantras. i; Ānand. 99, Sch. = *rājaka*, m. N. of a medical work by Jābala, Brahmap. i, 16, 18. = *vāpa*, for *vāya*, L. = *vāya*, m. (= *ntu-v*°) a weaver, R. (G) ii, 90, 15; a spider, L.; m. n. weaving, L. = *vārttika*, n. = *mīmāṃsā*-°, = *śāstra*, n. N. of a work, Prātāpār., Sch. = *sāra*, m. 'Tantra-essence', N. of a compilation. = *hridaya*, n. N. of a work, Tantras. ii. **Tantrāntariya**, m. pl. the Śāṅkhya philosophers, Bādar. ii, 4, 9, Sch. **Tantrāvrāpa**, n. sg. 'attention to the affairs of both one's own and an enemy's country' [Daś. xiii, 92], and 'drugs and their preparation,' Śis. ii, 88. **Tantrōtara**, n. N. of a work (v. l. *ma*-*lot*), Ānand. 31, Sch.

Tantraka, mfn. recently from the loom, new and unbleached, Pān. v, 2, 70; ifc. for *°tra*, doctrine, see *pañca*-; (*ikā*), f. Coccus cordifolius, BHP. v, 3, 7; noise in the ears, ŚārngS. vii, 142; cf. *apa*-. **trapa**, n. the supporting of a family, MBh. v, 375.1.

Tantraya, Nom. (fr. *°tra*) *°yati*, to follow as one's rule, xii, 215, 21; to provide for (acc.), Śak. v, 5 (ind. p. *°yika*, v. l.); Ā. 'to support a family,' Dhātup. xxxiii, 5; A. to regulate, Car. iv, 1, 26. **Tantrāyān**, mfn. (said of the sun) drawing out threads or rays (of light), VS. xxxviii, 12.

Tantri, f. = *tri*, q. v.; v. l. for *°ndri*. = *ja*, v. l. for *°nti-ja*. = *tā*, v. l. for *°ndri-tā*. = *pāla*, v. l. for *°nti-p*°. = *pālaka*, m. N. of Jayad-ratha, L.

Tantrita, mfn. spoken (a spell), Kathās. xxiii, 63; (ifc.) depending on, BHP. xi, 18, 33; a, neg., 'independent,' Gobh. i, 5, 26, Sch.; for *a-tandrita*, MBh.

Tantrin, mfn. having threads, made of threads, spun, wove, W.; a chorde (an instrument), W.; m. a musician, W.; a soldier, Rājāt. v, 248-339; vi. **Tantrila**, mfn. occupied with the affairs of government, Mṛicch. vi, 11, Sch.

Tantrillaka, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 2209. **Tantri**, f. of *°tra*, q. v. = *bhāṇḍa*, n. 'chorded instrument,' the Indian lute, Sāh. vi, 214. = *mukha*, m. a peculiar position of the hand, PŚarv.

Tantv, in comp. for *°tu*. = *agra*, n. the end of thread, g. *gahādī*. = *°agriya*, mfn. fr. *°gra*, ib.

Tandā, n. a row (ŚBr. viii, 5, 2, 6), VS. xv, 5. = *vāya*, m. for *°nta-v*°, L., Sch.

Tanv, in comp. for *°nd*. = *āṇḍa*, m. 'slender-limbed,' N. of a man, Rājāt. vii, 260 f.; 635 & 641; (ā), f. a delicate-limbed woman, MBh.; Śukas.

Tanvin, m. 'possessed of a body,' N. of a son of Manu Tāmāsa, Hariv. 429.

tanaka (for *vet*°), a reward, SaddhP.

tanayitru *tanayitru*. See √2. *tan*.

tanas, *°nikā*, *°nitri*, &c. See √3. *tan*.

tanonu *tanonu*, a kind of *shashṭika* rice, Npr.

tantasya *tantasya*, Intens. √*tans*, q. v.

tanti *tanti*, *°ti*, *tāntu*, &c. See col. 1.

Tānta, *°traka*, *°trapa*, &c. See cols. 1, 2.

tanvī *tanvī*, ind. with √*as*, *kṛi*, *bhū*, g. *ūry-ādi* (Gaṇap.; v. l. *tasthi*).

tand, cl. 1. *ā*. *°date*, to become relaxed, RV. i, 138, 1; cf. *d-tandra*.

Tandr, cl. 1. P. *°drati*, = √*sad*, VS. xv, 5, Mahidh.; (Subj. *°drat*) to make languid, RV. ii, 30, 7; Caus. *°dradyate*, to grow fatigued, AitBr. vii, 15, 5 (ŚākhGr. xv, 19); TĀr. iii, 14, 1 & 9 (with inf.). **Tandrayū**, mfn. fatigued, lazy, RV. viii, 92, 30.

Tandrā, f. lassitude, exhaustion, laziness, Yājñ. iii, 158; MBh. iii, 3008; xiv, 874; R.; Susr. &c. **Tandrālu**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 158) tired, wearied, sleepy, Susr. **Tandrāvin**, mfn. id., TĀr. iv, 7, 18.

Tandri, = *°drā*, (ifc.) MBh. xii, f. & R. ii, 1, 18; (instr. *°drīṇā*) BHP. iii, 20, 40. = *ja*, v. l. for *°nti-ja*. = *pāla*, v. l. for *°nti-p*.

Tandrika, m. a kind of fever; (ā), f. = *°drā*, W. **Tandrita**, mfn. = *mūḍha*, L.; see *a*.

Tandrin, mfn. see *a*; m. = *drika*, BHP. *°ritā*, f. lassitude, sleepiness, MBh. xii, 4997 & 7958.

Tandri, is [AV.; MBh. iii, xii], i [iii, xii], f. = *°drā*, AV. viii, 8, 9; xi, 8, 19; MBh. (ifc. nom. *°dri*, i, 4474; iii, v, 1358 C; xii); R. (ifc. nom. *°dri*, v, 28, 18); BHP.; cf. *sambādha-tandri*.

tanvi *tanvi*, *°nni*, v. l. for *°nvi*, q. v.

tanmitta *tan-nimitta*. See p. 434, col. 3.

Tan-madhyā, -*manas*, &c. See ib.

tanvū *tanvū*, *°nyū*. See √2. *tan*.

tanva *tanva*, m. N. of the author of a Sāman (cf. 2. *tānva*); (n.?) a part of the body, Sulbas. ii, 37.

tanvi *tanvi*, v. l. for *°vi*; *°nvin*; see col. 2.

tap 1. *tap* (cf. √1. *pat*), cl. 4. *ā*. *°pyate*, to rule, Dhātup. xxvi, 50.

Tapa-tā, f. ifc. governing, BHP. iv, 22, 37.

tap 2. *tap*, cl. 1. *tāpati* (rarely *ā*); Subj. *°pāti*, RV. v, 79, 9; p. *tāpat*, RV. &c.; cl. 4. p. *tāpyat*, VS. xxxix, 12; pf. 1. sg. *tātpā*, RV. vii, 104, 15; 3. sg. *°tāpa*, x, 34, 11; AV. vii, 18, 2 &c.; p. *tepānd*, RV.; fut. *tapīsyati*, Br. &c.: *°te* & *tapīsyati*, MBh.) to give out heat, be hot, shine (as the sun), RV. &c.; to make hot or warm, heat, shine upon, ib.; to consume or destroy by heat, ib.; to suffer pain, MBh. viii, 1794; Git. vii, 31; (with *paśāt*) to repent of, MBh. viii, 39, 15; to torment one's self, undergo self-mortification, practise austerity (*tapas*), TUp. ii, 6; Mn. i, f.; MBh. &c.; to cause pain to, injure, damage, spoil, RV.; AitBr. vii, 17; ŚBr. xiv &c.; Pass. or cl. 4. *ā*. *°tāpyate* (xiv) or *°tāpy*, TBr. ii; p. *°pyāmāna*, AV.; *°tāpy*, xix, 56, 5; cf. *a*-. aor. *atāpi*, RV. vii, 70, 2; *atāpā*, Pān. iii, 1, 65, Kāś.; pf. *tepe*, MBh. &c.; p. *°pānd*, ŚBr.; also P. *°tāpyati*, *°pyet*, *atāpyat*, &c., MBh.; R.; Kathās. x, 4) to be heated or burnt, become hot, RV. &c.; to be purified by austerities (as the soul), Sarvad.; to suffer or feel pain, RV. x, 34, 10 & 95, 17; AV. xix, 56, 5; ŚBr. xiv; MBh. &c.; to suffer pain voluntarily, undergo austerity (*tapas*), AV.; ŚBr.; TBr.; ŚadvBr.; ŚākhGr. &c.; Caus. *°tāpyati*, *°te* (p. *°tāyat*, AV.; Pass. *°pyate*, MBh. &c.; aor. *atāpate* & [Subj.] *tātpate*, RV.) to make warm or hot, iv, 2, 6; viii, 72, 4; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; to consume by heat, R. &c.; to cause pain, trouble, distress, AV. xix, 28, 2; MBh. &c.; to torment one's self, undergo penance, iii, 8199; luters. (p. *tāta-pyāmāna*) to feel violent pain, be in great anxiety, R. i, 11, 8; BHP. ii, 7, 24; [cf. Lat. *tepeo* &c.]

3. **Tap**, mfn. 'warning one's self.' See *agni-tāp*. **Tapa**, mfn. ifc. 'consuming by heat,' see *lālā-ṭam*; 'causing pain or trouble, distressing,' see *janam*- & *paraṇi*; 'tormented by,' Hariv. i, 45, 37; m. heat, warmth (cf. *a*-), Pañcat. ii, 3, 7; the hot season, Śis. i, 66; the sun, W.; = *°pas*, religious austerity, Car.; Cāṇ.; (cf. *mahā*- & *su*-); a peculiar form of fire (which generated the seven mothers of Skanda), MBh. iii, 14392; Indra, Gal.; N. of an attendant of Śiva, L., Sch.; (ā), f. N. of one of the 8 deities of the Bodhi-vṛksha, Lalit. xxi, 404; cf. *a*-. = *ruj*, f. the pain of bodily austerity, W. = *rtu* (*ritu*), m. the hot season, Naish. i, 41. **Tapātyaya**,

m. 'end of the heat,' the rainy season, MBh. iii, 36; Śāk. iii, 9. **Tapānta**, m. id., MBh. vi, viii; R. vi, 37, 68.

Tapā-ātāhka, m. = *pas-tāhka*, Gal.

Tapah, in comp. for *pas*. — **kara**, m. the fish Polynemus risus or paradisus. L. — **kṛiśa**, mfn. emaciated by austerities, W. — **kṛiśa-saha**, mfn. enduring the pain of austerities, Hemac. — **parārdha** (*tāp*), mfn. finishing by *t*, MaitrS. iii, 4. — **pātra**, n. a man whose austerities have made him a fit recipient of honour, Sindhās. iii, 8. — **prabhāva**, m. supernatural power (acquired by) austerities, Śāk. vii. — **śīla**, mfn. inclined to religious austerities. — **śādhī**, m. the practice of penance, W. — **sādhya**, mfn. to be accomplished by austerities. — **siddha**, mfn. accomplished by penance. — **suta**, m. 'austerity-son,' Yudhiṣṭhira, MBh. iii, 313, 19; (*Ṣaṣaṣ suta*, Śiś. ii, 9.) — **sthala**, n. a place of austerity, Hās. i, 19; (2), f. Benares, L.

Tapat, mfn. pr. p. *√* *tāp*, q. v.; (*tī*), f. 'warming,' N. of a daughter of the Sun by Chāyā (married to Saṃvaraṇa and mother of Kuru), MBh. i; BhP. vi, viii f.; VāmP.; = *panṭi*, Rasik.; Kathārp.; (*ntī*), f. N. of a river, Divyāv. xxx; cf. *tāpatya*. **Tapatām-pati**, m. 'chief of burners,' the sun, W.

Tapana, mfn. warming, burning, shining (the sun), MBh. i, v; R. vi, 79, 57; causing pain or distress, RV. ii, 23, 4; x, 34, 6; AV. iv, xix; m. g. *nandy-ādī* the sun, MBh. i, vi, xiii; R. i, 16, 11; Ragh. &c.; heat, L.; the hot season, L.; N. of a hell (cf. *mahā*), Mn. iv, 89; Buddh.; N. of an Agni, Hariv. 10465; Agastyā (cf. *āgneya*), L.; Seme-carpus Anacardium, Npr.; = *cchada* (or 'a white kind of it,' Npr.), L.; Premna spinosa, L.; Cassia Senna, Npr.; the civet cat, Gal.; = *mani*, L.; N. of a Yaksha, MBh. i, 32, 18; of a Rakshas, R. vi; n. (*ṣ*) the being hot, burning, heat, TBr. ii, 2, 9, 1 f.; pining, grieving, mental distress, Kāth. xxviii, 4; Śāh. iii; (*ś*), f. heat, RV. ii, 23, 14; the root of Bignonia suaveolens, Npr.; = *panṭi*, Divyāv. xxx, 317 & 409; a cooking vessel, Baudh. (TS., Sch.); cf. *gopāla*, *tripurā*, *rāma*. — **kara**, m. a sun-beam, W. — **cchada**, m. the sunflower, L. — **tana-ya**, m. 'Sun-son,' Karṇa, W.; (*ā*), f. = *sutā*, L.; = *panṭi*, W.; = *pasviśṭā*, L.; *yēśṭā*, f. id., L. — **dyuti**, mfn. brilliant like the sun, Śiś. i, 42; f. sunshine, L. — **maṇi**, m. the sun-stone, L. — **sutā**, f. 'sun-daughter,' the Yānuṇā river, Prasannar. v, 33. **Tapanaśma**, f. id., L. **Tapanaśman**, m. the sun-stone (*sūrya-kānta*), Dharmasarm. xvi, 37. **Tapanaśṣṭa**, n. 'loved by sunbeams,' copper, L. **Tapanaśala**, m. = *na-maṇi*, Rājāt. iii, 296.

Tapaniya, mfn. to be heated, W.; to be suffered (as self-mortification), W.; m. a sort of rice, Car. i, 27; n. gold purified with fire, MBh. iv, vi; R. vi; Ragh. &c. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. golden, MBh. vii; Hcat.

Tapaniyaka, n. gold, L. **Tapantaka**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. xxiii. **Tapar-loka**, m. = *po-l*, W. **Tapas**, in comp. for *pas*. — **carana**, n. the practice of austerities, MBh.; R. i; Sarvad.; (*pas* *ś*), Mn. vi, 75). — **caryā**, f. id., MBh. vii, 1280; Hariv. 14907 f.; MārKp. — **cit**, m. pl. 'accumulating merit by austerities,' N. of a class of deities, TāpdyBr. xxv, 5; *lām ayana*, n. = *tāpaicid*, Maś.

Tāpas, n. warmth, heat (*pañca tapānsi*, the 5 fires to which a devotee exposes himself in the hot season, viz. 4 fires lighted in the four quarters and the sun burning from above, Mn. vi, 23; R.; BhP. iv; BrahmapP.; cf. Ragh. xiii, 41), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚākhŚr.; pain, suffering, RV. vii, 82, 7; religious austerity, bodily mortification, penance, severe meditation, special observance (e.g. 'sacred learning' with Brāhmins, 'protection of subjects' with Kṣatriyas, 'giving alms to Brāhmins' with Vaiśyas, 'service' with Śūdras, and 'feeding upon herbs and roots' with Rishis, Mn. xi, 236), RV. ix, 113, 2; x (personified, 83, 2 f. & 101, 1, 'father of Manyu,' RANukr.); AV. &c.; (m., l.) N. of a month intervening between winter and spring, VS.; TS. i; ŚBr. iv; Susr.; Pāp. iv, 4, 128, Vārt. 2, Pat.; Śiś. vi, 63; the hot season, L., Sch.; = *po-loke*, Vedāntas. 120; the 9th lunar mansion (*dharma*), VarBr. i, 19; ix, 1 & 4; N. of a Kalpa period, Vāyup. i, 21, 27. — **takṣha**, m. 'destroying the power of religious austerity,' Indra (as disturbing the austerities of ascetics lest they should acquire too great power), L. — **taṅka**, m. 'afraid of austerities,' id., L. — **tann**, mfn. = *paḥ-kṛiśa*, AitAr. v, 3, 2, 1. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, W. — **pati** (*tāp*), m. the lord of austerities, VS. v, 6 & 40; BhP. iv, 24, 14. — **vat** (*tāp*), mfn. burning, hot, RV. vi,

5, 4; AV. v, 2, 8; ŚākhŚr. iii, 19, 15; = *po-v*, RV. x, 154, 4 f. — **vin**, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 102) distressed, wretched, poor, miserable, TS. v, 3, 3, 4 (compar. *-vī-tara*); R. ii f.; Śāk.; Mālav.; BhP.; Śāh.; practising austerities, (m.) an ascetic, AV. xiii, 2, 25; Kāth. xx (compar.), xxiii (superl. *-vī-tama*); ŚBr. (compar. ii) &c.; m. a pauper, W.; = *paḥ-kara*, L.; a kind of Karañja tree, L.; Nārada, L.; N. of a son of Manu Cakshusha, Hariv. 71; of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, 482; BhP. viii, 13, 29; VP.; (*inā*), f. a female devotee, poor wretched woman, Nal.; R. iii, 2, 7; Śāk.; Daś.; Nardostachys Jaṭā-māṣṭī, L.; Helleborus niger, L.; = *mahā-śrāvāṇikā*, Bhpr.; *svī-kanyakā* or *nyā*, f. the daughter of an ascetic, Śāk. i, 14 & 24; *-tā*, f. devout austerity, MBh. xiii, 2896; Śatr.; *-patra*, m. Artemisia, L.; *śuśhītā*, f. Prosopis spicigera, Gal.

Tapasa, m. = *po-rāja*, Uq. iii, Sch.; a bird, ib. **Tapasivan**, mf(ā)n. causing pain (?), Kāth. **Tapaso-mūrti**, m. (= *po-m*) N. of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, Hariv. 482.

1. **Tapasya**, Nom. *syati* (Pāp. iii, 1, 15) to undergo religious austerities, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 8, 10 (*tāp*); MBh. i, iii, xiii (A., cf. 2. *tapasya*); R. &c.

2. **Tapasyā**, mf(ā)n. (fr. *tāpas*) produced by heat, KātyŚr. xxv; belonging to austerity, Baudh. ii, 5, 1; m. (Pāp. iv, 4, 128) the second month of the season intervening between winter and spring (= *phālguna*), VS.; TS. i; ŚBr. iv; Car. viii, 6; Susr. i; Arjuna (= *phālguna*), L.; N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, Hariv. 428; n. the flower of Jasminum multiflorum or pubescens, L.; devout austerity (?), *śye* taken as 1. sg. A. of 1. *tapasya* by Nilak., MBh. xiii, 10, 13; (*ā*), f. (fr. 1. *tapasya*) id., Hcat.

Tapasyā-matya, m. = *paḥ-kara*, W.

Tapā-gaccha, m. the 6th Gaccha of the Śvetāmbara Jains (founded by Jagac-candra, A. D. 1229).

Tapita, mfn. refined (gold), Hariv. 13035.

Tāpishṭha, mfn. (superl.) extremely hot, burning, RV.; AV. xi, 1, 16. **Tapishnu**, mfn. warming, burning (with *deva*, 'the sun'), MBh. xii, 11726.

Tapiyas, mfn. (compar.) most devoted to austerities among (gen.), BhP. ii, 9, 8.

Tāpu, mfn. burning hot, RV. ii, 4, 6; ix, 83, 2.

Tapur, in comp. for *pas*. — **agra** (*tāp*), mf(ā)n. burning-pointed (a spear), RV. x, 87, 23. — **jambha** (*tāp*), mfn. burning-jawed (Agni), i, 36, 16 & 58, 5; viii, 23, 4. — **mūrdhan** (*tāp*), mfn. burning-headed (Agni), vii, 3, 1; x, 183, 3; m. N. of the author of RV. x, 183 (son of Bṛihaspati), RANukr. — **vadha** (*tāp*), mfn. having burning weapons, RV. vii, 104, 5; AV. vi, 20, 1.

Tāpnshi, mfn. burning (a weapon), RV. iii, 30, 17 (Nir. vi, 3); vi, 2, 3; (m. or f.) a burning weapon, i, 42, 4. **Tāpnshī**, f. heat of anger, Naigh. ii, 13.

Tapush-pā, mfn. drinking warm (beverages), RV. iii, 35, 3 ['protecting from pain,' Sāy.]

Tāpus, mfn. burning, hot, RV. ii, 30, 4 & 34, 9; vi, 52, 2; m. fire, Uq., Sch.; the sun, ib.; 'pain-causer,' an enemy, ib.; n. heat, RV.; AV. i, 13, 3.

Tapo, in comp. for *pas*. — **gaccha**, m. = *pa-g*.

— **jā**, mfn. born from heat, VS. x, 6; xxxvii, 16; become (a god or saint) through religious austerity, RV. x, 154, 5; AV. vi, 61, 1; MaitrS. iv, 9, 6, 7; AitBr. ii, 27. — **da**, n. 'granting religious merit,' N. of a Tirtha, Hariv. 9524. — **dāna**, n. id., MBh. xiii, 7650. — **dyuti**, m. 'brilliant with religious merit,' N. of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, VP. iii, 2, 34. — **dhana**, mf(ā)n. rich in religious austerities, (m.) a great ascetic, Mn. xi, 242; MBh.; Hariv. ii, 69, 62 &c.; m. N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, i, 7, 23; of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, VP. iii, 2, 34; of a Muni, Kathās. cxvii, 125; = *pasvi-patra*, L.; (*ā*), f. Sphaeranthus nollis, L. — **dharma**, m. N. of a son of the 13th Manu, Hariv. i, 7, 82 (v. l. *rma-bhṛīṭha*). — **dhāman**, n. 'place of austerities,' N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 37. — **dhṛiti**, m. N. of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, Hariv. 483; VP. iii, 2, 34. — **nitya**, mfn. devoting one's self incessantly to religious austerities, MBh. iii, xiv; m. N. of a man (with the patr. Pauruṣiṣṭi), Tār. vii, 9, 1. — **nidhi**, m. 'austerity-treasure,' an eminently pious man, Ragh. i, 56; Śak. (v. l.); (*pasam* *nyo*, R. (G) i, 67, 3). — **nishṭha**, mfn. practising austerities, Mn. iii, 134; Yājñ. i, 221. — **nnbhā-va**, m. = *paḥ-prabh*, W. — **bala**, m. the power acquired by religious austerities, ŚākhGr. iv, 5, 15; Mn. xi, 241; R. i. — **bhaṅga**, m. interruption of religious austerities, Kāvyād. ii, 325. — **bhṛit**, mfn.

undergoing austerities, (m.) an ascetic, Hariv. 4849. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting in or composed of religious austerities, 3990; 14430; R. i, 31, 11; BhP. ii; practising religious austerities, Hcat. — **mūrti**, f. an incarnation of religious austerity, R. i, 31, 11; m. = *pasam*, BhP. viii, 13, 29; VP. iii, — **mūla**, mfn. founded on religious austerity, Mn. xi, 235; m. N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, Hariv. 428. — **ya-ḥṣa**, mfn. sacrificing by austerities, Bhag. iv, 28. — **yukta**, mfn. engaged in austerities, MBh.; VarBrS. lxxxv. — **rata**, mfn. rejoicing in religious austerity, pious, MBh. i, 36, 3. — **raṭi**, mfn. id., i, 1838; m. N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, Hariv. 429; = *ravi*, VP. iii, 2, 34. — **ravi**, m. 'sun of ascetics,' N. of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, Hariv. 482. — **rāja**, m. the moon (as presiding over austerities), L. — **rāsi**, m. an accumulation of religious austerities (Puruṣhottama), R. i, 31, 11. — **rthiya**, mfn. destined for austerities, MBh. xi, 760. — **loka**, m. one of the 7 worlds (also called *tapar-l*, situated above the *jana-l*), AruUp.; BhP. ii, 5, 39; KāśiKh. xxii; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. vi, 2. — **vaṭa**, m. Brahmvarta (in central India), L. — **vat**, mfn. engaged in austerities, MBh. xii, 8548. — **vana**, n. a grove in which religious austerities are performed, Nal. xii, 62; R. i; Śāk.; Ragh.; (f. f. *ā*) Kathās. xxii. — **vāsa**, m. = *paḥ-sthala*, Hariv. 5168. — **vidhāna**, n., *dhī*, m. N. of two Jaina texts. — **vridhā**, mfn. rich in religious austerity, MBh. (Nal. xii, 48). — **vrāta**, m. a multitude of austerities, W. — **śana**, m. 'whose food is austerity,' N. of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, Hariv. 482; of a son of Manu Tāmasa, 428.

Taptā, mfn. heated, inflamed, hot, made red-hot, refined (gold &c.), fused, melted, molten, RV.; AV. &c.; distressed, afflicted, worn, R. iii, 55, 15; Megh.; Śāk.; (in astrol.) opposed by, VarYogay. ix, 16; practised (as austerities), MBh. v, 7147; R. i, 57, 8; one who has practised austerities, ŚBr.; ChUp.; inflamed with anger, incensed, W.; n. hot water, ŚBr. xiv, 1, 1, 29; (*dm*), ind. in a hot manner, xi, 2, 7, 32. — **kumbha**, m. a heated or red-hot jar, MārKp. xii, 34 f.; xiv, 87; N. of a hell, ib.; (cf. RTL. p. 232). — **kūpa**, m. 'well of heated liquid,' N. of a hell, PadmaP. vi. — **kricchra**, m. n. a kind of religious austerity (drinking hot water, milk, and ghee for 3 days each, and inhaling hot air for 3 days), Mn. xi, 157 & 215; Yājñ. iii, 318. — **jāmbūnada-maya**, mf(ā)n. made of refined gold, R. i, 15, 8. — **tapas**, mfn. practising austerities, (m.) an ascetic, W. — **tapta**, mfn. made hot repeatedly, Bhpr. v, 26, 3 & 45. — **tāma**, n. red-hot or melted copper, VarBrS. vi, 13; BhP. vi, 9, 13. — **pāṣāṇa-kūṇḍa**, n. 'pit filled with red-hot stones,' N. of a hell, BrahmapP. — **mudrā**, f. (Vishṇu's) mark burnt (on the skin with red-hot iron), W. — **rahasa**, n., Pāp. v, 4, 81. — **rūpa**, n. 'of refined shape,' silver, Npr. — **rūpaka**, n. id., L. — **lomaśa**, green vitriol, Npr. — **loha**, n. 'glowing iron,' N. of a hell, VP. ii, 6, 11 (cf. RTL. p. 232). — **vālnka**, mfn. having hot gravel, BhP. iii, 30, 23; m. N. of a hell, PadmaP. v, 159, 3; (*ās*), f. pl. hot gravel, Kathās. lxxii, 105. — **vrata** (*ptā*), mfn. using hot milk for the initiatory rite, TS. vi, 2, 2, 7; ApŚr. xi, 2, 2. — **snrā-kūṇḍa**, m. 'jar or hole filled with burning spirituous liquor,' N. of a hell, BrahmapP. — **sūrmī**, f. 'red-hot iron statue,' N. of a hell (in which the wicked are made to embrace red-hot images), BhP. v, 26, 7 (cf. 20 & Mn. xi, 104); *kūṇḍa*, n. id., BrahmapP. — **hema**, n. refined gold, MBh. iii, 1722; R. i, iii; VarBrS. cvi, 3; *maya*, mfn. consisting of refined gold, W. **Tapānna**, n. hot food, hot rice, W. **Tapābharaṇa**, n. an ornament made of refined gold, R. iii, 58, 19. **Tapāyana**, mf(ā)n. dwelling-place of distressed people (the earth), VS. v, 9 (*tiktāy*, TS. i). **Tapāḍaka-svāmin**, m. N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP.

Tapataka, n. a frying-pan, Bhpr.

Tapavya, mfn. to be practised (austerity), MBh.

Tapti, f. heat, Bādar. ii, 2, 10, Sch.

Taptri, m. a heater, MBh. i, 8414.

Tapya, mfn. to be refined, Sarvad.; Bādar. ii, 2, 10, Sch. (*-tva*, n. abstr.); performing austerity (= *sattva-nyāsa*, Sch.; said of Śiva), MBh. xii, 10381.

Tapyatī, f. heat, TS. i, 4, 35, 1 (v. l. *itī*).

Tapyatū, mfn. hot, RV. ii, 24, 9; f., see *itī*.

तपलाकृति tabalākṛiti, f. N. of a creeper.

तम tabha, m. = *śo*, a he-goat, L., Sch.

तम् tam, cl. 4. *tāmyati* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 74; rarely *ā*, R. ii, 63, 46; Git. v, 16; pf. *latāma*, ŚBr. iv; aor. Pass. *atami*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 34, Kās.; Ved. inf. *idmīto*, with *d* preceding, 'till exhaustion', TBr. i, 4, 4, 2; TāpdyāBr. xii; Lāty; Āp.; pf. Pass. p. -*tāntā*, q. v.) to gasp for breath (as one suffocating), choke, be suffocated, faint away, be exhausted, perish, be distressed or disturbed or perplexed, RV. ii, 30, 7 (*nā mā tamat* [aor. subj.] 'may I not be exhausted'); Kāth.; TBr. &c.; to stop (as breath), become immovable or stiff, Suśr.; Mālatim.; Amar.; Rājāt. v, 344; to desire (cf. 2. *ma*, *mata*), Dhātup. xxvi, 93; Caus. *tamidyati* (aor. Pass. *atāmi*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 93, Kās.) to suffocate, deprive of breath, ŚBr. iii, 3, 2, 19 & 8, 1, 15; Kātyā. vi, 5, 18; cf. *d-tameru*.

1. **Tama**, m. (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 34, Kās.) = *tamas* ('the ascending node', VarBṛ. [7]; Jyot.), L., Sch.; (= *māla*) Xanthochymus pictorius, L.; (= *mākā*, L.; n. (= *mas*) darkness, L.; the point of the foot, L.; (ā), f. night, L.; Xanthochymus pictorius, L.; (ī), f. (g. *gaurādi*, Gaṇar. 47) night, Śiś. ix, 23; BhP. x, 13, 45; Gol. vii, 10; Naish. vii, 45. - **prabha**, m. = *mah-pr*, Śiś. v, 1, 1. for *mah-pr*, L. - **rāja**, m. = *tava-r*, L. **Tamābhaya**, m. the plant *tālita-pattra*, Npr.

Tamab, in comp. for *mas*. - **prabha**, m. N. of a hell, L. (v. l.); (ā), f. id., L. - **pravāsa**, m. groping in the dark, W.; mental perplexity, W. - **sthita**, n. 'situated in darkness', N. of a hell, W. - **apriā**, mfn. connected with darkness, Kād.

Tamaka, m. (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 34, Kās.) oppression (of the chest), a kind of asthma, Suśr. i, 43 & 45; vi, 40 & 51; cf. *pra*; (ā), f. Phyllanthus emblica, Npr.

Tamata, mfn. desirous of, Uṇ. iii, 109, Sch.

Tamāna, n. the becoming breathless, ŚāṅkhŚr. ii, 7, 7; iv; Kātyā. iv, 1, 13; cf. *nūga-tamāni*.

Tamam, ind. so as to faint away, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 93.

Tāmas, n. darkness, gloom (also pl.) RV. (*mah prāṇita*, 'led into darkness', deprived of the eye's sight or sight, i, 117, 17) &c.; the darkness of hell, hell or a particular division of hell, Mn. iv, viii f.; VP. ii, 6, 4; MarkP. xii, 10; the obscuration of the sun or moon in eclipses, attributed to Rāhu (also m., L.), R.; VarBṛ. v, 44; VarBṛ. ii; VarYog.; Sūryas; mental darkness, ignorance, illusion, error (in Śāṅkhya phil. one of the 5 forms of *a-vidyā*, MBh. xiv, 1019; Śāṅkhyak. &c.; one of the 3 qualities or constituents of everything in creation [the cause of heaviness, ignorance, illusion, lust, anger, pride, sorrow, dullness, and stolidity; sin, L.; sorrow, Kir. iii; see *guṇa* & cf. RTL. p. 45], Mn. xii, 24 f. & 38; Śāṅkhyak. &c.), RV. v, 31, 9; R. ii; Sak.; Rājāt. v, 144; N. of a son (of Śrāvas, MBh. xii, 2002; of Dakṣa, i, Sch.; of Prithu-śrāvas, VP. iv, 12, 2); [cf. *tīmira*; Lat. *temere* &c.] - **kālpas**, mfn. like darkness, gloomy, W. - **kāṇḍa**, m. (g. *kāṣṭhādi*, not in Kās.) great or spreading darkness, Śiś. - **tati**, f. id., L. - **vat** (*tām*), m(fā)n. gloomy, AV. xix, 47, 2; Naigh. i, 7; (ī), f. night, L., Sch.; turmeric, T. - **van** (*tām*), m(fā)n. - **vat**, TS. ii, 4, 7, 2; cf. *dm*. - **vinī**, f. - **vatī**, MBh. iv, 732; Kād.

Tamasā, mfn. dark-coloured, AV. xi, 9, 22; m. darkness, Uṇ. Sch.; a well, Uṇ. v, 1; n. ifc. for *mas*, 'darkness', see *andha*, *dha*, *ava*, *vi*, *sa*; a city, Uṇ. v, 1; (ā), f. N. of a river (falling into the Ganges below Pratiśthānā), MBh. iii, 14231; vi, 338; Hariv. 12828; R. if.; iv, 40, 24; Ragb. ix, 16.

Tamasā-kṛta, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 34, Kās.

Tamasā-vana, n. N. of a grove, Divyāv. xxvii.

Tamasaka, ifc. = *mas*, darkness, ChUp. vii, 11, 2; SamhUp.; mental darkness, BhP. vii, 1, 11; the quality *tamas* (q. v.), NṛisUp. (a); cf. *nis*, *vi*, *sa*.

Tamāla, m. 'dark-barked (but white-blossomed)'

*Xanthochymus pictorius, MBh.; Hariv. 12837; R.; Suśr.; Mṛicch. &c.; a sort of black Khadira tree, L.; Cratēva Roxburghii, L.; tobacco, Śikṣhāp.; sectarian mark on the forehead (made with the juice of the Tamāla fruit), L.; a sword, L.; m. n. (g. *aridharcādi*) the bark of the bamboo, L.; n. = *palitra*, L.; (ī), f. = *tamakā*, Npr.; Cratēva Roxburghii, L. = *tāmra-valli*, L. - **pattra**, n. the leaf of Xanthochymus pictorius, Mṛicch.; Ragb. vi, 64; the leaf of Laurus Cassia, L.; Xanthochymus pictorius, L.; 'a sectarian mark on the forehead', see *śrī-khaṇḍa*; - *canāna-gandha*, m. 'smelling like Tamāla leaves and sandal wood', N. of a Buddha.

Tamālaka, (m., n., L.) Xanthochymus pictorius, R. ii, 91, 48 (ifc.); the bark of a bamboo, L.; n.

the leaf of Laurus Cassia, L.; Marsilea quadrifolia, L.; (ā, ī), f. = *tamakā*, Npr.; (ikā), f. id., L.; = *tāmra-valli*, L.; = *tāmra-līptā*, L.; N. of a woman, Kād. v, 427 & 432 (v. l. *tarā*); Vāsav. 573.

Tamālīni, f. a place overgrown with Tamāla trees, g. *pushkarādī*; = *tāmra-līptā*, L.; = *tamakā*, L. **Tamā**, f. = *mī* (s. v. *ma*), L.; turmeric, W.

Tamin, mfn., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 141. **Tāmishīo**, f, irr. *ayas*, Ved. f. pl. (fr. *tamishy-ac*) oppressing, stunning, confusing, RV. viii, 48, 11; AV. ii, 2, 5.

Tāmīra, m. = *pakṣha*, W.; n. darkness, dark night (also pl.), MBh. iv, 710; BhP. v, 13, 9; Git. xi, 12; a dark hell, hell (in general), BhP. iv, 6, 45; anger, L.; (ā), f. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 114) a dark night, RV. ii, 27, 14; TBr. ii, 2, 9, 6; MBh. iii; Ragb. &c.; cf. *su*; *tāmīra* = *pakṣha*, m. the dark half of the month, vi, 34; VarBṛ. ix, 36; xxiv.

Tamīvara, m. the moon, Dharmātm. x, 15.

Tamo, in comp. for *mas*. - **gā**, mfn. roaming in the darkness (Sushpa), RV. v, 32, 4. - **gūpa**, m. the quality of darkness or ignorance (see *tamas*), W. - **gūpā**, mfn. having the quality of *tamas* predominant, ignorant, proud, W. - **ghna**, m. 'destroying darkness', the sun, MBh. iii, 193; vii, 6296; the moon, L.; fire, L.; Vishnu, L.; Śiva; a Buddha ('*bodha*, knowledge', T.), L. - **jyoti**, m. 'light in darkness', a fire-fly, L. - **nud**, mfn. dispersing darkness, xiii, 7298; m. light, R. v, 32, 23; the sun (for acc. *dam*, see *da*), L.; the moon (for acc. *dam*, see *da*), L.; fire, L.; a lamp, L. - **nuda**, m(fā)n. dispersing darkness, Mn. i, 6 & 77; MBh. (*sarva*), iii, 17114 &c.; m. the sun, 11892; (acc. *dam*) 17099 & vi, 5765; the moon, Ragb. iii, 33 (acc. *dam*). - **nta-kṛt**, m. 'darkness-finisher', N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2560. - **ntya**, m. one of the 10 ways in which an eclipse may happen, VarBṛ. v, 43 & 52. - **ndhakāra**, N. of a mythical place, Kāraṇ. xii; - *bhūmi*, or *rā bh*, f. id., ib. - **paha**, mfn. removing darkness, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 50; removing ignorance, Daś.; Kir. v, 22; m. the sun, L.; the moon, Ragb. iii, 33 (v. l.); fire, L.; a Buddha ('*bodha*, knowledge', T.), L.

- **bhāga**, mfn. one whose portion is darkness, Nir. xii, 1. - **bhid**, m. 'dispersing darkness', a fire-fly, L. - **bhūta**, mfn. 'become darkness', covered with darkness, Mn. i, 5; Bhartṛ. i, 14; ignorant, Mn. xii, 115. - **maṇi**, m. 'darkness-jewel', a kind of gem, L.; a fire-fly, Vāsav. 442. - **maya**, m(fā)n. consisting or composed of or covered with darkness, VarBṛ. v, 3; BhP. iii; MarkP. &c.; m. the mind enveloped with darkness (one of the 5 forms of *a-vidyā* in Śāṅkhya phil.), viii, 15; *yi* - *kṛi*, to cover with darkness, Naish. viii, 65. - **rī**, m. 'darkness-enemy', the sun, Rājāt. ii, iv; - *vivara*, 'sun-hole', a window, vii, 775. - **rūpa**, m(fā)n. consisting of mental darkness or ignorance, NṛisUp. - **rūpin**, mfn. id., ib., Sch. - **līpti**, f. = *tāma-l*, L. - **vat**, mfn. = *mas-v*, R. iv, 44, 115. - **vāsa**, n. darkness as a cover, Kād. viii, 162. - **vikāra**, m. 'modification of the Guṇa *tamas*', sickness, L. - **vṛta**, mfn. obscured, W.; overcome with any effect of the Guṇa *tamas*, as rage, fear, &c., W. - **vṛdh**, mfn. rejoicing in darkness, RV. vii, 104, 1. - **val**, m. 'darkness-enemy', fire, Gal. - **hān**, mfn. striking down or dispersing darkness, i, 140, 1; iii, 39, 3; m. fire, Gal.; Vishnu, ib.; Śiva, ib. - **hara**, m. 'removing darkness', the moon, L.

Tamrā, m(fā)n. oppressing, darkening, x, 73, 5.

तम 2. tama, an affix forming the superl. degree of adjectives and rarely of substantives (*kāṇva*, &c.), Suśr. i, 20, 11; mfn. most desired, Kir. ii, 14; (*ām*), added (in older language) to adverbs and (in later language) to verbs, intensifying their meaning; ind. in a high degree, much, Naish. viii.

तमङ्ग tamāṅga, °gaka, m. a platform, L.

तमर tamara, n. tin, L.

तमस tāmas, °sā, &c. See col. 1.

Tamāla &c., **tamī**, **min** &c. See ib. & col. 2.

तमुहुहीय tamushūhiya, the hymn RV. vi, 18 (beginning with *tāmushūhi*), ŚāṅkhŚr. x, 11, 29.

तम्पा tampā, f. a cow (cf. *ombā*), L.

तम्ब tamb, cl. 1. °bati, to go, Vop.

तम्बा tamā (fr. *tāmra*), f. = *mpā*, L.

तम्बीर tamḥira, = *تموير*, (in astrol.) the 14th Yoga.

तय tamrā. See col. 2.

तय tay, cl. 1. °yate (pf. *teye*), to go towards (acc.) or out of (abl.), Bhāṭṭ. xiv, 75 & 108; (= *tāy*) to protect, Dhātup. xiv, 6.

Taya, m. g. *vṛshādī*; cf. *tāya*.

तर 1. tara, an affix forming the compar. degree of adjectives and rarely (cf. *vṛitra-tāra*) of substantives, Suśr. i, 20, 11; (*ām*), added (in older language) to adverbs (see *ati-tarām* &c.) and (in later language) to verbs (Pāṇcat. i, 14, 7; Ratnāv. iii, 9; Kathās.), intensifying their meaning; ind. with *na*, not at all, BhP. x, 46, 43. - **tama-tas**, ind. more or less, 87, 19; cf. *tāratāmya*.

तर 2. tāra, mfn. (√ *trī*; g. *paṇādi*) carrying across or beyond, saving (f. *aid* of Śiva), MBh. xii, 10380; ifc. passing over or beyond, W.; 'surpassing, conquering', see *śoka-tarā*, cf. *ratham-tarā*; excelling, W.; m. crossing, passage, RV. ii, 13, 12; viii, 96, 1; Mn. viii, 404 & 407; Yājñ. (ifc.), MBh. xii; (a-, mfn. 'impassable') Bhāṭṭ. vii, 55; (cf. *dus*); 'excelling, conquering', see *dush-tāra*, *su-tāra*, *dus*; = *paṇya*, Mn. viii, 406; a raft, W.; a road, L.; N. of a magical spell (against evil spirits supposed to possess certain weapons), R. i, 30, 4; fire, W.; N. of a man, Rājāt. vii, 809; (ī; also īs, L.) f. (g. *gaurādi*, Gaṇar. 48) a boat, ship (cf. *rī*), MBh. i, 428 f.; BhP. iv; Śiś. iii, 76; (cf. *nis-tārika*); a clothes-basket (also °rī), L.; the hem of a garment (also °rī), L. = *raṇi-petaka*, L.; a club, L.; for *stari* (smoke), W. - **paṇya**, n. ferry-money, freight, Divyāv. - **paṇyika**, m. one who receives ferry-money or freight, Buddh. L. - **vaṭa**, Cassia auriculata, L. - **vāri**, (m., L.; for *tala-v*?) a one-edged sword, Har. vi; Kalyāṇam.; Pāṇcat. ii, 77; cf. *tala-vāraṇa*. - **vālikā**, f. (for *tala-v*?) = *kar*, id., L., Sch. - **sārika**, see *tala-s*. - **sthāna**, n. a landing-place, L. **Tarāṇḍhu**, m. a large flat-bottomed boat, L. **Tarāṇ**, m. id., L.

1. **Tarāṅga**, m. (fr. *taram*, ind. √ *trī*) 'across-goer', a wave, billow, R. iv, 41, 29 ff.; Jain.; Suśr.; Sak. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Pāṇcat.; Kathās. lxvii); a section of a literary work that contains in its N. a word like 'sea' or 'river' (e.g. of Kathās. & Rājāt.); a jumping motion, gallop, waving about, moving to and fro, Hariv. 4298; Git. xii, 20; cloth, clothes, Uṇ., Sch.; cf. *ut*, *carma*. - **bhīra**, m. = *gṛhapatrasa*, N. of a son of the 14th Manu, Hariv. 495. - **mālin**, m. 'wave-garlanded', the sea, Prasannar. vii, 18. - **vāti**, f. 'having waves', a river, Vcar. vi, 72; N. of a female servant, Vāsav. 374. **Tarāṅgapatrasta**, mfn. afraid of waves, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 38, Kās.

2. **Tarāṅga**, Nom. °gati, to move like a billow, wave about, move restlessly to and fro, Kād. vi, 1644 (Pass. p. *gyamāna*); Git. ii, 8; cf. *ut*.

Tarāṅgaka, m. a wave, Bālabodh.; (ikā), f. N. of a female servant, Viddh. ii, 1; cf. *nāri*.

Tarāṅgaya, Nom. °yati, to cause to move to and fro, Bālar. iii, 25 (= Viddh. iii, 27); Śāh. vi.

Tarāṅgiṇī, f. of *gin*. - **nātha**, m. 'river-lord', the sea, Bālar.; Vcar. xiii. - **bhartṛi**, m. id., 53. **Tarāṅgiṭa**, mfn. (g. *tārakādi*) having (folds, *vālī*-) as waves, Kathās. lxxvii, 7; wavy, waving, overflowed (by tears), moving restlessly to and fro, MBh. vi, 3851; Mālatim.; Śānti.; Kathās.; Prasannar. &c.; n. waving, moving to and fro, Gft. iii, 13.

Tarāṅgiṇ, mfn. wavy, waving, moving restlessly to and fro, MBh. vi, 12; Kathās.; Git. v, 19; (īnī), f. (g. *pushkarādī*) a river, Bhartṛ. iii, 65; N. of a river, Kathās. lxxii, 336; N. of several works, Śaktir.; Nirṇayas. ii, 7; ifc. see *kṣhira* &c.

Tarāṇa, m. a raft, boat, L.; 'final landing-place', heaven, L.; n. crossing over, passing (ifc.), Kātyā. i, 7, 13; R.; Vikr.; Rājāt.; Hit.; overcoming (as of misfortune, gen.), MBh. i, 6054; carrying over, W.; an oar (?), Kauś. 52; (ī), f. = *nī*, a boat, Hariv. 14078 (v. l. °rīnī); Hibiscus mutabilis, L. = *nī-valli*, L.; cf. *ūrādhva*, *dus*; *prā-tā*, *su*.

Tarāṇi, mfn. moving forwards (as the sun &c.), quick, untired, energetic, RV.; AV. xiii, 2, 4 & 36; carrying over, saving, helping, benevolent, RV.; TBr. ii, 7, 13, 2; m. the sun, Kapś. iii, 13; BhP. v, viii, x; Rājāt.; ŚārngP.; Calotropis gigantea, L.; a ray of light, L.; f. = *nī*, a boat, Prab.; Vop.; Śatr.; Aloe perfoliata, L. (also °nī, Sch.); cf. *ga*, *saṃsāra*. - **tanayā**, f. 'sun-daughter', the river Yamunā, Bhām. iv, 7 & 35. - **tvā**, n. zeal, RV. i, 110, 4 & 6 (Nir. xi, 16). - **dhanya**, m. Śiva. - **petaka**, m. a baling-vessel, L. - **ratna**, n. 'sun-jewel', a ruby, L.

Tarāṇiya, mfn. to be crossed (a river), R. ii.
Tarāṇi-vallī, f. Rosa glandulifera, L.
Tarāṇḍa, m. N. of a place, L.; (m. n., L.) the float of a fishing line, float made of bamboos and floated upon jars or hollow gourds inverted, L.; an oar, W.; a raft, boat, HPariś. ii, 220; (ā, f), f. id., L. — **pādā**, f. 'oar-footed', a boat, L.
Tarāṇḍaka, v.l. for *ṛantuka*, q.v.
Tarāṇya, Nom. (fr. *ṇa*) *nyati*, to go, g. *kanḍu-ādi* (not in Kās.).
Tārat, pr. p. & Subj. *√trī*, q. v. — **sama**, m. conflagration of chaff (cf. *taratsala*), Gal.; m. or f. pl. = *mandī*, Vas. xxviii, 11. — **samandī**, f. pl. the hymn RV. ix, 58 (beginning with *tārat sā mandī*), Gaut. — **samandīya**, n. (scil. *sāka*) id., Mn. xi, 254.
Taratha, see *deva*-. **Tarad**, f. (Siddh. pūpl. 74) a raft, L.; a kind of a duck, L. **Tarād-dveshas**, mfn. conquering enemies (Indra), RV. i, 100, 3.
Tarantā, m. the ocean, L.; a hard shower, Un. k.; a frog, ib.; N. of a man (with the patr. Valida-daśvi), RV. v, 61, 10; TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 7 (author of a Sāman); (f), f. a boat, ship, Un. iii, 128, Sch.
Tarantuka, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 5085; 6022 (vv. ll. *arantī* & *tarandāka*) & 7078; ix, 3032.
Tāras, n. rapid progress, velocity, strength, energy, efficacy, RV.; MBh. xii, 5172; R. v, 77, 18; Ragh. xi, 77; a ferry, RV. i, 190, 7; (fig.) v, 54, 15; AV. x, 10, 24; a symbolical N. of the *stoma* of the gods, TāṇḍyaBr. viii, xi, xv; a bank, L.; = *plava-ga*, L.; (sā), instr. ind. (g. *svār-ādi*, not in Kās.) speedily, directly, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; BhP.; Śiś. ix; Kathās.; Prab. iv, 24; (rās), mfn. quick, energetic, SV. i, 4, 2, 4, 1. — **mat**, for *-vat*, q.v. — **vat** (*tār*), mfn. = *-vin* (Indra), TBr. ii, 8, 4, 1; m. N. of a son of the 14th Manu, Hariv. i, 7, 87 (v.l. *ṣ-mat*); f. pl. 'the swift ones', the rivers, Naigh. i, 13. — **vin**, mfn. quick, violent, energetic, bold, RV. viii, 97, 10 & 12 (Indra); VS. xix, 88; MBh.; R.; Śak. &c.; m. a courier, runner, hero, W.; Siva; the wind, L.; a falcon, Gal.; Garuda, L.; N. of a man, Prav. ii, 2, 2.
Tarasāna, m. a boat, Un. ii, 86, Sch.
Tarāyana. See *tār*-.
Tari, f. = *rī*, a boat, MBh. i, 4014; xii, 1682; Prab. vi, 7; see also *rī*, s.v. *ra*. — **ratha**, m. 'boat-wheel', an oar, L.
Tarika, m. = *kirī*, Yājñ. ii, 263; a raft, boat, L.; (ā), f. id., L.; the skin on the milk, VS. xxxix, 8; KātyŚr. xxvi, 7, 8. **kin**, m. a ferry-man, W.
Tarītavya, n. impers. it is to be crossed or passed over, ĀsvGr. i, 12, 6; MānGr. i, 13.
Tarītā, f. 'leader', the fore-finger, L.; garlic (or 'hemp'?), Kulārṇ.; a form of Durgā (cf. *tvar*), Tantr. — **dhāraṇa-yantra**, n. N. of a mystical diagram, ib. — **pūjā-yantra**, n. another diagram, ib.
Taritrī, mfn. one who crosses (a river) or who carries over, Pān. vii, 2, 34, Kās.
Taritra, m. 'a helmsman' (Sch.) or n. 'an oar', MBh. v, 2436 (a, mfn. without a f.).
Tarin, mfn. AV. v, 27, 6 (for *sā im*, VS. xxvii, 15); (ini), f. v.l. for *ṛanī*, q.v.
Tari, f., see *ra*. — **pa**, see *dus*-.
Taritrī, mfn. = *ritrī*, Pān. vii, 2, 34, Kās.
Taritu, see *dush-tār*-. **Tāriyas**, mfn. (compar.) easily passing through (acc.), RV. v, 41, 12.
Tarisha, m. a raft, boat, L.; the ocean, L.; a fit or competent person, Un. v; a fine shape or form ('decorating' W.), L.; resolution, L.; see also *tavisha*. **Tarishāni**, Prad. inf. *√trī*, q.v.
Tāru, mfn. 'quick' or subst. 'speediness', (pl.) RV. v, 44, 5 (cf. ii, 39, 3).
Tarutūtri, mfn. winning, i, 27, 9; 129, 2.
Tarutri, m. (Pān. vii, 2, 34) a conqueror, RV. i, vi, 66, 8; viii; an impeller (of carts), x, 178, 1 (Nir. x, 28); (trī), f. adj. a help, MānGr. i, 22.
Tārutra, mfn. carrying across (as a horse), RV. i, 117, 9; conquering, triumphant, i, 174, 1; ii, 1, 15, f.; iii, vi, 6; granting victory, superior, iv, vi, viii, x.
Tarusha, one base of *√trī* (*tarushante* &c.), q.v.
Tārusha, m. a conqueror, overcomer, vi, 15, 3; x, 115, 5; (f), f. victory, SV. i, 4, 1, 4, 5.
Tarushyāt, mfn. (pr. p.) attacking, RV. viii, 99, 5 (Naigh. iv, 2; Nir. v, 2). **Tārus**, n. battle, RV. vi, 25, 4; superiority, i, 122, 13; iii, 2, 3.
Tarūtūtri, mfn. = *ritrī*, Pān. vii, 2, 34.
Tarūshas, mfn. superior, RV. i, 129, 10.
Tarūi, m. = *raṇi*, a boat, L.; the sun, L.
Tarutarika, mfn. (fr. Intens.) being in the habit of crossing (a river), L.; n. a boat, L.
Tartavya, mfn. = *raṇiya*, MBh. vii, 4706.

Tarman, n. 'passage', see *su-tārman*; m. n. the top of the sacrificial post (cf. Lat. *terminus*), L.
Tārya, m. N. of a man, RV. v, 44, 12.
Tarsha, m. = *ṛisha*, a raft, Un. iii, 62, Sch.; the ocean, ib.; the sun, Un. v; f.
Taraksha, m. = *ṛkshu*, VarBrS. xii, 6; a wolf, Npr.
Tarākshu, m. a hyena, VS. xxiv, 40; MaitrS. iii, 14, 21; GopBr. i, 2, 8; MBh.; Hariv. 9373; R.; Suśr.
Tarakshuka, m. id., L.
Tarega taraṅga, &c. See p. 438, col. 3.
Tarṭ taraṇa, N. of a medicinal plant, Npr.; (f), f. N. of a thorny plant (cf. *tār*), L.
Taraṇa, *ṛaṇi*, &c. See p. 438, col. 3.
Taratsala, m. = *ṛat-sama*, W.
Taradī, v.l. for *ṛaṇi*.
Tarantā, *ṇtuka*. See col. i.
Tarambuja, n. (borrowed fr. ترنج) a water-melon (cf. *kharbūja*), Tantr.
Tarala, mfn. (ā) n. (*√trī*?, cf. *taraṅga*) moving to and fro, trembling, tremulous, MBh. &c.; glittering, R. vi, 4, 33; Ragh. xiii, 76; Śak.; unsteady, vain, Bhartṛ.; Amar.; Rājāt. iii, 515; libidinous, L.; liquid, W.; hollow, L.; m. a wave, BhP. x, f.; the central gem of a necklace, MBh. viii, 4913; Hariv.; a necklace, L.; a ruby, L.; iron, L.; a level surface (*tala*), L.; the thorn-apple, Npr.; N. of a poet, Bālar. i, 13; ŚāringP.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. viii, 237; (ā), f. spirituous liquor, L.; a bee, L.; N. of a Yoginī, Hcat. ii, 1, 709; rice-gruel, VarBrS. lxxvi, 11 (*ṛa*, n. ?). — **tā**, f. = *tva*, Pañcat.; unsteady activity, Kād. — **tva**, n. tremulousness, unsteadiness, Kpr. x, 3. — **naṇāni**, f. 'tremulous-eyed', a metre of 4 × 12 short syllables. — **lekha**, f. N. of a woman, Rājāt. viii, 1445. — **locanā**, f. a tremulous-eyed woman, W.; (cf. R. vi, 4, 34).
Taralaya, Nom. *yati*, to cause to tremble, Hcar. v, 205; Amar. 87.
Tarālāya, Nom. *yate*, to tremble, Hcat. ii, 1, 709.
Tarālāyita, mfn. made tremulous, agitated, W.; m. a large wave, W.; n. fickleness, W.
Taralika, f. N. of a female servant, Kād. (see *tamāl*); Vāsav. 565.
Taralita, mfn. shaking, dangling, undulating, tremulous, Gīt. vii, xi; ŚāringP.; n. impers. it has been trembled, Gīt. xii, 15. — **hāra**, mfn. (ā) n. having a tremulous garland, vii, 14.
Tarāvī tarāvī, (in astrol.) ترابع, quadrature.
Taras, *ṛas*. See col. i.
Taras tarasa, m. n. sg. & pl. meat, Nyāyam.; Sch. on KātyŚr. ii, v. — **puṛoḍāsa**, mfn. offering a cake of meat, TāṇḍyaBr. xxv, 7. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of meat (a cake), KātyŚr. xxiv, 5, 20.
Tarasat, for *trās*?, *√tras*, q.v.
Tarasāna, &c. See col. i.
Tarām tarām. See i. *tara*.
Tarī tari, *ṛika*, *ṛikini*, &c. See col. i.
Taru, m. (g. *vyāghrādi* [not in Kās.], cf. *nabhas*-) a tree, Nal. xii, 75; R. vi, 82, 115; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; N. of a son of Manu Cakshusha, MatsyaP. — **kūpi**, m. a kind of bird, L. — **koṭara**, n. the hollow of a tree, Hit. — **khaṇḍa**, m. n. (Pān. iv, 2, 38, Kās. v.l.) = *shaṇḍa*, Kād. — **gahana**, n. the thicket of woods, ŚāringP. — **ochāyā**, f. the shade of a tree, Kathās. lxiii, 9 (if. f. ā); iic, 36. — **ja**, mfn. produced by a tree (a flower, fruit &c.), W. — **jivana**, n. (vital organ, i.e.) the root of a tree, L. — **tala**, n. the level ground round the foot of a tree, Kathās.; Hit. — **tā**, f. the state of a tree, MārkP. xxxi, 9; Kathās. lxxii, 235. — **tūlikā**, f. the flying fox (suspending itself from branches like a *tūlikā*, q.v.), L. — **dūlikā**, v.l. for *-tūl*, W. — **na**, m. 'tree-nail', a thorn, L. — **paṇḍita**, f. a row of trees, avenue, W. — **bhuṇ**, m. 'tree-eater', the parasitical plant *Vanda Roxburghii*, L. — **maṇḍapa**, a bower, Kathās. xx, 55. — **mahiman**, m. 'glory of tree-planting', N. of a section of the Vṛikshayurveda (on the future rewards of those who plant trees), W. — **mūla**, n. the root of a tree, Kathās. ic, 2. — **māṇḍa**, m. 'tree-animal', an ape, L. — **rāga**,

m. n. 'tree-charm', a bud, L. — **rāja**, m. 'tree-king', the palmyra-tree, Hcat. ii, 1, 317. — **rājan**, m. 'tree-king', the Pārijāta, Hariv. 7153 f. — **ruhā**, f. 'growing on trees', = *bhuṇ*, L. — **rohini**, f. id., L. — **va**, m. 'best of trees', = *rājan*, W. — **valli**, f. a creeper, Kathās. liii, 59; a kind of Oldenlandia (dyeing red), L. — **viṭapa**, m. a branch, W. — **śā**, yin, m. 'sleeping on trees', a bird, L. — **śreshṭha**, m. the best of trees, W. — **shaṇḍa**, n. (cf. *khaṇḍa*) a group of trees, R. iv, 13, 13; Pañcat. — **sāra**, m. 'tree-essence', camphor, L. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of heart-wood, Suśr. iv, 35. — **sthā**, f. = *ruhā*, L. **Tarusa**, mfn. abounding in trees, g. *lomādi*.
Taruksha, m. (g. 2. *lohitādi*, not in Kās.) N. of a man, RV. viii, 46, 32; cf. *taluksha*.
Tarūna, mfn. (ā) n. (Pān. iv, 1, 15, Vārtt. 6, Pat.) RV. n. (*√trī*; g. *kāpīlākādi*, Gaṇar. 447) 'progressive', young, tender, juvenile, RV.; AV. &c.; new, fresh, just risen (the sun, cf. *bāldīditya*), just begun (heat or a disease), MBh.; R.; Kum. iii, 54; Suśr.; tender (a feeling), Bhartṛ.; m. a youth, MBh. &c.; (cf. *tarna*); Ricinus communis, L.; large cummin seed, L.; N. of a particular section in a Tantra work treating of various stages in a Tantrika's life, Kulārṇ. viii; of a mythical being, MBh. ii, 7, 22; of a Rishi in the 11th Manu-antara, Hariv. 477; m. n. the blossom of *Trapa bispinosa*, L.; n. = *ṇā* *sthi*, Suśr.; a sprout (ifc. *kūsa*), KātyŚr.; ParGr. ii, 1, 10; (f), f. (g. *gaurādi*) a young woman, girl, R.; Suśr. &c.; a kind of pot-herb, i, 46, 4, 39; Aloe perfoliata, L.; Rosa glandulifera or alba, Npr.; Croton polyandrum or Tigilium, L.; [cf. *répny*] — **jvara**, m. 'slight fever', a fever that lasts a week, W.; *ṛāri*, m. 'enemy of *ṛa*', N. of a drug. — **tā**, f. freshness, vigour, Kād. — **dadhi**, n. coagulated milk five days old, W. — **pitika**, f. red arsenic, Npr. **Tarunābhāsa**, m. a kind of cucumber, ib. **Tarunāsthi**, n. 'soft-bone', cartilage, Suśr. **Tarunēndu**, m. the increasing moon, Bhartṛ. iii, 84.
Tarunaka, m. N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2160; n. a sprout, (*ṛin*) AV. x, 4, 2; see *darbha*; cf. *tarn*-.
Tarunaya, Nom. *yati*, to make young or fresh, Mālatim. v, 6.
Tarunāya, Nom. *yati*, to bring forth, W.; *yate*, to become or remain young or fresh, Hariv. 4745; Suśr. iv, 26, 27; Pañcat. v, 1, 14; Bhartṛ. iii, 9.
Taruniman, m. youth, juvenility, MaitrS. i, 10, 10; Kāth. xxxvi, 5; Śāntiś.; Prasannar. ii, 11.
Tarūni, f. and ind. of *ṇa*. — **kaṭāksha-kāma** or *ṛksha-māla*, m. Clerodendrum phlomidoides, L. — **gapa**, m. a number of young women, W. — **ja**, m. a young woman, W. — *√bhū*, to become a youth, Hcar. iv. — *bhūta*, mfn. become a maiden, Daś. vii, 156. — *ratna*, n. = *raṇi*-, Gal.
Tarut tarutri, *ṛtrī*, &c. See col. i.
Tarūta tarūta, m. the root of a lotus, L.
Tarūnak tarūnaka. See *ṛun*-.
Tarut tarutri, *tārūshas*. See col. i.
Tark, cl. 10. *ṛkayati* (ep. also *ṛte*), to conjecture, guess, suspect, infer, try to discover or ascertain, reason or speculate about, MBh. &c.; to consider as (with double acc.), ib.; to reflect, think of, recollect, have in one's mind, intend (with inf., MBh. iii; Mjricch.; Megh.), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. iii, 13, 20; to ascertain, R. iii, 25, 12; 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup.; [cf. *torquico*, &c.]
Tarka, m. conjecture, MBh. &c.; reasoning, speculation, inquiry, KathUp. ii, 9; ParGr. ii, 6, 5; Gaut.; Mn. xii, 106; MBh. &c.; doubt, W.; system or doctrine founded on speculation or reasoning, philosophical system (esp. the Nyāya system, but applicable also to any of the six Darśana, q.v.), BhP. ii, viif.; Prab.; Vop.; Caray.; Madhus.; the number 6, Sūryas. xii, 87; logic, confutation (esp. that kind of argument which consists in reduction to absurdity), Tarkas.; Sarvad.; Madhus.; wish, desire, L.; supplying an ellipsis, L.; cause, motive, L.; n. a philosophical system, Hcat. i, 7; (ā), f. reasoning, inquiry ('= *kāṅkshā*', Sch.), MBh. iv, 892; cf. *a*, *ku*-, *dus*-, *rūpa*-. — **karkasa**, m. N. of a family, Dhūrtan. i. — **karmān**, for *ṛku-k*, BhP. x, 45, 3. — (cf. *-sādhyā*). — **kārikā**, f. N. of a Vaiśeṣika work by Jīva-rāja Dikshita. — **kaumudī**, f. N. of a Vaiśeṣika work. — **grantha**, m. a treatise on reasoning, manual of logic, Suśr. vi, 19, 15. — **candrikā**, f. N. of an elementary exposition of the

तलुख *taluksha*, m. N. of a man (cf. *tāruksha*), g. 2. *lohitādi* (not in Kāś.)

तलुन *taluna*, mfn. (= *taruna*, Pāp. iv, 1, 15, Vārtt. 6, Pat.; g. *kapilakādi*, Gaṇar. 447) young, L.; m. (g. *utsādi*) a youth, L.; wind, L.; (f), f. (g. *gaurādi*; proparox., Pāp. iv, 1, 15, Vārtt. 6, Pat.) a maiden, L.

तल्क *talka*, n. a forest (cf. *tala*), L.

तल्य *talpa*, (n., L.) m. (√*trip*) a couch, bed, sofa, AV.; TS. vi; TBr. &c. (ifc. f. ā. Rājat. ii, 166; 'lpam ā-vas, 'to defile any one's marriage-bed,' ChUp. v, 10, 9; 'lpam adhi-vas, 'to have sexual intercourse with' [in comp.], Mn. iii, 250; the seat of a carriage, MBh. iii, 14917; vii, 1626; an upper story, room on the top of a house, turrett, i, 7577; = *guru*, Gaut. xxiii, 12; a raft, boat, L.; a wife, L.; (ā), f. a couch, AV. xiii, 1, 17. — *kīta*, m. 'bed-insect,' a bug, Brahmap. — *ga*, mfn. ifc. having sexual intercourse with, Gaut.; MBh. xiii, 4281; see *guru*. — *giri*, m. N. of a mountain, V. — *ja*, nfn. born (on a marriage-bed, i. e.) of a wife (by an appointed substitute), Mn. ix, 167 & 170. — *śivan*, m. (*varī*) n. resting or lying on a couch, RV. vii, 55, 8. — *sādyā*, n. resting on a couch, TBr. i, 2, 6, 5 f.

तलपा, m. (for *kalp*°, a barber?), Kām. xii. *Talpāna*, n. the exterior muscles of an elephant's back, L. *Talpala*, m. (g. *kapilakādi*, Gaṇar. 446; Hemac.) id., Śiś. xviii, 6.

तलप-कृता, mfn. made into a couch, Rājat. iii. *Talpe*, loc. of 'pa. — *ja*, m. (ā) n. produced on a bed or couch, T. Ār. iv, 39, 1. — *śāyā*, m. (ā) n. = *pa-śivan*, AV. iv, 5, 3.

तलप्या, mfn. belonging to a bed, VS. xvi, 44; worthy of a couch, TāndyaBr. xxiii, 4, 5; xxv, 1, 10; = *tālpa*, ŚBr. xiii, 1, 6, 2.

तल्ल *talla*, (Vām. ii, 1, 7) m. = *talaka* (q. v.), L.; n. = *ālavāla* or 'a pit,' L. (also *tala*); (f), f. a young woman, L.; Varuṇa's wife, L.; a boat, W.

तल्लक्ष्य *tal-lakṣhaṇa*. See p. 435, col. 1.

तल्लज *tallaja*, m. ifc. an excellent specimen of, e. g. *kumārī*, 'an excellent maiden,' L., Sch.; cf. *go*; *matallikā*.

तल्लिका *tallikā*, f. = *tālī*, a key, W.

तल्ल *talva*, n. scent arising from the rubbing of fragrant substances, W.

तलवक *tavaka*, a grammatical base formed for *tāvaka* & *kina*, Pāp. iv, 3, 3; Vop. vii, 22.

तलवक्षीर *tava-kshira*, m. (for *tvak-kṣh*°) manna of bamboo (commonly Tabāshīr), L.; (f), f. a kind of Curcuma ('*ṛi eka-pattirikā*, 'one-leaved Tavakshīr,' Curcuma Zedoaria), Npr.

तलप्रिय *tava-priya*, n. the bark of Laurus Cassia, Gal.

तलर *tavara*, a particular high number, L.

तलराज *tava-rāja*, = *-kshira*, L.

तलश्रवीय *tavaśraviya*, n. N. of a Sāman (made of RV. x, 140, 1, beginning with *Agne tāva śrāvo*), SāmavBr. ii, 1, 8.

तलस *tavās*, mfn. (√*tu*) strong, energetic, courageous, RV. (comp. *ovās-tara* [cf. *tāvīyas*], i, 30, 7; superl. *ovās-tama*, 190, 5; ii, 33, 3); m. power, strength, courage, RV. iii, 1, 1 & 30, 8; AV. xi, 1, 14; cf. *prā*, *svā*. — *vat* (*tāv*°), mfn. strong, RV. ix, 97, 46. *Tavā-gā*, mfn. or *-gō*, m. (acc. *-gām*) 'strong (a bull)' or 'a strong bull,' iv, 18.

Tavasyā, n. strength, ii, 20, 8. *Tavishā*, mfn. strong, energetic, courageous, RV.; m. the ocean, Un., Sch.; heaven, ib.; n. power, strength (also pl.), RV. i, 166, 1 & 9; iii, 12; viii.

Tāvishī, f. power, strength, violence, courage (also pl.; instr. ind. *śhībhis*, 'powerfully, violently'), RV.; the earth, Un., Sch.; a river, ib.; a heavenly virgin ('N. of a daughter of Indra, L.), ib. — *mat* (*tāv*°), mfn. strong, violent, RV. v, 58, 1. — *vat* (*tāv*°), mfn. id., iv, 20, 7; vii, 25, 4; x, 105, 3.

Tavishīya, Nom. P. A. (2. sg. *yāde*, p. *yāt*, *yāmāna*) to be strong or violent or courageous, ii, 30, 8; v, 85, 4; viii, 6, 26.

Tavishīyū, mfn. spirited (a horse), 23, 11; violent (the Maruts), 7, 2.

Tavishya, Nom. *yāde* (p. *yāmāna*) = *śhīya*,

ix, 76, 3 & 86, 45; x, 11, 6; AV. xx, 34, 16 (MS. *stav*°). *Tavishyā*, f. violence, RV. ix, 70, 7.

Tāvīyas, mfn. compar. of *ovās*, stronger, RV. (*svāvas tāvīyān*, 'stronger than the strong').

Tavisha, m. (= *tāv*°) the ocean (cf. *tarishā*), L.; heaven (v.l. *tarishā*), L.; gold, L.; (f), f. = *ovishī*, N. of a daughter of Indra (v.l. *tarishī*), L.

Tāvya, mfn. strong, RV. i, 54, 11; ('*vyā*) TS. ii, 3, 13, 1. *Tāvīyas*, mfn. = *ovīyas*, RV.; cf. *d-*

तश्च *taśhī*, f. in astron. = *تثلث*, trigon.

तष्ट *tashṭā*, mfn. (√*taksh*) pared, hewn, made thin, L.; fashioned, formed in mind, produced, RV.; AV. xi, 1, 23; cf. *sū*, *stōma*; *vibhva-tashṭā*. *Tashṭi*, f. v.l. for *tvashṭi*, q.v.

Tashṭri, m. a carpenter, builder of chariots, RV. i, 61, 4; 105, 18; 130, 4; iii f., vii, x; Viśva-karman (cf. *tvashṭri*), L.; N. of one of the 12 Ādityas, L.

तस *1. tas*, cl. 4. *ṣyati*, to fade away, perish, Dhātup. xxvi, 103; (cf. √*taṣ*) to cast upwards (or 'to throw down'), ib. (Vop.); to throw, Pāp. iii, 4, 61, Kāś. 2. *Tas*, mfn. 'throwing,' see *sukha*.

Tāsara, (m., L.) n. (√*taṣ*?) a shuttle, RV. x, 130, 2; VS. xix, 83 ('the cloth in the loom,' TBr., Sch.). *Tasarikā*, f. weaving, Divyāv. vii, 64.

तसीर *tasira*, in astron. = *tāsir*, *تسير*.

तस्कर *tāskara*, m. (for *tat-k*°, Nir. iii, 14; VPrat. iii, 51) a thief, robber, RV.; AV.; VS. &c. (ifc. f. ā. Hariv. 1580; Kām. iv, 53; cf. *a-taskard*; ifc. used as a term of contempt [Kathās. ci, 140], Gaṇar. 114); Trigonella corniculata, Suśr. iv, 37, 15; Vanguiera spinosa, L.; Ardisia humilis (?), L.; the ear (derived fr. Ragh. i, 27), W.; pl. N. of particular Ketu, VarBṛS. xi, 20; (f), f. a passionate woman, L.; a kind of Mimosa, Npr. — *tā*, f. thiefishness, thieving, Ragh. i, 27. — *tva*, n. id., Daś. — *vat*, ind. like a thief, W. — *vṛitti*, m. a purse-cutter, Bhpr. vii, 59, 15. — *snāyu*, m. Leea hirta, L. *Taskarikā*, Nom. *yate*, to behave like a thief, Kathās. lvi, 13.

तस्तुव *tastuva*, n. N. of an antidote against poison (?), AV. v, 13, 11.

तस्थान *tasthānā*, mfn. (pf. p. ā. √*sthā*) pliable, suiting, ŚBr. iii, 9, 4, 14 f.; xii, 5, 1, 1 f. & 2, 2; (AitBr. vi, 5, 2 *tat-sth*°; cf. vii, 18, 8); cf. *d-*. *Tasthivās*, m. (cf. *thivishī*) n. pf. p. P. √*sthā*, q.v. *Tasthu*, mfn. stationary, BhP. vii, 7, 23.

तस्थी *tasthī*. See *tanthī*.

तस्दी *tasdi*, in astron. = *تسدیس*, hexagon.

तस्मात् *tāsmāt*, ind. (abl. of 2. *tā*) from that, on that account, therefore (correlative of *yda*, *yasmāt*), AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Mn.; Nal. &c.

Tasyāśītiya, mfn. beginning with *taryāśīti* (an Adhyāya), Car. i, 6.

ताक्षक *tākshaka*, mfn. relating or belonging to Takshaktya, g. *biwakādi*.

Tākshanya, m. (fr. *tākshan*) a carpenter's son, Pāp. iv, 1, 153, Vārtt. 2, 60, Pat.; Anup. coming from Taksha-sīla, g. *tākshasīlādi*.

Tākshana, m. (fr. *tākshan*) fit for a carpenter (*tākshan*), Śāṅkhāśr. ii, 3, 14; m. = *kshanya*, g. *śivādi*; Pāp. iv, 1, 153, Vārtt. 1.

ताच्छब्द *tācchabdyā*, n. the having that form of a word (*tad śabda*), 2, 60, Pat.; Anup.

Tācchīlika, mfn. (an affix) denoting a particular disposition or custom (*śīla*), Pāp. iii, 1, 94, Paribh. 1. *Tācchīlya*, n. the being accustomed to that, 2, 11; i, 3, 21, Vārtt. 5; a- neg. iii, 2, 79, Kāś.

ताजक *tājāk*, ind. (g. *cādi*) suddenly, TS.; Kath. i; MaitrS. i f.; iv, 8, 9; TāndyaBr. xvii, 12. *Tājāt*, ind. (Naigh. ii, 15) id., AV. viii, 8, 3 (*jād-bhāṅga*, m. = *eraṇḍa*, Kaus., Sch.)

ताजक *tājaka*, n. N. of certain astronomical books translated or derived from translations from the Arabic and Persian (e.g. *-kalpa-latā*, *-keśavī*, *-kaustubha*, *-cintāmaṇī*, *-tantra*, *-tilaka*, *-dīpa*, *-padhati*, *-bhāva*, *-bhūṣhaṇa*, *-muktāvali*, *-yoga-sudhākara*, *-ratna-mālā*, *-śāstra*, *-sarva-sva-sāra*, *-sāra*, *-sudhā-nidhi*, *°kālāmākāra*).

Tājika, m. a Persian, pl. the Persians (cf. *tary*° & *tāyika*), Kathās. xxxvii, 36; Romakas. (also *°jika*); n. = *°jaka* (e.g. *-jyotir-maṇi*, *-praśnā-dhyāya*, *-śāstra*, *°kālāmākāra*).

ताटङ्क *tātāṅka*, (m., L.) n. a kind of ear-ornament, Prasannar. ii, 3.

Tātāṅkin, mfn. decorated with *°ka*, iii, 1.

ताटस्थ *tātasthya*, n. (fr. *tāta-stha*) standing aloof, indifference, Sch. on KapS. i, 135 & Yogas. i, 33; proximity, W.

ताड *tāḍa*, mfn. (√*taḍ*) 'beating,' see *gha-* *ṇḍā*; m. 2 blow, AV. xix, 32, 2; whipping, W.; sound, noise, L.; a handful of grass &c., L.; a mountain, L.; Lipeocercis serrata, W.; (f), f. a kind of ornament, L.; = *qā*, Rājat. iii, 326; (am), ind. *udara-*, so as to beat the stomach or breast, Prab. v, 28.

— *gha*, m. a kind of artificer (blacksmith?), Pāp. iii, 2, 55. — *ghāta*, mfn. beating or hammering, ib., Kāś. — *pattara*, n. = *tātāṅka*, L. — *vakra*, N. of a district, Inscr. (380 A. D.). *Tāḍāvaca*, n. a kind of musical instrument, Lalit. vii, 73 & 298; viii, 12; xiii.

Tāḍaka, m. a murderer, Vcar. xviii, 57; a kind of key, Divyāv. xxxvii; (ā), f. N. of a Yakshiṇī (changed into a Rākshasi by Agastya for having disturbed his devotions, afterwards killed by Rāma), R. i, 26, 26 ff. (G 27, 25 ff.); Hariv. 218; Ragh. xi, 14 ff.; Vāyup. ii, 6, 72 f. (wife of Mārica); the large dark-green pumpkin, Npr.; (*kāḍ*), f. the middle part of the handle of a sword, Gal.

Tāḍakā-phala, n. large cardamoms, L.

Tāḍakāyana, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. xiii, 255.

Tāḍakeya, m. metron. fr. *°kā*, Bālar. iii, 3; 14.

Tāḍāṅka, m. = *tātāṅka*, Rājat. vii, 750. *°āki-√kri*, to make an ear-ornament out of, Kād. v, 815.

Tāḍana, mfn. beating, striking, hitting, hurting, R. (G) i, 30, 17; BhP. viii, 11, 9; n. striking, beating, thumping, whipping, chastising, hammering (of gold &c.), Yājñ. i, 155; MBh. &c. (often ifc. with the instrument, once [Pāñcat.] with the object); (in astron.) touching, partial eclipse, VarBṛS. xxiv, 34; a kind of solemn act (performed with Kuṇḍas, Śārad. v, 3; or with Mantras, Sarvad.); (f), f. a whip, L.

Tāḍaniya, mfn. to be beaten or whipped, Pāñcat.; VarBṛS. xlii, 7. *°dayitri*, mfn. one who strikes any one (gen.), Yājñ. ii, 303. *°dī*, f. Corypha Taliera, L.

Tāḍita, mfn. struck, beaten, chastised, R. v, 26, 12; VarBṛS. Kum. v, 24; Śak. ii, 6; Ragh. &c.

Tāḍi, f. of *°qā*, q.v. — *dala*, n. a kind of ear-ornament, Vcar. xii, 12. — *paṇa*, a palm-leaf, Kād.; = *tālī-p*°, q.v.

Tāḍula, mfn. beating, Un. vj.

Tāḍya, mfn. to be beaten or chastised, Mn. viii, 299; Yājñ. ii, 161; n. = *tāmya*, Gal.

ताडग *tāḍaga*, mfn. (water) being in or coming from ponds (*taḍ*°), Suśr. i, 45, 1, 1 & 22.

ताड *tāḍa*, m. (cf. *taṇḍa*) N. of an old sage (supposed author of *°ṇḍī*), L.; n. = *°ṇḍaka*, Lāty. vii, 10, 14. *°ḍaka*, n. part of a Brāhmaṇa, ib.

Tāṇḍava, (m. n., g. *ardharādi*; fr. *tanḍu*?) dancing (esp. with violent gesticulation), frantic dance (of Śiva and his votaries), Mālatīm; Kathās.; BhP. x; MatsyaP.; Rājat. &c. (cf. RTL. p. 84); (in prosody) a tribrach; Saccharum procerum, L. — *°tālīka*, m. 'dancing and clapping the hands (fr. *tāla*),' Śiva's door-keeper Nandin, L. — *priya*, m. 'fond of the Tāṇḍava dance,' Śiva, L.

Tāṇḍavayitri, m. (fr. *tr*) n. ifc. one who causes to dance with violent movements, Viddh. ii, 3.

Tāṇḍavikā, f. a dancing mistress, Naish. xxii.

Tāṇḍavita, mfn. 'moving round in a wild dance,' fluttering, Prab. ii, 3; v, 3; Prasannar. i, 3.

Tāṇḍī, n. N. of a manual of the art of dancing (said to be composed by *°ṇḍa*), L., Sch. *Tāṇḍin*, m. N. of a writer on prosody, Chandaḥs.; pl. (Pravar. ii, 2, 2) N. of a school of the SV. (founded by a pupil of Vaiṣampāyana, Pāp. iv, 3, 104, Kāś.; cf. 2, 66, Kāś.), Sch. on Bādar. iii, 3, 24-28 & ('*nam Up*.' = ChUp.) 36. *Tāṇḍī-brāhmaṇa*, n. = *°ṇḍya-br*°.

Tāṇḍya, m. (fr. *taṇḍa*, g. *gargādi*) patr. of a teacher, ŚBr. vi, 1, 2, 25; VBr.; MBh. ii, xii; n. = *brāhmaṇa* — *brāhmaṇa*, n. N. of a Brāhmaṇa of the SV. *Tāṇḍyāyana*, m. patr. fr. *°ṇḍya*, Prasannar. iv, 3 ff.; (f), f. of *°ṇḍya*, g. 2. *lohitādi*.

तात *tāt*, ind. (obs. abl. of 2. *tā*) thus, in this way, RV. vi, 21, 6; x, 95, 16; obs. acc. pl. [1] of 2. *tā*, Pāp. vii, 1, 39, Kāś.; cf. *adhās-tāt* &c.

तात *tāta*, m. (cf. 1. *tatā*) a father, MBh. i; R.; Vikr.; Śak. iv, 3 (in comp.) &c.; (*tāta*), voc. a term of affection addressed to a junior [ŚBr. xiv; AitBr. vii; ChUp.; MBh. &c.] or senior [i, 6796; Ragh. &c.], addressed to several persons, MBh. i,

6825; v, 5435 (C); in the latter use also (*ās*), voc. pl., ib. (B); i, 6820 f.; iv, 133; [cf. *tēra*; Lat. *tata* &c.] — *gu*, mfn. agreeable to a father, L.; m. a paternal uncle, L. — *janayitrī*, f. du. father and mother, W. — *tulya*, mfn. like a father, fatherly, L.; m. a paternal uncle, W. **Tātārya**, m. N. of a prince.

1. **Tātala**, m. a fatherly relative, L. *ti*, a son, L. **Tātāyā**, mfn. fatherly, RV. i, 161, 12; vii, 37, 6.

तातन तātana, m. a wagtail, L.

तातल 2. tātala, mfn. hot, L.; an iron club, L.; disease, L.; cooking, maturing, L.; heat, W.

तातृपि तātṛpi, mfn. (√ *tṛp*, Intens.) satisfying or delighting much, iii, 40, 2.

तातृषाण तātṛṣhaṇā, pf. p. √ *tṛṣh*, q. v.

ताकर्म्यं tākarmya, n. (fr. *tat-karman*) sameness of occupation, Sāh. ii, 9 f.

Tātkālika, mfn. (ā, ī, g. *kāty-ādi*) n. lasting (that time, *tat-kāla*, i. e.) equally long, Yājñ. i, 151; MBh. xii, 12785; happening at that time, Sūryas. vii, 12; Gol. vii, 27 (*-tva*, n. abstr.); R. vii, 36, 44; happening at the same time or immediately, simultaneous, instantly appearing, Daśar. ii, 38; Prātāpar. i, Mn. vii, 144; relating to or fit for a particular moment of time, MBh. iii, 22, 20.

Tātkālika, n. simultaneousness, Anup. iii, 2.

Tāttvika, mfn. conformable to or in accordance with reality (*tat-tva*), real, true, Sch. on KapS. & Prab.; knowing the Tattvas or principles (esp. those taught in Jainism), Subh. — *tva*, n. reality, MBh. xii, 308, 1, Sch.; Sāh. x, 38; (a, neg.) Naish., Sch.

Tātparya, mfn. (ān) (fr. *tat-pāra*) aimed at, Sāh.; n. devoting one's self to, Pān. ii, 3, 40, Kās.; reference to any object (loc.), aim, object, purpose, meaning, purport (esp. of speech or of a work), Bhāṣāp.; Vedāntas. &c.; (*ena*), instr. ind. = *-tas*, W. — *-tas*, ind. with this intention, Rājāt. i, 369. — *nirpaya*, m. ascertainment of meaning or purport, Vedāntas. 254. — *pariśuddhi*, f. N. of a work by Udayana. — *bodhinī*, f. N. of a Comm. on the philosophical work Citra-dīpa. — *vid*, mfn. knowing the meaning, Kathās. lxii, 212 (a, neg.) **Tātparyārtha**, m. the meaning of a sentence, W.

Tātparyaka, mfn. aiming at, Jaim. i, 14, Sch.

तात तātyā. See *tāta*.

तातस्तोम्यं tāstomya, n. the being formed in that (*tad*) Stoma, Anup. iv, 9; vii, 3.

Tātstha, n. (fr. *tat-stha*) the residing or being contained in that, Pān. iii, 1, 144, Kās.; Kām. ii, 15.

Tāthābhāva, mfn. (fr. *tāthā-bhāva*) a N. for the Svarita accent put after an Aya-grāha between two Udātta syllables, VPāt. i, 120; MāṇḍS. vii, 10.

Tādarthika, mfn. intended for that, Kauś. 60.

Tādartha, n. (g. *caturvāṇādi*) the being intended for that, Jaim. vi, 1 f.; Anup. iii, 8; Pān. ii, 3, 13, Vārt. 1; Kās.; the having that meaning, sameness of meaning, iv, 2, 60, Pat.; 'reference to that', (*ena*), instr. ind. with this intention, L.

Tādavasthya, n. the remaining in the same (*avasthā*) condition, Sāh. vii, 3.

Tādātmanā, mfn. (ān) (fr. *tad-ātman*) denoting the unity of nature, RāmUp. i, 19.

Tādātmya, n. sameness or identity of nature or character with (instr., loc., or in comp.), BhP.; Sāh.

Tādāyāni, m. patr. fr. *tād*, Pān. iv, 1, 93, Vārt. 1, 3, Pat. **Tādātānā**, ind. (fr. *tad-tāna* fr. *tadi*, correlative of *yadi*) at that time, RV. i, 32, 4.

तादुरी tāduri, f. (for *tāturi* fr. √ *tṛi*, Intens.) 'swimmer', Nir. ix, 7, Sch.; but cf. *dardura* N. of a female frog, AV. iv, 15, 14.

तादृश तādṛśha, mfn. (for *tad-d*, Siddh.; Vop. xxvi, 83 f.) such a one, like that, Kāraṇḍ. xi, 70; Vcar. xvi, 53; Rājāt. iv, 242.

Tādṛṣig, in comp. for *dṛṣi*. — *guṇa*, mfn. (ān) of such qualities, Mn. ix, 22. — *bhāva*, m. such a condition, MBh. v, 44, 22. — *rūpa*, mfn. (ān) of such a shape, such like, Pañcat. — *vat*, mfn. (ān) of such beauty, Nal. i, 13. — *vidha*, mfn. such like, Kathās.

Tādṛśī, mfn. (for *tad-d*, Pān. iii, 2, 60; vi, 3, 91; nom. m. & f. *dṛṣh* [SBr.; cf. Pān. vii, 1, 83] or *dṛṣik*) such like, such a one, RV. v, 44, 6 (nom. n. *dṛṣik*) &c.; (*dṛṣik*), ind. in such a manner, Amar.

Tādṛśīna, mfn. (ān) (Pān. iii, 2, 60; vi, 3, 91) = *dṛṣi*, SBr. xi, 7, 3; Mn. &c.; *yādṛśa* [Pañcat.] or *śa-d* [MBh. xiii, 5847], anybody whosoever.

Tāddharmya, n. (fr. *tad-dharman*) sameness

of law, analogy, L. **Tāddhita**, mfn. formed with a *Tad-dhita* affix, Nir. ii, 5.

Tādrūpa, n. sameness of (*rūpa*) form, identity, Pān. vi, 1, 85, Vārt. 26 (a, neg.); Vam. ii, 2, 17; truth, Kap., Sch. **Tādvīdhyā**, n. the being such like (*tad-vidha*), Bādar. iii, 3, 44.

तान tāna, m. (√ *tan*) a fibre, Suśr. i, 25; a tone, MBh. ii, 133 & 391; xiii, 3888; Kum. i, 8; a monotonous tone (in reciting, *eka-śruti*), KātyŚr. i, 8, 18; Vait. i, Bhāṣik.; Nyāyam.; VPāt., Sch.; an object of sense (or = *tātparya*), L. (cf. *eka*); [rōvos.] — *karman*, n. tuning the voice previously to singing, W.; running over the notes to catch the key, W. — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a man, Uttarar., Sch. — *avara*, mfn. uttered monotonously, Pratiñhās.

Tānava, n. (fr. *tanū*, g. *prithu-ādi*) thinness, meagreness, smallness, Amar.; Rājāt. iv, 25. — *kr̥it*, mfn. ifc. diminishing, Bhārtr.; excelling, Balar. i.

Tānavya, m. patr. fr. *tanū*, g. 2. *lohitādi* (not in Kās.) **Tānavyāyāni**, f. of *aya*, ib.

Tānuka. See *stri-tānuka-roga*.

Tānūnapāta, mfn. (ān) relating or addressed to *Tanū-napāt*, Lāty. vi, 4, 13; Anup. iv, 6; Nidānas.

Tānūnapātra, n. a ceremony in which *Tanū-napāt* (-*nāpṛi*) is invoked and the oblation touched by the sacrificer and the priests as a form of adjuration, TS. iii, 1, 2; Kāpishth. xxxvii, 2 (-*tva*, n. abstr.); AitBr. i, 24 (also *-tva*); SBr. iii; used in that ceremony, KātyŚr. vii; ŚāṅkhŚr. v; Lāty. v; ĀpŚr. — *pātra*, n. a vessel used in that ceremony, Vait.

Tānūnapātrin, m. a coadjutor in the *Tānū-napātra* ceremony, ĀpŚr. xi; *śa*, id., MaitrS. iii, 7, 10; AitBr. i, 24; SBr. iii, 4, 29; KātyŚr. viii, 1, 26.

तानूर tānūra, m. = *tālūra*, L.

तान 1. tānta, m. 'end of *ta*', a mystical N. of the letter *th*, RāmUp. i, 78. **Tāntānta**, m. 'end of *tānta*', a mystical N. of the letter *d*, ib.

तान 2. tāntā, mfn. (√ *tan*) breathing with difficulty, faintly away, languishing, drooping, TBr. ii, 3, 8, 1; SBr. iv, 2, 2, 11; languid (the eye), Amar.; wearied, fatigued, distressed, W.; faded, W.

Tānti, f. suffocation, ĀpŚr. xii, 11, 3.

तानव तāntava, mfn. (ān) made of threads (*tāntu*), BhP. x, 64, 4; (a, neg.) Lāty. ii, 8, 24; (ifc.) Mn. ii, 42; m. a son, Kum. xvii, 13; n. a woven cloth, Gaut.; Mn.; Gṛhyās.; Pān. vii, 3, 45, Vārt. 7; Suśr.; weaving, W.; a web, W.

Tāntavya, m. patr. fr. *tāntu*, g. 2. *lohitādi*.

Tāntavyāyāni, f. of *aya*, ib.

Tāntuvāyā, m. the son of a weaver (*tāntu-vāya*), Pān. iv, 1, 152, Kās.

Tāntṛa, mfn. (ān) having wires (*tāntṛa*), stringed (a musical instrument), W.; regulated by a general rule, ĀpŚr. xiv, 12, 5 f.; relating to the Tantras, W.; n. the music of a stringed instrument, R. i, 3.

Tāntṛika, mfn. (ān) (Sūtr. i, 3; īn) taught in a scientific manual, Tattvas. (*ki* *saṃjñā*, a technical N.); taught in the Tantras, mystical, Hār. (Mn. ii, 4); Suśr. &c.; m. one completely versed in any science or system, Bhāṣāp.; a follower of the Tantra doctrine, BhP. xii, 11, 2; ŚSāṅkar.

1. **Tāntva**, mfn. (ān) woven, spun, RV. ix, 14, 4 & 78, 1; (fr. *tanu*) one's own son, iii, 31, 2.

Tāntvaṇa, m. patr. fr. *tanv-*, Rājāt. vii, 898.

तान्व 2. tāntva, m. patr. fr. *tanva* (author of RV. x, 93), 93, 15; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

ताप tāpa, m. (√ *tap*; g. *uñchād*) heat, glow, Mn. xii, 76; Śāk. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kum. vii, 84); heating, Nyāyam. x, 1, 22; testing (gold) by heat, MBh. xii, 12357; Subh. (*paṇa*, GarP.); pain (mental or physical), sorrow, affliction, MBh. &c.; fever, W.; (ā), f. the Taptī river ('also the Yamunā river', L.), Hariv. ii, 109, 30; BhP. v, 19, 18; x, 79, 20; cf. *paścāt*. — *kshetra*, n. the range of heat (caused by the sun), Sūryapr. — *da*, mfn. ifc. causing pain, VarBṛS. v, 69. — *bhṛit*, mfn. a, neg., not containing heat, Naish. iv, 78. — *sveda*, m. sweat caused by heat, Suśr. iv, 32. — *hari*, f. 'removing heat', a sort of soup of pulse and grain (first fried with ghee and turmeric and afterwards boiled with salt and sugar), Bhpr. v, 11, 13 f. **Tāpē-śvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāK. cccxiv.

Tāpaka, mfn. heating, inflaming, refining, Sarvad. xv, 14 & 16; causing pain, RV. iii, 35, 3, Sāy.; m. fever, L.; a cooking stove, Hcar. vii; (*ikā*), f. a frying-pan, ib. **Tāpatya**, mfn. relating to Tapatī,

MBh. i, 387; m. metron. fr. Tapatī (N. of Kuru, 6505; of Arjuna, 6509; 6514 ff.; 6632 ff.)

Tāpana, mfn. (ān) ifc. illuminating, BhP. ii, 9, 8; burning, causing pain, distressing, MBh.; Hariv. 9427; R.; (cf. *indra*, *candra*); m. the sun, MBh. v, 1739; the hot season, Npr.; the sun-stone, L.; one of Kāma's arrows, L.; n. burning, Suśr. i, 41, 3; pain, torment, MBh. xiii, 1098; (in dram.) helplessness, perplexity, Sāh. v, 91; N. of a hell, Yājñ. iii, 224; gold, Npr.; (ā), f. austerity, HPariā. i, 68; (ī), f. N. of several Upaniṣads; of a river, L.

Tāpanīya, mfn. (ān) golden, MBh. i, vii; Hariv.; R.; m. pl. N. of a school of the VS. (to which several Upaniṣads belong), Carap. (v. l. *āyāna*). **Tāpanīyōpaniṣad**, f. N. of several Upaniṣads.

Tāpayitrī, mfn. causing pain, Vcar. ix, 22.

Tāpayishṇū, mfn. id., RV. x, 34, 7.

Tāpasitā, n. (fr. *tapaś*-cit) N. of a Sattrā, ĀśvŚr. xii, 5; ŚāṅkhŚr. xiii; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; mfn. used in that Sattrā (an Agni), SBr. x, 2, 5, 3; KātyŚr.

Tāpasā, mfn. (g. *chattrādi*; Pān. v, 2, 103) a practitioner of religious austerities (*tāpas*), SBr. xiv; Mn. vi, 27 &c.; relating to religious austerity or to an ascetic, R. (G) ii, 52, 5; m. an ascetic, Mn.; Nal. &c.; the moon, Gal.; Ardea nivea, L.; = *śeksha*, Suśr. i, 45, 9, 2 & 6; = *patra*, L.; patr. of Agni, Ghama, and Manyu, RAnukr.; of a Hotṛī, Tāṇḍya-Br. xxv, 15; n. = *ja*, L.; (ī), f. (*gaurādi*), Gaṇar. 49) a female ascetic, MBh. i, 3006; Śāk. iv, 4; Vikr.; Dhūrtas.; Curcuma Zedoaria, Npr.; Nardostachys Jatā-mānsī, ib. — *ja*, n. the leaf of Laurus Cassia, ib. — *taru*, m. 'tree of ascetics', Terminalia Catappa or Putrajīva Roxburghii, L. — *druma*, m. id., L.; — *saṃnibhā*, f. N. of a shrub, L. — *pattra*, m. Artemisia indica, Npr.; (ī), f. id., L. — *priya*, m. 'dear to ascetics', Buchanania latifolia, L.; (ā), f. a kind of sugar-cane, Npr.; a grape, L. — *vṛksha*, m. = *taru*, Suśr. i, 38; iv, 18. **Tāpasādhyu-shita**, mfn. inhabited by ascetics. **Tāpasāranya**, n. a wood of ascetics. **Tāpasēksha**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, Bhpr. v, 22, 8. **Tāpasēksha**, m. = *śa-priya*, 6, 82.

Tāpasāyāni, m. patr. fr. *śa*, Pān. iv, 1, 158, Vārt. 4, Pat. **Tāpasāya**, n. asceticism, Mn. i, 114; MBh.; R. **Tāpāyana**, m. pl. v. l. for *pāniya*, q. v.

Tāpika, see *jala*. — **Tāpiccha**, m. the Tamālā plant, Mālatim. v; Git. xi, 11. **Tāpiccha**, m. id., Kathās. civ, 90. **Tāpījīva**, m. id., L. = *pyaka*, L.

Tāpita, mfn. heated, inflamed, VarBṛS. iv, 115; pained, tormented, distressed, BhP. viii, 5, 13; Git.; Rājāt. iii f.; Bhāt.; roused, converted, Divyāv. xxvii.

Tāpin, mfn. ifc. causing pain; exciting, Kir. ii, 42; oppressed by heat, suffering from disease (moral or physical), W.; glowing, W.; (*ini*), f. = *pāni*; a mystical N. of the letter v, RāmUp. i, 79.

Tāpi, f. of *pa*, q. v. — *ja*, mfn. found near the Taptī river, Suśr. iv, 13, 15; (m?) a kind of gem, Npr.; (n?) = *śamudbhava*, ib. — *taṭa*, m. 'bank of the Taptī', N. of a place, Romakas.; — *deśa*, m. id., Ratnak. — *māhātmya*, n. 'glory of the Taptī', N. of part of Skanda P. — *śamudbhava*, (n?) pyrites or another mineral substance, Npr. **Tāpy-uttha-saṃjñaka**, n. id., ib.

Tāpya, (fr. √ *tap*) regret, Divyāv. xviii; m. n. (fr. *pi*) = *pi-samudbhava*, Car. vi, 18 & 24; Bhpr. v, 26, 160. **Tāpyaka**, n. = *pi-samudbhava*, L.

तापुव तापुवा, n. an antidote against poison (?), AV. v, 13, 10.

ताम तāma, m. (√ *tam*) = *bhīṣhaṇa*, L.; = *doṣha*, L.; anxiety, distress, W.; (ī), f. = *tāmī*, night, L., Sch.; see also *mi*. — *rassa*, n. a day-lotus, MBh. iii, 11580; Hariv. 5771; R. iii; Ragh. (ifc. f. ā, ix, 36) &c.; gold, L.; copper (cf. *tāmra*), L.; a metre of 4 × 12 syllables; m. Ardea nivea, L.; (ī), f. a lotus pond, MBh. iv, 220; *śekshaṇā*, f. a lotus-eyed woman, Bhām. ii, 153. — *līpta*, m. pl. (= *mra-l*) N. of a people and its country, AV. Pariā. lvi, 4; n. N. of a city of that people, L.; (ī), f. id., VarBṛS. x, 14; HPariā. ii, 315; Pañcat. iii, 1 & 37. — *līptaka*, n. = *pi*, VarBṛS. xiv, 7 (v. l. *piṭika*).

Tāmam, ind. = *tam*, Pān. vi, 4, 93.

Tāmara, n. water, L.; ghee, L.

Tāmāla, mfn. (ān) made of the bark of the Tamālā plant, Āp. i, 2, 37. **Tāmālākī**, f. Flacourtia cataphracta, Suśr. vi, 39, 197 & 203; 51, 25.

Tāmāsa, mfn. (ān) (fr. *tāmas*) dark, L.; appertaining to or affected by the quality *tāmas* (q. v.), ignorant, various, Mn. xii; Bhag. &c. (*śi tanū*), 'the form assumed by the deity for the destruction

of the world'; *si śakti*, 'the faculty of *tamas*'; relating to Manu Tāmāsa, BhP. viii, 1, 28; m. a malignant person, L.; a snake, L.; an owl, L.; N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9562; of the 4th Manu, Mn. i, 62; Hariv.; BhP. v, viii; of an attendant of Śiva, L., Sch.; of a man, Pravar. i, 1 (J); n. 'darkness', see *andha*; (f), f. night, L.; sleep, L.; Durgā, L.; N. of a river, MBh. vi, 339. — **kilaka**, m. pl. (in astron.) N. of particular Ketu, VarBṛS. iii, 7; xi, 22. — **gūṇa**, m. the quality of *tamas* (q. v.), W. — **tapah-śāla**, m. N. of a Daitya, Gal. — **līlā**, f. (in Sāṃkhya phil.) N. of the forms of dissatisfaction, Tattvas. **Tāmasika**, mfn. relating to the quality *tamas* (q. v.), VarBṛ. ii, 3.

Tāmāleya, mfn. fr. *tamāla*, g. *sakhyā-ādī*.
Tāmi or **mi**, f. restraining the breath until exhalation is produced, Kauś. 88.

Tāmīra, (fr. *tam* & *tāmīrā*, g. *jyotsnādi*) mfn. (with *paksha*) or m. the dark half of the month, Lāty. ix; Gobh. iii, 6; MBh. iii, 11813; m. 'night-walker', a Rākshasa, Ragh. xv, 2; (in Sāṃkhya phil.) indignation, anger (one of the 5 forms of Avidyā), MBh. xiv, 1019; Sāṃkhyaik.; Tattvas.; BhP. iii (also n.); MārkaP. iii, N. of a hell, Mn. iv, xii; Yājñ. iii, 222; BhP. iii, v; MārkaP.; cf. *andha*.

तापु *tāmu*, m. a praiser, Naigh. iii (v. 1. *st*°).

ताम्रल *tāmbala*, mfn. made of hemp, Gobh. ii, 10, 10; m. a kind of hemp, ib., Sch.

ताम्रल *tāmbūla* (=Prākṛit *ṭṭola* fr. *tāmra-gula*) m. = *bala*, W.; n. betel, (esp.) its pungent and aromatic leaf (chewed with the areca-nut and catechu and sometimes caustic lime and spices as a carminative and antacid tonic), Hariv. 8454 & 8457; Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c.; the areca-nut, L.; (f), f. Piper Betel, Ragh. iv, 42; Kād. &c. — **karaṇka**, m. a betel-box (Pān-dān), Vcar. ix, 82; *vāha*, n. a servant carrying his master's betel-box, Hcar.; Vcar. ix; *vāhinī*, f. a female servant carrying her master's betel-box, Kād. — **ja**, mfn. 'coming from Piper Betel', with *pattra*, betel-leaf, Suśr. iv, 24, 19. — **da**, m. = *karaṇka-vāha*, L. — **dāyaka**, m. id., Kām. xii, 46. — **dāyini**, f. = *karaṇka-vāhinī*, Kād. v, 432. — **dhara**, m. = *da*, Rājāt. viii, 1738. — **pattra**, m. Dioscorea globosa, L.; n. betel-leaf, Suśr. i, 46. — **peṭika**, f. = *karaṇka*, W. — **bhaskhaṇa**, n. the eating of betel-leaf, W. — **rāga**, m. Ervum lens, L. — **valikā**, f. the betel-plant, L. — **valli**, f. id., Bhartṛ. — **vāhaka**, m. = *da*, Pañcat. iii, 37. — **vāhinī**, f. = *karaṇka-vāhinī*, Hcar. viii. — **vīṭikā**, f. an areca-nut wrapped in a betel-leaf, Kād. v. **Tāmbū-lākta**, mfn. smeared with the juice of chewed betel, Sāh. iii, 37. **Tāmbūlādīkara**, m. the office of carrying the betel-box for persons of rank, Pañcat. i, 10, 3. **Tāmbūlīka**, m. a seller of betel, R. (G) ii, 9, 23; Kād. iii, 825; Sāh. iii, 37. — **sarpa**, m. a kind of snake, Uttamac. 188. **Tāmbūlin**, mfn. having betel, W.; m. = *lika*, Dharmap. = *la-da*, W.

ताम्य *tāmya*, n. = *kloman*, L.

ताम्र *tāmra*, mf(ā)n. (√*tam*, Up.) of a coppery red colour, VS. xvi (Naigh. iii, 7); MBh. &c. (*tāmra tvac*, the 4th of the 7 membranes with which an embryo is covered, Suśr. iii, 4, 2); mf(ā)n. made of copper, R. iii, 21, 17; Suśr.; Mn. vi, 37; BhavP.; m. a kind of leprosy with large red spots, Karmavip.; N. of a son of Naraka Bhauma, BhP. x, 59, 12; = *dvipa*, MBh. iii, 1172; Romakas.; n. = *tā*, L.; copper, Kauś.; Mn. &c.; a copper receptacle, MBh. ii, 61, 29; = *drū*, W.; (cf. R. ii, 83, 17); (ā), f. Rubia Munjista, Npr.; a red kind of Abrus, ib.; a kind of pepper, L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣha (one of the wives of Kasyapa and mother of various birds), MBh. i, 2620; Hariv.; R. iii; BhP. vi, 6, 25 ff.; VP.; N. of a river, MBh. iii, 12909; vi, 335; (f), f. a kind of clepsydra (cf. *mra-pātra*), L. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. 'red-thorned', a kind of Acacia, Npr. — **karpi**, f. 'red-eared', N. of the female of the quarter-elephant Ajñana or Sesha, L. — **kāra**, m. a copper-smith, L. — **kili**, m. a small worm of a red colour, L. — **kuṭṭa**, m. = *kāra*, R. (G) ii, 90, 25; (f), f. a female copper-smith, Parāś., Padh. — **kuṭṭaka**, m. = *ṭṭa*, L.; = *kūṭa*, W. — **kūṇa**, n. a copper basin, Up. i, 11. — **kūṭa**, m. or n. N. of a shrub (tobacco, W.), Kulār. — **kṛimi**, m. cochineal, L. — **krami**, m. id., L. — **garbha**, n. sulphate of copper, L. — **guhā**, f. N. of a mythical cave, Karand. xi. — **caṅkṣus**, m. 'red-eyed', a kind of pigeon, Npr. — **cūḍa**, mfn. red-crested (a

cock), MBh. iii, ix; m. a cock, Suśr. iv, vi; VarBṛS. lxxxviii, 44; Daś.; Blumea lacera, L.; = *ṇa-ka*, PŚarv.; Mautram. xix; N. of a Pari-vrājaka, Pañcat. ii, 1, 1; (ā), f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2636; *bhairava*, m. a form of Bhairava, = *cūḍaka*, m. a particular position of the hand. — **ja**, mf(ā)n. made of copper, VarYogay. vi, 4; *jāḥka*, m. 'copper-eyed', N. of a son of Kṛiṣṇa by Satya-bhāmā, Hariv. 9184. — **tanu**, mfn. having a ruddy body, W. — **tapta**, m. N. of a son of Kṛiṣṇa, BhP. x, 61, 18. — **tā**, f. a coppery red, Kād. vi, 1175. — **tunda**, m. 'copper-mouthed', a kind of monkey, Npr. — **trapa-ja**, = *mrārḍha*, ib. — **tva**, n. 'copper-colour, redness, R. v, 85, 2. — **duḥdhā**, **gḍhi**, f. N. of a small shrub, L. — **drū**, red sandal-wood, Npr. — **dvipa**, m. 'copper-island', Ceylon, Divyāv. xxxvi. — **dvī-paka**, mfn. ceylonic, ib. — **dhātu**, m. red chalk, Npr.; (*dhātu tāmra*, 'red metal', copper, R. iii, 21, 17). — **dhūmrā**, mf(ā)n. dark-red, AV. x, 2, 11. — **dhvaja**, m. 'red-bannered', N. of a man, JaimBh. — **netra**, mfn. red-eyed. — **paksha**, m. N. of a son of Kṛiṣṇa, VP. v, 32, 2 (vv. ll. *-varṇa* & *pra-paksha*); (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Kṛiṣṇa, Hariv. 9184 (v. l. *-parṇi*). — **paṭṭa**, m. a copper plate, Yājñ. i, 318 (used for inscribing land-grants &c.); Divyāv. xxxv. — **pattra**, n. a copper plate, W.; m. 'red-leaved', N. of a pot-herb, L. — **pat-traka**, m. 'red-leaved', Bauhinia tomentosa, Npr.; Capparis aphylla, ib. — **parṇa**, n. N. of part of Bhārata Varsha (= *dvīpa*), Gol. iii, 41; (*mra-varṇa*) VP. ii, 3, 6; (f), f. Rubia Munjista, Npr.; a kind of pond, L.; N. of a river (rising in Malaya); celebrated for its pearls; cf. RTL. p. 324, MBh. iii, 8340; vi, 252; Hariv.; VarBṛS. (once metrically *rṇi*, lxxxii, 2); Ragh. iv, 50; BhP. iv, f. &c.; (g. *vara-ṇādi*) N. of a town in Ceylon, W.; *rṇi-tatāka*, N. of a locality, Śāmpkar. lxiii. — **parpi**, for *rṇi*, q. v. — **parpiya**, m. an inhabitant of Ceylon, esp. a Buddhist. — **pallava**, m. 'red-budded', Jonesia Asoka, L. — **pākin**, m. Thespesia populneoides, L. — **pātra**, n. = *kuṇḍa*, MBh. xiii, 6026 f.; Suśr. vi, 12, 38; (used as a kind of clepsydra) Sūryas. xiii, 23; *-maya*, mfn. formed with copper vessels, Hcar. i, 7, 133. — **pādī**, f. 'red-footed', Cissus pedata, L. — **pushpa**, mfn. decorated with red flowers, Hariv. 12003; m. Kämpferia rotunda, L.; = *shpa-ka*, L.; (f), f. Bignonia suaveolens, L.; Griselea tomentosa, L.; Ipomoea Turpethum, L. — **pushpa-ka**, m. Bauhinia variegata, Npr.; (*ikā*), f. Bignonia suaveolens, ib.; Griselea tomentosa, L.; Ipomoea Turpethum, Npr. — **phala**, m. 'red-fruited', Alangium hexapetalum, L. — **phalaka**, n. = *paṭṭa*, W. — **bija**, m. 'red-seeded', Dolichos uniflorus, L. — **maya**, mfn. coppery, Suśr. iv, 29; VarBṛS. lx, 5; Pañcat.; BhP.; MārkaP. — **māraṇa**, n. the decomposition of copper and its application as a remedy, W. — **mu-ka**, mfn. copper-faced, W.; fair-complexioned, W.; m. a European, W. — **mūlī**, f. 'red-rooted', Rubia Munjista, Npr.; Alhagi Maurorum, ib.; Mimosa pudica, ib. — **mṛiga**, m. the red deer, W. — **mṛi-śāṇulopini**, mfn. smeared with coppery red unguents, R. ii, 83, 17. — **raja**, n. copper filings, Car. vi, 25. — **ratha**, mfn. having a dark red carriage, Tār. i, 12, 4. — **raśa**, f. N. of a daughter of Raudrāśva, Vāyup. ii, 37, 122. — **raśayani**, f. = *duḥdhā*, L. — **lipta**, m. pl. N. of a people (living near the western mouth of the Ganges) and its country (vv. ll. *tāma-lī* &c.), MBh. ii, 1874; Romakas.; a prince of the Tāmra-līptas, MBh. i, 6993; ii, 1098; (ā), f. their capital, Kathās. xiii, 54; (f), f. id. (= *tāma-lī*), Kathās.; *pta-rshi*, m. N. of a prince, Sighās. — **līptaka**, m. pl. the Tāmra-līpta people, MBh. vi f.; Hariv. 12838; (*ikā*), f. = *ptī*, Kathās. xviii. — **varṇa**, mfn. copper-coloured, dark-red, Tār. i, 12, 4; MBh. i; = *ṇaka*, L.; = *par-ṇa*, q. v.; see *paksha*; (ā), f. the China rose, L.; (f), f. the blossom of sesamum, W. — **varṇaka**, m. a kind of grass, L. — **valli**, f. Rubia Munjista, Bhpr. vii, 83, 37; = *sāḥkma-v*, L. — **vṛiksha**, m. = *bija*, L.; = *drū*, L. — **vṛinta**, m. = *bija*, L.; (ā), f. another kind of Dolichos, L. — **śāṭiya**, m. pl. 'red-clothed', N. of a Buddh. school. — **śā-sana**, n. an edict (or grant &c.) inscribed on copper, Daś. ii, 48. — **śikhin**, m. 'red-crested', a cock, L. — **śāgara**, m. N. of an ocean, Romakas. — **śāra**, n. = *drū*, L. — **śāra**, n. id., L.; m. a red-blossoming Khadira, L. — **sona**, m. N. of a king, Sighās. **Tāmraśaka**, mf(ā)n. = *mra-netra*, MBh. viii; Nal. xxvi, 17 (f); R.; BhP.; a crow, MBh.

viii, 1908; the Indian cuckoo, L.; N. of a serpent, Divyāv. viii. **Tāmraśhya**, mfn. called red (a kind of pearl), VarBṛS. lxxxii, 3. **Tāmraśavi**, f. 'copper-wood', N. of a mountain, Divyāv. viii. **Tāmra-bha**, n. = *mra-drū*, L. **Tāmraśya**, n. 'copper-iron', a kind of weight, ŚulbPar. vii, 27. **Tāmra-ruṇa**, m. a coppery red dawn, Buddh. L.; n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8132; (ā), f. N. of a river, xiii, 7647. **Tāmraśrdha**, n. 'half-copper', bell-metal, L. **Tāmra-vatī**, f. 'containing copper', N. of a river, iii, 14231. **Tāmraśman**, m. a red stone, ruby, W. **Tāmraśva**, mfn. having red horses, Tār. i, 12, 4. **Tāmropajivin**, m. = *mra-kāra*, R. (G) ii, 90, 27. **Tāmrośṭha** (*ośh*), m. du. red lips, Kum. i, 45; MārkaP. xxiii, 41; mfn. having red lips, MBh. i, 6073 (*su*); m. N. of a Yaksha, iii, 298.

Tāmraśa, m. N. of a Gandharva, Gal.; n. copper, Yājñ. i, 296; VarBṛS. civ, 15; (*ikā*), f. (= *mri*) a kind of clepsydra, L.; Abrus precatorius, L. **Tāmra-śka**, m. N. of an Upa-dvīpa (cf. *mra-dvīpa*), L.

Tāmraśyapa, m. patr. fr. *mra*, N. of a pupil of Yājñavalkya, Vāyup. i, 61, 25; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, 3. **Tāmrika**, mfn. coppery, Mn. viii, 136; Yājñ. i, 364; = *mra-kāra*, L.; (ā), see *mra-ka*.

Tāmriman, m. = *ra-tā*, g. *drīḥhādi*.

Tāmri-√kṛi, to dye dark-red, MBh. vii, 8458.

Tāmrya, n. = *ra-tā*, g. *drīḥhādi*.

ताय *tāy* (derived fr. *yate*, Pass. √*tan*, q. v.), cl. 1. *yate* (aor. *atāyi* or *tyishā*, Pāp. iii, 1, 61), to spread, proceed in a continuous stream or line, Dhātup. xiv, 18; (= *√trai*) to protect, ib.; cf. *vi-*, *sam-*. **Tāya**, m. g. *vrīḥhādi* (not in Kāś.)

Tāyana, n. proceeding well, successful progress, Pāp. i, 3, 38. **Tāyādarā**, mfn.?, AV. vi, 72, 2.

Tāyin, m. (for *tāy*) a protector (said of Mahā-vīra, Jain.; of Buddha, Buddh.)

तायिका *tāyika*, m. pl. = *tājika*, L.

तायु *tāyū*, m. = *st*°, a thief, RV. i, iv-viii.

तार *tārā*, mfn. (√*tri*) carrying across, a saviour, protector (Rudra), VS. xvi, 40; ŚiraUp.; (Vishnu) MBh. xiii, 6986; high (a note), loud, shrill, (m. n.) a high tone, loud or shrill note, Tāp-dyaBr. vii, 1, 7 (compar. *-lara* & superl. *-lama*); TPrāt.; Śiksha; MBh. vii; Mṛicch. &c.; mfn. (fr. *stṛi*) shining, radiant, Megh.; Amar.; Kathās. lxxii; Sāh.; clean, clear, L.; good, excellent, well flavoured, L., Sch.; m. 'crossing', see *dus-*, *su-*; 'saving', a mystical monosyllable (as *om*), RāmātUp.; ŚikhUp.; Sarvad.; Tantr.; Andropogon bicolor, L.; N. of Maṇi-rāma (author of a Comm. on Bhām.); of a Daitya (slain by Vishnu), Hariv.; of one of Rāma's monkey generals (son of Brīhas-pati, husband of Tārā), MBh. iii, 16372; R. i, iv, vi; pl. a class of gods in the 12th Manvanta-Var. vii, 2, 33; m. [n. & (ā), f., L.] the clearness or transparency of a pearl, clear pearl, Suśr. v, 3, 19; Gīt. xi, 25; (m. n., L.) = *rābhra*, L.; m. n. a star, L.; the pupil of the eye, L.; n. descent to a river, bank (cf. *tira*, *tīrthā*), AV. iv, 37, 3; Pāp. vi, 3, 109; Vārtt. i; silver, BhP. iv, 6, 27; Bhpr. v, 26, 43; (ā), f. (g. *bhidādi*) a fixed star, asterism (cf. *stṛi*), Yājñ. iii, 172; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Mṛicch. iii, 10); the pupil of the eye (chiefly ifc.), VarBṛS. lviii, 11 &c.; a kind of meteor, vii, 86 & 94; (in Sāṃkhya phil.) one of the 8 Siddhis, Tattvas.; (in music) N. of a Rāga of six notes; a kind of perfume, L.; a form of Dākṣhāyaṇi (worshipped on the mountain Kishkindha, MatsyaP. xiii, 46; protectress of the Gṛīta-madas, BrahmaP. ii, 18, 8; cf. RTL. p. 187); N. of a Buddh. goddess, Vāsav. 433; of Brīhaspati's wife (carried off by Soma), MBh. v, 3972; Hariv. 1340 ff.; BhP. &c.; of the wife of Buddha Amogha-siddha, Buddh.; of a Śakti, Jain.; of a Yogini, Hcar. ii, 1, 710; of a female monkey (daughter of Sushenpa, wife of Balin and mother of Aṅgada), MBh. iii, 16110 ff.; R. i, iv, vi. — **kṣhiti**, f. N. of a country, VarBṛS. xiv, 21. — **ja**, mfn. made of silver, Hcar. i, 5; n. = *mākṣhika*, Npr. — **taṇḍula**, m. 'silver-grain', a kind of Sorghum, L. — **tama**, mfn. very loud, Tāpdyabr.; VPrāt. i. — **tāra**, n. (in Sāṃkhya phil.) N. of one of the 8 Siddhis, Sāṃkhyaik. 37. — **dirgha**, mfn. loud and lasting long (a tone), Kathās. ci, 57. — **nātha**, m. N. of a Tibetan (living in the beginning of the 17th century; author of a history of Buddhism). — **nāda**, m. a loud or shrill sound. — **paṭṭaka**, m. a kind of sword, Gal. — **pa-tana**, n. the falling of a meteor, W. — **pāla**, m. N. of a lexicographer. — **pushpa**, m. jasmine, L. — **mā-**

kaśhika, n. a kind of mineral substance, Bhpr. i f. — **mūla**, n. N. of a locality, Rājāt. vii f. — **vimalā**, f. 'silver-clean', a kind of mineral substance, L. — **śuddhi-kara** [L.], — **krīṭ** [Gal.], n. 'silver-refiner', lead. — **sāra**, m. 'essence of (saving i. e.) mystical syllables', N. of an Up. — **sthāna**, n. the place in the gamut for the treble notes, W. — **sva-ra**, mfn. sounding loud, Pañcat. i; Kathās. vi, 58. — **hemābha**, n. 'shining like silver and gold', N. of a metal, Gal. **Tārābha**, m. 'resembling silver', quicksilver, Npr. **Tārābhra**, m. camphor, L. **Tārāri**, m. 'silver-enemy', a pyritic ore of iron, L. 1. **Tārāvali**, f. 'row of tones', N. of a composition.

Tāraka, mf(i) [Pāp. vii, 3, 45, Vārt. 6], R. ii) n. causing or enabling to pass or go over, carrying over, rescuing, liberating, saving, MBh. xii (Śiva); Jābāl-UP.; ŚivaP. &c. (a particular prayer, *brahman*); belonging to the stars, VS. xxiv, 10 (°kād); m. a helmsman, L.; N. of a Daitya (conquered by Indra with the assistance of Skanda), MBh. vi ff. (pl. the children of that Daitya, viii, 1553), xiii; Hariv.; Kṣm. &c.; of an enemy of Vishnu, L.; of a friend of Simanta, BrahmoṭtKh. xxx; m. n. a float, raft, L.; n. a star, MBh. v, 5390; Git. vi, 24; the pupil of the eye, L.; the eye, L.; a metre of 4 x 13 syllables; (*tārakā*), f. (Pāp. vii, 3, 45, Vārt. 6) a star, AV.; TBr. i, 5, 2; Yājñ. i; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā); a meteor, falling star, AV. v, 17, 4; the pupil of the eye, MBh. i, 2932; R. iii; Mfich. &c.; the eye, L.; coluquintida, L.; = *laghu-vṛindāvana*, Npr.; (= °rā) N. of Bṛihas-pati's wife, VP. iv, 6, 9; (*kā*), f. the juice of palms, Kulār. — **jaya**, m. 'conquest of Tāraka', N. of PadmaP. i, 41. — **jīṭ**, m. 'Tāraka-conqueror', Skanda, L. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, KāstKh. xxxiii f. — **tvā**, n. the condition of a star, TBr. i, 5, 2; the being saving, RāmātUp. ii, 2, 6. — **dvādaśī**, f. a particular 12th day, BhavP. ii. — **mantra**, m. 'saving text', N. of a Mantra, RTL. p. 297. — **ripu**, m. = *jīṭ*, Mcar. ii, 35. — **vadha**, m. 'Tāraka-slaughterer', N. of ŚivaP. ii, 18. — **valira**, m. = *jīṭ*, Gal. — **śūdana**, m. id., Prasannar. iv, 16. **Tārakāntaka**, m. id., Kathās. i. **Tārakāri**, m. id., L. **Tārakāpanishad**, f. 'saving Up.', N. of an Up. **Tārakā**, f. of °ka, q. v. — **kaśha** (°kākā), mfn. 'star-eyed', MBh. ix, 2586; m. N. of a Daitya (son of Tāraka), MBh. vii f.; MatsyaP. cxxviii; cxxxvii; see °rāksha. — **di** (°kād), a Gapa of Pāp. (v, 2, 36; Gaṇar. 388–391). — **māya**, mfn. on account of (Bṛihas-pati's wife) Tārakā (or Tārā; said of the war waged by gods and demons for her rescue), MBh. i f.; vi f.; Hariv.; R. v f.; BhP. ix, 14, 7; m. 'full of stars', Śiva, MBh. xii, 10424. — **māna**, n. sidereal measure, sidereal time, VarBṛS. iic, 2. — **rāja**, m. 'star-king', the moon, Kād. v, 106; Hcar. v, 381; viii. **Tārakēśvara**, m. id., iv.

Tārakāyana, m. pl. the descendants of Tāraka, Hariv. 1466; N. of a family, Pravar. iv, 1.

Tārakīṇī, f. 'starry', night, L.

Tārakita, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 36) star-spangled (i. e. filled) with (in comp.), Daś.; Kād.; Naish. iv, 49.

Tārāpa, mf(i) n. causing or enabling to cross, helping over a difficulty, liberating, saving, MBh. xiii, 1232 (Śiva) & 6986 (Vishnu); Hariv. 7022 & 7941; Kathās. lxvii, 1; m. a float, raft, L.; n. crossing, safe passage; conquering (difficulties), MBh. iv, xiv; R. &c.; carrying across, liberating, saving, MBh. i, iii, ix; N. of a Sāman; the 3rd year of the 4th Jupiter cycle, VarBṛS. viii, 3; Sūryas.; Jyot.; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 3, 6. — **pl.**, f. = *tar*°, a boat, L.

Tārāneya, m. patr. of Yāja and Upa-yāja ('born of a virgin', Sch.), MBh. i, 6363. **Tārāyanti**, f. (p. Caus. √trī) one of the 8 Siddhis (in Śāmkhya phil.), Tatvas. — **yitri**, mfn. a promoter, Nir. x, 28.

Tārā, f. of °ra, q. v. — **kavaca**, n. N. of a ch. of Tantras. iii. — **kāruṇya**, n. 'the compassion of Tārā', N. of R. iv, 20. — **kaśha** (°rākā), m. 'star-eyed', N. of a Daitya (= °rākāśha), MBh. viii, 1395; of a king of the Nishadhas (uncle of Dhūmrāksha), Sambh. Mah. ii; of a mountain (also °rākāśha), Divyāv. viii. — **gaṇa**, m. a multitude of stars, Hariv. 2661; a caparison (of a horse or elephant) ornamented with stars, Heat. i, 8, 215 & 9, 2. — **guru**, m. pl. N. of particular authors of Mantras (with Śaktas), Śaktir. v. — **graha**, m. 'star-planet', one of the 5 lesser planets exclusive of the sun and moon, VarBṛS. lxix, 1. — **ca-kra**, n. N. of a mystical circle, Rudray. ii, 3, 3. — **can-dra**, m. N. of a commentator; of a king, Inscr. — **cchā-ya**, mfn. reflecting the stars, W. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, W. — **dharma**, m. N. of a prince of *pura*, Kathās. — **dhīpa** (°rādha), m. = °rākā-rāja, MBh.

i, iii, xiii; R.; Kum.; Bhartṛ. — **dhīpati** (°rādha), m. id., W. — **dhīsa** (°rādha), see °rādha. — **paj-jhaṭikā**, f. N. of a hymn by Śāmkara, Tantras. iii. — **pati**, m. = °rādhipa, MBh.; Hariv. 10052; R.; Ragh.; AmṛitUp.; 'husband of Tārā', Bṛihas-pati; Śiva; the monkey Bālī, MBh. iii, 16130; N. of a prince, Kṣitīś. ii, 18. — **patha**, m. 'star-path', the sky, Bālar. viii, 82. — **peharana** (°rāp), n. N. of Brahmap. iv, 81. — **piḍa** (°rāp), m. 'star-crowned', the moon, L.; N. of several princes, Kād.; LiṅgaP. (i, 66, 41) &c. [°rādhiṣṭa, KūrmaP. i, 21, 59]; Rājāt. iv. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Kathās. lvi, 41. — **pramāṇa**, n. = °rākā-māna, VarBṛS. iic, 2. — **bhū-shā**, f. 'star-decorated', night, L. — **mandala**, n. 'star-circle', the zodiac, W.; 'eye-circle', the pupil of the eye, W.; m. a particular kind of Śiva-temple, L. — **mantra**, m. N. of R. iv, 12; of Mantram. iv. — **māya**, mf(i) n. consisting of or representing stars, Śāntiś. iv, 14; Sāh. x, § 8. — **mṛiga**, m. 'star-antelope', the Nakshatra Mṛiga-śrīṣṭa, MBh. iii, 16020; R. iii. — **ramana**, m. = °tārādhipa, Kād. viii, 3. — **rūpa**, mfn. star-shaped, W. — **vatī**, f. a form of Durgā, Śaktir. v; N. of a daughter of Kakutṣṭha (wife of King Candrar-śekhara), KalP. of the wife of Dharmadhva, Vet. — **2. °vall** (°rādha), f. a multitude of stars, Kathās. lxxiii, 340; N. of a figure (in rhetoric), Prātāp. i; of a daughter of the Yaksha prince Manibhadra, Daś. ix, 43; of other mythical women, Kathās. lxxix, lxxxv; cxxiii, 82. — **varaha**, n. 'star-rain', falling stars, ShadvBr. vi, 9. — **valoka** (°rādha), m. N. of a prince, Kathās. cxiii. — **vākya**, n. 'speech of Tārā', N. of R. iv, 13. — **vīlāpa**, m. 'lamentation of Tārā', N. of R. iv, 17 f. — **vīlāsa**, m. N. of a work. **Tārēndra**, m. 'star-prince', N. of an author.

Tārāyana, m. Ficus religiosa, Lalit. xxiv, 165 & 226; xxv, 1 & 71; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. vi, 2 (v. l. tar°). **Tārīka**, m. a ferry-man, Vishv. v, 131; (n. ?) freight, Mn. viii, 407; (ā), f., see °raka.

Tārīṇī, in comp. = *kalpa*, m. N. of a text, Tantras. ii. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra, Śaktir. ii; iv.

Tārīta, mfn. conveyed across, MBh. v, 3921.

Tārīṭī, mfn. (fut. p. Caus. √trī) being about to save, Heat. i, 7, 779.

Tārīn, mfn. enabling to cross over, saving (said of Durgā), MBh. vi, 797; (īṇī), f. a form of Durgā, Tantras. ii; (= °ra) N. of a Buddh. goddess, L.

Tārēya, m. 'son of Tārā', the monkey Aṅgada, R. v, 1, 9 & 2, 4; vi, 6, 21; 16, 75 & 87.

Tārāya, mfn. = *tārāṇīya*, MBh. xii; R. iii, 30, 40; to be conquered or defeated, BhP. i, 15, 14 (a, neg.); n. impers. it is to be crossed, Pāp. iv, 4, 91; n. freight, Mn. viii, 405.

तारदी tārāḍī, f. = *tar*°, L.

तारतम्य tārātamyā, n. (fr. 1. *tara* & 2. *tama*) gradation, proportion, difference, Mfich. x, §; Sāh. i, §, 31; Udbh.; Kulad.; (ena), instr. ind. in different degrees, BhP. v, vii; cf. *tara-tama-tas*.

तारदी tārādī, v. l. for °rāḍī.

तारल tārala, mfn. = *tar*°, unsteady, libidinous, L. **Tārālya**, n. unsteadiness, Kād. vi, 470.

तारव tārava, mf(i) n. belonging to a tree (*taru*), Bālar. vi, 40.

ताराज् tā-rāj, f. a kind of Vi-rāj, RPrāt. xvii, 4 f., Sch.

तारिक tārika, °rita, &c. See above.

तारुक्षायि tārūkshāyāni, m. patr. fr. *tārūksha*, Pravar. iv, 8 (Katy.; °rūkshāy°, VRJ.).

Tārūkshya, m. (g. 2. *lohitāḍī*) id., AitAr. iii, 1, 6, 1. — **°kshyāṇī**, f. of °kshya, g. 2. *lohitāḍī*.

तारुण tāruṇa, mfn. fr. *tar*°, g. *utsāḍī*.

Tārūnya, n. youth, youthfulness, MBh. xii &c.

तार्क tārka, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i.

तार्कय tārkaṇa, mfn. fr. *tarku*, Pāp. iv, Kāś.

तार्किक tārkika, mfn. (fr. *tarka*) related or belonging to logic, W.; m. a dialectician, logician, philosopher, Gāthāsāstr.; Vedāntas. &c. — **kārikā**, f. N. of a work. — **cūḍāmaṇi**, m. 'crest-jewel of philosophers', a honorific N. given to Raghu-nātha and others. — **tvā**, n. scepticism, philosophy, Prasannar. i, § 8. — **rakshā**, 'philosopher's guard', N. of a work, Sarvad. v, 130. — **śiromāṇi**, m. = *cūḍām*.

तार्क्ष्य tārksya, m. (for °kshya ?) a kind of

bird, Suśr. iii, 4, 74; for °kshya (N. of a Garuda, of Kaśyapa, and of a tree); (ī), f. a kind of creeper, L. — **ja**, **putra**, **suta**, see °kshya. — **Tārksahaka**, (ifc.) the fruit of °kshya-*prasava*, Car. i, 27, 128.

Tārksahaka, m. patr. fr. *triksh*°, g. *śivāḍī*. **Tārksahya**, m. N. of a mythical being (originally described as a horse with the epithet *drishṭa-nemi* [RV. i, 89, 6; x, 178, 1; Naigh. i, 14; Kauś. 73], later on taken to be a bird [RV. v, 51, interpol.; ĀśvŚr. x, 7] and identified with Garuda [MBh.; Hariv. &c.] or called his elder brother [L.] or father [BhP. vi, 6, 2 & 21; see also -*putra*]; mentioned with Arishṭa-nemi, VS. xv, 18; with Arishṭa-nemi, Garuda, Aruṇa and Āruṇi as offspring of Kaśyapa by Vinatā, MBh. i, 2548 & 4830; Hariv. 12468 & 14175; called a Yaksha, VP. ii, 10, 13; a Muni with the N. Arishṭa-nemi, MBh. iii, 12660 & 12665; xii, 10615; pl. a class of demi-gods grouped with the Gandharvas, Yakshas, and Cāraṇas, R. i, 16, 9; N. of the hymn RV. x, 178 (ascribed to Tārksahya Arishṭa-nemi), ĀśvŚr. ix; ŚāṅkhŚr. xi f.; Lāṭy. i; a horse, Naigh. i, 14; a cart, L.; a bird, MBh. vi, 71; Suśr. iv, 28, 5; a snake, L.; = *prasava*, vi, 51, 19 (°ksha, ed.); a sort of antidote, v, 5, 66; gold, L.; = *netrāṇka keśa*, Npr.; Śiva; N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 3, 6 (Āp. & Āśv.); pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1871; n. = *ja*, Suśr. iv, 9, 45. — **ja**, n. a sort of collyrium, vi, 12, 16 (°ksha-*ja*); Bhpr. v, 1, 204. — **dhvaja**, m. 'Garuda-symbol', Vishnu, L. — **nā-yaka**, m. 'bird-leader', Garuda, L. — **nāsaka**, m. 'bird-destroyer', a kind of falcon, Npr. — **putra**, m. = *suta*, Suparṇ. xxx, 4; BhP. iii, 2, 24; N. of Suparṇa (author of certain hymns), RAnukr. — **pra-sava**, n. Vatica robusta, L. — **ratna**, n. a kind of dark jewel, Kathās.; *-maya*, mfn. consisting of that jewel, cxxiii, 131. — **lakshana**, m. 'Garuda-marked', Kṛishṇa (= Vishnu), MBh. xii, 43, 8. — **śaila**, n. = *ja*, Suśr. iv, 9. — **sāman**, n. N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy. i, 6, 19. — **suta**, m. 'son of Kaśyapa', Garuda, BhP. **Tārksyāyana**, m. = *ṇī*, pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, 6; (ī), f. of °kshya, g. 2. *lohitāḍī*. — **bha-kta**, mfn. inhabited by the Tārksyāyana, g. *aishu-kāryāḍī*. **Tārksyāyāṇī**, patr., see °rūkshāy°. **तार्क्ष्य tārksya**, N. of an amulet, Kauś. 48. **तार्क्ष्य tārksya**, mfn. made of grass (*trīṇa*), MBh. i, v; Suśr. i, 26, 8; levied from grass (a tax), g. *śuṇḍikāḍī*; m. & (ī), f. patr. fr. *trīṇa*, g. *śivāḍī*. **Tārksya**, mfn. fr. *trīṇakīyā*, g. *śivāḍī*. **Tārksyakarna**, m. patr. fr. *trīṇa-k*°, g. *śivāḍī*. **Tārksyakarpi-putra**, m. the son of a female descendant of Trīpa-karṇa, Pāp. vi, 1, 13, Vārt. 3, Pat. **Tārksyabindaviya**, mfn. fr. *trīṇa-bindu*, iv, 2, 28, Vārt. 1, Pat. **°nāyana**, m. patr. fr. *trīṇa*, g. 1. *naḍāḍī*. **Tārpi**, pl. id., Pravar. vi, 3 (v. l. °neya). **तार्तीय tārṭīya**, mfn. belonging to the 3rd (*trīṭ*), ĀśvŚr. x, 2; BhP. iii, 6, 29; the 3rd, viii, 19, 34; n. a 3rd part, KatyŚr. iv, 7, Paddh. **Tārṭīyaka**, mfn. belonging to the 3rd, mentioned in the 3rd *kāṇḍa*, Siddh. pūpl. 17, Sch. (v. l. *jāṭī*°). **Tārṭīyasavana**, mfn. belonging to the 3rd Sa-vana, Śikshā. **Tārṭīyasavanika**, mf(i) n. id., ĀpŚr. xiv, 19; ŚāṅkhŚr. v, 3, 7. **Tārṭīyāhnika**, mfn. belonging to the 3rd day (*ahan*), xv, 8, 3. **Tārṭīyika**, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 2, 7, Pat.) the 3rd, Mālatīm. i, 2. — **tā**, f. the being the 3rd, Naish. iii, 136. **तार्प्य tārpyā**, n. a garment made of a particular vegetable substance (*trīṇā*, Sāy. on ŚBr.), AV. xviii, 4, 31 (°pyā); TS. ii; TBr. i, iii; ŚBr. v, 3, 5, 20; TāṇḍyaBr. xxi; KatyŚr. xv; ŚāṅkhŚr. **तार्प्य tārpya**. See col. 2. **तार्ष्टय tārṣṭāgha**, m. (fr. *trīṣṭ*° ?) N. of a tree, Kauś. 25 (= *sarshapa*, Sch.); mf(i) n. coming from that tree, AV. v, 29, 15; Śāntik. 21. **ताल tāla**, m. (Siddh. *napuṇs*. 25, Sch.) the palmyra tree or fan-palm (Borassus flabelliformis, producing a sort of spirituous liquor; considered as a measure of height, R. iv, vi, 2; Lalit. iii, xxi; forming a banner, MBh. iv, vi, xvi; Hariv.; to pierce seven fan-palms with one shot is held to be a great feat, R. i, 1, 64; AgP. viii, 2), Mn. vii, 246; MBh. &c.; (fr. *tāḍa*) slapping the hands together or against one's arm, xiii, 1397; R. &c.; the flapping of an elephant's ears, Ragh. ix, 71; Kathās. xii; xxi, 1; Prab. i, v; musical time or measure, MBh. &c. (cf. *°jā* & *°jila*); a dance, Sāh. vi, 277; a cymbal, Pañcat.; BhP. viii, 15, 21; (in prosody) a trochee;

a span measured by the thumb and middle finger, Hcat. i, 3, 855 & 6, 171; (= *tala*) the palm (of the hand), L.; a lock, bolt, W.; (= *tala*) the hilt of a sword, L.; a goldsmith, Gal.; Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1243; pl. N. of a people (cf. *-vana* & *-apara*), VarBrS. xiv, 22; m. n. ornament, L.; N. of a hell, VP. ii, 6, 2 & 10; ŚivaP.; n. the nut of the fan-palm, MBh. iii, 8718; Hariv. 3711 (cf. *kākatāliya*); the throne of Durgā (cf. *manas-*), L. (v. l.); mīfī, Pāp. iv, 3, 152)n. made of palmyra wood, Mn. xi, 88; (ā), f. (g. *kundādi*), see *māsa-*; (ī), f. (g. *kundādi*) N. of a tree (Corypha Taliera, Corypha umbraculifera, Flacourtia cataphracta, Curculigo orchioides, L.), Hariv. 6407; R.; Suśr. &c.; toddy, W.; a fragrant earth, L.; = *tallikā*, L.; a metre of 4 × 3 long syllables; cf. *ucca-*, *ut-*, *eka-*, *kara-*, *kāṅṣya-*, *kāma-*, *krośa-*. — **ketu**, m. 'palm-bannered', Bhishma, MBh. v f.; Bala-Rāma, VP. i, 1, 37; N. of an adversary of Kṛishṇa, MBh. iii, 492; Hariv. 9141; 'having the *tāla* hell as a banner', N. of a Dānava (younger brother of Pātāla-keṭu), MārKp. xxii, 6. — **kshira**, n. = *tava-ksh*, Npr. — **kshiraka**, n. id., L. — **garbha**, palm-juice, toddy, VarBrS. i, 24. — **cara**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. v, 4751. — **ja**, mfn. coming from the fan-palm, Suśr. i, 46, 3, 41; n. = *garbha*, L. — **jaṅgha**, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 2, 114, Kāś.) having legs as long as a palm-tree, R. v, 12, 35; Hariv. 9553; Tantr.; belonging to the Tāla-jaṅgha tribe, MBh. xiii, 7223; m. a prince of that tribe, iii, 17014; a Rakshas, VarYogay. iii, 21; N. of a Rakshas, R. vi, 84, 12; of a Daitya, Hariv. 12940; of a chief of the Bhūttas, Kathās. cviii, 90; of the ancestor of the Tāla-jaṅgha tribe (descendant of Saryāti, MBh. xiii, 1946; son of Jaya-dhruva, VP. iv, 11, 5; BhP. ix, 23, 27); pl. N. of a warrior-tribe, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; BhP. — **jaṭā**, f. the fibres of the palm-tree under the outer bark, W. — **jāna**, mfn. knowing the measure (in music), Yājñ. iii, 115. — **druma**, m. the palmyra-tree. — **dhāraka**, m. 'keeping the measure', a dancer, L. — **dhruva**, m. = *-ketu*, Bala-Rāma, MBh. ix; N. of a mountain, Śatr. i, (ā), f. of a town, PadmaP. vi; (ī), f. of a river, Śatr. i, 54. — **navamī**, f. the 9th day of the light half of month Bhādra (sacred to Durgā), GarP. — **pattra**, n. 'a palm-leaf', and 'a kind of ear-ornament', Kād. ii, 28; Trig-nella fenum graecum, Npr.; (ī), f. another plant (Salvinia cucullata, L.; Anethum graveolens, Npr.; = *la-mūli*, ib.), Suśr. i, 11, 3 & 36, 29. — **parpa**, n. = *lakhyā*, L.; (ī), f. id., L.; Anethum graveolens, L. — **pushpaka**, n. N. of a plant, L. — **pralamba**, m. = *jaṭā*, L. — **phala**, n. the fruit of the fan-palm, Suśr. i; iv; Git. ix, 3. — **baddha**, mfn. measured, rhythmical, W. — **bhaṅga**, m. loss of the measure (in music), Pañcar. i, 12, 9 f. — **bhata**, m. N. of a warrior, Kathās. xiii, 24. — **bhṛt**, m. (= *dhruva*) Bala-Rāma, L. — **maya**, mfn. made of the palm, W. — **marḍaka**, *ḍala*, m. a cymbal, L. — **mātra**, mfn. as big as a palm, MBh. i, iv f.; (am), ind. as high as a palm, R. iii, 50, 19. — **mūlikā**, f. Curculigo orchioides, Suśr. iv, 7, 16. — **mūli**, f. id., Npr. — **yantra**, n. a particular surgical instrument, small pair of pincers, Suśr. i, 7, 1 f. & 7; a lock, lock and key, W. — **recanaka**, m. 'distinguishing the measure (in dancing)', a dancer, L. (v. l. *-vec*). — **lakshman**, m. = *bhṛt*, L. — **vana**, n. a grove of palmyra-trees, MBh. vi, 5441; Hariv. 3704; BhP. v (in a hell); m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1175. — **vali**, f. a kind of musical composition. — **vādyā**, n. clapping the hands together, Kathās. xxv, 136. — **vr̥nta**, n. a palm-leaf used as a fan, fan (in general), MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; m. a kind of Soma plant, iv, 29, 4; *-nivāsin*, m. N. of a scholiast; *nti-
bhū*, to become a fan, Bālār. iii, 13. — **vr̥ntaka**, n. a fan, L. — **vecanaka**, see *-vec*. — **śabda**, m. the noise caused by the falling of a palm-fruit, Hariv. 3715; = *-vādyā*, 4111 f. — **śila**, mfn. accustomed to beat time in music, Gaut. xv, 18. — **suddha**, mfn. = *baddha*, W. — **svana**, m. = *-vādyā*, Hariv. 3715. **Tālākhyā**, f. a kind of perfume, L. **Tālāṅka**, m. = *la-lakshman*, L.; Śiva, L.; a man marked with auspicious marks, L.; a palm-leaf (used for writing), W.; a book, L.; a saw, L.; a kind of vegetable, L. **Tālāṅga**, m. Cyprinus Rohita, L. **Tālādī**, a Gapa of Pāp. (iv, 3, 152; Gapa. 261-264 including *rajakādī*, *palāsādī* & *biṇḍādī*). **Tālādhyāya**, m. 'time-chapter', N. of Saṃgita-darpaṇa vi (treating of musical instruments). **Tālāpācara**, m. = *la-dhāraka*, R. ii, 3, 17. **Tālāvara**, m. (cf. *tādāv*) id., vii, 91, 15. **Tālāvarāṇa**, m. id., Rājāt. iii, 335. **Tālōghaṇī**, f.

f. a spell used for opening locks, HPariś. ii, 173 & 182. **Tālōpanishad**, f. N. of an Up.

Tālaka, (Siddh. purā. 29) m. N. of a venomous insect, Suśr. v, 8, 13; N. of a teacher, Vāyup. i, 61, 45 (v. l. *lika*); n. ornament, Bhpr. v, 26, 48 & 221; a fragrant earth, L.; a lock, bolt, L.; a kind of ornament, Buddh. L.; (ī), f. = *la-garbha*, L.; (ikā), f. the palm of the hand, Hariv. 9920; = *la-vādyā*, Pañcat. ii, 5, 6; a sign with the hand (?), Bālār. iii, 75; Curculigo orchioides, L.; = *tāma-vallī*, L. **Tālākābha**, mfn. 'ornament-like', green, L. **Tālākēśvara**, m. N. of a medicinal unguent, Bhpr. **Tālāṅki** - *✓kri*. See *tādāṅk*.

Tālī, f. = *tādī*, L.; Flacourtia cataphracta, L., Sch. **Tālīka**, m. the palm of the hand, L. (v. l. for *kā*, s. v. *laka*); a cover for binding a parcel of papers or a manuscript, L.; v. l. for *laka*, q. v.

Tālita, n. = *tuṭita-paṭa* (dyed or coloured cloth, W.), L.; a string, L.; a musical instrument, L. — **nagara**, n. N. of a town. 1. **Tālīn**, mfn. furnished with cymbals (Śiva), Bh. xii, 1172.

1. **Tālī**, f. of *la*, q. v. — **paṭṭa**, a kind of ear-ornament, Kād. v, 294. — **pattra**, n. a leaf of the Tālī plant, VarBrS. xxvii, 3; = *līśa-p*, L. — **puṭa**, (= *tādī-p*) = *-paṭṭa*, Kād. iii, 973. — **rasa-ja**, m. sugar made of palm-juice, Gal. **Tālīśa**, m. Flacourtia cataphracta (the leaves of which are used in med.), R. iv, 44, 55; Suśr. i, iv ff.; n. = *-pattra*, L.; *-pattra*, n. the leaf of Flacourtia cataphracta, W.; = *lī-p* & *līśa*, L.; Pinus Webbiana, L. **Tālīśaka**, m. Flacourtia cataphracta, L.

Tālīyaka, a cymbal, R. v, 13, 54.

तालव्य tālavya. See *lu* below.

तालकट tālakata, = *lik*, MBh. ii, 1169.

Tālīkata, m. pl. N. of a people and its country, VarBrS. xiv, 11.

तालान tālāna, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 4, 1.

तालन् 2. tālin, mfn. (*✓tal*) placing upon, Śis. vi, 66.

तालन् 3. tālin, m. pl. the pupils of Tala, g. *saunakādī*.

तालिश tāliśa, m. a mountain, Uṇ. k.

ताली 2. tāli, ind. (= *dhūli* or colour [varṇa, Śākāt.] or uttamārtha or vistāra [Bhoj.], Gapa. 96, Sch.) with *as*, *kri*, *bhū*, g. *ūry-ādī*.

तालीश tāliśa. See 1. *li*.

तालु tālu, n., rarely m. [MBh. xiv, 568; Hariv. 14273; BhP. ii] the palate, VS. xxv, 1; Kauś.; RPrāt.; Suśr. &c. — **kaṭṭaka**, 'palate-thorn', N. of a disease of the palate with children, Npr. — **gala-praśoṣa**, m. morbid dryness of palate and throat, Suśr. ii, 11, 22. — **ja**, mfn. palatal, iv, 22, 57. — **jīhva**, m. a crocodile, L.; the uvula, W. — **jīhvikā**, f. 'uvula', N. of a Yogini, Hcat. ii, 1, 716. — **nāśa**, m. 'destroying the palate (by thorny food)', a camel, Gal. — **pāka**, m. an abscess in the palate, Suśr. ii, 16, 38; iv, 22, 56. — **pāta**, m. 'falling in of the palate', N. of a disease with children, Npr. — **pīḍaka**, another disease of the palate with children, ib. — **puppṇa**, m. an indolent swelling of the palate, Suśr. ii, 16, 38; iv, 22, 55. — **mūla**, n. the root of the palate, ii, 16, 39. — **vidradhī**, f. = *-puppṇa*, Car. vi, 17. — **viśoṣhaṇa**, n. the drying of the palate (through much talking), MBh. viii, 4760. — **śoṣha**, m. morbid dryness of the palate, Suśr. ii, 16. — **sthēna**, mfn. palatal (a letter), RPrāt.; Śaṅkhśr.

Tālavya, mfn. (cf. Pāp. v, 1, 6) relating to the palate, Suśr. iii, 8, 15; palatal (the letters *t*, *e* & *ai* [called *kaṇṭha-*], 'belonging to throat and palate', Śiksh.], *c*, *ch*, *j*, *jh*, *ṣ*, *y*, *ś*), Śiksh.; RPrāt.; VPrāt.

Tāluka, n. (g. *yāvādī*) = *lu*, Hcat. i, 9, 414 (ifc. f. *ā*); a disease of the palate, Npr.; (ā), f. = *lu*, W.; (e), f. du. the two arteries of the palate, TUp. i, 6, 1. **Tālūśaka**, = *lu*, Yājñ. iii, 87.

तालुक्ष्य tālukshya, m. patr. fr. *taluksha*.

Tālukshyāyaṇī, f. of *okshya*, g. 2. *lohitādī*.

तालुन tāluna, mfn. fr. *tal*, g. *utsādī*.

तालुर tālura, m. = *lūra*, W.

Tālūra, m. a whirlpool, Hāl. 37.

तालुवि tāluvi. See *nāluhi*.

तालूपक tālūshaka. See *lu*.

ताल्प tālpa, mfn. (= *tālpya*) born in a marriage-bed (*tālpā*), Kauś. 17.

तावक tāvakā, m(f) n. (fr. *tāva* [gen. of 1. *tvā*], Pāp. iv, 3, 3) thy, thine, RV. i, 94, 11; MBh. iii, 14621; R. iii, 13, 15; Kum. v, 4; BhP.; Kathās. &c. **Tāvakīna**, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 3, 3) id., Bhām. i, 4.

तावच् tāvac, in comp. for *vat*. — **chata** (*śata*), m(f) n. containing so many hundreds, Mn. i, 69; MBh. iii, 188, 23; Hariv. 511; 11309. — **ohās** (*śas*), ind. (Vop.) so manifoldly, TS. i, 5, 9, 2. **Tāvaj-jyok**, ind. so long, ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 2.

Tāvāt, m(f) n. (fr. 2. *ta*, Pāp. n, 2, 39; vi, 3, 91) so great, so large, so much, so far, so long, so many (correlative of *yāvat*; rarely of *ya* or *yathōkta*, Nal. &c.), RV. &c. (*yāvātā kṣhaṇena tāvāt*, 'after so long time, in that time', as soon as, Rājāt. v, 110); just a little, Kir. ii, 48; (in alg.) an unknown quantity (also with *yāvat*); ind. (correlative of *yāvat*) so much, so greatly, to such an extent, in such a number, so far, RV.; AV. &c. (*tāvāt-tāvāt*, ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 6); so long, in that time, RV. x, 88, 19; ŚBr. i; Mn. &c.; meanwhile, in the mean time (the correlative *yāvat* being often connected with a neg., e. g. *tāvac chobhate mūrkhō yāvat kiṃ-cin na bhāshate*, 'so long a fool shines as long as he says nothing', Hit.; *śocayishyāmy ātmānaṃ tāvad yāvan me prāptam brāhmanyam*, 'so long I will emaciate myself, as long as [i. e. until] I have obtained the state of a Brāhman', R. i, 64, 19), ŚBr. xiv, 4, 2, 30; ChUp. vi, 14, 2; Mn.; MBh. &c. (also correlative of *purā* [R. i, 28, 21], of *yāvātā na*, of *yāvat* preceded by *purā* [MBh. xiii, 4556], or without any correlative [2727; Kathās.; Hit.]); at once, now, just, first (followed by *anantaram* [Hit.], *a-param* [Pañcat.], *api* [ib.], *idānim* [Hit.], *uta* [Śak.], *ca* [Daś.], *Prab.*), *tatas* [Mn. iv, 174; Ragh. vii, 4 f.], *tad-anu* [Megh.], *tu* [Daś. vii; Vedāntas.], *paścāt* [R. ii], *punar* [Pañcat.], *vā*; very often connected with an Impv., rarely [MBh. iv, 888; R. ii, 56, 13] with a Pot., often with the 1st person of pr. or fut., MBh. &c.; the Impv. is sometimes to be supplied [*itas tāvat*, 'just come hither'; *mā tāvat*, 'by no means, God forbid!'], Śāk.; Mālav.; Vikr.; Prab.; sometimes *arhasi* with the inf. is used instead, R. i f.; (with *na* or *a-*) not yet, MBh. &c. (followed by *yāvat*, 'while', Kathās. xxvi, 23; *tāvan na—api na*, 'not only not—but also not', Kād.); very well! all right, Hcar.; indeed, truly (e. g. *driḍhas tāvad bandhaḥ*, 'the knot is tight I must admit', Hit.; *gatā tāvat*, 'she is indeed gone', Kathās. xviii, 241), R. &c.; already (opposed to 'how much more' or 'how much less'), R. iv f.; Śāk.; really (= *eva*, sometimes connected with this particle, e. g. *vikrayas tāvad eva saḥ*, 'it is really a sale'), Mn. iii, 53; Hariv. 7110; R. &c.; (*tā*), instr. ind. to that extent, RPrāt. xiii, 13; BhP. v, viii; in that time, in the mean time, meanwhile, Daś.; Kathās. x, 24; Bharat.; (*ti*), loc. ind. so far, ŚBr. viii, 6, 2, 8; so long, in that time, TS. ii, 4; [cf. Lat. *tantus*]. — **kālam**, ind. for so long, Kauś. 141; MBh. iii; Hit. — **kṛitvas**, ind. (Pāp. i, 1, 23, Kāś.) so many times, ŚBr. ix, i, 1, 41 (*tāvāt-kṛit*); Mn. v, 38; with *✓kri*, (in math.) to square. — **tāt** (*tāv*), just so much, MaitrS. iii. — **priya** (*tāv*), mfn. dear to that extent, i. — **phala**, mfn. having such results, Śāk. vi, 10. — **sūtra**, n. sg. so many threads, Yājñ.

Tāvātika, mfn. bought for or worth so much, Pāp. v, 1, 23. **vatittha**, mfn. (2, 53 & 77) the so maneth, KātyŚr. ii, 1, 9. **vatika**, mfn. = *tika*, Pāp.

Tāvād, in comp. for *vat*. — **gupa**, mfn. having so many qualities, Mn. i, 20. — **gupita**, mfn. (in math.) squared. — **āvayasa**, mfn. so large, so long, Pāp. v, 2, 37. Vārtt. i. — **dhā**, ind. in that number, in such a number, Bālār. ix, 49. — **varsha**, mfn. so many years old, Lāty. ix, 12, 12. — **vīrya-vat** (*tāv*), mfn. having so great force or efficacy, ŚBr. i, 2, 3, 7. — **vyakta**, (in alg.) a known number annexed to an unknown quantity.

Tāvān, incomp. for *vat*. — **mātrā**, m(f) n. (Pāp. v, 2, 37, Vārtt. 1) so much, so many, ŚBr. v; Hariv. 1204; BhP. iv; (e), loc. ind. in that distance, v, 24, 4. — **māna** (*tāv*), mfn. of that measure, TS. ii, 3, 11, 5. **Tāvānta**, n. so much, Divyāv. i, 5; xxii, 50.

तावर tāvara, n. a bow-string, L.

ताविष tāviṣa, m. (= *tao*) the ocean, L.; heaven, L.; gold, L.; (ī), f. = *tāv*, L.

Tāvīṣa, m. (= *tav*) the ocean, L.; heaven, L.; gold, L.; (f), f. N. of a daughter of Indra (or 'of the moon,' *candra*- for *candra*-?), L.

तावुर *tāvura*, m. the sign Taurus. **Tāvuri**, m. id. (borrowed fr. *taupos*), VarBrJ. **Tāvuru**, nt. id.

तासीर *tāsira*, = *tas*°, Hāyan.

तासून *tāsūna*, mf(i)n. made of hemp, Gobh. ii, 10, 10 (v. l.); m. a kind of hemp, ib., Sch.

तास्क्य *tāskarya*, n. = *taskara-tā*, Mn. ix.

तास्पन्द *tāspandra*, m. N. of a Rishi, Ārsh-Br.; n. N. of two Sāmāns, ib.

Tāspindra, n. N. of two Sāmāns, ib.

ति *ti* for *ti* (after *kā*), ŚBr. xi, 6, 1, 3 ff.

तिक *tika*, cl. 1. *tekate*, to go, Dhātup. iv, 31: cl. 5. *tiknoti* (also *ignoti* fr. *√tig*), id. (cf. *√stigh*), xxvii, 19; to assail, ib.; to wound, ib.; to challenge, L.

तिक *tika*, m. N. of a man, g. 1. *naḍādi*; Pān. iv, 1, 154. — **kitava**, m. pl. the descendants of Tika and Kitava, ii, 4, 68; *°vādi*, N. of a Gaṇa of Pān. (ib.; Gaṇar. 32-34). **Tikādi**, another Gaṇa of Pān. (ib.; Gaṇar. 229-231).

Tikīya, mfn. fr. *ka*, g. *utkarādi*.

तिक्क *tikta*, *°ktaka*. See below.

तिग् *tiḡ*, cl. 5. *°gnotis*. See *√tik*.

तिगित *tigita*, *°gmd*. See col. 2.

तिघ *tigh*, cl. 5. *°ghnotis*, to hurt, kill (= *√tik*), Vop. (Dhātup. xxvii, 26).

तिह *tiḥ*, a collective N. for the personal terminations, Pān. — **anta**, n. 'ending with *tiḥ*,' an inflected verbal base, — **sub-anta-caya**, m. 'collection of verbs and nouns (*sub-anta*),' a phrase, Gal.

तिज *tij*, cl. 1. *tējate* (*°ti*, Dhātup. xxiii, 2; p. *tējamāna*; Ved. inf. *tējase*) to be or become sharp, RV. i, 55, 1; iii, 2, 10 & 8, 11 (*tētijāna*, 'sharp,' VS. v, 43); to sharpen, x, 138, 5; Caus. *tējatyati*, id., Dhātup. xxxii, 109; to stir up, excite, R. iii, 31, 36; Ragh. ix, 38; Desid. *tīti-kshate* (Pān. iii, 1, 5; 1. pl. *°kshmahe*, MBh. v, 3427; fut. *°kshishyate*, ŚBr. iii; ep. also P., e. g. p. *°kshat*, Bhp. iii) 'to desire to become sharp or firm,' to bear with firmness, suffer with courage or patience, endure, RV. ii, 13, 3; iii, 30, 1; AV. viii &c.; Intens. *tītikte* (Pān. vii, 4, 65; p. *°tījāna*; see above) to sharpen, RV. iv, 23, 7; [cf. *svi* (w); Lat. *dis-tinguo*, &c.]

Tikta, mfn. bitter (one of the 6 modifications of taste, *rasa*), pungent, MBh. xii, xiv; Śuśr. &c.; fragrant, Megh., Śiś. v, 33; m. a bitter taste, pungency, W.; fragrance, W.; Wrightia antidysenterica, L.; Capparis trifoliata, L.; Agathotes Chirayta, Npr.; = *pari*-, ib.; Terminalia Catappa, ib.; a sort of cucumber, ib.; cf. *anārya*, *kīrāta*-, *cira*-, *mahā*-; n. N. of a medicinal plant, L.; a kind of salt, Npr.; (ā), f. N. of a plant (= *rohini*), L.; Clypea hermannifolia, L.; a water-melon, L.; Artemisia steno-natoria, Bhpr.; = *yava*-, L.; cf. *kāka*-, Śuśr. iv, 5, 12. — **kandakā**, *°dikā*, f. Curcuma Zedoaria, L. — **kandhā**, f. 'having a pungent smell,' mustard, Npr. — **guṇjā**, f. Pongamia glabra, L. — **ghṛita**, n. ghee prepared with bitter herbs, vi, 11, 2 (cf. *°ktaka*). — **tanḍulā**, f. long pepper, L. — **tundī**, f. = *kaṭu*-, L. — **tumbī**, f. a bitter gourd (*kaṭu*-, L.). — **dugādhā**, f. 'having a bitter milky sap,' Odina pinnata, L.; = *kshirīṇī*, L.; = *svarna-kshirī*, L. — **dhātu**, m. 'bitter elementary substance (of the body),' bile, L. — **pattra**, m. 'bitter-leaved,' Momordica mixta, L. — **parvan**, f. Cocculus cordifolius, L.; Hingcha repens, L.; Panicum Dactylon, L.; liquorice, W. — **pushpā**, f. 'bitter-flowered,' Clypea hermannifolia, L.; 'fragrant-flowered,' Bignonia suaveolens, Npr. — **phala**, m. 'bitter-fruited,' = *marica*, L.; (ā), f. a water-melon, L.; = *yava-tikā*, L.; = *vārtāki*, L. — **bijā**, f. 'bitter-seeded,' = *tumbī*, L. — **bhadra**, m. Trichosanthes dioeca, L. — **marica**, m. Strychnos potatorum, L. — **ya-vā**, f. Andrographis paniculata, L. — **rohini**, f. = *ni*, L. — **rohini**, f. Hellebore niger, iv, 5, 10 & 16, 15. — **valī**, f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — **śāka**, n. a bitter (or a fragrant) pot-herb, Rājat. v, 49; m. Capparis trifoliata, L.; Acacia Catechu, L.; = *pattra-sundara*, L. — **sāra**, m. Acacia Catechu, L.; n. a kind of fragrant grass, L. **Tiktākhyā**, f. = *ka-tundī*, L. **Tiktāṅga**, f. a kind of creeper,

L. **Tiktāmpitā**, f. Menispermum glabrum, Npr. **Tiktāyana**, mf(i)n. 'possessing the radiance of fire,' see *taptā*°. **Tiktāya**, mfn. having a bitter (taste in the) mouth, ŚārṅgS. vii, 116 (*tā*, t., abstr.).

Tiktaka, mfn. bitter, (n.) anything having a bitter flavour, R. ii; Śuśr. with *sarpis* = *°kta-ghṛita*, iv, 9, 9; m. Terminalia Catappa, Bhpr.; Trichosanthes dioeca, L.; Agathotes Chirayta, L.; a sort of Khadira, L.; (ā), f. Cardiospermum halicacabum, Npr.; = *karāṇja-vallī*, ib.; = *°kta-tumbī*, L.; (ikā), f. id., L. **Tiktāya**, Nom. *°yate*, to have a bitter flavour, Naish. iii, 94.

Tigitā, mfn. sharp, RV. i, 143, 5; ii, 30, 9.

Tigmā, mfn. sharp, pointed (a weapon, flame, ray of light), RV.; AV. iv, 27, 7, xiii; ŚāṅkhGr. &c.; pungent, acrid, hot, scorching, RV. &c.; violent, intense, fiery, passionate, hasty, ib.; m. Indra's thunderbolt, W.; = *°gmdtman*, VP. iv, 21, 3; pl. N. of the Śūdras in Krauñca-dvipa, ii, 4, 53 (v. l. *tīkya*); n. pungency, L. — **kara**, m. = *°didhiti*, L.; the number '12', Lll. — **keta**, m. N. of a son of Vatsara by Svarvithi, Bhp. iv, 13, 12. — **ga**, mfn. going or flying swiftly, R. iii, 34, 16. — **gati**, mfn. of (violent i. e.) cruel practices, Bhp. iv, 10, 28. — **gu**, mfn. hot-rayed, x, 56, 7. — **jambha** (*°md*), mfn. having sharp teeth (Agni), RV. i, iv, viii. — **tā** (*°md*), f. sharpness, ŚBr. ix, 2, 5. — **tejana**, mfn. sharp-edged (an arrow), MBh. vi, 3187. — **teja** (*°md*), mfn. id., Hariv. 10703; R. iv, 7, 21; of a violent character, VS. i, xii; AV. xix, 9, 10; MBh.; m. the sun, Kathās. xxix, 121. — **didhiti**, m. 'hot-rayed,' the sun, VarBr. xi, 17; Kād. — **dyuti**, m. id., Śiś. xx, 28. — **dhāra**, mfn. = *tejana*, MBh. vii, 47, 15 (v. l. *tiryag-dh*). — **ne-mi**, mfn. having a sharp-edged felly, Bhp. x, 57, 21. — **bhāsa**, m. = *°dyuti*, Śiś. xx, 45. — **bhṛishā** (*°md*), mfn. sharp-pointed (Agni), RV. iv, 5, 3. — **manyu**, mfn. of a violent wrath (Śiva), MBh. xiii, 1161. — **mayūkha-mālin**, m. 'garlanded with hot rays,' the sun, VarYogay. iv, 7. — **murdhan** (*°md*), mfn. = *tejana*, RV. vi, 46, 11. — **yātana**, mfn. causing acute pain or agony (a hell), Bhp. vi, 1, 7. — **raśmi**, m. = *°didhiti*, VarBr.; VarYogay. iv, 11; Śiś. ix, 11. — **ruo**, mfn. (Pān. vi, 3, 116, Siddh.) shining brightly, hot, W.; m. = *°ci*, W. — **ruoi**, m. = *°didhiti*, Gaṇit. i, 5, 15; Sarasv. = *roois*, m. id., Prasannar. iv, 46. — **vat** (*°md*), mfn. containing the word *tigmā*, ŚBr. ix, 2, 2, 5. — **vīrya**, mf(i)n. violent, MBh. i, iii. — **vega**, mf(i)n. id., MBh. — **āṇi-ṅga** (*°md*), mfn. sharp-horned, RV. vii, ix f.; AV. xii; TBr. iii. — **śoolis** (*°md*), mfn. sharp-rayed (Agni), RV. i, 79, 10. — **heti** (*°md*), mfn. having sharp weapons (Agni), iv, 4, 4; vi, 74, 4; forming a sharp weapon (Agni's horn), AV. viii, 3, 25. **Tigmāṇṇu**, m. = *°ma-didhiti*, MBh.; Śūryas; Kathās.; Gīt.; fire, MBh. i, 8421; Śiva. **Tigmātman**, m. N. of a prince, MatsyaP. l, 85. **Tigmānika**, mfn. = *°md-bhṛishā*, RV. i, 95, 2. **Tigmāyudha**, mfn. having or casting sharp weapons, ii, v-vii, ix.

Tigmēshu, mfn. having sharp arrows, x, 84, 1.

Tijila, m. the moon, Up., Sch.; a Rakshas, Up. v.

Titiksha, m. (fr. Desid.) N. of a man, g. *kanvādi*; (ā), f. endurance, forbearance, patience, MBh.; Pān. i, 2, 20; Śuśr. &c.; Patience (daughter of Dakṣha; wife of Dharmā; mother of Kṣhema), Bhp. iv, 1, 19 ff. **Titikshita**, mfn. endured, W.; patient, L.

Titikshā, mfn. bearing, enduring patiently, forbearing, patient, AV. xii, 1, 48; ŚBr. xiv; MBh.; Bhp.; m. N. of a son of Mahā-manas, ix, 23; Hariv.

तिटिभ *tiṭibha*, a particular high number, Buddh. L. **Titilambha**, n. id., Lalit. xii, 158 f.

तिणिस *tiṇisa*, m. = *tinisa*, KātyŚr., Sch.

तिण्दी *tiṇḍī*, f. Ipomoea Turpethum, L.

तिता *tīṭā*, (m., L.; n., Nir. iv, 9) a sieve, cribble, RV. x, 71, 2; Kauś. 26; n. a parasol, Up., Sch.

तितानिषु *titāniṣhu*, mfn. (√*tan*, Desid.) desirous of developing (one's property), Nir. vi, 19.

तितिक्ष *titiksha*, &c. See above.

तितिभ *tiṭibha*, m. cochineal, L.

तितिरि *titiri*, for *titt*°, a partridge, L.

तितिल *titila*, n. sesamum cake, L.; one of the 7 Karapas (in astron.), L.; a bowl or bucket, L.

तितोषी *titirshā*, f. (√*trī*, Desid.) desire of crossing (ifc.), Bhp. ix, 13, 19; desire of final emancipation, W. **Titirshu**, mfn. desirous of crossing

(with acc. or ifc.), MBh. i, 4647; Hariv. 5182; R.; Ragh. i, 2 &c.; desirous of final emancipation, W.

तितिल *titila*, m. a bat, Buddh. L.

तित्तिड *tittida* & *°dika*. See *tint*°.

तित्तिर *tittirā*, m. (onomat. fr. the cry *titti*) a partridge, MaitrS. iii, 14, 17; MBh. v, 267 ff.; VP. iii, 5, 12 (cf. Bhp. vi, 9, 1 ff.); pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 2084. — **ja**, mfn. coming from the Tittiras (horses), 3975. — **vallara**, m. a kind of sword, Gal. **Tittirāṅga**, n. a kind of steel, W.

Tittiri, m. a partridge, VS. xxiv; TS. ii (*°tittiri*); Kāth. xii, 10; ŚBr.; Nir.; Mn. &c.; a kind of step (in dancing); the school of the Taittiriya, Up. k.; N. of a pupil of Yaska (first teacher of the Taittiriya school of the black YV.), ĀtraAnukr.; Pān. iv, 3, 102; MBh. ii, 107; of a Nāga, i, 1560; v, 3629; f. a female partridge, Pān. iv, 1, 65, Kāś.; [cf. *ky*; *trīpa*]. — **tva**, n. the condition of a partridge, MārkaP. xv.

Tittirika, m. a partridge, MBh. ix, 2587.

Tittiri-phala, n. Croton Tigium, L.

तिथ *titha*, m. fire, Up. ii, 12, Sch.; love, ib.; time, L.; autumn, Up. v.

तिथि *tithi*, m. f. (Siddh. stry. 25) a lunar day (30th part of a whole lunation of rather more than 27 solar days; 15 Tithis, during the moon's increase, constitute the light half of the month and the other 15 the dark half; the auspicious Tithis are Nandā, Bhadrā, Vijayā, Pūrṇā, VarBrS. i, 2), Gobh. i f.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. &c.; the number 15, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Śūryas; cf. *janma*-, *dus*-, *mahā*-. — **kshaya**, m. = *trī-aha-sparā*, W.; the day of new moon, W.; pl. = *pralaya*, W. — **tattva**, n. N. of Smṛitit. vii (commented on by Kāśi-rāma). — **dāna**, n. N. of BhavP. ii, 154. — **devatā**, f. the deity of a lunar day, MānGr. i, 10; ii, 2. — **dvaita**, n. N. of a ch. of Pārsv. — **dvaiddha-prakarana**, n. N. of a work by Śūla-pāpi. — **nīyama**, m. N. of a ch. of Tantras. i. — **nirṇaya**, m. 'disquisition on Tithis,' N. of a work by Ananta-bhaṭṭa; = *saṅkshēpa*-, *saṃgraha*-, *sāra*, m. other works on astron. — **pati**, m. the regent of a lunar day, VarBrS. i, f. f. — **pattri**, f. an almanack, W. — **pālana**, n. observance of the rites appointed for the several lunar days, W. — **prakarana**, n. N. of a ch. of *°sāraṇikā*; of Śrī-pati's Jyotiṣa-ratna-mālā. — **prapī**, f. 'Tithi-leader,' the moon, L. — **pralaya**, m. pl. difference between solar and lunar days in any particular period, Āryabha. iii, 6. — **vāra-yoga**, m. pl. N. of a ch. of Pārsv. — **shl-veka**, m. N. of a work, Smṛitit. — **sāraṇikā**, f. N. of a work by Daśa-bala. **Tithiśa**, m. = *°thi-pati*.

Tithi, f. a lunar day, MBh. xiii, 4238.

Tithy, in comp for *°thi*. — **anta-nirṇaya**, m. N. of a ch. of the Smṛity-artha-sāra. — **ardha**, m. n. half of a Tithi, i. e. a Karapa (in astron.).

तिनाशक *tināśaka*, = *°niśa*, L.

तिनिका *tinikā*, f. Holcus Sorghum, Npr.

तिनिश *tinīśa*, m. Dalbergia Ujjeinensis, R. iii, 17, 7; 21, 15; 79, 37; Śuśr. i, iv, vi; cf. *timīśa*.

तिनिड *tiniḍa*, m. (also *titt*°, L.) = *°dikā*, L.; N. of a Daitya, L.; = *kāla-dāsa*, L.; m. & (f), f. sour sauce (esp. made of the tamarind fruit), L.; (f), f. = *°dikā*, VarBrS. iv, 21; = *°dīmā*, L.

Tintidikā, f. the tamarind tree, Car. i, 27.

Tintidī, f. of *°dā*, q. v. = *°dyūta*, n. a kind of game (odd and even played with tamarind seeds), L. — **phala**, n. the sour skin of a Garcinia fruit, L.

Tintidika, m. (*titt*°, Pān. iv, 3, 156, Vārt. 2, Pat.; *tittirika*, Śuśr. vi, 39, 272) the tamarind tree (also ā, f., L., Sch.), (n.) its fruit, Śuśr. i, iv; n. sour sauce (esp. made of the tamarind fruit), L.

Tintilikā, f. = *°tikā*, L., Sch.

Tintilika, n. the tamarind fruit, Car. i, 26 (*°tinika*, v. l.); (ā), f. = *°likā*, ĀpGr. vi, 5, Sch.

तिन्दिनी *tindinī*, f. = *°du*, q. v.

तिन्दिश *tindiśa*, m. N. of a plant, L.

तिन्दु *tindu*, m. Diospyros embryopteris, L. (also *°dinī*, Gal.); Strychnos nux vomica (also *°duka*), Npr. — **bilva**, n. N. of a place, Gīt. iii, 10, Sch.

Tinduka, m. Diospyros embryopteris, (n.) its fruit (yielding a kind of resin used as pitch for caulking vessels &c.), MBh.; R.; Śuśr.; VarBrS. &c.; m. = *°du*, q. v.; n. a kind of weight (= *karsha*; = *suvarna*, Car. vii, 12), ŚārṅgS. i, 21; Ashāṅg.; (f), f. = *°ki*, Śuśr. iv, 2, 42 & 21, 8; VarBrS. lxxix; Kāś.

Tinduki, f. Diospyros embryopteris, L. **Tindukinā**, f. the sennap plant, L. **Tindula**, m. = *duki*, L.

तिप *tip*, cl. 1. P. *tepati* (Pān. vii, 2, 10, Kār.) to sprinkle, Dhātup. x, 1.

तिष्य *tipya*, N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 15, 5.

तिम् *tim* (= *stim*), cl. 4. P. *omyati*, to become quiet, Hit.; to become wet (also *timyō* fr. *stim*), Dhātup.: Intens. *tetimyate*, Pān. vii, 4, Kās.

Timita, mfn. (= *stim*) quiet, steady, fixed, R. ii f, v; wet, L. **Tema**, m. = *st*, the becoming wet, L. **Temana**, n. moisture, L.; moistening, L.; a sauce, L.; (f), f. a sort of fire-place, L.

तिम *tima*, m. = *omi*, a kind of whale, L., Sch.; (f), f. a fish, L.

Timi, m. a kind of whale or fabulous fish of an enormous size, MBh.; Hariv. 4915; R.; VarBrS. &c.; a fish, Kathās. v, lx; the sign Pisces, VarBrS. &c.; the figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines (one intersecting the other at right angles), Sūryas. iii, 3 f.; the ocean, L.; N. of a son of Dūrva (father of Bṛihad-ratha), BhP. ix, 22, 41; f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (wife of Kaiyapa and mother of the seamensters), vi, 25 f. = *koṣa*, m. 'T^o-receptacle', the ocean, L. = *ghātin*, m. 'fish-killer', a fisherman, Kathās. lx, 186. = *m-gira*, m. 'T^o-swallower', N. of a Nāga, Kāraṇḍī. i. = *m-gila*, m. (Pān. vi, 3, 70, Vārtt. 7) 'id.', a large fabulous fish, MBh.; BhP. viii; Vcar. vi; N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 1172; = *gila*, m. (Pān. vi, 3, 70, Vārtt. 7, Pat.) 'Timingila-swallower', a large fabulous fish, Bālar. vii, 53; = *lāsana*, m. pl. 'eating Timingilas', N. of a people, VarBrS. xiv, 16. = *ja*, mfn. coming from the T^o (sort of pearl), lxxxi, 23. = *timim-gila*, m. a large fabulous fish, MBh. iii, 12081; Divyāv. xxxv, 346. = *dhava*, m. 'T^o-battered', N. of the Asura Sambara (R. [G] ii, 8, 12) or of one of his sons (R. ii, 44, 11). = *mēlin*, m. 'T^o-garlanded', the ocean, W.

तिमिर *timira*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *tamar* [Old Germ. *demar* = *tāmas*] dark, gloomy, MBh. vi, 2379; R. vi, 16, 104; = *nayana*, VarBr. xx, 1, Sch.; m. a sort of aquatic plant (cf. *-vana*), VarBrS. IV, 11; n. darkness (also pl.), Yājñ. iii, 172; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, R. v, 10, 2; Kathās. xviii); darkness of the eyes, partial blindness (a class of morbid affections of the coats [*paṭala*] of the eye), Sūtr. i, iii, v f.; Aṣṭāṅg. vi, 13; Rājat. iv, 314; iron-rust, Npr.; N. of a town, R. iv, 40, 26; (ā), f. another town, Kathās. xvii, 33; cf. *vi-sa-* = *cōhid*, m. 'darkness-splitter', the sun, Kir. vi, 36. = *tā*, f. darkness of the eyes, partial blindness, Hāsy. (v.l. *rākula-tā*). = *na-yana*, mfn. suffering from partial blindness, VarBr. xx, 1. = *nāsana*, m. 'darkness-destroyer', the sun, Hcat. i, 11. = *nud*, m. 'darkness-dispeller', sun, moon, VarBrS. iv, 45. = *paṭala*, n. the veil of darkness, Prab. vi. = *pratiśedha*, m. N. of Aṣṭāṅg. vi, 13. = *maya*, mfn. consisting of darkness, Kād.; m. Rāhu, VarBrS. v, 48. = *ripa*, m. 'darkness-enemy', the sun, L. = *vana*, n. a multitude of *timira* plants, g. *kshubhādī*; Pān. viii, 4, 6, Pat. **Timirākula**, mfn. affected with partial blindness, Hāsy. ii, 21; = *tā*, f. see *ra-tā*. **Timirāpagata**, m. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. L. **Timirāpaha**, mfn. dispelling darkness (fire), MBh. iii, 14113 ff. **Timirāri**, m. = *ra-ripa*, L., Sch.; = *ripa*, m. 'enemy of the sun', an owl, Subh. **Timirōdghāṣa**, m. 'removal of darkness', N. of a Śaiva treatise in verse. **Timiraya**, Nom. P. *tyati*, to obscure, BhP. iii, 15, 10; Hit. **ṛkya**, Nom. A. *tyate*, to appear dark, Mahān. iv, 27. **Timirin**, m. the cochineal, Npr.

तिमिरि *timiri*, m. a kind of fish, L.

तिमिर्घ *timirgha*, m. N. of a Nāga priest, Tāpdyabr. xxv, 15, 3.

तिमिला *timilā*, f. N. of a musical instrument, Hcat. i, 6, 322.

तिमिश *timisha*, m. N. of a tree, R. ii, 94, 8; [B] iii, 15, 16; cf. *timisha*. **Timisha**, m. N. of a plant (Beninkasa cerifera, L.; water-melon, L.), Hcat. i, 9, 134 (MatsyaP.); cf. *rāja*; *dirgha-timishā*.

तिमिर *timira*, m. N. of a tree (cf. *mira*), R. iii, 21, 19; v, 74, 3.

तिमय *timmaya*, m. N. of a man.

तिर *tira*, in comp. for *ṛds*. = *krī*, see

ṛds = *krī*. = *prāṭiveśya*, m. a near neighbour, Divyāv. xviii, 117; (also *tiraskrita-pr*, 134).

Tiraya, Nom. P. (fr. *ṛds*) *tyati*, to conceal, hide, prevent from appearing, Mālatim. ix, 30; Śiṣ. vi, 64; Ratnāv. &c.; to hinder, stop, restrain, Mālatim. i, 35; Ratnāv. &c.; to pervade, Bālar. ii, 57.

Tiraśo, weak base of *ṛyāṅc*, q. v.

Tiraśoś, n. the cross-board of a bedstead, AV. xv, 3, 5 (v.l. *ṛyāṅc*). = *tā* (*ṛyāṅc*), ind. transversely, RV. iv, 18, 2; ix, 14, 6; Suparṇ. xxiii, 1. = *thā* (*ṛyāṅc*), ind. aside, secretly, ŚBr. iii, 7, 3, 7.

Tiraśośi, loc. of *ṛyāṅc*, q. v. = *rāji* (*ṛyāṅc*), mfn. striped across (a serpent), AV. iii, 27, 2; vi f., x, xii.

Tiraśośikā, f. = *ṛyag-diś* (?), ĀśvSr. i, 2, 1.

Tiraśośi, m. N. of a Rishi (descendant of Āṅgiras, author of a Sāman), RV. viii, 95, 4 (gen. *ṛyāś*); Tāpdyabr. xii, 6, 12 & ĀrshBr. (nom. *ṛyāś*).

Tiraśośina, mf(ā)n. transverse, horizontal, across, RV. x, 129, 5; AV. xix, 16, 2 (?); TS. &c.; (cf. ā-). = *nidhana*, n. N. of a Sāman, Tāpdyabr. xiv, 3, 21; Lāty. vi. = *prīśni* (*ṛyāśina*), mfn. spotted across, VS. xxiv, 4. = *vanśa*, m. a bee-hive, ChUp. iii, 1, 1. = *vāya*, m. the cross-stap (of a couch), AitBr. viii, 12; 17. **Tiraśośya**, n. v. l. for *ṛyāś*, q. v.

Tirās, ind. (g. *svār-ādi*; *krī*) through (acc.), RV.; AV. xiii, 1, 36; across, beyond, over (acc.), RV.; AV. vii, 38, 5; so as to pass by, apart from, without, against (acc.), RV. (*ṛyāś* *cittāni*, 'without the knowledge', vii, 59, 8; *ṛo vāsam*, 'against the will', x, 17, 1, 4); apart or secretly from (abl.), AV. xii, 3, 39; ŚBr. i, iii; obliquely, transversely, MarkP. xvii, 3; apart, secretly, TS. ii, 5, 10, 6; AitBr. ii; ŚBr.; [cf. *du tarō*; Lat. *trans*; Goth. *thairh*; Germ. *durch*; Hib. *tar*, *tair*.] = *kara*, mf(ā)n. excelling (with gen.), BhP. i, 10, 27. = *karāṇi*, f. (for *ṛini* = *ṛini*) a curtain, R. ii, 15, 20 (v.l. *ṛin*). = *karin*, m., see *ṛani*; (*ini*), f. id., Mālav. ii, 1 & 11; Kum. i, 4; Hcar. &c.; a magical veil rendering the wearer invisible, Śāk. vi; Vikr. = *kāra*, m. placing aside, concealment, W.; abuse, censure, Hit. i, 2, 4; iv; disdain, Pān. ii, 3, 17, Kās.; Kathās. xxxii, 55; ŚārṅgP.; a cuirass, Kir. xvii, 49. = *kārin*, mfn. ifc. excelling, Ratnāv. i, 25; (*ini*), f. = *kar*, L., Sch. = *kudya*, mfn. reaching through a wall, Buddh. L. = *krī*, *karoti* (also *rah k*, Pān. i, 4, 72; viii, 3, 42; ind. p. = *krīya* [also *rah krīva*, ib.], KātyŚr. vi; Mn. iv, 49) to set aside, remove, cover, conceal, ŚBr. &c.; to excel, Ragh. iii, 8; Pañcat.; Bhaṭṭ. &c.; to blame, abuse, treat disrespectfully, despise, BhP.; Hit. = *kṛta*, mfn. concealed, R. ii; Amar.; Bhaṭṭ.; eclipsed, W.; excelled, Pañcat.; censured, reviled, despised, ib. (a, neg.). = *prāṭiveśya*, m. = *tiraś-pr*, q. v. = *sambhāsha*, mfn. a, neg. speaking together without abusing each other, MBh. iii, 233, 27. = *kṛti*, f. reproach, disrespect (ifc.), Daśar. i, 41. = *kṛya*, f. id., Pañcat.; concealment, shelter, R. vi, 116, 27. = *paṭa*, m. = *karinī*, Cau-rap. 49. = *prākāra*, mfn. = *kudya*, Buddh. L.

Tirasya, Nom. P. *tyati*, to disappear, g. *ka-ṇḍv-ādi*. **Tiricina**, mfn. = *ṛyāc*, ĀpSr. ii, 18, 9. **Tiro**, in comp. for *ṛds*. = *ahniya* (*ṛo*), mfn. = *hniya*, TS. vii, 3, 13, 1. = *ahniya* (*ṛo*), mfn. (= *ṛo* = *h*) 'more than one day old', prepared the day before yesterday, RV. i, iii, viii. = *gata*, mfn. disappeared, W. = *janām*, ind. apart from men, AV. vii, 38, 5. = *i*. = *dhā*, *dadhā* (pf. *dadhe*), to set aside, remove, conquer, RV. vii, ix; AV. viii, xii; MBh. i, 728; BhP.; Sāh. iii, 175 (also Pass. *dhīyate*, Sch.); Ā. *dhātte* (pf. *dadhe*) to hide one's self from (abl.), disappear, KenUp.; Ragh. x f.; BhP. &c. = *2*. = *dhā*, f. concealment, secrecy, AV. viii, 10, 28. = *dhātavya*, mfn. to be covered or closed (the ear), Mn. ii, 100, Sch. = *dhāna*, n. concealing, L.; a covering (sheath, veil, cloak, &c.), W.; disappearance, Pān. i, 2, 33, Kās.; BhP. iii, 20, 44. = *bha-vitṛi*, mf(ā)n. disappearing, 27, 23. = *bhāva*, m. disappearance, ChUp. vii, 26, 1; Sāmkhyak. & KapS. Sch.; Sāh. = *bhūti*, *bhavati*, to be set aside, disappear, vanish, hide one's self, AV. viii, 1, 7; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; Pass. *bhūyate*, id., KapS. i, 121, Sch.; Caus. *bhāvayati*, to cause to disappear, dispel, R. i, 44, 9; Intens. (Subj. *bobhava*) to try to disappear with (instr.) or conceal anything (instr.), ŚBr. ii, 2, 3, 16. = *varsha*, mfn. protected from rain, MBh. iv, 171. = *hita* (*ṛo*), mfn. removed or withdrawn from sight, concealed, hidden (a meaning), RV. iii, 9, 5; ŚBr. i; AitBr. viii, 27; Mn. &c.; run away, L.; = *tā*, f. disappearance, becoming invisible, Kathās. xxi, 145; = *tva*, n. id., RV. i, 113, 4, Śāy.

= *hniya* (*ṛo*), mfn. = *ahniya*, ŚBr. xi; Tāpdyabr. i, 6; KātyŚr. xii, 6, 10; xxiv; Lāty. ii; cf. *tair*.
1. **Tirya**, for *yag* in comp. = *ga*, mfn. = *ryag*, VarBrS.; m. 'air-goer', a Siddha, MBh. xiii, 5755.

Tiryāk, ind., see *ṛyāc*; in comp. also for *ṛyāc*.

= *kāram*, ind. having laid aside (after the completion of any work), the work being done, Pān. iii, 4, 60; cf. *tiraya*. = *kṛitya*, ind. id., ib. = *kshipta*, mfn. placed obliquely, L.; said of a form of dislocation (when a part of the joint is forced outwards), Sūtr. ii, 15, 2 f. = *tā*, f. animal nature, Rājat. iii, 44, 8.

= *tva*, n. id., Mn. xii, 40 & 68; Yājñ. iii; MarkP.; Rājat.; = *pramāṇa*, KātyŚr. viii, 6, 7, Sch. = *pā-tana*, n. a kind of process applied esp. to mercury.

= *pātin*, mfn. falling obliquely on (loc.), Śiṣ. x, 40.

= *pratinukhāgata*, mfn. come from the side or in front of, Mn. viii, 291. = *pramāṇa*, n. measure-

ment across, breadth, KātyŚr. i f., Sch. (*purastāt*, 'breadth in front'; *pascāt*, 'breadth behind.'). = *prē-kshapa*, mfn. = *kshin*, BhP. v, 26, 36; n. an oblique glance, W. = *prēkshin*, mfn. looking obliquely, MBh. ii, v. = *phalā*, f. Oldenlandia herba-cea, L. = *sūtra*, n. a cross-line, W. = *srotas*, mfn. (an animal) in which the current of nutriment tends transversely, R. ii, 35, 19, Sch.; m. n. animals collectively, VP. i, 5, 8; MarkP. viii; NarasP. iii, 25.

Tiryaḡ, in comp. for *ṛyāc* & *ṛyāc*. = *anūka*, n. the breadth of the back part of the altar, KātyŚr. xvii, 11, 1, Sch. = *antara*, n. = *yak-pramāṇa*, L.

= *apaccheda*, m. separation made transversely, ii, 4, 37, Sch. = *apāṅga*, mfn. having the outer

corners of the eyes turned aside, Vṛishabh. i, 14.

= *ayana*, n. 'horizontal course', the sun's annual

revolution (opposed to its diurnal revolution in which it rises and sets vertically), see *tairyaḡayanaika*.

= *āgata*, mfn. lying across (at birth); said of a particular position of the child, Sūtr. iv, 15, 6. = *āya-ta*, mfn. stretched out obliquely (a snake), MBh. i.

= *iksha*, mfn. = *yak-prēkshin*, xii, 6575. = *īśa*, m. 'lord of the animals', Kṛishna, vii, 6471. = *ga*, mf(ā)n. going obliquely or horizontally, Sūtr. i, 14, i; ii, 1; iii, 9; going towards the north or south, R. (G) ii, 12, 6. = *gata*, mfn. going horizontally (an animal), ii, 35, 17; n. an animal, vii, 110, 19. = *ga-ti*, f. the state of an animal in transmigration, MBh. iii, 1166; = *matin*, n. an animal, xiv, 1138. = *ga-ma*, mfn. going obliquely, vii, 1162. = *gamana*, n. motion sideways, VPāt. i, Sch. = *gāmin*, m.

'= *gama*, a crawfish, L. = *gūṇana*, n. oblique

multiplication. = *grivam*, ind. so as to have the neck

turned aside, Bhām. ii, 130. = *ghātin*, mfn. striking

obliquely (an elephant), L. = *ja*, mfn. born or be-

gotten by an animal, Mn. x, 72. = *jana*, m. an animal, BhP. ii, 7, 46. = *jāti*, mfn. belonging to the

race of animals, W.; m. an animal; Kād.; f. the

brute kind, W. = *jyā*, f. an oblique chord, W. = *dī-*

na, n. flying horizontally, MBh. viii, 41, 26. = *diś*, f. any horizontal region (opposed to nadir and zenith),

Hemac. = *dhāra*, mfn. 'having oblique edges', see

tigma-dh. = *nāsa*, mf(ā)n. wry-nosed, R. v, 17, 32. = *bila* (*ṛyāṅc*), mfn. having its opening on the

side, AV. x, 8, 9. = *bhedā*, f. 'broken sideways',

an oblong brick, Śulbas. = *yavōdara*, n. a barley-

corn, W. = *yāta*, mfn. = *gama*, MBh. vii, 26, 36.

= *yāna*, m. = *gāmin*, L. = *yona*, m. (= *tairyo*)

an animal ('bird', Sch.), Mn. vii, 149. = *yoni*, f. the

womb of an animal, animal creation, organic nature

(including plants), Mn. iv, 200; MBh. xiii; R. vii,

&c.; mfn. born of or as an animal, W.; = *gamana*, n.

sexual intercourse with an animal, Prāyaśc.; = *ny-*

anvaya, m. the animal race, W.; mfn. of the animal

race, W. = *vāta-sevā*, f. 'attending the side-

wind', urining or evacuation by stool, Gaut. ii, 27.

= *vidhā*, mfn. pierced obliquely (a vein in bleed-

ing by an unskillful operator), Sūtr. iii, 8, 17. = *vi-*

samsarpin, mfn. expanding sideways, Ragh. vi, 15.

Tiryah, in comp. for *ṛyāc* & *ṛyāc*. = *nāsa*,

see *yag-n*. = *niraya*, m. animal nature as a (hell

or) punishment for evil deeds, MBh. iii, 12626.

= *māni*, f. = *yak-pramāṇa*, Śulbas. i, 38; iii, 174.

Tiryāṅc, mfn. (fr. *tirās* + *āṅc*, Pān. vi, 3, 94;

nom. m. *ṛyāṅc*, n. *ṛyāṅc*, f. *ṛāci*, also *ṛyāṅc*),

Vop. iv, 12) going or lying crosswise or transversely

or obliquely, oblique, transverse (opposed to *anv-*

āṅc), horizontal (opposed to *ūrdhvā*), AV.; VS.;

TS. &c.; going across, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 3, 2 f.; moving

tortuously, W.; curved, crooked, W.; meandering,

W.; lying in the middle or between (a tone), xi, 4,

2, 5 f.; VPāt. i, 149; m. n. 'going horizontally',

an animal (amphibious animal, bird, &c.), Mn. v, 40;

xii, 57; Yājñ. i; MBh. &c.; the organic world (including plants), Jain; n. = *ryak-pramāṇa*, Śulbas.; f. the female of any animal, W.; (*ryak*), ind. across, obliquely, transversely, horizontally, sideways, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; VPrat.; Mn. &c.; (*ryak*), instr. ind., id., RV. i, 61, 12; ii, 10, 4; x, 70, 4; (*ryak*), loc. ind., id., ŚBr. ii, 3, 2, 12; KātyŚr. xvii, 8, 14 & 12, 1. **Tiryadryañc**, mfn. = *tiryāñc*, Gal.

तिरिगिच्छति *tirigicchi*, m. N. of a plant, L.

तिरि-जिह्विका, N. of a plant, Npr.

तिरिपि-काण्डा, id., ib.

तिरिटि *tiriṭa*, m. = *ṭi*, W.

तिरिपि, m. the joint of the sugar-cane, L.

तिरिन्दिर *tirindira*, m. N. of a mau, RV. viii, 6, 46; ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi, 11, 20.

तिरिम *tirima*, m. a kind of rice, L.

तिरिया, m. id., L.; cf. 2. *tiryā*.

तिरोटि *tirōṭi*, m. Symlocos racemosa, Bhpr. iv; n. a kind of head-dress, tiara, diadem (cf. *kir*), L.; gold, Un., Sch. *ṭaka*, m. Symlocos racemosa, Car. vii, 9, 1; a kind of bird, R. iii, 78, 23.

ṭin, mfn. furnished with a head-dress, AV. viii, 6, 7.

तिरोक्ष्णिय *tirō-kṣhniya* &c. See p. 447, col. 2.

तिरिपिरिका *tiripirika*, for *tilvirika*, q. v.

तिर्ये 2. *tiryā*, mfn. for *tilyā*? prepared from sesamum seeds (? *tīla*), AV. iv, 7, 3; cf. *tiriya*.

तिर्यक् *tiryāk*, *ryāñc*. See p. 447, col. 3.

तिल 1. *til*, cl. 1. *telati*, to go, Dhātup.

तिल 2. *til* (derived fr. *tīla*), cl. 6. 10. *ṭati*, *telayati*, to be unctuous, ib.; to anoint, ib.

Tīla, m. Sesamum indicum (its blossom is compared to the nose, Glt. x, 14; Siphās.; cf. *-pushpa*), s° seed (much used in cookery; supposed to have originated from Vishṇu's sweat-drops, Hcat. i, 6, 137 & 142), AV. (*ṭā*, xviii, 4, 32); VS.; ŚBr. &c.; a mole, Kālid.; a small particle, MBh. &c.; the right lung, ŚārṅgS. v, 42; pl. N. of a ch. of PSarv.; (cf. *kṛishna*, *carma*, *shandha*). — **kāṭa**, m. the farina of s°, Pāp. v, 2, 29, Vārt. i. — **kāṇa**, m. a s° seed, Bhartṛ. (v. l. *khalī*). — **kalka**, m. dough made of ground s°, Suśr. i; MārkaP. xxxv, 10; — **ja**, s° oilcake, Npr.; cf. *tail*. — **kāṣhika**, mfn. cultivating s°, Kathās. lxi, 7 & 9. — **kāṣhika**, m. a mole, Suśr. i, f, iv; Pāp. iii, 2, 22; Pat.; 53, Kāś.; N. of a disease of the penis, Suśr. ii, 14, 16; iv, 21, 16; mfn. having a mole, L., Sch. — **kittā**, n. = *kalka-ja*, Bhpr. v, 11, 180; cf. *tail*. — **khalī**, m. id., ib. — **khalī**, f. id., Npr. — **gāṇṭhi** or **ṭin**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 32. — **grāma**, m. N. of a village, Rājat. viii, 2933.

catūrti, f. the 4th day of the dark half of Māgha, Vratap. iv. — **citra-patraka**, m. N. of a bulbous plant, L. — **cūṛpa**, n. ground s°, Pañcat. ii, 3, 8.

tanḍulaka, n. 'agreeable as rice mixed with s°', an embrace, L. — **tejshvā**, f. N. of a plant, Suśr. iv, 2, 92. — **taila**, n. (Pāp. v, 2, 29, Vārt. 4, Pat.) s°-oil, Suśr. i; iv, 31, 2. — **dōṣvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cccxxx; cf. *tilakēś*. — **drone-ma-**

ya, mfn. consisting of a Droṇa of s°, Hcat. i, 8, 378. — **dvādaśī**, f. the 12th day of a particular month (kept as a festival), Rājat. v, 394; BhavP. ii, 78. — **dheṇu**, f. a s° cow (presented to Brāhmins), MBh. xiii, 64, 35 & 71, 40; — **dāna**, n. 'presenting a tila-dheṇu', N. of LiṅgaP. ii, 33 & VarP. ic.

dheṇukā, f. = *nu*, MBh. iii, 84, 87. — **m-tuda**, m. a s°-grinder, Pāp. iii, 2, 28, Vārt. — **parṇa**, m. the resin of Pinus longifolia, L.; n. a s° leaf, W.; sandal-wood, Bhpr. v, 2, 16; (f), f. the resin of Pinus longifolia, L.; Pterocarpus santalinus, Suśr. i, 39, 8 & 46, 4, 29; olibanum, L. — **parṇaka**, n. sandal-wood, L., Sch.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of pot-herb, Car. i, 27, 86; Pterocarpus santalinus, Suśr. i, 46, 4, 11.

parika, n. sandal-wood, v, 7, 12; the resin of Pinus longifolia, Gal.; (ā), f., see *ṛṇaka*; cf. *tail*.

plocata, n. = *kalka-ja*, v. — **pūṣṭa**, m. = *peja*, Pāp. iv, 2, 36, Vārt. 6; white s°, Npr.; (f), f. N. of a plant, AV. ii, 8, 3. — **pīda**, m. = *m-tuda*, MBh. xii; cf. *tail*. — **pushpa**, n. 's°-flower', the nose, Kural. 224. — **pushpaka**, m. Terminalia Bellerica, Npr. — **peja**, m. barren s°, Pāp. iv, 2, 36, Vārt. 6.

bhāra, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 360. — **bhā-**

vinā, f. jasmine, Npr. — **bhṛishka**, see *-srikṣṭa*.

maya, mfn. (f), n. (Pāp. iv, 3, 149) consisting of made of s° seeds, Hcat. i, 6, 182 & 7, 37. — **mayūra**, m. a kind of peacock, L. — **māsha** (*ṭā*), m. pl. s°

and beans, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 3, 22. — **mīra** (*ṭā*), mfn. (ā) n. mixed with s°, AV. xviii, 3, 69 (& 4, 26); Kauś.

— **mīśa**, mfn. id., MānGr. i, 21. — **rasa**, m.

— **taila**, L. — **vatsa** (*ṭā*), mfn. (ā) n. having s°-seeds

for children, AV. xviii, 4, 33 f. — **vratin**, mfn. fast-

ing by eating only s°-seeds, Pāp. v, 1, 94, Vārt. 3; Pat.; cf. *ṭāra*. — **śas**, ind. in pieces as small as s°

seeds, Mbh. &c. — **śikha**, m. = *mayūra*, Gal.

— **sambaddha**, mfn. = *mīra*, Mn. iv, 75. — **sri-**

shṭa, food prepared with s°, MBh. xiii, 104, 70 (*ṭa-*

bhrishṭa, 'fried s°-seeds', C.) — **śnyin**, mfn. wash-

ing one's self with s°, Hcat. i, 8, 297. — **sneha**, m.

— **taila**, L. — **homa**, m. s°-oblation. — **homin**, mfn. offerings s°-oblations, Hcat. i, 8, 297. **Tilāṇsa**,

m. a piece (of land) as small as a s°-seed, Rājat. i, 38.

Tilāṅkita-dala, m. a kind of bulb, L. **Tilāṇna**,

n. rice with s°-seeds, L. **Tilāpatyā**, f. Nigella indica,

L. **Tilāmbu**, n. water with s°, BhP. vii, 8, 44.

Tilōttamā, f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh. &c.; of a

woman, Rājat. vii, 120; a form of Dakṣhāyāni, Mat-

syāP. xiii, 53; *mīya*, Nom. P. to represent the

Apsaras Tilōttamā, Bhām. ii, 96. **Tilōdaka**, n. (Pāp.

vi, 2, 96, Kāś.) = *lāmbu*, Gobh. iv; Mn.; MBh.;

MārkaP. **Tilōdakin**, mfn. drinking *ṭa*, Hcat. i, 8,

297. **Tilōdana**, = *ṭāda*, R. ii, 69, 10. **Tilō-**

dara, mfn. (ā), f. n. having the stomach filled with s°

(cf. *ṭa-vratin*), Pāp. iv, 1, 55, Kāś. **Tilōdana**,

n. a s°-dish, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 16; Kauś. 138.

Tilaka, m. (g. *sthūlādī*) Clerodendrum phlo-

moides (Symlocos racemosa, L.), MBh. &c.; a

freckle (compared to a sesamum-seed), VarBṛS. i, 9;

lii, 10; Kathās.; a kind of skin-eruption, L.; (in

music) N. of a Dhruvaka; a kind of horse, L.; N.

of a prince of Kampanā, Rājat. viii, 577 ff.; m. (n.

Pañcat. ii, 57) a mark on the forehead (made with

coloured earth, sandal-wood, or unguents, either as

an ornament or a sectarian distinction), Yājñ. i, 293;

MBh. iii, 11591; R. (ifc. f. ā, iii) &c.; the orna-

ment of anything (in comp.), Pañcat. i, 1, 92; Ka-

thās. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Rājat. iii, 375); n. id., L.; the

right lung, L.; black sochal salt, L.; alliteration,

Rājat.; a metre of 4 x 6 syllables; = *tri-śloki*, L.;

a kind of observance, Kālanirn. Introd. 12; (ā), f. a

kind of necklace, L.; cf. *ena*, *kha*, *vasanta*; *ūr-*

dhva-talakin. — **mañjarī**, f. N. of a work. — **rāja**, n.

N. of a man, Rājat. vii, 1319. — **latā**, f. N. of a wo-

man, Vasant. — **vati**, f. N. of a river, Vām. v, 2, 75.

— **vrate**, n. the T° observance, BhavP. ii, 8; Vratap.

i. — **siṅha**, n. N. of a man, Rājat. viii.

Tilakācārya, m. N. of a pupil of Śivaprabha (author of

Pratyekabuddha-catusṭaya and of comments on Āva-

śyaka, Śrāvaka- & Sādhū-pratikramāṇa). **Tilakā-**

vala, mfn. (cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 118) furnished with marks,

ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi, 18, 18. **Tilakāśraya**, m. 'T°-re-

ceptacle', the forehead, L. **Tilakāśvara-tīrtha**,

n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cxiii. **Tilakōttara**,

m. N. of a Vidyādhara, Bālar. iv, 7.

Tilakaka, n. N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 469.

Tilakaya, Nom. P. to mark with spots, HPariś.

viii, 210; to mark, Bālar. i, 1; vi, 37; to adorn, i,

1; Viddh. ii, 13. **Tilakāyita**, n. impers. it has

been acted as an ornament to (gen.), Nalac. i, 20.

Tilakita, mfn. (g. *tārakādī*) marked, Bālar. vi,

55 & 58; adorned, Kathās. xciii, 17; Rājat. ii, 40.

Tilakin, mfn. marked with the Tilaka.

Tilpīṣṭa, m. (Pāp. iv, 2, 36, Vārt. 7) = *ṭa-*

peja, AV. xii, 2, 54; cf. Kauś. 80.

Tilya, mfn. suited for sesamum cultivation, grown

with s°, Pāp. v, 1, 7 & 2, 4; n. a s° field, ib.

तिलिङ्ग *tiliṅga*, N. of a country, Roma-

kas; Ratnak.

तिलित्स *tilitsa*, m. a kind of snake, L.

तिलिञ्ज *tiliñja*, *tilya*. See above.

तिलिलिक *tililikika*, for *tilivilika*, q. v.

तिल *til*, cl. 1. P. to go, Dhātup. xv, 27.

तिल *tilva*, m. = *ṭvaka*, L.

Tilvaka, m. Symlocos racemosa, ŚBr. xiii; Kāty-

Śr. xxi, 3, 20; Gobh. &c.; Terminalia Catappa, Npr.

तिलिरीक *tilvirika*. See *ṭivilika*.

तिलिल *tilvila*, mfn. (ā) n. fertile, RV. v, 62,

7; ĀsvGr. ii, 8, 16; ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 3, 1; cf. *ibhya*.

Tilvilaya, Nom. *ṭyde*, to be fertile, RV. vii,

78, 5. **Tilvilika** or *ṭvirika*, m. g. *kāpilikādī*.

तिय *tivya*, m. N. of a Brāhman, Rājat.

तिष्ठ *tishṭhad*, = *shṭhat*, pr. p. *ṣṭhā*, q. v.

— *gu*, ind. (Pāp. ii, 1, 17) 'when the cows (*go*) stand to be milked,' after sunset, Bhāṭṭ. iv, 14. — **dhoma**, mfn. (a sacrifice) at which the oblation (*homa*) is offered standing, KātyŚr. i, 2, 6.

तिय *tishyā*, m. N. of a heavenly archer (like Kṛiṣṇa) and of the 6th Nakṣatra of the old or 8th of the new order, RV. v, 54, 13; x, 64, 8; TS. (*shyā*) &c.; the month Pausa, L.; Terminalia tomentosa, L.; = *shyā*, L.; (Pāp. iv, 3, 34; i, 2, 63, Kāś.) 'born under the asterism T°', a common N. of men, Buddh. (cf. *upa*); n. (m., L.) the 4th or present age, MBh. vi; Hariv. 3019; mfn. auspicious, fortunate, W.; (ā), f. Emblic Myrobalan, L. — **ketu**, m. Śiva. — **gupta**, m. N. of the founder of schism 2. of the Jain community. — **punarvasaviya**, mfn. relating to the asterisms T° and Punarvasu, Pāp. iv, 2, 6, Kāś. — **punarvasu**, m. du. the asterisms T° and P°, i, 2, 63 & (n. sg.) Kāś. — **pushpā**, f. = *tishyā*, L. — **phalā**, f. id., L. — **rakshitā**, f. N. of Aśoka's 2nd wife, Buddh. (Divyāv. xxvii). **Tishyā-pūrnāmāśa**, m. the day of conjunction of the asterism T° with full moon, TS.

Tishyaka, m. the month Pausa, L.

तिसृ *tisri*, f. pl. of *tri*, q. v.; ifc. see *priya*.

— **dhavā**, n. a bow with 3 arrows, TS.; 299; ŚBr.

Tisṛikā, f. N. of a village, Pāp. vii, 2, 99, Vārt.

1. **Tisras-kāram**, ind. so as to change into 3 (Ric verses), ĀsvGr. v, 15, 5. **Tisrā**, f. Andropogon, Npr.

तिहन् *tihan*, m. sickness, Up. vr.; = *sad-*

bhāva, ib.; rice, ib.; a bow, ib.

तीक् *tik*, cl. 1. Ā. to go, Dhātup. iv, 32.

तीक्ष्ण *tikṣṇa*, mfn. (ā) n. (*ṣṭij*) sharp, hot,

pungent, fiery, acid, RV. x, 87, 9; AV. &c.; harsh,

rough, rude, Mn. vii, 140; MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.;

sharp, keen, Śiś. ii, 109; Pāp. v, 2, 76, Kāś.; zealous,

vehement, L.; self-abandoning, L.; (with *gati*, 'a

planet's course,' or *nakṣatra* 'asterism') inauspi-

cious, VarBṛS. vii, 8 & 10; iic, 7 (asterisms Mūla,

Ādrā, Jyeshṭhā, Ā-sleshā); m. nitre, L. — **tanḍu-**

lā, Npr.; black pepper, ib.; black mustard, ib.;

— **gandhaka**, ib.; = *sārā*, ib.; majoram, ib.;

white Kuśa or Darbhā grass, ib.; the resin of Bos-

wellia thurifera, ib.; an astringent, L.; (g. *āśvādā*)

of a man, Rājat. viii, 1742 f.; of a Nāga, Buddh. L.;

n. pl. sharp language, R. ii, 35, 33; MārkaP. xxxiv,

46; sg. steel (cf. *varman*), Npr.; iron, L.; any

weapon, L., Sch.; sea-salt, L.; nitre, L.; Galmel,

Npr.; poison, L.; Bignonia suaveolens, L.; Piper

Chaba, L.; Āsa foetida, Npr.; battle, L.; pestilence,

L.; death, L., Sch.; heat, pungency, W.; haste,

W.; (ā), f. N. of several plants (Mucuna pruri-

ti, Cardiospermum Halicacabum, black mustard, *aty-*

amla-parṇi, *mahā-jyotiṣhmaṭi*, *vacā*, *sarpa-*

kāṅkālīkā), Npr.; a mystical N. of the letter *ṣ*,

Rāmat. i, 77; cf. *a*, *su*. — **kaṇṭha**, m. Alhagi

Maurorum, L. — **kaṇṭhaka**, m. 'sharp-thorn,' Cap-

paris aphylla, Suśr. i, 8, 2; thorn-apple, L.; Termi-

nalicia Catappa, L.; Acacia arabica, Npr.; Euphorbia

tortilis, ib.; = *varvūra*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of Opun-

tia, L. — **kanda**, m. 'pungent root,' the onion, L.

Pandanus odoratissimus, L.; the clove tree, Npr. — *priya*, m. = *-śuka*, Npr. — *phala*, m. 'pungent-fruited', coriander, L.; black mustard, Npr.; = *tejah-phala*, L. — *buddhi*, mfn. sharp-witted. — *mañjari*, f. the betel plant, Npr. — *mārga*, m. a sword, Śiṣ. xviii, 20. — *mūla*, m. 'pungent-rooted', = *ganadhaka*, L.; *Alpinia Galanga*, L. — *raśmi*, mfn. hot-rayed (the sun), Hariv. 3839. — *rasa*, m. 'pungent liquid', poison; saltpetre, L.; *-dayin*, m. a poisoner, Mudr. ii, 7. — *rūpin*, mfn. looking cross, Gaut. xxvi, 12. — *lavana*, mfn. pungent, Suśr. i. — *loha*, n. 'sharp iron', steel, Bhpr. v, 175. — *vaktra*, mfn. sharp-pointed (arrow), MBh. vii, 123, 30. — *varman*, mfn. steel-cuirass (?), xii, 4428. — *vipāka*, mfn. pungent during digestion, i, 716. — *visha*, m. virulent poison, xiii, 268; mfn. having virulent poison, W. — *viśhāna*, m. 'strong-testicled', N. of a bull, Pañcat. ii, 6, 2. — *vega*, m. 'possessing great velocity', N. of a Rakshas, R. vi, 69, 11. — *sastra*, n. iron or steel, L. — *śigru*, m. = *ganadhaka*, Gal. — *śūka*, m. 'sharp-awned', barley, L. — *śrīṅga* (°*śrī*), mfn. sharp-horned, AV. xix, 50, 2; (f. *śrī*) iv, 37, 6 & viii, 7, 9. — *śāra*, m. *Bassia latifolia*, Npr.; = *°āra*, L.; n. iron, Npr.; (ā), f. *Dalbergia Sissoo*, L. — *srotas*, mfn. having a violent current, R. iv. — *hri-daya-tva*, n. hard-heartedness, MBh. i, 787. **Tikṣh-nāśa**, mfn. = *°na-raśmi*, R.; Suśr.; m. the sun, VarBr.; Laghuj.; Sūryas.; fire, MBh. i; — *tanaya*, m. 'sun-son', Saturn, VarBr. xi, 6; — *deha-prabhava*, m. id., ii, 12, Sch. **Tikṣh-nāga**, m. 'acid gastric juice', dyspepsia, W. **Tikṣh-nāgra**, mfn. = *°na-vaktra*, R. iii; (ā) ŚBr. v; (su-) MBh. i; m. Zingiber Zermubet. **Tikṣh-nāyasa**, n. = *°na-loha*, L. **Tikṣh-nārcis**, mfn. = *°na-raśmi*. **Tikṣh-nāśa**, mfn. having sharp arrows, AV. iii, 19, 7; v, 18, 9; VS. xvi, 36. **Tikṣh-nāpāya**, m. forcible means, L. **Tikṣh-nāpāya**, m. Bignonias suaveolens, Npr.; black mustard, ib.; = *°na-tanūlā*, ib. **Tikṣh-nāpiyas**, mfn. Compar. sharper, AV. iii, 19, 4; cf. *tikṣh-nishtham*.

तीम् *tim*, cl. 4. *°myati*, wet √*tim*: Caus. *timayati*, to wet, Divyāv. xix. **Timana**, n. basil, L.

तीर 1. *tīra*, m. tin (cf. *tivra*), L.; n. a kind of arrow (cf. Pers. *تیر*), Pañcad. ii, 76; (ī), f. id., L. **Tīrikā**, f. id., ii, 76.

तीर 2. *tīra*, n. (√*tīr*, Siddh. puml. 56) a shore, bank, AitBr. &c. (īf. f. ā, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; īf.; for derivatives cf. Pāṇ. iv, 2, 106 & 104, Vārt. 2; īf. ind., for accent cf. vi, 2, 121); the brim of a vessel, ŚBr. vi, xiv. — *graha*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 360. — *ja*, mfn. = *-bhāj*, v; BhP.; m. a tree near a shore, R. ii. — *bhāj*, mfn. growing near a shore, Kād. vi, 681. — *bhukti*, m. Tīrhat (province in the east of central Hindūstan), L. — *bhuktiya*, mfn. coming from Tīrhat, Śāk. i, 118, Sch. — *ruha*, mfn. = *-bhāj*, R. ii, 95, 4; m. a tree near a shore, 104, 4 & 19 (G). — *stha*, mfn. = *-bhāj*, W. **Tīrāṣa**, m. *Symplocos racemosa*, W. **Tīrāntara**, n. the opposite bank, W.

Tīraṇa, m. *Pongamia glabra*, Npr. **Tīraya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to finish, Dhātup. xxxv, 58. **Tīrita**, mfn. finished, settled, Mn. ix, 233.

Tīrna, mfn. one who has crossed, MBh.; R. (with acc., v, 15, 23); one who has gone over (acc.), Ragh. xiv, 6; Megh. 19; one who has got through (grammar, *vyākaraṇam*), Bādar. iii, 2, 32, Sch.; one who has escaped (with abl.), Hariv. 4066; crossed, R. vi; Śak. vii, 33; Prab. v &c. (ā, neg., 'endless', RV. viii, 79, 6); spread, W.; surpassed, W.; fulfilled (a promise), R.; (ā), f. a metre of 4 × 4 long syllables. — **pradī**, f. *Curculigo orchitoides*, L. — **pradīśa**, mfn. one who has fulfilled his promise, Hariv. 7256; R. ii, 21, 46; vi. **Tīrtva**, ind. p., see √*tīr*.

Tīrthā, n. (rarely m., MBh.) a passage, way, road, ford, stairs for landing or for descent into a river, bathing-place, place of pilgrimage on the banks of sacred streams, piece of water, RV. &c.; the path to the altar between the Cātvalā and Ut-kara, ŚhaṅvBr. iii, i; ĀśvŚr. iv, ix; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty.; KātyŚr.; a channel, iv, 8, Paddh.; the usual or right way or manner, TS.; ŚBr. xiv, (ā, xi); KātyŚr.; MBh. iv, 1411; the right place or moment, ChUp. viii; Anup. &c.; advice, instruction, counsel, adviser, preceptor, MBh. v; Mālav. i, 118; Kir. ii, 3; certain lines or parts of the hand sacred to the deities, Mn. ii; Yājñ. &c.; an object of veneration, sacred object, BhP.; a worthy person, Āp.; Mn. iii, 130; MPh. &c.; a person worthy of receiving anything (gen.), MānGr. i, 7; N. of certain counsellors

of a king (enumerated in Pañcat. iii, 118), MBh. ii, 171; Ragh. xvii; Śiṣ. xiv; one of the ten orders of ascetics founded by Śāṅkarācārya (its members add the word *tīrtha* to their names); a brāhman, Up. v; = *darśana*, L.; = *yoga*, L.; the vulva, L.; a woman's courses, L.; fire, Up. v; = *nidāna*, ib. — **ka-maṇḍala**, m. a pot with T^o-water, BhP. ix, 10, 43. — **kara**, mfn. creating a passage (through life), MBh. xiii, 7023 (Vishnu); m. Śiva; a head of a sect, Sarvad. iv, vi, ix; = *-krit*, Jain. — **kāka**, m. 'crow at a T^o', an unsteady pupil, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 42, Vārt., Pat. — **kāśikā**, f. N. of a work by Gaṅgā-dhara. — **kirti**, mfn. one whose fame is a T^o (i. e. carries through life), BhP. iii, 1, 45 & 5, 15. — **kṛit**, m. 'T^o-maker', a Jain Arhat, Jain.; VarBr. xv, 4. — **gopāla**, n. N. of a T^o, SambhMāh. xvi. — **m-kara**, m. = *-krit*, Jain. — **caryā**, f. a visit to any T^o, pilgrimage, BhP. ix, 16, 1. — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of a work by Vācaspati-miśra, Smṛiti. i, xxv. — **tama**, n. Superl. a T^o more sacred than (abl.), MBh. iii, 7018; an object of the highest sanctity, BhP. v. — **deva**, m. Śiva; *-maya*, m(f)n. containing Tīrthas and gods, Heat. i, 7, 580. — **dhvāṅk-sha**, m. = *-kāka*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 42, Vārt. — **nirṇaya**, m. N. of a work. — **pati**, m. N. of the head of an ocean-worshipping sect, Śaṅkar. xxxv. — **pad**, nom. *pad*, mfn. having sanctifying feet (Kṛishṇa), BhP. iii, ix. — **pada**, mfn. id., iii, vi. — **pāda**, mfn. id., iv, viii, xii. — **pādīya**, m. an adherent of Kṛishṇa, iv. — **pūjā**, f. washing Kṛishṇa's statue in holy water, W. — **bhūta**, mfn. sanctified, MBh. xiii; BhP. i, 13. — **maha-hrada**, m. N. of a T^o, MBh. xiii, 7654. — **mahima**, m. N. of a ch. of Śūdradh. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of a ch. of Pāsarv. — **yātrā**, f. = *-caryā*, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; N. of ŚivaP. ii, 20; *-latva*, n. N. of Smṛiti. xxx; *-parvan*, n. N. of MBh. iii, chs. 80-156; *-vidhi*, m. N. of a work. — **yātrin**, mfn. engaged in *°trā*, W. — **rājī**, f. 'line of Tīrthas', Benares, L. — **vat**, mfn. having water-descents, abounding in Tīrthas, MBh. xiii; R.; (ī), f. N. of a river, BhP. v. — **vāla**, m. the hair of the head, L. — **vāyasa**, m. = *-kāka*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 42, Kāś. — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling at a T^o. — **vidhi**, m. the rites observed at a T^o. — **śālā**, f. the stone steps leading to a bathing-place, Śrīngār. i. — **śrava**, mfn. = *-kirti*, BhP. ii, viii. — **śrāddha-prayoga**, m. N. of a ch. of Śiva-rāma's Śrāddha-cintāmaṇi. — **sad**, mfn. dwelling at Tīrthas (Rudra), MānGr. i, 13. — **seni**, f. N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2625. — **sevā**, f. = *-caryā*, Cāp.; Subh.; worship of the 24 saints, HYOG. ii, 16. — **sevin**, m. 'visiting Tīrthas', Ardea nivea, L. — **sankhya**, n. N. of a work or of part of a work. **Tīrthāsevana**, n. = *°tha-caryā*, Rājat. vi, 309. **Tīrthāsevara**, m. = *°tha-kṛit*, Kalyāṇam. 2. **Tīrthōdaka**, n. T^o-water, R. i, 48, 24.

Tīrthaka, mfn. = *°tha-bhūta*, BhP. i, 19, 32; m. = *°thika*, Buddh.; N. of a Nāga, ib.; n. (īf.) a Tīrtha, Hariv. **Tīrthika**, m. an adherent or head of any other than one's own creed, Buddh.; Jain.

Tīrthī, in comp. for *°tha*. — **karāṇa**, mfn. sanctifying, BhP. v. — **krīti**, to sanctify, i. x. — **kṛita**, mfn. sanctified, iii. — **bhūti**, mfn. id., Mn. xi, 197, Kull.

Tīrthya, mfn. relating to a sacred Tīrtha, VS. xvi, 42; m. = *°thika*, Buddh.; cf. *sa*; *tairthya*.

तीवृ *tiv*, cl. 1. *°vati*, to be fat, Dhātup. xv.

तीवर *tivara*, m. a hunter (offspring of a Rājaputrī by a Kshatriya), BrahmvP. i; a fisher (for *dhiv*), L.; the ocean, L.; (ā), f. a hunter's wife, i.

तीव्र *tivṛ*, m(f)ān. (fr. *tiv-ra*, √*tu*) strong, severe, violent, intense, hot, pervading, excessive, ardent, sharp, acute, pungent, horrible, RV. &c.; m. sharpness, pungency, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 8, Vārt. 3, Pat.; for *°vara* (?), g. *rājanyādi*; Śiva; n. pungency, W.; a shore (for 2. *tīra*?), Un. k.; tin (cf. 1. *tīra*), ib.; steel, L.; iron, L.; (am), ind. violently, impetuously, sharply, excessively, W.; (ā), f. *Helleborus niger*, L.; black mustard, L.; basil, L.; *ganḍa-dūrvā*, L.; *taradī*, L.; *mahā-jyotiṣmati*, L.; (in music) N. of a Śruti; of a Murchanā; of the river Padma-vatī (in the east of Bengal), L. — **kaṇṭha** or **-kanda**, m. a pungent kind of Arum, L. — **gati**, mfn. moving rapidly, W.; being in a bad condition, Daś. i, 130; f. rapid gait, 67. — **gandhā**, f. cumin-seed or Ptychotis Ajoowan, L. — **jvālā**, f. *Grisleia tomentosa*, L. — **tā**, f. violence, heat, Rājat. i, 47 (ā, neg.). — **dārṇ**, m. N. of a tree, g. *rajadādi*. — **dyuti**, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun, Prasannar. vii, 82. — **paṇuṣha**, n.

daring heroism. — **mada**, mfn. excessively intoxicating, Car. i, 27. — **mārga**, m. = *ikṣhṇa-m*, Gal. — **ruja**, mfn. causing excessive pain, Suśr. ii, 15, 3 (-*ruva*, abstr.). — **rosha-samāviṣṭa**, mfn. filled with fierce anger, MBh. iii, 2397. — **vipāka**, v. l. for *tikṣhṇa-v*. — **vedanā**, f. excessive pain, L. — **śoka-samāviṣṭa**, mfn. filled with excessive sorrow, 2958. — **śokārta**, mfn. afflicted with poignant grief. — **sava**, m. N. of an Ekāha sacrifice, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv. — **sūt**, mfn. being a pungent juice (Soma), RV. vi, 43, 2; ŚāṅkhŚr.; m. = *-sava*, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Mās.; Vait. — **somā**, m. a variety of the Ukthya libation, TS. vii; = *-sava*, TāṇḍyaBr. xviii. **Tivratitvira**, mfn. excessively severe (penance), Bhartṛ. iii, 88. **Tivṛānanda**, m. Śiva. **Tivṛānta**, mfn. having a strong effect (Soma), AitBr. ii, 20. **Tivraya**, *°yati*, to strengthen, TāṇḍyaBr. xviii. **Tivri**, in comp. for *°vrd*. — √*krī*, to make sharp, strengthen, ŚBr. i, 7, 1, 18 & 6, 4, 6; iii, 8, 3, 30. — √*bhū*, to become stronger, increase, Rājat. vi, 99.

तीसट *tisatā*, m. N. of a med. author.

तु 1. *tu*, cl. 2. (*tauti*, Dhātup.; fut. 2nd *toṭā* or *tavītā*, Vop.) to have authority, be strong, RV. i, 94, 2 (pf. *tūtāva*, cf. Naigh. iv, 1; Pāṇ. vi, 1, 7, Kāś.); to go, Dhātup.; to injure, ib.; Caus. (aor. *tūtōt*, 2. sg. *tos*) to make strong or efficient, RV. ii, 20, 5; vi, 26, 4; cf. *ut*, *saṃ*; *tavās*, &c., *tivṛā*; [Zend *tav*, 'to be able'; Lat. *tumor*, *tueri*, *totus*.]

तु 2. *tū* (never found at the beginning of a sentence or verse; metrically also *tū*, RV.; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 133) pray! I beg, do now, then, Lat. *dum* used (esp. with the Imper.), RV.; but (also with *evd* or *vai* following), AV. iv, 18, 6; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; and, Mn. ii, 22; or, i, 68; xi, 202; often incorrectly written for *nu*, MBh. (i, 6151 B & C); sometimes used as a mere expletive; **ca-na tu**, though—still nnt; **na or na ca—api tu**, not—but; **kāmam or kāmam ca—tn or kīṃ tu or param tu**, though—still; **kāmam or bhūyas or varam—na tu**, it is true—but not, ere—than; **kīṃ tu**, still, nevertheless; **na—param tu**, not—however; **tn—tu**, certainly—but, Hit. i, 2, 33.

तुःखार *tukkhāra*, = *tukh*^o, Rājat. iv, 211.

तुक *tuk*, m. (fr. *túc*) a boy, L.

तुक *tuka*, m. N. of an astronomer.

तुकाखीरी *tukā-kshīrī*, = *tugā*-, Car. vi, 16.

तुक्क *tukka*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. vii f.

तुक्खार *tukkhāra*, m. a Tukhāra horse, Vcar. ix, 116; xviii, 93.

तुक्ष *tuksha*, g. *pakshādi*.

तुखार *tukhāra* (often spelt *tushāra*, see also *tukh*^o & *tukkh*^o), m. pl. N. of a people (north-west of Madhya-deśa), AV. Paris. ii; MBh.; R. &c.

तुगा *tugā*, f. (derived fr. *-kshīrī*) Tabashir (bamboo manna), Suśr. vi, 52, 20 & 57, 8; (Gā-khyā) 45, 30. — **kshīrī**, f. (fr. *tvak-ksh*) id., i, 12, 13; 38, 32; vi (once metrically *°rī*); cf. *tukā-ksh*^o.

तुग्रा *tugra*, m. N. of Bhujyu's father (saved by the Āsvins), RV. i; vi, 62; of an enemy of Indra, 20 & 26; x. **Tugrya**, Ved. = *°rya*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 115.

Tūgrya, m. (fr. *°ra*, 115) patr. of Bhujyu, RV. viii; (ās), f. pl. (scil. *ulās*) Tugra's race ['the waters', Naigh. i, 12], RV. i, 33, 15. **Tugryā-vṛidhā**, mfn. favouring the Tugrya (Indra, Soma), viii.

तुग्वन् *tugvan*, n. a ford, viii, 19, 37.

तुङ्ग *tūṅga*, m(f)ān. prominent, erect, lofty, high, MBh. &c.; chief, W.; strong, W.; m. an elevation, height, mountain, R. iv, 44, 20 (cf. *bhṛigu*); Hit. ii (v. l.); tnp, peak, W.; (fig.) a throne, BhP. iii, 3, 1; a planet's apsis, VarBr. i, vii, x, f.; xxi, 1; Laghuj. ix, 20; *Rottleria tinctoria*, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; the cocoa-nut, L.; = *mukha*, L.; Mercury, L.; N. of a man, Rājat. vi f.; n. the lotus stamina, L.; (ā), f. *Mimosa Suma*, L.; Tabashir, L.; a metre of 4 × 8 syllables; N. of a river in Mysore; (f), f. a kind of Ocimum, L.; turmeric, L.; night, L.; Gauri, Gal. — **kūṭa**, N. of a Tīrtha, VarP. xli. — **tva**, n. 'height' and 'passionateness', Śiṣ. ii, 48. — **dhanvan**, m. N. of a king of Suhma, Daś. xi, 5. — **nātha**, m. = *bhṛigu-tūṅga*, MBh. i, 215, 2, Nil. — **nābha**, m. N. of a venomous insect, Suśr. v, 8, 14. — **nāsa**, m. long-nosed, Pāṇ. i, 3, 2, Pat. — **nā-**

aiḥā or **aiḥī**, f. a long-nosed woman, iv, 1, 55; **Kāś**.
-prastha, m. N. of a mountain, **Mārṣ** P. lvi, 13.
-bala, m. N. of a warrior, **Hit**. i, 8, 8; **-bija**, n.
 quicksilver, **Sūryas**. xiii, 17; **-bha**, n. a planet's apsis,
VarBr. vii, 1 & 6; **-bhadrā**, m. a restive elephant,
 L.; (**ā**), f. the Tumbudra river in Mysore (formed by
 the junction of the **Tuṅḡā** & **Bhadra**), **BhP**. v;
BṛNārP. vi, 32; **Rasik**. xi, 14 & 34; **°drā-māhā-**
ṭṭya, n. N. of a work. — **mukha**, m. 'long-snouted,'
 a rhinoceros, L. — **venā**, f. N. of a river in the
 Deccan, **MBh**. iii, vi. — **iekhara**, m. 'high-peaked,'
 a mountain, f. — **śalla**, m. N. of a mountain with
 a temple of **Śiva**; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of a work.
Tuṅḡesvara, m. N. of a temple of **Śiva**, **Rājat**. ii,
 14; **°rāpaṇa**, m. N. of a market-place, vi, 190.
Tuṅḡaka, m. **Rottleria tinctoria**, L.; n. N. of a
 sacred forest (also **°kāraṇya**), **MBh**. **gṛin**, mfn. being
 in the apsis (a planet), **Jyot**.; (**ini**), f. N. of a plant.
Tuṅḡima, m. height, **Pañcat**. ii, 6, 6; **Vear**. xviii.
Tuṅḡi, f. of **°ga**. — **nāsa**, n. N. of a venomous
 insect, **Suśr**. — **pati**, m. 'night-lord,' the moon, L.
Tuṅḡśa, m. id., L.; the sun, L.; **Śiva**, **Kṛishṇa**, L.

तुच् *tuc* (only dat. **°ce**), offspring, children,
RV. vi, 4, 9; viii, 18, 18 & 27, 14; cf. **tūj**, **tobd**.

तुच् *tucca*, mfn. empty, vain, small, little,
 trifling, **BhP**.; **NṛisUp**.; **Prab**.; n. anything trifling,
ŚārhP. xxxi, 15; chaff, **Up**. k.; (**ā**), f. the 14th
 lunar day, **Sūryapr**. — **tva**, n. emptiness, vanity, **Kap**.
 i, 134. — **dāya**, mfn. unmerciful, **Naish**. viii, 24.
-dru, m. **Ricinus communis**, L. — **dhānya**, **°yaka**,
 n. chaff, L. — **prāya**, mfn. unimportant, **Prasannar**.
Tuccaka, mfn. empty, vain, L.
Tuccaya, Nom. P. to make empty, **Mṛicch**. x.
Tucci-kṛita, mfn. despised, **BhP**. **Tucochyā**,
 mfn. empty, vain, **RV**. v, 2, 4; u. emptiness, x, 129.

तुज *tuj*, f. (only acc. **°jam**, dat. **°jé**) = **túc**,
 iii-v. 1. **Tuji** (only dat. **°jāye**), propagation, v, 46, 7.

तुज *tuj*, cl. 6. (3. du. **°jete**; p. **°jdt**;
 inf. **°jāse** & **°jūje**; Pass. p. **°jydmāna**), &
tūj (3. pl. **°jānti**, **°jāte**; p. **°jāna**, **tūjāna**, &
tūjāmanā), to strike, hit, push, **RV**.; to press out
 ('**tūjāti**, to give', **Naigh**.; **Nir**.), **RV**. i, ix; **ā**. to
 flow forth, iii, 1, 16; to instigate, incite, i, ili; Pass.
 to be vexed, i, 11, 5; cl. 1. **°jāti**, to hurt, **Dhātup**.
 vii, 70; Caus. (p. **tūjāyat**; aor. Pot. **tutujyāt**,
tūtujāna, q. v.) to promote, **RV**. i, 143, 6; to move
 quickly, vii, 104, 7; **tūjāyati**, 'to speak' or 'to
 shine', **Dhātup**. xxxiii, 82; **tūj** or **°jāyati**,
 to hurt, xxxii, 30; to be strong, ib.; to give or take, ib.;
 to abide, ib.; cf. **ā-tūj**. 3. **Tūj**, mfn. urging, **RV**.;
 f. (only instr. **°jā**) shock, impulse, assault, **RV**.

Tuja, a thunderbolt, **Naigh**. ii, 20 (v. l. **tūjā**).
 2. **Tūj**, N. of a man protected by Indra, **RV**. vi, x.
Tūjya, mfn. to be pushed or impelled, iii, 62, 1; x.
Tūjā, m. shock, assault, i, 7, 7; **Nir**.; cf. **tuja**.

तुञ्जिना *tūñjina*, m. N. of several kings of
 Kaśmir, **Rājat**. ii, 11; iii, 97 & 386; v, 277.

तुट *tut*, cl. 6. **°fati**, to quarrel, **Dhātup**.

तुटि *tuti*, (m. f., **Siddh**. strīpumps, 2, v. l.
truṭi) small cardamoms, **VarBrS**. lxxviii, 1, Sch.

तुटितुट *tutituta*, m. **Śiva**, **Hariv**. 14882.

तुटुम *tutuma*, m. a mouse or rat, L.

तुड *tud*, cl. 1. 6. **tudati**, **toḍ**, to strike, **Dhā-**
tup.; to split, ib.; to bring near (v. l.), ib.; Caus., ib.

तुडिग *tudiḡa*, m. N. of a prince, **Chan-**
dahs. vii, 16 & 31, **Halāy**.

तुडी *tudī*, f. N. of a **Rāginī**.

तुडु *tudū*, cl. 1. P. to disregard, **Dhātup**.

तुण *tun*, cl. 6. P. to curve, xxviii, 42.

तुणि *tuni*, **°nika**, m. **Cedrela Toona**, L.

तुण्ड *tunḍ*, cl. 1. **ā**. to hurt, viii, 23.

तुण्ड *tunḍa*, n. a beak, snout (of a hog &c.),
 trunk (of an elephant), **Tār**. x; **MBh** &c.; the
 mouth (used contemptuously), **Bādar**. ii, 2, 28. **Śāṃk**.;
 the point (of an arrow &c.), see **ayas**, **dhūs**;
 the chief, leader, **Dhūrtan**. i, 4; m. **Cucumis utilis-**
simus, L.; **Beninkasa cerifera**, L.; **Śiva**, **Hariv**. 14882; N.
 of a Rakshas, **MBh**. iii, 16372; (**ī**), f. a kind of
 gourd, **Cāṇ**.; cf. **asthi**, **kaika**, **kāka**, **kṛishṇa**,
vāyasa, **sūkshma**; **kaṭu** & **tikta-tuṇḍī**. — **deva**,

m. N. of a race or of a class of men, g. **aishukāry-**
ādi; — **bhakta**, mfn. inhabited by **°va**, ib.

Tuṇḍakerikā [L.], **°rī** [**Bhpr**. v], f. = **°dik**.
Tuṇḍi, m. a beak, snout, **Up**. k.; f. also **tundi**,
 W.) enphysema of the navel (in infants), **Suśr**. iii,
 10, 37; a prominent navel, L. — **cela**, n. a kind of
 costly garment, **Divyāv**. xvii, 400.

Tuṇḍika, mfn. furnished with a snout, **AV**. viii,
 6, 5; (**ā**), f. the navel (cf. **tund**), L.; = **°keri**, L.

Tuṇḍikera, pl. N. of a people, **MBh**. vii, 691;
 viii, 138; (**taund**, **Hariv**.); (**ī**), f. = **°kati**, **Suśr**. ii, 2,
 4; vi, 48, 25; a large boil on the palate, i, f.; iv, 22,
 55 & (metrically **°ri**) 62; the cotton plant, L.

Tuṇḍikeru, m. N. of a venomous insect, v, 8, 3.
Tuṇḍikeśi, f. **Momordica monodelpha**, L.

Tuṇḍibha, mfn. (**Up**. iv, 117, **Sch**.) having a
 prominent navel, L.; see **tund**. **Tuṇḍila**, mfn.
 id., L.; talkative, **Up**. i, 55, **Sch**.; see **tund**.

Tuṇḍāla, m. N. of a goblin, **AV**. viii, 6, 17.

तुतात *tutāta*, m. N. of **Kumārila**, **Prab**. ii,
 3, **Sch**.; cf. **tautātika**.

तुतुवणि *tutuvāni*, mfn. (√ **t**, **cur**) striving
 to bring near or obtain, **RV**. i, 168, 1.

तुतुव *tuttha*, n. (m., L.) blue vitriol (used
 as an eye-ointment), **Suśr**.; fire, L.; n. a collyrium,
 L.; a rock, **Up**. k.; (**ā**), f. the indigo plant, L.;
 small cardamoms, L. **Tutthāñjana**, n. blue vitriol
 as an ointment, L.

Tutthaka, n. blue vitriol, **Suśr**. i, 38, 34; vi.
Tutthaya, Nom. P. to cover, **Śiś**. v, 11.

तुतुव *tutthā*, m. VS.; **Kāth**.; **TS**.; **MaitrS**.; **Ka-**
pishth.; **ŚBr**. (= **brāhman**); **TāṇḍyaBr**.; **ŚāṅkhŚr**.

तुद *tud*, cl. 6. P. **°dati** (p. f. **°dati** or
°danti, **Pāṇ**. vi, 1, 173, **Kāś**.; pf. **tudāda**;
 fut. and **toṣiyati** or **lotā**, vii, 2, 10, **Kār**.; aor. **ata-**
tsit) to push, strike, goad, bruise, sting, vex, **RV**. &c.;
 Pass. to pain (said of a wound), **Car**. vi, 13; Caus., see
lodita; [cf. **lōttra** &c.; **Tud-ēv** &c.; **Lat. tundo**.]
-ādi, the rts. of cl. 6 (beginning with **tud**), **Pāṇ**.
 iii, 1, 77. 2. **Tud**, mfn. ifc. 'pricking,' see **vraṇa-**

Tuda, mfn. ifc. 'striking,' see **arum**, **tīlam**,
vidhūm.; m. N. of a man, g. **tubhrādī**; cf. **ut-**

Tunnā, mfn. struck, goaded, hurt, **cur**, **RV**. ix,
 67, 19 f.; **AV**. &c.; m. = **°nnaka**, L. — **vāya**, m.
 a tailor, **Mn**. iv, 214; **Yājñ**. i, 163; **R**. — **sevāni**,
 f. the suture of a wound, **Suśr**.; a suture of the skull,
Bhpr. ii, 279. **Tunnaka**, m. **Cedrela Toona**, v, 5, 44.

तुन *tūna*, v. l. for **tāna**, **SV**. i, 5, 1, 1, 5.

तुन्द *tund*, cl. 1. **°dati**, to be active, **Dhātup**.
 ii, 32 (v. l.); cf. **ni-√tud**.

तुन्द *tunda*, n. (**Pāṇ**. v, 2, 117) a protuberant
 belly, **Sighāḥ**. xxiii, 1; the belly, L.; mfn. having
 a protuberant belly, g. **arśa-ādi**; m. the navel, L.;
 (**ī**), f. id., W. — **kūpikā**, **pf**. f. 'belly-cavity,' the
 navel, L. — **parimārja**, mfn. (**Pāṇ**. iii, 2, 5, **Vārt**.
 1, **Pat**.) stroking one's belly, **HPārś**. viii, 281. — **pa-**

rimārja, mfn. = **°mārja**, **Gal**. — **parimārja**,
 mfn. (**Pāṇ**. iii, 2, 5) 'stomach-stroker,' lazy, **Anargh**.
 vii, 110. — **vat**, mfn. corpulent, **Pāṇ**. v, 2, 117, **Kāś**.
Tundādi, a gāṇa of **Pāṇ**. (v, 2, 117).

Tundi, (v, 2, 139) m. N. of a **Gandharva**, L.;
 f., see **tundī**. — **kara**, m. the navel, L.

Tundika, mfn. = **°da-vat**, 117; (**ā**), f. the navel,
 L. **Tundita**, mfn. = **°dika**, L. **Tundin**, mfn. id.,
 117. **Tundibha**, mfn. id., 139; v. l. for **tund**.

Tundila, mfn. (117) id., **ŚāṅkhGr**. iv, 19, 3 (v. l.
tunḍ); **MānGr**. ii, 10; **Hear**. (also a. neg.), = **tu-**
ṇḍibha, L.; m. **Gajēśa**, **Gal**.; — **phalā**, f. **Cucumis**
 utilisissimus, L. **Tundilīta**, mfn. become corpulent,
Naish. iv, 56. **Tundilī-karaṇa**, n. the act of
 causing to swell, increasing, **Bhām**. iv, 9.

तुन्न *tunnā*, **°nnaka**. See **√tud**.

तुनु *tunyu*, m. N. of a tree, **Kauś**.

तुप *tup*, **तुफ** *tuph*, cl. 1. 6. **tapatī**, **tup**,
toḥ, **tuph**, to hurt, **Dhātup**.; [cf. **tubh**, **tump**,
tuṇ-ā, **tuṇāvav**; **Lat. stupeo**; **Germ. stumpf**.]

तुवर *tubara*, mfn. astringent (also **tūb**,
 L.), **Suśr**. i, 45; m. n. an astringent taste, W.; m.
 = **°yavāṇāla**, L.; see **tūb**; (**ī**), f. **Cajanus indicus**,
 L.; alum or alum earth (also **tumb**, L.; **tūb**, L.,
 Sch.), **Npr**.; a bitch (also **tumb** & **tumburī**), L.;
 see **tumburu**. — **yāvāṇāla**, m. a sort of grain, L.

Tubaraka, m. id., **Suśr**. i, 46, 1, 18; N. of a tree,
 45, 7, 11; iv, 9, 4; 13, 18; 31, 5; (**ikā**), f. **Cajanus**

indicus, L.; **Sch**.; alum or alum earth (also **tūb**,
 Sch.), L. **Tubarī-śimba**, m. **Cassia Tora**, L.

तुभ *tubh*, cl. 1. 4. **tobhate**, **tubhyati**, to
 hurt, kill, **Dhātup**.; cl. 9. (impf. **atubhuāt**) id.,
Bhāṭṭ. xvii, 79 & 90; [cf. **stubb**; **Goth. thiubs**.]

तुमल *tumala*, for **°mula**, **MBh**.; **Ragh**.

तुमिन्न *tumiñja*, m. N. of a man, **TS**. i, 7, 2.

तुमुर *tumura*, = **°mula**, L., **Sch**.

Tumula, mf(ā)n. tumultuous, noisy, **Lāt**. ii, 3,
 3; **MBh**. &c.; n. (Lat.) **tumulustus**, tumult, clutter,
 confusion, **MBh**. (once m. vii, 154, 21) &c.; m.
Terminalia Bellerica, L.

तुम्प *tump*, **तुम्फ** *tumph*, cl. 1. 6. **°pati**, **°pha-**
ti, to hurt, **Dhātup**. xi; xxviii, 26 f.; cf. **pra-stump**.

तुम्ब *tumb*, cl. 1. **°bati**, to distress, xi, 38;
 cl. 10. **°bayati**, 'id.,' or 'to be invisible,' xxxii, 114.

तुम्ब *tumba*, m. the gourd **Lagenaria vul-**
garis, **Hariv**. 3479; **R**. i; **Suśr**. iii; (**ī**), f. id., **Hariv**.
 802; **Suśr**. i, iv; **Sāntiś**.; **Rājat**.; **Asteracantha lon-**
gifolia, L.; (**ā**), f. a milk-pail, L. — **vāna**, N. of a
 place, **VarBrS**. xiv, 15. — **vīpa**, m. 'having the T° for
 a lute,' **Śiva**, **MBh**. xiii, 1213. **Tumbaka**, m., **°bi**,
°bikā, **°bini**, f. the Tumba gourd, L.

Tumbi, f. of **°ba**. — **pushpa**, n. the flower of the
 T° gourd, L. — **vīṇā**, f. a kind of lute, **Hariv**. 3618;
-priya, m. 'fond of that lute,' **Śiva**, **MBh**. xii, 10371.

Tumbuka, m. = **°baka** (n., its fruit). **Tumbu-**
kā, mfn. (in music) puffing the cheeks in singing;
 m. a kind of drum.

तुम्बर *tumbura*, = **°raka**, **Kauś**. 76; n. its
 fruit, **Madanav**.; m. pl. N. of a people, **Hariv**. 311
 (v. l. **°bura**); sg. for **°buru** (**Gandharva**), **Pañcat**. i,
 63; (**ī**), f. a sort of grain, **Madanav**. cvii, 46; = **tub**
 (q. v.). **Tumbazaka**, m. N. of a tree, lxi, 72.

तुम्बर *tumbaru*, for **°buru**, **MBh**. i; **BhP**.

तुम्ब *tumbuma*, m. pl. N. of a race, **MBh**.

तुम्बर *tumbura*, see **°bara**; (**ī**), see **°ru**, **tubarī**.

Tumbura, n. N. of a pupil of **Kālāpin**, **Pāṇ**. iv,
 3, 104, **Kāś**. (**Kār**.); of a **Gandharva**, **MBh**. &c.
 ('attendant of the 5th Arhat of the present **Avasarpī-**
nī, **Jain**.); n. coriander or the fruit of **Diospyros em-**
brophyteris (also **°rī** & **tubarī**, L.), **Suśr**. iv; vi, 42,
 67 & (metrically **°rī**) 118; **Pāṇ**. vi, 1, 143, **Kāś**.

तुम् *tūmra*, mfn. big, strong, **RV**. iii f.; vi,
 22, 5; x, 27 & 89; [cf. **tūtumd**; **Lat. tumidus**.]

तुर *tur* (cf. **trī**, **tvar**), cl. 6. to hurry,
 press forwards, vi, 18, 4 (p. **°rāt**); **TS**. ii (**ā**. **°rāte**);
 cl. 4 (Imper. **tūrya**) to overpower, **RV**. viii, 99, 5;
ā. to run, **Dhātup**.; to hurt, ib.; cl. 3. **tutorī**,
 to run, ib.; Caus. **turayate** (p. **°rāyat**) to run, press
 forwards, **RV**.; **SV**.: **Desid. tūtūrshati**, to strive to press
 forwards, **RV**. x, 100, 12; **Intens**. p. **tūrturāya**,
 rushing, pressing each other (waves), ix, 95, 3.

2. **Tūr**, mfn. running a race, conquering, i, 112,
 4; iv, 38, 7; (**tūram**, acc. or ind. 'quickly') pro-
 moting, a promoter, v, 82, 1; cf. **ap**, **āji**, **pritsu**,
pra, **mīthas**, **rajas**, **ratha**, &c. **Turas-péya**,
 n. the racer's or conqueror's drinking, x, 96, 8.

1. **Turā**, mfn. quick, willing, prompt, **RV**.; **AV**.
 vi, 102, 3; strong, powerful, excelling, rich, abundant,
RV.; **AV**. vii, 50, 2; **TS**. ii; **Kauś**. 91; m. N. of a
 preceptor and priest with the patr. **Kāvasheya**, **ŚBr**.
 ix f., xiv; **AitBr**.; **TāṇḍyaBr**.; **BhP**.; (**tūram**), ind.,
 see 2. **tūr**. — **ga**, m. 'going quickly,' a horse, **MBh**. i;
Pañcat.; **Śak**. &c.; (hence) the number 7, **Chandaś**.
 vii, 1, **Sch**.; the mind, thought, L.; (**ī**), f. a mare,
Sātr. xiv; = **°ga-gandhā**, L.; **-kāntā**, f. 'horse-loved,'
 a mare, **°lā-mukha**, m. 'mare's mouth,' submarine
 fire (**vadabā-mukha**), **Śiś**. iii, 33; **-kriyā-vat**, mfn.
 occupied with horses, **Dhūrtas**. i, 12; **-gandhā**, f.
Physalis flexuosa, L.; **-dānava** or **-daitya**, 'horse-
 tention,' **Keśin**, **Hariv**. 4281 ff.; **-nilā-tāla**, m. N. of
 a gesture, **PSarv**.; **-paricāraka**, m. = **-raksha**, **Kād**.
 v, 804; **-priya**, m. 'liked by horses,' barley, L.;
-brahmacaryaka, n. 'sexual restraint of horses,' com-
 pulsory celibacy, L.; **-mukha**, m. 'horse-faced,' a
Kimpnara, iii, 1474; **-medha**, m. a horse-sacrifice, **R**.
 vi; **BhP**. ix; **-raksha**, m. 'horse-guardian,' a groom,
VarBrS. xv; **-ratha**, m. a cart drawn by horses, **Hcat**.
 i, 5, 836; **-līlaka**, m. N. of a time (in music); **-vā-**
hyālī, f. a riding-school, **Kād**. iii, 490 (v. l. **°ram**);
°gānana, m. pl. 'horse-faced,' N. of a people, **VarBrS**.
 xiv, 25; **°gāroha**, m. a horseman, xv, 26; **°gōpa-**

cāraka, m. = *ga-raksha*, x, 3. — *gātu* (°rd-), mfn. going quickly, RV. i, 164, 30. — *gīn*, m. a horse-man, L. — *m-ga*, m. 'going quickly', a horse, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Śak. &c.; (hence) the number 7, Sūryas; Śrut.; the mind, thought, L.; (f), f. a mare, W.; N. of a shrub, L.; = *raga-gandhā*, L.; — *gandhā*, f. id., Suśr. vi, 41 & 48; — *āveshanī*, f. a she-buffalo, L.; — *nātha*, m. N. of the head of a sect, Śaṅkar. xliii; — *priya*, m. = *rag*, L.; — *mukha*, m. = *rag*, Kād. iii, 1635; — *medha*, m. = *rag*, Ragh. xiii, 61; — *yāyin*, mfn. going on horseback; — *tila*, m. = *rag*; — *vaktra*, — *vadana*, m. = *mukha*, L.; — *sādin*, m. a horseman, Ragh. vii, 34; — *skandha*, m. a troop of horses, Pān. iv, 2, 51, Kāś. — *sthāna*, n. a horse-stable, Suśr. iv, 1, 5; *gāri*, m. 'horse-enemy', a buffalo, W.; Nerium odorum, L.; *gādhvā*, f. the jubbe, Gal.; *gā-bhūya*, ind. p. having become a horse, Kād. vi, 1539. — *m-gama*, m. a horse, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; (f), f. a mare, MBh. iv, 254; — *ratha*, m. = *raga-r*, Hcat. i, 5, 838; — *lālā*, f. a horse-stable, VarBrS. vi, 5. — *m-gin*, m. a horseman, W.; a groom, W.; (iñ), f. a kind of gait (in dancing). — *yā*, mfn. going quickly, RV. iv, 23, 10. — *āra-vas*, m. N. of a man, TāndyaBr. ix. 1. **Turāya-** n. 'Tura's way', N. of a sacrifice or vow (modification of the full-moon sacrifice), ŚāṅkhBr.; Śāṅkh-Śr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Pān.; MBh. xii; cursory reading, Gal. **Turā-shāh**, nom. *shāt*, (Pāp. iii, 2, 63) overpowering the mighty or overpowering quickly, RV. & VS. xx (Indra); Hariv. 14114 (Vishnu; voc. — *shāt*); m. (acc. — *sāham*; cf. Pān. viii, 3, 56) Indra, Ragh. xv, 40; Kum. ii, 1; BhP. viii, 11, 26.

Turāna, mī(ā)n. swift, RV. i, 121, 5.

1. **Turāya**, (g. *kanḍu-ādi*) Nom. *yāti* (p. *yāt*) to be quick or swift, i, 40, 3; to accelerate, 4; x, 61, 11. 2. **Turāya**, m. 'swift', one of the moon's horses, Vāyup. i, 52, 53. — *sād*, mfn. dwelling among, i. e. belonging to the quick, RV. iv, 40, 2. — *yā*, mfn. swift, zealous, i, 134, 5; vii f.

2. **Turāyana**, m. (fr. °rd) N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 2, 3 (Kāty). **Turī**, f. (only dat. °ryat) = °ryā, RV. x, 106, 4; 'swift', a weaver's brush (also *tulī* & °li), L. **Turī**, f. id., Bādar. ii, 1, 19 & 3, 7, Śaṅk.; Tarkas. 55; a shuttle, Naish. i, 12; (for *tūli*) a painter's brush (also *tulī*, L., Sch.); W.; N. of a wife of Vasudeva, Hariv. 9203 [= *caturthī* = *śūdrā*, Sch.]. **Turīpa**, n. (fr. °rt & °p) seminal fluid, RV. i, iii; vii, 2, 9; VS. xxvii; mfn. spermatik (Tvashṭri), xxi, 20; xxii, 20. 1. **Turīya**, Nom. *yāti*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14. **Turyā**, f. superior power, TS. ii, 2, 12.

तुर 2. *turd*, mfn. hurt, RV. viii, 79, 2; cf. ā-.

तुरक *turaka*, m. pl. the Turks, Romakas. °rakin, mfn. Turkish, Kshītīś. vii, 161. °rakva, = °ka. °rashka, (= *rushka*) See 2. *tūr*.

तुरस्वेय *turas-péya*. See 2. *tūr*.

Turāyana, rā-shāh, rī, °rī, rīpa. See ib.

तुरीय 2. *turiya* (for *ktur* [Zend *khtuiriya*] fr. *catūr*), mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 51, Vārt. 1) Ved. 4th, RV. &c.; consisting of 4 parts, ŚBr. ix; n. the 4th state of spirit (pure impersonal Spirit or Brahma), Up. (MaitrUp.; NṛisUp. ii, 2 &c.; RTL 35); Vedāntas; mfn. being in that state of soul, NṛisUp.; *tūr*, a 4th, constituting the 4th part, (n.) a 4th part, AV.; Kāth. &c. (with *yantra*, 'a quadrant', Śaṅkar. xxvii). — *kavaca*, n. N. of a spell. — *bhāga*, m. a 4th part, BhP. v, 16, 30 (v. l.) — *bhāj*, mfn. a sharer of a 4th, AitBr. ii, 25; Mn. iv, 202. — *māna*, n., see *bhāga*. — *varpa*, m. 4th caste man, a Śūdra, L. **Turīyāśīta**, N. of an Up. **Turīyādītya** for *yamādītya*, RV. viii, 52, 7; VS. viii, 3. **Turīyār-dha**, m. n. 'half the 4th', an 8th part, MBh. i, 3862.

Turīyaka, mfn. a 4th (part), Yājñ. ii, 124.

Turya, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 51, Vārt. 1) 4th, BhP.; Vet.; Śrut.; forming a 4th part, BhP.; n. the 4th state of soul (see °rya), vii, 9, 32; Hathapī. iv, 45; RāmatUp. ii, 4, 15, Sch.; mfn. being in that state of soul, BhP. vi f. — *bhikshā*, f. the 4th part of alms, Pān. ii, 2, 3. — *yanttra*, n. a quadrant, W. — *vāh*, m. (in strong cases) *vāh*, nom. *vāt*, f. °ryau-*hī*, an ox or cow 4 years old, VS.; TS. iv, 3, 3, 2; MaitrS. iii, 11 & 13, 17. **Turyāśtra**, mfn. four-cornered, Hcat. i, 3, 888. **Turyaśī**, see °rya-vāh.

तुरस्क *turushka*, m. pl. (= *rashka*) the Turks, Kathās.; Rājat.; Prab. &c.; sg. a Turk, Kathās. xxxvii; a Turkish prince, W.; Turkestan, W.; (m. n., L.) olibanum, Jain.; Suśr.; VarBrS. — *kar-pūra*, mfn. consisting of olibanum and camphor,

Hcat. i, 7, 165. — *gauda*, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — *datṭa*, m. N. of a man, Inscr. (A. D. 1105).

तुफेरि *turphāri* & °phāritu, mfn. = (kshī-*pra*-) *hantṛi* (Nir. xiii, 5), RV. x, 106, 6 & 8.

तुये *turya*, yā. See col. 1.

तुर्वे *turv* (cf. √1. *tur*), cl. 1. P. (2. sg. *tūrvasi*, du. Impv. °vātam; p. *tūrvat*) to over-power, excel, RV. (inf. *turvāne*, vi, viii, x); to cause to overpower, help to victory, save, vi, viii; cf. *pra*-

Turvā, m. = °vāta, x, 62, 10. **Turvāpi**, mfn. overpowering, victorious, i, iv f., x. **Turvāne**, Ved. inf.; see √*turv*. **Turvāsa**, m. N. of a hero and ancestor of the Āryan race (named with Yadu; du. *Turvāśā Yādū*, °T and °Y°; iv, 30, 17; pl. T°s race), RV. **Turvassu**, m. (later form of °ja) N. of a son of Yayāti by Devayāni and brother of Yadu, MBh. i; Hariv. 1604 & 1617; BhP. &c. **Turviti**, m. N. of a man, RV. i, ii, 13, 12; iv, 19, 6.

तुल *tul*, cl. 10. *tolayati* or *tul*° (only *tu*° also fig.; Ā., MBh.) to lift up, raise, Hariv.; R.; Bhāṭṭ. (fut. Pass. *tolayishyate*) to determine the weight of anything by lifting it up, weigh, compare by weighing and examining, ponder, examine with distrust, MBh. &c.; to make equal in weight, equal, compare (with instr., e. g. *na brāhmaṇais tulaye bhūtam anyat*, 'I do not compare any other being with Brāhmins', BhP. v; or with an adv. terminating in -*vat*), R.; VarBrS. &c.; to counterbalance, out-weigh, match, possess in the same degree, resemble, reach, Megh.; ŚārngP.; (pf. p. *tulita*) Bhāṭṭ. iii & Ragh. xiii, 75; [cf. Lat. *te-tul* &c.; °*lāṅ-vai* &c.; Goth. *thulan*.] **Tula**, m. (for °lā) the sign Libra, Utp. (on VarBr. xi, xvi, xxiii & VarYog. iv, 55). **Tulaka**, m. 'ponderer', a king's counsellor, Divyāv. xvii. **Tulana**, n. lifting, Mṛicch. ix, 20; weighing, rating, iii, 20; N. of a high number, Buddh. L.; (ā), f. rating, ib.; equalness with (instr. or in comp.), Prasannar. i, 16.

Tulā, f. a balance, weight, VS. xxx; ŚBr. xi; Mn. &c. (°*layā dhṛi* or °*lām* with Caus. of *adhi-ruh*, 'to hold in or put on a balance, weigh, compare'; °*lām* with Caus. of *adhi-ruh*, 'to risk', Pañcat. i, 16, 9; °*lām adhi*- or ā- or *sam-ā-ruh*, 'to be in a balance', be equal with [instr.]; the balance as an ordeal, Yājñ. ii; Mṛicch. ix, 43; equal measure, equality, resemblance, Ragh. &c. (°*lām* i or *gam* or ā-*yā* or ā-*lamb* or *dhā*, 'to resemble any one or anything' [instr. or in comp.]; °*lām na bhṛi*, 'to have no equal', Prasannar. i, 37; °*lām* with Pass. of *nī*, 'to become equal to' [gen.]); = °*la*, Pañcat. i, 14, 14; VarBr. &c.; N. of a measure (= 100 Palas), MBh. iii, xiv; VarBrS.; Suśr.; Aśṭāṅg.; ŚārngS. i, 31; a kind of beam in the roof of a house, VarBrS. liii, 30. — *koṭi*, m. (f., L.) the end of the beam, ŚārngP. (-*yashṭi*, Pañcat. i, 3, 20); a foot-ornament of women (also °*ī*, f., L., Sch.), Kād.; Vcar.; Prab. iii, 9; N. of a weight, L.; ten millions, L. — *kosha*, m. weighing on a balance, VarBrS. xxvi, 10. — *guda*, m. a kind of ball (used as a missile), MBh. iii, 1718. — *dāna*, n. = *purusha-d*, W. — *dhāya*, m. a balance cup, W.; an oar, L. — *dhara*, m. 'scale-holder', = °*la*, VarBr.; Laghuj. i. — °*dhānā* (°*lād*h°), n. 'putting on a balance', weighing, ŚBr. xi. — *dhāra*, mfn. bearing a balance, Yājñ. ii, 188; m. = *pragraha*, L.; the beam, W.; a merchant, L.; the bearer of an ordeal balance, Vishṇ. x, 8 f.; = °*la*, L.; N. of a merchant, MBh. xii, 9277 ff. — *dhārāna*, n. = °*lād*hānā, Yājñ. ii, 100. — °*dhīroha* (°*lād*h°), m. risk, Prasannar. vii, 38. — °*dhīroha* (°*lād*h°), mfn. resembling, Ragh. xix, 8. — *padbhāti*, f. N. of a work by Kamalākara. — *parikshā*, f. a balance ordeal, W. — *purusha*, m. &c. — *dāna*, n. gift of gold &c. equal to a man's weight, AV. Parīs. x; Yājñ. iii (named as a penance); BhavP. ii; MatsyaP. cclxxiii; LiṅgaP. ii, 28; Hcat. i, 4 f.; Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, i, 5, 108. — *pragraha*, °*grāha*, m. the string of a balance, Pān. iii, 3, 52, Kāś. — *bija*, n. the Guñjā berry (used as a weight), L. — *bhavānī*, f. N. of a town, Śaṅkar. xix. — *bhāra*, m. = *purusha-dāna*, Hcat. i, 5, 619. — *bhṛit*, m. = *dhara*; a balance bearer, Bādar. — *yashṭi*, f. 'the beam', see *koṭi*. — *vat*, mfn. furnished with a balance, VarBr. — °*varārdha*, °*dhya*, mfn. at least as much in weight, ŚāmvBr. ii, 7, 9. — *sūtra*, n. = *pragraha*, Pāp. iii, 3, 52, Kāś. **Tulita**, mfn. lifted up, Ragh. weighed, VarBrS.; equalled, compared, lxxx, 12. **Tullima**, mfn. what may be weighed, Nār. xi, 3.

Tulya, mī(ā)n. (in comp. accent, Pāp. vi, 2, 2) equal to, of the same kind or class or number or value, similar, comparable, like (with instr. or gen. [cf. ii, 3, 72] or ifc.; e. g. *tēna* [Mn. iv, 86] or *etasya* [KāthUp. i, 22] or *etat* [24], 'equal to him'), KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Pān. &c.; fit for (instr.), Sūryas. xiv, 6; even, VarBr. iv, 21; n. N. of a dance; (am), ind. equally, in like manner, Pān.; MBh.; R.; Hariv.; contemporaneously, Dharmasārm. xvii, 14. — *kaksha*, mfn. equal to (in comp.), Vepīs. iii, 25. — *karmaka*, mfn. having the same object (in Gramm.), Pāp. iii, 4, 48, Kāś. — *kāla*, mfn. contemporary with (instr.), ĀśvGr. i, 3, 9; MBh. iii, 134, 24; — *tva*, n. contemporariness, Pāp. iv, 3, 105, Vārt. 1. — °*kāliya*, mfn. = °*la*, BhP. x. — *tulya*, m. 'of the same family', a relative, Bhāṭṭ. iii, 24. — *guna*, mfn. possessing the same qualities, equally good, Āp.; Suśr. — °*jātiya*, mfn. similar, Pāp. i & vi, 1, 68, Vārt. 1, Pat.; iii, 3, 35, Kāś. — *starka*, m. (in dram.) a guess coming near the truth, Sāh. vi, 172 & 180. — *tā*, f. = *tva*, MBh. i; R.; 'equality of place', conjunction (in astr.), Sūryas. — *tejas*, mfn. equal in splendour. — *tva*, n. equality, resemblance with (instr. or in comp.), Sūryas.; Prab. ii, 18; (a-, neg.) Jaim. ii f. — *darśana*, mfn. regarding with equal or indifferent eyes, BhP. i, 5, 24. — *nak-tam-dina*, mfn. having equal days and nights, Hemac.; not distinguishing between day and night, Kathās. ci, 289. — *nāman*, mfn. of the same name, MBh. i, 101, 7. — *nindā-stuti*, mfn. indifferent with regard to blame or praise, Bhag. xii, 19. — *pāna*, n. computation, L. — *bala*, mfn. of equal strength. — *bhāvanā*, f. (in math.) combination of likesets. — *mūliya*, mfn. of equal value. — *yogi-tā*, f. 'combination of equal qualities (of unequal objects)', N. of a simile, Sāh. x, 48 f.; Kuval. — *yo-gōpamā*, f. id., Kāvyaḍ. ii, 48. — *rīpa*, mfn. of equal form, analogous, W. — *lakshman*, mfn. having the same characteristic, Sāh. x, 89. — *vaṇsa*, mfn. of equal race with (gen.), Cān. (Hit.) — *va-ya*, mfn. of the same age, PārGr. iii, 8, 17. — *vikrama*, mfn. of equal prowess. — *vīrya*, mfn. of equal strength. — *vṛitti*, mfn. following the same occupation. — *śas*, ind. in equal parts, Suśr. vi, 12. — *śikha*, m. pl. 'equal-braided', N. of certain mythical beings, L. — *śūddhi*, f. equal subtraction, Bij. — *śodhana*, n. removal of like magnitudes (on both sides of an equation). — *śruti*, f. standing in the same nominal case, Jaim. ii, 1, 10 (-*tva*, abstr.). **Tulyākṛiti**, mfn. = °*ya-rīpa*. **Tulyātulya**, mfn. like and unlike. **Tulyānumāna**, n. like inference, analogy. **Tulyāntaram**, ind. in equal intervals, Mṛicch. iii, 18. **Tulyārtha**, mfn. equally rich, Pañcat. i, 8, 33; of the same meaning, Pāp. i, 3, 42, Kāś. **Tulyāvasthā**, mfn. being in the same condition with (gen.), Ragh. xii, 80. **Tulyōdyoga**, mfn. equal in labours.

तुलकुचि *tulakuci*, m. N. of a prince (son of Sahalin), Divyāv. xxvi, 391.

तुलभ *tulabha*, °bhīya, v. l. for *u*°.

तुलसारिणी *tula-sāriṇī*, f. a quiver, L.

तुलसि *tulasi*, metrically for °sī, BhP. iii, 15, 49. °*sikā*, f. = °sī, 19; v, 3, 6 & 7, 10.

Tulasī, f. holy basil (small shrub venerated by Vaishnavas; commonly Tulsi), BhP.; Vāyup. & PadmaP. (produced from the ocean when churned); BrahmapP. (produced from the hair of the goddess Tulasi, ii, 19). — *dveshā*, f. a kind of basil, L. — *pattra*, n. 'T° leaf', a very small gift, W. — *vivāha*, m. the marriage of Vishṇu's image with the T° (festival on the 12th day in the 1st half of month Kārtika), W. — *vṛindāvana*, n. a square pedestal (before a Hindū house-door) planted with Tulasi.

तुलितुलि *tulī*, °li. See *turī* & °rī.

तुलिका *tulikā*, f. a wagtail, L.

तुलिन *tulini*, °li-phalā. See *tul*°.

तुलिम *tulima*, तुल्य *tulya*. See cols. 2, 3.

तुलल *tulala*. See *taulali*.

तुवि 1. *tuvi*, f. for *tumbi* (gourd), L.

तुवि 2. *turī* (√*tu*) = *bahu*, Naigh. iii, 1; only in comp. — *kūrmī*, mfn. powerful in working (Indra), RV. iii, vi, viii. — *kūrmīn*, mfn. id., 66, 12. — *kratn*, mfn. id., 68, 2 (voc.). — *kshā*, mfn. ? (Indra's bow), 77, 11 [= *bahu*- or *mahā*-*vikshepa*, G 2

Nir. vi, 33]. — **kshatrā**, mf(ā)n. ruling powerfully (Additi), VS. xxi, 5; AV. vii, 6, 2. — **grā**, mfn. swallowing much (Agni), RV. i, 140, 9. — **grābhā**, mfn. seizing powerfully (Indra), RV. i, 22, 5. — **grī**, mfn. = **grā** (Indra), ii, 21, 2. — **grīva**, mfn. powerful-necked, i, v, viii, — **jātā**, mfn. of powerful nature (Indra, Varuṇa, &c.), i-vii, x. — **deshya** (°v/-), mfn. giving much (Indra), viii, 81, 2. — **dyumna**, mfn. very glorious, powerful (Indra, Agni, the Maruts), i, iii-vi, vii f. — **nṛimpati**, mfn. very valiant (Indra), i, iv, vi, viii, x. — **prati**, mfn. resisting powerfully (Indra), i, 30, 9. — **bādhā**, mfn. oppressing many (Indra), 32, 6. — **brahman** (°v/-), mfn. very devoted, v, 25, 5. — **maghā**, mfn. = **deshya**, 33, 6. — **manyu**, mfn. very zealous (the Maruts), vii, 58, 2. — **mātrā**, mfn. very efficacious (Indra), viii, 81, 2. — **mṛakṣhā**, mfn. injuring greatly, vi. — **rādhas**, mfn. = **deshya**, iv f, vii. — **vājā** (°v/-), mf(ā)n. abounding in food, i, vi. — **sagma**, mfn. able to do much (Indra), 44, 2. — **śūshma**, mfn. high-spirited (Indra, Indra-Varuṇa), ii, vi, viii. — **śravas** (°v/-), mfn. highly renowned (Agni), iii, v. — **shvanās**, mfn. loud-sounding, iv f. — **shvāni**, mfn. id., i f, v f, viii. — **shvān**, mfn. id., 166, 1; i; v, 16, 3; ix, 98, 9. **Tuvish**, for **vis** = **tavās**. — **tama** (°v/-), mfn. Superl. strongest, i, v; AV. vi, 33, 3. — **mat** (°v/-), mfn. powerful, RV.; TS. ii, 3, 14, 4; TBr. iii, 1. **Tuvi**, = °v/- — **magha** (°v/-), = °vi-m°, RV. — **rāva**, mfn. making a terrible noise (in battle), x, 99, 6. — **rāvas**, nom. °vān (cf. Pān. vii, 1, 83 & 4, 48, Kār.), = °vi-shvanās, RV. x, 64, 4 & 16. **Tuvy-ōjas**, mfn. very powerful, iv, 22, 8.

तुश् 1. **tuś**, cl. 1. **tōsate**, to drip, trickle, ix.

तुश् 2. **tuś** (= **tush**), cl. 1. **tōsate** (p. **tōsā-māna**) to be satisfied or pleased with (instr.), AV. iii, 17, 5; to appease, RV. viii, 15, 11 & 50, 5.

तुश् **tush**, cl. 4. °shyati (metrically also °te; fut. **tokshyati**, **toshā**, and inf. **tosh-tum** [MBh. iv, 1562], Pān. vii, 2, 10, Kār. [Siddh.]; aor. **atushat**, Bhaṭṭ. xv, 8; pf. **tutusha**) to become calm, be satisfied or pleased with anyone (gen., dat., instr., loc., or acc. with **prati**) or anything (instr.), Śaṅkha-Sr. i, 17, 5; MBh. &c.; to satisfy, please, appease, gratify, i, 4198: Caus. **toshayati** (or metrically °te), id., RV. x, 27, 16 (p. **tushyanti**); MBh. &c.; Desid. **tutukshati**, W.; Intens. **tutushyate**, **tutosh-ti**, W.; cf. **tūshīm**. **Tushā**, mfn. satisfied, pleased, MBh. &c.; m. N. of a prince, Vāyup. ii, 34, 122.

Tushā, f. satisfaction, contentment, Mn.; MBh. &c. (9 kinds are reckoned in Sāmkhya phil., Kap. iii, 39; Sāmkhyak. 47 & 50; Tattvas. i, 'Satisfaction' personified [Hariv. 9498] as daughter of Dakṣha and mother of Saṃtosha or Muda, VP. i, 7; BhP. iv, 1, 49 f.; MārkaP. i; or as daughter of Paurāṇamāsa, Vāyup. i, 28, 8; LiṅgaP.; as a deity sprung from the Kalās of Prakṛiti, Brahmap. ii, 1; as a Mātṛikā, Bhavadēv.; as a Śakti, Heat. i, 5, 197); N. of a Balā of the moon, Brahmap. ii, 15; the plant **vridhī**, L. — **kara**, mfn. causing satisfaction, Mn. xi, 234. — **janana**, mfn. id. = **da**, mfn. id. — **mat**, mfn. satisfied, Hariv. iii, 86, 16, Nil.; m. N. of a prince, VP. iv, 14, 5; BhP. ix, 24, 23. **Tushya**, mfn. = °shī-mat (Siva), Hariv. 14882.

तूष tūsha, m. the chaff of grain or corn or rice &c., AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; Terminalia Belle-rica, L.; cf. a-, ut-, nis-. — **khaṇḍana**, n. 'chaff-grinding,' useless effort, Hit. iv, 5, 3 (v.l.). — **graha**, m. 'husk-seizer,' fire, L. — **ja**, mfn. produced from chaff, Pān. vi, 2, 82. — **jaka**, m. N. of a Śūdra, viii, 2, 83. Kāś. — **dhānya**, n. husk-com, VarBrS. — **pakva** (**tūsh**), mf(ā)n. dried by chaff fire, MaitrS. iii, 2, 4; Kāpishth.; TS. v; ŚBr. vii; KātyŚr. — **sāra**, m. = **graha**, L. **Tushāgni**, m. chaff fire, MBh. **Tushāṇa**, m. id., Dhātus. i, 18; a capital punishment consisting in twisting dry straw round a criminal's limbs and setting it on fire, W. **Tushāmbu**, n. sour rice- or barley-gruel, Śūtr. i, 45. **Tushōttha**, m. id., L. **Tushōdaka**, n. id. i, iv.

तुषार tushāra, mf(ā)n. cold, frigid, Ragh.; Naish.; m. sg. & pl. frost, cold, snow, mist, dew, thin, MBh. &c.; = **kana**, Śis. vi, 24; camphor, Bhpr.; pl. for **tukh**. — **kana**, m. a dewdrop, icicle, flake of snow, Kathās. xix, 50. — **kara**, m. 'cold-rayed,' the moon, Vear.; Prasannar. vii, 60; Dhātus. i, a-, 'the sun,' Śis. ix, 7. — **kiraṇa**, m. = **kara**, Kād.; Amar. — **giri**, m. 'snow-mountain,' the Himalāya, MBh. xiii, 836. — **gaura**, m. camphor, Ritus. i, 6. — **gha-**

raṭṭikā, f. = **kara**, Alamkārav. — **tvish**, m. id., ib. — **dyuti**, m. id., Naish. — **patana**, n. snow-fall, R. — **mūrti**, m. = **kara**, Śis. i. — **raśmi**, m. id., Prab. vi, 31. — **rtu** (**riṭ**), m. 'cold season,' winter, Naish. xii. — **varsha**, m. = **patana**, Rājāt. — **varsh-**in, mfn. causing snow-fall, Ragh. xiv, 84. — **śikha-**rin, m. = **giri**, Hcar.; Rājāt. — **śalla**, m. id., Vear. xiii. — **śruti**, f. = **patana**, Kum. i, 5. **Tushārāṇu**, m. = °ra-kara, SṢamkar. i, 28. **Tushārādri**, m. = °ra-giri, Megh. 104; Bhartṛ. ii, 29; Kathās.

तुषित tushita, m. pl. a class of celestial beings, MBh. xiii, 1371; Buddh. &c. (12 in number, Hariv.; VP.; BhP. iv, 1, 8; Vāyup. ii, 6; 36 in number, L.); sg. Vishnu in the 3rd Manv-antara, Vishn. iic, 47; VP. iii, 1, 38; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Veda-śiras and mother of the Tushitas, 37; BhP. viii, 1, 21. — **kāyika**, mfn. belonging to the body of the Tushitas, Lalit. v, 6.

तुष्ट tushṭa, °shṭi, °shya. See °tush.

तुस् tus, cl. 1. **tosati**, to sound, Dhātup.

तुस्त tusta, m. n. dust (= **tus**), L., Sch.

तुह tuh, cl. 1. **tohati**, to pain, Dhātup.

तुहर tuhara, °hāra, m. N. of two attendants of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2573.

तुहि tuhi, a cuckoo's cry, Subh. 1688.

तुहिन tukhina, n. (Siddh. napums. 41) frost, cold, mist, dew, snow, Pañcat. ii, 58; Ritus.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; Prab.; moonlight, Up. k.; camphor, Npr.; (ā), f. the tree **tuka-nāsi**, = **kana**, m. = **tushāra-k**, Amar. — **kara**, m. = **tushāra-k**, Kād.; -**sutā**, f. 'moon-daughter,' the river Narmadā, Viddh. iv, 18. — **kiraṇa**, m. = **kara**, VarBr.; -**putra**, m. 'moon-son,' Mercury, VarBrS. civ. — **kṣhiti-bhṛit**, m. = **tushāra-giri**, Alamkārav. — **kṣhmā-bhṛit**, m. id., Kathās. ccxv. — **giri**, m. id., Kād.; Pañcat. (v.l.); -**maya**, mfn. formed by the Himālaya, Prasannar. iii, 30. — **gu**, m. = **kara**, VarBr. — **dyuti**, m. id., Śis. ix, 30. — **dīdhiti**, m. id., Vear. — **mayūkha**, m. id., VP. iii, 7. — **raśmi**, m. id., VarBr. — **śarkarā**, f. a piece of ice, ice, Rājāt. iii. — **śalla**, m. = **giri**, Hcar. viii. **Tuhināṇu**, m. = °na-kara, VarBrS.; VarBr.; camphor, W.; -**taila**, n. camphor-oil, L. **Tuhinā-cala**, m. = °na-giri, Kathās.; Dev. **Tuhinādri**, m. id., Ragh. viii, 53; Kathās. lxxiii, 82.

Tuhinaya, Nom. P. to cover with ice, Śis. vi, 55.

तुहुद tuhūda, m. N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2533 & 2655; (son of Dhṛita-rāshtra) 6983; Hariv.

तूष tūsha, m. N. of a man, Kāth. Anukr.

तूड तुड (= **tuḍ**), cl. 1. °ḍati, to split, Dhātup. ix, 67; to slight, disrespect, 72.

तूण tūṇ (cf. **kūṇ**, **cūṇ**), cl. 10. °ṇayati, to contract, xxxii, 99; xxxv, 42; °te (fr. **tūṇa**) to fill (also **tūlay**, Vop.), xxxiii, 16.

तूण tūṇa, m. (g. **ṣoṇādi**; g. **gaurādi**, v. l.) 'bearer' (°**tuf**), a quiver, MBh. &c. (often du.); (f), f. id., KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; a disease of the anus and the bladder, Śūtr.; the Indigo plant, Npr. — **dhāra**, v. l. for °**ni-dh**. — **mukha**, n. the cavity of a quiver, Ragh. vii, 54. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with a quiver, MBh. iii, 703; 8486; 10963; Hariv.

Tūṇaka, ifc. = °**na**, Chandom. 77; n. a metre of 4 x 15 syllables. **Tūṇi**, m. = °**na**, R. ii, 31, 30; f. id., R. (B) iii, 8, 19; n. N. of Yugam-dhara's father, Hariv. 9207; VP. iv, 14, 1 (**kūṇi**, BhP.; LiṅgaP.; KūmaP. i, 24, 42). **Tūṇika**, m. = **tūṇ**, Npr. **Tūṇin**, mfn. = °**na**-vat, Hariv.; R.; m. = °**nika**, L.

Tūṇi, f. and ind. fr. °**na**. — **kānta**, m. = °**nika**, Gal. — °**kṛi**, to use as a quiver, Ragh. ix, 63. — **dhāra**, m. a quiver-bearer, Pān. vi, 2, 75, Kāś. — **saya**, mfn. lying in the quiver, MBh. (ifc.); R. vi. **Tūṇika**, m. = °**nika**, L. **ṇira**, m. = °**na**, MBh.; R.; Mālav. v, 10; -**val**, mfn. = °**na**-v°, Hariv.; °**rāyamāna**, mfn. representing a quiver, Daś. v, 112.

तूषव tūṣava, m. a flute, TS. vi; Kāth.; ĀpŚr. v, 8, 2; Nir. xiii, 9; ifc., Pān. ii, 2, 34; Vārtt. i. — **dhmā**, m. a flute-player, VS. xxx, 19 f.

तूत tūta, m. the mulberry-tree, Bhpr. v.

तूतक tūtaka, n. = **tuttha**, blue vitriol, L.

तूतजान tūtājāna, mfn. (°**2. tuj**) hastening, eager, RV. i, vif.; (°**nd**) viii & x. **Tūtaji**, mfn. id., iv, vif., x; °**ji**, m. a promoter of (gen.), 22, 3; cf. d-.

तूतुम tūtumā, mfn. strong, 50, 6; cf. **tūma**.

तूत tūta, m. the cotton tree, L.; = **tūta** (توت), Npr.; Thespesia populneoides, L.; (f), f. N. of a district, Pān. iv, 3, 94.

तूपर tūparā, mf(ā), TS. vii, 5, 1, 2) n. Ved. hornless, (m.) a hornless goat, AV. xi, 9, 22; VS. &c.; blunt (**yūpa**), TBr. i, 3, 7, 2; ĀpŚr. xviii, 1.

Tūbara, m. a hornless bull, L.; a beardless man (**tub**, Up. k.), L.; = °**raka**, L.; Andropogon bicolor, Gal.; mfn. & (f), f., see **tub**. **Tūbaraka**, m. a eunuch, MBh. v, vii f.; (ikā), f., see **tub**.

तूष tūya, mfn. (°**1. tu**) strong, RV. x, 28, 3; (am), ind. quick, iii-viii, x; n. water, Naigh. i, 12.

तूर tūr, in comp. for 2. **tūr**; mfn. (°**tvar**) hastening, Pān. vi, 4, 20; f. instr. °**rā**, °**rbbhis**, hastily, MBh. ii, 72, 10; BhP. ii, 7, 37. **Tūr-ghna**, n. 'racer's death,' N. of the northern part of Kurukshetra, Tār. v, 1. **Tūr-nāsa**, n. id., RV. viii, 32, 4.

Tūrpa, mfn. (°**tura**, Pān. vi, 4, 21, Kāś.; °**tvar**, 20; vii, 2, 28) = °**rtā**, KātyŚr. x, 1, 9; (am), ind. quickly, speedily, viii, xxv; Prasūp.; Nir.; MBh. &c. — **ga**, mfn. running quickly, BhP. x, 53, 6. — **taram**, ind. more quickly, R. iii, 28. **Tūrādita**, mfn. spoken quickly, L. **Tūraka**, m. 'quickly ripening,' a sort of rice, Car. i, 27, 4.

Tūrpi, mfn. quick, expeditious, clever, zealous, RV.; TS. ii; ŚBr. i; m. the mind, Up. v; 1. **Tūrpya**, ib.; dirt, Up. k.; f. speed, L. **Tūrpya-ārtha**, mf(ā)n. pursuing an object, RV. iii, 52, 5; v, 43. **Tūrtā**, mfn. quick, expeditious, ŚBr. vi, 3; cf. d-. **Tūrti**, see **viśvā**. 1. **Tūrya**, see **ap-mitra** &c. **Tūryanti**, f. N. of a plant, ĀpGr. xiv, 14.

तूर tūra, m. = 2. °**rya**, L.; cf. **ardha**; (f), f. a thorn-apple, Bhpr. v, 3, 86.

2. **Tūrya**, n. (m., L.) a musical instrument, Pān.; Mn. vii; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, KāthUp.; Hariv.); cf. **sa**. — **khaṇḍa**, -**ganḍa**, m. a sort of tabor, L. — **maya**, mfn. musical, Kathās. xxiii, 84. **Tūryaṅgha**, m. a band of instruments.

तूर्य tūrya, mfn. = **tur**, 4th, Rājāt. ii, 91; m. N. of a family, W. **Tūryāṇsa**, m. a 4th part, L.

तूरयाय tūrayāya, mfn. (°**tura**) overpowering, RV. i, 174, 3; x, 61, 2; m. N. of a man, i, 53, 10; vi, 18, 13. **Tūrvi**, mfn. superior, ix, 42, 3.

तूल tūl, cl. 1. 10. °lati, °layati, = **nish-kriṣh**, Dhātup.; see also **tūn**; cf. **anu-tūlaya**.

तूल tūla, n. a tuft of grass or reeds, panicle of a flower or plant, AV. xix, 32, 3; Kāth.; Tāpdyabr.; ChUp. (**ishikā**); Kauś.; Āp.; Pān. (ifc. ind., vi, 2, 121); a pencil, Divyāv. xxxvi; = **tūta**, L.; air, L.; m. the thorn-apple, Npr.; n. (m., L.) cotton, MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f. id., L.; a lamp wick, L.; (f), f. id., L.; cotton, Sāmkhyak. 17, Gaudap.; = °**li**, Up., Sch.; = **paṭi**, Subh.; RāmātUp. i, 86, Sch.; the Indigo plant, L.; cf. **āpa**, **indra**, **udak**, **prāk**, **bhasma**, **śaṇa**, **sa**, **haṇṣa**. — **kapa**, n. 'a cotton flock,' Nom. °**ṇayate**, to appear worthless, Dhanamj. 7. — **kārmuka**, n. 'cotton-bow,' a bow-like instrument used for cleaning cotton, L. — **cāpa**, m. id., L. — **dāham**, ind. (with °**dah**), to consume by fire) like cotton, Mcar. vi, 5. — **nāḷā**, °**likā**, °**li**, f. 'cotton-tube,' a cotton rock, L. — **paṭikā**, f. = °**ṭi**, Buddh. L. — **paṭi**, f. a cotton quilt, RāmātUp. i, 86, Sch. — **plon**, m. cotton, Divyāv. xvii, xxvii. — **pi-ṭhi**, f. a spindle, Gal. — **pūrpa**, mfn. filled with cotton, (ā, neg.) MBh. ix, 23, 19. — **phala**, m. Calotropis gigantea, L. — **mūla**, N. of a district on the Candra-bhāgā, Rājāt. iv. — **lāṣikā**, f. = **piṭhi**, Gal. — **vatī**, f. a cotton cover, Bhpr. vii, 10, 63. — **vriksha**, m. the cotton tree, L. — **śarkarā**, f. a c seed, L. — **śodhana**, n. 'dhiṇi', f. = **kārmuka**, Gal. — **secana**, n. 'c'-moistening,' spinning, L.

Tūlaka, n. cotton, Bhāṣāp.; (ikā), f. a panicle (used as probing-rod), L.; = °**li**, Jñātād. (in Prakṛit); Kum. i, 32; Dharmasarm.; Vear.; cf. **akshara**; a wick, L.; = °**la**-**paṭi**, Pān. iii, 3, 116, Kāś.; Kathās.; (su-) RāmātUp. i, 86; an ingot mould, L., Sch. **Tūli**, f. a painter's brush (cf. **turi**), Up., Sch.; -**phalā**, f. the cotton tree (also **tul**). L. **Tūlika**, m. a cotton trader, Kathās. lxi. **Tūlini**, f. the cotton tree (also **tul**, L.), Bhpr.; a kind of bulb, L.

तूष tūsh, cl. 1. °**shati**, = °**tush**, Dhātup.

तूष tūsha, m. n. the border of a garment,

Kāth.; TBr.; cf. *krishṇā-dāma*. **Tūshādhāna**, n. the place where the border is added, TS. vi.

तृषी *tūshī*, for *ṇim*. — **viprakramaṇa**, n. slipping away silently (without having voted), Buddh. L. — **śaṅsa**, m. a verse which requires silent recitation, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **śīla**, mfn. taciturn, Pān. v, 3, 72, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **sāra**, mfn. chiefly silent, AitBr. ii, 31, r. — **sthāna**, n. silence, Kathās. lxxiv. — **homā**, m. an oblation offered silently, TS. vi. — **gaṅga**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Pān. ii, 2, 29, Pat.; cf. *ushni-g*. — **japa**, m. a prayer muttered silently, ŚāṅkhŚr. ix, 25, 2, Sch. — **daṇḍa**, m. secret punishment, Mcar. iv, 1. — **bhāva**, m. the being silent, silence, MBh. xii, 3840; Sāh. — **bhāvam**, ind. silently, Pān. iii, 4, 63. — **bhūta**, mfn. become silent, MBh. i, 7951; R. i, 70, 18. — **bhūya**, ind. p. (Pān. iii, 4, 63) silently, Pañcat. iii, 14, 1.

Tūshṇika, mfn. (Pān. v, 3, 72, Vārt. 2, Pat.) silent, R. (G) ii, 117, 3; Kathās. iic, 60; Mālatim. i, 19, Sch.; (am), ind. silently, MānŚr. i, 7, 5; MBh. v; R. v; (ām), ind. (Pān. v, 3, 72, Vārt. 1, Pat.) ind., Bhāgav. (Up. iv, 35, Sch.) **Tūshpī**, ind. (g. svar-ādi) silently, quietly, RV. ii, 43, 3; TS. &c. (for *ṇīṇi babbhūva*, 'became silent', Divyāv.)

तृस्त tūsta, n. (Pān. iii, 1, 21; ifc. g. *cūrṇādi*) dust, iii, 1, 21, Kās.; Purushōtt. (Up. iii, 86, Sch.); sin, L.; an atom, L.; a braid of hair, L.

तृत् (= *strī*), nom. pl. *tāras*, the stars, RV. viii, 55, 2; cf. *tārā*.

तृहण *trihana*, n. (✓ *trih*) crushing, Pān. viii, 4, 2, Kās.; cf. *tārḥ*. **ṇīya**, to be crushed, ib.

तृक्ष *triksh*, cl. 1. *ṅkshati*, to go, Dhātup.

तृक्ष *triksha*, m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi*.

तृक्ष *trikshas*, for *tvāksh*, Naigh. ii, 9.

तृक्ष *trikshaka*, N. of a man, g. *śivādi*.

तृक्ष *trikshī*, m. N. of a man with the patr. Trāsadyava, RV. vi, 46, 8; viii, 22, 7.

तृक्ष *trikha*, n. nutmeg, L.

तृष *trīcā*, m. n. (fr. *trī* & *ric*, Pān. vi, 1, 37, Vārt. 1) a strophe consisting of 3 verses, AV. xix; TS. i; AitBr.; ŚBr. & KātyŚr. (*trīcā*); Nir. RPrāt.; cf. *try-rica*. — **kṛīpta**, mfn. artanged in strophes of 3 verses each, ŚāṅkhŚr.; AitBr. iii, 43, Say. — **bhāgā**, f. (scil. *ric*) verse 1. of the 1st, v. 2. of the 2nd, and v. 3. of the 3rd *pariyāya* of a *Trīcā*, Lāty. vi.

Trīcin, mfn. containing a *Trīcā*, AitBr. iii, 43.

तृद *trīdhā*, mfn. (✓ *trih*) crushed, RV. i, vi.

तृण *trīṇ*, cl. 8. *ṇoti*, *ṇute*, or *tarṇ*, *ṇute*, to eat, Dhātup. 1. **Trīta**, mfn. eaten, g. *tanoty-ādi*.

तृण *trīṇa*, n. (m. g. *ardharācādi*; ifc. f. ā) grass, herb, any gramineous plant, blade of grass, straw (often symbol of minuteness and worthlessness), RV. &c. (ifc. accent, g. *ghoshādi*); m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi* & *naḍādi*; [cf. Goth. *thaurmus*.] — **karṇa**, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi* (v.l.); pl. his descendants, g. *yaskādi*. — **kāṇḍa**, n. a heap of grass, Pān. iv, 2, 51, Kās. — **kuṅkuma**, n. Kaśmir crocus, L. — **kuṅcaka**, n. 'attracting grass (electrically when rubbed)', N. of a gem, Buddh. L. — **kuṭi**, f. a hut of grass or straw, SāmavBr. iii, 9, 1, Sīy. — **kuṭi**, f. id., L. — **kuṭira**, id., Sīghās. — **kuṭiraka**, id., Pañcat. i, 4, 1. — **kūṭa**, m. n. = *kāṇḍa*, VarBṛS. — **kūrcikā**, f. a whisk, L. — **kūṛma**, m. the Tumbi gourd, L. — **ketakī**, f. a kind of Tabāshir, Npr. — **ketu**, *tuka*, m. a bamboo, L. — **gaḍa**, m. a sort of sea crab, L. — **ganāṇā**, f. 'valuing at a straw', thinking anything (loc.) to be of no importance, Vcar. vi, 2. — **ganāya**, Nom. *yate*, to represent a heap of grass, have no value whatever, Prasang. iv, 4. — **ganḍā**, f. Batatas paniculata, Npr. — **godhā**, f. a lizard, chamæleon, L. — **gaura**, n. = *kuṅkuma*, L. — **granthi**, f. N. of a plant, L. — **grāhin**, m. 'attracting grass (electrically when rubbed)', sapphire or another gem, L. — **cara**, m. N. of a gem, Npr. — **jambhān**, mfn. graminivorous or having teeth like grass, Pān. v, 4, 125. — **jalāyukā**, f. a caterpillar, ŚBr. xiv. — **jalūkā**, f. id., BHP. iv, 29, 76. — **janta**, m. a blade of grass, MBh. xii, 261, 21. — **jāti**, f. pl. the different kinds of grass, Mn. i, 48. — **jyotis**, n. N. of a shining grass, Kir. xv, 47, Sch. — i. -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the state of grass, L. — *tvaca*, m. a kind of grass, Gal. — **druma**, m. a palm-tree, L.

— **dhānya**, n. wild rice, L. — **dhvaja**, m. = *ketu*, Bhpr. — **nimbā**, f. the Nepalese Nimba, L. — **pa**, m. 'grass-swallower', N. of a Gandharva, MBh. i; Hariv. i, 157. — **pañca-mūla**, n. an aggregate of 5 roots of gramineous plants (rice, sugar-cane, Darbha, Scirpus Kyosor, Saccharum Sara), Suśr. vi, 48, 23. — **pattikā**, *trī*, f. a kind of reed, L. — **padī**, f. (a woman) having legs as thin as blades of grass, g. *kumbhapady-ādi*. — **parpi**, f. = *pattirī*, Gal. — **pāṇi**, m. N. of a Rishi, SV. Anukr. — **pīda**, n. 'pressing as close as grass', hand to hand fighting, MBh. ii, 909. — **purushaka**, m. a straw-man, Kād. — **pulaka**, *li*, see -*pū*. — **pushpa**, n. = *kuṅkuma*, L.; (f), f. N. of a plant, L. — **pūla**, a tuft of grass, L.; (f), f. id., Kād. v, 986 (v. l. *pu*). — **pūlaka**, id., Hcar. vii (v. l. *pu*). — **pūlika**, N. of a human abortion, Car. iv, 4, 1. — **prāya**, mfn. = *-vat* (a district), R. iii, 15, 41; worth a straw, worthless, W. — **balva-jā**, f. Eleusine indica, L. — **bindu**, m. N. of an ancient sage and prince, MBh. iii f, ix; Ragh.; VP.; BHP.; Vāyup. i, 23, 190; DevibhP.; -*śaras*, n. N. of a lake, MBh. iii; cf. *tārṇabindaviya*. — **bija**, *ṇaka*, *ṇottama*, m. Panicum frumentaceum, L. — **bhuji**, mfn. graminivorous, Kathās. lx. — **bhūta**, mfn. become as thin as a blade of grass, R. iv, 9, 95; deprived of all power, MBh. vii, 8303. — **maṇi**, m. = *kuṅcika*, Subh. 806. — **maya**, mfn. made of grass, ŚārṅgP. (Sīghās). — **muṣṭi**, f. a handful of grass. — **rāj**, m. 'king of grasses', the vine-palm, R. vi. — **rāja**, m. (cf. Bhpr. iv, 35) id., MBh. iv; Hariv. (also *ṇan*, 3722); the cocoa-nut tree, L.; a bamboo, Npr.; sugar-cane, ib. — **rājan**, m., see *ṇa*. — **lava**, m. a blade of grass, Bhartī. — **vat**, mfn. abounding in grass, MBh. xii; Bhartī. — **vistara**, m. = *kāṇḍa*. — **vriksha**, m. the fan-palm, Npr.; the date tree, ib.; the cocoa-nut tree, ib.; the areca-nut tree, ib.; Pandanus odoratissimus, ib. — **śita**, n. N. of a fragrant grass, L.; (ā), f. Commelinasalicifolia, L. — **sūnya**, m. Jasminum Sambac, Suśr. i, iv; (*śūlya*) v, 7, 19; m. f. n. the fruit of Pandanus odoratissimus, L. — **śūlya**, see -*sūnya*. — **śorita**, n. 'grass-blood', = *kuṅkuma*, L. — **śoshaka**, m. N. of a serpent, v, 4, 34. — **śaṇḍikā**, f. a kind of Achyranthes, Npr. — **śhat-pada**, m. 'grass-infesting six-footed', a wasp, L. — **samvāha**, mfn. grass-moving (wind), Āp. — **sāra**, mfn. 'as weak as grass', (ā), f. Musa sapientum, L.; *ri-kṛity*, mfn. rendered weak as grass, Kathās. — **siṅha**, m. 'reed-lion', axe, Pān. vi, 2, 72, Kās. — **somāṅgras**, m. N. of one of Yama's 7 sacrificial priests, MBh. xiii, 7112. — **skandā**, m. N. of a man, RV. i, 172, 3. — **stāra**, m. 'covering with grass', leaving unremembered, Buddh. L. — **harnya**, m. a bower of grass or straw on the top of a house, L. **Trīnāgni**, m. a grass fire (quickly extinguished), Mn. iii, 168; Pañcat.; burning a criminal wrapped up in straw, W. **Trīnāṅkura**, m. young grass, Bhartī. **Trīnāṅcana** [Gal.], *ṇajana* [L.], m. = *ṇa-godhā*. **Trīnāṭavi**, f. a forest abounding in grass, L. **Trīnādhya**, n. N. of a grass, L. **Trīnāda**, mfn. = *ṇa-bhūj*, Subh. **Trīnādhīpa**, m. 'grass-king', N. of a grass, L. **Trīnāṇna**, n. = *ṇa-dhānya*, Npr. **Trīnāmī**, n. N. of a grass, L. **Trīnāri**, m. a kind of Mollugo, Npr. **Trīnāvarta**, m. N. of a Daitya, BHP. x; BrahmapP. iv, 11. **Trīnāsa**, mfn. = *ṇāda*, Subh. **Trīnāsana**, *śin*, mfn. id., Kathās. lx. **Trīnāsrīj**, n. = *ṇa-sonita*, L. **Trīnēksha**, m. N. of a grass, L. **Trīnēndra**, m. = *ṇa-rāj*, MBh. xiii. **Trīnēndha**, m. a fire for which grass is used instead of fuel, ĀpŚr. ix, 9, 12. **Trīpōttama**, m. 'best of grasses', a kind of Crocus, L. **Trīpōththa**, m. = *ṇa-kuṅkuma*, L. **Trīpōḍakā**, n. sg. grass and water, ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.; MBh. (v. l.); -*bhūmi*, n. sg. grass, water, and a seat, Gaut. v, 35. **Trīpōḍbhava**, m. = *ṇa-dhānya*, L.; = *ṇōtha*, Npr. **Trīpōlapa**, n. sg. (g. *gavāśvādi*) grass and shrubs, MBh. v; Kād. **Trīpōlka**, f. a torch of hay, MBh. v; Hit. i. **Trīpāṅkas**, n. = *ṇa-kuṭi*, L. **Trīpāṅshadha**, n. the fragrant bark of Feronia elephantum, L. **Trīpaka**, n. a worthless blade of grass, MBh. i; m. N. of a man, ii, 328. **Trīpāliya**, f. a grassy place, g. *bilvakādi*. **Trīpaya**, Nom. *ti*, to esteem as lightly as straw, Naish. ix, 70. **Trīpasa**, mfn. (Pān. iv, 2, 80) grassy, Vop. **Trīp-**✓*tri*, to make straw of, make light of, MBh. i, 7062; v. vii; Naish. iii, 54; Kathās. xviii, 85; Sāh. **Trīpiya**, g. *utkardādi*. **Trīnyā**, f. = *ṇa-kāṇḍa*, g. *pāśādi*; cf. a-.

तृयता 2. *trīnatā*, f. = *tri-ṇ*, L.

तृयान्कु *trīyāṅku*, m. N. of a sage, R. iv.

तृयामल *trīyāmalla*, N. of a temple, Rasik. xi, 15; cf. *tri-m*. **ṇavalli**, f. id., 30.

तृय *trīya*. See *āti*-, *ava*-, *ā*-, *vī*-, *sām*-.

तृय 1. & 2. *trita*. See ✓ *trīṇ* & *trīṭā*.

Trītiya, mfn. (ā)n. (fr. *trī*, Pān. v, 2, 55; see also vii, 3, 115; i, 1, 36, Vārt.) the 3rd, RV. &c.; m. the 3rd consonant of a Varga (g, j, d, b), RPrāt.; VPrāt.; APrāt.; Pān., Vārt. & Kās.; (in music) N. of a measure; (ā), f. (scil. *tithi*) = *yikā*, Jyot. &c.; (scil. *vibhakti*) the terminations of the 3rd case, the 3rd case (instrumental), Pān.; APrāt. iii, 19; (am), ind. for the 3rd time, thirdly, RV. x, 45, i; ŚBr. ix, xi; TāndyaBr. &c.; (ena), instr. ind. at the 3rd time, ParGr. ii, 3, 5; (*trītiya*) mfn. (Pān. v, 3, 48) forming the 3rd part, (n.) a 3rd part, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr. iii f; KātyŚr.; Mn. vi, 33; MBh.; [cf. Zend *thritya*, Lat. *tertius*; Goth. *thridja*.] — **karāṇi**, f. the side of a square 3 times smaller than another, Sulb. i, 47. — **tā**, f. the condition of the 3rd consonant of a Varga, RPrāt. xi, 13. — **tva**, n. the condition of being the 3rd, TPrāt., Sch. — **dīvāsa**, m. '3rd day', the day after to-morrow, Hit. iii, 8, 1. — **prakṛiti**, f. '3rd nature', a eunuch, L., Sch.; the neuter gender, ib. — **bhikshā**, f. a 3rd part of alms, Pān. ii, 2, 3. — **savāṇā**, n. the 3rd Soma preparation (in the evening), TS. ii; ŚBr. i-iii; AitBr. vi; KātyŚr.; Nir. vii; *ṇiya*, mfn. belonging to *ṇā*, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **svara**, n. '3rd tune', N. of a Sāman. **Trītiyāṅga**, m. a 3rd part, VarBṛS.; mfn. receiving a 3rd as one's share (*ṇin*, Sch. on KātyŚr. x, 2, 25 & Nyāyam. iii), Mn. viii, 210.

Trītiyaka, mfn. (Pān. v, 2, 81) recurring every 3rd day, tertian (fever), AV. i, v, xix; Suśr.; occurring for the 3rd time, Pān. v, 2, 77, Kās.; the 3rd, Srut.; Sāh. vi, 226 & 239; (*ikā*), f. the 3rd day in a half month. — **jvara**, m. tertian ague.

Trītiyā, f. & ind. = ✓*krī*, to plough for the 3rd time, Pān. v, 4, 58. — **samāsa**, m. a Tat-purusha compound the former member of which would stand in the instrumental case if separated from the latter, i, 1, 30; vi, 1, 89, Vārt. 6. **Trītiyika**, mfn. v, 1, 48; (ā), f. see *ṇaka*. **Trītiyin**, mfn. holding the 3rd rank, AśvŚr.; Lāty.; Mn. viii, 210; see *ṇāya*.

तृसु *trīsu*, m. sg. & pl. N. of a race, RV.

तृद *trīd*, cl. 7. (impf. *atṛipāt*, pf. *tatarāda*, p. *ā*. *tatrīdānā*; aor. *atarādī*, Bhartī; fut. *tardīshyati*, *tartisy*, Pān. vii, 2, 57) to cleave, pierce, RV.; Hariv.; Bhartī; to split open, let out, set free, RV.; to destroy, Bhartī, vi, 38; Desid. *titarādīshati*, *ṛtsati*, Pān. vii, 2, 57; cf. ✓ *tard*.

Trīdāl, mfn. porous, RV. x, 94, 11; cf. d-.

तृप 1. *trīp*, cl. 4. *trīpāyati* [AV.; TS. &c.; metrically also *ṇte*], cl. 5. [Subj. 2. sg. *trīp-ṇavas*, Impv. *ṇuhi*, *ṇutām*, RV. (see also d-*trīp-ṇuvāt*); *ṇoti*, Dhātup. & g. *kshubhṇādi*.] cl. 6. [2. sg. *trīpṇāsi*, Impv. *ṇā*, *ṇatā*, &c., RV.; ŚBr.; cf. Pān. vii, 1, 59, Vārt. 1, Pat.; *trīpātī*, Dhātup.; pf. p. *ā*. *tātrīpānā*, RV. x, 95, 16; P. *tatarāpa*; 3. pl. *tātīpāt*, AV. xi, 7, 13; aor. *atṛipāt* (iii, 13, 6) or *atṛipātī*, Pān. iii, 1, 44, Vārt.; *atarpīti*, *atarpīti*, Vop.; fut. 1st *tar-pīshyati* (but cf. Pān. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.); *tarpīsy*, *trap-sy*; Cond. *atṛipasyat*, AitUp. iii, 3; fut. 2nd *tarpiā*, *ptā*, *trapā*, Kās. on Pān. vi, 1, 59 & vii, 2, 45] to satisfy one's self, become satiated or satisfied, be pleased with (gen., instr., or rarely loc., e.g. *nāgnis trīpyati kashthānām*, 'fire is not satisfied with wood', MBh. xiii; *atṛipyan brāhmaṇā dhānāiḥ*, 'the Brahmins were pleased with wealth', ŚBr. xiii), RV. &c.; to enjoy (with abl.), Mn. iv, 251; to satisfy, please, Bhartī. if: cl. 1. *tarpati*, to kindle, Dhātup.; Caus. *tarpayati*, rarely *ṇte* (impf. *atarpayat*, RV. &c.; p. *tarpayat*, ib.; aor. *atītrīpat*, ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 12; BHP.; *atītrīpāma*, VS.; inf. *tarpayitavā*, ŚBr. i, 7, 3, 28; ĀpŚr. iv, 16, 17) to satiate, satisfy, refresh, gladden, RV. &c.; A. to become satiated or satisfied, VS. AV. vi; to kindle, Dhātup.; Desid. (Subj. *tlītrīpāt*) to wish to enjoy, RV. x, 87, 19; Caus. Desid. (Pot. *titarpayīshet*) to wish to satiate or refresh or satisfy, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 2, 7; Gobh. i, 9, 2; Intens. *taritṛipyate*, *taritarpti*, *trapti*, W.; [cf. ✓ *trīp*; *trēpṇā*.]

2. **Trīp**, see *asu* & *paṇu-trīp*; *śiṇḍāra*.

Trīpa, mfn. a-*trīpā*; *asu*-, (ā), f. N. of a plant, ŚBr. v, 3, 50, 51, Say. **Trīpāt**, ind. with pleasure, to one's satisfaction, RV. ii f, x; m. the moon, Uu. k.; a parasol, Up. ii, 85, Sch. **Trīpāla**, mfn. [SV.] or [am], ind. [RV. ix, 97, 8] = *prā* or *prām*; (ā), f. a creeper, Up. i, 106, Sch.; = *trī-*

phalā, Uq. vi.; *tripāla-prabharman*, mfn. (Soma) = *tripāra-prahārin* [Nir. v, 12], RV. x, 89, 5. **Tri-pāya**, Nom. *ṣyate* (fr. *pād*), g. *ḥrīśādi*. **Triṭā**, mfn. Pān. vii, 1, 59, Vārt. 2, Pat. **Triṭā**, m. a thief (cf. *asu-* & *paṣu-triṭ*), Naigh. iii, 24 (v.l. *tripu*).

Triṭā, mfn. satiated, satisfied with (gen., instr., or in comp.), AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (am), ind. so as to exhibit satiety, AitBr. i, 25, 15; n. N. of a metre, RPrat. xvii, 5. — **tri**, f. satiety, Kathās. lxii; satisfaction, cxix; a-, insatiability, Śiṣ. ix, 64. **Triṭā-ṣu**, mfn. having well-nourished shoots, RV. i, 168. **Triṭātman**, mfn. having a contented mind.

Triṭi, f. satisfaction, contentment, RV. viii, 82, 6 (*pti*) & ix, 113, 10; AV. &c.; disgust, Suśr. i, 24, 2; m. N. of a Gandharva, Gal. — **kara**, mfn. giving satisfaction, 64, 9, 7. — **kāra**, mfn. id. — **kṛti**, mfn. = *a-secana*, L. — **ghna**, mfn. removing disgust. — **da**, mfn. = *-kara*. — **dīpa**, m. N. of Bhaṇḍac. vii. — **mat**, mfn. satisfied, finding satisfaction in (loc.), ChUp. vii, 10, 2; Rudray. ii, 1, 4. — **yoga**, m. satisfaction, Śiṣ. ii, 31.

Triṭi - **√kṛi**, to satisfy, gladden, Naish. viii. **Triṭyat**, mfn., a- not becoming satiate, Kathās. **Triṭā**, m(ā)n. Kātyā. xxv, 11, 30; (dm), ind., ŚBr. x, 4, 1, 18; xii, 5; m. = *puṇḍāsa* (Uq., Sch. & Say.; = *ghṛita*, Uq. k.), RV. viii, 2, 5; cf. *trapish-ṭha*. — **daṣiṇ**, mfn. biting hastily (?), AV. vii, 56, 3. **Triṭrāya**, Nom. *ṣyate*, g. *sukhādi*. **Triṭra**-**lu**, mfn. *pram na sahate*, Pān. v, 2, 122, Vārt. 6. **Triṭrin**, mfn. g. *sukhādi*.

तृप् *triph*, cl. 6. *ṣhati*, to satisfy (cf. *√trip*), Dhātup.; to kill (cf. *tarphītri*), W.

तृपल *triphalā*. See *tri-ph*.

तृपु *triphū*, f. = *sarpa-jāti*, Uq. k.

तृभि *tribhi*, m. a ray, TĀr. i, 11, 3.

तृम्प *trimp*, cl. 6. *ṣpati*. See *√trip*.

Triṭpana, n. the act of pleasing, Pān. viii, 4, 2, Vārt. 7 f, Pat. **ṭriya**, mfn. to be pleased, ib.

तृम्प *trimp* (= *√trip*), cl. 6. *ṣhati*, to satisfy, vii, 1, 59, Vārt. 1, Pat.

तृप् *tripi*. See *tri-o*.

तृष *triṣ*, cl. 4. *ṣhyati* (p. *triṣhyat*, Ā. *ṣhānd*, pf. *tātriṣhāt*, RV. [tā], vi, 15, 5; 3. pl. *tātriṣhāt*, x, 15, 9; aor. Subj. *triṣhāt*, AV. ii, 29, 4; ind. p. *ṣhīvā*, xix, 34, 6; *ṣhīvā* & *tarshītvā*, Pān. i, 2, 25) to be thirsty, thirst, thirst for, RV. &c.; Caus. (aor. 1. pl. *āttriṣhāma*) to cause to thirst, iv, 34, 11; [cf. Goth. *thars*, *thaurus*; *reipōpai*.] 2. **Triṣh**, mfn. 'longing for, see *artha*; f. (Siddh. stry. 23) thirst, MBh. xiv; Suśr.; VarBr. &c.; strong desire, L.; Desire as daughter of Love, L. **Triṣhā**, f. thirst, Nal. ix, 27; Suśr.; Vet. &c.; strong desire, Hit. i, 6, 34; Desire as daughter of Love, L.; Methonica superba, L. — **bhū**, f. (thirst-origin), the bladder, L. — **roga**, m. 'morbid thirst,' N. of a disease, MBh. xii, 1268. — **rita** (*ṣhār*), mfn. suffering from thirst, Sindh. vi, 7; Hit. iii, 4, 9; affected by desire, i, 6, 34. — **ha**, n. 'thirst-destroying,' water, L.; a kind of anise, L.

Triṣhitā, mfn. (fr. 2. *triṣh*, g. *tārakādi*) thirsty, thirsting, desirous, RV. i, 16, 5; MBh. &c. (with inf., Hariv. 5033); n. thirst, W.; cf. d. **Triṣhitōttarā**, f. the plant *āsana-parṇī*, L. **Triṣhū**, mfn. greedy, eagerly desirous, RV. iv, 4, 17, 11; ind. greedily, rapidly, i, 58; iv, 7, 11; vii, 3, 4; x, 79; 91; 113; 115. — **cyāva**, mfn. moving greedily, vi, 66, 10. — **cyāt**, mfn. id., i, 140, 3. **Triṣhāt**, m(ā)n. 'dry,' rough, harsh, rugged, hoarse [cf. Lat. *tussis* fr. *turs-ti-s*], iii, 9, 3; x, 85 & 87; AV. v, 18 f.; vii, 113, 2. — **jambha**, mfn. having rough teeth, vi, 50, 3. — **daṣman** (*ṭd*), mfn. biting roughly, xii, 1, 46. — **dhūma** (*ṭd*), mfn. having pungent breath (a snake), xix, 47 & 50. — **vandana**, m(ā)n. having a rough eruption, vii, 113, 1. **Triṣhāmā**, f. N. of a river, RV. x, 75, 6. **Triṣhikā**, f. a rough woman, AV. vii, 113, 1 f. **Triṣhaka**, mfn. desirous, eager for, L. **Triṣhāj**, mfn. (Nir.; Pān.) thirsty, RV. i, v, vii. **Triṣhā**, f. thirst, i, vii, ix; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; desire, avidity (chiefly f.), R.; Ragh.; BHP. &c.; Avidity as mother of Dambha (Prab. ii, 11), daughter of Death (Mṛtyu, VP. i, 7, 31; or Māra, Lalit. xxiv, 20), generated by Vedānā and generating Upādāna (Buddh.); cf. *ati-*. — **kshaya**, m. cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, L. — **ghna**, mfn. quenching thirst, Suśr. i, 45. — **mārā**, m. dying of thirst,

AV. iv, 17, 6 f. — **ri** (*ṣār*), m. the plant *parpaṭa*, L. — **varūtri**, f., for *tvashā*, g. *vanaspaty-ādi*. **Triṣhā-vat**, mfn. = *tarsh*, RV. vii, 103, 3.

तृषम *trishama*. See *tri-sh*.

तृह *trih*, cl. 7. (Impv. *triṇēdhu*; Subj. pl. *triṇdhān*; aor. *atṛiham*, AV.; *atarhit*, Bhatt.; *atṛikshat*, Durgād.; pf. *atarahā*, AV.; pr. p. nom. m. *triṇdhāt*, RV. x, 102, 4; f. du. *hāt*, ŚBr. xii, 2, 2, 2; ind. p. *triṇdhvā*, Pass. pl. *triṇdhante*, p. *ṣhyamāna*, AV.; cl. 6. *trihāti*, *triṇdh*, Dhātup.) to crush, bruise, RV. i, 6; TS. i, 5, 7, 6; ŚBr.; Bhatt.: Desid. *titṛikshati*, *titṛiṇdhishati*, Pān. i, 2, 10, Siddh.; cf. *vi-*; *tārhaṇa*, *triṇhaṇa*, *triṇdh*.

तृ *tri*, cl. 1. P. (rarely Ā.) *tārati* (Subj. *tārāt*, impf. *tārāt*, p. *tārāt*, inf. *tārādhyai*, *ṛishāni*, RV.), cl. 5. *tarute* (x, 76, 2; Pot. 1. pl. *turyāma*, v. f.), cl. 3. *titarī* (BhP.; p. nom. pl. *tīratas*, RV. ii, 31, 2; Pot. *tutyāvat*, v. f., viii), with prepositions Ved. chiefly cl. 6. P. Ā. (*tīrd*, Subj. *tīrāt*, impf. *tīrāt*, p. *tīrāt*, inf. *tīram*, *tīre*, RV.; — aor. *tārāt*, i, vii; 1. pl. *ṛishma* i, vii, *ṛima* viii, 13, 21; *tārushante* v, *ta* i, *ṣhema* vii [cf. Pān. iii, 1, 85, Kāś.]; Ā. & Pass. *tārī*, RV.; P. *tārshī*, BhP.; *sham*, MBh.; Daś.; pf. *tārāra*, RV. &c.; 3. pl. *tīrur*, i, f.; *terīha*, *ṛatur*, Pān. vi, 4, 122; p. *tīrōds*, gen. *tārūshas*, RV.; fut. *tārishyati*, *ṛish*, *taritā*, *ṛitā* [cf. *pra-tār*], Pān. vi, 2, 38; *tārūtā*, RV. i; Prec. *tīrāt*, *tārishishita*, Vop.; inf. *tartum*, MBh.; R.; *ṛit* iv f., *ṛit* MBh. i; Hariv. R. v; ind. p. *tīrūtā*, AV.; *tārūya*, see *vi-* to pass across or over, cross over (a river), sail across, RV. &c.; to float, swim, VarBrS. lxxx, 14; Bhatt. xii; Cān.; to get through, attain an end or aim, live through (a definite period), study to the end, RV. &c.; to fulfil, accomplish, perform, R. i, f.; to surpass, overcome, subdue, escape, RV. &c.; to acquire, gain, viii, 100, 8; MBh. xii, 8; R.; Ā. to contend, compete, RV. i, 132, 5; to carry through or over, save, vii, 18, 6; MBh. i, iii; Caus. *tārāyati* (p. *ṛdyat*) to carry or lead over or across, Kauś.; MBh. &c.; to cause to arrive at, AV. xviii; PrāśUp. vi, 8; to rescue, save, liberate from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Desid. *tīrīshati* (also *tīrīshati*, *ṛi*, *ṛi*, Pān. vii, 2, 41; p. Ā. *tīrīshamāna*, MBh. xiii, 2598) to wish to cross or reach by crossing, KathUp.; MBh.; BhP. iv: Intens. *tārātī* (2. du. *ṛi*), p. gen. *tārīratas* [Pān. vii, 4, 65]; see also *vi-*; *tārīti*, 92, Sch.) to reach the end by passing or running or living through, RV.; [cf. *tāra*, *tīrā*, *tīrā*; Lat. *termo*, *trans*; Goth. *thairh*.]

तेक्ष्णश्म *tékshṇishm*, ind. (fr. *tikshṇā*) in a most pungent manner, TBr. i, 5 f.; TĀr. ii.

तेग *tegā* or *stegā*, m. pl., VS. xxv, 1.

तेज *tej*, *ṣati*, to protect, Dhātup. vii, 56.

तेज *teja*, m. (*√tij*) sharpness, Vop. viii, 132; m. N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 1226; (*ā*), f. the 13th night of the Karma-māsa, Sūryapr. — **pattra**, **-pāla**, see *ṣah-p*. — **vatī**, see *ṣo-v*. — **valkala**, m. Zanthoxylon Rhetsa, Bhpr. v, 1, 199. — **signa**, m. N. of a man (son of Rāna-dara); cf. *ṣah-p*.

Tejāh, = *jas*. — **pattra**, n. the leaf of Laurus Cassia (also *ṣa-p*), L., W. — **pāla**, m. N. of a man (also *ṣa-p*). — **prabha**, n. 'gleaming with lustre,' N. of a mythic missile, R. i, 29, 18. — **phala**, m. N. of a tree, L. — **sambhava**, m. (= *agni-s*) lymph, L. — **signa**, m. N. of an astronomer, Hāyan. — **senā**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 400 f. **Tejāhvā**, f. Scindapsus officinalis, Suśr. iv, 2, 92.

Tejana, n. sharpening, whetting, Dhātup.; inflammation, Suśr. iv, 24; rendering bright, W.; the shaft of an arrow, AV.; Kath.; AitBr. &c.; a reed, bamboo, RV. i, 110, 5; = *naka*, L.; (*ṛi*), f. (g. *gaurādi*) a whetstone, touchstone, L.; a number of reeds or straw &c. twisted or matted together, tuft, mat, Kath. xxii f.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; ParGr.; Kauś.; Sansieviera Roxburghiana (also *jini*, Npr.), L.; = *ṣa-valkala*, Bhpr. v, i, 170; see also *ṣo-hvā*; cf. *ṣai*. — **naka**, m. Saccharum Sara, L. — **nin**, mfn. = *vikāṭa*, Lāty. ix, 2, 27, Sch. — **nī-danta**, m. a prominent tooth (?), 27. **Tejita**, mfn. sharpened, whetted (arrows), MBh. v f.; excited, stimulated, Hariv. 5208; 9644. **Tejini**, f., see *ṣani* & *ṣo-vati*. **Tejas**, n. (often pl.) the sharp edge (of a knife &c.), point or top of a flame or ray, glow, glare, splendour, brilliance, light, fire, RV. &c.; clearness of the eyes, VS. xxi; AitBr. &c.; the bright appear-

ance of the human body (in health), beauty, Nal.; Suśr. i, 15; the heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile, 14 & 26; the bile, L.; fiery energy, ardour, vital power, spirit, efficacy, essence, AV. &c.; semen virile, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Śak.; marrow, L.; the brain, W.; gold, L.; (opposed to *kshamā*) impatience, fierceness, energetic opposition, MBh. iii; VarBr.; Sah. iii, 50 & 54; Daśar. ii, 13; (in Sāṃkhya phil.) = *rajas* (passion); spiritual or moral or magical power or influence, majesty, dignity, glory, authority, AV.; VS. &c.; a venerable or dignified person, person of consequence, MBh. v, xiii; Śak. vii, 15; fresh butter, L.; a mystical N. of the letter *r*, RāmātUp. i, 23; (*ase*), dat. inf. *√tij*, q. v.; cf. *a-*, *agni-*, *ugra* &c. — **ka**, ifc. = *jas*, RV. i, 116, 8, Say. — **kara**, mfn. granting vital power. — **kāma** (*ṭj*), mfn. longing for manly strength or vital power, Mn. iv, 44; desiring influence or authority or dignity, TS. ii; AitBr. i; TāndyaBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; ĀsvGr. — **kāya**, mfn. having light as one's body, Ap. — **timira**, n. du. light and darkness. — **tejas**, m. whose essence is light, W. — **tva**, n. the general notion of *tejas*, Sarvad. x, 42; the nature or essence of light, BhP. iii. — **pada**, n. a mark of dignity, i, 15, 14. — **vat** (*ṭj*), mfn. sharp-edged, W.; splendid, bright, glorious, beautiful, AV. xviii; TS. ii f.; TBr.; TāndyaBr.; ChUp.; energetic, spirited, W.; (*ṭi*), f. N. of a princess, Kathās. xviii; cf. *ṣo-v*. — **vin**, mfn. (Pān. v, 2, 122, Kāś.) sharp (the eye), Bhart.; brilliant, splendid, bright, powerful, energetic, TS. ii f.; TBr. &c.; violent, VarBrS. ci, 2; inspiring respect, dignified, noble, Mn. &c.; = *-kara*, TUP. ii, 1; m. N. of a son of Indra, MBh. i, 7304; (*ini*), f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; *mahā-jyotiṣmatī*, L.; *svi-tā*, f. energy, MBh. iii; majesty, dignity, Hcar. v, 435; *svi-tva*, n. brilliancy, MBh. v, 181, 7; Pratāp.; *svini-tamā* or *svini-t*, Superl. of f. of *svin*, Kāth. xxiii, 10; TS. vi; *svi-prajānsā*, f. N. of ŚārngP. xvii. **Tejasa**, n. ifc. = *jas*, power, MBh. iii, 8681.

Tejasām-adhīsa, m. 'lord of luminaries,' the sun, Hcar. v, 415. **Tejasya**, mfn. splendid, TS. ii, 3. **Tējīshā**, m(ā)n. (Superl. of *tigmā*) very sharp, RV. i, 53, 8; very hot, i, f., vi; very bright, ix f.; ŚBr. i; BhP.; (am), ind. with the utmost heat, TāndyaBr. **Tējīyas**, mfn. (Compar.) sharper (the mind), RV. iii, 19, 3; more clever, BhP. x, 33, 30 (BrahmayP.); higher in rank, dignified, BhP. iii, f. **Tejeyu**, N. of a son of Raudrāśva, MBh. i, 3701.

Tejo, = *jas*. — **ja**, n. blood, Gal. — **jala**, n. 'light-water,' the lens of the eye, Suśr. vi, 1, 16. — **nātha-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKḥ. cxvii. — **nidhi**, mfn. 'treasury of glory,' abounding in glory, W. — **bala-samāyukta**, mfn. endowed with spirit and strength, Nal. xix. — **bīndūpanishad**, f. N. of an Up. — **bija**, n. marrow, Npr. — **bhaṅga**, m. destruction of dignity, disgrace. — **bhībhavana**, m. N. of a village, R. (B) ii, 68, 17. — **bhira**, f. 'afraid of light,' shadow, L. — **maṇḍala**, n. a disk or halo of light, PrāśUp. iv, 2. — **mantha**, m. (= *agni-m*) Premna spinosa, L. — **māya**, m(ā)n. consisting of splendour or light, shining, brilliant, clear (the eye), ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.; SvetUp.; Mn. &c. — **mūrti**, mfn. consisting totally of light, iii, 93. — **mṛita-māya**, mfn. consisting of splendour or nectar, Hcar. i, 6, 253. — **rāsi**, m. 'mass of splendour,' all splendour (mount Meru), MBh. i; (*jaso* *r* iii, 9900); Śiva. — **rūpa**, mfn. consisting wholly of splendour (Brahmā), BrahmayP. — **vat**, mfn. sharp, pungent, W.; bright, VarBrS. lxxxi, 6; energetic, W.; (*ṭi*), f. Scindapsus officinalis (*ṣa-v*), Bhpr. v, i, 170), Suśr. iv, 2, 8; 15; vi; Piper Chaba, L.; *mahā-jyotiṣmatī*, L.; N. of a root (also *jini*), Npr.; of a princess, Kathās. xvii, 34. — **vid**, mfn. possessing splendour or light, TS. iii, 3, 1, 1. — **viksha**, m. = *mantha*, L. — **vṛita**, n. dignified behaviour, Mn. ix, 303. — **vṛiddhi**, f. increase of glory. — **hrāsa**, m. = *-bhāga*. — **hvā**, f. (cf. *jāh*) = *ṣa-valkala*, Bhpr. v, i, 170; Cardiospermum Halicacabum (also *jani*, L.), Suśr. iv, 9, 60.

तेजावर *tejāura*, N. of a place, Rasik. xi.

तेदनी *tedanī*, f. blood or clotted blood, VS. xxv, 2; AV. (?); ŚBr.; TāndyaBr.; ŚāṅkhGr. (*ṇi*).

तेन 1. *tēna*, m. a note or cadence introductory to a song.

तेन 2. *tēna*, ind. (instr. of 2. *tā*) in that direction, there (correl. to *yena*, 'in which direction, where'), SaddhP. iv; Pān. ii, 1, 14, Kāś.; in that manner, thus (correl. to *yena*, 'in what manner'),

PārGr. ii, 2; Mn. iv, 178; Vop. v, 7; on that account, for that reason, therefore (correl. to *yena* [Mn.; MBh.], *yād* [SBr. iv, 1, 5, 7; Mn. i, iii; R. ii], *yasmāt* [MBh.; R.], *yatas* [Sāh. i, 2; Hit.]); *tena hi*, therefore, now then, Śāk.; Vikr. i, 4.

तेप *tep*, cl. i. °*opate*, to distil, ooze, drop, Dhātup. x, 2; to tremble, Kavikalpadr.

तेम *tema*, °*mana*. See *√tim*.

तेर *tera*, °*raṇa*, m. balsamine, L.; cf. *tair*°.

तेल *telu*, m. N. of a high number, Buddh. L.

तेलु *telu*, g. *rājanyādi*.

तेव *tev*, cl. i. °*vate*, to sport, Dhātup. xiv.

तेवाना, n. sport, L.; a pleasure-garden, L.

तेकायन *taikāyana*, m. patr. fr. Tika, g. *naḍḍi*. °*ni*, m. id., Pāp. iv, i, 154. °*aiya*, m. a descendant or pupil of °*ni*, 90, Kāś.

तेक्ष्णायन *taikṣhāyana*, m. patr. fr. Tikṣhna, g. *āśvādi*. **Teikṣhāya, n. sharpness (of a knife), Suśr. i, 5; pungency (of drugs), i, iii f.; R.; fierceness, severity, Mn. iv, 163; MBh.; R.; Sāh.; pain, Priyad. i, 4. **Taigmya**, n. (fr. *tigmd*) sharpness, pungency, W. **Taijana**, mfn. coming from the plant *tejanī*, Kāth. xxi, 10 (Āpśr. xvii, 14). **Taijani-tvac**, a kind of lute, Lāty. iv. **Taijasā**, mf(ī)n. originating from or consisting of light (*tījas*), bright, brilliant, SBr. xiv; MāṇḍUp. i. MBh. &c.; consisting of any shining substance (as metal), metallic, ĀśvGr.; Gaut.; Mn.; KātyŚr., Sch.; said of the gastric juice as coloured by digested food, Suśr. i, 14; passionate, Sāmkhyak.; Tattvas.; Vedāntas.; Suśr.; BhP.; n. metal, L.; vigour, W.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 7035; ix, 2723; (ī), f. Scindapsus officialis, Npr.; long pepper, Gal.; °*śavartani*, °*ini*, f. a crucible, L.**

तेल तैला *taitala*, °*lāyani*, °*li*. See °*til*°.

तेतिक्ष *taitikṣha*, mfn. (fr. *titikṣhā*) patient, g. *chattrādi*; relating to °*kṣhya*, g. *kayvādi*. **Taitikṣhava**, m. patr. fr. *Titikṣha*, Hariv. 1681. **Taitikṣhya**, m. patr. fr. *Titikṣha*, g. *gargādi*.

तेतल *taitila*, m. N. of a man (v. l. °*tala*), g. *tikādi*; a rhinoceros, L.; a god, Daś. xii, 129; *kaliṅga*, 129, Sch.; n. (m., Sch.) a pillow, KshurUp.; n. N. of the 4th Karṇa (in astr.), VarBṛS. iic, 4 & 6; -*kadvū*, Pāp. vi, 2, 42. **Taitilāyani**, m. patr. fr. *Taitila*, g. *tikādi* (v. l. °*taf*). **Taitili**, m. N. of a man, Pravar. v, 4 (Kāty.); °*talī* [in Prākṛit *Teyali*, Jñātadh. xiv; Āv. viii, 182] Jain. **Taitili**, m. N. of a nian (= °*ta*), Pāp. vi, 4, 144, Vārtt. 1.

तेतिडीक *taitiḍika*, mf(ī)n. prepared with tamarind-sauce, iv, 3, 156, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; 4, 4, Kāś.

तेतिर *taitira*, mf(ī)n. produced or coming from a partridge (*tittiri*), ĀśvGr.; SākhGr.; R.; Suśr.; sprung from the sage Tittiri, Up. k.; m. a partridge, L.; n. a flock of partridges, L. **Taittiri**, m. N. of a sage (elder brother of Vaiśampāyana, MBh. xii, 12760), Pravar. ii, 2, 3 (v. l. *titt*° pl.); of a son of Kapota-roman, Hariv. 2016; MatsyaP. (not in ed.); (*titt*°) AgP. & BrahmaP. **Taittirika**, m. one who catches partridges, R. (G) ii, 90, 13.

Taittiriya, m. pl. 'pupils of Tittiri', the Taittiriyaś (a school of the Yajur-Veda), Pāp. iv, 3, 102; R. ii, 32, 15; VP. &c. -*carana*, n. the school of the T° - *prātisākhya*, n. the Prātisākhya of the T° (commented on by Tri-bhāṣya-ratna) - *brāhmaṇa*, n. the Brāhmaṇa of the T° - *yajur-veda*, m. the YV. according to the T° - *vārttika*, n. N. of a commentary. - *veda*, m. the Veda according to the T° - *sākhā*, f. = *-carana*, ĀtrAnukr. - *sākhin*, mfn. belonging to °*kā*, ib., Sch. - *samhitā*, f. the Samhitā of the T° (chief recension of the Black YV., on the origin of which VP. iii, 5, 1-29 has the following legend: the YV. was first taught by Vaiśampāyana to 27 pupils, among whom was Yājñavalkya; subsequently V. being offended with Y. bade him disgorge the Veda committed to him, which he did in a tangible form; whereupon the older disciples of V. being commanded to pick it up, took the form of partridges, and swallowed the soiled texts, hence named 'black'; the other name *taittiriya* referring to the partridges. Y. then received from the Sun a new or white version of the YV., called from Y.'s patr. *vājasaneyin*). °*yārayaka*, n. the Āraṇyaka of the T° °*yopaniśad*, f. the Up. of the T° **Taittiriya**, mfn. = °*ya-sākhin*, TPrāt.; n. the

manual of the T°, Sāy. on RV. i, 65, 2 & 5; iv, 42, 8. °*xopaniśad*, f. = °*riyāp*, Sarvad. v.

Taittiriya, mfn. coming from a partridge, ĀpGr. **तेतुक् तैनुका**, mf(ī)n. derived from Diospyros embryopteris (*tind*°), Suśr. vi, 40, 36.

तेमात *taimātā*, m. N. of a snake, AV. v.

तेमित *taimitya*, n. fr. *timita*, dullness, Gal

तेमिर *taimira*, mfn. fr. *timita*, with roga, = °*rya*, Suśr. iv, 13. °*rika*, mfn. = *timita nayana*, Kād. iii. °*rya*, n. dimness of the eyes, Hāsy. i, 39.

तेर *taira*, °*raṇa*, m., °*raṇi*, f. = *ter*°, L.

तेरभुक्त *tairabhukta*, mfn. fr. *tira-bhukti*.

तेरश्च *tairāścyā*, n. 'melody of the Rishi Tiraści', N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. xii; Lāty. vi, 8, 12.

Tairovirāma, m. 'extending beyond (*tirds*) a pause (*vir*°)', the dependant Svarita in a compound when the Udātta upon which it depends stands on the last syllable of the 1st member of the compound, VPrāt. i, 118; (called *prāthihata*, TPrāt.) **Tairo-vyañjana**, m. 'extending beyond the consonant (*vy*°)', the dependant Svarita when separated by one or more consonants from the Udātta syllable upon which it depends, RPrāt. iii, 10; APrāt. iii, 62; VPrāt. i, 117. **Tairo-hnyā**, mfn. = *tir*°, ĀśvGr. v, 5.

तेर्य *tairtha*, mf(ī)n. relating to a Tirtha, g. *tundikādi* & *vyushādi*. °*thaka*, mfn., g. *dhū-mādi*. °*thika*, mfn. (g. *chedādi*) = *tirth*°, addicted or relating to another creed, heterodox, Kāraṇḍ. xi, 62; m. a dignified person, authority, Prab. ii, 14; n. water from a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8085; = *tirtha-caryā* (?), xiii, 6066. °*thya*, g. *saṃkāśādi*.

तेरगयनिक *tairagayānika*, mfn. measured by the revolution (*tiryag-ayana*) of the sun (a year), Lāty. iv, 8, 7; Nidānas. v, 12.

Tairagyona, mfn. = *tir*°, of animal origin, (m.) animal, Mn. vii, 150; Suśr. vi, 39; see °*nya*. °*ni*, mfn. id., MBh. v, 97, 6; relating to the animals (creation), Sāmkhyak. 54. Gaudap. °*nya*, mfn. id., 53 (v. l. °*na*); VP. i, 5, 21; MārKp. vii, 33.

तेल तैल *tailā*, n. (fr. *tīla*) sesamum oil, oil, AV. i, 7, 2 (?); Kauś.; Gobh.; Mn. &c. (ifc. Pāp. v, 2, 29, Vārtt. 4, Pat.; ifc. f. ā, Kum. vii, 9); oilbanum, VarBṛS. lxxvii, 4 & 6. - *kanda*, m. N. of a bulb, L. - *kalka-ja*, m. = *kiṭṭa*, L. - *kalpanā*, f. N. of ŚārngS. xvi, 90-178. - *kāra*, m. an oil-miller, BrahmapV. i. - *kiṭṭa*, n. oil-cake, L. - *kiṭṭa*, m. N. of an insect, L. - *kupḍa* (*tail*°), n. an oil-pot, AV. xx, 136, 16 (v. l. -*kumbha*). - *caurikā*, f. 'stealing oil,' a cock-roach, L. - *tva*, n. oily state, Suśr. i, 45. - *droṇi*, f. a tub filled with oil, R. ii, 66, 14 ff. - *pa*, m. 'oil-drinker,' N. of a man; (ā), f. = *-caurikā*, L. - *paka*, see -*pāyika*. - *parṇa*, m. camphor, Gal.; (ī), f. sandal, L.; turpentine, L.; oilbanum, L. - *parṇaka*, n. N. of a fragrant grass, Bhpr. v, 2, 108; sandal-wood, Npr. - *parṇika*, m. N. of a sandal tree, Hariv. 12680; Bhpr.; n. the wood of that tree, L. - *pātra*, n. an oil-vessel, Gobh. iii, 5, 8. - *pāyika*, m. = *-pā* (or 'N. of a bird,' Sch.). Vishṇ. xiv, 23; Mn. xii, 63 (v. l. -*paka*); (ā), f. = *-pā*, MBh. xiv, 5069. - *pāyin*, m. id., xiii; Yājñ. iii, 211; MārKp. xv, 23; ? MBh. vii, 6713; (īnī), f. id., Npr. - *piṇḍa*, white sesamum, ib. - *pīpīlīkā*, f. a small red ant, L. - *pīta*, mfn. one who has drunk oil, g. *āhitāgny-ādi*. - *pūra*, m. 'oil-filling,' a- [Kum. i, 10] or *apavarijita* [Bhaktām. 15], mfn. (a lamp) that wants no oil-filling. - *pesham*, ind. (with *√piśh*, to grind) so as to extract oil ('with oil,' Sch.). Pāp. iii, 4, 38, Kāś. - *pradipa*, m. an oil-lamp, Kathās. ic, 4. - *phala*, m. the sesamum plant, Npr.; Terminalia Catappa, L.; Terminalia Bellerica, L. - *bija*, m. Semecarpus Anacardium, L. - *mālin*, m. or °*li*, f. a wick, L. - *m-pātā*, f. Pāp. iv, 2, 58; vi, 37, 1. - *yantra*, n. an oil-mill, BhP. v (-*cahra*, n. 'wheel of an oil-mill,' 21, 13). - *vallī*, f. a kind of Asparagus, L. - *śālikā*, f. = *-yantra*, Gal. = *sādhana*, n. N. of a perfume, L. - *spandā*, f. Cucurbita Pepo, Npr.; Clitoria ternatea, ib.; *kākolī*, ib. - *sphatika*, m. N. of a gem, L. **Tallākhyā**, m. oilbanum, L. **Tallāguru**, n. a kind of Agallochum, L. **Tallāṭī**, f. a wasp, L. **Tallābhyaṅga**, m. anointing with oil. **Tallāmbukā, f. = *la-pā*, L. **Tallātsava**, m. oil-festival (held in honour of Minākṣhi), RTL. p. 442.**

Tallaka, n. a small quantity of oil, W. **Tallakya**, n. adorning with the Tilaka, g. *purohitādi*; the

being adorned with the T°, ib. **Tailika**, m. an oil-miller, Mn.; MBh.; VarBṛS.; Virac.; cf. *mūrdha-* (ī), f. an oil-man's wife, Parāś. Paddh.; -*ka*, n. = °*la-yantra*-°, Divyāv. iv. **Tailin**, m. = °*lika*, L.; (īnī), f. a wick, L.; = °*la-kiṭṭa*, L.; °*li-sālā*, f. = °*la-sālikā*, L. **Tailina**, mfn. grown with sesamum, (n.) a ° field, Pāp. v, 2, 4.

तेलङ्ग *tailaṅga*, mfn. relating to the Tel-linga country; m. pl. its inhabitants, Kuval., Sch.

तेलवक *tailavaka*, mfn. inhabited by the Telus, g. *rājanyādi*.

तेल्वक *tailvaka*, mfn. coming from or made of the Tilvaka tree, ShaḍvBr. iii, 8; KātyŚr.; Suśr.

तेव्रक *taivvaka*, mfn. inhabited by the Tivras, g. *rājanyādi*. **Taivradārava**, mfn. coming from or made of the tree Tivra-daru, g. *rajaṭṭādi*.

तेष *taisha*, mf(ī)n. (Pāp. vi, 4, 149) relating to the asterism Tishya, Āp.; m. the month (December-January) in which the full moon stands in the asterism Tishya (= *pausha* & *sahasya*), ŚākhŚr. xiii, 19; (ī), f. (scil. *tithi* or *rātri*) the day of full moon in month Taisha, ĀśvŚr.; Gobh.; Anup.

तेसुक *taishika*, mfn. made in Tisṭikā, Kāt. ii, 5, 14, Sch.

तोक *tokā*, n. (fr. *√tuc*) offspring, children, race, child (often joined with *tānya*; rarely pl., AV. i, v; BhP. vi), RV.; AV.; Kāth.; SBr.; ĀitBr.; Pāp. iii, 3, 1, Kār.; BhP.; a new-born child; ii, x; m. ifc. the offspring of an animal (e.g. *ajā*, a young goat), iii, x; cf. *ava-*, *jīvāt* & *sa-tokā*; *√tvaksh* - *tā*, f. childhood, 13, 25. - *vat* (*kā*-), mfn. possessing offspring, RV. iii, 13, 7; (ī), f. (a woman) having children, BhP. i. - *sāti* (*kā*-), f. acquisition of offspring, RV. vi, 18, 6; x, 25, 9; (°*kā*ya °, ii, 30, 5; iv, 24; vi, ix); TBr. i, 2, 1, i. **Tokāya**, Nom. (ind. *Yitvā*) to represent a newborn child, BhP. x. **Tokinī**, f. = *ka-vatī*, MārGr.

Tokma, m. see °*man*; a young shoot, BhP. x; green colour, L.; n. ear-wax, L.; a cloud, L. **Tōkman**, m. a young blade of corn, esp. of barley, malt, RV. x, 62, 8; VS.; ĀitBr. viii, 5 & 16; (°*kā*ma, m., KātyŚr. xix, 1; BhP. iv); offspring, Naigh. ii, 2.

तोटक *toṭaka* (= *trof*°), mfn. quarrelsome, Chandaḥs. vi, 31, Halāy.; m. N. of a venomous insect, Suśr. v, 3; of a pupil of Śāṃkarācārya, SŚāṃkar.; n. angry speech, Daśar. i, 40; Prātāpar.; a metre of 4 x 12 syllables; see also *trof*°.

तोड़ *toḍ*, cl. i. °*ḍate*, to disregard, Dhātup.

Todana, n. (= *√tud*) splitting (?), viii f., xxviii.

Todikā, °*ḍi*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini.

तोड़ानन्द *toḍarānanda*, for *foḍ*°.

तोड़लतन्त्र *toḍala-tantra*, n. N. of a work.

तोतल *totala*, m. N. of a writer on med.,

Toḍar.; (ā), f. N. of a goddess (*tot*°?), W.

Totilā, f. a form of Durgā, Pāṇcad. ii, 35.

तोते *tōte* [TS. i, 2, 5; 2] & *tōto* [VS. iv, 22]

for *tāva tava* [MaitrS. i, 2, 4; Kāth. ii, 5].

तोतला *tottalā*, f. = *totalā*, Brahmap. ii.

तोत्रायन *tottāyana*, m. pl. N. of a branch of the AV. (v. l. *taut*°).

तोत्र *tottra*, n. (√*tud*) a road for driving cattle or an elephant, MBh.; Pāp.; R.; BhP. - *pra-jita* (*tōf*°), mfn. goad-driven, SBr. xii, 4, 1, 10.

Todā, m. a driver (of horses &c.), RV. iv, 16, 11; Nir.; Kauś.; 'instigator, exciter,' the Sun, RV. i, 150, 1; vi, 6 & 12; pricking pain, BhP. iii, 18, 6; Suśr.; *Gotamasya* f., N. of a Sāman. - *parṇi*, f. 'prick leaf,' a bad kind of grain, i, 46, 1, 18.

Todana, n. = *tottra*, L.; pricking pain, i, 22, 5; (m.) N. of a tree and (n.) its fruit, 46, 3, 25 & 29.

Todita, mfn. goaded, R. ii, 74, 31.

Todya, n. a kind of cymbal; cf. ā.

तोमर *tomara*, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*) a lance, javelin, MBh. &c.; m. pl. N. of a people, vi, 377; sg. N. of the ancestor of a commentator on Devīm.; n. a metre of 4 x 9 syllables. - *graha*, m. a lance-bearer, Pāp. iii, 2, 9, Vārtt. i; lance-throwing, Divyāv. iii, 59; viii. - *dhara*, m. a lance-bearer, L.; fire, L.

तोमराय *tomarāya*, N. of a man, Rājāt. v.

तोमरिका *tomarikā*, f. = *tūbar*°, L.

तोय tōya, n. (ifc. f. ā) water, Naigh. i, 12; Mn. v, viii, f.; MBh. &c. (°*ya* √*kri* with gen., 'to make offerings of water to the dead', xviii, 32; (ā), f. N. of a river in Sālmala-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 28; of another in India). — **kaṇa**, m. a drop of water. — **karman**, n. 'water-ceremony', ablation of the body, oblation of water to the dead, MBh. i, xii. — **kāma**, m. 'fond of water', Calamus fasciculatus, L. — **kumbhā**, f. = *vyiksha*, Npr. — **kṛicohra**, m. n. swallowing nothing but water (sort of fast), Yājñ. Sch. — **kṛit**, mfn. causing rain, VarBrS. ix, 43. — **kṛidā**, f. 'water-sport', splashing about in water, Megh. 34; cf. *jala-kṛ*. — **garbha**, 'containing water', the cocoa-nut, Npr. — **cara**, mfn. moving in water, (m.) an aquatic animal, MBh.; Hariv.; MārK. — **ja**, mfn. water-born, Hariv.; 'lotus', °*jākskī*, f. a lotus-eyed woman, Daś. iv, 79. — **dimba**, m. hail, L. — **da**, m. 'water-giver', a rain-cloud, R.; Ragh. &c.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; ghee, L.; °*dātyaya*, m. 'cloud-departure', the autumn, R. ii; VarBrS. xlv, 23. — **dāna**, n. N. of a gesture, PSarv. — **dhara**, mfn. containing water, R. ii; m. a rain-cloud, L.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; Marsilea quadrifolia, L. — **dhāra**, m. a stream of water, Hariv.; (ā), f. id., MBh.; R. — **dhi**, m. 'water-receptacle', the ocean, Sūryas. xii; cf. *kshira-d*; °*priya*, n. 'fond of the sea (produced in maritime countries)', cloves, L. — **nidhi**, m. = *dhi*; L. — **nivī**, f. ocean-girdled (the earth), BhP. i. — **pāta**, m. 'waterfall', rain, VarBrS. lxxxix, 19. — **pāshāna-ja-mala**, n. calamine, Npr. — **ppali**, f. Jussiaea repens, L. — **pushpi**, f. Bignonia suaveolens, L. — **prashāṇa**, f. id., W. — **prashāna**, m. 'water-purifier', Strychnos potatorum, L. — **phalā**, f. Cucumis utilisimus, L. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of water, MBh.; Hariv. — **mala**, n. sea-foam, Npr. — **mno**, m. 'water-yielder', a cloud, R. iii, 79, 4. — **yantra**, n. a water-clock, Sūryas. xiii. — **rasa**, m. moisture, water, MBh. viii. — **rāj**, m. 'water-king', the ocean, Hariv. — **rāsi**, m. 'heap of water', a pond, lake, R. ii, 63, 17; the ocean, Kād. — **vat**, mfn. surrounded by water, MBh. xii; (ī), f. Cocculus cordifolius, Npr. — **valikā**, f. id., ib. — **valli**, f. Momordica Charantia, L. — **vāha**, m. 'water-carrier', a rain-cloud, Bālar. ix, 30. — **vyiksha**, m. Blyxa Saivala, Npr. — **vritti**, m. Achyranthes aquatica, ib. — **vyatikara**, m. blending of the waters (of two rivers). — **śuklikā**, f. a bivalve shell, oyster, L. — **śūka**, m. = *vyiksha*, Npr. — **sarpikā**, f. a frog, ib. — **sūcaka**, m. id., L. — **Tōyāgni**, m. submarine fire, MBh. xii, 5178. — **Tōyāñjali**, m. the hollowed hands joined and filled with water (offered to the dead), Mudr. iv, 4. — **Tōyādhāra**, m. a water reservoir, lake, river, Śak. i, 14. — **Tōyādhivāsini**, f. = °*ya-pushpi*, L. — **Tōyāpāmārga**, m. = °*ya-vritti*, Npr. — **Tōyāmbudhi**, m. the sea of fresh water, PadmaP. v. — **Tōyālaya**, m. = °*ya-dhi*; N. of a constellation, VarBr. xii. — **Tōyāsaya**, m. = °*yādhāra*, VarBrS.; Ritus; Dhūrtas. — **Tōyēsa**, m. 'water-lord', Varuna, VP. v, 18. — **Tōyōtsarga**, m. discharge of water, rain, Megh. — **Tōyōdbhava**, f. = °*ya-vritti*, Npr. — **Tōyikā**, f. N. of a place (known by a festival [*naka*] called after it), Divyāv. vi, 101; xxxi, 146.

तोरण toraṇa, n. (g. *ardharcādi*) an arch, arched doorway, portal, festooned decorations over doorways (with boughs of trees, garlands, &c.), MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā); a mound near a bathing-place, W.; a triangle supporting a large balance; m. Śiva, xiii, 1232; n. the neck, L.; cf. *ut-*, *kapāṭa-*, *kautuka-*. — **māla**, N. of a place, Rasik. xii, 24; Romakas.

तोरमाण toramāṇa, N. of a prince, Rājāt.

तोल tola, mfn. (√*tul*) 'poising one's self', see *ghana*; m. n. = °*kalā*, W.; (ā), f. 'weighing (?)', Vop. — **Tolaka**, (m. n., L.) a weight of gold or silver (in books = 16 Māshas, in practise only = 12 M°), Rājāt. iv, 201; (īkṛ), f. a wall round a watch-tower, BhP. x, 76, 10. — **Tolana**, n. lifting up, R. i, 66 f.; Sāh. v, 4; weighing, Sch. on KātyŚr. i, 3 & Yājñ. i; Subh. — **Tolya**, mfn. to be weighed, Hcat. i, 5, 113.

तोश tośā, mfn. (√*tuś*) distilling, trickling, RV. iii, 12, 4; granting, i, 169, 5 (°*śā-tama*, Superl.). — **Tośān**, mfn. id., viii, 38, 2.

तोष tosha, m. (√*tush*) satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, joy (with loc. gen., or ifc.), MBh. &c.; Contentment as a son of Bhaga-vat and one of the 12 Tushitas, BhP. iv, 1, 7. — **shaka**, mfn. 'pleasing', see *surā*. — **shāna**, nif. (√*n*) satisfying, gratifying, appeasing, pleasing, MBh.; BhP.; n. the act of satis-

fying or appeasing or delighting, i, 2, 13 (ifc.); (ī), f. Durgā, Hariv. 10238; cf. *su-*. — **shāpiya**, mfn. to be pleased, W.; pleasing, Lalit. v, 195. — **shayita-ya**, mfn. to be pleased, MBh. ix. — **shayitṛi**, mfn. ifc. one who pleases (others, *para-*), Śiś. xvi, 28 (v.l.). — **shita**, mfn. satisfied, gratified, pleased, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Śak. vii, 1; Kathās. — **shin**, mfn. ifc. satisfied with, liking, MBh. xiii; Hariv.; satisfying, pleasing, R. iv; Kum. v, 7. — **shaya**, mfn. = °*shayitavya*, MBh.

तोलसल tosalā, m. pl. N. of a people, AV. — Paris. lvi, 4; sg. N. of a wrestler (also °*laka*), Hariv. ii, 30, 48 ff.; BhP. x, 36; 42; 44, 27. — **Tosali-putra**, m. N. of a Jain teacher, HPariś. xiii, 38.

तौक्षायण taukshāyana, fr. Tuksha, g. *pa-kshādi*.

तौक्षिक taukshika, m. (fr. *toḥōrns*) the sign Sagittarius, VarBr. i, 8.

तौग्य taugryd, m. 'son of Tugra', Bhujyu, RV. i, 117 f.; 158; 180 & 182; viii, 5, 22; x, 39, 4.

तौक्ष्य taucchyā, n. (fr. *tuccha*) emptiness, meanness, worthlessness, Dhātup. vii, 3.

तौण्डिकेर tauṇḍikera. See *tuṇḍ*.

तौततित तौततिता, mfn. taught or composed by Tūtātita (or Kumārila), Prab. ii, 3 (v. l. °*tātika*, fr. Tūtāta); m. an adherent of T°, Sarvad. iii, 52; xiii, 110; SŚamkar. x, 119.

तौतिक तौतिका, m. the pearl-oyster, L.; n. a pearl, L.

तौत्तयन तौत्तयाना. See *tott*.

तौद ताुदा, n. (fr. *tuda* or *toda*) N. of a Sāman; (ī), f. N. of a plant (?), AV. x, 4, 24.

तौदादिक तौदादिका, mfn. belonging to the *tud-ādi* roots (cl. 6), Siddh.

तौदेय 1. taudeya, m. pl. (fr. *tuda*, g. *śubhrādi*) N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 1, 2 (v. l. *tauṇ*).

तौदेय 2. taudeya, mfn. produced in or coming from the district called Tūdi, Pāp. iv, 3, 94.

तौबरक ताुबरका, mfn. coming from the plant Tub°, Suśr. i, 46, 3, 58 & 10, 5; vi, 16, 6.

तौभ ताुभा, n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.

तौमुरव ताुमुरावा, n. the story of (Śiva and) Tumburu, Bālar. ii, 4. — **vin**, m. pl. the pupils of T°, Pāp. iv, 3, 104, Kāś.

तौर taura, n. = *turdayana*, Lāty. x; Maś.

ताुरांगिका, m. (fr. *turaṅga*) a horseman, Kir., Sch. — **Taurāyāna**, mfn. hastening, Nir. v, 15.

Tanraśravasa, n. (fr. *tura-śravasa*) N. of a Sāman, Tāṇḍyabr. ix, 4, 10; Lāty. vii, 3, 3 f.; KātyŚr. xxv, 14, 14. — **Taurāyanika**, mfn. performing the *turdayana*, Pāp. v, 1, 72.

तौरुव ताुरुरावा, n. the fruit of the Tururu tree, g. *plakshādi* (Kāś.).

तौरुश्चिक ताुरुश्चिका, mfn. (fr. *turushka*) Turkish, Kuṭṭanim. 64.

तौर्य ताुर्या, mfn. coming from a musical instrument (*tūrya*), Dharmasarm. vi, 25. — **trika**, n. 'triple symphony', song, dance, and instrumental music, Mn. vii, 47.

तौवैश ताुरवाś, m. (fr. *turvāśa*) a kind of horse, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 4, 16.

तौल ताुला, n. = *tuḷā*, a balance, W.

तौलकेशि ताुलकेशि, °*śin*, m. (fr. *tūla-keśa*, 'cotton-haired'). N. of a man, Pravar. i, 1.

1. **Taulika**, °*kika*, m. (fr. *tūlikā*) a painter, L.

तौलिक 2. taulika, cf. *uda-*, *daśa-*, *viṇśati-*.

Taulin, m. = *tuḷā-dhara*, VarYog. iv, 50.

Taulya, n. weight, Heat; equality, TPrāt., Sch.

तौवल्लयन ताुवल्लयाना, m. patr. fr. °*li*, Pāp. iv, 1, 101. — **Taulvalli**, m. N. of a teacher, ĀśvŚr. ii, v; Pravar. ii, 21; cf. *ajā-*, °*ly-ādi*, N. of a Gaṇa of Pāp. (ii, 4, 61; Gaṇar. 171-173).

तौविलिका ताुविलिका, f. N. of an animal (?), AV. vi, 16, 3.

तौपायण ताुशायाना, fr. *tusha*, g. *pakshādi*.

तौपार ताुशारा, mfn. sprung from snow (*tush*), snowy; Suśr. i, 45, 1, 1; n. snow, cold, W.

त्त -tta, mfn. fr. √*t*. & 3. *dā*.

-tti, f. 'gift' (fr. √*t*. *dā*). See *bhāga*.

तन् त्मन् (= *ātman*), m. the vital breath, RV. i, 63, 8 (acc. *tmānam*); ĀśvŚr. vi, 9, 1 (acc. *tmānam*); one's own person, self, RV.; 'tman after e or o for *ātman*, KathUp. iii, 12; MBh. i-iii; BhP. vii, 9, 32; *tmānā*, instr. & (at the end of a Pāda) *tmān*, loc. ind. used as an emphatic particle (like *mēv* and *uhv*) 'yet, really, indeed, even, at least, certainly, also', RV.; VS. vi, 11; xi, 31; TS. ii, 1, 11, 2; AV. v, 27, 11; *śrūṭa tmānā or tmānā ca*, and also, and certainly, *iva* or *nā tmānā*, 'just as', *ādha tmānā*, 'and even', RV.

Tmānyā, ind. (fr. loc. *tmānī* + ā?) only in the Vanas-pati verse of some Āpri hymns = *tmānā*, i, 188, 10; x, 110, 10; VS. xx, 45; xxix, 10.

त tyā, see *tyādd*. — **japa** (*tyā*), m. that (i.e. a lower kind of) muttering (opposed to *mahā-japā*), MaitrS. ii, 9, 1, 12.

त्यग्नयिस् tyagnāyis, N. of a Sāman, Lāty.

त्यज 1. tyaj, cl. i. °*jati* (metrically also °*te*; pf. Ved. *tityāja*, Class. *taf*); Pāp. vi, 1, 36;

tatyaja, BhP. iii, 4; fut. *tyakshyati*, Pāp. vii, 2, 10, Kār.; *tyajishy*, R. ii, vii; MārK. a. *tyajishit*; inf. *tyaktum*) to leave, abandon, quit, RV. x, 71, 6; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to leave a place, go away from, Mn. vi, 77; MBh. &c.; to let go, dismiss, discharge, VarBrS. xvii, 22; Bhaṭṭ.; to give up, surrender, resign, part from, renounce, ĪSUp. i; Mn.; MBh. &c.

(*tanum* or *deham* or *kalevaram*, 'to abandon the body, die', Mn. vi; MBh. &c.; *prāṇān* or *svāsam* or *jīvitam*, 'to give up breath or life, risk or lose one's life', MBh.; R. &c.); P. Ā. to shun, avoid, get rid of, free one's self from (any passion &c.), MBh. &c.; to give away, distribute, offer (as a sacrifice or oblation) to a deity; *tyajate* etymologically = *śēṭerau*, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to set aside, leave unnoticed, disregard, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. iii; MBh. i, 3098; Hit. ii, 3, 30; (ind. p. *tyaktvā*) to except, VarBrS.; Caurap., Sch.; Pass. *tyajate*, to be abandoned by, get rid of (instr.), Pāñcat. i, 10, 4; Caus. *tyājayati* (aor. *ati-tyajāt*, Bhaṭṭ.) to cause anyone to quit, MBh. xiii, 288; to cause anyone to give up, Kathās. lxxxiii, 34; to expel, turn out, xx, 126; to cause any one to lose, deprive of (instr.), Bhaṭṭ. xv, 120; to empty the body by evacuations, Bhpr.: Desid. *tityakshati*, to be about to lose (one's life, *prāṇān*), Car. v, 10 & 12.

Tyakta, mfn. left, abandoned. — **jivita**, mfn. one who has given up all expectation of life, ready to abandon life, Bhag. i, 19; Nal. ii, 16 (in comp.); R. iv. — **prāṇa**, mfn. id., MBh. v, 7204. — **lajja**, mfn. abandoning shame, shameless, BhP. v, 26, 23. — **vat**, mfn. having left. — **vidhi**, mfn. transgressing rules, ix, 6, 9. — **śri**, mfn. abandoned by fortune. — **Tyaktāgni**, mfn. (a Brahman) neglecting the household-fire, Mn. iii, 153. — **Tyaktātman**, mfn. despairing, Gaut. xv.

Tyaktavya, mfn. to be left or abandoned, Mn. ix, 239; to be kept off from (abl.), VarBrS.; to be given up or sacrificed, MBh. i, 6183 & 6195; R.; to be given up in despair, Subh. — **Tyaktan-kāma**, mfn. wishing to leave. — **Tyaktṛi**, mfn. abandoner of any one (gen.), Mn. iii, 245, Sch.; one who abandons or sacrifices (his life, *prāṇān*), MBh. vii, 378.

2. **Tyaj**, mfn. ifc. leaving, abandoning, W.; giving up, offering, BhP. viii; Rājāt. iv; cf. *tanu-*, *tanu-*, *su-*. — **Tyaja**, see *das-*. — **Tyajana**, n. leaving, abandoning, W.; giving, W.; excepting, exclusion, W.; expelling, AV. Paipp. xix, 12, 4. — **Tyajanīya**, mfn. to be left or abandoned, W.; to be avoided or excepted, W. — **Tyajas**, n. abandonment, difficulty, danger, RV.; alienation, aversion, envy (= *krōdha*, Naigh. ii, 13), RV.; 'jids', m. 'offshoot', a descendant, x, 10, 3. — **Tyajita**, mfn. = *tyakta*, Hariv. ii, 2, 22.

Tyagā, m. (Pāp. vi, 1, 216) leaving, abandoning, forsaking, Mn. &c.; quitting (a place, *deśa-*), Pāñcat.; discharging, secretion, MBh. xiv, 630; VarBrS.; giving up, resigning, gift, donation, distribution, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; sacrificing one's life, RV. iv, 24, 3; liberality, Mn. ii, 97; R. &c.; a sage, L.; cf. *ātma-*, *tanu-*, *deha-*, *prāṇa-*, *śarira-*. — **gatā**, f. N. of a Nāga virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 47. — **yata**, mfn. liberal, Laghuj. — **śīla**, mfn. id.; -*tā*, f. liberality, Hit.

Tyāgin, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 142) = *tyājaka*, Mn. iii, 245 (with gen.); Yājñ. & Śak. v, 28 (ifc.); giving up, resigning (ifc.), Bhag. xviii, 11; one who has

resigned (as an ascetic who abandons worldly objects), MBh. iii, 77; sacrificing, giving up (life, *ātmanā*), Mn. 89; liberal, (m.) donor, R. vi; Pañcat.; Kathās.; m. a liero, L.; *gi-tā*, f. liberality, Hit. i. **Tyāgima**, mfn., W. **Tyājaka**, mfn. one who abandons or expels, Yājñ. ii, 198. **Tyājana**, n. abandoning (worldly attachments, *saṅgānām*), Bhp. xi, 20, 26. **Tyājita**, mfn. made to abandon (with acc.), Kathās. lxxvi, 13; made to give up, MārKp. lxxxix, 19; deprived of (acc.), MBh. xiii; Kum. vii, 14; Megh. &c.; expelled, Pañcat. iii, 60; caused to be disregarded, Ragh. vi, 56. **Tyāja**, mfn. (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 66, Vārtt.) to be left or abandoned or quitted or shunned or expelled or removed, Mn. ix, 83; MBh. &c.; to be given up, Bhag. &c.; to be sacrificed, Daś. vii, 211; to be excepted, W.; n. part of an asterism or its duration considered as unlucky, W.

त्यद् tyād, nom. *syā(s)*, *syā*, *tyād*, (g. *sarvā-di*) that (often used like an article, e.g. *tyāt Pañīnām vāsu*, 'that i. e. the wealth of the Pañis', RV. ix, 111, 2; sometimes strengthened by *cid*; often put after *ut* or after another demonstrative in the beginning of a sentence), RV.; AV. vii, 14, 1; ŚBr. xiv (*tyāsyā = māma*, 4, 1, 26; n. *tyām* for *tyād*, 5, 3, 1 & [in the etymology of *satyām*] KaushUp.); TUP. ii, 6; *tyād*, ind. indeed, namely, as it is known (always preceded by *ha*), RV. [cf. Old Germ. *der*.]

Tyatra, ind. 'there' - *tya*, mfn. being there, Vop. vii, 111. **Tyadam**, ind. *tya*, mfn. *tyad*, g. *sarad-ādi*. **Tyāda**, m. (patr. fr. *tyad*) the son of that person, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 156, Siddh. **Tyādayani**, m. id., ib. (*tyad* ed., but cf. *tād*, *yād*). **Tyādāśa**, *śa*, mfn. such a one as that, iii, 2, 60.

त्युग्र tyūgra, m. for *tūgra*, TĀr. i, 10, 2.

त्र 1. tra, m(f)(ā)n. (√*trai*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 3) ifc. 'protecting,' see *aṅsa*, *aṅguli*, *ātapa*, *kaṭi*, *giri*, *go*, *tanu*, *tala*, *tvak*, *vadha*; *kṛita* & *jala*-*trā*.

त्र 2. tra, = *tri*, 'three,' see *dvi*.

त्रस् trans, cl. 1. 10. °*sati*, °*sayati*, 'to speak' or 'to shine,' Dhātup. xxxiii, 88.

त्रक्ष trakh, cl. 1. °*khati*, to go, v, 30.

त्रक् trāṅk, °*ākh*, °*āg*, cl. 1. id., iv f.

त्रङ्ग traṅga, m. °*gā*, f. a kind of town or N. of a town, L.; cf. *dr̥p*, *ud̥p*, *kud̥p*.

चटत् traṭat, ind. (onomat.) - *kāra*, m. crackling (of fire), Alampkārat. - **त्राṭiti**, ind. crack IHPariś. iv, xi. **त्राṭatratā**, ind. id., Pañcat.

चद tradd, m. (√*trid*) one who cleaves or opens, RV. viii, 45, 25.

चन्द trand, cl. 1. to be busy, Dhātup. iii.

चप trap, cl. 1. °*pate* (pf. *trepe*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 122) to become perplexed, to be ashamed, Rājāt. iii, 94; Caus. *trapayati* or *trāp̄*, id., Dhātup.; *trap̄*, to make perplexed or ashamed, Śāntiś. iv, 15; cf. *apa*, *vy-apa*; *tripāḍa* & *tripr̄ḍ* (7).

Trapā, f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 104) perplexity, bashfulness, shame, MBh. ii; Bhp.; Ratnāv. &c.: (ifc. f. *ā*, *śāh*); an unchaste woman, L.; family, L.; fame, L. - °*avita* (*pān*), mfn. bashful. - **yukta**, mfn. id. - **randā**, f. a harlot, L. - **vat**, mfn. - **yukta**. - **hina**, mfn. shameless.

त्रपाक trapāka, m. pl. N. of a barbarous tribe, Up. k.

त्रपिष्ठ trapishṭha, mfn. Superl. fr. *tripr̄ḍ*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 157. **Trapīyas**, mfn. Compar. ib.

त्रय trāya, n. (1, 177, Kāś.) tin, AV. xi, 3, 8; VS. xiii; Kaphish; ChUp.; Mn. &c. - **karṇāṭi**, f. a kind of cucumber, L. - **karṇin**, m. 'having tin ear-ornaments,' Bhava-nandin, Advanāś. - **paṭṭa**, m., °*ṭṭikā*, f. N. of an ear-ornament, L.

Trapula, n. tin, L., Sch. **Trapusha**, m. N. of a merchant, Lalit. xxiv; n. tin, L., Sch.; see °*pusa*. **Trāpus**, n. tin, TS. iv, 7, 5, 1. **Trapusa**, n. id., L.; the fruit of °*śi* (also °*pusa*, L.), Kaus.; Suśr.; (7); f. colocintida (and other cucumbers, L.), vi, 47.

त्रप्स trapśya. See *drapsya*.

त्रय trayā, m(f)(ā)n. (fr. *trī*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 43) triple, threefold, consisting of 3, of 3 kinds, RV. x, 45, 2; AV. iv, 11, 2; VS. &c. (°*trī vidyā*, 'the triple sacred science,' reciting hymns, performing sacrifices, and chanting [RV., YV., and SV.], ŚBr.; AitBr.

&c.; n. a triad (chiefly ifc.), ChUp.; KathUp.; Mn. &c.; (7), f. id., see *śātra* - = °*trī vidyā*, Gaut.; &c.: the Buddh. triad (Buddha, Dharma, and Saṃgha), Hcar. viii; summit, Bālar. i, 28; a woman whose husband and children are living, L.; Venonia anthelmintica, L.; *su-matī*, L.

Trayaḥ, = °*yas* - **pañcāśat** (*trāy*), f. (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 35 & 3, 49) 53. ŚBr. xii, 3, 5, 12. - **śaśṭī**, f. 63, Pāṇ. - **śata-śatārdha**, m(f)(ā)n. 350, R. (B) ii, 39, 36. - **saptatī**, f. 73, Pāṇ.

Trayaś, = °*yas* - **catvāriṃśa**, mfn. the 43rd (ch. of MBh. i-iii). - **catvāriṃśat**, f. 43, Pāṇ.

Trāyas, pl. of *trī*; in comp. with any decad except *aśit* and interchangeable with *trī* before *catvāriṃśat* &c., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 48 f.; [cf. *trīs-kai-śena* for *trīs-k*]; Lat. *tridecim* for *trīs-decim*. - **trīpāśa**, m(f)(ā)n. the 33rd. ŚBr. (du. 'the 32nd and 33rd,' iv, xi); (chs. of MBh. & R.); + 33, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 4, 12 f.; consisting of 33 parts (*śtoma*, sometimes to be supplied), VS.; AV.; TBr.; ŚBr.; Tāpdyabr.; MaitrUp.; numbering 33 (the gods), VS. xx; AV.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. iv; celebrated with the °*śd Stoma*, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; *śa-pati*, m. 'lord of the gods,' Indra, L.; *śd-vartani*, mfn. forming the path for the °*śd Stoma*, TS. iv; *śd-stoma*, mfn. containing the °*śd Stoma*, ŚBr. xiii; ŚāṅkhŚr. x. - **trīpāśat** (*trāy*), f. (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 35 & 3, 49) 33, VS. xiv; AV. &c. (acc. °*śat*, R. iii, 20, 15; pl. °*śatas*, MBh. i, 260r). - **śad-akshara** (*trāy*), m(f)(ā)n. having 33 syllables, ŚBr.; AitBr.; *śad-rātra*, n. an observance lasting 33 days, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; *Prajāpates trayasrinśat-sammitā*, n. N. of a Sāman. - **trīpāśat**, f. 33, AitBr. - **trīpāśin**, mfn. containing 33, TBr. i.

Trayī, f. of °*yā* - **tanu**, m. = *deha*, Hcat. i, 8, 425; Śiva; = *mukha*, Gal. - **deha**, m. 'having the 3 Vedas for a body,' the sun, 11, 374. - **dharma**, m. the duty enjoined by the 3 Vedas, MBh. iii; Bhag. ix; MārKp. xxi. - **dhāma-vat**, m. = *deha*, VP. iii, 5, 15. - **bhāṣhya**, n. a commentary on the 3 Vedas, ŚSāmpk. xiii, 63. - **māya**, m(f)(ā)n. consisting of or containing or resting on the 3 Vedas, Bhp. (the sun, v, 20, 4; the sun's chariot, 21, 12); MārKp. xxix; KūrmaP. i, 20, 66 (Rudra); Siphās. xviii. - **mukha**, m. 'having the 3 Vedas in his mouth,' a Brahman, L. - **vidā**, mfn. knowing the triple science, TBr. i, 2, 1, 26.

Trayo, = °*yas* - **śaśa** (*trāy*), mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 35 & 3, 48) 13, VS. xiv, 20 (instr. °*śidbhī*); ŚBr.; Mn. ix; *śā*, m(f)(ā)n. the 13th, VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; R.; VarBrŚ. (*śata*, 100) + 13, ŚāṅkhŚr.; consisting of 13 parts (*śtoma*), VS.; Lāty.; (7), f. the 13th day of a half-moon, Mn. &c.; N. of a kind of gesture, PSarv. - **dvīpa-vatī**, mfn. consisting of 13 islands (the earth), MBh. iii, 3, 52 & 134, 20; - **dhā**, ind. into 13 parts, ŚBr. x; Rājāt. v; - **māsika**, mfn. consisting of 13 months, Kāraṇḍ. xix, 96; - **rātra**, n. an observance lasting 13 days, KātyŚr. xii, Sch.; - **red**, mfn. containing 13 Rīc verses (a hymn), AV. xix, 23, 10; - **varjya-saptamī**, f. N. of a 7th day, BhavP. ii, 41; - **vārshika**, mfn. 13 years old, MBh. vii, 197, 7; - **vidha**, mfn. of 13 kinds, Car. vi, 3; Sāṃkhyak; *trāyodasāśkshara*, mfn. having 13 syllables, VS. ix; *trāyodasāśvatini*, mfn. 13 yards long, ŚBr. iii, xiii; *śāha*, m. = °*śa-rātra*, R. (G) ii, 86, 4. - °**śaśama**, n. the number 13, Shadguruś. - °**śaśama**, m. the 13th, Bhp. i, 3, 17. - °**śaśika**, mfn. happening on the 13th day of a half-moon, R. (G) ii, 86, 1. - °**śaśin**, mfn. containing 13, Lāty.; Nidānas. - **navatī**, f. 93, Pāṇ. - **viśāśa**, m(f)(ā)n. the 23rd, VS.; ŚBr.; VarBrŚ.; (chs. of MBh. & R.); consisting of 23 parts (*śtoma*), Lāty. - **viśāśat**, f. 23, Bhp. xii, 13. - **viśāśatī** (*trāy*), f. (Pāṇ.) id., VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Bhp. x (instr. *tibhis*); - *latava*, n. pl. 23 Tattvas, iii; - *tama*, mfn. the 23rd (ch. of R. iii f.); - *dāru*, mfn. consisting of 23 pieces of wood, Apsr. vii, 7, 7; - **dhā**, ind. into 23 parts, ŚBr. x, 4; - **rātra**, n. an observance lasting 23 days, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. - **viśāśatika**, mfn. consisting of 23 (*gaṇa*), Bhp. iii.

Trayy-anta, m. = *vedānta*, Sarvad. xiii, 171.

Trayyārūpa, m. (for *tray-ārūpa*) N. of a prince (son of Tri-dhanvan, Hariv. 716 ff.; VP. iv, 3, 13; LiṅgaP. i, 66, 2; KūrmaP. i, 21, 1; of Uru-kshaya, VP. iv, 19, 10; °*ni*, Bhp. ix, 21, 10; Vāyup. ii, 37, 159; *tray-ārūpa*, MatsyaP. ii, 39). °**ni**, m. N. of the Vyāsa of the 15th Dvāpara, Bhp. xii, 7, 5; KūrmaP. i, 52, 6; Vāyup. i, 23, 155 (*tray-ārūpi*); (°*na*) VP. iii, 3, 15 & Devibhp. i, 3; see °*na*.

त्रययय trayāyāya, mfn. (√*trai*) to be protected (= *trāyaya*, Śay.), RV. vi, 2, 7.

त्रस् 1. tras, cl. 10. P. *trāsayati* (ind. p. °*sa-yitvā*) to seize, Mṛicch. iii, 14; to prevent, Dhātup.

त्रस् 2. tras, cl. 1. *trāsati* (Pāṇ. iii, i, 70), *trasyati* (MBh. &c.; ep. also A.; pf. 3. *latrasur* [Bhp. vi] or *tresur* [Devīm. ix, 21], Pāṇ. vi, 4, 124) to tremble, quiver, be afraid of (abl. gen., rarely instr.), RV. vi, 14, 4 & (p. f. *tardāntī*), x, 85, 8; AV. v, 21, 8; ŚBr. &c.: Caus. *trāsayati* (ep. also A.) to cause to tremble, frighten, scare, MBh. &c.; [cf. Zend √*tares*; *tréw*; Lat. *terreo*.]

Trasa, mfn. moving, n. the collective body of moving or living beings (opposed to *sthāvara*), MBh. xii f.; Jain.; m. 'quivering,' the heart, L.; n. a wood, L. - **dasyu** (°*śd*), m. (formed like *Ḍepēkūḍys* &c.) 'before whom the Dasyus tremble,' N. of a prince (son of Puru-kutsa; celebrated for his liberality and favoured by the gods; author of RV. iv, 42), i, iv f., vii f., x; TS.; Tāpdyabr.; MBh.; Hariv.; VP. iv, 3, 13. - **reṇu**, m. the mote or atom of dust moving in a sun-beam (considered as an ideal weight either of the lowest denomination [Mn. viii, 132 f.; Yājñ. i, 361] or equal to 3 [BrahmavP. iv, 96, 49; Bhp. iii, 11, 5] or 30 [Vaidyākāparibh.] invisible atoms); f. N. of a wife of the sun, L.

Trasad-dasyu, m. for °*sa-d*, Bhp. ix, 6, 33 ff.

Trasana, n. a quivering ornament (?), Kaus. 14.

Trasara, m. for *tās*, a shuttle, Bālar. iii, 85.

Trasura, mfn. timid, fearful, Up. vr. **Trasta**, mfn. quivering, trembling, frightened, MBh. &c.; (in music) quick; [Lat. *tristis*]. **Trasnu**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 140) = °*śura*, Bhaṭṭ. vi, 7; Rājāt. v; cf. *d*.

त्रा trā, m. (√*trai*) a protector, defender, RV. i, 100, 7; iv, 24, 3; cf. *ān-agnī*; 1. *tra*.

Trāpa, mfn. protected, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 56; n. protecting, preserving, protection, defence, shelter, help (often ifc.), ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; protection for the body, armour, helmet &c., iii, 1202; = *trāya-mānā*, L.; (ā), f. id., L.; cf. *aṅguli*, *udara*, *uras* &c. - **karṭrī**, m. a protector, saviour, W. - **kārīn**, m. id., W. - **śārīn**, mfn. having an excellent helmet, Kām. xiii, 12. **Trāpāna**, n. protecting, RāmātUp.

Trāṣṭa, mfn. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 56) 'protected,' see *bhava*; m. (vi, 1, 205, Kāś.) N. of a man, VBr. i, 3; n. protection, W.; see °*tra*. **Trātavya**, mfn. to be protected or guarded, MBh. iii, vii. **Trāṭrī**, m. a protector, defender, one who saves from (abl. or gen.), RV. (with *devd* applied to Bhaga or Savi-tpi); VS.; AV.; TS. (Indra); MBh. &c. **Trātra**, mfn. addressed to Trāṭrī (Indra), Apsr. iii, 15, 10, Sch.; n. defence, *Indraya*, N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Trāman, n. protection, RV. i, 53, 10; v, 46, 6.

Trāyantikā, f. = °*ti*, Suśr. i. **Trāyanti**, f. (fr. p. °*yat*) = *yamānā*, vi; (metrically °*ti*) Car. vi, 17. **Trāyamāna**, mfn. preserving, protecting, RV.; AV. &c.; (ā), f. Ficus heterophylla, vi, 107, 1 f.; viii, 2, 6; Suśr. i, 38 & 42; iv, vi; VarBrŚ. xlv, 10 (°*na*, m. or n.) & ii, 39. **Trāyamāṇikā**, f. id., L.

चाटक trāṭaka, n. (an ascetic's) method of fixing the eye on one object, Hathap. ii, 32 f.

चापुष trāpusha, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 138) made often (*trāpus*), Kād.; n. tin, Gal.; silver, L. °**pusa**, m(f)(ā)n. coming from the plant *Trapusi*, Śāntik.

चाप्य trāpya, mfn. fr. √*trap*, Vop. xxvi, 12.

चायोदश trāyodaśa, mfn. relating to the *trayodaśī*, g. *samāhivelādi*.

त्रास trāsa, m. fear, terror, anxiety, MBh. &c.; a flaw in a jewel, L. - **kara**, mfn. causing fear, alarming. - **kṛt**, mfn. id., VarBrŚ. civ, 4. - **dāyin**, mfn. id., Hemac.

Trāsadaśaya, m. patr. fr. *Trasa-dasyu*, RV. viii, 19, 32 & (°*ud*) 22, 7; x, 33, 4; n. N. of a Sāman. **Trāsana**, m(f)(ā)n. terrifying, alarming, frightening (with gen. or ifc.), MBh. ('Śiva,' xiii, 1207); Hariv.; R.; n. frightening, alarming, MBh. iv; Daś. vii; Kathās.; cause of alarm or fright, Hariv.; Bhp. °**śanīya**, mfn. frightening, Hariv. 2430; to be frightened, W. °**śin**, mfn. fearful, MBh. xii, 5904.

त्रि trī, m. *trāyas*, f. nom. acc. *tisrās*, n. *trīni* [trī, RV.; ŚBr. x], 3, RV. &c. (*trībhis* & *tisrībhis*, &c., RV.; only once *trībhis* [viii, 59, 5] with the later accentuation, cf. Pāṇ. vi, i, 177 & 180 f.; gen. *trīṇām* [RV. x, 185, 1; cf. Pāṇ. vii, 1, 53, Kāś.] & *tisrīṇām* [RV. viii, 19, 37 & 101, 6], later on [fr. °*yā*] *trāyāṇām* [AitBr.; Mn.] & *tisrīṇām* [RV. v, 69, 2 against metre; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4,

4 f.; ifc., vii, 2, 99 f., Kāś.; [cf. *treis*, Lat. *tres*; Goth. *threis*; &c.]. — **kakūḍ**, mfn. having 3 peaks or points or horns, TS. vii [‘*kūḍ eva samānānam*’ [‘*kup sam*’] TāṇḍyaBr. xxii, 14] ‘thrice excelling one’s equals’; AV. v, 23, 9; m. N. of a Himalaya mountain (cf. *tri-kūḍa*), iv, 9, 8, ŚBr. iii; Pān. v, 4, 147; [‘*kūḍh*, VS. xv; Kāth. xiii.] of a Daśaha ceremony, TS. vii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Vait.; [‘*kūḍh*, TāṇḍyaBr. xxii; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Maś.; Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. xii f.; Hariv. 14115; Brahmā. R. vii, 36, 7; N. of a prince, BhP. ix, 17. — **kakūḍa**, mfn. (Pān. v, 4, 147, Kāś.) three-peaked, MBh. xii. — **kakūḍh**, mfn. three-pointed, (Indra’s thunderbolt) RV. i, 121; m. Indra, TāṇḍyaBr. viii, 1; see ‘*kūḍ*. — **kaṭa**, m. Asteracantha longifolia, L. — **kaṭu**, ‘*ṭaka*, n. the 3 spices (black and long pepper and dry ginger), Suśr.; cf. *kaṭu-traya*. — **kaṭpa**, n. the 3 thorny plants (3 kinds of Solanum), L.; — **kaṭa**, L.; **paṭra-guṭpa**, L.; N. of a fish, L. — **kaṭṭaka**, m. (g. *rajatādi*) ‘three-thorn’, — **kaṭa**, Suśr.; N. of a venomous insect, v, 8; N. of a fish (Silurus), L.; a kind of weapon, R. iii, 28, 25. — **kaḍruka** (*tri-*), m. pl. the 3 Soma vessels, RV. i f., viii, x; and the first 3 days of the Abhi-plava festival, ŚBr. xiii, 5; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Lāty.; mfn. containing the word *tri-kaḍruka* (RV. ii, 22, 1), TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 3; ‘*drukiya*, mfn. id., ŚāṅkhŚr. (*pratiṭṭap*); RPrāt. xvii, 29 (scil. *ṛi*). — **kapardin**, mfn. wearing 3 braids of hair, Gṛhyās. ii, 40. — **kapāla**, mfn. distributed in 3 receptacles, AitBr. i, 1. — **karapāṇi**, f. the side of a square 3 times as great as another (i. e. the diagonal of a quadrangle, the sides of which are formed by the side and the diagonal of the smaller square), Śulbas. — **karṇa**, mfn. having 3 ears, R. v. — **karman**, mfn. performing (a Brahman’s) 3 chief duties (viz. performing ceremonies, repeating the Veda, and gifts), MBh. xiii; ‘*ma-kṛit*, mfn. id., KāthUp. — **karsha**, n. — **karshika**, Npr. — **kaśā**, f. N. of a female deity produced by the union of 3 gods for the destruction of Andhaka, VarP. xc ff. — **kaśīṅga**, m. pl. N. of a people, Śāh. iv, 98. — **kaśā**, mfn. having 3 whips (a chariot), RV. ii, 18, 1. — **kaśā** (*tri-*), mfn. consisting of three parts or divisions (an arrow or asterism), AitBr. iii, 33; ŚBr. ii; 3 Kāṇḍas in measure (48 cubits long, W.), Vop. vi, 55; N. N. of a work, KātyŚr. iii, 2, 1, Sch.; of Anāra-siṅha’s dictionary (commented on by ‘*da-cintāmaṇi* & *vivēka* and supplemented by *śeṣha*’), — **ma-ṇḍana**, n. N. of a work. — **kāya**, m. ‘having 3 bodies’, a Buddha, MWB. 246. — **kāṛṣhika**, n. the 3 astringent substances (dry ginger, Aiti-vishā, and Mustā), L. — **kāla**, n. the 3 times or tenses (pf., pr., fut.), SvetUp.; BhP. v; RāmātUp.; mfn. relating to them, Śāṅkhya. 33; m. a Buddha, W.; (am), ind. 3 times, thrice, BhP. v; in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, MBh. xiii; (‘*la-*), Kām.; — **jñā**, mfn. knowing the 3 times, omniscient, R. i; VarBṛS.; m. a Buddha, L.; — **darśin**, mfn. omniscient, R. i; VarBṛS.; a sage, L.; — **nātha**, m. N. of a Yogin, Siphās. xx, 1; — **rūpa**, mfn. three-shaped at the 3 times (of day, i. e. the sun), VP. iii, 5, 10; — **vid**, mfn. omniscient, R. v; a Buddha, L.; an Arhat of the Jainas, L. — **kundīśvara**, n. N. of a Tantra, Āṇandal. 31, Sch. — **ku-mārīka**, mfn. (the place) where the 3 virgins (Umā, Eka-pāṇā, and Eka-pāṭālā) reside, Hariv. 948. — **kulā**, f. the plant *yava-tiktā*, Car. vii, 11. — **kūṭa**, mfn. having 3 peaks or humps or elevations, MBh. xii; N. of a mountain (= *kakūḍ*), ii, 1484 (Hariv. 12782); BhP. v; of another mountain, viii, 2, 1; of a peak of mount Meru, VP. ii, 2, 26; of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which Laṅkā was situated, MBh. iii; R.; Pāṇicāt. v; n. sea-salt prepared by evaporation, L.; — **lavana**, n. id., L.; — **vat**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. xiv — **kūṛaka**, n. a sort of knife with 3 edges, Suśr. i, 8, 1. — **kṛitvas**, ind. 3 times, Heat. i, 10, 106. — **koṇa**, mfn. (fr. *trī-ṇavon*) triangular, MBh. xiv; VarBṛS.; Phet.; forming a triangle, VarBṛS.; n. a triangle, RāmātUp. i, 29; = ‘*na-bhavana*, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; Laghuj.; (ā), f. Trapa spinosa, Npr.; — **phala**, n. id., L.; — **bhavana**, n. the 5th and 9th mansion, VarBṛS. — **koṇaka**, n. a triangle, RāmātUp. i, 50. — **kaṇṣeya**, n. ‘thrice silken,’ a kind of garment, MBh. xiii. — **krama**, m. a Krama word composed of 3 members (the middle one being a single vowel), RPrāt. xi, 10; VPrāt. iv, 182. — **ksāra**, n. pl. (sg., L.) the 3 acrid substances (natron, saltpetre, and borax), BhPr. v, 26, 234. — **kshura**, n. — **kaṭa**, L. — **kshettri**, m. — **puṛa-gṇa**, Bālar. iii, 81. — **kha**, n. ‘having 3 cavities,’ a cucumber, L. — **khaṭva**, n., ‘*ṭvā*, f. 3 beds collectively, L. — **kha-**

nda, the inhabited earth as divided into 3 portions (the first 2 continents and half of the 3rd), Śatr. x, 318; xiv, 309. — **khavva**, m. pl. N. of a Vedic school, TāṇḍyaBr. ii, 8; n. a particular high number, MBh. ii, 1749 & 1826. — **gaṅga**, n. N. of a Tirtha, iii; xiii. — **gana**, m. the triad of duties (*dharma*, *kāma*, and *artha*), Kir. i, 11. — **gata**, n. ‘triple’, (in dram.) triple meaning given to the same word, Bhar. xviii, 115; Daśar. iii, 16; Pratāpar.; Śāh. vi. — **gandhaka**, n. = *jāta*, Npr. — **gambhīra**, see *g*. — **garta**, pl. (g. *yaudheyādi*) N. of a people inhabiting modern Lahore, AV. Paris. liv, 8; MBh. (ifc. f. ā, vii, 688); Hariv. &c.; sg. a T° prince, MBh. &c.; the T° country, Daś. xi, 110; a particular method of calculation, L.; (ā), f. a lascivious woman, L.; a woman, L.; a kind of cricket, L.; a pearl, L.; N. of a town, Kathās. lxxiii, 21; — *shashha*, m. pl. a collective N. of six warrior tribes, Pāp. v, 3, 116, Kāś. — **gar-taka**, m. pl. the T° people, BhP. x. — **garitika**, m. the T° country, L. — **guna**, n. sg. the 3 Gunas (*sattva*, *rajas*, & *tamas*), BhP. iv; m. pl. id., Tattvas.; mfn. containing them, SvetUp.; Mn. i, 15; Śāṅkhya.; Kap.; consisting of 3 threads or strings, ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Kum. v, 10; threefold, thrice as great or as much, triple, KātyŚr.; Mn.; (*sapta tri-gu-ṇāni dināni*, 3 × 7 days) Ragh. ii, 25; (am), ind. in 3 ways, Carap.; — *parivāra*, n. the trident, Kir. xviii, 45; — *nā-karṇa*, mfn. whose ear-lobes are slit into 3 divisions (as a mark of distinction), Pāp. vi, 3, 115, Kāś.; — *nā-kṛita*, mfn. = *trītiyā-k*, L.; — *nākhya*, mfn. said of different mixtures and of a kind of oil, Rasēndrac.; Rasar.; — *nālmaka*, mfn. possessing the 3 Gunas, Vedāntas. 37; — *nī-kṛitya*, ind. p. making threefold, AgP. xxxiii, 5. — **gūḍha**, **ḍhaka**, n. a dance of men in female attire, Śāh. vi, 213 & 219. — **grāmī**, f. ‘3 villages,’ N. of a place, Rājat. iv f. — **grāhin**, mfn. extending to the length of 3 (pad-yās). — **ghana**, m. 3° (= 27), Laghuj. i, xiii. — **ca-kṛā**, mfn. having 3 wheels, RV. i, iv, viii, x (scil. *rātha*, 85, 14). — **caḥshu**, mfn. three-eyed (Kṛishṇa, more properly Śiva), MBh. xii, 1505. — **catura**, mfn. (Pāp. v, 4, 77; Vārtt.) 3 or 4, Daś. vii; Kathās.; Śāh. — **ca-turdāsa**, mfn. du. the 13th and 14th, Śrut. — **catvāriṇśa**, mfn. the 43rd (ch. of MBh. iv ff.; Hariv.; R.). — **catvāriṇśat**, f. 43; Pāp. vi. — **cit**, mfn. consisting of 3 layers of fuel, ŚBr. vii; KātyŚr. — **citika** (*tri-*), mfn. id., TS. v, 2, 3, 6. — **civara**, n. the 3 vestments of a Buddh. monk, MWB. 83. — **jagat**, n. sg. = *jagat traya*, BhP. viii; Caurap.; Kathās.; Vet.; pl., Āṇand, Sch. Introd. 1; (ti), f. id., BhP. v; — *gaṇ-janani*, f. ‘the 3 worlds’ mother,’ Pārvaṭi, Kathās. i, 14; — *gad-īvara*, m. lord of the 3 worlds (a Jina), Bhaktām. 14; — *gan-mohini*, f. ‘beguiling the 3 worlds,’ Durgā (?), BrahmaP. ii, 18, 18. — **jāta**, mfn. (ā) = *kapardin*, MBh. iii, (Śiva) xii; m. N. of a Brahman, R. ii; (ā), f. Ēgle Mar-melos, Jñānabhair.; N. of a Rākshasi (who was friendly to Sita), R. iii, v f.; Ragh. xii, 74; of a Nāga virgin, Kārāṇḍ. i, 43; — *śā-svayana-darśana*, n. ‘dream of Tri-jatā,’ N. of R. v, 23. — **jaya**, mfn. (ā) the 13th, Dharmaśāstr. vi, 13. — **jāta**, **taka**, n. the 3 spices (mace, cardamoms, and cinnamon), Suśr.; Daś. — **jīvā**, f. the sine of 3 signs or 90 degrees, radius, Sūryas. — **jyā**, f. id., ib. — **jāta**, mfn. bent in 3 places (a bow), R. vi, 20, 28; (ā), f. a bow, Śiś. xix, 61. — **javā**, mfn. consisting of 3 × 9 parts (*stōma*), VS.; TS.; TBr.; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; connected with the T° *stōma*, VS.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Nidānas.; in comp. 27, BhP. ix; — *vātra*, mfn. lasting 27 days, x; — *vā-vartani*, mfn. forming the path for the T° *stōma*, TS. iv, 3, 3, 2; — *sāhasra*, mfn. (ā) 27000, BhP. ix; — *vātmaka*, mfn. 27fold, Jyot. 11, Sch. (Garga). — **pāka**, for *nāka*. — **pāciketa**, mfn. one who has thrice kindled the Nāciketa fire or studied the Nāciketa section of Kath., Āp.; KāthUp.; Mn.; Yajñi.; MBh. (Nārāyaṇa, and Agni); VP. iii, 15, 1; MārKp.; m. pl. N. of 3 Anuvākas of Kāth., Mn. iii, 185; Kull. — **pāman**, mfn. having 3 names (Agni ?), AV. vi, 74, 3; cf. TS. ii, 1, 11, 3. — **dhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. (v. l. *nidh*); ŚhaṇḍBr.; Lāty.; Agnēh, ArshBr. — **pītā**, f. ‘thrice married (to Soma, Gandharva, and Agni),’ a wife, Npr. — **pemī**, mfn. with 3 fellies, BhP. iii, 8, 20 (v. l. *nemī*). — **taksha**, n. an association of 3 carpenters, L.; (f), f. id., L. — **tanti**, mfn. having 3 chords (a lute), Sch. on ŚBr. & KātyŚr. — **tāntu**, mfn. thrice woven (?), RV. x, 30, 9. — **tantrikā**, f. (a lute) having 3 chords. — **tas**, ind. on 3 sides, W. — **tā**, f. a triad, Nir. — **tāmra**, mfn. red on 3 parts of the body, R. (B) v, 35, 17. — **trika**, mfn. ? (Rāma), 32,

13. — **tri-koṇa**, n. (= *tri-kō*) the 9th mansion, VarBṛ.; Laghuj. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, MBh. xiv; BhP. i, 15. — **danḍa**, n. = *ṇḍaka*, Mn. &c.; triple control (i. e. of thoughts, words, and acts), xii, 11. — **danḍaka**, n. the 3 staves of a Parivrajaka, MBh. xii; Up. — **danḍin**, m. ‘carrying the 3 staves tied together,’ a Parivrajaka, Yajñ. iii, 58; MBh. &c.; a triple commander (i. e. controlling his own thoughts, words and deeds), Mn. xii, 10; MārKp. xli. — **dat**, mfn. (Pān. vi, 2, 197) grown as old as to possess three teeth, v, 4, 141, Kāś. — **danta**, mfn. having 3 teeth, ib.; (f), f. the plant *maḥā-medā*, BhPr. v, 1, 130. — **damatha-vastu-kuśala**, m. ‘skilled in the three-fold self-control (cf. *danḍa*),’ Buddha, Divyāv. ix, 13; xix, 50. — **dalā**, f. ‘three-leaved,’ Cissus pedata, L. — **dalikā**, f. Mimosa abstersgens, L. — **daśa**, mfn. (ā) n. 3 × 10 (= 30), MBh. i, 4445; m. pl. (cf. Pāp. ii, 2, 25; v, 4, 73; vi, 3, 48, Kāś. & *divi-d*) the 3 × 10 (in round number for 3 × 11) deities (12 Ādityas, 8 Vasus, 11 Rudras, and 2 Āsvins; cf. RV. ix, 92, 24), MBh. &c.; du. the Āsvins, iii, 10345; mfn. divine, R. iii, 41, 21; n. heaven, MBh. xiii, 3327 (*tri-diva*, B); — *guru*, m. ‘thirty-god-preceptor,’ Bṛihaspati (regent of Jupiter), VarBṛS.; VarBṛ. — *gopa*, m. = *indra-g*, a fire-fly, Ragh. xi, 42; — *go-paka*, m. id., Npr.; — *tā*, f. divine nature, Bālar.; — *tva*, n. id., Ragh. xviii, 30; — *dirghikā*, f. ‘heavenly lake,’ Gaṅgā, L.; — *nadi*, f. ‘heavenly river,’ Gaṅgā, W.; — *pati*, m. ‘lord of the gods,’ Indra, Mṛicich.; Rat-nāv. iv, 11; VP. v, 18; — *puṇḍava*, m. ‘god-chief,’ Vishṇu, R. i, 14, 42; — *pratiṭṭapka*, m. = *śāri*; — *maḥjari*, f. ‘heavenly plant,’ the Tulasi, L.; — *va-dhū*, f. ‘wife of the gods,’ an Apsaras, W.; — *vanitā*, f. id., Megh.; — *saila*, m. ‘heavenly mountain,’ the Kailāsa, Kathās. cxiv; — *śreṣṭha*, mfn. best of gods (Brahmā, Agni), R. vi, 102 f.; — *sarshapa*, m. = *deva-s*, Npr.; — *sāṅkusa*, m. ‘divine goad,’ a thunderbolt, L.; — *śāṅganā*, f. = *śa-vadhū*, Bhaktām. 15; — *śācārya*, m. = *śa-guru*, L.; — *śādhīpa*, m. a lord of the gods, 28; — *śādhīpati*, m. Śiva; — *śāyana*, mfn. ‘resort of the gods,’ Nārāyaṇa, Hariv.; — *śāyudha*, n. ‘divine weapon,’ the rainbow, Ragh. ix, 54; the thunderbolt, L.; — *śāri*, m. an enemy of the gods, Asura, R. vi, 36, 78; — *śālaya*, m. ‘abode of the gods,’ heaven, MBh. ii; R. i; Vet.; the mountain Sumeru, L.; a heaven-dweller, god, MBh. iii, 1725; — *śāvasa*, m. = *śādhya*, heaven, L.; — *śāhāra*, m. ‘divine food,’ nectar, L.; — *śi-bhūta*, mfn. become divine, Ragh. xv, 102; — *śendra*, m. ‘god-chief,’ Indra, Pāṇicāt. i; — *śendra-satru*, m. ‘Indra’s foe,’ Rāvaṇa, R. vi, 36, 6; — *śēṣa*, m. = *śendra*, MBh. iii; — *śēṣa-dvish*, m. = *śāri*, MBh.; — *śēṣvara*, m. = *śendra*, MBh.; R. ii; Śiva, MBh.; pl. Indra, Agni, Varuṇa, and Yama, Nal. iv, 31; (f), f. Durgā, DevīP.; N. of a female attendant of Durgā, W.; — *śēṣvara-dvish*, m. = *śendra-satru*, R. i, 14, 47. — **dina-sprīṇ**, m. conjunction of 3 lunations with one solar day, Jyot. — **divā**, n. (m., L.) the 3rd or most sacred heaven, heaven (in general), RV. ix, 113, 9 & AV. (with gen. *divās*); GopBr.; PrāṇUp.; Mn. &c.; (ā), f. cardamoms, Npr.; N. of a river in India, MBh. vi, 324; xiii, 7654; of a river in the Plaksha-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 11; (vī) BrahmāṇḍaP. [Heat. i, 5, 1070]. — **gata**, mfn. ‘heaven-departed,’ dead, Vcar. vi, 62; — *vādhīta*, *vēṣa*, m. ‘lord of heaven,’ a god, L.; — *vēṣāna*, m. id., Gal.; — *vēṣvara*, m. ‘lord of heaven,’ Indra, R. i; — *vādhavā*, f. large cardamoms, L.; — *vāṭukas*, m. ‘heaven-residing,’ a god, Vcar. xv, 72. — **divāsa**, mfn. tertian (fever), AgP. xxxi, 18. — **dris**, m. = *netra*, Śiva, L. — **doṣha**, in comp., disorder of the 3 humours of the body; mfn. causing the T°, Suśr. i, 45, 10, 11 & 46, 4, 28; — *kṛit*, mfn. id., 45, 8, 10; — *ghna*, mfn. removing the T°, 45, 1, 16; — *ja*, mfn. resulting from the T°, L.; — *samana*, mfn. = *ghna*, 46, 4, 32; — *hārin*, mfn. id. (a kind of mixture) Rasēndrac.; — *śāpāha*, m. ‘keeping-off 3 kinds of sins (cf. *danḍa*),’ Buddha, Buddh. L. — **dvāra**, mfn. (ā) n. ‘having 3 doors,’ reachable in 3 ways, MBh. iii. — **dhanvan**, m. N. of the father of Trayyāruṇa (q. v.). — **dharman**, m. Śiva, R. vii. — **dhā** (*tri-*), ind. (VPrāt. ii, 44) in 3 ways, in 3 parts, in 3 places, triply, RV. i f.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; — *ā-kṛi*, to treble, xiii, 6467; — *tva*, n. tripartition, ChUp. vi, 3, 3, Śāṅk.; (e), loc. ind. in 3 cases, APrāt., Sch.; — *mūrti*, f. a girl 3 years of age representing Durgā at her festivals. — **dhātū**, mfn. consisting of 3 parts, tripartite, threefold (used like Lat. *triplex* to denote excessive), RV.; ŚBr. v, 5, 5, 6; m. (scil. *puroḍāsa*) N. of an oblation, TS. ii, 3, 6, 1 (*-tvā*, n. abstr.); Gaṇḍēśa, L.; N. of a man, TāṇḍyaBr.

xiii, 3, 12, Sch.; n. the triple world, RV.; the aggregate of the 3 minerals or of the 3 humours, W.; *tridhātu-sṛiṅga*, mfn. having a tripartite horn (Agni), v, 43, 13. — **dhātuka**, mfn. consisting of 3 humours, BhP. x; m. Gaṇḍa, L. — **dhāman**, n. = *dhā*, BhP. iii, 24, 20; mfn. shining in the 3 worlds, 8, 31; VP. ii, 8, 54 ('triple-gloried'); tripartite, MBh. xiii; m. Vishnu, xii; Hariv.; R. vii; BhP. vi; Brahṃā, R. vii, 36, 7; Śiva, L.; fire, Agni, L.; death, L.; N. of the Vyāsa (= Vishnu) of the 10th Dvāpāra, VP. iii, 3, 13; VāyuP. i, 23, 136; DevībhP. i, 3; KūrmaP. i, 52, 4. — **dhāra**, mf(ā) n. three-streamed (Gaṅgā), Hariv. 3189; (ā), f. Euphorbia antiquorum, Gal.; = *snuhi*, f. id., Npr.; the plant *dhāra-snuhi*, L. — **dhāraka**, m. 'three-edged' Scirpus Kyssor, L.; = *rā*, Npr. — **nagari-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 28. — **nayana**, m. = *dris*, MBh. xiv; R.; Pāṇḍikā; Megh. &c.; n. N. of a town, Kṛishṇakṛid.; (ā), f. Durgā, DevīP. — **navata**, mfn. the 93rd (chs. of MBh.). — **navati**, f. 93, Pāp. vi; = *tama*, mfn. = *vata* (chs. of R.). — **navahā**, n. pl. (metrically for *vāha*, cf. *trinaḍā*) 27 days, BhP. x, 83, 10. — **nāka**, n. = *divd*, RV. ix, 113, 9; AV. ix, 5, 10; BhP. vi. — **nābha**, mfn. whose navel supports the 3 worlds (Vishnu), vii, 17, 26. — **nābhi**, mfn. three-naved (a wheel), RV. i, 164, 2; MBh. xiii; BhP. — **nāli**, mfn. 3 x 24 minutes long, Śāh. vi, 303. — **nidhana**, see *nidh*. — **nivita**, mfn. containing 3 Nivid verses, Aitār. i, 5, 2, 4. — **nishka**, mfn. worth 3 Nishkas, Pāp. v, 1, 30. — **netra**, m. 'three-eyed', Śiva, MBh. &c.; (with *rasa*) N. of different mixtures, Rāsāndrac.; Bhpr. vii, 8, 157; 'Śiva's asterism', Ardra, VarBṛS. xv, 29; N. of a prince, MatsyaP. cclxx, 27; (ā), f. Durgā, Kathās. cvii; the root of Yam, Gal.; (ī), f. id., L.; = *cidāmani*, m. 'Śiva's crest', the moon, L.; = *phala*, m. the cocoa-nut tree, Gal.; = *tridbhava*, m. 'Śiva's son', Kumāra, Alampāra. — **nemi**, see *nemi*. — **naishkika**, mfn. = *nishka*, Pāp. — **paksha**, n. 3 fortnights, ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 3; VarBṛS. xxxii, 32. — **pakshaka**, m. Butea frondosa, L. — **pachas** (*pad* + *śas*), ind. by 3 Pādas, ŚāṅkhŚr. xi. — **pañca**, mfn. pl. of 3 x 5 kinds, Yājñ. ii, 183, 11. — **pañcāśā**, mf(ā) n. the 53rd (chs. of MBh. & R.); numbering 53 (dice), RV. x, 34, 8; AV. xix. — **pañcāśat**, f. 53, Pāp. vi; = *tama*, mfn. the 53rd (ch. of MBh. ii). — **patu**, n. 3 saline substances (stone-salt, Viḍ-lavaṇa, and black salt), Npr. — **patat**, in comp. = *dhāra*, BhP. xi, 6, 13. — **pataka**, mfn. (with *ka*, *hata*, the hand) with 3 fingers stretched out (in dram. introductory to words meant *janāntikam*), Bālar. iii, 4; Śāh. vi, 130; PŚvar.; Hastar.; (*kā-kara*) Daśar.; (with *lālā*, the forehead) marked naturally with 3 wrinkles, L. — **pati**, f. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 25. — **pattra**, m. 'three-leaf', Āgale Marmelos, BṛhaddhP.; N. of a bulb, Npr. — **patrakā**, m. = *pakshaka*, L. — **patha**, in comp. = *jagat*, n. a place where 3 roads meet, L.; mf(ā) n. reached by 3 roads (Mathura), Rasik. xi, 21; = *gā*, f. 'flowing through heaven, earth, and the lower regions', the Ganges, MBh. &c.; = *gāmini*, f. id., i, 3903; R. — **pathaka**, m. (in music) a kind of composition. — **pād**, m (*pād*) f. *pād* (Pāp. iv f.); *pādī*, g. *kumbhapady-ādī* n. three-footed, RV. x, 117, 8; VS.; ChUp.; Ragh. (Dharma); BhP. (Vishnu, Yajña, Jvara); making 3 steps, ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; having 3 divisions (a stanza), ŚBr. xiv; BhP. (Sāvitrī, Gayatrī); Chandaḥ; trinomial; three-fourths, RV. x, 90, 3 f.; m. N. of a Daitya, MBh. ix, 2693; (dī), f. an elephant's fetter, Ragh. iv, 48; Dharmasarm. xi, 51; a kind of elephant's gait, Kād.; Vcar. xv; Cissus pedata, L.; N. of a Prakṛit metre; of a composition (in music). — **padā**, mfn. three-footed, MBh. vi, 71; extending over 3 squares, Hcat.; (Pāp. iv, 1, 9) having 3 divisions (a stanza), VS. & ŚBr. (f. *tripadā*); TS. (f. *pādā*); AitBr. &c.; measuring 3 feet, KātyŚr.; containing 3 words, VPṛāt.; APṛāt., Sch.; n. 3 words, VPṛāt.; (ā), f. Cissus pedata, L.; the Gāyatrī metre, Gal.; = *prabhṛit*, mfn. containing 3 or more words, TPṛāt. — **padikā**, f. a tripod stand, Tantras. — **padya**, mf(ā) n. tripartite, Jyot. (YV) 15. — **panna**, m. N. of one of the moon's horses, L.; Sch. — **parikṛānta**, mfn. one who has overcome the 3 internal foes (*kāma*, *krodha*, and *lobha*), MBh. xiii, 6455. — **parivarta**, mfn. (the wheel of the law) turning thrice, Lalit. xiii, 14; Divyāv. xxvii, 189; xxxv, 218. — **parpa**, m. = *pakshaka*, L.; (ā), f. wild hemp, Npr.; (ī), f. Desmodium gangeticum, Bhpr. vii, 2, 16; the wild cotton tree, v, 3, 31; = *nā*, Npr.; Sansevieria zeylanica, L.; N. of a bulb,

L. — **parnikā**, f. id., L.; Carpopogon pruriens, Npr.; Alhagi Maurorum, L. — **parus**, mfn. consisting of 3 divisions, BhP. — **parvāya**, mfn. having 3 turns (a *stoma*), KātyŚr. ix f. — **parva**, mfn. consisting of 3 parts (an arrow, cf. *hāṇḍā*), Hariv. 12238. — **parvata**, '3 mountains', N. of a place. — **parvan**, mfn. = *va*, MBh. iv, 43, 18. — **paṣa**, mf(ā) n. weighing 3 Palas, Yājñ. ii, 179. — **pāṭa**, mfn. having 3 victims, KātyŚr. xv. — **pastya**, mfn. having 3 dwellings (Agni), RV. viii, 39, 8. — **pājayā**, mfn. having 3 flanks, iii, 56, 3. — **pāṭa**, m. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure), figure formed by such intersection. — **pāṭikā**, f. a beak, Gal. — **pāṭhin**, m. familiar with the 3 Vedas (epithet of a commentator on Vās. and of several copyists). — **pāṇa**, mfn. (irreg.) made of the plant Tri-parṇi, KātyŚr. xv, 5, 9. — **pāda**, m. an asterism of which three-fourths are included under one zodiacal sign, W.; = *padikā*, Kauś.; (ī), f. a kind of Mimosa, Npr.; = *viṅgraha*, mfn. three-footed, Hariv. 2626. — **pād**, see *pād*; = *vibhūti-kathana*, n. N. of PadmaP. v, 29. — **pādaka**, mf(ā) n. three-footed, R. v; (ikā), f. Cissus pedata, L.; = *di*, Npr. — **piṭaka**, mfn. knowing *ṭaka*, Divyāv. xvii; xxxv. — **piṭaka**, n. the 3 baskets or collections of sacred writings (Sūtra-, Vinaya-, and Abhidharma P.), Buddh.; mfn. = *ṭa*, Divyāv. ii, 575. — **piṇḍaka**, mfn. consisting of *ṇḍī*, Śrāddha. — **piṇḍī**, f. the 3 sacrificial cakes (cf. Mn. iii, 215). — **piṇḍa**, mfn. drinking with 3 members of the body (with the 2 pendent ears and tongue, as a long-eared goat), 271, Kull. — **piṣṭapa**, n. (m., Up., Sch.) = *divd*, Indra's heaven, MBh. i, 7580 & 7057; R. i, vi; MarkP. xviii, 27; the sky, L.; cf. *viṣṭ*; = *śad*, m. 'heaven-dweller', a god, L. — **puṣa**, mfn. threefold, Buddh. L.; m. a kind of pulse, VarBṛS.; = *kaṭa*, L.; N. of a measure of length (*hasta-bheda*), L.; (in music) a kind of measure; a shore, L.; (ā), f. Arabian jasmine, L.; Durgā, Tantras. ii f.; (ā), f. = *pushā*, L.; large cardamoms, L. — **puṭaka**, mfn. triangular (a wound), Suśr. i, 22; m. a kind of pulse, 46. — **puṭin**, m. Ricinus communis, L.; = *ṭi-phala*, id., L. — **pundra**, *draka*, n. a triple sectarian mark consisting of 3 lines or marks on the forehead (or on back, heart, shoulders &c., RTL. 400), Vas.; Hariv.; BrahṃāṇḍP.; Tithyād. — **pundrin**, mfn. furnished with *ra*, Sāmkar. xi, 30. — **pundhara**, n. = *dra*, ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 10; BrahṃmūrtiKh. xxvii. — **pur**, f. pl. 'Τριπολις', the 3 strong cities, triple fortification, BhP. vii. — **purā**, n. sg. id. (built of gold, silver, and iron, in the sky, air, and earth, by Maya for the Asuras, and burnt by Śiva, MBh. &c.; cf. TS. vi, 2, 3, 1), ŚBr. vi, 3, 25; AitBr. ii, 11; ŚāṅkhBr. N. of an Up.; of a town, Kṣhitr. iii, 17; m. Śiva; Śaktir. v; the Asura Bāna, RevāKh.; (ā), f. a kind of cardamoms (cf. *puṭā*), Gal.; a kind of rice, ib.; a kind of sorcery, Śārad. xii; N. of an Up.; Durgā, Kālp.; Tantras; Pāñcad.; (ī), f. N. of an Up.; of the capital of the Cedis, MBh. ii, 254, 10; VarBṛS. xiv, 9; Bālar. iii, 38; = *kumār*, m. N. of a pupil of Śāṅkarācārya, Sāmkar. lxx; = *ghātin*, m. 'destroyer of T^o', Śiva, Kathās. cxv; = *ghna*, m. id., MBh.; R. i; = *jit*, m. id., W.; = *dahana*, m. id., L.; N. of a drama; = *dāha*, m. 'burning of T^o', N. of PadmaP. iv, 5; of a drama; = *druh*, m. 'enemy of T^o', Śiva, Bālar.; = *dvish*, m. id., Ragh. xvii, 14; = *pramāthin*, m.; = *ghna*, Dhanapā. 37; = *bhairava*, m. N. of a mixture, Bhpr.; (ī), f. Durgā, Kālp.; Śārad. xii; = *mallikā*, f. a kind of jasmine, L.; = *mālī*, f. id., L.; = *vadha*, m. 'destruction of T^o' (*rasya v^o*), MBh. vii, 9570, N. of ŚivaP. ii, 5-7; = *viṇaya*, m. conquest of T^o, Megh. 56; N. of LiṅgaP. i, 71 f.; = *viṇayin*, m. 'T^o-conqueror', Śiva, Mudr. i, 2; = *vidhvaṇsa*, m. id., Buddh. L.; = *sundari*, f. Durgā, Rudray. ii, 1; Tantras. iii f.; = *han*, m. = *ghna*, R. vi; BhP. iv. = *hara*, m. id., Prasannar. ii, 35; Hasy.; N. of LiṅgaP. i, 72; = *rādhikāpati*, m. 'T^o-lord', Maya, BhP. v, viii; = *rāntakā*, m. = *ra-ghna*, MBh. ii; Hariv. 1579; ŚatarUp. (interpol.); Kathās. ciii; = *rāntakara*, m. id., MBh. ii, 754; = *rānta-kṛit*, m. id., Āryav.; Rāma's bow, Mcar. i, 52; = *rādrati*, m. = *ra-druh*, Kathās. lvi; = *rāri*, m. id., Suśr. vi; Kathās. ix, 7; = *rārṇava*, m. N. of a work, Sch. on Anand. 1 & 3; = *rārdana*, m. = *ra-ghna*, MBh. iii; = *rāśādrī*, m. id. of a mountain, Rājat. v; = *śivara*, N. of a place, v f.; = *rōpākhyāna*, n. N. of ŚivaP. iii, 52-54. — **purā**, see *ra*; = *lapana*, n. = *tāpanī*, f. N. of an Up.; = *bhairavī*, f. = *ra-bh*, Tantr.; = *sāra*, m. N. of a work, Tantras. i; = *samucaya*, m. N. of a work, Tantr. — **purāṇaka**, mf(ā) n. (a coin)

worth 3 Purāṇas. — **purāṇiya**, mfn. id., Mn. xi, 228, Kull. — **purī**, see *ra*; = *khetra*, n. the district of Tripurī; = *prakaraṇa*, n. N. of a Vedāntic work (ascribed to Śāṅkara). — **purusha**, n. sg. 3 generations, Gaut.; (ī), f. id., APs. x, Sch. Intro.; (am), ind. through 3 generations, ŚāṅkhŚr.; ParGr.; = *śhā*, mfn. having the length of 3 men, ŚBr. x; (= *pūṣ*) TBr. i; having 3 assistants, ĀśvGr. iv, 1. — **pushā**, f. dark-blossomed Convolvulus Turpethum, L. — **puṣhaka**, mfn. decorated with 3 lotus flowers, Lāty. ix, 2, 9; pl. 'the 3 lakes', N. of a Tirtha, Ragh. xviii, 30; m. N. of a man, Siphās. ix, 3. — **pūrushā**, see *pur*. — **prishthā**, mfn. having 3 backs or surfaces (Soma compared with a chariot or bull or horse), RV. vii, ix; m. Vishnu, BhP. vii f.; the first of the black Vāsu-devas, Jain. L.; n. = *divd*, AV. ix, 5, 10; BhP. i f. — **paushusha**, mf(ā) n. extending over 3 generations, KātyŚr., Sch. — **pratisṭhita** (*tri-*), mfn. having a threefold footing, AV. x, 2, 32. — **pralamba**, 'bln', mfn. having 3 pendent parts of the body, R. v. — **prasruta**, mfn. having 3 fluid streams flowing from the forehead (a rutting elephant), ii; Hcar. vii. — **prāthārya-sampanna**, mfn. 'possessed of magical power of 3 kinds', a Buddha, Buddh. L. — **plaksha**, m. pl. 'the 3 fig-trees', a place near the Yamunā where the Dṛishad-vati disappears, TāndyaBr. xxv, 13; ŚāṅkhŚr. xiii; = *kṣhāvaharaṇa*, n. id., KātyŚr. xxiv; Lāty. x. — **phala**, mfn. having 3 fruits, Kām. viii, 42; (ā), f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 64, Vārtt. 3) the 3 Myrobalans (fruits of Terminalia Chebula, T^o Bellerica, and Phyllanthus Emblica; also *tripph*, L.), Suśr.; VarBṛS. xvi; Kathās. lxx; KātyŚr., Sch.; the 3 sweet fruits (grape, pomegranate, and date), Npr.; the 3 fragrant fruits (nutmeg, areca-nut, and cloves), ib.; (ī), f. id., L. — **bandhana**, m. N. of a son of Arupa, BhP. ix, 7, 4 (v. l. *ni-b*). — **bandhū**, mfn. being the friend of the 3 worlds (Indra), RV. vii, 37, 7. — **barhis**, mfn. having 3 seats of sacrificial grass, i, 181, 8. — **bāhu**, m. 'three-armed', N. of a goblin, Hariv. 14852; a kind of fighting, 15980. — **bija**, m. 'three-seeded', Panicum frumentaceum, and Śiva, DhyanabUp. — **bha**, mfn. containing 3 zodiacal signs, Sūryas. xiv; n. 3 zodiacal signs, quadrant, 90 degrees, vii; = *jīvā*, = *jyā*, = *maurvikā*, f. = *tri-j*, iii; = *tribhāna-lagna*, n. 'part of the ecliptic which does not reach the eastern point by 90 degrees', the highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon, v, Sch. — **bhaṅgi**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **bhaṅgi**, f. a metre of 4 x 32 syllabic instants. — **bhaṅgi**, f. = *pushā*, Suśr. (metrically *ḍi*, vi, 56). — **bhava**, mfn. said of a kind of fever, Bhpr. vii, 8, 70. — **bhāga**, m. the 3rd part, Hariv.; VarBṛS.; Rājat.; KātyŚr., Sch.; the 3rd part (of the eye) sending a particular side-glance, Kād.; Hcar. vii; Bālar. iii, 49; the 3rd part of a zodiacal sign, VarBṛS.; three-fourths, Pāñcar. i, 14, 50. — **bhāḍ**, mfn. receiving 3 shares, AitBr. ii, 24. — **bhāṇḍi**, f. = *bhaṇḍi*, Car. vii, 7. — **bhānu**, m. N. of a descendant of Yāyāti and father of Karam-dhama, BhP. ix; (= *sānu*, VāyuP. ii, 37, 1 f.). — **bhāva**, g. *brāhmaṇḍi*. — **bhāshya**, rātna, n. N. of a commentary on TPṛāt. — **bhāshya**, n. (in music) N. of a measure. — **bhukti-rāja**, m. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xii, 2. — **bhūḍ**, mfn. threefold, AV. viii, 9, 2. — **bhūḍa**, mfn. triangular; m. a triangle, Āryabh. ii, 11. — **bhuvana**, n. (Pāp. ii, 4, 30, Vārtt. 3, Sch.) = *jagat*, Bhartṛ.; BhP. &c.; N. of a town, Kathās. lvi; m. N. of a prince, ib.; Rājat. vi f.; = *guru*, m. 'the 3 worlds' master', Śiva, Megh.; = *pati*, m. Vishnu, Dhūrtas. i, 13; = *pāla-deva*, m. N. of a prince, Dātāṅg. i, 3; = *prabhā*, f. N. of the daughter of a Dānava, Kathās. cxviii; = *malla-deva*, m. the hero of Vcar.; = *mānikya-carita*, n. N. of a work, Gaṇar.; = *nābhoga*, m. the extension of the 3 worlds, Prasannar. i, 3; = *nēśvara*, m. = *na-guru*, ŚivaP. ii, 28; Indra, Brahmap. i; = *nēśvara-linga*, n. N. of a Liṅga, KapSaṅh.; = *bhūma*, mfn. three-storied, Pāp. v, 4, 75, Sch. — **bhauma**, mfn. id., Hcat. i, 9, 330. — **maṇḍala-parisuddha**, mfn.?, Buddh. L. — **maṇḍalā**, f. (scil. *lūtā*), N. of a venomous spider, Suśr. v. — **maḍa**, n. the 3 narcotic plants (Cyperus rotundus, Plumbago zeylanica, and Embelia Ribes); the threefold haughtiness, BhP. iii, 1, 43. — **madhu**, mfn. knowing or reciting the 3 verses beginning with *mādhū* (RV. i, 90, 6-8), Gaut.; Yājñ. i; VP. iii, 15, 1; MarkP. xxxi. n. = *dhura*, L. — **madhura**, n. the 3 sweet substances (sugar, honey, ghee), VarBṛS.; Śārad. ix; (= *madhura-traya*, Tantras. iv). — **māntu**, mfn. 'offering three-fold advice' or n. 'N. of a man', RV. i, 112, 4.

—**mala**, mfn. affected by 3 kinds of uncleanness, GarbhUp. i. —**malla**, N. of a sacred place, Rasik. xi, 25; —**candra**, m. N. of a prince. —**mātrī**, mfn. having 3 mothers (m. 'creator of the 3 worlds', Sāy.), RV. iii, 56, 5. —**mātra**, mf(ā)n. = **trā-kāla**, RPrāt.; APrāt.; SāṅkhŚr.; 3 in number, MBh. vii; **trā-kāla**, mfn. containing or sounding 3 syllabic instants, Bhāṣik. ii, 32, Sch.; **trika**, m. (unmetrically for **trā**) the syllable *om*, Prapañcas. (RāmātUp. ii, 2, 3, Sch.). —**mārikā**, f. 'three-killer', N. of a woman, Kathās. lxvi. —**mārga**, in comp. = **-patha**; mfn. with 3 ways, DhyaṇabUp. 17; (ī), f. 3 ways, L.; —**gama**, n. going by 3 ways (through heaven, earth, and the lower regions), R. (G) i, 45, 40; —**gā**, f. = **tripatha-gā**, Ragh. xiii, 20; Śiṣ. ii. —**mukūṭa**, m. 'three-peaked', the Tri-kūṭa mountain, L. —**mukha**, m. 'three-faced', the 3rd Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; (ā), f. Śākya-muni's mother, L. —**manī**, mfn. (grammar) produced by the 3 Munis (Pāṇ., Kāty., Pat.), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 19, Kās.; Madhus. —**mūḍha**, **dhaka**, n. = **-gūḍha**, Bhar. xviii. —**mūrti**, mfn. having 3 forms or shapes (as Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Śiva), Kum. ii, 4; Gaṅgēs.; RāmātUp. i, 16, Sch.; in comp. Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Śiva, Hcat. i, 11, 547; m. the sun (cf. **trayī-deha**), 8, 221; a Buddha, L.; one of the 8 Vidyēśvaras, 4, 406; 11, 857; ii, 1, 941; Śaktir. v; (**trika**) Sarvad. vii, 75. —**mūrdha**, mfn. three-headed, Pāṇ. v f. —**mūrdhān**, mfn. id., RV. i, 146, 1; m. N. of a Rakshas, Uttar. ii, 15. —**yajña**, see **triyaksha**. —**yava**, mfn. weighing 3 barleycorns, Mn. viii, 134; Śulbas. —**yashṭi**, m. Oldenlandia biflora (?), L. —**yāna**, n. the 3 Vehicles (leading to Nirvāṇa), Buddh. —**yāma**, mf(ā)n. (the night) containing 3 watches (or 9 hours), R. (G) ii, 10, 7; (ā), f. night, Hariv. 5768; R. &c.; turmeric, W.; = **-pushā**, Up. k.; the Indigo plant, ib.; the river Yamunā, ib. —**yāma**, n. sin, L. —**yukta**, mfn. (a cart) drawn by 3, KātyŚr. xv. —**yugā**, n. (= **-puruṣa**) 3 generations (Nir.; 'spring, rainy-season, and autumn', ŚBr. vii), RV. x, 97, 1; mfn. appearing in the first 3 Yugas (Krishṇa), MBh.; BhP. —**yugma**, mfn. possessing 3 pairs (**yaśo-virye**, **aiśvarya-triyau**, **jñāna-vairāgye**), R. vii. —**yūpa**, mfn. with 3 sacrificial posts, KātyŚr. = **yojanā**, n. 3 Yojanas, AV. i, 131, 3. —**yoni**, mfn. (a lawsuit) resulting from 3 reasons (anger, covetousness, or infatuation), W. —**ratna**, n. the 3 gems: Buddha, the law, and the monkish brotherhood, Buddh. —**rasaka**, n. 'triple-flavoured', a spirituous liquor, Śiṣ. x, 12 (Sāh. iii, 128); see **-saraka**. —**rātrā**, n. sg. 3 (nights or) days, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Kāns.; (pl., MBh. iii, 82, 18); mfn. lasting (3 nights or) days, ŚBr. xiii; SāṅkhŚr.; m. a sacrificial performance of 3 days, TāpdyBr.; cf. **aśva-garga**, **baida**; (am), ind. for 3 days, during 3 days, KātyŚr.; AśvGr.; Mn. &c.; (**āt**, **epa**), ind. after 3 days, v; **trāis tribhīh**, after 3 × 3 days, 64; **trāvaram**, ind. at least 3 days, KātyŚr. iv, 11, 3; Gaut. —**rātrīpā**, f. (a woman) 3 days after her courses, ĀpŚr. ix, 2, 3. —**rāva**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. v, 101, 11 (v.l. **-vāra**). —**rāsi-pa**, mfn. governing 3 zodiacal signs. —**rūpa** (**trī**), mfn. three-formed, NpīUp. ii, 9, 6; three-coloured, ŚBr. iv, xiii; KātyŚr.; having 3 syllabic instants, TPrāt., Sch. —**rekha**, mf(ā)n. three-lined (the neck), L.; m. a conch (or some other animal), L.; **khāṇṭika**, m. N. of a fish, Gal.; **khā-puta**, a sexangle, RāmātUp. i, 58. —**lava**, m. a third part, Lili. —**lavana**, n. = **-paṭu**, L. —**liṅga**, mfn. possessing the 3 Guṇas (cf. **-guṇa**), BhP. iii. = **-ga**, n. 'the 3 Liṅgas, the country Telīga; (ī), f. the 3 genders (in Gram.), L. —**liṅga**, mfn. having 3 genders, adjective, L. —**loka**, n. sg. [MBh. xiii; Hariv. 11303], m. pl. [R. iii] the 3 worlds (= **-patha**); m. sg. the inhabitants of the 3 worlds, BhP. iii, 2, 13; (ī), f. the 3 worlds, i-iii; Rājāt.; Prabh. —**nātha**, m. 'T^o-lord', Indra, Ragh. iii, 45; Śiva, Kum. v, 77; —**rakshin**, mfn. protecting the 3 worlds, Vikr. i, 5; —**vaśaṅ-kara**, m. N. of a Lokēśvara; —**vira**, m. N. of a Buddha deity; —**sāra**, m. N. of a work; **kdman**, m. 'T^o-soul', Śiva; **kdśa**, m. 'T^o-lord', Viṣṇu, Sighās.; Śiva, MBh. xiv; the sun, L. = **loki**, f. of **ka**; —**krīti**, f. the creation of 3 worlds, Dhūrtan.; —**jīti**, mfn. conquering the 3 worlds, Dhanamj. 4; —**nātha**, m. 'T^o-lord', Viṣṇu, Sāntiā.; —**pati**, m. id., Sighās. xii, 3; —**rāja**, m. Indra, Gal. —**locana**, mfn. three-eyed (Śiva), DhyaṇabUp.; KaivUp.; R. i; Ragh. &c.; m. (with **rasa**) a kind of mixture, Rasar.; m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP.; —**dāsa**, Hemac., Sch.; = **-pāla**, Rājāt. vii; Kshītis.; (ā), f. a disloyal wife, L.; N. of a goddess (also **oṇi**, W.),

BrahmaP. ii, 18, 20; —**tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, KapSāph.; —**dāsa**, m. N. of a grammarian; —**pāla**, m. N. of a prince, Rājāt. vii; **ndshāmī**, f. the 8th day in the dark half of month Jyāishṭha, W.; **oṇi** **svara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. clxxxviii. —**loha**, n. the 3 metals (copper, brass, and bell-metal), Hcat. i, 11; mf(ā)n. made of one of the 3 metals (v.l. **-lauh**), Tantras. i. —**lohaka**, n. the 3 metals (gold, silver, copper), L. —**lauha**, see **-loha**. —**vakra**, f. 'thrice crooked', N. of a woman, BhP. x, 42, 3. —**vapa-samjūṭikā**, **pi**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī. —**vat** (**trī**), mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 176, Vārt. 2; viii, 2, 15, Kās.) containing the word **trī**, TS. ii, 4, 11, 2. —**vatsā**, mf(ā)n. 3 years old (ox or cow), VS.; TāpdyBr.; Lāty.; Kāty.; **vandhura**, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 199, Vārt., Pat.) having 3 seats (the Aśvins' chariot), RV. i, vii-ix. —**vayas** (**trī**), mfn. having threefold food (or texture?), ii, 31, 5. —**vā-rūtha**, mfn. protecting in 3 ways, RV.; AV. vii-ix; (**thā**) VS. & TBr. ii. —**varga**, m. the three things, KātyŚr.; Lāty. &c. (= **-gaṇa**, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; = **-guṇa**, L.; the 3 conditions, 'progress, stationariness, and decline', xii, 2664; the 3 higher castes, xiii; = **-madhura**, Suśr. vi, 41; = **-kaṭu**, L.; = **-phalā**, L.); —**cintana**, n. N. of a ch. of Psarv.; —**pārīna**, mfn. having passed through the 3 conditions or attained the **trī-gaṇa**, Bhāṭṭ. ii, 46. —**vārṇa**, mfn. three-coloured, SāṅkhGr.; —**krī**, m. the chameleon, Npr. —**varṇaka**, m. n. = **-kaṭa**, L.; n. = **-kaṭu**, Suśr. i, 44; the 3 Myrobolans (**-phalā**), L. —**vārta**, mfn. threefold, RV. vii, 101, 2. —**vartman**, mfn. going by 3 paths, SvetUp. v, 7; **ima-gā**, f. = **tripatha-gā**, MBh. xiii, 1842. —**varsha**, mfn. = **-vatsā**, Lāty. viii; n. 3 years, Suśr. ii, 1; a-, not yet 3 years old, Mn. v, 70; **trivarsa-pūrva**, mfn. known less than 3 years, Āp. —**varshaka**, mf(ā)n. n. = **-vatsā**, Hemac. —**varshāya**, mfn. used for 3 years, MBh. xiii, 4467. —**vali**, mfn. having 3 folds or incisions, KātyŚr. vii, 3, 29; f. in comp. the 3 folds over a woman's navel (regarded as a beauty), VarBṛS. lxx, 5; Ritus.; GarP. —**valī**, f. id., MBh. iii, 1824; Hariv. 3625; Bhārt.; the anus, L.; N. of a drum; —**vat**, see **-valika**. —**valika**, mfn. (Rāma) having 3 folds (on the belly or neck), R. v, 32, 12 (v.l. **oṇi** **vat**); n. the anus, W. —**vācika**, mfn. effected by 3 words, Pañcat. iv, 5, 2. —**vāra**, see **-rāva**; (am), ind. thrice, Śāktān. ii. —**vārshika**, mfn. 3 years old, Pañcat. iii, 2, 12. —**vikrama**, n. the 3 steps (of Viṣṇu), R. vi; Kum. (in comp.); mfn. or m. who strided over the 3 worlds in 3 steps (Viṣṇu), Hariv. 2641; R. i &c.; m. N. of a Brāhman, Śukas.; of the author of a work (called after him Traivikramī), Nirṇayas. iii; of a medical author and of a mixture (called after him), Rasēndrac.; = **-bhaṭṭa**; —**tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. clxxxi; —**deva**, m. N. of an author, Rasar.; —**bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of the author of Nalac.; —**sena**, m. N. of a prince, Kathās.; **mdārya**, m. N. of an astronomer. —**vitastā**, mfn. 3 spans long, TBr. i, 5, 10, 1; n. 3 spans, ĀpŚr. vii, 4, 2. —**vidya**, mfn. containing the 3 Vedas (Śiva; cf. **trayī-tanu**); (ā), f. threefold knowledge (cf. **trayī vidyā**), Pāṇ. vi, 1, 88, Pat. —**vidha** (**trī**), mfn. of 3 kinds, triple, threefold, ŚBr. xii; SāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.; —**damatha-vastu-kusala**, m. = **tri-dam**, Divyāv. viii, 79. —**vinata**, mfn. bent in 3 ways, R. v, 32, 13 (v.l. **try-avan**). —**vibudhi**, f. 3 deities, Naish. —**viṣṭapa**, n. = **-piṣṭ**, GopBr.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Liṅga, LiṅgaP. i, 1, 4; for **śkṭabdhā**, SamnyUp. iv, i. —**śad**, m. = **-piṣṭ**; L. —**viṣṭabdhā**, n. the 3 staves of a Parivrajaka (= **-danḍa**), MBh. xii. —**viṣṭabdhaka**, n. id., Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 1, Vārt. 8; ii, 1, 1, Vārt. 4; & iii, 2, 124, Vārt. 2. —**vi-śhī**, ind. thrice, RV. iv, 6, 4 & 15, 2; **-dhātu**, mfn. threefold, i, 102, 8. —**vista**, mfn. weighing 3 Vistas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 31. —**vṛiti**, mfn. threefold, triple, triform, consisting of 3 parts or folds &c., RV. &c.; connected with the Tri-vṛit Stoma, ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr.; SāṅkhŚr.; (n. pl. **-vṛiti**) AśvŚr.; m. (with or without **stoma**) a threefold Stoma (in which first the three 1st verses of each Trica of RV. ix, 11 are sung together, then the 2nd verses, and lastly the 3rd), VS. &c.; m. a triple cord, SāṅkhGr.; Mn. iii, 43; an amulet of 3 strings, AV. v, 28; N. of a Vyāsa (see **-vṛisha**); f. = **lā**, Suśr. (generally written **tri-v**); **trivṛic-chiras**, m. T^o-headed, MBh. xii, 1632; xiii, 7379; **trivṛit-karaya**, n. making threefold, Vedāntas. 116 (ChUp. vi, 3, 2 f.); **trivṛit-tā**, f. triplicity, ŚBr. vi; —**parṇi**, f. Hingcha repens, L.; **trivṛit-prāya**, mfn. similar to the T^o, xii, 3, 1, 5; —**stona**, mfn. connected with the T^o Stoma, Hariv.

7435. —**vṛitā**, f. Ipomoea Turpethum, Suśr.; VarBṛS. —**vṛitti**, f. livelihood through 3 things (sacrifice, study, and alms), MBh. xiii, 1541. —**vṛinta**, m. = **-pakshaka**, Npr. —**vṛintikā**, f. = **-vṛitā**, L. —**vṛi-śhā**, mfn. having 3 bulbs, AV. v, 16, 3; m. N. of the Vyasa in the 11th Dvāpara, DevibhP. i, 3; KūrmaP. i, 52, 5 (v.l. **riśhaka**); (**śhan**) VP. iii, 3, 14; (**vṛit**) VayuP. i, 23, 140. —**vṛishan**, m. N. of Try-aruna's father (cf. **travirishnā**), RV. v, 27, 1, Sāy.; see **śha**. —**veṇi**, f. = **vi**, Up., Sch. —**veṇikā**, f. N. of a grammar. —**veṇi**, f. (g. **śivditi**) 'triple-braided', the place of confluence (Prayāga, now Allahābād) of the Ganges with the Yamunā (Jumna) and the subterranean Sarasvatī; N. of another place. —**veṇu**, mfn. three-bannered (a chariot), BhP. iv, 26, 1; m. N. of part of a chariot, MBh. iii f., vii (also **ṇuka**)-ix; BhP. xi. —**veda**, in comp. the 3 Vedas, KātyŚr. xxv; (ī), f. id., L.; mfn. familiar with the 3 Vedas, Mn. ii, 118; m. = **trayī-deha**, Hcat. i; **di-tanu**, m. (with **deva**) id., Balar. iii, 85. —**vedin**, mfn. familiar with the 3 Vedas, W.; = **trayī-mīrti-mat**, R. vii. —**veṇi**, f. = **-vṛitā**, L. —**vai-stika**, mfn. = **-vista**, Pāṇ. —**vyāma**, mf(ā)n. n. 3 cords long, KātyŚr. vi, 3, 5. —**vṛata** (**trī**), mfn. eating thrice a day, TS. vi, 2, 5, 3. —**śakala**, m. having 3 Śakalas, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 47, Kās. —**śakti**, f. = **-kalā**, Varl. xc ff. —**śakru**, m. N. of a sage, TUp. i, 10; of a king of Ayodhya (aspiring to ascend to heaven in his mortal body, he first requested Vasiṣṭha to perform a great sacrifice for him; on V.'s refusing he applied to V.'s hundred sons, who cursed and degraded him to the rank of a Caṇḍāla [hence called a Caṇḍāla king, Divyāv. xxxiii]; Viśvā-mitra then undertook the sacrifice for him and invited all the gods, who declined to come and thereby so enraged the sage that, by his own power, he transported T^o to heaven; on his being hurled down again headforemost by the gods, he was arrested in his course by Viśvā-mitra and remained suspended in the sky, forming the southern cross constellation, R. i, 57 (59 G) ff. [son of Prithu]; Hariv. 730 ff. & VP. iv, 3, 13 f. [son of Trayyāruja]; [son of Tri-bandhana] BhP. ix, 7), MBh. i, xiii &c.; a cat, L.; the civet-cat, Npr.; a grasshopper, L.; a fire-fly, L.; = **ūkha**, L.; N. of a mythical mountain, Divyāv. viii, 293 ff.; f. N. of a mythical river, 223 & 295; (**kukā**) 298; m. pl. N. of thorns, 293; **ja**, m. 'T^o-son', Hari-scandra, L.; —**tilaka**, mf(ā)n. adorned with the T^o constellation (the southern region, **diś**, Kād.; —**yajin**, m. 'sacrificing for T^o', Viśvā-mitra, L. —**śaṅkuka**, m. a wag-tail, Gal.; (ā), f., see **śku**. —**śaṅkha**, m. the Cātaka bird, Gal. —**sata**, mfn. 103, SāṅkhBr. xiv; SāṅkhŚr.; 300, RV. i, 164, 48; AV. xi, 5, 2; the 300th (chs. of MBh. iii, xii & R. [G] ii, vi); = **śaka**, Hariv. 512 (f. **ī**); Kām.; n. 300, MBh. xiii; R. i, vii; (ī), f. 300, MBh. xiv; Jyot. (YV.) 29; **śam-shaṣṭi-parvan**, mfn. consisting of 360 sections, BhP. iii; **śa-tama**, mfn. the 300th (ch. of Hariv.). —**sataka**, mf(ā)n. consisting of 300, Buddh. —**śarapa**, n. 'threefold refuge', = **-ratna**, Buddh.; the three-refuge formula of Buddhists, MWB. 78. —**śarira**, m. three-bodied, NpīUp. ii, 1, 4. —**śaririn**, mfn. id. (Viṣṇu), Hariv. 149, 82. —**sarkarā**, f. 3 kinds of sugar (**guḍōṭpannā**, **hi-mṛtthā**, **madhurā**), L. —**śalā**, mfn. 3 bristles long, TBr. i, 5, 10, 1; (ā), f. the mother of Mahāvira, Jain. —**śalya**, mfn. three-pointed (an arrow), MBh. vii, 202, 82. —**śas**, ind. by threes, RPrāt. xviii. —**śā-kha**, mf(ā)n. three-wrinkled (**bhru-kufi**), MBh. viii; Kathās. cii, 72; —**pattra**, m. *Eggle* Marmelos, L. —**śāna**, **nya**, mfn. weighing 3 Śānas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 36. —**śānu**, m. for **-bhānu**, Hariv.; BrahmaP. —**śāla**, n. a house with 3 halls, MatsyaP. ccliii. —**śā-laka**, n. id., VarBṛS. liii, 37 f. —**śikha**, mf(ā)n. three-pointed, trident-shaped, BhP. iii, v f.; three-flamed, Hariv. 12292; = **-śāka**, MBh. i; Hariv.; Pañcat. i, 15, 22; iv, 4, 2; m. = **-śāka-pattra**, L.; a Rakshas, L.; Indra in Tāmāsa's Manv-antara, BhP. viii, i; n. a trident, Kathās. lv, ci, cvii; a three-pointed tiara, L.; (ī), f. N. of an Up. —**śikhara**, m. 'three-peaked', (with **śaila**) N. of a mountain, R. iv, 44, 50. —**śikhī-dalā**, f. 'trident-leaved', N. of a bulb, L. —**śira**, mfn. (for **ras**) three-pointed, MBh. xiii, 7379 (v.l. **catur-aśva**); m. = **śas**; (ā), f. Clypea herandifolia, L.; —**giri**, m. N. of a mountain, SkandaP. —**śiras**, mfn. three-headed (Tvā-shṭra, author of RV. x, 8); TāpdyBr. xvii; Bṛih.; KaushUp.; MBh.; Kām.; (Jvara) BhP. x, 63, 22; three-pointed, MBh. xiii; R. iv; m. N. of an Asura killed by Viṣṇu, MBh. ix, 1755; of a Rakshasa

killed by Rāma, R.; Ragh.; (°ra) Bhp. ix, 10, 9; n. (with *rakṣas*) id., R. i, 1, 45; a Rakṣas, L.; Kuberā, L. — **śiḷa**, n. 3 stones, Kauś. — **śirsha**, mfn. three-headed, MBh. (Siva, xii); Hariv.; — *guhā* & *śākṣhya*-g°, f. N. of a cavern in Kailāsa, Kathās. ciii.; — *śha-vat*, mfn. having 3 crowns (or vertices), R. (B) v, 35, 18. — **śirshaka**, n. a trident, L. — **śirshān**, mfn. three-headed (Tvaṣṭrā, dāsa, &c.), RV. x; AV. v, 23, 9; Kāth.; ŚBr. (tri-ś°); ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv. — **śukra** (tri-), mfn. triply pure, TBr. ii. — **śukriya**, mfn. id., Kāth.; ŚhaṅvBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **śukla**, m. (=°kra) Siva, MBh. — **śūc**, mfn. triply shining, VS. xxxviii; — (śrut, ĀśvŚr. v, 13, 6). — **śūla**, n. a trident, MBh. &c. (Siva's weapon, iii, 5009; Hariv.; MatsyaP. xi, 29); m. N. of a mountain; — *khāta*, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii; — *gaṅgā*, f. N. of a river; — *purī*, f. N. of a town; — *vara-pāṇin* & *hastā*, mfn. bearing the trident in his hand (Siva), xii, xiv; — *lāṅka*, m. 'trident-marked,' Siva, ŚhaṅvBr.; — *lāya*, Nom. A. to resemble Śiva's trident, Vajṣ. i, §. — **śūlikā**, f. a small trident, Kād. — **śūlin**, m. 'bearing the trident,' Siva, W.; (iṣṭi), f. Durgā, Hariv. 9428; Tantras.ii. — **śrīṅga**, m. 'three-horned,' a triangle, Sārasam.; N. of a mountain (= *khūṭa*, L.), Hariv. 12853; R.; Bhp.; the membrum virile, MantraBr. i, 1, 4, Sch. — **śrīṅgin**, m. the fish Cyprinus Rohita, L. — **śōka**, mfn. — *sūc*, RV. x, 29, 2; m. N. of a Rishi (author of viii, 45), i, 112, 12; viii, 45, 30; AV. iv, 29, 6. — **śyeta**, mf(ā)n. = *triḥ-śyeta*, MānŚr. i, 7, 2. — **śrut**, see *sūc*. — **śrutī**, mfn. (in music) containing 3 intervals. — **śhamyuktā** (sam-), mfn. triply connected, ŚBr. xii; (n. scil. *havis* or *kārmān*) v & KātyŚr. xv. — **śhamvatsara**, mfn. lasting 3 years, KātyŚr.; — (sanv°) Lāty. & ŚāṅkhŚr. — **śhaṭya** (tri-), mfn. trebly truthful (in thought, word, and deed), MaitrS.; TS. vi; TBr. iii; Kāth. (also *-satya*); ŚhaṅvBr. — **śhadhasthā**, mf(ā)n. having a triple seat (*sadh* = *barhis*), RV. (also *dhāstha*, vi); n. a triple seat, v, x. — **śhamdhī** (tri-), mfn. 'having 3 joints (*saṇḍhi*),' composed of 3 parts, AV. xi, 9 f. (also *m*, a kind of snake); ŚBr. xi; AitBr. i, 25; Kauś.; n. N. of a Sāman. — **śhapatī**, pl. m(ā)sfn. = *-sapṭā*, AV. i, xiii; Kāth. xxxvii; — *piya*, n. the hymn AV. i, 1, Kauś. — **śhama**, mfn. 'triply even,' small, Naigh. iii, 2 (v.l.). — **śhavana**, mfn. connected with 3 Soma libations, ŚBr. xii, 2 (*-sav*°); ŚāṅkhŚr.; n. pl. the 3 Soma libations, MBh. iii (*-sav*°); sg. (with or without *snāna*) the 3 ablutions (at dawn, noon, and sunset (also *triḥ-snāna*, Kām. ii, 28), xiii; Mn. &c. (*-sav*°), MārKp. xxiii); (*am*), ind. at dawn, noon, and sunset, Āp.; MānGr.; m. N. of a man, Brahmap. ii, 12 & 18, 19; — *snayin*, mfn. performing the 3 ablutions, MBh. xiii; Yājñ. iii. — **śhash**, mfn. pl. 3 × 6, Bhp. xii, 7, 24. — **śhashtā**, mf(ā)n. the 63rd (chs. of MBh.). — **śhashtī**, f. 63, Pāp. vi; — *tama*, mfn. = *śhṭa* (chs. of MBh. ii & R.); — *dhā*, ind. in 63 parts, Suśr. i; — *śalākā-purusha-carita*, n. 'lives of the 63 great personages,' N. of a work by Hemac. — **śhāhasra** (tri-), mfn. (= *-sāh*°) consisting of 3000, TS. v; Śulbas. — **śhuvacoaka**, see *-suv*°. — **śhṭā-vārūṭī**, see *tvashṭ*°. — **śhṭik**, &c. (in the nom. and before consonant terminations as well as in comp.) for *-śhṭup* &c.; *trishṭūn-mukha*, mfn. beginning with a Tri-śhṭubh, TS. vii. — **śhṭup-chandas**, mfn. having Tri-śhṭubh as metre, MaitrS. ii, 3, 3; AV. vi, 48, 3. — **śhṭubh**, f. a metre of 4 × 11 syllables (RPrāt. xvi, 41 ff.; Nir. vii, 12), RV. viii ff.; VS. &c. (*°bhām arkau*, N. of 2 Sāmāns); (in the later metrical system) any metre of 4 × 11 syllables. — **śhṭoma**, mfn. containing 3 Stomas, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi; m. N. of an Ekāha sacrifice, xv; KātyŚr. xv, 9. — **śhṭhā**, mfn. (Pāp. viii, 3, 97) = *vandhurā*, RV. i, 34, 5. — **śhṭhīn**, mfn. = *-pratiśhṭhita*, VS. xxx, 14. — **sampvatsara**, see *-shamv*°. — **satya**, see *śhaṭya*; n. a triple oath, Pañcat. (v.l.). — **samdhī**, mfn., see *-shamdhī*; f. = *°dhyā-kusumā*, L. — **samdhika**, mfn. occurring at the 3 divisions of the day, Yavanēśv. — **samdhī**, f. = *°dhyā-kusumā*, Npr. — **samdhya**, n. the 3 divisions of the day (dawn, noon, and sunset), Tithyād; (f), f. id., L., Sch.; (ā), f. id., W.; = *-kusumā*, L.; Durgā, MatsyaP. xiii, 37; (*am*), ind. at dawn, noon, and sunset, ŚāṅkhGr.; PārGr.; MBh. iii.; Kathās.; Sātr.; — *kusumā*, f. Hibiscus rosa sinensis, L. — **saptā**, mfn. pl. 3 × 7, RV. i, 133, 6 & TS. v (instr. *°pātās*); MBh. ix (instr. *°pātās*); (in comp.) Hcat. i, 6, 331; see *triḥ-s*°. — **saptaka**, in comp. 3 × 7, VarBrS. lvi. — **saptata**, mfn. the 73rd (chs. of MBh. & Hariv.). — **saptatī**, f. (Pāp. vi, 73, KātyŚr., Sch.; — *tama*, mfn. = *°pātā* (chs. of MBh. ii & R.). — **sama**, mfn. having 3 equal sides

(a quadrangle); having 3 equal parts of the body, R. (B) v, 35, 17; n. an aggregate of equal parts of 3 substances (yellow myrobalan, ginger, and molasses), L. — **samriddha** (for *triḥ-s*°), mfn. (a cow) triply fortunate (not obstinate, milk-giving, and fertile), Hcat. i, 7. — **sara**, m. n. = *°kṛis*°, L.; a triple pearl-string (in Prakṛitiś° & *tisaraṇya* [tri-saraka], Jain.), Pañcat. i; (f), f. N. of a stringed instrument. — **saraka**, see *°ra*; n. 'thrice enjoying spirituous liquors,' v.l. for *-rasaka*. — **sarga**, m. the creation of the 3 Guṇas, Bhp. i, 1, 1. — **savāna**, see *-shav*°. — **sāmvatsara**, mfn. = *-vatsā*, ŚāṅkhBr. — **sādhana**, mf(ā)n. having a threefold causality, Ragh. iii, 13. — **sānu**, see *-bhānu*. — **sāman**, mfn. singing 3 Sāmāns, MBh. xii. — **sāmā**, f. N. of a river, VP. ii, 3, 13; Bhp. v, 19. — **sāmya**, n. equilibrium of the 3 Guṇas, ii, 7, 40. — **sāhasra**, n. 3000, x, 58, 50; mf(ā)n. consisting of 3000, KātyŚr.; — *mahā-sāhasra*, m. (with or without *loka-dhātū*) N. of a world, Lalit. xix, xxi; — *mahāśaṅkha*, mfn. governing that world, xix. — **sitā**, f. = *-śarkarā*, L. — **sitya**, mfn. thrice ploughed, L. — **sugandha**, m. n. = *-jāta*, Hcat. ii. — **sugandhī**, (n. l.), *°dhika*, id., Suśr. vi; Bhp. — **sundara**, m. N. of a mixture, Rasēndrac. — **suparna** (tri-), m. N. of RV. x, 114, 3-5 (or of TAr. x, 48-50), TAr. x, 48-50; mfn. familiar with or reciting those verses, Āp. ii; Gaut.; Mn. iii, 185; Yājñ. i (*°ṛṇaka*); MBh. xiii; VP. iii, 15, 1; MārKp. — **suvaraka**, m. 'triply splendid,' N. of a man, MBh. iii (*-shuv*° B). — **sūtra**, mfn. having 3 threads, MaitrUp. vi; CālUp.; (f), f. 3 Sūtras, Nyāyas, Sch.; *°tri-karaṇa*, n. N. of a performance, Śārad. v, 5. — **saugandhya**, n. = *-sugandha*, Suśr. i, 44, 19. — **sauparna**, mfn. relating to the Tri-suparna verses, MBh. xii. — **skandha**, n. 'consisting of 3 Skandhas,' the Jyotiḥ-sāstra, Āryabh., Sch. Intro.; — *patha-dātsika*, m. Buddha, Budd. L. — **skandhaka**, N. of a Buddh. Sūtra, Budd. L. — **skana**, mfn. milked from 3 nipples, KātyŚr.; (f), f. (a woman) having 3 breasts, MBh. iii; Pañcat. v; (a cow) having 3 nipples, Hcat. i, 7, 469. — **sthali**, f. the 3 (sacred) places; — *-setu*, m. N. of a work. — **sthāna**, mfn. having 3 dwelling-places, DhyānabUp.; extending through the 3 worlds, Nir. ix, 25; n. *Mahāśvara-sya*, N. of a Tirtha, MBh. xiii, 702. — **sthūna**, mfn. having (the humours as the) 3 supports, v, 1070; Suśr. i, 21, 1; Laghuj. ii, 16. — **srotas**, f. 'three-streamed,' the Ganges, Sak. vii; Kum. vii, 15; Ragh. x, 64; N. of another river, L. — **srotasī**, f. N. of a river, MBh. ii, 375. — **halikā-grāma**, m. N. of a Tirtha, Viṣṇu. lxxxv, 24. — **halya**, mfn. = *-sitya*, L. — **haviṣhaka**, mf(ā)n. = *°vis*, ĀśvŚr., Sch. — **havis** (tri-), mfn. connected with 3 oblations, ŚBr. xiii; ĀśvŚr. ii. — **hāyana**, mf(ā)n. = *-vatsā*, KātyŚr.; Kauś.; Anup.; Śulbas.; Yājñ.; MBh. iii f, vii; ? Brahmap. P. — **triṇḍriya**, mfn. having 3 organs of sensation, Hemac. — **triṇḍvatika**, mfn. watered by 3 Irāvati rivers, Pāp. i, 4, 1, Vārtt. 19, Pat. — **Triśhu**, mfn. furnished with 3 arrows, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **Triśhuka**, mfn. id., KātyŚr. xxv, 4, 47. — **Triśhṭakā**, mfn. furnished with 3 bricks, ŚBr. x, 5, 2, 21. — **Triśā** mf(ā)n., the 30th (chs. of MBh. & R.); + 30, Pāp. v, 2, 46; m. °a Stoma consisting of 30 parts, mfn. connected with that Stoma, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty.; m. = *°śāśa*, Laghuj. — **Triśāṅsa**, *°śaka*, m. 3 of a zodiacal sign, degree, VarBr.; Laghuj. iv. — **Triśhaka**, mfn. consisting of 30 parts, MBh. iii, 10644; bought for or worth 30 &c., Pāp. v, 1, 24; n. 30, Supadm.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a work, Param., Sch. — **Triśāc-chata** (*°t-s*°), n. 130, RV. vi, 27, 6. — **Triśāc-chloki**, f. '30 Ślokas,' N. of a work. — **Triśāt**, f. (Pāp. v, 1, 59), 30, RV. &c. (pl., MBh. vi, xiii; with the objects in the same case, once [Rājāt. i, 286] in the gen.; acc. °āt, Hcat. i, 8). — **tamā**, mf(ā)n. the 30th, ŚBr. viii-x; (chs. of MBh. xii, xv & Hariv.). — **tvā**, n. the condition of 30, MaitrS. i, 10; Kāth. xxxvi, 10. — **pattra**, n. 'thirty-leaved,' the blossom of Nymphaea esculenta, L. — **sāhasra**, mf(ā)n. pl. 30,000, R. (G) ii, 100, 44. — **Triśati**, f. 30, Kām. viii, 38; Rājāt. i, 348 (with gen.). — **Triśatika**, n. id., Kām. viii, 37. — **Triśad**, = *°śat*. — **akshara** (*°śad*), mf(ā)n. having 30 syllables, ŚBr. iii, vii. — **aṅga** (*°śad*), mfn. having 30 parts, AV. xiii, 3, 8. — **ara** (*°śad*), mfn. having 30 fellicies, iv, 35, 4. — **yogāvali**, f. N. of a work. — **rātra**, n. a ceremony lasting 30 days, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiii. — **viṇṣa**, mfn. pl. between 20 and 30, Rājāt. v, 214; viii, 1084. — **vikrama** (*°śad*), mf(ā)n. 30 paces long, ŚBr. iii, 5, 1, 7. — **varsha**, mfn. 30 years old, Mn. ix, 94.

Triṇṣin, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 37, Kār., Pat.) containing 30, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, xxiv (Vi-rāj); Lāty. x, 10 (month). — **Triḥ**, = *tris*. — **pratihāram**, ind. so as to touch thrice, Kauś. — **prasruta-mada**, mfn. = *tri-prasruta*, MBh. i, 151, 4. — **śukla**, mfn. 'triply white,' having 3 white lines, Kauś. 29. — **śrāvāna**, n. N. of a work, Āp. — **śreṇī**, mfn. forming 3 rows, AitBr. iii, 39, 2. — **śveta**, mf(ā)n. white on 3 spots, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 22, 8; Gobh. ii, 7, 8. — **śampriddha**, mfn. 'well furnished with 3 things,' only abstr. *śvad* (also *triḥ-sam*°, Pāp. viii, 3, 106, Kās.), TS. ii, 4, 11, 5. — **sapta**, mfn. pl. = *tri-s*°, ĀpGr. ix, 5; — *°kṛitvas*, ind. 21 times, MBh. i; Hariv. (v.l. *tri-s*°); R. v; Bhp. i. — **sampriddha-tva**, see *-sham*°. — **saha-vacana**, n. N. of a text, Āp. — **śnāna**, n. see *tri-shavaṇa*. — **Trikā**, mfn. triple, threefold, forming a triad, RV. x, 59, 9; Lāty. (Stoma; cf. *eka*°); Śulbas. i; Suśr. &c.; happening the 3rd time, Pāp. v, 2, 77; (with or without *śata*) 3 per cent, Mn. viii, 152, Kull.; m. (n., L.) a place where 3 roads meet, Hariv.; Jain.; m. = *tri-kaṭa*, Npr.; Trapa bispinosa, ib.; n. a triad (cf. *kaṭu*-, *taurya*-, *tri*-, *pañca*-), Mn. ii, vii; Pat. & Kās.; VarBrS.; the loins, regio sacra, hips, Hariv.; Pañcat.; Suśr. (also 'the part between the shoulder-blades') &c.; the triple Vyāhṛī, W.; (ā), f. a triangular frame across the mouth of a well, L. — **traya**, n. the 3 triads (*tri-phalā*-, *kaṭu*-, & *-mada*), L. — **vedanā**, f. pain in the loins, Suśr. — **sāra**, N. of a work. — **sthāna**, n. the loins, L. — **hṛidaya**, n. N. of a work. — **Trikāgni-kālā**, m. Rudra, ŚatarUp. (interpol.). — **Triśāka**, m. = *ekatrika*, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 42, 7. — **Triśā**, see *triśd*. — **Tritā**, m. 'third' (*tritos*), N. of a Vedic deity (associated with the Maruts, Vāyu, and Indra; fighting like the latter with Tvaṣṭrā, Vṛitra, and other demons; called Āptya [q. v.], 'water-deity,' and supposed to reside in the remotest regions of the world, whence [RV. vii, 47, 13-15; AV. i] the idea of wishing to remove calamity to T°, and the view of the Tritas being the keepers of nectar [RV. vi, 44, 23], similarly [RV. ii, 34, 10; TS. i; TBr. i] the notion of Trita's bestowing long life; also conceived as an inferior deity conquering the demons by order and with the help of Indra [RV. ii; viii, 52, 1; x]; fallen into a well he begged aid from the gods [i, 105, 17; x, 8, 7]; as to this last myth Śāy. on i, 105 relates that 3 Rishis, Ekata, Dvita, and Trita, parched with thirst, looked about and found a well, and when T° began to draw water, the other two, desirous of his property, pushed him down and closed up the well with a wheel; shut up there, T° composed a hymn to the gods, and managed miraculously to prepare the sacrificial Soma, that he might drink it himself, or offer it to the deities and so be extricated: this is alluded to in RV. ix, 34, 4 [cf. 32, 2; 38, 2; 102, 2] and described in MBh. ix, 2095; also Nir. iv, 6 makes him a Rishi, and he is the supposed author of RV. i, 105; viii, 36; ix, 33 f. & 102; x, 1-7; in epic legends [MBh. ix, xii f.] Ekata, Dvita, and T° are described as 3 brothers, sons of Gautama or of Prajā-pati or Brahman; elsewhere T° is one of the 12 sons of Manu Cakṣushabhy Naḍvala, Bhp. iv, 13, 16; cf. *trātana*; Zend *Thrita*; *Trītron*, *trito-yevhē*, &c.); n. triplet of young (three-twin), TS., Sch. — **kūpa**, m. 'T°s well,' N. of a Tirtha, Bhp. x, 78, 19. — **Tritaya**, n. (Pāp. v, 2, 42 f.) a triad, Yājñ. &c. — **Triy**, for *try*. — **aksha**, see *try*-. — **adhvan**, n. the 3 times (pf., p., fut.), Budd. L. — **ambaka**, see *try*-. — **avastha**, mfn. having 3 conditions, Bhp. xi. — **āvi**, see *try*-. — **ṛica**, n. = *trīca*, Kāth. xxxiv, 1. — **Trir**, = *tris*. — **akshara**, mfn. consisting of 3 sounds, DhyānabUp. — **śāri**, mfn. three-cornered, RV. i, 152, 2. — **unnata**, mfn. having 3 parts of the body stretched upwards, SvetUp. ii, 8. — **vyūha**, mfn. triply appearing, MBh. xii, 348, 57. — **Tris**, ind. (Pāp. v, 4, 18) thrice, 3 times, RV. (saptā, 3 × 7, i, iv, vii ff.; *dhnas* or *ghan*, 'thrice a day,' i, iii f., ix f.; cf. Pāp. ii, 3, 64); ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. (*abdasya*, 'thrice a year,' iii, xi) &c.; before gutturals and palatals [cf. RV. viii, 91, 7] h may be substituted by *sh*, Pāp. viii, 3, 43. — **tāva**, f. (a Vedic) 3 times as great (fr. *tāvāt*), Pāp. v, 4, 84.

चिह्न triṅkh, cl. i. P. for *trāṅkh*, W.

त्रिच triḥ. See *triḥ*.

त्रिण triṇa, n. for *triṇa*, grass, VarP.

त्रिणत tri-nata, -ṇatā, &c. See *tri*.

चित्रु *tripu*. See *tripu*.

चिह्न *triyūha*, m. a chestnut-coloured horse, L.; cf. *ukanīha*, *urāha*, *kiyāha*, *kōkaha*.

चिह्नक *trillaka*, N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 1684; 1709; 2497. *Ula-sena*, another man's N., vii.

चिशट *trisaṭa*, m. = *tisaṭa*.

चुट *truṭ*, cl. 6. 4. *ṭati*, *ṭyati* (Pān. iii, 1, 70) to be torn or split, tear, break, fall asunder, Bharṭṛ. ; Mālatīm. ; Bālar. ; Rājāt. (pf. *tutroṭa*) ; Hit. ; Kuval. ; Caus. *troṭayati* (ind. *ṭiyatā*; *Ṇ. yate*, Dhātup. xxxiii, 25) to tear, break, Pañcat. ii, 6, 88; v, 10, 8; Rājāt. vi, 248; Pañcat. ; cf. *ut-*.

Truṭi, f. (Siddh. stry. 26) an atom (= 7 Renu, Lalit. xii, 176); a very minute space of time, MBh. i, 1292; Hariv. 9529; VarBṛ. ii, 8; Sūryas. ; BhP. iii, 11, 6; x; small cardamoms, Suśr. vi; doubt, L.; cutting, breaking, W.; loss, destruction, W.; breaking a promise, W.; N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2635; see *troṭi*. — **paṭtra**, n. (?), Kapiśh. xxx, 7. — **biṭa**, m. Arum Colocasia, L. — **śas**, ind. in very short spaces of time, MBh. v, xii. **Truṭy-avayava**, m. half a T°, VarBṛ. ii, 8.

Truṭita, mfn. broken, divided, chapped, Pañcat. ; Uttarā. i, 29; Kathās. ; Sāh. iii, 88; n. *mrinālikā* & *bāhu-rāśhikā*, Śil. **Truṭi**, f. = *ṭi*, L., Sch.

चुप *trup*, cl. 1. *tropati*, to hurt, Dhātup. **Truph**, **trump**, *ph*, *trophati*, *trump*, *ph*, id.

चेणी *treni*. See *try-ēni*.

चेती *trēti*, f. (fr. *trayā*) a triad, triplet, MBh. xiv, 2759; the 3 sacred fires (= *agni*), v, 1259; Hariv. 1410; *trē* (throw at dice or the side of a die marked with 3 spots), VS. xxx, 18; TS. iv; Pfich. ii, 9; 'age of triads, the 2nd Yuga (or silver age)', AitBr. ; MuṇḍUp. ; ŚāṅkhŚr. ; Mn. &c. — *gni* (*trāg*), m. = *agni-trēti*, Hariv. 1409; MBh. xiii; Ragh. xiii; *-hotra*, n. id., MBh. xii, 6001. — **ohanda**, n. pl. a class of metres, Nidānas. i, 6, 3. — **tva**, n. the condition of the fire-triad, Hariv. 11863.

— **ya** (*tāya*), m. the cast trey, ChUp., Sch. — **ya-ga**, n. the T° age, MBh. &c. — **stoma**, m. pl. a class of Stomas, Nidānas. i, 9. **Tretini**, f. the three-fold flame of the 3 fires of the altar, RV. x, 105, 9.

Tredhā, ind. = *tri-dhā*, RV. ; VS. &c. — **bhāva**, m. dwelling in 3 places, Nir. vii, xii. — **vihitā**, mfn. divided into 3 parts, ŚBr. — **samnadadhā**, mfn. triply bound, MaitrS. i. — **sthita**, mfn. = *vihitā*, Ragh.

त्रै *trai*, cl. 1. *trāyate* (Impv. *ṭyatām*, v. sg. *yasya* & *trāsva*, pl. *yadhvam* & *trādhvam*, RV. ; ep. *trāti*, *trātu*, *trāhi*; aor. Subj. *trāste*, 2. du. *trāsāthe*, Prec. *trāsīthām*, RV. ; inf. *trātum*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *trāvā*, BhP. ii, 7, 9) to protect, preserve, cherish, defend, rescue from (gen. or abl.); cf. *pari-*, *sam-*.

त्रैश *trainśa*, n. a Brāhmaṇa containing 30 (*trīṇśi*) Adhyāyas (ŚāṅkhŚr.), Pān. v, 1, 62. — **śika**, m(f), n. consisting of 30, ĀtrAnukr. i, 16; 23; 25.

Trakakudā, mfn. coming from the mountain Tri-kakud, AV. ; ŚBr. ; TĀr. ; KātyŚr. — **kakubha**, mfn. coming from the mountain Tri-kakubh, MānGr. i, 11; n. N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. ; Lāṭy. — **kaṇṭaka**, mfn. coming from the plant Tri-kaṇṭaka, g. *rajaṭādi*. — **kālika**, m(f), n. relating to the 3 tenses (pf., pr., fut.), MBh. xii; BhP. iii, xi; Kāśi-Kh. ; Tarkas. — **kālyā**, n. the 3 tenses (pf., pr., fut.), VPrāt. ; MBh. xii; Hariv. ; dawn, noon, and sunset, Yājñ. iii, 308; growth, maintenance, and decay, Hariv. 7446. — **kuntaka**, a kind of ornament, Buddh. L.

Tragarta, mfn. = *ṭaka*, MBh. iv, 1117; m. (g. *yaudheyādi*; Pān. iv, 1, 111) a Trigarta prince, MBh. iv, 1; Rājāt. v; pl. the Trigartas, VarBṛ. x, xvi f. ; (ṭ), f. (g. *yaudheyādi*) a Trigarta princess, MBh. i. — **taka**, mfn. belonging to the Trigartas, vii, 726; xiv; VarBṛ. iv, 24; Pān. iv, 2, 124. Kāś. — **tāyana**, mfn., *naka*, n. fr. *ta*, g. *arihaṇḍi*.

Traguṇika, mfn. relating to the 3 Guṇas, W.; thrice repeated, W. — **nya**, n. the state of consisting of 3 threads, tripleness, Mn. ii, 42, Kull. ; 3 qualities (*śaitya*, *saugandhya*, *māndya*), Śivārātriv. ; the 3 Guṇas, MBh. ; Śāṅkhya. 14; 18; Tattvas. ; Mālav. i, 4; MārK. P. 1, 3; mfn. having the 3 Guṇas, BhP. xi, 25, 30; *-vat*, mfn. id., Sarvad. xiv, 63.

Tracivarika, mfn. possessing the *tri-civara*, L.

Traitā, m. (fr. *trīti*) a triplet (one of three at a birth), TS. ii, 1, 1, 6; MaitrS. ii, 5, 1; n. 'relating to Trita', N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv; Lāṭy. vii, 3.

tanā, m. N. of a deity (connected with Trita; = Zend *Thraetaona*, Pers. *Feridun*), RV. i, 158, 5.

Traidaśika, mfn. relating to the (*tri-daśa*) gods, Mn. ii, 58 (*śaka*, Hcat. iii, 1, 10).

Traidha, mfn. (fr. *tri-dhā* or *tredhā*) triple, Pān. v, 3, 45, Vārtt. Sch. ; (am), ind. (v, 3, 45) = *tredhā*, KātyŚr. ; ŚāṅkhŚr. ; Lāṭy. ; Kauś. ; MBh.

Traidhātavi, f. (scil. *iṣṭh*) N. of a closing ceremony (fr. *tri-dhātu*), ŚBr. v, xiii; KātyŚr. ; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **viya**, n. (scil. *kārman*) id., TS. ii, 4, 11; (ā), f. id., Nyāyam. ix, Sch. — **vyā**, f. id., MaitrS. ii, 4, 3.

Traidhātuka, n. the 3 worlds, SaddhP. iv. — **tva**, m. 'son of Tri-dhātu', = *traivṛishṇa*, TāṇḍyaBr.

Trairishhika, mfn. = *tri-nishka*, Pān. v, 1, 30.

Trairashhika, mfn. lasting 3 half months, Prayāc. — **Traipatha**, n. N. of a manner of sitting, BṛNārP. xxxi, 115. — **pada**, n. three-fourths, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 13, 12; ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 41, 11.

Traipārāyanika, mfn. performing the Pārāyana 3 times, Pān. v, 1, 20, Vārtt. 2, Pat. **Traipishṭapa**, n. (fr. *tri-ṣṭ*) N. of a Liṅga, KāśiKh.

Traipura, mfn. relating to Tri-pura, Śārad. xii; n. Śiva's conquest of T°, Bālar. ii, 8; m. pl. the inhabitants of T°, Hariv. 7443; the inhabitants of Tri-puri or the Cedis, MBh. vi, 3855; sg. a Cedi prince, ii, 1164. — **riya**, n. N. of an Up.

Traipurusha, mfn. = *tri-paur*, xiii, 4322.

Traiphala, mfn. coming from (*tri-phala*) the 3 myrobalans, Suśr. iv, 5 & 9; vi, 17 & 39. **Traibali**, m. (fr. *tri-bala*) N. of a man, MBh. ii, 108.

Traibhāvya, n. threefold nature, g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

Traimātṛika, mfn. having 3 (*mātri*) mothers, Pān. vi, 3, 48, Kāś. — **māsika**, mfn. 3 months old, lasting 3 months, quarterly, BhP. ii, 7, 27; Mn. xi, 127, Kull. — **māsi**, mfn. 3 months, Divyāv. xix. — **māsa**, n. id., KātyŚr. xx, 3, 6. **Traiyaksha**, mfn. belonging to (*try-*) Śiva, Bālar. vii, 30.

Traiyambakā, mfn. relating or belonging or sacred to Try-ambaka, VS. xxiv; Lāṭy. ; KātyŚr. & Gobh. iii, 10, 14 (scil. *apīpa*, 'cake') ; MBh. vii, 169 & 2778. — **mantra**, m. N. of a Mantra, Śārad. xxiii. — **saras**, n. N. of a lake, ŚrīmMāh. xiv f.

Traiyalinda, mfn. fr. *try-*, Pān. vii, 3, 3, Kār., Pat.

Traiyābhāvaka, mfn. coming from or relating to a *try-ābhāva* village, g. *dhūmādi*.

Trairātrika, mfn. of 3 days, 15, Vārtt. 2, Pat.

Traiśika, mfn. 'relating to 3 (*raiśi*) numbers', with or without *gaṇita* or *kārman*, the rule of three (in arithm. ; cf. *krama-viloma-vyasta*), Laghuj. Sch. ; Sūryapr. Sch. ; relating to 3 zodiacal signs, Hayan. — **śya**, n. sg. the 3 groups, Nyāyam. iv, 1, 3.

Trairūpya, n. tripleness of (*rūpa*) form, three-fold change of form, Pān. vii, 3, 49, Sch. (not in Kāś.).

Trailāṭa, a sort of horse-fly, Buddh. L.

Trailiṅga, mfn. having 3 (*liṅga*) sexes, MBh. xii, 11353 (v. l. *gya*, n. 'tripleness of sex').

Trailoka, n. (g. *caturvārdhi*) the 3 Lokas or worlds, Mn. xi, 237; MBh. &c. ; a mystic N. of some part of the body; m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii f.

— **kartṛi**, m. 'T°-creator', Śiva, MBh. — **cintāmaṇi-rasa**, m. N. of a mixture. — **dambara**, N. of a nied. work. — **dipikā**, f. N. of a Jaina work. — **devi**, f. N. of the wife of King Yaśaś-kara, Rājāt. vi.

— **nātha**, m. 'T°-lord', Rāma, R. i, 76, 19; N. of a mixture. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of an astron. work. — **prabhava**, m. 'T°-son', Rāma, Ragh. x, 54.

— **prabhāṭ**, f. N. of the daughter of a Dānava, Kathās. cviii. — **bandhu**, m. 'T°-friend', the sun, Prasannar. vi, 39. — **bhaya-kāra**, mfn. causing fear to the 3 worlds. — **mālin**, m. N. of a Daitya, Kathās. cviii. — **rāja**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii f. — **rājya**, n. T°-sovereignty, Bharṭṛ. — **vikraman**, m. 'striding through the 3 worlds', N. of a Bodhi-sattva, SaddhP. i. — **vijayā**, f. 'T°-conqueror', a sort of hemp (from which an intoxicating infusion is prepared), L. — **sāgara**, m. N. of a work, Dvaitanirp. — **śara**, n. of a work, Hcat. i, 3, 932 ff. — **sundara**, m. N. of a mixture, Rasar. ; (ṭ), f. N. of a work, Gaṇar.

Trailoṇyādhipati, *patya*, n. for *kyā-rājya*. **Trailocana**, n. fr. *tri-P*. = *traipishṭapa*, KāśiKh.

Traivana, m. (g. *śuddhi*) metron. fr. *tri-venī*, Pravar. vi, 2 (v. l. *varṇa*). **Traivani**, m. id., ŚBr. xiv, 5, 5 & 7, 4. — **vaṇija**, fr. *na*, g. *utkarādi*.

Traivargika, m(f), n. relating to *tri-gaṇa*, BhP. iif, vi, xif. — **gya**, mfn. belonging to *tri-gaṇa*, iv.

Traivarna, m. a member of the first 3 (*varṇa*) castes, Hcat. — **ṛnika**, m. id., Mn. ; Āryabh., Sch.

Traivarshika, n. a triennial performance, AśvŚr. xii, 5, 6; mfn. sufficient for 3 years, Pān. vii, 3, 16, Kāś. — **vārsh**, mfn. id., Gaut. Mn. ; Yājñ. ; MBh.

Traivikrama, mfn. belonging to (*tri-v*) Vishnu, Ragh. vii, 32; m. a kind of cohabitation, Hal. 411, Sch. ; n. (Vishnu's) act of taking the 3 strides, Hariv. 3168; (ṭ), f., see *tri-vikrama*.

Traivida, v. l. for *trayi-v*, Sch. on TS. & KātyŚr.

Traividyā, mfn. (Pān. iv, 2, 60, Pat.) familiar with *tri-vidyā*, Lāṭy. viii, 6, 29; Mn. ; Yājñ. ; MBh. ; n. = *tri-vidyā*, Āp. ; Gaut. Gṛhyas. ; Mn. &c. ; an assembly of Brāhmins familiar with *tri-vidyā*, Yājñ. ; Hariv. 9578; MārK. P. xxiii, 35. — **dyaka**, mfn. practised by Brāhmins familiar with *tri-vidyā*, Āp. i, 1, 23 & 2, 6; n. = *tri-vidyā*, ManGr. i, 23.

Traividhya, n. triplicity, Bādar. i, 31; Suśr. v; KapS. i, 70; Bhāṣāp. &c. ; mfn. triple, BhP. vi, 3, 4.

Traivishṭapa, m. pl. 'inhabitants of *tri-ṣṭ*', the gods, Ratnāv. iv, 22; BhP. i f. — **peya**, m. pl. id., viii.

Traivṛita, mfn. coming from (*tri-vṛit*) Iṣomea Turpethum, Suśr. i, 44, 3; vi, 17, 3 & 26, 8. — **vṛishṇa**, m. (fr. *tri-vṛishan*) patr. of Try-aruna, RV. v, 27, 1. — **vedika**, m(f), n. relating to the 3 Vedas, Mn. iii, 1; Vāyup. i, 1, 65.

Traisāṅkava, mfn. belonging to Tri-sāṅku, Hcar. ; Bālar. ; m. patr. of Hari-scandra, Hariv. 755; BhP. ix. — **śabdya**, n. 3 kinds of (*śabda*) expression, Pat. on Pān. i, 4, 74, Vārtt. 4 & iii, 1, 44, Vārtt. 7.

— **śāna**, m(f), n. = *tri-ś*, Pān. — **śāni**, m. patr. fr. *tri-śānu*, Hariv. — **śāmba**, for *śāni*, VP. iv, 16, 2. — **śālī**, id., AgP. — **śārsha**, m(f), n. relating to (i. e. committed against) the three-headed (*tri-śirsha*) Viśva-rūpa (a murder), MBh. v, 335. — **śrīṅga**, m. patr. fr. *tri-ś*, Pravar. vi, 4 (*gāyana*, MatsyaP.).

— **śrīṅga**, m. patr. fr. *tri-ś*, Pravar. vi, 4 (*gāyana*, MatsyaP.). ; n. 'coming from *tri-ś*' (with *āya*) semen virile, MantraBr. — **śoka**, n. 'Tri-śoka's melody', N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. viii, xii, xviii, xxi; Lāṭy. vi, 11.

Traishṭubha, m(f), n. (g. *utśādi*) relating to or composed in the Tri-ṣṭubh metre, RV. v, 29, 6; VS. &c. ; n. (= *tri-ṣṭubh*, Pān. iv, 2, 55, Vārtt., Pat.) the Tri-ṣṭubh metre, RV. i, 164, 23 f.; ii, 43, 1.

Traisamika, mfn. (fr. *samā*) triennial, Pān. vii, 3, 15, Vārtt. 2, Pat. — **śānu**, v. l. for *śāni*. — **śrota**, mfn. belonging to (*tri-srotas*) the Ganges, Ragh. xvi, 34. — **śvarya**, n. (g. *caturvārdhi*) the 3 accents, Pān. i, 2, 33, Kāś. ; Nyāyam. ix, 2, 15; Sch. on VPrāt. i, 129; 132 & Bhāṣik. ii, 36.

Traihāyana, n. (v. l. *gyana*, Pān. v, i, 30, Kāś.) a period of 3 years, AV. x, 5, 22; xii, 4, 16.

चोटक *troṭaka* (= *toṭ*), mfn. destroying (fr. *√trū*), Chandaḥ. vi, 31, Sch. ; m. N. of a venomous insect, Suśr. v, 8; of a pupil of Śaṅkarā-cārya, ŚSampkar. xii; n. a kind of drama, Vikr. i, 8; Sāh. vi, 273 (v. l. *toṭ*); an angry speech, 99; (ṭ), f. (i. music) N. of a Rāgini, L. — **ṭi**, f. a beak, L. ; the mouth of a fish, L. ; N. of a bird, L. ; = *kaṅka*, L. ; the Kaṭphala tree (also *trūṭi*, Npr.), L. ; *-hasta*, m. 'beak-handed', a bird, L. — **ṭita**, mfn. broken, Kathās.

चोतल *trotala*, n. N. of a Tantra, Ānand. 31, Sch. ; cf. *toṭala*. — **ṭōttara**, n. another Tantra, ib.

चोत्र *trotla*, n. a weapon, Up. ; Sch. ; (= *tōttara*) a goad, W. ; N. of a disease, Up. vi. ; *āruṇa-kriyā*, ib.

चौक् *trauk* (= *dhauk*), cl. 1. *trā*. (pf. *tutrauk*, Kāś.) to go, Dhātup. iv, 25; Caus. aor. *atutrauakat*, Pān. vii, 4, 59, Kāś. ; Desid. *tutroki-shat*, ib. ; Intens. *totraukyate*, 82, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

च्य *try*, before vowels = *trī*, sometimes resolved into *triy*, q. v. — **anśa**, m. sg. 3 shares, Mn. ix, 151; mfn. having 3 shares, Jyot. Sch. ; m. a 3rd part, VarBṛ. ; Laghuj. ; the 3rd part of a zodiacal sign (= *drikāṇa*) xii, 2 ff. & VarBṛ. xxiii, 14 f. (also *nātha*, m. 'the regent of a Drikāṇa'). — **aksha**, m(f) or [Hcat. i, 5, 1202] *ān*, three-eyed, MBh. iif. ; Hariv. ; Kathās. cxviii; m. Śiva, MBh. ; Hariv. 15415 (*triy*, v. l. *tri-yaṇa*); BhP. ; Kathās. ; Kaśyapa. Gal. ; N. of an Asura, BhP. vii, 2, 4; *-patnī*, f. 'Śiva's wife', Pārvatī, Hariv. 10000. — **akshaka**, m. Śiva, ŚivaP. — **akshan**, m. id., MBh. xiv, 193. — **akshara**, mfn. (or n. a word) consisting of 3 sounds or syllables, VS. ix; ŚBr. vi, xiv; TāṇḍyaBr. ; Lāṭy. ; Mn. xi, 266; m. a matchmaker ('a genealogist', W.), L. — **āṅkaṭa**, v. l. for *-āṅgaṭa*. — **āṅga**, n. pl. the 3 portions of a victim belonging to Svishṭakṛit (upper part of the right fore-foot, part of the left thigh, and part of the intestines), TS. vi; ŚBr. iii; Kauś. ; KātyŚr. Sch. ; sg. a tripartite army (chariots, cavalry, and infantry), MBh. viii, 2526; (ix, 1388?).

— **āṅgaṭa**, n. 3 strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens, L. ; a kind of collyrium,

L.; m. Śiva, L. = **āngulā**, n. 3 fingers' breadth, ŚBr. iii, 3, 2, 4 & 7, 1, 25; xiv; KātyŚr. vii, -**āṅg**°, mfn. 3 fingers broad, ŚBr. i, 2, 5, 9; KātyŚr. ii, vi. -**āṅgyā**, mfn. belonging to the -**āṅg**° portions, ŚBr. iii. -**ājāna**, n. the 3 kinds of collyrium (*kālāñj*°, *pushpāñj*°, *rasāñj*°), L. -**ājāla**, n. 3 hand-fuls, Pāp. v, 4, 102. -**ājāli**, m. a handful belonging to 3 persons, 102, Kās.; mfn. bought for 3 hand-fuls, ib. -**adhīpati**, m. the lord of the 3 Guṇas or of the 3 worlds (Kṛishṇa), BhP. iii, 16, 24 (v. l.). -**adhiśiṭhāna**, mfn. having 3 stations, Mn. xii, 4. -**adhīsa**, m. = **dhīpati**, BhP. iii f, viii. -**adhva-gā**, f. = **tri-patha-gā**, W. -**anikā**, mfn. three-faced, RV. iii, 56, 3; Kāth. xxx, 2; triple-arranged, AitBr. iii, 39, 2; Pāp. iv, 1, 21, Siddh. (f. ā); (ā), f. N. of a ceremony, ĀpŚr. xxi, 1, 4. -**anta**, n. with *Tvāṣṭrī-sāman*, N. of a Sāman. -**abda**, n. 3 years, Mn. viii; mf(ā)n. 3 years old, L.; (am), ind. during 3 years, xi; -**pūruva**, mfn. existing for 3 years, ii, 134; cf. Āp. i, 14, 13. -**āmbaka**, m. 'three-eyed' (originally probably 'three-mothered' fr. the threefold expression *dmbe āmbikē* 'mbālike, VS. &c.; cf. *tri-mātyi* & *traimātura*) Rudra or (later on) Śiva, RV. vii, 59, 12; VS. &c. (*triy*-, Kāpishth. viii, 10; R. vii; Kum. iii, 44; cf. Pāp. vi, 4, 77, Vārtt., Pat.); N. of one of the 11 Rudras, MBh. iii; Hariv.; VP. i, 15, 123; NarasP. v, 9; pl. (= *traiy*°) the cakes sacred to Rudra Try-ambaka, TS. iii; TBr. i; Kāth.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvŚr.; sg. the ceremony in which those cakes are offered, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 10, 21; n. N. of a Lija, ŚivP. i, 38, 10; mfn. knowing the 3 Vedas or pervading the 3 worlds, TejobUp. 6; (ā), f. Pārvaṭi, DevP.; -**parvata**, m. N. of a mountain, Vaidyā; -**māhātmya**, n. N. of part of PadmaP. iv; -**vrishabha**, m. Śiva's bull, Kād.; -**sakha**, m. 'Śiva's friend', Kubera, L.; °**kēśvara-purī**, f. = *śaiva-nagara*. -**ambuka**, a kind of fly, Buddh. L. -**ara**, mfn. having 3 felines, AV. x, 2, 32. -**aratni**, mfn. 3 arms long, Kauś. -**āruṇa**, m. N. of a man, RV. v, 27, 1; TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 3; later on called *trayyār*°, q. v. -**ārūsha**, mf(ā)n. marked red in 3 places, RV. viii, 46, 22. -**artha**, mfn. having 3 meanings, L. -**alinda**, N. of a village, Pāp. vii, 3, 3, Kār., Pat. -**avanata**, see *tri-vin*°. -**avara**, mfn. pl. at least 3, Mn. iii, viii; Yājñ. ii, 69; (am), ind. at least thrice, Gaut.; Mn. xi, 81; °**rādhyam**, ind. id., ĀpŚr. iii, 16, 9; ĀpGr. xxi, 9. -**āvi**, m. '3 sheep times old', a calf 18 months old, RV. iii, 55, 14; VS. (f. °*v*°, xviii, 26); MaitrS.; cf. *pāñcāvī*. -**āsita**, mf(ā)n. the 83rd (chs. of MBh. & Hariv.). -**āsiti**, f. 83, Pāp. vi; -**tama**, mfn. the 83rd (chs. of R.). -**asra**, mfn. triangular, Suśr. iv, 2, 3; n. a triangle, RāmātUp. i, 52; m. a triplet, Sāh. vi, 283; a kind of jasmine, L.; -**kunda**, n. N. of a mystical diagram, Tantr.; -**phalā**, f. Boswellia thurifera, L. -**ashtaka**, mfn. containing 3 Ashtakā days, Gobh. iii, 10, 7; n. N. of a vessel, Suśr. i, 45. -**ashta-varsha**, mfn. 3 x 8 years old, Mn. ix, 94. -**asra**, = **asra**. -**ahā**, m. 3 days, ŚBr. &c. [chiefly (am), ind. 'during 3 days' (āi, e, ena), ind. 'after 3 days']; mfn. = **hina**, R. i, 13, 43; m. a performance lasting 3 days, ŚBr. iv, xii; ĀsvŚr.; KātyŚr.; -**aprita**, mfn. happened 3 days ago, Pāp. iii, 2, 115, Pat.; -**sparsa**, m., -**spriśa**, n. = *tri-dina-spriś*, Jyot.; °**hāhika**, mfn. furnished with food for 3 days, Mn. iv, 7. -**ahina**, mfn. lasting 3 days, Lāty. viii. -**ahna**, mfn. happened after 3 days, Vop. vi, 38 f. -**āyushā**, n. (Pāp. v, 4, 77) threefold vital power ('threefold period of life, i. e. childhood, youth, and old age', Sch.), VS. iii, 62; cf. ŚBr. xii, 9, 1, 8. -**āruṇi**, see *trayyārūṇa*. -**ārshaya**, mfn. having 3 sacred ancestors, MānŚr. xi; Pravar.; m. pl. a blind, a deaf, and a dumb person, W. -**ālikhita**, mfn. indented or marked in 3 places (a brick), TS. v; ŚBr. vi; Śulbas.; °**āvat**, mfn. consisting of bricks so marked, ŚBr. viii. -**āvrit**, mfn. consisting of 3 series, xii f.; TBr. ii, 1. -**āśir**, mfn. mixed with 3 products of milk, RV. v, 27, 5. -**āhala**, m. 'triple-crow' (cf. *āhḍlak*), a cock, Suśr. i, 46. -**āhava**, mfn. having 3 watering-places, g. *dhūmādi*. -**āhika**, mfn. = *tri-divasa*, Aparāj.; = *ahāhika*, Yājñ. i, 128 (v. l. -*aiḥ*°). -**uttari-bhāva**, m. progression by 3, Lāty. vi, 5, 17. -**udāya**, m. thrice approaching the altar (at dawn, noon, and sunset), RV. iv, 37, 3. -**uddhi**, mfn. having a triple stand, TS. v; MaitrS. i, 6, 8; ĀpŚr. v, 22, 6. -**udhān**, mfn. three-uddered, RV. iii, 56, 3. -**unnata**, mfn. having 3 elevations, TS. vi. -**upasat-ka**, mfn. containing 3 *upasat* ceremonies, ĀpŚr. xv. -**ushana**, n. = *ūsh*°, L. -**ūshana**, n. = *tri-kaṭu*, Suśr. -**rica**, n. = *tri-*

ca, Mn.; Yājñ. -**epi**, f. (the *śalālī* bristle) being variegated in 3 places, KātyŚr. v; ĀpŚr. viii & ĀpGr. (*treni*); ĀsvGr. i, 14, 4; PārGr. i, 15, 4; ii, 1, 10. -**eni**, f. id., ŚBr. ii, 6, 4, 5. -**adhika**, sec. -*āḥ*°.

Tryakṣhāyana, for *tryakṣh*°, Gauar. 269, Sch. **Tryakṣh**°, m. fr. *tryakṣha*, g. *aishukāry-ādi*.

त्व 1. *tva*, mfn (*tvad*). one, several, RV.; *tva* = *tva*, one—the other, RV.; AV. viii, 9, 9; *tvad*, partly, RV. x, 72, 9; ŚāṅkhBr. xvii, 4; *tvad* = *tvad*, partly—partly, RV. vii, 101, 3; ŚBr.

Tvadānim, ind. sometimes, MaitrS. iv, 2, 2.

त्व 2. *tvā*, base of the 2nd personal pron.: nom. *tvām*, acc. *tvām*, instr. *tvayā* [& *tvā*, RV., also in comp., see *tvā-datta*, -*dāta*, -*vriddha* &c.], dat. *tubhyam* [& °*bhya*, RV.; PārGr. i, 6, 2], abl. *tvāt* or *tvad* [& *tvat-tva*, MBh. &c.], gen. *tava*, loc. *tvā* [RV.; cf. RPrāt. i, 19 & g. *cādā*], *tvayī* [AV. &c.]; enclitic forms are acc. *tvā* [RV.; AV.], gen. dat. *te* [RV. &c.]; = *toi*; [cf. Lat. *tu* &c.] -**yata** (*tvā*-), mfn. given by thee, vii, 20, 10.

3. **Tvā**, mfn. thy, your, ii, 20, 2.

Tvam, for *tvam*. -**kāra**, m. addressing with 'thou' (disrespectfully), Mn. xi, 205. -**kṛitya**, ind. addressing with 'thou', Yājñ. iii, 292.

Tvakat, dimin. for *tvat*, in comp. -**pitṛika**, mfn. = *tvāt-pitṛi*, Pāp. i, 1, 29, Pat.

Tvakam, familiar dimin. for *tvām*, ib.; Bhadrab. i, 64 & (instr. *tvayakā*) iv, 9.

Tvat, in comp. for 2. *tvā*. -**kṛita**, mfn. made or composed by thee, R. i, 2, 40; made like you, 44, 47. -**tanāt**, abl. ind. from you, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv. -**tara**, mfn. Compar. more yours, Pāp. vii, 2, 98, Kās. -**tas**, see s. v. 2. *tvā*. -**pitṛi** (*tvāt*-), m(pl. °*tāras*)fn. having thee as a father, TS. i. -**pratikṣhin**, mfn. waiting on thee, Nal. xvii, 37. -**prāsūta** (*tvāt*-), mfn. instigated by thee, ŚBr. iv, 1, 4, 4. -**samgama**, m. union with thee.

Tvatka, = *tvakat*. -**pitṛika**, = *tvakat*, Pat.

Tvad, = *tvat*. -**anya**, mfn. other than thee, Nal. i, 20; xii, 14; Ragh. iii, 63. -**artham**, °the, ind. on thy account, about thee. -**griha**, n. thy house. -**devatā**, mfn. having thee as deity, ŚBr. viii, 4. -**dhita**, mfn. suitable (*hita*) for thee, Pāp. vii, 2, 98, Kās. -**bhaya**, n. dread of thee, MBh. iii. -**bhū**, to become thou, Pāp. i, 4, 108, Pat. -**yoni** (*tvād*-), mfn. proceeding from thee, AV. xiii, 1, 2. -**vidha**, mfn. like thee, MBh. iii; R. ii f.; Kathās. cix. -**vilyoga**, m. separation from thee. -**vivācana** (*tvād*-), mfn. having thee as an umpire, TS. i.

Tvadiya, mfn. thy, your, thine, yours, MBh. &c.

Tvadya, Nom. *yati*, to wish thee, Pāp. vii, 2, 98, Kās.; °*yate*, to act like thou, ib.

Tvadrik, ind. towards thee, RV. v, 3, 12; x, 43, 2.

Tvan, = *tvat*. -**manya**, mfn. thinking to be thou, Pāp. vi, 3, 68, Kās. -**maya**, mfn. consisting of thee, Hariv.; Vcar. -**tā**, f. identity with thee, Naish.

Tvām-kāma, mfn. longing for thee, RV. viii, 1, 7.

Tvātputra, m. pl. the pupils of (*tvat-p*°) your son, Pāp. i, 1, 74, Pat.

Tvā-datta, mfn. given by thee, RV. ii, 33, 2; viii, 92, 18. **Tvā-dāta**, mfn. id., i, 10; iii, v. **Tvā-dūta**, mfn. having thee as a messenger, ii, v. **Tvā-dris**, nom. -*dyik*, mfn. like thee, of thy kind, KāthUp.; MBh. v; BhP. i, 17. **Tvā-drisa**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh.; R. &c. **Tvā-drisaka**, mfn. id., MBh. v, 4399. **Tvā-nid**, mfn. hating thee, RV. viii, 70, 10. **Tvām-āhuti**, mfn. offering oblations to thee, TS. i, 5, 10, 2. **Tvāyāt**, mfn. = *tvām-kāma*, RV. **Tvāyā**, ind. out of love towards thee, for thee, i-viii. **Tvāyā**, mfn. = °*yāt*, i, iii f., vi-viii, x. **Tvā-vat**, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 39, Vārtt.) similar to thee, as rich or mighty or great as thou, worthy of thee, RV. **Tvā-vasu**, mfn. having thee as a possession, vii, 32, 14. **Tvā-vṛiddha**, mf(ā)n. favoured by thee, i, x. **Tvāshita**, mfn. sent by thee, viii, 77, 10. **Tvāsta**, mfn. helped or protected or loved by thee, i-vi, vii f.; cf. *Indra*. **Tvōti**, mfn. id., v, 65, 5; ix, 66 & 76.

त्वक् *tvakṣh* (= *√takṣh* & related to 2. *tvāc*), cl. i. °*kṣhati*, to create, produce, Nir. viii, 13; to pare, Dhātup.; to skin, ib.; to cover, ib.; [cf. *pra-tvakṣhānā*; Zend *trwakṣh*, *ruk*, *ruḥ*.]

Tvakṣhas, n. energy, vigour, RV. i, 100, 15; iv, 27, 2; vi, 18, 9; viii, 20, 6. **Tvakṣhiyas**, mfn. very vigorous, ii, 33, 6; cf. Zend *trwakṣhista*.

त्वङ् *tvāṅ*, cl. i. *gati*, to wave, tremble, jump, leap, gallop, Daś. x, 36; Bālar. viii, 77; Kathās. xviii, 7; lxxxv, 11; to flare, Vcar. xviii, 81.

त्वक् 1. *tvac*, cl. 6. °*cati*, to cover, Dhātup.

Tvak, in comp. for 2. *tvāc*. -**kandura**, m. a skin-wound, sore, L. -**kshirā**, f. 'bark-milk', bambooman (Tabāshir), L. -**kshirī**, f. id., Suśr. i, 44, 14. -**chada**, m. Lipeocercis serrata, L. -**cheda**, m. a skin-wound, cut. -**chedana**, n. cutting the skin. -**taramgaka**, m. 'skin-wave', a wrinkle, Npr. -**to-bila**, see *tvag-b*°. -**tra**, n. 'skin-fence', armour, Bhāṭṭ. xiv, 94; cf. *nish-iv*°. -**trāṇa**, n. protection of the skin, Pāp. i, 2, 45, Vārtt. i, 1, Pat. -**pattra**, m. Laurus Cassia, MBh. xii; n. = °*traka*, Suśr.; (f), f. *hingu-pattri*, L.; Malabathron, Npr. -**pattra**, n. the bark or leaf of Laurus Cassia, Bhpr. vii, 1, 202. -**pariputana**, n. desquamation, Suśr. i, 17, 3; ii, 12, 5. -**parpi**, f. = *pattri*, L. -**palita**, n. leprosy, Gal. -**pāka**, m. 'skin-inflammation', N. of a disease, 14, I & 11. -**pārushya**, n. roughness of the skin, 5, 1; iv, 5, 2. -**pushpa**, n. = *tvag-āṅkura*, L.; blotch, scab, L.; (f), f. id., L. -**pushpikā**, f. id., L. -**śūnya-tā**, f. want of sensation in the skin, Bhpr. -**sāra**, mfn. having an excellent or sound skin, Laghu, ii, 16; Suśr. i, 35; m. a bamboo, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; Laurus Cassia (the plant and the bark), L.; Bignonia indica, L.; (ā), f. Tabāshir, L.; -**bhedini**, f. the plant *kshudra-cañcu*, L.; -*vyavahāra-vat*, mfn. occupied with bamboo work, Mn. x, 37. -**sugandha**, m. an orange, Bhpr.; (ā), f. the bark of Feronia elephantum, L. -**sraja**, n. sg. skin and wreath, Pāp. v, 4, 106, Laghu. -**svādvī**, f. = *sugandha*, Npr.

Tvag, = 2. *tvāc*. -**āhikura**, m. 'skin-bristling', horripilation, L. -**asthi-bhūta**, mfn. become mere skin and bones, MBh. xiii, 29, 6. -**indriya**, n. the sense of touch, W. -**uttarāsanga-vat**, mfn. having an upper garment made of bark, Kum. v, 16. -**ut-thā**, f. 'skin-produced', chyle, Gal. -**ela**, n. Cassia bark and cardamoms, Suśr. i, 44. -**gandha**, m. = *tvak-sug*°, L. -**ja**, n. 'skin-born', the hairs on the body, L.; blood, L. -**jala**, n. 'skin-water', sweat, Gal. -**dosha**, m. skin-disease, leprosy, MBh. v, 5064; Suśr. i, 45; Sāy.; Hcat.; °*śhāpāh*, f. 'leprosy-curer', Vernonia anthelmintica, L.; °*śhāri*, m. 'leprosy-enemy', N. of a bulb, L. -**doshin**, mfn. having skin-disease, leprosy, MBh. v, 5056. -**bila**, mf(ā)n. having the cavity on the bark side (a hadle), KātyŚr. i, 3; *tvak-to-b*°, ĀpŚr. i. -**bhedā**, m. the chapping of the skin, Suśr. ii, 1. -**bhedaka**, m. one who scratches the skin, Mn. viii, 284. -**roga**, m. = *dosha*. -**vat**, mfn. furnished with a skin or bark, Pāp. v, 3, 65, Kās.

Tvag-kshirī, f. = *tvak-kṣh*°, L.

Tvañ, = 2. *tvāc*. -**maya**, mfn. made of skin or bark, viii, 4, 45, Vārtt., Sch.; iv, 3, 144, Siddh. -**ma-la**, n. the hairs of the body, L. -**māṇsāsthi-maya**, mfn. consisting of skin, flesh and bones, Bhāṭṭ. i, 77.

2. **Tvāc**, f. skin (of men, serpents &c.), hide (of goats, cows &c.), RV. &c. (*kṛishṇā*°, 'the black man', i, 130, 8); a cow's hide (used in pressing out the Soma), i, iii, ix; VS. xix, 32; a leather bag, RV. v, 33, 7; (fig. 'a cloud') i & ix; bark, rind, peel, RV. &c.; Cassia bark, VarBṛS. lxxvii, 6; 12; 24; 32; cinnamon, cinnamon tree, L.; a cover (of a horse), RV. viii, 1, 32; surface (of the earth), i, 145, 5; x, 68, 4; AV. vi, 21, 1; TBr. i, 5, 5, 4; with *kṛishṇā* or *āsiknī*, 'the black cover', darkness, RV. ix, 41, 1 & 73, 5; a mystical N. of the letter ya, RāmātUp. i, 77.

Tvaca, n. skin (ifc. see *mukta*-, *mṛidu*-), Up. ii, 63, Sch.; cinnamon, cinnamon tree, R. iii, 39, 22; Suśr.; Cassia bark, L.; (ā), f. skin, L.; cf. *guḍa*; *tanu*- & *pṛithak-tvāc*°. -**oana**, n. skinning, Dhātup. xvii, 13. -**caya**, Nom. *yati*, to skin, Pāp. iii, 1, 25. -**cas**, see *sā-sūrya-hiranya*°. -**caśya**, mfn. being in the skin, AV. ii, 33, 7. -**oā-pāṇa**, n. Cassia bark, L. -**oāyani**, m. patr. fr. °*c*, Pāp. iv, i, 95, Vārtt. i, Pat. -**oita**, mfn. skinned, HPārī. ii, 23. -**oishṭha**, mfn. having the best or an excellent skin, Pāp. v, 3, 65, Kās. -**ol-sāra**, m. (vi, 3, 9, Kās.), = *tvak-s*°, a bamboo, Bhpr. v, 3, 153. -**oīyas**, mfn. having a better skin, Pāp. v, 3, 65, Kās. -**oīya**, mfn. conducive to healthiness of skin, Suśr. i, 45, 7, 3; 46, 2, 11. **Tvāca**, mfn. relating to (*tvāc*) the skin, L.

त्वत् *tvāṇ* (= i. *tañc*), cl. i. to go, Dhātup.; (= 2. *tañc*) cl. 7. *tvānakti*, to contract, Kavikalpat.

त्वत् *tvāt* (or *tvād*) &c. See col. 2.

नृ त्वर, cl. i. *tvārate* (ep. also °*ti*). *fatvare*, Ragh.; aor. 2. pl. *atvāridhvam*, °*riddhvam*, Vop.; Subj. 2. sg. *tvāriṣṭhās*, Pāp. i, 3, 21, Siddh.) to hurry, make haste, move with speed,

Kāth.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.: Caus. *tvāra-yati* (Impv. °rdya; aor. *atavarat*, Pān. vii, 4, 95) to cause to hasten, quicken, urge forward (with acc., dat. or inf.), AV. xii, 3, 31; MBh. &c.; *tvār*°, to convert quickly into the state (*bhāva*, dat.) of, Bādar. ii, 1, 24, Śaṅk.; cf. *√tur*.

Tvāra, only (epa), instr. ind. hastily, BhP. x, 13, 62.

Tvaranā, mf(ā)n. produced by hurrying (sweat), AV. xi, 8, 28; n. making haste, W. °piya, mfn. requiring haste, MBh. vii, 5842.

Tvarā, f. haste, speed, MBh.; R. &c. (°rām) *√kri* with gen. 'to make haste with', Kathās. xx, 199; (ayā), instr. ind. hastily, quickly, R.; Suśr.; Śāk. vi, 3. — **yukta**, mfn. expeditious, Brahmap. i, 56, 17. — **°roha** (°rāp), m. 'ascending quickly', a pigeon, Npr. — **vat**, mfn. expeditious, MBh.; R.

Tvarāyasya, Nom. P. to hurry, g. *kanḍa-adi*.

Tvari, f. haste, L. °rita, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 187) hasty, quick, swift, expeditious, MBh. &c.; n. impers. hurried, W.; n. haste (see *sa-tvaritam*), L.; (am), ind. quickly, swiftly, MBh.; R.; Śāk. iii, 3; Kāraṇḍ; (ā), f. Durgā and a magical formula called after her, Tantras. iv; Śārad. x; -*gati*, f. 'swift motion', a metre; *ram*, ind. more quickly, Prab. vi, 1; -*vikrama*, of 4 x 10 syllables, Chandaḥs. vi, 10 ff., Sch.; -*ta*, mfn. stepping quickly, Hariv. 3182; 4507; R. i, vii; °iddita, mfn. = *tūrnāp*, L.; cf. *tūrnā*, °rma. — **°ritaka**, m. = *tūrnaka*, Suśr. i, 46; (ā), f. id., Npr.

त्व *tvashṭa*, mfn. (*√tvaksh*) = *taṣṭa*, L.

Twāshṭā-vārūtri, du. 'Twashtri and his Help (cf. RV. vii, 34, 22)', N. of two Asura priests, Kapishth. vli, 4; Kāth. xxx, i (*trish*°); MaitrS. iv, 8, i (*trish*° & *trish*°). **Twashṭi**, f. carpentry, Mn. x, 48. **Twāshṭi-mati**, 'shu-mat, see *shṭri-m*°.

Twāshṭri, m. a carpenter, maker of carriages (= *tdshṭri*), AV. xii, 3, 33; 'creator of living beings', the heavenly builder, N. of a god (called *su-kṛt*, *pānī*, *gābhastī*, *jānimān*, *sv-āpas*, *apāsām apāstama*, *viśv-ruṣa* &c., RV.; maker of divine implements, esp. of Indra's thunderbolt and teacher of the Rikhus, i, iv-vi, x; Hariv. 12146 f.; R. ii, 91, 12; former of the bodies of men and animals, hence called 'first-born' and invoked for the sake of offspring, esp. in the Āpri hymns, RV.; AV. &c.; MBh. iv, 1178; Hariv. 587 ff.; Ragh. vi, 32; associated with the similar deities Dhātṛi, Savitṛi, Prajā-pati, Pūshan, and surrounded by divine females [*gnās*, *janāyās*, *devānām pātnīs*; cf. *tvāshṭā-vārūtri*] recipients of his generative energy, RV.; ŚBr. i; KātyŚr. iii; supposed author of RV. x, 184 with the epithet Garbha-pati, RAnukr.; father of Saranyū [Su-reṇu, Hariv.; Sva-reṇu, L.] whose double twin-children by Vivasvat [or Vāyu? RV. viii, 26, 21 f.] are Yama-Yami and the Āsins, x, 17, i f.; Nir. xii, 10; Bṛih.; Hariv. 545 ff.; VP.; also father of Tri-siras or Viśva-rūpa, ib.; overpowered by Indra who recovers the Soma [RV. iii f.] concealed by him because Indra had killed his son Viśva-rūpa, TS. ii; ŚBr. i, v, xii; regent of the Nakshatra Citṛa, TBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Śāntik.; VarBṛS. iic, 4; of the 5th cycle of Jupiter, viii, 23; of an eclipse, iii, 6; *Twashṭur ātithya*, N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; a form of the sun, MBh. iii, 146; Hariv. 13143; BhP. iii, 6, 15; (styled *mahā-graha*) Parāś.; N. of the 12th Muhūrta, Sūryapr.; of an Āditya, MBh. i; Hariv.; BhP. vi, 6, 37; VP. i, 15, 130; ii, 10, 16; of a Rudra, i, 15, 122; of a son of Manasyu or Bhauvana, ii, 140; BhP. v, 15, 13. — **devatya**, mfn. having T° as deity, PārGr. iii, 15, 5. — **mat** (*tvāshṭ*°), mfn. connected with or accompanied by T°, RV. vi, 52, 11; VS. xxxvii, 20; (°*tri-m*°) MaitrS. & Kapishth.; (°*tu-m*°) ĀpŚr.; f. [cf. Pān. iv, 1, 34. Vārtt. i, Pat.] °*tri-mati* TĀr. °*tri-m*° TS. i, 2, 5, 2 & ĀpŚr. **Twāshṭi**, f. (for °*tri*) Durgā, DevīP.

Twāshṭrā, mfn. belonging to or coming from Twashṭri, RV. i, 117, 22; AV.; VS. &c. (*putra*, 'son of T°', Prab. ii, 31); having T° as regent, VarBṛS. viii, 37; Jyot. (YV.), 6, Sch.; m. the son of T° (Viśva-rūpa, RV. &c.; Ābhūti, ŚBr. xiv; Vṛitra, BhP. vi, 9, 17; xi, 12, 5; Tri-siras, RAnukr.); N. of an eclipse, VarBṛS. iic, 2; n. T°'s energy, creative power, RV. iii, 7, 4; BhP. viii, 11, 35; the asterism Citṛa, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. 'daughter of T°', Saranyū (Vivasvat's wife), Nir. xii, 10; MBh. i, 2599; Hariv. 545 f.; the asterism Citṛa, L.; a small car, L.; pl. 'daughters of T°', certain divine female beings, TāṇḍyaBr. xii, 5. — **°ri-sāman**, n. N. of a Sāman (also °*ryāh*°); also *anta-tvāshṭri*, Lāty. °*roya*, N. of a family, Pravar.

त्वाव *tvāvā*, = *tū vāvā*, ŚBr. xif.; cf. *tvāi*.

त्विष 1. *twish* (cl. i. *tveshati*, °te, Dhātup.; aor. *atvikshat* [cf. Pān. vii, 2, 10, Kār.], Vop.; pl. *atvishur*, °shanta, *ditvishanta*; pf. *titvishā*, p. °shānd) Ā. to be violently agitated or moved or excited or troubled, RV.; (P.) Bhaṭṭ.; P. Ā. to excite, instigate, RV. i, x; to shine, glitter, viii, 96, 15; Nir.; BhP. x, 46, 45 (pr. p. *twishyat*); cf. *ava-*. **Twit-pati**, m. 'light-lord', the sun, Gal.

2. **Twish**, f. violent agitation, vehemence, violence, fury, perplexity, RV. iv f., viii, x; VS.; light, brilliance, glitter, splendour, beauty, authority, RV. viii, 43, 3; MBh. &c.; colour, VarBṛS. xxxii, 21; lxiv, 3; Suśr.; Ratnāv.; Kathās.; speech, L.

Twishā, f. light, splendour, L.; N. of a daughter of Marici by Sambhūti, Vāyup. i, 28, 8; LiṅgaP.

Twishām-īsa, -**pati**, m. = *twiṣṭ*°, L.

Twishī, f. vehemence, impetuosity, energy, RV. v, 8, 5; AV.; VS.; TS.; splendour, light, brilliancy, beauty, RV. i, ix f.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; N. of an Ekāha, Vait. — **mat** (*twiṣh*°), see °*shī-m*°.

Twishita, mfn. violently agitated, RV. x, 84, 2.

Twishī-mat, mfn. vehemently excited, vehement, energetic, RV.; shining, brilliant, beautiful, iii, vi; °*shī-m*°, ŚBr. xi; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Kaus.

Tveshā, mf(ā)n. vehement, impetuous, causing fear, awful, RV.; brilliant, glittering, RV. — **dyumna** (°*shd*°), mfn. having glittering brilliancy, i, 37, 4. — **°nrimpa** (°*shd*°), mfn. of brilliant power, x, 120, 1; AV. v, 11, 1. — **pratika** (°*shd*°), mf(ā)n. of brilliant appearance, RV. i, 66, 7 & 167, 5. — **°yama** (°*shd*°), mfn. impetuous in course, 166, 5. — **°ratha**, mfn. having rushing or brilliant chariots, v, 61, 13. — **°samdṛis** (°*shd*°), mfn. = *pratika*, i, 85; v f., x.

Tveshātha, m. fury, violence, i, 141, 8.

Tveshās, n. energy, impulse, 61, 11. **Tveshān**, mfn. impetuous, vii, 60, 10 (°*shī*, nom. f. of °*shd*°).

Tveshyā, mfn. terrifying, awful, 58, 2.

त्वेषित *tvēshita*. See p. 463, col. 2.

त्वै *tvai*, ind. (g. *cādi* & Pān. vi, 1, 94. Vārtt. i, Pat.) = *tū vai*, TS. iif.; ŚBr. ix f.; cf. *tvāvā*.

त्वोत *tvōta*, °ti. See p. 463, col. 2.

त्सर *tsar*, cl. i. *tsārati* (Subj.) & p. *tsarat*; pf. *tatsāra* & aor. *atsār*, RV.; *atsārī*, Pān. vii, 2, 2; pf. pl. *tatsarur*, vi, 4, 120, Kās.) to go or approach stealthily, creep on, sneak, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Kaus.; Anup.; cf. *abhi*-, *ava*-, *upa*-.

Tsārā, f. approaching stealthily, Nyāyam., Sch.

Tsāru, m. a crawling animal, RV. vii, 50, 1; the stalk of a leaf (see *palāśa*-), handle of a vessel, Suśr.; the hilt of a sword, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Ragh.; cf. *sumati*°.

— **mat**, mfn. having a handle, ĀpŚr. xii, 2, 8. — **mārga**, m. sword-fight, MBh. i, 5341. **Tsāraka**, mfn. making hilts of swords, g. *ākarsāddi*.

Tsāra, see *ku*-. **ṛin**, mfn. approaching stealthily, hidden, RV. i, 134, 5; AV. x, 1; TS. vi. **ṛuka**, mfn. skilful in handling (*tsaru*) a sword, MBh. i, 5271.

य THA.

य 1. *tha*, aspirate of the preceding letter.

— **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *th*.

2. **Tha**, m. a mountain, L.; a protector, L.; a sign of danger, L.; N. of a disease, L.; eating, L.; n. preservation, L.; fear, L.; an auspicious prayer, L.

थक्कन *thakkana*, m. See *thakk*°, Rājat.

थक्रिय *thakriya*, m. N. of a man, iv, 493.

थक्रियक *thakriyaka*, N. of a man, v, 151.

थरथाराय *tharatharāya*, Nom. Ā. (p. °*ya-māna*) to grow giddy, tumble, Kāraṇḍ. xi, 130.

थर्व *tharv*, cl. i. P. to go, Nir. xi, 18.

थल्योरक *thalyoraka*, N. of a village, Rājat.

थुइ *thuḍ*, cl. 6. °*dati*, to cover, Dhātup.

थुत्कार *thut-kāra*, m. = *thūt-k*°, W.

Thutthu-kāraka, mfn. one who smacks his lips in eating (not admitted into the Buddh. brotherhood), L.

Thuthu, = *thūthū*. — **kṛit**, m. N. of a bird, Npr.

थुर्व *thurv*, cl. i. p. *thūrvat*, (Agni) hurting (Dhātup. xv, 62; cf. *√turv*), MaitrS. ii, 10, 1.

थूत *thūt*, ind. (fr. *shṭhyūta*°). — **kāra**, m. the sound made in spitting, Rājat. viif. — **kṛita**, n. id., vii, 1116. — **kṛitya**, ind. spitting, ib.

Thūthū, imitative sound of spitting, Sūktik. **थैथै** *thaiṭhai*, (in music) imitative sound of a musical instrument.

थोडन *thodana*, n. fr. *√thuḍ*, W.

थौणेय *thauṇeya*, °*yaka*, n. = *sth*°, Car. vi f.

द DA.

द 1. *da*, the 3rd and soft letter of the 4th or dental class. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *d*.

द 2. *da*, mf(ā)n. (√1. *dā*) ifc. (Pān. iii, 2, 3) giving, granting, offering, effecting, producing (e.g. *abhiṣṭha*-, 'giving any desired object', Pañcat. ii, 50; *gaja-vāji-vṛiddhi*-, 'promoting the welfare of elephants and horses', VarBṛS. xviii, 5), Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *agni*-, *a-doma-dā*; *anna*-, *artha*-, *garbha*-, *janma* &c.); m. n. a gift, L.; (ā), f. id., L.

द 3. *da*, mfn. (√*do*) ifc., see *anala*-, 2. *jīva*-, m. n. the act of cutting off, L.; (ā), f. id., L.

द 4. *da*, mfn. (√4. *dā*) ifc. See *ṛiṣya-dā*.

द 5. *da*, = *dāt*, cf. *a-panna*-, *panna*-, *sho-dā*.

द 6. *da*, m. a mountain, L.; n. a wife (derived fr. *dām-patī*), L.; (ā), f. heat, pain, L.

दंश 1. *daṇṣ* or *daṇs*, cl. i. 10. P. °*ṣati*, °*ṣa-yati* or °*ṣ*, 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 91; cl. i. P. & 10. Ā. (fr. Prakṛit *daṇse*) to show, 2 f.

दंश 2. *daṇṣ*, cl. i. (originally 6.) *dāṣati* (Pān. vi, 4, 25; Ā. MBh. i, 1798 & Hariv. 4302; p. *dāṣat*, RV. &c.; pf. *dadaṇṣa*; pl. °*sur*, R. i, 45, 20; p. *dadaṣvās*, RV. iv, 38, 6; fut. *daṇṣkyati*, Bhaṭṭ.; *daṇṣhā*, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Kār.; 1. pl. *daṇṣhyāmas*, MBh. i, 1605; aor. *adāṇkshī*, Vop.; pl. °*shur*, Bhaṭṭ.; ind. p. *daṇṣhṭva*, TāṇḍyaBr.; cl. i. *daṇṣāti*, Chāṭ.) to bite, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.: Caus. to cause to bite, Kaus.; to cause to be bitten by (instr.), MBh. i, 2243; iii, 544; Suśr. iv, 14, 6 & 12; Intens. *dandaṣyate*, °*ṣiti*, Pān. iii, 1, 24; vii, 4, 86; *dandaṣhṭi*, °*daṇṣhṭi*, Vop. xx, 19; p. *dāṇḍasāna* (cf. °*śūka*) repeatedly biting, RV. x, 95, 9; Caus. of Intens. (ind. p. *dandaṣayitvā*) causing to be bitten by (instr.), Daś. i, 142; [cf. *ḍāxaw*; Goth. *tahyan*.]

Daṇṣa, mfn. 'biting', see *mṛiga*-, m. a bite, sting, the spot bitten (by a snake &c.), Suśr.; Mālav. iv, 4 & 3; Gīt. x, 11; Kathās. ix, 131; snake-bite, W.; pungency, W.; a flaw (in a jewel), L.; a tooth, L.; a stinging insect, gnat, gad-fly, ChUp.; Mn. xii, 62; Yājñ. ii, 215; MBh. &c.; N. of an Asura, xii, 93; armour, mail, BhP. i, iii; a joint of the body, L.; (ā), f. a small gad-fly, L.; cf. *kshama*-, *ṛiṣha*-. — **māṣiṇi**, f. 'sting-curing', a kind of insect, L. — **bhīru**, *ruka*, m. 'afraid of gad-flies', a buffalo, L. — **maṣaka**, n. sg. gad-flies and gnats, Mn. i, 40 & 45; (in comp.) Jain. & Pañcat. iii, 2, 9. — **mūla**, m. 'pungent-root', Hyperantha Moringa, L. — **va-dana**, m. 'sharp-beaked', a heron, L.

Daṇṣaka, mfn. 'biting', see *dṛiḍha*-, *mṛiga*-, m. 'a tooth', see *puru*-, a gad-fly, L.; a common fly, Npr.; N. of a prince of Kampana, Rājat. viii, 178; (ikā), f. a kind of stinging fly, Npr. °*ṣana*, n. the act of biting, bite, MBh. xiv, 754; Śāh.; the being bitten by (instr.), MBh. viii, 4252; armour, mail, i, iii, viii; Devim. ii, 27. — **āita**, mfn. bitten, Vet. ii, 3; armed, mailed, MBh.; R. iii; BhP. vi; protected, MBh.; Hariv.; adorned, 5432; ready for (loc.), MBh. xii, 644; fitting closely (like armour), standing closely together, crowded, iv; v, 7184 (samf. B); Hariv.; n. a bite, L. °*sin*, mfn. 'biting', see *tripra-daṇṣin*; m. a dog, Npr.; a wasp, ib.

Daṇṣuka, mfn. biting (with acc.), Kāth.; TS.; TBr.

Daṇṣera, for *daṣ*°, Up. i, 58. °*ṣman*, n. a bite or the spot bitten, Kaus. 29 & 32; cf. *trishṭā*°.

Daṇṣhṭri, m. a biter, AV. x, 4, 26.

Daṇṣhṭra, m. a large tooth, tusk, fang, RV. ii, 13, 4; x, 87, 3; AV. &c.; (ā), f. (g. *ajādi* & Pān. iii, 2, 182) id., Śiksh.; MBh. &c.; cf. *āyo*-, *ashṭa*-, *ashṭā*-, *cātur*-, *tikshya*-, *bhagna*-, *raudra*-, *su*°.

Danṣhṭrā, f. of °*ra*. — **kārāḥa**, mfn. having terrible tusks, i, 5929; -*vat*, mfn. id., R. (B) iv, 22, 29. — **danda**, m. a hog's tusk, Dhanaṃj. i. — **nivāsin**, m. N. of a Yaksha, Divyāv. xxix. — **°yudha** (°*rdy*°), mfn. using tusks as weapons (dogs), R. ii, 70, 23; m. a wild boar, Npr. — **viṣha**, mfn. having venom in the teeth, Suśr. v, 3, 3. — **sena**, m. N. of

a Buddh. scholar, Buddh. L. **Danṣtrāla**, mfn. tusked, Hariv. R.; m. N. of a Rakshas, v. 12, 13. **Danṣtrika**, mfn. tusked, g. *vrīhy-ādi*; (ā) f. = *dādḥikā*, L.; N. of a plant, Npr. **ṭrin**, mfn. (g. *vrīhy-ādi*) tusked, m. an animal with tusks, Mn.; Yājñ. i; MBh. &c.; m. Śiva, xiv, 205; a wild boar, L.; a hyena, Npr.; a snake, Hariv. 12496.

दंस् 1. *daṣṣ*, cl. 1. 10. See $\sqrt{1}$ *daṣṣ*.

दंस् 2. *daṣṣ*, cl. 10. (Subj. 2. sg. *ṣāyas*, = nom. pl. of *ṣā*, Nir. iv, 25) to destroy (?), RV. x, 138, 1; cl. 1. P. 10. A. for 2. *daṣṣ* to bite, Dhātup. **Danṣāna**, n. a surprising or wonderful deed, marvellous power or skill, RV. i, 166, 13; (ā) f. id., i, 17; viii (often instr. *ṣānā*), x. **ṣānā-vat**, mfn. endowed with wonderful skill or power, i, iii; ŚāṅkhŚr. viii, 17. **ṣayitrī**, m. a destroyer, Nir. vi, 26, Sch. **Danṣas**, n. = *ṣāna*, RV. cf. *puru- & su-danṣas*. **Danṣai**, m. or f. = *karmān*, see s.v. 2. *daṣṣ*. **Danṣishṭha**, mfn. (Superl. of *su* or *dasrā*) of very wonderful strength, i, 182, 2; viii; x, 143, 3. **Danṣu**, mfn. only in comp., = *daṣu*, Lat. *denus* (for the change of meaning cf. *guri* & *Bapūs* &c.); ind. wonderfully, i, 134, 4 & 141, 4. -**jūta** (*dāṣu-*), mfn. wonderfully quick, 122, 10. -**patnī** (*dāṣu-*), f. having a powerful lord (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 34, Vārt. 1, Pat.), iv, 19, 7 & (*dāṣu-patī*), vi, 3, 7.

दह *daḥ*, cl. 10. *ḥayati*, to shine, burn, Vop.

दक *daka*, n. = *ud*, water, Phetk. xvii; cf. *dagārgala*. -**rākṣha**, m. a water-Rākshasa, Divyāv. viii, 262 ff. -**lavanika**, m. mfn. prepared with water and salt, L. **Dakōdara**, n. a dropsical belly (cf. *udak*), Suśr. i, 25, 8; ii, 7; iii, 8; v, 2, 36.

दक्ष *dakṣ*, cl. 1. P. (Impv. 2. pl. *dākṣhatā*) to act to the satisfaction of (dat.; Nir. i, 7), RV. vii; *ā-dākṣhatē* (p. *dākṣhamāna*; pf. *dadakṣhe*) to be able or strong, 16, 6; AV. i, f.; ŚBr. ii, iv; to grow, increase, Dhātup. xvi, 7; to act quickly, ib.; to go, xix, 8; to hurt, ib.; Caus. *dakṣhāyati* (aor. *ada-dakṣhat*), to make able or strong, ŚBr. ii, iv, viii, xi.

Dakṣha, m(f) ān. able, fit, adroit, expert, clever, dexterous, industrious, intelligent, RV. &c.; strong, heightening or strengthening the intellectual faculties (Soma), ix, f.; passable (the Ganges), MBh. xii, 1844; suitable, BhP. iv, 6, 44; Bharṭi. iii, 64; right (opposed to left), RāmātUp. i, 22; Phetk. i; m. ability, fitness, mental power, talent (cf. *kratū*), strength of will, energy, disposition, RV.; AV.; VS.; evil disposition, RV. iv, 3, 13; x, 139, 6; a particular form of temple, Hcat. ii, 1, 390; a general lover, W.; a cock, Car. i, vi; N. of a plant, L.; fire, L.; Śiva's bull, L.; N. of an Āditya (identified with Prajā-pati, TS. iii; ŚBr. ii; father of Kṛitika, Śāntik.), RV. i, f.; x; Nir. ii, xii; N. of one of the Prajā-patis (MBh. xii, 7534; Hariv. VP. i, 7, 5 & 22, 4; BhP. iii, 12, 22; MatsyaP. evl, 15; KūrmaP. &c.; Śak. vii, 27; born from Brahmā's right thumb, MBh. i, xii; Hariv. &c.; or from A-ja, 'the unborn,' BhP. iv, 1, 47; or son of Pra-cetas or of the 10 Pra-cetasas, whence called Prācetas, MBh. i, xii f.; Hariv. 101; VP. i, 15; father of 24 daughters by Pra-sūti, VP. i, 7, 17 ff.; BhP. &c.; of 50 [or 60, MBh. xii, 6136; R. ii, 20, 10; or 44, Hariv. 11521 ff.] daughters of whom 27 become the Moon's wives, forming the lunar asterisms, and 13 [or 17, BhP.; or 8, R.] those of Kaśyapa, becoming by this latter the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals, while 10 are married to Dharmā, Mn. ix, 128 f.; MBh. i, ix; xii, 7537 ff.; Hariv. VP. &c.; celebrating a great sacrifice [hence *Dakṣha-syāyana*, 'N. of a sacrifice,' Mn. vi, 10] to obtain a son, he omitted, with the disapproval of Dadhica, to invite Śiva, who ordered Virā-bhadra to spoil the sacrifice, Hariv. 12212 [identified with Viṣṇu] ff.; VāyuP. i, 30 = BrahmaP. i; LiṅgaP.; MatsyaP. xiii; VāmP. ii-v; ŚivaP. i, 8; KāśīKh. lxxxviii ff.; named among the Viśve-dēvas, Hariv. 11542; VāyuP.; Brihasp. [Hcat.] &c.; N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. v, 3597; of a man with the patr. Pārvaṭi, ŚBr. ii, 4, 4, 6; of a law-giver, Yājñ. i, 5; Mn. ix, 88, Sch. &c.; of a son of Uśī-nara, BhP. ix, 23, 2; of one of the 5 Kānyakubja Brāhmins from whom the Bengal Brāhmins are said to have sprung, Kṣhit. i, 13 & 41; (ā) f. the earth, L.; cf. *a-tūrta*, *dindā*, *sa-mānā*; *su-dakṣha*; *mārga-dakṣhaka*; *dakṣhā-yantā*; *deśiś*; Lat. *dex-ter*; Goth. *taiksus*. -**ka-nyā**, f. a daughter of D°, MBh. i; Durgā, L. -**kratū**, ni. du. = *kratū-dakṣha*, TBr. i, 5; ĀśvGr.; *dākṣh*, mfn. able-minded, VS. iv, 11; ŚBr. iii. -**jā**,

f. 'D°s daughter,' Durgā, L.; pl. the Moon's wives, HPariś. ii, 88; -**pati**, m. 'lord of Durgā,' Śiva, W.; = *ṣkāt-majā-p*, L. -**nidhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, TāndyaBr. xiv. -**tā**, f. dexterity, ability, Kām. v, 15; Sāh. iii, 51. -**tāti** (*dākṣh*), f. id., AV. viii, 1, 6. -**nidhana**, n. = *nidh*. -**pati** (*dākṣh*), m. lord of the faculties, RV. i, 95, 6; cf. 56, 2. -**pitṛi** (*dākṣh*), m. 'id.' or 'having D° as father' (Mitra & Varuṇa, the gods &c.), vi-viii (du. *tarā*, pl. *taras*); VS.; TS. i, 2 (pl. *taras*); ŚāṅkhŚr. -**putra**, see *sāvarna*. -**makha-mathana**, n. 'destruction of D°s sacrifice,' N. of LiṅgaP. i, 99 f. -**mathana**, m. 'destroyer of D°,' Śiva, Hcar. iii. -**yajña**, m. Dakṣha's sacrifice; -*prabhañjana*, m. 'destroyer of D°s sacrifice,' Śiva; -*vidhvansa*, m. = *ṣkha-makha-manthana*, N. of KūrmaP. i, 15; -*vidhvansa*, n. N. of PadmaP. i, 5 & ŚivaP. ii, 11; -*vinā-sini*, f. Durgā, W. -**vihitā**, f. (scil. *gāthā*) a song composed by D°, Yājñ. iii, 114. -**vridh**, mfn. rejoicing in cleverness, TS. iii, 5, 8. -**śāpa**, m. 'curse of D°,' N. of PadmaP. iii, 33. -**sādhana**, mfn. effective of cleverness, RV. ix. -**sāvarna**, m. N. of the 9th Manu, VP. iii, 2, 20; -*putra sāv* or simply *putra*, MārkaP. xciv, 4 & 10. -**sāvarni**, m. id., BhP. viii, 13, 18. -**suta**, m. a son of D°, god (cf. *pitṛi*), R. v, 43, 14; (ā) f. a daughter of D°; pl. the Moon's wives, Ragh. iii, 33. -**stha**, m(f) ān. being (on the right i.e.) south, Hcat. i, 3, 934. -**smṛiti**, f. N. of a law-book. **Dakṣhāṇḍa**, n. a hen's egg, Bhpr. v, 30, 73; vii, 76, 219. **Dakṣhātma-jā-pati**, m. 'lord of D°s daughters,' the Moon, Vām. **Dakṣhādharma**, m. = *ṣkha-yajña*; -*dhvansa*, m. = *ṣkha-yajña-prabhañjana*, L.; -*dhvansa-kṛit*, m. id., L.; -*dhvansa*, m. id., Prab. ii, 28. **Dakṣhāri**, m. 'D°s foe,' Śiva. **Dakṣhēśvara-līṅga**, n. N. of a Liṅga, KāśīKh. lxxxix.

Dakṣha, mfn. able, dexterous, RV. i, f.; vii, 13. **Dakṣhāyā**, mfn. to be satisfied by skill, i, f., vii. **Dakṣhi**, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 3. **Dakṣhina** (also *nā*, ŚBr.), m(f) ān. (declined as a pron. when denoting relative position ['right' or 'southern'], KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr. &c.; cf. Pāṇ. i, 1, 34; vii, 1, 16; but not necessarily in abl. & loc. sg. m. n. [*ne*, KātyŚr.; Mn. ii, 63] and nom. pl. m.; except Hariv. 12390) able, clever, dexterous, Pāṇ. i, 1, 34, Kāś.; Sātr. i(c); right (not left), RV.; AV.; VS. &c. (*ṇam park*, 'to walk round a person with the right side towards him,' BhP. iv, 12, 25; *ṇam/krī*, 'to place any one on the right side as a mark of respect,' i, viii); south, southern (as being on the right side of a person looking eastward), situated to the south, turned or directed southward, AV.; VS. &c.; coming from south (wind), Suśr.; Ragh. iv, 8; (with *āmāyā*) the southern sacred text (of the Tāntrikas), Kulārp. iii; straightforward, candid, sincere, pleasing, compliant, MBh. iv, 167; R.; Śak. iv, 18; Sāh. iii, 35; Pratāpar.; BrahmaP.; m. the right (hand or arm), RV. i, viii, x; TS. v; the horse on the right side of the pole of a carriage, i, x; VS. ix, 8; Śiva; m. or n. the south, Nal. ix, 23; R.; n. the right-hand or higher doctrine of the Śāktas, Kulārp. ii; (*am*), ind. to the right, R. ii, 92, 13; (ā) f. (scil. *gō*) 'able to calve and give milk,' a prolific cow, good milk-cow, RV.; AV.; a fee or present to the officiating priest (consisting originally of a cow, cf. KātyŚr. xv; Lāty. viii, 1, 2), RV. &c.; Donation to the priest (personified along with Brahmanas-pati, Indra, and Soma, i, 18, 5; x, 103, 8; authors of x, 107, RAnukr.; wife of Sacrifice [Ragh. i, 31; BhP. ii, 7, 2], both being children of Ruci and Ākūti, iv, 1, 4 f.; VP. i, 7, 18 f.); reward, RV. viii, 24, 21; (offered to the Guru), MBh. v; Ragh. v, 20; Kathās. iv, 93 f.; (*ṇam ā-diś*, 'to thank,' Divyāv. vii, 104; Caus. 'to earn thanks,' i); a gift, donation (cf. *abhaya-prāṇa-rati*), Mn. iii; R. ii; (scil. *diś*) the south, Deccan, L.; a figure of Durgā having the right side prominent, W.; completion of any rite (*pratiṣṭhā*), L.; (e), loc. ind. on the right side, Hemac.; (āf), abl. ind. from or on the right side, Pāṇ. v, 3, 4; from the south, southward, ib.; (*ena*), instr. ind. on the right or south (35), on the right side of or southward from (acc.; ii, 3, 31), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c. (with *krī*, to place or leave on the right, BhP. v, 21, 8); (*ais*), instr. ind. to the right, Kaus. 77; [cf. Lith. *dėšinė*, f. 'the right hand.'] -**kālikā**, f. a form of Durgā worshipped by the Tāntrikas, W. -**kālī-māhātmya**, n. N. of a work. -**jānu-akna**, mfn. having the right knee bent, Gobh. i, 3, 1. -**tās**, ind. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 28) from the right or south, on the right side or southward from

(gen.), RV. &c. (with \sqrt{as} or *bhū*, 'to stand at the right side of, assist,' viii, 100, 2; x, 83, 7; AV. xviii; with $\sqrt{krī}$ = *ṇena* with $\sqrt{krī}$, BhP. v, 23, 1; with *pradistāt* or *ras*, south-east, ŚBr. xiii; MBh. ii); -*ta-npaeāra*, mfn. having the entrance on the south, ĀpŚr. xi, 9, 4; -*ta-npavītin*, mfn. wearing the sacred thread on the right, iii, 17, 11; *ṭds-ka-parda*, mfn. wearing the braid on the right side of the head, RV. vii, 33, 1; (*ṇā-k*), Gṛhyās. ii, 40; *ṭah-sdā*, mfn. = *ṇa-s*, MaitrS. i, 4, 6; *ṭo-nyāya*, mfn. where the southern direction is the rule, ŚāṅkhŚr. ii; iv. -**trā**, ind. on the right side, RV. vi, 18, 9. -**tva**, n. uprightness, honesty, Hemac. -**dagb**, see *-sūl*. -**dvārika**, mfn. (an asterism) propitious to a military expedition to the south, VarYogay. v, 1, Sch. -**dhurīṇa**, mfn. harnessed on the right side of the pole, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 78, Kāś. -**pañcāla**, mfn. belonging or relating to the southern Pañcālas (realm), BhP. iv, 25, 50. -**paścāt**, ind. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 32, Vārt. 2, Pat.) south-west from (gen.), Vait. -**paścārḍha**, m. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 32, Vārt. 3, Pat.) the south-western side, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 9, 6. -**paścima**, m(f) ān. south-western, ĀśvGr.; MBh. iii, 16823; xvii, 44. -**pañcālaka**, mfn. = *pañcāla*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 13, Kāś. -**pūrvā**, m(f) ān. (ii, 2, 26, Kāś.) south-eastern, KātyŚr.; (*ena*), instr. ind. south-east from (acc.), viii, 6, 20; (ā) f. (scil. *diś*) the south-east, Kaus.; ĀśvGr. iv, 1, f.; Gobh. iv, 2, 3; BhP.; *ṛvdyata*, m(f) ān. extending south-eastward, KātyŚr. xxv; *ṛvārdha*, m. the south-eastern side, iii, ix; Kaus. -**pūrvaka**, mfn. = *ṛva*, Hcat. i, 11, 711. -**prāk-pravāna**, mfn. sloping south-eastwards, ŚāṅkhŚr. iv, 14, 6. -**prāṇi**, f. = *pūrvā*, R. vi, 96, 11. -**bhā-ga**, m. the southern hemisphere (*ṇa bh*), i, 60, 20). W. -**mānasa**, n. N. of a Tirtha near Benares. -**mārga**, m. the southern course (of a planet), VarYogay. iv, 49. -**rādhā**, f. southern Rādhā (in Bengal), Prab. ii, 3 & 3. -**līpi**, f. the southern way of writing, Lalit. x, 31. -**sād**, mfn. sitting on the right or southern side, VS. xxxviii; (*ṇā-s*) ix, 35; (*ṇa-dhak*, nom. fr. *-dagh*, Lāty. v, 7, 3.) -**savyā**, mfn. du. right and left, AV. xii, 1, 28. -**stha**, m. 'standing on the right of his master,' a charioteer, L. **Dakṣhiṇāgni**, m. the southern fire of the altar (= *anvāḥārya-pīcana*), AV.; ĀśvGr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; ChUp.; ĀśvGr.; VP. v, 34; BhP. iv. **Dakṣhiṇāgra**, mfn. having the points turned to the south, ŚBr. ii; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Gobh.; MBh.; R. **Dakṣhiṇāc**, m (acc. *ṇāḥcam*) in. southward, Kaus. 87. **Dakṣhiṇācala**, m. 'southern mountain,' the Malaya range, L. **Dakṣhiṇācāra**, mfn. upright in conduct, MBh. iv, 167; = *ṛin*; -*tantra*, n. N. of a Tāntric work. **Dakṣhiṇācārīn**, mfn. worshipping Śakti according to the right-hand ritual; -*ri-tantra*, n. = *ṛa-p*. **Dakṣhiṇādhipati**, m. the lord of the Deccan, Vet. v, 4. **Dakṣhiṇāntikā**, f. N. of a metre. **Dakṣhiṇāpara**, m(f) ān. south-western, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Kaus.; ĀśvGr.; Ap.; *ṛādhimukha*, mfn. turned to the south-west, Viṣṇ. lxi, 12. **Dakṣhiṇāpavarga**, mfn. terminating in the south, Kaus. 87; ĀpGr. xxi, 9. **Dakṣhiṇābhi**, m. the southern ocean, VP. v, 23, 2 (v. l. for *ṇa-patha*). **Dakṣhiṇābhimukha**, m(f) ān. having the face turned southwards, Mn. iv, 50; Hcat. i, 11, 7; flowing southwards, Suśr. i, 45; -*shita*, mfn. standing with the face southwards, MārkaP. **Dakṣhiṇāyana**, n. 'southward way,' way to Yama's quarter, MBh. xii, 996; 'sun's progress south of the equator,' the winter half-year, Gaut.; Mn. i, 67; MBh.; VarBrS.; Pañcat.; BhP. v, 21, 3; mfn. situated in the sun's winter course (asan asterism), 23, 5. **Dakṣhiṇāranya**, n. 'southern forest,' N. of a forest, Hit. i, 2, 2. **Dakṣhiṇārus**, mfn. wounded on the right side, L. **Dakṣhiṇārdha**, m. the right or southern side, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; R.; -*paścārḍha*, m. = *ṇa-p*, MānŚr. vi, 2, 5; -*pūrvārḍha*, m. = *ṇa-p*, i, 1, 2 & 7, 6; ĀpGr. ii, 6; *ṇārḍha-pārḍha*, m. = *ṇa-paścārḍha*, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvii, 24, 18. **Dakṣhiṇārdhya**, mfn. being on the right or southern side, TS. ii, vi; ŚBr.; -*pūrvārḍhya*, mfn. being on the south-western side, Lāty. i, 10, 3. **Dakṣhiṇāvacara**, mfn. (an embryo) moving in the right part (of the womb), Lalit. vi, 7. **Dakṣhiṇāvarta**, mfn. turning (from the left) to the right (a conch-shell, Sāh.; *kuṇḍala*, BhP. v, 23, 5; a fruit, Bhpr. v, 1, 139; a woman's navel, Subh.); moving in the southern course (the sun), MBh. vi, 5671; m. a conch-shell opening to the right, Divyāv. viii, 490. **Dakṣhiṇāvartaka**, m(f) ān. turned to the right or southwards, MBh. xii; ĀpGr. xl, 28; H h

Hcat. i, 3, 964; (f), f. *Tragia involucreta*, L. **Dakṣhiṇāśa**, f. 'southern quarter', -*pati*, m. 'lord of D°', Yama, Hemac., -*raṭi*, f. 'delight of D°', Canopy, ib. **Dakṣhiṇēṭara**, mfn. 'other than right', left, Kum. iv, 19. **Dakṣhiṇēṭi**, f. (= *ṇḍāyana*) the sun's progress south of the equator, Jyot. (YV) 9. **Dakṣhiṇēṭma**, mfn. broken on the right side (a cart), Pāp. v, 4, 126, Kāś. **Dakṣhiṇēṭman**, mfn. (126) = *ṇḍrus*, Bālar. vii, 11. **Dakṣhiṇēṭṭara**, mfn. (ān), having the right lying on the other (the two hands), Gobh. i, 7, 4; right and left, ĀsvGr. iii, 2; southern and northern, KātyŚr.; MārKp.; (in comp.) Hcat. i, 3, 903 f.; *ṛḍyāta*, mfn. (ān), extending from south to north, 878; 903 f.; 9, 141 f.; *ṛḍyāma*, mfn. id., 5, 929. **Dakṣhiṇēṭṭarin**, mfn. overhanging on the right side, ŚāṅkhŚr. i, xvii. **Dakṣhiṇēṭṭāna**, mfn. having the right hand turned upwards, KātyŚr. viii, 2, 9; (the hands) of which the right is turned upwards, ŚāṅkhŚr. v, 8, 5; Gobh. iv, 3. **Dakṣhiṇēṭṭag-dvāra**, mfn. (ān), having doors north and south, Āp. ii, 25, 5. **Dakṣhiṇēṭṭakrama**, mfn. beginning on the right, MānGr. i, 4, 1. **Dakṣhiṇā**, f. of *ṇa*, q. v.; *ṇā* (old. instr.) ind. on the right or south (Pān. v, 3, 36), on the right side or southward from (abl.; ii, 3, 29), RV. ii, 27, 11; x, 17, 9; AV. (also *ddkṣh*); VS.; TBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty.; ChUp.; Kauś. - *ka-parda*, see *ṇatīś-k*. - *kāla*, m. the time of receiving the sacrificial fee, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. - *gavī*, f. pl. the cows given as a sacrificial fee, ĀpŚr. xii, 19, 6, Sch. - *jyotiś* (*ddkṣh*), mfn. brilliant by the sacrificial gift, AV. ix, 5, 22 f. - *ṇinayana* (*ṇat*), m. the Mantra by which the Dakṣhiṇā cows are driven southwards, ĀpŚr. xiii, 6, 9. - *tvā*, n. the state of the sacrificial gift, MaitrS. iv, 8, 3. - *ḍe-āna* (*ṇat*), n. thanksgiving, Divyā. xviii, 200; (ā), f. id., xiii, 247. - *dvāra*, n. a door on the south, MānGr. ii, 11; mfn. having a door on the south, Kauś.; Gobh. - *nyāya*, mfn. = *ṇato-ny*, ŚāṅkhŚr. i, 1, 14. - *patha*, m. path of the Dakṣhiṇā cow (between the Śālā and the Sadas), ŚāṅkhŚr.; ĀsvGr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; (*ṇā-samcara*, Vait.) the southern region, Deccan, MBh.; Hariv. 5289; VarBṛS.; Suśr.; Bhp.; Kathās.; Vet.; Hit.; see *ṇābdkh*. - *pathika*, mfn. belonging to the Deccan, Hariv. 6144. - *pratyao*, mfn. (fīc) 'n. south-western', (fīc), f. south-west, Gaut.; (with *dis*) MānGr. ii, 1, Sch.; (*tyak*), ind. south-westwards, I; *tyak-pravaṇa*, mfn. sloping south-westwards, ĀpGr. xvii, 1; *tyag-apavarga*, mfn. terminating in the south-west, Kauś. I. - *pravaṇa* (*ṇā*), mfn. (ān), sloping southwards, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; MānGr. ii, 11; Mn. iii; Yājñ. - *prashṭi*, m. the horse harnessed on the right side of the yoke-horses, ŚBr. v, 1, 4; ix, 4, 2; KātyŚr. - *praharapa* (*ṇā*), mfn. hurled to the right, MaitrS. iii, 2, 10. - *prāg-agra*, mfn. having the points turned to the south-east, ĀpŚr. xiv, 32, 3; ĀpGr. i, 15. - *bandha*, m. 'bondage of ritual reward', one of the 3 states of bondage (in Sāṃkhya phil.), Tattvas. - *mukha*, mfn. (ān), standing with the face to the right or south, ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; ĀsvGr.; Mn.; R. - *mūrti*, m. a Tāntric form of Śiva; N. of a copyist of the 17th cent.; -*prayoga*, m. N. of a ch. of Tantras; iv; -*mantra*, m. N. of Śārad. Sch.; -*samhitā*, f. N. of a work, Tantras; Ānand. 31, Sch.; -*stava*, m. or -*stotra*, n. 10 verses ascribed to Sāṃkara (explained by Viśva-rūpa or Surēśvara in a commentary with gloss by Rāma-tīrtha); *ty-upani-shad*, f. N. of an Up. - *yugyā*, m. the right yoke-horse, ŚBr. v, ix. - *rha* (*ṇā*), mfn. deserving the sacrificial fee, L. - *līpi*, v. l. for *ṇa-P*. - *vat* (*ddkṣh*), mfn. giving sacrificial presents, RV. (In-dra, iii, vi, ix); A V. xviii; abounding in sacrificial rewards (sacrifice), ŚBr.; Lāty.; MBh. - *vāh*, mfn. (nom. *vāḥ*), being borne to the right of the fire (the ladle), RV. iii, 6, 1. - *vṛt*, mfn. turning or going round to the right, i, 144, I (the ladle); ŚBr. vi-viii; TBr. i; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Kauś. - *vṛitta*, mfn. twisted from the left to the right, Āp. - *śiras*, mfn. having the head southwards, KātyŚr. xxii, 6, 4 & 15; Gobh. iii, 10, 27. - *śroni*, f. the right buttock, KātyŚr. xvii, 8, 24. - *samoara*, m., see *patha*. - *sād*, see *ṇa-ṇ*. **Dakṣhiṇā**, ind. f. to the right or in the south (of abl., Pān. ii, 3, 29), v, 3, 37. *ṇit*, ind. with the right hand, RV. v, 36, 4; cf. *pra-*. *ṇi-√kṛi*, = *ṇena* with *√kṛi*, Bhp. iii, 24, 41; to give anything (acc.) as a sacrificial fee, Bālar. ii, 23. *ṇiya*, mfn. (Pān. v, 1, 69) = *ṇyā*, AV. viii, 10, 4; ŚBr.

iii f.; Hariv.; VarBṛS.; Mālav. ii, 11; venerable, Lalit. xxvi, 26; Kāraṇ. xxiii, 203 & 208 f.; cf. *a-*. *ṇya*, mfn. (Pān. v, 1, 69) worthy of the sacrificial fee, fit for a sacrificial gift, TBr. i, 3, 3; ii, 1; cf. *a-*. **दक्षत दक्षत, dakṣhi**. See *√dah*. **दक्षत, kṣhās**, mfn. burning, blazing, RV. i f. **दगार्गल dagārgala**, n. 'water-key (*daga* = *daka*)', examining the soil in searching for wells or rules for doing so, VarBṛS. liv; (*udag*) cvii; N. of liv. **दगु dāgu**, m. N., see *dāgavyāyāni*. **दग्ध dagdh**, mfn. (*√dah*) burnt, scorched, consumed by fire, AV. iv, xviii; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; tormented, pained, consumed by grief or hunger, distressed, Ritus. i, 10; Amar. 24; Rājāt.; dry, insipid, Śikṣh.; inauspicious, PŚarv.; miserable, execrable, Daś. vii, 290; Kād.; n. cauterisation (cf. *agni-*), Suśr. i, 11 f.; (ā), f. (soil. *dis*) the quarter where the sun remains overhead, L.; (soil. *tithi*) N. of certain inauspicious days; = *ruha*, L. - *kāka*, m. 'inauspicious crow', a raven, L. - *jaṭhara*, n. the hungry stomach, Bhartṛ. iii, 22. - *putra* (*ḍhā*), mfn. (ān), whose son is burnt, Suparn. ix, 2. - *mataya*, m. a grilled fish, Bhpr. v, 10, 127. - *mandira-sāra*, mfn. one who has burned the best of mansions, = *marapa*, m. N. of an author, ŚāringP. cvi, 5. - *yoni*, mfn. having its source or origin destroyed. - *ratha*, m. N. of a Gandharva, W. - *ruha*, m. 'growing in ashes', Clarendonum phlomoideis, L.; (ā), f. N. of a plant, L. - *varaka*, N. of a grass, Npr. - *vraṇa*, m. a burn, singe. **दग्ध kṣhara**, an inauspicious letter (in a word), W. **दग्ध kṣhataḥ**, f. a burnt brick, L. **दग्ध dāda**, n. = *ḍha-jaṭhara*, Hit. i, 4, 13. **दग्धavya**, mfn. to be burnt, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. **दग्ध dāḥi**, m. one who burns (with acc.), RV. v, 9, 4; *dhṛi*, a burner of (gen.), ŚBr. ii, 2; Mālav. **दघ dagh**, cl. 5. (Pot. *ḡhnyāt*; Prec. 3. sg. *ḡhyās*; aor. Subj. i. pl. *ḡhma*) with *pasā* or *ēcāt*, to fall short of (cf. *ḡ-pasā-dagvhan*), RV. i, 123, 5; vii, 56, 21; with *adhas*, to reach below the regular height, Kāth. viii, 12; to strike, Dhātup. xxvii, 26, to protect (cf. *√dagh*), ib. cl. 4. *dhāḡyati*, to go, Naigh. ii, 4; to flow, Nir. i, 9; cf. *atī-*, *ā-*; *pra-dāghas*; *ḡxopai*. **Daghnā**, mfn. (ā, ī) n. f. (Pān. iv, 1, 15; v, 2, 37) 'reaching up to', cf. *ansa*, *asva*, *ā-pa-kaksha*, *upastha-ūru*, *kaṇṭha*, *kulpha*, *gulpha*, *jānu*, *nābhi*, *mukha*, *stana*. **दण्ड दण्ड**, mfn. (√ *ḍ*) *ḍaṇṣ*, 139, Vārt. 4, Pat. m. cl. 10. **दण्ड dāṇḍ**, m. cl. 1. *ḡhati*, to keep off (derived fr. *daghn*), Dhātup.; to protect (cf. *√dagh*), ib. **दण्ड dac-chada**, m. = *danta-ech*, Bhp. **दण्ड dāḍi**, v. l. for *dāḍi*, Kāś. **दण्ड daṇḍā**, (= *ḍēḍḍo-v*, hence cognate with *dāru* & *√dri*) m. (n. [cf. *ikṣhu-*], g. *ardharcādi*) a stick, staff, rod, pole, cudgel, club, RV. &c. (staff given at investiture with the sacred thread, ŚBr. &c.; 'penis [with *vaitasā*]', xi, 5, 1, 1; 'trunk', see *śundā*; 'arm' or 'leg', see *dor-bāhu*; 'tusk', see *daṇṣṭrā*); = *ḍakṣana*, BṛNārP. xxii, 115 (n.); a stalk, stem (of a tree; cf. *ikṣhu*, *ud*, *khara*), MBh. ii, 2390; the staff of a banner, 2079; iv, xiv; the handle of a ladle, sauce-pan, fly-flap, parasol &c.), AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; the stem of a plough, L.; 'a mast', see *mahā-daṇḍa-dhara*; the cross-bar of a lute which holds the strings, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvii; the stick with which a lute is played, L.; a churning-stick (cf. *ḍāhata*), L.; a pole as a measure of length (= 4 Hastas), VarBṛS. xxiv, 9; MārKp. ii; N. of a measure of time (= 60 Vi-kāśas), Brahmap. ii; VarP.; BhavP.; N. of a staff-like appearance in the sky ('N. of a planet', L.; cf. *bhāsa*), VarBṛS.; N. of a constellation, xx, 2; VarBṛ.; Laghu.; a form of military array (cf. *vyūha*), L.; a line (cf. *pāta*); a staff or sceptre as a symbol of power and sovereignty (cf. *nyasta*), application of power, violence, Mn. vii f.; MBh.; power over (gen. or in comp.), control, restraint (cf. *vāg*, *mano*, *kāya* - [karma], MārKp. xli, 22); *tri-da-ṇḍin*, Subh.; embodied power, army (*kośa*), du. 'treasure and army', Mn. ix, 294; MBh.; Kir. ii, 12), Mn. vii; Ragh. xvii, 62; the rod as a symbol of judicial authority and punishment, punishment (corporal, verbal, and fiscal); chastisement and imprisonment, reprimand, fine), TāpdyBr. xvii, 1;

Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *guptā* & *gūḍha*); pride, L.; m. a horse, L.; Punishment (son of Dhama and Kriyā, VP. i, 7, 27; MārKp. i); Yama, L.; Śiva, MBh. xii, 10361; N. of an attendant of the Sun, iii, 198; (g. *śivādi* & *śaṇakādi*) N. of a man with the patr. Aupara, MaitrS. iii, 8, 7; TS. vi, 2, 9, 4; of a prince slain by Arjuna (brother of *-dhara*, identified with the Asura Krodha-hantri), MBh. i f., viii; of a Rakṣas, R. vii, 5, 39; see *ḍa-ka*; (ā), f. Hedysarum lagopodioides, Npr. - *kan-daka*, m. N. of a bulb, L. - *kapālin*, mfn. carrying a staff and a skull, Hcat. ii, 1, 704. - *kamaḍala*, m. a jar with a handle, Divyā. i, 262 & 301; xviii, 343 (n.); xxxii, 63. - *kartṛi*, m. a punisher. - *kar-man*, n. punishment, Yājñ. ii, 275. - *kala*, n. N. of a metre. - *kalita-vat*, ind. like one driven by a stick, ĀpŚr. xi, 12, 6, Sch. - *kāka*, for *dagdhā-k*, W. - *kāshāka*, n. a wooden staff, MBh. i, R. vii; Hariv.; Mṛicch. i, 23; Śāk. ii, 2; vi, 3; Mālav. iv, 18. - *kusa* or *-kūla*, m. pl. N. of a people, R. iv, 40, 25. - *ketu*, m. N. of a man, MBh. vii; BṛNārP. xxxvii. - *gauri*, f. N. of an Aparas, MBh. iii, 1784. - *grahana*, n. 'taking the staff', becoming an ascetic, W. - *grāha*, m. 'staff-bearer', g. *revaty-ādi*. - *ghaṭaṇā*, f. 'waving a stick' and 'prostrating one's self (before an idol)', Singhās. Intro. 13. - *ghana*, mfn. striking with a stick, committing an assault, Mn. viii, 380. - *okra*, n. = *sthāna*, Mālav. i, 3; Daś. viii, 205; N. of a mythical weapon, R. i, 29, 5. - *ochadana*, n. a room for utensils, Buddh. L. - *jita*, mfn. subdued by punishment. - *ḡhakṣ*, f. N. of a drum or gong on which the hours are struck, L. - *tāḍana*, n. punishing with a stick, Āp. - *tā-mri*, f. = *t*, L. - *tva*, n. the state of a stick, Bhāṣp. - *dāsa*, m. a slave or one enslaved for (non-pay-ment of a) fine, Mn. viii, 415. - *dhara*, mfn. 'rod-bearer', punisher (of, gen.), ix, 245; MBh. xii; R. vi; Bhp.; m. a king, ix; Ragh. ix, 3; Rājāt. iv; Yama, 655; a judge, vii, 1458. - *mukha*, Daś. viii, 209; a door-keeper, Dharmasarm. ii, 76; a mendicant, W.; a potter, W.; *ṛddhipati*, m. a king who has full administrative powers, Rājāt. iv, 655. - *dhāra*, mfn. = *raka*, MBh. iii, 1596 (Yama); Kām.; Rājāt. iv; a king, L.; Yama, L.; N. of a prince slain by Arjuna (brother of Daṇḍa and identified with the Asura Krodha-varḍhana), MBh. i f., viii; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, i, 2738; pl. N. of a people, R. (G) ii, 88, 7. - *dhāraka*, mfn. 'rod-bearer', administering justice, MBh. xii, 2510. - *dhā-rapa*, n. carrying a staff, PārGr. ii, 5, 11; applying the rod, punishment, MBh. i, iii; R. i. - *dhārin*, mfn. = *raka*, Bhp. vi, 3, 5. - *dhṛi*, mfn. f. governing, iv, 21, 12. - *nāyaka*, m. 'rod-applier', a judge, Hit. ii, 9, 2 & 3; = *mukha*, Jain.; VarBṛS. lxixii, 4; Rājāt. vii; N. of an attendant of the Sun, L., Sch.; -*purusha*, m. a policeman, Caurap., Sch. - *ni-dhāna*, n. 'laying aside the rod', pardoning, indulgence, MBh. xii, 6559 & 9964. - *nipātana*, n. application of the rod, punishing (with gen.), Kām. xiii, 17. - *niyoga*, n. infliction of punishment, Gaut. xii, 51. - *nīti*, f. application of the rod, administration of justice, judicature (as a science), Mn. vii, 43; Yājñ. i, 310; MBh. &c.; N. of a work, Ragh. i, 26, Sch.; Durgā, DevīP.; -*mat*, mfn. familiar with judicature, MBh. xii, 2699. - *netri*, m. 'rod-applier', see *adhi-*; -*tva*, n. judicature, Mn. xii, 100 (Bhp. iv, 22, 45). - *pa*, m. N. of a man, g. *naḍḍi*. - *pa-kṣaka*, m. N. of a position of the hands, Hastar. - *parāyana*, mfn. wanting a stick (for walking), Kāraṇ. xvi, 16. - *pāṇu*, m. a door-keeper, L. - *pāni* (*ḍā*), mfn. (g. *āhitiḡy-ādi*) staff-handed, ŚBr. xi; Kathās. liv; m. a policeman, Hāsy.; Yama, ShadyBr. v, 4; Bhp. i, v; N. of the leader of 2 of Śiva's troops, KāśīKh. xxxii; of the father of Bud-dha's wife Go-pā, Lalit. xii; Suvampr. xviii; of a Kāśī king, PadmaP.; of a physician, Bhpr. vii, 8, 137; of a prince (grandfather of Kṣhemaka), Bhp. ix, 22, 42; Vāyup. ii, 37, 270 ff.; MatsyaP. i, 87; Brahmapāṇ. v; (*khaṇḍ*) VP. iv, 21, 4. - *pāta*, m. = *nipātana*, v, 22, 17; a kind of fever, Bhpr. vii, 8, 82; dropping a line (in a manuscript), *nipāta*, m. N. of a position of the feet in dancing, VP. v, 7, 46 (v. l. *caṇḍ*). - *pātana*, n. = *nip*, Kām. vii, 76. - *pātin*, mfn. punishing (with loc.), R. i, 7, 13. - *pārushya*, n. actual violence, harsh punishment, Gaut.; Mn. viii, 278 & 301; Pācat.; -*vat*, mfn. inflicting harsh punishment, Kām. xiv, 13. - *pāla*, 'laka', m. 'superintendent of punishment or judicature', see *prithivī*; a door-keeper, W.; N. of a fish, L. - *pāśaka*, m. 'holding a noose to catch

offenders, a policeman, *Pañcat*, ii, 4, 3; *Mudr.* i, 3. — **piṅgalaka**, m. pl. N. of a people to the north of *Madhya-deśa*, *VarBrS.* xiv, 27. — **popa** (i.e. *pavana*), a strainer with a handle, *Buddh.* L. — **prajita** (*ḍā-*), mfn. driven with a stick, *ŚBr.* xii, 4, 1, 10. — **prapayana**, n. 'infliction of punishment', N. of a ch. of PSarv. — **prapāma**, m. a prostration of the body at full length (like a stick), *Daś.* ii, 29. — **pradāna**, n. donation of a staff (at investiture with the thread), *ŚāṅkhGr.* ii, 11, 4. — **bāhu**, m. N. of an attendant of Skanda, *Mh.* iv, 2575. — **bhaṅga**, m. omission of punishment, *BhP.* vi, 3, 2. — **bhaya**, n. dread of punishment, *Nal.* iv, 10. — **bhāj**, mfn. undergoing punishment (through, gen.), *BhP.* x, 64, 42; *Yājñ.* ii, 3, 35. — **bhāsa**, m. N. of an appearance in the sky, *Buddh.* L. — **bhūti**, f. = *bhaya*, *Kām.* ii, 43 (Hit.). — **bhūt**, mfn. carrying a staff, *W.*; a potter, L.; *Yama*, *VarVog.* vi, 21. — **matṣya**, m. N. of a fish, *Bhpr.* v, 10, 118. — **māpava**, m. (*Pān.* iv, 3, 130; 2, 104, *Vārtt.* 23, *Pat.*) 'staff-pupil', a young Brāhman after *pradāna*, R. ii, 32, 18. — **mātāṅga**, *Tabernemontana coronaria*, *Npr.* — **mātha**, *Pān.* iv, 4, 37, *Kāś.* — **mukha**, m. 'leader of a column or army', a captain, general, *Buddh.* L. — **mukhya**, m. id., *Kām.* xvii, 49. — **yātṛā**, f. a procession, bridal procession, L.; a military expedition, *Hcar.* iv, vii. — **yāma**, m. a day, L.; *Yama*, L.; = *dakṣiṇā-rati*, L. — **yoga**, m. = *niy*, *Kām.* ii, 43 (Hit.). — **leśa**, n. a small fine, *Mn.* viii, 51. — **vat**, mfn. (*Pān.* v, 2, 115, *Kāś.*) carrying a staff, *Heat.* i, 11, 566; furnished with a handle, *KātyŚr.* xxvi; having a large army, *Ragh.* xvii; *Kām.* xiii, 37; ind. like a stick, *Viṣṇu.* xxviii, 5; (with *pranāmya*, prostrating the body) in a straight line, *AdhyR.* *Introd.* 5. — **vadhā**, m. 'death by punishment', capital punishment, *ŚBr.* v, 4, 4, 7. — **vācika**, mfn. actual or verbal (assault), *Mn.* viii, 6. — **vādīn**, mfn. pronouncing judicial reprimand, *W.*; m. a door-keeper, L. — **vārīta**, mfn. forbidden by threat of punishment, *Pān.* ii, 1, 24, *Vārtt.* 5, *Pat.* — **vālādhi**, m. 'stick-tailed', an elephant, L. — **vāsika**, m. a door-keeper, *Buddh.* L. — **vāsīn**, m. id., L.; 'a village-head', *a-daṇḍavāsika*, mfn. having no head (a village), *Heat.* i, 9, 60 (AgP). — **vāhin**, m. a policeman, *Daś.* xi, 249. — **vikalpa**, m. 'alternative of punishment', discretionary punishment or fine, *Mn.* ix, 228. — **viśaya**, m. the region of *Daṇḍaka*, R. vii, 81, 18. — **viśkambha**, m. a stake to which is fastened the cord of a churning-stick. — **vīrya**, m. N. of a prince, *Satr.* vi, 289. — **vṛi-kṣhaka**, m. *Thymalus antiquorum*, L. — **vyūha**, m. arraying an army in columns, *Mn.* vii, 187. — **vra-ta-dhara**, mfn. = *dhāraka*, *BhP.* iv, 13, 22. — **sa-tru**, *śarman*, m. N. of two princes, *Hariv.* i, 38, 3. — **śrī**, for *camp* (N. of a prince), *Vāyup.* ii, 37, 350. — **saṃkhyā**, f. N. of a ch. of PSarv. — **seṇa**, m. N. of a son of Vishvak-sena, *Hariv.* 1070; of another prince (= *dhāra*), *Mh.* ii, 544. — **sthāna**, n. a division of an army, *Divyāv.* xxxvi. — **hasta**, mfn. staff-handed, *Mh.* vi, 4959 (*Yama*); m. a door-keeper, *W.*; n. = *mātāṅga*, L.; (*ā*, L.); *i*, *Bhpr.* v, 2, 29). f. id. **Daṇḍākhyā**, mfn. called after a staff (see *ḍaka*); called *Daṇḍa*, L., *Sch.*; n. a two-sided hall facing north and east, *VarBrS.* liii, 39 & 41; N. of a Tirtha, *Mh.* iii, 8157. **Daṇḍāghāta**, m. a blow with a stick, *Kathās.* liv, 203. **Daṇḍājina**, n. sg. staff and dress of skin as mere outward signs of devotion, hypocrisy, deceit, *Pān.* v, 2, 76. **Daṇḍā-dandī**, ind. (4, 127 & ii, 2, 27, *Kāś.*) stick against stick (in fighting), *Mn.* iv, 121, *Kull.* **Daṇḍādhipa**, *pati*, m. a chief judge, *Kathās.* **Daṇḍāṅka**, n. = *ḍa-sihāna*, *Mālav.* v, 2. **Daṇḍapatānaka**, m. tetanus, *Suśr.* ii, 1, 51; *Bhpr.* vii, 36, 172. **Daṇḍāpūpa**, 'stick and cake', *nyāya*, m. a method of reasoning in which a self-evident truth is illustrated by saying that a mouse which has eaten a stick is sure to eat a cake, *Dayakramas*; *pūpāyita*, mfn. self-evident, *Sch.* **Daṇḍāpūpikā**, f. = *pūpā-nyāya*, *Sāh.* x.84. **Daṇḍāmītra**, for *dattām*. **Daṇḍārta**, n. N. of a Tirtha, *Mh.* iii, 8141. **Daṇḍā-lasikā**, f. = *ḍakḷasaka*, *Npr.* **Daṇḍālu**, n. *Dioscorea alata*, *W.* **Daṇḍāvayava**, m. = *ḍānika*, *Daś.* viii, 11. **Daṇḍāśrama**, m. 'staff-condition', asceticism, *W.*; *min*, m. an ascetic, *W.* **Daṇḍāsana**, n. = *ḍakḷa*, *Hog.* iv, 123 & 130; *Yogas.* ii, 46, *Sch.*; N. of an arrow, L. **Daṇḍāstra**, n. N. of a mythical weapon, R. i, 56, 9. **Daṇḍānata**, n. 'struck by a churning-stick', butter-milk, *Bhpr.* v, 13, 43. **Daṇḍēsa**, m. = *ḍa-mukha*, *Gal.* **Daṇḍōtāla**, m. n. & (*ā*), f. N. of a plant, L. **Daṇḍōdyama**,

m. lifting the stick against, threatening (ifc.), *Yājñ.* iii, 293; pl. application of power, R. v, 24, 34; *Pañcat.* i, 16, 9. **Daṇḍōpaghātām**, ind. so as to strike with a stick, *Pān.* iii, 4, 48, *Kāś.*

Daṇḍaka (*g.riyādī*), m. (n. g. *ardharācādi*) ifc. 'a staff', see *tri*; a handle (of a parasol), L.; the beam (of a plough), L.; the staff of a banner, *Mh.* vii, ix; (*Pān.* v, 3, 87, *Kāś.*) N. of a plant, *Suśr.* v, 7, 1; a row, line, *ŚāṅkhŚr.*, *Sch.*; a class of metres the stanzas of which may extend from 4 × 27 to 4 × 999 syllables, *Chandaś.* vii, 33-36; *HanRāmUp.* 15; a kind of spasm, *Car.* vi, 28; *Bhpr.* vii, 36, 171 & 227; (*ḍakḷika*) 171; N. of a work relating to VS.; m. N. of a son of Ikṣhvāku (whose country was laid waste by the curse of Bhārgava, whose daughter he had violated; his kingdom in consequence became the 'kāranya'), *Mh.* xii (allusion only); *Hariv.* 637; *BhP.* ix, 6, 4; *Kām.* (v.l. *dāṇḍaka*); *ḍa*, R. vii, 79, 15; *VP.* iv, 2, 4; *Vāyup.* ii, 26, 9; *PadmaP.* i; N. of a silly man, *Bharaṭ.* xxv; of an Asura, *Virac.* xvi; pl. the inhabitants of 'kāranya', *Mh.* ii, xiii; R.; *Ragh.*; *VarBrS.*; n. = 'kāranya', *Mh.* xiii; R.; *BhP.* ix, 11, 19; *Prasannar.* vii, 77 (pl.); (*ā*), f. id., R.; *Ragh.* xiii (colophon); *VarBrS.*; *Mcar.* iv, 11; (*ikā*), f. a stick, staff, *Mn.* v, 99, *Kull.* (ifc.); a line, *Naish.* i, 21, *Sch.*; a rope, L.; a string of pearls, L. **Daṇḍākāranya**, n. the *Daṇḍaka* forest in the Deccan, *Mh.* iii, 8183; *Hariv.* 638; R.; *Ragh.*; *Hit.*; *prasthāna*, n. N. of Abhirāmam. iv. **Daṇḍakālasaka**, m. a kind of dysentery, *Car.* vi, 10; *Rājat.* vii. **Daṇḍakā-vana**, n. = 'kāranya', R. ii, 30; *VarBrS.* xiv, 16. **Daṇḍakāsana**, n. lying prostrate on the ground, *Sarvad.* xv, 301.

Dāṇḍana, m. a cane (?), *AV.* xii, 2, 54; n. beating, chastising, punishing, *Yājñ.* (also a-); *Mh.* xii, 431; *Kām.*; *Kulārṇ.* i, 78; cf. *a-dharma*. — **vidhi**, m. the practice of inflicting punishment, *Bālār.* v, 63.

Daṇḍāniya, mfn. to be punished, *Yājñ.*; *Bālār.* v. **Dāṇḍaya**, Nom. *yati*, to chastise, punish (with acc. of fine, *Mn.* ix, 234; *Pat.* on *Pān.* i, 1, 1, *Vārtt.* 12 & 7, *Vārtt.* i, on ii, vi, viii, cf. i, 4, 51, *Siddh.* & *Vop.* v, 6), *Mn.* viii f.; *Yājñ.* i, f.; *Mh.* xii & c.

Dāṇḍāya, Nom. (p. *yāmāna*) to stand erect, *W.* **Dāṇḍāra**, m. 'having a flag-staff', a carriage, L.; 'having oars', a boat, L.; a potter's wheel (cf. *ḍa-bhrīt*), L.; 'having a staff', a bow, L.; an elephant in rut, L. **raka**, ifc. the pole of a well (or 'ḍa-raka', 'stick and spokes of a water-wheel'), *Kād.* v, 840. **Dandī**, m. pl. N. of a family, *Pravar.* vii, 2.

Dāṇḍika, mfn. (*g. purohita*) carrying a stick, *Pān.* v, 2, 115, *Kāś.*; iii, 1, 7, *Kār.*, *Sch.*; = *dāṇḍ*, *MBh.* vi, 439; m. a policeman, *Gaut.*; N. of a fish, L.

Dāṇḍita, mfn. punished, *Pañcat.* i, 1, 74; *Hit.* **Dāṇḍin**, mfn. (*Pān.* v, 2, 115, *Kāś.*) carrying a stick, *ŚBr.* xiii; *KātyŚr.*; *ŚāṅkhŚr.*; *Mn.* & c.; m. a Brāhman in the 4th stage of his life (= *tri*), *Kālid.*; N. of an order of ascetics founded by *Samkarācārya*, *W.*; a door-keeper, policeman, *Nal.* iv, 25; *Kād.* i, 225; an oarsman, *W.*; *Yama*, *Kām.* ii, 36; *Mañjuśrī*, L.; (*g. naḍḍī*) N. of a son of *Dhṛita-rāshṭra*, *Mh.* i, 2738; of a door-keeper of the Sun, R. vii, 23, 2, 9 & 11; of the author of *Daś.*, *Kāvyād.* and some 3rd work; *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.; pl. N. of a family, *Pravar.* ii, 2, 2. **ḍi-datta**, m. du. *Dāṇḍin* & *Datta*, *Pān.* vii, 2, 2, *Vārtt.* 2, *Pat.* (not in ed.). **ḍi-mat**, mfn. having club-bearers (an army), iii, 1, 7, *Kār.*, *Sch.* **ḍi-muṇḍa**, m. staffed-handed and bald (*Siva*), *MBh.* xii, 10358.

Dāṇḍiman, m. abstr. of *ḍā*, *g. pritho-ādi*. **Dāṇḍya**, mfn. = *ḍaniya*, *Āp.*; *Gaut.*; *Pān.* v, 1, 66; *Mn.* & c. (with acc. of fine, viii; *Yājñ.* i, 66; ii).

दन् दंत, m. (taking the form *dānta* in the strong cases, *Pān.* vi, 1, 63) a tooth, *RV.* (nom. *dān*, x, 115, 2); *AV.*; *VS.*; *ŚBr.*; *ĀśvGr.*; *BhP.*; often ifc. (*Pān.* v, 4, 141-145), see a- & c.; a-*dat-ka*; *dac-chada*; [*cf. ḍḍovr*, *Lat. dens* & c.] = *vāt*, mfn. furnished with teeth, *RV.* i, 189, 5; *AV.* iv, 3, 4; (*ti*), f. with *rājju*, 'rope with teeth', a snake, 2; vii, 108, 1; xix, 47, 8. **Dad-āyudha**, mfn. using the teeth as a weapon, *BhP.* x, 17, 6.

दत्त 1. *datta*, mfn. (√*de*) protected, L.; honoured, L.

दत्त 2. *dattā*, mfn. (√*i* *dā*) given, granted, presented, *RV.* i, f., viii, x; *AV.* & c.; placed, extended, *W.*; (with *putra*) = *uttrima*, *MBh.* xiii, 2616; m. a short form [*Pān.* v, 3, 83, *Kār.*, *Pat.*] of names so terminating (*yajña*, *deva*, *jaya* & c.) which chiefly are given to Vaisya men, vi, 2,

148; v, 3, 78 ff., *Kāś.*; *Mn.* ii, 32, *Kull.*; *Sāh.* vi, 141; (*Pān.* vi, 1, 205, *Kāś.*) N. of an ascetic, *Tāṇḍya-Br.* xxv, 15, 3 (snake-priest); *MBh.* xii, 10875; *BhP.* iv, 19, 6; = *uttrima*, 1, 15; vi, 15, 14; N. of a son of *Rājādhipa* *Sūra*, *Hariv.* 2033; of a sage in the 2nd Manv-antara, 417; of the 7th Vasu-deva, *Jain.* L.; of the 8th Tirtha-kara of the past *Utsarpiṇi*, ib.; n. a gift, donation, *ChUp.* v; *BhP.* i, 5, 22; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, *Pat.*; *Kāś.* (see *dātteya*); (names so terminating given to *vaiśyās*, *Sāh.* vi, 141; cf. *ā*. — **karna**, mfn. ifc. giving ear to, listening to, *Kād.* iii, 759. — **kṣhapa**, mfn. to whom occasion or a festival has been given, *BhP.* iii, 3, 21. — **gitā**, f. N. of a work. — **dāṇḍin**, m. du. *D°* & *D°*, *Pān.* viii, 2, 2, *Vārtt.* 2, *Pat.* (not in ed.). — **dṛiṣṭhī**, mfn. directing the eye towards, looking on (loc.), *Śāk.* i, 7 (v.l.); *Kathās.* lxxvii, 22. — **ṇṛityōpahāra**, mfn. presented with the compliment of a dance, *Megh.* 32. — **pūrvōkta-sāpa-bhī**, mfn. causing fear by a previously uttered curse, *Kathās.* lxxxiii, 23. — **prāna**, mfn. sacrificing life. — **bhujanga-stotra**, n. N. of a hymn ascribed to *Samkarācārya*. — **mahimān**, m. another work ascribed to him. — **mārga**, mfn. having the road ceded, *Megh.* 45 (v.l.). — **vat**, mfn. one who has given, *BhP.* iii, 3, 21. — **grāhī**, m. the choice of a boon, *Hariv.*; R. i, 1, 22; granted as a boon, vi, 19, 61. — **satru**, *śarman*, for *daṇḍa*. — **sūlkā**, f. (a bride) for whom a dowry has been paid, *Mn.* ix, 97. — **hastā**, mfn. ifc. having a hand given for support, supported by, *Sarvad.* iv, 39; shaking hands, *W.* **Dattākṣha**, mfn. (n. = *ṭta-dṛiṣṭhī*, *Sāh.* iii, 114. **Dattākṣhara**, mfn. (ā) n. having one syllable added, x, 11. **Dattātāṅka**, mfn. causing fear to (gen.), *Ratnāv.* ii, 2. **Dattātman**, mfn. (with *putra*, a son deserted by his parents) who gives himself (for adoption as a child), *Yājñ.* ii, 131; m. N. of one of the *Viśve-devās*, *MBh.* xiii, 4359. **Dattāttri**, see *dambholi*. **Dattātreyya**, m. N. of a sage (son of *Atri* by *Anasūyā* who favoured *Arjuna Kārtavīrya*), *MBh.* iii, xii f.; *Hariv.*; *BhP.* ix, 23, 23 (*Brahmā*, *Viṣṇu*, and *Śiva* propitiated by his penance became in portions of themselves severally his sons *Soma*, *Datta*, and *Dur-vāsa*; hence worshipped as representing the *Triad*); *VP.* i, 10, 10; iv, 11, 3; *MārP.* xvi ff.; *BrNārP.* xxi; N. of an author, *VP.* iii, 9, 31, *Sch.*; *Anand.* 2 & 96, *Sch.*; pl. N. of a family, *Pravar.* iii, 1; *yāśhōtṭara-sāta-nāma-stotra*, n. N. of a ch. of *BrahmaṇḍaP.*; *yōpanishad*, f. N. of an *Up.* **Dattātreyiya**, n. 'story of *ṭreya*', N. of *MārP.* xix. **Dattādātā**, mfn. given and received. **Dattādāra**, mfn. showing respect; treated with respect. **Dattānapakarman**, n. non-delivery of gifts, *W.*; cf. *Mn.* viii, 4. **Dattāpahṛita**, mfn. given and taken again, *W.*; cf. *Yājñ.* ii, 176. **Dattāpradānika**, mfn. relating to the non-delivery of a gift, 11. **Dattāmītra**, m. N. of a Sauvira prince, *MBh.* i, 5537; (*ā*), f. N. of a place (cf. *dattāmītriya*), *R.* iv, 43, 20 (v.l. *dāṇḍm*). **Dattāvadhāna**, mfn. attentive, *Pañcat.* ii, 2, 8; *Kathās.* xxiv, 98. **Dattāsana**, mfn. having a seat given. **Dattāiranda-pallaka**, n. of a district in the Deccan. **Dattōttara**, mfn. answered, *Sarvad.* xv, 211 (*-tva*, n. abstr.). **Dattōpanishad**, f. N. of an *Up.*

Dattaka, mfn. (with *putra*) = *uttrima*, *Pravar.*; *Yājñ.* ii, 130; *Mn.* ix, 141, *Kull.*; m. a form of name-terminating in *-datta*, *Pān.* v, 3, 83, *Kār.*, *Pat.*; N. of an author, *Vātsyāy.* *Introd.* & ii, 10, 44; of *Māgha's* father, *Śiś.* (colophon). — **candrikā**, f. N. of a work. — **mimāṃsā**, f. another work.

Dattā, f. of *ṭtā*. — **kārisāgandhyā**, f. du. *D°* & *K°*, *Pān.* ii, 4, 26, *Vārtt.* 6, *Pat.* — **gārgyāṇi**, f. du. *D°* & *G°*, ib. **Dattī**, f. (vii, 4, 46) a gift, *Ragh.*

Dattika, *ṭtiya*, *ṭtila*, m. forms of names terminating in *-datta*, *Pān.* v, 3, 83, *Kār.*, *Sch.* **Dattēya**, m. *Indra*, L. *ṭtogni*, *ṭtoni*, see *dambholi*. **Dāttra**, n. (*Indra's*) gift, *RV.* iii, 36, 9; iv, 17, 6; vii, 49, 2. — **vat** (*ādīt*), mfn. rich in gifts, vi, 50, 8.

Dattirima, mfn. received by gift (son, slave), *Mn.* **Dattvā**, ind. p. √*dā*, q. v.; cf. *ā*. — **dāna** (*ṭtvād*), n. resumption of a gift, *Buddh.* L.

Dad, cl. 1. *dati*, see √*dā*; mfn. ifc. see *āyur-dād*. **Dada**, mfn. (ā) n. (*Pān.* iii, i, 139) 'giving', see *abhayaṇi*; *dhanam-dadā*. **Dadana**, n. giving, L.

Dadāti, m. a gift, *Gaut.* v, 19. **Dadī**, mfn. giving, bestowing (with acc.), *RV.* i, f, iv, 24, 1; vi, 23, 4 (*Pān.* ü, 3, 69, *Kāś.*); viii; x, 133, 3.

Daditṛi, m. a giver (preserver?), *VS.* vii, 14.

ददद् dadadās, ind. (onomat.) imitative sound of a thunder's roaring, *ŚBr.* xiv, 8, 2, 4.

ददरि *dadari*, N. of a river, Rasik. xii, 4.

ददायुध *dad-āyudha*. See *dāt*.

ददृत् *dadrit*, mfn. (√*dr̥*) bursting or causing to burst, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 178, Vārt. 3, Pat.

Dadrn, a tortoise, Up. vi, 1, f. (also *dara*^o, Up. k.) = *dr̥n*, Sūtr. i, 11 & 45; v, 8. — **knsh̥tha**, n. id., ii, 5; iv, 31. — **ghna**, m. (also *dara*^o) = *dr̥n*, L.; Psoralea corylifolia, L. — **nāśini**, f. 'removing leprosy,' N. of an insect, L. (v. l. *dard*^o). — **roga**, m. = *dadrū*, Hcat. i, 8, 455 & 11, 245. — **rogin**, mfn. leprous (also *dard*^o, L.), 8, 444; 11, 232 & 244.

Dadrūka, m. = *dr̥n*, L. **drūpa**, mfn. (g. *pā-mādi*) leprous (also *dard*^o, L.), 8, 456.

Dadrū, f. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 100, Vārt. 1 & Pat.) a cutaneous eruption, kind of leprosy (also *dard*^o, Up. i, 92 & *dardū*, Sch.), Sūtr. iv, 9; VarBṣ. xxxii, 14. — **ghna**, mfn. 'removing leprosy,' Cassia Tora or alata, L. — **rogin**, mfn. = *dr̥n*, L., Sch. (v. l. *dard*^o). — **Dadrūpa**, mfn. = *drūpa*, L., Sch. (also *dard*^o).

ददृशानपवि *dadrīśānā-pavi*, mfn. (√*dr̥*ś) having visible fellicies, RV. x, 3, 6.

दध् *dadh* (redupl. of √*dhā*), cl. 1. °*dhate*, to hold, Dhātup. ii, 7; to give, ib.: Intens. 2. sg. Impv. *dādaddhi*, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 37, Kāś.

Dādha, mfn. (Pāṇ. i, 139) 'giving,' see *idā*, *ilā*.

Dādhana, n. 'putting,' see *antar*.

1. **Dādhi**, mfn. (2, 171, Vārt. 3) giving, RV. x, 46, 1; preserving (with acc.), Vop.; n. a house, L.

Dādhan, see 2. *dādhi*. — **vāt**, mfn. containing coagulated milk, RV. vi, 48, 18.

2. **Dādhi**, n. (replaced in the weakest forms by °*dhān* [Pāṇ. vii, 1, 75]: instr. &c. °*dhānā*, °*dhne*, °*dhnds*; loc. °*dhani*, ĀsvGr. i, 24, 5 & SvetUp. i, 5, or °*dhni*, [ifc.] Sūtr. vi, 40, 150) coagulated milk, thick sour milk (regarded as a remedy; differing from curds in not having the whey separated from it), RV. &c.; turpentine, L.; the resin of Shorea robusta, L. — **kāra**, m. 'milk-ear,' N. of a cat, Pañcat. iii, 2, 8 & 9 (Hit. ii); v. l. for *adh*^o. — **kulā**, f. a stream of *d*^o, R. i, 53, 3. — **kūroikā**, f. mixture of boiled and *d*^o milk, Madanav. — **kra**, m. N. of a man, Pravar. vi, 3 (Kāty.). — **krā**, m. (Naigh. i, 14; Nir. ii, 27 f. & x, 31) N. of a divine horse (personification of the morning Sun; addressed in RV. iv, 38-40; vii, 44; iii, 20; x, 101, 1; *krā-vatī*, f. (scil. *rit*) the verse iv, 39, 6 (AV. xx, 137, 3), Maitr. S. i, 5, 13. — **krāvan**, m. = *krā*, RV. iv, 39, f.; vii, 41 & 44; TS. ii. — **grāha**, m. a cup with *d*^o, Jaim. iv, 4, 8; — **pātra**, n. the vessel used for taking up *d*^o, ĀpŚr. xii, 2, 1. — **ghana**, m. 'thickened *d*^o, curds, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 77, Kāś. — **gharmā**, m. a warm oblation of *d*^o, ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.; ĀsvŚr.; ŚākhŚr.; Lāty.; — **homa**, m. id., Vait. — **cāra**, m. a churning-stick, L. — **ja**, mfn. produced from or on *d*^o, L.; n. fresh butter, L.

— **drapsā**, m. a globule of thickened *d*^o, ŚBr. ix; ĀsvGr. i, 17, 7. — **dhāni**, f. a vessel for holding *d*^o, Āp. — **dhenu**, f. a cow represented by *d*^o (offered to priests), VarP. cvi; BhavP. ii, 168. — **nadi**, f. N. of a river, KapŚam. xx. — **payas**, n. du. *d*^o and milk, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 14. — **payas**, m. N. of a man, Brahmap. ii, 12 & 18, 26. — **pinda**, m. = *ghana*, Gal. — **pūcoha**, m. 'milk-tail,' N. of a jackal, Pañcat. iii, 14, 8. — **pushpikā**, f. 'milk-flower,' Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **pushpi**, f. the plant *kola-simbī*, L. — **pūpaka**, m. N. of a cake made of *d*^o, Madanav. — **pūrapa**, m. N. of a Nāga, L., Sch. — **pūra-mukha**, see *m*^o.

— **prishāṭaka**, N. of a mixture made with *d*^o, PārGr. ii, 16, 3. — **phala**, m. Feronia elephantum (its fruit having the acid taste of *d*^o), L. — **bhāksha**, m. food prepared from *d*^o, Lāty. ii, xii; mfn. eating *d*^o, Pañcar. iv, 8, 41. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. = *dhāni*, Hit. iii, 5, 8. — **maṇḍa**, m. whey, Rasar.; °*dhā*, mfn. having whey as liquid (an ocean), BūP. v; °*dhā*, mfn. id., MBh. vi, 443; VP. ii, 4, 57. — **mantha**, m. a beverage obtained by churning *d*^o, Kauś. 40; ĀsvGr. ii, 5, 2 (pl.). — **manthana**, n. the churning of *d*^o, m. 'milk-faced,' a kind of snake, Sūtr. v, 4; N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, v; Hariv. 9503; of a Yaksha, W.; of a monkey (brother-in-law of Su-grīva), MBh. iii, 16275; R. v, 1 & 59; (—*pūra*—*m*^o) 63, 20; vi, 6 & (metrically °*dhā*—) 7, 32; (also °*dhī*—*vaktra*, v. f.) — **vaktra**, see *mukha*. — **vāt** (°*dhā*—), mfn. prepared with *d*^o, AV. xviii, 4, 17.

— **vāmana**, m. 'milk-dwarf,' m. N. of a mystic person, Tantras. ii, iv. — **vāri**, mfn. having *d*^o as liquid (an ocean), Hemac. — **vāhana**, m. N. of a prince (son of Aṅga and father of Divi-ratha), MBh.

xii, 1796; Hariv. 1693 f.; Vāyup. ii, 37, 100; MaṭṭyaP. i, 11, 91 f.; (°*adh*^o AgP.); of a king of Campā, Jain. — **vidarbhā**, for *daśi*. — **sāra**, m. = *maṇḍa*, W. — **sona**, m. a monkey, L. — **saktu**, m. pl. barley-meal with *d*^o, Kauś.; ĀsvGr. iii, 5, 5 & 10; MBh. xiii, 5049. — **samundra**, m. the *d*^o ocean (cf. —*vār*), Sāmkhyas. vi, 52, Anir. — **sambhava**, mfn. produced by *d*^o, Mn. v, 10; n. fresh butter, Gal. — **sāra**, n. id., L. — **skanda**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. — **sneha**, m. = *maṇḍa*, L. — **sveda**, m. butter-milk, L.

Dadhika, ifc. for °*dhi*, g. *ura-ādi*.

Dadhitha, m. = *dhi-phala*, Gobh. i, 5, 15 (the wood of which is not allowed to be used in sacrifices); = *rasa*, Sūtr. vi, 21, 4. — **rasa**, m. the resin of *D*^o, 49, 24. **Dadhithākhyā**, m. n. id., L.

Dadhishāyā, n. (for *dadh*^o) clarified butter, Up.

Dadhisiya, Nom. °*yati*, = °*dhiya*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 51, Siddh. °*dhya*ya, Nom. °*yati*, id., ib.

Dadhica, m. = °*dhy*-*ac* (devoted himself to death that Indra might slay Vjitra with the thunderbolt fabricated by Tvashṭri out of his bones), MBh. i, iii, ix (father of Sārvasvata by Sarasvatī, 2929 ff.), xii; (blamed Dakṣa, q. v.), Vāyup. i, 30, 103 ff.; KūrmaP. i, 15, 6 ff. (v. l. °*ci*); author with the patr. Pāthanya, Anukr. on Kāth. xvi, 4. — **kshupa-samvāda**, m. dialogue between *D*^o & Ksh^o, LiṅgaP. i, 35.

Dadhici, m. = °*ca*, MBh. xii, 10283 ff. (blaming Dakṣa); VarBṣ. lxxx, 3. — **oy-aṣṭhi**, n. 'D's bones,' the thunderbolt, L.; the diamond, L.

Dadhi-mukha. See *dadh*^o.

Dadhya, Nom. (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 68, Vārt. 3, Pat.; Pot. °*yāt*) to like *dādhi*, ĀpŚr. (KātyŚr., Sch.)

Dadhy, in comp. for *dhi*. — **agra**, n. = °*dhi*-*manḍa*, W. — **āo**, m. (nom. *dh*, acc. —*dhācam*; dat. °*dhicē*, gen. °*dhicās*; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 170) 'sprinkling *dādhi*' (cf. °*dhi*-*krā* & *ghritā*) N. of a mythical Rishi or sacrificer (RV. i, 80, 16 & [called Angiras] 139, 9; [Angirasa] TāpdyBr. xii, 8; son of Atharvan [cf. Atharvāṇa], RV. vi, 16, 14; BhP. iv, 1, 42; having the head of a horse and teaching the Āsvins to find in Tvashṭri's house the *madhu* or Soma, RV. i, 116 f. & 119; ix, 108, 4; favoured by Indra [x, 48, 2] who slays 99 Vjitra or foes with a thunderbolt made of his bones, i, 84, 13; BhP. vi, 11, 20; viii, 20, 7; propounder of the Brāhmaṇa called *madhu*, ŚBr. iv, xiv; BhP. vi, 9, 50 ff.). — **anna**, n. rice prepared with *d*^o, Yājñ. i, 288. — **ākara**, m. = °*dhi*-*samudra*, L.

āsir (°*dhā*), mfn. mixed with *d*^o (Soma), RV. i, v, vii; ix, 22, 3; 63, 15; 101, 12. — **āhva**, °*hva*ya, m. the resin of Pinus longifolia, L. — **uttara**, n. = *agra*, Hariv. 4216; Sūtr. i, 43, 4 f.; (g. bulb-milk, Gal.; —*ga*, n. = °*dhy*-*uttara*, L. — **uda**, mfn. = °*dhi*-*vāri*, L. — **odana**, m. (Pāṇ. ii, 1, 34, Kāś.) boiled rice mixed with *d*^o, ŚBr. xiv; Yājñ. i, 303.

दधियु *dadhishū*, °*shū*-*pati*. See *dadh*^o.

दधृष *dadhriṣh*, mfn. (√*dhriṣh*) bold, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 117 (nom. °*dhrik*); (°*dhrik*), ind. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 59) strongly, boldly, RV. v, 66, 3; viii, 82, 2; x, 16, 7. — **shā**, mfn. bold, iii, 42, 6. — **shī**, see *dadh*^o. — **shvāpi**, mfn. bold, viii, 61, 3.

दध् *dadhriṣh*, mfn. (√*dhriṣh*) bold, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 117 (nom. °*dhrik*); (°*dhrik*), ind. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 59) strongly, boldly, RV. v, 66, 3; viii, 82, 2; x, 16, 7. — **shā**, mfn. bold, iii, 42, 6. — **shī**, see *dadh*^o. — **shvāpi**, mfn. bold, viii, 61, 3.

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105. — *vāsaś*, (m., W.) = *-chada*, Kum. v, 34. — *vi-gḥāta*, m. = *-ghā*, Ritus. iv, 12. — *vidradhī*, f. an abscess of the teeth, Car. vi, 18. — *viṇāś*, f. 'tooth-guitar', *°nām vādayat*, mfn. 'playing the *°nā*', chattering with the teeth, Pañcat. i, 18, 4. — *veshta*, m. = *°tana*, MBh. vii, 3639; the gums, Yājñ. iii, 96 (du. 'the gums of the upper and lower jaw'); MBh. vii f. (of an elephant); Suśr. i, 5; ii, 16; tumour of the gums, i, 23 & 25; ii, 16, 15. — *veshṭaka*, m. id., 11; du. the gums of the upper and lower jaw, Car. iv, 7. — *veshṭana*, n. = *-praveśhṭa*, Śiś. xviii, 47, Sch. — *vaiderbha*, m. looseness of the teeth through external injury, Suśr. i, 11; ii, 16; iv, 22. — *vyasana*, n. fracture or decay of the teeth or of a task. — *vyāpāra*, m. ivory work, Kād. — *śāṅku*, n. a pair of pincers for drawing teeth, Suśr. i, 8. — *śāṭha*, mfn. 'bad for the teeth', acid, L.; m. acidity, L.; N. of several trees with acid fruits & (n.) N. of the fruits (= *-karshaṇa*, Citrus Aurantium, = *-phala*, Averrhoa Carambola, L., 42 & 46; (ā), f. Oxalis pusilla, L. = *-śarkarā*, f. tartar of the teeth, 23; ii, 16. — *śāpa*, m. tooth-powder, L. — *śirā*, f. a back tooth, L.; the gums, W. — *śuddhi*, f. = *-dhāva*. — *śūla*, m. n. = *-roga*, MBh. xii; GarP. = *-śodhana*, n. = *-dhāva*, Bhpr. iv, 44; (ē), f. a tooth-pick, W.; *-chirṇa*, n. tooth-powder, 25. — *śopha*, m. swelling of the gums, L. — *śliṣṭa*, mfn. entangled in the teeth, W. — *saṃgharsha*, m. gnashing the teeth, MārKp. xxxiv, 72. — *śadman*, n. 'tooth-abode', the mouth, Gal. — *skavana*, n. picking the teeth, Āp. — *harsha*, m. morbid sensitiveness of the teeth, Suśr. i, 42; ii, 16; iv, 22. — *śaṅka*, m. = *-karshaṇa*, L. — *hastin*, mfn. having tusks and a trunk, R. i, 6, 24. — *hina*, mfn. toothless. *Dantāgra*, n. the top of a tooth, VPrāt. i, 81. *Dantāgrīya*, mfn. fr. *°gra*, g. *gahādi*. *Dantāghāta*, m. = *°la-ghā*, W.; = *°la-karshaṇa*, L. *Dantāñji*, mfn. showing the teeth, MantraBr. ii, 4, 6. *Dantāda*, mfn. corroding the teeth, Suśr. vi, 54. *Dantā-danti*, mfn. (cf. Pāp. v, 4, 127) tooth against tooth, MBh. vii, 2377. *Dantāntara*, n. 'space between the teeth', *-gata*, mfn. = *°nta-śliṣṭa*, Suśr. i; *°lar-adhishṭhita*, mfn. id., Mn. v, 141. *Dantā-yudha*, m. 'tusk-weaponed', a hog, L. *Dantār-buda*, m. n. = *°la-śopha*, L. *Dantālaya*, m. = *°la-sadman*, L. *Dantāli*, f. a row of teeth. *Dantālikā*, f. a horse's bridle, Śiś. v, 56. *Dantāli*, f. id., L. *Dantāvali*, f. = *°dli*, Bharr. iii, 74. *Dantā-śliṣṭa*, mfn. = *°la-ś*, Mn. v, 141, Kull. *Dantō-ccishṭa*, n. the remains of food lodged between the teeth, Gṛhyās. ii, 89. *Dantōddheda*, m. appearance of the teeth, dentition, W. *Dantōlīkhalā*, n. 'tooth-hole', alveole, Car. iv, 7, 1. *Dantōlīkhalika*, mfn. 'using the teeth as a mortar', eating unground grain (an ascetic), Mn. vi, 17; Yājñ. iii, 49; MBh. ix, 2182; xiii, 647. *Dantōlīkhalin*, mfn. id., ix, 2166; R. (G) i, 52, 26; iii, 10, 3. *Dantōśhṭhaka*, for *°dāśhṭh*. *Dantōśhṭhaka*, mfn. paying attention to one's teeth and lips, Pāp. v, 2, 66, Kās. *Dantaka*, ifc. 'a tooth', see a. *°krimī*, *°jyāva*; m. a projection in a rock, L.; 'a pin projecting from a wall', see *nāga*; mfn. paying attention to one's teeth, Pāp. v, 2, 66, Sch.; (ikā), f. Croton polyandrum (yielding a pungent oil), L. *Dantāvala*, m. (113; vi, 3, 118) 'tusked', an elephant, Mn. vii, 106, Kull.; N. of a man, GopBr. i, 2, 5. *Danti*, for *°tin*, q. v. = *jāś*, f. = *°tikā*, L. — *danta*, m. 'an elephant's tusk', *-maya*, mfn. made of ivory, MBh. viii, 1021. — *durga*, m. N. of a man. — *daitya*, m. N. of a Daitya, Bāl. x, 30. — *mada*, m. the juice flowing from a rutting elephant's temples, L. — *vakra*, m. 'elephant-faced', Gaṇeśa, iv, 16. — *stha*, mfn. seated on an elephant, Kum. xvi, 2. *Danti*, mfn. tusked (Gaṇeśa), MaitrS. ii, 9, 1 (°ti, TAr. x, 1, 5); m. an elephant, MBh.; R. &c.; a mountain, L.; (ini), f. = *°tikā*, L. *°tila*, m. N. of a man, Pañcat. i, 3, 4. *°tura*, mfn. (ā), Vop. jn. (Pāp. v, 2, 106) having projecting teeth, Kathās. xii, xx, cxxliii; KātyŚr. xx, Sch.; jagged, uneven, Naish. vi, 13 (—*tā*, f. abstr.); ifc. = *°rita*, Kād.; Hcar. i, 121; ii, 224; Kathās. xviii; Vcar.; ugely, Kād. v, 1047 (—*tā*, f. abstr.); *-chada*, m. 'prickly-leaved', the lime tree, L. *°tura*, mfn. having prominent teeth, VarBrS. lxix, 20; m. pl. N. of a people (east of Madhya-deśa), xiv, 6. *°turaya*, Nom. *°yati*, to fill with (instr.), Hcar. ii, 488. *°tura*, mfn. filled with, full of, Kād. iii, 1250; v, 843. *°tila*, mfn. having teeth, g. *sidhmādi*. *°teya*, m. Indra (v. l. *dat*°), L. *Dantya*, mfn. (ā, Pāp. vi, 1, 213, Sch.) n. dental (a letter), Prāt.; Kās.; Vop.; being on the teeth, Pāp.

iv, 3, 55, Kās.; Hemac.; suitable to the teeth, Suśr. i, 46; Pāp. v, 1, 6, Kās.; cf. a. — *Danty*, *°oshṭhya* or *°tyāśh*, mfn. denti-labial, Śiksh. 25; Pāp. vii, Kās. *दन्तश्च dandaśca*, m. (√ *danś*) a tooth, W. *Dandaśūka*, mfn. (iii, 2, 166) mordacious, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; malignant, v, 1245; Car. iii, 8; m. a snake, Yājñ. iii, 197; MBh. xiv; BhP. iv-vii; N. of a hell infested by serpents, v, 26; of a Rakshasa, L. *दन्तमण dandramaṇa*, mfn. fr. Intens. of √ *dram*, Pāp. iii, 2, 150. *दन्धुन dandhvana*, m. (√ *dhvan*, Intens.) 'whistler', a kind of cane, MBh. xii, 86, 14. *दन्व danv*, cl. 1. P., to go, Dhātup. xv, 88. *दम् dabh* or *dambh*, cl. 1. (Subj. *dābhat* & *°bhāti*, RV.; pl. *°bhanti*, vii, *°bhan*, i f., x & AV.; Pot. *°bheyam*, TS. i, 6, 2, 4) & 5. *dabhnōti* ('to go', Naigh. ii, 14; Impv. *°nuhi*, AV. x, 3, 3; cf. ā. — Pass. *dabhyate*, RV. i, 41, 1; pf. *dadābha*, v, 32, 7; *°dāmbha* [Pāp. i, 2, 6, Siddh.], AV. v, 29; pl. *debhur* [Pāp. vi, 4, 120, Vārtt. 4, Pat.], RV. i, 147, 3 = iv, 4, 13; x, 89, 5; also *dadāmbhur* & 2. sg. *debhiṭha* or *dadāmbhiṭha*, Pāp. i, 2, 6, Siddh.; aor. pl. *dadābhanta*, RV. i, 148, 2; *adāmbhishur*, Bharr. xv, 3) to hurt, injure, destroy, RV. AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; ShaṅvBr.; Bharr.; to deceive, abandon, RV. i, 84, 20; VS. iv f., viii; Caus. (Subj. & p. *dāmbhāyat* & 2. sg. *°yas*, *°ya*) to destroy, RV.; AV.; *dāmbhāyati* or *dābh*, to impel, Dhātup. xxxii, 132; *dāmbhāyate*, to accumulate, xxx, 4; Desid. *dīpsati* (Subj. [AV. iv, 36, 1 f.] & p. *dīpsat*) to intend to injure or destroy, RV.; AV.; VS. xi, 80; *dīhps*, *dīhps*, *dīdāmbhishati*, Pāp. vii, 2, 49 & 4, 56 (i, 2, 10, Pat.) *Dābha*, see d. *Dābhi*, f. injury, TS.; Kāth. *Dābha*, mfn. deceiving, RV. v, 19, 4; (āya), dat. inf. to deceive, 44, 2; vii, 91, 2; ix, 73, 8; AV. iv; cf. a. — *Dābhīti*, m. an injurer, enemy, RV. iv, 41, 4; N. of a man (favoured by Indra, ii, iv, vi f., x; by the Āsins, i, 112, 23). *°bhna*, see *dura-dābhna*. *Dābhya*, mfn. deceitful, x, 108, 4; deceitful, 61, 2. *Dābhra*, mfn. (ā) little, small, deficient, i, iv, vii f., x; ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 13, 5; KenUp.; cf. *dakra*; m. the ocean, Up. Sch.; n. distress, RV. vii, 104, 10; (ām), ind. scarcely, i, 113, 5; cf. ā. — *cetas* (—*rd*), mfn. little-minded, viii, x. — *buddhi*, mfn. id., BhP. vi, 7. *दम्* 1. *dam*, cl. 4. *dāmyati* (Pāp. vii, 3, 74; ind. p. *dāntvā* & *dāmitvā*, 2, 56; aor. Pass. *adami*, 3, 34, Kās.; P. *°mit*, Bharr. xv, 37) to be tamed or tranquillised, ŚBr. xiv, 8, 2 (Impv. *dāmyata*); to tame, subdue, conquer, MBh. vii, 2379 & BhP. iii, 3, 4 (ind. p. *dāmitvā*); Bharr.: cl. 9. irreg. (? Subj. 2. sg. *dānas* id., RV. i, 174, 2; Caus. *damayati* (p. *°mayat*; ā, Pāp. i, 3, 89) to subdue, overpower, RV. vii, 6; x, 74, 5; AV. v, 20, 1; MBh.; Rājat.; Desid., see *°dān*; [cf. *dhānuṣ*, *°dūas*, Lat. *domare* &c.] 2. *Dām*, a house, RV. x, 46, 7 (gen. pl. *dāmām*); *pātir dān* (gen. sg.) = *dām-pātiś*, 99, 6; 105, 2; i, 149, 1; 153, 4; *pāti dān* = *dām-pāti*, 120, 6; *śisur dān*, 'a child of the house', x, 61, 20; [cf. *dāw* &c.] = *pāti* (dām-), m. (= *देव-°नर*) the lord of the house (Agni, Indra, the Āsins), i, ii, 39, 2 (cf. Pāp. i, 1, 11, Kās.); v, viii; (ē), du. (g. *rājadantādi*, the comp. taken as a Dvandva and *dam* in the sense of 'wife') 'the two masters', husband and wife, v, viii, x; AV.; Gobh. &c. (said of birds, VarBrS. vc; Hit.) *Dāma*, m. (or n.) house, home (δῶμος, Lat. *domus*), RV.; AV. vii (also *°puru-dāma*, q. v.); VS. viii, 24; mfn. ifc. 'taming, subduing', see *arim*, *gān*, *balim*; m. self-command, self-restraint, self-control, ŚBr. xiv, 8, 2, 4 (°*mā*, but cf. Pāp. vii, 3, 34, Kās.); TUp.; KenUp.; Mn. &c.; taming, L.; punishment, fine, viii f.; Yājñ. ii, 4; BhP.; N. of a brother of Damayanti, Nal. i, 9; of a Maha-rshi, MBh. xiii, 1762; of a son of Dakṣa, i, Sch.; of a grandson [or son, BhP. ix, 2, 29] of Marutta, VP. iv, 1, 20; MārKp. cxxxiv; Yāyup.; cf. *dur*, *su*. — *karṭri*, m. a ruler, W. — *ghosha*, m. N. of a Cedi prince (father of Śiśu-pāla), MBh. i-iii; Hariv.; VP. iv, 14, 13; BhP. vii, ix; *-ja*, m. son of D°, Śiśu-pāla, Śiś. ii, 60; *-suta*, m. id., xvi, 1. — *maya*, mfn. consisting of self-control, ŚāṅkhBr. ix, 1. — *śarira*, mfn. keeping one's body in self-control, BhP. iii, 31, 19. — *sva-sri*, f. 'Dama's sister', Damayanti, Naish. viii f. *Damaka*, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 3, 34, Kās.) ifc. taming, a tamer, Mn. iii, 162; MBh. xiii, 1651. *°matra*, see *mahā*. *°matha*, m. (Up. iii, 114, Sch.) 'self-control', see *tri*; punishment, L. *°mathu*, m. self-control, L.; punishment, W.

Damana, mfn. (ē) n. ifc. taming, subduing, overpowering, MBh. vii; Bharr.; self-controlled, passionless, L.; m. a tamer of horses, charioteer, BhP. iv, 26, 2; (g. *nandy-ādi*) *Artemisia indica*, Mantram. xliii; N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇ. xvii, 18; of Yamāyana (author of RV. x, 16), RANukr.; of a son of Vasu-deva by Rohiṇī, Hariv. 1951; of a Brahmarshi, Nal. i, 6; Yāyup. i, 23, 115; of a son of Bharad-vāja, KāśīKh. lxix; of an old king, MBh. i, 224; of a Vidarbha king, Nal. i, 9; n. taming, subduing, punishing, MBh.; R.; Śak.; BhP.; Brahmapr.; self-restraint, W.; (ē), f. Ratanum Jacquini, L.; N. of a Śakti, Hcat. i, 8, 405. — *bhañjikā*, f. 'breaking *damana* flowers', a kind of sport, Vātsyāy. i, 4. *Damanaka*, m. *Artemisia indica*, VarBrS. lxvii, 13; BhavP. ii; N. of a man, Bharat. iii; of a jackal, Pañcat. i, 34 ff.; Kathās. lx, 19 ff.; (n.?) N. of a metre of 4 times 6 short syllables; of another of 4 lines of 10 short syllables and one long each. *Damaniya*, mfn. tamable, to be restrained, W. *Damanya*, Nom. (Subj. *°yati*) to subdue, RV. x, 99. *Damayanti*, f. 'subduing (men)', N. of Nala's wife (daughter of Bhima king of Vidarbha), Nal.; a kind of jasmine, L.; *-kathā*, f. N. of Nalac; *-kāyā*, n. N. of a poem, Praudh.; *-parinaya*, m. N. of a drama. *°yantikā*, f. N. of the mother of a Sch. on Venis. *°yitri*, m. a tamer, MBh. xiii, 7041 (Vishnu); Śiva. *Damaya*, Nom. (pl. *°yantu*) to control one's self, TUp. i, 4, 2; (p. *°yāt*) to subdue, RV. vi, 18, 3; 47, 16. *Damita*, mfn. tamed, subdued, Pāp. vi, 2, 27. *Damitri*, m. = *°mayitri*, RV. ii, 23, 11; iii, 34, 10; v, 34, 6. *Damin*, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 141) tamed, self-controlled, MBh. iii, 5016; 'taming', see *kāma-damini*; n. N. of a Tirtha, 5014; m. pl. the Brahmins of Śaka-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 39. *Damunas*, (Up. iv) m. (for *°mūn*) fire, Agni, L. *Dāmūnas*, mfn. belonging or devoted or dear to the house or family (Agni &c.), RV. (pl. the Ribhus v, 42, 12); AV. xix; m. a friend of the house (Agni, Savitri, Indra, Dirgha-nitha), RV.; AV. vii; ŚāṅkhSr. 1. *Damya*, mfn. tamable, Mn. vii, 146; BhP. xi; m. a young bullock that has to be tamed, MBh. xii f.; Hariv.; R.; Ragh.; Vikr. — *śārathī*, m. 'guide of those who have to be restrained', N. of a Buddha, L. 2. *Dāmya*, mfn. being in a house, homely, RV. *दमदमाय damadamāya*, (onomat.) P. Ā. *°yati*, *°yate*, Pāp. iii, 1, 13, Vārtt. 1, Pat. (not in ed.) *दमावन्द damāvandu*, N. of a mountain in Persia called Demavend, Romakas. *दम्याति dām-pati*. See 2. *dām*. *दम् dambh*. See √ *dabh*. *Dambha*, m. deceit, fraud, feigning, hypocrisy, Mn. iv, 163; MBh. &c.; Deceit (son of A-dharma and Mṛishā, BhP. iv, 8, 2), Prab. ii; Indra's thunderbolt, L.; Śiva; N. of a prince (*dārbha*, AgP.; *rambha*, VP.), PadmaP. — *caryā*, f. deceit, hypocrisy, L. — *muni*, m. a hypocritical Muni, Kathās. lxvii, 263. — *yājña*, m. a hypocritical sacrifice, BhP. v, 26, 25. *Dambhōbhava*, m. N. of a prince (who fought with hermits but was worsted), MBh.; Kām. i. *Dambhaka*, nfn. ifc. deceiving, Mn. iv, 195. *Dambhana*, mfn. ifc. 'damaging', see *amitra* & *sapatna-dāmbh* &c. n. deceiving, 198; MBh. xii, 2111. *Dambhin*, mfn. acting deceitfully, (m.) a deceiver, hypocrite, Yājñ. i, 130; BhP. xii, 6, 30; cf. a. — *Dambholi*, m. Indra's thunderbolt, Bāl. iv, 51; ix, 34; Kathās. xciv, 11; Prasannar. iv, 10, v, 53; Sāh.; Agastya (Rishi of the 1st Manv-antara), VP. i, 10, 9; (*dattogri*) iii, 1, 11; (*°ttoni*) Brahmapr. & (v. l. *dant*) Hariv. 417; (*°tūtri*) Yāyup.; (*°tūtre-ya*) PadmaP. — *pāpi*, m. 'd°-handed', Indra, Naish. xvii, 42; Bāl. x, 39. — *pāta*, m. the falling of Indra's thunderbolt, vii, 50; *°yāya*, Nom. *°yate*, to fall down like Indra's thunderbolt, Rājat. viii, 1615. *दय day*, cl. 1. Ā. *dāyate* (p. *dāyamāna*, RV. &c.; aor. *adāyishṭa*, Bharr.; pf. *°yām cakra*, Pāp. iii, 1, 37) to divide, impart, allot (with gen., ii, 3, 52; acc. RV.); to partake, possess, RV.; Nir.; to divide asunder, destroy, consume, RV. vi, 5, x, 80; to take part in, sympathise with, have pity on (acc., vii, 23, 5; AV.; ŚBr. xiv; Bharr.; gen., Dās.; Bharr.; Kathās. cxxi, 104); to repent, RV. vii, 100, i; to go, Dhātup.: Caus. (Pot. *dayayet*) to have pity on (gen.) BhP. ii, 7, 42; Intens. *dandayate*, *dād*, Vop. xx, 8 f.; cf. *ava*, *nir-ava*, *vi*. *Dayā*, f. sympathy, compassion, pity for (loc., MBh.;

Paicat; Bhartṛ. &c.; gen., R.; Hariv. 8486; incomp., MBh. xiv; Hit. i, 6, 41; ŚBr. xiv &c. (yāyā'kri, 'to take pity on' [loc., MBh.; Hit. i, 2, 7; gen., Vop.]); Pity (daughter of Dakṣha and mother of A-bhaya, BhP. iv, 1, 49 f.). Hariv. 14035; cf. a-dayā; nir-, & sa-dayā. — **kāra**, mfn. showing pity (Śiva). — **kūra**, m. 'store of pity,' a Buddha, L. — **krit**, mfn. pitiful. — **midhi**, m. 'treasure of mercy,' a very compassionate person. — **navita** (yāyā), mfn. full of pity. — **yukta**, mfn. id. — **rāma**, m. N. of several men, Śaṅkharacetov. i, 130 &c. — **vat**, mfn. pitiful, taking pity on (gen., MBh. xiii; loc., ii; R. ii); (f.), f. N. of a Śruti (in music). — **vīra**, m. a hero in compassion, very merciful man, Sighās. — **śaṅkara**, m. N. of a man. — **śīla**, mfn. compassionate. **Dayōrmi**, mfn. having compassion for (its) waves, Hit.

Dayālu, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 158) = **yā-vat**, MBh. &c. (with loc., Ragh. ii, 57); — **fā**, f. pity, Kāś. Kathās. civ; — **tea**, n. id., Kām. (with loc.). **luka**, mfn. = **lu**. **Dayita**, mfn. cherished, beloved, dear, MBh.; R.; protected, Bhāṭṭ. x, 9; m. a husband, lover, Śāk. iii, 33 (v.l.); (f.), f. a wife, beloved woman, Ragh. ii, 30; Megh. 4; Śiṣ. ix, 70; Kathās.; Dhūrtas. ii, 13.

Dayitā, f. of **ta**. — **dhīna** (tādā), mfn. subject to a wife. — **maya**, mfn. wholly devoted to a beloved woman, Kathās. ci, 276.

Dayitāyamāna, mfn. lovely, Haravij. ii, 8.

Dayitnu, mfn.?, Lāty. vii, 10, 13.

dar **dara** (Pān. iii, 3, 58), mfn. (√ **dri**) ifc. 'cleaving, breaking,' see **puram-darā**, **bhaga-**; m. (g. **ardharādā**, **uñchādā**) = **ri**, R. ii, 96, 4; a conch-shell, BhP. i, v, x; Kramadip. i, m. the navel, Gal.; 'stream,' see **asrig**; fear, MBh. v, 4622; n. poison (v.l. **dharā**), L.; (f.), f. a hole in the ground, cave, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Kum. &c.; (am), ind. a little, Bhāṭṭ. iii, 24. — **kanṭhikā**, f. 'little-thorn,' Asparagus racemosa, L. — **kāra**, m. 'hole-maker,' a staff, Gal. — **timira**, n. the darkness of fear, Git. x, 2. — **manthara**, mfn. a little slow, xi, 3. — **mukula**, mfn. a little budded, ii, 17; Sāh. iii, 144. — **vidalita**, mfn. slightly opened, Gīt. i, 35. — **vidā**, f. slight shame, Sāh. iii, 60. — **ślatha**, mfn. a little loose, Gīt. xii, 13. — **hāra**, m. N. of a plant (v.l.), L. **Darādāra**, m. Viṣṇu's conch, W.

Darāna, n. cleaving, rending, breaking, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiii; Kauś.; ShadvBr. v, 3; VarBṛS.; falling away (of flesh), Suśr. v, 1, 50. **ni**, m. f. surf, Uṇ. ii, 103, Sch. **niya**, mfn. a, 'unbreakable,' Nir. ix, 9. **Darat-pura**, n. the city of the Darads, Rājat. vii, 916; viii, 1155; (f.), f. id., vii, 913.

Daratha, m. a cave, Uṇ. iii, Sch.; taking flight, ib. **Darad**, m. (g. **sindhv-ādā**) see **da**; f. (Pān. iv, 1, 20, Pat.) = **rat-pura**, L.; Sch.; the heart, Uṇ.; Sch.; a bank, ib.; a mountain, L.; a precipice, L.; fear, L. **da**, m. pl. N. of a people (living above Peshawar; also called **dā**, Rājat.), Mn. x, 44; MBh.; Hariv. 6441; R. iv; VarBṛS.; Vāyup. i, 45, 118; sg. a Darada prince (also **dā**, Rājat. vii, 914), MBh. i, 2694; Hariv.; fear, L.; n. red lead, Bhpr. v, 26, 93; vii, 1, 227; **līpi**, f. writing peculiar to the Daradas, Lalit. x, 32.

Darasāna, m. = **dyotva**, Uṇ. ii, 86, Sch. **Darāya**, mfn. fut. Pass. p. √ **dri**, Vop. xxvi, 164. **Dari**, mfn. 'splitting, opening,' see **go**; m. N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2157; f. metrically for **ri**, vii, 8409. **rita**, mfn. timid, L. **rin**, mfn. Pān. iii, 2, 157.

Dari, f. of **ra**. — **bhrit**, m. 'having caves,' a mountain, Kir. xviii, 2. — **mat**, mfn. abounding with caves, R. (B) iv, 40, 35. — **mukha**, n. a mouth like a cave, MBh. vii, 6437; the opening of a cave, ib.; a cave representing a mouth, Kum. i, 8; Ragh. xiii, 47; m. 'cave-mouthed,' N. of a monkey, R. iv; of a Pratyeka-buddha, Jāt. 378. — **vat**, mfn. = **mat**, R. **Darīman**, destruction, RV. i, 129, 8.

Dārtri, mfn. breaking, RV. vi, 66, 8; **tri**, m. a breaker, i, 130, 10; vii, 98, 6. **Dartnu**, m. id., vi, 20, 3.

Dardara, mfn. broken, burst, L.; n. 'having caves,' a mountain, L.; a ravine (?), R. (B) iv, 43, 27; a kind of drum, L.; (f.), f. N. of a river, L. **rāmra**, m. a sort of sauce, L.; N. of a tree, L. **rika**, m. a frog, Uṇ. vr.; a cloud, ib.; N. of a musical instrument (also **rvar**), ib.; n. any musical instrument, ib.

Dardura, m. a frog (cf. **kūpa**), Mn. xii, 64; MBh.; R. &c.; a flute (cf. **jala**), Mṛicch. iii, 18; BhP. i, 10, 15; the sound of a drum, L.; a cloud, L.; a kind of rice, Car. i, 27; N. of a southern mountain (often named with Malaya), MBh. ii, f.; Hariv.; R.; Ragh.; VarBṛS.; of a man, BhP. ii, 7, 34; of a singing master, Kathās. lxxi, 73; = **raka**, Mṛicch. ii, 13; n. a kind of tale, Bhpr.; an assemblage of villages, L.; (ā, ī), f. Durgā, L. — **ccadā**, f. the

plant **brāhmī**, Npr. — **parpi**, f. id., ib. — **puṭa**, m. the mouth of a pipe, W. **Dardurāma**, m. = **dar**, L.

Darduraka, m. N. of a gamester, Mṛicch. ii, f. ff. **Dardū**, see **dadrū**. **drū**, m. N. of a bird, Car. i, 27; see **dadrū**. **drupa**, **drū**, **drūpa**, see **dadrū**.

दरिद्र **dāridra**, mf(ā)n. (√ **drā**, Intens., Pān. vi, 4, 114, Vārt. 2) roving, strolling, TS. iii, 1, 1, 2 (rīdra); VS. xvi, 47; ŚBr. i, 6, 1, 18; Tāṇḍya-Br.; poor, needy, deprived of (instr., Kathās. lxxiii; incomp., lxxiv; Bhāṭṭ. iv, 11), (m.) a beggar, Mn. ix, 230; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kathās. xc, 26); cf. **mahā**. — **tā**, f. indigence, penury, state of being deprived of (incomp.), Pañcat. ii; Mṛicch.; Bhāṭṭ.; Naish. &c. — **tva**, n. id., Rājat. — **nindā**, f. N. of ŚārngP. xxv. **Daridrat**, mfn. (pr. p.) poor, Dāś. vii, 155. **drāna**, n. = **dra-tā**, Pān. vi, 4, 114, Vārt. 2, Kār. **drāyaka**, mfn. poor, ib. **drīta**, mfn. id., 5, 2, Siddh. **drītri**, mfn. (fut. p., vii, 2, 10, Vārt. 7, Pat.) id., W. **drin**, mfn. id., Sighās. xxi, 3. **drī**, ind.; — **kri-tya**, ind. causing any one to rove, ŚBr. xi, 3, 3, 4; — **bhūta**, mfn. impoverished, Kathās. cxiv, 94.

दरोदर **darodara**. See **dur**.

दरु **dārtri**, **tnu**, **dardara**, &c. See col. i.

दर्प **darpa**, m. (√ **drip**) pride, arrogance, haughtiness, insolence, conceit, Mn. viii; MBh. &c. (pl., Sānti. iv, 22); Pride (son of A-dharma and Śrī, MBh. xii, 3388; MārKp. i, 25; of Dharma, VP. i, 7, 26; BhP. iv, 1, 51; musk, Heat. i, 7, 1311; cf. **ati**, **sa**). — **cehid**, mfn. ifc. destroying the pride of, Hemac. — **da**, m. Śiva. — **dhmāta**, mfn. puffed up with pride, W. — **nāśāra**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. vi. — **pattraka**, N. of a grass, Npr. — **pūra**, mfn. full of pride, R. i, 55, 19. — **sāra**, m. N. of a man, Dāś. — **ha**, mfn. pride-destroying, W. — **han**, m. Śiva. — **hara**, mfn. = **ha**, Subh. **Darpāmbha**, m. beginning of pride, L. **Darpopāsanti**, f. allaying pride, Hit. ii, 12, 17.

Darpaka, mfn. ifc. making proud, W.; m. pride, Vāsav. 511; the god of love, L.

Darpana, m. (g. **nandy-ādā**) 'causing vanity,' a mirror, Hariv. 8317; R. ii; Śāk. &c.; ifc. 'Mirror' (in names of works), e.g. **ātāṅka**, **dāna**, **sāhitya**; = **dāna**, Smṛit. iv. N. of a measure (in music); of a mountain (seat of Kubera), Kālp.; of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1194; n. the eye, L.; repetition, VarBṛS. iii, 11, Sch.; kindling, W.; Nom. P. **natī**, to represent a mirror. — **kāra**, m. the author of Sāh., Kāvya. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of mirrors, Hcar. iv.

Darpanikā, f. a mirror, Naish. v, 106.

Darpita, mfn. made proud, Mn. viii; MBh.; Hariv.; R.; proud (horses, frogs), MBh. iii; Suśr.; Bhāṭṭ. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Rājat. iv, 183; viii, 1942. **Darpin**, mfn. ifc. proud of, Hariv. 15606.

दर्भ **darbha**, m. (√ **dri**) a tuft or bunch of grass (esp. of Kuśa grass; used for sacrificial purposes), RV. i, 191, 3; AV. &c.; N. of a grass (different from Kuśa and Kaśa, Suśr. i, 38; Saccharum cylindricum, W.), Lalit. xvii, 89; Suśr.; (Pān. iv, 1, 102; g. **kurv-ādā**, v.l.) N. of a man, Prav. ii, 3, 1 (Āśv.; Kāty. &c.); 'of a prince,' see **dambha**. — **kuṇḍikā**, f. a jar with **d**, Hariv. 14836. — **kusuma**, N. of an insect, Bhpr. vii, 19, 9; ŚārngS. vii, 15. — **guru-mushti**, see **g**. — **citra**, n. a dress of **d**, MBh. iii, 1538. — **tarunakā**, n. a young shoot of **d**, ŚBr. iii; AitBr. vii, 33, 1; ĀśvGr. iv, 6. — **pavitra**, n. Saccharum spontaneum, L. — **pavitra**, n. **d** used for cleaning, ŚBr. iii; — **pāni**, mfn. having **tra** in the hand, Pān. i, 1, 1, Vārt. 7, Pat. — **piṇḍilā**, n. a bunch of grass, MaitrS. iv, 8, 7 (Kāpishth. vii, 8); Kath. xxiii, 1; AitBr. i, 3, 8; ŚāṅkhBr. xviii, 8; MānŚr.; ŚāṅkhGr. vi (vat, mfn.); PārGr. i, 15, 4; (f.), f. id., Kauś.; Gobh. ii, 7, 5; Gṛhyās. i, 94. — **puṇḍilā**, n. id., TS vi; TBr. i, f. — **puspa**, n. = **kusuma**, Car. i, 19; Suśr. vi, 54; N. of a snake, v, 4. — **pūtika**, see **pūtika**, Vām. (Gaṇar. 132, Sch.) & Gaṇaratnāv. — **pūtika**, n. sg. **d** & **p**, g. **gavāśv-ādā**. — **pūla**, m. a bunch of (Kuśa) grass, KātyŚr. v, 5, 8, Sch. — **baṭu**, m. a puppet made of **d**, Gobh. i, 6, 21. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. (g. **śardā**) made of **d**, TBr. i; ŚBr. xiii; Pañcat.; Kāś.; BhP. — **mushti**, m. f. = **guru-m**, ŚBr. ix; TBr. iii; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; Gobh. iv, 2, 20. — **mūli**, f. N. of a plant, Pān. iv, 1, 64, Kāś. — **raju**, f. a rop. made of **d**, MānGr. i, 11. — **lavana**, n. an instrument for cutting grass, Kauś. 8. — **sāra**, n. sg. **d** & **s** grass, g. **gavāśv-ādā**. — **samstara**, m. a bed made of **d**, R. ii, v; Kathās. xxii, liv. — **sūci**, f. the point of **d** grass,

ŚāṅkhGr. i, 22, 8. — **stambā**, m. = **pūla**, TS. v; TBr. ii, 7, 17; AitBr. v, 23, 9; ŚBr. vii, 2, 3, 1; ĀśvŚr. iii, 14, 16; MānŚr. **Darbābhūpa**, g. **kshu-bhūdi**. **Darbābhūpa**, m. Saccharum Munja, L. **Darbābhūhikā**, f. a stalk of **d** grass, MānGr. i, 11. **Darbha**, m. N. of a prince, VP. iv, 24, 3; BhP. xii, 1, 5. **bhāna**, n. a mat of grass, Baudh. (ĀpŚr. xi, 8, 5, Sch.) **bhāra**, m. (g. **āsmādi**) *Perdix chinensis*, Bhpr. v, 10, 60. **bhi** or **bhin**, m. N. of a man, MBh. iii, 7024 & 7027.

दभट **darbhaṭa**, n. = **dāreṭa**, L.

दर्म **darmā**, m. (√ **dri**) a demolisher, RV. iii, 45, 2. **man**, m. id., i, 61, 5; 132, 6; x; ŚāṅkhŚr. viii. **Darya**, mfn. fr. **ra**, g. **gav-ādā**. **Daryaka**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 866.

Darya, m. = **vi**, a ladle (cf. **pūrṇa-darv**), ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 15, 19; the hood of a snake, Uṇ., Sch.; a Rakshas, ib.; a mischievous man, rapacious animal, Uṇ. vr.; see **vi**; pl. N. of a people (cf. **dārva**), MBh. ii, 1869; vi, 362; xiii, 2158; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Uśinara, Hariv. 1675 ff.; Vāyup. ii, 37, 19. **Darvarika**, m. wind, Uṇ. vr.; Indra, ib.; see **rda**. **Dārvi**, f. 'wooden (cf. **dri**)', a ladle, RV. v, x; AV. (voc. **o**, iii, 10, 7; cf. Pān. vii, 3, 109, Vārt. 2, Pat.); the hood of a snake (cf. **vi-darvya**), AV. x, 4, 13; m. N. of a son of Uśinara, VP. iv, 18, 1 (v.l. **va**). — **bhrit**, m. = **vi-kara**, Śiṣ. x, 42. — **homā**, m. an oblation made with a ladle, TS. iii; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś. — **homin**, mfn. offering **ma**, Nir. i, 14. **Darvika**, m. a ladle, L.; (ā), f. id., L. see **dārvi**.

Dārvīdā, f. a sort of woodpecker, MaitrS. iii; VS. **Dārvi**, f. = **vi**, a ladle, VS. ii, 49 (voc. **vi**; cf. Pān. vii, 3, 109, Vārt. 2); Kauś.; ĀśvGr.; PārGr.; Gobh.; MBh. &c.; the hood of a snake, L.; N. of a country, vi, 362. — **kāra**, m. a hooded snake (class of snakes with 26 species), Suśr. i, 46; v, 4; Dāś. vii, 165; Aśtāṅg. vi, 36. — **pralepa**, m. N. of an unguent, Car. i, 3. — **samkramana**, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8023. — **homa**, m. = **vi**, i, 537; ŚBr. xiv, 6, 8, 9, Say.; cf. **dārvīhaumika**. **vyudāyuvana**, n. remnants clinging to the spoon, ĀpŚr.

Dārva, m. = **vi-homa**, ŚBr.

दर्वट **darvaṭa**, m. = **garvaṭa**, L.

दर्श **darśa**, mfn. (√ **driś**) ifc. 'looking at, viewing,' see **avasāna**, **ādinava**, & **vadhū-darśa**, **tattva**; 'showing,' see **ātma**; m. 'appearance,' see **chddir-darśa**, **dur**, **priya**; (g. **pacādi**) the moon when just become visible, day of new moon, half-monthly sacrifice performed on that day, AV.; (parox.) TS, TBr. & ŚBr. xi; Kauś.; ĀśvGr. &c. (n., MBh. iii, 14206); (Day of) New Moon (son of Dhātṛi, BhP. vi, 18, 3; of Kṛishṇa, x, 61, 14; N. of a Sādhyā, Vāyup. ii, 5, 6); du. = **pūrnāmāśa**, TS, Sch. — **pa**, m. pl. 'drinking the new moon oblation,' a class of gods, MBh. xiii, 1372. — **pūrnāmāśa**, m. du. (the days of) new and full moon, ceremonies on these days (preceding all other ceremonies), TS. i, f.; TBr. ii; ŚBr. i, f.; AitBr. &c.; — **devatā**; f. the deity presiding on those days, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 3; — **prayoga**, m. — **prāyascitti**, f. N. of works; — **yājñ**, mfn. = **sin**, TS. ii; ŚBr. x; **śadyana**, n. = **śeshṭi**, ŚāṅkhŚr. iii, 11, 4; Vait.; **śeshṭi**, f. a new and full moon sacrifice. — **pūrnāmāśin**, mfn. offering **śeshṭi**, MaitrS. i, 5, 13. — **paurāmāśa**, incomp.; — **prāyascitti-vidhi**, — **vidhi**, m. — **hantura**, n. N. of works; **śeshṭi**, f. = **dārśa-pūrn**. — **yāga**, m. a new moon sacrifice. — **yāminī**, f. the new moon night, L. — **vīpad**, m. 'having the misfortune to be hardly visible when performed,' the moon, L. — **ārādhna**, n. a Śrāddha performed on new moon, VP. iii, Sch. **Darśaka**, mfn. seeing (with gen.), Pān. ii, 3, 70, Kāś.; looking at (acc.), MBh. xiii, 5097; ifc. looking for, i, 5559; 'examining,' see **aksha**; showing, pointing out (with gen., Kum. vi, 52; Hit. Introd. 10; ifc., Mṛicch. iv, 20; BhP. i, 13, 38; Rājat. i; with **lohitasya**, making blood appear by striking any one), Mn. viii, 284; m. a door-keeper, L.; a skilful man, W.; N. of a prince, Vāyup. ii, 37, 312; pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 361.

Darśatā, mf(ā)n. visible, striking the eye, conspicuous, beautiful, RV.; AV. iv, vii, xviii; ŚBr. xiv, 8; m. the sun, Uṇ., Sch.; the moon, ib.; cf. **viśvā**. — **śrī**, mfn. of conspicuous beauty, RV. x, 91, 2. **Dārsana**, mf(ā)n. showing, Pān. v, 2, 6; ifc. seeing, looking at (see **tulya**, **deva**, **sama**), Ragh. xi, 93; 'knowing,' see **dharma**; exhibiting, teaching, MBh. i, 583; BhP. v, 4, 11; n. seeing, observing, looking, noticing, observation, perception, RV. i, 116,

23; ŚBr. xiv; ŚāṅkhGr. v, 5; MBh. &c.; ocular perception, Suśr. iv, 27; the eye-sight, vi, 17; inspection, examination, Yājñ. i, 328; Hariv. 5460; visiting, Yājñ. i, 54; Kathās. i, 8; audience, meeting (with gen., Can.; instr. with or without *saha*, Vet.; in comp., Ragh. xii, 60; Śak. v, 8; vi, 8; Rājāt. vi, 43; experiencing, BhP. i, 8, 25; foreseeing, Ragh. viii, 71; contemplating, Mn. viii, 9 & 23; apprehension, judgment, Śak. iii, 4; discernment, understanding, intellect, Mn. vi, 74; Yājñ. i, 8; Bhag. &c.; opinion, Mālav. v, 1; Kām. ii, 6; intention (cf. *pāpa*), R. i, 58, 18; view, doctrine, philosophical system (6 in number, viz. [Pūrva-] Mīmāṃsā by Jaim.; Uttara-Mīmāṃsā by Bādar.; Nyāya by Gotama; Vaiśeṣika by Kaṇāda; Sāṃkhya by Kap.; Yoga by Pat.), MBh. xii, 1045 f.; BhP. &c.; the eye, Suśr. v, 8; Śak. iv, 6; Prab. iii, 10; the becoming visible or known, presence, ĀśvGr. iii, 7; Mn. ii, 101; iv; Yājñ. i, 131; ii, 170; MBh. &c.; appearance (before the judge), Mn. viii, 158; Yājñ. ii, 53; Kām.; the being mentioned (in any authoritative text), Kāty. Śr. i, xxvi; Lāty. vi, ix; Bādar. i, 1, 25; MBh. xiv, 2700; a vision, dream, Hariv. 1285; Hit. iii, 9, 17; ifc. appearance, aspect, semblance, Mn. ii, 47; MBh. (Nal. ii, 3; xii, 18 & 44); R.; Ragh. iii, 57; colour, L.; showing (cf. *danta*), Bhartṛ. ii, 26; Dhūrtas. i, 1; a mirror, L.; a sacrifice, L.; = *dharma*, L.; (7), f. Durgā, Hariv. 10238; N. of an insect, Npr.; cf. *a*-, *su*-. — *grīha*, n. an audience-chamber, Mn. vii, 145, Kull. — *goosara*, m. the range of sight, Ratnāv. iii, 4. — *patha*, m. id., Pañcat. i, 5, 4; Prab. ii, 8; iv, 2; cf. *a*-. — *pāla*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii. — *pratibhī*, m. bail for appearance, Yājñ. ii, 54. — *pratibhāva*, n. surety for appearance, Mn. viii, 160. — *bhūmi*, f. 'range of perception,' N. of a period in a monk's life, Buddh. L. — *ālāsa*, mfn. ifc. desirous of beholding, MBh. — *viveka*, m. N. of a work. — *vishaya*, mfn. being in any one's range of sight, Pāp. iii, 2, 111, Vārt. 2. **Darśanā-gaṇi**, m. the fire in the body that causes optical sensation, GarbhUp. **Darśanāntara-gata**, mfn. come within the range of sight, Mṛicoh. iii, 12. **Darśanārtha**, mfn. intending to see any one, Āp.; (am), ind. to visit, Kād. **Darśanāvarāṇa**, n. obscuration of one's (philosophical) views, Jain. (Sarvad. iii, 195 ff.); *niya*, mfn. originating from *niya*, Bādar. ii, 2, 33, Govind. **Darśanāpau**, mfn. = *na-lāla*. **Darśanājvalā**, f. 'of brilliant aspect,' great white jasmine. **Darśanīya**, mfn. visible, R. i, v; worthy of being seen, good-looking, beautiful, TS. ii, 7, 9; ŚBr. xiii; ShaḍvBr.; ChUp.; ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh. &c. (superl. *-tama*, ii; R. iii; BhP. iv); to be shown, Kathās. lxxi, 20; to be made to appear (before the judge), Mn. viii, 158, Kull.; m. *Asclepias gigantea*, Npr.; cf. *a*-. — *mānā*, mfn. thinking any one (gen.) to be good-looking, Pāp. vi, 3, 36, Kās.; thought to be g^o by (gen.), iii, 2, 82 f., Kās.; = *yam-manyā*, ib. — *m-manyā*, mfn. thinking one's self to be g^o, ib. **Darśanīyā**, f. of *ya*-. — *kānta*, m. having a good-looking wife or mistress, Gaṇar. 139, Sch. — *sama*, mfn. indifferent towards a good-looking woman, ib. **Darśam-darśam**, ind. at every sight, Kathās. **Darśayitavya**, mfn. to be shown, Bādar. iii, 2, 21, Saṅk. **tu-kāma**, mfn. wishing to show. **Darśayitṛi**, mfn. showing, a shower, guide, MBh. vi, 129; Ragh. iii, 46; a door-keeper, L., Sch. **Darśāpita**, mfn. made to see, shown, Sighās. i, 8. **Darśita**, mfn. shown, displayed, exposed to view, R. i; Megh. &c.; explained, Hariv. 7289 &c. — *dvār*, m. a door-keeper, Gal. — *vat*, mfn. having shown. **Darśin**, mfn. ifc. seeing, looking at, observing, examining, finding, MBh. viii, 1757; R. &c.; knowing, understanding, (G) ii, 64, 3; Śak. i, 14; Ragh. xiv, 71; Kum. ii, 13; Hit. i; receiving, Mṛicoh. ii, 7; experiencing, R. iii, 65, 11; composer (of a hymn, *sūkta*); looking, appearing, iv, 40, 48; showing, exhibiting, teaching, MBh.; Śak. iv, 8; Kathās. lvi, 203; inflicting (cf. *pāpa*), R. ii, 75, 12; Hariv. **Darśivas** (only ifc. nom. m. *var* at the end of śloka), one who has seen (irreg. pf. p.), MBh. viii, 1756-1771 (*Arjuna*); knowing, *tattva*-, i, 537, *tattvārtha*-, iv, 902, *dharma*-, i, 6157; *sarva*-, Sūryas. xii; *dirgha*-, MBh. v, 4380; cf. *pratyaksha*-. **Darśya**, mfn. worthy of being seen, RV. v, 52, 11.

दल *dal* (= *√dr̥*), cl. 1. *lāti* (pf. *dadāla*, Bhartṛ. xiv; aor. pf. *adālīshur*, xv) to crack, fly open, split, open (as a bud), Suśr. ii, 16; Śis. ix, 15; Bhām. i, 4; Amar.; Gīt.; Dhūrtas.: Caus. *dālayati*, to cause to burst, Suśr.; Bhartṛ.: *dar*^o, id.,

Anargh.; Gīt. i, 8, Sch.; to expel, Mālatim. viii, 1; Kathās. lvi, 8; cii, 58; cf. *ava*-, *ud*-, *vi*-.

Dala, n. (m., L.) a piceetom or split off, fragment (cf. *anda*-, *carma*-, *dvi*-, *veju*-), Suśr. v, 3, 22; vi, 5, 4; Śis. iv, 44 (ifc. f. *d*); Naish. vii, 31; 'part, a degree, VarBr. xvii, 4; a half (cf. *adharā*-, *ahar-dyu*-), VarBrS.; Suśr. i, 7; Sūryas.; a hemistich; 'unfolding itself,' a small shoot, blade, petal, leaf (often ifc. in names of plants), MBh.; R. &c.; cinnamon leaf, L.; unclean gold, Bhpr. v, 26, 2; a clump, heap, L.; a detachment, W.; = *utsedha*-, *dha-vad-vastu*, *avadravaya* (*apad*), W.), L.; dividing, splitting, W.; m. N. of a prince, MBh. iii, 13178; VP. iv, 4, 47. — **kapāṭa**, m. a folded petal or leaf. — **komala**, the lotus, Npr. — **kośa**, m. a kind of jasmine, Kād. iii, 389. — **ja**, mfn. produced from petals (honey), L., Sch. — **taru**, m. Corypha Taliera, L. — **nirmoka**, m. 'leaf-shedding,' Betula Bhojpattra, L. — **pati**, m. N. of a prince, Inscr.; = *lādhiśvara*. — **pushpā**, pf. f. Pandanus odoratissimus, L. — **mālinī**, f. leaf-cabbage, Npr. — **mo-daka**, m. petal-honey, Gal. — **yoga**, m. N. of a constellation, Laghuj. x, 1, Sch. — **viṭaka**, n. N. of an ear-ornament, Kuṭṭānim. 65. — **śas**, ind. (*√yā* to go) to pieces, Kathās. xiii, 109; lxviii, 167. — **śālīnī**, f. N. of a pot-herb, Npr. — **sāyāsī**, f. white basil, ib. — **sārīnī**, f. Colocasia antiquorum, L. — **sūci**, m. 'leaf-needle,' a thorn, L. — **śnaśā**, f. the fibre of a leaf, L. **Dalākhyā**, m. = *la-yoga*, Laghuj. x, 2; VarBr. xii, 2 f. **Dalāgra-lohita**, a sort of spigee, L. **Dalādṛhaka**, m. Pistia Stratiotes, Jasminum multiflorum or pubescens, wild sesamum, Mesua ferrea, Acacia Sirissa, L.; red chalk, L.; foam or sea-foam, L.; a ditch, L.; the head of a village, L.; an elephant's ear, L.; a hurricane, L. **Dalādhyā**, m. mud, L. **Dalādī-tva**, n. the state of a leaf, &c., Kāvyaḍ. ii, 70. **Dalādhiśvara**, m. N. of the author of Nṛsiṅha-prasāda. **Dalāmala**, m. (for *ma*?) the plants *damana*, *maruwaka*, & *madana* (? *damana*), L. **Dalāmāla**, n. sorrel, L. **Dale-gandhi**, m. 'fragrance in the leaf,' Alstonia scholaris, L. **Dalodbhava**, mfn. = *la-ja*, Suśr. **Dalad-dhridaya**, mfn. broken-hearted, W.

Dalana, m(f) n. splitting, tearing asunder, dispeeling, BhP. vii, 10, 59; Bhartṛ. iii, 47; Vidvanm.; n. breaking (of the heart), Gīt. v, 2; destruction, Naish. iv, 116; Kathās. lxxv, 62; causing to burst, splitting, Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; Gīt.; (7), f. a clod of earth, L.; cf. *nir*-, *māyasa*-. '11, f. id., Up., Sch. **līka**, n. timber, L. **līta**, mfn. (g. *kṛitādi*, Gaṇar.) burst, split, broken, torn asunder, MBh. xiv, 4633; VarBrS.; Bhartṛ. &c.; unfolded, blown, Sāh. x, 66 1/2; halved, Sūryas. iv, 12; divided into degrees, xiii, 5 f.; driven asunder, scattered, dispersed, destroyed, Kām.; Bhaktām. 18 & 18; Caurap.; Prab. v f.; BrahmōtKh. iv. 59; ground, Śis. vi, 35; displayed, Prab. ii, 35; cf. *sa*-. **līn**, mfn. fr. *la*, g. *sukhādi*. **lī-kṛita**, mfn. halved, Sūryas. xii, 84. **Dalmī**, m. (Up. iv, 47) Indra (cf. *darmā*), L.; Indra's thunderbolt, g. *yavādi*; -*mat*, mfn. having a thunderbolt, ib. **Dalya**, mfn. fr. *la*, g. *balādī*.

दलतु *dalatṛi*, g. *arihanādi*.

दलप *dalapa*, m. (ifc., g. *cūrṇādi*) a weapon, Up. iii, 142, Sch.; gold, ib.

दलभ *dalbha*, m. a wheel, 151, Sch.; fraud, Up. k.; N. of a Rishi, g. *kaṇvādi*. **bhya**, see *dāl*.

दव *dava*, m. (*√d*, *du*) a wood on fire, BhP. viii, 6, 13; fire, L., Sch.; burning, heat, Car. i, 20; fever, W.; a forest, L.; cf. *dava*-. **dagdhaka**, N. of a grass, L. — **dahana**, m. the fire in a burning forest, BhP. v, 8, 22; Prasannar. vii, 23; (*na*ka, vi, 32); Nītir.; Kuval. — **dāna**, n. setting fire on a forest, HYog. iii, 99 & 112. **Davāgni**, m. = *va-dahana*, MBh. vii; Ragh.; Megh.; BhP. i, 10, 2 (ifc.) &c.; cf. *dāv*. **Davānala**, m. id., iii, 30, 23; Kathās. lvi, 413 (ifc. f. *d*); cf. *dāv*.

Davathu, m. (Pāp. iii, 3, 89) heat, pain, Dhūrtan. i, 14; inflammation (of the bile, eyes &c.), Car. i, 20.

दवय *davaya*, Nom. *oyati*, to make distant, Bhartṛ. ii, 55.

Davishṭha, mfn. (superl. fr. *dūrā*, Pāp. vi, 4, 156) remotest, Rājāt.; (*ām*), ind. very far away, RV. vi, 51, 13. **Dāvīyas**, mfn. (compar., Pāp.) very long (length), Bhartṛ. i, 68; very distant, Rājāt. iv, 369; Kathās. xvi, xxv; *dūrād* d^o, 'farther than far,' very distant, lx, 172; cxiii, 14; ind. farther away, AV. x, 8, 8; farther, ŚBr. iii, 6, 2, 3; *dūrād dāv*, farthest

away, RV. vi, 47, 29; Kathās. lxxv, 21; *dāvīyāsī pāras*, in a more remote time, ŚBr. x, 4, 2, 26.

दवर *davara*, *°raka*, m. a string, Jain.

दश 1. *daśa*, ifc. for *°śa* (*apa*-, *udag*- &c.)

दश 2. *daśa*, ifc. (*tri*-, *dvi*-, *nir*-) & in comp. for *°an*; (*ās*), f. pl. 'Decads,' N. of 10 Jain texts (*upāsaka*- &c.) consisting of 10 chs. each. — **kakshya** (*ddś*), mfn. having 10 girths, RV. x, 94, 7. — **kaṇṭha**, m. (parox., Pāp. vi, 2, 114) 'ten-necked,' Rāvaṇa, Bālar. ii, 143; -*jīti*, m. 'enemy of R', Rāma, L.; -*nigraha*, m. N. of Anargh. vi; *°hārī*, m. = *tha-jit*, Ragh. viii, 29; *°thāya*, Nom. *°yate*, to act like Rāvaṇa, Bālar. iii, 88. — **kandha-ra**, m. = *kaṇṭha*, MBh. iii; BhP.; Bālar.; HYog. — **kanyā-tīrtha**, n. the Tīrtha of the 10 Virgins, RevāKh. cccvi. — **karma-paddhati**, f. N. of a work on the 10 ceremonies prescribed to the 3 twice-born classes. — **kāma-ja-vyasana**, n. the 10 vices arising from love of pleasure (see Mn. vii, 47). — **kumāra-carita** or *°tra*, n. 'adventures of the 10 princes,' N. of a work by Daṇḍin. — **kshiti-garbha**, m. N. of a Buddh. Sūtra. — **kashira**, nfn. mixed with 10 parts of milk, Suśr. vi, 21 & 24; n. a compound of 10 parts of milk with 1 part of some other substance, iv, 22, 14; (*ksh*^o *daśa-guṇa*, 16). — **gaṇī**, f. the 10 classes of roots, Pāp. i, 3, 1, Sch. — **gārgya**, nfn. bought for (the prize of) 10 women of Garga's family, ii, 4, 62, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **gīti**, *°tikā*, f. N. of a work by Āryabh. — **gn**, nfn. possessing 10 cows, MBh. xiii, 78, 11. — **gṇa**, mfn. tenfold, 10 times larger or more, i, 45 f.; Mn. viii; see *-kshira*; (*am*), ind. tenfold, Yājñ. i, 141. — **guṇita**, mfn. multiplied by 10, Bālar. ix, 53. — **gopī**, mfn. having 10 sacks, Pāp. i, 1, 52, Kās. — **grāma**, g. 1. *kumuddādi* & *kūyādi*; (7), f. 10 villages, Yājñ. ii, 272; MBh. xii, 87, 3; -*pati*, m. a chief of 10 villages, Mn. vii, 115. — **°grāmika**, mfn. g. 1. *kumuddādi*. — **grāmin**, m. = *ma-pati*, W. — **grīva**, m. (Pāp. vi, 2, 114, Kās.). — *kaṇṭha*, MBh. iii, 15895; R. i, 16, 18; iii; BhP.; N. of a demon, MBh. ii, 367; Hariv.; of a son of Damaghosha, 6601; of an enemy of Vṛisha, GarP. — **gva** (*ddś*), n. 'Decimus,' N. of an Aṅgiras, RV. iv, 51, 4; viii, 12, 2; x, 62, 6; (pl.) his family (named with that of Nava-gva; worshipping Indra), i, 62, 4; ii, 34, 12; iii, 39, 5; v, 29, 12. — **gvin**, mfn. tenfold, viii, 1, 9. — **catuṣka**, n. N. of a sport, Sighās. xxvii, 4. — **candra**, nfn. having 10 moon-like spots, BhP. iv, 15, 17. — **cchadin**, mfn. ten-leaved, x, 2, 27. — **jyoti**, *°tis*, m. N. of a son of Su-bhraj, MBh. i, 44 f. — **°likā-sarvasya**, n. N. of a work, Pratāpar., Sch. — **tas**, ind. from 10, Mn. viii f. — **taulika**, m. N. of a weight, Suśr. iv, 13. — **tva**, n. the state of 10, Jaim. iii, 7, 27. — **daśa-vayava**, nfn. containing 10 parts each, Car. i, 4. — **daśin**, mfn. consisting of repeated decades, ŚāṅkhBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; ŚāṅkhGr. — **dāma**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. iii, 134, 17. — **diś**, f. sg. the 10 regions (including that overhead and underneath), Vet. i, 88; Pañcat.; *°dig-vyavalokana*, m. N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇ. xvii, 8. — **°driṣṭānta-kathā**, f. N. of a work. — **dyu** (*ddś*), m. N. of a man favoured by Indra, RV. i, 33, 14; vi, 26, 4. — **dhanus**, m. N. of an ancestor of Śākya-muni, W. — **dharma-gata**, mfn. addicted to the practices of the 10 (kinds of mental non-restraint), Hariv. 744 & 1153. — **dhā**, ind. in 10 parts, tenfold, TBr.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c. — **dhiya**, m(f) n. bought for (the prize of) 10 (*dhi*varī) clever women, Pāp. iv, 1, 36, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **nāmaka**, see *-mānika*. — **nā**li, mfn. 10 x 24 minutes long, Sāh. vi, 304. — **ma-dāsin**, nfn. = *daś*, ŚBr. iv, xi. — **pa**, m. = *grā-min*, MBh. xii, 3266. — **paksha** (*ddś*), m(f) n. having 10 side posts, AV. ix, 3, 21. — **paṭu**, mfn. = *dhiya* (fr. *paṭvī*), Pāp. iv, 1, 36, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **pada**, m(f) n. 10 feet long and broad, ĀpŚr. vii, 3, 10. — **padma** (B) or *°ma-vat* (G), mfn. having 10 lotus-like parts of the body, R. v. — **padya**, m(f) n. = *da*, KātyŚr. v, 3, 33. — **parvī**, f. '10 Parvans (or chs.)', N. of a work, HParī. i, 5. — **pa-la**, n. sg. 10 Palas, Mn. viii, 397; m(f) n. weighing 10 Palas, Yājñ. ii, 179. — **paṇi**, mfn. intended for 10 oxen, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi. — **pādī**, f. '10 chs.', N. of a grammatical work, Praudh. — **pāramitā-dhara**, m. 'possessing the 10 perfections,' a Buddha, L. — **piṇḍa-srāddha**, n. a funeral ceremony in which one and on each successive day one more Piṇḍa is offered until the number amounts to 10, W. — **pura**,

n. a kind of *Cyperus rotundus* (also *-pūra*, Sch.), L.; 'Decapolis,' the modern Mān-dasor (in Malwa), Megh. 47; VarBrS. xiv, 13; HPariS. xiii, f. id., Kād. — **purāṇḍara**, N. of a town or district, Singhās. xxix. — **purusham**, ind. through a series of 10 ancestors, ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; *śādhm-rājya*, n. a kingdom inherited through a series of 10 ancestors, ŚBr. xii, 9, 3; *śādhnikam*, ind. backwards through 10 generations, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 93, Vārt. 5, Pat. — **pūra**, see *-pura*. — **pūruṣa**, mfn. being the 10th in the succession of generations, MBh. xiii, 4297. — **pūrvāratha**, see *-ratha*. — **pūrvin**, m. 'knowing 10 (of the 14) Pūrvas,' N. of 7 Jain patriarchs. — **pūli**, f. 10 bunches, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 51, Vārt. 6, Pat. — **pēya**, m. N. of a Soma libation (part of a Rāja-sūya), ŚBr. v; TāṇḍyaBr.; ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr. — **pramati** (*ddś*), mfn. (Agni) taken care of by the 10 (fingers), RV. i, 141, 2. — **phala-vrata**, n. N. of an observance, Vratap. xvii. — **baddha**, mfn. pl. bound in numbers of 10, Hariv. 3507. — **bandha**, m. a 10th part, Mn. viii, 107. — **bandhaka**, ifc. = *dha*, Yājñ. ii, 76. — **baṭa**, m. 'possessing 10 powers,' N. of a Buddha, L.; *-kūyapa*, m. N. of one of the first 5 pupils of Śākyamuni; *-balin*, mfn. possessing the 10 powers, Divyāv. viii, 81; ix, 17. — **bāhu**, m. 'ten-armed,' Śiva, L. — **bṛihat**, m (nom. *hat*) mfn. having 10 large parts of the body, R. (B) v, 35, 20. — **brāhmaṇa**, N. of Jāt. 495. — **bhūjā**, f. 'ten-armed,' Durgā, Kālp. — **bhūji** (*ddś*), mfn. = *-gūṇa*, RV. i, 52, 11. — **bhūmī**, N. of a Buddha, Sūtra; *-ga*, m. 'traversing the 10 stages,' a Buddha, L.; *-mīsa*, m. id., L.; *-mīśvara*, m. = *-mī*. — **bhūlika**, = *-mī*, Buddh. L. — **maḥā-vidyā**, f. 'possessing the 10 great sciences,' Durgā, W. — **mānika**, m. pl. N. of a woman, Vāyup. iv, 55, 117; (*-nāmaka*, MatsyaP. cxiii, 42). — **māya** (*ddś*), mfn. having 10 tricks, RV. vi, 20, 8. — **mārikā**, f. 'killer of 10,' N. of a woman, Kathās. lxvi, 86. — **māla**, n. 10 garlands, L.; (f. id., L. — **mālika**, = *-mānika*, MBh. vi, 374. — **māsa** (*ddś*), mfn. 10 months old (the child just before birth; cf. *-dā*), RV. v, 78, 7f.; AV. i, iii; ĀśvGr.; BhP.; let loose for 10 months (a horse), ŚBr. xiii, 5, 4, 22. — **mukha**, m. = *-kaṇṭha*, Megh.; Gīt.; Prab.; Śāh.; n. pl. 10 mouths, BhP. ix; (f. id., Bālār. i, 33; v, 17; *-ripu*, m. 'enemy of Rāvaṇa,' Rāma, Ragh. xiv, 87; *-vadha*, m. 'slaughter of Rāvaṇa,' N. of a poem (different from Setub. ?), Kāvyaḍ. i, 34, Sch.; *śāntaka*, m. = *śa-ripu*, L. — **mūtraka**, n. the urine of 10 (elephant, buffalo, camel, cow, goat, sheep, horse, donkey, man, and woman), L.; cf. Suśr. i, 45, 11 & 12. — **mūla**, n. a tonic medicine prepared from 10 roots (*tri-kantaka*, both kinds of *bṛihatī*, *prithak-parṇī*, *vidāri-gandhā*, *bitva*, *agni-mantha*, *tuṇṭuka*, *pāṭalā*, & *kāśmarī*), i, 38; iv, 37; (f. id., 15; Car. vi, 22. — **yantra** (*ddś*), mfn. = *śābhīti*, RV. x, 94, 8; having 10 water-raising machines, vi, 44, 24. — **yoktra** (*ddś*), mfn. having 10 girths, x, 94, 7. — **yoga-bhaṅga**, m. a method of fixing the position of a Nakṣatra, Jyot. — **yojana** (*ddś*), mfn. 10 times fastened, RV. x, 94, 7; n. a distance of 10 Yojanas, R. i, 1, 63; (f. id., Kathās. xciv, 14. — **ratha** (*ddś*), mfn. having 10 chariots, RV. i, 126, 4; m. N. of Rāma's father (descendant of Ikṣhvāku, sovereign of Ayodhyā), R. i, ii, 63f. (death of D°); Jāt. 461; Hariv. 821f.; Ragh. viii, 29 (*-pūruva-ratha*); BhP. ix, 10, 1; VP. iv, 4, 40 & 18, 3; N. of an ancestor of Rāma's father, 4, 38; of a son of Nava-ratha, 12, 16; BhP. ix, 24, 4; Hariv. 1993; of Roma- or Loma-pāda, 1606; VP. iv, 18, 3; of a son of Su-yāsa, 24, 8 (*ddś*, v.l.) & Inscr. (in Prakṛit *Dasalatha*), n. the body, Npr.; *-tattva*, n. N. of a work; *-yajñārambha*, m. N. of PadmaP. iv, 14; *-jalitā-vrata*, n. N. of an observance, Vratap. iv; *-vijaya*, m. N. of PadmaP. iv, 12. — **raśmi-śata**, m. = *-śata-r°*, Ragh. viii, 29. — **rātrā**, mfn. lasting 10 days, ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr. xxi; m. a 10 days' ceremony, TāṇḍyaBr.; KātyŚr. xxiii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; N. of a 10 days' ceremony (forming the chief part of the Dvādaśāha), ŚBr. xii; KātyŚr.; 10 days, xxv; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Kaus.; Gobh.; Mn.; R. (n., iii, 2, 12); MārkaP.; *-parvan*, n. N. of a Sāman. — **rūpa**, in comp. the 10 forms of Vishnu (hence *śa-bhīti*, m. N. of Vishnu, L.), Daśar. i, 2; the 10 kinds of dramas, Bhar. xix, 46; n. N. of a work on rhetorical and dramatic composition (also called *śāloka* & *śāvaloka*, n.) — **rūpaka**, n. id., Mall. on Kum. & Śāśv.; Ānand. 51, Sch.; the 10 kinds of dramas, Vām. i. — **reśā**, n. a hymn of 10 Rie verses, AV. xix, 23, 7; Kāth. xxi, 10; TS. v, 4, 6,

4; KātyŚr. xx, 6, 18. — **rshabha** (*ddś*), m(f) n. consisting of 10 (*rish°*) bulls, TS. ii, 1, 4, 1. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. 10 marks or attributes, W.; mfn. relating to 10 objects, BhP. ii, 9, 43; (f. '10 chs.', N. of Kaṇāda's Sūtras, Sarvad. x, 8. — **lakṣhaṇaka**, mfn. tenfold, Mn. vi, 91 & 94. — **vaktra**, m. N. of a magical formula pronounced over weapons, R. (G) i, 31, 6. — **vaḍana**, m. = *-kaṇṭha*, Bhāṭṭ. ix, 137. — **varga**, m. a collection of 10, KātyŚr. xxii; mfn. forming a collection of 10, Divyāv. i, 325. — **varsha**, mfn. 10 years old, Āp.; Mn. ii, 135. — **varshin**, mfn. id., MBh. xiii, 8, 21. — **varshiya**, mfn. id., Pañcar. i, 3, 9. — **vājina**, m. 'having 10 horses,' the moon, L. — **vāra**, mfn. 10 times repeated, Pañcar. i, 8, 31. — **vārshika**, m(f) n. = *-varsha*, R. iv, 48, 12; lasting 10 years, Pañcat. iii, 2, 5; happening after 10 years, Yājñ. ii, 24. — **vidha**, mfn. of 10 kinds, tenfold, Jain.; Sāmpkhyak.; BhP. iii; *-śnāna-māntṛa*, m. pl. N. of particular hymns, ĀśvMantraS. — **vira** (*ddś*), mfn. granting 10 men, VS.; TāṇḍyaBr. — **vriksha**, m. N. of a tree, AV. ii, 9, 1. — **vriṣha**, mfn. possessing 10 bulls, v, 16, 10. — **vaikālika**, n. N. of a Jain text, HPariS. v, 85. — **vraja** (*ddś*), m. 'having 10 cow-sheds,' N. of a man, RV. viii, 8 & 49f. — **śatā**, mfn. numbering 10 hundred, AV. v, 18, 10; n. 110, ŚāṅkhŚr. xi; Lāty. ix; 1000, MBh. iii, xiii; Padyas.; (f. f. 1000, Naish. v, 19; Rājat. vi, 38; *-kara-dhārin*, mfn. thousand-rayed (the moon), Hit. i, 2, 16; *-tama*, mfn. the 110th (ch. of R. [G] ii & vi); *-nāyana*, m. 'thousand-eyed,' Indra, Lalit. xv, 162 & 202; *-raśmi*, m. 'thousand-rayed,' the sun, L., Sch.; *-tāksha, mfn. thousand-eyed (Indra), MBh. vii, xiii; Daś. xi, 121; *-tāṇḍhri*, m. 'thousand-footed,' Asparagus racemosus, Npr.; *-tāra*, n. Viṣṇu's thousand-fellied disc, BhP. iii, 28, 27. — **śala** (*ddś*), a distance of 10 Śalas, AV. viii, 7, 28. — **śākhā** (*ddś*), mfn. having 1000 fingers, RV. x, 137, 7. — **śipra** (*ddś*), m. N. of a man, viii, 52, 2. — **śiras**, m. 'ten-headed,' Rāvaṇa, L., Sch.; 'ten-peaked,' N. of a mountain, R. iv, 43, 51. — **śirsha** (*ddś*), mfn. ten-headed, AV. iv, 6, 1; MBh. i, 2162; n. Rāvaṇa, R. iv, 10, 22; N. of a magical formula pronounced over weapons, i, 30, 5. — **śloki**, f. ten Slokas (on Vedānta phil. by Sāmpkara), KāśiKh. lxxviii, 33, Sch. — **sani**, mfn. winning 10, MantraBr. i, 7, 6. — **saptā**, f. N. of a Viṣṇuti of the Saptadaśa-stoma, TāṇḍyaBr. ii, 7. — **sahāika**, mfn. 10 + 1, RPrāt. xvi, 36. — **sāhasra**, mfn. = *śrika*, MBh. ifc, iv; R. vi; n. 10000, Hariv. — **sāhasrika**, mfn. numbering 10000, 6312. — **stobha**, n. N. of a Sāman. — **harā**, f. 'taking away the 10 sins,' the Gaṅgā; a festival in honour of the Gaṅgā (on the 10th day of Jyāishṭha, Vratap. x; now held in honour of Durgā in month Āśvin). PŚvar.; *-kālā*, f., *-stotra*, n. N. of 2 works. — **hala**, m(f) n. consisting of 10 ploughs, Hcat. i, 5, 889. — **hotrī** (*ddś*), m. N. of MaitrīS. i, 9, 1 = Kāth. ix, 8 = Tār. iii, 1f. (symbolizing the 10 parts of a sacrifice), TBr. ii; TāṇḍyaBr. xxv; Lāty. x; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mānśr. i. — **Daśāṇṣa**, m. a 10th part, Śaktān. xii; Hcat. i, 10f. — **Daśākṣa**, m. N. of a formula pronounced over weapons, R. i, 30, 5. — **Daśākṣhara**, m(f) n. containing 10 syllables, VS. ix, 33; TS. v, 4, 6, 4; ŚBr. — **Daśāgni**, mfn. worshipping 10 Agnāyis, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 58, Vārt. 2 & iv, 1, 36, Vārt. 2. — **Daśāṅgulā**, n. a length of 10 fingers, RV. x, 90, 1; mfn. 10 fingers long, Mn. viii, 271; n. a water-melon, Npr. — **Daśādhipati**, m. a commander of 10 men, MBh. xii, 37, 12. — **Daśāna**, m. = *śa-kaṇṭha*, R. iii; vi, 5, 21; Ragh. x, 76. — **Daśānika**, m. Croton polyandrum or Tigilium, L. — **Daśānikinī**, f. 'ten-arranged,' a complete army, L. — **Daśānugāna**, n. N. of several Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **Daśāntarushya**, n. a distance of 10 stations, RV. x, 51, 3. — **Daśābādhya**, mfn. existing for 10 years, Mn. ii, 134; cf. Āp. i, 14, 13. — **Daśābhīṣu**, mfn. having 10 brides, RV. x, 94, 7. — **Daśāritra**, mfn. having 10 *aritra* parts (a chariot), ii, 18, 1. — **Daśārṇa**, mfn. having 10 syllables, VS. iii, 41, Sch.; m. pl. (g. *vimuktādi*) 'Ten Lakes,' N. of a people (south-east of Madhyā-deśa, VarBrS.), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Megh.; sg. a Daśārṇa king, MBh. v, 7519; n. the Daśārṇa country, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 89, Vārt. 8, Pat. (*daśa + rṇa*); (ā), f. the Daśār river (rising in Bhopal and emptying into the Betwa); cf. *daś*. — **Daśārṇeyu**, m. N. of a son of Raudrāsya, Hariv. 1660. — **Daśārḍha**, mfn. pl. 'half of ten,' five, Mn. i, 27; MBh. i; *-tā*, f. (= *pañca-tva*) dissolution of the body into the 5 elements, iii, 209, 26;*

-bāṇa, m. 'five-arrowed,' Kāma, Naish. viii, 73; *-vayas*, mfn. 5 years old, BhP. v, 15, 30. — **Daśārha**, (g. *vimuktādi* & *prajādi*) m. pl. (g. *pariv-ādi*) N. of a warrior tribe, MBh. iii; BhP. i, 11, 12; sg. of its ancestor (being of Yadu's family), ix, 24, 3; VP. iv, 12, 16; Vāyup. ii, 33, 40; LiṅgaP. i, 68, 42 f.; MatsyaP. xiv, 40; AgP.; BrahmaP.; Hariv. 1991; Kṛishṇa, MBh. xiii, 7003 (*daś*, B); = *śa-bhūmī-ga*, L.; (f.), f. a Daśārha princess, g. *pariv-ādi*; cf. su-. — **Daśārha**, m. pl. (g. *yāvādi*, Gaṇar. 187) the Daśārhas, BhP. ix, 24, 62. — **Daśālamkāra-mañjarī**, f. N. of a work. — **Daśāvātara**, m. (= *śa-rūpa*) Vishnu, L.; n. N. of an observance (performed on the 10th day of the light half of Bhādrapada, Vratap. x), BhavP. ii, 60; *-carita*, n. N. of a work. — **Daśāvaharā**, mfn. pl. at least 10, Gaut. xxviii, 48 f.; m(f) n. sg. consisting of at least 10, Mn. xii, 110f.; m. N. of an evil spirit, MBh. ii, 367. — **Daśāvarta**, mfn. having 10 crowns, R. v, 32, 12. — **Daśāvāsa**, m. = *śa-vijñā*, L.; N. of a son of Ikṣhvāku, MBh. xiii, 89 f. — **Daśāsvamedha**, n. the Tirtha of the 10 horse-sacrifices, iii, 5084; Revā-Kh. ccviii & ccvii; KāśiKh. iii; SāmbhMāh. v; cf. *daś*. — **Daśāsvamedhika**, n. id., MBh. iii, 6034; Hariv. 9522. — **Daśāsya**, mfn. ten-mouthed, AV. iv, 6, 1; n. Rāvaṇa, R. iii, 55, 12; Śāh. vi, 33; *-jñi*, m. 'conqueror of Rāvaṇa,' Rāma, L.; *-śyāntaka*, m. id., RāmātUp. i, 32. — **Daśāha**, m. 10 days, ŚBr. xiii; ĀśvGr.; Mn.; R.; a ceremony lasting 10 days, KātyŚr. xxiii; Lāty. x, 10. — **Daśendāra**, mfn. worshipping the 10 Indrāṇis, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 58, Vārt. 2 & iv, 1, 36, Vārt. 2, i, 2, 49, Kāś. — **Daśendriya**, n. pl. the 10 organs (*ind°* q. v.), W. — **Daśeśā**, m. = *śa-pa*, Mn. vii, 116. — **Daśākāśika**, m(f) n. 'taking 11 for 10,' lending money at 10 per cent, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 31. — **Daś'opī**, m. N. of a nian protected by Indra, RV. vi, 20, 4 & 8; x, 96, 12. — **Daś'opya**, m. id., viii, 52, 2. — **Daśopaniśad-bhāṣya**, n. N. of a Comm. by Ānanda-tīrtha. — **Daśaka**, mfn. consisting of 10, having 10 parts, RPrāt.; Mn.; Chandaḥs.; Kāś.; Kām.; (with *śata*) 10 per cent, Yājñ. ii, 1; m. one in a decad of chs. (of the Sāma-tantra); n. a decad, Śānti. iv, 7; Kathās. cii, 108; KātyŚr. xvii, 6, 3, Sch. — **māsika**, mfn. hired for 10 months, Pāṇ. v, 4, 116, Vārt. 4, Pat. — **Daśāt**, (1, 60) mfo. consisting of 10, Kāś.; f. a decad, MaitrīS. i, TS. vii; TBr. i; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr. — **Daśatasya**, m(f) n. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 42) consisting of 10, tenfold, RV. i; (f.) f. N. of a Comm.; pl. (scil. *ricas*) the 10 Maṇḍalas of RV., Lāty. x; Nir.; cf. *daś*. — **Daśati**, f. a decad of verses in SV. (nom. *°ti*, v. l. *°tyā*); 10 (only nom. acc. *°tir* *daśa*, '1000'), MBh. — **Daśan**, pl. (g. *svasr-ādi*, Gaṇar. 42) ten (nom. acc. *daśa*, RV. &c.; instr. [*daśa*, x, 101, 10 &] *daśbhīṣ*, loc. *°daśa*, RV. &c.; both forms & *śabhyas* in Class. also oxyt., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 177 f.); cf. *dā*, *bēka*. — **Daśamā**, m(f) n. the 10th, RV. i (with *yugā* = *mi*, 158, 6); x; AV. v; xiii; VS. &c.; n. with *dhan*, the last day of the Daśa-rātra ceremony, TBr. ii; ŚBr. xii; TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (without *ahan*) Lāty.; (proparox., Pāṇ. v, 3, 49) a 10th part, Mn. viii f.; (*dām*), ind. for the 10th time, RV. viii, 24, 23; TBr. ii; (f.), f. the 10th stage of human life (age from 91 to 100 years), AV. iii, 4, 7; TāṇḍyaBr.; Gaut.; Mn. ii; (scil. *tēhi*) the 10th day of the half-moon, iii, 276; MBh. &c.; the 10th day after birth, Pat. Intro. 73; [cf. Lat. *decimus*.] — **bhāva**, n. the culminating point, or that point in which the meridian crosses a given circle, Sūryas., Sch. — **Daśamin**, mfn. 91–100 years old, ŚāṅkhBr. xiii, 3, Sch. — **Daśin**, mfn. having 10 parts, ŚBr. xiii; ĀitBr.; Lāty.; Maś.; RPrāt.; m. = *śa-grāmin*, Mn. vii, 119. — **दशन** *daśana* (√ *daś*) m. (n., L., Sch.) a tooth, Mn. &c. (ifc. f. ā, iii, 10; MBh. xii; Megh. &c.); a bite, Vātsyāy. i, 1, 2; m. a peak, L.; n. (= *dañś*) armour, L. — **cchada**, m. = *danta*, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; BhP. — **pada**, n. 'teeth-mark,' a bite, Gīt. viii, 6. — **bija**, the pomegranate, Npr. — **vasana**, n. = *-chada*, Prasannar. ii, 9; *śaṅkha-rāga, m. pl. N. of a Kālā (q. v.), Vātsyāy. i, 3, 17. — **vāśas**, n. = *-vasana*, L. — **vyaya**, m. loss of the teeth, W. — **Daśanāṅgu**, m. pl. brightness of the teeth, Kum. vi, 25. — **Daśanāṅka**, m. = *śa-pada*, W. — **Daśanāṅkhyā**, f. Oxalis corniculata, L. — **Daśanōcchishṭa**, m. a kiss, L.; a sigh, L.; a lip, L. — **दशस्य** *daśasya*, Nom. (fr. *°śas* = Lat. *decus*; cf. *°dās* & *°yās*) *°yātī* (Impv. *°yā*, 'ya; p. *°yāt*) to render service, serve, worship, favour, oblige (with acc.), RV.; to accord, do favour to (dat.), RV.*

Dasasyā, ind. to please any one (dat.), vii, 99, 3.

दशा *daśa*, f. (√*daś*?) the fringe of a garment, loose ends of any piece of cloth, skirt or hem, KātyŚr. iv, 1, 17 (√*urnā*); Lāty. viii, 6, 22; Kauś.; ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 12, 5; Mn. &c.; a wick, Gobh. iv, 2, 32 (*kṣhauma*); Kum. iv, 30; Bhartṛ. iii, 1; state or condition of life, period of life (youth, manhood, &c.), condition, circumstances, R.; Pañcat.; Megh. &c.; the fate of men as depending on the position of the planets, aspect or position of the planets (at birth &c.), VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; Laghuj.; the mind, L.; cf. *vastra*; 1. *daśa*. — **karsha**, **shin** (°*śāk*), m. 'wick-drawing, a lamp, L. — **nta** (°*śān*), m. the end of a wick, Ragh. xii, 1; the end of life, ib.; Hariv. 4394. — **pati**, m. the planet governing a man's life, VarBṛS. — **panna** (°*śāp*), mfn. being in a particular state or condition. — **paripāka**, m. a change in a man's fate, Mear. vii, 4. — **pavitṛa**, n. a fringed filtering cloth, ŚBr. iv, 2, 2, 11; Lāty. i, 9. — **pāka**, m. the fulfilment of fate, VarBṛS. vc, 61. — **phala**, m. result of condition of life, future fate of a man, lxx, 26; N. of wk. — **maya**, m. Śiva, L. — **ruhā** (°*śār*), f. 'sticking to fringes', N. of a plant, L. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. N. of a ch. of PSarv. — **vat**, mfn. having fringes, ĀpŚr. xii, 14, 11. — **viśeṣha**, m. any particular state, Sāh. iii, 189; Hit. i, 7, 8. **Daśendhāna**, m. 'wick-kindling, a lamp, L.

दशीविदर्भ *daśi-vidarbhā*, m. pl. N. of a people (v.l. *dadhi*), MBh. vi, 372.

दशेर *daśera*, mfn. (√*daś*) mordacious, injuring, Un., Sch.; attacking or killing any one when asleep, L.; m. a beast of prey, W. — **raka**, m. an ass (cf. *dasra*), MBh. viii, 1852; pl. N. of a people (°*maru*; cf. *dāś*; sg. their country, L.), iii, 134, 17 (°*śair* derived fr. 2. *daśa*); vii, 397; VarBṛS. v, 67; cf. *agniveśa*; — *gaderaka*, m. pl. the descendants of D° & G°, g. *tika-kitavadi* (Gaṇar. 34).

दशीणि *daśīṇi*, ōya. See 2. *daśu*.

दशोनसि *dāśonasi*, N. of a snake, AV. x, 4.

दष्ट *daṣṭa*, mfn. (√*daṣ*) bitten, stung, Mu. xi; MBh. &c. (said of a wrong pronunciation, PañS. [RV.] 35); n. a bite, Suśr. i, 13, 6.

दस *das*, cl. 1. 4. (p. *dāsamāna*; impf. pl. *adasyan*) to suffer want, become exhausted, RV. i, 134, 5 (Nir. i, 9); TS. i, 6, 11, 3; = *upa* - √ *kship*, Dhātup.: Caus. Ā. (1. sg. °*saye*; Subj. pl. °*sayanta*) to exhaust, iv, 2, 5, 4; RV. v, 45, 3; cf. *apa* - *upa*, *anūpa*, *pra* - *vi*; *saṃ* - *dadassvā*, *dravino* - *dds*; 6cf. **Dāsa**, m. a demon, vi, 21, 11. **Dasta**, mfn. = *dāsita*, Pān. vii, 2, 27; Vop. xxvi.

दस दसम्, mfn. (√*daś*) accomplishing wonderful deeds, wonderful, extraordinary, RV.; m. a sacrificer, L.; fire, L.; a thief, rogue (cf. °*syu*), L. — **ta** - **ma** (°*smā*), mfn. most wonderful, ii, 20, 6. — **varcas** (°*smā*), mfn. of wonderful appearance, RV. **Dasmāt** - √ *ṛ*, to make wonderful, i, 74, 4. **Dāsmya**, mfn. wonderful, viii, 24, 20.

Dasrā, mfn. accomplishing wonderful deeds, giving marvellous aid (chiefly said of the Āśvins), RV.; m. N. of one of the Āśvins, Bṛh.; MBh.; Hariv. 601; du. the Āśvins, L.; sg. the number 2, Sūryas. i; = *devatā*, viii, 9; a robber, thief, Un., Sch.; an ass (cf. *daśeraka*), L.; n. the cold season, Up. vr. — *devatā*, f. 'having the Āśvins as deity', the Nakṣatra Āśvinī, L. — *sū*, f. 'mother of the Āśvins', Saṃjñā, L.

दस्यु *dasyu*, m. (√*das*) enemy of the gods (e.g. *śāmbara*, *śiśhna*, *cūmuri*, *dhūni*; all conquered by Indra, Agni, &c.), impious man (called *a-śradhdhā*, *a-yajñā*, *a-yajyu*, *a-prīṇat*, *a-vratā*, *anyā-vratā*, *a-karmān*), barbarian (called *a-nās* or *an-ās* 'ugly-faced', *dahara* 'inferior', *a-mānusha* 'inhuman'), robber (called *dhanān*), RV.; AV. &c.; any outcast or Hindū who has become so by neglect of the essential rites, Mn.; not accepted as a witness, viii, 66; cf. *trasā* - (*dasyave vrka*, m. 'wolf to the Dasyu', N. of a man, RV. viii, 51; 55f; *dasyave sāhas*, n. violence to the D° (N. of Turviti), i, 36, 18). — *jivin*, mfn. living a robber's life, MBh. xii, 2433. — *jūta* (*dds*), mfn. instigated by Dasyus, RV. vi, 24, 8. — *tārhaṇa*, mfn. crushing the Dasyus, ix, 47, 2. — *sāt* - √ *bhū*, to become a prey to robbers, MBh. xii, — *hātya*, n. a fight with the Dasyus, RV. i, x; cf. *tushṇa-h*. — *hān*, m(nom. °*hā*, instr. °*ghnā*) fin. destroying

the Dasyus (Indra i, vi, viii; Indra's gift, x, 47, 4; manyū, 83, 3; *mānas*, iv, 16, 10); °*hān-tama*, mfn. (superl.) most destructive to the Dasyus, vi, 16, 15 & viii, 39, 8 (Agni); x, 170, 2 (Light); Hariv. (Budha); cf. Pañ. viii, 2, 17, Kāś.

दस दस्र. See *dasmā*.

दह 1. *dah*, cl. 1. P. *dahati* (ep. also Ā.; p. *dahat*; impf. *dahat*; aor. *adhāk*, RV. ii, 15, 4; 1. sg. °*ksham*, MBh. vii; 3. pl. °*kshur*, Kathās.; Subj. *dāhā*, RV. i, 158, 4; 2. sg. *dāhāshi*, iv, 4, 4; p. *dāhāshat* [also nom. m.], vi, 3, 4; x, 91, 7; *dāhāshat*, i, 130, 8; fut. *dāhāshyati* [Pañ. vii, 2, 10, Siddh. Kār. 6], MBh. [Pot. *dāhāshyet*, i, 8383] &c.; *dāhāshy*, i, 2120; Bhp. iv; Prasāṅg. xix, 7; inf. *dagdhum* to burn, consume by fire, scorch, roast, RV. &c.; to cauterise, Suśr.; to consume, destroy completely, Mn. vii, 9; MBh. &c.; to torment, torture, pain, distress, disturb, grieve, MBh. &c.; Pass. *dahyate* (°*ti*, MānGr. ii, 15; MBh. if., xii.f.) to be burnt, burn, be in flames, AV.; Nir. &c.; to be consumed by fire or destroyed, Mu. vi, 71; to be inflamed (a wound), Suśr. i, 28; to be consumed by internal heat or grief, suffer pain, be distressed or vexed, MBh. &c.; Caus. *dāhayati*, to cause to burn or be burned, Mn.; Yājñ. i, 89; MBh. &c.; to cause to be cooked, Hariv. 15523 (aor. pl. *adāyahan*): Desid. *dīdhakshati* (cf. °*kshā*, °*kshu*) to be about to burn or consume or destroy, MBh. i-iv; R. (p. °*kshamāna*): Desid. Caus. (p. °*kshayati*) to cause any one to make efforts to burn, Bhāṭṭ. iii, 33; Intens. *dandahiti*, °*hyate* (Pān. iii, 1, 24; vii, 4, 86) to burn or destroy completely, Hariv. 8726; Bhp. vi, 8, 21 (Impv. °*dagdhi*), Śi.; Prasannar. vi, 32 & 48; Ā. to be burnt completely, Hariv. 7040; Bhp.; Pañcat. i, 8, 34; [cf. Lith. *degu*, 'I am hot'; Goth. *dag-s*; Old Germ. *dāh-l*, 'a wick']. 2. **Dah**, mfn. 'burning', see *uśd*. **Dahati**, m. N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2536.

Dahadadhā, f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, 2638.

Dahana, mf(ā)n. burning, consuming by fire, scorching, destroying (chiefly ifc.), Hariv.; Bhp.; Bhartṛ.; (said of the *dahāra* of fire) Goraksh. 164; m. fire (of three kinds), Agni, Kauś.; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Horāś.); the numeral three, VarBṛS.; Sūryas.; one of the 5 forms of fire in the Svāhā-kāra, Hariv. 10465; a pigeon, L.; Plumbago zeylanica, L.; Anacardium officinarum, L.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2536; N. of a Rudra, i; MatsyaP.; n. burning, consuming by fire, Kauś. 80; R. vi; Ragh. &c.; cauterising, Suśr.; sour gruel, Npr.; (ā), f. N. of part of the moon's course, VarBṛS. ix, 1-3, Sch.; (ī), f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — **karma**, n. the act of burning, Dhūrtas, i, 22. — **ketana**, m. 'mark of burning', smoke, L. — **garbhā**, mf(ā)n. filled with the fire (of wrath), Dhā. vi, 21. — **tā**, f. the state of fire, ŚārngP. xxix, 11. — **priyā**, f. the wife of Agni, L. — **rksha** (°*rik*), n. the constellation Kṛittikā, VarBṛS. x, 19. **Dahanāguru**, n. a kind of Agallochum, L. **Dahanārāti**, m. 'fire-enemy', water, L. **Dahanōpa-karapa**, n. the means for cauterising, Suśr. i, 12, 2. **Dahanōpala**, m. the sun-gem, L. **Dahanōlkā**, f. a firebrand, L.

Dahanīya, mfn. to be burnt, combustible, W. — **tā**, f. combustibility, W. — **tva**, n. id., W.

दहर *dahara*, mfn. (fr. *dabhrā*) small, fine, thin, ChUp. viii, 1, 1; KātyŚr. xiv; KenUp. (v.l. *dabhra*); Bhp. x; young in age, Lalit. vii, 72; Saddhp.; m. a younger brother, L.; a child, W.; a young animal, W.; a mouse, Gaut.; Yājñ. iii, 344. — **priṣṭha**, n. N. of TS. v, i, 11 & 2, 11f., Ātr. Anukr. i, 24. — **sūtra**, n. N. of a Buddh. Sūtra.

Daharaka, mfn. short (day), ŚāṅkhBr. xix, 3; Naigh. iii, 2.

1. **Dahra**, mfn. small, fine, thin, NāUp.; Āp. i, 9, 23 (°*re* *para-rātre*, 'in the shorter half of the night'); (ām), ind. little, TS. vii, 5, 3, 1; n. the cavity of the heart, Bhp. iii; vi, 9. **Dahrāgni**, m. Agastya in a former birth, iv, 1, 36.

2. **Dahra**, m. a wood on fire, Up. vr.; fire, ib.

दा 1. *dā*, cl. 3. *dādāti* (pl. °*dati*, RV. &c.; Ā. *datte*, Pañcat. i, 4, 44 & 12, 7; Subh.; 1. sg. *dadmi*, MBh. xii; Hariv.; R. if.; Impv. *dādātu*, pl. °*datu*; 2. sg. *daddhī* RV. i f., iv, vi, viii, x; *dehī* [Pān. vi, 4, 119], RV. iii f., viii, x; AV. v,

xviii.f. &c.; 2. pl. *dādāta* RV. vii, 57, 6, °*tana* x, 36, 10, *datte* 51, 8; VS.; AV. &c.; 2. du. °*ttām*, RV. i, 34, 6; AV. &c.; Pot. *dādāyāt*, AV. &c.; impf. *dādāt*; pl. *dādatur*, RV. vi, x; AV. v, 18, 1; 2. du. *dādattam*, RV. &c.; 2. pl. °*ttana* i, 139, 7, *dādāta* x, 64, 12; Subj. *dādāt* ii, v, vii.f., x, °*das* vii.f., °*dan* AV. vi, 24, 1; p. m. nom. sg. *dādāt*, pl. °*tas*, RV. &c.; p. ā. *dādāna*, v, 33, 9; °*nā*, i, 148, 2; v, 2, 3; sg. *dādāti*, ii, 35, 10; MBh. iii, 13422; pl. °*dantī*, xii.f.; Impv. °*dā*, ix; MärkP.; °*data*, Sindhās.; Pot. °*det*, Parāś. vi, 19; impf. *dādāt*, AV. xii, 4, 23; MBh.; R.; Ā. sg. *dādāte*, RV. i, 24, 7; AV. x, 8, 36; pl. °*dante*, 35; VS. viii, 31; Impv. sg. °*datām*, RV. iii, 53, 17; °*dasva*, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; impf. pl. *dādānta*, RV. vii, 33, 11; AV. xiv; p. *dādāmāna*, RV. i, 41, 9; iv, 26, 6; — aor. *dādāt* [Pān. ii, 4, 77], *dāt*, *ddur*, *dūr* &c.; Subj. 2. du. *dāsathas*, K.V. viii, 40, 1 [cf. Naigh. ii, 30]; Pot. 1. pl. *deshma*, VS. ii, 32; pf. *dadāt*, °*dūr*, °*dāthur*, °*datur*, °*dd*, RV. &c.; Pass. °*dē*, iv, 34 & 37; AV. x, 2, 16; *dadade*, °*dāte*, °*dire*, Pān. vi, 4, 126, Kāś.; p. gen. *dādūshas* RV. i, viii, °*shām* vi; nom. °*dvān*, x, 132, 3; °*dāvān*, AV. v, 11, 1; acc. °*divāṃsām*, ix, 5, 10 [cf. Vop. xxvi, 133]; fut. p. °*dasyāt*, AV. i, 71, 3; °*syate*, °*syante*, 1. sg. °*syē*, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; MärkP.; Prec. *deyāt*, Pān. vi, 4, 67; inf. *dīvāne*, RV.; *dātos*, vii, 4, 6; °*tave*, vii-ix; AV. iii, 20, 5; *dātāvāt* [Pān. vi, i, 200, Siddh.], RV. iv, 21, 9; °*tum*, v; AV. &c.; ind. p. *datvāya* [Pān. vi, i, 47, Kāś.], RV. x, 85, 33; °*tvā*, AV. &c.; -*dāya* [Pān. vi, 4, 69], RV. &c.; Pass. *diyate* [Pān. vi, 4, 62]; p. °*yāmāna*, AV. ix; aor. *adāyī*, Pān. vii, 3, 33, Kāś.; Prec. *dāsīṣṭha*, °*dāyīs*, vi, 4, 62; cl. 1. *dātī* RV. iv-vii; Impv. °*tu*, 15, 11; cf. Pān. vi, i, 8, Vārtt. 3, Pat.; ii, 4, 76, Kāś.) to give, bestow, grant, yield, impart, present, offer to (dat., in later language also gen. or loc.), RV. &c.; to give (a daughter, *kanyām*) in marriage, Mn. v, ix; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to hand over, Mn. viii, 186 & 234; (with *haste*) Kathās.; to give back, 222f.; MBh. iii; Pañcat.; VP.; Kathās. lxxiv; to pay (*danam*, 'a fine', Mn. viii.f.; *ṛṇam*, 'a debt', viii; Yājñ. ii, 45); to give up, cede (*āsanam*, 'one's seat'), Mn. iv, 154; (*panthānam* or *mārgam*, 'to give up the road, allow to pass') viii, 275 & R. v, 94, 8; to sell (with instr. of the price), i; Nal. xiv, 21; VarBṛS. xlii, 11; to sacrifice (*ātmanam*, 'one's self', Kathās. xxii, 227; āc° *khedāya*, 'to give one's self up to grief', v, 57); to offer (an oblation &c.), Mn.; Yājñ.; R. &c.; to communicate, teach, utter (blessings, *āśīṣhas*, Śāk.; MärkP.), give (answer, *prati-vacas*, °*canam*, *praty-uttaram*, Nal.; Śāk. &c.), speak (*satyaṃ vacas*, the truth, Yājñ. ii, 200; *vācam*, to address a speech to [dat.] Śāk. vi, 5); to permit, allow (with inf.), MBh. i; Śāk. vi, 22; to permit sexual intercourse, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 7; to place, put, apply (in med.), Mu.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to add, Pañcat. ii, 6, 5; Sūryas.; VarBṛS.; Laghuj.; with *varam*, 'to grant a boon', ŚBr. xi; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; *śokam*, 'to cause grief', xlii; R. ii; *avakāśam*, 'to give room or space, allow to enter', Yājñ. ii, 276; Mṛicch.; Ragh. &c.; *prāṇān* or *jīvātām*, 'to spare any one's life', MBh.; Kathās. xviii, 275; *talām* or *lān*, to slap with the palms of the hands, MBh. iii, ix; Hariv. 15741; °*la-prahāram*, to strike with the palm, Pañcat. iv, 2, 1; *tālam*, to beat time with the hands, MBh. i; Bhāṭṭ.; *saṃjñām*, to make a sign, Mṛicch.; *saṃketakam*, to make an appointment, Pañcat. ii, 4, 4; *saṃayam*, to propose an agreement, Kathās. xviii, 139; *upamām*, to compare with [gen.], Cān.; *paṭāham*, to proclaim with the drum, Kathās. lxxiii, 357; *śabdām*, to make a noise, call out, Vet. iv, 3; *śāpam*, to utter a curse, MBh.; R. &c.; *gālīh*, id., Bhartṛ.; *anuyātrām*, to accompany, Kathās. xviii, 197; *ālinganam*, *pari-rambhaṇam*, to embrace, 209; Git. iii, 8; *jham-pam*, to jump, Hit.; *śrāddham*, to perform a Śrāddha, MBh. xiv; R. ii; *vratakam*, to accomplish a vow, Hariv.; *yuddham*, *niy*, *saṃgrāmam*, to give battle, fight with, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; *ājñām*, *āde-śam*, to give an order, command, i; BrahmaP.; Vet.; *saṃdeśam*, to give information, Kathās. xvii, 161; *prayogam*, to give a dramatic representation, Malav. i, 14; *vrīttim*, to fence in, Mn. viii, 240, Kull.; *darśanam*, to show one's self, Prab. iii, 1; *dṛi-śīṭim*, *dṛiṣam*, *akṣhi*, *cakṣus*, to fix the eyes on (loc.), Śāk. i, 6; Kathās.; Dhūrtas.; *śrīṅgārat*; Sāh.; *karmam*, to give ear, listen, Śāk.; Kathās.; *manas*, to direct the mind to (loc.), MBh. xii, 2526; *kare*

kaṣṭhā, to rest the cheek on the hand, Kāraṇ. xviii, 73; *nigadāni*, to put on or apply fetters, Mṛicch. vii, 9; *śūvakam*, to set on fire; *agnin*, to consume by fire, Mn. v, 168; *śāram*, to move a chess-man, Daś. vii, 137; *argalam*, to draw a bolt, bar, Kathās.; Rājāt. vi, 96; *jānu*, to kneel upon (gen.), MBh. iii f.; *padam*, to tread upon [loc.], Bhartṛ.; Hit. ii, 12, 25; Śaṃkar. i, 38; to direct the steps, Amar. 74; *visham*, to poison, Pañcat. i, 14, 80 (with acc. l.); *garam*, id., VP. iv, 3, 16 (with gen.); — *ā*, to carry, hold, keep, preserve, RV.; AV.; VS.; 'to show', SV. i, 2, 1, 4, 7 (aor. *adadishṭa*; *aded* fr. *√* *diś*, RV.); Caus. *dāpayati* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 36; aor. *adidapat*, 4, 1 & 58, Kās.). to cause to give or be given, cause to bestow or present or give up, oblige to pay, make restore, VS. ix, 24; AV. iii, 20, 8; Mn. &c.; to demand from (abl.), Mn. viii, 47; to cause to utter or speak, Hariv. 15782; Yājñ. ii, 9; *ghoshanām*, to cause to be made known, Kathās. lxiv, 86; to cause to place or advance, xii, 160; to cause to perform, v, 112; to cause to be put on (loc.), MBh. i, 5724; Desid. *dīśati* (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 54 & 58; p. *dīśāsat*, RV. x, 151, 2; *dīśat*, ii, vii–ix; AV. v, 7, 6; MBh.; Pot. *tīśyam*, RV. viii; MBh.; pf. 2. sg. *dīśasitha*, AitBr. viii, 21; ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi, 16; cf. ŚBr. xiii, 7, 1, 15) to wish to give, be ready to bestow, RV. &c.; to wish to give in marriage, MBh. &c.; Intens. *dēdīyate*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 66, Kās.; [cf. *diśom*; Lat. *do*; &c.]

2. **Dā**, m. a giver, RV. v, 41, 1 (dat. *dē*); vi, 16, 26 (nom. *dās*); ifc. 'giving, granting,' see *an-āśva*, *a-bhikṣha*, *āśva*, *ātma*, &c. — *dā*; *an-āśva*.

Dāka, m. a donor, Up. iii, 40, Sch.; a sacrificer, ib. 1. **Dāta**, mfn. 'given,' see *tvā*. **°tavya**, mfn. to be given, AitBr.; Mn. &c.; to be communicated, SvetUp.; Pañcat. i; MārkP.; to be given in marriage, Dāyabh. (Pañth.); Kathās.; to be paid or restored, Mn. viii; Pāṇ. iii, 3, 171, Kās.; to be placed upon (loc.), Mn. v, 136; VarBṛs.; to be made, Bhpr. vii, 18, 74. 1. **Dāti**, see *havyā*; — *vāra* (*dā*), mfn. liking to give, RV. i, 167, 8; iii, 51, 9; v, 58, 2.

1. **Dātrī** (with acc.); once without, RV. iv, 31, 7), **°trī** (with or without gen.); exceptionally with acc., ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 12), m. giving, a giver, donor, liberal, RV. &c.; one who gives a daughter (gen.) in marriage (cf. *kanyā*), Kum. vi, 1; a father or brother who gives a daughter or sister in marriage, MānGr. i, 8; Mn. iii, 172; Pañth.; R.; one who offers (his wife, gen.), L.; a creditor, Mn. viii, 161; the arranger of a meal, ii, 236; granting, permitting (ifc. or with gen.), v, viii, xi; MBh. &c.; a founder (of a household, *kuṭumbānām*), xiii, 1663; [cf. *a*, *ṛiṇa*, *brahma*; *darhā*, *darhā*, Lat. *dator*, *daturus*.] — *tā*, f. the being a giver, liberality, Rājāt.; Sāh. iii. 99. — *tva*, n. id., Hariv. 14414; Ragh.; Cāṇ. — *nirūpana*, n. N. of a ch. of PSarv. — *pura*, n. N. of a town, Śaṃkaracetov. i.

Dātta, m. a well made by Datta, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 74, Kās. **Dāttāmitrī**, f. N. of a town built by Dattāmitra, 76, Kās.; *°trīya*, mfn. fr. *°trī*, 123, Kās.

Dātteya, m. metron. fr. Dattā, i, 121, Kās.

Dātva, m. a giver, Up.; n. a sacrificial act, ib.

Dāda, m. (*√* *dad*) gift, donation, MBh. ix, 2117; 2269 (B. *dāya*); Śiṣ. xix, 114. — *da*, mfn. gift-giving, Śiṣ. x, ib.

Dādān, mfn. giving, a giver, W.

1. **Dānā**, n. the act of giving, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; giving in marriage (cf. *kanyā*); giving up (cf. *prāṇa*, *ātma*, *śarīra*, Pañc. ii); communicating, imparting, teaching (cf. *brahma*); paying back, restoring, Mn.; Yājñ.; adding, addition (VarBṛs.); donation, gift [Lat. *donum*], RV.; ŚBr. &c. (*°nam dā*, to offer a g., Mn.; Yājñ.; Hit. &c.; *°nam praya*, to bestow a g., Mn. iv, 234); oblation (cf. *udaka*, *haviṣ*); liberality (cf. 2. *dāna*); bribery, Mn. vii, 198 (cf. *upāya*). — *kamalākara*, m., — *kapa-taru*, m. N. of fws. — *kāma* (*dā*), mfn. fond of giving, liberal, TS.; Br. — *kusumāñjali*, m., — *ka-li-kaumudī*, f., — *kaumudī*, f., — *kaustubha*, m. orn., — *kriyā-kaumudī*, f. N. of fws. — *khaṇḍa*, n. N. of part i of Hemādri's wk. — *candrikā*, f. N. of wk. — *cyuta*, m. 'one who has abandoned liberality,' N. of a man (g. *kārtakaujapādī*). — *tas*, ind. through gifts by liberality, MW. — *darpaṇa*, m., — *dina-kara*, m. N. of fws. — *dharma*, n. duty of liberality, Mn.; Hit.; — *kathana*, n., — *vidhi*, m., *°mādhya*, m. N. of fws on alms-giving. *°m-dadā*, f. N. of an Apsaras or of a female Gandharva, Kāraṇ. — *pati*, m. 'liberality-lord,' munificent man, MBh.; R.; N. of A-kṛura, MBh.; Hariv.; of a

Daitya, Hariv. — *patra*, n. deed of gift, MW. — *paddhati*, f. N. of a wk on the 16 offerings, RTL. 415. — *para*, mfn. devoted to liberality; — *tā*, f. liberality, Nāg. v, 29. — *paribhāṣā*, f. N. of wk. — *pātra*, n. 'object of charity,' N. of a ch. of PSarv. — *pāramitā*, f. perfection of liberality, Kāraṇ. — *Naish*. — *pārijāta*, m., — *prakarapa*, n., — *prakāsa*, m., — *pradīpa*, m. N. of fws. — *prātibhāvya*, n. security for payment, W. — *bhāga-vata*, n. N. of wk. — *bhinnā*, mfn. set at variance by bribes, Hit. iv, 39. — *mañjari*, f., — *manohara*, m. N. of fws. — *maya*, nif(ī) n. consisting in liberality, L. — *mayūkha*, m. N. of wk. — *yogya*, mfn. worthy of a gift, Daś. — *vajra*, m. 'whose weapon is liberality' (said of Vaiṣya), MBh. i, 6487. — *vat* (*dā*), mfn. having or bestowing gifts, liberal, RV. viii, 32, 12; MBh. xiii, 55. — *varman*, m. 'whose armour is liberality,' N. of a merchant, Kathās. — *va-sī-√* *kṛi*, to make subject by bribery, id. — *vār*, n. libation of water, Kāv. — *vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — *vira*, m. 'liberality-hero,' munificent man, Kathās. — *vya-tyāsa*, m. giving to a wrong person, W. — *vratā*, mfn. devoted to liberality; m. pl. N. of inhabitants of Śaka-dvīpa, Bh. v, 20, 28. — *sāli*, f. hall for alms-giving, Subh. 127. — *sālin*, mfn. rich in gifts; wet with rut-fluid, Sindhās. Introd. 9. — *śila*, mfn. liberally disposed, Yājñ.; MBh.; m. N. of a translator of Lalit. — *sūra*, m. = *vira*, Kathās.; N. of a Bodhisattva (v. l. *sūra*), Buddh. — *saundā*, mfn. 'intoxicated with giving,' very liberal, L. — *sāgara*, m. 'gift-ocean,' N. of wk. — *stuti*, f. 'praise of liberality,' N. of a kind of hymn. — *hina*, mfn. deprived of gifts, MW. — *hemādri*, m. = *khaṇḍa*. **Dā-nādhikāra**, m. N. of a Buddh. wk. **Dānāpna**, mfn. abounding in gifts, RV. x, 22, 11. **Dānōddāyo-ta**, m. N. of wk.

Dānaka, n. a paltry gift; (*ā*), f. a partic. coin = 4 Paya, Sch.; N. of a drama. **°nika**, mfn. relating to a gift, &c. (only ifc.); cf. *adhyaṇa*, *udaka*, *vara*).

Dānin, mfn. giving, liberal, BhP.; having or receiving gifts (cf. *agre*).

Dāniya, mfn. worthy of gifts or offerings, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 113, Kās.; n. gift, donation, W.

Dānu, mfn. liberal (Up. iii, 32); courageous, L.; m. prosperity, contentment, L.; air, wind, L.

Dāpana, n. (fr. *√* 1. *dā*, Caus.) forcing to give or pay (ifc.). 1. **°paniya**, mfn. to be made to give or pay, Kull.; to be got or procured from (*sakāśāt*, Pañc. i, 144). **°payitavya**, mfn. to be obliged to give or pay, Kull. **°payitvā**, ind. p. having given, W. **°pita**, mfn. caused to give (acc.) to (dat.), Kathās. xxii, 149; caused to be given, got, procured, obtained, Pañc. i, 144; Rājāt. vi, 50; condemned to pay, fined, L. (v. l. *dāyita*). **°pya**, mfn. to be caused to give or pay, Mn.; Yājñ.

1. **Dāman**, m. a giver, donor, RV.; a liberal man, MBh. xii, 3479; (*dā*) n. giving, a gift, RV. (cf. *a*, *su*). 1. **Dāmanvat**, mfn. furnished with gifts, RV. v, 79, 4.

1. **Dāya**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 139; 141) giving, presenting (cf. *śata*, *go*); m. gift, present, donation, MBh.; R. &c.; nuptial fee, L. (cf. *su*); gift at the ceremony of initiation, W.; handing over, delivery, Mn. viii, 165; n. game, play, Pañcat.

1. **Dāyaka**, m(ficā) n. giving, granting, bestowing; imparting, communicating, uttering, telling; fulfilling, causing, effecting, MBh.; Hariv.; Daś. &c. (generally ifc.); cf. *agni*, *uttara*, *jñāna*, *visha*).

Dāyita. See under *dāpana*.

Dāyin, mfn. (ifc.) giving, granting, communicating; yielding, ceding, allowing, permitting; causing, effecting, producing, performing, ChUp.; Mn.; MBh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; having to pay, owing (acc.), Pāṇ. ii, 3, 70; iii, 3, 170, Kās.

Dāyī-√ *kṛi*, to make a gift, Mātāt. viii, 6.

1. **Dāru**, mfn. liberal, L. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 159); m., see 2. *dāru*.

Dāvat. See *prāṇa*.

Dāvān, only dat. *°vāne* (mostly as inf.) in order to give or to receive, RV.; mfn. (ifc.) giving, granting, RV.; AV. &c.; (*°vārī*), f. in *go*, *śata*.

दा ३. दा. For *√* *do*, to cut, q.v.

2. **Dāta**, mfn. cut off, mowed (*barhis*), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 46, Sch.

2. **Dāti**, f. sickle, scythe, Gal.

Dātū, n. part, division, allotted portion or task, RV. x, 99, 1; ifc. divisible, after a numeral = fold (cf. *su*, *śata*, *sahasra*).

2. **Dātrī**, m. mowing, a mower (with acc.), RV. v, 7, 7.

Dātra, n. a sort of sickle or crooked knife, RV.; Āpast.; MBh. &c.; (*dātrā*) allotted portion, share, possession, RV.

2. **Dāna**, n. cutting off, splitting, dividing, L.; pasture, meadow, RV.; rut-fluid (which flows from an elephant's temples), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*dānd*) m. (only in RV., but cf. *vasu*) distribution of food or of a sacrificial meal; imparting, communicating, liberality; part, share, possession; distributor, dispenser, RV. vii, 27, 4. **Dānāśukas**, m. delighting in a sacrificial meal (Indra), RV. i, 65, 1.

Dānavā, m. (fr. 2. *dānu*) a class of demons often identified with the Dāityas or Asuras and held to be implacable enemies of the gods or Devas, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (described as children of Danu and Kāśyapa, sometimes reckoned as 40 in number, MBh. i, 252; sometimes as 100 &c.); (*ī*), f. a female D°; m(ficā) n. belonging to the D°, MBh.; R. &c. — **guru**, m. preceptor of the D°, regent of planet Venus, Var. — **pati**, m. king of the D°, N. of Rāhu, Bhartṛ. — **pūjita**, mfn. worshipped by the D°, m. regent of Venus, Var. — **priyā**, f. the betel plant, L. — **vairin**, m. enemy of the D°, N. of Śiva, Sindhās. **Dānavāri**, m. id., L.; N. of Indra, R. ii, iii, 9; pl. the gods, L. **Dānavēndra**, m. chief of the D°, MW.

Dānavēya, m. a Dānava or demon, MBh.; Hariv.

2. **Dānu**, mfn. valiant, victor, conqueror, W.; m. a class of demons (cf. *dānava*), RV. (f. i, 54, 7); ŚBr.; n. a fluid, drop, dew (*°nas pāti*, m. du. N. of Mitra-Varuṇa or of the Asvins, RV. viii, 256; 8, 16; cf. *ārdra*, *jirda*). — **citra** (*dā*), mfn. brilliant with dew or moisture, RV. — **dā**, mfn. trickling, ib. — **pinvā**, mfn. swelling with drops (Soma), ib. — **mat** (*dā*), mfn. trickling, fluid, ib.

2. **Dāman**, m. or f. allotment, share, RV.

2. **Dāyā**, m. share, portion, inheritance, RV.; TS. &c. (*dāyād upādāta*, obtained through inheritance, Mit.; *dāyam upādīti pītus*, he obtains his father's inheritance, Br.); division, part (ifc. = fold, cf. *śatā*); dismembering, destruction, L.; irony, L.; place, site, L. — **kāla**, m. time of dividing an inheritance, Yājñ. — **krama-samgraha**, m., — **tattva**, n. N. of fws.; *°tva-kṛit*, m. N. of an author. — **nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **bandhu**, m. partner in inheritance, brother, L. — **bhāga**, m. partition of inheritance, Mn. ix, 103; N. of wk.; — *°jika*, f. and *-tattva*, n. N. of fws. — **rahasya**, n. N. of wk. — **vibhāga**, m. division of property, W. — **hara**, m. receiver of inheritance, heir (cf. *brahma*). — **Dāyādā**, m. id. (with gen. or loc. of thing or ifc., Pāṇ. ii, 3, 37, vi, 2, 5) AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; a son or distant descendant or kinsman, MBh.; Pañc.; (*ā*, *ī*), f. heiress, daughter, AgP.; — *vat*, mfn. having an heir, MBh. **Dāyādāya**, n. inheritance (g. *brāhmaṇādī*), GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — *tā*, f. near relationship, affinity, MBh. i, 7509. **Dāyādhikāra-krama-samgraha**, m. N. of wk. **Dāyāpavartana**, n. forfeiture of property, Mn. ix, 79.

Dāyārha, mfn. claimable as (or capable of being claimed as) inheritance, MW.

Dāyaka, m. heir, kinsman, GrS.

Dāyādava, m. id., W.

दा ४. दा, cl. 4. P. *dyāti* (cf. *ā* - *√* 4. *dā*), to bind, only in *dishva*, VS. xxxviii, 3 [cf. *dēa*, *diṇmu*].

1. **Dāma**, in comp. for *dāman*, p. 475. — **kaṇṭha**, m. 'having a rope round neck,' N. of a man; pl. his descendants (g. *upakāddi*). — **granthi**, m. N. assumed by Nakula, MBh. iv, 1020 (cf. *granthika*).

— **candra**, n. N. of a man, MBh. vii, 7009.

— **carita** or *śrīdāma-carita* (or *°tra*), n. N. of a drama, W. — **jēta-śrī**, m. N. of a prince (on coins).

— **tūṣha**, mfn. having threads for fingers, TāṇḍyaBr.

— **dāsa**, mfn. id., Lāty. — **liha**, mfn. licking or wishing to lick a rope. — **lihya**, Nom. P., *°ti*, to wish to lick a rope, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 37, Kās. — **siha**, m. N. of a prince.

— **ācāna**, L. (Lāty.), *°cala* (Śiṣ. v, 61), n. a foot-rope. **Dāmōdara**, m. 'having a rope round waist,' N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; of 12th month, VarBṛs.; of 9th Arhat of past Ut-sarpit, L.; of 2 kings of Kaśmīra, Rājāt. &c.; of a river (held sacred by the Santals), MW.; — *°gupta*, m. N. of a poet, Rājāt. iv, 495; — *tantra*, n. N. of wk.; — *datta* & *-deva*, m. N. of 2 men; — *paddhati*, f. N. of wk.; — *bhūti*, m. N. of a man; — *mītra*, m. N. of author of one recension of the Hanūman-nāṭka; — *°rāṇya*, n. N. of a forest, Rājāt. vi, 183; *°riya*, mfn. relating to (king) Dāmōdara, Rājāt. i, 157. **Dāmōshṇīsha**, m. N. of

an ancient sage, MBh. (v. 1. *nīva* & *nīśa*); °*shi*, m. patr. fr. °*sha*; °*shya*, m. patr. fr. °*shi* (g. *kurv-ādi*).

2. **Dāma**, n. (īc., where also -ka) wreath, garland, MBh.; Hariv.; (ā), f. id., RV. viii, 61, 6.

3. **Dāman**, n. (m., L.) string, cord, rope, fetter, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; girdle; chaplet, wreath, garland for forehead, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; large bandage, Suśr.; a partic. constellation, VarBṛS.; N. of a friend of Kṛṣṇa = *īrī-d*° (cf. below); īc. either in proper N. (cf. *āśā-d*°) or in adj. (where, after a numeral, the fem. must end in ī, e. g. *doi-dāmnī*, Pān. iv, 1, 27). [Cf. Gk. *δημα* in *δία-δημα*; *δεμνον* in *κρη-δεμνον*.] **manī**, f. (īc. also °*nika*) a long rope to which calves are tied by means of shorter ropes, Hariv. — **Dāman-vat**, mfn. furnished with cords, RV. vi, 24, 4.

दा 5. *dā*. For √*de*, q.v.

6. **Dā**, f. (√*de*), protection, defence, L.

दा 7. *dā*. For √*dai*, q.v.

8. **Dā**, f. (√*dai*) cleansing, purifying, L.

3. **Dāta**, mfn. cleansed, purified, Pāp. vii, 4, 46 (cf. *ava-*, *vyava-*).

3. **Dāna**, n. purification, L.

दाक्ष दāksha, mf(ī)n. (fr. *daksha*) relating to Daksha (Hariv.) or to Dākshi (Pāp. iv, 2, 112); southern, dwelling in the south, ŚSāmkar.; m. or n. the south (in °*śhastyāyana*, n. the sun's progress towards s°, the winter solstice and sacrifice then performed, Mn. vi, 10 [v. 1. *daksh*°]); m. pl. N. of the disciples of a partic. school (see *kumārī-d*°). °*sha-*ka, mfn. inhabited by the Dākshis (g. *rājanyādi*); n. a number of descendants of Daksha, L.

Dākshāyana, mf(ī)n. coming from or relating to Daksha, VS.; m. a son or descendant of D°, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; a partic. sacrifice (cf. *ya-jñā*); (ī), f. N. of any daughter of D° (Aditi, Diti, Kadru &c.), MBh.; R.; BhP. &c. (pl. the 27 lunar mansions considered as daughters of D° and wives of the Moon, among whom Rohiṇī is the favourite, L.); Croton Polyanthrum, L.; n. the posterity of D°, BhP. iv, 1; gold or a gold ornament (cf. *hasṭā*, below); = *dākshasyāyana* (under *dāksha*). — **bhakta**, n. district inhabited by Dākshas (g. *aishukāryādi*). — **ya-jñā**, m. a partic. sacrifice, Br.; °*nika*, mf(ī)n. relating to it, ŚākhShr. °*nin*, mfn. id., ŚBr. — **hasṭā**, mfn. having gold in the hand, ŚBr. vi, 7, 4, 2. **Dākshāyānī-pa**, -**pati**, -**ramana**, m. the protector, husband, lover of D° (i. e. Durgā or Rohiṇī), Śiva or the Moon, L. **Dākshāyāny-agni-praveśa**, m. N. of a ch. of ŚivaP.

Dākshāyānin, mfn. wearing golden ornaments, Yājñ. i, 133; m. a Brāhman student, W. °*nya*, m. the son of the Dākshāyānī Aditi, the Sun, MBh. xiii, 6831. °*ynī*, f. w. r. for °*yanī* (above).

Dākshi, m. a son of Daksha, Pāp. iv, 1, 93; (ī), f. a daughter of D°, i, 65. — **kantāḥ**, f. N. of a village, Pāp. ii, 4, 20; °*thiya*, mfn. relating to it, iv, 2, 142. — **karsha**, m. N. of a village, vi, 2, 129. — **karshū**, f. N. of a place; °*shuka*, mfn. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 7, Pat. — **kūla**, n. N. of a village, vi, 2, 129. — **grāma**, m., -**nagara**, n., -**palada**, n. or n., -**hrada**, m. N. of places; °*miya*, °*riya*, &c., mfn. relating to Dākshi-grāma, °*nagara* &c., iv, 2, 142. **Dākshī-putra**, m. metro. of Pāpini, L.

Dāksheya, m. 'son of Dākshi', metron. of Pāpini, L. (cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 120); (ī), f. 'daughter of Dākshi' (?), metron. of the mother of parrots, MBh. xiii, 275 (cf. R. iii, 20, 17, 18).

Dākshya, n. (fr. *dāksha*) cleverness, skill, fitness, capability, industry, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

दाक्षाय *dākshāya*, m. a vulture, L.

दाक्षिण dākshina, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dākshina*, f.) belonging or relating to a sacrificial fee, ŚBr., ŚākhShr.; relating to the south, W.; (ā), f. the southern country, i. e. the Deccan (see below, -ja); n. a collection of sacrificial fees (g. *bhikshādi*); pl. N. of a Kāṇḍa of TS. — **sāla**, mfn. relating to a hall situated to the south, Pāp. iv, 2, 107, Kās. — **homa**, m. the oblation connected with the sacrificial fee, Vait. xxi, 23. **Dākshināgnika**, mf(ī)n. performed in the southern fire, Mānśr. **Dākshinā-ja**, m. inhabitant of the Deccan, Nir. vi, 9; (ī), f. iv, 5. — **pathaka**, mf(ī)n. relating to Dakshinā-patha (g. *dhūmādi*). **Dākshinārdhika**, mf(ī)n. = *dākshinārdhya*, Pat. **Dākshinātya**, mf(ā)n. (fr. *dakshina*, ind., Pāp. iv, 2, 98) southerly, southern, belonging to or living in or coming from the south or Deccan, MBh.;

Hariv. &c.; (also °*tyaka*, mf(ī)tyā) n. Pāp. vii, 3, 44, Vārt. 5, Pat.); m. (or n.?) the south, Hariv. 6200; cocoa-nut, L.; pl. inhabitants of the Deccan, MBh.; Hariv.

Dākshipika, mf(ī)n. connected with a sacrificial fee, Sch.

Dākshīṇīya, mfn. = *dakshīṇīya*, L. (v. 1.)

Dākshīnya, mfn. belonging to or worthy of a sacrificial fee, L.; n. dexterity, skill, officiousness, gallantry, kindness, consideration, piety (with loc., gen. or īc.), Hariv.; K. &c.; the ritual of the right hand Śāktas, L.; N. of a Tantra. — **vat**, mfn. amiable, kind; °*vad-dara*, mfn. having a kind wife; -**tā**, Prasaṅg. — **sampanna**, mfn. coming from the south; possessing kindness, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 174.

दागव्यायनि dāgavyāyāni, m. 'son of Dagū', N. of a man, Pāp. iv, 1, 155, Vārt. 1, Pat.

दाडक dādaka, m. tooth, tusk (cf. *dādāhā*).

दाडिम dādima, mf(ī)n. the pomegranate tree, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr. (n. also its fruit; °*māni dāyī*, to bite pomegranates, said of a hard or unwelcome task, Vām. iii, 2, 14); small cardamoms, L.; mfn. being on the pomeg° tree, Suśr. — **pattraka**, m. Soyimida Fedrifuga or Amoorā Rohitaka, L. — **pushpa**, m. id., L. (also -ka); n. the flower of the pomeg° tree, Suśr. — **priya** & -**bhakhana**, m. 'liking and eating pomeg°', parrot, L. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **mī-vat**, mfn. planted with pomeg° trees, Pāp. viii, 2, 9, Kās. — **mī-sāra**, m. = *dādima*, L. **Dādīmā**, m. the pomeg° tree, L.

दाडी dādī, f. a kind of plant and its fruit (g. *haritaky-ādi*, cf. *doḍi* and *dāli*).

दादा dādā, f. (= and prob. fr. *daṁṣṭrā*) large tooth, tusk, L.; wish, desire, L.; number, multitude, L. °*dhikā*, f. (fr. *daṁṣṭrika*) the beard, the whiskers, Mn. viii, 283; tooth, tusk, L.

दाण्ड 1. dāṇḍa, mf(ī)n. relating to a stick or to punishment, W.; m. patr. fr. *daṇḍa* (g. *ivādi*); (ā), f. a partic. game with sticks, Pāp. iv, 2, 57, Kās.; n. the being a staff (g. *prithv-ādi*); multitude of staff-bearers, vi, 4, 164, Sch. — **grāhika**, m. patr. fr. *daṇḍa-grāha* (g. *revaty-ādi*). — **pāṇika**, m. (fr. *daṇḍa-pāṇī*) relating to a police officer, Sch. on Hāla 536. — **pātā**, f. (fr. *daṇḍa-pāta*, scil. *tithi*) 'stick-throwing', a partic. festival, Pāp. iv, 2, 58, Kās. (cf. *tailam-*, *śyānam-*). — **pāyana**, m. patr. fr. *daṇḍa-pa* (g. *nuḍdi*). — **pāsika**, m. = *daṇḍa-pāsaka*, Deśn. ii, 99. — **māthika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *daṇḍa-mātha*) churning with a straight stick (?), Pāp. iv, 4, 37, Kās. **Dāṇḍājīnika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *daṇḍājina*) carrying a staff and skin (as mere outward signs of religion), m. cheat, rogue, hypocrite, Pāp. v, 2, 76.

Dāṇḍaka, m. N. of a Bhoja (v. 1. °*kyā*).

Dāṇḍaki, m. patr. fr. *daṇḍaka*; pl. N. of a tribe belonging to the Tri-gartas, Pāp. v, 3, 116, Kās. °*dakiya*, m. a prince of the Dāṇḍakis, ib. °*dakya*, m. N. of a prince, Kām. i, 56 (v. 1. °*daka*).

Dāṇḍāyana, m. patr. fr. *daṇḍa* (?), only in comp. — **sthalaka**, mf(ī)n. relating to °*sthalī* (g. *dhū-mādi*). — **sthalī**, f. N. of a village, Pāp. vi, 2, 129, Kās.

Dāṇḍika, mf(ī)n. inflicting punishment, punishing, MBh. xii, 1235; m. punisher, Pāp. iv, 4, 12, Sch. °*kyā*, n. the office of a rod-bearer or policeman (g. *purohitādi*).

Dāṇḍin, m. pl. the school of Daṇḍa (g. *śauna-kādi*). °*pāṇīyana*, m. patr. fr. *daṇḍin*, Pāp. vi, 4, 174.

दात 4. dāta, m. pl. N. of a school of AV.

दात्यूह dātūyūha, m. a gallinule, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; Cuculus Melanoleucus, L.; a cloud, L. °*tūhaka*, m. a little gallinule, R. iii, 79, 11. °*tyauhā*, m. a gallinule, VS. xxiv, 25, 39; MaitrīS. iii, 14, 6 (accord. to Pāp. vii, 3, 1 fr. *ditya-vah*).

दादा dādā, **dādākhya** -**bhaṭṭa** or **dādā-bhāi**, m. N. of several authors.

दादू dādū, m. N. of founder of a sect, RTL. 178; 268. — **panthin**, m. pl. his followers, ib.

दाधिक dādihika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dadhi*) made of or mixed or sprinkled with coagulated milk, Pāp. iv, 2, 18; 3, 22, 26; carrying about or selling it, 4, 8; eating anything with it, Siddh. ib.; m. N. of a princely race; n. a kind of broth, Suśr.; īc. f. ā, ib.

दाधिक dādihika, mf(ī)n. relating to Dādhi-kṛā, AitBr. vi, 36; n. (*agnes*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

दाधित्य dādhittha, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dadhittha*) relating to Feronia Elephantum, P. iv, 3, 140, Kās.; n. its resin, Suśr.

दाधीच dādhiḥca, mf(ī)n. relating to Dādhi or Dadhyac; m. patr. of Cyavana, TāṇḍBr.

दाधुवि dādhrivi, mfn. (√*dhrī*) able to bear (*bhadradyai*), RV. vi, 66, 3.

दाधुषि dādhrishi, mfn. (√*dhrish*) courageous, bold, RV.; AV.

दाध्रेयक dādhrēyaka, m. a patr. (also pl.), Pravar.

दान dān (Dhātup. xxiii, 25), cl. 1. P. Ā. and 10. P. *dānati*, °*te* and °*nyati*, to cut off; Desid. P. Ā. *didāṁsati*, °*te*, to be or make straight, Pāp. iii, 1, 6.

दान 1. dāntā, mfn. (√*dam*) tamed, broken in, restrained, subdued; mild, patient, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; liberal, L.; m. a tamed ox or steer (cf. *dāmya*), Rājat. v, 432; a donor, giver, W.; Ficus Indica or = *damanaka*, L.; N. of a son of Bhīma, Nal. i, 9; of a bull, Kathās. xvi, 295; pl. of a school of the AV.; (ā), f. of an Apsaras, MBh. xiii, 1425. — **deva**, -**bhadra**, and -**sena**, m. N. of men.

Dāntī, f. self-restraint, patience, L.

Dāntvā, ind. p. (Pāp. vii, 2, 56) having subdued or tamed.

दान 2. dānta, mf(ī)n. (fr. *danta*) made of ivory, MBh.; R.; Suśr. °*taka* & °*tika*, mf(ī)n. id., R.

दान 3. dānta, mfn. ending in *dā*, MānGr. i, 18; Gobh. ii, 8, 16.

दाभ dābha, mf(ī)n. hurting, injuring, TS. ii, 4, 3, 1. °*bhya*, mfn. see *a-dābha*.

दामन dāmana, mf(ī)n. (fr. *damana*) relating to the Artemisia flower. — **parvan**, n. the 14th day in light half of the month Caitra (a festival on which flowers are gathered), L. **Dāmani**, m. patr. fr. *Damana*, pl. N. of a warrior tribe, P. v, 3, 116; °*maniya*, n. a prince of the Dāmanis, ib.

दामलिप्त dāmalīpta, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. ii, 2, 177; n. and (ā), f. N. of a town, Daśak. (cf. *tāma-* or *tāmra-*).

दामोद dāmōda, m. pl. N. of a school of AV.

दाम्पत्य dāmpatya, n. (fr. *dam-patī*) state of husband and wife, matrimonial relationship, Pur.

दाम्ब dāmbha, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dambha*) deceitful, hypocritical, Nalac.

Dāmbhika, mf(ī)n. id.; m. a cheat, hypocrite, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; Ardea Nivea, L. (cf. *baka*).

दाम्भोल dāmbhola, see *a-* (add.)

दाय dāy, cl. 1. Ā. *dāyate* (Dhātup. xiv, 9) to give.

दार 1. dāra, mf(ī)n. (√*dri*) tearing up, rending (cf. *bhū-*); m. rent, cleft, hole, TāṇḍyaBr. xv, 3, 7 (cf. *udara-*, *karbu-*, *a-dāra-srī*); (ī), f. id., Suśr. °*raṇa*, mf(ī)n. tearing, splitting, rending (w. gen. or īc.), MBh.; (ī), f. N. of Durgā, Hariv.; n. the act of tearing &c.; bursting, flying open; a means of opening, Suśr.; the clearing-nut plant, L.

1. **Dāraka**, mf(īkā)n. breaking, tearing, splitting (cf. *loha-* and *śatru-*); m. a hog, L.; N. of Kṛṣṇa's charioteer (cf. 1. *dāruka*), L.; (īkā), f. rent, chink (cf. *pāda-*).

Dārī, mfn. splitting, tearing asunder (cf. *veṇu-*). **Dārīta**, mfn. torn, rent, divided, MBh. &c.

1. **Dārīn**, mfn. id., with gen. (or īc.), MBh.

2. **Dārī**, mfn. breaking, splitting (Indra), RV. vii, 6, 1; m. an artist, L.

1. **Dārūka**, m. N. of Kṛṣṇa's charioteer, MBh.; of an incarnation of Śiva, Vāyup. — **rūki**, m. (patr. fr. °*ka*) N. of Pradyumna's charioteer, MBh.

दार 2. dāra, m. pl. (probably not connected with 1. *dāra* and √*dri*, but cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 20, Vārt. 4) a wife (wives), GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (°*an-*°*kri* or *pra-kri*, take to wife, marry, MBh.; cf. *kṛīta-*); rarely m. sg. (Āp. i, 14, 24; Gaut. xxii, 29), f. sg. (BhP. vii, 14, ii) and n. pl. (Pañc. i, 450). — **karman**, n. taking a wife, marrying, Mn. iii, 5,

12. -*kriyā*, f. id., MBh.; R. -*gava*, n. a wife and cows, Pān. v, 4, 77. -*grahapa*, n. = *karman*, MBh. -*tyāgin*, m. a repudiator of his wife, Śak. 130. -*parigraha*, m. = *karman*, Mn. ix, 336; *hin*, m. one who takes a wife, L. = *balli-bhuj*, w. r. for *dāra-b*. -*rakshitaka*, mfn. relating to the protection of women. -*lakshapa*, n. sign of wifehood, Mn. viii, 237. -*samgraha*, m. = *karman*, MBh. -*sambandha*, m. union with a wife, marriage, MBh. i, 7240. -*suta*, n. sg. wife and child, Yājñ. ii, 175. -*Dārānukramapa*, n. N. of a ch. of the PSarv. *Dārādhigama*, n. 'wife-going', marriage, Mn. i, 112. *Dārādhina*, mfn. dependent on a wife, Mn. ix, 28. *Dārōpasamgraha*, m. 'wife-taking', marriage, Yājñ. i, 56.

2. *Dāraka*, m. (rather connected with 2. *dāra* than with *√dri*) a boy, son, child, MBh.; Mṛicch.; Pañc.; Sutr.; young animal, Pur.; (*ikā*), f. a girl, daughter, Hariv.; Kathās. (*akā*, BhP. iv, 28, 21); harlot, L.; (*akau*), m. du. a boy and girl, Nal. *Dārakācārya*, m. 'boy-preceptor', schoolmaster, Lalit. *Dārākā-dāna*, n. gift of a daughter in marriage, Kām. ix, 6.

2. *Dārin*, m. 'having a wife or wives', a husband, W.

दारद *dārada*, mf(ī)n. coming from the country of the Darads or Daradas (g. *sindhv-ādī*); m. a kind of poison, L.; quicksilver, L.; the ocean, L.; m. and n. vermillion, L.; m. pl. N. of a people (probably w. r. for *darada*, MBh.).

दारिद्र *dāridra*, n. probably w. r. for *°arya*, n. poverty, Mṛicch.; VarBṛ.; Pañc.; Hit.

दारिल *dārila*, m. N. of Sch. on Kauś.

दारु 3. *dāru*, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*) a piece of wood, wood, timber, RV.; AV.; TS.; Br.; Up.; MBh.; R. &c. (usually n., m. only Hariv. 15522); n. Pinus Devadāru, Sutr.; ore, L. [connected with 4. *dru* and *taru*; cf. also *Zd. dauuru*; Gk. *δρόυ, δρūs*; Goth. *triu*; Germ. *trewu*; Engl. *tree*]. -*kaoccha*, m. or n. N. of a district; *°cchaka*, mfn. relating to it, Pān. iv, 2, 126, Kāś. -*kadali*, f. a kind of wild plantain (= *vana*); L. -*karpin*, m. 'having wooden earrings', N. of Bhavila, Buddh. -*karman*, n. wood-carving, Kād. -*kṛitya*, n. anything to be made of wood, Pañc. i, 108. -*gandhā*, f. a kind of perfume, L. -*garbhā*, f. wooden puppet, doll, L. -*ja*, mfn. made of wood, wooden, AgP. Heat. i, m. a kind of drum, L. -*tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivalP. -*nīśā*, f. a species of Curcuma, Car. -*patrī*, f. Balanites Roxburghii, L. -*parvata*, m. N. of a palace, Vents. i, 44. -*pātrā*, n. a wooden vessel, MānŚr. -*pītā*, f. = *nīśā*, L. -*puttrikā*, f. (Kathās.), -*puttrī*, f. (L.) = *garbhā*. -*phala*, m. or n. Pistachio (tree and nut); *°laka*, n. window-shutter, HPariś. -*brahma-rasa*, m. a partic. medicine. -*matsyābhaya*, m. a lizard, L. -*ma-ya*, mf(ī)n. made of wood, wooden (*°yi nārī, yoshā* or *strī*, a wooden doll, MBh.; *citī*, a funeral pile, BhP. iv, 28, 50). -*mukhyābhaya* or *°hva*, m. = *matsyābhaya*, L. -*muca*, m. or n. (med.) white arsenic. -*mūkhā* (*śhā?*), f. id., Bhpr. iii, 25. -*yantra*, n. a wooden puppet moved by strings, MBh. v, 5405. -*varman*, m. N. of a man, Mudrār. -*vaha*, mfn. bearing or carrying timber, Pān. vi, 3, 121, Vārtt. -*śailamaya*, mf(ī)n. wooden or stony, AgP. -*śaṭka*, n. a partic. mixture, Bhpr. iv, 34. -*sītā*, f. cinnamon in sticks, Bhpr. i, 188. -*strī*, f. a wooden doll, L. -*haridārā*, f. = *nīśā*, Sutr. -*hastā* or *°taka*, m. a wooden spoon or ladle, L. *Dārva-āghātā* or *°āghātā* (VS.) and *°āghātā* (L.) m. the woodpecker. *Dārva-āhāra*, m. a collector of wood, VS. xxx, 12.

Dārava, mf(ī)n. wooden, made of wood or coming from wood, Mn.; MBh. &c. *°viya*, mfn. id., Vām. v, 2, 55, Bālar. ii, 44.

2. **Dāraka**, n. Pinus Devadāru, L.; (*ā*), f. a wooden doll or puppet, L. *°kā-vana*, n. N. of a wood, ŚivalP. *°kēśvaratirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, ib.

Dārūpā and (Up. iii, 53) **dārūpa**, mf(ā, once ī)n. hard, harsh (opp. *mṛidu*), ŚBr.; MBh.; Sutr.; rough, sharp, severe, cruel, pitiless; dreadful, frightful; intense, violent, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Śak.; Pañc. &c.; (in comp. or *am* before a vb. to express excellence or superiority, cf. g. *kāśhkhādī*); m. Plumbago Zeylanica, L.; n. harshness, severity, horror, MBh.; *°naka*, n. N. of a disease of the roots of the hair, Sutr.; *°nya*, n. harshness (of sound, TPrat. ii, 10). -*karman*, n. violent treatment (of diseases), Sutr. -*tā*, f. harsh-

ness, dreadful, MBh.; VarBṛ. -*vapus*, mfn. of frightful shape, MBh. **Dārūpākṛiti**, mfn. id., Nal. **Dārūpātman**, mfn. hard-hearted, cruel, Śak. **Dārūpādhyāpaka**, m. an indefatigable teacher, Pān. viii, 1, 67, Kāś.

Dārūpāya, Nom. *°yate*, to act harshly or cruelly, Naish. i, 80.

Dārva, mf(ī)n. wooden, Pur.; m. pl. N. of a people (generally associated with the Abhi-sāras), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ā*), f. Curcuma Aromatica or Xanthorrhiza, also a kind of collyrium extracted from it, Sutr.; = *deva-dāru*, L.; = *go-jihvikā*, L. **Dārvi-patṛikā**, f. N. of a plant = *go-jihvā*, L. **Dārvi-homika**, mfn. = *°vihaumika*, Comm. on Nyāyam. viii, 4, 2. **Dārvi-kvāthōdabhava**, n. collyrium prepared from Curcuma Aromatica or Xanthorrhiza, L. **Dārvi-haumika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dārvi-homa*) relating to an oblation made with a ladle, Sutr.

Dārva, mf(ī)n. relating to the Dārvas, Pān. iv, 2, 125, Kāś.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a plant = *go-jihvā*, L.; collyrium prepared from Curcuma Aromatica or Xanthorrhiza, L.; N. of a river, Vāyup. iv, 24, 18.

दारोदर *dārōdara*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dārōdara*) connected with gambling, Nalōd. iii, 7.

दार्यसत्र *dārghasattra*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dīrgha*) connected with a long sacrifice, Pān. vii, 3, 1.

दारिच्युत *dārghacyuta*, m. patr. fr. *dṛiḥka-cyuta*, Pravar.; n. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. vii, 4, 1.

दार्य *dārghya*, n. (fr. *dṛiḥka*) hardness, fixedness, stability, strength, corroboration, Sutr.; Kām.; Rājat.

दार्तेय *dārteya*, m. patr. (fr. *dṛiti*), Kāth.; TāṇḍyaBr.

दारु *dardura*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dardura*) relating to a cloud, Hariv. 4162; a frog's (bite), Car. vi, 23; belonging to the mountain Dardura, R. ii, 15, 33; n. a conch-shell the valve of which opens to the right, L.; lac, L.; water, L.; the ways of a frog, L. *°duraka* or *°rika*, mf(ī)n. belonging to a frog, BhP. ii, 3, 20.

दार्भ *dārbha*, mf(ī)n. made of Darbha grass, Lāty. *°bhāyana* and *°bhi*, m. patr. fr. Darbha, Pān. iv, 1, 102, Sch. *°bhya* or *°bhya*, m. id. (g. *kurv-ādī*), RV. v, 61, 17 (applied to Śyāvāsa); TS. ii, 6, 2, 3.

दार्वट *dārvaṭa*, n. (fr. Pers. دربار) a court or council-house, L. (cf. *darbhaṭa*).

दारिच्य *dārvaṇḍa*, m. a peacock, L.

दार्वि *dārvaṇ*, m. N. of a son of Uśinara, VP. (cf. *dārvaḍ*).

दार्श *dārśa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dārśa*) relating to the new moon or the n° m° sacrifice, Kauś. 24; m. (scil. *yajña*) the n° m° s°, Mn. vi, 9. *°śa-paurṇamāsika*, mf(ī)n. belonging to the Darśa-pūrṇamāsa sacrifice, ŚaṅkhŚr. v, 18, 7. *°śika*, mf(ī)n. and *°śya*, mf(ā)n. relating to the new moon or the n° m° sacrifice, Comm. on ĀpŚr. x, 21, 6 and TS. iii, 2, 2, 3.

दार्शनिक *dārśanika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dārśana*) acquainted or connected with the Dārśanas or philosophical systems, L.

दार्षद *dārśhada*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dṛishad*) ground on a stone, Pān. iv, 2, 92, Sch.; stony, mineral, W. *°śhadvata*, n. (fr. *dṛishadvatī*) N. of a Sattrā, Śr.

दार्शन *dārśhānta*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dṛishānta*) explained by an example or simile, L. *°tika*, mf(ī)n. id., Śāmpk. on Bādar. ii, 3, 24; one who uses an example or simile as a proof, Sch.

दार्शतिविशयिका, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dṛishṭi* and *viśhaya*) perceptible by the eye, Nir. vii, 8.

दाल *dāla*, n. (fr. *dala*) a kind of honey produced from petals (cf. *dala-ja*), L.; (*ā*), f. colocyth, Bhpr.; (*ī*), f. a kind of plant = *deva-dālī*, L.; m. a sort of grain = Paspalum Frumentaceum, W. (cf. *rajju*). *°laka*, see *rajju*; (*ikā*), f. colocyth, Bhpr. **Dālakti**, m. N. of a preceptor, Vāyup.

Dālana, n. (*√dal*) decay (of the teeth), Sutr.

दालभ्य *dālabhya* = *dālbya*.

दालव *dālava*, m. a sort of poison, L.

दालिम *dālīma*, m. the pomegranate tree (cf. *dādīma*). -*phala*, n. a pomeg°, Amar. 13.

दाल्य *dālbya*, mf(ī)n. relating to Dālbyha (see below), Pān. iv, 2, 111 (g. *kanvāddī*). *°bhi*, m. (fr. *dālbya*) patr. of Vaka, Kāth. *°bhya*, m. (fr. *dālbya*, iv, 1, 105) patr. of Keśin, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 10, 8; of Vaka, ChUp. i, 2, 13; of Caikitāyana, ChUp. i, 8, 1; N. of a grammarian, VPāt. iv, 15; *°ghośha*, m. N. of an ancient sage, MBh. iii, 8383; *°pariśhṭa*, n. N. of wk. *°bhayaka*, m. N. of an ancient sage, Brahmap.

दालिम *dālmi*, m. N. of Indra, L. (cf. *dalmi*).

दाव *dāvā*, m. (fr. *√2. du*, Pān. iii, 1, 142) conflagration, esp. a forest conflagration, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; fire, heat; distress, L.; m. n. a forest, MBh. (always connected with fire), Ragh. ii, 8. -*dahana-jvālā-kalāpāya*, Nom. *°yate*, to resemble the sheet of flame in a burning forest, Git. iv, 10. -*pā*, m. one who keeps watch over a forest on fire, VS. xxx, 16. -*parita*, mfn. surrounded by fire, VarBṛ. xxiv, 15. -*latā*, f. a creeper in a burning f°, BhP. iv, 8, 16. -*vivarjita*, mfn. free from fire. -*śu*, m. N. of an Āṅgīra, TāṇḍyaBr.; -*nidhana*, n. N. of a Sāman, ib. **Dāvāgnī**, m. fire in a forest, MBh.; Hariv. **Dāvānīla**, m. id., Pañc., Kathās.

दाविक *dāvika*, mfn. coming from the river Devikā (water), Pān. vii, 3, 1, Sch. **Dāvika-kūla**, mfn. (rice &c.) coming from the banks (*kūla*) of the Devikā, ib.

दाश 1. *dāś* (the finite forms only in RV. and once in ŚBr., see below), cl. 1. P. *dāśati*, i, 93, 10; 151, 7 &c., *°te*, Dhātup. xxi, 18 (rarely cl. 2. 5. P. *dāśīti*, i, 127, 4; *dāśnōti*, viii, 4, 6 [the latter also = *√dāś*]; pf. *dadāśa*, i, 36, 4 &c.; Subj. *dadāśati*, *°śas*, *°sat*, i, 156, 2; 94, 15; 91, 20 &c.; p. *dadāśvās* [dat. *°śishe*, i, 112, 20 &c.], *dāśivās* [only SV. i, 2, 1, 1] and *dāśvās* [see below], to serve or honour a god (dat. or acc. with (instr.)), i, 68, 6; vii, 14, 3 &c.; v, 41, 16; viii, 19, 4; offer or present (acc.) to (dat.), grant, give, bestow, i, 93, 3; ii, 19, 4 &c.; Caus. P. *dāśiayati*, offer, present, ŚBr. i, 6, 2, 5. [Cf. *dāśasya*, and Gk. *δωκ* in *δ-δωκ-α*, *δ-δ-δωκ-α*.]

2. **Dāś**, f. worship, veneration, RV. i, 127, 7; m. worshipper, vi, 16, 26 (cf. *dū-* and *puro-*). **Dēśas-pati**, m. lord of oblations, one who offers much, Sch.; -*patya*, mf(ā)n. offering much milk (cow), TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 5, 26, 27; n. N. of a Sāman, ib.

1. **Dāśa**. See *puro*.

Dāśu, mfn. worshipping, sacrificing (cf. *d-*). **Dāśvādhvara**, mfn. intent on sacrificial oblations, RV.

Dāśura, m. N. of a man (v. l. *°śura*).

Dāśuri, mfn. making offerings, devout, pious, RV. viii, 4, 12 (cf. *d-*).

Dāśva, mfn. (corrupted fr. *dāśvās*) liberal, munificent, L.

Dāśvās (p. pf. fr. *√1. dāśī*), honouring or serving the gods, devout, pious, RV., AV., VS.; gracious, RV. i, 3, 7 (the gods); 110, 2 (Saviti); x, 65, 5, 6 (Varuṇa); 104, 6 (Indra); giving, granting (with acc. or inf.), BhP.

2. **Dāśa** or (Up. v, 11) **dāśā** (written also *dāsa*), m. fisherman, ferryman, mariner, VS. xxx, 16; Mṛicch. viii, 408, 9; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; the son of a Nishāda by a woman of the Āyogava caste, Mn. x, 34; servant, slave, L.; (*ī*), f. fisherwoman, female slave, L. -*tva*, n. the condition of a fisherman, Kathās. -*nandinī*, f. the fisherman's daughter, N. of Satyavati (mother of Vyāsa), L. -*pati*, m. the chief of fishermen, Kathās. lii, 337 (printed *dās*°).

Dāśaka, m. fisherman (?), N. of a son of Bhajānāna, Hariv.; -*putra*, m. the son of a fisherman, Sch. on Pān. vi, 2, 132 (Kāś. *dāmaka*). *°śeya*, m. (fr. *dāśī*) the son of a fisherman's wife, L.; (*ī*), f. = *dāśa-nandinī*, MBh. i, 4015 (also written *dāśeya*, f. *ī*). *°śera*, m. fisherman (v. l. *dās*°), L.; camel, L. *°seraka*, m. fisherman, Kathās. ccxvi, 204; pl. N. of a people (= *dāt*), MBh. vi, 2080.

दाश 3. *dāśa*, the Vṛiddhi form of 2. *dāsa* in comp. -*kaṇṭha*, mf(ī)n. belonging to Dāśa-kaṇṭha, i.e. Rāvana, Bālar. x, 37. -*grāmika*, mf(ī) and *ān* (g. *kumudādi* & *kāśy-ādī*). -*pu-ṛa*, mf(ī)n. coming from Dāśa-pura; n. (also *°pūra*) a kind of fragrant grass (cf. *dāśa*), Bhpr. -*phali*, f., Pān. iv, 1, 64, Sch. (Kāś. *dāśī*). -*mūlika*, mf(ī)n. coming from the Dāśa-mūla, Car.

—**ratha**, mf(ī)n. (a road) affording space for ten waggons, MBh. xii, 242; belonging to or coming from Dāsa-ratha; m. patr. of Rāma, R. v, 80, 23. —**rathi**, m. a descendant of Dāsa-ratha, patr. of Rāma, MBh.; R. &c.; of Lakshmana, N.; of Caturāṅga, Hariv. 1697; (with Jāinas) N. of the 8th Black Vāsu-deva, L.; du. Rāma and Lakshmana, R. vi, 16, 97; Ragh. xii, 76; xiv, 1. —**rathī-tatra**, n. N. of wk. —**rājā**, n. the fight with the ten kings, RV.; AV. —**rātrika** (dā), mf(ī)n. celebrated in the same manner as the Dāsa-rātra, ŚBr. xii, 1, 2. —**rūpya**, n. N. of a village; **yaka**, mfn. relating to it, Pān. iv, 2, 104; Vārt. 26, Pat. —**vāja**, n. N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. **Dāsārtha**, mf(ī)n. containing the word Dāsārtha, treating of it (g. *vimuktādi*); m. a prince of the D°, MBh. v, 7458, pl. N. of a people (= dās°), MBh. v, 7515; **rāja & dāsārtha**, m. a king of the D°, ib. and vi, 2080; **rnaka**, mf(ī)ān, Dāsaric, MBh. ii, 1063; v. **Dāsārtha**, mf(ī)n. containing the word Dāsārtha, treating of it (g. *vimuktādi*); belonging to D°, i.e. Kṛishna, MBh. ii, 84; Hariv. 6810; m. a prince of the D°, N. of Kṛishna (MBh.) and of a king of Mathurā (SkandaP.); (f), f. a princess of the D°, MBh. i, 3786; m. pl. N. of a people (= dās°), MBh. i, 7513 (also -ka, m. pl., Bhp. iii, 1, 29. **Dāsāsvamedha**, w. r. for dās° (q. v.) **Dāsādānika**, mf(ī)n. Pān. iv, 3, 68, Sch.; m. (scil. *yajña*) N. of a partic. sacrificial rite; (f), f. the priest's fee at it, Pān. v, 1, 95, Sch. **Dāsāt**, w. r. for dāsāt. **Dāsātaya**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dās°*) tenfold, belonging to the text of RV. (consisting of 10 Maṇḍalas), RV. Prāt. xvii, 25; f. pl. (= dās°) the 10 M°, xvi, 54; ŚākhŚr. xii, 2, 16, 22; du. ŚākhBr. viii, 7. **दाशर्मे dāsarma**, m. N. of a man, Kāth. **दाशिवस् dāśivas, dāśvas**. See √1. dās. **दाशेय dāśeya, dāsera**. See above. **दास 1. dās**, cl. 1. P. Ā. **dāsati**, °te, to give (Dhātup. xxi, 28), cl. 5. P. **dāsmoti** (v. l. for **dās**, Vop. ib. xxvii, 32), to hurt, injure. (There occurs only **dāsati** with **abhi**; see s. v.) 1. **Dāsā**, m. fiend, demon; N. of certain evil beings conquered by Indra (e.g. Namuci, Pipru, Sambara, Varcin &c.), RV.; savage, barbarian, infidel (also **dāsa**, opp. to **ārya**; cf. *dasyu*); slave, servant, RV.; AV.; Mn. &c.; a Śūdra, L., Sch.; one to whom gifts may be made, W.; a fisherman (v. l. for **dāsa**); ifc. of names, esp. of Śūdras and Kāya-sthas (but cf. also *kālī*); (f), f. a female servant or slave, AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; harlot, L.; Sch.; N. of a plant (= *nīlā* or *pīṭā jhīntī, kaka-jāṅghā, nīlām-lāṅga* &c.), L.; an altar, L.; N. of a river, L.; (**dāsa**), mf(ī)n. fiendish, demoniacal, barbarous, impious, RV. —**karma-kara**, m. a servant doing his work, Āp. —**ketu**, m. N. of a son of Manu Dakṣha-sāvāra, VP. iii, 2, 23. —**jana**, m. slave, servant, Kalid.; Kathās. &c. —**jivana**, mfn. living like a slave, Mn. x, 32. —**tā**, f. slavery, servitude, Venis. 175; Kathās. lxii, 34. —**tva**, n. id. MBh.; R.; sense of dependence, humbleness, Sarvad. —**dāsī**, f. the female slave of a slave, Mn. ix, 179; **jana**, m. a male and a female slave, VarBr. ii, 25. —**nandini**, see **dāsa**. —**patni** (°sd-), f. pl. having the demons as masters, being in the power of demons, (āpas, RV. i, 32, 11 &c.; *purā*, RV. ii, 12, 16). —**pravarga** (°sd-), mfn. (wealth) connected with a multitude of servants, RV. i, 92, 8. —**bhārya**, n. sg. servants and wives, ChUp. vii, 24, 2. —**bhāva**, m. condition of a slave, servitude, MBh. —**mitra**, m. N. of a man; °**trīyana** & °**tri**, m. descendant of Dāsa-mitra (*-bhakta*), n. the district inhabited by them, g. *aishukāry-ādi*; °**trika**, mf(ā) and (f), relating to D° (g. *kaśy-ādi*). —**mīthuna**, n. a couple of slaves, KātyŚr., Lāty.; Mn. —**varga**, m. the whole collection of slaves or servants, Mn. —**veśa** (°sd-), m. probably N. of a man, RV. ii, 13, 8. —**sarman**, m. N. of a Sch. on ŚākhŚr. —**siras & sarasa**, n. N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. **Dāsanya-kula**, n. low people, the mob, Pān. vi, 3, 21, Sch. **Dāsānandāsa**, m. a slave of a slave (sometimes applied by a humble speaker to himself), MW. **Dāsaka**, m. N. of a man (cf. *dās°*), g. *aivādi*; (ikā), f. female slave, L. °**kāyana**, m. patr. fr. *dāsaka*, ib. **Dāsāya**, Nom. P. Ā., °**yati**, °te, to become a slave, g. *lohitādi*.

Dāsāyana, m. the son of a slave or of a nian called Dāsa, g. *naḍādi*. 1. **Dāsī** -√**kri**, to make any one a slave, enslave, Kathās. xxii, 184. —√**bhū**, to become the slave of (gen.), Naish. viii, 71. 2. **Dāsī** (also °**sika**, ifc.), f. of 1. **dāsa** (q. v.). —**jana**, m. a female slave, VarBr. —**tva**, n. the condition of a female slave, MBh. i, 1088. —**dāna-vidhi**, m. N. of 146th ch. of the BhavishyottaraP. —**dāsa**, n. sg. (g. *gavādvādi*) female and male slaves, MBh.; R.; m. pl. MBh. ii, 2510. —**putra**, (BrahmavPur.) or °**syāhpnta** (Pān. vi, 3, 22), m. 'the son of a female slave', a low wretch or miscreant (as an abusive word often in the plays). —**brāhmaṇa**, m. a Brāhman who goes after a female slave, Pān. vi, 2, 29, Kās. —**bhāva**, m. the condition of a female slave, MBh. —**mānavaka**, m. female slaves and boys, g. *gavādvādi*. —**śrotiya**, m. = **brāhmaṇa**, Pān. vi, 2, 29, Sch. —**sabha**, n. a company of female slaves, L. —**suta** or **dāsyaś-suta**, m. = **putra**, Rājat. v, 397; Bhp. iii, 1, 15. 1. **Dāseya**, m. (fr. *dāsī*) the son of a female slave, Pān. iv, 1, 31, Kās.; slave, servant, L. 2. **Dāseya**. See **dāseya**. **Dāsera**, m. = 1. **dāseya**, Pān., ib.; a fisherman (cf. *dās°*), L.; a camel, L. °**raka**, m. = 1. **dāseya**, L.; a fisherman (cf. *dās°*); a camel, Śis. v, 66; Pañc. iv, 4, 68, Kās.; of a people (cf. *dās°*), VarBrS. xiv, 26; (f), f. a female camel, Pañc. i, 413. °**raki**, m. patr. fr. *dāseraka*, Pān. ib., 4, 68, Kās. **Dāsya**, n. servitude, slavery, service, ŚBr.; Mn. &c. **Dāsvat**, mfn. (√*dās* or 1. *dā* ?) disposed to give, liberal, RV. **दास 2. dāsa**, m. a knowing man, esp. a knower of the universal spirit, L. **दासनीय dāsaniya**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1825. **दासनु dāsānu**, m. N. of a semi-divine being, TañḍBr. i, 7, 8, 9. **दासनीय dāsamiya**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. viii, 2056 &c. **दासमेय dāsameya**, m. pl. N. of a people to the north of Madhya-deśa, VarBrS. xiv, 28 (Sch. *dās°*). **दास dāsra**, mf(ī)n. relating to the Aśvin Dasra, Jyot. **दाह dāha**, m. (fr. √*dah*) burning, combustion, conflagration, heat, KātyŚr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; R. &c.; place of cremation, Vas. xix, 26; glowing, redness (of the sky, cf. *dig-*), Mn.; MBh.; VarBrS. &c.; cauterizing, cautery (of a wound), Suśr.; Mālav. iv, 4; internal heat, fever, Suśr.; pl. N. of a people (v. l. for *vaideha*), Yāyup. 1; °**haka**, mf(ī)n. burning, setting on fire, Yājñ. ii, 282; Bhp. xi, 10, 8; m. Plumbago Zeylanica. —**kāshṭha**, n. a kind of Agallochum used as a perfume, L. —**jvara**, m. inflammatory fever, Kathās.; Daśak. —**dā**, f. Piper Betle, L. —**maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of heat, inflammable; *-tva*, n. inflammableness, Sāh. —**vat**, mfn. heated, on fire, W. —**sara**, m., —**saras**, n., —**sthala**, n. a place where dead bodies are burnt, L. —**harana**, n. 'removing heat', the root of Andropogon Muricatus. **Dāhāguru**, n. = **dāha-kāshṭha**. **Dāhātma**, mf(ī)ān. of an inflammable nature, easily kindled or burning, Śak. ii, 7. **Dāhātman**, mfn. id.; Kāvṛd. ii, 177. **Dāhādhiḥkara**, m. N. of a ch. of a medical work by Vṛinda. **Dāhana**, n. (fr. the Caus.) causing to burn or be burnt, reducing to ashes, MBh. i, 403; Bhp. xii, 1, 2, 40; cauterizing, W.; (f), f. Grislea Tomentosa, L. **Dāhanāguru**, w. r. for *dah°*. **Dāhin**, mfn. burning, setting on fire; tormenting, painful, Mn.; MBh.; Bhārti. &c. **Dāhuka**, mfn. burning (acc.), TBr. i, 1, 2, 2; causing a conflagration, ĀpŚr. v, 3, 4; m. a conflagration, ĀsvGr. ii, 8, 14. **दिकम् dikam**, ind.; g. *cādi*. **दिक 1. dikka**, ifc. = 2. **diś**. **दिक 2. dikka**, m. = **karabha** (v. l. *dhikha* and *vikka*), W. **दिक्या dik-kanyā**, &c. See under 2. **diś**. **दिगन्त dig-anta**, &c. See ib.

दिग्धidghā, mfn. (√*dih*) smeared, anointed; soiled, defiled; poisoned, AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a poisoned arrow, R. ii, 30, 23 (cf. below); fire, L.; oil, L.; a tale, L. —**vidhā** (dī°), mfn. pierced by a p° a°, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 8. —**sahasaya**, mfn. lying in mud or along with any soiled person, Pān. iii, 2, 15; Vārt. 2, Pat. —**hata**, mfn. hit by a poisoned arrow, R. ii, 144, 33. —**hasta**, mfn. (a hunter) having (in his hand) or using poisoned arrows, MBh. v, 1473; having the hands smeared or soiled, MW. **Digdhāṅga**, mf(ī)n. having the limbs anointed or smeared with (ifc.), MBh.; R. &c. **दिक् dinka**, m. the nit of a louse, L. **दिङ्ग diṅ-nāga**, &c. See under 2. **diś**. **दिग्दि diṅḍi** or **diṅḍin**, m. N. of a man connected with the worship of the sun or of Śiva (he is called also *gana-nāyaka* or *tripurāntaka*), BhavP. (cf. *dhunḍhi*). **दिङ्गी diṅḍiya**, m. N. of a man, MW. **दिङ्गी diṅḍira**, v. l. for *hiṅḍira*. **दिङ्ग diṅga**, a Prakṛit form for *datta*. See *deva*. **दित 1. dila**, mfn. (√3. *dā*) bound (cf. *ud-*, *ni-*, *saṃ*). 1. **Diti**, f. N. of a deity answering to A-diti (q. v.) as Sura to A-sura and without any distinct character, AV. vii, 7, 1 &c.; VS. xvii, 22; in ep. daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Kaśyapa and mother of the Daityas (see s. v.), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (the Maruts are also described as her progeny or derived from the embryo in her womb divided into pieces by Indra), Hariv. 239; R. i, 46, 1; cf. Pañc. ii, 40. —**ja**, m. son of D°, a Daitya, MBh.; Bhp.; °**jāratī**, m. enemy of the Daityas, N. of Vishnu, Rājat. iv, 109. —**tanaya**, —**nandana**, m. = **ja**, Hariv.; Bhp. —**suta**, m. id.; Sāh.; —**guru**, m. the planet Venus, Var. **Ditya**, m. a son of Diti (w. r. for *daitya*). **दित 2. dita**, mfn. (√*do*, Pān. vii, 4, 40) cut, torn, divided, Bhp. vi, 6, 23 (cf. *nir*). 2. **Diti**, f. cutting, splitting, dividing, L.; distributing, liberality (also personified, cf. 1. *diti*), RV.; m. N. of a king, L.; a king, W. **दित्यवह ditya-vah**, m. (in strong cases °*vah*, nom. °*vā*; instr. *dityauhā*); f. °*tyauhi* (Pān. iii, 2, 64; vi, 4, 132, Kās.) a two-year-old steer or cow, VS.; TS. (Prob. from *ditya* = *dvītiya* + *vah*, cf. *turya-vah*). **Dityauhi**, f., see above. **दिता ditsā**, f. (√1. *dā*, Desid.) desire or intention of giving, Rājat. iii, 252. °**sita**, mfn. wished to be given, MBh. iii, 8627. °**sā**, mfn. wishing to give or grant or perform (acc.); RV. v, 39, 3; MBh.; Kathās. °**ya**, mfn. what one is willing to give, Pān. iii, 1, 97, Pat. **Diditsu**, mfn. ready to give or sacrifice (acc.), MBh. v, 187. **दिदम्पु didambhishu**, mfn. (√*dambh*, Desid.) wishing to deceive, Bhāṭṭ. **दिदिदि didivi** = *didivi*, the sky, L. **दिदीवि didivi** = *didivi*, boiled rice, L. **दिदुक्षा didrikshā**, f. (√*driś*, Desid.) desire of seeing, MBh.; Kathās. —**vat**, mfn. having a desire to see, W. °**shita**, mfn. what one has wished to see; n. the wish to see, Bhp. xv, 31. °**shitrī**, mfn. desirous of seeing (acc.), ŚBr. **Didrikshu**, mfn. id.; RV.; wishing to examine or try, Mn. viii, 1. °**shānya** & °**kshaya**, mfn. what one likes or wishes to see, worth seeing, attractive, RV. **दिदेविपु didevishu**, mfn. (√*dio*, Desid.) desirous of playing, Bhāṭṭ. ix, 32. **दिहा diddā**, f. N. of a princess of Kaśmīra, Rājat. vi, 177 &c. —**kshema**, m. 'promoting welfare of Diddā', N. of Kshema-gupta, Rājat. vi, 177. —**pāla**, m. 'protector of D°, N. of a man, ib. 140. —**pura**, n. N. of a town built by D°, ib. 300. —**svāmīn**, m. N. of a temple built by D°, ib. **दिह्म diddibha**, prob. w. r. for *ṛitibha*. **दिद्यु didyū**, m. (√2. *dio* or 1. *dī*) a missile, weapon, arrow, RV.; AV.; VS. (cf. *āśma*); the sky, heaven, L. °**yāt**, mfn. shining, glittering, RV. vii,

6, 7; f. an arrow, missile, thunderbolt of Indra, RV.; flame, ib. vi, 66, 10; N. of an Apsaras, AV. ii, 2, 4.

दिद्योतिषु didyotishu, mfn. (√dyut, Desid.) wishing to shine, Bhaṭṭ. vii, 107.

दिधक्ष didhaksh, mfn. nom. °dhak (√dah, Desid.), wishing to burn, Vop. iii, 151. °kshā, f. desire to burn, MBh.; Bhp. °kshu, mfn. desirous of burning, MBh.; R.; Bhp.

दिधि didhi, f. (prob. w. r.) firmness, stability, W.

दिधिक् didhiksh, mfn. nom. °dhik (√dih, Desid.) wishing so smear, Vop. iii, 151.

दिधिषाय didhishāya, mfn. (√dhā, Desid.) 'to be tried to be gained', 'to be sought (Agni), RV. ii, 4, 1 (= dhārāyitṛi, supporter, Sāy.)

Didhishu, mfn. wishing to gain or obtain, striving after, seeking, RV.; m. a suitor, RV. x, 18, 8; a husband, Bhp. ix, 9, 34; the second husband of a woman twice married (also °shū), L.; (u or i); f. a widow remarried or an elder sister married after the younger (both of whom having the choice of their husbands may be compared to suitors). °shū-pati, m. the husband of a woman so married, Kāth. xxxi, 7; Gaut.; Vas. °shūpapati, m. her paramour, MBh. xii, 1211. (Cf. agre-didhishu and edidhishu-pati.)

Didhishu, f. = didishu, L.

दिधिषो didhirshā, f. (√dhrī, Desid.) the wish to hold or support, Balar. i, 48.

दिन 1. dina, mfn. (√do) cut, divided, mowed, RV. viii, 67, 10 (cf. sayam-).

दिन 2. dina (√3. dā). See a-sam-.

दिन 3. dina (accented only Naigh. i, 9), m. n. (g. ardharcādi, only occurring as n.) a day, Mn.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c. (ifc. also in Vedic texts), ifc. f. ā, Rājat. i, 347. [Cf. Lat. peren-dinus, nūndinus &c.; Got. sin-teins; Lit. dēna; O.Pr. acc. sgl. deinan; Slav. dñn.] — **kara**, mī(ṛ)n. making day or light; m. the sun, Kāv. &c.; N. of an Āditya, RāmātUp.; of the author of the wk. Candrarākī; of a Sch. on Śiś. (mītra-ā); of other men; (i), f. (scil. kīka) N. of Comm. on the Bhāṣhāp. and Siddhānta-muktāvalī; °ra-tīpanī, f. N. of a Comm.; °ra-tanaya, m. 'son of the sun, the planet Saturn, Var.; °ra-deva, m. N. of a poet; °ra-bhaṭṭa, m. N. of an author; °riya, n. his wk.; °rāmaja, m. 'daughter of the sun', patr. of the river Yamunā; °riya, n. °rōddayota, m. N. of wks. — **kartavya**, m. 'day-duty', ceremonies to be performed daily, Kathās. — **kartī**, m. 'day-maker', the sun, Hariv. — **kārya**, n. = **kartavya**, Kathās. — **kṛit**, m. = **kartī**, MBh.; VarBṣ. &c.; — **suta**, m. = **kartanaya**, VarYogay.; °d-divasa, m. Sunday, ib. — **kṛitya**, n. = **kartavya**, Kathās. lii, 410 (printed diva-k). — **keśava** & **kesara** (also written °jara), m. 'day-hair', darkness, L. — **kshaya**, m. 'day-decline', evening, Kām.; = **tithi**, Hcat. i, 3; N. of a ch. of PŚarv. — **gaṇa**, m. = **ahar**, Gaṇit.; °nīta, n. N. of wk. — **graha**, m. day-planet, Hcat. i, 7. — **caryā**, f. daily-work, Kathās. — **ecchidrā**, n. change of moon at the beginning or end of a half-day; a day; a constellation or a lunar mansion, Hcat. i, 3, 5. — **jyotis**, n. daylight, sunshine, L. — **duh-khita**, mfn. 'afflicted by day', m. the Cakra-vāka bird, L. — **nakṭam**, ind. by day and night, MārKP. — **nātha**, m. 'day-lord', the sun, Vcar. xiv, 64. — **nīs**, f. du. day and night, VarBṣ. xxxii, 7. — **pa**, m. the regent of a week-day, Āryabh. iii, 16. — **pā**, m. id., Gaṇit.; 'day-lord', the sun, Bhartṛ. Rājat. — **pākin**, mfn. being digested within a day, Bhp. — **pātikā**, f. a day's wages, Vet. iv, 3 (v. l.). — **prapī**, m. 'day-leader', the sun (cf. tithi-), L. — **prabhā**, f. = **jyotis**, L. — **bandhu**, m. 'day-friend', the sun, L. — **bala**, m. 'day-strength', N. of the 5th-8th, 11th and 12th signs of the zodiac collectively, L. — **bhartṛi**, m. = **nātha**, Vcar. xi, 1, 12. — **maṇi**, m. 'day-jewel', the sun, Gīt.; Balar.; — **sārathi**, m. the sun's charioteer, Aruṇa, Balar. vi, 33. — **mala**, n. 'day-refuse (?)', a month, L. — **mukha**, n. 'day-face', daybreak, Daś. — **mūrdhan**, m. 'day-head', the eastern mountain (cf. ud-ayā), L. — **ratna**, n. = **maṇi**, L. — **rāja**, m. 'day-king', the sun, Svapnac. i, 18. — **rāsi**, m. a term of days, L. (cf. ahar-gaṇa). — **vāra**, m. week-day, Gaṇit. — **vyāsa-dala**, n. 'day-radius', the radius

of a circle made by an asterism in its daily revolution, Sūryas. ii, 60. — **samcāya**, n. = **rāsi**, Goe. ii, 12. — **spṛiā**, n. a lunar day coinciding with three week-days, Hcat. i, 3. **Dināṣā** & **śaka**, m. 'day-portion', day-time, L. **Dināgama**, m. day-break, Hariv. 4287. **Dināṇḍa**, n. 'day-egg' (i.e. d' = veil or -cover), darkness, L. **Dinātyaya**, m. = °na-kshaya, L. **Dinādi**, m. daybreak, dawn, Śiś. xi, 52. **Dinādhinātha** & **dinādhīsa**, m. 'day-lord', the sun, Daś.; Pañc. **Dinānta**; m. 'day-end', sunset, evening, Kālid. **Dināntaka**, m. 'day-destroyer', darkness, L. **Dinārambha**, m. daybreak, W. **Dinārdha**, m. 'day-half', noon, Kalpat.; half a day, MBh. vii, 6036; half the days or time, Sighās. **Dināvasāna**, n. 'day-close', evening, Kālid. **Dināstra**, n. 'day-missile', N. of a magical formula, Mantram. **Dinēsa**, m. = °na-pati, VarBṣ.; °idat-maja, m. 'son of the Sun', the planet Saturn, ib. **Dinēsvara**, m. = °na-nātha, Hariv.; R.; Bhartṛ. **Dināka**, m. one day, MW. **Dinodaya**, m. day-break, dawn, Subh. **Dinōpavāsin**, mfn. fasting by day, Hāsy. i, 17. **Dinānḍha**, n. = **dina-rāsi**, Gaṇit. **Dinikā**, f. a day's wages, L. **Dinī** - √kṛī, to reduce to days, Sūryas.

दिन्दिम dindima, m. N. of a man, W.

दिन्न dinna, prob. = **diṇṇa** (q. v.) — **sūri**, m. N. of a man, W. **Dinnā-grāma**, m. N. of a village, Rājat. viii; (cf. dharmā-).

दिन् दिव, cl. 1. P. divati, to gladden, Dhātup.

दिप dip, cl. 1. Ā. depate, ib. (v. l. tip).

दिम्प dipsū, mfn. (√dabh, Desid.) intending to hurt or injure, RV.

दिम्प dimp, cl. 10. Ā. dimpayate, to accumulate, Vop. in Dhātup.

दिम्भ dimbh, cl. 10. Ā. dimbhayate, id., P. °ti, to order, direct, id.

दिय diya, mfn. deserving of gifts (= deya or dānārha, Durga on Nir. iii, 15), RV. viii, 19, 37; (prob. n.), a gift; **diyānām pati**, m. lord of gifts, a very liberal man.

दिर् dir (√dṛī) in **kalāsa-dīr** (q. v.)

दिरपिक् diripaka, m. or n. a ball for playing with, L.

दिलीप dilīpa, m. (fr. dilī = modern Delhi [cf. dillī] + pa, a protector?) N. of certain kings (esp. of an ancestor of Rāma, son of Aṅsumat and father of Bhagī-ratha), MBh.; Hariv. &c.

दिलीर dilīra, m. or n. = **śilindraka**, a mushroom, L.

दिल्ह dilha, m. N. of a man (also -bhaṭṭāra), Rājat. viii; (cf. dīhlā.)

दिव 1. div, cl. 1. P. -devati, cl. 10. P. -devayati, to cause to lament, to pain, vex; to ask, beg; to go; Ā. °te, to suffer pain, Dhātup. xxxiii, 51, 32.

दिव 2. div, cl. 4. **divyati**, °te, RV.; Br. &c. (perf. **divāva**, AV.; fut. **devishyati**; cond. **adevishyati**, MBh.; Daś.; aor. **adevīt**, MBh.; infin. **devitum**, MBh. &c.; ind. p. **devitvā**, Pāṇ. i, 2, 18; -**divya**, RV. x, 42, 9) to cast, throw, esp. dice, i.e. play, gamble (**akshais**, RV. x, 34, 13; MBh. iii, 2260; **akshān**, Pāṇ. i, 4, 43), with (instr. MBh. ii, 2509), for (instr. ii, 2061 &c.; acc. MaitrS. i, 6, 11; ŚBr. v, 4, 4, 23; dat. MBh. iv, 534; ii, 2468; gen. [śatasya], Pāṇ. ii, 3, 58); to lay a wager, bet with (**śrādhama**), upon (dat.), MBh. i, 192; to play, sport, joke, trifle with (acc., AV. v, 29); to have free scope, spread, increase (Pañc. ii, 193, B. **vardhati**); to shine, be bright [Zd. **div**; (?) Lit. **dyvas**], Bhp. iii, 20, 22; to praise, rejoice, be drunk or mad; to sleep; to wish for; to go, Dhātup.; Caus. **devayati**, to cause to play (Sch.) or to sport, Bhp. iii, 20, 22; Desid. **didevishati** and **dudyvishati**, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 49, Kāś.; Caus. of Desid. **dudyvishyati**, to incite to play, Bhaṭṭ. v, 49; Intens. **dedyiti**, **dedyeti**, **dedeti** &c., Vop. xx, 17.

3. **Div**, **dyū** (nom. **dyāus**; voc. **dyāus** [RV. vi, 51, 5; AV. vi, 4, 3]; acc. **dyām**, **divam**; instr. **divā** or **divā** [see below]; dat. **divē** [dyave, MBh. i, 3934]; abl. gen. **divās** [rarely **dyās**, e.g. RV. iv, 27,

3; i, 15, 5]; loc. **divī**, **dyāvi**; du. **dyāvā**, s.v. [dyāvī as voc. only iv, 56, 5]; pl. nom. **dyāvas** [divas only ix, 118, 11]; acc. **dyām** [rarely **divas**, **divās**, e.g. i, 194, 2; iv, 3, 8]; instr. **dyūbhis**; native grammarians give as stems **div** and **dyo**; the latter is declined through all cases like **go**, but really does not occur except in forms mentioned above and in **dyo-sāṭila**, MBh. viii, 4658, while **div** and **dyu** regularly alternate before vow. and cons.), m. (rarely f.) in Ved., f. in later Skr. heaven, the sky (regarded in Ved. as rising in three tiers [avama, madhyama, uttama or **trītiya**, RV. v, 60, 6 &c.], and generally as the father (**dyauṣh pitā**, while the earth is the mother [cf. **dyāvā-prthivī**], and Ushas the daughter), rarely as a goddess, daughter of Prajā-pati, AitBr. iii, 33; ŚBr. i, 7, 4, 1); m. (rarely n.) day (esp. in pl. and in such forms as **divā**, by day (cf. s. v.); **dyāvi-dyavi**, daily, every day; **anu dyām**, day by day, daily; **dyūbhis** and **dyā dyūbhis**, by day or in the course of days, a long time, RV.; m. brightness, sheen, glow (only **dyūbhis**), RV. i, 53, 4; iii, 3, 2 &c.; fire (nom. **dyis**), L. [Cf. **dyū**; Gk. Ζεύς, Διός &c. = **dyāus**, **divās**; Lat. **Jov**, **Ju** in **Ju-piter**, **Jovis**, **Jovi** &c. = **dyavas**, **dyavi**; O. E. **Tīw**, O. H. G. **Ziu**; O. N. **Týr**.] — **it**, mfn. going to the sky, RV. x, 76, 6. — **itmat**, mfn. going in or to the sky, heavenly, RV. iv, 31, 11 &c.; °matā, instr. heavenwards, RV. i, 26, 2. — **ishṭi** (**div**-), f. longing for heaven, devotion, worship, sacrifice (generally loc. plur.), RV. — **īsa**, m. lord in heaven, pl. N. of the Ādityas, Vasu and Rudra, Hcat. i, 6. (For other comp. see under **divās**, **divā**, 2. **divī**, **divo** and 3. **dyū**.)

Divā, n. heaven, sky, MBh.; Hariv.; day, esp. in **divē-divē**, day by day, daily, RV. and ifc. (g. **śarad-ādī**); wood, L. [Cf. **dhār**, **tri**, **nakṭam**, **brihad**, **rātri**, **su**; cf. also **dyo** in **dyo-dios**; Lat. (?) **biduum**.] — **kshaa** (°vā), mfn. living in heaven, heavenly, RV. — **m-gama**, mfn. going or leading to heaven, MBh. (Pṛ. **divam**, acc. of 3. **div** + g°). — **darśa**, m. pl. N. of a school of A. = **ratha**, w. r. for **divi** (q. v.) — **spṛiā**, mfn. (nom. **spṛik**) heaven-touching, MBh. **Divātīthi**, °vādī, °vārka, see under **divā**; °vāvasāna = (& prob. w. r. for) **dindāp**, L. **Div'okas**, n. (cf. °vādī) a god or the Cātaka bird, L. **Divōdbhava**, mfn. 'sky-born', (ā), f. cardamoms, L. **Divōlka**, f. 'sky-firebrand', a meteor (cf. °ayō), MBh. i, 1416. **Divāka**, m. 'sky-dweller', a deity, Mn.; MBh.; Kālid. &c.; planet, Gaṇit., the Cātaka; a deer; a bee; an elephant, L.; °kaḥ-pati, m. N. of Indra, Prasannar. **Divāksava**, m. (= °kar) a god, L., N. of a Yaksha, Divyāv.

Divan, m. a day, L. (cf. **prati**-).

Divās, gen. of 3. **div** in comp. — °vāḥ-**syenī**, f. N. of partic. sacrifices, Kāth. °vās-pati, m. 'sky-lord', N. of Indra, Nahusha and Vishnu, MBh.; of the Indra of the 13th Manv-antara, Bhp. viii, 13, 32, 33. °vās-prthivyau, f. du. heaven and earth, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 30 (gen. °vās-prthivyōs, RV. ii, 2, 3; x, 3, 7; 35; 2; cf. **dyāvā-prthivyau**).

Divasa, m. (or n., g. **ardharādi**, L.) heaven, TBr. i, 7, 6, 6; a day, MBh.; Kāv. &c. [Cf. **dyōs** in **dyōtēros**, **dyōtēros** for **dyōtēros**.] — **kara**, m. 'day-maker', the sun, R.; Hariv. &c. — **kṛit**, m. id., MBh.; Var. — **kriyā**, f. the religious performances of the day, Kathās. liv, 136. — **kshaya**, mfn. 'day-end', evening, MBh. i, 699. — **cara**, mfn. 'day-walking' (opp. to **nīśā-cara**), VarBṣ. — **ecchidra**, n. = **dina**, Hcat. i, 3. — **tithi**, m. the day-part of a lunar day, Sūryapr. — **nātha** & **-bhartṛi**, m. 'day-lord', the sun, Var. — **nirīkshaka**, m. a kind of ascetic, Buddh. — **mukha**, m. 'day-face', daybreak, dawn, Ragh. v, 76. — **mu-drā**, f. 'day's coin', a day's wages, Buddh. — **vāra**, m. week-day, Var. — **vigama**, m. the departure of the day, Megh. 77. — **vyāpāra**, m. day-work (washing &c.), Kād. **Divasātyaya**, m. the passing away of day, evening, MW. **Divasāntara**, mfn. only one day old, MBh. xi, 98. **Divasāvāsāna**, n. 'day-close', evening, MW. **Divasēvara**, m. 'day-lord', the sun, Bhartṛ.

Divasī - √kṛī, to convert the night into day, Mṛicch. iv, 3.

Divā, ind. (for **divā**, instr. of 3. **div**), g. **svar-ādī**, by day (often opposed to **ndktam**), RV.; used also as subst., e.g. **divā bhavati**, ChUp. iii, 11, 3; (with **rātris** MBh. ii, 154 &c.; esp. in beginning of comp. — **kara**, m. 'day-maker', the sun, AV.; MBh.; R. &c. (with **nīśā** among the sons of Garuḍa, MBh. v, 3599); a crow (cf. **divātana**, below), L.;

Calotropis Gigantea (cf. *arkā*), L.; N. of an Āditya, RāmatUp.; of a Rakshas, VP.; of a prince, VP. (= *divārka*, BHP.); of the founder of the Sūrya-bhakta sect; of other men (also *bhaṭṭa*); *-mītra*, m. N. of a man, Hcar. 201; *-vatsa*, m. N. of an author; *-varaloca*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; *-suta*, m. 'son of the sun', the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; (*ā*), f. 'daughter of the sun', N. of the river Yamunā, ib.; *-karōddya*, m. N. of a wk. — *kīrti* (or *āk*), m. a Caṇḍāla, Mn. v, 85; a barber, L.; an owl, L. — *kīrtya*, mfn. to be recited by day; n. N. of partic. recitations, Br.; (a day) having such a r°, AitBr. iv, 18; m. a Caṇḍāla (in *antar-dī*, add.). — *kṛita*, mfn. done by day, MW. — *gana*, m. = *āhar* - *Ganit*. — *cara*, mfn. going by day, Mn.; Var. — *cārin*, mfn. id., Grihyas. — *āna* (*vāt*), mfn. id., m. a crow, L. — *tithi* (*vāt*), m. a guest coming in the day-time, VP. — *ādi* (*vādī* or *vādī* ?), m. beginning of day, morning, Gaut. — *nakṭam*, adv. (older *dīvā nakṭam*) by day and night, Subh. 104; (as a subst. form) day and night, BHP. v, 22, 5. — *nīdrā*, f. sleeping by day. — *nīśam*, ind. day and night, Kathās. lxxvi, 11. — *nīdha* (*vān*), mfn. blind by day, m. an owl, Pañc.; (*ā*), f. a kind of bird (= *vaṅgulā*), L.; *nīdhakī*, f. the musk-rat, L. — *pati*, m. 'day-lord', N. of the 13th month, Kāth. — *pushpa*, m. 'day-nourished', the sun, L. — *pradīpa*, m. 'day-lamp', i.e. an obscure man, L. — *bhīta*, mfn. timid by day; m. an owl, Kum. i, 12; a thief, L.; a flower closing itself by day, L. — *bhīti*, f. 'having fear by day', an owl, L. — *bhūta*, mfn. turned into day, become bright (night), MBh. xiv, 1757. — *manī*, m. 'day-jewel', the sun, L. — *madhya*, n. midday, noon, L. — *manya*, mfn. passing for day, appearing as day (night), Pāp. vi, 3, 66, Kāś. — *maithunī*, mfn. cohabiting by day, MārKp. xiv, 74. — *rātram*, ind. = *nīśam*, Mn. v, 80, MBh. &c.; as a subst. day and night, MBh. iii, 816. — *rka* (*vāt* ?), m. N. of a prince (cf. *dīvā-kara*). — *vasu*, mfn. beautiful by day (?), RV. viii, 34, 1. — *vihāra*, m. rest by day, Divyāv. — *śaya*, mfn. sleeping by day, Ragh. xix, 34. — *śayātā*, f. sleep by day, Rājāt. v, 252. — *śayā*, f. id., Kshem. ii, 18. — *samketa*, m. appointment (of lovers) by day, Mālav. iv, 118. — *sam-cara*, mfn. = *cara*, Var. — *supta*, mfn. asleep by day, MW. — *svapana*, n. sleeping by day, Suśr. — *svapna*, m. (n. only) MBh. xiii, 5094) sleep by day, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. — *svāpa*, m. id., Suśr.; mfn. sleeping by day, (*ā*), f. a kind of night-bird (= *vaṅgulā*), L. — *Dīvātana*, mf(ī)n. (Pāp. iv, 3, 23) daily, diurnal, Kum. iv, 46. — *tara* (*dī*), mfn. id., RV. i, 127, 5. 1. *Dīvī*, m. the blue jay (= *kikidī*), L. 2. *Dīvī*, loc. of 3. *dī* in comp. — *kshaya*, mfn. heaven-dwelling, Vāyup. — *kshī*, mfn. id., RV. x, 92, 12; ChUp. ii, 24, 14. — *gata*, mfn. being in heaven, n. a god, Hariv. — *gamana*, m. 'sky-traveller', a planet, star; *-ratna*, n. 'star-jewel', the sun, Prasāṅg. — *cara* (*dīvī*), mfn. moving in the sky (as a planet), AV. xix, 9, 7. — *cārin*, mfn. id., m. an inhabitant of the sky, MBh.; Hariv.; R. — *ja*, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 3, 15) heaven-born, celestial; m. a god, BHP. — *jā*, mfn. 'sky-born', RV. — *jāta*, mfn. id., m. N. of a son of Purū-ravas, Vāyup. — *yāj*, mfn. praying to heaven, RV. ix, 97, 26. — *yoni* (*dīvī*), mfn. sky-born (Agni), RV. x, 88, 7. — *ratha*, m. N. of several men (v.l. *dīva*), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. — *śrīt*, mfn. going to heaven, AV. xi, 7, 23. — *śhād*, mfn. sitting or dwelling in heaven, AV.; VS.; m. a god, R.; Git.; Dhūrtas.; *-adhvan*, m. the gods' path, atmosphere, Daśak. — *śhāmbhā*, mfn. dwelling on the sky, AV. xix, 32, 7. — *śhāpa*, mfn. dwelling in heaven, celestial, MBh.; Hariv. — *sād* and *śha* = *śhād* and *śhāpa*. — *spṛī*, mfn. heaven-touching, RV.; MBh.; BHP. — *spṛīśāt*, mfn. id., BHP. vii, 8, 22. *Dīvīśa*, see *dīva-īśa* under 3. *dī*. *Dīvī*, f. a species of insect (= *upa-jivikā*), L. *Dīvo*, in comp. for *vas*. — *jā*, mfn. born or descended from heaven (Ushas), RV. vi, 65, 1. — *dāsa* (*dī*), m. 'heaven's slave', N. of Bharad-vāja (celebrated for his liberality and protected by Indra and the Āśvins, RV. i, 112, 14; 116, 8 &c.; the son of Vadhry-āśva, RV. vi, 61, 5; his father is also called Bhadrā-sva, Bahv-āśva &c., and his son Mitra-yu or Mitra-yu, Hariv.; Pur.); of the father of Su-dās, RV. vii, 18, 28; of a king of Kāśī surnamed Dhanvantari, founder of the Indian school of medicine, Suśr.; of the father of Pra-tardana, MBh. xiii; Hariv.; Pur.; of a descendant of Bhīma-sena, Kāth. vii &c.; *śśvara-linga*, n. N. of a Linga, SkandaP.; *śśopā-khyāna*, n. 'the episode of Dī' in PadmaP. — *dūh*,

mfn. milking from the sky, SV. (v.l.) — *rūc*, mfn. shining from heaven, RV. iii, 7, 5. 1. *Dīva*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to long for heaven, Pāp. viii, 2, 77, Sch. 2. *Dīvyā* (*dīva*, Pāp. iv, 2, 101), mfn. divine, heavenly, celestial (opp. to *pārthiva*, *āntariksha* or *mānusha*), RV.; AV.; SBr.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; supernatural, wonderful, magical (*āṅgāra*, RV. x, 34, 9; *aushadha*, Bhartṛ. ii, 18; *vāsa*, Nal. xiv, 24; cf. *-cakshus*, *-jñāna* &c. below); charming, beautiful, agreeable, R.; Kathās. &c.; m. a kind of animal (= *dhanvana*), VarBṛS. lxxxviii, 9; barley, L.; bdellium, L.; N. of a prince, Pur.; of the author of RV. x, 107 &c.; (*ā*), f. N. of plants (= *haritaki*, *bandhyā*, *karkotaki*, *satāvari*, *mahā-medā* &c.), L.; a kind of perfume = *surā*, L.; N. of a Buddh. deity, Kālac.; of an Āpsaras, Sch.; n. the divine world or anything d°; pl. the celestial regions, the sky, heaven, RV.; an ordeal (10 kinds, viz. *tulā*, *agni*, *jala*, *visha*, *kośa*, *taṇḍula*, *taṭpa-māsha*, *phāla*, *dharma-dharma*, *tulasī*, cf. ss. vv); Yajñ. ii, 22, 95; Pañc. i, 441, 451, 452 &c.; oath, solemn promise, Hit. iv, 118; clothes, L.; a sort of sandal, L.; N. of a grammar. [Cf. Gk. *diōs* for *diōs*; Lat. *dius* for *dīvius* in *sub dio*.] — *kāṭa*, n. N. of a town, MBh. ii. — *kānana*, n. celestial grove; *-darśanā*, mfn. in aspect like to it, Nal. xlii, 61. — *kārin*, mfn. undergoing an ordeal, taking an oath, W. — *kūṇḍa*, n. N. of a lake, Kālp. — *kṛīṣṭa*, f. the application of an ordeal, Rājāt. iv, 94. — *gandha*, m. 'having a divine odour', sulphur, L.; (*ā*), f. large cardamoms, L.; a kind of vegetable (= *mahā-cañcu*), L.; n. cloves, L. — *gāyana*, m. d° songster, a Gandharva, L. — *caṅkshus*, n. a d° eye, supernatural vision, Daś.; Buddh.; mfn. having a d° eye, Ragh. iii, 45; fair-eyed, L.; having (only) the d° eye, (in other respects) blind, L.; m. a monkey, L.; a kind of perfume, L. — *jñāna*, n. d° knowledge; mfn. possessing it, MBh. i, 1784. — *tattva*, n. 'd° truth', N. of a wk. — *tā*, f. divinity, d° nature, Naish. — *tumbī*, f. a kind of plant, Gal. — *tejas*, n. a kind of plant, L. — *tva*, n. = *tā*, Kathās. — *darśana*, mfn. of a divine aspect, MBh. iii, 17075. — *darśin*, mfn. having a d° vision, MBh. xv, 566. — *dṛiṣṭi*, mfn. seeing d° things, Kathās.; m. an astrologer, Var. — *dṛiṣṭī*, f. = *-cakshus*, n. Kathās. — *devī*, f. N. of a goddess, Buddh. — *deha*, m. a d° body, MW. — *doṇāda*, n. d° desire, the object of a deity's desire, L.; mfn. fit for an offering or oblation, L. — *dharma*, mfn. 'having a d° nature', virtuous, agreeable, W. — *nādi*, f. a d° stream, ŚivaP. — *nārī*, f. a d° female, an Āpsaras, R.; Kathās. — *pañcāmṛita*, n. 'the five d° ambrosias', viz. ghee, milk, coagulated milk, honey, and sugar, L. — *pāṭala*, m. 'having a d° pale-red colour', N. of a plant, MBh. i, 2374. — *puruṣa*, m. 'a d° man', ghost, Uttara. ii, 11. — *pushpa*, m. Nerium Odorum, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of plant, L.; *°pikā*, f. a kind of Calotropis, L. — *prajñāna*, n. = *jñāna*, n.; *śālin*, mfn. = id., mfn., Kathās. lxxv, 136. — *prabhāva*, mfn. having celestial power, MW. — *praśna*, m. inquiring into d° phenomena, augury, MBh. v, 1906. — *mantra*, m. 'the d° syllable', Om, AmṛitUp. 20. — *māna*, n. measuring time according to the days and years of the gods, Sūryas. — *mānuṣa*, m. 'd° man', demi-god, Kathās. i, 47. — *yamunā*, f. 'the d° Jamunā', N. of a river in Kāma-rūpa, Kālp. — *ratna*, n. 'd° gem', the fabulous gem Cintā-māni, L. — *ratha*, m. 'd° car', vehicle of the gods, L. — *rasa*, m. 'd° fluid', quicksilver, L.; *śendra-sāra*, m. N. of a wk. — *rūpa* & *°pin*, mfn. of a d° aspect, beautiful, handsome, MBh.; Kathās. — *latā*, f. 'the d° creeper', Sansavi- era Zeylanica (= *mūrā*). — *varma* - *bhṛit*, mfn. wearing d° armour, MBh. iii, 17167. — *vastra*, m. 'divinely dressed', a kind of flower (= *sūrya-johā*), L. — *vākya*, n. a d° voice. — *vi-jñānavat*, mfn. = *jñāna*, mfn., Kathās. lxxvii, 6. — *śrotra*, n. 'a d° ear' (which hears everything), Buddh. — *sam-kāśa*, mfn. having a d° appearance, R. — *samgraha*, m. N. of a wk. — *sānu*, m. 'd° eminence', N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. xiii, 4355. — *sāra*, m. 'having d° juice or resin', Thorea Robusta, L. — *sūri*, m. N. of a man; *-carita*, n. — *prabhāva-dīpikā*, f. N. of two wks. — *strī*, f. a d° female, an Āpsaras, Var.; Kathās. — *srag-anulepin*, mfn. adorned with d° garlands and unguents, Hcat. i, 8. *Dīvyāṅsu*, m. 'having d° rays', the sun, MBh. iv, 390. *Dīvyākṛti*, mfn. of d° form, very beautiful, Kathās. lxxvii, 68. *Dīvyāṅga*, f. = *°vya-strī*, Daś. *Dīvyādīva*, mfn. d° and not d° (i.e. partly divine partly human), L.; (*ā*), f. the heroine of a

poem (as *Sītā* &c.) of mixed origin or character, a goddess, W. *Dīvyāvadāna*, n. 'd° achievements', N. of a well-known Buddh. wk. from Nepāl (written in Sanskrit). *Dīvyōḍaka*, n. 'd° water', i.e. rain-water, L. *Dīvyōpapāḍuka*, mf(ī)n. divinely born, celestial, supernatural, L. *Dīvyāṅgha*, m. pl. 'the d° hosts', forms of Śiva and Durgā (with the Śāktas), L. *Dīvyāśhadha*, n. heavenly herbs or medicine, a magical potion, Bhartṛ. ii, 13. *Dīvyāśhadhi*, f. red arsenic, BHP. *Dīvyaka*, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr.; another kind of animal (= *dīva*, *dhanvana*), VarBṛS. lxxxviii, 18. *Dīvyelaka*, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr. (= *dīva-yaka* ?). *Dīv*, f. (only dat. *dīvā*, loc. *dīvāt*, RV.; acc. *dīvi-vam*, dat. *dīvi-vat*, AV.) gambling, playing with dice. *°vana*, n. id. (cf. *devana*). *°vyat*, mfn. playing, gambling; m. a gambler by profession, Sāh. *Dīvi*, m. the blue jay, L. (cf. *dīvi*). *दिविर divira*, m. a husband's brother (= *devara*), Gal.; chief clerk or secretary (also *-pati*), Sch. — *kīśora*, m. N. of a poet. *दिश दिś*, cl. 3. P. *dīdeshī* (Imper. *dī-deshu*, RV.; cl. 6. *dīdī*, *°te* [later the only Pres. stem]; pf. *dīdī*, *dīdī*; fut. *dīdeshyati*, *°te* [deshā, Siddh.]; aor. *adīkshat*, SBr. &c.; *adīkshī*, *dīdīshā*, RV.; inf. *dīdeshu*, MBh. etc.; *dīśe*, RV.) to point out, show, exhibit, RV. viii, 82, 15; to produce, bring forward (as a witness in a court of justice), Mn. viii; to promote, effect, accomplish, Kir. i, 18; to assign, grant, bestow upon (dat. RV. ii, 41, 17; AV. xiv, 2, 13; geu., MBh. iii, 14278; xiii, 1843; loc. R. i, 2, 28); to pay (tribute), Hariv. 16061; to order, command, bid (inf.), Kir. v, 28; Pass. *dīyate*, MBh. &c.; Caus. *deśayati*, *°te*; aor. *adīdīshat*, to show, point out, assign, MBh.; R.; to direct, order, command, ib.; teach, communicate, tell, inform, confess, Buddh.; Desid. *dīdīkshati*, *°te*, to wish to show &c.; Intens. *dēdīshīte*, 3. pl. *°tate*, (p. f. pl. *°tatis*) to show, exhibit, manifest, RV.; to order, command, ib.; Pass. *deśayate*, to show or approve one's self, AV.; VS. [Cf. Z. *dis*; Gk. *deiknuyai*; Lat. *dico*, *in-dicare* &c.; Goth. *teihan*; O. E. *lōon* (fr. *līhan*).] *Dik*, in comp. for 2. *dī*, p. 480. — *kanyā*, f. a quarter of the sky deified as a young virgin, Bhartṛ. iii, 93 (v.l. *kāntā*). — *kara*, mf(ī)n. youthful, juvenile (lit. making, i.e. changing q° continually, restless); m. a youth, L.; = *aruna* (as making a q° for the sun), L.; = *sambhu* (granter of space, promoter?), L.; (*ā*), f. a young woman, L.; *-vāsini*, f. a form of Devī, VP. — *karika*, mfn. (ifc.) = *-karin* (at once) = *-karikā*, f. the mark of a bite or of a nail, Śis. iv, 9; (*ā*), f. N. of a river, Kālp. — *karin*, m. 'elephant of the q°', one of the mythical elephants which stand in the four or eight quarters of the sky and support the earth, BHP. — *kāntā* (Bhartṛ. iii, 93), *-kāmīnī*, f. (Rājāt. iii, 382) = *kanyā*. — *kūṇḍa*, m. = *karin*, Sāh. — *kumāra*, m. pl. 'the youths of the q°', a class of deities (with Jains), L. — *cakra*, n. the circuit of the q° of the compass, the horizon, Ratn. iii, 5; the compass, the whole world, VarBṛS.; *-vālā*, n. the whole range of sight, the scenery all around, Kād. — *chabḍa* (for *śabda*), m. a word denoting a direction, Pāp. ii, 3, 29. — *taṭa*, m. the line of the horizon, remotest distance, Rājāt.; Kathās. — *tās*, ind. from the regions of the sky, SBr. — *tulya*, mfn. having the same direction, Sūryas.; *-tā*, f. ib. — *pati*, m. a regent or guardian of a q° of the sky (often identified with *loka-pāla*, q. v.), VarBṛS.; Git. — *patḥa*, m. 'the path of the horizon', the surrounding region or q°, Rājāt. v, 341. — *pāla*, m. = *-pati*, Rājāt. iv, 225. — *pravibhāga*, m. a q°, direction, Sch. on VarBṛS. — *prākṣhāna*, n. looking round in all directions (from fear &c.), Sāh. — *śūla*, n. 'sky-spear', any inauspicious planetary conjunction; N. of partic. days on which it is not allowed to travel in certain directions, L.; *-lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of ch. of the PSarv. = *sama*, mfn. = *-tulya*, Sūryas. — *sādhana-yantṛa*, n. N. of wk. — *sāmya*, n. sameness of direction, Sūryas. — *śūdrī* (Sāmpkar.) and *-śūdarī* (Git.), f. = *kanyā*. — *śrakti*, mfn. having the angles or corners towards the quarters of the compass, Sch. on KātyŚr. — *svāmin*, m. = *-pati*, VarBṛS. *Dig*, in comp. for 2. *dī*. — *āṅga*, f. = *dik-kanyā*, Kuval. — *ādhipa*, m. = *dik-pati*, Naish. vi, 112. — *anta*, m. 'the end of the horizon', remote

distance, Bhartṛ. i, 37; mfn. being in r° d°, MBh. x, 260. — **antara**, n. another region, a foreign country, Ragh. ii, 15, Rājat. &c.; a quarter of the sky; (also pl.) space, the atmosphere, Kād. = **ambara**, mfn. 'sky-clothed,' i.e. quite naked, Bhartṛ. iii, 90; Pañc. v, 14; m. (also -ka) a naked mendicant (esp. of the Jaina or Buddha sect, cf. i. *kṣhapana*), Prabh.; Vet. &c.; MWB. 530 &c.; N. of Śiva or Skanda, L.; of a grammarian, Gaṇar.; darkness, L.; (f), f. N. of Durgā, L. (cf. *vastra* and *vāsa*); *ra-va*, n. entire nakedness, Kum. v, 72. — **avasthāna**, n. air, Gal. — **āgata**, mfn. come from a distant q°, Yājñ. ii, 254. — **ibha**, m. = **dik-karin**, BhP. v, 14, 39. — **īsa** (Var.) & **īśvara** (MBh.), m. = **dik-pati**. — **gaṇa**, m. = **dik-karin**, MBh.; R. &c. — **grahana**, n. observing and fixing the quarters of the compass, Var. BrS. xxiv, 9. — **jaya**, m. the conquest of various countries in all directions, Rājat. iv, 183 (cf. *vi-jaya*). — **jyā**, f. the azimuth cosine of a place, Gaṇit. — **dantin**, m. = **dik-karin**, Śatr. — **darśana**, n. the act of looking to every q°, a general survey, MW. — **darśin**, mfn. looking round on all sides, having a general view, ib. — **dāha**, m. glowing, i.e. preternatural redness of the horizon, Mn. iv, 115, Yājñ. MBh. &c. — **devatā**, f. = **dik-pati**, BhP. — **deśa**, m. a distant region or country, Rājat. iv, 308; 417; in g. region, country, Hit. i, 3. — **daivata**, n. = **devatā**, MBh. vii, 793. — **nāga**, see **dih**. — **ban-dha**, m. = **grahana**, Kathās. lxxii, 116. — **bhāga**, m. = **dik-proviḥ**, R. iv, 47, Pañc. ii, 13. — **bhe-ḍa**, m. difference of direction, Sūryas. = **bhrama**, m. perplexity about points of the compass; mistaking the way or direction, Vcar. v, 66. — **maṇḍala**, see **dih**. — **yātrā**, f. a procession in different directions, Siphās. Intro. 3. — **lābha**, m. profit or gain in a distant region, Yājñ. ii, 254. — **vakra-samsthā**, mfn. standing apart from the right direction, VarYogay. viii, 1. — **vadhū**, f. = **aṅganā**, Kād. — **vāsana**, m. a Jaina, Śaṅkar.; n. nakedness, Pratapar. — **vastra**, mfn. = **ambara**; n. N. of Śiva, L.; of a grammarian (= *deva-nandin*), Gaṇar. — **vāraṇa**, m. = **dik-karin**, MBh. — **vīśana**, mfn. = **ambara**, Mn. xi, 201; MBh.; BhP.; m. a naked mendicant, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 695 &c.; of a grammarian, Gaṇar. — **vījaya**, m. = **dig-jaya**; N. of a section of the MBh. (ii, 983–1203) describing the victories of Yudhi-ṣṭhira; of a wk. by Śaṅkarācārya describing his controversial victories over various sects; — **krama**, m. going forth to conquer the world, invasion, W. — **vidik-ṣṭha**, mfn. situated towards the cardinal and intermediate points, encompassing, MW. — **vidhāna**, n. N. of a ch. of the Tantras. — **vidhāga**, m. q°, point, direction, Vikr. i, 4; Ratn. iv, 5. — **vidhāvita**, mfn. celebrated or known in all q's, W. — **virati**, f. the not passing beyond boundaries in any direction, Jain. — **vilokana**, n. = **dik-prekṣha-ṇa**, Kām. vii, 25. — **vyāghraṇa**, n. sprinkling of the q's of the sky, ParGr. iii, 8, 9. — **vyāpin**, mfn. spreading through all space or every q°, W. — **vrata**, n. = **virati**, Jain.

Dih, in comp. for 2. **dih**. — **nāga**, m. = **dik-karin**, MBh.; N. of a Buddh. author (v. l. *dig-n*) &c. — **nātha**, m. = **dik-pati**, Var. — **maṇḍala**, n. = **dik-cakra**, Bhartṛ.; Var. (v. l. *dig-m*). — **mātaṅga**, m. = **nāga**, Rājat. — **mātra**, n. a mere direction or indication, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 96. — **mārga**, m. a country road or a r° to a distant c°, MW. — **mukha**, m(f) n. facing any point or q°, W.; n. any q° or point of the heavens, Kāv.; place, spot, Sūryas.; — **maṇḍala**, n. pl. the countries all around, Subh. 123. — **mūḍha**, mfn. confused about the q's of the compass, R. iii, 60, 3; anything about the direction of which one is doubtful, VarBrS. liii, 115. — **moha**, m. = **dig-bhrama**, Kām. xiv, 24.

2. **Dih**, f. quarter or region pointed at, direction, cardinal point, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. (four in number, viz. *prāci*, east; *dakṣiṇā*, south; *prāci*, west; and *udici*, north, AV. xv, 2, 1; ĀsvGr. iv, 8 &c.; sometimes a 5th, *dhruvā*, AV. viii, 9, 15; ŚBr. ix, 4, 3, 10; and a 6th, *urdhvā*, AV. iii, 27, 1; ŚBr. xiv, 6, 11, 5; and a 7th, *vy-ādhvā*, AV. iv, 40, 1; ŚBr. ix, 5, 2, 8; but oftener 8 are given, i.e. the 4 cardinal and the 4 intermediate quarters, S.E., S.W., N.W., and N.E., Mn. i, 13 [cf. *upa*]; and even a 9th and 10th, *tiryak* or *adhas* and *urdhvam*, ŚBr. vi, 2, 3, 4, MBh. i, 729; *dikṣam* pati [cf. *dik-pati*, below] = **Soma**, RV. ix, 113, 2, or = **Rudra**, VS. xvi, 17; quarter, region, direction, place, part (pl., rarely sg. the whole world, e.g. *diti diti*, in all directions, everywhere, Bhartṛ. i, 86; *digbhya*, from every q°,

BhP. i, 15, 8; *diso diśas*, hither and thither, Pañc. ii, 133; *diso valokya*, looking into the q's of the sky, i.e. into the air, Ratn. iv, 4; *diso 'ntāt*, from the extremities of the world, ib., Intro. 6; country, esp. foreign country, abroad (cf. *dig-āgata* & *lābha*, below); space (beside *kāla*), Kap. ii, 12; the numeral 10 (cf. above), Śrutat.; Sūryas.; a hint, reference, instance, example, Suśr.; Śāh.; Schol.; precept, order, manner, RV. [cf. *dikar*; O. H. G. *zeiga* (see also *dihā*)] mark of a bite, L.; N. of a river, MBh. vi, 327.

Diso = **diśas** (gen. of 2. *dih*) in comp. — **danda**, m. 'sky-staff,' a partic. appearance in the sky. — **dāha**, m. = **dig**, Divyāv. — **bhāga**, w.r. for **bhāj**, mfn. one who runs away in all directions, Pañc. (B) iv, 15, 133. — **yāyin**, mfn. spreading in all directions, Kād.

Disam, ind. = 2. *dih*, ifc. (g. *śarad-ādi*).

Disas, f. region, quarter &c., L.

Diśā, f. direction, region, quarter or point of the compass, MBh. iv, 1716 &c., Har. 2243 (cf. *antara* and *avāntara*); N. of the wife of Rudra-Bhima, VP. — **gaṇa**, m. = **dik-karin**, Hariv.; R. — **oakṣas**, m. 'sky-vision,' N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. v, 3595. — **pāla**, m. = **dik**, Hariv. 273; = **dik-karin**, R. i, 41, 16 &c.

Diśya, mfn. relating to the quarters of the sky or to the horizon, being there, ĀsvGr.; Kaus.; relating to space, Kap. ii, 2, 10; foreign, outlandish, Śis. iii, 76; (ā), f. N. of a kind of brick, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Diśhā, mfn. shown, pointed out, appointed, assigned (*diśhā gatis*, 'the appointed way,' i.e. death, R. ii, 103, 8); fixed, settled; directed, bidden, RV.; AV.; MBh.; R. &c.; m. time, L.; a sort of Curcuma, L.; N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, Pur.; n. appointed place, ChUp. v, 9, 2; aim, goal, TBr. ii, 4, 2, 2 &c.; allotment, assignment, decree; fate, destiny, AV. x, 3, 16; MBh.; direction, order, command, BhP. v, 1, 11 &c.; Rājat. iv, 121; a description according to space and time (i.e. of a natural phenomenon), Śāh. — **kārin**, mfn. executing an order or acting according to fate, BhP. iv, 28, 1. — **diśis**, mfn. looking at fate or at one's lot, BhP. iv, 21, 22. — **para**, mfn. relying on fate, fatalist, MBh. iii, 1214. — **bhāva**, m. 'appointed state,' i.e. death, MBh. v, 4529. — **bhuḥ**, mfn. reaping the appointed results of one's works, BhP. vii, 13, 39. **Diśhānta**, m. 'appointed end,' i.e. death, MBh.; R. &c.

Diśhṭi, f. direction, prescription, TāndyaBr. xxv, 18; auspicious juncture, good fortune, happiness (esp. instr. *ṛyā*, thank heaven I congratulate you on your good luck I often with *vardhase*, you are fortunate), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of measure of length, Kaus.; Sch. on Kāty. Śr. — **vriddhi**, f. congratulation, Kād.; Hcar.

दिश 3. *diś*, a vulgar form for *diśis*, to see, Pāp. i, 3, 1, Vart. 13, Pat.

दिशु *dishṇu*, mfn. = *deshṇu*, liberal.

दिह 1. *dih*, cl. 2. P. Ā. *degdhi*, *degdhe*, Dhātup. xxiv, 5 (Subj. *dēhat*, RV. vii, 50, 2; pf. *dehā*, *dehī*, MBh.; fut. *dheksyati*, *degdhā*, Siddh.; aor. *adhikṣhat*, *ta*, 3. pl. *o'shur*, JaimBr.; *adigāha*, Pāp. vii, 3, 73) to anoint, smear, plaster, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; increase, accumulate, L.: Caus. *dehayati*, *te*, MBh. &c.; aor. *adidihāt*: Desid. *didihkṣhāt*, *te*; *dih-kṣhate* (ŚBr.), to wish to anoint one's self: Intens. *dedihyate*, *dedegdhī*. [Fr. orig. *dighi*; cf. *θιγγάνω*, *ἐθιγγον*, *τεῖχος*, *τοῖχος*; Lat. *finjo*, *figulus*, *figura*; Goth. *deigan*, *gaugis*; O.E. *dāh*; E. *dough*; Germ. *Teig*.]

2. **Dih**. See *su*.

दिह *dihlā*, f. N. of a woman, Rājat. vii, 332 (cf. *dihlā*).

दो 1. *dī* (cf. *√dī*), cl. 4. P. Ā. *āḍiṣyati*, *te*, to soar, fly, RV.; SV.: Intens. inf. *ādāyiyatāval*, to fly away, ŚBr. [Cf. *dī*; Gk. *δέμας*, *δίρη*, *διδεύω*, *διδως*.]

दो 2. *dī* (*dīdi* or *dīdi*). cl. 3. P. 3. pl. *dīdyati* (Impv. *dīdiki* and *dīdihī*, RV.; impf. *dīdēt*, ib.; pf. *dīdaya* or (ŚBr.) *dīdaya*; *dīditha*, *dīdyus*, ib.; Subj. *dīdayati*, *yat*, ib.; *dīdayat*, RV. x, 30, 4; 95, 12; *dīdayat*, AV. iii, 8, 3; *dīdayante*, ib. xviii, 3, 23; Prec. *dīdayāsam*, TBr.; p. Pres. P. *dīdiat*, Ā. *dīdiāna*, p. pf. *dīdivās*) RV. to shine, be bright; to shine forth, excel, please, be admired,

RV.; AV.; Br.; bestow upon (loc. or dat.) by shining, RV. ii, 2, 6; i, 93, 10. [Cf. *δέατο*, *δέελο*, *δῆλος*.]

Diti, f. splendour, brightness (see *su*).

Dīdī, mfn. shining, bright; only in *dīdy-agni*, mfn. having bright fires (said of the Āsvins), RV. i, 15, 11; viii, 57, 2.

Dīditi, f. = *diti* (see *su-dīditi*).

Dīdivi, mfn. shining, bright, RV. i, 1, 8; risen (as a star), L.; m. a N. of Brīhas-pati, the planet Jupiter, L.; heaven, final emancipation (cf. *dīdivi*), L.; m. n. boiled rice, food, L. (cf. *dīdivi*) = *arītha*, L.

दी 3. *dī*, cl. 4. Ā. *dīyate*, to decay, perish (Dhātup. xxvi, 25; *dīdye*; *dāsyate*, *dātā*; *adāsta*, Pāp. vi, 4, 63; i, 50): Caus. *dāpayati*, Vop.: Desid. *dīdīshate* and *dīdīdāte*, ib.

4. **Dī**, f. decay, ruin. — **da**, mfn. causing ruin, destroying, W.

Dinā, mfn. (fr. *√3. dī*?) scarce, scanty, RV.; depressed, afflicted, timid, sad; miserable, wretched, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (am), ind. sadly, miserably, Śiksh. 35; n. distress, wretchedness, Hariv.; Pañc.; Tabernazmontana Coronaria, L.; (ā), f. the female of a mouse or shrew, L. — **citta** and **-oetana**, mfn. 'distracted in mind,' dejected, Kāv. — **tā** (*nd*), f. scarcity, weakness, RV. vii, 89, 3. — **ḍakṣha** (*nd*), mfn. of weak understanding, RV. x, 2, 5. — **dāsa**, m. a N. applied to a Śūdra, Kull. — **dīna**, mfn. very wretched or miserable, Bhām. — **dāi**, mfn. — **citta**, MW. — **nātha** and *tha-sūri*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **manas** and **mānasa**, mfn. = *citta*, MBh. — **mukha**, m(f) n. 'sad-faced,' looking melancholy, W. — **rūpa**, mfn. of melancholy aspect, dejected, MBh. i, 1817. — **locana**, m. (*dīpa*?) a cat, L. — **vatsala**, mfn. kind to the poor, MW. — **vadana**, mfn. = *mukha*, Daś. — **varpa**, mfn. discoloured, pale, MBh. iii, 15677. — **sattva**, mfn. = *citta*, R. — **sādhaka**, m. 'causing woe,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1152. **Dinākrandana-stotra**, n. N. of Stotras. **Dinānukampana**, mfn. pitying the poor, MW. **Dināśya**, mfn. = *na-vadana*, Bhartṛ. iii, 22. **Dinaka**, mfn. very miserable or dejected; (am), ind. very miserably, MBh. iii, 12260.

दीक्ष *dīkṣh* (Desid. of *√dakṣh*?), cl. 1. Ā. *dīkṣhate*, Dhātup. xvi, 8 (pf. *dīdikṣh*; fut. *dīkṣhishyāte*; aor. *adīdikṣhas* and *adīkṣhishṭa*, Br.; ind. p. *dīkṣhitvā*, ChUp.) to consecrate or dedicate one's self for the performance of the Soma-sacrifice, Br.; Up.; Pur.; to dedicate one's self to a monastic order, Buddh.: Caus. *dīkṣhayati*, *te*, to consecrate, initiate, TS.; Br.; pf. *dīdikṣhur*, TāndyaBr. xxiv, 18; to consecrate as a king, MBh.; Hariv.; to make ready, prepare, MBh.: Desid. *didīkṣhishate*, to wish to be consecrated, AitBr. iv, 25.

Dīkṣhaka, m. a priest, spiritual guide; N. of a king, Virac.

Dīkṣhāna, n. consecrating one's self or causing one's self to be consecrated, consecration, initiation, ŚrS.; MBh.; (ā), f. id., VarBrS. xcvi, 14. **śāṇḍīya**, mfn. (fr. *√dīkṣh*) to be consecrated or initiated; (fr. *dīkṣhāna*) relating to consecration, Br.; (ā), f. (Vait.) = *yeshṭi*, f. the sacrifice of consecration or initiation, Br.; ŚrS.

Dīkṣhayitrī, m. consecrator, AitBr. i, 4.

Dīkṣhā, f. preparation or consecration for a religious ceremony, undertaking religious observances for a partic. purpose and the observances themselves, AV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS. &c.; dedication, initiation (personified as the wife of Soma, RV. 25, 26, of Rudra Ugra or R^o Vāmadeva, Pur.), any serious preparation (as for battle), MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; self-devotion to a person or god, complete resignation or restriction to, exclusive occupation with (comp. cf. *viraha*, *śāka*, *śringāra*). — **karaṇa**, n. performance of consecration, Sarvad. — **kārin**, mfn. consecrating, initiating, ib. — **krama-ratna**, n. 'the jewel of the regular order of initiation,' N. of wk. — **guru**, m. a teacher of initiation, Bālār. x, 41. — **āga-svasti-vīcāna** (*kṣhāṅga*), n. N. of wk. — **tattva**, n. 'essence of initiation,' N. of wk. — **nta** (*kṣhāṅga*), m. the end of a D^o = *avabhīṣṭha*, L. — **pāti** (*kṣhā*), m. 'consecration-lord,' i.e. Soma, VS. v, 6. — **patra**, n. N. of wk. — **paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **pāla**, m. guardian of initiation (Agni or Vishṇu), Br. — **prakaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **phala**, n. 'the fruit of initiation,' N. of a ch. of the PSarv. — **maya**, m(f) n. consisting in initiation, Hariv. 2115. — **mahōtsava**, m., **māśādi-vīcāra**, m., **-ratna**, n., **-vidhāna**, n., **-vidhi**,

m., -vinoda, m., -viveka, m., -samskāra, m., -sūkta, n., -setu, m. N. of wks.

Dikṣhitā, mf (f. *GopBr*, i, 5, 24)n. consecrated, initiated into (dat., loc., instr., or comp.) AV.; TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; prepared, ready for (dat., instr. or comp.), MBh., R. (*‘tām-akṛi*, to initiate, instruct, Kathās. xx, 198); performed (as the Dikṣhā ceremony), W.; m. a priest engaged in a D° (*-tva*, n. Jaim.); a pupil of (affixed, and rarely prefixed to the N. of a teacher, and given as a N. to a Brahman to denote his being a pupil of that °, e.g. *Bhaṭṭoji*, *Sam-kara*; sometimes the teacher's N. is dropped and D° is used alone). -**dhūṇ-dhi-rāja**, m., -**bāla-kṛishṇa**, m., -**yajña-datta**, m. N. of men, Cat., -**vasana**, n. the garment of an initiated person, ŚBr. -**vādā**, m. the statement that a person is initiated, TS. -**vi-mitā**, n. a temporary dwelling for a person about to be initiated, Kāth, xiii, 1; AitBr. 1, 3 (cf. *prācīna-vaṣṭa*). -**vratā**, n. the vow of an initiated person, KātyŚr. iv, 6, 13. -**samarāja**, m. N. of the author of Dhūrta-nartaka. **Dikṣhitāve-dana**, n. = *‘tā-vādā*, Vait. ii, 12.

Dikṣhitāyāni, f. N. of the wife of Dikṣhitā-yajñadatta, L. **‘tiya**, mfn. written by a Dikṣhitā; n. N. of such a work.

Dikṣhitṛi, m. a consecrator, Pāp. iii, 2, 153.

Dikṣhin, mfn. (īc.) one who has been initiated (cf. *gaya*).

दीदी *dīdī* or *didī*. See √2. *dī*.

दीधी 1. *dīdhī* (connected with √2. *dī*), cl. 2. *ā. dīdhīte*, to shine, be bright, Dhātup. xxiv, 68; P. *dīdhet*, 3. pl. *adīdhayur*, to appear as, resemble (nom.), RV. v, 40, 5; x, 98, 7.

1. **Dīdhiti**, f. brightness, splendour, light, a ray, Naigh. i, 5; MBh.; Kālid. &c.; majesty, power, Bhārṭi. ii, 2; N. of wks., esp. ifc. -**prakāśa**, m., -**pratyakṣa-tīkṣā**, f., -**māthuri**, f., N. of Comm. -**mat**, mfn. having splendour, shining, brilliant, SākhGr. vi, 3; m. the sun, Kum. ii, 2; vii, 10; N. of a Muni, Kathās. lix, 93. -**raudrī**, f., -**vyākhyā**, f. N. of wks.

दीधी 2. *dīdhī* (cf. √1. *dī* and √*dhyai*), cl. 2. *ā. dīdhīte*, 1. sg. *dīdhye* (RV. v, 33, 1), p. Pres. *dīdhyat* (RV. ii, 20, 1) and *dīdhyāna* (RV., often with *manasā*) to perceive, think, be intent upon; to wish, desire. 2. **Dīdhiti**, f. religious reflection, devotion, inspiration, RV. i, 186, 11 &c.

दीन *dīnā*, mfn. See under √3. *dī*.

दीनार *dīnāra*, m. (fr. *δηνάριον*, *denarius*) a gold coin or a certain weight of gold (variously stated as 2 Kāshthas, 1 Pala of 32 Rettis or the large Pala of 108 Suvāṇas), Pāñc.; Rājāt. iv; a gold ornament, L.; a seal, L. **‘raka**, m., **‘rikā**, f. (Hariv.), and **dīnnāra**, m. (Rājāt.) id.

दीप *dīp*, cl. 4. *ā. dīpyate* (*dīpyāte*, TBr., *dīpyati*, MBh., pf. *didīpe*, Ragh. v, 47; fut. *dīpishyate*, *dīpitā*; aor. *adīpi*, *adīpishṭa*, inf. *dīpitum*, Pān. vii, 2, 8, Sch.; ii, 1, 61) to blaze, flare, shine, be luminous or illustrious, AV.; Br.; Mn.; MBh.; Kālid. &c.; glow, burn (also with anger, Bhāṭṭi.); Caus. *dīpyati*, *‘te*, aor. *adīdipat* or *adīdipat* (Pān. vii, 4, 3) to kindle, set on fire, inflame, TāndyaBr. xvi, 1; ĀśvGr. iv, 6; Kauś. 60 &c.; illuminate, make illustrious, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; excite, rouse, ib.: Desid. *dīdīpishate*: Intens. *dīdīpyate*, to blaze fiercely, shine intensely, be very bright, MBh.; BhP.; p. *dedīpyantī*, MBh. vii, 8138.

Dīpa, m. a light, lamp, lantern, ĀśvGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. -**karpūra-ja**, m. a kind of camphor, Gal. -**kalikā**, f. N. of a Comm. on Yājñ. -**kitta**, n. lamp-black, soot, L. -**kūpi**, f., -**khori**, f. the wick of a °, L. -**m-kara**, m. 'light-causer', N. of a mythical Buddha, MWB. 136; -**ñāna**, m. having the knowledge of a B°, N. of a man, Buddh. -**da**, mfn. one who gives a lamp, Mn. iv, 229. -**dāna**, n. 'giving light', N. of a ch. of the PŚarv.; -**padhati**, f., -**ratna**, n., -**vidhi**, m. N. of wks. -**dhvaja**, m. 'lamp-sign', soot, L. -**pādapa**, m. '°-tree', a candlestick, L. -**pushpa**, m. '°-flower', Michelia Campaka, L. -**pūjā**, f., -**vidhāna**, n., -**prākāśa**, m. N. of wks. -**bhājāna**, n. 'light-receptacle', a lamp, Ragh. xix, 51. -**malli**, f. a °, Gal. -**mālā**, f. a row of °s, an illumination, MBh. xiii, 4727; Caup. 18. -**mālīkā**, f. id.; N. of wk.; -**kōtsava**, m. 'the feast of lights', N. of the 125th ch. of the BhavP. ii. -**māhātmya**, n. 'the glory of the festival of lights',

N. of a ch. of the BhavP. i. -**vat**, mfn. 'containing lights', illuminating; (i), f. N. of a river, Kālp. -**varti**, f. the wick of a lamp, Daś. -**vidhāna**, n., -**vidhi**, m. N. of wks. -**vrīkṣa**, m. = *‘pī-dapa*; lantern, light, MBh.; R.; Pinus Longifolia or Devadārū, L. -**vyākaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. -**śā-tru**, m. 'lamp-foe', a moth, L. -**śikhā**, f. the flame of a °, Kathās. xviii, 77; the point of a shining body, Lil. 95; °-black, soot, L.; *‘khōpanishad*, f. N. of an Up. -**śrīkhalā**, f. a row of lamps, L. -**śrāddha-vidhi**, m., -**sāra**, m., -**stambha-devatā-pūjā**, f. N. of wks. **Dīpāṅkura**, m. the flame or light of a °, Bhārṭi. iii, 81. **Dīpānvitā**, f. (sc. *tīthi*) 'furnished with °s', N. of the Diwālī festival, BhavP. **Dīpārādhana**, n. worshipping an idol by waving a ° before it, MW. **Dīpālī**, f. 'a row of °s', a festival with illuminations on the day of new moon in the month Āśvina or Kārtika (Diwālī), RTL. 432; *‘hika-kalpa*, m. N. of wk. **Dīpālaka**, m. lamp-light, a burning ° or torch, ŚārngP. **Dīpāvalī**, f. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination, BhP. iv, 21, 4, also = *dīpālī*; *‘valī-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. **Dīpāsura**, m. N. of an Asura, Virac. xvi. **Dīpōcchishṭa**, n. '°-sediment', soot. **Dīpōtsava**, m. a festival of lights, BhavP.

Dīpaka, mfn. kindling, inflaming, illuminating, Pāñc. iii, 27, 333; exciting, stimulating (digestion), Suśr.; skillful in managing a lamp (cf. *ākarsāddī*); m. a light, lamp, Hariv., Bhārṭi., BhP.; the shining body, Lilāv.; N. of two plants having digestive properties, Ptychotis Ajowan or Celosia cristata, L.; a bird of prey, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāga; a kind of measure; N. of Kāma (the inflamer), L.; of a son of Garuḍa (MBh. v, 3596) &c.; m. or n. saffron, L.; (*ikā*), f. a light, lamp, lantern, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; moonlight, W.; 'illustrator' or 'illustration' at the end of titles of books (cf. *kula*, *gū-ḍhārtha*, *trailōkyā*) and also alone, N. of wks. (see below); Ptychotis Ajowan or the root of Calmus, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī; n. a partic. class of rhet. figures (throwing light upon an idea), Sāh.; Kuval.; N. of a metre. -**mālā**, f. N. of a metre. -**vyākaraṇa**, n. N. of wk.

Dīpana, mf (i) n. kindling, inflaming, setting on fire, MBh.; Hariv.; Kālid.; digestive, stimulating (cf. *agni*- and *anala*-), Suśr.; m. N. of certain digestive plants (= *mayūra-tīkṣhā*, *śālīca-śāka* or *kāsa-marda*), L.; an onion, L.; (i), f. Trigonella Foenum Graecum, Bhpr.; Ptychotis Ajowan; Clypea Hernandifolia, L.; a mystical formula described in the Tantra-sāra; (in music) a kind of composition; N. of a female attendant of Devi, W.; n. the act of kindling &c., R.; Pāñc.; Daś.; promoting digestion, Suśr.; a digestive or tonic, Suśr.; the root of Tabernaemontana Coronaria (cf. *dīna*), L.; a partic. process to which minerals are subjected, Sarvad.; a partic. procedure with a magic formula, ib. **Dīpanīya**, mfn. to be kindled or lighted or excited or stimulated; relating to tonic medicines; promoting digestion, Suśr.; Car.; m. Ptychotis Ajowan, L.; n. a digestive, Suśr. **Dīpayat**, mfn. illuminating, inflaming, W.

Dīpikā, f. of *dīpaka*, q.v. -**tīkṣā**, f. N. of a Comm. -**talā**, n. the oil of Ptychotis Ajowan, Suśr. -**dhārīṇī**, f. a female lamp-carrier, Kād. -**prākāśa**, m., **‘śikā**, f., -**vivaraṇa**, n., -**vyākhyā**, f. N. of Comm.

Dīpita, mfn. set on fire, inflamed, excited, illuminated, manifested, MBh.; R. &c. **Dīpitṛi**, m. an illuminator, enlightener, Pāp. iii, 2, 153.

Dīpin, mfn. kindling, inflaming, exciting (īc. Kathās. lxxxii, 29); (*ini*), f. a mystical formula (cf. *dīpana*, f.).

Dīpta, mfn. blazing, flaming, hot, shining, bright, brilliant, splendid; MuṇḍUp. ii, 1, 1; MBh.; R. &c.; excited, agitated (*krodha*, MBh. v, 7207); (in augury) exposed to the sun (also *ādīlya*, MBh. iii, 15669); being on the wrong side, inauspicious (opp. to *śānta*), Hariv., Suśr., VarBṛS.; clear, shrill (? applied to the inauspicious voice of an animal and opp. to *pūṇa*), VarBṛS. lxxxviii, 1; xci, 1; Suśr.; m. a lion (from his bright colour), L.; the citron tree, L.; inflammation of the nose, Suśr.; (ā), f. Methonica Superba, L.; Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; = *sātālā*, L.; red arsenic, L.; (in music) a partic. tone; a partic. Śakti, Heat. i, 5; n. Asa Foetida, L.; gold, L. -**kīraṇa**, mfn. 'hot-rayed', the sun, Mṛicch. viii, 23. -**kīrti**, mfn. 'bright-famed', N. of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14630. -**ketu**, m. 'bright-bannered', N. of a king, MBh. i, 231; of a

son of Manu Dakṣa-sāvārṇi, BhP. viii, 13, 18. -**jihvā**, f. 'red-tongued', a fox, L. -**tapas**, mfn. fervent in devotion, of glowing piety, BrahmaP. -**tejas**, mfn. radiant with glory, ib. -**tva**, n. flaming, shining, Sāh. -**nayana**, m. 'having glittering eyes', N. of an owl, Kathās. -**pīṅgala**, m. 'bright and yellowish', a lion, L. -**pushpā**, f. 'bright-flowered', Tragia Involucrata, L. -**rassa**, m. 'having a yellow liquid', an earth-worm, L.; -**tva**, n. the predominance of fiery passions, Vām. iii, 2, 14. -**rū-pin**, n. a partic. personification, Gaut. -**roman**, m. 'red-haired', N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. xiii, 4356. -**locana**, m. 'having glittering eyes', a cat, L. -**loha**, n. the shining metal, brass, L. -**varṇa**, mfn. 'red-coloured', N. of Skanda, MBh. iii. -**virya**, mfn. of fiery strength, MBh. i, 2915. -**śakti**, m. 'having a glittering spear', N. of Skanda, ib. -**śikha**, mfn. 'bright-flamed' (fire), Kathās. lxxiii, m. N. of a Yaksha, ib. -**svāmīn**, m. N. of the father of Śābara-svāmīn, Cat. **Dīp-tāṇsu**, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun. **Dīptākṣa**, mf (i) n. having bright or glittering eyes, MBh. iii, 16138; m. a cat, L.; a peacock, W.; N. of an owl, Pāñc.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. v. **Dīptāgni**, m. blazing fire, MBh. iii, 706; N. of Agastyā, L. (cf. *dahrāgni* and *satyāgni*); mfn. having the gastric fire well kindled, i.e. digesting well, Suśr., Heat. -**tā**, f. goodness of digestion, ib. **Dīptāṅga**, m. 'having a brilliant body', a peacock, L. **Dīptātman**, mfn. having a fiery nature, MBh. v, 7040. **Dīptāsya**, mfn. 'having fiery jaws', a serpent, ib. 7169. **Dīptōda**, n. 'having brilliant water', N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8685. **Dīptōpala**, m. 'brilliant stone', the sun gem (= *sūrya-kānta*); a crystalline lens, L. **Dīptōtjas**, mfn. glowing with energy, VarBṛS. xxxii, 15.

Dīptaka, m. or n. a kind of disease of the nose, L.; n. gold, L.

Dīpti, f. brightness, light, splendour, beauty, ŚBr.; Mn. (cf. *griha*) &c.; the flash-like light of an arrow, L.; lac, L.; brass, L.; m. N. of one of the Viśve Devās. -**kara**, mf (ā or ī) n. irradiating, illuminating, MW. -**ketu**, m. N. of a son of Manu Dakṣa-sāvārṇi (cf. *dīpta*-), VP. -**mat**, mfn. bright, splendid, brilliant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hit.; (i), f. (in music) N. of a Śruti.

Dīptika, mfn. (īc.) = *dīpti*; m. a species of plant, L. **‘kēśvara-tīrtha** (*‘kēśv’*), n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.

Dīpya, mfn. to be kindled or inflamed or stimulated, W.; promoting digestion, L.; m. Celosia Cristata; Ptychotis Ajowan; cumin-seed, L.; n. white cumin-seed, L. **Dīpyaka**, m. a species of plant, Suśr.; m. Celosia Cristata, m. or n. Ptychotis Ajowan; n. Apium Involucratum, L.; n. a figure of rhetoric, L.

Dīpra, mfn. flaming, shining, radiant, Kathās. xxv, 135; m. fire, L.

दीर्घ *dirghā*, mf (ā) n. (compar. *drāghīyas*, superl. *drāghīshīha* [qq. vv.]; rarely *dirghatara* [Pāñc. iv, 11] and *‘tama* [BhP. vii, 5, 44]) long (in space and time), lofty, high, tall; deep, RV.; AV.; Br. &c.; long (in prosody), Prāt. Mn. &c.; (*ām*) ind. long, for a long time (superl. *‘alamam*, BhP. iii, 1, 37); m. a long vowel, Gobh. ii, 8, 15, KātyŚr. &c.; a camel, L.; Saccharum Sara; Shorea Robusta = *utkaṭa*, *rāma-sara* &c. L.; a mystical N. of the letter *a*, Up.; the 5th or 6th or 7th or 8th sign of the zodiac, Jyot.; N. of a prince of Magadha, MBh. i, 4451; of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1158; (*ā*), f. an oblong tank (cf. *‘ghikā*), R. v, 16, 27; a kind of plant = *‘patrā*, L.; a mystical N. of the letter *n*, Up.; n. a species of grass, L.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. [Fr. √ *drāgh*; cf. also Gr. *δολυχός*; Sl. *dlugŭ*.] -**kaṇṭh**, f. white cumin, L. -**kaṇṭha**, **‘taka**, m. 'long-thorned', N. of a plant (= *varvira*), L. -**kanṭha**, m. '°-necked', N. of a Dānava, Har. (v. l. *-bahu*). -**kanṭhaka**, m. Ardea Nivea, L. -**kandaka**, n. 'having long bulbs', a kind of radish (= *mūlaka*); (*ikā*), f. Curculio Orchioidea (= *mushali*), L. -**kam-dharā**, f. = *kanṭhā*, L. -**karna**, m. '°-ear', N. of a cat, Hit. -**karṣhapa**, n. a sort of Svara, SamhUp., Pushpas. -**kāṇḍa**, m. 'having ° joints', the root of Scirpus Kysoor, L.; (*ā*), f. a sort of creeper, L. -**kāya**, mfn. '°-bodied', tall, MW. -**kāla**, m. a ° time, Mn. viii, 145, MBh.; -*jivin*, mfn. '°-lived', MW. -**kāshṭha**, n. a ° piece of timber, spar, beam, W. -**kila** or **‘laka**, m. '°-stemmed', Alan-gium Hexapetalum (= *ahkoṭa*), L. -**kūraka**, n. '°

rice,' a kind of r° (= *rājanna*), L. — *kūroa*, mfn. '1°-bearded', MBh. vii, 4749. — *kośa*, mf(ī)n. '1°-haired'; m. a bear, L.; pl. N. of a people. — *kośā*, 'śika, and 'śā, f. a kind of muscle shell, a cockle, L. — *gati*, m. 'making 1° journeys', a camel, L. — *gāmin*, mfn. going or flying far, MBh. vii, 3672. — *granthi*, m. 'having 1° knots or joints', Scindapsus Officialis (= *gajapipali*), L. — *grīva*, mfn. '1°-necked'; m. a camel, L.; a kind of curlew, L.; pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. xiv, 23. — *ghāṭika*, m. '1°-necked', a camel, L. — *caṇḍu*, m. '1°-beaked', a kind of bird, L. — *caturāstra*, mfn. shaped like an oblong square or parallelogram, Śāy.; m. an oblong, Sulbas. i, 36. — *cohada*, nfn. '1°-leaved'; m. Tectonia Grandis or sugar-cane, L. — *jaṅgala*, m. a kind of fish (= *bhaṅgāna*), L. — *jaṅgha*, m. '1°-legged', a camel, L.; Ardea Nivea, L.; N. of a Yaksha, Kathās. ii, 20. — *jānuka*, m. '1°-kneed', Ardea Sibirica, L. — *jihva*, mfn. 'long-tongued'; m. a snake, L.; N. of a Dānava, MBh. i; Hariv.; (ā), f. N. of a Rakshas, MBh.; R.; of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2641; (ī), f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 59) N. of an evil spirit, Br. — *jihvya*, mfn. '1°-tongued', RV. ix, 101, 1. — *jiraka*, m. cumin, Bhpr. — *jivanti*, f. N. of a med. wk. — *jīvin*, mfn. '1°-lived', Cāp. g. — *tanu*, mf(vī)n. 'having a 1° body'; tall; (vī), f. a kind of Aroidea, L. — *tantu* ('ghd-), mfn. forming a 1° thread or row, RV. x, 69, 7. — *tapas*, mfn. performing 1° penances, R.; Hariv.; m. N. of several Rishis (also v. l. for °*tamas*), Hariv.; Pur.; °*pa-ākhyāna*, and °*paḥ-svarga-gamana*, n. 'the story of a 1° penance', and 'going to heaven by 1° penance', N. of 2 chapters of the ŚivaP. — *tama*, mfn. longest. — *tamas* ('ghd-), m. N. of a Rishi with the patron. Aucuthya and the metron. Māmateya, RV. i, 158, 1; 6 (author of the hymns RV. i. 140-164; father of Kakshivat, Śāy. on RV. i, 125, 1; through Brihas-pati's curse born blind, MBh. i, 4192 &c.; xii, 13182; father of Dhanvan-tari, Pur.; hasby Su-deshnā, Ball's wife, five sons, Aṅga, Bhaṅga, Kalīṅga, Pūṇḍra, and Suhma, MBh.; Pur.); pl. his descendants; °*tamaso* 'rka, m., °*so vrata*, n. N. of two Sāmans (cf. °*tapas* and °*dairghata-masa*). — *tara*, mfn. longer. — *taru*, m. 'the lofty tree', the Tāl or palm tree, L. — *tē*, f. (Suśr.; Var.) and *tva*, n. (BhP.) length, longness. — *ti-miśhā*, f. Cucumis Utilissimus, L. — *tikṣha-mukha*, mf(ī)n. having a 1° and pointed mouth (leech), Suśr. — *tuṇḍa*, mf(ī) and ān. '1°-snouted', MBh. ix, 2649; (ā), f. the musk-rat, L. — *ṭṭiṇa*, m. a kind of grass (= *pālī-vāha*), L. — *ḍaṇḍa*, mf(ī)n. '1°-stemmed', Kauś. 15; m. Ricinus Communis, Bhpr.; the palm tree, L.; (ī), f. a kind of small shrub (= *go-rakṣī*), L.; °*ḍaka*, m. Ricinus Communis, L. — *ḍanta*, mf(ī)n. '1°-toothed', MBh. ix, 2649. — *ḍarāna*, mfn. far-seeing, provident, sagacious, wise, BhP. x, 29, 2. — *ḍarsin*, mfn. id., MBh.; R. &c.; m. a bear, L.; a vulture, L.; N. of a minister, Kathās. lxxvii, 5; of a monkey, R. v, 73, 43 (cf. *dūra*-); °*ṣitū*, f., °*ṣitva*, n. far-sightedness, providence, Kām. viii, 10; iv, 8. — *ḍarśivas* (MBh. v, 4380). — *ḍarīvaṇ* (Kathās. lxi, 131) and -*ḍrīṣṭī* (L.), mfn. = *darīana*. — *ḍru*, m. = *taru*, L. — *ḍruma*, m. 'the lofty tree', Salmalia Malabarica, L. — *ḍveshin*, mfn. cherishing long hatred, implacable, MW. — *nakha*, mf(ī)n. having 1° nails, MBh. ix, 2649; m. N. of a nān, Buddh.; (ī), f. Diospyros Embroypteris, L. — *nāda*, mfn. 1°-sounding; m. a dog, L.; a cock, L.; a conch-shell, L. — *nāla*, m. '1°-stalked', N. of several kinds of grass (= *vrīṭta-guṇḍa* and *yāvanāla*); n. = *rohishaka*, L. — *nīdrā*, f. 1° sleep, Ragh. xii, 81; death, Hcar. — *nīśvasya*, ind. sighing or having deeply sighed, W. — *nīśvasa*, m. a 1° or deep-drawn sigh, Mālatim. vii, 3. — *nītha* ('ghd-), m. N. of a nian, RV. viii, 50, 10. — *pakṣa*, m. '1°-winged', the fork-tailed shrike, L. — *paṭolīkā*, f. a kind of cucurbitaceous fruit, L. — *pattra*, mfn. '1°-leaved'; m. a kind of sugar-cane, Suśr.; a species of ebony tree, Bhpr.; the palm tree, L.; a kind of onion, L.; some other bulbous plant (= *viśṇu-kanda*), L.; several kinds of grass, L.; (ā), f. a kind of plant related to the Hemionitis Cordifolia, L.; Pandanus Odoratissimus, L.; = *qoḍī*, *gandha-pattra* &c., L.; (ī), f. = *palāśī* or *mahā-cañcu*, L. — *pattra*, m. a kind of sugar-cane, Suśr.; a kind of garlic (= *rakta-lasuna*), L.; Ricinus Communis, L.; Barringtonia Acutangula, L.; a kind of reed, L.; Capparis Aphylla, L.; =

jalaja-madhuka, L.; (*ikā*), f. *Desmodium Gangeticum*, L.; Aloe Indica, L.; = *palāṣi*, L. — *pad* or *pād*, mfn. '1^o-legged'; m. a heron, L. — *parpa*, mfn. '1^o-leaved'; (f.) f. a species of plant related to the *Hemionitis Cordifolia*, L. — *parvan*, m. 'having 1^o knots or joints', sugar-cane, L. — *pallava*, n. 'having 1^o shoots or tendrils', *Cannabis Sativa* or *Crotolaria Juncea*, L. — *pavana*, mfn. '1^o-winded'; m. an elephant, L. (cf. *māruta*). — *pāṭha*, m. 'the 1^o reading, a kind of recitation of the VS. in which the consonants are often doubled, Cat. — *pāda* = *pad*, L. — *pādapa*, m. = *taru* or the *Areca-nut* tree, L. — *pādyā*, f. a kind of brick, Śulbas. iii, 177. — *pushpa*, m. 'having 1^o flowers', *Michelia Champaka* or *Calotropis Gigantea*, L. — *prishṭha*, mfn. '1^o-backed'; m. a snake, L. — *prajā*, mfn. having a far-seeing mind; m. N. of a king, MBh. — *prayajyu* (*ghā*), mfn. persevering in offerings and sacrifices, RV. vii, 82, 1; receiving constant offerings or worship (*Vishnu-Vaṇa*), TBr. ii, 8, 4, 5. — *prayatna*, m. persevering effort, MW. — *prasadman* (*ghā*), mfn. offering extensive seats (the earth), RV. viii, 10, 1; 25, 20. — *prāṇa*, mfn. having 1^o breath, ĀpSr. vi, 20, 2. — *prākṣhin*, mfn. = *darsana*, MBh. vii, 5467. — *phala*, mfn. having 1^o fruit; m. N. of plants (*Cathartocarpus Fistula*, *Butea Frondosa*, *Asclepias Gigantea*), L.; (*ā*), f. a red-colouring *Oldenlandia*; a vine with reddish grapes; *Odina Pennata*; a kind of cucumber, L. — *phalaka*, m. *Agati Grandiflora*, L. — *bāhu*, mfn. '1^o-armed', MBh. iii, 2454; R. ii, 42, 18 &c.; m. N. of one of the attendants on Śiva, Hariv. — of a *Dānava*, ib. (v. l. *kaṇṭha*); of a son of *Dhṛita-rāshṭra*, MBh. i; of a son or grandson of *Dilipa*, Pur.; *garuṭa*, m. 'proud of having 1^o arms', N. of a demon, Lalit. — *bījā*, f. 'having 1^o seed', N. of a plant, Gal. — *bhūja*, mfn. '1^o-armed'; m. N. of one of the attendants on Śiva, L. — *māruta*, = *pavana*, L. — *mukha*, m(f) N. 1^o-mouthed, 1^o-beaked, 1^o-faced, TĀr. iv, 32, 1; m. N. of a *Yaksha* (?), Buddh.; (f.) f. *Parra Jacana* or *Goensis*, ĀpSr. xv, 19, 4, Sch.; the musk-rat, L. — *mūla*, n. '1^o-root', the root of *Andropogon Muricatus*; m(f) (ā and ī) n. having 1^o roots; m. a kind of Bilva or creeper, L.; (*ā*), f. *Desmodium Gangeticum* or *Ichnocarpus Frutescens*, Suśr.; (f.) f. *Alhagi Maurorum*, *Leca Hirta*, *Solanum Indicum*, L. — *mūlaka*, n. a kind of radish, L.; (*ikā*), f. *Desmodium Gangeticum*, L. — *yaśā*, m. 'performing a 1^o sacrifice', N. of a king of *Ayodhya*, MBh. ii, 1076. — *yaśas* (*ghā*), mfn. renowned far and wide, RV. v, 61, 9. — *yāthā*, m. or n. a 1^o course or journey, RV. ii, 15, 3; v, 45, 9. — *yāma*, mfn. having 1^o watches (as the night), Megh. — *raṅgā*, f. 'having a lasting colour', turmeric, L. — *raṭa*, m. '1^o in copulation', a dog, W. (cf. *surata*). — *raṭa*, m. '1^o-tusked', a hog, L. — *rasana*, m. '1^o-tongued', a serpent, L. — *rāgā*, f. = *raṅgā*, L. — *rātram*, ind. for a 1^o time or period, Lalit.; Divyāv. — *rātrika*, mfn. '1^o-lasting' (fever), Bhpr. — *rāva*, m. 'making a prolonged noise or yell', N. of a jackal, Hit. — *rūpa*, mfn. having a 1^o form, having the form of a 1^o vowel, MW. — *rogin*, mfn. 1^o ill or sick, W. — *roma*, m. = next; m. N. of a son of *Dhṛita-rāshṭra*, MBh. — *roman*, mfn. '1^o-haired'; m. a bear, L.; N. of one of the attendants on Śiva, Hariv. — *rosha*, mfn. 1^o in anger, bearing a grudge, ŚārngP.; — *tā*, f., Mālav. iv, 1, 2. — *roshana*, mfn. = *rosha*, Subh. 203. — *rohishaka*, m. a kind of fragrant grass, L. — *latā-druma*, m. *Shorea Robusta*, L. — *locana*, mfn. '1^o-eyed', Hariv.; m. N. of a son of *Dhṛita-rāshṭra*, MBh. — *lohita-yashtikā*, f. 'having a 1^o red stem', red sugar-cane, L. — *vāṇa*, mfn. having a 1^o reed; being of an ancient family, W.; m. *Amphidonax Karka*, L. — *vaktra*, m. '1^o-faced', an elephant, L. — *vacoṇikā* (fr. *vaśa* f.) L. or *varchikā*, f. (W.) a crocodile or alligator. — *vat*, ind. like a 1^o vowel, W. — *varpa*, m. a 1^o vowel, W. — *vartman*, n. = *yātha*, W. — *varbhāḥ*, f. a white-flowered *Punar-nava*, L. — *vālā*, f. '1^o-tailed', the bos grunniens, L. — *visva-vedasa-kaivalya-dipikā*, f. N. of wk. — *vṛi-ṇaka*, m. = *taru*, L. — *vṛita-phalā* (*vṛinta*), f. a kind of gourd, L. — *vṛinta*, m. '1^o-stalked', *Colosanthus Indica*; (*ā*), f. *indra-cirbhīṣi*, L. — *vṛintaka*, m. *Colosanthus Indica* and a variety of it, L.; (*ikā*), f. *Mimosa Octandra*, L. — *veṇu*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii. — *vyādhī*, mfn. suffering from a 1^o illness, L. — *śara*, m. 'having

a 1° reed', *Andropogon Bicolor*, L. — **śāka**, mfn. having 1° branches; m. *Shorea Robusta*, L.; °*khikā*, f. a kind of shrub, L. — **śimbika**, m. 'having a 1° pod', black mustard, L. — **śira**, m. 'having a 1° head or beak', a kind of bird, L. — **śūka**, °*kaka*, m. 'having 1° awns or beards', a sort of rice, L. — **śrīhga**, mfn. 1°-horned, Kāv. — **śmaśru** (°*ghā*-), mfn. 1°-bearded, AV. xi, 5, 6. — **śravas** (°*ghā*-), mfn. renowned far and wide; m. N. of men, RV.; TāṇḍyaBr. xv, 3. — **śrūt**, mfn. hearing from afar, RV. x, 114, 2; heard or renowned far and wide (superl. °*tama*), RV.; TS. — **saktha**, mf(ī)n. having 1° thighs, P. v, 4, 113, Kāi.; °*thi*, mfn. having 1° shafts, ib. — **satbrā**, n. a 1°-continued Soma sacrifice, ŚBr., MBh. &c. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 5050; mfn. = °*trīn*, mfn. occupied with a prolonged Soma rite, ŚBr., BhP. — **saṃdhyā**, mfn. performing 1° prayers or rites at the different twilights; -*tva*, n., Mn. iv, 94. — **śasya**, m. 'having 1° fruit', *Diospyros Embryopteris*, L. — **śurata**, m. = -*rata*, L. — **śūtra**, mfn. 'spinning a 1° yarn', slow, dilatory, procrastinating, MBh.; R. &c. — *-ā*, f. (ib.). -*tva*, n. (Gal.) procrastination, dilatoriness. — **sūtrin**, mfn. — °*ra*, Bhag. xviii, 28; °*trīdā*, f. = °*trādā*, Hit. i, 29 (v. l.) — **skandha**, m. — *-taru*, L. — **śvara**, m. = -*varṇa*, W. **Dirghāhri**, m. 'having 1° roots', *Desmodium Gangeticum*, L. **Dirghākāra**, mfn. 1°-formed, oblong, MW. **Dirghāksha**, mf(ī)n. 1°-eyed, Mālav. ii, 3. **Dirghāgama**, m. N. of a Buddh. wk. **Dirghāhka-grāma**, m. N. of a village. **Dirghāṅgi**, f. (Bhpr.) and °*ghri*, m. (L.) = °*ghri*. **Dirghāṅghī**, mfn. having a far-seeing mind, RV. ii, 27, 4. **Dirghādhyva**, m. a 1° way or journey, AitBr. vi, 23; -*ga*, mfn. going 1° journeys; m. a camel, a letter-carrier or messenger, L. **Dirghānala**, n. a mystical N. of the syllable *rā*, RāmātUp. **Dirghānuparivartin**, mfn. having a 1° after-effect, L. **Dirghāpāga**, mfn. having 1° outer corners of the eyes; m. N. of an antelope, Śak. v, 33. **Dirghāpēkshin**, mfn. very regardful or considerate, MBh. vii, 5467 (B. *dirghap*). **Dirghāpsas**, mfn. having a 1° fore-part (a waggon), RV. i, 122, 15. **Dirghāmaya**, mfn. 1° sick, Hit. iv, 36. **Dirghāyu**, mfn. 1°-lived, viii, 70, 7; -*tva*, n. ib. x, 62, 2; ŚBr. &c.; -*śoci*s (°*ghāyu*-), mfn. shining through a 1° life (Agni), RV. v, 18, 3. **Dirghāyudha**, m. (1) 1° weapon, spear, L.; mfn. having 1° weapons (tusks), m. a hog, L. **Dirghāyus**, mfn. 1°-lived, RV., MBh. &c.; wished to be 1°-lived, R. iii, 1, 11 (cf. *āyushmat*); m. a crow, L.; N. of 2 trees (*jivaka* and *sālmālā*), L.; of Mārkaṇḍeya, L.; -*śhka*, mfn. 1°-lived, Bhpr.; °*sh-tva*, n. long-livedness, a 1° life, Hariv. 886 (cf. °*yu-tva*); °*shya*, n. id., m. N. of a tree (= *śvetā-mandāraka*), L. **Dirghāranya**, n. a 1° tract of wild or desert country, Br. **Dirghālarka**, m. = °*ghāyushya*, m., L. **Dirghāśya**, mfn. 1°-faced, Hariv.; m. N. of a people, Var. **Dirghāhan**, mf(hi)n. having 1° days, Pān. viii, 2, 69, Vārt. 1, Pat.; viii, 4, 7, id. **Dirghērvāra**, m. a kind of cucumber (= *daṅgarī*), L. **Dirghōohvāsa**, ind. with a deep-drawn sigh, Megh. 99. **Dirghōt-kaptha-manas**, mfn. having the heart full of an old longing, BhP. iv, 9, 43.

Dīrghaya, Nom. P. ^o*yati*, to be long, tarry, procrastinate, R.

Dīrghikā, f. an oblong lake or pond, MBh.,
Suśr.: Kāv.

Dirghī, ind. in comp. for °gha. — √**kṛī**, to lengthen, prolong, Kālid. — √**bhū**, to become 1°; —**bhāva**, m. lengthening (of a vowel), VS. Prāt.; —**bhūta**, lengthened (a vowel), Pān. vii, 4, 72, Sch.

दीर्ण *dir̥ṇa*, mfn. (√*dr̥i*) torn, rent, sundered, SāṅkhŚr. xiii, 12, 1; R. ii, 39, 29; scattered, dispersed (army), MBh. vi, 144, 146; frightened, afraid, MBh. v. 4622, 4627.

दीव् *dīv, dīvi, dīvyat*. See under $\sqrt{2}$. *div*.

१. *du* (or *dū*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 46)
davati (pf. *dudāva*; fut. *doshyati*, *dotā*; aor. *adā-
 vī* or *adaṁshī*, Vop.), to go: Caus. *dāvayati* or
dāvayati (see s. v.) Actually occurring only in
 Subj. aor. *davishāni*, RV. x, 34, 5, 'na d^o ebhiḥ,
 (?) I will not go, i.e. have intercourse with them (the
 dice). [Cf. *dāvā*, *dūvā*, *dēvoma*.]

३. *du* (also written *dū*), cl. 5. P. 4. Ā. (Dhātup. xxvii, 10; xxvi, 24) *dunoti*, *dūyate* (ep. also *ti*; pf. *dudāva*; fut. *doshyati*; aor. *adaushit*; inf.

dotum), to be burnt, to be consumed with internal heat or sorrow (Pres. *dumoti*, MBh. iii, 10069; BHP. iii, 2, 17; Gīt. iii, 9; but oftener *dūyate*, which is at once Pass.), MBh.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c.; (only *dumōti*) to burn, consume with fire, cause internal heat, pain, or sorrow, afflict, distress, AV. ix, 4, 18; MBh.; VarBṣ.; Kāv.: Caus. *dūyayati*, aor. *adiduvāt*: Desid. *dūdūshati*: Intens. *dūdūyate*, *dadoti*. [Cf. *daiva* for *daiva*; *dūn*, pain; Lit. *davyti*, to torment; Sl. *daviti*, to worry.]

Dut, f. anxiety, uneasiness. **Dud-da** and **dud-dādin**, mfn. giving pain, cruel, wicked, L.

Duta, mfn. pained, afflicted, Śiṣ. vi, 59.

Duvvat, mfn. afflicting, injuring, W.

दुः *duḥ*, in comp. for *dus* (p. 488; for *duḥ-k*°, *duḥ-p*°, see *dush-k*°, *dush-p*°). — **śāśna**, mfn. wishing or threatening evil, malicious, wicked, RV.; AV. &c. — **śaka**, mfn. impracticable, impossible; — *tva*, n., Comm. — **śakta** and **ti**, mfn. powerless, Pān. v, 4, 121, Sch. — **śala**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i; (ā), f. of the only daughter of Dh°, wife of Jayad-ratha, ib. — **śasta**, mfn. badly recited; n. a bad recitation, Br. — **śākam**, ind. ill with vegetables, Pān. ii, 1, 6, Sch. — **śāsa**, mfn. difficult to be controlled, Vop. — **śāsana**, mfn. id., Pān. iii, 3, 130, Vartt. 1, Pat.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i. — **śāsus**, mfn. malevolent, RV. x, 33, 1. — **śikshita**, mfn. ill-bred, impertinent, Bālār. ii, 1. — **śishya**, m. a bad scholar, Kathās. — **śīma**, mfn. bad to lie upon, Śāṅkh. Br. ii, 7; m. N. of a man, RV. x, 93, 14. — **śirta-taun**, mfn. having an indestructible body, MaitrS. i, 8, 6. — **śīla**, mfn. badly disposed, ill-behaved, MBh.; R. &c. (—*tā*, f. Kull.); (ā), f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; — *citta*, mfn. bad-hearted, Subhāsh. — **śringī**, f. a disloyal wife, L. — **śrita** (*duḥ*), mfn. not well covenied, underdone, MaitrS. i, 4, 13. — **śeva**, mfn. envious, malignant, RV. i, 42, 2. — **śodha**, mfn. difficult to be cleaned, Suśr. — **śosha**, mfn. difficult to be dried, MBh. vii, 856. — **śrava**, mfn. unpleasant to be heard; n. and — *tva*, n. cacophony, Sāh. — **śrūta**, mfn. badly or wrongly heard, R. iii, 41, 10 &c. — **śhanta**, m. older form for *dushyanta* (q.v.) — 1. — **śhama**, n. a partic. weight (= 6 Dānaka), Car. vii, 1 (printed *h-kh*). — 2. — **śhama**, n. a bad year, ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 10; AitBr. ii, 29; (am), ind. unevenly, improperly; at a wrong time (cf. *tishthadgu-ādi*); (ā), f. (with Jains) N. of two spokes in the wheel of time (viz. the 5th in the Ava-sarpin and the 2nd in the Ut-s°), L.; — *ma-sushamā*, f. (with Jains) id. (the 4th and 3rd resp.), L. — **śhāha**, mfn. irresistible, RV. ix, 91, 5 (cf. *duḥ-s*°). — **śhupta**, mfn. sleeping badly, having bad dreams, L. — **śhūta**, n. faulty recitation of a Sotra, AitBr. iii, 38. — **śhūti** or (*duḥ*)-**śhūti**, f. a faulty or bad hymn, RV. i, 53, 1 &c. — **śhūtu**, mfn. ill-behaved, Up. i, 26, Sch.; ind. badly (cf. *svār-ādi*). — **śhparāsa**, see — *sparsa*. — **śhvanta**, w.r. for *dushy°*. — **śhvāpuya**, n. bad sleep or dreams, RV.; AV. — **samrakshya**, mfn. difficult to be guarded, Nīlak. — **samlakshya**, mfn. difficult to be observed or recognised, Rājāt. — **samskāra**, m. a bad custom or practice, ib. — **samsthita**, mfn. deformed, R. ii, 8, 40. — **saktha** or **thi**, mfn. having deformed thighs, Pān. v, 4, 121, Kāś. — **sānga**, m. bad inclination, BHP. — **samcāra**, mfn. difficult to be walked or passed, Pañc. i, 189; Bālār. vi, 1. — **samcintya**, mfn. difficult to be conceived or imagined, Rājāt. — **sāt-tva**, n. evil being, noxious animal; — *vāt*, mfn. filled with wild beasts (wood), R. ii, 28, 17. — **sampādhāna**, mfn. d° to be united, Pañc. ii, 36. — **sampādhya**, mfn. id., MBh. v, 5827. — **sama**, mfn. unequal, uneven, unfit, perverse, bad, L. (cf. *duḥsh*°). — **sam-atikrama**, mfn. d° to be surmounted, L. — **sam-artha**, mfn. d° to be conceived, Sarvad. — **sam-kshya**, mfn. d° to be perceived, MBh. vii, 1928. — **sampāda** (Daś.) and **āya** (Śamk., — *tva*, n.), mfn. d° to be attained or arrived at. — **sarpa**, m. a vicious serpent, Kathās. — **saha**, mfn. d° to be borne, unbearable, irresistible (— *tva*, n.; comp. — *tara*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. an evil demon, MärkP.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i; of Puru-kutsa, Pur.; (ā), f. N. of Śrī, MBh. xii, 8154; of a shrub (= *nāga-damanī*), L. — **sahāya**, mfn. having bad companions, forsaken by all, MBh. v, 1861. — **sāksin**, m. a false witness, R. iii, 18, 34. — **sādhyā**, mfn. difficult to be performed or accomplished, Hariv.; Kām.; Pañc. &c.; d° to be managed or dealt with, Pañc.

i, 1. — **śāśna**, mfn. wishing or threatening evil, malicious, wicked, RV.; AV. &c. — **śaka**, mfn. impracticable, impossible; — *tva*, n., Comm. — **śakta** and **ti**, mfn. powerless, Pān. v, 4, 121, Sch. — **śala**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i; (ā), f. of the only daughter of Dh°, wife of Jayad-ratha, ib. — **śasta**, mfn. badly recited; n. a bad recitation, Br. — **śākam**, ind. ill with vegetables, Pān. ii, 1, 6, Sch. — **śāsa**, mfn. difficult to be controlled, Vop. — **śāsana**, mfn. id., Pān. iii, 3, 130, Vartt. 1, Pat.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i. — **śāsus**, mfn. malevolent, RV. x, 33, 1. — **śikshita**, mfn. ill-bred, impertinent, Bālār. ii, 1. — **śishya**, m. a bad scholar, Kathās. — **śīma**, mfn. bad to lie upon, Śāṅkh. Br. ii, 7; m. N. of a man, RV. x, 93, 14. — **śirta-taun**, mfn. having an indestructible body, MaitrS. i, 8, 6. — **śīla**, mfn. badly disposed, ill-behaved, MBh.; R. &c. (—*tā*, f. Kull.); (ā), f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; — *citta*, mfn. bad-hearted, Subhāsh. — **śringī**, f. a disloyal wife, L. — **śrita** (*duḥ*), mfn. not well covenied, underdone, MaitrS. i, 4, 13. — **śeva**, mfn. envious, malignant, RV. i, 42, 2. — **śodha**, mfn. difficult to be cleaned, Suśr. — **śosha**, mfn. difficult to be dried, MBh. vii, 856. — **śrava**, mfn. unpleasant to be heard; n. and — *tva*, n. cacophony, Sāh. — **śrūta**, mfn. badly or wrongly heard, R. iii, 41, 10 &c. — **śhanta**, m. older form for *dushyanta* (q.v.) — 1. — **śhama**, n. a partic. weight (= 6 Dānaka), Car. vii, 1 (printed *h-kh*). — 2. — **śhama**, n. a bad year, ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 10; AitBr. ii, 29; (am), ind. unevenly, improperly; at a wrong time (cf. *tishthadgu-ādi*); (ā), f. (with Jains) N. of two spokes in the wheel of time (viz. the 5th in the Ava-sarpin and the 2nd in the Ut-s°), L.; — *ma-sushamā*, f. (with Jains) id. (the 4th and 3rd resp.), L. — **śhāha**, mfn. irresistible, RV. ix, 91, 5 (cf. *duḥ-s*°). — **śhupta**, mfn. sleeping badly, having bad dreams, L. — **śhūta**, n. faulty recitation of a Sotra, AitBr. iii, 38. — **śhūti** or (*duḥ*)-**śhūti**, f. a faulty or bad hymn, RV. i, 53, 1 &c. — **śhūtu**, mfn. ill-behaved, Up. i, 26, Sch.; ind. badly (cf. *svār-ādi*). — **śhparāsa**, see — *sparsa*. — **śhvanta**, w.r. for *dushy°*. — **śhvāpuya**, n. bad sleep or dreams, RV.; AV. — **samrakshya**, mfn. difficult to be guarded, Nīlak. — **samlakshya**, mfn. difficult to be observed or recognised, Rājāt. — **samskāra**, m. a bad custom or practice, ib. — **samsthita**, mfn. deformed, R. ii, 8, 40. — **saktha** or **thi**, mfn. having deformed thighs, Pān. v, 4, 121, Kāś. — **sānga**, m. bad inclination, BHP. — **samcāra**, mfn. difficult to be walked or passed, Pañc. i, 189; Bālār. vi, 1. — **samcintya**, mfn. difficult to be conceived or imagined, Rājāt. — **sāt-tva**, n. evil being, noxious animal; — *vāt*, mfn. filled with wild beasts (wood), R. ii, 28, 17. — **sampādhāna**, mfn. d° to be united, Pañc. ii, 36. — **sampādhya**, mfn. id., MBh. v, 5827. — **sama**, mfn. unequal, uneven, unfit, perverse, bad, L. (cf. *duḥsh*°). — **sam-atikrama**, mfn. d° to be surmounted, L. — **sam-artha**, mfn. d° to be conceived, Sarvad. — **sam-kshya**, mfn. d° to be perceived, MBh. vii, 1928. — **sampāda** (Daś.) and **āya** (Śamk., — *tva*, n.), mfn. d° to be attained or arrived at. — **sarpa**, m. a vicious serpent, Kathās. — **saha**, mfn. d° to be borne, unbearable, irresistible (— *tva*, n.; comp. — *tara*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. an evil demon, MärkP.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i; of Puru-kutsa, Pur.; (ā), f. N. of Śrī, MBh. xii, 8154; of a shrub (= *nāga-damanī*), L. — **sahāya**, mfn. having bad companions, forsaken by all, MBh. v, 1861. — **sāksin**, m. a false witness, R. iii, 18, 34. — **sādhyā**, mfn. difficult to be performed or accomplished, Hariv.; Kām.; Pañc. &c.; d° to be managed or dealt with, Pañc.

दुः 1. **duḥkhā**, mfn. (according to grammarians properly written *dush-kha* and said to be from *dus* and *kha* [cf. *su-khā*]; but more probably a Prakritized form for *duḥ-shā*, q.v.) uneasy, uncomfortable, unpleasant, difficult, R.; Hariv. (comp. — *tara*, MBh.; R.); n. (ifc. f. ā) uneasiness, pain, sorrow, trouble, difficulty, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2, 15; Mn.; MBh. &c. (personified as the son of Naraka and Vedāna, VP.); (am), ind. with difficulty, scarcely, hardly (also *āt* and *ena*), MBh.; R.; impers. it is difficult to or to be (inf. with an acc. or nom., R. vii, 6, 38; Bhag. v, 6); *duḥkham* — *ā*, to be sad or uneasy, Ratn. iv, 1. — *√kri*, to cause or feel pain, Yājñ. ii, 218; MBh. xii, 5298. — **ka**, m(f) n. causing pain to (gen.), afflicting, MBh. i, 6131. — **kārin**, mfn. id., Ratn. iv, 1. — **gata**, n. adversity, calamity, MBh. xii, 5202. — **graha**, mfn. difficult to be conceived, Ratn. iv, 1. — **kārin**, mfn. going with pain, distressed, R. iii, 23, 14. — **ochinna**, mfn. cut with difficulty, tough, hard; pained, distressed, W. — **ochedyā**, mfn. to be cut or overcome with difficulty, Hit. iv, 24. — **jāta**, mfn. suffering pain, distressed, Pān. iv, 1, 52, Vartt. 5, Pat.; vi, 2, 170. — **jivin**, mfn. living in pain or distress, Mn. xi, 9. — **tara**, n. greater pain, a greater evil than (abl.), Nal. xi, 17 (cf. above). — **tā**, f. uneasiness, pain, discomfort, ChUp. vii, 26; R. — **dag-dha**, mfn. 'burnt by affliction,' pained, distressed, W. — **duḥkha**, n. (instr.) with great difficulty, Megh. 90; — *tā*, f. the uneasiness connected with pain, SaddhP. — **duḥkhin**, mfn. having sorrow upon sorrow, BHP. xi, 11, 19. — **dohya**, f. difficult to be milked (cow), L. — **nivaha**, mfn. carrying pain with or after it, painful (thirst), BHP. ix, 19, 16; m. a multitude of pains or evils, ib. iii, 9, 9. — **paritānga**, mfn. whose limbs are surrounded or filled with pain, MBh.; *ātmāna*, mfn. whose soul is affected with anguish, ib. — **pātra**, n. a vessel or receptacle (= object) for sorrow, Jain. — **prāya** or — **bahula**, mfn. full of trouble and pain, W. — **bo-dha**, mfn. difficult to be understood, Nyāyas. i, 1, 37. — **bhāgin**, mfn. having pain as one's portion, unhappy, Mn. iv, 157. — **bhāgi**, mfn. id., Vajr. iv, 1. — **bheshaja**, m(f) n. healing woe (Krishna), MBh. xii, 1624. — **maya**, m(f) n. consisting in suffering; — *tva*, n. Sāh. — **marāpa**, mfn. having a painful death, Mālatim. viii, 1. — **moksha**, m. deliverance from pain, MW. — **moha**, m. perplexity from pain or sorrow, despair, Daś. — **yautra**, n. application of pain, torture, ib. — **yoga**, m. infliction of pain, Mn. vi, 24. — **yoni**, m. or f. a source of misery, Bhag. v, 22. — **labdhikā**, f. 'gained with difficulty,' N. of a princess, Kathās. — **lavya**, mfn. hard to be cut or pierced (aim), Bālār. iv, 11. — **loka**, m. 'the world of pain' (= *samsāra*), L.

— **vasati**, f. and — **vāsa**, m. a difficult abode, MBh. — **vega**, m. a violent grief, Kāv. — **vyābhāshita**, mfn. pronounced with difficulty, MBh. xiii, 4485. — **śila**, mfn. bad-tempered, irritable, MBh.; — *tva*, n. irritability, Suśr. — **śoka-paritṛāna**, n. a shelter from pain and sorrow (Krishna), MBh. xii, 1681. — **śoka-vat**, mfn. feeling pain and sorrow, R. iv, 19, 11. — **śoka-samanvita**, mfn. id., MW. — **samp-yoga**, m. — *duḥkha-yoga*, W. — **samvardhita**, mfn. reared with difficulty, W. — **samsthiti**, mfn. in a wretched condition, poor, miserable, W. — **samp-sparśa**, mfn. unpleasant to the touch, MBh. v, 2046. — **samoāra**, mfn. passing unhappily (time), R. iii, 22, 10. — **samkyukta**, mfn. accompanied with pain, affected by anguish, MW. — **sāgara**, m. 'ocean of pain,' great sorrow; the world, W. — **sparsa**, mfn. — *samsp*°, Kull. ii, 98. — **han**, mfn. removing pain, W. **duḥkhāra**, m. a multitude of sorrows, Daś. **duḥkhākula**, mfn. filled with sorrow, Kathās. **duḥkhācāra**, mfn. difficult to be dealt with, hard to manage, MBh. iv, 274. **duḥkhā-tita**, mfn. freed or escaped from pain, W. **duḥkhātma**, mfn. whose essence is sorrow; — *tva*, n. Sarvad. **duḥkhānārha**, mfn. deserving no pain, MBh. iii, 998. **duḥkhānta**, m. 'the end of pain or trouble,' (with the Māhēśvaras) final emancipation, Madhus. **duḥkhānvita**, mfn. accompanied with pain, filled with grief, distressed, W. **duḥkhābhijā**, mfn. familiar with pain or sorrow, MBh. i, 745. **duḥkhārta**, mfn. visited by pain, distressed, MBh. i, 1860. **duḥkhālīḍha**, mfn. consumed with grief, MW. **duḥkhāsikā**, f. a condition of uneasiness or discomfort, Subh. 156; Kād. **duḥkhōchedya**, mfn. = *duḥkha-cch*° (v. 1). **duḥkhōttara**, mfn. followed by pain, Śak. v, 4. **duḥkhōdārka**, mfn. having pain as result, BHP. xi, 20, 28. **duḥkhōpaghāta**, m. violent pain or grief, MBh. xii, 7460. **duḥkhōpacārya**, mfn. = *khācāra*, Mudr. iii, 5. **duḥkhōpahata-cetas**, mfn. having the heart stricken with sorrow, MBh. xiii, 1801. **duḥkhōpēta**, mfn. affected by pain, suffering distress, MW.

2. **duḥkha**, Nom. P. *°khati*, to pain, SaddhP. *°kha*, Nom. P. *°yati*, (Dhātup. xxxv, 76), id. **duḥkhā** — *√kri*, to cause pain, afflict, distress, Śiṣ. ii, 11. *°khiya*, Nom. A. *°yate*, to feel pain, be distressed, Mālav. v, 3.

duḥkhita, mfn. pained, distressed; afflicted, unhappy, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; — *citta*, mfn. grieved in mind, MW.

duḥkhin, mfn. pained, afflicted, grieved, Kathās.; Hit. &c. *°khitā*, f., Kathās.; *°khitva*, n. Vedāntas. **duḥkhiya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to feel pain, be distressed, Hit. ii, 25.

duḥkhyā, Nom. P. *°yati*, to cause pain (g. *kanvuddi*).

दुग्गुल *dukūla*, m. a kind of plant, Hariv. 12680; n. very fine cloth or raiment made of the inner bark of this plant, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c. (different from *kshauma*, MBh. xiii, 7175, opp. to *valkala*, Bhartṛ. iii, 54). — **paṭṭa**, m. a head-band of fine cloth, Hariv. 7041. — **vat**, mfn. wearing a garment of fine cloth, Ragh. xvii, 25. **Dugūla**, n. = *kūla*, n., L. (Megh. 64 as v. 1.)

दुग्गु *dugdha*, mfn. (√2. *duh*) milked, milked out, extracted, RV.; AV. &c.; sucked out, impoverished, Daś.; milked together, accumulated, filled, full, BHP.; L.; n. milk, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; Pañc. &c.; the milky juice of plants, sap (cf. *go-raksha* and *tāmra*); (ā), f. a kind of Asclepias (= *kshirāvikā*), L. — **kūpikā**, f. a cake made of ground rice and filled with coagulated m°, Bhpr. — **oara**, m. m°-food, Gal. — **tā**, f. and — *tva*, n. milkiness, milky nature, W. — **tāliya**, n. the froth of m°, cream, L.; m° and mangoes, mango fool, W. — **tumbi**, f. a kind of gourd, L. — **da**, mfn. giving m°, Pañc., Intr. 5; increasing m°, Bhpr. — **doha**, mfn. milked out, KathUp. i, 3. — **padī** (*dhā*), f. whose footstep is m°, Suparn. ix, 4. — **pācana**, n. a kind of salt (= *vajraka*), L.; a vessel for boiling m°, W. — **pātra**, n. a m°-pan, MW. — **pāyin**, mfn. drinking m°, ib. — **pāshāṇa**, n. calcareous spar, L. — **pucchi** and — **peya**, f. a kind of Curcuma, L. — **poshya**, m. a suckling, MW. — **phena**, m. the froth of m°, cream, L.; (ā), f. a kind of small shrub (= *gojā-parṇi*, *payah-pheni*, &c.). — **bandha-ka**, m. the pledging of m°, L. — **bijā**, f. rice mixed with m°, L.; a kind of gourd, L. — **bhṛit**, m. bear-

ing or yielding m°, MaitrS. i, 6, 1. — **mukha**, mfn. baving m° in the mouth, very young, HPariś. — **vaṭi**, f. a partic. mixture against diarrhoea (med.). — **samudra**, m. the sea of m°, L. — **sindhn**, m. id., Mālatī. iii, 11. — **srotas**, n. a stream of m°, ib. iii, 14. — **Dugdhāksha**, m. 'having m°-white eyes,' a partic. precious stone, L. — **Dugdhāgra**, n. upper part or surface of m°, cream, L. — **Dugdhābhdhi**, m. the sea of m°, Rājāt. iii, 276; Kathās.; — **tanayā**, f. N. of Lakshmi, Kavik. — **Dugdhām-budhi**, m. = **dhābhdhi**, Prab. iv, 29. — **Dugdhām-ra**, n. m° and mangoes, mango fool, L. — **Dugdhāśman**, m. calcareous spar, L. — **Dugdhōdadhi**, n. the sea of milk, Naish.

Dugdhikā, f. (written also **dhikā**) a sort of Asclepias or Oxystelma Esculentum (med.).

Dugdhin, mfn. having milk, milky, W.; n. calcareous spar, L. — **dhinikā**, f. red-flowered Apāmārga, L.

Dugha, mfn. milking, yielding (lfc.); (*dughā*), f. a milch-cow, RV.; VS.

दुच्छक *duccchaka*, m. a kind of fragrance or a ball of fragrances (= *gandha-kuṭi*), L.

दुष्कुना *duccchūnā*, f. (prob. fr. *duś* and *śundā*) misfortune, calamity, harm, mischief (often personified as a demon), RV.; AV.; VS.; — **nāya**, Nom. A. °yāte, to wish to harm, be evil disposed, RV.

दुडि *duḍi*, f. a small tortoise, L. (cf. *duḍi*).

दुदुक् *duḍuka*, mfn. fraudulent, malicious, L.

दुदुभ *duḍubha* and °*bhi*, m. a kind of lizard, MBh. vii, 6905; Suśr.; Var. (= *duḍubha*; cf. also *duḍubha* and °*bhika*).

दुदुहा *duḍhā*, f. N. of a Rākshasī, W.

दुत्थोत्थदवीर *duṭṭhōtthadavira* (astrol.), N. of the 13th Yoga.

दुद *duda*, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. xiii, 7658.

दुदुह *duduha*, m. (√2. *duh*?) N. of a prince, Hariv.; Pur.

दुदुहर *duduhara*, m. (for *dur-dh*?) a kind of rope-ladder, Pañicad.

दुदुयु *dudyūshu*, mfn. (√2. *div*, Desid.) wishing to play with (acc.), Bhāṭṭ. ix, 32.

दुदुक्षु *duḍrukshu*, w. r. for **दुदुक्षु** q. v.

दुदुम *dudruma*, w. r. for **दुदुम** q. v.

दुध *dudh*, cl. 1. P. *dōdhati* (Nigh. ii, 12), to be angry, hurt, injure; Pres. p. *dōdhat*, impetuous, wild, fierce, RV.

दुद्धि, mfn. violent, impetuous, injurious, RV.

दुद्धिता, mfn. troubled, perplexed, turbid, RV.

दुद्धरा, mfn. = *dūddhi*, RV. — **krīt**, mfn. exciting, boisterous (the Maruts), RV. i, 64, 11. — **vāo** (°*dhra*-), mfn. speaking boisterously or confusedly, RV. vii, 21, 2.

दुधुक्षु *dudhukshu*, mfn. (√2. *duh*, Desid.) wishing to milk, MBh. vi, 2409.

दुधुक्षु *duḍrukshu*, mfn. (√*druh*, Desid.) wishing to harm, malicious, Rājāt. vii, 1267.

दुन्दम *dundama*, m. a drum, L.

दुन्दु *dundu*, m. id., L.; N. of Vasu-deva, L. — **nābha** (°*nāda*?), m. a kind of spell (= *dundu-bhi-svana*), R. — **māra**, m. = *dkundhu* (q. v.), L.

दुन्दुभ *dundubha*, m. an unvenomous water-snake, Say. (cf. *duḍubha* and °*bhi*); N. of Śiva, ŚivaP.; N. of a Vedic school, Hcat. i, 7; a drum (cf. *anaka*).

दुन्दुभि *dundubhi*, mf. a sort of large kettle-drum, RV.; Br.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a sort of poison, L.; N. of the 56th year in the Jupiter cycle of 60 years, Var.; Sūryas.; of Kṛishṇa, MBh. xii, 1511; of Varuṇa, L.; of Asuras, a Rakshas, a Yaksha &c., R.; Hariv.; Kathās.; of a son of Andhaka and grandson of Anu &c., Pur.; f. a drum, AV. vi, 38, 4 (also °*bhi*, MBh. iii, 786); (f.) f. a partic. throw of the dice in gambling, L.; N. of a Gandharvi, MBh.; n. N. of a partic. Varsha in Krauñca-dvīpa,

VP. — **grīva**, mfn. 'drum-necked' (ox), MBh. viii, 1805. — **darpa-han**, m. 'breaking the pride of D°, N. of Valin, Gal. — **nīrhāda**, m. 'drum-sounding,' N. of a Dānava. — **vadha**, m. N. of the 89th ch. of the GaṇP. — **vīmooanīya**, mfn. (*homa*) relating to the uncovering of a drum, ApŚr. xviii, 5. — **svana**, n. 'drum-sound,' a kind of magical formula against evil spirits supposed to possess weapons, R. — **svara**, m. 'having drum-like voice,' N. of a man; — **rāja**, m. N. of sev. Buddhas. — **Dundubhīśvara**, m. N. of a Buddha. — **Dundubhy-āghāta**, m. a drummer, ŚBr.

Dundubhika, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.

bhya, mfn. only in *cakra*.

Dundumāya, Nom. A. only in °yita, n. the sound of a drum, Uttarar. vi, 2.

दुफार *duphāra*, m. N. of a place, Romakas.

दुमतौ *dumatī*, f. N. of a river, L.

दुमेल *dumela*, n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

दुम्बक *dumbaka*, m. the thick-tailed sheep, Bhpr.

दुम्बदुमाक *dummadumāka*, m. N. of a village.

दुर 1. *dūr*, f. (only *dūras*, acc. nom., and *duras*, acc. pl.) = *dvār*, a door (cf. 2. *dura*). — **Durāh-prabhṛti**, mfn. beginning with the doors, ApŚr. — **Duro-dara**, m. 'door-opener' (cf. *dura-dabha*), a dice-player, gamester, MBh. ii, 2000 &c.; dice-box, viii, 3763; a stake, L.; n. (m.?) playing, gaming, a game at dice, MBh.; Kāv. (written also *daro*). — **Dur-sādhin**, m. a door-keeper.

1. **Dura** = 1. *dur*, only in *śata* (q. v.) — **dhābhā**, mfn. 'cluding doors,' not to be kept by bolts and bars, AV. xii, 4, 19.

2. **Durā**, m. (perhaps √*drī*) 'one who opens or unlocks,' giver, granter (= *dātri*, Śay.), RV. i, 53, 2; vi, 35, 5.

Durogā, n. residence, dwelling, home, RV. — **yū**, mfn. foud of a house or of home, viii, 49, 19. — **sād**, mfn. residing in a house, iv, 40, 5.

Dūrya, mfn. belonging to the door or house, RV.; n. pl. a residence (cf. Lat. *fores*), ib.

Duryogā, n. = *durogā*, ib.

दुर 2. *dur*, incomp. for *dus* (p. 488), denoting 'bad' or 'difficult' &c.; *durishtha* (superl.) very bad or difficult or wicked; n. great crime or wickedness, L. — **aksha**, m. (fr. 2. *aksha*) a bad or fraudulent die, W.; (°*śhd*), m(f.) (fr. 4. *aksha*) weak-eyed, ŚBr. — **akshara**, n. an evil word, Naish. ix, 63.

— **atikrama**, mfn. hard or difficult to be overcome, insurmountable, inevitable, Mn. xi, 238; R.; Pañic. &c.; m. N. of a Brahman (regarded as son of Śiva), Vāyup.; N. of Śiva; — **manīya**, mfn. impassable, Bāl. vi, 11. — **atyaya**, mfn. = *atikrama*, KaṭhUp. iii, 14; MBh.; R. &c.; inaccessible, MBh. xiii, 4880; inscrutable, unfathomable, R. iii, 71, 15; BhP.; °*yā-nukramāṇa*, mfn. whose ways are past finding out (God), MW. — **atyāśu**, mfn. = *atikrama*, RV. vii, 65, 3. — **adriṣṭa**, n. ill luck, L. — **admanī**, f. bad or noxious food, VS. ii, 20. — **adhiga**, mfn. difficult to be obtained, BhP. iii, 23, 8; *gama*, id., inscrutable, unfathomable, Kir. v, 18. — **adhish-ṭhita**, mfn. badly managed or executed, MBh. vii, 3314; n. staying anywhere improperly, ib. xii, 3084. — **adhita**, mfn. badly read or learnt, Cāṇ.

— **adhiyāna**, mfn. learning badly, GopBr. i, 1, 31. — **adhiśvara**, m. a bad king, L. — **adhiyaya**, mfn. difficult of attainment, Śis. xii, 11; °*yayana*, mfn. = °*adhiyāna*, MW. — **adhyavasāya**, m. a bad or foolish beginning, Bhāṭṭ. — **adhyeya**, mfn. difficult to be studied or learnt; — *iva*, n. Cat. — **adhiva**, m. a bad road, Naish. ix, 33. — **anujñāta**, mfn. badly allowed or granted, BhP. x, 64, 35. — **anuneya**, mfn. difficult to be won over; — *tā*, f. Jātakam.

— **anupīlana**, mfn. d° to be kept or preserved, MBh. xiii, 1929. — **anubodha**, mfn. d° to be recollected, L. — **anuvartya**, mfn. d° to follow, Jātakam. — **anushṭhita**, mfn. badly done or acted, R.; °*shṭhaya*, mfn. d° to perform, MBh. — **anta**, mfn. having no end, infinite; having a bad end, miserable, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *krīchra*, m. or n. infinite danger, BhP. i, 15, 11; — *krīti*, mfn. doing what is endless or suffering endless pains, MBh. x, 15; — *cintā*, f. infinite sorrow, BhP. iv, 28, 8; — *deva*, m. the god who removes difficulties (Gaṇēśa), Cāṇ.; — *ṭaryanta*, mfn. having a bad end, Prasannar;

— *bhāva*, mfn. exceedingly passionate, BhP. i, 11, 33; — *moha*, mfn. whose infatuation has a bad ending or has no end, BhP. vii, 6, 13; — *virya*, mfn. having endless energy, BhP. i, 3, 38; — *śakti*, mfn. having endless power, ib. vii, 8, 40. — **antaka**, mfn. = *anta* (Śiva), MBh. xiii, 724. — **anvaya**, mfn. difficult to be passed along (road), R. ii, 92, 3; d° to be accomplished or performed, MBh., Hariv.; d° to be found out or fathomed, R.; not corresponding or suitable, BhP. x, 84, 14; m. a false concord (in gram.); a consequence wrongly deduced from given premises, MW. — **anveshya**, mfn. d° to be searched out or through, R. iv, 48, 6. — **apacāra**, mfn. d° to be displeased or offended, W. — **apavāda**, m. ill report, slander, Subh. — **apāsa**, mfn. d° to be cast off, Naish. v, 130. — **abhi**, n. (wrongly opp. to *surabhi*) stench, MaitrS. ii, 1, 3. — **abhi-graha**, mfn. d° to be laid hold of, W.; m. Achyranthes Aspera, L.; (f.) f. Mucuna Pruriens; Ahagi Maurorum, L. — **abhi-prāya**, mfn. having a bad intention, BhP. x, 42, 20. — **abhi-bhava**, mfn. hard to be overcome or surpassed, Kād. — **abhimānin**, mfn. disagreeably or intolerably proud, Prab. iii, 11. — **abhiraksha**, mfn. d° to be watched or kept; — *tā*, f. Daś. — **abhisamdhī**, m. = *abhi-prāya*, Sch. on Mjicch. v, 27. — **abhisam-bhava**, mfn. d° to be performed, beset with difficulties, Jātakam. — **avagama**, mfn. d° to be understood, incomprehensible, BhP. v, 13, 26. — **avagāha**, mfn. d° to be fathomed or found out, Śak. (Pi.) i, 11. — **avagāha**, mfn. d° to be entered, inaccessible, Jātakam. — **avagraha**, mfn. d° to be kept back or restrained, Kām. viii, 66; m. wicked obstinacy, stubbornness, BhP. iv, 19, 35; — *grāha* (B.) or — *grāhya*, mfn. d° to be attained (BhP. vii, 1, 19). — **avacchada**, mfn. d° to be veiled or hidden, ib. x, 62, 27. — **avatāra**, mfn. d° to be reached by descending, Kathās. lxxv, 17. — **avadhāra**, mfn. deciding or judging badly, ib. lxxii, 215. — **avadhāra**, mfn. difficult to be defined, Parvad.; °*dhārya*, mfn. d° to be understood, ib. lviii, 66. — **avabodha**, mfn. id., BhP. x, 49, 29; — *tā*, f. Śay. — **avaroha**, mfn. = *avatāra*, Rājāt. vi, 49. — **avalepa**, m. disagreeable arrogance, Prasannar. — **avavada**, n. (impers.) difficult to speak ill of (gen.), AitBr. v, 22. — **avasita**, mfn. d° to be ascertained, unfathomed, BhP. xii, 12, 66. — **avastha**, mfn. badly situated; (ā), f. a bad situation, Prab. vi, 11. — *śhita*, mfn. not firmly established, BhP. x, 76, 22. — **avāpa**, mfn. d° to be attained or accomplished, MBh. vii, 727; Śak. i, 11. — **avē-kshita**, n. an improper look, a forbidden glance, MBh. iii, 14669. — **ahna**, m. a bad day, L. — **ākṛiti**, mfn. badly formed, disfigured, mishappen, R.; Hariv. — **ākṛanda**, mfn. having bad (or no) friends, Pañic. iv, 31. — **ākrama**, mfn. d° to be ascended or approached, MBh.; R. — **ākramaṇa**, n. unfair attack; difficult approach, MW. — **ākṛānta**, mfn. unjustly attacked; difficult of access, ib. — **ākṛāma**, mfn. d° to be passed, invincible, R.; metric. = °*krama*, id. (B.). — **ākrośam**, ind. while badly scolding, R. iv, 9, 19. — **āgata**, m. 'badly come,' N. of a man, Buddh. — **āgama**, m. bad income, improper gain, MBh. v, 1513. — **āgraha**, m. = *avagraha*, m. BhP. iii, 5, 43. — **ācāra**, mfn. d° to be practised or performed, MBh. xii, 656; d° to be treated or cured, incurable, Suśr.; °*rita*, n. misfortune, ill luck, MBh. vii, 6336. — **ācāra**, m. bad behaviour, ill conduct, MBh.; mfn. ill-conducted, wicked, Mn.; MBh. &c.; °*rin*, mfn. id. — **ādhya**, mfn. not rich, poor, W.; — *m-kara*, mfn. d° to be made rich, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 127, Sch.; — *m-bhava*, mfn. becoming rich with difficulty, ib. — **ātman**, mfn. evil-natured, wicked, bad, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *ma-tā*, f. meanness, wickedness, MBh. i, 2010; — *ma-vat*, mfn. = °*man*, MBh. i, 2017 &c. — **ādāna**, mfn. d° to be laid hold of, ShāḍBr. iii, 10. — **ādriṣṭi**, mfn. bad-looking, Cāṇ. — **ādeya**, mfn. d° to be taken away or seized, MBh. v, 5201. — **ādāna**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 2736 (cf. next). — **ādāra**, mfn. d° to be withstood, irresistible, invincible, inaccessible, MBh.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4549 (cf. the prec.). — **ādāraśha**, mfn. d° to be attacked or approached, dangerous, invincible, irresistible, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; haughty, arrogant, W.; m. white mustard, L.; (ā), f. a kind of shrub (= *kutumbini*), L. — **ādāra**, mfn. d° to be conceived, Nīlak. on MBh. xiii, 724. — **ādhi**, m. distress or anxiety of mind, Kir. i, 28; indignation, Bhadrab. i, 34. — **ādhi**, mfn. mediating evil, malignant, RV. — **ānāma**, mfn. hard to bend (as a bow), R. i, 77, 14; Ragh. xi, 38. — **āneya**, mfn. d° to be

brought near, HPariś. — **āpa**, mfn. d° to be attained or approached, inaccessible, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **āpanā**, mfn. d° to be overtaken, RV. x, 95, 2. — **āpādāna**, mfn. d° to be brought about, BHP. iii, 23, 42. — **āpūra**, mfn. d° to be filled or satisfied, vii, 6, 8. — **ābādha**, mfn. not to be assaulted with impunity (Śiva), MBh. xiii, 724. — **āmōda**, m. bad scent, stench, Kathās. lxviii, 22. — **āmūṣya**, mfn. d° to be handed down, MBh. xiv, 1441. — **āyya**, v. l. for **āvī**. — **āraksha** or **āshya**, mfn. d° to be protected, R. ii, 52, 72. — **ārādhā** or **ādhyā**, mfn. d° to be propitiated or won or overcome, Kāv. — **ārī-haṇ** (for **ar**), m. 'killing wicked enemies', N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 7032. — **ārūha**, mfn. d° to be ascended or mounted, MBh.; R.; m. a cocoa-nut tree or Aegle Marmelos, L.; (ā), f. Phoenix Sylvestris, L. — **ārūdhā**, mfn. ascended with difficulty, MW. — **ārōpa**, mfn. d° to be strung (bow), Balar. i, 44. — **ārōha**, mfn. d° to be ascended, MBh.; R. (—**lā**, f. Kād.); m. the palm or date tree, L.; (ā), f. the silk-cotton tree, L.; **hā-ṇiya**, mfn. d° to be ascended, MW. — **ālākshya**, mfn. d° to be perceived, MBh.; Kāv. — **ālābha**, mfn. d° to be handled, W.; (ā), f. Alhagi Maurorum, Suśr. — **ālamba**, mfn. d° to be laid hold of or attained, R. v, 73, 6. — **ālambha**, mfn. d° or unfit to be touched or handled, MBh. xiii, 4707; (ā), f. — **ālābhā**, L. — **ālāpa**, m. curse, imprecation, abuse, L. — **ālōka**, mfn. d° to be perceived, Kāv.; not to be looked at, painfully bright; m. dazzling splendour, W. — **āvāra**, v. l. for **āvāra**, R. (B.) — **āvarta**, mfn. d° to be turned (from an opinion &c.), MBh. xii, 597. — **āvāha**, mfn. d° to be brought or led towards (comp.), MBh. xii, 12459. — **āvāra**, mfn. d° to be covered or filled up, R. ii, 105, 3; d° to be restrained, invincible, MBh. vii, 1480. — **āvāsin**, mfn. having a bad dwelling, Cāp. — **āvī** (acc. **vyām**), mfn. d° to be passed through, RV. ix, 41, 2. — **īśā**, m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚākhŚr. — **īśā**, mfn. having bad expectations, Prab. iii, 5; (ā), f. bad expectation, vain hope, despair, Rājāt.; BHP. — **īśāgūṇin**, mfn. foreboding evil, Vṛishabhān. — **īśaya**, mfn. evil-minded, malicious, Prab. ii, 33; BHP.; m. the subtle body which is not destroyed by death, Sch. — **īśir** (**dūr**), mfn. badly mixed (Soma), RV. viii, 2, 5. — **īśis**, mfn. having evil wishes or intentions, BHP. — **īśraya**, mfn. d° to be practised, TejobUp. 2. — **īśa**, mfn. d° to be driven out or expelled, W. — **īśa**, mfn. d° to be abided or associated with, Śis. v, 19. — **īśada**, mfn. d° or dangerous to be approached, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; d° to be found or met with, unheard of, unparalleled, MBh.; R.; difficult to be accomplished (v. l. **saha**); m. N. of Śiva, mystical N. of a sword, MBh. xii, 6203. — **īśāha**, mfn. d° to be accomplished, MBh. iii, 12255 (v. l. **sada**); m. mystical N. of a sword (v. prec.), Gal. — **īśita**, n. a bad manner of sitting, MBh. xii, 14669; xii, 3084. — **īśeva**, mfn. d° to be dealt with or associated with, R. iii, 23, 15. — **īśhara**, mfn. d° to be offered (sacrifice), MBh. ii, 664. — **īśhā**, ind. (opp. to **sv-āhā**) ill luck, misfortune, AV. — **ī**, cl. i. ā. **dur-ayate** or **dul-ayate**, Siddh., only in deriv. — **itā** (**dūr**), RV. i, 125, 7; n. bad course, difficulty, danger, discomfort, evil, sin (also personified), RV.; AV.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. difficult, bad, AV. xii, 2, 28; wicked, sinful, L.; — **kshaya**, m. destruction of sin, BHP.; N. of a man, ib.; — **damani**, f. Mimosa Suma, L.; **īdtman**, mfn. evil-minded, malicious, Subh. 147; **īdri**, f. 'enemy of sin', N. of a Jaina goddess; **īdānava**, m. 'ocean of sins', N. of a king, Kautukar. — **itī**, f. bad course, difficulty, distress, TB. — **ī**, **īshā**, n. (√ **ī** **īsh**) 'bad wish', curse, sorcery, (cf. **īshānā**); — **īrit**, mfn. performing a magic spell to injure another, VP. — **īshā** (**dūr**), mfn. (√ **yaj**) badly sacrificed (opp. to **sv-īshā**), Br. — **īshā** (**dūr**), f. defect or failure in a sacrifice, AV.; VS. — **īksha**, mfn. difficult to be seen; — **tā**, f. Śis. xvii, 10. — **īśa**, m. a bad master, Prab. v, 18. — **īshāpā** (for **īsh**), f. imprecation, L. (cf. **īshī**). — **īha**, mfn. ill-meant, Śāṅkar. — **ūktā**, mfn. 'badly spoken', harsh, injurious; harshly addressed, Pañc. i, 100; n. bad or harsh word, Br.; GS.; MBh. &c.; **īkṣā**, mfn. ill spoken of, AitBr. ii, 17, 6. — **ūkti**, f. harsh or injurious speech (personified as a daughter of Krodha and Himsā and sister and wife of Kali), BHP. — **ūcheda**, mfn. d° to be extirpated or destroyed, Prab. iv, 33; **ūdyā**, mfn. id., Pañc.; d° to be cut through (knot), Prab. v, 33. — **ūta**, mfn. badly woven, L. — **ī**, **uttara**, mfn. (fr. **ī** **uttara**) unanswerable, W. — **ī**, **uttara**, mfn. (fr. **ī** **uttara** or **Prākṛit** for

dus-tara) d° to be crossed or overcome, Kathās. xxvi, 10; Kull. on Mn. ix, 161. — **utsaha** or **sūha**, mfn. d° to bear or resist, MBh. &c. — **udaya**, mfn. appearing with difficulty, not easily manifested, BHP. iii, 15, 50. — **udarka**, mfn. having bad or no consequences, Naish. v, 41. — **udāhara**, mfn. d° to be pronounced or uttered, Śis. ii, 73. — **udvaha**, mfn. hard to bear, MBh. &c. — **upakrama**, mfn. d° of access or approach, W.; d° of cure, Suśr. — **upacāra**, mfn. id., Pañc.; Car. — **upadishṭa**, mfn. badly instructed. — **upadeśa**, m. bad instruction, Pat. — **upapāda**, mfn. d° to be performed, Kād.; d° to be demonstrated, Sarvad. — **upayukta**, mfn. wrongly applied, DaivBr. iv. — **upalaksha**, mfn. d° to be perceived, Daś. — **upāsada**, mfn. d° of approach, Kir. vii, 9. — **upasarpin**, mfn. approaching incautiously, Mn. vii, 9. — **upasthāna**, mfn. — **upāsada**, W. — **upāpa**, mfn. d° of attainment, ŚBr. — **upāya**, m. a bad means or expedient, MW. — **ūha**, mfn. d° to be inferred or understood; — **tva**, n. Sch. — **ēva**, mfn. ill-disposed, malignant; m. evildoer, criminal, RV.; AV. — **ōkam**, ind. unpleasantly, RV. vii, 4, 3; **ōka-śocis**, mfn. glowing unpleasantly (too bright or hot), ib. i, 66, 5. — **ōsha** and **śhas**, mfn. slow, lazy, RV. — **ga**, see **Durga** (p. 487). — **gā**, see **Durgā** (p. 487). — **gata**, mfn. faring ill, unfortunate, miserable, MBh. &c.; N. of a poet, Cat.; — **tā**, f. ill luck, misery, Pañc. i, 297. — **gati**, mfn. — **gata**, R. vii, 88, 3; f. misfortune, distress, poverty, want of (gen.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; hell, L.; — **nānī**, f. 'removing distress', N. of Durgā, BrahnavP. — **gandha**, m. bad smell, stink, Kauś.; mfn. ill-smelling, stinking, Hariv.; Suśr.; m. the mango-tree (— **āmra**), L.; an onion, Bhpr.; n. sochal-salt, L.; — **kāra**, m. the anus, Car.; — **tā**, f. badness of smell, Suśr. — **gāndhi**, mfn. ill-smelling, stinking, AV.; ChUp.; Mn. &c. — **gama**, mfn. difficult to be traversed or travelled over, impassable, inaccessible, unattainable, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; m. or n. a d° situation; m. N. of a son of Vasu-deva and Pauravī, VP.; of Dhṛita, ib., &c.; — **mārga-nir-gama**, mfn. d° of access and issue, Pañc. i, 427; **durgamānu-bodhini**, f. N. of a Comm. — **gamanīya** (Sch.) — **gamyā** (R.), mfn. — **gama**. — **ga-ya**, m. (√ **ji**?) N. of an author. — **gala**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 359. — **gāha**, n. (√ **gāh**) an impassable or impervious place, difficulty, danger, RV.; m. N. of a man, ib. viii, 54, 12. — **gādhā** (Hariv.). — **gādhā** (Suśr.), and **gāhya** (— **tva**, n. Pañc. i, 317), mfn. unfathomable. — **grībhī**, mfn. difficult to be seized or laid hold of, RV. i, 140, 6; — **śvan**, mfn. continually swelling, RV. i, 52, 6. — **grībhīya**, Nom. ā. **yate**, to be seized with difficulty, RV. v, 9, 4. — **goshthī**, f. evil association, conspiracy, Rājāt. vi, 170. — **graha**, m. 'seizing badly', the evil demon of illness, spasm, cramp, Suśr.; Kathās.; obstinacy, insisting upon (loc.), whim, monomania, Kathās. lviii, 62 &c.; Naish. ix, 41; mfn. d° to be seized or caught or attained or won or accomplished or understood, Kāth. xxii, 15; MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **grāhya**, mfn. — **graha**, mfn., MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — **tva**, n. Pañc. i, 317; — **hrīdaya**, mfn. whose heart is d° to be gained, R. ii, 39, 22. — **ghaṭa**, mfn. hard to be accomplished, difficult, Rājāt. iv, 364; BHP. (— **tva**, n. vii, 15, 58); m. or n. N. of a gram work; — **ghāṇya**, n. N. of a poem; **ghāṇātana**, m. or n., **ghā-uritti**, f., **ghāṇtha-prakāṭikā**, f., **ghāṇghāta**, m. N. of Comms. — **ghosha**, m. 'harsh-sounding, roaring', a bear, L. — **jana**, m. a bad man, villain, scoundrel, Mn.; Kāv. &c.; m. pl. bad people, Sch.; mfn. malicious, wicked, Kathās.; — **tā**, f. & — **tva**, n. wickedness, villainy, L.; — **ninda**, f., **mukha-capetīkā**, f., **mukha-padma-pādūkā**, f., **mukha-mahā-capetīkā**, f. N. of wks.; — **malla**, N. of a prince, Inscr. — **janāya**, Nom. ā. **yate**, to be a wicked man, Pañc. i, 5. — **janī** — **krī**, to make into a bad man, insult, wrong, Ratn. iii, 11; iv, 11. — **jaya**, mfn. d° to be conquered or won, invincible, irresistible, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a Dānava, MBh.; of an assemblage of D's, Śak. vi, 33; of a Rakshas, R.; of sev. heroes, MBh.; Pur.; (ā), f. N. of a place, MBh. iii, 8540. — **jayanta**, m. N. of a mountain, VP. — **jara**, mfn. not decaying or mouldering, BHP. x, 6, 10; 64, 32; indigestible, Suśr.; d° to be enjoyed, Rājāt. v, 19; m. or n. N. of a place, Kālp. — **jala**, n. bad or noisome water, Bhpr. — **jāta**, mfn. badly born, ill-starred, miserable, wretched, MBh.; R.; wicked, bad, wrong, false, Rājāt. iii, 142; with **bhartṛi** false lover, paramour, ib. 507; n. misfortune, calamity, Ragh. xiii, 72; disparity, impropriety, W. — **jāti**, f. mis-

fortune, ill condition, Mālav. v, 11; mfn. bad-natured, wicked, MBh. &c.; **īyā**, mfn. id., Hariv. — **jīva**, mfn. difficult to live; n. impers. 1. d° life, R. ii, 57, 20 &c. — **jēya**, mfn. d° to be conquered, BHP. x, 72, 10. — **jñāna**, mfn. d° to be known, MBh.; — **tva**, Kull. on Mn. iv, 1. — **jñēya**, mfn. d° to be understood or found out; m. N. of Śiva, MBh., Hariv. — **ñaya**, w. r. for **naya**. — **ñāsa**, mfn. unattainable, inaccessible, AV. v, 11, 6 (cf. **dū-ñ**, **dū-ñā**). — **ñashṭa**, mfn. unattained, MW. — **ñāma-cāṭana**, mfn. driving away the demons called Dur-ñāman, AV. viii, 6, 3. — **ñāman**, mfn. (mfn.) n. having a bad name; m. N. of partic. evil demons causing diseases (or according to Nir. vi, 12, N. of a worm; cf. **nāman**), RV.; AV.; **ma-hān**, mfn. destroying the Dur-ñāman. — **ñihitāśhin**, mfn. tracing out what is badly kept, AV. xi, 9, 15. — **ñita** & **ti**, see **ñita** & **ti**. — **dagdha**, mfn. burning or cauterising badly, Suśr. — **datta**, mfn. badly given, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 47, Sch. — **dama**, mfn. hard to be subdued, MBh. xii, 3310; m. N. of a son of Vasu-deva and Rohiṇī, Hariv.; of a prince, son of Bhadrā-sreṇya, ib.; Pur.; of a Brāhman, VP. — **damana**, mfn. — **dama**; m. N. of a prince, son of Sātānka, BHP. — **dāmya**, mfn. indomitable, obstinate, MBh. xii, 2951. — **dara**, mfn. tearing badly, distressing, W.; m. battle, Gal. (cf. **dura**); a kind of drug, W. — **darāsa**, mfn. difficult to be seen or met with, KāthUp.; Āpast.; MBh.; R. &c.; disagreeable or painful to the sight, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — **tā**, f. MBh. viii, 861; **śatāya**, Nom. ā. **yate**, to have a bad or disgusting appearance, MW. — **darśana**, mfn. — **darśa**, Suśr.; BHP. — **darśa**, f. bad situation, misfortune, Kathās. — **dānta**, mfn. badly tamed, untamable, uncontrolled, MBh.; Hariv.; m. a calf, L.; strife, quarrel, L.; N. of a lion, Hit. — **dāru**, n. bad wood, Car. — **dina**, n. a rainy or cloudy day, bad weather, Kauś. 38; MBh.; Kāv.; mfn. cloudy, rainy, dark, MBh. viii, 4771; R.; Hariv.; — **grasta-bhāskara**, mfn. having the sun obscured by dark clouds, MW.; **durdināya**, Nom. ā. **yate**, to become covered with clouds, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 17, Vārt. i, Pat. — **divasa**, m. a bad or rainy day, Pañc. — **dūrū**, n. an abusive word, Gaṇar. (v. l. **durūta**, cf. **dhurūta**); atheist; — **karāṭa**, L. — **duhā**, f. difficult to be milked (cow), MBh. v, 1128. — **dūrānta**, mfn. very long (path), Sch. — **drīṣṭa**, mfn. seeing badly, BHP. iv, 3, 17. — **drīṣṭa**, mfn. — **darśa**, MBh. — **drīṣṭa**, mfn. looking bad, RV. vii, 50, 1. — **drīṣṭa**, mfn. ill-seen (lit. & fig.), ill-examined or unjustly decided (lawsuit), Yājñ. ii, 305; looked at with an evil eye, W. — **deśa**, m. a bad or unwholesome place; — **ja**, mfn. coming from it (water), Bhpr. — **daiva**, n. bad luck, misfortune, Hit.; — **vat**, mfn. unfortunate, ib. — **dolī**, f. a knot difficult to be undone, Sch. on Hala, 149. — **doṇā**, f. difficult to be milked, ĀpŚr. — **dyūta**, n. a bad or unfair game; — **devin**, mfn. playing unfairly, cheating at play, MBh. iv, 532; — **vedin** (prob. w. r. for **devin**), m. N. of Śakuni, Gal. — **druma**, m. a green onion, L. — **dhāra**, mfn. difficult to be carried or borne or suffered, unrestrainable, irresistible, RV. i, 57, 1; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; d° to be administered (punishment), Mn. vii, 28; d° to be kept in memory or recollected, MBh. xiii, 3618; inevitable, absolutely necessary (suffix), Vām. v, 2, 51; m. quicksilver, L.; N. of two plants (**riṣabha** & **bhailātaka**), L.; a kind of hell, L.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra (cf. **dhārsha**), MBh.; of one of Śambara's generals, Hariv.; of Mahishu, L.; (ā), f. N. of a partic. constellation (cf. **durudharā**); of Candragupta's wife, HPariś.; **rā-yogādhyāya**, m. N. of a ch. of the Mīna-rāja-jātaka. — **dhārītu** & **dhārītu**, mfn. unrestrainable, irresistible, RV. — **dhārūta** = **dhurūta**, W. — **dhārma**, mfn. having or obeying bad laws, MBh. viii, 2066. — **dhārsha**, mfn. d° to be assaulted or laid hold of, inviolable, inaccessible, unconquerable, dangerous, dreadful, awful, MBh.; R. &c. (— **tā**, f. MBh.; — **tva**, n. BHP.); haughty, distant, W.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra (cf. **dhārā**), MBh. i; of a Rakshasa, R. v; of a mountain in Kuśa-dvīpa, MBh. vi, 451; (ā), f. N. of two plants (— **nāga-damanī** & **kantāri**), L.; — **kumāra-bhūta**, n. 'one who has become an inviolable youth', N. of a Bodhi-sattva. — **dhārshapa**, mfn. inaccessible, dangerous, R. iv, 9, 55 &c. — **dhē**, f. bad order, disarrangement, RV. x, 109, 4 (cf. **dhita**). — **dhārīya**, mfn. difficult to be borne, MBh. iii, 99, 41; with **manasā**, d° to be recollected, ib. xii, 4483. — **dhāva**, mfn. d° to be cleaned or purified, Pat.

—*dhita* (*dūr-*), mfn. badly arranged, untidy, RV. i, 140, 11. —*dhī*, mfn. weak-minded, stupid, silly, MBh. v, 4590; Bhp. ii, 15, 13; having bad intentions, malignant, Nir. x, 5 (cf. *dū-dhī*). —*dhūr*, mfn. badly yoked or harnessed, RV. v, 56, 4. —*dhūrūṣa*, m. (for *ūdhāṣ*?, cf. *dhūr-vodhri*) a pupil who does not obey his teacher without exercising his own judgment (cf. *dūrūṣa*), L. —*dhya-* *na*, n. evil thoughts, HPariś. —*nya*, m. bad or imprudent conduct, MBh.; Hariv. &c. —*nārē-* *dra*, m. a miserable sorcerer or conjurer, Hariv.; L. —*nāman*, m. 'having a bad name', N. of a Yaksha, Brahmap. f. (= m. or *mini*) a cockle, L.; hemor- rhoids, piles, L. (cf. *-nāman*); °*mā*, m. 'enemy of p', the bulbous root of Amorphophallus Campa- nulatus, L.; °*maka*, n. hemorrhoids; °*mikā*, f. a cockle, L. —*nigraha*, mfn. difficult to be restrained or conquered, MBh. —*nimīta*, mfn. ill-measured, irregular (steps), Ragh. vii, 10. —*nimitta*, n. a bad omen, MBh. ii, 818; Śak. v, 11. —*niyantu*, mfn. d° to be checked or held back, RV. —*niriksha*, °*ksha*, n. °*ksha*, mfn. d° to be looked at or seen, MBh.; R. &c. —*nivartya*, mfn. d° to be turned back (flying army), MBh. vi, 145; —*nivartita*, xiii, 3504. —*nivāra*, mfn. d° to be kept back, unrestrainable, irrepressible, MBh., Kāv. &c.; —*iva*, n. Kull. —*nivārya*, mfn. id., MBh.; Hariv. &c. —*niv-* *ṛṣita*, mfn. d° to be returned from, R. iv, 22, 36. —*nivedya*, mfn. d° to be related; —*iva*, n. Jātakam. —*nishedha*, mfn. d° to be warned off, Bālar. ii, 34. —*nishkrāma*, n. —*nishprapatana*, n. (wrongly written °*tara*), —*nisharāna*, n. d° escape, ChUp. v, 10, 6, Śāmk. —*nīta*, mfn. ill-conducted, wrong; n. misconduct, impolicy, folly, ill-luck, MBh.; Hariv.; Pañcat. ii, 21; —*bhāva*, m. bad behaviour, improper conduct, MBh. v, 6007. —*nīti*, f. maladministration, impolicy, Jātakam. —*nīpa*, m. a bad king, Rājat. v, 416. —*nyasta*, mfn. badly arranged, Māla- tim. ix, 41; badly used (said of a spell), Divyāv. 27. —*baddha*, mfn. badly fastened, Suśr. —*bāndha*, mfn. d° to be composed, Vām. i, 3, 22. —*bala*, mfn. of little strength, weak, feeble, Mn.; MBh. &c.; thin, slender (waist), R. iii, 52, 31; emaciated, lean (cow); sick, unwell, Kāty. Śr. xxv, 7, 1; MBh. iv, 182; scanty, small, little, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; m. an impotent man, weakling, Mn. iii, 151 (v.l. *-vāla*); a kind of bird (w.r. for *-balā*); N. of a prince, VP.; of an author, Cat.; (ā), f. a species of plant (= *am- bu-śirīṣikā*), Bhpr.; (ī), f. N. of wk.; —*balatā*, f. weakness, thinness, Kāv.; Pañc.; *durbalagnī*, mfn. having a weak digestion (°*nī-tā*, f. Suśr.). —*lāyāsa*, mfn. 'weak of effort', ineffective, MW.; °*lāndriya*, mfn. having feeble (i.e. unrestrained) organs of sense, MW.; °*lāya*, mfn. weakened, rendered ineffective, Kathās. cv, 91; °*lā-√bhū*, to become weak or in- effective, ib. cvii, 52 (read *-bhūtās*); °*lā-bhāva*, m. the becoming weak (of the voice), Cat.; °*lāya*, mfn. weaker, feeble, MBh.; Mn. iii, 79. —*balli*, m. (VarBrS. lxxviii, 88, 28, v.l. °*lā*) & °*likā*, m. (ib. 7) a kind of bird (= *bhāṇṇika*). —*bāla*, see *-vāla*. —*birina* (*dūr-*), mfn. bristly, rough (beard), ŚBr. —*buddhi*, f. weak-mindedness, silliness, MBh.; mfn. silly, foolish, ignorant, malignant, MBh.; R. &c. —*budha*, mfn. weak-minded, silly, MBh. xi, 166. —*bodha*, mfn. difficult to be understood, un- fathomable, R. iv, 17, 6; Bhp. &c.; —*pada-bhañ-* *jikā*, f. N. of a Comm. on Megh.; —*pada-bhañjini*, f. of a Comm. on MBh. —*bodhya*, mfn. —*bodha*, Sch. on Mjchch. iv, 8. —*brāhmaṇa* (*dūr-*), m. a bad Brāhmaṇ, TS. —*bhāksha* or °*shya*, mfn. to be eaten with difficulty, W. —*bhāga*, mfn. 'having a bad portion', unfortunate, unlucky, Suśr.; VarBrS.; Pañc.; Bhp.; disgusting, repugnant, ugly (esp. a woman), AV. x, 1, 10; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (ā), f. a bad or ill-treated woman, a shrew, W.; personi- fied = Old Age, daughter of Time, Bhp. iv, 27, 10; —*iva*, n. ill fortune, Bhp. —*bhagna*, mfn. badly broken, Suśr. —*bhaṅga*, mfn. d° to be broken or loosened, Hariv. —*bhaṇa*, mfn. d° to be mentioned; —*iva*, n. Parāś. —*bhara*, mfn. d° to be borne or supported or maintained, R.; Pañc.; Bhp.; heavily laden with (comp.), Śāntiś. i, 24; Kathās. cxii, 156. —*bhartṛi*, m. a bad husband, Kathās. —*bhāgya*, mfn. unfortunate, unlucky, Tattvas; n. ill luck, MW. —*bhāryā*, f. a bad wife, Kathās. —*bhāva-* *nā*, f. an evil thought, bad inclination, MW. —*bhāvya*, mfn. d° to be called to mind, MārKp. x, 7. —*bhāsha*, mfn. speaking ill, AgP.; m. in- jurious words, BpP. —*bhāshita*, mfn. badly spoken or uttered, with *vāc*, f. = prec. m., MBh. v, 1171.

—*bhāshin*, mfn. speaking ill, abusing, insulting, ib. 751. —*bhiksha*, n. (rarely m.) scarcity of pro- visions, dearth, famine, want, distress, TĀr. i, 4, 3; Mn.; MBh. &c.; —*iva*, n. Pañc. ii, 54, 55; —*vy-* *asānin*, mfn. suffering from the calamity of famine, Hit. iv, 44; —*śamana*, m. 'alleviator of famine', a king, L. —*bhida*, mfn. d° to be broken or torn asunder, MBh. —*bhishajya* (*dūr-*), n. d° cure, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 1, 5. —*bhūta*, n. ill luck, harm, AV.; TBr. —*bhṛitī*, f. scanty maintenance or subsistence, RV. vii, 1, 22. —*bheda* or °*dya*, mfn. —*bhida*, MBh.; Hariv. &c. —*bhogā*, f. = *bhikshukī*, Gal. —*bhrā-* *trī*, m. a bad brother, MBh. lili, 996. —*makha* & —*maṅgala*, see *a-dur-m*. —*maṅku*, mfn. refrac- tory, obstinate, disobedient, L. —*mata-khaṇḍana*, n. N. of wk. —*matī*, f. bad disposition of mind, envy, hatred, RV.; VS.; AV.; false opinion or no- tions, Cāp.; mfn. weak-minded, silly, ignorant (rarely 'malicious', 'wicked'), m. fool, blockhead (rarely 'scoundrel', 'villain'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of the 55th year of the cycle of Jupiter (lasting 60 years), Var.; Sūryas; of a demon, Lalit; of a blockhead, Bharat. —*matī-kṛita*, mfn. (fr. *matyā* & *√kṛi*) badly harrowed or rolled, AitBr. iii, 38. —*mada*, m. mad conception or illusion, foolish pride or arro- gance, Pur.; (—*māda*), mfn. drunken, fierce, mad, in- fatuated by (comp.), RV.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i; of a son of Dhṛita (father of Pracetas); of a son of Bhadrā-sena (father of Dhanaka); of a son of Vasu-deva and Rohini or Pauravi, Pur.; °*da-vira-mānin*, mfn. foolishly fancying (one's self) a hero, Bhp. iii, 17, 28; °*dān-* *dha*, mfn. 'blinded by mad illusion', besotted, v, 12, 16; °*din*, m. drinker, drunkard, Pat. —*manas*, n. bad disposition, perversity of mind, R. ii, 31, 20; mfn. [cf. *duṣ-* *perśa*] in bad or low spirits, sad, mel-ancholy, MBh.; R. &c. (—*tā*, f. sadness, Sch.); N. of a man (cf. *daur-manasīyana*); °*śka*, mfn. = —*manas*, mfn.; —*tā*, f. Kathās. cxiv, 35. —*ma-* *nāya*, Nom. A. °*yate*, to be or become troubled or sad, Kāv. —*manushya*, m. a wicked man, villain, MBh. viii, 2117. —*māntu*, mfn. d° to be under- stood, RV. x, 12, 6. —*mantra*, m. bad advice, Bhartṛ. ii, 34 (v.l. *daurmantrya*); °*rita*, mfn. badly ad- vided; n. = prec., MBh.; °*trin*, m. bad adviser or minister, Kathās. lxxii, 220; mfn. having bad minis- ters, Pañc. iii, 244. —*mānman*, mfn. evil-minded, RV. viii, 49, 7. —*māra*, mfn. dying bard, tena- cious of life, ŚBr.; MBh.; n. a hard death (w. instr. of pers.), MBh. xiv, 2364; (ā), f. a kind of Dūrva grass or Asparagus Racemosus, L. —*marāṇa* (MW.) & —*maratva* (MBh.), n. any violent or unnatural death. —*marīyū*, mfn. difficult to be put to death, TS. —*marīyāda*, mfn. knowing no limits, having evil ways, wicked; —*tā*, f., Uttar. iv, 34. —*mā-* *śha*, mfn. not easily to be forgotten, RV. viii, 45, 18 &c.; unbearable, insupportable, unmanageable, Bhp. vi, 5, 42 &c.; m. N. of the Asura Bali, viii, 10, 32. —*marśhaṇa*, mfn. unmanageable, un- bearable, insupportable; MBh.; R. m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i &c.; of a son of Śrinjaya, Bhp. ix, 24, 41; of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 6971; °*śhi-* *ta*, mfn. made refractory, MBh. xiv, 2314. —*mal-* *likā* or —*malli*, f. a kind of minor drama, Sah. —*mātsarya*, n. evil envy, Bhartṛ. iii, 31. —*māyīn* or °*yā*, mfn. using bad arts, Bhp. vii, 11, 6; RV. iii, 30, 15. —*mitrā*, mfn. unfriendly; m. N. of the author of RV. x, 105; of a prince, VP.; (ā), f. N. of a woman (g. *bāhu-ādī*); °*trīyā*, mfn. unfriendly, VS. vi, 22. —*miṣā* or °*likā*, f. N. of sev. forms of metre. —*mukha*, mif(ē) n. ugly-faced, MBh.; R. &c.; foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous, Bhartṛ. ii, 59; m. a horse, L.; a serpent, L.; N. of the 29th year of the cycle of Jupiter (lasting 60 years), Var.; Sūryas; of a prince of the Pañcālas, AitBr. viii, 23; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i &c.; of an astronomer, L.; of a serpent-demon, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Rak- shas, R.; Bhp.; of a Yaksha, Brahmap.; of a mon- key, R.; of a general of the Asura Mahiśa, L.; °*kācārya*, m. N. of an author. —*muhūrta*, m. n. an unpropitious hour or moment, MBh. xii, 6735. —*mūlya*, mfn. dear in price, L. —*medha* or —*medhas* (Pāp. v, 4, 122), mfn. dull-witted, stupid, ignorant, MBh.; R. &c.; °*dhas-iva*, n. foolishness, stupidity, Suśr.; °*dha-vin*, mfn. —*medha*, MBh. xii, 9486. —*maitra*, mfn. unfriendly, hostile, Bhp. vii, 5, 27. —*maṭra*, mfn. hard to unloose; —*asta-* *grāha*, mfn. 'whose hand's grasp is hard to unloose', holding fast, Śak. vii, 114. —*mohā*, f. Capparid Se- paria, L. —*yavanam*, ind. bad for or with the Ya-

vanas, Pāp. ii, i, 6; Kāt. —*yāsa*, n. disgrace, Naish. i, 88. —*yāman*, m. 'going badly', N. of a prince, VP. (v.l. *-dama*). —*yuga*, n. a bad age, Sch. —*yāj*, mfn. d° to be yoked, RV. x, 44, 7. —*yo-* *ga*, m. bad contrivance, crime, MBh. i, 1316; Ut- tarar. vi, 11. —*yodha*, mfn. d° to be conquered, Vop. —*yodhana*, mfn. id. (—*tā*, f. MBh. iv, 2103); N. of the eldest son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra (leader of the Kauravas in their war with the Pāṇḍavas), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (cf. *su-y*); of a son of Su-durjaya, MBh. xlii, 96; —*rakshā-bandhana*, n. N. of wk.; —*vī-* *ya-jñāna-mudrā*, f. 'mark of knowledge of invin- cible heroism', a partic. intertwining of the fingers, L.; °*nāvaraja*, m. 'the younger brother of D°', N. of Duh-śāsana, G. —*yoni*, mfn. of low or impure origin, Mn. x, 59. —*lakshasha*, mfn. badly marked, MW. —*lakshya*, mfn. hardly visible, Daś.; Rājat.; n. a bad aim, Ratn. iii, 2. —*laṅghana*, mfn. diffi- cult to be surmounted or overcome, Kull.; —*śakti*, mfn. of insurmountable power, MW. —*laṅghya*, mfn. —*laṅghana*; (—*tā*, f. Daśar. iv, 13); d° to be transgressed (command), Rājat. v, 395. —*labha*, mfn. d° to be obtained or found, hard, scarce, rare (comp. *-tara*), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; hard to be (with inf. MBh. iii, 1728); extraordinary, eminent, L.; dear, beloved (also *-ka*), Kāraṇḍ.; m. Curcuma Amhaldi or Zerumbet, L.; N. of a man, Cat.; (ā), f. Alhagi Maurorum or = *śveta-kaṇṭha-kāri*, L.; —*tā*, f. (Rājat.), —*iva*, n. (Var.) scarceness, rarity; —*dar-* *śana*, mfn. out of sight, invisible, Mālav.; —*rāja*, m. N. of the father of Jagad-deva, Cat.; —*vardhana*, m. N. of a king of Kāśmīra, Rāj. iii, 489. —*labha-* *ka*, mfn. = °*bha*; m. N. of a king of Kāśmīra (also called Pratyāpāṇya), Rājat. iv, 7; —*svāmīra*, m. N. of a temple built by Dūr-vardhana, Rājat. iv, 6. —*lalita*, mfn. ill-mannered, wayward; spoilt by, weary of, disgusted with (comp.), Kāv. (°*ka* & *-la-* *sita*, v.l., Śak. vii, 11); n. waywardness, naughty or roguish tricks, Hariv. —*lābha*, mfn. = *labha*, MBh. xii, 11168. —*likhita*, mfn. badly scarified, Suśr. —*lipi*, m. 'the fatal writing' (of Destiny on man's forehead), ŚārngP. —*lekhyā*, n. a false or forged document, Yājñ. ii, 91. —*vaca*, mfn. d° to be spoken or explained or asserted or answered, MBh.; R. &c. (—*iva*, n. Sarvad.); speaking ill or in pain, W.; n. abuse, censure; evil or unlucky speech, W. —*va-* *oaka*, mfn. d° to be answered (?); —*yoga*, m. pl. a partic. art, Sch. on Bhp. x, 45, 36. —*vacana*, n. pl. bad or harsh language, Ratn. iii, 11. —*vacana*, n. id., MBh.; Pur.; mfn. using bad or harsh P, R.; d° to be explained or answered; —*iva*, n. Vāyup. —*vācika*, mfn. d° to be deceived. —*vañjī*, m. a wicked merchant, Kathās. ci, 333. —*vadaka*, mfn. speaking badly, stammering, Cat. —*varāha* (*dūr-*), m. a tame hog, ŚBr. xii; Āsv. Śr. ix, 10, 15, Sch. —*varṇa*, m. bad colour, impurity, Bh. xii, 3, 47; (—*vārṇa*), mfn. of a bad colour or species or class, in- ferior, TBr.; MBh. &c.; n. silver (opp. to *su-var-* *ṇa*, gold), L. (also *-ka*, n.); the fragrant bark of Fe- ronia Elephantum, L. —*vārtu*, mfn. difficult to be kept back, irresistible, RV. —*vala*, see *bala*. —*va-* *sa*, n. (impers.) d° to be resided in (loc.), MBh. iv, 93; mfn. d° to be passed or spent (time); d° to be stayed with, causing ill luck by one's presence, R. vii, 86, 12; 17. —*vasati*, f. bad dwelling, MBh.; Ragh. —*vaha*, mfn. hard to bear, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. —*vahaka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. —*vākya*, n. harsh or abusive language, W. —*vāc*, f. id., MBh.; (—*vāc*), mfn. having a bad voice, AV. iv, 17, 5; speak- ing ill, Kāv.; —*vāg-bhāva*, m. abusiveness, MBh. xiii, 2559 (C. *-bhava*). —*vācaka-yoga*, v.l. for *vac*°, Cat. —*vācika*, n. a bad commission, Naish. ix, 62. —*vācya*, mfn. hard (to be uttered); n. a h° word, Pur.; bad news, R. —*vāta*, m. 'bad wind', a fart, L.; °*tāya*, Nom. P. °*yati*, to break wind or fart against (acc.), Bhp. xi, 23, 39. —*vāda*, m. slander, abuse, reproach, ŚārngP. (v.l.); mfn. speaking ill, L. —*vānta*, mfn. having badly vomited (also said of a leech that has not ejected blood), Suśr. —*vā-* *ra*, mfn. hard to be restrained, irrepressible, in- sistible, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (—*iva*, n. Suśr.); °*raṇa*, mfn. id., ib.; m. pl. N. of a tribe of the Kāmbojas, MBh. vii, 4333 (v.l. °*vāri*); °*raṇiya*, °*rita*, °*rya*, mfn. = *vāra*, MBh. (°*rya-iva*, n. ib.). —*vārtā*, f. bad news, Ragh. xii, 51, Sch. —*vāla*, mfn. bald- headed, Mn. iii, 151 (Comm. 'red-haired' or 'afflicted with a skin-disease'). —*vāsa*, m. (cf. *-vāsas*) prob. = *śācārya*, m. N. of a Rishi, Cat.; °*sa-purāṇa*, n. N. of a Pur.; °*śāvara*, n. N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP.; °*śāpanishad*, f. N. of a section of ŚāivaP. —*vāsanā*,

f. bad inclination, Prab. vi, 14. — **vāsas**, mfn. badly clad, naked, RV. vii, 1, 19; MBh. xiii, 1176 (Śiva); m. N. of a Rishi or saint (son of Atri by Anasuya), and thought to be an incarnation of Śiva, known for his irascibility, MBh.; Śāk. iv, 7; Pur. &c.; *sa-upapurāṇa*, n.; *sa-upākhyāna*, n.; *so-darpa-bhāṅga*, m.; *so-dvi-tati*, f.; *so-mata-uttra*, n.; *so-mahiman*, m.; *so-vākya*, n. N. of wks. — **vāhita**, n. a heavy load or burden, Rājāt. iv, 18. — **vikatthana**, mfn. boasting in an arrogant or offensive manner, Daś. — **vikalpa**, m. unfounded irresolution, Daś.; mfn. very uncertain, Sch. — **vi-gāha**, mfn. = *avag*, Kāv.; Pañc.; difficult, dangerous, Prasannar. (also *vi-gāha*, MBh. xiii, 1840); m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — **vikāra**, m. an ill-placed hesitation, Daś.; mfn. very irresolute; -*tva*, n. Heat. — **viointita**, mfn. ill thought or found out, Var. — **vicinity**, mfn. hardly conceivable, MBh. — **viśeṣa**, mfn. ill-behaved, ib. — **viśeṣa**, n. understanding with difficulty; (°nd), mfn. = next, ŚBr. — **viśeṣa**, mfn. hardly conceivable, unintelligible, Āśv.; MBh. &c. — **vitarka** or **kyā**, mfn. difficult to be discussed or understood, BhP. — **vida**, mfn. d° to be known or discovered, MBh. — **vidagāha**, mfn. wrongly taught, wrong-headed, silly, Mṛicch. v, 14; Bhartṛ. &c. — **vidātra**, mfn. 'ill-disposed,' envious, ungracious, RV. — **vidya**, mfn. uneducated, ignorant, Rājāt. i, 356. — **vidvas** (dūr-), mfn. evil-minded, malignant, RV. — **vidha**, mfn. acting in a bad manner, badly circumstanced, mean, poor, miserable, R.; Śāṅk.; stupid, silly (w. r. for *vidya*?), L. — **vidhi**, m. 'bad fate,' misfortune, Kathās. xxi, 29. — **vinaya**, m. imprudent conduct, Pañc. v, 44. — **vināta**, mfn. badly educated, ill-conducted, undisciplined, mean, wicked, obstinate, restive, MBh., Kāv. &c. (°taka, id., Kathās. xx, 9); m. N. of a sage (associated with Durvāsas &c.), VarBṛ. xlviii, 63; of a prince. — **vipāka**, m. an evil consequence or result (esp. of actions in former births matured by time), Hit. i, 44; mfn. having evil consequences (esp. as result of actions in former births), Uttar. i, 44. — **vibhāga**, m. pl. d° to be disunited, 'N. of a people, MBh. ii. — **vibhāva** or **vāna** or **vyā**, mfn. d° to be perceived or understood, Kāv. — **vibhāsha**, mfn. d° to be uttered; n. harsh language, MBh. ii, 2187. — **vimarśa**, mfn. d° to be tried or examined, BhP. x, 49, 29. — **vimocana**, m. 'd° to be set free,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — **virocya**, mfn. d° to be purged, Suir. — **virocana**, m. 'shining badly' (?), N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — **vilasita**, n. a wayward or rude or naughty trick, ill-mannered act, Prab. vi, 4; Bālār. iv, 60. — **vikṛti**, m. one who answers wrongly, MBh. v, 1212. — **viśāha**, m. bad marriage, nissalience, Mn. iii, 41. — **viśeṣa**, mfn. d° to be judged or decided, Śāṅk. on Bādar. — **viśa**, mfn. d° to be entered, R. vi, 19, 16. — **viśa**, m. 'd° to be pervaded or approached,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10432. — **viśaha**, mfn. d° to be borne or supported, intolerable, irresistible, impracticable, MBh.; R.; BhP. (°śa-*hya*, id., MBh.; R.); m. N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10431; of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — **vr̥tta**, n. bad conduct, meanness, MBh.; mfn. behaving badly, vile, mean; m. rogue, villain, MBh.; R. &c. — **vr̥tti**, f. distress, misery, want, MBh.; R.; vice, crime, Hit. iii, 21 (v. l. *vr̥tta*); juggling, fraud, W. — **vr̥ṣhala**, m. a bad Śūdra, L. — **vr̥ṣhti**, f. want of rain, drought, Jātakam. — **veda**, mfn. (✓1. *vid*) having bad or little knowledge, ignorant, MBh. iii, 13437; difficult to be known, R. iv, 46, 2. — **veda**, mfn. (✓3. *vid*) d° to be found, ŚBr. — **vaīra**, mfn. living in bad enmity, BhP. x, 13, 60. — **vyavastha**, n. an evil intention, Mudrār. iii, 14. — **vyavasthāpaka**, mfn. deciding or judging badly, Rājāt. iv, 54. — **vyavahāra**, m. wrong judgment (in law), Kull. — **vyavahāriti**, f. ill-report or rumour, Mear. iii, 36. — **vyasana**, n. bad propensity, vice, Kathās. lxiii, 73. — **vyāhṛita**, mfn. spoken badly or ill; n. a bad or unfit expression, MBh.; R. — **vrajita**, n. bad or improper manner of going, MBh. iii, 14669. — **vrata**, mfn. not obedient to rules, transgressing rules (cf. *daur-vratya*). — **hāṇṣ**, f. (✓*han*) mis-chief, harm, RV.; *haṇāya*, Nom. P., p. *yāt*, meditating harm, ib. x, 134, 2; *haṇyū*, mfn. id., ib. iv, 30, 8; *hāṇyāt*, mfn. inauspicious, pernicious: RV. viii, 2, 20, 14. — **hanā** &c., see *haṇā*. — **hanu**, m(f) n. 'ugly-jawed,' RV.; Tār. — **hala** or **halī**, mfn. having a bad plough, Pāp. v, 4, 121, Kāś. — **hārd**, mfn. evil-minded, malignant, AV.

— **hita** (dūr-), mfn. ill-conditioned, miserable, RV. viii, 19, 26; hostile, troublesome, AV. iv, 36, 9. — **huta**, mfn. badly offered (as sacrifice), MBh. xii, 559. — **hṛipāya**, Nom. P., p. *yāt*, furious, enraged, SV. (v. l. for *hṛipāya*, RV.); *hṛipāya*, mfn. id., i, 84, 16; vii, 59, 8. — **hṛita**, mfn. removed with difficulty, Car. — **hṛid**, mfn. bad-hearted, wicked; m. enemy, MBh. — **hṛidaya**, mfn. id. (g. *yuvādi*; cf. *daur-h*). — **hṛishika**, mfn. having bad or uncontrolled organs of sense, MBh. iii, 13951. — **Durasya**, Nom. P. *yāti*, to wish to hurt or injure, AV. i, 29, 2 &c.; *syā*, mfn. wishing to do harm, AV. v, 3, 2; ApŚr. vi, 21, 1. — **Durgā**, mfn. (2. *dur* & *gām*) difficult of access or approach, impassable, unattainable, AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. bellium, L.; N. of an Asura (supposed to have been slain by the goddess Durgā, Skanda P.) and of sev. men (g. *naḍḍi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 99), esp. of the commentator on Yāska's Nirukta; also abridged for *durga-gupta*, *durgā-dāsa* &c. (see below); (ā), f. see *Durgā*, n. (m. only Pañc. v, 76; Bn.). a difficult or narrow passage, a place difficult of access, citadel, stronghold (cf. *ab-giri* &c.); rough ground, roughness, difficulty, danger, distress, RV.; AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **karma**, n. fortification, MBh.; R. — **kāra-ka**, m. 'making difficult or impassable,' the Bhojpatra or birch tree, L. — **gupta** (for *gā-g*, Pāp. vi, 3, 83), m. N. of a grammarian, Col. — **ghāta**, m. or n. N. of a fort, Rājāt. — **ghna**, mfn. removing difficulties; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, Hariv. 6426. — **ṭikā**, f. Durgā's commentary (on Yāska's Nirukta &c.). — **tarāṇi** or **ṭāṇi**, f. 'conveying over difficulties,' N. of the Śāvitṛi-verse, MBh. ii, 451; Hariv. 14078. — **tā**, f. impassableness, R. iv, 27, 16. — **datta** (for *gā-d*, Pāp. vi, 3, 63), m. N. of a man, Cat. — **deśa**, m. an impassable region, Kāv. — **nāga**, m. N. of a man, L. — **nivāsin**, mfn. dwelling in a stronghold, W. — **pati** or **pāla**, m. the commandant or governor of a fortress, Pañc.; BhP. — **pada-prabodha**, m. N. of a Comm. — **piśāca**, m. N. of a Mātanga, Kathās. — **pura**, n. a fortified city, W. — **pushpi**, f. N. of a plant (= *keśa-pushpi*), L. — **mārga**, m. a defile, a difficult pass or way, W. — **laṅghana**, m. 'making one's way through' d° places, 'a camel, L. — **vākyā-prabodha**, m. 'knowledge of d° words,' N. of a work. — **vāsa**, m. staying over-night in inhospitable places, MBh. iii, 12344. — **vr̥tti**, f. N. of wk. — **vyasana**, n. defect in a fortress (its being ill-guarded &c.), W. — **śaila**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. — **saṃcara** or **oāra**, m. difficult passage, defile, L.; Sch. — **sampaḍ**, f. perfection or excellence of a fortress, W. — **saha**, mfn. overcoming difficulties or dangers, Hariv. 5018. — **siṅha** (for *gā-s*, P. vi, 3, 63), m. N. of a grammarian and of an astronomer, Cat.; (f), f. D°'s commentary on the Kātantra. — **seṇa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **Durgākramaṇa**, n. the taking of a fort, MW. — **Durgācārya**, m. N. of a commentator on Yāska's Nirukta (= *durga*). — **Durgādhikārin** or **dhya-ksha**, m. the governor of a fortress, L. — **Durgāntarāṭhī**, m. guest of the inside of a stronghold, a prisoner, MW. — **Durgārohaṇa**, mfn. difficult to be ascended, R. — **Durgāvārohaṇa**, m. investing or besieging a fortress, W. — **Durgāśrayaṇa**, n. taking refuge in a fortress, W. — **Durgā**, f. (of *gā*, q. v.) the Indigo plant or Clitoria Ternatea, L.; a singing bird (= *iyāmā*), L.; N. of two rivers, MBh. vi, 337; 'the inaccessible or terrific goddess,' N. of the daughter of Himavat and wife of Śiva (also called Umā, Pārvatī &c., and mother of Kārtikeya and Gaṇeśa, cf. *pūjā*), Tār. x, 2, 3 (d° *devī*); MBh. &c.; of a princess, Rājāt. iv, 659, and of other women. — **kavaca**, m. or n. N. of wk. — **kuṇḍa**, n. N. of a pool, W. — **tattva**, n. N. of wk. — **datta**, m. N. of the author of the *Vṛttamuktāvali*. — **dāsa**, m. N. of Sch. on Vopadeva; of a physician, Cat.; of a prince, Kṣitṛi. — **navamī**, f. the ninth day of the light half of Kārtika (sacred to D°), L. — **pañcāṅga**, n. N. of wk. — **pūjā**, f. the chief festival in honour of D°, held in Bengal in the month Āśvīn or about October, RTL. 197, 431; N. of a ch. of the PŚar. — **bhakti-taram-gīnī**, f., *mahat-tva*, n., *māhātmya*, n. (cf. *devīm*), and *mṛita-rahasya* (°gām), n. N. of wks. — **yantra**, n. N. of a mystical diagram in the Tantra-sāra. — **ōṛama** (°gām), m. N. of an author, Cat. — **ōṛama-māhātmya (°gām), n. N. of wk. — **vati**, f. N. of a princess, Inser. — **vallabha**, m. a kind of perfume, Gal. — **villāsa**, m. N. of a poem, Cat. — **ōṣṭami** (°gām), f. N. of a partic. eighth day connected with D°, Cat. — **saṃdeha-bhedikā**,**

f. N. of wk. — **śāvitṛi**, f. (°*tri* only Vas. xxviii, 11) N. of RV. i, 99, 1, Viṣṇ. lvi, 9. — **stava**, m., **stuti**, f., **stotra**, n. 'praise of D°,' N. of wks. — **chāḍa** (°gām), m. a kind of perfume, Gal. (cf. *gā-vallabha*). — **Durgōtsava**, m., **-tattva**, n. N. of two treatises. — **Durgī**, f. N. of a deity (also = *durgā*) Tār. x, 1, 7. — **Durgilā**, f. N. of a woman, HParīś. — **Dus**, in comp. for *dus* (p. 488). — **cāksha**, mfn. evil-eyed, TBr. — **car**, to act wrongly or badly towards (acc.), to behave badly, MW. — **cara**, mfn. difficult to be gone or passed; d° to be performed, MBh.; Hariv.; K.; Pur. (-*tva*, n. R. v, 86, 14); going with trouble or difficulty; acting ill, behaving wickedly, W.; m. a bear; a bivalve shell (prob. both as moving slowly), L. — **cārin**, mfn. practising very difficult penance, MW. — **carita** (dūt-), n. misbehaviour, misdoing, ill-conduct, wickedness, VS. iv, 28; Mn.; MBh. &c.; pl. (Buddh.) the 10 chief sins (viz. murder, theft, adultery, lying, calumny, lewdness, evil speech, covetousness, envy, heresy; cf. MWB. 126); mfn. misbehaving, wicked, Kathās (also °*tin*, Lāṭy. iv, 3, 10). — **carmaka**, n. leprosy, L. — **cārman**, mfn. affected with a skin-disease, leprosy, TS.; TBr.; Yājñ.; having no prepuce, L. — **cāritra** (MBh.) and **cārin** (Kathās), mfn. = *carita*. — **cikitsa**, mfn. difficult to be cured, BhP. iv, 30, 38; (ā), f. (med.) a wrong treatment, Kull.; *ṭisita*, mfn. = *ṭisā*, ib.; *ṭiya*, mfn. id., Suir.; Car. (superl. *-tama*, Suir.; n. *-tva*, Kull.). — **cit**, mfn. thinking evil, AV. — **citta**, mfn. melancholy, sad, Kāraṇḍ. — **cintita**, n. a bad or foolish thought, Kathās. — **cintin**, mfn. 'thinking evil thoughts,' N. of a Māra-putra, Lalit. — **cintya**, mfn. difficult to be understood, MBh. — **ceshṭa**, f. misconduct, error, K.; *ṭita*, n. id., ib.; mfn. misbehaving, doing evil, W. — **cyavana**, mfn. d° to be felled, unshaken, RV.; AV.; m. N. of Indra, Pratāp. — **cyāva**, mfn. id.; *avana*, mfn. shaking the unshaken, MBh. viii, 1506. — **cyavana**, W. — **chada**, mfn. badly covering (the body), R. ii, 32, 31; hardly covered, tattered, W. — **chāya**, mfn. having a bad complexion, looking unwell, Car. — **chid**, mfn. difficult to be cut or destroyed (enemy), Kām. xiv, 68. — **chinna**, mfn. badly cut out or extracted (thorn), MBh. xii, 5307. — **Dush**, in comp. for *dus* (p. 488). — **kara**, mfn. hard to be done or borne, difficult, arduous, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (often with inf.; *ram yad* or *yadi*, with indic. or Pot. and also with inf. = hardly, scarcely, MBh.; R.); rare, extraordinary, MBh.; Kathās.; doing wrong, behaving ill, wicked, bad, W.; n. difficult act, difficulty, ib.; austerity, Divyāv. 392; affect, air, L.; the tree of plenty, W.; *-karman* (v. l. *dushkar-ma-kārin*), mfn. doing difficult things, clever, Daś.; *-kārin*, mfn. id.; experiencing difficulties, R. &c. (°*ritā*, f. MBh. xii, 5886). — *-caryā*, f. hard penance, N. of a ch. of Lalit.; *-sādhanā*, n. means of overcoming difficulties, Daś. — *-karaṇa*, n. a difficult or miserable work, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2, 14. — *-karṇa*, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — *-karman*, n. wickedness, sin; any difficult or painful act, MBh.; mfn. acting wickedly, criminal, ib.; *ma-sūdāna*, m(f) n. destroying criminals, Śatr. — *-kalavara*, n. 'the bad or miserable body,' BhP. — *-kāyavastha-kula*, n. 'the miserable writer-caste,' Rājāt. — *-kālā*, m. an evil time, HParīś.; 'bad or all-destroying Time,' R.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10418. — *-kīrti*, f. dishonour, BhP.; mfn. infamous, of bad repute, ib. — *-kula*, n. a low family or race, Mn.; MBh.; R.; mfn. of a low family, low-born, Hariv.; Bhartṛ. (-*tā*, f. Sāh.). — *ṭina*, mfn. id., MBh.; R.; m. a sort of perfume, L. — *-kuhaka*, mfn. incredulous, Divyāv. 7; 9 &c. — *-kr̥ti*, mfn. acting wickedly, criminal, evil-doer, RV.; AV.; MBh. — *-kr̥ita* (dūt-), mfn. wrongly or wickedly done, badly arranged or organized or applied, ŚBr. viii, 6, 2, 18; MBh. &c.; (°*id*), n. evil action, sin, guilt, RV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a partic. class of sins, Divyāv. 544; *-kārman*, mfn. acting wickedly, criminal, Mn.; Yājñ.; R.; n. wicked deed, wickedness, W.; *-ta-bahish-kṛita*, mfn. free from sin, W.; *-tātman*, mfn. evil-minded, wicked, base, BhP. — *-kriti*, mfn. acting wickedly, an evil-doer, MBh.; R.; *-tin*, id., ib. — *-kr̥ishṭa*, mfn. badly ploughed, ill-cultivated, AitBr. iii, 38. — *-krama*, mfn. ill-arranged, unmethodical (-*tā*, f. Kāvya); difficult of access; going ill, W. — *-kriyā*, f. evil act, a misdemeanour, MW. — *-kr̥ita*, m(f) n. badly or dearly bought, Nār. — *-kha* &c., see *dukhka*. — **khadira**, m. a tree related to the Acacia

Catechu, L. — **tanu**, mfn. having an ugly body, AV. iv, 7, 3. — **tara**, mfn. difficult to be passed or overcome; endured; unconquerable, irresistible; incomparable, excellent, RV. AV. (cf. *dus-²*): — **tdritu**, mfn. id., RV.; TS.; N. of a man, ŚBr. xii, 9, 3, 1. — **nta** (*dushtuta*), see *dushtuta*; — **ti**, see *dushtuti* (under *dus*). — **paca**, mfn. difficult to be digested, L. — **patana**, n. falling badly, L. — **patra**, n. a kind of perfume (= *cora*), L. — **pāda**, mfn. unfathomable or inaccessible (river), RV. i, 53, 9. — **parājaya**, m. 'd° to be conquered', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i. — **parigraha**, mfn. d° to be seized or kept, Kām. — **pariṇāma**, w. r. for *maṇa*, mfn. of undefined extent, Kauś. 139. — **parimīśha**, mfn. badly considered, Suśr. — **parihantu**, mfn. d° to be removed or destroyed, RV. ii, 27, 6. — **pariksha**, mfn. d° to be investigated or examined, MBh. — **parśa** (*dushparśa*) = *dusht-parśa* (see *dus*). — **pāna**, mfn. d° to be drunk, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 128, Kāś. — **pāra**, mfn. d° to be crossed or overcome or accomplished, MBh. &c. — **pārāhi-graha** or **-grāha**, mfn. having a dangerous enemy in the rear, Kām. — **pīta**, mfn. badly drunk, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 41, Kāś. — **putra**, m. a bad son, MBh. — **purusha**, m. a bad man (g. *brāhmaṇādi*). — **pūra**, mfn. difficult to be filled or satisfied, MBh. &c. — **peshana**, mfn. d° to be pounded or crushed, Āpśr. viii, 5, 40, Comm. — **posha**, mfn. d° to be nourished; — **tā**, f. L. — **prakampa** and **pya**, mfn. d° to be shaken or agitated, immovable, MBh.; Hariv. — **prakāśa**, mfn. 'lighting badly', obscure, dark, MBh. — **prakṛiti**, f. a mean nature or bad character, Kād.; mfn. evil-natured, bad-tempered, MBh. — **prakriyā**, f. little authority, Rājāt. viii, 4. — **praja** (BhP.) and **jas** (Pāṇ. v, 4, 122), mfn. having bad offspring. — **prajña**, mfn. weak-minded, stupid, MBh.; — **tva**, n. stupidity, Prabh. vi, 11. — **prajñāna**, n. want of understanding, weak intellect, MBh.; (°nd), mfn. — **prajña**, TBr. — **pranāta**, mfn. badly led or conducted, ill-managed, MBh.; R.; n. ill-conduct or behaviour, MBh. — **pratara**, mfn. difficult to be passed or overcome, MBh.; R. — **pratigrāha**, mfn. d° to be taken or laid hold of, AV. x, 10, 28. — **prativāra**, mfn. d° to be averted, R. iii, 31, 49. — **prativikshaṇi** or **ksya**, mfn. d° to be looked at, dazzling, MBh.; R. — **pratyabhiṣṭa**, mfn. d° to be recognised, Caṇḍ. — **prāda**, mfn. causing pain or sorrow, R. (B.) ii, 106, 29. — **pradharsha**, mfn. not to be assailed or touched, intangible, MBh.; R.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. vi; (ā), f. Alhagi Maurorum or Phoenix Sylvestris, L.; **shaṇa**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh.; R.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i.; (ā), f. Melangena Incurva, L. **shi-²**, f. N. of various egg-plants, Bhpr.; v. r. for prec., L. **dhrishya**, mfn. = *dharsha*, MBh.; R. — **prapaṇa**, mfn. difficult to be attained or entered, Śāy. on RV. i, 59, 3. — **prabodha**, mfn. awaking with difficulty, Bhpr. — **prabhāṣana**, m. hurricane, Mcar. vii, 12. — **pramāya**, mfn. d° to be measured, W. — **prayukta**, mfn. falsely used, Vām. v, 2, 55. — **pralambha**, mfn. d° to be deceived, Āp. — **pravāda**, m. ill speech, slander, Kathās. — **pravṛtti**, f. bad news, Ragh. — **praveśa**, mfn. difficult to be entered, MBh.; R.; d° to be introduced, Suśr.; (ā), f. a species of Opuntia, L. — **prasaha**, mfn. d° to be borne or supported or suffered, irresistible; terrible, frightful, MBh.; Kāv.; m. N. of a Jain teacher, Śatr. — **prasāda** (MBh.) and **dana** (BhP.), mfn. d° to be propitiated. — **prasādhana** (MBh.) and **dhya** (Kām.), mfn. d° to be managed or dealt with. — **prasāha**, w. r. for *saha*. — **prasū**, f. bringing forth (children) with difficulty, Suśr. — **praharsha**, m. 'bad rejoicing', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i. — **prāpa** or **pāpa** or **pya**, mfn. hard to attain, inaccessible, remote, MBh.; K.; Pur. &c. — **prāpta**, w. r. for *prāpa*. — **prāvi**, mfn. 'badly heeding', unkind, unfriendly, RV. iv, 25, 6. — **pṛiti**, f. displeasure (cf. *jana*, add.). — **prēkha** or **ksaniya** or **ksya**, mfn. difficult to be looked at, disagreeable to the sight, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **prēkshita**, mfn. badly looked at, VarBṛS. ii, 23. — **vāpnya** (*dushvāpnya*), see *dusht-shv*.
Dushthu. See *dushtu* under *dus*.
Dushmanta, w. r. for *Dushyanta* below.
Dushyanta, m. (fr. *dus* + *yo* or p. of *dusht*?, older form *dusht-shanta*) N. of a prince of the lunar race (descendant of Puru, husband of Śakuntalā and father of Bharata), MBh.; Śāk.; Pur.
Dushvanta, w. r. for *Dushyanta* above.
Dus, ind. a prefix to nouns and rarely to verbs

or adverbs (Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6; 2, 18; Vārt. 2, Pat.; iii, 3, 126 &c.) implying evil, bad, difficult, hard; badly, hardly; slight, inferior &c. (opp. to *su*), often = Engl. *in-* or *un-* [cf. *√2. dush*; *Zd. dush*; Gr. *δus*]; Goth. *tus*; O.H.G. *tur*]. It becomes *dur* (q.v.) before vowels and soft consonants; *dū* (q.v.) before *r* and sometimes before *d*, *dh*, *n*, which become *q*, *qh*, *n*; remains unchanged before *t*, *th* (in older language however *sh*, *shh*); becomes *dush* (q.v.), rarely *dūh* before *k*, *kh*; *p*, *ph*; *du* (q.v.) before *c*, *ch*; *duh* (q.v.), rarely *dūh*, *dush*, *du*, before *s*, *sh*, *s*. — **tapa**, mfn. difficult to be endured (penance), Śatr. — **tara**, mfn. (cf. *sh-²*) difficult to be passed or overcome, unquarable, invincible, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **taraṇa**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh. — **tarka**, m. false reasoning, wrong argument, BhP.; — **mūla**, mfn. founded on it, MW. — **tarkya**, mfn. difficult to be supposed or reasoned about, ib. — **tāra** and **-tirpa**, mfn. — **tara**, MBh. — **tithi**, m. an inauspicious lunar day, MBh. xii, 6735. — **tīrtla**, mfn. offering a bad ford or descent (river), MBh. v, 7363. — **tosha**, mfn. difficult to be satisfied, MBh.; BhP. — **tyajya**, mfn. difficult to be relinquished or quitted, MBh.; R. &c. — **tyājya**, mfn. id., Śānti.

Dustha, **dusthita**, **dusprishṭa**. See *dusht-sha* &c. under *dusht*.

1. **Dū**, in comp. for *dus* above. — **dābha** or **-lābha**, mfn. difficult to be deceived, RV. — **dāśa**, mfn. not worshipping, irreligious, RV. — **dāśa**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 109, Vārt. 5, Pat. — **dhi**, mfn. malevolent, RV. — **dhya**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. ib. — **nāśa**, mfn. unattainable, inaccessible, RV. iii, 56, 8. — **nāśa**, mfn. (fr. *√1. naś*) id., RV. vi, 27, 8; Pāṇ. ib.; N. of an Ekāha, ŚrS.; (fr. *√2. naś*) imperishable, incessant, perpetual. — **rakta**, mfn. badly coloured or dyed, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 14, Kāś. — **raksha**, mfn. difficult to be guarded or preserved, Mṛicch. iv, 11. — **rada**, mfn. difficult to be scratched, hard, Śiś. xix, 106. — **rādha**, mfn. difficult to be accomplished, TāṇḍyaBr. xx, 11. — **rūḍha**, mfn. badly grown or cicatrized; — **tva**, n., Suśr. — **roha**, mfn. difficult to be ascended or reached, AitBr. iv, 20. — **rohaṇa**, mfn. id.; n. N. of a difficult recitation of a verse in 7 ways (1 Pāda, 2 Pādas, 3 Pādas, the whole verse, 3 Pādas, 2 Pādas, 1 Pāda), MaitrS.; VS. &c.; *ṇīya*, mfn. recited in that way, ŚākhBr.

दुराक durāka, m. N. of a barbarous tribe, L.

दुरु duru, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. xiii, 7658.

दुरुःफदुरुḥpha, m. (astrol.) N. of the 15th Yoga (v.l. *durapha* and *durupha*).

दुरुधरा durudhara, f. a peculiar position of the moon (δουροφωρα), Var.

दुरोदर duro-dara. See under 1. *dur*.

दुर्दुष्ट durdurūṣṭa and **durdh**. See under 2. *dur*.

दुर्दिता durditā, f. a kind of creeping plant, L.

दुर्वै durv, cl. 1. P. *dūrvati*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xv, 63 (cf. *√dhurv*).

दुर्वारि durvāri. See *-vāraṇa* under 2. *dur*.

दुल dul, cl. 10. P. *dolayati*, to swing, throw up, shake to and fro, Bhartṛ. iii, 43 (cf. *tul*, *dola*, *dolāya*).

Dulā, f. 'shaking' one of the 7 Kṛittikās, TS., Comm.

दुलयते dul-ayate = *dur-ayate*. See *dur-* + *ayate* under 2. *dur*.

दुलारभट्टाचार्य dulāra-bhaṭṭācārya, m. N. of an author, Cat.

दुलि duli, m. N. of a sage, L.; (ā), f. a small or female tortoise, L. (Cf. *dauleya*.)

दुलिदुह dulduduha, m. N. of a prince, MBh.; Hariv.

दुलोक duloḥka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

दुलल dulla (?) = *romaśa*, L.

दुवन्सद् duvanya-sād, mfn. (fr. *√1. du*) dwelling among the distant (Dadhī-kṛāvan), RV. iv, 40, 2 (Śāy. among the worshippers, cf. 2. *dūvas*).

1. **Dūvas**, mfn. stirring, restless (Soma), RV. i, 168, 3. **Dūvasana**, mfn. id. (eagle), iv, 6, 10.

दुवस् 2. dūvas, n. (fr. 3. *dū*, a collateral form to *dū* as *gū* to *gā*, *pū* to *pā*, *sthū* to *sthā*; cf. *agre-gū*, *-pū*, *sthavira*) gift, oblation, worship, honour, reverence, RV. i, 14, 1 &c. (165, 14 *dūvas*, prob. gift, liberality). — *√kṛi*, to worship (loc.), RV. — **vat** (*dūv*), mfn. offering or enjoying worship, VS.

Dūvasya, Nom. P. *yāti*, to honour, worship, celebrate, reward, RV. iii, 2, 8 &c.; give as a reward, i, 119, 10. *syā*, mfn. worshipping, reverential, viii, 91, 2.

Duvo, in comp. for *dūvas* above. — *√dhā*, to worship (loc.), RV. — **yā**, f. (instr.) worship, RV. v, 36, 3. — **yā**, mfn. worshipping, honouring, vi, 36, 5; (ū), ind. reverently, 51, 4; out of acknowledgment, as a reward, vii, 18, 14; 25.

दुष्टिक दुष्टिकya, n. N. of the 3rd lunar mansion, Var.

दुष् 2. dush, cl. 4. P. *dushtyati* (°te, MBh.; pf. *dudoshā*; fut. *dokshyati*, *doshā*, Siddh.; aor. *adushat*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 55; *adukshat*, Vop.) to become bad or corrupted, to be defiled or impure, to be ruined, perish; to sin, commit a fault, be wrong, AitBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *dushdyati* (ep. also °te), see under *dūsha*; *doshayati* (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 91), to spoil or corrupt (the mind).

Dushṭa, mfn. spoiled, corrupted; defective, faulty; wrong, false; bad, wicked; malignant, offensive, inimical; guilty, culpable, ŚrS.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; MBh. &c.; sinning through or defiled with (cf. *karma-mano-yoni-vāg-*); m. a villain, rogue; a kind of noxious animal, Vishṇ. xii, 2; (ā), f. a bad or unchaste woman, L.; n. sin, offence, crime, guilt, Hariv., R. (cf. *śruti*); Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. — **gaja**, m. a vicious elephant, MW. — **caritra**, mfn. ill-conducted, evil-doer, Pañc. i, 21. — **cārin**, mfn. id., MBh.; R. &c. — **ceṣas**, mfn. evil-minded, malevolent, Mn.; R. — **tā**, f. or *-tva*, n. badness, wickedness; falsehood; defilement, violation, R.; Mṛicch.; Pañc. — **damana**, n. 'taming of the bad', N. of wk.; — *kāvya*, n. N. of a poem. — **durjana**, m. villain, reprobate, Kāv. — **dhī**, mfn. — **ceṣas**, MW. — **nāśini**, f. N. of a deity, Cat. — **baṭuka**, m. a bad fellow, villain, Mṛicch. i, 21. — **buddhi**, mfn. ill-disposed against (*upari*), Pañc.; m. N. of a villain, Kathās. — **bhāva**, mfn. evil-natured, malignant, vicious, Āp.; MBh.; R.; — *tā*, f. R. i, 3, 11. — **mati**, mfn. — **ceṣas**, MW. — **mānasa**, mf(ā)n. id., ib. — **yoni-prāpti-vicāra**, m., — **rajo-darśana-śānti**, f. N. of wks. — **lāṅgala**, n. N. of a partic. form of the moon, Var. — **vāc**, mfn. uttering bad language, Mn. viii, 386. — **vānara**, m. a vicious monkey, Ratn. ii, 2. — **vriśha**, m. a vicious or stubborn ox, W. — **vraṇa**, m. a dull boil or sore; a sinus, W. — **hridaya**, mfn. bad-hearted, Daś. **Dushātāra**, mfn. a bad or disobedient patient, Kath. ix, 120. **Dushātman**, mfn. evil-minded, malevolent, MBh.; *°tāntarātman*, id. **Dush-tānvita**, mfn. defiled, rendered impure, W.

Duṣṭi, f. corruption, defilement, depravity, AV.; growing worse (of a wound &c.), Suśr.; Car. *°īya*, Nom. P. *yāti*, to become bad or corrupted, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 36, Sch.

Dūsha, mfn. defiling, corrupting (ifc.; cf. *kora*, *pañkti*). **Dūshaka**, mf(ā)n. corrupting, spoiling, disgracing, seducing, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. (°*shika* only Divyāv.); offending, transgressing (gen. or comp.), Hariv. 5635; Mṛicch. ix, 40; sinful, wicked, MBh. xii, 1236 &c.; m. offender, seducer, disparager (*vadānām*, MBh. xiii, 1639; *prakṛitīnām*, Mn. ix, 232); (*ikā*), f. impurity or impure secretion of the eyes, Mn.; Suśr.; a kind of rice, Suśr.; pencil or paint-brush, L.

Dūshapa, mf(ā)n. corrupting, spoiling, vitiating, violating, AV.; ŚākhGr. &c.; counteracting, sinning against (comp.), R. ii, 109, 7 (cf. *arāti-d*, *kula-d*, *kṛityā-d*, *khara-d*, *loka-d*, *viśha-d*, *viśkandha-d*); m. N. of a Rakshas (general of Rāvaṇa), MBh.; R. &c.; of a Daitya slain by Śiva, ŚivaP.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Bhauvana and mother of Tāshṭri, BhP. v, 15, 13; n. the act of corrupting &c. (see above), Mn.; MBh. &c.; dishonouring, detracting, disparaging, MBh.; Mṛicch.; Kathās. &c.; objection, adverse argument, refutation, Sarvad.; Jaim.; Kap., Schol.; fault, offence, guilt, sin, Mn.; Kāv.; Hit. &c. (cf. *artha-d*, *sukṛita-d*, *strī-d*). — **tā**, f. the being a fault,

ŚārngP.; -vādin, m. opponent, adversary (in a disputation), Nyāyas., Comm. °pārī, m. 'the enemy of D', N. of Rāma, L. °pāyaha, mfn. occasioning guilt, MW. °pādhāra, m. N. of wk. °shapya, mfn. = °shya, L.

Dūshāya, Nom. P. °yati (cp. also °te) to corrupt, spoil, contaminate, vitiate (of moral corruption also doṣhayati, see 2. duṣh), AV.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to dishonour or violate (a woman), Mn. viii, 364; MBh. &c.; (astrol.) to cause evil or misfortune, Var.; to adulterate, falsify, MBh. xiii, 1683; to object, refute, disprove, blame, ib.; Katās. &c.; to retract or break (vācam, one's word), MBh. xii, 7256; to find fault with, accuse, MBh.; R.; (pa-ras-param, each other), Pañc. i, 444; to offend, hurt, injure (gen.), R. ii, 74, 3; MBh. iv, 2228 &c. °shayāt, mfn. making bad, corrupting, defiling, MW. °shayāna, mfn. id., W. °shayitā, m. corrupter (see kāya-), °shayitā, m. id., Vop.

Dūshī, mfn. corrupting, ruining, destroying (ifc.; cf. arāti-d°, ātma-d°, krityā-d°, tanu-d°); f. a poisonous substance, AV.; = next, L. **Dūshī** (or °shikā), f. the rheum of the eyes (cf. °shikā under °shaka), AV.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; -visha, n. a vegetable poison spoilt through age or decomposition, Suśr.; mfn. slightly poisonous, Car.; °shārī, m. a kind of antidote, Suśr. **Dūshy-udara**, n. a disease of the abdomen caused by poisonous substances; °rin, mfn. affected with this disease, Suśr. (°shyod°, a wrong formation for °shyud°).

Dūshita, mfn. spoiled, corrupted, contaminated, defiled, violated, hurt, injured, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; censured, blamed, MBh.; Kathās.; calumniated, blemished, compromised, falsely accused of (often in comp., see manyu-, śatrūpajāpa-), Mn. vi, 66 (v. l. bhūshita), viii, 64 &c.; MBh.; Bhartṛ.; Pañc. &c.; (ā), f. a girl who has been violated or deflowered, W. = tva, n. Sarvad.

Dūshin, mfn. corrupting, polluting, violating (ifc.; cf. kanyā-), MBh.; Yājñ.

1. **Dūshya**, mfn. corruptible, liable to be soiled or defiled or disgraced or ruined, MBh.; Kām.; reprehensible, culpable, vile, bad; m. wicked man, a villain, R.; Kām.; n. matter, pus; poison, L. -yukta, mfn. associated with a vile rascal, Kām. xiii, 70.

Dūshyat, mfn. offending, Yājñ. ii, 296 (for °shayati?).

दुस्सथ dussatha, m. (w. r. or Prakr. for duḥ-saktha?) a cock or dog, L.

दुस्सनि dussani, m. (dus + sani, gift or giver?) N. of a man, Rājat. iv, 167.

दुह 1. duh, cl. 1. P. dohati, to pain, Dhātup.

दुह 2. duh (orig. dugh, cf. dūghāna, dughā &c., and the initial dh of some forms), cl. 2. P. A. dogdhi; dughāne or duhē, RV. &c. (pl. A. duhatē, ix, 19, 5 &c.; duhrate, i, 134, 6 &c.; duhrē, vii, 101, 1 &c.; impf. P. ādhok, iii, 19, 7; duhīr, ii, 34, 10 &c.; A. adugāha [according to Pāp. vii, 3, 73 aor.], pl. aduhra, AV. viii, 10, 14; 3 sg. aduha, pl. °hra, MaitrS. [cf. Pāp. vii, 1, 8; 41, Kās.]; Impv. duhskva, RV.; &c. 3 sg. duhām, RV. i, 164, 27; pl. duhrām, °rātām, AV.; duhūgdhvām, AśvŚr.; Subj. dohat [3 pl. °hān, Br.], °hate, RV.; Pot. duhiyat, RV. ii, 11, 21; °yān, i, 120, 9; A. °hita, ii, 18, 8; p. P. duhāt, A. duhānā, dūhāna, and duhō, RV.); cl. 6. P. A. duhāti, °te, RV. &c.; cl. 4. duhyati, °te, MBh.; pl. dudōha [°hiha, RV. ii, 3, 16]; duduhē, 3 pl. duduhur [dudūhur, BhP. v, 15, 9], RV. &c.; A. duduhre, RV. iii, 57, 2 &c. [ix, 70, i, SV. °hrirre]; fut. dhokshyati, °te, Pāp. viii, 2, 37, Kās.; aor. ādhukshat, °shata [3 sg. ii, 2, 3, pl. 110, 8], adukshat, i, 33, 10; dukshata, 3 sg. i, 160, 3; Impv. duhskhāva, RV.; Pot. duhshimāhi, TS. i, 6, 4, 3; inf. dogdhum, MBh. &c.; dogdhos, ŚBr.; duhādhyai and dohāse, RV.; ind. p. dughdva, ŚBr.) to milk (a cow or an udder), fig. take advantage of (cf. āmēlyasōau), enjoy; to milk or squeeze out, extract (milk, Soma, e.g. any good thing); draw anything out of another thing (with 2 acc.), RV. &c. &c.; (mostly A.) to give milk, yield any desired object (acc., rarely gen.), RV. &c. &c.; Pass. duhyāte, aor. adōhi (Pāp. iii, 1, 63, Kās.) to be milked, to be drawn or extracted from, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; Caus. dohdyati, °te, aor. adiudhat, Pass. dohyāte, to cause to milk or be milked; to milk, milk out, extract, ŚBr.; Vait.; Mu.; BhP.: Desid. didu-

shati (RV.), dudhukshati (Bhartṛ. ii, 38, cf. du-dhukshu), to wish to milk.

3. **Duh**, mfn. (nom. duhk) milking; yielding, granting (cf. kama-, go- &c.). **Duha**, mfn. id. ifc.

Duhitri, f. a daughter (the milker or drawing milk from her mother [cf. Zd. dugdhar, Gk. θυγάτηρ, Goth. dauhtar, Lith. duklė, Slav. dushtī]). °tā-mātri, f. du. daughter and mother, Kathās. xcviii, 54. °tuh-pati, m. a daughter's husband, Pāp. vi, 3, 24, Kās. °tri-tva, n. the condition of a daughter, MBh.; Pur. -pati, m. = °tuh-p°, Pāp. ib. -mat, mfn. having a daughter, GS.

Duhya, mfn. to be milked, milkable, W.

दुसु duhyu, w. r. for druhyu.

दू 2. dū, f. (fr. √2. du) pain, distress. -da, mfn. afflicting, harassing, L. (For 1. dū, see p. 488, col. 2.)

1. **Dūtaka**, m. N. of Agni in the form of a forest conflagration, Gṛhyas. (cf. dāva, dāva).

Dūnā, mfn. (Pāp. viii, 2, 45) burnt, afflicted, distressed, AV.; MBh. &c.

Dūyana, n. heat (of the body), fever, Car.

दू 3. dū = 2. dūvas, only nom. acc. pl. dūvas, RV. (cf. ā-dū).

दूत dūtā, m. (prob. fr. √1. du; cf. dūrā) a messenger, envoy, ambassador, negotiator, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. °taya, Nom. P. °yati, to employ as m° or a°, Naish; (f), f. female messenger, esp. procuress, go-between, RV.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of bird (= sārīkā), L.; N. of a female attendant on Durgā, W. -karman, n. business or duty of a m°, MBh.; Pañc. -ghnī, f. 'm°-killer,' N. of a plant, L. -tva, n. the office or state of a m°, Pañc. -parīkshā, f. N. of wk. -mukha, mf(ī)n. 'having an ambassador as mouth,' speaking by an a°, Śis. ii, 82. -mocana, n. 'liberation of an a°,' N. of a ch. of the GaṇP. -lakshana, n. N. of wk. -vat, mfn. having a messenger, Kaush. Up. ii, 1. -vākya, n. and -prabandha, m. N. of wks. -samprēshana, n. the sending forth ambassadors, Mn. vii, 153. **Dūtāgāda**, m. 'Āngada as messenger,' N. of an act of the Mahā-nāṭaka; n. of a Chāyā-nāṭaka by Subhāṭa. **Dūti-tva**, w. r. for °ti-tva, n. the office or state of a procuress, Śukas. **Dūti-prakāsa**, m., °ti-lakshana, n., °ty-upa-hāsa, m. N. of wks.

2. **Dūtaka**, m. a messenger, ambassador (cf. deva-); (ikā), f. a female m°, confidante, Pañc.; Vet.; a gossiping or mischief-making woman, Rājat. °tikā, f. = prec. f., L. °tyā, n. the state or office of an ambassador; an embassy, message, RV.; Hcar. &c.

दून dūna. See under 2. dū.

दृप्र dūpra, mfn. strong, L. (cf. dṛipra).

दूर dūr, N. of the Prāṇa or vital breath regarded as a deity, ŚBr.

दूर dūrā, mf(ā)n. (prob. fr. √1. du, but see Un. ii, 21; compar. dāvīyas, superl. dāvishtha, qq. vv.) distant, far, remote, long (way); n. distance, remoteness (in space and time), a long way, ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (āne), ind. far, far from (gen. or abl., Pāp. ii, 3, 34, Kās.), a long way off or a long period back, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. (also dūrād dūrām, AV. xii, 2, 14); far above (ut-patati, Hit. i, 444) or below (ambhasi, Kathās. x, 29); far, i. e. much, in a high degree (dūram un-mani-kṛita, Prab. iii, 444); dūran-°kṛi, to surpass, exceed, Ragh. xvii, 18; °m-karaya, mf(ī)n. making far or distant, removing, Vop. (v. l.); °m-gata, mfn. = °ra-g°, Śamk.; °m-gamā, mfn. going far away, VS. xxxiv, 1; (ā), f. (scil. bhīmi) one of the 10 stages in the life of a Śrāvaka, L. (ēna), ind. (Pāp. ii, 3, 35) far, from afar, far, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; compar. °ra-tarena, VP. iii, 7, 26, 33; (āt), ind. (Pāp. ib.) from a distance, from afar, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; far from (abl.), Mn. iv, 151; a long way back or from a remote period, iii, 130; in comp. with a pp., e.g. dūrād-āgata, come from afar, Pāp. ii, 1, 39; vi, 1, 2; 2, 144, Kās.; (ē), ind. (Pāp. ii, 3, 36, Kās.) in a distant place, far, far away, RV. i, 24, 9; iv, 4, 3 (opp. dnti) &c., AV.; ŚBr.; TśUp. 5 (opp. antike); Mn.; MBh. &c.; compar. °ra-tare, some way from (abl.), Mn. xi, 128; dūre-°kṛi, to discard, Amar. 67; dūre-°bhū or -°gam, to be far away or gone off, Kathās.; Vet.; Re tishthatu, let it be far, i. e. let it be unmentioned, never mind, Kathās. vi, 37. -ādīś

(dūrā- for °rē-ā°), mfn. announcing far and wide, RV. i, 139, 10. -ādī (dūrā- for °rē-ā°), mfn. whose thoughts are far away, vi, 9, 6. -upa-śabdaś (dūrā- for °rē-up°), mfn. sounding to a distance, vii, 21, 2. -khātōdaka, mfn. (said of a place) where water is only found after deep digging, Gobh. iv, 7, 8, Comm. -ga, mfn. going or being far, remote, Hariv.; Rājat. -gata, mfn. gone far away, R. -gamana, n. the going or travelling far, Kāv. -gā, mfn. = -ga, Tāṇdyabr. -gāmin, mfn. going far, R.; m. an arrow, W. -griha, mfn. whose house is distant, far from home, R. -grahana, n. seizing or perceiving objects from afar (a supernatural faculty), BhP. -cara, mfn. walking or being far, R.; keeping away from (abl.), Jātakam. -ja, mfn. born or living in a distant place, MBh. -tās, ind. from afar, at a distance, aloof from, far off, AV.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; dūrato-°bhū, to keep away, ŚārngP. -tā, f. (W.), -tva, n. (Bhāṣāp.) remoteness, distance. -darsana, m. 'far-seeing,' a vulture, L.; n. long-sightedness; foresight, W.; mfn. visible only from afar, BhP. i, 11, 8. -darśin, mfn. far-seeing; long-sighted (fig.), R.; m. a seer, prophet (cf. dīrgha-d°); a vulture, L.; N. of a v° who was prime-minister of Citra-varṇa, MW. -dṛiś, mfn. id.; m. a vulture; a learned man, L. -dṛiśhtī, f. long-sightedness, foresight, discernment, W. -patha, m. a long way; °tām gaṇa, living far off, MBh. i, 801. -pāta, m. a long flight, MBh.; falling from a great height; mfn. shooting from afar, MBh.; R. (cf. dūrāp°). -pātana, n. the act of shooting to a distance, MBh. -pātīn, mfn. flying far or a long way, MBh.; R.; shooting to a distance, hitting from afar, ib. (°ti-tā, f. and °ti-tva, n., MBh.) -pātra, mfn. having a wide channel or bed (river), R. ii, 73, 2 (v. l. -pāra). -pāra, mfn. having the opposite shore far off, very broad or wide, R. ii, 71, 2 &c. (cf. prec.); difficult of access or attainment, MBh. xi, 138; m. a very broad river, MBh.; BhP.; (ā), f. N. of the Ganges, MW. (cf. dush-p°). -prasārin, mfn. reaching far, Bhpr. -bandhu, mfn. having one's kinsmen distant, banished from wife and kindred, MBh.; Megh. -bhāj, mfn. 'possessing distance,' distant, W. -bhāva, m. remoteness, distance, Megh. -bhina, mfn. pierced from a distance, wounded deeply, W. -bheda, m. the act of piercing from a distance, L. -mūla, m. Saccharum Munjia or Alhagi Maurorum, L. -m-bhāva, m. moving to a distance, Vop. -yāyin, mfn. going far, W. -vartin, mfn. being in the distance, far removed, Kālid. -vas-traka, mfn. having the clothes removed, naked, W. -vāsin, mfn. residing in a distant land, W. -vidāritānana, mfn. having the mouth widely open, Ritus. i, 14 (v. l. bhūri-). -vibhinna, mfn. 'far separated,' not related, W. -vilambin, mfn. hanging far down, Śak. v, 12 (v. l. bhūri-). -vedha, m. the act of striking from afar, L.; °dhin, mfn. piercing from afar (as a missile, weapon), L. -sūnya, mfn. leading through a long desert (way), Gal. -śravaṇa, n. hearing from afar, Pañcar. -śravas (°rā), mfn. far-renewed, AV. (cf. °re-s°). -sam-stha, mfn. being in the distance, remote, Megh.; °sthāna, n. residing at a distance, W. -sūrya, mfn. having the sun distant, R. -stha, mfn. = samstha, Mn.; MBh. &c.; -tva, n. Kathās. xiii, 80. -sthāyin, mfn. id., MW. -sthita, mfn. id., Ratn. -svarga, mfn. having heaven distant, far off from h°, BhP. viii, 21, 33 (v. l. °re-s°). **Dūrāgata**, mfn. come from afar, Cāp. **Dūrādhirohin**, v. l. for °drōhin, q. v. **Dūrāntara**, n. a wide space, long interval; °rita, mfn. separated by a w° sp°, MW. **Dūrāpāṇika**, mfn. frequenting distant markets, Dharmasarm. **Dūrāpāta**, tin = °ra-vedha, °dhin, L. **Dūrāpēta**, mfn. not even distantly to be thought of, quite out of the question, Kād.; -tva, n. Comm. **Dūrāplāva**, mfn. leaping far, W. **Dūrārūḍha**, mfn. mounted high, far gone or advanced, Vikr. iv, 44. **Dūrārōhin**, mfn. id., Śak. v, 144. **Dūrārātha**, m. remote or recondite object, MW. **Dūrāloka**, m. sight from afar; °ke sthita, standing very far off, Vikr. iv, 46. **Dūrāvasthita**, mfn. standing or being far off, W. **Dūrēritēkshana**, mfn. 'who sends his glances far apart,' squint-eyed, L. **Dūrēshu-pātīn**, mfn. shooting arrows to a distance, MBh. vii, 264. **Dūrōstārita**, mfn. driven far away; removed, banished, Vikr. iv, 23; -tva, n. Sarvad. **Dūrōnnamita**, mfn. raised aloft, stretched far out, ib. 18.

Dūraya, Nom. P. °yati, to be far from (abl.),

Vām. v, 2, 79; to keep distant, remove, Kum. viii, 31 (v. l. *dhūnayati*).

Dūri, ind. in comp. for *dūra*. — **karana**, n. the making distant, removing, W. — **√kṛi**, to make distant, remove, repel, Pāp. i, 3, 37, Sch.; — **√kṛi**, mfn. repelled, surpassed, exceeded, Kāv. — **√bhū** to withdraw, retire, stand back; — **√bhūta**, mfn. distant, removed, far off, Kāv.; Pur.

Dūre, loc. of *dūra* (q. v.) in comp. — **anta**, mfn. ending in the remote distance, boundless (heaven and earth), RV.; AV. — **amitra** (°rē-), mfn. whose enemies are far away, VS. xvii, 83. — **artha** (°rē-), mfn. whose aim is far off, RV. vii, 63, 4. — **gavyūti** (°rē-), mfn. whose domain is or reaches far, AV. iv, 28, 3. — **cara**, mfn. going or being far, distant, Kām. — **jananta-nalaya**, mfn. living far away from men, Suśr. — **tya**, mfn. being far off, distant, Pāp. iv, 2, 10, 4. Vārt. 1, Pat. — **dris**, mfn. visible far and wide, RV. — **paśya**, f. 'far-seeing', N. of an Apsaras, TB. iii, 7, 12, 3. — **pāñīya-gocara**, mfn. having remote watering places (said of animals), Suśr. — **bāndhava**, m. a distant kinsman, Vas. xv, 7. — **bhā** (°rē-), mfn. shining to a distance, RV. i, 65, 10. — **yama**, mfn. one from whom Yama is distant, BhP. iii, 15, 25. — **va-dhā**, mfn. far-striking, VS. xvi, 40. — **śravas**, mfn. far-renowned, ŚākhŚr. viii, 17, 11 (cf. °ra-ir°). — m. N. of a man (see *daureivasa*). — **śruta**, m. N. of a man (cf. *daure*). — **heti** (°rē-), mfn. whose arrows fly to a distance, PārGr. iii, 14; m. a partic. form of Agni, TS.; Comm.

दूरक dū-rakta, -raksha &c. See 1. dū.

दूर्य दूर्या, n. (fr. 1. *dur*?) feces, ordure; a kind of Curcuma (= *jaī*), L.

दूर्य दूर्वा, m. N. of a prince who was son of Nripam-jaya and father of Timi, BhP. ix, 22, 41.

दूर्वा dūrvā, f. (√*durv*?) bent grass, panic grass, Dūrb grass, Panicum Dactylon, RV.; VS.; Br.; MBh. &c. (cf. *ali*-, *ganḍa*-, *granthi*-, *mālā*-, *kāṇḍa*-, n. a quantity or heap of D° grass, Pāp. iv, 2, 51, Kāś. — **°kūhī** (°vāk°), f. N. of the wife of Vriṣa, BhP. ix, 24, 42. — **gapa-pati-vrata**, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat.; — **kathā**, f. N. of wk. — **loshṭa**, n. lump of earth from a D° field, MānGr. i, 7. — **vapa** or **na**, n. a thicket of D° grass, Pāp. viii, 4, 6, Kāś. — **vat**, mfn. intertwined or joined with D° grass, Kum. vii, 14. — **vinīyaka-vrata**, n. N. of wk. — **vrata**, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat. — **°śhāmī** (°vāśh°), f. N. of a festival on the 8th day of the light half of the month Bhādra on which the D° is worshipped as a deity, BhavP. — **vrata-kathā**, f. N. of wk. — **soma**, m. a species of Soma plant. **Dūrveshṭakā**, f. D° grass used like bricks in erecting an altar, ŚBr.; TS.

दूर्श दूर्श, u. a kind of woven cloth or vesture, AV. (cf. *dūśya*, 2. *dūśhya*).

दूलाल dūlāla, m. N. of an author; **°Hya**, n. N. of wks, Cat.

दूलस dūlāsa (?), m. a bow, W.

दूलिका dūlikā and **dūli**, f. the Indigo plant, L. (cf. *tūli*, *dolā*, *taru-dūlikā*).

दूष्य dūśya, n. a tent (cf. *dūrśa*, 2. *dūśhya*).

दूष dūsha, °shaka, °shapa, °shita. See under √*dush*.

दूष 2 dūśhya, n. a tent, Śiś. v, 21; clothes or a kind of cloth, cotton, calico, Divyāv. (cf. *kal-pa*-, *dūrśa* and *dūśya*); (ā), f. an elephant's leathern girth (cf. *cūshā*-, °shyā, *kakshyā*).

दूस dūsa. See *avi-d°*.

दृ dṛi, cl. 6. **Ā. dryidte** (ep. also °ti), to respect, honour (Dhātup. xxviii, 118); occurring only with prep. ā, cf. ā-√*dṛi*; Desid. *didarishate*, Pāp. vii, 2, 75.

Drīta, mfn. respected, honoured, W.; (ā), f. cumin, L.

दृ dṛi or **dṛi**, cl. 1. P. *dṛiṣhati*, to make firm, fix, strengthen, RV.; AV.; VS. &c. (p. *dṛiṣhanta*, AV. xii, 29); **Ā. °te**, to be firm or strong, RV. &c. (trans. — P. only in *dṛiḥit*, RV. vi, 67, 6, and *dṛiḥmahai*, ŚBr. ii, 1, 9); cl. 4. P. **Ā. only** Impf. *dṛiḥya* and °hyasva, be strong, RV.; cl. 1. *darhati*, to grow, Dhātup.

xvii, 84; pf. *dadarha* or *dadriṣha*; p. **Ā. dādri-hāṇā**, fixing, holding, RV. i, 130, 4; iv, 26, 6; fixed, firm, i, 85, 10; aor. *dadriḥanta*, they were fixed or firm, x, 82, 1. Caus. P. **Ā. dṛiṣhayati**, °te, to make firm, fix, establish, AV.; Kaus.; Gobh.

Drīṣha in *bhūmi-d°* (q. v.) **Drīṣhapa**, n. making firm, fastening, strengthening, AV. vi, 136, 1 (cf. *keṣa-d°*); means of st°, TB. ii, 8, 3, 8. **°hita** (or *dṛiḥita*, Pāp. vii, 2, 20, Sch.), mfn. made firm, fortified; n. stronghold, RV. **°hitṛi**, m. strengthener, fortifier, ib., TB.

Drīḍha (or *dṛiḥhā*), mfn. fixed, firm, hard, strong, solid, massive, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; firmly fastened, shut fast, tight, close (e.g. ship, 5, 2, 5; bonds, fetters, chains, Hit. i, 44; Mṛicch. vii, 4; 1st, MBh. iv, 1976); whole, complete (opp. to *bhinna*), MBh. xiii, 7453; difficult to be bent (bow, ChUp. i, 3, 5); steady, resolute, persevering, Hariv.; Kathās.; confirmed, established, certain, sure, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; intense, violent, mighty, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in mathem.) reduced to the last term or smallest number by a common divisor; m. (in music) a kind of Rūpaka; N. of a son of the 13th Manu, Hariv.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. vii; (ā), f. N. of a Buddh. goddess; n. anything fixed or firm or solid; stronghold, fortress, RV. &c.; iron, L.; (dm), ind. firmly, fast, AV.; MBh.; R. &c. (comp. -*taram*, Prab. iv, 11); steadily, perseveringly, thoroughly, much, very well, MBh.; Kāv.; BhP. &c. — **kanṭaka**, m. 'hard-thorned,' a kind of plant, L.; (ā), f. Phoenix Sylvestris, L. — **kānda**, m. 'strong-stemmed,' a bamboo, L.; (ā), f. a kind of creeping plant, L.; n. a kind of fragrant grass, L. — **kārin**, mfn. 'acting firmly,' resolute, persevering, Mn.; Gaut. — **kuṭṭaka**, m. (math.) a multiplier admitting of no further simplification or reduction. — **kro-dha**, mfn. having violent anger, MBh. iii, 1972. — **kshatra**, m. 'having strong prowess,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i. — **kshurā**, w. r. for *dṛiḥkshā*, q. v. — **gūtrikā**, f. 'having hard particles,' granulated sugar, L. — **granthi**, m. 'hard-knotted,' a bamboo, L. — **grāhin**, mfn. seizing firmly, pursuing an object with untiring energy, MBh. xii, 7184. — **cohada**, m. 'hard-leaved,' m. Borassus Flabelliformis, L.: n. a kind of fragrant grass, L. — **cyuta** (also °ghā-° and *dṛiḥa-°*), m. N. of a son of Agastya or author of a hymn of the RV.; Prav.; BhP. (cf. *dārḍha-°*). — **jñāna**, n. certain knowledge, firm conviction, MW. — **°tara**, mfn. compar. firmer, harder; °rī-√*kṛi*, to strengthen, confirm, Daś. — **taru**, m. 'strong tree,' Griseola Tomentosa, L. — **tsi**, f., -*tva*, n. firmness, hardness, solidity, strength; steadiness, perseverance, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **trīṇa**, n. 'strong grass,' Saccharum Munjia, L.; (ā), f. Eleusine Indica, L. — **toranārgala**, mfn. having the bars of the gates firmly fastened (town), R. i, 6, 26. — **tvac**, m. 'tough-barked,' a kind of reed, L. — **daṇṭaka**, m. 'strong-toothed,' a shark, L. — **dasyu**, m. N. of an old sage, also named Idhmavāha (son of Dṛiḥa-cyuta, see above), Kād.; BhP. (cf. *dṛiḥasyu*). — **dvāra**, mfn. having strong or well-secured gates, R. i, 5, 10. — **dhana**, m. 'having secure wealth,' N. of Gautama Buddha, Lalit. — **dhannu**, m. 'having a strong bow,' N. of an ancestor of Gautama (v. l. -*hanu* and °ghāḍhā), VP. — **dhanvan**, mfn. having a strong bow, MBh. iii, 13553; m. a good archer, ib. i, 6995. — **dhanvin**, mfn. id., MBh. iii, 1348 &c.; furnished with strong archers, R. v, 72, 13. — **dhur**, mfn. having a strong pole or beam, Pāp. v, 7, 74, Kāś. — **dhṛiti**, mfn. 'strong-willed,' resolute, Āpast. — **nābha**, m. a spell for restraining magical weapons, R. i, 30, 5. — **nīś-caya**, mfn. 'having fixed certainty,' certain, undoubted, W. — **nīra**, m. 'strong-juiced,' the cocoa-nut tree, L. — **netra**, m. 'strong-eyed,' N. of a son of Viśva-mitra, R. i. — **nemi**, n. N. of a prince (son of Satya-dhṛiti), Hariv.; Pur. — **pattra**, m. 'strong-leaved,' a bamboo, L.; (f), f. Eleusine Indica, L. — **pāda**, m. 'firm-footed,' N. of Brahmā, Hariv.; (ā), f. Andropogon paniculata, L.; (f), f. Phyllanthus Niruri, L. — **pratijñā**, mfn. firm in keeping a promise or agreement, Śak. ii, 4 (v. l.) — **pratyaya**, m. firm confidence, Bhartṛ. iii, 14. — **praroha**, n. 'growing strongly,' Ficus Infectoria, L. — **prahāra**, m. a hard or violent stroke, Śak. i, 32, Sch. — **prahārin**, mfn. striking hard, shooting surely (°ritā, f. Mear. i, 33; Divyāv. 58 &c.); m. N. of a man, HVog. — **phala**, m. 'having hard fruit,' the cocoa-nut tree, L. — **baddha**, mfn. firmly bound, tied tightly, W. — **bandhana-baddha**, mfn.

caught fast in a snare, MW. — **bandhini**, f. 'winding closely round,' a kind of creeper (= *lyāmā*), L. — **bala**, m. 'of firm strength,' N. of a medical author. — **bija**, m. 'having hard seeds,' Cassia Tora, L.; Zizyphus Jujuba, L.; Acacia Arabica, L. — **buddhi**, m. 'firm-minded,' N. of a man, Kathās. — **bhakti**, mfn. 'firm in devotion,' faithful, R. (-tā, f. Kām.). — **°kṛika** and °*kṛi-mat*, mfn. id., R. — **mati**, mfn. firm-minded, strong-willed, resolute, Bhag. xviii, 64. — **manyu**, mfn. having intense anger or grief, Ragh. xi, 46. — **muṣhṭi**, m. a strong fist, Kathās. cix, 148; a sword, L. (cf. *gāḍha-m°*); N. of a man, Kathās.; mfn. strong-fisted, whose grasp is difficult to unloose, MBh.; Hariv. (-tā, f. MW.); close-fisted, i.e. miserly, niggardly, L. — **mūla**, m. 'having a hard root,' the cocoa-nut tree, L.; Saccharum Munjia, L.; another kind of grass (= *manthānaka*), L. — **raṅga**, f. 'having a fast colour,' alum, L. — **raṭha**, m. 'having a strong chariot,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, vii (°*rāḥṣṭraya*, i, 4551, prob. id.); of a son of Jayad-ratha and father of Viśva-jit, Hariv.; of the father of the 10th Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇi, L. — **ruoi**, m. 'of great glory,' N. of a prince and of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, BhP. — **latā**, f. 'having strong branches,' a kind of plant, L. — **loman**, mfn. coarse-haired, bristled; m. coarse hair, bristles; a hog, L. — **vajra**, m. 'having a strong thunderbolt,' N. of a king of the Asuras, L. — **vapus**, mfn. 'strong-bodied,' hale and hearty, Subh. — **varman**, m. 'having strong armour,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i; of a kind of Prayāga, Priy. — **valka**, m. 'hard-barked,' the Areca-palm, L.; (ā), f. Hibiscus Cannabinus, L. — **valkala**, m. 'id.', Artocarpus Locucha, L. — **vāda-parākrama**, mfn. firm in words and acts, MBh. xii, 201. — **vikrama**, mfn. of firm fortitude, MBh. i, 7636. — **viksha**, m. 'firm tree,' the cocoa-nut, L. — **vedhana**, n. piercing strongly, MBh. vii, 2635. — **vairin**, m. a relentless foe, MW. — **vrata**, mfn. 'firm-vowed,' firm in austerity or resolution, Mn.; MBh. &c.; persevering in, intent upon, devoted to (loc. or comp.), R. — **śaktika**, mfn. of great power; strong-willed, L. — **samāha**, m. 'faithful to engagements,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i. — **samādhi**, m. firmly united, closely joined; strong-knit, thick-set; close, compact, L. — **samādhāna**, mfn. paying fixed attention, Nāg. v, 33. — **°sūtrikā**, f. 'having strong fibres,' Sansevieria Zeylanica, L. — **sona**, m. 'having a strong arm,' N. of a prince, Pur. — **sauhrīda**, mfn. firm in friendship, constant, Pāñc.; Hit. — **skandha**, m. 'strong-stemmed,' a sort of Mimulus, L. — **sthūpa**, mfn. having firm posts or columns, R. — **hanu**, m. 'strong-jawed,' N. of a prince, BhP. (cf. °*gha-dh°*). — **hanta**, m. 'strong-handed,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i. **Dṛiḥhāksha**, m. 'strong-eyed,' N. of a prince, Hariv. (v. l. °*ghāḍva*). **Dṛiḥhāṇa**, mfn. 'firm-bodied,' hard, strong; n. a diamond, L. **Dṛiḥhāntāpa**, mfn. deep reverence, Kum. iii, 8. **Dṛiḥhānu** or **°yus**, m. 'firm-lived,' N. of the son of Purū-ravas and Urvaśi, MBh. i; of a prince, ib. v; of one of the 7 sages of the south, ib. xiii; of a son of the 3rd Manu Sāvarka. **Dṛiḥhāyudha**, mfn. having strong weapons, MBh.; m. N. of Śiva; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i. **Dṛiḥhāśva**, m. 'strong-horsed,' N. of a son of Dhundhu-māra, MBh. &c.; of a son of Kāśya, Pur. (v. l. °*gha-dhanu* and -*hanu*). **Dṛiḥhēkshurā**, f. Eleusine Indica, L. **Dṛiḥhēshndhi**, m. 'having a strong quiver,' N. of a prince, MBh. i, 231.

Dṛiḥhaya, Nom. P. °*yati* = °*ghā-√kṛi*, Kāv.; Sch. (cf. *dradhaya*). **°ghavya**, w. r. for °*ghāsyu* (q. v.), MBh. xiii, 7112. **°ghasyu**, m. N. of an ancient sage (= °*gha-dasyu*, q. v.), MBh. iii, 8640. **°ghishṭha**, w. r. for *dradh°*. **°gheya**, m. N. of one of the 7 sages of the west, MBh. xiii, 7114.

Dṛiḥhi, ind. in comp. for °*gha*. — **karana**, n. — **kāra**, m. strengthening, corroboration, confirmation, MBh.; R. — **√kṛi**, to make firm or fast, strengthen, corroborate, confirm, Kāv. (Sch. — **√bhū**, to become strong, increase, Pāñc. iii, 258.

दृक dṛika, n. a hole, opening, L.

दृकाय dṛikāya, m. (dēkanos) the third part of a sign of the zodiac or a demi-god presiding over it, Var. (v. l. *dṛikkāya*, *drekā*, *dreshk°*).

दृक् दृक dṛik-karṇa &c. See 2. *dṛiś*.

दृक् दृक् dṛiksha, mf(i)n. looking like, appearing as (in *amī-*, *ī-*, *kī-*, *tā-*; cf. 2. *dṛiś* and *dṛiśā*).

दृग्बल drig-añcala &c. See 2. *dris*.

दृग्भू drigbhū, f. a thunderbolt, L.; the sun, L.; a serpent, L. (cf. *drinphū*, *drimphū*, *drinbhū*, *drimbhū*).

दृङ्गिरज drin-niraja &c. See 2. *dris*.

दृडक dridaka, m. a fire-place or hole made in the ground for cooking, W.

दृडु dridu, m. or f. (mus.) a kind of dance.

दृढ dridha. See under *√drigh* &c.

दृढि driti, m. (fr. *√dri*) a skin of leather, a leather bag for holding water and other fluids (fig. = a cloud), skin, hide, a pair of bellows, RV.; AV.; Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a fish, L.; N. of a man with the patr. Aindrōti or 'drōta, TāṇḍyaBr. [cf. *dārteya*; Gk. *δέρμα*]. — **दृढ-तपस्वित** (only *ci-tām ayana*, n.), N. of a Sattra, ŚrS. — **दृढ-रक्षा**, m. a kind of plant, L. — **वृढ-तपस्वित** (only *vator ayana*, n.), N. of a Sattra, ŚrS. — **हृढ**, mfn. carrying a leather skin or bags (said of cattle), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 25; m. a dog, L. — **हृढ-रक्षा**, mfn. id. (but not said of cattle), Pāṇ. ib.; m. a carrier of skins and bags, a water-carrier &c., W.

दृढ-द्विहृद्, mfn. (*√dhrī*) seizing or fastening tightly, RV. iv, 1, 15.

दृन् drin, ind. an interjection (prob. made to explain *drinbhū*), L.

दृन्फू drinphū, m. a kind of snake, Up. i, 93, Sch. (v.l. *drimphū*).

दृन्भू drinbhū, m. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 84, Vārtt. I, Pat.) a thunderbolt, L.; the sun, L.; (f, W.) a snake; L.; a wheel, L. **दृन्भू**, id., Up. i, 93, Sch. (cf. *drighbhū* &c.).

दृप 1. *drip* or *driph*, cl. 6. P. *dripati* or *dripṣ*; *driph* or *driphṣ*, to pain, torture, Dhātup. xxviii, 28.

दृप 2. *drip*, cl. 4. P. *dripyati* (*darpati* only ApDh. i, 13, 4; fut. *drāpyati* or *darpiṣyati*, Br.; *darpiṣā*, *piṣā*, and *draptā*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 45; pf. *dadarpa*; aor. *adripat*, Br.; *adripiṣit*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 44, Vārtt. 7; *adarpit* and *adarpṣit*, Vop.) to be mad or foolish, to rave, Br.; to be extravagant or wild, to be arrogant or proud, to be wildly delighted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to light, kindle, inflame (*darpati* or *darpayati*, Dhātup. xxxiv, 14, v.l. for *chrid*): Caus. *darpayati*, to make mad or proud or arrogant, Pañc.; Kathās.

Drīpta, mfn. mad, wild, proud, arrogant (-*tara*, compar.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *d-d* and *a-dripiṣ*). — **blākī**, m. N. of a man with the patr. Gārgya, ŚBr. **Drīptātman**, mfn. 'haughty-minded' (Kṛishṇa), MBh. xii, 1661.

Drīpti. See *prā-d*.

Drīpyat, mfn. being proud or arrogant, W. (cf. *d-d*).

Drīpra, mfn. strong, Up. ii, 13, Sch. (cf. *dūpra*); proud, arrogant, W.

दृभ 1. *dribh*, cl. I. 10. P. *darbhati* and *darbhayati*, to fear, be afraid, Dhātup. xxxiv, 15.

दृभ 2. *dribh*, cl. 6. P. *dribhāti* (ŚBr.); I. 10. P. *darbhati* and *darbhayati* (Dhātup. xxxiv, 16), to string or tie together, tie in a bunch.

Drībdha, mfn. strung, tied, L. (cf. *saṃ-d*). **bdhi**, f. stringing together, arranging, L.

दृभीक drībhika, m. N. of a demon slain by Indra, RV.

दृमिचक्षेर drimicandēśvara, n. N. of a Liṅga, MatsyaP. (v.l. *kṛim*).

दृम्प *drimp* or *drimph*. See 1. *drip*.

दृम्फू drimphū or *bhū*. See *drinphū* &c.

दृवन् drivān (*√dri*?), mfn. piercing (arrow), VS. x, 8.

दृष् 1. *dris* (Pres. forms supplied by *√paś*, q.v.; pf. P. *dadāria*, RV. &c. [2 sg. *dadāriṣtha* and *dadāriṣtha*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 65]; A. *dadriṣ*, AV. [dādris, 3 pl. *dādrisre*, RV.; *drisre*, TBr.]; p. P. *dadriṣvās*, RV.; *°sivas*, Up.; *dar-*

sivas, q.v.; A. *dādriṣāna*, RV.; fut. P. *drakshyāti*, Br. &c.; A. *°shyate* and fut. 2. *drashyā*, MBh.; aor. P. *adarisam*, *°ias*, *°iat*, 3 pl. *°sur*, Br.; 1 pl. *adarima*, TS.; *adriṣma*, JaimBr.; Subj. *dariṣam*, *°iat*, *°iathas*, RV.; AV.; A. 3 pl. *dādrisran*, VS.; AV.; Br.; *°iram*, RV.; p. *dādrisān* or *dādrisāna* [cf. s.v.], RV.; P. *dāriṣan*, 3 pl. *dādrisān*, Br.; Pot. *driṣyam*, RV.; *°sena*, AV.; P. *adrākshīt* and *adrāk*, Br.; A. 3 pl. *dādrishata*; Subj. 2 sg. *driṣhase*, RV.; inf. *driṣ* and *driṣye*, RV.; *drāṣtūm*, AV. &c.; ind. p. *driṣtvā*, AV. &c. [MBh. also *driṣya*, *°vāya*, RV.; -*driṣya*, RV.; -*dāriṣam*, Daś.], to see, behold, look at, regard, consider, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to see, i.e. wait on, visit, MBh.; R.; to see with the mind, learn, understand, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to notice, care for, look into, try, examine, Yājñ.; Pañc.; to see by divine intuition, think or find out, compose, contrive (hymns, rites, &c.), Br.; Nir. ii, 11: Pass. *driṣyāte* (ep. also *°ti*), aor. *adriṣi*, RV. &c. to be seen, become visible, appear, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to be shown or manifested, appear as (*iva*), prove, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. P. A. *dāriṣyati*, *°te*, AV. &c.; aor. *adidriṣat*, Br.; *adadāriṣat*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 7, to cause to see or be seen, to show a thing (A. esp. of something belonging to one's self) or person (P. and A. with or scil. *ātmānam*, also one's self), to (acc., AV. iv, 20, 6; ŚBr. &c.; gen., Mn. iv, 59; MBh. &c.; dat., R. ii, 31, 33; Ragh. &c.; instr. after A. refl., Pāṇ. i, 4, 53, Kāś.); to show = prove, demonstrate, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to produce (money), i.e. pay, Mn. viii, 155; (a witness), 158: Desid. A. *dādrishate* (ep. also *°ti*) to wish to see, long for (acc.), RV. iii, 30, 13; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; Desid. of Caus. *didarishyati*, to wish to show, Sāmk.; *adidāriṣyati*, Nid.; Intens. *dādrishyate*, to be always visible, Bhojapr.; *dāridarshī* or *dard*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 90; 91. [Cf. Gk. *δέρμα*, *δέδωκα*, *ἐδρακον*; Goth. *tarhjan*.]

Drīk, in comp. for 2. *dris*. **Drīk-karṇa**, m. 'eye-eared,' a snake, L. — **karnan**, n. an operation by which any planet of a certain latitude (*vikshepa*) is referred to the ecliptic, Sūryas. — **kāṇa**, m. see *drikāṇa*. — **krodha**, m. the wrathfulness of the aspect (of a planet), Sūryas. — **kshatra**, prob. w.r. for *-chattra*, q.v. — **kshaya**, m. decay of sight, growing dim-sighted, MW. — **kshepa**, m. the sine of the zenith-distance of the highest or central point of the ecliptic at a given time, Sūryas. — **chattra**, n. 'eye-cover,' eye-lid, Rājat. viii, 133. — **tulya**, mfn. (astron.) being in accordance with an observed spot, Sūryas; -*īdā*, f. ib. — **patha**, m. range of sight; *°tham* *√i* or *gam*, to appear, become visible, Kālid.; Rājat. — **pāta**, m. the letting fall a glance, a look, esp. a downward *°*, Var.; Rājat. — **prāśāḍā**, f. 'eye-cleaner,' a blue stone used for a collyrium (= *kulathā*), L. — **prīṣṭ**, f. 'eye-delight,' beauty, splendour, L. — **śakti**, f. (with the Pāsupatas) a supernatural power of sight, Sarvad. — **śruti**, m. — **karṇa**, L. — **sangama**, m. sight of and meeting with (gen.), Pañc. iv, 35.

Drig, in comp. for 2. *dris*. — **añcala**, m. a sidelong glance, Prasannar. (cf. *nayanāñc* and *locanāñc*). — **adhyaṅksha**, m. 'sight-ruler,' the sun, L. — **anta**, m. the outer corner of the eye, Prasannar. — **gati**, f. the cosine of the zenith-distance or the sine of the highest or central point of the ecliptic at a given time, Aryabh.; Sūryas; — *°jivā*, f. (Sūryas.); — *°jyā*, f. (Schol. on Aryabh.) id. — **gocara**, m. range of sight, horizon, Rājat. — **gola**, m. a small circle on the axis of the earth within the greater circles of the armillary sphere and accompanying each planetary circle, W.; — *varṇana*, n. N. of wk. — **jala**, n. 'eye-water,' tears, L. — *°jyā*, f. the sine of the zenith-distance or the cosine of the altitude, Sūryas. — **drīṣya-prakarṇa**, n., — **drīṣya-viveka**, m. N. of wks. — **bhakti**, f. look of love, Dhūrtas. — **bhū**, see *drighbhū*. — **ruj**, f. disease of the eye, L. — **rudh**, mfn. obstructing the sight, Śiṣ. xix, 76. — **lambana**, n. vertical parallax, Sūryas; Sch. — **viṣa**, mfn. having poison in the eyes, L.; m. a Nāga or serpent, W. (cf. *drig*). — **viṣina**, mfn. 'deprived of sight,' blind, Gal. — **vr̥tta**, n. vertical circle, Sūryas; Sch.

Drin, in comp. for 2. *dris*. — **niraja**, mfn. whose eyes are like the lotus, MW. — **maṇḍala**, n. vertical circle, Azimuth, Aryabh.

2. **Dris**, ni. (nom. *ḥ*, Ved. *ṛ*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 83) seeing, viewing, looking at; knowing, discerning, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (ifc., cf. *dyurvada-d*, *dishṭa-d*, *prithag-d*, *mantra-d*, *sama-d*, *sarva-d*, *sūrya-*

d°); f. sight, view (dat. *drisē* as inf., cf. *√i. dris*); look, appearance (in *i-d*, *kī-d*, *tā-d*°); the eye, R.; Var. &c. (also n., BhP. iv, 4, 24); theory, doctrine, Vcar.; (astrol.) the aspect of a planet or the observed spot. [Cf. Gk. *δρα* for *δρακ* in *ὀδρα*.]

Drīsa, m. look, appearance (cf. *i-d*, *kī-d*, *tā-d*° &c.); (am), ind. = 2. *dris*, ifc. (g. *īrad-adi*) (*ā*), f. the eye, L. **Drīśākāṅksha**, n. 'desirable to the eye,' a lotus, L. **Drīśāphuta-mālā** (or *°iā-sph*°?), f. N. of wk. **Drīśāpama**, n. 'resembling the eye,' Nelumbium Speciosum.

Drīśatī, f. look, appearance, RV. vi, 3, 3.

Drīṣāna, m. (cf. 1. *dris*) a Brahman or spiritual teacher, L.; N. of a Rishi with the patr. Bhārgava, Kāth.; of a demon, L.; n. light, brightness, L.

Drīśālu, m. the sun, L.

Drīśāl, f. seeing, the power of seeing, Vedāntas. (dat. *°dye* as inf., cf. 1. *dris*); the eye, BhP. (also *°ī*, L.); a Śāstra, W. — **mat**, mfn. seeing, beholding, BhP.

Drīśika, mfn. worthy to be seen, splendid, RV.; (*ā*), f. look, appearance, ib. (cf. *citra*, *dur*, *su*). **śā**, m. beholder, TS.

Drīśēnya, mfn. = *drīśika*, RV. x, 88, 7.

Drīṣāna. See *dnati* - (add.)

1. **Drīṣya**, mfn. visible, conspicuous, RV.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be looked at, worth seeing, beautiful, pleasing, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; m. (arithm.) a given quantity or number; n. any visible object, Mālav. i, 9; the *v*° world, RTL. 119; N. of a town = *-pura*, Brahmap. — **īṣṭi**, f. (arithm.) reduction of a given quantity with fractions affirmative or negative. — **tā**, f. (Daśar.). — **tva**, n. (Var.) visibility, vision, sight. — **pura**, n. N. of a town (see above). — **śravya**, mfn. being seen or heard; -*tva*, n. Sāh. — **sthāpita**, mfn. placed conspicuously, Kathās. xxiv, 92. **Drīṣyādriṣya**, mfn. visible and invisible; (*ā*), f. N. of Siniṣalt, MBh. iii, 1426. **Drīṣyēṭara**, mfn. 'other than visible,' invisible; -*īdā*, f. Naish.

2. **Drīṣya**, ind. (for *drishṭvā*) having seen, MBh.

Drīṣvan, mff(°varī)n. seeing or having seen, familiar with (ifc.), Kām.; Ragh. — **°va-tva**, n. Bhāṭṭ.

Drīṣhṭā, mfn. seen, looked at, beheld, perceived, noticed, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; visible, apparent, AV.; VS.; considered, regarded, treated, used, Śak. iii, 7; Pañc. i, 48; appeared, manifested, occurring, existing, found, real, Kāv.; Pañc.; Hit.; experienced, learnt, known, understood, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; seen in the mind, devised, imagined, MBh.; R.; allotted, destined, ib.; settled, decided, fixed, acknowledged, valid, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; n. perception, observation, Sāmkhyak.; Tattvas; (scil. *bhaya*) a real or obvious danger. — **karnan**, mfn. whose actions are seen or proved, tried by practice, MBh.; Rājat.; who has seen the practice of others, Sūtr.; Bhpr. — **kashṭa**, mfn. who has experienced calamity, Rājat. — **kūṭa**, n. riddle, enigma, W. — **cara**, mff(°r)n. seen before, not quite unknown, Jātakan. — **tas**, ind. as something seen, Gobh. iii, 5, 27. — **tva**, n. the being seen or learnt or examined, Var.; Kap. — **duhkhā**, mfn. = *-kashṭa*, R. — **doṣha**, mfn. found out faulty or sinful or guilty, Mn.; Yājñ. &c. — **drashtavya**, mfn. who has seen what was to be seen, Dhananj. 77. — **dharma**, mfn. who has seen Dharma; m. this world, mundane existence, the present, Divyāv.; *°mika*, mfn. belonging to it, Buddh. — **dharman**, v.l. for *-sarman*. — **nashṭa**, mfn. seen and (at once) disappeared, Kathās. &c.; -*tā*, f. Rājat. (cf. *kshana-d*°-n°). — **pushpā**, f. a girl arrived at puberty (having experienced the menses), Gal. — **pūrvā**, mfn. seen before, MBh.; *°vin*, mfn. having known by sight before, HPariś. — **pratyaya**, mfn. having confidence manifested, Pañc. i, 48. — **bhakti**, mfn. whose service has been beheld, Megh. — **mātra**, mfn. just or merely seen, Ratn. ii, 8. — **rajas** (L.) and *°śak* (Gal.), f. = *-pushpā*. — **ratha**, m. N. of a king, MBh. xiii, 7678 (v.l. *driḥṭha* and *dhrishṭha*). — **rūpā**, f. N. of a female attendant on Devī, W. — **vat**, mfn. having seen or beheld, MBh. — **vīrya** (*drishṭā*), mfn. of tried strength, RV. ii, 23, 14. — **vyatikara**, mfn. who has experienced misfortune, Hit. — **śarman**, m. N. of a prince, VP. (v.l. *-dharman*). — **śruti**, mfn. seen and heard, Mn. viii, 75. — **sāra**, mfn. = *-vīrya*, Kām. — **hāni**, f. disparagement of the evidence of the senses, Sāmkhyas. **Drīṣhṭādriṣhṭa**, mfn. visible and invisible, relating to the present and future life, Rājat. i, 130; n. as subst., MBh. i, 6170; Pañc. iii, 242. **Drīṣhṭānta**, m. (n. only R. ii, 109, 37)

'the end or aim of what is seen,' example, paragon, standard, allegory, type, MBh.; R. &c.; instance, exemplification (rhet.); a Śāstra, L.; a partic. high number, L.; death, L. (cf. *dishṭ*); -*kalikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*tas*, ind. as a standard or example or precedent, MBh. ii, 70; -*vāt*, mfn. containing examples or comparisons, Jātakam.; -*śataka*, n. 'a hundred examples,' N. of wk., MW.; *drishṭāntaya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to adduce as an example, Hcat.; *onīta*, mfn. adduced as an example or comparison, Sch. on Prab. vi, 12. **Drishṭārishṭa**, mfn. in whom the symptoms of death are visible, Bhpr. **Drishṭārishṭa**, mfn. having the aim or object apparent, obvious, practical (opp. to *a-a°*, transcendental), Śāmk.; serving for a pattern or standard, Gaut.; knowing the matter or the real nature of anything, R.; Rājāt.; -*latvājña*, mfn. knowing the true state or circumstances of the case, MW.

Drishṭi, f. seeing, viewing, beholding (also with the mental eye), Br.; Up. &c.; sight, the faculty of seeing, ŚBr.; Mn.; Suśr. &c.; the mind's eye, wisdom, intelligence, BhP.; L.; regard, consideration, L.; view, notion, Bhag.; Kap.; (with Buddhists) a wrong view; theory, doctrine, system, Jātakam.; eye, look, glance, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. *ṭim dā* with loc. turn the eye to, look at, Śringār. 15; the pupil of the eye, Suśr.; aspect of the stars (e.g. *śu-bhā*), Var. = *kṛit* or *krīta*, m. or n. 'suitable to the faculty of seeing,' Hibiscus Mutabilis, L. = *kshama*, mfn. 'sight-bearing,' worth seeing, Vikr. iv, 21. = *kshapa*, m. casting glances, Kāv. = *gata*, n. theory, doctrine, Divyāv. 164. = *gupa*, m. mark for the sight, aim, L. = *guru*, m. 'sight-lord,' N. of Śiva, MBh. = *gocara*, m. range of sight, Pañc.; mfn. visible, MW. = *dāna*, n. 'aspect-giving,' appearance, Daś. = *doṣha*, m. the evil influence of the human eye, RTL. 128. = *nipāta*, m. 'falling of the sight,' look, glance, Mn.; Var. = *pa*, mfn. drinking with the eyes, MBh. xiii, 1372. = *patha*, m. the path or range of sight, MBh.; R. &c. = *pathin*, m. (nom. *pañthās*), id., Hariv. 6289. = *pāta*, m. = *nip*, Kālid.; Kathās. &c. = *pūta*, mfn. purified (i.e. protected from impurity) by the sight, Mn. vi, 46. = *pūtaṇṇ*, f. N. of an evil demon, Cat. = *prasaśa*, m. the favour of a look, Hit. = *phala*, n. 'the results of the aspect of the planets,' N. of ch. of VarBṛS.; -*bhāvādhyāya*, m. N. of wk. = *ban-dhu*, m. 'friend of sight,' a fire-fly, L. = *bāna*, m. 'eye-arrow,' a glance, Icer, MW. = *maṇḍala*, n. the pupil of the eye, Suśr.; the circle or circuit of sight, MW. = *mat*, mfn. having eyes or intellect, wise, knowing, MBh.; Kām. = *mārga*, m. = *patha*, Kathās. = *rāga*, m. expression of the eyes, Śāk. ii, 11. = *roga*, m. disease of the eyes, Cat. = *vāda*, m. N. of the 12th Aṅga of the Jains. = *vikshapa*, m. = *kshapa*, Śāk. (Chézy) 16, 1. = *vidyā*, f. the science of vision, optics, MW. = *vibhrama*, m. 'eye-rolling,' ogling, Śāk. i, 23. = *viśha* (also *shī*), mfn. 'having poison in the eyes,' poisoning by the mere look, MBh.; R.; m. a snake, W. (cf. *drig*). = *sambheda*, m. 'mixing glances,' mutual glance, Mālatim. vii, 1. **Drishṭika**, mfn. falsely believing in (comp.), Vajracch.

Drishṭin, mfn. having an insight into or familiar with anything; having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, MW.

Drishṭvā and **ṭvāya**. See I. *dris*.

दृशद् drishad, **drishadevati** = **drishad**, **drishad-vati** below.

Drishao, In comp. for **drishad** below. = **chā-rada** (for *shat-īd*), mfn. fresh from the mill-stone, newly-ground, Pān. vi, 2, 9, Kās.

Drishat, In comp. for **drishad** below. = **kapa**, m. small stone, pebble, Kāvya. = **putra**, m. the upper and smaller mill-stone, Gobh. = **sāra**, n. 'stone-hard,' iron, L.

दृषद् drishad, f. (*√dṛi*), Up. i, 130) a rock, large stone, mill-stone, esp. the lower m°-st° (which rests on the *upālā*), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; GS.; Kāv. &c. = **śaman**, m. = *ś-putra*, BhP. x, 9, 6. = **upala**, n. a grindstone for condiments, MW.; also = (*√d*), f. du. the upper and lower mill-stone, ŚBr. i, 1, 1, 22. = **vāt**, mfn. rocky, stony, Pān. viii, 2, 10, Kās.; m. N. of the father of Vā-rāṅgi (wife of Saṃyati), MBh. i, 3767; (*ati*), f. (*shad-v*), also read *śad-v*), N. of a river which flows into the Saras-vatī, RV. iii, 23, 4; TāndyaBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the mother of Aśtaka and wife

of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv.; the m° of Prataradana and w° of Divo-dāsa, ib.; the m° of Śibi Auśnara and w° of Nripa, ib.; m° of Prasena-jit (called also Haimavati, prob. as N. of a river), ib.; of Durgā, L.

Drishada = *shad* in *°dūlkhala*, n. sg. mill-stone and mortar, Hariv. 6509. **ḍaka**, Pān. i, 1, 4, Vārt. 6, Pat. **ḍya**, Nom. A°. **ḍyate**; **ḍyitā** or **ḍitā**, Pān. vi, 4, 50, Kās.

Drishadi, loc. of **drishad** in comp. = **māshaka**, m. (with the eastern people) a tax raised from mill-stones, Pān. vi, 3, 10, Kās.

Drishan, in comp. for **drishad**. = **nav**, f. a ship made of stone, Subh.

दृष्ट drishṭa. See above.

दृष्या drishyā, f. = **dūshyā**, L.

दृष्ट drish. See *√dṛi* and *drīk*.

दृ *drī*, cl. 9. P. *drīṇāti*, Pot. -*drīṇīyāt*, ŚBr.; cl. 2. P. 2. sg. Subj. *dārshi*, 2. 3. sg. *dārti*, impf. 2. sg. *adar*, RV. (pf. *dadāra* [2. sg. *dadāritha*, Pān. vi, 4, 126, Sch.; 3 pl. *dadarur* or *dadarur*, vii, 4, 12, Sch.]; aor. *adarat* [Ved. *adārī*], Pān. iii, 1, 59, Sch.; Subj. P. *darshasi*, *dārshat*; A. *darshate*; Pot. *śishṭa*, RV.; Prec. *diryāt*, Hariv. 15177) to burst, break asunder, split open, RV.; Hariv. (cf. above); to cause to burst, tear, rend, divide, K.V.; MBh.; BhP.: Pass. *diryate* (°ti, MBh.), p. *diryamāṇa* and *diryat*; pf. *dadre* (ŚākhŚr. xiv, 27, 2) to be split, break open, fall asunder, decay, Br.; MBh.; Suśr.; Kāv.; to be dispersed or scattered (as an army), MBh.; R.; to be frightened or afraid (also *darati*), Dhātup. xix, 47; Caus. P. *darayati*, to split, tear, break open, RV.; P. A°. *darayati*, *te*, aor. *adadarat* (Pān. vii, 4, 95) to tear asunder, divide by splitting or digging, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to scatter, disperse, MBh.; Intens. P. *dārdarī* or *dārdarī*; Impv. 2. sg. *dārdri*; Subj. 3. sg. *dārdarī*; impf. 2. 3. sg. *dārdar*, 3. pl. *adardirur* = Caus.; RV. [Cf. Gk. *ḗpōs* and *ḗlōpōs*; Lith. *dirū*; Slav. *drati*; Goth. *tairan*; Angl. Sax. *tēran*; Engl. *to tear*; Germ. *zerren*, *zerren*.]

दे *de*, cl. 1. A°. **dayate**, Dhātup. xxii, 66; pf. *digye*, Pān. vii, 4, 9, to protect, defend: Desid. *ditate*, 54. [Cf. 1. *datta*; 4. 5. *dā*.]

देउलिय *deūliya*, n. (Prākṛ. for *devakulya*?) N. of a Grāma, Kshittī.

देङ्गपाल *deṅga-pāla*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

देखिका *deṅṭikā*. See *nāga*.

देदीपमान *dedīpyamāna* (*√dip*, Intens.) shining intensely, glowing, blazing, MBh. &c.

देदीयितवै *dedīyitavai*, dat. inf. of *√dī*, Intens.

देय *dēya*, mfn. (*√dī* *dā*) to be given or presented or granted or shown; fit or proper for a gift, AV.; TS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be or being given in matrimony (cf. *brahma*); to be delivered or handed over, Mn. vii, 185; to be ceded (road), Mn. ii, 138; to be returned, Vikr. iv, 33; to be paid (as a debt, wages, taxes &c.) Mn.; Yājñ.; to be laid or set to (as fire), MBh.; Bhpr.; n. giving, gift (cf. *a-*, *bala-*, *magha-*, *rādhō*, *vasu-*, *vaira-*); tax, tribute, MBh. xii, 3308; water (?), L. = **dharmā**, m. 'the duty of giving,' charity, Buddh.

देलिम *delima*, m. or n. N. of a place, Cat.

देव *dev*. See *√dī*. 2. *div*.

1. **Devana**, n. lamentation, wailing, grief, sorrow, L.

देव *devā*, mf(ī)n. (fr. 3. *div*) heavenly, divine (also said of terrestrial things of high excellence), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. (superl. m. *devā-tama*, RV. iv, 22, 3 &c.; f. *devī-tamā*, ii, 41, 16); m. (according to Pān. iii, 3, 120 *deva*) a deity, god, RV. &c. &c.; (rarely applied to) evil demons, AV. iii, 15, 5; TS. iii, 5, 4, 1; (pl.) the gods as the heavenly or shining ones; *vīśve devās*, all the gods, RV. ii, 3, 4 &c., or a partic. class of deities [see under *vīśva*], often reckoned as 33, either 11 for each of the 3 worlds, RV. i, 139, 11 &c. [cf. *tri-dāśa*], or 8 Vasus, 11 Rudras, and 12 Adityas [to which the 2 Aśvins must be added], Br.; cf. also Divyāv. 68; with Jains 4 classes, viz. *Bhavanādhīśa*, *Vyanantara*, *Jyotiśha*, and *Vaimānika*; *devānām pātanya*, the wives of

the gods, RV.; VS.; Br. [cf. *deva-patnī* below]; N. of the number 33 (see above), Gaṇit.; N. of Indra as the god of the sky and giver of rain, MBh.; R. &c.; a cloud, L.; (with Jains) the 22nd Arhat of the future Ut-sarpi; the image of a god, an idol, Vishṇ.; a god on earth or among men, either Brāhman, priest, RV.; AV. (cf. *bhū-d*), or king, prince (as a title of honour, esp. in the voc. 'your majesty' or 'your honour'; also ifc., e.g. *śrī-harsha-d*), *vikramānka-d*, king Śrī-h° or Vikr°, and in names as *purushottama-d* [lit. having Vishṇu as one's deity; cf. *atithi-d*, *acārya-d*, *pītri-d*, *mātri-d*]; rarely preceding the name, e.g. *deva-candamahā-sena*, Kathās. xiii, 48), Kāv., Pañc. &c. (cf. *kshiti-*, *nara-*, &c.); a husband's brother (cf. *devri* and *devara*), W.; a fool, dolt, L.; a child, L.; a man following any partic. line or business, L.; a spearman, lancer, L.; emulation, wish to excel or overcome, L.; sport, play, L.; a sword, Gal.; N. of men, VP.; of a disciple of Nāgārjuna, MW. 192; dimin. for *devadatta*, Pān. v, 3, 83, Vārt. 4, Sch.; (n., L.) an organ of sense, MuṇḍUp. iii, 1, 8; 2, 7; (*ā*), f. Hibiscus Mutabilis or Marsilia Quadrifolia; (*ī*), f. see s. v. [Cf. Lat. *divus*, *deus*; Lit. *dēvas*; Old Pruss. *deivwas*.] = **riśhabha**, m. 'a bull among the gods,' N. of a son of Dharma and Bhānu, BhP. vi, 9, 5. = **riśhi**, m. 'a Rishi among the gods,' N. of Nārada, 16, 1 (cf. *varsh*). = **kāda**, m. (for *kṛita*) N. of a Grāma, MW. (cf. *devī-kṛiti*). = **kanyakā**, f. a celestial maiden, a nymph, Kāv. = **kanyā**, f. id., MBh.; R. = **kamala-pura**, n. N. of a town, Kathās. = **kardama**, m. 'divine paste,' a fragrant p° of sandal, agallochum, camphor, and safflower, L. = **karmā**, m. master of divine or sacred work, RV. x, 130, 1. = **karmān**, n. religious act or rite, worship of the gods, ŚākhŚr.; *°ma-kṛit*, mfn. performing it, MBh. = **kalaśa**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. = **kalpa**, mfn. god-like, MBh. i, 3124. = **kavaca**, n. divine armour, MW. (cf. *devī*). = **kāncana**, m. 'divine gold,' the tree Bauhinia Purpurea, L. = **kānta**, m. 'god-loved' (?), magnet, L. (cf. *candara-*, *sūrya-*). = **kāma** (*°vā-k*), mfn. loving the gods, pious, RV. = **kārya**, n. = **karman**, Mn.; MBh.; any matter concerning the gods, divine command, Ragh. xii, 103. = **kāshṭha**, n. 'divine wood,' Pinus Devadāru or some other kind of pine, Suśr. = **kīrti**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini regarded as wife of Megha-rāga (cf. *giri*, *deśa-kari*, *goṇḍa-kiri*, *rāma-k*). = **kilbiśā**, n. offence against the gods, RV. x, 97, 16. = **kirti**, m. N. of an astronomer, Cat. = **kuṇḍa**, n. a natural spring, L.; Sch. = **kuru**, m. N. of a people and country (associated with the *uttara-k*), L.; Sch. = **kurumbā**, f. N. of a plant (= *mahā-drona*), L. = **kula**, n. 'deity-house,' a temple, ŚākhGr.; Kāv.; Var. &c.; *śālvāsa*, m. pl. buildings belonging to a t°, Kathās.; *līka*, m. attendant on a t°, L.; (*ā*), f. a small t°, chapel, Pañcā. = **kulā**, f. 'river of the gods,' personif. as a daughter of Pūrṇiman and grand-daughter of Marici, BhP.; N. of the wife of Ud-gītha, ib. = **kusuma**, n. 'divine flower,' clove, Bhpr. = **kūṭa**, n. 'd° peak,' N. of a mountain, VāyuP. = **kṛita** (*°vā-k*), mfn. made or done by the gods, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. = **kṛitya**, n. = **kārya**, MBh.; BhP. = **kośā**, m. d° cask or receptacle, AV.; TāndyaBr. = **kri**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga (cf. *kīrti*). = **kshatra** (*°vā-k*), n. domain of the gods, RV. v, 64, 7 (*°kshetra*?), m. N. of a prince (son of Deva-rāta), Hariv.; Pur. = **kshetra**, n. domain of the g°, Br. = **kshema**, m. N. of the author of the Vijñāna-kāya, Buddh. = **khāta**, mfn. 'dug by the g°,' hollow by nature; n. (m., Sch.) a natural pond or reservoir, VāyuP.; a cave or cavern, W. (*-ka*, n. id., L.); -*tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP.; -*bila*, n. cavern, chasm, W. = **gaṇā**, m. a troop or class of gods, VS.; MBh. &c.; -*deva*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; *nikā*, f. d° courtesan, Apsaras, L.; *nētvāra, m. 'lord of the troop of gods,' N. of Indra, MBh. = **gandharva**, m. pl. gods and Gandharvas, Apast.; the divine G° (opp. to *manushya*), Taitt. Up.; MBh.; R. (Nārada so called, Hariv. 9633) so, a mode of singing, 8449 (cf. *gāndhāra*). = **gandhā**, f. 'having d° fragrance,' a kind of medic. plant (= *mahāmōḍā*), L. = **garjana**, n. 'celestial roaring,' thunder, L. = **garbha**, m. divine child, MBh.; Hariv.; (*ā*), f. N. of a river in Kuśa-dvīpa, BhP. = **gava**, m. pl. the bulls of the gods, ĀpŚr. xi, 7, 6; (*°vī*), f. pl. the cows of the g°, MaitrS. i, 6, 3; N. of partic. verses or formulas, ĀpŚr. iv, 10, 4. = **gāndhāra**, n. or m. a partic. mode of singing, Hariv. 8689 (cf. *gandharva*); (*ī*), f. (in*

music) N. of a Rāgini. — **gāyana**, m. 'celestial songster,' a Gandharva, L. — **giri**, m. 'd° hill,' N. of a mountain, Suśr.; Pur. (cf. *pūrvā*); N. of Daulat-abād (situated between mountains), Cat. — **giri**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini (cf. *kiri*). — **gupta**, mfn. 'god-guarded,' Bhp.; m. N. of a man, Rājat. — **guru**, m. the father or preceptor of the gods, i.e. Kaśyapa (Hariv.; Śak.) or Bṛhaspati (L.); god and preceptor (at the beg. of comp.), Sighās. — **guhī**, f. N. of a place, Bhp. — **guhya**, n. a secret known only to the g°, MBh.; Hariv.; R. (cf. *rahasya*). — **grāhā**, n. house of the g°, TBr.; R.; temple, chapel, R.; Suśr.; Var. &c.; palace of a king, Mālav. v. 11. — **gopā** (°vā), mfn. having the g° for guardians, RV. i, 53, 11 &c.; (ā), f. divine protectress, RV. x, 36, 16; AV. vii, 20, 5. — **grantha**, m. N. of wk. — **granthī**, m. a d° knot or tie, Kapishth. — **graha**, m. 'd° seizer,' a class of demions who cause harmless madness, Suśr.; MBh. — **ghosha**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **gama**, mfn. (ā) n. going to the gods, TS.; ŚBr. — **gakra**, n. a d° wheel, Br.; (with Śaktas) 'the holy circle,' N. of a mystical diagram, RTL. 106. — **candra**, m. N. of a man, W. — **carita**, n. the course of action or practices of the gods, MW. — **oarya**, f. service of the g°; *ryōpato-bhita*, mfn. beautified by it (as a hermitage), MBh. iii, 11045. — **cikitsaka**, m. divine physician; du. the two Aśvins, L. — **cittā**, n. the will of the gods, ŚBr. — **cchanda**, m. a necklace of pearls (composed of 100 or 103 or 81 or 108 strings), VarBh. lxxxi, 32, L.; — **prāsāda**, m. a temple consecrated to a god, MW. — **cchandasa** and **dasā**, n. a d° metre, Nid.; Kath. — **jā**, mfn. god-born, divine (as a Sāman), ŚBr.; m. N. of a prince (son of Saṃyama), Bhp. — **jagāda** and **dhaka**, n. 'god-eaten,' a kind of fragrant grass (= *katrīṇa*), L. — **janā**, m. (generally pl.) a troop or collection of gods or demons or serpents &c., AV.; VS. &c. (cf. *daiva*, *itara*) : — **vid**, mfn. knowing gods &c., ŚBr.; *vidyā*, f. knowledge of serpents &c., ŚBr.; ChUp. — **jananī**, f. the mother of the gods, Śak. (Pi.) vi, 111. — **japa**, n. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — **jaya**, m. N. of a poet, Bhojapr. — **jā**, mfn. 'god-born,' RV.; AV. — **jāta** (°vā), nfn. id., ib.; (*jātā*), n. a class or race of gods, Br. — **jāmi** (°vā), mfn. peculiar to the gods, RV. vii, 23, 2; (*jāmi*), f. a sister of the g°, AV. vi, 46, 2. — **jushya** (°vā), mfn. agreeable to the g°, RV. — **jūta** (°vā), mfn. 'god-speed,' incited or inspired or procured by the g°, RV. — **jūti** (d°), m. N. of an Aditya, TS. — **tara**, m. N. of a man (g. *subhṛād*). — **taratha** and **taras**, m. N. of teachers, VBr. — **taru**, m. divine tree, the old or sacred tree of a village (cf. *caitya* and *dyu-t*), L.; N. of the 5 trees of Svarga (*mandāra*, *pārijātaka*, *saṃtāna*, *kalpa-vriksha*, *hari-candana*). — **tarpana**, n. 'refreshing of the gods,' offerings of water, part of the Sandhyā ceremony, RTL. 409. — **talpa**, m. couch of the gods, TāṇḍyaBr. — **tā**, see *Devatā*. — **tāda**, m. *Lipeocercis serrata*, L. (also *qaka*, m. or *qī*, f.); *Luffa foetida* or a similar plant, L.; fire, L.; N. of Rāhu, L. — **tāt** or **tāti** (°vā), f. divine service, RV. i, 28, 2; iii, 19, 1 &c.; divinity, the gods collectively, RV. i, 95, 8; iii, 19, 4 &c. — **tālaka**, m. *Lipeocercis serrata*, Car. (cf. *tād*). — **tirtha**, n. 'd° Tirtha,' N. of a bathing-place, ŚivaP.; right moment for (worshipping) the gods, Anup.; the part of the hands sacred to the g° (i.e. the tips of the fingers), MārKp.; — *maya*, mfn. full of divine Tirthas, Kathās.; — *svāmīn*, m. the ascetic N. of Viśvēśvara-datta-mitra, Cat. — **tumula**, n. 'd° noise,' thunder, MānGr. i, 4. — **ōta** (°vā, for *deva-datta*), mfn. god-given, RV. — **trā**, ind. among or to the gods, RV.; VS.; AV.; ŚBr. — **trāta**, m. 'god-protected,' N. of a Sch. on AśvŚr., Cat. — **tvā**, n. godhead, divinity (cf. *tā*), RV.; TBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **datta**, mfn. god-given, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of Arjuna's conch-shell, MBh.; of one of the vital airs (which is exhaled in yawning), Vedāntas.; N. of a cousin (or younger brother) and opponent of Gautama Buddha, MW. 52 &c.; of a son of Uru-śrava and father of Agni-veśya, Bhp.; of a son of the Brāhmaṇa Govinda-datta, Kathās.; of a son of Hari-datta, ib.; of a son of king Jaya-datta, ib.; of sev. authors, Cat.; of a Nāga, Bhp.; of a Grāma of the Bāhikas, Pāp. i, 1, 75, Sch.; a common N. for men used in gr., phil. &c.; (ā), f. N. of the mother of Deva-datta who was the cousin of Gautama Buddha (see above); of a courtesan, Kathās.; *ōtaka*, m. pl. the party led by D°, Pāp. v, 2, 78, Kās.; (*ikā*), f. dimin. for *-dattā*, vii, 3, 45;

Vārt. 4, Pat.; *ōta-cara*, nfn. formerly in the possession of D°, v, 3, 54, Kās.; *ōta-maya*, mfn. consisting of D°, iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 16, Pat.; *ōta-rūpya*, mfn. = *cara*, v, 3, 54, Kās.; *ōta-satha*, m. N. of a preceptor, g. *saunakādi* in Kās.; *ōtāgraja*, m. 'the elder brother of D°,' N. of Gautama Buddha, Buddh. (cf. above); *ōtiya*, m. pl. the pupils of D°, Pāp. i, 1, 73, Vārt. 5, Pat. — **dantin**, m. N. of Śiva (?), Kathās. iii, 5. — **damaniakā** or **manī**, f. N. of a woman, Pañcad. — **darśa**, m. N. of a teacher of AV., Col.; (f), f. of a school of AV., Āryav. — **darśana**, mfn. seeing the gods, familiar with them, MBh.; n. N. of Nārada, BP. ii, 8, 1; of a Brāhmaṇ, Kathās.; n. appearance of a god, Sighās. — **darśanin**, w. r. for *daiva-d°*. — **darśin**, mfn. = *darśana*, R.; m. N. of a school of AV., Kaus. — **dāni**, f. a kind of creeper (= *ghoshakākrīti*), L. — **dārīn**, m. n. Pinus Devadaru or Deodar (also *Avaria Longifolia* and *Erythrosylon Sideroxyloides*), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; — *vana-mahātmya*, n. N. of wk.; — *maya*, mfn. made of its wood, MBh.; R. — **dālikā** or **dālī**, f. a kind of pumpkin, Suśr.; Bhp. — **dāsa**, m. a servant of a monastery (Buddh.); N. of a merchant's son, Kathās.; of the brother of Śārngadhara's mother (also *sa-deva*), Cat.; of the son of a Kālidāsa, ib.; of sev. authors, Cat.; (f), f. a temple Nāch-girl, RTL. 451; the wild citron tree, L. — **dāpa**, m. corrupt form for *-datta*, Pat. (Ben.) Introd. — **dinna**, m. id., N. of a son of Devadatta, HPariś. — **dīpa**, m. 'divine lamp,' the eye, L. — **dandubhi**, m. 'd° drum,' holy basil with red flowers, L.; N. of Indra, L. — **durga**, mfn. inaccessible to the gods, R. — **dūtā**, m. divine messenger, TS. &c. (also *taka*, MBh.); (f), f. female messenger of the gods, W.; the wild citron tree, L. — **dūti**, w. r. for *-hūti*. — **deva**, m. 'the god of gods,' N. of Brāhmā, MBh. i, 1628; of Rudra-Śiva, 7324; of Vishnu-Kṛishṇa, Bhag. x, 15; of Gaṇeśa, Kathās. xx, 55; du. Brāhmā and Śiva, MBh. viii, 4456; pl. the Brāhmans, Bhp. iii, 16, 17; (f), f. N. of Durgā, Hcat. i; *ōvā*, m. 'lord of the chiefs of the gods,' N. of Śiva, MBh. i, 8123; of Indra, iii, 17191; of Vishnu, xii, 12864. — **daivatyā**, mfn. 'having the g° as deity,' destined for the g°, Mn. ii, 189. — **dyumna**, m. 'glory of the g°,' N. of a prince (son of Devatā-jit and father of Parameśthin), Bhp. — **droṇi**, f. an idol procession (orig. ablation; cf. *droṇi*), L.; Phlomis Ceylanica, L. — **dryāo**, mfn. (ā) n. turned towards the gods, RV. — **dhara**, m. (*bhāgavata-cārya*) N. of Sch. on GṛS. — **dharmā**, m. a religious duty or office, MW. — **dharmān**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **dhāni**, f. 'divine abode,' N. of Indra's city on the Mānāsottara (east of Meru), Bhp. — **dhānya**, n. 'god's grain,' Andropogon Saccharatus, A. Sorgum, Holcus S° or S° Cernuum, L. — **dhāman**, n. = *grīha*, AgP. — **dishnya**, n. seat (i.e. chariot) of a god, Bhp. — **dhūpa**, m. 'd° incense,' the resin of Shorea Robusta, Bhp.; *dbellūn*, L. — **nakshatra**, n. N. of the first 14 Nakshatras in the southern quarter (opp. to *yama*), TBr.; m. N. of a king, VP. (v. l. for *va-kshatra*). — **nađi**, f. 'd° river,' N. of several sacred rivers, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. — **nandā**, f. 'gods' joy,' N. of a celestial woman, Sighās.; *din*, m. 'rejoicing the gods,' N. of one of Indra's doorkeepers, L.; of a grammarian, Cat. — **nala**, m. 'god's reed,' Arundo Bengalensis, L. (cf. *nāla*). — **nāgarī**, f. 'divine city writing,' N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written (prob. from its having originated in some city), Col.; MW. 66, 1. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the g°,' N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of sev. authors (also *-bhakkura*, *-tarka-pañcānana*, and *-pāthaka*). — **nābha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **nāmā**, m. pl. N. of partic. formulas, T. Ār. v, 7, 1. — **nāman**, m. N. of a king and a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, Bhp. — **nāyaka**, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; — *pañcāsāt* and *-stuti*, f. N. of wks. — **nāla**, m. = *nala*, L. — **nīkāya**, m. host or assembly of gods, Mn. i, 36; MBh. i, 4804; heaven, paradise, W. — **nīd**, mfn. hating the g°, a god-hater, RV. — **nindaka**, mfn. id.; atheist or atheism, MW. — **nindā**, f. heresy, atheism, MW. — **nibandha**, m. N. of wk. — **nirmālya**, n. a garland remaining from a sacrifice, Var. — **nirmīta**, mfn. 'god-made,' created, natural, W.; (ā), f. Coccus Cordifolius, Bhp. — **nīśrayanī** or *śrenī*, f. 'ladder towards the gods,' N. of a partic. penance, Baudh. iii, 9, 18. — **nītha**, m. a formula consisting of 17 Pādas, Vait. — **pañca-rātra**, m. N. of a Pāñcāha, Cat. — **pañ-dita**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **pati**, m. 'lord of gods,' N. of Indra, MBh.; R.; pl. the most excellent

of gods, Bhp.; — *mantrin*, m. 'I°s counsellor,' N. of Bṛhas-pati, the planet Jupiter, Var. — **patana**, n. N. of a town, Cat. — **patnī** (°vā), f. having a god as husband, the wife of a god, RV.; MBh.; sweet potato (= *madhu-āluka*), L. — **patha**, n. 'gods' path,' heaven, ChUp.; MBh.; the Milky Way, L.; N. of place of pilgrimage (cf. Pāp. v, 3, 100), MBh. iii, 8187 (also *-tirtha*, n., ŚivaP.); *ōtiya*, mfn. being on the celestial path, Kāth.; relating to or coming from Deva-pāthā (above), MW. — **padā**, n. a word containing a god's name, ŚBr. xi, 56, 9; = *pāda*, W. — **parishad**, f. an assembly of deities, MW. — **parpa**, n. 'divine leaf,' N. of a medic. plant (= *sura*), L. — **palli-pattana**, n. N. of a town, Col. — **paśu**, m. any animal consecrated to a deity, Mn. — **pāpi**, m. 'god-handed,' N. of a class of Asuras, MaitrS. — **pātrā**, n. cup or drink of the gods, Br. — **pātrin**, mfn. partaking of the divine cup, TāṇḍyaBr. — **pāda**, m. pl. 'the feet of a god or king,' the royal presence or person, 'His Majesty,' Pañc. i, 111 &c.; — *mūla*, n. id., Prab. ii, 31. — **pāna**, mfn. serving the gods for a beverage, RV.; AV. — **pāla**, m. 'god-defender,' N. of sev. princes, Śatr.; of a mountain, Bhp.; of an author (son of Hari-pāla), Cat. — **pālita**, m. 'god-protected,' N. of a man, Pāp. vi, 2, 148, Kās. — **piyā**, mfn. reviling or despising the gods, AV. — **putra**, m. the son of a god, Hariv. (also *traka*, Kathās.); N. of Śiva, Kāraṇḍ.; (°vā), mfn. having gods as children (said of heaven and earth), RV. i, 106, 3; 159, 1 &c.; (*trīor-trikā*), f. *Trigonella Corniculata*, L.; — *māra*, m. N. of one of the four Māras, Buddh. — **puz**, f. (nom. *-pūr*) = *pura*, TāṇḍyaBr. xxii, 17; = *pura*, n. Cat. — **pura**, n. Indra's residence, R. v, 73, 8; (ā), f. divine fortress, AV., TS. — **puri-mahātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **pnrohita**, m. domestic priest of the gods, Hariv. 13208; N. of Bṛhas-pati, i.e. the planet Jupiter, Var., Sch. — **pushpa**, n. 'divine flower,' clothes, L. — **pūjaka**, m. worshipper of the gods, MW. — **pūjā**, f. worship of the gods (esp. the daily w° in the domestic sanctuary), RTL. 394; N. of wk. (also *-vidhi*, m., Cat.). — **pūjita**, mfn. worshipped by the gods, MBh. — **pūjya**, m. 'to be honoured by the gods,' N. of Bṛhas-pati, i.e. the planet Jupiter, Var. — **pūrvā**, mfn. preceded by the word *deva*, with *giri* = *deva-giri*, Megh. 42. — **pūrvakam**, ind. beginning with the gods, Mn. iii, 209. — **prakāśini**, f. N. of wk. — **pratikṛitī**, f. (Pāp. v, 3, 99, Sch., where wrongly *prakt*) and *-pratimā*, f. (VarBh. xxxiii, 20) image of a deity, idol. — **pratiśthā**, f., *-tatva*, n., & *-prayoga*, n. N. of wks. — **prabha**, m. 'having divine splendour,' N. of a Gandharva, Kathās.; (ā), f. of the daughter of a Siddha, ib. — **prayaḡa**, m. 'd° place of sacrifice,' N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. — **prāsna**, m. 'consulting the gods,' fortune-telling, L. (cf. *daiva*). — **prāsāda**, m. 'having the d° favour,' N. of a man, Rājat. — **prāsūta** (°vā), mfn. god-produced (water), AV. vi, 102. — **prastha**, m. N. of the city of Senā-bindu, MBh. ii, 1022. — **priya**, mfn. 'dear to the gods,' stupid, silly, Gal. (cf. *devānām*); m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; oftowplants (= *pīta-bhṛīngarājya* and *baka-pushpa*), L. — **psaras** (°vā), mfn. serving the gods as a feast or enjoyment, RV. — **bandhu** (°vā), mfn. related to the gods, RV.; m. N. of a Rishi, Kāth. — **bala**, m. 'having d° strength,' N. of a general, Kathās.; (ā), f. Sida Rhomboidea, L. — **balli**, m. oblation to the gods, Up. iv, 123, Sch. — **bāhn**, m. 'the arm of the gods,' N. of an ancient Rishi, Hariv.; of a son of Hṛidika, Bhp. — **bodha**, m. 'having d° knowledge,' N. of a poet and a Sch. on MBh., Cat. — **bodhi**, m. 'god-inspired,' N. of a poet, Cat. — **bodhi-sattva**, m. N. of a Buddh. saint. — **brahma**, m. 'a Brāhmaṇ among the gods,' N. of Nārada, L. (cf. *-rishi*); of Devaia, Gal. — **brāhmaṇa**, m. a Brāhmaṇ esteemed by the gods, Pāp. ii, 1, 69, Siddh.; *nasāt-√kri*, to present to the gods and Brāhmans, Hcat. i, 7 (wrongly *ōata-kri*). — **bhaktā** (°vā), mfn. distributed by the gods, RV. — **bhakti**, f. service of the gods, Sighās. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **bhadra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhavana**, n. 'divine abode,' heaven, L.; temple, Kathās.; Ficus Religiosa, L. — **bhāga**, m. 'the portion of the gods,' the northern hemisphere (opp. to *asura*), Sūryas.; (°d), N. of a teacher called also Śrauta or Śrautarsha, Br.; of a son of Sūra and brother of Vasu-deva, Hariv.; Bhp. — **bhāshya**, *snāna-vidhi-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — **bhishaj**, m. physician of the gods (the Aśvins), MBh. i, 721. — **bhiti**, f. fear of the gods (?), g. *dāsi-bhārdā*.

—bhū, m. a god or (f.?) heaven, L. —bhūta, mfn. having become a god, Kāv. —bhūti, m. N. of the last prince of the Śuṅga dynasty, Pur. (v. l. ^omi and ^ori); f. the Ganges of the sky, L. —bhūmi, v. l. for prec. m. —bhūya, n. godhead, divinity, L. (^oyam gata, mfn. gone to d°, i. e. dead, Hcar.) —bhūri, v. l. for ^oti, m. —bhoga, m. pleasure of the gods, heavenly joy, Bhag. ix, 20. —bhojya, n. 'food of gods', Amṛita; nectar, L., Sch. —bhrāj, m. (nom. f.) 'shining like a god', N. of a son of Mahya, son of Vivasvat (the sun), MBh. i, 43. —mañjara, n. the jewel on Vishnu's breast, L. (cf. ^okaustubha). —mañi, m. divine amulet, AV. viii, 5, 20; = prec. L.; a twist of hair on a horse's neck, Śiṣ. v, 4, Sch.; N. of a drug belonging to the Aśhta-varga (= mahā-medā), L.; N. of Śiva, L. —maṇḍala, m. N. of a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ. —maṇḍa, m. 'god-approved', N. of a Rishi, MBh. xiv, 711. —matī, m. N. of a man, Pravar.; f. of a woman, Kathās. —madhu, n. divine honey, ChUp. iii, 1, 1. —manushya (AV.) or ^oshya (ŚBr.), m. pl. gods and men. —maya, mfn. consisting of or containing the gods, Hariv.; BhP. —malimluo, m. 'robber of the gods', an Asura, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv, 4. —māta, m. N. of a man, Cat. —mātrī, f. pl. the mother of the gods, MBh. xiii, 626; sg. N. of Aditi or of Dakṣhāyaṇī, Hariv.; Pur. —mātrika, mfn. 'having the god (Indra) or clouds as foster-mother', moistened only by rain-water (as corn, land), MBh. ii, 211; R. ii, 109, 23 (cf. ^onadr). —mādana, mfn. gladdening or inspiring the gods (Soma), RV. —māna, n. dwelling of the gods, ib. —mānaka, m. —mañjara, L. —māya, m. N. of a prince, Kathās.; (ā), f. d° illusion, R. i, 1, 26. —mārga, m. 'the way of the gods', the air or sky, Gal.; = anus, R. v, 61, 4, Sch. (cf. Pañc. Intro. §). —māla, f. 'divine garland', N. of an Apsaras, Kathās. —māsa, m. 'the mouth of the gods', the 8th m° of pregnancy, L. —mitra, m. 'having the gods as friends', N. of an ancient teacher called also Śakalya, Pur.; of the father of Vishnu-mitra, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. —mithuna, n. cohabitation of the gods, AitBr. i, 22. —mīra, m. N. of an author, Cat. —mīdha (VP. ^oka), m. 'god-begotten (?)', N. of a Yidava and grandfather of Vasu-deva (cf. next), MBh.; of a descendant of Nimi and Janaka, R.; BhPur. —mīdhuṣa, m. N. of the grandfather of Vasu-deva (cf. prec.), Hariv. —muni, m. heavenly or d° Muni, TāṇḍyaBr.; N. of a son of Irap-mada and author of RV. x, 146, RV. Anukr. —yāj, mfn. sacrificing to the gods (Agni), VS. i, 17. —yājana, mfn. id., AV. xii, 2, 42; serving for an oblation, x, 5, 15; n. place of offering, AV.; VS.; Br.; ^ova, n. MaitrS. iii, 8, 3; ^ona-va, mfn. having a p° of o°, ShāḍvBr. ii, 10. —yājī, mfn. = yaj, Bhāṭṭ.; m. a worshipper of the gods, a Muni, W. —yājā, m. sacrifice to the gods (esp. the Homa or burnt s°, one of the 5 great oblations), ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; Mn.; N. of a nian (cf. ^odaiva-yājī). —yājya, n. or —yājya, f. worship of the gods, a sacrifice, RV.; Br. &c. (instr. also ^oyāj, RV. x, 30, 11 &c.). —yāsas, n. divine glory, TS. iii, 1, 9; ^oin, mfn. of d° g°, ib. —yā, mfn. going to the gods, longing for them, RV. —yājīn, mfn. sacrificing to the gods, ŚBr.; m. N. of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh.; of a Dānava, Hariv. (v. l. —yātrin). —yājūka, m. N. of an author (= yājūka-deva), Cat. —yātu, m. 'a heavenly Yatu', Kāth. (v. r. ^ota; cf. ^odaiva-yātava). —yātrā, f. an idol procession, Malav. v, §. —yātrin, see —yājīn. —yāna, mfn. id. = yā, RV.; AV.; VS.; leading to the gods, serving them as a way (adhvaṇ, pathin &c.), ib.; Br.; Up.; MBh.; n. way leading to the gods, MBh.; BhP.; the vehicle of a god, L.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Uśanas or Śukrācārya (wife of Yayāti and mother of Yadu and Turvasu), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a wife of Skanda, RTL. 214. —yāniya, mfn. leading to the gods, Say. on RV. x, 18, 2. —yāvan, mfn. id. going to the gods, RV. vii, 10, 2. —yukta (^ova), mfn. (horses) yoked by the gods, 67, 8. —yuga, n. 'the age of the gods', the first age of the world (= ^okrīta), MBh.; any age or period of the gods comprising the 4 ages of mankind, MW. —yonī, m. f. place or origin of a god, a d° birth-place, Br.; the sacred wood used for kindling fire, Gṛhyas. i, 81 &c.; mfn. of d° origin; m. a demigod or demon, Devīm. v, 60. —yosha, f. the wife of a god, MBh.; Hariv. —rakta-dagāṇi, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini. —rakshita, m. 'god-protected', N. of a son of

Devaka, Hariv.; of a prince of the Koslas, VP.; of a Brāhman, Kathās.; (ā), f. of a daughter of Devaka and one of the wives of Vasu-deva, Hariv.; Pur. —rata, mfn. delighting in the gods, pious, Pañc. —ratī, f. 'gods' delight', N. of an Apsaras, Kathās. —rathā, m. the car or vehicle of a god, AV.; TS.; Br.; a car for carrying the images of the gods in a procession, L. (cf. ^odaiva-); N. of a man, Pravar.; ^odhnyā, n. a day's journey for the sun's chariot, ŚBr.; BṛArUp. —rahasya, n. divine mystery (cf. ^oguhya), MBh. —rāj, m. 'king of the gods', N. of Indra, MBh.; R.; of Nahusha, MBh. xiii, 4788 &c. —rājā, m. d° ruler, TBr.; king of the gods, N. of Indra, MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a king, MBh.; of a Rishi, Var.; of a Buddha, Buddh.; the father of Śārngadhara, and sev. authors, Cat.; —prabandha, m., —mahishī-stotra, n. N. of wks.; —yajvan, m. N. of a Sch. on Naighaṇṭuka and also of his grandfather; —sama-dyuti, mfn. equal in glory to the king of the gods, MW. —rājan, n. a prince of a Brāhmanical family, TāṇḍyaBr. xviii, 10, 5. —rājya, n. sovereignty over the gods, MBh.; R.; Kathās. —rāta, m. 'god-given', N. of Śunah-sepa after being received into the family of Viśva-mitra, AitBr. vii, 17; MBh. &c. (pl. his descendants, Pravar.); N. of a king who was the son of Su-ketu and descendant of Nimi, R.; Pur.; of a king who was son of Karambhi, Pur.; of another king, MBh. ii, 121; of Parikshit, BhP.; of the father of Yājñavalkya, ib. xii, 6, 64 (cf. ^odaiva-rāti); a sort of crane, L. —rāma (^obhāṭṭa), m. N. of sev. authors, Cat. —rāshtra, n. 'the empire of the gods', N. of an empire in the Deccan. —rūpē, f. 'of divine form', N. of an Apsaras, Kathās.; ^opin, mfn. having a d° form, god-like, MBh. —retasa, mfn. spring from d° seed, AitAr. iii, 17. —rāhi, m. (deva + rishi) a Rishi, a saint of the celestial class, as Nārada, Atri &c., MBh. (xiv, 781 sapta saptarshayaḥ for s° devarsho); R.; Pur. &c. (cf. brahmarshi and rājarshi); N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1259; —carita, n. the deeds of d° sages, MBh. xii, 7663; —iva, n. state or rank of a d° s°, BhP. i, 3, 8; —pitri-vallabha, m. sesamum, Gal.; —varya, m. chief of sages, MW. —lakshma, n. d° characteristic, TS.; the Brāhmanical cord, Gal. —latā, f. 'divine creeper', double jasmine, L. —lāṅgulika, f. Tragia Involucrata, L. —lāli, g. ^odaibhārdā. —līnga, n. the image or statue of a deity, BhP. iii, 17, 13. —lekha, f. 'having a d° outline', N. of a princess, Rājat. —loka, m. the world or sphere of any divinity; heaven or paradise; any one of the 3 or 21 (TS.) or 7 (MatsyaP.) superior worlds, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (for the 6 d° lokas of Buddh. see MWB. 206 &c.); ^oke gata, mfn. gone to the gods, dead, MBh. xiii, 2994; —pāla, m. 'protector of the world of the gods', N. of Indra, Kathās. cxv, 25. —vaktra, n. 'the mouth of the gods', N. of Agni as the devouring flame, L. —vacanā, f. 'having d° speech', N. of a Gandharvā, Kāraṇ. —1. —vat (^ova), mfn. guarded or surrounded by gods (also ^ova-v°), RV.; m. N. of a man, ib. vii, 18, 22 (the grandfather of Su-dās, Say.); of a son of A-kṛura, Pur.; of Devaka who was a son of Āhuka, Hariv.; of the 12th Manu, BhP. viii, 13, 28 (cf. ^ovāyu); (vati), f. N. of a daughter of the Gandharva Grāma-nī, R. vii, 3, 3. —2. —vat, ind. like (in, with &c.) a god, KātyŚr. —vadhā, m. a weapon of the gods, AV. vi, 13, 1. —vadhū, f. the wife of a god, MW. —vandā, mfn. praising the gods, RV. x, 15, 5. —vara, m. a superior or supreme deity, W.; n. a divine boon or blessing, ib. —varāṇi, f. N. of a daughter of Bharad-vāja, R. vii, 3, 3. —varman, n. 'd° path', the atmosphere, L. —vardhaki, m. 'd° architect', N. of Viśva-karman, L. —vardhana, m. N. of a son of Devaka, Pur. —varman, n. armour of the gods, AV.; m. 'having d° armour', N. of a prince, VP.; of the author of the Tōnara-vaṇṣi (1350), Cat. —varya, m. best or chief of the gods (Śiva), MBh. vii, 9470. —varsha, m. N. of a prince; n. (?) of a Varsha in the Dvīpa Śālmala called after him, BhP. v, 20, 9. —vallabha, m. Rottlera Tinctoria, L. —vāpi, f. a d° voice, MW. —vāta (^ova), mfn. agreeable to the gods, RV.; m. N. of a man, ib. iii, 23, 2. —vāyu, m. N. of the 12th Manu, Hariv. 484 (cf. 1. —vat). —vāhana, mfn. (horse) carrying the gods, RV. —vijaya-gaṇi, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. —vid, mfn. knowing the gods, ŚBr. —vidyā, f. divine science (= nṛtika, Saṅk.). —vibhāga, m. 'quarter of the gods', the northern hemisphere, Sūryas. —vimala-gaṇi, m. N. of a poet, Cat. —viś (Br.)

or —viśā (MaitrS.), f. the gods collectively. —vī (or ^ova-v°), mfn. (superl. —tama) gratifying the g°, RV. —vīti (^ova-v°), f. a feast or enjoyment for the g°, RV.; N. of a daughter of Meru and wife of a son of Agnidhra, BhP. —vīksha, m. 'd° tree', a tree of paradise (cf. ^olaru), L.; Alstonia Scholaris, L.; bdellium (= ^oguggulu), L. —vīṭti, f. Deva's (i. e. Purushottama-D°) Comm. on Uṇ. —vośman, n. 'house of the gods', temple, chapel, Kathās. —vyasa (^ova), mfn. affording space for the gods, receiving them, RV. —vratā, n. any religious observation or vow, ŚBr.; Lāty. &c.; the favourite food of the g°, TāṇḍyaBr. xviii, 2; N. of sev. Sāmans, SamavBr.; mfn. devoted to the g°, religious, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; m. N. of Bhishma, MBh.; of Skanda, Mṛicch. iii, §. —vratin, mfn. obeying or serving the g°, MBh. —śakti, m. 'having divine strength', N. of a king, Pañc. —śata-bhāṣya, n. N. of wk. —śatra, m. foe of the gods, an Asura or Rakshas, MBh.; R.; (^ova), mfn. having the g° as foes, RV. vi, 59, 1. —śabda, m. the N. of a god, Jaim.; d° sound, i. e. thunder, Dhātup. xxv, 8. —śarmā, m. 'having the g° as refuge', N. of an old sage, MBh.; of an Arhat (author of the Vijnāna-kāya-śāstra), MWB. 419; of a minister of Jayāpīda (king of Kāśmir), Rājat.; Kathās. &c. —śas, ind. deity after deity, RV. iii, 21, 5. —śābara-tantra, n. N. of wk. —śilpa, n. work of divine art, AitBr. vi, 27. —śilpin, m. 'the artist of the gods', N. of Tvastṛi, L. —śisu, m. = garbha, MBh. —śiṣṭa (^ova), mfn. taught or directed by the g°, RV. i, 113, 3. —śuni, f. 'divine dog', N. of Saramā, MBh. i, 671. —śūra, m. 'd° hero', N. of a man, Cat. —śekha-ra, m. 'd° diadem', Artemisia Indica, L. —śekha, n. the remnants of a god's sacrifice, MBh. xiii, 2019. —śravas (^ova), m. 'having d° renown', N. of a Bhārata, RV. iii, 23, 2, 3; of a son of Yama and author of RV. x, 17, Anukr.; of a son of Viśva-mitra, Hariv.; of a son of Śūra and brother of Vasu-deva, ib.; Pur. —śrī, mfn. approaching the gods, worshipping, VS. xvii, 56, Mahidh.; m. N. of a Rishi, VP.; —garbha, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. —śrūt, mfn. audible to or heard by the gods, RV.; VS. —śruta, m. 'having divine knowledge', = lord, god (śivara), L.; N. of Nārada, L.; (with Jainas) N. of 6th Arhat of future Ut-sarpin; n. a sacred treatise or manual, L. —śrī, mfn. known to the gods, TAr.; m. barber of the g°, TS., Sch. —śreṇī, f. Sanscvera Zeylanica, L. —śreshṭha, m. 'best of the g°', N. of a son of the 12th Manu, Hariv.; BhP. —samsād, f. assembly of the g°, TBr. —sāmitā, f. the Sāmhita of the gods, SamhUp. vi, 4. —sakhā, m. friend or companion of the g°, VS. xxiii, 49. —sakhī, m. 'id.', N. of a mountain, R. (B.) iv, 43, 17. —sāṃgita-yonin, m. (?) N. of Nārada, Hariv. 4347. —sātra, n. a long festival in honour of the g°, MBh. —sattva, mfn. having the nature of a god, R. —satya, n. divine truth, established order of the gods, ŚBr. —sād, mfn. living among the g°, VS. ix, 2. —sādāna, mfn. serving as a seat for the g°, AV. v, 4, 3. —sādman, n. a god's seat, MBh.; Hariv. —sāmdha, mfn. connected with the g°, diviue, W. —sāmidhi, m. presence of the g°, MW. —sābha, n. N. of a town, Kathās.; (ā), f. a hall serving as a meeting-place for the gods, ib.; a gambling-house, L. —sābha, m. keeper of a gambling-house, L.; a gambler; frequenter of clubs or assemblies; deity's attendant, W. —sarasa, n. 'pool of the gods', N. of a place, Rājat. —sarshapa, m. 'd° mustard', a kind of m°, L. —savā, m. a kind of sacrifice, Kāth. —saha, m. N. of a mountain, Sutr.; (ā), f. N. of plants (= saha-devī or (?) bhikṣhā-sūtra), L. —sā-kāhya, n. testimony of the gods; loc. before the g° as witnesses, Nid. —sāgara-gaṇi, m. N. of an author (1630), Cat. —sāt-^okrī, to offer to the g°, Bhāṭṭ.; —^obhū, to become a god, MBh. —sāyujya, n. union with or reception among the g°, deification, L. —sāvarni, m. N. of the 13th Manu, BhP. —sīgha, 'god-lion', N. of Śiva, Sivag.; of an author, Cat. —siddhi, m. N. of a man, Kathās. —sunda, m. N. of a lake, Sutr. —sumati, f. favour of the gods, RV. x, 98, 5. —sumanas, m. 'divine flower', a species of f°, L. —sushi, m. a divine tube or vital air (5 in number, viz. prāṇa, vy-āna, apāna, sam-āna, ud-āna), ChUp. iii, 13, 1. —sū, m. (with or scil. deva) N. of 8 deities (viz. Agni grīha-pati, Sonia vanas-pati, Savitṛi satya-prasava, Rudra paśu-pati, Brihas-pati vacas-pati, Indra jyeshtha, Mitra satya, and Varuṇa dharma-pati), VS.; TS.; Br. &c. —sūka-kshetra, n. N. of a region of the northern

Pañcālas, W. — **sūda**, m. N. of a village, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 129, Kās. — **sūri**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **sri-shṭa** ('*śvā*'), mfn. discharged or caused or created by a god, ŚBr.; (*ś*), f. a kind of intoxicating drink, L. — **sona**, m. N. of a king of Śrāvastī, Kathās.; of a king of Paundrā-vardhana, ib.; of a cowherd, ib.; of a Buddha. Arhat; (*ś*), f. a host of celestials, RV.; AV.; Br. &c. (pl. the hosts of Deva or Iṣāna, ĀpGrh. xx, 5; — **pati** [L.] and — **priya** [MBh.], m. N. of Skanda; N. of a daughter of Prajā-pati or niece (daughter, L.) of Indra and wife of Skanda, MBh.; Pur.; a particle of *mūla-prakṛiti*, W.; N. of Comm. on Kum. — **soma**, **maka**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **stava**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **stūt**, mfn. praising the gods, RV. v, 50, 5. — **strī**, f. the wife of a deity, MW. — **sthali**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **sthāna**, m. N. of an ancient Rishi, MBh.; n. of 2 Sāmāns (*varuṇasya* and *bṛihad-deva*), ĀrshBr. — **smitā**, f. 'having a divine smile,' N. of the daughter of a merchant, Kathās. — **sva**, n. d° property, Mn. xi, 20; 26. — **svāpaharaṇa**, n. plunder of d° property, sacrilege, MW. — **svāmin**, m. 'lord of the gods,' N. of sev. Brāhmins, Kathās.; Vet.; of an astronomer, VarBṣ. vii, 7; of a Sch. on ĀśvSr. &c., Cat. — **havis**, n. oblation to the gods, VS.; ŚBr. — **havya**, n. id., MBh.; m. N. of a Rishi, ib. — **hinsaka**, m. enemy of the gods, MW. — **hita** ('*śvā*'), mfn. arranged or appointed or settled by the g°, RV.; m. the good or welfare of the g°; *tār-tāya*, ind. for the sake of the g°, MBh. xiii, 13965. — **hiti** ('*śvā*'), f. d° ordinance or arrangement, ib. — **hū**, mfn. invoking the g° (superl. *-tama*), RV.; VS.; m. N. of a man, g. *gargadī*; f. (scil. *dvar*) N. of the northern aperture of the human body, i.e. of the left ear (which is turned northwards if the face is directed towards the east), BhP. iv, 25, 51 &c. (cf. *pūtri*). — **hūti** ('*śvā*'), f. invocation of the gods, RV.; AV. &c. (also °ti, BhP. ix, 24, 31); N. of a daughter of Manu Svayam-bhū and wife of Kardama, BhP. ii, 7, 3 &c. (°ti, iii, 21, 3). — **hūya**, n. invocation of the g°, RV.; ŚBr. — **hēdana** or **-hēlana**, n. offence against the g°, AV.; VS.; N. of AV. vi, 114, Kaus. — **hetī**, f. d° weapon, AV. — **hotra**, m. N. of the father of Yogēśvara (a partial incarnation [aṇṣa] of Hari), BhP. viii, 13, 33. — **hrada**, m. 'the d° lake,' N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — **De-vāṣa**, m. a portion, i.e. partial incarnation of a god, Kathās. — **Devākṛiḍa**, m. playing-place of the g°, Hariv. — **Devākhara**, mfn. whose syllables are divine beings, TBr. — **Devāgama-stotra**, n., **mā-lamkṛiti**, f. N. of wks. — **Devāgāra**, n. 'house of the g°,' temple, R.; Kathās. — **Devāki-pūjā**, f. N. of wk. — **Devāṅga**, m. N. of an emanation from Sada-śiva's body (inventor of weaving); *-caritra*, n. N. of wk. — **Devāṅganī**, f. a divine female, Siphās. — **Devāc**, m(f. *dēvi*) n. directed towards the gods, RV. i, 127, 1. — **Devācārya**, m. 'd° teacher,' N. of a man, W.; of sev. authors, Cat.; *-dig-vijaya*, m. N. of wk. — **Devājīva** & **vin**, m. a man subsisting by attending on an idol and receiving its offerings, L. — **Devājīvana**, n. divine ointment, AV. xix, 44, 6. — **Devāta**, m. N. of a sacred bathing-place, VarP. (cf. *patny-āta*). — **Devātitha**, w. r. for *daiv*. — **Devātithi**, m. 'guest of the g°,' N. of a Kāṇva and author of RV. viii, 4, TāṇḍyBr. ix, 2; of a prince who was son of A-krodhana (or Krodhana, BhP. ix, 22, 11) and Karambhā, MBh. i, 3775. — **Devātideva**, m. a god surpassing all other gods, MBh.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1259; of Viṣṇu, Hariv. 8814; of Śikya-muni, Buddh. — **Devātman**, m. the divine soul, SvetUp. i, 3; Ficus Religiosa, L.; mfn. being of d° nature, containing a deity, sacred, W.; °tma-*śakti*, f. the power of the d° soul, SvetUp., ib. — **Devātma**, f. the mother of the gods, L. (cf. *devatātmā*). — **Devādhiḍa**, m. 'god over gods,' an Arhat, Jain. — **Devādhipa**, m. 'king of the g°,' N. of Indra, MBh. v, 297; of a king identified with the Asura Nikumbha, i, 2663. — **Devādhipati**, n. 'id.', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1204. — **Devānanda**, m. 'delight of the gods,' N. of a man, W.; of sev. authors (also *-sūri*), Cat.; (*ā*), f. N. of the 15th night of the Karma-māsa (see s. v.), Sūryapr. N. of a divine female, Siphās. — **Devānika**, n. an army of celestials, MBh.; m. N. of a king (son of Kshema-dhanvan), Hariv.; Ragh.; Pur.; of a son of the 11th Manu, Hariv.; of a mountain, BhP. — **Devānu-krama**, m. 'series or order of the gods,' N. of wk. — **Devāuncara**, m. a follower or attendant of a god, Ragh. — **Devānuvāyin**, m. id., Kull. — **Devānta**, m. N. of a son of Hṛidika, Hariv. — **Devāntaka**, m.

N. of a Rakshas, R.; of a Daitya, GaṇP.; *-vadha*, m. 'destruction of D°,' N. of 71st ch. of GaṇP. ii. — **Devānhas**, n. 'd° food,' ambrosia, L. — **Devānna**, n. id., L.; food offered (first) to the gods, Mn. v, 7. — **Devāpi**, m. 'friend of the g°,' N. of a Rishi who was son of Rishiṭi-shena, RV. x (according to a later legend he is a son of king Pratipa, resigns his kingdom, retires to the woods and is supposed to be still alive, MBh.; Pur. &c.). — **Devābhimukha**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ. — **Devābhishṭā**, f. 'desired by the g°,' Piper Betel, L. — **Devāyatana**, n. 'the dwelling of a god,' a temple, Mn. &c. — **Devāyūda**, n. 'weapon of the g°,' N. of Indra, TBr.; the rainbow, L. — **Devāyushā**, n. the life-time of a god, ŚBr. — **Devāranya**, n. divine grove, MBh.; Ragh. — **Devārādha**, n., **na**, f. worship of the gods, MW. — **Devārī**, m. 'foe of the g°,' an Asura, MBh.; *-pa*, m. 'protector of the A°' (?), the sea, Nilak. on MBh. iv, 1712; *-bala-sūdāna*, m. 'destroyer of the army of the A°,' N. of Viṣṇu, Viṣṇu. i, 49. — **Devārōka**, m. worshipper of the gods, MW. — **Devārōcana**, n. worship of gods, idolatry, Pañc. (also °nā, f., MW.); *-krama-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — **Devārpaṇa**, n. an offering to the g°, MBh. xiii, 4202 (cf. *mad-arṣ*). — **Devārya**, m. N. of the last Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇi, Jain. — **Devārha**, mfn. worthy of the g°, divine, W.; m. a kind of medic. plant, L.; N. of a prince, VP.; (*ā*), f. Sida Rhomboidea, L. — **Devārhaṇa**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **Devārāya**, m. 'residence of the g°,' heaven, L.; temple, Pañc.; MārkaP.; *-pratishṭhā*, f., *-pratishṭhā-vidhi*, m., *-lakshana*, n., *-yōtsavādī-krama*, m. N. of wks. — **Devāvat** = **devā-v**. — **Devāvataraṇa**, n. 'descent of the gods,' N. of a poem. — **Devāvataṛa**, m. 'id.', N. of a place, L. — **Devāvasatha**, m. 'habitation of the gods,' temple, Rajat. — **Devāvāsa**, m. id., L.; Ficus Religiosa, L. — **Devāvī** = **deva-vī**. — **Devāvṛidhi** (for *va-v*), mfn. gladdening the g°, ŚBr. xi; m. N. of a mountain, Hariv. 12855 (nom. *-vrit*; v. l. *-vridha*). — **Devāvṛidha**, m. N. of a prince who was father of Babhru (cf. *daivā-v*), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (v. l. *-vridha*); of a mountain (see *-vridhi*). — **Devāvāra**, m. divine horse, ŚāṅkhBr. v, 2; Indra's horse Uccaiḥśravas, L. — **Devāsura**, m. pl. the gods and the Asuras, ŚBr.; MBh.; R. &c.; mfn. (with *yuddha*, *raja* &c. the war) of the g° and A°, MBh.; R.; BhP.; *-gaṇāgrā-ni*, *ṇḍdhāyakra*, *ṇḍsraya*; *-guru*; *-namas-kṛita*; *-pati*; *-mahā-mātra*; *-mahādṛaya*; *-mahāhvara*; *-vara-prada*; *-vinirmātri*; *-surēśvara*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1233; 1257-60. — **Devāhāra**, n. 'd° food,' ambrosia, L. — **Devāhāva**, m. 'called Deva,' N. of a prince, MBh. i, 228. — **Devī** and **devī**, see *Devī*. — **Devēj**, mfn. (nom. *ḥ*) sacrificing to the gods, VP. — **Devējya**, m. 'teacher of the g°,' N. of Brihas-pati, i.e. the planet Jupiter, L. — **Devēddha**, mfn. kindled by the g° (*agni*), RV.; Br. (opp. *manu-iddha*). — **Devendra**, m. 'chief of the g°,' N. of Indra or Śiva, MBh.; R.; of sev. authors, Cat.; *-kirti-deva*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; *-buddhi*, m. N. of a learned Buddhist, L.; *-samaya*, m. N. of a Buddha, wk.; *-sūri*, m. N. of a Jaina writer (1240), Cat.; *-drāṣṭra*, m. N. of an author, ib. — **Devēsa**, m. 'chief of the g°,' N. of Brahmā or Viṣṇu or Śiva or Indra, MBh.; Kāv.; king, prince, MBh. xiii, 1832; (*ī*), f. N. of Durgā or of Devaki, Cat.; *-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. — **Devēśvara**, m. 'sovereign of the g°,' N. of Śiva, R.; of a pupil of Śāṅkarācārya, Cat.; of another author, ib.; *-paṇḍita*, m. N. of a poet, ib. — **Devēśhita**, mfn. sent or impelled by the g°, RV.; AV. — **Devēshu**, m. divine arrow, MaitrS. — **Devēshṭa**, mfn. wished by or acceptable to the g°, W.; m. a sort of drug (also *ā*, f.); the resin of Shorea Robusta, Gal.; bdellium, L.; (*ā*), f. the wild lime tree, L. (see also m.). — **Devānasā**, n. the curse of the g°, AV. — **Devōdyāna**, n. 'grove of the g°,' sacred grove, L. — **Devōpāsaka**, m. worshipper of the g°, MW. — **Devākas**, n. 'd° abode,' mount Meru, Sūrya. — **Devasya-tva-ka**, mfn. containing the words *devasya tva* (as an Adhyāya or Anuvāḍi), g. *goshad-ādi*. — **Devānām-priya**, mfn. 'beloved of the gods,' simple, foolish, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 21, Vārtt. 3; L. — **Deveśaya**, mfn. resting on a god (Viṣṇu), MBh. xii, 12864. — **Devaka**, m(f. *ikā*) n. who or what sports or plays, W.; divine, celestial, id.; m. (*dēv*) a god, deity (at the end of an adj. comp.). MBh. ii, 1396 &c. (cf. *daivaka*); N. of a man (?), RV. vii, 18, 20, Śāy.; of a Gandharva (at once a prince, son of Āhuka and father of Devaki [below]), MBh. i, 4480; v, 80 &c.;

Hariv.; Pur.); of a son of Yudhi-shthira and Yaudheyī or Pauravi (cf. *vikā* below), Pur.; familiar N. for *deva-dattaka*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 83, Pat.; pl. N. of the Śūdras in Krauca-dvipa, BhP. v, 20, 22; (*ā*), f. fam. for *deva-datikā*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 45, Vārtt. 4, Pat.; (*dēvikā*), f. N. of a class of goddesses of an inferior order, Br. (pl. the oblations made to them, viz. to Anu-matī, Rakā, Sintvalī, Kuhū, and to Dhātṛī, TS.; cf. *-havis*, AitBr.; Vait.); of the wife of Yudhi-shthira and mother of Yaudheyā, MBh. i, 3828; of a river, MBh. iii, 5044 (cf. *dēvika*); of a country, VarBṣ. xi, 35; the thorn-apple, Bhpr.; (*dēvaki*), f., see below. — **bhoja-putrī**, f. patron. of Devaki, BhP. iii, 1, 33. — **Devakātmajā**, f. id., L.

— **Devaki**, f. N. of a daughter of Devaka (see above) who was wife of Vasu-deva and mother of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (identified with *A-diti*, Hariv.; with *Dākshāyaṇī*, MatsyaP.). — **nandana** (or *°ki-n*), **-putra**, **-mātrī**, **-sūna**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, ChUp.; MBh.; Hariv.

— **Devakiya**, mfn. (g. *guhādi*) divine, belonging or relating to a divinity, W. — **kyā**, mfn. id.; godlike, corresponding to the number of the gods (said of the metre Anushṭubh), ŚāṅkhBr. xxvii, 3 (v. l. *tyā*).

— **Devātā**, f. godhead, divinity (abstr. & concr.), RV.; AV.; Br. &c.; image of a deity, idol, Mn. iv, 130; MBh.; Pur. (ifc. *-ka*, Kull. viii, 105); N. of the organs of sense (cf. *deva*), ŚBr. ii, 5, 2, 2 &c.; (*ā*), ind. with divinity, i.e. with a god (gods) or among the gods, RV.; AV. — **gāra** ('*īdā*'), n. 'gods' house,' temple, chapel, Mn.; R. — **griha**, n. id., R.; Kathās. — *-jit*, m. 'g°-conqueror', N. of a son of Su-mati and grandson of Bharata, BhP. — **tas**, ind. on the part of a deity, ŚāṅkhBr. i, 16, 15. — **tmān** ('*īdā*'), mfn. having a divine soul, Kum. i, 1; m. N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1260. — **tmā** ('*īdā*'), f. mother of the gods, L. (cf. *devatmā*). — **tva**, n. state of divinity, Nyāyam.; *-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk. — **darśana**, n. manifestation of a deity, NṛisUp. — **dvampda**, n. a compound whose members are two or more names of deities, Pāṇ. — **dhīpa** ('*īdā*'), m. 'deity-chief,' N. of Indra, L. — **dhīya** ('*īdā*'), n. (scil. *brāhmaṇa*), N. of a Br. of the SV. — **nukrama** ('*īdā*'), m., **maṇi**, f. index of the Vedic deities. — **pāramya**, n. N. of wk. — **pūjāna**, n. worship of a d° (cf. *deva-pūjā*), Parāś. — **prapīdhāna**, n. devotion to a d°, L. — **pratimā**, f. god-image, an idol, MBh. vi, 60. — **pratishṭhā-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **bādhā** (or *īdā*'), m. molestation of the gods, MBh. i, 7579. — **bhāyāraṇa** ('*īdā*'), n. worship of an idol or a deity, Mn. ii, 176; *-para*, mfn. devoted to it, Nal. xii, 58. — **maṇi**, m. 'divine jewel,' N. of a medic. plant, Bhpr. — **mandira**, n. = *-griha*, Mālatīm. vi, 5. — **maya**, m(f. *n*) containing all deities, KathUp. iv, 7. — **mīthuna**, n. the cohabitation of deities, MW. — **mūrti-prakarana**, n. N. of a wk. on sculpture. — **yātana** ('*īdā*'), n. = *-griha*, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **rādhaṇa** ('*īdā*'), n. homage to the gods, Siphās. — **roana** ('*īdā*'), n. worship of the g°, Kāv.; *-krama* & *-vidhi*, m. N. of sev. wks. — **lāya** ('*īdā*'), m. (Var.). — **vesāman**, n. (R.) = *-griha*. — **vāda-vicāra**, m., **vāri-pūjā**, f. N. of wks. — **śesha**, m. = *deva-s* (q.v.) = *śraya* ('*īdā*'), mfn. relating to a g°. MānGr. — **sahāyin** (Pfi), accompanied (only) by the g°, i.e. alone, Śak. (Pi) iii, 88. — **sthāpāna-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **snāna**, n. ablution of an idol, MatsyaP. — **svarūpa-vicāra**, m. N. of wk. — **Devatājyā**, f. sacrifice to a deity, KātyŚr. — **Devatōpadesana**, n. designation of the d° worshipped in any rite, AṅŚr.

— **Devatyā**, mfn. (ifc.) having as one's deity, sacred to a d° (cf. *eka*-, *kim*-, *bahu*-, *soma*-, *daivatya*); (*ā*), f. a species of animal (?), AV. i, 22, 3.

— **Devan**, m. brother-in-law (= *devrī*), L.

2. **Devana**, m. a die, dice for gambling, L.; (*ā*), f. sport, pastime, L.; service, L.; n. (*dēv*) shining, splendour, Kull. viii, 93; gaming, a game at dice, RV. x, 43, 5; MBh.; R. &c.; play, sport, pastime, L.; pleasure-ground, garden, L.; a lotus, L.; praise, L.; desire, emulation, L.; affair, business, profession, L.; going, motion, L.

— **Devaya**, Nom. P., only p. *yātī*, loving or serving the gods, religious, RV. (cf. *dēv*); divine or shining (?), BhP. iii, 20, 22. — **yā**, mfn. devoted to the g°, pious, RV.

— **Devaza**, m. = *devrī*, ĀśvGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; husband, lover, BhP. iv, 26, 26. — **ghnī**, f. killing one's brother-in-law, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 16. — **vatī**, f. having a brother-in-law, Gaut.

1. **Devala**, m. an attendant upon an idol (who subsists on the offerings made to it; oftener *laka*, Mn. iii, 152; 180; MBh.); a virtuous or pious man, Up. i, 108, Sch.; N. of a descendant of Kaśyapa and one of the authors of RV. ix; of Asita or a son of A°, MBh.; Pur.; of a man mentioned with A°, Prav.; of an astronomer, Var.; of a legislator (also *-bhāṭa*), Madhus.; Kull.; of a son of Pratyūsha, MBh.; Hariv.; of an elder brother of Dharmya, MBh.; of the husband of Eka-parāṇā, Hariv.; of the father of Saṃnati (the wife of Brahma-datta), ib.; of the grandfather of Pāṇ., Col.; of a son of Viśvā-mitra (pl. his descendants), Hariv.; of a son of Kṛīṣāśva by Dhishanā, BhP. = *smṛiti*, f. Devala's law-book, Cat.

2. **Devala** = *devara* (q. v.)

Devāya, Nom.P., only p. *yāt* = *°vayāt*, Maitr. & KapS.; Kāth. *°yū* or *°yū* (only acc. sg. f. *°yūvam*) = *°vayū*, MaitrS.; Ār.

Devālā, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī.

Devī, iu comp. for *°vī*. — **tama**, see *deva*. — **dāsa**, m. N. of sev. men, Cat.; of a Sch. on Vop., Col.

Devika, m(f) (n) appertaining to or derived from a deity, W.; m. fam. N. for *deva-datta*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 78, Kāś.; (ikā), f. see *devaka*.

Devitavya, mfn. to be gambled (impers.), MBh.; n. gambling, ib. **Devitri**, m. the gambler, ib. **Devitva**; ind. p. having gambled (see *°2. dev*).

Devina, mfn. gambling, a gambler, MBh. (cf. *aksha*, *durdvūta*-, *sādhu*-).

Devīya, m. fam. N. for *deva-datta*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 79, Kāś.

Devila, m. id. ib.; mfn. righteous, virtuous (= *dharmika*), Up. i, 57, Sch.; appertaining to a deity, divine, W.

Devī, f. (cf. *devā*) a female deity, goddess, RV.; ĀitBr.; MBh. &c. (e.g. Ushas, RV. vii, 75, 5; Sarasvatī, v, 41, 17; Savitri, the wife of Brahmā, MBh.; Durgā, the wife of Śiva, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; the 4 goddesses of Buddhists are Rocani, Māmaki, Paṇḍurā and Tārā, Dharmas. iv); N. of a nymph beloved by the Sun, L.; of an Apsaras, MBh. i, 4818; (with Jains) the mother of 18th Arhat of present Ava-sarpiṇī, L.; queen, princess, lady (the consecrated wife or daughter of a king, but also any woman of high rank), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of bird (= *śyāmā*), L.; a partic. supernatural power (= *kuṇḍaliṇī*), Cat.; worship, reverence, W.; N. of plants (colocynth, a species of cyperus, Medicago Esculenta &c.), L. — **kālpa**, m. — **kavaca**, n. — **kā-lōttara**, n. N. of wks. — **kṛiti**, f. 'the queen's creation', N. of a grove, Kathās. — **koṭa**, n. 'Durgā's stronghold', N. of a town (prob. Devicotta on the Coromandel coast), L. — **kriḍā**, f. Durgā's playground, Bṛih. — **garbha-griha**, n. D's sanctuary, Kathās. — **griha**, n. D's shrine, ib.; apartment of a queen, Kām. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **tva**, n. the state or rank of a goddess or queen, Kathās. — **datta**, m. N. of the father of Rāma-sevaka and grandfather of Kṛīṣṇa-mitra, Cat. — **dāsa**, m. N. of sev. authors (also *-akara-vartin* & *-paṇḍita*), Cat. — **dhāman**, n. temple of Durgā, Rājāt. — **nava-ratna**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **nāmāvalī**, f. — **nitya-pūjā-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **m-dhiyaka**, mfn. containing the words *devīm dhiyā* (as an Adhyaya or Anuvāka), f. *goshad-ādi*. — **pañca-ratna**, n. — **pañca-śāti**, f. — **para-pūjā-vidhi**, m. — **paricaryā**, f. N. of wks. — **pāda-dvaya**, n. 'the two feet of Durgā', N. of a bathing-place, Cat. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of an Upa-purāṇa; *nīya*, mfn. belonging to it, Cat. — **pū-jana-bhāskara**, m. — **pūjā-paddhati**, f. — **pūjā-prakaraṇa**, n. — **pūjā-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **bhavana**, n. — **dhāman**, Kathās. — **bhāgavata-purāṇa**, n. — **bhāgavata-śāhiti**, f. N. of wks. — **bhāva**, m. the dignity of a queen, Vām. — **bhu-janga**, m. or n. N. of a Stotra. — **bheda-giri**, m. N. of a mountain, Rājāt. — **mata**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **mahā-deva**, n. N. of an Ullāpya (kind of play). — **mahiman**, m. N. of a Stotra. — **māna-niraya**, m. — **mānasa-pūjana**, n. — **mānasa-pūjā-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of Mārkaṇḍeya; — **pāṭha-vidhi**, m. — **mantra-vibhāga-krama**, m. N. of wks. — **yāmala-tantra** & **-rahasya**, n. N. of wks. — **-r-āpaka** (Gaṇar.) or **pasaka** (g. *goshad-ādi*), mfn. containing the words *devir āpas* (cf. *-m-dhiyaka*). — **sataka**, **-gata-nāma-stotra** & **-sahasra-nāman**, n. N. of wks. — **sahāya** & **-siṅha-deva**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **sūkta**, n. — **stuti**, f. — **stotra**, n. — **svarūpa-stuti**, f. — **hṛīdaya**, n. N. of Stotras.

Devika, ifc. = *devī*; see *sa*.

Devī, m. a husband's brother (esp. his younger brother), RV.; AV. (prob. as the player, because he has less to do than his elder b°); the husband of a woman previously married, W. [Cf. Arm. *taigr*; Gk. *δᾱῖρ*; Lat. *levir*; Angl. S. *tacur*; Germ. *zeihur*; Lith. *dēveris*; Slav. *děverī*.] — **kāma** (°*urī*-), mfn. loving one's brother-in-law. — **ghnī**, see *ā-devyī-ghnī*.

Devī, in comp. for *devī* before vowels. — **aparā-dha-kṣamāpāṇa-stotra**, **-ashtaka**, **-ashtōt-tara** & **-āgamana-tantra**, n.; — **ātharvapa-jirshōpanishad**, f. N. of wks. — **āyatana**, n. = *°vī-dhāman*, Rājāt. — **āryā-śataka**, n. — **āvāra-ṇa-pūjā** & **-upanishad**, f. N. of wks.

Devya, n. divine power, godhead, RV.

देवत devata, m. (√*dev*?, Up. iv, 81, Sch.) artist, artisan.

देवद्वी devadī, f. a sort of gull (= *gaṅgā-cillī*), L.

देवखम्भ देवाग्ना-bhaṭṭa, m. N. of an author, Cat.

देश deśa, m. (√*i*. *diś*) point, region, spot, place, part, portion, VS.; ĀitBr.; Śr. & GṛS.; Mn. &c.; province, country, kingdom, R.; Hit.; Kathās.; Vet.; institute, ordinance, W. (*deśam ā°vas* or *ni°viś*, to settle in a place, Mn.; *°je*, in the proper place [esp. with *kālē*], MBh.; Hit. Often ifc. [f. *ā*, Ragh. vii, 47; Rit. i, 27] esp. after a word denoting a country or a part of the body, e.g. *kāmboja*-, *magadha*-, *ayasa*-, *kanṭha*-, *skandha*-, *ālmīya*-, one's own country or home); (f), f. see *Deśi*. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. 'country's thorn', public calamity, Jātakam. — **kāri**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī. — **kāla**, m. du. place and time, Mn. iii, 126 &c.; (sg.) p° and t° for (gen.), Mṛicch. iii, 11; — *°jāla* (Kād.) and *-vid* (Car.), mfn. knowing p° and t°; — *°vibhāga*, m. apportioning of p° and t°, MW.; — *°virodhin*, mfn. neglecting p° and t°, Pañc.; — *°vyatīta*, mfn. regardless of p° and t°, MBh.; — *°vyavasthita*, mfn. regulated by p° and t°, W. — **cyuti**, f. banishment or flight from one's country, Daśar., Sch. — **ja** or **-jāta**, mfn. 'country-born', native, born or produced in the right place, genuine (as horses, elephants &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; R. — **jāna**, mfn. knowing a district, familiar with places, R. — **drishṭa**, mfn. seen (i.e. usual or customary) in a country, Mn. viii, 3; locally considered, judged as to place, W. — **dharmā**, m. law or usage of a c°, Mn. i, 118. — **nirṇaya**, m. 'description of c°', N. of wk. — **pālī**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — **bha**, n. the asterism dominating a c°, Var. — **bhaṅga**, m. ruin of a c°, Kathās. — **bhāṣā**, f. the language or dialect of a c°, MBh.; Kathās.; — *°vijñāna*, n. its knowledge (one of the 64 Kālās), Cat.; *°śāntara*, n. a foreign l° or d°, Mṛicch. iii, 19. — **bhramana**, n. wandering about a country, peregrination, touring, MW. — **mānika**, m. pl. N. of a people (v. l. *daśa*), VP. — **rakṣin**, m. protector of a country, king, Daś. — **rāja-carita**, n. 'history of native princes', N. of wk. — **rūpa**, n. conformity with place, propriety, fitness, MBh. xii, 3961. — **vāsin**, mfn. residing in a country, MW. — **vibhāṅga**, m. = *-bhaṅga*, Var. — **vṛitta**, n. a circle depending upon its relative position to the place of the observer, Śūryas., Sch. — **vyavahāra**, m. custom or usage of a country, W. — **saukhyā**, n. N. of a ch. of the Tōḍarānanda. — **stha**, mfn. situated or living in a c°, MW. — **svāmin**, m. lord or prince of a c°, Sighās. **Deśākramaṇa**, n. invasion of a c°, Kull. vii, 207. **Deśākhyā**, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga; (ā), f. of a Rāgiṇī (also *°khyikā*). **Deśācāra**, m. local usage or custom, MW. **Deśātāna**, n. roaming through a land, travelling, Subh. **Deśātīthi**, m. 'land-guest', foreigner, MBh.; Hariv. **Deśātara**, n. another country, abroad, Mn. v, 78; longitude; the difference from the prime meridian, Śūryas.; *-gamana*, n. going abroad, travelling, Mṛicch. ii, 1; — *°phala*, n. the equation for difference of meridian, MW.; — *°bhāṅgāyana*, n. importing wares from foreign countries, MW.; — *°mrīta-kriyā-nirūpaṇa*, n. N. of wk.; — *°stha*, mfn. being in a f° c°, MānŚr.; *°ntarita*, mfn. living in a f° c°, Gaut.; *°ntarin*, mfn. belonging to a f° c°, a foreigner, Śatr. **Deśāpekṣā**, f. spying or inspecting a land, W. **Deśāvākāśika**, n. (with Jains) a partic. vow or observance; — *°vṛata*, n. id. **Deśopadeśa**, m. N. of a poem (cf. *°śa-nirṇaya*). **Deśopasargā**, m. mistress of a country, calamity in a c°, AV. xix, 9, 9.

Deśaka, mfn. (ifc.) showing, pointing out; m. shower, indicator (*san-mārga*), Mārkaṇḍ. xix, 17; *dharmā*-, Pañc. iii, 111; v. l. *°māda*°; ruler, instructor, L. — **paṭu**, n. a mushroom, Kauś.

Deśanā, f. direction, instruction, SaddhP.; Śatr. **Deśika**, mfn. familiar with a place, a guide (lit. and fig.), MBh. i, 3599 (v. l. *daśi*°, cf. *a*-[add.]); m. a Guru or spiritual teacher, MBh.; AgP.; a traveller, L. — **vijaya**, m., *°kōpanishad*, f. N. of wks.

Deśita, mfn. shown, directed, instructed, MBh.; R. &c.

Deśin, mfn. showing, instructing, guiding, MBh. &c.; of or belonging to a country, L.; (*ini*), f. the index or forefinger, Yājñ. i, 19; BhP.

Deśi, f. (sc. *bhāṣā*) the vulgar dialect of a country (opp. to *saṃskṛita*), provincialism; — *tva*, n., Kāvyaḍ; Deśin.; L.; a vulgar mode of singing, Cat.; dance (opp. to *mārga*, pantomime), Daśar.; (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī. — **kaṭṭari**, f. (in music) a kind of dance (mus.). — **kośa**, m. a vocabulary of provincialisms, Cat. — **tāla**, n. (in music) a kind of measure. — **nāma-mālā**, f. N. of a dictionary of provincialisms by Hemac. — **arītya**, n. (in music) country dance. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of a dictionary of provincialisms, Sch. on Mṛicch. — **varāḍi**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — **śabda-saṃgraha**, m. = *-nāma-mālā*, Cat.

Deśiya, mfn. peculiar or belonging to or inhabiting a country, provincial, native (esp. ifc., e.g. *Mā-gudha*-, a native of Magadha, ŚrS.); bordering on, resembling, almost, nearly (ifc. and regarded as suffix, Pāṇ. v, 3, 67; cf. *pañca-varṣaka*-, *paṭu*-, *śaḍ-varṣa*-). — **rājāśekhara-kośa**, m. N. of wk. — **varāḍi**, f. = *°śi-v°*, Cat. — **śabda-saṃgraha**, m. = *°śi-v°*, Cat.

Deśya, mfn. to be pointed or picked out, excellent in its kind, standard, Pat.; being on the spot or present, witness, Mn. viii, 52 (v. l. *deśa*); = *deśiya*, in all meanings, MBh.; Hariv. (*-tva*, Deśin.); Pāṇ. v, 3, 67 (cf. *lad*-, *nānā*-, *paṭu*-, *vanāyau*-, *vilasti*-, *śiṣu*-); born in the country, indigenous, a true native, R. (cf. *deśa-ja*); n. the proposition or statement (= *pūrvā-pakṣa*), L.; the fact or charge to be proved or substantiated, W. — **nighaṇṭu**, m. — **nidarśana**, n. N. of glossaries. — **bhikṣu**, m. a native mendicant, Rājāt. iii, 9.

Deśṭavya, mfn. to be pointed out or shown or declared, R.

Deśṭrī, m. pointer, indicator (*kupatha*-, BhP. vi, 7, 14); (*trī*), f. N. of a divine female, RV.; AV. **Deśtrā**, n. indication, direction, RV.

देष्ट देशtha, mfn. (fr. √*i*. *dā*) giving most or best, RV.

Deśnā, n. giving, a gift, RV. (cf. *kumāra*-, *cāru*-, *tuvi*- &c.), RV.

Deśṇu, mfn. giving, liberal, L.; = *dur-dama* or *dur-gama*, L.; m. (fr. √*da*) a washerman.

देह deha, m. n. (√*dih*, to plaster, mould, fashion) the body, Tār.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; (in a triad with *manas* and *vāc*), Mn. i, 104 &c.; (*°ṣam dhārāya*, to support the body, i.e. exist, Nal.); form, shape, mass, bulk (as of a cloud; ifc. f. a b°), Var.; person, individual, Subh.; appearance, manifestation, ifc. having the appearance of (*saṃdeha*-, Bālar. iii, 11); N. of a country, L.; (f), f. mound, bank, rampart, surrounding wall, RV. — **kāra**, m. 'body-former', a father, MBh. — **karṭri**, m. id., MW.; N. of the sun, MBh. — **kṛit**, m. a father, BhP.; N. of Śiva, MBh. — **kośa**, m. 'b°-covering', skin or wing, L. (cf. *-dhi*). — **kṣaya**, m. 'b°-decay', sickness, disease, L. — **gata**, mfn. 'gone into a b°', incarnate, MW. — **grahana**, n. assuming a b° or visible form, ib. — **catusṭaya-vyavasthā-lakṣaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **carā**, mfn. being on or in a b°, bodily (as disease), BhP. — **caryā**, f. care of the b°, Kathās. — **cyuta**, mfn. separated from the b° (as excrement or the spirit), W. — **ja**, m. 'b°-born', a son, BhP. (cf. *tanu*-); the god of love, Daś. — **tantra**, mfn. whose chief kind of existence is corporeal, BhP. iii, 33, 5. — **tyāga**, m. relinquishing the b°, death, Mn. x, 62; Kāv. &c. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a b°, Āpast. — **da**, m. 'b°-(life?)giving', quicksilver, L. (cf. *pañra*). — **dāha**, m. 'b°-heat', fever, Mālatim. — **dīpa**, m. 'b°-lamp', the eye, L. — **dharmā**, m. function or law of the b°, MW. — **dhātṛi**, m. (for *dhātu*?) chief part or element of the b°, Car. (cf. *dhātu*). — **dhāraka**, m. 'b°-sup-

porter, bone, L. — **dhāraṇa**, n. 'supporting the b°', living, life, existence, MBh. — **dhārin**, mfn. having a b°, living, alive, Daś. — **dhī**, m. 'b°-receptacle, wing, L. — **dhṛik**, m. (nom.) 'sustaining the b°(?)', air, wind, Suśr. — **patana**, n. (MBh.), — **pāta**, m. (Kathās), 'decay of the b°', death. — **bandha**, mfn. furnished with a b°, Hariv. 9030 (*baddha*). — **bhāj**, m. 'possessed of a b°', corporeal, m. living creature (esp. man), Kāv.; BhP. — **bhuj**, m. 'possessing a b°', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1067. — **bhrīṭ**, mfn. 'carrying a b°', embodied, corporeal; m. a living creature (esp. man), MBh.; Ragh.; Pur.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1067 (cf. *bhuj*); life, vitality, W. — **bheḍa**, m. 'destruction of the b°', death, ŚvetUp.; MBh. — **madhya**, n. 'middle of the b°', waist, RāmātUp. — **mātravasēṣita**, mfn. having merely the b° left, BhP. — **mānin**, mfn. proud of the b°, MW. — **mābhara**, mfn. intent (only) upon nourishing the b° or prolonging life, BhP. v, 26, 3; — *vārtika*, id.; 5, 3; voracious, gluttonous, MW. (cf. *udaram-bh*). — **yātrā**, f. supporting the b° or prolonging life, BhP.; Vedāntas.; food, nourishment, L.; passing away of the b°, dying, death, L. — **rakṣā**, f. 'care of the b°', chastity, MBh. iii, 17092. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. 'b°-mark', mole, L. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with a b°, embodied, R.; m. a living creature, man, MBh.; BhP. — **varman**, n. 'b°-armour', the skin, Gal. — **vāyu**, m. 'b°-wind', vital air, L. — **visarjana**, n. 'quitting the b°', death, MW. — **vṛtti**, f. support of the b°, Kathās. — **vṛnta**, n. 'b°-stalk', navel, Gal. — **śaṅku**, m. a pillar of stone (?), KātyŚr. xxi, 3, 31, Schol. — **samcārīṇī**, f. 'issued from or passing through (her father's) b° (?)', a daughter, L. — **sāra**, m. 'b°-essence', marrow, L. — **siddhi-sādhana**, n. N. of wk. — **sukha**, mfn. agreeable to the b°, Var. — **stha-svarōdaya**, m. N. of wk. **Dehātmanvāda**, m. 'assertion that the soul is b°', materialism, Madhus.; *dīn*, m. materialist, Cārvāka, L. **Dehānta**, m. end of the b°, death, BhP. **Dehātara**, n. another b°, MW.; — *prāpti*, f. obtaining another b°, transmigration, id. **Dehāri**, m. 'foe of the b°', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1179, Sch. (as v. l. for *kāhali*). **Dehāvaraṇa**, n. 'b°-screen', armour, dress, MBh. **Dehāvāsāna**, n. = *āhanta*, Siphās. **Dehāsava**, m. 'b°-liquid', urine, Gal. **Dehāvara**, m. 'lord of the b°', the soul, MārKp. **Dehōtkampa**, m. trembling of the b°, Mālatim. v, 19. **Dehōdbhava** or *bhūta*, mfn. born in the b°, innate, MW.

Dehalā, f. spirituous liquor, L.

Dehalī, f. (rarely *ṛ*) the threshold of a door or a raised terrace in front of it, GrS.; Kāv.; Pur. — **mukta-pushpa**, n. a flower dropped on the threshold, Megh. 85. **Dehalisa-stuti**, f. — *śa-stotra*, n. 'praise of the lord of the threshold', N. of two hymns.

Dehikā, f. a sort of ant or insect which throws up the earth, MārKp. (cf. *ud-*, *upa-*).

Dehin, mfn. having a body, corporeal; m. a living creature, man, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. the spirit, soul (enveloped in the b°), Up.; Bhag.; Suśr.; BhP.; (*ini*), f. the earth, L.

ḍe dai, cl. 1. P. *dāyati*, to purify, cleanse, Dhātup. xxii, 26 (cf. *√5. dā*).

दैक्ष daiksha, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dīkṣā*) relating to initiation or inauguration &c., Lāty.

दैगम्बर daigambara, mf(ī)n. relating to the Dig-ambaras, VP.

दैड daiḍā, m. (ḍ), f. patron., MaitrS.

दैतेय daiteya, m. (fr. *diti*) a son or descendant of Diti, an Asura, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; N. of Rāhu, Var.; (ḍ), f. a female descendant of D°, R. vii, 58, 5, Sch.; mf(ī)n. proceeding from or belonging to the Daiteyas, MBh.; Hariv.

Daitya, m. a son of Diti, a demon, Mn.; MBh. &c.; mf(ā)n. belonging to the Daityas, MBh.; R.; (ā), f. N. of plants (= *caṇḍāśvadhā* and *murā*), L.; spirituous liquor, L. — **guru**, m. 'preceptor of the Daityas', N. of Śukra, the planet Venus, Var. — **dānava-mardana**, m. 'crusher of D°s and Dānavas', N. of Indra, MW. — **deva**, m. 'god of the Daityas', Varuṇa; Wind, L. — **dvīpa**, m. 'refuge of the D°(?)', N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. — **nāśana**, m. 'D°-destroyer', N. of Viṣṇu, MBh. — **niśūdana**, m. 'id.', N. of Indra, Jātakam. — **niśūdana**, m. 'id.', N. of Viṣṇu, Pur. — **pa** and **-pati**, m. 'D°-prince', N. of Bali, MBh.; Kathās. — **puro-**

dhas, — **purohita**, — **pūjya**, m. = *-guru*, Var.; L. — **mātri**, f. 'mother of the D°s', Diti, L. (pl., Hariv. 9498). — **meda-ja**, m. 'produced from the marrow of a D°', a kind of bdellium, L.; (ā), f. the earth (supposed to be produced from the marrow of Madhu and Kaitabha), L. — **yuga**, n. an age of the D°s (= 4 ages of man), L. — **rtvij** (*'ya-rit'*), m. = *-guru*, Var.; Sch. — **senā**, f. N. of a daughter of Prajā-pati and sister of Deva-senā, MBh. — **han**, m. 'Daitya-slayer', N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Indra, Hcat. — **hantri**, m. 'id.', N. of Viṣṇu, Kāv. **Daityāntaka**, m. 'D°-destroyer', Ratn. **Daityāri**, m. 'foe of the D°s', a god (esp. Viṣṇu), Prab. ii, 28; — *paṇḍita*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. **Daityāho-rātra**, m. a day and night of the D°s (= a year of man), L. **Daityēja**, m. = *'tya-guru*, Var. **Daityēndra**, m. 'D°-prince', N. of Paṭāla-keṭu, Prab. iii, 4; — *pūjya*, m. = *'tyēja*, Var.

Daityāya, Nom. *Ā. °yate*, to represent a Daitya, BhP. x, 30, 16.

दैधिष्यदaidhishavya, m. (fr. *dīdhishū*) prob. the son of a woman by her second husband, ŚrS.

दै I. daina, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dina*) relating to a day, diurnal, daily, L. — **m-dina**, mf(ī)n. happening daily, quotidian, Pur.; — *dāna-kāṇḍa*, m. & n., — *sad-ācāra-darpaṇa*, m. N. of wks; — *pralaya*, m. destruction of the world after the lapse of 15 years of Brahma's age, Pur.

Dainika, mf(ī)n. daily, diurnal, L.; (ḍ), f. a day's hire or wages, W.

दै 2. daina, n. (fr. *dina*) = the next, L. **Dainya**, n. wretchedness, affliction, depression, miserable state, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; meanness, covetousness, W.

दैप daipa, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dīpa*) relating or belonging to a lamp, ŚiS. xi, 18.

दैयाम्याति daiyāmpati, m. patr. fr. *dyāmpati*, ŚBr.

दैय 1. dairgha or (oftener) *°ghya*, n. (fr. *dīrgha*) length, longness, MBh.; Var.; Suśr.; Pur.

2. Dairgha, Vriddhi form of *dīrgha* in comp. — **tama**, m. = next, m., BhP. — **tamasa**, mf(ī)n. relating to Dīrgha-tamas, Lāty.; m. patr. fr. D°, ĀśvŚr.; n. N. of sev. Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **rātrika**, mf(ī)n. long, chronic (disease), Car. — **varatra**, mfn. (with *kūpa*) founded by Dīrgha-varatra, Pān. iv, 2, 73, Kāś. — **śravasa**, mf(ī)n. relating to Dīrgha-śravas, ŚrS.; n. N. of 2 Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

दैलीप dailipi, m. patr. fr. Dilīpa, q.v.

दैव I. daiva or *daivā*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *devā*) belonging to or coming from the gods, divine, celestial, AV.; Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; sacred to the gods (*tīrtha*, n. the tips of the fingers, Mn. ii, 59; cf. s. v.; *viḍik*, f. the north, L.; cf. 2. *dīś*); royal (*vāc*), Rājat. v, 205; depending on fate, fatal, Kāv.; m. (with or without *vivāha*) a form of marriage, the gift of a daughter at a sacrifice to the officiating priest, Mn. iii, 21; 28; the knowledge of portents, Śamk.; patr. of Atharvan, ŚBr.; pl. the attendants of a deity, TaṇḍBr. xvii, 1, 1; (ḍ), f. a woman married according to the Daiva rite, Vishp. xxiv, 30; a division of medicine, the medical use of charms, prayers &c., W.; n. a deity (cf. *kula-*), BhP. iii, 1, 35 &c.; (scil. *karmaṇ*, *kārya*) a religious offering or rite, Yājñ.; MBh.; divine power or will, destiny, fate, chance (*°vāt*, ind. by chance, accidentally), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **karmaṇ**, n. oblations to the gods, religious rite, W. — **krīta**, mfn. caused by divine power or nature, natural (opp. to 'artificial'), Suśr. — **kovida**, mfn. acquainted with the destinies of men; m. f. (ā) a fatalist, fortune-teller, L. — **gati**, f. 'course of destiny', fortune (*°tyā* = *dai-vāt*), Megh. — **cintaka**, m. 'reflecting on fate', astrologer, N. of Śiva, MBh.; Var.; Kāv.; fatalist, W. — **cintana**, n. (MW.), — **cintā**, f. (W.) fatalism or astrology. — **jña**, mfn. knowing fate or men's destinies; m. = *cintaka*, N. of Śiva, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *iva*, n. Var.; (*jñā*), f. female fortune-teller, L.; — *kalā-nidhi* & *-cintā-maṇi*, m., — *jātaka*, n., — *dīpa-kalikā* & *dīpikā*, f., — *bhūṣaṇa*, n., — *manohara*, m., — *mukha-maṇḍana*, n., — *vallabha*, m. (or *bhā*, f.), — *vidhi-vilāsa* & *-vilāsa*, m. N. of wks.; — *śarman*, m. N. of Viśva-nātha (son of Gopālā), Cat.; — *śiro-maṇi*, m. N. of wk.; — *sammuni*, m. N. of an astrologer, L.; *°jñālamkṛiti*, f. N. of wk.

— **tantra**, mfn. subject to fate, MW. — **tas**, ind. by f° or chance, Kathās.; BhP. — **1. -datta**, mfn. (for 2. see 2. *daiva*) given by f° or fortune, innate, natural, Daś. — **dīpa**, m. 'the heavenly lamp', the eye, L. (cf. *deva-*, *deha-*). — **dur-vipāka**, m. the evil ripening of destiny through the effect of deeds done in the present or former births, Hit. — **dosha**, m. the fault or evil result of deeds, evil fate, MW. — **nirmita**, mfn. = *-krīta*, MBh. — **para**, mfn. trusting to f°, fatalist, Kām.; Hit.; Pur. (also *°rā-yaṇa*, R.); fated, willed, predestined, W. — **parikṣā**, f. N. of wk. — **praśna**, m. inquiring of f°, astrology (cf. *deva-*); a supernatural voice heard at night (cf. *upa-śruti*). L. — **yaḥṣa-piṇḍa-sūrya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. (w. r. for *deva-*?). — **yuga**, n. an age of the gods (cf. *daitya-*), MW. — **yuta**, mfn. favoured by fate, Var. — **yoga**, m. juncture of fate, fortune, chance; (*ena* & *det*) ind. by chance, accidentally, Hariv.; Kathās.; Vet. — **1. -rakṣita**, mfn. (for 2. see 2. *daiva*) guarded by the gods, MW. — **ratha**, m. divine chariot (w. r. for *deva-*?), MBh. i, 634. — **rājya**, w. r. for *deva-*. — **lekha**, m. fortune-teller, astrologer, L. — **laukika**, mf(ī)n. celestial and worldly, MW. — **vaśa**, m. the will or power of destiny; (ā), ind. by chance, fatally, Dhātup. — **vāñī**, f. a voice from heaven, W. — **vid**, mfn. destiny-knowing; m. an astrologer, Var.; Rājat. — **vidhi**, m. course of fate, Pañc. iii, 238. — **śrāddha**, n. a partic. Śrāddha. — **sampanna**, mfn. favoured by destiny; — *itā*, f., Kām. — **hata**, mfn. stricken by d°, ill-fated, R. — **hataka**, mfn. id.; cursed by d°, Amar.; n. a blow of d°, Prab.; cursed D°, Ratn. iv, 1. — **hina**, mfn. forsaken by fortune, Var. **Daivātaya**, m. danger or evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena, Var. **Daivādy-anta**, mfn. beginning and ending with a ceremony in honour of the gods (opp. to *pitrādya*), Mn. iii, 205. **Daivādhiṇa**, mfn. subject to fate, MW. **Daivā-nurodhiṇ**, mfn. obedient to fate or to the will of the gods, W. **Daivānvita**, mfn. favoured by destiny, Var. **Daivāyatta**, mfn. dependent upon d°, W. **Daivāhō-rātra**, n. a day and night of the gods (= a year of men), W. (cf. *daityāho-*). **Daivēja**, mfn. sacred to the planet Jupiter (topaz), L. **Daivōdhā**, f. a woman married according to the Daiva ritual (see above); — *ja*, m. the son of such a w°, Mn. iii, 38. **Daivōdyāna**, n. divine grove, R. (cf. *devdyō*). **Daivōpahata** (W.) & *°taka* (Kām.), mfn. struck by fate, ill-fated (cf. *daiva-hō*).

2. Daiva, Vriddhi form of *deva* in comp. — **kshatri**, m. patr. fr. Deva-kshatra, Hariv. 1994. — **jana** (*dal*), mf(ī)n. belonging to the gods collectively, RV. x, 2, 21. — **tarasa**, m. patr. fr. Deva-taras, ĀśvŚr. xii, 10. — **tareya**, m. patr. fr. Deva-tara, g. *śubhrādi*. — **2. -datta**, mf(ī)n. being in the village Deva-datta, Pān. i, 1, 75, Sch.; m. pl. the pupils of D°, 73. Vārtt. 5, Pat. (cf. *deva-dattīya*). — *śaḥsn*, m. pl. id., g. *śaunakādi*, Kāś. — **datti**, m. patr. fr. Deva-datta, Pat.; — *dattika*, mf(ī)n. relating to D°, g. *kāy-ādi*. — **darśana**, m. pl. the pupils of Deva-darśana, g. *śaunakādi*. — **dārava**, mf(ī)n. made of the tree Deva-daru or being on it, Pān. iv, 3, 139, Kāś. — **mati** & **-mitri**, m. patr. fr. Deva-mata & -mitra, g. *taulvaly-ādi*. — **mānu-shaka**, mfn. belonging to gods and men, Mn. xi, 235. — **yaḥṣi**, m. patr. fr. Deva-yaḥṣa, g. *taulvaly-ādi* (f. *ī* or *yā*, Pān. iv, 1, 81). — **yātava**, m. patr. fr. Deva-yātu; *°vaka*, mf(ī)n. inhabited by the Daivayātavas, g. *rājanyādi*. — **yāneya**, m. metron. fr. Deva-yāni, MBh. i, 3163. — **2. -rakṣita**, m. patr. fr. Deva-r° (also pl.), VP. — **rāthāyani**, m. patr. fr. Deva-ratha, g. *tikādi*. — **rāja**, n. N. of a Sāman; *°jaka*, mfn. made by Deva-rāja, g. *kalālādi*; *°jika*, mf(ā & ī)n., g. *kāy-ādi*. — **rāti**, m. patr. fr. Deva-rāta, N. of Janaka, MBh. xii, 11546; of Yājñavalkya, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 2, 5, Sch. — **ṛtā**, mf(ī)n. relating to Deva-ṛta, RV.; m. patr. of Śrinjaya, ib. — **śarmi**, m. patr. fr. Deva-śarman, g. *bāhu-ādi*; *°mīya*, mfn. g. *gahādi*. — **sthāni**, m. patr. fr. Deva-sthāna, g. *paṇḍādi*. — **hava**, mf(ī)n. g. *kaṇ-ṇādi*. — **havya**, m. patron. fr. Deva-hū, g. *garḍādi*. **Daivātitha**, mf(ī)n. relating to Devātithi; n. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. **Daivānika**, n. (fr. *devān*) N. of a Sāman. **Daivāpā**, m. patr. fr. Devāpi, N. of Indrota, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 4, 1. **Daivāripa**, m. (fr. *devātri-pa*) a shell, MBh. iv, 1712. **Daivā-vrīdh**, n. (fr. *dev*) a partic. formula, Valt. **Daivāvṛidha**, m. patr. fr. Devā-vrīdhā, N. of Babhru, AitBr. vii, 34. **Daivāsura**, mf(ī)n. relating to the gods and Asuras, ŚBr.; cf. Pān. iv, 3, 88, Vārtt.;

existing between the *gō* and *A°* (*vaira*, 'hostility'), 125, Vārtt.; containing the word *devāsura* (as an *Adhyāya* or *Anuvāka*), *g. vimuktādi*.

Daivaka, mf(ī)n. (īf.) = *daiva*, a deity (cf. *sa-*); (ī), f. = *devakī*, the mother of Kṛṣṇa, L. *ki-nan-dana*, m. N. of an author, W.; v. l. for *devakī-n°*, L.

Daivata, mf(ī)n. (fr. *devatā*) relating to the gods or to a partic. deity, divine, Śr. and GṛS.; m. N. of a prince, VP.; n. (m., *g. ardharāddī*) a god, a deity (often coll. 'the deities', esp. as celebrated in one hymn, cf. *g. prajñādī* Śr. & GṛS.; Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; image of a god, idol, Kauś.; Mn.; BhP.; mf(ā)n. īf. having as one's deity, worshipping (cf. *ab-* [add.], *lad*, *bhartṛi*). — **kānda**, n. N. of Nir. vii-xii. — **pati**, m. 'lord of gods', N. of Indra, R. — **para**, mfn. worshipper of the *g's*, Nal. — **pratimā**, f. the image of a deity, Adbhr. — **sarit**, f. 'divine stream', the Ganges, Dhūrtan. ii, 27.

Daivatya, mf(ā)n. (fr. *devatā*) īf. having as one's deity, addressed or sacred to some *d°*, Yājñ.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *devatya*).

Daivata, m. patr. fr. *Devala*, TāpBr. *laka*, m. = *devalaka*, L. *lī*, m. patr. fr. *Devala*, *g. taulvaly-ādī*, Kās.

Daivika, mf(ī)n. peculiar or relating to the gods, coming from gods, divine, Mn.; Pur.; n. a fatal accident or chance, Yājñ. ii, 66; a partic. Śrāddha (on behalf of the gods, esp. the Viśve Devās), RTL. 305. — **dharma-nirūpaṇa**, n. N. of wk.

Daivya, mf(ā) and f(n). divine, RV. (esp. *vyā hōtārā*, the two divine priests); AV. &c.; m. N. of a messenger of the Asuras, TS.; n. divine power or effect, AV. iv, 27, 6; fortune, fate, *l.* — **hotṛi**, m. pl. the divine priests (cf. above), ĀpŚr. iii, 7, 10.

दैवन्त्यायन daivantyāyana, m. (patr. fr. ?) N. of a man, pl. his descendants, ĀvŚr. xii, 10.

दैवसक daivasaka, mf(ī)kān. (fr. *divasa*) happening in one day, MBh. iii, 13255.

दैवाकरि daivākari, m. (fr. *divā-kara*) 'son of the Sun', patr. of Yama and Śani (the planet Saturn), L.; (ī), f. 'daughter of the Sun', patr. of the river Yamunā, L. **Daivādika**, mf(ī)n. belonging to the div-ādis, i. e. to the 4th class of roots, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 65, Sch. **Daivodāsa**, mf(ī)n. relating to Divo-dāsa, RV.; m. patr. fr. D°, Pravar.; *ōdasi*, m. patr. of Pratardana, ŚākhBh.; of Paruccheṇa, RV. Anukr.

दैशिक daiśika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *deśa*) relating to space (opp. to *kālika*, Bhāṣāp.) or to any place or country; local, provincial, national, MBh.; R.; a native, Rājat.; knowing a place, a guide, MBh.; showing, directing, spiritual guide or teacher, MBh.; Hariv. (cf. *deśika* and *deśya*); n. a kind of dance, Mall. on Megh. 35.

दैशेय daiśeya, m. metron. fr. 2. *diś*, *g. śubhrādi*.

दैष्टिक daiṣṭika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *diṣṭi*) fated, predestined, W.; m. predestinarian, fatalist, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 60, Kās. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. fatalism, predestinarianism, destiny, MW.

दैहिक daihika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *deha*) bodily, corporeal, PhP. **haya**, mf(ā)n. being in the body (*ātman*), ib.; m. the soul, ib.

दो do, cl. 2. 4. P. *dāśi*, RV. &c.; *dyāti*, AV. &c. (pf. 3 pl. *ā-dadīre*, ŚBr. iii, 4, 2, 5; aor. *adāsit* and *adāt*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 78; Prec. *deyāt*, vi, 4, 67; *dāyāt*, Kath.; *-diṣhya*, RV.; cf. *ava-^odo* to cut, divide, reap, mow, RV.; AV.; SBr. &c.; Pass. *diyate*, prob. to be cast down or dejected, Bhojapr.; Rājat.: Desid. *diṣatī*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 54; Intens. *dediyate*, vi, 4, 66 (cf. *√day* and 3. *dā*).

दोःशालिन doḥ-sālin, &c. See *doḥ*, p. 499.

दोग dogā, m. a bull(?), W.

दोगध्व dogdhavya, mfn. (fr. *√duh*) to be milked, MBh.

Dogdhu-kāma, mfn. wishing to milk or to suck out, i. e. to strip or impoverish, Daś.

Dogdhṛi, m. a milkier, AV.; MBh. &c. (cf. *a-*); a cowherd, L.; a calf, L.; a poet who writes for reward, L.; (*dōgdhṛi*), f. giving milk (a cow, wet-nurse &c.), VS.; Sutr. &c.; mfn. yielding milk or profit of any kind, MBh.; Kāv.

Dōgdhos, abl. inf. of *√2. duh*, ŚBr.

Dogdhra, n. milk-pail, ĀpŚr.

Dōgha, mfn. milking, or m. milker, milking, RV. v, 15, 5 (cf. *madhu-^osu*).

दोडो doḍi, f. a species of plant and its fruit, *g. haritaky-ādī* (cf. *doḍi*, *dāḍi*).

दोडुयाचार्य doḍḍayācārya, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.

दोदुल्यमान dodulyamāna, mfn. (*√dul*, Intens.) swinging or being swung repeatedly or violently, W.

दोध dodha, m. (for *dogdhṛi*?) a calf, L.

दोधक dodhaka, mfn. robbing one's own master, L.; n. a form of metre (also *-vṛitta*, n.), Śrutab.; Chandom.; *-śloka-tikā*, f. N. of Conum.

दोधत dodhat. See *√dudh*.

दोडूयमान dodhūyamāna, mfn. (*√dhū*, Intens.) shaking or trembling violently, MBh.

दोमन dōman, n. (*√2. du*) pain, inconvenience (see *a-doma-dā* and *-dhā*).

दोरक doraka, n. rope, strap of leather, KātyŚr., Sch.; m. f. (*ikā*), a string for fastening the wires of a lute, W.

दोरादोलन dor-āndolana, &c. See *dos*.

दोल dola, m. (*√dul*) swinging, oscillating, MBh. i, 1214; a festival (on the 14th of Phalguṇa) when images of the boy Kṛṣṇa are swung, W.; a partic. position of the closed hand, Cat.; (*dā*), f., see below. — **parvata**, m. N. of a mountain, L. — **maṇḍapa**, m. or n. a swing, L. — **yātrā**, see *lā-^o*. — **yāna**, n. a swing, L. **Dolādāri**, m. = *lā-parvata*, L.

Dolā, f. litter, hammock, palanquin, swing (fig. = fluctuation, incertitude, doubt), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (rarely *lā*, m. or f., f.); the Indigo plant, L. — **ku-la-dhī** (*lāḥ*), Rājat. and **-cala-citta-vṛitti** (Ragh.), mfn. one whose mind is agitated like a swing. — **ghara** and **raka**, m. or n. a hall with a *ś°*, Mālav. iii, 11. — **dhīrūḥa** (*lādh°*), nfn. mounted on a *ś°*, MW.; restless, disquieted, Kathās.; — **ndolana** (*lāna*), n. fluctuating in doubt like a *ś°*, Prab. ii, 34 (v. l. *dor-āna*). — **yantra**, n. drugs tied up in a cloth and boiled out over a fire, Bhpr. — **yātrā**, f. 'swing festival', RTL. 430 (cf. *dola*). — **vi-gka**, m. N. of wk. — **yudha**, n. a doubtful fight; Siś. xviii, 80. — **rūḥa** (*lā^o*) = *lādhī^o*, Kād., Pāñc. — **rohana-paddhati** (*lā^o*), f. N. of wk. — **lola**, mfn. restless like a *ś°*, uncertain, Prab. v, 30. — **Dolotsava**, m. = *lā-yātrā*, W.

Dolīya, Nom. *ā^oyate*, to rock about like a swing, move to and fro; to be doubtful or uncertain, MBh.; Kathās. &c. **Yamāna**, mfn. oscillating, wavering; **-matī**, mfn. doubtful in mind, Hit. **yita**, mfn. swung about, rocking; **-śravaṇa-kundala**, mfn. one whose earrings swing to and fro, Cat.

Dolīkā, f. a litter, swing, cradle, L.

Dolita, mfn. swung, shaken, tossed (*-citta*, Śatr.); m. a buffalo, Gal.

दोष 1. dosha, m. evening, darkness (only BhP., where personified as one of the 8 Vasus and husband of Night, vi, 6, 11; 14); (*dā*), f., see next.

1. **Doshā**, f. darkness, night, RV.; AV. &c. (*ām & ā* [instr.; cf. *g. svar-ādī*], ind. in the evening, at dusk, at night); Night personified (and regarded with Prabhā as wife of Pushpānā and mother of Pradosha or Evening, Nisitha [1] or Midnight and Vyushṭa or Day-break), BhP. iv, 13, 13; 14 (cf. *doshās, pascā-dosha, pra-dosha, prati-dosham*). — 1. **-kara**, m. 'night-maker', the moon, Śatr. — **klesī**, f. 'fading in the evening', a kind of plant, L. — **tana**, mf(ā)n. (fr. *doshā*, ind.) nocturnal, at evening, Ragh. xiii, 76. — **tilaka**, m. 'night-ornament', a lamp, L. — **bhūta**, mfn. (fr. *doshā*, ind.) having become *n°*, turned into *n°* (day), Up. iv, 174, Sch. — **manya**, nfn. (fr. *doshā*, ind.) considered as *n°*, passing for *n°* (day), Siś. iv, 62; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 66, Kās. — **ramana**, m. 'N's lover', the moon, Dhūrtan. ii, 22. — **vastri**, m. illuminer of the dark (Agni), RV. **Doshāśya**, m. 'face of the night', a lamp, L.

Doshās, n. evening, dusk, AV. xvi, 4, 6.

दोष 2. dosha, m., rarely n. (*√dush*) fault, vice, deficiency, want, inconvenience, disadvantage, Up.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; badness, wickedness, sinfulness, Mn.; R.; offence, transgression, guilt, crime (acc. with *√ri* or *labh*, to incur guilt), ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; damage, harm, bad consequence, detrimental effect (*nāśha doshaḥ*, there is no harm; *ko'tra d°*, what does it matter?), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; accusation, reproach (*śham^o kṛi* or *śheya^o gam* with acc., to accuse), R.; alteration, affection, morbid element, disease (esp. of the 3 humours of the body, viz. *pitta, vāyu*, and *śleshman* [cf. *tri-dosha* and *dhātu*], applied also to the humours themselves), Sutr.; (also *śhaka*) a calf, L. — **kara**, mf(ī)n. causing evil or harm, pernicious, Var. — **kārin** and **-kṛit**, mfn. id., ib. — **kalpana**, n. attributing blame, reprehending, W. — **guṇa**, n. bad and good qualities, Mn. ix, 330; *ni-karaṇa*, n. turning a fault into a merit, Kuval. Sch. — **guṇin**, mfn. having good and bad qualities; *ni-kva*, n., Mn. viii, 338; Sch. — **grasta**, mfn. involved in guilt, guilty, MW. — **grāhin**, mfn. fault-finding, censorious, susceptible of evil, L. (cf. *guṇa*). — **ghna**, mf(ī)n. removing the bad humours, Sutr. — **jit-kara**, m. N. of wk. — **jāna**, mfn. knowing the faults of (comp.), Kāv.; knowing what is evil or to be avoided, prudent, wise, Ragh. i, 93; m. a physician, L.; a Pandit, teacher, discerning man, W. — **tas**, ind. from a fault or defect; *-lo^o brū*, to accuse of a fault, R. ii, 61, 34. — **traya**, n. vitiation of the 3 humours (above); any combination of 3 defects, W.; *-ghna*, (f. ī) and *-hara*, mfn. removing the 3 bad *h°*, Sutr. — **tva**, u. faultiness, deficiency, Sāh. — **dū-śhita**, mfn. disfigured by a fault; *-tva*, n. Sarvad. — **drishṭi**, f. looking at faults, f°-finding, MW. — **dvaya**, n. a combination of two evils, Pracaṇḍ. i, 68. — **nirghāta**, m. expiation of a crime, penance, Āpast. — **parihāra**, m. N. of wk. — **prasaṅga**, m. attaching blame, condemnation, W. — **phala**, n. the fruit or consequence of a sin, Āp.; mfn. sinful, wicked, ib. — **bala-pravṛitta**, mfn. proceeding from the influence of bad humours (a disease), Sutr. — **bhakti**, f. tendency to a disease, Car. — **bhāj**, mfn. possessing faults or doing wrong, Yājñ.; a villain, Kautukas. i, 23. — **bhūti**, f. fear of offence, MW. — **bhedā**, m. a partic. disease of the 3 humours, Sutr.; *ōḍiya*, mfn. relating to it, Cat. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of faults, Subh. — **vat**, mfn. having f°, faulty, defective, blemished, Mn.; MBh. &c.; guilty of an offence, Āp.; MBh.; connected with crime or guilt, sinful, wicked, Gaut.; Āp.; Mn.; noxious, dangerous, R. — **samana**, mfn. = *ghna*, Sutr. — **sthāna**, n. the seat of disorder of the humours, ib. — **hara**, mfn. = *ghna*, ib.

2. **Doshākara**, m. a mine or heap of faults, Kathās. **Doshākshara**, n. 'word of blame', accusation, Śak. **Doshānudarśin**, mfn. perceiving faults, MBh. i, 3068. **Doshānuvāda**, m. talking over faults, tale-bearing, MW. **Doshānta**, mfn. containing a fault, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 58. **Doshāpatti**, f. incurring a f°, MW. **Doshāropa**, m. imputing f°, accusation, L. **Doshākadṛiś**, mfn. seeing only f°, censorious, L. **Doshōccrāya**, m. the rise or accumulation of vitiated humours, Sutr. **Doshōdaka**, n. water caused by dropsy, ib. **Doshōddhāra**, m. N. of wk. **Doshōpacaya**, n. = *śhōbhecrāya*, Sutr. **Doshōllāsa**, m. N. of wk.

Doshapa, n. imputation of a crime, accusation, MW. **shala**, mfn. of a faulty nature, defective, corrupt, Sutr. **shika**, mf(ī)n. faulty, defective, bad, m. disease, W. **shina**, mfn. faulty, defiled, contaminated, Kāv.; Pur.; guilty of an offence, Gaut. **Doshēya**, Nom. *ā^oyate*, to seem or appear like a fault, Bhavabh.

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Doshapāya, mfn. being in or belonging to the arm, RV.; AV.

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Dōś, n. (m. only R. vi, 1, 3; nom. acc. sg. *dōś*, ŚBr.; du. *doshī*, Kauś.; *dorbhyām*, MBh.; Kāv.; pl. *bhis*, Mālav.; *dōshshu*, BhP.) the fore-arm, the arm &c. = *doshan* (q. v.); the part of an arc defining its sine, Sūryas.; the side of a triangle or square, W. (cf. *bāhu* and *bhujā*).

Up.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; badness, wickedness, sinfulness, Mn.; R.; offence, transgression, guilt, crime (acc. with *√ri* or *labh*, to incur guilt), ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; damage, harm, bad consequence, detrimental effect (*nāśha doshaḥ*, there is no harm; *ko'tra d°*, what does it matter?), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; accusation, reproach (*śham^o kṛi* or *śheya^o gam* with acc., to accuse), R.; alteration, affection, morbid element, disease (esp. of the 3 humours of the body, viz. *pitta, vāyu*, and *śleshman* [cf. *tri-dosha* and *dhātu*], applied also to the humours themselves), Sutr.; (also *śhaka*) a calf, L. — **kara**, mf(ī)n. causing evil or harm, pernicious, Var. — **kārin** and **-kṛit**, mfn. id., ib. — **kalpana**, n. attributing blame, reprehending, W. — **guṇa**, n. bad and good qualities, Mn. ix, 330; *ni-karaṇa*, n. turning a fault into a merit, Kuval. Sch. — **guṇin**, mfn. having good and bad qualities; *ni-kva*, n., Mn. viii, 338; Sch. — **grasta**, mfn. involved in guilt, guilty, MW. — **grāhin**, mfn. fault-finding, censorious, susceptible of evil, L. (cf. *guṇa*). — **ghna**, mf(ī)n. removing the bad humours, Sutr. — **jit-kara**, m. N. of wk. — **jāna**, mfn. knowing the faults of (comp.), Kāv.; knowing what is evil or to be avoided, prudent, wise, Ragh. i, 93; m. a physician, L.; a Pandit, teacher, discerning man, W. — **tas**, ind. from a fault or defect; *-lo^o brū*, to accuse of a fault, R. ii, 61, 34. — **traya**, n. vitiation of the 3 humours (above); any combination of 3 defects, W.; *-ghna*, (f. ī) and *-hara*, mfn. removing the 3 bad *h°*, Sutr. — **tva**, u. faultiness, deficiency, Sāh. — **dū-śhita**, mfn. disfigured by a fault; *-tva*, n. Sarvad. — **drishṭi**, f. looking at faults, f°-finding, MW. — **dvaya**, n. a combination of two evils, Pracaṇḍ. i, 68. — **nirghāta**, m. expiation of a crime, penance, Āpast. — **parihāra**, m. N. of wk. — **prasaṅga**, m. attaching blame, condemnation, W. — **phala**, n. the fruit or consequence of a sin, Āp.; mfn. sinful, wicked, ib. — **bala-pravṛitta**, mfn. proceeding from the influence of bad humours (a disease), Sutr. — **bhakti**, f. tendency to a disease, Car. — **bhāj**, mfn. possessing faults or doing wrong, Yājñ.; a villain, Kautukas. i, 23. — **bhūti**, f. fear of offence, MW. — **bhedā**, m. a partic. disease of the 3 humours, Sutr.; *ōḍiya*, mfn. relating to it, Cat. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of faults, Subh. — **vat**, mfn. having f°, faulty, defective, blemished, Mn.; MBh. &c.; guilty of an offence, Āp.; MBh.; connected with crime or guilt, sinful, wicked, Gaut.; Āp.; Mn.; noxious, dangerous, R. — **samana**, mfn. = *ghna*, Sutr. — **sthāna**, n. the seat of disorder of the humours, ib. — **hara**, mfn. = *ghna*, ib.

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Doh, in comp. for *dos*. — *sālina*, mfn. having strong arms, Kathās. — *śiñjini*, f. = *dur-jyā*, Gañit. — *śekhara*, n. 'arm-top', shoulder, L. — *śahasrabhrit*, m. '1000-armed', N. of Arjuna Kārtaviya, L. — **Dor**, in comp. for *dos*. — *āndolana*, n. swinging the arm, Prab. ii, 34 (v.l. *dolānā*). — *gaṇa*, mfn. having a crippled arm, L. — *graha*, mfn. 'seizing with the arms', strong, L.; m. pain in the arm, W. — *jyā*, f. the sine of the base, Sūryas. — *danḍa*, m. 'arm-stick', a long arm, Kāv. — *nikartana*, n. amputation of the arm, R. — *bāhava*, n. pl. fore-and upper-arms, ŚBr. — *madhya*, n. the middle of the arm, W. — *mūla*, n. 'arm-root', i.e. the armpit, Naish. — *latikā*, f. 'arm-creeper' (cf. *danḍa*); *-darsaniya* (Subh.) or *-bhima* (ŚārngP.), m. N. of the poet Bhīma.

Dosh-mat, mfn. having arms, HPariṣ. **Dosha** (for *doh*-), mfn. placed on the arm, W.; m. servant (cf. *pāriva-stha*), service, L.; player, play, L.

दोह *dōha*, mfn. (√*2.duh*) milking, i.e. yielding, granting (ifc.), BHP.; m. milking or milk, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; deriving advantage from (gen. or comp.), profit, gain, success, Daś.; Pur.; a milk-pail, MBh.; BHP.; *manaso dō*, N. of a Sāman; (*dō*), f. N. of a Prakṛit metre, Chandom. — *kāma* (*dō*), mfn. desirous to be milked, TS.; Kāth. — *ja*, n. 'produced by milking', milk, L. **Dohādohiya**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. **Dohāpanaya**, m. milk, L.

Dohaka, m(*ikā*)fn. see *go*. **Dohāna**, m(*ā*)fn. giving milk, a milker, RV.; giving milk, yielding profit (cf. *kāma*, *bahu*), MBh.; Hariv.; (*ī*), f. milk-pail, Kauś. (also *nikā*, Heat.); n. (also *doh*) milking, RV.; ŚBr. &c. (cf. *go*); the result of m^o, KātyŚr.; (also *naka*, Heat.) milk-pail, MBh.; Susr.; BHP. (cf. *kānya*). — *nīya*, mfn. to be milked, MW.

Dohas, n. milking; dat. *ōhase*, as inf., RV. **ōhita**, mfn. made to yield milk, milked, ŚBr. **ōhin**, mfn. milking, yielding milk or desires (cf. *kāma-dohini*). — *ōhiyas*, mfn. giving more or much milk, Pāp. v, 3, 59, Kās.

Dōhya, mfn. to be milked, milkable, MaitrS.; n. an animal that gives milk, Yājñ. ii, 177 (cf. *duhya*, *duḥkha-dohya*, *sukha-dohā*).

दोहडिका *dohadikā*, f. a kind of Prakṛit metre (= *dohā*), Chandom.

दोहद *dohada*, m. (also n., L.; probably Prakṛit for *daurhrida*, lit. sickness of heart, nausea) the longing of a pregnant woman for partic. objects (fig. said of plants which at budding time long to be touched by the foot or by the mouth [Ragh. xix, 12] of a lovely woman); any morbid desire or wish for (loc. or comp., f. *ā*), Yājñ.; R.; Kālid.; Pañc.; Kathās. &c.; pregnancy; a kind of fragrant substance used as manure, Naish. i, 82, Sch. — *duḥkha-sīlatā*, f. 'tendency to morbid desires', pregnancy, Ragh. iii, 6. — *prakāra*, m. N. of a wk. on pregnancy. — *lakshana*, n. 'having morbid longing as its mark', a fetus or embryo, Ragh.; the period of passing from one season of life to another, L. — *vatī* and *ānavitā*, f. having a pregnant woman's longing for anything, L. — *din*, mfn. eagerly longing for (loc. or comp.), Vāsav.; Kād.; Kathās.; m. the Aśoka tree, L.

Dohala, *lavatī*, and *lin* = *dohada* &c.

दोः *dauḥ*, Vṛiddhi form of *duḥ*, in comp. for *dos*, q.v. — *śaleya*, m. prob. metron, fr. Duḥ-śalā, Cat. — *śāsana*, nif(ī)n. belonging to Duḥ-śāsana, Praçand. ii, 41; *ni*, m. patr. fr. D^o, MBh. xiv, 1825. — *śīlya*, n. bad character or disposition, wickedness, MBh.; R. &c. — *shanti* (*dauḥ*), m. patr. fr. Duḥ-shanta, Br. — *shthava*, n. (fr. *duḥ-shthu*) badness, wickedness; L. — *shvapnya*, n. evil dreams, AV. iv, 17, 5. — *stra*, n. (fr. *duḥ-strī*) discord between women (g. *yuvādi*). — *sthya*, n. (fr. *duḥ-stha*) bad condition, Sarvad.

Daur, Vṛiddhi of *dur* for *dos*. — *ātmya*, n. bad-heartedness, wickedness, depravity, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *myaka*, mfn. wicked, evil (deed), R. — *ārdhi* (*daur*), f. (√*ridh*) want of success, TBr. — *itā*, n. mischief, harm, ŚBr. — *ga*, see *daurga*. — *gātya*, n. distress, misery, poverty, MBh. &c. — *gandha* (Divyāv.). — *ōhi* (W.), m.; *ōhya* (MBh.), n. bad smell, fetor. — *gahā*, m. 'descendant of Dur-gaha', patr. of Puru-kutsa (Naigh. 'horse'), RV. iv, 42, 8. — *jana*, m(*ī*)n. consisting of bad people (company), Nalac.; *nya*, n. wickedness, de-

pravity; evil, wrong, Hit.; BHP.; ill-will, envy, ŚārngP. — *jivitya* (*daur*), n. a miserable existence, AV. iv, 17, 3. — *bala*, (v.l. for) *lya*, n. weakness, impotence, MBh. &c. — *brāhmanya*, n. the state of being a bad Brāhman, KātyŚr.; Sch. — *bhāgineya*, m. the son of a woman disliked by her husband (g. *kalyāṇy-ādi*); (*ī*), f. the daughter of a disliked woman. — *bhāgya*, n. (fr. *dur-bhaga* or *-bhagā*) ill-luck, misfortune, Yājñ. i, 282; (*daur*), unhappiness of a woman disliked by her husband, AV.; MBh. &c. — *bhiksha*, n. famine, TāpdyBr., Sch. — *bhrātra*, n. discord between brothers, g. *yuvādi*. — *madya*, n. brawl, fight, L. — *manasāyana*, m. patr. fr. Dur-manas, g. *āivādi*. — *manasya*, n. dejectedness, melancholy, despair, Var.; Pañc. &c. — *mantrya*, n. bad consultation or advice, Bhartṛ. ii, 34 (v.l. *dur-mantra*). — *mitri*, m. metron, fr. *dur-mitrā* (g. *bāhu-ādi*). — *mukhi*, m. patr. fr. *dur-mukha*, MBh. vii, 7008 &c. — *yodhana*, m(*ī*)n. belonging or relating to Dur-yodhana, MBh. iv, 1712 &c.; *ni*, m. patr. fr. D^o, vi, 2367. — *labhya*, n. difficulty of attainment, rarity, MW. — *vacasya*, n. evil speech, L. — *varnika*, n. bad mark, Divyāv. — *vāsa* or *ōasa*, m(*ī*)n. relating to Dur-vāsa, Madhus.; n. (scil. *purāṇa*) N. of an Upapurāṇa. — *vratya* (*daur*), n. disobedience, ill conduct, VS. — *hārda*, n. badness of mind, wickedness, enmity, g. *yuvādi*. — *hrida*, n. id., MBh. v, 751; m. villain, Nilak.; morbid longing of pregnant women, L. — *hridinī*, f. a p^o w., BHP.

Daus, Vṛiddhi of *duḥ* for *dos*. — *oarmya*, n. a disease of the skin or of the prepuce, Mn. xi, 49, Kull. — *oarya*, n. ill conduct, wickedness, R. vi, 103, 20. **Dausḥ**, Vṛiddhi of *duḥ* for *dos*. — *kula* and *le-ya*, m(*ī*)n. sprung from a bad or low race, MBh.; R. — *kulya*, mfn. id., MBh. iii, 12629; n. low extraction, BHP. i, 18, 8. — *kṛitya*, n. badness, wickedness, TāpdyBr.; Lāty. **Dausḥava**, see *dauḥ-sh* (above). **Dausḥapurushya**, n. the state of a bad man, g. *yuvādi*.

दौकूल *daukūla*, m(*ī*)n. (fr. *dukūla*) covered with fine cloth (also *ōkūlaka* or *ōgūla*), L.; n. a cloth made of Duktā, Var.

दौय *dautya*, n. (fr. *dūta*) the state or function of a messenger, message, mission, MBh.; Hariv. &c. (*ōyaka*, n., BHP.)

दौहर *daurudhara*, mfn. (fr. *durudharā*), Var.

दौरेषवस *daureshvasa*, m. (fr. *dūre-śra-vas*) patr. of the serpent-priest Prithu-śravas, TāpdyBr. **Daureshrata**, ni. (fr. *dūre-śruta*) patr. of the serpent-priest Timirgha, ib.

दौर्ग *daurga*, m(*ī*)n. relating to Durga or Durgā; m. pl. the school of Durga, Cat.; n. a wk. by Durga, ib. — *siṅha*, m(*ī*)n. belonging to or composed by Durga-siṅha, Cat. **Daurgāyana**, m. fr. Durga, g. *naḍādi*.

Daurgya, n. difficulty, inaccessibility, W.

दौर्वीण *daurvīṇa*, n. (fr. *dūrvā*) the sap or juice of bent grass, L.; = *mṛishā-parna* (a clean leaf, W.) or *tshā-parna*, L.

दौलेय *dauleya*, m. (fr. *dulī*) a turtle or tortoise, L.

दौल्मि *daulmi*, m. N. of Indra (cf. *dalmi* and *dālmī*).

दौवारिक *dauvārika*, m. (fr. *dvār* or *dvāra*) door-keeper, warder, porter, Śak.; Pañc.; Rājat. (*ōkī*, f., Ragh. vi, 59); a kind of demon or genius, Var.; Heat.

दौवालिक *dauvālika*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1874.

दौषक *dauṣka*, m(*ī*)n. (fr. *dos*) one who swims or crosses a stream by the help of his arms, Pāp. vii, 3, 51; Pat.; going on the arms, Up. ii, 69, Sch.

दौष्य *daushṭya*, n. (fr. *dushṭa*) depravity, wickedness, Var.

दौष्यन्त *daushyanta*, m(*ī*)n. relating to Dushyanta, MBh.; m. N. of a mixed caste, Gaut.; *ōi*, m. patr. of Bharata, MBh.; Śak. &c. (w.r. *daushv*). **Dausḥmanta**, *ōi*, w.r. for prec.

दौहदिक *dauhadika*, m. (fr. *dohada*) a landscape gardener, Naish.; morbid or ardent desire, ib.

Dauhrīda and *ōdini* (Sutr.) = *daurhṛ* (see *daur* under *dauḥ*).

दौहिक *dauhika*, m(*ī*)n. (fr. *doha*) g. *chedādi*.

दौहित *dauhitra*, m. (fr. *duhitri*) a daughter's son, Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a prince, VP. (v.l. *ōrya*); (*ī*), f. a d^o's d^o, MBh.; R.; n. a rhinoceros, L.; sesamum-seed, L.; ghee from a brownish cow, L. — *dauhitra*, m. the son of the daughter of the daughter's son, MBh. i, 5026. — *vat*, mfn. having a daughter's son, MBh.

Dauhitraka, m(*ī*)n. relating to a daughter's son, ib.

Dauhitrāyana, m. the son of a daughter's son, g. *haritādi*.

द्या *dya*, *dyas*. See *a-dyd*, *sa-dyās*.

द्व्यम-पता, *dyāvā*. See under 2. *dyū*.

द्व्यवान. See *vṛishṭi*.

द्यु 1. *dyu*, cl. 2. P. *dyauti* (Dhātup. xxiv, 31; pl. *dudyāva*, 3 pl. *dudyuvur*) to go against, attack, assail, Bhartṛ. **Dyut**, mfn. advancing against, (ifc.), ib.

द्यु 2. *dyū*, for 3. *div* as inflected stem and in comp. before consonants. — *karnārtha*, m. = *dina-vyāsa-dala*, Sūryas. — *kāma*, m. N. of a man (cf. *dyaukāmi*). — *kāshā*, m(*ā*)n. (fr. 1. *ksha*) heavenly, celestial, light, brilliant, RV.; *-vacas* (*kshā*), mfn. uttering heavenly words, vi, 15, 4. — *ga*, m. 'sky-goer', a bird, L. (cf. *khe-cara*). — *gaṇa*, m. = *dinārāṣi*, Sūryas. — *gāt*, ind. (√*gam*?) through the sky (Naigh. quickly), RV. viii, 86, 4. — *oara*, mfn. walking or moving in heaven, an inhabitant of h^o, Hariv.; Rājat.; m. a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. (*ōi* √*bhū*, to become a V^o, ib.); a planet, Gol. — *cārin*, m. a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — *jana*, ni. a god, Pur. — *jaya*, m. conquest or attainment of heaven, BHP. — *jivā* (Gol.) and *-jyā* (Sūryas, Sch.), f. 'sky-diameter', the d^o of a circle made by an asterism in its daily revolution. — *taru*, m. the tree of heaven, BHP. — *dantin*, m. heavenly elephant (cf. *dik-karin*), Dharmasarm. — *dala*, n. 'sky-half', noon, Sūryas. — *dhāman*, m. having one's abode in heaven, a god, Pur. — *dhuni*, f. 'heavenly river', the Ganges, BHP. — *nadi*, f. id., ib.; *-samgama*, m. N. of a place of pilgrimage, Rasik. — *nivāsa*, m. heavenly abode, heaven, W.; inhabitant of h^o, a deity, ib. (also *ōsin*, Siddhāntas.); *ōi-bhūya*, n. the becoming a deity. — *nīs* or *-nīsa*, day and night (only *ī*, Var.; *ōs*, Mn.; *īsam*, Yājñ.; *īse*, du., Sūryas.) — *pati*, m. 'sky-lord', a god (pl.), BHP.; the sun, L.; N. of Indra, L. — *patha*, m. 'sky-path', the upper part of the sky, Rājat. — *piṇḍa*, m. or n. = *āhar-gaṇa*, Sūryas. — *puramdhri*, f. = *yoshit*, Rājat. — *bhakta* (*dyū*), mfn. distributed by heaven, RV. — *maṇi*, m. 'sky-jewel', the sun, Heat, N. of Śiva, MW.; calcined copper, BHP. — *māt*, mfn. bright, light, brilliant, splendid, excellent, RV.; VS.; BHP.; clear, loud, shrill, RV.; AV.; brisk, energetic, strong, ib.; m. N. of a son of Vasiṣṭha, BHP.; of Divo-dāsa (= Prataradana), ib.; of Manu Svārocisha, ib.; N. of a minister of Śālva, ib.; n. eye, ib. iv, 25, 47; ind. clearly, brightly, loudly, RV.; *-sena*, m. N. of a prince of Śālva, father of Satyavat, MBh.; R.; *ō-gāman*, mfn. loud-singing, SV. — *maya*, m(*ī*)n. light, clear; (*ī*), f. N. of a daughter of Tvashṭri and wife of the Sun, L. — *maryāda* (or *-vat*), mfn. having the sky as boundary (*da-tva* and *da-vat-tva*, n., Śaṅk.) — *mārga*, m. = *patha*, Kathās. — *maithuna*, n. cohabitation by day, AV. Pariṣ. (cf. *divā-maithunin*). — *maurvi*, f. = *jivā*, Gañit. — *yoshit*, f. 'heavenly woman', an Āpasar, Kathās. — *ratna*, n. 'sky-jewel', the sun, Kāvyaṇ. — *rātra*, n. day and night, Gañit.; *-vṛitta*, n. diurnal circle, Gol. — *rāṣi*, m. = *āhar-gaṇa*, ib. — *loka*, m. the h^o world, BrĀUp. (cf. *dyaur-ī*). — *vadhū*, f. = *yoshit*, Kathās. — *van*, m. the sun, heaven, Up. — *vanī*, f. heavenly grove, ŚŚaṅkar. — *shad*, m. 'sitting in h^o', a god, Rājat.; a planet, Gol. — *sad* and *-sadan*, m. a god, L. (cf. prec.). — *sambhava*, mfn. originating by day, Var. — *saras*, n. the lake of the sky, Kathās. — *sarīt* (Bhartṛ.) and *-sindhu* (Kathās.), f. = *nadi*. — *strī*, f. = *yoshit*, Kathās.

द्व्यम-पता, m. (fr. *dyām*, acc. of *div*, *dyu* + *p*) N. of a man (cf. *dalyāmpati*).

द्व्यव (du. of *div*, *dyu*, 'heaven', generally connected with another du. meaning earth, but also alone) heaven and earth, RV. ii, 6, 4; vii, 65, 2 &c.; night

and day, i, 113, 2. — **kshame**, f. du. heaven and earth, L. — **kshāmā** (dyā^o), f. du. id., RV. — **prithivī** (dyā^o), f. du. id., RV.; AV. &c. (°vyāi, Suparṇ); — **vat**, mfn. connected with h° & c°, RV.; °**thiōya**, mfn. relating or sacred to them (also **vā**); Br.; n. (scil. **sakta**) a partic. hymn, ŚākhBr. — **bhūmi** (dyā^o), f. du. heaven and earth, RV.; AV. &c.

Dyumanā, n. splendour, glory, majesty, power, strength, RV.; AV.; ŚrS.; MBh. i, 6406; enthusiasm, inspiration, RV.; VS.; wealth, possession (= **dhana**, Naigh. ii, 10), Daś.; food, L.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; m. N. of the author of RV. v, 53; of a son of Manu and Nādvālā, BhP. — **vat** (°**mud**), mfn. inspired or clearly sounding, RV. iii, 29, 15; strong, powerful, v, 28, 4 &c. — **vārdhana**, mfn. increasing strength, ix, 31, 2. — **śravas** (°**mud**), mfn. producing a strong or clear sound, v, 54, 1. — **śrūti** (°**mud**), f. receiving inspiration or power, i, 131, 1. — **hūti** (°**mud**), f. inspired invocation, i, 129, 7 &c. **Dyumnā-sah** (strong -**sāh**), mfn. bearing strength, i, 121, 8. **Dyumno-dā** (fr. a stem °**mnas**), mfn. granting splendour, NārUp.

Dyumnī, m. N. of a prince, VP. °**mnī**, mfn. majestic, strong, powerful, inspired, fierce, RV. °**mnika**, m. N. of a son of Vasishṭha and author of RV. viii, 76.

Dyus. See **anye**, **apare** &c.

Dyo, Guṇa form of **dyu** in comp. — **kāra**, m. 'maker of brightness,' builder of splendid edifices, Nilak. on MBh. xii, 1799 (v. l. **jyā**). — **druma**, m. the heavenly tree = **kāṭya**, Naish. — **bhūmi**, m. 'moving between heaven and earth,' a bird, L.; (°), f. du. h° and c°, W. — **śhad**, m. 'sitting in h°,' a deity, L.

Dyau, Vriddhi form of **dyu** in comp. — **kāmi**, m. patr. fr. **Dyu-kāma**. — **śānṣita** (dyāi^o), mfn. impelled or incited by heaven, AV. x, 3, 25. **Dyaus-dā**, mfn. giving h°, ApŚr. xvii, 5. — **lokā**, m. the heavenly world, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 1, 9.

द्युक् **dyuka** & °**kāri**, w. r. for **ghūka** & °**kāri**.

द्युत् 1. **dyut**, cl. 1. **dyotate**, AV.; MBh. (also °**i**) &c. (pf. **didyute**, p. °**tānā**, RV. [cf. Pān. vii, 4, 67], **didyōta**, AV.; °**dyutur**, TS.; aor. **adyutat** & **adyūtat**, Br.; **adyaut**, RV.; Br., **adyotishṭa**, Pān. i, 3, 91; iii, 1, 55, Kāś., p. P. **dyutat**, A. °**tānā** or **dyūtānā**, RV.; fut. **dyotishyati**, Br.; ind. p. **dyutitvā** or **dyot**, Pān. i, 2, 26, Kāś.; **dyutya**, AitBr.) to shine, be bright or brilliant: Caus. **dyotayati** (°**te**, Bhaṭṭ.) to make bright, illuminate, irradiate, MBh.; Kāv.; to cause to appear, make clear or manifest, express, mean, Śhaṅv-Br.; Lāty.; Śāmk.; Sāh.; Desid. **didyutishati** or **didyot**, Pān. i, 2, 26, Kāś.; Intens. **dādyot**, 3 pl. °**dyutati**, RV.; AV.; Br.; **dedyutate**, Pān. vii, 4, 67, Kāś., to shine, glitter, be bright or brilliant.

2. **Dyūt**, f. shining, splendour, ray of light, RV.; MBh. &c. (cf. **danta**). °**tat**, mfn. shining; °**tād-yāman**, mfn. having a shining path, RV. °**tānā**, mfn. shining, bright, RV.; m. N. of a Rishi (with the patr. Māruta or °**i**, author of RV. viii, 85) and the hymn ascribed to him.

Dyuti, f. splendour (as a goddess, Hariv. 14035), brightness, lustre, majesty, dignity, Mn.; MBh.; Var.; Kāv. &c.; (dram.) a threatening attitude, Daśar.; Sāh.; m. N. of a Rishi under Manu Meru-sāvāna, Hariv.; of a son of Manu Tāmāsa, ib. — **kāra**, mfn. producing splendour, illuminating, bright, handsome, W.; m. the polar star or (in myth.) the divine sage Dhruva, L. — **dhara**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **mat**, mfn. resplendent, bright, Var.; Rājāt.; splendid, majestic, dignified, MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of a prince of the Madras and father-in-law of Saha-deva, MBh.; of a prince of the Śālvās and father of Rictka, ib.; of a son of Madirāśva and father of Su-vīra, ib.; of a son of Priya-vrata and king of Krauñca-dvīpa, Pur.; of a son of Prāṇa (Pāṇḍu), VP.; of a Rishi under the first Manu Meru-sāvāna (Hariv.) or under Manu Dākṣasāvāri, BhP.; of a son of Manu Svāyam-bhuva, Hariv.; of a mountain, MBh.; (°), f. N. of a woman, Cat. — **matī**, mfn. of brilliant understanding, clear-minded, R. iii, 78, 16.

Dyutita, mfn. enlightened, illuminated, shining (cf. **dyotita** and Pān. i, 2, 21, Kāś.)

Dyutikā, f. Hemionitis Cordifolia, L.

1. **Dyota**, m. light, brilliance (cf. **kha**-, **cintya**-, **nakha**-); sunshine, heat, W.; (°), f. a squinting or a red-eyed or a red-haired woman, GrS., Comm. °**taka**, mfn. shining, illuminating (cf. **kha**-); (ifc.)

making clear, explaining, Rājāt. iii, 155; expressing, meaning, Sarvad.; -**tva**, n. ib.

1. **Dyótana** or **dyotanā**, nif. (ā or ī) n. shining, glittering, RV.; illuminating, enlightening (cf. **kha**-); explaining, meaning, MW.; m. a lamp, Up. ii, 78, Sch.; N. of a man, RV. vi, 20, 8 (Sāy.); n. shining, being bright, Śāmk.; Kull.; illumination, BhP.; making manifest, explaining, showing, Śāmk.; Sarvad.; seeing, sight, L. °**tanaka**, mfn. (ikā) n. making manifest, explaining; (ikā), f. explanation (ifc.), Cat. °**tanī**, f. splendour, brightness, RV. °**tita**, mfn. shone upon, illustrated, bright (cf. **dyut**); -**prabha**, mfn. resplendent, W. °**tin**, mfn. shining, brilliant, Megh. 18; meaning, expressing (ifc.), Sarvad.

Dyotis, n. light, brightness; a star; °**ir-ingana**, m. a shining insect, fire-fly, L.; °**ish-patha**, m. 'star-path,' the upper part of the air, Ragh. xiii, 18 (v. l. **jyotish**-).

Dyotman. See **su-d**.

Dyotyā, mfn. to be expressed or explained, Pān. ii, 3, 26; 27, Kāś.

Dyauta, n. N. of sev. Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. °**tāna**, n. N. of a Sāman, TāpBr.; Lāty. °**ttra**, n. light, splendour, Up. iv, 160; forked lightning, W.

द्युत् 3. **dyut**, Caus. **dyotayati**, to break, tear open, AV. iv, 23, 5 (cf. **abhivi**-, ā-).

Dyutā, mfn. broken, torn or rent asunder, AV. iv, 12, 2; xii, 3, 22.

2. **Dyota** and °**tana**. See **hrid-d**.

द्युत **dyuta**, n. N. of the 7th mansion (= **dvṛṇ**), Var. (v. l. **dyuna** or **dyūna**).

द्युन **dyuna**. See **prec**.

द्यु **dyū**, mfn. (fr. √ 2. **div**) playing or sporting with, delighting in (cf. **aksha**-, **eka**-, **kama**-, **mriga**-); f. game at dice (only **dyūvam** & **dyuv**), AV. vii, 50, 9; 109, 5 (cf. **div**).

Dyūtā, n. (m. only MBh. ii, 2119; cf. Pān. ii, 4, 31) play, gaming, gambling (esp. with dice, but also with any inanimate object), AV.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (fig.) battle or fight, contest for (comp.), MBh. iii, 3037 &c.; the prize or booty won in battle, ib. vii, 3966; ix, 760. — **kāra**, m. a gambler, Mṛicch.; -**maṇḍalī**, f. a gambler's circle (cf. **dyūta-maṇḍala**), ib. ii, §. — **kāra**, m. = **kara**, Pañc.; = next, L. — **kāraka**, m. the keeper of a gaming-house, L. — **kimkari**, f. = **dāsi**, Pracaṇḍ. ii, 42. — **kṛit**, m. a gambler, L. — **kṛidā**, f. playing with dice, gambling, MW. — **jita**, mfn. won at dice, MBh. — **tā**, f. = **kṛidā**, MBh. xii, 2519. — **dāsa**, m. a slave won at dice, Vajis. v, §; (°), f. a female slave won at dice, 29. — **dhārma**, m. the laws concerning gambling, Mn. ix, 220. — **palāyita**, mfn. one who has run away from a game, Mṛicch. — **pūṛimā** or **paur-ṇīmī**, f. the day of full moon in Kārttika (spent in games of chance in honour of Lakṣmī), L.

— **pratipad**, f. the first day of the bright half of the month Kārttika (celebrated by gambling), L. — **priya**, mfn. fond of gambling, MW. — **phalaka**, n. gambling-board, Pañcad. — **bija**, n. a cowrie (a small shell used as a coin and in playing), L. — **bhūmi**, f. gambling-ground, playing-place, Kātyāśr. — **maṇḍala**, n. a circle or party of gamblers; a gambling-house, Nār. xvi, 5, 6; MBh. ii, 2615; a circle drawn round a gambler (to make him pay), Mṛicch. ii, §. — **lekha**, m. or n. a gambling-bill, Mṛicch. ii, §. — **vartman**, n. method of g°, Daś. — **viśeṣa**, m. pl. 'different kinds of g°,' N. of ch. of Vātsyāy. — **vṛitti**, m. a professional gambler; the keeper of a g°-house, Mn. iii, 160. — **vaitanika**, m. pl. men who live by g° and bird-catching, R. ii, 90, 28. — **śālā**, f. (Kāthās.). — **sadana**, n. (BhP.). — **sabhā**, f. (W.). — **samāja**, m. (Daś.) a g°-house; an assembly of gamblers. — **samāhva-ya-prakarana**, n. 'a treatise on the law-suits arising from g°,' N. of ch. of Viśveśvara's Su-bodhini. **Dyūtādhiṣṭarīn**, m. the keeper of a g°-house, W. **Dyūtādhyakṣa**, m. superintendent of g°, Daś.

Dyūtya and °**tā**. See **a-dyūtyā** and 2. **div**.

द्युन् 1. **dyūna**, mfn. (fr. √ 1. and 2. **div**) lamenting, sorrowful, Bhojap. (cf. **pāri**-); playing, sportive, W.

द्युन् 2. **dyūna** (ifc. also -**ka**), n. the 7th sign of the zodiac reckoning from that which the sun has entered, Var. (cf. **dyuta** & **dyuna**).

द्यै 1. **dyai**, cl. 1. P. **dyāyati** (Dhātup. xxii, 9), to despise, ill-treat.

2. **Dyai**, ind. fie! for shame! W.

द्यो **dyo**, **dyota** &c. See under **dyu** and 1. **dyut**.

द्यौषित् **dyauṣ-pitri**. See under 3. **div**.

द्र **drā**, m. (fr. 2. **drā**?) AV. xi, 7, 3 (cf. **ut-tara-drā** [or -**drū**?], **krishṇa**-, **madhu**-).

द्रकट **drakṣa** or **dragaḍa**, m. a kettle-drum for awakening sleepers, L.

द्रक्ष **drakṣha**, n. a measure of weight (= **tolaka**), ŚārngS.

द्रक्ष **drakṣa**, m. a town, city, Śatr.; Rājāt.; (ā), f. id., Rājāt. (cf. **udr**° [for **ud-dr**?], **ku-dr**°; **traṇḍa**).

द्रदप **dradhaya** (fr. **drīḍha**), Nom. P. °**yati**, to make firm, fasten, tighten, strengthen, Uttarar. ii, 27; confirm, assert, L.; Sch.; to stop, restrain, Śārng. (cf. **drīḍhaya**).

द्राक्षिका, m. N. of a man, Pañc. °**dhiman**, m. firm place, stronghold against persecutors, Sch. on Yājñ. iii, 227; firmness, resolution, Bālar.; Kāthās.; BhP.; affirmation, assertion, Śāmk.

द्राक्षishṭha and °**dhīyas**, mfn. superl. and compar. of **drīḍha**, Pān. vi, 4, 161, Pat.

Drādhās, n. (for °**dhās**?) garment, TS. iii, 2, 2, 2.

द्रप्स **drapsā**, m. (√ 2. **drū**?) a drop (as of Soma, rain, semen &c.), RV.; ŚBr.; Gr. & ŚrS.; a spark of fire, RV. i, 94, 11; x, 11, 4; the moon (cf. **indū**), vii, 87, 6; flag, banner, iv, 13, 2; n. thin or diluted curds, L. — **vat**, mfn. (°**asī**) besprinkled, AV.; containing the word **drapsa**, ApŚr. **Drapsin**, mfn. falling in drops, RV. i, 64, 2; flowing thickly, ŚBr. xi, 4, 1, 15; distilling, MW. **Drapsya**, n. thin or diluted curds, L.

द्रबुद्ध **drabuddha**, m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

द्रम **drām**, cl. 1. P. **drāmati** (Naigh. ii, 14) to run about, roam, wander, Dhātup. xiii, 23; pf. **dadrāmur**, Bhaṭṭ.; Intens. **dandramyate**, id., KāthUp. ii, 5. [Cf. **adrā** and 2. **dru**; Gk. **δρᾶν** or **δρᾶν**, **δρᾶν**, **δρᾶν**.]

द्रमिट **dramiṭa** or °**ta**, m. N. of a serpent-king, L.

द्रमिड **dramiḍa**, m. pl. N. of a school of grammarians (opposed to the Āryas), Cat. (cf. next and **draviḍa**). — **bhāṣhya**, n. N. of Comm. on the Brahma-sūtra.

द्रमिल **dramila**, m. N. of a country (also = **draviḍa**), L.; of a lexicographer (v. l. **drim**°); pl. his school, L.; Cat.

द्रम्म **dramma**, fr. and = Gk. **δραμμή**, Cat.; Col.

द्रव **dravā**, mfn. (fr. √ 2. **dru**) running (as a horse), RV. iv, 40, 2; flowing, fluid, dropping, dripping, trickling or overflowing with (comp.), Kāth.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; fused, liquefied, melted, W.; m. going, quick motion, flight, Hariv.; play, sport, Jātakam.; distilling, trickling, fluidity, Bhāṣhāp.; juice, essence, decoction; stream or gush of (comp.), Kāv.; (dram.) the flying out against one's superior, Daśar.; Sāh.; N. of one of the Viśve Devās, Hcat. — **ja**, m. treacle, L. — **tā**, f. (Kād.; Śi.), -**tva** (Hit.) and -**tvaka** (Bhāṣhāp.), n. natural or artificial fluid condition of a substance, fluidity, wetness. — **dravya**, n. a fluid substance, Suśr. — **prāya**, mfn. chiefly fluid (food), ib. — **maya**, mfn. (°) n. liquid, soft, Malatim. iii, 4. — **mūrti**, f. fluid condition, Pān. vi, 1, 24. — **rasā**, f. 'having fluid essence,' lac, gum, extract, L. — **vasu**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **sveda**, m. a hot bath, Suśr. **Dravādhāra**, m. 'fluid-holder,' a small vessel or receiver, L. **Dravēta**, mfn. 'other than fluid,' hard, solid, congealed, Kir. xvii, 60. **Dravōttara**, mfn. chiefly fluid, very fluid, Suśr.

Dravaka, mfn. running, Vop. °**vana**, n. running, TBr.; Hariv.; melting, becoming fluid, ŚārngP.; dropping, exuding, W.; heat, W.

Dravat, mfn. running, swift, RV. &c.; trickling, oozing, W.; (anī), f. a river, L.; Anthericum Juberosum, Suśr.; (dī), ind. quickly, speedily. **Dravācakra**, mfn. having rapid wheels, RV. viii, 34, 18. **Dravat-patṛi**, f. a kind of shrub (= **śim-ṛiṭi**), L. **Dravāt-pāṇi**, mfn. swift-footed, RV. viii,

5, 35; having swift horses, i, 3, 1. **Dravād-aśva**, mfn. drawn by swift horses, iv, 43, 2.

Dravatya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to become fluid, L. **Dravamāṇa**, mfn. running, flowing, fluid, melted, MBh. &c.

Dravya, Nom. A. *ṽyate*, to run, flow, RV. x, 148, 5.

Dravará, mfn. running quickly, RV. iv, 40, 2.

Dravasya, Nom. P. *ṽyati* (fr. *dravas* [√*drav*], g. *kanḍa-ādi*), to harass one's self, toil, serve.

Dravi, m. a smelter, one who melts metal, RV. vi, 3, 4.

Drāvīṇa, n. movable property (as opp. to house and field), substance, goods (m-pl. Bhp. v, 14, 12), wealth, money, RV.; AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; essence, substantiality, strength, power, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; R. &c.; N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.; m. N. of a son of Vasu Dhara (or Dhava), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; of a son of Prithu, Bhp.; of a mountain, ib.; pl. the inhabitants of a Varsha in Krauñca-dvīpa, ib. — **nāśana**, m. 'destroying vigour,' Hyperanthera Moriaga, L. — **rāśi**, m. a heap of wealth or riches, Hcar.

— **vat**, mfn. possessing or bestowing goods, TāqBr.; strong, powerful, MBh.; Hariv. **Dravīṇāgama**, m. acquirement of property or wealth, Pañc. ii, 12 (B. *ṇōdaya*). **Dravīṇādhīpati**, m. 'lord of wealth,' N. of Kubera, R. **Dravīṇēśvara**, m. = *ṇādhīpati*, Pañc.; possessor of wealth, Subh. **Dravīṇōdaya**, see *ṇōdaya*.

Dravīṇaka, m. N. of a son of Agni, Bhp.

Drāvīṇas, n. movable property, substance &c. (= *drāvīṇa*), RV. i, 15, 7 &c.; concr. bestower of wealth (said of Agni; Sāy. 'moving, ever moving'), iii, 7, 10; m. N. of a son of Prithu (= *dravīṇa*), Bhp. iv, 24, 2. **Drāvīṇas-vat**, mfn. possessing or bestowing goods, RV. ix, 85, 1.

Drāvīṇasyū, mfn. desiring or bestowing goods, RV.

Dravīṇīya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, Pāp. vii, 4, 36, Sch.

Dravīṇo, in comp. for *ṇas*. — **dā**, **dās**, **dāś**, mfn. granting wealth or any desired good, RV.; AV.; VS. — **vid**, mfn. id., RV. ix, 97, 25.

Dravīṇī, m. runner, RV. vi, 12, 3, Sāy. *ṽitnū*, mfn. running, quick, RV.

Dravi, in comp. for *drava*. — **karāṇa**, n. liquefaction, melting, L. — *√krī*, to liquefy, melt, L. — **bhāva**, m. melting, i.e. becoming soft or moved, Sāh. — *√bhū*, to become fluid, MBh.; Suśr.; Mṛicch.

Dravya, n. a substance, thing, object, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the ingredients or materials of anything, MBh.; R.; medicinal substance or drug, Suśr.; (phil.) elementary substance (g in the Nyāya, viz. *prithivī*, *ap*, *tejas*, *vāyu*, *ākāśa*, *kāla*, *dī*, *ātman*, *manas*; 6 with Jains, viz. *jīva*, *dharma*, *adharma*, *pudgala*, *kāla*, *ākāśa*); (Gr.) single object or person, individual (cf. *eka*); fit object or person (cf. *ā-*); object of possession, wealth, goods, money, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; gold, R. vii, 18, 34, Sch.; bell-metal, brass, L.; ointment, L.; spirituous liquor, L.; a stake, a wager, W. — **kīraṇavallī**, f. N. of wk. — **kṛīṣa**, mfn. poor in goods, Āp. — **gaṇa**, m. a class of similar substances, Suśr. — **garvita**, mfn. proud of money, Mṛicch. iii, 1. — **guṇa**, m. N. of wk. — *dīpikā*, f., *-paryāya*, *-vicāra* & *-vivēka*, m., *-śata-śloki*, f., *-saṃgraha*, m., *ṇōḍhaka*, *ṇōḍharaśa-nighaṇṭu* & *ṇōḍhirāja*, m. N. of wks. — **jāta**, n. a kind of substance, VP. iv, 4, 19 &c.; all kinds of things, Mālatī. vi, 18. — **tas**, ind. in substance, according to &c. &c., MW. — **tva**, n. substantiality, substance, Sarvad.; *-jāti-mānavicāra, m. N. of wk. — **dīpaka**, n. a kind of simile, Kāvya. ii, 101, Sch. — **devatā**, f. the deity of a substance, KātyŚr.; Hcar. — **dvaita**, n. duality of s°, instrumental cause (?), MW. — **nirūpāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **nīśāya**, m. N. of ch. of Bhaṭṭotpala's Comm. on VarBṛS. — **patākā**, f., **-padārtha**, m. N. of wks. — **parigraha**, m. the acquirement or possession of property or wealth, R. — **pūjā**, f. N. of ch. of the PSarv. — **prakarsha**, m. the excellence of a matter, Pāp. v, 4, 11. — **prakalpana**, n. procuring materials for a sacrifice, ĀpŚr. — **prakāśika**, f. N. of wk. — **prakṛiti**, f. the nature of a matter, MW.; pl. the constituent elements or necessary attributes (of a king), Pañc. i, 48; Kull. vii, 155. — **prayojana**, n. use or employment of any article, W. — **bhāṣhā** & *-tikā*, f. N. of 2 Comms. — **ma-ya**, m(f) n. material, substantial, MBh.; R. — **mātra**, n. only the money, Pañc. (B.) iv, 11, 24 (v. l. *ṽtrā*). — **yajña**, mfn. offering a material sacrifice, Bhag. — **ratnāvalī**, f. N. of wk. — **lakshana**, n.*

characteristic of a thing or person, definition, Kan. — **vat**, mfn. inherent in the substance, Kan.; rich, wealthy, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; MBh.; R.; *-tva*, n. wealth, opulence, Jaim. — **vardhana**, m. N. of an author, Var. — **vāśaka**, mfn. expressive of a (single) thing or person; a m. substantive, MW. — **vādin**, mfn. = prec. (opp. to *jāti-*), RāmātUp. — **vīddhi**, f. increase of wealth, Mn. — **śabda**, m. — **vācaka**, Sāh. — **śuddhi**, f. cleansing of soiled articles, Mn.; Gaut.; N. of wk. — *dīpikā*, f. of a Comm. on it. — **śodhana-vidhāna**, n. N. of wk. — **samskāra**, m. consecration of articles for a sacrifice; purification or cleansing of soiled or defiled articles, W. — **saṃgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **samoaya**, m. accumulation of property or wealth, W. — **samuddesa**, m. N. of ch. of the Vākyapādīya. — **sāra-saṃgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **siddhi**, f. acquirement of wealth; success by wealth, W. — **hasta**, mfn. holding anything in the hand, Mn. v, 143. **Dravyāt-maka**, mfn. substantial, containing a substance, Bhp. **Dravyātma-kārya-siddhi**, f. effecting one's object by means of wealth, MW. **Dravyādarśa**, m. N. of wk. **Dravyāntara**, n. another thing, g. *mayūra-vyasaṅkṛdī*. **Dravyārjana**, n. acquirement of property or wealth. **Dravyāśrita**, mfn. inherent in a substance, L. **Dravyāṅgha**, n. abundance of wealth, Sāh.

Dravyaka, m. a carrier or taker of anything, Pāp. v, 1, 50.

द्रविड draviḍa, m. N. of a people (regarded as degraded Kshatriyas and said to be descendants of Draviḍa, son of Vṛishabha-svāmīn, Śatr.) and of a district on the east coast of the Deccan, Mn.; Var.; MBh. &c.; collect. N. for 5 peoples, viz. the Āndhras, Karmātakas, Gurjaras, Tālaṅgas, and Mahārāshtras (cf. *draviḍa* below); N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Bhp.; of an author, Cat.; pl. of a school of grammarians, ib.; (f), f. (with *strī*) a Dravidian female, Cat.; (in music) N. of a Rāgini. — **gaṇḍaka**, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — **deśa**, m. the country of the Dravidians, Cat.; *ṽi*, mfn. coming from or born in it, ib. — **bhāṣhya**, n. N. of Comm. — **śīṣu**, m. 'son of Draviḍa,' N. of an author, Cat. **Dravidācārya**, m. N. of a teacher. **Dravidōpanishad**, f. N. of an Up.; *śhac-chekhara*, m., *śhat-tātparya-ratnāvalī*, f., *śhat-sāra*, m., *śhat-sāra-ratnāvalī-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. relating to it.

Draviḍa, m(f) n. Dravidian, a Draviḍa, MBh.; Rājāt. &c.; m. pl. the D° people, MBh. R.; Pur.; also collect. N. for the above 5 peoples, and of the 5 chief D° languages, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayālam and Tulu; m. sg. a patr. fr. Draviḍa, Śatr. N. of a Sch. on the Amara-kośa, Col.; a partic. number, L.; Curcuma Zedoaria or a kindred plant, Bhp.; (f), f. a Dravidian woman, Vcar.; small cardamoms, Bhp. — **gaṇḍaka**, m. = *draviḍa-g°*. — **jāti**, f. N. of wk. — **bhūtika**, m. Curcuma Zedoaria. — **lipi**, f. the Dravidian writing or character, Lalit. — **veda-pārāyaṇa-pramāṇa**, n. N. of work.

Dravidāka, m. Curcuma Zedoaria, L.; n. a kind of salt, L.

द्रव्य dravya, mfn. (fr. 4. *drū*) derived from or relating to a tree, Pāp. iv, 3, 161; tree-like or corresponding to a tree, ŚāṅkhBr. x, 2; n. lac, gum, resin, L.

द्रष्टव्य drashṭavyā, mfn. (fr. *√drīś*) to be seen, visible, apparent, ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be examined or investigated, Yājñ.; to be regarded or considered as (nom.), MBh.; R.

Drashṭu, inf-stem of *√drīś* in comp. — **kāma**, mfn. wishing to see, desirous of seeing, Mālatī. ii, 1. — **manas**, mfn. having a mind to see, wishing to see, Vikr. ii, 17. — **śakya**, mfn. able to be seen, MW.

Drashṭri, m. one who sees, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. (also as 2nd sg. fut., MBh. i, 1685); one who sees well, R. ii, 80, 3; one who examines or decides in a court of law, a judge, Yājñ.; Mṛicch. — **tva**, n. the faculty of seeing, Kap.; Śāṅkhyak.; Bhp.

द्रह draha, m. = *hrada*, a deep lake, L.

द्रह drahya, m. (fr. *√drih*) N. of a man (cf. *drāhyāṇa*).

Drāhyāt, ind. firmly, strongly, RV. ii, 11, 5.

द्रा 1. drā. See *drai*.

Drāṇa. See *an-ava*, *ni*, *vi*.

द्रा 2. drā, cl. 2. P. *drāti* (Impv. *drātu*, *drāntu*, RV.; AV.; pf. *dadrā*, p. *ā*. *da-*

drānd, RV.; aor. *adrāsīt*; Subj. *drāsāt*, ib.), to run, make haste: Caus. *drāpayati* (Desid. of Caus. *didrāpayishati*), ŚBr.; aor. *adidrapat*, Siddh.: Intens. *didridrati*, TS; 3 pl. *daridrati*, Hit.; to run hither and thither; to be in need or poor: Desid. of Intens. *didridrāsati* & *didridrīshati*, Pāp. vi, 4, 114, Vartt. 2, Pat. [Cf. *√2. dru* & *drām*; Gk. *δρᾶ-στω*, *δρᾶ-ναι*.]

Drāk, ind. (fr. *√2. drā* & *ait* or fr. *√driś*) quickly, speedily, shortly, soon, Hariv.; Pañc. &c. — **kendra**, n. eccentricity, the distance of a planet from the point of its greatest velocity, Gaṇit. — **prati-maṇḍala**, n. a second eccentric circle, Gol. **Drāg-bhṛitaka**, n. water just drawn from a well, L. **Drāṇa**, mfn. run, flown, Up.

द्राक्षा drākshā, f. vine, grape, Hariv.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. (as *i, am*) made of grapes, Kull. xi, 95. — **ghṛita**, n. a partic. medicine, Rasar. — **prastha**, n. N. of a city, g. *mālādi*. — **mat**, mfn. furnished with grapes, g. *yavādi*. — **rasa**, m. grape-juce, wine, MW. — *ṛkṣēśvara* (*ṛkṣhār°*), m. 'lord of the vineyard,' N. of Śiva, RTL. 446, 5. — **riṣṭa**, m. (in med.) a partic. beverage. — **latā**, f. vine, vine-tendrils, MW. — **vana**, n. vineyard, Hariv. — **valaya-bhūmi**, f. a place furnished with vineyards, Ragh. — **vārūṇī**, f., *ṽsava* (*ṽkṣhās°*), m. liquor made of grapes, L.

द्राक्ष drākḥ, cl. 1. P. *drākhati*, to become dry or arid; to be able or competent; to adorn; to prohibit or prevent, Dhātup. v, 10 (cf. *dhṛākḥ*).

द्राघ drāgh, cl. 1. A. *drāghate*, to be able; to stretch, lengthen; to exert one's self; to be tired; to tire, torment; to roam, stroll, Dhātup. iv, 40: Caus. *drāghayati*, to lengthen (also prosod., RPrāt.), extend, stretch, Rājāt.; Bhaṭṭ.; to be long or slow, tarry, delay, R.

Drāghita, mfn. lengthened (metrically), RPrāt. **Drāghimān**, m. length, VS.; a degree of longitude, L.; *ṽma-vat*, mfn. long, lengthy, W.

Drāghishṭha, mfn. (superl. fr. *dirgha*, q. v.) longest, RV. &c.; m. a bear, L.; n. a kind of fragrant grass, L. *ṽghiyas*, mfn. (conipar. fr. *dirgha*, q. v.) longer, RV. &c.

Drāghmān, m. = *ghimān*, RV.; MaitrS.; instr. *ṽghmā*, ind. in length or along, RV. x, 70, 6.

द्राक्ष drāṅksh, cl. 1. P. *drāṅkshati*, to utter a discordant sound, croak or caw; to desire, long for, Dhātup. xvii, 19 (cf. *dhṛāṅksh*).

द्राङ्गवध drāṅgavadha, m. N. of a man, Pravar.

द्राड drād, cl. 1. A. *drādāte*, to split, divide; to go to pieces, Dhātup. viii, 35 (cf. *dhṛād*).

द्राप drāpa, m. (only L.) mud, mire; heaven, sky; fool, idiot; N. of Śiva with his hair twisted or matted; a small shell, Cypraea Moneta.

द्रापि 1. drāpi, m. mantle, garment, RV.; AV.

द्रापि 2. drāpi, mfn. (Caus. of *√2. drā*) causing to run (said of Rudra), VS. xvi, 47, Mahidh.

द्रामडी drāmidī, f. small cardamoms, Var. BṛS. lxxviii, 1, Sch. (v. l. *drāvidī*).

द्रामिल drāmila, m. 'born in Dramila,' N. of Cāṇakya, L. (v. l. *dromiṇa*).

द्राव drāva, m. (fr. *√2. dru*) going quickly, speed, flight; fusing, liquefaction; heat, L. — **kanda**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — **kara**, m. a kind of borax; a flux, L.

Drāvaka, mfn. (fr. *√2. dru*, Caus.; only L.) causing to run; captivating, enchanting; cunning; m. a pursuer or chaser; a thief; a wit, clever man; a libertine; a loadstone; a flux to assist the fusion of metals; distilled mineral acids; a kind of Rasa or sentiment; (*ēkā*), f. saliva (as flowing); n. bee's wax (as melting); a drug employed in diseases of spleen.

Drāvāṇa, mfn. causing to run, putting to flight, MBh.; Hariv.; n. the act of causing to run &c., Hariv.; fusing, distilling, L.; softening, touching, Anaṅgar.; the clearing-nut, L. — **bāṇa**, mfn. whose arrow puts to flight (Kāma-deva), RTL. 200.

Drāvayāt-sakha, mfn. (p. Caus. of *√2. dru* + *sakhi*) speeding the comrade (i.e. carrying the rider quickly away, said of a horse), RV. x, 39, 10.

Drāvayāṇa, mfn. putting to flight, MBh. vi,

5199. **vayitnā**, mfn. melting, RV. ix, 69, 6. **vita**, mfn. made to run or fly, chased, BhP.; melted, liquefied, L.; softened, mollified, L. **vin**, mfn. getting in motion (cf. *laghu-*); dissolving, removing (cf. *pitta-*, *mala-*, *māṇsa-*). **vya**, mfn. to be made to run or put to flight, W.; fusible, liquefiable.

द्राविड drāviḍa. See p. 501, col. 2.

द्राविणोदस drāvīṇodasa, mf(i)n. (fr. *dravīṇo-das*) coming from or belonging to or destined for those who present gifts (i. e. the sacrificers), RV. ii, 37, 4; Vait. xx, 5; relating to Dravīṇo-das (Agni), Nir. viii, 2.

द्राविल drāvila, m. = *vātsyāyana*, Gal.

द्राह drāh, cl. 1. **drāhate**, to wake; to deposit, put down, Dhātup. xvi, 45.

द्राह्यायण drāhyāyana, m. (fr. *drahya*) patr. of an author of certain Sūtras, VBr. I. — **grīhya**, n. or — **sūtra**, n. pl. D's sūtras.

Drāhyāyana, n. the Sūtra of Drāhyāyana. **yaṇi**, m. patr. fr. D°. **yaṇiya**, mfn. relating to D°, composed by him, L.

द्रिमिल drimila. See *dramila*.

द्रु 1. dru, cl. 5. P. **drunoti**, to hurt, injure, Dhātup. xxvii, 33 (pf. *dudrāva*, Bhāṭṭ.); to repent; to go, Vop. (cf. 1. *drū*).

द्रु 2. dru, 1. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 47; ep. also **drāvati**, *te*, RV. &c. &c. (pf. *dudrāva*, Br.; *drotha*, *druma*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 13; *druvur*, MBh.; R. &c.; aor. *adudruvat*, Br.; *drot*, Subj. *dudrāvati*, RV.; fut. *droshyati*, Br.; inf. *drutum*, Sāt.; ind. p. *drutvā* & *drutya*, Br.) to run, hasten, flee, RV.; AV.; SBh.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to run up to (acc.), attack, assault, MBh.; R.; to become fluid, dissolve, melt, Pañc.; Vet.; BhP.: Caus. *drādyati* (ep. also *te*; *dravayate*, see under *dravd*) to cause to run, make flow, RV. viii, 4, 11; to make fluid, melt, vi, 4, 3; to drive away, put to flight, MBh. (Pass. *drāvayate*, vii, 3515); R.; BhP.: Desid. *dudrūshati*, Gr.: Desid. of Caus. *dudrāvayishati* or *did*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 81; Intens. *dodrūyate* or *dodrōti*, Gr. (*do-drāva*, TS.). [Cf. 2. *drā* & *dram*; Zd. *dru*, *drvant*.]

3. dru, mfn. running, going (cf. *mita*, *raghu*, *satā*); f. going, motion, L.

Druta, mfn. quick, speedy, swift, MBh.; R.; quickly or indistinctly spoken, Git.; flown, run away or asunder, Kāv.; Pur.; dissolved, melted, fluid, Kāv.; m. a scorpion, L.; a tree (cf. *drūṇa* & *druma*), L.; n. a partic. faulty pronunciation of vowels, Pat.; (am), ind. quickly, rapidly, without delay, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **gati**, mfn. going quickly, hastening, Daś. — **caurya**, n. a theft rapidly committed, Deśū. — **tara**, mfn. (compar.) quicker, swifter (*-gati*, mfn. quicker in motion, Megh.); (am), ind. very quickly, as quickly as possible, Kāv. — **tva**, n. melting, softening, touching, Sāh. — **paḍa**, n. a quick pace or step, W.; a form of metre, Col.; (am), ind. quickly, MBh.; Var.; Śāk. — **bodha**, m. 'quick understanding', N. of a grammar. — **bodhikā**, f. N. of a modern Comm. on Ragh. — **madhyā**, f. 'quick in the middle', 'a kind of metre, Col. — **meru**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **yāna**, n. swift going, running, Suśr. — **varāha-kula**, n. a herd of running boars, Ragh. — **vāhana**, mfn. having swift chariots or horses, R. — **vikrama**, mfn. having a quick step, BhP. — **vilambita**, n. 'quick and slow motion alternately', Chaudom.; a kind of metre (also *-ka*), Śrutab.

Druti, f. melting (cf. *garbha-*); being softened or touched, Sāh.; N. of the wife of Nakta and mother of Gaya, BhP.

द्रु 4. drū, m. n. (= 3. *dāru*) wood or any wooden implement (as a cup, an oar &c.), RV.; TBr.; Mn.; m. a tree or branch, HPariś. (cf. *indra-*, *su-*, *harid-*, *hari-*). — **kilima**, n. Pinus Deodora, L. — **gha**, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi*, Kāś. — **ghaṇḍa**, m. a wooden mace, RV.; AV. &c.; axe, hatchet (also *na*), L.; Kaempferia Rotunda, L.; N. of Brahmā, L. — **ghnī**, f. a hatchet for cutting wood, Kauś. — **ṇasa**, mfn. 'tree-nosed', i. e. large-n°, L. — **ṇaba** (or *-naka*, W.), m. scabbard, sheath of a sword, L. — **nakha**, m. 'tree-nail', thorn, L. — **paḍa**, n. a wooden pillar, a post (to which captives are tied), any pillar or column, RV.; VS.; AV.; m. N. of a king of the Pañcālas (son of Prishata and father of Dhṛiṣṭa-dyumna, of Śikhaṇḍin or Śikhaṇḍini, and of

Kṛiṣṇā, the wife of the Pāṇḍu princes, hence called Draupadī), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (ā), f. (with or scil. *sāvitrī* or *ric*) N. of a sacred formula, TBr.; Vishn.; *-putra*, m. patr. of Dhṛiṣṭa-dyumna, Bhag.; *ōddī-ṇajā*, f. pair. of Kṛiṣṇā or Draupadī (cf. above), whn is sometimes identified with Umā, SkandaP.; *ōddītya*, m. a form of the Sun, ib. — **pāda**, mf(i)nd. large-footed, g. *kumbha-pady-ādi*; (*pady*), f. a splay-footed female, MW. — **mat**, mfn. furnished with wood, g. *yuvādi*. — **mara**, m. 'tree-death', a thorn, L. — **śād** nr. *-śadvan*, mfn. sitting in or on a piece of wood or a tree, RV.; TS.; TBr. — **sallaka**, m. Buchanania Latifolia, L. **Drv-anna**, mfn. one whose food is wood, RV.

Drama, m. a tree, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (sometimes also any plant; according to some esp. a tree of Indra's paradise = *pārijāta*); N. of a prince of the Kim-purushas, MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Kṛiṣṇa and Rukmiṇī, Hariv.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP. — **kim-nara-prabha**, m. N. of a prince of the Gandharvas. — **kim-nara-rāja**, m. Drama, prince of the Kim-naras; *-paripriṣṭhā*, f. 'the questioning of D° &c.', N. of a Buddh. work. — **kulya**, m. N. of a place, R. — **khaṇḍa**, m. n. a group of trees, Hariv. (v. l. *shaṇḍa*). — **da**, m. N. of a man, MBh. — **nakha**, m. = *dru-n°*, L. — **mayā**, mf(i)nd. made of wood, wooden, Nir. — **ratna-śākhā-prabha**, m. N. of a prince of the Kim-naras, L. — **vat**, mfn. overgrown with trees, woody, MBh.; Ragh. — **valka**, m. or n. the bark of a tree, R. — **vāsini**, m. 'tree-dweller', ape, R. (B.). — **vyādhī**, m. 'tree-disease', lac, resin, L. — **śirsha**, n. 'tree-head', a sort of decoration on the upper part of a building or wall, L. — **śreṣṭha**, m. 'the best of trees', N. of the palm-tree (= *tāla*), L. — **shaṇḍa**, m. n. = *khaṇḍa*, Hariv.; R. — **sema**, m. N. of a king (identified with the Asura Gavishṭha), MBh. **Drumāgra**, n. tree-top, R. **Drumāmaya**, m. = *ma-vyādhī*, L. **Drumāri**, m. 'enemy of trees', an elephant, L. **Drumālaya**, m. a place of shelter or dwelling in trees, MW. **Drumāśraya**, mfn. seeking shelter in trees, W.; m. lizard, chameleon, L. **Drumēśvara**, m. 't°-king', the Pārijāta, Hariv.; the palm-tree, L.; N. of the Moon, L. **Drumōtpala**, m. Pterospermum Acerifolium, L.

Drumara. See under 4. *dru*.

Drumāya, Nom. **drūyate**, to pass for or be like a tree, Hit.

Drumini, f. an assemblage of trees, a forest, g. *khaḍḍi* (P. iv, 2, 51). **drūmī**, m. N. of a Dānava (prince of Saubha), Hariv.; of a son of Rishabha, BhP.; of a cowherd (husband of Kalāvati and father of Nārada), BrahmapP.

Druvāya, m. a wooden vessel or dish; the wooden part of a drum, AV.; m. n. a wooden measure (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 162), L.

द्रुष drugdhā. See under 1. *druh*.

द्रुद्र drud, cl. 1. and 6. P. **droḍati** and **drudati**, to sink, perish, Dhātup. xxviii, 100 (v. l.).

द्रुद्र drun, cl. 6. P. **drunāti**, to make crooked, bend; to go, move; to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xxviii, 47 (cf. 1. *dru* and 1. *drū*).

Drūṇa (only L.), m. a scorpion; a bee; a defamer; (ī), f. a small or female tortoise; water-trough (also *ṇi*; cf. *droṇa* and *ṇi*); centipede; (ā), f. bow-string; n. bow; sword. — **ha**, see *drūṇa* under 4. *dru*.

द्रुभुली drumbhūli, f. a kind of reed, stalk, MaitrS. iii, 8, 3.

द्रुम् drum, cl. 1. P. **drummati**, to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

द्रु 1. druh, cl. 4. P. **drūhyati** (ep. and metr. also *te*), Br.; MBh.; R. &c. (pf. *dudrūha*, RV., *hītha*, AV.; aor. *adruhat*, Gr., Subj. 2 sg. *adruhas*, MBh., 3 pl. *adruhan* [with *mā*], RV.; 2 sg. *adrukshas*, AitBr.; fut. *dhroksiyati*, MaitrS., *dhroksiyati*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 45; *droghā*, *droghā* or *drohila*, Gr.; inf. *droghavati*, Kāth.; ind. p. *drugdhvā*, *drohivā*, *druhivā*, Gr.; *-druha*, MaitrS. to hurt, seek to harm, be hostile to (dat.; rarely gen. [R. ii, 99, 23; Hit. ii, 121], loc. [BhP. iv, 2, 21] or acc. [Mn. ii, 144]); absol. to bear malice or hatred, MBh.; Hit.; to be a foe or rival, Kāvāḍ. ii, 61; Caus. *drohayati*: Desid. *dudrohisati*, *dudruho*, Gr.; *dudrukshat*, Kāth. (cf.

abhi- & *dudhrukshu*). [Orig. *dhruḡh*; cf. Zd. *druj*; Germ. *triogan*, *trügen*.]

Drugdhā, mfn. one who has tried to harm, hurtful, malicious, RV. v, 40, 7; n. offence, misdeed, vii, 86, 5; impers. harm has been done, Rājāt. v, 298.

2. Drūh, mfn. (nom. *dhruk* or *dhruḡ*, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 33; wrongly *druk*; cf. *nlādrā*) injuring, hurtful, hostile to (gen. or comp.), Mn.; MBh.; Pur.; m. f. injurer, foe, fiend, demon, RV.; Kāth.; f. injury, harm, offence, RV.; AV. [Cf. Zd. *druej*; Germ. *gidrog*, *gethroc*.] **Druham-tara**, mfn. (*√trā*) overcoming the injurer or demon, RV. i, 127, 3.

Drūhā, m. f. = 2. *drūh*, AV. **hya**, m. N. of a man; g. *śivādi*, pl. his descendants; g. *yaskādi* (also v. l. for the next, Hariv.). **hyū**, m. pl. N. of a people, RV.; sg. N. of a son of Yayāti and brother of Yadu &c.; MBh. (w. r. *duhyu*); Hariv. (v. l. *duhyu*); Pur.

Drūhvan, mfn. hurting, injuring, RV.; AV.

Drogdhavyā, mfn. to be injured, SBh.; MBh.

Drogdhāri, m. injurer, ill-wisher, MBh.; Rājāt.

Drōgha, in *ghāya vācse* for *drogha-vācse*, using injurious or malicious words, RV. vi, 62, 9.

-mitra (*drōgha-*), n. a mischievous friend, x, 89, 12. — **vāo**, mfn. = *-vacas* (above), 104, 14.

Droha, m. injury, mischief, harm, perfidy, treachery, wrong, offence, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. — **oin-tana**, n. injurious design, L. — **para**, mfn. full of malice, Rājāt. — **buddhi**, mfn. maliciously-minded, malevolent, MW. — **bhāva**, m. hostile disposition, Mn. ix, 17. — **vacana**, n. injurious language, MBh.

-vritti, mfn. malicious, wicked, Rājāt.

Drohāṭa (*hōṭa*?) n. a false man; a hunter; a form of metre (L.).

Drohita, mfn. hostile, maliciously inclined, L. **hin**, mfn. hurting, harming; perfidious against, hostile to (gen. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.

द्रुह druha, m. a son, L.; a lake, L. (cf. *draha*); (ī), f. a daughter, L.

द्रुहण druhaṇa, m. (either fr. *√1. druh* or = *drū-ghaṇa*) N. of Brahmā, L. **hina**, m. id.; Rājāt.; N. of Śiva or Vishṇu, Hariv. (w. r. *hina*).

द्रु 1. drū, cl. 9. P. **drūṇāti**, to hurl, throw, MaitrS. (v. l. *drun*); cl. 5. P. **drūṇoti**, to kill or to go, Dhātup. xxvii, 33 (v. l.).

द्रु 2. drū, mfn. taking any shape at will, L.; f. (?) gold, Uṇ. ii, 57.

द्रुघण drū-ghaṇa, m. = *dru-ghana*, L.

द्रुद्र drūd, cl. 1. **drūdāti** (*ōṭati*), to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

द्रुघ drūṇa, m. a scorpion, L.; n. a bow, L. (cf. *drūṇa*).

द्रेक drek, cl. 1. **dreke**, to sound; to be in high spirits; to grow or increase, Dhātup. iv, 4 (cf. *dhrek*).

द्रेका drekā, f. Melia Sempervirens, Bhpr.

द्रेक dreka or *drekkāṇa* or *dreshkāṇa* = *drikāṇa*, L. **Dreshkāṇādhyaṇya**, m. N. of ch. of VarBṛS.

द्रेश्य dresya, mfn. (prob. fr. *√driś* = *driś*) visible; cf. a-.

द्रै drai or *drā* (Dhātup. xxii, 10 and xxiv, 46), cl. 1. P. **drāyati**, *te* (cf. *ni-*) or cl. 2. P. **drāti** (pf. *-dadrau*, Naish.; aor. *adrāsīt*, Br.; fut. *drāsyāti*, ib.) to sleep. [Cf. Gk. *ēdormō*, Lat. *dormio*.]

द्रोघय्य drogdhavyā &c. See above.

द्रोण droṇa, n. (fr. 4. *dru*) a wooden vessel, bucket, trough &c.; a Soma vessel [cf. Zd. *draona*], RV.; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, Hcat.); m. n. a measure of capacity (= 4 *āḥakas* = 16 *Pushkalas* = 128 *Kuñcis* = 1024 *Mushṭis*, or = 200 *Palas* = $\frac{1}{16}$ *Kumbha*, or = $\frac{1}{16}$ *Khāri* = 4 *āḥakas*, or = 2 *āḥakas* = $\frac{1}{8}$ *Sūrpa* = 64 *Seras*, or = 32 *Seras*), Mn.; Yājñ. MBh.; Suśr. &c.; a measure for measuring fields (as much land as is sown with a D° of corn), Col.; n. an altar shaped like a trough, Śulbas. iii, 216; m. a lake or large piece of water of 40 poles length, L.; a kind of cloud (from which the rain streams forth as from a bucket), L. (cf. *-megha* and

-*vrīṣṭi* below); a raven or crow, L. (cf. *kāka*); a scorpion (cf. *drūṣa*); a kind of plant (prob. *Leucas Linifolia*), L.; N. of one of the 8 Vasus (husband of Abhimati and father of Harsha, Śoka, Bhaya &c.), BhP.; of a Brāhman said to have been generated by Bharad-vāja in a bucket (the military preceptor of both the Kuru and Pāṇḍu princes; afterwards king of a part of Pāṇḍala and general of the Kurus, the husband of Kṛpī and father of Aśvatthāman), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.; of one of the 4 sons of Mandapāla and Jaritā (born as birds), MBh. i, 8345 &c. (as author of RV. x, 142, 3, 4, with the patr. Śāri-ga); of a Brāhman, Pañc.; of sev. other men, VP.; of sev. mountains, ib.; (ā), f. a kind of shrub, L.; N. of a daughter of Siṅha-hanu, Buddh.; (ṛ), f. a wooden trough or tub, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; any vessel or implement made of wood, L.; a measure of capacity (= 2 Śūpas = 128 Śeras), L.; a valley, Mālatim. ix, 4; Pur.; a kind of creeper, Bhpr.; of cololintida (= *indira-ciribī*), L.; of salt, L.; N. of a country, of a mountain and of a river, L. - *kalaśa*, m. a large wooden vessel for the soma, VS.; TS.; Br. &c. - *kāka* or *kākaḥ*, m. a raven, L. (cf. above). - *kāśirā*, f. (a cow) yielding a D^o of milk, L. - *gandhikā*, f. a kind of plant (= *rāsna*), L. - *gāhā*, f. (= and corrupted from ?) - *duḡhā*, L. - *cit*, mfn. arranged in a trough form, ŚBr.; Śulbas. - *citi*, f. arrangement in tr-form, MaitrS. - *duḡdhā* or *duḡha*, f. = *kshirā*, L. - *padī*, f. 'tr'-footed, L. - *parpi*, f. 'tr'-leaved, L. - *parvan*, n. 'D^o section', N. of MBh. vii. - *pushpa*, n. flower of *Leucas Linifolia*, L. (cf. above). - *pushpī*, f. *Phlomis Zeylanica* or other plant, Bhpr. - *maya*, mf(ī)n. made of the D^o measure, Hcat.; consisting only of D's, MBh. - *mānā*, f. = *kshirā*, L. - *mukha*, n. the chief of 400 villages, Divyāv. (°*khyā*, ib.); the end of a valley (v.l. °*nī-m*). - *megha*, m. a kind of cloud (see above), Mfich. x, 25. - *m-paca*, mfn. 'cooking a D^o', liberal in entertaining, L. - *ripa*, m. 'D^o's foe', N. of Dhṛiṣṭa-dyumna, Gal. - *vrīṣṭi*, f. rain streaming forth as from a trough, Mfich. x, 37 (cf. *droṇa* and *megha*). - *śarma-pada*, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. - *śac*, mfn. clinging to the trough, united with it (Soma), RV. x, 44, 3. - *siṅha*, m. N. of a prince of the Vallabhi dynasty, Inscr. - *stūpa*, m. N. of a Stūpa (said to contain a D^o holding relics of Gautama Buddha), Buddh. *Droṇācārya*, m. D^o as teacher of the Kuru and Pāṇḍu princes, L. *Droṇāśa*, m. 'trough-mouthed', N. of a demon who causes diseases, PārGr. i, 16 (long-nosed, Sch.; cf. *dru-nāsa*). *Droṇāhāva*, mfn. having a D^o for a bucket (= streaming abundantly), RV. x, 101, 7. *Droṇādāna*, m. N. of a son of Siṅha-hanu and uncle of Buddha, Lalit.

Droṇaka, m. pl. 'the inhabitants of a valley', N. of a people, VP.; (ikā), f. trough, tub, L.; the tongue bent in the form of a trough (to pronounce *sh*), AV. Prāt. i, 23; the indigo plant, L.

Droṇi, f. trough, tub, L.; a valley, Nalac.; N. of a country, L.

Droṇī, f. of *droṇa*, q.v. - *ja*, n. = *lavāṇa*, L. - *dala*, m. Pandanus Odoratissimus, L. - *padī*, f. = *na-p*, L. - *mukha*, see *na-m*. - *lavāṇa*, n. a kind of salt coming from Droṇi, L. *Droṇyāśa*, mfn. having troughs (i.e. clouds) for horses, RV. x, 99, 4. *Droṇyāśaya*, m. a kind of disease (= *arishyā-āmayā*), KātyŚr. xx, 3, 16, Sch.

Droṇeya, n. = *nī-lavāṇa*, L. **Droṇya**, mfn. belonging to or longing for the manger, RV. x, 50, 4.

Draupa, mf(ī)n. containing a Droṇa, Pāṇ. v, 1, 52, Vārtt. Pat. °*nāyana* (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 103), °*nāyini* (MBh.), m. patr. of Aśvatthāman. °*nī*, m. id., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 103; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of Vyāsa in a future Dvāpara, VP. °*nika*, mf(ī)n. = *drauṇa*, g. *nishkṣā*; (with or scil. *kshetra*) a field sown with a D^o of grain, Pāṇ. v, 1, 45, Kāś. °*pī* (MBh. v, 2119) w.r. for *droṇī*. °*neya*, n. a kind of salt, L.

द्रोमिण *droṇiṇa*, m. N. of Cāpakya, L. (cf. *drāmila*).

द्रोह *droha* &c. See above.

द्रोण *drauṇa* (Bṛih.) and °*naka* (g. *arihaṇḍi*) fr. *dru-ghaṇa*.

द्रौपद *draupada*, mf(ī)n. belonging to or descendant from Drupada; (ṛ), f., see below. **Draupadāditya**, v.l. for *druṇṇ*, q.v. **Draupadāyāni**, fr. *drupada*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80, g. *karnādi*.

Draupadi-ja, m. pl. (for °*dī*-) the sons of D^o, Bh. viii, 4202.

Draupadi, f. patr. of Kṛṣṇa (wife of the Pāṇḍu princes), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (identified with Umā, SkandaP.). - **pramātha**, m. = *-haraṇa*. - **vas-trāharaṇa**, n. 'the seizure of D^o's garments', N. of a poem. - **svayam-vara**, m. N. of a drama. - **haraṇa**, n. 'the forcible abduction of D^o', N. of ch. of MBh. iii.

Draupadeya, m. pl. metron. of the 5 sons of Draupadi (viz. of Prativindhya, son of Yudhiṣṭhira; of Suta-soma, son of Bhīma; of Śrūta-kīrti or Śrūta-karman, son of Arjuna; of Śātānika, son of Nakula; and of Śrūta-sena, son of Sahadeva), MBh.; MārkaP.

द्रौहिक *drauhika*, mfn. fr. *droha* (g. *chedādi*).

द्रौह *drauhyā* (g. *śivādi*) and °*hyava* (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 168, Sch.) patr. fr. *Druhyu*.

द्वा *dva*, original stem of *dvi*, q.v. (nom. acc. du. m. *dvā* or *dvau*, f. n. *dvē*; instr. dat. abl. *dvābhyām*, gen. loc. *dvayor*) two, RV. &c. &c.; both (with *api*, Ragh. xii, 93); loc. *dvayos* in two genders (masc. and fem.) or in two numbers (sing. and plur.), Gr.; L. [Cf. *dvā* and *dvi*; Zā. *dva*; Gk. *duo*, *duō* and *di* = *dfi*; Lat. *duo* and *bi* = *dvi*; Lith. *du*, *dvi*; Slav. *dvā*; Goth. *twai*, *tva* &c.]

Dvakā, mfn. du. two and two, twofold, RV. x, 59, 9.

द्वंद्व *dvamda*, n. (corrupted fr. *dvamda*) pair, couple, L.; m. a clock or plate on which the hours are struck, W.

द्वंद्व *dvamdvā*, n. (the repeated nom. of *dva*) pair, couple, male and female, TS.; Br.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*ām*, *e*, or *ena*, ind. by two, face to face, secretly); a pair of opposites (e.g. heat and cold, joy and sorrow &c.), Up.; Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; strife, quarrel, contest, fight (esp. between two persons, a duel), MBh.; R.; Hit.; stronghold, fortress, L.; m. (scil. *samāsa*; rarely n.) a copulative compound or any c^o in which the members if uncombined would be in the same case and connected by the conjunction 'and', cf. *devatā*, *nakshatra*), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 29, 4, 2; m. N. of sev. Ekāhas, KātyŚr.; the sign of the zodiac Gemini, Gol.; (in music) a kind of measure; a species of disease, a complication of two disorders, a compound affection of two humours, L. - **cara** (L.) and °**cārin** (Ragh.), m. 'living in couples', the niddy goose, Anas Casarca. - **ja**, mfn. proceeding from a pair or from discord or from a morbid affection of two humours, W. - **duḥkha**, n. pain arising from opposite alternations (as heat and cold &c.), Śiś. iv, 64. - **bhāva**, m. antagonism, discord, Ritus. - **bhinnā**, n. separation of the sexes, W. - **bhūta**, mfn. become doubtful, irresolute, uncertain of (loc.), MBh. i, 1867 (v.l. °*dvī-bh*). - **moha**, m. trouble excited by doubt, MW. - **yuddha**, n. duel, single combat, W.; - **varjāna**, n. N. of 41st ch. of GauP. ii. - **yodhin**, mfn. fighting in couples or by single combat, BhP. - **lakṣhaṇa-vāda**, m. - **vi-cāra**, m. N. of wks. - **śas**, ind. two by two, in couples, MBh.; R. &c. - **samprahāra**, m. = *yud-dha*, Uttarar. - **sahishnu-tā**, f. (Vedānt.), - **tva**, n. (MBh.) ability to support opposites (as happiness and misery &c.) **Dvamdvātita**, mfn. gone beyond or freed from opposites (see above), W. **Dvamdvādi-kōsa**, m. N. of a dictionary. **Dvamdvārīma**, mfn. liking to live in couples, MBh. **Dvamdvālāpa**, m. dialogue between two persons, private conversation, Pañc.

Dvamdvīn, mfn. forming a couple, ŚBr.; opposed to one another, contradictory, antagonistic, Prab.

Dvamdvī - **bhū**, to become joined in couples, BhP.; to engage in single combat, MBh.; to hesitate or be doubtful (cf. *dva-bhūta*).

द्वय *dvaya*, n. (fr. and in comp. = *dvi*) twofold, double, of 2 kinds or sorts, RV.; AV.; Br.; MBh. &c. (°*ye*, m. pl. Śiś. iii, 57); (ṛ), f. couple, pair, Naish.; Rājāt.; n. id.; two things, both (e.g. *tejo*, the 2 luminaries, Śak. iv, 2), Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ifc. ā, R. i, 29, 14); twofold nature, falsehood, RV. i, 147, 4 &c.; the masc. and fem. gender, Gr.; (am), ind. between, Śiś. iii, 3. [Cf. Zā. *dvaya*; Gk. *doiōs*.] - **dvaya-samāpatti**, f. copulation, L. - **bhārati**, f. N. of a woman, Cat. - **vādin**, mfn. double-tongued, insincere, MW. - **sata**, see *dve-s*. - **hina**, mfn. destitute of both genders, neuter, L. **Dvayāgni**, m. Plumbago Zeylanica. **Dva-**

yātiga, mfn. one who has overcome the two (bad qualities, i.e. passion and ignorance) or the opposites (see under *dvandva*), L.; m. a saint, a holy or virtuous man, W. **Dvayātma**, mfn. having a twofold nature, appearing in a t^o manner, L. **Dvayōpanishad**, f. N. of an Up.

Dvayat, **dvayas**. See *d-a*.

Dvayasa, mf(ī)n. (ifc.) having the length or breadth or depth of, reaching up to, Kāv.; Hcat.

Dvayāvin, mfn. false, dishonest, RV.; AV. **vin**, m. comrade, fellow (cf. *asad-dvayin*, add.) **yā**, mfn. = °*yāvin*, RV.

द्वर *dvārā* and °*ri* (or °*rin*), mfn. (fr. √*deri*) obstructing, RV. i, 52, 3 (Sāy.)

द्वा *dvā*, old nom. du. of *dva*, substituted for *dvi* in comp. before other numerals &c. - **cat-vāriṇśa**, mf(ī)n. the 42nd; °*sat* (MBh.) and °*satī* (Rājāt.), f. 42. - **ja**, m. son of two fathers, BhP. ix, 20, 38 (wrong explanation of *bharad-vāja*). - **triṇśa**, mf(ī)n. the 32nd, MBh.; consisting of 32, Br.; Lāty.; 32, in °*śāra*, mfn. having 32 spokes, RāmātUp. - **triṇśat** (*dvā*), f. 32; °*śac-chāla-bhaṇṭikā*, f. pl. 32 statues, Siphās.; N. of wk.; °*sat-karma-paddhati*, f. N. of wk.; °*sat-pattra*, mfn. having 32 petals, NṛisUp.; °*śad-akshara* (*dvā*, TS.) and °*rin* (L.), mfn. consisting of 32 syllables; °*śad-aparādha-stotra*, n. N. of part of the VarP.; °*śad-ara*, mfn. = °*śāra*; °*śad-upanishad*, f. N. of an Up.; °*śad-rātra*, n. (sc. *sattra*) a sacrifice lasting 32 days, ŚrS.; °*śal-lakṣhaṇika* (Siphās.) and °*nōpēta* (Hit.), mfn. 'having 32 auspicious marks upon the body', illustrious, great. - **triṇśati**, f. collection of 32 (w. r. for °*sat* in *siṅhāsana-t*). - **triṇśatikā** or °*kā* (Siphās.) and °*śikā* (in *bharatāka-dvāt*), Cat., f. aggregate or collection of 32. - **daśa** and -**daśan**, see below. - **navata**, mf(ī)n. the 92nd, MBh.; °*tī*, f. 92, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 49. - **pañ-cāśa**, mf(ī)n. the 52nd, MBh.; R. (du. the 51st and 52nd, ŚāṅkhBr. xviii, 3); accompanied or increased by 52, ŚBr. - **pañcāśat**, f. 52, Hariv.; Rājāt.; °*śad-akshara*, mfn. consisting of 52 syllables, Nidānas. - **pāra**, m. n. that die side of a die which is marked with two spots, VS.; TS.; Kāth.; MBh.; the Die personified, Nal. vi, 1; 'the age with the number two', N. of the 3rd of the 4 Yugas or ages of the world (comprising 2400 years; the Y^o itself = 2000, and each twilight = 200 years; it is also personified as a god), AitBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; RTL. 111; 433; N. of a myth. being, MBh. i, 2713; doubt, uncertainty, L.; - *cchandasa*, n. pl. a partic. class of metre, Nidānas; - *stoma*, m. pl. of Stomas, ib. - **viṇśa**, mf(ī)n. the 22nd, Br.; Up.; Mn.; consisting of 22, VS. - **viṇśati**, f. (*dvā* - 22, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; - *tama*, mf(ī)n. the 22nd, MBh.; R.; - *dhā*, ind. 22fold, ŚBr.; - *rātra*, n. (sc. *sattra*) a sacrifice lasting 22 days, ŚrS.; - *sata*, n. 122; - *śatama*, mf(ī)n. the 122nd, MBh.; R.; °*ty-akshara*, mfn. consisting of 22 syllables, Nidānas. - **śash-tā**, mf(ī)n. the 62nd, MBh.; joined with 62, ŚBr. - **śashāṭi**, f. 62, MBh.; - *tama*, mf(ī)n. the 62nd, R. - **saptata**, mf(ī)n. the 72nd, MBh. - **saptati** (*dvā*), f. 72; °*tishṭhaka*, mfn. consisting of 72 bricks, ŚBr.

1. **Dvā-daśa**, mf(ī)n. the twelfth, VS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (du. the eleventh and twelfth, Kāth.); ifc. (f. ā) forming 12 with (cf. *asva*-, add.); consisting of 12, 12fold, RV.; ŚBr.; increased by 12, KātyŚr.; (ṛ), f. (sc. *rātri* or *tithi*) the 12th day of the half-month, n. a collection or aggregate of 12, ŚBr. **Dvādaśāyasa**, m. the 12th part or division (esp. of a constellation), Var.

Dvā-daśaka, mf(ī)n. the twelfth, MBh.; consisting of 12 (syllables), RV.; Prāt.; with *dama* (a fine) amounting to 12 (Paṇas), Mn.; n. the number or an aggregate of 12, Yājñ. °*śika*, mfn. having the length of 12, Śulbas.; happening on the 12th day or on the 12th day of a half-month, R.

Dvā-daśan, pl. (nom. acc. *dvā-daśa*, instr. *dvā-daśābhis*, dat. abl. *dvādaśābhis*, loc. *dvādaśa*, gen. *dvādaśānām*, according to Pāṇ. vi, 1, 179, 180 in Class. also °*śabhis*, °*śabhyas*, °*śasū*) twelve, RV. &c. [Cf. Zā. *dva-daśan*; Gk. *duō-deka*; Lat. *duo-decim*.]

2. **Dvā-daśa** for -*daśan*, in comp. - **kapāla**, mf(ī)n. distributed on 12 pots, dṛs, ŚBr. - **kāra**, m. '12-handed or 12-rayed', N. of Kārttikeya, L.; of Bṛihas-pati or the planet Jupiter, L. - **gavā**, a team of 12 bulls, TS.; ŚBr. - **gṛhīṭā**, mfn. drawn 12 times (as water), ŚBr. - **gopāla-nirṇaya**.

bhakti, f., -jyotir-linga-stotra, n. N. of wks. -**tā**, f., -**tva**, n. the aggregate of 12, KātyŚr., Sch. -**dhā**, ind. 12fold, AV. &c. -**nāma-pañjara**, n. N. of a Stotra. -**nidhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. -**pañjarikā-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. -**pattra**, mfn. having 12 petals, NisUp. -**patra**, n. N. of a Yoga or partic. religious observance in which the 12 syllables *om namo bhagavate vāsudevāya* are connected with the 12 signs of the zodiac and with the 12 months, VāmP. -**pada**, m(fā)n. consisting of 12 words, Mālatim., Sch. -**pushkara**, mfn. consisting of 12 lotus flowers, TāndyaBr. -**bhavana**, n., -**bhāva**, m., -**va-phala**, n., -**va-vitāra**, m. N. of wks. -**bhūja**, m. 'having 12 arms', N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. -**ma**, m(fā)n. the 12th, MBh.; BHP. (cf. 1. *dvādaśa*). -**mañjarī** or **rikā**, f. N. of a work by Saṃkarācārya. -**mahā-vikya**, n. pl. 'the 12 great works', N. of a wk. on the Vedānta; -**nirṇaya**, m., -**vivaraṇa**, n. N. of Comms. on it; **kyāvalī**, f. prob. -**mahā-vākyā**. -**mahā-siddhānta-nirṇaya**, n. N. of wk. -**mātra**, mfn. consisting of 12 metrical instants, AmṛitUp. -**māsa-deya-dāna-ratnakara**, m. N. of wk. -**māsika**, mfn. consisting of 12 months, Kāraṇḍ. -**mūla**, m. 'having 12 roots', N. of Viṣṇu, L. -**yātrā-tattva**, n. N. of a work. -**yoga**, v. l. for **śādy**, q. v. -**rātra**, n. a period of 12 nights (days), ĀśvGr.; mfn. lasting 12 nights (days), KātyŚr. -**rāsi-phala**, n. N. of wk. -**roṣā** ('*śa + rīdā*'), mfn. containing 12 verses, ŚrīS. -**lakṣhaṇī**, f. = **śādhyaṇī** (q. v.) -**liṅga-stavana**, **ga-stotra**, & **gōḍbhava**, n. N. of wks. -**locana**, m. '12-eyed', N. of Skanda, L. -**vatsarī**, f. a period of 12 years, HPariś. -**varga**, m. an aggregate of 12, Cat.; **giyā**, f. pl. 12 female heretics, Divyāv. -**vārshika** (v. l. *var*), m(fā)n. 12 years old, lasting 12 years, Mn.; -**vratā**, n. a vow for 12 years, MW. -**vidha** (*dvā*), mfn. 12fold, ŚBr.; -**putra-mimāṃsā**, f. N. of wk. -**śata** (*dvā*), n. 112; in comp. also 1200 (= *ī*, f., Rājāt.); -**īma**, m(fā)n. the 112th; -**śakṣhina**, mfn. (a sacrifice) at which 1200 are given as a fee, ĀpŚr. -**samaskāra**, m. pl. 'the 12 ceremonies', N. of wk. -**sāhasra**, m(fā)n. consisting of 1200, MārKp. -**siddhānta**, m. N. of wk. on the Vedānta. -**stotra**, n. pl. 'the 12 Stotras', N. of wk. **Dvādaśāṇu**, m. 'the 12-rayed', N. of Brīhaspati or the planet Jupiter, L. **Dvādaśākāra** (Divyāv.), **dvādaśāṅgī** (RV.), nfn. having 12 shapes. **Dvādaśākṣa**, m(fā)n. 12-eyed; m. N. of Skanda, L. (cf. *śa-locana*); of one of his attendants, MBh.; of a Buddha (cf. *śākhya*). L. **Dvādaśākṣara** (*dvā*), m(fā)n. containing 12 syllables, VS.; ŚBr.; -**mantra**, m. the prayer of 12 addressed to Viṣṇu (cf. *dvādaśa-pattra*), PadmaP.; -**mālā** (Cat.) & -**vidyā** (BHP.), f. probably id. **Dvādaśākṣya**, m. 'the 12-named?' a Buddha, L. (cf. *śākhya*). **Dvādaśāṅgī**, f. the collective Jaina sacred writings (consisting of 12 parts), L. **Dvādaśāṅgula**, mfn. having the breadth of 12 fingers, L.; -**sārīṇī**, f. N. of wk. **Dvādaśātman** or **tmaka**, m. 'appearing in 12 forms', the sun (in each month), MBh.; L. **Dvādaśāditya**, (in comp.) the 12 Ādityas; -**īrtā**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.; -**stava**, m. N. of wk.; **ītyāśrama**, m. N. of a hermitage, SkandaP. **Dvādaśādhyāyī**, f. N. of Jaimini's Mimāṃsā (consisting of 12 Adhyāyas). **Dvādaśānta-prakarana**, n. N. of wk. **Dvādaśānyika**, mfn. one who has made 12 mistakes in reading, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 64, Kās. **Dvādaśābda**, mfn. lasting 12 years, VP.; **śānta-antarvālokana-vidhī**, n. N. of wk. **Dvādaśāyus**, m. 'whose life lasts 12 (years)', a dog, L. **Dvādaśāyoga**, mfn. yoked with 12 (bulls), MaitrS.; ŚāṅkhŚr. **Dvādaśāra**, mfn. having 12 spokes (as the wheel or cycle of the year), RV.; MBh. **Dvādaśārātri**, mfn. 12 cubits long, ŚBr. **Dvādaśārka**, m. N. of wk. **Dvādaśārca**, m. = **śāntu**. **Dvādaśāvarta**, m. a form of salutation involving 12 circumambulations, HPariś. **Dvādaśāsra**, n. or **śrī**, f. a dodecagon, a dodecagonal figure, Col. (written also *śra*, *śrī*). **Dvādaśāhā**, mfn. lasting 12 days; a period or ceremony of 12 days, AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; -**prayoga**, m., -**prayoga-pādhati**, & -**prayoga-yūrtī**, f., -**prāna**, m., -**mahāvratā-prayoga**, m., -**maitrāvāraṇa-prayoga**, m., -**hantā**, n., **śādhāna-bīlā**, f. N. of wks. **Dvādaśāhika** (KātyŚr., Sch.) & **hīya** (TBr., Sch.), mfn. relating to a period or ceremony of 12 days. **Dvādaśōdyāma**, mfn. having 12 traces or strings, Kap.

Dvā-daśika, see above. -**daśin**, mfn. consisting of 12, twelvefold, RV. Prāt.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Dvā-daśī, f. of 1. *dvā-daśa* in comp. -**tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. -**māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. -**vratā**, n. a partic. observance on the 12th day of a half-month, BHP. **śy-udyāpana**, n. N. of wk.

द्विद्विक dvādvika, mfn. (fr. *dvādvā*) proceeding from a compound affection of two humours, Car.

द्विः dvāḥ, in comp. for **dvār**. -**stha** (MBh.; Kāv.) and -**schita** (L.), mfn. standing at the gate or door; m. door-keeper, porter, warder (written also *dvā-sth*).

Dvār (fr. *√dvarī*), gate, door, entrance or issue, fig. expedient, means, opportunity (instr. *°vā*, ifc. by means of, by), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh., Kāv. &c. [Cf. 1. *dur*, 1. *dura* and *dvāra*; Gk. *thura*; Lat. *foras*; Slav. *dvor*; Lit. *dūrys*; Got. *daur*; Old Sax. *dur* &c.] -**bāhu**, m. door-post, ĀpŚr. -**vat**, mfn. having many doors; (i) f. = *dvāra-vatī*, BHP.

Dvāra, n. door, gate, passage, entrance, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; opening, aperture (esp. of the human body, cf. *nava*), Up.; Śūtr. &c.; a way, means, medium (instr. *°vā*, ifc. by means of, with regard or according to), MBh.; Kāv.; Pañc. &c. (the Māhābhārata hold that there are 6 Dvāras or means of obtaining religious ecstasy, Sarvad.); m. N. of a Gandharva, R.; (i), f. door, ŚāṅkhŚr. -**kapṭaka**, m. 'door-thorn', the bolt of a d°, L.; a d° or gate, L. -**kapāṭa**, m. or n. the leaf of a d°, L. -**koshaka**, m. gate-chamber, Divyāv. -**japa-sūkta**, n. pl. N. of partic. hymns. -**tā**, f. the being the way to or the occasion of (comp.), Ragh.; Kād.; a door, gate; an entrance, way, access, MW. -**tva**, n. the being caused or produced by (comp.), Śāṅk. -**darśin**, m. a d°-watcher, d°-keeper, R. -**dātu** & -**dārṇ**, m. Tectona Grandis, BHP. -**nāyaka**, m. d°-keeper, porter, warder, Rājāt. -**pa**, m. id., ĀitBr.; ChUp. -**pakṣa** (ĀśvGr.), **ksaka** (Kād.), m. d°-panel; d°, gate. -**paṭṭa**, m. id., Kathās. -**pati**, m. = **pa**, MBh. -**pāla**, m. id., MBh.; Hariv. &c. (i, f. g. *revaty-ādī*); N. of various Yakshas and of sacred places connected with them, MBh.; -**mantra**, m. a kind of hymn. -**pālaka**, m. door-keeper; (*likā*, f., Kād.). -**pālaka**, m. metron. fr. *pālī* (g. *revaty-ādī*). -**piṇḍī**, f. the threshold of a d°, L. -**pidhāna**, n. (m., ŚBr.) d°-bolt; closure, end, Mālav. ii, 11. -**phalaka**, n. = **kapāṭa**, ŚāṅkīGr. -**bandhāvaraṇa**, mfn. one who hides himself behind a bolted d°, Hariv. -**balli-bhūj**, m. 'eater of offering at d°', Ardea nivea; a crow or a sparrow, L. -**bāhu**, m. d°-post, Lāty. (ifc. -*ka*, Hariv.). -**ma-hima-varaṇa**, n. N. of ch. 127 of GaṇP. ii. -**mukha**, n. 'd°-mouth', opening, Mṛicch. iv, 38. -**yantra**, n. d°-bolt, L. -**yātrā-vidhī**, m. N. of wk. -**rakṣaka** (Kālid.). & -**rakṣhin** (Kathās.), m. d°-keeper. -**lakṣhaṇa-paṭala**, m. or n. N. of wk. -**vaṇṣa**, m. the cross-beam of a d°, MānGr. -**vat**, mfn. 'many-gated'; (i), f. N. of the capital of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; *°ti-nirmāṇa* & *°ti-māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. -**vartman**, n. gateway, MW. -**vṛitta**, n. black pepper, L. -**śākhā**, f. door-post, L. -**śobhā**, f. a beautiful portal, Mṛicch. iv, 38. -**stambha**, m. = **śākhā**, L. -**stha**, mfn. standing at the d°; m. d°-keeper, porter, MBh.; Hariv. &c. -**schita**, mfn. id., Pañcād. -**sthūṇā**, f. d°-post, ĀpŚr. **Dvārādhipa** (Rājāt.) & **rādhyaṅka** (MBh.), m. = *°ra-rakṣhin*. **Dvārāpidhāna** (Sch.) = *°ra-p*. **Dvārābhīmān**, mfn. assuming the character of (sacrificial) doors, MW. **Dvārārari**, m. leaf of a door, Rājāt. **Dvārāvati**, f. = *°ra-v*, VarP.; -**māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. (= *dvārakā-m*).

Dvārakā, n. door, gate, MBh.; ifc. occasioned or caused by, Śāṅk.; (*akā*), f. 'many-gated', N. of the capital of Kṛishṇa (on the western point of Gūjarāt, supposed to have been submerged by the sea), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c. (*ikā*, f. id., L.; RTL. 55, I; 113; 400, 2).

Dvārakā, f. of prec. -**dāma**, m. 'slave of Dvārakā', N. of a man, Cat. -**nātha-yajvan**, m. 'worshipper of the lord of D°', N. of Sch. on Śulbas. -**praveśa**, m. 'entrance into D°', N. of ch. 103 of BrahmapP. iv. -**māhātmya**, n. 'glory of D°', N. of wk. (= *dvāravati-m*). **Dvārakārambha**, m. 'commencement of D°', N. of ch. 102 of Brah-

mapP. iv. **Dvārakēśa**, m. 'lord of D°', N. of Kṛishṇa, L.

Dvārīka, m. door-keeper, warder, Pañc. iii, 85; N. of one of the Sun's 18 attendants, L. (*ikā*, f., see *dvārakā*). **°rin**, m. d°-keeper, MBh. i, 4906. **°rya**, mfn. belonging to or being at a door, GrS.; Śr.S.; (*ā*), f. (scil. *sthūṇā*) d°-post, ib.

Dvārī-√kṛī, to employ as a medium or means or mediator, Mudr. iv, 7.

द्वि dvi, du. two (nom. *dvau*, see *dva*). -**ka**, m. 'having 2 k's in one's name' (cf. *kāka*), a crow, Vām. v, 1, 15; Anas Casarca, L.; -**kāra**, m. id., L. -**kakud**, m. '2-humped', a camel, L. -**kapāla** (*dvā*), mfn. distributed on 2 pots/herds or consisting of 2 skull-bones, ŚBr. -**kara**, m(fā)n. doing 2 things or making 2 of anything, W. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 21, Kās.). -**karapī**, f. the diagonal of a square, Śulbas. -**karmaka**, mfn. having 2 objects or accusatives, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 68, Kās. -**karma-vāda**, m. N. of wk. -**kāṇḍa**, m(fā)n. consisting of 2 strings (rope); (f. *ā*) containing 2 Kāṇḍas (kind of measure), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 23, Kās. -**kārṣhapaṇa** & **°pika**, mfn. worth 2 Kārṣhapaṇas, v, 1, 29, Kās. -**kālam**, ind. at 2 times, ĀpŚr., Sch. -**kubja**, mfn. 2-humped, L. -**kulija**, m(fā)n., -**kulijika**, m(fā)n. & -**kulijina**, m(fā)n. containing 2 Kulijas (sees. v.), Pāṇ. v, 1, 55, Kās. -**kūbara**, mfn. (carriage) having 2 poles, BHP. -**kopa**, mfn. '2-cornered', ĀpŚr.; in Sch. -**kauḍavika**, mfn. containing 2 Kuḍavas (see s. v.). Pāṇ. vii, 3, 17, Sch. -**krama**, m. a Krama (see s. v.) consisting of 2 elements, RV. Prāt. xi, 3, 8. -**khaṇḍika**, f. a couplet, MW. -**khārīka**, mfn. worth 2 Khārīs, Pāṇ. v, 1, 33, Sch. -**khura**, mfn. having 2 (i.e. cloven) hoofs, Tār., Comm. -**gat**, m. N. of a Bhārgava, TāndyaBr. -**gata**, mfn. ambiguous, Pat. -**gava**, mfn. yoked with 2 oxen or cows, Parāś. -**gu**, in. (sc. *samāsa*) N. of a Tatpuruṣa compound in which the 1st member is a numeral (being formed like *dvi-gu*, 'worth 2 cows'), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 52 &c. -**gunā** (or *dvī-g*), mfn. double, twofold, of 2 kinds, ŚBr.; Śr.S. &c.; doubled, i.e. folded (garment), ŚBr.; twice as large or as much as (abl.), Yājñ. ii, 4; (comp.), Mn. viii, 59; compar. -**tara**, Kād.; -**taram**, ind. Ratn. i, 16; -**tā**, f. Var. -**tva**, n. Amar. **°naya**, NomP. **°yati**, to double, multiply by 2, Sch.; **°nita**, mfn. doubled, Mṛicch.; Ratn.; Kīr. **°nā**, ind., with *√kṛī*, to plough twice, Pāṇ. v, 4, 59, Kās.; **°nā-karṇa**, mfn. having an ear divided by a slit (cattle), vi, 3, 115, Kās.; **°nāya**, **°yate**, to become double, Kād.; **°ni-√kṛī**, to double, make twofold, Śis.; Kād.; **°ni-√bhi**, to become double, grow, increase, Kād. -**gūḍha**, n. a kind of sough, Sāh. -**oakra**, m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. (C. -*vakra*); a partic. phenomenon in the sky, MBh. -**catur-aśraka**, m. N. of a partic. gesture or posture, Vikr. (v. l. *catur-asr*). -**cātvārī**, n. pl. two or four, RāmātUp. -**cātvārīṇṣa**, m(fā)n. the 42nd, MBh. -**cātvārīṇṣat**, f. 42, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 49 (cf. *dvā*). -**cātvārīṇṣika**, w. r. for *cātv*. -**candra**, mfn. having 2 moons, Viddh. -**carapa**, mfn. 2-legged, Śāntis. -**cātvārīṇṣika**, mfn. consisting of 2, L. -**cūḍa**, mfn. having 2 protuberances (brick), KātyŚr. -**cchinna**, mfn. cut into two, bisected, MW. -**jā**, see *Dvijā*. -**jāman**, mfn. having a double birth or b°-place or nature, RV.; a member of the first three classes (esp. a Brāhman), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a tooth (as twice grown), L.; any oviparous animal (as bird, snake &c.), L. -**jā**, mfn. twice-born, RV. -**jāti**, mfn. id.; m. an Āryan, esp. a Brāhman; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a bird or snake &c., L. (cf. *°jāman*). -**mukhya**, m. 'first of the twice-born', a Brāhman, Mn. iii, 286; -**sāt**, ind. for or to Brāhmanas; with *√kṛī*, to make a present of (acc.) for B°, Rājāt. v, 120. -**jātiya**, mfn. relating to the twice-born, i.e. to the first 3 castes; of twofold nature or mixed origin, nongrel; n. a mule, L. -**jāni**, mfn. having 2 wives, RV. -**jihva** (*dvā*), mfn. double-tongued (lit. and fig.), AV.; MBh. &c. (*tā*, f., -*tva*, n., Kāv.); m. a partic. disease of the tongue, Śūtr.; a snake, MBh.; R. &c.; informer, thief, scoundrel, villan, W.; N. of a Rakshas, R. -**jyā**, f. the sine of an arc, W.; -**mārga**, m. a horizontal line, ib. -**tha** or **-dha**, m. N. of the Visarga (as having 2 points) and of Svāhā (wife of Agni), L. -**i**. -**tā**, f. doubleness, the number 2, duality, MW. -**tra**, mfn. pl. 2 or 3, Kāv. &c. -**trayaś-triṇṣat**, f. 2 x 33, Lāty. -**tri** = *ira*, esp. in comp.; -**caturam**, ind. twice or thrice or four times, Daś; -**catur-bhāga**, m. pl. 4 or

1, VarBrS. xxxii, 7; -*catuṣ-pañcaka*, mfn. increased by 2, 3, 4 or 5; with *śata*, n. 2, 3, 4 or 5 per cent., Yājñ. ii, 37; -*divasa-nivāsa*, m. abode for 2 or 3 days, Prab. ii, 8. -*triveṇu*, mfn. (chariot) furnished with 2 Triveṇus (s.v.), MBh. vii, 1569. -*tris*, ind. twice or three times, Jātakam. -*tva*, n. = duality (phil.); dual, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 46, Kāś.; reduplication, Sch. on i, 1, 58, 59 &c.; -*tva*, n. the being duality or dualism, Sarvad. -*daṇḍi*, ind. (fr. *daṇḍa*) with 2 sticks, stick against stick, single stick, quarter staff, W. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 128, Kāś.). -*daṇḍin*, m. 'carrying 2 staves,' a kind of mendicant (Buddh.). -*dat*, mfn. having (only) 2 teeth (as a mark of age; cf. Lat. *bi-dens*), Pāṇ. v, 4, 141, Sch. -*datta*, m. N. of a man (cf. *davidattī*). -*danta*, mfn. = *-dat*; m. elephant, Gal. -*dala*, mfn. split in two, forked, Hariv.; m. fork, ib.; (ā), f. Bauhinia Tomentosa, L. -*daśa*, mfn. pl. 20, Pāṇ. ii, 25, Sch. -*dāmnī*, f. (a cow) tied with 2 ropes, L. -*diva*, mfn. lasting 2 days; n. a ceremony of that length, TāṇḍBr. -*devata*, mfn. relating or belonging to 2 deities, ŚrS.; n. the constellation Viśākhā (presided over by Agni and Indra; cf. *-daiṇatya*), VarBrS. -*devatya*, mfn. = prec. mfn.; Br.; m. (scil. *graha*) a ladleful for 2 deities, ib.; -*pāṭva*, n. pl. the ladies used for such libations, ĀpŚr. -*deha*, m. '2-bodied,' N. of Gaṇeśa (s.v.). L. -*daivatyā*, f. = *-devata*, n., L. -*drōṇa*, n. sg. 2 Droṇas; *ōṇa*, (to buy or sell) by the measure holding 2 Dṛs, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 18, Kāś. -*dha*, mfn. divided in 2, split asunder, forked, Gṛhyās. -*dhā* (*dhā*), ind. in 2 ways or parts, twofold, divided, RV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; -*karāṇa*, n. the dividing into 2, making twofold, arranging in two ways, L.; -*dhā* (*dhā*), mfn. of 2 kinds, twofold, Pañc.; -*kāram*, ind. dividing into 2 parts, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 62, Kāś.; -*√kri*, to divide, MBh.; Kāv.; -*gati*, m. 'going in 2 ways,' a crab or crocodile, L.; -*√gam*, to be divided or split, Kathās.; -*tmaka* (*-dhātū*), n. nutmeg (as being of 2 kinds?), L.; -*bhāvam*, ind. being divided into 2 parts, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 62, Kāś.; -*√bhi*, to be divided or separated, MBh.; Kāv.; -*bhūṭkrīti*, mfn. of a twofold shape (leech), Suśr.; -*lekhyā*, mfn. to be written in 2 ways, W.; m. Phoenix Paludosa, L.; -*śhita*, mfn. existing double or in 2 forms, Śak. vi, 4. -*dhātu*, mfn. (musical piece) consisting of 2 parts, twofold; m. N. of Gaṇeśa (cf. *-deha*), L. -*dhāra*, mfn. (water) forming 2 streams, RV. -*dhūr-vaha*, m. a draught-ox carrying loads in the 2nd year, Lil. -*nagnaka*, m. 'doubly naked,' a person having no prepuce, L. -*nayanī*, f. the two eyes, Naish. -*nava-kritvas*, ind. 18 times, BhP. -*navata*, mfn. the 92nd, MBh. -*navatī*, f. 92, ib.; -*tama*, mfn. the 92nd, ib. -*nāman* (*dvī*), mfn. having 2 names, Br. -*nārāṇasa*, mfn. twice furnished with the vessels called Nṛ, AitBr. -*nidhana*, n. N. of a Sāman, L. -*nishka*, mfn. (n.) or -*naishkika*, mfn. (n.) worth 2 Nishkas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 30. -*netra*, mfn. 'two-eyed,' Pañcad.; -*bhedin*, mfn. knocking out a person's 2 eyes, Yājñ. -*pa*, m. elephant (lit. drinking twice, sc. with his trunk and with his mouth), Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā); N. of the number 8, Gaṇit.; Mesua Ferrea, L.; -*dāna*, n. the rut-fluid of an elephant, Ragh.; -*pati*, m. 'prince, of elephants,' a large e^o, Ratn.; -*mada*, m. = *-dāna*, L.; -*pāṭi*, m. 'foe of elephants,' a lion, BhP.; -*pāṭya*, m. 'having an e^o's face,' N. of Gaṇeśa, L.; -*pēndra*, m. = *-pa-pati*, Ragh.; -*pēndra-dāna*, n. the rut-fluid of a large e^o, Var.; -*pēśvara*, m. = *-pēndra*, Mālatim. -*paksha* (*dvī*), mfn. having 2 side-posts, AV. -*pañcadvayasāṅgula*, mfn. having the height, depth &c. of 10 finger-breadths, Hcat. -*pañca-mūla*, n. '5', f. = *data-mūla*, Suśr.; Car. -*pañca-viṇṣa*, n. du. 2 x 25, AitBr. -*pañcāśa*, mfn. the 52nd, MBh.; n. 2 x 50, AitBr. -*pañcāśat*, f. 52, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 49 (cf. *dvā*); -*śat-tama*, mfn. the 52nd, MBh. -*pāpya*, mfn. worth 2 Paṇas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 34, Kāś. -*patraka*, m. '2-leaved,' a kind of bulbous plant, L. -*patnīka*, m. having 2 wives, Nyāyam., Sch. -*patha*, m. a place where 2 roads meet, crossway, L.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, Col. -*pād* (or *dvī*), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 197, m. (*pād*, RV.) f. (*pādī*, ib.), or *pād*, g. *kumbha-pady-ādī* n. (*pād* or *pād*, RV.), two-footed, bipedal, biped (m. man; n. sg. men, man-kind), RV.; AV.; Br.; MBh. &c.; consisting of 2 Pādas (m. a metre of that kind), RV.; ŚBr.; (*pādī*), f. a kind of Prakṛit metre, Col.; a song composed in this m^o, Kād. (°*dr-khaṇḍa*, Ratn. i, 11; 12);

taking 2 steps, ĀsvGr. i, 7, 19. -*pada* (*dvī*), mfn. (ā) n. 2-footed, MBh.; Kathās.; consisting of 2 Pādas, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; containing 2 words, VPrāt.; binomial, Col.; m. a biped, (contemptuously) a man, Kathās. vi, 63; a brick 2 Pādas long, Śulbas.; N. of partic. signs of the zodiac, L.; (ā), f. a stanza consisting of 2 Pādas, TS.; ŚBr.; RPrāt.; n. a kind of metre, Col.; a combination of 2 words, VPrāt.; -*pati*, m. 'lord of men,' a king, prince, BhP.; -*pāṭi*, m. any one of the signs Gemini, Libra, Aquarius, Virgo, and half of Sagittarius; °*dāntara* or °*dābhyāsa* (with *rathamāntara*), N. of a Sāman. -*padikā*, f. = *dvau pādau*, prob. double amount, Pāṇ. v, 4, 2, Kāś. (cf. *-pādya*); a kind of metre (= °*dr*), Col.; a partic. manner of singing (?), Vikr. iv, 4 &c. -*parāka*, see *dvai-p* under *dvai*. -*parārdhika*, mfn. equal to 50 of Brahmā's years (cf. *parārdha*), MārKp. -*pari*, ind. except 2, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 10, Kāś. -*pārpa*, mfn. 2-leaved, oppositely-leaved; (ā), f. wild jew's thorn, L. -*paśu*, mfn. (sacrifice) at which 2 animals are killed, ĀsvGr.; -*tva*, n. ib., Comm. -*pāt-tā*, f., -*pāt-tva*, n. (cf. *-pad*) 2-footedness, bipartiteness, W. -*pātra*, n. sg. a couple of vessels, Vop.; mfn. containing 2 Pātras (kind of measure), Pāṇ. v, 1, 54, Sch.; °*trika*, mfn. (n.) and °*trina*, mfn. n. id., ib. -*pād*, see *-pad*. -*pāda* (*dvī*), mfn. 2-footed, ŚBr.; MBh. &c. -*pādaka*, mfn. twofold; with *punya-kshetra*, n. N. of Buddha, Divyāv. -*pādika*, f. a kind of song (cf. *-padikā*), R. vii, 6, 58. -*pādya*, mfn. worth double, amounting to double, Pāṇ. v, 1, 34; n. a double penalty, L. -*pāyin*, m. 'drinking twice,' an elephant, R. iii, 20, 26 (cf. *-pa*). -*pāyya*, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 122, Kāś. -*pitrī*, mfn. having 2 fathers or ancestors, Bauddh.; °*trika*, mfn. (a Śrādh-dha) relating to 2 ancestors, Cat. -*puṣa*, mfn. (n.) folded double, L.; (ā), f. a kind of jasmine, L. -*purusha*, mfn. (ā) or (i) n. having the length of 2 men; (ā), f. bought with 2 men, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 24; (am), ind. through 2 generations, AitBr. viii, 7. -*prishtha*, m. (with Jains) the 2nd black Vāsu-deva. -*paurnsha*, mfn. (i) n. having the length of 2 men, Sūryapr. -*pratika*, mfn. (i) n. bought &c. with 2 Kārshāpāṇas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 29, Kāś. -*pratiśtha* (*dvī*), mfn. 2-legged, Br. -*pratihāra*, mfn. (liturg.) connected with 2 Pratihāras (s.v.), Lāty. -*pravācana*, mfn. having a double name, ĀsvGr. -*pravrajīni*, f. running after 2 men, ĀsvGr. -*prāsha*, mfn. issuing 2 invitations, AitBr. -*bāndhu*, m. N. of a man, RV. -*bārha-jman*, mfn. (fr. *barha* = 'has') having a double course or path, RV. -*bārhas*, mfn. (°*has* also n. & ind.) doubly close or thick or strong; in g. doubled (as opposed to single), mighty, large, great, RV. -*bāṇī*, f. sg. 2 arrows, Naish. -*bāhu*, mfn. 2-armed; m. man, Kathās. liii, 94. -*bāhuka*, m. 'the 2-armed one,' N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, Hariv. -*bindu*, m. 'double-dot,' the sign of the Visarga, Vop. -*bhalla*, n. a kind of arrow-point, ŚārngP. -*bhāga* (*dvī*), m. double portion or share, TS.; a partic. sin, L.; -*dhand*, n. double the goods or property, AV. xii, 2, 35. -*bhāta*, n. twilight; -*tva*, n. HParīś. -*bhādra*, mfn. having 2 months called Bhādra-Rājat. -*bhārya*, m. having 2 wives, Kāty.; Var.; -*ōryāgni*, m. N. of wk. -*bhāva*, see *dvai-bhāva*. -*bhūja*, mfn. '2-armed,' Hcat.; n. an angle, W.; -*rāma-dhyāna*, n. N. of wk. -*bhūma*, mfn. '2-floored,' Pāṇ. v, 4, 75, Vārtt. -*bhauma*, mfn. (i) n. id., Hcat. -*mantha*, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 122, Kāś. -*maya*, mfn. (i) n. made or consisting of 2 parts of (gen.), v, 2, 47, Kāś. -*mātrī*, mfn. having 2 mothers (as fire produced by 2 rubbing sticks), RV.; -*ja*, mfn. born from 2 mothers or in 2 ways, W. (cf. *dvaimātura*). -*mātra*, mfn. doubly as great, MānŚr. and Gṛ.; containing 2 syllabic instants, Prāt. (also °*trika*, Śiksh.). -*gī*, f. sg. 2 s^o instants, RPrāt. -*mārga*, m. (Gal.) 'gī' (f. Bharat.) cross-way. -*māshya*, mfn. weighing or worth 2 Māshas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 34. -*māḍha*, m. N. of a son of Hastin (Brihat) and grandson of Su-hotra, Hariv.; Pur. -*mukha*, mfn. (i) n. 2-mouthed, 2-faced, Hcat.; m. a kind of worm, Suśr.; of snake, L.; (ā), f. leech, L.; a water-jar with two mouths, L.; °*khāhi* or °*khāraga*, m. a kind of serpent, L. -*muni*, mfn. produced by 2 sages, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 19, Sch. (cf. *tri*). -*musali* (written also °*shali*), ind. with 2 clubs, club against club (in fighting), g. *dividandya-ādī*. -*mūrdha*, mfn. (i) n. 2-headed, Pāṇ. v, 4, 115. -*mūrdhan* (*dvī*), mfn. id., vi, 2, 197, m. N. of an Asura, AV.; MBh.; Hariv. -*yaja*, mfn.

twice containing (the word) *yaja*; -*tva*, n., ĀpŚr., Sch. -*yajus* (*dvī*), f. a partic. brick, ŚBr. -*ya-ma*, '2 tones,' circumflex, TPrāt. -*yamunam*, ind. at the confluence of the 2 Jūnās, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 20, Kāś. -*yāmi*, f. 2 night-watches = 6 hours, HParīś. -*yodha*, m. 'fighting with 2,' N. of Kṛṣṇa's charioteer (v.l. °*dhin*); (ā), f. a kind of metre, Col. -*ra*, m. = *-repha*, L. -*rada*, mfn. 2-tusked, L.; m. an elephant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*pati*, m. a large e^o, BhP.; -*karāgra*, n. the tip of an e^o's trunk, MW.; -*rata*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; °*dāntaka*, m. 'destroyer of the e^o,' lion, L.; °*drāti*, m. 'foe of the e^o,' the fabulous animal Sarabha, L.; °*dāśana*, n. 'food of the e^o,' Ficus Religiosa; °*dāsyā*, m. 'e^o-faced,' N. of Gaṇeśa, Balar. -*rasana*, mfn. 'double-tongued'; m. snake, L. -*rājā*, n. battle between 2 kings, AV. -*rātrā*, mfn. lasting 2 days; m. a period or festival of that length, AV.; ŚrS. -*rātrī*, mfn. to be accomplished in 2 nights, Lāty. -*rūpā*, mfn. biform, bicolour, twofold, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Daś.; spelt or written in 2 ways; m. a word so spelt, variety of interpretation or reading, W.; -*kośa*, m. a dictionary of words written in 2 ways, Cat.; -*tā*, f. doubleness of form or expression, L. -*retas* (*dvī*), mfn. (a male ass) doubly impregnating (sc. mare and she-ass), Br.; (a mare) doubly impregnated (sc. by horse and male ass), TāṇḍyaBr.; a kind of hermaphrodite, Car. -*repha*, m. 'shaped like 2 r's or having 2 r's in its name (*bhramara*)?', a large black bee, Var.; Kāv. &c.; -*gaṇa-saṅkula*, f. Rosa Glanulifera, L.; -*gaṇa-sammitā*, f. a kind of rose, MW.; -*caya*, m. (Caurap.), -*mālā*, f. (Kum.), -*vyinda*, n. (MW.), a flight or swarm of bees. -*laksha*, n. a distance of 200,000 (sc. Yojanas), Kāv. -*laksha-na*, mfn. twofold, of 2 kinds, Mn. -*laya*, n. (in music) double time (?), Vikr. iv, 4, 33. -*vaktra*, mfn. 2-faced, 2-mouthed, Suparṇ.; n. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. -*vacana*, n. the dual and its endings, Pāṇ. i, 4, 102 &c.; °*nānta*, m. a d^o-termination, MW. -*vacas*, n. = *-vacana*, RPrāt. -*vajraka*, m. a 16-angled column, Var. -*varpa*, mfn. bicolour, GṛS.; n. doubling of a consonant, TPrāt.; -*rattha*, m. N. of an ancestor of Śākya-muni, L. -*varsha*, mfn. 2 years old; (ā), f. a 2 y^o o^o cow, L. -*varshaka*, mfn. (i) n., -*varshika*, mfn. (i) n. = prec. mfn., L. -*vastā*, mfn. clothed with 2 garments, MānGṛ. -*vācin*, mfn. expressing or denoting 2 (a dual suffix), Kāt. -*vāśhika*, mfn. (i) n. 2 years old, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 16, Kāś. (cf. *āna*, add.). -*vāhika*, f. a swing or litter, L. -*viṇṣatikīna*, mfn. worth 2 x 20, L. -*vida*, m. N. of a monkey (slain by Viṣṇu, or an ally of Rāma and son of the Āśvins), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; °*dāri*, n. 'Dvi-vida's foe,' N. of Viṣṇu, L. -*vidha*, mfn. twofold, of 2 kinds, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn.; Suśr. &c.; (ā), ind. in 2 parts or ways (*vibhinna*), R. vii, 7, 54. -*vivāhin*, mfn. allied with 2 by matrimony; °*hitā-sapiṇḍī-karāṇa*, u. N. of ch. of Pārsv. -*vīsta*, mfn. worth 2 Vistas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 31. -*vṛntīka*, Nom. A. °*yate*, to appear to have 2 stalks, Viddh. -*vṛishā*, mfn. having 2 bulls, AV. -*veda*, mfn. familiar with 2 Vedas, iv, 1, 88, Sch.; -*gāṇa*, m. N. of Sch., Cat. -*vedin*, mfn. = *-veda*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 88, Sch. -*vesarā*, f. a kind of light carriage drawn by 2 mules, L. -*valistika*, mfn. (i) n. = *-vīsta*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 31. -*vyāma*, mfn. 2 fathoms long, KātyŚr. -*vyāyāma*, mfn. id., ĀpŚr. -*vraṇya*, mfn. relating to the twofold wounds, Suśr. -*vratā* (*dvī*), mfn. eating twice a day, TS. -*śata*, mfn. (i) n. consisting of 200, containing 200, Mn. viii, 257; the 200th, MBh.; (ā), f. 200, Āryabha.; n. 200, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 47, Vārtt.; 102, Nidānas.; -*ka*, mfn. worth 200, bought for 200, Pāṇ. v, 1, 24, Sch.; -*tama*, mfn. (i) n. the 200th, Hariv.; °*ttara-sahasra*, mfn. (i) n. consisting of 200, Cat.; °*tikā*, f. an amount of 200, Pāṇ. v, 4, 1, 2, Kāś.; °*tya*, mfn. = *-śataka*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 34, Vārtt. -*śāpna*, mfn. cloven-hoofed; m. a cloven-hoofed animal, Mn.; Yājñ. -*śarira*, m. '2-bodied,' N. of Gaṇeśa, L. -*śavas* (*dvī*), mfn. having or granting twofold strength, RV. ix, 104, 2. -*śas*, ind. 2 by 2, in pairs, KātyŚr.; Suśr. -*śikha*, mfn. 2-branched, forked, Kauś.; °*khaka*, mfn. (i) n. id., Gṛhyās., Comm. -*śāpa*, 'pika' (ŚārngŚr.), or °*pya*, mfn. worth 2 Śāpas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 36. -*śāla*, mfn. containing 2 rooms, Var.; n. a 2-roomed house, MatsyaP. -*śikha*, mfn. two-pointed, forked, BhP. -*śiras* (Pañc.) and °*śaka* (Var.), mfn. 2-headed. -*śirsha* and °*shaka*, mfn. id., L.; (°*shaka*), m. N. of Agni, L. -*śuka*, mfn. doubly pure (sc. on father's and mother's side), R.; -*vat*, mfn. id., R. (B.), Comm. -*śūrpa*, mfn. containing 2 Śūrpas or

winnowing baskets, Pān. v, 1, 28, Sch. — **śūla**, mfn. 2-pronged, forked, ŚrS. — **śringa**, mfn. having 2 horns or points, KātyŚrS. — **śringikā**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **śringin**, m. '2-horned,' a kind of fish, L. — **śaurpika**, mfn. — **śūrpa**, Pān. v, 1, 20, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **śruti**, mfn. (in music) comprehending 2 intervals. — **śamhita**, mfn. (for *-samh* twice folded, Br. — **śandika**, m. (*-khand*?) a garment sheltering from wind and cold, L. — **śam-dhi**, mfn. (cf. *-samdhi*) composed of 2 parts, AitBr.; admitting a twofold Sandhi, RPrāt. — **śash**, mfn. pl. 2 x 6, 12, BhP. — **śashatā**, m(f) n. the 62nd, ch. of MBh. — **śashatī**, f. 62, ib. (cf. Pān. vi, 3, 49 and *dvā-*); — **tama**, m(f) n. the 62nd, ch. of MBh. and R.; — **vākya**, n. N. of wk. — **śāśhtika**, m(f) n. consisting of 62, worth 62 &c., Pān. v, 1, 57; vii, 3, 15, Kāś. — **śāśhastra** (*dvā-*), m(f) n. consisting of 2000, TS. (cf. *-śāh*). — **śhukta**, mfn. having 2 Sūktas, SāṅkhBr. — **śhūta**, mfn. staying in 2 places, Śūtyas; AgP. (*-tā*, f.); ambiguous (words), Pat., Intro. — **samvatsariṇa**, mfn. accomplished in 2 years, Pān. v, 1, 87, Kāś. — **samstha** or **sthita**, mfn. standing on 2 fields, AgP. — **sattva-lakshana**, n. N. of wk. — **sampdhi**, mfn. — **śamdhī**, Pān. viii, 3, 106, Kāś. — **sampdhyā**, mfn. having a morning and an evening twilight, Suśr. — **saptatā**, m(f) n. the 72nd, ch. of MBh. — **saptatī**, f. 72, Mn. vii, 172 (cf. Pān. vi, 3, 49 and *dvā-*); — **tama**, m(f) n. the 72nd, ch. of MBh. and R. — **sapta-dhā**, ind. in (into) 14 parts, BhP. — **saptan**, mfn. pl. 2 x 7, 14, RāmātUp.; *pta-samkhyā*, mfn. id., Pañcad. — **sama**, mfn. consisting of 2 equal portions; having 2 equal sides; — **catravāra** or **trivihūja**, m. an isosceles quadrangle or triangle, alg. — **samīna**, mfn. 2 years old, v, 1, 86, Sch. — **sahasra**, mfn. worth 2000, Pān. iv, 3, 156; v, 1, 29, Kāś.; n. 2000, vi, 3, 47, Vārt., Pat. (cf. *-śāh* & *-śāh*); *śrāksha*, m. 'the 2000-eyed one,' N. of the serpent-king Śeṣha, Hariv. — **sampvatsarika**, m(f) n. — **samvatsariṇa**, Pān. v, 1, 87, Kāś. — **sāptatika**, m(f) n. worth 72, Pān. vii, 3, 15, Kāś. — **sāhasra**, m(f) n. — **sahasra**, KātyŚr. n. 2000, MarkP. — **sitya**, mfn. twice ploughed, L. — **suvarpa** or **seuvarnika**, mfn. worth 2 Suvarṇas, Pān. v, 1, 29, Vārt., Pat. — **sūrya**, mfn. having 2 suns, Kad. — **stanā** (*dvā-*) and **ui**, f. having 2 udders or 2 pegs, ŚBr.; KātyŚr., Comm. (cf. Pān. vi, 2, 164). — **sthūpa**, m. (sc. *danḍa*) a partic. form of military array, Kām. — **śrakti**, mfn. 2-cornered; a vessel so shaped for making libations to the Āsins, ĀpŚr. — **eva-bhāva**, mfn. having a double nature or character, MW. — **sva-ra**, mfn. 2-syllabled, TPrāt. — **han**, m. 'striking twice, i.e. with tusks and teeth,' an elephant, L. — **halya**, mfn. twice ploughed, L. (cf. *-silya*). — **havis**, mfn. connected with 2 oblations, SāṅkhŚr. — **hastā**, m(f) n. 2 hands long, Heat. — **hāyana**, m(f) n. 2 years old, Mn. xi, 134; (f) a 2-year-old cow, L. — **himpkāra**, m. N. of 2 Sāmans, ArshBr. — **hīna**, mfn. destitute of both genders (i.e. of the masc. and the fem.), neuter; n. the neuter gender, L. — **hūta-vat**, mfn. containing an invocation of 2 gods, AitBr. — **hrīdayā**, f. 'double-hearted,' pregnant, Suśr. — **hotri** (*dvā-*), m. a double Hotri (Agni), Tār. — **Dvidā**, n. N. of a Sāman, Kāth. — **Dvīdriya**, n. 2 organs of sense (*-grāhya*, mfn. perceptible by 2 senses, sc. sight and touch, Bhāṣhp.); mfn. having 2 senses (touch and taste), L. — **Dvipā** &c., see s.v. — **Dvirāvatika**, mfn. (place) possessing 2 Irāvatis, Pat. — **Dvy-aṅga** &c., see p. 507, col. 3.

Dvīh-, in comp., see under *dvi-*, p. 507, col. 3. — **Dvika**, mfn. consisting of two, 2-fold, Lāty; Suśr.; two, VarBṛS. xiii, 3; happening the 2nd time, Pān. v, 2, 77, Kāś.; increased by 2 (e.g. *kaṇṇa* *sa-tama* 102, i.e. 2 per cent.), Mn. viii, 141. — **pri-śhtha**, m. the 2-humped camel, L.

Dvi-jā, mfn. twice-born; n. a man of any one of the first 3 classes, any Āryan, (esp.) a Brāhman (re-born through investiture with the sacred thread, cf. *upa-nayana*), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a bird or any oviparous animal (appearing first as an egg), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a tooth (as growing twice), Suśr.; Bhartṛ. Var. (n., BhP. ii, 1, 31); coriander seed or Xanthoxylum Alatum, L.; (f) f. Piper Aurantiacum, Bhpr.; Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.; — **pālāṅki**, L. (cf. *-jā* & *-jāti*). — **kalpa-latā**, f. N. of wk. — **kutāta**, m. 'despised by Brāhmins,' Cordia Latifolia and Myxa, L. — **ketu**, m. a kind of citron, L. — **cohatta**, n. N. of a place, Cat. — **je-tṛi**, m. N. of a Brāhman, ib. — **tva**, n. 'the being twice-born,' the condition or rank of a Brāhman or

of any one of the first 3 classes; Vishṇ. ; BhP.; Rāj. — **dāsa**, m. 'slave of the twice-born,' a Śūdra, L. — **deva**, m. 'god among the twice-born,' a Brāhman, a sage, BhP.; — **deva**, m. 'god among B's,' a very pious or excellent B^c, MW. — **nayana**, n. N. of wk. — **nishiveta**, mfn. inhabited by birds, MW. — **pati**, m. 'chief of twice-born,' the moon (as produced first from Attri's eye and again from the ocean of milk), Hariv. 1249 t. — **prapā**, f. 'watering-place for birds,' a basin for water round the foot of a tree (= *ālāvāla*), L. — **priya**, mfn. dear to a Brāhman (Āryan), m. a kind of Khadira, L.; (f) the Soma-plant, L. — **bandhu**, m. 'a mere twice-born,' a B^c &c., only by name, L. (cf. *kshatra-*). — **brūva**, m. called or calling one's self (but not being) a B^c, L. — **maya**, m(f) n. consisting of B's, Cān. — **malla**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **mukhya**, m. 'first among the twice-born,' a Brāhman, MBh. — **rāja**, m. = *-pati*, Heat.; the moon; N. of a Brāhman, Śrīkaṇṭh; N. of Garuḍa (king of birds), L.; of Ananta (serpent-king), L.; camphor, L.; *jōdaya*, m. N. of wk. — **ropani**, f. a kind of pill, Rasēndrac. — **rshabha** (*Ja + rish*), m. 'bull (i.e. best) among the twice-born,' a Brāhman, MBh. — **rshi** (*Ja + rish*), m. a priestly sage (= *brahma-rshi*), VP. — **liṅgin**, mfn. wearing the insignia of a B^c, Mn. ix, 224; a Kshatriya, L.; an impostor, a pretended B^c, W. — **vara**, m. = *-mukhya*, MBh. — **varya**, m. an excellent or superior B^c, W. — **vāhana**, m. 'having a bird (Garuḍa) as vehicle,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — **vraṇa**, m. gum-boil, L. — **śapta**, m. 'cursed by Brāhmins,' prohibited (on certain occasions), Dolichos Catjang, L. — **śreshṭha** and **sattama**, m. = *-mukhya*, MBh. — **sevaka**, m. = *-dāsa*, L. — **sevā**, f. service of the twice-born (by Śūdras), W. — **sueha**, m. 'favourite of Brāhmins,' Butea Frondosa, L. — **Dvijāgrya**, m. = *Ja-mukhya*, Mn. iii, 35 &c.; a chief or respectable Brāhman, W. — **Dvijāṅgikā** or **āṅgi**, f. a kind of medicinal plant (= *katukā*), L. — **Dvijāmbā**, f. N. of a princess, L. — **Dvijālaya**, m. 'the residence of birds,' the hollow trunk of a tree, L.; ther^c of Brāhmins, W. — **Dvijēndra**, m. = *Ja-mukhya*, MBh.; = *Ja-pati*, Inscr.; N. of Garuḍa, Suparṇ. — **Dvijēndraka**, m. = *Ja-keṭu*, L. — **Dvijēśa**, m. = *Ja-pati*, L. — **Dvijēśvara**, m. 'chief of twice-born,' a Brāhman; the moon, Kāv-yād. ii, 175; N. of Śiva, L. — **Dvijōttama**, m. = *Ja-mukhya*, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. — **Dvijōpāsaka**, m. = *Ja-dāsa*, L.

Dvijāya, Nom. Ā. *iyate*, to become or be born again as a Brāhman, Heat. — **Dvijāyana**, f. the thread worn over the shoulder and marking the first 3 or twice-born classes, L. — **Dvijā**-*bhū*, to make one's self a Brāhman, Virac. — **Dvita**, m. 'second,' N. of an Āptya (s.v.; cf. *trita*), RV.; vs.; ŚBr.; (according to some he is the author of RV. ix, 103; to others, son of Attri and author of v, 18, Anukr.) — **vana**, m. N. of a man (cf. *dvaitavana*).

Dvitaya, mfn. consisting of two, twofold, double, BhP.; Pān. v, 2, 42; pl. (e or *ā*), i, 33, Kāś. two, both (each thought of as a plurality, e.g. mountains and trees), Ragh. viii, 89; n. a pair or couple, Yājñ.; Kāv.; Pur.

Dvita, ind. (Nir. v, 3) doubly so, i.e. just so, by all means, indeed, certainly, especially (often in relat. clauses and connected with *adha* or *aha*), RV.

Dvitiya, m(f) n. (fr. *dvi*, Pān. v, 2, 54; decl. i, 1, 36, Vārt. 3, Pat., cf. vii, 3, 115) second, RV. &c. &c.; (*am*), ind. for the second time, KathUp.; MBh. &c.; m. companion, fellow (friend or foe), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; ifc. doubled or accompanied by, furnished with (cf. *a-*, *chāyā-*, *dhanur-* &c.); the 2nd in a family (i.e. a son, L., cf. AitBr. vii, 29); the 2nd letter of a Varga, i.e. the surd aspirate, Prāt.; Pān. &c.; (f) female companion or friend, Kath. xcviii, 33; wife (a second self), L.; (sc. *vidhakti*) the 2nd case, the accusative or its terminations, Pān. ii, 1, 24 &c.; (sc. *tithi*) the 2nd day of a half-month, Rātn. iv, 3; (*dvitiya*), mfn. (Pān. v, 3, 49) forming the 2nd part or half of anything, with *dhāga*, m. half of (gen.), Mn. iv, 1 &c.; n. the half (at the beginning or end of a comp.), Pān. ib., ii, 2, 3, Kāś. — **kula-dhāraka**, m. a son (cf. above), Gal. — **cakravarti-lakshana**, n. N. of wk.; — *-dādhiti-tikā*, L., — *-prakāśa*, m., — *rahasya*, n., *śānugama*, m. N. of wks. — *-tantra*, n. N. of wk. — *-tā*, f. state of being second, MW. — *-tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — *-triphalā*, f. the 2nd set of 3 fruits (viz. grape, date, and the fruit of Gmelina Arborea),

L. — *tvā*, n. = *-tā*, MaitrS. — **pragalbha-lakshana**, n., — *śānugama*, m. N. of wks. — *-mīśra-lakshana*, n., — *-prakāśa*, m., — *-vivēcana*, n., *śānugama*, m. N. of wks. — *-vat* (*tiya-v*), mfn. having as a second or companion, accompanied by (instr.), ŚBr.; MBh. — *-vaya*, mfn. having arrived at the 2nd period of life, L. — *-avara*, n. N. of a Sāman. — *-śvalakshana*, n. N. of wk.; — *-tikā* & *-dādhiti-tikā*, f., — *rahasya*, n., *śānugama* & *śāloka*, m. N. of wks. — *Dvitiyādi-vyutpatti-vāda*, m. N. of wk. — *Dvitiyābhāṣa*, f. Curcuma Aromatica or Xanthorrhiza, L.

Dvitiyaka, mfn. second, the second, AgP.; (*dvit*) happening the 2nd time, Pān. v, 2, 77, Kāś.; recurring every other day (fever), 2, 81, Kāś.

1. **Dvitiyā**, f. of *tiya*. — **kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **candra**, m. the moon of the 2nd day of the half-month, the young moon, Ratn. iv, 3. — **tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **rocana-kalpa-latā** and **rocana-candrikā** (*cyārc*), f. N. of wks.

2. **Dvitiyā**, ind. -*vkṛti*, to plough the second time, Pān. v, 4, 58, Kāś.

Dvitiyika, mfn. Pān. v, 1, 48. *yi*, mfn. standing in the 2nd place or rank, ĀśvŚr.; receiving the half as portion or share, Nyāyam. Comm. *iyūka*, mfn. second, W.

Dvir, in comp. for *dvi* below. — **apsaka**, mfn. 2-shouldered, L. — **anugāna**, n. N. of a Sāman, Arsh Br. — **abhyasta**, mfn. twice repeated, L. — **abhyā-sākūpara**, n. N. of a Sāman, L. — **āsana**, n. eating twice a day, L. — **āgamana**, n. 'twice coming,' the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house after a visit to that of her father, L.; — *-prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk. — *āpa*, m. (?) drink-ling twice' (sc. with trunk and mouth), elephant, L. (cf. *dvi-pa*). — **āmushyāyana**, mfn. = *avy-ān*, Nar. — **āśhāḍha**, m. an intercalary Āśhāḍha month, Jyot. — **ida**, mfn. containing the word *idā* twice; (with *pada-stobha*, m.) N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyāBr. — **ukta**, mfn. twice said, repeated, doubled, reduplicated, VPrāt.; said or told in 2 ways, W.; n. repetition, Siddh. — **ukti**, f. repetition, tautology, telling anything in two or various ways, W.; (Gr.) repetition of a syllable; twofold way of expression or of spelling a word; — *koṭa*, N. of a dictionary; — *-prakriyā*, f. N. of ch. of the Madhya-siddhānta-kau-mudī. — **uccārita**, n. the repetition of a piece of music, Mricch. iii, 5. — **udātā**, mfn. doubly accented, VPrāt. — **ūdhā**, f. (a woman) twice married, L. — **oshṭhya**, mfn. containing 2 labials; — *tva*, n., VPrāt., Comm. — **nagna**, mfn. doubly naked or defective (i.e. whose ancestors on both sides have during 3 generations omitted all Veda-study and kindling of the sacred fire), Gobh. — **bhāva**, m. doubling, reduplication, Vop.; double-dealing, deceit, Pañc. (B.) iii, 65. — **vacana**, n. repetition, reduplication, APrāt.; Pān. &c. — **vyūha**, mfn. appearing twofold, MBh. 13603.

1. **Dvish**, in comp. for *dvi* below. — **ṭamām** and **-ṭarām**, ind. (superl. & comp.), Pān. viii, 2, 27, Sch. — **Dvish-pakva**, mfn. twice cooked, warmed up, Gobh.

Dvish, ind. (Pān. v, 4, 18; cf. viii, 3, 43) twice, RV. &c. (*dvir ahnaḥ, ahnā*, or *ahnā*, twice a day, Pān. ii, 3, 64, Kāś. [Cf. Zd. bis; Gk. *dis*; Lat. *bis*]). — **Dvish-sama**, mfn. twice as large, Yājñ. — **Dvish-svara**, mfn. doubly accented, Prāt. — **Dvish-tāvā**, f. (fr. *tāva*) twice as large (a Vēdi), Pān. v, 4, 84.

डिष्व 2. *dvish*, cl. 2. P. Ā. *dvēṣhī*, *dvish-tē* (ep. also *dvishati*, *te*; Subj. *dvēṣhat*, AV.; impf. *adveṣ*, 3, pl. *adviṣur* & *śhan*, Pān. iii, 4, 112; pf. *didvishat*, ŚBr.; aor. *dvishat*, *shata* (3. sg.), AV.; fut. *dvēṣhyati*, *dvēṣhāt*, Siddh., Pān. vii, 2, 10; inf. *dvēṣhtum*, MBh.; *dvēṣhtos*, ŚBr.) to hate, show hatred against (acc.; rarely dat. or gen.); be hostile or unfriendly, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be a rival or a match for, Kāv-yād. ii, 61: Pass. *dvishyate*; aor. *adveṣhi*, Gr.; Caus. *dvēṣhayati*, Kāv.; Desid. *didvishati*, *te*, Gr.; Intens. *dedvishyate*, *dedveshi* or *dedvishīti*, Gr. [Cf. Zd. *qbiṣh*; Gk. *δ-δύω-αρο*; Germ. *Zwist*.]

Dvī, in comp. for 3. *dvish*. — **sevā**, f. service of a foe, treachery, W. — **sevin**, mfn. serving an enemy, traitor, Mn. ix, 232.

3. **Dvish** (nom. *dvī*), hostility, hatred, dislike; (also m.) foe, enemy, RV.; AV. &c.; mfn. hostile, hating, disliking (ifc.), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Dvisha, mfn. (ifc.) hostile, hating (cf. *-tā* and

-*tva*); hateful or unpleasant to, Hariv.; m. foe, enemy, L. -*tā*, f. (MW.), -*tva*, n. (Var.) hostility, hatred (see above). -*m-tapa*, mfn. vexing an enemy, re-vengeing, retaliating, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 39; vi, 3, 67; 4, 94.

Dvishāt, mfn. (P. Pres. of *√1. dvish*) hating or detesting, hostile, unfriendly, foe, enemy (with acc. or gen.), Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69, Vārtt. 5, Pat.), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. *ti-tāpa*, mfn. harassing female foes, L.

1. **Dvishāta**, mfn. hated, disliked, odious, hostile, Yājñ.; Mn.; MBh. &c. -*tva*, n. odiousness, Naish.

Dvishā, m. hatred, dislike, repugnance, enmity to (comp.), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (*°sham-√kri*), to show enmity against (dat.), Pañc. iii, 160). -*parimuktā*, f. 'free from hatred', N. of a Gandharva maid, Kāraṇḍ. -*parimocana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, ib. -*stha*, mfn. betraying dislike or aversion, Git.

Dvishāpa, mfn. hating, disliking; foe, enemy, MBh.; n. dislike or hatred against (gen. or comp.), Suśr.; MBh.

Dvishāpiya, mfn. = *°shya*.

Dvishas, n. aversion, dislike, hostility; foe, enemy, RV.; AV.; VS. **Dvisho-yāvana** (Maitr.S.) and -*yūt* (RV.), mfn. removing hostility.

Dvishin, mfn. hating, disliking, hostile, malignant against (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c.; m. foe, enemy, ŚārngP.

Dvishṣṭam & *°tos*. See *√2. dvish*.

Dvishṣṭri, mfn. one who hates or dislikes (comp.), enemy, foe, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.

Dvishya, mfn. to be hated or disliked, odious, detestable; foe, enemy, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; n. nutmeg, Gal. -*tā*, f. (Pañc.), -*tva*, n. (Bhpr.) odiousness, disfavour. -*pāpaka*, mfn. detesting sin, MBh. xii, 3168.

द्विपखिक dvishandika. See under *dvi*.

द्विपदा dvishadā, f. Polianthes Tuberosa, L.

द्विपा dvishā, f. cardamoms, L.

द्विष्ट 2. dvishṣṭa, n. (for *dvy-ashṣṭa*) copper, L.

द्वीप dvīpā, m. n. (fr. *dvi* + *ap*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 74; vi, 3, 97) an island, peninsula, sandbank, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; a division of the terrestrial world (either 7 [Jambu, Plaksha or Go-medaka, Śālmali, Kuśa, Krauñca, Śāka and Pushkara, MBh. vi, 604 &c.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.] or 4 [Bhadrāsava, Ketu-māla, Jambu-dvīpa and Uttarāḥ Kuravah, MBh. vi, 208, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; cf. Dharmas. cxx] or 13 [the latter four + 9, viz. Indra-dvīpa, Kaserū-mat, Tāmra-varṇa, Gabhastī-mat, Nāga-dvīpa, Saumya, Gāndharva, Vāruna and Bhārata, which are enumerated VP. ii, 3, 6; 7, as forming Bhārata-varṣa] or 18 [among which the Upa-dvīpas are said to be included, Naish. i, 5, Sch.]; they are situated round the mountain Meru, and separated from each other by distinct concentric circumambient oceans; *ayam dvīpah = jambu-dvīp*, BhP. v, 16, 5 or = *bhārata-dvīp*, VP. ii, 3, 7; m. place of refuge, shelter, protection or protector, MBh.; Kāraṇḍ.; a tiger's skin, L.; cubeb, L. (cf. *-sam-bhava*). -*karpūra* or *-karpūra-ja*, m. camphor from China, L. -*kumāra*, m. (with Jains) N. of a class of deities, L. -*kharjuri*, f. a kind of date, L. -*cchandira*, m. or n. N. of a place, Cat. -*ja*, n. = *-kharjuri*, L. -*rāja*, m. N. of a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. -*vat*, mfn. abounding in islands, MBh.; n. the ocean, L.; a river, L.; (f), f. a river, Dharmas.; the earth, L. -*vyavasthā*, f. N. of wk. -*śatra*, n. Asparagus Racemosus, Car. (cf. *°pi-ś*). -*śreshṭha*, m. the best of islands, MW. -*sambhava*, m. the largest sort of raisin, cubeb, L.; Vernonia Anthelmintica, L.; (ā), f. a kind of date, L. **Dvīpāntara-vacā**, f. Smilax China, Bhpr. **Dvīpēsa**, m. lord of an island, viceroys, Pracaṇḍ.

Dvīpi, incomp. = *°pin*. -*karpū*, m. 'tiger-eared', N. of a prince, Kathās. -*nakha*, m. Unguis odoratus, L. -*śatra*, n. Asparagus Racemosus (cf. *dvīpikā* & next).

Dvīpikā, f. Asparagus Racemosus, Car. (cf. *dvīpā-śatra* and *dvīpya*).

Dvīpin, mfn. having islands or spots like islands, L.; (n), m. tiger, ounce or panther, leopard, AV.; Hariv.; MBh. &c.; (nī), f. the sea or a river, Bālar. iii, 48; a kind of plant, L.

Dvīpya, mfn. living on an island, VS.; m. cubeb (cf. *dvīpā-sambhava*), L.; a sort of crow, L.; N. of Vyāsa (cf. *dvāipāyana*), L.; (ā), f. Asparagus Racemosus (cf. *dvīpikā* and *dvīpi-śatra*), L.

द्विद्वे dvi, cl. 1. P. *dvarati* (Dhātup. xxii, 36) to obstruct; to cover; to disregard; to appropriate.

द्वेधा dve-dhā, ind. (fr. *dvaya*; cf. *tre-dhā*) in two parts or ways, twice, Br.; MBh. &c. -*kāram*, ind. changing into two, ĀśvŚr. -*kṛta*, mfn. broken in two, Bālar. iv, 53. -*kriyā*, f. breaking or splitting in two, Mear. ii, 33.

Dve-dhī, ind. in two, asunder; -*kṛta*, AV. Paris. **Dve-sata**, mfn. 'in two places equal', having the same length above and below the navel (v. l. *dvaya-ś*), Lāty. i, 1, 7.

द्वेष dvesha, &c. See above.

द्वै dvai, Vṛiddhi form for *dvi* in comp.

-*kulijika*, mf(ī)n. containing 2 Kulijas (kind of measure), L. -*gata*, mfn. (fr. *dvi-gat*) N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. -*gunika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dvi-guṇa*) one who requires the double or cent per cent interest; m. usurer, L. -*gunya*, n. doubling or the double, Mn.; MBh. &c.; duality, W.; the possession of 2 out of the 3 qualities, W. -*jāta*, mfn. (fr. *dvi-jāti*) belonging to the twice-born, consisting of them, Mn. viii, 374. -*ta*, see *Dvaid*. -*dattī*, m. patr. fr. *dvi-datta*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 88, Sch. (w. r. *daiva-dattī*). -*dha*, see *Dvaidha*. -*paksha* and *°shya*, n. 2 factions or parties, MBh. -*padā*, m. a combination or compound of 2 words, RPrāt. (-*śas*, ind. ib., Sch.); 2 Pādas, Vait.; mfn. relating to a stanza consisting of 2 Pādas, ŚāṅkhBr. -*padika*, mf(ī)n. familiar with the Dvi-padā, g. *ukhādi*. -*parāka*, m. (fr. *dvi-p*) N. of a Tri-rātra, ŚāṅkhŚr. -*pārāyanika*, mf(ī)n. one who performs the Pārāyana twice, Pāṇ. v, 1, 20, Vārtt. 2, Pat. -*bhāvya*, n. double nature; division or separation into two, g. *brāhmaṇādi*. -*matya*, m. patron. (also pl.), Prav.

-*mātura*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dvi-mātri*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 115) having 2 mothers (with *bhṛātṛi*, m. step-brother), Kathās.; Rājāt.; m. N. of Gaṇḍa, L.; of Tara-saptha, L. -*mātrika*, mf(ī)n. nourished by (2 mothers, i. e. by) rain and rivers (as a country, cf. *deva-m* and *nadi-m*), L. -*māśya*, mfn. (fr. *dvi-māsa*) lasting 2 months, Gaut. -*mītri*, mfn. (fr. *dvi-mītra*) born of 2 friends, L. -*yogya*, n. (fr. *dvi-yoga*) a combination or connection with two, Pāṇ. v, 1, 30, Vārtt. 1. -*ratha*, n. (*yuddha*) 'chariot-duel', a single combat in chariots, any *ś* c' in chariots, Hariv.; R.; mf(ī)n. relating to any *ś* c' in chariots, ch. of R.; m. an adversary, MBh.; BhP. -*rājya*, n. a dominion divided between 2 princes, Mālav. v, 13; Rājāt.; the boundaries of 2 states, a frontier, Naish. viii, 59. -*rātrika*, mf(ī)n. of or belonging to a period of 2 nights, Pāṇ. v, 1, 87, Kās. -*rūpya*, n. duality of form, double appearance or nature, BhP. -*lūgya*, n. duplicity of sex, Sch. -*vacana*, mf(ī)n. relating to the dual, ĀśvŚr. -*varshika*, mf(ī)n. biennial, happening after 2 years, W. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 16). -*vidhya*, n. twofold state or nature or character, duplicity, variance, MBh.; Suśr. &c.

-*śāpa*, mf(ī)n. n. worth 2 Śāpas. -*samāhya*, n. morning and evening twilight, Kāv. -*samika*, mf(ī)n. 2 years old, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 15, Vārtt. 2, Pat. -*hāyana*, n. a period or the age of 2 years, L.

Dvaidā, n. (fr. 1. *dvi-tā*) duality, duplicity, dualism (cf. *-vāda*), doubt, ŚBr.; Kap.; Prab.; BhP. &c. -*nirṇaya*, m. (-*tikā* and *-phakkikā*, f., -*śivapūjā-saṃgraha* and *-siddhānta-saṃgraha*, m.), -*pariśiṣṭa* and *-bhūṣhana*, n. N. of philos. wks. -*bhṛita*, m. pl. N. of a philos. school, Cat. -*vāda*, m. dualism, Cat. -*vādin*, m. 'dualist', assertor of dualism (a philosopher who asserts the 2 principles or the existence of the human soul as separate from the Supreme Being), L. (cf. *a-dv*). -*viveka*, m. N. of wk. -*vaitathāyopaniṣad*, f. N. of an Upan. -*siddhānta-saṃgraha*, m., -*siddhi*, f. N. of wks. **Dvaidādvaitamārga**, m. the path of dualism and non-dualism. -*paribhrashṭa*, mfn. having missed it, Prab. ii, 4.

Dvaidāvanā, m. (fr. *dvaita-vana*) patr. of the king Dhvasan, ŚBr.; (*dvait*), mfn. belonging or relating to Dhvasan Dvaidavana, ŚBr.; MBh.; n. (with or sc. *vana*) N. of a forest, MBh. iii, 453 &c., Kir. i, 1.

Dvaidātin, m. = *dvaita-vādin*, Śāṅk.

Dvaidātyaka, mf(ī)n. recurring every second day (fever; cf. *dvaitiyyaka*), L. *tiyyika*, mf(ī)n. the second (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 2, 7, Vārtt. 1, Pat.); -*tā*, f. Naish. ii, 110.

Dvaidha, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dvi-dhā*) twofold, double, Pāṇ. v, 3, 45, Vārtt. 1, Pat. (cf. *a-*); n. a twofold

form or state, duality, duplicity, division, separation into two parts, contest, dispute, doubt, uncertainty, Lāty.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; double resource, secondary array or reserve, Mn. vii, 161, 167; (*am*), ind. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 45) into two portions, in two parts or ways, doubly, AitBr.; KatyŚr.; Hariv. -*m-kāram*, ind. = *dvaidhā-k*, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 62, Sch. -*sūtra*, n. N. of ch. xii-xxv of Baudh.

Dvaidhī, in comp. for *°dha*. -*karana*, n. making into two, separating, Dhātup.; W. -*kṛta*, mfn. separated, made twofold, W.; brought into dilemma, MW. -*bhāva*, m. duality, double nature, MBh.; dilemma, doubt, uncertainty, ib.; double-dealing, falsehood, deceit, Yājñ.; Pañc.; Kām.; separation (esp. of an army, one of the six kinds of royal policy), Mn. vii, 160; exciting dissension or causing the separation of allies, W. -*√bhū*, to become separated or divided into two parts, to be disunited, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; -*bhūta*, mfn. separated, disunited, MBh.

Dvaidhya, n. duplicity, falsehood, Kām.; diversity, variance, discrepancy, MW.

द्वैप dvaipa, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dvīpā*) being or living or happening on an island, an islander, Śiś., Sch.; g. *kacchādi*; (fr. *dvīpin*) belonging to a tiger or panther, Suśr.; m. (with or scil. *ratha*) a car covered with a tiger's skin, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 12; L.

Dvaipaka, mf(ī)n. living on an island, an islander, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 127; 133 &c.

Dvaipāyana, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99) 'island-born', N. of Vyāsa (author or compiler of the Vedas and Purāṇas, the place of his nativity being a small island in the Ganges), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; mf(ī)n. relating to Dvaipāyana, MBh.

Dvaipya, mf(ī)n. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 10; 1, 16, Pat.) of or belonging to an island, an islander, Śiś. iii, 76.

-*bhaimāyana*, m. pl. N. of a tribe belonging to the Andhaka-Vṛishpis, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 34, Sch.

द्वैयकाल्य dvaiyahakālyā, n. abstr. fr. *dvy-aha-kāla*, Jaim. **Dvāyahnika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dvy-ahan*) of or belonging to 2 days, Pāṇ. v, 1, 87, Kās. **Dvāyābhāvaka**, mf(ī)n. fr. *dvy-ābhāva*, L.

द्वैषीया dvaiṣāṇīyā, f. a sort of betel pepper, L. (cf. *dveshāṇīya*, *dveshya*).

द्वय dvy, incomp. before vowels for *dvi*, p. 504.

-*āśa*, m. sg. 2 shares, Mn.; (f), f. id., Gaut.; mfn. having 2 shares or parts, Jyot. -*aksha*, mf(ī)n. 2-eyed, MBh.; m. pl. N. of a people, ib. -*ākshara*, n. sg. 2 syllables, TS.; mf(ī)n. 2-syllabled, ŚBr. (*aksharā*, TS.); n. a 2-syllabled word, ib. &c.; N. of a Sāman; -*nāma-mālā*, f. N. of a dictionary. -*agni*, mfn. twice containing the word *agni*, AitBr. -*agra*, mf(ī)n. 2-pointed, ending in 2 extremities, MW. -*aṅga*, w. r. for *try-aṅga*, MBh. ix, 1388 (B. *vy-aṅga*). -*anḡulā*, n. 2 fingers' breadth, ŚBr. (*śa-utkarsham*, *lenātk* or *lōtk*, in such intervals, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 51, Kās.); mfn. 2 fingers broad; -*śringa*, mfn. having horns of 2 fingers' breadth (said to denote the age of a horned animal), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 115, Kās. -*añjāla*, n. 2 handfuls, Pāṇ. v, 4, 102.

-*apuka*, n. a combination of 2 atoms (the first step in the formation of substances when they become perceptible), Śāṅk.; *°kiya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to become twice as thin, Alamkāraś.; *°kōdara*, mf(ī)n. having a very thin body, Naish. iv, 3. -*adhika*, mf(ī)n. 2 more, Mn.; Gaut. -*anikā*, mf(ī)n. forming 2 rows, TS. -*antara*, mf(ī)n. separated by 2 intermediate links, Gaut. -*anya*, mf(ī)n. accompanied &c. by 2 others; n. the 2 others collectively, W. -*abhiyoga*, m. a twofold accusation, Nār. -*artha*, mf(ī)n. having 2 senses, ambiguous, equivocal, Śāh.; having 2 objects, W.; n. double meaning, double entendre, W.; -*kośa*, m. N. of a dictionary of ambiguous words. -*ardha*, mfn. 1/2, Sūryap. -*āsita*, mf(ī)n. the 82nd (chs. of MBh.)

-*āsiti*, f. 82, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 47; -*tama*, mfn. the 82nd (chs. of MBh.) -*ashta*, n. (fr. *ashtan*?) copper, L. (cf. 2. *dvishṣṭa*). -*ashta-sahasra* or *-sāhasa*, n. 16000, BhP. -*ahā*, m. a period of 2 days, ŚBr.; Lāty. &c.; (*am*), ind. during 2 days, Gaut.; (*e* and *āt*), ind. after 2 days, Suśr.; Pāṇ. ii, 3, 7, Kās.; mfn. lasting 2 days; m. such a festival or ceremony, ŚBr.; ŚrŚr.; -*kāla*, mf(ī)n. falling on 2 days, Jaim., Comm.; -*vyūta*, mfn. happened 2 days ago, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 115, Pat.; -*tarsham* or *°ham* P., ind. having caused any one to be thirsty for 2 days, 4, 57, Kās.; *°hātyāsam* or *°ham atyāsam*, ind. always overleaping 2 days, every 3rd day, ib. -*ahan* (only

loc. °hni), 2 days, Vop. — **ahina**, mfn. to be accomplished in 2 days; — *tva*, n. Lāty. — **ākhāyana**, m., g. *aishukāry-ādi*. — **ārita**, mf(ā)n., °tika, mf(ā)n., °tina, mf(ā)n. containing 2 waggon-loads, Pān. v. 1, 54, Sch. — **ābhaka**, mf(ā)n., °tika, mf(ā)n., °tina, mf(ā)n. containing 2 ābhaka-measures, ib. — **ātmaka**, mfn. 'double-natured'; m. pl. the signs of the zodiac Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius and Pisces, Jyot. — **ādhāna**, n. the placing or kindling of the sacred fire by 2 persons, Jaim. — **āmunshyāyana**, °paka, m. descended from 2 persons, being the āmunshyāyana (s. v.) to 2 people, Nār.; MārKp.; a boy who remains heir to his father though adopted by another, W. — **āmunāta**, mfn. twice mentioned, Jaim. — **āyusha**, n. a double life, 2 lives, Pān. v. 4, 77. — **ārshaya**, mfn. having 2 holy ancestors, L. — **ārāya-kośa-vṛtti**, f. N. of wk. — **āśya**, mfn. two-mouthed, AV. — **āśhaya**, mfn. having 2 watering-places, g. *dhūmādi*. — **āhika**, mf(ā)n. recurring every other day (fever), AgP. — **uktha**, mfn. reciting 2 Uktas (s. v.), AitBr. — **udāta**, mfn. doubly accented; n. a doubly accented word, L. — **udāsa**, mfn. having 2 elevations of sound or accent, TāṇḍyaBr. — **urāna**, mf(ā)n. having 2 lambs, ŚBr. — **rica**, m. a strophe consisting of 2 verses, RPrāt.; ĀśvŚr. — **ekāntara**, mfn. separated by two or by one (degree), Mn. x, 7. — **oga** (for *divi-yoga*), mfn. (carriage) drawn by 2 pairs, TāṇḍyaBr. — **opāsa**, mf(ā)n. having 2 appendages, ib.

य DHA.

य 1. *dha*, aspirate of the preceding letter, — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *dh*.

य 2. *dhā*, mf(ā)n. (√1. *dhā*; cf. 2. *dhā*) ifc. placing, putting; holding, possessing, having; bestowing, granting, causing &c. (cf. *a-doma-dhā*, *garbha-dhā*); m. N. of Brahmā or Kubera, L.; (in music) the 6th note of the gamut; virtue, merit, L.; n. wealth, property, L.; (ā), f. in 2. *tiro-dhā*; *dur-dhā* (qq. vv.)

यक् 1. *dhak*, nom. fr. *dagh* or *dah* (cf. *dakṣiṇa-dagh* and *usā-dah*).

यक् 2. *dhak*, an exclamation of wrath, Uttarar. iv, 23.

यक्त् *dhakit*, ind. = *dhik*, Pān. v. 3, 72, Kāś.

यक् *dhakk*, cl. 10. P. *dhakkayati*, to destroy, annihilate, Dhātup. xxxii, 55.

यक्त् *dhākshat* and *dhākshu*, mfn. (√*dah*) = *dkkshat* and *dkkshu*, RV.

यगङ्गिति *dhagaddhag-iti*, ind. (onomat.) crack! crack! HParīś.

यगिति *dhag-iti*, ind. (onom.) in a moment, at once, Kād.

यथोक्त *dhānoka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

यट *dhāta*, m. (prob. fr. √*dhri* like *bhaṭa* fr. √*bhr̥*) a balance or the scale of a b°, Hcat. (cf. *tulā*); ordeal by the b°, Mit.; the sign of the zodiac Libra, Jyot.; (f), f. old cloth or raiment; a piece of cloth worn over the privities, L. **Dhaṭi-dāna**, n. giving an old cloth to a woman after impregnation, MW.

Dhaṭaka, m. a kind of weight = 14 Vallas or 42 Raktikās, Lll.

यटिका *dhāṭikā*, *dhāṭin*, and *dhāṭikāca*, w. r. for *ghaṭikā* &c.

यडिश्च *dhāḍieva*, m. N. of a man, Inscr.

धण *dhaṇ*, cl. 1. P. *dhaṇati*, to sound, Dhātup. xiii, 11 (cf. √1. *dhan*, *dhvan*).

धनूर *dhattūra*, m. the white thorn-apple, Datura Alba (used as a poison), Suśr. (also °*raka*, m., °*kā*, f.); Bhpr.; Kāv.; gold; Kāv.; n. the fruit of Datura Alba, Kathās.

धन् 1. *dhan*, cl. 1. P. *dhanati*, to sound, L. (cf. √*dhan* and *dhvan*).

धन् 2. *dhan*, cl. 3. P. *dadhānti* (Pān. vi, 1, 192) to cause to run or move quickly (p. *dadhānti*, *dadhānvds*; Pot. *dadhānyur*, RV.) to bear fruit, Dhātup. xxv, 23; Caus. *dhanādyati*, °te,

to cause to move or run; to move or run, RV. (cf. *dhanu* and *dhanishṭha*).

Dhāna, n. the prize of a contest or the contest itself (lit. a running match, race, or the thing raced for; *hitān dhānam*, a proposed prize or contest; *dhanam* √*ji*, to win the p° or the fight), RV.; booty, prey (*dhanam* √*bhr̥* Ā., to carry off the prize or booty), RV.; AV.; any valued object, (esp.) wealth, riches, (movable) property, money, treasure, gift, RV. &c. &c.; capital (opp. to *vṛddhi* interest), Yājñ. ii, 58; = *go-dhana*, Hariv. 3886; (arithm.) the affirmative quantity or plus (opp. to *ṛiṇa*, *kṣhaya*, *vyaya*, *hāni*); N. of the 2nd mansion, Var.; n. N. of a merchant, HParīś.; Sighās. — **kāma** (*dhāna*-) and **kāmya**, mfn. desirous of wealth, covetous, AV. — **keli**, m. 'sporting with w°', N. of Kubera, L. — **kośa**, m. treasure of w° or money, R. — **kṛiti** (or °*tā*), f. a woman bought with m°, MW. — **kahaya**, m. loss of m° or property, Var.; Pañc.; N. of a man, Vet. — **garva**, m. 'purse-proud', N. of a man, Daś. — **garvita**, mfn. proud of money, MW. — **giri**, m. m°-mountain, N. of a man, HParīś. — **gupta**, mfn. (for *g°-dh°*) one who guards his m° carefully; m. N. of a merchant's son, Pañc. ii, 113 (tā, f. 113). — **gotpi**, mfn. = prec. mfn., Kāv. — **oandra**, N. of an author. — **oohi**, m. the Numidian crane (= *karēlayya*), L. — **cyuta**, mfn. fallen from wealth, poor, W. — **jāta**, mfn. arising from wealth, produced by w°, W.; n. pl. goods of every kind, Mn. ix, 114. — **jī**, mfn. winning a prize or booty, victorious, wealth-acquiring, RV.; AV.; VS.; m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhGr. — **m-jaya**, mfn. = prec. mfn., RV.; AV.; TBr.; m. fire, Kāth.; a partic. vital air supposed to nourish the body, Vedāntas.; Plumbago Zeylanica, L.; N. of Arjuna, MBh.; Hariv.; the 9th day of the Karma-māsa (s. v.), the plant Terminalia Arjuna, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; of a Vyāsa, VP.; of a king of Kālīṅga, Kathār.; of a king of Kausthalapura, L.; of the author of the Daśa-rūpaka &c. (see below); of a merchant, SkandaP.; of a Brāhmaṇ, pl. his descendants, Pravar.; *-kośa*, m., *-nāma-mālā*, f., and *-nighaṇṭu*, m. N. of dictionaries; *-vijaya*, m. 'the victory of Dhanam-jaya or Arjuna', N. of a Vyāyoga by Kāncana; *-samgraha*, m. N. of wk. — *-sena*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **tama**, m. (with *dāya*) an exceedingly rich donation, TāṇḍyaBr. — **tripti**, f. sufficiency of money, Pañc. — **trishṇā**, f. thirst for m°, covetousness, MW. — **tyaj**, mfn. resigning wealth, ib. — **da**, mf(ā)n. 'w°-giving', liberal, Kām.; m. Barringtonia Acutangula, L.; N. of Kubera, MBh.; R. &c.; a Guhyaka, L.; N. of a servant of Padma-pāṇi, W.; of sev. men, Sighās.; of a monkey, RāmātUp.; of a mountain, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a Tantra deity, Tantras.; n. a kind of house, Gal. — *-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.; *-deva*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; *-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra; °*dhākṣi*, f. a kind of tree (= *kuberākṣi*), L.; °*dānuja*, m. the younger brother of Kubera, N. of Rāvapa, R.; °*dā-pūjāyantra*, n. N. of a mystical diagram, Tantras.; °*dāmantra*, m. N. of a partic. prayer, ib.; °*dāya*, Nom. P. °*yate*, to resemble Kubera, Jātakam.; °*dā-vāsa*, m. K°'s residence, N. of the mountain Kailāsa, L.; °*dā-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra; °*dāvara*, m. 'wealth-giving lord', N. of Kubera, Kathās.; °*dāvara-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. — **daṇḍa**, m. fine, amerement, Mn.; Yājñ. — **datṭa**, m. 'w°-given', N. of sev. merchants, Mṛicch.; Kathās.; Vet. — **darpa**, m. pride of w°, MW. — **dā**, mfn. prize-giving, giving booty or treasures, RV.; AV. (cf. *da*). — **dāyin**, mfn. giving rewards or treasures, SaphUp.; m. N. of Agni, L. — **deva**, m. N. of a minister and author, Cat.; of another man, Pañc. — **dharma** or °**man**, m. N. of a king, VP.; °**mani**, n. du. (*Prajā-pateḥ*) N. of 2 Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **dhāni** (*dhāna*-), f. receptacle for valuable articles, TĀr. — **dhānya**, n. money and grain (°*nyā-dhika*, mfn. rich in m° and g°, MW.); a spell for restraining certain magical weapons, R. — **nāsa**, m. loss of wealth or property, Kāv. — **netṛi**, m. 'bringer of w°', prince, king, Gal. — **m-dadā**, f. 'w°-granting', N. of a Buddh. deity. — **pati** (*dhāna*-), m. lord of w° (with or scil. *dhanānam*), AV.; a rich man, Kāv.; a king, Gal.; N. of Kubera, ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh.; Kāv.; N. of sev. authors, Cat. (also *-mītra* and *-sūri*). — **paṇa**, mf(ā)n. fond of money, Vām. — **pālā**, m. guardian of treasure, treasurer, AV.; king, Gal.; N. of a grammarian; of the author of the Pāiya-lacchū &c., Cat.; of other men, HParīś.

— **pāśaikā** or °**oi**, f. thirst for wealth, avarice, L. — **priya**, mfn. fond of w°, MW.; (ā), f. N. of a plant, L. (prob. w. r. for *ghana*). — **bhākṣhā**, m. pl. booty and enjoyments, RV. x, 102. — **maḍa**, m. pride of money, Kathās.; = *-vat*, mfn. proud of money, Kāv. — **mītra**, m. N. of sev. men, Śak.; Daś.; = **mīla**, n. principal, capital, L.; mfn. proceeding from or founded on wealth, Hit. — **mūlya**, n. w°-root, capital; — *-tā*, f., Jātakam. — **mohana**, m. N. of a merchant's son, Kathās. — **yauvana-sālin**, mfn. endowed with w° and youth, Kathās. — **raksha**, m. keeping money, not spending it, Kāv. — **raksha-ka**, m. N. of Kubera, R. — **rūpa**, n. a partic. kind of property, Gaut. — **roa** (RV.); — **rci** (SV.), nfn. shining with booty (fr. *ṛica*, *-rici*; √*arc*). — **rpa** (for *-ṛiṇa*), n. (in arithm.) positive and negative quantities, MW. — **lūbha**, mfn. greedy of wealth, avaricious, Var. — **lobha**, m. desire of w°, covetousness, Kathās. — **lobhin**, mfn. = *-lūbha*, MW. — **va**, Nom. (fr. the next) P. °*vaṭi*, to become rich, Kulār.; — **vat**, mfn. wealthy, rich; m. a rich man, Mn.; R. &c.; the sea or ocean, Kāvād. iii, 117; (f), f. the constellation Dhanishṭhā, L.; N. of a Vidyā-dhārī and a merchant's daughter, Kathās. — **varjita**, mfn. destitute of w°, poor, Pañc. — **varman**, m. N. of a man, Kuṭṭanim. — **viparyaya**, m. = *-nāsa*, Kāv. — **vibhāga**, m. distribution of w°, MW. — **vṛddha**, mfn. rich in money, Kāv. — **vṛddhi**, f. increase of property, MW. — **vyaya**, m. the spending of m° or treasure, extravagance, Kathās. — **āri**, f. N. of a woman, HParīś. — **sam-oaya**, m. (Mn.), °**yana**, n. (Kāv.) collection of m°, riches. — **samoyin**, mfn. having a c° of m°; m. a rich man, Var. — **sāni**, mfn. granting or winning wealth, AV.; ChUp. — **sampatti** (Hit.), °**pad** (Var.), f. accumulation or abundance of w°. — **sam-mata**, m. N. of a prince, Divyāv. — **sā**, mfn. = *-sāni*, RV.; AV.; AitBr. — **sāti** (*dhāna*-), f. acquisition of w°, RV.; AV.; VS. — **sādhana**, n. id., Sighās. — **sū**, m. 'w°-producer', the fork-tailed shrike, L. — **stha**, mfn. 'living in w°', wealthy, rich, MBh. — **sthāna**, n. 'receptacle for w°', treasury; (astron.) the 2nd mansion; °*dhādhikārin*, n. 'superintendent of t°', a treasurer, Rājāt. — **spṛit**, mfn. carrying away the prize or booty, RV. — **svāmin**, m. owner of money, capitalist, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 4, 35. — **hara**, mfn. m°-stealing; m. a thief or an heir, L.; a kind of plant, Bhpr.; (f), f. a kind of perfume commonly called Chora, ib. — **harin**, mfn. = prec. mfn., MW. — **hāra**, mfn. with money, Divyāv. — **hārin**, nfn. = *-hara*, MW. — **hārya**, mfn. to be won by money, Mṛicch. i, 23. — **hina**, mfn. = *-varjita*, Kāv.; — *-tā*, f. poverty, ib. — **hit**, mfn. = *-hara*, Kāv.; m. a thief, MW.; a kind of bulbous plant, L. **Dhanāgama**, m. (ifc. f. ā) accession of wealth, gain, Mn.; Var. &c. **Dhanādhyā**, mfn. opulent, rich, Kāv.; — *-tā*, f. riches, wealth, Rājāt. **Dhanādāna**, n. acceptance of money, Mn. xi, 69; *-nibandhana*, mfn. contingent on the possession or non-possession of wealth, ib. **Dhanādhiḥkāra**, m. title or right to property, ib. **Dhanādhiḥkārin**, m. heir; = the next, W. **Dhanādhiḥkr̥ta**, m. 'placed over treasures', a treasurer, W. **Dhanādhiḥgotṛi**, n. 'guardian of t°', N. of Kubera, MBh. **Dhanādhipa**, m. 'lord of t°', N. of Kubera, Hariv. **Dhanādhipati**, m. id., Kathās.; Kir.; °*patya*, n. dominion over t°, MBh. **Dhanādhyaksha**, n. 'overseer of t°', treasurer, R.; N. of Kubera, MBh.; Hariv. **Dhanāndha**, mfn. blinded by riches, MW. **Dhanānvita**, mfn. endowed with riches, wealthy, Var. **Dhanānpahāra**, m. taking away of property, fine, amerement; plunder, W. **Dhanāpti**, f. acquisition of wealth, Pañc. **Dhanāyus**, m. N. of a son of Purū-ravas, MBh. (cf. *van*). **Dhanārghā**, mfn. deserving a reward or prize, TS. **Dhanāroṭita**, mfn. 'honoured by w°', rich, opulent, W. **Dhanārjana**, n. acquisition of w° or property, W. **Dhanārthin**, mfn. 'w°-seeking', covetous, miserly, Mn.; Kāv. **Dhanāśā**, f. longing after w°, desire for riches, Hariv.; Hit.; hope of gaining wealth, Kāv. **Dhanēochā**, f. desire for w°, Kāv. **Dhanēs**, m. 'w°-lord', a rich man, Sighās. **Dhanēsā**, m. id., Var.; N. of Kubera, ib.; Hariv. (*-tva*, n., Jātakam.); N. of Vopadeva's teacher, Cat. **Dhanēsvara**, m. 'treasure-lord', N. of Kubera, MBh.; N. of a Brāhmaṇ, PadmaP.; of Vopadeva's teacher (cf. prec.) &c., Cat.; (f), f. a rich woman or the wife of Kubera, BhP. vi, 19, 25. **Dhanāśvarya**, n. dominion over riches, Mn. **Dhanāshin**, mfn. longing for t°,

wishing for money, Jātakam; m. a creditor who claims his m°, Mn. viii, 60. **Dhanōshman** (or **ⁿdōshⁿ**), m. burning desire for m° or for wealth, Mn. ix, 231.

Dhanaka, m. avarice, covetousness, L.; N. of a Yādava (son of Dur-mada or Dur-mada), Pur.; of another man, Daś.

Dhanāya, Nom. P. A. °yati, °te, to wish for wealth or money, be desirous of (gen., dat. or acc.), VS.; MBh.; Kir. °yā, f. desire of w°, covetousness, L. °yū, mfn. acquiring m°, AV.

Dhanika, mfn. wealthy, opulent, Pañc.; Dhūrtas. (-tā, f. wealth, opulence, Kāv.); good, virtuous, L.; m. a rich man, owner, creditor, Mn.; Yājñ.; a husband, L.; N. of Sch. on Daśar.; m. n. coriander, L.; (ā), f. a virtuous or excellent woman; any young woman or wife, L.; Panicum Italicum, L.

Dhanin, mfn. possessing wealth or treasures, wealthy, rich, well off, RV.; MBh. &c.; m. a rich man, owner, creditor, Mn.; Yājñ.; N. of Kubera, L.; of a messenger of the Kapas, MBh.

Dhanishtha, mfn. (superl. of √2. dhan) very swift, RV. x, 73, 1; (fr. dhanā) very rich, Śākh-Sr. viii, 20, 4; (ā), f. sg. and pl. the more modern N. of the Nakshatra Śrāvishthā or 24th lunar mansion, ŚākhGr.; MBh. &c.

Dhanikā, f. = **dhanikā**, a young woman, L.

Dhaniya, Nom. P. °yati, to wish for riches, Pañ. vii, 4, 34, Kāś.

Dhaniyaka or **ⁿeyaka**, n. coriander seed (= **dhanīyaka**), L.

1. **Dhanī**, m. a store of grain, L. (for 2. see **dhanu**).

Dhanya, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, Hariv.

Dhanya, mfn. bringing or bestowing wealth, opulent, rich (ifc. full of), RV. &c. &c.; fortunate, happy, auspicious, Mn.; MBh. &c.; good, virtuous, L. (cf. **dhanika**); wholesome, healthy, Car.; m. infidel, atheist, W.; a spell for using or restraining magical weapons, R.; Vatica Robusta, L.; N. of a man, Rājat. (cf. Pañ. iv, 1, 110, g. **asvādī**); of the Vaiśyas in Krauñca-dvīpa, VP.; (ā), f. a nurse, L.; Emblem Myrobalan, L.; N. of Dhruva's wife, VP.; (also n.) coriander, L.; n. treasure, wealth, L. — **tā**, f. fortune, good luck, opulence, MBh. — **tīthi**, m. an auspicious or a particular day, L. — **tva**, n. = **-tā**, f., MW. — **m-manya**, mfn. thinking one's self fortunate, Daś. — **vīda**, m. thanksgiving, praise, applause, MW. — **stotra**, n. 'the praise of the blessed', N. of a poem ascribed to Śaṅkarācārya, Cat. **Dhan-yāśī**, f., see **dhanāśī** below. **Dhan-yāśhaka**, n. = **ⁿya-stotra**, Cat. **Dhan-yōdāya**, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

Dhanyaka, m. N. of a man, Daś.

Dhanyāka, n. Coriandrum Sativum, L.

धनस्यक dhanasyaka, m. Asteracantha Longifolia, L.

धनाश्री dhanāśrī or **dhanīyāśī** (in music) N. of a Rāgini.

धनीराम dhanīrāma, m. N. of an author, Cat.

धनु dhanu, m. or (Up. i, 82) 2. **dhanū**, f. (fr. √2. dhan) a bow, Hit.; Śānti.; a measure of 4 Hastas or cubits, L. (cf. **dhanu-antara** below); the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, Priy. i, 5; Buchanania Latifolia, L.; Semecarpus Anacardium, L.; (**dhanu** or **dhanū**), f. a dry sandbank, a sandy shore [cf. Engl. **bight**, Germ. **Bucht**], RV.; AV. i, 17 (nom. °nūs). — **ketaki**, f. a kind of flower, L. — **gupta**, m. N. of a man, L. — **rāja**, m. N. of one of the ancestors of Śākya-muni, L. — **rāśi**, m. the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, L. — **śrenī**, f. Sansevieria Zeylanica, L. — **stambha**, see **dhanuś-s°**. — **hastā**, f. N. of a being attendant on Devī, W. **Dhanu-āṅga**, see **dhan-vaga**. **Dhanu-antara**, n. the space or distance of a Dhanu or 4 Hastas, MBh. viii, 4224; N. of Śiva, vii, 9536 (Nilak. 'bow-string'; but cf. **tari**). **Dhanv-arghas**, mfn. overflowing the dry land, RV. v, 45, 2.

Dhanuḥ, incomp. for **ⁿnus**. — **kāṇḍa**, **khaṇḍa**, **-paṭa** = **dhanuś-k°**, **-kh°**, **-p°** (below). — **śata**, n. 100 Dhanus or 400 Hastas or cubits, Mn. viii, 237. — **śikhā**, f. = **nur-guṇā** (below), L. — **śilā**, f. bow-room, Hariv. — **śrenī**, f. = **dhanu-s°** or **ma-hēndra-vāruṇī**. — **samsthā**, mfn. shaped like a bow, MBh. — **stambha**, m. a kind of spasmodic contraction of the body, Suśr.

Dhanur, incomp. for **ⁿnus**. — **ākāra** or **ākṛiti**, mfn. bow-shaped, curved, bent, W. — **ārti**, f. the end of a bow (where the string is fastened), ŚBr. — **āsana**, n. a partic. mode of sitting, Cat. — **gupa**,

m. a bow-string, W.; (ā), f. Sansevieria Zeylanica (from the leaves of which a tough thread is extracted of which b°-strings were made), L. — **graha**, m. bearing a b° an archer, R.; the art of managing a b°, MBh.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, ib. — **grāha** (MBh.), **hīn** (Śāk.), m. an archer. — **jyā**, f. a bow-string, ŚvGr.; Hariv. — **īta-lāḍa**, m. the mere twanging noise of the b°-st°, MW. — **durga**, mfn. made inaccessible or protected by a desert; n. a place so protected, MBh. xii, 3332; Mn. vii, 70 (v. l. **dhanu-s°**). — **druma**, m. 'b° tree', the bamboo (used for bows), L. — **dvitya**, mfn. furnished with a b°, MW. — **dharma**, m. = **graha**, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. (also as N. of Śiva); the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, Var.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. — **dhārin** (R.), **-bhṛit** (Ragh.), m. bow-man, archer. — **makha**, v. l. for **-maha**. — **madhya**, n. the middle part of a b° (= **lastaka**), L. — **maha**, m. the consecration of a b°, Hariv. — **mārga**, m. 'b°-line', curve, L. — **māli**, f. = **guṇā**, L. — **māsa-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. = **yantra**, n. (Bālar.), **-yashṭi**, f. (Daś.) a bow (lit. b°-instrument, b°-stick). — **yāsa**, m. Alhagi Maurorum, L. — **yogyā**, f. b°-exercise, archery, Bālar. — **latā**, f. a bow (lit. b°-creeper), Kathās.; = **soma-vallī**, L. — **vaktra**, m. 'b°-mouth', N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. — **vakra**, mfn. crooked like a b°, Suśr. — **vāta**, m. a kind of disease, Cat. — **vidyā**, f. 'b°-science', archery, Vet.; **-dīpikā**, f., **dyādrambha-prayoga**, m. N. of wks. — **vikāsha**, m. 'b°-plant', the bamboo; Ficus Religiosa; Semecarpus Anacardium; Isora Corylifolia, L.; a measure of 4 cubits, L.; (geom.) an arc, W. — **veda**, m. the science of archery, an a°-treatise (regarded as an Upa-veda connected with the Yajur-veda, and derived from Viśvāmitra or Bhṛigu), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a wk. by Śārṅga-datta, Cat.; **-cintā-maṇi**, m. N. of wk.; **-para** or **-parā-yāna**, mfn. devoted to archery; **-prakaraṇa**, n.; **-sāra**, m. N. of wks. — **vedin**, mfn. versed in a°; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **hastā**, mfn. bow in hand, having a bow, W.

Dhanush, in comp. for **ⁿnus**. — **kapāla**, n., g. **kaskādi**. — 1. **-kara**, m. a bow-maker, L.; (ī), f. a kind of flower, L. — 2. **-kara**, mfn. b° in hand, armed with a b°, L. — **karshapa**, n. bending a b°, Ragh. vii, sq. — **kāṇḍa**, n. sg. b° and arrow, Hit. — **kāra** and **-krīṭi**, m. a b° maker, VS. — **koṭi** or **ⁿī**, f. the curved end of a b°, MBh.; Kāv. etc. — **khaṇḍa**, n. a portion of a b°, Megh. 15. — **khātā**, f. N. of a river, Kāś. on Pañ. vi, 2, 146. — **paṭa**, m. Buchanania Latifolia, L. — **pāṇi**, mfn. b° in hand, armed with a b°, MBh.; R. — **mat**, mfn. armed with a b°, an archer, MBh.; R. &c.; n. N. of a mountain to the north of Madhya-deśa, Var.; (ī), f. N. of the tutelary deity in the family of Vyāghra-pād, BrahmaP.; **-tā**, f. archery, Bharṭi. i, 13.

Dhanusha, m. N. of a Rishi (°**śhākhya**, MBh. xii, 12758). **Dhanushāksha** (or **ⁿshākhsha**) id., iii, 10741.

Dhanushka, mfn. ifc. = **dhanus**, see **sa**; n. a small bow, Lāty. viii, 6, 8.

Dhanus, n. (m. g. **ardharācādi**; cf. **dhanu**) a bow, RV. &c. &c.; a measure of length = 4 Hastas or 4 Gavyūtis, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; (geom.) an arc or part of a circle; (astron.) an arc or quadrant for ascertaining the sun's altitude and zenith-distance; a fiddlestick; the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, Sūryas.; Var.; Buchanania Latifolia, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh. vii, 9536 (armed with a bow, L., or = **dhanuś-svarūpa**, Nilak.); a desert, arid land (cf. **ⁿnur-durga**). **Dhanustambha**, see **ⁿnuḥ-s°**.

धनु dhandha, n. indisposition, L. (cf. **dhāndhya**).

धनु dhanya, **dhanika** etc. See col. 1.

धनु dhanu, cl. i. P. A. **dhanvati**, °te (Impv. **dhaniva**, metric. for **dhanva**, SV.; pf. **da-dhanv**, **vīre**, p. **dadhānuḥ**; aor. **dādhānuḥ**) to run or flow; cause to run or flow, RV. (Cf. √2. **dhan**; **dhan** and 1. **dhāv**).

Dhānūtri, mfn. running, moving quickly, RV. **Dhanva**, n. = **dhanvān** (Up. iv, 95, Sch.; esp. at the beginning and at the end of comp.; cf. **ishu**, **tisri**, **prīya**; also ā, f. in **dhanvābhis**, Hariv. 7315, v. l. **ⁿvibhis**); m. N. of a man, Rājat. v, 51; 56. — **ga**, see s. v. — **carā**, mfn. going in a desert land, RV. v, 36, 1. — **cyāt**, mfn. shaking the ground, i, 168, 5. — **ja**, mfn. growing on dry soil, produced on barren land, Suśr. — **taru**, m. 'desert tree', a kind

of Soma plant, L. — **durga**, mfn., see **dhanur-d°**. — **dhi**, m. a bow-case, Śākh-Sr. — **pati**, m. g. **asva-paty-ādi**. — **yavāsa**, **śaka**, m. Alhagi Maurorum, L. — **yāsa**, **śaka**, m. id., Car. **Dhanvācārya**, m. teacher of archery (Śiva), MBh.

Dhanvan, n. a bow, RV. &c. (esp. ifc.; cf. **asthi**, **ugra**, **kshīpra** &c., and Pañ. v, 4, 132 &c.; Vām. v, 2, 67); rain-bow, MānGr. i, 4; the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, Jyot.; (also m.) dry soil, shore (**samudrasya**; cf. **dhanu**); a desert, a waste, RV. &c. &c.; m. Alhagi Maurorum, L.; N. of a country, BhP. (Cf. **dhanu**, **ⁿnus**).

Dhanvantari, m. (for **ⁿvani-t°**) 'moving in a curve', N. of a deity to whom oblations were offered in the north-east quarter, Kauś. 74; Mn. iii, 85, MBh. xiii, 4662 (where **ⁿtare** w. r. for **ⁿtareḥ**); of the sun, MBh. iii, 155; the physician of the gods (produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of Amṛita in his hands, the supposed author of the Āyur-veda, who in a later existence is also called Divo-dāsa, king of Kāśi, and considered to be the founder of the Hindī school of medicine), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Suśr.; Pur.; Rājat. vii, 1392 (**dhanu**); N. of the author of a medical dictionary (perhaps the same mentioned among the 9 gems of the court of Vikramāditya), Cat. — **gupāgupa-yoga-śata**, n., **-grantha**, m. N. of wks. — **grastā**, f. Helloborus Niger, L. — **darpa-bhaṅga**, m. 'the breaking of Dh°s pride', N. of a ch. of Brahmap. iv. — **ni-gaṇṭu**, m., **-pañcaka**, n. N. of wks. — **yajña**, m. the sacrifice offered to Dh°, ŚvGr. i, 3, 12. — **vīlāsa** and **-sāra-nidhi**, m. N. of wks.

Dhanvantariya, mfn. composed by Dh° (also read **dhanu**), Cat.

Dhanvanyā, mfn. being in dry soil or barren land, AV.; Tār.

Dhanvā, in comp. for **ⁿvan**. — **yīn** or **-vin**, mfn. carrying or bearing a bow, VS. — **sāh** (**sāh**), mfn. skilled in archery, RV. i, 127, 3.

Dhanvāyana. See **bhīma-dh°**.

Dhanvin, mfn. (Vām. v, 2, 59) armed with a bow, a b°-man, MBh. &c. &c. (cf. **ishu**, **driḍha**, **bahu**); cunning, shrewd, L.; m. the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, Var.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Viṣṇu, L.; of Arjuna, L.; Terminalia Arjuna; Mimosaes Eleni; Alhagi Maurorum, L.; N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, Hariv.; of a Sch. on Drāhyśr. (also **ⁿvi-svāmīn**); **ⁿvi-bhāshya**, n. the Comm. of Dhanvin.

धनुग dhanvaga or **ⁿvaṅga**, m. Grewia Elastica, Bhpr.; n. its fruit.

धनुन dhanvana, m. n., id., L.; m. a kind of animal, VarBṣ. lxxxviii, 9; v. l. **ⁿvina**.

धम dham or **dhmā**, cl. i. P. **dhamāti** (A. °te, Up.; MBh.; cl. i. P. **dhmāntas** = **dhamantas**, BhP. x, 12, 7; perf. **dadhānu**, 3. pl. A. **ⁿmire**, MBh.; aor. **adhāmāsi**, Kāv.; Prec. **dhmā-yāt** or **dhme-yāt**, Gr.; fut. **dhamisyati**, MBh.; **dhmāsyati**, **dhmātā**, Gr.; ind. p. **-dhmāya**, Br.) to blow (either intrans. as wind [applied also to the bubbling Soma, RV. ix, 73] or trans. as to blow a conch-shell or any wind instrument), RV. &c. &c.; to blow into (loc.), MBh. i, 813; to breathe out, exhale, RV. ii, 34, 1; MBh. xiv, 1732; to kindle a fire by blowing, RV. ii, 24, 7; MBh. ii, 2483; to melt or manufacture (metal) by blowing, RV. &c. &c.; to blow or cast away, MBh. v, 7209; Pass. **dhamyate**, ep. also **ⁿti**, **dhmāyāte**, **ⁿti** (ŚBr.; MBh.) to be blown &c.; Caus. **dhmāpayati**, MBh. (aor. **adidhmapat**, Gr.; Pass. **dhmāpayati**, MBh.) to cause to blow or melt; to consume by fire, reduce to cinder, MBh.; Suśr.: Desid. **dīdhmāsi**, Gr.: Intens. **dedhmāyate**, Pañ. vii, 4, 31; **dādhmāyate**, p. **yamāna** being violently blown (conch-shell), BhP. i, 11, 2. [Cf. Slav. **dumo** 'smoke'.]

Dhama, mfn. blowing, melting (ifc.; cf. **karam**, **khariṃ**, **jalam** &c.); m. (only L.) the moon; N. of Brahman, of Yama; of Kṛishṇa.

Dhamaka, m. 'a blower', blacksmith (as blowing the forge), Up. ii, 35, Sch.

Dhama-dhama, m. 'blower', N. of a demon that causes disease, Hariv.; of an attendant of Śiva, L.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; (ā), ind. blowing repeatedly or the sort of sound made by blowing with a bellows or trumpet, MW.

Dhamana, mfn. blowing with a bellows, L.; blowing i. e. scaring away (cf. **māyā**); cruel, L.;

m. reed, Bhpr.; Azadirachta Indica, L.; m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh.; n. melting (of ore).

Dhamāni, f. the act of blowing or piping, RV. ii, 11, 8; (also °nī) a pipe or tube, (esp.) a canal of the human body, any tubular vessel, as a vein, nerve &c., AV.; ChUp.; MBh.; Sutr. &c. (24¹⁰ vessels starting from the heart or from the navel are supposed to carry the *rasa* or chyle through the body); the throat, neck, L.; N. of Hrāda's wife (the mother of Vāṭapi and Ilvala), BhP.; (f.) a sort of perfume, Bhpr.; turmeric or Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. — **sam-tata** and **nī-rajju-sam-tata**, mfn. 'having the veins strained like cords', emaciated, lank, Hariv.

Dhamānīla, mfn. full-veined, having prominent veins, g. *siddhāddi*.

Dhamara or **dhamātra**, m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh. (cf. *dhamana*).

Dhami, mfn. blowing, puffing; f. the act of blowing (see *antraṃ*).

Dhamitā, mfn. blown, kindled, RV.

Dhamitra, n. an implement for kindling fire, L. (cf. *dhaṭ*).

Dhamin. See *kāmaṃ-dh*.

Dhamyat or **yamāna**, mfn. being blown or melted, W.

धममाय dhamadhamāya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to quake, tremble, Mātaṭm. vii, 1.

धम्मट dhammaṭa, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

धम्मल dhammala, m. the breast ornamented with gold or jewels (cf. °milla), W.

धम्मिका dhammikā, f. N. of a woman, Rājat.

धम्मिल्ल dhammilla, m., ifc. °laka, mf(ā)n. a woman's braided and ornamented hair wound round the head, Kathās.; Sāh. &c. (Sātr. i, 58, w. r. *dhamilla*); N. of a Brāhman. — **caritra**, n. N. of wk.

धय dhaya, mf(ā)n. (°dhe) sucking, sipping, drinking; (often ifc.; cf. *āsyam*, *karam*, *gha-tim*); with gen., Naish. i, 82.

ध्यादvat, mfn. containing the word *dhayati* &c., TBr.

धयान्तिका, f. (dimin. of °nī) sucking, AV. Paipp.

धर dharma, mf(ā)n. (°dhri) hearing, supporting (scil. the world, said of Kṛishṇa and Śiva), MBh.; ifc. holding, bearing, carrying, wearing, possessing, having, keeping (also in memory), sustaining, preserving, observing (cf. *anṣu*, *aksha*, *kulam* &c.), MBh.; R. &c.; m. a mountain, Kir. xv, 12; (cf. *akṣiti*, *bhū* &c.); a flock of cotton, L.; a frivolous or dissolute man (= *viṣā*), L.; a sword, Gal.; N. of a Vasu, MBh.; of a follower of the Pāṇḍavas, ib.; of the king of the tortoises, L.; of the father of Padma-prabha (6th Arhat of pres. Ava-sarpiṇi), L.; (ā), f. 'bearer, supporter', the earth, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the uterus or womb, Bhpr.; a vein or tubular vessel of the body, L.; marrow, L.; a mass of gold or heap of valuables (representing the earth and given to Brāhmanas), W.; one of the 8 forms of Sarasvatī, id.; N. of one of the wives of Kāyapa (mother of the land and water-birds, prob. = the Earth), Hariv. 232 (v. l. *irā*); n. poison, L. (v. l. *dara*). — **paṭṭa** and **-sena**, m. N. of 2 princes of the Valabhi dynasty, Inscr. — **samstha**, mfn. mountain-like, MW. **धरādharā**, f. 'support of the mountains', the earth, L.

धरāpa, mf(ā)n. bearing, supporting, VS.; T. Ār.; m. a dike or bank, L.; the world, L.; the sun, L.; the female breast, L.; rice-corn, L.; N. of a king of the Nāgas, Sātr.; m. or n. a sort of weight variously reckoned as = 10 Palas = 16 silver Māshakas = 1 silver Purāṇa = 10 Satāmāna = 10 Nishpāva = 1 Karsha = 10 Pala = 24 Raktikā, Mn.; Yājñ.; Sutr.; Var. &c.; n. the act of bearing, holding, &c., Kāv.; bringing, procuring (cf. *kāma*); support, prop, stay (cf. *prithivī*, *savana*); a partic. high number, Buddh. (cf. *dhamana*, *dhamara*); (f.), see s. v. — **priyā**, f. N. of the goddess executing the commands of the 19th Arhat, Jain.

Dharāpi, f. (cf. the next) the earth (personif. as the wife of Dhruva), MBh.; R.; BhP. &c. — **kośa**, m. N. of the Dictionary of Dharāpi-dāsa. — **goni-ga**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **grāma**, m. N. of a village. — **ja**, m. 'earth-born', a tree, Daś.; 'son of the earth', metron. of the planet Mars, Var. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth; — **taitila**, m. a god on

earth, a Brāhman, Daś. — **dāsa**, m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat. — **dharma**, m. 'earth-bearer', N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, VP. (cf. *prithu-dharāpi-dh*); a mountain, MBh. (cf. °nī-dh). — **pati** (Prasaṅg.), — **bhuj** (Vcar.), — **bhrit** (Rāj.), m. a prince or king. — **maṇḍa**, m. or n. N. of a place, Lalit. — **suta**, m. metron. of the planet Mars, Var., Sch. (cf. °ja).

— **stha**, mfn. being or staying on earth, MW.

Dharāpi, f. (cf. °na and °ni) the earth, the soil or ground, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; a vein or tubular vessel of the body, L.; = **kanda**, L.; a beam or rafter for a roof, L.; N. of a Dictionary (cf. °nī-kośa). — **kanda**, m. a kind of bulbous plant or esculent root, L. — **kilaka**, m. a mountain, L. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth; — **irī**, m. N. of a prince of the Kimpurās, L. — **dharma**, mfn. bearing or sustaining the earth; m. N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, L.; of Śiva, MBh.; of Śeṣha, Hariv.; of the mythic elephants fabled to support the earth, MBh.; a mountain, MBh. &c.; a tortoise, L.; a king, Rājat.; N. of a man of the family of Maunin and son of Mahēśvara, Inscr.; of the father of Sasi-dhara, ib.; of the father of Vāsudeva and grandfather of the author Hari-nātha, Cat.; of the father of Dayā-sarpkara, ib.; of a Sch. on Mn., Kull.; of a poet and other authors (also with *pantha*), Cat.; of a Bodhi-sattva (also read °nī-dh), Buddh. — **dhrit**, m. 'earth-bearer', N. of Śeṣha, Hariv. 6766 (v. l. °bhrit). — **dhra**, m. id., a mountain, Vām. v, 2, 36. — **nārāyana-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **m-dhara**, see °nī-dh (above). — **pūra**, n. 'earth-flooding', the ocean, L. — **plava**, m. 'having the earth as ship', id., ib. — **bandha**, m. 'earth-bond', id., Balar. iv, 77. — **bhrit**, m. a mountain, Hariv. 13616 (cf. °dhrit). — **maṇḍala**, n. 'earth-sphere', the globe, Pañc. — **ruha**, m. 'earth-growing', a tree, R. — **varāha**, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; — **samvāda**, m. N. of wk. — **vratā**, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat. — **śvara** (°nīva), m. 'earth-lord', N. of Śiva, L.; — **rāja**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit. — **suta**, m. metron. of Āngiras or the planet Mars, L.; (ā), f. of Sita, L. — **sura**, m. 'god on earth', a Brāhman, RāmātUp.

Dharāpiya, mfn. to be held or borne (cf. *siro*).

Dharā, f. of °ra, q. v. — **kadamba**, m. Nauclea Cadamba, L. — **turāshāh** (sāh), m. prince, king, Naish. iii, 95. — **emaja** (°rām), m. metron. of the planet Mars, L. — **dharma**, m. 'earth-bearer', N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; BhP.; (ifc. f. ā) mountain, MBh.; R. &c.; °rēndra, m. 'm^c-king', N. of Himālaya, Śiṣ. i, 5. — **dhava**, m. 'earth-lord', king, Rājat. vii, 337. — **dhārē** (°rādha), f. the earth, L. — **dhīpa** (°rādha), m. id., MBh. — **pati**, m. id., Daś.; N. of Vishnu, BhP. — **putra**, m. metron. of the planet Mars, MBh. — **bandha**, m. = **dharā-nī-b**, Balar. vii, 46. — **bhuj**, m. 'earth-enjoyer', a king, Rājat. — **bhrit**, m. 'earth-bearer', a mountain, MBh. — **mara** (°rām), m. 'a god on earth', a Brāhman, MarkP. — **āya**, mf(ā)n. sleeping on the earth, Mn. vi, 26. — **sūnu**, m. = **putra**, L. **Dharādharā**, m. deliverance of the world, W. **Dharopastha**, m. the surface of the earth, L.

Dharīni, m. N. of an Āgastya, Pravar.

Dharitri, f. a female bearer or supporter, VS.; TS.; Hariv.; the earth, Var.; Kāv.; Pur. — **dharma**, m. 'earth-holder', mountain, Kir. — **putra**, m. metron. of the planet Mars, Var. Yogay. — **bhrit**, m. prince, king, ib., Sch. — **sutrāman**, m. id., Dhūrtan.

Dhariman, m. a balance, weight (cf. °ma-meya); form, figure, Up., Sch. — **ma-meya**, mfn. measurable by weight, Mn. viii, 321.

Dharītu. See *dur-dharītu*.

Dharīman, m. = **dharman**; only loc. °maṇi, according to custom or law or precept, RV.

1. **Dharūpa**, mf(ā)n. bearing, holding, supporter, RV.; VS.; AV.; m. N. of the supposed author of RV. v, 15; of Brahmanā, L.; heaven, L.; (also n.) water, L.; opinion, L.; (f.), f. capacious, as subst. receptacle, AV. iii, 12, 3; n. basis, foundation, firm ground (also pl.); the firm soil of the earth; prop, stay, receptacle, RV.; AV. — **hvara** (°rūpa), nfn. trembling in its foundations or receptacle, RV. i, 54, 10.

Dharāsa, mfn. holding, supporting; strong, powerful, able, Kāth.; ĀpSr. — **nasī**, mfn. id. (a synonym of *bala*, Naigh. ii, 9); full of spirit (as Soma), RV.; TBr.; n. support, RV. i, 105, 6.

Dharpi, m. supporter, keeper (of riches), i, 127, 7.

Dhartavya, mfn. to be upheld or supported; to be held or had or possessed; to be placed or fixed, W.

Dhartu. See *dur-dhartu*.

Dharti, m. bearer, supporter, RV.; AV.; &c. (f. *ti*, VS.; TS.); (°dāri), loc. inf. in bearing or supporting or preserving, RV. ii, 23, 17; ix, 86, 42.

Dhartrā, n. prop, support, stay, VS.; TS.; ŚaṅkhSr.; a house, L.; sacrifice, merit, L.

1. **Dharma**, m. (rarely n., g. *ardharāddi*; the older form of the RV. is *dhrman*, q. v.) that which is established or firm, steadfast decree, statute, ordinance, law; usage, practice, customary observance or prescribed conduct, duty; right, justice (often as a synonym of punishment); virtue, morality, religion, religious merit, good works (*dharmena* or °māt, ind. according to right or rule, rightly, justly, according to the nature of anything; cf. below; °me *shīta*, mfn. holding to the law, doing one's duty), AV. &c. &c.; Law or Justice personif. (as Indra, ŚBr. &c.; as Yama, MBh.; as born from the right breast of Yama and father of Śama, Kāma and Harsha, ib.; as Vishnu, Hariv.; as Prajā-pati and son-in-law of Daksha, Hariv.; Mn. &c.; as one of the attendants of the Sun, L.; as a Bull, Mn. viii, 16; as a Dove, Kathās. vii, 89, &c.); the law or doctrine of Buddhism (as distinguished from the *sāṅgha* or monastic order, MWB. 70); the ethical precepts of Buddhism (or the principal *dharma* called *sūtra*, as distinguished from the *abhi-dharma* or 'further dharma' and from the *vinaya* or 'discipline', these three constituting the canon of Southern B°, MWB. 61); the law of Northern B° (in 9 canonical scriptures, viz. Prajñā-pāramitā, Gaṇḍa-vyūha, Daśa-bhūmīśvara, Samādhi-rāja, Laṅkāvatāra, Saddharma-puṇḍarīka, Tathā-gata-guhyaka, Lalita-vistara, Suvarṇa-prabhāsa, ib. 69); nature, character, peculiar condition or essential quality, property, mark, peculiarity (= *sva-bhāva*, L.; cf. *daśa-dh-gata*, ŚBr. &c. &c.; °*upamānōpa-meyayor dh*°, the tertium comparationis, Pāp. ii, 1, 55, Sch.); a partic. ceremony, MBh. xiv, 2623; sacrifice, L.; the ninth mansion, Var.; an Upaniṣad, L.; associating with the virtuous, L.; religious abstraction, devotion, L.; = *upamā*, L. (cf. above); a bow, Dharmas.; a Soma-drinker, L.; N. of the 15th Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇi, L.; of a son of Anu and father of Ghrīta, Hariv.; of a s° of Gandhāra and f° of Dhritra, Pur.; of a s° of Haihaya and f° of Netra, BhP.; of a s° of Pṛithu-sṛavas and f° of Uśanas, ib.; of a s° of Su-vratā, VP. (cf. *dharma-sūtra*); of a s° of Dirgha-tapas, Vāyup.; of a king of Kāśmīra, Rāj. iv, 678; of another man, ib. vii, 85; of a lexicographer &c. (also °*paṇḍita*, °*bhaṭṭa* and °*śāstrin*), Cat. [Cf. Lat. *firmitas*, Lith. *dermē*]. — **kaṣṭhaka**, m. or n. armour or garb of virtue; °*praveśin*, mfn. putting it on, Śak. v, 11. — **kathaka**, m. propounder of the law (v. l. °*thika*), Buddh. — **kathā**, f. discourse upon l° &c., MW. — **karōpādhyāya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **karmān**, n. work of duty, pious action, BrahmvP.; Subh. — **kāṣkeshipī**, f. N. of a Gandharvī and a Kimp-narī, Kāraṇḍ. — **kāṇḍa**, m. n. N. of wk. — **kāma**, mfn. loving justice, observing right, R.; m. N. of a demon (son of Pāpyas), Lalit.; °*mārtha*, m. pl. virtue, pleasure, and wealth, Mn. vii, 151; °*mārtha-sambaddha*, mfn. joined with or containing v°, p°, and w°, MW. — **mārtha-sambaddha**, m. alliance for v°, p°, and w°, i. e. matrimony, MBh. i, 3007. — **kāya**, m. 'law-body', N. of one of the 3 bodies of a Buddha, Vajracch.; MWB. 246; 'having the l° for body', a Buddha, L.; a Jaina saint, W.; N. of Avalokiteśvara, Buddh.; of a god of the Bodhi tree, Lalit. — **kāra**, m. 'law-doer', N. of a man, MW. — **kāraṇa**, n. cause of virtue, ib. — **kārya**, n. any act of duty or religion, good work, virtuous conduct, Mn.; Yājñ.; Śak. — **kāla**, m. (°*kāya*?) a Jina, Gal. — **kīrti**, m. 'glory of the l°', N. of a philosopher and poet, Cat.; of a grammarian, ib.; of a king, Pur. — **kīla**, m. royal edict or grant (also °*ka*), L.; husband, Gal. — **kūpa**, m. N. of Sch. on R., Cat. — **kūpa**, m. 'holy well', N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. — **krīlocchra**, n. a difficult point of duty or right, MBh. — **i. -krīt**, mfn. (2. see under 3. *Dharma*) doing one's duty, virtuous, MBh. — **krītya**, n. fulfilment of duty, virtue, any moral or religious observance, Āpast.; Hariv. — **ketu**, m. 'having justice for a banner', N. of a son of Su-keṭu and father of Satya-keṭu, Hariv.; Pur.; a Buddha, Lalit.; a Jaina saint, W. — **kośa** or °*sha*, m. the treasury or collective body of laws and duties, Mn. i, 99; N. of wk., Cat. — **kośa-vyākhyā**, f. N. of a Buddh. wk. — **krīya**, f. observance of duties, pious work, righteous conduct, Mn.; Var.; Kām.; Śak. — **kshetra**, n. 'law-field'

= *kuru-kshetra*, q.v., Bhag. i. 1; m. a man of piety and virtue, W.; N. of aman, VP. — **khaṇḍa**, m. N. of wk. — **gaṇja**, m. the treasury of law, Kāraṇḍ. N. of a library consisting of sacred books, Buddh. — **gavesha**, m. 'virtue seeking', N. of a man, Advānaś. — **gaha-nābhayudgata-rāja**, m. 'a prince who has penetrated the depths of the law', N. of a Buddha. — **gup**, mfn. protecting or observing the law, MBh. — **gupta**, m. 'I^o-protected', N. of men, Kathās. — SkandaP. (also *-mīra*) of a poet, Cat.; of a Buddh. school; — *carita*, n. N. of wk. — **gopa**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. — **ghaṭa**, m. a jar of fragrant water offered daily in the month Vaiśākha, L.; — *vrata-kathā*, f. N. of wk. — **ghosha**, m. N. of an author, Car. = *ghna*, mfn. 'destroying law or right', unlawful, immoral, Yājñ. m. Terminalia Bellerica (whose seeds are used as dice), L. — **akra**, n. the wheel or range of the law, MBh.; Buddh.; Jain.; a partic. mythical weapon, Hariv.; R.; m. 'having or turning the wh^o of the I^o', a Buddha, L.; — *bhṛit*, m. 'holding the wh^o of the I^o', a Buddha or Jaina, L. — **akasha**, n. the eye of the I^o, Vajracch.; mfn. having an eye for the I^o or for what is right, R. — **candra**, m. 'I^o-moon', N. of a man, L. — **cara**, m. 'I^o-observer', N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit. — **carapa**, n. (MBh.), — **carayā**, f. (Āpast.) observance of the I^o, performance of duty. — **cārin**, mfn. observing the I^o, fulfilling one's duties, virtuous, dutiful, moral, MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; of a deity of the Bodhi tree, ib.; (iṇi), f. a female helpmate in the fulfilment of duties; an honest wife, a virtuous woman, Vikr. v. 13; L. (cf. *saha-dharma*). — **cintaka**, mfn. meditating on the law, familiar with it, MBh. — **cintana**, n. (L.), — **cintā**, f. (Lalit.) consideration of the I^o or duty, virtuous reflection. — **cintin**, mfn. = *cintaka*, Lalit. — **ochala**, m. fraudulent transgression of I^o or duty, MBh. — **ja**, mfn. produced by a sense of duty, Mn. ix, 107; m. = the next. — **janman**, m. 'son of Dharma', i.e. Yama, N. of Yudhi-shthira, BhP. — **jijñāsa**, f. 'inquiry into the I^o', N. of a Pārisiṣṭa of Kāty. — **jivana**, mfn. living by fulfilment of duties; m. a Brāhman who lives according to rule, Mn. ix, 273. — **jña**, mfn. knowing the I^o or what is right, Mn.; Var.; MBh. &c.; — *jama*, mfn. superl. R. ii, 112, 31. — **jñāna**, n. knowledge of I^o or duty, Hit. — **tattva**, n. the real essence of the I^o (*-tas*, ind. in a manner entirely corresponding to the I^o, MBh. viii, 229); N. of a wk. by Kamalakara; of a modern wk., RTL. 510, n. 1; — *prakāśa*, m. N. of wk.; — *vid*, mfn. knowing the truths of laws or religion, MW.; — *saṃgraha*, 'śvārtha-cintāmaṇi', m. N. of wks. — **tantra**, n. sg. and pl. the beginning and end of the law, summum jus, Gaut.; MBh.; m. N. of a nian, VP. — **tas**, ind. according to I^o or rule, rightly, justly, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Pañc.; from a virtuous motive, Mn. viii, 103; ifc. = *dharma*, from the rules of, VP. iii, 7, 20. — **tā**, f. essence, inherent nature, Buddh.; the being law or right, Jātakam.; (*layā*), ind. ifc. by way or means of, Divyā. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — **tyāga**, m. abandonment of religion, apostasy, MW. — **trāta**, m. 'I^o-protected', N. of a Buddh. author. — **tva**, n. inherent nature, peculiar property, Kap.; Sāh.; morality, piety, W. — **da**, mfn. giving or granting virtue, Hariv.; m. N. of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh. — **daśa-shikṣā**, f. fee for instruction in the law, Kāraṇḍ. — **datṭa**, m. N. of a poet and a writer on rhetoric, Cat. — **darśana**, n. knowledge of duty or I^o, MW. — **darśin**, mfn. seeing what is right, R. (B.), Comm. — **daṇa**, n. a gift made from duty, L.; — *padhati*, f. N. of wk. — **dāra**, m. pl. a lawful wife, Kathās. — **dāsa**, m. 'duty-slave', N. of a man, Buddh.; of sev. authors (a poet, a grammarian and a Sch. on Karpūra-mañjari), Cat. — **dinnā**, f. (Pāli = *dattā*) 'given by religion', N. of a female, Buddh. — **dīpa**, m., — **dīpikā**, f. N. of wks. — **duḥghā**, f. a cow milked for a sacrifice, BhP. — **drīdhābhedya-sunilambha**, m. N. of a king of the Garuḍa, L. — **drīṣṭi**, mfn. seeing the right, regarding piety, MW. — **drīṣṭi**, mfn. id., MBh. — **deva**, m. the god of justice, MBh. — **deśaka**, m. teacher of the law, Pañc. iii, 133 (v. l. *mad*). — **deśanā**, f. instruction in the I^o, ib. (B.; v. l. *mōpād*); with Buddhists = sermon, Kāraṇḍ. — **Lalit** = *dogdhrī*, f. a cow whose milk is destined for sacrifice, VP. (cf. *duḥghā*). — **dravī**, f. 'having I^o or virtue for its waters', N. of the Ganges, L. — **droh**, mfn. violating the I^o or right, Mcar. ii, 7. — **droha**, m. or n. 'I^o-vessel', N. of the I^o-books of Mn., Vas., Yājñ. and Gaut., Sch. on Gobh. Śrāddhak. — **drohin**,

mfn. = *-druh*; m. a Rākshasa, L. — **dvāra**, n. pl. the virtues or duties as a means of acquiring the highest wisdom, Car. — **dveshin**, m. Terminalia Bellerica, L. (cf. *-ghna*). — **dvaita-nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **dhara**, m. 'I^o-supporter', N. of a partic. Samādhi; of a prince of the Kimpurā, of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **dhātu**, m. 'the element of I^o or of existence', one of the 18 Dhātus of the Buddhists; a Buddha (whose essence is I^o), L.; — *niyāta*, m. a partic. Samādhi, L.; — *parirakshinī*, f. N. of a Kimpurā, Kāraṇḍ.; — *vāg-īvara*, m. N. of a Buddh. deity. — **dhātṛi**, f. female I^o-supporter &c. (said of the water), Hariv. — **dhāraya**, mfn. maintaining the I^o, MaitrS. — **dhurya**, mfn. foremost in justice, Kām. — **dhṛik**, m. N. of a son of Śva-phalka, Hariv.; VP. (lit. = next or fr. *dhṛishṭi*?). — **dhṛit**, mfn. observing the I^o &c., AV. — **dhenu**, f. = *dogdhrī*, VP. — **dhvaja**, mfn. 'whose banner is I^o', feigning virtue, hypocritical, an impostor, BhP. (also *-vat* and *-jika*, MBh.; *-jin*, Mn. iv, 195); m. N. of the sun, MBh. iii, 149; of a king of Mithila (son of Kuśa-dhvaja, father of Amita-dhvaja and Kṛita-dhvaja), Pur.; of a brother of Kuśa-dhvaja, ib.; of a king of Kāncana-pura, ib.; of another person, Lalit. — **nada**, m. N. of a sacred lake, SkandaP. — **nandana**, m. 'Dharma's joy or son', N. of Yudhi-shthira; pl. the sons of Paṇḍu, BhP. i, 9, 12 (cf. *-ja*, *-janman* &c.). — **nandin**, m. N. of a Buddh. author. — **nātha**, m. legal protector, R. — **nābha**, m. 'I^o-centre', N. of Vishnu, L.; of a king, Cat. — **nāśa**, f. 'law-ruin', N. of a fictitious city, Kautukas. — **nitya**, mfn. constant in duty, MBh. — **nibandha**, m. attachment to I^o, virtue, piety, W. (*dhin*, mfn. pious, holy, ib.); N. of wk. — **niveśa**, m. religious devotion, MW. — **nishṭha**, mfn. grounded on or devoted to virtue, Mṛicch. x, 53. — **nishpatti**, f. fulfilment of duty, moral or religious observance, W. — **netra**, m. 'I^o-eyed', N. of a grandson of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of a son of Tapsu and father of Dushmanta, Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Haihaya, ib.; of a son of Su-vrata, BhP., VP. (v. l. *sūtra*). — **mpadā**, mfn. giving the I^o, Kāraṇḍ. (ā), f. N. of a Gandharvi, ib. — **pañcaviṃśatikā**, f. N. of wk. — **paṭṭa**, m. the band of I^o or duty, L. — **paṭtana**, v. l. for *-pattana*, q.v. — **pati** (*dhārma*), m. the lord or guardian of I^o and order, VS.; ŚBr. — **pattana**, n. 'the city of the law', N. of the city of Śrāvastī (v. l. *-paṭtana*, VarBṣ. xiv, 14), L.; pepper, Bhpr. — **patra**, n. Ficus Glomerata, L. — **patnī**, f. a lawful wife, Mn.; Yājñ. MBh.; Kāv. (cf. *-dāra*). — **patha**, m. = next, R.; N. of a merchant, L. — **pathin**, m. (nom. *-panthās*) the way of duty or virtue, R. — **para**, mfn. intent on virtue, pious, righteous, Āpast.; Var.; MBh.; Kāv. — **parāyana**, mfn. id., MBh.; R. — **parikṣā**, f. 'inquiry into the I^o', N. of wk. — **pariyāya**, m. N. of partic. Buddh. wks., Lalit.; Kāraṇḍ. — **pāṭhaka**, m. a teacher of I^o, lawyer, Mn. xii, 111. — **pāla**, m. 'I^o-guardian', fig. = punishment or sword, MBh. xii, 4429; 6204; N. of a minister of king Daśa-ratha, R.; of a great scholar, Buddh.; of a prince, Inscr.; of a poet, Cat. — **pāsa**, m. 'band of I^o or duty', N. of a partic. mythical weapon, R. — **pīṭha**, m. 'I^o-seat', N. of a place in Varāṇasi, SkandaP.; (ā), f. N. of a serpent-maiden, Kāraṇḍ. — **pidā**, f. transgression of I^o or duty, Daś. — **putra**, m. a son begot from a sense of duty, L.; N. of Yudhi-shthira (cf. *-janman*), Mṛicch. i, 39; of the 11th Manu, VP.; du. of the Rishis Nara and Nārāyaṇa, Pur.; *traka*, m. adopted son (cf. *pārvaṭi-dharma-putraka*). — **pura**, n. 'I^o-city', N. of Ayodhyā, R.; of a town situated on the Narmadā river, W. — **puraskāra**, mfn. placing duty above all, Āpast. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **pūta**, mfn. purified by virtue, most virtuous, Daś. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of wk. — **pracōra**, m. 'the course of I^o or right', fig. = sword, L. — **pratrūpaka**, m. counterfeit of virtue, Mn. xi, 9. — **pradīpa**, m. 'light of the law', N. of several wks.; — *vyākhyāna*, n. N. of a Comm. — **pradhāna**, mfn. eminent in piety, Mn. iv, 243. — **prabhāsa**, m. 'illuminator of the law', N. of a Buddha. — **pramāṇa-pariccheda**, m. N. of wk. — **pravakṛi**, m. teacher of I^o, Mn. — **pravacana**, n. promulgation of the law, Buddh. — **pravṛitti**, f. practice of virtue, pious act, Rājat.; N. of wk. — **praśna**, m. 'inquiry into the I^o', N. of wk.; — *vyākhyā*, f. N. of a Comm. on it. — **prastha**, m. 'habitation of the god Dharma', N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. — **priya**, m. 'I^o-friend', N. of a Gandharva prince, Kāraṇḍ.; of a Buddh. scholar. — **prāksha**, mfn. having an eye for what is right

R. — **plava**, m. boat of virtue (a son), MBh. i, 3097. — **bala**, m. 'I^o-strength', N. of a man, Buddh. — **bāṇjika** &c., see *-vāṇ*. — **bāṇya**, mfn. 'outside the law', contrary to what is right, V. — **binḍu**, m. 'a drop of the I^o', N. of wk. — **buddhi**, mfn. having a virtuous mind, Pañc.; N. of a merchant, Kathās. — **bhagini**, f. a female that has the rights of a sister, Kathās.; a sister in respect of religion, Mṛicch. viii, 43 (cf. *-bhṛāṭṛ*). — **bhagna**, mfn. one who has neglected his duty, Hariv. — **bhāgin**, mfn. possessed of virtue, virtuous, Hit. — **bhāṇaka**, m. I^o-expounder, preacher, Buddh.; lecturer, public reader of the MBh. and other sacred wks., W. — **bhikṣuka**, m. a mendicant from virtuous motives, Mn. xi, 2. — **bhīra**, mfn. forgetful (lit. afraid) of duty, Kautukar.; *rūka*, mfn. tremblingly alive to d^o, MW. — **bhṛit**, m. 'I^o-supporter', N. of princes and other men, MBh. &c. &c. (cf. *-dhṛit*). — **bhṛita**, m. N. of a son of the 13th Manu, Hariv. (v. l. *-bhṛiṭha*). — **bhṛāṭṛi**, m. a brother in respect of religion or piety, Yājñ. (cf. *-bhagini*). — **mati**, m. 'pious-minded', N. of a prince and of a god of the Bodhi tree. — **maya**, mfn. consisting merely in law or virtue, moral, righteous, ŚBr.; MBh.; BhP. — **mahā-mātra**, m. a minister in matters of religion, Buddh. — **mātra**, mfn. depending only on modality or on the method, only attributive, Kātyā. (*-tva*, n. ib.); n. mere modality, the manner or method, Jaim.; Kāś. on Pān. ii, 3, 33. — **mārga**, m. the path of virtue or duty, Pañc. — **mitra**, m. 'friend of the law', N. of a man, Buddh. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. N. of the Pūrva-mīmāṃsā of Jaimini; — *paribhāṣā*, f., — *saṃgraha* and *-sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. — **mūla**, n. the foundation of law and religion, the Vedas, Gaut. — **mṛij**, in. (nom. *mṛik*), v. l. for *-dhṛik*, Hariv. — **megha**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Yogas. (*-dhyāna*, n. a partic. state of mind connected with it, ib., Sch.); (ā), f. N. of one of the 10 Bhūmīs, Buddh. — **meru**, m. N. of Comm. on Ragh. — **yaṇa**, m. sacrifice of virtue, an unbloody s^o, Jātakam. — **yaśas**, m. 'glory of the I^o', N. of a man, L. — **yukta**, mfn. righteous, Āpast.; accordant with the law, ib.; R. — **yuga**, n. 'age of religion', the Kṛita-yuga, Hariv. — **yuj**, mfn. = *yukta*, L. — **yuddha**, n. an honest fight, Kāv. — **yogēśvara**, m. N. of a poet. — **yoni**, m. the womb or source of I^o, N. of Vishnu, Vishn. — **rakṣita**, f. 'I^o-protected', N. of a female, Daś. — **rata**, mfn. 'delighting in virtue', virtuous, Kāv. — **ratī**, mfn. id., Ragh.; N. of a demon, Lalit. — **ratna**, n., — *mañjushā*, f., — *indhara*, m. N. of wks. — **raṭha**, m. 'law-chariot', N. of a son of Sagara, Hariv.; of Divi-ratha, Pur.; — *ihābhīrūḍha*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **rasāyana** and **-rahasya**, n. N. of wks. — **rāj**, m. 'king of justice', N. of Yama, Mn.; BhP.; of Yudhi-shthira, MBh.; of a king of the herons (son of Kaśyapa and an Apsaras), MBh. xii, 6350 (cf. *rāja-dharmān* and *dharmaṅga*). — **rāja**, m. 'id.' a just or righteous king, Hariv.; any king or prince, L.; a Buddha, L.; N. of Yama, MBh.; Hariv.; Daś. &c. (*-tā*, f., MBh.). of Yudhi-shthira, MBh.; Hariv. (*-purogama*, mfn. headed by Y^o, MW.); Law conceived as a king, Kāraṇḍ.; N. of sev. authors (also *-dikṣita* 'I^oya', n. his wk.), — *putra*, — *bhaṭṭa*, *jādhavari* and *jādhavānandra*, m.) — **rājan**, m. 'id.', N. of Yudhi-shthira, MBh. — **rājīkṣ**, f. a Stūpa, Buddh. — **rāṭṛi**, f., w. r. for *-dhātṛi*, Hariv. — **ruṇi**, mfn. delighting in or devoted to virtue, Āpast.; m. N. of a Dānava, Kathās.; of a god of the Bodhi tree, Lalit.; of a man, Buddh. — **roḍhin**, mfn. opposed to I^o, illegal, immoral, W. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. an essential mark of I^o or ethics (as place, time &c.), ib. — **lopa**, m. violation of I^o, neglect of duty, irreligion, MBh.; absence of an attribute, Sāh. — **i**. — **vat**, mfn. (2. see under 3. *Dharma*) virtuous, pious, just, L.; (*atī*), f. N. of a Mudrā, Buddh.; N. of women, Kathās. — **vatsala**, mfn. tenderly alive to duty, loving piety, MW. — **vartin**, mfn. 'abiding in duty', righteous, ib. — **vardhana**, mfn. increasing right or virtue (Śiva), MBh.; N. of a king of Śrāvastī, Daś.; of a poet, Cat.; n. N. of a town, R. — **varman**, n. 'shield or armour of justice', N. of Kṛishṇa, BhP. — **vasu-prada**, mfn. granting virtue and wealth (Vishnu), Vishn. — **vācas-pati**, m. N. of Sch. on Kāvyaḍ., Cat. — **vāṇijaka** (MBh.), *jika* (L.), *jyaka* (MBh.), m. one who tries to make a profit out of his virtue like a merchant. — **vāda**, m. discussion or argument about I^o or duty, R.; *din*, mfn. discussing I^o or d^o, MBh.; Pañc. — **vāsara**, m. 'day of religious duties', the day of full moon, L.; yesterday (= *pūrve-dyus*), L. (cf. *dharmaḍa*). — **vāha**,

m. 'whose vehicle is the 1^o; just, virtuous, MBh.
 -**vāhana**, m. 'id.', N. of Śiva, L. -**vāhya**, see
 -**bāhya**. -**vikāra**, m. 'discussion of 1^o or duty';
 -**śāstra**, n., -**samgraha**, m. N. of wks. -**vijaya**,
 m. the victory of justice or virtue, Rājāt.; N. of a
 drama, Cat.; -**gati**, m. N. of Sch. on Kir., Cat.
 -**vid**, mfn. knowing the 1^o or duty, virtuous, pious,
 Gaut.; MBh. -**vidyā**, f. knowledge of the 1^o or
 right, L. -**vidharman**, n. pl. (*prajāpater dharma-*
vy) N. of 4 Sāmans, ĀrshBr. -**vidhi**, m. course of 1^o,
 legal precept or injunction, Mn. x, 131. -**viplava**, m.
 violation of 1^o or duty, wickedness, Kir. -**virodha-**
vat, mfn. -**rodhin**, R. (B.) -**vivaraṇa**, n., -**vi-**
vr̥tti, f. 'explanation of the 1^o', N. of wks. -**vi-**
vardhana, m. 'promoter of 1^o or right', N. of a son
 of Aśoka (= *kundāla*), Buddh. -**viveka**, m. 'dis-
cussion on the 1^o', N. of wks.; -vākya, n. N. of a
 short poem ascribed to Halyūdhra. -**vivecana**, n.
 judicial investigation, Mn. viii, 21. -**vr̥tti**, f. 'ex-
planation of the 1^o', N. of ch. of ŚārngP. -vr̥ddha,
 mfn. 'advanced in virtue', MBh.; N. of a son of
 Śva-phalka, BhP. (cf. *-dhyik* and *-bhrit*); of other
 men, VP. -**vaṭaṇika**, m. 'merit-catcher', one
 who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the
 hope of acquiring merit, L. -**vyatikrama**, m.
 transgression of the 1^o, Āpast.; Gaut. -**vyavasthā**,
 m. judicial decision, decisive sentence, Gaut. -**vyā-**
dha, m. 'the righteous hunter', N. of a Brahman
 changed into a hunter in consequence of a curse, MBh.
 iii; Śukas (according to the VarP. of a Brahman-
 killer born as a hunter from the body of Vasu, king
 of Kāśmīra). -**śāstra**, n. a body or collection of
 virtues or sacred relics, Jātakam.; a kind of small
 Buddh. Stūpa. -**śāman**, m. 'refuge of 1^o or virtue',
 N. of a preceptor; *MBhhyudaya*, m. N. of wk.
 -**śāṭa-praticohanna**, mfn. clothed with the garb
 of righteousness, naked, Divyāv. -**śālā**, f. court of
 justice, tribunal, W.; charitable asylum, hospital, esp.
 religious asylum, L.; RTL 153. -**śāsana**, n.
 1^o-book, code of laws, MBh. -**śāstra**, n. id.; -**kā-**
rīkā, f., -**dipikā**, f., -**nibandha**, m., -**vacana**, n.,
 -**samgraha**, m. (and *śa-śloka*, m. pl.), -**sarvasva**,
 n., -**sudhā-nidhi**, m., *śtrōddhṛita-vacana*, n. pl.
 N. of wks. -**śāstrin**, m. an adherent of the 1^o-books;
 pl. N. of a partic. school, Hcar. -**śāla**, mfn. of a
 virtuous disposition, just, pious, MBh.; Kāv.; m. N.
 of a man, Kathās.; of a woman, Śukas. -**buddhi**,
 f. a correct knowledge of the law, Mn. xii, 103.
 -**śravana**, n. the hearing of a sermon, Buddh.
 -**śreṣṭhīn**, m. N. of a Buddh. Arhat. -**sam-**
yukta, mfn. lawful, legal, Sch. on Yājñ. -**sam-**
sp̥ta, mfn. virtuous, pious, Var. -**samhitā**, f. code
 or collection of 1^o (as Manu, Yājñ. &c.); N. of a
 partic. wk., Cat. -**samkathā**, f. pl. pious conver-
sation, Kād. -saṅga, m. devotion to justice or virtue;
 hypocrisy, W. -**samgara**, m. = *-yuddha*, MBh.
 -**samgiti**, f. 'discussion about the 1^o', a Buddh.
 council; N. of wk. -**samgraha**, m. N. of a col-
lection of Buddh. technical terms; -nivṛtti, f. N.
 of a Jaina wk. -**samcaya**, m. store of good wks.,
 Mfich. viii, 1. -**samjñā**, mfn. having the sense
 of duty; -*śva*, n. (Jātakam.) and *śñā*, f. (MBh.)
 the sense of duty. -**satya-vrata**, mfn. devoted to
 truth and virtue, R. -**satya-vratēyu**, m. pl. =
 Dharmeyu, Satyeyu and Vratēyu, BhP. ix, 20, 4.
 -**samtāna-sū**, mfn. producing virtuous offspring
 or actions, MW. -**sabhā**, f. court of justice, tri-
bunal, L. -samaya, m. a legal obligation, Mn. ix,
 273. -**sampradāya-dipikā**, f. N. of wk. -**sa-**
hāya, m. a companion in religious duties, Sāh.
 -**sāgara**, m. 'ocean of justice', N. of an author.
 -**sāmkathya**, n. discussion about the law, Kāraṇḍ.
 -**śādhana**, n. fulfilment of duties, Sighās.; means
 of the 1^o of d^o, any act or virtue essential to a system
 of duties, Kām. -**sāra**, m. 'law-essence', N. of wk.;
 -**samuccaya**, m. 'collection of laws', N. of work.
 -**śrathī**, m. 'charioteer of Dharma', N. of a son
 of Tri-kakud, BhP. -**śāvarpi**, *nika*, m. N. of
 the 11th Manu, Pur. -**śigra**, m. 'lion of virtue',
 N. of a man, L. -**sindhu**, m. 'ocean of law', N.
 of sev. wks.; -**sāra**, m. 'essence of the ocean of 1^o',
 N. of wk. -**suta**, m. 'son of Dharma', N. of Yudhi-
sthira, BhP. -subodhini, f. N. of wk. -**sū**,
 mfn. promoting order or justice, TBr.; m. the fork-
tailed shrike, L. -sūkta, n. N. of wk. -**sūtra**,
 n. a Sūtra wk. treating on 1^o and custom (*-kāra*,
 n. the author of a S^o wk., Uttara. iv, 4; -*vyākhyā*,
 f. N. of wk.); m. N. of a son of Su-vratā, BhP.
 -**seta**, m. barrier of 1^o or justice, MBh.; Hariv.;
 R.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a son of Āryaka, BhP.

-**sona**, m. N. of a king, Vet.; of an author, Cat.
 -**sevana**, n. fulfilment of duties, Hit. -**skandha**,
 m. '1^o-collection', N. of wk.; chief section of a wk.
 relating to laws, Sāmp. -**stha**, m. 'abiding in the
 1^o', a judge, Mn. viii, 27. -**sthalā**, n. 'place of jus-
tice', N. of a town, Vet. -sthavira, m. 'firm in
1^o', N. of a man, Buddh. -sthiti-tā, f. the constant
 nature of Dharma, ib. -**sthūpā-rāja**, m. chief pillar
 of the 1^o, PārGr. -**smāraka**, m. 1^o-teacher. -**smṛ-**
ti, f. N. of wk. -**svāmin**, m. 'lord of 1^o and right',
 N. of a Buddha; of a sanctuary built by Dharma
 (king of Kāśmīra), Rājāt. iv, 696. -**hantṛi**, mfn. n.
 transgressing the law or justice, MBh. -**hāni**, f.
 neglect of duty, Āpast. -**hina**, mfn. standing out-
side the 1^o, Gaut. Dharmākara, m. 'mine of virtue
or 1^o', N. of a poet, Cat.; of the 99th Buddha; of a
disciple of B^o Lokēśvara-rāja; of a Buddh. trans-
lator. Dharmākshara, n. pl. 'letters of the law',
 formula or confession of faith, Mfich. viii, 44.
 -**Dharmākshapa**, m. objection to the commonly ac-
cepted property or nature of anything, Kāvyaḍ. ii,
128. Dharmākhyāna, n. explanation of duties,
 Cāp. -**Dharmāgama**, m. '1^o-tradition', a 1^o-book,
 MārKp. (cf. *siddhānta-dh^o*). -**Dharmānga**, m.
 'whose body is the 1^o', N. of Viṣṇu, Viṣhñ.; (ā),
 f. a heron, L. (cf. *dharma-rāj*). -**Dharmāṅgada**,
 m. 'having the 1^o for ornament', N. of a king (son
 of Priyāṅkara), Kshitiś.; of another man, Cat.
 -**Dharmācārya**, m. teacher of 1^o or customs, Āsv-
 Gr.; -**stuti**, f. N. of wk. -**Dharmātikrama**, m.
 transgression of the 1^o, Āpast. -**Dharmātma**,
 m. = *ma-suta*, Vet. -**Dharmātma-tā**, f. religious-
 mindedness, justice, virtue, MBh.; R. -**Dharmāt-**
man, mfn. religious-minded, just, virtuous, dutiful,
 MBh.; R.; Var.; m. a saint, religious person; N.
 of Kumāra-pāla, L. -**Dharmāditya**, m. 'sun of
justice', N. of a Buddh. king, Inscr. Dharmāde-
śaka, see *ma-d^o*. -**Dharmādharma**, m. du. right
 and wrong, justice and injustice, MW.; -*śña*, mfn.
 knowing r^o and w^o, Mn. i, 20; -*parikṣhaya*, n.,
 -*kṣhā*, f. the test of r^o and w^o, a kind of ordeal by
 drawing lots or slips of black and white paper, Sch.
 on Yājñ. -*prabodhini* and *-vyavasthā*, f. N. of
 wks.; -*senā-hanana*, n. N. of ch. of the GaṇP.
 -**Dharmādhipikaraṇa**, n. administration or court of
 justice, Pañc. (*-sthāna*, n. a law-court, ib.); m. a
 judge, magistrate, MatsyaP. -**Dharmādhipikāra**,
 m. administration of the 1^os, Śāk.; N. of wk.; -*kā-*
raṇika (Pañc.) and *śin* (L.), m. a judge; *rika*, mfn.
 relating to the chapter on the 1^o, Cat.; *rin*, mfn.
 administrator of the 1^o, chief officer of justice, judge,
 magistrate, Pañc.; Rājāt. (*ri-purusha*, m. officer
 of a law-court, Vet.); a judge of morals, censor,
 preacher, Sighās. -**Dharmādhipikṛta**, m. a judge,
 Pañc. -**Dharmādhipikṛtāna**, n. a court of justice,
 ib. -**Dharmādhyaksha**, m. 'overseer of justice',
 minister of j^o, judge, magistrate, Cāp.; Rājāt.
 -**Dharmādhanu**, m. the way of justice or virtue,
 Prab.; *dhva-bodha*, m. N. of wk. -**Dharmānala**,
 m. fire of j^o, N. of a man, Kautukar. -**Dharmā-**
nukāṅkshin, mfn. striving after j^o or what is right,
 R. -**Dharmānushṭhāna**, n. fulfilment of duty,
 virtuous or moral conduct, Āpast. -**Dharmānu-**
sāra, m. conformity to 1^o or virtue, course or prac-
tice of dnty, W. Dharmānusr̥iti; f. continual
 meditation on the 1^o, Lalit.; *gy-upasthāna*, n. N.
 of wk. -**Dharmāndhu**, m. 'well of virtue', 'sacred
 well', N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. -**Dharmānvaya**,
 m. obedience to 1^o, Divyāv. -**Dharmāpēta**, mfn.
 departing from virtue, wicked, unrighteous; n. im-
morality, vice, W. Dharmābhijana-vat, mfn.
 righteous and of noble origin, R. -**Dharmābhi-**
manas, mfn. directing the mind to virtue or religion,
 virtuous, W. -**Dharmābhimanukha**, m. 'turned to
virtue', N. of a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; (ā), f. N.
of an Apsaras, ib. -Dharmābhisheka-kriyā, f. any
 ablution prescribed as a religious duty, Śāk.
 -**Dharmāmṛita**, n. '1^o-nectar', N. of wk.; -*ma-*
hōdadhī, m. 'the ocean of 1^o-nectar', N. of work.
 -**Dharmāmbodhi**, m. '1^o-ocean', N. of wk. -**Dhar-**
māyatana, n. the sphere or objects of Manas;
nika, mfn. relating to them, Buddh. -**Dharmā-**
yana, n. course of law, lawsuit, Bhar. -**Dharmā-**
raṇya, n. 'grove of religion', sacred g^o or wood,
 Śāk.; N. of a sacred forest in Madhya-dēśa, Var.;
 MBh.; of a town founded by Anūrta-rajas, R.; N.
 of wk.; -*kulācāra-nirṇaya*, m., -*khaṇḍa*, m. or n.,
 -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. -**Dharmārṇava**, m. N. of
 wk. (cf. *māmbodhi*). -**Dharmārtha**, m. du. reli-
 gious merit and wealth, Mn. ii, 112 &c.; (*am*), ind. for

religious purposes, according to right or rule or duty,
 MW.; -*kāma-moksha*, m. pl. religious merit, wealth,
 pleasure and final emancipation (the 4 objects of ex-

istence), MW.; -*darśin*, mfn. having an eye to duty
 and interest or to religion and wealth, MW.; -*prati-*
baddhātā, f. attachment to d^o and 1^o or to r^o and w^o,
 ib.; -*yukta*, mfn. conformable to duty and interest,
 Āpast.; *rthika*, mfn. striving after righteousness,
 just, pious, L.; *rthiya*, mfn. relating to law or duty,
 MBh. -**Dharmālika**, mfn. having a false charac-
ter, MW. Dharmāloka, m. 'light of the law',
 N. of wk., Kāraṇḍ.; -*mukha*, n. introduction to the
 light of the 1^o, Lalit. -**Dharmāvṛpti**, f. acquirement
 of religious merit, R. -**Dharmāvīrudhān**, ind.
 according (lit. not opposed) to law or duty, MBh.
 i, 3501. -**Dharmāsoka**, m. 'the Aśoka of justice',
 N. of king A^o (the grandson of Candragupta); of a
 poet; -*datta*, m. N. of a poet. -**Dharmāsrita**,
 mfn. seeking virtue, just, pious, Var. -**Dharmā-**
sana, n. the throne of justice, judgment-seat, Mn.;
 MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*gata*, mfn. seated on it, MW.
 -**Dharmāstikāya**, m. the category or predicament
 of virtue, Jain. -**Dharmāha**, m. yesterday, L. (cf.
ma-vāsara). -**Dharmāhṛita**, mfn. acquired in a
 legal manner, Āpast. -**Dharmādēśa**, m. 'lord of
 justice', N. of Yama, MBh. -**Dharmāpna**, mfn.
 wishing to gain religious merit, Mn. x, 127. -**Dhar-**
mēśa, m. = *mēndra*, SkandaP. -**Dharmāśvara**,
 m. id., ib. (*-tirtha*, n., ŚivaP.; -*liṅga*, n., SkandaP.);
 N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; of sev. men, ib.; of sev.
 authors (also *ra-dāvajña* & *raḍgni-hotrin*), Cat.
 -**Dharmācārya**, m. 'accumulation of law', N. of a
 palace, Buddh. -**Dharmōttamā**, f. N. of a Comm.
 -**Dharmōttara**, mfn. entirely devoted to justice or
 virtue, Gaut.; Ragh.; m. N. of a Buddh. teacher
 (*riya*, m. pl. his scholars), n. predominance of virtue
 (over wealth and pleasure), MBh.; N. of wks. (cf.
viṣṇu-dh^o and *śiva-dh^o*). -**Dharmāpaghātaka**,
 mfn. 'law-killing', unlawful, MBh. i, 2979. -**Dhar-**
māpādēśa, m. instruction in 1^o or duty, religious or
 moral instruction, Mn.; Āpast.; the laws collectively,
 Mn. xii, 106; the statement of modality, Jaim. (cf.
ma-mātra); N. of a Jaina wk.; *deśaka*, m. teacher
 of the 1^o, spiritual preceptor, L.; *deśanā*, f. v. l.
 for *ma-deśanā*, q. v. -**Dharmāpādha**, mfn. mak-
ing a pretence of religion, hypocritical, MW. Dhar-
māpamā, f. a simile in which two things are com-
pared with regard to a common characteristic pecu-
liarity, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 15. Dharmāpēta, mfn. en-
dowed with virtues, MW.

2. **Dharma**, Nom. P. *mati*, to become law, Vop.

3. **Dharma**, in comp. for *man*, q. v. = 2. **kṛit**,

m. maintainer of order (Indra), RV. viii, 87, 1.
 -2. **-vat** (*dharma*), mfn. accompanied by Dharma
 or the law (Āsvins), viii, 35, 13.

Dharmaka, ifc. = 1. *dharma*; m. N. of a man,
 Inscr.

Dharmān, m. bearer, supporter, arranger, RV.;
 N. of a son of Bṛihad-rāja and father of Kṛitāṇi-jaya,
 VP.; (*dhārman*), n. (older than *dharma*, q. v., in
 later language mostly ifc.; cf. below) support, prop,
 hold, RV.; VS.; established order of things, stead-
 fast decree (of a god, esp. of Mitra-Varuna), any
 arrangement or disposition; will; pleasure; law, rule,
 duty; practice, custom, mode, manner (*dhārmanā*,
mbhis; *manas pāri* in regular order, naturally;
svāya dharmān at one's own pleasure; *dharmāni*
 with the permission of, *ādhi dh^o* against the will of
 [gen.], RV.; AV.; VS.; (esp. ifc.) nature, quality,
 characteristic mark or attribute, ŚBr. (cf. *an-ucchit-*
ti); MBh. (cf. *uñcha* [add.], *kshatra*-, *phala-*
phena-); Var. (cf. *dasyu* [add.]); Kap. (cf. *cid-dh^o*
 [add.]); Kāv. (cf. *vināśa*).

Dharmāyu, mfn. righteous, virtuous, L.

Dharmāya, Nom. P. *ati*, to become law,
 Vop.

Dharmika, w. r. for *dharmika*.

Dharmin, mfn. knowing or obeying the law,
 faithful to duty, virtuous, pious, just, Gaut.; MBh.;
 R.; endowed with any characteristic mark or pecu-
 liar property, Hariv.; Kāvyaḍ. (cf. below); Sāh.;
 (ifc.) following the laws or duties of, having the
 rights or attributes or peculiarities of, having any-
 thing as a characteristic mark, subject to any state
 or condition, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; m. the
 bearer of any characteristic mark or attribute, object,
 thing, Kap.; N. of the 14th Vyāsa, DevibhP.; of a
 king, VP.; (*in*), f. a kind of perfume, L.; N. of a
 woman (cf. *dharmīnya*). -*mī-tā*, f. the being en-

dowed with any ch^o m^o or a^o (ifc.), Sarvad.; *tāva-*

cchedu, m., *tāvachedakātā-vāda* & *vādārtha*, m., *tāvachedaka-pratyasatti*, f., *ūti-nirūpaṇa*, n., *tāvachedaka-rahasya*, n., *tāvachedaka-vāda*, m. N. of wks. **mi-tva**, n. virtuousness, justice, faithfulness to duty, Kām.; (ifc.) the being obliged to, Gaut.; the being endowed with or obnoxious to, Suśr.; Kāv.; Pur. **my-ākshepa**, m. objection to the bearer of any characteristic or peculiarity, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 130.

Dharmishtha, mfn. (superl.) very virtuous or righteous, completely lawful or legal, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **tā**, f. great virtuousness or righteousness, MBh. i, 2987.

Dharmiyas, mfn. (compar.) more virtuous &c.; very pious or moral &c., W.

Dharmeyu, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, MBh.; BhP.

Dharmya, mfn. legal, legitimate; usual, customary, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; just, virtuous, righteous, Mṛicch. ix, 5; endowed with qualities or properties, 'property', KathUp. ii, 13 (cf. *taḍ*); suitable to (gen.), Pāṇ. iv, 4, 47; N. of a man (cf. *dharmyā-yaṇa*), n. a customary donation, vi, 2, 65. — **vivāha**, m. a legal marriage, Mn. iii, 22. **Dharmyāmṛita**, n. the nectar of law or faith, Bhag. xii, 20.

धरुण 2. *dharuṇa*, m. (√*dhe*?) a sucking calf, V. viii, 51 (cf. *dhāru*).

धर्केट *dharakaṭa*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.

धर्बक *dharbaka*, m. N. of a son of Ajātaśatru, VP.

धर्म *dharma*. See p. 510, col. 3.

धर्मण *dharmaṇa*, m. a kind of snake, L.; a kind of tree, Grewia Elastica, L.

धर्मय्यदीक्षित *dharmyā-dikshita*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

धर्मपुत्र *dharmi-putra*, m. an actor, a player (v. l. *dhātri-p*).

धर्ष *dharsha*, m. (√*dhrish*) boldness, insolence, arrogance, MBh. i, 7040 (cf. *dur*); impatience, W.; paralyzing, rendering weak or impotent, ib.; violation (of a woman), ib.; injury, wrong, insult; restraint, ib.; a eunuch, ib. (cf. below). — **kārinī**, f. a violated virgin, W. — **vara**, m. a eunuch (prob. w. r. for *varsha-dhara*), W.

Dharshaka, mfn. attacking, assailing (ifc.), Hariv. 8844; overbearing, MW.; violating, seducing, ib.; m. seducer, adulterer, ib.; dancer, actor, mime, L.

Dharshana, mfn. offending, hurting, assaulting, MW.; n. & (ā), f. assault, outrage, offence, violation, seduction, MBh.; Hariv.; Pañc. &c.; overpowering, L.; copulation, L.; (ī), f. a wanton or unchaste woman, a harlot, Up. ii, 105, Sch.; L. **Dharshanātman**, m. having a violent nature, N. of Śiva, MBh.

Dharshaniya, mfn. liable to be attacked or assaulted, violable, conquerable, MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Dharshita, mfn. overpowered, violated, ill-treated, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; n. contumely, insolence, W.; copulation, ib.; (ā), f. an unchaste woman, L.

Dharshin, mfn. attacking, assaulting, ill-treating (ifc.), Hariv.; proud, arrogant, W.; cohabiting, ib.; (inī), f. a disloyal or unchaste woman, L. (cf. *shanī*).

धरुण *dharuṇa*, m. a kind of small thorny tree, L.

धरिल *dhalila*, m. or n. N. of a valley in which the capital of Udyāna is said to have been situated, L.

धव *dhav*, cl. 1. *dhavate*, to run, flow, RV. [Cf. 2. *dhan* & 1. *dhāv*; Gk. *θεῖν* in *θεῖν*, *θεῖν*, *θεῖν*.]

धवियस, mfn. (comp.) running fast, RV. vi, 12, 5.

धव 1. *dhavā*, m. Grisea Tomentosa or Anogeissus Latifolia, AV.; MBh. &c.; Suśr.; Bhpr.

धव 2. *dhavā*, m. (accent. only Naigh.; said by some to be fr. √*dhū*, but more probably a secondary formation fr. *vi-dhāvā*, q. v.) a man, Naigh. ii, 3; Pañc. ii, 109; a husband, BhP. i, 16, 20; lord, possessor, Hariv. 14952; rogue, cheat, L.; N. of a Vasu (w. r. for *dharat*), VP.

धवनी *dhavani*, f. Desmodium Gangeticum or a similar plant, L.

धवर *dhavara*, n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

धवल *dhavala*, m(fā)n. (fr. √2. *dhāv*? cf. Up. i, 108, Sch.) white, dazzling wh? Var.; Kāv., Pur. &c.; handsome, beautiful, L.; m. white (the colour), L.; a kind of dove, Bhpr.; an old or excellent bull, Hcar.; a kind of camphor, L.; Anogeissus Latifolia, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāga; N. of a man, Kathās.; of one of the elephants of the quarters, R.; of a dog; (ā & ī), f. a white cow, Kād.; (ī), f. wh? hair (as a kind of disease), L.; N. of a river, L.; n. wh? pepper, L.; a kind of metre (= *lāhka*), Col.; N. of a town, Kathās. — **giri**, m. 'the wh? or snowy mountain', N. of one of the highest peaks of the Himālayas (commonly *dhoulā-giri* or *dhola-giri*). — **griha**, n. the upper story of a house (painted wh?), Pañc.; Hcar. — **candra**, m. N. of the patron of Nārāyaṇa (the author of Hit.), Cat. — **tā**, f. (Kathās.). — **tva**, n. (Inscr.) whiteness. — **nibandha**, m. N. of wk. — **paksha**, m. 'wh?-winged', a goose, L. (*-vīhamga*, id. Śiṣ. vi, 45); the light half of the month, L. — **mukha**, m. 'wh?-mouthed', N. of a man, Kathās. — **mṛittikā**, f. 'wh? earth', chalk, L. — **yāvanāla**, m. wh? Yāvanāla, L. — **smṛiti**, f. N. of wk. **Dhavalākā**, m. a kind of metre (= *dhavala*, n.), Col. **Dhavalāśṭaka**, n. N. of a poem. **Dhavalāra-taṇḍula**, m. Andropogon Bicolor, Gal. **Dhavalōtpala**, n. the wh? esculent water-lily, L.

Dhavalaya, Nom. P. *yati*. to make white, illuminate, Kād., Prasannar. *ṛita*, mfn. whitened, illuminated, Bhartṛ.

Dhavalāya, Nom. *āyate*, to become white, shine brightly, Kād.; Hcar.; *yita*, mfn. become white, ib.

Dhavaliman, m. white colour, whiteness, Śiṣ. iv, 65.

Dhavalī, in comp. for *vala*. — **kṛita**, mfn. made white, W. — **bhūta**, mfn. become wh? Hcar.

धवाणक *dhavāṇaka*, m. (√*dhū*) wind, Up. iii, 83, Sch.

Dhavitavyā, mfn. to be fanned, ŚBr.

Dhavitra, n. a fan (made of skin or leather, esp. for blowing the sacrificial fire), ŚBr.; Tār.; Āp. Śr. — **danḍa**, m. the handle of a fan, MānŚr.

धा 1. *dhā*, cl. 3. P. *ā. dādhati*, *dhatté*, RV. &c. &c. (P. *du. dadhāvā*, *dhattāś*, *dhattāś* [Pāṇ. viii, 2, 38]; pl. *dadhānsi* or *mās*, *dhattāś*, *dādhati*; impf. *dādhat*, pl. *dhur*, 2. pl. *dadhata* or *dādadhata*, RV. vii, 33, 4; Subj. *dādhat* or *dhāt* [Pāṇ. vii, 3, 70, Kās.], *dhas*, *dhatas*, *dhan*; Pot. *dadhāt*; Impv. *dadhātu*, pl. *dhātu*; 2. sg. *dhehī* (fr. *dhaddhi*; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4, 119) or *dhattāt*, RV. iii, 8, 1; 2. pl. *dhattā*, i, 64, 15; *dhattana*, i, 20, 7; *dādadhata*, vii, 32, 13, or *tana*, x, 36, 13 [cf. Pāṇ. vii, 1, 45, Sch.]; p. *dādhat*, *ti*, m. pl. *tas*; *ā. 1. sg. dadhe* [atonce 3. sg. = *dhatté*, RV. i, 149, 5 &c. and = pf. *ā.*], 2. sg. *dhātse*, viii, 85, 5 or *dhatsé*, AV. v, 7, 2; 2. du. *dadhāthe*, *dhātse*; 2. pl. *dhidhvé* [cf. pf.]; 3. pl. *dadhāthe*, RV. v, 41, 2; impf. *dadhata*, *itthāś*; Subj. *dadhase*, viii, 32, 6 [Pāṇ. iii, 4, 96, Kās.]; Pot. *dādhati*, RV. i, 40, 2 or *dadhāt*, v, 66, 1; Impv. 2. sg. *dhatva*, x, 87, 2 or *dadhishva*, iii, 40, 5 &c.; 2. pl. *dhaddhvam* [Pāṇ. viii, 2, 38, Kās.] or *dhidhvam*, RV. vii, 34, 10, &c.; 3. pl. *dadhātām*, AV. viii, 8, 3; p. *dādhanā*; rarely cl. t. P. *ā. dadhati*, *te*, RV.; MBh.; only thrice cl. 2. P. *dhāti*, RV.; and once cl. 4. *ā. Pot. dhāyeta*, MaitrUp. (pf. P. *dadhāt*, *dhātha*, *dhatur*, *dhimā*, *dhur*, RV. &c.; *ā. dadhe* [cf. pr.], *dadhishé* or *dhishke*, RV. i, 56, 6; 2. du. *dadhāthe*, *dhātse*, 2. pl. *dadhidhvé* [cf. pr.]; 3. pl. *dadhīrē*, *dadhre*, x, 82, 5; 6. or *dhire*, i, 166, 10 &c.; p. *dādhanā* [cf. pr.]; aor. P. *dadhāt*, *dhāt*, *dhās*; *adhūr*, *dhūr*, RV. &c.; Pot. *dheyām*, *yur*; *dhetana*, RV.; TBr.; 2. sg. *dhāyis*, RV. i, 147, 5; Impv. *dhātu* [cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 8, Vartt. 3, Pat.]; 2. pl. *dhātā* or *tana*, 3. pl. *dhātu*, RV.; *ā. adhiṭa*, *thās*, *adhītām*, *adhimahi*, *dhimahi*, *dhimāhe*, *dhāmahe*, RV.; 3. sg. *adhita*, *hita*, AV.; Tār.; Subj. *dhēthe*, RV. i, 158, 2, *dhaithe*, vi, 67, 7; Impv. *dhishvā*, ii, 11, 18, &c.; P. *adhat*, SV.; *dhat*, RV.; P. *dhāsur*, Subj. *śathas* and *śatha*, RV.; *ā. adhiṣhi*, *shata*, Br.; Pot. *dhishya*, ib. [P. vii, 4, 45]; *dheshiya*, MaitrS.; fut. *dhāyati*, *te* or *dhātā*, Br. &c.; inf. *dhātum*, Br. &c.; Ved. also *tave*, *tavaf*, *tos*; *dhīyadhya*, RV.; Class. also *dhītum*; ind. p. *dhitvā*, Br.; *hitvā* [Pāṇ. vii, 4, 42], *dhāya*

and *dhām*, AV.; Pass. *dhīyate*, RV. &c. [Pāṇ. vi, 4, 66], p. *dhīyāmāna*, RV. i, 155, 2; aor. *dadhāyi*, *dhāyi*, RV. [Pāṇ. vii, 3, 33, Kās.]; Prec. *dhāishya* or *dhāyishishya* [vi, 4, 62]) to put, place, set, lay in or on (loc.), RV. &c. &c. (with *danḍam*, to inflict punishment on [with loc., MBh. v, 1075, with gen., R. v, 28, 7]; with *lat-padavyām padam*, to put one's foot in another's footprint, i. e. imitate, equal, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 64); to take or bring or help to (loc. or dat.; with *ārē*, to remove), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (A.) to direct or fix the mind or attention (*cintām*, *manas*, *matim*, *samādhim* &c.) upon, think of (loc. or dat.), fix or resolve upon (loc., dat., acc. with *prati* or a sentence closed with *itē*), RV.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; BhP.; to destine for, bestow on, present or impart to (loc., dat. or gen.), RV.; Br.; MBh. &c. (Pass. to be given or granted, fall to one's [dat.] lot or share, RV. i, 81, 3); to appoint, establish, constitute, RV.; ŚBr.; to render (with double acc.), RV. vii, 31, 12; Bhartṛ. iii, 82; to make, produce, generate, create, cause, effect, perform, execute, RV.; TBr.; SvetUp. &c. (aor. with *purayām*, *mantrayām*, *varayām* &c. = *pirayām* &c. *cakāra*); to seize, take hold of, hold, bear, support, wear, put on (clothes), RV.; AV.; Kāv.; BhP. &c.; (A.) to accept, obtain, conceive (esp. in the womb), get, take (with *okas* or *cānas*, to take pleasure or delight in [loc. or dat.]), RV.; AV.; Br.; to assume, have, possess, show, exhibit, incur, undergo, RV.; Hariv.; Kāv.; Hit. etc.: Caus. *dhāpāyati*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 36 (see *antar-dhā*, *śrad-dhā* &c.): Desid. *dhāt-sati*, *te* (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 54), to wish to put in or lay on (loc.), RV.; AitBr. (Class. Pass. *dhātsyate*; *dhātsya* see s. v.); *didhishati*, *te*, to wish to give or present, RV.; (A.) to wish to gain, strive after (p. *didhishkāna*, x, 114, 1), ib.: with *avadyām*, to bid defiance, ib. iv, 18, 7 (cf. *didhishāyā*, *didhishū*): Intens. *dadhīyate*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 66. [Cf. Zā. *dā*, *dadati*; Gk. *θε-*, *θη-*, *τιθημι*; Lith. *dedū*, *dėti*; Slav. *dedjē*, *děti*; Old Sax. *duan*, *dōn*, Angl. Sax. *dōn*, Engl. *to do*; Germ. *tuon*, *tuon*, *thun*.]

2. **Dhā**, mfn. putting, placing, bestowing, holding, having, causing &c. (ifc.; cf. 2. *dha*); m. placer, bestower, holder, supporter &c.; N. of Brahmā or Brihaspati, L.; (ā), f. see 2. *dha*; instr. (= nom.) perhaps in the suffix *dhā* (which forms adverbs from numerals, e. g. *eka-dhā*, *dvi-dhā* &c.)

Dhāka, m. an ox, Up. iii, 40, Sch.; a receptacle (= *adhāra*; v. l. *ādhāra*, food), ib.; a post, L.; (ā), f., Pāṇ. vii, 4, 13, Vartt. 1, Pat. [cf. *ṭhṛṇ*].

1. **Dhātu**, m. layer, stratum, KātyŚr.; Kaus.; constituent part, ingredient (esp. [cf. in RV. only] ifc., where often = 'fold', e. g. *tri-dhātu*, threefold &c.; cf. *trivishṭi-*, *sapta*, *su-*), RV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; element, primitive matter (= *mahā-bhūta*, L.), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (usually reckoned as 5, viz. *kha* or *ākāśa*, *anila*, *tejas*, *jala*, *bhū*; to which is added *Brahma*, Yājñ. iii, 145; or *Vijñāna*, Buddh.); a constituent element or essential ingredient of the body (distinct from the 5 mentioned above and conceived either as 3 humours [called also *dosha*] phlegm, wind and bile, BhP. [cf. *purisha*, *māṃsa*, *manas*, ChāndUp. vi, 5, 1]; or as the 5 organs of sense, *indriyāṇi* [cf. s. v. & MBh. xii, 6842, where *śrotra*, *ghrāṇā*, *āśya*, *hrīdaya* & *koshha* are mentioned as the 5th of the human body born from the ether] & the 5 properties of the elements perceived by them; *gandha*, *rasa*, *rūpa*, *sparsa* & *sabda*, L.; or the 7 fluids or secretions, chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, semen, Suśr. [L. *rasādī* or *rasa-raktādī*, of which sometimes 10 are given, the above 7 and hair, skin, sinews, BhP.]); primary element of the earth, i. e. metal, mineral, ore (esp. a mineral of a red colour), Mn.; MBh. &c.; element of words, i. e. grammatical or verbal root or stem, Nir.; Prāt.; MBh. &c. (with the southern Buddhists *dhātu* means either the 6 elements [see above], Dharmas. xxv; or the 18 elementary spheres [*dhātu-loka*], ib. lviii; or the ashes of the body, relics, L. [cf. *-garbha*]). — **kathā**, f., — **kalpa**, m., — **kāya**, m., — **kāvya**, n. N. of wks. — **kāśā**, n. red sulphate of iron, L. — **kūśāla**, mfn. skilled in metals, metallurgist, Var. — **kośa**, m., — **krama-māla**, f. N. of wks. on verbal roots. — **kriyā**, f. metallurgy, Var. — **kshaya**, m. waste of the humours, consumption; — **kāsa**, m. a consumptive cough, L. — **gana**, m. 'list of roots,' N. of wk. — **garbha**, m. (with Buddh.) receptacle for ashes or relics, a Dāgaba or Dāgoba (Sinhalese corruption of Pali *Dhātu-gabbha*), MWB. xxxv; — **kumbha**, m. a relic-urn, Hcar. — **grāhina**, m. calamine, L. — **ghoshā**, f. N. of wk. on verbal roots. — **ghna**, m.

'destroying the humours,' sour gruel, L. = **candrikā**, f., = **candrodāya**, m., = **cintā-maṇi**, m. N. of wks. = **cūrpa**, n. mineral powder, Sūtr. = **ja**, mfn. produced or derived from a verbal root; m. or n. bitumen, L. = **taramgini** & = **dīpikā**, f. N. of gramm. wks. = **drīvaka**, n. 'dissolving metals,' borax, Bhpr. = **nāṣana**, n. = **ghna**, L. = **nidāna**, n. N. of a med. wk. = **pa**, m. 'chief of the 7 fluids,' elementary juice or chyle, L. = **parāya-dīpikā** & = **parāya-mañjūshā**, f. N. of wks. on grammatical or verbal roots. = **pāṭha**, m. 'recital of g° r°', N. of an ancient list of roots ascribed to Pāṇini. = **pārīyāpa** or **piya**, n., = **vṛitti**, f. N. of wks. on verbal roots. = **pnshyikā** & = **pī**, f. Griselea Tomentosa, L. (cf. **dhātṛi**). = **pūṣṭi**, f., = **prakarapa**, n., = **prakāśa**, m., = **pratyaya-paṇḍaka**, n., = **pratyaya-pañjikā**, f., = **pradīpa**, m., = **pradīpikā**, f. N. of wks. = **prasakta**, mfn. devoted to alchemy, Var. = **priyā**, f. N. of a Kimnari, Kāraṇḍ. = **bhṛit**, m. 'earth-bearer,' a mountain, L.; a robust man, W.; mfn. promoting the animal secretions, ib. = **mañjārī**, f. 'root-garland,' N. of a gramin, wk. = **mat**, mfn. containing elements, BhP.; abounding in minerals or metals, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; = **tā**, f., Kum. i. 4. = **maya**, mf(ē)n. metallic, Kāv. = **mala**, n. impure excretion from the fluids of the body, fæces, BhP.; lead (the most impure of metals), L. = **mākshika**, n. sulphuret of iron, L. = **māraṇa**, n. N. of a med. wk. = **mārin**, m. 'dissolving metals,' sulphur, L.; (iñi), f. borax, ib. = **mālā** & = **ratna-mañjārī**, f. N. of wks. on gramm. roots. = **ratna-mālā**, f. N. of a med. wk. = **ratnākara**, m., = **ratnāvali**, f., = **rahasya**, n. N. of wks. on gramm. roots. = **rājaka**, n. 'chief fluid of the body,' semen, L. = **rūpa**, n., = **rūpādāraśa**, m., = **rūpāvali**, f. N. of wks. on verbal roots. = **lakshana**, n. N. of a wk. on some Vedic verbs. = **vallabha**, n. 'friend of metals,' borax, L. = **vāda**, m. metallurgy, alchemy, Kād.; = **din**, m. assayer, metallurgist, Kāv. = **vikāra**, m. = **kshaya**, MW. = **vish**, f. = **mala**, lead, L. = **visha**, n. a mineral poison, Sūtr. = **vṛitti**, f. Comm. on verbal roots, (with **mādhaviyā**) Sāyana's Comm. on Dhātup. = **vairin**, m. 'metal-enemy,' sulphur, L. = **śekhara**, n. 'chief of minerals,' green vitriol, L. = **śodhana**, m. or n. lead, L. = **samgraha** & = **samāsa**, m. N. of wks. on verbal roots. = **sambhava**, m. or n. lead. = **śadhana**, n. 'complete scheme of verbal roots,' N. of a wk. containing paradigms of conjugation. = **sāmya**, n. equilibrium of the bodily humours, good health, MW. = **stūpa**, m. (with Buddh.) 'relic-receptacle,' a Dāgaba, MW. 504; Kāraṇḍ. = **han**, m. 'destroying metals,' sulphur, L. **Dhātūpāla**, m. 'mineral-like stone,' chalk. **Dhātva-ārtha**, m. 'having the sense of a root,' a verb, MW. **Dhātva-avaropana**, n. depositing of relics (inside a Dāgaba or Stūpa), Kāraṇḍ. (printed **ṭubava** & **dhyanāva**). **Dhātva-ākara**, m. a mine; = **rākhyā**, n. pl. minerals, VarBṛS. civ. 12.

Dhātuka (ifc.) = 1. **dhātu**; m. or n. bitumen, L. **Dhātula**, mfn. full of (comp.), HPariś. **Dhātṛi**, m. establisher, founder, creator, bearer, supporter (cf. **vasu**), orderer, arranger, RV. &c. &c.; N. of a divine being who personifies these functions (in Vedic times presiding over generation, matrimony, health, wealth, time & season, & associated or identified with Savitṛi, Prajā-pati, Tvashṭṛi, Bṛihaspati, Mitra, Aryaman, Vishnu &c., RV. x; AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; later chiefly the creator and maintainer of the world = Brahṁa or Prajā-pati, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; in ep. one of the 12 Ādityas and brother of Vi-dhātṛi & Lakshmi, son of Brahṁa, MBh.; or of Bhṛigu & Khyāti, Pur.; Fate personified, Kāv.); one of the 49 vinds, VahniP.; paramour, adulterer, Daś.; the 10th or 44th year in the cycle of Jupiter, Cat.; N. of a Rishi in the 4th Manv-antara, Hariv. (C. **dhāman**); of an author, Cat.; (trī), f., see **dhātṛi**. [Cf. **Zd. dātār**; Gk. **θετήρ**; Slav. **dětelj**.] = **pntra**, m. 'Brahṁa's son,' N. of Sanat-kumāra, L. = **pnshpikā** & = **pī**, f. Griselea Tomentosa, L. (cf. **dhātu**). = **bhavana**, n. Brahṁa's heaven, Var.

Dhātṛikā, w. r. for **trikā**.

1. **Dhātṛa**, n. receptacle, vessel, L.

2. **Dhātṛā**, mf(ē)n. belonging to Dhātṛi, ŚBr.

Dhātṛi, f. (metric:) = **trī**, Emblica Officialis, Sūtr.

Dhātṛikā, f. wet-nurse or = prec., L.

Dhātṛi, f. 'female supporter,' a nurse, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; midwife, Hit. iv. 61; mother, Yājñ. iii. 82; the earth, Var.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; Emblica Officialis, Var.; Sūtr. (some derive it fr. **dhe**, cf. **dhāyas**

& Pāp. iii. 2, 181). = **dhara**, m. 'earth-bearer,' mountain, Var. = **pattra**, n. the leaf of Flacourtia Cataphracta, L. = **pntra**, m. 'the son of a nurse,' an actor, L. (v. l. for **dharmī-p**). = **phala**, n. the fruit of Emblica Officialis, W. = **modaka**, m. a kind of pastille (ju med.). = **śvari** (**trīṣṭv**), f. Griselea Tomentosa, L.

Dhātṛeyikā, f. foster-sister (a sort of confidante), MBh.; Bālar.; wet-nurse, L.; female slave, Nilak. = **yi**, f. foster-sister, Daśar. ii. 27; wet-nurse, L.

Dhāna, mfn. containing, holding (cf. **uda**); n. receptacle, case, seat (cf. **agni**, **kshura**, **raju** &c.; = **nam akhōs** prob. = womb or bosom of the night, RV. iii. 7, 6); (ē), f. = n. (cf. **angāra**, **gopāla**, **rāja** &c.); the site of a habitation, L.; coriander, L.; N. of a river, L.; (ā), f., see s. v.

1. **Dhānaka**, n. coriander, Bhpr.; (ā), f. pl. dimin. fr. next, L.

Dhānā, f. corn, grain (originally the grains of seed from their being 'laid' into and 'conceived' by the earth, cf. **√1. dhā**, but usually = fried barley or rice or any grain fried and reduced to powder), RV. &c. &c.; coriander, L.; bud, shoot, L. = **cūrpa**, n. the meal or flower of fried barley &c., L. = **ntar-vat** (**dhānānt** or **dhānānt**), m. N. of a Gandharva, ŚBr. = **pūpa** (**nāp**), m. a cake of fried barley &c., MBh. = **phala-vrata-kathā**, f. N. of wk. = **bharjana**, n. the frying or parching of grain, KātyŚr. = **mushṭi**, f. a handful of g°, MBh. = **rnā** (**nā**), mfn. growing from a grain, ŚBr. = **vat** (**nā**), mfn. accompanied by g° (as Soma), RV. = **somā**, m. pl. grains with Soma, TS.; ŚBr.

Dhānākā, f. pl. = **dhānā**, L.

Dhānika, f. See **angīra-dh**.

Dhānin, m. Careya Arborea or Salvadora Persica, L.

Dhāni, f. See **dhāna** (above).

Dhāneya & **ya**, n. coriander, Bhpr.; MBh. 13, 5468 (B?).

1. **Dhānya**, mfn. consisting or made of grain, RV.; AV.; n. corn, grain, ib. &c. &c. (according to Sūtr. only **śālaya**, **shashṭikā** & **vrihaya**, the other grains being **ku-dhānya**, q. v.); a measure = 4 sesamum seeds, L.; coriander (also ā, f.), L.; Cyperus Rotundus, L.; a kind of house, Gal. = **kaṭaka**, N. of a country, L. = **kartana**, n. 'corn-reaping,' N. of ch. of PSarv. = **kalka**, m. bran, chaff, straw, W. = **kūṭa**, m. or n. granary, Var. = **kośa** or **sha**, m. store of grain, R.; ear of corn, Gal. = **koṣṭaka**, n. = **kūṭa**, L. = **kshetra**, n. a corn-field, rice-field, MW. = **khala**, m. threshing-floor, KātyŚr. = **gava**, m. c° heaped up in the shape of or equal in size to a bull, Pāp. vi. 2, 62, Kās. = **camasa**, m. rice flattened by threshing, L. = **ōrin**, mfn. eating grains (bird), Bhpr. = **canra**, m. a stealer of corn, Mn. xi. 50. = **jivin**, mfn. living on grains; m. a bird f° on g°, R. = **tā**, f., w. r. for **dhanya-tā** = **tilvīla** (**nyā**), mfn. abounding in corn, ŚBr. = **tvac**, f. husk of c°, L. = **da**, mfn. giving or distributing c°, Mn. = **dhana**, n. sg. c° & wealth; = **tas**, ind. on account of possessing c° & w°, Mn. ii. 155; = **vat**, mfn. rich in c° & w°, Hcat. = **dhenn**, f. a heap of rice (like a cow) to be presented to a Brahman, MW. (cf. **gava**). = **pañcaka**, n. the 5 sorts of grain (**śāli-dhānya**, **vrihi**, **śūka**, **śimbi**, **kshudra**), L. = **pata**, mfn. & = **pati**, m., g. **śva-paty-ādi**, Pāp. iv. 1, 84. = **parvata-dāna-vidhi**, m. N. of ch. of PSarv. = **pātra**, n. a vessel for corn, Lāty. = **pāla**, m. N. of a family, Cat. = **pāla**, m. a bunch of corn-stalks, ĀsvŚr., Comm. = **bija**, n. coriander, L. = **maya**, mf(ē)n. consisting of corn or rice, Hcat. = **māṭṛi**, m. a measurer of c°, L. = **māna**, n. 'c°-measure,' as much c° as a man can eat at once, VP. (v. l.) = **māya**, m. = **māṭṛi**, L.; corn-dealer, ib. = **māsha**, m. a partic. measure, Car. = **mīśra**, mfn. mixing or adulterating corn, Yājñ.; (ā), f. a mixture of different sorts of grain, Desñ. = **rāja**, m. 'g°-king,' barley, L. = **ropana**, n. 'g°-planting,' N. of ch. of PSarv. = **vat**, mfn. rich in g°, L.; ind. like g°, Mn. v. 119. = **vani**, (?) a heap of g°, L. = **vapana**, n. 'g°-sowing,' N. of ch. of PSarv. = **vardhana**, n. usury with g°, L. = **vija**, see **bija**. = **vira**, m. 'g°-chief,' Phaseolus Radiatus, L. = **firshaka**, m. the ear of corn, L. = **śūka**, n. the awn or beard of c°, L. = **śāla-dāna**, n. N. of ch. of MatsyāP. (cf. **parvata-dāna-vidhi**). = **śreshṭha**, n. 'the best of c°,' a kind of rice, L.

= **samgraha**, m. a store or magazine of grain, W. = **sāra**, m. 'essence of g°,' threshed corn, L. **Dhānyāśa**, m. a grain of corn, L. **Dhānyā-kṛit** (for **nya-kṛ** or **nyāḥkṛ**), m. cultivator of g°, RV. x, 94, 13. **Dhānyācala**, m. a pile of g° for

presentation to Brāhmanas, W. (cf. **nya-parvata & śāla**). **Dhānyādā**, mfn. eating corn, Br. **Dhānyābhra** & **raka**, n. a partic. preparation of talc, Bhpr. **Dhānyāmla**, n. sour rice-gruel, Sūtr. **Dhānyāri**, m. 'enemy of corn,' a mouse, L. **Dhānyārgha**, m. the price of c°, Var. **Dhānyārtha**, m. wealth in rice or grain, W. **Dhānyāsthī**, n. threshed corn, L. **Dhānyōttama**, m. 'the best of grain,' rice, L.

Dhānyaka (ifc. for **dhānya**), grain, corn, Mn.; MBh.; m. N. of a man, Daś.; Rājat.; n. = **dhūnyāka**, coriander (cf. **dhanyāka**).

Dhānyoya, n. coriander, Gal.

1. **Dhāma**, m. pl. N. of a class of superhuman beings, MBh.; n. abode &c. = **dhāman**, L.

2. **Dhāma**, in comp. for **man**, below. = **koṣin**, mfn. 'ray-haired' (the sun), MBh. iii. 193. = **oohād**, mfn. hiding (i. e. changing) his abode; m. N. of Agni, TS.; VS.; of a Vashat-kāra, AitBr. iii. 7; of VS. xviii. 76, ŚBr. = **dhā**, m. causer of order or founder of homesteads, RV. ix. 86, 28. = **nidhi**, m. 'treasure of splendour,' the sun, L. = **bhāj**, mfn. possessing seats (the gods), ŚākhBr. x. 6. = **mānin**, mfn. believing in a place, i. e. in a material existence, BhP. iii. 11, 38. = **vat**, mfn. powerful, strong, Kir. i. 43. = **śas**, ind. according to place or order, RV. i. 164, 15. = **śāo**, mfn. keeping a certain place (Indra), RV. iii. 51, 2 ('possessing riches,' Say.). **Dhāmādhipa**, m. 'lord of rays,' the sun, Prab. iv. 34.

Dhāman, n. dwelling-place, house, abode, domain, RV. &c. &c. (esp. seat of the gods, cf. **mādhyaṃam dhāma Vishnoḥ**, Śak. [Pi. iv. 5]; site of the sacred fire and the Soma, RV. &c.; with **priyam**, favourite residence, VS.; Br.); favourite time or person, delight, pleasure, VS.; AV.; Br.; the inmates of a house or members of a family, class, troop, band, host (also pl.), RV. &c.; law, rule, established order (esp. of Mitra-Varuna, RV.); AV.; state, condition, Prab. i. 30; manner, mode, tone, form, appearance (esp. in sacrifice, song &c.), RV.; VS.; effect, power, strength, majesty, glory, splendour, light, RV. &c.; MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; m. N. of one of the 7 Rishis of the 4th Manv-antara (v. l. **dhātṛi**), Hariv. [Cf. Gk. **θῆμωρ** in **εὐ-θῆμωρ**; **θῆμα**, **θῆμωρ** &c.; Lat. **fam-ulus**; Angl. Sax. **dōm**; Goth. **domas**; Germ. **thom** & suff. **-lum**.]

Dhāya, mfn. having, possessing &c. (also **-ka**, Pāp. vii. 3, 33, Kās.); m. layer, stratum, Kauś.

1. **Dhāyu**, mfn. giving, liberal (Indra), RV. iii. 30, 7.

Dhāyya, mfn. g. **dig-ādi** (Kās. **yā**); m. a Purohita or family priest, W.; (ā), f. (scil. **ric**) an additional verse inserted in certain hymns, TS.; Br. &c.

1. **Dhāsi**, f. dwelling-place, seat, home, RV.

धातु dhātṛi, f. assault, L. = **pañcaka** and **-rahasya**, n. N. of wks.

धातुनृत्य dhātu-nṛitya, n. a kind of dance (mus.).

धातक dhānaka, m. (√1. **dhā**? cf. Up. iii. 83) a weight of gold, part of a Dināra (cf. 2. **dhān**), L.; (**dhānikā**), f. pudendum muliebre(?), TS. (Comm. 'a pregnant woman'); AV.; (nyiki), f., see **man-dūra-dh**.

धातक dhātaka, n. = **dhāfi**, Gal.

धातकि dhātaki, m. N. of one of the 2 sons of Viti-hotra Praiyavatra (king of a Varsha of Pushkara-dvīpa), Pur.; (ē), f. Griselea Tomentosa, Sūtr. = **ki-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. = **ki-khanda** & = **shanda**, n. N. of a Varsha of Pushkara-dvīpa ruled by Dhātaki, Pur.

धातु 2. dhātu, mfn. (√**dhe**) to be sucked in or drunk (**havsi**), RV. v. 44, 3, f. = **dhenu**, milch cow, Lāty. vii. 5, 9.

Dhāyas, mfn. nourishing, refreshing, strengthening, sustaining, satisfying (cf. **ari**, **kāra**, **go** &c.); n. the act of nourishing &c., RV. **Dhāyin**, see **anṛita-dh** (add.). 2. **Dhāyā**, mfn. voracious, RV. vii. 36, 4.

Dhārā, mfn. sucking (acc.), AV. iv. 18, 2 (cf. Pāp. iii. 2, 159).

2. **Dhāsi**, m. milk-beverage; any drink, nourishment, refreshment, RV. **Dhāsyā**, mfn. desirous of drinking or eating, AV.

धातु 3. dhātu, n. (with **rauhiṇa**) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

धातु dhātṛi, **dhātṛi**, &c. See col. I.

धानक 2. *dhānaka*, m. a partic. coin of a certain weight (= 4 *Kārshāpaṇas*), Car.; Hcat.

धानंजय *dhānañjaya*, m. patron. fr. *dhanañ-jaya*, N. of a teacher, Lāty; mfn. relating to *Dhānañjaya*, ib.

धानद *dhānada*, mf(i)n. relating to *Dhana-da* i.e. Kubera, *ShadyBr.* v. 1.

धानपत *dhānapata*, mf(i)n. relating to *Dhana-pati* i.e. Kubera, g. *āṣva-paty-ādi*.

धानश्री *dhānāśrī*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga.

Dhānāśrī, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini.

धानाक *dhānāka*, m. patr. of Luśa (fr. *dhana-ka*), RV. Anukr. j. n. N. of 2 *Sāmāns*, *ĀrshBr.*

धानुर्दण्डिक *dhānurdandika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dhana-us + danda*) living by bow and club, *Pāṇ.* iv. 4, 12, Sch.

Dhānurveda, m. = *dhanur-veda*, *HPariś.*

Dhānushka, mf(i)n. armed with a bow; m. bowman, archer, MBh. (-*āḍ*, f. *Bhartṛ* i. 13, v. 1.); (*āḍ*), f. *Achyranthes Aspera*, L.

Dhānushkarī, N. of a plant (prob. w. r. for *dhanush-k*), *Lalit*.

Dhānushya, m. 'suitable for bows,' a bamboo, L.

धान्त *dhānta* (or *dhvānta*?), mystical N. of the letter *n*, Up.

धान्धा *dhāndhā*, f. small cardamoms, L.

धान्य *dhāndhya*, n. indisposition, L. (cf. *dhandha*).

धान्य 2. *dhānya*, n. (fr. *dhana*) the being rich, richness, *Dhātup.* xx, 3.

धान्यायन *dhānyāyana*, m. patr. fr. *dhanya*, g. *āṣvādi*.

धान्य *dhānya*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dhanvan*) = *dhanva-ja*, Car.; (*vd*), m. patr. of Asita (chief of the *Asuras*), *ŚBr.*

1. *Dhānyana*, mf(i)n. situated in a desert, *Kām.*; m. = prec. m., *ŚāṅkhŚr.*

धान्य 2. *dhānyana*, mf(i)n. made from the wood of the *Dhanvana* tree, *ŚāṅkhŚr.*; *Suśr.*

धान्वन्तर *dhānvantara* (*Suśr.*) or *riya* (Cat.) or *rya* (MBh.), mfn. relating to or proceeding from *Dhanvan-tari* (see s.v.)

धान्वपत *dhānvapata*, mf(i)n. relating to *Dhanva-pati*, g. *āṣva-paty-ādi*.

धामक *dhāmaka*, m. a sort of weight (= *māshaka*), L.

धामनिका *dhāmanikā*, f. (fr. *dhamanī*?) *Solanum Jacquinii*, L.

Dhāmanī, f. *Hemionitis Cordifolia*, L.; any tubular vessel of the body (= *dhamanī*), ib.

धामाग *dhāmārga*, m. a kind of plant, Car. (prob. = next). *gava*, m. *Luffa Foetida* or a similar plant, *Suśr.*; *Achyranthes Aspera*, L.; patr. of *Vadiśa*, Car.

धार 1. *dhāra*, mf(i)n. (√*dhri*) holding, supporting, containing (ifc.; cf. *kaṛṇa*-, *chattra*-, *tuḷā* &c.); m. N. of *Vishnu*, L.; debt, L.

1. *Dhāraka*, mfn. = prec. (ifc.; cf. *kula*-, *deha*-, *nāma* &c.); keeping in the memory (with gen.), *Kāraṇḍ.*; m. a receptacle or vessel for anything, *Suśr.*; a water-pot, L.; (*ikā*), f. prop. pillar, *Hcat.*; a division of time (= 6 *Kṣhāpas* = $\frac{1}{2}$ *Muhūrta*), L.; (*dhārakā*), f. the vulva of a female, *VS.*; *ŚBr.*

Dhārāna, mf(i)n. holding, bearing, keeping (in remembrance), retention, preserving, protecting, maintaining, possessing, having (ifc. or with gen.), *TĀr.*; MBh.; *Suśr.*; *BhP.*; assuming the shape of (gen.), resembling, MBh. xiii, 739; m. N. of *Śiva*, MBh.; of a son of *Kaśyapa*, ib.; of a prince of the *Candra-vatsas*, ib.; du. the two female breasts, L.; (*dhārāna*), n. the act of holding, bearing &c., *ŚBr.*; Mn.; *Yājñ.*; MBh. &c.; wearing (see *līnga*); suffering, enduring, R.; keeping in remembrance, memory, *TĀr.*; Mn.; MBh.; *Hariv.*; immovable concentration of the mind upon (loc.), *Vedāntas.*; restraining (cf. *svāsa*); keeping back i.e. pronouncing imperfectly, *Prāt.*; (*ā & ī*), f., see *dhārāṇā & ṇī*. — *pātra*, n. a kind of vessel

or receptacle, *Buddh.* — *mātrikā*, f. one of the 64 arts, *BhP.*, Sch. — *yantra*, n. a kind of amulet, *Tantras.* — *lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wk. *Dhārāpādhyāna*, n. the conservative method of reading (i.e. the rehearsing of a work to keep it in memory, as opp. to *grahaṇādhikā*, the acquisitive method), L. *Dhārāpānita*, mfn. endowed with a good memory, *Kām.*

Dhārāpaka, mfn. holding, containing, consisting of (cf. *a*-, *pañca*-); m. a debtor, *Yājñ.* ii, 63.

Dhārāpā, f. (cf. *ṇa*, col. 1) the act of holding, bearing, wearing, supporting, maintaining, MBh.; R.; retaining, keeping back (also in remembrance), a good memory, *KāthUp.*; *GrS.*; MBh.; *BhP.*; collection or concentration of the mind (joined with the retention of breath), Mn.; MBh.; *Suśr.*; *Kāv.*; *Pur.* &c.; cf. *MWB.* 239 (*ṇām* + *dhri*), to exercise concentration, *Yājñ.*; *ṇām gatah*, having composed one's self, R.; understanding, intellect, *Yājñ.* iii, 73; firmness, steadfastness, righteousness, L.; fixed preceptor or settled rule, certainty, Mn.; MBh.; pl. the 8th to the 11th day in the light half of month *Jyāishtha*, Var. — *ṭmaka* (*ṇāt*), mf(i)k(n). that whose nature consists in bearing itself, *Sūryas.*; one who easily collects or composes himself, *Suśr.* — *pārāpa-vrata*, n. N. of wk. — *māya*, mf(i)n. consisting in abstraction of the mind, *BhP.* — *yukta*, mfn. connected with abstr^o of the m^o, MBh. — *yoga*, m. abstr^o of the m^o, deep devotion, *MW.* — *vat*, mfn. connected with memory, L.

Dhārāpi, m. patr. (fr. *dhārāṇa*?), g. *taulvaly-ādi*.

Dhārāpi, f. any tubular vessel of the body, L.; the earth, Gal.; a partic. bulbous plant, ib.; a mystical verse or charm used as a kind of prayer to assuage pain &c., *MWB.* 154; 351 &c. (4 kinds of Dh's according to *Dharmas*, lii); row or line (w. r. for *dharaṇī*), L.; N. of a daughter of *Sva-dhā*, *VP.* — *matī*, m. (?) N. of a *Samādhi*, L. — *mukha-sarva-jagat-prapīdhi-samdhārāpa-garbhā*, m. N. of a *Bodhi-sattva*. — *rāja*, m. N. of a *Buddh.* wk.

Dhārāpiya, mfn. to be held or borne or sustained &c.; (*ā*) f. a partic. bulbous plant (= *dharanī-kanda*), L.

Dhārāya, mfn. holding, bearing &c. (*Pāṇ.* iii. 1, 138); owing a sum (gen.) to (dat.), L.

Dhārāyat, mf(antī)n. holding, possessing, maintaining &c. (cf. below); acquainted with, versed in, W. — *kavi* (*yāt-k*), mfn. supporting or cherishing sages, RV. — *kṣhiti* (*yāt-kṣh*), mfn. bearing or sustaining creatures, ib. *Dhārāyat-vat*, mfn. possessing the quality of sustaining or supporting (*Ādityas*), *TS.*

Dhārāyāna, mfn. bearing, holding, supporting, containing &c., *MW.* (cf. *Vām.* v, 2, 83).

Dhārāyitavya, mfn. to be borne or held, Var.; *Prab.*; to be perceived or understood, *Śaṅk.* *rayitṛi*, m. holder, bearer, restrainer, MBh.; R.; who keeps anything in remembrance, *TĀr.*; (*trī*), f. the earth, L. *rayishann*, mfn. capable of bearing or accustomed to bear, *Pāṇ.* iii, 2, 137; *Kās.*; *-tā*, f. patience, *Kām.*

Dhāri, mfn. holding, bearing, Sch.

Dhārīta, mfn. borne (also in the womb), held, supported &c., *TĀr.*; MBh. n. (also *ṭaka*) a horse's trot, W. (w. r. for *dhārīta*, *ṭaka*).

1. *Dhārin*, mfn. bearing, wearing, holding, possessing, keeping in one's memory, maintaining, observing (with gen. or ifc.), Mn.; MBh.; *Kāv.* &c.; = *poshka* (?), *Hariv.* 11986 (*Nilak.*); m. *Careya Arborea* or *Salvadora Persica*, L.; (*inī*), f. the earth, L. (cf. *bhūta*); N. of a daughter of *Sva-dhā*, *BhP.* (cf. *raṇī*); N. of a deity, Jain.; of the wife of *Agni-niitra*, *Mālav.*; of other women, *HPariś.*; pl. a collect. N. of the 74 wives of the gods, *VālmīP.*

1. *Dhārya*, mfn. to be borne or worn or carried &c., MBh. (-*tva*, n., L.); (*danda*) to be inflicted or imposed on (dat.), ib. v, 7526; to be kept (also in the memory), to be upheld or maintained, MBh.; *Hariv.*; *Suśr.* &c.; to be observed or followed (order, vow, &c.), *Hariv.*; to be called to mind (*cetasi*) or attended to, *Kāv.*; to be suffered or put up with (said of a servant), *Pañc.*; to be kept back or restrained, MBh.; n. clothes, *BhP.*

Dhāryamāna, mfn. being held, maintained &c. — *tva*, n. possession, property, W.

धार 2. *dhāra*, m. or n. (√*i* *dhāv*) stream, gush (cf. *taila* [add. *& toya*]; mfn. coming down in a stream or as rain, *Suśr.*; *Bhpr.* — *pūta* (*dhā*), mfn. pure as a stream of water (*Ādityas*), RV. ii, 27,

2; 9. — *lopaka*, m. or n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat. — *vākā*, mfn. whose praises are pure or gush forth like water, v, 44, 5.

Dhārāy, mfn. streaming, dripping (*Soma*), RV. ix, 67, 1.

1. *Dhārā*, f. stream or current of water; (cf. *tri*-, *dvī*-, *śata*-, *sahasra*-), flood, gush, jet, drop (of any liquid), shower, rain (also fig. of arrows, flowers, &c.; *vāsar dh*), 'source of good', N. of a place. libation to *Agni*, *AV.*; *ŚBr.*, MBh.; of a sacred bathing-place, MBh.; of *Agni*'s wife, *BhP.*; a leak or hole in a pitcher &c., L.; the pace of a horse, *Śiś.* v. 60 (5 enumerated, viz. *dhōrita*, *valgita*, *pluta*, *ut-tejita*, *ut-tērita*, or *ā-skandita*, *reṣita* for the two latter, L.; with *paramā*, the quickest pace, *Kāthās.* xxxi, 39); uniformity, sameness (as of flowing water?), L.; custom, usage, W.; continuous line or series (cf. *vana*); fig. line of a family, L.; N. of a sacred bathing-place (also with *māheśvari*, cf. above), MBh.; of a town (the residence of *Bhoja*), Cat. — *kadamba*, m. *Nauclea Cordifolia*, *Kād.* (also *baka*, L.); N. of a poet, Cat. — *grīha*, n. a bath-room with flowing water, shower-bath, *Suśr.*; *Kāv.*; *-iva*, n. *Vcar.* — *graha*, m. a cup filled from flowing *Soma*, *KātyŚr.* — *ghosha*, m. the noise of milk flowing into a bucket, *ĀpŚr.* — *ṇkura* (*ṇānk*), m. a rain-drop, L.; hail, *VarBṛS.* xxxii, 21; advancing before the line of an army to defy an enemy, L. — 1. *-ṅga* (*ṇānga*), m. a sacred bathing-place, L. — *ṇṭa* (*ṇṇṭa*), m. the *Cāṭaka* bird (fond of rain-drops), L.; a horse (going in paces, see above), L.; a cloud (filled with drops), L.; a furious elephant (emitting rut-fluid), L. — 1. *-dhara*, m. 'water-bearer,' a cloud, MBh.; *Hariv.* &c.; *ṇṇṭa*, m. 'cloud-coming,' the rainy season, *Kād.* *ṇṇṭa*, m. 'c'-ceasing, autumn, Car.; *ṇṇṭa*, n. c'-garden, N. of a grove, *Priyad.* — *dhvansa*, N. of a poem, Cat. — *dhvani*, m. the sound of falling rain or flowing water, W. — *ni-pāta*, m. rain-shower, *Pañc.* — *nyāya* (*ṇān*), m. a secondary sacrifice connected with a libation, *KātyŚr.*, Sch. — *pāta*, m. (only pl.) = *ni-pāta*, *Mfich.*; Megh. — *yantra*, n. 'water-machine,' a fountain, *Kāv.*; *-grīha*, n. a bath-room with fountains, *Kāthās.* — *yāja*, m. a sacrifice connected with a libation, *KātyŚr.*, Sch. — *vatī*, f. N. of a town, *PadmaP.* — *vani*, m. wind, L. (cf. next). — *varā*, mfn. fond of showers (*Maruts*), RV. ii, 34, 1 (cf. prec.). — *varta* (*ṇṇṭa*), m. whirlpool; (*ena*, ind.) fluently, quickly, *Hcat.* — *varsha*, m. n. a torrent of rain, *Kāv.* — *vāsa*, m. N. of a town, *Pañcad.* — *āita*, mfn. (milk) cooled after having been milked, *Bhpr.* — *āru* (*ṇṇṭa*), n. a flood of tears, *Amar.* — *sampāta*, m. = *ni-pāta*, *Prab.* — *ṇṇṭa* (*ṇṇṭa*), m. id., *Kāv.*; Hit. — *sūra*, m. or n. N. of a place situated on the river *Go-dāvāri*, Cat. *Dhārēśvara*, m. the lord of *Dhārā* i.e. King *Bhoja*, Cat. *Dhārēśmī*, m. or f. a rolling or heaving wave, MBh. *Dhārēśha*, mfn. warm from the cow (milk), *Suśr.*

Dhārāya, Nom. *ā*. *yate*, to be like a stream, *Amar.* 10, Sch.

Dhārāla, mfn., g. *sidhmādi*.

धार 3. *dhāra*, m. a sort of stone, L.; edge, boundary, L. (cf. 2. *dhārā*); deep place, depth, W. (to 1. *dhāra*?).

2. *Dhāraka*, ifc. = prec. or next; cf. *tri*-.

धार 2. *dhārā*, f. (√*2* *dhāv*) margin, sharp edge, rim, blade (esp. of a sword, knife, &c.; fig. applied to the flame of fire), RV.; *ŚBr.*; MBh.; *Kāv.* &c.; the edge of a mountain, L.; the rim of a wheel, *Ragh.* xiii, 15; the fence or hedge of a garden, L.; the van of an army, L.; the tip of the car, L.; highest point, summit (cf. *rādhirūḍha*); glory, excellence, L.; night, L.; turmeric, L. — *gra* (*ṇṇṭa*), n. the broad-edged head of an arrow, L. — 2. *-ṅga* (*ṇṇṭa*), m. sword, L. — *jala*, n. blood dripping from the edge of a sword, *Kād.*; *Prasannar.* — *ṇṇṭa* (*ṇṇṭa*), m. the c^o of a s^o, *Prasannar.* — 2. *-dhara*, m. sword, L.; — *dhirūḍha* (*ṇṇṭa*), mfn. elevated to the highest point or pitch, *Kāthās.* vi, 62. — *ṇṇṭa* (*ṇṇṭa*), mfn. 'moving among swords,' daring, audacious, impudent, R. (v. l. *dhārāt* & *hārāt*). — *patha*, m. 'rim-path,' i.e. the rut (of a wheel), *Dharmāś.*; the reach of a blade; *ṭham prāpay*, to cause to perish by the blade of (gen.), *Veqis.* iii, 7. — *payas*, n. = *jala*, *Vcar.* — *phala*, m. N. of a tree with prickly fruits (= *madana*), L. — *mūhas* (*ṇṇṭa*), n. = *-ra-jala*, *Prasannar.* — *vat*, mfn. having an edge, edged, *Kām.*; (*vatī*), f., see 1. *dhārā*. — *viṣa*, m. 'having a poisoned edge,' a sword, sci-

mitar, L. — **salila**, n. = -jala, Dharmat. — **sauhi**, f. N. of a plant, L.

धार्ता dhārta, Vṛiddhi form of **dhṛita**, in comp. — **rājāna**, m. patr. fr. Dhṛita-rājan, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 135 (mfn. Vop.); (r), f., g. **dhūmādi** toiv, 2, 127; **ājaka**, mfn. ib. — **rāshṭra**, mf(i)n. belonging to Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; m. a son of Dhṛi, a Kuru (cf. *nir-*), esp. patr. of Dur-yodhana (ifc. f. ā), ib.; a kind of snake, L.; (fr. *dhṛita-rāshṭri*) a sort of goose with black legs and bill, Hariv.; Kād.; -**padī**, f. N. of a plant, L. — **rāshṭri**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Kauś.

Dhārteya, m. pl. (prob. fr. *dhṛita*), N. of a warlike tribe; sg. a prince of this tribe, f. i. g. *yaudheyādi*.

धार्म 1. **dhārmā**, mf(i)n. (fr. *dhṛma*) relating to justice or virtue, ŚBr.; belonging to Dharma (god of justice), MBh.

2. **Dhārma**, Vṛiddhi form of *dhṛma* in comp. — **pata**, mf(i)n. relating to Dharma-pati, g. *asvapatyādi*. — **pattana**, n. black pepper, L. — **vidya**, mfn. familiar with the law, a lawyer, jurist, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60, Vārt. 4, Pat.

Dhārmika, mf(i)n. righteous, virtuous, pious, just, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; resting on right, conformable to justice (mind, words &c.), R.; m. judge, L.; a bigot, Kād.; juggler, Ratn.; a Bodhi-sattva, L. — **tā**, f. (Rājat.). — **tva** (Kull.). & **kyā** (g. *purahitādi*), n. righteousness, justice, virtue.

Dhārmīna, n. an assemblage of virtuous men, g. *bhikshādi* (iv, 2, 38).

Dhārmīnya, metr. fr. *dharmīni*, g. *tubhrādi*. **Dhārmuka**, mfn. just, righteous, Mānśr. i, 6, 1.

Dhārmya, w. r. for *dharmya*.

Dhārmīyāna, m. patr. fr. *dharmya*, g. *asvādi*.

धार्ध **dhārshā**, mf(i)n. (BhP.), **ṛaka** (Hariv. [v. l. *śhṇaka*]; VP.) proceeding or descended fr. Dhṛishā.

Dhārshadyumna or **ṛmni**, m. patr. fr. Dhṛishā-dyumna, MBh.

Dhārshāya, n. boldness, audacity, violence, Var.; R.; Suśr. &c.

Dhārshpaka (w. r. for *ṛava*), mfn. descended fr. Dhṛishpu, Hariv. 642 (v. l. *ṛaka*; cf. above).

धाव 1. **dhāv**, cl. 1. P. **ā. dhāvati**, **ṛte** (pf. *dadhāva*, *ve*, Gr.; aor. *adadhāvāt*, RV.; *adhāvīt*, Br.; Prec. *dhāvāyam*, Gr.; fut. *dhāvishyati*, Kāv., *ṛte* & *dhāvīti*, Gr.; ind. p. *dhāvītvā* & *ṛya*, Kāv.; *dhaūtā*, Gr.) to run, flow, stream, move, glide, swim, RV. &c. &c.; to run after (with or scil. *paśāt*), Mn.; MBh. &c. = seek for (acc.), Kir. ii, 29; run towards (— *abhinukham*), Hit., run a race (*ājim*) Br., run as fast as possible (*sarvam javam*) ib.; run to and fro (*itāś cetaś ca*), MBh.; Hit.; run away, flee, RV.; AV.; to advance or rush against (acc.), MBh.; R.; (*pratī*), Kathās.: Caus. *dhāvayati* (aor. *adidhāvāt*, Gr.) to make run, impel, Pañc.; to drive in a chariot, (with instr. of the vehicle and acc. of the way), Br.; to jump, dance, RV. x, 146, 2. (Cf. *√2. dhan*, *dhanu*, *dhav*; 1. *dhū*.)

Dhāvaka, mfn. running; **purato dhō**, m. fore-runner, R. **Dhāvāt**, mf(ni)n. running, quick.

1. **Dhāvana**, n. running, Suśr.; galloping, Sāh.; attack, assault, Rājat.

Dhāvamāna, mfn. running, going quickly, RV.

1. **Dhāvita**, mfn. running, having begun to run, Kath. iii, 52. **ṛvītri**, m. runner, courser, MBh.

ṛvina, mfn. running, going quickly, Naish.

धाव 2. **dhāv**, cl. 1. P. **ā. dhāvati**, **ṛte** (pf. *dadhāva*, Bhāṭṭ.; aor. *adadhāvīti*, RV. ix, 70, 8; ind. p. *dhaūtā*, Prab. iv, 23 [v. l. *dhūtā*] & *dhāvya*, Kauś.) to rinse, cleanse, wash, purify, polish, make bright (Ā. also to rub one's self with, rub into one's own person), RV. &c. Pass. *dhāvayate* (pf. 3. pl. — *dadhāvire*), Śiś.: Caus. *dhāvayati*, *ṛte*, to cleanse, wash, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; cause to be washed, L.: Desid. *didhāvishati*, *ṛte*; Intens. *dadhāvayate*, Gr.

Dhāvya, mfn. washing, cleansing (ifc.; cf. *asi*, *caila*); m., see *danta*. — **ṛvaka**, mfn. id.; m. a washerman, Kathās.

2. **Dhāvana**, mfn., see *bila*-. n. washing, cleansing, rubbing off or in, Suśr.; MBh.; R. (cf. *manahṣilā-candana-dhō* & *mīna-dhō-loya*); having a garment washed by a man that is not one's kin, Buddh.

Dhāvāni, f. Uria Lagopodioides, Bhpr.; **ṛni**, f.

Solanum Jacquinii or Grislea Tomentosa, L.; **ṛnikā**, f. Solanum Jacquinii, L.

2. **Dhāvita**, mfn. purified, clean, MBh.

धावत्य **dhāvātya**, n. (fr. *dhavala*) whiteness, Śiś. iv, 65, Sch.

धास **dhasas**, m. (√1. *dhā*?) a mountain, Up. iv, 220, Sch.

धि 1. **dhi**, cl. 6. P. **dhiyati** (*didhāya*, *dhe-shyati* &c.) to hold (Dhātup. xxviii, 113). Prob. abstracted fr. *√1. dhā*, of which it is the weak form.

2. **Dhi**, m. receptacle (only ifc.; cf. *ambu*-, *ishu*- &c.).

1. **Dhita**, mfn. (cf. *hitā* and *√1. dhā*) put, placed, bestowed &c., Hariv. 7799 (cf. *dur*-, *nema*- &c.). **ṛtā-van**, mfn. rich in gifts, liberal (Agni), RV. iii, 27, 2; lucrative (sacrifice), 40, 3.

Dhiti, f. See *nemā*-, *mītrā*-, *vand*-, *vasu*-. **Dhitya**, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *√1. dhā*), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 97, Sch.

धि 3. **dhi** or **dhinu**, cl. 5. P. **dhinoti** (aor. *adhinvīt*, Br.; pf. *didhinva*; fut. *dhinviṣyati*, *dhinviṭā*, Gr.) to nourish, satiate, satisfy, Br.; to delight, please, Kāv.

2. **Dhita**, mfn. satisfied, pleased, MW.

धि 4. **dhi** = 2. **dāhi** (e.g. in *dhi-shṭhita* [MBh.; BhP.] for *adhi-shṭhita*, q.v.; cf. *pi* = *dpi*, *va* = *dva*).

धिक्ष **dhik**, ind., used as a prefix or as an interj. of reproach, menace or displeasure = fie! shame! out upon! what a pity! &c. (with acc., rarely gen., voc. or nom.), Up.; Lāty.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also *dhig dhik*, *aho dhik*, *hā dhik*, *hā dhik kash-ām*, *hā dhik dhik* &c.; *dhik tvām* or *tava* [also with *astu*] shame upon you!) — **kāra**, m. reproach, contempt, scoffing, BhP. = *√kṛi*, to reproach, reprimand, curse, MBh.; R. &c. — **kṛita**, mfn. reproached &c.; mocked, derided, Daś.; n. pl. reproach, contempt, ib. — **kṛiyā**, f. = prec. n. pl., L. — **pārushya**, n. excessive abuse, W.

Dhig, in comp. for *dhik*. — **danda**, m. reprimand, censure, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. — **vāda**, m. reproachful speech, censure, Jātakam.

धिक्ष **dhikka**, m. a twenty-year-old elephant, Gal. (cf. 2. *dikka*).

धिक्ष **dhiksh** (Desid. of *√1. dah*? cf. *dhuks*), cl. 1. **ā. dhikshate**, to kindle; to live; to be weary or harassed, Dhātup. xvi, 2.

धिवण **dhigvaṇa**, m. (Prākṛit = *dhig-varṇa*?) a man of low or mixed caste (sprung from a Brāhman and an Āyogava woman), Mn. x, 15.

धित **dhita** and **dhitsya**. See above.

धिन् **dhinu**. See *√3. dhi*.

धिप्सु **dhipsu**, mfn. (Desid. of *√dambh*) wishing to trick or deceive, deceptive, Bhāṭṭ.

धियंजिन **dhīyam-jinvā**, &c. See *√1. dhi*.

धिष् 1. **dhish**, cl. 3. P. **didheshṭi**, to sound, Dhātup. xxv, 22. (Probably invented to explain *dhishanā*, speech, hymn; according to Nir. viii, 3 = *√1. dhā*, from which it seems to be a kind of Desid. = *didhishati*.)

2. **Dhish**, only instr. *ṛshā*, (?) mindfully, zealously, RV. i, 173, 8; iv, 21, 6 (= *prajñā*, *karman*, *stuti*, Sāy.)

Dhisha. See *narām*-. **Dhishāna**, mfn. intelligent, wise, Hcat.; m. N. of an evil being, AV. ii, 14, 1; of Brīhas-pati (the regent of the planet Jupiter, also *nādhīpa*, Matsya-P.), Hcat.; of the pl^o J^o itself, L.; of a Nārāyaṇa, Cat.; of an astronomer, L.; of a writer on Tājaka wks., Cat.; any Guru or spiritual preceptor, W.; (*ā*), f. a sort of Soma-vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, fig. the S^o juice itself and its effects, RV. (du. the two bowls or worlds, i.e. heaven and earth; pl. h^o, e^o & the intermediate atmosphere, ib.); knowledge, intelligence (generally ifc.), VarBrS. civ, 29; BhP. (cf. *agādha* [add.], *bodha*-, *viśuddha*-); speech, praise, hymn, L.; dwelling-place, abode, seat, BhP.; N. of a deity presiding over wealth and gain (also in pl.), RV.; MBh.; of the wife of Havir-dāna and daughter of Agni, Hariv.; VP.; of the w^o of Kṛiśāśva and mother of Veda-śira,

Devala, Vayuna & Manu, BhP.; n. understanding, intellect, BhP. viii, 5, 39.

1. **Dhishanya**, mfn. formed by Yaska (Nir. viii, 3) to explain *dhishnya*.

2. **Dhishanya**, Nom. P.; only p. *ṛnya*, attentive, zealous, RV. iv, 21, 6.

Dhishya and **ṛnya**, w. r. for *dhishnya*. **Dhishṇiya**, m. = *ṛnya*, 'earth heap'; pl. N. of genii watching the Soma, TS., Comm.

Dhishṇiya, mfn. intended for or belonging to the Dhishnyas or fire-places, KāṭyŚr.

Dhishnya, mfn. mindful, attentive, benevolent, liberal (Āśvins), RV. i, 3, 2; 89, 4 &c.; devout, pious (voice, hymn), x, 114, 9; m. (f. ā only RV. iv, 3, 6; n. MBh. i, 7944) a sort of subordinate or side-altar (generally a heap of earth covered with sand on which the fire is placed, and of which 8 are enumerated, viz. besides the *Āgnidhriya* [in the Āgnidhra] those in the Sadas [see s. v.] belonging to the *Hotrī*, the *Maitrā-varuṇa* or *Prasasti*, the *Brāhmaṇachāsin*, the *Potri*, *Neshtri* & *Acchā-vāka*; and the *Mārjāliya*), Br.; Śiś. &c. (cf. *kṛipta*-) &c.; N. of Uśanas, i.e. the planet Venus, L. (cf. *dhishāna*); (*ā*) f. a meteor, Var. (n. only MBh. v, 7272); n. site, place, abode, region, house, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; the seat of a god, i.e. a quarter of the sky, VP.; star, asterism (looking like the fire on the side-altars), Var.; the orb of an asterism (on which its light seems to centre), MBh.; VP.; power, strength, L.; mfn. placed upon a mound of earth serving as an altar, AV.; Br. &c.; m. (with or scil. *agni*) a fire so placed, VS.; TS. &c. — **pa**, m. the guardian of a quarter of the sky, BhP. — **vat**, mfn. having a Dhishnya or side-altar, Śiś. — **homa**, m. a sacrifice offered in a Dh^o, Vait. **Dhishpyādhīpati**, m. = *pa*, VP.

धी 1. **dhi**, cl. 3. **ā. didhīte**, &c., RV. (cf. *√didhi*; the forms *dihimahi* and *ādihāyi* belong rather to *√1. dhā*; pf. *didhaya*, *ṛdhima*, *ṛdhiyur* or *ṛdhyur*, *ṛdhire*, RV.; AV.; Br.) to perceive, think, reflect; wish, desire: Intens. *dedhiyat*, TS.

Dhiya, Nom. P. *ṛyati* (fr. 2. *dhi*), Pat.

Dhiyam &c., obl. cases of 2. *dhi* in comp. = *jinvā*, mfn. exciting meditation or devotion, RV. — **dhā**, mfn. reflecting, devout, pious, wise, RV. **Dhīyā-jar**, mfn. worn out or grown old in devotion, RV. v, 43, 15. **Dhīyam-pati**, m. 'lord of the thoughts', the soul, L.; N. of Mañju-ghosha, L. **Dhīyā-vasu**, mfn. rich in devotion, RV.

Dhīyasāna, mfn. attentive, mindful, RV.

Dhīyāya, Nom. *ṛyate*, to be attentive or devout; p. *ṛyat*, mindful, RV. *ṛyā*, mfn. thoughtful, devout, pious, ib.

2. **Dhī**, f. thought, (esp.) religious thought, reflection, meditation, devotion, prayer (pl. Holy Thoughts personif.), RV.; understanding, intelligence, wisdom (personif. as the wife of Rudra-Manyu, BhP.), knowledge, science, art; mind, disposition, intention, design (ifc. intent upon, Kāv.); notion, opinion, the taking for (comp.), RV. &c. &c. (*yādhā dhīyā* or *dhīyā nā*, according to thy wisdom or will; *itthā dhīyā* or *dhīyā*, willingly, lit. such is thy will, RV.); N. of the 5th house from the Lagna, Var. — **karman**, n. the object of perception or understanding, RV. — **rāja**, m. N. of wk. — *jaḍa*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *jāvana* or *-jñ*, mfn. inspiring the mind or rousing devotion, RV. — *ṛndriya* (*dhīnd*), n. an organ of perception, L. — *mat*, mfn. intelligent, wise, learned, sensible, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of Brīhas-pati, L.; of a son of Virāṭ, VP.; of a Rishi in the 4th Manv-antara, ib.; of a son of Purū-ravas, MBh.; a Bodhi-sattva, L. — *marāpa*, m. (*mītra-dhi-m*)^o N. of a man, Cat. — *raja* (*dhi*-), mfn. delighting in devotion, RV. — *rāja*, m. N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, L. — *vat* (*dhi*-), mfn. intelligent or devout, RV. — *vibhrama*, m. 'error of thought', hallucination, Bhpr. — *vṛiddhi-dā*, m. or n. N. of wk., Cat. (also *śishya-dhi-vṛ*). — *śakti*, f. mental or intellectual faculty, L. — *sodhinī*, f. N. of wk. — *sakha* (L.) or *-saciva* (Rājat.), m. wise counsellor, minister. — *harā*, f. a kind of sweet gourd, L.

1. **Dhīta**, mfn. reflected on, thought about; n. pl. thoughts, meditations, RV.

1. **Dhīti**, f. thought, idea, reflection, intention, devotion, prayer (pl. also personified; cf. 2. *dhi*), RV.; TBr. &c.; pl. wisdom, understanding (Naigh. ii, 5 & Sāy. 'the fingers'), RV.

Dhītika, m. N. of a Buddh. patriarchal saint.

1. *Dhidā*, f. intelligence, understanding, L.
 1. *Dhira*, mf (i or ā) n. intelligent, wise, skilful, clever, familiar with, versed in (loc.), RV. &c. &c. (compar. *dhira-tara*, AV.; R.); m. N. of a Buddha, L.; of sev. men with the patr. Śātaparneya, ŚBr. — 1. *-tā*, f., 1. *-tva*, n. wisdom, discretion, Cān. — *rañjanikā*, f. N. of Comm. on Kum. *Dhīrēndra*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *Dhīrēśa-mīra*, m. N. of a teacher, ib. *Dhīrēśvara*, m. N. of the father of Jyotiṣ-īvara (author of Dhūrtas).
Dhīvan, mf (var) n. skilful, clever, AV.; m. an artisan, Up., Sch.; a fisherman, L. (cf. next).
Dhivara, m. a very clever man, Subh.; (also *°raka*) a fisherman, MBh., Kāv. &c. (as a mixed caste, Gaut. iv, 19); (f), f. (cf. prec.) a fisherman's wife, Kathās.; a sort of harpoon for catching fish, Up., Sch.; a fish-basket, ib.; n. iron, L.
 धो 3. *dhī*, cl. 4. *dhīyate*, to contain, hold (Pass. of *√dhi*); to slight, disregard; to propitiate (?), Dhātup. xxvi, 37.
 धो 4. *dhī*, f. for *dī*, splendour, RV. iii, 34; 5; vi, 3, 3.
 धोक्ष *dhiksh* (Desid. of *√dih*), cl. 1. *dhikshate*, to wish to anoint, ŚBr.
 धीत 2. *dhītā* (*√dhe*), sucked, drunk, AV.; Br. — *rasa*, mfn. whose juice has been sucked out, Br. 2. *Dhīti*, f. drinking; thirst, L.
 धीता *dhītā* (Buddh.) and 2. *dhītā* (Mricch.); Ratn., f. (Pāli & Prākṛit forms for *duhitā*) daughter.
 धीतीका *dhītikā*, f. (*√i. dhā* ?) layer, Car. (v. 1. *dirghikā*).
 धीतोकक *dhītokaka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.
 धीन *dhina* (?), n. iron, L.
 धीर 2. *dhira*, mf (ā) n. (*√dhrī* or *dhā* ? cf. Up. ii, 24) steady, constant, firm, resolute, brave, energetic, courageous, self-possessed, composed, calm, grave, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; deep, low, dull (assound), Kālid.; Amar. &c.; gentle, soft, L.; well-conducted, well-bred, L.; (*am*), ind. steadily, firmly &c.; m. the ocean, sea (as an image of constancy ?); N. of Bali, L.; of other men, Rājat.; f. N. of sev. medic. plants (*kākolī*, *kshira-kākā*, *mahā-jyotiṣmatī*, *medā*, *śvetā-vacā*, Rosa Glandulifera), Bhpr.; L.; an intoxicating beverage, L.; a woman who keeps down all expression of resentment or jealousy, Sāh.; N. of a woman, Cat.; n. saffron, L. (not always, esp. in comp., separable from 1. *dhira*). — *govinda-samman*, m. N. of an author (c. 1800), Cat. — *cetas*, mfn. strong-minded, self-possessed, courageous, Ragh.; Kathās. — 2. *-tā*, f., 2. *-tva*, n. firmness, fortitude, courage, Kāv.; Pāñc., Hit.; suppression of jealous emotions (in women), W.; jealousy, MW. — *dhvani*, m. a deep sound, MW. — *nāga*, m. (*bhadanta*) N. of a poet, Cat. — *patrī*, f. a partic. bulbous plant, L. — *prāsānta*, mfn. deep and calm (*-svara*, mfn. having a *d°* and *c°* voice, Śak. ii, 11); constant and calm (hero), Sāh.; Bhar. (also *°laka*). — *bhāva*, m. constancy, firmness, Daś. — *lalita*, mfn. firm and brave, but reckless and sportive (hero of a play), Sāh.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, Cat. — *sānta*, mfn. brave and calm, Daśar. — *siva*, n. N. of a man, Cat. — *sattva*, mfn. steadfast, resolute, Kathās. — *skandha*, n. 'strong-shouldered', a buffalo, L. *Dhīrādhīrā*, f. a jealous woman who alternately expresses and suppresses her jealousy, Sāh. *Dhīrōdatta*, mfn. brave and noble-minded (hero of a play), Daśar.; Bhar.; Sāh. *Dhīrōddhata*, mfn. brave but haughty, ib. *Dhīrōshhān*, m. 'brave and fiery', N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh.
Dhīraya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to encourage or comfort, Kathās.
Dhīri-√kṛi, id., Jātakam.
Dhīrya, mfn. = 2. *dhira*, ŚākhBr. xix, 3; (*dhīryā*), n. intelligence, prudence, RV. ii, 27, 11.
 धीरावी *dhīrāvī*, f. N. of a plant (= *pīta-sinsapā*), L.
 धीलटी *dhīlāṭī*, f. daughter (cf. *dhītā*, *°dā*), L.
 धीवर *dhīvara*. See above.
 धु 1. *dhū* = 1. *dhū*, q. v.
 2. *Dhu*, f. shaking, trembling, L.
Dhuta, mfn. shaken, agitated; shaken off, removed, abandoned, MBh.; R. &c. — *grupa* = *dhūta-*

g° (q. v.), SaddhP. — *pāpa*, mfn. purified from sin, R.; BhP.

Dhunana, n. shaking, agitation, W. *Dhunāna*, mfn. shaking, agitating, ib. *Dhunvat* (MBh., Kāv. &c.) & *°vāna* (KātyŚr.), mfn. id.

Dhuvaka, m. one who gets rid of a fetus (= *garbha-mocaka*), Up. ii, 32, Sch.; (ā), f. the introductory stanza of a song (forming afterwards the burden of each verse), W. (cf. *g. prēkshādi*). *°kin* & *°kila*, mfn., see *g. prēkshādi* & *picchādi*.

Dhūvana, m. fire (Vedic), Up. ii, 80, Sch.; n. shaking, agitation, ŚBr.; place of execution, ŚākhGr. iv, 12, Sch.

Dhuvitra, n. = *dhavitra*, L.

धु 3. *dhū* = 2. *duh* in *sabar-dhū*, q. v. (cf. 2. *dhru*).

धुक *dhuka*, m. a kind of plant (commonly *Bhuyabara* or *Rānabara*), L.; (ā), f. id., ib.

धुका *dhukkā*, f. (in music) a kind of flute.

धुक्ष *dhuksh*, cl. 1. *dhukshate*, &c. (Dhātup. xvi, 1) to kindle; to be weary; to live (occurs only with *sam*).

धुक्ष *dhūkshā*, f. a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 31.

धुन *dhuna*, mfn. (*√dhvan*) roaring, only in *°nēti*, mfn. having a roaring course, RV. iv, 50, 2. *Dhunaya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to roar, howl noisily, RV.

Dhūni, mfn. roaring, sounding, boisterous (the Maruts, rivers, the Soma &c.), RV.; VS.; Tār.; m. N. of a demon slain by Indra, RV.; of a son of the Vasu Āpa, BhP.; (f), f. river (cf. *dyu-dhūni*). — *mat* (*dhū*), mfn. roaring, noisy, RV. — *vrata* (*dhū*), mfn. roaring habitually, ib. *Dhūni-cūmuri*, m. du. the 2 demons Dh° & C°, ib. vi, 20, 13. *Dhūni-nātha*, m. 'lord of the rivers', the ocean, L.

धुनु *dhundhu*, m. N. of an Asura slain by Kuvalāśva (or 'layāśva'), the father of Sunda, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Pur.; v. l. for *cañcu*, VP. — *mat*, mfn. N. of a son of Kevala, ib. (v. l. *bundh*). — *māra*, m. 'slayer of Dh°', N. of Kuvalāśva, MBh. &c. (*-ra*, n. Hariv. 672); a son of Tri-śaṅku & father of Yuvanaśva, R.; Daś.; the cochineal insect, L.; a kind of plant (= *griha-dhūma*), L.; a house-lizard (?), W.; the smoke of a house (?), ib.; *°rōpākhyāna*, n. N. of 3rd ch. of PadmaP. iii. — *han*, m. N. of Kuvalāśva (see above), BhP.

Dhundhuka, n. a partic. defect (or a place full of holes) in a piece of wood, VarBṛS. lxxix, 32; 37.

धुनुरि *dhundhuri* (or *°ri*), a partic. musical instrument, BhP. x, 75, 9.

धुमधुमाय *dhumadhumāya*, *°yate*, w. r. for *ghumagh°*, q. v.

धुर *dhūr*, f. (m. only MBh. xiii, 2876; nom. & stem before a cons. *dhūr*; fr. *√dhrī*) a yoke; (fig.) burden, load, RV. (v, 43, 8 ?) &c. &c.; pole or shaft of a carriage (esp. their forepart); a peg, pin (cf. *aksha*); top, summit, front, place of honour (loc. at the head, in front, in presence of), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a finger, L.; N. of 6 partic. verses of the Bahish-pavamāna, ŚhaṅBṛ.; Lāty.; (*°roh śanye* or *sāmanī*, du., & *°rām sāma*, n. N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.); (only L.) reflection, recollection; a spark of fire; part, portion; wealth; N. of the Ganges. *Dhuram-dhara*, mfn. bearing a yoke or a burden (lit. & fig.), fit to be harnessed, MBh.: Pāñc.; helping another (gen.) out of need, Hit.; m. a beast of burden, L.; chief, leader, MBh.; Kāv.; a man of business, W.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a Rakshas, R.; Grislea Tomentosa, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VP. *Dhūrgata*, *-vaha* &c., see 2. *dhūr*.

Dhūra, m. yoke, pole, burden, peg of the axle (esp. ifc.), MBh. &c.; mfn. having anything as chief (foremost) part or ingredient, distinguished by (ifc.), Bālar. i, 11; (ā), f. burden, load, Pāñc.; Kathās.; pole, shaft, Pāñc. i, 43. *°rā-nikshepana* (?), N. of a Caitya of the Mallas, Divyāv. 201. *°rā-vaha*, mfn. bearing a burden, Hariv. 8459.

Dhurikā, f. a small axle-pin, KātyŚr., Sch.

Dhuripa, mfn. fit to be harnessed, L.; charged with, bearing (lit. & fig.), W.; m. a beast of burden, L.; a man of business, W.; leader, chief, Pāñc.; Hit. (cf. *uttara*, *eka*, *dakṣiṇa*, *sarva*).

Dhuriya, mfn. fit for a burden, L.; charged with important duties, L.; m. a beast of burden, L.; a man of business or affairs, W.

Dhūrya, mfn. (w. r. *dhūrya*) fit to be harnessed, able to draw or bear (Pān. iv, 4, 77); being at the head of, foremost, best, AV.; MBh. &c.; eminently fit for or distinguished by (comp.), Bālar. iii, 3; m. beast of burden, horse, bullock &c., Mn.; MBh. &c.; minister, chargé d'affaires, W. (with *mantrin*, Kathās. ix, 14); leader, chief (cf. *kula*), MBh. &c.; a kind of medic. plant (= *°rīshabha*), L.; n. forepart of a pole, R.; N. of all Stotras except the 3 Pavamānas, KātyŚr., Sch. — *tā*, f. the state of being a burden-bearer, the office of a minister &c.; first place, leadership, Śis. i, 41. — *vat*, ind. like a beast of burden, MBh. — *vāha*, m. the load of a draught-ox, Āpast.; beast for draught, MBh. *Dhūryāsana*, n. seat of honour, ib. *Dhūryētara*, mfn. 'other than the first', the charioteer (as opp. to the hero), ib.

धुर धुरा *dhurā*, ind. (*√dhvri*) violently, hurtfully, ŚBr.

धुरि *dhuri*, m. N. of a son of the Vasu Āpa, VP.

धुर्व *dhurv* = *dhūrv*, q. v.

धुवक *dhuvaka*, &c. See under 1. *dhū*.

धुशुत्या *dhushulyā*, f. N. of a river, VP.

धुसुर *dhustura* (L.) and *°tura* (Kathās.; Up. iv, 90, Sch.; ifc. also *°raka*) thorn-apple (cf. *dhātūra*).

धु 1. *dhū*, cl. 5. P. *dhūnōti*, *nutē*, RV.; AV.; *dhunoti*, *nutē*, Br. &c. &c.; cl. 6. P. (*Dhātup. xxvii, 9*) *dhuvati*, AV.; Br. (cf. *ni*); Pot. *dhūvet*, Kāth.; cl. 9. P. *dhū* (xxxix, 17) Pot. *dhūniyāt*, Suśr.; p. *dhūnāna*, BhP.; cl. 1. P. (xxxiv, 29) *dhavati*; cl. 2. *dhū*, 3. pl. *dhuvāte* (*dhunvāte*), ŚBr.; p. *dhuvānā*, TS. (pf. *dudhāva*, MBh., *dhuve*, AV.; *dudhuvāta* & *diidhot*, RV.; aor. *adhūshāta*, 3. pl. *shata*, ib.; *adhoshāta*, *adhavishāta*; *adhavishit*, *adhāvīt*, Gr.; fut. *dhavishyati*, *°te*, Br. &c.; *dhoshyati*, *°te*, *dhōtā* & *dhavātā*, Gr.; ind. p. *dhūvāt*, AitBr., *-dhūya*, AV. &c.; inf. *dhavitum*, Gr.) to shake, agitate, cause to tremble, RV. &c. &c.; to shake down from (e.g. fruits [acc.] from a tree [acc.]), RV. ix, 97, 53; (oftener *dhū*) to shake off, remove, liberate one's self from (acc.), Br.; Up.; MBh. &c.; to fan, kindle (a fire), KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; to treat roughly, hurt, injure, destroy, Kāv.; Pur.; to strive against, resist, Pāñc. i, 42; Pass. *dhūyāte*, AV. &c. (p. *dhūyat*, MBh.); Caus. *dhāvayati* (Dhāt. xxxiv, 29) & *dhūnayati* (see *dhūna*); Desid. *dudhūshati*, *°te*, Gr.; Intens. *dodhāvīti*, RV.; MBh. (p. *dūdhuvāt* *dūdīdhvat*, RV.); *dodhūyate*, p. *°yamāna* & *°yat*, MBh.; to shake or move violently (trans. & intr.); to shake off or down; to fan or kindle. [Cf. *√dhav* and *dhāv*; Gk. *θύω*, *θύω*, *θύω*, *θύω*.]

2. *Dhū*, f. shaking, agitating, L.

Dhūka, m. wind, L.; rogue, L.; time, L.; Minusops Elengi, Car.

Dhūtā, mfn. shaken, stirred, agitated, RV. &c. &c. (said of the Soma = 'rinsed', *SV. dhautā*); fanned, kindled, Ritus; shaken off, removed, destroyed (see below); judged, L.; reproached, ib.; n. morality, Buddh.; (ā), f. a wife, W. — *kalmasha*, mfn. 'whose sins are shaken off', pure, R. — *gūṇa*, m. ascetic practice or precept, Divyāv. (there are 12 according to Dharmas. lxiii). — *pāpa*, mfn. = *-kalmasha*, R.; destroying sin, MW.; (ā), f. N. of 2 rivers, VP. — *pāpaka*, *-pāpa-tīrtha* & *-pāpēśvara-tīrtha*, n. N. of Tīrthas, Pur. — *pāpman*, mfn. = *-pāpa*, MBh.

Dhūti, m. shaker, agitator (Maruts), RV.; N. of an Āditya, VP.; shaking, moving to and fro, fanning, Vop.

Dhūna, mfn. (Pān. viii, 2, 44) shaken, agitated; distressed by heat or thirst, W. *°nana*, m. wind, L.; n. shaking, agitation, Śis.; Rājat. *°naya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to shake, agitate, Pān. vii, 3, 37, Vartt. 1, Pat. *°ni*, f. shaking, agitation, L. *°nvat*, pr. p. of *√dhū*; m. a partic. personification, Gaut. xxvi, 12.

Dhūpa, m. sg. pl. (fr. *dhū* as *pushpa* fr. *√push*, *stūpa* fr. *√stū*) incense, perfume, aromatic vapour or smoke proceeding from gum or resin, the *g°* & *r°* themselves, Kāth.; GrS.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; one of the 16 acts of homage or offerings in the Pañcāyatara ceremony, RTL. 415. — *kaṭachuka*, n. a small spoon with frankincense, Kāraṇḍ. — *trīna*, n. grass serving as incense, ĀpŚr. — *dāna*, n. N. of ch. of P'Sarv. — *dhūpita*, mfn. made fragrant or fumigated with incense, MW. — *netra*, n. a pipe for

smoking, Car. (cf. *dhūma*). — **pātra**, n. a vessel for incense, a perfume box, R. — **vartī**, f. a kind of cigarette, Kād. — **viksha**, **śhaka**, m. Pinus Longifolia, L. **Dhūpāguru**, n. a kind of Agallochum, L. **Dhūpānga**, m. turpentine from Pinus Longifolia, L. **Dhūpāngada**, m., **pārha**, n. 2 kinds of Agallochum, L. **Dhūpōshman**, m. the heat or smoke of burnt frankincense, Kum.

Dhūpaka, m. = *dhūpa*, esp. ifc. (see *kṛitrīma-sa*); preparer of incense, perfumer, R. (cf. *pika*).

Dhūpana, n. incensing, fumigation, Kātyāy. MBh.; Suśr.; (also m.) perfume, incense, Mn.; MBh.; (in astrol.) the obscuration of a comet (cf. *paya*). — **dhūpita**, mfn. = *dhūpa-dh*, MBh. **Dhūpanāguru** (R.; Pañc.), **ānāga** (Suśr.) = *dhūpāguru* and *pānga*.

Dhūpaya, Nom. P. *°pāyati*, to fumigate, perfume, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (astrol.) to obscure with mist, be about to eclipse, Var.; R.; to speak or to shine, Dhātup. xxxiii, 99. **°pāyitavya**, mfn. to be incensed or fumigated, Var. **°pita**, mfn. incensed, perfumed, MBh.; R.; suffering pain or fatigue, L.

Dhūpāya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to fumigate, perfume with incense, Kāv. **°pāyita**, mfn. incensed, perfumed; vexed, pained, L.

Dhūpi, m. N. of a class of winds causing rain, TĀr. **°pika**, m. preparer of incense, perfumer, R. **°pin**, mfn. perfuming, making fragrant, Naish. **°pya**, mfn. to be fumigated with (comp.), Var.; m. or n. Unguis Odoratus, L.

Dhūmā, m. (√ *dhū* or 1. *dhvan*) smoke, vapour, mist, RV. &c. &c.; smoke as a sternutatory (in 5 forms), Suśr.; a place prepared for the building of a house, Jyot.; wheat, L.; a kind of incense, L.; a saint, W.; N. of a man, g. *gargādī*; (ā), f. a kind of plant, L. [Cf. Lat. *fumus*.] — **ketana**, m. 'smoke-marked', fire, Ragh.; meteor, a comet, L.; Ketu or the personified descending node, W. — **ketu** (*°mā*), mfn. having sm^o as banner or sign (Agni, RV.; the sun, MBh.); m. fire, MBh.; a comet or falling star, ib.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; the personified descending node, W.; N. of the sun, MBh.; of a Yaksha, Kathās.; w. r. for *dhūmra-k*. — **gandhi** (*°mā*), mfn. smelling of sm^o, RV.; *dhika*, m. a kind of fragrant grass, Bhpr. — **graha**, m. N. of Rāhu, Mālatim. ii, 8. — **ja**, n. a kind of caustic potash, L. — **jāla**, n. a mass of clouds or of smoke, MBh.; R. — **tā**, f. state of being sm^o, BhP. — **tānta** (*°mā*), mfn. choked by sm^o, TBr. — **darśin**, mfn. seeing sm^o (in the eye, a disease), Suśr. — **dhūmra**, mfn. dark like smoke, Suśr.; Kāv. — **dhvaja**, m. 'smoke-marked', fire, Sarvad. — **nirgamana**, n. 'smoke-outlet', chimney, Hcat. — **netra**, n. = *dhūpa-n*, Car.; m. N. of a mountain, Divyāv. — **pa**, mfn. drinking or inhaling (only) sm^o, ib. (cf. *prāsa*). — **patha**, m. 'way of sm^o', sacrifice, seeking salvation by works, BhP. (= *karmamārga*, Sch.). — **palava**, m. streak of sm^o, Hcar. — **pāta**, m. flight of (i.e. ascending) sm^o, Ratn. — **pāna**, n. inhalation of sm^o or vapour, Car.; tobacco-smoking, L.; *vidhi*, m. N. of ch. of the ŚārngS. — **prabhā**, f. 'having sm^o as light', N. of a hell, L. — **prāsa**, mfn. feeding only on vapour (as an ascetic), MBh. (cf. *pa*). — **maya**, mfn. consisting only of sm^o or vapour, MBh. — **mahishī**, f. 'smoke's wife', fog, mist, L. — **yoni**, m. 'smoke-engendered', 'vapour-born', a cloud, L.; Cyperus Rotundus, ib. — **rakta** (*°mā*), mfn. coloured with smoke, ŚBr. — **rāji**, f. column of sm^o, Hariv. — **lava**, m. puff of sm^o, Var. — **lekha**, f. = *rāji*, Dhanamj.; N. of the daughter of a Yaksha, Kathās. — **vat**, mfn. smoky, steaming, Suśr.; Tarkas.; containing the word *dhūma*, Kath.; *tva*, n. smokiness, Bhāṣap.; *od-gati*, mfn. moving like sm^o, MBh. — **varcas**, n. 'shining like sm^o', N. of a man, MBh. — **varpa**, m. 'sm^o-coloured', N. of a serpent-king, Hariv. — **vartī**, f. = *rāji*, Hariv.; = *dhūpa-v*, Car. — **vartman**, n. = *patha*, BhP. — **śikha**, f. = *rāji*, AV.; Venis.; fee, salary, reward, Vas. — **samlati**, f. = *rāji*, L. **Dhūmākāra**, mfn. having the form of sm^o, W. **Dhūmākāśhā**, mfn. dim-eyed, AV. (cf. *madarān*). **Dhūmānga**, m. or n. = *śiṣāpā*, L. **Dhūmānubandha**, m. a thick cloud of sm^o, Ratn. **Dhūmābha**, mfn. smoke-coloured, L.; m. purple, W. **Dhūmāvati**, f. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.; *dīpa-dāna-pūjā*, f., *paṭala*, m. or n., *pūjā-paddhati*, f. N. of wks.; *manu* & *mantra*, n. N. of partic. magical formulas, Cat. **Dhūmāvali**, f. a wreath or cloud of smoke, W. **Dhūmōttha**, n. = *ma-ja*, L. **Dhūmōdgama**, m. issuing or ascending sm^o, Ratn.; Daś. **Dhūmōdgāra**, m. id.

Megh.; a kind of disease, L. **Dhūmōpahata**, mfn. 'smoke-struck', suffocated by sm^o, Suśr. **Dhūmōrṇā**, f. 'smoke-wool', N. of the wife of Yama, MBh. (*°pati*, m. = Y), &c.; of the wife of Mārkanḍeya, ib. (cf. *dhūmōrṇā*). **Dhūmōshpa-yoni**, n. = *ma-yoni*, R.

Dhūmaka, ifc. = *dhūma*, smoke; m. a kind of pot-herb, Car.; (ikā), f. smoke, Kathās.; fog, mist, L.; w. r. for *bhūmikā*. — **pushpā**, f. a species of nettle, L.

Dhūmana, n. (astrol.) the obscuration (of a comet; cf. *dhūpana*).

Dhūmaya, Nom. P. *°yati* (Pass. *°myate*, v. 1. *°pyate*), to cover with smoke, obscure with mist, eclipse, R. **°mita**, mfn. tasting of sm^o, L.; obscured, darkened; (ā), f. (scil. *diś*) that quarter towards which the sun turns first, VarBrS. xc, 3.

Dhūmarī, f. mist, fog, L.

Dhūmala, mfn. smoke-coloured, purple, L.; m. a colour compounded of black and red, W.; a kind of musical instrument (?), L.

Dhūmāya, Nom. P. *°yati*, *°te*, to smoke, steam, Br.; Var.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *°yayati*, to cause to sm^o or st^o, MBh. **°māyana**, n. smoking, heat, fever, Suśr. **°māyita**, n. smoking, steaming, MBh.

Dhūmīna, mfn. smoking, steaming, RV.; (f), f. one of the seven tongues of Agni, Gṛīhyās.; N. of the wife of Aja-niḍha, MBh.; of another woman, Daś.; (with *diś*) = *dhūmitā*, Var.

Dhūmyā, f. thick smoke, cloud of sm^o, Mālatim. **Dhūmyāta**, m. the fork-tailed shrike, L. (cf. *°mrāta*).

Dhūmrā, mfn. (ā) n. smoke-coloured, smoky, dark-coloured, grey, dark-red, purple, VS.; Br. &c. &c.; dim, obscured (see below); m. a camel, TS.; a mixture of red and black, purple (the colour), W.; incense (= *turushka*), L.; (in astrol.) the 28th Yoga; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of Śiva, MBh.; of a monkey or bear, R.; of an author & other men, Cat. (cf. *dhūmrāyana* & *dhaumr*); pl. of a family of Rishis, R.; (ā), f. a kind of gourd (= *śaṣṇḍulī*), L.; N. of the mother of the Vasu Dhara, MBh.; of Durgā, Devīm.; n. wickedness, sin, W. — **ketu**, m. 'grey-bannered', N. of a son of Bharata, BhP.; of a son of Tripaṇḍu, ib. — **keśa**, m. 'dark-haired', N. of a son of Priṭhu and Arcis, BhP.; of a son of Kṛiśāva and Arcis, ib.; of a Dānava, ib. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain, R. — **jaṭila**, mfn. dark and tortuous (snake), Suśr. — **jānu**, mfn. having grey knees, L. — **dhī**, mfn. of dimmed or troubled intellect, BhP. — **nīkāśa** (*°rd*), mfn. greyish, VS. — **patrā**, f. 'dark-leaved', N. of a shrub (= *dhūmrādhvā*, *śulabhā*, &c.), L. — **mūlikā**, f. 'dark-rooted', a kind of grass, L. — **ruc**, mfn. of a purple or grey colour, Śiś. — **rohita** (*°rd*), mfn. greyish-red, VS. — **lālīma** (*°rd*), mfn. 'having a grey spot', TS. — **locana**, m. 'dark-eyed', a pigeon, L.; N. of a general of the Asura Śumbha, MārkaP. — **lohitā**, mfn. dark-red, deep purple, MBh. — **varna**, mfn. 'smoke-coloured', dark, grey, dark-red, MBh.; R.; m. incense, L.; N. of a son of Ajamiḍha and Dhūmini, Hariv.; of a mountain, ib.; (ā), f. N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni, Gṛīhyās. (cf. *su-dhūmra-v*). — **ka**, m. the Indian fox, L.; *°nāmanu*, m. N. of a magic formula, Cat. — **vidyā**, f. N. of a form of magic, ib. — **vṛitta-phalā**, f. a kind of gourd, L. — **śikha**, m. N. of a Rakshas, Kathās. — **śūka** or **śūla**, m. a camel, L. — **samrakta-locana**, mfn. having dark-red or greyish-red eyes, MW. — **Dhūmrāksha**, mfn. (ā) n. grey-eyed, R.; m. N. of a Rakshas, MBh.; R.; of a son of Hemacandra (grandson of Tripaṇḍu, cf. *°rdva*), BhP.; of a king of the Nishadhas, SkandaP. **Dhūmrākshī**, m. a pearl of a bad colour, L. **Dhūmrāta**, m. the fork-tailed shrike, L. (cf. *°myāta*). **Dhūmrānika**, m. N. of a son of Medhātithi & a Varsha called after him, BhP. **Dhūmrābha**, m. 'smoke-coloured (?)', air, wind, L. **Dhūmrāśva**, m. 'having dark horses', N. of a son of Su-candra (son of Hemacandra) & father of Śrīñjaya, R.; VP. (cf. *°rāksha*). **Dhūmrābhā**, f. = *°ra-patira*, L. **Dhūmrōrṇā**, f. N. of a divine female, VahnīP. (*°mōrṇā*).

Dhūmraka, m. 'the grey animal', a camel, L.; (ikā), f. Dalbergia Sissoo, ib.

Dhūmrāya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make dark-coloured or grey, Mudr. v, 22

Dhūmrāyana, m. patr. fr. *dhūmra*, Pravar. (cf. *dhaumr*).

Dhūmrīman, m. dark colour, obscurity, TS.; Kāth.

Dhūmrī - √ *kṛi*, to make dark-coloured or grey, Kām.

Dhūlī, f. (W. also m.; √ *dhū*?) dust (also the dusty soil), powder, pollen, Var.; Pañc.; Kāv.; Pur. &c. (also *°lī*, f., L. & in comp., see below); a partic. number, W. — **kuṭṭīma**, n., **-kedāra**, m. a mound, rampart of earth, L. — **guccha** & **°aka**, m. the red powder thrown about at the Holi festival, R.T.L. 430.

— **dhūmra**, mfn. smoke-coloured or dark with dust, BhP. — **dhvaja**, m. 'dust-bannered', air or wind, L. — **paṭala**, n. cloud of dust, Kull. iv, 102. — **pushpikā**, f. Pandanus Odoratissimus, L. — **maya**, mfn. covered with dust, MW. — **maṣṭī**, m. a handful of d^o, ib.; — **prakhēpa**, m. the throwing of h^os of d^o, ib. — **hastaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to take d^o into the hand, Naish. **°i-kadamba**, m. a kind of Kadamba & other plants, L. **°i-jāgha**, m. a crow, L. **°i-patala**, n. & **-maya**, mfn. (ā) n., see above *°li-p* &c. **°i-varsha**, m. n. falling (lit. rain of) dust, Kull. iv, 115.

Dhūlaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to sprinkle with dust or powder. **°lana**, n. covering with dust, Bhpr. **°lita**, mfn. sprinkled with (instr.), ib.

Dhulikā, f. pollen of flowers, L.; fog, mist, L.; a kind of game, Sighās.

धूप धूपा, m. the resin of Shorea Robusta, L.

Dhūnaka, m. id.; any resin, L.

धुत्कार dhūt-kāra, m. roaring, thundering, Bālar. vii, 82.

धूप dhūp (Dhātup. xi, 2; xxxiii, 99). See *dhūpaya* & *pāya* above.

Dhūma. See above.

धूमस dhūmasa, m. Tectona Grandis, L.;

(f), f. a kind of flour or cake made of baked beans, L.

धूमिका dhūmikā, f. a partic. bird of prey, Car. (v. 1. *°mākā*).

धूर 1. dhūr, cl. 4. *dhūryate*, to hurt or kill (cf. *dhūrv*); to move or approach, Dhātup. xxvi, 44.

धूर 2. dhūr, in comp. for *dhur*. — **gata**, mfn. being on the pole or foremost part of a chariot; (ifc.) being at the head, foremost or chief of, MBh.; the driver of an elephant, Kir. vii, 24. — **gṛīhitā**, mfn. seized by the yoke, ŚBr. — **jaṭa**, m. N. of an attendant of Śiva, Kathās. (cf. next). — **jaṭi**, m. 'having matted locks like a burden', N. of Rudra-Śiva, MBh.; Kathās.; Hit. &c. (*°tin*, MBh. xiii, 7510); N. of a poet (also *°rāja*), Cat. — **dhara**, mfn. bearing a burden, managing affairs, L.; m. beast of burden, L.; leader, chief, Kād. — **yuja**, m. a carriage, Nilak. — **vat**, mfn. having a load, laden, MW. (cf. Paṇ. viii, 2, 15, Kās.). — **vaha**, mfn. = *dhara*, mfn.; m. a beast of burden, L. — **vodhṛi**, id., Pañc. (B.) i, 18. — **śhād**, mfn. being on the pole of a carriage; being foremost; m. driver of a carriage, guide, chief, RV. — **śhād**, mfn. bearing the yoke, VS.

Dhūrushād, m. (TBr.) = *dhūr-shād*.

Dhūrya, w. r. for *dhurya*.

धूर्ध धूर्ध, m. the resin of Shorea Robusta, L. (cf. *dhūpa*, *dhūnaka*).

धूर्ध dhūrv or *dhurv* (Dhātup. xv, 64), cl. 1. P. *dhūrvati*, RV.; VS.; Br. (aor. *adhūrvī*, ŚBr.; inf. *dhūrvitum*, ib.; pf. *dudhūrvā*; fut. *dhūrvishyati*, *°vidā*, Gr.) to bend, cause to fall, hurt, injure, RV. &c.; Bhāṭṭ. (cf. *dhvri*).

Dhūrta, mfn. (√ *dhūrv* or *dhvri*) cunning, crafty, fraudulent, subtle, mischievous; m. a rogue, cheat, deceiver, swindler, sharper, gambler, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also ifc.; cf. *kaṭha* and Paṇ. ii, 1, 65); N. of Skanda, AV. Paris.; the thorn-apple, L.; a partic. fragrant plant, L.; (ā), f. a sort of nightshade, L.; n. rust or iron-filings, L.; black salt, L. — **kitava**, m. a gamester, sharper, Yājñ. — **kṛit**, m. thorn-apple, L.; knave, rogue, cheat, W. — **carita**, n. the tricks of rogues (pl., Kathās.); N. of a play. — **jantu**, m. 'cunning creature', nian, L. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. knavery, roguery, Kāv. — **nartaka**, n. N. of a drama. — **pralāpa**, m. rogues' talk, R. — **maṇḍala**, n. of a party of rogues or gamblers, Yājñ. — **mānushā**, f. N. of a plant (= *rāsnā*), L. — **ra-canā**, f. rogues' tricks, roguery, Kathās. — **rāja**, m.

the chief of rogues, MW. —**lavaṇa**, n. a kind of salt, L. —**viḍambana** and **-samāgama**, n. N. of dramas. —**svāmin**, m. N. of a Sch. ; **-mi-bhāshya**, n. of his wk.

Dhūrtaka, mfn. cunning, crafty ; a cheat, rogue, MBh. ; Kāv. ; n. a jackal, L. ; N. of a Nāga, MBh. **Dhūrti**, f. injury, damage, harm, RV. ; N. of Rudra, MaitrS. (v. l. *ta*, ĀpŚr.)

Dhūrtīla, see *aksha*.

Dhūrvan, n. causing to fall, hurting (dat. °*ye* as inf.) RV. ix, 61, 30.

धूर्वा dhūrvā, f. (ŚBr.) = *dūrvā*.

धूर्वी dhūrvī, f. (L.) = *dhur*, the forepart or pole of a carriage.

धृश dhūś or dhūsh or dhūs (Dhātup. xxxii, 97), cl. 10. P. *dhūsayati* &c., to embellish.

धृशर dhūshara, w. r. for next.

धूसर dhūsara, mf(ā)n. (✓*dhvoos* or *dhvas* ; cf. *dhvasira*) dust-coloured, grey, Kāv. ; Rājat. &c. (*-tva*, n. Dhūrtas.). m. grey (the colour), W. ; an ass, L. ; an oilman, ib. ; a pigeon, ib. ; a partic. plant, Var. (sweet vetch, Gal.) ; (ā), f. a kind of shrub, L. ; (ī), f. N. of a Kṣīpī-narī. —**ochadā**, f. a kind of plant (= *sveta-vuhnā*), L. —**pattrikā**, f. Tragia Involucrata or Heliophyllum Indicum, L.

Dhūsaraka, m. N. of a jackal, Pañc.

Dhūsarita, mfn. made grey, greyish, Up. iii, 73, Sch.

Dhūsariman, m. grey or dusty-white (the colour), Hcar.

धूसर dhūstūra, m. = *dhustūra*, the thorn-apple, L.

धृ dhṛi, cl. 1. P. Ā. *dharaṭi*, °*te* (Dhātup. xxii, 3 ; Ā. Pot. *dhareran*, ĀpŚr.), but more commonly in the same sense the Caus. form *dhārayati*, °*te* (perf. P. *dādhāra*, °*dhārīta* [Impv. *da-dhartu*, AV. Paipr.], Ā. *dadhāre*, 3. pl. *dhārīre*, RV. &c. &c. ; aor. *adhāram*, R. ; *adhṛita*, *dhṛitāś*, AV. ; *dhādharaṭi*, RV. &c. &c. [✓*dhār*, *dhidhrīam*, °*ta*, RV. ; 3. pl. °*rata*, ŚBr. ; *adār-shīt*, Gr. ; fut. *dhārishyati*, MBh. ; °*shyē*, AV. ; *dhartā*, BhP. ; inf. *dhartum*, Kāv. ; °*ta*, Br. [✓*dhartā*, see under °*tri*] ; ind. p. *dhṛitvā*, *dhṛitya*, Br.) to hold, bear (also = bring forth), carry, maintain, preserve, keep, possess, have, use, employ, practise, undergo, RV. &c. &c. ; (with or scil. *ātmānam*, *jīvitam*, *prāṇān*, *deham*, *īritam* &c.) to preserve soul or body, continue living, survive, MBh. ; Kāv. &c. (esp. fut. *dhārishyati* ; cf. Pass. below) ; to hold back, keep down, stop, restrain, suppress, resist, Br. ; MBh. ; Kāv. &c. ; to place or fix in, bestow or confer on (loc.), RV. ; AV. ; Br. &c. ; destiny for (dat.) ; Ā. also to be destined for or belong to, RV. ; present to (gen.), Kāraṇḍ. ; to direct or turn (attention, mind, &c.) towards, fix or resolve upon (loc. or dat.), Up. ; Yajñ. ; MBh. ; Ā. to be ready or prepared for, ŚBr. ; P. Ā. to owe anything (acc.) to (dat. or gen.), MBh. (cf. Pāp. i, 4, 35) ; to prolong (in pronunciation) ; AitBr. ; RPrāt. ; to quote, cite, L. ; (with *garbhān*) to conceive, be pregnant (older °*bham* ✓*dhṛi*), MBh. ; Kāv. &c. ; (with *daṇḍam*) to inflict punishment on (loc.), MBh. ; R. ; BhP. (also *daṇam*) ; (with *keśān* or *īmānu*) to let the hair or beard grow, MBh. ; (with *raśmīn* [ib.] or *praharam* [Śak.]) to draw the reins tight ; (with *dharmam*) to fulfil a duty, R. ; (with *vratam*) to observe or keep a vow, RV. &c. &c. ; (with *dhāraṇām*) to practise self-control, Yajñ. ; (wit. *-ś-pas*) to perform penance, BhP. ; (with *mūrdhnā* or *dhni*, *śirasā* or °*śi*) to bear on the head, honour highly, Kāv. ; (with or scil. *tulayā*) to hold in a balance, weigh, measure, MBh. ; Kāv. &c. ; (with or scil. *manasā*) to bear in mind, recollect, remember, ib. ; (with *sanaye*) to hold to an agreement, cause to make a compact, Pañc. i, 133 (B. *dhṛishṭvā* for *dhṛitvā*) ; Pass. *dhṛiyāte* (ep. also °*yati* ; pf. *dadhṛē* &c. = Ā. ; aor. *adhāre*) to be borne &c. ; to be firm, keep steady, RV. &c. &c. ; continue living, exist, remain, Br. ; MBh. ; Kāv. &c. (also *dhāryate*, R.) ; to begin, resolve upon, undertake (dat. ; acc. or inf.), AV. ŚBr., ChUp. ; Caus. *dādhāryati*, °*te*, see above ; Desid. *dādhārishatī* (see °*shā*), *dādhārishate*, Pān. vii, 2, 75 ; *dādhāryishati*, to wish to keep up or preserve (ātmānam), Gobh. iii, 5, 30 ; Intens. *dārdharti* (RV.) and *dādharti* (3. pl. °*dharti*, TS. ;

cf. Pān. vii, 4, 65) to hold fast, bear firmly, fasten. [Cf. Zd. *dar* ; Gk. *thōp-vos*, *thōp-vos*, *thōp-vos* ; Lat. *frē-tus*, *frē-num*.]

Dhṛik (only nom. sg.) = (& v. l. for) **dhṛit**, mfn. holding, bearing, supporting, wearing, having, possessing, &c. (only ifc.).

Dhṛitā, mfn. held, borne, maintained, supported, kept, possessed ; used, practised, observed, RV. &c. &c. ; measured, weighed (with or scil. *tulayā*), MBh. ; worn (as clothes, shoes, beard, &c.), Mn. ; MBh. ; Kāv. ; kept back, detained (*kare*, by the hand), Hit. ; drawn tight (reins), Śak. ; turned towards or fixed upon, ready or prepared for, resolved on (loc. or dat.), MBh. ; R. ; continuing, existing, being, ib. ; prolonged (in pronunciation), Prāt. (*am*, ind. solemnly, slowly, Pañc. iii, 73) ; (with *antare*) deposited as surety, pledged, ib. iv, 133 ; quoted, cited by (comp.), L. ; m. N. of a son of the 13th Manu, Hariv. (v. l. *dhṛitā*) ; of a descendant of Druhyu and son of Dharma, Pur. (cf. *dhārtēya*) ; n. a partic. manner of fighting, Hariv. —**kanaka-māla**, mfn. wearing a golden collar or wreath, MW. —**kārmu-kēshu**, mfn. armed with bow and arrows, W. —**ketu**, m. N. of a son of the 9th Manu, VP. —**klesā**, m. undergoing hardships, Rājat. —**gar-bhā**, f. 'bearing a fetus', pregnant, Kathās. vii, 83. —**cāpa**, mfn. armed with a bow, R. —**tāla**, ni. = *vetāla*, Kathās. lxxxix, 115. —**daśaka** (°*id-*), mfn. of collected mind, attentive or constant, RV. —**daṇḍa**, mfn. carrying the rod, inflicting punishment, BhP. ; one on whom p^o has been or is being inflicted, punished by (instr.), Mn. viii, 318. —**di-dhiti**, m. 'constant in splendour', fire, L. —**devā** or °*vi*, f. N. of a daughter of Devaka, Pur. —**dvai-dhī-bhāva**, mfn. held in doubt or suspense, Śak. i, 133. —**ghanas**, m. = *cāpa*, Vām. v, 2, 67. —**nīś-cāya**, mfn. firmly resolute or intent upon (dat.), MBh. —**paṭa**, mfn. covered or overspread with a cloth &c., W. —**pūrva**, mfn. worn before (as an ornament), Mudr. —**praja**, mfn. having descendants, Ragh. —**mati**, w. r. for *dhṛiti-m*. —**rājan**, m. N. of a man, L. (see *dhārtā-rāja*). —**rāshṭra**, m. whose empire is firm, a powerful king, L. ; N. of a Nāga also called Airāvata, AV. ; Br. ; MBh. &c. ; of a Deva-gandharva sometimes identified with King Dh^o (below), MBh. (with Buddhists, N. of a king of the Gandharvas & one of the 4 Mahārājas [Lalit.] or Lokapālas [Udharmas, vii]) ; MW. 206) ; of a son of the Daitya Bali, Hariv. ; of a king of Kāśī, ŚBr. (with the patr. *vaicitravīrya*, Kath.). ; of the eldest son of Vyāsa by the widow of Vicitravīrya (brother of Paṇḍu & Vidura and born blind, husband of Gandhārī and father of 100 sons of whom the eldest was Dur-yodhana ; sometimes identified with Dhṛita-rāshṭra & Haṇsa, 2 chiefs of the Gandharvas), MBh. ; of a son of Janam-ejaya, ib. ; of a king of the geese (cf. Haṇsa, above), Jātakam. ; a partic. bird, L. ; pl. the 100 sons of King Dh^o (enumerated MBh. i, 4540) ; (ī), f. N. of a daughter of Tāmra (mother of geese and other water-birds), MBh. ; R. ; Pur. ; °*tra*-ja, m. son of Dh^o, N. of Dur-yodhana &c., Pracand. ; °*trānuja*, m. younger brother of Dh^o, N. of Paṇḍu, Gal. —**vat**, mfn. one who has held or taken or conveyed, Git. ; Hit. ; one who has firmly resolved upon (dat.), Kathās. ; (ī), f. N. of a river, MBh. (also v. l. for *ghṛita-vatī*). —**varman**, m. 'wearing armour', N. of a warrior on the side of the Kurus, MBh. —**vratā** (°*id-*), mfn. of fixed law or order (Agni, Indra, Savitṛi, the Ādityas, &c.), RV. ; ŚBr. ; maintaining law or order, Gaut. ; firmly resolute, MBh. ; being accustomed to (inf.), ib. ; devoted, attached, faithful, MBh. ; R. ; BhP. ; m. N. of Rudra, BhP. ; of a son of Dhṛiti, Hariv. ; Pur. —**śāstra**, mfn. 'retaining a body', continuing to live, existing, Kap. —**śrī**, f. a kind of metre, Col. —**sam-kalpa**, mfn. (with loc.) = *nīś-cāya*, MBh. —**sam-dhi**, m. 'keeping compact', N. of a son of Su-samdhī and father of Bharata, R. —**siṅha**, v. l. for °*ti-s*. —**havya**, v. l. for *vita-h*. —**heti**, mfn. bearing weapons, armed, W. **Dhṛitātman**, mfn. firm-minded, steady, calm, Kāv. **Dhṛitāmbhas**, mfn. containing water, W. **Dhṛitārois**, m. 'of constant splendour', N. of Vishnu, Vishn. **Dhṛitōshudhi**, mfn. carrying a quiver, MW. **Dhṛitāka-vopi**, mfn. bearing a single braid of hair (as a sign of mourning), Śak. vii, 21. **Dhṛitōtsaka**, mfn. possessing pride, haughty, arrogant, Rājat. **Dhṛitaka**, m. N. of a Buddh. saint or patriarch ; v. l. for *vṛika*, VP. **Dhṛitī**, f. holding, seizing, keeping, supporting

(cf. *carshaṇī*, *vi-*), firmness, constancy, resolution, will, command, RV. &c. &c. ; satisfaction, content, joy, MBh. ; Kāv. &c. (°*im* ✓*kṛi*, to keep ground or stand still, MBh. vii, 4540 ; to find pleasure or satisfaction, Ratn. iv, 3 ; °*im* ✓*bandh*, to show firmness, Amar. 67 ; to fix the mind on, Mn. v, 47) ; Resolution or Satisfaction personified as a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharma (MBh. ; Hariv. ; Pur.) or as a Sakti (Hcar. &c.) ; N. of partic. evening oblations at the Āśvamedha, ŚBr. ; any offering or sacrifice, W. ; of sev. kinds of metre & of a class of metres consisting of 4 × 18 syllables, Col. ; of the numeral 18, Var. ; Gauṇit. ; of one of the astrol. Yogas, L. ; of a mythical garden, Gol. ; of one of the 16 Kālās of the moon, Pur. ; of a goddess (daughter of a Kālā of Prakṛiti & wife of Kapila), ib. ; of the wife of Rudra-Manu, ib. ; of the 13th of the 16 Mātrikās, L. ; m. with *ksha-trasya* = *kshatra-dh*, Lāṭy. ; N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. ; of a preceptor, Cat. ; of the son of Vijaya & father of Dhṛita-vrata, Hariv. ; Pur. ; of a son of Vita-havya & father of Bahulāśva, Pur. ; of a son of Babhru, L. ; of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, VP. —**grihita**, mfn. armed with constancy and resolution, Bhag. —**paripūrṇa**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva. —**paritātman**, mfn. joyful in mind, Pañc. —**mat**, mfn. steadfast, calm, resolute (°*id*, f.), Mn. ; MBh. ; Śusr. &c. ; satisfied, content, MBh. ; Ragh. ; m. N. of a form of Agni, MBh. ; of a son of Manu Raivata & Savarna, Hariv. ; of one of the Saptarshis in the 13th Manv-antara, ib. ; of a son of Kṛiti-mat (son of Angiras), VP. ; of a son of Yavinara, Hariv. ; of a Brahman, ib. ; (ī), f. N. of a river (v. l. °*ta-m*), VP. ; n. N. of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, MBh. —**maya**, mfn. (ī) consisting of constancy or contentment, MBh. ; Kāv. —**mālin**, m. a partic. magic formula spoken over weapons, R. —**mush**, mfn. 'fortitude-stealing', disheartening, agitating, W. —**yoga**, m. N. of an astrol. and mystical Yoga, L. —**siṅha**, m. (v. l. °*ta-s*) N. of an author (said to have assisted Puruṣottama in composing the Hārāvallī), Cat.

Dhṛitvan, m. 'supporter', N. of Vishnu, Up. iv, 113, Sch. ; (only L.) a clever man ; a Brahman ; virtue ; the sea ; the sky (cf. *kshema*) ; (arī), f. the earth, L.

Dhṛitvā, ind. having held or borne (see ✓*dhṛi*).

धृन् dhṛij or dhṛiñj, cl. 1. P. *dhārjati*, *dhṛiñjati*, to go, move, Dhātup. vii, 42, 43 (cf. ✓*dhraj*, *dhrij*).

धृष dhṛish, cl. 5. P. *dhṛishṇōti*, RV. &c. &c. ; cl. 1. P. *dhṛishati*, VS. ; R. (p. *dhṛishatī*, °*shāmāna*, RV. ; °*shāyā*, RV. ; perf. *dadhṛishat*, RV. &c. &c. ; 3. pl. *dadhṛishur*, AV. ; Subj. *da-dharshat*, °*shatī*, °*shīt*, RV. ; *dadhṛishate*, *shantā*, AV. ; p. *dadhṛishvās*, RV. ; aor. *adhṛishas*, ŚBr., *adharshishur*, TĀr. ; fut. *dhārshishyati*, °*shūtā*, Gr. ; ind. p. *dhṛishya*, Br. ; inf. *dhṛishas*, *shī*, RV. ; to be bold or courageous or confident or proud, RV. ; AV. ; VS. ; to dare or venture (inf. in *tum*, Pāp. iii, 4, 65) ; to dare to attack, treat with indignity (acc.), Br. ; MBh. ; to surpass (?), AV. iii, 3, 2 ; Caus. *dhārshayati* (Dhātup. xxxiv, 43 ; aor. *adidhṛishat* or *adadharshat*, Gr.) to venture on attacking ; to offend, violate (a woman), overpower, overcome, Br. ; MBh. ; Kāv. &c. ; Desid. *dādhārshishatī* ; Intens. *dādhārshishyate* or *dādhārshishṭi*, Gr. [Cf. Zd. *dareh* ; Gk. *thāpos*, *thapōw* ; Lit. *dristu* ; Goth. *ga-dars*, Angl. Sax. *dors-te*, Engl. *durs-t*.]

Dhṛishāj, m. bold, a hero, RV. v, 19, 5.

1. **Dhṛishāt**, mfn. bold, courageous, confident ; (ā), ind. boldly, courageously, strongly, RV. °*shād-varṇa*, mfn. of bold race or nature (Agni), RV. x, 87, 22. °*shād-vin*, mfn. = *shāt*, RV. v, 52, 2. °*shan-manas*, mfn. bold-minded, RV.

Dhṛishitā, mfn. bold, brave, daring, RV. ; AV. ; (ā), ind. RV. viii, 52, 3 = (or w. r. for) °*shatā* (see above).

Dhṛishu, mfn. clever, Up. i, 24, Sch. ; deep, L. ; proud, W. ; m. heap, multitude, L.

Dhṛishṭā, mfn. bold, daring, confident, audacious, impudent, RV. ; AV. ; (cf. *d*, *dn-ā*) ; MBh. ; Kāv. &c. ; secured, obtained, W. ; profligate, abandoned, ib. (ifc. it gives a bad sense to the first member of the comp., Pāp. ii, 1, 53 ; Gāṇar. ii. 114) ; m. a faithless husband, ib. ; a magic formula spoken over weapons, R. ; N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, Hariv. (C. *shnu*) ; Pur. (cf. *dhārshṭa*) ; of a son of Kunti, Hariv. ; of a son of Bhajamāna, ib. (C. *shpa*) ; (ā), f. a disloyal or unchaste woman, W. ; (am), ind.

boldly, courageously, fearlessly, ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; R. — **ketu**, m. N. of a king of Cedi, MBh.; of a king of Videha or Mithila (son of Su-dhṛiti), R.; Bhp.; of a son of Satya-dhṛiti, VP.; of the son of Sukumāra, Hariv.; of his father, Bhp.; of a son of Dhṛishṭa-dyumnā, Hariv.; Pur.; of a king of the Kaikayas, Bhp.; of a son of Manu, Hariv. — **tama**, mfn. very bold or confident, Daś. — **tā**, f. (ŚiS.) — **tva**, n. (MBh.; Pañc.) boldness, courage, impudence. — **dyumna**, m. N. of a son of Dru-pada (killed by Aśvatthāman), MBh.; Hariv. &c. — **dhī** or — **buddhi**, n. 'bold-minded', N. of a man, Cat. — **parākrama**, mfn. of daring valour, R. — **mānin**, mfn. having a high opinion of one's self, R. (B.'na). — **ratha**, m. N. of a prince, MBh. xiii, 7676 (v. l. *drishṭa-r*). — **vādin**, mfn. speaking boldly, Hariv. — **sarman**, m. N. of a son of Svaphalka, VP. — **dhṛishṭōkta**, m. N. of a son of Arjuna Kārtavīrya, Hariv. (C. *śhṛṇōktā*).

Dhṛishṭaka, m. N. of a prince, Hariv. (C. *śhṛṇōka*); VP. — **kathā**, f. N. of wk.

Dhṛishṭi, mfn. bold, VS. i, 17 (Mahtdh.); f. boldness, ŚākhŚr.; m. a pair of tongs, TĀr.; Kāṭy Śr.; N. of a son of Hiranya-kasipu, Bhp.; of a minister of King Daśa-ratha, R.

Dhṛishṭa, **nōkta**, w.r. for *śhṭa*, *ōkta*. — **Dhṛishṭaj**, mfn. bold; confident, impudent, L. (cf. *śhṭj*).

Dhṛishṭi, m. ray of light, L.

Dhṛishṭu, mfn. bold, courageous, fierce, violent, strong (Indra, Soma, the Maruts; fire, weapons &c.), RV.; AV.; VS.; impudent, shameless, L.; (ś), ind. boldly, strongly, with force, RV. &c., ŚBr. (cf. *da-dhṛish*); m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, MBh.; Hariv. (v. l. *śhṭa*); of a son of Manu Sāvarṇa, Hariv.; of a son of Kavi, MBh.; of a son of Kukura, Hariv.; n. (*Katyāpasya*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **tva**, n. boldness, courage, MBh. — **shepa** (*śhṭ*), mfn. having a resistless weapon (Indra or the Maruts), RV.; leading a valiant army (drum), AV. v, 20, 9. — **Dhṛishṭav-ōjas**, mfn. endowed with resistless might (Indra or the Maruts), RV.

Dhṛishṭaka, m. N. of a prince (v. l. *śhṭaka*), Hariv.

Dhṛishṭavyā, ind. boldly, strongly, firmly, RV. — **Dhṛishṭya**, mfn. assailable, to be attacked, MBh.

धृषद् 2. *dhṛishād* = *drishād*, RV. viii, 52, 4.

धृ *dhṛi*, cl. 9. P. *dhṛiṇāti*, to be or grow old (Dhātup. xxxi, 24 v. l. for *jṛi* or *jṛi*).

धे *dhe*, cl. 1. P. (Dhāt. xxii, 6) *dhāyati*, RV. &c. &c. (pf. *dadhau*, 3. pl. *dhūr*, RV.; aor. *-adhāt*, AV. x, 4, 26; *adhāsīt* or *adadhat*, Pān. ii, 4, 78; iii, 1, 49; Prec. *dheyāt*, iv, 4, 67; fut. *dhāyati*, MBh., *dhātā*, Gr.; dat. inf. *dhātave*, RV.; ind. p. *dhitvā* & *-dhiya*, ŚBr.; *-dhāya*, Gr.) to suck, drink, suck or drink in, take to one's self, absorb, appropriate, RV. &c. &c.: Pass. *dhiyate*, Gr.: Caus. *dhāpāyate* (cf. Pān. i, 3, 89, Vārt. 1, Pat.) to give suck, nourish, RV.; *ti*, ŚBr. (cf. *anu-ādhe*); aor. *adidhapat*, Gr.: Desid. *dhiṣati*, Pān. vii, 4, 54; Intens. *dēdhīyate*, *dā-dheti*, & *dādhati*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *θη-σασθαι*, *γαλα-θηνός*, *θη-λγ*; Lat. *fē-lare*; Goth. *dadd-jan*; Germ. *tā-an*, *tā-jan*.]

Dhena, m. the ocean or a river, L.; (*dhenā*), f. a milch cow, pl. any beverage made of milk, RV.; a mare (?), i, 101, 10; v, 30, 9; river, L.; speech, voice (?), i, 2, 3 (Say.); cf. Naigh. i, 11; N. of the wife of Brihaspati, TĀr.; Vait.; (ē), f. a river, L. — **Dhenikā**, f. coriander, Bhpr. (v. l. *ōnukā*).

Dhenū, mfn. milch, yielding or giving milk; f. a milch cow or any cow, RV. &c. &c. (ifc. of names of animals also denoting the female of any species; cf. *khadga*, *go*, *vaḍava*); any offering or present to Brāhmins instead or in the shape of a cow (mostly ifc. [cf. *ghrita*, *jala*, *tīla* &c.]), where it also forms diminutives; cf. *asi*, *khadga*; metaph. = the earth, MBh. xiii, 3165; pl. any beverage made of milk, RV. iv, 22, 6 &c.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (also *maruṭān dh* & *dhenu-payasi*, du.) — **go-duha**, n. cow and milker, Pān. v, 4, 106, Kāś. — **tva**, n. the state of being a cow, Hcat. — **daśhipa**, mfn. (sacrifice) whereat a cow is given as a fee, ŚiS. — **dagha**, n. cow's milk, L.; a kind of gourd, L. — **kara**, m. Daucus Carota, L. — **bhavyā**, f. about to become a milch cow, Gaut.; Āpast. — **makshikā**, f. horse-fly, gad-fly, L. — **māt**, mfn. containing or yielding a nourishing beverage, RV.;

containing the word *dhenu*, AitBr.; (ī), f. N. of the wife of Deva-dyumnā, Bhp. — **m-bhavyā**, f. = *nu-bh*, MaitrS. (Pān. vi, 3, 70; Vārt. 3). — **shṭari**, f. (fr. *starī*) a milch cow ceasing to give milk, MaitrS.; Kāṭh. — **Dhenv-anaḍuhā**, n. sg. or m. du. milch cow and bull, ŚBr.; Gaut. (cf. Pān. v, 4, 77).

Dhenuka, m. a kind of coitus, L. (cf. *dhair*); N. of an Asura slain by Kṛishṇa or Bala-bhadra, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Dur-dama, VP.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (*dhenukā*), f. milch cow, cow; any female animal (also a woman), AV.; Br.; Śr. & GrS.; MBh. &c.; = *drishṭa-pushpā*, Gal.; = *dhenu*, ifc. to form dimin., L.; a vein which when cut bleeds only at intervals, Suśr.; coriander, Bhpr. (v. l. *dhenikā*); N. of the wife of Kirti-mat (son of Ahgiras), VP.; of a river, ib.; n. N. of a herd of milch cows, L.; N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. — **dhvansin**, m. 'slayer of Dhenuka', Kṛishṇa, L. — **vadha**, m. the killing of Dh, N. of ch. of Brahmap. iv. — **sūdāna**, m. = *dhvansin*, L. — **Dhenuk-dagha**, n. cow's milk, L.; a kind of gourd, L. — **Dhenukāri**, m. 'enemy of Dh', Kṛishṇa, L.; a kind of small tree, L. — **Dhenukārama**, m. N. of a hermitage, MBh.

Dhenushyā, f. a cow whose milk has been pledged, L. (cf. Pān. iv, 4, 89). — **shyita**, mfn. one who has pledged the milk of his cows (?), g. *tārakādi*.

Dhenūka. See *bahu*.

Dhainava. See *g. utsādi* & *bid-ādi*.

Dhanuka, n. a herd of cows, L.; a kind of coitus, L.

धेमात्र *dhemātra*, m. or n. a partic. high number (Buddh.), v. r. for *dhamātra* (see *dhamara*).

धेय *dheya*, mfn. (✓ I. *dhā*) to be held or taken &c.; to be created or what is created, MBh. xii, 13108; to be applied or put in practice, ŚiS. v, 60; n. giving, imparting (ifc., cf. *nāma*, *bhāga*, *mītra* &c., Pān. v, 4, 36, Vārt. 2, 3). — **Dheyāśvara**, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Dheshṭha, mfn. (superl.) giving the most, most liberal, RV.

धैय 1. *dhairya*, n. (1. *dhīra*) intelligence, forethought (opp. to *māyaya*), VS.; Kāṭh.

धैय 2. *dhairya*, n. (2. *dhīra*) firmness, constancy, calmness, patience, gravity, fortitude, courage, (✓ *ryam-✓kri* or *ava-lamb* or *ā-lamb*, to compose one's self, gather courage) MBh.; Kāv. &c.; precision of diction, Śiksh. — **kalita**, mfn. assuming firmness or composure, steady, calm, ŚiS. ix, 59. — **tā**, f. constancy, perseverance, Pañcar. (for *dhīratā*?). — **dhara**, mfn. possessed of firmness or constancy, Kāv. — **dhvansa**, m. failure of courage, MW. — **pāramitā**, f. highest perfection of perseverance, Kāraṇḍ. — **mītra**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **yukta** (Hariv.), — **vat** (R.; Rājāt.), mfn. possessed of firmness or patience, firm, steady. — **vr̥ttit**, f. steady conduct, composure (Vikr. v, 9 read *ujjhita-dhairya-vr̥ttir*, v. l. *vr̥ttam*); mfn. of steady conduct, steadily behaved, MW.

धैवत *dhaivata*, n. the sixth note of the gamut, MBh. xii, 6859.

धैवय *dhaivatya*, n. (fr. *dhīvan*, Pān. vi, 4, 174) skilfulness (?).

धैवर *dhaivarā*, mfn. (i) belonging or relating to a fisherman, VS.

धोईकवि *dhoi-kavi*, m. N. of a poet (prob. = *dhoiyin*), Cat.

धोड *dhaḍa*, m. a sort of snake (commonly Dhora), L.

धोयिन् *dhoiyin*, or *oyi* or *oyika*, m. N. of a poet (cf. *dhoi-kavi*), Cat.

धोर *dhor*, cl. 1. P. (pf. *duḍhora*, fut. *dhoritā*; Caus. aor. *aduḍhorat*, Gr.) to run, trot, be quick or alert, Dhātup. xv, 45.

Dhoraga, n. any vehicle, L.; a horse's trot, L.; going well or quickly, W.; (ī), f. an uninterrupted series, tradition, Vcar. — **rita** or **ritaka**, n. a horse's trot, L.

धौत *dhauta*, mfn. (✓ 2. *dhāv*) washed, cleansed, purified, TāṇḍBr.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c.; washed off, removed, destroyed, Kālid.; ŚiS.; Bhāṭṭ.

(cf. *dhūtā*); polished, bright, white, shining, MBh., Kāv. &c.; (ī), f. washing, Siphās.; n. id., Cāṇ.; silver, L. — **kafa**, m. a bag of coarse cloth, L. — **kushṭha**, n. a kind of leprosy, Gal. — **kośaja** or **-kaśeja**, n. bleached or purified silk (= *pat-trōṇa*), L. — **khaṇḍi**, f. sugar-candy, L. — **dan-ta**, mfn. having clean teeth, MBh. — **pāpman**, mfn. purified from sin, Carap. — **ball, f. a kind of collyrium, L. (cf. *tāḥjani*). — **mūla**, mfn. (a tree) having its roots washed by (instr.), Śak. (Pi.) i, 14. — **mūlaka**, m. N. of a prince of the Cinas, MBh. — **śila**, n. 'bright stone', rock crystal, L. — **Dhaut-tājani** or **ī**, f. a sort of collyrium (= *try-āṅkaṭa* or *ṅigaṭa*), L. — **Dhautātman**, mfn. pure-hearted, Bhp. — **Dhautāpānga**, mfn. having the corners of the eyes illumined, Megh. 45.**

Dhautaka, mfn. made of bleached or purified silk, Pat.

Dhautaya (?) or **teya**, n. rock-salt, L. (cf. *dhauta-sila*).

Dhautī, f. a kind of penance (consisting in washing a strip of white cloth, swallowing it and then drawing it out of the mouth), Cat.

धौतरी *dhautārī*, f. (✓ 1. *dhū*, Sāy.) shaking, RV. vi, 44, 7.

धौत 2. *dhautī*, f. (✓ 1. *dhāv*) spring, well, rivulet, RV. ii, 13, 5.

धौमुमार *dhaumdhumāra*, mf(i)n. treating of Dhundhu-māra (as an episode), MBh. — **māri**, m. patr. fr. Dhundhu-māra, Hariv.

धौमक *dhaumaka*, m. (fr. *dhūma*, Pān. iv, 2, 127) N. of a district, W.

Dhaumāyana, m. patr. fr. Dhūma, g. *āvādi*. — **mīya**, mfn. smoky, MW. (cf. g. *kṛīḍāvādi*).

Dhaumya, m. (patr. fr. *dhūma*, g. *gargādi*) N. of an ancient Rishi, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Vyāghra-pāda, MBh.; of a younger brother of Devala and family priest of the Pāṇḍavas, ih.; of a pupil of Vālmiki, R.; of sev. authors, Cat.; — *tik-shā* & *-smṛiti*, f. N. of wks.

Dhaumra, m. (fr. *dhūmra*) patr. of Dantāvala, GopBr.; N. of an ancient Rishi, MBh.; n. grey (the colour), L.; a partic. place for building, L. (cf. *dhūma*). — **rāyana**, m. patr. fr. *dhūmra*, g. *āvādi* (cf. *dhūmrāyana*).

धौमत *dhaumata*, m. or n. myrrh, L. — **tāyana**, **naka**, g. *arīhaṇādi* (not in Kāś.)

धौर *dhaura*, m. Grislea Tomentosa, Bhpr. — **rāditya-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚiPa.

धौरितक *dhauritaka* and *dhaurya*, n. a horse's trot, L. (cf. *dhorita*, *ōtaka*).

धौरय *dhaureya*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dhur*) fit to be harnessed or for a burden, L.; being foremost, at the head of (cf. *purusha*); m. beast of burden, draught-horse, L. (also *yaka*, Venis. iv, 18).

धौजेट *dhaurjaṭa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dhūr-jaṭa*) belonging to ŚiPa, Bālār. viii, 45.

धौतक *dhaurtaka*, n. (fr. *dūrta*) roguery, knavery, fraud, g. *manojñādi*. — **ōtika**, mf(i)n. belonging to a cheat, knavish, fraudulent, W.; n. fraud, dishonesty, ib. — **teya**, m. pl. N. of a warlike tribe; sg. a prince of this tribe, g. *yaudheyādi*, iv, 1, 178 (Kāś. *dharṭeya* & *gharṭ*). — **ōtya**, n. fraud, dishonesty, Daśar. ii, 20.

धौवक *dhauvaki*, m. metron. fr. Dhuvakā, g. *bāhu-ādi*.

धौष *dhaushya*, m. pl. a partic. school of the Yajur-veda, AV. Paipp.

धा 1. *dhmā*. See ✓ *dham*.

Dhma, mfn. blowing, a blower (cf. *tūna*, *tanaka*).

2. **Dhmā**, m. (?) blowing. — **kāra**, m. a blacksmith, L.

Dhmātā, mfn. blown, blown up or into, RV. &c. &c.; inflamed, excited, W.; n. a partic. wrong pronunciation of vowels, Pat. — **tavya**, mfn. to be blown or kindled, Kull.

Dhmātri, m. a blower, smelter or melter (of metal), RV. v, 9, 5; (*dhmātri*), n. a contrivance for blowing or melting, ib.

Dhmāna, n. blowing, puffing, swelling, Suśr.

Dhmāpana, (Caus. of ✓ *dham*) n. the act of reducing to (powder, &c.) or any contrivance for

it, Car. °pita, mfn. reduced to ashes, burnt to a cinder (*kshauma*), Suśr.

Dhmāyat, mf(antī)n. or °yamāna, mfn. being blown, being melted &c., MW.

ध्मा dhmānkh, v. r. for dhwānkh, Vop.

Dhmākhsha, m., w.r. for dhwānkhsha, a crow.

ध्मान dhmāman, w.r. for dhyāman, Up. iv, 152.

धा dhyā, dhyāta, dhyāna. See under √dhyai, below.

ध्या dhyāma, mfn. dark-coloured, black, L. (cf. *tyāma*); n. any or a partic. fragrant grass, Suśr.; Artemisia Indica, L. °mī-karapa, n. making dark-coloured, blackening, L.; burning, consuming, L. °mī-kṛta, mfn. made dark-coloured, blackened, L.

ध्यामा, n. a part. kind of grass, Suśr.; Bhpr. **ध्यामला**, mfn. dark-coloured, black, impure, unclean, Dharmas. °i-√kṛi, to make dirty, soil, pollute, ib.

धुषित dhyushita, mfn. dazzling white, Kāraṇḍ. °tāva, m. N. of a prince, Ragh. xviii, 22 (v.l. *vyushit*).

ध्ये dhyai, cl. I. P. dhyāyati (ep. also °te or cl. 2. dhyāti; Impv. dhyāhi; Pot. dhyāyāt, Br.; °yita, Up.; perf. dadhyau, Br. &c.; aor. dadhyāsi, Br.; 3. pl. dhyāsur, MBh.; fut. dhyāsyati, ib.; dhyātā, Br.; ind. p. dhyātā, ib.; °dhyāya, MBh.; dhyāyanti, Kathās.) to think of, imagine, contemplate, meditate on, call to mind, recollect (with or scil. manasā or °si, cetasā, dhyā, hridaye &c.), Br.; Gr. & ŚrS.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to brood mischief against (acc.), TS.; (alone) to be thoughtful or meditative, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to let the head hang down (said of an animal), Car.; Pass. dhyāyate, to be thought of, &c., ib.; Caus. dhyāpayati, Gr.: Desid. dadhyāsat, ŚBr.: Intens. dadhyāyate, dadhyāti, dadhyeti, Gr.

ध्या, f. thinking, meditation, RV.

ध्याता, mfn. thought of, meditated on, Br.; Up.; MBh. &c. — **mātra**, mfn. merely thought of; °trā-gata, °trāpagaṁin, °trāpanata & °trāpasthita, mfn. appearing when merely thought of, R.; Kathās.

ध्यातव्या, mfn. to be thought of or reflected upon, Vop.; Kull. **ध्यात्री**, m. one who reflects upon, a thinker, Hariv.; Kum.; BhP.; °dhyāta-vyatva, n. = dhyātrivta & dhyātavyatva, Śaṅk. **ध्यात्र्या**, n. thought, reflection, L.

ध्याना, n. meditation, thought, reflection, (esp.) profound and abstract religious meditation, (°nam āpāda, ā-√sihā or °nam-√gam, to indulge in r° m°) ChUp.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with Buddhists divided into 4 stages, MWB. 209; Dharmas. lxii; but also into 3, ib. cix); mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity, W.; insensibility, dulness, Bhpr.; (°nd), m. N. of a partic. personification, MaitrS.; of the 11th day of the light half in Brahmā's month, Pur. — **gamyā**, mfn. attainable by meditation, MW. — **gocara**, m. pl. a partic. class of deities, Lalit. — **cakshuḥ**, n. the eye of m°, R. — **ccheda**, m. interruption of thought or m°, Bhartṛ. — **jāpya**, m. pl. N. of a race, Hariv. (v.l. *kara-j* & dhyāna-puṣṭa). — **tatpara**, mfn. lost in m°, thoughtful, MBh. — **taramga-tīkṣ**, f. N. of Comm. — **dīpa**, m., °pikā, f. N. of wks. — **ārishtī**, mfn. seeing with the mind's eye, R. — **dyuti**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **dhira** (Daś.). — **nitya** (MBh.), — **ni-shtha** (R.), — **para** (MBh.), mfn. engaged in meditation, thoughtful. — **pāramitā**, f. perfection of m°, Kāraṇḍ. & MWB. 128. — **pushṭa**, see *jāpya*. — **pūta**, mfn. purified by m°, BhP. — **phala**, n. 'fruit of m°', N. of ch. of PSarv. — **bindūpanishad**, f. N. of an Up. — **bhāṅga**, m. = °cheda, MW. — **mayā**, mf(ī)n. consisting of m°, Hariv. — **mātra**, n. mere m°, thought alone, MW. — **mudrā**, f. a prescribed attitude in which to meditate on a deity, ib. — **yo-ga**, m. profound m° (or 'm° and abstraction'), Svet Up.; Mn.; N. of a kind of magic, Cat.; °sāra, m. N. of an extract from PadmaP.; °gin, mfn. absorbed in meditation, Hcat. — **lakshana**, m. 'mark of m°', N. of ch. of PSarv. — **vat**, mfn. intent on religious m°, MBh. — **vallari**, f., — **śataka**, n. N. of wks. — **śīla**, f. N. of a Buddh. goddess. — **stī-mita-locana**, mfn. having an eye rigid by m°, Ragh. — **stha** (MW.), — **stitha** (Kathās.), mfn. absorbed in m°. **Dhyānāgāra**, m. or n. a room

to indulge in m°, Jātakam. **Dhyānāmbā**, f. N. of a woman, Cat. **Dhyānālamkāra**, m. N. of a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. **Dhyānāvaca**, m. pl. N. of a class of Buddh. deities (cf. °na-gocara). **Dhyānāśaya-tīkṣ**, f. N. of wk. **Dhyānāhāra**, m. the nutriment of m°, Dharmas. lxx.

Dhyānika, mfn. proceeding from religious meditation, Mn. vi, 82.

Dhyāni, in comp. for °nin. — **buddha** & **-boddhi-sattva**, m. a spiritual (not material) Buddha or Bodhi-sattva, MWB. 203.

Dhyānin, mfn. contemplative, engaged in religious meditation, MBh. °niya, mfn. = dhyeya, Vop.

Dhyāyat, mf(antī)n. thinking, meditating, imagining, Mn.; MBh.; R. °yati, m. N. of √dhyai, Śaṅk. °yam, ind. (repeated) meditating on (acc.), Kathās. °yamāna, mfn. being reflected or meditated upon, Mn.; R. °yin, mfn. absorbed in meditation, quite intent upon or engrossed in (comp.), Hcat.

Dhyeya, mfn. to be meditated on, fit for meditation, to be pondered or imagined, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.

ध dhra, mf(i)n. (√dhrī) = dhara, ifc.; cf. *ansa-dhrī*, *māhi-dhra*, &c.

ध्र dhra, dhrañj or dhraj, cl. I. P. (Nigh. ii, 14; Dhātup. vii, 38, &c.) dhrajati RV. (dhrañjati or dhrajati, Gr.; p. A. dhrajāmana, MaitrS.; aor. Pot. A. dhrajishya, ib.) to move, go, glide, fly, sweep on. (Cf. dhrij & dhrij.)

Dhrajati. See *citrā*.

Dhrajās, n. gliding course or motion, RV.

Dhrajī, ind. (g. *yavādi*). **Dhrajī-mat**, mfn. gliding, moving, RV.

Dhraj, f. the power to glide or move, MaitrS. **Dhrajā**, m. one who glides or moves, ib. **Dhrajī**, f. = dhrajās, ib. (also dhrajī); impulse, force (of a passion), AV.; whirlwind, L.

ध्रा dhra, cl. I. P. °nati, to sound, Dhātup. xiii, 16 (cf. *dhvan*, *dhvraṇ*).

ध्रस dhra, cl. 9. and 10. P. dhraśnāti, dhraśayati, to glean or to cast upwards, xxxi, 52; xxxiii, 68 (cf. *udhra*).

ध्रा dhra, cl. 2. and 1. P. dhraṭi or dhraṭi, dhrayati &c. to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

ध्रा dhra, cl. 2. and 1. P. dhraṭi or dhraṭi, dhrayati &c. to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

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ध्रा dhra, cl. 2. and 1. P. dhraṭi or dhraṭi, dhrayati &c. to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

ध्रा dhra, cl. 2. and 1. P. dhraṭi or dhraṭi, dhrayati &c. to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

the feet [reckoned among the quarters of the sky, cf. 2. *diś*], AV.; Br.; with *smṛiti*, f. a strong or retentive memory, ChUp. vii, 26, 2; cf. also under *karaṇa* & *nakshatra*; staying with (loc.), RV. ix, 101, 12; settled, certain, sure, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; ifc. = *pāpa*, L.; m. the polar star (personified as son of Uttāna-pāda and grandson of Manu), GrS.; MBh. &c.; celestial pole, Sūryas; the unchangeable longitude of fixed stars, a constant arc, ib.; a knot, VS. v, 21; 30; a post, stake, L.; the Indian fig-tree, L.; tip of the nose(?), L.; a partic. water-bird, ib.; the remaining (i.e. preserved) Graha which having been drawn in the morning is not offered till evening, ŚBr.; Vait.; (in music) the introductory verse of a song (recurring as a kind of burden) or a partic. time or measure (*śāla-viśeṣa*); any epoch to which a computation of dates is referred, W.; N. of an astrol. Yoga; of the syllable Om, RāmUp.; of Brahmā, L.; of Vishnu, MBh.; of Śiva, Śivag.; of a serpent supporting the earth, GrS.; Tār.; of a Vasu, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Vasu-deva and Rohitā, BhP.; of an Āngirasa (supposed author of RV. x, 173), Anukr.; of a son of Nahusha, MBh.; of a follower of the Pāṇḍus, ib.; of a son of Ranti-nara (or Ranti-bhāra), Pur.; (ā), f. the largest of the 3 sacrificial ladies, AV. xviii, 4, 5, 6 (with *juhū* & *upabhrī*), VS.; ŚBr. &c.; (scil. *vr̥ṣṭi*) a partic. mode of life, Baudh.; (scil. *strī*) a virtuous woman, L.; Desmodium Gangeticum, L.; Sansevieria Zeylanica, L.; (in music) the introductory verse (cf. above); n. the fixed point (from which a departure takes place), Pāṇ. i, 4, 24; the enduring sound (supposed to be heard after the Abhinidhāna), RPrāt.; air, atmosphere, L.; a kind of house, Gal.; (am), ind. firmly, constantly, certainly, surely, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (āya), ind. for ever, Hariv. [Cf. Zd. *drva*.] — **ketu**, m. a kind of meteor, Var. — **kshī**, mfn. resting firmly, VS. — **kshiti** (°vā), mfn. having a firm position or abode, VS.; BhP.; m. a partic. personification, Tār. — **kshetra**, n. N. of a place, W. — **kshema** (°vā), mfn. firmly fixed, immovable, RV. — **gati**, f. a firm position, BhP.; mfn. going firmly, ib. — **gita-nṛitya**, n. (in music) a partic. dance. — **gopā**, m. protector of the Grahās called Dhruva, Br.; KātyŚr. — **oakra** & **-carita**, n. N. of wks. — **oṛāt**, mfn. shaking the immovable, RV. — **tāraka**, n. (Var.; Sch.), — **tārā**, f. (Sūryas.) the polar star. — **tva**, n. (in music) quick time or measure. — **devī**, f. N. of a princess, L. — **naḍi** or **qī**, f. N. of wk. — **nṛitya**, n. (in music) a partic. dance (cf. *gita-n*). — **paṭu**, m. N. of a prince, L. — **pada**, n. N. of wk. — **pāla**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhāga**, m. the unchangeable longitude of fixed stars, Ganit.; Sch. — **bhramana**, n.; — **yantra**, n.; °nadhikāra, m. N. of wks. — **maṇḍala**, n. the polar region, — **mānasa**, n. N. of wk. — **yashṭi**, f. the axis of the poles, Gol. — **yonī** (°vā), mfn. having a firm resting-place, VS. — **ratnā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **rāja**, m. N. of a prince, L. — **rāhu**, m. a form of Rāhu, Var. — **lakshana**, n. 'the mark of recurring verses', N. of ch. of PSarv. — **śīla**, mfn. having a fixed residence, Gaut. — **sād**, mfn. resting on firm ground, VS. — **samāhi**, m. 'whose alliance is sure', N. of a son of Su-samdhī or Su-sh° & father of Bharata, R.; of a son of Pushya, Ragh.; Pur. — **siddhi**, m. 'through whom cure is sure', N. of a physician, Mālav. — **sūkta**, n. N. of wk. — **sona**, m. N. of 2 Valabhi princes, Inscr. — **stuti**, f. N. of wk. — **sthāṇi**, f. the vessel for the Graha called Dhruva, TBr.; Lāṭy. **Dhruvākshara**, n. 'the eternal syllable' Om as N. of Vishnu, MBh. **Dhruvānanda**, m. N. of an author (with *miśra*), Cat.; — **mata-vyākhyā**, f. N. of Comm. on Dh°'s wk. **Dhruvāvarta**, m. the point on the crown of the head from which the hairs radiate, Var. **Dhruvāśva**, m. N. of a prince, MatsyaP. (cf. Zd. *drvāspa*); of a partic. sacrificial act, MānGr.

Dhruvaka, m. the unchangeable longitude of fixed stars, Sūryas; post, pale, stake, L.; (in music) = *dhruvā*, f.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh.; (ā), f. (in music) = *dhruvā*, f. (cf. *dhruvāk*); N. of a woman, g. *bāhu-ādi*. — **bhāga**, m. (astron.) = *dhruvaka*, Ganit. Sch. **Dhruvakī** & °kīla, mfn. see g. *prēkshādi* & *picchādi*.

Dhruvase, ind. (dat. as inf.) to stop or rest, RV. i, 70, 1.

Dhruvāśaka, n. a kind of dance (°vāśaka?).

Dhruvi, mfn. firmly fixed, firm (mountains), RV. vii, 35, 8.

Dhruva, mf(i)n. belonging to Dhruva or the

polar star, MärkP.; being in the ladle called Dhruva (with or m. scil. ājya), ŚrS.

Dhruvaki, m. metron. fr. Dhruvakā, g. bāhv-ādi.

Dhruvapaṇḍita, f. N. of a Comm.

Dhruva, n. fixedness, firmness, immovableness, Pān. iii, 4, 76; duration, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Kauś.; certainty, necessity, Śāṅk.; mfn. conferring firmness or duration, BhP.

ध्रुवादक dhruvādaka. See above.

ध्रुव *dhrui*, cl. 1. *ā*. *dhrēkate*, to sound, Dhātup. iv, 5 (cf. *drek*).

ध्रै *dhrāi*, cl. 1. P. *dhrāyati*, to be pleased or satisfied, Dhātup. xvii, 11; cl. 2. &c. *dhrāti*, *dhrāti*, *dhrāyati*, see *dhrā*.

ध्रुपद dhruvapaṇḍita, n. (in music) a kind of dance (cf. *dhrupad* *dhruva-nṛitya*).

ध्रुव dhruva, &c. See under *dhrui*.

ध्वंस *dhwans* or *dhwās*, cl. 1. P. *ā*. *dhwāṇsati* (to go, Naigh. ii, 14), *te* (Dhātup. xviii, 16; perf. *dadhvaṇsur*, Up.; *dadhvaṇsire*, MBh. [also *dhwāṇsire*]; Bhāṭṭ.; *-dadhvasē*, RV.; aor. *-dhwāṇ*, RV. viii, 54, 5; *adhwaṇsishā*, Gr.; fut. *dhwāṇsishyate*, *śitā*, ib.; ind. p. *-dhwāsyā*, MBh.), to fall to pieces or to dust, decay, be ruined, perish, RV. &c. &c.; to be gone, vanish (only Impv. *dhwāsa*, *śatā*, *śatām*), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to scatter, cover &c. (only *dhwasta*, q.v.): Pass. *dhwāsyate* (Pān. vi, 4, 24; Kāś.); *ti* (GopBr.) to be destroyed, perish: Caus. *dhwāṇsīyati*, *te*, to scatter, TBr.; to destroy, disperse, disturb, R.; Dāk.; to violate (a woman), Kathās.; *dhwāṇsīyati*, to scintillate, sparkle (Agni), RV. i, 140, 3; 5; Desid. *dihwaṇsishate*, Gr.: Intens. *danidhwāsyate*, *dihwaṇsīti*, Pān. vii, 4, 84, Kāś. [Cf. Germ. *dunst*, *tunst*; Angl. Sax. *dūst*, Engl. *dust*.]

Dhwāṇs, m. falling down, perishing, destruction, loss, ruin, TBr. Var.; Kāv. &c.; (f.) f. a mote in a sun-beam, L. — *kārin*, mfn. (i.e.) destroying, Hit. i, 17; violating, Kathās. cvi, 166, &c.

Dhwāṇsaka, mfn. destroying, removing (cf. *dakṣhādhvara*); m. a partic. disease (caused by over-drinking), Car.

Dhwāṇsakālā, *√kṛi*, g. *ūry-ādi*.

Dhwāṇsana, mfn. = *saka*, MBh. (cf. *dakṣhādhvara*); spluttering, Nir. ii, 9; n. destruction, ruin, R.; BhP.

Dhwāṇsi, m. *ṛ* part of a Muhūrta, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Dhwāṇsita, mfn. destroyed, ruined, lost, violated, Kathās.

Dhwāṇsin, mfn. perishing, disappearing, Megh. 109; destroying, removing, Hariv.; Var. &c.; m. = *dhwāṇsi*, L.; a kind of Pīlu-tree, L.

ध्वज *dhwaj* or *dhwāj*, cl. 1. P. *dhwajati*, *dhwājati*, to go, move, Dhātup. vii, 44; 45 (prob. Nom. fr. next).

2. **Dhwaj** (in *kṛita-dhwāj*), banner (fr. *dūh* + *aj*?).

Dhwājā, m. (n. only Hariv. 9245 & g. *ardharādi*; fr. 2. *dhwaj*) a banner, flag, standard (i.e. f. ā), RV. &c. &c.; a flag-staff, W.; mark, emblem, ensign, characteristic, sign, MBh.; Hariv.; attribute of a deity (cf. *makara*, *vṛishabha* &c.); the sign of any trade (esp. of a distillery or tavern) & the business there carried on, Mn. iv, 85; a distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors, L.; (i.e.) the ornament of (e.g. *kula-dhwaja*), L.; the organ of generation (of any animal, male or female), Suśr.; L. (cf. *pūṇi*, *stri*); a skull carried on a staff (as a penalty for the murder of a Brāhman, W.; as a mark of ascetics and Yogis, MW.); N. of a tree (= *vṛiksha*), Cat.; a place prepared in a peculiar way for building, L. (in pros.) an iambic; (in Gr.) a partic. kind of Krama-pāṭha; (in astrol.) N. of a Yoga; pride, arrogance, hypocrisy, L.; N. of a Grāma, Pān. iv, 2, 109, Scb. — *grīha*, n. a room in which banners are kept or from which b° wave, Hariv. — *grīva*, m. 'b°- (i.e. high-)necked', N. of a Rakshas, R. — *druma*, m. the palm tree (used for making flag-staffs), L.; mfn. having banners for trees, R. — *navamī*, f. a partic. festival, Cat. — *paṭa*, m. b°-cloth, a flag, Kāv. &c. — *patikāṇ*, mfn. furnished with b° and t's, Hcat. — *praharāna*, m. 'b°-striking', air, wind, L. — *bhaṅga*, m. fracture or fall of a b°, W.; fall of the male organ, impotence, Suśr. — *yantara*, n. 'b°-instrument', any contrivance for fastening a flag-staff, MBh.; R.

— *yaṣṭi*, f. flag-staff, Mn.; MBh.; R. — *rājā*, mfn. displaying flags or banners, MW. — *vat*, mfn. decorated with b°s (town), R.; bearing a mark or sign (esp. that of a criminal), Yājñ. iii, 243; m. a standard-bearer, MBh.; a vendor of spirituous liquors, Mn. iv, 84 (cf. *dhwāj* above); a Brāhman who having slain another carries the skull of the murdered man by way of penance, W.; (f.) f. N. of a divine female (the daughter of Hari-medhas), MBh.; of a divine attendant of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit. — *vaḍa*, m. N. of a man, g. *tikādi*, Kāś. — *vṛiksha*, m. Caryota Urens, L. — *samucchraya*, m. raising a flag, Buddh. — *hṛita*, mfn. = *jāhṛita*, L. **Dhwājāṅka**, m. = *ja-paṭa*, W. **Dhwājākāra**, m(f. ā) n. furnished with a banner (flag-staff), Hariv. **Dhwājāgra**, n. the top of a standard (see below); m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ; a partic. Roma-vivara, ib.; — *keyūra*, m. 'the ring on the top of a standard', N. of a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; — *nīlā-maṇi*, m.; *grā-vatī*, f. N. of 2 modes of reckoning, Lalit. **Dhwājāropana**, n. raising a flag, Cat. **Dhwājāroha**, m. a kind of ornament on a f°, MBh. vi, 619 (w.r. *gajār*, B.). **Dhwājārohana**, n. (*ropana*?) N. of wk. **Dhwājāhṛita**, mfn. plundered on the battle-field (where the standard is), Mn. viii, 415. **Dhwājōchhṛaya**, m. erecting a banner, L.; = *jōṇnati*, Suśr. **Dhwājōthhāna**, n. = *jōchhrāya*, N. of a festival in honour of Indra, L. **Dhwājōthhāpana**, n. = *jōchhrāya*; — *mantra*, m. N. of wk. **Dhwājōnnati**, f. erection of the male organ, Bhpr. **Dhwaji** or *ji*, g. *yavādi* & *bāhv-ādi*.

Dhwajika. See *dharma*.

Dhwajin, mfn. having or bearing a banner, MBh.; R.; (i.e.) having anything as a mark (esp. for a committed crime), MBh.; m. a standard-bearer, ib.; any one having an emblem or sign, (esp.) a vendor of spirituous liquors, Yājñ. i, 141; (only L.) a chariot; a mountain; a snake; a peacock; a horse; a Brāhman; (ini) f. 'a bannered host', an army, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *ini-pati* (R.), *ini-pāla* (BhP.), m. leader of an army. — *ini-utsava-samketa*, m. N. of a people, MBh. vi.

Dhwājī, in comp. for *ja*. — *karapa*, n. raising a standard or making anything a plea, W. = *√kṛi*, to raise a standard; to make a plea or pretext (ind. p. — *kṛitya*, Hit. ii, 95).

ध्वज dhwāj, *ṛjati*. See 1. *dhwaj*.

ध्वज dhwaj, cl. 1. P. *dhwajati*, to sound, Dhātup. xiii, 10 (cf. 2. *dhwaj*).

ध्वन 1. *dhwān* (only aor. *dāhvanit*), to become covered or extinguished (as anger), RV.: Caus. *dāhvanayāt*, aor. *dhanayit*, to envelop, wrap up, darken, ib. [Cf. 2. *dhwānt*; Lith. *dunju*, *dumti*, to cover, wrap up; Angl. Sax. *dvi-nan*, *dvan*, to be extinguished, vanish; *dun*, dark-brown, dark.]

ध्वन 2. *dhwān*, cl. 1. P. *dhwānati* (perf. *dadhvāna*, *dadhvanur*, Bhāṭṭ.; fut. *dhwānīshyati*, *nīlā*, Gr.) to sound, roar, make a noise, echo, reverberate, Kāv. &c.; to mean, imply, (esp. Pass. *dhwānate*, it is meant, it is implied): Caus. *dhwānayati*, Dhātup. (aor. *adidhvanat* or *adadh* Gr.), to cause to sound, make resound (cf. *ṇayāt* below); *dhwānayati*, to allude to, hint at, Mṛicch., Comm.: Intens. in *dandhvana*, q.v. [Cf. 1. *dhwānt*; Lith. *dunditi*, to sound, call; Angl. Sax. *dynian*, to thunder.]

Dhwānā, m. N. of a wind, TĀr.; sound, tune, L.; N. of a man, g. *asvādi*. — *modin*, m. 'delighting by its sound', a bee, L.

Dhwānana, n. sounding, humming, singing (cf. *karna*); hinting at, allusion, Sāh.

Dhwānāyat, m. 'causing to sound, resounding', N. of a wind, TĀr.

Dhwānī, m. sound, echo, noise, voice, tone, tune, thunder, AV. &c. &c.; the sound of a drum, W.; empty sound without reality, MW.; a word, L.; allusion, hint, implied meaning, poetical style, Sāh.; N. of wk.; N. of one of the Viśve Devās, VP.; of a son of the Vasu Āpa, ib. — *kāra* & *-kṛit*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *gāthā-pāṭikā*, f. N. of wk. — *grāha*, m. 'sound-catcher', the ear, L. — *tva*, n. figurative allusion, poetical style, Sāh. — *dhwāṇsa*, m. N. of wk. — *nātha*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *nāli*, f. N. of sev. musical instruments, L. — *pradipa*, m. N. of wk. — *boḍhaka* or *-boḍhana*, m. a kind of grass (= *rohisha*), L. — *mat*,

mfn. containing a hint or an allusion; — *tā*, f. Prātāp. — *vikāra*, m. change of voice, L. — *viveka* & *-siddhanta-samgraha*, m. N. of wks.

Dhvaniti, mfn. caused to sound, Sātr.; alluded to, implied, W.; n. sg. or pl. sound, thunder, Kād. **Dhvanī**, in comp. for *ni*. — *artha*, m. implied meaning or truth, MW. — *koṣṛya*, m. N. of an author = *Ananda-varḍana*. — *ātma*, mfn. inarticulate (sound), Tarkas. — *kloka*, m. or *-kloka*, n. N. of wk.

Dhvanā, m. N. of a man, RV. v, 33, 10.

ध्वस् dhwās, f. (√*dhwri*) destructive, mischievous, N. of partie. female demons or noxious beings, RV.

Dhvarā, f. bending, causing to fall, MaitrS.

Dhvaratavya (see *a*, add.) & **dhwarya** (Pān. iii, 1, 123), to be bent or thrown down.

ध्वस् 1. *dhwās*. See *dhwās*.

2. **Dhwās**, mfn. (nom. f. Pān. viii, 2, 72) causing to fall, throwing down (cf. *parṇa*).

Dhvasān, m. N. of a king of the Matsyas, ŚBr.

Dhvasāni, m. sprinkler (a cloud), RV. i, 164, 29. — *śānti*, m. N. of a man, 112, 23.

Dhvasirā, mfn. sprinkled, spattered, covered, vii, 83, 3 (cf. *dhusara*).

Dhvasita, mfn. fallen, destroyed, perished, lost, Br. &c. &c.; eclipsed, obscured, Var.; scattered or covered with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *kamala*, mfn. (a pond) which has lost its lotus-flowers, R. — *dhī*, m. one whose senses are lost (through passion &c.), Rājāt. — *preman*, mfn. whose love has vanished, Amar. 12. — *mūrdhaja*, mfn. whose hair has fallen out, R. — *rajaḥ-sattva-tamo-mala*, mfn. freed from the impurity of passion, goodness & darkness, BhP. **Dhvasitāksha**, m(f. ā) n. whose eyes are sunk (as in death), BbP.

Dhvasit, f. ceasing, destruction, Bālār. iv. 9; cessation of all the consequences of actions (one of the 4 states to which the Yogin attains), MärkP.

Dhvasman, m. polluting, darkening, RV. (destroying, Sāy.) — *vat*, mfn. covered, obscured, ib.; n. water, Naigh. i, 12.

Dhvasrā, mfn. = *śirā*, RV.; decaying, falling off, ib.; m. N. of a man, ib.

ध्वाक्ष dhwākshā, f. N. of a plant and its fruit, L. (v. l. *dhwāṇkshā*).

ध्वाक्ष dhwāṇksh, cl. 1. P. *dhwāṇkshati*, to utter the cry of birds, to caw, croak, &c.; to desire, Dhātup. xvii, 21 (cf. *dhmāṇksh* & *dhrāṇksh*).

Dhwāṇksha, m. a crows, AV. &c. &c. (cf. *tīrtha*); Ardea Nivea, L.; a beggar, L.; a house; (in astrol.) N. of a Yoga; N. of a Nāga, L.; (ā), f. a kind of plant & its fruit, g. *haritaky-ādi*, Kāś.; (ī), f. a partic. medicinal plant, L. — *jaṅghā*, f. Lea Hirta, L. — *jambū*, f. a kind of plant (= *kāka* f°), L. — *tīrtha*, n. a bathing-place for crows, BhP. — *tuṇḍa-phala*, m.; — *tuṇḍi* & *ādi*, f. Ardisia Solanacea, L. — *danti* & *-nakhi*, f. Capparis Sepiaria, L. — *nāman*, m. a species of dark Udumbara, L.; (Cmni), f. Ficus oppositifolia, L. — *nāṇāni*, f. a kind of plant (= *hapushā*), L. — *nāṇā* & *śikā*, f. Ardisia Solanacea, L. — *pushta*, m. 'brought up by crows', the Kokila or Indian cuckoo (cf. *kāka* f°), L. — *māḍi*, f. Solanum Indicum, L. — *valli*, f. Ardisia Solanacea, L.; Pongamia Glabra, L.; — next, L. **Dhwāṇkshādāni**, f. Capparis Sepiaria, L. **Dhwāṇkshārāti**, m. 'crow-enemy', an owl, L.

Dhwāṇkshikā, *ksholikā* & *ksholī*, f. a partic. medicinal plant, L.

ध्वान dhwāna, m. (√2. *dhwān*) humming, murmuring (one of the 7 kinds of speech or *vācaḥ sthānāni*, a degree louder than *upāṇsu*, q.v.), TPrāt.; any sound or tone, Rājāt.; Kathās (cf. *prati*).

Dhwāṇyana, m. patr. fr. *Dhwana*, g. *asvādi*.

Dhwāṇita, mfn. caused to sound; — *dundubhi*, m. a sounding drum, Sātr.

1. **Dhwāntā**, m. N. of a wind, TS.

ध्वान 2. *dhwāntā*, mfn. (√1. *dhwān*, cf. Pān. vii, 2, 18), covered, veiled, dark; n. darkness, night, RV. &c. &c. — *oitta*, m. a fire-fly, L. (v. l. *-vitta*). — *jāla*, n. the net of darkness or the cover of night, Dāk. — *āpikā*, f. N. of wk. — *āstrava*, m. 'enemy of d°', Bignonia Indica, L.; — next, W. **Dhwāntārāti**, m. 'id.', the sun or any luminary, L. **Dhwāntānmesha**, m. = *anta-citta*, L.

ध्रुव dhrui, cl. 1. P. *dhrūdrati* (Naigh. ii, 19;

Dhātup. xxii, 41; perf. *dadhvāra*, Gr.; aor. *adhvāra*-*shīt*, ib.; 3. pl. A. *dihvāra*, RV.; Prec. *dhvri*-*shishya*, Bhāṭṭ.; *dhvarish*°, Gr.; fut. *dhvarishyati*, *dhvāra*, ib.) to bend, cause to fall, hurt, injure, RV.; TS.: Caus. *dhvārayati*, Gr.; Intens. *dadhvāryate*, Pān. vii, 4, 30, Kāś.: Desid. *dudhvāra*-*shati* & *didhvāra*shati, Vop. [Cf. *dhūrv*; Goth. *dwals*; Angl. S. *duellan*; Engl. *dull*, *dolt*; Germ. *toll*.]

Dhvrit, mfn. bending, felling, killing (ifc.; cf. *satya*).

ध्वर *dhvra*, cl. 1. P. *dhvraṇati*, to sound, Dhātup. xiii, 16 (v. r. for *dhraṇ*).

न NA.

न 1. na, the dental nasal (found at the beginning of words and before or after dental consonants as well as between vowels; subject to conversion into ण, Pān. viii, 4, 1-39). — 1. **-kāra**, m. the sound or letter *n*, Gr.; (in prosody) a tribrach; *-vipulā*, f. a kind of metre.

न 2. nā, ind. not, no, nor, neither, RV. (*nā*, x, 34, 8) &c. &c. (as well in simple negation as in wishing, requesting and commanding, except in prohibition before an Impv. or an augmentless aor. [cf. 1. *mā*]; in successive sentences or clauses either simply repeated, e.g. Mn. iv, 34; or strengthened by another particle, esp. at the second place or further on in the sentence, e.g. by *u* [cf. *nō*], *utā*, *api*, *cāpi*, *vā*, *vāpi* or *atha vā*, RV. i, 170, 1; 151, 9; Nal. iii, 24, &c.; it may even be replaced by *ca*, *vā*, *api ca*, *vāpi vā*, &c. alone, as Mn. ii, 98; Nal. i, 14, &c.; often joined with other particles, beside those mentioned above esp. with a following *tv*, *tv eva*, *tv eva tv*, *cā*, q. v., *khalu*, q. v., *ha* [cf. *g. cādi* and Pān. viii, 1, 31] &c.; before round or collective numbers and after any numeral in the instr. or abl. it expresses deficiency, e.g. *ekāya na viṣṭati*, not 20 by 1, i.e. 19, ŚBr.; *pañcabhir na catvāri śatāni*, 395, ib.; with another *na* or an *an* priv. it generally forms a strong affirmation [cf. Vām. v, 1, 9], e.g. *nēyam na vakshyati*, she will most certainly declare, Śak. iii, 9; *nūdanāyo 'sti*, he must certainly be punished, Mn. viii, 335; it may also, like *a*, form compounds, Vām. v, 2, 13 [cf. below]; that not, lest, for fear lest (with Pot.), MBh.; R.; Daś. &c.; like *as*, as it were (only in Veda and later artificial language, e.g. *gaurō na trishitah piba*, drink like [lit. 'not, i.e. 'although not being'] a thirsty deer, in this sense it does not coalesce metrically with a following vowel). [Cf. Gk. *νη*; Lat. *nē*; Angl. Sax. *ne*, 'not'; Engl. *no*, &c.] — 2. **-kāra**, m. the negation *na*, the word *no*, Naish. — **-kimpāna**, mfn. having nothing, very poor, MBh.; Pañc. (cf. *a-kē*). — **-kimpoid**, n. nothing, Kathās. — **-api-samikalpa**, m. no desire for anything, Kāv. — **-kim**, ind. *na-kim*, *g. cādi*. — **-kis** (*nā*), ind. no one, nobody, RV.; = next, ib. (*g. cādi*; cf. Naigh. iii, 12). — **-kim** (*nā*), ind. not, not at all, never, ib. (cf. ib.). — **-kutaśoid**, ind. from nowhere, in *-bhaya*, mfn. = *a-kē-bh*, BhP. — **-ga**, m., see *nāga*. — **-cārtha-vāda** (?), m. N. of wk. — **-ciketa** (metric.) & **-ciketas** (*nā*), m. (✓4. *cit*) N. of a nian, TBr.; KathUp. — **-cira**, mfn. not long (in time), MBh.; (*ant*), ind. not long, for a short time; (*ena*, *āt*, *āya*), ind. id., shortly, soon; — **-kālam**, ind. = *ram*, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **-tad-vīd**, mfn. not knowing that, BhP. — **-tamām** (?), MaitrS., — **-tarām** (ŚBr.), ind. not at all, never. — 1. **-dina**, mfn. not small or insignificant, Kathās. — **-dūshita**, mfn. uncorrupted; — **-dhī**, mfn. of unc' mind, BhP. — **-driśya**, mfn. invisible; — **-iva**, n. PadmaP. — **-nu**, see *namū*. — **-para**, m. or n. N. of wk. — **-parājit**, m. 'not yielding', N. of Śiva, MBh. vii, 2877 (Nilak.). — **-pūṣ** (only *śā*, BhP.) and **-pūṣa** (only *śāya*, MBh.), not a man, a eunuch. — **-pūṣaka** (*nā*), m(fā) n. neither male nor female; a hermaphrodite; a eunuch; a weakling, coward, MaitrS.; Br.; Up.; MBh. &c.; neuter, n. a word in the n° gender or the n° g° itself, ŚBr.; Prāt.; Pāp. &c.; — **-pāda**, m. N. of ch. of the Su-bodhā; — **-linga**, mfn. of the neuter gender, Cat.; — **-linga-saṅgraha**, m. N. of ch. of the Nāmalīṅgā-nūṣāna. — **-bhīta**, mfn. not afraid, fearless; — **-val**, ind. Hariv. — **-bhrāj**, m. (nom. f) N. of a divine Soma-keeper, MaitrS.; a cloud, L. — **-mātra**, m. or n. N. of a partic. high number, Buddh. — **-muca &**

oi, see *Namuca*, °ci. — **-murā**, m. or n. the not dying (?), AV. — **-mrīta**, mfn. not dead, alive (memory), BhP. — **-yuta**, m. pl. a myriad, Lalit. (cf. *a-y*). — **-rīshyat**, m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; °*yanta*, m. id., ib.; of a son of Marutta, VP. — **-roga**, m(fā) n. not ill, well, Heat. — **-līptāṅga**, mfn. whose body is not anointed, R. (B.). — **-vidya** (MBh. i, 3246). — **-vidvas** (BhP.), mfn. ignorant. — **-śakti**, f. inability, Kālac. — **-śubha**, mfn. unpleasant, inauspicious, MBh. — **-śesha**, mfn. without remainder, entire, all, RāmatUp. — **-samvid**, f. unconsciousness, forgetfulness, Kāv. — **-sukara**, m(fā) or i) n. not easy to be done, difficult, MBh. — **-sparsana**, n. non-contact. — **-hi**, see *na-hi*. — **-Wāgni-dūshita**, mfn. unhurt by fire, Mn. ii, 47. — **-Wāti** (for *na + ati*, in comp.; cf. *an-ati*), not very or much, not too; — **-kalyāṇa**, mfn. not very beautiful or noble, Daś.; — **-krīchra**, mfn. n° v° painful or difficult; (*āt*), ind. easily, MBh.; — **-kovidā**, mfn. n° v° familiar with or clever in (loc.), ib.; — **-krūra-mridu**, mfn. (bow) neither too strong nor too weak, Vishn.; — **-gādha**, mfn. not very shallow, rather deep, MBh.; — **-cira**, mfn. n° v° long (time), ib.; (e), ind. shortly, soon, R.; — **-chīna**, mfn. not too much torn or rent, Suśr.; — **-jalpaka**, mfn. n° v° garrulous, MBh.; — **-tīvra**, mfn. n° v° violent or intense, moderate, ib.; — **-tripti**, f. absence of over-saturation, Yājñ.; — **-dirgha**, mfn. not too long, Sah.; (*am*), ind. id., MBh.; — **-dūra**, mfn. n° v° far or distant, (*am*, Hit.; e or āi, R. with abl. or gen.) not far away (°*ra-ga*, mfn. n° v° distant, Kathās.; °*ra-nirīkshin*, mfn. not seeing very far, R.; °*ra-varīn*, mfn. not abiding v° f, Vṛishabhan.; °*ra-sthita*, mfn. id., VP.); — **-doshala**, mfn. not of too bad quality or nature, Suśr.; — **-drava**, mfn. not too liquid, ib.; — **-drutam**, ind. n° v° quick, Vishn.; — **-dhanin**, mfn. n° v° rich, AgP.; — **-nirbhāga**, mfn. n° v° much bent, R.; — **-nirvṛiti**, f. n° v° m° ease, Kathās.; — **-nīca**, mfn. n° v° low, Bhag.; — **-parikara**, mfn. having little attendance, Daś.; — **-parisphuṭa**, mfn. not fully displayed, Śak.; — **-paryāpta**, mfn. not too abundant, Ragh.; — **-pushya**, mfn. n° v° much provided with (instr.), Daś.; — **-prīthi**, m(fā) n. n° v° broad, Var.; — **-prakūpta**, mfn. n° v° angry, Daś.; — **-pracura-padya-vat**, mfn. containing n° v° many verses, Sāh.; — **-pramanas**, mfn. not in very good spirits, MBh.; — **-prasiddha**, mfn. n° v° well known, ib.; — **-prasīdat**, m(fā) n. not quite serene, BhP.; — **-prīta**, mfn. not much pleased, ib.; — **-bhārīka**, mfn. not too weighty, Mudr.; — **-bhīma**, mfn. n° v° much slit, Suśr.; not very different from (abl.), Śak.; — **-bhogin**, mfn. n° v° m° given to enjoyments, MārKp.; — **-mahat**, mfn. n° v° large, Car.; n° v° long (time), MBh.; — **-mātram**, ind. not too much, Mudr.; — **-mānin**, mfn. n° v° proud or arrogant (°*nī-tā*, f., Bhag.); — **-mudā-vat**, mfn. not very glad or joyful, MārKp.; — **-ramāṇiya**, mfn. n° v° pleasant (°*tā*, f., Mudr.); — **-rūpa**, mfn. n° v° pretty, MBh.; — **-rohiṇī**, f. not too red, ib.; — **-laghu-vipula**, mfn. neither too short nor too long, Var.; — **-lampaṭa**, mfn. not too greedy or lustful, BhP.; — **-lalita**, mfn. n° v° pleasing or beautiful, Cat.; — **-lomaśa**, mfn. n° v° hairy, MBh.; — **-vatsala**, mfn. n° v° tender, unfriendly, MārKp.; — **-vātala**, mfn. n° v° much producing wind (in the body), Suśr.; — **-vāda**, m. n° v° harsh language, MBh.; — **-vilambita** (*am*, ind. Vishn.) or **-vilambin** (°*bi-tā*, f. L.), mfn. n° v° slow or tardy; — **-viśadam**, ind. (to kiss) n° v° apparently, Daś.; — **-vīstāra-saṅkṣa**, mfn. neither too wide nor too narrow, Kām.; — **-vṛiti**, mfn. not very distant from (abl., e.g. *yauvanāt*, from youth, i.e. very young), MārKp.; — **-vṛiddha**, mfn. n° v° old (*vayasā*, of years), ib.; — **-vyakta**, mfn. n° v° clear or distinct, Var.; — **-vyasta**, mfn. not too far separated, TPāt.; — **-sītāśhpa**, mfn. neither too cold nor too warm, Ragh.; — **-johita**, mfn. not making much show, unsightly, MBh.; — **-śrānta**, mfn. not too much tired, MārKp.; — **-śīṣhṭa**, mfn. not very close or tight, Śak.; — **-samaitṣya**, m(fā) or i) n. not quite right or proper, MBh.; — **-sāndra**, mfn. not too tough, Suśr.; — **-śvalpa**, mfn. n° v° short, Sah.; — **-śva-stha**, mfn. n° v° well, MBh.; — **-hrīṣhṭa**, mfn. n° v° glad, MBh. — **-Wāty** = *nāti* before vowels; — **-antādūra**, mfn. n° v° distant or remote, Kathās.; — **-apacita**, mfn. not too thin or emaciated, Car.; — **-ākīrṇa**, mfn. n° v° crowded, rather empty (street), R.; — **-ādrita**, mfn. not much respected, rather neglected, Daś.; — **-ucca**, mfn. n° v° high, L.; — **-ucchrita**, mfn. id., Bhag.; — **-upapanna**, mfn. not quite natural or normal, Daś.; — **-upasaṁhṛita**, mfn. not too much brought together, TPāt. — **-Wādara**, m. disrespect, L. 1. **-Wādya**, mfn. not to be taken &c., MW. — **-Wādita**, mfn. unread,

Hit. **-Wānurakta**, mfn. not attached, unkind, Pañc. ii, 46 (v. l.) **-Wāntariyaka**, mfn. not external, contained or inherent (in comp.), Vām. ii, 1, 8; Pat. (-*iva*, n. Pat.) **-Wānyatra**, ind. except (with acc. or abl.), Divyāv. **-Wābhijāta**, mfn. not well-born, ignoble, Kāv. **-Wābhidhātva**, m. one who does not give assistance, Mn. ix, 274. **-Wābhimāna**, m. absence of pride, modesty, humbleness, MBh. (v. l. *an-abh*°); Mālav. **-Wābhilakṣhita**, mfn. unperceived, unseen, Yājñ. (v. l. *an-abh*°). **-Wārup-tuda**, mfn. not hurting (a wound or a weak point), harmless, MBh. vii, 2763. **-Wārya-tikta**, m. = *an-ārya*°, q. v. **-Wāsatyā**, see s. v. **-Wāsti**, ind. (*na + asti*) it is not, there is not; — *tā*, f., — *tva*, n. non-existence, Sāmk.; — **-mūrti**, mfn. incorporeal, Naish; — **-vāda**, m. assertion of non-ex°, atheism, Hariv. **-Wāstika**, m(fā) n. atheistical, infidel; m. an atheist or unbeliever (opp. to *āstika*, q. v.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *tā*, f. (MW.), — *tva*, n. (W.) disbelief, atheism; °*kya*, n. id. (with *karmaṇām*, denying the consequence of works), Mn. iii, 65; — **-mata**, n. an atheistical opinion, MW.; — **-vṛitti**, mfn. leading the life of an atheist or receiving sustenance from an ath°, Vishn. **-Wā**, see s. v. **-Wāka**, m(fā) n. not one, more than one, various, manifold, numerous, many (also pl.), Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; — **-cara**, m(fā) n. going in troops, gregarious (animal), BhP.; — **-drīṣ**, m. 'many-eyed', N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.; — **-dravyāc-caya-vat**, mfn. furnished with plenty of various goods, ib.; — **-dhā**, ind. manifoldly, in various ways or parts, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — **-phuṭa**, mfn. showing many rents or gaps, torn (cloud), Var.; — **-prishhṭa**, m. pl. 'many-backed', N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. °*shṭa*); VP.; — **-bhāvātraya**, mfn. 'not abiding in one condition', changeable, fickle, unsteady, MW.; — **-bheda**, mfn. of many kinds, various, manifold, L.; — **-māya**, mfn. using many artifices or stratagems, MBh.; — **-rūpa**, m(fā) n. multiform, various, R.; — **-rshī** (for *-rishi*), m. N. of a man; pl. his family, Pravar.; — **-varṇa**, mfn. many-coloured, MBh.; — **-vikalpa**, mfn. manifold, various, Daś.; — **-vidha**, mfn. id., Var.; — **-śas**, ind. repeatedly, often, Var.; Kāv.; — **-āstra-maya**, m(fā) n. consisting of various missiles (rain), R.; — **-kārtman**, mfn. of manifold nature (Śiva), Sivag. **-Wāva**, Nō, see s. v. **-Wōtpēdita**, mfn. ungenerated; — *tva*, n., VP. **-Wōpashhṭāṭi** (Yājñ., Sch.) and °*sthāyin* (Smṛitit.), not at hand, absent.

न 3. na (L.), mfn. thin, spare; vacant, empty; identical; unexed, unbroken; m. band, fetter; jewel, pearl; war; gift; welfare; N. of Buddha; N. of Gaṇēśa; = *prastuta*; = *dviraṇḍa* (?); (*ā*), f. the navel; a musical instrument; knowledge.

नश nāśa, m. (✓1. *naś*, *naś*) acquisition, RV. i, 122, 12.

नशसना. See *svapna*-n°.

नशुक nāśuka, m(fā) n. (✓2. *naś*) perishing, Kath.; = *anu*, Up. ii, 30; injurious, destructive, W.

नशस्तव्या, mfn. (Pān. vii, 1, 60) to be injured or killed, W.

नशस्त्रि, mfn. (ib.) an injurer, injurious, destructive, W.

नहस naphasa, m. a god smiling on or kind to his worshipper, MBh. i, 6450, v. l. (Nilak.).

नःशुद्र nāḥ-kshudra. See under 3. *nās*.

नक्ष nāk, ind. (g. *sva-ādi*, as nomin. RV. vii, 71, 1) night.

नक naka, m. N. of a man (son of Dārūka), VayuP.; n. N. of sev. Sāmans.

नकिम् nakim, °*kis* &c. See under 2. *nā*.

नकुच nakuca, v. l. for *lakuca*.

नकुट nakuṭa, n. the nose, L.

नकुल nakulā, mfn. (in spite of Pān. vi, 3, 75 prob. not fr. *na + kula*) of a partic. colour (perhaps that of the ichneumon), TS.; RPrāt.; m. the Bengal mungoose or Vivera Ichneumon (enemy of mice and of serpents from whose venom it protects itself by a medic. plant; cf. *nākulī*), AV.; MBh. &c.; a son, L.; a partic. musical instrument, Lalit; N. of Śiva, L.; of a son of the Āśvins and Mādrī (twin-brother of Saha-deva & fourth of the Pāṇḍu princes), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a Vedic poet with the patr. Vāma-deva (°*vya*) or Vaiśvāmītra (°*lasya vāma*-

devasya prēṅka, m. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; of a physician (author of a wk. on horses), Cat.; (ā), f. N. of Śiva's wife, L.; (ī), f., see below; n. a myst. N. of the sound *h*, L. -*tva*, n. the state of an ichneumon, MBh. **Wakulādyā**, f. the 1st plant, L. **Wakulāndhatā**, f., **Wakulāndha**, m., 'i^o-blindness,' a kind of disease of the eyes, Suśr. **Wakulēśa**, v.l. for *Wila* (below). **Wakulēśhī** or **śhākā**, f. 'liked by the i^o,' a kind of medic. plant (cf. above), L. **Wakul'oshthī**, f. (in music) a partic. stringed instrument.

Wakulaka, m. or n. an ornament shaped like an ichneumon, L.; a female of purse (?), Divyāv.; (*Wika*), f. a female i^o, Kād.

Wakulī, f. a female ichneumon, MantraBr.; MBh.; Salmalia Malabarica, L.; Nardostachys Jatamansi, L.; saffron, L.; = *śankhīni*, L. - **vāg-lāvari-mantra-vīdhāna**, n. N. of wk. - **śa (Wila)**, m. a form of Bhairava, L.; a myst. N. of the sound *h*, ib.; -*daršana*, n. N. of wk.; -*pāsupata*, m. pl. a partic. sect, Sarvad.; -*yoga-pārayana*, n. N. of wk.

नक्क nakk, cl. 10. P. *nakkayatt*, to destroy, kill, Dhātup. xxxii, 54.

नक्त 1. naktā, n. night, RV.; AV. (*naktā*, f. only in *naktayā*, q.v., and as du. with *ushāsā*; cf. *śa-naktā* & *naktōshāsā*); eating only at n^o (asa sort of penance), Yājñ.; Hcat.; (am), ind. by night (often opp. to *divā*), RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a son of Prithu, VP.; of a son of Prithu-shēpa and Ākūti, BhP.; (ā), f. (cf. above) Methonica Superba, L. [cf. *nak* & *nakti*; *Zd. nakht-uru*, *nakht-ru*; Gk. *νύξ*; Lat. *nox*; Lith. *nakts*; Slav. *noiti*; Goth. *nahts*; Angl. Sax. *neacht*, *niht*, Engl. *night*, Germ. *Nacht*.] - **kila-niraya**, m. N. of wk. - **ōkṛin** (L.), mfn. walking at night; m. an owl; cat; thief; a Rakshas (cf. *naktam*). - **prabhava**, v.l. for *naktam-pr* - **bhojana**, n. the eating only at n^o (cf. above), Hcat.; supper, W.; *jīn*, mfn. eating at n^o, BhavP.; *jī-tva*, n. Kathās. - **mukhā**, f. evening, n., L. (for *muśhā*?). - **vat**, mfn. eating only at n^o, Hcat. - **vratā**, n. 'i^o-observance,' eating at n^o (& fasting by day), W. **Waktāndha**, mfn. blind at n^o, Suśr.; *Wādhya*, n., ib. **Waktāśin**, mfn. eating only at n^o, Viśhp. **Waktōshāsā**, f. du. n^o and morning, RV.

Waktān (only *Wādhī*), night, RV. vii, 104, 18. **Waktam** (m before labials), ind., see 1. *naktā*. - **samaya**, m. night-time, Naish. - **homā**, m. n^o oblation, TS. - **oara**, mfn. walking about at n^o; m. any n^o-animal or creature, GṛS.; Gaut.; MBh. &c.; nocturnal demon, Rakshas, MBh.; Var. &c. (*Wēvāra*, m. the lord of the rovers or fiends, MBh.); the bdellium tree, W.; (ī), f. a female demon, Kathās. - **oaryā**, f. the walking about at n^o, MBh. - **ōkṛin**, mfn. = *cara*, GṛS.; Gaut.; Mn.; m. acat, L. - **jētā**, mfn. (ān. grown at n^o (herb), AV. - **dīna**, n. sg. n^o and day, Mālav. v, 13; (am), ind. = next, Kathās.; Pañc. - **divam**, ind. by n^o and day, L. **Waktam-prabhava**, mfn. produced at n^o, Var. (v.l. *Waktam-pr*). **Waktam-bhāga**, mfn. having a nocturnal part, Var. **Waktam-bhogin**, mfn. = *ta-bh*, MBh. iii, 13734 (v.l.).

Waktayā, ind. at night, RV. iv, 11, 1.

Wakti, f. night, RV. ii, 2, 2.

नक्त 2. naktā or **nakla** (?) n. (in astron.) N. of the fifth Yoga (= *Jai*).

नक्तक naktaka, m. dirty or ragged cloth, rag, wiper &c., L. (v.r. for *laktaka*).

नक्तमाल naktamāla or *Waktā*, m. Pongamia Glabra, L.

नक्क nakra, m. (according to Pān. vi, 3, 75 fr. na + *kra*) crocodile, alligator, Mn.; MBh. &c. (if. f. ā); the sign of the zodiac Scorpio, Gol.; (ā), f. a swarm of bees or wasps, L.; n. the nose (also ā, f.), L.; a partic. disease of the nose, L.; the upper timber of a door-frame, L. (cf. *nākra* and Pān. vi, 3, 75). - **ketana**, m. N. of the god of love, Daś. (cf. *makara-k*). - **oakra**, n. a multitude of crocodiles, Pañcad. - **makshikā**, f. a kind of fly, L. - **rāj or **rājaka**, m. a shark or any other large sea animal (lit. king of the Nakras), L. - **hāraka**, m. id. (lit. seizer of the N^os), L.**

नक्ष naksh, cl. 1. P. *ā.nākshati*, *te* (perf. *nanakshir*, *ōksh*, RV.; aor. *anakhshī*, Gr.; fut. *nakhshisyati*, *nakhshī*, ib.) to come near,

approach, arrive at, get, attain, RV.; AV.; VS. (cf. 1. *naś*; *inakhsh*).

Nakshat, mfn. (*antī*) n. approaching. **śhad-dā-bhā**, mfn. striking down any one that approaches (Indra), RV. vi, 22, 2.

Nakshatra, n. (m. only RV. vi, 67, 6; prob. fr. *√naksh*, cf. *naksh dyām*, i, 33, 14 &c.) a star or any heavenly body; also applied to the sun; n. sg. sometimes collectively 'the stars,' e.g. vii, 86, 1, RV. &c. &c.; an asterism or constellation through which the moon passes, a lunar mansion, AV. &c. &c. (27, later 28, viz. Śravishtā or Dhanishtā, Śata-bhishaj, Pūrva-bhādrapada, Uttara-bh^o, Revati, Āśvini, Bharanī, Kṛittikā, Rohiṇī or Brāhmī, Mṛiga-siras or Āgrahayāni, Ārdra, Punarvasū or Yāmakau, Pushya or Sidhya, Āśleshā, Maghā, Pūrva-phalgunī, Uttara-ph^o, Hasta, Citrā, Svātī, Viśākha or Rādhā, Anurādhā, Jyeshthā, Mūla, Pūrva-shāḍha, Uttaraśh^o, Abhijit, Śravaṇa; according to VarBṛS. Revati, Uttara-phalgunī, Śra-bhādrapada & *rāshāḍha* are called *dhruvāni*, fixed; in the Vedas the Nakshatras are considered as abodes of the gods or of pious persons after death, Say. on RV. i, 50, 2; later as wives of the moon and daughters of Dakṣa, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; according to Jainas the sun, moon, Grahas, Nakshatras and Tārās form the Jyotiṣkas); a pearl, L. - **kalpa**, m. N. of a Parīś. of AV. - **kānti-vistāra**, m. the white Yāvanāla flower. - **kūrma**, m. (or *cāra*, n., *vibhāga*, m.) N. of ch. xiv of VarBṛS. - **kośa**, m. N. of a list of stars. - **graha-yuty-adhikāra**, m. N. of ch. of Sūryas. - **grahōtpāta**, m. N. of the 63rd Parīś. of AV. - **grāma-yājaka**, m. = *tra-y*, MBh. - **oakra**, n. a partic. diagram, Tantras; the N^os collectively, W.; the sphere of the fixed stars, MW. - **cintā-maṇi** & **ōḍā-m**, m. N. of wks. - **jā**, mfn. star-born, m. son of the stars, AV. - **jētaka** & **kādi-bhāva-phala**, n. N. of wks. - **tārā-rājāditya**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. - **darsā**, m. star-gazer, VS. - **dāna-vīdhī**, m. N. of wk. - **devata**, mfn. having the N^os as deities, ĀśvGr. - **devatā-kathana** & **dohada-sāntika**, n. N. of wks. - **dvamāra**, n. a N^o compound (as *tishya-punarvasu*), Pān. i, 2, 63. - **nātha**, m. 'lord of the N^os,' the moon, Hariv. - **nīman**, n., **nighaṇṭu** & **niraya**, m. N. of wks. - **neṇi**, m. the pole-star, L.; the moon, L.; N. of Viśhnu, MBh.; f. the N^o Revati. - **nyāsa**, m. N. of ch. of PSarv. - **pa**, m. = *nātha*, L. - **paṭalōpāya-dāna**, n. N. of wk. - **patī**, m. = *pa*; - **nandana**, m. the planet Mercury, Vāstuv. - **patha**, m. 'star-path,' the starry sky, Hcar.; - *varas*, n. its splendour, R. - **pāthaka**, m. 'star-reader,' astrologer, Cat. - **pāta**, m. N. of wk. - **purusha**, m. (astrol.) a human figure representing the N^os (also *ka*); a ceremony in which such a figure is worshipped; N. of ch. of the VāmP.; - *vratā*, n. N. of a partic. observance & of ch. of the MatsyaP. - **pūjita**, mfn. 'star-honoured,' auspicious, MW. - **prakarana**, n., - **prāsna**, m., - **phala**, n., - **bhakti**, f., - **bhukta-gaṣṭi-oakra**, n. N. of wks. - **mandala**, n. star-cluster, Cat. - **mārga**, m. = *patha*, MBh. - **mālā**, f. star-circle, star-group, R.; the N^os collectively, Var.; a necklace of 27 pearls, ib.; a partic. ornament for an elephant's head, Kād. (*ōlāya*, Nom. *ā. yate*, ib.) a kind of dance, W.; N. of sev. wks. - **mālikā**, f., - **yajña**, m. N. of wks. - **yājaka**, mfn. offering oblations to the N^os, MBh. - **yoga**, m. conjunction of (moon with the) N^os, ib.; - *dāna*, n. N. of wk.; *gin*, mfn. connected with N^os, MBh.; Hariv.; f. pl. chief stars in the N^os, L. - **rāja**, m. 'king of the stars,' AV.; the moon, MBh.; R.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; - *prabhāva-bhāsa-garbha*, m. N. of a B^o s^o, ib.; - *vikrīdita*, m. a partic. Samādhi, ib.; - *saṃkṣumitā-bhijña*, m. N. of a B^o s^o, ib. - **lokā**, n. pl. the world of the N^os, ŚBr.; sg. the starry region, firmament, MW. - **vartman**, n. = *patha*, L. - **vāda-mālikā**, - **vādāvalī**, f. N. of wks. - **vidyā**, f. 'star-knowledge,' astronomy, ChUp.; Mn. - **vidhāna**, n. N. of wk. - **vīthī**, f. path of the N^os, MBh. - **vriksha**, m. a tree consecrated to a N^o, L. - **vriśhṭī**, f. 'star-shower,' shooting stars, L. - **vyūha**, m. = *bhakti*. - **śavas** (*nāśh*), mfn. equal to stars in number, RV. x, 22, 10 (Say. 'going to the gods'). - **sānti**, f., - **sūddhi-prakarana**, n. N. of wks. - **samvatsara**, m. a particular form of year, Var. - **sattva**, n. = *nakshatrēshṭi*; N. of wk.; - *prayoga*, m., - *haura*, n., *trēshṭi-prayoga*, m., *trēshṭi-haura-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. - **samuo-caya**, m. 'assemblage of N^os,' N. of wk. - **sūcaka**,

m. 'star-indicator,' astrologer, Var. - **stoma**, m. N. of a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhShr. - **sthāpana**, n. N. of wk. **Nakshatrādhipa**, m. the regent of a N^o, Cat.; *pati*, m. 'chief of N^os,' N. of Pushya, Lalit. **Nakshatrābhidhāna**, n. N. of wk. **Nakshatrābhāra**, mfn. relating to a star or N^o, ManGr. **Nakshatrēśa**, m. = *tra-nātha*, Caurap. **Nakshatrēshṭakā**, f. N. of partic. sacrificial bricks, TS.; ĀpŚr. **Nakshatrēshṭī**, f. a sacrifice to the N^os; N. of wk.; - *nirūpana*, n., - *paddhati*, f., - *prayoga*, m., - *homa*, m., - *haura*, n. N. of wks. **Nakshatrōpajivin**, m. 'subsisting by the N^os,' astrologer, Yājñ. iii, 289, Sch.

Nakshatrin, m. 'having or holding the stars,' N. of Viśhnu, MBh. xiii, 6996 (cf. *tra-nemi*).

Nakshatriya, mfn. relating to the stars or Nakshatras, containing a number equal to that of the N^os, i.e. 27, AV.; VS. &c.

Nakshya, mfn. to be approached, RV. vii, 15, 7.

नख nakh or **nankh**, cl. 4. & 1. P. *nakhayati*, *nakhati* & *nankhati*, to go, move, Naigh. ii, 14; Dhātup. v, 20, 21.

नख nakhā, m. n. (fr. *√nagh* [?], cf. *nagha-māra*; prob. not fr. *na* + *kha* in spite of Pān. vi, 3, 75; if. f. ī) a finger-nail, toe-nail, claw, talon, the spur of a cock, RV. &c. &c. (*ōkhāni* *ōkri* or *ōkrip*, to cut the nails, Kauś.; Mn.); = 20, Sūryas; n. and (ī), f. Unguis Odoratus, VarBṛS.; Hcat.; m. part, portion. [Cf. Gk. *ὄνυξ*, stem *ō-vux*; Lat. *unguis*; Lit. *nāgas*; Slav. *nogiti*; Angl. Sax. *naegel*; Engl. *nail*; Germ. *Nagel*.] - **kuṭṭā**, m. 'nail-cutter,' barber, L.; N. of an author, Śāh. - **khādīn**, mfn. biting (lit. eating) the n^os, Mn.; MBh. - **guo-oha-phalā**, f. a kind of pulse, L. - **ōcheda**, m. (MW.). - **dāna**, n. (Mn.; Suśr.) n^o-cutting. - **cohe-dya**, mfn. to be slit by the n^os, Bhpr. - **jāha**, n. n^o-root, L. - **dāra**, m. 'tearing with the claws,' falcon, hawk, L. - **nīkṛintana**, m. or n. n^o-scissors, ChUp. - **nirbhīnna** (*ōkhān*), mfn. split asunder with the n^os, TS.; Pān. vi, 2, 48, Kās. - **nishpāvikā** or **pāvi**, f. a kind of pulse, L. - **nyāsa**, m. inserting the claws, Ragh. - **pada**, n. n^o-mark, scratch, Megh.; Unguis Odoratus, VarBṛS. Sch. - **parṇī**, f. a kind of plant (= *vriśhika*), L. - **pūjya-phalā**, f. a kind of pulse, L. - **pūshpī**, f. Trigonella Corniculata, L. - **pūrvikā**, f. = *nishpāvi*, L. - **praca**, n., g. *mayūra-nyaysakāddi*. - **phalini**, f. a kind of pulse, L. - **bhīna**, mfn. scratched or torn off with a n^o, W. - **muoa**, n. 'n^o-looser,' bow, L. - **m-paca**, mfn. (ān. n^o-scalding, Pān. iii, 2, 34, Kās.; scanty, shallow (water), Kāv. - **rajanī**, f. a kind of plant and its fruit, L. - **rañ-jani**, f. n^o-scissors, L. - **lekha**, m. n^o-painter, L. - **lekha**, f. a scratch with the nail, n^o-painting, MW. - **vīdāna** (Āpast.) & **vīdya** (L.), n. 'n^o-music,' noise made with the finger-nails. - **vilekhā**, f. a scratch, W. - **viśha**, mfn. having venom in the n^os or claws, L. - **viśhikra**, m. 'tearing or rending with the claws,' scratcher, Mu. v, 13. - **vriksha**, m. a kind of tree, L. - **vrapa**, n. 'n^o-wound,' scratch, W. - **śankha**, m. a small shell, L. **Nakhāṇsu**, m. elegance or brightness of the finger-n^os, W. **Nakhāgrā**, n. n^o-point, ŚBr. **Nakhāghāta**, m. = *kha-vrapa*, L. **Nakhāṅka**, m. n^o-mark, Kāv.; Unguis Odoratus, L. **Nakhāṅga**, n. a kind of perfume, L. **Nakhācchoṭanikā**, f. (*√cu*) making a noise with the n^os (as a token of applause or approval), HPariś. **Nakhā-nakhi**, ind. n^o against n^o, close fighting (with mutual scratching), MBh. viii, 2377 (cf. *keśa-keśi*). **Nakhāyudha**, mfn. 'claw-armed,' Pañc. ii, 44; - *tva*, n. ib. 44, m. a lion; tiger; cock, L.; monkey, R. **Nakhāri**, m. N. of an attendant of Śiva, L. **Nakhārtha**, m. a kind of perfume, Gal. **Nakhāli** or *Wikh*, f. a small shell (cf. *ōkha-sankha*). **Nakhāvapūta**, mfn. purified with the nails; pl. N. of partic. grains, MaitrS. **Nakhāśin**, m. 'eating with claws,' an owl, L. **Nakhaka**, m. N. of a Nāga-rāja, L. **Nakhara**, mfn. shaped like a claw, curved, crooked, ŚBr., MBh.; m. a curved knife, MBh.; Daś.; m., f. (ā) or n. nail, claw, Var.; Pañc. &c. nail-scratch, Cat.; (ī), f. Unguis Odoratus, L. - **rajanī**, f. v.l. for *nakha*-*ṛ*, g. *haritaky-ādi*, Kās. **Nakhāyudha**, m. a lion; tiger; cock, L. (cf. *nakhādy*). **Nakhārāva**, m. Nerium Odorum, L. **Nakhālu**, m. a kind of tree (= *nakha-vriksha*), L. **Nakhin**, mfn. having nails or claws; thorny, prickly, ŚBr.; m. a clawed animal, lion, L.

नग *ná-ga*, m. 'not moving' (cf. *á-ga*), a mountain (life, f. *ā*; cf. *sa-naga*), AV. &c. &c.; the number 7 (because of the 7 principal mountains; cf. *kula-gīrī*), Sūryas; any tree or plant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a serpent, L.; the sun, L. — **कर्ण**, f. Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **जा**, mfn. mountain-born, mountaineer; m. elephant, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of plant, L. — **नद**, f. 'm°-river', N. of a river, Megh. — **नन्दिनी**, f. 'm°-daughter', N. of Durgā (d° of Himālaya), L. — **निम्ना-ग**, f. 'm°-river', torrent, Śiś. ii, 104. — **पति**, m. 'm°-chief', the Himālaya, L. — **भृद्**, m. 'rock-splitter', (L.) an axe; a crow; Indra; a kind of plant = **भृद्**, mfn. = *ja*; m. a kind of plant, L. — **मूर्धन**, m. 'm°-crest', W. — **मूर्धरा-करा**, m. 'm°-splitter', N. of Kārttikeya, Ragh. ix, 2. — **वत्**, mfn. abounding in mountains or trees, R. — **वह्ना**, m. 'm°-borne', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **व्रत्तिका**, m. (and *°kā*, f.) a kind of plant, Suśr. — **श्रेष्ठ**, m. the finest tree, Suparṇ. — **सवर्त्तपिनी**, f. a kind of metre, Śrutab. — **नाग**, **नाग्रा**, n. m°-top, MBh. — **नाग**, **नागाना**, m. 'tree-wanderer', monkey, L. — **नाग**, **नागधिपा**, m. = *gu-pati*, L. — **नाग**, **नागधीरा**, m. id., MW. — **नाग**, **नागपति**, f. = *ganimāgā*, Śiś. ii, 100. — **नागरी**, m. N. of a man, MBh. iv, 1294. — **नाग**, **नागलिङ्ग**, see *naḡanikā*. — **नाग**, **नागव**, m. 'tree-dweller', a peacock, L. — **नाग**, **नाग**, **नाग**, m. a piece of rock, Śiś. xv, 10. — **नाग**, **नाग**, mfn. living in mountains, W.; m. a kind of plant, L. — **नाग**, **नाग**, m. N. of a man, MBh. iv, 1294. — **नाग**, **नाग**, m. 'm°-lord', N. of Himālaya, Ragh. ii, 28; of Kailāsa, Megh. 63; of Nishadha, Ragh. xviii. 1. — **नाग**, **नाग**, m. id., N. of a partic. m°, Satr.; of Kailāsa or of Śiva, MW. — **नाग**, **नाग**, m. id., N. of Himālaya, L. — **नाग**, **नाग**, m. m°-elevation, W. — **नाग**, **नाग**, n. m°-rift, BhP. — **नाग**, **नाग**, m. 'mountain- or tree-dweller', (L.) lion; the fabulous animal Śarabha; a crow (cf. *agḡukas*); any bird.

नगणा *naganā*, f. *Cardiospermum Halicabum*, L. (v. l. *nagnā*).

नगर *nāgara*, n. (m. only MBh. iii, 3014; ifc. f. *ā*, Hariv. 2951; prob. not fr. *naga* + *ra*, but cf. g. *aśamādi*); the *n* cannot be cerebralized, g. *kṣubhāśnādi*) a town, city, N. of sev. cities, Tār.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*ī*), f., see below. — **कैका**, m. 'a town-crown,' a term of contempt, L. — **कोटी**, N. of a town (Nagar-kot), and of another place, Ca. — **कण्डा**, N. of ch. of the Skandap. — **गमिन**, mfn. (road) going or leading to a t^o, Mālatim. i, ११. — **गहाता**, m. 't^o-destroying, (also -*ka*), an elephant, L. — **catuṣṣ-patha**, m. or n. meeting of 4 ways in a t^o, MānGr. — **जाना**, m. pl. townsfolk, sec. a citizen, Hit. — **दावता**, n. presiding deity of a t^o; — **वाट**, ind. Mṛicich. i, 19. — **द्वारा**, n. t^o gate, Hit. ; — **कुंठाका**, n. a kind of fence on a t^o-g^o, L. — **धाना-विहारा** or **dhana-saṃghārṣa**, m. N. of a Buddh. monastery. — **पति**, m. t^o-chief, L. — **पुरा**, n. N. of a t^o, L. — **प्रदक्षिण**, f. carrying an idol round a t^o in procession, MW. — **प्रान्ता**, m. the outskirts of a t^o, ib. — **बाहु**, m. 't^o-arm,' N. of a man, L. — **बह्या**, mfn. situated without the town, MW. — **माण्डन**, f. 't^o-ornament,' a courtesan, Vāsav. — **मार्दिन**, m. 't^o-crusher,' N. of a man, g. **bāhu-ādi**. — **मालिन**, mfn. garlanded with cities, MW. — **मुष्ठा**, f. = 'rōṭha. — **रक्षशहिकृति**, m. the chief of the t^o-guard, Mṛicich. — **रक्षभिन**, t^o-watchman, ib. — **वैयसा**, m. = **काका**, L. — **वासिन**, mfn. 't^o-dwelling,' a citizen, MW. — **वृद्धा**, m. t^o-senior, Daś. — **सम्मिता**, mfn. equal to a t^o, MW. — **स्था**, m. = **वासिन**, Hit. — **स्वामिन**, m. 't^o-chief,' N. of a man, Kathās. — **हारा**, 't^o-taking,' N. of a kingdom, L. **नगरा-रक्षिकृति** (Rājat.), **rādhipa** & **pati** (Kathās.). — **rādhyakṣa** (Hariv.). m. t^o-chief, head police-officer. **Nagarābhyaṣa**, m. neighbourhood of a t^o, MW. **Nagarōṭhā**, f. a kind of plant, L. **Nagarōpānta**, n. = **ra-prānta**, MW. **Nagarānaka**, m. = **ra-vasin**, Rājat. **Nagarāśhadhi**, f. Musa Sapientum, L.

Nagarāya, Nom. *Ā. °yate*, to look like a town, MBh.; Hariv.
Nagarin, m. lord of a town, Car.; N. of a man, AitBr. v, 30. **°ry-anna**, n. food given by the lord of a town, Mn. iv, 213.

Nagari, f. = ^०रा, Mn.; MBh. &c. = **nīrodha**, m. N. of ch. of GapP. ii. = **baka**, m. 'town-crow, a crow, L. = **yukti**, f. N. of ch. of the Yukti-kalpataru. = **rakshin**, m. town-watchman. MBh.

Nagariya, mfn. belonging to a town, civic, urban, Kāv.

नगानिका *nagānikā*, °nī or *nagālikā*, f. a kind of metre, Col.

नग्न *nagna*. See under \sqrt{naj} below.

नग्नहु *nagnáhu* (or °*hū*, L.), m. ferment, a drug used for fermenting spirituous liquor, VS.; ŚBr.

नयमार *nagha-mārā* & *naghā-rishā*, m. N. of the plant *kushṭha* = *Costus Speciosus*, AV. (cf. *nakhā*).

नघुष *naghusha*, m. N. of a man = *nahusha*,
MaitrUp.; Ragh.; n. *Tabernaemontana Coronaria*,
Bhpr.

नह् *nañkh.* See $\sqrt{\text{nakh.}}$

नचिकेत *na-ciketa, na-cira* &c. See under
2. *na*, p. 523.

नज् *naj*, cl. 6. *Ā. najate*, to be ashamed (v. l. for *lajj*, Dhātup. xxviii, 10; probably invented to explain *nagna*).

Magñā, mf(ā)n. naked, new, bare, desolate, desert, RV. &c. &c.; m. a naked mendicant (esp. a Bauddha, but also a mere hypocrite), Var.; VP.; a bard accompanying an army, L.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a poet, Cat.; (ā), f. a naked (wanton) woman, AV. v, 7, 8; a girl before menstruation (allowed to go naked), Pañc. iii, 217; = *cardiospermum Halicababum*, L. (cf. *nagunā*); = *vāc* (v. l. for *nanā*), Naigh. i, 11, Sch. [Cf. Zd. *maghna* for *naghna*; Lith. *nāgas*; Slav. *nagŭ*; Goth. *nagaths*; Angl. Sax. *nacod*; Engl. *naked*; Germ. *nackt*.] — **kṣhaṇa-** **naka**, m. a naked mendicant, Kād.; mfn. (place) containing (only) n° m's, Cāp. — **m-** **kaṇapa**, mf(ā)n. making n°, Pān. iii, 2, 56. — **caryā**, f. vow to go n°, Divyāv. — **jī**, m. N. of a prince of the Gandhāras (father of one of Kṛṣṇa's wives), Brh. — **MBh.**; of a writer on architecture (?), VarBrS, livii, 4; 15; of a poet, Cat. — **tā** (^{gñd-}), f. (RV.; ŚBr.). — **-tva**, n. (Hit.) nakedness. — **dhara**, m. N. of Sch. on Ragh. — **n-** **bhūpatī** **grāha**, n. nick-name of Kaṇāda's wks, Cat. — **bhūpati-grāha**, m. N. of a drama. — **-muṣhita**, mfn. stripped bare, cf. *rāja-dantādi*. — **m-** **bhaviṣṭu**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 57) = *m-bhāvuka*, mfu. (ib.) becoming naked, uncovering one's self in a shameless manner, TS. Kāth. — **-vritti**, f. N. of Comm. on Up. — **-vrata-** **dhara**, mfn. observing the vow of a n° mendicant (Śiva), Śivag. — **śramapa** (VarBrS, Sch.) & **-śra-** **vaṇa** (Kāraṇḍ), m. a n° ascetic. **Magñācārya**, m. a bard, VarBrS, Sch. (cf. *nagñā* above). **Mag-** **nāta** & ^o **ṇaka**, m. a n° wanderer, (esp.) a Buddh. or Jain mendicant, Rājāt.; L.

Nāgnaka, mf(*ikā*)n. naked, wanton, AV.; HPariś.; m. a n° mendicant, Pañc.; a bard, L.; (*ikā*), f. a n° or wanton woman, L.; a girl before menstruation, MBh.; Pañc.

Nagnī, in comp. for °*na*. — **karana**, n. stripping, undressing, W. = √**kṛi**, to render naked; — **kṛita**, mfn. converted into a n° mendicant, Bhartṛ. i, 64.

नञ् *nañ*, ind. N. of the negat. particle *na*,
negation, Pāp. ii, 1, 60; *Vām.* v, 2, 13 &c. — **अर्था**,
m. the meaning of *na* — **निर्याया** & **वदा**, m.
(*da-tika* & *viritti*, f.) N. of wks. & Comms.
— **वदा**, m. N. of wk.; — **तिप्पणि**, f., — **विवेका**, m.
N. of Comm.'s on it. — **विवेका**, — **सिरोमणि**, — **सा-
मसा** & — **सुतरार्थावदा**, m. N. of wks.

नञ्जराज *nañja-rāja*, m. N. of a king and author(?). — **याशो-भूषणा**, n. N. of wk.

नट् *naṭ* (Prākṛ. for *nṛit*, q. v.), cl. 1. P.
naṭati (Dhātup. xix, 19; ix, 23) to dance,
 Kāv.; to hurt or injure, Vop. (cf. *un-√naṭ*): Caus.
nāṭayati (Dhātup. xxxii, 12) to represent anything
 (acc.) dramatically, act, perform, imitate, Mfich.;
 Sak. &c.; to fall (cf. *√naḍ*): to shine, Vop.

Naṭa, m. (fr. prec.; but cf. Un. iv, 104) actor, dancer, mime, MBh.; Kav. &c.; N. of a particular caste (sons of degraded Kshatriyas, Mn. x, 22; Colosanthos Indica, L.; Jonesia Asoka, L.); a sort of reed (= *kishku-parvan*), L.; (in music) N. of a Rāga; N. of a man (who with his brother Bhāṭa built a Vihāra), Buddh.; (*ā*), f. Caesalpinia Banduella, L.; (*ī*), f. an actress (g. *gaurāḍī*), Śāk.; Sāh. &c.; a dancer, Nauch girl, courtizan, L.; a particular fragrant plant, Bhpr.; red arsenic, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāgini. — **gaṇḍ'oka**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **gati**, f. a kind of metre, Col. — **caryā**, f. an actor's performance, BhP. — **lā**, f. office or condition

of an a°, Hariv. — **nkrāyana**, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — **pattrikā**, f. Solanum Melongena, L. — **par-**
na, n. 'a°' wing, 'the skin, W. — **paṇu**, m. a young a°,
L. — **bhaṭika-vihāra**, m., — **bhaṭikā**, f. 'temple
of Nāṭa & Bhāṭa', N. of a t°, Buddh. — **bhūṣhana**
and — **maṇḍana**, n. 'a°' ornament, 'ornipment, L.
— **raṅga**, m. 'a°' arena, 'anything illusory, Buddh.
— **vara** (W.) or — **śreṣṭha** (MW.), m. chief a° or
dancer. — **saṃjñaka**, m. ornament, L. an a° or d°
W. (cf. *bhūṣhana*). — **sūtra**, n. rules for a°'s, Pān.
iv, 3, 110. **Naṭāntika**, f. 'a°-killing, 'a°-spoiling',
shame, modesty, L. (v. l. *°andhikā*). **Naṭāśvara**,
m. 'lord of dancers', N. of Śiva, W.

Nat̄aka, m. an actor, L. — **melaka**, n. 'company of actors,' N. of a comedy.

Naṭana, n. dancing, dance, pantomime, Kau-
tukas. °**nānanda-nātha**, m. N. of an author, Cat.
Nataniya, mfn. to be danced, Gīt.

Natita, mfn. disgusted with, tired of (instr.), HPariš.; n. acting, representation, MW.

Naṭī, f., see *naṭa*, above. — **suta**, m. the son of a dancing girl, MW.

Naṭyā, f. a company of actors, g. *pāśādi*.

नट *naṭṭu* or *ṛṭaka*, m., *ṛṭā*, f. (in music)
N. of a Rāgiṇī. — *kalyāṇa* & — *nārāyaṇa* (cf. *naṭa-n*°), m. id. — *paṭṭa-grāma*, m. N. of a village, Cat. — *mallaṛikā*, — *varāṭikā* & — *ham-bīrā*, f. N. of Rāgiṇīs.

नङ् 1. *naḍ*, cl. 10. P. *nāḍayati*, to fall, Vop.
in Dhātup. xxxii, 12 (cf. $\sqrt{\text{nat}}$).

2. **Ṣad**, in comp. and word-formation for **naḍa**.
 -**antika**, f. 'reed-destroying', N. of a river, Vishṇu.
 (cf. **ṣaṇṭ**). - **bhuvaka**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.
 -**vat**, mfn. covered with reeds, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 87.
 -**vala**, mfd. (ā) n. = **val**, iv, 2, 88; n. a quantity of
 ṛṣ, ṛṣ-bed, MBh.; Ragh.; (ā), f. id., VS.; N. of the
 wife of Manu Cākṣuṣha, Hariv.; Pur. (v. l. na-
 valā; cf. **naḍaleya**). - **vāḥḥ** (?) , f. = **kṣuṭima**, L.

Nāḍā or **nāḷā**, m. (L. also n.) a species of reed, Arundo Tibialis or Karka, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; = N. of a prince with the patr. Naishidha, ŚBr. (= Nala Naishadha, Sch.); of a Nāga, L.; of a partic. tribe whose employment is making a sort of glass bracelet, W. (cf. *nala*). — **kūḇera**, m. N. of a son of Kubera, Kathās. (cf. *nala*). — **neri**, f. (in music) a kind of dance. — **prāya**, mfn. abounding in reeds, L. = **bhaṛta**, nfn. inhabited by Nāḍa (?), *g-aishukāryā-ādi* (v.l. *nada*). — **maya**, m(f)jn. consisting or made of r°, Kauś. = **mīna**, m. 'r°-fish,' a kind of sprat, L. — **vana**, n. 'r°-thicket,' L.; N. of a place, Rājāt. — **samṇati**, f. 'id.,' L. **Nāḍā-gāra**, n. r°-hut, MW. **Nāḍā-giri**, m. (g. *kimśulakādi*) N. of an elephant, Kathās.

Naḍaka, n. the hollow of a bone, KātyŚr. °ḍa-
kīya, mfn. abounding in reeds, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 91.
°ḍasa, mfn. id., g. *ṭṛinādi*.

Nadīnī, f. a reed bed, g. *pushkarādi*. °*ḍila*,
mfn. reedy, covered with reeds, g. *kāśādi*.

Nadyā, f. a reed bed, L.
नडह *naḍaha*, mfn. lovely, beautiful (prob.
w. r. for *laḍaha*).

नडुवाह *naḍu-vāha*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.
(for *naḍ-v*^o or *naḍa-v*^o?).

नत् *nat*, mfn. ($\sqrt{\text{nam}}$) bowing, bowing one's self (ifc.), MW.

Natā, min. bent, bowed, curved, inclined, inclining, RV. &c. &c.; bowing to, saluting (acc. or gen.), BHP. vi, 9, 40; v, 18, 4; depressed, sunk, flat; deep, hanging down, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; ifc. bent down by or turned towards (cf. *nāma*, add.); cerebralized (as the letter *n*, cf. *nati*), RPPrāt.; m. n. Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L.; n. zenith-distance at meridian transit, Sūryas.; hour-angle or distance in time from meridian, ib.; inclination, ib. — **kam-dhara**, mfn. bowing (the neck), MW. — **kāla**, m. hour-angle (see above), Sūryas., Sch. — **gaṭhikā**, f. id., ib. — **jyā**, f. the sine of the hour-angle, MW. — **druma**, m. = *latā-sāla* (bower?), L. — **nādikā** or **nādī**, f. = *kāla*, L.; any hour of birth after noon or before midnight, W. — **nābhi**, mfn. 'deep-naveled,' thin, slender, Kum. i, 38. — **nāsika**, mfn. flat-nosed, Var. — **parvaṇ**, mfn. (arrow) flat-jointed, smooth, MBh. v, 7143; Śāk. vii, 162 (read *adhunā nata*?). — **bhāga**, m. zenith-distance at meridian transit, Sūryas. — **bhrū**, mfn. having arched brows or bending the brows, frowning, Vikr. iv, 28. — **mukha**, mf(ē)n. bending down the face, looking

down, Rājāt. — **mūrdhan**, mfn. bending or hanging down the head, W. — **Matāṅga**, m. = *ta-bhāga*, Sūryas. **Matāgra-nāsa**, mfn. = *ta-nāsika*, Var. **Matāṅga**, m(f)(ā)n. bent, curved, bowed, stooping, W.; (f), f. a (smooth- or round-limbed) woman, Mālatī, i, 38. **Matōdāra**, mfn. = *ta-nābhi*, MBh. vii, 2735. **Matōnnata**, mfn. depressed and elevated; — *bhūmi-bhāga*, mfn. (path) with d° and e° portions of ground, Śak. iv, 14; — *bhrū*, mfn. depressing and elevating the eye-brows, frowning, MW.

Matī, f. bending, bowing, stooping, modesty, humility, Kāv.; Śatr. &c.; inclination or parallax in latitude, Sūryas.; curvature, crookedness, W.; the change of a dental letter to a cerebral, Prāt. — **tati**, f. excessive humbleness, Kāv. **Naty-akshara**, n. a letter subject to cerebralization (e.g. the letter *n*), Prāt.

नतमहस *na-tam-aṅhas*, the beginning of RV. x, 126 (cf. Mn. xi, 252).

नतमाम् *na-tamām & na-tarām*. See 2. *na*.

नत्यूह *natyūha*, m. prob. = *dātyūha*, R. (B.).

नत्र *natra*, n. (in music) a kind of dance.

नद *nad*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. iii, 17) *nā-dati* (ep. also *te*; pf. *nanāda*, *nedur*, *nedire*, MBh.; aor. *anādāt*, Gr.; fut. *nadi-shyati*, *ḍitā*, ib.) to sound, thunder, roar, cry, howl &c. (also with *nādam*, *śabdām*, *svanam* &c.), AV. &c. &c.: Pass. *nadyate*, MBh.: Caus. *nādyati*, *te*, to make resound or vibrate, RV.; *nādayati*, *te*, to make resonant, fill with noises or cries, MBh., Kāv. &c.; aor. *anīnadat*, Gr.; Pass. *nādyate*, MBh.: Desid. *nīnadishati*, Gr.: Intens. 3. pl. *nānadati*, p. *nānadat*, RV.; 3. sg. *nānadyate*, p. *ḍyamāna*, Br.; MBh. to vibrate or sound violently, to roar, howl, cry, neigh &c.

Nadā, m. a roarer, bellower, thunderer, crier, neigher &c. (as a cloud, horse, bull, met. a man, i, 179, 4), RV.; N. of RV. viii, 58, 2 (beginning with *nadam*), SBr.; ŚākhŚr.; a river (if thought of as male, ifc. ind. — *nadam*; cf. *nadi*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; = *naḍa*, reed, RV. i, 32, 8; (f), f., see *Nadi*. — **dhra**, mfn. (for *dhara*?) possessing rivers, Kāv. — **nadi**, (in comp.) the male and female rivers; — *pati*, m. 'lord of m° and f° rivers', N. of the Sindhu, Hariv.; of the ocean, MBh.; R.; — *bhartri*, m. 'id.', the ocean, MBh. — **bhakta**, see *naḍa-bh*. — **bhartri**, m. 'lord of rivers', the ocean, Śis. — *rāja*, m. id.; — *sūtā*, f. N. of Śrī, Śis. ix, 30.

Nadat, m(f)(ant)n. sounding, resounding, roaring; m. N. of an Āṅgīrasa, ĀrshBr.

Nadathu, m. noise, clamour, din, ChUp. iii, 13, 8.

Nadana, mfn. sounding, Niv. v, 2. **nimān**, mfn. humming, murmuring, AV. v, 32, 8. **na**, m. noise, din, RV. viii, 21, 14; the sound of approbation, MW.; war, battle, Naigh. ii, 17; a cloud (*nadīnu*), Up. iii, 52, Sch.; a lion, L.; — *mdt*, mfn. roaring, thundering, RV. vi, 18, 2.

Nadara, mfn., g. *āsmādi*.

Nadasya, Nom. A. *ḥyate* to roar, Divyāv.

Nadi, m. a crier, caller, RV. v, 74, 2 (= *stuti*, Śay.); ifc., see *nadi*. — **ja**, m. (for *ḍi*.) Lablab Vulgaris, L.

Nadikā, see next.

Nadī, f. flowing water, a river (commonly personified as a female; but see *nadd* above), RV. &c. &c. (ifc. *nadikā*; cf. *ku-nadikā* and *giri*; ind. — *nadi*; cf. *upa-nadi* [beside — *nadam*, fr. *nadd*, Pāp. v, 4, 110]); N. of 2 kinds of metre, Col.; of partic. fem. stems ending in *i* or *ū* (as *nadi* itself), Pāp. i, 4, 3, &c. — **kadamā**, m. N. of a plant, L. — **kānta**, n. 'lover of rivers', the ocean, L.; Vitex Negundo or Barringtonia Acutangula, L.; (ā), f. Eugenia Jambolana or Leea Hirta, L.; a creeper (= *latā*), L. — **kāśyapa**, m. N. of a contemporary of Śākya-muni, Buddh. — **kūla**, n. bank of a r°, Cāp.; — *priya*, m. Calamus Rotang, L. — **kshetrādī-māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of SkandaP. — **ja**, mfn. r°-born, coming from a r° (horses), MBh.; m. patr. of Bhishma, ib.; N. of plants (Terminalia Arjuna, Barringtonia Acutangula, Lablab Vulgaris, or a species of reed = *yūvanāla-sara*), L.; antimony, Suśr.; (ā), f. = next; n. a lotus, W. — **jēta**, m. Premna Spinosa or Longifolia, L. — **jāta**, mfn. knowing the course of r°, MW. — **taṭa**, m. = *kūla*, Var. — **tara**, mfn. crossing a river, L.; n. swimming

across a r°, Yājñ.; — *sthala* or — *sthāna*, n. landing-place, ferry, L. — **tira**, n. = *kūla*, Kāv. — **datta**, m. 'r°-given', N. of a Bodhi-sattva. — **doha**, m. r°-toll or tribute, L. — **dhara**, m. 'bearer of the r° (Ganges)', N. of Śiva, Sivag. — **na** (°*dāna*), m. 'lord of r°s', the ocean, Kathās.; N. of Varuṇa, Kāv.; of a son of Saha-deva and father of Jagat-sena, Hariv. — **nada**, m. pl. (Mn. vi, 90) or n. sg. (MBh. viii, 4068) = *nada-nadi* (above). — **nātha**, m. 'lord of r°s', the ocean, Kāv. — **nishpāva**, n. Lablab Vulgaris, L. — **panka**, m. or n. 'r°-mud', the marshy bank of a r°, R. — **pati**, m. lord of flowing waters, VS.; the ocean, R.; sea-water, SBr. — **pūra**, m. 'r°-flood', a swollen r°, Amar. — **bhallātaka**, m. a kind of plant (= *bhojanaka*), Suśr., Sch. — **bhava**, n. 'r°-born', r°-salt. — **mātrika**, mfn. 'r°-nourished', well watered, L.; — *ā*, Naish. — **mārga**, m. course of a r°, R. — **mukha**, n. mouth of a r°, R.; a kind of grain (cf. *nandī-m°*), MW. — **raya**, m. the current of a r°, ib. — **vakra**, n., — **vaṅka**, m. the bend or arm of a r°, L. — **vaṭa**, m. a kind of tree (= *vaṭi*), L. — **vāsa**, m. standing in a r° (a form of penance), Kāv. — **vṛit**, mfn. stream-obstructing (Vṛitra), RV. — **vega**, m. = *raya*, W. — **velā**, f. the current or tide of a r°, ib. — **śa** (°*dīśa*), m. 'lord of the r°s', the ocean, Pañc. — **śāpa**, mfn. (°*snā*) familiar with (lit. bathing in) r°s, Ragh.; Bhaṭṭ.; skilful, experienced, clever (cf. *ati-n°*, add.). — **sam-tāra**, m. crossing a r°, L. — **sarja**, n. Terminalia Arjuna. **Nady-ambujivana**, mfn. (country) thriving by r°-water, L. **Nady-āmra**, m. a kind of plant, L.

Nadiya, m. or n. N. of a locality, W.

Nadeyī, w. r. for *nādeyī*, q. v.

नादल *nādala*, n. a potsherd (cf. *kumbhi*-, add.).

नद्ध *naddhá*, mfn. (√*nah*) bound, tied, bound on or round, put on, fastened to (comp.), AV. &c. &c.; joined, connected, covered, wound, inlaid, interwoven (with instr. or ifc.), MBh.; Kāv.; obstructed or impeded (*ośhābhāyām*, by the lips, said of a faulty pronunciation), RPrāt.; n. tie, band, fetter, knot, string, trace, AV. &c. — **vimoksha**, m. the getting loose or breaking of a trace, GṛS.; deliverance from fastenings or fetters, MW.

Naddhavya, mfn. to be bound or tied &c., Pāp. viii, 2, 34. Kās.

Naddhi, f. binding, fastening (cf. *barsa*).

Naddhri, f. a strip of leather, L.

Nad-bhyas. See 2. *nāh*.

ननन्दु *nanandri* (L.) or *nānāndri* (RV. x, 85, 46), f. a husband's sister. **Nanāndri-pati** or **ḍuh-pati**, m. the husband of a h°s sister, L.

नना *nanā*, f. fam. expression for 'mother', RV. ix, 112, 3 (cf. a. *taḍā*); = *vāc*, Naigh. i, 11.

ननु *na-nū*, ind. (2. *nā + nu*) not, not at all, never, RV.; AV.; (inter.) not? is it not? = nonne, AV.; SBr. &c. &c. (hence often =) certainly, surely, indeed, no doubt (esp. in questions amounting to an affirmation, e.g. *nanu aham te priyaḥ*, am I not your friend, i.e. certainly I am your fr., Daś. [so also *na ca*, there can be no doubt, Pāp. ii, 3, 11; 29, Kās.], or to a request, e.g. *nanu gacchāmi bhoḥ*, surely I may go, Pāp. viii, 1, 43, Kās., and even as a responsive particle, e.g. *akārshīḥ kaṭam-nanu karomi bhoḥ*, indeed I have made it, ib.; with another inter. or an Impv. = pray, please, e.g. *nanu ko bhavān*, pray who are you? Mṛich. x, 44; *nanūcyatām*, please tell, ib. 44; in argument often as an inceptive particle implying doubt or objection, 'now it may be said well, but then' &c., esp. in *nanu astu* or *nanu mā bhūt-tathāpi*, well, be it so or not so—nevertheless; a vocat. particle implying kindness or reproach or perplexity &c., L.

ननय *nantavya*, mfn. (√*nam*) to be bent or bowed; to be saluted or honoured, W.

Nantpi, mfn. bending, bowing; changing a dental to a cerebral, RPrāt.

Nāntva, mfn. to be bent, RV. ii, 24, 2.

नन्द *nand*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. iii, 30) *nāndati*, ep. also *te* (pf. *nananda*, MBh.; fut. *nandishyate*, ib., *dishyati* and *ḍitā* Gr.; aor. *anandit*; inf. *nanditum*, ib.) to rejoice, delight, to be pleased or satisfied with, be glad of (instr., rarely abl.), RV. &c. &c.: Pass. *nandyate*, MBh. &c.: Caus. *nandayati*, *te*, aor. *anānandat*, to

make glad, gladden, Up.; MBh. &c.: Desid. *nī-nandishati*, Gr.: Intens. *nānandyate*, Pāp. vi, 4, 24, Kās.

Nānda, m. joy, delight, happiness (also pl.), AV.; VS. &c.; (in mus.) a flute 7 inches long; N. of one of Yudhi-shthira's 2 drums, MBh.; of one of Kubera's 9 gems, L.; a son (in *gopa*-, add.; cf. *nandana*); N. of Vishnu, MBh.; of one of Skanda's attendants, ib.; of a Nāga, ib.; (also -ka); of a Buddh. deity, Lalit.; of an attendant on Dakṣha, BhP.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra (also -ka), MBh.; of a step-brother and disciple of Gautama Buddha, MW B. 441; of a son of Vasu-deva, Pur.; of the foster-father of Kṛishṇa and ancestor of Durgā, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c. (also -ka, L.); of a leader of the Sāvatas, BhP.; of a king of Pāṭali-putra and founder of a dynasty consisting of 9 successive princes, HPariś.; Pur.; Kathās.; Pañc. &c.; of the number 9 (because of the 9 Nandas), Jyot.; of sev. scholars and authors, Cat.; of a mountain, VarBṣ. (cf. *parvata & nandi-giri*); (ā), f. Delight, Felicity (personif. as wife of Harsha; cf. *nandi*), MBh. i, 2597; prosperity, happiness, L.; a small earthen water-jar (also *dikā*), L.; a husband's sister (cf. *nanāndri*), L.; N. of the 3 auspicious Tithis (1st, 6th, and 11th day of the fortnight), VarBṣ. ic, a (also *dikā*, L.); of the 7th day in Mārgaśīrsha, Hcat.; (in music) of a Murchanā; of Gauri, Hcat.; of an Apasara, Hariv.; of a daughter of Vibhishana, L.; of a girl connected with Śākya-muni, Buddh.; of the mother of 10th Arhat of present Ava-sarpiṇī, L.; of the wife of Gopala-varman, Rājāt.; of a river flowing near Kubera's city Alakā, MBh.; BhP.; (f), f. Cedrela Toona, Suśr.; a kind of song or musical instrument, MānGr.; N. of the 6th day in a month's light half, ib.; of Durgā, DevVP.; of Indra's city, W.; n. a kind of house, Gal. — **kisora**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **kumāra**, m. 'Nanda's son', patr. of Kṛishṇa, Bhām.; N. of an author, Cat. — **gopa**, m. the cowherd N°, Hariv.; — *kula*, n. his family (°*le jāta* or °*lōdhava*), f. descended from N°s r°, Durgā, MBh.; — *kumāra*, n. 'son of N°', N. of Kṛishṇa, BhP. — **gopitā**, f. N. of a plant (= *rāsnā*), L. — **dāsa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **deva**, m. N. of a king, ib. — **nandana**, m. — *kumāra*, L.; (f), f. 'N°'s daughter', N. of Durgā, ib. — **nātha** and — **paṇḍita**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **padra**, m. or n. N. of a town, ib. — **parvata**, m. king N° compared with a mountain, Kām. — **pāla**, m. 'guardian of the treasure N°', i.e. Varuṇa, L. (cf. above). — **putra**, m. = *kumāra* (°*trōtsava*, m. N. of ch. of BrahmanP. iv); (f), f. = *kumārī*. — **prabhāñjana-varman**, m. N. of a man, L. — **prayāga**, m. N. of a place (at the confluence of a rivers whose names contain *nanda*), Rasik. — **balā**, f. N. of a girl connected with Gautama Buddha, Lalit. — **mitra** (?), m. N. of a man, ib. — **rāma**, — **lāla**, — **vardhana** and — **śarman**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **śāra**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **suta**, m. = *kumāra*, Bhām. — **sundara**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **sūnu**, m. = *suta*, Vṛishabhān. **Nandātmanja**, m. id., Gīt.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, L. **Nandāśrama**, m. N. of a hermitage, MBh. **Nandōpananda**, m. N. of a Nāga, L.; voc. (used as an exclamation of sorrow) alas! woe is me! Divyāv.; — *sañjñā*, f. dn. N. of a Kumārī on Indra's standard, VarBṣ. xliii, 39. **Nandōpā-khyāna**, n. N. of wk.

Nandaka, mfn. delighting in (comp.), MBh.; rejoicing, gladdening, making happy (esp. a family), L.; m. joy, delight, L.; a frog, L.; N. of Kṛishṇa's sword, MBh.; (°*kin*, m. its possessor, i.e. Kṛishṇa, ib.); of a bull, Pañc.; of a village, Rājāt. (cf. also under *nanda*, m.); (ikā), f. N. of Indrā's pleasure-ground, L. (cf. ib., f. ā).

Nandaki, m. (√*nand*?) long pepper, L.

Nandathu, m. joy, delight, happiness, L.

Nandana, m(f)(ā)n. (the initial *n* is not changeable to *ṇ*, g. *kshubhnādi*) rejoicing, gladdening (cf. *ḍaka*), MBh.; Var.; Pañc.; m. a son, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ifc. also *naka*, MBh.); a frog (cf. *ḍaka*), L.; a kind of poisonous plant, Suśr. (also f., Sch.); a partic. form of temple, Var.; (in music) a kind of measure; N. of Vishnu or Śiva, MBh.; of an attendant of Skanda, ib.; of a Siddha, BhP.; of a Buddh. deity, Lalit. (v.l. *nanāda*); (with Jāinas) of the 7th of the 9 white Balas; of a mountain, Pur.; of sev. authors (also — *bhāṭṭācārya & -mītra*), Cat.; of the 26th year in a Jupiter cycle of 60 years, Var.; (ā), f. a daughter (cf. *kula*); n. gladdening or gladdness, MBh.; a divine garden, (esp.) Indra's paradise,

MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a sword, R. (cf. *ḍaka*); N. of a metre, Col. — **kānana**, n. N. of a wood, Rasik. — **ja**, m. 'grown in the divine garden', yellow sandal-wood, L. — **druma**, m. tree of the d° g°, Kun. — **mālā**, f. N. of a garland worn by Kṛṣṇa, L. — **vana**, n. divine grove, R. **Nandanaḍbhava**, m. = *na-ja*, Gal.

Nandanta, mf(ī)n. rejoicing, gladdening; m. son, friend, king; (ī), f. daughter, L.

Nandayat, mf(ānti)n. = prec. mfn. **ḍayanta**, mf(ī)n. id., L.; (ī), f. N. of a woman, Kathās. **ḍayitṛi**, mfn. giving joy, making happy, MW.

Nandā, f. of *nanda*, q.v. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **pūrāṇa**, n. N. of an Upapur. (cf. *nandi-p°*). — **prāśai-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **hrada-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.

Nandi, m. 'the happy one', N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; & Śiva, ib.; of an attendant of Śiva, Tār.; MBh. &c.; of a Gandharva, MBh.; of a man, Pravar.; the speaker of a prologue, W. (w. r. for *nandin*); f. joy, happiness, welfare, MBh. &c. (also m. n., L.); Joy personified as daughter of Heaven or as wife of Kāma and mother of Harsha, Pur.; n. = *dyūta* & *dyūdhā*, L.; (with Jains) a class of sacred writings (m. or f. ?), MW. 533. — **kara**, mfn. causing joy or happiness (with gen.), MBh. ii, 740; m. son of (comp.), MBh. (cf. *nandana*). — N. of Śiva, ib. — **kunda**, m. or n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, ib. — **kshetra**, n. a district frequented by gods, Rājāt. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **gupta**, m. N. of a prince of Kāśmīra, Rājāt. — **grāma**, m. N. of a village near Daulat-ābād (where Bharata resided during Rāma's banishment), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — **darśana**, n. N. of ch. of PadmaP. — **ghoṣa**, m. cry or music of joy, (esp.) the proclamation of a panegyrist or herald, MBh.; R.; Arjuna's chariot, L.; — **vijaya**, m. N. of a drama. — **ja**, n. Lablab Vulgaris, Gal. — **tarn**, m. Anogeisus Latifolia, Bhpr. — **tūrya**, n. a musical instrument played on joyful occasions, MBh.; Hariv. — **deva**, m. N. of a man, Kathās.; *vī*, f. common N. of one of the loftiest Himalayan peaks, MW. — **dharma**, m. Nandi's or Nandin's precepts, Cat. — **nāgaraka**, mfn. N. of a partic. written character, Hcat. — **nāgarī**, f. a partic. kind of writing, L. — **pada-cchandas**, n. N. of a wk. on Prakṛit metres (in Prakṛ.), Cat. — **para-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **pūrāṇa**, n. N. of a Pur. (cf. *nandikēśvara-p°* & *nandīśvara-p°*). — **bharata**, m. or n. N. of a wk. on music. — **mukha**, m. a species of rice, Suśr.; N. of a man, Rājāt.; — *sughoṣa*, m. N. of a man (*śhāvadāna*, n. N. of wk., Buddh.). — **yaśas**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **rudra**, m. N. of Śiva in a joyful or serene form, Rājāt. — **vardha**, m. N. of a prince (cf. next), R. — **vardhana**, mfn. increasing pleasure, promoting happiness (with gen.), MBh.; BhP.; m. son, MBh.; R.; friend, L.; the end of a half-month, the day of full moon or of new moon, L.; a partic. form of temple, Var. (cf. *nandana* & *din*); (in music) a kind of measure; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a prince (son of Udayasu), R.; VP.; of a son of Janaka, VP.; of a son of Udayāśva, L.; of a son of Rājaka, BhP.; of a son of A-jaya, ib.; of a brother of Mahāvira, W.; n. N. of a town, Sighās. — **varman**, m. N. of a man, L. — **vāralaka**, m. a species of fish, Suśr. — **vivardhana**, mfn. = *vardhana*, mfn., R. — **vṛiksha**, aka, m. Cedrela Toona, Bhpr. (cf. *di-vr°*). — **vega**, n. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **śikhā**, f. N. of wk. — **shepa**, m. = *senā*, in *nēṣvara*, n. N. of a Liṅga, PadmaP. — **seṇa**, m. N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. **Nandīśa**, m. (N. of *nandin* or *nandin* or *nandin* or *nandin*?) N. of an attendant of Śiva, Rājāt.; of Śiva himself, W.; (in music) a kind of measure. **Nandīśvara**, m. (N. of *nandin* or *nandin* or *nandin* or *nandin*?) N. of Śiva, MBh.; N. of the chief of Ś's attendants, BhP. (cf. *nandin*); of one of Kubera's attendants, MBh.; N. of a place held sacred by the Jains, Sāt.; of an author, Cat.; (in music) a kind of measure; — *pūrāṇa*, — *māhātmya*, n., *rōtpatti*, f. N. of wks. **Nandy-āvarta**, n. a kind of diagram, MBh.; Var. (cf. *nandikāv°*); anything so formed (e.g. a dish or vessel), MBh. vii, 2930 (Nilak.), a palace or temple, VarBṛS. lii, 32 (also n., L.); a cake, MnGṛh.; a species of large fish, L.; Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L.; the holy fig-tree, L.; any tree, L.; a kind of shell, L.; cf. MW. 523; (in music) a partic. attitude in dancing. **Nandy-npapurāṇa** & **upākhyāna**, n. N. of wks. **Nandika**, mfn. Cedrela Toona, L.; N. of one of

Śiva's attendants, Cat.; of a pupil of Gautama Buddha (chief of the village Uru-vilvā), Lalit. **ḍacārya-tantra**, n. N. of a medic. wk. **ḍāvarta**, m. a kind of diagram, Lalit. (= *nandy-āv°*); a species of plant, Var. **ḍāśa**, m. N. of a holy place, ŚivaP.; — *liṅga*, n. N. of ch. of the ŚivaP. **ḍāśvara**, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Hariv. (= *nandin*, *nandin*); of an author, Cat.; — *kārikā* or *kāśikā*, f. N. of a mystic. interpretation of the Śiva-sūtras; — *tārāvalī*, f. N. of wk.; *tīrtha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, ŚivaP.; — *pūrāṇa*, n. N. of an Upapur.; — *saṅghitā*, f. N. of wk.; *rābhīśheka*, m. N. of ch. of LiṅgaP.; *rōtpatti*, f. N. of ch. of ŚivaP.

Nandin, mfn. (initial n cannot be cerebralized, g. *kshubhndā*) rejoicing, gladdening (ifc.), MBh.; Kāv.; delighting in, liking, ib.; m. son (ifc.; cf. *bhāskara-n°*); the speaker of a prologue (cf. *nandin*, L.); N. of sev. plants (the Indian fig-tree, Thespesia Opulneoides &c.), L.; a partic. form of temple, Var. (cf. *nandi-vardhana*); N. of an attendant of Śiva, MBh.; Hariv. &c. (cf. *nandi*, *nandin*, *nandīśvara*); of Śiva's bull, W.; of sev. authors, Cat.

Nandinī, f. a daughter, MBh. &c.; a husband's sister (= *nanāndrī*), L.; N. of Durgā, MatsyaP.; of Gaṅgā, L.; of the river Bāṇa-nāśa, Brahmap.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a fabulous cow (mother of Śurabhi and property of the sage Vasishṭha), MBh.; Ragh.; of the mother of Vyāḍi, L.; N. of sev. plants (= *tulasī*, *jaṭā-māyā* &c.), L.; a kind of perfume (*reṇukā*), Bhpr.; a kind of metre, Col.; (in music) a partic. composition; N. of a locality, MBh.; of Comm. on Mn. — **tanaya**, m. metron. of Vyāḍi, L. (cf. above). — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, SkandaP. — **putra**, m. metron. of Kapāda, Gal. — **suta**, m. = *tanaya*, L.

Nandī, f. of *nanda*, q.v. — **carita**, n. N. of wk. — **pati**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Cat. — **pūrāṇa**, n. N. of a Pur. — **mukha** (cf. *nandi-m°*), m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; a kind of water-bird, Bhpr.; a species of rice, Suśr.; pl. a kind of Manes, L. (w. r. for *nandī-m°*); (ī), f. sleep, L. — **vṛiksha**, m. N. of sev. plants (Bignonia Suevolens, Cedrela Toona &c.), L. — **saras**, n. N. of Indra's lake, L.

नन्दीक nandika (?), m. a cock, L.

नन्दीट nandīṭa, m. a bald-headed man, L.

नन्देरी nanderī, f. a kind of metre.

नन्नम nannama (√nam). See *ku-n°*.

Nannamyamāna, mfn. (fr. the Intens.) bending or bowing very low, W.

नन्नयभट्ट nannaya-bhaṭṭa, m. N. of an author, Cat.

नपरजित na-parājīta, na-puṣ &c. See 2. nā.

नपात् nāpāt, nāptṛi, m. (the former stem only in the strong cases and earlier lang.; the latter in Class., but acc. *nāptāram* appears in TS. & AitBr.) descendant, offspring, son (in this meaning esp. in RV., e.g. *apāṇm°*, *ūrjo n°*, *divo n°*, *vimūco n°* &c.); grandson (in later lang. restricted to this sense), RV. &c. &c.; N. of one of the Viśve devās, MBh. xiii, 4362; path of the gods (?), Mahādh. on VS. xix, 56; granddaughter (?), Uṇ. ii, 96, Sch.; (ī), f., RV.; AV. (ix, 1; 3 nom. *ḥs*) daughter, granddaughter (pl. often fig. 'the fingers, hands' &c.); (trī), f. granddaughter, SVār.; L. [Prob. neither = *na + pat* (Uṇ. ii, 96) nor *na + pāt* (Pāp. vi, 3, 75), and of very questionable connection with *ṇabha* or *nah*; cf. *Dā. nāpāt*, *nāptar*; Gk. *vēpodes*, *dvepōis*; Lat. *nepōt-em*; Angl. Sax. *nefa*; HGer. *nēvo*, *nēve*, *Neffe*.]

Nāptikā, mfn. relating to a grandson (applied to a partic. sacrif. fire), Kāth.

Nāptikā, f. a species of bird, Suśr.

नभ 1. *nābh*, cl. 1. *ā. nābhate*, to burst, to be torn or rent asunder, RV. viii, 39, 1; x, 133, 1; impf. P. *nābhas*, to break or destroy (?), i, 174, 8 (cf. Dhātup. xviii, 13, Naigh. ii, 19); cl. 4. 9. P. *nabhyati*, *nabhnāti* (Dhātup. xxvi, 130, xxxi, 48), to hurt, injure (pf. *ā. nabhe*, Bhaṭṭ.); Caus. *nabhayati*, to cause to burst, tear open, AitBr. 2. **Nabha**, f. or m. injury (Sāy.) or injurer, RV. i, 174, 8 (only acc. pl. *nābhas*; but cf. 1. *nābh* above).

Nabha, m. (rather fr. √*nabh* denoting 'bursting forth' or 'expanding' than fr. √*nah* 'connecting', scil. heaven and earth) the sky, atmosphere (= *na-bhas*), L.; the month Śrāvaṇa, Car.; N. of a son of Manu Svārocisha or of the 3rd M° (together with Nabhasya), Hariv.; of one of 7 sages of the 6th Manv-antara, ib.; of a demon (son of Vipra-citti by Siphikā), ib.; VP.; of a son of Nala (Nishadha) and father of Puṇḍarika (cf. *nabhas*), Hariv.; BhP.; (d), f. a spitting-pot (?), L.; N. of the city of the sun, W. — **kānana**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **ga**, m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, Pur. (cf. *nabhāga*, *nābhāga*). **Nabhaṅkas**, m. inhabiting the sky or atmosphere, BhP.

Nabhaṅ, in comp. for *ḍhas*. — **ketana**, m. 'sky-banner', the sun, L. — **krānta** and **tin**, m. 'sky-walker' (from the lion-like shape of certain clouds), a lion, L. — **pāntha**, m. 'sky-traveller', the sun, L. — **prabheda** or **dama**, m. N. of a descendant of Virūpa and author of RV. x, 112, RV. Anukr. — **prāṇa**, m. 'sky-breath', air, wind, L. — **śabda-maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of the word *nabhas*, Ragh. — **śrit**, mfn. reaching to the sky, Kir. — **svāsa**, m. = *prāṇa*, L. — **sad**, m. 'sky-dweller', a god, Śis.; a planet, Gaṇit. — **saras**, n. 'sky-lake', the clouds, L. — **sarīt**, f. 'sky-river', the milky way or = next, L. — **sindhu**, f. the celestial Ganges; — *putra*, m. patr. of Bhima, Pracaṇḍ. — **seṇa**, f. N. of a woman, HPariś. — **stha**, mfn. 'sky-staying', aerial, celestial, W. — **sthala**, mfn. 'sky-residing' (said of Śiva), MBh.; N. (Kāvyaḍ.) and (ī), f. (Rājāt.) the celestial vault, firmament. — **sthita**, mfn. = *stha*; m. N. of a hell, L. — **spṛiś**, mfn. 'sky-touching', attaining heaven, MBh.; R. &c.

Nabhanā, m., *nā*, f. a spring (lit. = next), RV. **Nabhanā**, mfn. springing forth (as a hymn, horse &c.), ib.

Nabhasā, in comp. for *ḍhas*. — **cakshus**, n. 'eye of the sky', the sun, L. — **camasa**, m. 'goblet of the sky', the moon, L.; a kind of cake, L.; magic, conjuring, L. — **cara**, mf(ī)n. 'sky-going', aerial, celestial, Kāv.; m. a god, Ragh.; a Vidyādhara, Kathās.; a bird, L.; a cloud, L.; the wind, L. — **cyuta**, mfn. fallen from the sky, MBh.

Nābhas, n. (cf. *nabha*) mist, clouds, vapour (esp. of the Soma), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; the sky or atmosphere (du. heaven and earth, AV.); MBh.; Kāv. &c.; ether (as an element), BhP.; (m., L.) N. of a month in the rainy season (= *śrāvaṇa*, July-August), ŚBr.; Ragh.; Suśr.; the sun, Naigh. i, 4; period of life, age, L.; m. clouds, rainy season, L.; the nose or smell (= *ghrāṇa*), L.; a rope made of lotus fibres, L.; a spitting-pot, L.; N. of a prince (son of Nala and father of Puṇḍarika), Ragh.; VP. [Cf. Gk. *vēpos*, *vēpōl*; Lat. *nēbula*; Slav. *nebo*; Germ. *nēbul*, *nēbel*, *Nebel*; Angl. Sax. *nīfōl*, 'dark.']. — **taṇa**, m. 'sky-surface', firmament, Var.; MBh. &c.; N. of the 10th solar mansion, Var. — **tas**, ind. from the sky, Var.; Ragh. — **māya**, mf(ī)n. vaporous, misty, hazy, RV. — **ī-vat**, mfn. id., RV.; AV.; young, L.; m. wind, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a son of Naraka Bhauma, BhP.; (atf), f. N. of the wife of Antar-dhāna and mother of Havir-dhāna, BhP. — **vat**, ind. like vapour, MW.

Nabhasā, mfn. vapoury, misty, AV.; m. sky, atmosphere, L.; the rainy season, L.; the ocean, L.; N. of a Rishi of the 10th Manv-antara, Hariv.; of a Dānava, ib. (v.l. *rabhasa* & *ratmisa*); of a son of Nala, Vp. — **pa-gama**, m. 'sky-goer', a bird, L.

Nabhasya, mfn. foggy, misty, ŚāṅkhŚr.; m. N. of a month in the rainy season (= *bhādra*, August-September), VS.; ŚBr.; Hariv. &c.; of a son of Manu Svārocisha or of the 3rd Manu, Hariv.; of Śiva, Śivag.

Nabho, in comp. for *ḍhas*. — **ga**, m. 'sky-goer', a planet, Gaṇit.; N. of a Rishi of the 10th Manv-antara, Hariv. — **gaṇa**, m. 'sky-elephant', a cloud, L. — **gati**, f. 'sky-going', soaring, flying, L. — **jā**, mfn. produced from vapour; RV. — **jā**, mfn. impelling the clouds, ib. — **da**, m. N. of one of the Viśve devās, MBh. — **dnha**, **dvīpa**, **dhūma**, **dhvaja**, m. a cloud, L. — **drīkṣṭi**, mfn. 'sky-looking', blind; looking up to heaven, MW. — **nadi**, f. 'sky-river', the celestial Ganges, L. — **nabhasya-tva**, n. the state of the rainy months Nabhas and Nabhasya, Naish. — **magi**, m. 'sky-jewel', the sun, L. — **man-dala**, n. 'sky-circle', firmament; — *dīpa*, n. 'firmament-lamp', the moon, L. — **mādhyā**, n. 'sky-centre', the zenith, Āryabh. — **mudrā**, f. a partic. position of the fingers, Cat. — **mbu-pa**, m. 'drink-

ing sky-water or rain, the Cātaka bird, L. — **yoni**, m. 'sky-born', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **rajas**, n. 'sky-dust', darkness, L. — **rūpa** (nd°), mfn. 'cloud-coloured', gloomy, dark, VS.; (-rūpā), m. N. of a mythic. being, Suparṇ. — **reṇu**, f. 'sky-dust', fog, mist, L. — **laya**, m. 'sky-dissolved', smoke, L. — **lih**, mfn. 'sky-licking', lofty, towering, W. — **va-** **ta**, m. 'sky-expanse', atmosphere, L. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the sky, abiding in it, RV. x, 46, 1. — **vi-** **thi**, f. 'sky-road', the sun's path, BhP.

Nabhya, mfn. foggy, moist, cloudy, ŚāṅkhGr.

नभक nabhaka, m. N. of the author of RV. viii, 39-41 (vāt, N°s hymn, AitBr. vi, 24; ind. like N°, RV. viii, 40, 4; 5); n. = **nabhas** or **tamas**, Up.; L.

नभग nabhaga, m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, VP. (cf. **nabha**-Ga, **nabhaga**).

नभि nabhi, m. a wheel, W.

2. **Nābhya**, n. the centre part of a wheel, the nave, AV.; Br. &c.; the middle (-*stha*, mfn. standing in the m°), ŚBr.; mfn. (according to g. gav-ādi fr. **nābhi**) belonging to or fit for a nave, Up. iv, 125, Sch.

नभीत na-bhita, **na-bhrāj** &c. See 2. nā.

नम nam, cl. I. P. **nāmatī** (Dhātup. xxiii, 12), °te (mostly intrans.; cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 89; pr. p. **ā. namāna**, R.; pf. P. **nānāma**, RV. &c.; 2. sg. **nemitha** or **namanātha**, Vop.; Subj. **namāmas**, RV.; 3. pl. **namur**, Kāv.; **ā. neme**, RV.; 3. pl. **-nanāmire**, MBh.; aor. P. **anān**, Kāth.; **anānsi**, Daś.; **ā. anānsa**, Gr.; 3. pl. **anānsata**, Br.; Subj. **naṅsai**, **naṅsante**, RV.; fut. **naṅsyati**, Br.; **namishyati**, Hariv.; **nanā**, Siddh.; inf. **-ndmam**, **-nāme**, RV.; **nantum**, **namitum**, Kāv.; ind. p. **natvā**, BhP.; Kāthās.; **-natya**, Br.; **-namya**, MBh.) to bend or bow (either trans. or oftener intr.), to bow to, subject or submit one's self (with gen., dat. or acc.), RV. &c. &c.; (with *hīruk*) to turn away, keep aside, AV. iv, 1, 3; to turn towards, i.e. to aim at (gen.) with (instr.), RV. i, 165, 6; to yield or give way, keep quiet or be silent, Bāl. vi, 12; (in gram.) to change a dental letter into a cerebral, RPrāt.: Pass. **namyate**, to be bent or bowed; yield or submit to, TUp. iii, 10, 4: Caus. **namāyati**, RV. &c. &c. (**namāyati**, Up. &c.; **namāyati** [1], Mfich. i, 30; aor. **anānamal**, RV.; Pass. **namāyate**, °ti, MBh. &c.) to cause to bow or sink, incline, RV. &c. &c.; (with *cāpam*) to bend a bow, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to turn away or ward off, RV.; to aim at (gen.), ix, 97, 15; (in gram.) to change a dental letter into a cerebral, RPrāt.: Desid. **ninanāsatī**, Gr.: Intens. **ndnnamīti**, RV.; **ndnnamāyati**, KātyŚr. (3. sg. **ndnnate**, impf. **anāmnata**, p. **ndnnamāna**, RV.) to bow or submit one's self to (dat.), RV.; Br. [Cf. Zd. nam, **namaiti**: Gk. *νέμω*, *νέμω*, *νέμω*; Lat. *nemus*; Goth., Old Sax., Angl. Sax. *niman*; HGer. *nēman*, *nēmen*, *nēmen*.]

1. **Nāma**, m. pasture-ground, RV. iii, 39, 6.

2. **Nama** = °mas in **nāma-ukti**, f. homage, veneration, RV. i, 189, 1 &c.

Namaka, m. (prob. N. of an author. — **bhā-** **shya** & **-samaka-bhāshya**, n. N. of Comms.

Namat, mf (nī) n. bending, bowing, stooping, Kāv.; Pur.

1. **Namata**, mf (ā) n. bent, crooked, Up. iii, 110, Sch.; m. master, lord; actor, mime, L.; a cloud, W.

Namana, mfn. bending, bowing (ifc.), Śis. vi, 30 (cf. *ny-*); n. bowing down, sinking, MārKp.; bending (a bow), Sāh. °niya, mfn. to be bowed down to, venerable; — **pāda**, BhP.

Namayat, mf (nī) n. bending, inclining, Kāthās. °yitavya, mfn. to be bent (bow), Prasannar. °yishpu, mfn. bowing, bending, RV.

Namas, n. bow, obeisance, reverential salutation, adoration (by gesture or word; often with dat., e.g. **Rāmāya namaḥ**, salutation or glory to Rāma, often ind. [g. *svar-ādi*]; **namas-√kri**, to utter a salutation, do homage; ind. p. °mas-*kṛitya* [AV.; TS. &c.] or °mas-*kṛitvā* [MBh.; BhP.]; **ndamas-kṛita**, worshipped, adored, RV. &c. &c.; food, Naigh. ii, 7; a thunderbolt, ii, 20; gift, donation, L.; m. (?) an inarticulate cry, L. — **kartṛi**, mfn. worshipping, a worshipper, MBh. — **kāra**, m. the exclamation 'namas', adoration, homage, AV.; Br.; &c.; a sort of poison, L.; (i), f. a kind of plant; °ra-*vat*, mfn. containing the word 'namas-kāra', AitBr.; °ra-*vi-* **dhī** & °ra-*stava*, m. N. of wks. — **kārya**, mfn. to

be worshipped or adored, venerable, MBh.; Hariv. — **kṛiti** (Kād.), — **kṛityā** (MBh.), f. adoration, homage. — **vat** (nd°), mfn. paying or inspiring veneration, RV. — **vin**, mfn. worshipping, reverential, ib.

Namasa, mfn. favourable, kind, Up. iii, 117; m. (?) agreement, W. °śānā, mfn. paying obeisance, worshipping, AV. °sita, mfn. (prob. w. r. for °syita, see next) revered, worshipped, Br.

1. **Namasya**, Nom. P. °yati (ep. also °te), to pay homage, worship, be humble or deferential, RV. &c. &c. (p. °syat; ind. p. °syat). °syā, f. reverence, adoration, RV. x, 104, 7. °syita, mfn., see under **namasa**. °syā, mfn. bowing down (in d-n°, q.v.); doing homage, worshipping, RV.; m. N. of a son of Pravrta, BhP.

2. **Namasya**, mfn. deserving or paying homage, venerable or humble, RV. &c. &c.

Namita, mfn. bowed, bent down, Kāv.

Namo, in comp. for °mas. — **guru**, m. spiritual teacher, a Brahman, L. — **vāka**, m. uttering the 'namas', homage, obeisance, RV.; AV. &c. — **vṛik-** **ti** (nd°), f. reverential cleansing (of the Barhis), RV.; TS.; — **vat**, mfn. containing the word 'namo-vṛikti', ĀpŚr. — **vṛidh**, mfn. honoured by adoration, RV. — **vṛidhā**, mfn. worshipping, glorifying, ib.

Namya, mfn. to be bowed down to, venerable, MW.; changeable to a cerebral letter, RPrāt.; (ā), f. the night, Naigh. i, 7.

Namrā, mf (ā) n. bowing, inclining; bowed, bent, curved; hanging down, sunk; bowing to (comp.); submissive, reverential, humble, RV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. N. of 2 verses addressed to Agni, ŚrS. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. state or condition of bowing or hanging down; bowing to (loc. nr comp.); submissiveness, humbleness, meekness, Kāv. — **nāśika**, mfn. flat-nosed, L. — **prākṛiti**, mfn. of a gentle or submissive disposition, MW. — **mukha**, mf (i) n. having the face bent down, looking down, W. — **mūrti**, mfn. having the firm bent, stooping, bowed, W. **Namrāṅga**, mf (i) n. bending the body, bowed, stooping, MW.

Namraka, mfn. bowed down, stooping, L.; m. Calamus Rotang, Bhpr.

Namrita, mfn. bent down, made to sink, Inscr.

Namri — **√kri**, to bend or bring down, humiliate, ib.

नमत 2. namata, n. felt, woollen stuff, L. (cf. 2. **navata**).

नमात्र na-mātra, **na-mura** &c. See 2. nā.

नमि nami, m. N. of a Jain. author (1069), Cat.

नमो nāmī, n. N. of a man, RV.

नमुच namuca, m. N. of an ancient sage, MBh. xiii, 7112 (cf. next).

Namucol, m. (according to Pāp. vi, 3, 75 = *na + m°*, 'not loosing', scil. the heavenly waters, i.e. 'preventing rain') N. of a demon slain by Indra and the Āśvins, RV.; VS.; Br.; MBh. &c.; of the god of love, L. — **ghna** (MBh.), — **dvish** (Śis.), m. 'hater or killer of Namuci', N. of Indra. — **sūdana**, m. 'destroyer of N°', id.; — **sārathi**, m. Indra's charioteer Mātali, Bāl. — **han**, m. = **ghna**, MBh.

नमेरु nameru, m. Elaeocarpus Ganitrus, L.

नमैय namaiya, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (v. 1. **nammaiya**).

नम्ब namb, cl. I. P. **nambatī**, to go, Vop. in Dhātup. xi, 35.

नम्बिकारिका nambi-kārikā, f. N. of wk.

नमैय nammatya. See **namaiya**.

नय nay, cl. I. ā. **nayate**, to go; to protect, Dhātup. xiv, 7.

नय naya, m. (√ i. nā) leading (of an army), R.; conduct, behaviour, (esp.) prudent c° or b°, good management, polity, civil and military government, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; wisdom, prudence, reason (*naya* ibc. or *nayeshu*, in a prudent manner, MBh.), R.; BhP.; plan, design, MBh.; Pañc.; Kāthās.; leading thought, maxim, principle, system, method, doctrine, R.; Sāh.; Bhāṣāp.; Sarvad.; a kind of game and a sort of dice or men for playing it, L.; N. of a son of Dharma and Kṛiyā, Pur.; of a son of 13th Manu, Hariv.; guide, conductor, L.; mfn. fit, right, proper, L. — **kovidā**, mfn. skilled in policy, prudent,

BhP. — **ga**, mfn. behaving properly or prudently, MBh. — **cakshus**, n. the eye of prudence, R.; mfn. wise, prudent, Ragh. — **candara**, m. N. of a dram. poet, Cat.; — **siri**, m. N. of the author of the Hammira-carita, ib. — **jā**, f. N. of a woman, ib. — **jāna**, mfn. = **kovidā**, R.; Pañc.; m. a follower of any system, MW. — **datta**, m. N. of a man, Kuttanām. — **dyu-** **mapī**, m., — **nirūpapa**, n. N. of wks. — **netri**, m. a master in policy or politics, L. — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Vet.; of another man, Inscr. — **pīthī**, f. a board for playing, L. — **prākṣāikā**, f. N. of wk. — **prayoga**, m. political wisdom or address, W. — **bodhikā**, — **mapī-mañjari**, — **māpi-mālikā**, — **māyūka-mālikā**, f.; — **mārtanda**, m.; — **ratna**, n.; — **ratna-mālā**, f.; — **locana**, n. N. of wks. — **vat**, mfn. versed in polity, prudent, Kāv.; containing some form of √ nī (as a Rik), TS. — **vartman**, n. 'path of policy', political wisdom, Kir. — **vid**, mfn. = **kovidā**, Kāv.; m. a politician, statesman, MW. — **viveka**, m. N. of wk.; — **dīpikā**, — **śaṅkā-dīpikā**, f.; **kālamkāra**, m. N. of Comms. — **viśārada**, mfn. = **vid**, R. — **vīthi**, f. N. of wk. — **vedin**, mfn. = **vid**, Gal. — **śikṣin**, mfn. endowed with political wisdom or prudence, Kāthās. — **śāstra**, n. the doctrines of p° w°, R.; Pañc. — **samgraha**, m. 'summary of p° w°', N. of wk. — **sādhana**, n. political conduct, R. — **sāra**, m. 'essence of polity', chief of a village, W.; N. of wk. — **sāhasanā-** **mat**, mfn. requiring a high degree of prudence and resolution, Pañc. iii, 264. — **siद्धi**, f. political success, W.

Nayaka, mfn. clever in policy, L.

Nayat, mf (anī) n. leading, guiding &c. (see √ nī); informing, certifying, obtaining, W.

Nayana, m. N. of a man, Rajat.; (ā or ī), f. the pupil of the eye, L.; n. leading, directing, managing, conducting; carrying, bringing, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pañc. &c.; (*kālasya*) fixing, MBh. i, 2580, Nilak.; drawing, moving (a man or piece in a game, cf. *naya* and *naya-pīthī*), L.; (pl.) prudent conduct, polity, BhP. x, 50, 34; 'the leading organ', the eye (ifc. f. ā or ī), MBh.; Kāv.; Susr. &c. — **gochara**, mfn. being within the eye's range, visible (— *tva*, Naish., Sch.; — *ri-√kri*, to perceive or behold, Vās.). — **candrikā**, f. moonshine, anything looking bright to the eyes, Daś.; N. of wk. — **carita**, n. play of the eyes, ogling, Pracand. — **cohada**, m. eye-covering, an eyelid, L. — **jala**, n. 'eye-water', tears, Kād. — **tva**, n. condition of the eyes, sight, Venis. vi, 18. — **patha**, m. (Vedāntas.), — **padavi**, f. (Kāv.) range or field of sight. — **puṣa**, m. or n. the eyelid, Var. — **prabandha**, m. the outer corner of the eye, ib. — **prasādinī**, f. N. of wk. — **priti**, f. 'eye-delight', lovely sight, L. — **plava**, m. swimming of the eyes, Susr. — **budbuda**, n. eyeball, ib. — **bhūshana**, n. N. of wk. — **vat**, mfn. having eyes, Mātalm. — **vāri**, n. = **jala**, Śis. — **viśaya**, m. 'range of sight', the horizon, Megh.; — **yi-bhāva**, m. the being within sight, Naish. — **śāpa**, n. a partic. ointment for the eye, Bhpr. — **salila**, n. = **jala**, Megh.; Kād. — **sukha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Nayanāśoca**, m. eye-corner, R.; side-glance, Prasannar. **Nayanāśūjana**, n. any ointment for the eye, R. **Nayanāśūjala**, w. r. for **nāśāla**. **Nayanānanda**, m. = **priti**, Ratn.; N. of Sch. on the Amara-kośa (also **śarman**), Cat. **Nayanānta**, m. eye-corner, Kāv. **Nayanāmrta**, n. a partic. ointment for the eyes, Rasēndrac. **Nayanāmbu**, n. = **na-jala**, Kir. **Nayanotsava**, m. 'eye-festival', any lovely sight or object, L.; a lamp, L. **Nayanōda**, n. 'eye-water', tears, MW. (also **daka**, Kād.). — **bindu**, m. tear-drop, Vikr. **Nayanō-** **pānta**, m. eye-corner, L. **Nayanāśhadha**, a partic. ointment for the eyes, L.

Nayitavya, mfn. to be conducted or brought, Hariv.

Nayishtha, m. leading in the best manner, RV. x, 126, 3.

नयग्रोष nāyagrodha, mf (i) n. (fr. *nyag-* *rodha*) relating to the sacred fig-tree, TS. (v. 1. *naiyagr°*).

नर nāra, m. (cf. *nri*) a man, a male, a person (pl. men, people), TS. &c. &c.; husband, Mn. ix, 76; hero, VarBṛS. iv, 31; Bāl. viii, 56; a man or piece at chess or draughts &c., L.; the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial, Śūryas. (cf. *yantra*); person, personal termination, Kās. on Pāp. iii, 1, 85 (cf. *purusha*); the primeval Man or eternal Spirit pervading the universe (always associated with **Nārā-**

yaṇa, 'son of the pr^o man'; both are considered either as gods or sages and accordingly called *devau*, *ṛishī*, *tāpasau* &c.; in ep. poetry they are the sons of Dharma by Mūrti or A-hiṣā and emanations of Vishnu, Arjuna being identified with Nara, and Kṛishṇa with Nārāyaṇa, Mn. (cf. *sūnu*); MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (pl.) a class of myth. beings allied to the Gandharvas and Kimp-naras, MBh.; Pur.; N. of a son of Manu Tāmāsa, BhP.; of a s^o of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv.; of a s^o of Gaya and father of Virāj, VP.; of a s^o of Su-dhṛiti and f^o of Kevala, Pur.; of a s^o of Bhavan-manyu (Manyu), and f^o of Saṃkṛiti, ib.; of Bhāradvāja (author of RV. vi, 35 and 36), Anukr.; of 2 kings of Kāśmīra, Rājāt.; of one of the 10 horses of the Moon, L.; (f.) f. a woman (= *nārī*), L.; n. a kind of fragrant grass, — *kapāla*, n. a man's skull, Pañc. — *kāka*, m. a crow-like m^o, Daś. — *kīlaka*, m. a man who has murdered his preceptor, L. — *kessarin*, m. 'm^o-lion,' Vishnu in his 4th Avatāra, Cat. — *gana-pati-vijaya*, m. N. of wk. — *grāha*, m. 'm^o-crocodile,' N. of a kind of Kīrāta, R. — *candra*, m. N. of a Jain writer, Cat. — *cihna*, n. 'm^o-sign,' moustaches, Gal. — *jāṅgala*, n. m^o's flesh, Mālatim. — *tā*, f., — *tva*, n. manhood, humanity, human condition, Pur. — *trōtakācārya*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *da*, see *narada*. — *datta*, m. N. of a Brāhman (nephew of the Rishi Asita), Lalit.; (ā), f. N. of a goddess executing the commands of the 20th Arhat of present Ava-sarpiṇī, L.; of one of the 16 Vidyā-devīs, L. — *danta*, m. a man's tooth, Kathās. — *deva*, m. 'm^o-god,' a king, Mn.; MBh. &c. — *tva*, n. (BhP.); N. of an author, Cat.; — *deva*, m. god among kings, supreme sovereign, BhP.; — *putra*, m. the son of a m^o and a god, MW. — *dvīsha*, m. 'm^o-hatef,' a Rakshas, Bhāṭṭ. — *na-gara*, n. N. of a town, L. — *nātha*, m. 'm^o-protector,' a king, R.; Pur. &c.; — *mārga*, m. 'king's road,' high street, Rājāt.; *dhāsana*, n. throne or dignity of a k^o, ib. — *nāman*, m. a kind of tree, L. — *nāyaka*, m. 'man-leader,' king, Inscr. — *nārāyaṇa*, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; BhP.; N. of an author, Cat.; du. Nara and Nārāyaṇa (see above), MBh.; *ṇānanda-kāvya*, n. N. of a poem, Cat. — *nārī-vilakshapā*, f. 'having the signs of m^o and woman,' a hermaphrodite, Gal. — *m-dhishha* (*narāṇi*), n. 'watching or heeding men (?)', N. of Vishnu, VS.; ŚBr.; of Pūshan, VS.; TĀr. — *pa*, m. 'm^o-protector,' a king, Dhṛtān. — *pati*, m. 'm^o-lord,' a king, Var.; Kāv. &c.; N. of one of the 4 myth. kings of Jam-bu-dvīpa, L.; of an author, Cat.; — *jaya-caryā*, f., *ryā-sāra*, m. N. of wks.; — *patia*, m. — *nātha-mārga*, Megh.; — *vijaya*, m. N. of wk. — *paśu*, m. 'm^o-beast,' a brute in human form, BhP.; a m^o as sacrificial victim, Jātakam. — *pāla*, m. — *pa*, Pañc. — *pālīni*, f. — *mānini*, Gal. — *pungava*, m. 'm^o-bull,' an excellent hero, Bhag. — *pūtanā-sūnti*, f. N. of wk. — *priya*, mfn. favourable to mankind, W.; m. N. of a tree, L. — *balli*, m. a human sacrifice, Siphās. — *brahma-deva*, m. N. of a king, Cat. — *bhuḡ*, mfn. man-eating, cannibal, MW. — *bhū* or *bhūmi*, f. 'land of men,' N. of Bhāratā-varsha, L. — *māṇsa*, n. m^o's flesh, Siphās. — *mānikā* and *mānini*, f. a m^o-like woman, a w^o with a beard, L. — *mālā*, f. a string or girdle of human skulls, Devīm. — *mālini*, f., w. r. for *mānini*. — *mūrchana*, n. N. of ch. of the PadmaP. — *medha*, m. — *balli*, MBh.; R. — *mohini*, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. — *m-manya*, mfn. thinking one's self a man, passing for a n^o, Pāp. vi, 3, 68, Sch. — *yantra*, n. 'gnomon-instrument,' a sun-dial, Sūryas. — *yāna* or *yāna*, n. a carriage drawn by men, MBh.; Pañc.; BhP. — *ratha*, w. r. for *nava-r^o*. — *rāja*, m. 'king of m^o,' a king, R.; *jaya*, n. kingship, royalty, Caurap. — *rūpa*, n. human form; nif(ā)n. m^o-like (also *ōpin*), W. — *rshaba*, m. (*nīra* + *rish*) 'm^o-bull,' a king, MW. — *loka*, m. 'men's world,' the earth; mortals, men, BhP.; — *pāla*, m. — *nara-pa*, Ragh.; — *vira*, m. a human hero, Bhag. — *vat*, ind. like a m^o, MW. — *vara*, m. an excellent m^o; — *vṛishabha*, m. an e^o hero (like a bull); — *rōttama*, m. the best of e^o men, id. — *var-man*, m. N. of a prince of Mālava in the 12th century, Rājāt. &c.; — *ma-nṛipati-kathā*, f. N. of wk. — *vāhana*, n. 'borne or drawn by men,' N. of Kubera, MBh. &c.; of a prince (successor of Śālī-vāhana), Inscr.; of a prince of the Dārvābhī-sāras, Rājāt.; of a minister of king Kshema-gupta, ib.; — *janana*, n. N. of ch. of Kathās.; — *datta*, m. N. of a son of king Udayana, Kathās.; — *datta-carita-maya*, mif(ā)n. containing the adventures of

prince Naravāhana-datta, ib.; — *dattīya*, mfn. relating to him, ib. — *vāhin*, mfn. drawn or carried by men, Nal. — *vishāṇa*, n. 'm^o's horn,' i.e. anything non-existent, Nyāyam. — *vishvaṇa*, m. 'm^o-devourer,' a Rakshas, L. — *vira*, m. an heroic or excellent m^o, MBh.; — *loka*, m. the bravest of men or mankind, Kāv. — *vṛittāśṭaka*, n. N. of wk. — *vyāghra*, m. = next, MBh.; pl. N. of a myth. people, R. — *ārdhā*, m. 'm^o-tiger,' an eminent or illustrious man, MBh. — *śrīṅga*, n. — *vishāṇa*, W. — *śresh-ṭha*, m. the best of men, MW. — *samvāda-sun-dara*, m. or n. N. of wk. — *samsarga*, m. intercourse of men, human society, MW. — *sakha*, m. 'Nara's friend,' N. of Nārāyaṇa, Vikr. — *samghā-rāma*, m. N. of a Buddh. monastery. — *sarājīya*, n. N. of a poem. — *sāra*, m. sal ammoniac, L. — *siṅha*, m. 'man-lion,' great warrior, MBh.; R.; N. of Vishnu in his 4th Avatāra (when he was half m^o half l^o), Kāv.; Pur.; N. of the father of king Bhairava, Cat.; of sev. princes and authors (also *-kavi*, *-kavi-rāja*, *-bhakura*, *-dikshita*, *-deva*, *-paṇḍita*, *-bhāṭṭa*, *-mītra*, *-muni*, *-yati*, *-yātindra*, *-rāja*, *-vājapeyī* (or *hāgnicid-vāj*), *-sāstrin*, *-sarasvatī*, *-sūri*, *-sena*, *-dhācārya*), Cat.; — *kalpa*, m. N. of wk.; — *cūrpa*, n. N. of a partic. aphrodisiac, L.; — *dvādaśī*, f. N. of the 12th day in the light half of the month Phālguna (*śī-vrata*), n. a ceremony then performed, N. of wk.; Cat.; — *nakha-stotra* and *-pañca-ratna*, n. N. of Stotras; — *pārījāta*, m., — *purāṇa*, n., — *bhāṭṭīya*, n., — *bhārati-vilāsa*, m., — *bhujāṅga*, m., — *bhīṣṇa-caritra*, n. N. of wks.; — *yantra*, n. N. of a mystic diagram, Tantras; — *rājīya*, n., 'harshabha-kshetra-māhātmya', n. N. of wks.; — *varman*, m. N. of a man, L.; — *sāstri-prakāśikā*, f.; — *sahasra-nāman*, n. pl.; — *stuti*, f. N. of wks. — *skandha*, m. a multitude of men, L. — *haya*, v. l. for *nāra-h^o*. — *hari*, m. N. of Vishnu as 'man-lion' (cf. *siṅha*), Gīt.; BhP.; of sev. authors (also *-vīrtha*, *-bhāṭṭa*, *-sāstrin*, *-sūri*, *-ry-upādhyāya*), Cat.; of another man, Kshītis.; — *deva*, m. N. of a prince, Inscr. — *Narāṅga*, m. n. 'm^o-member,' the penis, L.; m. eruption on the face, L. (cf. *naraṅga*); mif(ā)n. having a human body (also *-ka*), Hcat. — *Narāṅghri*, mfn. having human feet, ib. — *Narāca*, m. (√ *ānc*) a kind of metre, Col. (v. l. *nār^o*); (f), f. a species of plant (?), AV.; N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — *Narādhamā*, m. a low or vile man, a wretch, Bhag. — *Narādharma*, m. 'asylum or receptacle of men,' N. of Śiva, L.; (ā), f. the earth, L. — *Narādhipa*, m. = next, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Cathartocarpus Fistula, Suśr.; *dhīpati*, m. 'lord of men,' king, prince, R.; Var. — *Narānta*, m. N. of a son of Hṛidika, Hariv. — *Narāntaka*, m. 'm^o-destroyer,' death; N. of a Rakshas, R.; Pur.; — *nirgraha-varṇana*, n.; — *nirgama*, m. N. of of GaṇP. i, 59 and 57. — *Nārāyaṇa*, w. r. for *Nār^o*. — *Narāṇa*, m. 'm^o-eater,' a Rakshas or demon, Bhāṭṭ. — *Nārā-sāna* (*rāś^o*), m. 'the desire or praise of men (?)', a mystic. N. of Agni (esp. in the April hymns, besides or instead of Tanū-nāpāt, q.v.), RV.; VS.; TS.; Br.; (rarely) of Pūshan, e.g. RV. i, 164, 3; x, 64, 3; — *pankti*, w. r. for *nārā-s^o-p^o*. — *Narāśana*, m. = *nārāśa*, R. — *Narētara*, m. 'different from men,' a god, BhP. iv, 6, 9; a beast or b^o-like man, ib. iii, 13, 49. — *Narēndra*, m. 'm^o-lord,' king, prince, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a physician, master of charms or antidotes, Daś. (cf. *dur-n^o*); = *narēndra-druma*, Suśr. (cf. *narādhipa*); = *vārttika* or *rājika*, L.; N. of a poet, Cat.; of another man, Kshītis.; a kind of metre, Col.; — *kanyā*, f. a princess, Ragh.; — *tā*, f. (Priy.), — *tva*, n. (Rājāt.) kingship, royalty; — *deva*, m. N. of a king, W.; — *druma*, m. Cathartocarpus Fistula, Suśr.; — *nagari* (?), m. N. of a grammarian, Cat.; — *putra*, m. a prince, Var.; — *mārga*, m. 'king's road,' high street, R.; — *svāmin*, m. N. of a temple built by Narēndraditya, Rājāt.; *drācārya*, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat.; *drādītya*, n. N. of 2 kings of Kāśmīra, Rājāt.; *drāhva*, n. Agallochum, L. — *Narēśa*, n. 'lord of men,' king, MBh. — *Narēśvara*, m. id., ib.; N. of an author, Cat.; — *parikshā*, f., — *viveka*, n. N. of wks. — *Narōttama*, m. best of men, MBh.; Hariv.; N. of Vishnu or Buddha, L.; of Sch. on the Adhyātma-rāmāyaṇa, Cat.; — *dāsa*, m. N. of an author, ib.; — *kīrti-leśa-mātra-darśaka*, m. or n. N. of wk.; *mārānya-sishya*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Nari, in comp. for *ra*. = √ *bhū*, to become a man, HPariś.

Nārya, mfn. manly, human; strong, powerful,

heroic (as Indra, the Maruts &c.); suitable or agreeable to men (as food, riches &c.), RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; m. a man, a person, RV. (cf. Nir. xi, 36); N. of a man, RV. i, 54, 6; 112, 9 (Śay.); n. a manly or heroic deed (with or scil. *āpas*), RV.; a gift for men, ib. — *Nāryāpas*, mfn. performing manly deeds, RV.; VS.

नरक nāraka (Nir.; *nārāka*, TĀr.), m. or n. hell, place of torment, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (distinguished from *pātāla*, q.v.; personif. as a son of Anṛita and Nirṛiti or Nirṛiti, MārkaP.; there are many different hells, generally 21, Mn. iv, 88-90; Yājñ.; Pur. &c.); m. N. of a demon (son of Vishnu and Bhūmi or the Earth, and therefore called Bhauma, haunting Prāg-jyotiṣha and slain by Kṛishṇa), MBh.; Pur.; Rājāt. &c.; of a son of Vipra-citti, VP.; — *deva-rātri-prabhedā* (?), L.; m. or n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. (v. l. *anaraka*); (*ikā*), f. Pāp. vii, 3, 44, Vārtt. 4, Pat. — *kuṇḍa*, n. a pit in hell for tormenting the wicked (86 in number), Brahmap. — *jīti*, n. 'van-quisher of the demon N^o,' N. of Vishnu-Kṛishṇa, Hcar. — *tiryak-samśodhana*, n. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraud. — *devatā*, f. 'the deity of hell,' N. of Nirṛiti, L. — *pāta*, n. the falling into h^o, Pañc. — *bhūmi*, f. a division of h^o, L. — *ripu*, m. 'foe of Naraka,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Ven. (cf. *jīti*). — *rūpin*, mfn. 'h^o-formed,' hellish, MW. — *varga*, m. 'h^o-chapter,' N. of ch. of Amara-siṅha's Līṅgānūsāna. — *varṇana*, n. 'description of h^o,' N. of ch. of the Revā-māhātmya. — *vāsa*, n. abode in h^o, Hcar. — *vedanā*, f. N. of wk. — *stha*, mfn. living or being in h^o, BhP.; (ā), f. the river of h^o Vaitarapi, L. — *svarga-prāpti-prakāra-varṇana*, n. 'description of the mode of obtaining heaven and h^o,' N. of ch. of the Māgha-māhātmya. — *Narakātaka*, m. 'destroyer of the demon N^o,' N. of Kṛishṇa, L. — *Narakāmaya*, m. = *prēta*, the soul after death, a ghost, L. — *Narakāri*, m. = *ka-ripu*, L. — *Narakārpava*, n. the hellish sea, Hcat. — *Narakāvāsa*, m. an inhabitant of h^o, L. — *Narakāsura-dhvaṇsa*, m., *ra-vi-jaya*, m. and *ra-vyāyoga*, m. N. of wks. — *Narakōttara*, n. N. of a Stotra. — *Narakūkas*, m. = *kāvāsa*, MārkaP.

Narakāya, Nom. ā. *yate*, to resemble or be similar to hell, MārkaP.

नरङ्ग naraṅga, w. r. for *narāṅga*, L.

नरद narada, m. N. of a Brāhman, Lalit.; m. or n. (prob.) = *nālada*, g. *kisārādī*. *ōdika*, mfn. dealing in the substance called Narada, ib.

नराशंस nārāśaṅsa. See under *nara*.

नरिषा nariṣhā (AV.), *ōshthā* (VS.), f. joking, chattering, pastime (cf. *narma*, *ōman*).

नरिष्यत् na-rishyat, *ōshyanta* &c. See under 2. nā.

नरीय nariya, m. N. of a son of Bhaṅga-kāra, Hariv. (v. l. *nāreya*, *tāreya*).

नरुण nariṇa, m. (√ *nṛi*?) leader (said of Pūshan), TĀr.

नर्क narka, n. the nose, Gal.

Narkuṣa, n. id., ib. (cf. *nakuṣa*); *ōtaka*, n. id., L.; a kind of metre, Var. (cf. *nardāṭaka*).

नर्त narta, mfn. (√ *nṛit*) dancing (cf. *ni-tya*); m. dance, g. *cheddā*.

Nartaka, mfn. causing to dance (fr. Caus.), Sāh; m. dancer, singer, actor (often with *naṭa*), MBh.; Var.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; a dancing-master (fr. Caus.), MBh.; a bard, herald, W.; an elephant, L.; a peacock, W.; a kind of reed, L.; (f), f. (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 145, Kās.) a female dancer, actress, singing girl, Kāv.; Pur. &c. — *tva*, n. Vcar.; a female elephant, L.; a peahen, W.; a kind of perfume, L.; n. a partic. myth. weapon, MBh. — *Nartakaka*, m., *kikā*, f. dimin. fr. *nartaka*, Pat.

Nartana, m. (initial *n* not changeable to *ṇ*, g. *kshubhnādī*) dancer, MBh.; Hariv.; n. dancing, acting (metric, also ā, f; cf. *ōnā-grīha*, below). — *nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk. — *priya*, m. 'fond of dancing,' a peacock, L. — *śālā*, f. dancing-room, MBh. — *sthāna*, n. dancing-place. — *Nartanāgāra* and *ōnā-grīha*, n. = *na-sālā*, MBh.

Nartayitṛi, mfn. causing to dance (with acc.), Vcar.; m. dancing-master, Mālav. ii, 24; 38 (cf. *ōtaka*). — *Nartita*, mfn. made to dance, dandled, Kāv.; n. dance, MBh.; — *bhrū-lata*, mfn. a face the eye-

brows of which are dancing or moving to and fro, Bhāṭṭ.; -*mayūra*, mfn. possessing dancing peacocks, ib. **Nartitavya**, n. the being obliged to dance, necessity of dancing, Ratn. i, 4.

Nartin, mfn. dancing (cf. *vanṣa-n*°).

Nartū, f. actress, dancing girl, L.

नर्द *nard*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. iii, 19) *nardati* (ep. also °te; pf. *nanarda*, MBh.; aor. *anardit*, Gr.; *anardishur*, Bhāṭṭ.; fut. *nardishyati*, °ditā, Gr.; inf. *narditum*, ib.; ind. p. -*nardam*, MBh.) to bellow, roar, shriek, sound, Br. &c. &c.; to go, move, Gr.: Caus. -*nardayati*, GopBr.

Narda, mfn. bellowing, roaring (cf. *go-n*°). °*dat*, m(f)nti n. roaring, sounding, praising, proclaiming, MBh. &c. °*dana*, m. 'roarer,' N. of a Naga-rāja, L.; n. sounding, roaring, Var.; celebrating, praising aloud, W. °*danīya*, mfn. to be sounded; to be celebrated or praised aloud, ib. °*dita*, mfn. roared, bellowed &c.; n. bellowing, roaring, sounding, R.; Hit.; m. a kind of die or a throw at dice, Mṛich. ii, 7 (= *nādi* or *nāndī*, Sch.; prob. the chief die; cf. *urisha*, Nal. vii, 6). °*din*, mfn. roaring, sounding (cf. *gehe-n*°).

नर्दक *nardaka*, n. a kind of metre, Col. (w.r. *nardh*°; cf. *narkūka*).

नर्दबुद *nardabuda*, mfn. = *garbhasya śab-dayitā*, *nīlāmaka*, TS., Sch.

नर्ब *narb*, cl. 1. P. *narbatī*, to go, move, Dhātup. xi, 34 (cf. *namb*).

नर्म 1. *narmā*, m. sport, pastime, VS. (cf. *narmān*, *narīśhā*).

2. **Narma**, in comp. for °*man*. - *kila*, m. a husband, L. - *garbha*, mfn. containing a joke, not meant seriously, Bālār.; m. (dram.) an action of the hero in an unrecognizable form, Sāh.; Bhar. - *da*, mfn. causing mirth or pleasure, delightful, Naish.; m. a jester, the companion of a person's sports or amusements, L.; N. of a man, Cat.; (ā), f., see *Narmadā*. - *dyuti*, mfn. bright with joy, happy, merry, W.; f. enjoyment of a joke or any amusement, Daśar.; Sch. - *yukta*, mfn. sportive, jocose (word), MBh. - *vati*, f. N. of a drama, Sāh. - *samyukta*, mfn. sportive, droll, MBh. - *saciva*, m. 'amusement-companion,' promoter of the a° of a prince, Kām. - *śaivya*, n. superintendence of a prince's a°, W. - *suhrid*, m. = *saciva*, Kathās. - *sphaṅja* or *sphaṅja* (Daśar.), - *sphaṅja* (Sāh.; Bhar.), m. (dram.) the first meeting of lovers beginning with joy but ending in alarm. - *sphoṭa*, m. (dram.) the first symptoms of love, ib. **Narmātham**, ind. for sport, MBh. **Narmālikpa**, m. a jocular conversation, Hcat. **Narmāka-sōdara**, mfn. having pleasure or mirth as one's only brother, thinking only of sport, Kathās. **Narmōkti**, f. a facetious expression, Rājāt.

Narmātha, m. (only L.) a jester; a libertine; sport; coition; the nipple; the chin.

Narma-dā, f. of -*da* (above), 'pleasure-giver,' N. of a river (the modern Nerubda), MBh. &c. (she is personified as the wife of Puru-kutsa and mother of Trasa-dasyu, or as a sister of the Ura-gas i.e. serpents, or as a daughter of the Soma-pas); of a Gandharvi, R.; a kind of plant, L. - *khaṇḍa*, m. or n. N. of ch. of the SkandaP. - *taṭa-deśa*, m. N. of a district, MW. - *tira-gamana*, n. N. of ch. of the R. - *tirtha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, ŚivaP. - *māhātmya*, n., -*lahari*, f., -*śhṭaka* (°*dāshṭ*), n., -*sundarī-rāsa*, m. N. of wks. **Narmadōśvara**, m. (prob.) a form of Śiva; -*tirtha*, n. N. of sev. Tirthas, ŚivaP.; -*parīkshā*, f. N. of wk.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of ŚivaP.; -*liṅga*, n. N. of a Liṅga; of ch. of SkandaP.

Narman, n. sport, play, amusement, pleasure, pastime, pleasantries, dallying, jest, joke, wit, humour, (°*māni* °*krī*, to joke; °*manā*, ind. in jest, for sport), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Narmaya, Nom.P. °*yati*, to gladden or exhilarate by jests or sports, Kām.

Narmāyita, n. sport, pastime, Bālār.

नर्मट *narmata*, m. a potsherd; the sun, L.

नर्मरा *narmarā*, f. (L.) cavity or valley; a bellow; an old woman past menstruation; a kind of plant.

नल् *nal*, cl. 1. P. to smell or to bind, Dhātup. xx, 8 (confusion of *gandhe* and *bandhe*?); cl.

10. P. *nālayati*, to speak or shine, xxxiii, 127; to bind or confine, W.

नल *nala*, m. (cf. *naḍā*, *naḍā*) a species of reed, Amphidion Karka (8-12 feet high), Gobh.; MBh. &c.; a measure of length, MBh. (v. l. *tala*); a partic. form of constellation in which all the planets or stars are grouped in double mansions, Var.; the 50th year of the cycle of Jupiter which lasts 60 years, Cat.; N. of a divine being mentioned with Yama, Karmapr. (= *pitṛi-deva* or *daiva*, L.; a deified progenitor, W.); of a Daitya, BrahmaP.; of a king of the Nishadhas (son of Virasena and husband of Damayanti), MBh.; Pur.; of a son of Nishadha and father of Nabha or Nabhas, Hariv.; Ragh.; VP.; of a descendant of the latter Nala (s° of Su-dhanvan and f° of Uktha), Hariv.; VP.; of a son of Yadu, Pur.; of a monkey-chief (son of Tvashṭri or Viśva-karman; cf. -*setu*), MBh.; R.; of a medic. author, Cat.; (ī), f. a kind of perfume or red arsenic, L. (cf. *naḍi*); n. the blossom of Nelumbium Speciosum, L. (cf. *nalina*, °*nī*); smell, odour, L. (cf. °*naḍ*). - *kāna*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VP. (= *naḍakān*°?; v. l. *nalakālaka*, *nabhakānana*). - *kila*, m. the knee, L. - *kūbara*, m. N. of a son of Kubera, MBh.; -*samhitā*, f. N. of wk. - *giri*, m. N. of Pradyota's elephant, Megh. - *oampū*, f. N. of an artificial poem (half prose half verse) = Damayanti-kathā. - *carita* & °*tra*, n. N. of a poem and a drama. - *ī-da* (nd°), m. or n. Nardostachys Jatamansi, Indian spikenard, AV.; Suśr. &c. (also ā, f., L.; cf. *narada*); the root of Andropogon Muricatus, Naish. (-*rva*, n. ib.); the blossom of Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis, L.; the honey or nectar of a flower, L.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Raudrāsya, Hariv.; (ī), f. N. of an Ap-saras, AV.; °*dika*, m(f)nti n. dealing in Indian spikenard, g. *kitordā*. - *ī-da*, mfn. bringing near king Nala, Naish (-*rva*, n. ib.). - *paṭṭikā*, f. a mat made with reeds, L. - *pāka-śāstra*, n. N. of a manual on cookery. - *pura*, n. N. of a town, Inscr.; of N°s town = Nishadha, Gal. - *priyā*, f. 'beloved of Nala,' N. of Damayanti, ib. - *bhūmipāla-nāṭaka*, n. N. of a drama. - *mālin*, m. 'reed-garlanded,' N. of an ocean, Jātak. - *mīna*, m. a kind of fish, L. (v. l. *tala-m*°). - *yāda-va-rāghava-pāṇḍaviya* & -*varāna*, n. N. of 2 poems. - *setu*, m. 'N°s bridge, the causeway constructed by the monkey Nala for Rāma from the continent to Laṅkā (the modern Adam's Bridge), MBh.; R.; Suśr. - *seṇa*, m. N. of a prince, L. - *stotra*, n. N. of a poem. **Nalānanda**, m. 'N°s joy,' N. of a drama. **Nalōdhma**, m. reeds serving as fuel. **Nalōśvara-tirtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, ŚivaP. **Nalōttama**, m. Arundo Bengalensis, L. **Nalōdaya**, m. 'N°s rise,' N. of an artificial poem ascribed to Kālidāsa. **Nalopākhyāna**, n. 'the story of N°' in MBh. iii, 6, 52-77.

Nalaka, n. a bone (hollow like a reed); any long bone of the body, e.g. the tibia or the radius of the arm, Suśr.; a partic. ornament for the nose, Caṇḍ.; (ikā), f. a tube or tubular organ of the body (= *nāḍi*, L.); a quiver, Naish.; Dolichos Lablab, Var.; Polianthes Tuberosa or Daemia Extensa, L.; a kind of fragrant substance, L.; °*ikā-bandha-pādhati*, f. N. of wk. **Nalakini**, f. a leg, L.; the knee-cap or -pan, W.

Nalita, m. a species of vegetable (= *nālita*), L. **Nalina**, n. (fr. *nala* because of its hollow stalk?) a lotus flower or water-lily, Nelumbium Speciosum (ifc. f. ā), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the indigo plant, L.; water, L. - *dala*, n. a leaf of the lotus flower (cf. *nalini-dala* and *nava-nalina-dalāya*); m. the Indian crane, L. (cf. *pushkara*); Carissa Carandas, L.; N. of a man, Pravar. - *nābha*, m. 'lotus-navel,' N. of Vishnu-Krishna, Kād. **Nalināśana**, m. 'the f°-throned,' N. of Brahmā, ib. (w. r. °*nāśana*). **Nalinośaya**, m. reclining on a f°, N. of Vishnu, L.; (ī), f., see below.

Nalini, metric. for °*nī* in -*dala* = °*nī-d*°, Git. ix, 6.

1. **Nalini**, f. (fr. *nalina* above or fr. *nala* 'lotus' as *ab-jini* fr. *ab-ja*, *padmini* fr. *padma* &c.) a lotus, Nelumbium Speciosum (the plant or its stalk), an assemblage of f° flowers or a f° pond, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; the Ganges of heaven or rather an arm of it, ib.; a myst. N. of one of the nostrils, BhP.; a partic. class of women (= *padmini*), Cat.; a kind of fragrant substance (= *nalikā*), L.; the fermented and intoxicating juice of the cocoa-nut, L.; N. of the wife of Aja-mūḍha and mother of

Ntla, BhP.; of 2 rivers, VP. - *khaṇḍa*, n. an assemblage of lotus flowers, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51. - *gulma*, n. N. of an Adhyaya, HParī.; of a Vimāna, ib. - *dala*, n. a leaf of the lotus plant, Kāv.; -*maya*, m(f)nti n. consisting of f° leaves, Daś. - *nandana*, n. N. of a garden of Kubera, R. - *pattra*, n. - *dala*, Kāv. - *padma-kośa*, m. N. of a partic. position of the hands, Cat. - *ruha*, m. 'lotus-born,' N. of Brahmā, L.; n. the fibres of a f°-stalk, L.

Nalinika, ifc. = 1. *nalini*, BhP. v, 8, 22; (ā), f. a partic. pot-herb, Car.

2. **Nalini**, f. having king Nala, Naish.

Naliya, mfn. relating to Nala, ib.

नल्ल *nalla*, w.r. for *nalva*.

नल्लादीक्षित *nallā-dīkshita*, -*paṇḍita*, -*du-dha*, m. N. of authors, Cat.

नल् *nalva*, m. a furlong, a measure of distance = 400 (or 104?) cubits, MBh.; Hariv.; R. (w. r. *nala*, *nalla*). - *vartma-ga*, mfn. going the distance of a Nalva; (ā), f. Leca Hirta or the orange tree, L.

Nalvapa, n. a measure of capacity, ŚārngS.

नलवणोन्नलकामाभट्ट *nalvaṇḍannalakāmābhṭa* (?), m. N. of an author, Cat.

नव 1. *nāva*, m(f)nti n. (prob. fr. 1. *nū*) new, fresh, recent, young, modern (opp. to *sana*, *purāṇa*), RV. &c. &c. (often in comp. with a subst., e.g. *navadna*, cf. Pāṇ. ii, 1, 49; or with a pp. in the sense of 'newly, just, lately,' e.g. *navoddita*, below); m. a young monk, a novice, Buddh.; a crow, L.; a red-flowered Punar-navā, L.; N. of a son of Uhlara and Navā, Hariv.; of a son of Viloman, VP.; (ā), f. N. of a woman (see above), Hariv.; n. new grain, Kauś. [Cf. Zd. *nava*; Gk. *vōs* for *vōs*; Lat. *novus*; Lith. *nauljas*; Slav. *novŭ*; Goth. *nijwis*; Engl. *new*; H.Germ. *nīwui*; *nīwue*, *neu*; Engl. *new*.] - *karmika*, mfn. superintendent of the construction of an edifice, Buddh. - *krikikā*, f. a newly-married woman, L. (w. r. for -*varikā*?); a new Kārikā (q. v.), L. - *klikā*, m(f)nti n. of recent time or young age; (ikā), f. a young woman (either one recently married or one in whom menstruation has recently commenced), W. - *klikāśa*, m. 'a new Kālidāsa,' N. of Mādhava as author of Śaṅkar. (cf. *abhinava-k*°). - *kṛit* (ŚaṅkhGr.), prob. w. r. for -*gāt*, mfn. first-bearing, AV.; TS. - *ī-gāva*, mfn. (for 2. see 4. *nava*) recently caught, Kād. - *ghāsa*, m. new food, Vait. - *oohātra*, m. n° scholar, novice, W. - *ja*, mfn. 'recently born,' new, young (nōon), MBh. - *jā* and (*nava*-) *jāta*, mfn. 'id.,' fresh, new, RV. - *jvara-ripa-rasa* and *jvarōbha-siṅha*, m. N. of partic. medicaments, Raśendrac. - *jvērā*, m. new pain or sorrow, RV. - *tara* (*nava*-), mfn. (compar.) newer, younger, fresher, ŚBr. (cf. *nāvīyara*). - *tā*, f. freshness, novelty, Kum. - *ī-tva*, n. (for 2. see 4. *nava*) id., Rājāt. - *dala*, n. the fresh leaf of a lotus or any young leaf, W. - *ālvā*, m. recently burnt pasture land; °*vyā*, mfn. growing on it, TS. - *dvīpa*, m. 'the new island,' N. of a place now called Nuddea (at the confluence of the Bhāgrathi and the Jalangi rivers), Kshitīs. - *parikramā*, f. N. of wk. - *nagara*, n. 'new town,' N. of a town, L. - *nalina-dalāya*, Nom. ā. °*yate* (p. °*yamāna*), to resemble the leaf of a fresh lotus blossom, BhP. - *nava*, mfn. always new; most various or manifold, Vcar.; HParī. - *nātha-yogin*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *nī*, f. (BrahmaVP.) = next. - *nīta* (*nāva*-), n. fresh butter, Br.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; -*kavi*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*khoḍi*, f. a kind of tree, Car., Comm. - *gaṇa-pati*, m. N. of a form of Gaṇeśa, RTL. 218; -*ja*, n. ghee (= *ghṛita*), Gal.; -*jāta*, n. N. of of wk.; -*dhenu*, f. a quantity of butter presented to Brahmans (cf. under *dhenu*), W.; - *nibandha*, m. N. of wk.; -*priṇi*, mfn. having spots as yellow as butter, TāṇḍBr.; -*maya*, m(f)nti n. consisting of fresh b°, Hcat.; -*sama*, mfn. 'b°-like,' soft, gentle (voice), Pañc. - *nītaka*, n. clarified butter, L. - *patṛikā*, f. N. of a partic. play or sport, Cat. (a fictitious marriage, Sch.). - *paripayā*, f. recently married, KāvyaPr. - *parpādi-bhaskāna*, n. 'eating of new leaves, &c.,' N. of ch. of PSarv. - *pallava*, n. a new shoot, young sprout, W. - *prasūta*, f. any female who has lately brought forth, L. - *prāśana*, n. eating of new corn, PāGr. - *phalika*, f. a newly-married woman, L.; a girl in whom menstruation has recently begun, L. - *baddha*, mfn. lately caught,

recently bound, R.; Ragh. — I. -mā, mfn. = *navata*, RV. v, 57, 3 (Sāy). — *malikā* or -*mali*, f. *Jasminum Sambac*, Kāv. — *mālikā*, f. id., ib.; Var.; Suf.; N. of a daughter of Dharma-varadhana (king of Śrāvastī), Daś. — *mālinī*, f. N. of a kind of metre, Col. — *mālī*, f. = *mālikā*, L. — *megha*, m. a new cloud or one just appearing, MW. — *yajña*, m. an offering of the first-fruits of the harvest, Gobh. — *yauvana*, n. fresh youth, bloom of y°, Bharṭṛ; mf(ā)n. (Śrīngār.) = *vat* (MW.), mfn. blooming with the freshness of y°. — *raṅga*, n. a newly-dyed garment, W. — *raṅga*, see under 4. *nāva*. — *rajas*, f. a girl who has only recently menstruated, L. — *rāja*, m. N. of an author (son of Deva-siṅha), Cat. — *rāshṭra*, n. N. of a kingdom, MBh.; Hariv.; pl. its inhabitants, MBh. — *vaḍhū*, f. = next, Kāv.; a daughter-in-law, L. — *varikā*, f. a newly-married woman, L. (cf. *kārikā*). — *vastra*, n. new cloth, L. — *vāstva*, see under 4. *nava*. — *śaśi-bhṛit*, m. 'bearing the new moon-crescent', N. of Śiva, Megh. — *śrāddha*, n. the first series of Śrāddhas collectively (offered on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th day after a person's death), W. — *saṃghārāma*, n. N. of a monastery, Buddh. — *sāsa*, n. the first-fruits of the year's harvest; *śyēshṭī*, f. a sacrifice of f° f°, Mn. iv, 26; 27. — *sū* (RV.), -*sūtikā* (L.), f. a cow that has recently calved (the latter also 'a woman r° delivered', W.). — *sthāna*, m. 'having (always) a new place (?)', the wind, L. — *sva-stara*, m. a bed or couch of fresh grass, ĀpGr. *Navāgata*, mfn. just come, Kām. *Navāṇna*, n. new rice or grain; first-fruits, ĀitBr.; Mn.; a ceremony observed on first eating n° rice &c., MW.; -*bhaskhāna*, n. 'eating of n° grain', N. of ch. of the PSarv.; -*vidhi*, m., -*sthāli-pāka-mantra*, m. pl.; -*hautra*, n. N. of wks.; *nnēshṭī*, f. = *navasāsyēshṭī*, L. *Navāmbara*, n. new and unbleached cloth, W. *Navāmbn*, n. fresh water, MW. *Navārma*, n. N. of a place, L. *Navāvāsana*, n. a new dwelling, MaitrS. *Navāvasitā*, n. (prob.) id., ŚBr., KātyŚr. I. *Navāhā*, m. 'a n° day', first d° of a fortnight, L. *Navātara*, mfn. 'other than n°', old, Ragh. *Navōdghā*, f. a newly-married woman, Kāv. *Navōdaya*, mfn. newly risen (moon), Ragh. *Navōdita*, mfn. id. (sun), MBh. *Navōdhrīta*, n. fresh butter, L. *Navonava-vyākhyā* (I) and *Navācūitya-vicāra-caracā*, f. N. of wks.

1. *Navaka*, mf(ikā)n. new, fresh, young, Vās.; m. a novice, Divyāv.; (ikā), f. = *nava-sabdayukta*, L.

Navīshṭha, mfn. (superl.) the newest, youngest, last (Agni, Indra &c.), RV.

Navī, in comp. for 1. *nava*. — *karana*, n. making new, renewing, W. — *krī* (pp. *krīta*) to make new, revive, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *bhāva*, m. becoming new, renovation, Kathās. — *vbhā* (pp. *bhūta*) to become new; be renewed or revived, Kāv.; Kathās.

Navina, mf(ā)n. new, fresh, young, Kāv. — *caṇḍra*, m. the new moon, MW. — *nirmāṇa*, n., -*mata-vicāra* and -*vāda*, m. N. of wks. — *ve-dāntin*, m. a modern Vedānta philosopher, Sch.

Navīya, mfn. new, young, RV. iii, 36, 3.

Navīyas, mfn. (compar.) new, fresh, young, recent, being or doing or appearing lately, RV.; (as, aś), ind. recently, lately, ib.

1. *Navya*, mf(ā)n. = *vyā*, RV. &c. &c.; (with *strī*), f. a newly-married woman; (ā), f. a red-flowered Punar-navā, L. — *dharma-vāccheda-ka-vādārtha*, m., -*nirmāṇa*, n., -*mata-rahasya*, n., -*mata-vāda* or -*mata-vicāra*, m., -*mata-vādārtha*, m., -*muktī-vāda-tippaṇī*, f. N. of wks. — *vat*, ind. ever anew, BhP. — *var-dhamāna*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *Navyākṛiti*, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Dhūrtan. *Navyānumiti-parāmarśa-kārya-kāraṇa-bhāva-vicāra* & *Navyānumiti-parāmarśa-vicāra*, m. N. of wks. *Navyas*, mfn. = *ndviyas*, RV. (gen. pl. *sinām* for *śām*, v, 53, 10; 58, 1); (as, aś, ase), ind. recently, lately; anew, ib.

नव 2. *nava*, m. (√2. nu) praise, celebration, L.

Navana, n. (ifc. f. ā) the act of praising, laudation, Nalod.

Navīshṭī, f. song of praise, hymn, RV. viii, 2, 17. 2. *Navya*, mfn. to be praised, laudable, RV. (navyā, AV. ii, 5, 2).

नव 3. *nava*, m. (√5. nu) sneezing, Car.

नव 4. *nāva*, intri-*nava*, q.v., & in comp. = *van*.

— *kanḍikā-śrāddha-sūtra*, n. N. of the 6th Paris. of Kāty. (= *śrāddha-kalpa-s°*). — *kapāla* (nā°), mfn. distributed in 9 dishes, ŚBr. — *kara*, m. '9-handed (?)', N. of a poet, Cat. (cf. *-hasta*). — *krītas*, ind. 9 times, Vedāntas. — *koṭī*, f., -*khaṇḍa-yoga-sahasra*, n. N. of wks. — *guṇita*, mfn. multiplied by 9, L. — 2. *graha*, m. pl. the 9 planets (i.e. sun, moon, 5 planets with Rāhu and Ketu), W.; -*kavaca*, m. or n., -*gaṇita*, -*cakra*, n., -*cintā-maṇi*, m., -*daśa-lakṣaṇa*, -*dāna*, -*dhyāna*, n., -*dhyāna-prakāra*, m., -*nāmdhāni*, -*paddhati*, -*pūjā*, -*pūjā-paddhati*, f., -*pūjā-vidhi*, -*prayoga*, -*prāna*, m., -*phala*, u., -*bali-dāna-prayoga*, m., -*mākha*, m., -*mākha-jānti*, f., -*maṅgalāśṭaka*, n., -*mantra*, m. pl., -*yantrōddharana-krama*, -*yāga*, m., -*vidhāna*, n., -*śānti*, f., -*sūkta*, n., -*stava*, m., -*stuti*, f., -*stotra*, -*sthāpana*, n., -*homa*, m., ° *hādhidevatā-sthāpana*, ° *hādhipatyādhidevatā-sthāpana*, n., ° *hānāyana-koshṭhaka*, n. pl. N. of wks. — *gva* (nā°), mf(ā)n. (√gam) going by 9, consisting of 9, 9-fold; m. pl. N. of a myth. family described as sharing in Indra's battles &c.; m. sg. one of this f°, RV. (cf. *daśa-gva*). — *catvāriṅśa*, mf(ā)n. the 49th; ° *śat*, f. 49. — *ochadi* (nā°), mfn. having 9 roofs, TS. — *tattva*, n., -*prakaraṇa*, n., -*bālabodha*, -*bālāvaḍboda*, or -*bodha*, m., -*sūtra*, n. N. of wks. — *tantu*, m. N. of a son of Viśva-mitra, MBh. — *tardma*, mfn. having 9 holes, KātyŚr. — *tāntava*, mf(ā)n. consisting of 9 threads, Ghyās. — 2. *tva*, n. an aggregate of 9, Sarvad. — *daśa*, mf(ā)n. the 19th, R.; consisting of 19, VS. — *daśan* or (*nāva*) -*daśan*, mfn. pl. 19, VS. — *didhiti*, m. '9-rayed', the planet Mars or its regent, L. (cf. *navārcis*). — *durgā*, f. Durgā in her 9 forms (viz. Kumārīkā, Tri-mūrti, Kalyāṇi, Rohiṇī, Kālī, Caṇḍikā, Śāmbhavi, Durgā, Bhadrā), L. — *deva-kula*, n. N. of a town, L. — *doḷā*, f. a litter borne by 9 men, W. — *dvāra*, n. pl. the 9 doors or apertures (of the body; cf. 3. *kāḍ*), Subh.; (nā°), mfn. 9-doored, AV.; Up. &c.; n. the body, Kum. — *dhā*, ind. into 9 parts, in 9 ways, 9 times &c., AV.; Up. &c. — *navatī*, f. 99 (in RV. for any large number); -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 99th, R. — *pañcōṣa*, mf(ā)n. the 59th; ° *śat*, f. 59; -*pad* (nā°), mfn. (nom. *pāt*, *padī*, *pat*) 9-footed, RV. — *pāśāṇa-darbhāśayana-samkalpa*, m. N. of wk. — *bhāga*, m. the 9th part (esp. of an asterism or of a lunar mansion), Var. (cf. *navāṇṣa*). — *maṇi-mālā*, f. N. of wk. — *mukha*, mf(ā)n. having 9 apertures or openings, BhP. (cf. *dvāra*). — *yoga-kallola*, m. N. of wk. (= *nyāya-ratnākara*). — *raṅga*, n. a gift to 5 and acceptance by 4 persons of the best Kāyastha families, L.; a kind of garment (also -*ka*), L. (fr. 1. *nava*?). — *kula*, mfn. having the privilege of marrying into 9 distinct families (?), MW. — *ratna*, n. 9 precious gems (viz. pearl, ruby, topaz, diamond, emerald, lapis lazuli, coral, sapphire, and Go-medha); they are supposed to be related to the 9 planets), L. (cf. MWB. 528); the 9 jewels (i.e. the 9 men of letters at the court of Vikramāditya, viz. Dhanvantari, Kṣhapaṇaka, Amara-siṅha, Śāṅku, Vetāla-bhaṭṭa, Ghaṭa-karpata, Kālī-dāsa, Vāra-rucci, and Varāha-mihira), L.; N. of a collection of 9 stanzas and other wks.; *jyotiḥ-gaṇita*, n., -*dāna*, n., -*dhātu-vivāda*, m., -*parīkṣā*, -*mālā*, -*mālikā*, f., ° *mēṣvara-tantra*, n. N. of wks. — *ratha*, m. N. of a son of Bhimaratha and father of Dasa-ratha, Hariv.; BhP. — *rasa* (in comp.), the 9 sentiments or passions (dram.). — *taraṅgiṇī*, f., -*ratna-hāra*, m. N. of wks. — *rātra*, m. a period of 9 days, ĀitBr.; ŚrS.; a Soma sacrifice with 9 Sutyā days, KātyŚr.; 9 days in the middle of the Gavām-ayana, ŚāṅkhŚr.; n. (also ° *trika*) the 9 days from the 1st of the light half of month Āṣvina to the 9th (devoted to the worship of Durgā), RTL. 431; -*krītya*, n., -*ghaṭa-sthāpana-vidhi*, m., -*nirmāya*, m., -*pūjā-vidhāna*, n., -*pradīpa*, m., -*vrata*, n., -*havana-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — *rāsika*, m. or n. the rule of proportion with 9 terms comprising 4 proportions, MW. — *rāshṭra*, see under 1. *nava*. — *roḥ* (° *va* + *rica*), mfn. consisting of 9 verses, AV. — *varṇa-mālā*, f., -*varṇa-mahōtsava*, m. N. of wks. — *vārahika*, mfn. 9 years old; -*deṣīya*, mfn. about 9 y° old, Pañcad. — *vāstva* (nā°), m. 'having 9 dwelling-places', N. of a myth. being, RV. — *viṅśa*, mf(ā)n. the 29th, R.; -*śatī* (nā°), f. 29, VS. — *vitripana*, mfn. perforated in 9 places, ŚBr. — *vidha*, mfn. 9-fold, consisting of 9 parts, Kauś.; BhP. — *viveka-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. — *vriśāḥ*, mfn. having 9 bulls, AV. — *vyūha*, m. N. of Vishṇu, L. (cf. *catur-v°*).

— *śakti*, m. 'having 9 faculties', N. of Vishṇu or Śiva, L. — *śata*, n. 109; -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 109th, R. — *śas*, ind. 9 by 9, by nines, W. — *śāyaka*, m. N. given to any of 9 inferior castes (viz. cowherd, gardener, oilman, weaver, confectioner, water-carrier, potter, blacksmith, and barber), W. — *śhaṭka*, mfn. consisting of 9 × 6 (strings &c.), Var. — *śhaṣṭī*, f. 69; -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 69th, R. — *saṃyojana-visamyojana*, m. N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — *saṃghārāma*, see under 1. *nava*. — *saptatī*, f. 79; -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 79th, R. — *sapta-dāsa*, m. N. of an Atirātra, ŚrS. — *sara*, m. or n. a kind of ornament consisting of pearls, Pañcad. — *śāhasāḥkarita*, n. 'the 9 (or new?)' deeds of king Śāhasāṅka', N. of a poem by Śrī-Harsha. — *śāhasra*, mf(ā)n. consisting of 9000, Cat. — *stobha*, n. (with *āyus*), N. of a Sāman. — *śrakti* (nā°), mfn. '9-cornered', consisting of 9 parts (as a hymn), RV. viii, 65, 12. — *hasta*, m. N. of an author, Cat. (cf. *śrasta*). *Navāpā* or *śaka*, m. = *va-bhāga*, Var.; *ka-pa*, m. the regent of a N°, ib. *Navā-kshara*, mf(ā) or (ā)n. consisting of 9 syllables, ŚBr.; ° *ri-kalpa*, m. N. of wk. *Navāhakra*, m. N. of wk. *Navāṅga*, f. a kind of gall-nut, L. (v. l. *latāṅgi*). *Navātmaka*, mfn. consisting of 9 parts, L. *Navānupīva-samāpatti-kṇaśala*, m. N. of Buddha, Divyāv. *Navāyasa*, n. a medic. preparation containing 9 parts of iron, Kāsar. *Navāratnī*, mfn. 9 ells long, ŚBr. *Navārcis*, m. = *va-didhiti*, VP. *Navānava* (in comp.), the 9 seas; -*paddhati*, f., -*prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wks. *Navāśīti*, f. 89; -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 89th, R. *Navāśra*, mfn. 9-cornered; -*kuṇḍa*, Cat. — *Navāḥa*, m. the first day of a half-month, L.; = *va-rātra*, m. ŚhaḍvBr.; Lāty. *Navāhika-bhāshya*, n. (prob.) = the Mahā-bhāshya of Patañjali, Cat. (cf. *bh°-n°*).

2. *Navaka*, mfn. consisting of 9, RPrāt.; MBh.; n. the aggregate of 9, Var.; Car. &c.

1. *Navata*, mf(ā)n. the 90th, Rājāt. (cf. *eka-dvā* &c.).

Navatī, (L. also ° *tī*) f. 90, RV. &c. &c. — *tama*, mf(ā)n. the 90th, MBh.; R. — *dhanna*, m. N. of an ancestor of Gautama Buddha, Inscr. — *dhā*, ind. 90-fold, W. — *prakrama* (° *ti*), mf(ā)n. 90 steps long, ŚBr. — *ratha*, m. N. of an ancestor of Gautama Buddha, Inscr. — *rupatī-māhātmya* (?), n. N. of wk. — *śata*, n. 190, L. — *śas*, ind. 90 by 90.

Navatikā, f. (fr. *navatī*) a paint-brush containing 90 hairs, L.

Navān, pl. (nom. acc. *adva*; instr. *navābhis*, abl. dat. *bhyas*, loc. *su*; Class. also *navābhis*, ° *bhyas*, ° *śu*; gen. *navānām*, Pāp. vi, 1, 177 &c.) nine, RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Zd. *navan*; Gk. *envia* for *ē-vē* fr. *ē-vē*; Lat. *novem*; Goth. and OldHGerm. *niun*, OSax. and Angl. Sax. *nigun*, NHGerm. *neun*, Eng. *nine*.]

2. *Navamā*, mf(ā)n. the ninth, AV. &c. &c. (cf. 1. *navamā* under 1. *nava*); of 9 kinds, ninefold, Hcat.; (ā), f. (sc. *tithi*) the 9th day of a lunar half-month. — *mnāsa*, m. (in astrol.) = *navāṇṣa*.

Navamaka, mfn. the ninth, Śrut.

Navin, mfn. consisting of nine, Lāty.

नवत 2. *navata*, m. an elephant's painted or variegated housings; woollen cloth; a cover, blanket, wrapper, L. (cf. 2. *namata*).

नवर *navara*, m. or n. N. of a partic. high number, Buddh. — *saundarya-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

नवरम् *navaram*, ind. (Prākṛ.) only, L.

नविडस् *na-vidas*, *na-vipulā*. See under 2. and 1. *nā*.

नवेद *navēda* (only RV. i, 165, 13) and *nā-vedas*, mfn. observing, cognizant (with gen.), RV. (Clearly not from the negat. *na*, but cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 75.)

नव 1. and 2. *navya*. See above.

नष I. *naś* or *naṣ*, cl. 1. P. *ā. nāsati*, ° *te* (aor. *ānat*, -*naṣ*; -*anashām*, -*nak* [in *pra-nak*], Impv. -*nāśhi*; *ā. i. sg. nāṣi*, Prec. *naśimahi*; inf. -*ndse*), to reach, attain, meet with, find, RV. [Cf. 1. *aś* and *naśh*; Lat. *nac-tus sum*; Lith. *nāsti*; Slav. *nesti*; Goth. *ganōhs*; Germ. *genug*; Angl. Sax. *genōh*; Eng. enough.]

1. *Naśa*. See *dur-naśa*, *dū-naśa*.

Naśāya, Nom. P. ° *yati*, to reach, attain to (acc.), RV. x, 10, 6.

नश 2. *nas*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 85)

nāśyati (rarely *te* and 1. P. *nāśati*, *te*; pf. *nanāśa*, 3. pl. *neśur*; aor. *anāśat*, MBh. &c.; *anēśat*, *nēśat*, RV.; Br. [cf. Pat. on Pān. vi, 4, 120]; fut. *naśishyati*, AV.; *naśhishyati*, *te* [cond. *anāshishyati*], MBh.; *naśitā*, ib.; *naushā*, Pān. vii, 2, 45; *naṅdhā*, Vop.; inf. *naśitum*, *naśhīshum*, Gr.; ind. p. *naśitvā*, *naśhītvā*, *naushātvā*, ib.) to be lost, perish, disappear, be gone, run away, RV. &c. &c.; to come to nothing, be frustrated or unsuccessful, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *nāśayati*, ep. also *te* (aor. *anānaśat*; dat. inf. *nāśayadhī*, RV.) to cause to be lost or disappear, drive away, expel, remove, destroy, efface, RV. &c. &c.; to lose (also from memory), give up, MBh.; Kāv.; Pañc.; to violate, deflower (a girl), Daś.; Kull.; to extinguish (a fire), BHP.; to disappear (in *mā nīnaśat* and *naśu*), MBh.; Desid. *nīnaśishati* or *nīnaśhishati*, Pān. vii, 1, 60; 2, 45 (cf. *nīnaśhishu*); Desid. of Caus. *nīnaśayishati*, to wish to destroy, Daś.; Intens. *nānaśyate* or *nānaśhī*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *nekros*; Lat. *nekere*].

3. *Nāś*, mfn. perishing (in *jīva-*, q. v.)

2. *Nāśa*, m. destruction, MW. (cf. 2. *nāśa*).

Nāśana, n. disappearing, escaping, L.; loss, BHP.

Nāśitri, mfn. one who disappears or destroys, L. (cf. *naśhītri*).

Nāśat, mf(anti)n. perishing, being destroyed &c. — *prasūti* or *ti*, f. a female bearing a dead child, L.

Nāśvara, mf(ā)n. perishing, perishable, transitory, Kāv.; Pur. &c.; destructive, mischievous, W. — *tva*, n. perishableness, transitoriness, Daś.

Nāshā, mfn. lost, disappeared, perished, destroyed, lost sight of, invisible; escaped (also *vat*, mfn. MBh.), run away from (abl.), fled (impers. with instr. of subj. Ratn. ii, 3), RV. &c. &c.; spoiled, damaged, corrupted, wasted, unsuccessful, fruitless, in vain, Mn.; Yājñ. i. MBh. &c.; deprived of (instr.), R. i, 14, 18 (in comp. = 'without', 'less', 'un-'; see below); one who has lost a lawsuit, Mṛicch. ix, 4.

— *kāryārtha*, mfn. one who has lost interest in what is to be done, R. (B.) — *kriya*, mfn. ungrateful, Pañc. iii, 245 (lit. on whom a benefit is lost; cf. MBh. i, 6116). — *ganita*, n. N. of wk. — *candra*, m. 'moonless', N. of the 4th day in both halves of Bhādra, L. — *caryā*, f. playing at hide and seek, Nalac. — *cetana*, mfn. one who has lost consciousness, insensible, MBh.; Suśr. — *ceśhā*, mf(ā)n. one who has lost the power of motion, rigid, fainted, insensible, MBh.; Kathās.; — *tā*, f. rigidity, swooning, L. — *janman* and *jātaka*, n. 'a lost nativity', subsequent calculation of a 1st n^o, Var.; N. of wk. (also *vidhāna*, N.) — *drishṭi*, mfn. sightless, blind, BHP. — *dhi*, mfn. unmindful or forgetful (of an offence), Rājat. v, 299. — *nidra*, mfn. sleepless, Pañc. — *patrikā*, f. N. of wk. — *piśhā*, mfn. dissolved into powder, BHP.; *pi-√kri*, to d^o into p^o, ib. — *prāna*, m. N. of wk. — *bija*, mfn. destitute of the seminal secretion, impotent, L. — *mati*, mfn. one who has lost his senses, BHP. — *mārgana*, n. seeking any 1^o object, Var. — *rājya*, n. N. of a district to the north-east of Madhya-dēśa, ib. — *rūpa*, mfn. 'whose form is lost', invisible, MBh.; (*ā* or *i*), f. N. of a metre, RPrāt. — *viśha* (*śā*), mfn. (a snake) whose venom is lost, AV. — *vedana*, mf(ā)n. finding any 1^o object, ŚBr. — *samamṛiti*, mfn. unmindful or forgetful of (gen.), Bhaṭṭ. — *samjāna*, mf(ā)n. = *cetana*, MBh.; — *hina-vikala-vikṛita-svara*, mfn. whose voice has been lost or become feeble or deficient or changed; — *tā*, f. Suśr. — *smṛiti*, mfn. one who has 1^o his memory, forgetful, MW.

Nashāgni, m. (a householder) whose fire has been extinguished, L. *Nashātākam*, ind. without fear (v.l. for *śāśaka*). *Nashātman*, mfn. deprived of mind or sense, MBh. *Nashāpti-sūtra*, n. 'line or series of lost property', booty, L. *Nashārtha*, mfn. one who has lost his property, reduced, poor, Kathās. *Nashāśanka*, mfn. fearless, dauntless, Śak. (Pi.) i, 14. *Nashāśva-dagdhā-ratha-vat*, ind. like one whose horse was lost and one whose waggon was burnt (who therefore helped each other), Pat. on Pān. i, 1, 50, Vartt. 16. *Nashāśu*, mfn. one whose vital spirits have disappeared, AV. *Nashātandu-kālā*, f. (night) in which the moon is invisible, L. *Nashātendriya*, mfn. = *la-bija*, deprived of one's senses, MW. *Nashātāhā* (ŚBr.), *śhin* (AitBr.), mfn. seeking what has been lost. *Nashāishya*, n. the act of seeking what has been lost, AitBr. *Nashātōd-*

dishta-prabodhaka-dhruvavapada-tikā, f. N. of a wk. on music. *Nashātōbhaya-loka*, mfn. one for whom both worlds are lost, Kād.

Nashā, f. loss, destruction, ruin, BHP.

Nashāka, m. a kind of crow, L.

Nashā, f. See above.

नश 1. nas, encl. form for acc. gen. dat. pl. of the 1st pers. pron. (Pān. viii, 1, 21), us, of us, to us; in Veda changeable into *nas* (4, 27; 28). [Cf. *Zd. na*, our; Gk. *vōi*, vō; Lat. *nos*, *nos-ter*; Old Lat. dat. *mi*.]

नश 2. nas, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 26) *nā-sate* (aor. Pot. *nasimahi*, RV. ii, 16, 8; pf. *nese*; fut. *nasitā*, Gr.) to approach, resort to, join, copulate (esp. as husband and wife), RV.; to be crooked or fraudulent, Dhātup. [Cf. Gk. *vē(σ)pas*, *va(σ)lō*, *vōs-ros*; Goth. *ga-nizan*, *nas-jan*; Angl. S. *genēsan*; HGer. *ginēsan*, *genesen*.]

नश 3. nās or *nūs*, f. (the strong stem occurs only in du. *nāsā*, RV. ii, 39, 6, the weak stem only in *nāsā*, *nāsi*, *nasōs* [cf. Pān. vi, 1, 63] and in comp.) the nose, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; BHP. [Cf. *nāsā*, *nāsikā*; Lat. *nas-turcium*, *nāres*; Lith. *nōsis*; Slav. *nosī*; Germ. *Nase*; Angl. Sax. *nosu*; Eng. *nose*, *nostril* = *nose-thrill*, *nose-hole*.] *Nāsh-khundra*, mf(ā)n. small-nosed, L. *Nas-tas*, ind. from or into the nose, Br. &c. &c.; — *taḥ-karaṇa*, see *nasta-k*; — *taḥ-karma*, n. 'the putting into the n^o', taking snuff, Car. *Nasy-otā*, mfn. (√*ve*) fastened or tied by the n^o, led by a n^o-cord, TS.; MBh.; BHP. *Nas-vāt*, mfn. nosed, AV.

Nasa (ifc.) the nose (cf. *api-n^o*, *urū-n^o*, *kumbhī-n^o* &c.); (*ā*) f. id., L.

Nasi, id. (?); see *kumbhī-n^o*.

Nasta, m. the nose, L.; (*ā*), f. a hole bored through the septum of the n^o, L.; n. a sternutatory, snuff, L. — *karaṇa*, n. instrument used by Bhikshus for injecting the n^o, L. (*taḥ-k^o*? cf. above). — *tas*, ind. = (and prob. fr.) *nas-tās* (cf. *pat-ta-tas* fr. *pat-tas*), MBh. *Nast-otā*, mfn. = *nasy-otā*, L.

Nastaka, m. the septum of the nse (of cattle for draught) or a hole bored in it, MBh. xii, 9377.

Nastita, mfn. nozzled (cf. *nasi-otā* and *nasy-otā*), L.

Nāśya, mfn. belonging to or being in the nose (as breath), ŚBr.; (*ā*), f. n^o-cord, Yājñ., Sch. (cf. *nāśya*); the nose, L.; n. the hairs in the n^o, VS.; a sternutatory, errhine, MBh.; R.; Suśr. — *karma*, n. the application of a sternutatory, Suśr. — *bhai-rava*, m. (scil. *rasa*) a partic. medicament, Rasēndrac. — *vidhi*, m. 'rules about sternutatories', N. of ch. of ŚārngS.

Nasyita, mfn. = *nasy-otā*, Gal.

नसिर्वह *na-sarvīd*, *na-sukara* &c. See 2. *nā*.

नह 1. nah, cl. 4. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxvi, 57) *nāhyati*, *te* (Pot. *nahet*, MBh.; *nahyur*, AitBr.; p. Ā. *nāhyamāna* [also with pass. meaning], RV. &c.; pf. *nanāha*, *nehe*; fut. *nat-syati*, *naddhā*, Siddh. [cf. Pān. viii, 2, 34]; aor. *anāsi*, Bhaṭṭ.; *anaddha*, Vop.; ind. p. *naddhvā*, Gr.; — *nahya*, Br. &c.; inf. *naddhum*, Kāv.) to bind, tie, fasten, bind on or round or together; (*ā*.) to put on (as armour &c.), arm one's self, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. *nahyate*, p. *hyamāna* (see above); Caus. *nāhayati* (aor. *aninahat*, Gr.) to cause to bind together, BhavP.; Desid. *nīnaśati*, *te*, Gr.; Intens. *nānahyate*, *nānaddhi*, ib. [Prob. for *nag*; cf. Lat. *nectere*, Germ. *Nestel* (?).]

2. *Nah* (only in *nādbhyas*, RV. x, 60, 6; but cf. *akshā-nāh*) a bond, tie.

Nāhasra, n. bolt, nail, crotchet, RV.; AV.; bond, fetter (cf. *un-n^o*); putting on, girding round, Viddh. *Nāhus*, m. neighbour, fellow-creature, man, (comp. *hush-fara*, nearer than a n^o, x, 49, 8); (collect., also pl.) neighbourhood, mankind, RV. (cf. Naigh. ii, 2).

Nāhusa, m. = *nāhus*, RV. i, 31, 11; v, 12, 6; (prob.) N. of a man, viii, 46, 27; of a son of Manu and author of RV. ix, 101, Anukr.; of an ancient king (son of Āyū or Āyus [cf. RV. i, 31, 11] and father of Yayāti); he took possession of Indra's throne, but was afterwards deposed and changed into a serpent, Mn. vii, 41; MBh.; R. &c. (cf. RTL. 240); according to R. i, 72, 30 and ii, 119, 30 he is a son of Ambarisha and father of Nābhāga; of a serpent-demon, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Marut, Hariv.; of Viśh-

nu-Krishṇa, MBh. — *carita*, 'Nahusha's life', N. of ch. of the PadmaP. *Nahushākhya*, n. the flower of Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L. *Nahushāt-maja*, m. N. of king Yayāti (cf. above), W.

Nahushya, mfn. relating to man, human, RV. ix, 88, 2; 91, 2; descended from Nahusha (?), x, 63, 1.

नहि na-hi (*nā-hi*, MaitrS. and ŚBr.), ind. (g. *cādi*) for not, surely not, by no means, not at all (often strengthened by other particles, as *anāg*, *nū*, *sma*), RV. &c. &c. (*nahikam*, g. *cādi*). — *mātra*, m. or n. a partic. high number (v.l. *mantra*), Buddh. (cf. *na-mātra* under 2. *nā*).

ना nā. See 2. *nā*.

नाक nāka, m. (√*nam* [?]; according to Br. and Nir. fr. 2. *nā* + 2. *dka*, 'where there is no pain' [?]; cf. Pān. vi, 3, 75 and below mfn.) vault of heaven (with or scil. *divās*), firmament, sky (generally conceived as threefold, cf. *tri-dīva*, *tri-nāka*, and AV. xix, 27, 4; in VS. xvii, 67 there is a fivefold scale, viz. *prithivī*, *antari-ksha*, *div*, *divo-nāka*, and *svar-jyotis*), RV. &c. &c.; the sun, Naigh. i, 4; N. of a Maudgalya, ŚBr. &c.; of a myth. weapon of Arjuna, MBh.; of a dynasty, VP.; mfn. painless, ChUp. ii, 10, 5. — *carā*, mfn. walking in the sky, MBh. — *nadi*, f. 'the river of heaven', the heavenly Gaṅgā, Vcar.; the earthly G^o, Naish. — *nātha* or *thaka*, m. 'sky-lord', N. of Indra, L. — *nāyaka*, m. id., Bālar.; Naish.; — *purohita*, m. 'Indra's chief priest', N. of Bṛihaspati or the planet Jupiter, L. — *nārī*, f. 'heavenly female', an Apsaras, Kathās. — *pati*, m. 'sky-lord', a god, BHP. — *pālā*, m. 'sky-guardian', a god, AV. — *paramdhri*, f. = *nārī*, Bālar. — *prishṭha*, n. 'sky-ceiling', the uppermost heaven, Āpast.; MBh. (*phya*, mfn. being in it, R.); m. N. of a man, Kās. on Pān. vi, 2, 114. — *loka*, m. the heavenly world, MBh. — *vanitā*, f. = *nārī*, L. — *sād*, mfn. sitting or dwelling in the sky, VS.; ŚBr.; m. a deity, Hariv.; Bhaṭṭ.; N. of 9 Ekāhas, ŚrS.; f. N. of a kind of Ishṭakā, ŚBr.; Śulbas. (*sat-tvā*, n., TS.). — *stri*, f. = *nārī*, Kathās. *Nākādhīpa*, m. = *ka-nātha*; — *nāyikā*, f. pl. the courtizans of Indra, i.e. the Apsaras, Naish. *Nā-kāpagā*, f. the heavenly Gaṅgā, Inscr. *Nākāna*, n. = *ka-nātha*, L. *Nākāśvara*, m., *ka-pati*, Hariv. *Nākāoka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. *Nākāu-kas*, m. = *ka-sād*, m., R.

Nākin, m. 'having (i.e. dwelling in) heaven', a god, Pur. — *ki-nātha* (Śatr.) and *ki-nāyaka* (Sighās.), m. 'chief of the gods', N. of Indra.

नाकु naku, m. (√*nam* [?], Up. i, 19) ant-hill, Nalac.; mountain, L.; N. of a Muni, L. — *sad-man*, m. a snake, W.

नाकुल nākula, mf(ā)n. (fr. *nak^o*) ichneumon-like, g. *sarkarādi*; m. patr. fr. Nakula, RPrāt. (cf. Pān. iv, i, 114, Sch.); pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (*i*), f. the ichneumon plant (supposed to furnish the i^o with an antidote when bitten by a snake), Suśr. (cf. *nakulēśhṭā*); Piper Chaba, L.; = *yava-tiktā* (L.), *sarpa-gandhā* (Bh.), and other plants. *Nākulāndhya*, n. = *nak^o*, Suśr.

Nākulaka, mfn. worshipping Nakula, Pān. iv, 3, 99; Kās.

Nākul, m. descendant of Nakula, patr. of Śātānika, MBh.

नाक्र nakra, m. a kind of aquatic animal, VS.; TS. (cf. *nakra*).

नाक्षत्र nākshatra, mf(ā)n. relating to the Nakshatras, starry, sidereal, Lāt.; Var. &c.; m. astronomer, astrologer, MBh.; n. a month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 mansions, or of 30 days of 60 Gaṇṭhis each, W.

Nākshatrika, mf(ā)n. = prec. mfn., Jyot.; m. a month of 27 days (each day being the period of the moon's passage through a mansion), W.; (*i*), f. the state or condition to which a person is subjected agreeably to the asterism presiding over his nativity, ib.

नाग nāgā, m. (prob. neither fr. *na-ga* nor fr. *nagna*) a snake, (esp.) Coluber Naga, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (f. *i*, Suparn.) a Nāga or serpent-demon the race of Kadrū or Su-rasā inhabiting the waters or the city Bhoga-vatī under the earth; they are supposed to have a human face with serpent-like lower extremities [see esp. Nāg. v, 17; RTL. 233 &c.]; their kings are Śeśha, Vāsuki, and Takshaka, ib. 323; 7 or 8 of the Nāgas are particularly mentioned, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; with Buddhists they are

also represented as ordinary men, MWB. 220; N. of the numbers 7 (Sūryas.) or 8 (Hcat.); a cruel man, L.; one of the 5 airs of the human body (which is expelled by eructation), Vedāntas; (sg. also collect.) an elephant (f. *ī*, f. *ā*), Kāv.; BhP. etc.; the best or most excellent of any kind (f.), L. (cf. *ṛiṣhabha*, *vyāghra* &c.); shark, L.; cloud, L.; N. of sev. plants (Mesua Roxburghii, Rottleria Tinctoria &c.), L.; N. of a serpent-demon, VP.; of a Sādhyā, Hariv.; of a teacher, Buddh.; of a dynasty of 9 or 10 princes, VP.; of sev. authors (also *-śarman* and *-bhaṭṭa*), Col.; of sev. other men, Rājāt.; of a mountain, Pur.; of a district, L.; = *-danta* (below), L.; (*ā* and *ī*), f. N. of sev. women, Rājāt.; (*ī*), f. N. of a metre, Col. (cf. above); n. (m., L.) tin, lead, Bhpr.; a kind of tale, ib.; a kind of coitus, L.; N. of the 3rd invariable Karapa (see s.v.), Sūryas; Var.; of the effects of that period on anything happening during it, W.; of a district of Bhārata-varsha, Gol; mīf (ā or ī) n. formed of snakes, relating to serpents or s^d-demons, snake, serpentine, serpent-like, MBh. &c. (with *āsana*, n. a partic. attitude in sitting, Cat.; ā, f. [scil. *vīthi*] = *nāga-v*, below, Var.); belonging to an elephant, elephantine (as urine), Suśr. — **kaṇḍa**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — **kanyakā** (L.), — **kanyā** (Kārand.), f. a serpent-virgin (cf. MWB. 220; RTL. 233). — **karpa**, m. red Ricinus, L. — **kiñjalka**, n. the blossom of Mesua Roxburghii, L. — **kuṇḍala-kuṇḍalin**, mfn. wearing a coiled serpent for an earring, MBh. — **kumāra**, m. prince of the serpent-demons, Divyāv.; pl. N. of a class of deities among the Bhavanādhisas guarding the treasures of Kubera, L.; (*ī*), f. Rubia Munjista, L.; (also *ṛikā*) Cocculus Cordifolius, L. — **keśa**, m. N. of a minister of king Nāgēśa, Buddh. — **kesara**, m. Mesua Roxburghii, Vāsant.; n. its blossom, Suśr. (*-cūrnaka*, L.); a kind of steel, L. — **khaṇḍa**, n. N. of one of the 9 divisions of Bhārata-varsha, Rājāt. (w.r. *-chanda*; cf. *-dvīpa*). — **gan-dhā**, f. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — **garbha**, n. red lead, ib. — **campaka**, m. a kind of Campaka, L. — **oḍḍa**, m. 'serpent-crested', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **oohattṛṣ**, f. Tiadidum Indicum, L. — **ja**, n. 's^d-born', red lead, tin, L. — **jihvā**, f. 's^d-tongue', a species of creeper, L.; *ṛikā*, f. red arsenic, L. — **jīvana**, n. tin, L.; — **śatru**, m. 'foe of tin', orpiment, L. — **tamanī**, f. = *yashī*, L. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Śivap.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **datṭa**, mfn. given by Nāgas or serpents, MBh. i, 5033 (v.l. *-dantā*); m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of a man related to Gautama Buddha, Lalit.; of a king of Āryāvarta, contemporary of Samudra-gupta, Inscr. — **danta**, m. elephant's tusk or ivory, MBh.; a peg in the wall to hang things upon, Pañc.; Kathās.; (*ā*), f. N. of an Asparas, R. (v.l. *-dattā*); (*ī*), f. Tiadidum Indicum, Suśr.; Heliotropium Indicum, L.; — **maya**, mīf (ī) n. made of ivory, Hcat. — **dantaka**, m. = *-danta*, m., Var.; Hit.; (*ikā*), f. Tragia Involucrata, L. — **damani**, f. s^d-spell, Artemisia Vulgaris, or Alpinia Nutans, L. — **dalōpama**, n. Xylocarpus Granatum, L. — **dāsaka**, m. ('*sakā*'), N. of a prince, Buddh. — **deṭṭikā**, f. (for *-dantikā*) the betel plant, L. — **deva**, m. a serpent-king, W.; N. of sev. authors (also *-bhaṭṭa*); *ṛidhika*, n. N. of wk.; *ṛiṣya*, mfn. written by Nāga-deva, n. N^o's wk. — **dra**, m. a species of Euphorbia (used in offerings to the snake-goddess Manasā), W. — **dvīpa**, n. N. of a Dvīpa in Jambū-khaṇḍa or Bhārata-varsha, MBh. (cf. *nāga-khaṇḍa*). — **dhanvan**, m. (l) N. of a Tīrtha (cf. *-vartman*, MBh., B.). — **dharīya**, n. N. of wk. — **dhvani**, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — **nakshatra**, n. N. of the lunar mansion Aśleśhā, Var. — **nātha**, m. serpent-chief, Inscr.; N. of sev. authors, Cat.; n. = *ṛiṣā-līnga*, n. N. of a Liṅga sacred to Śiva, Cat. — **nābha** (?), m. of a man, Cat. — **nāmaka**, n. tin, L.; the blossom of Mesua Roxburghii, Gal. — **nāman**, m. holy basil (= *tulasi*), L. — **nāyaka**, m. serpent-chief, Rājāt. — **nāsā**, f. the trunk of an elephant; *ṛśrū*, f. a round-thighed woman, R. (cf. *karabhāru*). — **nirīyā**, m. a peg in a wall (= *-danta*), L. — **pañcamī**, f. a partic. festival sacred to the Nāgas (the 5th day in the light half of month Śrāvaṇa or in the dark h^o of m^o Āśvadhā), L.; RTL. 323; — *vrata*, n., *ṛta-kathā*, f. N. of wks. — **patī**, m. a serpent-chief, MBh. — **pat-trā**, f. = *-damani*, Bhpr. — **pada**, m. a kind of coitus, L. — **parpi**, f. the betel plant, L. — **pāla**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; of a prince of Sāsikya, Daś. — **pāsa**, m. a sort of magical noose (used in battles), Mahidh. on VS. vi, 8 (cf. MBh. viii, 2586 &c.); a

kind of metre (= *-bandha*), L.; N. of Varuṇa's weapon, L.; of a man, Cat.; *ṛaka*, m. a kind of coitus, L. — **putra**, m. a young serpent-demon, Pañcad. — **putra**, n. N. of a town (= *hastina-putra*), AVPariś.; MBh.; *ṛī*, f. (prob.) id. in *ṛi-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **pushpa**, m. N. of sev. plants, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr. &c. (= Mesua Roxburghii, Rottleria Tinctoria, and Michelia Champaka, L.); (*ī*), f. = *-damani*, Bhpr.; n. the blossom of Mesua Roxb^o, Var.; — *-phala*, f. Benincasa Cerifera, L.; *ṛikā*, f. yellow jasmine, L. — **paīya** (?), m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **pota**, m. = *-putra*, Hariv. (v.l. *pannagendra*). — **pratishṭhā**, f. — **vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **phala**, m. Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.; (*ā*), f. Momordica Monodelpha, Var. — **bandha**, m. a snake as a chain or fetter, Kathās.; N. of a metre resembling the coils of a s^d, Pratāp. (cf. *-pāsa*). — **bandhaka**, m. elephant-catcher, L. — **bandhu**, m. 'e^d-friend', Ficus Religiosa, L. — **ba-la**, m. 'having the strength of an e^d', N. of Bhīma, L.; (*ā*), f. Uaria Lagopodioides, Suśr.; Sida Spinosa, L.; n. a partic. high number, Lalit. — **balī**, m. an oblation to the Nāgas (a partic. marriage ceremony), ĀpGr. ii, 15, Sch.; N. of a work attributed to Śaunaka, Cat. — **buddha**, m. N. of an ancient teacher, Buddh. — **buddhi**, m. N. of a medical author; — *nigraṇṭhu*, m. N. of his wk. — **bodha** or *dhin*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhagini**, f. 'serpent's sister', N. of the goddess Manasā, Brahmap. (cf. *-mātri*). — **bhid**, m. 'elephant-destroyer', a species of snake (v.l. for *-bhṛī*), L. — **bhūshana**, m. 'decorated with serpents', N. of Śiva, Śivag. (cf. *-cūḍa*). N. of an author, Cat. — **bhṛī**, m. a species of snake, Amphibaena, L. (cf. *-bhid*). — **bhoga**, m. a species of snake (or the coiling of a s^d), R. v, 74, 31. — **maṇḍalika**, m. a keeper or catcher of snakes, L. — **ma-ti**, f. Ocimum Sanctum, L. — **maya**, mīf (ī) n. consisting of or in elephants, Hariv. — **malla**, m. 'athlete among the e^d', N. of Indra's e^d Airāvata, L. — **mātri**, f. 'serpent-mother', N. of Su-rasā, R.; of the goddess Manasā, L.; red arsenic, L. — **māra**, m. a species of pot-herb, L. — **mudra**, m. N. of a Buddhist Sthavira; (*ā*), f. a seal-ring showing a serpent, Mālav. — **mauñjīn**, mfn. (fr. *muñjā*) wearing a snake as girdle, MBh. — **yajñōpavīta**, n. a serpent as the sacred thread; mfn., *ṛta-vat* (Hcat.) *ṛin* (MBh.), mfn. possessing it. — **yashī** and *ṛikā*, f. a post serving as water-mark, L. — **rakta**, n. red lead, L. — **raṅga** and *ṛaka*, m. an orange-tree, Śrikauṭh; L. — **raṭṭa**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 1137 (v.l. *-vaṭṭa*). — **rājī**, m. serpent-king, MBh. — **rāja**, m. id., ib. (also *jan*); a large or noble elephant, ib.; N. of an author (also *-keśava*); — *nātaka*, n., *-pad-dhati*, f., *-sataka*, n. N. of wks.; *ṛāja*, Nom. A. *ṛyate*, to become a serpent-king, Vās. — **rūka**, m. (fr. *-vṛiksha*?) the orange-tree, L. (cf. *-raṅga*). — **rūpa-dhṛik**, m. N. of an author of Mantras (among the Śāktas), Cat. — **reṇu**, m. red lead, L. — **latā**, f. Piper Betle, Bālar.; the penis, L.; N. of a woman, Rājāt. — **lekṣhā**, f. N. of a woman, ib. — **loka**, m. the world of serpents or s^d-demons (called Pātāla and thought to be under the earth), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; the race of these beings collectively, ib.; — *-patī*, m. a s^d-chief, BhP. — **vaṭṭa**, m., see *-raṭṭa*. — **vat**, mfn. consisting of serpents (MW.) or of elephants, MBh. — **vatman**, w.r. for *-vartman* or *-dhanvan*. — **vadha** (with *rasa*), m. a remedy against leprosy for the preparation of which a snake is used, Bhpr. — **vadhū**, f. female elephant, R. — **vana**, n. (in comp.) e^ds and forests or a f^o of e^ds, Vishp. iii, 16; N. of a place, L. — **vartman**, m. (l) N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. ix, 2148 (B. *-dhanvan*). — **vardhana** and *-varman*, m. N. of men, L. — **vallari**, f. Piper Betle, Bhpr. — **vallī**, f. id., R. (also *ī*, Śiś. ix, 35, *ṛikā*, L.); N. of wk. (also *-kalpa*, m.). — **vaśā**, f. = *-vadhū*, Mudr. — **vārika**, m. (L.) royal elephant; e^d-driver; a peacock; N. of Garuḍa; the chief person in a court or assembly. — **vāsa**, m. 'abode of snakes', N. of a lake supposed to have been formed by the valley of Nepal, Buddh. — **vīthī**, f. a row of serpents, MBh.; 's^d path', the moon's path through the asterisms Svāti (or Āsvint), Bharanī and Kṛittikā, Var. (cf. *nāga*, f. and *gaja*-v^o); N. of a daughter of Dharmā and Yami or of Kaśyapa and Yāmini, Hariv.; Pur. — **vṛiksha**, m. a kind of tree, R. (cf. *-ruka*). — **vyādhi-nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **śata**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. — **śabdi**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — **śarman**, m. N. of a Purohita, Bhadrab. — **śuṇḍī**, f. a kind of cucumber, L. — **śūra**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **śrī**, f. N.

of a princess, ib. — **sambhava**, n. red lead, L. — **sambhūta**, mfn. produced from serpents (said of a kind of pearl), Var. — **sāhvaya** (with *nagara*), n. 'the town called after elephants', i.e. Hāstina-putra, MBh. — **sugandhā**, f. the ichneumon plant (cf. *nakulī*), Bhpr. — **sena**, m. N. of a Buddh. Sthavira, MWB. 141; 192, n. lx; of a king of Āryāvarta and contemporary of Samudra-gupta, Inscr. — **stoka**, n. a species of poisonous plant, L. — **sthala**, n. N. of a village near Mathurā, Kathās. — **sphoṭā**, f. Croton Polyandrum or Tiadidum Indicum, L. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **hanu**, m. Unguis Odoratus, L. — **hantri**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **hrada**, m. a lake inhabited by snakes or serpent-demons, R. — **Nāgākha**, m. Mesua Roxburghii, L. — **Nāgāṅga**, n. N. of the town Hāstina-putra, W. — **Nāgāṅganā**, f. female elephant, L.; v.l. for next. — **Nāgāṅganā**, f. an e^d's trunk, L.; = *nāga-yashī*, L. — **Nāgāṅganā**, f. = *ga-yashī*, L. — **Nāgāṅjanā**, f. female e^d, L.; = prec., L. — **Nāgādhipa**, m. 'serpent-prince', N. of Śeṣha, L. — **Nāgādhipati**, m. 'id.', N. of Virūḍhaka, L. — **Nāgādhirāja**, m. the king of the elephants, Vikr. — **Nāgānana**, w. r. for *ṛānana*. — **Nāgānanda**, or *ṛāya*, n. 'the serpents' joy', N. of a Buddh. play ascribed to king Harsha. — **Nāgāntaka**, m. 's^d-destroyer', N. of Garuḍa, L. — **Nāgābharana**, n. N. of wk. — **Nāgābhīḍa**, m. N. of a Buddha (*ṛbhū*, of another man), Lalit. — **Nāgārātri**, m. = *ga-hantri*, L. — **Nāgārī**, m. 'serpent-foe', N. of Garuḍa, Rājāt.; Pañc.; — *giri-vivara-kalpa*, m. N. of wk.; — *tantra-homa*, m. a kind of sacrifice, Samskāra. — **Nāgārūḍha**, mfn. mounted or riding upon an elephant, W. — **Nāgārjuna**, m. N. of an ancient Buddh. teacher of the rank of a Bodhi-sattva, MWB. 192; (*-carita*, *jātaka*, *tantra*, *ṛniya* and *ṛniya-dharma-sāstra*, n. N. of wks.); (*ī*), f. N. of a rock-cavern, Inscr. — **Nāgālabu**, f. a kind of gourd, L. — **Nāgāvalokita**, n. elephant-look (turning the whole body, as a mark of Buddha), Divyāv. — **Nāgāsana**, m. 'snake-eater', a peacock, Kāv.; N. of Garuḍa, Pañc. — **Nāgāhva**, n. 'the town called after elephants', Hāstina-putra, L.; (*ā*), f. Mesua Roxburghii, Rasar.; a kind of Champaka, L.; a kind of bulbous plant, L. — **Nāgāhvaya** (with *putra*), n. = prec. n. (cf. *nāga-sāhva*), MBh.; m. a kind of plant, R.; N. of Tathāgata-bhadra, L. — **Nāgēndra**, m. serpent-chief, MBh.; Suśr.; a large or noble elephant, Kāv.; (*ī*), f. N. of a river, Śatr. — **Nāgēśa**, m. N. of a prince, Buddh.; of a man called also *daiva-jīva*, Cat.; of Patañjali, L.; (also *-bhaṭṭa*) = *nāgojī-bh* (*ṛa-vivaraṇa*, n. N. of wk.); n. N. of a Liṅga in Dārūka-vana, Śivap. — **Nāgēśavara**, m. a kind of plant, Pañcar.; N. of a man, Rājāt.; (*ī*), f. N. of the goddess Manasā, Cat.; n. N. of a Liṅga, Śivap.; — *ṛīrtha*, n. N. of sev. sacred bathing-places, ib. — **Nāgōda**, n. (*nāga + uda* or corrupted fr. next) armour for the front of the body, L. — **Nāgōdara**, m. N. of a medical author, L.; n. a kind of decay of the fetus in the womb, Car.; = prec., L. — **Nāgōbheda**, m. N. of a sacred spot where the river Sarasvatī reappears, MBh. — **Nāgōpavītin**, mfn. = *nāga-yajñāp*, Hcat.

Nāgaka, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

Nāgin, mfn. covered with or surrounded by serpents, Hariv.; (*ī*), f. Piper Betle, L.; a kind of bulbous plant, L.

Nāgila, m. N. of a man, Śatr.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, HPariś.

1. **Nāgī**, f. of *nāga*. — *ja*, n. the blossom of Mesua Roxburghii, L.

2. **Nāgī**, in comp. for *nāga*. — *ṛbhū*, to be changed into a serpent-demon, Rājāt.

नागम्मा *nāgammā*, f. (Prākṛ. for *na-aqamya*?) N. of a poetess, Cat.

नागय्य *nāgayya*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

नागर *nāgara*, mīf (ī) n. (fr. *nagara*) town-born, t^o-bred, relating or belonging to a t^o or city, t^o-like, civic, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; spoken in a t^o (said of a partic. Apabhraṃśa dialect; cf. *upa-n*), Sāh.; polite, civil, Śak. v, ½ (v. l. for *ṛika*); clever, dexterous, cunning, Dhūrtan; bad, vile, L.; nameless, L.; m. a citizen, MBh. &c.; (= *paura*) a prince engaged in war under partic. circumstances (opp. to *yāyin* &c. and also applied to planets opposed to each other), Var.; a husband's brother, L.; a lecturer, L.; an orange, L. (cf. *nāga-raṅga*); toil, fatigue, L.; desire of final beatitude, L.; denial of knowledge, L.; (*ī*), f. Euphorbia Antiquorum, L.;

= *deva-nāgarī*, Col.; a clever or intriguing woman, W.; n. dry ginger, Suśr.; the root of *Cyperus Peruvianus*, L.; a partic. virtuous character, Hcat.; a kind of coitus, L.; N. of sev. places, L. = *khaṇḍa*, n. N. of ch. of Skandap. = *ghana*, m. = *mustā*, L. = *tā*, f. cleverness, dexterity, Dhūrtan. = *nripati*, m. a prince engaged in war under partic. circumstances (also applied to planets in opposition to each other), Var. = *mustā*, f. a species of *Cyperus* grass, L.; *ṛaka*, n. its grain, Bhpr. = *yāyī-graha*, m. pl. planets opposed to each other in various partic. ways, Var. (cf. above). = *sarvasva*, n. N. of wk. = *sena*, m. N. of a prince, Hcat. = *stri*, f. townsman, female citizen, R. *Nāgarāvalambikā*, f. (prob.) N. of a woman, Buddh. *Nāgarāhva*, n. dry ginger, L. *Nāgarōṭhā*, f. = *ṛa-mustā*, L.

Nāgaraka, m. (ikā) n. living in a town (opp. to *āryayaka*), L.; clever, cunning, L.; m. a citizen, L.; chief of a town, police-officer, Śak. (v. l. for *ṛika*); applied to planets opposed to each other, Var. (cf. *nāgara-nripati* and *yāyī-graha*), an artist, W.; a thief, W.; (ikā) f. N. of a female slave, Mālav.; n. dry ginger, Suśr.; a kind of metre, Col.

Nāgarika, mfn. born or living in a town, civic, Kāv.; Pur.; polite, courtly, Śak. (cf. *ṛitti*, below); clever, cunning, Pañc.; m. inhabitant of a town, (esp.) chief of a town, police-officer, Śak. (v. l. *ṛaka*); n. the toll raised from a town, Pān. iv, 3, 75, Sch. = *pura*, n. N. of a town, Cat. = *bala*, n. the guard of a police-officer, Daś. = *ṛitti*, f. a courtly manner or style, Śak. v. 4.

Nāgarayaka, mfn. belonging to a town, city-like, civic, g. *kallyā-ādi*.

Nāgaraya, n. town-life, shrewdness, g. *puro-hitādi*.

नागरमर्दि *nāgaramardi*, m. patron. fr. *nāgara-mardin*, g. *bāhu-ādi*.

नागरीट *nāgarīṭa*, prob. w. r. for *nāgarīṭa*, m. intriguer, match-maker, L.

नागुली *nāguli*, f. N. of a town, Col.

नागोजि *nāgoji*, m. N. of a grammarian (also *ṛi* or *ṛi-bhaṭṭa* [cf. *nāgēśa*], author of a gloss on Kaiyaṭa's Comm. on Pat. [= *nāgēśa-vivaraṇa*], of a gram. wk. called *Paribhāṣendū-śekhara* &c.); = *padhātā*, f. N. of wk.; = *bhaṭṭīya*, n. a work of N^o-Bh^o.

नागोच *nāgoba*, m. N. of an author (1780), Cat.

नागुजित *nāgnajit*, m. a descendant of Nagnajit, ŚBr.; (ṛi), f. a daughter of Nagna-jit (N. of one of the wives of Kṛishṇa), Hariv. (w. r. *nagnajit*); BhP. x, 61, 13 (where metri causa *jiti*).

नाचिक *nācika*, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.

नाचिकेत *nāciketā*, m. (ṛi) n. relating to Naciketa or Na-ciketas, KathUp.; Tār.; m. (with *agni*) a partic. fire, ib.; (sc. *agni*) any fire, L. (w. r. *nāciketū* or *nācīchika*); N. of an ancient sage (son of Uddālaki), MBh. (cf. *tri-nāciketa*). = *prayoga*, m., *ṭopākhyāna*, n. N. of wks.

नाचिराज *nācīrāja* and *nācoka*, m. N. of poets, Cat.

नाचीन *nācina*, m. N. of a people, MBh.

नाचक *nājjaka*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

नाट *nāṭa*, m. or n. (√ *naṭ*; g. *ardharcādi*) dancing, acting, a dance, L.; m. (in music) N. of a Rāga; of a serpent-demon, Buddh. (cf. *naṭa*); pl. of a people, Rājat. (= *karnāṭaka*, L.); (ṛi), f. (scil. *bhāṣā*) the language of the Nāṭas. = *bhaṭṭika-vihāra*, m. N. of a monastery, Buddh. (v. l. *naṭa-bh*). = *sūtra*, n. N. of wk. *Nāṭāmra*, m. the water-melon, L.

Nāṭaka, m. (ṛi) n. acting, dancing, W.; m. an actor, dancer, mime, R.; N. of a mountain, KalP.; (ikā), f. a kind of Upa-rūpaka or drama of the second order, Sāh. &c.; any show or representation, Bālar. vii, 76; (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇi; (akṛi), f. the court of Indra, L.; n. any play or drama, Hariv.; Kāv. &c. (personif. as m. MBh. ii, 453); a kind of play, the first of the Rūpakas or dramas of the first order, Sāh. &c. = *candrikā*, f., = *dīpa*, m., = *paribhāṣā*, f., = *prakāśa*, m. N. of wks. = *prapañca*, m. course or arrangement of a drama, W. = *ratna-kośa*, m.,

= *lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wks. = *vidhi*, m. mimic art, dramatic action, MW. *Nāṭakākhyaṇika-darśana*, n. N. of one of the 64 Kālās, L. *Nāṭakāvatāra*, m. N. of wk.

1. *Nāṭaki*. See *ṛika*, above.

2. *Nāṭaki*, ind. for *ṛika*; with √ *kṛi*, to make into a play, Hariv.

Nāṭakiya, mfn. dramatic, Śiś. ii, 8; (ā), f. an actress or dancing girl, Bhar.; Daś.

Nāṭakeya, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

Nāṭayitavya, mfn. to be played (a drama), Ratnāv.; Bālar.

Nāṭāra, m. the son of an actress, L.

Nāṭikā, f. of *ṛika*, q. v.

Nāṭita, n. mimic representation, a gesture (in comp. also *ṛika*), Kālid.; Ratnāv.; Bālar. &c.

Nāṭin, mfn. dancing; see *saṇḍhyā-n*.

Nāṭeya or *Nāṭera*, m. the son of an actress or a dancing girl, L. (cf. *ṛāra*).

Nāṭya, n. dancing, mimic representation, dramatic art, Kāv.; Pur. &c. (*ṛyena*, ind. with a gesture, Kālid. &c.); the costume of an actor, BhP. (cf. below). = *darpaṇa*, m. N. of wk. = *dhara*, mfn. wearing an actor's costume, BhP. i, 8, 19. = *dharmikā* or *dharmī*, f. the ruler of dramatic representation, L. = *pradīpa*, m. N. of wk. = *priya*, mfn. fond of dancing (Śiva), L. = *rāsaka*, n. a kind of play consisting of one act, Sāh. = *lakṣhaṇa*, n., = *locana*, n. (and *na-kāra*, m.) N. of wks. = *varga*, m. N. of ch. of the Nāma-liṅgānūsāsa by Amara-siṅha. = *veda*, m. the science of dancing or mimic representation, Caṇḍ.; Daśar. = *vedī*, f. stage, scene, Kathās. = *sāla*, f. dancing-room, GaruḍaP.; a theatre, W. = *sāstra*, n. = *veda*, Mālav.; = *pravaktṛi*, m. the author of a work on dramatic art, L. = *śekhara*, m. N. of wk. *Nāṭyāgāra*, n. dancing-room, Bhar.

Nāṭyācārya, m. dancing-master, Mṛicch.; *ṛyaka*, n. the office of a d^o-m^o, Pañc. *Nāṭyālabu*, f. a kind of gourd, Gal. (v. l. *nāḍī*). *Nāṭyōkta*, f. dramatic phraseology, Sāh. *Nāṭyōcita*, mfn. (song) fit for a dramatic representation, Dhūrtas.

नाड *nāḍa*, n. (fr. *naḍa*) = *nāla*, a hollow stalk, L.; (ā), f. N. of a partic. verse, Vait. = *pit*, m. or n. N. of a place, ŚBr.; (ṛi), f., see below.

Nāḍayana, m. a more remote descendant of Naḍa, Pāp. iv, 1, 99; = *naka*, mfn. iv, 3, 80, Sch.

1. *Nāḍi*, m. the son of Naḍa, Pāp. iv, 1, 99, Kās.

2. *Nāḍi*, f. any tube or pipe, (esp.) a tubular organ (as vein or artery of the body), BhP. (cf. *nāḍī*). = *oira*, n. a weaver's shuttle, L. = *m-dhama*, mfn. swelling the veins, causing a quicker pulse, agitating, Kād.; Bālar.; terrifying, W.; m. a goldsmith, L. (cf. *pāñca-janya-nāḍim-dh*). = *m-dhaya*, mfn. drinking or sucking through a tube, L. = *patra*, n. Colocasia Antiquorum, L. = *maṇḍala*, n. the celestial equator, L.

Nāḍika, mfn. ifc., id., BhP.; (ā), f. a hollow stalk, Jyot.; any tubular organ (as a vein or artery of the body), KātyŚr.; Sch.; a measure of time = $\frac{1}{4}$ Muhūrta, Var.; Mālatī. &c.; a measure of length = $\frac{1}{4}$ Daṇḍa, MārKp.; v. l. for *nāḍikā*, Kām. v, 51; n. Ocimum Sanctum, Bhpr. = *kā-datta*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *kā-ṛitti*, n. equinoctial circle, Gol.

Nāḍī, f. (fr. *nāḍa*, nom. *ḍī*, RV. x, 135, 7) the tubular stalk of any plant or any tubular organ (as a vein or artery of the body); any pipe or tube, RV. &c. &c.; a flute, RV.; Kāth.; the box of a wheel, TS.; Kāth.; a fistulous sore, Suśr.; the pulse, W.; any hole or crevice, Kathās.; a sort of bent grass (= *ganḍa-dūrvā*), L.; a strap of leather, thong, L.; a measure of time = $\frac{1}{4}$ Muhūrta, Var.; a juggling trick, deception, L. = *kalāpaka*, m. a species of plant, Bhpr. = *grantha*, m., = *cakra*, n. N. of wks. = *carapa*, m. 'stalk-legged', a bird, L. = *jaṅgha*, m. 'id.', a crow; N. of a fabulous crane, MBh.; of a Muni, L. (cf. *nāli-j*). = *jāṇā*, n.; = *dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. = *taramga*, m. a kind of poison (= *kākola*), L.; an astrologer, W.; a ravisher, debaucher (= *rata-hinḍaka*, cf. *nāri-j*), W. = *tikta*, m. a species of Nimba, L. = *datta*, m. N. of an author, Cat. (cf. *nāḍikā-d*). = *daha*, m. 'stalk-bodied', N. of an attendant of Śiva (= *bhṛīṅgin*), L. (cf. *ṛigraha*). = *nakṣatra*, n. the planet of a person's nativity (= *janma-n*), L. = *mālā*, f. N. of wk. = *nidāna*, n. N. of wk. = *m-dhama*, w. r. for *nāḍim-dh* (above). = *parikṣhā*, f. feeling a vein or the pulse, Bhpr.; N. of wk.; = *kṣhādi-cikitsā-kathana*, n. N. of wk. = *patra*, n. a kind of water-clock, L. = *prakaraṇa*, n., = *prakāśa*, m. N. of wks. = *yantra*,

n. any tubular instrument (in surgery), Suśr. = *valaya*, n. equinoctial circle, Gol. = *vigraha*, m. = *daha*, L. = *vijāna* or *niya*, n. N. of wk. = *ṛitti*, n. = *valaya*, Gol.; Sch. = *vraṇa*, m. an ulcer, fistula, L. = *śāka*, m. a species of vegetable (= *nāḍika*), Bhpr. = *sāstra*, n., = *śuddhi*, f., = *samkhyā*, f., = *samcāra*, m., = *samjāna*, n., = *samnocaya*, m. N. of wks. = *sneha*, m. = *daha*, L. = *sveda*, m. steam-bath through tubes, Car. = *hiṅgu*, n. the resin of *Gardenia Gummiifera*, L.

Nāḍika, mfn. ifc. = *nāḍī*, L.; m. *Corchorus Olor* torus and another pot-herb, Bh.; (ā), f. the wind-pipe or throat, AV.

नाडिकेल *nāḍikela* or *nāḍikela*, m. = *nārikela*, the cocoa-nut palm, L.

नाडीच *nāḍica*, m. *Colocasia Antiquorum*, L. (cf. *nāḍikā-patra*).

नाडुलेय *nāḍuleya*, m. metron. fr. *nāḍalā*, Hariv.

नाणक *nāṇaka*, n. a coin or anything stamped with an impression, Yājñ.; Mṛicch.; Hcat. = *parikṣhā*, f. the testing of coin, assaying, W. = *parikṣhin*, m. 'coin-tester', assayer, ib.

नातकुविस्सलमाहात्म्य *nātankovilsthala-māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of BhavP.

नातानतिक *nātānatika*, mfn. fr. *nata* + *anata*, Pat.

नातिकल्या *nāti-kalyāṇa*, *nāti-kovidā* &c. See 2. nd.

नात्र *nātra*, prob. w. r. for *nōtra*, q. v.

नाथ *nāth*, cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. ii, 6) *nāthate*, TS.; Kāth. &c. (*ṛi*, MBh.; Kathās.; pf. *nanātha*; aor. *anāthit*; fut. *nāthishyati* or *nāthitā*, Gr.; inf. *nāthitum*, Kathās.; ind. p. *nāthya*, Prabh.) to seek aid, approach with prayers or requests (loc.), TS.; Kāth.; to ask, solicit, beg for (gen. of thing, MBh. iii, 126, 30; cf. Pāp. ii, 3, 55; dat. of thg., Vop.; with 2 acc. Naish. iii, 25); to have power, be master, Dhātup.: Caus. *nāthayati*, to cause a person to ask for anything, i. e. to grant a request (acc.), BhP. (B.) ii, 9, 25. [Cf. √ *nādh*; Goth. *nīthan*, Old Sax. *ginātha*, *nātha*; HGerm. *genāde*, *gnade*.]

Nāthā, n. refuge, help, AV.; TBr.; m. a protector, patron, possessor, owner, lord (often ifc., esp. in names of gods and men, e. g. *govinda*, *jagan* &c.; but also m. [ā] n. possessed of, occupied by, furnished with, cf. *sa*); a husband (esp. in voc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a rope passed through the nose of a draft ox, L.; N. of sev. authors, Cat. = *kāma* (*ṛthā*), mfn. seeking help, AV. = *kumāra*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. = *tva*, n. protectorship, patronage, R. = *malla*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; = *brahmacārin*, m. N. of an author, ib. = *vat*, mfn. having a protector or master, dependant, subject, R. (= *tā*, f. MBh.); (ṛi), f. having a husband, MBh.; R.; Var. &c. = *vid* or *vinḍa*, mfn. (√ *vid*) possessing or granting protection, AV.; TāndBr. = *siṅha*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *stuti*, f. N. of a poem (called also *ātma-mandira-stotra*), ib. = *hari*, mfn. carrying a master (as cattle), Pāp. iii, 2, 25. = *hāra*, mfn. id. (but not said of cattle), ib.; cf. iii, 2, 1. *Nāthānanda-muni*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *Nāthōka* (?), m. N. of a poet, ib.

Nāthamāna, mfn. seeking help, suppliant, MBh. &c.

Nāthāya, *ṛyati*, w. r. for *nāthayati*; see √ *nāth*, Caus.

Nāthitā, mfn. one who needs help, oppressed, suppliant, RV.; TS.; n. supplication, demand, request, BhP.

Nāthin, mfn. having a protector or master, Hariv.; R.

नाद *nāda*, m. (√ *naḍ*) a loud sound, roaring, bellowing, crying, RV. &c. &c.; any sound or tone, Prāt.; R. &c. (= *śabda*, L.); (in the Yoga) the nasal sound represented by a semicircle and used as an abbreviation in mystical words, BhP.; a praiser (= *stōtri*), Naigh. iii, 16. = *śrīka*, f. N. of wk. = *tā*, f. the quality of sounding, RPrāt. = *dīpaka*, m. orn. N. of wk. = *pnrāpa*, n., = *bindūpaniśad*, f. N. of wks. = *vat*, mfn. pronounced with sound (as letters), sonant, Kās.

Nāḍi, mfn. sounding, roaring, PārGṛ.

नāḍita, mfn. made to resound; ifc. sounding with, reverberant, MBh. &c.; n. sound, noise, ib.

नāḍin, mfn. sounding, resonant, howling, roaring &c.; ifc. = prec., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; pronounced with sound, sonant, Śiksh.; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a Brāhman changed into an antelope, ib.

नादर nādara, 1. *nādeya* &c. See 2. *nā*.

नादिक nādika, m. N. of a country, Buddh.

नादिग nādiga, m. N. of a man, Cat.

नादेय 2. nādeya, mf(ī)n. (fr. *nādi*) coming from or belonging to a river, fluvial, aquatic, VS.; R.; Suśr.; m. Saccharum Spontaneum or Calamus, Rotang, L.; (f); f. N. of sev. plants (Teshania Aegyptiaca, Premna Spinosa &c.), L.; n. rock-salt, Suśr.; antimony, L.

नāḍyā, mfn. = prec. mfn., RV. ii, 35, 1 (?); TS.

नाथ nāth, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. ii, 5) *nādhate*, occurring only in *n. nādhama*, seeking help, asking, begging, RV. (cf. *nāth*).

नāthas, n. (prob.) = *nātha*, help, refuge, RV. x, 65, 5.

नādhita, mfn. oppressed, needy, suppliant, RV. i, 118, 8; 182, 7.

नान nāna, m. N. of a man (also *-bhātā*), Cat.; (ā); f. coin (= *nāṇaka*), Hcat.

नानकचन्द्रदेय nānaka-candrodaya, m. or n. N. of a poem by Deva-rāja.

नानद nānada, n. N. of a Sāman, Br. (w.r. *nānanda*).

नानदमान nānadamāna, mfn. (√*nard*, Intens.) sounding loudly, roaring lustily, Hariv.

नाना 1. nānā, ind. (Pān. v, 2, 27; g. *svardī*) differently, variously, distinctly, separately, (often used as an adj. = various, different, distinct from [with instr., e.g. *viśvaṃ na nānā Sambhūmā*, 'the Universe is not distinct from Śō', Vop.; rarely mfn., e.g. *nārīṣu nānāsu*, Pañcar.] esp. in comp.; cf. below), RV. &c. &c.; = *vinā*, without (with instr., abl. or acc.), Pān. ii, 3, 32. — **kaṇḍa**, m. a species of bulbous plant, L. — **karapa**, n. variation, Divyāv. — **karmān**, mfn. one who has performed many sacrifices, Āpast. — **kāmā**, m. pl. many desires or wishes, ŚBr. — **kāra** (*nāḍē*), mfn. manifold, various, Var.; Rājāt. — **kāram** (or *-kritya*, or *-krītā*), ind. Pān. iii, 4, 62; Kās. — **kshetra-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **gati**, m. 'moving in different ways', the wind, Kir. — **gotra**, m. belonging to different families, MānGr. — **graha**, m. taking separately (used to explain *avagraha*), RPrāt. — **cetas** (*nānā*), mfn. of different mind, ŚBr. — **jana**, m. pl. d° people or tribes, TāpBr. — **jātiya**, mfn. belonging to d° kinds or classes, Pat. on Pān. v, 2, 21. — **tanu**, mfn. one who has assumed d° bodies, BhP. — **tantra**, mfn. performed separately, ĀpŚr. — **tma** (*nātmā*) different souls (in comp.); — **paksha**, m. the assertion that there are differences, KapŚ. — **svādīn**, m. one who so asserts, ib. — **tyaya** (*nāḍ*), mfn. various, manifold, ChUp. — **tva**, n. difference, variety, manifoldness, Br.; MBh. &c.; — **vāda-tattva**, n. N. of wk. — **dāna**, n. pl. 'various presents', N. of ch. of PSarv. — **dig-deśa**, m. sg. the regions or countries of the different quarters; (ā), ind. from everywhere, Katn.; Hit. — **dikshita**, m. N. of sev. authors, Cat. — **devata** (ĀpŚr., Sch.), — **devatya** (ĀitBr.), mfn. relating or addressed to different gods. — **deśa**, m. sg. d° regions or countries, MBh.; R.; *tyaya* (Hcat.) or *tya* (MBh.), mfn. coming from d° c° (as princes). — **dharma** (*nānā*), mfn. having d° customs, AV. — **dhātu** (in comp.), various minerals or gramm. roots; — *prakriyā*, f. N. of a grammar wk.; — *śata*, n. a hundred v° m.; MW.; — *samākīrṇa*, mfn. filled with v° n°, ib. — **dhishnya** (*nānā*), mfn. having d° earth-mounds or side-altars, ŚBr. — **dhī** (*nānā*), mfn. (pl.) having d° minds or views, RV. — **dhvani**, n. any musical instrument with more than one tone, L. — **nargha-mahā-ratna-maya** (*nānā*), mf(ī)n. consisting of d° precious jewels, Kathās. — **nāma-nirūpaṇa**, n. N. of ch. of GaṇP. — **pakshi-gaṇākīrṇa**, mfn. filled with flocks of various birds, MW. — **patrakā**, f. N. of a partic. personification, MānGr. — **pada**, n. a different or independent word, Prāt. (*-vat*, ind., ib.); *dyā*, mfn. belonging to it, TPrāt. — **pāthaka**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **prakāra**, mfn. various, manifold, R.; Suśr. — **prabhṛiti** (*nānā*), mfn.

beginning differently, ŚBr. — **prastāva** (*nānā*), mfn. having a different prelude (as a Sāman), ib. — **phala-maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of various fruits, Hcat. — **bija**, n. pl. v° kinds of grain, ŚrS. — **buddhi-ruc**, mfn. one whose mind delights in v° things, MBh. — **brahma-sāma-tva**, n. manifoldness of the Brahma-sāman, Lāty. — **bhātā**, m. N. of an author (= *nāna-bh*), MW. — **bhāva**, mf(ā)n. various, manifold, Vajracch. — **bhūta**, mfn. id.; TPrāt., Sch. — **maṇas** (*nānā*), mfn. of v° minds, TS. — **man-trāṅgha-siddhi-mat**, mfn. having plenty of v° magic formulas, Kathās. — **mṛga-gaṇa**, m. pl. flocks of v° animals, MW. — **yudha-lakṣhaṇa** (*nāḍyā*), n. N. of wk. — **yoga**, m. manifoldness, Kap. — **ratnakara-vat**, mfn. having a mine of various jewels, Var. — **rathām**, ind. in v° or separate chariots, RV. — **rasa**, mfn. containing v° passions or emotions (as a drama), Mālav. — **rūpa**, n. pl. v° forms or shapes, R.; (*nānā*), mfn. multifarious, manifold, AV.; Br.; Mn. &c. (*pā-lā*, f. ŚBr.). — **samutthāna**, mfn. following v° occupations, R. — **rtha** (*nāḍ*), mfn. having a different aim or object, KathUp.; containing some other sense (as a new sentence), VPrāt.; having d° meanings (as a word of d° m°), Gr.; L.; — *koṣa*, m. — *dhvani-mañjarī*, f., — *mañjarī*, f., — *ratna-tilaka*, m. or n., — *ratna-mālā*, f., — *śabda-koṣa*, m., — *śabda-ratna*, n., — *śabddharmasāna*, n., — *samgraha*, m. N. of dictionaries; — *sandigdghārtha-vicāra*, m. N. of a Nyāya wk. — *liṅga*, mfn. different, various; — *tva*, n., TAr. — *varṇa*, m. pl. v° colours, R.; mf(ā)n. many-coloured, variegated, Var.; Suśr.; Hcat.; — *tva*, n., MBh.; *nākrīti*, mfn. pl. of different colours or shapes, Bhag. — *vāda-samgraha-grantha*, m. N. of wk. — *vidha*, mfn. of various sorts, multifarious, manifold, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *śānti*, f. N. of wk. — *viśyā*, mfn. consisting of more than one village or tribe, MaitrS. — *virya* (*nānā*), mf(ā)n. having different powers or effects (as herbs), AV.; Br.; — *lā*, f. TāpBr. — *vikṣhiya*, mfn. coming from d° trees, ĀpŚr. — *vipṭa-maya*, mf(ī)n. composed in d° metres, Sāh. — *veśhākṛiti-mat*, mfn. of d° garb and shape, MBh. — *vrata* (*nānā*), mfn. having d° customs or observances, TS. — *śāstra* (in comp.) d° sciences or scientific works; — *stārtha-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk.; — *striya*, mfn. taken from d° wks., Hcat. — *samvāśika*, mfn. living in d° places, belonging to d° communities, Buddh. — *samutthāna*, mfn. of d° duration, TAr. — *sāma-vat*, ind. liked d° Sāmans, Lāty. — *sūra*, m. pl. d° sons, TAr. (*-tva*, n. ib.); (*nānā*), mf(ā)n. illuminated by d° sons, RV. — *stri*, f. pl. women belonging to d° castes, Mn. — *nānābha*, mfn. pl. having more than one membrane or cover, ŚBr. — *nānāshadha* (in comp.), various herbs or drugs; — *pariccheda* and — *vidhi*, m. N. of wks.

nānānām, ind. differently, in various ways, RV.

नानान्द nānāndra, m. (fr. *nānāndrī*) a husband's sister's son, g. *biddī*. — **drāṇa**, m. patron. fr. *nānāndra*, g. *haritādi*.

नानू nānū, m. N. of a man, Cat.

नान्त nānta, n. (√*nam*) praise, eulogy, Uṇ. iv, 159, Sch.; wonder, L.; m. a sage, L.; N. of Śiva, L.

नान्द nānda, mf(ī)n. relating to Nanda (*upapurāṇa*), Madhus.

nāndana, n. (√*nand* or *nandana*) a pleasure-garden, paradise, SV.; ĀitUp.

nāndī for *nādi* in comp. — **kara**, m. = *di-ē*, L. — **datta**, m. N. of an author, Cat. (cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 63, Kās.).

nāndika, n. = *ndī-śrāddha*, Samskāra.

nāndin, m. = *ndī-kara*, L.

nāndī, f. (√*nand*) joy, satisfaction, pleasure, RV.; MBh.; eulogium or praise of a deity, (esp.) a kind of blessing pronounced as a prologue to a drama, Mricch.; Kālid.; Sāh.; Prātā. &c.; (in music) a partic. measure; = *dvādaśa-tūrya-nirghoṣha*, L. — **kara**, n. (in dram.) the speaker of the prologue; a proper N., Kās. on Pāp. vi, 3, 63. — **ghoṣha**, m. a proper N., ib. — **nāda** (Mudr.) and — **nināda** (Kathās.), m. shout of joy. — **paṭa**, m. the lid or cover of a well, L. — **pura**, n. N. of an eastern town, Pāp. v, 4, 74, Kās.; *ṛaka*, mfn. iv, 2, 122, Kās.; — **bhājana**, n. a partic. water-verse, Uttamac. — **mukha**, mf(ī)n. having a cheerful face, Sighās.; (*khi rātri*, f. end of night, daybreak, Lalit.); m. pl. (with or scil. *pitara*; also *khaḥ pitri-gaṇa*) a class of deceased ancestors to whom a partic. Śrāddha is offered (according to some the 3 ancestors preceding the great-grandfather), GṛS.; Yājñ.; Pur. &c.;

= *nāndī-paṭa*, L.; (f), f. a female ancestor sharing in the N° Śrāddha, W.; a kind of grain, Suśr.; N. of a metre, Col.; n. (Hcat.) = *śrāddha*, n. a Śrāddha offered to a class of deceased ancestors (cf. above), Cat.; *ḍha-nirūpaṇa*, n., *ḍha-paddhati*, f., *ḍha-pra-yoga*, m. N. of wks. — **rava**, m. shout of joy, MBh. — **visāla**, m. a proper N., Pāp. vi, 3, 63, Kās. — **śrāddha**, n. = *nāndī-mukha-ṣṭ*, Cat. — **nāndika**, m. a post in a door-way set up for good luck, W.

nānduka, m. N. of a man, Pañc.

नान्यदेव nānya-deva, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

नापि nāpi. See under 2. *nā*.

नापित nāpitā, m. (Uṇ. iii, 87 *nāp*°; / *snā*?) a barber, a shaver, ŚBr.; ŚrGṛS.; Mn. &c.; RTL. 374, 459; (f), f. the wife of a barber. (Cf. *vapṭri*.) — **grīha**, n. a barber's shop, L. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. shaving tackle, L. — **vāstu**, n. a b°'s dwelling; *stuka*, mf(ī)n. Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. — **śālā** and **likā**, f. a b°'s shop, L.

nāpitāyāni, m. the son or offspring of a barber, Pāp. iv, 1, 158.

nāpitya, m. id., Pāp. iv, 1, 152, Kās.; n. the trade or business of a barber, W.

नाभ nābh, f. (√*i. nabh*) an opening, fissure, spring, RV. ix, 74, 6.

nābha, ifc. (mfn.) = *nābhi*, navel, navel, central point (cf. *abha-nābha*, *vajra-n*°, *su-n*° &c.); ni. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a son of Śruta and father of Sindhudvīpa, BhP.

nābhā, loc. of *nābhi* (for *-bhan*). — **nēdishtā** (*nā*°), m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata and author of RV. x, 61; 62, TS.; Br.; mfn. (also *°shthiya*) relating to or composed by N° or Br.

nābhi, f. (prob. fr. √*i. nabh*, 'to burst asunder or into a hole'; ifc. f. *i* or *ī*, Vām. v, 49) the navel (also n°-string, cf. *-krīntana*), a navel-like cavity, RV. &c. &c. (in later language also m. and *°bhī*, f.); the navel of a wheel, ib. (also m., L., and *°bhī*, f.); centre, central point, p° of junction or of departure, home, origin, esp. common o°, affinity, relationship; a near relation or friend, ib. (m., L.); musk (= *mṛga-n*°), L.; m. or f. musk-deer, Megh. 53 (?); BhP.; m. a chief (= central point) of (gen.), Ragh. xviii, 19 (cf. *maṇḍala-nābhi-tā*); a sovereign or lord paramount (= *mukhya-rāj*), L.; a Kshatriya, L.; N. of a grandson of Priya-vrata (son of Agnidhra and father of Rishabha), Pur.; of the father of Rishabha (first Arhat of the present Avastaripiṇ), L. [Cf. Angl. Sax. *nafu*, *nafela*; Germ. *naba*, *Nabe*, *na-bolo*, *Nabel*; Eng. *nave*, *navel*.] — **kaṇṭaka**, m., — **kūpika**, f. a protruding or ruptured navel, L. — **krīntana**, n. the cutting of the n°-string, Gobh. — **gandha**, m. the odour of musk or of the m° deer, Megh. 53. — **guḍaka**, m. — **kaṇṭaka**, L. — **gupta**, m. N. of a son of Hiraṇyaretas and of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa ruled by him, BhP. — **golaka**, m. = *kaṇṭaka*, L. — **cakra**, n. (magical) navel-circle, Cat. — **cohedana**, n. = *-krīntana*, W. — **ja**, m. 'navel-born', next, L.; n°-dirt, Gal. — **janman**, 'id.', N. of Brahmā (said to have first appeared on the lotus sprung from the n° of Viṣṇu), L. — **ḍāta**, mfn. (for 1. see 2. *nā*), sprung from a navel, Var. (v. 1) — **tva**, n. the state or condition of being a n° AitBr. — **daghna**, mf(ā)n. reaching up to the n°, ŚBr.; Yājñ.; — *pāda*, mf(ā)n. (a chair) with legs so high, ĀpŚr. — **nāḍī**, f. the navel string, L. (cf. *garbha-n*°). — **nāla**, u. or *lā*, f. id. (only mf(ā)n. ifc.), Ragh. v, 7. — **bhū**, m. = *janman*, Sighās. — **mātra**, mf(ī)n. — **daghna**, L. — **mūla**, n. the part of the body immediately under the n°, Var. — **vardhana**, n. (√*vardh*) = *-krīntana*, Mn. ii, 29; (√*vardh*) umbilical hernia, L.; corpulency, L. — **varsha**, m. n. the Varsha governed by Nābhi (son of Agnidhra), Pur. — **nābhy-āvarta**, m. the cavity of the navel, W.

nābhika, ifc. (mfn.) = *nābhi*, navel, Hcat.; navel of a wheel, MBh.; (ā), f. a navel-like cavity, ŚBr.; Achyranthes Atropurpurea, L. — **pura**, n. N. of a town of the Uttara-kurus, BrahmaP. — **nābhila**, mfn. g. *siddhādi*, Uṇ. iv, 125, Sch. — **nābhila**, n. (only L.) the groin of a woman; a prominent or ruptured navel; the cavity of the n°; pain, distress. — **nābheya**, m. patr. of Rishabha (first Arhat of the Jains), Satr. — **nābhya**, mfn. sprung from or being in the navel, umbilical, BhP.; m. N. of Śiva (with *nābha*), MBh.; n. a kind of sacrifice, MānGr.

नामक nābhaka, m. Terminalia Chebula, L.

नामस nābhasa, mf(i)n. (fr. nabhas) celestial, heavenly, appearing in the sky, Var.; (with yoga) N. of certain constellations, ib. (according to Bhāṭṭapala, 2, divided into 4 classes, viz. 3 Āśraya-2 Dala-20 Ākṣiti- and 7 Saṅkhyā-yogas). —योग-ध्याया, n. N. of 12th ch. of VarBṛS. and 10th ch. of Laghuji.

नामाक nābhāka, mf(i)n. belonging to or composed by Nabhāka, AitBr.; (°ka), m. (= nabhāka) N. of a Rishi of the Kaṇva family, RV. viii, 41, 2; patron. fr. nabh°, g. śivādi.

नाभाग nābhāga, m. (cf. nabha-ga, nabhāga) N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; patron. of Ambarisha, MBh.; N. of a son of Manu and father of Ambarisha, Hariv.; of a s° of Nabhāga and f° of A°, Pur.; of a s° of Śruta and f° of A°, Hariv.; of a s° of Nedishtha or Arishta or Dishta and f° of Bhaladana, Pur.; of a s° of Yayāti (grandson of Ambarisha) and f° of Aja, R.; of a grandson of Amb° and f° of Aja, ib. —dishta and —nedishtha, w. r. for nābhā-nedishtha (above). Nābhāgarishtha, m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.

Nābhāgi, m. patron. of Ambarisha, MBh.; Hariv.

नाभिजात nābhijāta, nābhimāna &c. See under 2. nā.

नाम 1. nāma, ind. (acc. of nāman) by name i.e. named, called, RV. &c. &c. (also with nāmata and nāmāni); indeed, certainly, really, of course, ib.; quasi, only in appearance, Jātak.; however, nevertheless, ib.; after an interr. = then, pray, e.g. kim n°, katham n°, kadā n°, what then? pray, what? &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; after an Impv. = may it be so, no matter, e.g. Śak. v, 8; api n° at the beginning of a sentence = perhaps, I dare say, e.g. aya esha nāma phalam icchati, this man wants perhaps a reward, Mṛicch. viii, 25; with Pot. often = would that, e.g. api nāmādhya syāt, would that it were so, Vikr. v, 18; opp. to mā n° with Pot. would that not, I should think not, e.g. mā nāma akāryam kuryāt, I hope he will not do something wrong, Mṛicch. iii, 26.

2. Nāma, in comp. for nāman, n.v. (sometimes ifc. as in satya, q.v.) = karapa, m. a nominal suffix, Nir.; n. the calling of a person (gen.) by the name of (°nāmā), Sarvad.; the ceremony of naming a child after birth, Kaus. &c.; RTL. 370; (°raṇam /kri, to perform this c°), BHP.; —prayoga, m. N. of wk. —karman, n. name-giving (cf. prec.), R. —kirtana, n. mentioning the name of (gen.), Yājñ., Sch.; (esp.) incessant repetition of the name of a god, RTL. 141; —mahātmya, n. N. of wk. —kaumudī, f. N. of wk. —kaustubha, m. or n. N. of a Stotra. —grihya, ind. while mentioning the name, ĀpŚr. —gotra, n. du. personal and family name, Gaut.; Kaus. —graha, m. mentioning a name, naming, Amar. —grahana, n. (ŚrS.; Mn.; Kāv. &c.); —grāhā, m. (AV.; Lāty.), id. —grāham, ind. = grihya, ŚBr.; Kaus. —candrikā, f., —carapa-bhāṣya, n., —carapa-vārttika, n., —cintā-māni, m. N. of wks. —caura, m. the stealer of (i.e. assumer of) another person's name, L. —jāti-graha, m. (Mn.); —jāti-grāhā, n. (Kull.) mentioning the name and race. —griha, m. N. of an author, Cat. —deva, m. N. of a man, L. —dvā-dāśī, f. a ceremony consisting in worshipping Durgā under one of her 12 appellations (Gauri, Kālī, Umā, Bhadrā, Durgā, Kānti, Sarasvatī, Maṅgalā, Vaiṣṇavī, Lakṣmī, Śivā, Nārāyaṇī), W. —dhā or —dhā, m. name-giver, RV.; AV. —dhātu, m. a verbal base derived from a noun, Pāṇ. —dhāraka, mfn. bearing only the name of (nom.), Pāṇ. ii, 91. —dhārin, mfn. bearing the name of, being called (ifc.), Kathās.; = prec., Gobh. —dhēya, n. a name, title, appellation (often ifc.); cf. kim-n°, pun-n° &c.), RV. &c. &c.; the ceremony of giving a name to a child, Mn. ii, 123 (also —karaya, n. Gobh.); —tas, ind. by name, MW. —pāda-kaustubha, m. or n. N. of wk. —nāmika, m. N. of Vishṇu, MBh. —nighaṇṭu, m., —nidhāna, n. N. of glossaries. —niyata-praveśa, m. N. of a Samādhi, L. —nirdeśa, m. pointing out by name, MW. —nau, f. a ship only by n° (not real), BHP. —paṭhana-stotra, n. N. of a Stotra. —pada, n. name, BHP. —pārāyaṇa, n., —prapañca, m. N. of glossaries. —pūrva, mfn. having a noun as first

element, ĀpGr. —bibhratin, mfn. bearing only the name, AV. —mātra, mfn. = having only the name of (nom.), Pāṇ. i, 87; n. the mere n°, Śak.; Pāṇ.; (°na) ind. nominally, merely, MW. —°trava-śeshita, mfn. having only the n° left i.e. dead, R. —mātrikā-nighaṇṭu, m. N. of a vocabulary. —māla, f. N. of sev. glossaries (also —kośa, m. and °likā, f.); —saṃgraha, m. N. of a Stotra. —māhātmya, n. N. of wk. —mudrā, f. a seal-ring with a name (engraved on it), Śak. —yajña, m. a sacrifice only in n°, Bhag. —yāthārthya-nirṇaya, m. N. of wk. —ratna-vivarana, n., —ratnākara, m., —ratnāvalī, f. N. of wks. —rasāyana and —rasa-dāya, m. or n. N. of Stotras. —rūpā, n. du. name and form, Br.; Up. &c. (°pālmaka, mfn.); = individual being, MW. 102. —liṅga, n. the gender of nouns or a wk. treating thereof, L.; °gdkhyā-komudī(l), f., °gānuśāsana, n. N. of wks. —vat, mfn. having a name, ĀpŚr., Sch. —varjita or —vivarjita, mfn. nameless, stupid, L. —vāka, mf(i)ka)n. expressing a name; (gram.) a proper n°, MW. —vidhi, m. N. of ch. of ŚivaP. —vismṛiti, f. forgetting the name (of any one), MW. —vyūha, m. N. of a Samādhi, L. —suṇḍī, f. a kind of gourd, L. —śeṣha, mfn. having only the name left i.e. dead, Uttarar.; m. death, W. —saṃkīrtana, n. the glorification or incessant repetition of the name of a god, RTL. 105; N. of ch. of ŚivaP. —saṃgraha, m. collection of nouns; —nighaṇṭu, m., —mālā, f. N. of vocabularies. —sārōddhara, m. N. of a glossary of nouns. —siddhānta, m., —sūtra, n. pl. N. of a philos. and of a gramm. wk. Nāmā-kshara, n. pl. the syllables forming a name, n°-writing, Vikr. Nāmākhyātika, mfn. relating to nouns and verbs, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 71, Vārtt. Nāmāṅka, mfn. marked with a name, Ragh. (also °ukita, Vikr.); —śobhita, mfn. adorned with the mark of the n° or with n° and cipher, MW. Nāmādeśam, ind. by announcing one's n°, ĀpGr. Nāmānuśāsana, n. N. of a dictionary of nouns. Nāmāparādha-nirāsana-stotra, n. N. of a Stotra. Nāmāvalī, f. N. of a dictionary. Nāmāhuti-vidhi, m. N. of wk.

1. Nāmaka, mf(i)ka)n. ifc. = nāman, name, Hariv.; Kāv. &c. (cf. ānghri-, kṛita- &c.)

Nāmata, ind. = abl. of nāman, BHP. v, 12, 8; by name, namely (often with 1. nāma), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; with /kri, to give a person (acc.) a n°, call by the n° of (acc.), MBh.; with /prach, to inquire after the n° of (acc.), Śak. vii, 38.

Nāmāthā, ind. by name, AV.

Nāman, n. (prob. neither fr. /jñā nor fr. /mnā [cf. Uj. iv, 150]; ifc. f. either = m. or °mni) a characteristic mark or sign, form, nature, kind, manner, RV.; VS.; AV.; name, appellation, RV. &c. &c.; personal name (as opp. to gotra, family n°; cf. nāma-gotra above), Kāś. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 23 (often ifc. = named, called, e.g. Viṣṇu-śarma-nāmā paṇḍitaḥ, a sage named V°); merely the n° (as opp. to reality; cf. nāma-dhāraka, —mātra, —śeṣha &c.), a noun (as opp. to a verb), Nir.; Prāt.; substance, essence (in the Mīmāṃsā phil. opp. to guṇa, accidental quality); a good or great name, renown, fame (only ifc.; cf. śva-, sumantu-); water, Naigh. i, 11; nāmā, ind. by name (also joined with 1. nāma); with /kri (Kāv.) or vi-dhā (Kathās.) to call by a name; nāma (q.v.) with /grabh (grah) to mention or address by n°, RV. &c. &c.; with /bhkri, to bear or have a n°, ib.; with /kri (Br., Mn. &c.), /dā or dhā (GrS), to give a n°, call. [Cf. Zd. nāman; Gk. ὄνομα; Lat. nomen; Goth. nanō; Germ. namo &c.; Eng. name.]

1. Nāmika, mfn. relating to a name or to a noun, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 72.

1. Nāmin, mfn. having a name, RāmātUp.

नामतिक nāmātika, mf(i)n. (fr. 2. namata) dressed in woollen cloth, L.

नामि nāmi, m. N. of Viṣṇu, L.

नामित nāmīta, mfn. (√nam, Caus.) bent, bowed, R.; Mṛicch.

2. Nāmin, mfn. bending, (esp.) changing a dental to a cerebral (said of all vowels except a and ā), Prāt.

Nāmya, mfn. to be bent (as a bow), bendable, pliant, MBh. &c.

नाम्ब nāmbā, m. a species of grain, MaitrS.; ŚBr. (āmbā, TS.; Kāth.); mf(i)n. consisting of Nāmba, KātyŚr.

नाम nāmra, v.l. for namra, ĀśvŚr.

नाय nāyā, m. (√nā) a leader, guide, RV. vi, 24, 10; 46, 11 (pr. N., Sāy.; cf. āva-, go-); guidance, direction, L.; policy, means, expedient, Bhāṭṭ., Sch.

Nāyaka, m. a guide, leader, chief, lord, principal, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with or scil. sāmyasya, a general, commander; ifc. f. akā, cf. a-nāyaka); a husband, BHP.; (in dram.) the lover or hero; the central gem of a necklace (implying also 'a general', cf. nāyākāya and mahā-nāyaka); a paradigm or example (in gram.); N. of Gautama Buddha, Buddh.; of a Brāhmaṇa, Rājat.; of an author (also bhāṭṭa-n°), Cat.; n. or n. a kind of musk, L. (cf. nāyikā-cūrṇa); (ikā), f., see Nāyikā; —tva, n. leadership, R. —ratna, n. N. of a Comm. Nāyākādhipa, m. 'chief of leaders', sovereign, king, L.

Nāyākāya, Nom. Ā. °yate, to play the part of a leader; to act the part of the central gem of a necklace, Śiṣ. ii, 92.

Nāyikā, f. (of °yaka, q.v.) a noble lady, Vet.; mistress, courtesan (cf. nākādhipa-); the heroine in a drama, Sāh. &c.; an inferior form or Śakti of Durgā (of which there are 8, viz. Ugra-canḍā, Pra-canḍā, Caṇḍogṛā, Caṇḍa-nāyikā, Ati-canḍā, Cāmuṇḍā, Caṇḍā, and Caṇḍa-vatī; cf. kula-n°), Cat.; a class of female personifications representing illegitimate sexual love (they are called Balinī, Kāmēśvarī, Vimalā, Aruṇā, Medinī, Jayinī, Sarvēśvarī, Kaulēśī), RTL. 188; = next, L. —cūrpa, n. a partic. medicament, Rasar. —sādhana, n. N. of wk.

Nāyina, mfn. guiding (cf. ayuta).

नायन nāyana, mf(i)n. (fr. nayana) relating to the eye, ocular, Nyāyas., Sch.

नार nār, Vṛiddhi form of nri in comp.

—kalpi, m. (patron.), —kṛtā, mf(i)n., —namana, m. (patron.), —patya, mfn., fr. nri-kalpa-, kṛta-, —namana, —pati, Pat. —mata, m. patron. fr. nri-mat, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 9, Vārtt. —marā, m. (fr. nri-m°) N. of a demon, RV. ii, 13, 8. —medha, m. (fr. nri-m°) patr. of Śāka-pūta, RV. Anukr.; n. N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍBr. —śhādā, m. (fr. nri-śhād) patr. of Kaṇva, RV. i, 117, 8; N. of a demon, x, 61, 13.

नार nārā, mf(i)n. (fr. nara) relating to or proceeding from men, human, mortal, Mn.; Kāv.; spiritual (?), W.; m. a man, Tār. (v.l.); (pl.) water (also sg. n. and ā, f. L.), Mn. ā, 10 (prob. invented to explain nārāyaṇa); = Nārāyaṇa, L.; a calf, L.; (f.), f., see nāri; n. a multitude of men, L.; dry ginge, L. —kapāla, n. a human skull; —kuṇḍa-lā-vat, mfn. wearing h° skulls as an ornament for the ears, Prab. iv, 1. —kīṭa, m. a kind of worm, L.; one who disappoints expectations excited by himself, L. —candra, m. N. of an author (cf. nara-°); —padhati, f. N. of his wk. —jivana, n. gold, L. —haya, n. (with yuddha-) a fight between man and horse, Hariv. (v.l. nara-h°). Nārōpāyana (?), m. N. of a man, Pravar.

Nārāyaṇā, m. (patr. fr. nāra, q.v.) the son of the original Man (with whom he is generally associated, e.g. Mn. i, 10; he is identified with Brahmā, ib. 11; with Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa, Tār.; MBh. &c.; the Apsaras Urvaśī is said to have sprung from his thigh, Hariv. 4601; elsewhere he is regarded as a Kāyapa or Āṅgira, also as chief of the Śādhya, and with Jains as the 8th of the 9 black Vāsudevas); the Puruṣa-hymn (RV. x, 90, said to have been composed by N°), ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (as synonym of Viṣṇu) N. of the 2nd month (reckoning from Mārgaśīrṣha), Var.; a mystical N. of the letter ā, Up.; N. of a son of Ajā-mila, BHP.; of a son of Bhū-mitra or Bhūmi-mitra (a prince of the dynasty of the Kāṇvāyana), Pur.; of a son of Nara-hari, Kṣhīṭis.; of sev. men, authors and commentators (also with ācārya, kavi, gārgya, cakra-cūḍamani, daiva-vid, dharmādhipārin, paṇḍita, paṇḍita-dharmādhipārin, paṇḍitācārya, parivrajā, bhāṭṭa [cf. below, and bhāṭṭa-n°], bhāṭṭācārya, bhāṭṭa-raḍa, bhārati, bhīṣaj, muni, yati, yātiśvara, rāya, vāndya, vādīśvara, vidyā-vinoda, vaiṣṇava-muni, śarman, sarasvatī, sarva-jña, sārva-bhauma); mf(i)n. relating or belonging to Nārāyaṇa or Kṛishṇa, MBh. &c. (m. pl. the warriors of K°, iv, 147); n. (with kṣhetra) N. of the ground on the banks of the Ganges for a distance of 4 cubits from the water, L.; (with cūrṇa) a partic. medicinal powder, Bhpr.; (with taila) a medic. oil expressed

from various plants, ib.; (f), see s.v. = *kaṇṭha*, m. N. of an author, Sarvad. = *kalpa*, m., = *kavaca*, m. or n., = *gītā*, f. N. of wks. = *gṛhya* (?), m. N. of a prince, Inscr. = *akṛavartin*, m. N. of a grammarian, *śrī-kośa*, m. N. of his wk. = *oatitra-mūlā*, f. N. of wk. = *oṛṇa*, see above. = *tattva-vāda*, m. N. of wk. = *tāra*, m. N. of an author, Col. = *tīrtha*, m. N. of an author (also *ṛya-bhikṣu* or *ṇamunt*), Cat.; of a sacred bathing-place, ŚivaP.; = *taraṅga*, m. N. of wk. = *taṭa*, see above. = *daṭa*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. = *dāsa*, m. N. of sev. authors (also = *kavirāja* or = *siddha*), Cat. = *dikṣita* and = *sūnu*, m. N. of authors, ib. = *deva*, m. the god Nārāyaṇa; L.; N. of sev. authors, Cat. = *dharma-sāra-saṃgraha*, m., = *nāma-vivaraṇa*, n., = *pad-dhati*, f., = *prabodhōtsava*, m. N. of wks. = *priya*, m. 'friend of Nārāyaṇa', N. of Śiva, L.; yellow sandal-wood, L. = *balli*, m. 'oblation to N°', a partic. funeral ceremony; N. of wk. (also = *pratyoga*, m., = *vidhi*, m., = *samarthana*, n., = *svayam-prayojana-saṅcika*, f.) = *bhaṭṭi*, f., = *bhaṭṭiya*, n. N. of wks. = *mantrārtha*, m. N. of wk. = *maya*, mf(i)n. consisting in Nārāyaṇa, representing him, Pur. = *miśra*, m. N. of an author; *śrīya*, n. N. of a wk. = *rāja* and = *labdhi*, m. N. of authors. = *varṇana* and = *varman*, n., = *vārttika*, n., = *vilāsa*, m., = *vṛitti*, f., = *śabda-vādārtha* or = *śabdārtha*, m. N. of wks. = *śeṣa*, m. N. of an author (also *śeṣa-m°*), Cat. = *śrī-garbhā*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. = *śruti*, f. (prob.) = *ṇo-panishad*, Sarvad. = *samhitā*, f. N. of a Pauranic wk. = *saras*, n. N°'s lake, BHP.; = *ro-va-mā-hātmya*, n. N. of wk. = *sāra-saṃgraha*, m., = *sūtra*, n. N. of wks. = *sūri*, m. N. of a man, Cat. = *stava-rāja*, m., = *stotra*, n., = *smṛiti*, f. N. of wks. = *svāmin*, m. N. of a poet. = *hṛdaya*, n. N. of a Stotra. *Nārāyaṇātharvaṇasīrṣhōpanishad*, f. N. of an Up. *Nārāyaṇāvali*, f. N. of a wk. on partic. funeral ceremonies. *Nārāyaṇāśrama*, m. N°'s hermitage, BHP.; N. of sev. authors, Cat.; = *niya*, n. N. of wk. *Nārāyaṇāśhōttara-sata-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. *Nārāyaṇendra*, m. N. of an author (also = *sarasvatī* and = *svāmin*), Cat. *Nārāyaṇōpanishad*, f. N. of an Up.; = *śat-tikā*, f., = *śat-sāra*, m., = *śad-artha-prakāśa*, m., = *śad-dīpikā*, f. of Comms. on it.

Nārāyaṇāya, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to be or act like Nārāyaṇa, Pañc.

Nārāyaṇī, m. N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv. *Nārāyaṇī*, f. (of *ṇa*, q.v.) patr. of Indra-senā (the wife of Mudgala), MBh.; Hariv.; N. of Durgā, Hariv.; of Lakṣmī, L.; of Gaṅgā and Gaṅḍakī, L. = *prāśnāvali*, f., = *vilāsa*, m. N. of wks.

Nārāyaṇīya, mfn. relating to Nārāyaṇa (also = *ka*, AgP.), treating of him, MBh.; n. N. of sev. wks. = *tantra*, n., = *bija*, n., = *vyākhyā* (and = *bhakti-dīpikā*), f., and = *yōpanishad*, f. N. of wks.

Nārī, f. = *nārī* below. = *shāṭhā*, m. du. 'the fire of digestion and the wind of breath', TS; = *homa*, m., Sch.

Nārīka, mf(i)n. watery, aqueous, L.; spiritual, L. (cf. *nārā*).

Nārī, f. (of *rd*, q.v.) a woman, a wife (in older language also *nārī*), RV. &c. &c.; a female or any object regarded as feminine, VS.; TĀr.; sacrifice, Naigh.; N. of a daughter of Meru, BHP.; of 2 kinds of metre, Col. = *kavaca*, m. 'having women for armour', N. of Mūlaka (king of the solar line and son of Aivaka), Pur. = *kuṇjara*, m. (?), Pañcad.

= *taraṅga*, m. a libertine, catamite, L. (cf. *nāḍī-l°*). = *tīrtha*, n. pl. N. of 5 sacred bathing-places of women, MBh. = *dūṣhāna*, n. any woman's vice (6 usually reckoned, viz. drinking spirits, keeping bad company, quitting a husband, rambling abroad, sleeping and dwelling in a strange house), W.

= *nātha*, mfn. having a woman for possessor or owner (as a house), Mfich. iv, 3. = *patana*, n. N. of a town, Cat. = *parāyaṇa*, mfn. devoted to women, MW. = *pnra*, n. gynaeceum, MBh.

= *prasaṅga*, m. addiction to women, W. = *maya*, mf(i)n. consisting only or totally of women, Bhartṛ; Kād. = *munika*, m. pl. N. of a people to the south-east of Madhyadeśa, Var. = *yāna*, n. a woman's conveyance, a litter &c., Mn. iii, 12. = *ratna*, n. a jewel of w°, an excellent w°, MW. = *vākya*, n. the word of a wife, ib. *Nārīśhāṭhā*, f. 'dear to women', Arabian jasmine, L. *Nārī-shāṭhā*, mfn. devoted to w°, fond of them, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Nārīka, f. (mfn.) = *nārī*, woman, wife, R.; n. (in Sāṃkhya) one of the 9 kinds of Tushṭī.

Nārīya, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to become a woman, Kpr. *Nārīya*, m. (prob. fr. *nārī*) N. of a son of Bhaṅga-kāra, Hariv.

Nārīya, m. N. of a man, RV.; n. the being a man, Bhadrab.

Nāraka *nāraka*, mf(i)n. (fr. *nāraka*) relating to hell, hellish, infernal; (with *loka*), m. hell, AV. (also *nārakā*, m., VS.); m. inhabitant of hell, Pur.

Nārakika, mf(i)n. hellish; m. an inhabitant of hell, L. = *kin*, mfn. hellish, being in or condemned to hell; n. = prec. m., L. = *kiya*, mfn. hellish, infernal; m. = prec. m., L.

Nāraka *nārāṅga*, m. the orange-tree (cf. *nāga-rāṅga*), Suśr. &c. (also *ī*, f., ŚārngP.); the juice of the pepper plant, L.; a libertine, L.; a living being, L.; a twin, L.; n. a carrot, L. = *pat-traka*, m. a yellow carrot, L.

Nārada *nārada* or *nāradd*, m. N. of a Rishi (a Kāṇva or Kāśyapa, author of RV. viii, 13; ix, 104; 105, Anukr.; as a Devarṣi often associated with Parvata and supposed to be a messenger between gods and men, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; among the 10 Prajā-patis as a son of Brahmā, Mn. i, 35; in later mythology he is a friend of Kṛishṇa and is regarded as inventor of the Vīṇā or lute; in ep. poetry he is called a Deva-gandharva or a Gandharva-rāja or simply Gandharva); of a son of Viśvā-mitra, MBh.; of one of the 24 mythic Buddhas, MWB. 136; of sev. men, Lalit.; HPariś.; of sev. authors, Cat. (cf. below); of a mountain, BHP.; (ā), f. the root of sugar-cane, L.; mf(i)n. relating to Nārada, composed by him, Cat. = *gītā*, f., = *tantra*, n., = *pañca-rātra*, n., = *parivrajakōpanishad*, f., = *purāṇa*, n., = *bindū-panishad*, f., = *vaṇa*, n., = *vilāsa-kāvya*, n., = *śataka*, n., = *śikṣā*, f., = *samhitā*, f., = *stotra*, n., = *smṛiti*, f. N. of wks. *Nāradaśvara-tīrtha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. *Nāradaśvadeśa*, m. N. of ch. of the GaṇP. *Nāradaśvāpanishad*, f. N. of an Up.; = *dīpikā*, f. of a Comm. on it. *Nāradaśvapurāṇa*, n. N. of an Upapur.

Nāradin, m. N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra, MBh.

Nārādīya, mfn. relating to or composed by Nārada, Cat. (also *yaka*, ib.); n. N. of sev. wks., Kād. = *krama*, m. N. of wk. = *mahā-sthāna*, n. N. of a place, Cat. = *sapta-sahasra*, n. N. of wk. = *purāṇa* and = *dīyōpapurāṇa*, n. N. of a Pur. and an Upapur.

Nāradaśv *nāradaśvāna*, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (prob. for = *nārada-v°*).

Nārasiṅha *nārasiṅha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *nara-siṅha*) relating or belonging to the man-lion (Vishṇu in his 4th Avatāra), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. the 16th Kalpa or period of the world (cf. s.v.), L.; = *nara-siṅha*, Vishṇu as m°-l°, TĀr.; BHP.; N. of a man, Inscr.; n. N. of a town, L. = *cūrṇa*, n. a partic. aphrodisiac, L. (cf. *nara-s°*). = *tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra. = *purāṇa*, n. N. of a Pur. = *śat-cakry-npanishad*, f. N. of an Up. *Nārasiṅhiya*, n. N. of a wk. on rhet. *Nārasiṅhōpanishad*, f., = *Nārasiṅhōpapurāṇa*, n. N. of an Up. and an Upapur.

Nāraka *nāraka*, m. (fr. *ī*) an iron arrow, any a°, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *ardha*); water-elephant (= *jalābha*), L.; a bad or cloudy day (?), L.; (ī), f. a goldsmith's scales; n. a kind of metre, Col. (cf. *nar°*); a partic. medicament, Car. = *ghṛita* and = *cūrṇa*, n., and = *rasa*, m. N. of partic. medicaments (cf. above). = *dur-dina*, n. a shower (lit. bad weather i.e. storm) of arrows, Ragh.

Nāraka, n. a kind of metre; (ikā), f. = *cī*, L.; a kind of metre.

Nārāyaṇ *nārāyaṇa*. See above.

Nārāṇś *nārāṇśa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *nārā-śaṅsa*) relating to the praise of a man or men, laudatory, eulogistic (as a hymn, tale &c.), TS.; Br.; Yājñ. &c.; relating or sacred to Agni Nārā-s° (applied to the Soma, RV.; to a Ric, TBr. &c.); m. N. of partic. Soma libations, VS.; TBr. &c.; m. pl. of a class of Pitrīs or Manes, ib.; (ī), f. N. of partic. verses or formulas, n. a tale or legend in honour of liberal men, L. = *paṅkti*, mfn. (sacrifice) performed with 5 Soma-libations called Nārāṇśas, AitBr. ii, 24, 3 (w. r. *nar° p°*).

Nārāṇśya *nārāṇśya*, m. N. of a man, Col. (v. l. *nar° p°*).

Nārīker *nārīkera*, m. the cocoa-nut tree, the cocoa-nut, Suśr. &c.

Nārīkela, m. id., MBh. &c. (L. also *°li* or *°li*, f.) = *kṣhāra*, m. a partic. medicament, L. = *dvīpa*, m. N. of an island, ib.

Nārīṅga *nārīṅga*, m. (Car.), *°gī*, f. (ŚārngP.) the orange-tree. = *kanda*, m. a yellow carrot, L. (cf. *nārāṅga-patṛaka*).

Nārīṣṭha *nārīṣṭha* and *nārīṣṭha-homa* (Nyāyam.) = *nārī-shāṭhā* and = *homa* (see under *nārī*).

Nārī *nārī*, f. See above.

Nārīkel *nārīkela*, m. = *nārīk°*; N. of an island, Kathās.; (ī), f. the cocoa-nut or a fermented liquor made from the milk of it, L.

Nārīca *nārīca*, n. Corchorus Capsularis, L.

Nārōjipañḍita *nārōji-panḍita*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Nārīkalpi *nār-kalpi*, *°kuṭa* &c. See *nār*, p. 536, col. 3.

Nārītika *nārītika*, mf(i)n. fr. *nārta*, g. *chedādī*.

Nārīmadā *nārīmadā*, mf(i)n. belonging to the river Nārma-dā (*pra-vāha*), Kathās.; m. metron. of a man, Hariv. 8019.

Nārīni *nārīni* (fr. *na + armin* [?]) 'not in ruins', N. of a town, RV. i, 149, 3.

Nārīyāṅga *nārīyāṅga*, m. = *nārāṅga*, the orange-tree, L.

Nāla *nāla*, mfn. (fr. *nala*, cf. *nāḍa*) consisting or made of reeds, BHP.; m. (g. *ardharcādī*, f. (ā or ī, L.) and n. a hollow stalk, (esp.) of the lotus, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; any tube or tubular vessel or vein &c. of the body, ib.; m. or n. the navel-string, Gobh.; Sch.; m. N. of a poet, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.; VP. (v. l. *nīlā*); (ī), f. an instrument for perforating an elephant's ear, L.; the stalk of a pot-herb, L.; a piece of metal on which the hours are struck = *ghaṭī*, W.; a lotus-flower, L. (cf. *nālika*); n. the urethra, Suśr.; a handle (only mf(i)n. in. ifc.), MBh. vii, 75; a partic. ornament on a chariot, R. vi, 75, 28; yellow ornament, L. = *vaṇṣa*, ni. = *nala*, a reed, L. = *veśṭhāna-sānti-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. *Nālāstra*, n. any tubular weapon (e.g. gun, cannon &c.), L.

Nālaka, ifc. (mfn.) a stalk, (esp.) a lotus-st° (cf. *cāru-n°*); (ikā), f. id., L.; N. of sev. plants (also = *pushpa*, n.), Suśr.; L.; an instrument for perforating an elephant's ears, L.; = *ghaṭī* (cf. *nāla*), Jātaka; a period of 24 minutes, Rājāt. iv, 570; hint, insinuation, enigmatical expression, Kām. v, 51.

Nālakīnī, f. a multitude of lotus flowers, a lotus lake, L.

Nālāya, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to represent the handle (of an axe); *°yita*, mfn. BHP.

Nālāyana, m., patr., also pl. Sāṃskarak.

Nālī, f. = *nāḍī*, any tubular vessel or vein &c. of the body, L.; ifc. = *°likā*, a period of 24 minutes, Sāh. = *li-jaṅgha*, m. a crow, L. (cf. *nāḍī-j°*). = *li-jaṅgha*, m. N. of a man, Daś. = *li-vraṇa*, m. = *nāḍī-vr°*, L.

Nālīka, mfn. (with *āsana*) a partic. manner of sitting, Cat.; ifc. a period of 24 minutes (cf. *śaṅḥ°*); m. a trader with (?), Pañcad.; a buffalo, L.; (ā), f., see under *°laka*; n. = *nālāstra*, L.; a lotus flower, L.; m. or n. nyrrh, L.; a kind of wind instrument, L.

Nālīnī, f. a mystic. N. of one nostril, BHP.

Nālīka, m. a kind of arrow or spear, MBh.; R. &c.; body, limb, L.; m. n. a lotus flower, L.; n. (ib.) = *°kīnī*, f. a multitude of l° flowers, a l° lake, g. *pushkarādī*.

Nālīya, mfn. (fr. *nala*), g. *saṃkṣādī*.

Nālānda *nālānda*, m. N. of a village near Rājā-griha containing a celebrated Buddh. monastery, MWB. 169 &c.

Nālādāra, m. N. of a Buddh. monastery, L.

Nālāgiri *nālāgiri*, m. N. of an elephant connected with Gautama Buddha, MWB. 406.

Nālīker *nālīkera*, m. the cocoa-nut tree or the c°-nut, Var.; Suśr. (also *°kela* as v. l.); Kāv. (also *°kerī*, f., Bālār.). N. of a district to the south-east of Madhya-deśa, Var.

नालित्ता *nālītā*, f. Arum Colocasia, L.

नालीप *nālīpa*, m. Nauclea Cadamba (?), L.

नाप 1. *nāpā*, m. (√4. *nu*) a shout of joy or triumph, RV.

नाप 2. *nāpa* = *navu*, a boat, a ship (in comp., cf. *ardha-n°*, *dvi-n°*; Pāp. v, 4, 99, 100); (*ā*), f. id., RV. i, 97, 8. — *prabharāṅgana*, n. N. of a place, AV. *Ṣvājā*, m. a boatman, sailor, ŚBr. *Ṣvōpajivana* and *vin*, m. id., MBh.

Ṣvika, mf(ī)n. belonging to a ship or boat, W.; m. a helmsman, pilot, sailor (f. *ā*), MBh.; R. &c.; n. N. of a Sāman. — *nāyaka* and *-pati*, m. 'sailor-chief', the captain of a vessel, Dāi.

Ṣvin, m. a boatman, sailor, L.

1. *Ṣvya*, Nom. P. *ṣyati*, to wish for a ship, L.

2. *Ṣvyā*, mf(ā)n. navigable, accessible by a boat or ship, AV.; MBh. &c.; m. a shipman, sailor, ĀpGr.; (*ā*), f. a navigable river, RV.; ŚBr.; n. id., Kās. on Pāp. ii, 3, 18.

नावन *nāvana*, n. (√5. *nu*; cf. 3. *nava*) a sternutatory, ŚārngS. *ṇya*, mfn. good as a st°, Car.

नावनीत *nāvanīta*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *nava-nīta*) coming from butter, Nyāyam.; mild as b°, MBh.

नावमिक *nāvamika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *navama*) the ninth, R.

नावयज्ञिक *nāvayajñika*, mfn. (fr. *nava-yajña*), with *kāla*, m. the time of offering the fruits &c. of the harvest, Pāp. iv, 2, 35, Vārt. 1.

नावर *nāvara*, m. N. of a family, Cat.

नावाकार *nāv-ākāra*, *nāv-āroha*, *nāvy-udaka*. See 2. *nau*.

नाय्य 3. *nāvya*, n. (fr. 1. *nāva*) newness, novelty, L.

नाश 1. *nāśa*, m. (√1. *nas*) attainment (see *dūṣṇ*).

नाश 2. *nāśa*, m. (√2. *nas*) the being lost, loss, disappearance, destruction, annihilation, ruin, death, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (f. *de* destroying, annihilating, cf. *karma-nāśa*, *graha-nāśa*, *duḥ-svapna-n°*); flight, desertion, W.; (arithm.) elimination, ib.; (f), f. N. of a river near Benares, L. — *tas*, ind. = *nāśāt*, from death, MW. — *śata* (?), m. N. of a Buddhist patriarch.

Ṣāśaka, mf(ī)kān. destroying, annihilating, removing (with gen. or cnp.), MBh. &c. (cf. *ku-n°*, *kṛīṇ-n°*); wasting, prodigal (cf. *artha-n°*).

Ṣāśana, mf(ī)n. destroying &c. = prec. (with gen. or f.), VS.; MBh. &c.; n. destruction, removal; causing to be lost or perish, Āpast.; MBh.; R. &c.; forgetting (*adhitasya*), Yājñ. iii, 228. — *kara*, mf(ī)n. destroying (f.), Kāv. *Ṣāśaniya*, n. (scil. *karmān*) expulsion from the order, Buddh.

Ṣāśayitṛ, mf(ī)trī. n. destroying, remover, VS.

Ṣāśita, mfn. destroyed, ruined, lost, Yājñ.; banished, expelled, an outcast (see next). — *samgraha*, m. intercourse with an outcast, Buddh.

Ṣāśin, mfn. perishing, perishable, Mn.; Prab. (cf. *a-n°*); f. *de* destroying, removing, MBh.; Hariv. &c.

Ṣāśuka, mf(ā)n. disappearing, perishing, being lost, TS.

Ṣāśya, mfn. liable to be destroyed or removed or banished, Bhāṣhp.; Kap. (*-tva*), n.)

Ṣāśhika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *nashṭa*) relating to anything lost, W.; m. the (former) owner of any f° object, Mn. viii, 202.

Ṣāśhīśa, f. danger, destruction, evil demon, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.

नाशिर *nāśira*, m. or n. a pressed Soma-stalk, Āryav.

नास 1. *nās*, cl. 1. *Ā-nāsate*, to sound, Dhātup. xvi, 24.

नास 2. *nās*, the strong stem of 3. *nās*, q. v.

Ṣāsā, f. the nose (either du., e. g. AV. v, 23, 3, or sg., Mn.; MBh. &c.; f. *ā*, MBh.; R. &c.); proboscis (cf. *gaja-n°*); = *dāru* (below), L.; Gendarrusa Vulgaris, L. (cf. 3. *nas* and *nāsika*). — *gra* (*śāḍ*), n. the tip of the nose, Gaut.; Śuśr. — *chidra*, n. a nostril, L. — *chinnī*, f. a species of bird with a divided beak, L. — *jvara*, m. a kind of disease of the nose (cf. *nakra*), L. — *ḍakṣiṇā-varta*, m. wearing the nose-ring in the right nostril

(marking women who have children or money), W.

— *dāru*, n. a piece of wood projecting like a nose over a door, L. — *nāha*, m. obstruction of the n°, Suśr. — *ṇtika* (*śāṇ*), mfn. (a stick) reaching to the n°, Mn. ii, 46 (cf. *keśān*). — *pariśoṣa*, m. heat and dryness of the n°, Suśr. — *pariśāṣa*, m. 'n°-flow', running at the n°, ib. — *pāka*, m. a kind of inflammation of the n°, ib. (cf. *ghrāṇa-p°*).

— *puta*, m. wing of the n°, nostril, ib.; Var.; Hcat.; — *maryādā*, f. septum of the nose, Suśr. — *prati-nāha*, m. = *nāsā-nāha*, Suśr. — *pramāṇa*, n. size of the n°, ib. — *bhaṅga*, m. falling in of the n°, ib. — *mūla*, n. the root of the n°, Cat. — *yoni*, m. a weak or passionless man who has no desire for cohabitation without smelling the genitals, Bhpr.

— *rakta-pitta*, n. nose-bleeding, L. — *randhra*, n. 'n° aperture', nostril, Śiś. v, 54, Sch. — *roga*, m. disease of the n°, Suśr. — *rūḍa* (*śārḍ*) and *ṛās* (*śāṣ*), n. polypos of the n°, ib. — *vaṅṣa*, m. the bridge of the n°, ib.; Pañc. — *vabhaṅga* (*śāḍ*), m. = *nāsā-bhaṅga*, Suśr. — *vāmāvarta*, m. wearing the nose-ring in the left nostril (a mark of sorrow or childlessness), W. — *viṛoka*, m. 'nose-cavity', nostril, Śiś. v, 54 (cf. *-randhra*). — *vivara*, n. id., BhP. — *veda*, m. perforation of the nose (of cattle), Hemac. — *śoṣa*, m. dryness of the n°, W. — *samvedana*, m. Momordica Charantia, L.

— *śrāva*, m. = *pariśāṣa*, Suśr. *Ṣasōttha*, n. snot, Gal.

Ṣāsālu, m. N. of a tree, L.

Ṣāsika, m. or n. N. of a place (cf. below and *nāsika*); in some comp. = *śikā*. — *kāhetra-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *tryambaka*, m. or n. (also *nāsika* alone) N. of a locality; — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. — *m-dhama*, mfn. blowing through the nose, Pāp. iii, 2, 29; vi. 3, 66.

— *m-dhaya*, mfn. drinking through the n°, ib. — *vat* (*nās°*), mfn. having a n°, nosed, TS.

Ṣāsikā, f. a nostril; (older du.) the nose, RV. &c. &c. (f. *ā* or *ī*, Pāp. iv, 1, 55); the proboscis of an elephant, BhP.; — *nāsā-dāru*, L.; N. of Aśvinī (mother of the two Aśvins), L. — *gra* (*śāḍ*), n. the point of the nose, Bhag. (*-tas*, ind.). — *chidra*, n. (MānŚr.), — *chinnī*, f. (L.), — *pāka* and — *puta*, n. (Suśr.) = *nāsā-chidra* &c. = *mala*, n. 'nose-dirt', nose-mucus, snot, Śak. Sch. — *mūla*, n. = *nāsā-m°*, L. — *rajju*, f. a nose-string, Mjicch. vi, 2. — *śrotas*, n. a nostril, Gobh. (w. r. *-śr°*).

Ṣāsikya, mf(ā)n. being in or coming from the nose, ChUp.; Vait.; uttered through the n°, nasal, Prāt.; Hcat.; m. any nasal sound, Śiksh.; a partic. n° s° related to the so-called Yamas, Prāt.; du. the two Aśvins (= *nāsatyau*), L.; pl. N. of a people in Dakṣiṇā-pātha, Var.; AVParīś.; n. the nose (also *-ka*), L.; N. of a town, Pāp. vi, 1, 63, Vārt. 3.

Ṣāsya, n. the nose-cord (of a draught-ox &c.), Mn. viii, 291; (prob.) an errhine (in next). — *grāsam*, ind. putting into the mouth as if it were an c° (to be put into the nose), swallowing easily, Hariv. 15996.

नासय *nāsatyā*, mfn. (prob. fr. √2. *nas*, Caus.) helpful, kind, friendly (mostly m. du., as N. of the Aśvins, RV.; later m. sg. N. of one of the A's, the other being then called *Dasra*); relating or belonging to the A's, MBh.; (*ā*), f. the constellation Aśvinī, L. (The derivations fr. *na* + *asatyā* or fr. *nāsā* + *tya* or fr. *nā* + *satya* are very improbable.)

नासिर *nāsira* or *nāsira*, n. the van of an army, Kād.; Hcar.; m. a champion who advances before the line, L.

नास्तिक *nāstika* &c. See under 2. *nā*.

नास्तितद *nāstitada* or *nāstida*, m. the mango tree.

नाह *nāha*, m. (√*nah*) binding, tying, L.; obstruction (cf. *nāsā-n°*); trap or snare for catching deer, L.

नाहल *nāhala*, m. a man of a barbarous or outcast tribe; pl. N. of a non-Āryan people (= *mleccha*), L.

नाहुष 1. *nāhusa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *nāhus*) neighbouring, kindred; m. neighbour, kinsman, RV.

2. *Nāhusa*, m. (fr. *nāhusa*) patron of Yāyāti, MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a serpent-demon, YāyP.

Ṣāhushī, m. patr. of Yāyāti, L.

नाहाभाइ *nāhnābhāi*, m. N. of Rāma-kṛishṇa (son of Dāmodara), Cat.

नि 1. *nī*, ind. down, back, in, into, within (except AV. x, 8, 7 always prefixed either to verbs or to nouns; in the latter case it has also the meaning of negation or privation [cf. 'down-hearted' = 'heartless']; sometimes w. r. for *nīḥ*); it may also express *kshepa*, *dāna*, *upa-rāma*, *ā-sraya*, *moksha* &c., L. [Cf. Zd. *nī*; Gk. *ἐ-ν*; Slav. *ni-su*; Germ. *ni-dar*, *ni-der*, *nieder*; Angl. Sax. *ni-ther*, Eng. *ne-ther*, *be-neath*.]

नि 2. *nī* (for *nī*), mfn. See *ṛita-nī*.

नि 3. *nī*, (in music) the 7th note (for *nī-shadha*).

निंस *nins*, cl. 2. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxiv, 15) *nins-te*, Bhāṭ. (*ninsate*, *ninsata* and p. *ninsāna*, RV.; *ninsse*, *ninsva*, Kās. on Pāp. viii, 3, 58; pf. *ninsse*, aor. *aninsishṭa*, fut. *ninsishyate*, *ninsitā*, Gr.) to touch closely, kiss, salute. (Perhaps fr. *nī-nans*, Des. of √*nam*, like *lips* fr. *li-laps* &c.; cf. √*niksh*.)

Ṣinsin, mfn. touching, kissing (f.), cf. *netra*).

निः *nīḥ*, for *nīs* (q. v.) before a sibilant and rarely before *k*, *kh*; p. ph. = *kāhetra*, mf(ā)n. having no military caste, BhP. (*ṇtre*, ind. when there was no m° c°, ib.); — *karaṇa*, n. depriving of the m° c°, ib.; *ṇriya*, mfn. = *ṇra*, mfn., Bālār. — *śāśka*, mf(ā)n. free from fear or risk, not afraid of (comp.); careless, secure, Hariv.; Kāv. &c. (also *ṇkita*, Pañc.); (am), ind. fearlessly, securely, easily, MBh.; R. &c.; m. (in music) a kind of measure or dance; (*ā*), f. absence of fear or hesitation; (*ayā*), ind. without f° or h°, ŚārngP.; — *līla*, m. (in music) a kind of dance; — *supta*, mfn. sleeping calmly, Śāntiś.

— *śāstru*, mfn. free from enemies, Kathās. — *śābda*, mf(ā)n. noiseless, silent, still, MBh.; R. &c.; n. or n. silence (*ḍam* √*kri*, to make no noise), R.; (*an*), ind. noiselessly, MBh. (cf. *nī-ś*); — *nīśala*, mfn. (night) noiseless and motionless, Kathās.; — *padam*, ind. with soundless i. e. inaudible steps, R.; — *sam-ṇṛitta*, mfn. become noiseless, R.; — *stimita*, mfn.

— *nīśala*, MBh.; — *śravat*, mfn. (tear) flowing noiselessly, Rājāt. — *śama*, m. uneasiness, anxiety, L. — *śāraṇa*, mf(ā)n. defenceless, unprotected, Rājāt. — *śārkara*, mfn. free from pebbles (as a bathing-place), R. — *śālāka*, mfn. free from grass &c., lonely, solitary, Mn. vii, 147. — *śāśka* and *śāśka*, mfn. (fish) having no scales, L. — *śāśya*, mfn. freed from an arrow or from thorns or from pain, MBh. &c. (v. l. *vi-ś*); (*am*), ind. without pain, easily, willingly, Dāi. — *śāstra*, mfn. weaponless, unarmed, Rājāt. — *śāśha*, mfn. branchless; — *tā*, f. Kād.; *ḍkhi* √*kri*, to deprive of branches, ib.

— *śukra*, mfn. without fire or energy, AtBṛ. viii, 23. — *śūka*, mfn. without a beard or awns (as corn), Bhpr.; merciless, cruel, Hcar.; Sighās.; m. beardless rice without any awn, L. — *śūnya*, mfn. quite empty, R. — *śṛiṅga*, mf(ā)n. hornless, Hcat. — *śe-śha*, mf(ā)n. without remainder, (either =) finished, passed away (*kalpa*), Hariv. (*śhaṇ* √*kri*, to destroy completely, MBh.); (or =) complete, whole, entire, all, MBh.; R. &c.; at beg. of comp. (= *am* or *ena*, ind.) totally, completely; — *ḍkṛit*, mfn. eating one's meals without any remainder, Viṣṇ.; — *tas*, ind. wholly, entirely, Rājāt.; Suśr.; — *tā*, f. complete destruction, MBh.; Pañc.; — *bhagna*, mfn. totally broken, Hariv.; — *mushita*, mfn. totally robbed out, Kathās.; *śhāna*, mf(ā)n. = *nīḥ-śha*, MW.; *śhaya*, Nōm. P. *ṣyati*, to destroy totally, Prab. ii, 33; *śhita*, mfn. having nothing left, totally consumed or finished or destroyed, R.; Pañc.; Rājāt. — *śōka*, mfn. free from sorrow or care, Hariv.; Rājāt. — *śōdha*, mfn. not to be cleansed or purified; clean, pure, L. — *śmānu*, mfn. beardless, L. (w. r. *nī-ś*). — *śrama* and *-śra-yaṇī*, w. r. for *nī-ś*. — *śrī*, w. r. for *nīḥ-svī*.

— *śrīka*, mfn. deprived of beauty, ugly, MBh.; unfortunate, inglorious, ib.; Pur.; — *tā*, f. misfortune, want of good luck, MW. — *śrenī*, f. = *nī-śrenī*, L.; the wild date tree, L.; *ṇikā*, f. a ladder, Dharmastām.; a kind of grass, L.; *ṇi-pushpaka*, m. a species of thorn-apple, L. — *śreyāṇī*, f. = *nī-sraya-ṇī*, Gal. — *śreyasa*, mf(ī)n. 'having no better', best, most excellent, MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, L.; n. the best i. e. ultimate bliss, final beatitude or knowledge that brings it, KaushUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; belief, faith, L.; apprehension, conception, L. — *kara*, mfn. conferring final happiness or emancipa-

tion, W. — **shaṅga**, w. r. for *-saṅga*. — **shamdhī**, g. *sushamādi*. — **shāmam**, ind. at the wrong time, unseasonably, L. (cf. Pān. viii, 3, 88). — **shyan-dana**, n. a trickling or flowing down, streaming, dropping, Say. (= *ni-syanda*, m.). — **samsāya**, mfn. undoubted, certain, MBh.; R. &c. (also *°yita*, Kād.). not doubtful, not doubting or suspecting, MBh.; Ragh.; (*am*), ind. undoubtedly, surely, MBh.; R. — **samskāra**, mfn. uneducated, ill-mannered; — *-tā*, f., Kād. — **samkāksha**, mfn. not perplexed or confused, L. (w. r. *ni-s*). — **samkalpa**, mfn. having no determination or will, Nyāyas. — **samkshobha**, mfn. unshaken, Jātakam. — **samkhyā**, mfn. innumerable, numberless, Inscr. — **saṅga**, m. absence of attachment, entire concentration, BhP.; mfn. unobstructed, moving freely, MBh.; unconnected, separated, detached, Kap.; not attached or devoted, indifferent to (loc.), Prab.; Vedānt.; free from worldly attachment, unselfish, disinterested, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*am* or *ena*), ind. without interest, without reflection, at random, R. ii, 21, 12 (w. r. for *-sankam?*); BhP. iv, 8, 31; m. N. of a man, Cat.; — *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. absence of attachment, unselfishness, indifference, Pur. &c. — **saolva**, mfn. without a minister or councillor, Subh. — **sapacāra**, mfn. not moving about, not leaving one's home, Rājat.; m. not taking a walk, Mālatim. — **sapājña**, mfn. senseless, unconscious, MBh.; R. &c. — **sattva**, mfn. without existence, unsubstantial (*-tva*, n.), Vajracch.; unenergetic, weak, impotent, wretched, miserable (*-tā*, f.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; deprived of living beings, Pañc.; insignificant, mean, low, W.; n. want of power or energy, insignificance; non-existence, W. — **satya**, mfn. untrue, false; — *-tā*, f. falsehood, insincerity, Kām.; Hit. — **sapatatī**, mfn. destitute of offspring, childless, Rājat. — **saptāna**, mfn. id., MW. — **samdigdha**, mfn. not doubtful, certain; (*am*), ind., MBh. &c. — **samdoha**, mf(ā)n.; (*am*), ind. = prec., Kathās.; Kull. — **samdhī**, mfn. having no joints perceptible, well knit, compact, close, firm, Bālār. — **sapatana**, mf(ā)n. having no rival, not sharing the possession of anything with another, MBh.; R.; not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor, ib.; unrivalled, unparalleled (*-tā*, f.), Kād.; having no enemies, MW. — **samā**, f. 'matchless', N. of a Surāṅganā, Siṅhās. — **sampāta**, mfn. affording no passage, blocked off, Hariv.; m. thick darkness, midnight, L. — **sambandha**, mfn. without relatives, MW. — **sambādha**, mfn. not crowded, lonely, solitary; — *-velā*, f. a time when there is no crowding in the streets, Daś. — **sambhrama**, mfn. not perplexed, unembarrassed (with infm.), Rājat. — **sarapi**, mfn. pathless, impracticable, Hcar. — **sarpa**, mfn. free from snakes, Pañc. — **salila**, mfn. waterless, Rājat. — **saha**, mf(ā)n. not able to support or resist (comp.); powerless, weak (*-tā*, f., *-tva*, n.), Kāv.; Rājat.; Kathās. (comp. *-tara*, Siṅh.); intolerable, irresistible, W. — **sahāya**, mfn. without helpers, unassisted, Mālatim. — **sādhāra**, mfn. supportless; (*am*), ind. Siṅh. xviii, 46. — **sādhvāsa**, mf(ā)n. fearless, bold, Hariv.; Kāv.; (*am*), ind. fearlessly, boldly, Rājat.; — *-tā*, f. (Jātakam.), *-tva*, n. (R.) fearlessness, boldness. — **sāmarthya**, mfn. unfit, unsuitable, MBh. — **sāmānya**, mfn. extraordinary, uncommon, Rājat. — **sāra**, mf(ā)n. sapless, pithless, worthless, vain, unsubstantial (*-tā*, f., *-tva*, n.), Hariv.; Var.; Kāv.; Pur.; m. Tropis Aspera or a kind of *Syopāka*, L.; (in music) a kind of time (also *sāru* and *°ruka*); (*ā*), f. Musa Sapientum, L.; *°ruka*, n. a kind of diarrhoea, BhPr. — **sālā**, mf(ā)n. being out of the house, AV. — **sīman**, mfn. unbounded, immeasurable, infinite, grand, Kāv. — **sukha**, mfn. joyless, sad, unhappy, MBh.; disagreeable, distressing, W. — **sugrīva**, mf(ā)n. freed from Sugriva, R. — **suvarpa**, mfn. deprived of gold, Mṛicch. ix, 7. — **sūtra**, mfn. without thread, Naish.; helpless, ib. — **sūnu**, mfn. sonless, Viddh. — **somaka**, mfn. moonless, Veniś. — **sambha**, mfn. having no posts or pillars, Kām.; having no support or help, BhP. — **stuti**, mfn. praising nothing, MBh. — **sthāman**, mfn. powerless, weak, Deśin. — **sneha**, mf(ā)n. not unctuous or greasy, Mn.; Pañc.; not wet, dry, R.; insensible, cold, unfeeling (with *prati*), Kāv.; Pañc. (*-tva*, n.); not longing for, indifferent, MBh.; not loved, uncared for, hated, disagreeable, Kathās.; Pañc.; m. ungreasing, Dhātup.; (*ā*), f. Linum Usitatissimum, L.; — *-phalā*, f. Solanum Diffusum, L. — **spanda** (cf. *nish-p*), mfn. motionless, Kathās.; Naish.; — *-tva*, n. Sāh. (also *ni-sp*).

— **sparśa**, mfn. hard, rough, Kād.; — *-gūtra*, mfn. rough-limbed, Divyāv. — **sprīha**, mf(ā)n. free from desire, not longing for (loc. or comp.), abstaining from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c. (*-tā*, f. Yājñ.); (*am*), ind., Pān. viii, 3, 110, Kās. — **sphura**, mfn. (heart) not throbbing, Mālatim. x, 13. — **syanda** = *ni-s*. — **sva**, mfn. deprived of one's own, indigent, poor, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *-tā*, f. poverty, Var. — **I. -svana**, mfn. soundless, Kathās. — **svabhāva**, m. want of property, poverty, Sāntiś.; mfn. 'unpropertyed,' void of peculiarities, Sarvad. — **svādu**, mfn. insipid, tasteless, W. — **svādhyāya-vashat-kāra**, mfn. neither studying the Vedas nor offering burnt sacrifices, VP. — **svāmikā**, f. having no lord or husband, Kathās. — **svī-kṛta**, mfn. (*svī* in comp. for *-sva*) deprived of one's property, impoverished, Var. — **svī-bhūta**, mfn. id., Daś.

Nir for *nis* (q.v.) before vowels and soft consonants. — **agha**, mfn. having no degrees (of latit. or long.); — *-tva*, n. Sūryas. — **agāka**, mfn. receiving no share, Yājñ. — **agānu**, mfn. rayless, MBh. — **aksha**, mfn. having no dice, W.; having no latitude, ib.; m. the place of no ¹⁰ i.e. the terrestrial equator, Sūryas.; — *-deśa*, m. the equatorial region, ib. — **akshara**, mfn. not knowing the letters, HParīś. — **agni**, ¹⁰nika, mfn. having no (consecrated) fire, MBh. — **agra** or **-agra**, mfn. divisible without remainder, Lil. — **agha**, mf(ā)n. sinless, free from faults, Rājat. — **ākūsa**, mfn. unchecked (lit. not held by a hook), uncontrolled, independent, free, unruly, extravagant (*am*, ind.; — *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *°śaya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to unfetter, Kād. — **ānga**, mf(ā) or *n*. incomplete, Sāh.; having no resources or expedients, Hit. — **āngula**, mfn., Pān. v, 4, 86, Kās. — **āngulī**, mfn. fingerless, Kāv. — **ajina**, mfn. without a skin or hide, L. — **ājāna**, mf(ā)n. unpainted, spotless, pure, simple, Up.; MBh. &c.; void of passion or emotion, W.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of an attendant of Ś, Hariv.; of sev. authors, Cat. (also with *yati*; *°ndhīka*, n. N. of wk.) n. the Supreme Being, W.; (*ā*), f. the day of full moon, L.; N. of Durgā, L. — **ātisāya**, mfn. unsurpassed (*-tva*, n.), Hariv.; Pañc. &c. — **atiōra**, mfn. inviolable, HParīś. — **atya**, mf(ā)n. free from danger, secure, infallible (*-tva*, n.), Kāv. &c.; unblamable, faultless, Kir.; causing no pain, Suśr. — **adhiśhṭhāna**, mfn. having no resting-place or basis, supportless, untenable, MBh.; R.; independent, Sāmk. — **adhva**, mfn. one who has lost his way, L. — **aukrośa**, mf(ā)n. pitiless, hard-hearted (*-tā*, f.), MBh.; R.; m. mercilessness, cruelty, R.; — *-kārin*, mfn. acting pitilessly, MBh.; — *-tar*, ind. in a cruel manner, Pañc.; — *-yukta*, mfn. uncompassionate, hard-hearted, R. — **anuga**, mfn. having no followers, unattended, Rājat. — **anugraha**, mfn. ungracious, unkind, BhP. — **anunāsika**, mfn. not marked with the Anunāsika, not nasal, Vop. — **anubandha**, mfn. showing no secondary or symptomatic affection, Car.; *°dhaka*, mfn. having no indicative letter, Pat. — **anumāna**, mfn. not bound to conclusions or consequences, Tattvas. — **anuyojya**, mfn. unblamable, faultless; *°jyānu*yoga, m. the blaming of anything faultless, Nyāyas.; Sarvad. — **anurodha**, mfn. unfavourable, unfriendly, unamiable (*-tva*, n.), Kāv.; unkind towards, regardless of (loc.), Ratnāv. — **anūsa**, mfn. without the consequences or results of acts, Sāmk. — **antara**, mf(ā)n. having no interval (in space or time), close, compact, dense, uninterrupted, perpetual, constant (*-tā*, f.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; faithful, true, Pañc.; abounding in, full of (comp.), R.; Sāh.; not other or different, identical, MBh.; R. &c.; not hidden from view, W.; (*am*), ind. closely, tightly, firmly, Rit.; Suśr.; constantly, continually, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; immediately, at once, Kām.; Vet.; — *-griha-vāsin*, mfn. living in the next house, Kull.; — *-payo-dharā*, f. having closely contiguous breasts (clouds), Mṛicch. v, 15; — *-vishēsha*, mfn. (pl.) being without difference in regard to (loc.), being treated alike, MBh.; — *-sarīra*, mfn. one whose body is densely transfixed with (arrows), R.; *°rābhīya*, m. constant repetition or study, diligent exercise or practice, Prab.; *°rōkhaṇṭhā*, f. continual longing for, Ratn.; *°rōddhinna*, mfn. densely sprouted, ib. — **antarālā**, mfn. without an intervening space, close, narrow; — *-tā*, f., Siṅh. Sch. — **andhas**, mfn. foodless, hungry, BhP. — **anna**, mfn. wanting food, starving, MBh.; Suśr.; giving or yielding no food, BhP.; (*°nne*), ind. during a famine, ib. — **anvaya**, mfn. having no offspring, childless, Rājat.; unconnected, unrelated, Mn. viii, 198; 331; illogical, unmethodical, W.; not com-

mitted in the presence of others, Mn. viii, 332; without retinue, unaccompanied, Bhaṭṭ. — **apa**, mfn. waterless, R. — **apakrama**, mfn. not to be escaped from, GopBr. — **apatya**, mfn. childless; — *-tva*, n., Car. — **apatrapa**, mf(ā)n. shameless, impudent, confident, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c. — **aparādha**, mf(ā)n. unoffending, guiltless, blameless (*-tā*, f.), Vikr.; Kathās. &c.; m. faultlessness, innocence; — *-vat*, mfn. innocent, R. — **apavarta**, mfn. not returning, W.; (in arithm.) = next. — **apavartana**, mfn. not to be divided by a common divisor, Gol. — **apavāda**, mfn. blameless, BhP.; not admitting of any exception (also *-ka*), Pat. — **apahnava**, mfn. unconcealed, Sāh. — **apāya**, mfn. imperishable, MBh. (also *°yin*, Kāv.); infallible, R.; Suśr.; free from harm or evil, MW. — **apēksha**, mf(ā)n. regardless of, indifferent to, independent of (loc. or comp.); desireless, careless, indifferent, disinterested, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also *-ka*, BhP.); (*am*), ind. regardlessly, accidentally, MBh.; Daś.; (*ā*), f. (R.) — *-tā*, f., (Kathās.), *-tva*, n. (RāmātUp.) disregard, indifference, independence; *°kshita*, mfn. regardless, Prab.; disregarded, Daś.; *°kshin*, mfn. indifferent, independent, MBh.; *°kshya*, mfn. not to be regarded, Bhartṛ. — **abhiprāya**, mfn. purposeless, Kathās. — **abhibhava**, mfn. not subject to humiliation or disgrace, Bhartṛ.; not to be surpassed, MW. — **abhimāna**, mfn. free from pride, BhP. — **abhilāpya**, mfn. unutterable, inexpressible, Sarvad. — **abhilāsha**, mfn. not desirous of, indifferent to (comp.), Sāk. — **abhisamdhāna**, n. absence of design, Sāmkhyas., Sch.; *°samdhin*, mfn. free from egoistic designs, Sāmk. — **abhimāna**, mfn. = *-abhim*, MBh.; unconscious, ib. — **abhyāsa**, mfn. unanointed, not rubbed in, Car. — **abhra**, mfn. cloudless, MBh.; (*°e*), ind. when the sky is c^o, ib.; Suśr. — **amarsha**, mfn. not impatient, apathetic, MBh.; R. (v. l. *nir-ām*). — **amitra**, mfn. free from enemies, ib.; m. N. of a son of Nakula, MBh.; of a son of the king of Tri-garta, ib.; of a son of Khaṇḍa-pāṇi (or Daṇḍa-p^o), Pur. (w. r. *nir-ām*); of a son of Ayutāyus, ib.; of a sage considered as Śiva's son, ib. (v. l. *nir-ām*). — **ambara**, mf(ā)n. undressed, naked, MBh.; Kathās. — **ambu**, mfn. abstaining from water, BhP.; destitute of w^o, MBh. — **argala**, mfn. unbarred, unimpeded, free, irresistible, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*am*), ind. freely, Rājat.; — *-vāc*, mfn. of unrestrained language, Viddh. — **artī**, mfn. painless, Car. — **artha**, mf(ā)n. void of wealth, poor, Mṛicch.; useless, vain (*-kāla*), a useless quarrel, MBh.; meaningless (*-tā*, MārkaP.); (a consonant) having no following vowel, VPṛāt., Sch.; m. (*°thā*) loss, detriment, Tāt.; pl. nonsense, R. — **arthaka**, mf(ā)n. useless, vain, unsuccessful, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*am*, ind., R.; Bhartṛ.; — *-tva*, n., Mṛicch.); unmeaning, nonsensical, MBh.; (said of a consonant) = *-artha*, VPṛāt., Sch.; n. (in phil.) a nonsensical objection; (in rhet.) an expletive. — **arbuda**, m. or n. N. of a hell in which the wicked are punished by excessive cold, Buddh. — **alamkāra**, mfn. unornamented, R. (B.), Sch. — **alamkāritī**, f. (in rhet.) want of ornaments, simplicity. — **avā**, mfn. unprotected, RV. i, 122, 11, Say. (only gen. *-avāsyā*, perhaps one who calls, fr. *√ru* or ind. p. fr. *√so?*). — **avakāsha**, mf(ā)n. wanting room, crowded (said of a hell), BhP.; out of place or time, unseasonable, inconvenient, Hcar.; — *-tā*, f., Kād.; *°fi-√kri*, to remove from its place, Ragh. ix, 28 (C.), Sch. — **avagraha**, mfn. unrestrained, independent, free, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*°he*, ind. where there is room to move freely, MBh.); self-willed, headstrong, W. — **avadoha-tva**, n. (?), Kauś., Sch. — **avadya**, mf(ā)n. unblamable, unobjectionable, Up.; MBh. &c. (*-tva*, n., BhP.); n. blamelessness, excellence (*-vat*, mfn., MBh.); n. or m. a part, high number, Lalit. — **avadhi**, mfn. unlimited, Bhavabh.; Rājat.; endless, infinite, Sarvad. (also *°dhika*). — **avayava**, mfn. having no limbs or members; not consisting of parts, indivisible (*-tva*, n.), Sāmk.; Sarvad. &c. — **avarodha**, mfn. unrestrained, unopposed, BhP. — **avalamba**, mfn. supportless (lit. and fig.), Sāk.; *°bana*, mf(ā)n. id., ib. (v. l.); belonging to nobody, Hcar.; n. want of a prop or of reliance, MW. — **avaseśa**, mfn. without a residue, complete, whole, R. &c.; (*°shena* and *°sha-tas*), ind. completely, totally, fully, Hariv. — **avasāda**, mf(ā)n. not cast down, cheerful, Git.; anxious, eager, W. — **avaskṛita**, mfn. (prob.) clean, pure, MBh. (cf. *an-avaskara*). — **avastāra**, mfn. not strewn or covered, bare, BhP. — **avahālikā**, f. a fence, hedge, outer wall, L. — **avyaya**, mf(ā)n. undecay-

ing, eternal, W. — *aśana*, mfn. abstaining from food, Hariv.; n. going without food, fasting, L. — *aśva*, mfn. without horses, Kathās.; — *puruṣa*, mf(ā)n. w^o h^o and men, MBh. — *āstra*, mfn. weaponless, R.; Caurap. — *asthi*, mfn. boneless (as flesh), Suśr. — *ahamantambha*, mfn. free from the fetters of egotism, BhP. — *ahamkāra*, mfn. free from egotism, unselfish, humble, MBh.; BhP.; m. a partic. heaven, Hcat.; — *ārin*, mfn. free from the sentiment of egotism, BhP.; — *krīta*, mfn. having no self-consciousness or personality, BhP.; = next, MBh.; BhP.; — *krīti*, mfn. free from egotism or pride, humble, BhP.; BhP.; — *krīya*, mfn. having no personality or individuality, BhP.; (ā), f. absence of egotism or selfishness, ib. — *aham*, mfn. devoid of self-conceit or selfishness, BhP.; — *mati* and *māna*, mfn. free from the sentiment of egotism, ib. — *ahna*, m., Pāṇ. viii, 4, 7, Kāś. — *ākāṅkṣa*, mfn. expecting or wishing nothing, desireless, hopeless, Kathās.; Pur. (also *āśhin*, MBh.); wanting nothing to fill up, complete (*vākya*), KātyŚr.; Sāh. — 1. — *ākāra*, mfn. formless, shapeless, incorporeal (*brahman*), making no appearance or show, insignificant, unimportant, MBh.; R. &c.; having no object (cf. below); m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of Viṣṇu, L.; heaven, L.; the universal spirit, god, L.; — *jñāna-vāda*, m. the doctrine that the perception of the outer world does not arise from images impressed on the mind, Sarvad.; — *locana*, n. a vacant (lit. objectless) look, Mṛicch., Sch. — *ākāśa*, mfn. having no free space, completely filled, R. — *ākula*, mfn. not too much beset, little frequented, Kathās.; not disarranged, Gīt.; unconfused, clear, calm, steady (*am*, ind.), Var.; Kāv.; Pañc.; n. perspicuity, clearness, calmness, Var.; — *dvāra*, mf(ā)n. (city) whose gates are not too much crowded, Kathās.; — *ārtam*, ind. for the sake of clearness, Var. — *ākṛiti*, mfn. formless, shapeless (Viṣṇu), Hariv.; deformed, ugly, MārKp.; m. a person who neglects his religious duties, (esp.) a Brāhman who has not duly read the Vedas, Gāṇḍ.; Mn.; MBh. etc. — 1. — *ākṛiti*, mfn. making no show &c. — *ākāra* (above), MBh. (v. l. *krīti*). — *ākṛāṇḍa*, mf(ā)n. having no friend or protector, Hariv.; finding no help from (loc.), Jātakam.; affording no shelter or protection, Kathās.; m. or n. a place that affords no p^o. MBh. — *ākrośa*, mfn. unaccused, unreviled, W. — *āgama*, mfn. not founded on revelation, MBh. — *āgas*, mfn. sinless, innocent, Ragh.; Rājat. — *āgāra*, mfn. houseless, shelterless. — *āgraha*, mfn. not insisting upon, not obstinate, Rājat. — *ācāra*, mfn. without approved usages or customs, lawless, barbarian, Hcat. — *ājīva*, mf(ā)n. not yielding subsistence, Kām. — *ādambara*, mfn. without drums; — *sundara*, mfn. beautiful w^o d^o i.e. w^o praise, b^o in itself, Rājat. — *ātahka*, mf(ā)n. free from fear or pain, not feeling or causing it, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *ātapa*, mf(ā)n. not penetrated by the sun's rays, shady, Hariv.; (ā), f. the night, L. — *ātapatra*, mfn. without umbrella, Hcat. — *ātiṭhya*, mfn. inhospitable, lonely, Kathās. — *ātmaika*, mfn. having no separate soul or no individual existence, BhP.; — *tman* or *tma-vat*, mfn. id., MBh.; — *tma-tva*, n., Vajracch. — *ādara*, mfn. showing no respect, disrespectful, Rājat. — *ādāna*, mfn. taking or receiving nothing, MBh.; m. N. of Buddha, L. — *ādharma* (*nir*), mfn. unbridled, TBr. (cf. *antar-ādḥ*). — *ādharma*, mfn. without a receptacle or a support, MBh.; — *tva*, n., Sarvad. — *ādhi*, mfn. free from anxiety, secure, Kām. — *ānanda*, mf(ā)n. joyless, sorrowful, sad, melancholy, MBh.; R. &c.; — *kāra*, mf(ā)n. causing no pleasure, afflicting, MBh.; Hariv. — *ānta*, mfn. eviscerated, having the entrails hanging out, AitBr. — *āpad*, f. no misfortune, security, prosperity, MBh.; mfn. prosperous, fortunate, secure, Ragh.; Sātr. — *ābādha*, mf(ā)n. undisturbed, unmolested, secure, MBh.; Hariv.; (*am*, ind. incontestably, Sarvad.) not disturbing, not molesting, harmless, guileless, ib.; frivolously or unreasonably vexatious (as a cause of complaint), Yājñ., Sch.; — *kāra*, mfn. not causing injury or pain, Hariv. — *ābhāsa*, mfn. without fallacious appearance, HagsUp. — *āma*, m. freedom from illness, health, welfare, MBh.; (*am*, ind. in *mayam* *Devadattāya*, or *ṭtasya*, good health or hail to D^o!, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 73, Kāś.); mfn. free from illness, healthy, well, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; causing health, wholesome, MBh. xii, 6569; complete, entire, Hariv.; infallible, secure, MBh.; R.; untainted, pure, L.; m. a wild goat, L.; a hog, a boar, L.; N. of a king, MBh. — *āmarda*, m. 'not oppressing,' N. of a king, MBh. — *āmārsha*,

— *āmītra*, see -*am*^o. — *āmīsha*, mfn. fleshless, Bhartṛ.; receiving no booty or wages, MBh.; free from sensual desires or covetousness, Mn. vi, 49; not striving after any reward, Lalit.; — *śāśin*, mfn. eating no flesh, Hit. — *āya*, mfn. having or yielding no income, profitless, W.; — *vayaya-vat*, m. having neither income nor expenditure, an idler who lives from hand to mouth, W. — 1. — *āyata*, mfn. unextended, contracted, compact, W.; — *tva*, n. shortness, compactness, Kir. viii, 17. — *āyati*, mfn. one who has no future, one whose end or destruction is at hand, ih. ii, 15. — *āyāsa*, mfn. not causing trouble or fatigue, easy, MBh.; kind, Divyāv. — *āyudha*, mfn. weaponless, unarmed, Mn.; Hariv. — *ārambha*, mfn. not undertaking enterprises, abstaining from all work, MBh. — *ālamba*, mfn. = *aval*^o; self-supported, independent; friendless, alone, Mn.; MBh. &c. (*am*, ind., R.; — *tva*, n., Hcat.); m. N. of a philosopher (worshipping the empty air as deity), Cat.; (ā), f. spikenard, L.; — *ābhanishad*, f. N. of wk. — *ālabhana*, mfn. supportless or self-supported, not resting on another, free, MBh.; R. — *ālasya*, mfn. not slothful, MW. — *ālipa*, mfn. not talking, Kathās. — *ālōka*, mfn. not looking about, R.; deprived of light, dark or blind, MBh.; Malatim.; Kām.; ifc. looking at, investigating, scrutinizing (cf. *ātma-n*^o), MBh. — *āvarana*, mfn. unveiled, manifest, evident, Venis. — *āvarsha*, mfn. (a tree) sheltering from rain, Hariv. — *āsa*, mf(ā)n. without any hope or wish or desire, indifferent, Kap.; Kāv.; Rājat. &c. (*āśam* *nir-āśam* / *krī*, to make hope hopeless i.e. giving up all hope, MBh. xii, 6647; cf. 6520); despairing or despondent of (with loc., dat., acc. and *prati*, abl., or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f. hopelessness, despair, Subh.; Hcat.; — *ka*, mfn. despairing of (abl.), MBh. viii, 3761; — *kāra*, mfn. taking away all hope, making impossible (in comp.), Gīt. xii, 20; — *guṭikā*, w.r. for *śa-g* (see under 2. *nir-āsa*, p. 553); — *tā*, f. (Bhām.). — *tva*, n. (Pañc. B.) hopelessness, despair; — *āsanna*, mfn. nearly driven to despair, Hcat.; — *sin*, mfn. hopeless, despairing, MBh. (*si-tva*, n. hopelessness, Kām.; v. l. for *śa-tva*, Pañc.); — *śi-bhāva*, m. despair, L.; — *śi-bhūta*, mfn. become hopeless, despairing, MW. — *śāśaka*, mf(ā)n. fearless, being not afraid of (loc. for infim.), Cāṇ.; (*am*), ind. without fear or hesitation, Śāmk.; — *kyā*, mfn. not to be apprehended, Daś. — *śāya*, mfn. (wound) not deep, Suśr. (v. l. for *āśraya*). — *śāis*, mfn. hopeless, despairing, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*śi-tva*, n., MBh. xii, 12440); free from desire, indifferent, Kūn. v, 76; without a blessing, W. — *śārama*, mfn. not being in one of the four periods or stages of a Brāhman's life, Kull. (*min*, id., ib.); — *pada*, mfn. (a wood) having no hermitages in it, Kathās. — *śāraya*, mfn. shelterless, R.; supportless, having or offering no prop or stay, destitute, alone, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; not deep (v. l. *śāya*), lying open, Suśr. — 1. — *śsa*, m. seatless, shelterless, MBh. — *śāśga*, mfn. unhindered (in the use of one's forces), Car. — *śaitva*, w. r. for *āśitva*, or *āśatva* (above), Pañc. — *śsu* (l), mfn., v. l. for *ambu*, MBh. — *śātha*, mf(ā)n. not interested in anything, not intent upon (comp.), Kathās. — *śāpada*, mfn. restless, homeless, portionless, objectless, MW. — *śāraya*, mfn. sinless, Divyāv. (printed *śraya*). — *śāvāda*, mfn. tasteless, insipid, unsavoury, MBh.; Hariv.; — *rasa*, mfn. (herbs) not tasting of anything, MBh. — *śāvādyā*, mfn. giving no enjoyment; — *tama*, mfn. most unsavoury, R. — *śhāra*, m. want of food, fasting, Yājñ.; mf(ā)n. having no food or abstaining from it, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — *tā*, f. foodlessness, fasting, MBh.; Kathās. — *īga*, mfn. immovable, not flickering, MBh. — *īocha*, mfn. without wish or desire, indifferent, ib. — *īndriya* (*nir*), mf(ā)n. impotent, destitute of manly vigour or strength, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; barren (a cow), KathUp.; infirm, weak, frail, Mn. ix, 18 (or = *pramāṇa-rahitā*, Kull.); having no organs of sense, L. — *īndhana*, mfn. destitute of fuel, MBh.; Hariv. &c. — *īti*, mfn. free from calamities or afflictions, Ragh.; — *ka*, mf(ā)n. auspicious, R. — *īśa*, see -*īsha*. — *īśvara*, mfn. godless, atheistic; — *vāda*, m. ath^o doctrine, MW.; — *vādin*, mfn. holding ath^o d^o, ib.; — *sāmkhya-āśtra*, n. the Sāmkhya doctrine in a restricted sense (excluding the Yoga-Sāmkhya), Sarvad. — *īśha*, n. the body of a plough, or mfn. without a pole or shaft, L. (v. l. *īśa*). — *īha*, mfn. motionless, inactive, desireless, indifferent, unanxious, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), f. (BhP.) = *tā*, f. (MBh.), — *tva*, n. (MW.), *hāvasthā*, f. (Sāh.) absence of effort or desire, indifference. — *ucchvāsa*, mf(ā)n.

not breathing, breathless, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; narrow, contracted, crowded, W.; n. breathlessness (*nīpīḍita*, mfn. afflicted by b^o); m. or n. N. of a partic. hell where the wicked cannot breathe, L. — *utkap-ṭha*, mfn. free from longing or desire, Śāk. — *uttara*, mfn. having no superior, L.; answerless, silenced, Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; n. = *tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra; — *ri-krī*, to make unable to answer, silence, Kathās. — *uttha*, mfn. irrevocable, Bhpr. — *utpāta*, mf(ā)n. free from portents, Hariv. — *utāra*, mfn. having no festivals, Ragh.; BhP.; — *udrambha*, mfn. making or showing no preparation for a festival, Śāk. — *utāha*, m. absence of exertion, indolence, Hariv.; mf(ā)n. without energy or courage, indolent, indifferent, MBh.; R. &c.; despondent of (loc.), MBh. vii, 1836; — *tā*, f., Pañc. — *utauka*, mfn. careless, indifferent, tranquil, MBh.; Kāv.; n. N. of a son of Manu Raivata, Hariv.; of one of the Saptarishis under the 13th Manu, ib. — *udaka*, mfn. waterless, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 184; BhP.; Hcat. (w. r. *ūd*^o). — *udara*, mfn. having no belly or trunk, Kāv. — *uddesam*, ind. without any statement, Kād. — *uddrāva*, mfn. immovable, undecaying, W. — *uddhati*, mfn. (chariot) not jolting, Śāk. vii, 10 (v. l.) — *udyama*, mfn. effortless, inactive, lazy, MBh. &c. — *udyoga*, mfn. id., ib.; disheartened, R.; causeless (?), MW. — *udvigna*, mfn. unexcited, sedate, calm, MBh.; R.; — *manas*, mfn. undisturbed in mind, ib. — *udvega*, mfn. = *udvigna*, ib. — *unmāda*, mfn. free from pride or arrogance, Sāh. — *upakārin*, mfn. not assisting, inefficient, Subh. — *upakrama*, mfn. not to be cured, incurable, Car.; having no commencement, BhP. — *upakriya*, mfn. not useful or profitable, Kathās. — *upadrava*, mfn. free from affliction or danger, neither inflicting nor incurring adversity, harmless, peaceful, secure, happy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (also *upadruta*) not inauspicious (as stars), Var.; — *tā*, f. absence of danger, security, Kull. — *upadhi*, mfn. guileless, blameless, honest, secure, Kāv.; — *jivana*, mfn. leading an honest life (*-tā*, f., Dhūrtas). — *pāliṭa-prakṛitika*, mfn. (prob.) one whose subjects are protected from danger or harm, Inscr.; — *tesha*, mfn. one in whom no remainder of guile is left, Buddh.; (said of Nirvāṇa), Divyāv. — *upapatti*, mfn. unfit, unsuitable; — *tva*, n. ib. — *upapada*, mfn. having no epithet, Mṛicch. x, 11; not connected with a subordinate word, Sch. — *upaplava*, mfn. untroubled, unmolested, unharmed, Śāk. iii, 1 (v. l. *upadrava*); m. 'not causing adversity,' N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *upabhoga*, mfn. not enjoying, Śāmkhyak. — *upama*, mf(ā)n. peerless, unequalled, incomparable, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a man, L.; (ā), f. N. of a Surāghana, Sighās. — *upayoga*, mfn. useless, unserviceable, Hcat. — *upala*, mfn. stoneless, g. *nirudakādi*. — *upalepa*, mfn. unsmearred, L. — *upasarga*, mfn. free from portents, auspicious, Var. — *upag-ṣishṭa*, mfn. undamaged, ib. — *upaskṛita*, mfn. unimpaired by (instr.), simple, pure, MBh. — *upasthāyaka*, mfn. unattended, Divyāv. — *upahata*, mfn. unhurt, uninjured; harmless, auspicious, Var. — *upahita*, mfn. (in phil.) without Upa-dhi or Upā-dhi (see s. v.) — *upākhyā*, mf(ā)n. destitute of all qualification, Sarvad.; inmaterial, unreal, false, non-existent, L.; indescribable, inexpressible, Naish.; — *tva*, n., Śāmk. — *upādāna*, mfn. free from desire or clinging to life, Divyāv. (cf. MWB. 44; 102 &c.). — *upādhi* (VP.) and *dhika* (BhP.), mfn. without attributes or qualities, absolute. — *upāya*, mfn. without expedients, helpless, unsuccessful, Kām. — *upēkaha*, mfn. not neglectful; free from trick or fraud, W. — *ushpatā*, f. want of heat, coldness, rigidity; — *tām* / *nī*, to bring to c^o, kill, Daś. — *ushpīsha*, mfn. without a turban or head-dress, bareheaded, Rājat. — *ushman*, &c., w. r. for *ūshm*^o. — 1. — *ūdha*, mfn. unmarried, W. — *ūda*, m. — *ūpama*, — *ūpākhyā*, w. r. for *ūd*^o. — *up* &c. — *ūshman*, mfn. devoid of heat, cold, MBh.; Hariv. (*ūmaka*, Jātakam.). — *ma-tva*, n. coldness, MBh. — 1. — *ūha*, m. a complete sentence, one having no ellipsis, W. — *ṛiṇa* (Sighās.), *ṛin* (Nār., Sch.), mfn. free from debts. — 1. — *oka*, mfn. excluding 'one,' Jyot. — *enas*, mfn. free from guilt, Śis. — *oshṭhya*, n. absence of all labials, ib., Sch. — *anushadha*, mfn. incurable, Praçad. — *gan-ḍha*, mfn. void of smell, inodorous, Suśr.; Kāv. &c.; — *tā*, f. scentlessness, Kum.; — *pushpi*, f. Salmalia Malabarica, L. — *garbha*, mfn. having no germ or sprout in it, AP. — *garva*, mfn. free from pride, humble, Rājat. — *garha*, mf(ā)n. blameless, Kathās. — *ga-*

vāksha, mfn. windowless, Kām. — **gahana**, mfn. 'knowing no difficulties', intrepid, Vcar. — **gupa**, mf(ā)n. having no cord or ring, Kāv.; having no good qualities or virtues, bad, worthless, vicious, MBh.; R. &c.; devoid of all qualities or properties, Up.; MBh. &c.; having no epithet, KātyŚr. Sch.; (said of the Supreme Being), W.; — **ka**, mfn. having no qualities, RāmātUp.; — **tatva**, n. N. of wk.; — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. absence of qualities or properties; want of good q°, wickedness, viciousness, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; — **mānasa**, mfn. of bad or vicious mind, Kāv.; **ṛātmaka**, mfn. having no q°, MBh. — **gulika**, mfn. having no pill, Kathās. — **gulma**, mf(ā)n. shrubless, MBh. — **griha**, mf(ā)n. houseless, Pañc. — **gaurava**, mf(ā)n. without dignity; (am), ind. Rājāt. — **grantha**, mfn. free from all ties or hindrances, BhP.; without possessions, poor, L.; a saint who has withdrawn from the world and lives either as a hermit or a religious mendicant wandering about naked, Var.; Buddh.; a fool, idiot, L.; a gambler, L.; murder, manslaughter, Gal.; **thaka**, mfn. unattended, deserted, alone, L.; fruitless, L.; clever, expert, L.; m. a naked Jain or Buddhist mendicant, L.; n. (?) Jainism or Buddhism, MW.; **thana**, n. killing, slaughter, L.; **tha-āstra**, n. N. of wk.; **thi**, mfn. free from knots, knotless, L.; without blemish, perfect (**thi-ramanīyatā**, Caṇḍak.); **thi-ka**, mfn. clever, conversant, L.; = **hina**, L.; m. = **thaka**, m. — **ghaṭa**, n. a great fair, crowded market, free market; a place where there is no quay or steps, L. — **ghrīṇa**, mf(ā)n. unmerciful, cruel, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; shameless, immodest, W.; (am), ind. cruelly, MBh.; (ā), f. (in *sa-nir-ghrīṇa*), — **tā**, f. (Bhartṛ.). — **tva**, n. (MārKp.) pitilessness, cruelty. — **ghoṣha**, mf(ā)n. soundless, noiseless, MBh.; **śhākhara-vimukta**, m. N. of a Samādhi. — **jana**, mf(ā)n. unpeopled, lonely, desolate, MBh.; R.; m. or n. solitude, desert, R.; Rājāt.; — **tā**, f. (Rājāt.), — **tva**, n. (Sāh.) depopulation, voidness; — **vana**, n. a lonely or unfrequented forest, MW. — **janta**, mfn. free from living creatures (worms &c.), HYog. — **ja-ra**, mfn. (in some cases *ras*, Pañ. vii, 2, 101) not becoming old, young, fresh, BhP.; imperishable, immortal, W.; m. a god, Rājāt.; (ā), f. Cocculus Cordifolius or Anethum Graveolens, L.; n. ambrosia or nectar, L.; — **panya-yoshit**, f. 'immortal courtesan', an Apsaras, Vcar.; — **sarshapa**, m. a species of mustard, L. — **jaśayā** (nir-), mfn. (snake) that has cast its skin, AV. — **jaśayā** (nir-), mfn. tattered, VS. (Mahidh.); v.l. TS. — **jālmaka**, — **jala**, mf(ā)n. waterless, dry (m. or n. a dry country, desert, waste, MBh.; R.); not mixed with water (as buttermilk), L.; **la-tayadāha**, mfn. of the colour of a waterless cloud i.e. white, fair, MW.; **ā-mīnāya**, Nom. A. **yate**, to be like a fish without water, Bhām.; **lūkādasi**, f. the 11th day in the light half of the month Jyāishtha (on which even the drinking of water is forbidden, Col. — **jalada**, mf(ā)n. cloudless, Subh. — **jādyā**, mfn. free from cloudiness, L. — **jālmaka** (nir-), mfn. maneless, TS., Sch. (cf. *jaśayā*). — **jijñāsa**, mfn. not desirous of knowing or understanding, Nyāyas, Sch. — **jihva**, mfn. tongueless, MBh.; n. a frog, L. — **jīva**, mf(ā)n. lifeless, dead, MBh. &c.; — **karana**, n. killing, striking dead (with gen.), Kathās, xvii, 15 (*—kār*); **vita**, mfn. = **jīva**; **ta-tva**, n., Vajracch. — **jūṣṭi**, mfn. having no kinsfolk, MBh. — **jūṣṭa**, mf(ā)n. ignorant, stupid, silly, Kathās. — **jyotis**, mfn. lightless, dark, Hcar. — **jvara**, mfn. feverless, healthy, L. — **daṣṭin**, mfn. (snake) not biting or stinging, AitBr. — **daṣṭa** or **daḍa**, mfn. (Prākṛ. for *drīṭa* fr. *ādrī*, cf. *ā-drī*?) unkind, malicious, censorious, slanderous; useless, unnecessary; mad, intoxicated, L. — **daṇḍa**, mfn. not punishing, MBh.; m. a Sīdra, L. (as the staffless?). — **danta**, mfn. (elephant) having no teeth or tusks, Subh. — **daya**, mf(ā)n. pitiless, unkind, cruel, hard, violent, excessive, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; unpitied by any, Mn. ix, 239; (am), ind. unmercifully, passionately, violently, greatly, Kāv. (*ya-taram*, Bhartṛ. i, 64); — **tva**, n. unmercifulness, cruelty, Kāv.; *ya-danta-daṇḍa*, m. unmerciful or passionate biting (with the teeth), Gīt.; *ya-rati-śramāṣa*, mf(ā)n. tired by p° amorous sports, Ragh. xix, 32; *yāślesha*, m. a p° embrace, Megh. 105. — **ī**. — **dara**, mfn. (fr. *ā-drī*?) cf. *daṭa*) pitiless, hard, shameless; (am), ind. excessively, strongly, L. — **darapa**, mf(ā)n. free from clefts or holes, Kām. — **daśa**, mfn. more than ten days old, happened more than ten days ago (*—tā*, f. *ApGr.*), AitBr.; Mn. &c. (cf. *a-nir-ā*). — **daśa-**

na, mfn. toothless, Hit.; **nāḥshi-jihva**, mfn. deprived of teeth and eyes and tongue, MBh. — **dasyu**, mfn. (a place) free from robbers, MBh.; Hariv. — **ī**. — **dahana**, mfn. (for 2. see *nir-dah*) not burning, W. — **dākshīnya**, mfn. uncourteous, Kād. — **dārī-drya**, mfn. free from poverty, wealthy, Kathās. — **duḥkha**, mfn. painless, not feeling or causing pain, MBh.; Kathās.; — **tva**, n. painlessness, Bhāṣhp. — **durdina**, mfn. 'free from bad weather', serene, bright, Dhanañj. — **deva** (nir-), mfn. abandoned by the gods, TS.; without gods or idols, Subh. — **dainya**, mfn. free from misery, comfortable, at ease, Kathās.; Rājāt. — **dosha**, mf(ā)n. faultless, defectless, guiltless, innocent, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; infallible, Sarvad.; — **kula-sārdvali**, f. N. of wk.; — **tā**, f. faultlessness, Sch.; *shi-karaṇa*, n. rendering innocuous, paralyzing, Bhpr.; *shi-kṛita*, mfn. cleared from guilt, MW. — **dravya**, mfn. immaterial, MBh.; without property, poor, — **druma**, mfn. treeless; *mū-√kṛi*, to deprive of trees, Vcar. — **droha**, mfn. not hostile or malicious, friendly, Rājāt. — **dvandva**, mfn. indifferent to the alternatives or opposite pairs (of feelings, as pleasure and pain), neither glad nor sorry &c., MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; not standing in mutual relation, independent (as *brahman*), MBh. i, 3315; xii, 489 = xiv, 314; free from envy or jealousy, MBh.; Kathās.; not contested, indisputed, MBh.; not double, W.; not acknowledging two principles, ib. — **dhana**, mfn. without property, poor, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (an enterprise) undertaken without money, Cāṇ.; m. an old bull, L.; — **tā**, f. (Mjich.), — **tva**, n. (MBh.; Pañc.) poverty, indigence; *nū-√kṛi* (Daś.) to make poor; *nū-√bhū* (Kull.) to become poor. — **dharma**, mfn. unrighteous, lawless, impious, Kathās.; 'unproperly', Kap. (*—tva*, n.); m. unrighteousness, in *ma-mūrkhatā*, f. unr° and foolishness, Kathās.; *mārtha*, mfn. unjust and useless, MBh. — **dhār-tarāshtra**, mfn. having no descendants of Dhṛita-rāshtra, free from them, MBh. — **dhūma**, mfn. smokeless, Malatim.; — **tva**, n., DevibhP. — **namas-kāra**, mf(ā)n. offering no homage (e.g. to the gods), not respecting any one, uncourteous, MBh.; R. &c.; unrespected, despised by all, Mn.; Bhāṭṭ. — **nara**, mfn. abandoned by men, deserted, Hariv. — **nāpaka**, mfn. coinless, penniless, Mjich. ii, 6. — **nātha**, mfn. protectorless, without a lord or guardian, Kād.; — **tā**, f., MBh. — **nābhi**, mfn. (without i.e.) not reaching to the navel; — *kaṣṭha*, n. a silken garment not reaching to the n., Kum. — **nāyaka**, mfn. having no leader or ruler, anarchic (as a country), Subh.; — **tva**, n., Nīlak. — **nīdra**, mfn. sleepless; — **tā**, f., Rājāt. — **nimitta**, mfn. without reason or motive, causeless, Nyāyas, Sch. (*—tva, n., Sāmk.); having no egoistic motive, disinterested, Kād.; (am), ind. without cause, Var.; *ta-kṛita*, mfn. produced without a visible cause, ib. — **nimeśha**, mfn. not twinkling (*caḥshus*), Śatr.; not closing the eye, Naish. — **nirodha**, mf(ā)n. unobstructed, Rājāt. — **nīda**, mfn. having no nest, BhP. — **bandhu**, mfn. without relations or friends, MBh. — **bārha**, mfn. (a peacock) without tail-feathers, Vās. — **bala**, mfn. powerless, weak, Hit. — **bāpa**, mfn. arrowless, L. — **ī**. — **bāḥha**, mfn. free from vexation or annoyance, Kathās. — **bija**, mfn. seedless, impotent (*—tva, n., Tattvas.); (ā), f. a sort of grape without seeds or stones, L. — **bud-dhi**, mfn. senseless, ignorant, stupid, N. jich.; Pañc. — **bussa**, mfn. free from chaff; *si-kṛita*, mfn. freed from chaff, husked, L. — **bodha**, v.l. for *buddhi*, q. v. — **ī**. — **bhakta**, mfn. (medicine) taken without eating, Suśr. — **bhaya**, n. fearlessness, security, Hcar.; mf(ā)n. fearless, not afraid of (comp.); free from danger, secure, tranquil (am), ind. fearlessly &c.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a son of the 13th Manu, Hariv.; — **bhima**, N. of a play; — *rāma-bhāṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhara**, mf(ā)n. 'without weight or measure,' excessive, vehement, violent; deep, sound (as sleep), ardent (as an embrace), Kāv. &c.; full of, abounding in, Kathās.; Pur. &c. (also *rita* with instr., Cat.); (am), ind. excessively, violently, very much, deeply, soundly, Kathās.; Hit.; *ra-nīdra*, f. sound sleep, Hit.; *ra-parirambha*, m. a passionate embrace, Gīt.; *ra-pranayitā*, f. deep affection, Amar.; *ra-rahah-kṛi-da*, f. excessive amorous sport, Bhartṛ.; *ra-sambhoga*, m. excessive enjoyment, Rājāt. — **bhastraka**, mf(ā)n. or *ikāṇ*, Pañ. vii, 3, 47, Kās. — **bhāga**, mfn. not consisting of parts; — **tva**, n., Kap. — **bhā-gya**, mfn. unfortunate, L. — **ī**. — **bhīna**, mfn.**

undistinguished, equal, like, W. — **bhī**, mfn. fearless, not afraid. — **bhika**, mfn. id., Car. — **bhita**, mfn. id., R.; BhP. — **bhugna**, mfn. not bent, straight, flat, W. — **bhuja**, mf(ā)n. N. of a kind of Samdhi or Samhitā, R.Prāt.; n. = *saṃhitā*, AitAr. — **bhṛiti**, mfn. without wages, hireless, L. — **ī**. — **bheda**, mf(ā)n. uninterrupted, Hariv. — **bhedyā**, mfn. having no cleft or fissure, Kām.; missing the aim, R. — **bhoga**, mfn. not devoted to pleasure or enjoyment, MBh. — **maṣhika**, mfn. free from flies, g. *nir-udakādi*; (am), n. or ind. the being free from flies i.e. from troublesome people, complete solitude, *kaṃ vartate*, Pañ. ii, 1, 6, Kās.; *kaṃ kṛitām*, Śak. — **majja**, mfn. marrowless, fatless, meagre, Hariv. — **maṇḍūka**, mfn. frogless, destitute of frogs, MW. — **matsara**, mfn. without envy or jealousy, unselfish, Rājāt.; BhP. — **matya**, mfn. fishless; — **tā**, f., Pañc. — **mada**, mfn. unintoxicated, sober, quiet, humble, modest, MBh.; Rājāt.; Kathās.; (elephant) not in rut, Var. — **madhyā**, mfn. having no middle, TS.; (ā), f. a partic. fragrant substance (prob. w. r. for *nirmathyā*). — **manaska**, mfn. mindless, having no Manas; — **tā**, f., Kām. — **manuṣya**, mfn. unpeopled, uninhabited, desolate, BhP. — **manushya**, mf(ā)n. id., R. (with *mālaṅ-ga*, m. an elephant without riders, MBh.); — *mriga*, mfn. (a forest) without men or deer, R. — **mantu**, mfn. faultless, innocent, HYog. — **mantra**, mfn. (a ceremony) unaccompanied by holy texts, MBh.; not familiar with h° t°, MBh. xii, 1339 (= Mn. ii, 158, where v.l. *an-rica*). — **manyu**, mfn. free from anger or resentment, MBh.; Kathās.; m. N. of a hunter, Hariv. — **mama**, mf(ā)n. unselfish, disinterested, (esp.) free from all worldly connections, MBh.; R. &c.; regardless of, indifferent to (loc.), ib.; m. (with Jainas) N. of the 15th Arhat of the future Ut-sarpit; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; — **tā**, f. (Kāv.), 1. — **tva**, n. (Pur.) complete unselfishness or indifference (see *nis*); 2. — **tva**, mfn. free from selfishness, indifferent, Kull. — **maryāda**, mfn. boundless, immeasurable, innumerable, Var.; MBh.; unlimited, unrestrained, unruly, wicked, criminal, MBh.; R. &c.; (am), ind. confusedly, topsy-turvy, MBh.; n. confusion, disturbance of boundaries or rules, ib.; a kind of fight, Hariv. — **mala**, mf(ā)n. spotless, unsullied, clean, pure, shining, resplendent, bright, Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; sinless, virtuous, Mn. viii, 318; m. N. of Skanda, AV. Paris.; pl. N. of a sect, W. n. tal.; L.; = *nir-mālya*, n., L.; *la-gada*, mfn. having a bright mace, MBh.; *la-tā*, f. (Hariv.), *la-tva*, n. (Bhag.; Var.) stainlessness, cleanness, purity; *la-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, W.; *la-prakāśa*, m. N. of wk.; *la-bhāṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *liṅghana*, n. N. of ch. of the Prakaraṇa-pañcika; *līdha-val*, mfn. having a pure mind, Hcar.; *li-karaṇa*, n. cleansing, purification, Pat.; *li-kṛita*, mfn. freed from impurity, cleansed, cleared, Vās.; *lōpala, m. crystal, L. — **malimāsa**, mfn. spotless, clean, pure, L. — **maṣaka**, mfn. free from gnats or mosquitoes, g. *nir-udakādi*. — **mēṣa**, mfn. fleshless, emaciated, MBh.; R. &c. — **mādhyaṣṭha**, n. absence of impartiality, interest, sympathy, R. (B.). — **māna**, mfn. without self-confidence, free from pride, MBh.; Kāv. — **mānuṣha**, mf(ā)n. unpeopled, desolate, Kād.; Kathās.; (e), ind. in a solitary place, Rājāt.; *shi-√kṛi*, to depopulate, Priy. — **māya** (nir-), mfn. powerless, weak, TS. — **ī**. — **mārga**, mfn. roadless, pathless, Kām. — **māli**, f. = *lyā* (next). — **mālya**, mfn. cast out or left from a garland, useless, unfit, Gṛīhyas.; Vajracch. (*—tā*, f.); worn the day before, Daś.; = *nir-mala*, L.; (ā), f. Trigonella Corniculata, L.; n. the remains of an offering to a deity, flowers left at a sacrificial ceremony, MBh.; the remains i.e. a feeble reflex of (gen.), Balar. i, 40; stainlessness, purity, W.; — **dāman**, n. a garland made of flowers left at a sacrifice, Ritus. iv, 15. — **mithya**, mfn. not false, true, HYog. — **mūḍa**, m. 'very bald' (?), a eunuch, Bhar. — **mūla**, mfn. rootless (as a tree), MBh.; baseless, unfounded, BhP.; eradicated, W.; *la-tā*, f. rootlessness, baselessness, Prab.; *lana*, m. an uprooter, Damayantī; n. uprooting, extirpating, Bhartṛ.; *laya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to uproot, eradicate, annihilate, Kād. — **mūshaka**, mfn. free from mice, Kathās. — **mriga**, mfn. deerless, R. — **megha**, mf(ā)n. cloudless, BhP. — **medha**, mfn. without understanding, stupid; *dhāṣṭra*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **mogha**, v.l. for next. — **moha**, mfn. 'free from illusion,' N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a son of the fifth Manu, Hariv.; of one of the Saptarshis under*

the 13th Manu, ib. (cf. *nir-moka*, below). — **yāt-na**, mfn. inactive, immovable, lazy, Hariv.; — **-tā**, f. inactivity, ib. — **yantrapa**, mfn. unrestrained, uncontrolled, self-willed, independent, Kāv.; Suśr.; (also *°rita*, W.); (*am*), ind. without restraint, Ritus.; Rāj.; — **pradishvasthita**, mfn. being at a place where no restraint is needed, Kull. — **yaśaska**, mfn. inglorious, MBh. — **yāḍava**, mfn. freed from the Yādavas, Hariv. — **-yukti**, f. want of union or connection (esp. in gram.); unfit, improper, W.; mfn. unfounded, illogical, wrong, Gol.; *°tika*, mfn. id., *°tika-tva*, n. L. — **yūtha**, mfn. separated or strayed from the herd (as an elephant), Hariv. — **yoga-kshema**, mfn. free from care or anxiety about acquisition or possession, Bh. ii, 45. — **lakshana**, mī(ā)n. having no special marks, undistinguished, insignificant, plain, ill-featured, R.; Kathās.; unworthy, fit for nothing, Kād.; unsupported, W. — **lakshya**, mfn. inobservable, invisible, Kathās. — **lajja**, mī(ā)n. shameless, impudent (*-tā*, f.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **lavapa**, mfn. graceless (figure), Subh. — **līga**, mfn. having no characteristic marks, indefinable (as *ātman*, *brahman*), MBh. — **līpta**, m. 'unsmeared, undefiled', N. of Kṛishṇa, BrahmavP.; a sage, W. — **lopa**, mfn. unsmeared, free from fatty substances, Mn. v, 112; stainless, sinless, L.; not attached to anything, L.; (*am*), ind. completely (so as to leave nothing that clings or sticks), Śamk.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; a sage, W. — **lobha**, mfn. free from desire, unavaricious, Rāj.; — **-tva**, n. Sinhas. — **loma**, mfn. hairless, smooth, Kauś. — **loha**, n. myrrh, L. — **vaṇsa**, mfn. having no family, standing alone, Hit. — **-i. vacana**, mfn. not speaking, silent, Śukas.; unobjectionable, blameless, MBh.; (*am*), ind. silently, Kum. vii, 19. — **vapa**, m. or n. a country without forests, L.; mfn. — **vana**, (*°ne*), ind. in the open country, Pāp. vi, 2, 178; viii, 4, 5. Kād. — **vatsala**, mī(ā)n. not lovingly clinging to (esp. to children, with loc.), Venis. v, 3; vi, 17. — **vatsa-śīlu-pungava**, mfn. deprived of calves and young bulls, Hariv. — **vana**, mfn. having no wood, being out of a w^o or in the open country, MBh. v, 863 (cf. *-vapa*). — **vara**, mfn. excellent, L. — **varuṇa**, ind. without falling into Varuṇa's power, TS. (cf. *a-v*). — **-nd-tā**, f. (JBr.); *°na-rud*, n. (TS.) deliverance from V^os p^o. — **varti**, mfn. wickedless, Kād. — **valkala**, mfn. barkless, Mfich. i, 51. — **vasa**, mfn. having no free will, dependent on another; — **-tā**, f. Hcar. — **vashatka-maṅgala**, mfn. destitute of sacrifices and festivities, Kathās. — **vasu**, mfn. without property, poor; — **-tva**, n. Rājat. — **vastra**, mfn. unclothed; *°stri-√kṛi*, to rob a person of his clothes, Subh. — **vākya**, mī(ā)n. speechless, R. — **vāc**, mfn. id., BhP. — **-i. vācya**, mfn. unobjectionable, blameless; improper to be said, W. — **vāṇī**, f. (with Jainas) N. of a deity who executes the commands of the 16th Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇi. — **-i. vāta**, mfn. free from wind, sheltered, still, Pañc.; m. a calm, a place sheltered from wind; — **-stha**, mfn. standing sheltered from the w^o, MBh.; Hariv. — **-i. vāda**, m. absence of dispute or railing, W. — **vāṇara**, mfn. free from monkeys, R. — **vāyasa**, mfn. free from crows, Pañc. — **vārkṇasi**, mfn. one who has left Vārkaṇasi, Pāp. vi, 2, 2. Vārtt. 3, Pat. — **-i. vāsa**, mfn. without fancy or imagination, Sāh. — **vikalpa**, mfn. (or *°pana*, L.) not admitting an alternative, free from change or differences, Tejob-Up.; Vedāntas.; admitting no doubt, not wavering, Bhartṛ. (*am*), ind. without hesitation or reflection, Pañc. — **vāda** and **-vicāra**, m. N. of wks. — **vikalpaka**, mfn. — **vikalpa**, BhP.; Bhāṣap.; Vedāntas.; n. knowledge not depending upon or derived from the senses, W. — **vikṛa**, mfn. unchanged, unchangeable, uniform, normal, MBh. (also *-vat*); Kāv.; Suśr.; — **-tā**, f. MBh. — **vikṛa**, mfn. not opening or expanded, unblown; — **-tva**, n., Mallin. — **vighaṭṭam**, ind. without any hindrance from (in comp.), Jātakam. — **vighna**, mī(ā)n. uninterrupted, unhindered, Hariv.; Kāv.; (*am* and *ena*), ind. unobstructedly, freely, Rājat.; Sāh. — **vicāra**, mī(ā)n. not needing any consideration, Yogas.; not reflecting or considering, Rājat.; (*am*), ind. without reflection, inconsiderately, R. — **vickṛita**, mī(ā)n. without reflecting much (*am*, ind.), Kull.; indubitable, Sarvad. — **viceshṭa**, mfn. motionless, insensible, MBh.; R. — **vitarka**, mfn. unreflecting, inconsiderate, Yogas. — **vidya**, mfn. unlearned, uneducated, Kām. — **vidhita**, mfn. not wishing to do, having no designs, MBh. — **vinoda**,

mfn. having no pastime, void of solace or diversion, Megh.; Vcar. — **vinūdya**, f. 'being outside or coming from the Vinūdya', N. of a river, Var.; Kalid. &c. — **vibandha**, mfn. offering no obstacles, quite fit for (gen.), Bālār. vii, 12; inoffensive, harmless, ib. ix, 53. — **vimarśa**, mfn. (also written *°sha*) unreflecting, inconsiderate, Kathās.; not having the Saṃdhi called Vinarśa, Sāh. — **virodha**, mī(ā)n. not being opposed to (comp.), Jātakam. — **vivara**, mfn. having no opening or rent, close, contiguous, Kathās.; — **-tā**, f. close, contiguousness (as of female breasts); agreement, understanding, Siś. ix, 44. — **vivāda**, mfn. having no context, agreeing, MBh.; incontestable, Sāh.; *°di-√kṛi*, to cause to agree, conciliate, L. — **viveka**, mfn. undiscriminating, inconsiderate, foolish, Subh.; — **-tā**, f. (Pañcad.), — **-tva**, n. (Kathās.) want of judgment, indiscretion. — **viśaṅka**, mī(ā)n. fearless, confident, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*am* and *ena*), ind. without fear or hesitation, Suśr.; R.; *°kita*, mfn. = *°ka*; (*am*), ind., Hariv. — **viśeṣa**, mī(ā)n. showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction, MBh.; R. &c.; not different from, same, like (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. absence of difference, indiscriminateness, likeness, MBh. vi, 5519; *°shana*, mfn. having no attributes, BhP.; *°sha-tā*, f. (Bhām.), *°sha-tva, n. (MBh.) = *°sha*, n.; *°sha-vat*, mfn. not different, indiscriminate, xii, 7516; *°shāḍkriti*, mfn. whose forms are precisely alike, MW. — **viśha**, mī(ā)n. non-venomous (as a snake), MBh.; R. &c.; *°shī-√kṛi*, to deliver from poison, Bālār.; Vet.; (*a* and *ī*), f. Kyllingia Monocephala, L. — **viśhaṅga**, mfn. not attached to anything, indifferent, BhP. — **viśhaya**, mfn. having no dwelling-place or expelled from it (also *°yī-kṛita*), banished from (comp.), Kāv.; supportless, hanging in the air, Hariv. 3645; having no object or sphere of action, Sāh. (*-tva*, n. Samk.). not attached to sensual objects, Kap.; BhP.; *°yōparāga*, mfn. unharmed by objects of sense, MW. — **viśhāpa**, mfn. having no tusks (as an elephant), MBh. — **visarga**, mfn. without Visarga, Mfich., Sch. — **viśhanga**, mfn. (wood) birdless, Hariv. — **viśhāra**, mfn. having no pleasure, ib. — **vīja**, see *-hira*. — **vīra** (*nir-*), mfn. deprived of men or heroes, TS. (*°rā-tā*, f. MaitṛS.); unheroic, cowardly, W.; (*ā*), f. a woman whose husband and sons are dead, L.; N. of a river, MBh.; n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, ib. — **vīrudh**, mfn. deprived of plants, BhP. — **vīrya** (*nir-*), mfn. powerless, unmanly, impotent; m. a weakling, TBr.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; — **-tā**, f. unmanliness, powerlessness, impotence, exhaustion, Āpast.; BhP. — **vṛiksha**, mfn. destitute of trees, MBh.; — **-tva**, mfn. treeless and waterless, Kathās.; — *°mrigu-pak-shin*, mfn. without trees or deer or birds, MBh. — **-i. vṛittī**, mfn. having no occupation, destitute, W. — **vṛisha**, mfn. having no bulls, Hariv. — **vega**, mfn. without violent motion, quiet, calm, R.; Suśr. — **vetana**, mfn. unsalaried, Rājat. — **-i. veda**, mfn. not having the Vedas, infidel, unscriptural, W. — **vepana**, mfn. not trembling or flickering, Var. — **vaira**, n. absence of enmity, Bh. (also *°rina*, Tarkas.); mfn. free from enmity, peaceable, amicable, Var.; MBh. &c.; (*am*), ind. peaceably, without enmity, R.; m. N. of a hunter, Hariv.; — **-tā**, f. concord, MBh.; Hariv. — **vailakshya**, mfn. shameless, L. — **vyagra**, mfn. unconfused, calm, BhP. — **vyāḍjana**, mfn. without condiment, MBh.; Hariv.; (*e*), ind. in a plain manner, directly, Pañc. — **vyatha**, mfn. free from pain, quiet, calm, MBh.; Rājat. — **vyathana**, mfn. id., Naish.; n. a hole, cavern (as undisturbed), ib. — **vyapatrapa**, mfn. shameless, Jātakam. — **vyapēksha**, mī(ā)n. dis-regarding, indifferent to (loc. or comp.), Kāv.; Rājat. — **vyalika**, mfn. not causing pain, (either =) not offending, harmless (as a word), BhP.; (or =) easy, hearty, willingly done (as a gift), MBh.; not feeling pain or uneasiness, willing, ready, sincere, undissembling, MBh.; R. &c.; *°kena cetasā* or *°hridā*, with a willing or easy heart or mind, MBh.; (*°kam* or *°ka-tas*), ind. sincerely, willingly, BhP. — **vyavadhāna**, mfn. (ground) uncovered, bare, Hcar. — **vyavastha**, mfn. not staying in a certain place, moving hither and thither, Daś. — **vyasana**, mfn. free from bad inclinations, Kathās. — **vyākula**, mfn. not troubled or excited, calm; — **-tā**, f. calmness, tranquillity, Pañc. — **vyāghra**,*

mfn. not haunted or infested by tigers, MBh. — **vyāja**, mfn. free from deceit or ambiguity, undisputed; exact, honest, sincere, pure, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*am*), ind. exactly, plainly, honestly, ib.; — **-tā**, f. honesty, plainness, candour, Bhartṛ.; *°jī-kṛita*, mfn. made plain, freed from deceit or illusion, Śāntiś. — **vyādhī**, mfn. free from sickness, healthy, strong, MBh.; Car. — **vyāpāra**, mfn. free from occupation, not busy, at leisure, passive, Kāv. &c.; — **-tva**, n. (Śamk.) = *-sthiti*, f. (L.) want of occupation, leisure. — **vyāvṛitti**, mfn. (emancipation) not involving any return (to worldly existence), Sarvad. — **vraṇa**, mfn. unwounded, unhurt, MBh.; BhP.; undamaged, without notches or rents, Mn.; MBh.; AgP. — **vṛata**, mfn. neglecting religious observances or vows, MBh. — **vṛiḍa**, mfn. shameless, impudent, Kathās. — **hastā** (*nir-*), mfn. handless, AV. (cf. *nair-h*). — **hima**, n. (or *am*, ind.) cessation of winter, Pāp. ii, 1, 6, Kād. — **hetu**, mfn. weaponless, unarmed; Yājñ. — **hetu**, mfn. causeless, reasonless, MBh.; — **-tā**, f., — **-tva**, n. want of a cause or reason, Sāh. — **hri** or **-hrika**, mfn. shameless, impudent, bold, daring, MBh. — **hīḍa**, mfn. joyless, uncomfortable, uneasy, Mālav. i, 12. — **1. Mīś** for *nis* (q.v.) before *c*, *ch*. — **caḥrika**, mfn. without tricks or deceit, honest, Subh. — **caḥksha**, mfn. eyeless, blind, MBh. — **catvāṛiṇa**, mfn. pl. more than forty, Vop. — **cala**, mī(ā)n. motionless, immovable, fixed, steady, invariable, unchangeable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*ā*), f. the earth, L.; Desmodium Gangeticum, L.; *°la-kara* and *°la-dāsa-svāmin*, m. N. of authors; *°lānga*, m. 'firm-limbed, firm', Ardea Nivea, L.; a rock, mountain, L. — **caḥmara**, mfn. without a chowrie, Hcar. — **oḍita**, m. N. of a Samādhī, L. — **oḍita**, mfn. not thinking, thoughtless, careless, unconcerned, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **oḍtana**, mfn. unconscious, unreasonable, Hariv.; R. &c.; — **-tā**, f., Kād. — **oḍtas**, mfn. out of one's senses, MBh.; R. — **oḍṣṭa**, mfn. incapable of motion, motionless, powerless, helpless, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; (*am*), ind. without motion, MBh.; (*ā*), f. motionless; *°tā-karaṇa*, mfn. causing it (N. of one of the arrows of the god of love), L.; *°tī-√bhū*, to become motionless, Kathās. — **oḍura**, mfn. free from robbers or thieves, Rājat. — **cyavana**, m. 'un-perishing (?)', a partic. form of fire, MBh.; N. of one of the Saptarshis in the 2nd Manv-antara, Hariv. — **chandas**, mfn. not studying Vedic texts, Mn. iii, 7. — **chāya**, mfn. shadeless, Deśin. — **chidra**, mfn. having no rents or holes, without weak points or defects, unhurt, uninterrupted, Var.; Kāv.; Pur. — **cheda**, mfn. indivisible, reduced by the common divisor to the least term, Col.

Nish for *nis* (q.v.) before *k*, *kh*; *p*, *ph*. — **kaṇṭaka**, mfn. free from thorns or enemies, unhurt, untroubled, secure, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; (*ikā*), f. N. of 2 Comms. — **kaṇṭha**, m. Crataeva Roxburghii, L. — **kaṇṭishṭha** or *°ṭhika*, mfn. (a fist) with the little finger stretched out, L. — **kanda**, mfn. without edible roots, Śāntiś. — **ka-pata**, mfn. guileless, free from deceit or fraud, MW. — **kampa**, mfn. not shaking or tremulous, motionless, immovable, Kāv.; Kathās.; — **-tā**, f., Ragh. — **kara**, mfn. free from taxes, Vas. — **karuṇa**, mī(ā)n. pitiless, unmerciful, cruel (*-tā*, f.), Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; *°nī-√kṛi*, to make pitiless or cruel, Kathās. — **karuṣha**, mfn. free from dirt, R. — **karṇa**, mī(ā)n. not curved (*gadā*), MBh. (Nil); perhaps 'without an ear or handle'. — **karmaṇ**, mfn. inactive, Kull.; exempt from or neglecting religious or worldly acts, W. — **kala**, mfn. without parts, undivided, Up.; MBh. &c.; waned, diminished, decayed, infirm, MBh.; Daś.; seedless, impotent, L.; m. an old man, W.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; a receptacle, L.; pudendum muliebri, L.; (*ā* or *ī*, g. *gaurādi*), f. a woman past childbearing or menstruation, L.; — **-tva**, n. indivisibility, the state of the absolute Brahma, MBh. — **kalaṅka**, mfn. stainless, immaculate, Rājat.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; — *°śirītha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. — **kali**, m. a spell for weapons, R. (B.). — **kalmasha**, mī(ā)n. stainless, sinless, pure, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; *°shī-√bhū*, to become stainless &c., Yājñ. — **kaśhāya**, mfn. free from dirt or impure passions, MBh.; m. N. of 13th Arhat of future Ut-sarpiṇi, L. — **kāḥksha**, mfn. free from doubts, L. — **kānta**, mfn. not lovely, ugly, Kathās. — **kāma** (*nish-*), mfn. desireless, disinterested, unselfish, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; — **cārin**, mfn. acting without interest or selfishness, MārKp. — **kāmuka**, mī(ā)n. free from worldly

desires, Kād. — **kāraṇa**, mī(ā)n. causeless, unnecessary, MBh.; Bhp.; disinterested (as a friend), Hit.; groundless, not proceeding from any cause, Kathās.; Pur. &c.; (amandāt), ind. causelessly, without a reason or any special motive, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **kārya**, mfn. to no purpose, worthless, vain, Kāv. — **kālika**, m. (g. *nir-udakādi*) one who has shaven his hair, Vas.; an ascetic shaven and smeared with ghee or clarified butter, L. (cf. next). — **kālika**, mfn. one who has no more time to live, whose term of life is elapsed, MBh. viii, 3628 (g. *nir-udakādi*). — **kāmaṇa**, mī(ā)n. having nothing, poor, Rājāt.; Bhp.; -*ṭva*, n. poverty, MBh. — **kāliṣha**, mfn. free from sin, Kathās. — **kutūhala**, mfn. having no curiosity, incurious, L. — **kula**, mī(ā)n. without family, having no kindred, Mn. viii, 28 (*lam-√kri*, to make family-less, exterminate, R.); shelled, husked, Car.; -*tā*, f. dying out, perishing, Pañc.; -*ṭva*, mfn. stripped off, husked, Bhp.; -*ṭā* or -*ṭi*-*√kri*, to shell, strip off, husk, Daś.; Var. &c.; -*ṭina*, mfn. of low family, plebeian, Kāv. — **kūṣa**, mfn. noiseless, still, MBh.; R. — **kūṣa**, mfn. free from deceit, guileless, R. — **kṛipa**, mfn. pitiless, cruel, Prasann. — **kevala**, mī(ā)n. belonging exclusively, MBh.; -*ṭya* (nīsh-), mfn. id., VS.; Br.; (with or scil. *śāstra* and *uktha*), n. N. of a partic. recitation connected with the middle oblation and belonging to Indra exclusively, ib. — **kaitava**, mfn. untruthful, honest, Kathās. — **kaivalya**, mfn. mere, pure, absolute, MBh.; (a fight) singular in its kind, ib. (Nilak.). — **koṣa**, mfn. unsheathed, Mcar. — **kaurava**, mī(ā) MBh., ī Bhp. n. deprived of or freed from the Kauravas. — **kauśāmbi**, mfn. one who has left Kauśāmbi, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 2, Vārt. 3, Pat. — **kriya**, mfn. = *karmān*, Up.; MBh. &c.; n. 'the actionless One, the Supreme Spirit, W.; -*tā*, f. inactivity, neglect of (comp.), MBh.; *yātman*, mfn. lazy, inactive; -*tma-tā*, f. inactivity, non-performance of religious acts or prescribed duties, Mn.; MBh. — **krodha**, mfn. free from wrath, not angry with (gen.), Śāk. — **kloṣa**, mfn. free from pain or moral faults, MWB. 124, 133; -*ṭva*, mfn. not suffering the least pain, quite happy, Bhart. — **pakva** (nīsh-), mī(ā)n. well cooked or boiled, TS.; ŚBr.; well ripened, L. — **paṅka**, mī(ā)n. free from mud, clear, pure, MBh.; R. — **patāka**, mfn. having no flag or banner; -*dhvaja*, m. a flag-staff without a banner, MW. — **pati-sutā**, f. having no husband and no sons, L. — **patra**, mfn. leafless, MBh.; R.; unfeathered, featherless (cf. *trā-√kri* and *a-nishpatram*); m. or n. the clove tree, L.; *ṭraka*, mfn. leafless; (*ikā*), f. Capparis Aphylla, L.; *ṭraya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to deprive of leaves, MBh.; *trā-√kri*, to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side (opp. to *sa-pattra-√kri*), Daś.; to cause excessive pain, wound severely (fig.), Bhām.; *trā-kriti*, f. causing excessive bodily pain, L. — **pathya**, mfn. unwell, ill, Rājāt. — **pad**, mī(ā)n. footless, g. *kumbhapady-ādi*. — **pada**, mfn. id.; (with *yāna*), n. a vehicle moving without feet (as a ship &c.), L. — **i. -panda** (fr. *nīsh* + *sp*); cf. Vām. v, 2, 89), mī(ā)n. motionless, immovable, MBh.; R. &c. (also w. r. for *nishyanda*); *ṭa-tā-√bhū*, to become more or quite motionless, Naish.; *ṭi-√kri*, to keep quiet, not move, Mfich. — **payoda**, mfn. cloudless, R. — **parākrāma**, mfn. powerless, weak, Bhāṭṭ. — **parāmarśa**, mfn. incapable of thinking, without advice, helpless, Malav. iv, 3. — **parikara**, mfn. without preparations or provisions, Kathās. — **parigraha**, mfn. having no property, MBh.; R. &c.; m. an ascetic without family or dependants, W. — **paricaya**, mfn. not becoming familiar, Kād. — **pariochada**, mfn. having no retinue or court, Kull. — **paridāha**, mfn. incombustible, L. — **parihārya**, mfn. not to be omitted, by all means to be applied, Car. — **pariksha**, mfn. not examining or testing accurately, MBh. — **parihāra**, mfn. not avoiding, not observing caution; (*am*), ind. not so as to avoid, Suśr. — **parasha**, mfn. (music) not harsh, soft, Divyāv. — **pariyanta**, mfn. boundless, unlimited, Rājāt. — **pariyāya**, out of order, Bālār. — **palāva**, mī(ā)n. free from chaff (fig.), Buddh. — **pāṇḍava**, mī(ā)n. freed from the Pāṇḍavas, Venis. — **pāpa**, mī(ā)n. sinless, guiltless, Rājāt. — **pāra**, mfn. boundless, unbounded, R. — **pālaka**, mfn. without guardian, unprotected, Rājāt. — **pi-trika**, mfn. fatherless, Campak. — **putra**, mfn. sonless, childless, Hit.; -*jivana*, n. life without a son, ib.; *trī-√kri*, to deprive of sons, Bhām. — **pu-gala**, mfn. without soul or personality; -*ṭva*, n.,

Vajracch. — **purāṇa**, mfn. not existing before, unheard of, new, Hariv. — **purisha**, mfn. free from excrement, ĀśvSr.; Bhp.; *shī-bhāva*, m. discharge of e. Gout. — **purusha**, mfn. deprived of men, desolate, MBh.; one who has not produced male children, Mn. iii, 7; not male, feminine or neuter, W.; m. a weakling or coward, W. — **pu-lāka**, mfn. free from chaff or useless grain (*ki-kṛita*, freed from chaff by winnowing, Kull.); m. N. of the 14th Arhat of future Ut-sarpiṇī, L. — **pūti-gandhika**, mfn. not stinking, fragrant, Divyāv. — **posha**, mfn. not being nourished, Vajracch. — **pausha**, mfn. devoid of manhood, unmanly, Prab. ii, 18 (printed *nīsh*); *shūmarsha*, mfn. devoid of manhood and wrath, Kathās. — **prakampa**, mī(ā)n. immovable, MBh.; m. N. of one of the Saptarshis in the 13th Manv-antara, Hariv. — **prakāraka**, mfn. without distinction or specification, Tarkas. — **prakāśa**, mfn. not transparent, lightless, dark, MBh. — **prakrama**, mfn. unruly, rash, L. — **pragala**, mfn. not dripping, dry, L. — **pracāra**, mfn. not moving, remaining in one place, fixed or concentrated (as mind), MBh. — **prajña**, mfn. ignorant, stupid, Kathās. — **pranaya**, mfn. without affection, cold, Uttarar.; -*tā*, f. -*ṭva*, n. want of confidence or affection, coldness, reserve, Jātakam. — **pratāpa**, mī(ā)n. void of dignity, mean, base, Mfich.; Pañc. — **pratikriya**, mfn. incurable, irremediable, Daś.; -*tā*, f., Kād. — **pratigraha**, mfn. not accepting gifts; -*tā*, f., Kām. — **pratigraha**, mfn. unhindered, unimpeded, Ragh. — **prativāmdva**, mfn. having no adversary or match, unopposed, unequalled, MBh. — **pratikaksha**, mfn. without an adversary or opponent; -*tā*, f., Kull. — **pratibandha**, mfn. unimpeded, unopposed, Sarvad. — **pratibha**, mī(ā)n. devoid of splendour, Hariv.; stupid, dull, L.; *ḍham-√kri*, to reduce to silence, Jātakam. — **pratibhāna**, mfn. not bold, cowardly, L. — **pratikāra**, mfn. = *pratikriya*, unobstructed, uninterrupted; (*am*), ind., MBh. — **pratipa**, mfn. unopposed, unhindered, unconcerned, ib. — **pratyāsa**, mfn. hopeless, despondent (of loc. or comp.), Kād.; *ṭi-√bhū*, to give up all hope in (*prati*), Ratnāv. — **pratyūha**, mfn. unimpeded, irremediable, Milatim.; (*am*), ind., Rājāt. — **pradeśa**, mfn. having no certain place, Śamk. — **pradhāna**, mī(ā)n. deprived of a chief or leaders, R. — **prapañca**, mfn. subject to no expansion or manifoldness, Bhp.; pure, honest, L.; -*śad-ātman*, mfn. being of real essence without expansion (*tma-tva*, n.), Śamk.; *ṭātman*, m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **prabha**, mī(ā)n. deprived of light or radiance, lustreless, gloomy, dark (-*tā*, f. R.; -*ṭva*, n. Suśr.); m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **prabhāva**, mfn. powerless; -*ṭva*, n., Kathās. — **pramāṇaka**, mfn. without authority, Kull. — **pramāda**, mfn. not negligent or careless, Hcat. — **prayatna**, mfn. abstaining from exertion, inactive, Hariv. — **prayojana**, mfn. having no motive, impartial, indifferent, MBh.; Kād.; harmless, Yājñ., Sch.; groundless, needless, unnecessary (*am*, ind.; -*tā*, f.; -*ṭva*, n.), Hariv.; Daś.; Hit. &c. — **pravapi** and **pravāpa**, (L.) = next. — **pravāpi**, mfn. fresh from the loom, quite new (cloth &c.), Daś.; Pāṇ. v, 4, 160. — **prāna**, mfn. breathless, lifeless, quite exhausted, MBh.; Hariv.; -*tā*, f., Sāh. — **prīti**, mfn. not taking delight in, not pleased with (loc.), Gaut.; MBh. — **prītika**, mfn. not connected with joy or delight, Lalit. — **phala**, mī(ā)n. bearing no fruit, fruitless, barren, resultless, successless, useless, vain, Mn.; MBh.; Var.; Kāv. &c.; seedless, impotent, W.; (*ā*), f. a woman past childbearing or menstruation (also f. v. l. *nish-kalā*), L.; a species of Momordica, L.; -*ṭva*, n. unfruitfulness, uselessness, Mfich. iv, 9; *ṭaya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to render fruitless, Kull.; *ṭi-√kri*, to make fruitless, neglect, Mfich.; v. l. for *nish-kulī-√kri*, VarBṣ. iv, 29. — **phena**, mfn. foamless, frothless, Suśr.; n. opium, L. (cf. *a-ph*).

Nis, ind. out, forth, away &c. (rarely used as an independent word [e. g. AV. vi, 18, 3; vii, 115, 3; xvi, 2, 1], but mostly as a prefix to verbs and their derivatives [cf. *nīsh-√kshi* &c. below], or to nouns not immediately connected with verbs, in which case it has the sense 'out of', 'away from' [cf. *nir-vana*, *nish-kauśāmbi* &c.] or that of a privative or negative adverb = 3. a, 'without', 'destitute of', 'free from', 'un-' [cf. *nir-artha*, *nir-mala* &c.], or that of a strengthening particle 'thoroughly', 'entirely', 'very' [cf. *nīsh-sūnya*, *nish-kevala*, *nir-muṇḍa*]; it is liable to be changed to *nīsh*, *nir*, *nī*, *nīsh* and *nī*;

cf. above and below). — **tattva**, mfn. not comprehended in the 24 Tattvas or principles, MBh. — **tantu**, mfn. having no offspring, childless, ib. — **tantra**, w. r. for *-tandra*, mfn. not lazy, fresh, healthy; -*tā*, f., Sāh. — **tandri** and **tandri** (nom. *īs*), mfn. id., R. — **tamaska**, mfn. free from darkness, not gloomy, light, Śāk. — **tamisra**, mfn. id., Prasann. — **tambha**, mfn. = *nīsh* -*ṭva*. — **taranga**, mī(ā)n. motionless, still, Naish. — **tarika** and **taripa**, g. *nir-udakādi*. — **tarkya**, mfn. unimaginable, inconceivable, MBh. — **tala**, mfn. not flat, round, globular, Kum.; trembling, moving, L.; down, below, W. — **tāntava**, mfn. not wearing a woven garment, SāmavBr. — **timira**, mī(ā)n. = *tamaska*, MBh.; Hariv. — **ṭula**, mfn. matchless, incomparable, Dharmasarm.; v. l. for *-jala*, R. (B.). — **tusha**, mī(ā)n. freed from chaff or husk, KāṭyŚr.; Suśr.; (fig.) purified, cleansed; simplified, Rājāt.; Sighās.; *-kshira* or *rin*, m. wheat, L.; -*ṭva*, n. = *nir-doshatva*, n., Śrīkaṇṭh.; -*ratna*, n. crystal, L.; *ṭshita*, mfn. (L.) freed from husk; simplified; abandoned; *ṭshī-√kri*, to free from husk i. e. lessen, diminish, Viddh. — **trīna-kaṇṭaka**, mfn. cleared or freed from grass and thorns, R. — **trish**, mfn. desireless, satisfied, Kād. — **trishna**, mfn. free from desire, Divyāv. — **tejas**, mfn. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless, dull, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **toya**, mī(ā)n. waterless, R.; Kathās. &c.; *trīna-pādapa*, mī(ā)n. without water or grass or trees, Kathās. — **traṇsa**, mfn. fearless, W. (prob. w. r. for *-trigja*). — **trapa**, mfn. shameless, MBh. — **trīṇsa**, mfn. more than thirty (pl.), L.; merciless, cruel, Kāv.; Pañc.; m. a sword, MBh.; Kathās.; Suśr. &c.; a sacrificial knife, W.; a partic. stage in the retrograde motion of the planet Mars, Var. (= *jamusala*, ib.). — *karkata*, mfn. cruel and hard, Kāv.; -*ṭva*, n. cruelty, Rājāt.; *-dharma*, mfn. resembling a sword, Rājāt.; *-dhārīn*, m. a s°-bearer, Matsya P.; *-patrakka*, m. (Car.). — *trikā*, f. (L.) Euphorbia (Antiquorum or Tortilis); *-bhrit*, m. = *-dhārīn*, MW.; *ṭin*, mfn. bearing a s°, ĀśvSr. — **traṇṭi**, f. cardamoms, L. — **traigunya**, mfn. destitute of the three Guṇas (*sattva*, *rajas*, *tamas*; see *gupa*), Bhag. ii, 45. — **tvak-paksha**, mfn. deprived of skin and fins, R. (B.).

I. NI for *nīsh* (q. v.) before *r*. — **rakta**, mfn. colourless, faded, L. — **raṅgikā** (Deśn.) or *ṅgi* (HParis), f. a veil. — **i. -raja**, mfn. free from dust, MBh.; free from passion, Kāv.; Pur. &c.; m. (with *viraja*) N. of Śiva, MBh.; *ṭas*, mfn. = prec. mfn., R.; having no pollen, L.; f. a woman not menstruating, W.; *ṭaska*, mī(ā)n. = *-raja*, mfn., MBh.; R. &c.; *ṭas-tama* (R.) or *ṭaska* (L.), mfn. free from passion and darkness; *ṭas-tamasā*, f. absence of p° and d°, Yājñ.; *ṭasva*, mfn. free from dust, W.; *ṭi-√kri*, to make free from dust (*-kārīta*, mfn. fr. Caus.), Bhāṭṭ. — **rata**, mfn. not delighting in, indifferent (= *virata*), L. — **i. -rada**, mfn. toothless, Kāv. — **radhra**, mī(ā)n. having no holes or openings, imperforate, close, thick, dense, uninterrupted, Kum.; Uttarar.; Sāh.; firmly closed, Bālār. iii, 36; -*ṭva*, n. closeness, close connection, Sīs., Sch.; *ṭhrita*, mfn. thickly set with, abounding in (comp.), Prasannar.; uninterrupted, Naish. — **rava**, mī(ā)n. soundless, Ragh. — **raṇsa**, see *a-nīsh* -*ṭva*. — **rāsa**, mī(ā)n. without juice, sapless, dried up, withered (-*ṭva*, n.), Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; flavourless, tasteless, Bhart. iii, 16; insipid, without charm, dull (-*tā*, f.), Kāv.; Pañc.; Sāh. &c.; m. the pomegranate, W. — **rāga**, mfn. colourless, Kathās.; free from passion, Bhart. — **ruo**, mfn. lustreless, dim, Sīs. xi, 27 (according to Pāṇ. vi, 3, 116 fr. *nī* + *ruo*). — **ruj**, mfn. free from sickness, well, in health, Hit.; Suśr. — **ruja**, mī(ā)n. id., MBh.; R. &c.; n. a species of Costus, L. — **rūpa**, mfn. shapeless; m. air, wind, L.; a god, L.; n. heaven, ether, L. — **i. -renuka**, mī(ā)n. free from dust, Prasann. — **i. -renuka**, mfn. without Renukā, ib. — **roga**, mfn. free from sickness, healthy, well, Suśr., Pañc. (-*tā*, f.); *-dur-bhiksha*, mfn. not visited by disease or famine, Kathās.; *ṭyala*, w. r. for *ṭgala*.

निःशेष निः-√I. kshi, P. *-kshinoti*, to destroy, remove (an illness), AV.

निःशेष निः-√kship, q. v. *ṭkshipa*, mfn. thrown away, spent (as time), R. *ṭkshipya*, ind. p. having thrown away or spent (time); having wiped away (tears), MBh.; R. *ṭkshēpa*, m. throwing or sending away, removing, Kull.

निःशस् *niḥ-śās*, f. (√*śas*) refusing, declining (?), RV. x, 164, 3.

निःशाश *niḥ-śāna*, m. or n. march, procession, Sāh. (Pers. نشان ?).

निःशास *niḥ-śās* (pf. Subj. -*śāsās*), to drive away, expel, RV. i, 80, 1.

निःशिश *niḥ-śish*; Caus. -*śeshayati*, -*śeshita* &c. See *niḥ-śesha* under *niḥ*, p. 538, col. 3.

निःशी *niḥ-śi*, only pr. p. *Ā. śayāna*, mfn. starting up from sleep, Bhp.

निःशुच *niḥ-śuc*, Intens. *Ā. śośucanta*, to shine forth, RV. vii, 1, 4.

निःशुह्य *niḥ-śrīṅkhana*, n. blowing the nose, *Āpast.* (cf. *śrīṅkhānikā*).

निःशृ *niḥ-śrī*, P. -*śrīṅāti* (Impv. -*śrīṅhi*), to break, crush, AV.

निःश्वस् *niḥ-śvas*, P. -*śvasiti* (pf. -*śaśvāsa*), to hiss (said of a serpent), R.; to snort (said of an elephant), ib.; to breathe, exhale, *Suśr.*, inhale, *Mārkaṇḍ.*; to sigh, *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.* *śvasana*, n. breathing out or sighing, W. *śvasita*, mfn. breathed or breathing out, sighing; n. expiration, *Ragh.*; a sigh, *Kum.*; *Vikr.* *śvasya*, ind. having breathed out or sighed, sighing, R.; *Kālid. &c.* *śvāsa*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) = *śvasita*, n., Mn.; *MBh. &c.* (often v. l. or w. r. *ni-śv*); *śvama*, mī(*ā*)n. quite addicted to sighing, melancholy, *Nal.*; *śamhitā*, f. N. of a code of laws supposed to have been revealed by Rudra-Śiva, Pur.

निःशिव *niḥ-śic* (√*śic*), P. -*śiñcuti* (*Pāp.* viii, 3, 65, Vārt. i, Pat.), to pour away, *AitBr.* *śhikta*, mfn. poured away i. e. shaken off, removed (as a sin or crime), *Nir.* *śheoana*, n. a contrivance for pouring out, -*vat*, mfn., *ĀpSr.*

निःशिव 1. *niḥ-śidh* (√*śidh*), P. -*śedhati* (*Pāp.* viii, 3, 65, Vārt. i, Pat.), to frighten away, VS. 2. *niḥ-śidh*, see *puru-n*.

निःशिव 3. *niḥ-śidh*, f. (√*śidh*) granting, bestowing, gift, oblation, RV. *śhīdhvan*, mī(*varī*)n. granting, munificent, ib.

निःशु *niḥ-shu* (√*śu*), P. -*śhunoti*, *Pāp.* viii, 3, 65, Vārt. i, Pat.

निःशु *niḥ-shū* (√*śu*), P. -*śhuvati* (*Pāp.* ib.), to drive or frighten away, AV. *śhūti*, f., *Pāp.* viii, 3, 88.

निःशन् *niḥ-śhan* (√*śtan*; cf. VPrāt. iii, 68, P. *ni-śhanati* for *niḥ-śh*), *ni-śhanat* for *niḥ-śh*, *MBh.*; 2. sg. Impv. *niḥ-śhanihi*, RV. vi, 47, 30), to roar out, thunder, sound, cry.

निःशन् *niḥ-śthā* (√*śthā*; cf. *Pāp.* viii, 3, 65), P. *ni-śthāti*, to grow forth, rise, RV.; bring to an end, finish, make ready, prepare, *ChUp.*; Caus. *ni-śthāpayati* (for *niḥ-śth*), to drive out into (loc.), *Kaus.*; to prepare, make ready, *KātyŚr.* *niḥ-śthāta* (or *ni-śth*), mfn. grown forth, RV.; finished, accomplished, ready, *ŚBr.*; *MBh. &c.*

निःशिव *niḥ-śthiv*, P. -*śthivati* or *śyati*, to spit, *ŚBr.*; to draw lines with spittle, *Daś.*

निःश्वप *niḥ-śhwap* (√*śwap*), P. -*śhwapiti*, cf. *Pāp.* viii, 3, 88. *śhupta*, mfn., ib.

निःसृ *niḥ-śrī*, P. -*sarati* (pr. p. *Ā. sara-māna*, *MBh.*), to go out, come forth, depart, withdraw, Mn.; *MBh. &c.*; Caus. -*sarayati*, to cause to go out, turn out, expel (abl. with or without *bahis*), *MBh.*; R. &c.; to conclude, finish, *Bhp.* *śara*, mfn. issuing out, -*va*, n. = *pitta-roga*, L. *śarapa*, n. going forth or out, *MBh.*; *Pañc.*; issue, egress, gate, L.; means, expedient, remedy to get rid of (comp.), *MBh.*; departure, death, final beatitude, L.; -*vat* (*niḥ-śr*), mfn. flowing out, liquid, *ŚBr.* *śara*, n. going forth or out, *MBh.* *śarapa*, n. turning out, expelling, *Rājat.*; egress or road of egress, L. *śarita*, mfn. turned out, expelled, dismissed, *MBh. &c.* *śaru* or *śaruka*, m. (in music) a kind of measure. *śārya*, mfn. to be expelled or excluded, *Kull.* *śrita*, mfn. gone out or forth (with abl. or comp.), departed, Up.; *MBh.*; Hit.; prominent (eyes), *Hariv.*; prolapsus (yoni), *Kāv.*; v. l. for *niḥ-śrīta*, q. v.; n. a kind of sword-

dance (in which a sword is drawn out of a person's hands), *Hariv.*

निःसृ *niḥ-śrī*, P. *Ā. śrījati*, *te*, to pour out, shed forth, RV.; VS.; to let loose, set free, RV.; AV.; to separate (as words), *RPrāt.*; to remove, destroy (as sorrow), *ŚBr.*

निःसृ *niḥ-śrī*, P. -*sārpati*, to sneak or steal away, *ŚBr.*; to start, set out on a journey, R.

निःसृ *niḥ-śrīta*, mfn. (√*śrī*) crumbled off from (abl.), *Grihyaś.* (v. l. *niḥ-śrīta*).

निःसृ *niḥ-śrī*, P. -*śrīṇoti* (2. du. aor. -*śrīṇam*, RV. vii, 71, 5), to rescue from (abl.).

निःसृ *niḥ-śphur*, P. -*sphurati*, to jerk or hurl away, RV.

निःसृ *niḥ-śyand* or -*shyand* (√*syand*; *Pāp.* viii, 3, 72). *śyanda*, v. l. or w. r. for *ni-sy*.

निःसृ *niḥ-śru*, P. -*śrāvati*, to flow out or off, *ŚBr.*; rise from (abl.), Cat.; to disappear or be lost to or from (abl.), *Āpast.*; Caus. -*śrāvayati*, to cause to flow out (as a pond), *MBh.*; to cause to disappear from or be lost to or from (abl.), *Āpast.* *śrava*, m. remainder, surplus, overplus (with abl.), *Yājñ.* ii, 251. *śrāva*, m. the causing to flow out, expending, expense, *Kām.*; the moisture or water of boiled rice, L. (cf. *ni-śrāva*). *śruta*, mfn. flowed out or off, *Suśr.*; passed away (time), L.

निःसृ *niḥ-śvri*, P. -*śvāri*, to sing or chant away i. e. expel by singing or chanting, *Kāth.*

निक *ni*, n. (with *prajā-pateh*) N. of a Sāman, *ĀrshBr.*

निक *ni-kakshā*, m. the arm-pit, *ŚBr. &c.*

निक *ni-kaṭa*, mī(*ā*)n. being at the side, near; m. or n. nearness, proximity (*śam*, ind. near to, towards, with gen. or comp.; *te*, id., near, at hand; *śāt*, away from), R.; *Pañc.*; *Kāthās. &c.* -*ga*, mfn. near, at hand, Var. -*vartin* (*Pañc.*) and -*stha* (*Daś.*), mfn. id.

Nikaṭi, in comp. for *nikaṭa*. -*bhūya*, ind. p. having become near; -*bhūta*, mfn. become near, approached, *Kāthās.*

निकथित *nikathitin*, mfn. (fr. *ni-kathita*, √*kath*), g. *ishṭādi*.

निकम् *ni-kam* (Pot. -*kamayet*, *Bhp.*; p. *Ā. kāmāyamāna*, TS.; pf. *cakame*, *ŚBr.*; inf. -*kamam*, *Kāth.*), to long or wish for, lust after (acc.) *kāma*, m. desire, wish, pleasure, RV.; VS.; AV.; ibc. = (*am*), ind. according to wish or desire, to one's heart's content, abundantly, excessively, Var.; *Mricch. &c.* (cf. *yadā-nikāman*); (*ni-k*), mfn. desirous, covetous, greedy, RV.; m. N. of an Agni, *ŚākhGr.*; -*kāma*, mfn. covetous, *Bhp.*; -*jala*, mfn. (a river) yielding abundant water, *Śak.* vi, 16; -*lapta*, mfn. excessively burnt, *Kum.*; -*dharaṇa*, mfn. bearing according to wish, *TBr.*; -*nirahkusa*, mfn. freely ruling over (gen.), *Git.* vii, 40; -*bhāma-bhāshya*, n. N. of wk.; -*varsha*, mfn. having plenty of rain, *MBh.*; -*varshin*, mfn. raining according to wish, ib.; -*sukhin*, mfn. exceedingly happy, *Śis.* iv, 54. *kāman* (*ni-*), mfn. desirous, eager, RV. *kāmana*, n. desire, *Lāty.*

निकर *ni-kara*, m. (√*kri*) a heap, pile, a flock or multitude, a bundle, mass, collection (mfn. ifc. f. *ā*), *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.*; (L.) pith, sap, essence; suitable gift, a honorarium; a treasure, the best of anything, a treasure belonging to Kubera. 1. *nikāra*, m. (L.) piling up or winnowing corn; tossing or lifting up.

निकृत *ni-kartavya*, *ni-kartana*, *ni-karsha* &c. See *ni-kri*, *ni-krit*, *ni-krish* &c.

निकृ *ni-kash*, -*kashati*, *te*, to scratch, rub, Car. *kasha*, m. rubbing in, smearing, *Mālav.* ii, f.; a roller or harrow, *Āpast.*; the touchstone, *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.*; N. of wk.; (*ā*), f. N. of the mother of Rāvaṇa, (R.) or of all the Rākshasas (*śhātmaja*, m. a Rākshas, L.); n. the streak of gold or test made on the touchstone, *MBh.* xii, 7471 (*Nilak.*); *śha-grāvan* (Hit.), *śha-pāshāna* (ib.), *śhātman* (*Bhp.*), *śhāpala* (*Hariv.*), m. the touchstone. *kashapa*, n. rubbing off, *ĀpSr.*, Sch.; m. or n. the touchstone, *Bhp.* *kashā*, ind. (g. *svar-ādi*) near to (with acc.), proximate, *Hariv.* 16038; *Śis.*

i, 68, &c.; in the middle, between, L. *kashāya*, Nom. *āyate*, to serve as a touchstone; *yamāna*, mfn. serving as a test or standard for (comp.), *Daś.* *kasha*, m. scratching, rubbing, grinding, pounding, *Mcar.*; *Kir.*; (*am*), ind. having pounded or mixed together (cf. *hiranya-nik*).

निकस *nikasa*, *śātmaja* = *ni-kasha*, *śhāt* (above), L.

निकायम् *ni-kāyam* (√*kaṇ*); *nam-akshi*, ind. having closed the eyes, *Pāp.* iii, 4, 54, Sch. (cf. *akshi-nikāyam*).

निकाय *ni-kāya* (√*i. ci*) a heap, an assemblage, a group, class, association (esp. of persons who perform the same duties), Mn.; *MBh. &c.*; congregation, school, *Buddh.*; collection (of *Buddh. Śūtras*, there are 5, *MWB.* 62, 63); habitation, dwelling, hiding-place, R. (cf. *Pāp.* iii, 3, 41); the body, *SvetUp.*; the air, wind, VS. xv, 5 (*Mabdh.*); aim, mark, L.; the Supreme Being, L. *kāyāntariya*, mfn. belonging to another school, *Buddh.* *kāyin*, m. N. of a partic. sacrifice, L. *kāyya*, ni. or n. a dwelling-house, L.

निकार 1. and 2. *ni-kāra*, *raṇa*, &c. See under *ni-kara* and *ni-kri*.

निकावल्गा *nikāvalgā*, f. N. of a woman (or of two women, *Nikā & V?*), *Rājat.* vii, 482.

निकाश *ni-kāśa*, m. (√*kāś*) horizon, range of sight, proximity (*śam* me, before my eyes, to me), *Bhp.*; ifc. having the appearance of, similar, like, *MBh. &c.* (cf. *ni-k*, *pra-k* &c.).

निकाष *ni-kāsha*. See *ni-kash*.

निकास *ni-kāsa*, w. r. for *śkāsa*.

निकिल्बिष *ni-kilbishā*, n. freeing from sin, deliverance from evil, RV.

निकृ *ni-kūc*, Caus. -*kūcayati*, to draw in, contract (opp. to 'stretch out'), Car. *kūciti*, f. contraction (?), *Pāp.* vii, 2, 9, Vārt. i, Pat. *kūcākaṇḍi*, ind. with the ears hanging down, ib. v, 4, 128, Sch. *kūca*, m. a key, Gal. *kūcaka*, m. Calamus Rotang, *Bhp.*; a measure of capacity equal to ½ of a Kuṇḍava, L. *kūcana*, n. shrinking together, contraction, Car. *kūcīta*, mfn. contracted, W.

निकृ *ni-kūja*, m. (n., L.) an arbour, a bower, thicket, *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.* *ṣikūmā*, f. a species of plant (= *kūñjikā*), L.

निकृटन *ni-kūṭana*, n. (√*kūṭ*) pounding, crushing down, Var.

निकृ *ni-kubja*, mfn. curved, bent, *Lalit.* *kubjana*, n. upsetting (a vessel), L.

निकृम्भ *ni-kumbha*, m. *Croton Polyandrum* (also *i*, f., L.); N. of a Dānava (son of *Prahlāda* and brother of *Kumbha*, father of *Sunda* and *Upasunda*), *MBh.*; of a Rākshasa, R.; of a son of *Kumbha-karṇa*, L.; of an attendant of either *Śiva* (*Hariv.*) or *Skanda* (*MBh.*); of one of the *Viśve Devās*, *Hariv.* (*viśkumbhu* C.); of a hero on the side of the *Kurus*, *MBh.*; of a king of *A-yodhya* (son of *Hary-asva* and father of *Sampratāśva* or *Varha-nāśva*), *Hariv.*; Pur.; *bhāḍhya-bija*, n. *Croton Janalagota*, L. *kumbhita*, n. a kind of time in music. *kumbhila*, m. or (*ā*), f. (fr. *kumbha*?), a place where oblations are offered, (esp.) a grove at the western gate of *Laṅkā* for the performance of sacrificial rites; (according to others) an image of *Bhadra-kālī* on the west side of *Laṅkā*, R.

निकृम्भ *nikuramba* (*Mālatim.*), *rumba* (*Viddh.*), *ḍaka* (*Kāśikh.*), m. or n. a flock, mass, multitude.

निकृल्लिका *ni-kulīnakā*, f. a partic. mode of flying, *MBh.* viii, 1902, *Nilak.* (v. l. *nikā*).

निकृ *ni-kūj*, P. *Ā. kūjati*, *te*, to warble, moan, groan, R.; *Bhp.* *kūjita*, mfn. warbled, sung, *Bhp.* (*śam haṇṣaiḥ*). *kūjitavya*, n. moaning, groaning, *Jātakam.*

निकृ *ni-kūḍ*, P. -*kūḍayati* (ind. p. -*kūḍya*), to burn, set on fire, *ĀpSr.*

निकृ *ni-kūṇ*, P. -*kūṇati*, Caus. *ṇayati*, to close, contract. *kūṇita*, mfn. closed, shut (esp. an eye), *Deśin.*

निबल ni-kūla, mfn. going down hill (in *utkūla-n°*, q. v.) = *vriksha*, m. N. of a tree, R.

निकृ ni-*√* I. *kri*. P. *Ā*. -*karoti*, -*kurute* (dat. inf. *ni-kartave*, RV. viii, 78, 5), to bring down, humiliate, subdue, overcome, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.: Desid. -*ckirshati*, to wish to overcome, AV. *kartavya*, mfn. to be acted badly or basely, to be injured, MW. *karṣu*, m. (?) a sword, Kāv. *karṣi*, m. one who acts badly or basely, MBh. (v. l. *vi-k*). *kāra*, m. bringing down, humiliation, wrong, offence, injury, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; wickedness, malice, W.; opposition, contradiction, W.; = next, Gal. *kāraṇa*, n. killing, slaughter, L. *kārin*, m. injurer, oppressor, VS. *kṛta*, mfn. brought down, humiliated, offended, injured, tricked, deceived, MBh.; R. &c.; low, base, wicked, ib.; removed, set aside, dismissed, W.; n. lowering, humbling, humiliation, Bhartṛ. ii, 30 (v. l. *ti*); -*prajña* (MBh.), -*mati* (BhP.), mfn. deprived in mind. *kṛiti*, mfn. deceitful, dishonest, MBh. xii, 6269; iii, 11810 (Nilak.); m. N. of one of the 8 Vasus, Hariv. (v. l. *nir-ṛiti*); f. low conduct, baseness, dishonesty, fraud, wickedness, MBh.; R. &c. (personified as a daughter of A-dharma and mother of Lobha [MBh.], or as a sister of Lobha and daughter of Dambha [BhP.]); abuse, reproach; rejection, removal; poverty, indigence, W.; -*jivana*, mfn. subsisting by fraud or dishonesty, acting deceitfully, MBh.; -*prajña*, mfn. versed in dishonesty, well acquainted with vice, MBh. (cf. *ta-pr*); -*im-jush*, mfn. delighting in dishonesty or vice, BhP. *kṛtin* (MBh.) and *kṛti-mat* (Subh.), mfn. dishonest, low, base, wicked. *kṛtyā*, f. wickedness, dishonesty, MBh.; MarkP. *kṛtvān*, mfn. deceitful (as dice), RV. x, 34, 7.

निकृ ni-*√* I. *krit*. P. *Ā*. -*kṛntati*, *ote*, to cut or hew down, cut away, cut or chop off, cut through or to pieces, massacre, KātyŚr.; MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; *Ā*. *te*, (also) to cut one's self (or one's nails &c.), TS.; ŚBr.: Caus. -*kartayati*, to cause to cut or cut down, ŚākhŚr. *kartana*, mfn. cutting away, robbing, impoverishing, MBh. (Nilak.); n. cutting down or off, MBh.; R.; plucking, impoverishing (see above). *kṛita*, mfn. cut off, cut up, MBh.; R.; -*mūla*, mfn. cut up by the roots, Suśr. *kṛintana*, mfn. cutting down or off, destroying (ifc.), MBh.; R.; m. N. of a hell, MarkP.; n. cutting, cutting off (hair, the neck &c.), KātyŚr.; MBh.; massacring, destruction (of enemies), MBh.; an instrument for cutting (cf. *nakha*). *kṛintin*, mfn. tearing asunder (ifc.), Kāśikā.

निकृ ni-*√* I. *krish*, P. -*karshati*, to draw or drag down, TS.; ŚBr.: -*kṛishati*, to plough in (*phalaṃ kshetreshu*), AV Paipp.: Pass. -*kṛishyate*, to be borne down by the stream of a river, MBh. i, 3616. *karsha*, m. lowering, reducing, decreasing, Śāpk.; w. r. for *ni-kasha*, Mālav. ii, 7. *karshana*, n. an open place in or near a town, L.; a court at the entrance of a house, W.; a neighbourhood, W.; = *ni-kashana*, MBh. *kṛish-ṭa*, mfn. debased, vile, low, despised, outcast, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; near, n. nearness, Kathās.; Suśr.: -*bhūta*, mfn. appearing low or small in comparison with (gen.), MBh.; *idāya*, mfn. base-minded (*ya-tā*, f.), Dās.; *√* *kri*, to surpass, excel, Kāv. ii, 37, Sch.; *idādhī*, mfn. having something inferior as a condition (*dhitā*, f.), Vedāntas.

निकेचय ni-*kecāya*, m. (*√* I. *ci*) piling or collecting repeatedly, W.

निकेत ni-*keta*, m., rarely n. (*√* 4. *cit*) a mark, sign, MBh. iii, 12541 (*tapāyaya-n°*), 'mark of departure of heat', said of a cloud; a house, habitation, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; seat of one of the constituent elements of the body, Car.; a bee-hive (?), MBh. xi, 140; a stage in the religious life of a Brāhman, iii, 13411; state of being, Divyāv. *ketana*, n. a house, mansion, habitation, temple, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. an onion, L.

निकोच ni-*koca*, m. (*√* *kuc*, to contract) closing (*akshī*, of the eyes), Pat. *oaka*, m. Alangium Decapetalum; n. its fruit, Bhpr. (also *nikoḥaka*, L.) *oana*, n. = *nikoca*, Kull.

निकोचक ni-*kothaka*, m. (*√* *kuth*), N. of a teacher with the epithet Bhāyajātya.

निकोशय ni-*koṣay*, m. or n. a partic. part of the entrails of sacrificial animals, TS. (cf. *koṣya*).

निकृ nikṛta. See under *nij* below.

निकृन् ni-*√* *krand*, cl. I. P. -*kṛandati* (aor. *ny-akrandit*), to cry from above (as a bird on a tree), Nir. ix, 4: Caus. -*kṛandayati*, to cause to roar, RV. x, 102, 5. *kṛandita*, mfn. cried or roared (said of a faulty recitation), Śaṃhitōp.

निकृन् ni-*√* *kram*, P. -*kṛamati* (aor. *ny-akramit*), to put down the feet, tread down (acc.), RV.; to enter (loc.), AV.; TS. *kṛamaṇa*, n. putting down the feet, footstep, footfall, RV.; AV.; TS.

निकृन् ni-*√* *kṛīḍ*, Caus. -*kṛīḍayati*, to cease or finish (playing), ShadvBr. (Sch. = *vi-√* *ram*). *kṛīḍa*, m. play, sport, with *marutām*, N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.

निकृण ni-*kvāṇa* (Kir.) or ni-*kvāṇa* (Śis.), m. (*√* *kvāṇ*) sound, L.

निक्ष निक्ष, cl. I. P. *ni-kshati*, to pierce, AV.; to kiss, Dhātup. xvii, 7 (cf. *nig*).

निक्ष, mfn. kissing (ifc. cf. *pushpa-n°*); (*ā*), f. a nit (prob. w. r. for *likshā*), L.

निक्षत्रिय ni-*kshatriya*, mfn. where the warriors are overthrown, Dharmasarm.

निक्षिप ni-*√* *kship*, P. -*kshipati*, to throw or cast or put or lay down, throw &c. in or upon (loc. or *upari*), Yājñ.; MBh.; R. &c.; to pour in (*kshiram śarāve*), Pañc. iii, 1188; to deliver anything (acc.) to (loc., esp. *haste*), to give or hand over, deposit, intrust, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to instal, appoint to (loc.), R.; to lay aside, give up, leave, abandon, cast off, repel, MBh.; R. &c.; to put down figures, count, cipher, Lalit. *kshipta*, mfn. thrown down or upon &c.; deposited, pawned, pledged; rejected, abandoned, given away, sent off, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; appointed, installed, R.; inclining towards (comp.), Sarvad.; -*bhāra*, mfn. having put the load upon (comp.), Pañc. i, 1188; -*vāda*, mfn. one who has ceased talking or left off boasting, MBh.; Hariv. *kshēps*, m. putting down, HYog. (esp. of the feet, Kālid.); throwing or casting on (loc. or comp.), Megh.; Śāh.; a deposit, pledge, trust, anything pawned, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; abandoning, throwing or sending away, W.; wiping, drying, ib.; -*antāmāṇi*, -*dīpa*, m., -*rakshā*, f. N. of wks.; -*lipi*, f. a partic. mode of writing, Lalit. *kshēpana*, n. putting down (the feet), Kum.; a means by which or a place in which anything is kept, Suśr. *kshēpita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to be set down in writing, committed to w°, inscribed, Ragh. *kshēpin*, mfn. being in possession of a deposit, Pañc. (B.) i, 14. *kshēpti*, m. a depositor, a pawnor or pledger, Mn. *kshēpya*, mfn. to be put down or deposited, Kathās.; to be thrust into (loc.), Mn.

निक्षुभा नि-*kshubhā*, f. (*√* *kshubh*), N. of the mother of Maga, BhavP.

निक्षिद् ni-*√* *kshvid* (only Vedic inf. *ni-kshvidas*), to destroy by creaking, MaitrS.

निक्षुद्रा नि-*khaṭvā*, f. a kind of chair or couch, Gal.

निखन् ni-*√* *khan*, P. -*khanati*, to dig into (the ground), bury, RV. &c. &c.; to fix, implant, erect (as a post, column &c.), Kāv.; to dig or root up, BhP.; to infix, pierce (with an arrow &c.), MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. *khanayati*, see *ni-khānita* below. *khanana*, n. digging in, burying, Śāpk.; Kull. *khaṭa* (n.), mfn. dug in, buried, fixed in the ground, RV. &c. &c.; dug up, excavated, W. *khaṭaka* (n.), mfn. dug in a little, AV. *khaṇa*, m. digging in, L. (cf. *naikhānya*). *khaṇita*, mfn. infixed, implanted, Suśr. *kheya*, mfn. to be thrust into, Vishp.

निखर ni-*khara* (?), mfn. N. of Agni, ŚākhGr.

निखर्व ni-*kharva*, mfn. dwarfish, a dwarf, L.; n. a billion, MBh.; R. *vaka*, m. or n. 1000 millions, TāṇḍBr. *vāṭa*, m. N. of a Rakshas, MBh. *vāḍa*, m. or n. = *vaka*, ŚākhŚr.

निखिद् ni-*√* *khid*, P. -*khitdāti*, to press down, RV. iv, 28, 2.

निखिल ni-*khila*, mfn. (ā)n. complete, all,

whole, entire, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*ena*), ind. completely, totally, MBh.; R. &c. (cf. *a-kh*).

निखुर्यपनि-*khurya-pd* (?), m. N. of Vishṇu, TS.

निग निग, mfn. bound, fettered (?), Kāth.

निगड ni-*gaḍa*, m. (g. *ardharādī*) and n. (fr. *√* *gaḍ* = *gal*?) an iron chain for the feet, (esp.) the heel chains for an elephant or a noose for catching the feet and throwing an animal down, any fetter or shackle, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a teacher (*kshveḍana*, n. N. of wk.); mfn. bound or fettered on the feet, Mn. iv, 210. *gaḍana*, n. putting in irons or fetters, Dās. *gaḍaya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to put in fetters, bind, ib. *gaḍita*, mfn. chained, fettered, Kād.

निगण ni-*gaṇa*, m. (fr. *ni-garaṇa*?), the smoke of a burnt offering, L.

निगद् ni-*√* *gad*, P. -*gadati* (aor. *ny-agadit*, Bhāṭṭ.), to recite, proclaim, announce, declare, tell, speak, ŚrS.; MBh.; R. &c.; to speak to, address (acc.), to say anything (acc.) to (acc.), Kāv.; to enumerate, cite, quote, Suśr.; to call (esp. Pass. -*gadyate*, to be called or named), MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; Caus. -*gādayati*, to cause to recite, ŚākhŚr.: Intens. -*jāgadyate*, (with pass. meaning) to assert firmly or repeatedly, Sarvad. *gādā*, m. reciting, audible recitation, a prayer or sacrificial formula recited aloud, Br.; ŚrS. &c.; mention, mentioning, Bādar.; speech, discourse, W.; N. of wk.; m. or n. a partic. potion, Car.; -*vyākhyāta*, mfn. explained i. e. clear by mere mentioning, Nir. *gaḍana*, n. reciting from memory, ŚāmayBr., Sch. *gaḍita*, mfn. recited, told, spoken, MBh. &c.; n. speech, BhP.; -*vat*, mfn. having said or spoken, Bhāṭṭ.; *dītin*, mfn. one who has spoken, g. *ish-ṭādi*. *gāda*, m. recitation, L.; *dīn*, mfn. reciting, telling, speaking, Suśr. *gāḍya*, mfn. to be told or communicated to (loc.), Naish.

निगम् ni-*√* *gam*, P. -*gacchati* (often w. r. -*yachati*), to settle down upon or near (acc. or loc.), RV.; AV.; inire feminam, RV.; to enter, resort to, undergo, incur, become (with acc., e.g. *sāntim*, to become pacified, Bhag.); to enter, i. e. be inserted, ŚākhŚr. (cf. *ni-gama* below); to acquire knowledge, W.: Caus. *gamayati*, to cause to enter, insert, Śāśr.; to conclude, sum up, Kir. i, 25, Sch. *gantavya*, mfn. to be studied or learned, Āpast. *gama*, m. insertion (esp. of the name of a deity into a liturgical formula), ŚrS.; the place or passage (esp. of the Vedas) where a word occurs or the actual word quoted from such a passage, Nir.; the root (as the source from which a word comes; hence ifc. 'derived from'), ib.; the Veda or the Vedic text, Hariv.; Pāṇ.; Pur. &c.; any work auxiliary to and explanatory of the Vedas, Mn. iv, 19 (Kull.); a sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man, MBh.; Pur. &c.; doctrine, instruction in, art of (comp.), Bālar.; certainty, assurance, L.; trade, traffic, W.; a town, city, market-place, Āpast.; Car.; Lalit.; a road, L.; a caravan or company of merchants (ifc. f. *ā*), R.; Dās.; = *pariśiṣṭa*, Cat.; n. a partic. number, Buddh.; -*kalpa-druma*, m., -*kalpa-latā*, f., -*kalpa-sāra*, m. N. of wks.; -*jña*, mfn. familiar with the holy texts, W.; -*latitva-sāra*, n., -*pariśiṣṭa*, n., -*latā*, f., -*sāra*, m., N. of wks.; -*śhāna*, n. place of insertion (cf. above), ŚrS.; *mākhya-kośa* and *māntārtha-ratnākara*, m. *gamana*, n. insertion, quotation of words (from the Veda) and the word quoted, Nir.; the summing up of an argument or conclusion in a syllogism, deduction, Tarkas.; going in or into, W. *gamn*, mfn. familiar with or versed in the Vedas, MW.

निगर ni-*gara*, *raṇa* &c. See *ni-√* *grī*.

निगर्ह ni-*√* *garh*, *Ā*. -*garhate*, (prob.) to blame, censure, find fault with, Pāṇ. i, 4, 32, Kāś.; P. -*garhayati*, to disdain, despise (acc.), MBh. (v. l. *vi-g*).

निगल् ni-*√* I. *gal*, Intens. -*galgaliti*, to emit moisture, VS.

निगल् ni-*√* 2. *gal*, -*galati*, to swallow, devour, Bhartṛ. *galana*, n. swallowing, eating, L. *gāla*, m. the throat or neck of a horse, Śis. v, 4, Sch. (cf. 2. *gala*, *ni-garaṇa*); -*vat*, m. a horse, W. *gālaḥ*, mfn. = *gāraka*, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 21, Kāś.

निगल ni-*gala*, m. n. = *ni-gaḍa* above, L.

निगा ni-√1. *gā* (aor. *ny-agāt*, *ni-gām*), to enter, come or get into, attach one's self to (acc.), RV.; AV.; MBh.

निगु *nigu* (L.), mfn. pleasing, charming; m. the mind (= *manas*); dirt (√4. *gu*); a root; painting.

निगुत् *ni-gūt*, m. (√3. *gu*?) an enemy, RV. x, 128, 6, 53y. (cf. *naiguta*).

निगुप् *ni-√2. gup*, inf. -*gopitum*, to conceal, Kir. xv, 19.

निगुह *ni-√guh*, P. *ā. -gūhati*, °te (aor. *ny-agūḥa* or *ny-aghukshata*, Pān. vii, 3, 73, Kās.), to cover, conceal, hide, MBh.; R. &c.: Caus. -*gūhayati* (Pān. vi, 4, 89), id., Pāñc. v, 11 (B. -*gūhan* for *gūhan*). **गुह**, mfn. concealed, hidden, secret, obscure (lit. and fig.), RV. (ni-gūha) &c. &c.; (am), ind. privately, secretly, Kathās.; -*kār-ya*, mfn. secret in operation, MW.; -*cārin*, mfn. walking concealed or in disguise, Mn. ix, 260; -*lara*, mfn. well c^o or hidden, Pāñc.; -*nīcāya*, mfn. whose design is c^o, MBh.; -*roman*, mfn. having c^o hair, Sutr.; -*dhārtha*, mfn. having a hidden or mysterious sense, abstruse, occult; -*dhārtha-dīpikā* and -*dhārtha-māñjushikā*, f. N. of wks. **गुह**, m. a species of wild bean, L. **गुह**, mfn. hiding, concealing, L. **गुह**, m. the act of h^o or c^o, Kāv. **गुह**, mfn. to be hidden or covered or protected, W. **गुह**, see *sūhu-ni-gūhin*.

निगुहीत *ni-grihita*, °ti. See *ni-grah* below.

निगु *ni-√2. grī*, P. -*girati* or -*gilati*, Pān. viii, 2, 21 (-*grināti*, PārGr.; aor. -*garit*, RV.); fut. -*garishyati* Kathās.; inf. -*giriitum*, ib.); to swallow, ingurgitate, devour, RV. &c. &c.; to swallow i. e. totally appropriate, Kathās.; Pass. -*giryate*, p. *yamāna* (with act. meaning), MBh. i, 8238 &c.: Caus. -*gārayati* or -*gālayati* (cf. *ni-√gal*, above); Pass. -*gāryate* or -*gālyate*, Pān. viii, 2, 21; Intens. -*gejilyate*, iii, 1, 24, Kās. **गर**, m. eating, swallowing, W. **गर**, n. id., Śamk.; m. the throat, L.; the smoke of a burnt offering, L. (cf. *ni-gaṇa* above). **गर**, m. swallowing, L. **गर**, mfn. swallowing (cf. *ni-gāḥaka* above). **गर**, m. swallowing up, devouring, Kathās. **गर**, mfn. swallowed, devoured &c.; left out, not expressed (cf. *a-nig*); -*tva*, ii, 1, Sāh.; -*val*, mfn., Kathās.

निगै *ni-√gai*, P. -*gāyati*, to accompany with song, sing, chant, SBr. **गै**, mfn. sung, proclaimed, Mn. ix, 19.

निग्र *ni-√grān*, see *punar-nigratham*. **ग्रान्थ**, n. (w. r. for *ni-gr*?; cf. *nir-gr*?) killing, slaughter, L. **ग्रान्थ**, m. the cover of a book, Hcat.

निग्रह *ni-√grah*, P. *ā. -grihāti*, °nīte (dat. inf. -*grāḥa*, RV.), to hold down, lower, depress, RV.; TS.; KātyŚr.; to keep or hold back, draw near, attract, RV.; AV.; SBr. &c.; to seize, catch, hold, hold fast, stop, restrain, suppress, curb, tame, punish; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to contract, close (as the eyes), Mṛicch. ii, 11; Caus. -*grāhayati*, to cause to be apprehended or seized, Daś.; Caus. of Desid. -*grāhishyati* (p. *shayati*), to cause any one to desire to overpower or excel, Bhaṭṭ. **ग्रिह**, mfn. held down or back, seized, caught, checked, MBh. &c.; harassed, assailed, attacked, W.; n. (in music) a partic. method of beating a drum. **ग्रिहीत**, f. restraint, check; overpowering, Kathās. **ग्रिहीत**, w. r. for -*grah*. 1. **ग्रिह**, mfn. to be held back &c.; deserving reproof or correction, Pān. viii, 2, 94. 2. **ग्रिह**, ind. p. having held back or taken or arrested or confined, R. &c.; having restrained or coerced, by coercion, MW. **ग्रहीत**, m. one who holds fast or binds, AitBr. **ग्रहा**, m. keeping down or back, restraining, binding, coercion, suppression, subjugation, Mn.; MBh. &c.; defeat, overthrow, destruction, Kāv.; seizing, catching, arresting, holding fast, MBh.; R. &c.; suppression of an illness i. e. healing, cure, Sutr.; confinement, imprisonment, any punishment or chastisement, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Pāñc. &c. **ग्रह**, n. pain of death, Kathās.; reprimand, blame; L.; aversion, ill-will, dislike, disgust, L.; anything for catching hold of, a handle (ifc. f. ā), Sutr.; a place or occasion for being caught hold of, (esp. in Nyāya phil.) an occasion for refutation, a weak point in

an argument or fault in a syllogism (cf. -*sthāna*); a boundary, limit, L.; N. of Śiva and Vishṇu-*grāha*, MBh.; -*sādhana* and -*stotra*, n. N. of wks.; -*sthāna*, n. (in phil.) the position of being unfit to carry on an argument from impossibility of agreeing about first principles; -*sthāna-sūtra-tikā*, f., *hāshṭaka*, n. N. of wks. **ग्रह**, mfn. holding down, suppressing (ifc.), Sutr.; n. subduing, suppression, ib.; capture, imprisonment, punishment, MBh.; war, fight, Dhananj. **ग्रहीत**, mfn. to be punished, Hit. **ग्रहीत**, m. one who seizes or lays hold of, Daś.; one who keeps back or prevents, BhP. **ग्रह**, m. pressing down, letting sink, VS.; suppressing (the voice, opp. to *ud-grāha*, elevating), Pān. iii, 3, 36, Vārt. 3; N. of a verse recited when the Sonia plants are pressed, SBr.; of a partic. gift or oblation, Hcat. **ग्रह**, mfn. (with āpas) the water with which the Soma plants are sprinkled before they are pressed, VS.; SBr. **ग्रहा**, n. punishment, chastisement, Bhaṭṭ. (esp. used in imprecations, e. g. *ni-grāhas te bhūyāt*, confusion seize thee, Pān. iii, 3, 45, Kās.) **ग्रहा**, mfn. suppressing, injuring (-*tva*, n., Kāv. vii, 27, Sch.) **ग्रहा**, mfn. to be (or being) suppressed or punished, MBh.; Hariv. &c.

निघ *ni-gha*, mfn. (√*han*) as high as broad (= *vishvak-sama*), L.; (?) equally distant (astrees), Pān. iii, 3, 87, Kās.; m. anything whose height and circumference are equal (as a circle a ball &c.), W.; sin (cf. *a-gha*), L. **निघ**, mfn. of different forms or sizes, W.

निघट *ni-ghanṭa*, m. (√*ghanṭ*, to speak?; cf. *ghanṭā*, a bell) a collection of words, vocabulary, Cat.; N. of a Dānava, Kathās. **घ**, m. a glossary, Cat. **घ**, f. a species of bulbous plant, L. **घ**, m. a glossary (also -*ka*), N. of sev. wks.; (mostly pl.) N. of the Vedic glossary explained by Yaska in his Nirukta; -*koṣa*, m., -*khaṇḍa-nirvacana*, n., -*bhāshya*, n., -*rāja* and -*śeṣa*, m., -*samgraha-nidāna*, n., -*śamaya* and -*sāra*, m. N. of wks.

निघर्ष *ni-gharsha*, °shaṇa. See *ni-ghrīsh* below.

निघस *ni-ghasa*, m. (√*ghas*) eating, food, L.

निघात *ni-ghāta*, m. (fr. Caus. of *ni-√han*) a blow, stroke, Gaut.; Kāv.; suppression or absence of accent, AVPrāt.; (am), ind. having struck, MW. **घ**, f. an iron club or hammer, L. **घ**, mfn. striking down, killing, destroying (ifc.), MBh.; Hariv.

निघुप् *ni-√2. ghush*, Caus. -*ghoshayati*, to tread down, crush, destroy, RV.

निघुष्ट *ni-ghushṭa*, n. (√1. *ghush*) sound, noise.

निघृष *ni-√2. ghrīsh*, P. -*gharshati*, to rub into, rub down, grind, wear away, MBh.; to try, examine, ib. **घर्ष**, m. rubbing, pounding, crushing, Kāv.; v. l. for *ni-kasha*, Mālav. ii, 7. **घर्ष**, n. rubbing, grinding, trituration, MBh. **घर्ष**, mfn. rubbed, ground, worn away, subdued, MBh. **घर्ष**, mfn. rubbed off, exoriated; worn away, harassed, afflicted, TaitAr., Sch.; small, insignificant, Naigh.; m. a hoof, Up. i, 153, Sch.; an ass, a mule or a boar, L.; n. the mark of a hoof, Up. ib.

निघ्न *ni-ghna*, nif(ā)n. (√*han*) dependent, subservient, docile, obedient; (ifc.) dependent on, ruled by, devoted to, full of, Kāv. &c. (-*tā*, f. Kathās.); (after a numeral) multiplied with, Sūryas.; m. N. of a son of An-araya and father of An-amitra, Hariv.; of a son of An-amitra, ib. **घ्न**, mfn. dependent, L. **घ्न**, mfn. slaying, killing, MBh.; R. &c.

निच *nicaka*, m. N. of a man, Pat. (cf. *naicakya*).

निचकु *nicaknu*, m. N. of a prince, VP. (v. l. *nicakru*).

निचक्र *ni-cakrayā*, ind. with down-roll-ing chariots or without chariots, RV. viii, 7, 29.

निचक्षुस् *ni-cakshus*, m. N. of a prince, Hariv. (v. l. *vi-c*).

निचकुण *nicāṇkuṇa*, v. l. for *nicumpuṇa*.

निचन्द्र *ni-candra*, m. N. of a Dānava, MBh.

निचमन *ni-camana*, n. (√*cam*) sipping, Nir.

निचय *ni-caya* &c. See under *i. ni-ci* below.

निचल् *ni-√cal*, Intens. *calcaliti*, to stir, quiver, MaitrS.

निचाकुण *nicāṇkuṇa*, v. l. for *nicuṇkuṇa*.

निचाय *ni-√cāy* (only ind. p. -*cāyā*) to regard with reverence, honour, worship, RV.; observe, perceive, ib.; Daś.

निचि *ni-√1. ci*, to pile up, heap up, collect, only in deriv. (cf. *ni-kāya* &c. above). **च**, m. piling up, heaping up, heap, mass, quantity, store, provisions (cf. *alpa-n*, *śaṇ-māsa-n*); collection, multitude, assemblage (rarely of living beings, cf. *vadhū-n*), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*gulma*, m. a swelling of the abdomen caused by an excess of the 3 humours, Car.; *yōdarin*, mfn. suffering from it (lit. having such an abdomen), ib. **च**, mfn. skillful in piling up, g. *ākarshādi*. **च**, mfn. heaped up, plentiful, abundant, Kir. **च**, m. a heap (as a measure), L. 1. **च**, mfn. piled up, heaped up, erected; covered, overspread with, full of (with instr. or ifc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; constipated (as the bowels), Sutr.; m. pl. N. of a warrior-tribe (cf. *naicilya*); (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. **च**, m. (fr. Intens.) continual or repeated piling up, Siddh. **च**, mfn. to be piled or heaped up, MBh.

निचि *ni-√2. ci*, P. -*ciketi* (pf. -*cikāya*, 3. pl. *kyur*), to perceive, notice, observe, recognise, RV.; AV.; SBr.: Desid. -*cikishate*, to observe, watch, guard, RV.; VS. 2. **च**, mfn. observed, beheld, appearing, RV. ii, 12, 13. **च**, mfn. attentive, vigilant, RV. **च**, mfn. without acc., *ni-cetrl* with acc.), observing, observe, ib.

निचिकी *niciki*, f. an excellent cow, L. (cf. *naiciki*).

निचुकुण *nicuṇkuṇa*, m., v. r. for *nicunpu-ṇa* below; N. of a Vāruṇi, Kāth., Anukr.

निचुद *ni-√cud*, Caus. -*codayati*, to afford or procure quickly, RV. viii, 24, 25.

निचुमुण *ni-cumpuṇa*, m. (√*cup*?) prob. a gush, flood (*apām*), RV. viii, 93, 22; N. of a Śaunaḥ-śepa, Kāth., Anukr.

निचुल *ni-cula*, m. (√*cul*) an upper garment, overcoat, L.; N. of a tree (Barringtonia Acutangula), Kāv.; Sutr.; Calamus Rotang, L.; N. of a poet. **च**, m. outer garment, L.; case, box, Bālar. vi, 42. **च**, mfn. being in a case, cased, ib. iv, 53; (ifc.) covered with, Prasann. **च**, m. an outer garment, L.; Barringtonia Acutangula, L. **च**, m. id.; Kāv.; Car.; a case or box, Vcar. **च**, m. an outer garment (also n.); a cuirass, L.; m. or n. a box or case, Hcar.

निचृत् *i. ni-√cṛit*, P. -*cṛitāti*, to infix, insert, Kauś. 2. **च**, f. a defective metre, Nidānas. (w. r. *ni-cṛit*).

निचेर *ni-cerū*, mfn. (√*car*) gliding, creeping, RV.; VS.

निचवि *nicchavi*, f. N. of a district (= *tira-bhukti*, the modern Tirhut), L. (cf. *licchavi*).

निचिद्र *ni-cchidra*, w. r. for *niś-ch*°, q. v.

निचिचि *nicchivi*, m. N. of one of the degraded castes sprung from the outcast or Vṛātya Kshatriyas, Mn. x, 22.

निच्छेद *niccheda*, w. r. for *niś-ch*°, q. v.

निज *nij*, cl. 2. *ā. nīkte*, Dhātup. xxiv, 16; cl. 3. *ā. nēkti*, *nenikē* (Intens. ?; cf. below), Dhātup. xxv, 11 (from the pres. stem only 2 pl. Impv. *nīnika*, RV., p. *nijāna*, ib., *nije* = *nīnīje*, BhP.; pf. *nīnīje*, *nīnīje*, Gr.; fut. *nekshyati*, *nektā*, ib.; aor. *anījam*, *jan*, AV.; *anaikshīṭ*, *nikshī*, ib.; ind. p. *niktvā*, Br.; -*nīnīja*, ib.; dat. inf. -*nīje*, RV.), to wash, cleanse, purify (ā. one's self), RV.; SBr. &c.; to nourish, Dhātup.: Pass. *nījyate*, to be washed &c., MBh.: Caus. *nejayati*, Br.; aor. *anīnījat*, Gr.: Desid. *nīnikshati*, Gr.: Intens. *nēnekti*, *nenikē* (cf. above); Pot. *nenījyāt*, Mn. viii, 396; *nenījīti*, *nenījyate*, Gr.), to wash (one's

scoffer, blamer, enemy, RV. **निदा**, f. blame, contempt, ib. 1. **निदान**, mfn. reproached, ridiculed, ib. **निदयामना**, mfn. id., ib. **निदया**, see *nīdya*.

निद *nida*, m. or n. poison, venom, L.

निदय *ni-danḍa*, mfn. one who has laid down the stick (i. e. does not use force, cf. *nyasta-d*), Paṇ. vi, 2, 192, Kāś.

निदय *ni-datta* or *nitta*, mfn. fr. *ni-√1. dā*, Paṇ. vi, 3, 124, Sch.; Kārikā on vii, 4, 47.

निदद्रु *nidadru*, m. a man, L. (according to W. fr. *nida + dru*).

निदशैक *ni-darsaka*, °*śana*, &c. See *ni-√dṛiś*.

निदह *ni-√dah*, P. *-dahati* (Pass. *-dahyate*, MBh.; aor. *-dhakshi*, RV.), to burn down, consume by fire. °**दिग्ध**, m. (g. *nyaṅku-ādi*) heat, warmth, the hot season (May and June), summer, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; internal heat, Rīt. i, 4; sweat, perspiration, L.; N. of a man (pl. of his descendants, g. *upakādi*); of a son of Pulastya, VP.; *-kara*, m. 'heat-causer' or 'hot-rayed,' the sun, L.; *-kāla*, n. the 'time of heat,' summer, MBh.; Kāv.; *-dhāman*, m. 'having hot radiance' or 'abode of heat,' the sun, Śis. i, 24; *-ruci*, m. 'hot-rayed,' id., Kāv.; *-vārshika*, mfn. (months) belonging to the hot and the rainy season, MBh. vii, 1311; *-sindhu*, m. a river in hot weather, one nearly dry, W.; °*ghṛṇvadhī*, m. the hot season, Ragh. xvi, 52.

निदा *ni-√4. dā*, P. *-dyati*, to bind on, fasten, RV. °**दत्ति**, m. one who fastens or ties up, RV. viii, 61, 5. °**दान**, n. a band, rope, halter, RV. vi, 32, 6; MBh.; a first or primary cause (cf. *ni-ban-dhana*), RV. x, 114, 2; Br.; Kāth.; original form or essence (*ena*, ind. originally, essentially, properly), Br.; (with Buddh.) a cause of existence (12 in number), MW. 56; 103; any cause or motive, Divyāv.; the cause of a disease and enquiry into it, pathology (= *nīdāna-sthāna*, q. v.), L.; = *nīdāna-sūtra*, Cat.; cessation, end, L.; purification, correctness, L.; claiming the reward of penitential acts, L.; *-tattva*, n., *-pradīpa*, m. N. of wks.; *-vat* (*nīdāna*), mfn. founded on a cause, essential, TBr.; Kāth.; *-vid*, mfn. knowing the causes or symptoms of a disease, Bhp.; *-samgraha*, m. N. of a medic. wk.; *-sūtra*, n. N. of a wk. on metres and Vedic Stomas; *-sthāna*, n. the subject of the causes of diseases, pathology (one of the 5 departments of medic. science), Suśr.; *-dānārtha-kara*, mfn. operating as a cause, Bhp.; °**दिता** (*nī-*), mfn. bound, fettered, RV. v, 2, 7; hidden, concealed, ib. viii, 92, 11.

निदाय *ni-dāgha*. See *ni-dah*.

निदिग्ध *nī-digḍha*, mfn. (√*dih*) smeared, plastered; clinging to, ŚBr.; heaped or piled up, L.; (ā), f. cardamoms. °**दिग्धिका**, f. Solanum Jacquinii, Suśr. (cf. *nir-dagdhikā* and *nir-digḍh*); cardamoms, L.

निदिद्रासु *ni-didrāsu*. See under *ni-drā*, col. 2.

निदिध्यासन *ni-didhyāsana*. See *ni-dhyai*.

निदिश *nī-√dis*, P. *-disati*, to direct, order, point out &c. (only in deriv.) °**दिश**, mfn. (Pañc. v. 11), w.r. for *nir-d*. °**देश**, m. order, command, direction (°*śam* or *krī* or *pālaya* or *upa-pālaya* or *se* or *vyat* or *sthā* to execute orders, be obedient), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; talk, conversation, L.; vicinity, neighbourhood (e. ind. near, close by, Kull. on Mn. ii, 197; others 'in a lower place'); = *bhījana*, L.; *-kārīn*, *-krī*, *-bhāj*, *-vartīn*, mfn. executing the orders of, obedient to (gen. or comp.), MBh. &c. °**देश**, mfn. showing, directing, pointing out, W.; (°*ni*), f. region, quarter, point of the compass, L. °**देश्या**, mfn. to be ordered or told, MW. °**देशतृ**, m. who or what points out or orders; explaining, advising, commanding, W.

निदी *ni-√2. di* (Impv. *-dīdhi*, RV. i, 113, 7), to shine down upon, bestow anything (acc.) on (dat.) by shining down.

निदुश *nidūṣa*, m. a fish, L.

निदुश *ni-√driś*, Caus. *-darsayati*, to cause to see, show, point out, introduce, indicate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to impart knowledge, teach, instruct,

advise, ib.; to announce, proclaim, Bhp.; to show one's self i. e. to appear (in a vision) to (acc.), Hariv. °**दरशका**, mfn. seeing into, perceiving, MBh.; proclaiming, announcing, ib.; Daś. °**दरशना**, m(f)n. pointing to, showing, indicating, announcing, proclaiming, teaching, Hariv.; Bhp.; suiting, pleasing (*śarva-loka-nid*), v.l. °*ka-nidarśin* and *-vidarśin*, R. ii, 108, 18; (ā), f. a partic. form of a simile or comparison (e.g. Ragh. i, 2), Kpr.; Śāh. &c.; n. seeing, view, appearance, sight, vision (cf. *svapna-nid*), MBh.; Suśr. &c.; pointing to, showing, indicating, Mn.; MBh.; proof, evidence, Pañc.; instance, example, illustration, ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*-tva*, n., Naish.); °*nārtham*, ind. for instance, MBh.; refutation of a stated argument, Śāh.; N. of the third member of a complete syllogism (= *udāharana*), MW.; a prognostic, sign, mark, omen, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr. (iic. f. ā, showing, betraying, R.); a scheme, system, Suśr.; injunction, precept, ordinance, authority, text, W. °**दरशयितव्या**, mfn. to be pointed out or put forth or shown, Pat. °**दरशिता**, nfn. shown, presented, offered (as a seat), Rājat.; illustrated, exemplified, Mn.; MBh. &c. °**दरशिन**, mfn. seeing, having an insight into, familiar with, knowing, MBh.; suiting, pleasing (v.l. *nidarśana*; cf. above).

निदेश *ni-deśa*. See *ni-diś* above.

निद्रा *ni-√1. drā* (or *√draś*), P. Ā. *-drāyati*, °*te* (*-drāti*, Sāntiś.; pf. *-dadrau*, Naish.), to fall asleep, sleep, slumber, ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. °**द्र**, f. sleep, slumber, sleepiness, sloth, RV.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the budding state of a flower (hence °*drām* or *vyaj*, to bloom), ŚārngP.; a mystic. N. of the letter *bh*, Up.; *-kara*, mfn. making sleepy, Hariv.; Suśr.; *-kṣhapa*, m. or n. a moment of sleep, Bhp.; *-gama* ('*drāg*'), approach or time of °, Sāntiś.; *-caura*, m. stealer of °, Mjicch.; *-tura* ('*drāt*'), mfn. sleepy, languid, Cat.; *-dari-dra*, mfn. suffering from want of sleep, Vcar.; m. N. of a poet, Cat.; *-dardri* or *-kri*, to deprive of °, Kpr.; *-druh* (mfn. nom. *druhu*, Paṇ. viii, 2, 37; cf. Vām. v, 2, 88), disturbing °, *-nārīta* ('*drānt*'), mfn. asleep, Pañc.; *-ndha* ('*drān*'), mfn. blind with sleep, dead asleep, fast asleep, MBh.; *-bhaṅga*, n. rousing from °, awaking, W.; *-bhībhūta* ('*drābh*'), mfn. subdued by °, sleeping, Suśr.; *-maya*, n(f)n. consisting in °, Hariv.; *-yoga*, m. a state of such deep meditation as to resemble sleep, ib. (cf. *yoga-nidrā*); °*lāsa* ('*drāl*'), m(f)n. slothful from drowsiness, fast asleep, Hit.; *-lasya* ('*drāl*'), n. sleepiness, long sleeping, MBh.; Var.; *-vaśa*, mfn. overpowered by sleep, Vet.; *-vriksha*, m. 'sleep-plant,' darkness, L.; *-samjanana*, n. 'producing °,' phlegm, the phlegmatic humour, L. °**द्र**, mfn. asleep, sleeping, Rājat.; shut up, closed (as a blossom), L. °**द्र**, m(f)n. (ā) or (ānti) sleeping, MBh. &c. °**द्रयामना**, mfn. id., Hariv. °**द्र**, mfn. sleeping, sleepy, drowsy, Yājñ.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; m. N. of Vishnu, L.; f. Solanum Melongena, L.; = *vana-barbarikā*, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; *-tva*, n. sleepiness, drowsiness, L. °**द्रिता**, mfn. sleeping, asleep, Naish. (cf. g. *tārakādi*); *-vat*, mfn. one who has slept, ib., Sch.

निदिद्रासु, (fr. Desid.) wishing to sleep, sleepy, Rājat. viii, 2130 (printed *vinidr*).

निधन 1. *ni-dhana*, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) having no property, poor, L. *-tā*, f. poverty, Mjicch. i, 13; Hit. i, 128.

निषा *ni-√1. dhā*, P. Ā. *-dadhāti*, *-dhatte*, to put or lay down, deposit, lay up, preserve (Ā. for one's self); to intrust, commit, present to (dat. or loc.); put into, fix in (loc., or loc. with *antdr*, or *antar* ifc.), RV. &c. &c.; put or lay before a person (dat.), KenUp.; (with *dhūmau* [Hit. *or avate* [R.] to bury; (with *śrasi*, rarely °) to esteem highly, R.; Kālid.; Pañc.; (with *drīsam*) to fix the eyes upon (loc.), Kathās.; (with *manas*) to fix or direct the thoughts upon or towards i. e. resolve, determine to (dat.), Hariv.; (with *manasī*, °*sa* or *hrīdaye*) to keep in mind, bear in mind, remember, lay to heart, Kāv.; Pur.; (with *hrīdayam*) to give one's heart to (loc.); (with *ātmānam*) to intrust one's self to (loc.), Kathās.; (with *kriyām*) to take pains with (loc.), Hit.; (with *karmāni*) to appoint a person to a work, Rājat.; to keep down, restrain, Kāv.; Pur.; to end, close, ŚBr.; Pass. *-dhiyate*, to be put or laid down &c.; to be contained or situated or absorbed in, to rest in (loc.), RV.;

AV. &c. &c.; Caus. *-dhāpayati*, to cause to be put or laid down &c.; Vait.; R.; Heat.; to cause to be deposited or preserved, Mn. viii, 30; to lay up, preserve, Car.; to appoint, Bhp.; Desid. *-dhātsate*, to intend to put down &c., Naish.; Intens. *nī-dedhyat* (?), to settle down, VS.; MaitrS. 2. °**ध**, (for 1. see col. 2), n. (m. only Hariv. 4846; g. *ardhareddi*) settling down, residence or place of °, domicile, receptacle, AV.; Suśr.; Bhp.; conclusion, end, death, destruction, loss, annihilation, Mn.; Var.; MBh. &c.; (in music) the concluding passage of a Sāman which is sung in chorus; any finale, AV.; TS.; Br. &c.; N. of the 8th mansion, Var.; race, family, L.; m. the head of a family, W.; (ā), f. pl. N. of partic. verses or formulas, Kauś.; *-kāma*, n. N. of sev. Sāmans, TāṇḍBr.; Lāty.; *-kārīn*, mfn. causing death, destroying, W.; *-kriyā*, f. a funeral ceremony, Hariv.; *-pati*, m. lord of the end or of destruction, TAr.; *-bhūta*, mfn. (in music) forming a finale, Lāty.; *-vat* ('*dhāna*'), mfn. having a finale, VS.; TāṇḍBr. &c.; *-sūtra*, n., *-sūtra-vṛitti*, f. N. of wks.; °*nūttama*, m. N. of Śiva, R. 2. °**ध**, f. a net or snare, RV.; *-pati* ('*dhā*'), m. possessor or bearer of snares, ib. °**ध**, mfn. to be put down or deposited or concealed or delivered or directed towards, Mn.; MBh. &c. °**ध**, m. one who lays down i. e. imprints or leaves (a footprint), RV. v, 30, 2. °**ध**, (nī-), abl. inf. (with ā) to the end, until death, RV. °**ध**, n. putting or laying down, depositing, keeping, preserving, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; laying aside (cf. *danḍa-n*); placing (the sacrificial fire), KātyŚr.; place for depositing anything, receptacle (rarely m.; iic. f. ī; cf. *garbhā-n*), RV. &c. &c.; a place of cessation or rest, W.; anything laid up, a store, hoard, treasure (esp. the t° of Kubera), Mn.; Mjicch.; Ragh. &c. (*-tā*, f., Jatakam.); (f), f. N. of a formula, TBr.; Āpśr.; mfn. containing anything (gen.) in itself, TAr.; *-kumbha*, m. a pot or jar containing a treasure, Śāh.; *-ni-√kri*, to pile up, Hcar.; *-nīta*, m. 'lord of treasure,' a Yaksha, Śatr. °**ध**, mfn., g. *riyādi*. °**ध**, mfn. fit for being laid or put down, RV. °**ध**, m. (fr. Caus.) one who causes a weapon to be put down (?); burnt timber; charcoal; the castor oil plant, W. °**ध**, ind. (fr. Caus.) having caused to be placed or fixed in, having installed or appointed, MW. °**ध**, ind. having fixed or placed in or on; with *manasī*, fixing or laying up in the mind; reflecting, Hit. °**ध**, see *ghṛita-n*. °**धि**, m. setting down or serving up (food, &c.), RV. i, 183, 4 &c.; the bottom of the Ukā, ŚBr.; a place for deposits or storing up, a receptacle (esp. *apām nidhi*, ° of waters, the ocean, sea, also N. of a Sāman; *kalānām n*, the full moon), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a store, hoard, treasure, RV. &c. &c. (in later language esp. the divine treasures belonging to Kubera, nine of which are enumerated, viz. Padma, Mahāpadma, Śaṅkha, Makara, Kacchapa, Mukunda, Nanda, Nila and Kharva, they are also personified as attendants either of Kubera or of Lakshmi; cf. *nidhi-datta* and *-pālita* below); the sea, L.; (with *daiva*) the science of chronology, ChUp. vii, 1, 2 (Sāmk.); N. of a partic. medic. plant (= *jivikā*), L.; a kind of perfume (= *malikā*), L.; *-guhya-kādhīpa*, m. 'lord of the treasures and Guhyakas,' Kubera, Kir. v, 20; *-gopā*, m. guardian of °, ŚBr.; *-datta*, m. N. of a merchant, Kathās.; *-dipikā*, f. N. of wk.; *-nātha*, m. 'lord of °,' N. of Kubera, L.; of an author, Cat.; *-pa*, m. = *-gopa*, Mn.; MBh.; any guardian or protector (as *yajñasya vedasya*), ĀśvGr. i, 22, 21; *-pati* ('*dhāt*'), n. lord of t°, AV.; VS.; N. of Kubera, Hariv.; of a rich merchant, Vet.; *-pati-datta*, m. N. of a merchant, Daś.; *-pā* (AV.); TBr.; *-pāla* (MBh.), m. guardian of treasure; *-pālita*, m. N. of a merchant, Daś.; *-prabhu*, m. lord of treasures, N. of Kubera, MW.; *-bhṛī*, m. bearer of °, id., Dharmasārm.; *-māt*, mfn. containing t° or forming a store, abundant, RV.; *-maya*, m(f)n. consisting of t°, Hcar.; *-rāma*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *-vāda*, m. the art of finding t°, Kād.; *-vāsa*, m. 'place of t°,' N. of a town, L.; *-dhīta* (*-tva*, n., R.), *-dhīsvara* (Dharmasārm.), m. 'lord of t°,' N. of Kubera; *-dhy-arthin*, mfn. seeking t°, MW. °**ध**, mfn. to be placed in or on, to be deposited or kept or preserved, Hariv.; Car. &c. **निधा**, see s. v. p. 564.

निधारय *ni-dhārayat*. See *ni-dhri*.

निषाच् *ni-√2. dhāv*, Ā. *-dhāvate* (aor. *adhā-*

viṣṭa), to rub into one's person, TS.; to press one's self on, cling to (loc.), RV.

निधि ni-dhī. See under *ni-dhā*.

निधू ni-√dhū, P. *-dhūnoti* (*-dhuvāti*, AV.; TS.; Pot. *-dhūvet*, Kath.), to throw down, deliver over, AV.; to shake to and fro, agitate, Hariv. *dhuvana*, n. shaking, trembling, agitation, L.; sexual intercourse, Git.; Hāsya.; sport, play, L.

निधु ni-√dhri (only pf. *-dadhre*), to bend or yield to (dat.) RV. i, 37, 7; Caus. *dhārayati* (aor. *-didhar*), to place down in, bring to (loc.), RV.; establish, appoint, render (with double acc.), ib.; to preserve, keep, Bhp. *dhārayā*, mfn. establishing or having established (acc.), RV. viii, 41, 4. *dhṛiti*, m. N. of a son of Vṛṣṇi, AgP.

निधै ni-√dhyai, P. *-dhyāyati* (pf. *-dadhyau*, *-dhyur*), to observe, perceive; to meditate, think of, remember (acc.), AitBr.; Bhp.: Desid. *-didhyāsatē*, to wish to meditate on, think of attentively, ŚBr.

निदिध्यāsana, n. profound and repeated meditation, Prab.; Vedāntas. *didhyāsitavya*, mfn. to be thought about or attended to, ŚBr. *didhyāsu*, mfn. desirous of meditating on or attending to, Bhp.

निदध्यप्ति, f. reflection, philosophical meditation, L. *dhyaṭa*, mfn. meditated or thought on, Vajracch. *dhyaṇa*, n. intuition, seeing, sight, L.

निधुव ni-dhrūva, m. N. of a man, Pravar.; pl. his descendants, ĀśvSr. (cf. *naidhrūva*, *vi*). *ni-dhravi*, mfn. constant, persevering, faithful, RV.; m. N. of a Kāśyapa and author of RV. ix, 63, Anukr.

निध्वंस ni-√dhvans, Caus. *-dhvasayati*, to scatter, overthrow, destroy, RV. x, 73, 6.

निध्वान ni-dhvāna, m. (√*dhvan*) sound, L.

निनङ्ग nināṅkshu (Desid. of √*naṣ*), wishing to perish or die, Bhaṭṭ.

निनद् ni-√nad, P. *-nadati*, to sound, cry out, resound, MBh.; R. &c.: Caus. *-nādayati*, to cause to sound or resound, fill with noise or cries &c., ib. *nāda*, m. (n., ChUp. iii, 13, 8), *nāda*, m. sound, noise, crying, humming, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *nāḍita*, mfn. filled with noise, resonant with (instr.), ib.; n. = prec., ib. *nāḍin*, mfn. sounding, resounding, crying, resonant with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; ifc. causing to sound, playing (a musical instrument), MBh.; Hariv.

निनद्ध ni-naddha, mfn. (√*nah*) fastened on, tied to (loc.), RV. vi, 75, 5.

नि-नक्ष्वा (or *nāḥya*), m. a water-jar put into the ground, ŚBr.

निनयन ni-nayana, *yaniya*. See *ni-ni* below.

निनर्तेशु ninarta-satru, w.r. *for nirta-s*.

निनर्तिषा ninartishā, f. (√*nrti*) desire of dancing, Hcar.

निनर्ह ni-√nard, P. *-nardati*, to sound, prolong a note in chanting, slur or trill, ShaṅvBr. (cf. *ava-nard*): Caus. *-nardayati*, GopBr.

नि-narda, m. a slur or trill, ĀśvSr.

निनित्सु ninitṣu. See under √*nind*.

निनी ni-√ni, P. *-nayati*, *te* (Subj. aor. *-neshat*), to lead to, carry or bring towards (dat. or loc.), bring or cause to (dat. inf.), RV.; AV. &c.; to incline, bend, Bhp.; to pour down, pour out or in, TS.; ŚBr.; Yājñ. &c.; to cause to enter, Bhp.; to offer as a sacrifice, ib.; to carry out, accomplish, perform, ib.; to spend (time), MW. *nayana*, n. pouring down or out, Kauś. (cf. *svadhā-n*); carrying out, performance, MW. *nayanīya*, see *svadhā-ninayaniya*.

निनीषा ninishā (fr. Desid. of √*ni*), desire of bringing or carrying or taking away, MBh. *niṣu*, mfn. wishing to take or carry or bring or lead to (acc. or acc. with *grata*) or spend (time), MBh.; Kād.; Rajat.

निनृत् ni-√nrit, P. *-nṛtyati*, to repeat (lit. dance again) a portion of a verse or syllable, ŚāṅkhBr. *nṛtta*, mfn. repeated (as above), AitBr.;

-vat, mfn. having repetition, ib. *nṛitti*, f. repetition, ŚāṅkhBr.

निन्द nind or *nid*, cl. I. P. *nīndati*, ep. also *te* (the form *nid* only in 3.pl.pf. *ninidūṣ*, in the Desid. and in some deriv., see under *i. nid* and *ninitsū* below; pf. *nininda*, MBh.; aor. *dnindishur*, RV.; *nindishat*, AV.; Pot. *nindyāt*, Up.; fut. *nindishyati*, Vop.; *ninditā*, MBh.; ind. p. *-nindya*, ib.), to blame, censure, revile, despise, ridicule, RV. &c. &c.: Desid. *nīnitsati*, *te*, to wish to blame &c., RV.; ĀśvSr. [Cf. Gk. *δ-νείδος*.]

Ninitsā, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to blame, RV.

Ninda, only in *-tala*, mfn. = *nindita-hasta*, having a maimed hand, L. (also *ninna-l*, W.)

Nindaka, mfn. blaming, abusive, censorious; (mostly ifc.) a blamer or scorner (cf. *brāhmaṇa-veda*), Mn.; MBh. &c. *dana*, n. reproach, censure, blame, Pāṇ.

Nindaniya, mfn. blamable, reprehensible, Hariv.

Nindā, f. blame, censure, reproach, reviling, defamation, controversy, injury, outrage, AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (with Buddh.) one of the eight worldly conditions, Dharmas. lx; *-stuti*, f. ironical praise, irony, L.; *dōpamā*, f. a comparison which involves reproof, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 30.

Ninditā, mfn. blamed, censured, abused, defamed, low, despicable, prohibited, forbidden, RV.; Br. &c.

Ninditāśva, m. N. of a man, RV. viii, 1, 30.

Ninditṛi, m. scorner, scoffer, RV.

Nindin, mfn. blaming, censuring, reproaching (ifc.), Kāvyaḍ.

Nindu, f. a woman bearing a dead child, L.

Nindya (or *nindya*), mfn. = *danīya*, RV.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; *-tā*, f. blamableness, disgrace, Mn.

निन्व ninv, cl. I. *vati* (Dhātup. xv, 81; v.l. *sinu*), to wet or to attend (prob. a confusion between *secane* and *sevane*).

निप ni-pa. See under *ni-pā* below.

निपक्षति ni-pakṣati, f. the second rib, VS.

निपठ ni-paṭha, m. (√*paṭh*) recitation, study, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 64, Kās. *ṭhana*, n. (L.), *ṭhiti*, f. (Pat. on Pāṇ. vii, 2, 9) id. *ṭhiti*, mfn., g. *ishṭādi*. *Nipāṭha*, m. = *paṭha*, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 64.

निपत् ni-√pat, P. *-patati* (ep. also *te*), to fly down, settle down, descend on (loc.), alight, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to rush upon, attack, assail (acc. or loc.), Ratnāv.; Kathās.; to fall down, fall upon or into (lit. and fig. with *upari*, acc. or loc.; with *pādayoh*, to throw one's self at a person's [gen.] feet, Kum.; Kathās.); to fall into ruin or decay, be lost, AV.; MBh.; Śusr. &c.; to be miscarried (as the fetus), Bhp.; to befall, happen, take place, occur, fall to the share of (loc.), Mn.; MBh.; Śusr. &c.; to enter, be inserted, get a place, Pāṇ.; Nir.: Caus. *-pāṭayati* (aor. *-apīpatat*, RV.), to cause to fall down, or on (loc.), throw down, fell, kill, destroy, RV. &c. &c.; to spit out, Pāṇ. iii, 60; to inlay, emboss, MBh. iv, 1325; to fix (the teeth) in (loc.), MBh.; to direct (the eyes) towards (loc.), MārK.; to impute (a fault) to (gen.), Kathās.; to raise (taxes) from (abl.), MBh.; (in gram.) to put down as a special or irregular form, consider as anomalous or irregular. *patana*, n. falling down, falling, descending, MBh.; Hariv.; (*gurbhinyā garbhasya*) the lying-in of a pregnant woman, VarBṛS. li, 35; flying, MBh. *patita*, mfn. flown or fallen down, descended (*nabho-n*, from heaven), fallen upon or into (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; decayed, sunk, withered, Dhūrtas. *patya*, ind. having fallen down &c., MBh.; *-rohiṇī*, f. (prob.) falling and ascending, g. *mayāra-vyan-sakādi*. *patyā*, f. any slippery ground; a field of battle, L. *pāta*, m. falling down, descending, alighting (lit. and fig.), falling from (abl.) into or upon (comp.), rushing upon, attacking (comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; decay, destruction, ruin, death, ib.; (from the Caus.) casting, hurling, discharging, Kum. iii, 15; accidental occurrence or mention, Nir.; ĀśvSr.: (in gram.) irregular form, irregularity, exception (cf. *para-*, *pūruva-*); a particle (all adverbs including conjunctions and interjections), Nir.; Prāt.; Pāṇ. i, 4, 56; *-tva*, n. the state of being a particle, MW.; *-pratīkāra*, m. the repelling of assaults, ib.; *idāryayopasarga*, m.pl. N. of wk. *pātaka*, ifc. = *pātaka*, a bad deed, a sin, MBh. v, 4033. *pātana*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) throw-

ing down, killing, destroying, knocking out (an eye), MBh.; n. causing to descend or fall, throwing down, letting drop or sink, Mn.; Yājñ.; R. (cf. *danḍa-n*); putting on, applying (as a knife), touching with (comp.), Śusr.; overthrowing, destroying, killing, Mn.; MBh.; (in gram.) accidental mention or use of a word, putting down as an irregularity; an irregular form or exception, Prāt.; Pāṇ., Sch.; Vop.; = *ni-patana*, falling down (of a fire-brand), Yājñ. i, 145; alighting (said of a bird), Pāṇ. ii, 57. *pātaniya*, mfn. to be caused to fall; (with *danḍa*, m. 'punishment must be inflicted'), Śāh. *pātita*, mfn. made to fall or descend on (loc.); overthrown, beaten down, destroyed, killed, MBh. &c.; (in gram.) irregular, exceptional. *pātin*, mfn. falling or flying down, MBh.; falling or alighting on (comp., Ragh. ix, 40; *upari*, Vikr. v, 15); striking down, destroying, MBh.; Ragh. i. *pātya*, ind. throwing down, overthrowing, destroying, killing, MBh.; Bhp. 2. *pātya*, mfn. to be cast down or overthrown; (in gram.) to be put down or mentioned as an irregularity. *pātyamāna*, mfn. being thrown down, being precipitated into (loc.), Prab. vi, 1.

निपद् ni-√pad, *-padyate*, to lie down, rest, lie down with (acc.), RV.; ŚBr.: Caus. *-pādayati*, to throw down, fell, ib.

निपत्य ni-paṭya. See *ni-√prī*.

निपलाशम् ni-palāśam, ind. (as softly or silently as) the falling of leaves, ŚBr.

निपा ni-√i. pā, P. *-pibati*, to drink or suck in, kiss, Kāv.; to absorb, dry up, Bhp.: Caus. *-pāyayati*, cause to imbibe or suck in, ib. 1. *pa*, m. a water-jar, Nauclea Cadamba, L. 1. *pāna* (or *naka*, W.), n. drinking, imbibing, MBh.; Bhp.; any place or trough for watering cattle, a well, pool, tank; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a milk-pail, L.; *-karti*, m. one who makes a tank, Mn. iv, 211; *-vat*, mfn. abounding in pools or tanks, Ragh.; *-saras*, n. a pool or lake for watering cattle, Kād. *pīta*, mfn. drunk in, absorbed, imbibed, drunk up, Kāv.; *-kusuma*, mfn. (a tree) whose blossoms are sucked by (instr.), ŚārhP.; *-toya*, mfn. (a river) whose water has been drunk by (instr.), R.; *-sāra*, mfn. (a lip) whose moisture has been sucked in (that has been kissed), Rīt. *pīti*, f. drinking, L. *piyamāna*, mfn. being drunk in or imbibed, Kathās.

निपा ni-√2. pā, P. *-pāti*, to guard or protect from (abl.); to observe, watch over, RV.; AV.: Caus. *-pālayati*, to protect, guard, govern, MW. 2. *pa*, mfn. protecting (cf. *āke-n*), RV.; m. a lord, chief, L. *paka*, mfn. intelligent, wise (cf. Pālī), L.; m. chief, Divyāv. 2. *pāna*, n. place of refuge, Jātakam.; *ni-√kṛi*, ib.

निपाक ni-pāka (√*pac*), cooking, maturing, ripening, L.

निपाठ ni-pāṭha. See *ni-paṭha* above.

निपात ni-pāta. See under *ni-pat*.

निपाद ni-pādā, m. (fr. *pāda*) low ground, a valley, RV.

निपित्सु ni-pitsu, mfn. (√*pat*, Desid.) going or about to fall, Hariv.

निपिष्ट ni-piṣṭa, mfn. (√*piṣh*) crushed, destroyed, AV.

निपीड ni-√piḍ, Caus. *-pīdayati*, to press close to or against, press together, impress; to oppress, afflict, plague, trouble, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in astron.) to eclipse, Var. *pīdana*, n. squeezing, pressing, hurting, giving pain, L.; (ā) f. oppression, Śāh. *pīdayat*, mfn. (anti)n. pressing, pressing together; (*dantān dantān*) gnashing the teeth, Pāṇ. *pīdita*, mfn. squeezed, pressed, embraced; pained, hurt, Mn.; MBh. &c.; *ḍitlaktaka-vat*, ind. like pressed lac, MW. *pīḍya*, ind. having squeezed or pressed or embraced or hurt, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

नि-pīlana, n. pressing out, HParī. (= *ni-pī-dana*).

निपीय ni-√piy, P. *-piyati*, to revile, abuse, TBr.

निपु nipu, m. N. of a man, Kṣhiti.

निपुण *nipuṇa*, *nif(ā)n.* (said to be from a *√pun*), clever, adroit, skilful, sharp, acute, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c.; skilled in, conversant with, capable of (mostly comp. [cf. Pāṇ. ii, 1, 31 and *g. saṃyāddi*]; but also infin. [Kāv.], loc. [Var.], gen. [Vop. v, 29] or instr. [Pāṇ. ii, 1, 31]); kind or friendly towards (loc. or *prati*, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 43); delicate, tender, Jātak.; perfect, complete, absolute (as purity, devotion &c.), Mn.; BhP.; (*am*), ind. in a clever or delicate manner, MBh.; Kāv.; completely, perfectly, absolutely, exactly, precisely, R. (also *nipuṇa* ibc. Pāṇ. vi, 2, 24, and *ṛena*, MBh.; BhP.) — *tara*, mfn. more clever or perfect &c.; (*am*), ind. = next, Pañc. — *tas*, ind. wholly, completely, MBh. — *tā*, f. skilfulness, adroitness, carefulness, accuracy, Kāv.; Pañc. — *dris*, mfn. sharp-sighted, clever, knowing, MW. **निपुणिक**, f. N. of a waiting-maid, Kālid.

निपुय *ni-√pūth*, Caus. — *pothayati*, to dash down, Hariv.

निपु *ni-pūr*, f. the subtle body, VS.; AV. (= *sūkshma-deha*, Mahidh.)

निपूत *ni-pūta*, mfn. (*√pū*) strained, filtered, purified, RV.

निप *ni-√prī*, P. — *prīṇāti* (Pot. — *prīṇuyāt*, Lāty.), to put down, pour out, offer (esp. to deceased relatives), AV.; ŚBr. &c.: Intens. — *popūryate*, Pat. **पाराप**, n. the putting down or offering (of rice &c. to deceased relatives), Nir.; ĀśvŚr.; Sch. **पराका**, mfn. one who puts down &c., Pat. **प्रीता** (ĀśvŚr.) and **पूरिता** (Pat.) mfn. put down, poured out, offered.

निप्रथ *ni-√prath* (Caus. aor. — *paprathan*), to spread or increase, RV. ii, 11, 8.

निप्रयत्न *ni-prayatna*, w. r. for *nish-pr*°, Hariv.

निप्रहन् *ni-pra-√han*, P. — *hanti*, to hurt or destroy (with gen.), Pāṇ. ii, 3, 56, Kās.

निप्रियाय *ni-priyāya* (fr. *ni-priya*), Nom. *Ā. ydyte*, to keep in one's possession, not to be willing to give up (acc.), AV.

निफला *ni-phalā*, f. *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, L.

निफालन *ni-phālana*, n. seeing, sight, L. (prob. w. r. for *ni-bh*°).

निफेन *ni-phena*, n. opium, L. (cf. *a-ph*°).

निबन्ध *ni-√bandh*, P. — *badhnāti*, to bind on, tie, fasten to (loc.), AV.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; to enchain, fetter (lit. and fig.), Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; to contract, unite, join, close, obstruct, Kāv.; Kathās.; to compose, draw up, write down, Mn.; Var.; R. &c.; to catch, win, acquire, MBh.; Pañc.; to hold fast, restrain, check, MBh.; Ragh.; to put or fix upon (foot, eye &c., i. e. undertake, begin, with loc.), Hariv.; Kāv.; Pañc.; to fix, place, locate, Rājāt.; to show, exhibit, Śāh.: Pass. — *badhyate*, to be bound &c., Mn.; MBh. &c. **बद्धा**, mfn. bound, fettered, chained, tied or fastened to, fixed on (loc.); covered with, veiled in (instr.), MBh.; dependent on (instr.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; relating to, contained in (loc.), MBh.; Hariv.; composed or consisting of, accompanied by, furnished with, adorned or inlaid with (comp.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; shut up, closed, obstructed, Kathās.; constructed, built, ib.; composed, written down, R.; Kālid. &c.; used, employed (as a word), Śāh.; called as a witness (*a-r*°, Mn. viii, 76); confined, cative, W.; committed, intrusted, MW.; m. (in music) a partic. instrument. **बद्धाव्य** (l), mfn. necessarily connected with (instr.), Śāh. **बद्धा**, m. binder, fastener, author, composer, Bālar. i, 11 (printed *ni-baddhī*). **बद्धा**, m. binding on, tying, fastening, R.; chain, fetter, bondage, MBh.; BhP.; attachment to, intentness on, L.; basis, root, origin, MBh. ii, 2532; a grant of property, an assignment of cattle or money, Yājñ. i, 317; fixed property, ib. ii, 121; restraint, obstruction, L.; constipation or suppression of urine, Suśr. (v. l. for *ni-b*°); any literary composition or work, Cat.; N. of a partic. wk., ib.; Azadirachta Indica, L.; n. song, singing, L.; — *candrodāya* and — *tattva-dīpa*, m. N. of wks.; — *dāna*, n. grant of property, assignment or gift of a corrody, MW.; — *nava-nīla*,

m. or n. N. of wk.; — *rāja*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *vivṛiti-yojanā*, f., — *śiromany-ukta-nir-naya*, m. pl., — *saṅgraha*, m., — *sarvasva*, n., — *sāra*, m. N. of wks. **बन्धका**, mfn. (*g. rīyāddi* (v. l. *°dhanaka*)). **बन्धना**, mfn. (i) n. binding, fastening, fettering, MBh.; BhP.; m. N. of a son of Aruna, BhP. (v. l. *tri-b*°); (i), f. band, bond, fetter, MBh.; Suśr.; n. tying, fastening, binding together, ligation, Mn.; Suśr.; holding fast, restraining, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; constructing, building (as a bridge), MBh.; band, fetter (lit. and fig.), support, stay, ib.; Kāv.; Kaihās.; BhP.; cause, origin, basis, foundation, Mn.; MBh. &c. (often ifc. = supported by, fastened to, based or dependent on, connected with, relating to); seat, receptacle (cf. *ishu-n*°); the peg of a lute, L.; a grant, an assignment or royal gift, Śis. ii, 112; composition, arrangement, Kum.; a literary composition or treatise, Śis. ii, 112; (in gram.) syntax; a commentary; — *grantha*, m. N. of a class of wks. **बन्धानका**, see *°dhaka* above. **बन्धान्या**, mfn. good or friendly relation; acc. with *√kṛi*, to be on good terms with (instr.), Hcar. (v. l. *nir-b*°). **बन्धिका**, see *āva-ni-b*°. **बन्धिता**, mfn. bound, fastened, confined, tied, W. **बन्धिन**, mfn. binding, confining, fettering, MBh.; Kāv.; (ifc.) joined by, connected with, MBh., Suśr.; causing, being the cause of, Yogas.

निवर्हण *ni-barhaṇa*. See *ni-brih* below.

निबल *nibala*, m. or n. a partic. number, Buddh.

निबाद *ni-bādha* or *°bālha*, mfn. (*√banh*) forced down, thrown into (loc.), RV. i, 106, 6.

निबाध *ni-√bādha*, Ā. — *bādhat*, to press down or together, confine, obstruct, oppress, RV.

नि-बद्धा. See *a-nibādha*.

निबिड *ni-biḍa* or *ni-vidā*, mfn. (ā)n. (prob. fr. *biḍa* = *bila*, a hole; cf. *ni-khila*) without spaces or interstices, close, compact, thick, dense, firm, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; full of, abounding in (instr. or comp.), Hariv.; Śāk. vii, 11 (v. l. for *ni-cita*); low, Kād.; crooked-nosed, Pāṇ. v, 2, 32, Kās.; m. N. of a mountain, MBh. vi, 460; n. crooked-nosedness, Pāṇ. v, 2, 32, Kās.

निबिड्या, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make tight, embrace firmly, Bālar. ii, 62. *°dita*, mfn. made tight, become thick or heavy, Mālatīm.; pressed close to, Bālar. v, 19.

निबिडि-√kṛi, to make tight or firm, bend (a bow), Vcar.

निबिडि, mfn. = *ni-biḍa*, Kāv. — (*ni-tamba*, Śis. vii, 20); Pāṇ. y, 2, 32, Kās. (W. *nividiḣa*).

निबुध *ni-√budh*, P. — *bodhati* (aor. — *bōdhi-shat*, RV.), to learn or hear anything (acc.) from any one (gen., rarely *sakāśāt*), to attend or listen to (esp. Impv. *nibodha*, *°dhata*; rarely *°dhasva*, *°dhadhvam*); to know, understand, consider as (often with double acc.), RV.; AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.: Caus. — *bodhayati*, to cause to know or learn, to inform, tell, BhP. **बोद्धाव्य**, mfn. to be learnt; to be regarded or considered as (with nomin.), Var. **बोद्धा, mfn. knowing, wise, Gal.**

निबुसीकृत *ni-buśī-kṛta*, mfn. freed from chaff, husked, Kuval. (cf. *nir-b*°).

निबृह *ni-√brih* (*erih*), P. — *brihati* (aor. — *barhit*), to throw down, overthrow, crush, destroy, RV.: Caus. — *barhayati*, id., ib.; MBh. &c. **बारहणा**, mfn. crushing, destroying, removing, MBh.; R. &c.; n. destruction, annihilation, ib. **बारहिता**, mfn. destroyed, removed; *°tāpḥas*, mfn. destroying sin, Śis. i, 29.

निभ *ni-bha*, mfn. (ā)n. (*√bhā*) resembling, like, similar (ifc.), MBh.; R. &c. (sometimes pleonast. after adj., e.g. *cāru-nibhāna*, 'handsome-faced', Hariv., or comp. with a synonym, e.g. *naga-nibhāpama*, 'mountain-like', MBh.; *padma-patṛābha-nibha*, 'like a lotus-leaf', ib.); in. or n. appearance, pretext (only ifc. instr., Daś.; abl., Kathās.). — *tā*, f. similarity, likeness, RPrāt.

निभञ्ज *ni-√bhañj*, P. — *bhanakti* (aor. *ny-abhāñkshī*), to break or dash to pieces, Bhañt. **भञ्जना**, n. breaking to pieces or asunder, AV.

निभर्त्सन *ni-bhartsana*, *°tsayāt*, w. r. for *nir-bh*°.

निभल् *ni-√bhal*, P. Ā. — *bhālayati*, *°te*, to perceive, see, ChUp.; Bālar. **भहलाना**, n. seeing, perception, L. (w. r. *ni-ph*°).

निभसद् *ni-bhasad*, mfn. (prob.) having the hinder parts directed downwards, Tāpdyabr.

निभिद् *ni-√bhid* (Pass. — *bhidate*), to be opened, open, BhP. (v. l. *anu-bh*°).

निभुज *ni-√bhuji*, P. — *bhujati*, to bend (head and knees), Pat.

निभूत *ni-bhūta*, mfn. (*√bhū*) past, gone, L.; quite frightened, A.

निभूयप *nibhūyapa* (?), m. N. of Vishṇu, VS.

निभृत *ni-bhṛita*, mfn. (*√bhri*) borne or placed down, hidden, secret, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; nearly set (as the moon), Ragh.; firm, immovable, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; shut, closed (as a door), L.; fixed, settled, decided, RV.; fixed or intent upon (comp.), Kād.; filled with, full of (instr. or comp.), BhP.; attached, faithful, MBh.; MärkP.; still, silent, Kum.; quiet, humble, modest, mild, gentle, MBh.; R. &c.; free from passions, undisturbed (= *ānta*), Hcar.; lonely, solitary, Git.; (*ā*), f. a kind of riddle, Kāvād.; (*am*), ind. secretly, privately, silently, quietly, Mn.; Kāv.; Pañc. &c.; n. humility, modesty, MBh. v, 1493 (Nilak. 'secrecy, silence'). — *sthita*, mfn. standing out of sight, unperceived, Kathās. **निभृतिगता**, mfn. secretly arrived, ib. **निभृतिगता**, mfn. of resolute conduct, firm, R. **निभृतिगता**, mfn. resolute-minded, resolute, BhP. **निभृतिगता**, mfn. having a secret meaning, occult, Śis. **निभृतिगता-कर्पा**, mfn. having the ears fixed and erect (said of horses), Śāk. i, 8.

निभृति-√kṛi, to keep quiet or unmoved, Kāv.

निभ्रंश *ni-√bhrāṣ*, Caus. — *bhrāśyati*, to cause to fall, strike down, fell, RV. x, 116, 5. **भ्रिशृष्टा**, see *a-nibh*°.

निम *nima*, m. a pin, stake (?), W.

निमज्ज *ni-√majj*, P. Ā. — *majjati*, *°te* (p. — *maj-jat* and *°jamāna*, MBh.; pf. — *mamajja*, MärkP.; fut. — *majjishyati*, MBh.; — *manḥshye*, Ait.Br.; aor. — *amāñkshī*, Bhañt.; — *majjī*, MBh.), to sink down, dive, sink or plunge or penetrate into, bathe in (loc.), Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to sink in its cavity (the eye), Suśr.; to disappear, perish, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to immerse or submerge in water, cause to sink or perish, MBh.: Caus. — *majjayati*, to cause to dive under water, Mn. viii, 114; (with *samare*, *saṃgrāme* &c.) to cause to penetrate into a battle, lead into the thick of a fight, MBh. **मग्ना**, mfn. sunk, fallen into (water &c.); submerged, plunged, or immersed in, penetrated or fixed into (loc. or comp.), Br.; Up.; MBh. &c.; gone down, set (as the sun), Ragh.; Git.; (with *para-lokāya*) entered into the other world, MBh.; sunk in, depressed, not prominent, deep, Suśr. (cf. below); overwhelmed, covered, MW.; — *nābhi* or *madhyā*, f. (a woman) having a depressed navel or a slender waist, Vikr. **मग्ना**, mfn. sinking or entering deep into the flesh, MBh. i, 5601. **मज्जथु**, m. the act of diving or entering into, plunging; (with *talpe*) going to bed, Bhañt. **मज्जना**, mfn. causing a person (gen.) to enter or plunge into (water &c.), MBh.; n. bathing, diving, sinking, immersion, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **मज्जिता**, mfn. plunged into the water, drowned, MBh.

निमथ *ni-√math* (ind. p. — *mathya*), to strike down, kill, R.

निमद *ni-√mad*, P. — *mādayati*, to pronounce distinctly but slowly, Say. **मदा**, m. pronunciation which is distinct but slow (one of the 7 *vācaḥ sthānāni* or degrees of pronunciation), TPrāt.

निमन् *ni-√man* (aor. Ā. — *amānsata*), to regard or consider as (with double acc.), BhP.

निमन्त्र *ni-√mantr*, Ā. — *mantrayate* (*°ti*), to invite, summon, call to (loc. or infin.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to invite or entertain with (instr.) or offer something to (acc.), ĀśvGr. &c. **मन्त्र**, m. an inviter, MBh. **मन्त्राण**, n. invitation, calling, a summons, Yājñ.; MBh.; R. **मन्त्रिता**, mfn. invited (esp. to a feast, with instr., e.g. *vivāhena*, Pañcar.; cf. Pañc. iii, 139);

summoned, called, convoked, Mn.; MBh. &c. 1. **mantrya**, mfn. to be invited or called, MBh. xii, 3340. 2. **mantrya**, ind. having invited, by means of an invitation, Rājat. i, 66.

निमन्त्रु *ni-manyu*, mfn. not angry, unresentful, appeared, AV.

निमय *ni-riya*. See under *ni-me*.

निमर्दक *ni-mardaka*. See under *ni-mṛid*.

निमा *ni-√mā*, *ā-mimite* (pf. *-mamire*, RV. lii, 38, 7), to measure, adjust, RV. &c. &c. (cf. *ni-me*). 1. **māṭavya**, mfn. to be (or being) measured, Pat. **māna**, n. measure, Pāp. v, 2, 47 (cf. *a-nim*), price, Siddh. 1. **mīta**, mfn. measured (cf. *cah-shur-n*, *dur-n*); caused, BHP. (v. l. *nir-m*). 1. **meya**, mfn. to be measured, measurable, Pāp. v, 2, 47, Vārt. 5.

निमार्जन *ni-mārjana*. See under *ni-mṛij*.

निमि *ni-nimi*, m. N. of sev. kings of Videha, Mn.; MBh. &c.; of a son of Dattātreyā, MBh.; of a son of Ikshvāku, Pur. (having lost his body through the curse of Vasiṣṭha he occupied the eyes of all living beings, hence the opening and shutting of men's eyelids; cf. *ni-misha* and see VP. iv, 5); of 21st Jaina Arhat of present Ava-sarpipi (identified with the former Nimi), L.; of a son of Bhajamāna, VP.; of a son of Daṇḍa-pāpi, BHP.; of a Dānava, Hariv. (v. l. *qimha*); the closing or winking of the eyes, twinkling, BHP. ix, 24, 64. — **m-dhara**, m. N. of a prince, Lalit. **Nimīśvara**, m. (with Jains) N. of 16th Arhat of past Ut-sarpipi.

निमि *ni-√1. ni*, P. *-minoti* (pf. *-mimāya*, Pass. *-miyate*), to fix or dig in, erect, raise, RV.; AV.; Br. &c.; to perceive, notice, understand (?), AV. iv, 16, 5. 2. **mīta**, mfn. fixed, raised, erected, RV.; AV.; TBr. **miti**, f. (?) settlement, RV. v, 62, 7.

निमित्त *nimitta*, n. (possibly connected with *ni-√mā* above) a butt, mark, target, MBh.; sign, omen, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (cf. *dur-n*); cause, motive, ground, reason, Up.; Kap.; Var.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (in all oblique cases = because of, on account of, cf. Pāp. ii, 3, 23, Pat.; mfn. ifc. caused or occasioned by; *ttāṇṇya*, to be the cause of anything, Kād.); (in phil.) instrumental or efficient cause (opp. to *upādāna*, the operative or material cause), Vedāntas.; Bhāṣāp.; = *āgantv*; *deha*; *ādeśa*; *parvan*, L. — **kāraṇa**, n. instrumental or efficient cause (esp. the Deity as the agent in creation), W.; — *tā*, f., MW. — **kāla**, m. the period or moment of time which may be regarded as causing any event; — *tā*, f., Kātyāy., Sch. — **kṛit**, m. 'omen-maker,' a crow, raven, L. — **jña**, mfn. acquainted with omens, MW. — **jñāna**, n. 'knowledge of omens or signs,' N. of ch. of the Kāma-sūtra by Vātsyāyana; cf. RTL. 397. — **tā**, f., *-tva*, n. (in phil.) the state of being a cause, causality, instrumentality. — **dharmā**, m. expiation, any occasional or special penance or rite or obligation, W. — **nidāna**, n. N. of wk. — **nimittin**, mfn. operating and operated upon, Sch. on P. viii, 3, 9. — **naimittika**, n. du. cause and effect, Śak. vii, 30. — **bhūta**, mfn. become or being a cause or reason or means, MW. — **mātra**, n. the mere efficient cause or instrument, Bhag.; Veniṣ. — **vid**, m. 'omen-knower,' an astrologer, L. — **va-dhin**, mfn. hitting a mark, MBh. — **saptamī**, f. a seventh cause (locative) indicating the cause or motive, Kāś. on Pāp. i, 1, 57. — **hetu**, m. the efficient cause; — *tva*, n., Bhāṣāp. **Nimittāyus**, mfn. one whose age is dependent on some cause, MBh. **Nimittārtha**, m. (in gram.) the infinitive mood, MW. **Nimittāvṛtti**, f. dependence upon a special cause or occasion, W. **Nimittāvāksha**, mfn. considering the cause, ĀpGr.

Nimittaka, mfn. caused or occasioned or produced by (ifc.), Kāp.; Sch. on Pāp. i, 1, 16; n. kissing, a kiss, L. **ttāyamaṇa**, mfn. (fr. an unusual Nom. *ttāya*) causing, producing, MW.

Nimittin, mfn. operated on or influenced by a cause, having a cause or reason, TPPrāt., Sch.; Pāp., Sch. (cf. *ni-mitta-n* above).

Nimitti, for *ttā* in comp. — **√kṛi**, to make anything a cause, use as a cause or means, Daś.; BHP. — **kṛitya**, ind. in consequence of, by the fault of (acc.), Kād. — **bhū**, to become a cause or reason for (loc.), Sāh.

निमिष *ni-miṣa*, m. N. of a man (cf. *nai-miṣa*).

Ni-miṣa, mf(ā)n. devoted or attached to (loc.), RV. — **tama**, mfn. most attached to (loc.), ŚBr.

निमिष *ni-√mish*, P. *-mishati* (aor. *-amī-mishat*), to shut the eyelids, wink, fall asleep, RV. &c. &c.; to be shut (said of the eyelids), R.; (fut. *-mishyati*?) Daś. (cf. *a-nimishat*). **mīsh**, f. winking or twinkling of the eye (cf. *a-nimish*); shutting the eyes, falling asleep, RV.; AV. (cf. 1. *nimi*). **mīsha**, m. twinkling, shutting the eye (also considered as a measure of time, a moment, MBh.; R.; as a disease, Suśr.); N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh.; of Viṣṇu, L.; — *kshetra*, n. N. of a district, Cat.; *śhāntara*, n. the interval of a moment; (*ēṇa*), in a m°, MBh.; Kāv. **mish-ita**, n. shutting of the eyes, Pat. **meshā**, m. shutting the eye, twinkling, winking, TS.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (also as a measure of time i.e. a moment; *śhādīva*, in a m°, MBh.; R. &c.; *śham nimesham*, every m°, ŚBr.; as a disease, Suśr.); N. of a Yaksha, MBh.; — *kṛit*, f. 'twinkler,' lightning, L.; — *tās*, ind. with regard to the shutting of the eyes, VS.; — *dyut* or *-ruc*, m. a fire-fly, L.; — *mātra*, n. merely an instant; (*ēṇa*), ind. in barely a moment, MBh.; *śhāntara*, n. = *nimish*° (cf. under *cārin*); *śhārdhāt*, ind. in half a twinkling of the eyes, in less than an instant, Ragh. **meshaka**, m. twinkling of the eye; a fire-fly, W. **meshapa**, mf(ā)n. causing twinkling &c., Suśr.; n. shutting the eyes, twinkling, BHP.

निमिह *ni-√mih*, P. *-mehati* (Intens. *-mē-mihat*), to pour down urine, moisten with urine, wet, TS.; ŚBr.

निमिल *ni-√mīl*, P. *-mīlati*, to shut the eyes, fall asleep; to close (as flowers), die, disappear, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *-mīlayati* (°te), to close (the eyes, eyelids, blossoms &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *ni-mīlita* below). **mīlaka**, mf(ā)n. shutting the eyes; (*ikā*), f., see below. **mīlana**, n. shutting the eyes, Kāv. (met. = death, L.); closing (of a flower), Sāh. (cf. *padma*); (in astron.) complete obscuration, a total eclipse, Sūryas. **mīlā**, f. shutting the eyes, Naish. **mīlikā**, f. id. (cf. *ibha-nimīlikā* and *guja-n*); fraud, trick, W. **mīlita**, mfn. having closed the eyes, MBh.; Kāv.; closed (as eyes, flowers; n. also impers., e.g. *°am pun-darikāih*), twinkled, blinked, Kāv.; Suśr.; disappeared (cf. below); (fr. Caus.) caused to shut the eyes i.e. killed, Pañc. iii, 269; — *dris*, mfn. having the eyes closed, Ragh. (C.) xix, 28; — *nakshatra*, mfn. having the stars obscured (as the sky), Hariv. 2660; — *mukha*, mf(ā)n. (Ragh. xix, 28, C. — *dris*, cf. above) and *°laksha*, mf(ā)n. (Suśr.) = *dris*. **mīlin**, mfn. having the eyelids shut (as a face), Naish.

निमिव *ni-√miv* (only pres. p. f. *-mīvanti*), to press on, press down, AV. v, 7, 7.

निमुष्टि *ni-muṣṭi*, m. or f. 'less than a handful,' a kind of measure, Kauś. *°tika*, mfn. smaller than a closed hand, AitBr.

निमूलम् *ni-mūlam*, ind. down to the root, Pāp. iii, 4, 34. **la-kāsham**, ind. id., ib., Kāś.

निम् *ni-√mṛi* (2. sg. Impv. *-mṛiṇi*), to crush, AV. x, 1, 17.

निमृज *ni-√mṛij*, P. *ā-mārṣṭi*, *-mṛiṣṭe*, *-mṛijati*, °te &c. (Pot. *-mṛijyāt*, Mn.; *-mṛiṇjyāt*, ŚBr.; Impv. *-mṛidhvam*, TS.; pf. *-māmṛijur*, °je, RV. [for *mimṛikshur*, RV. i, 64, 4 read *mimikshur* and see under *ni-myaksh*]; aor. *-amṛikshāma*, ib.; *-amṛiṣṭa*, ŚBr.), to rub in or upon (loc.), wipe off; *ā*, to cleanse one's self, TS.; ŚBr.; Śr. & GṛS.; Mn. &c.; to lead or bring or attach to (loc.); *ā*, to take to one's self, appropriate, RV. **mārjana**, n. wiping off, ĀpGr., Sch. **mṛigra** (nī-), mf(ā)n. attached or devoted to (loc. with *ā*), RV. ii, 38, 2.

निमृद *ni-√mṛid*, P. *-mṛidnāti*, to crush, dash to pieces, ĀpGr.; to rub off, ŚBr. **mardaka**, m. a kind of food, Car. **mṛid**, m. a crusher, destroyer, ĀpGr.

निमे *ni-√me*, *ā-mayate* (ep. also °ti; Pass. *-miyate*), to change, exchange for (instr.), barter, MBh.; Pañc. **mayā**, m. barter, change, exchange,

MBh. 2. **māṭavya**, mfn. to be exchanged or bartered, Mn. x, 94. 2. **meya**, mfn. to be exchanged; m. barter, exchange, L. (cf. *naimeya*).

निमेष *ni-mesha*. See under 1. *ni-mish*.

निम्न *nimnd*, n. (fr. *ni* or *√nam*?) depth, low ground, cavity, depression, RV. &c. &c. (*als*, ind. downwards, x, 78, 5; 148, 5); mf(ā)n. deep (lit. and fig.), low, depressed, sunk, Var.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) inclined towards, L.; m. N. of a prince, BHP. — **gata**, mfn. going in deep or low places; MarkP.; n. a low place, Inscr. — **gā**, f. 'going downwards, descending,' a river, mountain-stream, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — **pati**, m. 'lord of rivers,' the ocean, Śi.; — **suta**, m. 'river-born,' N. of Bhishma, ib. — **tala**, see *ninda*-f. — **tā**, f., *-tva*, n. depth, lowness, profundity, W. — **deśa**, m. a low or deep place, R. — **nābhī**, mfn. 'deep-navel,' slender, thin, Kālid. (cf. *nimagha-n*). — **pravaṇa**, mfn. flowing downwards, Mallin. on Kum. v, 5. — **bhāga**, m. = *deśa*, R. — **lalāṭa**, mfn. having a low forehead, VarBrS. **Nimnābhīmukha**, mfn. (water) tending i.e. flowing downwards, Kum. v, 5 (cf. *pravaṇa* above). **Nimnōnnata**, mfn. low and high, depressed and elevated (applied to women), Mālatī. iv, 10.

Nimnaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to humble i.e. out-strip, surpass, Nalac.

Nimnita, mfn. deep, depressed, sunk, MBh.

निम्ब *nimba*, m. the Nimb or Neemb tree, Azadirachta Indica (its fruit is bitter and its leaves are chewed at funeral ceremonies), Gobh.; Var.; Suśr.; Kāv. (also *-ka*). — **kara**, v. l. for *nimbaraka*. — **taru**, m. Erythrina Fulgens or Melia Semper-virens (considered as one of the trees of paradise), BHP. — **taila**, n. the oil from the Nimb tree, Mālatī. v, 4. — **deva**, m. N. of a man, L. — **pañ-oaka**, n. the 5 products (viz. leaves, bark, blossom, fruit, and root) of the Nimb tree, L. — **bija**, n. Mimulus Hexandra, L. — **māla**, m. a partic. plant, Car. — **rajas**, n. a partic. high number, Buddh. — **vati**, f. N. of a woman, Daś. **Nimbāditya**, m. N. of the founder of a Vaishṇava sect, RTL. 146. **Nimbāraka**, m. id.; — *karavīrārcanavratā*, n. N. of a partic. vow and of ch. of BhavP. **Nimbū** and **nimbūka**, m. the common lime, Citrus Acid (v. l. *nishū*), L. **ka-phala-pānaka**, n. lemonade, BHP.

निम्बरक *nimbaraka*, m. Melia Bukayun, BHP.

निम्यक्ष *ni-√myaksh*, P. *-myakshati* (pf. 3. du. *-mimikshatur*; 3. pl. *-mimikshur*, *ā-kshire*), to hold, wield (thunderbolt &c.), RV. vii, 20, 4, viii, 50, 5; (Ā.) to be contained or present in (loc.), x, 96, 5; to be fixed on (loc.), i, 64, 4 (read *mimikshur* for *mimṛikshur*).

निमृच *ni-√mṛuc*, P. *-mrocati*, to set, disappear (as the sun), AV.; TS.; AitBr.; Kāth.; Tār. **mṛukti** (nī-), f. sunset, evening, TS.; Kāth. **mṛūo**, f. id., RV.; AV. &c.; mfn. slack, loose, AV. iv, 3, 6. **mrocana**, n. = prec. f., ĀpGr., Sch.

निम्लुच *ni-√mluc*, P. *-mlocati* = 1. *ni-mruc*, ŚBr.; ChUp.; to set upon (with acc.; cf. *abhi-nimluc*), Mn. ii, 220. **mṛukti**, f. disappearance in (loc.), Śampk. **mloca**, m. setting of the sun, BHP.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, VP. **mlocani**, f. N. of Varuṇa's city situated on the mountain Mānasōttara towards the west, BHP. **mloci**, m. N. of a prince, son of Bhajamāna, ib.

नियत् *ni-√yat*, *ā-yatate*, to arrive at, come to (loc.), RV. i, 186, 11.

नियत *ni-yata*, °ti, &c. See under *ni-yam*.

नियन्त्र *ni-√yantr*, P. *-yantrayati* (inf. *-yantrayitum*), to restrain, Kāv. &c. **yantraya**, n. restraining, checking, governing, Rājat.; restricting to a certain sense, defining, definition, Sāh.; (ā), f. shutting up, closure, HPari.; control, restraint (*-n*), Kāhās. **yantrita**, mfn. restrained, checked, fettered, Kāv.; dammed up, embanked, Rājat.; restricted to a certain sense (as a word), Kpr.; governed by, depending on (instr. or comp.), Sāh.; Kāhās.; Vedāntas.

नियम् *ni-√yam*, P. *-yacchati*, to stop

(trans.), hold back, detain with (loc.); (Ā.) to stop (intrans.), stay, remain, RV.; to keep back, refuse; (Ā.) to fail, be wanting, ib.; to fasten, tie to (loc.); bind up (hair &c.), ib. &c. &c.; to hold over, extend (*śarma*), AV.; to hold downwards (the hand), TS.; to bring near, procure, bestow, grant, offer, present (rain, gifts &c.), RV.; AV.; Br. &c.; to hold in, keep down, restrain, control, govern, regulate (as breath, the voice, the organs of sense &c.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to suppress or conceal (one's nature), Mn. x, 59; to destroy, annihilate (opp. to *śrī*), BhP.; to restrict (food &c.; cf. below); to fix upon, settle, determine, establish, Sarvā; Kathās; BhP.; Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 66; (in gram.) to lower, pronounce low i.e. with the Anudatta, RPāt.: Caus. *-yama-yati*, to restrain, curb, check, suppress, restrict, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *°yata* (nī-), mfn. held back or in, fastened, tied to (loc.), RV.; put together (hands), R.; restrained, checked, curbed, suppressed, restricted, controlled, Mn.; MBh. &c.; limited in number, Ratnāv. iii, 3; connected with, dependent on (loc.), Mn. iv, 256; contained or joined in (loc.), R. iii, 70, 5; disciplined, self-governed, abstemious, temperate; constant, steady, quite concentrated upon or devoted to (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fixed, established, settled, sure, regular, invariable, positive, definite, GrS. &c.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; customary, usual (cf. *a-n°*), MBh. iii, 15416; (in gram.) pronounced with the Anudatta, RPāt.: m. N. of the Saṃdhi of *ās* before sonants, ib.; (*am*), ind. always, constantly, decidedly, inevitably, surely; n. pl. (in Saṃkhyā) the organs of sense; *-kāla*, mfn. limited in time, temporary, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 4, 44; *-bhōjana*, mfn. abstemious in food, temperate, R.; *-mānasa*, mfn. of subdued mind or spirit, W.; *-maithuna*, mfn. abstaining from cohabitation, R.; *-vāc*, mfn. limited as to the use of words, Nir. i, 15; *-vibhaktika*, mfn. limited as to case, standing always in the same case, Pāṇ. i, 2, 44, Sch.; *-vishaya-varin*, mfn. steadily abiding in one's own sphere, MW.; *-vratā*, mfn. constant in the observance of vows, regular in observances, pious, religious, MBh.; *°yatāñjali*, mfn. putting the joined hands to the forehead, R.; *°yatātman*, mfn. self-controlled, self-restrained, Mn.; R.; *°yatānupūrvya*, mfn. limited as to the order of words, Nir. i, 15; *°yatāpti*, f. (in dram.) sure expectation of attaining an object by overcoming a partic. obstacle, Śāh.; *°yatāśin*, mfn. = *-ta-bhōjana*, Yājñ.; *°yatāhāra*, mfn. id.; Mn. (*śva-māṇsa-n°*), eating only dog's flesh, R.; *°yatēndriya*, mfn. having the passions subdued or restrained, Mn.; MBh. &c. *°yati*, f. the fixed order of things, necessity, destiny, fate, ŚākhBr.; ŚvetUp.; MBh. &c. (sometimes personified as a goddess, Niyati and Āyati being regarded as daughters of Meru and wives of Dhātṛi and Vidhātṛi, BhP.; VP.); restraint, restriction; religious duty or obligation; self-command, self-restraint, L.; (f), f. N. of Durgā, DeviP. *°yātavya*, mfn. to be restrained or checked or controlled or forced, Mn.; MBh. &c.; *-tva*, n., Samk. *°yantu*, see *dur-niyantu*. *°yanti*, m. who or what holds in or restrains or governs or tames, &c., MBh.; R. &c. (*-tva*, n., Vedāntas.); m. a restrainer, governor, tamer (esp. of horses), charioteer, MBh.; Ragh. *°yama*, m. restraining, checking, holding back, preventing, controlling, Mn.; MBh. &c.; keeping down, lowering (as the voice), RPāt.; limitation, restriction (*ena*, ind. with restrictions i.e. under certain conditions, Car.); reduction or restriction to (with loc. or *prati*), determination, definition, GrS. &c.; Prāt.; MBh.; Rājāt.; any fixed rule or law, necessity, obligation (*ena* and *āt*, ind. as a rule, necessarily, invariably, surely), Var.; R.; Suśr. &c.; agreement, contract, promise, vow, R.; Kathās; any act of voluntary penance or meritorious piety (esp. a lesser vow or minor observance dependent on external conditions and not so obligatory as *yama*, q.v.), Tār.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a partic. process applied to minerals (esp. to quicksilver, w.r. *°yama*), Cat.; (in rhet.) a common-place, any conventional expression or usual comparison; (in Mim. phil.) a rule or precept (laying down or specifying something otherwise optional); restraint of the mind (the 2nd of the 8 steps of meditation in Yoga); performing five positive duties, MW. 239; N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; Necessity or Law personified as a son of Dharma and Dhṛiti, Pur.; *-dharma*, m. a law prescribing restraints, Mn. ii, 3; *-nishṭhā*, f. rigid observance of prescribed rites, MW.; *-pattra*, n. a

written agreement or stipulation, ib.; *-para*, mfn. observing fixed rules; relating to or corroborative of a rule, W.; *-pāla*, m. 'observer of vows,' N. of a sage (from whom the Nepalese derive the N. Nepāl); *-bhaṅga*, m. breach of a stipulation or contract, MW.; *-laighana*, n. transgression of a fixed rule or obligation, Kāp.; *-vat*, mfn. practising religious observances, MBh.; (f), f. a woman in her monthly courses, Suśr.; *-shīti*, f. state of self-restraint, asceticism, L.; *-hetu*, m. a regulating cause, Sarvā; *°yamānanda*, m. another N. of Nimbārka, Cat.; *°yamāpamā*, f. a simile which expressly states that something can be compared only with something else, Kāv. ii, 19. *°yamana*, mfn. subduing, taming, overpowering, Hariv.; n. the act of subduing &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; restriction, limitation, definition, Rājāt.; Kpr.; Śāh.; precept, fixed practice or rule, W.; coercion, humiliation, MW. *°yamita*, mfn. checked, restrained, bound by, confined in, fastened to (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; stopped, suppressed, Kālid.; fixed on, determined, destined to be (inf.), Rājāt.; Pañcar.; governed, guided; regulated, prescribed, W.; stipulated, agreed upon, MW. 1. *°yama*, ind. having restrained or checked or bound &c., MBh.; R. &c. 2. *°yama*, mfn. to be restrained &c., ib.; to be (or being) limited or restricted or defined, Śāṅk. *°yāma*, m. = *ni-yama*, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 63; a sailor, boatman (cf. next and *nir-yāma*). *°yāmaka*, mf(ikā)n. restraining, checking, subduing, controlling, governing, MBh.; Kām.; Sarvā; restrictive, limiting, defining (*-tā*, f., *-tva*, n.), BhP.; Sarvā; m. a guide or ruler, Sarvā; a charioteer, L.; a sailor or boatman, L. *°yāmana*, (prob.) w.r. *ni-yamana*.

निययिन् ni-yayin. See under *ni-yā*.

नियव नि-yatā. See under *ni-yu*.

निय नि-*yā*, P. *-yāti*, to pass over (with a carriage), RV. v, 35, 5; 42, 10; 54, 5; to come down to (acc.), 75, 5; to fall into, incur (acc.), ĀśvGr. i, 13, 7. *°yayin*, mfn. going over, passing over (as a carriage), RV. x, 60, 2. *°yāna*, n. a way, access, RV.; AV.; Br.

नियतन ni-yātana, w. r. for *ni-pātana*.

नियु नि-*yū*, P. *-yauti* or *-yuṇṇoti*, *°te* (1. sg. *-yūve*; Impv. 2. du. p. *-yuyotam*; ind. p. *-yūya*), to bind on, fasten, RV.; TBr.; to bring near, procure, bestow, RV.; TS.: Intens. 3. sg. *-yoyuve*, RV. x, 93, 9. *°yavā*, m. compact order, continuous line or series, RV. x, 30, 10. *°yūt* (*ni-yūt*), f. = prec., ib.; team of horses (esp. of Vāyu's h°), ib.; VS.; TS.; pl. series of words, verses, a poem, RV.; *-vat* (*yūt*), mfn. drawn by a team of horses (as a carriage, Vāyu, Indra, the Maruts), RV.; forming a series, flowing continuously or abundantly (as Soma), ib.; containing the word *niyut* or *niyut-vat* (as a verse or hymn), TS.; SBr.; *-vatiya*, mfn. belonging to Niyutvat i.e. Vāyu, SBr. *°yūd-ratha*, mfn. one whose car is drawn by a team of horses, RV. x, 26, 1. *°yuta* (nī-), mfn. fixed, fastened, RV. i, 121, 3; m. or n. a very high number, generally a million, Br.; Pur.

नियुज नि-*yuj*, P. *-yunakti*, *-yunkte*, to bind on, tie or fasten to (loc.), AV.; SBr.; MBh. &c.; (with *dhuri*) to tie to the pole of a carriage i.e. yoke, harness, R.; (met.) to place in front i.e. employ in the hardest work, ib. (also *guru-dhūr-shu*, MBh.); to join, put together (esp. the hands in a certain position; cf. *kapota*), Sch. on Śāk.; to attach to i.e. make dependent on (dat. or loc.), AV.; SBr.; to enjoin, order, command, coerce, impel, appoint, instal (double acc.), trust or charge with, direct or commission or authorize to (loc., dat., *artham* ifc., or infin.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to confer or intrust anything (acc.) upon or to (loc.), R.; BhP.; to place at, put in the way (with loc.), MBh.; to direct towards, fix (mind or eyes upon, with loc.), ib.; to use, employ, GrS.: Caus. *-yoyajati*, to harness (horses &c.), put or tie to (loc.), Pañc.; Hit.; to set or lay (a trap or snare &c.), Hit.; to enjoin, urge, impel, coerce, appoint or instal as (double acc.), appoint to (loc.), direct or compel or request or command to (dat., loc., acc. with *prati*, or *artham* ifc.); commit or intrust anything (acc.) to (loc.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to put in any place or state (loc.), ib.; to confer or bestow upon (loc.), Kāv.; Pañc.; Pur.; to use, employ (reason &c.),

Pañc. i, 413; to accomplish, perform (a rite), Mn. iii, 204; to endow or furnish with, cause to partake of (instr.), Var.; Kāv.; Pañc. *°yukta*, mfn. bound on, bound, chained, fettered, AitBr.; tied or fastened or attached or directed to, put or placed or fixed on (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; appointed, directed, ordered, commissioned, charged, intrusted (loc.; dat.; *artham* ifc.; inf. or comp.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; used or employed for (loc.), Mn. v, 16; prescribed, fixed, settled; (*am*), ind. by all means, necessarily, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 66; m. a functionary, official, Hit. *°yuktaka*, mfn. appointed, elected, placed in authority, L. *°yukti*, f. injunction, order, command, charge, office, Kull. *°yujya*, ind. having joined or attached or harnessed or appointed &c., R.; Pur. &c. *°yuktavya*, mfn. to be placed in or put to (loc.); *ātmā sukhe vyajh*, we shall enjoy ourselves, R.; to be appointed or authorized or charged or intrusted with (loc.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be harassed or prosecuted, Mn. viii, 186 (v. l. *abhi-yok°*). *°yoktri*, m. one who joins or fastens or attaches, AitBr.; a ruler, lord, master, Ragh. *°yoga*, m. tying or fastening to (cf. *-pāśa* below); employment, use, application, Lāṭy.; Mfich.; injunction, order, command (*āt* or *ena*, ind. by order of, ifc.), commission, charge, appointed task or duty, business (esp. the appointing a brother or any near kinsman to raise up issue to a deceased husband by marrying his widow), Mn. (esp. ix, 59 &c.); MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; necessity (*ena*, ind. necessarily, certainly, surely, Ragh.), obligation, fate, destiny, Kāv.; *-karaṇa*, n. making a command, commanding, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 161, Sch.; *-kṛt*, m. executing another's command, Yājñ.; Sch.; *-tas*, ind. according to order or command, MW.; *-pāśa*, m. the trace on a carriage (lit. string for tying [sc. the horses to it]), Hariv.; *-prayajana*, n. the object of any appointment, authorized act or duty, W.; *-vidhi*, m. the form of appointing to any act or duty, ib.; *-saṃsthita*, mfn. being in an office or commission, Pañc.; *-stha*, mfn. being under another's command, obedient to (gen.), R.; *°yogārtha*, m. the object of an authorized act or appointment, Mn. ix, 61; 62. *°yogin*, mfn. appointed, employed; m. a functionary, official, minister, Hit. ii, 94; *°gy-arthagrabhāya*, m. the resource of confiscating the property of men in office, ib. 100. *°yogya*, in *a-n°* w. r. for *a-niyoga*, q.v.; m. lord, master, Vop. *°yojaka*, mfn. in *sarva-n°*, q.v.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a daughter of the demon Duh-saha, MarkP. *°yōjana*, n. the act of tying or fastening (as to the sacrificial post), SBr.; that with which anything is tied or fastened, AV.; enjoining, urging, impelling, commanding, directing, appointing to (loc.), MBh. &c.; (f), f. a halter, KātyŚr. *°yojanīya*, mfn. = *ni-yoktavya* above, Kull. *°yojayitavya*, mfn. to be appointed or directed to (loc.), Kāraṇ.; to be punished with (instr.), Pañc. v, 11. *°yojita*, mfn. put, placed, laid, (jewel) set in (comp.); connected with, attached to, fixed on (comp.); appointed, authorized; enjoined, directed, commanded; urged, impelled, Mn.; MBh. &c. *°yojya*, mfn. to be fastened or attached to, Pañc.; to be endowed or furnished with (instr.), Cāp.; to be enjoined (*a-n°*), MBh. i, 3267; to be committed or intrusted, Hcat.; to be appointed or employed or directed or commanded, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a functionary, official, servant, Śāk.; BhP.; *°jānva-nirūpaṇa*, n. N. of wk.

नियुत नि-yuta. See under *ni-yu*, col. 2.

नियुध नि-*yudh*, *°ti*, *-yudhyate* (rarely *°ti*), to fight, MBh.; Hariv. &c. *°yutsā*, f. (prob. for *ni-yuyutsā*, fr. Desid.) N. of the wife of Prastāva and mother of Vibhu, BhP. *°yuddha*, n. fighting (esp. with fists), pugilistic combat, close or personal struggle, MBh.; Hariv.; Var.; Suśr. &c.; *-kuśala*, or *-śila*, mfn. skilled in fighting, MBh.; *-bhū*, f. place for pugilists, L. *°yodhā*, n. id. or a cock, L. *°yodhaka*, m. a combatant, wrestler, pugilist, MBh.

निर नि-*raj*, P. *-ajati* (dat. inf. *-dje*), to drive out or away, RV.; AV. *°aja*, see *su-nirāja*. *°aja*, m. marching off, Kāth.

निरञ्जन नि-rañjana, n. (rañch = lañch) a mark or knot in a measuring line, KātyŚr., Sch.

निरण नि-*raṇ* (only *-raṇyāthas*), to rejoice or delight in (instr.), RV. i, 112, 18.

निरत ni-rata, *°ti*. See *ni-rum*.

निरु *ni-√radh* (only Caus. impf. -*āraṇḍhayas*), to deliver up, surrender, RV. vii, 19, 2.

निरुष्ये *nir-aby-avēkṣh* (√*kṣh*), to search through, examine thoroughly, Kāraṇḍ.

निरम् *ni-√ram*, *ā-ramate* (aor. 3. pl. -*arāṇṣata*), to rest, come to rest, cease, AV.: Caus. -*rāmaya* (aor. -*arīramat*), to cause to rest, stop, detain, RV.; (-*ramaya*) to gladden, give pleasure (by sexual union), BhP. *°rāta*, mfn. pleased, satisfied, delighting in, attached or devoted to, quite intent upon, deeply engaged in or occupied with (loc., instr. or comp.), Mn.; Var.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. *°ratī*, f. delighting in, attachment to (comp.), Var. 1. *°ramāṇa* (cf. 2. *nir-am°*, next), n. resting, ceasing, Nir. ii, 7. *°rāmīn*, mfn. waiting, lurking, RV. ii, 23, 16.

निरमण 2. *nir-dmaṇa*, mfn. (*nis + √am?*) worn out, exhausted, ŚBr.

निरय *nir-aya*, m. (either fr. *nis + √i* = egression, sc. from earthly life, or fr. *nir + aya* 'without happiness') Niraya or Hell (personified as a child of fear and death, BhP.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. -*pati*, m. the king of hell, BhP. *°Mīraya-vallī-sūtra*, n. N. of wk.

निर-āyana, n. (√*i*) egression, RV.

निर-ayin, m. an inhabitant of hell, BhP.

निरहे *nir-√ard*, P. -*ardati*, to stream forth, ŚBr.

निरवत्त *nir-āvattu*, *°tti*. See *nir-ava-do*.

निरवदय *nir-ava-√day*, *ā-dayate*, to satisfy any one (acc.) with (acc. or instr.) or with respect to (abl.), TS.; Br.

निरवदो *nir-ava-√do*, P. -*dāti* or -*dyati* (ind. p. -*dāya*), to distribute or divide completely, give any one his share, appease or satisfy with (double acc.), TS. *°āvatta*, mfn. distributed, completely divided or allotted; -*hali*, mfn. whereof allotments have been distributed all round, ŚBr. *°āvatti*, f. (TB; Kāth.), *°avadāna*, n. (Jaim.; ĀpŚr.) allotment or distribution of shares.

निरवद्य *nir-avadya*, -*avayava* &c. See *nir*, p. 539, col. 3.

निरवधे *nir-ava-√dhe*, P. -*dhayati*, to suck out, ĀpŚr.

निरवयज *nir-ava-√yaj*, *ā-yajate*, to satisfy a god (acc.) by means of sacrifice in preference to another god (abl.), Kāth.

निरवसो *nir-ava-√so*, Caus. -*sāyayati*, to establish, settle, furnish with (instr.), TS.; TB; *°avasita*, mfn. expelled, rejected, Pāp. ii, 4, 10.

निरवह *niravaha*, m. (fr. *nis + ava + √han?*) a kind of sword, Gal.

निरविन्द *niravinda*, m. (for *nir-arav°*?) N. of a mountain, MBh.

निरवेष *nir-avēkṣh* (√*kṣh*), to observe, perceive. *°avēkṣhya*, ind. having observed or perceived, Mṛicch. v, 30.

निरु *nir-ashṭa* (√*akṣh*), emasculated, deprived of vigour, RV.; ŚBr. (cf. *mahā-n°*).

निरु *nir-√2. as*, P. *ā-asyati*, *°te* (inf. *asitum*, MBh.; aor. -*āsīhat*, Bhaṭṭ.), to cast out, throw or drive away, expel, remove, banish from (abl.), ŚBr.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to ward off, keep away, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to strip off (also *ā*), Pāp. i, 3, 29, Vārt. 3; Pat.; to stretch out (*hastau*, also *ā*), Vop.; to reject, refuse, decline (as a suitor, an offer, &c.), Sāh.; to destroy, annihilate, Yājñ.; MBh.; Hit. *°asana*, m(f) n. casting out, driving away, expelling, removing, rejecting, Śiś.; BhP.; Suśr.; n. the act of casting out &c., ŚāṅkhŚr.; BhP.; Sarvad.; vomiting, spitting out, L.; banishment from (abl.), MBh.; denying, refusal, contradiction, Kap. & Jaim., Sch.; scattering, dispersing, Vedāntas.; destruction, extermination, L. *°asanīya*, mfn. to be driven out or expelled, Kull.; to be rejected or refused, Naish., Sch. *°asta* (R. also *°asīta*), mfn. cast out or off, expelled, banished, rejected, removed, refuted, destroyed, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; shot off (as an arrow), L.; spit out, vomited, L.; pronounced hurriedly or dropped in pronouncing (*a-n°*), ChUp.

ii, 22, 3); n. dropping or leaving out (considered a fault in pronunciation), Pat.; -*bheda*, mfn. having all difference removed, identical, MW.; -*rāga*, mfn. one who has abandoned worldly desires or has devoted himself to religious penance, ib.; -*saṃkhyā*, mfn. innumerable (lit. refusing calculation), Dhanj.; -*sukhodaya*, m(f) n. hopelessly unfortunate (lit. whose fortune has given up rising), Amar. *°astāpad*, mfn. having misfortune removed, happy, Dhūrtas. *°asti*, f. removal, destruction, Car. 1. *°asya*, mfn. to be expelled or driven out, Kām. 2. *°asya*, ind. having cast or thrown out, having rejected or expelled &c., MBh.; R. 2. *°Nir-āsa* (for 1. see p. 540, col. 2), m. casting or throwing out, expulsion, exclusion, removal, refusal, rejection, contradiction, refutation, Mn.; MBh. &c.; spitting out, vomiting (cf. below); dropping, leaving out (of a sound), RPrāt.; -*guṇīkā*, f. a pill to produce vomiting, Cat. *°Nir-āsaka*, mfn. refusing, turning off, Naish., Sch. *°Nir-āsana*, n. = *nir-asana*, L.

निरु *nir-√ah* (only pf. -*āha*, *°hur*), to utter, pronounce, express, ŚBr.

निराक *nirāka*, m. (only L., prob. w. r. for *nī-pāka*) cooking; sweat; the recompense of a bad action.

निराकृ *nir-ā-√1. kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to separate or divide off, ChUp.; to drive away, turn or keep off, repudiate, remove, reject, omit, refuse, spurn, oppose, contradict, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *°karapa*, n. separating (in *a-nirāk°*), Sarvad.; driving away, turning off, expelling, removing, repudiating (of a woman), opposing, contradicting, denying, Kālid.; Sarvad. &c.; forgetting (in *a-nirāk°*), Tār.; PārGr.; neglecting the chief sacrificial or religious duties, W. *°karaniya*, mfn. to be opposed or refuted, Śāṅk. *°karishāṇu*, mfn. rejecting, repudiating, Ragh.; obstructive, envious, hindering or preventing from (abl.), Rājat.; forgetful, PārGr.; -*tā*, f. envy, malevolence, Suśr. *°kartavya*, mfn. = *°karaniya*, Śāṅk. *°kartpi*, mfn. contradicting, refuting, Śāṅk.; repudiating, repudiator of (gen.), Hcat.; contemner, despiser (esp. of the Veda and religion), MBh. 2. *°kṛā* (for 1. see p. 540, col. 1), m. rebuke, reproach, censure, L. *°kṛita*, mfn. pushed or driven away, repudiated, expelled, banished, rejected, removed; frustrated, destroyed; omitted, forgot; refuted; despised, made light of, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; deprived of (comp.), Bhaṭṭ.; -*nimesha*, mfn. (eye) forgetting to wink, Śāṅk. (Pi.) ii, 11(41); *°itnyōtitarā*, mfn. excluding every answer, irrefutable (*-tva*, n.), L. 2. *°kṛiti* (for 1. see p. 540, col. 1), obstruction, impediment, interruption, Sāh.; repudiation, rejection, contradiction, refutation, L.; forgetting (see *sarva-n°*), BhP.; mfn. impeding, obstructing, L.; m. N. of a son of the first Manu Sāvarni, Hariv. 2. *°kṛitin* (for 1. see p. 540, col. 1), mfn. one who has forgotten what he has learned (*a-nirāk°*), ĀśvŚr.; cf. g. *iṣṭhādī*. *°kṛiyā*, f. expulsion, removal, MBh.; contradiction, refutation, L.

निराक्रम *nir-ā-√kram*, P. -*krāmati*, to come forth, go out of (abl.), MBh.; Ragh.

निराग *nir-āga*, mfn. passionless, dispassionate, ŚāṅkhBr. (cf. *nī-r°*).

निरागम *nir-āgama*, *nir-āgas*, &c. See p. 540, col. 1.

निराचक्ष *nir-ā-√cakṣh*, *ā-cakṣṭe*, to refute, reject, Sarvad.

निराचिकीर्षु *nir-ā-cikīrṣhu* (Desid. of √*i. kṛi*), desirous of contradicting or refuting, Śāṅk.

निराज *nir-āja*. See under *nir-aj*.

निराण्ड *nir-ā-ṇaddha*, mfn. (√*nah*), Pāp. viii, 4, 2, Kāś.

निरादिह *nir-ā-dishṭa*, mfn. (√*diṣ*) paid off (as a debt), Mn. viii, 162. *°deśa*, m. complete payment or discharge of a debt, W.

निराधा *nir-ā-dhā*, -*dadhāti*, to take out of, take away, AV.; Br.

निरामालु *nirāmālu*, m. (*nis + āma + ālu?*) Feronia Elephantum, L.

निरामित्र *nir-āmitra*, w. r. for *nir-am°* (see *nir*, p. 540, col. 2).

निरामिन् *nir-āmīn*. See under *nir-ram*.

निरायम् *nir-ā-√yam*, P. -*yacchati* (ind. p. -*yatyā*), to bring or get out, AV.; ŚBr. 2. *°yata* (for 1. see p. 540, col. 2), mfn. stretched out, extended; -*pūrvā-kāya*, mfn. having the fore-part of the body stretched out, Śak. i, 8.

निरालक *nirālaka*, m. a species of fish, L.

निरावह *nir-ā-√vah*, P. -*vahati*, to carry off, TāṇḍBr.; to fetch, bring, AV.

निराविष् *nir-ā-√viṣ*, P. -*viṣati*, to retire, keep away from (abl.), MBh.

निरास 1. 2. *nir-āsa*. See under *nir* and *nir-as*.

निराह *nir-āha*, m. (prob. fr. next) call, exclamation, TāṇḍBr.

निर-āhava, m. (√*hve*) id. -*vat*, mfn. accompanied by an exclamation, ib. (v. l. *°hā-vat*).

निरि *nir-√i*, P. -*eti* (1. sg. Subj. -*ayā*, RV.; dat. inf. -*lāve*, ib.; *ā-nir-ayate* or *nīl-ayate*, Siddh. on P. viii, 2, 19), to go out, come forth, go off, depart (said of persons and things), RV.; MBh. &c.

निरिङ्गिनी *niringiṇī*, f. a veil, L. (cf. *nī-rāṅgī*).

निरि *ni-√ri*, P. *ā-rināti*, *°nīte*, to dissolve, scatter, tear, rend, destroy, RV.; AV.; to unveil, discover (*ā*), RV. i, 124, 7; v, 80, 6; to rush forth, escape (*ā*), ix, 14, 4.

निरिष *nir-√ikṣh*, *ā-ikṣhate* (*°tti*), to look at or towards, behold, regard, observe (also the stars), perceive, Var.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. *°ikṣhaka*, mfn. looking at, seeing, viewing, BhP.; seeing = visiting (*a-n°*), Rājat. *°ikṣhāṇa*, mfn. looking at, regarding (ifc.), BhP.; n. look, looking at, observing; sight, view (ifc. f. *ā*; cf. *dur-n°*); the aspect of the planets, Var.; R.; Suśr. *°ikṣhā*, f. looking at, regarding; (*ayā*), ind. with regard to (comp.), R.; hope, expectation, W. *°ikṣhitavya*, mfn. to be looked at, Kāraṇḍ. *°ikṣhin*, mfn. looking, seeing (see *nātidūra-n°*). 1. *°ikṣhya*, mfn. to be looked at or regarded or considered, MBh.; R.; BhP. 2. *°ikṣhya*, ind. having looked at or viewed, R.; Kāthās. *°ikṣhyamāṇa*, mfn. being looked at &c.; looking, MBh. i, 7694.

निरुक्त *nir-ukta*, mfn. (√*vac*) uttered, pronounced, expressed, explained, defined, Br.; Up.; MBh. &c.; declared for (nom.), MBh.; explicitly mentioned or enjoined, ĀśvGr.; containing the name of a god (as a verse), ŚāṅkhBr.; distinct, loud (opp. to *updṛṣṭu*), ŚBr.; interpreted i.e. become manifest, fulfilled, accomplished (as a word), MBh. ix, 1316; n. explanation or etymological interpretation of a word, ChUp. viii, 3, 3; MBh. i, 266 &c.; N. of sev. wks., esp. of a Comm. on the Nighaṇṭus by Yaska. -*kṛā*, m. N. of Sch. on Megh. (quoted by Mallin.) -*kṛit*, m. 'Nirukta-composer', N. of Yaska, Jyot.; of a pupil of Śāka-pūṇi, VP. -*ga*, m. 'penetrator of mysteries', N. of Brahṃā, MBh. -*ja*, m. N. of a class of sons, MBh. xiii, 2615. -*pariśiṣṭa*, n. N. of wk. -*bhāṣhya*, n. N. of Comm. (prob. = *°vṛitti*). -*vat*, mfn. 'author of the Nirukta', N. of Yaska, Brhī. -*vṛitti*, f. N. of a Comm. on Yaska's Nirukta by Durgācārya.

निर-ukti, f. etymological interpretation of a word, MBh.; BhP.; (in rhet.) an artificial explanation or derivation of a word, Kuval.; (in dram.) communication of an event that has taken place, Sāh.; N. of Yaska's Comm. on the Nighaṇṭus; of a Comm. on the Tarka-saṃgraha &c. -*khaṇḍa*, m. or n. N. of ch. of Tarkas. -*prākṣa*, m., -*lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wks.

निरुक्ष *nir-√ukṣh*, P. -*ukṣhati*, to remove by sprinkling, ŚBr.

निरुज *nir-ruja*, mfn. healthy, wholesome, MBh.; Hcat.; *°jī-√kṛi*, to make healthy, Hcat. (cf. *nī-r°*).

निरुञ्जन *nir-uñjana*, n. (√*uñch*) = *nī-rā-jana*, Kum. xiii, 18 (v. l. *nīr-mañchana*).

निरुत *nir-uta*, mfn. (√*ve*), Pāp. vi, 3, 2, Sch.

निरुध *ni-√rudh*, P. *ā-rupaddhi*, -*rund-dhe*, to hold back, stop, hinder, shut up, confine, restrain, check, suppress, destroy, RV. &c. &c.;

to keep away, ward off, remove, RV.; Br.; to surround or invest (a place), Rājāt; BhP.; to close (lit. 'a door' or fig. 'heart, mind' &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to catch or overtake, Mfich. i, 20: Caus. -*rodhayati*, to shut or cause to be shut, Rājāt. **°rūddha**, mfn. held back, withheld, held fast, stopped, shut, closed, confined, restrained, checked, kept off, removed, suppressed, RV. (*nir-ruddha*, i, 32, 11; *ni-ruddhā*, x, 28, 10) &c. &c.; rejected (= *apa-ruddha*), TāṇḍBr.; Kāth.; covered, veiled, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; filled with, full of (instr. or comp.), R.; Kāthās.; BhP.; m. N. of a prince (v.l. *a-nir*, q.v.); -*kaṇṭha*, mfn. having the breath obstructed, suffocated, MW.; -*gūda*, m. contraction or obstruction of the rectum, Suśr.; -*prakata*, m. stricture of the urethra, ib.; -*vaṭ*, mfn. having (= he has) invested or besieged, Rājāt; BhP.; -*śama-vṛtti*, mfn. 'whose state of repose is interrupted', wearied, tired, W. **°rudhāyama**, being checked or reined in, MW. **°rundhat**, mfn. checking, hindering, suppressing &c., Śak. **°rundhānā**, mfn. obstructing, hindering, preventing, keeping off &c., RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. **°rodhavya**, mfn. to be shut in or confined; to be enclosed with a fence or hedge, MBh. **°rodha**, m. confinement, locking up, imprisonment (-*tar*, Mn. viii, 375); investment, siege, Cat.; enclosing, covering up, Var.; Kāv. &c.; restraint, check, control, suppression, destruction, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in dram.) disappointment, frustration of hope, Daśar.; (with Buddh.) suppression or annihilation of pain (one of the 4 principles), Lalit.; MW. 43, 56, 137 &c.; a partic. process to which minerals (esp. quicksilver) are subjected, Cat.; hurting, injuring (= *ni-graha*), L.; aversion, disfavour, dislike, W.; N. of a man, Lalit.; -*jīhāna*, n. (with Buddh.) one of the 10 kinds of knowledge, Dharmas. 93; -*lakṣhaṇa* ('*na-vivaraṇa*'), -*varṇana*, n., -*vivṛiti*, f. N. of wks. **°rodhaka**, mfn. obstructing, confining, hindering (ifc.), MBh. &c. **°rodhana**, mfn. id., Suśr.; n. confining, imprisonment, Mn. viii, 310; keeping back, restraining, subduing, suppressing, MBh. &c.; denying, refusing, AV.; (in dram.) = *rodha*, Daśar. **°rodhin**, mfn. obstructing, hindering, Suśr.

निरुप्ति *nir-upti*, f. (√2. *vap*) scattering, pouring out, offering, KātyŚr., Sch. **°ūpya**, mfn. to be scattered or poured out, ŚBr.

निरुब्ज *nir-ubj*, P. -*ubjati* (impf. -*aubjas*), to cause to flow down, let loose, RV. i, 56, 5 &c.

निरुह *ni-ruh*, Caus. -*ropayati*, to transplant, transfer from (abl.) to (loc.), Rājāt. 2. **°rūddha** (cf. *nir-ūddha*, p. 540, col. 3), mfn. grown up, BhP.; conventional, accepted (as a word or its meaning, opp. to *yaugika*, q.v.), Dāyabh.; Sarvad.; m. (in rhet.) the force or application of words according to their natural or received meanings, W.; (in logic) the inherence of any property in the term implying it (as of redness in the word 'red' &c.), ib.; -*mūla*, mfn. firmly rooted, BhP.; -*lakṣhaṇa*, f. (in rhet.) the secondary use of a word which is based not on the particular intention of the speaker but on its accepted and popular usage.

निरूप *ni-rūp*, P. -*rūpayati*, to perform, represent on the stage, act, gesticulate, indicate or exhibit by gestures (e.g. *ratha-vegā*, the swiftness of a carriage; *vṛikṣa-secanam*, the watering of a tree, Śak.); to perceive, notice, find out, ascertain, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; to investigate, examine, search, try, consider, reflect upon, Kāv.; Suśr.; Sarvad. &c.; to state, define, Pañc.; Pur.; Śāṅk.; to select, choose, appoint as (double acc.), appoint to (loc., dat. or inf.), Kāv.; Pañc. &c. **°rūpaka**, mfn. observing, observer, Śāṅk.; = next mfn., TPāt., Sch. **°rūpāna**, mfn. stating, determining, defining (ifc.), ch. of Śāh.; (ā), f. the act of stating &c., Śāṅk.; n. id., Pur.; Śāṅk.; Kull.; looking into, searching, investigation, examination, Sarvad.; sight, appearance, form, shape, MBh. **°rūpanīya**, mfn. to be looked for or discussed or investigated &c., W. **°rūpayitavya**, mfn. to be ascertained or determined, BhP. **°pita**, mfn. seen, observed, considered, weighed, discovered, ascertained, determined, defined; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; appointed, elected, chosen, BhP.; Pañc.; pointed against, shot off, BhP.; n. the state of having been discussed or ascertained, Heat. **°rūpiti**, f. statement, definition, Śāṅk. 1. **°rūpya**, ind. performing, acting, gesticulating, Śak.;

having seen, considered &c. 2. **°rūpya**, mfn. to be seen or defined or ascertained, MBh.; not yet certain, questionable, Vām.; -*āḍ*, f., -*āḍa*, n., W.

निरुह *nir-ūh*, P. Ā. -*ūhati*, °te (inf. *nir-ūhita*), ŚBr.; ind. p. -*ūhya*, ib.; Pass. pr. p. -*ūhyamāna*, KātyŚr., to push or draw out, put aside or apart, remove, AV.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.: Caus. -*ūhayati*, to cause to draw out or to purge, Suśr. 3. **°ūddha**, mfn. drawn out, put aside, separate, Gaut.; purged, Car.; Suśr.; eviscerated (cf. comp.); -*paṣu-paddhati*, f. N. of wk.; -*paṣu-bandha*, m. 'the offering of an eviscerated animal' or 'separate off' of an a°, N. of one of the regular Havir-yajñas, Gaut. &c. (*°dha-prayoga*, *°dha-maitrāvaruṇa-prayoga*, *°dha-hautra-prayoga*, n. N. of wks.), -*śiras* (*nir-*), mfn. with the head laid apart, ŚBr. = **°ūḍhi**, f. fame, celebrity (lit. spreading, divulging?), Kir. ii, 6. 1. **°ūha**, m. a purging clyster, an enema not of an oily kind, Suśr.; = *ni-graha*, L.; -*vasti-vidhi*, m. N. of ch. of ŚāṅgS.; *°hādhi-kāra*, m. N. of ch. of a medic, wk. by Vṛinda. 1. **°ūhāya**, n. causing to purge with a clyster, Suśr.; a purging cl., Car. **°ūhita**, mfn. purged, Suśr.

निरुह 2. *nir-ūha*, m. (*nir-√2. ūh*) logic, disputation, W.; certainty, ascertainment, ib.; mfn. = *nir-cita*, L. 2. **°ūhāya**, n. ascertainment, W.

निरुह *nir-ūh* (aor. -*ārata*, Subj. -*arāma*, RV.; ind. p. -*ṛitya*, AV.), to go out or off, fall away from, be deprived of (abl. or gen.), RV. i, 4, 5; vii, 56, 21 &c.; to separate, disjoin, AV. x, 2; Caus. -*arpayati*, to cause to go to pieces or decay, to dissolve, destroy, ruin, ŚBr. **°rīta** (*nir-*), mfn. dissolved, decayed, debilitated, RV. i, 119, 7; m. N. of Rudra, Vāyup. **°ṛiti** (*nir-*), f. dissolution, destruction, calamity, evil, adversity, RV. &c. &c. (personif. as the goddess of death and corruption and often associated with Mṛtyu, A-rāti &c., RV.; AV.; VS.; variously regarded as the wife of A-dharma, mother of Bhaya, Mahā-bhaya and Mṛtyu [MBh.] or as a daughter of A-dharma and Himsā and mother of Naraka and Bhaya [MārK.P.]; binds mortals with her cords, AV.; Br. &c.; is regent of the south [AV.] and of the asterism Mūla [Var.]); the bottom or lower depths of the earth (as the seat of putrefaction), AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; m. death or the genius of death, BhP.; N. of a Rudra, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of one of the 8 Vasus, Hariv. (v.l. *ni-kṛiti*); -*grihita* (*nir-√*), mfn. seized by Nir-ṛiti, ŚBr.; -*pāśa*, m. the fetters of N°. TS. **°ṛithā**, m. destruction, RV.; AV.; personif. as the destroyer, AV. vi, 93, 1; N. of a partic. Agni, xii, 2, 14; of the Sāma-veda, Up. ii, 8, Sch.

निरुच *nir-ūch*, P. -*ūchati*, to go asunder or pass away, AV.; ŚBr.; to be deprived of (abl.), TāṇḍBr.

निरुज *nir-ūj*, P. -*arjati*, to let out, deliver, TS.

निरै *nir-ē* (= *nir-ā-√i*), only Impv. *nir-āitu*, to go off, depart, AV. x, 4, 21; 22.

निरैक 2. *ni-rekḍ*, m. (√*ric*) prominence, superiority, pre-eminence over (gen.), RV.; (ē), ind. above all, in a high degree, ib.

निरैभ *ni-rebha*, mfn. soundless, noiseless, W.

निरौद्ध *ni-rodhavya*, *ni-rodha*, &c. See *ni-rudh*, p. 553, col. 3.

निरिग *nir-gam*, P. -*gacchati* (Subj. -*ga-māni*, pf. p. -*jaganvān*, RV.; ind. p. -*gatya*, MBh. &c., -*gama*, MārK.P.), to go out, come forth (often with *bahis*), depart from (abl.), set out, start, RV. &c. &c.; to come out or appear (as a bud), Śak.; to go away, disappear, Rājāt; Pañc.; to enter into any state, undergo (acc.), MBh.; (with *nidrām*) to fall asleep, Kāthās.; Caus. -*gamayati*, to cause or order to set out, BhP.; Desid. -*jigamishate*, to wish to set out, ib. **°ga**, m. a country, region, district, province, L. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 48, Vārt. 4, Pat.). **°gata**, mfn. gone out, come forth (with abl. or ifc.; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 1, 37, Pat.), appeared, become visible, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; disappeared, extinct, Rājāt; Vedāntas; freed from (abl.), L.; -*nīkṣita-kālmasha-tā*, f. the state of being entirely freed from sin, Vedāntas; -*vīṣaika*,

mfn. freed from fear, fearless, Pañc. **°gama**, m. going forth, setting out, departure, Var.; R. &c.; escaping from (abl.), Vedāntas; disappearing, vanishing, cessation, end, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; exit, issue, outlet; R.; Pañc.; a door, L.; export-place (of goods), Mn. viii, 401 (opp. *ā-gama*). **°gamana**, n. going out, coming forth from (comp.), MBh.; Var.; issue, outlet, a door, L.

निर्गलित *nir-galita*, mfn. (√*gal*) flowed out, dissolved, melted, Ragh.

निर्गो *nir-gā* (only Subj. -*gāt*, RV.; impf. -*agāt*, Kāthās.; BhP.; Bhaṭṭ.), to go out, come forth.

निर्गोष *nir-girṇa*, mfn. (√*gṛi*) vomited forth, R.

निर्गुण *nir-guṇa*, &c. See p. 541, col. 1.

निर्गुणो *nir-guṇī* (L.) or **°nḍī** (Suśr.), f. Vitex Negundo; **°nḍī**, f. the root of a lotus, L.

निर्गुप *nir-gup* (only pf. -*jugopa*), to guard, protect, Bhaṭṭ.

निर्गूढ *nir-gūḍha*, m. (√*guh*) the hollow of a tree, L.

निर्यन्त्र *nir-grantha*, &c. See p. 541, col. 1.

निर्यास *nir-grāhya*, mfn. (√*grah*) to be traced or found out, perceivable, Kār. on Pāp.

निर्यख *nir-ghanṭa*, **°nṭu**, **°nṭuka** = (and prob. w.r. for) *ni-ghanṭa* &c., collection of words, vocabulary.

निर्येष *nir-gharṣaṇa* &c. Seenir-*ghṛish*.

निर्यात *nir-ghāta*, m. (fr. Caus. of √*han*) removal, destruction, TS.; Āpast.; whirlwind, hurricane, thunderstorm, earthquake &c. (ifc. f. ā), Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Dānava, Kāthās.; -*kara*, mfn. removing, destroying, Car.; -*duḥ-saka*, mfn. difficult to be destroyed or overcome (sorrow), Kāthās.; -*lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of 60 Pañi, of AV. **°ghātana**, n. forcing out, bringing out, Suśr. **°ghātaya**, Nom. P. **°yati**, to draw or force out, Suśr.; to cause to be destroyed or killed, MBh. **°ghātya**, mfn. to be forced or brought out (*a-nirgh*), Suśr.

निर्युष्ट *nir-ghuṣṭa*, mfn. (√*ghush*) sounded, resounded.

2. **°ghosha** (for 1. see p. 541, col. 1), m. (ifc. f. ā) sound, noise, rattling, tramping, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; **°śhākhara-vimukta**, m. N. of a Samādhi, L.

निर्युरी *nir-gūrinī*, f. a river, L. (prob. w.r. for *nir-jharinī*).

निर्युष *nir-ghṛish*, P. -*gharṣati* (only ind. p. -*ghṛishya*), to rub against or on (loc.), R. **°gharṣaṇa**, n. rubbing, friction, Śāy. **°gharṣaṇaka**, mfn. fit for rubbing or cleaning the teeth, Hit.

निर्जात *nir-jāta*, mfn. (√*jan*) come forth, appeared, visible (ifc. in inverted order), Lalit.

निर्जि *nir-ji*, P. -*jayati* (pf. -*jigāya*, ind. p. -*jitya*), to conquer, win (in battle, play &c.), acquire; subdue, vanquish, surpass, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. **°jaya**, m. conquest, complete victory, subduing, mastering, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c. **°jita**, mfn. conquered, subdued, gained, won, ib.; claimed i.e. due (as interest on money), Mn. viii, 154; -*varman*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; **°lāri-gaṇa**, mfn. one who has conquered hosts of enemies, MW.; **°lāndriya** and **°driya-grāma**, mfn. one who has subdued (the whole assemblage of) his passions or feelings (the latter also m. 'a Muni, a saint'), W. **°jiti**, f. = *jaya*, Śāntiś. **°jetṛi**, m. a conqueror, vanquisher, R.

निर्जिगमिषु *nir-jigamishu*, mfn. (√*gam*) wishing to go out or come forth, Kād.; Hcar.

निर्जिहीर्षु *nir-jihirshu*, mfn. (√*hri*) wishing to take off or remove, BhP.

निर्जुष्ट *nir-jushṭa*, mfn. (√*jush*) frequented, inhabited, ib.

निर्जु *nir-jri*, Caus. -*jarayati*, to wear down, rub to pieces, crush, ib. 2. **°jara** (for 1. see p. 541), mfn. completely wearing down or destroying, Col.; m. (with Jains) the gradual destruction of all

actions (also *ḍ*, *f*, and *ṛaṇa*, n.), HYog.; Sarvad.; -*prakaraṇāḍi*, N. of wk.

निर्हर nir-jhara, m. (cf. *jhara*, *jharat*) a waterfall, cataract, mountain torrent, cascade, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also n., R. iv, 13, 6; *f*, *f*, L.; [*f*ic. *f*, *ḍ*, *Ṣānti*], and *ṛaṇa*, n., Pañcad.); burning chaff, L.; an elephant, L.; N. of one of the horses of the Sun, L. (cf. *nirjara*); (*f*), *f*, a river, L. *ṛin*, m. a mountain, L.; (*ini*), *f*, a torrent, river, Kād.; Kathās.

निर्हाति nir-jhāṭita, mfn. (Caus. of *√jhaṭ*) burst, Desin.

निर्हति nir-ḥṭa, n. (*√ḥṭ*) a partic. mode of flying, MBh.

निर्हम nir-ḥam (*√nam*), only Caus. -*nāmayati*, to put out (tongue), Divyāv. *ṇata*, mfn. bent outwards, prominent, Kāth. (opp. to *upa-nata*, q. v.); -*tama*, mfn. bending or bowing very low, being far below another person, Nir. viii, 5; *ḥḍara*, mfn. having a prominent belly, MBh. *ṇamana*, n. bending, Sulbas., Sch. *ṇamā*, m. id., Sulbas.; turning and winding (*vyūṣasya*), Nir. ii, 16; joint of a wing, ŚBr.

निर्हय nirṇaya &c. See *nir-ṇi*.

निर्हर nirṇara, m. N. of one of the horses of the Sun, L. (cf. *nirjara*).

निर्हज्ज nir-ṇij (*√nij*), P. -*ṇenektī* (Subj. -*ṇenijati*); *ṇenikṭe*, Br.; dat. inf. -*ṇije*, RV.; (P.) to wash off, cleanse, Br.; ChUp.; (A.) id., TS.; to wash or dress or adorn one's self, RV. &c. &c. *ṇikṭa*, mfn. washed, cleaned, polished, purified, pure; *ḥāhu-valaya*, mfn. with polished bracelets, BhP.; -*manas*, mfn. pure-hearted, MBh. *ṇikṭi*, f. (Mcar.), *ṇeka*, m. (Mn.) washing, ablution, expiation. *ṇij*, f. a shining dress or ornament, any bright garment &c., RV. *ṇega*, see *pātra-nirṇega*. *ṇejaka*, m. a washerman, washer, Mn. *ṇejana*, n. washing, cleansing, Gaut.; expiation, atonement for an offence, Mn.; water for washing or rinsing (see *pātri-nirṇejana*).

निर्हो nir-ṇi (*√ni*), P. *ṇāyati*, *ṇte*, to lead or take away, carry off, AV.; Kaus.; to find out, investigate, ascertain, settle, decide, fix on, R.; *ḍa*; Hit. &c. *ṇaya*, m. taking off, removing, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; complete ascertainment, decision, determination, settlement, ib.; (in logic) deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration; application of a conclusive argument; (in law) sentence, verdict (cf. *pāda* below); (in rhet.) narration of events, Sāh.; discussion, consideration (= *vi-cāra*), L.; -*kamaldhara*, m., -*kaumudī*, f., -*kaustubha*, m. or n., -*candrikā*, f., -*tattva*, n., -*tarani*, m. or f., -*darpa*, m., -*dīpa* and *ṇaka*, m., *ṇikā*, f. N. of wks.; -*pāda*, m. the fourth (and last) part of a lawsuit, sentence, decree, verdict, L.; -*bindu*, m., -*bhāskara*, m., -*māhārī*, f., -*ratna*, n., -*ratna-dīpikā*, f., -*ratnākara*, m., -*vivarāṇa*, n., -*saṃgraha*, m., -*saṃudaya*, n., -*sāra*, m., -*sidhānta*, m., -*sindhū*, m., *ṇyāmṛita*, n., *ṇyārṇava*, m., *ṇyārtha-pradīpa*, m., *ṇyoddhāra*, m. N. of wks.; *ṇyopamā*, f. a comparison based upon an inference, Kāvād. ii, 27. *ṇayana*, n. = *ṇaya*, L. -*ṇayaka*, mfn. settling, conclusive, Nyāyam., Comm. *ṇayana*, n. rendering certain, W.; the outer angle of the elephant's eye, L. *ṇita*, mfn. traced out, ascertained, settled, decided, MBh. &c. *ṇetṛi*, mfn. settling, deciding, Pān. i, 3, 23, Sch.; m. a judge, Kathās.; a voucher, W.; a guide, ib.; -*va*, n. proof, verification, ib. *ṇeya*, mfn. to be ascertained or determined, ib.; w. r. for *nir-ṇaya* (also in *nir-ṇaya-sindhū* for *nir-ṇaya-s*).

निर्हृत् nir-ṇud (*√nud*), P. -*ṇudati* (w. r. *nud*), to push out, drive away, reject, repudiate, AV.; AitBr.; MBh. &c. *ṇoda*, m. removal, banishment, Gobh.

निर्हृत् nir-ḥṛṣṭ, P. -*ḥṛṣati* (pres. p. -*ḥṛṣat* and *ṇamāna*, ind. p. -*ḥṛṣya*), to bite through, bite, gnash or grind the teeth, MBh.; Hariv.

निर्हर 2. nir-dara, m. (*√dri*) a cave, cavern, R. (v. l. *ṛi*); -*vāsin*, mfn. inhabiting a cave, ib.

निर्दलन nir-dalana, n. (*√dal*) splitting, cleaving asunder, breaking, Vcar.; Rājat.

निर्दह nir-ḍuh, P. *ḍahati*, *ṇte* (inf.

-*dahas*, Br.), to burn out, burn up, consume by fire, destroy completely, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*ḍahayati*, to cause to burn up or set on fire, Rājat. 2. *ḍagdhā*, mfn. burnt, burnt up, MBh.; Hariv. &c. *ḍagdhikā*, f. = *nir-dighikā* or *nir-dighikā*. *ḍahana*, nif (*ḍ*) n. burning up, consuming, AV.; m. Semecarpus Anacardium, L.; (*ḍ*), f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, Suśr.; n. burning, ib. *ḍahā*, mfn. burning, AV.; m. N. of a partic. Agni, ib.; the act of burning up (see *nir-dāha*). *ḍahuka*, mfn. burning (see *nir-dāhuka*).

निर्दाम nir-dātri, m. (*√dai*) a weeder, reaper, Mn.; MBh.

निर्दारित nir-dārīta. See *nir-ḍri*.

निर्दिग्ध nir-digdhā, mfn. (*√dih*) anointed, smeared; well-fed, stout, lusty, L.; (*ḍ*), f. Solanum Jacquini (also *ḍhikā*), L.

निर्दिधारयिषा nir-didhārayishā, f. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of *nir-ḍhri*) desire of investigating or ascertaining, ŚBr., Sch.

निर्दिश nir-ḍiś, P. -*ḍiśati* (aor. -*adikshat*, *ḍa*; Bhaṭṭ. ind. p. -*ḍiśya*, Śak.; Mālav.; inf. -*ḍeshṭum*, MBh.), to point to (acc.), show, Mṛicch.; Śak. &c.; to assign anything to, destine for (dat. or gen.), Hariv.; R. &c.; to indicate, state, name, define, specify, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to take for, regard as (with double acc.), Mn.; Vet.; to announce, proclaim, foretell, prophesy, MBh.; Var.; to recommend, advise, suggest (with double acc.), Hit.; Desid. -*didikshati*, to wish to point out or define more closely, Śamk. *ḍiśṭa*, mfn. pointed out, shown, indicated, declared, announced, foretold, enjoined, TS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; ordered, meant or determined for, appointed to (dat.), Var.; learned, wise (= *paṇḍita*), Gal. *ḍeśa*, m. pointing out, indicating, directing, order, command, instruction (often ifc.), Mn.; Kāv.; Pur.; description, specification, special mention, details or particulars, Gr̥ṣr.; R.; Suśr. &c.; vicinity, proximity, L.; certainty, ascertainment, W.; a partic. number, Buddh.; -*kārin*, mfn. executing orders, obedient, BhP.; -*pālana*, n. obeying a command, R. *ḍeśaka*, mfn. pointing out, showing, indicating; describing, defining, TPrāt.; ordering, MW. *ḍeśaniya* (MW.), *ḍeśya* (Mn.; MBh. &c.), mfn. to be pointed out or determined or described or proclaimed or foretold. *ḍeśṭṛi*, mfn. who or what points out or shows or defines, L.; m. an authority, a guide, W.

निर्दि नर-ḍi (only impf. -*adiyam*), to fly away, RV. iv, 27, 1 (cf. *nir-ḍina*).

निर्दुह nir-ḍuh, P. -*ḍuhati* (aor. -*adhu-kshat*, 3. pl. -*dhukshan*, *ḍa*-*adhu-kshata*, RV.), to milk out, extract, RV.; MBh. *ḍugdhā*, mfn. milked or drawn out, extracted, Kathās.

निर्दुह nir-ḍri (only pf. -*dadūra*), to tear or rend asunder, BhP.; Caus. -*dārayati*, id., Hariv.; to cause to be dug up, Rājat. *ḍārita*, mfn. torn asunder, split open, Hariv.

निर्दुत्त nir-ḍyut, Caus. -*dyotayati*, to illustrate, explain, TāṇḍBr.

निर्दुत्त nir-ḍru, P. -*ḍravati*, to run out or away, AV.

निर्धम nir-ḍham (*dhmā*), P. -*ḍhamati*, to blow away, blow out of, RV.; TĀr.; Suśr.

निर्धा nir-ḍhā, P. -*ḍadhāti*, to take or find out, RV. x, 160, 4.

निर्धाटय nir-dhāṭaya, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to use ill, Śil.

निर्धाव nir-ḍhāv, P. -*ḍhāvati*, to stream forth or spring or run or escape from (abl.), ŚBr.; Hariv.

निर्धू nir-ḍhū, P. *ḍhūnoti*, *ṇute*, to shake, agitate, shake out or off, scatter, remove, destroy, expel, reject, Br.; MBh.; R. &c. *ḍhūta*, mfn. shaken, agitated &c., Mn.; MBh. &c. (also -*dhūta*); harassed, tormented, R.; deprived or bereft of (comp.), Hariv.; suffered, undergone, W.; m. a man abandoned by his relatives or friends, ib.; -*pāpa*, mfn. one whose sins are wholly shaken off

or removed, MW.; -*saktu* (*nir-dh*), mfn. (bag) having the barley-meal shaken out, ŚBr. *ḍhūnana*, n. heaving, fluctuating (of the sea), Kun.

निर्धु nir-ḍhri (only Pass. aor. -*adhāri*, Śiṣ. ix, 20), to settle, ascertain: Caus. -*dhārayati*, to hold back (the breath), VPrāt., Sch.; to take or pick out, particularize (determine, Pass. pres. p. -*dhārayamāna*), Pān. ii, 3, 42, Sch.; Desid. of Caus. -*didhārayishati*, to wish to ascertain or define, Śamk. *ḍhāra*, m. (Vop.; L.), *ḍhāraṇa*, n. (Var.; Śamk.; Pān., Sch.; Vop.) taking out or specifying one out of many, particularizing, defining, settling, certainty, ascertainment. *ḍhāraṇiya*, mfn. to be ascertained or determined, W. *ḍhārayitṛi*, m. one who settles or decides, Śamk. *ḍhārita*, mfn. determined, ascertained, settled, accurately stated or told, ib. *ḍhāritavya* and *ḍhārya*, mfn. = *ḍhāraṇiya*. *ḍhṛti*, v. l. for *vidhṛti*, VP.

निर्धे nir-ḍhe, -*dhayati*, to drink or suck up, absorb, AV.; ŚBr.

निर्धौत nir-dhāuta (*√2. dhāv*), washed off, cleansed, purified, polished, bright, MBh.; Kāv.

निर्धौपन nir-dhāmāna, n. (*nir-ḍham*) blowing away, Suśr.

निर्ध्या nir-ḍhyai (pres. p. -*dhyaṇat*, Rājat.; ind. p. -*dhyaṇa*, R.), to think of, reflect upon. *ḍhyāta*, mfn. thought of, meditated, MW.

निर्धेश nir-ḍeś, only Caus. -*nāśayati* (aor. -*anīśat*), to drive away, remove, destroy, RV.; AV. *ḍāśṭa*, mfn. lost, disappeared, Rājat. *ḍāśana*, mfn. removing, expelling, destroying, Hit.; n. the act of removing &c., MBh. *ḍāśin*, mfn. = *ḍāna*, mfn., Śatr.

निर्बन्ध nir-ḍbandh, P. -*badhnāti*, to fix or fasten upon, attach one's self to, insist upon, persist in, urge, MBh.; Pur. *ḍaddha*, mfn. fixed or fastened upon (loc.), BhPur.; clung to, pressed hard, urged, *ḍa*; Naish. *ḍandha*, m. objection, Gaut.; insisting upon (loc. or comp.), pertinacity, obstinacy, perseverance, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ibc., *ḍhāt*, *ḍhena*, *ḍhata*, ind. perseveringly, with or by perseverance; *ḍham* / *ḍhri*, to urge [gen.], Kathās. i, 25; to show obstinacy against [instr.], MBh. xiii, 5034); the attributing anything to, accusing of (comp.), Mn. xi, 56; -*para*, nif (*ḍ*) n. intent upon, desirous of (comp.), Kum. v, 66; -*prishṭa*, mfn. urgently asked, importuned, Ragh. xiv, 32. *ḍandhaniya*, w. r. for *ni-ḍ*. *ḍandhin*, mfn. insisting upon (loc. or comp.), MBh.; *ḍhi-tā*, f., Jātak.

निर्बर्हण nir-barhaṇa, n. = *ni-ḍ*, L.

निर्बाध nir-ḍbād, *ḍbādha*, to keep off, ward off, Kāth. *ḍbādha*, m. a knob, prominence (as that which keeps off or defends?), TS.; ŚBr. (*ḍha* / *ḍkṛi*, [prob.] to set aside, remove, TS.; *ḍhātva*, n., ib.). *ḍbādhin*, mfn. removing all (impediments), TS. *ḍbādhyā*, mfn. able to remove all (impediments), ĀpŚr.

निर्ब्रु nir-ḍbrū, P. -*bravīti*, to speak out, pronounce (loud or clearly), Br.; RPrāt.; to interpret, explain, Nir.

निर्भज nir-ḍbhaj, P. *ḍbhajati*, *ṇte* (2. sg. aor. Subj. -*ḍbhāḥ*), to exclude from participation or coparceny with (abl.), to content or satisfy with (instr.), RV.; AV.; Br.; Caus. -*bhājayati*, (in law) to exclude from sharing in, disinherit. 2. *ḍbhakta*, mfn. excluded from participation, MW. *ḍbhājya*, mfn. to be excluded from p^o or sharing in, Mn. ix, 207.

निर्भञ्ज nir-ḍbhañj, P. -*bhanakti* (2. sg. impf. -*ḍbhanas*; Impv. -*bandhi*, AV. iii, 6, 7), to break or split asunder, defeat, AV.; R. (w. r. -*bhajanī* for *bhañj*, v, 73, 37). *ḍbhagna*, mfn. broken asunder or down, bent, MBh.; R. *ḍbhajyamāna*, mfn. being broken in pieces, BhP.

निर्भट nirbhaṭa, mfn. hard, firm, L. (v. r. *nirvaha*, perhaps w. r. for *nibhaṭa* = *ni-bhṛita*, q. v.)

निर्भर्त्त nir-ḍbharts, P. -*bhartisayati* (ind. p. -*bhartisa*), to threaten, menace, rebuke, blame, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to mock, deride, (met. =) outtrip,

surpass, Kāv.; Hit. **°bhartsana**, n. threatening, reproach, blame, MBh.; Rājāt. (also *ā*, f.); red paint, lac, L.; -*danḍa-mohita*, mfn. bewildered by the threat of punishment, MBh. **°bhartsita**, mfn. threatened, menaced, reviled, abused, Kathās.; Pur.; -*vat*, mfn., Pañc.

निर्भल *nir-√bhal* (only pr.p.f. -*bhālayanti* in Prakr., Mālav. i, 2, v.l. -*dhāyanti*), to see, perceive, notice = (and perhaps w. r. for) *ni-bh°*.

निर्भस *nir-√bhas*, -*bapsati*, to bite off, chew, TBr.; Kāth.

निर्भी *nir-√bhā*, P. -*bhāti* (pf. -*babha*), to shine forth, appear, arise, Mn.; Kāv.; Pur.; to look like, seem to be (*iva*), MBh. viii, 3141. **°bhāta**, mfn. shone or shining forth, appeared, arisen, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

निर्भास *nir-√bhās*, Caus. -*bhāsayati*, to illuminate, Hariv. **°bhāsa**, m. appearance, Sarvad. (ifc. f. *ā* = *nibha*, similar, like, Kāraṇḍ., printed *°bhāsha*). **°bhāsana**, n. illuminating, illustrating, making manifest, Sarvad. **°bhāsita**, mfn. illuminated, illumined, Hariv.; = *dipta*, L.

निर्भिद *nir-√bhīd*, P. *ā*. -*bhinatti* (2.sg. Subj. aor. -*bhed*, RV. i, 104, 8; pf. -*bibheda*, MBh. &c.; -*bibhidi*, Hariv.; ind. p. -*bhīdyā*, ŚBr. &c.), to cleave or split asunder, divide, open, pierce, hurt, wound, destroy, RV. &c. &c.; (with *locane*) to put out, MBh.; (with *kham*) to form an aperture, excavate, BhP.; (with *granthim*) to loose, untie, ib.; to penetrate i.e. find out, investigate, discover, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Pass. -*bhīdyate*, to be broken asunder, cleave or split open (intrans.), Up.; Suśr.; BhP. **°bhīna**, mfn. broken asunder, budded, blossomed; divided, separated, disunited; pierced, penetrated; found out, betrayed, Br.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*tanu*, mfn. having the body pierced through or transfixed, MW. **°bhēda**, m. breaking asunder, splitting, bursting (trans. and intrans.), R.; Suśr.; split, rent, channel (of a river), Hariv.; betraying, revealing, Mālav. iv, 2. **°bhēdina**, mfn. splitting, piercing, Kathās. 2. **°bhēdya** (for 1. see p. 541, col. 3), mfn. to be split asunder.

निर्भुज *nir-√1.bhuj*, P. *bhujati*, to bend awry, distort (mouth, eyes &c.), Yājñ.; Suśr. **°bhugna**, mfn. bent awry, distorted, MBh.; Suśr.

निर्भू *nir-√bhū* (only aor. -*bhū*, he disappeared, 'was off'), RV. iv, 19, 9; viii, 68, 2. **°bhūti** (nir-), f. disappearing, vanishing, AV.

निर्भृ *nir-√bhṛi* (only pf. -*jabhāra*), to take or draw out, RV. x, 68, 8; 9. **°bhṛita**, (prob.) w. r. for *ni-bh°* (cf. *nir-bhāta*).

निर्भज *nir-√majj*, P. -*majjati* (pf. -*mamajja*), to sink under, sink into, MBh.; Hariv.; to inundate, deluge (Pot. -*majjīyāt*), ŚBr. **°magna**, mfn. to sink under (opp. to *un-magna*), Sāh.; sunk into i.e. firmly fixed upon (comp.), R. **°majā** (nir-), f. watering-place, pond (?), RV. viii, 4, 20 (Sāy. 'nir-maj', mfn. = *suddha*).

निर्भञ्च *nir-√mañc* (ind. p. -*mañcya*), to perform the ceremony of lustration with anything (acc.), Naish. **°mañcana**, n. = *nir-ājana*, ib. Sch. (w. r. *°mañchana*, Kum. xiii, 18, with v.l. *°uñchana*).

निर्भृष *nir-√math* or *manth*, P. *ā*. -*manthati*, *te*, RV.; -*mathati*, *te*, MBh.; -*mathnāti*, Kāth. (fut. -*mathishyati*, ind. p. -*mathya*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.); to grind (fire) out of (wood), to produce (fire) by rubbing (wood together), rub or churn anything out of anything (double acc.), RV.; ŚBr. &c.; to stir or churn (the sea), MBh.; R.; to tear or draw or shake out of, extract, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; to shake, agitate (the mind), MBh.; to grind down, crush, destroy, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; Pass. -*mathyate* (p. *°yamāna*), to be rubbed or churned &c., MBh.; Hariv. **°matha**, m. rubbing; -*dāru* = *nirmantha-d°*, L. **°mathana**, n. rubbing, churning, making butter, lighting a fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together or by churning, Up.; MBh.; Suśr.; Kām. **°mathita**, mfn. stirred about, churned, agitated, crushed, destroyed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; wiped off, Mṛicch.; m. a fire newly lighted by rubbing (wood), Kātyāy. 1. **°mathyā**, mfn. to be (or being newly) excited by friction, Vait.; (*ā*), f. a partic. fragrant

bark, L. 2. **°mathya**, ind. having ground or chumed &c., MBh.; Kāv.; having discriminated or particularized, W.; forcibly, by force, Kathās. **°mantha**, m. rubbing; -*kāshṭha* or -*dāru*, n. the wood or stick used for kindling fire by friction; a churning stick, L. **°manthana**, n. rubbing together (esp. for kindling fire), churning, friction, Vait.; Suśr. **°manthya**, mfn. to be (or being) stirred or chumed or excited by friction (as fire), TS.; ŚrS.; to be distinguished or discriminated, W.; -*dāru*, n. the wood for kindling fire by fr°, L. **°māthūn**, mfn. grinding down, crushing or stamping to pieces, churning, rubbing, Rājāt.

निर्मद *nir-√mad*, Caus. -*mādayati*, to wash, Divyāv.

निर्मो *nir-√mā*, *ā*. -*mimīte*, TS.; AV.; Br.; -*māti*, Kāv.; Pur. (pf. -*mame*, Mn.); MBh.; ind. p. -*māya*, Prab.; inf. -*mām*, Rājāt.; to mete out, measure, AV.; to build, make out of (abl.), form, fabricate, produce, create, TS.; Br., Mn. &c.; (with *citrām*) to paint, Śak.; Daś.; (with *koṭam*) to compose or write, Cat.; (with *gīram*) to utter, Kull.; (with *nītim*) to show, betray, MBh.; Pass. -*mīyate* (pf. -*mame*, Rājāt. v, 425; aor. -*amāyi*, Cat.), to be measured out &c.; Caus. -*māpayati*, to cause to be made or built, Rājāt.; Kathās.; Desid. -*mītsati*, to wish to make or build, Naish. **°mā**, f. value, measure, equivalent, Lāty. **°māpa**, n. measuring, measure, reach, extent (often, mfn. ifc.); Hariv.; R.; forming, making, creating, creation, building, composition, work (ifc. 'made of', Suśr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with Buddh.) transformation; pith, the best of anything (= *sāra*), L.; = *asamañ-jasa*, L.; -*kāya*, m. the body of transformations, Buddh.; MWB. 247; -*kāraka*, m. creator, Vishṇ.; -*rata*, m. pl. 'finding pleasure in creating', N. of a class of gods, MBh.; -*raṭi-deva*, m. pl. 'id.' or 'enjoying pleasures provided by themselves', a class of beings inhabiting the fifth heaven, VP.; Lalit.; MWB. 208. **°mātrī**, m. (trī, f.) maker, builder, creator, author, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. creatorship &c., Śaṃk. **°mīta** (nir-), mfn. constructed, built, fashioned, formed, created, made by (instr. or comp.) out of (abl., instr. or comp.), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (law) fixed, settled, Mn. ix, 46; (ceremony) performed, celebrated, R. (B) i, 14, 42; (sacificial animal) put apart, separated, isolated (= *nir-āḍha*), Āśvśr.; m. pl. (with Buddhists) a class of deities, Lalit. **°mīti**, f. formation, creation, making, Rājāt.; adding, addition (of a word), Kpr. vii, 10. **°mītau**, mfn. wishing to create (with acc.), Kāv. **°mīmīta** (l), f. desire of creating, Yogas., Sch.

निर्मास्य *nir-mākhya* (l), m. N. of a man, Cat. (v.l. *tigmātman* and *nirmād*).

निर्मि *nir-√mi*, P. -*miṇoti*, to make by miracle, Divyāv. **°mīta**, see 1. *nir-mā*.

निर्मुच *nir-√muc*, P. -*muñcati*, to loosen, free from (abl.), liberate, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. -*mucyate* (aor. -*amoci*, ŚBr.), to be freed or free one's self from, get rid of (abl.), RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to be deprived of (instr.), Rājāt.; to be abandoned or given up (as life &c.), ib.; (sc. *tvacas*) to cast off (said of a serpent casting its skin), Mṛicch. iii, 9; Caus. -*mocayati*, to loosen or liberate from (abl.), Hariv.; to redeem (a pawn) from (abl.), Vishṇ. **°mukta**, mfn. loosed, separated, sundered, liberated or saved or escaped or free from, deprived of (instr., abl. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; given up, lost, disappeared, vanished (esp. ibc.; cf. below); flung, hurled, MBh.; BhP.; (a serpent) that has lately cast its skin, MBh.; free from every attachment (= *nir-saṅga*), L.; deprived of all, possessing nothing (= *nir-śaṅka*), ib.; -*kalmasha*, mfn. freed from sin, MBh.; -*deha*, mfn. one who is freed from his body (or bodily desires), ib.; -*saṅga*, mfn. one who has given up all (worldly) attachments, BhP. **°muktī** (nir-), f. liberation, deliverance from (abl. or comp.), AV.; Kathās.; = *tyāga* or *dāna*, Sch. on BhP. x, 17, 18. **°moka**, m. setting loose or free, liberating, L.; a cast-off skin (esp. of a snake), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (-*paṭṭa*, m. a piece of cast-off skin, Ragh. xvi, 17); armour, mail, L.; sky, atmosphere, L.; N. of a son of the 8th Manu, BhP.; of a Rishi under the 13th Manu, ib. (cf. *nir-moka*, p. 541, col. 3). **°muktī**, m. a looser, solver (as of doubts), MBh. **°moksha**, m. liberation,

deliverance from (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. **°mocaka**, mfn. setting free, liberating, L.; n. the cast-off skin of a snake, Car. **°mocana**, n. deliverance, MBh.

निर्मुट *nirmuṣa*, m. (only L.) a tree; a free market or fair; the sun; = *kharpara*; n. an arbour, Gal.

निर्मुड *nir-muṣḍa*. See p. 541, col. 3.

निर्मुष *nir-√mush*, -*mushṇāti*, to snatch away, Vait.

निर्मुह *nir-√muh*, Caus. -*mohayati* (ind. p. -*mohya*), to confuse, bewilder, MBh.

निर्मृज *nir-√mrj*, P. -*mārshṭi*, &c. (Pot. -*mrjīyur*, Kath.; Impv. -*mrjiddhi*, AV.; p. *ā*. -*mrjāna*, Kaus.; pf. -*mamārja*, Pur.; Subj. aor. -*mrjishatam*, RV.; ind. p. -*mrjīya*, MBh.), to rub or wipe off, sweep out, destroy. 2. **°mārga**, m. wiping off (cf. *d-nirm°*, add.); that which is striped or wiped off, refuse, TBr. **°mārguka**, mfn. drawing off, withdrawing from (abl.), TS. **°mārjana**, n. wiping off, sweeping, cleaning, MBh. **°mārjanīya**, mfn. to be cleaned, R. **°mārshṭi**, f. N. of the wife of Duḥ-saha, MārkaP. (w. r. *°māshṭi*). **°mrīshṭa**, mfn. rubbed out, wiped off, destroyed, Kāv.

निर्मुक्त *nir-mretuka*, mf(ā)n. (√*mrī*) fading away, withering, TāṇḍBr. (v.l. *°metuka*, *°mrī-tuka*).

निर्मुक्ति *nir-muktī*, w. r. for *ni-m°*.

निर्यात् 1. *nir-yat*, mfn. (*nir-√i*) going forth, coming out, issuing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

निर्यात् 2. *nir-√yat*, Caus. -*yātayati*, to snatch away, carry off, take or fetch out of (abl.), get, procure, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; to give back, restore, make restitution, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to give as a present, Lalit.; Divyāv.; (*vairam*) to return or show enmity, take revenge, MBh.; R.; Divyāv.; to forgive, pardon, set free, MW. **°yātaka**, mfn. bearing away, carrying off, removing (ifc.; cf. *prēta*, *mrīta*). **°yātana**, n. giving back, returning, restoring, delivery of a deposit, replacing anything lost, payment of a debt (with gen. or comp.; cf. *vaira*), Hariv.; R. &c.; gift, donation, L.; revenge, killing, slaughter, L. **°yātita**, mfn. restored, returned, requited, MBh.; Hariv.; past, spent (as years), R. 1. **°yātya**, ind. having restored &c., Kathās. 2. **°yātya**, mfn. to be restored or delivered &c., MBh.; Hariv.

निर्या *nir-√yā*, P. -*yāti*, to go out, come forth, go from (abl.) to or into (acc.), set out for (dat., [e.g. *yuddhāya*, MBh.; *diḡ-jayāya*, Rājāt.] or *arham* [e.g. *bhikṣhārtham*, Pañc.]), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with *mṛigayām*) to go hunting, MBh.; to depart from life, die, Car.; to pass away (as time), Kāv.; to weed (a field), MBh.; Caus. -*yāpayati*, to cause to go out &c., MBh.; R.; to drive away, expel from (abl.), BhP. **°yā**, f. getting out of order, disturbance, defect (esp. of a rite), TS.; TāṇḍBr. **°yāna**, n. going forth or out, exit, issue; setting out, decamping (of an army), going out (of cattle to the pasture ground), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; departure, vanishing, disappearance, Rājāt.; Sāh.; departure from life, death, MBh.; Hariv.; Var.; final emancipation (w. r. for *nir-vāṇa*?), L.; a road leading out of a town, L.; the outer corner of an elephant's eye, Daś.; Śiś. (cf. *nir-yāna*), a rope for tying cattle, a foot-rope; -*hasta*, mfn. having a foot-rope in the hand, Śiś. xii, 41. **°yāpika**, mfn. conducive to emancipation, Lalit. **°yāti**, f. departure, dying, final emancipation, Buddh. **°yātī**, m. a weeder (of a field), MBh. (cf. *nir-dātrī*). **°yāpāna**, n. (fr. Caus.) expelling, banishing, BhP. **°yāpita**, mfn. caused to go out &c.; removed, destroyed, BhP.; undertaken, begun, ib. **°yāyāsu**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing or trying to go out, Suśr.

निर्याच *nir-√yāc*, P. *ā*. -*yācati*, *°te*, to beg or solicit from (abl.), to ask, entreat, request (with double acc.), AV.; TS.; TāṇḍBr.

निर्याम *nir-yāma*, m. (√*yam*) a sailor, pilot,

L. (cf. *nir-yā*). **यामा**, m. an assistant, HPariś. **यामा**, f. assistance, ib.

निर्यास *nir-yāsa*, m. (n., g. *ardharacādi*; √*yas*) exudation of trees or plants, juice, resin, milk (ifc. f. ā), Gaut.; Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; any thick fluid substance, Hariv.; extract, decoction, L. (also √*yā*, f. Vishn., Sch.); *Sika*, mfn., g. *kumuddā* on Pāp. iv, 2, 80.

निर्यु *nir-yu* √4. *yu* (only Ā. pres. p. -*yuvān*, mfn.), to keep away, ward off, RV. iv, 48, 2.

निर्युक्त *nir-yukta*, mfn. (√*yuj*) constructed, built, erected, raised, Hariv.; (ifc.) directed towards (v. l. *nir-mukta*), ib.; (in music) limited as to metre and measure (v. l. *nir-y*). 2. **युक्ति** (for i. see p. 542, col. 1), f. (with Jains) explanation of a sacred text (cf. *nir-ukti*). **योग**, m. (prob.) a decoration, Hariv.; a rope for tying cows, BhP., Sch.

निर्युष *nir-yūsha*, m. extract, juice &c. = *nir-yāsa*, L.

निर्युह *nir-yūha*, n. (m., L.; often v. l. and prob. only w. r. for *nir-zyūha*) prominence, projection; a kind of pinnacle or turret, MBh.; Hariv.; R. (ifc. f. ā); a helmet, crest or any similar head-ornament, MBh.; Hariv. (= *āpīda*, L.); a peg or bracket, L.; wood placed in a wall for doves to build upon, W.; a door, gate, Hariv.; m. extract, juice, decoction, R.; Suśr. (cf. *nir-yāsa*, *nir-yūsha*).

निर्येष *nir-yesh*, -*yeshati*, to boil or bubble forth, TS.

निर्योल *nir-yola*, m. (fr. ?) a partic. part of a plough, Krishis.

निर्यानी *nir-layani*, w. r. for *nir-vl*.

निर्यान्त्र *nir-lānchana*, n. (√*lānch*) the marking of domestic animals by perforating the nose &c., HYog.

निरिक्ष *nir-likh*, P. -*likhati*, to scratch, scratch, Suśr.; to scratch or scrape off, Āpast. **लेखना**, n. an instrument for scraping off, a scraper, Suśr. (cf. *jikhā-nir*).

निरिह *nir-lih*, P. -*ledhi*, to lick off, sip off or away, ĀpŚr.

निरुचन *nir-luñcana*, n. (√*luñc*) pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling, KātyŚr., Sch.

निरुद *nir-luḥ*, Caus. -*loṭhayati*, to roll down (trans.), Rājat. **लुपिता**, mfn. rolled down, ib.; come forth, prolapsed (from the womb), Pat.

निरुद *nir-luḥ*, -*loṭhayati*, to rob, steal, Rājat.

निरुद *nir-luḥ*. See *a-nirloḍita*.

निरुद्ध *nir-luṭh*, -*luṭhat* (only p. -*luṭhyamāna*), to rob, plunder. **लुप्यमान**, n. robbing, plundering, Sāh.; w. r. for *nir-luñcana*. **लुपिता**, mfn. robbed, plundered, Rājat.

निरुप *nir-lup*, P. -*lumpati* (only ind. p. -*lupya*), to draw out, extract, MaitrS. **लोपा**, m. plundering, plunder, spoil; *loṭhāpahāraka*, mfn. one who carries off by robbery, L.; cf. *ni-lup*.

निरून *nir-lūna*, mfn. (√*lū*) cut through or off, Śis.; Bālar.; Kathās.

निरौच *nir-loc* (only ind. p. -*locya*), to meditate, ponder, Kathās.

निर्यानी *nir-lvayani*, w. r. for *nir-vl*.

निर्ये *nir-vac* (aor. -*avocat*, AV.; ŚBr.; but mostly used in Pass. -*ucyate*, -*ucyamāna*; cf. *nir-ukti*), to speak out, express clearly or distinctly, declare, interpret, explain, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to derive from (abl.), Hariv.; to order off, warn off, drive away, tell any one to go away from (abl.), AV. **वक्तव्या**, mfn. to be interpreted or explained, Nir. 2. **वचना**, n. speaking out, pronouncing, ŚāṅkhŚr.; a saying or proverb, MBh.; interpretation, explanation, etymology, MBh. **वचनीया**, m. = next (cf. *a-nir-v*). 2. **वोय** (for i. see p. 542, col. 1), mfn. to be explained, RPrāt.; Mallin.

निर्ये *nir-vañc*, Ā. -*vañcate*, to deceive, Śrīngār.

निर्वद *nir-vad*, P. Ā. -*vadati*, °*te* (aor. -*avā-disham*, -*vādisham*), to order off, warn off, expel or drive away, VS.; to speak out, utter, AV.; to abuse, revile, MBh.; to deny, MW. 2. **वदा** (for i. see p. 542, col. 1), m. obloquy, censure, MBh.; Ragh.; rumour, report, L.; = *nishita-vāda*, or *nishthita-v*, L.; w. r. for *nir-vāha*, Rājat. viii, 565.

निर्वध *nir-vadh*, to split off or asunder, sever, separate, Br.

निर्वप *nir-vap*, P. Ā. -*vapati*, °*te* (pf. -*vavāpa*, R., -*vavāpa*, Bhaṭṭ., -*vape*, RV.; fut. -*vapsyati*, TBr., -*vapsishyati*, Hariv.; R.), to pour out, sprinkle, scatter, to offer, present (esp. sacrificial food, the funeral oblation or libation to deceased relatives); to choose or select for (dat. or gen.), to distribute (e.g. grain for sacrif. purposes); to perform (a sacrifice or a funeral oblation &c.), RV. &c. &c.; (with *krishim*) to practise or exercise agriculture, MBh.: Caus. -*vāpayati*, to sow out, Pañc.; to choose or select (for the gods), MBh. **वपाना**, n. pouring out, sprinkling, scattering, KātyŚr.; offering (esp. the funeral oblation or libation), Mn.; MBh. &c.; that by which a libation is made (as a ladle or vessel), ŚBr.; gift, donation, alms, BhP.; mfn. relating to libations, Gṛhyās.; (ifc.) scattering, pouring out, bestowing, MBh. **वपानिया** and **वपतव्या**, mfn. to be scattered out or offered, Nyāyam., Sch. 1. **वपान**, n. scattering, pouring out, offering, oblation (esp. in honour of a deceased ancestor), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; sacrificial rice, RTL. 367; gift, alms, Pañc. 1. **वपाना**, n. (fr. Caus.) scattering, sowing, throwing in or down, Pañc.; Suśr.; offering, presenting funeral oblations, giving, L. 1. **वपिता**, mfn. scattered, sown, Pañc. 1. **वप्या**, mfn. to be scattered or offered, Yājñi. 2. **वप्या**, ind. having offered or distributed or selected, MBh.

निर्वम *nir-vam*, P. -*vamati*, to vomit, spit out, eject, MBh.; Hariv. **वमता**, mfn. emitted, Divyāv.

निर्वर्ण *nir-varṇ*, P. -*varṇayati* (ind. p. -*varṇya*), to look at, contemplate, Mṛicch.; Kālid. &c.; to describe, depict, represent, Suśr. **वर्णाना**, n. looking at, regarding, sight, L. **वर्णानिया**, mfn. to be looked at or regarded (*a-nir-v*), Śāk.

निर्वतक *nir-vartaka*, *nir-vartana*, &c. See under *nir-vrit*.

निर्वस *nir-vas*, P. -*vasati*, to dwell, finish dwelling (with *vāsam* &c.), MBh.; to dwell abroad, MW.; Caus. -*vāsayati*, to expel from (abl.), banish, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to dismiss, BhP. **वसा**, m. leaving one's home, expulsion from (abl.), banishment, MBh.; R.; killing, slaughter, L. 1. **वसाना**, n. (fr. Caus.) expelling from home, banishment, MBh.; R. &c.; leading out to some other place, Kam.; killing, slaughter, Rājat. (cf. *ud-vā*). **वसानिया** (MBh.), **वसा** (Mn.; Yājñi.; Mṛicch.), mfn. to be driven away or banished. **वसिता**, mfn. expelled, banished, dismissed, spent (as time), Rājat.; BhP. &c.

निर्वह *nir-vah*, P. -*vahati* (fut. -*voḍhā*, ŚBr.), to lead out of, save from (abl.), RV.; AV.; to carry off, remove, AV.; ŚBr.; Lātyi.; to flow out of (abl.), MānGr.; to bring about, accomplish, Suśr.; to be brought about, succeed; to attain one's object, be successful, overcome obstacles, Kathās.; Sarvad. &c.; to subsist, live on or by (instr.), Campak.; to be fit to meet, HPariś.; Caus. -*vāhayati*, to perform, accomplish, Kathās.; Hit.; to pass, spend (time), Pañc. **वाहना**, n. end, issue, completion, Kāv.; Rājat.; the catastrophe of a drama, Dāsar. **वाहित**, m. accomplisher, producer of (gen.), ChUp. viii, 14. **वहा**, m. carrying on, accomplishing, performing, completion, Kāv.; describing, narrating, Sāh.; steadfastness, perseverance, Mudr.; sufficiency, subsistence, livelihood, Rājat.; Kull. **वहाका**, m (ifcā) n. accomplishing, performing, effecting (ifc.), Sāh. (-*ā*, f.); Say.; (ifcā) f. diarrhoea, Bhpr. **वाहना**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) carrying off, removing, destroying (ifc.), Var. n. = *vahana*, L. **वहिन**, mfn. leading or carrying out, discharging (as a wound), Suśr. **वह्या**, mfn. to be carried on or accomplished or performed, Kathās. **वोद**, see p. 558, col. 2.

निर्वो *nir-vā*, P. -*vāti* (pf. -*vavau*), to blow (as wind), R.; to cease to blow, to be blown out or extinguished; to be allayed or refreshed or exhilarated, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*vāpayati*, to put

out, extinguish, allay, cool, refresh, delight, RV. &c. &c. **वपा**, mfn. blown or put out, extinguished (as a lamp or fire), set (as the sun), calmed, quieted, tamed (cf. *a-nir-v*), dead, deceased (lit. having the fire of life extinguished), lost, disappeared, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; immersed, plunged, L.; immovable, L.; -*bhūyishtha*, mfn. nearly extinguished or vanished, Kum. ii, 53; n. blowing out, extinction, cessation, setting, vanishing, disappearance (*nam* √*kri*, to make away with anything i.e. not to keep one's promise); extinction of the flame of life, dissolution, death or final emancipation from matter and re-union with the Supreme Spirit, MBh. &c. &c.; (with Buddhists and Jains) absolute extinction or annihilation (= *śūnya*, L.) of individual existence or of all desires and passions, MW. 137-139 &c.; perfect calm or repose or happiness, highest bliss or beatitude, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of an Upanishad; instructing in sciences, L.; hating of an elephant, L.; the post to which an elephant is tied, Gal.; offering oblations (for i. *nir-vāpana* ?), L.; -*kara*, m. 'causing extinction of all sense of individuality,' a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ.; -*kāṇḍa*, m. or n. N. of wk.; -*tantra*, see *brihan-nirvāṇat* and *mahā-n*; -*da*, mfn. bestowing final beatitude, MBh.; -*śaṅka*, n. N. of wk.; -*dikshita*, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat.; -*dhātu*, m. the region of Nirvāpa, Vajracch.; Kāraṇ.; -*purāṇa*, n. offering oblations to the dead, Rājat.; -*prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk.; -*priyā*, f. N. of a Gandharvi, Kāraṇ.; -*manḍapa*, m. N. of a temple, SkandaP.; -*mantra*, n. N. of a mystical formula, Cat.; -*maya*, m (f) n. full of bliss, VP.; -*mastaka*, m. liberation, deliverance, W.; -*yoga-pāṭala-stotra* and -*yogottara*, n. N. of wks.; -*ruci*, m. pl. 'delighting in final beatitude,' N. of a class of deities under the 11th Manu, BhP. (cf. *nirmāna-rati*); -*lakshana*, mfn. having complete bliss as its characteristic mark, MW.; -*śaṅka*, n. N. of a Stotra; -*saṃcodana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ.; -*sūtra*, n. N. of partic. Buddh. Sūtras; *nāpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. **वपान**, m. (with Jains) N. of 2nd Arhat of past Utsarpiṇi, L. **वता**, see under *nir*, p. 542, col. 3. 2. **वपा**, m. extinction (of fire or light), W.; killing, slaughter. **वपका**, mfn. putting out, extinguishing (ifc.), Car.; Vishn. 2. **वपाना**, mfn. cooling, refrigerant, Car.; n. the act of cooling or refreshing or quenching or delighting, Kāv.; Suśr.; extinguishing, extinction, annihilation, Mṛicch.; Rājat.; killing, slaughter, L. **वपयित**, m. extinguisher, quencher, refresher, Śāk. 2. **वपिता**, mfn. extinguished, quenched, allayed, cooled, Ragh.; Mālatim.; Kathās.; killed, W. 3. **वप्या**, ind. having extinguished or quenched or refreshed or delighted, W.

निर्वोक *nirvōka*. See *karṇa*- (add.)

निर्वोच *nirvōñc*, mfn. outward, exterior, ŚāṅkhBr. (fr. *nir* + *ava* + *añc*, Sch.)

निर्विक्रम *nir-vi-krām*, -*krāmati* (pf. -*ca-krāma*), to step out, MBh.

निर्विद *nir-vi* √3. *vid*, P. -*vindati* (Ā. -*vide*, ind. p. -*vidya*), to find out, RV. x, 129, 4; (Ā.) to get rid of, do away with (gen. or acc.), RV.; ŚBr.; Pass. -*vidyate*, to be despondent or depressed, be disgusted with (abl. or instr., rarely acc.), ŚāṅkhBr.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -*vedayati*, to cause despair, MBh. xii, 2658. **विपना**, mfn. (wrongly -*vinna*; cf. Pāp. viii, 4, 29, Vārt. 1, Pat.) despondent, depressed, sorrowful, afraid, loathing, disgusted with (abl., instr., gen., loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kathās.; Pur. &c.; abused, degraded, humble, W.; known, certain, ib.; -*celas*, mfn. depressed in mind, meek, resigned, Bhag. **विद**, f. despondency, despair, Kathās. 2. **वेद** (for i. see p. 542, col. 3), m. id., complete indifference, disregard of worldly objects, ŚBr.; Up.; MBh. &c.; loathing, disgust for (loc., gen. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; -*duḥ-saham*, ind. in a despairingly insupportable manner, Mālatim.; -*vai*, mfn. despondent, resigned, indifferent, Pañc.

निर्विद *nir-viddha*. See *nir-vyadh*.

निर्विभास *nir-vi-bhāsa*, Caus. -*bhāsayati*, to illumine, enlighten, MW.

निर्विवह *nir-vi-vah*, P. -*vahati*, to carry out, export, expel, MW.

निर्विविक्त *nir-vivikshat*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *nir-vi*) wishing to enter a common dwelling, BhP.

निर्विवित्सु *nir-vivitsu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *nir-√3. vid*) desirous of disuniting (*surāsurān*), MBh. ii, 141.

निर्विश *nir-√viś*, P. *-viśati* (inf. *-veshṭum*), to enter into (acc. or loc.); (esp.) to settle in a home, become a householder (also with *griheshu*); to marry, Kāv.; Pur.; to pay, render, offer (*bhartri-piṇḍam*), MBh.; to enjoy, delight in (acc.), Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; to go out or forth, W.; to embellish, MW.; to reward, ib. *viśhṭa*, mfn. entered, sticking in (loc. or comp.), BhP.; sitting, Ragh. xii, 68 (C. *nir*); married (see *a-nir*), add.; paid off, rendered (see ib.); enjoyed, Kāv.; earned, gained, Gaut. *veśa*, m. payment, returning, offering; wages, reward, Mn. vi, 45 (v.l. *nirdeśa* and *nir*); R.; Daś.; atonement, expiation, Āpast. (cf. *a-nir*), add.; entering, attaining, enjoying, L.; fainting, swooning, L. *veśaniya*, mfn. to be gained or enjoyed, Ragh. *veśya*, mfn. to be paid or rendered, MBh. *veśhavya*, mfn. to be rewarded or paid, MBh.; to be embellished, Hariv.; to be entered into, MW.

निर्विश *nir-vi-√śri*, Pass. *-siryate*, to peel or drop off, fall asunder, R.

निर्वृ *nir-√i. vṛi* (of verbal forms only ind. p. *a-nirvṛitya*, 'not finding satisfaction or delight', BhP.) *vr̥ita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) warded off, Prab. iv, 33. *vr̥ita*, mfn. satisfied, happy, tranquil, at ease, at rest, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; extinguished, terminated, ceased, Ven. vi, 1; MärkP.; emancipated, W.; n. a house, W. *vr̥iti*, f. complete satisfaction or happiness, bliss, pleasure, delight, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; emancipation, final beatitude (= *nir-vāna*), Bhām. (cf. MWB. 137); attainment of rest, Suśr.; extinction (of a lamp), Kād.; destruction, death, L.; w.r. for *i-nirvṛiti*, Hit. iv, 3; m. N. of a man, Hariv.; of a son of Vṛishṇi, Pur.; *-cakshuḥ*, m. N. of a Rishi, MärkP.; *-mat*, mfn. quite satisfied, happy, Malatim.; *-satru*, w.r. for *ni-vṛita*-s, Hariv.; *-sthāna*, n. place of eternal bliss, Śak. vii, 11 (w.r. *nir-vṛiti*).

निर्वृ *nir-√2. vṛi*, Ā. *-vṛiṇte*, to choose, select, RV.; TS.

निर्वृत् *nir-√vṛit*, Ā. *-vartate* (P. only in fut. *-vartisyāmi*, to cause to roll out or cast (as dice), MBh. iv, 24 [B.]; fut. *-vartisyati* and cond. *-avartisyat*, to take place, happen, Bhāṭṭ.), to come forth, originate, develop, become, ŚBr.; Up. &c.; to be accomplished or effected or finished, come off, take place (cf. above), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; often w.r. for *ni-vṛit*, q.v.: Caus. *-vartayati* (ind. p. *-vartaya*; Pass. *-vartayate*), to cause to come forth, bring out, turn out, do away with, remove, Hariv.; Rājat.; to bring about, complete, finish, perform, make, produce, create, RV. &c. &c.; to gladden, satisfy (*a-nirvartya* v.l. for *a-nirvṛitya*), BhP. *var̥taka*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) bringing about, accomplishing, performing, finishing, Saṅk.; Pat.; v.l. for *nir*. *var̥tana*, n. completion, execution, Saṅk.; v.l. for *nir*. *var̥tita*, mfn. to be performed (in Prākṛ.), Ratnāv. 2. *var̥tin*, mfn. accomplishing (ifc.), Śak. v, 33 (v.l. *nir*). *var̥tya*, mfn. to be brought about or accomplished or effected (*-tva*, n.), Daśar.; Rājat.; Saṅk.; to be uttered or pronounced, VPrāt., Sch. *var̥tita*, mfn. sprung forth, originated, developed, grown out (fruit), accomplished, finished, done, ready, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-cūḍaka*, mfn. one on whom tonsure has been performed, Mn. v, 67; *-mātra*, mfn. just finished (day), R.; *-satru*, w.r. for *nirvṛita*-s. 2. *var̥tti*, f. originating, development, growth, completion, termination, Mn.; MBh. &c. (often w.r. for *nirvṛiti* or *nirvṛiti*).

निर्वृष्ट *nir-√vṛishṭa*, mfn. (√*vṛishṭ*) that has ceased to rain (as a cloud), Vām. iv, 2, 10; m. or n. = next. *vr̥ishṭi*, f. cessation of rain, a rain that has just ceased, Hariv.

निर्वेद 1. and 2. *nir-veda*. See p. 542, col. 2, and *nir-vid*.

निर्वेध *nir-vedha*, °*dhima*. See *nir-vyadh*.

निर्वेश *nir-veśa*, °*śaniya* &c. See *nir-viś*.

निर्वेश *nir-√veshṭ*, Caus. *-veshṭayati*, to

unwind, take off, L. *veshṭana*, n. a weaver's shuttle, L. *veshṭita*, mfn. denuded, Nir. v, 8.

निर्वै *nir-√vai*, P. *-vāyati*, to be extinguished, go out (as fire), TS. (cf. *nir-vā*).

निर्वोद् *nir-√vodhri*, mfn. (*nir-√vah*) accomplishing, performing, Hcar. (also as fut. p. of *nir-√vah*, q.v.)

निर्व्यञ्जक *nir-vyañjaka*, mfn. (√*añj*) indicating, betraying (with gen.), Mcar. v, 62. 2. *vy-āñjana* (only e, ind.), explicitly, Pañc. iv, 33.

निर्व्यध *nir-√vyadh*, P. *-vidhyati* (ind. p. *-vidhya*), to pierce through or into, hit, wound, beat, kill, RV.; MBh. &c. *viddha*, mfn. wounded, killed, R.; separated from each other, isolated, MBh. *vedha*, m. penetration, insight, Divyāv.; *-bhāgiya*, mfn. relating to it, L. *vedhima*, mfn. (with *karna*) a partic. deformity of the ear, Suśr.

निर्व्यपित *nir-vy-ushita*, mfn. (*nir-vi-√5. vas*) spent, passed away, MBh.

निर्व्यूढ *nir-vy-ūḍha*, mfn. (√*i. ūh*) pushed out, expelled from (abl.), MBh.; arrayed in order of battle, BhP.; carried out, finished, completed, Malatim.; Kathās.; succeeded, successful, lucky, Balar.; left, abandoned, Priy. i, 6; n. bringing about, accomplishing (v.l. for *nirvāha*), Bhāṭṭ. ii, 39. *vyūḍhi*, f. end, issue, Rājat.; highest point or degree, ib. *vyūha*, n. (m., Siddh.) a turret, MBh.; Hariv.; a helmet or its ornament, a crest, ib.; a door, gate, Hariv.; a peg to hang things upon, L.; decoction, L. (cf. *nirvūha*).

निर्व्रज *nir-√vraj*, P. *-vrajati*, to come or proceed out, Kauś.

निर्व्रणित *nir-vraṇita*, mfn. (√*2. vṛaṇ*) whose wounds have been healed, Kathās. (cf. *nir-vraṇa*, p. 542, col. 3).

निर्व्रश् *nir-√vraśc* (only ind. p. *-vriścyā*, Āpśr., Sch.), to uproot. *vraska*, mfn. uprooted, extirpated, KātyŚr.

निर्व्रि *nir-√vli*, P. *-vlināti*, to tilt, turn over, Āpśr. *ahlayani*, f. the cast-off skin of a snake, L. (cf. *ahinirul*).

निर्व्रकविवह *nirhaka-kavivallabha*, m. N. of the author of a glossary, Cat.

निर्व्रह *nir-√han*, P. *-hanti*, to strike off, expel, remove, strike or knock out (eye, tooth &c.), hew down, kill, destroy, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *-ghātayati*, to take out, remove, Suśr.; to kill, destroy, MBh. *nirghāta* (fr. Caus.), see s.v. *nirghāta*, mfn. struck down (cf. *ulhā-nirh*).

निर्व्रि *nir-√2. hū* (only pr. p. *ā-nir-jihāna*), to rise out of (abl.), ascend, Rājat.

निर्व्रह *nir-hāda*, m. (√*had*) evacuation, voiding excrement, MBh.; Var.

निर्व्रह *nir-√hri*, P. *Ā. -harati*, °*te*, to take out or off, draw or pull out, extract from (abl.), expel, remove, destroy, RV. &c. &c.; to export (goods), Mn.; to carry out (a dead body), ib.; Yājñ.; to let (blood), Suśr.; to purge, ib.; (Ā.) to exclude or deliver from (abl.); TS.; ŚBr.; to shake off, get rid of (acc.), Āpast.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to change or interchange (clothes), Mn. viii, 396; to fix, Sulbas.; to get, receive, SaddhP.: Caus. *-hārayati*, to cause (a dead body) to be carried out, Kull. on Mn. v, 104; Desid. *-jihīrshati*, to wish to take off or subtract, Suśr. (cf. *nir-jihīrshu*). *harana*, n. taking out, extracting, expelling, removing, destroying, MBh.; Suśr.; Pur.; carrying out (esp. a dead body), MBh.; R. &c. *harapiya* (Kull.), *hartavya* (Suśr.), mfn. to be taken away or removed. *hāra*, m. = *harana*, BhP.; setting aside or accumulation of a private store, a hoard, Mn. ix, 199; evacuation or voiding of excrement (opp. to *ā-hāra*), MBh. xiii, 1796; deduction, Sulbas.; completion, L.; diffusive fragrance, W. (cf. *hārin*). *hāraka*, mfn. carrying out (as a dead body; cf. *prāta-nirh*); purifying, L. *hārana*, n. (fr. Caus.) causing (a dead body) to be carried out, Kull. *hārin*, mfn. diffusively fragrant, MBh. xii, 6848; taking forth or out, W.; having wealth, ib. *hārita*, mfn. taken or carried forth or out, extracted, removed

&c., MBh.; Suśr.; Rājat.; BhP. *hṛti*, f. taking away, removal, Kām. 1. *hṛitya*, mfn. to be taken or left out, TBr. 2. *hṛitya*, ind. having taken out or extracted, W.

निर्व्रह *nir-√hras*, Ā. *-hrasate*, to be shortened, become short (as a vowel), RPrāt. *hrasita*, mfn. shortened, Nir. *hrasta*, mfn. abridged, diminished, ĀśvŚr. *hrāsa*, m. shortening, abbreviation, ib.

निर्व्रह *nir-√hrād*, Caus. *-hrādāyati*, to cause to sound, beat (a drum), Kāth. *hrāda*, m. sound, noise, humming, murmuring, roaring &c. (ifc. f. ā), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. *hrādāna*, n. sound, cry, Kpr. *hrādin*, mfn. sounding, humming, roaring, Kāv.; Kathās.

निर्व्रह *nir-√hve*, P. *-hvayati*, to call off, TS.; AV.

निल *nīl*, cl. 6. P. *nilati*, to understand with difficulty; to be impassable or impenetrable, Dhātup. xxviii, 68.

निलङ्गु *nīlaṅgu*, m. a species of worm, TS. (v.l. for *nīl*).

निलय *nīlay*, °*yate*, see *nir-√ś*. 1. *nīlayana*, n. the act of going out, Pāp. vii, 2, 46, Sch. (prob. ident. with 2. *nir* below).

निलय *ni-laya* &c. See *ni-lī*.

निलिप *ni-√lip*, P. *Ā. -limpati*, °*te* (3. pl. aor. *Ā. -alīpsata*), to besmear, anoint (Ā. one's self), ŚBr.; to cause to disappear (Ā. to disappear, become invisible), RV.; AV. *limpā*, m. N. of a class of supernatural beings, TS.; AV.; a troop of Maruts, TĀr.; a god, L.; (ā), f. a cow, L.; a milk-pail, Gal.; *-nirjharī*, f. N. of Gaṅgā, L.; *-pānsulī*, f. an Apsaras, Vcar. *limpikā*, f. a cow, L.

निली *ni-√li*, Ā. *-liyate* (rarely P., e. g. Pot. *-liyet*), MBh. &c. or *-lāyate*, RV.; AV. (cf. *ni-ri*; impf. *-alāyata*, TS.; pf. *-liye*, 3. pl. *gyire* or *yur*, Br.; *-layāṇa* *cakre*, ŚBr.; aor. *-alshṭa*, Br.; 3. pl. *-alshṭa*, Bhāṭṭ.; ind. p. *-lāya*, TBr.; *-liya*, Hariv.; inf. *-letum*, Śis.); to settle down (esp. applied to the alighting of birds), alight, descend, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to become settled or fixed, Rājat. iii, 426; to hide one's self, conceal one's self from (abl.), disappear, perish, RV. &c. &c. *liaya*, m. rest, resting-place (cf. *a-nīl*); hiding- or dwelling-place, den, lair, nest; house, residence, abode (often ifc. [f. ā] = living in, inhabiting, inhabited by), MBh.; Var.; Kāv. &c.; *-sundara*, m. N. of a man, Cat. 2. *liayana*, n. settling down, alighting in or on (loc.), Var.; ŚBr.; hiding-place &c. = prec., TBr.; MBh. &c. *liaya*, m. place of refuge, AV. iv, 16, 2. *liayana*, n. hiding one's self; *-kriḍā*, f. playing at hide and seek, BhP. *liayin*, mfn. descending or alighting in, inhabiting (comp.), Śis.; *liayi-tā*, f. ib. *liina* (*nī-*), mfn. clinging to, sitting on, hidden in (loc. or comp.), AV.; Var.; Kāv. &c.; quite intent upon or devoted to (loc.), Bhāṭṭ. (v.l. *vil*); resorted to, sought for shelter by (instr.), R.; fused into, involved, encompassed, wrapt up, W.; destroyed, perished, ib.; transformed, changed, ib. *linaka*, mfn. shrunk up (while being cooked, as milk), Pat. (cf. g. *riyādi*); m. or n. (?) N. of a village in the north country (cf. *nailinaka*). *liyamāna*, mfn. hiding, lying concealed in (loc.), BhP.

निलुप *ni-√lup* (only ind. p. *-lopam*, robbing), prob. w.r. for *nir-lup*, L.

निव *niva*, g. *brāhmaṇādi*, Kāś.

निवक्षस् *ni-vakshas*, mfn. having a sunken breast (said of the sacrificial victim), TS.

निवच *ni-√vac* (only aor. *-avocat*), to speak, say, BhP.; = Caus., MBh.; Caus. *-vācayati*, to abuse, revile, L. *vācana*, n. expression, address, RV.; proverbial expression, ib.; ŚBr.; *-ne-√kṛi* (ind. p. *-kṛitvā* or *-kṛitya*), to obstruct the speech, cease to speak, Pāp. i, 4, 76, Kāś.

निवत् *ni-vat*, f. depth, any deep place or valley (opp. to *ud-vat*, q.v.), RV.; AV.; TS.; TBr.; (°ā), ind. downhill, downwards, RV.; AV.

निवद् *ni-vad*, Caus. *Ā. -vādayate*, to make resound (as a drum &c.), MBh.

निवध *ni-√vadh* (aor. -*avadhit*), to strike down, kill, MBh.; R. &c.; to fix in, hurl down upon (loc.), RV. iv, 41, 4.

निवन्ता *ni-vanā*, ind. downwards, downhill, RV. (cf. *ni-vatā*).

निवप *ni-√2. vap*, P. -*vapati* (fut. -*vap-syati*; ind. p. *ny-upya*; Pass. *ny-upyate*), to throw down, overthrow, RV.; VS.; to fill up (a sacrificial mound), Br.; GrSṛS.; to throw down, scatter, sow, offer (esp. to deceased progenitors), ib.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. **वपाना**, n. scattering or throwing down, pouring out, KātyŚr.; an offering to deceased progenitors, MBh. xiii, 4373; Śāk. vi, 24 (cf. *nir-vapana*). **वप्या**, mfn. = *ny-upya*, R. **वप्या**, m. seed (pl. grains of corn) or a sown field, MBh.; an oblation or offering (esp. to deceased relatives or at the Śrāddha), ib.; Kāv. &c.; throwing down, killing, slaughter, Gal.; -*datti*, f. sacrificial gift, Ragh.; -*mālya*, n. funeral wreath (°*lya-tā*, f.), ib.; **पान्जलि**, n. two handfuls of water as a libation to deceased ancestors, ib.; Mudr.; (°*li-dāna*, n., Rājat.). **पान्ना**, n. sacrificial food, MBh.; **पदका**, n. a libation of water offered to deceased progenitors, Mṛicch. x, 17 (read °*ka-bhojana*). **वपका**, m. a sower, R. **वपिन**, mfn. throwing, scattering &c., g. *grahādī*. **न्य-वप्या**, mfn. thrown down, cast (dice), scattered, sown, offered, RV. &c. &c.

निवर *ni-vara* &c. See *ni-vṛi*.

निवर्त *ni-varta* &c. See *ni-vṛit*.

निवर्हण *ni-varhaṇa*. See *ni-barhaṇa*.

निवस् *ni-√4. vas*, Ā. -*vaste*, to put on over another garment, KātyŚr.; to gird round (as a sword), MBh., R. (ind. p. -*vasya*); to clothe or dress one's self (aor. -*avasishṭa*, Impv. -*vaddhvam*), Bhaṭṭ.; to change one's clothes, MW.; Caus. -*vāsayati*, to put on (a garment), dress, clothe, MBh.; R. **वासना**, n. putting on (a garment), R.; cloth, garment (cf. *kaṭi-niv*), Var.; Kāv. &c.; an under garment, L. **वासिता**, mfn. clothed in (instr.), R. **वसा**, m. clothing, dress (ifc. = prec.), Hariv. **वासना**, n. (fr. Caus.) a kind of raiment, Buddh. **वासिन**, mfn. dressed in, wearing (ifc.), MBh.; Kāv.

निवस *ni-√5. vas*, P. -*vasati* (rarely °*te*; fut. -*vatsyati*), to sojourn, pass or spend time, dwell or live or be in (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to keep one's ground, withstand (-*vāsate* for -*vas*°), RV. x, 37, 3; to inhabit (acc.), MBh.; BHP.; to incur or undergo (acc.), MBh.; to cohabit, approach sexually (*Rohiṇīm*), MBh. ix, 2023; Caus. -*vāsayati* (pf. *sayām āsa*), to cause to stay, receive as a guest, BHP.; to make inhabited, populate, MBh.; to choose as a dwelling-place, inhabit, R.; to put or place upon (loc.), BHP. **वासति**, f. habitation, abode, L. **वासथा**, m. a village, L. **वासना**, n. dwelling, habitation, L. **वासिता**, mfn. dwelled, lived (n. impers.), L. **वास्तव्या**, mfn. to be lived (n. impers.), MBh.; to be spent, ib. **वसा**, m. living, dwelling, residing, passing the night; dwelling-place, abode, house, habitation, night-quarters, MBh.; R. &c.; -*bhavana*, n. sleeping-room, Kathās.; -*bhūmi*, f. place of residence, ŚārngP.; -*bhūya*, n. habitation or inhabiting, W.; -*racanā*, f. an edifice, Mṛicch. iii, 23; -*rajan*, m. the king of the country in which one dwells, Yājñ. iii, 25; -*vṛiksha*, m. 'dwelling tree', a tree on which a bird has its nest, Vikr. v, 8. **वासना**, n. (fr. Caus.) living, residing, sojourn, abode, Cān.; R.; passing or spending time, R. **वासिन**, mfn. dwelling or living or being or sticking in (comp.); m. an inhabitant, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.

निवह *ni-√vah*, P. Ā. -*vahati*, °*te*, to lead down, lead or bring to (dat. or loc.), RV.; ŚBr.; to flow, MBh. xii, 10318; to carry, support (see below); Caus. -*vahayati* (Pass. *vāhyate*), to set in motion, Hariv. **वहा**, m(ā)n. bringing, causing, BHP. (cf. *duḥkha-*, *puṇya-*); m. multitude, quantity, heap (also pl.), Var.; Kāv. &c.; killing, slaughter, Gal.; N. of one of the 7 winds and of one of the 7 tongues of fire (?), L. **वहाह**, m. leading down (opp. *abhy-ava-roha*), ŚBr.

निवाकु *nivāku*, m. N. of a man, g. *bāhv-ādi*.

निवाच *ni-vāc*, mfn. = *nihita-vāc*, Pān. vi, 2, 192, Kās.

निवात 1. *ni-vātā*, m(ā)n. (√*2. vā*) sheltered from the wind, calm, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a place sheltered from the w^d, absence of w^d, calm, stillness, ŚBr.; ŚrGrS.; MBh. &c. (often ifc. after the word expressing the sheltering object, Pān. vi, 2, 8).

निवात 2. *ni-vātā*, mfn. (√*van*; cf. 3. *ā-vātā*) unhurt, uninjured, safe, secure (n. security), VS.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; dense, compact, L.; asylum, refuge, L.; an impenetrable coat of mail, ib.; -*kavaca*, m. one whose armour is imp^d, N. of the grandson of Hiranya-kaśipu; pl. of a class of Dānavas or Daityas, MBh.; R.; Pur. **वान्या** or **वैन्या-वत्सा**, f. a cow that suckles an adopted calf, ŚBr. (= *abhi-v*); **न्या-वत्सा**, m. a calf so suckled, KātyŚr.

निवाप *ni-vāpa* &c. See *ni-vap*.

निवार *ni-vāra* &c. See *ni-vṛi*.

निवाचरी *nivāvarī*, f. (with °*sikatā*), pl. N. of a Rishi-gaṇa, Anukr. on RV. ix, 86, 11-20.

निवाश *ni-vāśa*, mfn. (√*vāś*) roaring, thundering, AV.

निविड *ni-viḍa* &c. See *ni-biḍa*.

निविद् *ni-√1. vid* (aor. -*avedishur*, BHP.; inf. -*veditum*, with v.l. °*dayitum*, Śāk.), to tell, communicate, proclaim, report, relate; Caus. -*veda-yati*, °*te* (pf. -*vedayām āsa*, ind. p. °*dayitvā* or °*dya*), id. (with dat., gen. or loc.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to offer, present, give, deliver, Br.; GrS. &c.; (with *ātmānam*) to offer or present one's self (as a slave &c.), ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; to proclaim i.e. introduce one's self, R.; Śāk.; Kathās.; (with *dosham*) to throw the blame upon (dat.), Pāñc. (B.) iii, 163. **विद्**, f. instruction, information, RV. (cf. Naigh. i, 11); N. of partic. sentences or short formularies inserted in a liturgy and containing epithets or short invocations of the gods, AV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS. &c.; -*chanām* (°*vic-cho* for °*vid-ś*), ind. reciting in the manner of the Nivids, ŚākhŚr.; -*adhyāya*, m. N. of wk.; -*dhāna*, mfn. containing the N^os, Br.; n. inserting the N^os, Śāy.; -*dhāniya*, mfn. = *dhāna*, mfn., ŚrS. **वेदका**, m(ā)n. (fr. Caus.) communicating, relating, MBh. **वेदाना**, mfn. announcing, proclaiming, Hariv.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; n. making known, publishing, announcement, communication, information (*āma-niv*), presentation or introduction of one's self, MBh.; R. &c.; delivering, entrusting, offering, dedicating, MBh.; Rājat.; BHP.; (in dram.) the reminding a person of a neglected duty, Śāh. **वेदायिषु**, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wishing to report or to relate about (acc.), MBh. (B. *vived*). **वेदिता**, mfn. made known, announced, told, represented, entrusted, presented, given, MBh.; R.; Kathās. &c. **वेदिन**, mfn. knowing, aware of (comp.), Mālatim.; communicating, reporting, MBh.; R.; offering, presenting, BHP. **वेद्या**, mfn. to be communicated or related or presented or delivered, MBh.; Rājat.; Hcat.; n. an offering of food for an idol (for *naivedya*), Rājat.

निविड *ni-viddha*. See *ni-vyadh*.

निविरास *nivirisa*. See *nibirisa* under *ni-biḍa*.

निविवृत्त *ni-vivṛtsat*, °*tsu*. See *ni-vṛit*.

निविश *ni-√viś*, Ā. -*viśate* (rarely P. °*ti*; cf. Pān. i, 3, 17; aor. -*aviśran*, -*avikshata*, RV.; pf. -*vivire*, ib.), to enter or penetrate into (acc. or loc.); to alight, descend; to come to rest, settle down or in a home, RV. &c. &c.; to encamp, Mn.; MBh.; to sit down upon (loc.), Śis.; Pāñc.; to resort to (acc.), BHP.; to settle, take a wife, MBh.; to be founded (said of a town), ib.; to be fixed or intent on (loc., said of the mind), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; to sink down, cease, disappear, vanish, RV.; Caus. -*veśayati*, to bring to rest, RV.; TBṛ.; to cause to enter, introduce; to cause to sit or lie or settle down on (loc.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to cause (a man) to marry, Śāk.; to draw up or encamp (an army), MBh.; Kāv.; to build, erect, found, populate (a house, temple, town &c.), Mn.; MBh.; R.; Var. &c.; to lead or bring or put or transfer, to bestow on (loc.), R.; Rājat.; BHP.; to throw or hurl upon, shoot at (loc.), MBh.; R.; to fix in, fasten to (loc.), put on (clothes), appoint to (an office), turn or di-

rect towards (mind, eye &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to inscribe (*patte*), MārK.P.; to write down (*nāma sva-haste*), Yājñ.; to paint (*citre*), Śāk.; to call to mind, impress (*manasi*, *hṛdaye* &c.), Var.; Kāv.; Pur.; Desid. -*vivikshate*, Pān. i, 3, 62, Kās. **विशता** (ni-), mfn. settled down, come to rest, VS.; AV.; drawn up, encamped (army), MBh.; Kāv.; placed, located, appointed (guardians), R.; entered, penetrated into (also with *anītar*), lying or resting or sticking or staying in (loc. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; seated or sitting upon or in (loc. or comp.), Kāv.; Rājat.; Pāñc. (Ragh. xii, 68, v. l. *nirv*); situated (town), Hariv.; R.; married (*aniv*), MBh. i, 7241 (cf. *nir-vishṭa* under *nir-viś*); turned to, intent upon (loc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; begun, AitBr.; founded (as a town, tank &c.), Mn.; Hariv.; occupied, settled, cultivated (country), Mn.; R.; Ragh.; endowed with (instr.), R.; -*ca-kra*, m(ā)n. one who has entered anybody's domain, ĀsvGr. **विशति**, f. coming to rest, PārGr. **वेसा**, m. (the initial n not subject to cerebralisation, g. *kshubhnādi*) entering, settling in a place, encamping, halting, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a dwelling-place, habitation of any kind (as a house, camp, palace &c.), RV. ix, 69, 7; MBh.; Kāv. &c. **विशम** *√kri*, to take up one's residence, settle, encamp; founding a household, matrimony, Āpast.; Gaut.; MBh.; founding a town, R.; (with *sthāne*) putting in order, arrangement, Vcar.; pressing against, Mālatim. vii, 8; impression, mark (of fingers), Śāk. (Pi.) vi, 14; depositing, delivering, L.; military array, L.; ornament, decoration, L.; -*deśa*, m. a dwelling-place, L.; -*vat*, mfn. lying in or on, resting on (ifc.), Kum. **वेसाना**, m(ā)n. entering (ifc.), Hariv.; (fr. Caus.) bringing to rest, providing with a resting-place, RV.; TS.; AV.; m. N. of a Vṛishṇi, Hariv.; n. (ifc. f. *ā*) entering, entrance into (comp.), RV.; Kauś.; going or bringing to rest, ib.; MBh.; Hariv. **वेसाम** *√kri*, to settle, encamp; [*sainya-*] encampment of an army; putting down (the feet), Śatr.; introducing, employing, Śāh.; fixing, impressing, Sarvad.; cultivating, populating (of a land, a desert &c.), R.; Kām.; founding a household, marrying, marriage, BHP.; hiding or dwelling-place of any kind, nest, lair, camp, house, home, RV. &c. &c.; town, R. **वेसानिया**, mfn. to be entered or fixed or raised, Kāv.; Hcat.; to be engaged in, W. **वेसायितव्या**, mfn. to be put or placed, Śāmk. **वेसािता**, mfn. made to enter, placed in or upon, turned to, fixed or intent upon, engaged in &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c. **वेसिन**, mfn. resting in, lying in or on or near, Kāv.; Śāmk.; based upon, KātyŚr., Sch. **वेसा**, mfn. to be founded (as a town), Hariv.; to be married (as a man), MBh.; w.r. for *nirv*° (see *nir-viś*). **वेसातव्या**, mfn. to be put into (loc.), MBh. v, 1026 (B.); n. impers. (it is) to be married, one should marry, MBh. xiii, 5090.

निवी *ni-√vi* (Intens. -*veveti*), to force a way into, rush among (loc.), RV.

निवीत *ni-vīta*, °*tin*. See *ni-vye*.

निवीर्य *ni-vīrya*, m(ā)n. impotent, Kathās. (cf. *nir-v*° under *nir*).

निवृ *ni-√1. vṛi* (only pf. -*vavāra*, 3. pl. -*vavurur*), to ward off, restrain, R.; Bhaṭṭ.; to surround, Bhaṭṭ.; Caus. -*vārayati*, °*le* (inf. -*vāritum*; ind. p. -*vārya*; Pass. -*vāryate*), id., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to hold back from (abl., rarely acc.), prohibit, hinder, stop, prevent, withhold, suppress, forbid, ib.; to put off, remove, destroy, Kathās.; BHP.; to exclude or banish from (abl.), Mn.; Rājat. **वरा**, m. covering, protection or a protector, RV. viii, 93, 15 (Śāy. 'a preventer, obstructor'); (ā), f. a virgin, unmarried girl, Pān. iii, 3, 48, Sch. (fr. *ni + vara*, 'having no husband,' W.) **वाराणा**, n. hindrance, disturbance, trouble, SaddhP. (cf. *sarva-niv*°-*vish-kambhin*). **वारा**, m. keeping off, hindering, impeding (cf. *dur-niv*°); (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.; VP. (v.l. *niv*°). **वाराका**, mfn. keeping off, defending (ifc.), Daś.; Rājat.; m. a defender, MBh. **वाराणा**, mfn. = prec. mfn., MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.; n. keeping back, preventing, hindering, opposing, refusing, ib.; Pāñc.; BHP. **वाराण्या**, mfn. to be kept off or defended or prevented &c., Yājñ., Sch. **वारिता**, mfn. kept off, hindered, forbidden, prevented, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **वारिन**, mfn. warding off, holding back, HYog. **वारी**, mfn. = *vāra-ṇiya*, MBh.; R. **वृता** (ni-), mfn. held back,

withheld, RV.; surrounded, enclosed, L.; m. or f. or n. (= *ni-vīla*) a veil, mantle, wrapper, L.; n. = next, L. **निवृत्ति**, f. covering, enclosing, L.

निवृत्ति *ni-vṛjī*, P. *-vṛjakti* (Impv. *-vṛj-dhi*; 2. 3. sg. impf. *-avṛjāḥ*), to throw down, cause to fall, RV.

निवृत्ति *ni-vṛtī*, *Ā. -vartate* (ind. p. *-vṛtīya*, AV.; infn. *-vartitum*, MBh.; rarely P., e.g. Pot. *-vartat*, MBh.; Hariv.; impf. or subj. *-vartat*, RV.; pf. *-vāvṛtur*, ib.; fut. *-vartishyati*, MBh.; *-vartisyān*, Bhāṭṭ.; aor. *-avṛtāt*, ib.), to turn back, stop (trans. and intrans.), RV. &c.; to return from (abl.) to (acc. with or without *prati* or *dat.*); to return into life, revive, be born again, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to turn away, retreat, flee, escape, abstain or desist from, get rid of (abl.), ib.; to fall back, rebound, R.; to leave off (*sāmi*, in the midst or when anything is half finished, ŚBr.), cease, end, disappear, vanish, TS.; ŚBr.; Up. &c.; to be withheld from, not belong to (abl.); to be omitted, not to occur, Lāṭy.; Mn.; MBh.; to be ineffective or useless, MBh.; Kathās.; to be wanting, not to exist (*yato vāco nivartante*, for which there are no words), TUp.; to pass over to (loc.), MBh.; to be turned upon (loc. or *latra*), ib.; Caus. *-vartayati*, *ṛte* (Ā. Pot. *-vartayita*, ĀśvŚr.; Pass. *-vartayate*, Ragh.), to turn downwards, let sink (the head), TBr.; to turn back i.e. shorten (the hair), Br.; to lead or bring back, reconduct, return, AV. &c.; to turn away, avert or keep back from (abl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to give up, abandon, suppress, withhold, refuse, deny; to annul, remove, destroy, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; to bring to an end i.e. perform, accomplish (a sacrifice &c.), R.; BhP.; to procure, bestow, Hariv.; MārK.P.; to desist from (abl.), MBh.; R. *ṛvarta*, mfn. causing to turn back, RV. *ṛvartaka*, m(f)ikān. turning back, flying (*a-niv*), Hariv.; causing to cease, abolishing, removing, MBh.; Samk. (-*tva*, n.); desisting from, stopping, ceasing, MW. *ṛvartana*, mfn. causing to turn back, RV.; n. turning back, returning, turning the back i.e. retreating, fleeing, AV.; MBh. &c. (*mṛityum kṛtvā nivartanam*, making retreat equivalent to death i.e. desisting from fighting only in death, MBh. vi, vii; w.r. *kṛtvā mṛityu-niv*); ceasing, not happening or occurring, being prevented, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; desisting or abstaining from (abl.), MBh.; BhP.; desisting from work, inactivity (opp. to *pravartana*), Kām.; causing to return, bringing back (esp. the shooting off and bringing back of weapons), MBh.; Kāv.; turning back (the hair), KāṭyŚr.; a means of returning, RV.; AV.; averting or keeping back from (abl.), Vedāntas.; reforming, repenting, W.; a measure of land (20 rods or 200 cubits or 40,000 Hastas square), Hcat.; *-stūpa*, m. N. of a Stūpa erected at the spot where the charioteer of Buddha returned. *ṛvartaniya*, mfn. to be brought back, Mālav. v, 14 (w.r. *nir-v*); to be prevented or hindered, MBh. *ṛvartayitavya*, mfn. to be kept back or detained, R. *ṛvartita*, mfn. turned or brought back, averted, prevented, given up, abandoned, suppressed, removed, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; *-pūrva*, mfn. one who has turned away before, MW.; *ṛtākṣilādhara*, mfn. one who has been obtained from all food, BhP. *ṛvartitavya*, mfn. to be brought back, MBh. *ṛvartin*, mfn. turning back, retreating, fleeing (mostly *a-niv*, q.v.); abstaining from (comp.), MBh.; allowing or causing to return (*a-niv*), Hariv.; w.r. for *nir-v*, q.v. *ṛvartya*, mfn. to be turned back (see *dur-niv*); annulled, declared to be invalid, Pat. *ṛvivṛtsat* (W.). *ṛvivṛtsa* (Samk.), mfn. (fr. Desid.) desirous of returning or desisting. *ṛvṛt*, f. r. for *ni-vṛt*. *ṛvṛtta*, mfn. (often w.r. for *nir-vṛtta*, *vi-vṛtta*, *nī-vṛta*) turned back, returned to (acc.), MBh.; rebounded from (abl.), R.; retreated, fled (in battle), MBh.; set (as the sun), R.; averted from, indifferent to, having renounced or given up (abl. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; abstracted from this world, quiet, BhP.; Heat.; rid or deprived of (abl.), MBh.; R.; passed away, gone, ceased, disappeared, vanished, ib.; (with *karma*, n. an action) causing a cessation (of mundane existence), Mn. xii, 88 (opp. to *pravṛtta*); ceased to be valid or binding (as a rule), Pat.; Kās.; omitted, left out (cf. comp. below); finished, completed, W.; desisting from or repenting of any improper conduct, ib.; n. return (see *durniv*). *-kārana*, mfn. without further cause or motive; m. a virtuous man, one uninfluenced

by worldly desires, W.; *-kṛishi-gorakṣa*, mfn. ceasing from agriculture and the tending of cattle, MBh.; *-dakṣhiṇā*, f. a gift renounced or despised by another, ŚBr.; *-deva-kārya*, mfn. ceasing from sacrificial rites, MW.; *-māyā*, mfn. one who abstains from eating meat, Uttarar.; *-yajña-svā-dhyāya*, mfn. ceasing from sacrifices and the repetition of prayers, MBh.; *-yauvana*, mfn. whose youth has returned, restored to y, Ragh.; *-rāga*, mfn. of subdued appetites or passions, W.; *-lauḍya*, mfn. whose desire is averted from, not desirous of (comp.), Ragh.; *-vṛitti*, mfn. ceasing from any practice or occupation, W.; *-satru*, m. 'having one's foes kept off', N. of a king, Hariv.; *-samtāpa*, mfn. one whose heat or pain has ceased, Suśr.; *-hridaya*, mfn. with relenting heart, MBh.; one whose heart is averted from or indifferent to (*prati*), Mālav. ii, 14; *ṛtāman*, m. 'one whose spirit is abstracted', a sage, W.; N. of Viṣṇu, ib.; *ṛtendriya*, mfn. one whose senses or desires are averted from (comp.), Ragh. *ṛvṛtti*, f. (often w.r. for *nir-v*) returning, return, MBh.; Ragh.; ceasing, cessation, disappearance, ŚrS.; Up.; MBh. &c.; leaving off, abstaining or desisting from (abl.), Mn.; MBh.; Bhāṭṭ. &c.; escaping from (abl.), Pañc. ii, 87 (w.r. *ṛtāḥ*); ceasing from worldly acts, inactivity, rest, repose (opp. to *pravṛtti*), Bhag.; Prab.; (in dram.) citation of an example, Sāh.; suspension, ceasing to be valid (as of a rule), Pāṇ., Sch.; destruction, perdition, RāmātUp.; denial, refusal, W.; abolition, prevention, ib.

निवृत्ति *ni-vṛh*. See *ni-bṛh*.

निवेदक *ni-vedaka*, *ḍana* &c. See *i. ni-vīd*.

निवेश *ni-veśa*, *ḍana* &c. See *ni-viś*.

निवेश *ni-veśh*, Caus. *-veśhayati*, *ṛte*, to grasp (also with *haste*), cover, AV.; TS.; Kath.; Br.; to wind round, R. *ṛveśha*, m. a cover, envelope; du. (with *Vasishthaya*) N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. *ṛveśhana*, n. covering, wrapping, clothing, Kauś. *ṛveśhita*, mfn. wound round, girt by (instr. or in comp.), Var.; R.

निवेशी *ni-veśhī*, f. (*veśh*) prob. a kind of cake ('kind of bone' B.), Kauś.; (pl., AV. ix, 7, 4?). *ṛveśhyā*, m. a whirlpool, a water-spout, ŚBr.; a whirlwind or any similar phenomenon, VS.; hoarfrost, Māhīdh.; (*śkyā*), mfn. whirling, belonging to a whirlpool or eddy, VS.; KāṭyŚr.

निवृत्ति *ni-vṛjī*, P. *-vidhyati* (ep. also *ṛte*), to throw down, break or push in, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to pierce through, shoot at, hit, wound, RV.; MBh. *ṛvidha* (*nī*), mfn. pierced, wounded, thrown down, RV. *ṛvyāha*, m. opening, aperture (esp. of a window), ŚākhŚr. *ṛvyādhin*, mfn. piercing, opening, VS.

निवृत्ति *ni-vyūḍha*, n. (√1. *ūh*) perseverance, resolution (cf. *nir-v*).

निवे *ni-vye* (ind. p. *-viya*), to put on (round the neck), BhP. *ṛvita*, mfn. hung or adorned with (instr.), ib.; having the Brahmanical thread round the neck, ŚhadBr.; Lāṭy.; n. wearing the Br'th like a necklace round the neck; the th's worn, TS.; KāṭyŚr.; m(f)ā or *i*? n. a veil, mantle, wrapper (cf. *ni-vṛta*). *ṛvīta*, mfn. wearing the th' round the neck in worshipping the Rishis, Mn. ii, 63; RTL. 379; 410.

निवृत्ति *ni-vṛasc*, P. *-vṛiscati*, to cut down, RV.; TBr.

निश 1. *niś* for *nis*, in comp. See p. 542, col. 3.

निश 2. *niś*, cl. 1. P. *neśati*, to meditate upon, be absorbed in meditation, Dhātup. xvii, 73.

निश 3. *niś*, f. (occurring only in some weak cases as *niśī*, *śas*, *śau*, *śos* [and *nigḥhyas* Pāṇ. vi, 1, 63], for or with *niśā*, and prob. connected with *nak*, *nakta*; cf. also *dyu-*, *mahā-*) night, Mn.; MBh.; Var.; Śāk. &c.; *niśī niśī*, every night, Mn. iv, 129.

Niśa, n. (or am, ind.) ifc. for *niśā* (cf. *a-ahar-*, *divā-*, *niśā-*, *iva-*, and Pāṇ. ii, 4, 25).

Niśā, f. night, GṛŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a vision, dream, MBh.; turmeric, Curcuma (of 2 species, prob. C^o Zedoaria and C^o Longa), Suśr.; = *bala*, Jyot. *-kara*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) 'night-maker,' the

moon (with *Divā-kara* among the sons of Garuḍa); MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a Rishi, R.; of the numeral 1; Sūryas.; a cock, L.; *-kalā-mauli*, m. 'bearing a crescent as diadem', N. of Śiva, Kathās. *-kanta*, m. 'the beloved of Night', N. of the moon, Kathās. *-kāla*, m. time of n, MW. *-kshaya*, m. close of n, R. *-gama* (*iāg*), m. the beginning of n, Kathās.; Pañc. *-grīha*, n. sleeping-room, R. *-cara*, mfn. n°-walking, moving about by n, R.; m. a fiend or Rākshasa, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a jackal, Suśr.; an owl, L.; Anas Casarca, L.; a snake, L.; a kind of Granthi-parna, Bhpr.; N. of Śiva, Śivag. (cf. RTL. 106, n. 1.); (*i*), f. a female fiend, MBh.; R. &c.; a woman going to meet her lover at night, Ragh. xi, 20 (where also = female fiend); a bat, L.; N. of a plant (= *ketinī*), L.; *-pati*, m. 'lord of n°-walkers', N. of Śiva, MBh.; *-pūjā-puddhati*, f. N. of wk; *ṛśā*, m. N. of Rāvaṇa, R. *-carman*, n. 'skin of n°', darkness, L. *-chada*, m. a species of plant, Suśr. *-jala*, n. 'n°-water', dew, L. *-ṛta* (*iāta*), m. 'n°-rover', an owl, L.; a demon, ghost, W.; *-ka*, m. bdellium, L. (cf. *kauśika*). *-ṛana* (*iāṭ*), m. an owl, L.; N. of an author, Cat.; (*i*), f. a species of moth, L. *-tikrama* (*iāṭ*), m. the passing away of n, MW. *-tyaya* (*iāṭ*), m. 'n°-close, daybreak', L. *-darśin*, m. 'seeing at n', an owl, L. *-ḍi* (*iādi*), m. 'beginning of n', twilight, L. *-ḍhīśa* (*iādh*), *-nātha*, m. 'n°-lord', the moon, Kāv. *-nāryāna*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. *-nīśam*, ind. n° by n° i.e. every n° or day, always, MBh. *-ṇta* (*iānta*), m. or n. 'n°-close, daybreak', Mn. iv, 99. *-ndha* (*iāndha*), mfn. blind at n, Var.; (*ā*), f. a species of creeper, L. *-pati*, m. = *nātha*, Var.; camphor, L. *-putra*, m. pl. 'sons of n', N. of a class of demons, Hariv. *-pushpa*, n. 'flower of n°', the white water-lily, L.; hoar-frost, dew, W. *-prāpēvara*, m. = *nātha*, Bhāṭṭ., *-bala*, n. a collect. N. of the signs of the zodiac Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Jyot. *-bhaṅgā*, f. a species of plant, L. *-maṇi*, m. 'n°-jewel', the moon, L. *-miśra*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *-mukha*, n. the face or the beginning of n, MBh.; Kāv. *-mṛiga*, m. 'n°-deer', a jackal, L. *-ratna*, m. or n. = *maṇi*, L. *-rthaka* (*iārth*), n. = *grīha*, L. *-rdha-kāla* (*iārdh*), n. first part of the n° (opp. to next), Var. *-vasāna* (*iāsv*), m. the second part i.e. the end of n, ib. *-vihāra*, m. 'n°-walker', a fiend or Rākshasa, Bhāṭṭ. *-vṛinda*, n. a number of n's, W. *-vedin*, m. 'n°-knower', a cock, L. *-hama*, m. 'n°-smiler', the white water-lily, L. *-hva* (*iāh*), f. turmeric, L. *Niśāna*, m. = *iā-nātha*, L. *Niśānta*, m. 'shining at n', Ardea Nivea, L. *Niśōtsarga*, m. = *iātyaya*, L. *Niśōpaśāya*, m. 'resting at n', W. *Niśōhita*, mfn. (√5. *var*) having remained overnight, Bhpr.

1. *Niśi*, loc. of *niś*, in comp. *-pāla*, m. a kind of metre, Col. *-pushpā*, *pikā* and *pī*, f. Nycanthus Arbor Tristis, L.

निश *ni-śaṭha*, mfn. not false, honest, BhP.; m. N. of a Vṛishpi, a son of Bala-rāma by Revati, MBh.; Hariv.; VP. (v.l. *nishaṭha*, *ni-śaṭha*, *nishaṭha*).

निशब्द *ni-śabda*, mfn. speechless, silent, Kir. (cf. *niś*-f).

निशम् *ni-śam*, P. *-śamyati*, to be extinguished, Dharmas.; Divyāṅ.: Caus. *-śamayati*, to appease, make quiet, AV. vi, 52, 3; III, 2; to cool down, Sāy. on RV. x, 39, 9; *-śamayati* (ep. also *-śamyate*; p. *-śamyamāna* with act. meaning, R. [B.] ii, 66, 10; ind. p. *-śamyā* and *-śamaya* [Śiś. xvi, 38; cf. Vām. v, 2, 76]), to observe, perceive, hear, learn, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *śamana*, n. perceiving, hearing, L. *śamaya*, mfn. perceiving i.e. coming into contact with, reaching to (comp.), Prasannar. 2. *śānta*, mfn. allayed, tranquil, calm, L.; customary, traditional, ĀśvŚr. (cf. *yathā-n*); n. a house, dwelling, habitation, Kāv.; a harem, seraglio, Dharmas.; *-nārī*, f. a woman living in the inner apartments, W.; *-vriksha*, m. a tree near a house (?), g. *utkarādi* (v.l. *nīlāvṛ* and *nta*, *vṛ*); *ṛtiya*, mfn. ib.; *nīlādyāna*, n. a garden near a house, Daś. *śāma*, m. observing, perceiving, Vop. *śāmana*, n. id., Lāṭy. *śāmayitavya*, mfn. to be perceived, perceivable, ib., Sch. *śāmita*, mfn. perceived, heard, learnt, MBh.; Hariv.

निशरण ni-sarāṇa &c. See ni-śrī.

निशाण ni-sāṇa, ni-sāta. See ni-sa.

निशातय ni-sātaya (cf. √sad), Nom. P. *°yati*, to cut down, MārkP.

निशाद ni-sāda, m. a man of low caste, L. (= ni-shāda). -*tva*, n. the state or condition of a n^o of l^o c^o W. *°dā-putra* (?), m. a pestle, L. *°dāsīla*, f. a mortar, L.

निशादन niśādana, m. = niśāvana, L.

निशापिन् ni-śāyin (√2. śi), mfn. prob. lying down, sleeping, g. *grahādi*.

निशावन niśāvana, m. hemp, L. (cf. *śaṇa*).

निशास् ni-√śās, P. -*śāsti* (aor. -*aśishat*), to order off, to order to go off, separate from (instr.), AV.; to take anything (acc.) from (abl.), TS.; to adjudge or present to (dat.), RV. iv, 2, 7.

निशि 2. ni-√śi (for 1. see p. 560), P. -*śiśāti* (Ā. p. -*śiśāna*), to sharpen, whet; to excite, strengthen; prepare or present (food &c.) for strengthening, RV. (cf. ni-śi). *°śita* (n^o), mfn. sharpened, sharp (lit. and fig.), KathUp.; MBh. &c.; stimulated, excited, eager for (loc.); strengthened; prepared, presented, RV.; n. iron, steel, L.; -*nīpāta*, mfn. sharp-falling (arrow), Śak.; *°śākhūsa*, m. or n. a sharp or pointed hook, Bhāṭṭ.; *°śiti* (n^o), f. exciting, stimulating, refreshing, RV.

निशिता niśitā, f. night, TS. (cf. niś, a-ni-śita, and next).

निशिष niśitha, m. (m. c.) = next; N. of one of the 3 sons of Doshā (night), BhP. (v. l. *°śitha*).

निशीष ni-śitha, m., rarely n. (√śi) mid-night, night, MBh.; -*dīpa*, m. night-lamp, Ragh.; -*parāya*, m. N. of wk. *°thikā*, f. = *sub-dhyāya*, L. *°thina*, f. night; -*nātha* (L.) and -*pāti* (Vcar.), m. 'husband of n^o', the moon. *°thyā*, f. night, L.

निशुचि ni-śuc, P. -*śacati* (impers.), to be burning hot, ChUp.

निशुम् ni-√śubh (or śumbh), P. -*śumbhati*, to tread down, Bāl. viii, 53. *°sumbha*, m. killing, slaughter, Mālatim.; N. of a Dānava (brother of Sumbha), Hariv.; Pur. (also -*ka*, R.); -*mathanī* and -*maridini*, f. 'destroyer of Ni-sumbha', N. of Durgā, L. *°sumbhana*, n. killing, Bāl. *°sumbhān*, m. N. of Vajra-tika, L.; an inferior deity of the Buddhists, W.

निशुम्नि ni-śushma, mfn. cracking downwards or not cracking (said of fire, opp. to *uc-chushma*), TS.

निशुम्नि ni-śrīmbhā, mfn. (√śrambh) tread- ing or proceeding firmly, RV. vi, 55, 6.

निशु ni-√śrī (ind. p. -*śīrya*), to break off, VS. *°śāraṇa*, n. killing, slaughter, L. *°śāruka*, m. (in music) a kind of measure.

निशो ni-√śa, P. -*śyati* (Ā. p. -*śyāna* or -*sāna*, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.), to sharpen, whet, Nir. iv, 18 (cf. ni-śi). *°śāta*, mfn. sharpened, polished, whetted, sharp, Kāv.; Pur. &c. *°śāna*, n. sharpening, whetting, Dhāt. Vop.; observing, perceiving, Suśr.; L. (w. r. *niśāṇa*); -*paṭṭa*, m. a whet-stone, Dharmas.

निशोत्रा ni-śotrā, f. (√śū?) Ipomoea Turpethum, BhPr. (cf. ni-śrīṭā).

निशत् niś-√cat, Caus. -*cātayate*, to scare or drive away, AV.

निशप्रच niś-ca-pra-ca, prob. backwards and forwards, g. *mayūra-vyaṇsakādi* (cf. *āca-parāca* and *ācāpaca*).

निशय niś-caya &c. See niś-ci.

निशर् niś-√car, P. -*carati* (pf. 3. pl. -*cerur*, inf. -*caritum*), to come forth, go out, issue out, proceed, appear, rise (as sounds), RV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*cārayati*, to cause to issue or come forth, Lalit. *°cāra*, m. N. of one of the Saptarshis in the 2nd Manv-antara, Hariv. *°cāraka*, m. (only L.) voiding excrement; air, wind; obstinacy, wilfulness. *°cāravitavya*, mfn. to be issued or made known, Car.

निश्चि niś-√2. ci, P. -*cinati* (Impv. -*cinu*, Hariv.; pf. -*cināya*, Bhāṭṭ.; aor. Ā. *nir-aceshta*, Śis.; Pass. *nir-acāyi*, ib.; Bhāṭṭ.; ind. p. *niś-citya*, MBh. &c.), to ascertain, investigate, decide, settle, fix upon, determine, resolve, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *°cāya*, m. inquiry, ascertainment, fixed opinion, conviction, certainty, positiveness (*iti nicāyāḥ*, 'this is a fixed opinion'; *°yām* √jñā, 'to ascertain the certainty about anything'; *°yena* or *°yāt*, ind. certainly), Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; resolution, resolve, fixed intention, design, purpose, aim (*°yām* √kri, to resolve upon, determine to [dat., loc. or inf.]), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in rhet.) N. of a partic. figure, Sāh.; -*kriṭ*, mfn. giving a certain meaning, Sarasv.; -*datta*, m. N. of a merchant, Kathās.; -*rūpa*, mfn. 'having the form of certainty,' being certain, MW. *°cāyin*, mfn. of firm opinion or resolution, HParīś. (cf. *kṛita-niśc*). *°cāyaka*, mfn. who or what ascertains and determines, determining, decisive (-*tva*, n.), TPāt., Sch. *°cīta*, mfn. one who has come to a conclusion or formed a certain opinion, determined to, resolute upon (dat., loc., *artham* ifc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; ascertained, determined, settled, decided, Up.; MBh. (superl. -*tama*); R. &c.; (am), ind. decidedly, positively, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañc. n. certainty, decision, resolution, design, R.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; *°tārtha*, mfn. one who has formed a certain opinion about (loc.), judging rightly (compar. -*tara*), R. (B.). *°cīti*, f. ascertainment, fixing, settling, L. (cf. *pātha-niśc*). *°cītya*, ind. having ascertained or decided, feeling assured or convinced or resolute, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *°cīyamāna*, mfn. being in the course of ascertainment, being under investigation or concluded, W. *°cētavya*, mfn. to be ascertained or established, Nyāyam., Sch. *°cōya*, see a-niśc (add.).

निश्चिर niścira, m. N. of a Rishi in the 2nd Manv-antara (v. l. for *°cara*); (ā), f. N. of a river (v. l. for *°cīta*).

निशुक्क niś-cukkaṇa, n. (√cukk?) a sort of tooth-powder which destroys the tartar but blackens the teeth, L. (also written *-cūkvaṇa* and *-cūkkaṭa*).

निशुत् ni-√scut, Ā. -*scotate*, to ooze, drop, Mālatim.: Caus. (ind. p. -*scotyā*) to cause to ooze or drop, Kāśh. *°scūtita*, mfn. oozed or dripped from (comp.), Suśr.

निशुत् niś-√crit (ind. p. -*critya*), to loosen, untie, AitBr.

निश्व niśva, g. *brāhmaṇādi* (not in Kāś.).

निश्व ni-√śnath (Impv. -*śnathihi*; Caus. aor. -*śīsnathat*), to push or strike down, RV.

निश्व niśmaśru, w. r. for niś-śm°.

निश्व ni-√śrath, only ind. p. -*śrathya*, having fastened or harnessed, Nir. vi, 4.

निश्व ni-śramu, m. (√śram) labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice, MBh.

निश्व ni-śraya &c. See ni-śrī.

निश्व निश्रवन् niśrāvān, mfn. (√śru), g. *grahādi*.

निश्व ni-√śri, P. -*śrayati* (aor. -*aśret*), to lean on or against, ŚBr.; to lay or cast down, RV. *°śraya*, m. refuge, resource (= *āśraya*), L. (the 4 resources of a Buddhist, see MWB. 80). *°śrayaṇi*, f. a ladder, staircase, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. (also written *niś-trayaṇi* or *°yini*). *°śrītya*, ind. going to, Divyāv. *°śreṇi*, f. id., MBh.; Ragh. &c. (also written *ni-śreṇi*, *niś-śreṇi*).

निश्व निश्रिका niśrika, w. r. for niś-śr°.

निश्व ni-√ślish, Caus. -*śleshayati*, to fasten, paste on or up, ŚBr. *°ślish*, mfn. clinging, sticking, MantraBr.

निश्व ni-√śvas, P. -*śvasiti*, ep. also *°sati* (pf. -*śāvāsa*, aor. or impf. *ny-āśvasat*, MBh.; *°śvasit*, Daś.; ind. p. -*śvasya*), to draw in the breath, inspire; to hiss, snort &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c. (often v. l. *niś-śv*). *°śvasita* (n^o), n. breath, expiration or inspiration, ŚBr.; Śis. *°śvāsa*, m. id.; a sigh, R.; Sāh.; Suśr. (opp. *uc-chvāsa*).

निष् 1. niśh for nis in comp. See p. 542, col. 3.

निष् 2. niśh, cl. 1. P. *neshati*, to moisten, sprinkle, Dhātup. xvii, 49.

निषच् ni-shac (√sac), Ā. -*śhacate*, to be closely connected or associated, RV. viii, 25, 11.

निषञ्च ni-shañj (√sañj), only aor. Ā. -*a-sakta*, to hang or put on, RV.; Pass. -*aśangi*, to hang i. e. be fastened on, ŚBr. *°śhaktā* (n^o), mfn. hung or hanging on, fixed in, fastened to (loc. or comp.), ŚBr.; Kālid.; Var. *°śhaṅga*, m. clinging to, attachment, L.; a quiver, MBh.; Kāv. (*°gī-√bhū*, to become a quiver, Daś.); a sword, L.; -*dhi*, m. the sheath of a sword, VS. (Mahīdh.) *°śhaṅgathi* (L.), mfn. embracing; m. an embrace; a Bowman; a charioteer; a car; the shoulder; grass. *°śhaṅgin*, mfn. having a quiver (or sword?), AV. &c. &c.; cleaving, clinging, sticking, attached to, Śis. v, 39; xii, 26; m. a Bowman, warrior, L.; N. of a son of Dhṛitarāshṭra, MBh. *°śhañja*, see *ku-niśh*.

निषठ niṣaṭha, w. r. for ni-śaṭha.

निषद् ni-shad (√sad), P. -*śhidati*, Ved. also -*śhadati* (impf. *ny-aśhidat* or *ny-aśidat*; Ved. also -*asadat*; pf. P. -*śhasāda*, -*shedur*, Ā. -*shedire*, RV. &c. &c.; aor. P. -*śhatsi*, -*śhatsat*; Pass. *ny-aśadi*, RV.; ind. p. -*śhadya*, ib.; Ved. inf. -*śhāde*, ib.; for s and sh cf. Pañ. viii, 3, 66 &c.), to sit or lie down or rest upon (loc.), RV. &c. &c.; to sink or go down (as a ship), Hariv.; to be afflicted, suffer pain, MW.; to perform or celebrate by sitting (*sattram*), Br.; (P. Ā.) to set, found, establish, appoint, RV.: Caus. -*śhādāyati*, *°te*, to cause to sit down, set down, appoint, RV. *°śhaṇṇa*, mfn. sitting, seated, sitting or lying or resting or leaning upon (loc. or comp.), ŚBr.; Hariv.; R. &c.; performed by sitting (as a Sattrā), TS.; sat upon (as a seat), R.; sunk down, afflicted, distressed, MW. *°śhaṇṇaka*, mfn. sitting, seated, W.; n. a seat, L.; a kind of pot-herb, L. *°śhattā* (or *ni-śh*), mfn. sitting, seated, RV. *°śhatti* (n^o), f. sitting, resting, RV. iv, 21, 9. *°śhatantū*, mfn. sitting fast, ib. x, 162, 3. *°śhād*, mfn. sitting inactive, ŚāṅkhŚr.; sitting (esp. near the altar at a sacrificial rite), RV.; ŚBr.; N. of a kind of literary composition, MBh. xii, 1613. *°śhāda*, m. a musical note (= *ni-śhāda*), L.; w. r. for *nishadha*. *°śhādāna*, n. sitting down, dwelling, residing, RV. &c. (cf. *uśhtra-niśh*, *kravāṇa-niśh*). *°śhadya*, f. a small bed or couch, L.; the hall of a merchant, L.; a market-place, Śis. xviii, 15. *°śhadvārā*, mfn. sitting (near the altar), VS.; sitting lazily, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; m. mud, mire (in which one sinks), L.; the god of love, L.; (ā or ī), f. night, L. *°śhādā*, m. N. of a wild non-Āryan tribe in India (described as hunters, fishermen, robbers &c.), VS.; Br.; MBh. &c.; = *bhilla*, 'the Bheels', Kathās.; Mahīdh.; a man of any degraded tribe, an out-caste (esp. the son of a Brāhman by a Śūdra woman), Mn. x, 8; the progenitor of the N^os (said to have sprung from the thigh of Vena), MBh.; Hariv.; (iu music) N. of the first (more properly the last or 7th) note of the gamut, MBh. xiv, 1419; N. of a Kalpa, Vāyup.; (ṛ), f. N. of a female of the N^o tribe (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Kathās.; -*karshu* (or *ū?*), N. of a region, Pañ. iv, 2, 119, Sch.; -*grāma*, m. a village of the N^o, Laty.; KātyŚr.; -*tva*, n. state or condition of a N^o, R.; -*rāshṭra*, n. the country of the N^os (to the south-east of Madhya-deśa), Var.; -*vat*, m. = *nishāda* (in music), MBh. xii, 6859; -*saṅgha*, m. multitude or tribe of the N^os, Var.; -*sthapati*, m. chief of the N^os; -*strī*, f. a N^o woman, Mn. x, 39. *°śhādita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to sit or kneel down, Mālatim.; *°tin*, mfn. = *nishādītām anena*, g. *iśhādi*. *°śhādīn*, mfn. sitting down, sitting or lying or resting on or in, Ragh.; Kathās.; m. an elephant-keeper or driver, Śis. v, 41 (cf. *°śhādita*); N. of Eka-lavya, VP.

निषध nishadha, m. N. of a mountain or chain of mountains (described as lying immediately south of Ilāvṛita and north of the Himālaya), MBh.; Pur.; m. (pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala, ib.; the sovereign of the Nishadhas (N. of a son of Janam-ejaya; of Kusa the father of Nala; of a grandson of Kusa &c.), ib.; a partic. position of the closed hand, Cat.; a bull, L.; (in music) a partic. note (cf. *ni-shāda*); (ā), f. N. of Nala's capital, L.; of a river, VP.; mfn. hard, W. = *vaṇsa*, m. the race of Nishadha, MBh. *Nishadhādhipa* or *°dhipati* or *°dhēndra* or

°dhēśvara, m. 'lord of N°', N. of Nala, MBh. &c. **Nishadhāśva**, m. N. of a son of Kuru, BhP. **Nishadhendra-kāya**, n. 'the poem of the prince of N°', N. of a poem.

निषमम् *ni-shamam*, ind. (fr. *ni*+*sama*), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 121, Sch.

निषय *ni-shaya*, m. (✓*si*), Kāś. on Pāṇ. viii, 3, 70.

निषर्ग *ni-sharga*, w. r. for *ni-sarga*.

निषह *ni-shah* (✓*sah*), Ā. -*shahate* (impf. *ny-ashahata* and *ny-ashahata*, fut. *ni-soḥā*), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 70; 71; 115, Sch. (cf. *ni-shah*).

निषाद *ni-shāda* &c. See *ni-shad*.

निषिच *ni-shic* (✓*sic*), P. -*shiñcati* (impf. *ny-ashiñcat*, pf. *ni-shisheca*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 65), to sprinkle down, pour upon or into, infuse, instill, irrigate, RV. &c. &c.; to dip into, BhPr.: Caus. -*shecayati*, to irrigate, wet, moisten, R.; Suśr.: Intens. -*sesicyate*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 112, Sch. **°shik-ta** (ni-), mfn. sprinkled, infused, irrigated, RV. &c. &c.; -*ṣā*, mfn. protecting the infused (semen), RV. vii, 30, 9. **°sheka**, m. sprinkling, infusion, aspersion, dripping, distilling, Kāv.; seminal infusion, impregnation and the ceremony connected with it, Mn.; Var.; Suśr.; water for washing, dirty water, wash (impurities caused by seminal effusion?), Mu. iv, 151; -*prakāra* and -*vicāra*, m., -*svārā*, f. N. of wk. **°shektavya**, mfn. to be poured upon (loc.), Hariv. **°shektri**, m. impregnator, begetter, BhP. **°shēcana**, n. pouring out, sprinkling, irrigation, AV. &c. &c. **°shectri**, m. one who sprinkles or pours into, an instiller, infuser, MBh.

निषिध *ni-shidh* (✓*2. sidh*), P. -*shedhati* (impf. *ny-ashedhat*; aor. *ny-ashedhit*; pf. *ni-shishedha*; Pass. *ni-shidhyati*, impf. *ny-ashidhyata*, aor. *ny-ashedhi*; ind. p. *ni-shidhya*, inf. *ni-sheddhum*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 65, Sch.), to drive away, RV.; AV.; to ward off, keep back, prevent from (abl.), AitBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to forbid, prohibit, object to (acc.), Kathās.; BhP.; to keep down, suppress, outdo, surpass, Kāv. ii, 64; Caus. -*shedhayati*, to keep off, prohibit, forbid, Pañc.; BhP.; to deny, W. **°shiddha**, mfn. warded off, kept back, restrained, checked, prevented from, forbidden to (inf.), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; -*vat*, mfn. having warded off, Kathās. **°shiddhi**, f. warding off, prohibition, defence, Daś. **°shed-dhavya**, mfn. to be kept back or obstructed, Śak. **°sheddhtri**, mfn. who or what keeps back or restrains or prevents, ŚBr.; MBh.; Hariv. **°shed-dhra**, see *a-nisheddhra*. **°shedha**, m. warding off, keeping off, hindering, prevention, prohibition, Yājñ.; Var.; Suśr.; contradiction, negation, denial, Śak. vii, 34 (v.l. for *vi-vāda*); Vām. v, 1, 8; discontinuance, exception, W. (with *Angirasam* &c.) N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; -*vāda*, m. N. of wk. **°shedhaka**, mfn. keeping back, preventing, prohibiting, MārKp.; TPāt., Sch. **°shedhana**, n. the act of warding off or defending, prevention, Suśr. **°shedhin**, mfn. defending, keeping back or down, excelling, surpassing, Ragh. **°shedhya**, mfn. to be kept back or prohibited or hindered, Yājñ.

निषिध *nishidha*, m. pl. N. of a people (v.l. for *nishadha*; cf. *naishidha*).

निषिव *ni-shiv* (✓*iv*), P. -*shivyati* (impf. *ny-ashivyat*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 70 &c.; aor. *ny-ashēvit* or *ny-asevit*, Vop.; Caus. aor. *ny-asishivat*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 116, Sch.) **°shyūta** (ni-), mfn. sewn in, embroidered, ŚBr.

निषुत *ni-shuta*, mfn. (✓*3. su*) laid or thrown into, AitBr.

निषूद *ni-shūd* (✓*sūd*), Caus. -*shūdayati*, to kill, slay, MBh.; R. &c. **°shūda**, m. killing, slaughter, Gal. **°shūdaka**, m. (ifc.) killer, slayer, destroyer, Yājñ.; MBh. **°shūdāna**, m. id., MBh.; Ragh.; removing, destroying, Suśr.; n. killing, slaughter, W. **°shūdita**, mfn. killed, slain, destroyed, MBh.; R. (with *śūlāni*) impaled, Kathās.

निषेव *ni-shev* (✓*sev*), Ā. -*shevate* (impf. *ny-ashevata*, pf. *ni-shisheve*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 70 &c.; ind. p. -*shevya*), to stay in, abide or have intercourse with (loc.), RV.; AV.; (with acc.) to frequent, inhabit, visit, serve, attend, honour, worship, follow,

approach, enjoy (also sexually), incur, pursue, practise, perform, cultivate, use, employ, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -*shevayati*, to fall into (hell &c.), Pañc. (B.) iii, 155; Desid. -*shishevishate*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 70, Kāś. **°sheva**, mfn. practising, exercising, observing (ifc.), MBh.; (ā), f. exercising, practice, service, BhP.; use, employment, ib.; worship, adoration, ib. **°shevaka**, mfn. visiting, frequenting, using, employing, observing, enjoying (ifc.), MBh.; BhP. **°shevana**, n. visiting, frequenting, living in, practice, performance, use, employment, adherence or devotion to, honour, worship (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Yājñ.; Suśr. &c. **°shevaniya**, mfn. to be served or followed or obeyed, W. **°shevamāna**, mfn. being or situated or flowing near (as a river), R. (B.) ii, 68, 12. **°shevita**, mfn. visited, frequented, occupied, held, practised, observed, approached resorted to, attended, served, honoured, obeyed, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. **°shevitavya**, mfn. to be practised or observed or used or enjoyed, MBh.; Śak.; Var. **°shevitri**, m. practiser, observer, enjoyer, MBh.; R. **°shevin**, mfn. practising, observing, enjoying (ifc.), MBh.; Hariv. &c. **°shevya**, mfn. to be frequented or enjoyed, MBh.; Hariv.; to be used or applied, Car.; to be honoured, BhP.

निषो *ni-sho* (✓*sa*), P. -*shyati* (impf. *ny-ashyat*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 65, Sch.; aor. *ny-ashāt* or *°shāsīt*, Vop.) **°shita**, mfn., Pāṇ. viii, 3, 70.

निष्क *nishk*, cl. 10. Ā. *nishkayate*, to measure, weigh, Dhātup. xxxiii, 13; (prob. artificially formed to explain the next, or Nom. fr. it.)

Nishkā, m., rarely N. (Up. iii, 45, g. *ardhar-cādi*) a golden ornament for the neck or breast (also used as money), RV. &c. &c.; later a partic. coin varying in value at different times (= 1 Dināra of 32 small or 16 large Rettis, = 1 Karsha or Su-varṇa of 16 Māshas, = 1 Pala of 4 or 5 Su-varṇas, = 1 larger Pala or Dināra variously reckoned at 108 or 150 Su-varṇas, = 4 Māshas, = 16 Drammas; also a weight of silver of 4 Su-varṇas; a golden vessel, L.; gold, L.; m. a Cāṇḍala, L.; (ā), f. a measure of length, MārKp. -**°kapha**, m(f) (n. = -*grīva*, AitBr.; ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; m. (orn.?) a golden ornament, MBh. -*grīva*, mfn. wearing a g° round the neck, RV.; AV. **Nishkādi-pramāṇa**, n. N. of wk. **Nishkāin**, mfn. = *nishka-grīva*, ŚBr.

निष्कम्भ *ni-shkambha*, m. (✓*skabh*), w. r. for *vi-shk°* in *vajira-vishk°*. **Ni-shkambhu**, m. N. of a partic. divine being (v.l. *ni-kumbha* and *nish-k°*).

निष्कर *nish-kara*, w. r. for *nish-kira*.

निष्कर्तु *nish-kartri*. See *nish-kri*.

निष्करष *nish-karsha*, °*shaṇa* &c. See *nish-kriish*.

निष्कल् *nish-√2. kal* (only ind. p. -*kālya*), to drive out or away, Kathās. **°kali**, m. a partic. spell (for weapons), R. (B.) **°kalana**, n. driving out (cattle), Gobh.

निष्कस् *nish-√kas*, Caus. -*kāsayati* (also written -*kās°* and *niḥ-kās°*), to drive or turn out, expel, Kāv.; Pañc.; Vet. **°kāsa**, m. issue, egress (cf. °*śa*), R.; a portico, veranda, L. (w. r. °*śa*); w. r. for *°kāsha*. **°kāšana**, n. driving away, L. **°kāsanīya**, mfn. to be driven away or turned out, KātyŚr., Comm. (w. r. °*kās°*). **°kāśita**, mfn. expelled, turned out, Vet. (also written °*śita*; Divyāv. °*kasita*); placed, deposited, L.; placed over, appointed, L.; opened out, blown, expanded (for °*śita*?), W. **°kāśin**, mfn. who or what expels, L. (ini), f. a female slave not restrained by her master, L.

निष्कावम् *nishkāvam*. See *niḥ-shkāvam*.

निष्काश *nish-√kāś*, Caus. -*kāsayati* (= and perhaps w. r. for) -*kāsayati* (see *nish-kas*), KātyŚr., Comm. **°kāśa**, m. issue, egress, Heat; disappearance, L. (cf. °*śa*). **°kāśanīya**, mfn. for °*kāsanīya*, above. **°kāśita**, mfn., see *danta-nishk°*; v.l. for *°kāśita* (see *nish-kas*).

निष्काष *nish-kāsha*, m. (✓*kash*) scrapings, what is scraped off from a pan, MaitrS.

निष्किर *nish-kira*, m. (✓*kri*) N. of a Brahmanical school or of a race, TāpBr. (w. r. °*kara*). **°kiriya**, m. id., ib.

निष्कुट *nish-kuṭa*, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) a plea-

sure-grove near a house (also -*ka*), MBh.; R.; Var.; m. (L.) a field; the hollow of a tree (cf. -*kuha*); a door; the female apartments, Zenana; N. of a mountain, MBh.; n. a hole of a particular shape in the frame of a bedstead (v.l. *niḥ-kuṭa*), VarBṣ.

Nish-kuṭi, f. large or small cardamom, BhPr.; L. (cf. *nis-truṭi*).

Nish-kuṭikā, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.

निष्कुपित *nish-kupita*, m. (✓*kup*) N. of a Marut, Hariv. (v.l. *nish-kushita*).

निष्कुम्भ *nish-kumbha*, m. Croton Polyandrum (= *ni-k°*), L.; N. of one of the Viśve Devās, Hariv.; Pur.; (ā), f. N. of the mother of the Magas, BhavP.

निष्कुष *nish-√kush*, P. -*kushati* (fut. *ko-shitā* or -*koshitā*; inf. -*koshitum* or -*koshṭum* &c., Pāṇ. vii, 2, 46; 47), to pull out, extract; to injure or hurt by tearing, BhP.; to shell, hōsk (see below). **°kushita**, mfn. torn off, stripped off, extracted, forced out, torn, lacerated, Kāv.; N. of a Marut, Hariv. (v.l. °*kupita*). **°kosha**, m. tearing off or out, extracting, husking, shelling, Pāṇ. v, 4, 62. **°koshana**, n. id., Suśr. **°koshanaka**, mfn. fit for picking, serving for a tooth-pick, Pañc. **°koshitavya**, mfn. to be forced out or extracted, Bhāṭṭ. (also °*koshā*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 46, Sch.)

निष्कुह *nish-kuha*, m. = *nish-kuṭa*, the hollow of a tree, L.

निष्कृ *nish-√1. kri*, P. Ā. -*karati*, -*kurute* &c. (2 pl. -*kriṭha*, impf. -*askrita* [Padap. and Prāt. -*akṛita*], -*kranta*, RV.; Impv. -*kuru*, AV. -*kṛidhi*, ib.; -*kṛipotana*, RV. pres. p. -*kṛipāna*, ib.; aor. Pass. *nir-akāri*, Bhāṭṭ.), to bring out, extract, drive away, expel, remove, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to break in pieces, Bhāṭṭ.; to arrange, set in order, prepare, RV.; TS. (cf. *ish-kṛi*) to restore, cure, RV.; AV. **°kṛāna**, n. taking off, killing, L. **°kṛit**, mfn., see *yajña-nishkṛit*. **°kṛitā**, mfn. done away, removed, expelled, atoned, expiated (cf. *a-nishkṛita*); made ready, prepared; n. atonement, expiation, BhP.; a fixed place, place of rendezvous, RV.; **°tāhāva**, mfn. furnished with a trough, TS. **°kṛiti** (*nish-*), f. complete development (see *garbha-nishkṛiti*); restoration, cure, RV.; acquittance, requital, atonement, expiation, RV. &c. &c.; removal, doing away, escaping, avoiding, neglecting, L.; w. r. for *ni-kṛiti*, BhP.; m. a form of Agni, MBh.

निष्कृत् *nish-√kṛit*, P. -*kṛintati* (ep. also Ā.; ind. p. -*kṛitya*), to cut off or out, divide, separate, hew asunder, massacre, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh.

निष्कृष *nish-√kṛish*, P. -*karshati* (pf. -*ca-karsha*; ind. p. -*kṛishya*; inf. -*krashṭum*), to draw out, extract, ŚBr.; MBh.; Suśr.; Rājāt.; = Caus. BhP.: Caus. -*karshayati*, to tear in pieces, destroy, ib. **°karsha**, m. drawing out, extracting, MBh.; extract or essence of anything, chief or main point, Mn.; MBh. (āt, ind. chiefly for the sake of [comp.], *°śānmitcayāt*, briefly and exactly, MBh.); measuring, Dhātup. xv, 20; ascertainment, L.; n. oppressing subjects by taxes, MBh. ii, 526 (Nilak). **°karshana**, n. drawing out, extracting, taking off, Ragh. **°karshin**, m. N. of one of the Maruts, Hariv. (v.l. °*kushita*). **°kṛishṭa**, mfn. drawn or pulled out, extracted, Suśr. **°kṛishyamāna**, mfn. (arrow) being extracted, R. **°kṛishya-vidhāna**, n. an implicit or peremptory precept, Āryabh., pref.

निष्क्रम *nish-√kram*, P. Ā. -*krāmati*, -*kramate* (-*kramati*, R., ind. p. -*kramya*; inf. *krāmitum*, -*kramitum* or -*krāntum*), to go out, come forth, go or come from (abl., rarely gen.), depart, RV. &c. &c.; to leave (worldly life), Divyāv.; (in dram.) to make an exit: Caus. -*krāmayati* (Pass. -*krāmyate*), to cause to go out, drive or let out, deliver, ŚBr.; Kāv. &c. **°krama**, n. going out, coming forth, an exit, departing from (abl.), R.; Kathās.; the first carrying out (of a child; cf. next), Yājñ.; degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe, L.; intellectual faculty, L. **°kramana**, n. going forth or out, departing, KātyŚr.; R.; Pañc.; taking a child for the first time out of the house in the fourth month after birth to see the sun, Mn. ii, 34; RTL. 253; 258; (also °*nīkā*, f., PārGr.) ceasing,

disappearing, Cat.; -*prayoga*, m. N. of wk. **°krama-**
ṇīta, mfn. (a child) taken out for the first time, g.
tārakādi. **°krānta**, mfn. gone out, departed, come
forth, MBh. &c.; (dram.) exit, exeunt.

निष्क्रो *nish-√kri*, P. **ā. -kriṇāti**, -*kriṇite*,
to buy off, redeem n. ransom from (abl.); **ā.** also
'one's self', with or sc. *ātmanam*, TS.; AV.; Br.
°kraya, m. redemption, ransom, Suparn.; Kav.;
compensation, equivalent (in money), Gobhṛāddh.,
Comm.; price, reward, hire, wages, Mn.; MBh. &c.;
return, acquittance, Śis. i, 50. **°krāyana**, mfn. re-
deeming, ransoming (ifc.). Br.; n. redemption,
buying off, Mṛicch.; ransom, TS. **°kriti** (*nish-*),
f. redeeming, redemption, ŚBr.

निष्क्रोष *nish-krodha*, *nish-kleśa* &c. See
under *nish*, p. 543, col. 1.

निष्कृ *nish-√kvath*, Caus. -*kvāthayati*
(only ind. p. -*kvāthya*), to boil down, thicken by
boiling, Śuśr. **°kvātha**, m. a decoction, broth,
soup, ib.

निष्कन् *nish-√khan*, P. **ā. -khanati**, °*te*,
to dig out or up, ŚBr.

निष्कृद् *nish-√khd*, P. -*khdāti* (inf. -*khd-*
dam, AV. v, 18, 7), to loosen, get loose, Kāth.

निष्कृन् *nish-√takvan*, mf(ṇi) (√*tak*?)
prob. 'running away'; AV. v, 22, 6.

निष्कृन् *nish-√tak* (only Pass. aor. *nir-ātānki*),
to express one's self, express in words, Sarvad. (cf. to
'coin' words).

निष्कृ *ni-shṭan* (for *ni-shṭan*?, /*stan*; cf.
VPrāt. iii, 68), P. -*shṭanati* (rarely **ā.**; p. -*shṭanat*),
to roar, thunder, sound or cry loudly, RV.; MBh.
&c. **°shṭana**, m. groan, sigh, R. **°shṭānaka**, mfn.
speaking loud, R.; m. roar, murmur, rustling, MBh.;
N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. (v.l. *°shṭānaka*).

निष्कृ *nish-√tap* (√*tap*), to singe, scorch,
MBh.; to heat thoroughly, melt (as gold, according
to Pān. viii, 3, 102 *nish-tap*, if the action is repeated),
anneal, purify by heat, free from impurities, TBr.;
MBh.; R. &c.; to roast, fry, R.; Hariv. **°tapana**,
n. burning, L. **°tapta** (*nish-*), mfn. burnt, scorched,
heated thoroughly, melted (as gold), well cooked
or dressed, VS.; TBr.; MBh. &c.

निष्कृ *nish-√tarkya*, mfn. (√*tark*; cf. *tarku*)
to be opened by unscrewing or loosened by untwist-
ing, TS.; Kāth.; ApŚr. &c.

निष्कृ *nish-√vaiśya* (?), m. N. of a man,
Rājat.

निष्कृ *nishṭi*, f. = *grīvā-bandha*, TĀr., Sch.
°*grī*, f. (√*grī*?) N. of Indra's mother, RV. x,
101, 12.

निष्कृ *ni-shṭu* (√*stu*), P. -*shṭauti* (*ny-ashṭaut*
and -*astaut*), Pān. viii, 3, 70.

निष्कृ *nish-√tūr*, mfn. (√*tūr*) throwing down,
overthrowing, RV.

निष्कृ *nishṭya*, mfn. (fr. *nis + tya*; cf. Pān.
iv, 2, 104; viii, 3, 101) external, foreign, strange,
RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; m. a Caṇḍāla or Mleccha,
L.; (ā), f. N. of a lunar mansion (= *svātī*), TBr.;
ApGr.

निष्कृ *ni-shṭyai* (√*stya*), **ā.** -*shṭyāyate*,
°shṭyāyatām; ind. p. -*shṭyāya*), to stick to by
coagulation or condensation, to grow or crowd
together, VS.; TS.

निष्कृ *ni-shṭhā* (√*sthā*; aor. *ny-ashṭhāt*, pf.
ni-tashṭhau, Vop.); Caus. (aor. *ny-atishṭhīpat*)
to fix in (loc.), ŚBr.; to give forth, emit, yield,
HPar. **°shṭha**, mfn. (in some senses = or w.r. for
nish + stha) being in or on, situated on, grounded
or resting on, depending on, relating or referring to
(usually ifc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; intent on, devoted
to, ib. (cf. *dharmā*, *satya*); conducive to, effect-
ing (dat.), Bālar. v, 51; -*loka*, m. pl. dependent
people i.e. servants, Rājat. vii, 114. 1. **°shṭhā**,
f. (ifc. f. ā) state, condition, position, Bhag.; firm-
ness, steadiness, attachment, devotion, application,
skill in, familiarity with, certain knowledge of (loc.),
MBh.; Kav.; Pur.; decision about (gen.), Rājat.;
decisiveness, judgment, Gaut.; Āp.; completion,
perfection, culminating or extreme point, Mn.;

Āp.; MBh. &c.; conclusion, end, termination,
death (ifc. 'ending with'), MBh.; Kav. &c.; asking,
begging, L.; trouble, distress, L.; (in gram.) N. of
the p. p. affixes *ta* and *tavat*; (in dram.) the end or
catastrophe, W.; -*gata*, mfn. gone to or attaining
perfection; m. pl. a class of Buddh. deities, Lalit.;
-*nta* (°*ṭhānta*), m. end, conclusion, MBh.; BhP.
(v.l. *diśhānta*); -*va*, mfn. concluding, deciding,
AitBr.; -*vat*, mfn. perfect, complete, consummate,
R.; -*śūnya*, mfn. devoid of firmness, unsteady,
irresolute, Mālatim. 2. **°shṭhā** (Padap. *nish-shṭhā*),
mfn. excelling, eminent, RV. **°shṭhāna**, n. sauce,
condiment, L. **°shṭhānaka**, w. r. for *ni-shṭhānaka*.
°shṭhita (*ni-*), sometimes for *nish-*, mfn. being
in or on (loc.), R.; BhP.; fallen from the hand,
HPar.; grown forth, RV.; complete, perfect, con-
summate, ŚBr.; attached or devoted to, conversant
with, skilled in (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; firm, fixed;
certain, ascertained, W.; -*civara* (?), mfn., Divyāv.

निष्कृ *ni-√shṭhiv* (or *shṭhiv*), P. -*shṭhivati*
(impf. *ny-ashṭhivati*, MBh.; pf. *ni-tishṭhivuh*,
Bhaṭṭi; ind. p. -*shṭhivya*, Mn.), to spit, spit out,
eject from the mouth. 2. **°shṭhita** (l), mfn. spit
upon, BhP. **°shṭhiva**, m. n. spitting, spitting out,
L. **°shṭhivana**, n. spitting, saliva, MBh.; Śuśr.;
-*śarāva*, m. spitting-box, spittoon, Bhartṛ. **°shṭhi-**
vika, f. (Car.), **°shṭhivita**, n. (Gaut.; Var.;
°*tā*, f., Hariv.), **°shṭhiva**, m. (and *°vana*, n., L.)
= *°shṭhiva*. **°shṭhūta** and **°shṭhūti**, w. r. for
°shṭhyō (see next). **°shṭhyūta**, mfn. spit out,
ejected from the mouth, emitted, sent forth, KātyŚr.;
Kāv. &c.; n. spittle, Mn.; Yājñ. **°shṭhyūti**, f.
spitting, spitting out, L.

निष्कृ *ni-shṭhura*, mfn. (√*sthā*?) hard,
rough, harsh, severe, cruel (said of persons and
things, esp. words), MBh.; Kav. &c.; -*tā*, f. (Mn.;
Kāv. &c.), -*tva*, n. (Caurap.) harshness of speech,
coarseness; -*bhāshin*, mfn. speaking harshly, Cāp.;
-*mānasa*, mfn. cruel-minded, MarkP. **°shṭhuraka**,
m. N. of a man, Kathās. **°shṭhurika**, m. N. of a
Nāga, MBh. (v.l. *°shṭhūr*). **°shṭhūrin**, mfn.
rough, coarse, L.

निष्कृ *nishṭhya*, n. making a cracking noise
with the fingers, Āpast.

निष्कृ *ni-shṭhyūta*, °*ti*. See *ni-shṭhiv*.

निष्कृ *ni-shṭā* (√*snā*), only Pot. -*shṭāyāt*,
to be absorbed in (loc.), BhP. **°shṭa**, mfn. clever,
skillful, versed or experienced in (comp.), Bhaṭṭi.
(cf. *ni-śna*, *nadi-śna*, and next). **°shṭāta**, mfn.
deeply versed in, skillful, clever, learned (with loc.
or ifc.), MBh.; Kav.; Pur.; agreed upon, Yājñ.;
Mālatim.; -*tva*, n. skill in, familiarity with (*prati*),
Kull. x, 85. **°ni-snāta**, mfn., see Pān. viii, 3, 89.

निष्कृ *nish-pakva* &c. See p. 543, col. 1.

निष्कृ *nish-√pat*, P. -*patati* (pf. 3. pl.
-*petur*, ind. p. -*patya*), to fly out of (abl.), rush
out, jump out, fall out, issue, depart, hasten away,
RV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*pātayati*, to cause to fall out,
ruin, destroy, AV.; R. **°patana**, n. rushing out,
issuing quickly, R. **°patita**, mfn. flown or fallen
out &c., Hariv. **°patishṭu**, mfn. rushing or run-
ning or hastening out, MBh. **°pāta**, m. throbbing,
any short or quick motion, BhP. **°pātita**, mfn. (fr.
Caus.) caused to fall, ruined, destroyed, R.

निष्कृ *nish-√pad*, **ā.** -*padyate*, to fall
out (Subj. -*padyatāi*), ŚBr.; to come forth, issue,
arise, be brought about or effected, become ripe,
ripen, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -*pādya*, °*te*, to
bring about, accomplish, perform, do, make (with
rājyam, 'to reign'), cause to ripen, MBh.; R.;
Var. &c. **°patti**, f. going forth or out, being
brought about or effected, completion, consumma-
tion, Hariv.; R.; Var.; coming or being derived
from (*dhātōh*), Sarvad.; a partic. state of ecstasy,
Cat. **°pād**, f. excrement, ordure, RV.; TS. **°panna**,
mfn. gone forth or sprung up, arisen,
descended from (abl., rarely instr.), R.; Var.;
(in gram.) derived from (abl.), Sarvad.; brought
about, effected, succeeded, completed, finished, ready,
Kathās.; Rājat.; Hit. &c. **°pādaka**, mf(ikā)n.
(fr. Caus.) accomplishing, developing, effective
(-*tva*, n.), Sāh. **°pādāna**, n. effecting, causing,
producing, L. **°pādāniya**, mfn. to be effected or
brought about or achieved, Hcat. **°pādita**, mfn.
done, effected, prepared, achieved, Pur.; Vet. **°pā-**

ditavya, mfn. = *°pādāniya*, MW. **°pādya**, mfn.
id., Sāh.; -*tva*, n., TPṛāt., Comm.

निष्कृ 2. *ni-shpanda* (for 1. see p. 543), m.
(√*spand*) motion; -*hina*, mfn. motionless, MBh.

निष्कृ *nish-palāy* (= *nish-parā-√ay* or
°), P. *°yati*, to run away, Divyāv.

निष्कृ *nish-√i. pā*, P. -*pibati*, to drink
out or up, drink from (abl.), TS. **°pāna**, n. drinking
out or up, Pāy. viii, 4, 35. **°pīta**, mfn. drunk out
or up, ŚBr.; emptied by drinking, dried or sucked
up, exhausted, R.; Kathās. **°peya**, mfn. being
drunk out or up, L.

निष्कृ *nish-√3. pā*, P. -*pāti*, to protect
from (abl.), RV. x, 126, 2.

निष्कृ *nish-√piś*, P. -*piśati*, to tear the
flesh of an animal from the skin, RV. i, 110, 8.

निष्कृ *nish-√pish*, P. -*pinashṭi* (Pot. -*pi-*
shayan, MBh.; pf. -*pīpeshā*, ib.; ind. p. -*pishya*,
ib.; -*pesham*, Balar. iv, 65), to stamp or beat
(linen with stones in washing), ŚBr. (inf. *nish-*
peshṭavati); to pound, crush, rub, grind (*sva-ca-*
rapau), to stamp one's feet; *karam* *reṇa*, to rub
the hands together; *dantār* *tān* or *dantār* *teshu*,
to gnash the teeth), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; Caus.
-*peshayati*, to crush, destroy, Prab. ii, 33 (v.l. *nish-*
resh). **°piśṭa**, mfn. stamped, ground, pounded,
crushed, beaten, oppressed, MBh. &c. **°pesha**, m.
rubbing together, grinding, striking or clashing and
the sound produced by it, MBh.; Kav. &c. **°pesha-**
ṇa, n. id., MBh.

निष्कृ *nish-√pid*, P. -*pīdayati* (ind. p.
-*pīdya*; Pass. -*pīdyate*), to press or squeeze out, press
together or against, ĀsvGr.; MBh.; Śuśr. &c.; to
contract (in pronouncing), Śiksh. **°pīda** (R. ii, 62, 17),
w. r. for *nish-pīta*. **°pīdana**, n. pressing, squeezing,
Mālatim.; wringing out (of a cloth), AV. Pāris.

निष्कृ *nish-√pū*, P. -*punāti*, to winnow, fan,
purify, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Śuśr. &c. **°pavāna**, n.
winnowing, fanning, KātyŚr., Sch. **°pāva**, m. id.,
L.; the wind caused by the winnowing sieve, L.;
Dolichs Sinensis or a similar species, Bhpr.; straw,
chaff, L.; (ē), f. a species of pulse (perhaps Dolichs
Labb.), L.; mfn. = *nir-vikalpa*, L. **°pāvaka**, m.
a species of pulse, L. **°pāvāla**, mfn., g. *sidhmādi*.

निष्कृ *nish-pūrta*, mfn. (√*pri*) poured out,
MBh.

निष्कृ *nish-√1. pri*, P. -*piparti* (2. pl. -*pi-*
priṭhaḥ, Impv. -*pipartana*, Subj. aor. -*parshat*),
to bring out, rescue or deliver from (abl.), RV.; to
come out (Impv. *nish-para*, v.l. *nishvara*), TS.;
Caus. -*pārayati*, to help out, rescue, RV.

निष्कृ *ni-shphāra*, m. (√*sphar*), see *jrim-*
bha-nishphāra (add.)

निष्कृ *ni-shphur* or *ni-sphur* (√*sphur*),
see Pān. viii, 3, 76.

निष्कृ *ni-shphul* or *ni-sphul* (√*sphul*), ib.

निष्कृ *ni-shyand* &c. See *ni-syand*.

निष्कृ *ni-shyūta*. See *ni-shiv*.

निष्कृ *ni-shvañj* (√*svañj*), **ā.** -*shvajate*
(impf. *ny-ashvajata* or *ny-asvajata*, Pān. viii, 3,
70 &c.; aor. *ny-ashvañka* or *ny-asvañka*, Vop.)

निष्कृ *ni-shvap*. See *ni-svap*.

निष्कृ *nish-shapin*, mfn. (fr. *nis + sapa*
= *pasa*) libidinous, lustful, RV. i, 104, 5.

निष्कृ *nish-shah* (or -*shāh*, nom. -*shāḥ*),
mfn. (√*śah*) overpowering, mighty, RV.

निष्कृ *nish-shīdh*, f. (√*i. sidh*) granting,
bestowing, gift, donation, RV. -*shīdhvan*,
mf(ṇi) n. granting, presenting, ib.

निस *nis*. See p. 543, col. 2.

निसकृ *ni-samkaksha*, w. r. for *nish-s°*.

निसकृ *ni-samjñā*, w. r. for *nish-s°*.

निसकृ *nisandī*, m. N. of a Daitya, R.

निसकृ *ni-sampāta*, m. = *nish-s°*, L.

निसर *ni-sarā* (√*sri*), VS. xxx, 14.

निसर्ग ni-sarga, m. (\sqrt{sri}) evacuation, voiding excrement, MBh.; giving away, granting, bestowing, a favour or grant, Mn.; MBh. &c.; relinquishing, abandoning, W.; creation, MBh.; Hariv.; natural state or condition or form or character, nature (nisarga ibc., \sqrt{gna} , \sqrt{gat} or $\sqrt{ga-tas}$, ind. by nature, naturally, spontaneously), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **ja**, mfn. innate, inborn, produced at creation, natural, Mn.; MBh. — **nipuna**, mfn. naturally clever, Mālav. — **padva**, mfn. inclined to, feeling attracted towards (loc.), Daś. — **bhāva**, m. natural state or condition, Var. — **bhinna**, mfn. naturally distinct, MW. — **vinīta**, mfn. discreet, ib. — **śālna**, mfn. timid or modest, Mālav. — **siddha**, mfn. effected by nature, natural, Bhāṭṭ. — **saubhāṭṭa**, n. natural friendship, f. from infancy, Mālatim.

नि-स्रिष्यता, mfn. hurled, thrown, cast, R.; Hariv.; BhP.; sent forth, dismissed, set free, Mn.; MBh.; allowed, authorized, ib.; kindled (as fire), BhP.; intrusted, committed, transferred, granted, bestowed, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; fabricated or made of (instr.), BhP.; — **madhya-stha**, L. — **vat**, mfn. one who has granted or bestowed, MBh. **नि-स्रिष्यता**, mfn. intrusted with something, authorized, Mālatim.; m. a chargé d'affaires, agent, messenger, Kām.; Sāh.

निसर्प ni-sarpa. See **naisarpa**.

निसार ni-sāra (\sqrt{sri} ?) = **saṃgha**, sara or **nyāya-dātavya-vitta**, L. (prob. w.r. for **ni-kara**).

निसिन्धु ni-sindhu or \sqrt{dhuka} , m. Vitex Negundo, L. (cf. **sindhu**, **sindhu-vāra**).

निसुन्द ni-sunda, m. N. of an Asura slain by Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv. (cf. **sunda**, **upa-s**).

निसुम्भ ni-sumbha. See **ni-s**.

निसुसुष ni-susūṣ, mfn. ($\sqrt{3}$, **su**, Pāp. viii, 3, 117, Sch. (cf. **abhi-s**).

निसूदक ni-sūdaka, \sqrt{dana} . See **ni-shūd**.

निसुत ni-srita, mfn. (prob. m. c. for **ni-h**, \sqrt{sri}) gone away, disappeared, Rājāt.; come forth i.e. unsheathed (as a sword), Vcar.; ($\sqrt{ā}$, f. **Ipomoea Turpethum**, L.; N. of a river, VP. (v.l. **ni-citā**).

निसृष्ट ni-srīṣṭa. See above.

निसिर्वितय ni-sevitavya, w. r. for **ni-sh**.

निस्रक्ष ni-srakṣ, P. **takṣhati** (2. pl. aor. **-ataṣṭa**), to carve out, fashion, create, form, make from (abl.), RV.; AV.; Śāukhīr.; to cut, wound (by insults), MW.

निस्रनी ni-stani, f. (fr. **stana**, 'breast?') a pill, bolus, a sort of force-meat ball, L.

निस्रप ni-srap, P. **-tap**. See **nish-tap**.

निस्रभ ni-stabdhā, mfn. (\sqrt{stabh}) paralyzed, numbed; stopped, fixed, W. (see **a-nisr**). **नि-स्तम्भ**, see **ni-h**.

निस्रतार ni-s-taraṇa, ni-s-tāra &c. See **ni-tāri**.

निस्रह ni-s-tarha, m. (Gal.), \sqrt{hana} , n. (L.) crushing, destroying (\sqrt{trih}).

निस्रुति ni-stuti. See **ni-h-stuti**.

निस्रुद ni-s-tud, P. **-tudati** (Pass. **-tudyate**), to pierce, prick, sting, Car.; Suśr. \sqrt{toda} , m., \sqrt{todana} , n. piercing, pricking, stinging, Suśr.

निस्रु ni-s-tri (only 3. sg. aor. **-āstar**), to throw down, overthrow, RV. (cf. **a-nisr-tri**).

निस्र ni-s-tri, P. **-tarati** (ind. p. **-tiryā**, inf. **-tartum**), to come forth from, get out of, escape from (abl.), MBh.; to pass over or through, cross (sea &c.), pass or spend (time); to overcome or master (an enemy), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to fulfil, accomplish, perform (promise, vow &c.), ib.; to suffer for, expiate (acc.), R.; BhP.; (with **abhiyogati**) to clear one's self from an accusation, Yājñ.; Caus. **-lārayati**, to rescue, save, deliver from (abl.), Mn. iii, 98; to overcome, overpower, Cat.; Desid. **-tiśrīṣṭa** &c., to wish to cross or pass over (acc.), BhP. $\sqrt{taraṇa}$, n. passing over, going forth, coming out (of danger), rescue, deliverance, Kull.; a means of success or rescue, L. $\sqrt{taraṇiya}$ (Daś.), $\sqrt{tartavya}$ (MBh.; Kād.), mfn. to be passed over or overcome or con-

quered. \sqrt{tara} , m. crossing, passing over, rescue, deliverance, Bhāṭṭ.; acquittance, requital, payment, discharge of a debt, Hit.; means, expedient, W.; final liberation, ib.; — **biya**, n. a means of crossing (the ocean of life), a cause of final liberation, Brahmap. $\sqrt{taraṇa}$, mfn. rescuing, delivering, a saviour, MW. $\sqrt{taraṇa}$, n. (fr. Caus.) crossing, passing over, overcoming, BhP.; rescuing, liberating, MW. $\sqrt{taraṇitri}$, mfn. $\sqrt{taraṇa}$, Jātakam. $\sqrt{tiśrīṣṭa}$, mfn. (**anti**) n. desirous to cross (the ocean of life), wishing for salvation or liberation, W. \sqrt{tirpa} , mfn. crossed, passed over, spent, gone through, fulfilled, accomplished; escaped, rescued, delivered, saved, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

निस्रयज ni-s-tyaj (only **-tyakta-vat**, mfn.), to drive away, expel, R.

निस्रस ni-s-tras (only impf. **nir-atrasan**), to fly, run away, RV. viii, 48, 11.

निस्रुदी ni-s-truḍi, f. cardamoms, L. (cf. **nish-kuṭi**).

निस्रैपुष्पक nistraina-pushpaka, m. a species of thorn-apple, L. (prob. w.r. for **ni-h-treṇi-pushpaka**).

निस्रात ni-snāta. See **ni-shnā**.

निस्राव ni-snāva, m. (\sqrt{snu} ?) residue of articles &c. after a sale or market, W.

निस्रेह ni-sneha, w. r. for **ni-h-sneha**.

निस्रन्द ni-spanda = 1. 2. **ni-shpanda**; also w. r. for **ni-syanda**.

निस्रृष्ट ni-sprīṣṭ, P. **-sprīṣati** (Vedic inf. **-sprīṣe**), to touch softly, caress, fondle, RV.

निस्रृह ni-sprīh, mfn. ($\sqrt{sprīh}$) greedy for, desirous of (loc.), RV. x, 95, 9 (nom. **-sprīh**).

निस्रृह ni-sprīha, w. r. for **ni-h-sprīha**.

निस्रन्द ni-syand, \sqrt{syand} (or **-shy**); cf. Pāp. viii, 3, 72), to flow or trickle down, flow into (loc.), BhP.; to make any fluid drop or drip or trickle down (only **-syandate**, Pāp. ib.; Vop.) \sqrt{syanda} (or **-shy**), mfn. flowing or dripping down, Ragh.; Śiś.; m. a flowing or trickling down or forth, issuing, stream, gush, a discharge (of any fluid), MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr.; necessary consequence or result, Buddh. $\sqrt{syandin}$ (or **-shy**), mfn. flowing or dripping down or out, (ifc.) flowing with, Kāv.; Suśr.

निस्रु ni-sru, \sqrt{sru} , $\sqrt{sruvate}$ (also for **ni-h-sr**), to flow down or forth, spring or arise from (abl.), Cāq.; Caus. to make water flow down from (acc.) upon (loc.), Baudh. \sqrt{sruva} (also for **ni-h-sr**), m. flowing down or out, stream, torrent, MBh. \sqrt{sruva} , m. id., Hariv.; the scum of boiled rice, L. (cf. **ni-h-sr**). \sqrt{sruva} (or **ni-h-sr**?), mfn. flowed down or out, Suśr.

निस्रन् ni-svan, P. **-svanati**, to make a noise in eating, Vop. 1. \sqrt{svana} , m. (ifc. f. $\sqrt{ā}$) sound, noise, voice, Yājñ.; MBh.; R. &c. (cf. **ni-h-sv**). $\sqrt{svanita}$, n. $\sqrt{svāna}$, m. id., MBh. 2. **ni-svanā**, m. N. of Agni (v.l. for **ni-svara**), Tār.

निस्रप ni-svap (Impv. **-svapa**; pf. **-sushu-pur**), to fall asleep (also = meet death, die, vii, 18, 14), RV.; Caus. **-svāpāyati** (**-shv**), to cause to sleep, lull asleep, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to kill, RV. vii, 19, 4.

निस्र ni-svara, mfn. soundless, noiseless; (am), ind. noiselessly, RV.; m. N. of Agni, AV.; Tār. (v.l. **ni-svand**).

निह ni-h, m. = **ni-hantri**, AV.; VS. (Mahidh.)

निहन ni-han, P. **-hanti** (Impv. **-jahi**, RV.; p. **-ghnat**, TS. &c.; 3. sg. $\sqrt{ā}$. **-jighnate**, RV.; p. **-jighnamāna**, MBh.; pf. **-jaghāna**, RV. &c.; 3. pl. **-jaghnuṛ**, **-nīre**, MBh.; R.; fut. **-hanishyati**, **-te**, **-hansyati**, MBh.; p. **-hanishyāt**, RV.; ind. p. **-hatya**, Kātyā. [cf. **a-nihatyā**]; inf. **-hantave**, RV.; **-hantum**, R.; to strike or fix in, hurl in or upon or against (loc.), RV. &c. &c.; to make an attempt upon, attack, assail (acc., loc. or gen.), AV.; Kātyā.; MBh.; to strike or hew down (also = mow, L.), kill, overwhelm, destroy, RV. &c. &c. (also applied to planets, Var.); to hit, touch (lit.

and fig.), MBh.; BhP.; to beat (a drum), Bhāṭṭ.; to punish, visit, afflict, Kāv.; Pur.; to attach to (Pass. **-hanyate**, to be fixed upon, with loc.), AV.; to drop, lower, let sink (hands, wings &c.), AV.; VPāt.; to speak with the unaccented tone i.e. with the Anudātta, RPrāt.; **Āsvār**; (in arithm.) to multiply, Āryabh., Comm.; Caus., see **ni-ghāta**, **taya**. \sqrt{hata} (**ni-**), mfn. hurled, thrown, RV.; hit, touched (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Kāv.; struck down, smitten, slain, killed, destroyed, lost, gone, ib. &c.; having the unaccented tone or Anudātta (**-tva**, n.), TPrāt.; **-bhūyishṭha**, mfn. having the greater number killed, R.; **-sena**, mfn. having (their) armies smitten or destroyed, MW.; $\sqrt{tārtha}$, mfn. (word) whose meaning is out of use or obsolete (**-tā**, f., **-tva**, n.), Sāh.; $\sqrt{tāshtra}$, mfn. having the camels killed, whose camels have been slain, MW. **han**, m. a killer, destroyer (ifc.), MBh.; R. **hanana**, n. killing, slaughter, L. **hantavya**, mfn. to be struck down or killed or destroyed, MBh.; Pañc. **hantri**, m. a killer, destroyer, Mn.; MBh. &c.; one who removes or expels or hinders, Vikr.; Suśr.; N. of Śiva, MBh.

निह ni-hava. See **ni-hve**.

निहा ni- $\sqrt{2}$. **hā**, $\sqrt{ā}$. **-jihite** (3. pl. Impv. **-jihātām**), to descend, stoop, yield, RV.; **Āsvār**; Desid. **jihīshate**, to wish to stoop or yield, AV.

निह ni-hā, f. 'coming down', a storm, whirlwind, RV.; an iguana, the Gangetic alligator, L. (according to Up. iii, 42 fr. next).

निहा ni- $\sqrt{3}$. **hā**, only Pass. **-hiyate**, to be deficient or wanting or lost, RV.; to be deprived of (instr.), Jātak. **hīna**, mfn. low, vile, mean, MBh.; Kāv.; **-lara**, mfn. lower, worse, $\sqrt{āpast}$; **-varṇa**, mfn. ($\sqrt{ā}$) n. of low caste or origin, MBh.

निहार ni-hāra &c. See **ni-hri**.

निहिंसन ni-hipsana, n. (\sqrt{hips}) killing, slaughter, L.

निहित ni-hita, mfn. ($\sqrt{1}$. **dhā**) laid, placed, deposited, fixed or kept in (loc.), RV. &c. &c.; delivered, given, bestowed, intrusted, ib.; laid down or aside, removed (see below), laid (as dust by rain), Ghaṭ.; encamped (as an army), Bhāṭṭ.; uttered in a deep tone, VPāt. (cf. **ni-hata**). — **dhāda**, mfn. one who has laid aside the rod, who shows clemency, MW. — **ṇayana**, mfn. ($\sqrt{ā}$) n. having the eyes fixed or directed upon (loc.), Megh. — **bhāga** (**ni-h**), mfn. one whose share has been laid aside, MaitrS.

निहीन ni-hina. See **ni-h**.

निह ni- \sqrt{hri} , P. **-harati** (ind. p. **-hāram**), to offer (as a gift or reward), VS.; AV.; Tāpdyabr. $\sqrt{hāra}$, m. excrement, Vishṇu. (cf. **nir-h**); mist, L. (cf. **nir-h** under 5. **ni**). **hārin**, w. r. for **nir-h**.

निहृष ni- \sqrt{hrish} , P. **-hrishyati**, to sink down (as a flame), AitBr. (opp. to **ud-dhrish**).

निहृ ni- \sqrt{hnu} , $\sqrt{ā}$. **-hnavate** (rarely P. \sqrt{ti}), to make reparation or amends to (dat.) for (acc.); to beg pardon for (cf. below), Br.; GrSṛ.; to disown, deny, dissimulate, conceal, evade, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. **hnavā**, m. begging pardon, making amends or reparation (a kind of ceremony at which the Riturij lay their hands upon the Prastara and recite VS. v, 7), Śāy. on AitBr. i, 26 (also **hnavana**, Gobh.); atonement, expiation, amends for (gen.), Mn. ix, 21; denial, concealment, secrecy, mistrust, suspicion, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv.; contradiction, MBh.; eclipsing, obscuring, surpassing, Kāvād.; wickedness, W.; N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.; **-vādin**, m. a defendant or witness who prevaricates or tries to hide the truth, W.; **√vittara**, n. an evasive reply or defence, ib. **hnutā**, mfn. denied, disowned, concealed, hidden, secreted, given out for something else, Ratnāv.; Kathās.; Rājāt. **hnuti**, f. denial, dissimulation, reserve, secrecy, concealment, Kāv. **hnavana**, n. id., Gobh.; v.l. for **hnavana**, ib. **hnavāna**, mfn. dissimulating, prevaricating, insinuating, W.

निहाह ni- $\sqrt{hrād}$, Caus. **-hrādayati**, to cause to sound, beat (as a drum), MaitrS. (cf. **nir-hr**). **hrāda**, m. sound, noise, Ragh.; BhP. (cf. **nir-hr**); **-vat**, mfn. sounding, pealing, Kir. **hrādita**, n. roaring, BhP. **hrādin**, mfn. sounding, pealing, MW.

निहे ni- \sqrt{hve} , $\sqrt{ā}$. **-havyate** (Pāp. i, 1, 30;

3. pl. -*juhvate*, impf. -*ahvante*; Pass. -*hūyate*, RV.; to call down or near, invoke, RV.; AV.; AitBr. **hava**, m. invocation, calling, Br.; ŚrS.; ChUp.; (with *Vaśishthasya* or *Vaśishtha*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (cf. *ni-hnava*).

नी 2. *nī* (for I. see p. 543, col. 3), cl. I. P.

Ā. (Dhātup. xxii. 5) *nyati*, *te* (pf. P. *ni-nāya*, 2. sg. *ninetā*, RV., 1. pl. *nīnima*, TS.; Subj. *nīnithās*, Pot. *nīniyāt*, RV.; Impv. *ninetu*, MaitrS.; *Ā. nīnye*, Br. &c.; -*nayām āsa*, MBh.; -*nayām cakre*, R.; aor. P. 3. du. *anītām*, Subj. *nēshi*, *nethā*, RV.; *anaishīt*, Subj. *neshati*, *ṣhat*, 3. pl. *ā. aneshata*, ib.; *anayit*, AV.; fut. *neshyati*, AV.; *te*, Br.; *nayishyati*, *te*, MBh.; R.; *nēta*, *nayitā*, ib.; ind. p. *nītvā*, Br. &c.; *nayitvā*, MBh.; -*nīya*, AV. &c.; inf. *nesānī*, RV.; *nētaṇā*, *ṣtos* and *nayitum*, Br.; *nētum*, ib. &c. &c.), to lead, guide, conduct, direct, govern (also with *agram* and gen.; cf. *agra-ñi*), RV. &c. &c.; to lead &c. towards or to (acc. with or without *prati*, dat., loc. or *arīham* ifc.), ib.; to lead or keep away, exclude from (abl.), AitBr.; (Ā.) to carry off for one's self (as a victor, owner &c.), AV.; TĀr.; MBh.; (Ā., rarely P.) to lead home i. e. marry, MBh.; R.; to bring into any state or condition (with acc., e.g. with *vaśam*, to bring into subjection, subdue [Ā., RV. x, 84, 3; AV. v, 19, 5; P., Ragh. viii, 19]; with *śūdra-tām*, to reduce to a Śūdra, Mn. iii, 15; with *sākshyam* [Ā.], to admit as a witness, viii, 197; with *vyāghra-tām*, to change into a tiger, Hit.; with *vikrayam*, to sell, Yājñ.; with *parītoṣam*, to satisfy, Pañc.; with *duḥkham*, to pain, Amar.; rarely with loc., e.g. *duhitri-tve*, to make a person one's daughter, R. i, 44, 38; or with an adv. in -*sāt*, e.g. *bhasmasāt*, to reduce to ashes, Pañc. i, 118; to draw (a line &c.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; Sūryas.; to pass or spend (time), Yājñ.; Kāv. &c.; with *danḍam* to bear the rod i. e. inflict punishment, Mn.; Yājñ.; (with *vyavahāram*) to conduct a process, Yājñ.; (with *kriyām*) to conduct a ceremony, preside over a religious act, MBh.; to trace, track, find out, ascertain, settle, decide (with *anyathā*, 'wrongly'), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (Ā.) to be foremost or chief, Pān. i, 3, 36; Caus. *nyāyati*, *te*, to cause to lead &c.; to cause to be led by (instr.), Mn. v, 104 (cf. Pān. i, 4, 52, Vārtt. 5, Pat.); Desid. *nīnīshati*, *te* (AV. xix, 50, 5, w.r. *nīneshati*), to wish to lead or bring or carry to or into (acc. or dat.), AV.; Up.; MBh. &c.; to wish to carry away, R.; to wish to spend or pass (time), Naish.; to wish to exclude from (abl.), AitBr.; to wish to find out or ascertain, investigate, MBh.; Intens. *nenīdyte*, to lead as a captive, have in one's power, rule, govern, TS.; VS.; MBh.

3. **NI**, mfn. leading, guiding, a leader or guide (mostly ifc., cf. Pān. iii, 2, 61 and *agra-ñi*, *agre-ñi*; but also alone, cf. vi, 4, 77; 82 &c.)

Nīra, m. N. of a tree, Up. iii, 47, Sch.; (ā), f. a channel for irrigation, L.

1. **Nītā**, mfn. (for 2. see 4. *ñi*) led, guided, brought &c., RV. &c. &c.; gained, obtained, W.; well-behaved, correct, modest, ib.; n. wealth, corn, grain, L.; = *nava-nīta*, ĀpŚr. = *śakshīna*, mfn. one whose sacrificial fee has been carried off, L. = *miśrā*, mfn. not yet entirely made into butter, TBr. **Nītārtha**, mfn. of plain or clear meaning, Nyāyas., Sch.

Nīti, f. leading or bringing, guidance, management, L.; conduct, (esp.) right or wise or moral or behaviour, prudence, policy (also personif.), political wisdom or science, moral philosophy or precept (also pl.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; relation to, dependence on (*ītarītarayoh*), MBh.; presenting, offering (?), Pān. v, 3, 77; acquirement, acquisition, W. = *kathā*, f. any work on moral or political science, W. = *kamālākara* and *-kalpa-taru*, m. N. of wks. = *kusāla*, mfn. conversant with pol^o or policy, Hit. = *garbhīta-śāstra*, n. N. of wk. = *ghoṣha*, m. N. of the car of Bṛihaspati, L. = *jña*, mfn. = *kusāla*; m. a statesman, politician, Mn.; Var.; Rājāt. = *tantra*, n. = *āvāpa*, L. = *taranga*, m., -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. = *dosha*, m. error of conduct, mistake in policy, MW. = *nīpupa* (Bhartṛ.), -*nīshpa* (MW.), mfn. = *kusāla*. = *paṭala*, n. a chapter or book on policy, Daś. = *prakāśa* and *-pradīpa*, m. N. of wks. = *bīja*, n. a germ or source of intrigue, MW. = *mañjari*, f. N. of wk. = *mat*, mfn. of moral or prudent behaviour, eminent for political wisdom (compar.

-*mat-tara*), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; describing pol^o w^o, Kathās. = *mayūkha*, m. N. of ch. of the Bhagavad-bhāskara. = *mukula*, n. N. of wk. = *yukta*, mfn. intrusted with policy, being at the head of government, MBh. = *ratna*, n., -*ratnākara*, m., -*latā*, f. N. of wks. = *vartanī*, f. the path of prudence or wisdom, Vcar. (printed *ṭini*). = *varman*, m. N. of a poet, L. = *vyāya*, n. pl. words of wisdom; *kyādmṛita*, n. N. of wk. = *vid*, mfn. = *jña*, Hit. = *vidyā*, f. moral or political science, ib. = *vilāsa* and *-viveka*, m. N. of wks. = *vishaya*, m. the sphere of morality or prudent conduct, MW. = *vedin*, mfn. = *jña*, L. = *vyatikrama*, m. error of conduct or policy, Rājāt. = *śataka*, n. the 100 verses on morality by Bhartṛ. = *śāstra*, n. the science of or a work on political ethics or morals, Kathās.; -*samuccaya*, m. N. of wk. = *samhitā*, f., -*samkalana*, n., -*samgraha*, m. N. of wks. = *samādhi*, m. essence of all policy, Pañc. (B.) = *samuccaya*, m., -*śāra*, m. n., -*śāra-samgraha*, m., -*sumāvalī* (I), f. N. of wks.

Nītha, m. leading or a leader, L.; N. of a man, MBh.; (*nīthā*), f. way, trick, art, stratagem, RV.; also = (*nīthā*), n. a mode in music, musical mode or air, song, hymn, ib.; water, L. **Nīthā-vid**, mfn. knowing musical modes, skilled in sacred song, RV. (Prāt. *ṭha-v*).

Nīthya. See *grāma-nīthya*.

Netavya, *netri* &c. See p. 568, col. 3.

नी 4. *nī*, P. *ny-eti* (3. pl. *ni-yanti*; p. -*yat*; impf. *ny-āyan*, ind. p. *nītya*), to go into (cf. *ny-āya*), enter, come or fall into, incur (acc.), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; to undergo the nature of i. e. to be changed into (*bhāvam*), RPrāt. 2. **Nītā**, mfn. entered, gone or come to (*mṛityor antika*), RV.; AV.

नी 5. *nī*, in comp. = 1. *nī* (p. 538, col. 3). = *karṣhīn*, mfn. (√*krish*) spreading the tail (as a peacock), Lāty. = *kāra*, m. (√*i. kṛi*) disrespect, contempt, degradation, Hcar. = *kāśa*, m. (√*kāś*) appearance, look, mien (ifc. = like, resembling), MBh.; certainty, ascertainment, L. = *kulaka*, m. N. of a man, Pravar. = *kleda*, m. (√*klid*) moistening (?), Pān. vi, 3, 122, Sch. = *dhra*, see *nī-dhra*. = *nāḥā*, m. (√*nah*) a girth, AV. = *mānuja*, m. N. of a Vaiṣṇava teacher, Cat. = *vāka*, m. (√*vac*) the increased demand for grain in times of dearth, scarcity, L. = *vārā*, v. l. for *nī-vārā* (see under *nī-vṛi*). = *vāha*, m. (√*vah*) diminution, decrease (of days), GopBr. (cf. *nī-v*). = *vid*, f. = *nī-v*, AV. = *vi*, see *nī-vi*. = *vṛit* (L.), -*vṛiti* (HParis.), f. an inhabited country, a realm. = *veshya*, mfn. = *nī-v*, MaitrS. = *śāra*, m. (√*śri*) a warm cloth or outer garment, Pat.; curtains, (esp.) mosquito c^o, an outer tent or screen, L. = *śākh*, mfn. (fr. *nī-shak*) overpowering, AV. = *hāra*, m. (once n.) mist, fog, hoar-frost, heavy dew, RV. &c. &c. (cf. *nī-hāra* under *nī-hṛi*); evacuation (cf. *nīr-h*); -*kara*, m. 'dew-maker' or 'cold-rayed', the moon, Daś.; -*caśhus*, mfn. one whose eyes are veiled by mist, BhP.; -*maya*, mf(f)n. consisting of m^o, Kād.; -*ṛāya*, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to become or make m^o, Pān. iii, 1, 17, Vārtt. 2, Pat. *ṛi*-√*kṛi*, to convert into m^o, Mcar.

नीक्षण nīkṣhaṇa, n. (= *nīksh* = *niksh*) a stick for stirring up a cauldron, a kind of ladle, RV. i, 162, 13 (cf. *nekṣhaṇa* and *mekṣhaṇa*).

नीच nīca, mf(ā)n. (*nī* + 2. *añc*) low, not high, short, dwarfish, Mn.; MBh. &c.; deep, depressed (navel), Pañc.; short (hair, nails), Śūtr.; deep, lowered (voice), Prāt.; low, vile, inferior (socially or morally), base, mean (as a man or action or thought), Var.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a kind of perfume (= *coraka*), L.; n. (in astrol.) the lowest point of a planet (= *raśi*), the 7th house from the culminating point, Var. (cf. 2. *ny-añc*). = *kadamba*, m. N. of a plant, L. = *karmān*, mfn. having a low occupation (as a servant), Vet. = *kula*, n. a low family; *śādhata* (Mṛicich.) and *śādhava* (Var.), descended from a 1^o f^o. = *keśa-nakha*, mfn. having short hair and nails, Śūtr. = *keśasamānu-nakha*, mfn. having sh^o h^o and beard and n^o, Yājñ. = *ga*, mfn. going low, descending (as a river), Hit.; belonging to a low man, ib.; = *-gata*, Var.; (ā), f. a river, L.; n. water. = *-gata*, mfn. being at the lowest point (as a planet), Var. = *gāmīn*, mfn. going towards low ground (said of rivers), following low courses (said of women), Subh.

= *grīha*, n. the house in which a planet stands at its lowest point, Var. = *jāti*, mfn. of low birth, Subh. = *tā*, f. lowness (lit. and fig.), baseness, inferiority, MBh.; Kāv.; *ṭayā* √*yā*, to stoop, Ratnāv. ii, 3. = *tva*, n. lowness, social inferiority, Var.; lowering of tone, VPrāt. = *nakha-roman*, mfn. having short nails and hair, Śūtr. = *patha*, m. a descending path, Kāv. = *bhojya*, m. 'food of low men', an onion, L. = *yonin*, mfn. of low origin, Hariv. = *rata*, mfn. delighting in mean things, Var. = *rksha* (for *riksha*), m. = *grīha*, ib. = *vajra*, n. 'inferior diamond', a sort of gem, L. = *śkha*, see *Naicāśākhā*. **Nicāyaka**, m., *kiya*, mfn. (?) g. ut-karādi. **Nicāvagāna**, mfn. (a tank) in which low people bathe, Kāv. **Nicōkti**, f. a low or vulgar expression, MW. **Nicōccavṛitta**, n. an epicycle, Col. **Nicōpagata**, mfn. situated low in the sky, Var.

Nicoka, mf(ikā)n. low, short, L.; soft, gentle (as the voice, a gait &c.), MBh.; vile, mean, W.; (*akā*, *akī* and *ikā*), f. an excellent cow; (*ais*), ind. low, below, little, W. (Pān. v, 3, 71, Kāś.).

Nicokin, m. the head of an ox, L.

Nicā, ind. below, down, downwards, RV.; AV. = *medhara*, m. one whose penis hangs low, TāndBr.; Lāty. = *vayas* (°ā), mfn. one whose strength has failed, RV.

Nicōt, ind. from below, RV.

Nicī-√*kṛi*, to lower, pronounce without an accent, RPrāt., Sch.

Nicīna, mfn. below, being low, downward, hanging or flowing down, cast down, RV. &c. &c. = *bāra* (°cīna), mfn. having its opening below, RV.

Nicāp, in comp. for °*cāis*. = *kāra*, mfn. causing a low or deep tone, giving depth of voice, TPrāt. = *kāram*, -*kṛitya* and -*kṛitvā*, ind. in a low tone, softly, gently, L.

Nicāir, in comp. for °*cāis*. = *ākhya*, mfn. named 'low', ML. = *mukha*, mfn. with downcast countenance, L.

Nicāis, ind. low, below, down, downwards, underneath, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; also used adjectively, e.g. *nīcāir adṛīyate*, he appeared lower or shorter, Ragh.; cf. *uccais* (*nīcāir nīcāis-tarām*, deeper and deeper, Kām.); humbly, modestly, Kāv.; softly, gently, ib.; in a low or deep tone, VPrāt.; Pān. i, 2, 30; N. of a mountain (called also *Vāmana-giri* or *Kharva*), Megh. = *tarām*, ind. lower, deeper, softer, gentler, AitBr.; TPrāt.

1. **Nīca**, m. pl. 'living below,' N. of certain nations in the West, AitBr.

2. **Nīca**, Nom. P. °*yati*, to be in a low situation, be a slave, Siddh.

नीड nīdā (*nīdā*), m. n. (*nī* + √*sad*) any place for settling down, resting-place, abode, (esp.) a bird's nest, RV. &c. &c.; the interior or seat of a carriage, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; place, spot (= *sthāna*), L. [Cf. Lat. *nidus*; Germ. *Nest*; Eng. nest.] = *garbha*, m. the interior of a nest, Hit. = *ja*, m. 'nest-born', a bird; -*jēndra*, m. 'chief of birds', N. of Garuḍa, L. **Nīdābhava**, m. = °*dā-ja*, L.

Nīdaka, m. or n. the nest of a bird, MBh.

Nīdaya, Nom. Ā. °*dayate* (for °*dayate*), to bring to rest, RV. vi, 35, 2 (Sāy. 'bring together,' i. e. 'cause to come to close fighting').

Nīdī (*nīdī*), m. house-mate, RV. x, 92, 6.

नीत nīta, *nīti* &c. See √*nī*.

नीह nīta. See *ni-datta*, p. 548, col. 1.

नीध nīdhra, n. (*nī* + √*dhrī*?) the eaves of a roof, Rājāt.; a wood, L.; the circumference of a wheel, L.; the moon or the lunar mansion Revati, L. (cf. *nīra*).

नीप nīpa, mfn. (fr. *nī* + *ap*; cf. *dvīpa* and Pān. vi, 3, 97, Sch.) situated low, deep, Kāth.; m. the foot of a mountain, Mahidh.; Nauclea Cadamba (n. its fruit and flower, Megh.); Ixora Bandhuca or a species of *Asoka*, L.; N. of a son of Kṛitān and father of Ugrāyudha, BhP.; pl. of a regal family descended from Nīpa (son of Pāra), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP. = *rāja*, m. or n. the foot of the Nīpa, L. **Nīpātīthi**, m. N. of a descendant of Kaṇva and author of RV. viii, 34.

Nīpya, mfn. being low or on the ground, VS.

नीर nīr (*nī* + √*ir*), Caus. (only impf. *ny-airayat*), to hurl down upon (loc.), RV. vi, 56, 3 (cf. *ny-ēr*).

निर *nirā*, n. (√*nī*?) water, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. Naigh. i, 12); juice, liquor, L.; = *griha*, L. (= w. r. for *nīda*, *nīlā*?); N. of a teacher, Cat. [Cf. Zd. *nīra*.] — **graha**, m. taking up water in a ladle (see under *graha*). — **cara**, m. 'moving in w.', a fish or any aquatic animal, Bhām. — **ja**, m. n. (for 1. see p. 543, col. 3) 'w^o-born,' a w^o-lily, lotus, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. an otter, L.; a species of grass, L.; n. a species of *Costus*, Suśr.; a pearl, L.; **jākshī**, f. a lotus-eyed or beautiful woman, Vcar. — **jāta**, mfn. 'water-born,' produced from w^o, aquatic, MBh. — **taramga**, m. a w^o-wave, L. — **tiraja**, m. 'w^o-shore-born,' Kuśa grass, L. — **da**, m. (for 1. see p. 543, col. 3) 'w^o-giver,' a cloud, Kāv.; Cyperus Rotundus, L. — **din**, mfn. cloudy, Śiś. — **dhi** or **nidhi**, m. 'w^o-receptacle,' the ocean, Prasann. — **patatrin**, m. 'w^o-bird,' Ragh. — **priya**, m. 'w^o-friend,' Calamus Rotang, L. — **rāsi**, m. 'w^o-mass,' the ocean, Śiś. — **ruha**, n. 'w^o-grown,' the w^o-lily, lotus. **Nirākhu**, m. 'w^o-rat,' an otter, L.

निरक्त *nī-rakta*, 1. *nī-raja* &c. See 1. *nī*.

नीरज *nī-rāj* (*nīs*+*√rāj*), Caus. -*rājyati*, to cause to shine upon, illuminate, irradiate, Prab.; to perform the Nirāja ceremony on (acc.), ib.; Uttarar. **°rājana**, n. lustration of arms (a ceremony performed by kings in the month Āśvina or in Kārttika before taking the field), Var.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration, W.; -*giri*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; **°dadaśi-vrata**, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat.; **°padyāli-lakṣhaṇa-vibhakti**, f., -*prakāśa*, m. N. of wks. - *vidhi*, m. the Nirāja ceremony, Ragh.; N. of 43rd ch. of VarBṛS. - *stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. **°rājita**, mfn. shone upon, illuminated, irradiated, Prab.; Uttarar.; lustrated, consecrated, Var.; Kām. **°rāja**, mfn. clear, pure, limpid, Kāśtkh.

नीरिन्दु *nīrindu*, m. a species of plant, L. (Trophis Aspera, W.)

नीरी *nī-rī* (*nīs*+*√rī*), P. Ā. -*riṇāti*, -*riṇīte*, to loosen, separate from (abl.), RV. i, 161, 7; to allure, seduce, ib. i, 179, 4.

नीरुच *nī-ruc* (*nīs*+*√ruc*), only pf. -*ru-rucur*, to drive away by shining, RV. viii, 3, 20.

नीरोह *nī-rohā*, m. (*nīs*+*√ruh*) shooting out, growing, TS.

नील *nīl*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xv, 15) *nīlati*, to be dark, dye dark, Bālar. (either Nom. fr. next or invented to explain it).

नीला, *nīlā* (ā or ī; cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42, Vārtt.; Vām. v, 2, 48) n. of a dark colour, (esp.) d^o-blue or d^o-green or black, RV. &c. &c.; dyed with indigo, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 2, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; m. the sapphire, L. (with *maṇi*, R. iii, 58, 26); the Indian fig-tree (= *vata*), L.; = *nīla-vṛkṣa*, L.; a species of bird, the blue or hill Maina, L.; an ox or bull of a dark colour, L.; one of the 9 Nidhis or divine treasures of Kubera, L.; N. of a man, g. *tikāḍi*; of the prince of Māhishmati, MBh.; of a son of Yadu, Hariv.; of a son of Aja-miḍha, BhP.; of a son of Bhuvana-rāja, Rājat.; of an historian of Kāśmīra, ib.; of sev. authors (also *bhaṭṭa*), Cat.; N. of Mañjuśrī, L.; of a Nāga, MBh.; Rājat.; of one of the monkey-chiefs attending on Rāma (said to be a son of Agni), MBh.; R. &c.; the mountain Nīla or the blue m^o (immediately north of Ilāvṛta or the central division; cf. *nīlādri*), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (ā), f. the indigo plant (Indigofera Tinctoria), L. (cf. *nīlī*); a species of Boerhaavia with blue blossoms, L.; black cumin, L.; a species of blue fly, L.; (du), the two arteries in front of the neck, L.; a black and blue mark on the skin, L.; N. of a goddess, W.; (in music) of a Rāgiṇī (personif. as wife of Mallārā); of a river, MBh. (v. l. *nālā*); (ī), f. the indigo plant or dye, Mn.; Var.; Suśr. &c. Blyxa Octandra, L.; a species of blue fly, L.; a kind of disease, L.; N. of the wife of Aja-miḍha, MBh.; Hariv. (v. l. *nalini* and *nīlinī*); n. dark (the colour), darkness, TS.; KaushUp.; any dark substance, ŚBr.; ChUp.; = *tālī-pattra* and *tālīla*, L.; indigo, Yājñ. iii, 38; black salt, L.; blue vitriol, L.; antimony, L.; poison, L.; a partic. position in dancing, L.; a kind of metre, Col. — **kaṇā**, f. a species of cumin, L. — **kaṇṭha**, mfn. blue-necked, MBh.; m. a peacock, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr.; a species of gallinule or water-hen (= *dātīyā*), L.; a wag-

tail, L.; a sparrow, L.; the blue-necked jay, L.; Ardea Sibirica, L.; a species of plant (= *pīla-sāra*), L.; N. of Śiva (as having a black throat from swallowing the poison produced at the churning of the ocean), R.; Hit. &c.; N. of the celebrated Sch. on MBh. and of other authors (also *-dhakṣita*, *-nāga-nātha*, *-bhaṭṭa*, *-bhārati*, *-mitra*, *-sarma*, *-sistrin*, *-sivā-cārya*, *-sinu*, *-sūri*, *°thācūrya*), Cat.; (ī), f. a peahen, R. v, 11, 23; N. of sev. Comms. composed by a Nīla-kaṇṭha, Cat.; n. a radish, L.; N. of a Tirtha, Cat.; -*kośa*, m., -*campū* (or -*vijaya-campū*), f., -*jātaka*, n., -*lantra*, n., -*dhakṣitīya*, n., -*prakāśa*, m., -*prakāśikā*, f., -*bhāṣya*, n., -*mālā*, f., -*stava*, m., -*stotra*, n., -*sthāna-māhātmya*, n., N. of wks.; *°thāḍksha*, n. the berry or seed of Elaeocarpus Ganitrus, L.; *°thiya*, n., *°thādhāraṇa*, n. N. of wks. — **kanda**, m. a species of bulbous plant, L. — **kapitthaka**, m. a kind of mango, L. — **kamala**, n. a blue water-lily, L. — **kāśa**, mf(ā)n. made of blue crystal, VarYogay. — **kāyika**, m. pl. 'blue-bodied' or 'dark-bodied,' N. of a class of deities, Lalit. — **kunda**, n. N. of a Tirtha, MatsyaP. — **kuntalā**, f. N. of a female friend of Durgā, L. — **kurantaka** or **°kuruntaka**, m., -**kusumā**, f. (prob.) Barleria Caerulea, L. — **krītsna**, n. one of the 10 mystical exercises called Kṛtsna, Divyāv. — **keśī**, f. the indigo plant, L. — **krāntā**, f. Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **krāñca**, m. the blue heron, L. — **gaṅgā**, f. N. of a river, ŚiśaP. — **gaṇēśa**, m. the blue Gaṇēśa, L. — **gandhika**, n. the blue ruby, L. — **garbhā**, m. or n. (prob.) a young Blyxa Octandra, Hariv. (v. l. *nala-g*). — **gala**, m. 'blue-necked,' N. of Śiva (cf. *kaṇṭha*), Hariv.; -*māla*, mfn. wearing a garland round (his) blue neck, NilarUp. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain, Cat.; -*karṇikā*, f. a blue variety of Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **grīva** (*nī*), m. 'blue-necked,' N. of Śiva, VS.; MBh.; of a prince, Kathār. — **ghora**, m. = **pora**, L. — **candra**, m. N. of a prince, Cat. — **carman**, m. Grewia Asiatica, L. — **colaka-vat**, mfn. wearing a blue jacket, Viddh. — **ochada**, m. 'dark-leaved,' the date tree, L.; 'blue-winged,' N. of Garuḍa, L. — **ochavin**, m. or **ochavi**, f. a kind of bird, L. — **ja**, n. 'produced in the blue mountains,' blue steel, L.; (ā), f. N. of the river Vitastā, Rājat. — **jhiṇṭi**, f. prob. Barleria Caerulea, L. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **taru**, m. the cocoa-nut tree, L. — **tā**, f. blueness, a dark colour, Kām.; Suśr. — **tārā-sarasvatī-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **tāla**, m. Xanthochymus Pictorius or Paludosa, L. — **toyada**, m. a dark cloud, Tār. — **daṇḍa**, m. 'carrying a black staff,' (with Buddh.) N. of one of the 10 gods of anger, Dharmas. 11. — **dūrvā**, f. a species of Dūrvā or Dūrb grass, Bhpr. — **druma**, m. a species of tree, L.; mfn. consisting of Indian fig-trees, L. — **dhavaja**, m. Xanthochymus Pictorius, L.; N. of a prince of Māhishmati, JaimBr. — **nakṣā**, mfn. black-clawed (?), AV. xix, 22, 4. — **nicolin**, mfn. wearing a black mantle, Rājat. — **nirgundī**, f. a species of blue Nirgundī, L. — **nir-yāśaka**, m. a species of tree (= *nīlāsana*), L. — **niraja**, n. the blue water-lily, Kāv. — **pakṣman**, mfn. having black eyelashes, Bhart. — **paṅka**, m. n. darkness, L.; black mud, W.; -*ja*, n. a blue water-lily, L. — **paṭa**, m. a dark garment, Hit. — **paṭala**, n. a dark film or membrane over the eye of a blind person, Pañc.; mfn. very dark or black, W. — **paṭṭa**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **patra**, m. 'dark-leaved,' Scirpus Kysor, L.; the pomegranate tree, L.; Bauhinia Tomentosa, L. = *nīlāsana*, L.; (ā), f. Premna Herbacea, L.; (ī), f. indigo, L.; n. = next, L. — **padma**, n. the blue water-lily, L. — **parṇa**, m. 'dark-leaved,' Grewia Orientalis; L. — **pācāna**, n. steeping or maceration of indigo, W.; -**bhāṇḍa**, n. an i^o-vat, ib. — **piṅ-gala**, mf(ā)n. dark-brown, L. — **piccha**, m. 'black-tailed,' a falcon, L. — **pīṭa**, m. a collection of annals and royal edicts, Buddh. — **pīṇḍa**, n. a kind of steel, L. — **piṣṭapāṇḍī** (l), f. a species of shrub, L. — **pīṭa**, mfn. dark-green (*śāḍvala*), R. — **punar-navā**, f. a species of Pūnar-navā with blue blossoms, L. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Rājat. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of a Pur. — **pushpa**, m. 'blue-flowered,' a species of Elipta, L. — **nīlāmīlāna**, L.; (ā), f. Clitoria Ternatea, L.; (ī), f. id., L.; Convolvulus Argenteus, L.; n. a kind of fragrant plant, Bhpr. — **pushpikā**, f. the indigo plant, L.; Linum Usitatissimum, L. — **priṣṭha**, m. 'black-backed,' N. of Agni, RV.; m. Cyprinus Denticulatus (a kind of fish), L. — **pora** and **°paura**, m. a species of sugar-

cane, L. (cf. *-ghora*). — **phalā**, f. the egg-plant, L. — **bija**, m. a kind of Terminalia, L. — **bubhā**, f. Convolvulus Argenteus, L. — **bha**, m. 'of bluish or dim appearance,' the moon, L.; a cloud, L.; a bee, L. (cf. *nīlābha*). — **bhū**, f. N. of a river, Rājat. — **bhṛīṅgarāja**, m. a species of Verbesina with blue blossoms, L. — **makṣhā** (Kaus.), -**mak-shikā** (Suśr.), f. a kind of blue fly or bee. — **maṇi**, m. a sapphire, Dhūrtan. — **mata** (or *-purāṇa*), n. N. of a Pur. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of sapphires, Hcat. — **mallikā**, f. Aegle Marmelos, L. — **mahisha**, m. a buffalo of a dark colour, TS, Comm. — **mādhava**, m. N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, L. — **māśha**, m. Dolichos Catjang, L. — **mīlika**, m. a shining winged insect, L. — **mṛttikā**, f. iron pyrites, L. — **meha**, m. blue diabetes, Car.; *°hin*, mfn. voiding bluish urine, ib.; Suśr. — **yashṭikā**, f. a species of dark sugar-cane, L. — **ratna**, *°naka*, n. the sapphire, Git.; L. — **rāji**, f. a dark line or mass, darkness, Ritus. — **rudrōpanishad**, f. N. of an Up. — **rūpaka**, m. Thespesia Populneoides, L. — **loha**, n. blue steel, L. — **lohita**, mfn. dark-blue and red, purple, dark-red, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; N. of a Kalpa (see s. v.), L.; a mixture of blue and red, a purple colour, W.; (ā), f. a kind of vegetable, L.; N. of a goddess (the wife of Śiva), BrahmaP.; *°lakṣha*, m. 'having dark-red eyes,' Śiśa, Śivag.; *°tāntevāsini*, m. Śiśa's pupil, i. e. Parāśu-rāma, Bālar. — **vajra**, m. N. of a Gana of Śiśa, Hariv. — **vat** (*nī*), mfn. blackish, dark, RV.; m. N. of a mountain, Sāt. — **varṇa**, mfn. blue-coloured, blue, Hit.; m. or n. a radish, L.; m. Grewia Asiatica, L.; (ā), f. the indigo plant, L. — **varṣābhū**, f. = *°punarnavā*. — **vallī**, f. Vanda Roxburghii, L. — **vasana**, n. a blue garment, Kathās.; m. the planet Saturn, L. — **vastra**, n. = prec. n., GāruḍaP.; m. N. of Bala-rāma, L.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, L. — **vānara**, m. a species of blue monkey, MW. — **vāśas**, mfn. dressed in dark-blue clothes, BhP.; m. the planet Saturn, L. — **vṛkṣa**, m. a species of tree, L. — **vṛinta**, m. or n. a fan, L. — **vṛintaka**, m. a species of tree, L. — **vṛiṣha**, m. a dark-coloured bull, Yājñ.; (ā), f. Solanum Melongena, L. — **vra**, n. a kind of religious ceremony, MatsyaP. — **sikhanda** (*nī*), mfn. having black tufts or locks of hair (Rudra-Śiśa), AV. — **śigra**, m. Moringa Pterygosperma, L. — **śīrṣhā** (*nī*), f. 'black-headed,' a kind of animal, TS. — **shanda**, m. a dark-coloured bull at liberty, MBh. — **sam-dhāna-bhāṇḍa**, n. a vat for the mixing i. e. preparing of indigo, Hit. — **samdhya**, f. = *giri-karṇikā*, L. — **sarasvatī**, f. N. of a goddess (= *tārā*), L.; -*padhātī*, f. N. of wks.; -*manu*, m. N. of an incantation or magic formula, Cat. — **sarorūha**, n. a blue water-lily; *°hākshī*, f. a lotus-eyed or beautiful woman, Vcar. — **sāra**, m. a kind of tree (= *nīlāsana* or *tinduka*), L. — **sindhuka**, m. Vitex Negundo, L. — **skandā** or *°skandhā* or *°spandā*, f. the dark Go-karṇi, L. — **svarūpa**, n. a kind of metre, Col. **Nīlāṅga**, n. a blue garment, Kāv. **Nīlāksha**, m. 'blue-eyed,' a goose, L. **Nīlākṣita-dala**, (prob.) w. r. for *tālī*. **Nīlāṅga**, mfn. 'dark-bodied,' R.; m. the Indian crane or Coracias Indica, L.; N. of a poet, Cat. **Nīlācala**, prob. w. r. for *līlī*. **Nīlājyāna**, n. black antimony, R.; an unguent made of ant^o and blue vitriol, L. (v. r. *°lāsmaja*); (ā), f. lightning; (ī), f. a kind of shrub, L. **Nīlājyāśa**, f. lightning (cf. prec.), L.; N. of an Apsaras and a river, L. **Nīlāṇḍaja**, m. a kind of deer, Hcar. **Nīlāda**, m. N. of a Yaksha, Divyāv. (for *°lāda*?). **Nīlādri**, m. the mountain Nīla; -*karṇikā* or *-parājīlī*, f. a blue species of Clitoria Ternatea, L. — *°mahōdaya*, m., -*°māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. **Nīlā-paripāya**, m. N. of a drama. **Nīlābja**, n. a blue water-lily, L. **Nīlābha**, mf(ā)n. bluish; m. a cloud, L.; N. of a mountain, Kālac. (cf. *nīla-bha*). **Nīlābhra**, m. a dark cloud, W.; -*°samvṛita*, mfn. obscured or concealed by dark clouds, MW. **Nīlāmbara**, m. 'dressed in a blue garment,' a Rakshas, L.; the planet Saturn, L.; N. of Bala-rāma, L. (cf. *nīla-vasana* and *-vastra*); N. of a poet and sev. other authors (also with *ācārya*, *upādhyāya*, *purohita* and *mitra*); n. black or dark-blue raiment, W.; = *tālīla-pattra*, L. **Nīlāmbarjanman**, n. the blue water-lily, L. **Nīlāmboja**, n. id., Subh. **Nīlāmīlāna**, m., *°mīl*, f. N. of plants, L. **Nīlāyudha**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. *līlī*). **Nīlārūpa**, m. 'the dark-red' or first dawn of day,

L. Nīlālī-kula-saṃkula, m. 'full of swarms of blue bees,' Rosa Glandulifera, L. **Nīlālu**, m. a species of bulbous plant, L. **Nīlāsoka**, m. an Aśoka with blue blossoms, R.; Var. **Nīlāsmaja**, see **nīlāñjana**. **Nīlāśman**, m. 'blue-stone,' a sapphire, Śiś. **Nīlāśva**, m. N. of a district, Rājāt. **Nīlāsana**, m. a species of tree, L.; ('*lās*?') a kind of coitus, L. **Nīlāsura**, m. N. of an author, L. **Nīlāśvara**, n. N. of a town on the Malabar coast (Nēlāśvā). **Nīlōtpala**, n. a blue lotus, Nymphaea Cyanea, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*gandha*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; -*maya*, mf(i)n. formed or consisting of blue lotuses, MBh.; R. &c.; -*īn*, m. n. of Mañju-śrī, L.; (i), f. a pond with blue water-lilies, L. **Nīlōtsarga-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. **Nīlōda**, m. 'containing blue water,' N. of a sea or river, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 57, Sch. **Nīlōdvāha**, m., -*paddhati*, f., -*vidhi*, m. N. of wks. **Nīlōpakāśa**, mfn. blackish-looking, ĀpŚr. **Nīlōpala**, m. a blue stone, a sapphire, Śiś.

Nīlaka, mfn. blue (esp. as N. of the third unknown quantity or of its square), Col.; m. Terminalia Tomentosa, L.; a male bee, Var.; Antelope Picta, L.; a dark-coloured horse, L.; (*ikā*), f. Blyxa Octandra, MBh.; a partic. medicinal plant, Suśr.; the indigo plant, L.; Nyctanthus Arbor Tristis, L.; Vitex Negundo, L.; a kind of malady (black and blue marks in the face), Suśr.; a partic. disease of the lens of the eye (also '*likā-kāca*, m.), Suśr.; N. of a river, MBh.; n. blue steel, L.

Nīlāya, Nom. P. **āyati** and **ite**, to begin to become blue or dark-coloured, Kād. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 13).

Nīlāñ, f. (*nīla* + ?) Vitex Negundo, L.

Nīlāñj, f. the indigo plant, Suśr. (-*phala*, n. ib.); a species of Convolvulus with blue blossoms, L.; N. of the wife of Aja-miḍha, Hariv. (cf. *nīlī, nalinī*).

Nīlman, m. blueness, blackness, darkness, Kāv.

Nīlī, f. of *nīla*, q. v. -**bhāṇḍa**, n. an indigo vat, Hit. -**raśa**, m. liquid i°, Pañc. -**rāga**, m. an affection as unchangeable as the colour of i°, Sāh.; mfn. having the c° of i° or constant in affection, L.

-**roga**, m. (prob.) = *nīlikā-kāca* (see *nīlaka*), Suśr.

-**varpa**, mfn. having the colour of i°, Pañc.; Hit. -**śrigāla-vat**, ind. like the blue jackal, Hit.

-**vastra**, n. a garment dyed with indigo, Cat.

-**saṃdāhāna-bhāṇḍa**, n. = *nīla-s°-bh°*.

नीलङ्ग *nīlaṅgu*, m. (according to Up. i, 37 *nīlaṅgi*, fr. *ni* + *√lag*) a species of worm, VS.; a species of fly or bee, L.; a jackal, L.; = *pra-sūta* or *pra-sūna*, L.

Nīlāṅgu, m. id., L.

नीलागलसाला *nīlāgalasālā*, f., AV. vi, 16, 4.

नीव *niv*, cl. i. P. *nivati*, to become fat, Dhāt. xv, 58 (cf. *√tiv*, *pīu*, *mīu*).

नीव *niva*, m. a species of tree, Gobh.

नीवन् *nivan*, m. N. of one of the 10 horses of the Moon, L.

नीवर *nivara*, m. (√*ni*?; cf. Up. iii, 1) a trader; an inhabitant; a beggar; mud; n. water, L.

नीवाक *nī-vāka*, *nīvāha*, *nīvrit* &c. See under 5. *nī*.

नीवार *nivāra*, m. (ifc. f. ā) wild rice (sg. the plant; pl. the grains), VS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.; VP. (v. l. *ni-v°*). -**prasūtim-paca** or -**mushtim-paca**, mfn. cooking only a handful of wild rice, extremely frugal in eating, Bālar.

नीवि *nivī* or *nivī*, f. (prob. fr. *ni* + *√vye*) a piece of cloth wrapped round the waist (esp. as worn by women; but cf. Vām. i, 3, 5), a kind of skirt or petticoat, VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; a band or cord for tying together folded Kuśa-grass in making offerings at the funeral rites of a Śūdra, L.; a hostage, L.; capital, principal stock, Daś. **Nīvi-bhāryā**, mfn. to be worn in a skirt or apron, AV.

नीव्र *nivra*, m. (*ni* + *√vri*?) = *nidhra* (q. v.), L.

नीशार *nī-śāra*, *nī-shah*, *nī-hāra* &c. See 5. *nī*, p. 565, col. 2.

नु *nu* (in RV. also *nū*; esp. at the beginning of a verse, where often = *nū* + *u*), ind. now, still, just, at once; so now, now then, RV.; AV.; Br.; Up.; indeed, certainly, surely, RV. &c. &c.

cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 121, Sch. (often connected with other particles, esp. with negatives, e.g. *nahī nū*, 'by no means,' *nākir nū*, 'no one or nothing at all,' *mā nū*, 'in order that surely not'; often also *gha nu*, *ha nu*, *in nu*, *nu kam* &c. [*nū cit*, either 'for ever, evermore; at once, forthwith' or 'never, never more; so also *nū* alone, RV. vii, 100, 1]; with relat. = *cunquo* or *-soever*; sometimes it lays stress upon a preceding word, esp. an interr. pronoun or particle, and is then often connected with *khalu*, RV. &c. &c.; it is also employed in questions, esp. in sentences of two or more clauses [cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 98, Kāś.] where *nu* is either always repeated [Śak. vi, 9] or omitted in the first place [ib. i, 8] or in the second place and further replaced by *sviā*, *yadi vā* &c., and strengthened by *vā*, *atha vā* &c.] [Cf. 1. *nūva*, *nūtana*, *nūnam*; 2d. *nū*; Gk. *νῦν*, *νῦν*; Lat. *nunc*; Germ. *nu*, *nun*; Angl. Sax. *nu*, *nū*; Eng. *now*.]

नु 2. nu, m. a weapon, L.; time, L.

नु 3. nu, cl. 1. **ā. navate** (*nauti* with *apa*), to go, Naigh. ii, 14; Caus. *nāvayati*, to move from the place, remove, ShāḍyBr.

नु 4. nu or **nū**, cl. 2. 6. P. (Dhāt. xxiv, 26; xxvii, 104) *nauti*, *navati*, (pres. also *nāvate*, *ti*, RV. &c.; p. P. *navoti*, *nāvat*, **ā. nāvamāna**, RV.; pf. *nānāva*, Kāv.; aor. *dnūnot*, *anūshi*, *shata*, *anavishṭa*, RV.; *anauhit*, *anāvīt*, *anuvīt*, Gr.; fut. *navishyati*, *nuv*; *navitā*, *nuv*; ib.; ind. p. *nutya*, *nāvam*, Br.; inf. *navitum*, v. l. *nuv*, Bhaṭṭ.; to sound, shout, exult; praise, commend, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. *nūyate*, MBh. &c.; Caus. *nāvayati*, aor. *anīnavat*, Gr.; Desid. *nunūshati*, ib.; Desid. of Caus. *nunāvayishati*, ib.; Intens. *nōnaviti*, *nonūmas* (impf. *anonavur*, Subj. *nōvinoti*; pf. *nōnāva*, *nonuvur*, RV.; *nonūyate*, *nonoti*, Gr.), to sound loudly, roar, thunder, RV.

5. **Nu**, m. praise, eulogium, L.

Nuta, mfn. praised, commended, Pur.; Bhaṭṭ. -**mitra**, m. 'having praised friends,' N. of a man, Daś.

Nuti, f. praise, laudation; worship, reverence, Bhartṛ.; Bālar.; Naish.

Nūta, mfn. = *nuta*, L.

नु 6. nu, Caus. *nāvayati*, to cause to be drawn into the nose, Car. (cf. 3. *navā*).

नु 7. nu (ifc.) = *nau*, a ship, BhP.

नुइ *nuḍ*, cl. 6. P. *nuḍati*, to hurt, strike, kill, Dhāt. xxviii, 92 (Vop.)

नुद *nud*, cl. 6. P. **ā. (Dhātup. xxviii, 2; 132) nudati**, *te* (pf. *numoda*, Kāv.; *nu-nudē*, 3. pl. *dre*, RV. &c.; aor. P. *anautsīt*, Gr.; **ā. anutthās**, RV.; *nudishṭhās, AV.; Prec. *nudyāt*, Bhag.; fut. *-notyati*, MBh.; *te*, Br. &c.; *notā*, Gr.; ind. p. *-nudya*, ŚāṅkhGr.; inf. *-nūde*, RV.; *-nudas*, Kāth.; *-nodam*, RV.), to push, thrust, impel, move, remove, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *nodayati* (Pass. *nodayate*), to push on, urge, incite, Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Intens. *nōnudyate*, to push or drive away repeatedly, AitBr.*

Nuttā, mfn. pushed or driven away, AV.; despatched, sent, ordered, W.; m. N. of a plant, ib.

Nutti, f. driving away, removing, destroying, BhP.

2. **Nud** or **nuda**, mfn. pushing, impelling, driving away, removing, Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ifc. or with acc.)

Nudita, mfn. = *nutta* or *nunna*, MBh.

Nunutsu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) desirous of impelling or inciting or removing, Naish.

Nunna, mfn. = *nutta*, MBh.; R.

Nodita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) incited, impelled, ib.

नूतन *nūtana*, mf(ā)n. (fr. 1. *nū* or *nū*), belonging to 'now' or the present day, new, novel, recent, modern, young, fresh (opp. to *pūrva*, *pūrāṇa* &c.), RV. &c. &c.; (with *vayas*, n. youth, juvenility, Hcar.); new i. e. curious, strange, Bālar. vii, 69; Hit. ii, 113. -**gaḍāroha-prakāra**, m. N. of wk. -**tari**, f. N. of Comm. on the Rāsa-taraṅgiṇī, -**tā**, f., -**tva**, n. newness, novelty, W. -**pratiśṭhā-prayoga**, m., -**mūrti-pratiśṭhā**, f. N. of wks. -**yauvana**, mfn. young, fresh, Kathās. -**śruti-gītā-vyākhyā**, f. N. of wk. **Nūtanāś-vāroha-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. **Nūtanāśvara**, m. a young king, Ragh. **Nūtanāśṭi-prayoga**, m. N. of wk.

Nūtanaya, Nom. P. **°yati**, to make new, renew, BhP.

Nūtna, mf(ā)n. = *nūtana*, RV.; BhP. - **vayas**, mfn. in the bloom of youth, in the spring of life, BhP.

Nūnām, ind. now, at present, just, immediately, at once; for the future; now then, therefore; (esp. in later lang.) certainly, assuredly, indeed (also in questions, e.g. *kadā n°*, when indeed? *kva n°*, where indeed?), RV. &c. &c. **Nūna-bhāva**, m. (for *°nam-bh°*) probability; (*āt*), ind. probably, MBh. iii, 59.

नूद *nūda*, m. a kind of mulberry tree, L. (prob. w. r. for *tūda*).

नूपुर *nūpura*, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) an ornament for the toes or ankles or feet, an anklet, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a descendant of Ikshvāku, L. - **vat**, mfn. adorned with anklets or foot-ornaments, Amar. **Nūpurōttamā**, f. N. of a Kimp-narī, Kāraṇḍ.

Nūpurin, mfn. = *nūpura-vat*, Priy.

नृ *nṛi*, m. (acc. *nāram*, dat. *nāre*, gen. abl. *nāras*, loc. *nāri*; du. *nārā*, *nārav*; pl. nom. voc. *nāras*, acc. *nṛin* [may also stand for other cases; for the final *n* before *p* cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 10], instr. *nṛibhis* or *nṛibhīḥ*; dat. abl. *nṛibhyas* or *nṛibhyās*, loc. *nṛishu* or *nṛishū* [vi, 1, 184], gen. *nārām*, *nṛinām* or *nṛinām* [vi, 4, 6]) a man, hero (used also of gods), person; mankind, people (mostly pl.), RV. &c. &c.; (in gram.) a masculine word (nom. *nā*), L.; the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial, Col.; a piece at chess, W. [Cf. *nara*; 2d. *nar*; Gk. *d-nhp*, stem -*nep*; Old Lat. *nero*, st. *nerōn*, Lat. *Nero*.]

-**kalevara**, m. a human body, dead body, Kathās. -**kalpa**, m. N. of a man (cf. *nārkalpi*). -**kāra**, manly deed, heroism, Subh. -**kukkura**, m. 'man-dog,' a dog of a man, Rājāt. -**kula-dēvā**, f. N. of a woman, Bhadrab. -**kesari** (NṛisUp.) and **°rin** (Cat.), m. 'man-lion,' Vishnu in his 4th Avatāra (written also -*keś*).

-**ga**, m. N. of an ancient king, MBh.; of a grandson of Ogha-vat, ib.; of a son of Uśinara by Nṛi-ga (ancestor of the Yaudheyas), Hariv.; of a son of Manu, VP.; of the father of Su-mati, BhP.; of a king (the patron of the philosopher Vācaspati-miśra); (*°gasya sāma*, n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.); (ā), f. N. of the wife of Uśinara and mother of Nṛi-ga, Hariv.; -**tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.; -**nṛipati-pāshāṇa-yajña-yūpa-praśasti**, f., -**moksha-prakāraṇa**, n., -**śāpa**, m., -**śva-bhṛa-praveśa**, m., *°gāḍhyāna* and *°gōḍāhyāna*, n. N. of wks. and chs. of wks. - **cākshas**, mfn. beholding or watching men (said of gods), RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; looking after men i. e. leading or guiding them (as a Rishi), RV. iii, 53, 9; 10; m. 'waiting for men,' a Rākshasa, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 54, Vārtt. 10, Pat. - **cakshus**, mfn. seeing with human eyes, Hariv.; m. N. of a prince (a grandson or son of Su-nthā), Pur. - **candira**, m. 'man-moon,' N. of a prince (a son of Ranti-nāra), Pur. - **jala**, m. 'man-water,' human urine, L. - **jīti**, mfn. conquering men, RV. ii, 21, 1; m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.

-**jyāyā**, m. the conquering of men, MaitrS. - **tama** (*nṛi*-), mf(ā)n. most manly or strong, RV. vi, 19, 10. - **tā**, f. manhood, Śiś. - **durga**, mfn. protected by men; n. a place so protected, Mn. vii, 70. - **deva**, m. 'man-god,' a king, MBh.; R.; (i), f. a princess, queen, BhP. - **dharman**, m. 'acting as a man,' N. of Kubera, L. - **dhūta** (*nṛi*-), mfn. shaken about or stirred by men (as the Soma), RV. - **namana**, mfn. bending men, g. *kshubhānādi*; m. N. of a man (cf. *nār-namani*). - **pa**, see p. 568, col. 2. - **pañcānana** and **°cāśya**, m. = *kesarin*, Sarvad. - **pāti**, m. 'lord of men,' king, prince, sovereign, RV. (where also with *nṛinām*) &c. &c.; N. of Kubera, L.; -*kanyakā*, f. a princess, Kathās.; -*dvāra*, n. 'king's door,' the entrance of a palace, VarYogay. - *niti-garbhitā-vṛttā*, n. N. of a modern wk.; -*patha*, m. 'king's road,' chief street, Daś.

-**pātnī**, f. a king's wife, queen, RV. - **paśu**, m. 'man-beast,' a brute of a man, Venis; a man serving as a sacrificial victim, BhP. - **pāpa**, mfn. giving drink to men, RV. - **pātri**, m. protector of men, ib. - **pāya**, mfn. (√*pā*) men-protecting; n. a large edifice, hall, ib. - **pāla**, m. 'men-protector,' a king, Bhartṛ.; BhP. - **pīti** (*nṛi*-), f. protection of men, RV. - **pēśas**, mfn. formed by or consisting of men, RV. iii, 4, 5. - **prajā**, f. pl. the children of men, Pañc. - **bandhu**, m. N. of a prince, VP.

-**bāhū**, m. a man's arm, RV. - **bhartri**, m. = *pāti*, Var. - **bhṛita**, m. N. of a prince, VP.

—**mānas**, mfn. mindfull of or kind to men, RV.; **°nasya**, Nom. A. **°syate**, to be kind to men, ib.
—**manī**, m. N. of a demon said to seize on children, Pāṇ. 87; **mat**, mfn. abounding in men; m. N. of a man, L. —**mana**, g. *kshubhāndī* (v.l. for *-namana*). —**mara**, mfn. men-killing, L. (cf. *nārmara*). —**māṃsa**, n. the flesh of men; **°śāṇa**, n. eating of it, Kathās. —**mādana**, mfn. gladdening men, RV. —**mithuna**, n. 'a pair of men,' the sign of the zodiac Gemini (cf. *-yugma*). —**megha**, m. a man compared to a cloud yielding rain, MārkaP. —**medha**, m. man-sacrifice (cf. *-yajña*); (*-mēdha* or *-medhas*) m. N. of a man (author of RV. viii, 87; 88), RV.; SV. Anukr. —**yajña**, m. sacrifice or homage to be offered to men, hospitality (one of the 5 Mahā-yajñas, R.T.L. 4.11); Mn.; MārkaP. —**yugma**, n., —**yuj** (VarBrS. i, 11), the sign of the zodiac Gemini. —**loka**, m. the world of men, the earth, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; —**pāla**, m. earth-protector, BhP. —**1. -vāt**, ind. like men, strongly, richly, abundantly, RV. —**2. -vāt**, mfn. having men, belonging to or fit for or consisting of men &c., RV.; —**sakhi** (*nṛvāt*), mfn. (a sacrifice) having many associates who take part in it, ib. —**vara**, m. best or chief of men, sovereign, king, Mudr. —**varāha**, m. man-boar (Vishnu in his 3rd Avatāra), AgP. —**vāhana** or **-vāhas**, mfn. conveying men, RV. —**vāhya**, n. a palanquin, Hcat. —**venhāna**, m. 'encircled with (the bones of) men,' N. of Śiva, L. —**āṅga** (*nṛl*), m. N. of a god, RV. ix, 81, 5 (cf. *narā-ś* under *nara*); mf(ā)n. injuring men, mischievous, noxious, cruel, base, RV. &c. &c.; —**kārin** or **-krit**, mfn. acting cruelly, mischievous, MBh.; —**tā**, f. mischievousness, baseness, Kathās.; Rājat.; —**vai**, mfn. malicious, vile, MBh.; —**varṇa** or **-vādin**, mfn. using low speech, ib.; —**vṛitta**, mfn. practising mischief, W.; **°sita**, n. = **satā**, BhP.; **°sya**, mf(ā)n. malicious, mischievous, vile, MBh.; n. = **°sita**, ib. —**śāstrā**, mfn. praised by men, TBr. (Comm.). —**śāṅga**, n. 'man's horn' (as an example of what cannot exist), an impossibility, Kap. —**śāśa**, mfn. favouring or befriending men, RV. —**śāḍgu**, m. N. of a Rishi, R. (v.l. *ruśāṅgu*). —**śhād**, mfn. sitting or dwelling among men, RV.; VS.; AitBr.; m. N. of the father of Kaṇva, RV.; (prob. f.) = **buddhi**, BhP. —**śhādāna**, n. assemblage or residence of men, RV. —**śhādman** (SV.). —**śhādvan** (RV.), —**śhādvara** (AitBr.); but cf. *ni-shadvarā* under *ni-shad*), mfn. sitting or dwelling among men. —**śhāḥ**, mfn. overcoming men, RV. —**śhāhya**, mfn. overpowering men, ib.; n. the overpowering of men, ib. —**śhā**, mfn. (√*śan*) procuring men, ib. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 67). —**śhāti**, f. the capturing or procuring of men, ib. —**śhūta** (*nṛl*), mfn. impelled or incited by men, ib. —**siṅha**, m. 'man-lion,' a great or illustrious man, MBh.; R.; (also *-ka*) Vishnu in his 4th Avatāra (cf. *nara-ś*), ib. &c.; a prayer to V^o as 4th-1^o, AgP. (*-va*, n.); a kind of coitus, L.; N. of sev. authors (also *-cakravartin*, *-bhaktura*, *-deva*, *-dāivajña*, *-pāñcāna*, *-pāñcānanabhaṭṭācārya*, *-purī-parivraj*, *-bhaṭṭācārya*, *-mūṛtya-ācārya*, *-vājapeyin*, *-śāstrin*, *-sarvasvā*, *-sūri*, *-hācārya*, *-hācārya-śiṣhya*, *°hānanda*, *°hāraṇya-muni* and *°hātrama*), Cat.; —**karaṇa**, n., *-kalpa* and *-kavaca*, m., *-gaṇita*, n. N. of wks.; —**gāyatrī**, f. N. of a metre; —**caturdaśī**, f. the 14th day in the light half of the month Vaiśākha (a festival), Col.; —**campū**, f., *-carita*, n., *-jayanti*, f., *-jayanti-kalpa*, m., *-tāpanī* and *-tāpaniyōpanishad*, f. N. of wks.; —**dvādaśī**, f. the 12th day in the light half of the month Phalguṇa, W.; —*pañcaratnamālā*, f., *-pañjara*, n., *-pāṭala*, n., *-paddhati*, f., *-para*, m. or n., *-paricaryā*, f., *-paricaryā-pratishṭhā-kalpa*, m., *-purāṇa*, n., *-pūjā-paddhati*, f., *-pūruṣa-tāpaniya*, n., *-prakāśikā*, f., *-prasāda*, m., *-prādūr-bhāva*, m., *-bija-stotra*, n., *-bhāṭṭiya*, n., *-mantra*, m., *-mantra-paddhati*, f.; —*mantra-rāja-purāścaraṇa-vidhi*, m., *-mahatā-caritra*, n., *-mahiman*, m., *-mālā-mantra*, m., *-māhātmya*, n., *-rshabha-kshetra-māhātmya* (for *rish*), n., *-vājra-pañjara*, n. N. of wks.; —*vana*, n. N. of a district in the north-west of Madhya-deśa, Var.; —*sarvasva*, n., *-sahasra-nāman*, n., *-sahasra-nāma-stotra*, n., *-stava-rāja*, m., *-stuti*, f., *-stotra*, n., *°hādi-sāman*, n. pl., *°hādvādhanā*, n., *°hāshṭaka*, n., *°hāshṭottara-sāta-nāman*, n., *°hiya*, n., *°hōtara-tāpaniya*, n., *°hōdaya*, m. N. of wks. —**sona**, n., **-sonā**, f. an army of men, L. —**soma**, m. 'man-moon,' a great or illustrious man, Ragh.

—**hān**, mfn. (dat. *-ghne*) killing men, RV. —**hari**, m. 'man-lion,' Vishnu in his 4th Avatāra, Rājat.; BhP.; N. of sev. authors, Cat. **°nṛīh-praṇetra**, mfn. leading men, TBr. **°nṛ-adhiśa**, m. 'lord of men,' prince, king, Vāgbh. **°nṛ-asthi-mālin**, mfn. wearing a garland of human bones, m. N. of Śiva, L. **°nṛ-ārthi**, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 3, Sch.

°nṛi-pa, m. (√*3. pā*) protector of men, prince, king, sovereign, ŚāṅkhSr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in music) a kind of measure; N. of the numeral 16, Gaṇit. —**kanda**, m. a species of onion, L. —**kārya**, n. the affairs or business of a king, Yājñ., Sch. —**kriyā**, f. 'k^o's business,' government; *°yām* √*kri*, Caus. to reign, Hariv. —**griha**, n. 'k^o's house,' a palace, Var.; Rājat. —**cihna**, n. 'k^o's sign,' a white umbrella, Gal. —**jana**, m. 'royal people,' princes, kings, Ratnāḍ. —**m-jaya**, m. N. of a prince, a son of Su-vira, Hariv.; a son of Medhavin, BhP. —**tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. —**tva**, n. royalty, dominion, Hariv.; —*svam* √*kri*, to reign, Var. —**dīpa**, n. a king compared to a lamp, Pañc. —**druma**, m. 'k^o's tree,' Cathartocarpus Fistula or Mimulus Hexandra, L. —**dviśa**, mfn. k^o-hating, MW. —**nīti**, f. royal policy, k^o-craft, ib. —**palāṇḍu**, m. —**kanda**, L. —**priya**, m. (only L.) 'dear to kings,' a kind of parrot; Bambusa Sinosa; a species of Saccharum Sara; rice; a species of onion; the mango tree; (*ā*), f. Pandanus Odoratissimus; a species of date tree; —**phala**, f. Solanum Melongena, L. —**badara**, m. a species of jujube; n. its fruit, L. —**bhūṣhaṇī**, f. N. of wk. —**mandira**, n. —**griha**, Rājat. —**māṅgalyaka**, n. Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L. —**māna**, w. r. for *nṛipābhira*. —**māsha**, m. Dolichos Catjang, L. —**yoga**, m. N. of partic. constellations, VarYogay. —**lakshman**, n. —**cihna**, L. —**liṅga**, n. an emblem or mark of royalty; —**dharma**, mfn. assuming the insignia of r^o, BhP. —**vallabha**, m. 'dear to a king,' a kind of mango, L.; (*ā*), f. a k^o's wife, a queen, L.; a species of flower, L. —**vṛiksha**, m. N. of a tree (= *rāja-v*), Suśr. —**veśman**, n. a royal court, law-court, VarYogay. —**śāsana**, n. a royal edict, MW. —**śreshṭha**, m. a kind of jujube, L. —**sampraya**, m. service of princes, W. —**sabha**, n. an assembly of princes or a royal palace, L. —**suta**, m. a king's son, prince, L.; (*ā*), f. a k^o's daughter, L.; the musk-rat, Var. —**snushā**, f. the daughter-in-law of a king, MW. **°nṛipāṇsa**, m. a k^o's share (¼, ⅓ &c. of grain, fruit &c.), royal revenue, L. **°nṛipāṅkṣiṣṭha**, n. a partic. favourable position of the pieces in the game Catur-aṅga, L. **°nṛipāṅgaṇa** or **°na**, n. a royal court, Bhartṛ.; Kpr.; (*°nā*), f. a princess, queen, Daś. **°nṛipāt-maja**, mfn. of royal birth; m. a king's son, a prince, R.; a species of mango, L.; (*ā*), f. a princess, Naish.; a bitter gourd, L. **°nṛipādvara**, m. a sort of sacrifice (= *rājāsūya*), L. **°nṛipānnucara**, m. a king's attendant, a minister, Var. —**°nṛipāṇa**, n. a sort of rice, L. **°nṛipānyatra**, n. change of government, Var. **°nṛipābhira**, n. music played at a king's meals, L. (v.l. *nṛipa-māna*). **°nṛipā-maya**, m. 'king's disease,' consumption, L. **°nṛipāryaman**, m. a sun among princes, Rājat. **°nṛipālaya**, m. a king's residence, a palace, R. **°nṛipāvarta**, m. a kind of gem (= *rājāvarta*), L. **°nṛipāsana**, n. royal seat, a throne, MBh. &c. **°nṛipāsada**, n. 'a king's place,' a palace, Rājat. **°nṛipāhvaya**, m. a species of onion, L. **°nṛipē-ochā**, f. the royal pleasure, MW. **°nṛipēṣṭha**, m. a kind of onion, L. (cf. *nṛipa-priya*). **°nṛipōcita**, m. 'suited to a king, kingly,' Dolichos Catjang (= *rāja-māsha*), L. **°nṛimpā**, n. manhood (virtus), power, strength, courage, RV.; VS.; AV.; Kāth.; TĀr.; —**dhana**, Naigh. ii, 10; mfn. = *sukha-kara*, BhP., Comm.; (*ā*), f. N. of a river (v.l. *nṛipāṇā*), ib. (B.). —**vārdhana**, mfn. enhancing courage, RV. **°nṛimpāyī**, a sacrificial exclamation, TĀr.

नृ 1. **nṛī**, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 9) *nṛītyati* (ep. also *°te*; pf. *nanarta*, *nanṛitur*, MBh.; aor. *anartishur*, RV.; *-nṛitur* [cf. *ā-√nṛī*]; p. *nṛitāmāna* [?], ib. v, 33, 6; fut. *nartishyati*, MBh. &c.; *nartisyati* and *nartitā*, Gr.; inf. *nartitum* and *narttum*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *nartitvā*, ib., *-nartam*, Br.), to dance, RV. &c. &c.; to act on the stage, represent (acc.), Hariv. &c.; to dance about (acc.), R. Caus. *nartāyati*, *°te*, to cause to dance, RV. &c. &c.; Desid. *ninṛitsati* and *ninartishati*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 57; Intens. *narī-*

nartti, Var.; Kāv.; *narinṛityate*, °ti, Kāv.; *narnartiti*, *narnṛititi*, *narinṛititi*, Gr., to dance about or cause to dance about (cf. *naṭ*).

Narta, °taka, &c. See s.v.

2. **nṛit**, f. dancing, gesticulation, AV.

°nṛiti, f. id., RV.; grand or solemn appearance, show, ib.

°nṛitū, mfn. dancing, gesticulating, lively, active (said of Indra, the Aśvins, and the Maruts), RV.; (*ā*), m. (nom. *ās*) a dancer, an actor, RV. &c. &c.; a worm, L.; the earth, L.; mfn. long, L.

°nṛittā, n. dancing, acting, gesticulation, AV.; ŚBr. &c. &c. —**°jña**, mfn. knowing to dance, Var. —**°prayoga**, m. N. of wk. —**°maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting in dance, Kathās.

°nṛitya, n. dancing, acting, gesticulation, pantomime, MBh.; Var.; Kāv. &c. —**°gita**, n. du. d^o and singing, KāthUp.; —**°vādyā**, n. pl. d^o, s^o, and instrumental music, MW. —**°priya**, m. 'fond of d^o,' a peacock, L.; N. of Śiva, R.T.L. 84; (*ā*), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. —**°vilāsa**, m. N. of wk. —**°śālā**, f. a d^o-room, L. —**°śāstra**, n. the science or art of d^o, Hcat. —**°sarvasva**, n. N. of wk. —**°sthāna**, n. a place for d^o. —**°hastā**, m. the position of the hands in d^o, Cat. **°nṛityādhyaṅga**, m. N. of wk. **°nṛityekshaṇa**, n. looking at a dance or pantomime, L.

नृपीठ nṛipiṭha, n. water, Naigh. i, 12 (v. l. for *kṛipiṭha*).

नृमणा nṛimaṇā, f. N. of a river, BhP. (v. l. for *nṛimṇā*).

नृ nṛī, cl. 9. P. *nṛīnāti*, to lead, Dhātup. xxxi, 25.

नृः प्रणेत्र *nṛīh-praṇetra*. See *nṛī*.

नेक्षय nekshaya, n. (√*niksh*) a sharp stick or spear, a fork or similar cooking implement, AV.; Kaus. (cf. *nikshaya* and *mekshaya*).

नेग nega, m. pl. N. of a school of the Sāma-veda (cf. *naigeya*).

नेजक nejaka, m. (√*nij*) a washerman, Mn.; Yājñ.

°nejana, n. washing, cleansing, MBh.; washing-place, ib.

नेजमेव nejamesha, m. N. of a demon inimical to children, GṛS. (cf. *naigamesha*).

नेतव्य netavya, mfn. (√*nī*) to be led or guided &c.; to be led away; to be led towards or to or into (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be applied, Saṃk.; to be examined, ib.

°netī, f. the drawing of a thread through the nose and mouth (as a kind of penance), Cat.

°netṛī, mfn. leading, guiding, one who leads or will lead, RV. x, 26, 5; m. bringer, offerer (with acc.; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69), MBh.; (*netṛī*), m. leader, guide, conductor (with gen. or ifc.), RV. &c. &c.; (with *dandārya*) 'rod-applier,' inflicter of punishment, Mn. vii, 25 (cf. *dandā-r*); the leader or chief of an army, Var.; N. of Vishnu, R.T.L. 106, n.; the hero of a drama (= *nāyaka*), Daśar.; Sāh.; a master, owner, W.; the numeral 2, MW. (cf. *netra*); Azadirachta Indica, L.; (*netṛī*), f. a female leader (with gen. or ifc.), RV.; TS.; MBh. &c.; a river, L.; a vein, L.; N. of Lakshmi, L. —**°vat**, mfn. containing the word *netṛī*, AitBr.

Netra, m. a leader, guide (with gen., R. [B.] iii, 66, 10; mostly ifc., e.g. *svam-netra*, 'having you for guide,' MBh. ii, 2486 [f. *ā*, ib. ix, 222]; cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 116, Vartt. 2, 3, Pat.), AitUp.; MBh.; BhP.; N. of a son of Dharma and father of Kuntī, BhP.; of a son of Su-mati, MatsyP.; (*°trā*), n. (and m., Siddh.) leading, guiding, conducting, AV. x, 10, 22; (ifc. f. *ā*), the eye (as the guiding organ, also *-ka*, Hcat.; cf. *mayana*); the numeral 2, Sūryas. (cf. *netṛī*); the string by which a churning-stick is whirled round, MBh.; a pipe-tube, Car.; an injection-pipe, Suśr.; the root of a tree, Kād.; a kind of cloth, Hcar.; a veil, R.; Ragh.; a carriage, L.; a river, L. —**°kanīnikā**, f. the pupil of the eye, L. —**°kṛmāṇa**, n. a spell for the eyes, Vcar. —**°kośa**, m. the eyeball or the bud of a flower, R. (also written *-kośa*). —**°gocara**, mfn. within the range of the eyes, visible, BhP. —**°capala**, mfn. restless with the eyes, Mn. iv, 177. —**°ochāda**, m. the eyelid, L. —**°ja**, mfn.

'eye-born' (with or sc. *vāri*), n. a tear, R.; W. -*jala*, n. = prec. n.; -*śrava*, m. a flood of tears, R. -*tā*, f. the state of being an eye; -*tām*/yā, to become an eye, Amar. -*tribhāga-brahma-yāsavin*, m. N. of an author, Cat. -*nīsin*, mfn. (sleep) kissing or touching the eye, Daś. -*patra*, n. the eye-brows, Svapnac. -*pariyanta*, m. the outer corner of the e°, L. -*pāka*, m. inflammation of the e°, Suśr. -*piṇḍa*, m. the eyeball, L.; a cat, L. -*pushkarā*, f. a species of creeper, L. -*peya*, mfn. to be drunk in or enjoyed by the eyes, Vāsav. -*pranayin*, mfn. desirous of a person's e°, i. e. coming before the e° of, face to face with (gen.), Vcar. -*prabandha*, m. = (and v. l. for) *nayana-pr*, q. v. -*bandha*, m. 'eye-binding', hood-winking; playing at hide-and-seek, BhP. -*bhava*, m., -*mala*, n. excretion of the eye, Gal. -*manah-svabhāva*, m. pl. eyes, mind, and soul, MW. -*mīla*, f. Autographis Paniculata, L. -*mush*, mfn. stealing or captivating the eye, MBh. -*yoni*, m. N. of Indra (whose body, after his adultery with Ahalyā, was covered with marks which resembled the female organ and then were made to resemble eyes; cf. *sahasrāksha*), L.; the moon (as produced from the eye of Atri), L. -*rañjana*, n. 'eye-colouring', collyrium, L. -*ruj*, f. eye-disease, L. -*roga*, m. id., Suśr.; mfn. afflicted with e°-d°, (-*tā*, f.), Var.; -*chikitsā*, f. healing e°-d°, N. of wk.; -*han*, m. 'destroying e°-d°', Tragia Involucrata, L. -*roman*, n. the eyelash, L. -*vasti*, m. an injection-pipe with a receptacle attached to it, Suśr. -*vastra*, n. a veil over the eye, Kāśik. -*vār* or -*vāri*, n. eye-water, tears, Kāv. -*viśh*, f. excretion of the eye, Suśr. -*viśha*, mfn. having poison in the eyes, MBh. -*samvejana*, n. fixing an injection-pipe, Suśr. -*stambha*, m. rigidity of the eyes, ib. -*hārin*, mfn. = -*mush*, L. -*hita*, mfn. good or wholesome for the e°, BhPr. *Netrāñjana*, n. e° ointment, collyrium, Śrīngār.; N. of wk. *Netrātithi*, mfn. one who has become visible (lit. an e°-guest), Dhūrtan. *Netrānta*, m. = *tra-pariyanta*, MW. *Netrābhishyanda*, m. running of the e°, Suśr. *Netrāmāya*, m. ophthalmia, ib. *Netrāmbu* (L.), 'ambhas' (Rājat.), n. = *tra-vāri*. *Netrāri*, m. 'e°-foe', Euphorbia Antiquorum, L. *Netrōtsava*, m. 'e°-feast', any beautiful object, Dhūrtas. *Netrōddiyota*, m., *Netrōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. *Netrōpama*, n. the almond fruit (resembling the eye); -*phala*, m. the almond tree, BhPr. *Netrōpādhyaya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *Netrāśhadha*, n. 'eye-medicine', green sulphate of iron, L.; (f.), f. Odina Pinnata, L.

Netrika, n. a clyster-pipe; a ladle, L.
Netrya, mfn. good or wholesome for the eyes, BhPr.

नेह I. *nēd* (fr. *nā + id*), not, not indeed (= *nāiva*, Śāy.), RV. viii, 5, 39; AV. &c.; in order that not, lest (with Subj.), Pot. or Impv.; the verb accented, cf. Pāp. viii, 1, 30; RV.; AV.; VS.; Br. [Cf. Zd. *noid*, 'not.']

नेह 2. *ned*, cl. I. P. *nedati*, to go, flow (cf. *ati-ned* and Naigh. ii, 14), to censure, blame, Dhātup. xxi, 8 (cf. √1. *nīd* and *nīnd*); to be near, ib. (prob. an adverbial meaning to explain *nedishtha* &c.).

Nedaya (fr. *neda*, see next), Nom. P. *nyati*, to bring near, Bhāṭṭ.

Nēdishtha, m(f)ān. (superl. of *neda* substituted for *antika*, Pāp. v, 3, 63) the nearest, next, very near, RV. &c. &c. (*am*, ind. next, in the first place, ib.; *āt*, ind. from the neighbourhood, AitBr.; Kāth.); = *nīpūna*, L.; m. Alangium Hexapetalum, L.; N. of a son of Manu Vaisnavata, VP. -*tama* (*nēd*), mfn. the nearest of all, RV.; (*ām*), ind., ŚBr.

Nēdishthin, mfn. very near, very nearly related, TāpBr.; ŚS.

Nēdiyas, mfn. (compar. of *neda*; cf. *nedishtha* and Pāp. v, 3, 63) nearer, very near, RV.; Ait. Br.; (*as*), ind. near, hither, RV.; AV.; Br. *nyatā*, f. nearness, neighbourhood, ŚāṅkhBr. *yo-ma-rāya*, mfn. whose death is near or imminent, Rājat. iv, 31.

नेय *nēya*, mfn. (Intens. of √nī) taking or obtaining frequently (?), W.

नेप *nēpa*, m. (√nī?) the family priest, Up. iii, 23, Sch.; n. water, L.

नेपथ्य *nepathya*, n. (and m., L.) an ornament, decoration, costume (esp. of an actor), attire

(ifc. f. ā), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (√*thya* √*kri* or *grah* or *rac* or *vi-dhā*, 'to make the toilet'); n. (in dram.) the place behind the stage (separated by the curtain from the *raṅga*), the postscenium, the tiring-room; (e), ind. behind the scenes (see esp. MW. Śak. p. 3, n. 2). -*grīha*, n. a toilet room, Mālav. -*grahāna*, n. making the t°, Ragh. -*prayoga*, m. the art of t°-making (one of the 64 Kālās), Cat. -*bhṛit*, mfn. wearing a costume, ib. -*vidhāna*, n. = *grahāna*, Ragh.; Śak. -*samprayoga*, m. = *prayoga*, Cat. -*savana*, n. a ceremony performed in full toilet, Mālav. (B. *nepathya*-s°). **Nepathyābhīmukham**, ind. towards the tiring-room, Śak., Intro.

नेपाल *nepāla*, m. N. of a country and (pl.) of a people, Nepal or the Nepalese, Var.; Rājat. &c.; a species of sugar-cane, L.; (f), f. red arsenic, L.; the wild date-tree or its fruit, L.; n. copper, L. -*jā* or -*jātā*, f. red arsenic, Suśr. -*nīmba*, m. a kind of tree, L. -*pāla* (Cat.), -*pālaka* (Rājat.), m. a king of Nepal. -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. -*mūlaka*, n. a radish, BhPr. -*viśhaya*, m. the country of Nepal, Rājat.

Nepālaka, n. copper, L.; (*ikā*), f. red arsenic, L.

नेम *nēma*, mfn. (fr. *nā + ima* [?]; loc. *nēma-min*, nom. pl. *nēma* and *ōmas*, cf. Pāp. i, 1, 33) one, several; *nēma-nēma*, the one-the other, RV. (unaccented, vi, 16, 18); (ibc.) half (cf. Nir. iii, 20); m. N. of a Rishi with the patr. Bhārgava (author of RV. viii, 89); (only L.) portion; time; limit; boundary; the foundation of a wall (cf. *nemi*); a hole; upper part, above; deceit; acting, dancing; evening; a root; food, rice; n. a partic. high number, Buddh. [Cf. Zd. *naima*.] -*candra*, m. 'half-moon', N. of a prince, L. -*dhita* (mā-), Pāp. vii, 4, 45; cf. Śāy. on RV. i, 72, 4 (the only form *tā* is prob. loc. of next). -*dhiti* (mā-), f. separation, conflict; (*tā*), ind. apart, aside, RV. -*nātha* (or *nītya-n*), m. N. of an author, Cat. -*piśhta* (nēma-), mfn. half ground (-*tā*, f.), MaitrS. -*śāha*, m. N. of an author (cf. *nemi*-s°). -*spriśhta*, mfn. half touched, Śiksh. **Nēmā-ditya**, m. N. of Trivikrama-bhāṭṭa's father, Cat.

नेमन्निष *nemannish*, mfn. (prob. loc. *nemān* [√2. *nī*] and √3. *iśh*) following guidance, striving after, seeking to reach or overtake (sc. Indra, said of praises), RV. i, 56, 2 (Śāy. praises 'moving reverentially or bearing oblations').

नेमि *nēmi*, f. (√*nam*) the felly of a wheel (also *ōmī*, L.), any circumference or edge or rim (ifc. 'encircled' or 'surrounded by'), RV. &c. &c.; a windlass or framework for the rope of a well (also *ōmī*, L.); a thunderbolt, L.; the foundation of a wall, Gal. (cf. *nēma*); m. Dalbergia Ougeinensis, L.; N. of a Daitya, BhP.; of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh. (cf. *nimi*); of 22nd Arhat of present Ut-sarpipi, L. -*ghosha*, m. the noise of (the felly of) a wheel, the din of a carriage, Mṛicch. -*cakra*, m. a prince descended from Parī-kshit (said to have removed the capital of India to Kauśāmbi after the inundation of Hāstina-pura), BhP. -*caritra*, n. N. of wk. -*dhvani*, m. = *ghosha*, Venjī. -*nātha*, m. N. of a man, W. -*nīnada*, m. = *ghosha*, MBh. -*m-dhara*, m. (with Buddh.) N. of one of the mountains, Dharmas. 125. -*purāṇa* and -*rājara-shi-caritra*, n. N. of wks. -*vīrksha*, m. Acacia Catechu, L. -*vritti*, mfn. following the track of a person's wheels, entirely conforming to (gen.), Ragh. -*śabda*, m. = *ghosha*, Mṛicch. -*śāha*, m. N. of an author (cf. *nēma*-s°). -*svana*, m. = *ghosha*, MBh.

Nemita, m. N. of a prince, Buddh.

Nemin, m. Dalbergia Ougeinensis, L.; N. of the 22nd Arhat of present Ut-sarpipi, L. (cf. *nemi*, m.)

नेय *nēya*, mfn. (√*nī*) to be led or guided or managed or governed; to be led away or to be led to (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be brought into any state or condition (e.g. *śāntim*, *kṣhība-tām*), Megh.; Kathās.; to be moved (*śāra*), Pāp. v, 2, 9; to be applied or inflicted (*daṇḍa*), Kām.; to be spent or passed (*kāla*), Rājat.; Pañic.; to be guessed (see *neyārtha* below). -*dhī*, mfn. of manageable or tractable character, Rājat. -*pāla*, m. N. of a prince, Buddh. **Neyārtha** or *thaka*, mfn. (a word or sentence) having a sense that can only be guessed, Vām. ii, 1, 13; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n., Sāh.

नेरणिवादार्य *neraṇi-vāddrtha*, m. N. of a gramm. treatise by Nāgēśa.

नेरि *neri*, m. or f. a kind of dance (mus.)

नेरुङ्गल *neruṅgala*, m. N. of a prince, Col.

नेरेल *nerella*, m. N. of a race, Cat.

नेल *nēla*, *nelu*, and *nevalla*, m. a partic. number, Buddh.

नेष *nēsh*, cl. I. Ā. *nēshate*, to go, move, Dhātup. xvi, 16 (*nēshatu*, *nēshāt*, Pāp. iii, 2, 135, Vārt. 4, Pat.)

नेष *nēsha* (√*nī*), only in superl. instr. pl. *nēsha-tamais*, ind. with the best guides or guidance, RV. i, 141, 12.

Neshāni, loc. inf. of √*nī*.

Neshā = *ōṭṭi* in comp. -*potāraṇ*, m. du. the Neshṭṭri (see next) and the Potṭi. **Neshṭṭogātāraṇ**, m. du. the Neshṭṭri and the Udgātṭi, Pāp. vi, 3, 25, Kāś.

Neshṭṭri, m. (prob. fr. √*nī*, aor. stem *nēsh*; but cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 135, Vārt. 2 &c.) one of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice, he who leads forward the wife of the sacrificer and prepares the Surā (Tvashṭri so called, RV. i, 15, 3), RV.; Br.; ŚrS. &c. -*tva-prayoga* or -*prayoga*, m. N. of wks.

Neshṭṭrā, n. the Soma vessel of the Neshṭṭri, RV. (cf. Nir. viii, 3); the office of the N°, KātyŚr.

Neshṭṭriya, m(f)ān. belonging to the Neshṭṭri, relating to him, AitBr.

नेष्टु *nēshṭu*, m. a lump of earth or clay, a clod, MBh. xiii, 1541; Nīlak. (perhaps w. r. for *loshṭu*, *loshṭa*).

नै *nai*, Viddhi form of *nī* in comp. -*kaṭika*, mfn. near, neighbouring, Hcar.; Bhāṭṭ. (cf. Pāp. iv, 4, 73). -*kaṭya*, n. nearness, neighbourhood, Kathās. -*kāshī*, f. N. of Rāvapa's mother, AgP. (cf. *nī-kasha*). -*kaśheya*, m. a Rākshasa (v. l. *seya*). -*kṛitika* (Mn.; MBh. &c.), -*kṛitin* (Var.), mfn. dishonest, fallacious, low, vile. -*khānya*, mfn. liable to be buried, ShadvBr. -*gama*, m(f)ān. relating to the Veda or Vedic words or quotations (a N. given to the collection of 278 separate words occurring in the Nigama or Veda and commented on by Yaska; they are arranged in one chapter of three sections), Vedic, Nir.; BhP.; m. an interpreter of the sacred writings, Pāp. v, 4, 118, Pat.; an Upanishad, L.; = *dṛiti*, L.; a way, means, expedient, MBh. xii, 3685; prudent conduct, L.; a citizen, townsman, SaddhP.; a trader, merchant, Yājñ.; MBh.; R. &c.; N. of an ancient teacher, Cat.; -*kāṇḍa*, m. or n. N. of the three chapters of the Nirukta where the Nigamas or Vedic words are explained by Yaska; *ōmbhidhāna*, n. N. of wk.; -*gamika*, mfn. relating to the Veda, Vedic, Kār. on Pāp. vii, i, 1; -*gameya*, m., see s. v. -*gutā*, m. destroyer of enemies (or of Nigut), RV. -*ghaṇṭika*, mfn. mentioned by the way or incidentally, Nir.; m. author of a glossary, ĀpŚr.; Sch.; n. N. of the 3 chapters or collections of Vedic words commented upon by Yaska; *ōkāka-dhyāya*, m. N. of a glossary by Bāhlikeya-mīśra. -*citya*, m. a prince of the Nīcitas, Pāp. iv, 1, 172, Sch. -*ja*, mfn. own, one's own, Hariv.; BhP. -*tala*, mfn. (fr. *nī-tala*); -*sadman*, n. Mcar. v, 18. -*tuṇḍi*, m. patr. fr. *nī-tuṇḍa*, Pravar. -*tośā*, mfn. (fr. *nī-tośa*, √*tus*) munificent, liberal, RV. x, 106, 6. -*āgha* (nāl-), m(f)ān. relating to the hot season, summer-like, scorching, Megh. (also *ghika*, BhP., and *ghiya*, TāpBr.); m. the hot season, AV.; TBr.; ŚBr. (*ghā*) &c. -*dāna*, m. an etymologist, Nir.; a pathologist, Śis, Sch. -*deśika*, m. 'executing orders', a servant, BhP. -*dra*, m(f)ān. (fr. *nī-drā*, f.) sleepy, somniferous, W.; closed (like the petals of a lotus), Śis. vi, 43. -*dhana*, mfn. (fr. 2. *nī-dhana*) subject to death, perishable, deadly, funeral, final, Hariv.; R. &c.; (in astrol. with or sc. *griha*) the 8th house, the house of death, Var. -*dhāna*, m(f)ān. (a boundary) indicated by putting down various objects, Nār. (cf. g. *saṅkalādī*). -*dhānya*, n., g. *brāhmaṇādī*, Kāś. -*dhēya* (Pāp. iv, 1, 122, Sch.), -*dhruva* (also pl., Pravar.), -*dhruvi* (nat-), ŚBr., patr. fr. *nī-dhi* and -*dhruva*. -*pātika*, mfn. only mentioned incidentally or by the way, Bṛih.

—*pātya*, n., *g. brāhmaṇādi*. — *pūpa*, mfn. = *ni-pūpa* (ifc.), Jātak.; n. = next. — *pūpya* (cf. *g. brāhmaṇādi*), n. dexterity, experience (in gen. or comp.), skill or anything which requires skill; completeness, totality (*eva*, ind. totally, exactly), Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. — *baddhaka*, mfn., *g. varāhādi*. — *bidya*, n. closeness, compactness, continuity, Rājat.; (in music) a partic. quality (prob. fullness) of a blown sound. — *bhṛitya*, n. stillness, silentness, MBh. — *magnaka*, mfn., *g. varāhādi*. — *man-tranaka*, n. a banquet, feast, L. — *maya*, m. a trader, merchant, Śiś., Sch. — *miśa* (BhP.), *śi-sya* (TāqBr.) = *miśa*, *śhiya*. — *miśrī*, n. pa-tron. fr. *ni-miśrī*, *g. taulvaly-ādi*. — *miśha*, m(f)n. momentary, transient, W.; n. N. of a forest and a sacred Tīrtha (where Sauti related the MBh., and so called because in it an army of Asuras was destroyed in a twinkling), MBh. i, 1026, Hariv. &c.; m. pl. the inhabitants of the Naimisha wood, MBh.; *-kānana*, n. the N° w°, ib.; *-kuñja*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib.; *-nripa*, m. a king of N°, Var.; *śhāyana*, mfn. living in N°, BhP. (*śhāyana*?); *śhāranya*, n. the N° w°, MW.; *śhi*, m., *g. taulvaly-ādi*; *śhiya*, mfn. relating to or being in N°, MBh.; BhP.; m. pl. the inhabitants of N°, ŚāṅkhBr.; *śheyā*, mfn. = prec. mfn., MBh.; *śhya*, m. pl. = *śhiya*, m. pl., Kāth. — *meya*, m. = *ni-maya*, barter, exchange, L. — *yātya*, n. the being settled or established, Śāṅd., Comm.; necessity, obligation, Rājat.; self-command, L. — *yamika*, mfn. settled, enjoined, prescribed, Āpast. (w. r. *naipy*). — *linaka*, mfn. (fr. *ni-lina*), Pāp. iv, 2, 110, Kāś. — *vātyana*, mfn. (fr. *ni-vāta*), *g. pakṣhādi*. — *vāsika*, mfn. dwelling, L.; (suffix) indicating a dwelling-place or abode, Pat. (cf. *g. guḍādi*); (*ā*), f. deity dwelling (in a tree), Divyāv. — *vida*, m(f)n. containing a Nivāda, Kaushār. — *vedya*, n. an offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol, BhP. (cf. R.T.L. 144; 415); *-prakaraṇa*, n., *-prasāda-māhātmya*, n., *-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — *veśa*, mfn., *g. saṅkalādi*. — *veśika*, n. any vessel or implement belonging to the furniture of a house, Yājñ.; a present to a Brāhman householder, a girl so given or ornaments with her, &c., W. — *ṣitya*, n. sharpness, Śiś., Sch. — *śreyasa*, w. r. for *naiś-ir*. — *śvāsa*, m. N. of wks. — *śhadyika*, m. (with Buddh.) N. of one of the 12 Dhūta-guṇas or ascetic practices, Dharmas. 63. — *śhāda*, m(f)n. be-longing to the Nishādas, BhP.; m. a N°, VS.; ŚāṅkhBr.; a hunter or bird-catcher, Jātak.; pl. the N° people, MBh.; *śhaka*, n., *g. kulādi*; *śhaka*, mfn. Pān. iv, 2, 119; *śhaka* (iv, 1, 97, Vārt. 1, Pat.) and *śhāyana* (*g. haritādi*), m. patr. fr. *ni-shāda*; *śhā*, f. a prince of N°, MBh. — *śhedhika*, f. the obtruding one's self upon a person's notice (to prevent his surprise), HParis. — *śhika* (or *naiś*); see 2. *ni-shikā*, m(f)n. forming the end, final, last, MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh.; definitive, fixed, firm, MBh.; R.; Yājñ.; highest, perfect, complete, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. (*-sundara*, mfn. perfectly beautiful, Kum. v, 62); completely versed in or familiar with (comp.), Var.; belonging to the character or office of a perpetual student, W.; m. a perpetual religious student or Brāhman who observes the vow of chastity, Rājat.; BhP. — *śhūrya*, n. harshness, severity, MBh.; Kāv.; Hit. — *śhūrya*, n. (cf. *-śhika*) constancy, adherence to rule, firm belief, MW. — *śhūrya*, n. (fr. *ni-shūrya* = *niś-sūrya*?) getting rid of, freeing one's self from (abl.), Āsvār. — *sarga*, mfn. innate, natural, BhP. — *sargika*, mfn. id., Mālatim.; w. r. for *naiś-s*, q. v.; *-dasaka*, n. N. of wks. — *sarga*, m. (fr. unused *ni-s*) N. of one of the 9 treasures (with Jāinas). — *sneha* and *-svya*, w. r. for *naiśn* and *-svya*.

नै: *naiḥ*, Vṛiddhi form of *nir* (for *nis*) in comp. — *śreyasa*, m(f)n. leading to happiness or future beatitude, Mn. (*śhika*, xii, 88); MBh.; n. N. of a wood in the world of Vishnu, BhP. — *saṅ-gya*, n. absence of attachment, indifference, Jātak. — *sargika*, mfn. cast off, put off, Divyāv.; N. of partic. transgressions punished with the confiscation of something belonging to the transgressor, Buddh. — *sneha*, n. absence of love or affection, Mn. ix, 15. — *sprihya*, n. absence of longing for anything, Kāv. — *svabhāva*, n. (fr. *niś-svabhāva*), L. — *svya*, n. (fr. *niś-sva*) absence of property, destitution, poverty, Var.

नैर: *nair*, Vṛiddhi form of *nir* (for *nis*) in comp. — *śūjanā*, f. N. of a river (Nilaṅga) falling into the Ganges in Magadha (Behar), Lalit. — *antarya*, n. uninterruptedness, close succession, continuous-

ness, compactness, Daś.; Yogas. (*°yena*, ind. unin-terruptedly, continually, Śāṅk.; Pañc.); immediate consequence, Sarvad. — *apēksha*, mfn. = (prob. w. r. for) *nir-ap*, BhP., Sch.; n., w. r. for next. — *apēksha*, n. disregard, indifference, Kap.; Kull.; complete independence, Nyāyam. — *arika*, mfn. hellish, an inhabitant of hell, L. — *arhya*, n. meaninglessness, nonsense, MārKp. — *ākāṅksha*, n. absence of need of supplying a word or sentence, Śāṅk. — *ātma*, n., w. r. for next. — *ātmya*, n. (fr. *nir-ātman*), Lalit. (cf. Dharmas. cxvi). — *āśya*, n. hopelessness, non-expectancy, despair (at *prati* or comp.), MBh.; R. &c. — *āśya*, m. N. of a magi-cal formula pronounced over weapons, R. — *ukta*, mfn. based on etymology, explained etymologically, MBh.; relating to the Nirukta (q. v.), explaining it, *g. rigayāndi*; m. (also *-uktika*, *g. ukthādi*) a knower of the derivation of words, an etymolo-gist, Nir.; Mn. — *ūhika*, mfn. (fr. 1. *nir-ūha*) purging, cleaning out, Suśr. — *ṛitā*, m(f)n. be-longing or consecrated to Nirṛiti (q. v.), AV.; ŚBr. &c.; south-western, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; belonging to the Rākshasas, MBh. (see m.); relat-ing to the lunar mansion Nirṛita (Mūla), Cat.; m. a child of Nirṛiti, a Rākshasa or demon, MBh.; R. &c. (*-kanyā*, f. a Rākshasa girl, R.; *-rāja*, m. the R°-king, ib.); N. of one of the Loka-pālas (the ruler of the south-west quarter, L.; cf. Dharmas. 8); of a Rudra, Hariv. (C. *nir-ṛiti*); pl. N. of a peo-ple, MBh.; (ṛ), f. (with or sc. *diś*) the south-west quarter, Mn.; MBh.; Var.; N. of Durgā, Devīm.; n. the lunar mansion Mūla, Var. — *ṛitā*, m. N. of a demon, MBh.; a Rākshasa, L. — *ṛiteya*, m(f)n. descended from or belonging to Nirṛiti, Suśr. — *ṛitya*, mfn. belonging or consecrated to N°, Kauś.; Yājñ.; south-western, Cat. — *gandhya*, n. absence of smell, inodorosity, Mallin. on Kum. iii, 28. — *gunya*, n. absence of qualities or prop-erties, MBh.; BhP.; want of good qu° or excellen-cies, MBh.; Pañc.; mfn. having no connection with qu°, BhP. — *grantha*, n. (fr. *nir-grantha*), Bhadrab. — *ghṛitya*, n. pitilessness, cruelty, Mā-lav.; Kathās. — *jara*, m(f)n. divine, Kāśikh. — *jhara*, mfn. belonging to a waterfall, to be found there, Bālar. — *dasya*, n. getting over the first ten days (said of a new-born child), surmounting any dan-gerous time or bad influence, TāqBr. — *desika*, m(f)n. (fr. *nir-deśa*), Pat. — *dhanya*, n. want of property, poverty, Kathās. — *bādhyā*, mfn. = *nir-b*, AV. — *malya*, n. stainlessness (lit. and fig.), purity, MBh.; Śātr. — *mānika*, mfn. miracu-lous, Divyāv. — *yānika*, m(f)n. treating of the manner of dying (N. of ch. of VarBFS.); conducive to emancipation, Lalit. (cf. Dharmas. 100); *-tā*, f., L. — *lajya*, n. shamelessness, impudence, Suśr. — *vā-ṇika*, m(f)n. relating to Nirvāṇa, where N° takes place &c.; Kāraṇḍ. — *mārgavātaraṇa*, n. entering the path of N° (one of the 4 *vaiśāradyani* or subjects of confidence of a Buddha), Dharmas. 77. — *vāhika*, mfn. conducting or leading out, carrying (water &c.) out; (with *dvāra*), n. a sluice, Var. — *vedhika*, mfn. piercing, penetrating; *-prajña*, mfn. having a p° mind, sagacious, L. — *hastā*, mfn. (a weapon) intended for handless demons, AV.

नैस: *naish*, Vṛiddhi form of *niś* (for *nis*) in comp. — *calya*, q. fixedness, immovableness, MW. — *cit-ya*, n. determination, certainty, W.; a fixed cere-mony or festival (as a birth, investiture, marriage &c.), ib. — *ciṅtya*, n. freedom from anxiety, ab-sence of care, Bhartṛ.

नैश: *naish*, Vṛiddhi form of *nish* (for *nis*) in comp. — *karmya*, n. inactivity, abstinence or exemption from acts and their consequences, MBh.; BhP.; m(f)n. relating to it, BhP.; *-siddhi*, f. N. of wk., a refutation of the Mīmāṃsā system. — *kāmya*, n. sup-pression of desire, profound contemplation, MW. 128. — *kimcanya*, n. absence of property, poverty, Rājat. — *kṛitika*, w. r. for *nai-kṛ*. — *kramaya*, mfn. (oblation) offered or (rite) performed when a new-born child is taken out of the house for the first time, *g. vyushādi*. — *kramya*, n. indifference (esp. to worldly pleasures), resignation, Jātak. (w. r. for *naish-karmya* or *kāmya*), MW. — *purish-ya*, n., evacuation of excrement, Āpast. — *purush-ya*, n., Pāp. viii, 3, 41, Vārt. 1, Pat. — *peshika*, mfn., *g. samtāpādi*; *-tva*, n., L. — *premya*, n. absence of any inclination, Car. — *phalya*, n. ab-sence of fruit or effect, uselessness, MBh.

नैस: *naish*, Vṛiddhi form of *nis* in comp. — *tripsika*, mfn. armed with a sword, L.

नैक *naika* &c. See p. 523, col. 3.

नैकत *naikata*, mfn. (fr. *naikatī*, f., N. of a village in the north of India), Pāp. iv, 2, 110, *g. palady-ādi*.

नैगमय *naigameya*, m. a form of Skanda (considered also as his son and play-fellow), MBh.; Suśr. (cf. next).

नैगमेश *naigamesha*, m. N. of a demon with the head of a ram (supposed to seize or injure chil-dren), AV. (cf. prec. and *nejamesha*).

नैगेय *naigeya*, m. (fr. *nega*) N. of a school of the Sāma-veda, Āryav.

नैक्य *naikacya*, m. patr. fr. *naika*, Pat.

नैशाश *naicāsākhā*, m. prob. N. of Pra-magandha (patr. fr. *naicā-s*?), RV. iii, 53, 14; n. N. of a town, Śāy.

नैचिक *naicika*, n. the head of an ox, L.; (ṛ), f. an excellent cow, L. (cf. *naika*, °kin).

नैचुदर *naicudāra*, mfn. made of the tree Nicudāra, TāqBr.

नैचुल *naicula*, mfn. coming from the Ni-cula tree (Barringtonia Acutangula), Suśr.

नैजमेश *naijamesha*, mfn. consecrated to Nejamesha, MānGr.

नैतन्धव *naitandhava*, m. sg. and pl. N. of a place on the Sarasvatī, TāqBr.; ŚrS.

नैय *naitya*, mfn. (fr. *nitya*) continually done or to be done, regularly repeated, *g. vyush-ādi*; n. eternity, perpetuity, W. — *śābdika*, mfn., Pāp. iv, 4, 1, Vārt. 1, Pat.

नैयक्य *naityacya*, mfn. to be always or regularly done (not occasionally; cf. *naimittika*), constantly re-peated, invariable, obligatory, Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. the food regularly offered to an idol, MBh.

नैयक्य, mfn. = *°tyaka*, mfn., Mn.; MBh.

नैनार *naināra* and *°rācārya*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

नैप *naipa*, m(f)n. (fr. *nipa*) coming from the Nauclea Cadamba, L. *Naipātitha*, m. (fr. *nipātithi*) N. of Sāmans, TāqBr.; ArshBr. *Naip-ya*, n. patr. fr. *nipa*, Pat.

नैपथ्यसवन *naipathya-savana*, v. l. for *nep*, q. v.

नैपाल *naipāla*, m(f)n. produced &c. in Nepal; m. a species of sugar-cane, Suśr.; a species of Nimba tree, L.; (ṛ), f. red arsenic, Madanav.; Suśr.; N. of sev. plants (Arabian jasmine, Jasminum Sambac, Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis, and the indigo plant), L.

नैपालिका, mfn. = prec. mfn.; n. copper, L. *Naipālīya*, mfn. = prec. mfn. — *devātā*, f. a partic. deity; *-kalyāṇa-pāṇcaviṃśatikā*, f. N. of a Buddh. wk.

नैषुक *naibuka*, n. N. of partic. rites to be performed at full moon, Kālanirp.

नैमित्त *naimitta*, mfn. (fr. *ni-mitta*) relating to or explanatory of signs, *g. rigayāndi*; m. an interpreter of prognostics, fortune-teller, L. (also *°ttaka*, Divyāv.)

नैमित्तिका, m(f)n. produced by any or by some partic. cause, occasional, special, accidental (npp. to *nitya*), KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (*-tva*, n. Kap., Sch.); m. = prec. m., *g. ukthādi*, Divyāv.; n. an effect (see *nimitta-n*); = next, W. — *kar-man*, n., *-kriyā*, f. an occasional or periodical cere-mony or rite (as observed on the birth of a child &c.), ib. — *prakarana*, n., *-prayoga* and *-pra-yoga-ratnākara*, m. N. of wks. — *śrāddha*, n. a special funeral rite, R.T.L. 305.

नैमिष *naimisha* &c. See under *nai*, col. 1.

नैम्ब *naimba*, mfn. relating to or coming from the Nimba tree (Azadirachta Indica), Var.

नैयग्रोध *naigyagrodha*, mfn. (fr. *nyag-rodha*; cf. Pāp. vii, 3, 5) belonging to or made of the Indian fig-tree, TS.; Br.; n. the fruit of it, *g. plak-shādī* (cf. *naigyagrodha*).

नैयङ्कव *naiyāṅkava*, mfn. (fr. *ny-āṅku*) belonging to or coming from the antelope called *Nyāṅku*, Up. i, 18, Sch.

नैयाय *naiyāya*, mfn. (fr. *ny-āya*) treating of the *Nyāya* philosophy (q.v.), explaining it &c., g. *ṛigayāndī*.

नैयायिका, mfn. knowing the *Nyāya* philosophy; m. a follower of the *Nyāya* system of investigation, MBh.; R. &c.

नैयासिक *naiyāsika*, mfn., g. *ukthādi*.

नैयग्रोध *naiyagrodha*, *naiyyamika*, *naiy-yāyika*, w. r. for *naiyagrodha* &c.

नैरुज्य *nairujya*, n. (fr. *nī-ruja*) health, Kull. on Mn. xi, 237.

नैलकण्ठ *nailakāṇṭhi*, m. patr. fr. *Nīlakaṇṭha*, L. *ḥhiya*, mfn. composed by *N*, MBh. (under chapters or books).

नैलायनि *nailāyani*, m. patr. fr. *Nīla*, g. *tikādi*.

नैल्य *nailya*, n. (fr. *nīla*) dark-blue (the colour), L.

नैव *nāiva*, ind. (= 2. *nā + eva*) in comp. — *śāśvato-nāśāśvataś-ca* (sc. *loka*), not eternal and not transitory, Dharmas. 137. — *saṃjñā-nāśaṃjñānāyatana*, n. a place where there is no thinking and no not-thinking, ib. 59; *ṭāṇḍapa*, m. one who resorts to this place, one of the four classes of gods of the formless world, ib. 129. — *saṃjñā-samādhi*, m. meditation in which there is no reflection, L. — *saṃjñā-nāivā-samjñā*, mfn. without reflection and (or) not without reflection, *Vajracch.* *Nāivāntavān-nānantavāś-ca* (sc. *loka*), not finite and not infinite, Dharmas. 137.

नैवकि *naivaki* and *naivati*, m., g. *taulvaly-ādi*.

नैवाकव *naivākava* and *ḥkaviya*, mfn.; *ḥkavi*, m. (fr. *nī-vāku*), g. *utkarādi* and *bāhv-ādi*.

नैवार *naivārā*, mfn. (fr. *nīvāra*) consisting in or made of wild rice (as food), TS.; TBr.; ŚrS.

नैव्य *naivya*, n. (fr. *nīva*), g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

नैश *naīśa* or *ḥika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *nīśā*) relating to night, happening at night, nightly, nocturnal, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; walking or studying at night, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 51; 52, Sch.

नैशकार *naīśakara*, mf(i)n. (fr. *nīśā-kara*) caused by or belonging to the moon &c., Hariv.

नैप *naīsha*, m. N. of a country, Pat.

नैषध *naishadha*, mf(i)n. relating to *Nishadha*, m. a species of grain, Suśr. (-ka, m., Car.); a prince of the *Nishadhas* (esp. N. of *Nala*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. pl. N. of a people (= *nishadha*), MBh.; VP.; of a dynasty, BhP.; n. N. of an artificial epic poem by Śrī-harsha (treating of *Nala*'s adventures). — *kāvya* or *-carita*, n. = prec. n. — *prakāśa*, m. N. of Comm. on *Naish.* *Naishadha-nāṣaka*, n. N. of a drama.

Naishadhiya, mfn. relating to *Nala Naishadha*; n. = next. — *carita*, n. = *naishadha*, n. — *prakāśa*, m. = *ḥka-pr*.

Naishadhiya, mfn. belonging or peculiar to the *Nishadhas*, MBh.; m. a *N* prince, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 172, Kāv. **Naishadhā**, m. (older form for *naishadha*) N. of *Naḍa* (q.v.), ŚBr.

नैष्क *naishka*, Vṛiddhi form of *nishka*. — *śatika* and *-sahasrika*, mfn. containing or worth 100 (1000) *Nishkas*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 119, Kāv. **Naishkika**, mfn. worth a *N*, bought with a *N* &c., Pāṇ. v, 1, 20 &c.; m. a mint-master, L.

नैहार *naihāra*, mfn. (fr. *nī-hāra*) produced by mist or fog, BhP.

नो *nō*, ind. (fr. 2. *nā + u*) and not, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (in later language also = *na*, 'not', for which it is generally used to suit the verse; *nō cēd*, see under *cēd*; *nō vā*, 'or not').

नोत (or *nōd*), ind. (*nā + ut*?) almost, nearly, ŚBr.

नोटी *noṭi*, f., g. *gaurādi*.

नोण *noṇa*, m. N. of a merchant, Rājat.

नोद *noda*, m. (√ *nud*) pushing away, repelling, Vop. in Dhātup.

Nodana, mfn. driving away, removing, *Kāvya* &c.; n. = *noda*, BhP.; impelling, impulse, ib.

Nodin, mfn. driving away, Ragh.

Nodya, mfn. to be impelled or driven away or removed, MW.

नोधस *nodhas*, m. (according to Up. iv, 225 fr. √ 4. *nu*?) N. of a Rishi also called *Gautama* (RV. Anukr.) or *Kākshivata* (TāṇḍBr.), RV. i, 61, 14; 64, 1; 124, 4 (cf. Nir. iv, 16).

Naudhasā, m. patr. of *Eka-dyū* (q.v.), RV. Anukr.; n. N. of a *Sāman*, AV.; Br. &c. — *śyaita* and *-śyaita-yoni*, n. N. of *Sāmans*, ĀrshBr.

नोधा *nodhā*, ind. (fr. *nava-dhā*) ninefold, in 9 parts, BhP.

नोन *nona*, m. N. of a man (also *-ka*), Rājat.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, ib. — *ratha*, m. N. of a man, ib.

नोनुव *nonuva*, mfn. (√ 4. *nu*, Intens.) sounding, resounding, Nir. vi, 30 (*sadā-n*).

नौ 1. *nau*, encl. acc. dat. gen. du. of 1st pers. pron. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 1, 20), RV. &c. &c. (VS. also *nau*; cf. VPāt. iii, 85).

नौ 2. *naū*, f. a ship, boat, vessel, RV. &c. &c.; (in astrol.) N. of a partic. appearance of the moon or of a constellation, Var.; = *vāc*, Nir. i, 11 (either because prayer is a vessel leading to heaven or fr. √ 4. *nu*, 'to praise'). [Cf. 2. *nāva* and 7. *nu*; Gk. *ναῦς*, *ναῦ-της* &c.; Lat. *navis*, *navis*, *navis-fragus* &c.; Icel. *nór*; (?) Germ. *Nachen*.]

-karna, m. the helm of a ship (cf. below); (ī), f. N. of one of the *Mātrīs* attending on *Skanda*, MBh.; *-dhāra*, m. a helmsman, Var.; (fig.) governor, ruler, manager, Kād. — *karmān*, n. the occupation or business of a sailor, Mn. x, 34. — *krama*, m. a bridge of boats, *Divyāv.* — *cakri-vat*, m. an owner of ships and waggons, Gaut. — *cara*, nfn. going in a ship; m. a sailor, Ragh. — *jivika*, m.

'living in a ship,' a sailor, boatman, Var. — *tārya*, mfn. passable in a ship, navigable, L. — *daṇḍa*, m. 'boat-pole,' an oar, L. (cf. *naukā-d*).

-nidhīrāma, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *netri*, m. 'ship-conductor,' a helmsman, ĀpGr., Sch. — *bandhana*, n. 'ship-anchorage,' N. of the highest peak of the *Himālayas* (to which in the great flood *Manu* fastened his ship), MBh.; *-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.

— *bhū*, to be or become a ship, L. — *maṇḍā*, n. the essence or chief part of a ship; (e), du. the two sides (or the rudders?) of a ship, ŚBr. — *yāna*, n. going in a ship, navigation, Rājat.; = *krama*, *Divyāv.*; a ship, R. — *yāyin*, mfn. going in a boat, a passenger or freight, Mn. viii, 409. — *vāha*, m. = *netri*, L. — *vyasana*, n. shipwreck, naufrage, Śak. — *shecana*, n., g. *sushamādi* (Kāś. *shevana*).

— *saṃkrama*, m. going in a ship or a bridge of boats, *Divyāv.*

Nāv, in comp. for 2. *nau* before vowels. — *ākāra*, mfn. boat-shaped, cymbiform, MW. — *āroha*, m. a passenger on board ship, a sailor, L. (Cf. under 2. *nāva*, p. 538, col. 1.)

Nāvya = loc. *nāvi* fr. 2. *nau* before vowels. — *udaka*, n. water in the hold of a ship, KātyŚr.

Nauka, ifc. (f. ā) = 2. *nau*, MBh. (cf. g. *ura-ādi*).

Naukā, f. a small boat or ship, MBh.; R. &c.; the rook or castle (in the game *Catur-aṅga*), L.; N. of sev. Comms. — *kriśṭa* (*ḥkāṣṭ*), n. N. of a favourable position in the game *Catur-aṅga*, L.

— *daṇḍa*, m. 'boat-pole,' an oar, L. — *dāna*, n. N. of wk.

नौकाय *naukāya*, m. pl. N. of a school (v. l. for *naigeya*).

नौतन *nautana*, mfn. (fr. and) = *nūtana*, Bhadrab.

नौधस *naudhasā* &c. See *nodhas*.

नौपुर *naupura*, mfn. fr. *nūpura*, Śrīṅgār.

नौलिक *naulika*, n., *nauli*, f. a kind of self-penance, Cat.

न्य *nyā* (nom. *nyas*), AV. xi, 7, 4.

न्यक *nyak*, *ny-ākna*, *nyag* &c. See under 1. and 2. *ny-āñc*.

न्यक्त *nyakta*. See *ny-āñj*.

न्यक्ष *ny-aksha*, *ny-āṅka*, *ny-āṅku* &c. See *ny-āñj*.

न्यक्तक *nyañkotaka*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

न्यङ्ग *ny-aṅga* &c. See *ny-āñj*.

न्यच्छ *nyaccha*, n. a mole or spot upon the body, Suśr.

न्यच् 1. *ny-√aṅc*, P. *-aṅcati*, to sink, bend or hang down, Bālar.; Kathās.; to pass away, fade, perish, Bhām.; Caus. *-aṅcayati*, to press down or in, HPārśi. *ḥakna*, nfn. bent down, TBr. *ḥākā*, m. du. a partic. part of a carriage, TS.; TBr. *ḥāṅku*, m. id., TāṇḍBr.; a deer, an antelope, VS.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Muni and a *Cakra-vartin*, L.; *-bhūruha*, m. *Bignonia Indica*, L.; *-śivas* (with *kakum-nicri*), f.; *-sāriṇī* (with *brihati*), f. N. of two kinds of metre, RPrāt. *ḥācāna*, mf(i)n. curve, recess, hollow, hiding-place, RV.; AV. (*ḥāc*), mfn. seeking a h'-pl', MaitrS.; a partic. mark on a measuring-cord, Suśr.; (ī), f. the lap, AV. *ḥācīta*, mfn. bent down, L.

Ny-ācam, ind. bending down, ŚBr.

Nyak, in comp. for 2. *ny-āñc* below. — *karāna*, n. lowering, degrading, treating with disrespect, W.

— *kāra*, m. humiliation, contempt, disregard, Hariv.; BhP. — *kṛita*, mfn. humbled, treated with contempt or contumely, Rājat.; Kathās. — *kṛiti*, f. = *kāra*, Bālar.; Pāñcad. — *kṛitya*, ind. having humbled, by humbling, Rājat.

Nyaksha, mfn. (hardly fr. *ni + aksha*; hut cf. Pāṇ. vi, 2, 192, Sch.) low, inferior, L.; whole, entire, L. (cf. 2. *ny-āñc*); m. a buffalo, L.; N. of *Paraśurāma*, L.; n. entirety (eṇa, ind. entirely), L.; grass, L.

Nyag, in comp. for 2. *ny-āñc*. — *jāti*, mfn. of a low or inferior race, W. — *bhāva*, m. being brought or coming down, Sarvad.; being sunk or absorbed in (loc.), ib.; = next, Śāṅk. — *bhāvana*, n. humiliation, contempt, Pāṇ. i, 3, 70, Sch. — *bhāvayitṛi*, m. one who lowers or humbles, Daś. — *bhūta*, mfn. being low, humble, MBh. — *bhūtāt*, ind. having humbled (or by humbling) one's self, ib. — *rōdha*, m. (√ *rudh* = *ruk*) 'growing downwards' the Banyan or Indian fig-tree, *Ficus Indica* (it belongs to the *kshīra-vrikshas*, q.v.; fibres descend from its branches to the earth and there take root and form new stems), AV. &c. &c.; Prosopis *Spicigera* or *Mimosa Suma*, L.; a fathom (measured by the arms extended), L.; N. of a son of *Kṛishṇa*, BhP.; of a son of *Ugra-sena* (also *ḥdhaka*), Hariv.; Pur.; of a Brahman, a monastery and a village, Lalit.; (ā), f. *Salvinia Cucullata* or some other plant, Car.; (ī or *ḥdhikā*), f. id., L.; *-kshīra*, n. the milky juice of the Indian fig-tree, Suśr.; *-pariman-dala*, mfn. being a fathom in circumference, MatsyaP.; *-lā-tā*, f. the having a waist like a fig-tree, (with *Buddh.* one of the 32 signs of perfection, Dharmas. 83); (ā), f. an elegant woman, L.; *-pāda*, m. N. of a man; *ḥdhaka*, mfn., g. *ṛiśyādi* (cf. also above); *ḥdhika*, and *ḥdhin*, mfn., g. *kumuddādi* and *prēkshādi*.

2. **Ny-āñc** (fr. *ni + 2. āñc*), mf(i)n. (*nīcī*) n. (*ny-āk*).

going or directed downwards, bent down, RV. &c. &c.; lying with the face downwards (opp. to *ut-tāna*), ŚBr.; depressed, deep, low (sound, voice &c.), ib.; humble, vile, contemptible (cf. *nyak* &c. above); slow, lazy, L.; whole, entire, L.; (*nīcā*), ind., see under *nīca*; (*ny-āk*), ind. downwards, down, RV.; ŚBr.; humbly; with *√kṛi*, to bring down, humble; (*nyag*) with *√bhū*, to humble one's self, be humble or modest; Caus. *-bhāvayati* = *√kṛi*, Pāṇ. i, 3, 70, Sch. (cf. *nyak*- and *nyag*- above).

न्यञ्ज *ny-√aṅj*, P. *-anakti* (pf. *Ā. -ānaje*, ind. p. *-ajya*), to anoint, besmear, AV.; Kāty.; *Ā.* to creep in, conceal one's self among (loc.), RV.

Ny-akta, mfn. anointed, decorated (?), AV. xiv, 2, 33 (RV. *vy-akta*); imbued with, having the nature of (gen.), ŚBr.

Ny-aṅgā, m. anything inherent in, a mark, sign, TBr.; ŚBr.; ĀpŚr.; anything which resembles or is like, a kind of (gen. or comp.), ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; (ifc. having anything as secondary, mentioning it only accidentally, ŚāṅkhrS.); invective, insinuation, sarcastic language, Nār.

यञ्जलिका *ny-anjalikā*, f. an *Añjali* which is directed downwards, TĀr.

न्यन्त ny-anta, m. or n. proximity (cf. Pān. vi, 2, 181, Sch.); *te* (ĀpŚr.) and *lena* (ŚBr. &c.), near, near to.

न्यय ny-aya, m. (fr. 4. nī) going off, destruction, loss, waste, Pān. iii, 3, 37, Sch.; L.

न्य-याना, n. entry, entrance- or gathering-place, receptacle, RV.

न्यर्ण ny-arna, mfn. waterless, ŚāṅkhŚr.

न्यर्ण ny-ārṇa, mfn. (√ard) dissolved, gone, ŚBr. (W. 'asked, solicited; injured').

न्यर्थ ny-artha, n. going amiss, failure, destruction, RV.

न्यर्पय ny-arpaya, °pita. See ny-ri.

न्यर्बुद ny-ārbuda, n. one hundred millions, AV. &c.

न्य-अर्बुद, m. N. of a divine being of combative propensities, AV.

न्यग्रह ny-avagraha, m. the accentless vowel at the end of the first member of a compound, VPrāt.

न्यचर ny-ava-√car, P. -carati, to enter into, penetrate, MW.

न्यसृज ny-ava-√srij, P. -srijati, to pour out, shed forth, R.

न्यवेक्ष ny-avēksh (√iksh, ikshate), to consider, deliberate, MBh.

न्यस ny-√2. as, P. -asyati or -asati, to throw or cast or lay or put down (with loc., e.g. *bhūmī*, on the earth), AV. &c. &c.; to take off, MBh.; R.; to give up, resign (as life), R.; to set in the ground, plant (*prarohān*, shoots), Bālar.; (with loc.) to throw or hurl upon, pour or shed on or in, put or place or fix or insert in, turn or direct to, deposit with, intrust or commit to; to settle arrange, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with *citra*, 'to place in a picture,' paint, depict; with *śirasi*, 'to place on the head,' receive with reverence; with *manasi*, 'to call to mind,' reflect, ponder; with *pathi*, 'to lay on the road,' give up); to bring forward, mention, Mall.: Caus. (pf. *nyāsāyām āsa* or *'sayām cakre*) to cause to put or lay down, MBh. *°asana*, n. putting down, depositing, placing, arranging, Śāh.; bringing forward, mentioning, Kāv. &c. *°asanīya*, mfn. to be put or placed, AgP. *°asta*, mfn. thrown or cast or laid down, put, placed, fixed, inserted, applied, deposited, committed; given up, resigned, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; stretched out, lying, R.; exposed (*krayāya*, for sale), L.; mystically touched, Mātaim. v, 2; put on, donned, ib. 22; having the low tone (as a vowel), RPrāt.; short, Śrutab.; -*cihna*, mf(ā)n. one who has relinquished one's marks or characteristics, destitute of external signs, Ragh. ii, 7; -*danḍa*, mfn. 'one who has laid down the rod,' meek, harmless, R.; -*deha*, mfn. 'one who has laid down the body,' dead, ib.; -*śastra*, mfn. 'one who has laid down the weapons,' averse from strife, peaceful, Mn. iii, 192; m. the Pitṛis or deified progenitors, L.; -*vāda*, mfn. one who has ceased to speak, ceasing to speak about (*prati*), Hariv.; *°ārtaviya*, mfn. where the Ritiṅ have laid down their office, ŚāṅkhŚr. *°astaka*, mf(ā)n., AV. vi, 139, 1. *°astavya*, mfn. to be put down or placed or fixed or established, Vāstuv.; Hcat. 1. *°asya*, mfn. to be laid down or deposited or delivered or appointed to (loc.), MBh. 2. *°asya*, ind. having laid down or deposited &c., ib.

न्य-सा, m. putting down or in, placing, fixing, inserting, applying, impressing, drawing, painting, writing down, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *akshara*, *khura*, *carana*, *nakha*, *pada*, *pāda*, *bija*, *rekha*); putting away, taking off, laying aside, MBh.; Hariv.; Daś.; BhP. (cf. *deha*, *śarīra*, *śastra*); abandoning, resigning, Up.; Bhag.; BhP.; depositing, intrusting, delivering; any deposit or pledge, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; written or literal text (cf. *yathā-niyāsam*), Pat.; lowering (the voice), RPrāt.; (in music) the final tone; bringing forward, introducing (cf. *arthāntara*); consigning or intrusting anything to the mind, W.; mental appropriation or assignment of various parts of the body to tutelary deities, RTL. 205 &c.; N. of sev. wks., (esp.) of a Comm. on Kāś.; *-kāra* or *-kriti*, m. the author of the Comm. on Kāś. called Nyāsa, i.e. Jinendra-buddhi; -*khaṇḍa*, m. or n., -*khaṇḍana*,

n., -*tilaka*, m. or n., -*tūlikā*, f., -*dataka*, n. N. of wks.; -*dhāraka* or *°rin*, m. the holder of a deposit, Mn.; -*prakarana*, n. N. of wks.; -*bhūta*, mfn. being (or that which is) a deposit, MBh.; -*lopa*, m. wasting a d°, ib.; -*viṅśati*, f., -*vidyā-darpaṇa*, m., -*vidyā-vilāsa*, m., -*vidhāna*, n., -*viśeṣa*, m., -*śataka*, n. N. of wks.; -*hara*, m. robber of a deposit, BhP.; *°śadeta-vivaraṇa*, n. N. of wks.; *°śāpahnava*, m. repudiation of a d°, MW.; *°śādyota*, m. N. of wk. *°āsika*, mfn., g. *parpādi*. *°āsita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to lay or put down, BhP. *°āsin*, mfn. one who has abandoned all worldly concerns, ib. *°āsi*-√kṛi, to make a deposit, deposit anything with a person, Kum.; Kathās.; Rājat.

न्यह ny-ahna, m. or n. the closing day (only loc.), AV.

न्याक ny-ā-√I. kṛi (only Impv. -*kuru*), to hnd back, RV. x, 19, 2.

न्याक्य nyākya, n. fried rice, L.

न्यागम ny-ā-√gam (only Impv. -*gatam*), to come down towards, RV. viii, 5, 13.

न्याग्रोधूल nyāgrodhāmūla (Pān. vii, 3, 5, Sch.) or *°mūlika* (Vop. vii, 4; 18), mfn. (fr. *nyag-*) being or situated at the roots of the Ficus Indica.

न्याङ्कव nyāṅkava, mfn. = *naiyāṅkava*, Up. i, 18, Sch.

न्याम ny-ācam. See I. ny-āc.

न्याद ny-āda, m. (√ad) eating, feeding, Pān. iii, 3, 60.

न्याथ ny-ā-√I. dhā (only pf. -*dadhur*), to put down, fix, establish, appoint, RV. viii, 73, 2.

न्याधु ny-ā-√dhri, only pf. *ā*. -*dadhre*, to be directed towards or fixed upon (loc.), RV. viii, 17, 13.

न्यानी ny-ā-√2. nī (Pot. -*neyet*), to bring back, restore, AV. vii, 38, 5.

न्याम nyāma, m. = *ni-yāma*, *ni-yama*, L.

न्याय ny-āyā, m. (fr. 4. nī) that into which a thing goes back i.e. an original type, standard, method, rule, (esp.) a general or universal rule, model, axiom, system, plan, manner, right or fit manner or way, fitness, propriety, TS.; Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (*nyāyena* and *°yāt*, ind. either 'in the right manner, regularly, duly,' or ifc. 'after the manner of, by way of'); a lawsuit, legal proceeding, judicial sentence, judgment, Mjicch.; Pañc.; a logical or syllogistic argument or inference (consisting of a combination of enthymeme and syllogism, and so having, according to the Naiyayikas 5 members, viz. *pratijñā*, *hetu*, *udāharana*, *upanaya*, *nigamana*, or according to the Vedāntins 3 members); a system of philosophy delivered by Gotama or Gautama (it is one of the six *Darśanas*, q.v., and is perhaps so called, because it 'goes into' all subjects physical and metaphysical according to the above syllogistic method treated of in one division of the system; its branch is called *Vaiśeṣika*); likeness, analogy, a popular maxim or apposite illustration (cf. *kāṅkākṣi*, *ghuṅkākṣara*, *daṇḍāpūpa* &c.); (am), ind. after a finite verb expresses either censure or repetition, Pān. viii, 1, 27. - *kanikā*, f., -*kandali*, f., -*karanda*, n., -*kalā*, -*nidhi*, m., -*kalāpa*, m., -*kalikā*, f., -*kalpa*, -*latā* or *°tikā*, f., -*kāśikā*, f., -*kiraṇāvalī*, f., -*kutūhala*, n., -*kulīsa*, m. or n., -*kusuma*, -*mañjarī*, f., -*kusumāñjali*, m. (-*kārikā*, f., -*prakāśa*, m., -*vikāśa*, m., -*viveka*, m.) N. of wks. - *kokila* (?), m. N. of a Buddh. teacher. - *kośa*, m., -*kaumndī*, f., -*kaustubha*, m. or n., -*kroḍa*, m. (-*pattra*, n.), -*khaṇḍana*, -*khaṇḍa*, -*khāḍya*, n., -*grantha*, m., -*candrikā*, f., -*cintāmaṇi*, m., -*oḍḍāmaṇi*, m. (-*prabhā*, f.), -*tattva*, n. (-*parīkṣhā*, f., -*vivaraṇa*, n., -*viloka*, m.), -*tantra*, n. (-*bodhini*, f.), -*taramgini*, f. N. of wks. - *tas*, ind. in a fitting manner, as is fit or proper, according to right or justice, Mn.; Yājñ.; R. - *tā*, f. (ŚāṅkhŚr.), -*tva*, n. (MW.), fitness, propriety. - *tātparya*, -*dīpikā*, f., -*tri-sūtri*, -*vārtika*, n., -*darpaṇa*, m., -*dīpa*, m. (-*vyākhyā*, f., -*pāvalī*, f.), -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. - *deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *dvaya*, -*kṛapātī*, -*vāda*, m., -*dvāraka*, -*śāstra*, n., -*naya*, m., -*nibhanda*, m. (-*prakāśa*, m.), -*niraya*, m. N. of wks. - *nirvapaṇa*, mfn. bestowing justly; m. N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1239.

- *pañcādhyāyī*, f. = -*sūtra*. - *pañcānana*, m. N. of Jaya-rāma, Cat. - *pañcāśat*, f. N. of wk. - *patha*, m. pl. the different philosophical systems, BhP. - *padārtha*, -*māli*, f., -*paricohoda*, m., -*pariśiṣṭa*, n. (-*prakāśa*, m.), -*pariśuddhi*, f., -*pārjāta*, m., -*pushpāñjali*, m., -*prakarana*, n., -*prakāśa*, m., -*prakāśikā*, f., -*pradīpa*, m., -*pradīpikā*, f., -*pramāṇa*, -*mañjarī*, -*ṭikā*, f., -*praveśa*, m. (-*tāraka*, -*śāstra*, n.) N. of wks. - *prasthāna*, -*mārga*, m. pl. the roads leading towards (i.e. the works treating of) the different philosophical systems (cf. -*patha*). - *bindu*, m. (-*ṭikā*, f.), -*bodhini*, f., -*bhāṣya*, n., -*bhāṣa*, m., -*bhūṣhaṇa*, n., -*makaranda*, m. (-*vivardhini*, f., -*vivṛiti*, f., -*vivecinī*, f.), -*mañjarī*, f. (-*grantha*, -*bhaṅga*, m., -*sāra*, m.), -*mañjūṣhā*, f., -*mata*, -*khaṇḍana*, n., -*manoramā*, f., -*mahōdadhi*, m., -*mātrikā*, f., -*mārtanda*, m., -*māli*, f. (-*vaiyāsikī*, f., -*vārtika*, -*saṃgraha*, m., -*vistara*, m.), -*mālikā*, f., -*mīmāṃsā*, -*prakarana*, n., -*mīmāṃsā*, -*rahasya*, n., -*muktāvalī*, f. (-*kiraṇa*, n., -*prakāśa*, m.), -*mūla*, -*paribhāṣhā*, f., -*rakṣhāmaṇi*, m., -*ratna*, n. (-*kola*, -*vādārtha*, m., -*ṭikā*, f., -*prakarana*, n., -*prakāśikā*, f., -*māla*, f., -*śāṅkara*, m., -*śāṅkara*, f.), -*rahasya*, n., -*lakṣhaṇa*, -*vicāra*, m., -*līlāvatī*, f. (-*kaṇṭhā*, -*bharana*, n., -*prakāśa*, m. [-*didhiti*, f., -*didhiti*, -*viveka*, m., -*rahasya*, n.], -*bhāva*, -*prakāśa*, m., -*rahasya*, n., -*vibhūti*, f., -*viveka*, m.) N. of wks. - *vat*, mfn. acting rightly, behaving properly, MBh.; R. - *vartin*, mfn. well behaved, acting with propriety, Mn.; Yājñ. - *vasta*, -*sāra*, m. N. of wk. - *vāgīśa* and -*vīcaspati*, m. N. of 2 authors on rhet. - *vāda*, m. N. of wk. - *vādin*, mfn. speaking properly, R. - *vārtika*, n. (-*tātparya*, -*ṭikā*, f., -*tātparya*, -*pariśuddhi*, f.) N. of wks. - *vid*, m. one who knows what is fit or proper, Āpast. - *vidyā*, f. 'science of what is right,' logic, Nyāyas., Comm. - *vilāsa*, m., -*vivaraṇa*, n., -*viveka*, m. (-*dīpikā*, f.) N. of wks. - *viṭita*, mfn. prescribed by rule, Lāṭy. - *vṛitta*, mfn. = *vartin*, Mn.; R. - *vṛitti*, f. N. of wk. - *śāstra*, n. the doctrine of the Nyāya school of philosophy, Sarvad. - *śikṣhā*, f. = *vidyā*, MBh. - *śikṣhāmaṇi*, m., -*śiromaṇi*, m., -*śuddhi*, f. N. of wks. - *saṃpatti*, mfn. fit, proper, Āpast. - *saṃketa*, m. (-*tilakā*, f.), -*saṃkṣhepa*, m., -*saṃgraha*, m. (-*dīpikā*, f.), -*śad*, -*ārtha*, -*saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. - *saṃbaddha*, mfn. connected with reason, rational, logical (as an argument), R. - *sāra*, m. (-*ṭikā*, f., -*dīpikā*, f., -*pada*, -*pañjikā*, f., -*saṃgraha*, m., -*śāvalī*, f.) N. of wks. - *sāripi*, f. right or fit behaviour, L.; a woman acting or judging rightly, W. - *siddhānta*, n., -*siddhānta*, m. (-*candrikā*, f., -*tattva* and *°vādmṛta*, n.), -*dīpa*, m., -*mañjarī*, f. [-*dīpikā*, f., -*prakāśa*, m., -*bhūṣhā*, f., -*sāra*, m.], -*māla*, f., -*muktāvalī*, f.) N. of wks.; -*nta*, -*pañcānana*, m. N. of a Viśva-nātha, Cat.; -*nta*, -*vāgīśa*, m. N. of a Gadā-dhara, ib. - *śudhā*, f. N. of wk. - *sūtra*, n. the aphorisms of the Nyāya philosophy by Gautama; -*vṛitti*, f. a commentary on these aphorisms, I.W. 71. - *svārūpa*, -*nirūpaṇa*, n. N. of wk. *Nyāyāgata*, mfn. rightly come in or acquired (as money), MBh. *Nyāyāśāstra*, mfn. acting justly, virtuous, W. *Nyāyāśāstra*, m. N. of Śivāditya-miśra, Cat. *Nyāyāśāstra*, m. 'receptacle of justice,' an example of virtue or propriety, W. *Nyāyāśāstra*, -*dīpikā*, f., *Nyāyāśāstra*, -*śāstra*, n. N. of wks. *Nyāyāśāstra*, m. seeking for justice, Pañc. *Nyāyāśāstra*, m. semblance of a reason, sophism, Nyāyas., Comm. *Nyāyāśāstra*, n. (-*taramgini*, f.) N. of wks. *Nyāyārjita*, mfn. honestly earned or acquired, Daś. *Nyāyārtha*, -*dīpikā*, f., *Nyāyārtha*, -*laghā*, -*śubodhini*, f. N. of wks. *Nyāyālamkāra*, m. 'ornament of justice,' N. of Śrī-govinda and of Śrī-mahēśvara (also *bhaṭṭa*), Cat. *Nyāyāvākya*, -*kramana*, mfn. walking rightly on the straight path (-*tā*, f.), Lalit. *Nyāyāvākya*, m., *Nyāyāvālī*, -*didhiti*, f. N. of wks. *Nyāyōpeta*, mfn. rightly admitted, ŚāṅkhGr.

Nyāyika, n. logic, VP.

Nyāyin, mfn. = *nyāya-vat*, L.

Nyāyā, mf(ā)n. regular, customary, usual, correct, right, fit, proper (often with an infin. which then has a pass. sense), Lāṭy.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; also w. r. for *nyāya*. - *tva*, n. fitness, propriety, Kaiy. - *daṇḍa*, mfn. punishing justly (-*tva*, n.), Gaut.

न्यालून ny-ā-lūna, mfn. (√lū) cut off, Hariv. (v. l. *vy-ā-l-*).

न्याविज्ञ *ny-ā-√viś* (only pf. -*vīviśur*), to enter into (loc.), RV. x, 56, 4.

न्यावृत् *ny-ā-√vrit*, Caus. -*vartayati*, to make a person desist from (abl.), keep back, prevent, Kathās.

न्याच्य *ny-ā-√vyadh*, P. -*vidhyati*, to cause to burst forth, let loose, set free, MW.

न्यास *ny-āsa* &c. See under *ny-as*.

न्यासद् *ny-ā-√sad*, P. -*sīdati* (pf. -*sasāda*, ind. p. -*sadya*), to sit down near or in or upon (loc. or acc.), RV. **न्य-ā-shatta** (or -*ā-nī-sh*), sitting down or on, seated on; (div or into (loc.)), ib.

न्युह *nyūhka*, m. = *nyūhka*, L.; mfn. proper, right; pleasing, agreeable, L.

न्युच् *ny-√uc*, P. -*ucyati* (pf. -*uvoca*), to delight or take pleasure in (acc. or loc.), RV.; to like to stay in or take with (loc.), AV.

न्य-oka, mfn. (prob.) = next, Kāś. on Pāp. vii, 3, 64. **°okas**, mfn. belonging to home, domestic, wont, comfortable, RV.; AitBr. **°ocanī**, f. (prob.) a kind of woman's ornament (Sāy. 'female slave'), RV. x, 85, 6. **°ocara**, mfn. (prob.) belonging to or fit for a place, AV. v, 22, 5.

न्युद् *ny-√2. ud* or *und* (only p. **ā**. -*unda-māna*), to dip, sprinkle, ŚākhBr. **°atta**, mfn. dipped in, sprinkled with (loc.), SBr.

न्युप्त *ny-upta*, *ny-upya*. See *ni-vap*.

न्युज् *ny-√ubj*, P. -*ubjati*, to bend or press or throw upside down, upset, overthrow, SV.; AV.; Br. **°ubja**, mfn. turned or bent downwards, lying with the face downwards, looking downwards, KātyŚr.; MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.; hump-backed, crooked-backed as the result of disease, cf. Pāp. vii, 3, 61, L.; convex, W.; m. N. of the Nyag-rodha tree in Kuru-kshetra, AitBr.; n. the fruit of the Averrhoa Carambola, L.; m. or n. = *irāddhādi-pātra-bheda*, *darbhama-śruc* or *kula-śruc*, L.; -*khaḍga*, m. a crooked sword, a sabre, L. **°ubjaka**, mf(ikā)nt. = next, Comm. on TāṇḍBr. **°ubji-mat**, mfn. bent, crooked, TāṇḍBr.

न्युभ *ny-√ubh*, P. -*ubhnāti* (impf. -*aubhnāt*), to keep down or together, RV. iv, 19, 4.

न्युष *ny-√ush*, P. -*oshati* (Impv. -*oshatāt*), to burn down, consume or destroy utterly, RV.; AV.

न्युह *nyūhka*, m. the insertion of the sound *o* (in different places with difference of quantity and accentuation) in the recitation of hymns, Br.; ŚrS. &c. (cf. Pāp. i, 2, 34, Sch.); (am), ind. with the Nyūhka, ŚākhŚr.

न्युह्कान्या, mfn. to be inserted, ŚākhŚr.

न्युह्कामन्या, mfn. stumbling, ŚākhBr.

न्युह्कया, Nom.P. *°yati*, to insert the Nyūhka, Br.; ŚrS.; **ā**. (*nyūhkyate*) to growl (as a hungry animal), RV. x, 94, 3.

न्युह्क्या, mfn. = *°khanīya*, AitBr.

न्यून *ny-ūna*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *nī* with *ūna*) less, diminished, defective, deficient (opp. to *ati-rikta*, *adhika*, *pūrṇa*), destitute or deprived of (instr. or comp.), inferior to (abl.), Br.; GṛŚrS.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (with *pādaiḥ*) having a defect in the feet, BhP.; low, vile, base, mean, MBh.; Var.; Pur.; (am), ind. less, Hariv.; Var.; n. euphem. = *vulva*, TS.; ŚBr.; want or omission of one of the 5 members in a Nyāya argument, Nyāyas. -*tara*, mfn. falling below a standard, Divyāv.; (am), ind. still less, Var.; lower or deeper, MārK.P. -*tā*, f. (MBh. &c.), -*tva*, n. (Madhus.) inferiority to (abl.); want, deficiency, incompleteness. -*padāśad-bhāva*, m. 'having 49 (not full 50) properties of human nature', an idiot, L. -*padatā*, f., *°tva*, n. want of one word in a sentence, Sāh. -*bhāva*, m. inferiority, deficiency, MBh. **न्यूनकशर**, mf(ā)n. defective in letters or syllables, ŚBr. **न्यूनङ्गा**, mf(ā)n. defective in a limb or organ, maimed, mutilated, imperfect, W. **न्यूनधिका**, mfn. less or more, unequal; n. inequality, difference, ŚākhGṛ.; -*vibhakta*, mfn. one who has received too little or too much at the division of an inheritance, Yājñ.; -*vibhāga*, m. unequal partition, W.; *°dhāga*, mfn. having less or more limbs or organs (than necessary), Suśr.; *°kya*, n. want or surplus (e.g. of an organ), Hcat. **न्यु-**

nāha, m. = *kshaydha*, Gaṇit. **न्यूनन्द्रिया**, mfn. wanting some organ or sense, deficient, imperfect (as blind, deaf &c.), W.

न्यूनया, Nom.P. *°yati*, to lessen, diminish, Bhāṭṭ., Sch.

न्युनि, in comp. for *nyūna*. -*√kṛi*, to make less, lessen, diminish, Bhāṭṭ., Sch. -*bhāva*, m. state of deficiency, incompleteness, L.

न्यू *ny-√1. ūh*, **ā**. -*ūhate*, to push in for one's self, drive into one's own stable, TāṇḍBr.

न्यूह *ny-√2. ūh*, **ā**. -*ohate*, to heed or to appear, RV. v, 52, 11.

न्यू *ny-√4. ri*, P. -*riṇvati*, to lay down, put or place in (loc.), RV.; Caus. -*arpayati*, to throw down, ib.; AV. **न्यारपित**, mfn. thrown down, AV.

न्यूज् *ny-√riñj*, **ā**. -*riñjate*, to reach, attain, overpower, subdue, RV.

न्यूप् *ny-√2. riṣh*, P. -*riṣhati*, to push or stuff into (acc.), cover, fill, RV.; ŚBr. **°riṣhta**, mfn. filled or endowed with (instr.), RV.

न्ये *nyē* (*ny-ā-√i*, only ind. p. -*ētya*), to fall into (acc.), Br. ĀrUp.

न्येज् *ny-√ej*, P. -*ejati*, to tremble, Kir. xv, 22.

न्येर *nyēr* (*ny-ā-√ir*, only pf. **ā**. *nyērīre*), to direct or address (a wish or desire) to (loc.), R.; to appoint as (acc.), ib. (cf. *nīr*).

न्योक *ny-oka* &c. See *ny-uc*.

न्योजस् *ny-ojas*, mfn., Up. iv, 222, Sch.

न्योष *ny-ādhiṣa*. See *nṛ*.

न्यैव, ind. (for *nū-vat*) indeed, certainly, Br. (cf. Pāp. vi, 1, 94. Vārt. I, Pat.)

प PA.

प 1. pa, the first labial consonant. - **kāra**, m. the letter or sound **p**. - **varga**, m. 'the *p* series', the labial series of consonants.

प 2. pa, mf(ā) (pā and pī) n. (√1. *pā*) drinking (cf. *auhri*, *aneka* &c.; also *paka* in *taila-paka*); m. or (pā) f. the act of drinking, L.

प 3. pa, mfn. (√3. *pā*) guarding, protecting, ruling (ifc.; cf. *aja*, *kula* &c.; also *paka* in *hasti-paka*); (ā), f. guarding, protecting, L.

प 4. pa, m. (in music for *pañcama*) the fifth note of the gamut.

प 5. pa, m. (only L.) wind; a leaf; = *pūta*; (ā), f. = *pūta* and *pūritaka*.

पण *paṇs* or *paṇs*, cl. 1. and 10. P. *paṇṣati* or *°sati*, *paṇṣayati* or *°sayati*, to destroy, Dhātup. xxxii, 73.

पंसक *paṇsaka*, *°sana*, prob. w. r. for *pāṇsaka*, *°sana*.

पकथ *pakatha*, w. r. for *paktha*.

पक्करी *pakkari*, f. *Thespesia Populnea*, L.

पक्कण *pakkaṇa*, m. n. the hut of a Cāṇḍāla or any outcast, a village inhabited by savages or barbarians, MBh.; Kād.

पक्कपौड *pakta-pauḍa*, w. r. for *pakhaṇḍa*.

पक्कय *paktavya*, *pakti*, *paktha*, *pakva* &c. See under *√2. pac*, p. 575.

पक्कश *pakṣa*, m. a Cāṇḍāla, L. (cf. *pakkaṇa*, *pukkaṣa*).

पक्कपक्क *pakvāpakvā*, onomat. (imitative of the cry of birds), MBh.

पक्ष *pakṣh*, cl. 1. and 10. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 14; xxxii, 17) *pakṣhati*, *°shayati*, to take, seize (*parigrahe*, Dhāt.), to take a part or side, W.

पक्ष, m. (ifc. f. ā or ī) a wing, pinion (in one passage, n.); RV. &c. &c.; a symbol. N. of the number two, Var.; Hcat.; a feather, the feathers on both sides of an arrow (cf. *gārdhra-p*); the fin of a fish (cf. *nīś-tvak-p*); the shoulder; the flank or side or the half of anything, RV. &c. &c.; the side

or wing of a building, AV.; the wing or flank of an army, MBh.; Hariv.; the half of a lunar month (the first half from new moon to full moon was called *pūrva* or *apūryamāna*, later *śukla* or *buddha*; the other half *āpara* or *apa-kṣhiyamāna*, later *kṛishṇa* or *tāmisra*; each fortnight consists of 15 Tithis or lunar days called *prathamā*, *dvitīyā* &c.), Br.; GṛŚrS.; MBh.; Var. &c.; a side, party, faction; multitude, number, troop, set, class of beings; partisan, adherent, follower, friend (*śatru*, 'the enemy's side' or 'a partisan of the enemy'; *maḥā*, 'one who has many adherents'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; side, i.e. position, place, stead (*°kṣhe*, ifc. instead of or by way of), ib.; quantity (see *kṣa*); one of two cases or one side of an argument, an alternative (*°kṣhe*, 'on the other hand,' with *atra*, 'in this case,' *pakṣhāntare*, 'in the other case'), Pāp., Sch.; a point or matter under discussion, a thesis, a particular theory, a position advanced or an argument to be maintained (cf. *pūrva*, *uttara*); an action or lawsuit, Yājñ., Sch.; (in logic) the proposition to be proved in a syllogism, Tarkas.; Bhāṣhāp.; any supposition or view, motion, idea, opinion (*mukhyaḥ pakṣhaḥ*, 'an excellent idea,' Śāk., Sch.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the sun, Say. on RV. iii, 15, 16; N. of sev. men, VP.; (in alg.) a primary division or the side of an equation in a primary division; the wall of a house or any wall, L.; an army, L.; favour, L.; contradiction, rejoinder, L.; the ash-pit of a fire-place, L.; a royal elephant, L.; a limb or member of the body, L.; the feathers of the tail of a peacock, a tail, L.; proximity, neighbourhood, L.; a bracelet, L.; purity, perfection, L.; mfn. = *pācaka*, *bādhaka*, Say. on RV. vi, 47, 19. [Cf. O.Germ. *fahs*; Angl. Sax. *feaz*.] - **krī**, m. a partisan, follower, VāP. - **kṣaya**, m. the end of a half month, Var. - **kṣhepa**, m. the stroke or beat of a wing, Bhpr. (v. l. *pakṣhōk*). - **gama**, mfn. moving with w's, flying; m. a bird, R. - **gupta**, m. 'w'-protected, a species of bird, L. - **grahana**, n. taking the side of (gen.), Kām. - **grāha** (Hariv.), **°hin** (R.), mfn. one who takes the side or chooses the party of (gen. or comp.) - **ghāta**, see *pakṣhagh*. - **ghna** (with *tri-śāla*), n. (a house) wanting (lit. killing) a side i.e. having three halls towards east and south and north (but not one towards the west), Var. - **m-gama**, mfn. = *kṣha-g*, R. - **cara**, m. = *-gama*, m. (cf. *jala-pakṣha*); an elephant strayed from the herd, Kād.; the moon, L. - **cehid**, m. 'cutter of the wings' (of mountains), N. of Indra, Kālid. - **ja**, m. 'produced in half a month,' the moon (also *junman*), L.; N. of partic. clouds, VP. - **tā**, f. partisanship, adherence to a party (*°tām* *√gam*, with gen. 'to take the side of'), MBh.; (in phil.) the taking up a side or argument; maintaining or defending a thesis; the essential nature of a proposition; the being the premiss to be proved; N. of sev. wks. - **krōḍa**, m., **grantha**, m., -*ṭippani* and -*ṭikā*, f., -*rahasya*, n., -*vāda*, m., -*vāddrtha*, m., -*vicāra*, m., -*siddhānta-grantha*, m. N. of wks. - **tva**, n. the being a part of (comp.), Śāmk.; the being the premiss to be proved, Tarkas.; the being a lawsuit, Yājñ., Sch.; - **id**, L. - **dvaya**, n. both sides of an argument, W.; a month (lit. 2 half months), ib. - **dvāra**, n. a side or inner or back door, private entrance, Mricch. - **dhara**, mfn. having wings (cf. m.); taking the side of, clinging to (gen. or loc.), MBh.; m. a bird, Hariv.; an elephant that has strayed from the herd, L.; the moon, L. (cf. *-cara*); N. of Jayadeva (author of the *Tattva-cintāmaṇyāloka*), Cat.; (ī), f. N. of wk. - **mītra**, m. N. of an author; -*vyākhyā*, f., *°rōddhāra*, f. N. of wks. - **dharmatā-vāda**, n. N. of wk. - **nāḍi**, f. a quill, Suśr. - **nīkṣhepa**, m. the placing on the side of, counting among (comp.), Sarvad. - **pāta**, m. 'falling of the feathers,' the moulting of birds, L.; flying, soaring, Ratnāv. ii, 7; adopting a side or argument, siding with, partiality or inclination for (loc., gen., acc. with *prati*, or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also Ratnāv. ii, 7); a partisan, adherent, W.; -*krīta-sneha*, mfn. manifesting party attachment, sympathising, MW. - **pātin**, mfn. flying; ifc. siding with, favouring, Kāv.; Pāñc.; *°ti-tā*, f. Rājāt.; Naish.; *°ti-tva*, n., MW. - **pāli**, f. a wing, Cāṇḍak.; a private or back door, L. - **puoḥā**, n. wings and tail, ŚBr.; *°cehd-vat*, mfn. having w and t, ib. - **pūta**, m. a wing (lit. 'the hollow of the w's'), Hariv.; Kād. - **poṣhapa**, mfn. favouring a party, factious, BhP. - **pradōsha-vrata**, n. N. of wk. - **pradyota**, m. N. of a partic.

position of the hands in dancing, Cat. — **bala**, n. strength of wing, MW. — **bīndu**, m. 'wing-spot, a heron, L. — **bhāga**, m. the side or flank, (esp.) the flank of an elephant, L. — **bhakti**, f. the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight, BhP. — **bheda**, m. distinction between two sides of an argument; the difference between the two halves of a lunar month, MW. — **mūla**, n. the root or articulation of a wing, L. — **yāga**, m. N. of wk. — **ra-cana**, f. forming a party or faction; — **naipunya**, n. skill in forming &c., Daś. — **rātri**, f. a kind of play or sport, Cat. — **vañcitaka**, n. a partic. position of the hands in dancing, ib. — **vat** (^{°kshā}), n. winged, having wings or flanks, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; belonging to a party, having adherents or followers, MBh. (Nilak. 'belonging to a good family, well-born'). — **vaḍha**, n. 'side stroke', paralysis of one side, Car.; Bhpr. — **vāda**, m. expression of opinion, stating a case, MBh. — **vāhana**, m. 'whose vehicles are wings', a bird, L. — **vikala**, mfn. having mutilated w's, Mṛicch. — **vyāpin**, mfn. embracing the whole of an argument, MW. — **śas**, ind. by or for half months or fortnights, MBh. — **sam-mita**, mfn. corresponding to (the size of) the wings, KātyŚr. — **sundara**, m. Symlocos Racemosa, L. — **hata**, mfn. paralysed on one side, ŚBr. — **hara**, m. a recreant, traitor, MBh. — **homa**, m. an oblation lasting for a fortnight or to be offered every f°, L.; — **vidhi**, m., — **samasya-vidhāna**, n. N. of wks. **Pakshākāra**, mfn. wing-shaped, MW. **Pakshāghāta**, m. = ^{°ksha}-**vaḍha**, Car.; Suśr.; refutation of an argument or view, W. **Pakshādī**, m. the first day of a half month, PārGr. **Pakshādhyāya**, m. casuistry, logic, Divyāv. **Pakshānta**, m. the end of the wings of an army arranged in the shape of a bird, MBh.; the last or 15th Tithi of either half month, new or full moon, Gobh.; Mn. &c. **Pakshāntara**, n. an individual or particular case, L.; another side or view of an argument, Śāk. Sch. **Pakshābhāsa**, m. a seeming or fallacious argument, a fallacy, a false plaint, Yājñ. Sch. **Pakshāvali**, f. N. of wk. **Pakshāvāsara**, m. (L.), ^{°vāsāna}, n. (Var.) the last Tithi or day of either half month, day of new or full moon. **Pakshāśṭami**, f. the 8th Tithi or day of either half month, PārGr. **Pakshāṣṭati**, f. a stroke with the wings, MW. **Pakshāhāra**, m. one who eats food only once in a half month, MBh. **Pakshāhvara**, m. N. of an author (prob. = ^{°sha}-**dharma**), Cat. **Pakshōt-kshepa**, m., v.l. for ^{°ksha}-**kshepa**. **Pakshōdgrāhin**, mfn. = ^{°ksha}-**grāhin**, MW.

Pakshaka, m. a wing (ifc.; cf. ^{°sa}); N. of the number two, Hcat.; a faw, Gal.; a side door, L.; a side, Śis.; a partisan, L.

Pakshati, f. the root or pit of a bird's wing, VS.; Kāv.; Rājāt. (cf. Pān. v. 2, 25); the feathers or plumage of a bird, Kād.; Bālar. (ifc.; — ^{°tā}, f.); the first Tithi or day of the half month (also ^{°ti}), L. — **puṣa**, m. pl. the expanded wings, Caṇḍ. (cf. ^{°paksha}-^{°p}).

Pakshas, n. a wing, Up. iv, 219, Sch.; a side, RV. vi, 47, 19; the side part of a carriage, AV.; ŚāṅkhBr.; Gobh.; the leaf or side-post of a door, VS.; TBr.; Kāth.; the wing of an army, ŚāṅkhBr.; a half or any division, ŚrS.; a half month, TāṇḍBr.; the side or shore of a river, ib.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Pakshālikā, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.

Pakshālu, m. a bird, L.

1. **Pakshi**, m. a bird (only acc. sg. ^{°kshim}, R. [B.] iii, 14, 2; pl. ^{°kshin}, MBh. xii, 9306).

2. **Pakshi**, in comp. for ^{°kshin}. — **kīṭa**, m. a species of small bird, MW. — **jyotiṣha**, n. N. of wk. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a bird, Kathās. — **pati**, m. 'prince of b's', N. of Sampātī, R. — **pāniya-śālīkā**, f. a trough or reservoir for watering b's, L. — **pūṅgava**, m. 'bull among b's', N. of Garuḍa, Hariv.; of Jaṭāyu, R. — **pravara**, m. 'most excellent among b's', N. of Garuḍa, Hariv. — **bālaka**, m. a young b°, MW. — **manuṣyālaya-lakṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **mārga**, m. 'bird's path', the air, Gal. — **mṛiga-tā**, f. the form or condition of a b° or of a beast, Mn. xii, 9. — **rāj** or **-rāja**, m. 'king of b's', N. of Garuḍa or of Jaṭāyu, R.; Kathās. — **rāja**, n. the sovereignty of the feathered tribes, MW. — **śārdūla**, m. (in music) a kind of dance. — **śālā**, f. 'bird-house', an aviary or a nest, L. — **śāvaka**, m. a young b°, MW. — **śiṅha** (L.), — **svāmin** (Hit.), m. 'lion or lord

among b's', N. of Garuḍa. **Pakshindra**, m. = ^{°kshi}-**rāj**, R.; Ragh.; Kathās. **Pakshisa**, m. id., R. **Pakshin**, mfn. winged (lit. and fig.), RV. &c. &c.; (ifc.) taking the side of, siding with, Hariv.; m. a bird or any winged animal, RV. &c. &c.; the bird Garuḍa as one of the 18 attendants of the Sun, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; a day with the 2 nights enclosing it, L.; an arrow, L.; a partic. sacrificial act, TāṇḍBr.; (*iṅṣ*), f. a female bird, Hariv.; (with or sc. *rātri*) a night with the 2 days enclosing it, Gobh.; Gaut.; the day of full moon, L.; N. of a Śakini, L.

Pakshila, n. N. of the saint Vātsyāyana, L. — **svāmin**, m. id. (as identified with Cāṇakya), Sarvad.

Pakshi-[°]**kṛi**, to appropriate, become master of anything, Hcar.

Pakshiya, n. taking the side or party of, siding with (comp.), Hariv.

Pakshu, m. N. of a serpent-demon, L. (w. r. for *vakshu*?).

1. **Pakshma**, m. or n. an eye-lash (in gen. pl. ^{°māṇām}, MBh. iv, 390); n. lead, Gal.

2. **Pakshma**, in comp. for ^{°man}. — **kopa**, m. irritation in the eye from the eyelashes turning inwards (Entropion), Suśr. — **pāta**, m. 'falling of the eyelashes', closing of the eyes, Ragh. — **prākopa**, m. = **-kopa**, Suśr. — **yūkā**, f. a louse in the eyelashes, L. — **sampāta**, m. = **-pāta**; — **ja** (with *kāla*), ni, an instant, MBh. — **spanda**, m. quivering of the eyelashes, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 149. **Pakshmāksha**, mfn. suffering from Entropion (cf. above), L.

Pakshman, n. (sg. and pl.) the eyelashes (^{°no} *nīpātana*, 'in the twinkling of an eye, in an instant', MBh.; cf. *pakshma-pāta* &c. above), TS.; ŚBr. &c. &c.; the hair (of a deer), Śis. i, 8; the filament of a flower, ib. v, 85; a thin thread, L.; the leaf of a flower, Kād.; a wing, L.; a whisker, MW.

Pakshmala, mfn. having long eyelashes, Kāv.; Suśr.; having long or thick hair, hairy, shaggy, Śis.; downy, soft, Kād.; Bālar. — **drīś**, f. (a woman) having long eyelashes, Viddh.

Pakshya, mfn. (ān) being in or belonging to the wings (cf. below); changing every half month, RV. iii, 53, 16 (Sāy. 'descended from Paksha i.e. the sun'); produced or occurring in a fortnight, W.; (ifc.) siding or taking part with, Kathās. — **vayas**, mfn. whose strength lies in his (its) wings, Śulbas.

पक्षुः pakshu. See p. 575, col. 2.

पखोद pakhoda and pakhauda, m. Capparis Divaricata, L.

पगारा pagārā, f. N. of a place, Inscr.

पङ्गु paṅka, m. n. (g. ardharcādi; said to be fr. [°]1. *pac*, 'to spread') mud, mire, dirt, clay (ifc. f. ā), Suparq.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; ointment, unguent (in comp.; cf. *kukhuma*-, *candana* &c.), Kāv.; BhP.; moral impurity, sin, L. — **karvaṭa**, m. mud on the banks of a river, soft mud, L. — **kīra**, m. an aquatic bird, lap-wing, L. — **kṛīda** and **kṛīda-naka**, m. 'sporting in mud', a pig, L. — **gaḍaka**, m., — **gaṇḍī** and **-gaṇī**, f. a small fish, Macrognathus Pancalus, L. — **grāha**, m. the marine monster Makara, L. — **oohid**, m. 'mud-destroyer', Strychnos Potatorum (the fruit of which is used for purifying foul water), Mālav. — **ja**, n. (ifc. f. ā) 'mud-born', a species of lotus, Nelumbium Speciosum (whose flower closes in the evening), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (in Kathās. once ā, f.); m. N. of Brahmā, Cat. (for *paṅkaja-ja*); mfn. lotus-eyed, Jātakam; — **janman**, m. 'lotus-born', N. of Brahmā, Hariv.; — **nayanā**, f. a 1°-eyed woman, Bhām.; — **nābha**, m. 'having a 1° springing from his navel', N. of Vishnu, Ragh.; BhP.; — **netra**, mfn. '1°-eyed' (said of Vishnu), BhP.; — **patra-netra**, m. having eyes like 1°-leaves, MW.; — **mālin**, mfn. wearing a 1°-crown (Vishnu), BhP.; — **lāvam**, ind. (fr. [°]1. *lu*) cutting off like a 1°-flower, Bālar.; — **vaj**, mfn. furnished with a 1°, Nilak. on MBh.; [°]**jākhī**, f. = *ja-nayanā*, Amar.; [°]**jānghri**, mfn. whose feet are adorned with 1°-flowers (Vishnu), BhP.; [°]**jāvalī**, f. N. of a metre, Col. (cf. *paṅkāvalī*); [°]**jāsana-stha**, mfn. sitting on a 1°-throne (Brahmā), Var.; [°]**jin**, mfn. furnished with a 1°, MBh.; (*nī*), f. Nelumbium Speciosum (the plant or a group or the flexible stalk of such lotuses), also a 1°-pond (= [°]*nī-saras*), Kāv.; Pur. — **janman**, n. = *ja*, n., L. — **jāta**, n. id.; = *pāpa-samūha*, Dharmas. — **jī**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. — **tā**, f. the nature or property of mud, muddiness, Śis. — **ḍantā**,

mfn. having mud or clay between the teeth, Supam. — **digdha**, mfn. mud-smear; — **jarira**, m. 'having a 1°-sm° body', N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; [°]**dhānga**, m. 'having m°-sm° limbs', N. of a being attending on Skanda, MBh. — **prabhā**, f. (with Jainas) N. of one of the 7 divisions of hell (where mud takes the place of light), L. — **bhāj**, mfn. sunk in the mire, W. — **bhāzaka**, mfn. laden with mud, muddy, W. — **bhāva**, m. = *-tā*, Ragh. — **magna** (*paṅkā*), mfn. immersed in m°, Suparq. — **mājana**, n. immersion in m°, MW. — **maṇḍuka** (l), m. a bivalve conch, L. (w. r. *°dūka*). — **maya**, mfn. full of mud, muddy, MW. — **ruh** and **-ruha**, n. = *-ja*, n. L.; [°]**hīnī**, f. (Vcar.) = *-jinī*. — **lagna**, mfn. sticking in mud, Bhpr. — **vat**, mfn. muddy, covered with mud, Hariv.; R. — **vāri**, n., v.l. for *pakva-v*. — **vāsa**, m. 'mud-dweller', a crab, L. — **śukti**, f. 'm°-shell', the stair-case shell, L. — **sūraṇa**, m. 'm°-root', the fibrous eatable root of a lotus (also written *-shūraṇa* or *-sūr*). **Paṅkāḍa**, mfn. smeared with mud, Hit. **Paṅkāvalī**, f. N. of a metre, Col. (cf. *paṅkajāvalī*).

Paṅkaya, Nom. P. [°]**yati**, to make muddy, trouble, Kir. xi, 19; to besmear, Hcar.

Paṅkāra, m. (only L.) Blyxa Octandra; Trapa Bispinosa; a dam, dike; stairs, a ladder.

Paṅkin, mfn. muddy, ifc. covered with anything as with mud, MBh. (cf. *mala*).

Paṅkila, mfn. (ān) = *prec.*, MBh.; Hariv.; thick, condensed, L.; m. a boat, canoe, L.

Paṅke, loc. of *paṅka* in comp. — **ja**, n. = *°ka-ja*, L. — **ruh**, n. id., Prasann. — **ruha**, n. id., Dhūrtas; BhP.; n. the Indian crane, L.; — **vasatī**, m. 1°-dweller, N. of Brahmā, Vcar.; [°]**hākshī**, f. a 1°-eyed woman, Bhām.; [°]**hīnī**, f. Nelumbium Speciosum, ib. — **śaya**, mfn. resting or dwelling in mud, Suśr.

पङ्गु paṅkaṇa, w. r. for *pakkaṇa*.

पङ्क्ति paṅkti (also [°]**kti**, m. c. and in comp.), f. (fr. *paṅcan*) a row or set or collection of five, the number 5, AV.; R. &c.; a sort of fivefold metre consisting of 5 Padas of 8 syllables each, ib.; any stanza of 4 × 10 syllables, Col. (= *chandas*, L.); the number 10, Hcat. (cf. *-grīva* &c. below); any row or set or series or number, a group, collection, flock, troop, assembly, company (e.g. of persons eating together or belonging to the same caste), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the earth, L.; w. r. for *paṅkti*, q. v. — **kaṭa**, m. a species of grass, ĀpGr.; Sch. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. a white-flowering Achyranthes, L. — **kanda**, m. a partic. bulbous plant, L. — **krama**, m. order, succession, Hit. — **grīva**, ni. 'ten-necked', N. of Rāvaṇa, L. — **cara**, m. 'going in lines', an osprey, L. — **dūsha** (MBh.), **śaka** (Var.), **śapa** (Āpast.), mfn. 'defiling society', (any person) improper to associate with. — **doṣha**, m. 'society-bane', anything which defiles a social circle, MBh. — **pāvana**, mfn. purifying society, respectable (opp. to *-dūsha*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; — **pāvana**, mfn. doing honour to a social circle, TS., Sch. — **bija**, m. Acacia Arabica, L. — **mālā**, f. a species of plant, Gal. — **ratha**, m. 'having 10 chariots', N. of Daśaratha (Rāma's father), Ragh.; Pur. — **rādhas** (*kit*), mfn. containing fivefold (or numbers of) gifts, RV. — **vihaṅgama-nāma-bhṛit**, m. = *-paṅkti-ratha* or *daśa-r*, Vām. ii, 1, 13. — **śas**, ind. by rows or numbers, Śis. xiv, 33.

Paṅktikā, f. the number ten, a decade, Hcat.; a row, line (in *akshara-ṣ*), Bhartṛ.

Paṅktī, for *paṅkti* in comp. — **kṛita**, mfn. combined into groups, Hariv. — **hara**, see *paṅktīhara*.

Paṅkty-uttarā, f. a kind of metre, RPṛāt.

पङ्गु paṅgu, mfn. (vī or ū) n. (fr. [°]*paj* ?; cf. Up. i, 37, Sch.) lame, halt, crippled in the legs, AVPar.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; N. of those elements of the body which are themselves without motion (but are moved by the wind), Bhpr.; m. N. of the planet Saturn (as moving slowly), Cat. (cf. *-vāsara*); of Nirjita-vaman, Rājāt. — **graha**, m. the sea-monster Makara (cf. *paṅka-ṣ*), W.; one of the signs of the zodiac (cf. *makara*), MW. — **tā**, f. lameness, motionlessness; — **hāriṇī**, f. 'destroying lameness', a species of shrub, L.; Mn. xi, 51. — **tva**, n. = *-tā*, Tatvas. — **bhāva**, m. = *-tā*, Vcar. — **va-kra-karma-prākāśa**, m. N. of wk. — **vāsara**, m. Saturday, Kāśikā.

Paṅgu, mfn. = *paṅgu*, lame, MBh.

Paṅgula, mfn. id., L.; n. (?) lameness, Suśr.; m. a horse of a glassy or silvery white colour, L.

Pañcūyita, n. limping, lameness, Śrīkanth.

पञ्च 1. *pac* or *pañc*, cl. 1. P. *ā. pacati*, *te*, or *pañcati*, *te*, to spread out, make clear or evident, Dhātup. vi, 14: Caus. *pañcayati* (xxxii, 108), see *pra-pañcaya*.

1. **Pañca**, mf(ā)n. spread out, Uttarar.; m. (in music) a kind of measure.

पञ्च 2. *pac*, cl. 1. P. *ā. (Dhātup. xxiii, 27) pācati*, *te* (cl. 4. *ā. pācyate*, cf. below; p. *pacāna*, MBh. iii, 13239 [cf. *kim-pacāna*]; p. *pāpāca* [2. sg. *papaktha* or *pacitha*, Pān. vi, 4, 121, Sch.], *pecur*; *pece*, *pecire* [ape-ciran, AV.; *peciran*, Pat. on Pān. vi, 4, 120]; aor. *pākshat*, RV.; *apākshī*, *apaktha*, Gr.; Prec. *pacyāt*, ib.; fut. *pakshyati*, *te* or *paktā*, Br.; ind. p. *paktvā*, AV.; MBh.; inf. *paktave*, AV.; Br.; *paktum*, Pān. viii, 2, 30, Sch.), to cook, bake, roast, boil (ā. also 'for one's self'), RV. &c. &c.; (with double acc.) to cook anything out of (e.g. *tandulān odanam pacati*, 'the cooks porridge out of rice-grains'), Siddh.; to bake or burn (bricks), ŚBr.; to digest, Suśr.; to ripen, mature, bring to perfection or completion, RV. &c. &c.; (with double acc.) to develop or change into (e.g. *punyā-punyam sukhāsukham*, 'merit and demerit into weal or woe'), Vop.; (intrans.) to become ripe or mature, Bhpr.: Pass. *pacyate* (*ti*, MBh.; aor. *apāci*, Gr.), to be cooked or burnt or melted or digested or ripened or developed, RV. &c. &c.; to be tormented, Divyāv.; also intrans. = *pācyate* (cf. above), to become ripe or mature, to develop or ripen, RV.; VS.; Br. (with acc. of the fruit that is borne or ripens, Maitr.; Kāth.; cf. Pān. iii, 1, 87, Vārt. 14, Pat.; *lokāh pācyamānāḥ*, 'the developing world,' ŚBr.); Caus. *pācyati*, *te*, Br. (aor. *apāpacat*, Gr.; Pass. *pācyate*, p. *cyamāna*, MBh.); to cause to cook or be cooked (ā. 'for one's self'), to have cooked or to cook, ŚBr.; MBh. &c. (cf. Pān. i, 3, 74; 4, 52, Sch.); to cause to ripen, TBr.; to bring to completion or to an end, cure, heal, Suśr.; Desid. *pāpakshati*, Gr.; Intens. *pāpacīti*, Gr.; *pāpacyate*, to be much cooked, to cook very much or burn excessively, to be much afflicted, BhP.; Suśr.; Desid. of intens. *pāpacishati*, *te*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *πάσσω* for *πάσχω*; Lat. *coquo*; Slav. *pekā*, *pečiti*].

Paktavya, mfn. to be cooked or baked, MBh.; to be matured or digested, W.

Pakti (VS. *pakti*), f. cooking, preparing food, Mn. ix, 11 (*anna-pā*); food or any dish of cooked food, RV.; VS.; digesting, digestion, Mn.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; place of digestion (= *sthāna*), Suśr.; ripening, development (cf. *loka*), having results or consequences, Var.; Kāv.; purification, MBh. xii, 9745 (Nilak.); respectability, dignity, fame, Suśr. = *drish-ti*, f. du. digestive organs and sight, Mn. xii, 120. — *nāsana*, mfn. spoiling digestion, Suśr. = *śūla*, n. violent pain or inflammation of the bowels proceeding from indigestion, colic, L. — *sthāna*, n. place of digestion, Suśr.

Pakti, mfn. who or what cooks or roasts or bakes (with gen.), AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; digestive, promoting digestion, Suśr.; m. or n. the digestive fire, force of digestion, Car. *tra*, n. the state of a householder who possesses a sacred fire or that fire perpetually maintained by him, Uṇ. iv, 166. *trima*, mfn. obtained by cooking, Pān. iii, 3, 88; iv, 4, 20; ripe, HParīś.; cooked, W.

Paktā, m. N. of a man protected by the Āsvins, RV. (*thasya Saubharasya*, N. of 2 Sāmans, ArshBr.); pl. N. of a people, ib. *thin*, m. 'who cooks the oblation' (Sāy.; prob. N. of a man), ib.

Pakvā, mf(ā)n. (considered asp. of *√pac*, cf. Pān. viii, 2, 52) cooked, roasted, baked, boiled, prepared on a fire (opp. to *āma*), RV. &c. &c. (also applied to the milk in an udder); warmed (cf. *dvish*), Gobh.; Mn. &c.; baked or burnt (as bricks or earthenware pots), ŚBr.; Var. &c.; ripe, mature (lit. and fig.), RV. &c. &c. (also applied to a tree with ripe fruits); grey, hoary (as the hair), Dhūrtas.; accomplished, perfect, fully developed (as the understanding, character &c.), MBh.; BhP.; ripe for decay, near to death, decrepit, perishing, decaying, ib.; digested, W.; n. cooked food, dish, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ripe corn, AV.; the ashes of a burnt corpse, ib. — *kashāya*, mfn. whose passion has become extinguished, BhP. — *krit*, mfn. cooking, maturing, dressing food, M. Azadirachta Indica, L. — *keśa*, mfn. grey-haired, W. — *gātra*, mfn. having a decrepit or infirm body, Divyāv. — *tā*, f. ripeness,

maturity, greyness (of the hair), L. — *rasa*, m. wine or any intoxicating liquor made of the juice of the sugar cane, Bhpr. — *vat*, mfn. one who has cooked &c., MW. — *vāri*, n. sour rice-gruel (= *kāñjika*), L.; boiling or distilled water, W. (v.l. *pañka-v*). — *saśyopamōnnati*, m. a species of Kadamba, L. — *harita-lūna*, mfn. cut (grain), ripe but not dry, L. **Pakvātisāra**, m. chronic dysentery, Bhpr. **Pakvādhāna**, n. the receptacle for digested food, the stomach, abdomen, Suśr. **Pakvāna**, n. cooked or dressed food, Mn.; Var. &c. **Pakvāśaya**, m. = *vādhāna*, MBh.; Suśr. (cf. *āmāś*). **Pakvāśin**, mfn. eating only cooked food, Pracaṇḍ. i, 19. **Pakvāśhaka**, mfn. made of burnt bricks, Mṛicch.; — *cita*, n. a building constructed with burnt bricks, Yājñ. **Pakvāśhaka**, f. a burnt or baked brick, Var.; — *maya*, mf(ā)n. made of burnt bricks, Heat.

Pakvakā, m. (?), AV. xx, 130, 6. **Pakshpu**, mfn. who or what cooks or matures, Vop. **Pac**, nfn. (ifc.; nom. — *pak*, Pān. vi, 4, 15, Sch.) cooking, baking.

1. **Paca**, mfn. id. (cf. *alpam*, *iṣṭi*, *kim* &c.); m. and (ā), f. the act of cooking &c., L. — *paca*, m. 'continually bringing to maturity' (?), N. of Śiva, MBh. — *m-pacā*, f. Curcuma Aromatica or Xanthorrhiza, Bhpr. (v.l. *bacā*, L.)

2. **Paca**, 2. sg. Impv. of *√pac*. — *prakūṭā* and *lavaṇā*, f. g. *mayūra-vyaṇsakaddi*.

Pacaka, m. a cook, cooking, baking, L. **Pacat**, mf(ā)n. cooking, roasting &c. — *puṭa*, m. Hibiscus Phoenixus, L.

1. **Pacatā**, mfn. cooked, boiled &c., RV.; VS.; ŚākhBr.; m. fire, L.; the sun, L.; N. of Indra, L.; n. cooked food (= *pakti*), Nir. vi, 16.

2. **Pacata**, 2. pl. Impv. of *√pac*. — *bhṛijātā*, f. (2. pl. Impv. of *√pac* and *√bhṛij*) continual baking and roasting, g. *mayūra-vyaṇsakaddi*.

Pacati-kalpam, ind. (?), Pān. v, 3, 67, Sch.

Pacatyā, mfn. cooked, dressed, RV. iii, 52, 2.

Pacana, mfn. cooking, maturing (cf. *anvāhārya*, *enī*); m. fire, L.; (ā), f. becoming ripe, ripening, L.; (ī), f. the wild citron tree, L. (v.l. *pavanī*); n. (*pāc*) a means or instrument for cooking, RV.; ŚBr.; cooking, roasting, maturing, becoming cooked or ripe, MBh.; Suśr.; BhP. — *kriyā*, f. cooking, dressing food, Gaut. **Pacanāgāra**, n. 'cooking room,' a kitchen, ĀpGr.; Sch. **Pacanāgni**, m. a fire for boiling, ib.

Pacanikā, f. a pan, L.

Pacamānaka, mfn. accustomed to cook one's food, Baudh.

Paci, m. fire, L.; cooking, maturing, L.

Pacelima, mfn. being soon cooked, cooking or ripening quickly, Pān. iii, 1, 96, Vārt. 1, Pat.; Kull. on Mn. iv, 172; m. (L.) Phaseolus Mungo or a similar species of bean; fire; the sun. *tuksa*, m. a cook, L.

Pacya, mfn. becoming ripe, ripening (see *kṛish-ta-pacya*).

पञ्चनिका paccanikā or *paccanī*, f. a partic. part of a plough, Kṛishis.

पञ्चर pac-chabda, *pac-chas* &c. See under 3. *pad*, p. 583.

पञ्ज paj or *pañj*, to become stiff or rigid, only pf. *ā. pāpaje* with *apa*, he started back from (loc.), RV. x, 105, 3. [Cf. Gk. *πῆγνυμι*; Lat. *pango*.]

Pajrā, mf(ā)n. solid, stout, fat, strong, RV. [cf. Gk. *πῆγός*]; m. N. of Kakshivat and other men, ib.; (ā), f. the Soma plant, ib.; n. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. — *hoshin*, mfn. having fat or rich oblations (Indra-Agni), RV. vi, 59, 4 (cf. Nir. v, 22).

Pajriyā, m. N. of Kakshivat, RV.

Pañjaka, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

Pañjara, n. a cage, aviary, dove-cot, net, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a skeleton, the ribs, Prab.; Caṇḍ. (also m. &c.); N. of partic. prayers and formularies, VāmP.; m. (L.) the body, Udbh.; the Kali-yuga, L.; a purificatory ceremony performed on cows, L.; a kind of bulbous plant (v.l. *pañjala*). — *kapit-jala*, m. a partridge in a cage, Mṛicch. — *kapota*, m. a pigeon in a c°, ib. — *kesarin*, m. a lion in a c°, Kād. — *cāḷana-nyāya*, m. the rule (exemplified by the story) of shaking the c° (by 11 birds who united their strength for this purpose although they differed in other ways), Śāṅk. — *bhāj*, mfn. 'keeping the c°' remaining in it, Kād. — *śu-*

ka, m. a parrot in a c°, Mṛicch. **Pañjarākheṭa**, m. a sort of basket or wicker trap in which fish are caught, L.

Pañjaraka, m. or n. a cage, aviary &c., MBh.; Pañc.

पञ्जोका pajoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

पञ्ज paj-ja. See 3. *pad*.

पञ्जटिका pajjhaṭikā, f. (*pad* + ?) a small bell, Chandom.; a kind of metre, ib.

पञ्च pañc. See *√1. pac*, col. 1.

1. **Pañca**. See under 1. *pac*, ib.

पञ्च 2. pañca, in comp. for *pañcan* (see p. 578). — *kapāla* (*pāñca*), mf(ā)n. prepared or offered in five cups or bowls, m. (with or sc. *puro-dāsa*) an oblation so offered, ŚBr.; ŚS. — *karpa*, mfn. branded in the ear with the number 5 (as cattle), Pān. vi, 3, 115; m. N. of a man, TĀr. — *karpaṭa*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — *karma*, n. (L.), — *karmen*, n. (Suśr.), — *karmī*, f. (L.) the 5 kinds of treatment (in medicine, viz. giving emetics, purgative medicines, stimulators, and enemata of two kinds, oily and not oily); — *ma-vidhi* and *mādhikāra*, m. N. of medic. wks. — *kalpa*, m. one who studies or has studied 5 Kalpas (esp. those belonging to the AV.), L.; (ī), f. N. of wk. — *kalyāṇaka*, m. a horse with white feet and a white mouth, Hcat. — *kashāya*, m. (?), a decoction from the fruits of 5 plants (the Jambū, Sālmali, Vāyāla, Bakula and Badara), L.; — *ja* and *yōṭtha*, mfn. produced from the above decoction, Suśr. — *kāṭhaka-prayoga-vṛtti*, f. N. of wk. — *kā-pittha*, mfn. prepared with the 5 products of Feronia Elephantum, Suśr. — *kāruki*, f. the 5 artisans in a village, L. — *kāla-kriyā-dīpa*, m., — *kāla-paddhati*, f., — *kāla-pravartana*, n. N. of wks. — *kūra*, n. = *gavya*, Kāśikh. — *kṛit-ya*, n. the 5 actions by which the supreme power manifests itself (viz. *śrīṣṭi*, *sthiṭi*, *saṃhāra*, *tirobhāva* and *anugraha-kāraṇa*, Sarvad.; (m.) a species of plant, L. — *kṛitvas*, ind. 5 times, Lāty.; KātyŚr.; Suśr. — *kṛishṇa*, m. 'having 5 black spots,' a species of poisonous insect, Suśr. — *kṛishṇala*, n. 5 Kṛishṇalas or coins so called, Gaut.; *laka*, mfn. comprising 5 K°, MW. — *kopa*, m. a pentagon, Col. — *kola* or *laka*, n. the 5 spices (viz. long pepper, its root, Piper Chaba, plum-bagn and dry ginger), Car.; Bhpr. — *kośa*, (ibc.) the 5 sheaths supposed to invest the soul, W. (cf. *kośa*); — *viveka* and *saṃnyāsācāra*, m. N. of wks. — *krama*, m. a particular Krama (or method of reciting the Vedic text) consisting of 5 members (see *pāṭha*), L.; N. of a Buddh. wk. (also *tippanī*, f.) — *krośa*, m. or *ai*, f. a distance of 5 Krośas, the ground extending to that distance round Benares (cf. R.T.L. 218, 1; 435); *śa-mañjarī*, f. (*ri-sudarśana*, n.), *śa-māhātmya*, n., *śa-yātrā*, f., or *śi-yātrā-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — *kroshṭī*, mfn. = *pañcabhīḥ kroshtṛibhīḥ kṛitāḥ*, Pat. — *kṛeśa-bheda*, mf(ā)n. afflicted by the 5 kinds of pain, SvetUp. — *kṣhāra*, n. = *lavaṇa*, q. v. — *khaṭva*, n., *vī*, f. a collection of 5 bedsteads, L. — *gaṅga*, n. (C.), — *gaṅgā*, f. (B.) N. of a locality, MBh. — *gapa-yoga*, m. a collect. N. of 5 plants (viz. *vidārī-gandhā*, *bri-hatī*, *priśni-parṇī*, *nidigdhikā* and *śva-danś-trā*), L. — *gaṇḍaka*, mfn. (prob.) consisting of 5 parts (said of the Dharmā-cakra), Divyāv. — *gata*, mfn. 'arrived at 5,' raised to the 5th power, Col. — *gati-samatikrānta*, m. 'having passed through the 5 forms of existence,' N. of Gautama Buddha, Divyāv. (some reckon 6 forms, see MWB. 121). — *gava*, n., — *gavī*, f. a collection of 5 cows; — *vadhana*, mfn. one whose property consists of 5 cows, L. — *gavya*, n. the 5 products of the cow (viz. milk, coagulated or sour milk, butter, and the liquid and solid excreta), L.; N. of wk. — *ghṛita*, n. N. of a partic. mixture, Rasar.; — *melana-prakāra*, m. N. of wk.; *vyāpāna-vat*, mfn. having an anus made of the Pañca-gavya, Hcat. — *gārgya*, mfn. = *pañcabhīḥ gārgyibhīḥ kṛitāḥ*, Pat. — *gu*, mfn. bought with 5 cows, Pān. i, 2, 44. Vārt. 3, Pat. — *guṇa*, mfn. fivefold; having 5 virtues or good qualities, MBh. — *gupta*, m. covered or protected in a fivefold manner, a tortoise (as drawing in its 4 feet and head; cf. *pañcāṅga-g*), L.; the materialistic system of the Cārvākas, L. — *gupti*, f. Medicago Esculenta, L. — *grīhitā*, mfn. taken or taken up 5 times, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; *tin*, mfn. one who has taken up 5 times, Lāty., Sch. — *goṇi*, mfn. 'carry-

ing 5 loads, bearing a heavy burden, Vajras. (cf. Pāṇ. i, 2, 50, Vārt. 1, Pat.) — **gauḍa-brāhmaṇa-jāli**, **-granthī**, **-graha-yoga-sānti**, f. N. of wks. — **grāmī**, f. a collection of 5 villages, Yājñ. — **ghāṭa**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **caśhas**, m. 'five-eyed', N. of the Buddha (who was supposed to have the *māṇsa-c*, *dharma-c*, *prajñā-c*, *divya-c* and *Buddha-c*, i.e. the carnal eye, the eye of religion, the eye of intellect, the divine eye and the eye of Buddha), MW. (cf. Dharmas. lxvi). — **catvāriṇī**, mf(ī)n. the 49th (ch. of MBh. and R.). — **catvāriṇī** (*pd*°), f. 45, ŚBr. — **candra**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — **cāmara**, n. N. of 2 kinds of metre, Col.; — **stotra**, n. N. of a hymn by Śaṃkara. — **citika** (*pd*°), mfn. piled up in 5 tiers or layers, ŚBr.; Kāth.; Āpśr. &c. — **citra**, m. a Buddh. saint also named Mañjuśrī (the teacher of Buddhism in Nepal, MWB. 202, n. 1), W. — **cūḍa** (*pd*°), mf(ā)n. having 5 protuberances (cf. f.); (also *-ka*) having 5 crests or tufts of hair, Kathās.; (ā), f. — **coḍā**, ŚBr.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; R.; *qā-māni*, m. N. of wk. (also *qī-tikā*). — **codā**, f. a brick with 5 protuberances, TS.; Āpśr.; Śulb. — **cola**, m. or n. N. of a part of the Himalāya range, L. — **janā**, m. (pl.) the 5 classes of beings (viz. gods, men, Gandharvas and Apsaras, serpents, and Pitrīs), TS.; ŚBr. &c.; man, mankind, Hcar. (*°nendra*, m. prince, king, Rājāt.); (ibc.) the 5 elements, MBh.; N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa, MBh.; R. &c. (cf. *pañcājanaya*); of a son of Saṃhārā by Kṛti, BhP.; of a Prajāpati, ib.; of a son of Sagarā by Keśini, Hariv.; of a son of Sṛijāyā and father of Soma-datta, ib.; (ī), f. an assemblage of 5 persons, L.; N. of a daughter of Viśva-rūpa and wife of Bharata, BhP. (v. l. *pañcājanī*); *°nīna*, mfn. devoted or consecrated to the 5 races, TS.; TBr. (also *°niya*, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; cf. Pāṇ. v, 1, 9, Vārt. 4, Pat.); m. an actor, a buffoon, L.; the chief of 5 men, W. — **jītam-te**, N. of a Stotra. — **jñāna**, m. 'possessing fivefold knowledge', a Buddha, L. — **ḍākinī**, f. N. of a female attendant on Devī, W. — **taksha**, n., *°kshī*, f. a collection of 5 carpenters, L. — **tatva**, n. the 5 elements collectively (cf. *tattva*), L.; (in the Tantras) the 5 essentials (= *pañca-makāra*, q.v.); — **prākāśa**, m., *°tūtmaka-stotra*, n. N. of wks. — **tantra**, n. N. of the well-known collection of moral stories and fables in 5 books from which the Hitopadeśa is partly taken (also *-ka*); of a poem by Dharma-panḍita; *-kāḍya-darpaṇa*, m. N. of wk. — **taumātṛa**, n. sg. the 5 subtle rudiments of the 5 elements, Kap. — **tapa**, mfn. — **tapas**, mfn. — **tapas**, n. (ibc.) the 5 fires (to which an ascetic who practices self-mortification exposes himself, viz. one fire towards each of the 4 quarters, and the sun overhead); mfn. sitting between the 5 fires, Mn. vi, 23 (cf. MWB. 30, n. 2); *°pavita*, mfn. id., R. — **tā**, f. fivefoldness, fivefold state or amount, Mn. viii, 151; an aggregate or a collection of 5 things, (esp.) the 5 elements, viz. earth, air, fire, water and ākāśa ether, and dissolution into them i.e. death (*-tām* with *√gam*, *yā* &c., to die, with *upa-√nī*, to kill), Kāv.; Śuśr.; Pur. — **tāra**, mfn. five-starred, MW. — **tikta**, n. 5 bitter things (viz. *nimba*, *amṛitā*, *urisha*, *paṭola*, and *nidigdhikā*), Bhpr.; *-ghṛita*, n. a partic. mixture, Rasav. — **tīrthī**, f. any five principal places of pilgrimage (esp. Viśrānti, Saukara, Naimisha, Prayāga, and Pushkara), VarP.; N. of a sacred bathing-place, Kathās.; bathing on the day of the equinox (?), W. — **triṇśā**, mf(ī)n. the 35th, ŚBr.; + 35, Jyot. — **triṇśat** (*pd*°), 35, ŚBr., ch. of MBh.; *°śac-chlokī* and *°śat-pīṭhikā*, f. N. of wks. — **triṇśatī**, f. 35, Rājāt. — **triṇśika**, mfn. having the length of 35, Śulb. — **trika**, mfn. (pl.) 5 × 3, MBh. — **tva**, n. fivefoldness; the 5 elements, BhP.; dissolution, death (*pañca-tvaṃ gata*, mfn. dead, Hit.; cf. *-tā*), Yājñ.; R.; Var. &c. — **daka** (?), m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **daṇḍa**, mfn. having 5 sticks, Pañcād.; *-cchattrā-prabandha*, m. N. of a tale. — **daśa**, mf(ī)n. the 15th, AV. &c. &c.; + 15, ŚāṅkhŚr.; consisting of 15, RV. &c. &c.; containing or representing the Pañca-dāsa Stoma, connected with it, Br.; (ī), f. (sc. *tithi*) the 15th day of a half month, the day of full or new moon, TBr.; Yājñ.; Var.; N. of sev. wks. (also *°śi-tantra*, n., *°prakaraṇa*, n., *°yantra-vidhāna*, n., *°viveka*, m., *°vyākhyā*, f., *°samāsa*, m.) — 2. — **daśa**, for *°jan* in comp.; *-karmaṇ*, m. N. of wk.; *-kṛitva*, ind. 15 times, Lāty.; *-cchadī* (*pd*°), mfn. having 15 roofs, TS.; *-dhā*, ind. in or into 15

parts or ways, MārKp.; — **mālā-mantra-vidhi**, m. N. of wk.; — **rātra**, m. a period of 15 nights, a fortnight, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 137, Kās.; — *rad* (for *-rica*), mfn. consisting of 15 verses, AV.; Br.; — *vat* (*°tā*), mfn. possessing the Pañca-dāsa Stoma, ŚBr.; — **varṇa-mālikā**, f. N. of a Stotra; — *varṇāni*, mfn. forming the path of a Pañca-dāsa Stoma, TS.; — *varshika*, mf(ī)n. 15 years old, Pañc.; N. of a kind of Cāturmāsya, Āpśr.; *°śikshara* (*pd*°), mfn. consisting of 15 syllables, VS.; *°śikha*, m. a period of 15 days, Mn. v, 83; *°śikha*, mf(ī)n. lasting 15 days, Yājñ. iii, 323. — **daśan** (*pd*°), mfn. pl. (gen. *°śānam*, ŚBr.; instr. *°śabhis*, L.) 15, RV. &c. &c. — **daśama**, mf(ī)n. the 15th, KūrmaP. — **daśika**, mfn. having the length of 15, Śulb. — **daśin**, mfn. consisting of 15 parts, ŚBr. — **dāman**, mf(mnī)n. having 5 cords, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 29, Kās. — **dīrgha**, n. sg. the 5 long parts of the body (viz. the arms, eyes, belly [knees, Buddh.], nose, and breast), L. — **daivata**, mfn. having 5 deities (organs of sense), YogasUp. — **daivata**, n. a partic. gift to Brahmins (at the offering of which 5 deities are thought to be present), Hcar. — **drāvīda-jāli**, f. N. of wk. (cf. *pañca-gauḍa-brāhmaṇa-j*). — **draupika**, mf(ī)n. containing 5 Droṇas (a partic. measure of capacity), MBh. — **dhānuṣa**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **dhā**, ind. in 5 ways or parts, fivefold, AV. &c. &c.; — *bandhyā-prākāśa* (?), m. N. of wk. — **dhāranaka**, mfn. upheld or subsisting by the 5 elements, MBh. — **dhīva**, mf(ā)n. = *pañcabhir dhīvaribhiḥ kṛitah*, Pat. — **nakha**, mfn. '5-clawed', having 5 nails, Var.; m. a 5-clawed animal, Mn.; MBh.; R.; an elephant, L.; a lion, Gal.; a tiger, L. (also *°kṣin*, Gal.); a tortoise, L. — **nada**, n. the Pañjāb or country of 5 rivers (viz. the Śatā-dru, Vipāśā, Iravati, Candra-bhāgā, and Vitastā, i.e. the Sutlej, Beas, Rāvi, Chenāb, and Jhelum or Behut), MBh.; R.; Rājāt. (also *ī*, f., Hcar.); N. of sev. Tīrthas (esp. of one near the junction of the Kīraṇā and Dhūta-pāpā with the Ganges after the union of the latter river with the Yamunā and Saravati), MBh.; SkandaP.; m. or n. N. of a river produced by the junction of the 5 rivers of the Pañjāb and which falls into the Sindhu, L.; m. a prince of Pañca-nada, MBh. (pl. the inhabitants of P^o-n^o, MBh.); N. of an Asura, Hariv.; of a teacher, VāmP.; — *kshetra-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.; — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place (cf. above); — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **naliya**, n. N. of wk. — **navata**, mf(ī)n. the 95th (ch. of MBh. and Hariv.) + 95 (*°te dīnata*, n. on the 195th day), VarBṛS. xxi, 7. — **navatī**, f. 95 (ch. of MBh.); — **tama**, mf(ī)n. 95th; the 95th (ch. of R.). — **nātha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nāman** (*pd*°), nif(mnī)n. having 5 names, AV.; *°mūvalī*, f. N. of wk. — **nāli**, mfn. lasting 3 × 24 minutes, Sāh. — **nidhana**, n. N. of sev. Sāmans, ArshBr. — **nimba**, n. sg. the 5 products (viz. the flowers, fruit, leaves, bark, and root) of the Azadirachta Indica, L. — **nirgranthī-sūtra**, n. N. of wk. — **nirḥjana**, n. waving 4 things (viz. a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango or betel leaf) before an idol and then falling prostrate, W. — **pakṣin**, m. or n. (?), N. of a small wk. containing auguries ascribed to Śiva (in which the 5 vowels *a, i, u, e, o* are connected with 5 birds), L.; *°kṣi-sāstra*, n. N. of wk. on augury. — **pakṣī**, f. N. of sev. wks. on astrology; — *tikā*, f. N. of sev. Comms. — **pañcaka** (R.), **-pañcan** (BhP.), 5 × 5 (ibc.) — **pañcānaka**, m. species of 5 animals allowed to be killed and eaten (viz. the hare, porcupine, alligator, rhinoceros, and tortoise), W. — **pañcāśa**, mf(ī)n. the 55th (ch. of MBh.). — **pañcāśat** (*pd*°), f. 55, ŚBr. &c. &c. — **pañcin** (*pd*°), mfn. fivefold, Br. — **pañśala**, m. or n., *°likā*, f. N. of wks. — **paṭu**, mfn. = *pañcabhiḥ paṭvibhiḥ kṛitah*, Pat. — **paṭtra**, mfn. having 5 leathers, R.; m. '5-leaved', a species of Caṇḍāla-kanda, L. — **paḍa** (*pd*°), mf(ā)n. containing 5 Padas, ŚBr.; (ī), f. taking 5 steps, consisting of 5 feet or steps or parts, TS.; GrS. (fr. *-pad*°); 'only 5 steps', a cold or unfriendly relationship (opp. to *sāptapadīna*, q.v.), Bānc. ii, 123; the 5 strong cases (viz. nom. and voc. sg. du. pl.; acc. sg. dn.), APṛāt.; N. of a river in Śāka-dvīpa, BhP.; *°dārthī*, f., *°dī-vivṛitī*, f. N. of wks. — **parishad**, f. an assembly taking place every 5th year, Buddh. — **parpikā** or *°pi*, f. a species of small shrub, L. — **parva**, mf(ā)n. (river) having 5 windings, ŚvetUp. — **parvata**, n. 'the 5 peaks' (of the Himalāyas), L. — **parvan**, mfn. 5-knotted (as an arrow), R.; m. a stick with 5 knots, Kauś.;

°va- and *°vī-māhātmya*, n., *°viya-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — **pala** (Yājñ.), **-palika** (KatyŚr., Sch.), mfn. weighing 5 Palas; *°lī*, f. a weight of 5 P^os, Kathās. — **pallava**, n. the aggregate of 5 sprigs or shoots of the Āmra, Jambū, Kapitha, Bija-pūraka, and Bilva (according to others, of the Āmra, Aśvattha, Vāja, Parkatī, and Yajñōdumbara; or of the Panasa, Āmra, Aśvattha, Vāja, and Bakula, L.; or of the spondias, rose-apple, Bel or marmelos, citron, and wood-apple, W.). — **paśu**, m. (l) sg. the 5 sacrificial animals, KatyŚr.; mfn. destined for the 5 s^o a's, Vait. — **pātra**, n. a partic. vessel for purifying water used at the Ācamana (q.v.), RTL. xxi; n. 5 cups or vessels collectively or a Śrāddha in which offerings are made in 5 vessels, L. — **pāda** (*pd*°), mfn. 5-footed, RV.; AV.; (ī), f. N. of a wk. on the Up-ādis. — **pkdika**, f. N. of a philos. wk.; — *tikā*, f., *-tikā-tattva-dīpana*, n., *°dhyāśā-bhāṣya-vyākhyā* (*°kādā*), f., *°vivaraṇa*, n. (*°ṇa-prakāśikā*, f.), *°vyākhyā*, f., *°sāstra-darpaṇa*, m. N. of Comms. — **pitta**, n. the gall or bile of 5 animals (viz. the boar, goat, buffalo, fish, and peacock), L. — **pura**, n. N. of a city, Śukos. — **purāṇiya**, mfn. worth 5 Purāṇas (a partic. coin), Kull. on Mn. xi, 227. — **purusham**, ind. through 5 generations of men, Āpśr., Sch. — **pushpamaya**, mf(ī)n. formed or consisting of 5 flowers, Kathās. — **pūli**, f. 5 bunches, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 51, Vārt. 6, Pat. — **prakarana**, n., *°pi*, f. N. of wks. — **prayaga**, m. a kind of oblation, RTL. 367. — **prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **prastha**, mfn. having 5 elevations or rising grounds (said of a forest), BhP. — **praharāṇa**, mfn. having 5 carriage-boxes, ib. — **prāṇa**, m. pl. the 5 vital airs (supposed to be in the body); *°ndhuti-khaṇḍa*, m. or n. (?), N. of wk. — **prāśāda**, mf(ā)n. 5 spans long, KatyŚr. — **prāsāda**, m. a temple with 4 pinnacles and a steeple, W. — **phupika**, m. 'weaving 5 Phupikas (s.v.) in a day', N. of a Śūdra, Kathās. — **baddha**, mfn. pl. joined into 5, Hariv. — **bandha**, m. a fine equal to the 5th part of any thing lost or stolen, Yājñ. — **bandhura**, see *-vandh*. — **balā**, n. the 5 forces (viz. faith, energy, recollection, self-concentration, reason), MWB. 50. — **balā**, f. the 5 plants called Balā (viz. *balā*, *nāga-b*, *mahā-b*, *ati-b*, and *rāja-b*), L. — **bāṇa**, m. 'having 5 arrows', N. of the god of love, Kālid.; Daś. &c.; — *viṇaya* and *-vilāsa*, m. N. of wks. — **bhāṇī**, f. the 5 arrows (of the god of love), Naish. — **bhāṇa**, m. '5-armed', N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, Hariv. — **bindu-prasrita**, n. N. of a partic. movement in dancing, Daś. — **bila** (*pd*°), mfn. having 5 openings, ŚBr. — **bija**, n. a collection of 5 kinds of seeds (viz. of Cardiospermum Halicacabum, Trigonella Foenum Graecum, Asteracantha Longifolia, Ligusticum Ajowan, and cumin-seed; or of Trapusa, Karkatī, Daḍima, Padma, and Vānari; or of Sinapis Racemosa, Ligusticum Ajowan, cumin-seed, sesamum from Khorasan, and poppy), L. — **bodha**, m. N. of wk. — **brahma-mantra**, m., **-brahma-vidyāpanishad** or **-brahmōpanishad**, f. N. of wks. — **bhaṇa**, m. pl. boughs of 5 partic. trees, Hcar. — **bhaṭṭiya**, n. N. of wk. — **bhadra**, mfn. having 5 good qualities or auspicious marks, Hcar.; consisting of 5 good ingredients (as a decoction), ŚāriṅS.; vicious, L.; m. a kind of pavilion, Vastuv.; n. a partic. mixture, Bhpr. — **bhāra**, mfn. having the weight of 5 Bhāras, Sighās. — **bhāṣhā-māni**, m. N. of wk. — **bhuja**, m. 5-armed, pentagonal; m. N. of Gaṇēśa, Gal.; a pentagon, W. — **bhūta**, n. pl. the 5 elements (earth, air, fire, water, and ākāśa), Kap.; *-parityakta*, mfn. deserted by the 5 el^o (as a dead body), MW.; — *vādārtha* and *-viveka*, m. N. of wks.; *°tātmaka*, mfn. consisting of 5 el^o (as the human body), Śuśr. — **bhūryābhimukhā** (l), f. N. of an Apsaras, Kāraḍ. — **bhṛīṅga**, m. or n. N. of the 5 plants Deva-dālī, Śamī, Bhāṅgā, Nirguṇḍī, and Tamālā-patṛa, L. — **bhāutika**, w. r. for *pañcabh*. — **ma-kāra**, n. the 5 essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual (the words for which begin with the letter *m*; viz. *madya*, wine; *māṇsa*, meat; *matsya*, fish; *mudrā*, intertwining of the fingers; and *maithuna*, sexual union), W. (cf. *tattva* and RTL. 192). — **mantra-tanu**, m. 'whose body consists of 5 Mantras', N. of Śiva (with Śaivas), Sarvad. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of 5 (elements), MārKp. — **mahākāle**, m. N. of Viṣṇu, MBh. xii, 338. — **mahāpātakin**, mfn. guilty of the 5 great sins (see *mahā-pātaka*), MW. — **mahābhā-**

ta-maya, mf(ā)n. consisting of 5 elements, Hcar. — **mahāyājña**, m. pl. the 5 great devotional acts of the Hindūs (see *mahā-y*), W.; -*vidhi*, n. N. of wk. — **mahisha**, n. the 5 products of the buffalo cow (cf. *pañca-gavya*), Suśr. — **māshaka** (f. ī [1], Gaut.) and **śhika** (Mn.), mfn. consisting of or amounting to 5 Māshas. — **māya**, mfn. (for 2. see under *pañcamā*) happening every 5 months or containing 5 months, AitBr. — **mithyātva-tīkā**, f. N. of wk. — **mukha**, mf(ā)n. 5-faced or 5-headed (also applied to Prajā-pati), KaushUp.; m. N. of Śiva, L.; a lion, L.; an arrow with 5 points, R.; (ī), f. Gendarussa Vulgaris, L. — **mudrā**, f. 5 gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol, W. — **mushṭī**, f. Trigonella Corniculata, L. — **mush-tika**, m. a partic. decoction, Bhpr. — **mūtra**, n. sg. the urine of 5 (female animals, viz. the cow, goat, sheep, buffalo, and ass), L. — **mūrti** and **tika**, mfn. having a fivefold form (applied to a partic. offering to Brāhmanas), Hcar. — **mūla**, m. N. of an attendant of Durgā, Kathās.; n. (also *laka*) and (ī), f. a class or group of 5 roots or plants with tuberous roots (according to Suśr. there are 5 classes each containing 5 medicinal plants, viz. *kanīyas* or *alpam* or *kshudrakam*, *mahat*, *vallī-sañjñah* [sc. *ganah*], *kañṭhaka-s*, and *trīṇa-s*, i.e. the smaller and the larger cl^o, the creepers, the thorny plants and the 5 kinds of grass; other groups are also enumerated), Suśr.; Bhpr. &c. — **meni**, mfn. having 5 missiles, AitBr. — **yakṣā**, f. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **yajña**, m. pl. the 5 religious acts or oblations of a house-keeper (cf. *pañca-mahāyājña*), -*paribhrashā*, m. a Brāhman who omits to perform the 5 religious acts, MW. — **yāma** (pā°), mfn. having 5 courses (as a sacrifice), RV.; N. of a son of Atapa (who was son of Vibhāvasu and Ushā), BhP. — **yuga**, n. a cycle of 5 years, a lustrum, MBh. — **yojanā**, n. (AV.), nī, f. (Rājāt.) a way or distance of 5 Yojanas. — **raśhaka**, m. a species of plant, L. — **raśhā**, f. N. of wk. — **ratna**, n. a collection of 5 jewels or precious things (viz. gold, diamond, sapphire, ruby, and pearl, Hcar.; or gold, silver, coral, pearl, and Rāga-paṭṭa, L.); N. of sev. wks.; pl. the 5 gems or most admired episodes of the MBh.; MW.; -*kalā*, f., -*kiraṇāvalī*, f., -*prakāśa*, m. N. of wks.; -*māya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of the 5 jewels, Hcar.; -*malikā*, f., -*stava*, m., *ndikara-stotra*, n. N. of Stotras. — **raśmī** (pāñca-), mfn. (a chariot) having 5 strings or traces, RV. — **rasā**, f. the Emblic Myrobalan tree, L. — **rāji-phala**, m. Trichosanthes Dioeca, L. — **rātra** or *traka*, m. a period of 5 days (nights), Kauś.; Mn. &c.; (°trā), mfn. lasting 5 days, ŚBr.; MBh. (also *traka*, Pañc.); m. N. of an Ahina (see I. dā°) which lasts 5 days, TāṇḍBr.; ŚrS.; N. of the sacred books of various Vaiṣṇava sects (also pl.), MBh.; R. &c.; -*diptikā*, f., -*naivedya-vidhāna*, n., -*pakvāṇna vidhāna*, n., -*prayaścitta*, n., -*raśhā*, f. N. of wks. — **rātrika**, w. r. for *pāñcar*. — **rāśika**, mfn. relating to the 5 ratios or proportions of numbers; n. the rule of 5, the rule of proportion with 5 terms, Col. — **rudra**, m. N. of an author; °*drīya*, n., °*drōpanishad-bhāṣya*, n. N. of wks. — **rūpa-kōśa**, n. N. of wk. — **rcā** (for *-rica*), mfn. consisting of 5 verses; m. a stanza consisting of 5 verses, AV.; ŚāṅkhGr. — **lakṣhaṇa**, mfn. possessing 5 characteristics (said of the Purāṇas, which ought strictly to comprehend 5 topics, viz. the creation of the universe, its destruction and renovation, the genealogy of gods and patriarchs, the reigns of the Manus, and the history of the solar and lunar races); n. a Purāṇa or mythological poem, W.; -*vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — **lakṣhaṇī**, f. N. of sev. wks. (also *-kroḍa*, m., -*ṭikā*, f., -*prakāśa*, m., -*vi-vecana*, n., °*ny-anugama*, m.) — **lambaka**, n. N. of Kathās. xiv. — **lavāṇa**, n. 5 kinds of salt (viz. *kāca*, *saindhava*, *sānuḍra*, *viḍa*, and *sau-varcala*), Suśr. — **lāṅgala**, (ibc.) a gift of as much land as can be cultivated with 5 ploughs (also *-ka*, Hcar.; MatsyaP.); -*dāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — **loha**, n. a metallic alloy containing 5 metals (viz. copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron), L. — **loha-ka**, n. the 5 metals (viz. gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead), L. — **yaktra**, mfn. 5-faced, Hariv.; R.; m. N. of Śiva, Dhūrtas.; of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh.; a lion, L.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, Cat.; -*rasa*, m. a partic. mixture, Bhpr.; -*stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — **pañca**, m. 5-headed, the Brāhmanical cord (but cf. R.T.L. 361), L.; N. of a man, Rājāt.; (ī), f. the 5 fig-trees (N. applied to Āsvattha, Bilva,

Vaṭa, Dhāttri, and Āśoka), SkandaP.; (also n.) N. of a part of the great southern forest where the Go-dāvatī rises and where the banished Rāma resided, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; °*ta* or °*ti-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **vadana-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra (cf. *pañca-vaktra-st*). — **vandhura**, mfn. having 5 seats, BhP. (cf. *tri-v*). — **varga**, m. a class or group or series of 5, e.g. the 5 constituent elements of the body (cf. I. dhātu), R. ii, 118, 27; the 5 classes of spies (viz. a pilgrim or rogue, an ascetic who has violated his vows, a distressed agriculturist, a decayed merchant, a fictitious devotee), Kull. vii, 154; the 5 organs of sense, the 5 devotional acts &c. (also ī, f.); mfn. proceeding in 5 lines or at 5 times, KātyŚr. — **varṇa**, mfn. '5-coloured', L. (Mṛicch. i, 77); fivefold, of 5 kinds (-*tā*, f.), Hcar.; m. N. of a mountain, Hariv.; of a forest, ib. (v. l. *pāñc*). — **vardhana**, m. a species of plant, L. — **varsha** (KātyŚr.), °*shaka* (MBh.), mfn. 5 years old; °*sha-desiya* (L.) and °*shaka-desiya* (MBh.), mfn. about 5 years old. — **varshika-maha**, m. a kind of festival or ceremony, L. — **varshīya**, mfn. 5 years old, Śatr. — **valī**, mfn. having 5 folds or incisions, KātyŚr. — **valkala**, n. a collection of the bark of 5 kinds of trees (viz. the Indian, glomerous, holy, and waved-leaf fig-tree, and Calamus Rotang, i.e. Nyag-roḍha, Udumbara, Āsvattha, Plaksha, and Vetasa; but other trees are sometimes substituted), Rasar. — **vallabhā**, f. 'dear to 5', N. of Draupadi, Gal. — **vastu**, n. (?), N. of wk. — **vātīya**, m. a partic. oblation offered to the 5 winds at the Rājā-sūya, ŚBr. — **vāda**, m. N. of wk. — *-kroḍa-pattra*, n., -*ṭikā*, f. N. of wks. — **varshika**, mf(ā)n. 5 years old, recurring every 5 years; n. and *-maha*, m. (prob.) = *pañca-varshika-maha*, Divyāv.; L. — **vāhin**, mfn. yoked with 5, drawn by 5 (as a carriage), AV. — **viṅśā**, mf(ā)n. the 25th, ŚBr. &c.; containing or consisting of 25, ib.; representing the Pañca-viṅśa Stona, belonging to it, celebrated with it, &c., Br.; ŚāṅkhGr.; m. a Stoma consisting of 25 parts, VS.; ŚBr.; N. of Viṣṇu regarded as the 25th Tattva, BhP.; -*brāhmaṇa*, n. a Brāhmaṇa consisting of 25 books, N. of the TāṇḍyaBr. — **viṅśaka**, mfn. the 25th, BhP.; consisting of 25, L.; (with *vayasā*) 25 years old, R. — **viṅśat**, f. 25, Hcar. — **viṅśati** (pā°), f. id., VS.; ŚBr.; a collection of 25 (also °*ti* and °*tikā*; see *vetāla*). — *-gaṇa*, m. a multitude of 25, Kap.; -*tama* or °*ti-ma*, mf(ā)n. the 25th, MBh.; -*vātra*, mfn. lasting 25 nights (days), KātyŚr.; -*sahasrikā*, f. N. of a Prajñā-pāramitā, L. — **viṅśatikā**, mfn. (a fine) consisting of or amounting to 25 (Pañās), Yājñ. ii, 205; n. the number 25, MBh.; (ā), f., see *-viṅśati*. — **vikrama**, mfn. (a carriage) moving in a fivefold manner, BhP. — **vigrahama**, ind. by distributing 5 times or by a fivefold distribution, ĀśvŚr. — **vijaya**, m. N. of wk. — **vidha** (pāñca- or *pañcā*), mfn. of 5 kinds, fivefold, ŚBr.; -*nāma-bhāṣya*, n., -*sūtra*, n. N. of wks. — **vidheya**, n. = *vidha-sūtra*. — **vira-goshṭha**, n. (prob.) an assembly-room named 'a heroes', i.e. the 5 sons of Pāṇḍu, Daś. — **vikṣha**, n. sg. or m. pl. 'the 5 trees' (of Svarga, viz. Mandāra, Pārijāta, Sāmtāna, Kālpā-vṛkṣha, and Hari-candana), MW. — **vṛit** (ŚāṅkhGr.) and **vṛitama** (Gobh.), ind. fivefold, 5 times. — **śata**, mf(ā)n. 500 (pl.), MBh.; BhP.; (a fine) amounting to 500, Yājñ.; fined 500 (Pañās), Mn.; the 500th (°*te kāle*, in the 500th year), MBh.; n. 105, Lāty.; 500, Mn.; MBh.; (ī), f. 500, Kathās.; a period of 500 years, Vajracch.; N. of wk.; -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 105th (ch. of R.); °*ti-prabandha*, m. N. of wk. — **śatika**, mfn. 500 (feet &c.) high, Hcar. — **śara**, m. = *bāṇa*, Prab. (ī, f. = *bāṇī*, Naish.); -*nirṇaya*, m., -*vijaya*, m., -*vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. — **śarēva**, mfn. (a measure) containing 5 Śarāvās (q.v.), Jaim. — **śala** (pā°), m. or n. (?) a distance of 5 Śalas (q.v.), AV. — **śas**, ind. by fives, 5 by 5, BhP. — **śasaya**, see *-sasya*. — **śākha**, mfn. 5-branched, 5-fingered, R.; m. the hand, Dhūrtan. — **śārādīya**, m. N. of a Pañcāha representing 5 years, Br.; ŚrS. — **śāstra**, n. N. of the sacred books of various Vaiṣṇava sects, Hcar. (cf. *-vātra*). — **śikha**, mfn. '5-crested', having 5 tufts of hair on the head (as an ascetic), MBh. (°*khi-kṛita*, mfn. made an ā°, Bhartṛ.); m. a lion, L.; N. of a Śāṅkhya teacher (called also *-muni*, a pupil of Āśuri), MBh.; Vāyup. &c.; of an attendant of Śiva, Kathās.; of a Gandharva, L. — **śikhiṇ**, mfn. = *śikha*, mfn., AV. Paris. — **śirīsha**, m. a medicine composed of 5 parts (viz. root,

bark, leaf, flower, and fruit) of the Acacia Sirissa, Car. — **śila**, mf(ā)n. consisting of 5 rocks, Cat. — **śirsha**, mf(ā)n. 5-headed, MBh.; 5-eared (as corn, sc. on one stalk), ib.; m. N. of a mountain, Buddh. — **śīla**, n. the 5 chief rules of conduct for Buddhists, MW. 89; 126. — **śukla**, m. 'having 5 white spots', a species of venomous insect, Suśr. — **śūraṇa**, n. the 5 (bulbous plants called) Śūraṇas (q.v.), L. — **śairishaka**, n. the 5 products of the Acacia Sirissa (cf. *-śirisha*). L. — **śaila**, m. N. of a mountain, MārķP. — **śloki**, f. N. of wk. — **sha**, mf(ā)n. pl. 5 or 6, Kāv. — **shashta**, mf(ā)n. the 65th (ch. of MBh. and Hariv.). — **shashtī**, f. 65 (ch. of MBh.); -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 65th (ch. of MBh. and R.). — **sam-skāra**, m. '5 rites', N. of wk.; -*prayoga*, m., -*mā-himan*, m., -*vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — **sattrā**, n. N. of a place, Rājāt. — **sandhi**, m. N. of wk. — **sap-ta** (in comp. for *°ptan*), 5 × 7, 35, MārķP. — **sap-tata**, mf(ā)n. the 75th (ch. of MBh. and Hariv.). — **saptati**, f. 75 (ch. of MBh.); -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 75th (ch. of MBh. and R.). — **samāsīya**, n. N. of wk. — **savana**, n. (a sacrifice) containing 5 Savanas (q.v.), ApŚr. — **sasya**, n. sg. 5 species of grain (viz. Dhānya, Mudga, Tila, Yava, and Śveta-sar-shapa or Masha), L. — **sahasrī**, f. sg. (ifc. -*ka*, mfn.) 5000, Kathās. — **sāmvaśarika**, mf(ā)n. 'recurring every 5 years', N. of a kind of Ātūr-māsyā, ApŚr., Sch. — **sāmaka**, -**sāyaka**, n. (?) N. of wks. — **sāra**, mfn. consisting of 5 parts or ingredients, Suśr.; n. (?) N. of wk. — **siddhānta**, m. N. of the Bhāsvatī-karapa (q.v.). — **siddhāntikā**, f. N. of an astron. wk. by Varāha-mihira (founded on the 5 older astron. wks., and called by Var. himself Karapa). — **siddhāntśhadhika**, mfn. consisting of 5 kinds of medic. plants, L. — **siddhāntśhadhi**, f. the 5 medic. plants, ib. — **sugandhaka**, n. a collection of 5 kinds of aromatic vegetable substances (viz. cloves, nutmeg, camphor, aloe wood, and Kakkola, q.v.), L. — **sūkta**, n. '5 Vedic hymns', N. of wk. — **sūtra**, n. (and ī, f.) '5 Sūtras', N. of wk. — **sūnā**, m. pl. 5 things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed (viz. the fire-place, slab for grinding condiments, broom, pestle and mortar, and water-pot), W.; R.T.L. 418. — **skandha** (ibc.) = °*dhi*; -*vimoksha*, m. N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **skandhaka**, n. N. of wk. — **skandhi**, f. sg. the 5 Skandhas (s.v.) or constituent elements, Buddh. — **stava**, m. (and -*vyākhyā*, f.), -*stavi*, f. N. of wks. — **smṛiti**, f. '5 law-books', N. of wk. — **srotas**, n. = *manas*, Nilak. — **svarā**, f. N. of an astrol. wk. on divination; -*nirṇaya*, m. N. of Comm.; °*rdāya*, n. N. of wk. — **svastyayana**, n. N. of wk. — **havis**, mfn. furnished with 5 oblations, ŚāṅkhGr. — **hastā**, m. '5-handed', N. of a son of Manu, VP.; of a place, Rājāt. — **hāyana**, mfn. 5 years old, BhP. — **hāva**, m. N. of a son of Manu Rohita, Hariv. (v. l. *-hotra*). — **hotrī** (pā°), mfn. attended by 5 priests (?), RV. v, 42, 1; m. (sc. *mantra*) N. of a partic. formula in which 5 deities are named (as Hotrī, Adhvaryu &c.), Br.; ŚrS. — **hotra**, see *-hāva*. — **hrada-tirtha**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, SkandaP. — **pañcāṅga**, m. the 5th part, 1, Var. — **pañcākṣha**, m. '5-eyed', N. of a Gapa of Śiva, Hariv. — **pañcākṣhara**, mfn. consisting of 5 syllables, VS.; AitBr. &c.; m. N. of a poet; (ī), f. see s.v.; -*kalpa*, m. N. of wk.; -*māya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of 5 °, Hcar.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.; -*śas*, ind. by 5 °, Lāty. — **pañcākṣharī**, f. 5 °, Viddh.; -*yantrōpadeśa*, m., -*vidhāna*, n., -*śaṭ-prayoga*, m., -*stotra*, n. N. of wks. — **pañcākhyāna**, n. = °*ca-tantra* (q.v.); -*vārtika*, n. N. of wk. — **pañcāgni** (mostly in comp.) = °*ca-tapas* (q.v.). N. the 5 sacred fires (viz. Anvāhārya-pacana or Dakṣiṇa, Gārhapatya, Ahavaniya, Sabhya, and Āvasathya); 5 mystic fires supposed to be present in the body, W.; mfn. = °*ca-tapas*, mfn., Kathās.; maintaining the 5 sacred fires, KāthUp.; Mn. &c.; acquainted with the doctrine of the 5 mystic fires, W.; -*ka*, n. N. of a partic. observance, MānŚr.; -*tva*, n. a collection or aggregate of 5 fires or inflammatory passions, Kathās.; -*vidyā*, f. the (esoteric) doctrine of the 5 fires, Śāṅk. (-*prakarana*, n. N. of wk.); -*sādhana*, n. 'doing the 5 fire penance' (a form of self-mortification), Cat. (cf. *pañca-tapas*); °*gry-ādhāna*, n. setting up the 5 sacred fires, TBr., Sch. — **pañcāṅga**, n. (mostly ibc.) 5 members or parts of the body, Kir.; 5 parts of a tree (viz. root, bark, leaf, flower, and fruit), L.; 5 modes of devotion (viz. silent prayer, oblations, libations,

bathing idols, and feeding Brāhmins, W.; any aggregate of 5 parts, ib.; mf(ī)n. 5-limbed, 5-membered (with *pranāma*, m. obeisance made with the arms, knees, head, voice, and look, Tantras.); having 5 parts or subdivisions, Kāv. (also *gika*, Suśr.); m. a tortoise or turtle, L. (cf. *pañcāṅga-gupta*); a horse with 5 spots in various parts of his body, L. (cf. *pañca-bhadra*); (ī), f. a bit for horses, KātyŚr.; a kind of bandage, Suśr.; n. a calendar or almanac (treating of 5 things, viz. solar days, lunar days, Nakshatras, Yogas, and Karasas), L.; -*kautuka*, n., -*kaumudī*, f., -*gaṇita*, n. N. of wks.; -*gūpta*, n., a tortoise or turtle, L. (cf. *pañca-g*); -*tattva*, n. N. of wk.; -*patra*, n. a calendar or almanac, L. (see above); -*phala*, n., -*ratndhvalī*, f., -*rudra-niṣāsa*, m., -*vinoda*, m. N. of wks.; -*vīprahina* and -*vīpratihina*, m. N. of Buddha, Divyāv.; -*śuddhi*, f. the favourableness of 5 (astrological circumstances, viz. the solar day, lunar day, Nakshatra, Yoga, and Karaya), MW.; -*śodhana*, n., -*saralī*, f., -*sādhana*, n. (na-grahādūharana, n., *na-sāraṇī*, f.), -*sāraṇī*, f. N. of wks.; -*ūgādika*, mfn. (a pantomime) dealing with 5 members (cf. above) &c., Mālav. i, 3; -*ūgānyana*, n. N. of wk. **Pañcānguri**, mfn. 5-fingered, AV. **Pañcāngula**, mfn. measuring 5 fingers; m. Ricinus Communis (which has 5-lobed leaves), Suśr.; (ī), f. a species of shrub, L. **Pañcāngulī**, mfn. 5 fingers broad, Caṇḍ.; having 5 fingers or finger-like divisions, W. **Pañcāja**, n. the 5 products of the goat, Suśr. (cf. *ca-gavya*). **Pañcātapā**, f. doing penance with 5 fires, Kālp. (cf. *ca-tapas*). **Pañcātmaka**, mfn. consisting of 5 elements (as the body), fivefold (-*tva*, n.), SvetUp. **Pañcādhyaṇī**, f. 'consisting of 5 chapters,' N. of sev. wks. **Pañcānana**, mfn. five chere or passionate (lit. 5-faced), L.; m. N. of Śiva, L. (cf. RTL 79); a lion, Vcar. (also at the end of names of learned men, e.g. *Jayarāma-p°*, *Vit-vandātha-p°*); N. of partic. strong medicine, preparations, Rasar.; N. of an author and other men; (ī), f. N. of Durgā, Rājat.; -*deśa*, m. N. of a place, Cat. **Pañcānanda-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Pañcānugāna**, n. N. of sev. Sāmans, ArshBr. **Pañcā-pañcīnā**, f. N. of a partic. brick, MaitrS. **Pañcācāpūpa**, mfn. having 5 cakes, AV. **Pañcāpsaras** (R.), *raśa* (BhP.), n. N. of a lake or pool supposed to have been produced by Manda-karṇi (Sāta-karṇi) through the power of his penance (so called because under it Mandakarṇi formed a secret chamber for 5 Apsaras who had seduced him). **Pañcābja-maṇḍala**, n. N. of a mystical circle, Tantras. **Pañcābādhya**, mfn. existing for 5 years, Mn. ii, 134. **Pañcāmṛta**, n. sg. and pl. the 5 kinds of divine food (viz. milk, coagulated or sour milk, butter, honey, and sugar), Hcat.; the 5 elements, Mālatm. v, 2; mfn. consisting of 5 ingredients (as a medicine), L.; n. the aggregate of any 5 drugs of supposed efficacy, W.; N. of a Tantra; *tābhisheka-prakāra*, m. N. of wk. **Pañcāmūla**, n. sg. the aggregate of 5 acid plants (the jujube, pomegranate, sorrel, spondias, and citron), Bhpr. **Pañcāyatana**, n. N. of a partic. ceremony (at which 5 symbols are used), RTL 410-416; -*padhātī*, f., -*pratish-ṭhā-padhātī*, f., and *nārītha-varṇa-śrīśhōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. **Pañcāyudha**, m. = *ca-bāna*, in *prapañca*, m., -*ratna-mālā*, f., -*stava*, m., -*stotra*, n. N. of wks. **Pañcāra**, mfn. (a wheel) having 5 spokes, RV. **Pañcārāśis**, m. 'having 5 rays,' the planet Mercury, VP. **Pañcārtha**, n. sg. the 5 things (with Pāsupatas), Sarvad.; -*bhāshya-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. **Pañcārshya**, mf(ī)n. one who is descended from 5 Rishis, ApGr., Sue. **Pañcā-vaṭa** = *pañca-v°*, q. v. **Pañcāvartā**, mfn. 5 times cut off or taken up, consisting of 5 Avadānas, ŚBr.; n. (MānŚr.), -*tā*, f. and -*tva*, n. (KātyŚr., Sch.) 5 A°; *ūtin*, mfn. one who offers oblations consisting of A°, GrS.; KātyŚr., Sch.; *ūtiya*, mfn. offered in 5 A°, TBr. **Pañcāvadāna**, n. the offering (of the Havis) in 5 Avadānas, MānGr. **Pañcāvayava**, mfn. consisting of 5 members or parts; (with *vākya*) n. a 5-membered argument, a syllogism, Tarkas. **Pañcāvarana-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. **Pañcāvarta**, mf(ī)n. having 5 whirls, SvetUp. **Pañcāvastha**, m. a corpse (resolved into the 5 elements), Gal. **Pañcāvika**, n. the 5 products of the sheep, Suśr. (cf. *pañca-gavya*, *caḍya*). **Pañcāśīta**, mf(ī)n. the 85th (ch. of MBh. and Hariv.) **Pañcāśīti**, f. 85 (ch. of MBh.); N. of wk.; -*tama*, mf(ī)n. the 85th (ch. of MBh. and R.). **Pañcāśra**, mfn. 5-cornered, Hcat. **Pañcāśva**, m.

'having 5 horses,' N. of a prince, VP. **Pañcāśva-vandhura**, mfn. whose carriage-seats (?) are the 5 vital airs, BhP. **Pañcāstikāya**, m. N. of wk.; -*bālābadha*, m., -*samgraha-sūtra*, n. N. of wks. **Pañcāśya**, mfn. 5-faced, 5-headed, MBh.; Hariv.; 5-pointed (as an arrow), MBh.; m. a lion, Kāv.; N. of a partic. strong medicine, Rasar. **Pañcāśa**, m. a period of 5 days, Kathās.; (ī), mfn. lasting 5 days; m. a Soma oblation with 5 Sutyā days, Br.; ŚrS. **Pañcāhika**, mfn. containing 5 feast days or festivals, KātyŚr., Sch. **Pañcādhmiya**, n. (?) a nocturnal rite in which 5 torches &c. are used, Āpast. **Pañcāendra**, mfn. one who has the 5 Indrāṇis as his deity, Pāṇ. i, 2, 49, Sch.; -*kalpa*, mfn. like 5 Indras, MW.; *drōṣāpāthyāna* (?), n. N. of wk. **Pañcāndriya**, n. the 5 organs of sense (viz. the eye, ear, nose, tongue, and skin) or the 5 organs of action (viz. hands, feet, larynx, and organs of generation and excretion), W.; pl. N. of a tale; mfn. having the 5 organs of sense, MBh. **Pañcāśhn**, m. = *ca-bāna*, Kāv. **Pañcāśpacāśra**, mf(ī)n. consisting of 5 oblations, Śāktān. **Pañcāpāthyāna**, n. N. of the Pañca-tantra; -*samgraha*, m. N. of wk. **Pañcāndana**, mfn. prepared with fivefold pulp of mashed grain &c., AV. **Pañcāka**, mfn. consisting of 5, relating to 5, made of 5 &c., Mn.; MBh.; Suśr.; Pur.; 5 days old (see below); bought with 5, Pāṇ. v, 1, 22, Sch.; (with *śata*, n.) 5 per cent, Mn.; Yājñ.; taking 5 per cent, Pāṇ. v, 1, 47, Vārtt. i, Pat.; m. any collection or aggregate of 5, W. (also n.; cf. g. *ardharāddī*); a partic. caste, VP.; N. of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh.; of a son of Nahusha, VP.; pl. the 5 first disciples of Gautama Buddha, Jātakam.; (ī), f. a book consisting of 5 Adhyāyas (as those of the AitBr.); N. of a game played with 5 shells, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 10, Sch.; n. an aggregate of 5, a pentad, Hariv.; Var. &c.; a field of battle, L.; -*mālā*, f. a kind of metre, L.; -*māsika*, mfn. one who receives or earns 5 per month, Pāṇ. v, 4, 116, Vārtt. 4, Pat.; -*vidhāna*, n., -*vidhi*, m. N. of wks.; -*śata*, n. 5 per cent, Bijag.; -*sānti*, f., -*sānti-vidhi*, m. N. of wks.; *śānti*, f. a kind of metre, L. (cf. Śiś. iii, 82, Sch.); *kāśhtaka-cayana-sūtra*, n. N. of wk. **Pañcat**, mfn. consisting of five, Pāṇ. v, 1, 60. **Pañcataya**, mf(ī)n. fivefold, having five parts or limbs, Kap.; Yog. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 42). **Pañcatra**, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 50) the fifth, Kāth. [Cf. Zd. *pukhāha*; Gk. *πέντος*; Lat. *quinctus*, *quintus* for *pinctus*; Lith. *pēntas*; Goth. *fimfta*; Germ. *fünfte*; Angl. Sax. *fifta*; Eng. *fifth*.] **Pañcatra**, m. time, L.; the Koil or Indian cuckoo, L. **Pañcan**, pl. (said to be fr. √1. *pac*, to spread out the hand with its five fingers; nom. acc. *pañca* [AV. v, 15, 5 *pañcā*]; instr. *°cābhis*; dat. abl. *°cābhyas*; loc. *°cāsu* [Class. also *°cābhis*, *°cābhyas*, *°cāsu*, cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 179 &c.]; gen. *°cānām*) five, RV. &c. &c. (cf. under *indriya*, *kriṣṭi*, *carsha-ṇi*, *jana*, *bhūta*, *mātra*, *yajña*, *svasrī* &c.); sg. N. of Kathās. xiv. [Cf. Zd. *pañcan*; Gk. *πέντε*, Aeol. *πέμπε*; Lat. *quingent*; Lith. *penki*; Goth. *fimf*; Germ. *fünf*; Angl. Sax. *fif*; Eng. *five*.] **Pañcanī**, f. a chequered cloth for playing at draughts &c., a chess-board (= *sāri-śrīṅghalā*), L. **Pañcamā**, mf(ī)n. the fifth, VS.; AV. &c. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 49); forming the 5th part (with or sc. *anya* = 1/4), TBr.; Mn. &c.; = *ruira* or *dak-sha*, L.; m. (in music) the 5th (later 7th) note of the gamut (supposed to be produced by the air drawn from 5 parts of the body); MBh.; Śāh.; = *rāga*, Gīt.; the 21st Kalpa (called after the musical note), Vāyup.; the 5th consonant of a Varga (i.e. the nasal), VPrāt.; Pāṇ.; Sch.; N. of a Muni, Cat.; (ī), f., see below; n. the fifth part, 1/4 (cf. above and Pāṇ. v, 3, 49); copulation (as the 5th of the Tat-tvas of the Tāntrikas; cf. *pañca-tattva*); (am), ind. for the fifth time, fiftieth, TBr.; Mn. viii, 125. **Pañcāgīya**, mfn. belonging to the fifth part, KātyŚr.; 1/4 (of a Purusha) long, Śulbas. = *rāga*, m. one of the Rāgas or musical modes, Gīt. = *vat*, mfn. having the 5th (note), Pāṇ. v, 2, 130, Sch. = *vilāsa*, m., -*sāra-samhitā*, f. N. of wks. = *svara*, n. N. of a metre, Prasann. **Pañcamā-ra**, m. (with Jāinas) the 5th spoke in the wheel of time (also -*kā*), Śatr.; N. of a son of Bala-deva, L. 2. **Pañcamāśya**, m. (for 1. see p. 577, col. 1) the Indian cuckoo or Koil (as producing the 5th note of the scale with its mouth or throat), L. **Pañcamaka**, mfn. the fifth, Śrut.

Pañcamān, mfn. being in the fifth (month or year) of one's age, Pāṇ. v, 2, 130. **Pañcamī**, f. (of *ma*, q. v.) the fifth day of the half month (sc. *tithi*), ŚrGrS.; MBh. &c.; the 5th or ablative case (or its terminations), a word in the ablative, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 12 &c.; a termination of the imperative, Kāt.; (in music) a partic. Rāgīnī or Murchana; a brick having the length of 1/4 (of a Purusha), Śulb.; = *pañcanī*, L.; N. of Draupadi (who was the wife of 5; cf. *pañcālī*), L.; of a river, MBh.; VP. = *kalpa*, m., -*krama-kalpa-latā*, f., -*varivasyā-rāhasya*, n., -*sādhana*, n., -*sudhō-daya*, m., -*stava*, m., -*stava-rāja*, m. N. of wks. **Pañcārī**, f. = *pañcanī*, L. **Pañcāśa**, mf(ī)n. the 50th (ch. of MBh. and R.); + 50 (e.g. *śam śatam*, 150; cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 46). **Pañcāśaka**, mf(ī)n. 50, Pur.; (ī), f. a collection or aggregate of 50 (cf. *caura-pañcāśikā*, *śat-p°*); N. of sev. wks. **Pañcāśac**, in comp. for *śat*. = *chas*, ind. by fifties, 50 by 50, ĀśvGr. **Pañcāśāt**, f. (*pañcan* + *śat*; cf. *triṅ-śat*, *catvāri-śat*) fifty, AV. &c. &c. (also mfn. pl., MBh.; Hariv.). [Cf. Zd. *pañcāśata*; Gk. *πεντήκοντα*; Lat. *quingūgentia*.] = *tama*, mf(ī)n. the 50th (ch. of MBh. and Hariv.); -*vārsha*, KātyŚr., Sch. = *panika*, mfn. (a fine) consisting of 50 Paṇas, Yājñ. = *palika*, mfn. having the weight of 50 Palas, ib.; Hcat. = *sahasrī-mahākīla-samhitā*, f. N. of wk. **Pañcāśata**, n. (MBh.), *°ti*, f. (Rājat.) fifty. **Pañcāśatka**, mf(ī)n. consisting of 50, Car.; 50 years old, Kām. **Pañcāśad**, in comp. for *śat*. = *gāthā*, f. N. of a Jaina wk. = *dhā*, ind. in fifty parts, R. = *bhāga*, m. the 50th part, Mn. vii, 130. = *varsha*, mfn. 50 years old (-*tā*, f.), ĀśvGr. **Pañcāśā**, f. fifty, Hcat. (wrongly divided into *pañcan* + *śā*). **Pañcī**, m. N. of a man (son of Nahusha), VP. **Pañcika**, mfn. having the length of 5, Śulbas.; (ā), f., see under *pañca*. **Pañcin**, mfn. divided into 5, consisting of 5, five-fold, AitBr.; Lāty. **Pañci**, in comp. for *ca* = *can*. = *karana*, n. (√1. *kri*) making into 5, causing anything to contain all the 5 elements, Vedāntas.; N. of sev. wks.; -*tāt-parya-candrikā*, f., -*prakriyā*, f., -*mahāvākya-rtha*, m. (and *tha-bodha*, m.), -*vārttika*, n. (and *kābharāna*, n.), -*vivaraṇa*, n., -*viveka*, m., -*nā-nandākhya*, f. N. of wks. = *kṛita*, mfn. made into 5 (cf. above), Vedāntas.; -*ṭikā*, f. N. of wk. **पञ्चाल pañcālā**, m. pl. (fr. *pañcan*; cf. *pātālā*) N. of a warrior-tribe and their country in the north of India, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *apara*, *pūr-va*); of a Vedic school, ŚBr.; RPrāt.; (sg.) a man belonging to the tribe of the Pañcalas, L.; a king of the P°, MBh. (cf. *pañcā*); N. of Śiva, ib.; of a man brought by Vishvak-sena to the childless Gaṇḍū-sha, Hariv.; of a serpent-demon, L.; a partic. venomous insect, MW.; n. (?) N. of a metre, Col.; (ī), f. a doll, puppet, Kād.; a style of singing, L.; a chequered cloth for playing at draughts &c., W. = *caṇḍa*, m. N. of a teacher, AitAr. = *pada-vṛitti*, f. (prob.) a kind of hiatus, L. = *rāja* or *-rājan*, m. a king of P°, MW. **Pañcālaka**, mfn. relating to the Pañcalas, MBh. (prob. w.r. for *pañcā*); m. pl. the P°, BhP.; (sg.) a species of venomous insect, Suśr.; (ī), f. a doll, L.; a style of singing, L. **पञ्च pañci**, m. N. of a man, VP. **पञ्चहिल pañchihila**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. **पञ्च pañj, pañjaka, pañjara** &c. See under √*pañj*, p. 575, col. 2. **पञ्चल pañjala**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L. **पञ्च pañji** or *pañji*, f. the ball of cotton from which thread is spun, L.; (ī), f. an almanac, calendar, register, L. **Pañji-kāra**, m. = *pañ-jikā-k°*, L. **Pañji-kara**, m. id., L. **Pañjikā**, f. = *pañji*, L.; a perpetual commen-tary which explains and analyses every word (also = *kālantra-vṛitti-p°*); a book in which receipts and expenditure are entered, L.; the register or record of human actions kept by Yama, L. = *kāra*, m. a writer, a man of the Kāyastha tribe; an almanac-maker. = *pradīpa*, m. N. of wk.

पट्टक paṭṭeraka, m. *Cyperus Hexastachyus Communis*, L.

पट् paṭh, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. ix, 45) *paṭhati* (°te, MBh. &c.; pf. *paṭātha*, ib.; aor. *apāṭhit*, Gr.; fut. *paṭhishyati*, *paṭhīdā*, ib.; iud. p. *paṭhitvā*, Kāv.), to read or repeat aloud, to recite, rehearse, TĀr.; MBh. &c.; to repeat or pronounce the name of a god, to invoke (acc., also with *nāmahis*), MBh.; Hariv.; to read or repeat or recite to one's self, to peruse, study, Mn.; R.; BhP.; Hit.; to teach, cite, quote, mention, express, declare, Lāṭy.; MBh.; BhP.; Suśr.; to learn from (abl.), BhP.: Pass. *paṭhyate*, to be read or recited or taught or mentioned &c.; MBh.; Hariv.: Caus. *paṭhayati* (aor. *apīpaṭhat*, Pān. vii, 4, 1, Sch.; fut. *paṭhayishyati*, Kathās.; Pass. *paṭhyate*, lit.), to cause or teach to speak or read, to teach, instruct in (with double acc., Kāś. on Pān. i, 4, 52); to read, recite, Kathās.: Intens. *pāpaṭhīti*, *pāpaṭhyate*, to recite often or repeatedly, Kathās.; to read or study diligently, Var.

Paṭha, m. reading, recitation (? see comp.); N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — **mañjari**, **samañjari**, f. (in music) N. of Rāgini. — **haṁsikā**, f. N. of a Rāga.

Paṭhaka, m. a reader, reciter.

Paṭhana, n. reciting, reading, studying, mentioning, Kāv.; Pur., Sch.; Cat. **Paṭhanādhi-nātha**, m. a master in reading or studying, Cat.

Paṭhaniya, mfn. fit to be read or studied, legible, readable, Vop.; Mīch., Sch.

Paṭhi, f. = *paṭhana*, L.

Paṭhita, mfn. recited, read, studied, mentioned, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c. — **tva**, n. the being mentioned, Heat. — **siddha**, mfn. effective on being (merely) recited, Kathās.; — **sārasvata-stotra**, n. N. of wk. **Paṭhitānga**, m. or n. a kind of girdle, BhavP.

Paṭhitavya, mfn. to be studied or read or mentioned, Pat.; MārKP. — **tva**, n. the being to be studied &c., Nyāyam., Sch.

Paṭhiti, f. N. of a partic. figure of speech, Cat.

Paṭhitri, mfn. reading, a reader, W.

पटवैन् paṭharvan, m. N. of a man, RV.

पट् paṭ, in comp. for *paṭ* or *paṣ*, q. v. — **grihi** (*paṭ*), m. N. of a demon or a man, RV. — **bīsa** (RV.; TS.; AV.) — **viśa** (VS.) or **vinśa** (*paṭ*), u. a fetter, (esp.) a f for the foot of a horse; (*-śaṅku*, m. a post for tying to, ŚBr.); m. a place for fettering, halting-place, TBr. [Lat. *vincio*, *vinculum* ?]

पण paṇ, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xii, 6) *pāṇate* (ep. also °ti; pf. *peṇe*, Gr.; aor. *apanishā*, Bhāṭṭ.; fut. *paṇishyate*, °ṇitā, ib.), to honour, praise, Naigh. iii, 14; to barter, purchase, buy, Br.; MBh.; to negotiate, bargain, Āpast.; to bet, stake, lay a wager, play for (with gen. [e.g. *prāṇā-nām*, Bhāṭṭ.; cf. Pān. ii, 3, 57, Kāś.] or acc. [e.g. *krishnāṇi*], MBh.); to risk or hazard (as a battle), MBh.; to win anything (instr.) from (acc.), ib.: Caus. *paṇayati* (aor. *apīpaṇat*), to negotiate, bargain, Kāv. (Cf. *paṇāya* and *paṇan*).

Paṇa, m. (ifc. f. ā) play, gaming, playing for a stake, a bet or a wager (with gen.; loc. or ifc.; *paṇam* / *krī*, to make a bet; *paṇe ni-vas*, to stake at play), Yājñ.; MBh.; R. &c.; a compact, stipulation, agreement, treaty, Kathās.; Vet.; Hit.; the thing staked or the sum played for, wages, hire, reward, MBh.; Mīch.; Kathās.; a weight of copper used as a coin (= 20 māśas = 4 Kākins), Mn.; Yājñ.; a partic. measure, Pān. iii, 3, 66 ('a handful', Sch.); a commodity for sale, L.; price, L.; wealth, property, L.; business, L.; a publican or distiller, L.; a house, dwelling (*griha*, w.r. for *glaha*?), L. — **kāla**, m. time for playing, MBh. — **krīyā**, f. putting in a stake, play or contest for (comp.), Balar. — **krīta**, mfn. received as hire or reward, Heat. — **granthi**, m. a fair, market, L. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. the state of condition of a pledge or stake; price, value, W. — **dha**, f. Panicum Verticillatum, L. (cf. *panyam-dha* and *panyāndhā*). — **bandha**, m. making a treaty, making peace, Ragh.; a bet or wager (also -na, n.), Daś. — **sundari** (HPari.), **-stri** (Mīch.), f. a veal woman, a prostitute, harlot. **Paṇāṅgaṇā**, f. id. L. **Paṇārdha**, m. or n. (?) half a Paṇa (coin), Kāv. **Paṇārpaṇa**, n. making an agreement, contract, W. **Paṇāstha**, mfn. fit to be laid as a wager, MW. **Paṇāsthi** and **sthika**, n. Cypraea Moneta, a cowrie, L.

Paṇana, n. purchasing, buying, ŚBr.; sale, selling, dealing in (comp.), L.; betting, W.

Paṇaniya, mfn. to be laid as a wager, negotiable, MW.

Paṇayitri, m. a seller, Mālatim.

Paṇasa, m. a commodity, an article of sale or commerce, L.; Artocarpus Integrifolia, L.

Paṇasya, Nom. P. °yati, to honour, praise, L.

Paṇāya, Nom. P. A. °yati, id., Pān. iii, 1, 28; Naigh. iii, 14 (v.l. °te); to sell (inf. °yitum), Kathās.

Paṇāyā, f. business, transaction, L.; a market-place, W.

Paṇāyita, mfn. praised, transacted, W.

Paṇāyitri, m. a seller, Mālatim.

Paṇāyā, mfn. praiseworthy, laudable, ŚBr.

Paṇi, m. a bargainer, niser, niggard (esp. one who is sparing of sacrificial oblations), RV.; AV.; N. of a class of envious demons watching over treasures, RV. (esp. x, 108); AV.; ŚBr.; a thief appearing as a Purohita, BhP.; a market, L.

Paṇika. See *pañcāśat-p*.

Paṇita, mfn. praised or transacted as business, L.; betted, staked, MBh.; one who has betted or wagered, ib. i, 1225; n. (also -ka, L.) a bet, wager, stake, MBh.

Paṇitavya, mfn. vendible, negotiable, Pān. iii, 1, 101; to be praised, W.

Paṇitri, m. a trader, seller, Naish.

Paṇin, m. N. of a man, Pān. vi, 4, 165 (cf. *Pānina* and °ni).

Paṇi-krī, to bet or stake at play (*-krīta*, mfn., Cat.)

Panya, infn. to be praised or commended, ĀpŚr.; to be bought or sold, vendible (see n. and comp.); to be transacted, L.; (ā), f. Cardiospermum Halicabum, L.; n. (ifc. f. ā) an article of trade, a ware, commodity, ŚBr.; Kauś.; Gobh.; MBh. &c.; trade, traffic, business, Kām.; Kāv. (cf. *jñāna*); a booth, shop, Daś. — **kambala**, m., Pān. vi, 2, 42, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **jana**, m. a trader, Var. — **tā**, f. the being praiseworthy or (and) an article of trade, Kāv.

— **dāsi**, f. a hired female servant, Daś. — **m-dha**, m. (or -dhā, f.) Panicum Verticillatum, L. (cf. *panyāndhā* and *paṇa-dhā*). — **pati**, m. a great merchant, large trader (*-tva*, n.), R. — **paripāṭā**, f. a concubine, Divyāv. — **phala-tva**, n. prosperity or profit in trade, W. — **bhūta**, mfn. being an article of trade, Mīch. — **bhūmi**, f. a place where goods are stored, a warehouse (*guna-panya-bh*), receptacle of all virtues), Inscr. — **mūlya**, n. the price of a commodity, W. — **yoshit**, f. a venal woman, courtesan, harlot, Mn. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with many goods or commodities, R. — **varas**, n., Vop. vi, 78.

— **vikraya**, m. trade, commerce, Car.; — **śālā**, f. a market-place, bazar, L.; *°yin*, ni. a trader, merchant, R. — **vilāsinī**, f. = *yoshit*, Kathās.; Unguis Odoratus, L. — **vithikā** (L.), **-vithi** (Vāsav.), f. a place of sale, market. — **śālā**, f. a bazar or shop, L. — **stri**, f. = *yoshit*, Var.; Kāv.; Rājāt. — **homa**, n. a sacrifice consisting of wares, ĀpGr. **Panyāṅ-gaṇā**, f. = *yoshit*, Bhāṭṭ.; Kathās. **Panyājira**, n. a market, L. **Panyājiva**, m. 'living by trade,' a tradesman, L.; n. (also -ka) a market, W. **Panyāndhā**, f. Panicum Verticillatum, L. (cf. *paṇa-dhā* and *panyam-dha*). **Panyārha**, mfn. fit for sale, vendible, W.

पणफर paṇaphara, n. (fr. *ἐπαφορά*) the astrological house following upon a Kendra (q.v.), Var.

पणव paṇava, m. (prob. fr. *pra-ṇava*) a small drum or a kind of cymbal (used to accompany singing), MBh.; Kāv. (also ā, f., L.); a kind of metre, Col. (v.l. *paṇ*); N. of a prince, VP.

Paṇavin, mfn. possessing a drum (applied to Śiva), MBh.

पण्ड paṇḍ (prob. invented to serve as the root of the words below), cl. 1. Ā. *paṇḍate*, to go, move, Dhātup. viii, 29; cl. 10. P. *paṇḍayati*, to heap together, pile up (v.l. for *piṇḍ*), xxxii, 130, Vop.; cl. 1. or 10. P. *paṇḍati*, °dayati, to destroy, annihilate, xxxii, 73 (v.l. for *paṇs*).

Paṇḍa, m. a eunuch, weakling, Nār. (cf. *paṇḍra*, *shaṇḍā*); (ā), f. see below. **Paṇḍāpūrva**, n. non-occurrence of the results of fate or destiny, L.

Paṇḍaka, m. = *paṇḍa*, MaitrS.; Yājñ.; Kām.; Daśar. (*-tva*, n., Kāth.); m. N. of one of the sons of the third Manu Śaṅkara.

Paṇḍaga, m. (prob. = *paṇḍa*, °ḍaka, AV.

Paṇḍā, f. wisdom, knowledge, learning, L. (cf. g. *tārakādi*). — **vat**, m. a learned man, L.

Paṇḍitā, mfn. (according to some, for *spandita*) learned, wise, shrewd, clever, skilful in, conversant with (loc. or comp.; cf. Pān. ii, 1, 40); ŚBr.; Up.; MBh. &c.; n. a scholar, a learned man, teacher, philosopher, a Pandit, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a man (= °taka), MBh.; of a Brāhman changed into an antelope, Hariv.; incense, L. — **kara-bhīṇḍi-pāla**, m. N. of wk. — **jāṭiya**, mfn. of a clever sort, rather learned, wise, Divyāv. (cf. Pān. v, 3, 69).

— **tā**, f. (Bhāṭṭ.), **-tva**, n. (Mīch.) learning, knowledge, wisdom, cleverness, skill. — **paritoshā**, m. N. of wk. — **pīḍā-viśārada**, m. N. of a man, Kautukas. — **praśnōttara**, n. N. of wk. — **mānika** (MBh.), **-mānin** (ib.; R.), **-ma-manya** (Kād.; Prabh.), **-m-manyamāna** (KāthUp.), mfn. fancying one's self learned or clever, an ignorant and conceited person. — **rāja**, m. 'prince of learned men,' N. of any great scholar; (esp.) of Jagau-nātha (1600); of another man, BhP.; *-krīti*, f., *-sataka*, n. N. of wks. — **vādin**, mfn. pretending to be wise, MW.

— **valdiya** and **-śaśin**, m. N. of authors, Cat.

— **siromani**, m. N. of Rāmākṛiṣṇa-bhaṭṭa, Cat.

— **śri-vara**, m. N. of an author, ib. — **sabhā**, f. an assembly of Pandits or literati, MW. — **sarvasva**, n. N. of wk. — **sūri** and **-svāmin**, m. N. of authors, Cat. **Paṇḍitāhādini**, f. N. of wk.

Paṇḍitaka, mfn. wise, learned, pedantic, MBh.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛiṭa-rāshtra, ib.

Paṇḍitāya, Nom. A. °yate, to become learned or wise, g. *bhṛiśādi*.

Paṇḍitiman, m. wisdom, learning, scholarship, g. *dṛiṣṭhādi*.

Paṇḍu, m. (prob.) w.r. for next.

Paṇḍra or **ḍraka**, m. a eunuch, impotent man, Sah.; MārKP. (cf. *paṇḍā*, *shaṇḍā*).

पण्डालु paṇḍālu, m. or f. or n. a kind of pot-herb, Śrīkaṇṭh.

पत् pat, cl. 4. Ā. (Dhātup. xxvi, 50)

pātyate, to be master, reign, rule, govern, control, own, possess, dispose of (acc. or instr.), RV.; to partake of, share in (loc.), ib.; to be fit or serve for (dat.), ib. [Prob. Nom. of *pāti*; cf. Lat. *potiri*.]

पत् 2. pat, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xx, 15)

pātati (ep. also °te; pf. *paṭāta*, *pātimā*, *petdūr*, *paptūr*; *paptivās*, RV.; *papatyāt*, AV.; aor. *apaptāt*, RV.; Pass. *apāti*, Br.; fut. *patishyati*, AV.; °te, *paṭitā*, MBh.; Cond. *apātiṣyati*, Br.; inf. *patitum*, ib. &c. &c.; ind. p. *patitvā*, AV.; Br.; *-pātya* or *-pātām*, Br.), to fly, soar, rush on, RV. &c. &c.; to fall down or off, alight, descend (with acc. or loc.), fall or sink (with or without *adhas* or *narake*, 'to go down to hell'; with *caranau* or *°mayoh*, 'to fall at a person's feet'), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to fall (in a moral sense), lose caste or rank or position, ChUp.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; to light or fall upon, fall to a person's share (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to fall or get into or among (loc.), Kathās.; Hit.; to occur, come to pass, happen, Pañc.; Caus. *pātyati*, to fly or move rapidly along, RV.; VS.; to speed (trans.; cf. *patayati*); °te, to drive away or throw down (?), RV. i, 169, 7; *pātyati* (ep. also °te; aor. *apipatāt*, AV.; Pass. *pātyate*, MBh. &c.), to let fly or cause to fall, to fling, hurl, throw, AV. &c. &c.; to lay low, bring down (lit. and fig.), overthrow, ruin, destroy, MBh.; R. &c. to throw upon or in, lay on (loc.), Kāv.; Suśr.; (with or scil. *atmānam*) to throw one's self, MBh.; Mīch.; to cut off (a head), Hariv.; to knock out (teeth), BhP.; to pour out or shed (water, tears), MBh.; Hariv.; to kindle (fire), Pañc.; to cast (dice), Hariv.; Kathās.; to turn, direct, fix (eyes), R.; to impose or inflict (punishment), Mn.; Yājñ.; to set in motion, set on foot, Rājāt. v, 173; to seduce, to betray into (loc.), Kathās.; (with *adhvā*) to divide in two, ŚBr.; to subtract, Jyot., Sch.; (Ā.) to rush on, hasten, RV. viii, 46, 8: *Desit*. *pīpatishati* (AV.; MaitrS.; ŚBr.) and *pīpatishati* (Pān. vii, 4, 54), to be about to fly or fall: Intens. *paṇipatyate* or *°pātiti*, Pān. vii, 4, 84. [Cf. *Zd. pat*; Gk. *nérojan*, *ni-πρω*; Lat. *peto*.]

3. **Pat**, mfn. flying, falling (ifc.; cf. *akshi-pāt*).

Pata, m. flying, falling (cf. g. *pacādi* and *jvalādi*). — **ga**, m. a winged or flying animal, bird, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the sky-flying luminary, i.e. the sun, MBh.; N. of one of the 5 fires in the Svadhā-kāra, Hariv.; *-pātī*, m. 'lord of birds,' N. of Garuda,

Mricch.; -*pannaga*, m. pl. birds and serpents, R.; -*rāja*, m. 'king of birds,' N. of Garuḍa, BhP.; -*vara*, m. 'chief of b', N. of Jaṭāyū, R.; *gṛēvara*, m. 'lord of b', N. of Garuḍa (MBh.) or Jaṭāyū (R.); *gōvra*, m. pl. bird and snake deities, Mn. vii, 23.

Patam, acc. of *pata* in comp. - *gā*, mfn. flying, RV. i, 118, 4; any flying insect, a grasshopper, a bee, a butterfly or moth, ŚBr. (*ṭāṅga*); Up.; Mn. &c. (-*tā*, f., Prasanna); a horse, Naigh. i, 14; the sun (cf. *pata-ga*), RV.; AV.; Var. &c.; N. of one of the 7 suus, Tār.; VP.; a ball for playing with, BhP.; a spark (Sāy.); a Piśāca, Mahidh., RV. iv, 4, 2; a species of rice, Car.; of tree, L.; 'the Flier,' N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. xii, 1510 (= *garuḍa*, Nilāk.); BhP.; N. of the author of RV. x, 177 and of this hymn itself, ŚāṅkhBr.; of a mountain, BhP.; -*grāma*, Rājāt.; (pl.) N. of a caste in Plakshadīpa, BhP.; (ā), f. N. of a mythical river, Divyāv.; (ī), f. N. of one of the wives of Tārksa and mother of the flying animals, BhP.; m. or n. quicksilver, L.; n. a species of sandal wood, Bhpr.; -*kānta*, m. the sun-stone (cf. *sūrya-k*), Śiś. iv, 16; -*grāma*, m. N. of a village, Rājāt.; -*rāja*, m. = *pataga-r*, Pañc.; -*vat*, ind. like a moth, Kum.; -*vṛitti*, f. the manner of the moth (attracted by a light) i.e. rashness, temerity, Ratnāv.; mfn. behaving like a moth (i.e. very inconsiderately), Pañc.; *gāstman*, m. the sun-stone (cf. above), Śrīkaṇṭh. - *gaka*, m. N. of a mountain, Pur.; (ikā), f. a little bird, MBh.; a little bee, L. - *gama*, m. a butterfly or moth, BhP.; a bird, L. - *garā*, mfn. bird-like, RV. iv, 40, 2. - *gin*, m. a bird; (nī, f.) a female bird, Hariv.

Pataka, mfn. who or what falls or descends &c.; m. an astronomical table, W.

Patat, mfn. flying, falling, descending &c.; m. a bird, Āpast.; Kāv. - *patamga*, m. the setting sun, Śiś. i, 12. - *prakarsha*, mfn. (in rhet.) 'where preference or superiority sinks or is not observed,' either prosaical or illogical (-*tā*, f.), Kpr.; Sāh. &c.

Pātatra, n. a wing, pinion, feather &c.; RV. &c. &c.; a vehicle, L. (cf. *pattra*).

1. **Patatri**, m. a bird (only gen. pl. *ṭrīṇām*), MBh.; N. of a partic. fire, PārGr.; N. of a warrior on the side of the Kurus, MBh.

2. **Patatri**, in comp. for *ṭrin*. - *ketana*, mfn. 'characterised by a bird,' (with *deva*) N. of Viṣṇu, Hariv. - *rāj* (BhP.), -*rāja* (*pāc*, Suparṇ.), -*vara* (MBh.), m. 'king or best of birds,' N. of Garuḍa.

Patatrin, mfn. winged, feathered, flying (also applied to Agni, the vehicle of the Āśvins &c.), RV.; AV.; VS.; Up. &c.; m. a bird, AV. &c. &c.; a horse, (esp.) the h^o in the Āśva-medha sacrifice, R. i, 13, 36; an arrow, MBh. iii, 16430; a partic. fire, TS.; n. du. day and night, RV. i, 158, 4.

Patad, in comp. for *ṭat*. - *graha*, m. 'receiving what falls,' a receptacle for alms; a spittle (also -*grāha*), HPariś.; Sch. (also n.); the rear of an army, L. - *bhīru*, m. 'terrible to birds,' a hawk or falcon, L.

Patana, mfn. who or what flies or falls, Pān. iii, 2, 150; m. N. of a Rākshasa, MBh.; (*pāt*), n. the act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing one's self down at or into (loc. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; setting (as the sun), MBh.; going down (in hell), Mn. vi, 61; hanging down, becoming flaccid (said of the breasts), Bhart.; fall, decline, ruin, death, MBh.; Kāv.; loss of caste, apostasy, Pur.; (with *garbhāsa*) miscarriage, Var.; (in arithm.) subtraction, Cnl.; (in astron.) the latitude of a planet, W. - *dharmin*, mfn. what is likely to fall out or off (*omi-tva*, n.), Suśr. - *śīla*, mfn. accustomed to fall down, Kāv.

Pataniya, mfn. (fr. *patana*) leading to a fall, causing the loss of caste; n. a degrading crime or sin, MBh.; Yājñ.

Patantaka, m. (fr. *patat*) a kind of Āśva-medha performed in a hurried manner, Lāty.; Nid.

Patama, m. a bird; L.; a grasshopper, L.; the moon, L. (cf. *patasa*).

Patayālū, mfn. (fr. Caus.) flying, falling, liable to fall, AV. (cf. Pān. iii, 2, 158).

Patayishṇū (RV.), *ṇukā* (AV.), mfn. id.

Patara or **patāru**, mfn. flying, fugitive, RV.

Patasa, m. = *patama*, L.

Patāka, m. ('flying'), a flag or banner (perhaps incorrect for *ṭā*), AdbhBr.; a partic. position of the hand nr the fingers in shooting off an arrow, ŚārngP. (cf. *tri-p*); (ā), f., see next.

Patākā, f. (ifc. f. ā) a flag, pennon, banner,

sign, emblem, Br.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*ṭām* / *labh* or *hri*, 'to win the palm,' Daś.; Vcar.); a flag-staff, L.; a partic. high number, MBh. (= *mahā-padma*, Nilāk.); (in dram.) an episode or episodic incident, Daśar.; good fortune, auspiciousness, L.; N. of wk. - *ṇuka* (*ṭāy*), n. a flag, Kathās. - *daṇḍa*, m. a flag-staff, MBh. - *dhvajā-mālin*, mfn. garlanded with flags and banners, ib. - *sthāna* and *ṇaka*, n. (in dram.) intimation of an episodic incident, Daśar.; Sāh. Sch. **Patākōcchrāya-vat**, mfn. with hoisted banners, MBh.

Patākāya, Nom. *ṭale*, to represent a flag or banner, Nalac.

Patākika, mfn. having or carrying a flag or banner, L.

Patākīn, mfn. having or bearing a flag, adorned with flags, MBh.; R. &c.; (with *navā*) furnished with sails (?), MBh.; m. an ensign or standard-bearer, ib.; a flag, Hariv.; a chariot, Śiś. xiii, 4; a figure used in divination, L.; N. of a warrior on the side of the Kurus, MBh.; (*inī*), f. an army, Ragh.; Kād. (cf. *dhvajinī*); N. of a partic. divinity, Brahmap.

Patāpata, mfn. going or inclined to fall, Kauś. (cf. Pān. vi, 1, 12, Vārt. 6, Pat.; vii, 4, 58, Vārt. 1, Pat.)

Patit, mfn. fallen, dropped, descended, alighted, AV. &c. &c.; (ifc.) fallen upon or from (Pān. ii, 1, 24 and 38, Sch.); (with *pādayos* or *pāda*) having thrown one's self at a person's feet, Kāv.; fallen (morally), wicked, degraded, out-caste (-*tva*, n.), ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; fallen into, being in (loc. or comp.), Kathās.; happened, occurred, Pañc.; Śukas.; n. flying, MBh. - *garbhā*, f. a woman who miscarries, MW. - *tyāga-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. - *mūrdhaja*, mfn. one whose hair has fallen out, MBh. - *vṛitta*, mfn. leading the life of an out-caste, Hariv. - *sāvitrīka*, m. 'one who is deprived of the Sāvitrī,' a man of the first 3 classes whose investiture (*upa-nayana*, q.v.) has been unduly performed or omitted, GṛS.; Gaut. (cf. *sāvitrī-patita*). - *sthita*, mfn. lying on the ground, Kathās. **Patitāna**, n. an out-caste's food, Mn. iv, 213. **Patitōcchrīta**, mfn. looked at by an out-caste, W. **Patitōtthita**, mfn. 'fallen and risen,' sunk (in a shipwreck) and saved, Ratnāv.; fallen out and grown again; -*danta*, mfn., ĀpŚr., Sch. **Patitōtpanna**, mfn. sprung from an out-caste, W.

Patitavya, n. the going down to hell, MBh. xii, 3688.

Patishṭha, mfn. (superl. of 3. *pat*) flying most or best, RV.

Pātīyas, ind. (compar. of 3. *pat*) quickly, speedily, TāṇḍBr.

Patera, m. 'flying, moving,' a bird, Un. i, 59; a bird, L.; a measure of capacity (= *āḍhaka*), L.

Pāttra, n. (and m.), Śākat.; ifc. f. ā and ī) the wing of a bird, pinion, feather, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; the feather of an arrow, R.; Ragh.; a bird, L.; any vehicle, a chariot, car, horse, camel &c.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; a leaf, petal (regarded as the plumage of a tree or flower), KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the leaf of a partic. fragrant plant or a partic. plant with leaves, VarBṛS. xvi, 30; Laurus Cassia (L.) and its leaf, Bhpr.; a leaf for writing on, written ¹⁰, l^o of a book, paper; a letter, document, Kāv.; Rājāt.; Pañc. (*pattram āroṇya*, 'having committed to paper,' Śāk.); any thin leaf or plate of metal or gold-leaf, Var.; Suśr. (cf. *patṭa*); the blade of a sword or knife (cf. *asi*); a knife, dagger, L.; = *bhaṅga*, Ragh.; Git. [Cf. Gk. πτερόν (for πτερόν); Lat. *penna* (older *pesna* for *pet-na*); Germ. *Feder*; Eng. *feather*.] - *kartari*, f. shears for cutting off leaves, Kuṭjanim. - *kāhālā*, f. the noise made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves, L. - *kṛicchra*, m. a sort of penance (drinking an infusion of the leaves of various plants and Kuśa grass for a given time), L. (cf. *parma-k*). - *kaumudī*, f. N. of wk. - *gupta*, m. a kind of bird, Lalit. (cf. *paksha-g*); Asteracantha Longifolia, L. - *ghaṇā*, f. (prob.) a species of cactus, L. - *cārikā*, f. a kind of magic, Divyāv. - *cohaṭā*, f. = *bhaṅga*, Naish. - *ocheda*, m. leaf-cutting (a kind of sport or art), Kuṭjanim.; -*bhakti*, f. a piece cut out of a leaf, Śāk. (Pi.) iii, 23 (23). - *ochedaka*, m. a leaf-cutter (a partic. trade), L. - *ochedyā*, n. = *cheda*, Kād. (Mricch. v, 5, Sch. = *ālekhyā*). - *jham-kāra*, m. the current of a river (or the rustling of leaves P.), L. - *taṇḍulā*, f. Andrographis paniculata (also *ṭī*, f.), L.; a woman, L. - *taru*, m. a

species of tree kindred to Acacia Catechu, L. - *dā-raka*, m. 'leaf-divider,' a saw, L. - *devī*, f. N. of a Buddh. deity. - *dhārā*, f. the edge of a leaf, Śāk. - *nāḍikā*, f. the fibre or vein of a leaf, L. - *nāmaka*, m. a cinnamon-leaf, Bhpr. - *nyāsa*, m. inserting the feathers (into an arrow), L. - *pati*, m. N. of Garuḍa, Śiś. xx, 73. - *paraśu* or *parśu*, m. a fine file or saw, L. - *pāka*, m. a medicine which requires cooking, L. - *pāṭha*, m. the perusal of a writing, MW. - *pāla*, m. a long knife or dagger, L.; (ī), f. the feathered part of an arrow, L. - *pāśyā*, f. a kind of ornament on the forehead, L. - *piśācika*, f. a sort of cap or umbrella for the head made of leaves, L. - *puṭa*, m. n. (R.; Ragh.), - *puṭikā*, f. (Cāṇ.) a kind of cup made of a leaf folded or doubled. - *pushpa*, m. a sort of red basil; (ā), f. holy basil with small leaves, L. - *pushpaka*, m. Betula Bhojpatra, L. - *prakāśa*, m. N. of partic. astronomical tables. - *bandha*, m. adorning with leaves or flowers, L. - *bāla*, m. an oar, L. - *bhaṅga*, m. (Kād.), - *bhaṅgi* (Dharmasarm.) and *bhaṅgi* (Naish.), f. a decoration consisting in lines or streaks drawn on the face and body with musk and other fragrant substances. - *bhaḍrā*, f. a species of plant, L. - *mañjarī*, f. = *bhaṅga*, L. - *māla*, m. Calamus Rotang, L. - *mīlaka*, mfn. resembling leaves and roots, g. *sthūlādī*. - *yauvana*, n. a young leaf, sprout, W. - *rañjana*, n. embellishing a page, illuminating, gilding, MW. - *ratha*, m. 'using wings as a vehicle,' a bird, MBh.; R. &c.; -*śreṣṭha*, m. 'chief of birds,' N. of Garuḍa, Hariv.; *ṭhendra*, m. id., BhP.; (*dra-ketu*, m. 'characterised by Garuḍa,' N. of Viṣṇu, Ragh.); *ṭhēvara*, m. 'lord of birds,' N. of Jaṭāyū, R. - *rekhā*, f. = *bhaṅga*, Ragh. - *latā*, f. id., Kād.; a long knife or dagger, L.; N. of a woman, Hcar. - *lavana*, n. 'leaf-salt,' a kind of drug made of partic. leaves mixed with salt, Suśr. - *lekḥā*, f. = *bhaṅga* (ifc. f. ā), Hariv.; Kāv.; N. of a woman, Kathās. - *vallari*, f. = *bhaṅga*, L. - *valli*, f. id. (also *ṭī*, Śiś. viii, 59); N. of 2 kinds of creeper, L. - *vāja*, m. feathered (as an arrow), Hariv. - *vāha*, m. 'feather-bearing,' a bird, Śiś. xviii, 73; an arrow, ih. xx, 25; a letter-carrier, postman, L. - *viśeṣaka*, m. or n. = *bhaṅga*, Kum.; Ragh. - *vṛīcika*, m. a species of venomous reptile, Suśr. - *veshṭa*, n. a kind of ear-ring, Ragh. - *śabara*, m. a Śabara (barbarian or mountaineer) who decorates himself with feathers, L. - *śāka*, m. vegetables consisting of leaves, Mn. xii, 65; Yājñ. iii, 213 (or n. 'leaves and pot-herbs?'); -*ṭrīṇa*, n. pl. leaves, pot-herbs and grass, Mn. vii, 132. - *śṛiṅgi* or *śreṇī*, f. Anthecium Tuherosum, L. - *śreṣṭha*, m. Aegle Marmelos, L. - *samskāra*, w. r. for *jhamkāra*. - *sirā*, f. the vein or fibre of a leaf, L.; = *bhaṅga*, L. - *sundara*, m. or n. (?) a species of plant, L. - *sūci*, f. 'leaf-needle,' a thorn, L. - *hastā*, mfn. (ā) holding a leaf of paper in the hand, Śāk. - *hima*, n. cold, wintry or snowy weather, L. **Pattrākhyā**, n. the leaf of Laurus Cassia or of Flacourtia Cataphracta, L. **Pattrāṅga**, n. (wrongly written *ṭraṅga*) red sanders; Caesalpinia Sappan; Betula Bhojpatra; = *padmaka*, L. **Pattrāṅgulī**, f. = *ṭra-bhaṅga*, L. **Pattrāñjana**, n. 'paper-unguent,' ink, L. - **Pattrāḍhya**, m. 'rich in feathers or leaves &c.,' a peacock, Gal.; n. the root of long pepper, L.; a species of grass, L.; Caesalpinia Sappan, L. **Pattrāmlā**, f. Oxalis Corniculata, L. **Pattrārūḍha**, mfn. committed to paper, written down, Śāk. **Pattrālī**, f. = *ṭra-bhaṅga*, L. **Pattrālu**, m. a species of bulbous plant or reed, L. **Pattrāvalambana**, n. N. of wk. **Pattrāvālī**, f. red chalk, L.; (ī), a row of leaves, L.; = *ṭra-bhaṅga*, Mālatim.; Caud.; (ṭī), a mixture of young Āśvatha leaves with barley and honey, MW. **Pattrāsura**, m. N. of a man, L. **Pattrābhāra**, m. feeding on leaves, MW. **Pattrēsvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, ŚivaP. **Pattrōpaskara**, m. Cassia Sophora, L. **Pattrōrpa**, m. Calosanthus Indica, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; wove silk or a s^o-garment, (perhaps also) cotton, MBh.; R. &c. (also *ṇaka*, Var.; or *ṇā*, f., Hariv.) **Pattrōllāsa**, m. the bud or eye of a plant, L.

Pattraka, ifc. (f. ā) = *pattra*, a wing, leaf &c.; m. a leaf (cf. *karna*); Achyranthes Triandra, L.; (ikā), f., see below; n. a leaf, (esp.) the leaf of Laurus Cassia, Bhpr.; = *pattra-bhaṅga*, L.

Pattraṇā, f. putting feathers on an arrow, L.

Patraya, Nom. P. °yati, id.; °trita, mfn. feathered (as an arrow), Hariv.

Patrala, mfn. rich in leaves, leafy, HParīś. (cf. g. *śidhmādi*); n. thin sour milk, L.

Patraya, Nom. A. °yati, to be converted into leaves (for writing), Vāsav.

Patrī, in comp. = °trīn. — **vāha**, m. a bird, L.

Patrika, m., g. *purahitādi*, Kās.

Patrikā, f. (of °traka), a leaf (for writing upon), a letter, document &c., Śāk.; Kād.; Pañc.; a kind of earring (cf. *danta*), Śiś.; N. of wk.

— **khya** (°kākh), n. a species of camphor, L.

— **praveśa**, m. a festival on the 7th day of the month Āśvina, MW.

Patrin, mfn. having wings or feathers or leaves, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a bird (esp. a hawk or falcon, L.), Hariv.; Kālid.; an arrow, MBh.; Hariv.; a mountain, L.; possessing a carriage or driving in one, L.; a chariot, L.; a tree, L.; the wine-palm, L.; a species of Achyranthes, L.; a species of creeper and other plants, L.; (°pū), f. a sprout, shoot, L.

Pātman, n. flight, course, path, way, RV.; VS.; Kāth.

Patmin, mfn., w.r. for *padmin* (?), Suparṇ.

Patya, n. falling (see *garta*).

Pātvan, m(°vari)n. flying, RV.; VS.; ŚākhBr.; Kauś.; n. flying, flight, RV.; VS. (cf. *āiū*, *raghu*, *iyena*).

Patsala, m. a way, road, Up. iii, 74, Sch.

पत 2. pata, mfn. well fed (= *pushā*), L.

पतञ्चल *patāncala* or *patāncala*, m. N. of a man, ŚBr. (with the patr. *Kāpya*), Pravar.

पतञ्चिका *patāncikā*, f. a bow-string, L.

पतञ्जल *patāñjali*, m. N. of a man; pl. his family, g. *upakādi*.

पतञ्जलि *patāñjali*, m. (fr. *pata* + *añj*°?; cf. Pān. vi, 1, 94, Vārt. 4, Pat., g. *lakandhv-ādi*) N. of a celebrated grammarian (author of the *Mahābhāṣya*); of a philosopher (the propounder of the Yoga philosophy); of a physician &c. — **kāvya**, n., — **carita**, n., — **yoga**, m., — **sūtra**, n. N. of wks.

पति 1. pāti, m. (cf. √1. *pat*; when uncompounded and meaning 'husband', instr. *pātyā*; dat. *pātye*; gen. abl. *pātyur*; loc. *pātyau*; but when meaning 'lord, master', and ifc. regularly inflected with exceptions; cf. Pān. i, 4, 8; 9) a master, owner, possessor, lord, ruler, sovereign, RV. &c. &c.; a husband, ib. (in comp. either with the stem or with the gen., e.g. *duhītri-p*° or *tuh-p*°, Pān. vi, 3, 24; when mfn., f. = m., e.g. *jīvat-pātyā* *ivayā*, R. ii, 24, 8, or *patikā*, e.g. *pramita-patikā*, Mn. ix, 68); one of the 2 entities (with *Pāsupatī*), R. ii, 89; a root, L.; f. a female possessor, mistress, Pān. iv, 1, 33, Sch.; a wife (*viddhā-p*° = *patnī*, the w° of an old man, ib. 34, Sch.) [Cf. Gk. *πότις*, 'husband'; Lat. *potis*, *pos-sum* for *potis-sum*; Lith. *patis*, 'husband'; Goth. (*bruth*)-*fath*s, 'bridegroom'.] — **in-varā**, f. a woman who chooses her husband for herself (cf. *svayam-vara*), Ragh.; Rāj. — **kāma** (*pāti*-), mfn. wishing for a h°, AV.; KātyŚr. — **khacara**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. (Nīlak. 'Garuda'). — **ganita-pikā**, f. N. of Comm. on Lil. — **ghātinī**, f. the murderer of her husband, Var. — **ghna**, m(°r)n. killing a h°, GtS.; °*ghni-pāni-likhā*, f. a line on the hand indicating that a woman will be faithless to her h°, Pān. iii, 2, 53, Sch.; °*ghni-lakṣaṇa*, n. the mark of a h°-killer, W. — **jushā** (*pāti*-), f. (a woman) liked by her h°, RV. — **tvā** (RV. &c. &c.) and **tvānā** (RV.), n. matrimony, marriage. — **darśana-lāsa**, m(°ā)n. longing to see one's husband, Nal. — **devatā** (MBh.; R. &c.), — **devā** (BhP.), f. regarding a h° as a divinity, honouring a h° above all others. — **dvish**, f. hating one's h°, RV. — **dharma**, m. duty towards a h°, MBh.; — **vati**, f. fulfilling the duties towards a h°, faithfully devoted to a h°, ib. — **prāpā**, f. (a wife) whose h° is (as dear to her as) her life, Hit. — **mati**, f. having a h°, married, BhP.; having a lord or master in (instr., e.g. *ivayā*), Pat. — **yāna**, mfn. (a way) leading to a h°, Gobh. — **rip**, f. deceiving a h°, RV. — **laughana**, n. injuring a h° (by marrying another), MW. (cf. Mn. v, 151). — **lāsa**, m(°ā)n. longing for a h°, Nal. — **lokā**, m. 'h°s world', the sphere of a h° in a future life, RV. &c. &c. — **vaṇsya**, mfn. belonging to a h°s family, L. — **vati** (*pā*°, RV. x, 85,

21), — **vatinī** (Ragh.; Kathās.; cf. Pān. iv, 1, 32, Sch.), having a h°, a married woman, — **vayas**, f. (regarded as) having the h°s age, Āpast. — **vidya**, n. finding a h°, RV. x, 102, 11. — **vedāna**, mfn. procuring a h° (Aryaman), AV. xiv, 1, 17; m. du. a partic. part of the body (attracting a h°?), viii, 6, 1; n. procuring a h° (by means of magical formulas), ii, 36, 2. — **vrata**, n. loyalty or fidelity to a h°, R.; — **guna**, m. the virtue of l° or f°, MBh. — **vratā**, f. a devoted and virtuous wife, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — **tva**, n. devotion or loyalty to a h°, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; °*dhyāya* (°*tād*°), m. N. of ch. of SkandaP.; — **maya**, m(°r)n. consisting in a faithful wife, Mear.; Balar.; — **māhātmya** and °*lōpā-khyāna*, n. N. of wks. — **suc**, f. grief for a husband, Hcar. — **soka**, n. id.; °*kūklā*, mfn. agitated with g° for a h°, Nal. — **sahagamana-nishedha-nirāsa-prakāsa**, m. N. of wk. — **sevā**, f. devotion to a h°, Mn. ii, 67.

1. **Patni**, Nom. P. °yati, to be or become a master, AitAr.; to become strong, ŚBr.; to wish for a husband, HParīś.; Bhaṭṭi; to take as h°, Pañcad.

2. **Patni**, n. being master or mistress, MantrāBr.

Pātnī, f. (rarely *patnī*) a female possessor, mistress, RV. &c. &c.; a wife (RV. i, 140, 6; iv, 24, 8, even applied to cows), ib. (cf. *pāti*, f.); (in astrol.) N. of the 7th mansion, Var. [Cf. Gk. *πόρνια*.]

— **karmā**, n. the business of a wife, ŚBr. — **tva**, n. wifehood, matrimony (— *tve* √ *grah*, to take as a w°), Märkp. — **mantra**, m. pl. N. of partic. verses, Vait. — **yūpā**, m. the sacrificial post assigned to the wives of the gods, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **vat** (*pā*°), mfn. having a w° or accompanied by wives, RV.; VS.; ŚBr. — **sāla**, n. or — **sālā**, f. a kind of hut or tent for the wives or for the domestic use of the sacrificer, Br.; Lāty.; MBh. — **samyājā**, m. pl. the 4 Ājya oblations (offered to Sonā, Tvasṭrī, the wives of the gods, and Agni Gṛiha-pati), Br.; ŚrS. — **samyājāna**, n. performing the Patnī-samyāja, KātyŚr. — **sannahana**, n. girding a w°, ib.; the girdle of a w°, ib., Sch. **Patny-āṭa**, m. the women's apartments, L.

Patnika, mfn. for *patnī*, ifc. (cf. *a*, *bahu*, *sa*).

पलापिन *pat-kāshin* &c. See p. 583, col. i.

पत्तङ्ग *patṭaṅga*, m. (n., L.; fr. *patṭraṅga*) red sandal, Suśr.; n. Caesalpina Sappan, L.

पत्तन *patṭana*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Vikrama, L.; n. (ifc. f. ā) a town, city, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *dharma* and *patṭana*). — **vapij**, m. a town-tradesman, L. **Pat-tanādhipati**, m. 'to-governor', N. of a prince, MBh.

पत्तरङ्ग *patṭaraṅga*, n. = *patṭa-r*°, L.

पत्तलक *patṭalaka*, m. N. of a prince, VP.

पत्तला *patṭalā*, f. = *patṭalā*, Inscr.

पत्तली *patṭalī* (for *patṭr*°?) — √ *kri*, to beat into thin leaves, Bhpr.

पत्तवे *patṭave*. See √2. *pat*, p. 580.

पत्तस् *pat-tas*, *patṭi*. See p. 583, col. i.

पत्तूर *patṭūra*, m. Achyranthes Triandra, Suśr.; n. red sandal, Bhpr.

पत्तोर्ण *patṭorṇa*, v. l. for *patṭrōrṇa*, L.

पत्र *patra* &c. See p. 581, col. 2.

पत्रङ्ग *patṭraṅga*. See *patṭraṅga*, p. 581.

पत्राण्य *patṭrānya*, n. Caesalpina Sappan, L.

पत्नि *patnī* for *patnī*. See above.

पथ *path* (cf. √ *panth*), cl. i. P. *pāthāti*, to go, move; to fly, Suparṇ.; Dhātup. xx, 17: Caus. *pāthayati*, to throw, send (xxxii, 20, v. l. for *prith* and *prath*).

Patha, m. a way, path, road, course, reach, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (generally ifc. for *pathin*; cf. Pān. v, 4, 74). — **kalpanā**, f. juggling tricks, conjuring, L. — **darśaka**, m. 'way-shower', a guide, conductor, MW. — **sundara**, m. or n. N. of a plant, L. (v. l. *patra-s*). **Pathātithi**, m. 'w°-guest', a traveller, Rājat. **Pathe-shāhā**, mfn. standing in the w° or road, RV. **Pathōpadesaka**, m. = *ika-darśaka*, Ratnāv. iv, 13 (in Prakṛit).

Pathaka, mfn. knowing the way, a guide, L.; m. or n. a district, canton, L.

Pathat, m(°r)n. going, travelling; m. a road, L.

Pathan-vat, mfn. containing the word *pathin*, ŚBr. (cf. *pathi-mat* below).

1. **Pathi**, for *pathin* in comp. — **kāra**, m. N. of a man, g. *kurva-ādi*. — **kṛit**, mfn. making a way or road, preparing a w°, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; m. N. of Agni, TS. — **deya**, n. a toll levied on public roads, L. — **druma**, m. Acacia Catechu, L. — **pā**, mfn. protecting r°s, MaitrS. — **prajña**, mfn. acquainted with roads, W. — **priya**, ni. an agreeable fellow-traveller (?), Pān. vi, 1, 199, Sch. — **mat**, mfn. containing the word *pathin*, Br. — **madhye**, ind. in the middle of the road, MW. — **rākshas** (VS.), — **rākshi** (RV.), mfn. = *pā*.

2. **Pathi**, loc. of *pathin* in comp. — **vāhaka**, mfn. cruel, hard, L.; n. a bird-catcher or a burden-bearer, L. — **shad** (PārGr.), — **shādī** (AV.), mfn. sitting in the way. — **sthā** (AV.), — **stha** (MBh.), mfn. being in or on the w°, going. **Pathy-āsana**, n., — **odana**, m. provender for a journey, viaticum, Kāv.

Pathika, m(°ā or °r)n. knowing the way, going on a road, W.; m. a traveller, wayfarer, guide, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), f. red grapes, L. — **jana**, m. a traveller or travellers, Pañc. ii, 4. — **samhati** and **samtati**, f. (L.), — **sārtha**, m. (Mfich.; Mālav.) a company of travellers, a caravan. **Pathi-kāśraya**, m. an asylum for travellers, an inn, MW.

Pathikāya (only °yita, n. inpers.), to act as a traveller, Subh.

Pathin, m. (strong stem *pānthan*, older *pānthā*; middle *pathī*; weak *path*; sg. *pānthās* (nom. voc.), *pānthānam* [*pānthām*, RV.; AV.]; *pathā*, °*thā*, °*thās*, °*thī*; du. *pānthānam*, *pathībhyām*, *pathōs*; pl. *pānthānas* [*pānthās*, °*thāsas*, RV.; *pathāyas*, Br.]; *pathās* [*pāthās*, RV. ii, 2, 4, perhaps gen. sg. ?]; *pathībhis*, °*bhyas*; *pathām* [*thīnām*, RV.; AV.]; *pathishu*; cf. Pān. vii, 1, 85 &c.) a way, path, road, course (lit. and fig.; *pānthānam* √ *dā*, with gen. to cede the way to; *pānthānena*, 'in this w° or manner', *pathi ni-vas*, see under *ny-as*), RV. &c. &c.; range, reach (cf. *kārṇa*, *darśana* &c.); sect, doctrine, L.; a division of hell, Mn. iv, 90; N. of a teacher with the patr. Saubhara, BrArUp. [Cf. *patha*; Zd. *pānthan*; Gk. *πάρος*; Lat. *pont-em*; Old Pruss. *pin-tis*; Slav. *patī*.]

Pathila, m. a traveller, Up. i, 58.

Pathī. See *ā-pathī*.

Pathya, mfn. 'belonging to the way', suitable, fit, proper, wholesome, salutary (lit. and fig.); esp. said of diet in a medical sense), Yājñ.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; containing elements or leading forms, regular, normal, Lāty.; Nid.; m. Terminalia Chebula or Citrina, L.; N. of a teacher of AV.; (ā), f. a path, way, road (with *revdī*, 'the auspicious path', personified as a deity of happiness and welfare), RV.; TS.; Br.; Terminalia Chebula or Citrina and other plants, L.; N. of sev. metres, Nid.; Col.; N. of a woman, Kathās.; n. a species of salt, L. — **sāka**, m. a species of vegetable, L. **Pathyāpathya**, mfn. wholesome and unwholesome, beneficial or hurtful (esp. in sickness), W.; m. or n. N. of wk.; — *nighanṭu*, m., — *nirṇaya*, m., — *vidhāna*, n., — *vidhi*, m., — *vinīśaya*, m., — *vibodha*, m. N. of wks. **Pathy-āśin**, mfn. eating or an eater of wholesome diet, W.

पद् 1. pad, cl. i. P. *padati*, v. l. for *bad*, to stand fast or fixed, Dhātup. iii, 14, Vop.

पद् 2. pad, cl. 4. Ā. (Dhātup. xxvi, 60)

padayate (°*ti*, AitBr.; MBh.; Pot. *padyām*, R.; Impv. *patsva*, MBh.; pf. *padāva*, RV.; *pede*, Br.; aor. *apadmahi*, °*dran*, RV. [Subj. *padāti*, ib.]; *apatsi*, *pathās*, AV.; Prec. *padishā*, RV.; AV.; fut. *padisyati*, Br.; °*te*, Up.; *padā*, Gr.; inf. *pādyate*, RV.; °*os*, °*tum*, Br.; — *pādas*, RV.; ind. p. — *pādya*, ib.; — *pādam*, Br.), to fall, fall down or out, perish, RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; to go, resort or apply to, participate in (acc.), keep, observe, MBh.; Caus. *pādīyati*, °*te*, to cause to fall, AV.; AitBr. (Pass. *pādyate*, Br.; Desid. *pīpādīyishati*, Br. &c.); *padayate*, to go, Dhātup. xxv, 44: Desid. *pītsate*, Pān. vii, 4, 54: Intens. *panīpadyate*, Kāv.; *panī-padīti*, Pān. vii, 4, 84.

Pac, in comp. for 3. *pad*. — **chabda** (for *śabda*), m. the noise of feet or footsteps, L. — **chas** (for *śas*), ind. foot by foot, Pāda by Pāda, Br.; PārGr.; ChUp.; — *chah-śasya*, n. the recitation by Pādas, Vait. — **chauca** (for *śauca*), n. cleansing or purifying to feet, ĀśvGr.

Paj, in comp. for 3. *pad*. — **ja**, m. 'born from the feet (of Brahmā)', a Śūdra, L.

4. **Pat**, in comp. for 3. **pad**, -**kāshin**, mfn. rubbing or galling the feet, walking painfully, Sarvad.; Pāp. vi, 3, 54 (W. 'going on foot; m. a footman, foot-soldier'); -**tās**, ind. from or at the feet, RV.; Br.; ŚrS. (also -**tāds**, AV. vi, 131, 1); -**to-dāsa**, mfn. lined with fringes at the f°, ApŚr. -**saṅgin**, mfn. sticking or adhering to the f°, AV. -**sukha**, mfn. pleasant to the f°, Hariv.

1. **Patti**, f. (fr. √2. **pad**) going, moving, walking, L.

2. **Patti**, m. (prob. fr. 3. **pad**) a pedestrian, footman, foot-soldier, infantry, VS. &c. &c. (m. c. also 'ti, R. [B.]); a hero, L.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. **paṣu**); f. the smallest division of an army (1 chariot, 1 elephant, 3 horsemen and 5 foot-soldiers; according to others = 55 foot-soldiers), MBh. -**karman**, n. the business or operations of infantry, MW. -**kāya**, m. (body of) inf°, L. -**kāra**, w. r. for **paṭṭi-k**. -**gaṇaka**, m. (prob.) an officer whose business is to number or muster the inf°, L. -**paṅkti**, f. a line of inf°, W. -**sam-hati**, f. (L.), -**sainya**, n. (MBh.) a body or troop of infantry.

Patika, mfn. going on foot, pedestrian, Hariv. **Pattin**, m. = 2. **patti**, a foot-soldier, footman, ib. **Patsu-tās**, ind. (from loc. of 3. **pad** + **tas**) at the feet, RV. viii, 43, 6. °**taḥ-si**, mfn. lying at the feet, ib. i, 32, 8.

3. **Pād**, m. (in strong cases **pād**; ifc. f. **pad** or **padī**) a foot (**padā**, **padbhāyam** and **bhās**, also 'on foot', RV. &c. &c.; ifc. also 'sticking to the feet of'; cf. **tri-vishnu-padī**); a step, R.; a fourth part, a quarter, AV.; ŚBr. [Cf. **padā**; Gk. **pod-**; Lat. **pes**, **ped-**; Goth. **fōtus**; Angl. Sax. **fōt**; Eng. **foot**; Germ. **Fuss**.] -**annahāgā**, m. anything appended to a Pāda or quarter of a verse, ŚBr. (cf. **padānush**). -**āsa**, -**āsana**, see **padāsa**, °**sana** under **pada**. -**ga**, nifi. going on foot, pedestrian; m. a f°-soldier, L. -**ghoshā**, m. the noise of feet or footsteps, AV. -**dhādī**, f. (in music) a kind of composition (prob. Prakr. = **dhātī**, see next). -**dhātī** (for **-hātī**), f. 'foot-stroke', a way, path, course, line, Hariv.; Kāv. &c. (also 'ti, g. **bahv-ādī**); sign, token, Jātāk.; N. of a class of writings (described as guide-books or manuals for partic. rites and ceremonies and the texts relating to them) and of sev. wks.; a family N. or title (or rather the characteristic word denoting caste or occupation in comps. serving as proper names, e. g. -**gupta**, -**dāsa** at the end of Vaiśya and Śūdra names), L.; -**candrīkā**, f., -**cintāmaṇi**, m., -**prakāśa**, m., -**prakāśikā**, f., -**bhūṣhaṇa**, n., -**ratna**, n., -**sāra**, m. N. of wks. -**dhima** (for **-hima**), n. coldness of the feet, Pāp. vi, 3, 54. -**ratna**, m. a footman, foot-soldier, BhP. -**vāt**, mfn. having feet, running; n. an animal that uses its feet for locomotion, RV.; AV. **Padā-vihāra**, m. paying honour by walking round, Divyāv.

Padā, n. (rarely m.) a step, pace, stride; a foot-step, trace, vestige, mark, the foot itself, RV. &c. &c. (**padena**, on foot; **pade pade**, at every step, everywhere, on every occasion; **trini padāni Vish-ṇoḥ**, the three steps or footprints of Viṣṇu [i. e. the earth, the air, and the sky; cf. RV. i, 154, 5; Vikr. i, 19], also N. of a constellation or according to some 'the space between the eyebrows'; sg. **Vishṇoḥ padam**, N. of a locality; **padam** √**dā**, **padāt** **padam** √**gam** or √**cal**, to make a step, move on; **padam** √**kri**, with loc. to set foot in or on, to enter; with **mūrdhni**, to set the foot upon the head of [gen.] i. e. overcome; with **citte** or **hrīdaye**, to take possession of any one's heart or mind; with loc. or **prati**, to have dealings with; **padam** ni-√**dhā** with loc., to set foot in = to make impression upon; with **padavyām**, to set the foot on a person's [gen. or ibc.] track, to emulate or equal; **padam** ni-√**bandh** with loc., to enter or engage in; a sign, token, characteristic, MBh.; Kathās.; Pur.; a footing, standpoint; position, rank, station, site, abode, home, RV. &c. &c. (**padam ā-√tan**, to spread or extend one's position; **padāt padam bhramayitvā**, having caused to wander from place to place); a business affair, matter, object or cause of (gen. or comp.), Kāv.; Pañc. &c.; a pretext, L.; a part, portion, division (cf. **divi-**, **tri-**); a square on a chess-board, R.; a plot of ground, Inscr.; the foot as a measure of length (= 12 or 15 fingers' breadth, or 1/4 or 1/2 or 3/4 of a Prakrama), KātyŚr.; a ray of light (m., L.); a portion of a verse, quarter or line of stanza, RV. &c. &c.; a word or an inflected word or the stem of a noun

in the middle cases and before some Taddhitas, Pāp. i, 4, 14 &c.; = **pada-pāṭha**, Prāt.; common N. of the P. and A., Cat.; any one in a set of numbers the sum of which is required; a period in an arithmetical progression, Col.; a square root, Śūryas.; a quadrant, ib.; protection, L. [Cf. Gk. **πῆδον**; Lat. **pēda**; op-**pīdum** for op-**pīdum**.] -**kāmala**, n. a lotus-like foot, L. -**kāra**, m. the author of the Pāda-pāṭha, Pāp.; Mahidh. -**kārikā-ratna-mālā**, f. N. of wk. -**kāla**, m. = **pāṭha**, Śāy. -**krīti**, m. = **kāra**, L. -**krītya**, n. N. of Comm. on Tarkas. -**kaumudī**, f. N. of wk. -**krama**, m. a series of steps, pace, walking, Śis. i, 52 (cf. **citra-padakramam**); a series of quarters of verses, R.; a partic. method of reciting or writing the Veda (see **krama**); m. pl. (or ibc.) the Pāda-pāṭha and the different Krama-pāṭhas, MBh.; -**lakṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wk.; -**vid**, mfn. familiar with the P° and K°-pāṭha, Hariv. -**kramaka**, n. the Pāda- and Krama-pāṭha, Pāp. ii, 4, 5, Sch. -**ga**, mfn. going on foot; m. a footman, foot-soldier, L. -**gata**, mfn. gone on foot; described or recorded in a line or stanza, W. -**gati**, f. going on foot, manner of going, gait, Pañc. -**gāḍha**, m. orn. N. of wk. -**gotra**, n. a family supposed to preside over a partic. class of words, VPāt. (cf. **-devatā**). -**ghāṭam**, ind. (with √**han**) to strike with the feet upon (acc.), Pāp. iii, 4, 37. -**catur-ūrdhva**, n. a kind of metre (in which every Pāda is 4 syllables longer than the preceding), Col. -**candrīkā**, f. 'elucidation of words', N. of sev. wks. -**cīhna**, n. a foot-mark, footprint, Daś. -**cheda**, m. separation of words (in speaking), parsing, Śikṣh. -**cyuta**, mfn. fallen from a position, dismissed from office, BhP. -**jāta**, n. a class of words, Prāt.; a group of (connected) words, a sentence or period, L. -**jñā**, mfn. knowing places or one's own place (i. e. home), RV.; AV. -**jyotiḥ**, n. N. of wk. -**tā**, f. the original form of a word, RPāt.; next, Śis. -**tva**, n. the state of (being) a word, APāt.; Pāp. i, 2, 45, Sch. -**tvarā**, f. 'foot-speeder (?)', a shoe, L. -**dār-dhya**, n. fixedness or security of text, APāt. -**dīpikā**, f. N. of sev. wks. -**devatā**, f. a deity supposed to preside over a partic. class of words, VPāt. (cf. **-gotra**). -**dyotini**, f. N. of Comm. on Gīt. -**nidhana**, mfn. having the Nidhana (q. v.) at the end of every quarter of a verse (as a Sāman), TāpBr.; Lāty. -**nī**, mfn. following the steps of another, AV. xi, 2, 13. -**nyāsa**, m. putting down the feet, step, footmark, MBh.; R. &c.; position of the feet in a partic. attitude, W.; conduct, procedure (?), id.; writing down (quarters of) verses, Kāv.; Asteracantha Longifolia or Tribulus Lanuginosus, L. -**paṅkaja**, n. = **kāmala**, L. -**paṅkti**, f. a series of footsteps, track, Kālid.; Pañc.; a series of words, Kir.; a kind of metre (of 5 Padas of 5 syllables each), RPāt.; a sacred brick called after this metre, KātyŚr. -**pañcaka**, m. orn. N. of wk. -**padhati**, f. a series or row of footsteps, R. -**padma**, n. = **kāmala**, L. -**pāṭha**, m. the Pāda method of recitation or writing (a m° of arranging each word of a Vedic text separately in its original form [cf. **padā**] without regard to the rules of Saṃdhi; cf. **krama** and **saṃhitā-pāṭha**), VPāt., Sch. -**pāta**, m. foot-fall, tread, step, W. -**pūraṇa**, mfn. filling out or completing a verse, Nir.; n. the action of completing a verse, L. -**bandha**, m. a footstep, pace, L. -**bhañjana**, n. separation or analysis or explanation of words, L. -**bhañjikā**, f. a commentary which separates or analyses or explains words, L.; a register, journal, calendar or almanac, W. -**bhā-vārtha-candrīkā**, f. N. of wk. -**bhraṇsa**, m. loss of a place, dismissal from an office, Prasannar. -**mañjarī**, f. N. of various wks. -**mālā**, f. 'word-wreath', a magical formula, an incantation, DevīP. -**yojana**, n., **nā** and **nīka**, f. N. of wks. -**yōpana**, m(f)n. destroying (n. the act of d°) the footsteps, AV. -**racanā**, f. arrangement of words, literary composition, Vām. -**ratnāvalī**, f., -**vākya-ratnakāra** (and **ra-kārikā-saṅgraha**), m., -**vākya-ratna-pañjikā**, f. N. of wks. -**vāḍya**, n. (in music) a sort of drum. -**vāyā**, m. (√**vī**) a leader, guide, forerunner, AV. -**vi**, f. = **vī**, a way, path, L. -**vikshepa**, m. a step, pace, walking; a horse's paces, W. -**vigraha** (Hariv.), -**viccheda** (VPāt.), m. separation of words, -**vid**, mfn. conversant or familiar with (gen.), ŚBr. (cf. **-jñā**). -**virāma**, m. the pause after a quarter of a verse, TPāt. -**viṣṭambha**, m. tread, step, stamp with the foot, W. -**vī**, m.

(nom. s) a leader, guide, forerunner, RV.; AV. (cf. **-vāya**); f. (nom. **vī**) a road, path, way, track, reach, range; acc. with √**gam**, **yā** &c., to go the way of (cf. under **artha-padavi**, **ghana**, **paṇa-na**, **moksha**, **yauvana**, **sadhu**, **smarana**, **hāya**; **padam** √**dhā** or **ni-√dhā** **padavyām** [comp. or gen.], to tread in the footsteps of a person i. e. imitate or rival him), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; station, situation, place, site, R.; Pañc.; -°**vīya**, n. footsteps, track, RV. x, 71, 3 (if not acc. for **vīyam**). -**vrīti**, f. the hiatus between two words in a sentence, RPāt.; N. of Conim. on Kpr. -**vedin**, m. 'acquainted with words,' a linguist or philologist, Kuṭṭānim. -**vyākhyāna**, n. explanation of words, g. **rig-ayanādi**. -**śabda**, m. the noise of footsteps, Mālatim. -**śas**, ind. step by step, gradually, R.; word by word, APāt., Sch. -**śāstra**, n. the science of separately written words, APāt., Sch. -**śreṇī**, f. a series of steps, Kathās. -**śṭhī**, va, n. sg. the feet and knees, Pāp. v, 4, 77. -**saṃhitā**, f. = **pāṭha**, TPāt. -**saṃghāṭa**, m. connecting those words together which in the Saṃhitā are separated by a kind of refrain, Pāp. iii, 2, 49, Vārt. 3, Pat. -**saṃghāṭa**, m. id. ib.; VPāt.; a writer, an annotator, one who collects or classifies words, W. -**sadhātā**, n. a manner of singing, Lāty. -**samdarbha**, m. N. of wk. -**saṃdhi**, m. the euphonic combination of words, R. -**samaya**, m. = **pāṭha**, TPāt., Sch. -**sam-ūha**, m. a series of words or parts of verses, Gīt., Sch.; = **pāṭha**, VPāt. -**stobha**, m. N. of sev. Sāmans, ArṣhBr.; N. of wk. -**stha**, mfn. standing on one's feet, going on foot, R.; = **-sthita**, MBh.; R. -**sthāna**, n. footprint, footmark, Hariv. -**sthita**, mfn. being in a station or office, Kathās. **Padākrānta**, mfn. following at one's heels, Śak. **Padāghāṭa**, m. a stroke with the foot, a kick, L. **Padāṅka**, m. footmark; -**dūta**, m. 'the messenger of the f° (Kṛishṇa)', N. of a poem. **Padāṅgi**, f. Cissus Pedata, L. **Padāṅgushīṭha**, m. the great toe, MBh. (v. l. **pād**). **Padājī**, **Padāti** &c., see **sv**. **Padādi**, m. the beginning of a verse or of a word, Prāt.; °**dyavid** (or °**dyavid**), m. a bad student (lit. who does not know or who knows only the beginning of verses or words), L. **Padādhyayana**, n. the recitation of the Veda according to the Pāda-pāṭha, APāt.; °**dhyaṇin**, mfn. reciting the V° in this way, ib. **Padādhyāṣṭra-vāda**, m. N. of wk. **Padāṅga**, mfn. following at one's (gen.) heels, an attendant or companion, MBh.; R. (ifc.); suitable, agreeable to, R. **Padānūrāga**, m. a servant; an army, W. **Padānnāsana**, n. the science of words, grammar, L. **Padānu-shaṅga**, m. anything added or appended to a Pāda, ŚāṅkhŚr. (cf. **pad-anush**). **Padānnāsra**, n. following at one's heels; °**rena upa-√labh**, to overtake, Mālatim. **Padānnasvāra**, n. N. of partic. Sāmans, Lāty., Sch. **Padānta**, m. the end of a line in a stanza, Lāty.; the end of a word, VPāt.; Pāp.; mfn. ending with the word **pada**, Pāp. vii, 3, 9; -**iuddhāiuddhiya**, n. N. of a Sāman, ArṣhBr.; °**tiya** (R. and VPāt.), °**tya** (APāt.), mfn. being at the end of a word, final. **Padāntara**, n. an interval of one step (°**re sthītvā**, stopping after taking one step), Śak. (cf. **a-pād**); another word, Vedāntas. **Padānveshin**, mfn. following a footmark, Daś. **Padābja**, n. = **padā-kāmala**, L. **Padā-bhilāshin**, mfn. wishing for an office, MW. **Padābbhihoma**, m. pouring out the oblation (**homa**) upon a footprint, Vait. **Padāmnāya-siddhi**, f. N. of wk. **Padāmbhoja**, n. = **padā-kāmala**, L. **Padāyata**, mfn. as long as a f°, L.; (ā), f. a shoe, L. **Padāravinda**, n. = **padā-kāmala**, L. **Padārtha**, m. the meaning of a word, VPāt.; Prab.; BhP. &c. (ifc. also **-ka**, Pat.); that which corresponds to the m° of a w°, a thing, material object, man, person, Var.; Kāv.; Pur.; a head, subject (16 with Naiyāyikas); a category, predicament (7 with Vaiśeṣikas, 25 with Sāṃkhya, 7 with Vedāntins); a principle (**-trītya**, n. a triad of principles, RTL. 119); -**kaumudī**, f. (°**dī-koṣa** and **-sāra-koṣa**, m.), -**khaṇḍāna**, n. (°**na-tippaṇa-vyākhyā**, f.), -**guṇa-cintāmaṇi**, m., -**candrīkā**, f., -**lātva**, n. (°**ra-nir-ūpana**, n., -**nirṇaya**, m., -**vivecana**, n.), -**dīpikā**, f., -**dīpini**, f., -**dharmasāṅgraha**, m., -**nirūpana**, n., -**pārījāta**, m., -**prakāśa**, m., -**prakāśikā**, f., -**pradēsa**, m., -**badha**, m., -**bhāṣka**, m., -**maṇimālā** or **-mālā**, f., -**mālā-vrīti**, f., -**ratna-mañjūshā**, f., -**ratnamālā**, f., -**vidyā-sāra**, m., -**viveka**, m., -**saṅgraha**; m.,

-sarasī, f., °thādarīa, m. N. of wks.; °thānusa-maya, m. the performance of one ritual act for all objects in orderly succession before performing another act for all objects in the same order, ĀsvGr. Sch. &c. (cf. kāṇḍānuṣṭ); °thya-divya-cakshus, n., °thōdāsa, m. N. of wks. **Padāvagrāham**, ind. making a pause after every quarter of a verse, AitBr.; Vait. **Padāvalī**, f. a series of verses or words, Glt.; N. of a grammar. **Padāvṛitti**, f. the repetition of a word, VPṛāt.; (in rhet.) the repetition of the same word with another meaning, Kāvyaḍ. **Padāsa** (or °dāsa?), n. N. of 2 Sāmans, ĀrshBr. **Padāsana**, n. a footstool, L. **Padāhata**, mfn. struck by the foot, kicked, MW. **Padākaśeṣa**, m. a part of a word, TPṛāt., Sch. **Padōccaya**, m. (in dram.) accumulation of words which belong to the subject matter (e.g. Śak. i, 20), Sāh. **Padōpahata**, mfn. (prob.) = **padhata**, Pāp. vi, 3, 52.

Padaka, mfn. versed in the Pada-pāṭha, Divyāv. (g. kramādi); m. a kind of ornament (g. nishka), L.; N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. yashkādī; n. a step, pace, MBh.; an office, dignity, Rājat.; a foot, BhP.; (ikā), f., see *tri-padikā* and *dvi-p°*.

Padana, mfn. who or what goes or moves, W. (cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 150).

Padanīya, mfn. to be investigated, ŚBr. (-iva, n., Śāmk.)

Padājī, m. (fr. *pada* + *ājī*?, Pāp. vi, 3, 52) a footman, foot-soldier, L.

Padāta, w. r. for next and *pādāta*.

Padāti, mfn. (fr. *pada* + *āti*?, Pāp. vi, 3, 52) going or being on foot; m. a pedestrian, footman, foot-soldier, MBh.; R. &c.; a peon (in chess), Pañcad.; N. of a son of Janani-cjaya, MBh. - **jana**, m. a footman, pedestrian, MBh.; - **sanjula**, mfn. mingled with footmen or p°, ib. - **mātra**, m. only a foot-soldier, MW. - **lava**, m. a most humble (lit. atom) servant, Bālar. (cf. *bhṛitya-paramānu*). **Padāty-adhyaksha**, m. a commander of infantry, R.

Padātika, m. (līc. f. ā) a footman, foot-soldier, peon, L. °tin, mfn. having foot-soldiers, MBh.; going or being on foot; in. a foot-soldier, MBh.; R. tiya, m. = prec. n., MBh.

Padāra, m. the dust of the feet, L.; a boat, L.

Padālika, m. = *dihundhumāra*, L. (v.l. *pād*).

Padī, n. (prob.) a kind of animal, RV. i, 125, 2 (a bird, Mahidh.) = *gantū*, Nir. v, 18).

Padika, m(f)ñ. going on foot, pedestrian, g. *parpādi*; one Pada long, KātyŚr., Sch.; comprising (only) one partition or division, Var.; Heat.; n. the point of the foot, L.

Padi-baddhā, m(f)ñ. (loc. of 3. *pād* + *b°*) tied or bound by the feet, TS.

Padi-√kṛi, to raise to the square root, Āryabh., Sch.; - *kṛita-tva*, n. the being raised &c., ib.

Padana or °duma, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

Padaka, m. a hawk, falcon, L.

Pādya, m(f)ñ. (fr. 3. *pād* and *pada*) relating or belonging to a foot, RV.; Kāth.; hurting or coming in contact with the feet, Pāp. iv, 4, 83; vi, 3, 53, Sch.; marked with footsteps, ib. iv, 4, 87, Sch.; measuring a Pada in length or breadth, KātyŚr. (also in comp. with numerals; cf. *ardha-daśa*); consisting of Padas or parts of verses, Br.; ĀsvGr.; RPrāt.; consisting of one Pada, KātyŚr., Sch.; forming the end, final, APrāt.; m. a Sūdra, L. (cf. *paj-ja*); a part of a word, verbal element, RPrāt.; (*pādyā*), f. footsteps, paces (pl.), RV.; a way, path, road, L.; a foot as a measure of length, KātyŚr.; n. a verse, metre, poetry (opp. to *gadya*, prose), Vām.; Kāvyaḍ.; Sāh. &c.; N. of sev. hymns. - **kṣamabari**, f. N. of a wk. of Kshemendra. - **trayī-vyākhyāna**, n. N. of a Comm. on the first 3 verses of BhP. (also *bhāgavata-tr°-vy°*).

- **pañcāśikā**, f., - **prasūnāñjali**, m. N. of wks.

- **maya**, m(f)ñ. consisting of verses, Sāh. - **mālā**, f., - **muktāvalī**, f., - **racanā**, f., - **vepī**, f., - **śata-**

ka, n., - **samgraha**, m. N. of wks. **Padyāt-**

mikōpanishad, f. N. of an Up. **Padyāṃpita**, f. (ibc.) nectar of poetry; - **tarangini**, - **samudra-**

ikā, f., - **saro-vāra**, n., - **sōpāna**, n. N. of wks.

Padyālaya, m., **Padyāvalī**, f. N. of wks.

Padra, padva. See p. 585, Col. 2.

Padvan, m. a road, path, way, Uṇ. iv, 112.

1. **Pan**, in comp. before nasals = 3. *pād*. - **nad-** **dhā**, f. a shoe, HParīś. - **naddhri**, id., L. - **nish-** **ka**, m. 1/2 Nishka, L. - **nejana**, n. washing of the

feet, ĀpŚr., Sch.; (°*nējanī*), f. pl. (sc. āpas) a bath for the f°, TS. - **mīśra** = *pāda-m°*, Pāp. vi, 3, 56.

Panna, mfn. fallen, fallen down, gone &c.; m. (l) downward motion, fall, creeping on the ground, Uṇ. iii, 10, Sch. - **gā**, m. (līc. f. ā) 'creeping low', a serpent or serpent-demon, Suparṇ.; MBh. &c.; Cerasus Puddum, L.; (ī), f., see below; - **ke-** **sara**, m. Mesua Roxburghii, L.; - **nāśana**, m. 's°-killer', N. of Garuḍa, Hariv.; - **purī**, f. the city of the s°-demons, L.; - **bhojana**, m. 's°-eater', N. of Garuḍa, MBh.; - **maya**, m(f)ñ. formed or consisting of s°, Hariv.; - **rāja**, m. s°-king, MBh.; - **gātri**, m. 's-foe', N. of Garuḍa, Hariv.; of a teacher (v.l. *gānī*), VP.; - **gāśana**, m. = - **ga-** **bhojana**, L.; - **gēndra** and - **gēsvara**, m. 's° king', MBh. - **gī**, f. a female serpent-demon, a s°-maid, MBh.; R. &c.; a kind of shrub, L.; - **gīrta-kīrti**, mfn. whose praise is sung by s°-maids, Bālar. - **da**, mfn. one whose teeth have fallen out, KātyŚr., Sch. - **rūpa**, m(f)ñ. deprived of colour, pale (as a maiden), Car.; °*pīya*, mfn. (chapter) concerning them, ib. **Pannāgāra**, m. N. of a man; pl. his family, Pāp. ii, 4, 66, Sch.

पद्म padma, m. n. (2. or 3. *pād*?) a lotus (esp. the flower of the lotus-plant Nelumbium Speciosum which closes towards evening; often confounded with the water-lily or Nymphaea Alba), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (līc. f. ā); the form or figure of a lotus, R.; MärkP. (a N. given by the Tāntrikas to the 6 divisions of the upper part of the body called Cakras, q.v.); a partic. mark or mole on the human body, R.; red or coloured marks on the face or trunk of an elephant, L.; a partic. part of a column or pillar, Var.; a kind of temple, ib.; an army arrayed in the form of a lotus, Mn.; MBh.; a partic. posture of the body in religious meditation, Vedānt. (cf. *padmāsana*); a kind of coitus, L.; one of the 9 treasures of Kubera (also personified), R.; one of the 8 treasures connected with the magical art called Padmīni, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a partic. high number (1000 millions or billions), MBh.; R. &c.; a partic. constellation, Var.; N. of a partic. cold hell, Buddh.; a partic. fragrant substance, MBh. (v.l. °*maka*); the root of Nelumbium Speciosum, L.; a species of bdellium, L.; lead, L.; m. a species of plant, L.; an elephant, L.; a species of serpent, Suśr.; N. of Rāma (son of Daśa-ratha), Śatr.; of two serpent-demons, MBh.; R. &c.; of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh.; of a mythical Buddha, MW. 136, n. 1.; (with Jainas) N. of the 9th Cakra-vartin in Bhārata and of one of the 9 white Balas; N. of a king, MBh.; of a prince of Kāśmīra (founder of Padma-pura and of a temple; see *padma-svāmīn*), Rājat.; of another man, ib.; of a Brāhman, Lalit.; of a mythical elephant, R. (cf. *mahā-padma*); of a monkey, R.; of a mountain, Var.; (ā), f. 'the lotus-hued one', N. of Śrī, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *padma-srī*); a species of plant, Suśr. (Clerodendrum Siphoranth or Hibiscus Mutabilis, L.); cloves, L.; the flower of Carthamus Tinctoria, L.; N. of the mother of Muni-suvrata (the 20th Arhat of the present Avasarpīnī), L.; of a female serpent-demon (= the goddess Manasā, wife of the sage Jarat-kāru; cf. *padma-priyā*), L.; of a daughter of king Bhīma-ratha and wife of Kalki, Pur.; mfn. lotus-hued, being of the colour of a lotus, ShaḍvBr. - **kandāda**, m. a species of bird, Gal. - **kara**, m. a lotus-like hand, BhP.; m(f)ñ. l° in h°, Prab.; m. N. of the sun, W.; (ā), f. N. of Śrī, BhP. - **karkaṭī**, f. l°-seed, L. - **karpika**, m. n. (?) and **kā**, f. the pericarp of a l° or the central part of an army arrayed in that form, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of a Surān-ganī, Sighās. - **kalikā**, f. an unblown l°, MW. - **kalyāṇa-khaṇḍa**, n. N. of ch. of a Pur. - **kāś-** **tha**, n. the wood of Cerasus Puddum, L. - **kīṭa**, m. a species of venomous insect, Suśr. - **knṇḍa**, n. a partic. mystical figure, Cat. - **kūṭa**, m. N. of a prince of the Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; n. N. of the palace of Su-bhīmā, Hariv. - **ketana**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. - **ketn**, m. a partic. comet, Var. - **kesara**, n. the filament of a lotus, L. - **kośa**, m. the calyx of a l°, R.; BhP. (°*śāya*, Nom. ā. °*yate*, to resemble the c° of a l°, Bālar.; °*ī*-√*kṛi*, to make into the c° of a l°, HParīś.); a partic. position of the fingers resembling the c° of a l°, Cat.; N. of wk. (also -*jātaka*, n.) - **kāhetra**, n. N. of one of 4 districts in Orissa held especially sacred, L. - **khaṇḍa**, n. a quantity of lotuses,

Mpich.; N. of ch. of the Brahmāṇḍa P.; - *nagara*, n. N. of a city, Sighās. - **gandha**, m(f)ñ. smelling like a lotus, L. - **gandhi**, mfn. id., R.; n. Cerasus Puddum, Bhpr. - **garbha**, m. the interior or calyx of a l°, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 41; 'sprung from a l° or containing lotuses', N. of Brāhmā, RPrāt. (Intro.); of Vishnu, Hariv.; of Śiva, Śivag.; of the sun, L.; of a lake, Hit.; of a Buddha, Lalit.; of a Bodhi-sattva, L.; of a Brāhman who was changed into a swan, Hariv. - **giri-parāṇa**, n. N. of a legend. - **gupta**, m. N. of a poet (called also Pari-mala), Cat. - **grīhā**, f. 'lotus-housed', N. of Lakshmi, MBh. - **carana**, m. 'l°-foot', N. of a disciple of Śaṅkarācārya, Cat. - **chirīṇī**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, Bhpr.; a partic. personification, MānGr. - **ja**, m. 'lotus-born', N. of Brāhmā, BhP. - **jātaka**, n. N. of wk. - **jāti**, f. = *bandha*, Kāv. - **tantu**, m. the fibre of a l°-stalk, L. - **tā**, f. the state or condition of a l°, Kāvyaḍ. - **darśana**, m. 'looking like a l°', the resin of the Pinus Longifolia, L.; N. of a man, Kathās. - **dalākshana**, mfn. l°-leaf-eyed, Mpich. - **dhara**, m. 'l°-bearer', N. of a prince, Bhadrab. - **nandī** or °*din*, m. N. of an author, Sarvad.; Cat. - **nābha**, m. 'l°-navel', N. of Vishnu (from whose navel sprang the lotus which contained Brāhmā, the future creator), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; N. of the 11th month (reckoned from Mārgaśīrsha), Var.; a magical formula spoken over weapons, R.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib.; of the first Arhat of the future Ut-sarpīnī, L.; of sev. authors (also -*līrtha*, -*datta*, -*dikshita*, -*burī*, -*bhaṭṭa*, -*yājñika*) and other men, Cat.; Inscr. - **dvādāśī**, f. N. of the 12th day in the light half of the month Āśvayuja, Cat.; - *bija*, n. the algebra of Padma-nābha, Col. - **nābhi**, m. N. of Vishnu, L. (cf. -*nābhu*). - **nāla**, m. a lotus stalk, L. - **nīdhī**, m. N. of one of the 9 treasures of Kubera (also personified), Pañc. - **nibhākshana**, mfn. having eyes like lotus-leaves, MW. - **nimilana**, n. the closing of a l°, Śak. - **netra**, m. 'l°-eyed', a species of bird, Gal.; N. of a future Buddha, L. - **paṇḍita**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **pattra**, n. a l°-leaf, MBh. (-*nibhākshana*, mfn. l°-l°-eyed, MW.); = -*parṇa*, Bhpr. - **pada**, m. = *pāda*, Cat. - **parṇa**, n. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. - **pāṇī**, m. 'lotus-handed' or 'holding a l° in the hand', N. of Brāhmā, L.; of Vishnu, Cat.; of the Bodhi-sattva Avalokiteśvara, MW. 195 &c.; the sun, L. - **pāda**, m. = -*carana*, Cat. (cf. *pāda-padma*); - *rahasya*, n. N. of wk.; °*dācārya*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. - **para**, n. N. of a city, Rājat. - **purāṇa**, n. N. of sev. Purāṇas. - **pnshpa**, m. Pterospermum Acerifolium, L.; a species of bird, L.; °*phāñjali-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. - **prabha**, m. N. of a future Buddha; of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; of 6th Arhat of present Avasarpīnī, L.; (with *sūri*) of an author, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Mahā-danṣhṭra, Kathās. - **prabhu**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **priyā**, f. N. of the goddess Manasā (wife of Jarat-kāru), L. - **bandha**, m. an artificial arrangement of the words of a verse in a figure representing a lotus-flower, Kpr. - **bandhu**, m. 'friend of the l°', N. of the sun, L.; a bee, L.; - *kula*, n. N. of a family, Cat. - **bija**, n. l°-seed, L.; °*jābha*, mfn. 'resembling the l°-s', the s° of Euryala Ferox, L. - **bhava**, m. = -*ja*, Hariv.; BhP. - **bhāsa**, m. 'brilliant with (or like) a l°', N. of Vishnu, Hariv. (v.l. -*nābha*; cf. -*hāsa*). - **bhū**, m. = -*ja*, Dhūrtan. - **maya**, m(f)ñ. made or consisting of l°-flowers, Hariv.; BhP. - **mālin**, mfn. l°-garlanded; m. N. of a Rakshas, R.; (nī), f. N. of Śrī, MBh. - **mīhira**, m. 'l°-sun', N. of a writer of the history of Kāśmīra, Rājat. - **mukhī**, f. Alhagi Mauroruni, L. - **mūla**, n. l°-root, L. - **yoni**, m. 'l°-born', N. of Brāhmā, Gṛhyās.; MBh. &c. (also °*pin*, Hariv.); of a Buddha, Lalit.; of sev. men, AParīś.; Lalit. - **rati**, f. N. of 2 princesses, Kathās. - **ratna**, m. N. of the 23rd Buddh. patriarch, L. - **ratha**, m. N. of sev. princes, Rājat.; HParīś. - **rāga**, m. 'lotus-hued', a ruby, L. (also -*ka*, Heat.; °*ga-maya*, m(f)ñ. made or consisting of rubies, Kāraṇḍ); (ī), f. N. of one of the tongues of Agni, Gṛhyās. - **rāja**, m. 'l°-king', N. of sev. men, Rājat.; of a poet, Cat. - **rūpa**, m(f)ñ. l°-hued; (ā), f. N. of Śrī, MBh. - **rekhā**, f. 'l°-line', a line in the palm of the hand indicating the acquisition of great wealth, L. - **lāñchana**, m. (L.) 'l°-marked', a king; N. of Brāhmā; of Kubera, the sun; (ā), f. N. of Śrī; of Sarasvatī; of Tārā. - **līlā-vilāsini**, f. N. of an

astron. wk. — **lekṣā**, f. N. of a woman, Rājat. — **locana**, mfn. lotus-eyed, MBh. — **vat**, mfn. full of lotus-flowers, Hariv.; (f), f. N. of a wife of Aśoka (cf. *padmā-vatī*); of a town, BhP. — **vanabāṇḍhava**, m. the sun (cf. *padma-bandhu*); — **vaṇṣā**, m. the race of kings descended from the sun (cf. *sūrya-v*), Prasannar. — **varcas**, mfn. lotus-hued, MBh.; R. — **varṇa**, mfn. id., Hariv.; m. N. of a son of Yadu, ib. — **varṇaka**, n. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. — **vāsā**, f. = *grihā*, L. — **vāhinī**, f. N. of wk. — **viśaya**, m. N. of a country, Kathās. — **vīkṣha**, m. Cerasus Puddum, L. — **vīṣhabha-vikrāmin**, m. N. of a future Buddha, L. — **vesha**, m. N. of a king of the Vidyādhara, Kathās. — **vyākṣa**, n. a crevice shaped like a lotus-bud (made by a thief in a wall), Mṛicch. iii, 13. — **vyūha**, m. N. of a Samādhi, L. — **śas**, ind. by thousands of billions, MBh. — **śāyini**, f. a species of bird, Gal. — **śekhara**, m. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, Kathās. — **śrī**, 'beautiful as a lotus flower', N. of Avalokiteśvara, Kāraṇḍ. of a Bodhi-sattva; f. N. of sev. women, Rājat.; HParīṣ.; of a lady who wrote on Kāma-śāstra, Cat.; — *garbha*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva. — **śhaṇḍa**, n. a multitude of lotuses, MBh. (cf. *khaṇḍa*). — **samhitā**, f. N. of wk. — **samkṣa**, mfn. resembling a lotus, MW. — **sadman**, n. 'lotus-dweller', N. of Brahmā, Bālar. — **samāsana**, m. id., VP. — **sambhava**, m. = *ja*, Hariv.; N. of a Buddhist teacher who founded the Red sect in Tibet, MW. 272 &c. — **saras**, n. lotus-lake, N. of sev. lakes, MBh.; Rājat.; Pañc. — **sundara**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **sūtra**, n. a lotus-garland, Hariv. — **seṇa**, m. N. of sev. men, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, HParīṣ. — **saugandhika**, n. pl. the flowers Nelumbium Speciosum and Nymphaea Alba, R.; mfn. (a pond) abounding in these flowers, MBh.; R. &c.; — *vat*, mfn. id., MBh. — **sunshā**, f. (L.) N. of Gaṅgā; of Śrī; of Durgā. — **svastika**, n. a Sv° mark consisting of lotus-flowers, MW. — **svāmī**, m. N. of a sacred edifice built by Padma, Rājat. — **hasta**, m. a partic. measure of length, AgP. — **hṛṣa**, m. 'smiling like or with a lotus', N. of Vishnu, L. (cf. *bhāsa*). — **hema-maṇi**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. **Padmākara**, m. (ifc. f. ā) a lotus-pool or an assemblage of lotuses, Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; — *deva* and *bhakti*, m. N. of authors, Cat. **Padmākāra**, mfn. lotus-shaped, MW. **Padmākṣa**, mfn. (f) n. lotus-eyed, id.; n. lotus-seed, W. **Padmākṣa-mudrā**, f. a partic. Mudrā, Kāraṇḍ. **Padmāṅghri**, m. = *ama-pāda*, Cat. **Padmācala**, m. N. of a mountain, R. **Padmācārya**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. **Padmāṭya**, m. Cassia Tora, Bhpr. **Padmāḍi**, a lotus-flower &c.; — *tva*, n., Kāvyaḍ. ii, 95. **Padmādhīśa**, m. N. of Vishnu, Dhṛtān. **Padmānanda**, m. N. of a poet; — *sātaka*, n. his wk. **Padmāntara**, m. a lotus-leaf, MW. **Padmāṇḍakā**, f. N. of a Gandharvī, Kāraṇḍ. **Padmālaya**, m. 'dwelling in a lotus', N. of Brahmā, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of Śrī, ib.; Hariv.; m. N. of a city, Sighās. **Padmāvatī**, f. (cf. *ama-v* and Pāp. vi, 3, 119 &c.) Hibiscus Mutabilis, L.; a kind of Prakṛti metre, Col.; N. of Lakṣmī, Gīt.; of the goddess Manasā, L.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.; of a Jaina deity, L.; of a wife of king Śṛigāla, Hariv.; of a w° of Yudhi-shhira (k° of Kāsmira), Rājat.; of the w° of Jaya-deva, Gīt.; of a w° of k° Virā-bāhu, Vet.; of a w° of k° Naya-pāla, ib.; of a poetess, Cat.; of the city of Ujjayini in the Kṛita-yuga, Kathās.; of another city, VP.; of a river, L.; of Kathās. xvii; — *kāpa*, m., — *padmāṅga*, n., — *stotra*, n. N. of wks.; — *priya*, m. 'husband of Padmavati' (= Manasā), N. of Jarat-kāru, L. **Padmāvabhāsa**, m. N. of a kind of philosopher's stone, Kāraṇḍ. **Padmāvali**, f. N. of wk. **Padmāsana**, n. a lotus seat (esp. of an idol), Hariv.; Kum.; a partic. posture in religious meditation, Bhartṛ. (cf. MW. 240); a kind of coitus, L.; mī(ā)n. sitting in a lotus or in the position called Padmāsana (*-tā*, f., Cat.); m. N. of Brahmā, VP.; of Śiva, Śivag.; the sun, L.; (ā), f. N. of the goddess Manasā, L. **Padmābhava**, n. Cerasus Puddum, Bhpr. **Padmābhā**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, L. **Padma-sāya**, m. 'sleeping in a lotus', N. of Vishnu, MBh.; Hariv. **Padmōttama**, m. N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; of a partic. world, ib.; of a Buddha living in Padmōttama and of a future B°, ib. **Padmōttara**, m. Carthamus Tinctorius, L.; N. of a Buddha, MW. 136, n. 1; of the father of Padma, L.; — *ṛatmaja*, m. patr. of the 9th Cakra-vartin in Bhārata, Jain.; — *ṛikā-jāka*,

n. a species of pot-herb, Car. **Padmōtpala-kumndvat**, mfn. furnished with the lotus flowers called Padma, Utpala and Kumuda, BhP. **Padmōḍbhava**, mī(ā)n. sprung from a lotus, MBh.; m. N. of Brahmā, ib.; of a man, Daś.; (ā), f. N. of the goddess Manasā, L.; — *prādur-bhāva*, m. N. of ch. of KūrmaP. **Padmōpanishad**, f. N. of an Up.; — *diṭṭikā*, f. N. of Comm. on it.

Padmaka, m. or n. red spots on the skin of an elephant, L.; the wood of Cerasus Puddum, MBh. &c.; m. an army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower, MBh.; a species of tree, R. (B.); N. of a partic. constellation, Hcat.; of sev. men, Rājat.; n. a partic. posture in sitting, Vedāntas.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L.

Padmakin, m. Betula Bhojpatra, L.

Padmāya, Nom. ā. *yate*, to resemble the flower of Nelumbium Speciosum, Kāvyaḍ.

Padmāvata, m. N. of a kingdom founded by Padma-varṇa, Hariv.

Padmin, mfn. spotted (as an elephant), MBh.; possessing lotuses, L.; m. an elephant, L.; (nī), f., see next.

Padmini, f. (of prec.) Nelumbium Speciosum, a lotus (the whole plant, ifc. *ṇika*, mfn.; cf. *abhinī*, *nalini* &c.); a multitude of lotuses or a lotus-pond, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. g. *pushkarḍi*); a lotus-stalk, L.; a female elephant, L.; a partic. magical art, MarkP.; an excellent woman, a woman belonging to the first of the 4 classes into which the sex is divided, RTL. 389; N. of sev. women, Sighās. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. a kind of leprosy, Suśr. — **kānta**, m. 'beloved of lotuses', N. of the sun, L. — **khaṇḍa**, n. a multitude or lake of lotuses, Pañc.; N. of a city, Sighās. — **pattra**, n. a lotus-leaf, R. — **vallabha** and *-śa* (*ṇīśa*), m. the sun, L. (cf. *kānta*). — **śhaṇḍa** (and *-pura*), n. N. of a city, Sighās.

Padmishthā, f. N. of a woman, Kathās.

padra, m. (√2. *pad*?) a village or = *saṃveśa*, Up. ii, 13, Sch. (*-vaḍa*, *-saṇḍa* and *-saḍa* [HParīṣ.] perhaps w.r. for *-baṭu* or *-baṇḍa*, 'village lad or cripple'); a road in a village, L.; the earth, L.; N. of a district, L.

padva, n. (√2. *pad*?) the earth, L.; a road, L.; a car, L.; mfn., see *nisarga-padva*.

padvat. See p. 583, col. 1.

pan 2. *pan*, cl. 1. ā. *pānate* (pf. *-papana*, *pāpne*, aor. 3. sg. *panishṭa*), to be worthy of admiration or to admire (acc.), RV. 1. Pass. *panyāte*, ib.: Caus. *panyāti*, *ṇte*, to regard with surprise or wonder, to admire, praise, acknowledge, RV.; (ā). to rejoice at, be glad of (gen.), ib. (cf. *√pañ*; *panāya*).

Panayāya, mfn. astonishing, surprising, RV. **Panasya**, Nom. ā. *syāte* (P. *ṇyāti*, Naigh. iii, 14), to excite admiration or praise, RV. *ṇyā*, mfn. showing one's self worthy of admiration, glorious, ib.

Panāya, Nom. P. ā. *ṇyāti*, *ṇte*, to show ostentatiously, boast of (gen.), RV. vi, 75, 6 (cf. Nir. ix, 16). *ṇāyā*, mfn. admirable, surprising, RV.; AitBr.

Panitā, mfn. admired, praised, RV.

Panitrī, mfn. praising, acknowledging, ib.

Pānipnat, mfn. (fr. Intens.) showing one's self worthy of admiration or praise, ib.

Panishṭama, (prob.) w.r., SV.

Pānishṭi, f. (prob.) admiration, praise, ib.

Pānishṭha, mfn. (superl.) very wonderful or glorious, RV.

Pāniyas, mfn. (compar.) more or very wonderful, ib.

Panṭi, f. admiration, ib.

Pānya, mfn. astonishing, glorious, ib. (superl. *-tama*).

Pānyas, mfn. = *pāniyas*, ib.

panak *panaka*, m. a kind of Arum, Śil.

panas *panasa*, m. (√*pan*?) the bread-fruit or Jaka tree, Artocarpus Integrifolia, MBh.; R. &c.; a thorn, L.; a species of serpent, Suśr.; N. of a monkey, MBh.; R.; (f), f. = *panasikā*, Suśr.; n. the bread-fruit, ib. — *tālikā* or *-nālikā*, f. the bread-fruit tree, L. **Panasasṭhi**, n. the kernel of the bread-fruit, Suśr.

Panasikā, f. a kind of disease, pustules on the ears and neck, Suśr. (cf. *pinasa*, *pīnasa*).

panishpad *panishpadd*, mī(ā)n. (Intens. of *√span*) quivering, palpitating, AV.

panth, cl. 1. 10. P. *panthati* or *ṭhaya*, to go, move, Dhātup. xxxii, 39 (cf. *√path*).

Panthaka, mfn. produced in or on the way, Pāp. iv, 3, 29; m. N. of a Brāhman, L. *ṭhalikā*, f. a narrow way or path, Kāraṇḍ.; Divyāv.

panthāna, m. N. of a partic. magical spell spoken over weapons, R. (v. 1. *saṃdhāna*).

pandara, m. N. of a mountain, VP.

panna &c. See p. 584, col. 2.

pan-naddhā &c. See p. 584, col. 1.

papasya, v. 1. for *pampasya*.

papi *papī*, mfn. (√1. *pā*) drinking (with acc.), RV. vi, 23, 4 (cf. Pāp. ii, 3, 69, Kāś.); m. the moon, L.

Papī, m. (nom. s) the sun or the moon, Up. iii, 159.

Papīti, f. (fr. Intens. of *√1. pā*) mutual or reciprocal drinking, W.

papu *papu*, m. (√3. *pā*) a protector; f. a nurse, L.

papurī *pāpurī*, mfn. (√*pri*) bountiful, liberal; abundant, RV.

1. **Pāpri**, mfn. giving, granting (with gen. or acc.; superl. *-tama*), RV.; VS. (cf. Pāp. vii, 1, 103, Sch.)

paprikshēnya, mfn. (√*prach*) desirable, RV. v, 33, 6.

pāpri 2. *pāpri*, mfn. (√1. *pri*) delivering, saving, RV.; AV.; TS.

paphaka *paphaka*, m. N. of a mau. — *naraka*, m. pl. the descendants of Paphaka and Naraka, g. *tika-kītavādī*.

pabbeka, m. N. of the father of Kedāra-bhaṭṭa (author of the *Vṛitta-ratnākara*), Cat.

amarā *amarā*, f. a kind of fragrant substance, L.

pampasya, Nom. P. *ṇsyati*, to feel pain, g. *kaṇḍv-ādi* (v. 1. *pap*°).

pampā, f. (√1. *pā*?; Up. iii, 28, Sch.) N. of a river in the south of India, MBh.; R. &c.; of a lake, Ragh., Sch. — *māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of SkandaP.

pamb, cl. 1. P. *pambati*, to go, move, Dhātup. xi, 35, Vop.

pay *pay*, cl. 1. ā. *payate*, to go, move, Dhātup. xiv, 3.

pay 1. *payā*. See *kat-payā*.

pay 2. *payā*, in comp. for *ṇyas*. — *āhuti*, f. an oblation of milk, ŚBr. **Payōpavasana**, n. a kind of fast when milk is the only food, Pāp. vi, 3, 109, Vartt. 6, P. **Payōshni** (MBh.; Var.; Pur.; *ṇikā* (VP.)), f. N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain; — *ṇi-jātā*, f. N. of the river Sarasvatī, L.

Payah, in comp. for *ṇyas*. — *kandā*, f. Batatas Paniculata, L. — *kshira*, n. a partic. extract from barley, L. — *payōshni* = *Payōshni*, MBh. — *pāna*, n. drinking milk, a draught of m°, Pāp. vi, 2, 150, Kāś. — *pāyikā*, f. id. iii, 3, 111, Kāś. — *pārāvāra*, m. the ocean of m°, Kāv. — *pūra*, m. flood of water, Ratnāv. — *pratibimba*, n. the reflected image or fancied appearance of w° (in deserts), Subh. — *phenī*, f. a partic. small shrub, L. — *sāman*, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — *sphāṭi* (*pā*°), f. abundance of milk, AV. xix, 31, 10 (printed *gdyasph*°).

Payas, in comp. for *ṇyas*. — *caya*, m. a reservoir, piece of water, lake, L.

Pāyas, n. (√1. *pā*) any fluid or juice, (esp.) milk, water, rain; semen virile, (met.) vital spirit, power, strength, RV. &c. &c.; a species of Andropogon, Bhpr.; N. of a Sāman, ŚrS.; of a Virāj, RPrāt.; night, Naigh. i, 7. — *kaṇṣa*, m. a cup of milk, L. — *karṇi*, f., Pāp. viii, 3, 46, Sch. (cf. *dadhi-karṇa*). — *kāma*, mfn. (prob.) wishing for milk, ib. — *kāmya*, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to wish for m°, Pāp. viii, 3, 38, Vartt. 2, Pat. — *kāra* (?), viii, 3, 46, Sch. — *kumbha*, m. a pitcher for holding m°, ib. — *kuśā*, f., ib. — *pa*, m. 'milk-drinker', a cat, W.; night, MW.

—**pati**, m. N. of Vishnu, Vishu. —**pā**, mfn. drink-
ing m°, RV. —**pātra**, n. a m° bowl, L. —**vat** (pā°),
mfn. full of juice or sap, juicy, succulent, containing
water or milk or semen; overflowing, exuberant,
copious, powerful, strong, RV.; AV.; TS.; Br.; Gr-
ŚrS.; (f), f. the night, L.; pl. rivers, Naighi, 1.3.
—**vala**, m(fān). rich in milk, Hariv. (v. l. *vin*).
m. a goat, L. —**vin**, mfn. abounding in sap or milk,
Br.; GrS.; Mu.; MBh. &c.; (nī), f. a milch-cow,
MBh.; Var.; Ragh.; a she-goat, L.; a river or N.
of a r°, BhP. (cf. g. *pushkarādī*); the night, L.;
N. of sev. plants (Asteracantha Longifolia, Batatas
Paniculata, = *kākolī*, *kshira-kāk*°, *jīvanti*, *dugdha-
phenī* &c.), Bhpr.; L.

Payasa, mfn. full of juice or sap, AV. (corrupted
fr. *vāyasa*?) n. water, L.

Payasishtha or **payishtha**, mfn. superl. of
payas-vin, Pat.

Payaska, mfn. (ifc.) = *payas*, L.

1. **Payasya**, mfn. made of milk (as butter,
cheese &c.), Lāty.; m. a cat, L.; N. of a son of
Angiras, MBh.; (ā), f. coagulated n°, curds (made
by mixing sour with hot sweet m°), TS.; Br.; ŚrS.;
N. of sev. plants (Gynandropsis Pentaphylla, = *kā-
kolī*, *kuṭumbini*, *dugdhihā* &c.), L.

2. **Payasya**, Nom. P. *syati*, to flow, become
liquid, g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*; *ā. syate* = next, Pāṇ.
iii, 1, 11, Vārt. 1, Pat.

Payāya, Nom. A. *syate*, to be fluid, Pāṇ. ib.

Payishtha. See *payasishtha* above.

Payo, in comp. for *yas*. — **gaḍa**, m. (w. r. for
gudā?) 'water-drop,' hail, L.; m. n. an island, L.

— **grahā**, m. an oblation of milk, ŚBr.; — *samar-
thana-prakāra*, m. N. of wk. — **ghana**, m.
water-lump, hail, L. — **janman**, m. 'w°-birth-
place,' a cloud, L. — **da**, m(fān). milk-giving (as
a cow), Hariv.; yielding water (as a cloud), Subh.;
m. a cloud, Kālid.; Var. &c. — *(suhrid*, m. 'friend
of clouds,' a peacock, Sāh.); N. of a son of Yadu,
Hariv.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending
on Skanda, MBh. — **duh**, mfn. yielding milk or
semen, SV. — **dhasa**, m. 'containing water or
milk,' a cloud, Kāv.; Rājat.; (ifc. f. ā) a woman's
breast or an udder, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the root of
Scirpus Kysoor, L.; a species of sugar-cane, L.; the
cocoa-nut, L.; a species of Cyperus, L.; an amphi-
brach, Col.; *°rī-ābhū*, to become an udder, Ragh.;
°rōnmati, f. a high breast (and 'rising clouds'),
Kāv. — **dhas**, m. (√ i. *dhā*) a rainy cloud; the
ocean, Up. iv, 229, Sch. — **dhā**, mfn. (√ *dhe*) suck-
ling milk, RV. — **dhārā**, f. a stream of water
(*°griha*, n. a bath-room with flowing w°), Mṛicoh.;
N. of a river, Hariv. — **dhi**, m. 'w°-receptacle,'
the ocean, Kāv.; *°ja*, n. 'sea-born,' Os Sepiac, L.
— **dhiha**, n. 'sea-foam,' cuttle-fish bone, L. — **dhra**,
m. a woman's breast or an udder, Gal. (cf. *°dhara*).
— **nidhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. — **nidhi**,
m. = *dhi*, Kāv. — **bhāksha**, m. drinking (eating)
only milk, SamhUp. — **bhṛit**, m. 'water-holder,'
a cloud, Śiṣ. xvi, 61. — **mayā**, m(fān). consisting
of w°, Kathās. — **mānushi**, f. a w°-nymph, Subh.
— **mukha**, mfn. having milk on the surface, m°-
faced, Hit. — **muo**, mfn. discharging or yielding w° or
m°, MBh.; Heat.; m. a cloud, MBh.; Var.; Kāv.
— **mṛita-tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place,
Cat. — **raya**, m. the current of a river, ŚārngP. — **rūā**,
m. a piece of water, the ocean, ib.; N. of the number
4, L. — **ruha**, n. 'w°-growing,' a lotus, L. — **latā**,
f. Batatas Paniculata, L. — **vāha**, m. 'w°-bearer,'
a cloud, Ragh.; Var.; Rājat. — **vidārikā**, f. Batatas
Paniculata, L. — **vṛidh**, mfn. full of sap, overflowing,
exuberant, vigorous, RV. — **vṛata**, n. a vow to subsist
on nothing but milk, BhP.; offering m° to Vishnu
and subsisting upon it for 12 days (also for 1 or 3
days as a religious act), W.; (pā°), m(fān). subsisting
on nothing but m°, ŚBr.; *°tā-tā*, f. ib.

Payora, m. Acacia Catechu, L.

पर 1. *pāra*, m(fān). (√ i. *pri*; abl. sg. m. n.
pārasmat, *°rāt*; loc. *pārasmin*, *°re*; nom. pl.
m. *pāre*, *°rās*, *°rāsas*; cf. Pāṇ. i, 1, 34; vii, 1,
16; 50) far, distant, remote (in space), opposite,
ulterior, farther than, beyond, on the other or far-
ther side of, extreme; previous (in time), former;
ancient, past; later, future, next; following, succeed-
ing, subsequent; final, last; exceeding (in number
or degree), more than; better or worse than, su-
perior or inferior to, best or worst, highest, su-
preme, chief (in the compar. meanings [where also
-tara], with abl., rarely gen. or ifc.; exceptionally

param *śalam*, more than a hundred, lit. 'an
excessive h°, a h° with a surplus,' R.; *parāh* *koṭa-
yah*, Prob.; Heat.). RV. &c. &c.; strange, foreign,
alien, adverse, hostile, ib.; other than, different
from (abl.), Prob.; left, remaining, Kathās.; con-
cerned or anxious for (loc.), R.; m. another (different
from one's self), a foreigner, enemy, foe, adversary,
RV. &c. &c.; a following letter or sound (only ifc.
mfn., e. g. *ta-para*, having t as the 1st l°, followed
by t), RPrāt.; Pāṇ.; (seil. *graha*) a subsidiary
Soma-graha, TS.; N. of a king of Kosala with the
patr. Ātṇāra, Br.; of another king, MBh.; of a son of
Samara, Hariv.; (sc. *prāsāda*) of the palace of Mitra-
vindā, ib.; m. or n. the Supreme or Absolute Being,
the Universal Soul, Up.; R.; Pur.; (ā), f. a foreign
country, abroad (?), Kathās.; a species of plant, L.;
N. of a sound in the first of its 4 stages, L.; a partic.
measure of time, Sāy.; N. of a river, MBh.; VP.
(v. l. *pārā*, *venā*, *venudā*); of a goddess (cf. s. v.),
n. remotest distance, MBh.; highest point or degree,
ib.; final beatitude, L. (also *-taram* and *parāt*
para-taram); the number 10,000,000,000 (as the
full age of Brahmā), VP. N. of partic. Sāmans,
Kāth.; any chief matter or paramount object (ifc.
[f. ā] having as the chief object, given up to, oc-
cupied with, engrossed in, intent upon, resting on,
consisting of, serving for, synonymous with &c.,
MBh.; Kāv. &c.); the wider or more extended
or remoter meaning of a word, Jain.; Kull.; (in
logic) genus; existence (regarded as the com-
mon property of all things), W.; (ant), ind. after-
wards, later; (with abl.) beyond, after (e. g. *param*
vijñānāt, beyond human knowledge; *astam-ayāt*
p, after sunset; *matlah p*, after me; *atah p*
or *param atah*, after this, farther on, hereafter,
next; *itah p*, henceforward, from now; *tatah p*
or *tataś ca p*, after that, thereupon; *nāsmāt p* [for
māsm p], no more of this, enough), MBh.; Kāv.
&c.; in a high degree, excessively, greatly, com-
pletely, ib.; rather, most willingly, by all means,
ib.; I will, so be it, Divyāv.; at the most, at the
utmost, merely, no more than, nothing but, ib.; but,
however, otherwise (*param tu* or *param kim tu*,
id.; *yadi p*, if at all, perhaps, at any rate; *na-p*,
not-but; *na p-āpi*, not only-but also; *p na-āpi*
na, not only uot—but not even; *na p-yavat*, not
only—but even), ib.; (*pāreṇa*), ind. farther, beyond,
past (with acc.), RV. &c. &c.; thereupon, afterwards,
later than, after (with abl. or gen.), Mn.; MBh. &c.;
(*parē*), ind. later, farther, in future, afterwards, RV.;
MBh.; Kāv. [Cf. Zd. *para*; Gk. *népa*, *népaw*;
Lat. *peren-die*; Goth. *fālrra*; Germ. *fern*; Eng.
far and *fore*]. — **kathā**, f. pl. talk about another,
Bhart. — **kara-gaḍa**, mfn. being in an°'s hands,
Pañc. — **karmān**, n. service for an°, Kām.; *°ni-
rata*, m. 'engaged in service for an°,' a servant, Var.
— **kalatra**, n. an°'s wife; *°rābhigamāna*, n. ap-
proaching an°'s w°, adultery, W. — **kāya-prave-
śana**, n. entering an°'s body (a supernatural act),
Cat. — **kārya**, n. an°'s business or affair, Pañc.
— **kāla**, mfn. relating to a later time, mentioned
later (opp. to *pūrvā*), VPrāt. — **kṛiti**, f. the
action or history of another, an example or precedent,
Nyāyam., Sch.; Kull. — **kṛitya**, n. an°'s business
or affair, Kāv.; mfn. busy for an°, hostile, Mudr.;
— **paksha**, m. the h° party, ib. — **krama**, m. dou-
bling the other (i. e. second) letter of a conjunction
of consonants, RPrāt. — **krāthin**, m. N. of a Kuru
warrior, MBh. — **krānti**, f. the greatest declination,
inclination of the ecliptic, Sūryas. — **kshudrā**, f. pl.
the very short verses (of Veda), VāyUp. (cf. *kshudra-
śikta*). — **kshetra**, n. another's field or wife (cf.
kshetra), Mn.; the body in an° life, Pāṇ. v. 2, 92
(cf. *kshetriya*). — **khātaka**, mfn. dug by an°
AVPāṇ. — **gata**, mfn. being with or relating to
an°, MBh. — **gāmin**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. i. 3, 72. — **guṇa**,
(ibc.) the virtues of an° (*°grāhin*, mfn. assuming
them), Kāv.; mfn. beneficial to an° or to a foe, R.
— **griha-vāsa** or *°geha-v°*, m. dwelling in an°'s
house, Kāv. — **granthi**, m. 'extreme point of a
limb,' an articulation, joint, L. — **glāni**, f. the
subjugation of a foe, W. — **caakra**, n. the army of a
foe, MBh.; Var. (Sch. 'a hostile prince'). — **sūdāna**,
m. destroyer of it, BhP. — **citta-jñāna**, n. knowing
the thoughts of another, L. — **clintā**, f. thinking of
or caring for an°, Kāv. — **cchanda**, m. an°'s will,
BhP. (*°ānnavartana*, n. following it, L.); mfn. de-
pending on an°'s will, subservient (also *-vat*), L.
— **ochidra**, n. an°'s fault or defect, Kāv. — **ja**, mfn.
being behind an°, inferior, Kāth.; coming from a

foe, MBh. — **jana**, m. an° person, a stranger; (coll.)
strangers (opp. to *sva-j°*), Mn. xi, 9. — **janman**,
n. a future birth; *°nika*, mfn. relating to it, MW.
— **jāta**, m. 'born of another,' a stranger or servant,
L. (v. l. *-jita*, 'conquered by an°'). — **jñāna-maya**,
m(fān). consisting in knowledge of the Supreme
Being, VP. — **taṅgapa** (?), m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.
— **tattva**, in *-nirṇaya*, n., *-prakāśikā*, f., *-vāda*,
m. N. of wks. — **tantra**, n. a rule or formula for
another rite, KātyŚr.; m(fān). dependent on or
subject to an°, obedient (opp. to *sva-°*), MBh.;
Kāv.; Sūtr. &c.; n. (ibc.) and *-tā*, f. (Sāh.) depend-
ence on an°'s will, Sāh.; *-āpishṭi*, mfn. one who
asserts the dependence of the will, Jātakam.; *-haṇ-
sōpanishad*, f. N. of an Up.; *°tri-kṛita*, mfn. made
dependent, brought into another's power, Kull.;
ceded, sold, Kathās. — **tama** and *-tara*, mfn. superl.
and compar. of *para*. — **tarkaka** or *-tarkuka*, m.
a beggar, Var. — **talpa**, m. pl. another's wife, Āpast.;
— **gāmin**, m. one who approaches an°'s wife, ib.
— **tas**, ind. = abl. of *para*, Kāv.; Pur.; Ragh., far
off, afterwards, behind (*itas-para*tas, here-there;
sapta pūrushān itas ca para ca, seven ancestors
and seven descendants, Gaut.; *sani para*taḥ, sc.
sati, when *san* follows, Pāṇ. ii. 4, 48, Sch.), RPrāt.;
Hariv.; R. &c.; high above (in rank), Rājat.;
(with prec. abl.) after (in time), MBh.; Yājñ. &c.;
beyond, above (in rank), Bhag.; Kām.; otherwise,
differently, W.; *°taḥ-posha*, mfn. receiving food from
another, BhP.; *°-tas-tva*, n. (the state of) being
from elsewhere or without, Sarvad. — **tā**, f. highest
degree, absoluteness, (ifc.) the being quite devoted to
or intent upon, Bhāṣp.; Rājat. — **tāpana**, m.
'paining foes,' N. of a Marut, Hariv. — **tīrthika**,
m. the adherent of another sect, L. — **toshayitṛi**,
mfn. gratifying others, Śiṣ. — **tra**, ind. elsewhere,
in another place, in a future state or world, hereafter,
Mn.; MBh. &c.; below i. e. in the sequel (of a
book), Vop., Sch.; *-bhṛta*, m. 'one who stands in
awe of futurity,' a pious or religious man, W. — **tvā**,
n. distance, remoteness, consequence, posteriority,
difference, strangeness, superiority to (gen.), Āpast.;
MBh.; Pur. &c.; = *-tā*, Kap.; *-ratnākara*, m. N.
of wk. — **dāra**, m. sg. or pl. another's wife or wives,
Mn.; MBh. &c.; adultery, Gaut. xxii, 29; *-ga-
mana*, n., *°rābhigamāna*, n., *°rābhimarśa*, m.,
°rōpasevana, n. (*°vā*, f.) approaching or touching
or courting an°'s wife or wives, adultery, W.;
— *parigraha* (R.), *-bhuj* (MārKp.), *°dārin* (R.), m.
one who takes or approaches or enjoys an°'s wife or
wives, an adulterer, R. — **duḥkha**, n. an°'s pain or
sorrow, W. — **dūḥṣaṇa**, m. (sc. *saṁdhi*) peace
purchased by the entire produce of a country, Kām.;
Hit. (v. l. *para-bhūṣhana* and *pari-bh°*). — **de-
vatā**, f. the highest deity, ĀpŚr., Sch.; *-stuti*, f.
N. of a hymn. — **deśa**, m. another or a foreign or
a hostile country (opp. to *toṣva-°*), Var.; Kāth.; Pañc.;
— *sevin*, mfn. living abroad, a traveller, W.; *°jin*,
mfn. foreign, exotic; m. a foreigner or a traveller,
ib. — **doṣha**, in *-kirtana*, n. the proclaiming of
another's faults, censoriousness, W.; *-jāla*, mfn.
knowing an°'s faults, Subh. — **dravya**, n. pl. an°'s
property, Hit.; *°vyāpāhāra*, mfn. robbing an°'s
pr°, Mn. — **droha**, m. injuring an°, ŚārngP.;
— *karma-dhī*, mfn. inj° in deed or thought, Mn.;
°hina, mfn. tyrannizing over an°, W. — **dveṣhin**,
mfn. hating an°, inimical to an°, W. — **dhana**, n.
an°'s wealth, VP.; *°nāsvādāna-sukha*, n. feeding
luxuriously at an°'s expense, Hit. — **dharma**, m.
an°'s duty or business, the duties of an° caste, Mn.;
BhP.; an°'s peculiarity (*-tva*, n.), Kap. — **dhyāna**,
n. intent meditation, W. — **nindā**, f. reviling others,
MW. — **nipāta**, ni. the irregular posteriority of a
word in a compound (opp. to *pūrvā-n°*), Pāṇ., Sch.
— **nirmita-vāsa-vartin**, m. 'constantly enjoying
pleasures provided by others,' N. of a class of Buddh.
deities, Lalit. (cf. MWB. 208). — **nirvāna**, n. the
highest Nirvāṇa (with Buddhists), Sarvad. — **m-tapa**,
mfn. destroying foes (said of heroes), MBh.; R. &c.;
m. N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, Hariv.; of a prince
of Magadha, Ragh. — **paksha**, m. the other side,
hostile party, enemy, Hit.; N. of a son of Anu, VP.
(v. l. *paramēkshu*). — **patālī**, f. the wife of another
or of a stranger, Mn.; Kathās. — **pada**, n. the highest
position, final emancipation, Mahān. — **parigraha**,
m. another's property, Āpast.; an°'s wife, Mn. ix,
42, 43. — **paribhava**, m. humiliation or injury
suffered from others, Mṛicoh. — **parivāda**, m. =
nindā, Pañc. — **pāka**, m. another's food or meal,
Mn. &c.; *-nivṛitta*, m. one who cooks his own food

without observing a partic. ceremony, W.; -*rata*, m. one who lives upon others but observes the due ceremonies, ib.; -*rucl*, m. a constant guest at others' tables, ib.; -*kōpabhojīn*, mfn. eating another's or a stranger's food, Sutr.; -*pāra-bhūta*, m. N. of Vishnu, VP.; -*pinda*, f. -*pūṣṭaka*, m. 'nourished by an's food,' a servant, Mfich. viii, 28; -*ḍḍa*, m. 'eating an's food,' id., L. -*puramjaya*, mfn. conquering an enemy's city (said of heroes), MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of a king, VP. -*pura-praveśa*, m. entering an enemy's city (as a supernatural art), Sāmkhyas, Sch. -*purusha*, m. the husband of another woman, Kālid.; 'the Supreme Spirit,' N. of Vishnu, L.; -*pūṣṭa*, mfn. nourished by an° or a stranger, L.; m. the Kokila or Indian cuckoo (cf. -*bhrīt* below and *anya-p°*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), f. a female cuckoo, Var.; a harlot, L.; a parasitical plant, L.; N. of a daughter of a king of Kauśāmbi, Kathās.; -*maya*, mf(ā)n. being a cuckoo, Hcar.; -*mahōtsava*, m. 'the c's great feast,' a mango tree, L. -*pūruṣa*, m. the husband of another woman, Kathās. -*pūruṣa-tva*, n. the state of preceding that which ought to follow, Sāy. on RV. i, 53, 9. -*pūrvā*, f. a woman who has had a former husband, Mn. v, 163; -*pati*, m. her husband, ib. iii, 166. -*paṭava-tantava*, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. -*prakāśaka* and -*prajava*, m. N. of 2 poets, Cat. -*prajayana*, mf(ā)n. useful or beneficial to others, Ragh. -*pravādin*, m. a false teacher, Divyāv. -*prēṣya-tva*, n. the service of another, slavery, Mn. xii, 78. -*balā*, n. the foe's army, Mn. vii, 174. -*baliyas*, mfn. each more important than the preceding, Gaut. -*brahman*, n. the Supreme Spirit or Brahman, Bhart.; N. of an Up.; -*ma-prakāśikā*, f., -*ma-stotra*, n., -*mānanda-bodha*, m., -*māśhōtara-sata-nāman*, n., -*māpanishad*, f. N. of wks. -*bhāga*, m. superior power or merit, excellence, supremacy, Kālid. (-*tā*, f.); Pañc.; Kathās.; good fortune, prosperity, L.; the last part, remainder, W. -*bhāgya*, n. another's wealth or prosperity, W.; -*gyōpajivīn*, mfn. living upon an's fortune, MW. - 1. -*bhāva*, mf(ā)n. loving another, MBh. - 2. -*bhāva*, m. the being subsequent or second member in a compound, Pat. (cf. -*bhūta*). -*bhāṣā*, f. a foreign language, L. -*bhū*, in -*jāti-nirṇaya*, m., -*prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wks. -*bhūta*, mfn. following or subsequent (said of words), Kāś. on Pāṇ. viii, 1, 36. -*bhūmi*, f. a foreign or hostile country; -*śhīta*, mfn. being in it, Hit. -*bhūṣhaṇa*, n. another's ornament, W. (w. r. for *pari-bh°* and *para-dūṣhaṇa*). -*bhrīt*, mfn. nourishing an°, BhP.; n. a crow, L. (cf. next). -*bhrīta*, m. 'nourished by another, the Kokila or Indian cuckoo (supposed to leave its eggs to be hatched by the crow), Kāv.; (ā), f. the female K°, ib.; -*maya*, mf(ā)n. consisting entirely of cuckoos, Kād. -*bhrītikā*, f. a female cuckoo, Mālav.; N. of a woman, ib. -*bhrītya*, mfn. to be nourished or supported by another (-*tva*, n.), Hariv.; R. -*bhedaka* (W.), -*bhedana* (Śiś.), mfn. destroying enemies. -*maṇi*, m. 'excellent jewel,' N. of a prince, Kathār. -*mata*, n. a different opinion or doctrine, heterodoxy, W.; -*kālānala*, m. N. of a pupil of Śaṅkara, Cat.; -*khaṇḍana-saṅgraha*, m., -*bhāṅga*, m., -*bhāṅjana*, n. N. of wks. -*mada*, m. highest degree of intoxication, ŚārngS. -*mantra*, v. l. for *mātra*. -*manthu* or -*manya*, m. N. of a son of Kaksheya, Hariv. (v. l. °*marksha*). -*marma* (for *marman*), in -*jña*, mfn. knowing the secret plans or intentions of another, Mn. vii, 154, Kull.; -*bhāṣhana*, n. telling another's secrets, Śiṅhās. -*mātra*, m. or n. (with Buddhists) a partic. high number (v. l. -*mantra*). -*māra*, m. N. of a son of the Rishi Śaunaka and ancestor of Bhoja-deva, Inscr.; Cat. (cf. -*mṛityu*). -*mukha-capetīkā*, f. 'slap in the face of another,' N. of a controversial wk. -*mṛityu*, m. a crow, L. (cf. -*māra*). -*moksha-nirāsa-kārikā*, f. pl. 'memorial rules for preventing another's final beatitude,' N. of wk. -*m-para*, mfn. one following the other, proceeding from one to another (as from father to son), successive, repeated, MBh.; Sutr.; (an), ind. successively, uninterruptedly, VPāt.; m. a great great-grandson or great-grandson with his descendants, L.; a species of deer, L.; -*tar*, ind. successively, continually, mutually, W.; -*bhojana*, n. eating continually, L. -*m-parā*, f. an uninterrupted row or series, order, succession, continuation, mediation, tradition (°*rayā*, ind. by tradition, indirectly), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; lineage, progeny, L.; hurting, killing, L.; -*prāpta* (Bhag.), -*yāta* (°*rāy*), Var.), mfn. received

by tradition; -*vāhana*, n. an indirect means of conveyance (e.g. the horse which draws a carriage), L.; -*sambandha*, m. an indirect conjunction, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 24, Sch. -*parāka*, m. immolating an animal at a sacrifice, L. -*parita*, mfn. forming an uninterrupted series, continuous, Kpr. -*pariṇa*, nif (ā)n. hereditary, traditional, Bhāṭṭ. -*yanvati-ga*, m. -*dārin*, Var. -*yoshit*, f. another's wife, Gaut. -*ramana*, n. 'a strange lover,' a paramour, Pañc. -*rāshṭra*, n. the country of an enemy, Kull. on Mn. vii, 153. -*rūpa*, n. the following or subsequent sound (-*tva*, n.), Pāṇ.; Sāy. -*loka*, m. the other or future world, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; -*ga-gata*, mfn. going or going to the f°, dying, dead, MBh.; Kāv.; -*gama*, m., -*gamana*, n. dying, death, L.; -*bādha*, m. loss of the f° w°, MW.; -*yāna*, u. -*gama*, ib.; -*vaha*, mf(ā)n. (a river) flowing in or toward the other w°, MBh.; -*vidhi*, m. rites for the o° w°, funeral rites, Kum.; -*sthāna*, n. the state of (being in) the o° w°, ŚBr.; -*hasta*, mfn. holding in hand (i. e. quite certain of) the o° w°, Mfich. viii, 48. - 1. -*vat*, ind. like a stranger, Kathās. - 2. -*vat*, mfn. subject to or dependent on (instr., gen., loc. or comp.), subservient, obedient, MBh.; Kālid.; helpless, destitute, Mālatim. viii, 10; -*tā*, f. subjection, obedience to, Vikr.; Rājat. -*varga*, m. the party or side of another, Cāṇ. -*vallabha*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. -*vaśa*, mfn. subject to another's will, subdued or ruled by (comp.), subservient, obedient, Mn.; Pañc.; Hit.; -*śikshepa*, n. an objection to anything under the pretext of being dependent on an°, Kāv. ii, 150. -*vaśya*, mfn. -*vaśa*; -*tā*, f., R. -*vastu*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. -*vaśya*, mfn. blamable by others (-*tā*, f.), MBh.; n. another's fault or defect, Śiś. xvi, 30. -*vāni*, m. (L.) a judge; a year, N. of Kārtikeya's peacock. -*vāda*, m. the talk of others, popular rumour or report, slander, Pañc.; ŚārngP.; objection, controversy, Sāmkhyak.; -*din*, m. an opponent, controversialist, Śatr. -*vāraṇa*, m. one who averts or drives away enemies, Vikr. iv, 19. -*vitta*, n. another's wealth, R. (w. r. *pari*); -*vira-han*, m. killer of hostile heroes, MBh. -*veśman*, n. another's house, Var.; the dwelling of the Supreme, L. -*vyākshēpin*, mfn. scattering foes, Mcar. -*vyūha-vināśana*, m. the destroyer of an enemy's ranks, MBh. -*vrata*, m. N. of Dhṛita-rāshira, L. -*śakti*, m. N. of an author of Mantras, Cat. -*śarirāveśa*, m. -*kāya-praveśana*, ib. -*śāsana*, n. the order of another, MW. -*śiva*, m. N. of an author of Mantras, Cat.; -*mahima-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra; -*vēndra-sarasvatī*, m. N. of an author. -*śuci*, m. N. of a son of Manu Auttama, MārKp. -*śrī*, f. another's good fortune, Śiṅhās. -*śvas*, ind. the day after to-morrow, MBh.; Hariv. &c. (cf. *paraḥ-śvas* under *paras*). -*sangata*, mfn. associated or engaged i. e. fighting with another, MBh. -*sampāraka*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. -*samjñaka*, m. 'called Supreme,' the soul, L. -*sambandha*, m. relation or connection with another; -*dhin*, mfn. related or belonging to an°, W. -*savarṇa*, mfn. homogeneous with a following letter, Pāṇ.; -*ni-√bhū*, to become h° &c., Pat. -*sasthāna*, mfn. -*savarṇa*, Prāt. -*sāt-√kri*, to give (a woman) into the hands of another i. e. in marriage, Pañc. -*sevā*, f. service of an°, Kathās. -*strī*, f. the wife of an° or an unmarried woman depending on an°, Sāh. -*sthāna*, n. an° place, strange place, Hit. -*sya*, n. sg. or pl. an°'s property, Mn.; MBh. &c.; mfn. = *sarvasya-bhūta*, Mantra Br., Sch.; -*graha*, m. seizing an°'s pr°, Prab.; -*tva*, n. an°'s right, W. (-*śvāpādāna*, n. conferring a r° upon an° as by gift &c., ib.); -*haraṇa*, n. = -*graha*, L.; -*hrit* (Var.), -*śvādāyin* (Mn.), mfn. taking or seizing an°'s property; -*śvāḥa*, f. desire of an°'s pr°; -*śvāpajivika* (W.), -*jivīn* (R.), mfn. living upon an°'s pr°; -*hana*, m. = *parama-h°*, Cat. -*han*, m. 'foe-killer,' N. of a prince, MBh. -*hita*, mfn. friendly, benevolent, W.; n. an°'s welfare, Bhart.; -*grantha*, m. N. of wk.; -*rakshita*, m. N. of an author; -*samhitā*, f. N. of wk. -*Parāṅkusa*, in -*nātha*, m. N. of an author, -*pañcaviṅśati*, f., -*pādika-pañcāśat*, f., -*kūṣṭhika*, m. N. of Stotras. -*Parāgama*, m. the arrival or attack of an enemy, Var. -*Parāṅga*, n. the hinder part of the body, Kāv.; a part of that which follows, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 2. -*Parāṅga-da*, m. 'giving form to another (sc. to Durgā with whom he forms one body, or to Kāma-deva whose body he restored after reducing it to ashes),' N. of Śiva, L. -*Parāṅita*, m. 'nourished by an°',

a servant, L. -*Parātman*, m. the Supreme Spirit, BhP.; mfn. one who considers the body as the soul, MBh.; BhP. -*Parādhi*, m. or f. 'the paining of others (?)', hunting, L. -*Parādhina*, mf(ā)n. = °*ra-vaśa*, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) entirely engaged in or intent upon or devoted to, Kād.; Rājat.; -*tā*, f. (Kāv.), -*tva*, n. (MW.) dependence upon another, subjection. -*Parānanda* (or °*raṇ*?) cf. under *parā* below), m. N. of an author; -*purāṇa*, n. N. of wk. -*Parānika*, n. a hostile army, Mālatim. -*Parānta*, m. 'the last end,' death (-*kāla*, m. time of d°), MuṇḍUp.; 'living at the remotest distance,' N. of a people, MBh. -*Parāntaka*, m. a frontier, Divyāv.; pl. N. of a people, L. -*Parāṇa*, n. the food of another, Kāv.; KātyŚr., Sch.; -*paripushatā*, f. the living on an°'s food, Yājñ.; -*bhojin*, mfn. eating an°'s food, Hit.; m. a servant, L. -*Parāpara*, mfn. remote and proximate, prior and posterior (as cause and effect), earlier and later, higher and lower, better and worse, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. = *guru* below; n. (in logic) a community of properties in a small class under the larger or generic, a species or class between the genus and individual, W.; Grewia Asiatica, Bhpr.; -*guru*, m. a Guru of an intermediate class; N. of the goddess Durgā, W. (cf. *parā*-*para*); -*jña*, knowing what is remote and proximate &c., MBh.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. higher and lower degree, absolute and relative state, priority and posteriority; the state of being both a genus and a species, Bhāṣhāp.; -*drishṭārtha*, mfn. knowing the real nature of the remote and proximate &c., Hariv.; -*śīta*, m. 'lord of the r° and pr° &c.', N. of Vishnu, VP.; -*rātri* (°*prāp*), mfn. going after another, going in a line (to the next world), AV. 1. -*Parāṁṛita*, n. (for 2. see p. 590, col. 2) 'the best nectar,' rain, L. 1. -*Parāyana*, n. (for 2. see p. 590, col. 3) final end or aim, last resort or refuge, principal object, chief matter, essence, summary (°*nam-√kri*, to do one's utmost), ŚBr.; Up.; MBh. &c.; (in medic.) a universal medicine, panacea, Car.; a religious order or division, W.; (ifc.) f. d° making anything one's chief object, wholly devoted or destined to, engaged in, intent upon, filled or occupied with, affected or possessed by (-*tā*, f., Daś.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; mf(ā)n. violent, strong (as pain), MBh. i, 8367 (Nilak.); principal, being the chief object or final aim, ib.; dependent on (gen.), R.; leading or conducive to (gen.), MBh.; m. N. of a pupil of Yājñavalkya, Vāyup.; -*vat*, mfn. occupying the principal point, most elevated, MBh. -*Parāyatta*, mf(ā)n. dependent upon another, R.; Pañc.; (ifc.) wholly subdued or overwhelmed by, Kād.; Bālar. -*Parāyus*, m. 'one who has reached the highest age or 100 years,' N. of Brahmā, BhP. -*Parārtha*, m. the highest advantage or interest, an important object, MBh.; sexual intercourse, Pañc.; an°'s adv° or int° (ibc., °*rtham* or °*rthe*, ind. for another or for others or for something else), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. (also -*ka*) having an° object; designed for an°; dependent on something else (-*tā*, f., -*tva*, n.), ŚrīS.; Sāmkhyak.; Tarkas.; -*cara*, mfn. intent upon an°'s welfare, Jātakam.; -*caryā*, f. care for an°'s w°, ib.; -*nishṭha*, mfn. fixed on the supreme good, MW.; -*vādin*, mfn. speaking for another, a mediator, a substitute, Yājñ., Sch.; -*rīhin*, mfn. striving after the supreme good (emancipation), Cāṇ. -*Parārdhā*, m. the more remote or opposite side or half, Br.; KathUp.; MBh.; m. n. the highest number (100,000 billions), VS.; TS.; MBh. &c.; the number of mortal days corresponding to 50 years of Brahmā's life, Pur.; (as mfn. w. r. for °*dhyā*). -*Parārdhaka*, m. or n. one half of anything, Kāv. -*Parārdhya*, mf(ā)n. being on the more remote or opposite side or half, ŚBr.; most distant in number, of the highest possible number, ib.; highest in rank or quality, most excellent, best, Br.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; more excellent than (abl.), Ragh. x, 65; n. a maximum (only ifc. 'amounting at the most to'), GrŚS. -*Parārbuda*, m. a species of fire-fly, L. -*Parāvajāś*, f. insulting another, MW. -*Parāvat* (for °*ra-vat*), mfn. offering beatitude, Āpast. -*Parāvāra*, mf(ā)n. distant and near, earlier and later, prior and subsequent, highest and lowest, all-including (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Pur. &c.; handed down from earlier to later times, traditional, MuṇḍUp.; each successive, BhP.; m. pl. ancestors and descendants, Mn. i, 105; iii, 38; n. the distant and near &c.; cause and effect, motive and consequence, the whole extent of an idea, totality, the universe, MuṇḍUp.; MBh.; Vedāntas.; -*jña* (MBh.), -*drī* (MW.), -*vid* (BhP.), mfn. knowing or seeing

both distant and near or past and future &c.; -*vibhāga-vid*, mfn. knowing the difference between the d° and n° &c., MBh.; °*rāja*, n. N. of Vishnu, VP. (cf. *parāpāra*). **Parāvasattha-sāyin**, mfn. sleeping in another's house, Hit. **Parāśraya**, m. dependence on others, Hariv.; a refuge to enemies, BHP.; mfn. clinging to others, dependent on others, Śiksh.; (ā), f. a parasitical plant, L. **Parāśrita**, mfn. (= and v.l. for) prec. fln.; a dependent, servant, slave, Hit. **Parāśānga**, m. cleaving or adhering to (comp.), Sutr. **Parāśandin**, m. assailing another, a thief, robber, L. **Parāha**, m. the next day, L. **Parāhata**, m. struck by an°, assailed, attacked, W. **Parāhata**, m. the afternoon, Var.; Pañc. (w.r. *hna*). **Parātara**, mfn. other than hostile, faithful, friendly, Kir. i, 14. **Parāśa**, m. 'the highest lord', N. of Brahmā or Vishnu, Pur.; °*śāsa*, m. '1° of the h°', N. of Vishnu, MBh. **Parāśhti**, m. 'having the highest worship', N. of Brahman, W. **Parāśhukā**, f. 'highest desire (?)', a cow which has often calved, L. **Parādhita**, n. 'nourished by another', the Indian cuckoo (cf. *para-bhṛita*); a servant, L. **Parōkta-khaṇḍana**, n. 'refutation of an°s words', N. of wk. **Parōdhā**, f. an°s wife, Sāh. **Parōdhāna**, m. 'descendant of an° i.e. of the crow', the Indian cuckoo, Gal. (cf. *para-bhṛita*). **Parōpakarāṇa**, n. = -*kāra*, Cāp.; °*ni*-*ā* *kṛi*, to make one's self an instrument of others, Hit. **Parōpakāra**, m. assisting others, benevolence, charity, Kāv.; °*rā*-*karasa*, mfn. wholly devoted to the service of others; (ā), f. a wife wholly devoted to her husband, MW.; -*dharma-kshānti*, f., Dharmas. 107. **Parōpakārīn**, mfn. assisting others, beneficent, charitable, merciful, Kathās. (°*ri*-*tva*, n., Bhartṛ.); m. N. of a king, Kathās. **Parōpakṛita**, mfn. helped or befriended by another, MW. **Parōpakṛiti**, f. = -*kāra*, ib. **Parōpaga**, mfn. relating to something else (as an adjective), L. **Parōpajāpa**, n. the dissension (or causing d°) of enemies, Daś. **Parōpadeśa**, m. giving advice or instruction to others, Hit. **Parōparuddha**, mfn. besieged by an enemy, blockaded, invested, MW. **Parōpavāsa**, m. dwelling together with another, Āpast. **Parōpasaṅgapaṇa**, n. approaching another, begging, Bhām.

2. **Para**, in comp. for °*ras*. -*uru* (°*rā*-), mfn. broad on the outside or behind, ŚBr. (cf. *para-varīyas*). -*ushnih*, f. a kind of metre, Chandaḥ. (also *parōshnih*, ib.). -*rik-satagātha*, mfn. containing 100 verses of the Veda as well as Gāthās, AitBr.

Parah, in comp. for °*ras*. -*krishna*, mfn. more than black, extremely dark, ChUp. -*pungś*, f. (a wife) dissatisfied with her husband, ŚBr. -*purusha*, mfn. higher than a man, ŚāṅkhŚr. -*sātā*, mfn. (ā), pl. more than 100, ŚBr.; Kāth.; MBh.; containing more than 100 verses, TBr.; -*rg-gātha* (r for ri), mfn. = *para-rik-satagātha*, ŚāṅkhŚr. -*śvas*, ind. = *para-śv*, L. -*śhaśhā*, mfn. pl. more than 60, ŚBr. -*sahasrā* (AV.; *parāś-sahasra*, ŚBr.), mfn. (ā), pl. more than 1000. -*sāman* (pā), mfn. having superfluous or surplus Sāmans; m. pl. N. of parties, sacrificial days, TS.; TBr.; Kāth.

Paraka, ifc. = *para*, 'the following sound or word', e.g. *iti-śabda-p°*, followed by the word *iti*, Pāṇ., Sch.

Parakiya, mfn. (ā), n. belonging to another or a stranger, strange, hostile (-*tā*, f.), Mn. (*nipāna*, n. a tank belonging to an°, iv, 201); Śāk.; Kām.; (ā), f. an°s wife or a woman dependent on others (-*tva*, n.), Sāh.

Paramā, mfn. (ā), n. (superl. of *pāra*) most distant, remotest, extreme, last, RV. &c. &c.; chief, highest, primary, most prominent or conspicuous; best, most excellent, worst (°*meṇa celasā*, with all the heart; °*ma-kāṇthana*, 'with all the throat', roaring, speaking aloud), ib.; (with abl.) superior or inferior to, better or worse than, MBh.; R.; m. N. of 2 authors, Cat.; n. highest point, extreme limit (°*catur-vijñāti-p°*, at the utmost 24), MBh. &c.; chief part or matter or object (ifc., f. ā = consisting chiefly of, completely occupied with or devoted to or intent upon), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (am), ind. yes, very well; (also *parama* in comp.; see below) very much, excessively, excellently, in the highest degree, MBh.; Kāv. &c. -*kaṇṭha*, only in °*thana* √*kṛu*, to try with all one's throat i.e. might, Lāṭy. -*kāṇḍa*, m. or n. a very auspicious moment, Visav. -*kṛānti*, f. = *para-kṛ*° -*jyā*, f. the sine of the greatest declination, Sūryas, Sch. -*krudhā*, mfn. extremely angry, R. -*krudhin*, m. id., N.

of one of the Viśve-devās, MBh. -*gati*, f. any chief resource or refuge (as a god or protector), W.; final beatitude, ib. -*gava*, m. an excellent bull, L. -*gahana*, mfn. very mysterious or profound, W. -*cetas*, n. all the heart, MW. -*jā*, f. = *prakṛiti*, TS., Sch. (prob. corrupted). -*jyā*, mfn. holding supreme power (as Indra), RV. -*tattva*, n. the highest truth; -*prakāśikā*, f., -*rahasyā* *śāpān*-*śhad*, f. N. of wks. -*tas*, ind. in the highest degree, excessively; worst of all, MW. -*tā* (°*mā*-), f. highest position or rank; highest end or aim, ŚBr. -*dāruṇa*, mfn. very dreadful, MBh. -*dhukhita*, mfn. deeply afflicted, Nal. -*durmedhas*, mfn. exceedingly stupid, MW. -*dru*, m. Amyris Agalocha, ib. -*dharmaṭman*, mfn. very dutiful or virtuous, MBh. -*nanda*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. (w.r. for °*mān*°; cf. *parān*° under *para*). -*pada*, n. the highest state or position, eminence, final beatitude, W.; -*nirṇāyaka*, m. and -*sopāna*, n. N. of wks.; °*dātmanā*, mfn. whose essence is the highest of all states (i.e. Brahmā), VP. -*parama*, mfn. highest or most excellent of all, BHP. -*pura*, m. the Supreme Spirit, N. of Vishnu, VP. -*purusha*, m. id.; -*prāthana-mañjarī*, f., -*mahōt-sava-prāyascitta*, n., -*saṅghitā*, f. N. of wks. -*pūruṣa*, m. = -*pur*° RāmUp. -*prabha*, m. N. of a man, L. -*pṛita*, mfn. exceedingly rejoiced, MBh. -*brahmācārīnī*, f. N. of Durgā, L. -*brahman*, n. the Supreme Spirit, W. -*bhāsa*, mfn. excessively radiant, MW. -*manya*, mfn. deeply distressed, Nal. -*mahat*, mfn. infinitely great, Yogas. -*moksha*, m. final emancipation, Śāṅkhyapr. -*rasa*, m. 'most excellent beverage' buttermilk mixed with water, L. -*rahasya*, n. the deepest mystery; -*japa-saṅgraha*, m., -*vāda*, m., -*saṅghitā*, f., °*śyōpadeśa-saṅgraha*, m., °*śyōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. -*rāja*, n. a supreme monarch, Laghu. -*raksha* (°*ma*-*riksha*), m. N. of a king, Hariv. (v.l. *para-manthu* and -*manyu*). -*rādhika*, m. (°*ma*-*rādhika*) excessively fortunate, HPariś. -*rshi*, m. (°*ma*-*rishi*) a great or divine sage, MBh.; Pur. &c. -*laghu-mañjūshā*, f. N. of wk. -*vismita*, mfn. greatly surprised or amazed, MW. -*vyomnika*, mfn. dwelling in the highest heaven, L. -*śiva* (with ācārya and °*vendra-sarasvatī*), m. N. of authors. -*śobhana*, mfn. exceedingly brilliant or beautiful, MBh. -*saṁhitā*, f. N. of wk. -*saṁhṛishṭa*, mfn. = -*pṛita*, Nal. -*saṁtūṣṭa*, mfn. highly pleased or satisfied, R. -*samudaya*, mfn. very auspicious or successful, Mṛicch. i, 4. -*sammata*, mfn. highly esteemed, much revered, MBh.; R. -*sarvatra*, ind. everywhere, throughout, L. -*svadharma*, mfn. most exact in the observance of the duties of one's own (caste or tribe), W. -*hansa*, m. an ascetic of the highest order, a religious man who has subdued all his senses by abstract meditation, MBh.; Pur. &c. (cf. R.T.L. 87); -*kavaca*, n. orn., -*dharma-nirūpaṇa*, n., -*nirṇaya*, m., -*pañcāṅga*, n., -*pāṭala*, m. or n., -*padīhātī*, f., -*parivrajaka-dharma-saṅgraha*, m. N. of wks.; -*parivrajakācārya*, m. N. of Śaṅkarācārya; -*parivrajakōpanishad*, f., -*priyā*, f., -*saṁhitā*, f., -*sahasra-nāman*, n., -*stava-rāja*, m., -*stotra*, n., °*sōpanishad*, f. (°*śad-hṛidaya*, n.), °*sōpāsana-prakāra*, n. N. of wks. **Paramāksara**, n. the sacred syllable 'Om' or Brahmā, VP., Sch. **Paramākhyā**, mfn. called supreme, considered as the highest, R. **Paramāgama**, in -*cūḍāmaṇi-saṁhitā*, f. and -*sāra*, m. N. of wks. **Paramāṅga**, nā, f. an excellent or beautiful woman, MBh.; R. **Paramāṭika**, m. N. of a school of the Yajus, AVPariś. (cf. °*māva*°). **Paramāṇu**, m. an infinitesimal particle or atom (30 are said to form a mote in a sun-beam), Yājñi.; Yogas; MBh. &c. (cf. *bhṛitya-p°*); the passing of a sun-beam past an atom of matter, Pur.; n. 1/2 of a Mātrā, VPṛāt.; -*kāraṇa-vāda*, m. the atomistic system of the Vaiśeṣikas, Sāmpk.; -*tā*, f. infinite minuteness, the state of an atom, Ragh.; BHP.; -*maya*, mfn. (ā) n. consisting merely of atoms, BHP.; °*nu-aṅgaka*, m. 'subtle-bodied', N. of Vishnu, L. 1. **Paramātma**, m. a partic. personification, MaitrS. 2. **Paramātma**, in comp. = °*tman*; -*gati-prakāśa*, n., -*prakāśa*, m., -*vinoda*, m., -*saṁdarbha*, m., -*stava*, m. N. of wks.; -*maya*, mfn. (ā) n. being entirely the soul of the universe, Hcar. **Paramātmaka**, mfn. (ā) n. the highest, greatest, MBh. **Paramātmān**, m. all the heart (only instr. = *paramēya celasā*, col. 1), MBh.; the Supreme Spirit, Up.; Mn.;

MBh. &c. (cf. R.T.L. 37). **Paramādīśvara** (I), m. N. of Sch. on Āryabh. **Paramādvaitya**, m. 'the highest being without a second', N. of Vishnu, GaruḍaP.; n. pure, non-duality, W. **Paramānanda**, m. supreme felicity; the Supreme Spirit, soul of the universe, MBh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; N. of sev. authors (also -*cakravartin*, -*dāsa*, -*deva*, -*nātha*, -*pāṭhaka*, -*bhāṭṭācārya*, -*yogindira*, -*sarasvatī*, -*dāśrama*), Cat.; -*tantra*, n., -*mādhava-stava*, m., -*lahari-stotra*, n. N. of wks. **Paramāṇna**, n. 'best food', rice boiled in milk with sugar (offered to gods or deceased ancestors), Hariv.; Var. &c. **Paramāpakrama**, m. = *para-kṛānti*, Sūryas. **Paramāpad**, f. the greatest misfortune, MW. **Paramāpama**, n. 'greatest declination', the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic, W. **Paramāpsaras**, f. an excellent Apsaras, R. **Paramāpṛita**, n. N. of wk. **Paramāyusha**, m. Terminalia Tomentosa, L. **Paramāyus**, mfn. reaching to a very advanced age, Var. **Paramārādhya**, m. N. of a man, Cat. **Paramārta**, mfn. much pained or depressed; -*vat*, ind. very piteously, R. **Paramārtha**, n. the highest or whole truth, spiritual knowledge, MBh.; Kāv.; Vedāntas. &c. (ibc.; °*ena*, ā, in reality); any excellent or important object, W.; the best sense, ib.; the best kind of wealth, ib.; -*tas*, ind. in reality, really, in the true sense of the word, R.; Kālid. &c.; -*tā*, f. the highest truth, reality, Kap., Sch.; -*daridra*, mfn. really poor, Mṛicch.; -*darśana*, m. N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; -*nirṇaya*, m., -*prakāśa*, n., -*pradīpikā*, f., -*prapā*, f., -*bodha*, m. N. of wks.; -*bhāj*, mfn. partaking of the highest truth, Mear.; -*matsya*, m. a real fish, Ragh.; -*vid*, m. one who knows the highest truth, a philosopher, W.; -*vinoda*, mfn. acquiring knowledge of t°, obtaining the best kind of wealth &c., ib.; -*viveka*, m., -*saṁvyūti-satyā-nirdeśa*, m., -*saṅgraha*, m. N. of wks.; -*satya*, n. the real or entire truth, L.; -*saṁdarbha*, m. N. of wk.; -*sarīt*, f. really a river, Vikr.; -*sāra*, m. (°*sa*-*śaṅkshepa-vivṛitī*, f., °*sa*-*saṅgraha*, m.) N. of wks.; -*śūpta*, mfn. really asleep, Mṛicch.; -*stuti*, f. N. of wk. **Paramārya**, m. a Bodhi-sattva (q. v.), L. **Paramārthata**, m. 'most excellent Arhat', N. of Kumāra-pāla, L. **Paramāvatika**, m. pl. N. of a school of the white Yajus, Āryav. (cf. °*māṭika*). **Paramāvadhī**, m. utmost term or limit, W. **Paramāsana**, m. (with Śaktas) N. of an author of Mantras, Cat. **Paramāha**, m. an excellent day, L. **Paramāksa**, m. N. of a son of Anu, VP. (v.l. °*mēshu*). **Paramēśa**, m. the supreme lord, Supreme Being, N. of Vishnu, MBh.; -*stotrāvalī*, f. N. of wk. **Paramēśvara**, m. the supreme lord, Supreme Being, God; N. of Śiva; of Vishnu; of Indra; of any eminent prince or illustrious man, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. R.T.L. 35 &c.); a Jaina, L.; N. of sev. authors (°*riya*, n. a work of P°), Cat.; (ē), f. N. of Durgā, Hariv.; of Sītā, RāmUp. (°*ri*-*dāsādhi*, m. N. of wk.); n. (sc. *linga*) N. of a Linga sacred to Śiva, Cat.; -*tantra*, n. N. of wk.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. supremacy, Sarvad.; -*datta*, m. N. of an author; -*pañca-mukha-dhyāna*, n., -*pañca-ratna*, n. N. of wks.; -*prāṇi-dhāna*, n. meditation on God, Sarvad.; -*rakshita*, m. N. of an author; -*varman*, m. N. of a man, L.; -*saṅghitā*, f. N. of wk.; -*sākhāt-kāra*, m. intuitive perception of God, Sarvad.; -*stuti*, f., -*stotra*, n. N. of wks.; °*rāstīva-vādin*, m. one who asserts the existence of God, Sarvad. **Paramēśhv-āsa**, m. an excellent archer (-*tā*, f.), MBh. **Paramāśvarya**, n. supremacy, Say. **Paramōpāsaka**, m. an excellent 'server' or layman, Buddh.; Hcar.

Paramaka, mfn. (ā) n. the most excellent, highest, best, greatest, extreme, MBh.; R. &c. (w.r. *pār*° and *paramika*). **Parame**, loc. of °*ma* in comp. -*śhṭha*, mfn. standing at the top, supreme, superior, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 97; m. N. of Brahma or any supreme deity, W.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, L. -*śhṭhi*, m. a superior or a chief god of the Jainas, Sātr.; -*tā*, f. supremacy, superiority, TāṇḍBr. -*śhṭhin*, mfn. standing at the head, highest, chief, principal, AV. &c. &c.; m. N. of any supreme being, of Agni, AV.; of Prajā-pati, ib. &c.; a son of Pr°, Br.; of Brahmā, MBh.; of Śiva, ib.; of Vishnu, Ragh.; of Garuḍa, MBh.; of Manu Cakshu, MarkP.; (with Jainas) = -*śhṭhi*, L.; the teacher of the t° of any one's t°, L.; a kind of Virāj, RPrāt.; a kind of ammonite, L.; N. of a son of Aja-midha, MBh.; of a son of Indradymna (°*Devady*°), Pur.; du. Vishnu and Śrī, BHP.;

(nī), f. Ruta Graveolens, L. — *shūhina* = *shūhīn*, AV. xix, 9, 4.

Parasā, in comp. for *°ras*. — *catvāriṇśā*, mfn. pl. more than forty, ŚBr.

Parās, ind. beyond, further, off, away; in future, afterwards; (as prep. with acc.) on the other side of, beyond, higher or more than; (with instr.) id. (also *parā enā* or *enā parāh*); without; (with abl.) beyond, on the other side of (also *enā parāh*); exclusive of, except, without; (with loc.) over, more than (only *triṇśāti trāyas parāh*, three more than thirty, i. e. 33), RV.; VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; (often in comp. with numerals to express a surplus or superiority; cf. prec. and under *paraḥ*). — *tarām* (RV.), *-tarām* (AV.), ind. further away, further; *paras-tarām par*, ° and ° away, TanḍBr. — *tāt* (*pār*), ind. further away, further on, towards (opp. to *avastāt*, *arvāk*; with gen.) beyond, above, RV. &c. &c.; from afar off, from before or behind, Br.; aside, apart, ib.; hereafter, afterwards, later (opp. to *pūrvam*), RV. &c. &c. — *pa* (*°ras*), mfn. protecting; n. (VS.) = *-tvā*, n. (ŚBr.) protection. — *pā*, m. a protector, protecting, RV.; TBr.; ŚrS.

Paras-para (fr. nom. sg. m. of *para* + *para*; cf. *anyo'nya*), m(fā)n. mutual, each other's, Bhāṭṭ.; pl. like one another, MBh. xii, 2420; (mostly in the oblique cases of m. sg. *an*, *ena*, *āt*, *asya*), ind. one another, each other, with or from one another, one another's, mutually, reciprocally, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; so also ibc. (cf. below); rarely ifc., e.g. *avijñāta-parasparāḥ*, 'not knowing each other', Ragh. xvii, 51. — *jā*, m. 'knowing one another', a friend, an intimate, W. — *pṛiti*, f. mutual delight or content, Pañc. — *viruddha*, mfn. opposed to o° an°, Mn. — *vivāda*, m. quarrelling with o° an°, Vet. — *vyāvṛitti*, f. mutual exclusion, Samk. — *sakhyā*, n. m° friendship, Hit. — *samāgama*, m. the meeting one an°, R. — *sukhāśhin*, mfn. wishing o° an°'s happiness, Nal. — *sthita*, mfn. standing opposite to o° an°, Ragh. — *hata*, mfn. killed by o° an°, Nal. — *hita*, n. o° an°'s happiness or welfare, R. **Parasparākṛandīn**, mfn. calling to o° an°, Kum. **Parasparādīn**, mfn. consuming o° an° or one's own kind, Mn. **Parasparānumati**, f. mutual concurrence or assent, W. **Parasparāmishatā**, f. the being o° an°'s prey, Kām. **Parasparāśraya**, mfn. mutual, reciprocal, Ragh.; m. m° dependence (esp. as a fault in argument), L. **Parasparōtpīḍana**, n. m° pressing or squeezing, Rit. **Parasparōpakāra**, m. m° assistance; *°rin*, m. an ally or associate, W.

Parasmai, dat. of *para* in comp. (cf. *ātmane* and Pāp. vi, 3, 8). — *padā*, n. 'word for another', the transitive or active verb and its terminations, Pāp. i, 4, 99, &c.; (pl.) iii, 4, 82. — *padīn*, mfn. taking those terminations, Pāp., Sch. — *bhāsha*, mfn. id., Pat.; (ā), f. = *padā*, Pāp., Sch.

1. **Parā** (for 2. see col. 2), f. of *para* in comp. — *cināṁṇi*, m. N. of wk. — *triṇśikā*, f. N. of wk. — *devī*, f. a partic. form of Devī; *-rahasya-tantra*, n. N. of wk. — *pūr*, f. a great body (?), VS., Sch. — *pūjā*, f., *-praveśikā*, f. N. of wks. — *prāsāda-mantra*, m. N. of a partic. mystical prayer, L. — *rahasya*, n. N. of wk. — *vedī*, f. = *bṛīhātī*, L. — *śakti*, f. (with Śaktas) a partic. form of Śakti, Cat. — *stotra*, n. N. of wk.

Parāt, abl. of *para* in comp. — *para*, mfn. superior to the best, W.; senior to the senior (cf. next); *-guru*, m. the teacher of the t° of the t° of a t°, Cat. (cf. *parāpara-g°* under *para*). — *priya*, m. a species of gourd, L.

Parāri, ind. (*para* + ?) in the year before last, Pāp. v, 3, 22. **Parāri-tna**, mfn. belonging to the year before last, Pāp. v, 3, 23, Vārt.

1. **Parē** (for 2. see p. 606, col. 1), loc. of *para* in comp. — *dyavi*, ind. to-morrow, Naish. (cf. Pāp. v, 3, 22). — *dyus*, ind. id., W. — *pa*, mfn. (fr. *ap*) any place whence the water has receded, L. — *prāṇa*, mfn. of higher value or more precious than life, Kathās.

Paro, in comp. for *°ras*. *'mhu* (*°rā*), m(fā)n. narrow on the outside or at the top, ŚBr. *'ksha* (*°rā*), m(fā)n. beyond the range of sight, invisible, absent, unknown, unintelligible, AV. &c. &c.; past, completed (in a partic. sense, cf. below and Kās. on Pāp. iii, 2, 115); (ibc.) in an invisible or imperceptible manner (cf. below); (*am*), ind. out of sight, behind one's back, in the absence or without the knowledge of (instr.); later gen. or comp.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; (*ena*), ind. out of sight, secretly, mysteriously, Br.; Up.; (*āt*), ind. secretly, without the

knowledge of (instr.), Br.; (ē), ind. behind the back of (gen.), Pñic. &c.; Pañc. &c.; one's self not being present, Pāp. iii, 2, 115; n. an ascetic, L.; N. of a son of Anu, BHP.; (ā), f. (sc. *vrīti*) a past or completed action, APrāt.; (sc. *vibhakti*) a termination of the perfect tense, Kāt.; N. of a river, VP.; *-kāma* (*°kshā*), mfn. liking what is secret or mysterious, ŚBr.; *-krita*, mfn. (a hymn) in which a deity is not addressed but only spoken of in the 3rd person, Nir. vii, 1; *-jit*, mfn. victorious in an imperceptible manner, BHP.; *-lā*, f. (MBh.), *-tva*, n. (Vedāntas.) invisibility, imperceptibility; *-prishtha*, m. a partic. Prishthya, ŚrS.; *-priya*, mfn. = *-kāma*, AitBr.; *-bandhu* (*parā-ksha*), mfn. not clear in its relation, MaitrS.; *-buddh*, mfn. regarding as something distant, indifferent to, Jātak.; *-bhoga*, m. enjoyment or possession of anything in the proprietor's absence, W.; *-mammatha*, mfn. inexperienced in love, Śā.; *-vṛitti*, mfn. living out of sight, Kām.; formed in an obscure or indistinct manner, Nir., Sch.; *°kshārtha*, mfn. having a secret or recondite meaning; n. an absent or invisible object, Hit. — *gavyūti*, ind. beyond the area of pasture-land, RV.; mfn. further than a Gavyūti (q. v.), Kāth. — *goshthāma*, ind. beyond the cow-house, MaitrS. — *bāhū*, mfn. beyond the arm or reach, ŚBr. — *mātra* (*°rā*), mfn. immense, huge, vast, RV. — *rajas* (*°rā*), mfn. being beyond the dust or above the world, ŚBr.; untouched by passion, MW. — *laksha*, mfn. (pl.) more than 100,000, L. — *varām*, ind. from top to bottom, from hand to hand, in succession, one after another, ŚBr.; ŚātkhŚr.; *°riṇa*, mfn. (fr. prec.) having both superior and inferior, prior and subsequent &c., Pāp. v, 2, 10, Sch. — *variya* (*°rā*), mfn. broader on the outside or at the top, TS.; AitBr.; Kāth.; better than good, most excellent of all, ChUp. (*-tva*, n., Bālar.); n. the highest happiness, ib. — *viṇśā*, mfn. pl. more than 20, ŚBr. — *āitā*, mfn. pl. more than 80, ib. — *havis*, n. more than an oblation, Āpast. — *'hu*, w. r. for *'mhu* above.

पराण *paraṇa*, mfn. (√1. *pri*) crossing (cf. *aritra*); n. w. r. for *pāraṇa*, reading, Hariv.; N. of a town, Cat.

परु *pararu*, m. a species of pot-herb, L. (v. l. *pavaru*).

पराशा *paraśa*, m. a species of gem, BrahmayP.

पराशु *paraśu*, m. a hatchet, axe, the axe of a woodcutter; (Naigh. ii, 20) a thunderbolt, RV. &c. &c.; N. of a king, MBh.; w. r. for *pariu*, q. v. [Cf. Gk. *πέλεκυς*, *πέλεκυν* &c.] — *dhara*, m. 'axe-bearer', N. of Gaṇeśa; of Paraśu-rāma, L. — *palāśa*, m. the blade of an axe, Kauś. — *phāṭa*, m. or n. an infusion warmed by a heated axe, ib. — *māt*, mfn. having an axe, RV. — *rāma*, m. 'Rāma with the axe', N. of one of the three Rāmas of Jamad-agui and sixth Avatāra of Viṣṇu, he was a typical Brāhmaṇa and his history typifies the contests between the Brāhmaṇas and Kshatriyas, Kāv.; Pur.; MWB. xiii, 1; RTL. 110; 270 (also *-ka*); N. of a prince and of sev. authors (also with *garjara*, *deva*, *mītra*, *muni*), Cat.; *-jayanti*, f. the third day in the light half of Vaiśākha, Cat.; *-prakāśa*, m., *-pratāpa*, m., *-sūtra*, n. N. of wks.; *°mavātāra*, m. (and *°tāra-kathana*, n.) N. of wks. — *vana*, n., *-prādūr-bhāva*, m., *-sahasra-nāman*, n. 'forest of axes', N. of a hell, MBh. — *hastā*, f. 'axe in hand', N. of a female attendant on Devī, W. **Parāśava** (L.) and *°rya* (Pāp. iv, 1, 168), mfn. fr. *paraśu* (cf. *paraśavya*).

Parāśvadhā, m. (ifc. f. ā) a hatchet, axe, MBh.; Var.; Kāv. &c. (also written *parasv*). **Parāśvadhāyudha**, mfn. armed with an axe, L.

Parāśvadhīn, mfn. furnished with an axe, MBh.

पराश्वत् *paraśvat* or *°śvan*, m. a kind of snake, KaushUp., Sch. (cf. next).

पराश्वत् *paraśvat*, m. (prob.) the wild ass, RV.; AV.; VS.; Nyāyam. (cf. prec. and *paraśvata*).

परा 2. *pārā* (for 1. see col. 1), ind. away, off, aside, along, on, (Lat. *per*); it occurs only in *-taram* and *-vat*, and as a prefix to nouns and verbs; it is prob. akin to *para*, *paras*, *pra*. — *tarām*, ind. further away, RV. — *vāt*, f. distance (opp. to *arvā-vat*), ib.; AV.; Br.

पराक् *parāk*, *parāka* &c. See *parāñc*.

पराकाश *parā-kāśa*, m. (√*kāś*) distant view, remote expectation (only in *āśa-parākāśad*), ŚBr.

पराक् *parā*-√*kṛi*, P. *-karoti* (Pāp. i, 3, 79; p. *-kurvat*, Bhāṭṭ.), to set aside, reject, disregard. **karapa, n. setting aside, disdaining, W. — *kṛita*, mfn. set aside, rejected, disdained, ib.**

पराक् *parā*-√*kṛish* (only ind. p. *-krishya*), to draw away or down, MBh. **krishṭa**, mfn. disparaged, reviled, ib.

पराक् *parā*-√*kṛi* (only ind. p. *-kirya*), to throw away, lose, forfeit, MBh.

पराक्रम *parā*-√*kram*, P. *Ā*. *-kramati*, °te (cf. Pāp. i, 3, 39; ind. p. *-kramya*, AV.; ŚātkhŚr.; aor. *parākrausta*, Bhāṭṭ.), to march forward, advance; to show courage or zeal, excel, distinguish one's self, AV. &c. &c.; to turn back, MW. **krama**, m. (sg. and pl.; ifc. f. ā) bold advance, attack, heroism, courage, power, strength, energy, exertion, enterprise, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; going out or away, L.; N. of Viṣṇu, L.; of a warrior on the side of the Kurus, MBh.; of a chief of the Vidyā-dharas (associated with Ā-krama, Vi-krama and Sam-krama), Kathās.; *-kesarin*, m. N. of a prince (son of Vikrama-kesarin), Vet.; *-jñā*, mfn. knowing the strength (of an enemy), W.; *-vat* (MārKp.), *°min* (MBh.; Hariv.), mfn. showing courage or strength, exerting power. **krānta** (*pārā*), mfn. advanced, valorous, strong, bold, active, energetic, AV. &c. &c.; eagerly intent upon (with loc., e.g. *palāyane*, on fleeing), MBh.; n. displaying power or energy, Jātak. **krāntī**, mfn. showing courage, exerting power, MBh.

पराक्षिप *parā*-√*kship*, P. *Ā*. *-kshipati*, °te, to throw over, upset, carry or tear away, BHP. **kshipta**, mfn. upset, wrested away; *-manas*, mfn. having the mind carried away or enraptured, ib.

पराख्या *parā*-√*khyā* (only pf. *-cakhyau*), to see afar off, ŚBr.

पराग *parāga*, m. (prob. for *apa-r°*), the pollen of a flower, Kāv.; Pur. &c.; dust, Ragh. iv, 30; fragrant powder used after bathing, L.; sandal, L.; an eclipse of the sun or moon, L.; fame, celebrity, L.; independence, L.; N. of a mountain, L. — *pushpa*, m. a species of Kadamba, L. — *vat* (W.), *°gin* (Śiś.), mfn. laden or covered with pollen.

परागम् *parā*-√*gam*, P. *-gacchati*, to go away, depart, die, AV.; ŚBr. **gata** (*pārā*), mfn. gone, deceased, ib.; come, arrived, Kād.; covered with, full of (comp.), Śiś. **gāntī** = *parā-yati*, Sāy. on RV. ix, 71, 7. **gama**, m. arrival, Nalac.; approach or invasion (of an enemy), Var.

परागा *parā*-√1. *gā* (only aor. *-gās*, *-gāt*), to go away, fly, escape, RV.; AV.

परागदृश *parāg-dṛś* &c. See p. 590, col. 1.

पराघातन *parā-ghātana*, n. (√*han*, Caus.) place of execution, slaughter-house, Car.

पराङ्मुख *parāṇ-āvṛitta*, *-manas* &c. See p. 590, col. 1.

पराङ्गव *parāṅgava*, m. (fr. ?) the ocean, L.

पराचर *parā*-√*car*, P. *-carati*, to go away, depart, RV.

पराजि *parā*-√*ji*, *Ā*. *-jayate* (cf. Pāp. i, 3, 19; pf. *-jigye*, RV.; p. *-jigyāna*, TS.; aor. *parā-jaiṣṭha*, MBh.; fut. *-jayiṣye*, ib.; but also P., e.g. Pot. *-jayet* or *-jayāṭ*, MBh.; pf. *-jigyatur*, RV.; aor. *parā-jaiṣṭhī*, MBh.; inf. *-jetum*, R.; ind. p. *-jitya*, ib.), to be deprived of, suffer the loss of (acc.), to be conquered, succumb, RV. &c. &c.; to submit to, be overcome by (abl.), Pāp. i, 4, 26; to conquer, win, vanquish, overthrow, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to defeat in a lawsuit, Yājñ. ii, 75. **jaya**, m. the being deprived of or conquered, loss, defeat (also in a lawsuit), MBh.; Kāv.; Yājñ.; conquest, victory, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; turning away from, desertion, MW. **jīta**, m. N. a son of Rukma-kavaca, Hariv. **jīta** (*pārā*), mfn. conquered, defeated, overthrown, cast (in a lawsuit), condemned by law, RV. &c. &c. **jishṇu**, mfn. conquered, succumbing (see *d-parij°*); victorious, triumphant, MBh.

पराञ्च *parāñc*, mfn. (fr. 2. *añc*; nom. *āñ*, *ācī*, *āk* or *āñ*) directed or going away or towards

some place beyond (opp. to *arvāṇe*); turned away, averted, distant, turning from, being beyond or outside of (abl.), not returning, done away with, gone, departed, RV.; AV.; TS.; Br.; Up.; having any one behind; standing or going behind one another, following (abl.), ib.; directed outwards or towards the outer world (as the senses), KāthUp.; BhP.; n. the body, BhP. iv, 11, 10; (k), ind. away, off, KātyŚr.; AitUp.; (k or ṇ), outwards, towards the outer world, KāthUp.; BhP.

Parāk, in comp. for *arāñc*. - *tva*, n. not turning back, non-recurrence, ŚākhBr.; Lāty. - *pushpi*, f. *Achyranthes Aspera*, L.

Parākā, distance (only *e* and *āt*, at or from a d°), RV. (cf. Naigh. iii, 26); m. N. of a Tri-rātra, Br.; ŚS.; of a sort of religious penance (said to consist in fasting for 12 days and nights and keeping the mind attentive and organs subdued), Mn.; Yājñ.; a sacrificial sword, L.; a kind of disease, L.; a species of animal, L.; mfn. small, L. **Parākāt-tāt**, ind. from a distance, RV. viii, 81, 27.

Parāg, in comp. for *arāñc*. - *drīś*, mfn. having the eye turned towards the outer world, BhP. - *vasu*, mfn. keeping off wealth, Kauś. (opp. to *arvāṇe*); cf. *parā-v*.

Parāh, in comp. for *arāñc*. - *āyitta*, mfn. turned away, flying, Āpast. - *manas* (*pār*), mfn. having the mind or thoughts directed backwards, AV. - *mukha*, m(f)n. having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon (also *am*, ind.); flying from; averse from, hostile to, regardless of, shunning, avoiding (loc.; gen.; acc. with *prati*, or comp.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; unfavourable, unkind (as fate &c.), MBh.; Kālid.; m. a spell or magical formula pronounced over weapons, R.; n. (ch. of MBh.), -*tā*, f. (Amar.), -*ta*, n. (Var.) turning away, aversion; *khaya*, Noni. P. *vyati*, to turn back or away, Bhāṭṭ., Sch.; *khī*-*kṛi*, to cause any one to avert the face, put to flight, MBh.; *khī*-*bhū*, to become averted, turn away the face, take to flight, retreat, Kāv.; Vet.; *bhūta*, mfn. averse from, inauspicious, unfavourable (as fate), Pāñc.

Parāci, f. of *arāñc*, in *-karman*, n. N. of a wk. on funeral rites.

Parācīna, mfn. turned away or downwards or opposite, averted, VS. &c. &c.; being o° or beyond or outside of, BhP.; averse from, indifferent to (abl.), MBh.; unfit, improper, Hcar.; (*am*), ind. away from, beyond (abl.), ŚBr.; more than, Kāth.; after, TS.; before the time, L. - *rātra*, n. the second half of the night, ĀpŚr.

Parācāś, ind. away, aside, off, RV.; AV.

Parācāna, n. turning away from, bending aside, Nir. xi, 25. *cin*, mfn. not returning, non-recurring, Br.

पराञ्ज *parāñja*, m. (only L.) an oil-mill; froth or foam; the blade of a sword or knife (cf. *parañja*).

पराण 1. *parāṇ* (*parā* with *an*), P. *parāṇiti* (Desid. *parāṇiṣhātī*), Pāṇ. viii, 4, 19 &c. 2. *Parāṇ*, mfn., ib. 20. *Parāṇa*, n. (with *vīyo*) N. of a Sāman, L.

पराणी *parā-ṇi* (*an*), P. *ā*. -*ṇayati*, *te*, to lead away or back, AV.

पराणुद् *parā-ṇud* (*anud*), P. *ā*. -*ṇudāti*, *te* (Ved. inf. -*ṇude*), to push or drive away, banish, remove, RV. &c. &c. *ṇutti*, f. driving away, expulsion, removal, TS.

परातंस *parā-taṇsa*, m. (*atans*) the being thrust or pushed aside, Kāth.

परातरम् *parā-taram*. See *parā*, p. 589, col. 2.

परात्रस् *parā-tras*, only Caus. aor. *parā-titrasat*, to drive away, AV.

परादन *parādana*, m. a horse of Persian breed, L.

परादा *parā-dā*, P. *-dadāti* (pf. *-dadātha*, aor. *-dās*, *-dāt* [often as Subj.], *-dur*; Ved. inf. *-dad*), to give up or over, deliver, throw away, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; give in exchange for, barter against (dat.), RV. viii, 1, 5; to exclude from, BhP. *Parā-tta*, mfn. given up &c., Pāṇ. vii, 4, 47, Sch. *Parā-dadi*, mfn. giving up, delivering over, RV. *Parā-dāna*, n. the act of giving up &c., VS.

परादिश् *parā-diś* (only pf. *-dideśa*), to order off, remove, AV.

परादृश् *parā-dṛś* (pf. *-dadṛśur*, ind. p. *-dṛśiya*), to perceive, behold, AV.; ŚBr.

पराद् *parā-dru*, P. *-dravati*, to run away, flee, escape, BhP.

पराधाव *parā-dhāv*, P. *-dhāvati*, to run away, RV.

पराध्मा *parā-dhmā*, P. *-dhamati*, to blow away, RV.

परानसा *parānasā*, f. (fr. ?) administering remedies, medical treatment, L.

पराप *parāpa*, n. (fr. *parā+ap*) Pāṇ. vi, 3, 97, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; mfn. (a place &c.) whence water has retired, W.

परापत् *parā-pat*, P. *-patati*, to fly away or past, escape, depart, RV. &c. &c.; to fall out, fail, be missing, AV.; Br.; GṛS.; Uttarar.; to fly or rush along, Kād.; to fly towards, approach, arrive Hcar.; Kād.; Caus. *-pātayati*, to drive away, AV.; *-pātam*, ind. p. flying away, MaitrS. *ṇpātin*, mfn. flying off, getting loose, ĀpŚr. *ṇpātuka*, mfn. miscarrying, abortive, TS.

परापश् *parā-paś*, P. *-paśyati*, to look far off (or to a distance), AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; to see or perceive (at a distance), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

परापू *parā-pū*, P. *-punāti* (ind. p. *-pāvam*), to purify, cleanse away, VS.; AV.; ĀpŚr. *ṇpavana*, n. cleansing away, removing by purification, ĀpŚr.

परापृष्टीभूत्वा *parā-prīṣṭhī-bhūtvā*, ind. having the back turned (?), Dīvyāv.

परावव *parāvava*, n. N. of two Sāmāns, L. (v.l. *bava*).

पराभिक्ष *parābhikṣa*, w.r. for *parṇa-bh*.

पराभू *parā-bhū*, P. *-bhavati* (fut. *-bhaviṣyati*; Ved. inf. *-bhūve*), to perish, disappear, be lost, succumb, yield, AV.; Br. &c.; to overcome, conquer, R.; Kām.; (Pass. p. *-bhūyamāna*, BhP.) to harm, hurt, injure, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *-bhāṇayati*, to overthrow, destroy, AV.; Br. &c.; (Ā.) to vanish, perish, sustain a loss, BhP. *ṇbhava*, m. vanishing, disappearance, dissolution, separation, R.; overthrow, defeat, humiliation, mortification, contempt, injury, destruction, ruin, ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of the 40th (or 14th) year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, Var. (cf. *parāvasu*); *-pada*, n. an object of contempt, MW. *ṇbhāva*, m. defeat, overthrow, MBh.; humiliation, contempt, L. *ṇbhāvana*, n. suppression, ĀpŚr., Sch. *ṇbhāvuka*, mfn. about to decline, going to pass away, Kāth. *ṇbhūta* (*pārā*), mfn. vanished, perished, forlorn, ŚBr. (cf. *d-parābh*); defeated, overcome, harmed, injured, degraded, humbled, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *ṇbhūti* (*pārā*), f. defeat, overthrow, humiliation, injury, AV.; Kāv.; Pur.

पराभूत *parā-bhūta*, mfn. (*vbhūti*) borne or taken off, put aside, hidden, concealed, RV.; AV.

परामि *parā-mi* or *mī* (only fut. p. *-meshyat*), to come back, return, AitBr.

परामृत 2. *parā-mṛita*, mfn. (for 1. see p. 587, col. 3) one who is beyond (i.e. no longer subject to) death, Up.; Śaṅk.

पराभृज् *parā-mṛiś*, P. *-mṛiśati* (inf. *-marṣhātum*, ind. p. *-mṛiṣya*), to seize or lay hold of, touch, feel, stroke, handle, clutch, ŚākhŚr.; MBh. &c.; to handle roughly, violate (as a woman or a temple), MBh.; R.; to point or refer to (acc.), Śaṅk.; Nilak.; to consider, deliberate, Bhānu.; Pass. *-mṛiṣyate*, to be touched, be referred to or meant, Kās.; Kull. (w.r. *-mṛiṣh*). *ṇmarśa*, m. seizing, pulling (*keśa*-, by the hair), MBh.; bending or drawing (of a bow), R.; violation, injury, assault, attack, MBh.; R.; Kād.; affection (by disease &c.), MārKp.; remembrance, recollection, Vedāntas.; referring or pointing to, Śāh.; reflection, consideration, judgment, MBh.; Bhāṣhāp.; (in logic) inference, conclusion, drawing conclusions from analogy or experience, knowledge of the minor premiss in its connection with the major; N. of wk.; *-kāraṇa-*

pakṣhatā-vāda, m., *-karya-kāraṇa-bhāva-vi-cāra*, m., *-grantha*, m., *-grantha-rahasya*, n., *-tippantī*, f., *-pūrva-pakṣha-grantha-tikā*, f., *ṇtha-kroḍa*, m., *ṇtha-didhiti-tikā*, f., *ṇtha-prakāśa*, m., *ṇtha-vivecana*, n., *ṇthānugama*, m.), *-pūrva-pakṣha-rahasya*, n., *-rahasya*, n., *-vāda*, m., *-vādārtha*, m., *-vicāra*, m., *-siddhānta-grantha-tikā*, f., *ṇtha-kroḍa*, m., *ṇtha-prakāśa*, m., *ṇtha-vivecana*, n., *ṇthāloka*, m.), *-siddhānta-rahasya*, n., *-hetutā-vicāra*, m. N. of wks. *ṇmarśana*, n. taking hold of, touching, seizing, Kauś.; Sch.; re-collection, consideration, L. *ṇmarśin*, mfn. calling or bringing to mind, pointing or referring to (*ṇṣi-tva*, n.), Śāh. *ṇmṛiṣṭa* (*pārā*), mfn. seized or laid hold of, grasped, handled, touched, felt, roughly treated, violated, afflicted (by disease &c.), AV.; MBh. &c.; recollected, considered, referred to, RPrāt.; borne, endured, W.

परायण 2. *parāyaṇa*, n. (*parā+an*) going away, departure or way of departure, final end, last resort, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. (cf. 1. *parāyaṇa*, p. 587).

परायति *parā-yāti*, m. (*an*) = *parā-gan-tri*, RV. ix, 91, 7 (Śāy.)

परायत् *parāyatta* &c. See p. 587, col. 3.

पराया *parā-ya*, P. *-yāti*, to go away, RV.; AV.; Caus. *-yāpāyati*, to bid go away, Kauś.

परारीक *parārīka*, m. (or *kā*, f.) leek, Āpast. (v.l. *palārīka*).

पराव *parāru*, m. Momordica Charantia, L. (v.l. *pavāru*).

परावक *parāvuka*, m. a stone or rock, L. (v.l. *pavāvuka*).

परावै *parārīka*, *parārīka* &c. See under *para*, p. 587, col. 3.

परावच् *parā-vac*, P. *-vakti*, to contradict (opp. to *anu-vac*), ŚBr. *ṇvākā*, m. contradiction, AV. *Parōkta*, mfn. contradicted, ŚBr. *Parōcya*, mfn. to be contradicted, TS.

परावत् *parā-vat*. See under 2. *parā*, p. 589.

परावत *parāvata*, m. Grewia Asiatica, L.

परावद् *parā-vad*, P. *-vadati*, to warn off or remove by speaking or reciting, AV.

परावध *parā-vadh* (only aor. *-avadhit*, *-vadhīt*), to strike down, crush, tear, RV. i, 38, 6 (*pārā-parā vadhīt*); AV.; TS.

परावप *parā-vap*, P. *-vapati*, to lay aside, remove (as dead bodies, arrows &c.), AV.; VS.; MaitrS.; Br.

परावप् *parā-vam*, P. *-vamiti* or *-vamati*, to spit or vomit away, Kāth.

परावर *parāvura* &c. See p. 587, col. 3.

परावर्त *parā-varṭa* &c. See *parā-vṛt*.

परावल् *parā-valg*, *ā*. *-valgate*, to jump away, TS.

परावसु *parā-vasu*, mfn. keeping off wealth, ŚBr.; ŚākhŚr. (cf. *parāg-v*); m. N. of the 40th year of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, Var. (cf. *parābhava*); of a Gandharva (associated with *Viśvāvasu*), BhP.; of a son of Raibhya (associated with *Arvāvasu*), MBh.

परावह *parā-vah*, P. *-vahati* (aor. Subj. *-vakṣhat*), to carry off, take away, bring to (dat.), RV.; AV. *ṇvaha*, m. N. of one of the 7 winds (the other 6 being called *ā-vaha*, *ud-*, *pari-*, *pra-*, *vi-* and *sam-vaha*), MBh.; Hariv.

परावा *parā-vā*, P. *-vāti*, to blow away, remove by blowing, RV.

परावाक *parā-vāka*. See *parā-vac* above.

परावृज् *parā-vṛj*, P. *-vṛinakti* (impf. *-vṛinak*; pf. *-vavṛijur*; aor. *-vark*, *-varklam*), to turn away; (with *śirṣhā*) to flee, RV.; to wring off (as a head), ib.; to throw away, remove, reject, abandon, ib. *ṇvṛikta* (*pārā*), mfn. rejected, cast off, RV. iv, 30, 16. *ṇvṛj*, m. an out-caste, wretch, miserable, RV. (Śāy. 'N. of a person').

परावृत् *parā-vṛt*, *ā*. *-vartate* (ind. p.

-*vritya*), to turn back or round (intrans.), return, desist from (abl.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Caus. -*varatayati*, to turn round (trans.), RV. i, 38, 9; cause to return, MBh. vii, 9201 (B. *pari-varataya*). *°varta*, m. turning back or round; exchange, barter, HParīś.; reversal of a sentence (in law), W.; restoration, W. *°vartana*, n. turning back or round, MBh. *°vartin*, mfn. turning back, taking to flight, MBh.; R. (*a-parāv*). *°vartya*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be turned back or exchanged or reversed (as a sentence) or restored, W.; -*vyavahāra*, m. appeal (in law), ib. *°vrit*, m. N. of a son of Rukina-kavaca, VP. *°vritta*, mfn. turned (also to flight), returned, averted from (abl.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; passed away, disappeared, R.; BhP.; HParīś.; wallowing, rolling (n. as a subst.), L.; exchanged, W.; reversed (as a judgment), ib.; given back, restored, ib. *°vritti*, f. turning back or round, returning, revolving, Hariv. (cf. *a-parāv*); change, interchange, exchange, barter, Kāv.; reversion of a sentence or judgment, W.; restoration of property, ib.; recoiling, rebounding, not taking effect, Cat.

पराव्यथ parā-vyadh, P. -*vidhyati*, to hurl or fling away or out, TS.; MaitrS.; to strike, hit, wound, MBh. *°viddha*, m. N. of Kṛishṇa or Kubera, L. (cf. *pari-viddha* under *pari-vyadh*). *°vyādha*, m. a stone's throw, the range of any missile, ŚBr.

पराशर parā-śara. See *parā-śrī* below.

पराशस् parā-śas, f. (√*śas*) calumny, curse, imprecation, TS.; AV.

पराशतयितृ parā-śatayitṛ, m. (√*śad*, Caus.) crusher, destroyer, Nir. vi, 30.

पराश parā-śrī, P. -*śrīṇāti* (Impv. -*śrīṇihi*, *°ñitam*, *°ñantu*, RV.; aor. -*śarīt* or -*śarait*, AV.), to crush, destroy. *°śarā*, m. a crusher, destroyer, RV.; AV.; a partic. wild animal, Bhagavatg. (w. r. *°śara*); N. of a Naga, MBh.; N. of a son of Vasishṭha or of a son of Śakti and grandson of V° (according to MBh. the father of Vyāsa; said to be the author of RV. i, 65-73 and part of ix, 97); of a son of Kuṭhumi, VP.; of the author of a well-known code of laws, RTL. 51 &c.; of sev. writers on medicine and astrology &c. (with *bhaṭṭa*, N. of a poet), Cat.; -*kshetra-māhātmya*, n., -*tantra*, n., -*dharma*, m., -*purāṇa*, n., -*mādhaviya*, n., -*vaṇṣa-varṇana*, n., -*viṣaya*, m., -*samhitā*, f., -*sampāta*, n., -*siddhānta*, m., -*sūtra-vṛitti*, f., -*smṛiti*, f., -*smṛiti-saṃgraha*, m., *°rōpapurāṇa*, n. N. of wks.; *°rin*, m. = *pārāśarin*, L.; *°rīṣvara*, m. N. of a Liṅga, Skandap.; *°vara-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. *°śirṣa*, mfn. crushed, destroyed, Nir. vi, 30.

पराश्रय parāśraya, *parāśrita*. See under *para*, p. 588, col. 1.

पराश्व parā-śvas (only ind. p. -*śvasya*), to confide in (loc.), MBh.

पराश parāś (*parā* + √*as*), P. *parāśyati* (impf. *parāśyat*; pf. *parāśa*), to throw away or down, cast aside, expose (as a new-born child), abandon, reject, leave, RV. &c. &c. *Parāśa*, m. the range or distance of anything thrown, ŚākhŚr.; n. tin, L. *Parāśana*, n. killing, slaughter, massacre, L. *Parāśin*, mfn. throwing or measuring the distance of anything thrown, TāṇḍBr. *Parāśisishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to drive away, Kir.; desirous to throw or send, W.; wishing to overcome, ib. *Parāśta*, mfn. thrown away, rejected, repudiated, Sāh.; defeated, W. *Parāśya* or *parāśyā*, mfn. to be thrown away, ŚBr.

परासिच parā-sic, P. -*siñcati* (aor. -*asicat*; Pass. -*siyate*, aor. -*aseci*), to pour or throw away, cast aside, remove, RV.; TS.; AV.; ŚBr.; ŚrS. *°sikta*, mfn. poured or thrown away, spilled, ŚBr. (cf. *ā-parāś*); set aside, rendered useless, MBh.

परासु parāsu, mfn. one whose vital spirit is departed or departing; dying or dead, MBh.; Kāv. &c. = *karapa*, mfn. causing death, killing, MBh. -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. exhaustion, death, MBh.

परासू parā-sū, P. -*savati* (aor. -*sāvīh*), to frighten away, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.

परासु parā-sri, P. -*sarati*, to come near, approach, RV.

परासुज parā-srij, P. -*srijati*, to give away, bestow, MBh.

परासेध parā-sedha, m. (√*i. sidh*) arrest, imprisonment, Nār.

परास्तम्भ parā-stambh, P. -*stabhnāti*, to hold back, hinder, ŚBr.

पराहन् parā-han, P. -*hanti* (impf. 2. 3. sg. *pārāhan*, pf. 3. pl. *parā-jaghnīr*), to strike down or away, hurl down, overthrow, RV.; MBh.; to touch, feel, grope, VS.; ŚBr. *°hata* (*pārā-*), mfn. turned over, tilled (the earth), RV. v, 56, 3; struck down or back, repelled, averted, rejected, MBh.; Kāv.; refuted, contradicted, Nyāyam. *°hata*, f. contradiction, Sarvad.

पराहा parā-hā, Ā. -*jihīte*, to give way, let slip, abandon, evade (acc.), TS.

पराहृत parā-hṛta, mfn. (√*hṛ*) carried off, removed, ĀpŚr.; BhP.

परि parī, ind. round, around, about, round about; fully, abundantly, richly (esp. ibc. [where also *parī*] to express fulness or high degree), RV. &c. &c.; as a prep. (with acc.) about (in space and time), RV.; AV.; against, opposite to, in the direction of, towards, to, ib. (cf. Pāṇ. i, 4, 90; also at the beginning of a comp. mfn.; cf. ib. ii, 2, 18, Vārtt. 4, Pat. and *pari-adyayana*); beyond, more than, AV.; to the share of (with *as* or *bhū*, to fall to a person's lot), Pāṇ. i, 4, 90; successively, severally (e.g. *°vriksham parī siñcati*, he waters tree after tree), ib.; (with abl.) from, away from, out of, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. (cf. Pāṇ. i, 4, 93); outside of, except, Pāṇ. i, 4, 88, Kās. (often repeated, ib. viii, 1, 5; also at the beginning or the end of an ind. comp., ib. ii, 1, 12); after the lapse of, Mn. iii, 119; MBh. xiii, 4672 (some read *parisanvatsarāt*); in consequence or on account or for the sake of, RV.; AV.; according to (esp. *dharmaṇas parī*, according to ordinance or in conformity with law or right), RV. [Cf. Zd. *pari*; Gk. *περί*.]

परिश परिश, m. (*pari* + *aśa*) the best part of (gen.), RV. i, 187, 8.

परिकृष parī-kṛ, P. -*kathayati*, to mention, call, name, Tattvas. *°kathā*, f. a religious tale or narrative, Divyāv.

परिकन्दल parī-kandala, mf(ā)n. teeming with, full of (comp.), Bhojap.

परिकम्प parī-kamp, Caus. -*kampayati*, to cause to tremble, shake, BhP. *°kampa*, m. tremor, great fear or terror, L. *°kampin*, mfn. trembling violently, Uttarar.

परिकर pari-kara, *pari-karman* &c. See *pari-kṛ*, col. 3.

परिकर्कश parī-karkaśa, mfn. very harsh, Jātakam.

परिकर्त parī-karta, *°tana* &c. See *pari-kṛit*.

परिकर्ष parī-karsha. See *pari-krish*.

परिकल् parī-kal, P. -*kālayati*, to drive about, chase, persecute, MBh.; R. *°kālita*, mfn. persecuted, dogged, MBh.

परिकल्प parī-kal, P. -*kalayati*, to seize, take hold of, Bālar. ix, 18; to swallow, devour, Kād.; Hcar.; to observe, consider as, Śi. viii, 9. *°kalayitṛ*, mfn. surrounding, encircling, Mcar. v, 10 (read *°yitā*). *°kalitin*, mfn. = *°kalitam yena saḥ*, g. *ishādi*.

परिकल्शन parī-kalkana, n. deceit, cheating, Dhātup. (cf. *kalkana*).

परिकल्प parī-kalpa, *°pana* &c. See *pari-kṛip*, p. 592, col. 1.

परिकाङ्क्षित parī-kāṅkshita, m. (√*kāṅksh*) a devotee, religious ascetic, L. (cf. *pārikāṅkshin*).

परिकातर parī-kātara, mfn. very timid or cowardly, Jātakam.

परिकायन parī-kāyana (?), m. pl. N. of a school, L.

परिकासन parī-kāsana, n. (√*kās*) frequent coughing, ĀpGr.

परिकिरण pari-kiraṇa, -*hiraṇa* &c. See *pari-kṛ*, p. 592.

परिकीर्त parī-kīrt, P. -*kīrtayati*, to proclaim on all sides, announce, relate, celebrate, praise, declare, call, name, GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. *°kīrtana*, n. proclaiming, announcing, talking of, boasting, naming, calling, Mn.; MBh. &c. *°kīrtita*, mfn. proclaimed, announced, boasted of, said, called, ib.

परिकृप parī-kṛp, P. -*kupyati*, to become greatly moved or excited, to be in a rage, to be very angry, MBh.; Caus. -*kopayati*, to excite violently, to make very angry, ib. *°kupita*, mfn. much excited, very angry, wrathful, ib. *°kopa*, m. violent anger, wrath, Pañic. *°kopita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) greatly excited, very angry, MBh.

परिकूट parī-kūṭa, m. N. of a serpent-demon, L.; a barrier or trench before the gate of a town, L.

परिकूल parī-kūla, n. (prob.) the land lying on a shore, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 82, Sch.

परिकृष parī-kṛ, P. -*karoti* &c. (cf. *pari-sh-kṛ*), to surround, MBh.; to uphold, Divyāv. *°kara*, mī(ṭ)n. who or what helps or assists, W.; m. (ifc. f. ā) attendants, followers, entourage, retinue, train (sg. and pl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; multitude, abundance, Bhartṛ.; Bālar.; a girth, zone, waist-band, (esp.) a girdle to keep up a garment (*°ram* / *bandh* or *°ram* / *kṛ*, 'to gird up one's loins, make preparations,' and so *pari-kara* = *ārambha*, L.), Hariv.; Kāv.; Rājat. &c.; (in dram.) covert or indirect intimation of coming events in a plot, the germ of the Bija, Daśar.; (in rhet.) a partic. figure in which many significant epithets or adjectives are employed one after the other to give force to a statement, Kpr.; Sāh. &c.; -*śloka*, *Alaṃkārav*; discrimination, judgment, L.; -*bandha*, n. the binding on of a girdle in order to begin any work, MW.; -*bhūta*, mfn. being instrumental, Āryabh., Sch.; -*viṣaya*, m. N. of wk.; -*śloka*, m. versus auxiliaries, *Alaṃkārav*. *°karita*, mfn. accompanied by (instr.), Vcar. *°kartṛ*, m. a priest who performs the marriage ceremony for a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married, L. *°karman*, m. a servant, assistant, L.; n. attendance, worship, adoration, BhP.; dressing, painting or perfuming the body (esp. after bathing), MBh.; Kālid.; cleansing, purification, Śiś.; preparation, Kathās. (cf. *°kara*); arithmetical computation or operation, W.; *°makathā*, f. prayer (?), Divyāv.; *°māśṭaka*, n. the 8 fundamental rules of arithmetic (viz. addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, finding the square, extracting the square root, finding the cube, extracting the cube root), Col. *°karmaya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to anoint, decorate, adorn, Git.; to make ready, Divyāv.; *°mita*, mfn. arranged, prepared, put in order, Var.; Sarvad. *°karmīn*, mfn. adorning, decorating, W.; m. an assistant, servant, slave, ŚrS.; Suśr. *°kṛita*, mfn. surrounded, MBh. *°kriyā*, f. surrounding, inclosing, intrenching, L.; attending to, care of (comp.; cf. *agni-parikriyā*); exercise, practice, enjoyment (cf. *rājya-parik*); (in dram.) illusion to future action (= *parikara*), Daśar.

परिकृत् parī-kṛ, P. -*kṛit*, P. -*kṛintati* (ind. p. -*kṛitya*), to cut round, clip, cut off, AV.; R.; to exclude from (abl.), Mn. iv, 219. *°kartana*, mfn. cutting up or to pieces, MBh.; n. cutting, cutting off or out, a circular incision, Suśr.; = next, ib. *°kartikā*, f. sharp shooting pain (esp. in the rectum), Suśr. *°kṛita*, mfn. cut round, clipped, cut off, ŚBr.

परिकृत् parī-kṛ, P. -*kṛit* (only p. pres. Ā. -*kṛityamāna*), to wind round, AV.

परिकृश parī-kṛ, only Caus. -*karṣayati*, to harass, afflict, BhP.

Parī-kṛīṣa, mfn. very thin, emaciate, wasted, Vop.; -*tva*, n. a slender size, Lalit.

परिकृष parī-kṛish, P. Ā. -*karṣhati*, *°te*, to draw or drag about (Ā. also 'each other'), MBh.; to lead (an army), R.; to rule, govern, be master of (acc.), MBh.; to harass, afflict, ib.; to ponder, reflect constantly upon (acc.), ib.; (P. -*kṛishati*) to draw or make furrows, to plough, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to draw a circle, Śulbas.; Caus. -*karṣhayati*, to drag to and fro, torment, harass, vex, trouble, R.;

BhP.; to carry (as a nurse), Divyāv. °*karsha*, m. dragging about, MBh. (cf. g. *nirudakādi*). °*karshana*, n. id., ib.; a circle, Sulbas. °*karshita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) dragged about, harassed, tortured, R.; BhP. °*karshin*, mfn. dragging away, carrying about (to different places), R. °*kṛishṭa*, m. N. of a teacher, Vāyup.

परिकृप *pari-√kṛi*, P. -*kṛati* (ind. p. -*kṛiya*), to scatter or strew about, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to throw upon, impose, deliver over to (loc.), Rāgh. xviii, 32. °*kṛapa*, n. scattering or strewing about, Kauś., Sch. °*kṛipa*, mfn. spread, diffused, scattered around, surrounded, crowded, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

परिकृप *pari-√kṛip*, Caus. -*kalpayati* (Pass. -*kalpyate*), to fix, settle, determine, destine for (with acc.), *artham* i.e. loc. or an inf. with pass. sense), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to choose, VarBṣ. lix, 11; to perform, execute, accomplish, contrive, arrange, make, Yājñ.; Rāgh.; Kathās.; to distribute, divide (with an adv. in *dhā*), Mn.; Var.; MBh.; to admit or invite to (loc.), MBh.; to suppose, presuppose, Sarvad. °*kalpa*, m. illusion, Buddh.; w.r. for °*kampa*. °*kalpana*, n. fixing, settling, contriving, making, inventing, providing, dividing, distributing; (ā), f. making, forming, assuming (see *rūpa-parikṣa*); reckoning, calculation, Var. °*kalpita*, mfn. settled, decided; fixed upon, chosen, wished for, expected, made, created, imagined, invented, contrived, arranged, distributed, divided (with *khaṇḍa-saḥ*, cut or broken in pieces), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*kalpya*, mfn. to be settled &c.; to be calculated, Var. °*kṛipta*, mfn. distributed, scattered, found here and there, MBh.

परिकेश *pari-keśa*, m., g. *nirudakādi*.

परिक्रन्द *pari-√kṛand* (only aor. Caus. -*acikṛadat*), to cry or make a noise round about (acc.), RV.

परिक्रम *pari-√kram*, P. -*krāmati* (rarely *te*; p. -*krāmat*; pf. -*cakrāma*, -*cakramur*; aor. -*akramit*; inf. -*krāntum*; ind. p. -*krāmat* or -*kramya*), to step or walk round or about, circumambulate, roam over, walk through, visit (with acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to go past, escape, AitBr.; to outstrip, overtake, R.; Intens. -*cakkrāmati*, to move or walk about perpetually, BhP. °*krama*, m. roaming about, circumambulating, walking through, pervading, MBh.; Pur.; transition, RPrāt. (v.l. *parā-kṛ*); following the course of a river down from its source to its mouth and then on the other bank up to its source again, RTL. 348; succession, series, order, Lāty.; Kauś.; Mn. iii, 214 (read *āvrit-parikramam*); a remedy, medicine, Car.; -*saha*, m. 'one who bears running about,' a goat, L. °*kramaja*, n. walking or roaming about, ŚākhBr. °*krānta*, mfn. walked round, stepped upon, trod; n. the place stepped upon, foot-steps, traces, R. °*krānti*, f. moving round, revolution, BhP. °*krāmitaka*, n. (fr. Caus.) walking about (only °*kēna*, ind., in stage-directions), Bālar.; Viddh.; Pracand.

परिक्रिया *pari-kriyā*. See *pari-kṛi*.

परिक्री *pari-√kṛi*, *ā*. -*kṛīṇte* (Pān. i, 3, 18; really more frequent in P., e.g. impf. -*akṛīṇan*, AV.; Pot. -*kṛīṇyāt*, ŚākhŚr.; ind. p. -*kṛīya*, Gobh.), to purchase, buy, barter, gain, acquire, AV.; ŚBr.; Lāty.; Gobh. (with instr. or dat. of the price, e.g. *śatena* or *śatāya*, to buy for a hundred, Pān. i, 4, 44); to hire, engage for stipulated wages, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; to recompense, reward (only p. *ā*. -*kṛīṇān*), Bhaṭṭ. °*kṛaya*, m. giving up at the cost of (cf. *prāṇa-parikṛ*); hire, wages, KātyŚr.; Sch.; redemption, buying off, W.; a peace purchased with money, Kām.; Hit. °*kṛayana*, n. hiring, engaging, Pān. i, 4, 44. °*kṛi*, m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚrS. °*kṛita*, mfn. purchased, bought, hired, MBh. (applied to a son = *reto-mūlya-dānena tasyām eva* [i.e. *bhāryāyām*] *janitāḥ*, Nilak.)

परिक्रीड *pari-√kṛiḍ*, *ā*. -*kṛiḍate* (Pān. i, 3, 21; but P. p. -*kṛiḍat*, pf. -*cikṛiḍuh*, ŚBr.), to play about (Impv. *ā*. -*kṛiḍasva*, Bhaṭṭ.)

परिकृष *pari-√kṛudh*, P. -*kṛudhyati*, to fly into a rage, become enraged, R.

परिकृश *pari-√kṛuś*, P. -*kṛośati* (cf. -*cukṛuś*, ind. p. -*kṛuśya*), to go about crying, to wail,

lament, MBh.; R. °*kṛuśṭa*, mfn. lamented; n. lamentation has been made by (instr.), R. °*kṛośā*, m. 'crier,' prob. N. of a demon, RV. i, 29, 7.

परिक्लम *pari-√kṛlam*, P. -*klāmati*, °*myati*, to be tired out or exhausted, Kād. °*klānta*, mfn. very tired, tired out, exhausted, MBh.

परिक्लिन्न *pari-√kṛlinna*, mfn. (√*klid*) very wet, excessively moist or humid, R. °*kleḍa*, n. humidity, wetness, MBh. °*kleḍin*, mfn. wetting or wet, Suśr.

परिक्लिष्ट *pari-√kṛliṣṭ*, P. *ā*. -*klīṣyati*, °*te* (p. -*klīṣyamāna*, Pān. iii, 4, 55), to suffer, feel pain, be troubled or vexed, MBh.; R.; (only ind. p. -*klīṣya*) to pain, torment, vex, harass, R. °*klīṣa*, m. (?) vexation, trouble, W. °*klīṣṭa*, mfn. much vexed or troubled, pained, harassed, afflicted, exhausted, MBh.; R. &c.; n. = °*kleḍa*, L.; (am), ind. with uneasiness or reluctance, unwillingly. °*kleṣa*, m. hardship, pain, trouble, fatigue, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*kleṣṭṛi*, n. a tormentor, torturer, MBh.

परिक्रणन *pari-kṛaṇana*, mfn. (√*kṛaṇ*) loud-sounding, loud, Nir. vi, 1.

परिक्रव *pari-√kṛvath*, P. -*kṛvathati*, to become boiling hot, Bālar. v, 13.

परिक्रयत *pari-kṛshata*, mfn. (√*kṛshan*) wounded, hurt, injured, killed, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. °*kṛshati*, f. wounding, injury, lesson, Śiś.

परिक्रय *pari-kṛshaya*. See *pari-√4. kṛshi*.

परिकृष *pari-√kṛshar*, P. -*kṛsharati* (aor. -*akṛshār*), to cause to flow round (in a stream), RV.; to bestow by pouring forth in a stream, ib.

परिकृल *pari-√2. kṛshal*, P. -*kṛshālayati* (ind. p. -*kṛshāya*), to wash out, rinse, wash off, ŚBr. °*kṛshālana*, n. water for washing, KātyŚr.

परिकृषव *pari-kṛshav*, m. (√*kṛshu*) frequent or ill-omened sneezing, AV.

परिकृषा *pari-kṛshā*, f. (√*kṛshai*) clay, mud, dirt, L. °*kṛshāṇa*, mfn. charred or burnt to a cinder, AitBr. °*kṛshāma*, mfn. excessively emaciated, dried up, fallen away, Kād.; Rājat.

परिकृष *pari-√4. kṛshi*, P. -*kṛshinoti*, to destroy, BhP.; Pass. -*kṛshiyate*, to waste away, decay, become exhausted, Hit. °*kṛshaya*, m. disappearing, ceasing, dissolution, decay, destruction, loss, ruin, end, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*kṛshīna*, mfn. vanished, disappeared, wasted, exhausted, diminished, ruined, lost, destroyed; (in law) insolvent, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.

परिकृष *pari-√2. kṛshi*, P. -*kṛsheti*, to dwell around (with acc.), AitBr. vi, 32. °*kṛshī*, m., v.l. for next, VP. °*kṛshit*, mfn. dwelling or spreading around, surrounding, extending (as Agni, heaven and earth &c.), RV.; AV.; AitBr.; m. N. of an ancient king (son of Abhimanyu and father of Janam-ejaya), MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Kuru and father of another Jan°, Hariv.; of a son of A-vikshit and brother of Jan°, MBh.; of a king of A-yodhya, ib. (cf. *pari-kṛshit* under 1. *pari*, p. 605, col. 1). °*kṛshita*, w. r. for *pari-cita* or -*kṛshit*.

परिकृषप *pari-√kṛship*, P. -*kṛshipati* (pf. -*cikṛshepa*; ind. p. -*kṛshipya*), to throw over or beyond, R.; to put or lay or wind round, Suśr.; to throw about, surround, encircle, embrace, ib.; MBh.; R. &c.; to throw or put or fix in (loc.), MBh.; to throw away, squander (as a treasure), Kathās. °*kṛshipṭa*, mfn. thrown, thrown about, scattered, surrounded, overspread, MBh.; R. &c.; left, abandoned, W. °*kṛshepa*, m. throwing about, moving to and fro, Hariv.; surrounding, encircling, being (or that by which anything is) surrounded, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; circumference, extent, Car.; abandoning, leaving, W. °*kṛshepaka*, mif (kā) n. hung with (ifc.), Kāraṇḍ. (cf. Pān. iii, 2, 146). °*kṛshepin*, mfn. who or what scatters or distributes, W. (cf. Pān. iii, 2, 142).

परिकृषोष *pari-kṛshiba* or °*oṣa*, mfn. drunk, quite intoxicated, W.

परिकृषित *pari-kṛacita*, mfn. (√*khac*) strewn or inlaid with (comp.), Kāraṇḍ.

परिकृषण *pari-kṛhaṇḍa*, see *pari-shaṇḍa*. °*kṛhaṇḍana*, see *māna-parikh*. °*kṛhaṇḍaya*,

Nom. P. °*yati*, to make small, break, conquer, Bālar.; Bhaṭṭ.

परिकृन् *pari-√kṛhan* (only ind. p. -*khāya*), to dig round, dig up, ĀśvGr. °*khā*, f. (once ibc. °*kha*, BhP.) a moat, ditch, trench or fosse round a town or fort (also applied to the sea surrounding the earth), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a village in the North country, g. *palady-ādi* (iv, 2, 110); -*sthita*, mfn. impregnable, secure, MBh. xii, 6250; °*khī-kṛita*, mfn. made into a moat or ditch, Rāgh. i, 30. °*khāta*, mfn. dug round; m. a furrow, rut, BhP.

परिकृद् *pari-√kṛhid*, P. -*khidyati*, to be depressed or afflicted, feel uneasy, BhP.; Caus. -*khe-dayati*, to trouble, afflict, destroy, ib. &c. °*khinna*, mfn. depressed, afflicted, exhausted, MBh.; R. °*kheda*, m. (ifc. f. ā) lassitude, weariness, exhaustion, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*khedita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) afflicted, exhausted, ruined, destroyed, Kāv.; BhP.

परिकृष्या *pari-√kṛhyā*, P. -*kṛhyāti* (Subj. -*kṛhyatam*, -*kṛhyam*, RV.), to look round, look at, perceive, RV. &c. &c.; to observe, regard, consider, MBh.; R.; to overlook, disregard, RV.; Pass. -*kṛhyā-yate*, to be perceived, ChUp. °*kṛhyāta*, mfn. regarded as, passing for (nom.); called, named; celebrated, famous, MBh.; R. °*kṛhyāti*, f. fame, reputation, W.

परिगण *pari-√gaṇ*, P. -*gaṇayati* (ind. p. -*ganyā*), to count over, reckon up completely, ascertain by calculation, Suśr.; Hcar.; BhP.; to calculate, reckon, consider, reflect, Megh. (cf. a-*parigaṇayati*). °*gaṇana*, n., °*gaṇanā*, f. complete enumeration, accurate calculation or statement, Megh.; Kull. °*gaṇaniya* (Kull.), °*ganyā* (see a-*parig*), mfn. to be enumerated completely or stated accurately. °*ganita*, mfn. enumerated, calculated, reckoned, BhP. (cf. a-*parig*). °*ganitin*, mfn. one who has well considered everything, Pān. ii, 3, 36, Kāś.

परिगण *parigaṇa*, m. or n. (?), a house, L.

परिगद् *pari-√gad* (only inf. -*gaditum*), to describe, relate, tell, Bhām. ii, 75. °*gaditin*, mfn. = *parigaditām yena saḥ*, g. *iṣṭādi*.

परिगम् *pari-√gam*, P. -*gacchati* (aor. -*agamat*, AV.; -*gman*, RV.; pf. -*jagmatuh*, MBh.; p. -*jagmanas*, RV.; ind. p. -*gatiyā*, RV.; ŚBr.; -*gamyā*, MBh.; inf. -*gantum*, R.), to go round or about or through, circumambulate, surround, inclose, RV. &c. &c.; to come to any state or condition, get, attain (acc.), MBh.; Pass. -*gamyate*, MBh.; Caus. -*gama-yati*, to cause to go round, to pass or spend (time), Rāgh. viii, 91. °*ga*, mfn. going round, surrounding, Pān. viii, 4, 38, Sch. °*gata*, mfn. gone round or through, surrounded, encompassed, MBh.; R. &c.; filled, possessed of, visited by, afflicted with (instr. or comp.), ib.; diffused, spread, Kāv.; deceased, dead, Bhartṛ. iii, 49; experienced, known, learnt from (abl.), Kāv.; forgotten, L.; obtained, L.; = *ceṣṭhita*, L.; °*gāṛiṣa*, mfn. acquainted or familiar with anything, Kālid. °*gantavya*, mfn. to be got or obtained, L. °*gama*, m. going round, surrounding, Bālar.; knowing, ascertaining, partaking of, occupation with (comp.), ib.; Pracand.; spreading, extending, W.; obtaining, ib. °*gamana*, n. id., MW. °*gamita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) brought, conducted, driven, passed, spent (time), Rāgh. °*gamyā*, mfn. accessible, to be circumambulated (a-*parig*), KātyŚr.

परिगर्ज *pari-√garj*, P. -*garjati*, to roar, cry, scold, R.

परिगर्वित *pari-garvita*, mfn. (√*garv*) very proud or arrogant, Cān.

परिगर्ह *pari-√garh*, *ā*. -*garhate*, to blame greatly, censure, despise, abuse, MBh.; Caus. -*garhayaṭi*, id., ib. °*garhaṇa*, n. excessive blame, censure, ib.

परिगलित *pari-galita*, mfn. (√*gal*) fallen down, MBh.; sunk, Pañc.; flowing, fluid, melted, W.

परिगहन *pari-gahana*, n., g. *kṛshubhādi*.

परिगा *pari-√gā*, P. -*jigāti* (aor. -*agāt*, -*gāt*, -*agur*), to go round or through, circumambulate, permeate, RV.; AV.; to enter (acc.), VS.; ĪśUp.; to come near, approach, reach, visit, afflict, RV.; MBh.; to go out of the way, avoid, shun, RV.; to disregard, neglect, AitBr.; to fail, miss, not to master or understand, BhP.

परिगुणित *pari-guṇita*, mfn. (fr. *-guṇaya*) reiterated, repeated, Bhp.; augmented by addition of (comp.), VarBrS. lxv, 5.

परिगुणित *pari-guṇhita*, mfn. (*√guṇh*) veiled in, hidden by (instr.), R.

परिगुणित *pari-guṇḍita*, mfn. covered with dust, Śil.

परिगुप *pari-√gup*, only Desid. *-jugupsate*, to beware of, be on one's guard against (abl.), MBh.

परिगुदक *pari-gūdhaka*, mfn., g. *ṛiṣyādi*.

परिगुह *pari-grīdhā*, mfn. very greedy, Divyāv. *°gredha* (l), m. excessive greediness, L.

परिगै *pari-√gai*, P. *-gāyati*, to go about singing, sing or celebrate everywhere, TS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; to proclaim aloud (esp. Pass. *-gīyate*), MBh. &c. *°gita*, mfn. sung, celebrated, proclaimed, declared, MBh.; Bhp. *°giti*, f. a kind of metre, Col.

परिग्रस *pari-√gras*, P. *Ā. -grasati*, *°te*, to devour, NṛisUp.

परिग्रह *pari-√grah*, P. *Ā. -grīhṇāti*, *°nīte* (Impv. 2. sg. *-grīhāṇa*, MBh.; Kālid.; Impf. *-agrihṇāḥ*, RV.; 3. sg. *-agrihṇat*, TS.; 3. pl. *-agrihṇan*, AV.; *Ā. -agrihṇanta*, MBh.; pf. 1. sg. *-jagrāha*, RV.; 3. sg. *-jagrāha*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *-grīhya*, ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.), to take hold of on both sides, embrace, surround, enfold, envelop, VS.; AV.; Br.; MBh. &c.; to fence round, hedge round, TS.; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to occupy on both sides (*sarasvatīm*), MBh.; to seize, clutch, grasp, catch, ib.; to put on, wear (as a dress or ornament), ib.; to take or carry along with one, ib.; Kāv. &c.; to take possession of, master, overpower, RV.; AV.; Br.; Var.; to take (in war), take prisoner, conquer, MBh.; to take (food), ŚBr.; to receive, (also as a guest) accept, ib.; MBh.; Śak.; Bhp.; to take, adopt, conform to, follow, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to take by the hand, assist, MBh.; to take (a wife), marry, Śak.; Pañc.; to surpass, excel, Mn.; Prob.; (in Ved. gram.) to enclose (*iti*) between a word twice repeated, RPrāt. (cf. *pari-graha*). *°grīhita*, mfn. taken hold of on both sides, AV.; surrounded, embraced, enclosed, enveloped, fenced, TS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; seized, grasped, taken, received, obtained, accepted, adopted, admitted, followed, obeyed, Br.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; opposed, checked, W.; m. g. *ācītādi*. *°grīhiti* (*grī-*), f. grasping, comprehension, TS.; Br. *°grīhītri*, w. r. for *°grāh*? 1. *°grīhya*, ind. having taken or seized, in company or along with (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; considering, regarding, W.; *-vat* (*°grīhya-*), mfn. containing the word *parigrīhya*, TS. 2. *°grīhya*, mfn. to be taken or accepted or regarded, W.; (*ā*), f. designation of a partic. kind of Vedic or sacrificial mound, Kauś.; a married woman, L. *°grāhā*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) laying hold of on all sides, surrounding, enclosing, fencing round (esp. the Vedic or sacrificial altar by means of three lines or furrows), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; wrapping round, putting on (a dress &c.), assuming (a form &c.), Kāv.; comprehending, summing up, sum, totality, ŚāṅkhBr.; Mn.; taking, accepting, receiving or anything received, a gift or present, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; getting, attaining, acquisition, possession, property (ifc. 'being possessed of or furnished with'), ib.; household, family, attendants, retinue, the seraglio of a prince, ib.; a house, abode, Hariv.; root, origin, foundation, MBh.; admittance (into one's house), hospitable reception, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Kāraṇḍ.; taking (a wife), marrying, marriage, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a wife (also collect.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; choice, selection, ib.; understanding, conception, Pāṇ.; Sch.; undertaking, beginning, commission or performance of, occupation with, Mn.; R.; Hariv.; homage, reverence, grace, favour, help, assistance, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; dominion, control (ifc. 'dependent on, subject to'), R.; Var.; MarkP.; force, constraint, punishment (opp. to *anu-graha*), R.; claim on, relation to, concern with (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in Ved. gram.) the double mention of a word both before and after *iti*; the form which precedes *iti*, RPrāt.; a curse, imprecation, oath, L.; an eclipse of the sun, L.; the rear or reserve of an army, L. (v. l. *prati-gr*); *-tva*, n. state of a wife, marriage, Daś.; *-dūtīya*, mfn. accompanied by one's wife or family, MW.; *-bahu-tva*, n. multitude of wives, Śak.; *-maya*, mf(f) n. consisting of a family, Prob.; *-vat* or *°hin*, mfn. possessed of wealth, having

property, MBh.; *°hārthiya*, mfn. having the sense of comprehension i. e. generalization, Nir. i, 7. *°grāhaka*, mfn. grasping, taking hold of, undertaking (ifc.), L. *°grāhāṇa*, n. wrapping round, putting on, Prob. *°grāhīṭavya*, mfn. to be admitted or supposed, Śāṅk.; to be ruled or controlled, Pat.; to be taken hold of or got into possession, Vajracch. *°grāhītri*, mfn. taking hold of, seizing; m. assister, helper, Vāyup.; ruler, Pat.; an adoptive father, Pravar.; Kull.; a husband, Śak. *°grāhā*, m. the surrounding or fencing round of the Vedic or sacrificial altar with three lines or furrows, TS. *°grāhaka*, mfn. favouring, befriending, Bālar. *°grāhya*, mfn. to be treated or addressed kindly, MBh.

परिग्लान *pari-glāna*, mfn. (*√glai*) wearied out, languid, exhausted, MBh.; R. &c.; averse from (dat.), Pat.

परिघ *pari-gha*, m. (*√han*) an iron bar or beam used for locking or shutting a gate (= *argala*), ChUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (fig.) a bar, obstacle, hindrance, Ragh.; Kathās.; (once n.) an iron bludgeon or club studded with iron, MBh.; R. &c.; a child which presents a peculiar cross position in birth, Suśr.; a line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset, Var.; MBh. &c.; (du.) two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen), Var.; the gate of a palace, any gate, R.; a house, L.; (in astrol.) N. of the 19th Yoga, L.; a pitcher, water-jar, L.; a glass pitcher, L.; killing, striking, a blow, L.; N. of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh.; of a Cāṇḍāla, ib.; of a virtuous man, Cat. = *guru*, mfn. as heavy as an iron bar, Mālav. = *prāṇu-bāhu*, m. one whose arm is as long as an *°b*, Śak. = *bāhu*, m. one whose arm resembles an *°b*, MBh. = *samkṣā*, mfn. resembling an *°b*, MBh. = *stambha*, m. a door-post, Mālav. *Parighōpama*, mfn. resembling an iron beam, Nal.

Parī-ghāta, m. killing, destroying, removing, Var.; a club, an iron bludgeon, L. *°ghātana*, n. id., L. *°ghātin*, mfn. destroying, setting at naught, transgressing (a command &c.), R.

परिघट *pari-√ghaṭ*, Caus. P. *-ghāṭayati*, to strike, cause to vibrate (as the strings of a musical instrument), Mṛicch.

परिघट्ट *pari-√ghaṭṭ*, P. *-ghaṭṭayati*, to press or rub on all sides, stir, excite, affect (as the ear with a tale), Śiṣ. ix, 64. *°ghaṭṭana*, n. stirring round, stirring up, MBh.; rubbing, Śiṣ., Sch. *°ghaṭṭita*, mfn. stirred about, touched or rubbed repeatedly, MW.

परिघर्ष *pari-gharṣham*, ind. with loud murmuring or grunting, VP. (w. r. *°ghurgharam* or *°ghurghuram*).

परिघर्म *pari-gharmya*, m. a vessel for preparing any hot sacrificial beverage, ŚrS.

परिघात *pari-ghāta* &c. See under *pari-gha*.

परिघुष *pari-√ghuṣh* (only p. *-ghuṣhyat*), to proclaim aloud, Sarvad. *°ghoṣha*, m. (L.) sound, noise; thunder; improper speech.

परिघूर्ण *pari-√ghūrṇ*, P. *-ghūrṇati*, to whirl about, flutter, tremble, MBh.

परिघृष *pari-√ghrīṣh*, P. *-gharshati*, to rub or pound to pieces, Hariv. *°ghrīṣhṭika*, w. r. for *°pricchika* or *°prishṭika*.

परिघ्रा *pari-√ghrā* (only p. *Ā. -jighramāṇa*), to kiss passionately, cover with kisses, MBh.

परिचक्र *pari-cakra*, m. N. of a ch. of the Dvā-viṣṭaty-avadānaka; (*ā*), f. N. of a town (v. l. *°vakra*), L.

परिचक्ष *pari-√caksh*, *Ā. -cashṭe* (3. pl. *-cakshate*; Pot. *-cakshita*, Pass. *-cakshyate*; Ved. inf. *-cdkshī*), to overlook, pass over, despise, reject, Br.; Up.; Bhp.; to declare guilty, condemn, ŚBr.; to forbid, *Āpast.*; to mention, relate, own, acknowledge, MBh.; to call, name, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to address (acc.), answer, Bhp. *°cakshā*, f. rejection, disapprobation, ŚBr. *°cakshya*, mfn. to be despised or disapproved, RV.

परिचतुर्दश *pari-caturdaśa* and *°san* (nom.

acc. *°śa*, instr. *°śais*), fully fourteen, more than fourteen, MBh.; Hariv.

परिचपल *pari-capala*, mfn. always moving about, very volatile, MBh.

परिचय *pari-caya* &c. See under *pari-√1. 2. ci*.

परिचर *pari-√car*, P. *-carati* (pf. *-cacāra*, ind. p. *-carya*), to move or walk about, go round (acc.), circumambulate, RV. &c. &c.; to attend upon or to (acc., rarely gen.), serve, honour, ib.; Caus. P. *-cārayati* (ind. p. *-cārya*), to surround, Kauś.; to wait on, attend to, Divyāv.; to cohabit, ib.; (*Ā. °te*), to be served or waited upon, ŚBr.; KathUp. *°carā*, nif(ā)n. moving, flowing, VS.; AV.; m. an attendant, servant, follower, ŚBr.; Suśr.; a patrol or body-guard, L.; homage, service, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. N. of partic. verses which may be put at the beginning or middle or end of a hymn, TāṇḍBr.; Lāṭy. *°cārāṇa*, n. an assistant, servant, ŚāṅkhBr.; n. going about, ŚBr.; serving, attending to, waiting upon, Kauś.; GrS.; MBh. *°cārāṇiya*, mfn. to be served or attended to, Kull.; belonging to attendance, Gobh. *°caritavya*, mfn. to be attended on or served or worshipped, Bhartṛ. *°caritṛi*, m. an attendant or servant, ChUp. *°carya*, mfn. = *°caritavya*, ChUp.; MBh.; Hariv.; (*ā*), f. circumambulation, wandering about or through (comp.), Hasy. i, 9 (w. r. *°carā*); attendance, service, devotion, worship, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *°ryāvat*, mfn. one who attends upon or worships, MBh. *°cāra*, m. attendance, service, homage, MBh.; a place for walking, ib.; an assistant or servant, ib. *°cāraka*, m. an assistant or attendant, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; executor (of an order &c.), Hariv.; (*ikā*), f. a female attendant, a waiting maid, MBh.; R. &c. *°cārāṇa*, n. (m. c. for *°cārāṇa*) attendance, MBh.; Daśar. *°cārāya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to take a walk, roam about, SaddhP.; to cohabit, Divyāv.; to attend to, wait on, ib. *°cārīka*, m. a servant, assistant, MBh.; pl. fried grain, L. *°cārīta*, n. amusement, sport, Divyāv. *°cārīn*, mfn. moving about, moveable, MBh.; attending on or to, serving, worshipping, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. nian-servant (*°cārīṇi*, f. maid), TāṇḍBr.; MBh.; R.; *°rī-tā*, f. Kām. *°cārya*, mfn. to be served or obeyed or worshipped, W. *°cārīṇa*, mfn. attended to, taken care of, MBh.

परिचर्तन *pari-cartana*. See *pari-erit*.

परिचर्मण्य *pari-carmanya*, n. (p^o + *carman*) a strip of leather, ŚāṅkhBr.

परिचल *pari-√cal*, Cans. *-cālayati*, to cause to move round, turn round, MBh.

परिचि *pari-√1. ci*, P. *Ā. -cinoti*, *°nute*, to pile up, ŚBr.; to surround or enclose with (instr.), Śulb.; to heap up, accumulate, augment, increase, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. *-ciyate*, to be increased or augmented, to grow, Ragh. 1. *°cāya*, m. heaping up, accumulation, Kauś.; *-vat*, mfn. being at its height, complete, finished, Mālav. iii, 20. 1. *°cāyaniya*, mfn. to be collected or accumulated, W. *°cāyā*, m. (sc. *agni*) a sacrificial fire arranged in a circle, ŚBr.; TS.; Kath.; Śulbas.; raising the rent or revenue of a land, W. *°cit*, mfn. piling up or arranging all around, VS. 1. *°cita*, mfn. heaped up, accumulated, gathered, Megh.; Rājat.; Bhp.; (with instr.) filled with, containing, Bhp. 1. *°cetavya*, mfn. to be collected together, W. 1. *°ceya*, mfn. to be collected all round or from every side, ib.

परिचि *pari-√2. ci* (2. sg. Impv. *-cinu*; p. *-cinvat*; inf. *-cetum*), to examine, investigate, search, MBh.; R.; to find out, know, learn, exercise, practise, become acquainted with (acc.), Kāv.; Rājat.; Pañc.; Pass. *-ciyate*, Kāv.; Hit.: Caus. *Ā. -cāyayate*, to search, seek for, Kāv. 2. *°cāya*, m. acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity with, knowledge of (gen., loc., instr. with or sc. *saman*, or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; trial, practice, frequent repetition, Kāv. (cf. *rati-p*); meeting with a friend, W.; *°yāvasthā*, f. (with Yogins) a partic. state of ecstasy, Cat. 2. *°cāyaniya*, mfn. to be known, W. 2. *°cita*, mfn. known, familiar (*°tan* *√kri*), to make a person's acquaintance, Hariv.; Kāv.; *-bhū*, mfn. having (its) place well known, MW.; *-vivikta*, mfn. familiarised to seclusion, Śak. v, 10. *°ctti*, f. acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, Śāntiā.

2. °*cetavya* or °*cetya*, mfn. to be known; to be investigated or searched, W.

परिचिन्त *pari-√cint*, P. -*cintayati* (ind. p. -*cintya*), to think about, meditate on, reflect, consider, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to call to mind, remember, ib.; to devise, invent, ib. °*cintaka*, mfn. reflecting about, meditating on (gen. or comp.), MBh.; BhP. °*cintaniya*, mfn. to be well considered, Kāv. °*cintita*, mfn. thought of, found out, R.

परिचिह्नित *pari-cihñita*, mfn. marked, signed, subscribed, MBh.; Yājñ.

परिचुद *pari-√cud*, Caus. -*codayati*, to set in motion, urge, impel, exhort, Mn. iii, 233. °*codita*, mfn. set in motion, braunched, Hariv.; impelled, incited, MBh.

परिचुम्ब *pari-√cumb*, P. -*cumbati* (ind. p. -*cumbya*), to kiss heartily or passionately, cover with kisses, Kāv.; to touch closely, ib. °*cumbana*, n. the act of kissing heartily &c., Bālar.; Caurap. °*cumbita*, mfn. kissed passionately or touched closely, Caurap.

परिचुत् *pari-√cṛit*, P. -*cṛitāti* (ind. p. -*cṛitya*), to wind round; to tie or fasten together, Kauś. °*cārtana*, n. pl. the part of a horse's harness from the girth to the breast and the tail, TS.

परिच्छद् *pari-cchad* (√*cchad*), Caus. -*cchādayati* (ind. p. -*cchādya*), to envelop, cover, conceal, MBh.; Pañc. °*cchad*, mfn. furnished or provided or adorned with (comp.), Ragh. i, 19. °*cchada*, n. a cover, covering, garment, dress, ŚāṅkhŚrS.; MBh. &c.; paraphernalia, external appendage, insignia of royalty, R.; goods and chattels, personal property, furniture, Mn.; MBh. &c.; retinue, train, attendants, necessities for travelling; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; ifc. = *cchad*, ŚāṅkhŚrS.; MBh.; Hariv. &c. °*cchanda*, m. train, retinue, L. °*cchanna*, mfn. covered, clad, veiled, concealed, disguised, MBh.; R.; Hit. &c.

परिच्छिद् *pari-cchid* (√*cchid*; inf. -*cchettum*, ind. p. -*cchidyā*), to cut on both sides, clip round, cut through or off or to pieces, mutilate, ŚBr.; Lāty.; MBh. &c.; to mow or reap (corn), Kāraṇḍ.; to limit on all sides, define or fix accurately, discriminate, decide, determine, Kāv.; Pañc.; Pur.; to separate, divide, part, Siddh.; to avert, obviate, MW. °*cchitti*, f. accurate definition, Kap.; limitation, limit, measure, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 20, Sch.; partition, separation, W. °*cchinnā*, mfn. cut off, divided, detached, confined, limited, circumscribed (-*tva*, n.), R.; BhP. &c.; determined, ascertained, Kum.; obviated, remedied, W. °*ccheda*, n. cutting, severing, division, separation, Śāṅk.; Suśr.; accurate definition, exact discrimination (as between false and true, right and wrong &c.), decision, judgment, Kāv.; Śāṅk.; Kull.; resolution, determination, Kād.; a section or chapter of a book; Cat.; limit, boundary, W.; obviating, remedying, ib.; -*kara*, m. N. of a Samādhi, L.; -*vyakti*, f. distinctness of perception, Mālatī.; °*dikūla*, mfn. perplexed (through inability) to decide, Śak.; °*dātīla*, mfn. surpassing all definition, Mālatī. °*cchedaka*, mfn. ascertaining, defining, Sarvad.; n. limitation, limit, measure, L. °*cchedana*, n. (L.) discriminating, dividing; the division of a book; joyful laughter (?). °*cchedya*, mfn. to be defined or estimated or weighed or measured, Ragh. (a-*paricch*); Pāṇ.; Sch.; Kull.

परिच्यवन् *pari-cyavana*, n. (√*cyu*) descending from heaven (to be born as a man), HParīś.; loss, deprivation of (abl.), Āpast., Sch. °*cyuta*, mfn. fallen or descended from (abl.), MBh.; Kāv.; fallen from heaven (to be born as a man), HParīś.; swerved or deviated from (abl.), R.; deprived or rid of (abl.), Gaut.; MBh.; Pur.; ruined, lost, miserable (opp. to *saṃ-riddha*), MBh.; streaming with (instr.), ib. °*cyuti*, f. falling down, Kathās.

परिजग्ध *pari-jagdha*, m. (√*jaksh*) a proper name, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 146, Sch.

परिजन *pari-jana*, m. (ifc. f. ā) a surrounding company of people, entourage, attendants, servants, followers, suite, train, retinue (esp. of females), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a single servant, Kālid.; Kathās.; Pañc. -*tā*, f. the condition of a servant, service, Kir. x, 9.

परिजन्मन् *pari-janman*, m. the moon, L.; nre, L. (cf. *pari-jman*).

परिजपित *pari-japita*, mfn. (√*jap*) muttered, whispered, prayed over in a low voice, Gobh. °*japta*, mfn. id., Var.; enchanted, Divyāv.

परिजय्य *pari-jayya*. See *pari-ji*.

परिजल्प *pari-√jalp*, P. -*jalpāti*, to chatter, talk about, speak of (acc.), MBh.; Hariv. °*jalpita*, n. the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected by her lover, W.

परिजा *pari-jā*, f. (√*jan*) place of origin, source, AV. °*jāta* (pāri-), mfn. begotten by, descended from (abl.), ib.; fully developed (a-*pari*), ĀsvGr. °*jātaka*, n. N. of a wk. on domestic rites.

परिजि *pari-√ji*, P. -*jayati* (inf. -*jetum*), to conquer, overpower, MBh. °*jayya*, mfn. to be conquered or mastered, Pāṇ. v, 1, 93. °*jetri*, m. a victor, conqueror, L.

परिजिहीषा *pari-jihīrshā*, f. (√*hri*, Desid.) desire of avoiding or removing, Kād. °*jihīrshita*, mfn. kept away, avoided, shunned, Gobh. °*jihīrshu*, mfn. wishing to avoid, L.

परिजम्ब *pari-√jimbh*, Ā. -*jimbhate*, to spread all around, Prasannar.

परिजृ *pari-√jri*, P. Ā. -*jiryati*, °*te*, to become worn out or old or withered; to be digested, Suśr. °*jirna*, mfn. worn out, old, withered, faded, decayed, MBh. °*jiryat*, mfn. becoming old, MBh.

परिज्ञा *pari-√jñā*, P. Ā. -*jñāti*, °*nite* (inf. -*jñātum*, ind. p. -*jñāya*), to notice, observe, perceive, learn, understand, comprehend, ascertain, know or recognise (as 2 acc.), RV. &c. &c. °*jñapti*, f. (fr. Caus.) recognition or conversation, Kathās. xxi, 128. °*jñā*, f. knowledge, L. °*jñāta*, mfn. thoroughly known, recognised, ascertained, learned, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*jñātri*, mfn. one who knows or perceives, an observer, knower, Bhag.; wise, intelligent, W. °*jñāna*, n. perception, thorough knowledge, ascertainment, experience, discrimination, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; -*maya*, m(f)n. consisting in knowledge, BhP.; °*nin*, mfn. having much kn', wise, Kathās. °*jñeya*, mfn. to be recognised or ascertained, comprehensible, MBh.; Var. &c.

परिजन्मन् *pari-jman*, mfn. (√*gam*) running or walking or driving round, surrounding, being everywhere, omnipresent (said of the sun, of the clouds, of sev. gods &c.), RV.; AV. (as loc. or ind. all around, everywhere, RV.); n. the moon, L.; fire, L. (cf. *pari-janman*).

परिज्यानि *pari-jiyāni*. See *a-p°*.

परिजिरी *pari-jri*, mfn. (√*jri*) running round, spreading everywhere, RV.

परिजन्मन् *pari-jvan*, m. (Up. i, 158) the moon, L.; fire, L. (cf. *pari-jman*); a servant, L.; a sacrificer, L.; Indra, W.

परिज्वल् *pari-√jval*, P. -*jvalati*, to burn brightly, blaze, glare, Kir.

परिडीन *pari-ḍina* or °*naka*, n. (√*ḍi*) the flight of a bird in circles, flying round, MBh.

परिणति *pari-ṇati*. See *pari-ṇam*.

परिणद् *pari-ṇad* (√*nad*), P. -*ṇadati*, to utter loud cries, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 14 (-*nadya*, MBh. vi, 3256 prob. w.r.)

परिणम् *pari-ṇam* (√*nam*), P. Ā. -*ṇamati*, °*te* (aor. *pari-ṇaṇsīt*, ind. p. *pari-ṇamya*), to bend or turn aside, AV.; to bend down, stoop, Kāv.; to change or be transformed into (instr.), Vedāntas.; Madhus.; to develop, become ripe or mature, Bālar.; to become old, Kir.; to be digested, MBh.; Pañc.; to be fulfilled (as a word), Pañc.; Caus. -*ṇamayati* (ind. p. -*ṇamya*; Pass. -*ṇamya*te, p. *ṇamya*māna or °*myat*), to make ripe, ripen, mature, SvetUp.; to bring to an end, pass (as a night), R.; to bend aside or down, stoop, MBh. °*ṇata*, mfn. bent down (as an elephant stooping to strike with its tusks), Megh.; bent down or inclined by (comp.), Bhartṛ.; changed or transformed into (instr. or comp.), Kālid.; Kād.; Sāh.; developed, ripened, mature, full-grown, perfect; full (as

the moon); set (as the sun), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; advanced (*vayasā*, in age, R.; also imper. °*taṃ vayasā*, 'life is advanced, old age has come,' Kathās.); digested (as food), Suśr.; elapsed (as time), BhP.; n. capital, wealth accumulated for the sake of profit (?), W.; -*dik-karika*, mfn. containing mythical elephants (see *dik-karīn*) stooping to strike with their tusks, Śiś.; -*divrada*, m. an elephant stooping &c., Kir.; -*prajña*, mfn. of inature understanding, MBh.; -*pratyaya*, mfn. (an action) whose results are matured, Divyāv.; -*vayas*, mfn. advanced in age, Veiś.; Suśr.; -*śarad*, f. the latter part of the autumn, Megh.; °*tārūṇa*, n. the setting sun, Śak. °*ṇati*, f. bending, bowing, W.; change, transformation, natural development, Sāh.; Pañc.; Sarvad.; ripeness, maturity, Megh.; Mear.; mature or old age, Vikr.; Śiś.; result, consequence, issue, end, termination (ibc. finally, at last; *śravaṇa-pariṇatim* √*gam*, to come at last to a person's ears; *pariṇatim* √*yā*, to attain one's final aim), Kāv.; fulfilment (of a promise), Śāntiś.; digestion, L. °*ṇamana*, n. change, transformation, changing into (instr.), Kap., Sch.; (ā), f. (with Buddh.) a kind of worship, Dharmas. xiv. °*ṇamayitri*, mfn. causing to bend or to ripen, Megh.; Viddh. °*ṇāma*, n. change, alteration, transformation into (instr.), development, evolution, Sāṃkhyak.; Yogas.; Pur.; Suśr.; ripeness, maturity, Kir.; Uttarar.; Mālatī.; alteration of food, digestion, Suśr.; Tarkas.; withering, fading, ŚārngP.; lapse (of time), MBh.; R.; decline (of age), growing old, ib.; Suśr.; result, consequence, issue, end (ibc. and °*me*, ind. finally, at last, in the end), Kāv.; (in rhet.) a figure of speech by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared, Kuval.; N. of a holy man, RTL. 269; -*darśin*, mfn. looking forward to the issue or consequences (of any event), prudent, fore-sighted, MBh.; -*drishti*, f. foresight, providence, MW.; -*nirōdha*, m. obstruction (of felicity caused) by human vicissitude (as birth, growth, death &c.), W.; -*pathya*, mfn. suited to a future state or condition, ib.; -*śukha*, mfn. tending or verging towards the end, about to terminate, Śak.; -*ramaṇiya*, mfn. (a day) delightful at its close, ib.; -*vaṭ*, mfn. having a natural development ('*tva*, n.), Śāṅk.; -*vāda*, m. the 'doctrine of evolution', the Sāṃkhyā doctrine, Sarvad.; -*śūla*, n. violent and painful indigestion, Cat. °*ṇāmaka*, mfn. effecting vicissitudes (as time), Hariv. °*ṇāmana*, n. bringing to full development, Jātak.; the turning of things destined for the community to one's own use (Buddh.), L. °*ṇāmika*, mfn. resulting from change, L.; easily digestible, Subh. (w.r. for *pariṇ*?). °*ṇāmin*, mfn. changing, altering, subject to transformation, developing, VP.; Śāṅk. °*mi-tva*, n. ib.; ripening, bearing fruits or consequences, BhP.; °*mi-tva*, n. ib.; °*mi-nitya*, mfn. eternal but continually changing, Sāṃkhyak., Sch. °*ṇināṇsu*, mfn. (fr. Desid.) about to stoop or to make a side thrust (with the tusks, as an elephant), Śiś.

परिणय *pari-ṇaya*, °*yana* &c. See under *pari-ṇi*.

परिणञ् *pari-ṇaś* (√*2. naś*), P. -*ṇasyati*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 36, Sch. °*nashṭa* (!), mfn. ib.

परिणह *pari-ṇah* (√*nah*; only Pot. -*nahet*), to bind round, gird, embrace, surround, MBh. °*naddha*, mfn. bound or wrapped round, Kālid.; Var.; broad, large, Ragh. °*ṇah* = *pariṇah*, q. v. °*ṇahana*, n. binding or girding or wrapping round, veiling, covering, Gobh.; MānGr. °*ṇāha*, m. compass, circumference, extent, width, breadth, circumference of a circle, periphery, MBh.; Kāv.; Sūryas.; Suśr.; N. of Śiva, L. (cf. *pari-ṇāha*); -*vaṭ*, mfn. = expensive, large, Vikr.; °*hin*, mfn. id., Hariv.; Kum.; (ifc.) having the extent of, as large as, Pañc.

परिणाय *pari-ṇāya*, °*yaka*. See *pari-ṇi*.

परिणि *pari-ṇi* for *pari-ṇi*, according to Pāṇ. viii, 4, 17 before a number of roots, viz. *gad*, *ci*, *dū*, *dih*, *drū*, *dhā* (see below), *nad*, *pat*, *pad*, *psā*, *mā*, *me*, *yam*, *yā*, *vap*, *vah*, *viś* (see below), *śam*, *so*, *han* (see below).

परिणिंसक *pari-ṇiṇṣaka*, mfn. (√*niṇṣ*) tasting, eating, an eater (with gen.), Bhartṛ.; kissing, W. °*ṇiṇṣā*, f. eating, kissing, W.

परिनिधा *pari-ni-√dhā* (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 17), P. -*dadhāti*, to place or lay round, ŚBr.; ind. p. -*ni-dhāya* (1), KātyŚr.

परिनिविश *pari-ni-√viś* (Pāṇ. ib.), to sit down about, ŚBr.

परिनिष्ठा *pari-niṣṭhā*. See *pari-niṣṭhā*.

परिनिहन *pari-ni-√han* (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 17), P. -*hanti*, to encompass (with stakes &c. fixed in) around, ŚBr.; to strike, smite, MBh. (B. and C. -*ni-ghnanti* 1).

परिणी *pari-ni* (√*ni*), P. Ā. -*ṇayati*, °*te* (pf. Ā. -*ṇinye*, Daś.; -*ṇayām āsa*, MBh.; 3. pl. aor. -*aneshata*, RV.; ind. p. -*ṇiya*, Kum.), to lead or bear or carry about or round, RV. &c. &c.; (esp.) to lead a bride and bridegroom round the sacrificial fire (with 2 acc.), to marry (said of a bridegroom), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to lead forward to, put or place anywhere (*agram*, at the head), Bṛ.; to carry away, RV.; to trace out, discover, investigate, Mn.; MBh.; (with *anyathā*) to explain otherwise, Śamk.: Caus. -*ṇāyayati*, to pass or spend (time), MBh.; (also -*ṇāpayati*), to cause a man to marry a woman (acc.), Pañcad. °*ṇāya*, m. leading round, (esp.) leading the bride round the fire, marriage, Gṛhyās. (cf. *nava-pariṇayā*); (ena), ind. round about, ĀpŚr.; -*vidhi*, m. marriage-ceremony, Vcar. °*ṇāyana*, n. the act of leading round (cf. prec.), marrying, marriage, ŚrS. &c. °*ṇāya*, m. leading round; moving or a move (at chess &c.), L. °*ṇāyaka*, m. a leader, guide (in a-*pariṇ*°, being without a g°), R.; a husband, Śiś.; = -*ratna*, Divyāv. °*ṇīta*, mfn. led round, married, MBh.; completed, finished, executed, ib.; n. marriage, Uttarar.; -*pūrvā*, f. a woman married before, Śak.; -*bhartri*, m. (prob.) a husband who has married (but not yet led home) his wife, Vet.; -*ratna*, n. (with Buddh.) one of the 7 treasures of a Cakra-vartin, Dharmas. lxxxv. °*netavya*, mfn. to be led round or married, Pañcad.; to be exchanged or bartered against (instr.), Nyāyam., Sch. °*netri*, m. °one who leads round, a husband, Kālid.; Rājāt. °*peya*, mfn. to be led round, ĀsvGr.; (ā), f. to be led round the fire or married (as a bride), Kathās.; to be investigated or found out, Pat.; to be exchanged for or bartered against (instr.), Śāy.

परिणुत *pari-ṇuta*, mfn. (√*4. nu*) praised, celebrated, BhP.

परिणुद *pari-ṇud* (√*nud*), P. -*ṇudati*, to pierce, hurt, wound, Suśr.

परितंस् *pari-√tans* (only inf. of Caus. -*tansyādhyati*), to stir up, RV.

परितक्न *pari-takana*, n. (√*tak*) running round or about, L.

पारि-तक्म्या, mfn. wandering, unsteady, uncertain, dangerous, RV.; (ā), f. travelling, peregrination, ib.; night (as the wandering, cf. x, 127), ib.

परितड् *pari-√taḍ*, P. -*tāḍayati*, to strike against, touch, Kathās. °*tāḍin*, mfn. striking or hurting everywhere, Bālar.

परितन् *pari-√tan*, P. Ā. -*tanoti*, °*nute* (aor. -*atanat*; ind. p. -*tatyā*), to stretch round, embrace, surround, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. °*tatnū*, mfn. embracing, surrounding, AV.

परितप *pari-√tap*, P. -*tapati* (fut. -*tapishyati*, MBh.; -*tapayati*, R.; ind. p. -*tāpya*, RV.), to burn all round, set on fire, kindle; to feel or suffer pain; (with *tapas*) to undergo penance, practise austerities, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. -*tāpyate* (°*ti*), to be purified (as by fire), Sarvad.; to feel or suffer pain, do penance, practise austerities, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*tāpayati*, to scorch, cause great pain, torment, R.; Pañc.; Hit. °*tāpta* (°*pāri*-), mfn. surrounded with heat, heated, burnt, tormented, afflicted, RV. &c. &c. °*tāpti*, f. great pain or torture, anguish, L. °*tāpa*, m. glow, scorching, heat, Kālid.; MärkP.; pain, agony, grief, sorrow, R.; Kathās.; BhP. &c.; repentance, MBh.; Pañc.; N. of a partic. hell, L. °*tāpin*, mfn. burning hot, scorching, Kām.; causing pain or sorrow, tormenting, R.; Śiś.

परितम् *pari-√tam*, P. -*tāmyati*, to gasp for breath, be oppressed, Suśr.

परितर्क *pari-√tark*, P. -*tarkayati*, to think about, reflect, consider, MBh.; R. °*tarkana*, n.

consideration, reflection, MBh. °*tarkita*, mfn. thought about, expected (a-*pari*°), Hariv.; examined (judicially), R.

परितर्ज *pari-√tarj*, Caus. -*tarjayati*, to threaten, menace, R.; Bhartṛ.

परितस् *pari-tas*, ind. (fr. *pari*) round about, all around, everywhere (*na - paritah*, by no means, not at all), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; as prep. (with acc., once with gen.) round about, round, throughout, AV. &c. &c.

परिताडिन् *pari-tāḍin*, mfn. (√*tāḍ*) striking or hitting everywhere, Bālar.

परितारणीय *pari-tāraṇīya*, mfn. (√*trī*, Caus.) to be delivered or saved (?), Cat. (perhaps w. r. for -*cāraṇīya* = -*caraṇīya*).

परितक्त्त *pari-tikta*, mfn. extremely bitter, Jātakam.; m. Melia Azedarach, L.

परितरी *pari-tira*, n. (prob.) = *pari-kūla*, Pāp. vi, 2, 182, Sch.

परितुह *pari-√tud*, P. -*tudati*, to trample down, pound, crush, MBh.

परितुष् *pari-√tush*, P. -*tushyati* (°*te*, BhP.), to be quite satisfied with (gen. or loc. or instr.), to be much pleased or very glad, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*toshayati*, to satisfy completely, to appease, delight, flatter, ib. °*tushṭa*, mfn. completely satisfied, delighted, very glad, Mn.; MBh. &c.; °*tātman*, mfn. contented in mind, MW.; °*tārtha*, mfn. completely satisfied, Kathās. °*tushṭi*, f. complete satisfaction, contentment, delight, Tattvas. °*tushya*, ind. being delighted or glad, Kathās. °*toshā*, m. (ifc. f. ā) = °*tushṭi*; (with loc. or gen.) delight in, Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a man, Cat.; -*zat*, mfn. satisfied, delighted, Kathās. °*toshaka*, mfn. satisfying, pleasing, Siphās. °*toshana*, mfn. id., BhP.; n. satisfaction, gratification, ib. °*toshayitri*, mfn. any one or anything that gratifies, pleasing, Śiś. (v. l. *para-t*). °*toshita*, mfn. satisfied, gratified, delighted, Hariv.; R.; Kathās. °*toshin*, mfn. contented or delighted with (comp.), MBh.; Kathās.

परितृद *pari-√trid*, P. -*trīṇatti* (Impv. -*trīndhi*), to pierce or thrust through, RV.; ŚBr.

परितृप् *pari-√trip*, Caus. -*tarpayati*, to satiate or satisfy completely, MBh.; R. °*tārpana*, mfn. satisfying, contenting, BhP.; n. the act of satisfying, Dhātup.; a restorative, Car. °*tripta*, mfn. completely satisfied or contented, Śamk. °*tripti*, f. complete satisfaction, Up.

परितृषित *pari-trishita*, mfn. (√*trish*) anxiously longing for (comp.), Kāraṇḍ.

परित्यज *pari-√tyaj*, P. -*tyajati* (°*te*, R.; MärkP.; ind. p. -*tyajya*), to leave, quit, abandon, give up, reject, disregard, not heed, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (with *deham*) to forsake the body i.e. die, BhP.; (with *prāṇān* or *jīvitam*) to resign the breath, give up the ghost, Mn.; MBh.; Daś.; Vet.; (with *nāvam*) to disembark, MW.: Pass. -*tyajyate*, to be deprived or bereft of (instr.), Mn.; Pañc.; Hit. &c.; Caus. -*tyājayati*, to deprive or rob a person of (2 acc.), R. °*tyakta*, mfn. left, quitted &c.; let go, let fly (as an arrow), W.; deprived of, wanting (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. anything to spare, Divyāv.; (am), ind. without (comp.), Pañc. °*tyakti*, mfn. one who leaves or abandons, a forsaker, Mn. °*tyaj*, mfn. id., MBh. °*tyajana*, n. abandoning, giving away, distributing, W. °*tyajya*, ind. having left or abandoned &c.; leaving a space, at a distance from (acc.), Var.; with the exception of, excepting, ib. °*tyāga*, m. (ifc. f. ā) the act of leaving, abandoning, deserting, quitting, giving up, neglecting, renouncing, Mn.; MBh. &c.; separation from (*sakāśāt*), R.; (pl.) liberality, a sacrifice, Hit.; N. of wk. °*tyāgin*, mfn. leaving, quitting, forsaking, renouncing (mostly ifc.), MBh.; R. °*tyājana*, n. causing to abandon or give up, MW. °*tyājya*, mfn. to be left or abandoned or deserted &c., MBh.; to be given up or renounced, ib.; to be omitted, Sāh.

परित्रस्त *pari-trasta*, mfn. (√*tras*) terrified, frightened, much alarmed, Hariv.; R. &c. °*trāsa*, m. (ifc. f. ā) terror, fright, fear, MBh.; Kāv.

परित्रिगर्तम् *pari-trigartam*, ind. round about or outside Tri-garta, Pāp. ii, 1, 11; 12, Sch.

परित्रै *pari-√trai*, P. Ā. -*trāti* or -*trāyate* (Impv. -*trāhi*, -*trātu*, -*trāyasya*; fut. -*trāsyate*; inf. -*trātum*), to rescue, save, protect, defend (-*trāyatām* or *yadhvam*, help! to the rescue!), MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*trāṇa*, n. rescue, preservation, deliverance from (abl.), protection or means of protection, refuge, retreat, Mn.; MBh. &c.; self-defence, L.; the hair of the body, L.; moustaches, Gal. °*trāta*, mfn. protected, saved, rescued, preserved, Kāv.; Pur.; m. N. of a man, L. °*trātavya*, mfn. to be protected or defended or saved from (abl.), Vikr.; Bālar. °*trāttri*, mfn. protecting, a protector or defender (with gen. or acc.), MBh.; R.; Pañc.

परिदंशित *pari-daṇṣita*, mfn. (√*daṇṣ*) completely armed or covered with mail, MBh. °*daṇṣṭa*, mfn. bitten to pieces, bitten; -*dacchada*, mfn. biting the lips, BhP.

परिदश *pari-daśa*, mf(ā)n. pl. full ten, Jātakam.

परिदह *pari-√dah*, P. -*dahati*, to burn round or through or entirely, consume by fire, dry up, Suśr.: Pass. -*dahyate* (°*ti*, Divyāv.), to be burnt through or wholly consumed, to burn (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Rit. &c. °*dagdha*, mfn. burnt, scorched, MBh.; Hariv. &c. °*dahana*, n. burning, W. (cf. *pari-d*°), W. °*dāha*, m. burning hot, Suśr.; mental anguish, pain, sorrow, MBh. °*dāhin*, mfn. burning hot, L.

परिदा *pari-√I. dā*, P. Ā. -*dadāti*, -*datte* (pr. 1. pl. -*dadmasi*, RV.; Impv. -*dehi*; pf. -*dadam*, -*dade*; ind. p. -*dāya*; inf. -*dātum*), to give, grant, bestow, surrender, intrust to or deposit with (dat., loc. or gen.), RV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*dāpayati* (ind. p. -*dāpya*), to cause to be delivered or given up, MBh. °*dā*, f. giving one's self up to the favour or protection of another, devotion, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. °*dāna*, n. id., ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; restitution of a deposit, L. (v. l. *prati-d*°). °*dāyin*, m. a father (or another relation) who marries his daughter or ward to a man whose elder brother is not yet married, L.

1. **पारि-त्ता** (for 2. see p. 605, col. 1), mfn. (Pāp. vi, 3, 124) given away, given up, delivered up to (loc.), VS.; MBh. **पारि-त्ति**, f. delivering, TBr.

परिदिव *pari-√I. div*, P. -*devati*, °*vayati* (rarely Ā.; pr. p. f. -*devatim*, MBh.; aor. *pari-adevishṭa*, pf. *pari-didevire*, Bhāṭṭ.; inf. -*devitum*, R.), to wail, lament, cry, bemoan, weep for (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*deva*, m. lamentation, MBh.; Lalit. °*devaka*, mf(ikā)n. who or what laments or complains, Bhāṭṭ. (Pāp. iii, 2, 147). °*devana* (w. r. -*vedana*), n. lamentation, bewailing, complaint, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), f. id., Yājñ.; MBh.; Hit. °*devita* (w. r. -*vedita*), mfn. lamented, bewailed, MBh.; R. &c.; plaintive, miserable (am, ind.), ib.; n. wailing, lamentation, ib.; impers. with instr., e.g. °*taṃ Rāmeṇa*, 'wailing was made by R.' °*devin*, mfn. lamenting, bewailing, Śak. °*dyūna*, mfn. sorrowful, sad, ŚBr.; made miserable by (instr. or comp.), MBh.; R.

परिदिश *pari-√diś* (pf. -*dideśa*), to announce, make known, point out, Bṛ. °*diśṭa*, mfn. made known, pointed out, MBh.

परिदिह *pari-√dih* (only Subj. -*dehat*), to cover or smear over, RV. °*digdha*, n. meat covered with meal, L.

परिदीन *pari-dīna*, mfn. much dejected or afflicted; -*mānasa* (R.), -*sattva* (MBh.), mfn. distressed in mind.

परिदीप *pari-√dīp*, Ā. -*dīpyate* (°*ti*), to flare up (lit. and fig.), MBh.

परिदु *pari-√2. du*, Ā. -*dūyate*, to burn (instr.), be consumed by pain or grief, MBh.; R.

परिदुर्बल *pari-durbala*, mfn. extremely weak or decrepit, MBh.; R.; -*tva*, n., Jātakam.

परिदृहण *pari-dṛiṇhaṇa*, n. (√*dṛiṇh*) making firm, strengthening, ĀpŚr. -*dṛidha*, mfn. very firm or strong; m. N. of a man (cf. *pāri-dṛidha*), L.

परिदृश् *pari-√dṛiś* (pl. Ā. -*dadṛiśrām*, AV.; inf. -*drashtum*, MBh.), to look at, see, behold, regard, consider, find out, know: Pass. -*dṛīyate* (pf. -*dadṛīṣe*), to be observed or perceived, appear, become visible, KathUp.; R. &c.; Caus. -*darsayati*,
Q q 2

to show, explain, MBh.; Bhāṣhp. °*arishṭa*, mfn. seen, beheld, perceived, learnt, known, MBh.; -*karman*, mfn. having much practical experience (°*ma-tā*, f.), Car. °*arashṭri*, m. a spectator, perceiver, MBh.

परिदृष्ट pari-√dṛi (only 3. sg. Prec. Ā. -*darshishṭa*), to break through (the foe), RV. i, 132, 6: Pass. -*dir*, ate, to peel or drop off on all sides, to become dropsical, TS.; ŚBr. °*dara*, m. a disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds, Sutr. °*dirpa* (°*pāri*-), mfn. rent on all sides, swollen, dropsical, ŚBr.

परिद्यून् pari-dyūna. See *pari-div*.

परिदृढय pari-draḍhaya, Nom. P. °*yati* (fr. *pari-dṛidha*), to make firm or strong, Pat.

परिदु pari-√dru, P. -*dravati*, to run round, RV.

परिद्वीप pari-dvīpa, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. (v.l. *sarid-dvīpa*).

परिद्वेषस् pari-dveshas, m. a hater, RV.

परिधा pari-√i dhā, P. Ā. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte* (pf. -*dadhur*, -*dadhire*; fut. -*dhāsyati*; aor. -*dhāt*, -*dhīmahi*; ind. p. -*dhāya*; Ved. inf. *pāri-dhātava*), to lay or put or place or set round, RV. &c. &c.; to cast round, turn upon (*dṛishṭim*, with loc., Hariv.); to put on, wear (with or sc. *vīṣas*), dress, VS.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; surround, envelop, enclose, RV. &c. &c.; to conclude or close (the recitation of a hymn), TS.; Br.: Caus. -*dhāpāyati* (ind. p. °*yitvā*, Pān. vii, 1, 38, Sch.), to cause a person to wrap round or put on (2 acc.), Br. &c.; to clothe with (instr.), AV.: Desid. -*dhīṣate*, to wish to put on, MBh. °*dhāna* (and °*dhand*), n. putting or laying round (esp. wood), wrapping round, putting on, dressing, clothing, KāṭyŚr.; R.; Pañic.; a garment, (esp.) an under garment (ifc. f. ā), AV.; ŚBr. &c. (also *pari-dh*); closing or concluding (a recitation), ŚākhBr.; -*vastra*, n. an upper garment, Pañic. iv, 3; °*nī-√kri*, to make into an u° g°, Śiṣ., Sch.; °*nīya*, n. an under garment; (ā), f. (sc. *ric*) a concluding or final verse, Br. °*dhāpana*, n. causing to put on (a garment), Kaus.; °*nīya*, mfn. relating to it, ib. °*dhāya*, m. (L.) train, retinue; the hinder parts; a receptacle for water. °*dhāyaka*, m. a fence, enclosure, L. °*dhi*, m. an enclosure, fence, wall, protection, (esp.) the 3 fresh sticks (called *madhyama*, *dakṣiṇa*, *uttara*) laid round a sacrificial fire to keep it together, RV. &c. &c.; a cover, garment, BhP.; (fig.) the ocean surrounding the earth, ib.; a halo round the sun or moon, Ragh.; Var.; BhP.; the horizon, MBh.; BhP.; any circumference or circle, Var.; Sūryas.; epicycle, ib.; the branch of the tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied (?), W.; N. of a man, g. *ubhṛādi*; pl. (*śaḍ aindrāḥ*) N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; -*saṁdhi*, m. (prob.) the putting together of the 3 fire-sticks (cf. above), MānŚr.; -*stha*, mfn. being on the horizon (as the sun), MBh.; m. a guard posted in a circle, L.; °*dhi-√kri*, to hang about, Mcar.; °*dhy-upānta*, m(fā)n, bordered by the ocean (as the earth), BhP. °*dhin*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. (Nilak.) °*dheya*, mfn. to be put round &c.; = *paridhi-bhava*, VS. (Mahidh.); TS. v.l. *barhi-shad*; n. an under garment (?), MW. °*pāri-hita*, mfn. put round or on, covered, invested, clothed, RV. &c. &c.

परिधाव् pari-√dhāv, P. -*dhāvati* (ep. also °*te*), to flow or stream round or through, RV.; ŚBr.; to run or drive about (with *mrigayām*, 'to hunt'), MBh.; to run or move round anything (with acc.), AV.; MBh. &c.; to run through or towards or after (with acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Caus. -*dhāvayati*, to surround, encircle, MBh. °*dhāvana*, n. the running away from, escaping, MBh. °*dhāvin*, m. 'running round', N. of the 46th (or 20th) of the 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, Var.

परिधीर pari-dhira, mfn. very deep (as a tone or sound), Ghaṭ.

परिधु pari-√dhū (only 3. pl. Ā. -*dhunvate*), to shake off, BhP.

परिधूपन् pari-dhūpana, *pari-dhūmana* and *pari-dhūmayana*, n. = *dhūmayana*, Sutr.

परिधूसर pari-dhūsara, mfn. quite dust-coloured or grey (-*tva*, n.), Prasamiar.

परिधु pari-√dhri, P. -*dharayati*, to carry about, bear, support, AV.; MBh. °*dhārāna*, n. bearing, supporting, enduring (with gen.), MBh.; (ā), f. patience, perseverance, Mcar. °*dhārya*, mfn. to be preserved or maintained, Hariv. °*dhṛita*, mfn. borne (in the womb), MBh.

परिधुष् परि-√dhriṣh, P. -*dharshayati*, to attack, rush upon, MBh. °*dharshana*, n. assault, attack, injury, ib.

परिध्वंस परि-dhvansa, m. (√*dhvans*) distress, trouble, ruin, MBh.; Hit.; obscuration, eclipse (see *vidhu*-); (also ā, f.) loss of caste, mixture of castes, Āpast.; Mn. (also *varṇa*-, Āp., Sch.); an out-caste, Āpast. °*dhvansin*, mfn. falling off, Sutr.; destroying, ruining, Kām.; Hit. v. 118 (v.l.) °*dhvasta*, mfn. covered with (comp.), R.; destroyed, ruined, ib.

परिन्द परि-√nand (only ind. p. -*nan-dya*), to rejoice greatly, give great pleasure to (acc.), MBh. xv, 522.

परिनिर्तन pari-nartana, n. (√*nṛit*), g. *kshubh-nādi*.

परिनाभि pari-nābhi, ind. round the navel, Śiṣ.

परिनिःस्तन् परि-niḥ-√stan, P. -*stanati*, to groan loud, R.

परिनिन्द परि-√nind, P. -*nindati* (or -*nindati*, Pān. viii, 4, 33), to censure or blame severely, MBh.; BhP. °*nindana*, n. g. *kshubh-nādi*. °*nindā*, f. strong censure, MBh.; censoriousness, Subh.

परिनिम्न परि-nimna, mfn. much depressed, deeply hollowed, Sutr.

परिनिर्जित परि-nir-jita, mfn. (√*ji*) vanquished, conquered, MBh.; R.

परिनिर्जिज् परि-nir-nij (√*nij*; only ind. p. -*nijya*), to wash, cleanse, MBh.

परिनिर्मित परि-nir-mita, mfn. (√*3. mā*) formed, created (said of Viṣṇu), Viṣṇ.; marked off, limited, R.; settled, determined, MBh. °*vaśa-vartin*, m. pl. N. of a class of gods in Indra's world, Yogas., Sch. (cf. *paranirmita* v° v°).

परिनिर्लुट् परि-nir-√2. luṭh, P. -*luṭhati*, to roll down, Rājat.

परिनिर्वपण परि-nirvapaṇa, n. (√*2. vap*) distributing, dispensing, giving, W. °*nirvapsā*, f. (fr. Desid.) desire of giving, liberality. °*nirvapsu*, mfn. desirous of giving, Bhaṭṭ.

परिनिर्वो परि-nir-√2. vā, P. -*vāti*, to be completely extinguished or emancipated (from individual existence), attain absolute rest, Lalit.: Caus. -*vāpayati*, to emancipate completely by causing extinction of all re-births, Vajracch. °*vāna*, mfn. completely extinguished or finished (a-*parinirv*), Śak.; n. complete extinction of individuality, entire cessation of re-births, MW. 50; 122 &c.; N. of a place where Buddha disappeared, L.; -*vaipulya-sūtra*, n. N. of a Buddh. Sūtra. °*vāpayitavya*, mfn. to be completely extinguished or emancipated, Vajracch. °*vāyin*, mfn. being completely ex° or em°, Divyāv.

परिनिर्विष परि-nirviṣṇa, mfn. (√*3. vid*) extremely disgusted with (loc.), MBh. °*cetas*, mfn. faint-hearted, despondent, ib.

परिनिर्वृत्त परि-nirvṛta, mfn. (√*1. vṛt*) completely extinguished, finally liberated, Divyāv. °*nir-vṛti*, f. final liberation, complete emancipation, Rājat.

परिनिर्हन् परि-nir-√han (only Impv. -*jahi*), to drive away, expel, AV.

परिनिवृत् परि-ni-√vṛt, Ā. -*varṭate*, to pass away, MBh.

परिनिश्चय परि-niścaya, m. fixed opinion or resolution, MBh.

परिनिश्चय परि-ni-√śnath (only aor. -*śiś-nathah*), to push or strike down, RV.

परिनिषद् परि-ni-shad (√*sad*), P. -*shidati* (3. pl. pf. Ā. -*shedire*, ind. p. -*shadya*), to sit around, RV.

परिनिषिच् परि-ni-shic (√*sic*), P. -*shiñcati*, to pour down upon, endow richly, MBh. (cf. next).

परिनिषेच् परि-ni-shev (√*sev*), Ā. -*shevate*, MBh. xiii, 3087, prob. w.r. for -*shecyate* (√*sic*).

परिनिष्ठा परि-ni-shṭhā (√*sthā*), Caus. -*shṭhāpayati*, to teach thoroughly, Uttarar. °*nishṭhā*, f. extreme limit, highest point, MBh.; Kap.; complete knowledge, familiarity with (loc. or comp.), Śaṅk.; Pur. °*nishṭhāna* (only a-n°), n. the being completely fixed, L.; mfn. having a final end or object, Nyāyam., Sch. °*nishṭhāpaniya*, mfn. to be exactly fixed or defined, ĀpŚr. °*nishṭhita*, mfn. quite perfect, accomplished, Śaṅk.; being in (loc.), Hariv.; Pur.; completely skilled in or acquainted with (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*naishṭhika*, m(fā)n, highest, utmost, most perfect, MBh.

परिनिष्पद् परि-nish-√pad, Ā. -*padayate*, to change or turn into (nom.), Kāraṇḍ. °*nishpatti*, f. perfection, Vajracch. °*nishpanna*, mfn. developed, perfect, real, existing, Śaṅk.; Buddh.; -*tva*, n. real being, reality, Śaṅk. °*nishpādita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) developed, manifested, Kāraṇḍ.

परिनिर्त्त परि-nṛit, P. -*nṛityati*, to dance about or round (acc.), TS.; AV.; MBh.

परिनिष्ठिक परि-naishṭhika. See under *pari-ni-shṭhā*.

परिनिस्त परि-ny-asta, mfn. (√*2. as*) stretched out, extended, Kathās. °*nyāsa*, n. completing the sense of a passage, W.; alluding to the development of the seed (*bija*) or origin of a dramatic plot, Daśar.

परिपच् परि-√pac, P. -*pacati*, to bring to maturity, Divyāv.: Pass. -*pacate*, to be cooked, Pañic.; to be burnt (in hell), Hariv.; to become ripe, (fig.) have results or consequences, Hariv.; Var.; approach one's end or issue, MBh.: Caus. -*pācayati*, to cook, roast, Sutr.; to cause to ripen, bring to maturity or perfection, Kāraṇḍ. °*pakva*, mfn. completely cooked or dressed, W.; completely burnt (as bricks), Var.; quite ripe, mature, accomplished, perfect, MBh.; Kāv.; Sutr.; highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd, SaddhP.; near death or decay, about to pass away, MBh.; Sutr.; fully digested, W.; -*ka-shāya*, mfn. = *jitēndriya*, Kull. on Mn. vi, 1; -*tā*, f. being dressed or cooked, maturity; digestion; perfection; shrewdness, W.; -*jāli*, m. ripe rice, Rit. °*pacana*, n. = *tailapācanikā*, Car., Sch. °*pāka*, m. being completely cooked or dressed, Bhpr.; digestion, Vedāntas.; ripening, maturity, perfection, Kāv.; Śaṅkhyak.; Sutr.; result, consequence (āl and atas, in c° of), Mcar.; Rājat.; cleverness, shrewdness, experience, Naish. (cf. *pari-p*). °*pākin*, mfn. ripening, digesting, W.; (*inī*), f. Ipomoea Turpethum, L. °*pācana*, mfn. cooking, ripening, Sutr.; (fig.) bringing to maturity, Lalit.; n. and -*tā*, f. the act of bringing to m°, Lalit. °*pācayitri*, mfn. cooking, ripening, Megh., Sch. °*pācita*, mfn. cooked, roasted, Sutr.

परिपठ परि-√paṭh, P. -*paṭhati*, to discourse, Sarvad.; to enumerate completely, detail, mention, name, MBh.; Sutr.; Pur. °*pāṭha*, m. complete enumeration; (*ena*), ind. in detail, completely, MBh. °*pāṭhaka*, mfn. enumerating completely, detailing, Cat.

परिपण परि-paṇa, n. n. (√*paṇ*) = *nivā* (capital, stock?), L. °*paṇana*, n. playing for, wagering, Mudr. °*paṇita*, mfn. pledged, wagered, promised, W.

परिपलिम्बन् परि-paṇḍiman, m. complete whiteness, Śiṣ.

परिपत् परि-√pat, P. -*patati* (3. pl. pf. -*petur*), to fly or run about, wheel or whirl round, rush to and fro, move hither and thither, RV. &c. &c.; to leap down from (abl.), MBh.; to throw one's self upon, attack (with loc.), ib.; Kāv.: Caus. -*pāṭayati*, to cause to fall down, shoot down or off, MBh.; to throw into (loc.), Mfich.; to destroy, Divyāv. °*patana*, n. flying round or about, Śak.

परिपति परि-pati, m. the lord of all around, RV.; VS. (Mahidh. 'flying about').

परिपद् परि-√pad, Caus. -*pādayati*, to change (m before r and the sibilants) into Anu-svāra, RPrāt. °*pād*, f. a trap or snare, RV. °*padin*,

m. an enemy, L. (w.r. for °parin?). °panna, n. the change of *m* into Anusvāra (cf. above), RPrāt. °pāda, m., *g. nīrudakēddi*.

परिपन्थक pari-panthaka, m. (√*panth*) one who obstructs the way, an antagonist, adversary, enemy, Rājāt. °pantham, ind. by or in the way, L. °panthaya, Nom. P. °yati, to obstruct the way, oppose, resist (with acc.), Rājāt. °panthika, m. an adversary, enemy, MBh. °panthin, mfn. standing in the way, hindering, *m.* = prec., RV. &c. &c. (cf. Pān. v, 2, 89); °*thi-tva*, n., Sāh.; Sarvad. °panthī-√*bhū*, to become the adversary of (gen.), Vepīś.

परिपर pari-para. See a-pari-para.

Pari-parin, m. (prob. fr. *pari* + *pari*) an antagonist, adversary, VS. (cf. Pān. v, 2, 89).

परिपवन pari-pavana. See pari-pū, col. 2.

परिपश pari-√*paś*, P. -*paśyati*, to look over, survey, RV.; AV.; to perceive, behold, see, observe, RV.; TS.; Br.; Up.; to fix the mind or thoughts upon (acc.), MBh.; to learn, know, recognise as (2 acc.), MuṣṣUp.; MBh.; Bhp.

परिपशय pari-paśaya, mfn. (*paśu*) relating to the sacrificial victim, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

परिपा pari-√*i*, P. -*pibati*, to drink before or after (acc.), AitBr.; to drink or suck out, take away, rob, Kād. °pāna, n. a drink, beverage, RV. °pīta, mfn. drunk or sucked out, gone through, Kāv.; soaked with (comp.), Suśr.

परिपा pari-√*3*, P. -*pāti* (aor. Subj. -*pāsati*, RV.), to protect or defend on every side, to guard, maintain, RV. &c. &c. °pāna, n. protection, defence, covert, RV. °pālaka, mf. *ikān* (cf. √*pāl*) guarding, keeping, maintaining, Pur.; taking care of one's property, SaddhP. °pālana, n. the act of guarding &c., Vishu.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fostering, nourishing, Pañc.; (ā), f. protection, care, nurture, Bālār. °pālaniya, mfn. to be guarded or preserved or kept or maintained, Kād. °pālāyitrī, mfn. protecting, defending, Śamk. °pālya, mfn. = °pālāniya, MBh.; R. &c. °pīpālāyishā, f. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) desire of protecting or sustaining or preserving, Śamk.

परिपाक pari-pāka, °kin &c. See pari-pac.

परिपाटल pari-pātala, mfn. of a pale red colour, pale red, Kalid.; Śis. &c. °lita, m. dyed pale red, Hariv.

परिपाटि pari-pāṭi, °fī, f. succession, order, method, arrangement, Var.; Caṇḍ.; Bhām.; Sāh.; arithmetic, Col.

परिपाखु pari-pāṇḍu, mfn. very light or pale, Kalid.; Ratnāv. °pāṇḍiman, m. excessive pal-
lor or whiteness, Śis. °pāṇḍura, mfn. dazzling white, Bālār.; Vcar. °pāṇḍurita, mfn. made very pale, ib.

परिपार्श्व pari-pārśva, mfn. being at or by one's side, near, at hand, KātyŚr. -*cara*, mfn. going at or by one's side, MBh. -*tas*, ind. at or by the side, on both sides of (gen.), MBh.; Hariv. -*var-tin*, mfn. being at the side or near, Kum.; Prab.

परिपिङ्ग pari-piṅga, mfn. quite reddish-brown. °*ngī*-√*kṛ*, to dye reddish-brown, Śis.

परिपिच्छ pari-piccha, n. an ornament made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, Bhp.

परिपिञ्ज pari-piñja, mfn. full of (instr.), Kum.

परिपिञ्जर pari-piñjara, mf(ā)n. of a brownish red colour, Kād.; Vcar.

परिपिंडीकृत pari-piṇḍī-kṛta, mfn. made up like a ball, Divyāv.

परिपिष pari-√*piś* (only pf. -*piśeṣa*), to crush, pound, strike, R. °piśhta, mfn. crushed, trampled down, MBh. °piśhtaka, n. lead, L.

परिपीड pari-√*pid*, P. -*pidayati*, to press all round, press together, squeeze, Kāv.; Suśr.; to torment, harass, vex, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in augury) to cover, cover up, Var. °pidana, n. squeezing or pressing out, Suśr.; injuring, prejudicing, Kām. °pidā, f. pressing, tormenting, R. °pidita, mfn. pressed; embraced; tormented, Kāv.

परिपिवर pari-pīvara, mfn. very fat or plump, Hariv.

परिपुङ्खित pari-puṅkhita, mfn. feathered (as an arrow), Bhām.

परिपुच्छय pari-pucchaya, Nom. Ā. °yate, to wag the tail, Pān. iii, 1, 20, Sch.

परिपुट pari-√*puṭ*, Pass. -*puṭyate*, to peel off, lose the bark or skin, Suśr. °puṭana, n. peeling, losing the bark or skin, ib.; -*vat*, mfn. peeling or dropping off, ib. °poṭa, m. peeling off (a partic. disease of the ear), Suśr.; -*ka*, m. id., ib.; -*vat*, mfn. peeling off, losing the skin, ib. °poṭana, n. peeling off, desquamation, losing the bark or skin, ib.

परिपुष pari-√*push*, Caus. -*poshayati* (Pass. pr. p. -*poshyamāna*), to nourish, foster. °pushṭa, mfn. nourished, cherished (-*tā*, f., Yājñ.); amply provided with, abounding in (comp.), Kull.; augmented, increased, Sāh. °posha, m. full growth or development, Sāh. °poshaka, mfn. nourishing, confirming, Rājāt. °poshana, n. the act of cherishing or furthering or promoting, Bhp. °poshaniya, mfn. to be nourished or promoted, Pañc.

परिपुष्करा pari-pushkarā, f. Cucumis Made-raspatanus, L.

परिपू pari-√*pū*, P. Ā. -*punāti*, °nīte, to purify completely, strain; Ā. (RV. -*pavate*), to flow off clearly. °pavana, n. cleaning, winnowing corn, Kull.; a winnowing basket, Nir. °pūta, mfn. purified, strained, winnowed, threshed, RV.; Mn. &c. °pūti, f. complete cleaning or purification, Bālār.

परिपूज pari-√*pūj*, P. -*pūjayati*, to honour greatly, adore, worship, MBh.; Kāv. °pūjana, n. honouring, adoring, W. °pūjā, f. id., MW. °pūjita, mfn. honoured, adored, worshipped, ib.

परिपुच्छक pari-pricchaka &c. See pari-prach.

परिपू pari-√*prī*, Pass. -*pūryate*, to fill (intrans.), become completely full, Rājāt.; Caus. -*pūrayati*, to fill (trans.), make full, cover or occupy completely, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to fulfil, accomplish, go through, Kāraṇḍ. °pūraka, mfn. filling, fulfilling, Bhartṛ.; causing fullness or prosperity, Kull. °pūrāpa, n. the act of filling, Kāv.; accomplishing, perfecting, rendering complete, Śamk.; Kāraṇḍ. °pūrāpiya, mfn. to be filled or fulfilled, Hcat. °pūrayitavya, mfn. id., Kāraṇḍ. °pūrīta, mfn. filled or occupied by, furnished with (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; accomplished, finished, gone through, experienced, Git. °pūrin, mfn. granting or bestowing richly, Śis. °pūrpa, mfn. quite full, Kaus.; completely filled or covered with, occupied by (comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; accomplished, perfect, whole, complete, ib.; fully satisfied, content, R.; -*candra-vimala-prabha*, m. N. of a Sainādhi, L.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. completion, fullness, satiety, satisfaction, L.; -*bhāshin*, mfn. speaking perfectly i.e. very wisely, R.; -*mānasa*, mfn. satisfied in mind, R.; -*mukha*, mf(ā)n. having the face entirely covered or smeared or painted with (comp.), Caurap.; -*sahasra-candra-vatī*, f. 'possessing a thousand full moons,' N. of Indra's wife, L.; -*vyañjanatā*, f. having the sexual organs complete (one of the 80 secondary marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. lxxxiv, 24; °*nārtha*, mfn. having attained one's aim, R.; full of meaning, wise (as a speech), MBh.; R.; °*nēdu*, m. the full moon, Mṛicch. °pūrti, f. fullness, completion, RPrāt., Sch.

परिपेलव pari-pelava, mf(ā)n. very fine or small, very delicate, Var.; n. (also °*pela*, L.) Cyperus Rotundus or a similar kind of grass, Suśr.

परिपोट pari-poṭa &c. See pari-puṭ.

परिपोष pari-posha &c. See pari-push.

परिमग्रह pari-pra-√*grah*, P. -*grihṇāti*, to hand or pass round, KātyŚr.

परिमृक्ष pari-√*prach*, P. Ā. -*pricchati*, °te (pf. -*prachhata*; fut. -*prakshyati*; ind. p. -*pric-chya*; inf. -*prashum*), to interrogate or ask a person about anything, to inquire about (with 2 acc. or with acc. of pers. and acc. with *frati*, loc. or gen. of thing), MBh.; Kāv. &c. °pricchaka, m. an interrogator, inquirer, GopBr. °pricchanikā, f. a subject for discussion, Divyāv. °pricchā, f. ques-

tion, inquiry, L. °pricohika, mfn. one who receives anything only when asked for, MBh. (Nilak.) °prishṭhika, mfn. id., ib. °praśna, m. question, interrogation, Bhag.; inquiry about (comp.), Pān. ii, 1, 63 &c.

परिमृणी pari-pra-ñī (√*ñī*, only Pass. -*ñī-yāte*), to fetch from (abl.), RV. i, 141, 4.

परिमृच pari-√*prath* (only pf. Ā. -*paprathe*), to stretch round or over (acc.), RV. vi, 7, 7.

परिमृध्व pari-pra-√*dhanv* (only Impv. *dhanva*), to run or stream about, RV.

परिमृच pari-pra-√*muc* (only Impv. Ā. -*muñcasva*), to free one's self from (abl.), RV. x, 38, 5.

परिमृया pari-pra-√*yū* (only 2. pl. pr. -*yā-thā*), to travel round (acc.), RV. iv, 51, 5.

परिमृवच pari-pra-√*vac* (only aor. -*pravocan*), to tell anything earlier than another person (acc.), ChUp. iv, 10, 2.

परिमृवृत् pari-pra-√*vrīt*, Caus. -*varṭayati*, to turn hither, RV. x, 135, 4.

परिमृश pari-praśna. See pari-prach.

परिमृस्यन्द pari-pra-√*syand*, Ā. -*syāndate* (aor. P. -*dsishyadat*), to flow forth or round, RV.

परिमृप pari-prāp(-*pra* + √*āp*), Caus. -*prāpayati*, to get done, bring about, accomplish, Lalit.; Divyāv. °prāpāpa, n. taking place, occurrence, Pat. °prāpti, f. obtaining, acquisition, R. °prāpya, mfn. to be done, Divyāv. °prāpsu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to gain or obtain, desirous of (acc.), MBh.

परिमृपार्थ pari-prārdha, n. proximity, nearness, ŚāṅkhBr.

परिमृप्र pari-prī, mfn. very dear, highly valued, RV. P. -*prīta*, mfn. id., ib.; much gratified, delighted, MBh.

परिमृष pari-√*prush* (only pr. p. -*prush-ndi*), to sprinkle about, TS. °prūsh, mfn. sprinkling, splashing, RV.

परिमृप्रे pari-prē(-*pra* + √*i*, only pr. p. -*praydt*), to run through on all sides, RV. ix, 68, 8.

परिमृप्रेक pari-prēra, mfn. (√*ir*) exciting, causing, effecting, Śāy.

परिमृप्रेष pari-prēsh(-*pra* + √*i*, ish), Caus. *prāishayati*, to send forth, despatch, Bhāṭṭ. °prēshana, n. sending forth; abandoning, W. °prēshita, mfn. sent forth; abandoned, ib. °prēshya, m. a servant, MBh. iv, 32 (v.l. *pare prē*).

परिमृप्लु pari-√*plu*, Ā. -*plavate* (ind. p. -*plutya*, MBh.; *plūya*, Pān. vi, 4, 58), to swim or float or hover about or through, Br. &c. &c.; to revolve, move in a circle, ŚBr.; to move restlessly, go astray, Br.; to hasten forward or near, MBh.; Caus. -*plāvayati* (ind. p. -*plāvya*), to bathe, water, MBh. °plāvā, mfn. swimming, VS.; Kāth.; swaying or moving to and fro, ŚāṅkhBr.; running about, unsteady, restless, Śis.; m. trembling, restlessness, Bhpr.; bathing, inundation, W.; oppression, tyranny, ib.; a ship, boat, R. (v.l. *pārīp*); N. of a prince (son of Sukhī-bala or Sukhī-vala or Sukhī-nala), Pur.; (ā), f. a sort of spoon used at sacrifices, KātyŚr. °plāvya, mfn. to be poured over, MBh. °pluta, mfn. bathed, one who has bathed in (loc. or comp.), MBh.; flooded, immersed, overwhelmed or visited by (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a spring, jump, Var.; (ā), f. spirituous liquor, L.

परिमृष्ट pari-plushṭa, mfn. (√*plush*) burnt, scorched, singed, L. °plosha, m. burning, internal heat, Car.

परिमृल्ल pari-phulla, mfn. widely opened (as eyes), Śis.; covered with erected hairs, ib.

परिमृन्ध pari-√*bandh*, Ā. -*badhnīte* (impf. 3. sg. *pary-abandhata*, MBh.; Pass. *pary-abadh-yata*, ib.; pf. Ā. *pary-badhīre*, AV.), to tie to, bind on, put on; to surround, encircle: Caus. -*bandhayati*, to tie round, embrace, span, Cat. °baddha, mfn. bound, stopped, obstructed, R. °bandhana, n. tying round, L.

परिबाध pari-√*bādh*, Ā. -*bādhatē*, to ward or keep off, exclude from, protect or defend

against (abl.), VS.; Br. &c.; to vex, molest, annoy, MBh.; Kāv.: Desid. -*bibādhihshate*, to strive to keep or ward off, ŚBr. **ḅādha**, f. hindrance or a hinderer, RV. **ḅādha**, m. a noxious or troublesome demon, MantraBr.; (ā), f. trouble, toil, hardship, Śak.

परिबुधुषित *pari-bubhukṣhita*, mfn. (Desid. of *pari-√3. bhuj*), very hungry, MBh.

परिबृंह *pari-bṛiṅh* (√2. *bṛiṅh*, also written *vr̥iṅh* in verb. forms and deriv.), P. **ḅṛiṅhati** (or *-bṛiṅhati*), *ṛte* (p. pf. **ḅṛiṅhāna**, prob. solid, strong, RV. v, 41, 12), to embrace, encircle, fasten, make big or strong, Br.: Caus. -*bṛiṅhayati*, to make strong, strengthen, MBh. **ḅarha**, m. (ifc. f. ā) 'surroundings', retinue, train, furniture, attire, trim, property, wealth, the necessities of life, MBh.; R. &c.; royal insignia, L.; -*vat*, mfn. (a house) provided with suitable furniture, Ragh. **ḅarhāna**, n. retinue, train, attire, trim, MBh.; worship, adoration, BhP.; (ā), f. growth, increase, Nir., Sch. **ḅṛiṅhāna**, n. prosperity, welfare, BhP.; an additional work, supplement, Mn.; MBh. **ḅṛiṅhita** (or *vr̥iṅhita*; cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 21, Sch.), mfn. increased, augmented, strengthened by, connected or furnished with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; BhP.; n. the roar of an elephant, L. **ḅṛiṅha** (*pāri-*), mfn. firm, strong, solid, ŚBr.; Nir.; m. only *-vr̥iṅha* a superior, lord, Rājāt. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 21); comp. -*vr̥adhīyas*, Pat.; superl. -*vr̥adhīshītha*, ib.; or *-vr̥iṅha-tama* (with *brahma*, n. the supreme spirit), Śaṅk.; Nom. P. -*vr̥adhaya*, *yaṭi*, Pat.; -*vr̥adhiman*, m. (g. *driṅhādi*) ability, capability, Śis. v, 41 (*a-pariv*).

परिवोध *pari-bodha*, m. (√*budh*) reason (-*vat*, mfn. endowed with reason, Śak. v, 21, v. l.) **ḅodhana**, n. exhortation, admonition (also ā, f.), Kād. **ḅodhaniya**, mfn. to be admonished, ib.

परिव्रू *pari-√brū*, P. -*bravīti* (Pot. -*brūyāt*), to utter a spell or charm, lay under a spell, enchant, AV.; Kāth.

परिभक्ष *pari-√bhaksh*, P. -*bhakhshayati*, to drink or eat up (esp. what belongs to another), devour, consume, MBh. **ḅhakhshana**, n. eating up, consuming, MBh.; being eaten up by (instr.), ib. **ḅhakhshā**, f. passing over any one at a meal, N. of a partic. observance, ApŚr. **ḅhakhshita**, mfn. drunk or eaten up, devoured, consumed, ŚāṅkhBr.; Lāṭy., Sch.; MBh.

परिभग्न *pari-bhagna*, mfn. (√*bhañj*) broken, interrupted, disturbed, stopped, MBh.; R.; -*krama*, mfn. stopped in one's course, checked in one's progress, MBh. **ḅhaṅga**, m. breaking to pieces, shattering, W.

परिभज *pari-√bhaj* (only ind. p. -*bhajya*), to divide, MBh.

परिभय *pari-bhaya*, m. or n. (√*bhī*) apprehension, fear, Śaṅk.

परिभत्स *pari-√bharts*, P. -*bhartsati* or *-bhartsayati*, to threaten, menace, scold, chide, MBh.; R. **ḅhartsana**, n. threatening, menacing, R. **ḅhartsita**, mfn. threatened, chided, ib.

परिभव *pari-bhava*, *ḅana* &c. See *pari-bhū*.

परिभास *pari-bhāṇḍa*, n. furniture, utensils, Āpast.

परिभाष *pari-bhāva*, *ḅana* &c. See *pari-bhū*.

परिभाष *pari-√bhāsh*, **ḅhāshate, to speak to (acc.), address, admonish, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to declare, teach, explain, define, Grihyās.; Hariv.; Kās.; to persuade, exhort, encourage, MW.; to abuse, Divyāv. **ḅhāshaka**, mfn. abusive, Divyāv. **ḅhāshana**, mfn. speaking much (*a-paribh*), R.; n. speaking, talking, discourse, Subh.; admonition, reprimand, reproof, Mn.; MBh.; Lalit.; rule, precept, W.; agreement (?), ib. **ḅhāshapiya**, mfn. to be addressed or spoken to; reprehensible, deserving reproof, W. **ḅhāshā**, f. speech, discourse, words, MBh.; BhP.; blame, censure, reproof (only pl.), Pat.; Bālar.; any explanatory rule or general definition (in gram.) a rule or maxim which teaches the proper interpretation or application of other rules, Pāṇ.; (in medic.) prognosis; a table or list of abbreviations or signs used in any work; (also pl.) N. of sev. wks.; -*kroḍa-pattra*, n., -*ḅhika-sūtra***

(*śhāṅk*), n., -*chando-mañjari*, f., -*ṭikā*, f., -*prakaraṇa*, n., -*prakāśa*, m., -*prakāśikā*, f., -*pradīpa*, m., -*pradīpārcis*, n., -*bhāshya-sūtra*, n., -*bhāshaka*, m., -*mañjari*, f., -*rahasya*, n., -*ṛtha-mañjari* (*śhāṅk*), f., -*ṛtha-saṅgraha* (*śhāṅk*), m., -*viśeka*, m., -*viśeṣa*, m., -*vr̥itti*, f., -*śiromaṇi*, m., -*saṅgraha*, m., -*sāra*, m., -*sāra-saṅgraha*, m., -*sūtra*, n., -*śhēndu-bhāskara*, m., -*śhēndu-śekhara*, m., -*śhēndu-śekhara-saṅgraha*, m., -*śhōḷaskāra*, m. N. of wks. **ḅhāshita**, mfn. explained, said, stated as (nom.), taught, established as a rule, formed or used technically, Hariv.; Bālar.; Bijag.; -*tva*, n., RPrāt., Sch. **ḅhāshin**, mfn. speaking, telling (ifc.), R. **ḅhāshya**, mfn. to be stated or taught (*a-paribh*), Pat.

परिभास *pari-√bhās*, **ḅhāsate, to appear, ŚBr. **ḅhāsita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) embellished, adorned, Cat.**

परिभद् *pari-√bhid*, Pass. -*bhidate*, to be broken or destroyed, MBh. **ḅhinna** (*pāri-*), mfn. broken, split or cleft open, crumbled, ŚBr.; R.; disfigured, deformed, MBh. **ḅheda**, m. hurt, injury, R. **ḅhedaka**, mfn. breaking through, Cat.

परिभुज *pari-√1. bhuj*, P. -*bhujati* (*-dubhoj*, RV. i, 33, 9), to span, encompass, embrace, RV.; VS.; TāpBr. **ḅhugna**, mfn. bowed, bent, Bhaṭṭ. (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 31, Sch.)

परिभुज *pari-√3. bhuj*, P. **ḅhunakti**, -*bhuṅkte* (inf. -*bhoktum*), to eat before another (with acc.), MBh.; to neglect to feed, BhP.; to feed upon, eat, consume, enjoy, Kāv.; Śāh. **ḅhukta**, mfn. eaten before another, anticipated in eating, MBh.; eaten, enjoyed, possessed, Kāv.; worn (as a garment), Divyāv. **ḅhoktri**, mfn. eating, enjoying, SaddhP.; living at another's cost, Mn. ii, 201. **ḅhoga**, m. enjoyment, (esp.) sexual intercourse, MBh.; Kāv.; Var.; illegal use of another's goods, W.; means of subsistence or enjoyment, MBh. **ḅhogyā** (!), n. use, Divyāv.

परिभू *pari-√bhū*, P. **ḅhavati**, *ṛte* (pf. -*babhūva*, *ḅbhūta*, *ḅbhūvuk*, RV.; aor. -*abhūvan*, -*bhuvāt*; Subj. -*bhūtas*, -*bhūthas*, ib.; Impv. -*bhūtu*, ib.; Ved. inf. -*bhūe*, ib.; ind. p. -*bhūya*, MBh., Kāv. &c.; Pass. -*bhūyate*, R.; fut. -*bhavishyate*, Bhaṭṭ.). to be round anything, surround, enclose, contain, RV.; AV.; Br.; to go or fly round, accompany, attend to, take care of, guide, govern, RV.; AV.; to be superior, excel, surpass, subdue, conquer, RV. &c. &c.; to pass round or over, not heed, slight, despise, insult, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to disgrace, MBh.; to disappear, be lost (= *parā-bhū*), ib.: Caus. -*bhāvayati*, *ṛte* (ind. p. -*bhāvya*), to spread around, divulge, make known, Uttarar.; to surpass, exceed, BhP.; to soak, saturate, sprinkle, Suśr.; ŚārngS.; to contain, include, BhP.; to conceive, think, consider, know, recognise as (acc.), Prab.; Rājāt.; BhP.; Pañc. **ḅhava**, m. insult, injury, humiliation, contempt, disgrace, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*pada*, n. an object or occasion of contempt, Kālid.; Hit.; -*vidhi*, m. humiliation, Śṛṅgār.; *ṛvāspada*, n. = *ḅva-pada*, Vikr.; MarkP. **ḅhavanana**, n. humiliation, degradation, Mālav. **ḅhavanaya**, mfn. liable to be insulted or offended or humiliated, Mālav.; Kād.; Kathās. **ḅhavin**, mfn. injuring, despising, ridiculing, Insar.; suffering disrespect, W. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 157). **ḅhāva** (also *pari-bh*), m. contempt, Pañc. i, ३३३ (B. *ḅhāva*). **ḅhāvana**, n. cohesion, union, MBh.; (ā), f. thought, contemplation, Uttarar.; (in dram.) words exciting curiosity, Śāh. **ḅhāvita**, mfn. enclosed, contained, BhP.; -*tva*, n., RPrāt., Sch., w. r. for *ḅhāshita-tva*; penetrated, pervaded, ib.; conceived, imagined, ib. **ḅhāvin**, mfn. injuring, despising, slighting, mocking, defying (ifc.), Kālid.; Ratnāv. **ḅhāvuka**, m(f)ṛu. who or what shames or humbles or outstrips another (with acc.), Śis. **ḅhā**, mfn. surrounding, enclosing, containing, pervading, guiding, governing, RV.; AV.; TS.; TBr.; ĪUp. **ḅhūta**, mfn. overpowered, conquered, slighted, disregarded, despised, Kāv.; Pur.; m. (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of a poet, Cat.; -*gati-traya*, mfn. surpassing three times the age of man, BhP.; -*lā*, f. humiliation, degradation, Vajracch. **ḅhūti** (*pāri-*), f. superiority, RV.; contempt, humiliation, disrespect, injury, Kathās.; Pañc.; BhP.

परिभूष *pari-√bhūsh*, P. -*bhūshati*, to run round, circumambulate, RV.; to wait upon, serve, attend, honour, obey, follow, ib.; to fit out, decorate,

ib.; to be superior, surpass (in instr.), ib. ii, 12, 1. **ḅhūshana**, m. (sc. *saṁdhi*) peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land, Kām. (v. l. *para-bh*). **ḅhūshita**, mfn. decorated, adorned, MBh.

परिभू *pari-√bhri*, P. **ḅharati**, *ṛte* (pf. P. -*babhrima* [1], BhP.; **ḅhar**, RV.), to bring, RV.; (ā) to extend or pass beyond, ib. (also trans. = extend, spread, i, 97, 15); to roam or travel about, BhP. (cf. above).

परिभेद *pari-bheda*, *ḅdhaka*. See *pari-bhid*.

परिभोग *pari-bhoga* &c. See *pari-√3. bhuj*.

परिभंश *pari-√bhraṇṣ*, only pr. p. **ḅ** in *a-paribhṛaṣyamāna*, mfn. not escaping, Kām. **ḅharaṇṣa**, m. escape, Hariv. **ḅharaṇṣana**, n. falling from, loss of (abl.), Pañc. **ḅharaṇṣa**, mfn. fallen or dropped off; fallen from (often = omitting, neglecting); deprived of (abl. or comp., rarely instr.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; fallen, lost, ruined; sunk, degraded, Mlth.; Kāv. &c.; escaped, vanished, MBh.; Kathās.; -*saṅkarmaṇ*, mfn. one whose virtuous acts are lost or in vain, BhP.; -*sukha*, mfn. fallen from happiness, MBh.

परिभ्रज् *pari-√bhraj*, only pr. p. -*bhrijjyat* (with pass. meaning, MBh. [B.] xi, 97, C. -*bhujyat*) and Caus. -*bharjayati* (Bhpr.), to fry, roast, parch. **ḅhriṣhta**, mfn. fried, roasted, parched, Suśr.

परिभ्रम *pari-√bhram*, P. -*bhramati*, -*bhramiyati* (ep. also *ṛte*; pr. p. -*bhramat*, -*bhramyat* and -*bhramamāna*; pf. -*babhrāma*, 3. pl. -*babhramuḥ* or -*bhremuḥ*; ind. p. -*bhramiya*; inf. -*bhramitum* or -*bhramānum*), to rove, ramble, wander about or through, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (also with *maṇḍalam*) to turn or whirl round, move in a circle, describe a ° round, revolve, rotate, MaitrUp.; Hariv.; R.; BhP.; Caus. -*bhramayati*, to stir up, shake through, Bhpr. **ḅhrama**, mfn. flying round or about (see *khe-paribhṛ*); m. wandering, going about, BhP.; circumlocution, rambling discourse, Mfich. i, ३; error, W. **ḅhramaṇa**, n. turning round, revolving (as of wheels), BhP.; moving to and fro, going about, Prasāṅg.; circumference, Sūryas. **ḅhramāṇa**, n. (fr. Caus.) turning to and fro, BhP. **ḅhramin**, mfn. moving hither and thither in (comp.), Bālar.

परिभ्राज *pari-√bhrāj* (only pf. -*babhṛāja*), to shed brilliance all around, R.

परिमण्डल *pari-maṇḍala*, mf(ā) n. round, circular, globular, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; of the measure of an atom, A.; m. (sc. *maṣaka*) a species of venomous gnat, Suśr.; n. a globe, sphere, orbit, circumference, MBh.; BhP.; Heat.; -*kushtha*, n. a kind of leprosy, Car.; -*lā*, f. whirling about, Kir.; roundness, rotundity, circularity, Kād.; Suśr. (also -*tva*, n., MW.) **ḅmaṇḍalita**, mfn. rounded, made round or circular, Kir.

परिमण्डित *pari-maṇḍita*, mfn. (√*maṇḍ*) adorned or decorated all around, R.

परिमथ *pari-√math* (only impf. -*āmath-nā*), to pluck (the Soma plant), RV. i, 93, 6. **ḅmathita**, mfn. (Agni) produced by attrition, ib. iii, 9, 5. **ḅmāthin**, mfn. torturing, Mālatim.

परिमन *pari-√man* (only Pot. -*manamāyāt*; pf. -*mamnāthe*; aor. Subj. -*mānāte*), to overlook, neglect, disregard, RV. **ḅmat**, mfn. Vop. xxvi, 78.

परिमन्त्रित *pari-mantrita*, mfn. (√*mantr*) charmed, consecrated, enchanted, MBh.

परिमन्थर *pari-manthara*, mf(ā) n. extremely slow or tardy, Śis.; Caṇḍ. -*tā*, f. slowness, dullness, Venṭis.

परिमन्द *pari-manda*, mfn. very dull or faint or weak, Śis.; (ibc.) a little, ib. -*tā*, f. fatigue, ennui, ib.

परिमनु *pari-manyu*, mfn. wrathful, angry, RV.

परिमर *pari-mara*, *pari-marda*, *pari-marṣa*. See *pari-mri*, -*mrid*, -*mṛiṣ*, p. 599.

परिमल *pari-mala*, m. (Prākṛ. fr. *√mṛid*?) fragrance, or a fragrant substance, perfume (esp. arising from the trituration of fragrant substances), Kāv.; Pañc. &c.; copulation, connubial pleasure,

Kir. (see below); a meeting of learned men, L.; soil, stain, dirt, L.; N. of a poet (also called Padmagupta), Cat.; of sev. wks. and Comins.; -*ja*, mfn. (enjoyment) arising from copulation, Kir. x, 1; -*bhrit*, mfn. laden with perfumes, Bhāṭṭ.; -*samā*, f. N. of Comm. on VarBṛS. **malaya**, Nomi. P. *yaṭi*, to make fragrant, Prasannar. **malita**, mfn. soiled, deprived of freshness or beauty, W.; perfumed, ib.

परिमा pari-√mā, *Ā*. -*mimite* (pf. -*mame*; Pass. -*miyate*, inf. -*mānu*), to measure round or about, mete out, fulfil, embrace, RV. &c. &c.; to measure, estimate, determine, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **मा**, f. measure, periphery, MaitrS. **माणा**, n. measuring, meting out, KātyŚr.; Var.; (also -*ka*, n., Bhāṣhāp.) measure of any kind, e.g. circumference, length, size, weight, number, value, duration (ifc. 'amounting to'), RV. &c. &c. (cf. *parim*); -*tas*, ind. by measure, in weight, Mn. viii, 133; -*vat* (L.; -*t-tva*, n.); *ṇin* (Pāp.), mfn. having measure, measured, measurable. **मिता** (*pāri*), mfn. measured, meted, limited, regulated, RV. &c. &c.; moderate, sparing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*katha*, mī(ā)n. of measured discourse, speaking little, Megh.; -*tva*, n. moderation, limited condition, Kap., Sch.; -*bhuḥ*, mfn. eating sparingly, abstemious, W.; -*bhojana*, n. moderation in eating, abstemiousness, MW.; *īdhabaraṇa*, mī(ā)n. moderately adorned, Mālav.; Pañc.; *īdyas*, nfn. short-lived, R.; *īdhāra*, mfn. = *īa-bhuḥ*, MBh.; *īcchātā*, f. moderation in desire, MW. **मिति**, f. measure, quantity, limitation, Bhāṣhāp.; -*mat*, mfn. limited, Kāv. **मेया**, nfn. measurable, limited, few, MBh. (*a-parim*), Kāv. &c.; -*tā*, f. measurableness, calculableness, MW.; -*purah-sara*, mfn. having only few attendants, Ragh.

परिमाद् pari-mād, f., -*māda*, m. (√*mad*) N. of 16 Sāmans which belong to the Mahā-vratāstotra, Br.; Lāṭy.

परिमागै pari-√mārg, P. *Ā*. -*mārgati*, *Ṡe* (inf. -*mārgitum*), to seek about, search through, strive after, beg for (acc.), MBh.; R. 1. **मार्गा**, m. (for 2. see *pari-mriḥ*) searching about, Prātāp. **मार्गगा**, n. tracing, searching, looking for (gen.), MBh.; R. **मार्गतव्या**, mfn. to be sought after, Bhag. **मार्गिन**, nfn. tracking, going after, pursuing (comp.), MBh.

परिमि pari-√1 mi, P. -*minoti*, to set or place or lay round, TS.; Kāth. **मित**, f. the beam of a roof, joist, rafter &c., AV.

परिमिलन pari-milana, n. (√*mil*) touch, contact, Ratnāv. **मिलिता**, mfn. mixed or filled with, pervaded by (instr.), Śiś.; niet from all sides, Prasannar.

परिमोद pari-mūḍha, mfn. (√*mih*) sprinkled with urine, PārGr. **मेहा**, m. a magical rite in which urine is sprinkled about, ib.

परिमुखम् pari-mukham, ind. round or about the face, round, about (any person, &c.), Pāp. iv, 4, 29.

परिमुग्ध pari-mugdha &c. See *pari-muh*.

परिमुच pari-√muc, P. -*muṇḍāti* (ind. p. -*mucya*; inf. -*moktum*), to unloose, set free, liberate, deliver from (abl.), AV.; MBh. &c.; to let go, give up, part with (acc.), Kāv.; to discharge, emit, Kathās.; Pass. -*mucyate* (*Ṡe*, MuṇḍUp.), to loosen or free one's self, get rid of (abl., gen. or instr.), RV. &c. &c.; to be liberated or emancipated (from the ties of the world), Kauś.; Up. **मुक्ता**, mfn. released, liberated from (comp.); -*bandhana*, mfn. released from bonds, unfettered, Śak. **मुक्ति**, f. liberation, A. **मुक्ता**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) liberated, emancipated, Vajracch.

परिमुष् pari-√mush, P. -*mushṇāti*, -*mushati* (Pass. pr. p. -*mushyat*, MBh.), to steal, plunder, rob a person of (2 acc.), AV. &c. &c. **मोश**, m. theft, robbery, TS. &c. &c. **मोशका**, mfn. stealing, MBh. **मोशाना**, n. taking away, Āpast. **मोशिन**, mfn. stealing; a thief or robber, ŚBr.

परिमुह pari-√muh, P. *Ā*. -*muhyati*, *Ṡe*, to be bewildered or perplexed, go astray, fail, SvetUp.; MBh.; R.: Caus. -*mohayati* (*Ṡe*, Pāp. i, 3, 89), to bewilder, perplex, entice, allure, trouble, disturb, Kauś.; MBh.; Kāv. **मुग्धा**, mfn. bewitchingly lovely (-*tā*, f.), Śiś. **मुद्घा**, mfn. disturbed, per-

plexed (-*tā*, f.), Uttarar.; Śiś. **मोहाना**, n. (fr. Caus.) bewildering, fascination, beguiling, Uttarar.; Caurap. **मोहिता**, mfn. bewildered, deprived of consciousness or recollection, MBh.; Hariv.; R. **मोहिन**, mfn. perplexed, Śiś.; fascinating, bewitching, W.

परिमु pari-√mri, *Ā*. -*mriyate* (pf. 3. pl. -*mamruḥ*, AitBr.), to die (in numbers) round (acc.), Br.; Up. **मरु**, mfn. one round whom people have died, TS.; m. the dying in numbers or round any one; (with *daivah*) the dying of the gods, KaushUp.; (with *brahmaṇah*) N. of a magical rite for the destruction of adversaries, AitBr.; TUp. **मूर्णा**, mī(ā)n. worn out, decrepit, old (as a cow), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. (Sch. = *vriddhā*).

परिमुग् pari-√mrig, *Ā*. -*mrigayate* (Pass. p. -*mrigyamāna*), to seek, search for, R.

परिमुञ्च pari-√mrij, P. -*mārshṭi*, -*mrijati*, -*mārjati*, -*mārjayati* (rarely *Ā*, e.g. Pot. -*mrijita*, Gobh.; ind. p. -*mrija*; inf. -*mārshṭum* or -*mārjitum*), to wipe all round, wash, cleanse, purify, RV. &c. &c.; (with *cakshushī*) to wipe tears from the eyes, MBh.; R.; (also *Ā*.) to cleanse or rinse the mouth, Gaut.; Āpast.; Gobh.; MBh.; to touch lightly, stroke, MBh.; to wipe off or away, remove, efface, get rid of (acc.), R.; Kālid.; BhP.: Pass. -*mriyate*, to be rubbed or worn out by use (as teeth), MBh. xii, 5303; Intens. -*marmriyate*, to sweep over (acc.), RV. i, 95, 8 (Sāy. 'to cover with radiance'). 2. **मार्गा** (for 1. see *pari-mārg*), m. wiping, cleaning; friction, touch, W. **मार्ग्या**, mfn. to be cleaned or rubbed, Pāp. iii, 1, 113 (cf. *mrija*). **मार्जा** and **मार्जका**, see *tunda-pari-mārja*, *Ṡaka*. **मार्जना**, n. wiping off, cleaning, washing, KātyŚr.; Gaut.; wiping away, removing, Hcat.; a dish of honey and oil, L. **मार्जिता**, mfn. cleaned, polished, MBh. **मर्जि**, mfn. washing, cleaning (in *kaush-pari-mri*), Pāp. viii, 2, 36, Sch. **मर्जा**, see *tunda-pari-mrija*. **मर्जिता**, mfn. wiped, rubbed, cleaned, Prab. **मर्जिया**, mfn. to be cleaned or rubbed, Pāp. iii, 1, 113 (cf. *mārgya*). 1. **मर्शिता**, mfn. (for 2. see *pari-mriḥ*) wiped off, rubbed, stroked, smoothed, polished, Āpast.; R.; wiped or washed away, removed, BhP.; -*parichhada*, mfn. trim, neat, spruce, ib.

परिमुद् pari-√mrid, P. -*mridnāti*, -*mardati* (ep. also *Ā*. -*mardate*), to tread or trample down, crush, grind, wear out, MBh.; Kāv.; to rub, stroke, MBh.; rub off, wipe away (as tears), R.; to excel, surpass, MBh. **मर्दा**, m. crushing, wearing out, using up, destroying, MBh. **मर्दाना**, n. id., L.; rubbing in, Car.; a remedy for rubbing in, ib. **मर्दिता**, mfn. trodden or trampled down, crushed, rubbed, ground, Bhavab.

परिमुञ्ज pari-√mriḥ, P. *Ā*. -*mriṣati*, *Ṡe* (pf. -*mamarṣa*; 3. pl. [RV.] -*māmriṣuh*; aor. -*amriḥ-shat*; ind. p. -*mriṣya*), to touch, grasp, seize, RV. &c. &c.; to examine, consider, inquire into, ib.; to observe, discover, BhP.: Pass. -*mriyate* (with *pavana*), to be touched i.e. fanned by the wind, Suśr.; to be considered, MBh.: Intens. -*marmriṣati*, to encompass, clasp, embrace, RV. **मर्षा**, m. touching, contact, Dharmas.; consideration, reflection, MBh.; **मर्कशप**, mfn. Vop. xxvi, 144. 2. **मर्शिता**, mfn. (for 1. see *pari-mriḥ*) touched, Bhāṭṭ.; seized, caught, found out, Mālav.; considered (see *duḥ-parim*), Suśr.; spread, pervaded, filled with (instr.), Kir.

परिमुष pari-√mriḥ, P. -*mriṣyati* (Pāp. i, 3, 82), to be angry with, envy (dat.), Bhāṭṭ. **मर्शा**, m. envy, dislike, anger, W.; v.l. for *mārṣa*, touching, Hariv.

परिमोक्ष pari-√moksh, P. -*mokshayati* (ind. p. -*mokshya*), to set free, liberate, MBh. **मोक्ष**, m. setting free, liberation, deliverance, MBh.; R.; removing, relieving, Ragh. ix, 62 (v.l. *pari-moksha*); emptying, evacuation, BhP.; escape from (abl. or gen.), MBh.; final beatitude (= *nir-vāra*), A. **मोक्षाना**, n. unloosing, untying, Suśr.; liberation, deliverance from (gen.), MBh.; Mjicch.

परिमोटन pari-moṭana, n. (√*mut*) snapping, cracking, VarBṛS. (= *catācatā-śabda*, Sch.)

परिम्लै pari-√mlai, *Ā*. -*mlāyate*, to fade or wither away, wane, faint, Mjicch. **म्लाना**, mfn. faded, withered, Kāv.; BhP.; exhausted, languid,

MBh.; become thinner, emaciated, Car.; disappeared, gone, Vām. iv, 3, 8; n. change of countenance by fear or grief, W.; soil, stain, ib. **म्लायिन**, mfn. stained, spotted, Suśr.; m. a kind of disease of the lens or pupil of the eye (*liṅga-nāsa*), ib.; *Ṡi-tva*, n. falling, sinking, ib.

परियञ्च pari-√yaj, P. -*yajati* (aor. 2. sg. *pary-āyas*), to obtain or procure by sacrificing, RV. ix, 82, 5; to sacrifice or worship before or after another, to perform a secondary or accompanying rite, Br.; ŚrS. **यज्या**, m. a secondary or accompanying rite (which precedes or follows another in any ritual), KātyŚr.; mfn. constituting a secondary rite, ib. **यश्रि**, m. a younger brother performing a Soma sacrifice anteceded to the elder, Āpast. (v.l.) **परिश्रु**, m. an elder brother anteceded to whom the younger performs a S^o &°, ib.

परियत् pari-√yat, *Ā*. -*yatate*, to surround, beset, TāpBr. **परीयत्ता**, mfn. surrounded, beset, hemmed in, RV.; TS.; AitBr.

परियम् pari-√yam, P. -*yacchati*, to aim, hit, RV.: Caus. -*yamayati*, to serve, assist, Sāy.

परिया pari-√yā, P. -*yāti*, to go or travel about, go round or through (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to run through i.e. assume successively (all shapes), RV. ix, 111, 1; to surround, protect, guard, RV.; to avoid, shun, ib.; to flow off (as Soma), ib.: Caus. -*yāyati* (ind. p. -*yāpya*), to cause to go round or circumambulate, MBh. **याना**, n. going about &c., Kās. on Pāp. viii, 4, 29 (cf. *paryāyā*). **यानि**, see *a-ṣāyāni*. **यानिका**, n. a travelling-carriage, Gal. **यानिया**, mfn. Kās. on Pāp. viii, 4, 29. **याना**, nfn. come near, arrived from (abl.), R.; one who has travelled about, Hcat.

परियु pari-√2 yu, Desid. -*yuyūshati*, to strive to span or embrace, RV. vi, 62, 1. **युता**, mfn. clasping, embracing, Nir. ii, 8.

परियोग pari-yoga, m. (√*yuj*) = *pāti-yo*, Pāp. viii, 2, 22, Vārtt. 1. **योग्या**, m. pl. N. of a school, L.

परिरक्ष pari-√raksh, P. -*rdkshati* (ep. also *Ṡe*; inf. -*rdkshitum*), to guard well or completely, rescue, save, defend from (abl.), RV. &c. &c.; to keep, conceal, keep secret, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to protect, rule, govern (acc.), R.; to avoid, shun, Suśr.; (Ā.) to get out of a person's (gen.) way, R. **रक्षका**, m. a guardian, protector, L. **रक्षणा**, mī(ā)n. guarding, protecting, a protector, Hariv.; n. the act of guarding, defending, preserving, keeping, maintaining; protection, rescue, deliverance, Mn.; MBh. &c.; care, caution, Suśr. **रक्षणाया**, mfn.: to be completely protected or preserved, Pañc.; Prasannar. **रक्षश**, f. keeping, guarding, protection, Mn. v, 94 &c. **रक्षिता**, mfn. well guarded or preserved or kept, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **रक्षितव्या**, mfn. to be guarded, to be kept secret, MBh. **रक्षितिन**, g. *ishṭādī*. **रक्षितृ**, mfn. keeping, protecting, a protector, defender, MBh.; R. **रक्षिन**, mfn. (ifc.) guarding, protecting, MBh. **रक्ष्या**, nfn. = *rdkshitavya*, MBh.; R.

परिरटन pari-raṭana, n. (√*raṭ*) the act of crying or screaming, W. **राṭaka** (Pāp. iii, 2, 146), **राṭin** (142), mfn. crying aloud, screaming.

परिरथ्य pari-rathya, n. a partic. part of a chariot, AV.; (ā), f. id., MBh.; a street, road, A.

परिरिच्यत pari-randhita, mfn. (√*radh*, Caus.) injured, destroyed, BhP.

परिरभ pari-√rabh, *Ā*. -*rabhate* (pf. 3. pl. -*rebhire*; fut. -*rapasyate*; ind. p. -*rabhya*; inf. -*rabdhum*), to embrace, clasp, MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Desid. -*ripāste*, to wish to try to embrace, Ragh.; Prab. **रब्धा**, mfn. one who has embraced, R.; encircled, embraced, BhP. **रम्भा**, m. (cf. *pari-m*), **रम्भाना**, n. embracing, an embrace, Kāv. **रम्भिता**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) embraced, quite occupied with or engrossed by (comp.), BhP. **रम्भिन**, mfn. (ifc.) clasped, girt by, ib.; embracing, Śiś. **रिप्सु**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to embrace, Hariv.

परिरम् pari-√ram, P. -*ramati* (Pāp. i, 3, 83), to take pleasure in, be delighted with (abl.), Bhāṭṭ. **रामिता**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) delighted (by amorous sport), Chandom.

परिराज pari- $\sqrt{rāj}$, P. \bar{A} . -*rājati*, $^{\circ}te$, to shine on all sides, spread radiance everywhere, R.
परिराप pari- $\sqrt{rāp}$ (Padap. -*rap*), m. pl. (\sqrt{rap}) crying or talking all around, N. of a class of demons, RV. $^{\circ}rāpin$, mfn. whispering to, talking over, persuading, AV.

परिरिप्सु pari-*ripsu*. See *pari-rabh*.

परिरिह pari- \sqrt{rih} , P. -*rihāti*, to lick or gnaw on all sides, RV. i, 140, 9 (cf. *pari-lih*).

परिरुच pari- \sqrt{ruc} , \bar{A} . -*rocate*, to shine all around, BhP.

परिरुज् pari- \sqrt{ruj} , P. -*rujāti*, to break from all sides, AV. xvi, 1, 2.

परिरुध pari- $\sqrt{2}$. *rudh* (only ind. p. -*rodham*, TBr., -*rudhya*, Kpr.), to enclose, obstruct, keep back, hinder. $^{\circ}ruddha$, mfn. obstructed by, filled with (comp.), R. $^{\circ}rodha$, m. obstructing, keeping back, resistance, Rājāt.

परिल *parila*, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi* (cf. *pārila*).

परिलग्न pari-*lagna*, mfn. (\sqrt{lag}) stuck, held fast, Śak. i, ३३ (in Prākṛ.)

परिलघु pari-*laghu*, mfn. very light or small, Uttarar.; easy to digest, Megh.

परिलङ्घ pari- $\sqrt{laṅgh}$, P. -*laṅghayati*, to overleap, transgress, Pañc. $^{\circ}laṅghana$, n. leaping to and fro, jumping over, R.

परिलभ pari- \sqrt{labh} , \bar{A} . -*labhate*, to get, obtain, Cat.

परिलम्ब pari- \sqrt{lamb} , \bar{A} . -*lambate*, to remain behind, be slow, stay out, Hariv.; Sūryas. $^{\circ}lamba$, m., $^{\circ}lambana$, n. lagging, lingering, Kād. $^{\circ}lambya$, w.r. for $^{\circ}rabhya$, Git. xi, 25.

परिलष pari- \sqrt{lash} , P. -*lashati*, to desire, long for, BhP.

परिलस् pari- \sqrt{las} (only pr. p. -*lasat*), to shine all around, Inser.

परिलिख pari- \sqrt{likh} , P. -*likhati*, to draw a line or a circle or a furrow round (acc.), ŚBr.; Kauś.; to serape or smooth round about, R.; to write down, copy, Hcat. $^{\circ}likhita$ (*pāri*), mfn. enclosed in a circle, TS. $^{\circ}lekha$, m. outline, delineation, picture, Kauś.; KātyŚr.; $^{\circ}khādhikāra$, m. N. of ch. of Sūryas. $^{\circ}lekhaṇa$, m. a sacred text beginning with *parilikhitam*, ĀpŚr.; n. drawing lines round about, KātyŚr.

परिलिप pari- \sqrt{lip} , P. -*limpati*, to smear or anoint all round, ŚBr.; Kauś.; MBh.; Suśr.

परिलिह pari- \sqrt{lih} , P. -*ledhi*, to lick all round, lick over, lick, Yājñ.; R.; Pañc.; Intens. (pr. p. -*lelihat*, $^{\circ}hāna$) to lick all round, lick repeatedly, MBh.; Pañc.; BhP. $^{\circ}liḍha$, mfn. licked all round, licked over, R. $^{\circ}lehin$, m. a partic. disease of the ear, Suśr. (cf. *pari-rih*).

परिलुह pari- $\sqrt{2}$. *luḥ*, P. -*luhati*, to roll about or up and down, Daś.

परिलुड pari- $\sqrt{luḍ}$, Caus. -*loḍayati*, to stir up, disturb, MBh.

परिलुप pari- \sqrt{lup} , P. -*lumpati*, to take away, remove, destroy, AitBr.: Pass. -*lupyate*, to be taken away or omitted, RPrāt.; Daś. $^{\circ}lupta$, mfn. injured, lost, RPrāt., Sch.; -*sanjñā*, mfn. unconscious, senseless, MW. $^{\circ}lopa$, m. injury, neglect, omission, RPrāt.; Kull.

परिलुभ pari- \sqrt{lubh} , \bar{A} . -*lobhate*, to entice, allure, Mṛicch. viii, 33: Caus. -*lobhayati*, id., R.; Kām.

परिलून pari-*lūna*, mfn. ($\sqrt{lū}$) cut off, severed, Caṇḍ.

परिलेश pari-*leśa*, m. = *pariṣa*, Sāy. on RV. i, 187, 8.

परिलोक pari- \sqrt{lok} , P. -*lokeyati*, to look around, view from all sides, R.

परिलोलित pari-*lolita*, mfn. (\sqrt{lol} , Caus.) tossed about, shaken, trembling, Kir.

परिवंश pari-*vaṇṣa*, m., $^{\circ}śaka$, mfn., g. *ri-tyādi*.

परिवक्र pari-*vakrā*, f. a circular pit, ŚBr.; N. of a town, ib., Sch.

परिवच् pari- $\sqrt{vañc}$, P. -*vañcati*, to sneak about, VS.; TS. $^{\circ}vañcana$, n. or $^{\circ}nā$, f. taking in, deception, L. $^{\circ}vañcita$, mfn. (fr. Caus.) deceived, taken in, Hariv.; Hit.

परिवत् pari-*vat*, mfn. containing the word *pari*, Br.

परिवत्स pari-*vatsa*, m. a calf belonging to (a cow), Hariv. (v. l. $^{\circ}vatsa$ and $^{\circ}pārivatsa$). $^{\circ}vatsaka$, m. a son, MBh. (Nilak.)

परिवत्सर pari-*vatsarā*, m. a full year, a year, RV.; TBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the second of a cycle of 5 years, AV.; TS.; Br.; Kauś.; Var. $^{\circ}vatsariṇa$ (RV.; AV.), $^{\circ}vatsariya$ (MānGṛŚr.), mfn. relating to a full year, lasting a whole year (cf. Pāṇ. v, 1, 92).

परिवद् pari- \sqrt{vad} , P. -*vadati*, to speak out, speak of or about (acc.), AV.; Br.; MBh.; (also \bar{A} .) to speak ill of, revile, slander, accuse, MBh.; Kāv. $^{\circ}vadana$, n. reviling, accusing, clamouring, W. $^{\circ}vādā$, m. blame, censure, reproach, charge, accusation, AV. &c. &c. (cf. *pari-v*); an instrument with which the Indian lute is played, L.; -*kathā*, f. abusive language, censure, reproof, MBh.; -*kara*, m. a slanderer, calumniator, Mālav.; -*gir*, f. (pl.) = *kathā*, Prabh. $^{\circ}vādaka$, m. a complainant, accuser, calumniator, W.; one who plays on the lute, L. $^{\circ}vādita$, $^{\circ}tin$, g. *ishādi*. $^{\circ}vādin$, mfn. speaking ill of, abusing, blaming, MBh.; crying, screaming, W.; censured, abused, ib.; m. an accuser, a plaintiff, complainant, ib.; (ḍ), f. a lute with 7 strings, Kāv. $^{\circ}vādiḥ$, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing or trying to accuse others, Śiś.

Pary-adita, mfn. spoken, uttered, ŚBr.

परिवन्द pari-*vand*, P. -*vandati*, to praise, celebrate, RV.

परिवप pari- $\sqrt{1}$. *vap*, P. -*vapati* (ind. p. *a-pary-upya*), to clip or shear round, Kauś.; PārGr.; ĀpŚr. $^{\circ}vapana$, n. clipping, shearing, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 31, Sch. $^{\circ}vāpāna$ (Ap. $^{\circ}na$), n. id., Pāṇ. v, 4, 67. $^{\circ}vāpita$, mfn. shorn, L.

परिवप् pari- $\sqrt{2}$. *vap*, P. -*vapati*, to scatter, strew, Lāṭy. $^{\circ}vāpā$, m. fried grains of rice, Br.; Kāth. &c. (= *dadhi*, KātyŚr., Sch.); stand-point, place, MBh. v, 3822 (Nilak.); a reservoir, piece of water, L.; furniture &c. (= *pari-cchada*), ib.; scattering, sowing, ib. (cf. *pari-v*). $^{\circ}vāpika$ and $^{\circ}vāpin$, g. *kumudādi* and *prākṣhādi*. $^{\circ}vāpi$, f. a partic. oblation, ŚāikhŚr. $^{\circ}vāpya$, mfn. (ḍ) having or requiring or deserving the *pari-vāpa* (see above), KātyŚr. (cf. *pari-v*).

Pary-upta, mfn. sown; set (as a gem in a ring), W. $^{\circ}upiti$, f. scattering seed, sowing, L.

परिवप्य pari-*vapyā*, m. (fr. *vapā*) the Homa which begins and concludes the rites to be performed with the caul or omentum, ĀpŚr. &c. (w.r. $^{\circ}vāpya$).

परिवर्ग pari-*varga*, -*varjaka* &c. See *pari-vrij*, p. 601.

परिवर्त pari-*varta*, -*vartaka* &c. See *pari-vrit*, p. 601.

परिवर्तुल pari-*vartula*, mfn. quite round or circular, Subh.

परिवर्त्तन् pari-*vartman*, mfn. going round about, describing a circle, Kāth.; Kauś.

परिवर्धक pari-*vardhaka*, $^{\circ}dhana$ &c. See *pari-vridh*, p. 601, col. 3.

परिवर्धित 1. *pari-wardhita*, mfn. (\sqrt{vurdh}) cut, excavated, MW.

परिवर्मेन् pari-*varman*, mfn. wearing a coat of mail, armed, Lāṭy.

परिवर्ह pari-*varha*, $^{\circ}hāna$. See *pari-barka* &c. under *pari-brin*, p. 598.

परिवलय pari-*valana*, n. winding round or that with which anything is wound round, Hcar.

परिवस् pari- $\sqrt{4}$. *vas* (only pr. p. \bar{A} . -*ru-*

sāna), to put on, assume, RV. iii, 1, 5; to surround, attend, AV. xiii, 2, 22. $^{\circ}vastrā$, f. a curtain, Hcar. (v. l. $^{\circ}tra$, n.) $^{\circ}vāsas$, n. (an upper garment?), N. of 2 Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

परिवस् pari- $\sqrt{5}$. *vas*, P. -*vasati* (ind. p. *pari-ushya*), to abide, stay, remain with (instr.), KātyŚr.; R. &c.; (with *samsargitayā*) to associate with (acc.), Kull. on Mn. xi, 190: Caus. *vāsayati*, to let stand overnight, ĀsvGr. $^{\circ}vasatha$, m. a village, L. 1. $^{\circ}vāsa$, m. (2. secs. v.) abode, stay, sojourn, KātyŚr.; Mu.; MBh.; the expulsion of a guilty member, Buddh. $^{\circ}vāsita$, mfn. respectfully attentive to superiors (?), W.

Pary-ushana, n. (or $^{\circ}nā$, f.) spending the rainy season (Buddh.), HParīś.; Kalpas.; $^{\circ}nā-dāta-jata-ka-vṛitti$, f., $^{\circ}nāshādhnikā$ (w. r. *pariyūshan*), f. N. of wks. $^{\circ}ushita$, mfn. having passed the night, Pañc.; MārKp.; (ifc.) having stood for a time or in some place (e. g. *nīlā-p*, *gomūtra-p*, Suśr.), not fresh, stale, insipid, Mu.; MBh. &c.; (with *vāk-yam*) a word that has not been strictly kept, MBh.; -*bhojin*, m. the eater of stale food (said to become a maggot or worm in the next birth), W. $^{\circ}ushita-vya$, n. impers. (the rainy season) is to be spent, Kalpas. $^{\circ}ushita$, mfn. old, faded, withered, BhP.

परिवस् pari- $\sqrt{8}$. *vas*, P. -*vāsayati*, to cut off all around, cut out, Br.; ĀpŚr. $^{\circ}vāsana$, n. a shred, chip, ĀpŚr.; KātyŚr., Sch.

परिवह pari- \sqrt{vah} , P. -*vahati* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 82, Sch.), to carry about or round, RV. &c. &c.; to drag about, MBh.; to flow around, TS.; Āpast.; to lead home the nuptial train or the bride, take to wife, marry (Pass. -*uhyāte*, p. -*uhyāmāna*), RV.; BhP. $^{\circ}vaha$, m. N. of one of the 7 winds (for the others see *parā-vaha*), MBh.; Hariv.; Śak. vii, 6; of one of the 7 tongues of fire, Col. $^{\circ}vāha$, m. the overflowing of a tank, a natural or artificial inundation, a watercourse or drain to carry off excess of water, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *pari-v*). -*vat*, m. 'having a channel', a tank, pool, L. $^{\circ}vāhita$, mfn. drained, W. $^{\circ}vāhin$, mf(ṛ)n. overflowing, VS.; (ifc.) streaming with, Śak.

परिवार pari-*vāra*, $^{\circ}raṇa$ &c. See *pari-vri*.

परिवाश pari- $\sqrt{vāś}$ (only \bar{A} . impf. *pari-avāśanta*), to cry about or together with (acc.), MBh. (B.) xvi, 49 (C. -*arāśanta*).

परिवास 2. *pari-vāsa*, m. ($\sqrt{vās}$) fragrance, odour, Mālatīm. (for 1. see *pari-√5. vas*).

परिविंशत् pari-*viṃśat*, f. quite twenty, twenty at least, MBh.

परिविक्रयिन् pari-*vikrayin*, mfn. ($\sqrt{krī}$) selling, trading in (gen.), MBh.

परिविक्षत pari-*vikshata*, mfn. (\sqrt{kshan}) sorely wounded, much hurt, MBh.

परिविक्षोभ pari-*vikshobha*, m. (\sqrt{kshubh}) shaking violently, destroying, MBh.

परिविघट्टन pari-*vighaṭṭana*, n. ($\sqrt{ghaṭṭ}$) scattering, destroying, Cat.

परिविचर pari-*vi-√car*, P. -*carati*, to stream forth in all directions, RV.

परिविण pari-*viṇṇa* = *pari-vinna*, see *pari-√3. vid*.

परिवितर्क pari-*vitarka*, m. thought or anything thought of, Buddh.; examination, Divyāv.

परिविद् pari- $\sqrt{1}$. *vid* (pf. -*vedā* for pres.; cf. Gk. *ᾔσθαι*), to know thoroughly, understand fully, RV.; AV.: Caus. -*vedayate*, Nir. xiv, 22. $^{\circ}veda$, m. complete or accurate knowledge, MBh. $^{\circ}vedana$, n. id., ib. (v. l. *pada-v*). $^{\circ}vedin$, mfn. knowing, shrewd, W.

परिविद् pari- $\sqrt{3}$. *vid*, P. -*vindati*, to find out, ascertain, Hariv.; to twine, twist round (see below); to marry before an elder brother (only Pass. *yayā* [Mn. iii, 172] or *yā* [MBh. xii, 6108] *pari-vidyate*, [the woman] with whom such a marriage is contracted). $^{\circ}vitta$ (*pāri*), mfn. twined or twisted round, AV.; m. = *vitti*, VS.; TS. &c. (*pari-vittā*, TBr.); = $^{\circ}vinna$, ĀpŚr. $^{\circ}vitti$, m. an unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married, Mn.; MBh. &c.; -*lā*, f., Mn.; -*tva*, n., Kull. $^{\circ}vindaka$, m. a younger b^r married before

the elder, W. °vindat, m. an unmarried elder b°, ib. °vinna (also written °vinna), m. = °vitti, MBh. xii, 6110; an e° b° whom a y° has anticipated in receiving his share, Āpast., Sch. °vidānā, m. a y° b° who marries before an e°, VS.; Kaus.; a y° b° who has taken his share before an e°, Āpast., Sch. °vettri, m. = °vindaka, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. pari-vettri). °vedaka, m. id., Yājñ. iii, 238. °vedana, n. the marrying of a younger brother before the elder, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; gain, acquisition, W.; discussion, ib.; (ā), f. shrewdness, wit, prudence, ib. °vedaniyā or °vedinī, f. the wife of a Parivettī (see above), W. °vedya, n. the marrying of a younger brother before the elder, VP.

परिविद्ध pari-viddha. See pari-vyadh.

परिविधाव् pari-vi-°dhāv, P. -dhāvati, to run through on all sides, RV.; to run about, R.

परिविदधिषु pari-vivadishu. See pari-vad.

परिविवस् pari-vi-°vas (only pr. p. f. -vyucchantī), to shine forth from i.e. immediately after (abl.), RV. iv, 52, 1.

परिविश pari-°viś, P. -viśati (fut. -vekshyati), to beset, besiege, TS.; TBr.; R. (often confounded with pari-vish). °vesa, see °vesha under pari-vish. °vesana, n. circumference, the rim of a wheel, MBh. (also written °veshaṇa). °vesas (pāri-), m. a neighbour, AV.

परिविश्रान्त pari-viśrānta, mfn. (√śram) quite rested or reposed, MBh.

परिविश्रस् pari-vi-°śvas, Caus. -śvāsayati, to comfort, console, R. °viśvasta, mfn. feeling secure, confident, MBh.

परिविष pari-°viśh, P. -veshati, MBh. (mostly Intens. -veshīti, Subj. -veshīshati, Pot. -vevishyāt, AV.; Br.; Kath.; -vevishāṇi, -avevishat, Pāp. vii, 3, 87, Sch.; Ā. fut. p. -vekshyamaṇa, KātyŚr.; BhP.; ind. p. -viśhya, AV.; Ved. inf. -viśhe, RV.), to serve, wait on, offer or dress food: Pass. -viśhyate, to be served &c., MBh.; to have a halo (said of sun or moon), ŚhaṅBṛ.; Gobh.; Hariv.: Caus. -veshayati (ind. p. -veshya, also written -ves), to offer food, wait on (acc.), Mn. iii, 228; MBh.; R.; BhP.; to dress food, Campak. °viśhta (pāri-), mfn. surrounded, beset, besieged, RV. i, 116, 20 (fr. pari-viś?); surrounded by a halo (sun or moon), MBh.; Var.; dressed, offered, presented (as food), KātyŚr. °viśhti (pāri-), f. service, attendance, RV. °viśhyamāṇa, mfn. being waited on, being at table, ChUp. °veshā, m. (also spelt °veśa) winding round or that with which anything is wound round, Hcar.; dressing or offering of food, AV.; a circle, circumference, the disc of the sun and moon or a halo round them, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. pari-v°); a wreath or crown (of rays), Viddh.; Rājāt.; anything surrounding or protecting (e.g. kritāṅgarakshā-p°, surrounded by a body-guard, MW.); putting on, clothing, dressing, L.; °sha-vaṭ or °shin, mfn. surrounded by a halo, MBh. °veshaka, mf(ikā)n. (also °vesaka) one who serves up meals, a waiter, servant, MBh. °veshaṇa, n. (cf. °vesana under pari-viś) attendance, waiting, serving up meals, distributing food, Br.; Gobh.; KātyŚr.; a circle, circumference, MBh.; a halo round the sun or moon, ib.; surrounding, enclosing, W. °veshāvaya (Kull.). °veshya (MW.), nfn. to be served up or offered or presented; n., see pācāt-pariveshya. °veshtri, mf(ri)n. one who serves up meals, a waiter, AV.; Br. &c.; °tri-mat, mfn. having a female servant, KaushUp.

परिविष्णु pari-viṣṇu, ind. = sarecat Vishnum or Vishnum Vishnum pari, L.

परिविहार pari-vihāra, m. walking or roaming about, walking for pleasure, BhP.

परिविहल pari-vihala, mfn. extremely agitated, bewildered, R. -tā, f. bewilderment, W.

परिवी pari-vi, -vita. See pari-vye.

परिवीज् pari-°vij, Ā. -vijate, to blow upon, fan, MBh.: Caus. -vijayati, id., R.; Pur. °vijita, mfn. fanned, cooled, R.

परिवृ pari-°vri, P. Ā. -varati, °te (pf. -vavrur, p. -vavrivis; ind. p. -vriṭya), to cover, surround, conceal, keep back, hem in, RV. &c. &c.;

Caus. -vārayati, °te (Pāp. iii, 1, 87, Vārt. 16, Pat.; ind. p. -vārya), to cover, surround, encompass, embrace (bāhubhyām), AV. &c. &c. °vāra, m. (also pari-v°) a cover, covering, MBh. (also -ka, KātyŚr., Sch.); surroundings, train, suite, dependants, followers (if. [ā] surrounded by), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a sheath, scabbard, Śiś.; a hedge round a village, Gal. (cf. pari-v°); -tā, f. subjection, dependence, Śiś. ii, 90; -pāṭha, m. N. of a Buddh. work, MW. 62; -vat, mfn. having a great retinue, MBh.; -sobhin, mfn. beautified by a r°, Ragh.; °ri-°kri, to use as a r°, surround one's self with (acc.), Kathās. °vārāṇa, n. a cover, covering (if. 'covered with' i.e. 'only consisting of'), MBh.; a train, retinue, ib.; keeping or warding off, ib. °vārīta, mfn. (fr. Caus.) surrounded by, covered with, veiled in (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. °vrita (pāri-), mfn. id., Br. &c. &c.; n. a covered place or shed enclosed with walls used as a place of sacrifice, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Gobh.; (pāri-), mfn. = prec. mfn., RV.; AV.; AitBr.; surrounding, RV.; filled by, full of (comp.), Cat. °vriti, f. surrounding, standing round, R.

परिवृ pari-°vri, Ā. -vriṇite, to choose, RV.

परिवृह pari-°vriṇh or -vrih. See paribrinḥ, p. 598, col. 1.

परिवृज् pari-°vrij, P. -vrijakti (Impv. -vriṇdhi, -vrijaktu; aor. Subj. -varjati, Pot. -vrijyāt), to turn out of the way of (acc.), avoid, shun, spare, pass over, RV.; AV.; Br.; Āpast.; to cast out, expel, AitBr.; (Ā.) to surround, enclose, BhP.: Caus. -varjayati, °te (ind. p. -varjya), to keep off, remove, AV.; to avoid, shun, quit, abandon, not heed, disregard, Mn.; MBh. &c. °vargā, m. avoiding, removing, omitting, RV. (cf. a-pari-vargam); dependence, VarBṛ. xv, 32. °vargya, mfn. to be avoided, AV. °varjaka, mfn. (ifc.) shunning, avoiding, giving up, MBh. °varjana, n. the act of avoiding, giving up, escaping, abstaining from (gen. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; killing, slaughter, L. °varjaniya, mfn. avoidable, to be avoided, Var.; Rājāt. °varjita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) shunned, avoided, Kathās.; abandoned or left by, deprived or devoid of (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with samkhyayā, countless, innumerable, Pañc.; with ashtabhis, less by 8, minus 8, Rājāt.); wound round, girt, R. °vriktā (or pāri-vriktā), mfn. avoided, despised, RV.; AV.; (esp.) pāri-vriktā or pari-vrikti, f. 'the disliked or despised one', N. of a wife lightly esteemed in comparison with the favourite wife (mahishī, vāvatā), TS.; AV.; Br.; KātyŚr. °vrij, f. avoiding, removing, RV.; purification, expiation, MW.

परिवृद्ध pari-vriḍha. See under paribrinḥ.

परिवृत् pari-°vrit, Ā. -vartate (ep. also °ti; ind. p. -vriṭya or pari-vartam), to turn round, revolve, move in a circle or to and fro, roll or wheel or wander about, circumambulate (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; (with hridi or hridaye) to run in a person's mind, MBh.; to return, go or come back to (acc.), ib.; to be reborn in (loc.), VP.; (also with anyathā) to change, turn out different, MBh.; Kāv.; to abide, stay, remain, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to act, proceed, behave, R.: Caus. -vartayati, to cause to turn or move round or back or to and fro, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (Ā.) to roll or bring near (Subj. -vartayāte, RV. v, 37, 3; to overthrow, upset (a carriage), Hariv.; to invert, put in a reverse order, Mñich. v, 18 (read -vartya for -vriṭya); to change, barter, exchange, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to renew (an agreement), Mn. viii, 154 &c.; to understand or explain wrongly (words &c.), MBh.; Kāv.; to turn topsyturvy i.e. search thoroughly, R.; to destroy, annihilate, ib.; to straiten, contract, Car.; (Ā.) to cause one's self to be turned round (in having one's head shaved all round), TBr.; ŚBr. (cf. -vartana); Intens. -vāvartti, to turn (intrans.) continually, RV. i, 164, 11. °varta, n. revolving, revolution (of a planet &c.), Śūryas.; a period or lapse or expiration of time (esp. of a Yuga, q.v.), MBh.; R. &c.; (with lokānām) the end of the world, R.; a year, L.; moving to and fro, stirring, Prasaṇnar.; turning back, flight, L.: change, exchange, barter (also pari-v°), Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; requital, return, W.; an abode, spot, place, Hariv.; a chapter, section, book &c., Lalit.; N. of a son of Duh-saha

(son of Mṛityu), MārKp.; of the Kūrma or 2nd incarnation of Viṣṇu (also pari-v°), L. °vartaka, mfn. causing to turn round or flow back, Kathās.; MārKp.; bringing to an end, concluding (gen. or comp.), MBh.; m. (in rhet.) the artificial separation of vowels and consonants to get another meaning of a word, Vām. iv, 1, 6; (in dram.) change of occupation, Bhar.; Daśar.; Sāh.; exchange, barter, Vas.; N. of a son of Duh-saha (son of Mṛityu), MārKp.; (ikā), f. contraction of the prepure, phimos, Suśr. °vartana, mf(ī)n. causing to turn round; (ī), f. (with vīṭya) N. of a partic. magical art, Kathās.; n. turning or whirling round, moving to and fro (trans. and intrans.), Kāv.; Suśr.; Pañc.; BhP.; rolling about or wallowing on (comp.), Kālid.; revolution, end of a period of time, MBh.; Hariv.; barter, exchange, Kathās.; Pañc.; Mñich.; cutting or clipping the hair, ŚBr.; protecting, defending, Nalac. = prāṇa, TBr., Sch.; inverting, taking or putting anything in a wrong direction, W.; requital, return, ib. °vartaniya, mfn. to be exchanged, capable of being exchanged, Kull. on Mn. x, 94. °vartita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) turned round, revolved &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; exchanged, bartered, Hariv.; Var.; Kathās.; put aside, renounced, destroyed, Mñich.; MārKp.; searched thoroughly, R.; taken or put on in a wrong direction, W.; n. the action of turning or wallowing, BhP.; the place where anybody has wallowed on the earth, R. °vartin, mfn. moving round, revolving, ever-recurring, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) changing, passing into, Kathās.; being or remaining or staying in or near or about (loc. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; flying, retreating, W.; exchanging, requiting, recompensing, ib.; (ī), f. (sc. vi-śhūtī) a hymn arranged according to the recurring form abc, abc, TañḍBr.; Lāṭy. °vritta, mfn. (also -ka, g. riyīddi) turned, turned round, revolved, rolling, moving to and fro, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; lasting, remaining, Śak. vii, 34 (v.l.); passed, elapsed, finished, ended, Hariv.; = pari-vrita, covered, surrounded, L.; retreated, returned, W.; exchanged, ib.; n. rolling, wallowing, MBh. (v.l. °tti); Mālatim.; an embrace, MW.; -tejas, mfn. spreading brilliance all around, BhP.; -netra, mfn. rolling the eyes, R.; -phalā, f. N. of a plant, Gal.; -bhāgya, mfn. whose fortune has changed or is gone, Mālatim.; °tārdha-mukha, mf(ī)n. having the face half turned round, Vikr. °vritti, f. turning, rolling, revolution, MBh.; Śiś.; return (into this world), Āpast.; exchange, barter (°tīyā, ind. alternately), BhP.; moving to and fro or staying or dwelling in a place, MBh.; end, termination, Kir.; surrounding, encompassing, ib.; (in rhet.) a kind of figure in which one thing is represented as exchanged with another (e.g. Mālav. iii, 16; cf. Vām. iv, 3, 16); substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense (e.g. vṛisha-lāñchana for vṛisha-dhvaja), Kpr.; contraction of the prepure, phimos (= °vartikā), Suśr.; m., w. r. for pari-vitti; (ī), f. (pāri-v°), prob. w. r. for pari-vrikti.

परिवृध pari-°vriḍh, Ā. -vardhate, to grow, grow up, increase, Kāv.; Rājāt.; Suśr.: Caus. -vardhayati, °te, to bring up, rear, increase, augment, MBh.; Kāv.; to rejoice, delight (with gen.), Hariv. °vardhaka, m. 'rearer, sc. of horses', a groom, hostler, Kād.; Hcar. °vardhana, n. increasing, augmenting, multiplying, MBh.; Kām.; breeding, rearing (as of cattle), Mn. ix, 331. 2. °vardhita (for 1. see p. 600), mfn. increased, augmented, grown, swollen (as the sea), Kālid.; reared, brought up (fani. also -ka), Śak. iv, 15. °vriḍdha, mfn. grown, increased by (comp.), strong, powerful, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; -tā, f. increase, extension, the swelling and becoming sour of food (in the stomach), Suśr. °vriḍdhi, f. increase, growth, Āpast.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.

परिवृष् pari-°vriṣh, Ā. -varshate, to cover with (instr.) as with rain, R.

परिवृत्ति pari-vṛitti, w. r. for -vitti.

परिवे pari-°ve, P. Ā. -vayati, °te, to interweave, BhP.; to fetter, bind, ib.

पार्य-उता, mfn. enclosed or set with, ŚBr.

परिवेदन pari-vedana, °dita, w. r. for pari-devana, °vita (see pari-div).

परिवेप pari-°vep, -vepate, to tremble, R.

परिवेष्ट pari-°vesht, Caus. -veshtayati, to wrap up, cover, clothe, surround, embrace, ŚBr. &c.

&c.; to cause to shrink up, contract, MBh. (B. *sam-vṛ*). **वेश्मणा**, n. a cover, covering, MBh.; a ligature, bandage, Mjch. iii, 16; surrounding, encompassing, W.; circumference, ib.; (ā), f. tying round or up, Sāh. **वेश्मिता**, mfn. surrounded, beset, covered, veiled, swathed, Hariv.; R. &c. (-vat, mfn. as pf., Kathās.) **वेश्मित्री**, m. one who surrounds or encloses, ŚvetUp.

परिव्यक्त *pari-vyakta*, mfn. very clear or distinct; (am), ind. very clearly or distinctly, MW.

परिव्यय *pari-√vyath*, only -*vyathā iti*, PrasnUp. (according to Sch. = Caus. -*vyathayatu*) to disquiet, vex, afflict.

परिव्यध *pari-√vyadh*, P. -*vidhyati*, to shoot at (acc.), hit, pierce with (instr.), MBh. **विद्धा**, m. N. of Kubera, L. (cf. *pari-vṛ*). **व्याद्धा**, m. Calanum Fasciculatus or Pterospermum Acerifolium, L.; N. of an ancient sage, MBh. **व्याद्धि**, w. r. for prec., Car.

परिव्यय *pari-vyaya*, m. (pari-*vi-√i*) condiment, spices, Mn. vii, 127; expense, cost, Jātakam.

परिव्याकुल *pari-vyākula*, mfn. much confused or disordered; *√i-√kri*, to trouble or confound thoroughly, Jātakam.

परिव्यावृत् *pari-vy-√ā-√vṛtj* (only Impv. -*vṛtjantū*), to separate i. e. deliver from (abl.), ŚāṅkhGr.

परिव्ये *pari-√vye*, P. *√vyayati*, *√te* (aor. -*avyata*, -*vyata*, RV.; ind. p. -*vyāya* and -*viya*, cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 44), to wrap or tie round; (Ā.) to wrap one's self up, RV. &c. &c. **वि**, mfn. wound round, VS. **विता** (*pāri-*), mfn. veiled, covered, pervaded, overspread, surrounded, encompassed by (instr. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; n. N. of the bow of Brahmā, L. **व्यायाना**, n. winding round, covering, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; the covered spot, ŚBr. **व्यायानिया**, mfn. relating to wrapping round or binding on, ŚrS. **व्यायाना**, n. winding round, ĀpŚr., Sch.

परिव्रज *pari-√vraj*, P. -*vrajati* (ind. p. -*vrajya*), to go or wander about, walk round, circumambulate (acc.), ŚBr.; GṛS. &c.; to wander about as a religious mendicant, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (with Jains) to become a recluse, HParis.; Caus. -*vrajayati*, to cause a person to become a recluse, ib. **व्राज्या**, mfn. to be gone about (n. impers.), MBh.; (ā), f. strolling, wandering from place to place, (esp.) leading the life of a religious mendicant, abandonment of the world, Mn.; Kathās. **व्राज**, m. (MBh.; R. &c., nom. *√*), **व्राजा** (Āpast.), m. a wandering mendicant, ascetic of the fourth and last religious order (who has renounced the world). **व्राजका**, m. (*ikā*, f.; i. f. *akā*) a wandering religious mendicant, Mālav.; Pañc.; Hit. **व्राजि**, f. Sphaeranthus Mollis, L. **व्राज्या**, n. religious mendicancy, W.

परिव्रतितमन् *pari-vradhiman*, *√dhishṭha* &c. See *pari-bṛuh*, p. 598.

परिव्रष्ट *pari-√vraṣṭ*, P. -*vṛṣcati*, to cut, ŚBr. **व्रिक्ता**, mfn. mutilated, ChUp.

परिशक्ते *pari-√śakte*, inf. of *pari-√śak*, to overpower, to conquer, RV.

परिशङ्क *pari-√śaṅk*, *√ā-śaṅkate* (inf. -*śaṅkitum*), to suspect, doubt, distrust (acc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to believe, fancy to be (2 acc.), ib. **शङ्कानिया**, mfn. to be doubted or distrusted or feared or apprehended (n. impers. 'distrust must be felt'), Kāv.; Pur. **शङ्का**, f. suspicion, distrust, Jātakam; hope, expectation, R. **शङ्कित**, mfn. suspicious, distrustful, afraid of (abl. or comp.), MBh.; R.; Pur.; suspected, questionable, MBh.; believed, expected (*a-pari*), MBh.; thought to be, taken for (nom.), Gīt. **शङ्कित**, mfn. fearing, apprehending, Ragh.; afraid on account of (comp.), BhP.

परिशठ *pari-√śaṭha*, mfn. thoroughly dishonest or wicked, Car.

परिशच *pari-√śanna*, mfn. (√*śad*) fallen away or by the side, ĀśvŚr.

परिशप *pari-√śap*, P. *√śapati*, *√te*, to curse, execrate, TāpBr.; to abuse, revile (aor. *pari-śāpī*), Bhāṭṭ. **शपता**, n. cursing, reviling, anathema, TāpBr. **शपा**, m. id., W.

परिशब्दित *pari-√śabdita*, mfn. (√*śabd*) mentioned, communicated, MBh.

परिशमित *pari-√śamita*, mfn. (√*śam*, Caus.) allayed, quenched, destroyed, Gīt.

परिषायन *pari-√śāyana*. See *pari-śi*.

परिषाश्वत *pari-√śāsvata*, mfn. continuing for ever, perpetually the same, MBh.

परिशिञ्जित *pari-√śiñjita*, mfn. (√*śiñj*) made to hum or resound from all sides, MBh.

परिशिचिल *pari-√śihila*, mfn. very loose or lax, Jātakam.

परिशिष *pari-√śish*, P. -*śinashṭi* (Pot. -*śinshyū*), to leave over, leave as a remainder, Br.; Ā. (pf. -*śiśishe*, *√shire*; fut. -*śekshyate*) and Pass. -*śishyate* (p. -*śishyamāna*), to be left as a remainder, to remain behind, AV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*śeshayati*, to leave over, suffer to remain, spare, Ragh.; Rājāt.; Pur.; to quit or leave, Bhāṭṭ.; to supply, L. **शिश्टा** (*pāri-*), mfn. left, remaining, TS. &c. &c.; n. a supplement, appendix (N. of a class of wks. supplementary to Sūtras) -*kadamba*, m. or n., -*paryāya*, m. pl., -*parvan*, n., -*prakāśa*, m. (and *śasya-sāra-manjari*, f.), -*prabodha*, m., -*saṃgraha*, m., -*siddhānta-ratnākara*, m., -*sūtra-pattra*, n. N. of wks. **शेश**, mfn. left over, remaining, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Var.; m. n. remnant, remains, rest, MBh.; Var.; supplement, sequel, MBh.; termination, conclusion, L.; (*ena*), ind. completely, in full; (*āt*), ind. consequently, therefore, Śāṅk.; -*khaṇḍa*, m. or n. N. of wk.; -*vat*, mfn. having a supplement or appendix, Cat.; -*śāstra*, n. a supplementary work, L. **शेशाना**, n. remainder, residue, BhP. **शेशिता**, mfn. left over, remaining from (comp.), BhP.

परिशी *pari-√śi*, *√ā-śete* (impf. 3. pl. *āśeran*; 2. du. -*āśāyatam*; 3. sg. -*āśāyata*), to lie round or near or in, surround, remain lying, RV.; TS.; ŚBr. **शश्याना**, n. causing to lie completely in, complete immersion, Baudh.

परिशिल् *pari-√śil*, P. -*śilayati*, to practise, use frequently, Kāv.; to treat well, cherish, Prasann. **शिलाना**, n. touch, contact (lit. and fig.), intercourse with, application or attachment to, pursuit of (comp.), constant occupation, study, Kāv.; Sāh. **शिलिता**, mfn. practised, used, employed, pursued, studied, Kāv.; inhabited, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 52, Sch.

परिशुच *pari-√śuc*, P. *√ā-śocati*, *√te*, to mourn, wail, lament (trans. and intrans.), MBh.; Caus. -*śocayati* (ind. p. -*śocya*), to pain, torment, MBh. (B.) vi, 1902; to lament, bewail, MBh. vii, 10.

परिशुध *pari-√śudh*, P. *√ā-śudhyati*, *√te*, to be washed off, become clean or purified, Subh.; (Ā.) to purify or justify one's self, prove one's innocence, Rājāt.; Caus. -*śodhayati*, to clear, clean, R.; to clear off, restore, Yājñ. ii, 146; to try, examine, Kathās.; to solve, explain, clear up, Gīt. **शुद्धा**, mfn. cleaned, purified, pure; cleared off, paid; acquitted, discharged, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; (ifc.) diminished by, that from which a part has been taken away, MBh. **शुद्धि**, f. complete purification or justification, acquittal (*√dhim* *√kri*), to prove one's innocence), Ragh.; Bālar.; Kathās.; rightness, correctness, Kāraṇḍ. **शुद्धा**, m. = next, W. **शुद्धाना**, n. cleaning, purification, Uttarar.; discharging, paying off, Kull.

परिशुभ *pari-√śubh* (*śumbh*), P. -*śumbhati*, to prepare, AV.; *√ā-śobhate*, to shine, be bright or beautiful, MBh. **शुभिता**, mfn. adorned or beautified by (instr. or comp.), Hariv.; R.; -*kāyā*, f. N. of an Apsaras and a Gandharvi, Kāraṇḍ.

परिशुश्रूषा *pari-√śuśrūṣā*. See *pari-śru*.

परिशुष *pari-√śuṣh*, P. *√ā-śuśhyati*, *√te*, to be thoroughly dried up, to shrivel, wither (lit. and fig.), pine, waste away, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*śoshayati* (Pass. -*śoshyate*), to dry up, emaciate, Kāv.; Pañc.; Suśr. **शुशुका**, mfn. thoroughly dried or parched up, withered, shrivelled, shrunk (as a vein), hollow (as the cheeks) &c., MBh.; Kāv.; Var.; Suśr.; (with *māṃsa*), n. meat fried in ghee dried and spiced, L.; -*tālu*, mfn. having the palate dried up, Rīt.; -*palāśa*, mfn. having withered foliage, R. **शुशाना**, m. complete dryness, desiccation,

evaporation (*√sham* *√gam*, to become dry or thin), R.; Suśr. **शुशाना**, mfn. drying up, parching, MBh. (v. l. *√shin*); n. drying, parching, emaciating, MBh. **शुशिता**, mfn. dried up, parched, Cat. **शुशिन**, mfn. becoming dry or withered, shrivelling, Rājāt.; v. l. for *śoshana*, MBh.

परिशून्य *pari-√śūnya*, mfn. quite empty, (ifc.) totally free from or devoid of, Ragh.

परिशृत *pari-√śrita*, m. or n. (√*śrā*?) ardent spirits, liquor, L. (cf. *pari-srut*, -*srutā* under *pari-sru*).

परिशृ *pari-√śri*, Pass. -*śiryate* (ep. also *√ti*), to be cleft or rent asunder, to be split, MBh.

परिश्रम *pari-√śram* (only ind. p. -*śramya*), to fatigue or exert one's self, R.; Caus. -*śramayati*, to fatigue, tire, Naish. **श्रामा**, m. fatigue, exertion, labour, fatiguing occupation, trouble, pain, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; **श्रमपहा**, mfn. relieving weariness, MW. **श्रमाना**, mfn. (?) free from fatigue or weariness, BhP., Sch. **श्रान्ता**, mfn. thoroughly fatigued or worn out, (ifc.) tired of, disgusted with, Mn.; MBh. &c. **श्रान्ति**, f. fatigue, exhaustion; labour, trouble, W. **श्रामा**, m. fatiguing, occupation, trouble, BhP.

परिश्रि *pari-√śri*, P. -*śrayati* (ind. p. -*śritya*; Ved. inf. *pāri-śrayitavya*), to surround, encircle, fence, enclose, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; Pass. -*śriyasya*, be surrounded or surround thyself, VS. xxvii, 13. **श्रया**, n. an enclosure, fence (in *śā-pari*), ŚBr.; a refuge, asylum, Pañc. (B.) i, 252; an assembly, meeting, L.; N. of a prince, VP. **श्रयाणा**, n. encompassing, surrounding with a fence, KātyŚr., Sch. **श्रित**, f. pl. 'enclosures,' N. of certain small stones laid round the hearth and other parts of an altar, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. (ifc. *√śritka*). **श्रिता**, mfn. standing round, MBh.; surrounded by (instr. or comp.), Kathās.; BhP.; w. r. for *śrutā*, MBh.; n. (*pāri-*) = *pāri-vṛta*, n. (see under *pari-√1. vṛt*), TS.; Br.; ŚrGṛS.

परिश्रु *pari-√śru*, P. -*śrinoti* (ind. p. -*śrutya*), to hear, learn, understand, R. **शुश्रूषा**, f. complete or implicit obedience, Sukas. **श्रुता**, mfn. heard, learnt, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; known as, passing for (nom.), ib.; famous, celebrated, MBh.; BhP.; w. r. for *prati-ś*, MBh.; m. N. of an attendant of Skanda, ib.

परिश्रुत *pari-√śrut*, f. = -*śrut*, AV. xx, 127, 9.

परिश्रय *pari-√ślatha*, mfn. quite loose or relaxed, Vcar.

परिश्लिष्ट *pari-√ślishṭa*, mfn. (√*ślish*) clasped, embraced, W. **श्लेशा**, m. an embrace, ib.

परिषह *pari-√śahj* (√*śahj*), P. -*śhajati*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63, Sch.; *√ā-sajjate*, to have one's mind fixed on, be attached or devoted to, MBh.; Desid. -*śishahāṅkshati*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 64, Sch.

परिषद् *pari-√śapda*, m. or n. a party. part of a house, L.; (ā), f. a valley (?), Divyāv. (v. l. *√khaṇḍa*). = *√vārika*, m. a servant, ib.

परिषदा *pari-√śad* (√*śad*), P. -*śadati*, RV.; -*śhīdati*, AV.; MBh. (C. also -*śidati*); to sit round, besiege, beset, RV.; AV.; Kaus.; to suffer damage, be impaired, MBh. **शहा**, mfn. surrounding, besetting, RV.; f. an assembly, meeting, group, circle, audience, council, ŚBr.; Kaus.; Mn. (*śhat-tva*, n. xii, 114); MBh. &c.; N. of a village in the north, g. *palady-ādi*; -*vala*, mfn. surrounded by a council (as a king), Pāṇ. v, 2, 112, Sch.; forming or containing assemblies, Bhāṭṭ.; n. a member of an assembly, assessor, spectator, L. **शहा**, v. l. for *pāri-shada*, *pārshada*. **शहाद्या**, mfn. to be sought after, RV. vii, 4, 7 (Nir. 'to be avoided'; Śay. 'sufficient, adequate, competent'); to be worshipped, VS. v, 32 (Mahidh. 'belonging to an assembly'); m. a member of an assembly, spectator, guest, L. **शहाद्वान**, mfn. surrounding, besetting, RV. **शहाना** (l), mfn. lost or omitted, AVParis.

परिषया *pari-√shaya*. See *pari-sho*.

परिषहा *pari-√śah* (√*śah*), *√ā-shahate* (impf. *pāri-ashahata* or *ashahata*; fut. *pāri-śodhā* [Vop. -*śahitā*]; inf. -*śodhum*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 70 &c.; aor. *pāri-ashahitā*, Bhāṭṭ.), to sustain, bear up against (acc.): Caus. aor. *pāri-ashahat*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 116. **शहा**, f. forbearance, patience, W. (cf. *pāri-sho*).

परिषत् *pari-shic* (√*shic*), P. -*shīcati* (impf. *pari-shīcati*, Pān. viii, 3, 63; ind. p. -*shīcitvā* [1], SaddhP.; Pass. pr. p. -*shicyamāna*, R.), to pour out or in (esp. from one vessel into another), to pour or scatter about, sprinkle, diffuse, RV.; Caus. -*shicayati* or -*shīcayati*, to sprinkle, MBh.; to soak, macerate, Suśr.; Desid. -*shishikshati*, Pān. viii, 3, 64, Sch. °*shikta* (pāri-), mfn. poured out, sprinkled about, diffused, RV.; Lāty.; Sīs. °*shika*, m. sprinkling over, moistening, Suśr.; a bath, bathing apparatus, ib.; MBh.; Var. (cf. *pari-sh*). °*shēcaka*, mfn. pouring over, sprinkling (comp.), g. *yājāddi* (v.l. °*veshaka*, Kāś.) °*shēcana*, n. pouring over, sprinkling, ŚrS.; Var.; Suśr.; water for watering trees, MBh.

परिषिध *pari-shidh* (√*sidh*), P. -*shedhati* (impf. *pari-shedhati*, Pān. viii, 3, 63; 65, Sch.; Desid. -*shishedhayishati*, 64, Sch. (cf. *pari-sidh*).

परिष्व *pari-shiv* (√*siv*), P. -*shīyati* (impf. *pari-shīyati*, Pān. viii, 3, 70), to sew round, wind round, KātyŚr.; Caus. aor. *pari-asīshivat*, Pān. viii, 3, 116. °*shivāna*, n. sewing round, winding round, KātyŚr.

परिषु *pari-shu* (√*su*), P. -*shuṇoti* (impf. *pari-shuṇoti*, fut. *pari-soshiyati*), Pān. viii, 3, 63 &c., Sch.

परिषू *pari-shū* (√*i. sū*), P. -*shuvati* (impf. *pari-ashuvati*, Pān. viii, 3, 63; 65, Sch.; -*shauti*, to grasp, bunch together (?), ApŚr. °*shavāna*, n. grasping, bunching together, ib. °*shūtā*, mfn. urged, impelled to come forth, elicited (sc. by the gods, said of young grass), TS. °*shūti* (pāri-), f. urging from all sides, beleaguering, oppression, vexation, RV.

परिषेण *pari-ṣeṇa*, m. (p° + *senā*) N. of a man (see *pārishenya*). °*shēṇaya*, Nom. P. °*yati*, (prob.) to surround with an army, Pān. viii, 3, 65, Sch.; Desid. -*shishēṇayishati*, 64, Sch.

परिषेव *pari-ṣev* (√*sev*), Ā. -*shēvate* (impf. *pari-ashēvate*; pf. *pari-shisheva*, Pān. viii, 3, 63 &c.; but there occurs also -*sevate* &c.), to frequent, practise, pursue, enjoy, honour, Kāv.; Pur.; Pañc.

परिषो *pari-sho* (√*so*), P. -*shyati*, Pān. viii, 3, 65, Sch. °*shaya*, m., °*shita*, mfn. ib. 70.

परिषोडश *pari-shoḍaśa*, mfn. pl. full sixteen, MBh.

परिष्कन्द *pari-shkand* (√*skand*), P. -*shkandati* or -*skandati* (Pān. viii, 3, 74), to leap or spring about, Bhāṭṭ.; Intens. -*canishkadati*, id., RV. viii, 58, 9. °*shkanna* (Pān. viii, 3, 74) or °*skanna* (MBh.), spilled, scattered; m. = or w. r. for next, L. 1. °*shkandā* (or °*skanda*), m. (Pān. viii, 3, 75, Sch.) a servant (esp. one running by the side of a carriage), VS.; AV.; MBh. &c.; a foster-child, one nourished by a stranger, W. 2. °*shkanda*, m. a temple, Gaut. xix, 14 (v.l. °*shkandha*).

परिष्कृ *pari-sh-*√*kri* (sh for s inserted, or perhaps original in a √*skri* = √*i. kri*, cf. *upa-s-kri* and *saṃ-s-kri*), P. -*kṛinoti* (3. pl. -*kṛinvānti*, RV. ix, 14, 2; 64, 23; p. -*kṛinvāti*, ib. 39, 2; impf. *pari-ashkarot* or -*askarot*, Pān. viii, 3, 70; 71), to adorn, fit out, prepare, make ready or perfect, RV. (cf. *pari-kri* and Pān. vi, 1, 137). °*sh-kara*, m. ornament, decoration, MBh. viii, 1477 (according to Nilak. = 1. °*shkanda*). °*sh-kāra*, m. = prec. (if. f. ā), MBh. &c.; cooking, dressing, W.; domestic utensils, furniture, SaddhP.; purification, initiation, ib.; self-discipline, Lalit. (one of the ten powers of a Bodhi-sattva, Dharmas. lxiv); -*civara*, n. a kind of garment, L. °*sh-kṛita* (pāri-), mfn. prepared, adorned, embellished, furnished with, surrounded or accompanied by (instr. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; cooked, dressed, W.; purified, initiated, ib. °*sh-kṛiti*, f. finishing, polishing, W.; (in rhet.) a partic. figure of speech = *pari-kara* (see under *pari-kri*), Cat. °*sh-kriyā*, f. adorning, decorating, MārKP.; v.l. for *pari-kriyā* in *agni-p°*, q. v.

परिष्टम् *pari-shṭambh* (√*stambh*), P. -*shṭabhnōti* or -*shṭabhnāti* (Caus. aor. *pari-astambhat*), Pān. viii, 3, 67; 116, Sch.

परिष्टि *pari-shṭi*, f. (√*i. as*; cf. *abhi-shṭi*, *upa-sti*) obstruction, impediment, distress, dilemma, KV.

परिष्टु *pari-shṭu* (√*stu*), P. -*shṭauti* (impf. *pari-ashṭaut* or -*astaut*, Pān. viii, 3, 70), to praise, Kām. °*shṭavana*, n. praise, L. °*shṭavaniya*, mfn. intended for a praise (as a hymn), ŚāṅkhŚr. °*shṭuta*, mfn. praised, sung, ib. °*shṭuti* (pāri-), f. praise, celebration, RV. °*shṭoma*, m. = *pari-stoma*, L.

परिष्टुभ *pari-shṭubh* (√*stubh*), P. -*shṭobhati* (Pān. viii, 3, 63; 65), to cry or exult on every side, RV.; TāṇḍBr. °*shṭūbh*, mfn. exulting on every side, RV. °*shṭobha*, m. embellishing a Sāman with Stobhas (s. v.), TāṇḍBr.

परिष्ठल *pari-shṭhala*, n. (Pān. viii, 3, 96) surrounding place or site, W.

परिष्ठ *pari-shṭhā* (√*sthā*), P. Ā. -*tishṭhati*, °*te* (pf. -*tashṭhai*; fut. -*shṭhāsyati*, Pān. viii, 3, 64, Sch.; 3. pl. pf. -*tashṭhu*, RV.; Pañc.; aor. -*shṭhāt*, -*shṭhu*, RV.; -*shṭhāh*, Padap.; -*shṭhāh*, AV.), to stand round, be in a person's way, obstruct, hinder, RV. &c. &c.; to crowd from all sides, Pañc.; (Ā.) to remain, survive, MBh.; Caus. -*shṭhāpayati* (ind. p. -*shṭhāpya*), to beset, surround, AV.; to place near, cause to stay close by, Kathās. °*shṭhā*, mfn. obstructing, hindering; f. obstruction, impediment, RV.; AV. °*shṭhiti*, f., °*shṭhāna* (l), n. abode, residence, fixedness, firmness, MW.

परिष्यन्द *pari-shyandā* or -*syanda*, m. (√*syand*; cf. Pān. viii, 3, 72) a river, stream (fig. of words), Bhāṭṭ.; moisture, L.; (with *sh*) a sand-bank, island, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; keeping or entertaining (a sacred fire), MBh. (v.l. -*spanda*); decoration of the hair, L. (v.l. -*spanda*). °*shyandana* or °*syandana*, n. dropping, oozing, W. °*shyandin* or °*syandin*, mfn. flowing, streaming, L.

परिष्वज् *pari-shvaj* (√*svaj*, *svañj*), Ā. -*shvajate*, rarely P. °*ti* (impf. *pari-ashvajata* or -*asvajata*, Pān. viii, 3, 65; 70; pr. p. -*shvajāna*, R.; pf. -*shasvajā*, AV.; MBh.; -*shasvajire*, R.; -*shasvajah*, BhP.; ind. p. -*shvajya*, MBh.; inf. -*shvak-tum*, R.; inf. -*shvāje*, RV.), to embrace, clasp, occupy, RV. &c. &c.; Desid. -*shishvahnkshate*, Pān. viii, 3, 64, Sch. °*shvaktā*, mfn. embraced, encircled, surrounded, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*shvaṅga*, m. embracing, an embrace, MBh.; R. &c.; touch, contact with (comp.), Kām.; Hit.; N. of a son of Devaki, BhP. °*shvaṅgin*, mfn. succumbing, Śāṃkhyas., Sch. °*shvajana*, n. embracing, an embrace, Nir. ii, 27. °*shvajīyas* (pāri-), mfn. clasping more firmly, AV. °*shvajya*, mfn. to be embraced, MBh. °*shvañjana*, n. embracing, an embrace (putrasya, Pān. iii, 116, Sch.) °*shvañjalya* (pāri-), m. or n. a partic. domestic utensil, AV.

परिष्वन् *pari-shvan* (√*svan*), only Intens. -*sanishvaṇat*, to sound, whiz, RV. viii, 69, 9.

परिष्वङ्कित *pari-shvashkita*, n. (√*shvashk*) the act of leaping about, L.

परिसंलिह *pari-saṃ-√liḥ*, P. -*leḍhi* (pr. p. -*lihat*), to lick all round, lick over, lick, MBh.

परिसंवत्सर *pari-saṃvatsara*, m. a whole or full year, Mn. iii, 119; MBh.; mfn. a full year old (or older), inveterate, chronic (as a disease), Suśr.; Car.; waiting a full year, Gobh.

परिसंवद् *pari-saṃ-√vad*, P. -*vadati*, to speak together about, agree with regard to (acc.), MBh.

परिसंशुद्ध *pari-saṃ-śuddha*, mfn. (√*śudh*) perfectly clean or pure, BhP.

परिसंसृष्ट *pari-saṃ-sṛishṭa*, mfn. (√*sṛij*) got at from all sides, MBh.

परिसंस्तम्भ *pari-saṃ-√stambh* (only ind. p. -*stabhya*), to strengthen, comfort, MārKP.

परिसंस्तु *pari-saṃ-stu* (only Pass. pr. p. -*stūyamāna*), to praise, celebrate, MBh.

परिसंस्तृ *pari-saṃ-√stṛi* (only ind. p. -*stīrya*), to spread i. e. kindle a fire at different places, MBh.

परिसंस्थित *pari-saṃ-sthita*, mfn. (√*sthā*) standing together on every side, MBh.; standing i. e. stopping, remaining (in a *paris*°), R.

परिसंस्पृश *pari-saṃ-√sprīḥ*, P. -*sprīṣati*, to touch at different places, stroke, MBh.; R.

परिसंहा *pari-saṃ-√hā* (only pr. p. -*jihāna*), to start or spring from (abl.), RV. vii, 33, 10.

परिसंहृष्ट *pari-saṃ-hṛishṭa*, mfn. (√*hṛish*) greatly rejoiced, delighted, R.

परिसख्य *pari-sakhyā*, n. perfect or true friendship, PārGr.

परिसंक्रोड *pari-saṃ-√krīḍ*, P. -*krīḍati*, to play about, amuse one's self, R.

परिसंक्षिप *pari-saṃ-√kship*, P. -*kshipati*, to encompass, surround, R.

परिसंख्या *pari-saṃ-√khyā*, P. -*khyāti* (inf. -*khyātam*), to count, enumerate, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn.; MBh.; to limit to a certain number, KātyŚr.; Sch.; to reckon up, calculate, add together, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; to make good, restore, Car.; Jaim., Sch. °*khyā*, f. enumeration, computation, sum, total, number, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in phil.) exhaustive enumeration (implying exclusion of any other), limitation to that which is enumerated, Jaim.; Kull. on Mn. iii, 45; (in rhet.) special mention or exclusive specification, Kpr.; Sāh. °*khyāta*, mfn. reckoned up, enumerated, specified exclusively, W. °*khyāna*, n. enumeration, total, a number, MBh.; exclusive specification, BhP.; a correct judgment, proper estimate, Yājñ. iii, 158.

परिसंघुष्ट *pari-saṃ-ghuṣṭa*, mfn. (√*ghuṣh*) filled with cries or noise, resonant on all sides, MBh.

परिसंचक्ष *pari-saṃ-√caksh* (only 3. pl. pr. -*cakshate*), to enumerate, Gobh.; to avoid (see next). °*cakshya*, mfn. to be avoided, Pān. ii, 4, 54, Vārt. 9, Pat.

परिसंचर *pari-saṃ-cara*, mfn. (√*car*) roving about, vagrant, Bhar.; m. 'a very difficult pass or defile,' a critical period, VāyUP.

परिसंचित *pari-saṃ-cita*, mfn. (√*i. ci*) collected, accumulated, Sāh.

परिसत्य *pari-satya*, n. the full or pure truth, ĀśvŚr.

परिसंतप *pari-saṃ-√tap* (only ind. p. -*tapya*), to be tormented or afflicted, R. °*tapta*, mfn. scorched, singed, ib.

परिसंतान *pari-saṃtāna*, m. (√*tan*) a string, cord, TS.

परिसभ्य *pari-sabhya*, m. (*sabhā*) a member of an assembly, assessor, L.

परिसमन्त *pari-samanta*, m. (ifc. °*taka*) circumference, circuit, L.

परिसमाप *pari-saṃ-√āp*, Pass. -*āpyate*, to be fully completed, arrive at completion, BhP.; to be contained in (loc.), Bhag.; to relate or belong to (loc. or *prati*), Pat. °*sam-āpana*, n. the act of finishing completely, W. °*sam-āpaniya* or °*payitavya*, mfn. to be completely finished, Jaim., Sch. °*sam-āpta*, mfn. finished, complete, Śak.; centred, comprehended, Śiś. °*sam-āpti*, f. entire completion, end, conclusion, Śāṃk.; Sāh.; Pān., Sch.; relating or belonging to (loc. or *prati*), Pat.

परिसमुत्सुक *pari-samutsuka*, mfn. very anxious, greatly agitated or excited, R.

परिसमूह *pari-saṃ-√i. ūh*, P. Ā. -*ūhati*, °*te*, to heap or sweep together, ŚBr.; GṛŚrS. °*sam-ūhana*, n. heaping up or sweeping together, GṛŚrS.; BhP. °*sam-ohana* (l), n. id., Kauś., Sch.

परिसमे *pari-samē* (-*saṃ-ā-√i*), to go back to (acc.), BhP.

परिसम्भू *pari-saṃ-√bhū* (only 3. pl. pf. -*babhūvuh*), to arise, spring, be produced from (abl.), AV.

परिसर *pari-sara*, *pari-sarpa*. See *pari-sri*, *pari-sṛip*, p. 604.

परिसहस्र *pari-sahasra*, mfn. pl. a full thousand, ŚāṅkhŚr.

परिसाध् *pari-√sādh*, Caus. -*sādhayati*, to overpower, subject, Hariv.; Kām.; to settle, arrange,

Mn. viii, 187; to prepare (food), Pañcar. °*sādhana*, n. accomplishing, settling, arranging, Mn.; R.; determining, ascertaining, W.

परिसान्त्व *pari-√sāntv* (also written *sāntv*), Caus. -*sāntvayati*, °*te* (ind. p. -*sāntvya*), to console, comfort, conciliate, MBh.; R.; Kathās. °*sāntvana*, n. the act of consoling &c.; pl. friendly words, flattering speech, Kād. °*sāntvita*, mfn. consoled, conciliated, MBh.; R.; BhP.

परिसामन् *pari-sāman*, n. a Sāman which is occasionally inserted, Lāṭy.

परिसावकीय *pari-sāvakiya*, Nom. P. °*yati* = *sāvakam icchati*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 65, Vārt. 5, Pat. (cf. *abhi-sāvakiya* under *abhi-shu*).

परिसिद्धिका *pari-siddhikā*, f. (fr. -*siddhi*?) a kind of rice gruel, L.

परिसिध् *pari-√sidh*, Caus. -*sedhayati*, to drive about (cows), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 113, Kāś. (cf. *pari-shidh*).

परिसीमन् *pari-sīman*, m. a boundary, extreme term or limit, W.

परिसीरम् *pari-sīram*, ind., g. *pari-nulhādī* (iv, 3, 58).

परि-सिर्या, n. a leather thong on a plough, ŚBr.

परिसृ *pari-√sri*, P. -*sarati* (pf. -*sasāra*, -*sasruḥ*; ind. p. -*sriyā*), to flow or go round, circumambulate (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to flow or walk about or to and fro, MBh.; BhP. °*sāra*, mfn. adjacent, adjoining, contiguous, Śay. on RV. iii, 33, 2; lying near or on (comp.), Megh.; Uttarar.; m. position, site, Suśr.; verge, border, proximity, neighbourhood, environs, Kāv.; Pañc. (cf. *pari-s*); a vein, or artery, BhP.; death, L.; a rule, precept, L.; a god, L.; -*vishaya*, m. an adjoining place, neighbourhood, Kir. v, 38. °*sarapa*, n. running or moving about; -*śila*, mfn. of a restless disposition, Suśr. °*sarya*, f. = °*sarapa*, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 101, Pat.; near approach, W.; service, W. (cf. *pari-s*). °*sāra*, m. wandering about, perambulation, W. °*sāraka*, m. (g. *vimukṭiddī*) N. of a place near the Sarasvatī, AtiBr. (cf. *pāris*). °*sārin*, mfn. wandering or running about, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 142. °*sṛita*, mfn. having roamed or wandered through (acc.), R.; spread everywhere, ib.; m. or n. an enclosed or fenced place, MBh.

परिसृज् *pari-√srij*, Caus. -*sarjayati*, to avoid, MBh. °*sṛishṭa* (*pāri*), mfn. surrounded, covered, AV. °*srasṭhri*, mfn. being in contact or connected with, MBh.

परिसृप *pari-√srip*, P. -*sarpati*, °*te* (ind. p. -*sārpam*), to move round about nr to and fro, hover, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to creep or crawl upon, Gobh. (see °*sripta*); to be near, approach, go to (acc.), MBh.; Caus., see °*sarpiṭa*. °*sarpa*, m. going about in search of, following, pursuing, Daśar.; Prātāp.; walking about, roaming, L.; surrounding, encircling, L.; a species of serpent, Suśr.; N. of a mild form of leprosy (= *vi-sarpa*), Suśr.; Car. (cf. *pāris*). °*sarapaṇa*, n. crawling upon (comp.), Mṛicch.; running to and fro, going or flying about, constantly changing one's place, ĀśvŚr.; R.; Mṛicch.; BhP.; a kind of disease (= °*sarpaṇa*), Suśr. °*sarpiṭa*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) crawled upon by vermin, Car. °*sarpin*, mfn. going or moving or roaming about, MBh. °*sṛipta*, min. = °*sarpiṭa*, Gobh.

परिसौवीरम् *pari-sāvīram*, ind. round about (i.e. except) the Sauvīras, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 33, Vārt. 1, Pat.

परिस्कन्द *pari-√skand*. See *pari-shkand*.

परिस्कल *pari-√skhal*, P. -*skhalati*, to reel, stagger, Kathās. °*skhalita*, n. reeling, staggering, ib.

परिसृ *pari-√sri*, P. -*sarati*, °*te* (ind. p. -*sārpam*), to move round about nr to and fro, hover, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to creep or crawl upon, Gobh. (see °*sripta*); to be near, approach, go to (acc.), MBh.; Caus., see °*sarpiṭa*. °*sarpa*, m. going about in search of, following, pursuing, Daśar.; Prātāp.; walking about, roaming, L.; surrounding, encircling, L.; a species of serpent, Suśr.; N. of a mild form of leprosy (= *vi-sarpa*), Suśr.; Car. (cf. *pāris*). °*sarapaṇa*, n. crawling upon (comp.), Mṛicch.; running to and fro, going or flying about, constantly changing one's place, ĀśvŚr.; R.; Mṛicch.; BhP.; a kind of disease (= °*sarpaṇa*), Suśr. °*sarpiṭa*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) crawled upon by vermin, Car. °*sarpin*, mfn. going or moving or roaming about, MBh. °*sṛipta*, min. = °*sarpiṭa*, Gobh.

ĀpŚr. °*staranikā*, f. a cow killed at a funeral ceremony (the limbs of the corpse being covered with its limbs), R. (cf. *anu-stāraṇi*). °*staraniya*, mfn. fit to be strewed around, serving for a cover, ĀpŚr., Sch. °*staritri*, m. nūc who strews or lays round, ib. °*stirpa* (MBh.; R.) and °*stṛita* (Yājñ.; BhP.), spread around, strewed over, covered.

परिस्तोम *pari-stoma*, m. a coverlet, cushion, MBh.; R.

परिस्था *pari-√sthā*, *pari-sthāna*. See *pari-shthā*.

परिस्पन्द *pari-√spand*, Ā. -*spandate* (or °*ti*), to tremble, throb, quiver, MBh.; R. °*spanda*, m. throbbing, stirring, starting, arising, movement, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; keeping, maintaining (a sacred fire), MBh. (v.l. °*shyanda*); train, retinue, L.; decoration of the hair, L.; pressure, crash, MW. °*spandana*, n. throbbing, vibration, motion, L. °*spandita*, n. throbbing, rising, appearing, Mear.

परिस्पध् *pari-spardhin*, mfn. (√*spridh*) vying with, rivalling, emulating (in comp.), Śak. iv, 4 (v.l.) °*spridh*, f. a rival, RV. ix, 53, 1.

परिस्पृश् *pari-√spsri*, to touch, stroke, MBh.; R.; to pursue, practise, HParī. °*spsri*, mfn. (ifc.) touching, HParī. °*spsṛishṭa*, mfn. smeared or soiled with (blood), MBh.

परिस्फार *pari-√spha*, Caus. -*sphārayati*, to spread, divulge, L.

परिस्फोत *pari-sphāta*, mfn. (√*sphāy*) swollen, turgid, Pāṇvan.

परिस्फुट *pari-√sphuṭ*, P. -*sphuṭati* or -*sphuṭati*, to burst open, Suśr.

परि-स्फुटा, mfn. very clear or manifest, BhP.; fully developed, L.; (am), ind. very clearly or distinctly, Kād.

परिस्फुर *pari-√sphur*, P. -*sphurati*, to throb, quiver, vibrate, Kāv.; to glitter, gleam, BhP.; to burst forth, appear, Kull. °*sphurana*, n. glancing; shooting; budding, W. °*sphurita*, mfn. quivering, palpitating, Uttarar.; dispersed, reflected on all sides, Mālatim.; opened, expanded, W.; shot, glanced, ib. °*sphūrti*, f. shiining forth, appearing, becoming clear or manifest, Kuval.

परिस्मापन *pari-smāpana*, n. (√*smi*, Caus.) causing wonder, surprising; (with *dambhena*) outwitting, L.

परिश्यन्द *pari-syanda*, °*dana* &c. See *pari-shyanda*, p. 603, col. 2.

परिस्त्रज् *pari-sraj*, f. (√*srij*) a garland, ĀpŚr. °*srajin*, mfn. wearing a garland, TBr.; Kāth.

परिस्त्रसा *pari-srāsā*, f. (√*sras*) rubbish, lumber, TBr.

परिसृ *pari-√sru*, P. -*sṛavati*, to flow round or off, stream, trickle, RV. &c. &c.; (with acc.) cause to flow, RV.; Hariv.; to swim or float about, Śay.; to glide or pass away (as life), Bhartṛ. °*sṛava*, m. flowing, streaming, a stream, MBh.; R. &c.; gliding down (*garbha-p*), the birth of a child), R.; Rottleria Tinctoria, L. °*sṛāva*, m. flowing, efflux, effluxion, Suśr.; N. of a morbid state ascribed to the overflowing of the moistures of the body, ib.; -*kalpa*, m. a kind of straining or filtering vessel, L. °*sṛāvaṇa*, n. a straining nr filtering vessel, L. °*sṛāvin*, mfn. flowing; m. (sc. *bhagaṇi-dara*) a form of fistula of the anus, Suśr.; n. (sc. *udara*) an incurable form of swollen or enlarged abdomen, ib.; Bhpr. °*sṛūt*, mfn. flowing round or over, foaming, fermenting, RV.; f. a kind of intoxicating liquor prepared from herbs, AV.; VS.; ŚBr. °*sṛūn-mat*, mfn. possessing it, ŚBr.); dropping, flowing, W. °*sṛuta*, mfn. flowed or streamed round, trickled, oozed, R.; Kathās.; (ā), f. = °*sṛut*, f., L.

परिस्वार *pari-svāra*, m. (√*svar*) a partic. mode of singing, Lāṭy.

परिस्वह *pari-√svid*, Caus. -*svedayati*, to cause to sweat (by applying sudorifics), Suśr.

परिहन् *pari-√han*, P. -*hanti*, to wind round, Kāth.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to extinguish (fire), ŚBr.;

Pass. -*hanyate*, to be changed or altered, MBh. (v.l. *prati-h*); to cease, perish, Pañc. (v.l. -*hiyate*). °*hanana*, n., Pāṇ. viii, 4, 22, Sch. °*hata*, mfn. (Śak. v, 23 and Git. v, 13) w. r. for *pari-hṛita*.

परिहर *pari-hara*, °*raṇa* &c. See *pari-hṛi*.

परिहर्षण *pari-harshaṇa*, °*shin*. See *pari-hṛish*, p. 605.

परिहय *pari-havā*, m. (√*hve*) crying or calling upon, invoking (?), AV. °*hūta*, mfn. called together, BhP.

परिहस् *pari-√has*, P. -*hasati* (Pass. aor. *pari-ahāsi*), to laugh, jest or joke with (acc.), laugh at, ridicule, deride, MBh.; Kathās.; Rājat. °*hasita*, mfn. laughed at, ridiculed, MW. °*hāsa*, m. jesting, joking, laughing at, ridiculing, deriding; a jest, joke, mirth, merriment, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *pari-h*). °*kathā*, f. an amusing story, Ragh.; -*phura*, n. N. of a town, Rājat.; -*phuram*, ind. jokingly, in jest, Ragh.; -*vastu*, n. an object of jest (°*stu-tā*, f.), Pañc.; -*vijalpa*, mfn. uttered in jest, Śak.; -*vedin*, m. a jester, a witty person, W.; -*śila*, mfn. of a gay or joyous disposition, fond of jesting, Var.; Kāv.; -*la-tā*, f., Ratnāv.; -*hari*, m. N. of a temple of Vishnu, Rājat. °*hāsa*, mfn. laughable, ridiculous, MW.

परिहस्त *pari-hastā*, m. (g. *nir-udakādī*) an amulet put round the hand to secure the birth of a child, AV.

परिहा *pari-√hā*, P. -*jahāti* (ind. p. -*hāya*; inf. -*hātum*), to leave, abandon, quit, R.; BhP.; to omit, neglect, disregard, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; Pass. -*hiyate* (with fut. -*hāsyati*, MBh.), to be avoided or omitted, be destitute or deprived of, desist or be excluded from (abl.), be wanting or deficient, be inferior to (abl. or instr.), wane, fail, decrease, pass away, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*hāpayati*, to cause to relinquish or abandon, Naish.; to interrupt, leave unfinished, Mn. viii, 206. °*hāna*, n. being deprived of anything, suffering a loss (only *a-parih*), ŚāṅkhBr. °*hāni* or °*hāni*, f. decrease, loss, deficiency, Ragh.; Var.; Suśr. (cf. Uṇ. iv, 51, Sch.). °*hāpaniya*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be omitted, Kād. °*hāpita*, mfn. robbed or deprived of (instr.), BhP. °*hāpya*, ind. excluding, excepting (acc.), except, ĀpŚr. °*hīna* (also written *hīna*), mfn. omitted, lost, disappeared, wanting, MBh.; Kāv.; BhP.; abstaining from, deficient in, deprived or destitute of (abl. or -*ta*, instr., or comp.), ib.

परिहाटक *pari-hāṭaka*, mfn. consisting or made of pure gold, MBh.; a ring worn round the arm or leg, an armlet, anklet, L.

परिहार *pari-hāra* &c. See *pari-√hṛi*.

परिहि *pari-√hi*, P. -*hinōti*, to send or forward to (dat.), RV. vii, 104, 6.

परिहिंसा *pari-hinsā*, f. (√*hins*) = *pari-bar-haṇā*, Nir., Sch.

परिहिङ् *pari-√hiṇḍ*, Ā. -*hiṇḍate*, to fly about, Daś.

परिहित *pari-hita*. See *pari-dhā*, p. 596.

परिहृ *pari-√hṛi*, P. -*harati*, °*te* (fut. -*harishyati*, MBh.; aor. 3. pl. -*ahṛishata*, RV.; ind. p. -*hṛitya*, R.; Var.; -*hāram*, Br.), to move or carry or take round, TS.; Br.; GṛŚrS.; to put or wrap round (Ā. round one's self), AV. &c. &c.; to put aside, save for (dat.), ŚBr.; to leave, quit, desert, Śis.; to defend or preserve from (abl.), ChUp.; to spare, VP.; to shun, avoid, leave out, omit, ŚBr.; Gobh.; to save or spare anything (as trouble, care &c.) to (gen.), Ratnāv.; to take away, remove, beware of or abstain from (acc.), MBh.; VP.; (Ā.) to keep away from i.e. neglect, not heed, Āpast.; to answer, refute, Pat.; Śāṅk.; to put twice, repeat (in the Krama-pāṭha), ĀPrāt.; to nourish, foster, cherish, Lalit.; Desid. -*jihirshati*, to wish to keep away or avoid or shun, remove or conceal, Gobh.; R. (cf. -*jihirshā*, p. 594). °*hara*, n., v.l. for °*hāra*, reserve, concealment, Śak. (Pi.) i, 33. °*haraka*, m., v.l. for °*hāraka*, L. °*harapa*, n. moving or taking round, ŚrS.; avoiding, shunning, VP.; leaving, W.; seizing, ib.; refuting, ib. °*harapiya*, mfn. to be shunned or avoided, Śak.; Prab.; to be taken away, W.; to be confuted, ib.; -*tā*, f. disdain, rejection, Śis.; disappearance, unattainableness, ib.; refutation, ib. °*hartavya*, mfn. to be handed over or forwarded,

Nyāyam, Sch.; to be shunned or avoided or abstained from, Nir.; Kāv.; Pañc.; to be kept secret or concealed, Mricch.; to be confuted, Śaṅk.; to be repeated (before and after *iti*, cf. next), APrāt. **hāra** (*pari-*), m. leading round, KātyŚr.; delivering or handing over, Nyāyam, Sch.; shunning, avoiding, excluding, abandoning, giving up, resigning, ŚBr. &c. &c.; seizing, surrounding, W.; concealment, reserve, MBh.; Śak.; leaving out, omission, Sāh.; taking away, removing, (esp.) removing by arguments, confutation, Śaṅk.; caution, Car.; contempt, disrespect, L.; objection, L.; any objectionable thing or person, W.; (in gram.) the repetition of a word (before and after *iti*, cf. *pari-graha*), APrāt.; (in dram.) remedying or atoning for any improper action, Sāh.; an extraordinary grant, exemption from taxes, immunity, Mn.; R.; MārKp.; Rājāt.; = *-sthāna* (below), Mn. viii, 237; bounty, largess, W. (cf. *pari-k*); 1. *-vat*, mfn. avoidable, MBh. (*a-pari-k*); 2. *-vat*, ind. (ifc.) like the omission of, Sāh.; *-viśuddhi*, f. (with Jains) purification by such mortification and penance as are enjoined by the example of ancient saints or sages, W.; *-sū*, f. (a cow) bearing a calf only after a long time (of barrenness), TS., Sch.; *-sthāna*, n. a space of common land extending round a village or town, Kull. on Mn. viii, 238. **hāra**, m. (ifc.) repelling, refusing, MW.; m. or n. an armet, L. (cf. *haraka* and *pari-hāra*). **hārin**, mfn. (ifc.) avoiding, shunning, Daś.; Bālar. **hārya**, mfn. to be shunned or avoided or omitted or escaped from, MBh.; R. &c.; to be severed or separated, Kathās.; to be taken off or away, W.; to be endowed with a privilege, Yājñ., Sch.; to be repeated (cf. *hartavya*), APrāt.; m. a bracelet, L. (cf. *parihārya*). **hṛta**, mfn. shunned, avoided, Kāv.; abandoned, quitted, W.; taken, seized, ib.; n. what has been wrapped round or put on, BhP. **hṛti**, f. shunning, avoiding, AitBr. 1. **hṛtiya**, ind. keeping away, excluding, with the exception of (acc.), R.; at a distance of (acc.), Var. 2. **hṛtiya**, mfn. to be delivered or handed over, AitBr.

परिहृष *pari-√hrish*, Caus. *-harshayati*, to delight greatly, cause to rejoice, MBh.; Hariv. **harshana**, mfn. greatly delighting, MBh. **harshita**, mfn. greatly delighted, *harshin*, mfn. delightful, MBh. **hrishita**, mfn. delighted, very glad, ib. **hrishita**, mfn. id. (*-mānasa*, mfn.; R.); blunt, obtuse (teeth), Bhpr.

परिहृत *pari-hṛta*, mfn. (*√hnu*) denied, refused, AV.

परिहृत् *pari-hṛt*, mfn. (*√hṛi*) causing to fall, RV. **hṛita**, see *ā-pari-hṛita*. **hṛiti** (*pāri-*), f. deceiving, injuring, harming, RV. viii, 47, 6 (loc. *hṛitā*); ix, 79, 2.

परिह्वलम् *pari-hvālam*, ind. (*√hval*) stammering, faltering, ŚBr.

परी 1. *pari*, in comp. for *pari*. — **kshit**, m. (*√ksh*) N. of a son of Abhi-manyu and father of Janam-ejaya, MBh. &c.; of a son of Kuru, Pur.; of a son of An-aśvan and father of Bhīma-sena, MBh.; of a king of A-yodhya, ib. (cf. *pari-kshit*). — **kshita** (ŚaṅkP.), and **-kshiti** (Prab., Sch.), m. = prec. — **nāśa**, Vedic inf. (*√nāś*) to attain or to be attained, RV. i, 54, 1. — **nāh**, f. (*√nah*; nom. *nat*, Pān. vi, 3, 116; viii, 2, 34, Sch.) enclosure or anything enclosed, (esp.) a receptacle or box belonging to a carriage, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Kāth.; N. of a place on the Saras-vatī, Br.; ŚrS. — **nāma**, m. (*√nam*) course or lapse of time, R. (cf. *pari-n*). — **nāya**, m. (*√ni*) = *pari-n*, L. — **nāha**, m. (*√nah*) circumference, width, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; a piece of common land encircling a village, Yājñ.; N. of Śiva, L. (cf. *pari-n*). — **tat** (*√tan*), Pān. vi, 3, 116, Sch. — **tāpa**, m. = *pari-n*, MBh. — **tośha**, m. = *pari-n*, Gīt. — **i-ta**, mfn., see *pari-d* (p. 595). — **2. -tta**, mfn. (*√do*; cf. Pān. vi, 3, 124) cut round, circumscribed, limited, Buddh.; *-subha*, m. pl. N. of the gods of the 13th order, MW. 212; *-śubha, m. pl. N. of the gods of the 10th order, ib. 211. — **dāha**, m. burning, cauterizing, Suśr.; Car. — **dhāna**, n. a mantle, garment, MBh. (cf. *pari-dh*). — **dhāvin**, m. = *pari-dh*, W. = *√dhayai* (only pf. *-dadhayau*), to meditate, ponder, R. — **pāka**, m. ripening, maturing, full development, Suśr.; Car.; Kāraṇ.; the result or consequences of anything, Mcar. (cf. *pari-p*). — **bhāva**, m. = *pari-bh*, L. — **māna**, n. measure, circumference,*

size, weight, number, amount, MBh.; Yājñ.; Hcat. (cf. *pari-m*). — **rambha**, m. = *pari-r*, Gīt.; Prab.; Bālar. — **varta**, m. exchange, barter, Hit. (v.l.); N. of the Kūrma or 2nd incarnation of Viṣṇu, L. (cf. *pari-v*). — **vartam**, ind. (*√vrit*) in a circle, recurring, repeatedly, TāpBr. — **vāda**, m. reproof, censure, Mn.; Āpast. — **vāpā**, m. fried grains or sour milk, VS.; furniture, L.; a piece of water, L.; sowing, L. (cf. *pari-v* under *pari-√v*). — **vāpya**, mfn. = *pari-v* (under *pari-√v*), KātyŚr. — **vāra**, m. train, retinue, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a sheath, scabbard, L. (cf. *pari-v* under *pari-√v*). — **vāha**, m. = *pari-v*, MBh.; the royal insignia, L. — **vettpi**, m. = *pari-v*, Mn. iii, 172. — **vesha**, m. a halo round the sun or moon, Hariv. (cf. *pari-v*). — **sāsa**, m. (*√sas*) anything cut out, an excision, AV.; a kind of tongs used for lifting a kettle from the fire, ŚBr. — **śesha**, m. rest, remainder, AitBr. (cf. *pari-s*). — **shahā**, f. = *pari-sh* (under *pari-shah*), HYog. — **sheka**, m. = *pari-sh* (under *pari-shic*), Suśr. — **sara**, m. circumference, surroundings, Bālar. (cf. *pari-s*). — **sarpa**, m. a species of worm causing leprosy, Suśr.; a kind of P, Car. (cf. *pari-s* under *pari-syip*). — **saryā**, f. = *pari-s*, L. — **sāra**, m. going about or round, L. — **hāra**, m. avoiding, shunning, caution, Suśr.; disrespect, L.; (in gram. and dram.) = *pari-h*. — **hāsa**, m. = *pari-h*, Cāp.; *-ketava*, m. N. of a temple of Viṣṇu, Rājāt.; *-kshama*, mfn. able to deride or surpass, Bhartṛ.; *-sila*, mfn. = *pari-hāsa-s*, Rājāt.

परी 2. pari (*pari-√i*), P. *pari-eti* (Impv. *parihi*, MBh.; Pot. *parityām*, TS.; impf. *pariyait*, ŚBr.; pf. *parityāya*, TS.; fut. *pari-eti*, ChUp.; ind. p. *paritya*, PāGr.; *pari-āya*, Br.; inf. *parityave*, RV.), to go about, move in a circle; (trans.) to go or flow round (acc.), circumambulate, surround, include, grasp, span, RV. &c. &c.; to run against or into, reach, attain, AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; (with or sc. *manasā*) to perceive, ponder, MBh.; R.; Intens. *ā. pariyate*, to move round or in a circle, RV. **Parita**, mfn. standing or moving round, surrounding, MBh.; past, elapsed, expired, R.; surrounded, encompassed, filled, taken possession of, seized (with instr. or in comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; = *viparita*, inverted, MBh.; w. r. for *parita*, ib.; m. pl. N. of a people, VP.; *-ta-tā*, f. the being surrounded or filled, L.; *-tin*, mfn. (ifc.) filled with, seized by, Suśr. **Paritya**, mfn. to be circumambulated (*a-par*), KātyŚr.

Pary-aya, m. revolution, lapse, expiration, waste or loss (of time), Mn.; MBh. &c.; the time of revolution (of a planet), Gaṇit.; change, alteration, ib.; inversion, irregularity, confusion with (comp.), MBh.; Suśr.; contrariety, opposition, W.; deviation from enjoined or customary observances, neglect of duty, ib. **ayana**, n. going about, walking round, circumambulating (e.g. of a sown field), MānGr.; Gobh. (Sch. 'the reaping of corn'); fit to be wound round (an arrow or other object), Kauś.; a horse's saddle or housings (= *paryāna*), L.

Pary-aya, m. going or turning or winding round, revolving, revolution, KātyŚr.; course, lapse, expiration of time, MBh.; Hariv.; Vet.; regular recurrence, repetition, succession, turn (ibc. or *ena*, ind. in turn, successively, alternately; *caturthe paryāye*, at the fourth time), KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Mn. &c.; a regularly recurring series or formula (esp. in the Ati-rātra ceremony), Br.; ŚrS. (*-tva*, n.); = *-śukta*, Sāy.; a convertible term, synonym (*-tā*, f., *-tva*, n.), Pañc.; Sāh.; Pān., Sch.; way, manner, method of proceeding (*anena pary-āyena*, in this manner), SaddhP.; probability, MBh.; (in rhet.) a partic. figure of speech, Kpr.; Sāh.; (with Jains) the regular development of a thing and the end of this d°, Sarvad.; opportunity, occasion, L.; formation, creation, L.; point of contact, L.; *-krama*, m. order of succession, regular rotation or turn, MW.; *-cyuta*, mfn. one who has lost his turn, superseded, supplanted, ib.; *-pada-mahārī*, f., *-muktāvalī*, f., *-ratna-mālā*, f. N. of wks.; *-vacana*, n. a convertible term, synonym, Vārtt. on Pān. i, 1, 68; *-vākya*, n. similar words, Hariv.; *-vācaka*, mfn. expressing a corresponding notion; (with *śabda*), m. a synonym, MBh.; *-vritti*, f. alternate course or action, MW.; *-śabda*, m. a synonym, Tattvas.; *-jāyana*, n. alternate sleeping and watching, W.; *-śas*, ind. by phrases or sentences, ĀśvŚr.; periodically, Kāth.; Suśr.; in succession, by turns, MBh.; *-śastra* (I), n. pl. N. of wk.; *-śukta*, n. a hymn with regularly recurring phrases or sentences, AVAnukr.; *-sevā*, f. service by rotation,

Kum.; *°yātman*, m. the finite nature, finiteness, Sarvad.; *°yāna*, n. food intended for another, Yājñ.; *°yārjāva*, m. 'ocean of synonyms', N. of a lexicon; *°yōkta*, n. (in rhet.) a partic. figure of speech (in which the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis), Sāh.; *°yōkti*, f. id., Vām. *°āyikā*, mfn. composed in strophes, AV. *°āyin*, mfn. embracing, including, AitBr.; encompassing (in a hostile manner), AV.; periodical, VS.

Pary-eti, m. subduer, conqueror, RV. *°ehi*, m. N. of a man; (f), f. N. of a woman, g. *śārīgara-vāddi*.

परीक्ष *parīksh* (*pari-√iksh*), *ā. parīkshate* (pr. p. *parīkshat*, MBh.; imp. *pari-aiakshat* [Sāy. *-aiakshat*], ŚBr.), to look round, inspect carefully, try, examine, find out, observe, perceive, ŚBr. &c. &c.; Caus. *parīkshayati*, to cause to examine or investigate, Mn. **Parīkshaka**, mfn. trying, examining, W.; m. a prover, examiner, judge, Rājāt.; Pañc. **Parīkshana**, n. (rarely *°nā*, f.) trying, testing, experiment, investigation, Mn.; MBh. &c. **Parīkshaniya**, mfn. to be tried or investigated (*-tva*, n.), Nyāyam, Sch.; to be submitted to ordeal, W. **Parīkshā**, f. inspection, investigation, examination, test, trial by ordeal of various kinds (see 2. *dizya*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of wk.; *-kshama*, mfn. standing the test, Sarvad.; *-latta*, n., *-paddhati*, f. N. of wks.; *°kshārtha*, mfn. wishing to try or test, Āpast. **Parīkshita**, mfn. carefully inspected, tried, examined, Mn.; MBh. &c. **Parīkshitavya**, mfn. to be tried or tested or examined or proved, Var.; Prab. **Parīkshin**, see *nāyaka-p*. **Parīkshya**, mfn. = *°kshitavya*, MBh.; Var. **Parīkshishu**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to try or examine, L.

परीज्या *parijyā*, f. (*pari + ijjā*, *√yaj*) a secondary rite (= *pari-yajña*), ŚākhŚr.

परीणस *pārīṇas*, m. (*√pri*?) plenty, abundance, RV.; (*asā*), ind. richly, abundantly, ib. (cf. Naigh. i, 3). **Parīṇasā**, n. = *°nas*, m., RV.

परीत *parīta*. See 2. *pari*, col. 2.

परीति *pariti* = *pushpāñjana*, L.

परीत 1. 2. pari-tta. See under *pari-dā* and 1. *pari*.

परीथ *parīthya* (*pari + idhya*, *√indh*), to be kindled, TS.

परीन्दन *parindana*, n. gratification, present, Vajrach. *°dita*, mfn. gratified, presented, ib.

परीप्स *parīps*, *°psa*, *°psu*. See *pary-āp*.

परीमन् *pāriman* (*√pri*?), bounty, plenty; (*°man*), ind. plentifully, RV. ix, 71, 3.

Parira, n. a fruit, Up. iv, 30, Sch.

परीरुण *parīraṇa*, n. a tortoise, L.; a stick, L.; = *paṭṭa-śiṭaka*, L.

परीश *parīś* (*pari-√iś*), *ā. parīśhte*, to be able to (inf.), Kāśikh.

परीष *parīṣh* (*pari-√iśh*), P. *pary-eshati* (aor. *pary-aishishat*), to seek or search about for, ChUp.; MBh.; (Ā.) SaddhP.: Caus. *pary-eshayati*, id. SaddhP. **Parīṣhṭi**, f. investigation, research, inquiry, Jaim.; Pān.; service, attendance, homage, L.; freedom of will, L.

Pary-eshana, n. search, inquiry, investigation, MBh.; striving after, Nyāyas.; (ā), f. = *parīṣhṭi*, Pān. iii, 3, 107, Vārtt. 3, Pān. *°eshavya*, mfn. to be sought, MBh.; to be striven after, Car. *°eshṭi*, f. searching for, inquiry, SaddhP.; striving after worldly objects, Jātakam.

परीष्ट *parīṣṭa*. See *pari-yaj*, p. 599.

परु *paru*, m. (*√pri*; cf. *pārus* below) a limb, member (see *yathā-p*), a mountain, L.; the ocean, L.; the sky, paradise, L. — *śās*, ind. limb by limb, member by member, AV.

Paruc-chepa, m. (prob. fr. *parut* = *°rus + śepa*) N. of a Rishi (son of Divo-dāsa and author of RV. i, 127), Nir.; TS.; ŚākhBr.

Parut-ka, mfn. (fr. *parut* = *°rus*; cf. prec.) having knots or joints (as grass), ĀpŚr.

Paruś-śas, ind. (fr. *parus*) = *paru-śas* (above), MaitrS.; Kāth.

Parushā, nif(ā)n. (older, f. *pārushnī*) knotty (as reed), AV.; spotted, variegated, dirty-coloured, RV. &c. &c.; hard, stiff, rugged, rough, uneven, shaggy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; intertwined with creepers (as a

tree), Kathās.; piercing, keen, sharp, violent, harsh, severe, unkind, ib. (am, ind.); m. a reed, AV.; an arrow, Śākhṣr.; Lāty.; Grewia Asiatica or Xylocarpus Granatum, L.; (*pariśha*), m. N. of a demon, Suparṇ.; (*ā*), f. a kind of riddle, MW.; (*śhī*), f. N. of one of the rivers of the Panjāb now called Rāvi, RV.; n. harsh and contemptuous speech, abuse, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the fruit of Grewia Asiatica or Xylocarpus Granatum, L.; a species of Barleria with blue flowers, L. - *ghana*, m. a dirty-coloured or dark cloud, Pañc. v. 4. - *carman*, n. a rough skin, Pañc. - *tara*, mfn. harsher, Śākhṣr., Pañc. - *tva*, n. roughness, harshness, MW. - *vacana*, mfn. speaking harshly or unkindly, Bhāṭṭr.; n. harsh or contemptuous speech, W. - *vāc*, mfn. harsh-spoken, f. = prec. n., W. - *vādin*, mfn. = speaking unkindly, Mcar.; Pañc. **Parushākshara**, mfn. 'harsh-worded,' harsh (am, ind.), Kālid.; Pañc. **Parushākshepa**, m. (in rhet.) an objection or contradiction containing harsh words, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 144. **Parushāhva**, m. a species of reed, AV. **Parushātara**, mfn. other than rough, gentle, mild, Ragh. **Parushōkti**, f. abusive or harsh language, Kāv.; *ōktika*, mfn. using it, L. **Parushita**, mfn. addressed or treated harshly, MBh.; R.; Hit. **Parushiman**, m. rough or shaggy appearance, AitBr.

Parushī, in comp. for *śha*. - *kṛita*, mfn. spotted, soiled, stained, Hariv.; treated roughly, Am. - *vbhū*, to be soiled or dirty, Śak. vii, 17 (v.l.) **Parush-mat**, mfn. having knots or joints (= *parut-ka*), ĀpŚr., Sch. **Parushya**, mfn. variegated, manifold, AitBr. **Pāra**, n. a joint or knot (esp. of a cane or reed, orig. 'fullness,' i.e. the full or thick part of the stalk), a limb or member of the body, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; a part or portion, RV.; TS.; TBr.; Grewia Asiatica, L. **Parūsha**, m. Grewia Asiatica (from the berries of which a cooling beverage is prepared) or Xylocarpus Granatum, Suśr. **śhaka**, m. id.; n. the fruit of this tree, Śākhṣr.; Var.; Suśr.

परुषं parut, ind. (Pān. p, 3, 22) last year, L. [Cf. *parāri*; Gk. *πέρυρι*, *πέρυρι*; Lith. *pérnay*; Goth. *fālneis*; Angl. Sax. *fyrn*; HGerm. *vēr*, *vērne*.] **Parut-tna**, mfn. belonging to last year, last year's, Pān. iv, 3, 23, Vārtt. 1.

परुडार parudvāra or *parula*, m. a horse, L.

परुष parusha. See under *paru*.

परे 2. parē (*parā-ai*; for I. see p. 589, col. 1), P. *parāiti* (Impv. 2. 3. sg. *parēhi*, *parāitu*; pr. p. *parā-yāti*; ind. p. *parētya*), to go or run away, go along, go towards (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to depart, die, RV.; AV.; to reach, attain, partake of (acc.), MBh.; Kir. **Pārēta**, mfn. departed, deceased, dead, RV.; AV.; Yājñ.; m. a kind of spectre, a ghost, spirit, L. - *kālpa*, mfn. almost dead, R.; - *bhārī*, m. 'lord of the departed,' N. of Yama, Śiś.; - *bhūmi*, f. 'place of the d', a cemetery, Kum.; - *rāj* (L.), - *rāja* (Naish.), n. = *bhārī*, L.; *ōdcarita*, mfn. frequented or inhabited by the d', Daś.; *ōdvāsa*, m. = *bhūmi*, ib. **Pārēti**, f. departure, RV. **Parēyivās**, mfn. one who has departed or died, RV.

परेष parēksh = *parā-ai* (Pot. *pārēksheta*; ind. p. *parēkshya*), to look at (anything at one's side), TS.; ŚBr.

परेष pareṇa. See under I. *pāra*, p. 586, col. 2.

परेद्यवि pare-dyavi, *pare-dyus* &c. See p. 589, col. 1.

परेमन् páreman, prob. w. r. for *pariman*, SV.

परेष्टु pāreṣṭu and *ōfukā*, f. a cow which has often calved, L.

परोडु paro'ghu, *paro'ksha* &c. See under *paro*, p. 589, col. 1.

परोष्णी paroshñī, f. a cockroach (also written *śhī*), L.; N. of a river, Rājat. (Cf. *parushñī* under *parusha*.)

पर्क parka. See *madhu-pō*.

पर्कट parkaṭa, m. a heron, L.; (i), f. Ficus Infectoria (*-vriksha*), Hit. (also *ōfī*, L.); a fresh betel-nut, L.; n. regret, anxiety, L.

पर्जन्य parjanya, m. (*√pri* or *prij*?) a rain-

cloud, cloud, RV. &c. &c.; rain, Bhag. iii, 14; rain personified or the god of rain (often identified with Indra), RV. &c. &c.; N. of one of the 12 Ādityas, Hariv.; of a Deva-gandharva or Gandharva, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Rishi in several Manv-antarās, Hariv.; MarkP.; of a Prajā-pati (father of Hiranya-roman), VP.; (*nyā* or *ni*), f. Curcuma Aromatica or Xanthorrhiza, L. [Cf. Goth. *fairguni*; Icel. *fiörgyn*; Lith. *perkūnas*.] - **krandya** (*śjān*), mfn. muttering like Parjanya or a rain-cloud, RV. - **jinvita** (*śjān*), mfn. impelled by P°, ib. - **nātha**, m. having P° as protector or patron, MW. - **ninada**, m. 'P°'s sound,' thunder, R. - **patni** (*śjān*), f. having P° for husband, AV. - **prayoga**, m. N. of wk. - **retas** (*śjān*), mfn. sprung from the seed of P°, i.e. nourished by rain (as reed), RV. - **vridhā** (*śjān*), mfn. nourished by P° or the rain-cloud (as Soma), ib. - **śśanti**, f. N. of wk. - **sūkta**, n. a hymn to P° (as RV. v, 83), Cat. **Parjanyaātman**, mfn. having the nature of P°, TS. **Parjanya-vāta**, m. du. the god of rain and the god of wind, RV.

पर्यं parṇ, cl. 10. P. *parṇayati* (Dhātup. xxxv, 84, a), to be green or verdant (prob. Nom. fr. next or invented to explain it).

Parṇā, n. a pinion, feather (also of an arrow), wing, RV. &c.; Br.; MBh.; a leaf (regarded as the plumage of a tree), RV. &c. &c. (ifc. f. ā, but in N. of plants i; cf. Pān. iv, 1, 64); the Pā or betel leaf, L.; m. Butea Frondosa (a large-leaved sacred tree whose wood is used for making sacred vessels, later generally called *palāta*), RV.; AV.; Br.; Yājñ. (-*tvā*, n., MaitrS.); N. of a teacher, Vāyup. (cf. g. *śivddi*); (pl.) of a people, VP.; of a place, iv, 2, 145; (i), f. a collect. N. of 4 plants ending with *parṇi*, Car.; Pistia Stratiotes, L.; the leaf of Asa Foetida (?), L. [According to Up. iv, 6 fr. *√pri*, but more probably fr. a *√pri*, orig. *spri*; cf. Lith. *sparna*; HGerm. *varn*, *Farn*; Angl. Sax. *fearn*; Eng. *fern*.] - **kashāya-nishpakva** (ŚBr.) and - **kashāya-pakva** (KātyŚr.), mfn. boiled with the juice of the bark of the Butea Frondosa or with the juice of any leaves. - **kāra**, m. a vender of betel P°. - **kuṭikā** or -**kuṭī**, f. a hut made of P°, L. - **kricchra**, m. 'leaf-penance,' living for a time upon an infusion of leaves and Kuśa grass as a religious observance, Vishṇ.; Yājñ. - **khaṇḍa**, m. a tree without apparent blossoms, any tree, L. - **cara**, m. 'leaf-stalker,' a kind of deer, L. - **cira-paṭa**, mfn. clad in a garment made of leaves (Śiva), MBh. - **coraka**, m. a gall-nut, L. - **tvā**, n. the state of the Butea Frondosa, MaitrS. - **datta**, m. N. of a man, L. - **dhī**, m. 'feather-holder,' the part of an arrow to which the P°s are fastened, AV. - **dhvas**, mfn. (nom. f.) causing the falling of leaves, Sch. on Pān. iii, 2, 76 &c. - **nara**, m. 'man of P°,' an effigy stuffed with P° or made of P° and burnt as a substitute for a lost corpse, Cat. - **nāla**, m. a leaf-stalk, petiole, Śamk. - **paṭa**, m. n. a leaf rolled into the shape of a funnel, MBh.; R. - **purusha**, m. (prob. = *nara*) N. of wk. - **prātyika**, m. or n. N. of a place, Rājat. (w. r. for *prāsika*?). - **prāsanin** (Bālar.), - **bhaksha** (Hariv.), mfn. feeding upon leaves. - **bhedini**, f. the Priyaṅgu tree, L. - **bhojana**, mfn. = *bhaksha*; m. any animal eating P°, a goat, L. - **maṇi**, m. a kind of magical instrument (made of P° wood?), AV. - **māya**, mfn. made of the wood of the Butea Frondosa, TS.; TBr.; Kāth.; *ōyī-tva*, n., Nyāyam, Comm. - **mācāla** (?), m. Averrhoa Carambola, L. - **mno**, mfn. (nom. f.) = *dhvas*, Up. ii, 22, Sch. - **mṛga**, m. any animal which frequents the boughs of trees (as a monkey, squirrel &c.), Suśr. - **ruh**, mfn. (nom. f.) causing leaves to grow, Up. ii, 22, Sch. - **latā**, f. the betel plant, L. - **vat**, mfn. abounding in leaves, leafy, Kāth.; MBh. - **vāda**, m. the bark of the Butea Frondosa (also pl.), TS.; TBr.; ĀpŚr.; N. of a man, G. *gargādi*. - **valli**, f. a species of creeping plant, L. - *vādya*, n. 'leaf-music,' sounds produced by blowing into a folded P°, Hariv. - **vilāsinī**, f. a partic. fragrant substance, Gal. - *vī*, mfn. 'wing-borne,' carried by wings, RV. - **vitika**, f. the Areca nut cut in pieces and sprinkled with spices and rolled up in betel leaves, Rājat. - **śadā**, m. the falling of leaves, AV.; VS.; *ōdyā*, mfn. relating to it, TS. - **śabara**, m. pl. N. of a people, MarkP.; (i), f. (prob.) N. of a divine female, Cat. - **śabda**, n. the rustling of leaves, Pañc. - **śayya**, f. a couch of P°, R. - **śar**, m. a leaf-stalk (esp. of the Butea Frondosa), AitBr. - **śākhā**, f. a bough of the B° Fr°, ŚBr. - **śāda**, m. = *śada*, Kāth. - **śālā**, f.

'leaf-hut,' an arbour, R.; Ragh.; Kād. (esp. as the dwelling of a Buddhist monk, RTL. 81; 430); N. of a great settlement of Brāhmins in Madhya-deśa between the Yamunā and Gaṅgā, MBh.; *ōlgra*, m. N. of a mountain in Bhadrāśva, MarkP.; *ōyale*, Nom. A. *ōyale*, to be like an arbour, Naish. - **śush**, mfn. (nom. f.) drying or shrivelling leaves, Up. ii, 22, Sch. - **śamstara**, m. having P° for a bed, sleeping on P°, MW. **Parṇādhaka**, m. N. of a man; pl. of his descendants, g. *yaskādi*. **Parṇāda**, m. 'feeding upon leaves,' N. of an ancient sage, MBh.; of a Brāhman, Nal. **Parṇāsa** (or *ōsa*), m. Cedrela Toona or a species of Basilicum, Hariv.; L.; (ā), f. N. of sev. rivers, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. **Parṇāśana**, n. the feeding on P°, SaṅhUp.; m. a cloud, W. **Parṇāsin**, mfn. feeding on P°, Vishṇ. **Parṇāsi**, m. Ocymum Sanctum, W. **Parṇāhāra**, mfn. = *ōdin*, R. **Parṇōtāja**, n. 'leaf-hut,' an hermitage, Uttarar. **Parṇōtsa**, m. N. of a village, Rājat.

Parṇaka, m. = *bhilla*, Mahidh.; N. of a man; pl. of his descendants, g. *upakādi*; (*ikā*), f. a kind of vegetable, Car.; N. of an Apsaras, Hariv.

1. **Parṇaya**, Nom. P. *ōyati*, to be green, Dhātup.

2. **Parṇaya**, m. N. of an enemy ('of an Asura,' Śāy.) slain by Indra, RV. - **ghnā**, n. the slaying of Parṇaya, ib.

Parṇala, mfn. full of leaves, leafy, g. *sidhmādi*; *ōi-bhūla*, mfn. being leafy or green, Bhāṭṭ.

Parṇasa, mfn. g. *trindādi*.

Parṇasi, m. (only L.) a house upon or by the water; a lotus; a vegetable; adorning, decoration.

Parṇika, mfn. (i) n. selling or dealing in Parṇi, g. *kisarādi*.

Parṇin, mfn. winged, plumed, RV.; leafy, ib.; made of the wood of the Butea Frondosa, R.; n. a tree, MBh.; Butea Frondosa, L.; (*ōnini*), f. a species of plant, Suśr.; a collect. N. for 4 partic. plants, Car.; N. of an Apsaras, Hariv. *ōi-latā*, f. Piper Betle, L.

Parṇila, mfn. leafy, Up. iii, 6, Sch.

Parṇiya, mfn. g. *utkarādi*.

Parṇya, mfn. relating to leaves, leafy, TS.

पर्याल parṇāla, m. a boat, L.; a spade or hoe, L.; single combat, L.

पर्यं partṛ (*√pri*), only instr. pl., with aids, helpfully, RV.

पर्द pard, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. ii, 28) to break wind downwards, Sarav. i, 25. [Cf. Gk. *πέρδω*; Lat. *pēdo*, *pōdex*; Lith. *pērdau*; Germ. *farzen*, *furzen*; Angl. Sax. *feortan*; Eng. *to fart*.]

Parda, m. breaking wind downwards, L.; thick hair, L. *ōdana*, n. breaking wind, L.

Pardi, m. or f. N. of a person, L.

पर्यं parṇ, cl. 1. P. *parṇati*, to go, Dhātup. xi, 18 (a doubtful root and questionably connected with the following words).

Parpa, n. a wheel-chair (for cripples), Siddh.; young grass; a house, Up. iii, 28, Sch.

Parpaṭa, m. a species of medicinal plant, Suśr. (Hedyotis Burmanniana or Mollugo Pentaphylla, L.); a kind of thin cake made of rice or pease-meal and baked in grease, L.; (i), f. a red-colouring Oldenlandia, Bhpr.; a kind of fragrant earth, L.; a thin crisp cake (prob. = m.), W. - **druma**, m. a kind of tree (= *kumbhī-vriksha*), L. (also *ōi-dṛ*).

Parpaṭaka, m. a species of medicinal plant (= *ōpaṭa*), Suśr.; Car.; Bhpr.; (i), f. the same or some other med. plant, Car.

Parpaṭi, m. (with *rāja-putra*) N. of a poet, Cat. **Parpika**, m. (and *ōkī*, f.) a cripple who moves about by the aid of a chair, Pān. iv, 4, 10, Sch.

पर्यं parpari, f. a braid of hair, L.

पर्यं parparika, m. the sun (*√pri*, Up. iv, 19, Sch.); fire, L.; a tank or piece of water, L.

पर्यं parpariṇa, m. (only L.) the vein of a leaf; = *parṇa-cūrṇa-rasa*; = *dyūta-kambala*; n. = *parvan*.

पर्यं parparika, m. one who tears to pieces or fills, RV. x, 106, 6 (Śāy.)

पर्यं parṇ, cl. 1. P. *parṇati*, to go, move, Nalac. (Dhātup. xi, 21; cf. *parṇ*).

पर्याडि parṇādi, m. N. of a prince of Karpāṭa (v.l. *ōmāṇḍi*), Rājat.

पर्यं pary-ak, ind. (orig. n. of an unusual

pary-añc; cf. *praty-añc* &c.) round about, in every direction, Bhp.

पर्यगु *paryagu*, mfn. (?) in *pāramahansa*-*p*^o, Bhp. iv, 21, 40.

पर्यग्नि *pary-agni*, m. circumambient fire (either a torch carried round the sacrificial animal or = next), Br. — *karana*, n. the ceremony of carrying fire round the *s*^o a^o, GṛSṛS.; °*nīya*, mfn. relating to this ceremony, TBr., Sch. — *kartṛi*; m. one who carries fire round the *s*^o a^o, MānŚr. — √*kṛi* (ind. p. — *kṛitvā* or — *kṛitya*), to carry *r* round (acc.), Br.; Āpast. — *kṛita* (*pār*^o), mfn. encircled with fire, Br. — *kṛiyamāna*, mfn. being encircled with fire; (e), ind. during the encircling with fire, AitBr.

पर्यङ्ग *pary-āṅkh* (only 3. sg. Subj. *Ā. pary-āṅkhāyāte*), to clasp or encircle round, RV. x, 16, 7.

पर्यङ्ग *pary-aṅgya*, mfn. (*pari + aṅga*) being about or at the side, ŚBr.

पर्यञ्च *pary-āñc* (only 1. sg. pr. P. *pary-acāmi*), to turn about or round, revolve, RV. x, 119, 5.

पर्याङ्का, m. (also *paly*^o, Pāp. viii, 2, 22) a bed, couch, sofa, litter, palanquin, KaushUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also °*kikā*, f., Kād.; °*ki-kṛita*, mfn. turned into a couch, Gīt.); a partic. mode of sitting on the ground (a squatting position assumed by ascetics and Buddhists in meditation), Buddh. (cf. below); a cloth wound round the back and loins and knees while so sitting, L.; N. of a mountain (son of Vindhya), L. — *granthi-bandha*, m. the bending of the legs crossways under the body in sitting, Mṛicch. i, 1. — *paṭṭikā* (Bhpr.), — *pāḍikā* (L.), f. a species of Lupinus. — *baddha*, mfn. sitting with the legs bent crossways under the body, squatting, Buddh. — *bandhā*, m. (Kum.), — *bandhana*, n. (L.) the act of sitting with the legs bent and binding a cloth round the back and loins and knees. — *bhogin*, m. a kind of serpent, MW. — *stha*, mfn. sitting on a sofa, ib.

पर्यट *pary-āt*, P. *Ā. pary-ātati*, °*te* (Impv. *pary-ātaṣva*; fut. *pary-āṭishyati*), to roam or wander about, travel over (acc. or loc.), MBh.; Kāv.; Pāñc. °*āta*, m. pl. N. of a people, R. °*ātaka*, m. a tramp, vagabond, Mṛicch., Sch. °*ātana*, n. wandering about, roaming through (gen. or comp.), Pāñc.; Bhp. °*ātita*, mfn. one who has roamed or wandered, Pāñc.; n. = prec., ib.

पर्यधयन *pary-adhyayana*, mfn. averse from study, Pāp. ii, 2, 18, Vārt. 4, Pat.

पर्यन् *pary-ān*, P. *pary-aniti*, Pāp. viii, 4, 20, Vārt. 1, Pat.

पर्यनुबन्ध *pary-anu-bandha*, m. (√*bandh*) binding round, L.

पर्यनुयुज *pary-anu-yuj* (ind. p. — *yujya*, Naish.), to ply with questions. °*yukta*, mfn. asked, questioned, Car. °*yoktavya*, mfn. to be questioned, to be urged to answer a question, Śaṅk. °*yoga*, m. asking, inquiring, questioning, ĀpŚr., Sch.; an inquiry with the object of refuting a statement, L.; censure, reproach, Yājñi., Sch. °*yojya*, mfn. to be blamed or censured (°*jyōpēkshaṇa*, n. omitting to blame what ought to be blamed), Nyaṣas; Sarvad.

पर्यन्त *pary-antā*, m. circuit, circumference, edge, limit, border; side, flank, extremity, end, TBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ifc. 'bounded by,' 'extending as far as' [f. ā]; or ibc. 'adjoining, neighbouring'); (am), ind. entirely, altogether, Sūkas; (ifc.) to the end of, as far as, Kap.; *paryantāt paryantam*, from one end to the other, Var.; (e), ind. at the end, Kathās.; mī(ā)n. coming to an end with, being a match for, Lalit.; extending in all directions, Hariv. (v. l. *pary-astā*). — *deśa*, m. 2 neighbouring or adjacent district, Hariv. — *parvata*, m. an adjoining hill, L. — *bhū*, f. ground contiguous to the skirts of a river or mountain, W. — *samsthita* (Rit.), — *stha* (Kathās.), — *sthita* (W.), mfn. limitative, confining, neighbouring.

पर्यान्तिका, f. loss of all good qualities, depravity, L.

पर्यान्ति — √*kṛi*, to finish; — *kṛita*, mfn. finished, Divyāv.

पर्यान्तिya, mfn. being at the end, ĀpŚr.

पर्यन्य *paryanya*, w. r. for *parjanya*.

पर्यन्विष *pary-anv-√3. ish*, P. — *icchati*, to seek for, search after, MBh.

पर्यप *pary-aya*, *pary-ayana*, *pary-āya*. See under 2. *pari*.

पर्यर्षण *pary-arshaṇa*. See under *pary-ṛish*.

पर्यवक् *pary-ava-√kṛi*, P. — *kirati*, to scatter round or about, shed over, MBh.

पर्यवच्छिद् *pary-avacchid* (*ava + √chid*), P. — *cchinatti* (— *cchinadāni*), to cut off on both sides or all round, AitBr.

पर्यवदात *pary-ava-dāta*, mfn. (√*dai*) perfectly clean or pure, Kād.; very accomplished, Divyāv.; well acquainted or conversant with (loc.), Car. (— *tva*, n.); well known, very familiar, ib. — *śruta*, mfn. perfectly skilled in art (— *tā*, f.), Car.

पर्यवदो *pary-ava-√do*, P. — *dyati*, to cut off or slice all round, TS. °*dāna*, n. complete destruction or disappearance, Lalit. °*dāpayitṛi*, m. (fr. Caus.) a distributor, Divyāv.

पर्यवधारण *pary-ava-dhāraṇa*, n. (√*dhṛi*) precise determination, careful consideration, refining, subtilizing, Vedāntas., Sch.

पर्यवनड *pary-ava-naddha*, mfn. (√*nah*) overgrown, Divyāv.

पर्यवनुद *pary-ava-√nud*, P. — *nudati*, to push towards (acc.), TāpBr.

पर्यवपन्न *pary-ava-panna*, mfn. (√*pad*) broken down, destroyed, annihilated, frustrated, Pat. °*pāda*, m. transformation, ib.; °*dyā*, mfn. effecting transformation, ib.

पर्यवरोध *pary-ava-rodha*, m. (√*rudh*) obstruction, hindrance, L.

पर्यवशिष्य *pary-ava-√śish* (only Pot. — *śishyēt*), to border, circumscribe, Vait. °*śeśha*, m. end, termination, MW. °*śeśhita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) left remaining, Bhp.; regarded as the end of all (i.e. God), MW.

पर्यवष्टम्भ *pary-ava-śṭambh* (√*stambh*; Pass. — *śṭabhyate*, ind. p. — *śṭabhya*), to surround, invest, Kāv. °*śṭābaddha*, mfn. surrounded, invested, Mālatim. °*śṭāmbhana*, n. surrounding, investing, Uttarar.

पर्यवसृप *pary-ava-√sṛip*, P. — *sarpati*, to creep up to, approach in a creeping manner, ŚāṅkhBr.

पर्यवसो *pary-ava-√so*, P. — *syati*, to result or end in, amount to (loc. or acc. with *prati*), Kāv.; Sāh.; to finish, complete, conclude, include, MW.; to endeavour, ib.; to perish, be lost, decline, A. °*sāna*, n. end, termination, conclusion, issue (ā), ind. in consequence of), Gobh.; Nāg.; Hit.; comprehending, including, amounting to (loc.), Sarvad. °*sānika*, mfn. coming to a close, tending towards an end, MBh. (v. l. *paryavasa*). °*sāya*, m. = °*sāna*; ifc. = next, Bālār. °*sāyin*, mfn. ending with, amounting to, Uttarar.; Śaṅk. (°*yi-tva*, n.) °*sita* (*pary-ḍva*), mfn. living farther off (= not quite near), ŚBr., Sch.; (with *lokāntaram*) departed to, Uttarar.; finished, concluded, ended, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; amounting to (loc.), Śaṅk.; resolved, settled, definitive, Sāh.; — *mati*, mfn. thoroughly acquainted or familiar with (loc.), Bhp.

पर्यवस्कन्द *pary-ava-skanda*, m. (√*skand*) the act of jumping down (from a carriage), MBh.

पर्यवस्था *pary-ava-√sthā*, Ā. — *tishṭhate*, to become firm or steady, Bhag.; to fill, pervade (acc.), MBh.; Caus. — *sthāpayati*, to comfort, encourage, ib. °*sthā*, f., °*sthāna*, n. opposition, contradiction, L. °*sthātrī*, mfn. opposing; an antagonist, adversary, MBh.; Pāp. v, 2, 89. °*sthita*, mfn. standing, stationed; (with loc.) contained in, devoted or attached to, intent upon, occupied with, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; merry, content, comfortable, of good cheer, ib.

पर्यवाप *pary-avāp* (*ava + √āp*), P. — *avāpnoti*, to study, Divyāv.

पर्यवे *pary-avē* (*ava-√i*), P. — *avārti* (Pot. — *avāyāt*), to turn round, turn in the right direction, AitBr.; to pass, elapse, ŚBr. °*avēta*, mfn. elapsed, expired, Kauś.; HirGṛ.

पर्यवेक्ष *pary-avēksh* (*ava-√iksh*), Ā. — *avē-*

kshate, to regard from every side, MBh.; to look down upon, KaushUp.

पर्यश् *pary-√1. aś*, P. — *aśnoti* (Pot. — *aśyāt*), to arrive at, reach, attain, RV.

पर्यश् *pary-√2. aś*, P. — *aśnāti*, to eat before another (acc.), to pass over a person at a meal (instr.), MBh.

पर्यशु *pary-aśru*, mfn. bathed in tears, shedding tears, tearful, MBh.; Kāv.; Rājāt.

पर्यस् *pary-√1. as*; P. *pary-astī* (3. du. *pāri-śṭaḥ*; 2. pl. *pāri-śṭha*; pf. *pāry-āsa*), to be in the way of (acc.), RV.; to pass or spend time, ib.

पर्यस् *pary-√2. as*, P. *Ā. pary-asyati*, °*te*, to throw or cast or place round, AV.; AitBr.; to spread round, diffuse, Kir.; to entrap, ensnare (Ā. aor. 3. du. *pary-āśishātām*, Pāp. iii, 1, 52, Sch.); to turn round, wallow (ind. p. *pary-asya*), Amar.; to throw down, overturn, upset (aor. *pary-āsthāt*), ŚBr.; Mn.; Kathās.: Pass. *pary-asyate* (aor. *pary-āsthata*, Pāp. iii, 1, 52, Sch.), to fall down, drop; Caus. *pary-āsyati*, to cause to roll down or shed (as tears), Ragh. °*āsana*, n. throwing or tossing about, Car.; casting, sending, W.; putting off or away, ib. °*asta*, mfn. thrown or cast about, spread, diffused; MBh.; Kum.; Amar.; surrounded, encompassed, ensnared, R.; Bhartṛ.; strung, filed on (comp.), Daś.; overturned, upset, inverted, changed, Bhartṛ.; struck, killed, L.; dismissed, laid aside, ib.; — *vat*, mfn. containing the notion expressed by the word *pary-asta*, AitBr.; — *vilocana* (Kum.), — °*astikshā* (AV.), mfn. having the eyes cast or directed round, rolling the eyes. °*astī*, f. sitting upon the heels or hams, L. °*astikā*, f. id., Suśr.; a bed, W.; °*kākrīti*, mfn. one who has sprained both his shoulders, L.

पर्य-āsā, n. edging, trimming, ŚBr.; rotation, resolution, Bhp.; end, conclusion (N. of partic. concluding strophes in certain hymns), Br.; ŚrS.; inverted order or position, W. °*āsana*, n. (fr. Caus.) revolution, MBh. °*āsita*, see *a-paryāsita*.

पर्यस्तमयम् *pary-astamayam*, ind. about sunset, ŚāṅkhBr.

पर्यह *pary-ahna*, m., APrāt., Comm.

पर्योकुल *pary-ākula*, mī(ā)n. full of, filled with (comp.), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; disordered, confused, excited, bewildered, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; turbid (as water), MW. — *tva*, n. confusion, bewilderment, Kum.

पर्य-ākula, Nom. P. °*yati*, to disturb, excite, bewilder, Śak. (Pi.) i, 33.

पर्य-ākullī — √*kṛi*, id., ib. (v. l.) — √*bhū*, to be confused or bewildered, R.

पर्योक् *pary-ā-√kṛi* (only Pass. p. — *kriyamāna* and — *kṛita*), to turn round, AV.; Desid. (p. *pary-ā-cikīrshat*) to wish to turn round, TS.

पर्याक्षिप *pary-ā-√kṣip*, P. — *kshipati*, to wind round, bind with (instr.), Kum.

पर्याख्यान *pary-ā-khyāna*, n. (√*khyā*), Pāp. ii, 4, 54, Vārt. 7, Pat.

पर्यागम् *pary-ā-√gam*, P. — *gacchati*, to go round, elapse, last, live, MBh. °*āgata*, mfn. revolved, anything that has made its revolution, elapsed, passed (as a year), TS.; finished, done, MBh.; inveterate, ib.; (with *punar*) returned to life, ib.; (ifc.) encircled, ensnared, being in a person's power, ib.

पर्यागल *pary-ā-√gal*, P. — *galati*, to drop or trickle down on every side, Bhaṭṭi.

पर्यागा *pary-ā-√gū* (only aor. — *āgāt*, 3. pl. — *āgur*), to pursue, be intent upon (acc.), RV. i, 88, 4; to perform a revolution, elapse (as time), MBh.

पर्याचर *pary-ā-√car*, P. — *cārati*, to come near, approach, RV.; AV.

पर्याचान *pary-ācānta*, mfn. (√*cam*) sipped prematurely (as water in *ācamana*, q. v.); (with *annam*), n. food left by a person after sipping, Mn. iv, 212.

पर्याचित *pary-ā-cita*, n. (prob.) N. of a place, g. *ācīddī*.

पर्याण *paryāṇa*, n. (for *pari-yāṇa*; √*yā*) a

circuit (or mfn., forming a °), AitBr. iv, 17); a saddle, Var.; Kathās. °paya, Nom. P. °yati, to saddle, Nalac. °nita, mfn. saddled, Kād.

पर्याह pary-ā-ṇah (√nah), P. -ṇahyati, to cover up, cover, ŚBr. °āpaddha, mfn. covered (?), AV. xiv, 2, 12. °āpahana, see soma-paryāṇ.

पर्याणी pary-ā-ṇī (√nī), P. -ṇayati (hut Impv. pary-ṇayata, MBh. i, 5446), to lead round, ŚBr.; GṛS.; MBh.; to lead or bring forward, RV.; MBh.

पर्यातन् pary-ā-√tan, P. -tanoti, to spread round, encompass, surround, ŚBr.

पर्यादा pary-ā-√dā, Ā. -datte (Pot. -dadita, ind. p. -dāya), to make one's own, take away from (abl.), RV.; Br.; to take off (any liquid), Suśr.; Car.; to seize, snatch, MBh.; to appropriate, learn, MBh.

पर्यादान pary-ā-dāna, n. (√do?) end, exhaustion, Divyāv.

पर्यादु pary-ā-dru, P. -dravati, to run to and fro, BhP.

पर्याधा pary-ā-√dhā, P. -dadhāti (Impv. 2. pl. -dhatta), to lay round, surround (with fire), AV. °ādhātṛi, n. a younger brother who has set up the sacred fire previously to the elder, Gaut.

Pary-āhita, m. an elder brother previously to whom the younger has set up the °f, Gaut.; ĀpŚr.

पर्यान्तम् pary-āntam, ind. (prob.) w. r. for pary-antam, as far as, up to (comp.), Āpast.

पर्याप pary-ā-√ap, P. -āpnōti (Impv. -āpnuhi; pf. -āpa), to reach, obtain, attain, gain, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; to make an end of, be content, MBh.; Caus. -āpayati (ind. p. -āpya), to perform, do, Rājāt.; Desid. parīpāsi, to wish to obtain or reach, desire, Mu.; MBh. &c.; to wish to preserve, guard, MBh.; to wish to get at, lie in wait or ambush, ib.

Parīpāsa, f. (fr. Desid.) desire of obtaining or preserving, MBh.; haste, hurry, Pān. iii, 4, 52. **Parīpāsa**, mfn. wishing to obtain or preserve, MBh.; desirous of finding out or ascertaining, Kir. iii, 4.

Pary-āpta, mfn. obtained, gained, Uttara.; finished, completed, full, Up.; Kālid.; extensive, spacious, large, Hariv.; abundant, copious, many, Kāv.; sufficient for (dat. or gen.); adequate, equal to, a match for (gen., dat.; loc. or inf., cf. Pān. iii, 4, 66), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; limited in number, MW.; (am), ind. fully, completely, enough, one's fill, Kāv.; willingly, readily, L.; -kāla, mfn. having full digits (as the moon), Ragh.; -kāma, mfn. one whose desires are accomplished or allayed, MuṇḍUp.; -candra, mf(ā)n. adorned by the full moon (as a night), Kum.; -tā, f. copiousness, abundance, Kathās.; satisfaction, gratification, MW.; -dakṣiṇa, mfn. accompanied with liberal gifts (as a sacrifice), Ragh.; -nāyana, mfn. having a sufficient number of eyes, Hariv.; -bhoga, mfn. possessing or enjoying a sufficiency, Mn.; Yājñ.; -vat, mfn. able, capable, Ragh. (cf. a-pary°). **°āpti** (pary°), f. end, conclusion, ŚBr.; entirety, fullness, sufficiency, MBh.; Kathās.; Rājāt. (cf. Pān. iii, 4, 66); adequacy, competency, fitness for (comp.), Kathās.; Kāś. on Pān. ii, 3, 16; obtaining, acquisition, L.; self-defence, warding off a blow, L.; (in phil.) distinction of objects according to their natural properties, W.

पर्यापत् pary-ā-√pat, P. -patati (pf. 3. pl. -petuh), to hasten forth, hurry or run away, MBh.; R.; -patat, mf(antī)n. hurrying or rushing about, Śiśv., 24.

पर्याप्नु pary-ā-√plu, Caus. -plāvayati, to make float round, TBr. °plāvā, n. turning round, revolution, TS.; Kāth. °pluta, mfn. surrounded, encircled, MBh.

पर्याभू pary-ā-√bhū (only aor. pary-ābhūt), to turn upside down (intrans.), ŚBr.

पर्याभू pary-ā-√bhū, P. -bharati, to carry near, fetch from (abl.), RV. **Pary-ābhṛita**, mfn. fetched or extracted from (abl.), ib.

पर्यामुच pary-ā-√muc, P. -muṇcati, to make loose or take off on all sides, Śaṅkhyak., Sch.

पर्यामुश् pary-ā-√mṛiṣ, P. -mṛiṣati, to subdue, conquer, overpower, MW.

पर्याय pary-āya &c. See under 2. parī.

पर्यायत pary-āyata, mfn. (√yam) extremely long or extended, R.

पर्याया pary-ā-√yū (only Impv. -yāhi, -yātām), to approach from (abl.), come near, RV.

पर्यायित् pary-ārit, mfn. (√4. ri) toiling a long time without success, attaining one's object in the end (after long effort), TS.; ŚBr.; Kāth.

पर्यारुह pary-ā-√ruh, P. -rūhati, to rise from (abl.), RV.

पर्याली paryāli, ind. (with √kṛi, bhū, and as), g. ūry-ādi.

पर्यालोच pary-ā-√loc, Caus. -locayati (ind. p. -locya), to look after, attend to, consider, ponder, Śubh.; Vet. °loca, m. consideration, reflection, HPariś. °locana, n. id., Kull.; (ā), f. id., ib.; ĀpŚr., Sch.; plan, design, Kathās. °locita, mfn. considered, pondered, Kull.; -vat, mfn., Pañc.

पर्यावदान pary-āvadāna, n. = pary-ava-dāna, Kāraṇḍ.

पर्यावप pary-ā-√2. vap, P. -vapati, to add, ŚBr.

पर्यावसथ pary-āvasatha, m. = maṭha, Śiśv.

पर्याविल pary-āvila, mfn. very turbid, much soiled, Ragh.

पर्यावृत् pary-ā-√vrit, Ā. -vartate (ep. also °ti, Pot. -vartet, Hariv.; pf. -vavarta, -vavrite, MBh.; aor. pary-ā-vart, RV.; ind. p. parī-vṛitya, ĀpŚr.), to turn round (intrans.; trans. only ind. p.), turn away from (abl.), return to (dat.), RV. &c. &c.; to be changed into (instr.), Kād.; to get possessed of (acc.), Hariv.; Caus. -vartayati, to turn or roll round (trans.), TS.; ŚBr.; to change or barter against (Impv. 2. sg. °tāt), ChUp. i, 5, 2; Desid. -vṛitsati, to wish to roll round, RV. °vartā, m. return, exchange, BhP. °vartana, m. N. of a hell, ib.; n. coming back, returning, KātyŚr., Sch. °vartita, mfn. turned round, subverted, reversed, MW.

पर्यावृत् pary-ā-√vṛita, mfn. (√1. vṛi) veiled, covered, Mālatim.

पर्यावृष pary-ā-√vas, P. -svasili or -svasati, to breathe out, recover breath, take heart, be at ease, MBh.; R.; Caus. -svāsayaṭi, °te, to comfort, console, MBh. °svasta, mfn. comforted, consoled, tranquil, at ease, MBh.

पर्यास pary-ā-√ās, Ā. -āste (3. pl. -āsate; Pot. 3. sg. -āsita), to sit or assemble round any one (acc.), RV.; ŚBr.; to remain sitting or inactive, RV.; to sue for (acc.), ib. x, 40, 7.

पर्यासा pary-āsa, °sana. See pary-√2. as.

पर्याह pary-ā-√hṛi, P. -harati, to hand over to (dat.), ŚBr.; to overturn or turn upside down, ib.; Śaṅkṣh. °hāra, m. a yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load, L.; conveying, W.; a load, ib.; a pitcher, ib.; storing grain, ib.

पर्याह pary-ā-√hve, Ā. -hwayate, to pronounce the Āhava (s. v.) before and after, AitBr.

Pary-ā-hāva, m. a partic. formula which precedes and follows a verse, ib.; Śāy.

पर्युक् paryuka, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

पर्युक्त pary-ukta, mfn. (√vac) bewitched by words, conjured, AV.

पर्युक्ष pary-√uksh, P. Ā. -ukshati, °te (ind. p. -ukshya), to sprinkle round, ŚrS. °ukshana, n. sprinkling round, sprinkling, GṛŚrS.; (f), f. a vessel for sprinkling, Kauś.

पर्युत pary-uta. See pari-ve, p. 601.

पर्युत्था pary-ut-thā (√sthā), P. -ut-tishthati, to rise from (abl.), RV.; to appear to (acc.), TāyBr. °utthāna, n. standing up, rising, L.

पर्युत्सुक pary-utsuka, mf(ā)n. very restless, much excited, R.; Mālav.; eagerly desirous, longing for (dat.), Ratnāv. -tva, n. an ardent longing, Ragh. °kṛi-√bhū, to be sorrowful or regretful, Śak.

पर्युत्सृज pary-ut-√srij, P. -srijati, to give up, leave, abandon, L.

पर्युदञ्चन pary-ud-añcana, n. (√añc) debt, L.

पर्युदयम् pary-udayam, ind. about sunrise, KātyŚr.

पर्युदस् pary-ud-√2. as, P. -asyati, to reject, exclude, MBh. °asana, n. exclusion, Yogas., Sch. °asitavya, mfn. to be excluded or denied, Pat. °asta, mfn. rejected, excluded, Kull. on Mn. iii, 280; -tva, n., ĀpŚr., Sch.; Śāy.

Pary-ud-āsa, m. a prohibitive rule, exception, Pān., Sch.; Kull.

पर्युदित pary-udita. See pari-vad, p. 600.

पर्युद्धत pary-ūd-bhṛita, mfn. (√bhṛi) brought out, extracted from (abl.), RV.

पर्युदस् pary-ud-√5. vas, Caus. -vāsayaṭi, to take away, remove, AV.

पर्युडिञ्च pary-ud-√vij (only fut. -vijishyati), to shrink from, be afraid of (acc.), R.

पर्युपलिप pary-upa-√lip, P. -limpati, to smear all round, Gobh.

पर्युपविश pary-upa-√viś, P. -viśati, to sit down round or near (acc.), ŚBr.; ŚrS. °veśana, n. sitting about, KātyŚr.

पर्युपस्था pary-upa-√sthā, P. -tishthati, to be or stand round (acc.); to attend, serve, honour with (instr.), MBh.; R.; (Ā.) to join, KātyŚr., Sch. °sthāna, n. waiting upon, serving, R.; rising, elevation, L. °sthāpaka, mfn. leading to or upon, KātyŚr., Sch. °sthita, mfn. standing round, surrounding (acc.), MBh.; R.; drawing nigh, imminent, impending, ib.; slipped, escaped (as a word), R.; intent upon, devoted to (loc.), ib.

पर्युपस्पृश pary-upa-√sprīṣ (only ind. p. -sprīya), in touch or use (water) for the use of ablution or bathing, MBh.

पर्युपह्वे pary-upa-√hve, Ā. -hāvate, to call near, invite, RV.

पर्युपागत pary-upāgata, mfn. (√gam) standing round, surrounding, BhP.

पर्युपावृत्त pary-upā-vṛitta, mfn. (√vrit) returned, come back, R.

पर्युपास pary-upās (-upa-√ās), Ā. -upāste (3. pl. -upāsate, Pot. 3. sg. -upāsita; impf. 3. sg. -upāsat), to sit round, surround, encompass, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be present at, share in, partake of (acc.), MBh.; to approach respectfully, attend upon, worship, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Pass. -upāsyate, to be attended by (instr.), Ragh. x, 63. °upāsaka, mfn. worshipping, a worshipper, MBh.; BhP. °upāsana, n. sitting round, Śak. i, 11 (in Prakr.); encamping round, MBh.; friendliness, courtesy, Pratāp.; pardon, excuse, Śāh.; honour, service, worship, Kāraṇḍ. (also ā, f., Divyāv.); joining in or concurrence with any act of reverence, W. °upāsita, mfn. shared in, witnessed, MBh.; worshipped, revered; -pūrvā-tva, n. the having ° in a former birth, Divyāv. °upāsiti, mfn. moving round or about (acc.), MBh.; showing respect or honour, a worshipper, ib. °upāsina, mfn. sitting upon, Mn. ii, 75; surrounded by (instr.), R. °upāsya, mfn. to be worshipped or served, Jātakam.

पर्युप्त pary-upta, °ti. See pari-√2. vap.

पर्युलूखलम् pary-ulūkhalam, ind., g. -parimukhādi.

पर्युषण pary-ushaṇa, °shita, °shṭa. See pari-√5. vas, p. 600.

पर्युर्ण pary-√ūrṇu, Ā. -ūrṇute, to cover or conceal one's self, MaitrS.

पर्युह pary-√1. ūh, P. Ā. -ūhati, °te (impf. -auhat), to heap or pile round, to surround with mounds or embankments, AV.; VS.; TS.; Br. °ūhana, n. sweeping or heaping together, KātyŚr.

पर्युष pary-√1. ṛish, P. pary-ārshati, to flow round, to procure from every side by flowing, RV.

पर्युष pary-√2. ṛish, P. -ṛishati (3. pl. aor. pary-ārishan = -ārshan), to embrace, clasp round,

support, Br.; KātyŚr. **Parī-ārshaṇa**, n. clasping round, supporting, making firm, ŚBr.

पर्ये *pari-ē (-ā-√i)*, P. *-āti* (ind. p. *-ētya*), to roam about, AitBr.; to go round, circumambulate (acc.), ŚBr.; to come back, return, ChUp.

पर्येतु *pari-etri, pari-ehi*. See 2. *pari*.

पर्येषण *pari-ēṣaṇa* &c. See *parish*.

पर्योग *pariyoga*, m. or n. (for *pari-yo*; cf. *pariyāna* for *pari-yo*) a kind of vehicle, Car.

पर्योषम् *pari-oshtham*, ind., g. *pari-mukhādi*.

पर्ये *parv*, cl. 1. P. *parvati*, to fill, Dhātup. xv, 68 (cf. *√pūrv, pri, maru*).

Parva, in comp. for *°yan*. — **kāra**, mfn. (ptob.) = next, MBh. v, 1227 ('making arrows' or 'putting on a foreign dress', Nilak.). — **kārin**, mfn. one who for the sake of gain performs on common days such ceremonies as should be performed only on festivals, VP. — **kāla**, m. a periodic change of the moon, R.; MārKp.; the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node, MBh.; Var.; — **nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk.; — **rātri**, m. time for festivals, Jyot. — **gāmin**, m. one who approaches his wife on 10, VP. — **gupta**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — **tantra-vidhī**, m. N. of wk. — **dakṣiṇā**, f. the teacher's fee for teaching a partic. portion of the Veda, Gobh. — **divasa**, m. the day of a periodic change of the moon, Hcat. — **dhi**, m. 'period-container', the moon, L. — **nādi**, f. 'moment of the Parvan', moment of opposition or conjunction, MW. — **nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **pushpikā** (L.), — **pushpi** (Car.), f. Tiaridium Indicum. — **pūrnatā**, f. preparations for or completion of a festival, L.; joining, uniting, W. — **prakāsa** and — **prabodha**, ni. N. of wks. — **bhāga**, m. the wrist, Śak. — **bheda**, m. violent pain in the joints, Suśr. — **māla**, f. N. of wk. — **mitra**, m. N. of a man, HParis. — **mūla**, n. the time of new moon and full moon, L.; (ā), f. a species of plant, L. — **yonī**, mfn. growing from joints or knots; m. a cane or reed, W. — **ratnāvalī**, f. N. of wk. — **ruh**, m. (nom. f.) the pomegranate tree, L. — **vat**, mfn. containing knots or joints, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **varja**, mfn. except the forbidden days of a month, MW. — **vallī**, f. a species of Dūrva, L. — **vīpad**, m. the moon, Gal. — **śar-karaka**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — **śās**, ind. limb by limb, 1° from 1°, piece by piece (cf. *śah √kri*, to cut to pieces), RV. — **śāka**, m. a species of pot-herb, Car. — **samgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **samdhī**, m. the full and change of the moon, the junction of the 15th and 1st of a lunar fortnight, MBh.; R.; Hariv. — **sambhava**, m. N. of wk. **Parvāṅgula**, n. a partic. measure of length, AmṛitUp. **Parvā-vadhī**, m. a joint or knot, L.; a partic. period, the end of a Parvan &c., W. **Parvāśphota**, m. cracking the fingers (regarded as indecorous), Kām. **Parvāśa**, m. the regent of an astronomical node, Var.

Parvaka, n. the knee-joint, L.

Parvāṇa, m. N. of a demon, MBh.; (ī), f. the period of a change of the moon, ib.; Hariv.; a species of pot-herb (= *parva-śāka*), Car.; a partic. disease of the so-called juncture or Samdhī of the eye, Suśr. (also *°nikā*); ifc. = *parvan*, a knot, BhP.

Parvata, mfn. (fr. *parvan*, cf. Pān. v, 2, 122, Vārtt. 10, Pat.) knotty, rugged (said of mountains), RV.; AV. (according to ĀpŚr., Sch. = *parutka, parva-vat*); m. a mountain, mountain-range, height, hill, rock (often personified; ifc. f. ā), RV. &c. &c.; an artificial mound or heap (of grain, salt, silver, gold &c. presented to Brahmins, cf. *-dāna*); the number 7 (from the 7 principal mountain-ranges), Śūryas.; a fragment of rock, a stone (*adrayaḥ parvatāḥ*, the stones for pressing Soma), RV.; a (mountain-like) cloud, ib. (cf. Naigh. i, 10); a tree, L.; a species of pot-herb, L.; a species of fish (Sihurus Pabda), L.; N. of a Vasu, Hariv.; of a Rishi (associated with Nārada and messenger of the gods, supposed author of RV. viii, 12; ix, 104, 105, where he has the patr. Kāṇva and Kāśyapa), MBh.; Kathās.; of a son of Paurṇamāsa (son of Marici and Sambhūti), MārKp.; of a minister of king Purūravas, Vikr.; of a monkey, R.; of one of the 10 religious orders founded by Saṃkarācārya's pupils (whose members add the word *parvata* to their names), W.; (ī), f. a rock, stone, VS. — **kandara**, n. mountain-cave, Hit. — **kāka**, m. a raven, L. — **kila**, f. the earth, Gal. — **cyūt**, mfn. shaking mountains

(Maruts), RV. — **ja**, mfn. 'm°-born'; (ā), f. a river, L. — **jāla**, n. m°-range, Hariv.; R. — **trīpa**, n. 'm°-grass', a species of grass, L. — **dāna**, n. a gift in shape of a m° (cf. above), Cat.; — **padhati**, f. N. of wk. — **durga**, n. an inaccessible m°, Bhārṭy. — **dhātu**, m. 'm°-metal', ore, AmṛitUp. — **nivāsa**, m. 'm°-dweller', the fabulous animal Śarabha, Gal. — **pati**, m. 'm°-prince', lord of the m°s, MBh. — **mastaka**, m. n. m°-top, Mn.; MBh. — **māla**, f. m°-range, Pañcad. — **moṣā**, f. a species of Kadali, L. — **rāj**, m. 'm°-king', a very high m°, Kāraṇḍ.; N. of the Himālaya, MBh. — **rāja**, m. id.; — **kariyā** (MW.), — **putri** (Kum.), f. N. of Pārvaṭi or Durgā (daughter of H°). — **rodhas**, n. m°-slope, L. — **varnana-tottra**, n. N. of ch. of ĀdiPur. — **vāsin**, mfn. living in mountains; m. a mountaineer, Var.; (inī), f. nard, spikenard, L.; N. of Durgā, L. — **śikhara**, m. n. mountain-top, Hit. — **śreṣṭha**, m. the best of m°s, MBh. — **stha**, mfn. situated on a m° or hill, ib. **Parvatākāra**, mfn. m°-shaped, formed like a m°, MW. **Parvatāgra**, n. m°-top, R. **Parvatātmajā**, f. m°-daughter, N. of Durgā, Hariv. **Parvatādharā**, f. 'm°-holder', the earth, L. **Parvatāri**, m. 'enemy of the m°s', N. of Indra (who clipped their wings), L. **Parvatāvīdh**, mfn. delighting in m°s i.e. in the pressing-stones (said of Soma), RV. **Parvatāśaya**, m. 'resting on m°s', a cloud, L. **Parvatāśraya**, mfn. = *°a-vāsin*; m. (also) the fabulous animal Śarabha, L. **Parvatāśrayin**, m. a mountaineer, Var. **Parvatāśvara**, m. lord of the mountains, MBh.; N. of a man, Mudr. **Parvate-saṅghā**, mfn. dwelling in the heights (said of Indra), RV. **Parvatō-patyakā**, f. a land at the foot of a mountain, Hit.

Parvataka, m. a mountain (see *eka-p°*); N. of a man, Mudr.; of a prince in the Himālaya, HParis. **Parvatāyana**, w. r. for *pārva*, q. v. **Parvati**, f. a rock, stone, TS.

1. **Parvati**, f. of *parvata*, q. v.

2. **Parvati**, ind. for *°ta* = *√kri*, to make into a mountain, Bhārṭy.

Parvatiya, mfn. belonging to or produced in mountains, AV.; Hariv. (cf. Pān. iv, 2, 143).

Parvatya, mfn. = prec., RV.; TS.

Parvan, n. a knot, joint (esp. of a cane or other plant [cf. *parus*], but also of the body), limb, member (lit. and fig.), RV. &c. &c.; a break, pause, division, section (esp. of a book), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; the step of a staircase, Ragh.; a member of a compound, Prāt.; Nir.; a period or fixed time, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; GrŚrS.; (esp.) the Cāturmāsya festival, ŚrS.; the days of the 4 changes of the moon (i.e. the full and change of the m° and the 8th and 14th of each half-month), GrŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon, R.; the day of the moon's passing the node at its opposition or conjunction, Var.; Śūryas.; MBh. &c.; the moment of the sun's entering a new sign, W.; any partic. period of the year (as the equinox, solstice &c.), ib.; a division of time, e.g. a half-month (24 in a year), MBh.; a day (360), BhP.; a festival, holiday, W.; opportunity, occasion, ib.; a moment, instant, ib.

Parvaripa, m. (L.) = *parva-vrīṇa-rasa*; = *pattra-cūrṇa-rasa*; = *parva-tīra*; = *dyūta-kambala*; = *garva*; = *māruta*; = *mṛitaka* (n.); n. = *parvan*.

Parvasa, m. N. of a son of Paurṇamāsa, VP. (cf. *parvata*); (ā), f. N. of the wife of Parvasa, ib.

Parvipā, f. a holiday, Rājat.

पर्वित *parvita*, m. a species of fish, Silurus Pabda, L.

पर्याण *pārśāna*, m. (√*pri* = *spri* or *prish*?) a precipice, chasm, RV. (Sāy. 'a cloud').

पर्यु 1. *pārśu*, m. a rib, AV.; TS.; Br. [cf. Zd. *peretu*]; a curved knife, sickle, AV.; Kauś. [cf. Lat. *falx*; Gr. *φάληξ*]; N. of a man, RV. viii, 6, 46; pl. N. of a warrior-tribe, Pān. v, 3, 117 (cf. *pārśava*); f. the supporting or side wall of a well, Nir. iv, 6; N. of a woman, RV. x, 86, 23. — **maya**, mfn. shaped like a curved knife, Nir. iv, 3.

Parśukā, f. a rib, Suśr.

पर्यु 2. *pārśu*, m. (cf. *paraśu* and Up. i, 34, Sch.) an axe, hatchet, Hariv.; R. — **pāpi**, m. 'axe in hand', N. of Gaṇeśa, L.; = next, A. — **rāma**, m. — **Paraśu-r°**, L.

Parśu-mat or **parśu-la**, mfn., g. *sidhmādi*.

Parśavadha, m. = *paraśavadha*, an axe, hatchet, L.

पर्य *parsh* (cf. *prish*), cl. 1. Ā. *parshate*, to grow wet, Dhātup. xvi, 12 (v.l. *varsh* and *sparsh*).

पर्ये 1. *parshā*, m. (√*parsh, prish*?) a bundle, sheaf, RV. x, 48, 7 (Nir. iii, 10).

पर्ये 2. *parsha*, mfn. = *parusha*, rough, violent (as wind), BhP.

पर्ये 1. *parshāni*, mfn. (√*i. pri*) carrying over or across (as a ship), RV. i, 131, 2. 2. **Parshāni**, Ved. inf. of √*i. pri*, ib. x, 126, 3. **Parshika** (?), g. *purohitādi*. **Parshin**, see *ishu-p°*. **Parshishṭha**, mfn. most mighty in delivering or rescuing, RV. x, 126, 3.

पर्ये *parshad*, f. = *pari-shad*, an assembly, audience, company, society, GrS.; Yājñ. &c. (4 kinds of society, Divyāv. 299, 14). — **bhīra**, mfn. shy in society, Var. — **vala**, mfn. surrounded by an assembly, Pān. v, 2, 112, Sch.; m. an assistant at an assembly, a spectator, L.

Parshatka, (ifc.) = *pari-shad*, an assembly, Jātakam.

पर्याण *parhāṇa*. See *a-parhāṇa*.

पल *pal*, cl. 1. P. *palati*, to go, Dhātup. xx, 9 (perhaps invented to account for *pālayati* or *pālayate*).

पल *pala*, m. (scarcely to be connected with prec.) straw, L.; = *pāla*, g. *jvalādi*; n. a partic. weight = 4 Karshas = 1/16 Tula (rarely m. i. f. f. ā), Mn.; Yājñ.; Suśr. &c.; a partic. fluid measure, Nir. xiv, 7; KātyŚr., Sch.; a partic. measure of time (= 1/16 Ghaṭī), Gaṇit.; flesh, meat, Yājñ.; Suśr. [cf. Lat. *palea*; Fr. *paille*, Lith. *pelai*.] — **kshāra**, m. 'flesh-fluid', blood, L. — **gandā**, m. a mason (as using straw?), L. — **m-kāra**, m. 'f°-maker', gall, bile, L. — **m-kasha**, m. 'f°-hurter', a Rākshasa, L.; a lion, L.; the sea, Gal.; bdellium, L.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (Asteracantha Longifolia, Butea Frondosa, Dolichos Sinensis &c.), Suśr.; L.; bdellium, L.; red lac, Bhpr.; a fly, L. — **dā**, m. 'straw-giver' (?), a partic. material for building, (prob.) bundles of straw or reeds used for roofing and wainscoting, AV.; ifc. in names of villages (°*diya*, mfn.), Pān. iv, 2, 142; (ī), f. N. of a village, ib. 110. — **pīyūsha-lata**, f. N. of wk. (on the canonical use of various meats). — **priya**, m. 'fond of f°', a Rākshasa or a raven, L. — **bhā**, f. the equinoctial shadow at midday, Śūryas., Sch.; — **khandana** and — **sādhana**, n. N. of wks. — **vibhā**, f. = *bhā*, L. **Palāgni**, m. 'flesh-fire', the bilious humour, R. **Palāṅga**, (prob.) w. r. for *capal*, q. v. **Palāda** or *°dāna*, m. 'f°-eater', a Rākshasa, L. **Palāṇa**, n. rice with meat, Suśr. (v. r. *yavāṇa*). **Palārda**, n. a partic. weight (= 2 Karshas), Car. **Palāli**, f. a heap of flesh, A. 1. **Palāśa**, m. a Rākshasa, L.; mfn. cruel (lit. = next), L. 1. **Palāśin**, m. eating flesh, Bhpr.; m. = prec., L. **Palāla**, m. a Rākshasa, L.; n. ground sesamum, Hariv.; Var.; Suśr. &c.; a kind of sweetmeat made of g° and sugar, L.; mud, mire, R.; flesh, L. — **jvara**, m. gall, bile, L. (cf. *pālgni*). — **pīṇḍa**, n. a lump of ground sesamum, ŚiraUp. — **priya**, m. 'fond of flesh', a raven, L. — **Palālāśaya**, m. 'flesh-receptacle', swelled neck, goitre, L. **Palālāṇa**, n. a pap made of ground sesamum seeds, Kāś. on Pān. ii, 3, 45.

Palāla, m. n. a stalk, straw, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the stalk of the Sorghum, Indian millet, Suśr.; m. N. of a demon inimical to children (cf. *anu-p°*), AV.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis of Skanda, MBh.; (ī), f. a stalk, straw, AV. (cf. Pat. on Pān. v, 2, 100). — **dohada**, m. 'longing for straw', the mango tree (the fruit of which is sometimes ripened in straw), L. — **bhāraṇa**, m. a load of straw, Mn. xi, 134. **Palālānupālāli**, m. du. P° and Anup° (cf. above), AV. **Palālāṇocaya**, m. a heap of straw, Kathās.

Palāli. See *pala*.

Palālina, mfn., Pān. v, 2, 100, Vārtt. 1, Pat. **Palāva**, m. chaff, husks, AV.; a fish-hook, Vāsav. **Palika**, mfn. (ā) n. weighing a Pala, Car.; Hcat.; (ifc. after a numeral) weighing so many P's, Yājñ.; Suśr. &c.

Palya, n. a sack for corn (prob. containing a certain measure), ŚrS.; a partic. high number, Dharmasarm. — **kathā-pushpāñjali**, m. N. of wk. — **varosana**, n., Pat. on Pān. v, 4, 78. **Palyōpama**, m. or n. a partic. high number, W.

Palyalika, m. or n. N. of a place, Cat.

पलका *palakya* (L.), *palankya* (Bhpr.), f. Beta Bengalsensis.

पलक *palaksha*, mf(ā) n. white, VS. (cf. *balaksha*).

पलकट *palankata*, mfn. shy, timid, L.

पलव *palava*, m., *plava* (√*plu*), a basket of wicker-work for catching fish, L.; N. of a man, Prav.

पलस *palasa*, w. r. for *panasa*, R.

पलस्तिजमदग्नि *palasti-jamadagni*, m. pl. the grey-haired Jamad-agnis (prob. a branch of this family of Rishis), RV. iii, 53, 16 (Sāy.)

पलाक *palāka*, m. n., Siddh.

पलाण्ड *palāṇḍu*, m. (rarely n.) an onion, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c. (cf. Up. i, 38, Sch.) — **bhakshita**, mf(ā) or f(n). one who has eaten onions, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 53, Sch. — **mapāṇa**, n. N. of a comedy.

पलाप *palāpa*, m. a halter, L.; an elephant's temples, L.

पलापहा *palāpahā*, w. r. for *maṭṭ*.

पलाय *palāy* (fr. *palā* = *parā* and √*ay* = *i*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 19, Sch.), Ā. *palāyate*, TS.; Br.; MBh. &c. (ep. also P.; pf. *palāyām cakre*, Pañc.; aor. *apalāyishā*, Bhaṭṭ.; fut. *palāyishyate*, Hit.; 'ti, Sātr.; ind. p. *palāyāya*, ŚBr. &c.; inf. *palāyītu*, Pañc.); to flee, fly, run away, escape, cease, vanish, TS. &c. &c. **°yaka**, mfn. fleeing, a fugitive, SaddhP. **°yana**, n. fleeing, flight, escape, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*-kriyām* √*kri*, to take to flight, Pañc.); a saddle, TS., Sch. (cf. *paly-ayana*, *paryāna*; *-parāyana*, mfn. occupied in flight, fugitive, W.; *-manas*, mfn. thinking of fl°, MW.; *-vishaya*, mfn. having fl° for an object, bent on fl°, ib. **Palāyita**, mfn. flown, fled, defeated, TS.; Kathās. &c.; n. gallop, L. (v.l. *pal°*). **Palāyin**, mfn. fleeing, flying, taking to flight, MBh.

पलाश 2. *palāśa*, n. (for 1. see under *pala*) a leaf, petal, foliage (ifc. f. f), ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c.; the blade of a sharp instrument (cf. *paraśu-p°*); the blossom of the tree *Butea Frondosa*, Pañc.; = *imaśāna*, L. = *paribhāshana*, L.; m. (ifc. f. ā) the tree B° P° (its old name is *parna*, q.v.), Br.; MBh. &c.; *Curcuma Zedoaria*, L.; N. of Magadha, L.; (ifc. it denotes beauty, g. *vyāghradī*); (f), f. a species of climbing plant, L.; cochineal, L.; red lac, L.; mfn. green, L. (w.r. for *palāśa*). — **tā**, f. the state of foliage, foliation, Kathās. — **nagara**, n. N. of a town, Siphās. — **pattra**, n. a single leaf (esp. of the *Butea Frondosa*), Hariv.; Pañc.; m. N. of a Nāga, L. — **parpi**, f. Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **puṭa**, m. n. a receptacle made of a folded leaf, KātyŚr. — **śātana**, m. an instrument for lopping foliage, L. **Palāśākhyā**, m. the resin of *Gardenia Gummifera*, L. **Palāśāṅg** or **śānta**, f. a kind of *Curcuma*, L. **Palāśaka**, m. *Butea Frondosa* or *Curcuma Zedoaria*, L.; pl. N. of a place, MBh.; (*ikā*), f. a species of climbing plant, L.

Palāśana, m. (?). Nir. xii, 29.

Palāśambhā, f. = *śāṅga*, L.

2. **Palāśin**, mfn. (for 1. see under *pala*) leafy, covered with foliage, MBh.; m. a tree, Prasannar.; a species of tree (= *kshira-vriksha*), L.; N. of a city or village (said to be the modern Plassey), Kshitī; (*inī*), f. N. of sev. rivers, MBh.; MārKp.

Palāśila and **śīya**, mfn., g. *kāśādi* and *utkarādi*.

पलिकी *palikni*. See *palita* below.

पलिघ *pali-gha*, m. a water-pot, pitcher, glass water-vessel, L.; a wall, rampart, L.; the gateway of a building, L.; an iron club or one studded with iron, L. (= *pari-gha*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 22).

पलिङ्ग *paliṅgu*, m. N. of a man, HirGr.

पलित *palitā*, mf(ā) or *pālikni*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 39, Vartt. 1. 2. *Palit*, n. grey, hoary, old, aged, RV. &c. &c.; = *palayitri*, Nir. iv, 26; m. N. of a mouse, MBh.; of a prince, Hariv.; VP. (v.l. *pāl°*); (*palikni*), f. a cow for the first time with calf, L.; n. grey hair (also pl.), AV. &c. &c.; a tuft of hair, Daś.; mud, mire, L.; heat, burning, L.; benzoin, L.; pepper, L. [Cf. Gk. *πελινός*, *πολινός* &c.; Lat. *palleo*, *pallicius*, *pallus*; Lith. *pálvas*; Slav. *plaviti*; HGerm. *falo*, *val*, *fahl*; Angl. Sax. *fealo*; Eng.

fallow.] — **m-karapa**, mf(f)n. rendering grey, Vāsav. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 56). — **cohadman**, mfn. (old age) lurking under grey hair, Ragh. xii, 2. — **darāna**, n. the sight or appearance of g° h°, Suśr. — **m-bhaviṣṭhu** or **m-bhāvuka**, mfn. becoming grey, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 57. — **mlāna**, mfn. grey and withered, Kathās. — **vat**, mfn. grey-haired, HParīś. **Palitin**, mfn. grey-haired, MBh.

पलियोग *pali-yoga*, m. = *pari-y°*, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 22, Pat.

पलीजक *palījaka*, m. (fr. *pali* = *pari* and √*ij* = *ej*) 'stirrer, disturber,' N. of a demon, AV.

पलीश *palīśa*, m. = *palāśa*, Bhpr.

पलिशिनी *palesini*, prob. w. r. for *palāśini*, Inscr.

पलूलन *pālūlana*, n. lye, water impregnated with alkaline salt, TS.; AV.; Kaus.

Palūlaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to wash with alkaline water, to tan, TS.; TBr. **°lita**, mfn. washed, tanned, ŚrS.; Baudh.

पल्य *palya* &c. See under *pala*.

पल्यङ्क *paly-āṅka*, m. = *pary-āṅka* (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 22) a bed, couch, bedstead, Siphās.; Pañcad.; a cloth wound round the loins while sitting on the heels and hams, L.; so sitting, squatting (cf. *pary-āṅka*), L.

पल्यङ्ग *paly-aṅg* (*pali* = *pari* and √*aṅg*), Ā. *paly-aṅgayate* (ind. p. *-aṅgya*), to cause to go round, stir round, ŚBr.; Pass. *-aṅgyate*, to turn round, revolve, ib.

पल्यय *paly-√ay* (*paly* = *pari* and √*ay* = √*i*), Ā. *paly-ayate*, ŚBr. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 19).

Paly-ayana, n. a saddle (= *paryāna*), L.; a rein, bridle, Vcar.

पल्याण *palyāṇa*, n. a saddle, L. (also *°na*, Gal.) **°paya**, Nom. *°yati*, to saddle, Bhojagar.

पल्युल *palyula* or *°yūla*, Nom. P. *°layati*, v.l. for *palpūla*, Dhātup. xxxv, 29.

पल्ल *pall*, cl. 1. *pallati*, to go, move, Dhātup. xv, 34. Vop. (invented after √*pal*, prob. to explain the following words).

Palla, m. a large granary, barn, Suśr.; (f), f. see below. **Pallāranya-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk.

Pallaka. See *dattāraṇḍa-p°* under *datta*.

Palli, f. a small village, (esp.) a settlement of wild tribes, L.; a hut, house, ib. — **palījaka**, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. — **vāha**, m. a species of wild grass, L. **Pallikā**, f. a small village &c. (= *palli*), L.; a small house-lizard, L.

Palli, f. a small village &c. (= *palli*), Kathās.; a hut, house, L.; a city (esp. ifc. in N. of towns, e.g. *Trīṣṭra-p°* = Trichinopoly); a partic. measure of grain, KātyŚr., Sch.; a small house-lizard, L. — **deśa**, m. N. of a district, Cat. — **patana**, n. (prob.) prognostication by observing the falling of house-lizards; *-kārikā*, f., *-phala*, n., *-vicāra*, m., *-śānti*, f. N. of wks. — **pati**, m. the chief of a village or station, Kathās. — **vicāra**, m., *-vidhāna*, n. N. of wks. — **°sa** (*pallisa*), m. = *pati*, L. — **śarata** (?), in *°tayoh phalāphala-vicāra*, m., *°tayoh śānti*, f., *-kāka-bhāśādi-śakuna* and *-vidhāna*, n. N. of wks.

पल्लव 1. *pallava*, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) a sprout, shoot, twig, spray, bud, blossom (met. used for the fingers, toes, lips &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a strip of cloth, scarf, lappet, Kād.; Bālar.; Rājat.; spreading, expansion, L. (cf. below); strength, L. (= *bala*; v.l. = *vana*, a wood); red lac (*alakta*), L.; a bracelet, L.; sexual love, L.; unsteadiness, L.; m. a partic. position of the hands in dancing, Cat.; a libertine, catamite, L.; a species of fish, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; Pur. (v.l. for *pahlava*); of a race of princes, Inscr. — **grāhina**, mfn. putting forth young shoots, sprouting in all directions, diffusive, superficial (as knowledge), Hit.; (with *doṣha*), m. the fault of prolixity or diffusiveness, Gīt., Sch.; *°hi-tā*, f. superficial knowledge, sciolism, MW. — **drau**, m. the *Asoka* tree, L. — **dhārīna**, mfn. bearing blossoms (as a flower), Ragh. — **pūra**, ni. N. of a man, L. — **maya**, mf(f)n. consisting of young shoots or twigs (cf. *sulalita-latā-p°*). — **rāga-tmra**, mfn. red-coloured like a young sh° or t°, Ragh. **Pallavāṅkura**, m. a leaf-bud, L. **Pal-**

lavāṅguli, f. a young shoot like a finger, Mālav. **Pallavāda**, m. 'twig-eater,' a deer, L. **Pallavādhāra**, m. 't°-holder,' a branch, L. **Pallavāpīdita**, mfn. bud-laden, MBh. **Pallavāstra**, m. 'having blossoms for missiles,' N. of the god of love, L. 2. **Pallava**, Nom. P. *°vati*, to put forth young shoots, Sātr.

Pallavaka, m. a libertine, gallant, Hcar.; a species of fish (Cyprinus Denticulatus), L.; (*akā*), f. N. of a woman, Mfich.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of scarf, L.; N. of a female attendant, Kathās.

Pallavana, n. prolixity, useless speech, Naish.

Pallavaya, Nom. P. *°yati* = 2. *pallava*, Kāv.; to spread, divulge (as news), Vcar.; to make diffuse or prolix (= *vi-tārāya*), Gīt., Sch.

Pallavika, m. = (or v.l. for) *pallavaka*, m., L.

Pallavita, mfn. sprouted, having young shoots (*°tām vrikṣhāḥ*, 'young shoots have been put forth by the trees'), Kāv.; spread, extended, Inscr. (*alam tēna*, 'enough of further amplification,' A.); (ifc.) filled, full of, Kād.; dyed red with lac, L.; m. the red dye of the lac insect, W.

Pallavin, mfn. sprouting, having young shoots, Kum.; m. a tree, L.

Pallavi-√*kṛi* (ind. p. *-kṛitya*), to make or change into a very young shoot, Kāvyaḍ.

पल्लि *palli*, *palli*. See under √*pall*.

पल्ल *pallava*, n. (m., Siddh.) a pool, small tank, pond. [Cf. Gk. *πηλός*; Lat. *paluis*; Lith. *pūrvas* (?).] — **karshaka**, mfn. ploughing a pool, Hariv. — **tīra**, n. the bank or margin of a p°, Pañc. — **paṅka**, m. the mud of a p°, Kālid.

Palvalāṅka, m. 'p°-dweller,' a tortoise, L.

Palvali-√*bhū*, to become a pool, Jātakam.

Palvalya, mf(ā) n. marshy, boggy, TS.

पव *pav*, cl. 1. Ā. *pavate*, to go, Dhātup. xiv, 40 (v.l. for *plav*).

पव *pava*, m. (√*pū*) purification, winnowing corn, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 28, Sch.; air, wind, L.; a marsh, L.; N. of a son of Nahusha, VP.; (*ā*), f. purification, RV.; n. cow-dung, L. — **nāla**, (prob.) w.r. for *yava-nāla*.

Pavana, m. 'purifier,' wind or the god of wind, breeze, air (ifc. f. ā), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; vital air, breath, Suśr.; Sarvad.; the regent of the Nakshatra Svāti and the north-west region, Var.; N. of the number 5 (from the 5 vital airs), ib.; a householder's sacred fire, Hār.; a species of grass, L.; N. of a son of Manu Uttama, BhP.; of a mountain, ib.; of a country in Bharata-kshetra, W.; (f), f. a broom, L.; the wild citron-tree, L. (v.l. *pacani*); N. of a river, VP.; n. or m. purification, winnowing of corn, L.; a potter's kiln, Śrīṅgar.; n. an instrument for purifying grain &c., sieve, strainer, AV.; ĀvGr.; blowing, Kan.; water, L.; mfn. clean, pure, L. — **kshipta**, mfn. tempest-tossed, MW. — **caakra**, n. whirlwind, BhP. (cf. *cakra-vāta*). — **ja**, m. 'son of the wind,' N. of Hanu-mat, Dhāt. — **java**, m. 'swift as wind,' N. of a horse, Kathās. — **tanaya**, m. = *ja*, Ragh. N. of Bhlma-sena, Megh. — **dūta**, m. or n., *-pañcāśikā*, f. N. of a poem. — **padavi**, f. path of the wind, the air, Megh. — **pavana**, m. or n. N. of wk. — **prabhava**, m. (disease) coming from the wind of the body, Suśr. — **bhū**, m. = *ja*, MW. — **yoga-samgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **raghas**, mfn. swift as wind, Pracaḍ. — **vāhana**, m. 'having w° as vehicle,' fire, L. — **vijaya**, m. 'victory over the w° or breath,' N. of sev. Tantric wks. — **vyādhi**, m. disease or morbid state of the w° of the body, rheumatism, W.; N. of Uddhava (the friend and counsellor of Kṛishṇa), L. **Pavanāghāta**, m. gust of wind, Rājat. **Pavanātma**, m. = *°na-ja*, L.; N. of Bhima-sena, Rājat.; fire, MatsyaP. **Pavanāśa**, m. 'feeding on air,' a serpent, snake, L. **Pavanāśana**, m. id., L.; *°śanāsa*, m. 'snake-eater,' a peacock, L.; N. of Garuda, L. **Pavanāśin**, m. = *°nāśa*, MārKp. **Pavanāhata**, mfn. struck or shaken by the wind, rheumatic, W. **Pavanāśṭa**, (prob.) w.r. for *yav°*. **Pavanōtkampin**, mfn. trembling in the wind, Śak. **Pavanōdbhrānta**, in *-kārin*, mfn. 'agitating the air,' N. of a partic. mode of fighting, MW.; *-vici*, f. a wave raised by the winds, ib. **Pavano'mbuja** (!), m. *Grewia Asiatica*, L.

Pavamāna, mfn. being purified or strained, flowing clear (as Soma), RV.; m. wind or the god of w°, VS.; TS.; Kāv.; Rājat.; N. of a partic. Agni

(associated with Pāvaka and Śuci and also regarded as a son of A° by Svāhā or of Antar-dhāna and by Śikhāṇḍī, TS.; Br.; Pur.; N. of partic. Stotra sung by the Sāma-ga at the Jyotiṣtoma sacrifice (they are called successively at the 3 *Sāvanas bahish-pavamāna, mādhyaṃdina* and *trītiya* or *ārbha-va*), TS.; Br.; ŚrS. (cf. RTL 368); N. of wk.; N. of a prince and the Varsha in Śāka-dvīpa ruled by him, BhP. — *ṭippaṇa*, m. or n., — *pañca-sūktā*, n. pl., — *padhātī*, f., — *sūktā*, n. N. of wks. — *vat*, mfn. accompanied by the Pavamāna-stotra, AitBr. — *sakha*, m. 'friend of the wind,' fire, ŚiS. — *soma-yajña*, m. N. of wk. — *havis*, m. offerings to Agni invoked under the title of Pavamāna or Pāvaka or Śuci, TBr., Sch. — *homa*, m. = *havis*; N. of wk.; — *padhātī*, f., — *prayoga*, m., — *vidhī*, m. N. of wks. **Pavamānādhyāya**, m. N. of wk. **Pavamānāśhī**, f. = *na-havis*, TBr., Sch.; N. of wk. **Pavamānāśhī**, n. the series of verses in the mid-day Pavamāna, AitBr.

Pavayitṛi, m. a purifier, TS.

Pavākā, f. a storm, whirlwind, L.

Pavita, mfn. purified, cleansed, W.; n. black pepper, L.

Pavitrī, m. a purifier, AV.; ŚBr. (cf. *pavitrī*).

Pavitra, n. a means of purification, filter, strainer, straining-cloth &c. (made of thread or hair or straw, for clarifying fruits, esp. the Soma), RV. &c. &c.; Kuśa grass (esp. two K° leaves for holding offerings or for sprinkling and purifying ghee &c.); ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c. (ifc. also -*kā*, see *sa-pavitra*), a ring of K° grass worn on the fourth finger on partic. occasions, W.; a purifying prayer or Mantra, Mn.; Yajñ.; MBh.; a means of purifying or clearing the mind, RV. iii, 26, 8; 31, 6 &c.; melted butter, L.; honey, L.; water, L.; rain or rubbing (*varshaṇa* or *gharshaṇa*), L.; copper, L.; the vessel in which the Argha is presented, L. (ifc. -*kā*, MarkP.); the Brāhmanical cord (cf. *tridropāya*); N. of Vishnu (also *p° pavitrānam*), MBh. (cf. RTL 106); of Śiva, ib.; (with *ādityānam* and *devānam*) N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; a kind of metre, Col.; n. N. of a partic. Soma-sacrifice belonging to the Rājāsūya, TāṇḍBr., Sch.; ŚrS.; Sesamum Indicum, L.; Nageia Putranjiva, L.; N. of a man, g. *avāddi*; of an Āṅgīrasa (the supposed author of RV. ix, 67; 73; 83; 107), RANukr.; (pl.) N. of a class of deities in the 14th Manv-antara, Pur.; (ā), f. N. of sev. plants (basil, saffron, the small Pippala tree &c.), L.; of sev. rivers, MBh.; Pur.; the 12th day of the light half of Śrāvāṇa (a festival in honour of Vishnu), W.; mñ(ā)n. purifying, averting evil, pure, holy, sacred, sinless, beneficent, Mn.; MBh. &c. — *Kirti*, mfn. of spotless renown, Dhūrtas. — *giri*, m. N. of a place, Cat. — *tari-√kṛi*, to purify or sanctify in a high degree, Kād. — *tā*, f. purity, cleanness, MarkP.; Rājāt. — *tva*, n. id., Uttara; Hcat.; the being a means of purification, Kāth.; TāṇḍBr. — *darbha*, m. purifying or holy Darbha grass, R. — *dhara*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — *dhānya*, n. 'pure grain,' barley, L. — *paṭhana*, n. recitation of a purifying prayer or Mantra, MarkP. — *patī*, m. lord of purification or purity, VS. — *pāpi*, mfn. holding Darbha grass in the hand, Yajñ.; m. N. of an ancient sage, MBh. — *pūta* (*vūtra*), mfn. clarified with a strainer, ŚBr. — *yoni*, mfn. of spotless origin, Pañic. — *ratha* (*vūtra*), mfn. having the strainer as a chariot (Soma), RV. — *roga-parihāra-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — *vat* (*vūtra*), mfn. having a purifying instrument (as a strainer or Darbha grass), cleansing, purifying, RV.; Br.; GrŚS.; N. of Agni, AitBr.; (f), f. N. of a river, BhP. **Pavitrāro-paṇa**, n. 'putting on the Pavitra,' investiture with the Brāhmanical cord, (esp.) investing the image of Kṛishṇa or another deity with the sacred thread, N. of a festival on the 12th day of the light half of Śrāvāṇa or Āshāḍha, Pañic.; *putra-dāhādāsi*, f. and *vidhāna*, n. N. of wk. **Pavitrārohaṇa**, n. investing with the sacred thread (cf. *ropāṇa*), N. of a festival in honour of Durgā on the 8th day of the light half of Śrāvāṇa or Āshāḍha, L. **Pavitrāśhī**, f. N. of a partic. sacrifice (cf. above), Vas.; N. of wk.; — *padhātī*, f., — *prayoga*, m., — *sūtra*, n., — *hautra*, n. N. of wks.

Pavitraka, m. a small sieve or strainer, KātyŚr. (see also under *pavitra*); m. Poa Cynosuroides, L.; Artemisia Indica, L.; Ficus Religiosa or Glomerata, L.

Pavitrāya, Nom. P. *yati*, to cleanse, purify, render happy, Kathās.; Śatr.; Pañicad. *trita*, mfn.

purified, sanctified, blessed, happy, Mear.; Caṇḍak.; BrahmaP.

Pavitrin, mfn. purifying, pure, clean, MBh.

Pavitrī, ind. in comp. for *tra*. — *karapa*, n. purification, means of purifying, W. — *√kṛi*, to purify, cleanse, MBh.; BhP. — *kṛita*, mfn. purified, cleansed, sanctified, Pañic.; Śāntis. — *√bhū* (ind. p. -*bhūya*), to become pure or clean, L.

Pavitrī, m. = *pavitrī*, RV.

Pāvya, f. purification, RV.; = *pavā*, the tire of a wheel (?), ib.

पवरु *pavaru*, m. a species of pot-herb, L. (v. l. *pararu*).

पवष्टुरिक *pavashṭurika*, m. N. of a man, g. *subhṛddi* (not in Kās.)

पवस्त *pavāsta*, n. (apa and *√vas*?) a cover or garment (?), AV. iv, 7, 6; du. heaven and earth, RV. x, 27, 7.

पवारु *pavāru*, *ruka*, v. l. for *parāru*, *ruka*.

पवि *pavi*, m. (perh. orig. 'brightness, sheen,' cf. *pāvaka* and Up. iv, 138, Sch.) the tire of a wheel (esp. a golden tire on the chariot of the Āsvin and Maruts), RV.; AitĀr.; the metallic point of a spear or arrow, ib.; the iron band on a Soma-stone, ib.; an arrow, Nir. xii, 30; a thunderbolt, Naigh. ii, 20; speech, ib. i, 11; fire, L. — *mat*, mfn. N. of sev. Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. **पवि-नासा**, m. 'having a nose like a spear-head,' N. of a demon, AV.

Pavira, n. (fr. *pavi*), a weapon with a metallic point, a lance, spear, Nir. xii, 30. **Pāvira-vat** (RV., VS.) or **pāvira-vat** (AV.), mfn. armed with lance or a goad; = next mfn.

Pāvira, mfn. having a metallic share (as a plough), TS.; m. a thunderbolt, RV.

Pāvira, m. N. of a man, RV.

पविन्द *pavinda*, m. N. of a man, g. *āvāddi*, (f. ā, Kās.)

पश 1. *paś*, only Pres. P. *ā. pāśyati*, *o te* (cf. *√driś* and Pāp. vii, 3, 78), to see (with *na*, 'to be blind'), behold, look at, observe, perceive, notice, RV. &c. &c.; to be a spectator, look on (esp. p., e. g. *tasya paśyatala*, while he looks on, before his eyes, Mn.; *paśyanti tiṣṭhātī*, she stands and looks on, Śak.); to see a person (either 'visit' or 'receive as a visitor'), MBh.; R. &c.; to live to see, experience, partake of, undergo, incur, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to learn, find out, ib.; to regard or consider as, take for (acc. with acc. or adv. in *vat*), ib.; to see with the spiritual eye, compose, invent (hymns, rites &c.), RV.; Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (also with *sādhu*) to have insight or discernment, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to consider, think over, examine, ib.; to foresee, ib.; (*paśyāmi*, 'I see or I am convinced,' and *paśya*, 'syata', 'see, behold, look here!') often employed parenthetically or interjectionally, MBh.; Kāv. &c.). [Orig. identical with *√paś*, q. v.]

2. **Pāś**, f. (only instr. pl. *paśubhās*), sight or eye, RV. iv, 2, 12.

1. **Paśu**, ind. see, behold! L.

Paśya, mñ(ā)n. seeing, beholding, rightly understanding, Up. (cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 137).

Paśyat, mñ(ā)n. seeing, beholding &c.; (*anti*), f. a harlot, L.; N. of a partic. sound, L. **Paśyato-hara**, mfn. stealing before a person's eyes, Pāp. vi, 3, 21, Vārtt. i, Pat.

Paśyata, mfn. visible, conspicuous, AV.

Paśyanā, f. See *a-paśyanā*.

पश 3. *paś*, cl. 10. P. *pāśyati*, to fasten, bind, Dhātup. xxxiii, 45. [Cf. *paśh* and *pas*; Zd. *pas*; Lat. *pac-iscor, pac*; Goth. *fahan*; Angl. Sax. *fōn*.] **Paśavyā**, mfn. (fr. *paśu*) belonging or relating to cattle, fit or suitable for c°, TS.; Br.; Up.; Yajñ.; MBh.; (with *kāma*), m. sexual love or intercourse, BhP.; n. a herd or drove of cattle, RV. — *tama* (*vyā*), mfn. most fit or suitable for c°, TS. — *vāhana*, mfn. = *purisha-v°*, ŚBr.

2. **Paśu** or **pāśu**, m. (instr. *paśūnā* or *ośā*; dat. *pāśve* or *pāśve*; gen. *paśvās* or *ośas*; du. *paśvā*; acc. pl. *paśvās* or *śūn*) cattle, kine (orig. 'any tethered animal'; singly or collect. 'a herd'), a domestic or sacrificial animal (as opp. to *nriga*, 'wild animal'; 5 kinds are enumerated, 'men, kine, horses, goats and sheep' [AV. xi, 2, 9 &c.], to which are sometimes added mules and asses [MBh. vi, 155 &c.] or camels and dogs [AV. iii, 10, 6, Comm.],

RV. &c. &c.; any animal or brute or beast (also applied contemptuously to a man; cf. *nara-p°* and *nṛi-p°*); a mere animal in sacred things i. e. an un-initiated person, Cat.; an animal sacrifice, AitĀr.; BhP.; flesh, RV. i, 166, 6; an ass, L.; a goat, L.; a subordinate deity and one of Śiva's followers, L.; (with *Māheśvaras* and *Pāsupatas*) the individual soul as distinct from the divine Soul of the universe, RTL 89; Ficus Glomerata, L.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. *patti*); n. cattle (only as acc. before *manyate* [VS. xxiii, 30] and *manyamāna* [RV. iii, 53, 23]; and pl. *paśūni*, R.; Kathās.) [Cf. Zd. *pasu*; Lat. *pecu*; Old Pruss. *pecku*; Goth. *fahhu*; Germ. *fiuh, vihe, Vieh*; Angl. Sax. *feoh*; Eng. *fee*.] — *karman*, n. the act of offering the victim, sacrifice, ŚrS.; copulation (as a merely animal act), ŚBr., Sch. — *kalpa*, m. the ritual of animal sacrifice, ĀśvGr.; — *padhātī*, f. N. of wk. — *kāma* (*śū*), mfn. desirous of possessing cattle, TS.; Br. — *kṛip-ti*, f. = *kalpa*, TBr., Sch. — *kṛiyā*, f. = *karman*, Hariv.; L. — *gapa*, n. a group of sacrificial animals, ŚrS. — *gāyatrī*, f. a parody of the sacred Gāyatrī whispered into the ear of a s° an°, L. (*paśu-pāśāya vidmahe śirāś-chedāya dhīmahi tan naḥ paśuḥ pracodayāt*; cf. RV. iii, 62, 10). — *ghāta*, m. slaughter of cattle, Mṛicch. — *ghna*, mfn. slaughtering cattle, Mn. v, 38 (cf. -*han*); — *tva*, n., RāmātUp. — *caryā*, f. acting like animals, copulation, BhP. — *cit*, mfn. piled with animals (as a sacrificial fire), TS. — *jānana*, mfn. producing cattle, MaitrS. — *jāta*, n. a species of animal, MānGr.; *tiya*, mfn. pertaining to the an° kingdom, MW. — *tantra*, n. = *kalpa*, ŚrS. — *tas*, ind. = abl. of *paśu*, cattle, ShadvBr. — *tā*, f. the state of an animal (esp. of a sacrificial an°); bestiality, brutality, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. — *trīp*, mfn. gratifying one's self with cattle i. e. stealing c°, RV. — *tva*, n. = *tā*, R.; Prab.; Rājāt.; (with *Māheśvaras* and *Pāsupatas*) the being the individual soul. — *da*, mfn. granting cattle, L.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh. — *dā* or *dāvan*, mfn. = prec. mfn., Kauś. — *devata*, mñ(ā)n. invoking c° as a deity (said of a formula or ceremony), ĀśvGr. — *devatā*, f. the deity to whom the victim is offered, ŚrS. — *dharmā*, m. the law of animals, manner of beasts (said of the re-marriage of widows), Mn. ix, 66; copulation, L.; the treatment of animals, manner in which animals are treated, Pañic. i, 1111 (*meṇa vyadādayāmi*). — *dharmā*, m. the manner in which the an° sacrifice is performed, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *dhānya-dhana-rddhi-mat* (r for *rī*), mfn. rich in cattle and corn and money, R. — *nātha*, m. 'lord of cattle,' N. of Śiva, L. (cf. *pati*). — *pa*, mfn. guarding or keeping c°; m. a herdsman, MBh.; Var. — *pakṣhiya*, n. N. of wk. — *pāti*, m. 'lord of animals' (or 'l° of a servant named Paśu' or 'l° of the soul,' RTL 89), N. of the later Rudra-Śiva or of a similar deity (often associated in the Veda with Bhava, Śarva, Ugra, Rudra, Mahā-deva, Iśāna and others who together with Bhīma are in later times regarded as manifestations of Rudra), AV. &c. &c.; of Agni, TS.; ŚBr.; of Śiva, MBh. &c. (according to one legend every deity acknowledged himself to be a mere *paśu* or animal when entreating Śiva to destroy the Asura Tri-pura); of a lexicographer; of a Scholiast &c.; — *dhara*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; — *magara*, n. 'Śiva's town,' N. of Kāśi or Benares, ib.; — *nātha*, m. N. of a partic. form of Śiva, W.; — *purāya*, n. (prob.) = ŚivaP.; — *śarman*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; — *śāstra*, n. the sacred book of the Pāsupatas revealed by Śiva, Col.; *śivara-nāthānyā* and *ty-akṣaka*, n. N. of wks. — *palāla*, n. Cyperus Rotundus, L. — *pā*, m. a keeper of herds, herdsman, RV.; N. of Pūshan, ib.; du. N. of P° and Revatī, TBr. — *pāla*, n. = *pa*, Mn.; MBh. &c. (*va*, ind. like a herdsman); (pl.) N. of a people to the north-east of Madhya-dēśa, R.; Var.; of a king (or perhaps k° of the Paśu-pālas, Pur.; n. the country or kingdom of the Paśu-pālas, Pur. — *pālaka*, n. a herdsman; (*śā*), f. a h°'s wife, Pāp. iv, 1, 48, Pat. — *pālana*, n. the tending or rearing of cattle (the duty of a Vaiśya), Vishn. — *pāliya*, n. id., MW. — *pāśa*, m. the cord with which the victim is bound, L.; the chains which fetter the individual soul, the world of sense, Prab. — *pāśaka*, m. a kind of coitus, L. — *purodāśa*, m. the cake offered at an animal sacrifice, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; — *māṃsāśā*, f. N. of wk. — *prati-prasthātṛi-prayoga*, m., — *prayoga*, m., — *prāna*, m., — *prīyāśaitta*, n. N. of wks. — *prārāṇa*, n. the driving of cattle, L. — *bandhā*, m. an animal

sacrifice, AV. &c. &c.; N. of an Ekāṅka, ŚākhŚr.; N. of wk.; -*kārikā*, f., -*padhātī*, f., -*prayoga*, m., -*prayoga-padhātī*, f. N. of wks.; -*yājñin*, mfn. offering an an^o s^o, ŚBr.; -*yūpi*, m. the post to which the victim is bound, ib.; -*bandhaka*, m. a rope for tethering cattle, L. -*balli*, m. N. of wk. -*bhārtṛ*, m. -*nūtha*, MBh. -*bhedā*, m. a class or species of animal, MW. -*māt*, mfn. connected with or relating to cattle or animals, rich in c^o or an^o, RV. &c. &c.; connected with an^o sacrifices, TāṇḍBr.; containing the word *paśu*, AitBr.; m. an owner of herds or c^o, MBh.; n. possession of c^o, RV. -*mata*, n. erroneous or false doctrine, Hariv. -*māra*, m. the manner of slaughtering c^o, MBh.; (am and eṇa), ind. according to the m^o of sl^o c^o, ib. -*māraka*, mfn. attended with the sacrifice of animals, BhP. -*medha*, m., -*maitrivaruna-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. -*mohanika*, f. 'an^o stupefier', a species of plant, L. -*yajña* (VP), -*yāga* (W.), m. an an^o sacrifice. -*yājñin*, mfn. offering an an^o s^o, MaitrS. -*yūka*, m. a louse which infests cattle, Gal. -*rak-shapa*, n. the tending of c^o, W. -*rakshi* (RV.), -*rakshin* (Mn.), m. a herdsman. -*raja*, f. -*bandhaka*, L. -*rāja*, m. 'king of beasts', a lion, L. -*rūpā*, n. anything representing the sacrificial animal, ŚBr. -*vat*, ind. like an an^o Kap.; as in an an^o, Gaut.; as in an an^o sacrifice, KātyŚr. -*vār-dhana*, mfn. increasing cattle, RV. ix, 94, 1 (w. r. for *paśur* v^o). -*vid*, mfn. providing c^o, AV. -*vīrya*, n. the strength or power belonging to c^o, TāṇḍBr. -*vedi*, f. the Vēdi at the animal sacrifice, KātyŚr., Sch. -*vrata* (*paśū-*), mfn. acting or behaving like cattle, MaitrS.; the duty to serve as a sacrificial victim, Jātakam. -*śiras* (L.), -*śirshā* (TS. &c.), n. the head of an animal. -*śrapanā*, n. cooking a sac^o an^o, ŚBr.; (-*śrāpana*, sc. agni), m. the fire on which the flesh of a sac^o an^o is cooked, ib. -*śrāuta-sūtra*, n. N. of wk. -*shā*, mfn. (dat. *shē*) bestowing cattle, RV. -*shad* (Hir.), -*shāha* (TāṇḍBr.), mfn. being or dwelling (lit. sitting and standing) in c^o. -*sakha*, m. 'friend of c^o', N. of a Sūdra, MBh. -*sāni*, mfn. -*sha*, VS. -*samā-mānya*, m. 'enumeration of sacrificial animals', N. of VS. xxix, 48; *yūka*, mfn. mentioned in this ch., Nir. -*sambhava*, mfn. produced by animals (as flesh, honey, butter &c.), Mn. viii, 329. -*sādha-na*, m(f)n. leading or guiding cattle, RV. -*sūtra*, n. N. of wk. -*soma*, m. pl. the animal and Soma sacrifices, Mn. xi, 27. -*stoma*, m. N. of the Pañcadaśa-stoma, TāṇḍBr. -*han*, m(f)n. killing c^o (see a-p^o), AV. -*haritaki*, f. the fruit of Spondias Mangifera, L. -*havya*, n. an animal sacrifice, Mn. iv, 28. -*hautra*, n. the office of the Hotṛi at an an^o s^o, N. of wk. -*prayoga*, m. N. of wk. **Paśūkhā**, f. the pot in which the sac^o an^o is cooked or roasted, KātyŚr. **Paśūdbhava**, f. = *paśu-yūka*, Gal.

Paśuka = *paśu* in *eka*; (ā), f. any small animal, R.

Paśū-√*kṛi*, to transform into an animal (esp. into a sacrificial victim), Mṛicch.; Kathās.

Paśv, in comp. for *paśu* before vowels. -*aṅga*, n. a limb or part of a sacrificial animal, anything belonging to it, MānGr.; -*tā*, f., Nyāyam. -*ayanā*, n. a festival attended with an^o sacrifices, ŚBr. -*āyantra* (?), RV. iv, 1, 14. -*avadāna*, n. sacrifice or offering of animals, W. -*ācāra*, m. N. of a partic. form of the worship of Devī, L. -*ījyā*, f. animal sacrifice, KātyŚr. -*idā*, f. the Idā (s. v.) part at the an^o s^o, L. -*ish*, mfn. wishing for cattle, RV. (cf. *gav-ish* and *paśva-ishṭi*). -*ishṭakā*, f. a brick in the shape of an animal, ŚBr. -*ishṭi*, f. an Ishṭi (q. v.) performed at an an^o sacrifice, ĀpŚr. -*ākā-dasini*, f. an aggregate of 11 sacrificial animals, ŚBr. **Paśva-ishṭi**, mfn. (fr. acc. *paśvas* + *t*^o) wishing for herds, RV.

पश्च *paśca*, mfn. hinder, later, western, only ibe. or ind. = *paścā*, °*cāt*; Pāṇ. v, 3, 33. [Cf. *uc-ca*, *ni-ca*; Lat. *pos-t*, *pos-terus*; Lith. *paškus*, *paškulinis*.] **Paścānūpā**, m. repentance, regret, Hariv. **Paścānūpūrvī**, f. a repeated or recurring series, L. **Paścāpin**, m. a servant, TāṇḍBr., Sch. (w. r. for *āyini*). **Paścārdha**, n. the hinder side or part, ŚBr.; GrŚrS.; MBh.; (e, ind. with gen. 'behind'), Śak.; the west side or part, ŚBr.; GrŚrS.; *āhya*, mfn. being on the west side, ŚBr.

Paścā, ind. (instr. of *paśca*) behind, after, later, westward, in the west (opp. to *pūrvā*), RV.; AV.; Br. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 3, 33). -*jā*, mfn. born later, MaitrS.; Kāth. -*āśmā*, m. the later part of the evening, VS.

-**somapa**, mfn. drinking the Soma later or afterwards, Kāth.; °*pītha*, m. the act of drinking &c., ib.

Paścā, in comp. for °*cāt*. -**carā**, mfn. coming or approaching behind, MaitrS.; Kāth. -**chra-maṇa** (for *śr*), m. a Buddhist priest who walks behind another B^o p^o in visiting the laity, L.

Paścāt, ind. (abl. of *paśca*) from behind, behind, in the rear, backwards, RV. &c. &c.; from or in the west, westwards, AV. &c. &c.; afterwards, hereafter, later, at last (pleonast. after *tatas* or an ind. p.; with √*lap*, to feel pain after, regret, repent), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (as a prep. with abl. or gen.) after, behind, ib.; to the west of, Up.; GrŚrS. -**karṇām**, ind. behind the ear, ŚBr. -**kāla**, m. subsequent time; (e), ind. subsequently, afterwards, L. -**kṛta**, mfn. left behind, surpassed, Ragh.; Kum. -**tara**, mfn. following after (abl.), ĀśvŚr. -**tāpa**, m. 'after-pain', sorrow, regret, repentance (°*paṇi* √*kṛi*, to feel regret, repent), MBh.; Kāv.; (in dram.) repentance at something rejected or omitted from want of judgment, Śāh.; -*samanvīta* (R.), -*hata* (Hit), mfn. smitten by repentance, regretful; °*pin*, mfn. feeling repentance, regretting (with a priv.), Yājñ. -**tiryak-pramāṇa**, n. the hinder breadth, KātyŚr., Sch. -**pariveshya**, n. second dish, dessert, Bhpr. -**pāda-dviguṇa**, mfn. (a skin) doubled or folded double by (bending) the hind-foot (inwards), KātyŚr. -**purodāsa** (°*cāt*), mfn. followed or accompanied by the sacrificial cake, MaitrS. -**puro-māruta**, m. du. east and west wind, Ragh. -**sād**, mfn. sitting behind or towards the west, VS.

Paścā-tāt, ind. from behind, RV.

Paścād, in comp. for °*cāt*. -**akshām**, ind. behind the axle tree, Br.; KātyŚr. -**anavasāyīn**, mfn. following after i.e. adhering to, dependent upon (dat.), TS. -**apavarga**, mfn. closed or completed behind, KātyŚr. -**śhas**, ind. in the afternoon, MBh. -**ukti**, f. repeated mention, repetition, Vop. -**ghāṭa**, n. the neck, Car. -**dagh-vān**, mfn. staying behind, falling short of, MaitrS. -**dvārīka**, mfn. favourable to a warlike expedition in the west, L. -**baddha-purusha**, m. (Śak. vi, 1) or -**bāhu-baddha** (ib. [Pi.]; Mṛicch.), (a man) whose hands are bound behind. -**bhāga**, m. hind-part, L.; west side, Var.; mfn. whose conjunction with the moon begins in the afternoon, ib. -**vartin**, mfn. remaining behind, following after, MW. -**vātā**, m. a wind from behind, a west wind, TS.

Paścān, in comp. for °*cāt*. -**nata**, mfn. sunk or depressed behind, MW. -**māruta**, m. a wind blowing from behind (opp. to *puro-m*^o), Ragh. -**mukhāśrita**, mfn. turned westwards, R.

Paścāl, in comp. for °*cāt*. -**loka**, m(f)n. having the world or men behind, TS.

Paścima, m(f)n. being behind, hinder, later, last, final (f. ā, with *kriyā*, the last rite i.e. burning the dead; with *samādhyā*, the latter i.e. the evening twilight; with *velā*, evening time, close of day; with *avasthā*, last state i.e. verging on death), GrŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; west, western, westerly (ā, f. with or sc. *dī*, the west), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (e), ind. in the west, Var.; (ena), ind. id., ib.; west of (with acc.), Lāty. -**jana**, m. pl. the people in the west, Var. -**tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. -**tas**, ind. from behind, MBh. -**tāna** (sc. *āsana*), n. a partic. manner of sitting, Cat. -**dakshina**, mfn. south-westerly, Heat. -**darśana**, n. a last look (°*nam* √*dṛi*, to take one's last look), R.; Daś. -**dik-pati**, m. 'regent of the western region', N. of Varuṇa, Gal. -**deśa**, m. N. of a district, Romakas. -**dvārīka** or -**dvārīka**, mfn. = *paścād-dvārīka*, L. -**bhāga**, m. the west side, Var. -**raṅga** (cf. *pūrvā-r*) in -*nātha-stotra*, n., -*mā-hātmya*, n., -*rāja-stava*, m. N. of wks. **Paścīmācala**, m. the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set; opp. to *pūrvāc*), Vāsav.

Paścimānupāka, m. N. of a prince, MBh. **Paścīmābhīmukha**, mfn. directed towards the west, MW. **Paścīmāmbudhi**, m. the western sea, Daś. **Paścīmārdha**, m. or n. hind-part or latter half, Var. **Paścimāśā-pati**, m. = °*ma-dik-p*^o, Heat. **Paścimētarā**, mfn. 'opposite of west', eastern, Kād. **Paścimōtara**, m(f)n. north-western (°*re*, *ratas* and °*asyām* [sc. *dī*]), in the north-west, Var.; Heat.; -*dik-pati*, m. 'regent of the n^o-w^o', N. of the god of wind, L.; -*pūrvā*, mfn. (pl.) western, northern, or eastern, Mn. v, 92.

पश्य *paśya*, °*syat* &c. See I. *paś*.

पश् *pash*, cl. 1. P. Ā. *pashati*, °*te* (v. l. for *spā*, Dhātup. xxi, 22); cl. 10. P. *pashayati*, to bind, to hinder, to touch, to go (xxxv, 10); *pāsha-yati*, to bind (v. l. for *paś*, xxxiii, 45).

पशव *pashṭha-vāh*, m. (fr. *pashṭha* = *prish-ṭha* [?] + √*vah*; noni. °*vāt* [VS.] or °*vāt* [TS]) a bull four years old; N. of an Āṅgīra, TāṇḍBr.; (*pashṭhauhi*), f. a heifer four years old, any young cow, VS.; Br.; ŚrS.

पस *pas*, cl. 1. P. Ā. *pasati*, °*te* (v. l. for *spā*, Dhātup. xxi, 22); cl. 10. P. *pāsayati*, to bind (v. l. for *paś*, xxxiii, 45).

पसस *pāsas*, n. the membrum virile, AV.; ŚBr. [Cf. Gk. *πῆος* for *πῆος*; Lat. *pēnis* for *penis*; Lit. *pīš*, *pīštī*.]

पस्त्य *pastyā*, n. (fr. *pas* and *tya* [?]; cf. *paś-ca*), a stall, stable (as the back-building?; but cf. also Lat. *postis*, RV.; (ā), f., see below. -*sād*, m. a member of a family, RV.

Pastyā, f. homestead, dwelling, household (also pl.), RV.; du. the 2 halves of the Soma-press, ib. x, 96, 10; sg. the goddess of domestic affairs, ib. iv, 55, 3; viii, 27, 5. -*vat* (°*tyā*), mfn. having (i.e. being kept in) a stall, RV. ix, 97, 18; having a fixed habitation (m. a wealthy man), i, 151, 2; forming or offering a f^o h^o, ii, 11, 16; iv, 54, 5; belonging to the Soma-press, viii, 7, 29.

पस्पश *paspaśa*, m. (°*spas*) an introduction, preface, any introductory matter explanatory of the plan of a book, Śiś. ii, 112, Sch.; (ā), f. N. of the introduction of the Mahā-bhāṣya of Patañjali; mfn. = *niḥ-sāra*, Kpr., Sch.

पहाडी *pahāḍī*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī (cf. *pahāḍikā*).

पहव *pahlava*, m. pl. N. of a people (the Parthians or Persians), Mn. x, 44; MBh. &c. (also spelt *pahnava*; in the VP. they are said to be a degraded Kshatriya race conquered by Sagara and sentenced to wear beards).

पह्लिका *pahlīkā*, f. *Pistia Stratiotes*, L.

पा I. *pā*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 27) *pī-bati* (Ved. and ep. also Ā. °*te*; rarely *pī-pati*, °*te*, Kāth.; Br.), cl. 2. *pāti*, *pāthās*, *pānti*, RV.; AV.; P. Ā. *pīpānd*, RV., *pīpāna*, AV. (pf. P. *pāpāt*, 2. sg. *pāpātha*, RV.; *pāpītha*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 64, Sch.; *pāpīyāt*, RV.; *pāpīvās*, AV.; *pāpe*, *pāpire*, RV.; *pāpānd*, ib.; aor. or impf. *apāt*, RV. [cf. Pāṇ. ii, 4, 77]; 3. pl. *apuh* [?], RV. i, 164, 7; -*pāsta*, AV. xii, 3, 43; Prec. 3. sg. *peyās*, RV.; fut. *pāsyati*, °*te*, Br. &c.; *pātā*, Gr.; ind. p. *pītvā*, RV. &c. &c., °*ivī*, RV.; -*pāya*, AV. &c. &c.; -*piya*, MBh.; *pāyam*, Kāvād.; inf. *pī-badhya*, RV.; *pātum*, MBh. &c.; *pātave*, AV.; Br.; *pātava*, RV.), to drink, quaff, suck, sip, swallow (with acc., rarely gen.), RV. &c. &c.; (met.) to imbibe, draw in, appropriate, enjoy, feast upon (with the eyes, ears &c.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to drink up, exhaust, absorb, BhP.; Pañc.; to drink intoxicating liquors, Buddh.: Pass. *pāyāte*, AV. &c. &c.: Caus. *pāyayati*, °*te* (pf. *pāyayām āsā*, MBh.; aor. *apīyāt*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 4; ind. p. *pāyayitvā*, MBh.; inf. *pāyayitavāt*, ŚBr.), to cause to drink, give to drink, water (horses or cattle), RV. &c. &c.: Desid. *pīpāsati* (RV. also *pīpīshati*), to wish to drink, thirst, ib.: Desid. of Caus. *pīpāyishati*, to wish or intend to give to drink, Kāth.: Intens. *pepīyate* (p. °*yamāna* also with pass. meaning), to drink greedily or repeatedly, Up.; Hariv. [Cf. Gk. *πῆ-τω-κα*; Acol. *πῶ-τω* = *πῶ-τω*; Lat. *pō-tus*, *pō-tum*, *bibo* for *pī-bo*; Slav. *pī-ja*, *pī-ti*.]

2. **Pā**, mfn. drinking, quaffing &c. (cf. *agre-*, *ritu-*, *madhu-*, *soma-* &c.).

1. **Pātavya**, mfn. to be drunk, drinkable, Mn.; MBh. &c.

1. **Pātrī** (with gen.; *pātrī* with acc.; unaccented with gen. or ifc.), one who drinks, a drinker, RV. &c. &c.

Pātra, n. (ifc. f. ā) a drinking-vessel, goblet, bowl, cup, dish, pot, plate, utensil &c., any vessel or receptacle, RV. &c. &c.; a meal (as placed on a dish), TS.; AitBr.; the channel of a river, R.;

Kād.; (met.) a capable or competent person, an adept in, master of (gen.), any one worthy of or fit for or abounding in (gen., loc., inf. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an actor or an actor's part or character in a play, Kālid.; Sāh.; a leaf, L. (cf. *pātra*); propriety, fitness, W.; an order, command, ib.; m. or n. a measure of capacity (= 1 Āhaka), AV.; ŚBr.; ŚR.; a king's counsellor or minister, Rājāt.; Pāñcar.; (i), f., see 1. *pātri*. — *kaṭaka*, m. or n. the ring on which an alms-bowl is suspended, L. — *ṭira* (?), m. (only L.) an ex-minister (W. 'an able or competent m^o'); a metal vessel; mucus running from the nose; rust of iron; fire; a heron; a crow. — *tara*, mfn. worthier than (abl.), Hariv. — *tā*, f. the being a vessel or receptacle for (gen. or comp.), Kāv.; Rājāt. (with *śiṣṭhaya*), endurance of heat and cold, Subh.; — next, Yājñ.; Hit. — *tvā*, n. capacity, worthiness, dignity, honour, Hit. — *dhāraṇa*, n. keeping a superfluous alms-bowl longer than is permitted, Buddh. — *nirnegā*, m. a washer or cleaner of vessels, TBr. — *pariṣṭi*, f. untimely effort to obtain a new alms-bowl, Buddh. — *pāka*, w. r. for *pātra*-p^o. — *pāpi*, m. 'cup-handed', N. of a demon inimical to children, PārGr. — *pāla*, m. 'vessel-guiding', a large paddle used as a rudder, L. — *bhūta*, mfn. 'become a recipient', worthy of receiving from (gen.), MBh.; one who receives respectful treatment from (gen.), Hariv. — *bhrit*, m. 'taking care of utensils', a servant, W. — *bheda*, m. breaking a drinking-vessel or cup, MW. — *melana*, n. the bringing together of the characters of a play, ib. — *yojana*, n. arrangement of vessels, Kātyā. — *vanana*, n. 'adoration of v^s', N. of wk. — *varga*, m. a company of actors, MW. — *śuddhi*, f. 'cleaning of vessels', N. of wk. — *śeṣa*, m. scraps of food, Divyāv. — *samākāra*, m. the cleaning of a vessel or dish, L.; the current of a river, L. — *samokāra*, m. the handing round of vessels or dishes at a meal, MBh. — *stha*, mfn. being in a receptacle or dish, MW. — *hanta* (pā^o), mf(ā)n. holding any vessel in the hand, AV.; Śak. — *pātrārtha*, m. any object serving as a v^o; *pānibhyām* ṛtham √ *kri*, to use the hands as a v^o, SāmavBr. — *pātravaleham*, ind. licking a v^o or dish, Buddh. — *pātrōpakaṛaṇa*, n. ornaments of a secondary kind (as bells, chowries &c.), Kālp.

Pātraka, n. a vessel, bowl, dish (see *ku*- and *carvita*); (*ikā*), f. a cup, an alms-bowl or alms-dish, BhP.

Pātraya, Nom. P. *yati*, to use as a drinking-vessel, Bhartṛ.

Pātrasāt-√ *kri*, to make a worthy person possessed of anything, Ragh.

Pātrika, mf(ā)n. measured or sown or filled by means of any vessel or with the measure *Pātra*, containing or possessing it &c., Pāp. v, 1, 46 &c., Sch.; fit, adequate, appropriate, W.; n. a vessel, cup, dish (in *ku*-, MBh. xii, 8327; B. *pātraka*).

Pātriya, mfn. possessing a drinking-vessel or a dish, Mu. vi, 52; having fit or worthy persons, W.

Pātriya, mfn. worthy to partake of a meal, TS. (cf. Pāp. v, 1, 68).

1. *Pātri*, f. (of *pātra*) a vessel, plate, dish, pot, Br.; GrŚS.; MBh. &c.; a small or portable furnace, W.; N. of Durgā, MBh. — *tas*, ind. = abl. of *pātri*, ĀpSr., Sch. — *nirpajana*, n. water for rinsing a vessel, ŚBr.

2. *Pātri*, ind. in comp. for *tra* — √ *kri*, to make anything a recipient or object of (gen.), Megh.; Bālar.; to dignify, promote to honour (pp. *keṭita*), Kālid. — √ *bhū*, to become a fitting recipient or worthy object (pp. *bhūta*), MBh.

Pātriya, mf(ā)n. measured or sown or filled &c. by means of a *Pātra*, Pāp. v, 1, 53; cf. *pātrika*.

Pātriya, n. and *pātriya*, m. n. a kind of sacrificial vessel, L.

Pātra, loc. of *pātra*, in comp. — *bahula*, mfn. (pl.) frequently present at meals, parasitical, g. *pātre-samitādi* and *yuktārohādi*. — *samita*, mfn. (pl.) id., ib.; sg. a treacherous or hypocritical person, L.

Pātrya, mfn. = *pātriya*, L.

1. *Pāna*, n. drinking (esp. d^o spirituous liquors), draught, RV. (only ifc.), AV. &c. &c.; drinking the saliva i. e. kissing, Kāv. (cf. *adhara*); a drink, beverage, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a drinking-vessel, cup, L.; a canal, L.; a distiller or vender of spirituous liquors, an inn-keeper, L. — *kumbha*, m. a drinking-vessel, Hariv. — *goshphikā* or *goshphī*, f. a drinking-party; a tavern, L. — *ja*, mfn.

caused by d^o, Suśr. — *doṣha*, m. the vice of d^o, drunkenness, Daś. — *pa*, mfn. drinking spirituous liquors, MBh. — *para*, mfn. addicted to drinking, W. — *pātra*, n. a d^o-vessel, cup, goblet, Kām.; Kāv.; Pur. — *prasakta*, mfn. = *para* — *hridaya*, mfn., VarBrS. — *bhājana* (L.), — *bhāṇḍa* (MBh.), n., id. — *bhū* (Kathās.), — *bhūmī* (Hariv.; Kāv.), f. a d^o-place, refreshment-room. — *bhojana*, n. eating and d^o, Mālav. — *maṅgala*, n. a d^o-party, d^o-bout, Kathās. — *matṭa*, mfn. intoxicated, ib. — *maḍa*, m. intoxication, ifc. — *rata*, mfn. — *para*, W. — *vaṇij*, m. a vender of spirits, a distiller, L. — *vat*, mfn. abounding in drink, rich in beverages, ChUp. — *vibhrama*, m. 'drink-giddiness', intoxication, Cat. — *saṇḍa*, mfn. = *para*, Pāp. vi, 2, 2, Sch. — *sindhu*, — *saindhava*, ib., vii, 3, 119, Sch. — *Pānāgāra*, m. or n. a drinking-house, tavern, MBh. — *Pānāghāta*, m. 'drink-stroke', morbid state after d^o, Gal. — *Pānājirpaka*, n. 'indigestion from d^o', id., ib. — *Pānātyaya*, m. 'end of d^o', id., Suśr.

Pānaka, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) a draught, drink, beverage, potion, MBh.; Kathās.; Suśr. — *rasa-rāga-sava-yojana*, n. sg. (BhP., Sch.), or — *rasāsava-rāga-yojana*, n. pl. (Cat.) one of the 64 Kālās or arts.

Pānika, m. a vender of spirituous liquors, R.

Pānila, n. a drinking-vessel, L.

Pāniya, mfn. to be drunk, drinkable, Suśr.; n. a beverage, drink, ib.; Pāñc.; water, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. Nir. i, 16).

— *kārikā*, f. 'sea-crow', the cormorant, Uṇ. i, 7, Sch. — *kumāra-rasa*, m. a partic. medicinal preparation, Rasar. — *gocara*, see *dūrē-pāniya-gocara*.

— *cūrnika*, f. 'water-dust', sand, L. — *tandn-lyā*, n. a partic. herb, Bhpr. — *dūshaka*, mf(ikā)n. soiling or troubling w^o, R. — *nakula*, m. 'w^o-ichneumon', an otter, L. — *pala*, n. a partic. measure of time (= *pala*), Gājit., Sch. — *prishṭha-ja*, m. 'w^o-surface-born', Pistia Stratiotes, L. — *phala*, n. 'w^o-fruit', the seed of Euryala Ferox, Bhpr. — *mūlaka*, n. 'w^o-root', Vernonia Anthelmintica. — *varnika*, f. sand, L. (prob. w. r. for *cūrnika*).

— *varsha*, m. rain, Hit. — *vārika*, m. the attendant of a convent who has the care of drinking-water, Buddh. — *śālī* or — *śālīkā*, f. a place (esp. a shed on the road-side) where water is distributed, L. — *śita*, mfn. too cold to drink, L.

Pāniyādhyakṣa, m. a water-superintendent, R., Sch. — *Pāniyāmalaka*, n. Flacourtia Cataphracta, L. — *Pāniyārtham*, ind. for the sake of water, Nal. — *Pāniyālu*, m. a species of bulbous plant, L. — *Pāniyāśāra*, f. Eleusine Indica, L.

Pānta, m. a drink, beverage (?), RV. (= *pāniya*, Nir. vii, 25).

1. *Pāvan*, mfn. drinking (only ifc.; cf. *asṛik*, *gharma*-, *ghṛita*- &c.)

पा 3. *pā*, cl. 2. P. (Dhāt. xxiv, 48) *pāti* (Impv. *pāhi*; pr. p. *pāt*, A. *pānā*, RV.; pf. *pāpau*, Gr.; aor. *apāṣi*, Rājāt. Subj. *pāsati*, RV.; fut. *pāsyati*, *pātā*, Gr.; Prec. *pāyati*, Pāp. vi, 4, 68, Sch.; inf. *pātum*, MBh.), to watch, keep, preserve; to protect from, defend against (abl.), RV. &c. &c.; to protect (a country) i. e. rule, govern, Rājāt.; to observe, notice, attend to, follow, RV.; AitBr.: Caus. *pālayati*, see *pāl*: Desid. *pāpāsi*, Gr.: Intens. *pāpāyate*, *pāpeti*, *pāpāti*, ib. [Cf. Zd. *pā*, *paiti*; Gk. *na-ojai*, *nē-na-jai*, *nū-w*, &c.; Lat. *pa-sco*, *pa-bulum*; Lith. *pē-mli*].

4. *Pā*, mfn. keeping, protecting, guarding &c. (cf. *apāna*-, *ṛita*-, *go*-, *tanū*- &c.)

1. *Pāta*, mfn. (for 2. see P. 616, col. 3) watched, protected, preserved, L.

2. *Pātavya*, mfn. to be guarded or protected, Hariv.

2. *Pātri*, mfn. defending, a defender or protector (with gen., acc. or ifc.), RV. &c. &c.

2. *Pātra*, n. (?), RV. i, 121, 1.

2. *Pāna*, mfn. observing, keeping (see *tanū*); n. protection, defence (see ib. and *vāta*).

2. *Pāniya*, mfn. to be cherished or protected or preserved, W.

2. *Pāvan*, mfn. protecting (only ifc.; cf. *abhi-* *asti*-, *tanū*-).

पांशु *pāṇṣu*, °śaka &c. = *pāṇṣu* &c.

पांसक *pāṇsaka*, mfn. (√ *pas*, *paṇs*) vitiating, spoiling; contemptible, vile, W.

Pāṇsana, mf(ā)n. defiling, vitiating, disgracing, spoiling (ifc.), MBh.; R. &c. (f. ā. only in voc. °sane [perhaps w. r. for °sani] at the end of a Śloka); contemptible, wicked, bad, W.; n. and (ā), f. contempt, L.

Pāṇsava, mfn. (fr. *pāṇṣu*) lithed or consisting

of dust, BhP.; (°vā), m. patron. of A-sat, ŚBr.; n. a kind of salt, L.

Pāṇsavyā, mfn. (fr. *pāṇṣu*), VS. xvi, 45.

Pāṇsin, mfn. = °sana (only f. voc. °sini in *kula*-p^o, R. ii, 73, 5, where B. °sani; cf. under *pāṇsana*).

Pāṇsū, m. crumbling soil, dust, sand (mostly pl.), AV. &c. &c.; dung, manure, L.; the pollen of a flower, MW.; (prob.) the menses, Car. (cf. *rajas*); a species of plant, Bhpr.; a kind of camphor, L.; landed property, L. — *kaśīna*, n. sulphate of iron, L. — *kull*, f. 'quantity of dust', a high road, L. — *kūla*, n. a dust-heap, (esp.) a collection of rags out of a d^o-h^o used by Buddhist monks for their clothing, Divyāv.; a legal document not made out in any partic. person's name, L.; — *śivana*, n. 'the sewing together of rags from a d^o-h^o', N. of the place where Gautama Buddha assumed his ascetic's dress, Lalit. (C. *pāṇḍu*-s^o);

lika, mfn. one who wears clothes made of rags from a d^o-h^o, Buddh. — *kṛita*, mfn. covered with d^o, dusty, Lalit. — *kṛidāna*, n. (Vāsav.), — *kṛidā*, f. (HPariś.) playing in the sand. — *kaśāra*, n. = *ja*, L. — *khala*, m. a sand-heap, Kātyā. Sch. — *guṇḍita*, mfn. covered with dust, MBh. — *catvara*, n. hail, L. — *candana*, m. N. of Śiva, L. — *cāmara*, m. (only L.) a heap of dust; a tent or perfumed powder (= *pāṭa-vāsa*); a bank covered with *Dūrva* grass; praise; a small cucumber. — *ja*, n. 'earth-born', rock or fossil salt, Car. — *jālika*, m. N. of Vishnu, L. — *dhāna*, m. a heap of sand or dust, Car. — *dhūmra*, mfn. dark red or dark with dust, MW. — *dhvasta-siroruha*, mfn. having the hair soiled with dust, MBh. — *nipāta*, m. a shower of dust, VarBrS. — *pāṭala*, n. a coating or mass of dust, MW. — *pattra*, n. Chenopodium Album, L. — *parpi*, f. a species of Cocculus, L. — *piśāca*, m. a class of imps or demons, Lalit. — *bhava*, n. = *ja*, L. — *mardana*, m. 'dust-destroyer', an excavation for water round the root of a tree (= *ālavāla*), L. — *rāgipī*, f. a species of plant, L. — *rāshṭra*, n. N. of a country; m. pl. its inhabitants (B. *pāṇḍu*-s^o), MBh. — *lavana*, n. a kind of salt, Bhpr. — *lekhana*, n. = *kṛidāna*, Viddh. — *varsha*, m. or n. = *nipāta*, Mn. iv, 115. — *vikarṣaṇa*, n. = *kṛidāna*, MBh. — *samca-* *ya*, m. a heap of sand, R. — *samūhāna* (Mn.), — *hara* (Gaut.), mfn. raising dust (said of wind).

Pāṇsātaka, m. = *varsha*, VarBrS.; caustic potash, L.; n. a kind of salt, Bhpr.

Pāṇsaka, n. pl. dust, sand, MBh.; (ā), f. a menstruous woman, L.; Pandanus Odoratissimus, L.

Pāṇsurā, mfn. dusty, m. or n. a d^o place, RV. i, 22, 7 (cf. Nir. xii, 19); m. a gad-fly, L.; a cripple carried or moving about in a chair, L. (cf. *pāṇsuva*).

Pāṇsulā, mfn. dusty, sandy, ŚBr.; R. &c. (cf. g. *śidhmādi* and Nir. xii, 19); m. or n. a dusty place, Vāyup.; ifc. sullied, defiled, disgraced by (Śak. v, 28); disgracing, defiling (cf. *kula*-p^o); m. (only L.) a wicked or profligate man, a libertine; N. of Śiva and of one of his symbols (a sort of staff crossed at the upper end with transverse pieces representing the breast-bone and adjoining ribs and surmounted by a skull); Guilandina Boutoucella; (ā), f. the earth; a licentious woman, Vcar.; = *pāṇsukā*, L.

Pāṇsulā-vṛttī-prakāśa, m. N. of wk.

Pāṇsuva, m. a cripple, L. (cf. *pāṇsura*).

पाक 1. *pāka*, mfn. (either fr. √ 1. *pā* + *ka*, 'drinking, sucking', or fr. √ 2. *pac*, 'ripening, growing') very young, GrS.; simple, ignorant, inartificial, honest, AV.; TS.; Āśvār.; m. the young of an animal (see *ulūka*-, *kapota*-); a child, infant, L.; N. of a Daitya slain by Indra, MBh.; Pur. — *trā*, ind. in simplicity, in a simple or honest way, RV. — *dūrvā*, f. a species of plant, ib. — *dvish* or — *nishūdāna*, m. 'foe or destroyer of the Daitya Pāka', N. of Indra, L. — *yajña* &c., see under 2. *pāka*. — *vāt*, ind. simply, honestly, RV. — *śaṅsā*, mfn. speaking sincerely, ib. — *śāsana*, m. 'punisher of the Daitya Pāka' or 'instructor of the ignorant', N. of Indra, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. (cf. RV. i, 31, 14); °ni, m. (patr. of prec.) N. of Jayanta, L.; of Arjuna, MBh. — *sūtva*, mfn. offering Soma with a simple or sincere mind, RV. — *sthā-* *man* (pāka-), m. N. of a man, RV. — *hantṛi*, m. = *nishūdāna*, R.

Pākima, m., g. *prithv-ādi*.

Pākyā, ind. in simplicity, in ignorance, RV.

पाक 2. *pāka*, m. (√ 2. *pac*; ifc. f. i) cooking, baking, roasting, boiling (trans. and intrans.), ŚR.;

Mn.; MBh. &c.; burning (of bricks, earthenware &c.), ib.; any cooked or dressed food, BhP.; digestion, assimilation of food, Suśr.; ripening, ripeness (of fruit or of a boil), KātyŚr.; Mn.; Var.; Suśr.; inflammation, suppuration, Suśr.; an abscess, ulcer, ib.; ripening of the hair i.e. greyness, old age, L.; maturity, full development (as of the mind &c.), completion, perfection, excellence, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; development of consequences, result (esp. of an act done in a former life), Var.; Pañc.; MārKp.; any act having consequences, BhP.; the domestic fire, L.; a cooking utensil, L.; general panic or revolution in a country, W. (in comp. 2. *pāka* is not always separable from 1. *pāka*). — **karma-nibandha**, m. N. of wk. — **kuṭī**, f. a potter's kiln, pottery, Gal. — **kṛishṇa**, m. 'black when ripe', Carissa Carandas, L. (cf. *kṛishṇa-ph*). — **kṛīṣā**, f. the act of cooking, Cāp. — **ja**, mfn. produced by cooking or roasting, Tarkas.; n. 'obtained by boiling', black salt, L.; flatulence, L.; — **tva**, n. production by warmth, capability of being affected by contact with fire, Bhāshp.; — **prakriyā**, f., — **vicāra**, m. N. of wks. — **paṇḍita**, m. a master in the art of cooking, Bhpr. — **pātra**, n. a cooking utensil, a boiler &c., ib. — **puṭī**, f. — **kuṭī**, L. — **phala**, m. Carissa Carandas, L. (cf. *kṛishṇa-ph*). — **balli** (*pā*), m. (prob.) — **yajña**, AV. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. — **pātra**, Kathās. — **bhedaka**, m. N. of a partic. class of criminals, Heat. — **matsya**, m. a species of fish, Suśr.; a species of venomous insect, ib.; a kind of fish sauce, L. — **yajña**, m. (according to some) a cooked (according to others 'a simple or domestic') sacrifice (of 3 [ĀyGr.], 4 [Mn.] or 7 [Āpast.; Baudh.; Gaut.] forms or kinds), TS.; Br.; GṛŚr. &c. (cf. IW. 188, n. 1); N. of a man, Gobh.; — **nirṇaya**, m., — **padhati**, f., — **prākāśa**, m., — **prayoga**, m., — **vidhi**, m. N. of wks.; — **āika**, mfn. relating to the Pāka-yajña, performing it &c., Baudh.; — **āilya**, mf(ā)n. id., ŚBr.; Kauś. — **raṇḍana**, n. the leaf of the Laurus Cassia, L. — **vatī**, f. a pause of ¼ of an instant between 2 short syllables, Māṇḍ. — **āilā**, f. 'cooking-room', a kitchen, Dhūrtas. — **āstra**, n. the science of c', Bhpr. — **śuklā**, f. chalk, L. — **saṁsthā**, f. a form of the Pāka-yajña, ŚāṅkhGr. — **sthāna**, n. 'cooking-place', a kitchen or a potter's kiln, L. — **hansa**, m. a kind of aquatic bird, Car. — **pākāgāra**, m. or n. = *ka-jālā*, Kull. — **pākātita**, mfn. over-ripe, Bhpr. — **pākātisāra**, m. chronic dysentery, L. — **pākātyaya**, m. obscuration of the cornea after inflammation, Suśr. — **pākādi-saṁgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **pākādhya**, m. N. of ch. of wk. — **pākādi**, m. 'digestion's foe (?)' = *vetā-kāñcana*, L. — **pākāra**, m. N. of a partic. disease, VS. — **pākāvali**, f. N. of wk.

Pākālā, mfn. quite black, TS.; bringing to ripeness (also a boil &c.), causing suppuration, L.; m. a species of fever, Bhpr.; fever in an elephant, L.; fire, L.; wind, L.; = *bodhana-dravya* (w.r. for *rādhanā-d*), L.; (ā), f. Bignonia Suaveolens, L.; (f), f. Cucumis Utilissimus, L.; n. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, Car. — **kali**, f. a species of plant, L.

Pākin, mfn. becoming mature, ripening, being digested (ifc.; cf. a-, *kaṭu*, *garbha* &c.); promoting digestion, Car. — **kama**, mfn. cooked, burned (as earthenware), matured, ripened, L.; obtained by cooking or evaporation (as salt), Suśr.; red-hot, L.

Pāku, see *dūre* and *phale-pāku*. — **kuka**, m. a cook, L.

Pākya, mfn. fit to cook, eatable, KātyŚr.; ChUp. (cf. *bahu*); obtained by cooking or evaporation, Suśr.; ripening (see *kṛishṇa*); n. (sc. *lavaṇa*) a kind of salt, Suśr.; m. saltpetre, L.

Pācaka, mf(ikā)n. cooking, roasting, baking, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; causing digestion, digestive, Suśr.; bringing to maturity, Tattvas.; m. a cook, Gṛhyās., (ikā), f. a female cook; see below; fire, L.; — **tva**, n., Vop.; — **stri**, f. a female cook, Vop.; — **cikābhārya**, f. having a cook for a wife, Pāp. vi, 3, 37, Sch.

Pācata, mfn. (fr. *pacat*), Pat.

Pācana, mf(ī)n. causing to cook or boil, softening, digestive, Suśr.; sour, L.; suppurative, W.; m. fire, L.; red ricinus, L.; acidity, sourness, W.; (f), f. Terminalia Chebula, L.; n. the act of cooking or baking &c.; causing a wound to close, a styptic for closing wounds, Suśr.; extracting extraneous substances from a wound &c. by means of cataplasms, a cataplasm, ib.; a dissolvent, digestive, ib.; Car.; any medicinal preparation or decoction, W.; a sort of drink, ib.; penance, expiation, L. — **oana**

ka, m. borax, L.; n. a dissolvent, digestive, Car.; a sort of drink, W.; causing a wound to close (by means of styptics &c.), ib. — **caniya**, mfn. to be cooked or digested; dissolving, digestive, Suśr.; Car. — **Pācayitri**, mfn. cooking, digestive, Suśr.

Pācala (only L.), m. a cook; fire; wind; = *rādhana-dravya*, n. dissolving or a dissolvent.

Pācā, °ci or °oikā, f. cooking, maturing, L. °ci, f. a species of plant; — *kaṭu*, m. Plumbago Ceylanica, L.

Pācyā, mfn. capable of being cooked or matured, SvetUp.

पाक्ष पक्ष *pāksha*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *paksha*) belonging to a half month; relating to a side or party, W.

पाक्षपक्षिका *pākshapākṣika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *paksha-pākṣa*) partial, factious, Kām.

पाक्षयान *pākshayāna*, mf(ī)n. belonging to or occurring in a Pāksha or fortnight &c., W. (cf. Pāp. iv, 2, 80).

1. **पक्षिका** *pākṣika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *paksha*) favouring a party or faction, Pur.; Gaṇit.; subject to an alternative, that which may or may not take place, possible but not necessary, optional, Saṁk.; Pāp. Sch.; Kull.; m. an alternative, W. — **sūtra-vṛitti**, f. N. of wk.

2. **पक्षिका** *pākṣika*, m. (fr. *pakshin*) a fowler, bird-catcher, L.

पाखण्ड *pākhaṇḍa*, m. = (and prob. only w.r. for) *pāshaṇḍa*, q.v.

पागल *pāgala*, mfn. (a word used in Bengali) mad, deranged, demented, Brahmap.

पाङ्क *pāṅka*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *paṅkti*) consisting of five parts, fivefold, Br.; Up.; relating to or composed in the Paṅkti metre, VS.; TS.; AitBr. (cf. Pāp. iv, 2, 55, Sch.); m. N. of a kind of Soma, Suśr.; n. (sc. *sāman*) N. of a Sāman, Lāty. — **tā**, f. (Saṁk.). — **tvā**, n. (TS.) fivefoldness.

पाङ्कककुब्ज *pāṅkakaṭubha*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *paṅkti-kakubh*) beginning with the Paṅkti and ending with the Kakubh metre, RPrāt.

पाङ्कतिहारी *pāṅktihārī*, m. (prob. patr. fr. *paṅkti-hara*) N. of a man, Rājat.

पाङ्कतोय (MBh.), **पाङ्कत्या** (Mn.), mfn. fit to be associated with, admissible into the row of caste-fellows at meals.

पाङ्क *pāṅktrā*, m. a kind of mouse, VS. (Mahidh.)

पाङ्गुल्य *pāṅgulya*, n. (fr. *paṅgula*) limping, hobbling, Dhātup. — **hāriṇī**, f. N. of a kind of shrub, L.

पाचक *pācaka*, °cana &c. See col. I.

पाज *pāja*, m. (✓*paj*?) N. of a man, Rājat.

पजका *pajaka*, m. N. of a man (=prec.), ib.; (with *paṇḍita*) N. of a poet, Cat.; a partic. kitchen utensil, ĀpŚr.

पजास *pajas*, n. firmness, vigour, strength, RV.; brightness, glitter, sheen (pl. shining colours), ib.; du. heaven and earth (as the two firm or shining surfaces; cf. 'firmament'); food, L. — **vat** (*pā*), mfn. firm, strong, brilliant, RV.

पजासा *pajasa*, n. the region of the belly (of an animal); the flanks, side, VS.; AV.; ŚBr.

पज्या *pajya*, m. patr. fr. *pajra*, ĀrshBr.

पाजिक *pājika*, m. = *prājika*, a falcon, VarBrS., Sch.

पाच *pāca*, Vṛiddhi form of *pāca* (fr. *pacant*), in comp. — **kapāla**, mf(ī)n. relating to or forming part of an oblation offered in 5 cups, Pāp. iv, 1, 88, Pat.; °lika, n., vii, 3, 17, Kāś. — **kar-mika**, mfn. relating or applicable to the 5 kinds of treatment, Car. — **kalāpika**, n., Pāp. v, 1, 28, Vārtt.

1, Pat. — **gatika**, mf(ī)n. consisting of 5 forms of existence, L. — **janī**, f. (fr. *pāca-jana*) patr. of Asiknī, BhP. — **janina**, mfn., g. *prātijandhi*.

— **janya** (*pā*), mf(ā)n. relating to the 5 faces of men, containing or extending over them &c., RV. &c.; Br.; MBh.; m. N. of Kṛishṇa's conch taken from the demon Pāñca-jana, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; fire, L.; fish or a species of f°, L.; N. of one of the 8 Upa-dvīpas in Jambū-dvīpa, BhP.; (ā), f. patr. of Asiknī, ib.; — **dhama**, — **dharma** and — **nādin**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, L. (cf. above); — **vana**, n. N. of a wood, Har.; — **nyāyāni**, g. *karnādi*. — **daśa**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *pāca-daśī*) relating to the 15th day of a month, g. *saṇḍhi-velādi*. — **daśya**, mfn. id., BhP.; n. the aggregate of 15, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **nakha**, mf(ī)n. made of the skin of an animal with 5 claws, MBh.; n. (sc. *māṇsa*) the flesh of an an° with 5 claws, Yājñ., Sch. — **nada**, mf(ī)n. relating to or prevailing in the

Pāñjāb, MBh.; m. a prince of the P°, Var.; pl. the inhabitants of the P°, MBh.; Var. — **nāpiti** (fr. *pāñca-nāpita*), Pāp. ii, 1, 51, Vārtt. 2, Pat. — **prā-sritikī**, f. (fr. *pāñca-prasrita* or °ti) a mixture of 4 kinds of grease (a handful of each) with grains of rice, Car. — **bhāntika**, mf(ī)n. (*-bhānta*) composed of or containing the 5 elements, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; n. (with *ādāna*) the assumption of the 5 cl°, Yājñ. — **mūlika**, mf(ī)n. coming from the 5 roots, Car. — **yajñika**, mf(ī)n. relating to or included in the 5 great religious acts (see *pāñca-yajña*), Mn. iii, 83 &c. — **rātra**, m-pl. N. of a Vaishṇava sect following the doctrine of their sacred book called *Pāñca-rātra*, Sarvad.; Col.; Cat.; n. the doctrine of the Pāñcarātras, ib. (also °trya and °traka); N. of sev. wks.; — *prāyaścitta-vidhāna*, n., — *mantra*, m. or n., — *mahāpaniṣhad*, f., — *rakṣā*, f., — *rahasya*, n., — *vacana*, n., — *īri-cūrṇa-paripālana*, n., — *saṁgraha*, m., — *sthāpana*, n.; — *trāgama*, m., — *trādrādhana*, n. N. of wks. — **rātrika**, mf(ī)n. lasting 5 nights (days), SāmavBr.; m. 'connected with the Pāñcarātra', N. of Viṣṇu, MBh. — **lohitika**, n., Pāp. v, 1, 28, Vārtt. 1, Pat. — **lanhitika**, n. ib., Kāś. — **varṇa**, w.r. for *pāñca-v*. — **vārshika**, mf(ī)n. 5 years old, Jyot. — **valkika**, mf(ī)n. coming from the 5 kinds of bark, Car. — **vāja**, n. N. of 2 Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **vārshika**, see above. — **vidhya**, n. (fr. *pāñca-vidhā*), N. of a Sūtra treating of the 5 Vīdhis of a Sāman, L. — **śābdika**, n. the fivefold music, L. — **āra**, mf(ī)n. belonging to the (5-arrowed) god of love, Kathās. — **pāñcārthika**, m. a follower or votary of Paśu-pati or Śiva, L. — **pāñca-ānandika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *pāñca-anandana*), Pāp. iv, 3, 68; v, 1, 95, Sch.

Pāñcamāhnikā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *pāñcama* + *ahan*) belonging to the fifth day, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Pāñcamika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *pāñcama*) treated of in the fifth book, Kull.; Cat.

पाञ्चाल *pāñcāla*, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to or ruling over the Pāñcālas, MBh.; R. &c.; m. a prince of the P°, ib.; (with *Bābhavya*) N. of an author, Cat.; the country of the P°, L.; pl. the people of the P°, MBh.; Var. &c.; an association of 5 guilds (carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker), L.; (f), f. see below; n. the language of the P°, Cat. — **jāti-viveka**, m. N. of wk. — **deśa**, m. the country of the Pāñcālas, R. — **nātha** (Var.), — **pati** (BhP.), m. the king of the P°. — **putrikā**, f. N. of Draupadi, Kāvād. — **rāja**, m. the king of the P°, MBh. — **pāñcālānyūṣāna**, n. N. of a partic. play with puppets, Cat. (cf. next, f.)

Pāñcālaka, mf(ikā)n. relating or belonging to the people of the Pāñcālas, MBh.; m. a king of the P°, ib.; (ikā), f. a princess of the P°, ib.; a doll, puppet (also written °*calikā*), L.

Pāñcālīyana and °**cālī**, m. patr. fr. *pāñcāla*, Pāp. iv, 1, 99; 168, Sch.

Pāñcālīka, mf(ī)n. = °*laka*; m. N. of a man, Daś.; (ikā), f. (with *catuḥ-shashṭi*) the 64 arts collectively, Cat.

Pāñcālī, f. a princess of the Pāñcālas, (esp.) N. of Draupadi, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (with or sc. *rūti*) N. of a partic. poetical style, Dasar.; Vām. &c.; a doll, puppet, L. — **vivāha-kathana**, n., — **svayam-vara-varṇana**, n. N. of 2 wks.

Pāñcālīya, m., metron. fr. *pāñcālī*, MBh. (Nflak.)

Pāñcālīya, mfn. = °*cāla*, mfn.; m. = id. m., MBh.

Pāñci, m. (fr. *pāñcan*) a patronymic, ŚBr. (g. *bahv-ādi*). — **grāma**, m. N. of a village, Rājat.

Pāñcika, m. N. of the leader of the Yakshas, Buddh.; of a man, Hariv.

पाञ्चर पञ्चरा (fr. *pāñjara*), mfn. relating or belonging to a cage, Nalac.

पञ्चर्या, g. *saṁkāsādi*.

पाट *pāt*, ind. an interjection used in calling, L. (g. *cādi*).

पाट *pāṭa*, m. (✓*paṭ*) breadth, expanse, extension, L.; (in geom.) the intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular or the figure formed by such an intersection, Col.; = *vādyā-tūrtkara*, Vikr. iv, 1, 4, Sch.; (ā), f. a species of plant, AV.; Kauś. (cf. *pāṭhā*); regular order, series, succession, W.; (f), f. see *pāṭi*. — **Pātāvalī**, f. N. of wk.

Pātaka, m. a splitter, divider, Hariv.; (only L.) the half or any part or a kind of village; a shore, bank; a flight of steps leading to the water; a kind of musical instrument; a long span (= *mahā-kish-*

ku); expense or loss of capital or stock; throwing dice; (*ikā*), f., see *dina-pāṭikā*.

Paṭana, n. splitting, dividing, tearing up, cutting to pieces, destroying, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*ā*), f. a cut, incision, Naish. — *krīyā*, f. lancing an abscess or ulcer, Suśr.

Paṭanīya, mfn. to be split or torn asunder, Kād.

Paṭita, mfn. split, torn, broken, divided, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a partic. fracture of the leg, Suśr.

Paṭin, mfn. splitting, cleaving (ifc.), Hcat.; m. a species of fish, L.

Paṭi, f. arithmetic, Bījag.; a species of plant, L. — *kaumudī*, f., — *gaṇita*, n., — *līlāvati*, f., — *sāra*, m. N. of wks.

Paṭipāṭa, mfn. (*√paṭ*), Pāṇ. vi, 1, 12, Vārt. 8, Pat. (*pāṭup*°, Vop.)

Paṭya, mfn. to be lanced (as an ulcer), Car.; n. a species of pot-herb, L.

पाटचर *paṭaccara*, m. (fr. *paṭaccara*) a thief, robber, Kāv.

पाटल *pāṭala*, mf(ā)n. pale red, pink, pallid, Kauś.; Var.; Kāv.; (f. *ṛ*) made of the Pātālī or forming a part of it, g. *bīlvādi*; m. a pale red bue, rose colour, Rājat.; Bignonia Suaveolens (the tree bearing the trumpet-flower), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a species of rice ripening in the rains, Suśr.; Rottleria Tinctoria, L.; N. of a man, Rājat.; (*ā*), f. Bignonia Suaveolens, Kāv.; red Lodhra, L.; a kind of fresh water fish, Suśr.; a form of Durgā, Tantras.; of Dakṣhīyaṇī, MatsyaP.; n. the trumpet-flower (also *ā*, f.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; saffron, L. — *kīṭa*, m. a kind of insect, Vāsav. — *kusuma*, n. the trumpet-flower, Var. — *gaṇḍa-lekha*, mfn. having the complexion of the cheek of a red hue, Ragh. — *cakshus*, mfn. having cataract in the eye, Sāmkyas., Sch. (w.r. for *pāṭala-c*°?). — *druma*, m. Rottleria Tinctoria, L. — *pūshpa*, n. the trumpet-flower, MBh. **Paṭalācala-māhātmya** or **Paṭalādrī-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Paṭalā-pūshpa-saṁnibha**, n. the wood of Cerasus Puddum, L. **Paṭalā-vatī**, f. N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; N. of Durgā, Tantras. **Paṭalōpala**, m. a ruby, Śiś. xvii, 3. **Paṭalaka**, mfn. pale red (N. of the 12th unknown quantity), Col.

Paṭalaya, Nom.P. *yaṭi*, to dye pale red, Kād.; Śiś.

Paṭali, m.f. Bignonia Suaveolens, Suśr.; a species of rice, L. — *putra*, n. N. of the capital of Magadha near the confluence of the Śoṇa and the Ganges (supposed to be the ancient Palibothra and the modern Patnā), Pat.; Kap.; Kathās. (esp. iii, 78) &c.; m. pl. the inhabitants of this city, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 42, Kāś.; — *nāmadheya*, n. (sc. *nagara*) a city called Pātāliputra, MW. — *putraka*, mf(ikā)n. relating to or coming from P°, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 123, Sch.; n. the city P°, Kathās.

Paṭallika, mfn. knowing the secrets of others, L.; one who knows time and place, L.; m. a pupil, L.; n. N. of a town (= *Pātāli-putra*), L.

Paṭallita, mfn. made red, reddened, W.

Paṭalin, mfn. possessing trumpet-flowers, Bālar.

Paṭaliman, m. a pale red or rose colour, Prab.

Paṭali, f. Bignonia Suaveolens, Suśr.; = *kaṭabhī* and *mushkaka*, L.; N. of a city, Daś.; of a daughter of king Mahēndra-varman, Kathās. — *putra*, n. = *li-p*° (above), HPariś.

Paṭali-√kṛi, to dye pale red, Kād.

Paṭalya, n. redness, Kāv.

Paṭalyā, f. a multitude of trumpet-flowers, L.

पाटव *pāṭava*, m. (fr. *paṭu*) a son or descendant or pupil of Paṭu, ŚBr.; Pravar. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 2, 119, Sch.); mfn. clever, sharp, dexterous, W.; n. sharpness, intensity, Suśr.; Tattvas.; skill, cleverness in (loc.), Kāv.; Rājat.; Hit.; quickness, precipitation in (comp.), Kathās.; health, L.

Paṭavika, mf(ā)n. clever, cunning, fraudulent, Śiś. xix, 56.

पाटहिका *pāṭahikā*, f. *Abrus Precatorius* (a small shrub), L.

पाटकायाडि *pāṭikāvāḍi*, N. of a village (prob. Putcabarry), Kṣhitā.

पाटीर *pāṭira*, m. (only L.; cf. *paṭira*), the sandal tree; a radish; a sieve; a cloud; a field; the pith or manna of the bamboo; tin; catarrh.

पाटूर *pāṭūr*, m. a partic. part of an animal near the ribs, TS.

पाटारक *pāṭāraka*, mfn. (fr. *paṭāra*), g. *dhūmādi*.

पाठ *pāṭha*, m. (*√paṭh*) recitation, recital, Kāv.; reading, perusal, study (esp. of sacred texts), Śikṣh. &c.; a partic. method of reciting the text of the Veda (of which there are 5, viz. *Saṁhitā*, *Pada*, *Krama*, *Jaṭa* and *Ghana*, RTL. 409); the text of a book, ŚrS.; MBh.; the reading (of a text), Naish., Sch.; = *dhātu-pāṭha*, Vop.; (*ā*), f. Clypea *Hernandifolia*, L. — *ccheda*, m. a break in recitation or in a text; a pause, caesura, L. — *dosha*, m. an error in a t°, false reading, L. — *nīsoṇa*, m., — *nīciti*, f. repeated study of a t°, repetition, L. — *pranālī*, f. recension of a t°, KaushUp., Comm. — *bhū*, f. 'recitation-place', a place where the Vedas are recited or read, L. — *mañjari*, f. 'repetition-cluster', a small talking bird, *Graculus Religiosa*, L. — *vat*, mfn. well-read, learned, Var. — *vicheda*, m. = *ccheda*, L. **Paṭhāntara**, n. 'another reading', a variation of the text in a book or manuscript; *roya*, P. *yaṭi*, to have a v. l. for (acc.), L.

Paṭhaka, m. a reciter, reader (*ikā*, f., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 4, Sch.); a student, pupil, Cat.; a scholar, lecturer, preceptor, teacher (cf. *dharma*, *nakṣatra*, *smṛiti*), Mn.; MBh.; Pañc.; a public reciter of the Purāṇas or other sacred works, W.; a Paṇḍit who declares what is the law or custom according to the scriptures, ib.

Paṭhana, m. (*nī*, f.), g. *gaurādi*; n. recitation, teaching, lecturing, Pañcad. **Paṭhanāram-bha-pīṭhikā**, f. N. of wk.

Paṭhika, mfn. conformable to the text, Dāyabh.; (*kāyana*, m. a patr. [also pl.], *Saṁskāra*); (*ā*), f. Clypea *Hernandifolia*, L.

Paṭhita, mfn. (fr. *caus*) caused or taught to read, instructed, taught, lectured, Cap.; Pañc.

Paṭhin, mfn. one who has read or studied any subject; knowing, conversant with (ifc.), MBh.; Pur.; m. a student; a Brāhman (esp. one who has finished his sacred studies), W.; Plumbago *Zeylanica* (also *pāṭhi-kuṭa*), L.

Paṭhina, m. = *pāṭhaka*, L.; Silurus *Pelorus* or Boalis (a kind of sheat-fish), Mn.; Yājñ.; Kathās. &c.; a species of Moringa with red blossoms, L.

Paṭheya, mfn., g. *nady-ādi*.

Paṭhya, mfn. to be recited, R.; Sāh.; to be taught, needing instruction, BhP. — *ratna-kośa*, m. N. of wk.

पाडलीपुर *pāḍali-pura*, n. = *pāḍali-putra*, Camp.

पाडिनी *pāḍinī*, f. an earthen pot, a boiler, L.

पाण 1. *pāṇa*, m. (*√paṇ*) a stake at play, MBh. (cf. *paṇa*); trade, traffic, W.; praise, W.

1. **Pāṇi**, m. a place of sale, shop, market, W.

पाण 2. *pāṇa*, m. = *pāṇi*, the hand, L.

पाणविक *pāṇavika*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *paṇava*) relating to a drum, Kād.; m. a drummer, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 2, Sch.; a species of bird (belonging to the *Pratuda* class), Car.

पाणि 2. *pāṇi*, m. (said to be fr. *√paṇ*) the hand, RV. &c. &c. (often ifc. = bolding in the h°, e. g. *asi-p*°, holding a sword in the h°, s° in h°; *pāṇim* *√grah* or *ṇau* *√kṛi*, to take the h° of a bride, marry; *niṁ* *√dā*, to give the h° in marriage); a hoof, RV. ii, 31, 2; N. of Sch. on the *Daśa-rūpaka*, Cat. [Orig. *pāṇi*; cf. Gk. *palāmon*; Lat. *palmā*; Angl. Sax. *folm*; Germ. *fūhlen*; Eng. *to feel*.] — *kacchapikā*, f. 'hand-tortoise', a partic. position of the fingers, KāLP. — *karna*, m. 'h°-eared', N. of Śiva, MBh. — *kūrcan* or *ośas*, m. N. of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh. — *khāṭa*, n. 'dug with the hand', N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — *gata*, mfn. being in the hand or at h°, ready, present, Naish. — *grīhita*, mfn. taken by the h°, married; (*ā*, HPariś. or *ṛ*, L.), f. a bride or wife. — *graha*, m. taking (the bride) by the h°, marriage, Var.; Kathās.; — *kara*, m. = *grahitṛi*, MW.; *hādū-kṛitya-viveka*, m. N. of wk. — *grahaṇa*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) = *graha*, GPs.; Mkh.; Kāv. &c.; — *mantra*, m. a nuptial verse or hymn, MBh.; Hariv.; — *saṁskāra*, m. the ceremony of h°-taking, Mn. iii, 43.

— *grahanika*, mfn. relating to marriage, nuptial, Mn.; MBh.; n. a wedding present, MBh. — *grahaniya*, mfn. id., Gobh.; (*ā*), f. N. of RV. x, 85, 36 &c., ib. — *grahitṛi*, m. 'h°-taker', a bridegroom, busband, MBh. — *grāha*, m. id., ib.; Mn.; Gobh.; h°-taking, marriage, W.; (*am*), ind. taking by the h°, Śiś.; — *vat*, ni. a bridegroom, Sāy. — *grāhaka*, m. = *grahitṛi*, Daś. — *gha*, m. 'striking with the

hand', a drummer or one who plays upon any hand-instrument; a workman or handicraftsman, L. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 55). — *ghāṭa*, m. a blow with the h°, Siddh.; a boxer, W.; (*am*), ind. striking with the h° upon (acc.), Pāṇ. iii, 4, 37, Sch. — *ghāṭā*, m. one who clasps the h°, VS. — *candra*, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — *cāpala* (Gaut.), *īya* (Yājñ.), n. fidgeting with the h°, snapping the fingers &c. — *ja*, m. 'h°-grown', a finger-nail, Gt.; Unguis *Odonatus*, L. — *tala*, n. the palm of the h°, *ĀśvGr.*; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a partic. weight (= 2 *Tolakas*), L. — *tāla*, m. (in music) a partic. measure, MBh. — *dharma*, m. form of marriage, MBh. — *m-dhama*, mfn. crowded (as a path, where a person blows into his hands to make a noise and attract notice), Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 37. — *m-dhaya*, mfn. drinking out of the h°, Vop. — *pallava*, m. n. 'h°-twig', the fingers, MW. — *pātra*, mfn. the h° as a drinking-vessel, *ĀruṇUp.*; mfn. drinking out of the h°, Bhartṛ. — *pāda*, n. sg. (*Āpast.*), m. pl. (Suśr.) the h°s and feet; — *capala*, mfn. fidgeting with the h°s and f°, Mn. iv, 177. — *pīḍana*, n. pressing the h° (of a bride), marriage, Kāv.; Hcat. — *puṭa*, *ṭaka*, m. or n. the hollow of the h°, Kāv. — *pūra*, mfn. filling the h°; *rāṇna*, n. a handful of food, Yājñ. — *prapayin*, mfn. loved by (i.e. being or resting in) the h° (*°yi-tām sam-upā-√gam*, to be taken in the h°), Rājat.; (*inī*), f. a wife, ib. — *pradāna*, n. giving the h° (in confirmation of a promise), R. — *bandha*, m. junction of the h°s (in marriage), MBh. — *bhuj*, ni. *Ficus Glomerata*, L. — *mat*, mfn. possessed of h°s, MBh. — *marda*, m. 'rubbing the h° (?)', Carissa *Carandas* (= *kara-m*°), L.; (*am*), ind. by rubbing with the h°s, Car. — *mānikā*, f. a partic. weight (= *tala*), ŚārngS. — *mita*, mfn. measured or measurable with the h°s, very thin or slender (as a waist), Mālav. — *mukta*, n. (sc. *astra*) a weapon thrown with the h°, a dart, spear, L. — *mukha*, mfn. whose mouth is the h°, *ĀśvGr.* — *mūla*, n. 'b°-root', the wrist, L. — *ruh* or *-ruha*, m. = *ja*, L. — *rekha*, f. a line on the h°, MBh. — *vāda*, m. = *ghnd*, L. (also *daka*, R.); n. clapping the h°s together, R. — *saṁgraha*, m., *hana*, n. clasping the h° (in confirmation of a promise), R. — *saṁghaṭṭana*, n. = *pīḍana*, Prasannar. — *sar-gya*, mfn. twisted with the h°s (as a rope), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 124, Vārt. 1, Pat. — *stha*, mfn. being or held in the h°, Mn. iv, 74. — *svanika*, m. one who clasps the h°s together, MBh. — *hatā*, f. (sc. *push-kariṇi*) N. of a lake (which the gods created for Gautama Buddha with a stroke of the h°), Lalit.

Pāṇika, ifc. (f. *ā*) = 2. *pāṇi*, the hand, Hcat.; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. (v. l. *kālika*); (*ā*), f. a kind of song or singing, Yājñ.; a kind of spoon, L.

Pāṇin, ifc. = 2. *pāṇi*, the hand, MBh.; R. &c.; m. pl. N. of a family reckoned among the *Kauśikas*, Hariv.; VP.

Pāṇi, in comp. for 2. *pāṇi*. — *tala*, n. a partic. measure (= *pāṇi-c*°), L.

Pāṇau, loc. of 2. *pāṇi* in comp. — *karaṇa*, n. the taking (of a bride) by the hand, marrying, Naish.

Pāṇy, in comp. for 2. *pāṇi* before vowels. — *śasya*, mfn. = *pāṇi-mukha*, ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. — *upakaraṇam*, ind. drawing near with the hand, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 49, Kāś. — *upaghāṭam*, ind. = *pāṇi-ghāṭam*, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 37, Vārt. 2, Pat.

1. **Pāṇyā**, mf(ā)n. (for 2. see p. 616) belonging to the hand, ŚBr.; m. patr. = *kaṇḍīnyā*, Cat.

पाणिन *pāṇina*, m. patr. fr. *paṇin*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 165 (prob. = next; cf. iv, 1, 166; Kāś. on ii, 4, 21 and vi, 2, 14).

Pāṇini, m. (according to Pāṇ. iv, 1, 95 patr. fr. *pāṇina*) N. of the most eminent of all native Sanskrit grammarians (he was the author of the *Aśṭādhyāyī* and supposed author of sev. other works, viz. the *Dhātu-pāṭha*, *Gaṇa-pāṭha*, *Līṅgānuśāna* and *Sikṣhā*; he was a *Gāndhāra* and a native of *Śālātura*, situated in the North-West near Attok and Peshawar [see iv, 3, 94 and *Śālātura*]); he lived after Gautama Buddha but b.c. and is regarded as an inspired Muṇi; his grandfather's name was *Devala* and his mother's *Dakṣi* [see s. v. and *Dakṣheya*]); of a poet (by some identified with the grammarian). — *kṛtā*, f., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 151, Sch. — *darsana*, n. N. of fch. of Sarvad. — *sūtra-vṛitti*, — *vyākaraṇa-dīpikā*, f., — *sūtra-vṛitty-artha-saṁgraha*, m. N. of wks.

Pāṇinīya, mfn. relating to Pāṇini, written or

composed by P° &c.; m. a disciple or follower of P° (or Pāṇina, iv, 3, 99, Sch.) and his grammar, iv, 2, 64, Sch.; n. (with or sc. *vyākaraṇa*) the system or grammar of P°, iv, 2, 66; 3, 115, Sch.; Śīs.; Kathās.; Hcat. — **maṭa-darpaṇa**, m., — **līṅ-gaṇuśāsana**, n., — **śikṣā**, n., — **sūtra**, n. and — **sūtra-sāra-kosa**, m. N. of wks.

पाणीतक *pāṇitaka*, m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; pl. of a people, VP. (v. l. *kariti*).

पाण्ट *pāṇṭa*, (prob.) w. r. for *phāṇṭa*, Vait.

पाण्ड *pāṇḍa*, m. (i. f.), g. *gaurādi*; w. r. for *pāṇḍya* and *pāṇḍu*. — **rāja-yaśo-bhūṣaṇa**, n. N. of wk.; Cat. (w. r. for *pāṇḍya-r?*)

पाण्डक *pāṇḍaka*, m. N. of a teacher, VāyuP.

पाण्डर *pāṇḍara*, *pāṇḍava*. See under *pāṇḍu*.

पाण्डित्य *pāṇḍitya*, n. (fr. *pāṇḍita*) n. scholarship, erudition, learning, cleverness, skill, ŚPr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **darpaṇa**, m. N. of wk.

पाण्डु *pāṇḍu*, mf(=m) (√*pāṇḍ*?) yellowish white, white, pale, ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; jaundiced, Car.; m. jaundice, Car.; pale or yellowish white colour, W.; a white elephant, L.; Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.; a species of shrub, L.; N. of a son of Vyāsa by the wife of Vicitra-virya and brother of Dhṛita-rāshṭra and Vidura (he was father of the five Pāṇḍavas), AVParī.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of a son of Janam-ejaya and brother of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 3745; of a son of Dhātṛi by Āyati, VP. (v. l. *prāya*); of an attendant of Śiva, L.; of a Nāga-rāja, L.; pl. of a people in Madhya-deśa, VarBṛS. (v. l. *pāṇḍya* and *qva*); f. Glycine Debilis, L. — **kaṇṭhaka**, m. Achyranthes Aspera, L. — **kam-bala**, m. a white woollen covering or blanket, a warm upper garment, R.; the housings of a royal elephant, W.; a kind of stone, L.; — *śilā*, f. N. of a part of the heavenly Paradise, Divyāv. — **saṃvṛita** (R.); *lin* (Pāp. iv, 2, 11), mfn. covered or lined with a white woollen blanket. — **karapa** or **kar-man**, n. (in med.) making or rendering white, Suśr. — **gātra**, mfn. 'pale-bodied', pale, white; — *tā*, f. paleness, Suśr. — **cchattrā**, Nom. P. *trati*, to resemble a yellow umbrella, Prasannar. — **cchā-ya**, mfn. white-coloured, Megh. — **taru**, m. Anogeissus Latifolia, L. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. whitish-yellow colour, paleness, MBh.; Suśr. &c. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, ŚivaP. — **dāsa**, m. N. of the patron of Śrī-dhara, Cat. — **dukūla**, n. a white winding-sheet, Lalit.; — *śivana*, n. 'sewing of the wh° w°-sh°', N. of a place (where Gautama Buddha made a wh° w°-sh°), ib. — **nāga**, m. a wh° elephant, W.; Rottlera Tinctoria, L. — **pat-ta**, n. a pale leaf (*śrī-dhara*, n. a calyx of p° leaves), Śak.; mfn. having p° lps (*-tā*, f.), Var. — **patrī** or **patnī**, f. a kind of fragrant substance, L. — **putra**, m. a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the Pāṇḍava princes, MBh.; (i), f. = *patrī*, BhP. — **priṣṭha**, mfn. 'white-backed', having no distinguished mark on the body, one from whom nothing great is to be expected, L. — **phala**, n. 'having yellow fruit', Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.; (ā), f. a species of gourd, L.; (i), f. a species of shrub, L. — **bhāva**, m. becoming yellowish-white, Suśr. — **bhūma**, m. a whitish or chalky soil, Yājñ.; Sch.; mfn. = *mr̥ttika*, mfn. Vop. — **mukha**, mf(ī)n. pale-faced, Kathās. — *mr̥ttika*, mfn. having a whitish or chalky soil, R.; (ā), f. = *bhūma*, m., L. (also *ka* ibc.). — **mr̥td**, f. chalk, a chalky soil, L. — **raṅga**, m. a kind of vegetable, L.; N. of sev. authors, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a goddess(?) ib.; — *māhātmya*, n., — *viṭhala stotra*, n., — *gṛdhrāka*, n. N. of wks. — **rāga**, m. whiteness, pallor, W.; Artemisia Indica, L. — **rāshṭra**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. *pāṇḍu-r*). — **roga**, m. 'yellow disease', jaundice, Var.; Suśr.; — *ghna* and *nā-ṣana*, mfn. destroying j°, Suśr.; *gin*, mfn. jaundiced, ib. — **lekha** or **kha**, n. an outline or sketch made with a style or with chalk, Yājñ.; Sch.; L. — **loma-parṇī** (Bhpr.), — **lomaśā** and **lomaś** (L.), f. Glycine Debilis. — **loha**, n. 'white metal', silver, Daś. — **varpa**, mfn. white, Nal.; n. whiteness, W. — **varma-deva**, m. N. of a prince, Inser. — **śarkarā**, f. light-coloured gravel (the disease), GāruḍP. — **śarmilā**, f. N. of Draupadi (the wife of the sons of Pāṇḍu), L. — **śikata**, mfn. strewn with white sand, Śak. ii, 5. — **śīḍana-rasa**, m. a partic. preparation made of quicksilver, Rasendrac.

— **sopāka** or **sanpāka**, m. N. of a partic. mixed caste (the offspring of a Caṇḍāla by a Vaidehi mother), Mn. x, 37 (cf. MBh. xiii, 2588).

Pāṇḍara, mf(ā)n. whitish-yellow, pale, white, ŚBr. (cf. *-vāsas*) &c. &c.; m. a species of plant, L.; N. of a mountain, MarkP.; of a Nāga (also *°raka*), MBh.; of a sect (also *°raka*), L.; (ā), f. N. of a Buddhist Śakti or female energy, MW. 216 (cf. *pāṇ-durā*); n. a jasmine blossom, L.; red chalk, L. — **dan-ta**, mfn. having white teeth or tusks (elephant), R. — **dvāra-gopura**, mfn. having white doors and city gates, MBh. — **pushpikā**, f. a species of plant (= *śilā*), L. — **bhikṣh**, m. 'a white-robed mendicant', N. of a partic. sect, L. — **vāyasa**, m. a wh° crow (= something very rare), Kautukas. — **vā-sas** (*pāḍ*), mfn. wh°-robed, ŚBr. — **vāsin**, mfn. id. (v. l. *pāṇḍura-v*) ; (inf), f. N. of a Buddh. Tantra deity, L. **Pāṇḍarēṣṭra**, mfn. 'other than white', black, dark; — *vāsas*, mfn. d°-robed, Suśr.

Pāṇḍala, prob. = *°dara* in comp — **moghā**, f. N. of a serpent-maid, Kāraṇḍ.

Pāṇḍava, m. a son or descendant of Pāṇḍu or a partisan of the Pāṇḍavas; (pl.) the 5 reputed sons of Pāṇḍu (Yudhi-shthira, Bhīma, Arjuna, Nakula and Saha-deva; cf. Kuntī and Mādri) or their adherents, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a mountain, Lalit.; of a country, Cat.; mf(ī)n. belonging to or connected with the Pāṇḍavas, MBh. — **kula-prasū-ta**, mfn. born from the race of the Pāṇḍavas, Lalit. — **gītā**, f., — **carita**, n. N. of 2 poems. — **nakula**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of a Pur. — **pratāpa**, m. N. of a poem (in Prākṛit) by Śrī-dhara. — **vahni**, m. pl. 'the Pāṇḍava fires', N. of the 3 elder sons of Pāṇḍu ('kindled on the Arāṇi i.e. Prithā or Kuntī'; cf. *Pāṇḍavarāṇi* and *Prihārāṇi*); MW. — **śreṣṭha**, m. 'best of the sons of Pāṇḍu', N. of Yudhi-shthira, MBh. **Pāṇḍavānanda**, m. N. of a drama. **Pāṇḍavāṇika**, n. the army of the Pāṇḍavas, Bhag. **Pāṇḍavābhila**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, L. **Pāṇḍavārāṇi**, f. the Arāṇi or mother of the Pāṇḍavas, VP. (cf. *°va-vahni*).

Pāṇḍavāyana, m. (pl.) the children of Pāṇḍu, L.; (sg.) 'friend of the Pāṇḍavas', N. of Kṛishṇa, L.

Pāṇḍavika, m. a kind of sparrow, L.

Pāṇḍaviya, mfn. = *pāṇḍava*, mfn., MBh.

Pāṇḍaveya, mfn. id., ib.; m. a son of Pāṇḍu or an adherent of the Pāṇḍavas, ib.

Pāṇḍuka, mfn. = *pāṇḍu*, L.; m. a pale or yellowish-white colour, W.; jaundice, L.; a species of rice, Suśr. (cf. *°dūka*); (with Jains) N. of one of the 9 treasures; N. of a son of Janam-ejaya and brother of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, L.; n. N. of a forest, Śatr. *kin*, mfn. jaundiced, Suśr.

Pāṇḍura, mf(ā)n. whitish, white, pale, yellow, R.; Var.; Suśr. &c.; m. a form of jaundice, L.; Anogeissus Latifolia, L.; an Andropogon with white flowers, L.; N. of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh.; (ā), f. Glycine Debilis, L.; of a Buddhist deity, Dharmas. iv (cf. *pāṇḍara*); n. the white leprosy, vitiligo, L. — **tā**, f. white colour, whiteness, Pañc. — **druma**, m. Wrightia Antidysenterica, Bhpr. — **priṣṭha**, mfn. = *pāṇḍu-p°*, L. — **phall**, f. a species of shrub, L. — **vāsin**, mfn. white-robed, MBh. **Pāṇḍurēkṣh**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L.

Pāṇḍuraka, mf(ikā)n. whitish, Divyāv.

Pāṇḍuraya, Nom. P. *yati*, to colour white, Vāsav. *rita*, mfn. white-coloured, Kād.; Bālar.

Pāṇḍuriman, m. white colour, Naish.

Pāṇḍurī-karapa, n. colouring white, Vcar. — *°kṛi*, to colour white, Kād.

Pāṇḍūka, m. a species of rice, Var. (cf. *pāṇḍuka*).

Pāṇḍya, m. pl. N. of a people and country in the Dekhan (also v. l. for *pāṇḍu*, m. pl. a people in Madhya-deśa), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (sg.) a prince of the Pāṇḍyas, ib. (cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 168, Vārtt. 3, Pat.). N. of a son of Ākrīḍa, Hariv.; of the mountain range in the country of the P°s, MBh.; — **deśa**, m. the country of the P°s, Nilak. — **narēśvara**, — **nātha**, — **rāja**, — **rāshṭrādhipa**, m. a king or sovereign of the P°s, MBh.; Hariv. &c. — **vāṣṭa**, m. or n. N. of a district in which pearls are found, Var.; *°aka*, mfn. situated in this district, ib.

Pāṇḍu, in comp. for *pāṇḍu* before vowels.

— **ari-rasa**, m. N. of a partic. medicinal preparation, L. — **avabhāsa**, mfn. appearing or looking pale, Suśr. — **āmaya**, m. 'yellow disease', jaundice, Suśr.; *°yin*, mfn. jaundiced, ib.; Car. — **ārti**, f. = *āmaya*, Car.

Pāṇḍvā, n. an uncoloured woollen garment,

ŚBr.; m. pl. N. of a people in Madhya-deśa (v. r. for *pāṇḍu* and *°dya*), Var.

पाण्य 2. *pāṇya*, mfn. (√*paṇ*) praiseworthy, excellent, L. (For 1. see p. 615, col. 3.)

पात *pāt*, m. (√*pat*) falling; sin, wickedness, W.

2. **Pāta**, m. (for 1. see under √3. *pā*) flying, mode of flying, flight, MBh.; throwing one's self or falling into (loc.) or from (abl.), fall, downfall (also ifc. after what would be a gen. or abl. &c., e.g. *griha*, fall of a house; *parvata*, fall from a mountain; *bhū*, fall on the earth), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; alighting, descending or causing to descend, casting or throwing upon, cast, fall (of a thunderbolt), throw, shot, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; a stroke (of a sword &c.), Kathās.; application (of ointment, of a knife &c.), Kāvāḍ.; casting or directing (a look or glance of the eyes), Ragh.; decay of the body (= *deha-pāta*), death, Kathās.; Bādar.; (with *garbhā-sha*) fall of the fetus, miscarriage, Suśr.; an attack, incursion, Var.; a case, possibility, ŚāṅkhBr.; happening, occurrence, appearance, Prab.; Kathās.; Daśar.; a fault, error, mistake, Sūryas.; the node in a planet's orbit, ib. (cf. IW. 179); a malignant aspect, ib.; N. of Rāhu, L.; pl. N. of a school of the Yajur-veda, ib. — **bheda**, m. = *tāla-kāla-kriyā-viśeṣa*, L. — **śrīṇi**, f. N. of wk. **Pātāṇḍinī-ya** (fr. *pāta* + *ni*) N. of a school of the Yajur-veda, Āryav. **Pātādhi-kā-rōdha-rāṇa**, n. N. of wk.

Pātaka, mfn. causing to fall (see *garbha*); n. (rarely m.; ifc. f. ā) 'that which causes to fall or sink', sin, crime, loss of caste, GṛSṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **yoga**, m. incurring guilt, acting sinfully, W.

Pātakin, mfn. guilty of a crime, wicked, sinful, a sinner (*°ki-ta*, n.), Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.

Pātana, mf(ī)n. (fr. Caus.) causing to fall, felling, laying low, striking off or down (with gen. or ifc.), MBh.; Hariv.; MarkP.; n. the act of causing to fall &c.; lowering, humbling, W.; the act of casting (as dice or a glance of the eyes), Kathās. (cf. *aksha*); (with *danḍasya*) causing the rod to fall, chastising, punishing, Mn.; (with *garbhāsha*) causing the fall of the fetus or abortion, Yājñ.; (with *jalauskasām*) application of leeches, Suśr.; removing, bringing away, ib.; causing to fall asunder, dividing, Samk.; N. of a partic. process to which minerals (esp. quicksilver) are subjected, Sarvad.

Pātānikā, f. fitness, correspondence, Bhāmāti.

Pātāniya, mfn. to be caused to fall upon, to be thrown or shot at (loc.), Śak. i, 10 (v. l.)

Pātayitrī, mfn. one who causes to fall, thrower of (dice &c.), Pāp. ii, 1, 10, Sch.

Pātāla, n. (rarely m.; ifc. f. ā; perhaps fr. 2. *pāta* as *antarāla* fr. *antar*; cf. Up. i, 116) one of the 7 regions under the earth and the abode of the Nāgas or serpents and demons (cf. RTL. 102, n. 1 &c.; sometimes used as a general N. for the lower regions or hells; in MBh. also N. of a town in the serpent-world), ĀruṇUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an excavation, hole in the earth, MBh.; the submarine fire, L.; (in astral.) the fourth house, Var.; N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.; m. — **yantra** below, L.; (in astron.) N. of Jupiter's year of 361 days; (in music) a kind of measure; N. of the attendant of the 14th Arhat of present Ava-sarpiṇī. — **ketu**, m. N. of a Daitya prince, Prab. — **khaṇḍa**, m. or n. N. of ch. of SkandaP. — **gaṅgā**, f. the Ganges which flows through Pātāla, MW. — **garudābhaya**, m., — **garuḍi**, f. a species of creeper, Bhpr.; L. — **tala**, n. the bottom of P° (clām, ind. down to P°), Hcar. — **nagarī**, f. a town in P°, Kathās. — **nilaya**, m. an inhabitant of P°, an Asura, L.; a serpent, L. — **prastha**, n. N. of a village of the Bāhikas (*°thika*, mfn.), Pat. — **bhogi-varga**, m. N. of ch. of Amara-siṅha. — **yantra**, n. a sort of apparatus for distillation or for calcining and subliming metals, L. — **varṇana**, n. 'description of P°', N. of ch. of the Pātāla-khaṇḍa. — **vāsin**, m. = *nilaya*, MW. — **vijaya**, m. 'victory over P°', N. of a poem. **Pātālakas**, m. an inhabitant of Pātāla, an Asura, L.

Pātika, m. Delphinus Gangeticus, L.

Pātita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to fall, felled, struck down, lowered, depressed, overthrown, R.; Kalid. &c.

Pātitya, n. (fr. *pātita*) loss of position or caste, degradation, Pur.; Kull.

Pātin, mfn. flying, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; falling, sinking, Megh.; Kathās.; rising, appearing, Kathās.; being in (cf. *antah* and *eka*); causing to fall, throwing down, emitting (comp.), MBh.; Var.; Rājat.

Pātuka, mfn. falling or apt to fall (= *patana-* *śīla*, Pāp. iii, 2, 154); falling down, Śis. iii, 3; losing caste or going to the lower regions, MBh. xii, 3444; m. a precipice, L.; an aquatic animal (= *jalahastin*), L.; N. of a poet, Cat.

1. **Pātya**, mfn. to be felled or caused to fall; to be inflicted or imposed (as a penalty), R.

पातंग *pātanga*, mf(i)n. (fr. *patam-ga*) belonging to or peculiar to a grasshopper or moth, Rājāt.; brown, MBh. vi, 422.

पातंगी, m. 'the son of the Sun,' N. of the planet Saturn, Var.; Sch.

पातञ्जल *pātāñjala*, mf(i)n. composed by Patañjali; m. a follower of the Yoga system of P°, Cat.; n. the Y° s° of P°, ib. (also *liya*, n.); the Mahā-bhāṣya of P°, ib. = *tantra*, n., -*darśana*, n., -*bhāṣya*, n. (-*vārttika*, n.), -*rahasya*, n., -*sūtra*-*bhāṣya*-*vyākhyā*, f., -*sūtra*-*vṛtti*-*bhāṣya*-*cāṅgya*-*vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks.

पातञ्जलि, m., v.l. for *Pat°*.

पातत्रिण *pātatrīṇa*, mfn. containing the word *pātrin*, g. *vimuklādi*.

पातल्य *pātalya*, n. du. a partic. part of a carriage (= *kilaka*, Say.), RV. iii, 53, 7.

पातसाह *pātasāha*, m. = *𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢𐎡*, a king, Cat.

पाति *pāti*, m. = *pati*, a master, lord, husband, Up. v, 5, Sch.

पातिव्रत *pātivratā*, n. (fr. *pāti-vratā*) devotedness to a husband, conjugal fidelity, BhP.

पात्नी, Vṛddhi form of *patnī* (f. of *pati*) in comp. = *vatā*, mfn. belonging to Agni *patnī-vat* (s.v.), VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; containing the word *patnī-vat*, ŚākhGr. = *śāla*, mfn. being in the *patnī-sālā* (s.v.), Lāṭy.

2. **Pātya**, n. (for 1. see above) dominion, MBh.

पातिली *pātīlī*, f. (only L.); fr. *√pat*?, a trap or snare for catching deer; a small earthen pot (used by mendicants); a woman of a partic. class.

पातृ 3. *pātri*, m. (for 1. 2. see under *√I*). and 3. *pā* a species of Ocimum, L.

पातिगणक *pātiṅgaṇaka*, n., fr. *pāti-gaṇaka*, g. *udgār-ādi*.

पात्रिक *pātrika*, n. (fr. *pātrika*), g. *purohitādi* (Kāś.).

पात्र 1. 2. *pātra*. See *√I*. and 3. *pā*.

पात्रट *pātraṭa*, mfn. spare, thin, L.; m. a ragged garment (*karpaṭa*) or a cup, pot (*karpara*), L.

पाथ *pātha*, m. = *patha*, g. *jvalādi*; fire, L.; the sun, L.; n. water, L.; N. of 2 Sāmas, ĀrshBr.

Pāthas, n. a spot, place, RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; food, Nir. viii, 17; air, ib. vi, 7; water, Kāv.; Rājāt.

pati, m. 'lord of the water,' N. of Varuṇa, Kathās.

Pāthika, m., *ṛya*, n. (fr. *pathika*), g. *śivādi* and *purohitādi*.

प्राथिक *pāthikārya*, m. patr. fr. *pathi-kārya*, g. *kuro-ādi*.

Pāthis, n. = *pāthas*, KapS. (*ṛthas*, MaitrS.); = *kīlāla*, L.; n. the sea or the eye, Up. ii, 115, Sch.

Pātheya, n. (fr. *pathin*) provender or provisions &c. for a journey, vaticum, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; = *pāthona*, Jyot. = *vat*, mfn. furnished with provisions for a journey, provisioned, Megh. = *śrādhā*, n. a kind of meal at a Śrādhā, Cat.

Pātheyaka, mfn., g. *dhūmādi*.

Pātho, in comp. for *ṛthas* = *ja*, n. 'water-born,' a lotus, Kāv.; Rājāt.; -*ṛjini*, f. the P°-plant, Prasannar. = *da* and *-dhara*, m. 'w°-giver and -holder,' a cloud, Vcar. = *dhi*, m. 'w°-receptacle,' the sea, ib. = *nātha*, m. = *pāthas-pati*, Mcar. = *nidhi*, m. = *dhi*, L. = *bhāj*, mfn. possessing room or space, ŚākhGr. = *ruha*, n. 'water-grown,' a lotus, L.

Pāthyā, mfn. (prob.) being in the air, heavenly, RV. vi, 16, 15 (N. of a Rishi, Say.)

पाथोन *pāthana*, m. (fr. Gk. *παθῆνος*) the sign of the zodiac Virgo, Var. (cf. *pārthona*).

पाथ्य *pāthya*, m. a patr. of Dadhica, Kāth.

पाद् *pād* (*√2. pad*), strong base of 3. *pad*, q. v.; also ifc. (see *tri-p°*, *dvi-p°*, *su-p°*).

Pāda, m. (ifc. f. *ā*, rarely *f*) the foot (of men and animals), RV. &c. &c. (the pl. sometimes added to proper names or titles in token of respect, e.g. *deva-pādāh*, 'the king's majesty,'

Pañc.; *Nārāyaṇa-p°*, 'the venerable N°,' Sāh.; *pādāh*, ind. on foot [said of several persons], R.; *°dayoh* and *°de* *√pat*, to fall at a person's [gen.] feet, Kāv.; Hit.); the foot or leg of an inanimate object, column, pillar, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; a wheel, Śis. xii, 21; a foot as a measure (= 12 *Angulas*), ŚBr.; ŚrS.; MārKP.; the foot or root of a tree, Var.; the foot or a hill at the f° of a mountain, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the bottom (*dyutiḥ pādāt*, 'from the b° of a bag,' v.l. *pātrāt*), MBh. v, 1047; a ray or beam of light (considered as the f° of a heavenly body), ib.; a quarter, a fourth part (the f° of a quadruped being one out of 4), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (pl. the 4 parts i.e. all things required for [gen.], Suśr.); the quadrant (of a circle), Āryabh., Sch.; a verse or line (as the fourth part of a regular stanza), Br.; ŚrS.; Prāt. &c.; the caesura of a verse, AgP.; the chapter of a book (orig. only of a book or section of a b° consisting of 4 parts, as the *Adhyāyas* of Pāṇini's grammar). — *kaṭaka*, m. n., -*kīlikā*, f. a foot-ring or ornament, anklet. — *kaṭhārikā*, f. a partic. position of the feet, ŚākhGr. — *kṛic-ohra*, m. 'quarter-penance,' a sort of p° (eating and fasting on alternate nights), Yājñ. — *kshepa*, m. a kick with the foot, Hariv. — *gaṇḍāra*, m. swelling of the legs and feet, L. — *grāhya*, ind. seizing by the foot, RV. — *granthi*, m. 'f°-knot,' the ankle, L. — *grahaṇa*, n. laying hold of or clasping the feet (of a Brāhman or superior, as a mark of respectful salutation), Mn.; Kum. = *ghṛita*, n. melted butter for anointing the f°, MBh. — *catara* or *-catvara*, m. (L.) a slanderer; a goat; a sand-bank; hail; Ficus Religiosa. — *cāpala* (Gaut.), *ṛya* (Yājñ.), n. carelessness in placing the feet. — *cāra*, mfn. going on foot, walking, Ragh.; m. a foot-soldier, Uttarar.; walking on foot (*ena*, ind. on foot), MBh.; Kālid.; the daily position of the planets, W.; N. of wk. — *cārin*, mfn. going or fighting on foot, having feet, walking, moving, BhP.; Jātakam; m. a pedestrian, foot-soldier, Kathās. — *cihna*, n. f°-mark, f°-print, MW. — *chedana*, n. cutting off a f°, Mn. viii, 280. — *ja*, m. 'born from the f° (of Brahmā),' a Śūdra, Hariv. = 1. *-jala*, n. water for (washing) the feet, L. = 2. *-jala*, mfn. containing (i.e. mixed with) one fourth of water, Bhpr. — *jāha*, n. = *-mūla*, L. (g. *-karnādi*). — *tala*, n. sole of the foot, MBh.; Suśr.; (e), ind. (to fall) at a person's feet, Amar.; *°lāhati*, f. a kick, Kuval. — *tas*, ind. from or at or near the feet (-*taḥ* *√kṛi*, to place at the feet), ŚākhGr.; Mn.; Kathās.; by the Pāda (i.e. quarter of a verse), RPrāt.; step by step, by degrees, Kām. — *tra*, m. orn. 'foot-covering,' a shoe, Rājāt. (cf. *apa-pādatra*); -*dhāraṇa*, n. wearing shoes, Car. — *trāṇa*, n. = *-tra*, Suśr. — *dārikā* or *°rī*, f. 'feet-chap,' a chilblain, Suśr. — *dāha*, m. a burning sensation in the f°, ib. — *dhāvana*, n. washing the f°, MBh.; R.; *°nikā*, f. sand used for rubbing the f°, L. — *nakha*, m. a toe-nail, Cat. — *namra*, mfn. bowing down to the feet of any one, ML. — *nālikā*, f. an ornament for the feet, an anklet, L. — *niketa*, m. a foot-stool, BhP. — *nīcṛit*, mfn. (a metre) wanting one syllable in each Pāda (w. r. -*ni-vṛit*), RPrāt. — *nishka*, m. a quarter of a Nishka (s.v.), Pāp. vi, 3, 56, Pat. — *nyāsa*, m. putting down or placing the feet, R.; casting rays (said of the moon), Śak.; a dance or measured step, MW. — 1. 2. -*pa*, see p. 618. — *patana*, n. falling or bowing to another's feet, Ratnāv.; Kathās. — *patita*, mfn. fallen at an°s f°, Kathās. — *padbhāti*, f. a line of footsteps, a track, trail, Pañc. — *padma*, m. 'foot-lotus,' a f° beautiful as a f°, Kāv.; N. of a teacher (= *Padma-pāda*), Cat. — *paricāra*, m. a humble servant, Mcar. — *pāda-dhāvana*, n. washing one foot with the other, Gaut. — *pālikā*, f. an ornament for the feet, anklet, L. — *pāsa*, m. a foot-rope or an anklet, L.; (ē), f. id., ib.; = *khaḍuka*, ib. — *pīṭha*, m. a f°-stool, MBh.; R. &c.; (*°thi-√kṛi*), to make into a f°-stool, Kād. — *pīṭhikā*, f. any common or vulgar trade (as that of a barber &c.), L.; white stone, W. — *pūraṇa*, mfn. filling out (a verse &c.), expletive, RPrāt.; n. the filling out a line or the measure of a verse, Pāp. vi, 1, 134. — *prakaraṇa-saṅgati*, f. N. of wk. — *prakhāṇa*, n. washing the feet, Āpast.; Gaut. — *prapāṇa*, m. bowing to the feet, prostration, W. — *pratiśṭhāna*, n. a foot-stool, MBh. — *pradhāraṇa*, n. 'foot-covering,' a shoe, L. — *prasāraṇa*, n. stretching out the feet, Gaut. — *prasveda*, m. perspiration of the f°, Hcat.; *°din*, mfn. suffering from it, ib. — *prahāra*, m. 'f°-blow,'

a kick, Kāv. — *baddha*, mfn. bound or held together by feet, consisting of verses (as a metre), Madhus. — *bandha*, m. a tie or fetter for the feet, MBh. — *bandhana*, n. id., L.; a stock of cattle, L. — *bhaṭa*, m. a foot-soldier, Kathās. — *bhāga*, m. a fourth part, quarter, MBh.; mfn. amounting to a qu°, L. — *bhāj*, mfn. possessing a qu° i.e. being only the fourth part of (gen.) with regard to (loc.), MBh.; dividing into Pādas or verses, L. — *mañ-jari*, f. N. of a treatise on RV. — *madhya-yama*, n. paronomasia in the middle of the 4 verses of a stanza (as in Bhāṭṭ. x, 5). — *mātra*, n. the measure or distance of a foot, ŚrS.; (*°trā*), mf(i)n. a f° long, ŚBr. — *miśra* = *pan-miśra* (Pāp. vi, 3, 56). — *mudrā*, f. the impression of a f°-step, any mark or sign, Rājāt.; -*paṅkti*, f. a line of f°-steps, a track, trail, Kathās. — *mūla*, n. 'f°-root,' the sole or heel (also as a polite designation of a person), Kāv.; Pur. (*°le ni-√pat*, to fall at a person's feet, R.); the foot of a mountain, Kathās. — *yamaka*, n. paronomasia within the Pādas or single verses, Vām. — *yuddha*, n. 'f°-fight,' fighting on f°, MW. — *raksha*, m. 'f°-guard'; pl. armed men who run by the side of an elephant in battle to protect its feet, MBh.; Hariv. — *rakshaṇa*, n., *°kshikā*, f. 'f°-covering,' a shoe, L. — *rajas*, n. the dust of the feet, MBh.; Mālav. — *rajjū*, f. a rope or tether for the foot (of an elephant), L. — *rathī*, f. 'f°-vehicle,' a shoe, L. — *rohaṇa*, m. 'growing from roots,' the Indian fig-tree, L. — *lagna*, mfn. sticking or hanging on the feet, lying at a person's feet, Cān.; Kathās. — *lipta* (and -*sūri*), m. N. of a scholar, L. — *lepa*, m. an unguent for the feet, MārKP.; -*siddhi*, f. its effect, Cāṇḍ. — *vat* (*pāda*), mfn. having f°, AV. &c. = *vandana*, n. 'saluting the f°,' respectful salutation, Yājñ.; *°nika*, mfn. accompanied by a f° s°, L. — *valmika*, m. elephantiasis, L. (cf. *valm°*). — *vigraha*, m. pl. (prob.) a mode of reading (cf. *pāda-v°*), Hariv. 12030 (v.l. *kāma* [for *krama*?] v°); mfn. one-footed (opp. to *catuṣ-pāda*), ib. 11305 &c. — *vidhāna*, n. 'arrangement of verses,' N. of a wk. ascribed to Śaunaka. — *vira-jas*, f. a shoe (lit. 'keeping the feet dustless'?), L. — *vṛitta*, m. N. a Svarita separated from the preceding Udātta by a hiatus, Prāt.; du. the 2 component elements of a verse, i.e. the long and short syllable, ib. — *veshṭanika*, m. or n. (and *ā*, f.) 'foot-covering,' a stocking, L. — *śabda*, m. the sound of f°-steps, Daś. = *śas*, ind. foot by f°, quarter by qu°, Mn.; MBh.; verse by v°, MānGr. — *śākhā*, f. 'f°-branch,' a toe, L. — *śūśrīṣhā*, f. obedience to (the feet of) any one (gen.), Hariv. — *śeṣa*, n. a quarter, fourth part (?), Hariv. 16218. — *śāla*, m. a hill at the foot of a mountain, L. — *śoṭha*, m. 'feet-swelling,' gout, W. — *śauca*, n. cleaning the f°, Yājñ. — *samhitā*, f. the junction of words in a quarter of a stanza, VPrāt. — *sevana*, n., *°vā*, f. 'foot-salutation,' service, duty, Kāv. — *stambha*, m. a supporting beam, pillar, post, Yājñ., Sch. — *spṛṇa*, m. a sore or ulcer on the foot, L. — *svedaṇa*, n. causing perspiration in the feet; *°nika*, mfn. produced by it, g. *akṣha-dyūṭādi*. — *harsha*, m. numbness of the f°, Suśr. — *hāra-ka*, mfn. taken away with the f°, Pāp., Sch.; m. a stealer with the f° (?), W. — *hīnāt*, ind. without division or transition, Suśr. — *Pādāṅśika*, mfn. greater or smaller by a part, Car. — *Pādākulaka*, n. N. of 2 kinds of metre, Col. — *Pādāgra*, n. the point or extremity of the foot; -*sthita*, mfn. standing on tip-toe, Ratnāv. — *Pādāghāta*, m. 'f°-blow,' a kick, Kathās. — *Pādāṅga*, u., *°āi*, f. 'f°-ring,' an anklet, L. — *Pādāṅgulyaka*, n. a toe-ring, L. — *Pādāṅguṣṭha*, m. 'f°-thumb,' the great toe, MBh.; -*śrītāvani*, mfn. touching the ground with the toes, on tip-toe, MW.; *°thikā*, f. a ring worn on the great toe, W. — *Pādādi* (ibc.), the beginning of a verse; -*madhya-yamaka*, n. paronomasia at the b° and in the middle of a verse (as Bhāṭṭ. x, 15); -*yamaka*, n. p° at the b° of a v° (ib. x, 4); -*dyānta-yamaka*, n. p° at the b° and end of a v° (ib. x, 11). — *Pādādhishṭhāna*, n. a foot-stool, L. — *Pādādhyaṇa*, m. treading upon, kicking, W. — *Pādānata*, mfn. = *°da-namra*, ib. — *Pādānukramaṇi*, f. N. of wk. — *Pādānudyāta* or *°dhyāna*, mfn. 'thought of by (the feet of) such a one,' the rightful successor of any one (thought of by his predecessor), Iuśc. — *Pādānuprasa*, m. alliteration in verses, Vām. — *Pādānta*, m. extremity of the feet (*°le*, at a person's f°), Amar.; a claw, Pañc.; the end of a verse; -*yamaka*, n. paronomasia at

the end of a verse (as Bhaṭṭi. x, 3). **Pādāntara**, n. the interval of a step; °re, ind. close by (with gen.), MBh.; after the int' of a step, Śāk. (v. l. for *pad*). **Pādāntikam**, ind. near to or towards (the feet of) any one, Mārkaṭ. **Pādābhivandana** or **vādana**, n. = *da-vandana*, R. **Pādāmbu**, mfn. containing a fourth part of water, L. **Pādāmbhas**, n. water for washing the feet, Yājñ. **Pādāravinda**, m. 'foot-lotus, the foot of a deity or a lover &c., Kāv.; -*sataka*, n. N. of a poem. **Pādārghya**, n. 'offering to the feet, a donation to Brahmins or other venerable persons, W. **Pādārdha**, n. half a quarter, an eighth, Mn. viii, 404; half a line of a stanza, W. **Pādārapa**, n. putting down or placing the feet, Ragh. **Pādāvanāma**, m. bowing to a person's feet, Śiṣ. **Pādāvanekṭri**, n. one who washes another's f°, Āpast. **Pādāvaneja** (l), m. washing another's f°, BhP. **Pādāvanēja**, m(f) n. used for washing the f°, ĀitBr.; Mn. &c.; (f), f. pl. water for w° the f°, BhP. **Pādāvanēja**, n. = °ja, TāṇḍBr. **Pādāvarta**, m. a wheel worked by the f° for raising water from a well, L.; a square foot, KātyŚr., Sch. **Pādāvasecana**, n. water used for washing the feet, Mn. iv, 151. **Pādāshṭhila**, m. or n. the ankle, MBh. **Pādāsana**, n. a foot-stool, W. **Pādāshṭhikāna**, n. trampling or shuffling of the feet, floundering, W. **Pādāshṭha**, mfn. kicked or trodden by the foot, W. **Pādāshṭhi**, f. 'f°-blow, a kick, treading, trampling &c., Ratnāv.; Kathās. **Pādāshṭhikā**, f. the quarter of a brick, Śulbas. **Pādāshṭhila**, m. shuffling or moving the feet, MW. **Pādāśāka**, n. 'f°-water, water used for washing the feet, MBh. &c.; -*tirṭha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. **Pādāśara**, m. a serpent ('using the belly in place of feet'), PrāśUp. **Pādāśādhūta**, n. stamping the f°, MBh.; VP. **Pādāśa**, mfn. less or smaller by a quarter, Āpast. **Pādāpajivin**, mfn. 'living by a person's mercy (lit. feet), a servant, messenger &c., Divyāv. **Pādāpādāna**, n., nī, f. a cushion for the f°, MBh. **Pādāpasamgrahaṇa**, n. claspings the f° (of a teacher), Gaut. **Pādāka**, m. a small foot, RV. viii, 33, 19; (*ikā*), f. a sandal, shoe, L.; ifc. (f. *ikā*) = foot, R.; Kathās.; m(f) n. making a quarter of anything, Var.

1. **Pāda-pa** (√ t. *pā*), m. (ifc. f. ā) 'drinking at foot or root, a tree, plant, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (-*ka*, id. ifc., Kathās.). - **khaṇḍa**, m. a grove of trees, L. - **ruḥā**, f. Vanda Roxburghii, L. - **vivakṣhā**, f. N. of wk. **Pādāpāgata**, mfn. abiding under a tree (while expecting death), HParīś. **Pādāpāgama**, n. the abiding &c. (see prec.), ib.

2. **Pāda-pa** (√ t. *pā*), m. a foot-stool or cushion for the feet, L.; (ā), f. a shoe, slipper, L. **Pādāya**, Nom. P. °yati, to stretch out the feet, Dhātup. xxv, 85.

Pādāvika, m. a traveller, L.

Pādāt, m. a foot-soldier, footman, L.

Pādāta, m. id., MBh.; R. &c.; n. infantry, MBh. (g. *bhikṣhādī*).

Pādāti and °tika, m. = *pādāt*, L. (cf. *pādāti*). **Pādāyana**, m. patr. fr. *pāda*, g. *āvādi*.

Pādāvika, m. = *pādātika*, L.

Pādika, m(f) n. lasting for a quarter of the time, Mn. iii, 1; amounting to ¼ (n. with *śata*, 25 per cent, MBh.; with or sc. *ahar*, daily wages, Pat.); versed in or studying the Pāda-pātha, g. *ukthādī*, Kās.

Pādīn, mfn. footed, having feet (see m.); having Pādas (as a stanza), W.; claiming or receiving a fourth part, ŚrS.; Mn. viii, 210; m. a footed aquatic or amphibious animal, Sutr.; the heir to a fourth part of an estate, W.

Pādū, m. a foot, RV. (cf. Nir. iv, 15); a place, MānGr.

Pāduka, m(f) n. going on foot or with feet, W.; (ā), f., see next.

Pādika, f. a shoe or slipper, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also °ka, m. c. and in °ka-vaṭ, mfn. having shoes, Hcat.); impression of the feet of a god or a holy person, MW. 508; (?) N. of Durgā or another deity (cf. comp. below). - **kāra** or -**kṛit**, m. a shoe-maker, L. - **mantra**, m., -**sahasra**, n., -**sahasra-parikṣhā**, f. N. of wks.

Pādūkin, mfn. having shoes, shoed, Āpast.

Pādū, f. a shoe or slipper, L. - **kṛit**, m. a shoe-maker, Rājāt.; L. (also spelt °du-kṛit).

Pādūna, mfn. less or smaller by a quarter, L. (cf. *pādāna*).

Pādūlaka, m. a broom, ĀpGr., Sch.

Pāda-grihya, ind. = °da-grihya, g. *mayūra-vyagṣhādī*.

Pādya, m(f) n. relating or belonging to the foot, Br.; ŚrS. (n. with or sc. *udaka*, water used for washing the feet, ib. &c.); amounting to a quarter of anything, Śulbas.

Pādya, mfn. = *pādya-prakāra*, g. *sthūlādī*.

पादकामिक *pādakramika*, mfn. (fr. *pada-krama*) one who recites or knows the Pada-krama, g. *ukthādī* (Kās. *pada*, *krama* for *pada-k*).

पादव्याख्यान *pāda-vyākhyāna*, mfn. (fr. *pada-v*), g. *rig-ayanādī*.

पादारक *pādāraka*, m. the masts or ribs of a boat, L.

पादालिक *pādālika*, m. = *dhundhu-māra*, L. (v. l. *pad*°).

पादालिन्द *pādālinda*, m. = *pādāraka*, L.; (f), f. a boat, L.

पादित *pādhdhata*, n. (fr. *pad-dhati*), g. *bhikṣhādī*.

पाद *pādma*, m(f) n. (fr. *padma*) relating to or treating of the lotus, Pur.; m. N. of a Kalpa or cosmic period, ib.; of Brahmā, ib.; n. = *padma-purāṇa*. - **nitya-pūjā-vidhī**, m. N. of wk. - **purāṇa**, n. = *padma-p*. - **prayoga**, m., -**mapā-lārcana**, n., -**mantra**, m., -**vacana**, n., -**veda-mantra**, m., -**samhitā**, f. (°tā-prayoga, m.) N. of wks. or ch's of wks. **Pādmōttara**, n. (prob.) = *Padma-P* ii.

पाद 1. 2. *pāna*. See p. 613, cols. 1 and 2.

पाद 3. *pāna*, m. = *apāna*, breathing out, expiration, L.

पादस *pānasa*, m(f) n. (fr. *panasa*) prepared from the fruit of the Jaka or bread-fruit tree, Kull. on Mn. xi, 95.

पान्य *pānthya*, m. (fr. *panthan*) a wanderer, traveller, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ifc. [f. ā] = accompanying, not moving from, Naish.); the sun (as the wanderer in the sky), L. - **tvā**, n. the life of a wanderer, Kathās. - **devatā**, f. pl. N. of a partic. class of deities, Hcat.

Pānthāyana, mfn., g. *pakṣhādī*.

पातग *pānnaga*, m(f) n. (fr. *panna-ga*) formed or consisting of snakes, having serpents, snaky, Hariv.

पातगागर *pānnāgāra*, mfn., fr. next, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 113, Sch.

Pānnāgāri, m. patr. fr. *pānnāgāra*, ib. iv, 2, 60, Sch.

पानेजन *pānejana*, m(f) n. (fr. *pan-nejana*) used for washing the feet, KātyŚr.; n. a vessel in which the feet are washed, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

पाप *pāpā* (ŚBr. xiv, also *pāpa*), m(f) i older than ā; cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 30) n. bad, vicious, wicked, evil, wretched, vile, low, RV. &c. &c.; (in astrol.) boding evil, inauspicious, Var.; m. a wicked man, wretch, villain, RV. &c. &c.; N. of the profligate in a drama, Cat.; of a hell, VP.; (ā), f. a beast of prey or a witch, Hcat.; n. (ifc. f. ā) evil, misfortune, ill-luck, trouble, mischief, harm, AV. &c. &c. (often *kāntam pāpam*, 'heaven foretend that evil!') R.; Mṛicch.; Kālid. &c.); sin, vice, crime, guilt, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ām), ind. badly, miserably, wrongly, AV.; (dyā), ind. id., RV.; AV.; *pāpā-yāmuyā*, so badly, so vilely, ib. - **kāra** and -**kṛit**, mfn. 'wrong-doing', wicked, sinful, W. - **karmān**, mfn. id., m. an ill-doer, criminal, sinner, Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. a wicked deed, °ma-kṛit, mfn. wicked, an ill-doer, R. - **karmān**, mfn. 'wrong-doing', wicked, a villain or sinner, Mārkaṭ. - **kalpa**, m. a rogue or villain, Mṛicch. - **kāraka** (Kautukas.), -**kārin** (ŚBr. &c.), -**kṛit** (AV. &c., superl. -*tama*, Mn.; Bhag.), mfn. = *-karuṇ*. - **kṛita**, n. an evil deed, sin, crime, Nal. - **kṛitya**, Nom. P. °yati (fr. -*kṛit*), to do wrong, Pat. - **kṛityā**, f. an evil deed, sin, crime, AV. &c. &c. - **kṛitvan**, m. an evil-doer, sinner, villain, AV. - **kṣhaya**, m. destruction of sin; -*tirṭha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. - **gati**, m. ill-fated, R. - **gocara**, mfn. evidently involved in (the consequences of) sin, W. - **graha**, m. an inauspicious planet (as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu, Ketu), Var. - **ghna**, m(f) n. destroying sin or evil, L.; m. a sesamum plant, L.; (f), f., see under -*han*. - **oara**, m. 'walking in sin', N. of a king in a play, Cat.

- **oarin**, mfn. wrong-doing, criminal, MBh. - **cetas**, mfn. evil-minded, wicked, Mn.; MBh. - **oelika** or °li, f. *Clypea Hemandifolia*, L. - **calla**, n. an inauspicious garment, Kau. - **ja**, mfn. springing from evil, MW. - **jīva**, mfn. leading an evil life, a villain, BhP. - **tara**, mfn. worse, more or very wicked, MBh. &c. - **tā**, f. inauspiciousness, VarBṛS., Sch. - **timira**, mfn. sin-bedarkened, blinded by sin, MW. - **tvā**, n. evil condition, misery, poverty, RV. - **da**, mfn. bringing misfortune, inauspicious, Var. - **darśana** or °śāh, mfn. looking at faults, malevolent, R. - **dṛisvan**, mfn. seeing guilt, knowing an act to be wicked, W. - **deśana**, f. instruction of the wicked, Dharmas. xix. - **dṛishṭi**, mfn. evil-eyed, MW. - **dhī**, mfn. evil-minded, Nir. - **nakṣatra**, n. an inauspicious constellation, Kau. - **nṣpita**, m. a vile or bad barber, W. - **nāman** (*pāpā*-), mfn. having a bad name, ŚBr. - **nāśana**, m. 'destroying the wicked,' N. of Śiva, Śivag. N. of a temple of Viṣṇu; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. - **nāśin**, mfn. sin-destroying, purifying, W. - **nirati**, mfn. 'delighting in sin', wicked, a wretch, W.; f. attachment to evil, wickedness, ib. - **niscaya**, mfn. having evil designs, malevolent, MBh.; R. - **nishkṛiti**, f. atonement for sin, MW. - **pati**, m. 'sinful master', a paramour, L. - **parājita** (*pāpā*-), mfn. ignominiously defeated, TBr. - **pūnya**, n. pl. vicious or virtuous (deeds), MW. - **puri**, v. l. for *a-pāpā* (cf. *pāpā-puri*). - **puruṣa**, m. a villainous man (a personification of all sin or archetype of a sinner), Tantras. - **pūruṣa**, m. a villain, rascal, Mn. - **prasa-mana-stava**, m. N. of wk. - **priya**, mfn. fond of evil, prone to sin, Vepīs. - **phala**, mfn. having evil consequences, inauspicious, Var. - **bandha**, m. a continuous series of misdeeds, VP. - **buddhi**, f. evil intent, R.; mfn. evil-minded, wicked, Mn.; MBh.; m. N. of a man, Pañc. - **bhākṣhaṇa**, m. 'devouring the wicked,' N. of Kāla-bhairava (a son of Śiva), Cat. - **bhaṣṭjana**, m. 'breaking the w°,' N. of a Brahman, Kathās. - **bhāj**, mfn. partaking of sin, guilty, Kum. - **bhāva**, mfn. evil-minded, MW. - **mati**, mfn. id., Nal. - **maya**, m(f) n. consisting in evil, bad, Jātak. - **mitra**, n. a friend of sin; -*iva*, n. friendship with the wicked, L. - **multa**, mfn. freed from sin, purified, W. - **mocana**, n. liberating from sin; N. of a Tirtha, VP.; (f), f. (with *ekādāsi*) N. of wk. - **yakṣmā**, m. 'the evil disease', consumption, TS. (also °man, Var.; Hcat.). - **gṛihita** (°kṣhmd-), mfn. seized by cons, ib. - **yoni**, f. a bad or low birthplace (lit. 'womb', as punishment of sin), Mn. iv, 166. - **rahita**, mfn. free from guilt, harmless, Hit. - **rakṣhasī**, f. an evil female demon, witch, ĀsvGr. - **ripu**, m. or n. 'enemy of sin,' N. of a sacred bathing-place, Kathās. - **roga**, m. any bad disease (considered as the penalty of sin in a former life), Gobh.; Mn.; smallpox, L.; hemorrhoids, Gal.; °gin, mfn. suffering from a bad d° (cf. above), Mn. - **rddhi** (r for rī), f. 'sin-thriving' hunting, chase, Vcar.; Pañc.; °dhika, m. a hunter, Nalac. - **loka**, m. the evil world, place of suffering or of the wicked, AV.; °kya, m(f) n. belonging to it, hellish, infernal, MBh. - **vasiṣya**, mfn. 'bad-better', inverted, confused, Gobh.; Pañc.; n. = next. - **vasiṣya** (Kāth.; TāṇḍBr.). - **vasyaśā** (TS.; ŚBr. &c.), n. inversion, confusion. - **vādā**, m. an inauspicious cry (of a bird), AV. - **vināśa**, m. destruction of sin; -*tirṭha*, n. N. of a Tirtha (also °jana-°), Siphās.; Cat. - **vinigraha**, m. restraining wickedness, W. - **vinisṛaya**, mfn. intending evil, R. - **samana**, mfn. removing crime, W.; n. a sin-offering, ib.; (f), f. Prosopis Spicigera, L. - **śila**, m(f) n. of bad character, wicked (-*iva*, n.), Venis.; Pañc. - **śodhana**, n. 'washing away sins', N. of a Tirtha, Kathās. - **samśamana**, mfn. removing sin, R. - **samkalpa**, m(f) n. evil-minded, malevolent, ib. - **sāma**, n. a bad year, TS.; Vait. - **samśāra**, m(f) n. of bad conduct, MBh. - **sammita**, mfn. equal in sin or guilt, W. - **sūdāna-tirṭha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Rājāt. (cf. *vināśana-°*). - **skandha**, n. pl. accumulation of sin, Karand. - **han**, m(f) n. destroying sin or the wicked, Mn.; (ghni), f. N. of a river; -*ghni-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. - **hara**, mfn. removing evil; n. a means of r° c°, Var.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. - **hṛidaya**, m(f) n. bad-hearted, Venis. **Pāpā-khyā**, f. (sc. *gati*) N. of one of the 7 divisions of the planetary courses, Var. **Pāpākuṣṭhā**, f. N. of the 11th day in the light half of the month Āśvina, Cat.; (with *ekādāsi*) N. of wk. **Pāpācāra**, mfn. ill-conducted, vicious, MBh.; m. N. of a king,

Dhūrtan. **Pāpātman**, mfn. evil-minded, wicked, a wretch, sinner (opp. to *dharmātman*), Mn.; MBh. &c. **Pāpādhamā**, mfn. the lowest of the wicked, MW. **Pāpānubandha**, m. bad result or consequences, R.; mfn. ill-intentioned, ib. **Pāpānuvasita**, mfn. addicted to sin, sinful, W. **Pāpānta**, n. 'end of sin', N. of a Tīrtha, VāmP.; *tikā*, f. a kind of sin, Divyāv. **Pāpāpanutti**, f. 'removal of sins', expiation, W. **Pāpārambhaka**, mfn. intending evil, Mālatī, v. 23 (v.l. *śha-va*). **Pāpāvahiyam**, ind. leaving sin behind, TS. **Pāpāśaya**, mfn. evil-intentioned, L. **Pāpāśā**, n. an unlucky day, TBr. **Pāpāhi**, m. a snake, serpent, MW. **Pāpōkta**, mfn. addressed in ill-omened words, ŚāṅkhBr.

Pāpaka, mf(ikā, once *akī*) n. bad, evil, ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. a villain, rascal, MBh.; an evil or malignant planet, Var.; n. evil, wrong, sin, MBh.

Pāpaya, Nom. A. (only *pāpayishā*), to suffer a person to fall into misery on account of (abl.), TS.

Pāpala, mfn. imparting or incurring guilt, W.; n. a partic. measure, L.

Pāpāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, Vop.

Pāpīn, mfn. wicked, sinful, bad; a sinner, criminal, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Pāpīshtha, mfn. worst, lowest, most wicked or bad, AV. &c. **-tama** (Daś.) and **-tara** (ChUp.; MBh.), mfn. id.

Pāpiya, mfn. = next, MBh.

Pāpiyas, mfn. worse, worse off, lower, poorer, more or most wicked or miserable, TS. &c. &c.; m. a villain, rascal, Mn.; R. &c.; (with Buddhists) *māra* **pāpiyām**, the evil spirit, the devil, Lalit. **-tara**, mfn. worse, more or most bad or wicked, MBh. **-tva**, n. wickedness, depravity, Rājat.

Pāpmān, m. evil, unhappiness, misfortune, calamity, crime, sin, wickedness, AV. &c. &c.; evil demon, devil, Jātakam.; mfn. hurtful, injurious, evil, AV.; AitBr.

पापचक *pāpacaka*, mfn. (fr. *°pac*, Intens.) cooking repeatedly or very much, Pāp. i, 1, 4. Vārtt 6, Pat.

पापठक *pāpaṭhaka*, mfn. (fr. *°paṭh*, Intens.) reading repeatedly or very much, ib.

पापति *pāpati*, mfn. (fr. *°pat*) falling or flying repeatedly, Pāp. iii, 2, 171, Vārtt 4.

पापयज्ञव *pāpayajñava*, m. (with *sūri*), N. of an author, Cat.

पापाक *pāpāka*, m. N. of a poet, ib.

पापापुरी *pāpāpurī*, f. N. of a town near Rājā-grīha, Col. (also written *pāvāpurī*; cf. *pāpāpurī* under *pāpa*).

पापान *pāpān*, m. (*°pai?*) a kind of skin-disease, cutaneous eruption, scab, AV.; ChUp.

Pāma, in comp. for *°man* - *ghna*, mf(ī)n. destroying skin-disease; m. sulphur, L.; (f), f. a species of plant, L. **-vat**, mfn. having skin-disease, Pāp. v, 2, 100. **Pāmāri**, m. 'enemy of skin-disease', sulphur, L.

Pāmanā, mfn. = *pāma-vat*, ŚBr. (cf. Pāp. v, 2, 100). **-m-bhāvuka**, mfn. becoming scabby, TS.

Pāmara, mfn. affected with skin-disease, L. (cf. g. *asmādī*); wicked, vile, low, base, W.; m. a man of lowest extraction, Kāv.; Rājat.; a wretch, villain, Hit.; an idiot, fool, Bādar., Sch.; n. bad character, wickedness, MW. **Pāmārōddhārā**, f. 'removing skin-disease', a species of plant, L.

Pāmā, f. a kind of skin-disease, herpes, scab (a form of mild leprosy), Car. (also pl.); Śusr.

पामार *pāmāra*, m. N. of a family, Cat.

पामावटिक *pāmāvṭika*, v. l. for *paramāṭ*.

पाम्प *pāmpa*, mf(ī)n. belonging to or situated on the river Pāmpā, Bhāṭṭ. (also *°pana*, MW.)

पाम्पक *pāmpaka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

पाम्पाली *pāmpālī* and *pāmpī*, ind. (with *°kri*), Gau. 97.

पाय *pāy*, cl. I. A. *pāyayate*, to void excrement, PraśnUp. iv, 2.

1. **Pāyā** (ŚBr. xiv, *pāyū*, m. the anus, VS. &c. &c. = *kshāṇa*, n. washing or cleaning the anus; *-bhūmī*, f. *°mi-tā*, f.) and *-veiman*, n. a water-closet, privy, Rājat. = *bheda*, m. N. of 2 (of the 10)

ways in which an eclipse terminates, Var. **Pāyū-pastha**, n. the anus and the organs of generation, Mn. ii, 90.

पाय *pāya*, n. (*√1. pā*) water, L. = *gūṇḍa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Pāyaka, mf(ikā)n. drinking (with gen.), Kāś. on Pān. ii, 3, 70; cf. *taila*).

Pāyāna, n. causing or giving to drink, RV. i, 116, 9; Kauś.; (ā), f. watering, moistening, Śusr.

Pāyam, *pāyayitavai*. See under *√1. pā*.

Pāyin, mfn. drinking, sucking, sipping at (ifc.; cf. *ambu-*, *kshira-* &c.); (inf), f. (prob.) N. of a town; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.

1. **Pāyya**, mfn. to be (or being) drunk, L.; to be caused to drink (with acc.), Śusr.; n. drinking (see *pūre-p*); water, L.

पायलिसंघ *pāyali-saṅgha*, m. N. of a partic. sect of Jinas, Bhadrab.

पायस *pāyasa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *payas*) prepared with or made of milk, GrŚrS.; m. n. food prepared with m^o, (esp.) rice boiled in m^o or an oblation of m^o and rice and sugar, ib.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the resin of Pinus Longifolia, L. = *dagdha*, mfn. scalded by milk-porridge, MW. = *piṇḍāraka*, m. a rice-eater, Mṛicch. **Pāyasāpīpa**, m. a cake made of milk and rice &c., Mn. v, 7.

Pāyasika, mf(ī)n. fond of boiled milk &c., Pāp. iv, 2, 47, Vārtt 17, Pat.

पायिक *pāyika*, m. a foot-soldier, footman (prob. corrupted fr. *pādātika*).

पायीक *pāyika*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

पायु 2. *pāyū*, m. (*√3. pā*; for 1. *pāyū* see col. 1) a guard, protector, RV. (esp. instr. pl. 'with protecting powers or actions, helpfully'), AV.; N. of a man, RV. vi, 47, 24 (with *Bhāradvāja*, author of vi, 75; x, 87).

2. **Pāyya**, (prob.) protection (see *nṛi-*, *bahu*).

पाय्य 3. *pāyya*, n. a measure, Pāp. iii, 1, 129 (cf. vi, 2, 122); practice, profession, W.

पाय्य 4. *pāyya*, mfn. low, vile, contemptible, L.

पार 1. *pārā*, mfn. (fr. *√pri*; in some meanings also fr. *°pri*) bringing across, RV. v, 31, 8; n. (rarely m.) the further bank or shore or boundary, any bank or shore, the opposite side, the end or limit of anything, the utmost reach or fullest extent, RV. &c. &c. (*darī* *pārā*, at the farthest ends, RV.; *pāram* *√gam* &c. with gen. or loc., to reach the end, go through, fulfil, carry out [as a promise], study or learn thoroughly [as a science], MBh.; R. &c.; *pāram* *√nī*, to bring to a close, Yājñ.). a kind of Tushṭi (s. v.), Sāmkhyas., Sch.; m. crossing (see *dush-* and *ru-*); quicksilver, L.; a partic. personification, SāmavBr.; Gaut.; N. of a sage, MārKp.; of a son of Prithu-shena (Ruciśrāva) and father of Nīpa, Hariv.; of a s^o of Samara and f^o of Prithu, ib.; of a s^o of Aṅga and f^o of Divi-ratha, VP.; (pl.) of a class of deities under the 9th Manu, BhP.; (ā), f. N. of a river (said to flow from the Pāriyātra mountains to the central and western portion of the Vindhya chain), MBh.; Pur.; (ī), f. a milk-pail, Śiś.; any cup or drinking vessel, Vear.; Rājat.; pollen, L.; a rope for tying an elephant's feet, L.; a quantity of water or a town (*pūra* or *pura*), L.; a small piece or quantity of anything, Nalac. = *kāśh-* *kshin*, m. = *pārī-k*, L. = *kāma*, mfn. desirous of reaching the opposite bank, AitBr. = *ga*, mf(ā)n. going to the opposite shore, crossing over, MBh.; R.; one who has gone through or accomplished or mastered, knowing thoroughly, fully conversant or familiar with (gen., loc. or comp.), profoundly learned, Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. keeping, fulfilling (of a promise), Hariv. 11565 (w. r. for *pārāna*?). **-gata**, mfn. one who has reached the opposite shore of (gen.), passed over in safety, Bhāṭṭ.; pure, holy, W.; m. (with Jinas) an Arhat or deified saint or teacher. **-gati**, f. going through, reading, studying, L. = *gamana*, n. reaching the opposite shore, crossing, going to the end of (comp.), R. = *gāmin*, mfn. passing over, crossing, landing, Karand.; n. = *para-loka-hita* *karma*, MBh. xiii, 2127 (Nīlak.). **-oza**, mf(ī)n. arrived at the opposite shore, emancipated for ever, BhP. **-tas** (*pārā-*), ind. on the opp^o bank or the further side,

beyond (gen.), RV. — 1. **-da**, mf(ā)n. (for 2. see p. 620) leading across (comp.), Siphās. = *daṇḍaka*, m. N. of a country (part of Orissa), L. = *darśaka*, mfn. showing the opp^o shore, BhP. = *darśana*, mfn. beholding the opp^o sh^o, surveying all things, ib. = *drīśvan*, mf(ārī)n. one who has seen the opp^o sh^o, far-seeing, wise, completely familiar with or versed in (gen. or comp.), Kām.; Ragh. &c. (cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 94). **-dhvaja**, m. pl. 'banners from the further shore,' partic. banners brought from Ceylon and borne in procession by the kings of Kāśmīra, Rājat. = *netṛī*, mfn. leading to the further sh^o, making a person (gen.) conversant with (loc.), MBh. = *pāra*, m. N. of Vishnu, VP.; n. N. of a kind of Tushṭi (s. v.), Sāmkhyas., Sch. = *mita*, mfn. gone to the opposite shore; crossed, traversed; transcendent (as spiritual knowledge), W.; (ā), f. (for *°ta-tā*?) coming or leading to the opp^o sh^o, complete attainment, perfection in (comp.); transcendental virtue (there are 6 or 10, viz. *dāna*, *śila*, *kshānti*, *vīrya*, *dhyāna*, *prajñā*, to which are sometimes added *satya*, *adhiśhṭhāna*, *maitra*, *upākṣhā*), MW. 128 (cf. Dharmas. xvii, xviii). **-vinda**, m. 'finding the opposite shore (?)', N. of a partic. personification, SāmavBr. = *skanda*, v. l. for *pari-sk*. **Pārāpāra**, n. the nearer and the further sh^o, both banks (= and v. l. for *pārāvāra*), MatsyaP.; m. the sea, ocean, L. **Pārāyana**, n. going over, reading through, perusing, studying, KPrāt.; Apast.; (esp.) reading a Purāṇa or causing it to be read, W.; the whole, totality, MBh. xiii, 2701; Pāp. iii, 2, 130, Sch.; (esp.) complete text, c^o collection of (cf. *dhātu-p*, *nāma-p*); N. of a gram. wk. (abridged fr. *dhātu-p*); (ī), f. (L.) action; meditation; light; N. of the goddess Sarasvatī; *°na-krama*, m., *°na-māhātmya*, n., *°na-vidhi*, m. N. of wks.; *°nika*, mfn. one who goes through or studies, Pān. v, 1, 72; m. a lecturer, reader of the Purāṇas, W.; a pupil, scholar, W.; pl. N. of a partic. school of grammarians, Cat.; *°niya*, n. N. of a grammar. **Pārāvāra**, n. the further and nearer shore, the two banks (*°rasya nauḥ*, a boat which plies from one side to the other, MBh.; *°re* [ib.] or *°ra-tate* [Cat.], on both banks; *°ra-taraṇārtham*, ind. for bringing over from one shore to the other, Kull.; m. the sea, ocean, Prasannar. (cf. *pārāpāra*); *°ra-jālāya*, Nom. to become sea-water, Dharmas.; *°rīna*, mfn. on both sides of a river, one who knows both sides or the whole of a subject, W. (cf. Pāp. iv, 2, 93, Vārtt 2, Pat.).

Pāraka, mf(ī)n. carrying over, saving, delivering (cf. *ugra-p*); enabling to cross (a river or the world), W.; satisfying, pleasing, cherishing, ib.; m. pl. N. of a people, R.

Pārāpa, mfn. bringing over, delivering, Hariv.; m. a cloud (as 'crossing, sc. the sky'), L.; n. carrying through, accomplishing, fulfilling, MBh.; conclusion (esp. of a fast, with or sc. *vratā-*); eating and drinking after a fast, breakfast (also ā, f.), Kāv.; Pur.; Rājat.; satisfaction, pleasure, enjoyment (also ā, f.), Ragh.; Bālar.; going through, reading, perusal (also ā, f. and *°na-kurman*, n.), MBh.; Hariv.; completeness, the full text, L.

Pārāpi, m. a patr., g. *taulvaly-ādi*.

Pārāpika, See *maḥā-p*.

Pārāpiya, mfn. having an attainable end, capable of being completed or brought to an end, MBh.; BhP.

1. **Pārāya**, *°yati*. See *√pri*, Caus.

2. **Pārāya**, mfn. (fr. prec.) able, adequate, fit for, W.; satisfying, ib. (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 738).

Pārāyatrī, mfn. one who carries or will carry across, ŚBr.

Pārāyishṇū, mfn. bringing to the opposite shore or to a happy issue, successful, victorious, RV. &c. &c. (*-tama*, mfn. best in accomplishing, AitBr.); m. N. of a partic. personification, Gobh.

Pārīpa, mfn. being on or crossing to the other side, W.; (ifc.) well acquainted or completely familiar with (cf. *trivārya-p*); m., see under *pārīpa*.

Pārīya, mfn. one who has gone through or studied, completely familiar with (comp.), Hcat.

Pāre, loc. of 1. *pāra* in comp. = *gaṅgam*, ind. on the other side of the Gaṅgā, beyond the Gaṅges, Pāp. ii, 1, 18, Sch. = *jalam*, ind. on the other side of the water, on the opposite bank of a river, Śiś. = *tarāngipī*, ind. beyond the river, Prasannar. = *dhana*, m. or n. N. of a place; *°vaka*, mfn., Pat. = *badavā*, f., Pāp. vi, 2, 42. = *viśokam*, ind. on the other side of (the mountain) Viśoka,

Rājat. — *śmaṣānam*, ind. beyond or behind the burial-place, Mālatim. — *sindhu*, ind. on the other side of the Sindhu, beyond the Indus, MBh.

Pārya, mfn. being on the opposite side or bank, TS.; upper, VS.; last, final, decisive, R.; helping through, effective, successful, ib.; n. end, issue, decision, ib.

पार 2. pāra (for 1. see p. 619), Vṛiddhi form of *para* in comp. — *kulīna*, mfn. — *para-kulē sādhuḥ*, g. *pratijanddi*. — *kshudra* (with *yajus*), n. N. of a partic. text, Āpṣr., Sch. — *grāmika*, mf(ī)n. (-*grāma*) 'belonging to another village, hostile, inimical; (with *vidhi*), m. hostile action, hostility, Das. — *janmika*, mf(ī)n. (-*janman*) relating to a future birth, Buddh. — *jāyika* (MBh.), — *jāyina* (Vishṇu), m. (-*jāya*) one who intrigues with another's wife, an adulterer. — *tantra*, w. r. for *trya*. — *tantrika*, mf(ī)n. (-*tantra*) belonging to or enjoined by the religious treatises of others, Grihyās. — *tantrya*, n. dependence on others, MBh.; Pur.; Rājat. — *talpika*, n. (-*talpa*) adultery, Das. — *trika*, mf(ī)n. (-*tra*) relating to or advantageous in another world, MBh. — *trya*, mf(ā)n. (-*tra*), id.; Mn.; MBh.; MarkP. — *daṇḍika*, see under 1. *pāra*. — *dārīka*, mf(ī)n. (-*dāra*) relating to another's wife, Cat.; m. = *jāyika*, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kathās. — *dārin*, m. = prec. m., MBh. — *dārya*, n. adultery, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. — *deśika* (W.), — *deśya* (Yājñ.), mfn. (-*deśa*) outlandish, foreign, abroad; m. a traveller or a foreigner. — *danubalya*, n. the inferiority of each following member of a series to the preceding, Jaim. — *dhenu* or *auka*, m. N. of a low mixed caste, an Āyogava (q. v.), W. — *bhṛita*, n. a present, offering (prob. w. r. for *prā-bhṛita*), W.; *tiya*, mfn. relating to a present or offering, sacrificial; belonging to or coming from a cuckoo, Mṛicch. — *m-para*, mfn. further, future (world), Kād. — *m-pari*, f. regular succession, order, Subh. — *m-pariṇa*, mfn. passing from one to another, hereditary, L. — *m-pariya*, mfn. handed down, traditional, Kull. — *m-parya*, n. uninterrupted series or succession, tradition, intermediation, indirect way or manner (*ena*, ind. successively, by degrees), Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *kramāgata*, mfn. derived from tradition, Mn. ii, 18; — *prakarana*, n. N. of wk.; *ryāgata*, mfn. = *kramāgata*, MBh.; *ryā-padeśa*, m. traditional instruction, Sūryas. — *yuga*, mfn. (-*yuga*), Gaṇ. 338, Sch. — *loka*, mfn. (-*loka*) relating to the next world, MBh. — *laukika*, mf(ī)n. id., ib. (with *sahāya*, m. a comrade on the way to the next world); N. of a place where pearls are found and the pearls found there, VarBṛS.; n. things or circumstances relating to the next world, MBh.; Hariv. — *vargya*, mfn. (-*varga*) belonging to another party, inimical, MBh. — *vaśya*, n. (-*vaśa*) dependence, Kap. — *straiṇeya*, m. (-*stri*) a son by another's wife, g. *kalyāṇy-ādī*. — *hagya*, mfn. (-*haya*) relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses, BhP. **Pārārthya**, n. (2. *parārtha*) dependence on or devotedness to another, altruism, disinterestedness, Kathās.; — *nirṇaya*, m. or *vivecana*, n. N. of wk. **Pārāvarya**, n. (*parāvāra*) comprehensiveness, alldisposedness, Hariv.; (*ena*), ind. on all sides, completely, MBh.

Pārākya, mfn. = *parakiya*, belonging to another or a stranger, alien (opp. to *sva*), hostile, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. an enemy, Hit.

Pārasyakulīna, mfn. = *parasya kule sādhuḥ*, g. *pratijanddi*.

पार 3. pāra, m. = *pāla*, a guardian, keeper (see *brahma-dvāra*-*ḥ*).

पारक *pāraka*. See under 1. *pāra*.

पारकाङ्क्षिन् *pārakāṅkshin*, m. = *pārik*°, L.

पारज् *pāraj* (nom. °*rak*, according to Up. i, 135, Sch. fr. 1. *pāra*), gold.

पारटीट *pārāṭiṭa*, m. (fr. 1. *pāra*?) a stone, rock, L. (cf. *pārārūka*).

पारण *pārāṇa*, °*ṇiya*. See under 1. *pāra*, p. 619, col. 3.

पारत *pārata*, m. (cf. 2. *pārada*) quicksilver, Kathās. xxxvii, 232; pl. N. of a people, Var. (also °*aka*, v. l. in VP.)

पारतस् *pārataś*. See p. 619, col. 2.

पारत्रिक *pārātrika*, °*trya*. See under 2. *pāra*.

पारद 2. *pārada*, m. (cf. *pārata*), quicksilver, Var.; Suśr. (-*tva*, n., Sarvad.); m. N. of a partic. personification, SāmavBr.; pl. N. of a people or of a degraded tribe, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. IW. 229, n. 1). — *kalpa*, m. N. of wk.

पारव *pārāva*, n. N. of 2 Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

पारम *pārāma*, Vṛiddhi form of *parama* in comp. — *gopucchika*, mfn. = *parama-gopucchena kṛitam*, Pat. — *rsha* (°*ṣ* + *rishi*), mfn. coming from a great Rishi, Sarvad. — *sthya*, n. (fr. *paramastha*), g. *brāhmaṇḍī*. — *haṇsa*, mf(ī)n. relating to Parama-haṇsa (s. v.), BhP. — *haṇsa*, mfn. id., ib.; n. the state or condition of a P°-h°, ib.; — *pari*, ind. relating to the most sublime meditation, MW. **Pāramārthika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *paramārtha*) relating to a high or spiritual object or to supreme truth, real, essential, true, Śaṅk.; BhP.; Kull. (cf. IW. 108); one who cares for truth, Pañc.; excellent, best, W.; *thyā*, n. the real or full truth, BhP. **Pāramēvara**, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to or coming from the supreme god (Śiva), Prab.; Kathās.; Pur.; m. or n. N. of wk.; — *punyāha-vana*, n., — *saṃhita*, f., °*rārādhanā-vidhi*, m., °*riya*, and °*rya*, n. N. of wks. **Pāramēvara**, mf(ī)kād. composed by Paramēśvara (= Paramādīśvara), Āryabh., Comm. **Pāramēbha**, m. (fr. *parame-bha*) patr. of Nārada, MBh.; *sthya*, mfn. relating or belonging to or coming from the supreme god (Brahma), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; relating to a king, royal (cf. below); m. patr. of Nārada, MBh. (v. l. *stha*); n. highest position, supremacy, AitBr.; MBh.; Pur.; pl. the royal insignia, BhP. **Pāramāśvarya**, n. (*paramēśvara*) supremacy, divinity, Sarvad.

Pāramaka, mf(ī)kād. = (and v. l. for) *paramaka*, supreme, chief, best, MBh.; R.

Pārami, f. (?) extremity, Divyāv.

पारमित *pāram-ita*, *pārāya* &c. See under 1. *pāra*.

पारवत *pārāvata*, m. = *pārāvata*, a pigeon, L.

पारवर्ग *pārāvargya*, °*vaśya*. See under 2. *pāra*, col. 1.

पारश *pārāśa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *paraśu*; but also written *pārāśava*) made of iron (only in *sarva-ḥ*); N. of a mine in which pearls are found and of the pearls found there, VarBṛS.; m. or n. iron, L.; m. N. of a mixed caste, the son of a Brāhmaṇ by a Śūdra woman (f. ī), Mn.; MBh. (-*tva*, n.); Var.; a son by another's wife, a bastard, L.; pl. N. of a people in the south-west of Madhya-deśa, Var.; MarkP.

Pārāśavāyana, m. patr. fr. *pārāśava*; g. *biddi*. **Pārāśavya**, m. patr. of Tirindira, ŚaṅkhŚr.

पारशीक *pārāśika* = *pārāśika*.

पारश्व *pārāśvadhā* and °*dhika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *pārāśvadhā*) armed with an axe, L. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 4, 58).

पारशद *pārāśada*, v. l. for *pārishada*, n.

पारस *pārāsa*, mf(ī)n. Persian; (ī), f., see below. °*sika*, mf(ī)n. id., Col. (v. l. °*sika*); m. pl. the P°s, MBh.; VP. °*si*, f. (with or sc. *bhāṣhā*) the P° language; — *jātaka*, n. N. of wk.; — *nāma-mālā*, f. a Sanskrit-P° vocabulary; — *prakāśa* or *kośa*, m. P° words explain in S°; — *vinoda*, m. P° and Arab terms of astron. and astrol. explained in S° °*sika*, mfn. Persian (cf. below), m. (pl.) the Persians, Raghu.; Kathās. &c.; a P° horse, L.; (prob. n.) Persia, Bhpr.; — *taila*, n. 'Persian oil', Naphtha, Vcar.; — *yamāni*, f. Hyoscymus Niger, L. °*sika*, mf(ī)n. Persian, Bhpr.

पारस्कन्द *pāraskanda*, v. l. for *pari-skanda*.

पारस्कर *pāraskara*, m. (rather fr. *paras* + *kara* than fr. *pāra* + *kara*; but cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 157) N. of the author of a Gṛhya-sūtra (forming a supplement to KātyāśrS.) and of a Dharma-śāstra; N. of a district or a town, Gaṇar. 150, Sch.; mf(ī)n. composed by Pāraskara. — *gṛhya-sūtra*, n., — *gṛhya-pariśiṣṭa*, n., — *paddhati*, f., — *gṛhyamantra*, m., — *smṛiti*, f. N. of wks.

पारस्वत *pārāsvata*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *parasvat*) relating &c. to the wild ass, AV.

पारापत *pārāpata*, m. = (or v. l. for) *pārāvata*, a pigeon, Kād. — *padī*, f. *Cardiospermum Halicacabum* or *Leuca Hirta*, L.

Pārāpataka, m. a kind of rice, Suśr.

पारापार *pārāpāra*, *pārāyaṇa*. See under 1. *pāra*, p. 619, col. 3.

पाराक *pārārūka*, m. a rock, L. (cf. *paraṭiṭa*).

पारावत *pārāvata*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *parā-vat*) remote, distant, coming from a distance, foreign, RV. (instr. pl. 'from distant quarters, AV.); m. N. of a tribe on the Yamunā, RV.; TāqḍBr.; (īf. f. ā) a turtle-dove, pigeon, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of snake, Suśr.; N. of a Nāga of the race of Airāvata, MBh.; a monkey, L.; Diospyros Embryopteris, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.; a mountain, L.; pl. N. of a class of deities under Manu Svārocisha, Pur.; (ī), f. the fruit of the Averrhoa Acida, L.; a form of song peculiar to cowherds, L.; N. of a river, L.; n. the fruit of Diospyros Embryopteris, Hariv.; Suśr. — *ghnī*, f. (of *han*) striking the distant (demon) or at a distance, RV. vi, 61, 2. — *deśa*, m. N. of a country, Cat. — *padī*, f. *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, Bhpr.; Car. — *māliya*, Nom. A. °*yate*, to resemble a flock of turtles, Kād. — *savarna*, m. pl. 'dove-coloured', N. of the horses of Dhṛiṣṭa-dyumna, MBh.; °*nāva*, m. N. of Dh°, ib. **Pārāvātāksha**, m. 'dove-eyed', N. of a serpent-demon, Kathās. **Pārāvātāghri-pīchoa**, m. a kind of pigeon, L. **Pārāvātābha**, mfn. pigeon-like, Suśr. **Pārāvātāśva**, m. 'having doves for horses', N. of Dhṛiṣṭa-dyumna, MBh. (cf. °*ta-savarna*).

Pārāvati, m. patr. of Vasu-roci, L.

पारावदमी *pārāvada-ghnī*, w. r. for *pārāvata-ghnī*.

पारावर्ग *pārāvargya*. See under 2. *pāra*.

पारावार *pārāvāra*. See under 1. *pāra*.

पाराशर *pārāśara*, mf(ī)n. proceeding or derived from Pārāśara or Pārāśarya, Var.; Pur. (cf. g. *kaṇvaddi*); m. patr. (fr. *parā-śara*, and N. of the poet Vyāsa; pl. N. of a school), Pravar.; Pur.; L.; (ī), f., see s. v.; n. the rules of Pārāśara for the conduct of the mendicant order, W.; — *kalpika*, mfn. one who studies the P°-kalpa; m. a follower of P°, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60; — *jātaka*, n., — *śikshā*, f., — *sūtra*, n., — *horā*, f. N. of wks. °*śari*, m. patr. of Vyāsa, L. °*śarin*, n. a mendicant of the order of Pārāśarya, L. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 110); pl. N. of a phil. school, RāmātUp. °*śari* (*pārā*), f. patr. of Pārāśara, ŚBr.; a wk. of P°; — *kaṇvaddi-pūtra* and °*ri-pūtra* (*pā*), m. N. of 2 teachers, ŚBr.; — *pad-dhati*, f., — *mukura*, m., — *mūla*, n., — *zyākhyā*, f., — *horā*, f. N. of wks. °*śariya*, n. a wk. of Pārāśara, Cat. °*śarya* (*pārā*), m. patr. fr. *parā-śara* (N. of Vyāsa), ŚBr. &c. &c. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 110); n. a wk. of Pārāśara, Cat.; — *vijaya*, m. N. of wk. (= *parā-śara*-*v*). °*śaryāṇa* (*pārā*), m. patr. fr. *pārā-śarya*, ŚBr.

पारि *pāri*, Vṛiddhi form of *pari* in comp. — *kāṅkshaka* and °*kshin*, m. a contemplative Brāhmaṇ (in the fourth period of life), L. — *kārmika*, m. (-*karman*) one who takes charge of the lesser vessels or utensils, L. — *kuṣa*, m. an attendant, servant, AitBr. (Sāy.) — *kahi* (l), m. N. of a man, L. — *kahit* (m. c.) and *kahitā*, m. (-*kshit*) patr. of Janam-ejaya, Br. & MBh.; (ū), f. N. of AV. xx, 127, 7-10; °*tiya*, m. the brother of Pārī-kshit, ŚBr.; ŚaṅkhŚr., Sch. — *kshepaka* (or °*pika*), m. or n. (✓ *kship*) objection (?), Car. — *kha* (fr. *parī-khā*), g. *palady-ādī*. — *khīya*, mfn. (fr. *pārīkha*), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 141, Sch. — *kheya*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *parī-kha*) surrounded by a ditch, ib. v, 1, 17. — *grāmika*, mf(ī)n. (-*grāma*) situated round a village, ib. iv, 3, 61. — *jāta*, m. the coral tree, Erythrina Indica (losing its leaves in June and then covered with large crimson flowers), MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; the wood of this tree, R.; N. of one of the 5 trees of paradise produced at the churning of the ocean and taken possession of by Indra from whom it was afterwards taken by Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. IW. 519); fragrance, Var.; N. of sev. wks. (esp. īf. cf. *dāna*); of a Nāga, MBh.; of a Rishi, ib.; of an author of Mantras (with Śaktas), Cat.; — *ka*, m. the coral tree or its wood, Suśr.; Pur.; N. of a Rishi, MBh.; of other men, Hcar. (-*ratndkara*, m. N. of wk.); m. or n.

N. of a drama (= *ta-haraṇa*); -*maya*, mf(ī)n. made of flowers of the celestial P^o, Kathās. - *raṇā-kara*, m. N. of wk. (prob. = *taka-ratn*). - *vat*, mfn. possessing the cel^o P^o, Hariv.; -*viritta-khaṇḍa*, n., -*vyākaraṇa*, n. N. of wks.; -*sarasvatī-mantra*, m. pl. N. of partic. magical formulas, Cat.; -*haraṇa*, n. 'robbing the P^o tree,' N. of chs. of Hariv. and VP., also of a comedy by Gopīla-dāsa; (*ṇa-campū*, f. N. of a poem); *ṭācala-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. - *pāmika*, mf(ī)n. (-*nāma*) digestible, Subh. (w. r. *pari-ṇ*); subject to development or evolution; (with *bhāva*, m.) natural disposition, Śaṅk.; Sarvad. - *pāyā*, n. (-*nāya*) property or paraphernalia received by a woman at the time of marriage, Vas.; (= or v. l. for) next, Kathās. - *pāhya*, n. (-*nāha*) household furniture and utensils, Mn. ix, 11. - *ta-thyā*, f. (-*tathya*) a string of pearls for binding the hair, L. - *toṣhika*, mf(ī)n. (-*toṣha*) gratifying, satisfactory, W.; n. a reward, gratuity, Kāv.; Rājat. - *drīḍhi*, m. (f. f.) patr. fr. *pari-drīḍhi*, Pat. - *dheya*, m. patr. fr. *pari-dhi*, g. *subhrādī*. - *dhvajika*, m. (-*dhvaja*) a standard-bearer, L. - *panthika*, m. (fr. *pari-pantham*) a highwayman, robber, thief, L. (Pāṇ. iv, 4, 36). - *pātya*, n. (-*pāti*) regularity, methodicalness, W. - *pātra* &c., w. r. for *vatra* below. - *pāna*, n. drink (?), Divyāv. - *pānthika*, w. r. for *panthika* above. - *pārśva* (prob. n.), retinue, attendants, bystanders (in a play), Hariv.; *ṭvaka*, mf(ī)ka, n. standing at the side, attending on, MBh.; m. (with or sc. *nara*) a servant, attendant, ib.; an assistant of the manager of a play, Bhar.; (ikā), f. a chamber-maid, Mālav.; *ṭvika*, mfn. = *ṭvaka*, R.; Mālav. - *pāya*, n. governorship, Rājat. - *pela*, n. = *pari-pelava*, L. - *plava*, mf(ā)n. swimming, MBh.; Kāv.; moving to and fro, agitated, unsteady, tremulous; wavering, irresolute, ib.; (-*pāri-*), 'moving in a circle,' N. of partic. legends recited at the Āśva-medha and repeated at certain intervals throughout the year, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; Bādar.; m. a boat, R. (v. l. *pari-pl*); a class of gods in the 5th Manv-antara, Hariv.; (ā), f. a small spoon used at sacrifices, Āryav. (cf. *pari-plavā*); n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; -*gata*, mfn. being in a boat, R.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. unsteadiness, inconstancy, Hcar.; Rājat.; -*drishṭi* (BhP.) or -*netra* (Ragh.), mfn. having tremulous or swimming eyes; -*prabha*, mfn. spreading tremulous lustre, R.; -*mati*, mfn. fickle-minded, MBh.; *ṭviya*, n. an oblation connected with the recitation of a P^o legend, Śaṅkṣr. - *plāvya*, n. a goose, L.; n. agitation, tremulousness, W. - *barha*, m. sg. and pl. = *pari-b*, MBh.; N. of a son of Garuḍa, ib. - *bhadra*, m. Erythrina Indica, Bālar.; Suśr.; Azadirachta Indica, L.; Pinus Deodora or Longifolia, L.; N. of a son of Yājña-bāhu, BhP.; n. N. of a Varsha in Śālmala-dvīpa ruled by Pāri-bhadra, ib. - *bhadra*, m. Erythrina Fulgens, MBh.; Suśr.; Azadirachta Indica, L.; pl. N. of a family, MBh.; n. = next, L. - *bhavya*, n. (-*bhū*) Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, Bhpr. - *bhāvya*, n. id., L.; security, bail (= *prātibh*), Dāyabh. - *bhāshika*, mf(ī)n. (-*bhāshā*) conventional, technical, Suśr.; Sarvad.; -*tva*, n., Kap. - *bhogika*, m. or n. objects possessed or used by Buddha, MWB. 495. - *māṇḍalya*, n. (-*maṇḍala*) globularness, spherical shape, Bādar., Sch. - *mānya*, n. (-*māna*) circumference, compass, MBh. - *mitya*, n. (-*mīla*) the being confined, limitation, Sāh. - *mukhika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *pari-mukham*) being before the eyes, near, present, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 29. - *mukhya*, mf(ā)n. id.; n. nearness, presence, ib. iv, 3, 58, Vārt. 1, Pat. - *yātra*, m. (ifc. f. ā) N. of the western Vindhya range, MBh.; Var.; Suśr. &c. (also -*ka*, L.); N. of a man (son of Ahina-gu), Ragh.; Pur. *ṭrika*, m. an inhabitant of the P^o range, Var. - *yānika*, n. (-*yāna*) a travelling carriage, L. - *rakshaka* or -*rakshika*, m. (-*rakṣā*) a Brahmin in the fourth period of life, a Bhikṣhu or Samnyāsi, L. - *vatsa*, m. a calf belonging to (cows), Hariv. (v. l. *pari-v*). - *vittya*, n. (-*vitta*) the being unmarried while a younger brother is married, Yājñ. - *vrīḍhi*, m. (f. f.) patr. fr. *pari-vrīḍha*, Pat.; *ḍhya*, n. (fr. id.), g. *drīḍhādī*. - *vettrya*, n. (-*vettri*) the marriage of a younger brother before the elder, VP. - *vedya*, n. id., Yājñ., Sch. - *vrajya*, w. r. for *vrājya*. - *vrājaka*, mf(ī)n. intended for a religious mendicant, Kauś.; n. the life of a r^o m^o, g. *yuvādī*; *ḥya*, n. id., MBh. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 60, Sch.). - *śikṣā*, f. N. of wk. - *śīla*, m. = *apīpa*, a cake, L. - *śeṣha*, n. (-*śeṣa*) result, consequence, TPrāt., Sch.; (āt), ind. consequently, therefore, ergo

(also with preceding *atas* or *tasmāt*), ib.; Śaṅk. &c. - *śhatka*, mfn. = *parishadam adhite veda vā*, g. *ukthādī*. - *śhada*, mf(ī)n. (-*śhad*) fit for an assembly, decent, Car.; relating to a village *pari-shad*, g. *paladyādī*; m. a member of an assembly, assessor at a council, auditor, spectator, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (R. [B.] also -*śhad*); pl. the retinue or attendants of a god, MBh.; BhP.; n. taking part in an assembly, BhP. - *śhadaka*, mf(ī)n. done by an assembly, g. *kulāldī*. - *śhadya*, m. a member of an assembly, spectator, councillor, Rājat.; Divyāv. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 4, 44; 101). - *shepya*, m. patr. fr. *pari-sheṇa*, Pat. - *śāraka*, mfn. containing the word *pari-sāraka*, g. *vimuktādī*. - *sīrya*, mfn. (fr. *pari-sīram*), g. *pari-mukhādī*. - *hanavya*, mfn. (fr. *pari-hanu*) ib. - *hārika*, mf(ī)n. (-*hāra*) having immunity, privileged, Subh.; taking away, seizing, W.; surrounding, ib.; m. a maker of garlands, L.; (ī), f. a kind of riddle, Cat. - *hāriṇī* (?), Desin. - *hārya*, m. a bracelet, MBh.; Kād.; Rājat.; n. taking, seizure, W. - *hārya*, n. (-*hāsa*) jest, joke, fun; (ena), ind. in fun, BhP. *Pārikshit*, m. = next, MBh. xii, 5596. *Pārikshita*, mf(ī)n. relating to or treating of or derived from Pāri-kshit, Pur.; m. patr. of Janani-ejaya, MBh.; N. of a sovereign to whom the BhP. is supposed to have been addressed and of his successor, W. *Pāriṇahya*, n. (fr. *pari-ṇah*) household furniture or utensils, TS.; v. l. for *pāri-ṇ*, Mn. ix, 11. *Pāry*, in comp. for *pāri* before vowels. - *antika*, mf(ī)n. (-*anta*) final, concluding, last, MW. - *ava-sānika*, mfn. (-*avasāna*) verging to the close, MBh. - *āptika*, mfn. one who has said *pari-āptam*, i. e. 'enough,' Pāṇ. iv, 1, Vārt. 2. - *ulūkhalya*, mfn. (fr. *pari-ulūkhalam*, g. *pari-mukhādī*, on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 58, Vārt. 1. - *oshṭhya*, mfn. (fr. *pari-oshṭhyam*), ib. *पारिण* *pāriṇa*, *ṇaka*, and *pāriṇa*, m. N. of a man, Pravar. *पारितवत्* *pārīta-vat*, mfn. containing the word *pārīta* or other forms of the Caus. of *√pri*, ŚaṅkṣBr. *पारिन्द्र* *pārindra*, m. = *pārindra*, a lion, L. *पारिल* *pārila*, patr. fr. *parila*, g. *śivādī*. *Pārileya*, m. (patr. fr. prec.?), N. of an elephant, Jātakam. *पारिश* *pāriṣa*, m. Thespesia Populneoides, L. (cf. *pārisha* and *phalīta*). *पारी* *pāri*, *pāriṇa*. See under 1. *pāra* and *pāriṇa*. *पारीन्द्र* *pārindra*, m. a lion, Kāv. (cf. *pārindra*); a large snake, boā, L. *पारीय* *pāriya*. See under 1. *pāra*. *पारीरुष* *parirūṣa*, m. = *parirūṣa*, L. *पारीष* *pārisha*, m. = *pārisha*, Bhpr. *पारु* *pāru*, m. = *peru*, the sun, Uṇ. iv, 101, Sch.; fire, L. *पारुच्चेप* *pārucchepa*, mf(ī)n. derived from *Paruc-chepa*, Br.; (ī), f. pl. N. of partic. verses, Vait.; n. N. of 2 Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. *Pārucchepi*, m. patr. fr. *paruc-chepa*, RAnukr. *पारुषक* *pārushaka*, m. or n. a species of flower, L. (cf. *pārushaka*). *पारुषिक* *pārushika*, mfn. (fr. *parusha*) harsh, violent, Divyāv. *Pārushya*, mf(ī)n. spotted, freckled, AV. *Pārushpa*, m. (fr. *parushpā*, f. of *rusha*) a kind of bird, VS. *Pārushya*, n. (fr. *parusha*) roughness, Suśr. (cf. *ṭvak-ṣ*); shagginess, dishevelled state (of the hair), Subh.; harshness (esp. of language), reproach, insult (also pl.), AV. &c. &c.; violence (in word or deed; cf. *daṇḍa-ṣ*, *vāk-ṣ*); squalor, MW.; the grove of Indra, L. (also -*ka*, Divyāv.); aloe wood, L.; m. N. of Bṛihas-pati, the planet Jupiter, L. *पारिगङ्ग* *pāre-gaṅgam*, *pāre-taraṅgiṇī* &c. See under 1. *pāra*. *पारिक* *pārērika*, m. a sword, scimitar (?), W. *पारेवत्* *pārevat*, m. a kind of date, L.

पारोक्ष *pāroksa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *parō'ksa*) un-discernible, mysterious (v. l. for next), BhP. *Pāroksya*, mf(ā)n. undiscernible, invisible, hidden, ib.; n. mysteriousness, mystery, ib. *पारोवय* *pārovarya*, n. (fr. *parō-varam*) tradition, Nir. xiii, 12. *पार्यट* *pārghaṭa*, n. = *arghaṭa*, ashes, L. (cf. *pārpara*). *पार्यन्* *pārjanyā*, mf(ā)n. relating or belonging to Parjanya, VS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. *पार्य* *pārya*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *parya*) made or consisting of leaves, raised from leaves (as a tax), L.; made of the wood of the Butea Frondosa, TāpBr.; Gobh.; m. a hut made of leaves, Gal.; patr., g. *śivādī*. - *valka*, mfn. (fr. *pārnavalkya*), g. *kaṇvādī*. - *valki*, m. patr. of Nigada, L. - *valkya*, m. patr. fr. *parja-valka*, g. *gargādī*. *पार्थ* 1. *pārtha*, m. (fr. *prithi*) patr. of Tānva, RAnukr.; n. N. of 12 sacred texts (ascribed to Pṛithi Vainya and repeated during the ceremony of unction in the Rāja-sūya sacrifice), Br.; KātyŚrS.; of sev. Sāmāns, Br.; Lāty. *Pārthyā*, m. a descendant of Pṛithi, RV. x, 93, 15. *पार्थ* 2. *pārtha*, m. (fr. *prithā*) metron. of Yudhi-shthira or Bhīma-sena or Arjuna (esp. of the last; pl. the 5 sons of Pāṇḍu), MBh. (cf. 1W. 381, n. 4); N. of a king of Kāśmīra (son of Pāṇḍu) and of another man, Rājat.; Terminalia Arjuna, L. - *kirāta*, m. N. of the Kīrātārjuniya, Cat. - *ma*, m. a son of Partha, Rājat. - *parākrama*, m. N. of a drama. - *pura*, n. N. of a city near the confluence of the Go-dāvarī and Vidarbā, Col. - *maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of sons of Pṛithā, MBh. - *vi-jaya*, m. N. of wk. - *sārathi*, m. 'Arjuna's charioteer,' N. of Kṛishṇa, RTL. 107; -*mītra*, m. N. of an author or sev. authors, Cat. - *stuti*, f. N. of a Stotra; -*ṭikā*, f. N. of the Comm. on it. *पार्थ* 3. *pārtha*, m. = *pārthiva*, a prince, king, L. *पार्थ* 4. *pārtha* or *pārthona*, m. (in astron.) = *parthivos* (the Virgo of the zodiac). *पार्थक्य* *pārthakya*, n. (fr. *prithak*) severalty, difference, variety, Sāh. *Pārthagarthya*, n. (fr. *prithag-artha*) difference of purpose or meaning &c., Śaṅk. *पार्थव* *pārthava*, mf(ī)n. belonging or peculiar to Pṛithu, BhP.; m. patr. fr. *prithu*, Pravar.; n. width, great extent, ĀpŚr., Sch. *Pārthavi*, w. r. for *pārthiva*, n., Hariv. *Pārthiva*, mf(ī)ra; cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 85, Vārt. 2)n. (fr. *prithivi*, f. of *prithu*) earthen, earthy, earthly, being in or relating to or coming from the earth, terrestrial, RV. &c. &c.; (from m. below) fit for kings or princes, royal, princely, MBh.; Hariv.; m. an inhabitant of the earth, RV.; AV.; a lord of the earth, king, prince, warrior, Mn.; MBh. &c.; an earthen vessel, L.; a partic. Agni, Gṛhyās.; the 19th (or 53rd) year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, Var.; (pl.) N. of a family belonging to the Kausikas, Hariv.; (ī), f. 'earth-born,' N. of Sita, Ragh.; of Lakṣmī, L.; (with *sānti*) N. of wk.; n. (pl.) the regions of the earth, RV.; an earthy substance, Hariv. (v. l. *ṭhavi*); Suśr.; Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L. - *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the dignity or rank of king, royalty, MBh. - *nandinī*, f. the daughter of a k^o, MW. - *pūjana*, n. (and -*vidhi*, m.), -*pūjā*, f. N. of wks. - *rashabha* (r for ri), 'k^o bull,' an excellent king, MW. - *līnga*, n. characteristic or attribute of a king; -*pūjana-vidhi*, m., -*pūjā*, f., -*pūjārādhana*, n., -*māhātmya*, n., -*lakṣhaṇa*, n., -*vidhāna*, n., *ḡdāyāpana*, n. N. of wks. or chs. of wks. - *śreṣṭha*, m. best of kings, MBh. - *sutā*, f. a k^o's daughter, MBh. *Pārthivātma*, f. id., ib. *Pārthivādharma*, m. the lowest or meanest of kings, MW. *Pārthivārācana-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. *Pārthivendra*, m. the chief or greatest of princes, MW. *Pārthivēśvara*, m. id.; -*cintāmaṇi*, n. (*ni-paddhati*, f.), -*pūjana-vidhi* and -*pūjā-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. *Pārthurasma*, n. (fr. *prithu-raśmi*) N. of sev. Sāmāns, Br.; Lāty. *पार्द* *pārda*, m. a species of tree, Gaṇar. 300, Sch.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, ib. *Pārdā-vat*, mfn., ib.

Pārdākī, f. a species of plant, ib.

पार्दायनी pārdāyāni, f. (fr. *pardis* or *pardin*), Pān. iv, 2, 99, Pat.

पार्पर pārpāra, m. (only L.) a handful of rice; consumption or some other disease; a filament of the Nauclea Cadamba; ashes; N. of Yama; — *jarāta* (?).

पार्य pārya. See under 1. *pāra*, p. 620.

पार्यन्तिक pāryantika &c. See under *pāry*, p. 621, col. 2.

पार्वण pārvana, mf(i)n. (fr. *parvan*) belonging or relating to a division of time or to the changes of the moon (such as at new or full moon); increasing, waxing, full as the moon; *pārvanau satī-divākarau*, m° and sun at the time of full m°, Ragh. xi, 82; GṛSṛs.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; m. a half-month (= *pakṣha*), Jyot.; oblations offered at new and full moon, GṛS. — *caṭa-srāddha-prayoga*, m, N. of wk. — *candrikā*, m. N. of wk. — *ārādhā*, n. a ceremony in honour of ancestors performed at the conjunction of sun and moon i.e. at new m° and at other periods of the m°'s changes, RTL 305; N. of wk.; — *padhati*, f., — *prayoga*, m., — *vidhi*, m. N. of wks.

पार्वणान्तिya, mf(i)n. belonging to the days of new and full moon and to the solstices, Mn.

पार्वत pārvata, mf(i)n. (fr. *parvata*) being in or growing on or coming from or consisting of mountains; mountainous, hilly, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (cf. Pān. iv, 2, 67, Sch.); m. Melia Bukayun, L.; (f), f., see below.

पार्वतयानa, m. patr. of a chamberlain, Śak. vi, 4 (v.l. *Parv* and *Vātāyana*); cf. Pān. iv, 1, 103.

पार्वति, m. patr. of Dakṣa, ŚBr.; cf. Pān. ib.

पार्वतिका, n. a multitude of mountains, mountain-range, L.

पार्वती, f. (of *ta*) a mountain stream, Naigh. i, 13; Boswellia Thurifera, L.; Grislea Tomentosa, L.; a kind of pepper, L.; = *kṣudra-pāshāna-bhedā* or *jivani*, L.; a kind of fragrant earth, L.; a female cowherd or Gopī, L.; N. of the god Śiva's wife (as daughter of Hima-vat, king of the snowy mountains), Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (RTL 79); of Draupadī, L. (w. r. for *pārshatī*); of sev. other women, Cat.; of a river, VP.; of a cave in mount Meru, Hariv. — *kshetra*, n. 'district of Pārvaṭi (Durgā)', N. of one of the 4 esp. sacred districts of Orissa, L. — *dharma-putraka*, m. 'adopted son of P°', N. of Parāsu-rāma, Bālar. — *nandana*, m. 'son of P°', N. of Kārttikeya, L. — *nātha*, m. 'lord of P°', N. of sev. men (the father of Tripurārī and the f° of Dharma-siṅha), Cat. — *netra*, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — *pati*, m. 'husband of P°', N. of Śiva, Bālar. — *pariṇaya*, m. 'marriage of P°', N. of a poem and a drama. — *paścāttāpa-varṇana*, n., — *pravartana*, n., — *prasaḍana*, n. N. of wks. — *prāṇa-nātha*, m. 'lord of the life of P°', N. of Śiva, Bālar. — *mokṣha*, n. N. of ch. of GaṇP. — *locana*, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — *śvara* ('*śitv*'), m. = *ti-nātha*; — *liṅga*, n. N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP. — *sakha*, m. 'friend of P°', N. of Śiva, L. — *sampradāna*, n. N. of ch. of Brahmap. — *sahasra-nāman*, n., — *stotra*, n. N. of wks. — *svayamvara*, m. N. of a drama.

पार्वतिया, mfn. living or dwelling in the mountains, mountainous; m. a mountaineer, MBh.; R. &c.; Juglaṅs Regia, L.; N. of a sovereign ruling in the mountains, MBh.; (pl.) of a m° tribe, L.

पार्वतया, mf(i)n. belonging or relating to the mountains, m°-born, W.; m. N. of a prince of mountaineers, MBh. (cf. *tiya*); (f), f. N. of the smaller or upper mill-stone, VS.; n. antimony, L.

पार्श्व 1. pārśva, m. (fr. 1. *parśu*) a prince of the Parśus, Pān. v, 3, 117.

पार्शुक, f. = *parśukā*, a rib, L.

पार्श्व, n. (rarely m., g. *antahardāt*; ifc. f. ā; fr. 1. *parśu*) the region of the ribs (pl. the ribs), side, flank (either of animate or inanimate objects), RV. &c. &c.; the side — nearness, proximity (with gen. or ifc.); *ayoh*, on both sides; *am*, aside, towards; *c*, at the side, near [opp. to *dūra-tas*]; *āt*, away, from; by means of, through), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a curved knife, ŚBr.; a side of any square figure, W.; the curve or circumference of a wheel, ib.; (only

n.) a multitude of ribs, the thorax, W.; the extremity of the fore-axle nearest the wheel to which the outside horses of a four-horse chariot are attached, L.; a fraudulent or crooked expedient, L.; m. the side horse on a chariot, MBh.; N. of an ancient Buddhist teacher; (with Jāinas) N. of the 23rd Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇi and of his servant; (du), heaven and earth, L.; nifu. near, proximate (cf. comp. below). — *ga*, mfn. going at a person's side, accompanying, being in close proximity to (gen. or comp.), an attendant; m. pl. attendants, retinue, Kāv.; Rājat. — *gata*, mfn. being at the s°, attending, accompanying, being close to or beside, Kāv.; Var.; sheltered, screening, MW. — *gamana*, n. the act of going by the s°, accompanying, Kathās. — *candra*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *cara*, m. an attendant; pl. attendants, retinue, Ragh. — *tās*, ind. by or from the side, at the s°, near, sideways, aside (with gen. or ifc.), VS.; Br. &c. — *da*, m. 'turning the s° towards another', an attendant; pl. attendants, retinue, MBh. (v.l. *pārshada*). — *dāha*, m. a burning pain in the s°, L. — *deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *deśa*, m. the region of the s°, the ribs, L. — *druma*, m. pl. the trees at the s° or on every s°, MW. — *nātha*, m. N. of a Jaina teacher (predecessor of Mahā-vira), MWB 530; — *kā-vya*, n., — *gītā*, f., — *caritra*, n., — *dāśa-bhāva-visaha*, m., — *namaskāra*, m., — *purāṇa*, n., — *stava*, m., — *stuti*, f. N. of wks. — *parivartana*, n. 'turning round', N. of a festival on the 11th day of the light half of the month Bhādra (on which Viṣṇu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep), Col. — *parivartita*, mfn. turned sideways, Mālav. — *parivartin*, mfn. being or going by the side of (comp.), Ragh. — *pippala*, n. a species of Haritaki, Bhpr. — *bhaṅga*, m. pain in the s°, Suśr. — *bhāga*, m. 's°-portion', the side or flank (of an elephant), L. — *maṇḍalin*, m. N. of a partic. posture in dancing, Cat. — *māni*, f. the longer side of an oblong or the s° of a square, Śulbas. — *ruj*, f. = *bhaṅga*, Suśr. — *vakra*, m. 'whose face is in his side', N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Hariv. — *vartin*, mfn. standing by the s°, an attendant; m. pl. attendants, retinue, Kāv. — *vivartin*, mfn. being by the s° of, living with (gen.), Kathās. — *śaya*, mfn. lying or sleeping on the s°, Pān. iii, 2, 15, Vārtt. 1. — *śāyin*, m. id., N. of a partic. position of the moon, Var. — *sūla*, m. a shooting pain in the side, stitch, pleurisy, Suśr. — *samsthā*, mfn. lying on the s°, Vet. — *samhita*, mfn. laid together (s° by s°), Lāty. — *sandhāna*, n. laying together (bricks) with their sides, Śulbas. — *sūtraka*, m. or n. a kind of ornament, L. — *stha*, mf(i)n. standing at the side, being near or close to, adjacent, proximate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. an associate, companion; (esp.) a stage manager's assistant (said to serve as a sort of chorus, sometimes an actor in the prelude who explains the plot), L. — *sthita*, mfn. standing at the side, being near or close, Rājat. **पार्वानुवा**, m. 'attending at the s°', an attendant, body-servant, Ragh. **पार्वश्या**, mfn. one who has approached close to, Kathās. **पार्ववर्ति**, f. pain in the s°, pleurisy, Cat. **पार्ववामार्दा**, m. id., ib. **पार्वसान्ना**, mfn. sitting by the s°, standing next, present, Kathās. **पार्वसा, mfn. sitting by the s°, ib. **पार्वस्थी**, n. 's°-bone', a rib, Say. **पार्वक**, f. = *śva-parivartana*, L. **पार्वोदारा**, m. 'fond of (moving) sideways on the belly', a crab, L. **पार्वोपपार्षा**, m. du. flank and shoulder-blade, Nal. **पार्वोपपिदाम**, ind. (to laugh) so as to hold one's sides, Kathās. (cf. Pān. iii, 4, 49, Kāś.)**

पार्वका, m. a rib, Yājñ.; n. a by-way, dishonest means, Hcat.; mfn. one who seeks wealth or other objects by indirect or side means, Pān. v, 2, 75.

पार्वतिया, mfn. (fr. *pārśva-tas*) being on or belonging to or situated at the side, g. *gahādī*.

पार्वला, mfn., g. *sidhmādi*.

पार्विका, mfn. lateral, belonging to the side, W. = *ivaka*, mfn., L.; m. a sidesman, associate, W.; a juggler, ib.; N. of an ancient teacher, Buddh.; u. = *ivaka*, n. Viśṇu; Nār.

पार्व्या, m. du. heaven and earth, Naigh. iii, 30 (v.l. for *pārśvau*). Cf. *antah-pārśvya*.

पार्श्व 2. pārśva, m. (fr. 2. *parśu*) a warrior armed with an axe, W.

पार्श्व pārśva. See col. 1.

पार्श्विक pārśhiki, m. patr., Pravar.

पार्श्व pārshata, mf(i)n. (fr. *prishata*) be-

longing to the spotted antelope, made of its skin &c., Kaus.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; m. patr. of Dru-pada and his son Dhṛiṣṭa-dymna, MBh.; (f), f. patr. of Draupadī, ib.; of Durgā (w. r. for *pārvaṭi*), L.; Boswellia Thurifera, L.; = *jivani*, L.

1. Pārshad, Vṛiddhi form of *prishad* in comp. — *apā*, mfn., g. *utsādī*. — *sāva*, m. patr., ĀśvGr. — *vāpā*, m. a patron, RV.

पार्श्व 2. pārshad, f. (cf. next) an assembly, L.; pl. the attendance or retinue of a god, BhP.

Pārshada, m. (fr. *parshad*) an associate, companion, attendant (esp. of a god), RāmātUp.; MBh.; Suśr. (pl. attendance, retinue, Hariv.; BhP.; Lalit.); a member of an assembly, spectator, Prasannar.; n. a text-book received by any partic. grammatical school (a N. given to the Prāśiśākyas), Nir. i, 17; N. of wk. — *īkṣ*, f. N. of wk. — *tā*, f. the office of an attendant (esp. of the att° of a god), BhP. — *pariśiṣṭa*, n., — *vyvitti*, f., — *vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks.

Pārshadaka, v.l. for *pārshadaka*, g. *kulāidī*. **°diya**, mfn. conformable to the received text-book of any partic. grammatical school, RPrat. **°dya**, m. = *pārishadya*, a member of an assembly, assessor; m. pl. = *pārshada*, pl., L.

पार्श्विक pārshika, m. metron. of (ā), f. N. of a woman, g. *śivādī*.

Pārshikya, n. (fr. *parshika*), g. *purohitdī*.

पार्श्व pārshī (?), f. dung, L.

पार्श्विक pārshika, w. r. for *pārshhika*.

पार्श्व pārshṭeya, mf(i)n. (fr. *prishṭi*) being within the ribs, AV.

पार्श्विक pārshhika, mfn. being after the manner of the Prishṭhya (Shāḍ-aha), ŚrS.

पार्श्व pārshni, f. (L. also m.); rarely *pārshni*, f.; fr. *prishṭ*?; cf. Up. iv, 52, Sch.) the heel, RV. &c. &c.; the extremity of the fore-axle to which the outside horses of a four-horse chariot are attached (the two inner horses being harnessed to the *dhur* or chariot-pole), MBh.; the rear of an army (*°niṇi* *grah* with gen., to attack in the rear), MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; the back, W.; a kick; ib.; enquiry, asking, ib.; a foolish or licentious woman, L.; N. of a plant (= *kuntī* or *kumbhī*), L. — *ksheman*, m. N. of a divinity, MBh. — *ga*, mfn. following a person's heels or the rear of an army, L. — *graha*, mfn. seizing or threatening from behind, BhP.; m. a follower, either an ally who supports or an enemy who attacks the rear of a king, MW. — *grahana*, n. attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear, MBh. — *grāha*, mfn. attacking in the rear; m. 'heel-catcher', an enemy in the rear or a commander in the rear of an army (applied also to hostile planets), Mn.; MBh. &c. — *ghāta*, m. a kick with the heels, Kathās. — *tra*, n. a rear-guard, reserve, L. — *prahāra*, m. = *ghāta*, Kathās. — *yantṛi*, n. a charioteer who drives a side-horse, MBh. — *vāh* or *vāha*, m. 'drawing (i. e. harnessed to) the extremities of the axle-tree', an outside horse, MBh. — *sārathi*, m. du. the two charioteers who drive the outside horses (cf. prec.), MBh. **Pārshpy-abhghāta**, m. = *ni-ghāta*, Kathās.

Pārshpila, mfn., g. *sidhmādi*.

Pārshpuvi (l), m. a patron, Cat.

पाल pāl, cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxii, 69) *pālayati* ('*te*'), also regarded as Caus. of *√ 2. pā* [Pān. vii, 3, 37, Vārtt. 2, Pat.], but rather Nom. of *pāla* below; p. P. *pālayat*, ā. *pāyāna*; pf. *°layāyā* āsa; aor. *apīpalat*), to watch, guard, protect, defend, rule, govern; to keep, maintain, observe (a promise or vow), AV.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Pāla, m. (ifc. f. ā) a guard, protector, keeper, R.; Hariv.; a herdsman, Mn.; Gaut.; Yājñ.; MBh.; protector of the earth, king, prince, BhP.; (also n.) a spitting spitoon (as 'recipient'?), L.; N. of a serpent-demon of the race of Vāsuki, MBh.; of a prince, Cat.; (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of an author, ib.; (f), f. a herdsman's wife, MBh. v, 3608; an oblong pond (as 'receptacle' of water?), Var. (cf. *pālā*). — *kavi-rāja*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (cf. *śrī-k-r*). — *kavya*, n. N. of a poem, Cat. (cf. w. r. for *°kāpya*?; cf. below). — *gāna*, m. a mushroom, L. — *vāṇij*, w. r. for *pāna-v*.

Pālaka, mf(i)n. guarding, protecting, nourishing, W.; m. a guardian, protector, MBh. (*īkṣ*, f.); a foster-father, Rājat.; a prince, ruler, sovereign,

ib.; BhP.; a world-protector (= *loka-pō*), Kām.; a horse-keeper, groom, L.; a maintainer, observer, MärkP.; a species of plant with a poisonous bulb, Suśr.; Plumbago Zeylanica, L.; a horse, L.; N. of sev. princes, Mjicch.; Kathās; Pur.; n. a spittoon, Gal. (cf. *pāla* above). — *gotra*, n. the family or tribe of one's adoptive parents, MW. *Pālākāhyā*, f. N. of the mother of Pālākāya (below).

Pālana, mf(ā)n. guarding, nourishing (*ni janani*, f. a foster-mother), MärkP.; n. the act of guarding, protecting, nourishing, defending, Mn.; MBh. &c.; maintaining, keeping, observing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the milk of a cow that has recently calved, L. (*karmān*, n. superintendence, Śak.; *-vritti*, f. a partic. manner of subsistence, Baudh.) *lanīya*, mfn. to be guarded or protected or maintained or observed, MBh. *layitṛi*, mfn. protecting, cherishing; a protector or guardian, Kauś.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. *li*, m. (prob.) a protector, ruler (cf. *go-pāli* and *prajā-pō*). *lita*, mfn. guarded, protected, cherished, nourished, MBh.; R. &c.; m. Trophias Aspera, L.; N. of a prince (son of Parā-jit or Parā-vrit), Hariv.; Pur. (v.l. *palita*); of a poet, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. *lin*, mfn. protecting, guarding, keeping, Śukas.; BhP.; m. (ifc.) a ruler, king of, BhP.; N. of a son of Prithu, Hariv.; (*ini*), f. Ficus Heterophylla, L. *if-vrata*, n. a partic. observance, Cat. *leya*, mfn. (fr. *pāla*), g. *saṃkāśādi*. *lya*, mfn. = *lanīya*, MBh.; Kathās; being under any one's (gen.) protection or guardianship, Rājat.

पालकाय पālākāya, m. N. of an ancient sage or Muni (= *kareṇu-bhū* or *dhāvan-tari*), L.; of an author, Cat.; n. N. of his wk. (cf. *pālākāya* above).

पालक pālaka, m. or n. N. of a country, Inscr.

पालक्या pālakyā, f. Beta Bengalensis, Car.

पालक pālaka (only L.), m. Boswellia Thurifera; a species of bird; m. and (ī), f. Beta Bengalensis (also *°kikā*, Bhpr.); (ī), f. gum olibanum, incense, L.

Pālākya, n. and (ā), f. incense, Suśr.; Beta Bengalensis, Bhpr.

पालङ्गिन pālāṅgin, m. pl. N. of a school called after a disciple of Vaiśampāyana, Pāp. iv, 3, 104, Sch.

पालद pālada, mfn. (fr. *pala-da*), Pāp. iv, 2, 110.

पालल pālala, mf(ī)n. (fr. *palala*) made of powdered sesamum seed, Suśr.

पालवी pālavi, f. a kind of vessel, Hariv.

पालहारि pālāhāri, m. (patr. fr. *pālāhara*?) N. of a man, Rājat.

पालागल pālāgalā, m. a runner, messenger (according to others 'a bearer of false tidings'), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Sch.; (ī), f. the fourth and least respected wife of a prince, ib.

पालाश pālāśa, mf(ī)n. (fr. *palāśa*) coming from or belonging to the tree Butea Frondosa, made of its wood, Br.; GrŚrS.; MBh. &c.; green, Var.; m. Butea Frondosa, MBh. (m. c. for *palāśa*). — *karmān*, n. N. of a partic. ceremony, ĀpGr., Sch. — *kalpa* and *-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — *khaṇḍa*, and *-shaṇḍa*, m. N. of Magadha, L.

Pālāsaka, mfn. (fr. *palāśa*), g. *varāhādi*.

Pālāsi, m. (patr. fr. *palāśa*), Pravar.

पालि pālī, f. (in most meanings and ifc. f. also ī [cf. under *pāla*]); according to Up. iv, 129, Sch. fr. *√pal* the tip or lobe of the ear, the outer ear, Suśr. (cf. *karna*- and *śravaṇa-pō*); a boundary, limit, margin, edge, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a row, line, range, Ratnāv.; Śiś.; Git.; a dam, dike, bridge, Rājat.; a pot, boiler, HPariś.; a partic. measure of capacity (= *prastha*), L.; prescribed food, maintenance of a scholar during the period of his studies by his teacher, L.; the lap, bosom, L.; a circumference, L.; a mark, spot, L.; a louse, L.; a woman with a beard, L. = *prasaṇḍa*, L. (ī), ifc. to denote praise, Gan.; = *prabekha*, L. — *m-hira*, m. (w. r. for *-hara*, 'seizing by the tip of the ear') a kind of snake, Suśr. — *jvara*, m. a kind of fever, L.

— *bhaṅga*, m. bursting of a dike, Rājat. *Pālyama*, m. a disease of the outer ear, Suśr.

Pālikā, f. (cf. under *pāla*) the tip of the ear, L.; a margin, edge, L.; a pot or boiler, HPariś.; a cheese or butter knife, L.

पालित pālita. See under *√pāl*.

पालित pālitya, n. (fr. *palita*) greyiness (of age), hoariness, AV.; mfn., g. *saṃkāśādi*.

पालिन्द pālinda, m. incense, L.; Jasminum Pubescens, W.; (ī), f. Ichnocarpus Frutescens, Suśr. (also *°nadi*); = next, L.

Pālindhi, f. a species of Ipomoea with dark blossoms, L.

पालिशायन pālīśayana, m. patr., Pravar.

पालीवत pālīvata, m. a species of tree, Var. (prob. = *pārevata*).

पालोहय pālōhaya (!), m. patr., Pravar.

पालक pālaka, mfn. (fr. *pālī*), g. *dhūmādi*.

पालवा pāllavā, f. (fr. *pallava*, sc. *kṛiḍā*) a game played with twigs, L.

Pāllavika, mfn. diffusive, digressive, Car.

पालवल pālvala, mf(ī)n. (fr. *palvala*) coming from a tank or pool, Suśr. — *tira*, mfn. (fr. *palvala-tira*), Pāp. iv, 2, 106, Sch.

पाव pāva, mfn. (*√pū*) only in *hiraṇya-pō*, g. v.; m. (in music) a partic. wind-instrument; (ā), f., see col. 3.

Pāvaka, mf(ā)n. pure, clear, bright, shining, RV.; VS.; AV. (said of Agni, Sūrya and other gods, of water, day and night &c.; according to native Comms. it is mostly = *śodhaka*, 'cleansing, purifying'); m. N. of a partic. Agni (in the Purāṇas said to be a son of Agni Abhimānin and Svāhā or of Antardhāna and Śikhāṇḍini), TS.; TBr.; KātyŚr.; Pur.; (ifc. f. ā) fire or the god of fire, Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of the number 3 (like all words for 'fire,' because fire is of three kinds, see *agni*), Sūryas; a kind of Rishi, a saint, a person purified by religious abstraction or one who purifies from sin, MBh.; Prenna Spinosa, L.; Plumbago Zeylanica or some other species, L.; Semecarpus Anacardium, L.; Carthamus Tinctoria, L.; Embelia Ribes, L.; (*ikā*), f. (in music) = *pāva*; (ī), f. the wife of Agni, L. — *vat*, mfn. containing the word or having the name *pāvaka*; N. of a partic. Agni, AitBr.; ŚrS. — *varcas* (*°kā*), mfn. brightly resplendent (as Agni), RV. — *varṇa* (*°kā*), mfn. of pure or brilliant aspect, ib.; VS.; Gaut. — *śocis* (*°kā*), mfn. (voc. °ce) shining brightly, RV. — *suta*, m. patr. of Su-darśana, MBh. *Pāvakātmaja*, m. patr. of Skanda, ib. *Pāvakāraṇi*, m. Premna Spinosa, L. *Pāvākāribes*, f. a flash of fire, MBh. *Pāvākāstra*, n. a fiery weapon, Uttar. vi, 8. *Pāvākāśvara*, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.

Pāvaki, m. 'son of Fire', N. of Skanda, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; of Su-darśana, MBh.; of Viṣṇu, Hariv. *Pāvakiya*, mfn. coming from the god of fire or relating to him, Cat.; fiery (said of weapons), Bālar. vii, 33 (cf. *pāvākāstra*).

Pāvana, mf(ī)n. purifying, purificatory; pure, holy, Mn.; MBh. &c.; living on wind, Nilak.; m. a partic. fire, Kull. on Mn. iii, 185; fire, L.; incense, L.; a species of Verbena with yellow flowers, L.; a Siddha (s. v.), L.; N. of Vyāsa, L.; of one of the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh.; of a son of Kṛiṣṇa, BhP.; (ī), f. Terminalia Chebula, L.; holy basil, L.; a cow, L.; N. of a river, MBh.; R.; the Ganges or the goddess Gaṅgā, W.; n. the act or a means of cleansing or purifying, purification, sanctification, Mn.; MBh. &c.; penance, atonement, L.; water, L.; cow-dung, L.; the seed of Elaeocarpus Ganitrus (of which rosaries are made), L.; Costus Speciosus, L.; a sectarian mark, L.; = *adhyaśa*, L. — *tva*, n. the property of cleansing or purifying, Śāh. — *dhvani*, m. a conch-shell, L.

Pāvamāna, mf(ī)n. (fr. *pavamāna*) relating to Soma juice (while being purified by a strainer) or to Agni Pavamāna, TS.; AV.; TāṇḍBr.; Gobh.; m. pl. the authors of the Pāvamāni hymns or verses, ŚākhGr.; (ī), f. sg. or pl. N. of partic. hymns (esp. those of RV. ix, AV. xix, 71 &c.), Br.; GrŚrS.; Mn. &c. (also *°māna*, m.); n. N. of sev. Sāman, ĀrṣhBr.

Pāvita, mfn. (fr. *√pū*, Caus.) cleansed, purified, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Pāvitra, n. a kind of metre, Col. (w. r. for *pav*?).

Pāvitrāyaṇa, m. patr. fr. *pāvitra*, g. *śvōddi*.

Pāvitra, n. purity, Sighās.

Pāvinī, f. (prob.) w. r. for *pāvanī*, MBh. iii, 10543.

Pāvya, mfn. to be cleansed or purified, Bhāṭṭ.

पावन् 1. pāvan. See under *√1. 3. pā*.

पावर pāvara, m. or n. the die or side of a die which is marked with 2 dots or points (prob. corrupted fr. *dvā-para*), Mjicch. ii, 8.

पावशुरिकेय pāvashūrikeya, m. patr. fr. *pāvashūrika*, g. *śubhādi*.

पावा pāvā, f. N. of a city near Rāja-griha, Buddh. — *puri*, f. id., ib. (also written *pāpā-pō*).

पाविन्दायन pāvindāyana, m. metron. fr. *pavindā*, g. *śvōddi* (Kāś.).

पावीरव pāvīrav, mf(ī)n. (fr. *pāvīru*) proceeding from or relating to the thunderbolt; (ī), f. (with or sc. *kanyā*) 'daughter of lightning,' the noise of thunder, RV.

पाश pāśa, m. (once n., ifc. f. ā; fr. *√3. paś*) a snare, trap, noose, tie, bond, cord, chain, fetter (lit. and fig.), RV. &c. &c.; (esp.) the noose as attribute of Śiva or Yama, RTL 81; 290; (with Jāinas) anything that binds or fetters the soul, i. e. the outer world, nature, Sarvad. (cf. also RTL 89); selva, edge, border (of anything woven), GrŚrS.; a die, dice, MBh.; (in astrol.) a partic. constellation; (ifc. it expresses either contempt e.g. *chattra-pō*, 'a shabby umbrella,' or admiration e.g. *karna-pō*, 'a beautiful ear,' after a word signifying 'hair' = abundance, quantity e.g. *keśa-pō*, 'a mass of hair'); (ī), f. a rope, fetter, Siś. xviii, 57 (cf. also 2. *pāśi*). — *kaṇṭha*, mfn. having a noose round the neck, Kathās. — *kapālin*, mfn. having a noose and a skull, HPariś. — *kriḍā*, f. 'dice-play,' gambling, Sighās. — *jāla*, n. the outer world conceived as a net (cf. above), Sarvad. — *tva*, n. the state or condition of the outer world or nature, ib. — *dyumna* (*pāśa*), m. N. of a man, RV. — *dhara*, m. 'holding a noose,' N. of Varuṇa, Hariv. — *pāni*, m. 'n° in hand,' id., ShadvBr. — *baddha*, mfn. noosed, snared, caught, bound, W. — *bandha*, m. a noose, snare, halter, net, Hit. — *bandhaka*, m. a bird-catcher, Pāñc. — *bandhana*, n. a snare, fetter, BhP.; mfn. hanging in a sn°, Kathās. — *bhṛit*, m. = *dhara*, Var.; Ragh. — *rajju*, f. a fetter, rope, Kathās. — *vat*, mfn. having or possessing a noose (as Varuṇa), MBh. — *hasta*, mfn. n° in hand, VP.; m. N. of Yama, Kathās. *Pāśānta*, m. the back of a garment (opp. to *daśā*), Var. *Pāśābhidhāna*, f. N. of the 12th day of a half-month, Hcat.

Pāśaka, m. a snare, trap, noose (ifc.; cf. *kaṇṭha-danḍa*); a die, HPariś.; (*ikā*), f. a strap of leather on a plough, Kṛiṣhis. — *kevali*, f. N. of wk. (also spelled *pāśakevali* or *pāśaka-kevali*). — *pīṭha*, m. or n. a gaming-table, Mjicch.

Pāśaya, Nom. P. *°śayati*, to bind, Nir. iv, 2; Dhātup. xxxiii, 45.

Pāśāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become a rope, Kāv.

Pāśika, m. one who snares animals, a bird-catcher, Var.; N. of a man, Rājat.; (ā), f., see under *pāśika*.

Pāśita, mfn. tied, fettered, bound, snared, Daś.; AgP.

Pāśin, mfn. having a net or noose, laying snares; m. a bird-catcher, trapper, Āpast.; N. of Varuṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; of Yama, RTL 290; of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh.

Pāśila, mfn. (fr. *pāśa*), g. *kāśādi*.

Pāśi-vāṭa, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

Pāśya, f. a multitude of nooses or ropes, a net, Pāp. iv, 2, 49.

पाशव pāśava, mf(ī)n. (fr. *paśu*) derived from or belonging to cattle or animals (with *māṇsa*, n. an° food), Kauś.; Vet.; Suśr.; n. a flock, herd, W. — *pālana*, n. 'nourishing flocks,' pasture or meadow grass, L. — *mata*, n. an erroneous doctrine, Hariv.

Pāśuka, mf(ī)n. relating to cattle (esp. to the sacrificial animal), ŚrS. (cf. Pāp. iv, 3, 72). — *oṣ-turmāśya*, n. N. of wk. *Pāśukādi-prayoga*, m. N. of ch. of Śāyana's Yajña-tantra-sudhā-nidhi.

Pāsupata, mf(ī)n. relating or sacred to or coming from Śiva Paśu-pati, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a follower or worshipper of Ś° P°, Kathās.; Rājat.

(cf. RTL. 59); Agati Grandiflora, L.; Getonia Floribunda, L.; n. = *jñāna*, MBh.; N. of a celebrated weapon given by Śiva to Arjuna, MBh. iii, 1650 &c.; of a place sacred to Śiva Paśu-pati, Cat. — *jñāna*, n. the doctrine of the Pāśupatas, Cat. — *brahmopaniṣad*, f. N. of an Up. — *yoga*, m. the system of the P^o, Sarvad.; — *prakaraṇa*, n., *vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — *vrata*, n. = *yoga*, MBh.; N. of the 40th Parā. of AV.; — *vivarana*, n. N. of a ch. of LiṅgaP. — *vratin*, m. a follower of Śiva Paśu-pati; *vi-veśa*, mfn. wearing the dress of a f^o of S^o P^o, Rājat. — *śāstra*, n. = *jñāna*, Sarvad. **Pāśupatāstra**, n. Śiva's trident, MBh. **Pāśupatōpaniṣad**, f. N. of an Up. **Pāśupālya**, n. (fr. *paśu-pāla*) the breeding and rearing of cattle, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. **Pāśubandhaka**, mf(ikā)n. and **bandhika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *paśu-bandha*) relating to the slaughter of a sacrificial animal.

पाशी 2. pāṣī, f. (for 1. see under *pāśa*) a stone, Kauś. 83; 85 (v.l. *pāṣī*; cf. *pāśhāna*, *pāśhā*).

पाश्चात् पāścātya or **pāścātya**, mf(ā)n. (fr. *paścāt* or *paścā*) hinder, western, posterior, last, MBh.; R.; Pañc. — **nirayāmrta**, n. N. of wk. — **bhāga**, m. the hinder part (of a needle, i.e. its eye), ŚārngP. — **rātri** (only *au*, ind.), towards the end of the night, Kathārn. **Pāścātyākara-sambhava**, n. a species of salt coming from the West (= *romaka*), L.

पाषक pāṣhaka, m. an ornament for the feet, BrahmapP.

पाषण्ड pāṣhaṇḍa, mf(i)n. (wrongly spelt *pāṣhaṇḍa*) heretical, impious, MBh.; Pur.; m. a heretic, hypocrite, impostor, any one who falsely assumes the characteristics of an orthodox Hindū, a Jaina, Buddhist, ib. &c.; m. or n. false doctrine, heresy, Mn.; BhP. — **khaṇḍana**, n. N. of wk. — **capetikā**, f. N. of wk. — **tā**, f. heresy, heterodoxy, Inscr. — **dalana**, n., — **mukha-capetikā**, f., — **mukha-mardana**, n. N. of wks. — **vidambana**, n. N. of a comedy. — **sthā**, mfn. addicted to heresy, belonging to an heretical sect, Mn. ix, 225. **Pāṣhaṇḍāya-capetikā**, f. = *ḍa-mukha-capetikā*. **Pāṣhaṇḍaka** or **ḍika** (L.), **ḍin** (Mn.; Yājñ. &c.), m. a heretic (cf. IW. 219; 299).

Pāṣhaṇḍa, **ḍin**, v.l. for *pāṣhaṇḍa*, **ḍin**.

Pāṣhaṇḍya, n. heresy, Yājñ.

पाषाण pāṣhāṇa, m. (ifc. f. ā; according to Un. ii, 90, Sch. fr. *ṣaṣh*; cf. *pāṣī*) a stone, Br.; MBh. &c.; (f), f. a small stone used as a weight, L.; a spear, A. — **gardabha**, m. a hard swelling on the maxillary joint, Suśr. — **ghāta-dāyin**, mfn. throwing or striking with a stone, Kathās. — **cat-turdaśī**, f. the 14th day in the light half of the month Mārgaśīrṣa (on which a festival of Gauṛī is celebrated, when cakes made of rice and shaped like large pebbles are eaten), BhavP. — **caya-nibaddha**, mfn. surrounded with a coping of stone (as a well), Pañc. — **dāraka** or **dārāṇa**, m. a stone-cutter's chisel, L. — **bheda**, m. Plectranthus Scutellarioides, Car.; — **rāsa**, m. its juice, Rasar. — **bhedaka**, m. — **bhedā**, Bhpr. — **bhedana**, m. id. or Lycopodium Imbricatum, L. — **bhedin**, m. id. or Coleus Ambonius, L. — **maya**, mf(i)n. consisting of made of stone, Kull. — **vajraka-rāsa**, m. a partic. medicinal preparation, Rasar. — **śilā**, f. a flat stone, Siphāt. — **samdhī**, m. a cave or chasm in a rock, L. — **setu-bandha**, m. a barrier or dam of stone, Rājat. — **hrīdaya**, mfn. stone-hearted, cruel, MW. **Pāṣhī**, f. = *śilā*, a stone or = *śakti*, a spear, Say. on RV. i, 56, 6 (cf. 2. *pāṣī*).

Pāṣhyā, n. pl. stones, a rampart of stones, RV.; du. the two stones for pressing the Soma, ib.

पाशौह pāṣhāuhā, n. (fr. *pāṣhā-vāh*) N. of a Sāman, Br.; Lāṭy.

पास pāsa, m. v.l. for *yāsa*; (i), f. v.l. for *pāṣī*.

पास्य pāstyā, mfn. belonging to a house, domestic; n. (?) household, RV. iv, 21, 6.

पाहणपुर pāhaṇa-pura, n. N. of a place, Romakas.

पाहाडिका pāhāḍikā and **pāhīḍā**, f. (in music) N. of Rāgiṇī (cf. *pāhāḍī*).

पाहात pāhāta, m. the Indian mulberry tree, Morus Indica (= *brahma-dāru*), L.

पि 1. pi, cl. 6. P. *piyati*, to go, move, Dhātup. xxviii, 112 (cf. √2. *pī*).

पि 2. pi. See under *api*.

पिंश piṅś and **piṅsh**. See √pis and *pish*.

पिंस piṅs, cl. 1. 10. *piṅsati*, *ṣayati*, to speak; to shine, Dhātup. xxiii, 89.

पिक pikā, m. the Indian cuckoo, Cuculus Indicus, VS.; Kāv. &c.; (f), f. a female cuckoo, Kathās. — **nikara**, m. a pseudonym of a poet, Cat. — **priyā**, f. 'dear to the cuckoo,' a species of jambū, L. — **bandhu**, m. 'c^o's friend,' the mango tree, L. — **bādhava**, m. 'id.', the spring, L. — **bha-kshā**, f. 'c^o's food' = *bhūmi-jambū*, L. — **rāga** and **vallabha**, m. 'c^o's favourite,' the mango tree, L. — **svarā**, f. 'c^o's note,' N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphāt. **Pikāksha**, n. 'c^o's eye,' = *rocantī*, L. **Pikāṅga**, m. 'c^o-shaped,' a partic. bird, L. **Pikāṇanda**, m. 'c^o's joy,' the spring, L. **Pikākshaṇḍā**, f. 'c^o's eye,' Asteracantha Longifolia, L.

पिक पिक्का, m. an elephant 20 years old (= *vikka*), any young el^o, L.; (ā), f. a collection or string of 13 pearls weighing a Dharāṇa, VarBṛS. lxxxi, 17 (cf. *piccā*).

पिङ्ग piṅga, **piṅgara**, **piṅgala**. See under √piṅj, col. 3.

पिचण्ड picanḍa, m. n. the belly or abdomen, L.; m. a partic. part or limb of an animal, L. **ḍaka**, mfn. = *ḍe kuṣalaḥ*, g. *ākarsḥḍā*; (ikā), f. the calf of the leg or the instep, L. **ḍika**, **ḍin** (g. *tundāḍi*), **ḍila** (Kāśikh.), mfn. big-bellied, corpulent.

Picinda, m. = *picanḍa*, L.; — *vat*, mfn. corpulent, L. **ḍikā**, f., **ḍila**, mfn. = *picanḍikā*, **ḍila**.

पिचिल picila, m. an elephant, Gal.

पिचु picu, m. cotton, Car.; Vangueria Spinosa, Suśr.; a sort of grain, L.; a Karsha or weight of 2 Tolas, Suśr.; a kind of leprosy, L.; N. of Bhairava or one of his 8 faces, L.; of an Asura, L. — **tūla**, n. cotton, L. — **manda** or **marda**, m. the Nimb tree, Azadirachta Indica, L. — **vaktrā**, f. N. of a Yoginī, Heat.

Picavya, m. the cotton plant, L.

Picuka, m. Vangueria Spinosa, Suśr.

Pionkiya, mfn., g. *utkarāḍi*.

Picula, m. a species of tree (Barringtonia Acutangula or Tamarix Indica), L. (cf. IW. 423, 3); cotton, L.; a kind of cormorant or sea crow, L.

पिच् picc, cl. 10. P. *piccayati*, to press flat, squeeze, Dhātup. xxxii, 40 (v.l. for *picḥ*, q. v.).

Picocaṭa, mfn. pressed flat, squeezed, L.; m. inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia, L.; n. a substance pressed flat, cake (cf. *tīla-p*); tin or lead, L. **Picocita**, mfn. = *piccāṭa*, Suśr.

पिच्चा piccā, f. a collection or string of 16 pearls weighing a Dharāṇa, VarBṛS. lxxxi, 17 (v.l. *pivā*; cf. *picḥā*).

पिचिट picciṭa and **ḍaka**, m. a species of venomous insect, Suśr.

पिचोरा picchorā, f. a pipe, flute, ŚrS.

Piccholā, f. id., ib.; = *oshadhī*, L.

पिष् पिष्, cl. 10. P. *picchayati*, to press flat, squeeze, expand, divide, Dhātup. xxxii, 20 (v.l. *picc*; cf. above); cl. 6. P. *picchati*, to inflict pain, hurt, Dhātup. xxviii, 16, Vop.

Piccha, n. a feather of a tail (esp. of a peacock, prob. from its being spread or expanded), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (pl.) the feathers of an arrow, KātyŚr.; Sch.; a tail (also m.); L.; a wing, L.; a crest, L.; (ā), f. the scum of boiled rice and of other grain, L.; the gum of Bombax Heptaphyllum, L.; slimy saliva, Car.; the venomous saliva of a snake, L.; a multitude, mass, heap, Car.; the calf of the leg, Var.; a sheath or cover, L.; the areca-nut, L.; a row or line, L.; a diseased affection of a horse's feet, L.; Dalbergia Sissoo, L.; = *moḍā* and *picchila*, L.; armour, a sort of cuirass, L. — **bāṇa**, m. 'arrow-feathered,' a hawk, L. — **latikā**, f. a tail-feather, Bālar. — **vat**, mfn. having a tail, tailed, W. **Pic-chāṣṛkva**, m. slimy saliva, Car.

Picchaka, m. or n. a tail-feather, Cat. (cf. *citra-p*); (ikā), f. a bunch of peacock's tail-feathers (used by conjurors), Ratnāv.

Picchana, n. pressing flat, squeezing, Car.

Picchala, mfn. slimy, slippery, smeary, MBh.; Kād. (v.l. *picchila*); m. N. of a Nāga of the race of Vāsuki, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of sev. plants (Dalbergia Sissoo, Bombax Heptaphyllum &c.), L.; of a river, MBh. (v.l. *picchilā*). — **dalā**, f. Zizyphus Jujuba, L. **Picchalāṅga**, m. Pimelodus Gagara (= *gar-gara*), Gal.

Picchitika (t), f. Dalbergia Sissoo, L. (w.r. for *picchilikā*?).

Picchila, mf(ā)n. slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary (opp. to *viśada*), MBh.; Suśr. (-*tva*, n.), &c.; having a tail, W.; m. Cordia Latifolia, L.; Tamarix Indica, L.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. (v.l. *picchalā*); of sev. trees and other plants (Dalbergia Sissoo, Bombax Heptaphyllum, Basella Lucida or Rubra, a kind of grass &c.), L. — **cchadā**, f. Basella Cordifolia, L. — **tvac**, m. Grewia Elastica, L.; an orange tree or orange-peel, L. — **bija**, n. the fruit of Dillenia Indica, L. — **sāra**, m. the gum of Bombax Heptaphyllum, L. **Picchilā-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra.

Picchilaka, m. Grewia Elastica, L.

Picchilā-√kṛi, to make slippery or smeary, Kād.

Piṅcha, n. a wing (= *piccha*), L.

पिजवन pijavana, m. N. of a man, Nir. ii, 24 (cf. *pijavana*).

पिजूल pijūla, m. N. of a man, g. *āsvādī*.

पिच्छेव piṅca-deva, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

पिञ्ज piñj, cl. 2. Ā. *piñkte*, to tinge, dye, paint, Dhātup. xxiv, 18; 20; to join, ib. (cf. √*pri*); to sound, ib.; to adore, ib.; Vop.; cl. 10. P. *piñjayati*, to kill; to be strong; to give or to take (?); to dwell, Dhātup. xxxii, 31; to shine; to speak, xxxiii, 84; to emit a sound, Nir. iii, 18. [Cf. Lat. *pingo*?]

Piṅga, mf(ā)n. yellow, reddish-brown, tawny, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. g. *kaḍārāḍi*); m. yellow (the colour), L.; a buffalo, L.; a mouse, L.; N. of one of the sun's attendants, L.; of a man, AśvŚr. (cf. *pañgi*, 'gin'; (*piṅgā*, in one place *piṅga*), N. of a kind of divine being (?), AV. viii, 6, 6; 18 &c.; (*piṅgā*), f. a bow-string, RV. viii, 58, 9 (Say.; cf. *piṅgala-ya*); a kind of yellow pigment (cf. *go-rocanā*); the stalk of Ferula Asa Foetida, L.; turmeric, Indian saffron, L.; bamboo manna, W.; N. of a woman, MBh.; of Durga, W.; a tubular vessel of the human body which according to the Yoga system is the channel of respiration and circulation for one side, ib.; (f), f. Mimosa Suma, ib.; n. orpiment, L.; a young animal, MW. — **kapiśā**, f. 'reddish-brown,' a species of cockroach, L. — **ca-kshus**, m. 'yellow-eyed,' a crab, L. — **jaṭa**, m. 'having y^o-braided hair,' N. of Śiva, L. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **danta**, m. 'y^o-toothed,' N. of a man, Kathās. — **ḍrīṣā**, m. 'y^o-eyed,' N. of Śiva, Gal. — **deha**, m. 'y^o-bodied,' id., Sivag. — **mūla**, m. 'having a reddish root,' a carrot, L. — **locana**, mfn. having r^o-brown eyes, Var. — **var-pavati**, f. turmeric, L. — **sāra**, m. yellow orpiment, L. — **sphaṭika**, m. 'y^o-crystal,' a kind of gem, L. **Piṅgākshā**, mf(ī)n. = *ga-locana*, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; m. an ape, R.; N. of Agni, MBh.; of Śiva, L.; of a Rakshas, Cat.; of a Daitya, Kathās.; of a wild man, Kāśikh.; of a bird (one of the 4 sons of Droṇa), MārKp.; (f), f. N. of a deity presiding over families, Cat.; of one of Skanda's attendant Mātṛis, MBh. **Piṅgāya**, m. 'tawny-faced,' a species of fish, Pilemodius Pangasius, L. **Piṅgākshana**, mfn. = *ga-locana*, Var.; N. of Śiva, L. **Piṅgāsa**, m. 'lord of the yellow hue,' N. of Agni, MBh. **Piṅgāvāra**, m. 'id.,' N. of a being attendant on Pārvaṭī, L.

Piṅgara, m. N. of a man, MW.

Piṅgalā, mf(ā) and f(n). (cf. g. *gaurāḍi* and *kaḍārāḍi*), reddish-brown, tawny, yellow, gold-coloured, AV. &c. &c.; (in alg. also as N. of the 10th unknown quantity); having r^o-b^o eyes, KātyŚr.; Sch.; m. yellow colour, W.; fire, L.; an ape, L.; an ichneumon, L.; a small kind of owl, L.; a small kind of lizard, L.; a species of snake, Suśr.; a partic. vegetable poison, L.; (with Jainas) N. of a treasure; the 51st (or 25th) year in a 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, Var.; N. of Śiva or a kindred being, GrS.

Gaut. &c.; of an attendant of Śiva, Kathās.; of an attendant of the Sun, L.; of a Rudra, VP.; of a Yaksha, MBh.; of a Dānava, Kathās.; of a Nāga or serpent-demon, MBh. i, 1554 (the supposed author of the Chandas or treatise on metre regarded as one of the Vedāṅgas, identified by some with Patañjali, author of the Mahā-bhāṣya); of sev. ancient sages, MBh.; R. &c.; pl. N. of a people, Mār̥kP.; (ā), f. a species of bird, L.; a kind of owl, Var.; Dalbergia Sissoo, L.; = *karṇikā*, L.; a kind of brass, L.; a partic. vessel of the body (the right of 3 tubular vessels which according to the Yoga philosophy are the chief passages of breath and air; cf. ChUp. viii, 6, 1); a kind of yellow pigment (= *go-rocanā*), L.; N. of Lakṣmī, Gal.; of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety, MBh.; of the female elephant of the South quarter, L.; of an astrological house or period, W.; heart-pea, W.; n. a partic. metal, L.; yellow orpiment, L. — *kāva*, m. N. of a teacher, Pat. — *gāndhāra*, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — *cchandaḥ-sūtra*, n. N. of Piṅgala's work on metrics; = *do-vṛitti* and *do-vṛitti-vyākhyā*, f. N. of Comis. on this wk. — *jya*, mfn. having a brown string (Śiva's bow), MBh. vii, 6148 (cf. *piṅgā*). — *tattva-prakāśikā* (and *śinī*), f. N. of wks. — *tva*, n. a tawny or yellow colour, R. — *nāga*, m. the serpent-demon Piṅgala, IW. 153. — *prakāśa*, m. — *pranavōpanishad*, f. — *pradīpa*, m. — *bhāvōdyota*, m. — *mata-prakāśa*, m. N. of wks. — *roman*, mfn. tawny-haired (said of a Piśāca), Hariv. — *loha*, n. a kind of metal, L. — *vatsājīva*, m. N. of a man, Divyāv. — *vārttika*, n. — *vṛitti*, f. — *sāra*, m. (and *vikāśinī*, f.). — *sūtra*, n. N. of wks. — *Piṅgalākṣha*, mfn. having reddish-brown eyes, TPPrāt., Sch.; m. N. of Śiva, MW. — *Piṅgalā-tantra*, n., *Piṅgalā-mata*, n., *Piṅgalāmpita*, n., *Piṅgalārtha-dīpa*, m., *Piṅgalārya*, f. N. of wks. — *Piṅgalēśvara*, n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat. — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib.; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk., ib.; (f), f. a form of Dākṣhaṇī, ib.

Piṅgalaka, mf(ā)n. reddish-brown, yellow, tawny, AV.; m. N. of a Yaksha, MBh.; of a man (pl. his descendants), g. *upakāśi*; of a lion, Pañc.; (ikā), f. a variety of the owl (= *piṅgalā*), Var.; a sort of crane, L.; a kind of bee, Suśr.; N. of a woman, Kathās. — *galita*, nif(ā)n. made reddish-brown, become tawny, Kathās. — *galin*, mfn. reddish-brown, R. — *galiman*, m. tawny or yellow colour, Kāv.

Piṅgāsa, m. (only L.) the chief of a community of wild tribes; the head man or proprietor of a village; a kind of fish, Pimelodius Pangasius (= *piṅgāsya*); (f), f. = *nālikā* or *nīlikā*; n. virgin gold.

Piṅgiman, m. tawny or yellow colour, Hariv.

Piṅja, mfn. confused, disturbed in mind, L.; full of (cf. *pari-pṛ*); n. the moon, L.; a species of camphor, L.; (ā), f. hurting, injuring, L.; turmeric, L.; cotton, L.; a species of tree resembling the vine-palm, L.; a switch, L.; (f), f., see *tila-piṅjī*; n. strength, power, L.

Piṅjāta, m. the concrete rheum of the eyes, L.

Piṅjana, n. a bow or bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton, L.

Piṅjara, mf(ā)n. reddish-yellow, yellow or tawny, of a golden colour, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a tawny-brown colour, W. (also *-tā*, f., Kathās.; *-tva*, n., Kād.); a horse (prob. bay or chestnut), L.; N. of a mountain, Mār̥kP.; n. (only L.) gold; yellow orpiment; the flower of Mesua Roxburghii; w. r. for *pañjara* ('skeleton' or 'cage'). — *raka*, m. N. of a Nāga, MBh.; n. orpiment, L. — *raya*, Nom. P. *ṛyati*, to dye reddish-yellow, Ratnāv.; *ṛita*, mfn. coloured r^o-y, Daś. — *rika*, n. a kind of musical instrument, Kathās. — *riman*, m. a r^o-y colour, Kād. — *ri-√kri*, to dye r^o-y, ib.

Piṅjala, mfn. (fr. *piṅja*) extremely confused or disordered (cf. *ut-piṅjala*); (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.; (f), f. a bunch of stalks or grass, Gobh. (cf. *piṅjula*); n. (L.) id.; Curcuma Zerumbet; yellow orpiment. — *laka*, mfn., see *ut-piṅjalaka*, *samut-pṛ*.

Piṅjana, n. gold, L.

Piṅjikā, f. a roll of cotton from which threads are spun, L.

Piṅjula, n. a bunch of stalks or grass (in *darbha-piṅjula*), MaitrS. *ṛjūla*, n., *ṛjūli*, f. id., Br.; Gr̥S. *jūlaka*, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. *upakāśi*.

Piṅjūsha, m. the wax of the ear, L.

Piṅjēta, n. the excretion or concrete rheum of the eyes, L. (cf. *piṅjāta*).

Piṅjota, f. the rustling of leaves, L.

पिण्ड *piṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *peṭati*, to sound, to assemble or heap together, Dhātup. ix, 24.

Piṭa, m. or n. a basket, box, L.; a roof, L.; a sort of cupboard or granary made of bamboos or canes, W.

Piṭaka, mf(ā)n. (usually n.) a basket or box, MBh.; R.; &c. (ifc. f. *ikā*, Mār̥G.). a granary, W.; a collection of writings (cf. *tri-pṛ*); a boil, blister, Car. (printed *piṭhaka*); Jātāk.; a kind of ornament on Indra's banner, MBh.; Var.; m. N. of a man (also *piṭāka*), g. *śivādī*, L.

Piṭākya, f. a multitude of baskets, g. *pāśādi*.

पिण्डकौपीयान्किकी or *piṭāṅkōkī*, f. Cucumis Colocynthis, L.

पिण्डकाश *piṭāṅkāśa*, m. Silurus Pabda, L.

पिण्डक *piṭṭaka*, n. the tartar or secretion of the teeth, L. (cf. *kiṭṭa*, *kiṭṭaka*, *piṭṭikā*).

पिण्डप *piṭṭaya*, Nom. P. (fr. *piṭṭa* = *piṣṭa*?) *ṛyati*, to stamp or press into a solid mass, KātyŚr., Sch. **Piṭṭita**, mfn. pressed flat, L.

पिण्ड *piṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *peṭhati*, to inflict or feel pain, Dhātup. ix, 54.

Piṭha, m. pain, distress, W.

Piṭhaka, w. r. for *piṭaka*.

Piṭhana, n. = *anu-śāśana* (?), Lalit.

Piṭhara, mf(ā)n. a pot, pan, MBh.; Var. &c.; m. an addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel, L.; a kind of hut or store-room, W.; N. of a partic. Agni, Hariv.; of a Dānava, MBh.; Hariv.; n. a churning stick, L.; the root of Cyperus Rotundus, L. — *pāka*, m. the union of cause and effect (i. e. of atoms) by means of heat, Sarvād.

Piṭharaka, m. or n. (*ikā*, f., Divyāv.) a pot, pan (cf. next); m. N. of a Nāga, Hariv. — *kapāla*, n. a fragment of a pot, potsherd, Bhartṛ.

पिण्डीनस् *piṭhinās*, m. N. of a man, RV. (cf. *paṭhinasi*).

पिण्डक *piṇḍaka*, m. (and ā, f.) a small boil, pimple, pustule, Rājāt.; Suśr. — *kā-vat* and *kin*, mfn. having boils or pustules, Suśr.

पिण्ड *piṇḍ*, cl. 1. A. 10. P. *piṇḍate*, *ṛdayati*, to roll into a lump or ball, put together, join, unite, gather, assemble, Dhātup. viii, 21; xxxii, 110 (prob. Nom. fr. next).

Piṇḍa, m. (rarely n.) any round or roundish mass or heap, a ball, globe, knob, button, clod, lump, piece (cf. *ayaḥ*, *māṇsa* &c.), RV. (only i, 162, 19 and here applied to lumps of flesh), TS.; ŚBr. &c. &c.; a roundish lump of food, a bite, morsel, mouthful; (esp.) a ball of rice or flour &c. offered to the Piṭris or deceased ancestors, a Śrāddha oblation (RTL. 293; 298-310), Gr̥S. Mn.; MBh. &c.; food, daily bread, livelihood, subsistence, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; any solid mass or material object, the body, bodily frame, Ragh.; Śamk.; Vajracch.; the calf of the leg, Mālatim. v, 16; the flower of a China rose, L.; a portico or partic. part of a house, L.; power, force, an army, L.; m. (du.) the fleshy parts of the shoulder situated above the collar-bone, MBh.; (du.) the two projections of an elephant's frontal sinus, L.; the embryo in an early stage of gestation, L.; a partic. kind of incense, Var. ('myrrh' or 'olibanum', L.); meat, flesh, L.; alms, Mālatim. (cf. *-pāta* below); Vangueria Spinosa, L.; quantity, collection, L.; (in anthm.) sum, total amount; (in astron.) a sine expressed in numbers; (in music) a sound, tone; N. of a man, g. *naḍḍi*; n. (L.) iron; steel; fresh butter; (ā), f. a kind of musk, L.; (f), f., see I. *piṇḍī*. — *kanda*, m. a species of bulbous plant (= *piṇḍalu*), L. — *karana*, n. = *nirvāpana*, PārGr. — *kharjūra*, m. (Kād.), *rikā* and *ri*, f. (L.) a species of date tree. — *gosa*, m. gum myrrh, W. — *tarkaka*, m. pl. 'inquirers for the Śrāddha oblation (?)', ancestors preceding the great-grandfather (who eat the remnants of the oblation made to the Piṭris), Gr̥hYās.; Baudh. (v. l. *-tarkuka* [also *para-tarkaka* or *kuka*], *-tarkshaka*, *-tarkshuka*, *piṇḍa-tarkya*, *piṇḍōdaka*). — *tas*, ind. from a ball or lump, MW. — *tā*, f. condition of a body, Mear. — *taila*, n., *laka*, m. incense, olibanum, L. — *tva*, n. being a lump or ball, density, condensation (*tvaṁ ā-√gam*, to become thick or intense), Kathās. — *da*, mf(ā)n. offering or qualified to offer oblations to deceased ancestors, Yājñ.; MBh.;

m. the nearest male relation, W.; a son, Gal.; a patron or master, Bhartṛ.; (ā), f. a mother, MBh. (Nilak.) Cf. *sa-piṇḍa* = *dātṛi*, mfn. = *-da*, mfn., Yājñ.; Kārād. — *dāna*, n. the offering of balls of rice &c. to deceased ancestors, Baudh.; Sāh.; the offering of Śrāddha oblations on the evening of new moon, Nir.; KātyŚr., Sch.; Kull.; giving alms, Kāv. — *nidhāna*, n. = *nirvāpana*, ApGr. — *nir-yuktī*, f. N. of wk. — *nirvāpana*, n. the oblation of balls of rice &c. to deceased ancestors, Mn. iii, 248; 261. — *nivṛitti*, f. cessation of relationship by the Śrāddha oblations (cf. *-sambandha*), Gaut. — *pāda*, n. a kind of arithmetical calculation, Jyot. — *pāta*, m. giving alms; — *velā*, f. the hour for g^o a, Mālatim. iii, 1; *ṛika*, m. a receiver of a, Buddh. — *pātra*, n. the vessel in which Śrāddha oblations are offered, L.; an alms-dish, Kārād.; alms, ib.; — *nirhāra*, m. a class of attendants in a monastery, Divyāv. — *pāda* and *ṛaya*, m. 'thick-footed,' an elephant, L. — *pitṛi-yajña*, m. the oblation to deceased ancestors on the evening of new moon, Gr̥S. — *pratyoga*, m. N. of wk. — *pushpa*, m. (L.) Jonesia Asoka; the China rose; the pomegranate tree; n. (L.) the flower of J^o A^o; of the Ch^o r^o; of Tabernaemontana Coronaria; of a lotus. — *pushpaka*, m. Chenopodium Album, L. — *prada*, mfn. = *-da*, mfn., Kād. — *phala*, mfn. bearing (long) round fruits, MBh.; (ā), f. a kind of bitter gourd, Car. — *bija*, m. Nerium Odorum, L. — *bijaka*, m. Pterispermum Acerifolium, L. — *bhājāna-sānti*, f. N. of wk. — *bhāj*, mfn. partaking of the Śrāddha oblation; m. pl. deceased ancestors, Śak.; — *bhāk-tva*, n., Śamk. — *bhṛiti*, f. means of subsistence, livelihood, R. — *maya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of a lump of clay, Mfich. — *mātrōpajīvin*, mfn. subsisting on a mere morsel, Yājñ. — *mustā*, f. Cyperus Perennis, L. — *mūla* and *laka*, n. Daucus Carota, L. — *yajña*, m. oblation of balls of rice &c. to deceased ancestors, Yājñ. — *rohiniḥ*, m. Flacourtia Sapida, L. — *lakshana*, n., *-śikshā*, f. N. of wks. — *lepa*, m. the particles or fragments of the Śrāddha oblations which cling to the hands (they are offered to the three ancestors preceding the great-grandfather), Kull. on Mn. v, 60 (cf. *-tarkaka*). — *lopa*, m. a neglect or cessation of Ś^o o, MW. — *viśuddhī-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. — *venu*, m. a species of bamboo, L. — *śarkarā*, f. sugar prepared from Yavana, Gal. — *śirsha*, mfn. having a (long) round head, MBh. — *sambandha*, m. relationship qualifying a living individual to offer Śrāddha oblations to a dead person, Gaut.; *ḍhin*, mfn. qualified to receive the Ś^o o from a living person, Mār̥kP. — *sekṭi*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — *stha*, mfn. 'mingled in a lump,' mixed together, Var. — *sveda*, m. a hot poultice, Car. — *haritāla*, n. a partic. kind of orpiment, Bhpr. — *Piṇḍākshara*, mfn. containing a conjunct consonant, Vām. — *Piṇḍāgra*, n. a small morsel of a Piṇḍa, Mn. — *Piṇḍānvāhārya* or *ya-ka*, n. a partic. Śrāddha ceremony in which meat is eaten after offering the balls of rice &c., Mn. iv, 122; 123. — *Piṇḍābhra*, n. hail, L. — *Piṇḍāyana*, n. steel, L. — *Piṇḍālakṭaka*, m. a red dye, Mālatim. — *Piṇḍātu*, m. a species of Cocculus, L.; Dioscorea Globosa, L.; *ṛuka*, n. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — *ṛuka*, m. or n. a batatas, L. — *Piṇḍāsa*, *śaka*, and *sin*, m. 'eating morsels,' a beggar, L. — *Piṇḍāsma*, m., Pān. v, 4, 94, Kād. — *Piṇḍāhvā*, f. the resin of Gardenia Gummifera, L. — *Piṇḍōdaka-kriyā*, f. the ceremony of offering balls of rice &c. and water, MW. — *Piṇḍōddharapa*, n. participating in Śrāddha offerings, presenting them to common ancestors, W. — *Piṇḍōpajīvin*, mfn. living on morsels offered by another, nourished by another, Mear. — *Piṇḍōpanishad*, f. N. of an Up.

Piṇḍaka, m. n. a lump, ball, knob, Hariv.; Suśr.; a fragment, morsel, L.; a round protuberance (esp. on an elephant's temples), MBh.; the ball of rice &c. offered at Śrāddhas (cf. *tri-pṛ*); m. a species of bulbous plant (= *piṇḍalu*), L.; Daucus Carota, L.; incense, myrrh, L.; a sine expressed in numbers, Sūryas.; a Piśāca, L.; (*ikā*), f. a globular fleshy swelling (in the shoulders, arms, legs, &c.; esp. the calf of the leg), Vishṇ.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a base or pedestal for the image of a deity or for a Liṅga, Var.; Kād.; AgP.; a bench for lying on, Car.; the nave of a wheel, L.; a species of musk, L.

Piṇḍana, n. forming globules or round masses, BhP.; forming balls of rice &c. for a Śrāddha (?), Cat.; m. a mound or bank, W. (cf. *piṇḍala*).

Pinḍaya, °yati. See *√piṇḍ*.
Pinḍaraka, m. or n. a bridge, MW. (cf. next).
Pinḍala, m. a bridge, causeway; a passage over a stream or a raised path across inundated fields, L. (cf. *pinḍana, pinḍila*).
Pinḍasa, m. a beggar, mendicant living on alms (cf. *pinḍāsa* under *pinḍa*).
Pinḍāta, m. incense, L.
Pinḍāra, m. a beggar, religious mendicant, L.; a buffalo-herdsman or cowherd, L.; Trewia Nudiflora, Var.; an expression of censure, L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; n. a kind of vegetable, Bhpr. **°raka**, m. N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of a Vṛṣṇi, MBh.; of a son of Vasu-deva and Rohiṇī, Hariv.; n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.
Pinḍi, f. the nave of a wheel, L. (cf. *pinḍī, °ḍikā*). **—talika, m.** incense, Gal. (cf. *pinḍa-tailaka*). **—pāla, w. r.** for *bhīndipāla*.
Pinḍika, n. the penis, LiṅgP.; (ā), f., see *pinḍaka*.
Pinḍita, mfn. rolled into a ball or lump, thick, massy, densified, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mixed, mingled with (comp.), Var.; heaped, collected, united, added, MBh.; R.; (ifc. after a numeral) repeated, counted, numbered, Var.; multiplied, L. **—druma, mfn.** full of trees, R. **—mūlya, n.** a payment in a lump sum, Divyāv. **—sneha, mfn.** containing a thick fatty substance (as the brain), Kull. on Mn. v, 133. **Pinḍi-tārtha, m.** the condensed i.e. abridged meaning, the chief point or matter, Mālav. i, 16.
Pinḍin, mfn. possessing or receiving the Śrāddha oblations, L.; m. an offer of balls of rice &c. to the Pitṛis, L.; a beggar, L.; a male creature (lit. 'having a body'), JaimBhār.; Vangueria Spinosa, Bhpr.; (ini), f. N. of an Apsaras, VP.
Pinḍila (only L.), mfn. having large calves; skilled in calculations; m. a skilful arithmetician, an astrologer or astronomer; a bridge, causeway, mound; (ā), f. Cucumis Maderaspatanus.
 1. **Pinḍī, f.** (g. *gaurādi*) a ball, lump, lump of food, Āpṛ.; a pill, L.; the nave of a wheel, L.; a kind of tree, Daś. (Tabernaemontana Coronaria or a species of date tree, L.); Cucurbita Lagenaria, L.; performance of certain gesticulations accompanying the silent repetition of prayers &c. in meditation on real or divine knowledge, W.; N. of a woman, g. *kura-ādi*. **—khaṇḍa, m.** or n. a small wood of Tabernaemontana Coronaria trees (or 'of Aśoka trees', W.), Daś. **—jaṅgha, m.** N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. *yaskādi*. **—tagara** or **°raka, m.** a species of Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L. **—tarn, m.** a thorny Gardenia, L. **—pnshpa, m.** Jonesia Asoka, L. **—lepa, n.** a kind of unguent, **—sūra, m.** 'cake-hero', a cowardly boaster, poultrou, L.
 2. **Pinḍī, ind.** in comp. for *pinḍa*. **—karaṇa, n.** making into a lump or ball, Kull. on Mn. i, 18. **—√kṛi** (ind. p. *-kṛīya*), to make into a l^o or b^o, press together, join, unite, concentrate, MBh. &c.; to identify with (*saka*), Śaṅk. **—kṛīta, mfn.** made into a l^o or b^o, heaped, collected, joined, united, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **—bhāva, m.** the being rolled together into a b^o, Tarkas. **—√bhū**, to be made into a l^o or b^o, to become a solid body, L. **—bhūta, mfn.** lumped, beaped, joined, united, VPṛat.
Pinḍitaka, m. Vangueria Spinosa (n. the fruit), Bhpr.; Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L.; a species of basil, L.
Pinḍira, mfn. sapless, arid, dry, L.; m. the pomegranate tree, Hariv.; = *hiṇḍira*, L.
Pinḍola, m. N. of a man, Buddh.
Pinḍoli and **°likā, f.** leavings of a meal, L.

पिण्डपाल *pinḍipāla*, w. r. for *bhīndipāla*, q. v.

पिण्या *piṇyā*, f. *Cardiospermum Halicabum*, L.

पिण्या *piṇyā*, m. n. oil-cake, Mn.; Āpast.; MBh. &c.; Asa Foetida, L.; incense, L.; saffron, L.; (ā), f. a species of plant, L.

पितृ *pit.* See 1. 2. *a-pit.*

पितृसूर *pitari-sūra*, *pitā-putra* &c. See under *pitṛi*.

पितृपुत्र *pitṛi-putra*, m. (irreg. acc. pl. *pitara*, MBh.; gen. pl. *pitṛinām*, BhP.) a father, RV. &c. &c. (in the Veda N. of Bṛihas-pati, Varuṇa, Prajā-pati, and esp. of heaven or the sky; *antarā pitaraṃ mātarāṃ ca*, 'between heaven and earth', RV. x, 88, 15); m. du. (*°tarau*) father and mother, parents, RV. &c. &c. (in the Veda N. of the Aranis [q. v.] and of heaven and earth); pl. (*°taras*) the fathers, forefathers, ancestors, (esp.) the Pitṛis or deceased ancestors (they are of 2 classes, viz. the deceased father, grandfathers and great-grandfathers of any partic. person, and the progenitors of mankind generally; in honour of both these classes rites called Śrāddhas are performed and oblations called Pinḍas [q. v.] are presented; they inhabit a peculiar region, which, according to some, is the Bhuvā or region of the air, according to others, the orbit of the moon, and are considered as the regents of the Nakshatras Maghā and Mūla; cf. RTL. 10 &c.), RV. &c. &c.; a father and his brothers, father and uncles, paternal ancestors, Mn. ii, 151 &c.; R.; Kathās.; a partic. child's demon, Sutr. [Origin fr. *√3. pā* very doubtful; cf. Zā. *pita*; Gk. *πατήρ*; Lat. *pater*, *sup-piter*; Goth. *fadar*; Germ. *Vater*; Eng. *father*.] **—karmaṇ, n.** a rite performed in honour of the Pitṛis, obsequial rites, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. **—kalpa, m.** precepts relating to rites in honour of the P^os, Hariv.; N. of a partic. Kalpa (s.v.), Brahmā's day of new moon, L. **—kāṇḍa, m.** or n. N. of wk. **—kāṇana, n.** 'ancestor-grove', place frequented by the Pitṛis, place of the departed, R.; Kathās. **—kārya, n.** = *karmaṇ*, Mn.; MBh. &c. **—kilbiśā, n.** an offence committed against the P^os, ŚBr. **—kulyā, f.** 'rivulet of the P^os', N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountains, MārKP. **—kṛita** (*°kṛi-*), mfn. done against or by a father, AV.; committed against the P^os, VS. **—kṛīya, n.** (Hariv.). **—kṛīyā, f.** (Ragh.) = *karmaṇ*. **—gana, m.** a group or class of P^os, Mn. iii, 194; (ā), f. N. of Durgā(?), L. **—gāthā, f.** pl. 'songs of the P^os', N. of partic. songs, MārKP. **—gāmin, mfn.** belonging or pertaining to a father, W. **—gāta, n. pl.** = *gāthā*, VP. Sch.; *°tā-kathana, n.* N. of wk. **—griha, n.** house of the fathers, place of the dead, L. **—graha, m.** 'p^o-demon', a partic. demon causing diseases, MBh. **—grāma, m.** 'P^os village', place of the dead, L. **—ghāṭaka** (Kathās.), **—ghāṭin** (Rājat.), **—ghna** (RāmatUp.), **—m. paricide.** **—oeta** (?), m. N. of a man, Buddh. **—tama** (*°tri-tama*), m. (with *pitṛinām*) the most fatherly of fathers, RV. iv, 17, 17. **—tarpāna, n.** the refreshing of the P^os (with water thrown from the right hand), offering water &c. to deceased ancestors, Mn. ii, 171 &c. (cf. RTL. 394, 1; 410); the part of the hand between the thumb and forefinger (sacred to the P^os), L.; sesamum, L. **—tas, ind.** from the father, on the P^os side, ĀśvGr. **—tithi, f.** the day of new moon (sacred to the P^os), L. **—tirtha, n.** 'Tirtha (s.v.) of the P^os', N. of the place called Gayā, L.; a partic. part of the hand (= *tarpaṇa*), KātyŚr., Sch.; *—māhātmya, n.* N. of ch. of ŚivaP. **—tva, n.** fatherhood, paternity, the state or condition of a Pitṛi or deified progenitor, MBh.; R. &c. **—datta, mfn.** given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property), MW.; N. of a man (*-ka*, endearing form; cf. *pitṛika*), Pāp. v, 3, 83, Vārtt. 1, Pat. **—dayitā, f.** N. of wk. **—dāna** or **°daka, n.** an oblation to the P^os, L. **—dāya, m.** property inherited from a father, patrimony, R. **—dina, n.** the day of new moon (cf. *-tithi*), A. **—deva, m. pl.** the P^os and the gods, Mn. iii, 18; a partic. class of divine beings, R. (= *kavya-vāhanādaya*, Sch.); mfn. worshipping a father, Tār.; connected with the P^os and the gods, BhP. **—devata, mfn.** (ā) n. having the P^os for deities, sacred to them, ĀśvGr.; (ā), f. pl. the P^os and the gods, R. **—devatya, mfn.** = prec. mfn., TS.; Br.; Kaus.; m. **—daivatya, Pāp. v, 3, 45, Vārtt. 9, Pat.** **—daivata, mfn.** (ā) n. relating to the worship of the P^os, ŚāṅkhGr.; R.; n. N. of the 10th lunar mansion Maghā (presided over by the P^os), Var.; = next, R. **—daivatya, n.** a sacrifice offered to the P^os on the day called Ashṭakā, R. **—dravya, n.** 'father's substance', patrimony, Yājñ. ii, 118. **—drohin, mfn.** plotting against one's P^o, Daś. **—nāma, mfn.** called after

AitBr.; TBr. **—shāpi** (*sh* for *s*), mfn. bestowing food, RV. **—stoma, ni.** 'praise of food', N. of RV. i, 187.

Pitūya, Nom. P. °yati (only p. gen. °yatās), to desire food, RV.

पितृपुत्र *pitṛi-putra* &c. See under *pitṛi*.

पितृ *pitṛi*, m. (irreg. acc. pl. *pitara*, MBh.; gen. pl. *pitṛinām*, BhP.) a father, RV. &c. &c. (in the Veda N. of Bṛihas-pati, Varuṇa, Prajā-pati, and esp. of heaven or the sky; *antarā pitaraṃ mātarāṃ ca*, 'between heaven and earth', RV. x, 88, 15); m. du. (*°tarau*) father and mother, parents, RV. &c. &c. (in the Veda N. of the Aranis [q. v.] and of heaven and earth); pl. (*°taras*) the fathers, forefathers, ancestors, (esp.) the Pitṛis or deceased ancestors (they are of 2 classes, viz. the deceased father, grandfathers and great-grandfathers of any partic. person, and the progenitors of mankind generally; in honour of both these classes rites called Śrāddhas are performed and oblations called Pinḍas [q. v.] are presented; they inhabit a peculiar region, which, according to some, is the Bhuvā or region of the air, according to others, the orbit of the moon, and are considered as the regents of the Nakshatras Maghā and Mūla; cf. RTL. 10 &c.), RV. &c. &c.; a father and his brothers, father and uncles, paternal ancestors, Mn. ii, 151 &c.; R.; Kathās.; a partic. child's demon, Sutr. [Origin fr. *√3. pā* very doubtful; cf. Zā. *pita*; Gk. *πατήρ*; Lat. *pater*, *sup-piter*; Goth. *fadar*; Germ. *Vater*; Eng. *father*.] **—karmaṇ, n.** a rite performed in honour of the Pitṛis, obsequial rites, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. **—kalpa, m.** precepts relating to rites in honour of the P^os, Hariv.; N. of a partic. Kalpa (s.v.), Brahmā's day of new moon, L. **—kāṇḍa, m.** or n. N. of wk. **—kāṇana, n.** 'ancestor-grove', place frequented by the Pitṛis, place of the departed, R.; Kathās. **—kārya, n.** = *karmaṇ*, Mn.; MBh. &c. **—kilbiśā, n.** an offence committed against the P^os, ŚBr. **—kulyā, f.** 'rivulet of the P^os', N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountains, MārKP. **—kṛita** (*°kṛi-*), mfn. done against or by a father, AV.; committed against the P^os, VS. **—kṛīya, n.** (Hariv.). **—kṛīyā, f.** (Ragh.) = *karmaṇ*. **—gana, m.** a group or class of P^os, Mn. iii, 194; (ā), f. N. of Durgā(?), L. **—gāthā, f.** pl. 'songs of the P^os', N. of partic. songs, MārKP. **—gāmin, mfn.** belonging or pertaining to a father, W. **—gāta, n. pl.** = *gāthā*, VP. Sch.; *°tā-kathana, n.* N. of wk. **—griha, n.** house of the fathers, place of the dead, L. **—graha, m.** 'p^o-demon', a partic. demon causing diseases, MBh. **—grāma, m.** 'P^os village', place of the dead, L. **—ghāṭaka** (Kathās.), **—ghāṭin** (Rājat.), **—ghna** (RāmatUp.), **—m. paricide.** **—oeta** (?), m. N. of a man, Buddh. **—tama** (*°tri-tama*), m. (with *pitṛinām*) the most fatherly of fathers, RV. iv, 17, 17. **—tarpāna, n.** the refreshing of the P^os (with water thrown from the right hand), offering water &c. to deceased ancestors, Mn. ii, 171 &c. (cf. RTL. 394, 1; 410); the part of the hand between the thumb and forefinger (sacred to the P^os), L.; sesamum, L. **—tas, ind.** from the father, on the P^os side, ĀśvGr. **—tithi, f.** the day of new moon (sacred to the P^os), L. **—tirtha, n.** 'Tirtha (s.v.) of the P^os', N. of the place called Gayā, L.; a partic. part of the hand (= *tarpaṇa*), KātyŚr., Sch.; *—māhātmya, n.* N. of ch. of ŚivaP. **—tva, n.** fatherhood, paternity, the state or condition of a Pitṛi or deified progenitor, MBh.; R. &c. **—datta, mfn.** given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property), MW.; N. of a man (*-ka*, endearing form; cf. *pitṛika*), Pāp. v, 3, 83, Vārtt. 1, Pat. **—dayitā, f.** N. of wk. **—dāna** or **°daka, n.** an oblation to the P^os, L. **—dāya, m.** property inherited from a father, patrimony, R. **—dina, n.** the day of new moon (cf. *-tithi*), A. **—deva, m. pl.** the P^os and the gods, Mn. iii, 18; a partic. class of divine beings, R. (= *kavya-vāhanādaya*, Sch.); mfn. worshipping a father, Tār.; connected with the P^os and the gods, BhP. **—devata, mfn.** (ā) n. having the P^os for deities, sacred to them, ĀśvGr.; (ā), f. pl. the P^os and the gods, R. **—devatya, mfn.** = prec. mfn., TS.; Br.; Kaus.; m. **—daivatya, Pāp. v, 3, 45, Vārtt. 9, Pat.** **—daivata, mfn.** (ā) n. relating to the worship of the P^os, ŚāṅkhGr.; R.; n. N. of the 10th lunar mansion Maghā (presided over by the P^os), Var.; = next, R. **—daivatya, n.** a sacrifice offered to the P^os on the day called Ashṭakā, R. **—dravya, n.** 'father's substance', patrimony, Yājñ. ii, 118. **—drohin, mfn.** plotting against one's P^o, Daś. **—nāma, mfn.** called after

a P^os name, MW. **—paksha, m.** the half month of the P^os, N. of the dark half in the Gauṇa Āśvina (particularly dedicated to the performance of the Śrāddha ceremonies), RTL. 388; the paternal side or party or relationship, MBh.; pl. the fathers or ancestors, Hariv.; mfn. being on the P^os side, Kull. on Mn. ii, 32. **—paṅkti-vidhāna, n.** conferring the rights of a Sa-pinḍa (s.v.), Gal. **—pati, m.** 'lord of the P^os', N. of Yama, MārKP.; pl. the P^os and the Prajā-patis, BhP. **—pada, n.** the world or state of the P^os, W. **—paddhati, f.** N. of wk. **—pāna, w. r.** for *-yāna*. **—pātra, n.** a cup or vessel used at Śrāddha rites, W. **—pitṛi, n.** a P^os father, L. **—pita** (*pitṛi-*), mfn. drunk by the P^os, TS.; TBr. **—pūjana, n.** worship of the P^os, Mn. iii, 262. **—paitāmaha, mfn.** (ā) n. inherited or derived from father and grandfather, ancestral (with *nāman*, n. the names of P^o and G^o), MBh.; R. &c.; m. pl. (and ibc.) P^os and G^os, ancestors, ib. (mostly n. c. for *-pitāmaha*). **—paitāmahika, mfn.** = prec. mfn., Pañc. **—prasū, f.** a P^os mother, W.; 'm^o of the P^os', twilight (the time when the P^os are abroad), L. **—prāpta, mfn.** received from a P^o, inherited patrimony, W. **—priya, m.** 'dear to the P^os', Eclipta Prostrata, L. **—bandhn, m.** a kinsman from the P^os side, L.; (ā), n. relationship by the P^os s^o, AV. **—bādhava, m.** = prec. m., L. **—bhakta, mfn.** devoted to a P^o, A. **—bhakti, f.** filial duty to a P^o, W.; N. of wk.; *—taramgini*, f. N. of wk. **—bhūti, m.** N. of Sch. on KātyŚr. **—bhogina, mfn.** (fr. *-bhoga*), Pāp. v, 1, 9, Sch. **—bhojana, n.** a P^os food, W.; m. Phaeolus Radiatus, T. **—bhṛātri, m.** a P^os brother, W. **—māt** (AV. *pitṛi-māt*), mfn. having a P^o, MBh.; R. &c.; having an illustrious P^o, VS.; ŚBr.; accompanied by or connected with the P^os, AV.; VS. &c.; mentioning the P^os (as a hymn), AitBr. **—madira, n.** = *-griha*, MārKP.; W. **—mātri-guṇa-śrīrūṣhā-dhyanavat, mfn.** only intent on obeying father and mother and teacher, SaṃhUp. **—mātri-maya, mfn.** (ā) n. one who thinks only of P^o and m^o, Subh. **—mātri-bhāna, mfn.** destitute of P^o and m^o, orphan, MW. **—mātri-artha, mfn.** one who begs for his P^o and m^o, Mn. xi, 1. **—medha, m.** oblation made to the P^os, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of wk.; *-sāra, m.* *-sūtra, n.* N. of wks. **—yajña, m.** = *-medha*, RV. &c. &c. **—yāna** (Ved.) and **—yāna, mfn.** trodden by or leading to the P^os (path), RV.; AV.; ChUp.; m. (with or scil. *pathin*) the path leading to the P^os, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; n. (*-yāna*), id.; BhP.; the vehicle of the P^os, a car to convey virtuous persons after their decease to heaven, W. **—rāj, -rāja, or -rājan, m.** 'king of the P^os', N. of Yama, MBh. **—rūpa, mfn.** appearing in the shape of an ancestor, Āpṛ.; m. N. of a Rudra, MBh. **—liṅga, m.** (scil. *mantra*) a verse or formula addressed to the P^os, L. **—loka, m.** a P^os house, AV. xiv, 2, 52; the world or sphere of the P^os, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. (cf. RTL. 28). **—vaṇsa, m.** the paternal family, GṛS.; *°jya, mfn.* belonging to it, Kāv. **—1. -vat, mfn.** having a P^o living, W. **—2. -vat, ind.** like a father, Mn. vii, 80; like the P^os, as if for the P^os &c., RV.; GṛS. **—vada, m.** murder of a P^o, parricide, RāmatUp. **—vana, n.** = *kāṇana*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *°ne-cara, m.* 'haunting the groves of the dead', N. of Śiva, W.; a demon, goblin, Vetāla &c., L. **—vartin, m.** 'staying with ancestors', N. of king Brahma-datta, Hariv. **—vasati, f.** 'abode of P^os', place of the dead, L. **—vāk-para, mfn.** obedient to (the voice of) parents, W. **—vittā, mfn.** acquired by ancestors, RV.; n. patrimony, Var. **—veśman, n.** a P^os house, Pañc. **—vrata, m.** a worshipper of the P^os, Bhag.; n. worship of the P^os, W. **—śarman, m.** N. of a Dānava, Kathās. **—śrāvāna, mfn.** bringing honour to a P^o, RV. **—śrāddha, n.** N. of the rites in which the P^os are worshipped, W. **—śhād, mfn.** living unmarried with a P^o, RV.; 'dwelling with the P^os', N. of Rudra, PārGr. **—śhādāna, mfn.** inhabited by the P^os, AV.; VS. **—shvasrī, f.** a P^os sister, MBh.; *°sā-mātula* (ibc.), paternal aunt and maternal uncle, ib.; *°sriya, m.* a P^os sister's son, ib. **—samyukta, mfn.** connected with (the worship of) the P^os, ĀpGr. **—samhitā, f.** N. of wk. **—sādman, n.** = *-vasati*, MBh. **—sannibha, mfn.** like a P^o, fatherly, L. **—sāmānya, n.** the P^os collectively, W. **—sū, f.** = *-prasū*, L. **—sūta, n.** N. of a Vedic hymn, Cat. **—sthāna, m.** 'one who takes the place of a P^o', a guardian (also *°niya*), W.; the sphere of the P^os, ib. **—svasrī, °riya, incorrect** for *-shvasrī, °riya*. **—hatyā, f.** = *-vada*, MW. **—han, m.** a parricide,

AV. Paipp. — **hū**, mfn. invoking the P's; f. (sc. *dvār*) N. of the southern aperture of the human body i.e. the right ear, BhP. (cf. *deva-hū*). — **hūya**, n. invoking or summoning the Pitris, ŚBr.

Pitāri, loc. of *pitri* in comp. — **sūra**, m. 'a hero against his father,' a cowardly boaster, g. *pātre-samitādi*.

Pitā, nom. of *pitri* in comp. — **putrā**, m. du. father and son, AV. &c. &c.; pl. f° and sons, MaitiS.; — **virodha**, m. a contest between f° and s°, Yājñ.; — **samāgama**, m. N. of a Buddh. Sūtra; °*triya*, mfn. relating to f° and s° (with *sampradāna*, n. transmission of bodily capacities and powers from f° to s°), L.; containing the words *pitri* and *putra*, Anup. — **mahā**, m. a paternal grandfather, AV. &c. &c.; N. of Brāhmā, Mn.; MBh. &c.; of sev. authors, Cat.; pl. the Pitris or ancestors, Yājñ.; MBh.; (f), f. a paternal grandmother, MBh.; Kathās.; Pur.; — **samhitā**, f. N. of wk.; — **saras**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage (also °*hasya sarah*), MBh.; — **smṛiti**, f. N. of wk. — **sumati-samvāda**, m. N. nf. ch. of BrahmapP.

Pitub, gen. of *pitri* in comp. — **putra**, m. the father's son, Pān. vi, 3, 23, Sch. — **śvasaṁ** or — **śvasaṁ**, f. the f°'s sister, Pān. vi, 3, 24; viii, 3, 85.

Pitṛika, ifc. (f. ā) = *pitṛ*, father (cf. *jīva*, *aneka*, -sa); endearing dimin. for *pitri-datta*, q.v.

Pitṛivya, m. a father's brother, paternal uncle, Mn.; MBh. &c. (also -*ka*, HParis.); any elderly male relation, Pañc. [Cf. Gk. *πῆρπος*; Lat. *patruus*]. — **ghātīn**, m. the murderer of his father's brother, Pān. iii, 2, 86, Sch. — **putra**, m. a father's brother's son, cousin, Mālav.

Pitr, in comp. for *pitri* before vowels. — **arjita**, mfn. acquired by or derived from a father (as property), MW. — **artham**, ind. for a f°'s sake, ib. — **ādy-anta**, mfn. beginning and ending with (a rite to) the Pitris (as a Śrāddha), Mn. iii, 205.

Pitrya, mf(ā)n. derived from or relating to a father, paternal, patrimonial, ancestral, RV. &c. &c.; relating or consecrated to the Pitris, Mn.; MBh. &c. (with *tīrtha*, n. = *pitri*-f°, Mn. ii, 59; with *dī*, f. the south, ŚāṅkhGr.; with *pra-dī*, id., RV.); m. the eldest brother (who takes the place of a f°), L.; the month Maghā, L.; the ritual for oblations to the P's, ChUp., Sch.; Phaseolus Radiatus, L.; (ā), f. pl. the Nakshatra called Maghā (presided over by the P's), L.; the day of full moon and the worship of the P's on that day, L.; n. the nature or character of a father, R.; (with or sc. *karman*) worship of the P's, obsequial ceremony, ŚBr.; Mu. &c.; the Nakshatra Maghā, Var.; honey, L.; = *pitri-tīrtha* (cf. above), W. — **Pitryāvat**, mfn. (prob.) possessing property inherited from a father, R. **Pitryupavita**, n. (for °*ryōp*?) investiture with the thread sacred to the Pitris, GopBr.; Vait.; °*tin*, mfn. invested with it, Vait.

पित्त *pittd*, n. (etym. unknown) bile, the bilious humour (one of the three humours [cf. *kapha* and *vāyu*] or that secreted between the stomach and bowels and flowing through the liver and permeating spleen, heart, eyes, and skin; its chief quality is heat), AV. &c. &c. — **kushtha**, n. a kind of leprosy, Gal. — **kośa** (or °*sha*), m. the gall-bladder, MW. — **kshobha**, m. excess and disturbance of the bilious humour, ib. — **gadin**, mfn. suffering from b° complaints, bilious, Suśr. — **gulma**, m. a swelling of the abdomen caused by (excess of) bile, ib. — **ghna**, mfn. 'bile-destroying,' antibilious; n. an antidote to b° complaints, Suśr. (cf. -*han*). — **jvara** and — **dāha**, m. a bilious fever, L. — **drāvin**, m. 'bile-dispersing,' the sweet citron, L. — **dhara**, mfn. containing b°, bilious, Suśr. — **nibarhaṇa**, mfn. destroying b°, MW. — **prakṛti**, mfn. being of a b° temperament, Var. — **prakopa**, m. excess and vitiation of the b° humour, MW. — **rakta**, n. plethora, L. (cf. *rakta-pitta*). — **rogin**, mfn. = *gadin*, Suśr. — **vat**, mfn. having b°, bilious, L. — **vāyu**, m. flatulence arising from excess and vitiation of the b° humour, MW. — **vidagdha**, mfn. burnt or impaired by bile (as sight), Suśr. — **vināśana** and — **śamana**, mfn. 'b°-destroying,' antibilious, ib. — **śopita**, n. = *rakta*, L. — **śopha**, m. a swelling caused by (excess of) b°, Suśr. — **śleshmala**, mfn. producing bile and phlegm, Car. — **sāraka**, m. Azadirachta Indica, L. — **sthāna**, n. = *kośa*, GarbhUp. — **syanda**, m. a bilious form of ophthalmia, Suśr. — **han**, mf(ā)n. bile-destroying, ib.; (ghnī), f. Cocculus Cordifolius, L. (cf. *ghna*). — **hara**, mf(ā)n. b° removing, antibilious, Suśr. **Pittāśāra**, m. a

bilious form of dysentery; °*rin*, mfn. suffering from it, ib. **Pittānta-karasa**, m. a partic. medicinal preparation, L. **Pittābhishyanda**, m. = *pittasyanda*, Suśr. **Pittāri**, m. 'bile-enemy,' anything antibilious, N. of sev. plants and vegetable substances (e.g. *parpaṭa*, *takshā* &c.), L. **Pittāśra**, n. = *pitta-rakta*, L. **Pittōdara**, n. = *pitta-gulma*, Bhpr.; °*rin*, mfn. suffering from a bilious swelling of the abdomen, Suśr. **Pittōpasāśha**, mfn. suffering from bile, Yājñ., Sch. **Pittōpahata**, mfn. = *pittavidagdha*, Suśr.

Pittala, mf(ā)n. bilious, secreting bile, Suśr. (g. *sidhmādi*); (ā) f. Jussiaea Repens, L.; (ī), f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L.; n. brass, bell-metal, L.; Betula Bhojpatra (its bark is used for writing upon; cf. *bhūrja-patra*), L.

पितृ पिथा and पिथका, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

पित्त *pitsat*, mf(ā)n. (✓*pat*, Desid.) being about to fly or fall &c.; m. a bird, L.

Pitsala, n. a road, path, way, L.

Pitsau, mfn. being about to fly or fall, L.

Pipatishat = *pitsat*, L. °*shā*, f. wish to come down or fall, W. °*shu* = *pitsat*, L.

पितरु *pitsaru*. See *soma-p°*.

पिथय पिथया, °*yati*, to shut (a door), Lalit. **Pithita**, mfn. shut, covered, ib. (Prob. connected with *pi-dhā*.)

पिदाकु *pidāku*, m. prob. w. r. for *pridāku*, MaitiS.

पिदृभ *pi-√driḥ* for *api-√driḥ* (only -*driḥmas*), to adhere firmly to or hope in (acc.), ŚāṅkhBr.

पिद् *pidvā*, m. a species of animal, VS.

पिधा *pi-√dhā* = *api-√dhā* (q. v.)

Pi-dadhat, mfn. covering, veiling, hiding, W.

Pi-dhātavya, mfn. to be covered or shut or closed, Mn. ii, 200. °*dhāna*, n. (m., g. *ardhar-ādī*) covering, stopping, shutting, closing, Mālav.; Sāh.; a cover, lid, sheath &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (-*vat*, mfn. covered with a lid, Rājat.); a partic. process to which quicksilver is subjected, Sarvad.; (ī), f. a cover, lid, L. °*dhānaka*, n. a cover, sheath (see *khaḍga-pidhā*); (ikā), f. a cover, lid, L. °*dhāya*, ind. having covered, Amar. °*dhāyaka*, mf(ā)n. covering, hiding, concealing (-*tā*, f.), Vedāntas. °*dhāyin*, mfn. id., Dharmasarm. °*dhitsu*, mfn. wishing to cover or conceal, Naish.

Pi-hita, mfn. shut, hidden, concealed, covered or filled with (instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a partic. figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets, Kuval. °*hiti*, f. covering, stopping, TāqBr.

पिनस *pinasa*, v. l. for *pīnasa*.

पिनह *pi-√nah* = *api-√nah* (q. v.)

Pi-naddha, mfn. tied or put on, fastened, wrapped, covered, dressed, armed, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*naddhaka*, mf(ā)n. dressed, clothed, covered, Hariv. 11164 (m. ornament, Nīlak.).

Pi-nahya, ind. having put on or dressed, MBh.

पिनाक *pināka*, m. n. a staff or bow, (esp.) the staff or bow of Rudra-Siva, AV.; VS.; TS.; MBh. &c.; Siva's trident or three-pronged spear (cf. *śūla* and *tri-śūla*), L.; falling dust, L.; (ī), f. (in music) a kind of stringed instrument; n. a species of tale, Bhpr. (Perhaps fr. *pi* = *api-√nam*; cf. *nāka*). — **gopṛi**, m. 'preserver of Pināka,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **dhṛik**, m. 'bearer of P°,' id., ib. — **pāpi**, m. 'P° in hand,' id., Kum., Sch. — **bhṛit**, m. = *dhṛik*, L. — **śena**, m. 'armed with P°,' N. of Skanda, AV. Paris. — **hanta** (*pin°*), m. = *pāpi*, N. of Rudra, TS. **Pinākāvāsa**, m. N. of Rudra ('concealing P°,' Mahīdh.), VS.

1. **Pināki**, m. (only acc. °*kim*) = *pinākin*, N. of Śiva, MBh.

2. **Pināki**, in comp. for °*kin*. — **diś**, f. 'Śiva's quarter,' the north-east, Var.

Pinākin, m. 'armed with the bow or spear Pināka,' N. of Rudra-Siva, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; of one of the 11 Rudras, MBh.; Hariv.; (īnī), f. N. of 2 rivers, L.; °*nī-māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of BrāhmaṇḍaP.

पिनी *pi-√ni*, P. -*nayati*, to put into (acc.), introduce, ĀpGr.

पिन्यास *pi-nyāsa*, m. (✓*2*, as with *pi-ni*?) Asa Foetida, L. (cf. *pinṇāka*).

पिन्व *pinv*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xv, 79) *pinvati* (p. *pinvat*, RV.; *pinvati*, AV.; pf. *pinvā*, RV.; ā. 3-pl. *pinvire*; p. *pinvānd*, ib.; aor. *apinvit*, Gr.; fut. *pinvishyati*, °*vitā*, ib.), to cause to swell, distend; to cause to overflow or abound, RV.; AV.; Br.; GṛS.; ā. *pinvate*, to swell, be distended, abound, overflow, ib. (also ā. = P. and in ŚBr. P. for ā.) Caus. *pinvāyati* = P. *pinvati*, ŚBr.

Pinva, mfn. causing to swell or flow (see *dānu-p°*).

Pinvana, n. a partic. vessel used in religious ceremonies, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Pinvantyaṇī, f. (sc. *ric*) N. of RV. i, 64, 6 (beginning *pinvanti apo*).

Pinvamāna and **pinvita**, mfn. swollen, swelling, full, ŚBr.

पिपक्ष *pipaksh*, mfn. (fr. ✓*2*, *pac*, Desid.), Vop.

पिपथिष *pipathish*, mfn. (fr. ✓*path*, Desid.), ib.

पिपतिषत् *pipatishat*, °*shā*, °*shu*. See *pitsat*.

पिपविषु *pipavishu*, mfn. (fr. ✓*1*, *pū*, Desid.) wishing to purify, W.

पिपाठक *pipāṭhaka*, m. N. of a mountain, MārKP.

पिपासत् *pipāsāt*, mf(ā)n. (fr. ✓*1*, *pā*, Desid.) wishing to drink, thirsty, Śak. °*śā*, f. thirst, ŚBr. &c. &c.; -*vat*, mfn. thirsty, Vedāntas. °*sāla*, mfn. always thirsty, Car. °*sita* (MBh.; Dā.), °*stin* (MW.), °*su* (MBh.; R.), thirsty, athirst.

पिपिली *pipili*, f. = *pipili*, an ant, L.

पिपिष्वत् *pipishvat* (fr. ✓*pi* = *pī*, *pyā*), swollen, overfull, abundant, RV.

पिपीतक *pipitaka*, m. N. of a Brāhman who was the first to perform a partic. ceremony in honour of Viṣṇu on the day called after him (see f.); (ī), f. the 12th day of the light half of the month Vaiśākḥā, BhavP. — **dvādaśi-vrata**, n. N. of wk.

पिपील *pipild*, m. (✓*pid*?) an ant, RV.; MBh.; (ī), f. id., L. °*laka*, m. a large black ant, ChUp.; MBh. &c.; (ikā), f., see s. v.

Pipilika, m. an ant, AdhBr.; MBh. &c.; n. a kind of gold supposed to be collected by ants, MBh. ii, 1860. — **puṭa**, n. an ant-hill, MBh. — **madhya** or — **madhyama**, mf(ā)n. thin in the middle like an ant; (ā), f. N. of any metre the middle Pāda of which is shorter than the preceding and following, RPrāt.

Pipilika, f. the common small red ant or a female ant, AV. &c. &c. — **parisaraṇa**, n. the running about of ants, Suśr. — **madhya**, mfn. N. of a kind of fast (beginning on the day of full moon with 15 mouthfuls, decreasing by one daily until the day of new moon, and after that increasing by one daily until the next day of full moon), Kull. on Mn. xi, 216. — **vat**, ind. like ants, TāqBr., Sch. **Pipilīkōtkirāṇa**, n. (L.), °*kōdvāpa*, m. (ŚāṅkhŚr.) an ant-hill. **Pipilīkōtsarāṇa**, n. the creeping upwards of ants, L.

पिपीषत् *pipishat* (ŚāṅkhGr.), °*shu* (RV.), mfn. (✓*1*, *pā*, Desid.) wishing to drink, thirsty.

पिपिषु *piprikshu* (Bhadrab.), *pipricchishu* (Śamk.), mfn. (✓*prach*, Desid.) wishing to ask or inquire.

पिपका *pipakā*, f. a species of bird, VS. (cf. *pipika*).

पिप्पा *pipṇā*, f. a kind of sweetmeat, W.

पिप्पल *pippala*, m. the sacred fig-tree, Ficus Religiosa (commonly called Peepal), MBh.; Yājñ.; Var. &c. (cf. IW. 39, 3; MWB. 515); a kind of bird, L.; a nipple, L.; = *nirayataka* or °*śula*, L.; the sleeve of a jacket or coat, W.; N. of a son of Mitra and Revati, BhP.; pl. N. of a school of AV. (prob. w. r. for *pippalāda*); (ā), f. N. of a river, VP.; (ī), f., see s. v.; (pippala), n. a berry (esp. of the Peepal tree), RV. &c. &c.; sensual enjoyment, BhP.; water, L.; the sleeve of a coat, L. — **nātha**, m. N. of a deity, Cat. — **mātra**, mfn.

having the size of a berry, Suśr. **Pippalāda**, mfn. eating the fruit of the Peepal tree, BhP.; given to sensual pleasures, ib.; m. N. of an ancient teacher of the AV.; PrāśnUp.; MBh. &c.; pl. his school (also °daka); -tirtha, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.; -śrād-dha-kalpa, m., -śruti, f., -sūtra, n., °dōpani-shad, f. N. of wks. **Pippalā-vatī**, f. N. of a river, VP. = **Pippalāsana**, mfn. = **pippalāda**, CūlUp. **Pippalāsa**, m. N. of a man, Sighās.

Pippalaka, m. a pin, Car.; n. a nipple, L.; sewing thread, L.

Pippalādi, m. N. of a man, Hariv. (v. l. *paipp*). **Pippalāyana**, m. N. of a man, BhP.

Pippalāyani, m. N. of a teacher, ib. (v. l. *paipp*). **Pippali**, f. long pepper, Āpast.; n. (with *Va-sishthasya*) N. of a Śāman. -**śroṇi**, f. N. of a river, MārKp.

Pippali, f. a berry, AV.; Piper Longum (both plant and berry), R.; Var.; Suśr. -**mūla**, n. the root of long pepper, BhPr.; °*viya*, mfn., g. *ut-karddi*. -**lavaṇa**, n. du. pepper and salt, R. -**vardhamāna** and **°naka**, n. N. of a partic. kind of medical treatment in which grains of pepper are given in increasing and decreasing quantity, Suśr.

Pippalikā, f. the small Peepal tree, L.

Pippaliya, mfn., g. *utkarddi*.

Pippalū, m. N. of a man, g. *gargadi*.

पिप्पिका *pippikā*, f. the tartar of the teeth, L. (cf. *piṣṭaka*).

पिप्पिका *pippikā*, f. a species of bird, Var.

पिप्पटा *pipyatā*, f. sugar, L.

पिप्रोषा *pipriśhā*, f. (√*prī*, Desid.) desire of pleasing or showing kindness, R.; Var., Car. °*shu*, mfn. wishing to give pleasure, MBh.; Hariv.

पिप्पु *pīpu*, m. (√*prī*) N. of a demon conquered by Indra, RV.

पिप्पु *piplu*, m. (pi for *api* + √*plu*?) a freckle, mark, mole, Nal. -**karna**, mfn. having a mark on the ear, Kathās. -**prachādana**, mfn. covering or concealing a mole, Nal.

पिब *piba*, mfn. (√*i*, *pā*) drinking, who or what drinks, Pān. iii, 1. 137 (cf. *tri*).

पिबा-वत, mfn. containing a form of the verb *pibati*, AitBr.

पिबद् *pibd* (prob. = *pi-pad*), only pr. p. *Ā*. *pībdamāna*, becoming or being firm or solid, ŚBr.

पिबदान, mfn. firm, hard, solid, compact, ŚBr.

पियाह *piyāru*, mfn. (√*piy*) censuring, mocking, overbearing, mischievous, RV.; AV.

पियाल *piyāla*, m. (for *prīyāla*, q. v.) the tree Buchanania Latifolia (in Bengal commonly called Piyāl); n. its fruit, MBh.; Hariv.; R. -**bija**, n. the seed of the Piyāl tree, R. -**majjā**, f. the marrow of the Piyāl tree, ib.

पिम्परि *pimpari* or °*ri*, f. Ficus Infectoria, L.

पिम्पला *pīmpalā*, f. N. of a river, Rājāt. (perhaps w. r. for *pippalā*).

पियाक *piyāka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (cf. *priyāka*).

पिल् *pil*, cl. 10. P. *pelayati*, to throw, send, impel, incite, Dhātup. xxxii, 65 (cf. *pel*, *vil*).

पिलु or °*luka*, m. a species of tree (= *pīlu*), Suśr. -**parpi**, f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, Car.

पिलि *pili*, m. N. of a man, Saṃskarak.

पिलिन्दवत्स *pilinda-vatsa*, m. N. of a disciple of Gautama Buddha, SaddhP.

पिलिपिच्छ *pīlipiccha*, °*picchi*, °*picchika* or °*piñja*, m. N. of a demon, Hcat.; AgP.

पिलिपिल *pīlippilā*, mf(ā)n. slippery, VS. (Mahidh.).

पिल्ल *pillā*, mf(ā)n. id., MaitrS.; (ā), f. N. of Lakshmi, Gal.

पिल्ल *pilla*, mfn. bleared-eyed; m. a bleared eye, L. (cf. *paillya*).

पिल्लक, f. a female elephant, W.

पिश् 1. *piś* (*piṣ*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 143) *piṣati*, Ved. also *Ā*. °*te* (pf. *piṣṭa*, *piṣṭe*, °*ire*, RV.; aor. p. *piṣānd*, ib.;

apeṣit, Gr.; fut. *peṣishyati*, *peṣitā*, Gr.), to hew out, carve, prepare (esp. meat), make ready, adorn (Ā. also 'one's self'); to form, fashion, mould, RV.; TBr.: Pass. *piṣyāte*, AV.: Caus. *peṣayati*, aor. *apiṣat*, Gr.: Desid. *piṣiṣhati* or *piṣiṣhati*, ib.: Intens., see *peṣiṣat*, Śāna. [Cf. Gk. *ποικίλος*; Slav. *piṣati*; Angl. Sax. *fāh*.]

2. **Piś**, f. ornament, decoration, RV. vii, 18, 2 (cf. *viśva*, *lukra*, *su*).

Piśā, m. = *ruru*, a sort of deer (probably so called from its colour; cf. next), RV. i, 64, 8 (Śāy.); (f), f. Nardostachys Jatamansi, L.

Piśāṅga, mf(ā)n. reddish, r°-brown or -yellow, tawny, RV. &c. &c.; m. a r° or tawny colour, W.; N. of a serpent-demon, TāṇḍBr.; MBh. -**jaṭa**, m. 'having a reddish braid of hair', N. of an ascetic, Kathās. -**tā**, f. (Śiś.), -**tva**, n. (Mcar.), r° or tawny colour. -**bhṛiṣhṭi** (*piśāṅga*), mfn. having r° prongs, RV. i, 133, 5. -**rātī**, mfn. giving r° i. e. golden gifts, RV. -**rūpa** and **-samdriś** (*piśāṅga*), of a r° or yellow appearance, RV.; AV. **Piśāṅgāśva**, mfn. having r° or tawny horses, RV.

Piśāṅgaka, m. N. of an attendant of Viṣṇu, BrahmaP.

Piśāṅgaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to dye reddish, Kir.

Piśāṅgita, mfn. dyed reddish-yellow, Kād.

Piśāṅgilā, mf(ā)n. reddish, VS.

Piśāṅgi -**√kri**, to dye reddish, Mudr.

Piśācā, m. (ifc. f. ā) N. of a class of demons

(possibly so called either from their fondness for flesh [*piśa* for *piṣṭa*] or from their yellowish appearance; they were perhaps originally a personification of the ignis fatuus; they are mentioned in the Veda along with Asuras and Rakshasas, see also Mn. xii, 44; in later times they are the children of Krodhā, cf. IW. 276); a fiend, ogre, demon, imp, malevolent or devilish being, AV. &c. &c. (ifc. 'a devil of a -', Kād.); N. of a Rakshas, R.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and mother of the Piśacas, VP.; (f), f. a female P°, a she-devil, AV. &c. &c. (also ifc. = m.). °*ś* excessive fondness for (ifc.); e.g. *āyudha-p°*, °*ś* for fighting, Bālar.; Anarghar.; a species of Valerian, L.; N. of a Yogiñi, Hcat. -**kāla-cakra-yuddha-varṇana**, n. N. of wk. -**kahāyana**, mfn. destroying Piśacas, AV. -**grīhita**ca, m. one possessed of P°s or demons, Kād. -**caryā**, f. the practice of P°s, BhP. -**cātana**, mfn. driving away P°s, AV. -**jāmbhāna**, mfn. crushing P°s, ib. -**tā**, f. -**tva**, n. the state or condition of a P°, demoniacal nature, Kāv.; Kathās. -**dakṣhiṇā**, f. a gift (such as given) among P°s, MBh. -**dīpikā**, f. 'lamp of the P°s', an ignis fatuus, MW. -**drū**, m. Trophis Aspera (the favourite haunt of P°s), L. -**pati**, m. 'lord of P°s', N. of Śiva, Kāv. -**bādha**, f. demoniacal possession, MW. -**bhāṣhā**, f. 'P° language', a corrupt dialect or gibberish (mostly used in plays), Kathās. -**bhāṣhya**, n. N. of Comm. on Bhag. (cf. *paiśāca-bh°*). -**bhikṣhā**, f. alms (such as given) among P°s, Āpast. (cf. *-dakṣhiṇā*). -**mocana**, n. 'deliverance of the P°s', N. of ch. of SkandaP.; = -*tirtha*, ib.; -*kathana*, N. of ch. of KūrmāP.; -*tirtha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, SkandaP. -**vādāna**, mfn. having the face of a P°, Mcar. -**vidyā-veda**, m. the Veda of the P°s, ĀśvŚr. -**vikṣha**, m. -**drū**, L. -**veda**, m. = *vidyā-veda*, GopBr. -**śvan**, m. 'dog-P°s', N. of a demon malevolently disposed towards children, ĀpGr., Sch. -**samcāra**, m. = -*bādha*, MW. -**sabha**, n. assemblage of P°s or fiends, pandemonium, L. -**han**, mfn. 'slaying P°s', Kāth. **Piśācāṅga**, f. a female P°, a she-devil, Prab. **Piśācālaya**, m. 'abode of P°s', phosphorescence, Var. **Piśācōdambara**, m. a species of tree, ĀpGr., Sch. **Piśācōraga-rāksha-sa**, m. pl. P°s, serpents, and Rakshasas, Nal.

Piśācaka, mf(ā)n. = *piśāce kuśalāḥ*, g. *ākara-shādi*; m. a Piśāca, MBh.; Var. &c.; (ikā), f. = *piśāci* (esp. ifc.; cf. *āśā*, *āyudha*, *gandha* &c.); N. of a river, MārKp.; (sc. *bhāṣhā*) f. = *piśāca-bh°*, L. °*ka-pura*, n. N. of a village, Rājāt.

Piśācakin, m. N. of Kubera (Vaiśravaṇa), Pat. on Pāp. v, 2, 129.

Piśāci, m. = *piśāca* or N. of a demon, RV. i, 133, 5.

Piśāci, f. N. of a river (= *daśārṇā*), Gal. (cf. under *piśācaka*).

Piśāci-karāṇa, n. transforming into a Piśāca, Cat.

Piśātā, mfn. made ready, prepared, dressed, a-

dorned, AV.; (ā), f. Nardostachys Jatamansi, L.; n. (also pl.) flesh which has been cut up or prepared,

any flesh or meat, AV. &c. &c.; a small piece, AV.

vi, 127, 1. -**nibha**, mfn. resembling flesh, Suśr.

-**pañkavanaddhāsthi-panjara-maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of a skeleton of bones covered with flaccid flesh, Piab. -**piṇḍa**, m. a piece of f°, ib. -**pra-roha**, m. a fleshy excrescence, Suśr. -**bhuḥ**, mfn. eating flesh, a f°-eater, Var. -**locana**, mfn. having fleshy eyes, Sarvad. -**vaśā-maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of f° and fat, Prab. **Piśācāṅkashila**, mfn. greedy for f°, MBh. **Piśātāma**, (prob.) n. raw f°, ŚākhGr. **Piśātāsa**, m. a f°-eating demon, a Piśāca or Rakshas, Hariv.; Rājāt; (ā), f. N. of a Yogiñi, Hcat. **Piśātāsana**, mfn. f°-eating, MBh.; Suśr.; m. a wolf, MBh.; = prec. m., R. **Piśātāśin**, mfn. = prec. mfn., MBh.; m. a f°-eating demon, R.; N. of a demon, Hariv. **Piśāteṣu**, mfn. eager for f° or meat, MW. **Piśātādāna**, m. or n. boiled rice with meat, BhPr.

Piśā, f. of *piśa*, q. v.

Piśuna, mfn. backbiting, slanderous, calumnious, treacherous, malignant, base, wicked; a backbiter, informer, betrayer, RV. &c. &c.; (ifc.) showing, betraying, manifesting, telling of, memorable for, Kālid.; Kathās.; Pur.; m. cotton, L.; a crow, L.; N. of Nārada; of a goblin dangerous to pregnant women, MārKp.; of a Brāhman, Hariv.; of a minister of Dushyanta, Śāk.; (ā), f. Medicago Esculenta, L.; n. informing against, betraying, MBh.; saffron, L.; (f), f. N. of a river (described as the Mandākinī), R. (cf. IW. 351, 2). -**tā**, f. slander, scandal, detraction, Bhartṛ. -**vacana**, -**vākya**, n. (W.); -**vāda**, m. (Hit.) evil speech, detraction, slander.

Piśunaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to betray, manifest, show, indicate, Śāk.; Ratnāv.

Piśunīta, mfn. betrayed, shown, Ratnāv.; Bālar.

1. **Piṣṭā**, mfn. (for 2. see √*piṣ*) fashioned, prepared, decorated (superl. -*tama*), RV.; AV.; VS.; n. = *rūpa*, Naigh. iii, 7.

पिष्टिक *piṣṭika*, m. pl. N. of a people in the south, Var.; MārKp.

पिशील *piśīla*, n. a wooden vessel or dish, ŚBr. (also -*ka*, KātyŚr., Sch.); (f), f. = *piśīla-viṇā*, Lāṭy. -**mātra**, n. = *bāhvor antarālam*, ĀpŚr., Sch. -**viṇā**, f. a kind of stringed instrument, Lāṭy.

पिष *piṣ*, cl. 7. P. (Dhātup. xxix, 15) *pinashṭi* (rarely *Ā*; Subj. 2. 3. sg. *pinak*, RV.; Impv. *pinshā*, AV.; *pinsh*; *apiṣhat*;

piṣheyam, MBh.; pf. *piṣṭha*, *piṣiṣhe*, RV.; aor. *apiṣhan*, ŚBr.; fut. *pekshyati*, Up.; *pekṣhā*, Gr.; ind. p. *piṣhivā*, -*piṣham*, Br.; *piṣhya*, MBh.; inf. *piṣhṭum*, *piṣhṭavā*, Br.), to crush, bruise, grind, pound, hurt, injure, destroy (fig. also with gen., Pān. ii, 3, 56), RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *peṣhayati* (aor. *apiṣhat*, Gr.), to crush, bruise, grind &c., GfS.; MBh.; Car. (Gr. also 'to give; to be strong; to dwell'). [Cf. Zd. *piṣh*; Gk. *πρίσσω* (?); Lat. *pinsere*, *pisere*.]

2. **Piṣṭā**, mfn. (for 1. see above) crushed, ground &c., RV. &c. &c.; clasped, squeezed, rubbed together (as the hands), W.; kneaded, ib.; m. a cake, pastry, L.; N. of a man, g. *tivādi*; pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi*; (f), f., see s. v.; n. flour, meal, anything ground (na *pinashṭi piṣṭam*, 'he does not grind flour' i. e. he does no useless work), BhP.; lead, L. -**ja**, mfn. made of flour, Hcat. -**pacana**, n. a pan for baking f°, Suśr. -**paṇu**, m. an effigy of a sacrificial animal made with f° or dough, Mn. v, 37; -*khaṇḍana-mimāṃsā*, f. -*tiraskarini*, f. -*nir-ṇaya*, m., -*sarāṇi*, f. -*sādhaka-grantha*, m. N. of wks. -**pāka**, m. a quantity of baked flour; -*bhrī*, mfn. containing b° f°, L.; m. a boiler, A. -**pācaka**, n. = *pacana*, L. -**pātri**, f. a pastry-dish, L. -**piṇḍa**, m. a cake of flour, TBr., Sch. -**pūra**, n. a sort of cake (made of f° and butter), L. (cf. *ghṛita-p°*). -**pesha**, m. 'grinding f° or what is already ground,' useless labour, BhP. -**peshana**, n., id.; -*nyāya*, m. the rule of g° f° ('yena, on the principle of 'grinding the ground' i. e. labouring uselessly), ĀpGr., Sch. -**bhājana**, mfn. receiving meal, GopBr. -**bhuḥ**, mfn. eating m°, BhP. -**maya**, mf(ā)n. made of or mixed with flour, ŚāmvBr.; MBh. &c.; (with *jala*), n. water sprinkled with f°, MBh. -**meḥa**, m. f°-like diabetes; °*hin*, mfn. suffering from it, Suśr. -**rasa**, m. water mixed with f°, MBh.; Suśr. -**rā-tri**, f. an effigy made of f° symbolizing an inauspicious night, AV. Paris.; °*tryāḥ kalpa*, m. N. of 5th Paris. of AV. -**lepa**, m. f°-blot, impurity from meal or f° sticking to clothes &c., MānGr. -**vartī**, f. a sort of cake made of f°, L. -**saṃrabha**, n. pulverized sandal-wood, L. -**svedam**, ind. (with

✓*svi*d, Caus., to foment) until the dough swells, Sāmav-
Br. **Piṣṭāda**, mfn. eating flour, BhP. **Piṣṭāna**,
n. food prepared from flour, Suśr.; -*dāna*, n. N. of
wk. **Piṣṭōdaka**, n. water mixed with f^o, MBh.
Piṣṭōdvapāni, f. a partic. sacrificial vessel, L.
Piṣṭaka, m. a cake or anything made of flour,
pastry, L.; a disease of the eyes, opacity of the cornea,
Suśr.; (*ikā*), f. a sort of grit, Bhpr.; Tamarindus
Indica, L.; n. flour or meal, Subh.; pounded sesa-
mum-seeds, L. = **samkrānti**, f. N. of a partic.
festival, W.

Piṣṭāta and **taka**, m. perfumed powder or
dust (which the Hindus sprinkle over each other at
the Holi or spring festival), Ratnāv.; Kād.; Rājāt.
(cf. RTL 430).

Piṣṭi, f. powder, Rasēndrac.

Piṣṭika, n. a cake made of rice flour, L.

Piṣṭi, f. flour, meal, Bhpr. = **rasa**, m. a partic.
medicinal preparation, Rasēndrac.

Piṣṭi - ✓ **kṛi**, to grind down, Nilak.

Piṣṭanāḍi, f. Tamarindus Indica, L. (cf. under
piṣṭaka).

पिष्टप *piṣṭapa*, v. l. for *viṣṭapa*, q. v.

पिष्यल *piṣhyala*, w. r. for *piṭṭala*, q. v.

पिस् *pis*, cl. 4. P. (Naigh. ii, 14) *pīsyati*
(pf. 3. pl. *pīpisuh*), to stretch, expand, SBr.; cl. 1.
pesati, to go, move, Dhātup. xvii, 69; cl. 10. *pesa-*
yati, id.; to hurt; to be strong; to give or to take;
to dwell, xxxii, 32 (cf. *piśh*, Caus.)

पिस्पृक्षु *piṣpriksu*, mfn. (✓ *spriś*) wishing
or being about to touch; (with *jalam* or *salilam*)
being about to rinse the mouth or to perform ablu-
tions, MBh.; R.

पिहित *pi-hita*, *pi-hiti*. See *pi* - ✓ *dhā*.

पिहुलि *pihuli*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, L.

पी 1. *pī* (connected with ✓ *i*, *pā*, to which
belong pass. *piyde*, pp. *pita*, *pitvā* &c.), cl. 4. *Ā*.
piyate, to drink, MBh.; Dhātup. xxvi, 32.

पी 2. *pī* or *pi* (connected with ✓ *pyai*), cl. 1.
Ā. *piyate* (cl. 2. *Ā*. pr.p. *piyāna*, cl. 3. P. Impv.
pīpihi; impf. *āpīpe*, *āpīpayat*; Subj. *pīpyatam*,
lām; *pīpayat*, *Ā*. *pyanta*; p. *Ā*. *piyāna*; pf. P.
pīpāya, 2. sg. *pīpetha*, 3. pl. *pīpyur*; p. *Ā*. *pi-*
pyānā), to swell, overflow, be exuberant, abound,
increase, grow; (trans.) to fatten, cause to swell or
be exuberant, surfeit, RV.

पीठ *pīṭha*, n. (rarely *i*, f.; possibly cor-
rupted fr. *pi-sad*, to sit upon) a stool, seat, chair,
bench, GrS.; MBh. &c.; a religious student's seat
(made properly of Kuśa grass), W.; case, pedestal
(esp. of an idol), Rājāt.; Var.; Sch.; royal seat,
throne, RāmātUp.; place, office (cf. *pīṭhādhipikāra*);
N. of various temples (erected on the 51 spots where
the limbs of Pārvaṭi fell after she had been cut to
pieces by the discus of Viṣṇu), L.; a district, province,
Pañc.; a partic. posture in sitting, Cat.; (in
geom.) the complement of a segment, Col.; m. a
kind of fish, L.; the sun, Gal.; N. of an Asura, MBh.;
of a minister of Kaṣpa, Hariv. = **kell**, m. a male
confidant, parasite, L. = **ga**, m. moving about in a
wheel-chair, lame, crippled, MBh. = **garbha**, m.
the cavity in the pedestal of an idol, Var., Sch.
= **akṣra**, n. a chariot with a seat, ĀśvGr. = **cin-**
tāmaṇi, m. N. of wk. = **nāyikā**, f. a girl of four-
teen (before menstruation) who impersonates Durgā
at the festival of that goddess, L. = **urūpāṇa**, n.,
= **nirūpāṇa**, m. N. of wks. = **nyāsa**, m. N. of a
partic. mystical ceremony, Tantras. = **bhū**, f. a basis,
basement, L. = **marda**, mfn. very impudent, L.;
m. a companion, parasite, MBh. iv, 674 (= *rāja-*
priya, Nilak.); the companion of the hero of a
drama in any great enterprise, Daśar.; Sāh.; a dan-
cing master who teaches courtiers, L.; (*ikā*), f. a
lady who assists the heroine of a drama in securing
her lover, Mālav. i, 14. = **lakṣaṇa**, n. N. of wk.
= **vivara**, m. = **garbha**, Var., Sch. = **śakti-nir-**
pāya, m. N. of wk. = **sarpa** (MBh.); Nilak. 'a
boa', = **sarpin** (VS.), mfn. = **ga** = **sūtra**, n. N. of
wk. = **sthāna**, n. N. of a city (= *prati-sthāna*),
Siphās. **Pīṭhādhipikāra**, m. appointment to a place
or office, Rājāt. **Pīṭhōpāpālī**, mfn. one whose
ear-lobes have been entirely cut off, Suśr.

Pīṭhaka, m. or n. a stool, chair, bench, BhP.;
a kind of palanquin, Kāraṇḍ.; (*ikā*), f. a stool, bench,
R.; Mālav.; Kathās.; a base, pedestal (esp. of an

idol, Kathās.), Kāraṇḍ.; Var., Sch. (cf. *pūrva-*
pīṭhikā).

Pīṭhāya, Nom. *Ā*. *ṽyate*, to become a stool, L.

पीड़ *pīḍ* (prob. fr. *piśd* = *pi* - ✓ *sad*),
pf. *pīpīḍi*, to be squeezed or pressed out
(as Soma), RV. iv, 22, 8; cl. 10. P. or Caus. *pī-*
ḍayati (ep. also *te*; aor. *āpīḍat* or *āpīḍat*,
Pān. vii, 4, 3), Dhātup. xxxii, 11; to press, squeeze
(*kālam* *kālena* *pīḍayan*, 'pressing time against
time', i. e. 'leaving everything to time', Mn. i, 51),
AV. &c. &c.; to hurt, harm, injure, oppress, pain,
vex, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to beleague (a city), R.;
to break (a vow), Yājñ.; to neglect (one's family),
MBh.; (in astrol.) to cover (esp. with something
inauspicious), to eclipse, obscure, Var.: Pass. *pī-*
ḍyate, to be pressed or pained or afflicted, MBh.;
Kāv. &c.; to cause pain, hurt, Pāñcad.

Pīḍa, m. n., in *tila-p*, *triṇa-p*.

Pīḍaka, m. an oppressor (cf. *tilu-p*).

Pīḍana, mfn. pressing, afflicting, molesting, pain-
ing (cf. *caṣhu-p*); n. the act of pressing or
squeezing, R.; Kathās.; Git.; an instrument for
pressing, press (= *pīḍana-dravya*), Suśr.; the act of
oppressing or suppressing, paining, harassing, afflict-
ing, R.; Kām.; Rājāt.; devastation, laying a country
waste, W.; misfortune, calamity, Mn. ix, 299; obscu-
ration, eclipse (of a planet, cf. *graha-p*), Suśr.; sup-
pression (of sounds, a fault in pronunciation), RPrāt.

Pīḍāniya, mfn. used for pressing, serving for a
press, Suśr.; = next, MBh.

Pīḍāyitavya, mfn. to be appressed or harassed
or molested or pained, MBh.

Pīḍā, f. pain, suffering, annoyance, harm, injury,
violation, damage (*ayā*, ind. with pain, i. e. un-
willingly), Mn.; MBh. &c.; devastation (cf. *pīḍana*),
W.; restriction, limitation, KātyŚr., Sch.; obscura-
tion, eclipse (of a planet, cf. *graha-p*), Var.; pity,
compassion, L.; a chaplet or garland for the head,
L. (cf. *āpīḍa*); Pinus Longifolia, L.; a basket, L.;
w. r. for *pīṭha*. = **kara**, mfn. pain-causing, afflicting,
tormenting, Yājñ. = **karaṇa**, n. the causing of pain,
torturing, W. = **kṛit**, mfn. = **kara**, Var. = **kṛita**,
n. the infliction of pain or disadvantage, Gaut.
= **griha**, n. torture-chamber, house of correction,
Sāy. = **bhāj**, mfn. showing wavy marks of pressure
or indentations, Kir. = **yantra-griha**, n. = *pīḍa-*
griha, Sāy. = **sthāna**, n. (in astrol.) an unlucky
position, inauspicious distance (of a planet), Var.

Pīḍāya, Nom. *Ā*. *ṽyate*, to feel pain, be uneasy,
Sāmkyak., Sch.

Pīḍita, mfn. squeezed, pressed, Mn.; MBh. &c.;
hurt, injured, afflicted, distressed, troubled, badly
off, ib.; covered, eclipsed, obscured, Var.; laid
waste, W.; bound, tied, ib.; suppressed; badly
pronounced, APrāt.; (*am*), ind. closely, R.; n.
damage, Gaut.; harassment, annoyance, MBh. (v. l.
pīḍana); a kind of cnitus, L. = **tā**, f., = **tva**, n. the
being pressed or afflicted or distressed, Suśr.

Pīḍin, mfn. annoying, distressing (ifc.), Naish.

पीत 1. *pīṭa*, mfn. (✓ *i*, *pā*) drunk, sucked,
sipped, quaffed, imbibed, RV. &c. &c.; ifc. having
drunk, soaked, steeped, saturated, filled with (also
with instr.), Mn.; MBh. (cf. g. *āhīṭāny-ādī*); n.
drinking, L. = **kośa**, mfn. one who has ratified a
treaty by drinking from a cup, Rājāt. (cf. under *kośa*).
= **talla**, mfn. one who has drunk oil, filled with
oil (cf. *taila-pīṭa*); (*ā*), f. *Cardiospermum* *Hali-*
cacabum and some other species, L. = **dugdha**, f. a
cow whose milk has been pledged (lit. already drunk),
L.; a cow tied up to be milked, any milch cow, W.;
a kind of shrub (= *kshirīṇi*), L. = **nīdra**, mfn.
immersed in slumber, BhP. = **pratibaddha-vatsā**,
f. a cow whose calf has drunk milk and been tied
up, Ragh. = **madya**, mfn. one who has d^o wine or
any other intoxicating liquor, MW. = **māruta**, m.
a kind of snake, Car. = **rasa**, m. whose juice is d^o,
ib. = **vat**, mfn. one who has d^o, Suśr.; containing
✓ *i*, *pā*, AitBr. = **vīṭa**, mfn., g. *śāka-pārhiṇādi*
(cf. *bhukta-vibhukta*). = **śeṣa**, mfn. left from
drinking; m. remainder of anything drunk, Gobh.; R.
= **śonita**, mfn. (a sword) that has d^o blood, bloody,
Kathās. = **soma-pūrva**, mfn. (a Brāhman) who
has d^o before the Soma-juice (at a sacrifice), Mn. xi,
8. **Pīṭābhi**, m. 'by whom the ocean was d^o', N.
of the Muni Agastya (s.v.), L. **Pīṭāvāsena**,
mfn. drunk up with the exception of a small
remainder, Kām. **Pīṭōdaka**, mfn. one who has
d^o water or whose w^o has been d^o, KāthUp.

1. **Pīti**, f. drinking (with acc. or gen.), a draught,
RV.; a tavern, L.; n. a horse, L.

1. **Pitin**, mfn. drinking, one who has drunk (see
soma-p); m. a horse, L.

Pitu, m. 'who drinks or dries up' the sun or
fire, Up. i, 71, Sch.; the chief elephant of a herd,
L. = **dāru** (*pītu*), m. a kind of tree (= *deva-dāru*
or = *khadira*), SBr.; Kāth. (cf. *pīta-dāru*).

Pitvā, ind. having drunk or quaffed, RV. &c.
&c. = **sthiraka**, mfn. somewhat refreshed by a
draught, g. *mayūra-zyāṇsakādi*.

Pitvi (RV.) and **pitvinam** (Kāś. on Pāṇ. vii, 1,
48), ind. having drunk or quaffed.

1. **Pitha**, m. a drink, draught (cf. *go-p*, *surā-p*,
soma-p); n. water, L.; melted butter, L.

Pithi, m. a horse, L. (cf. *pīṭ*).

Pithin, mfn. drinking up, exhausting (cf. *kośa-p*).

पीत 2. *pīta*, m (ā)n. (possibly fr. ✓ *2*, *pī* or
✓ *pyai*, the colour of butter and oil being yellowish)
yellow (the colour of the Vaiśyas, white being that
of the Brāhmins, red that of the Kshatriyas, and
black that of the Śūdras), GrS.; Up.; MBh. &c.;
m. yellow colour, W.; a y^o gem, topaz, L.; a y^o
pigment prepared from the urine of kine, L.; N. of
sev. plants (Alangium Hexapetalum, Carthamus
Tinctorius, Trophis Aspera), L.; of the Vaiśyas in
Sālmala-dvīpa, VP.; (*ā*), f. N. of sev. plants (Cur-
cuma Longa and Aromatic, a species of Dalbergia
Sissoo, a species of Musa, Aconitum Ferox, Pani-
cum Italicum, = *mahā-jyotiṣmatī*), L.; a kind of
y^o pigment (= *go-rocanā*), L.; a mystical N. of the
letter *śa*, Up.; n. a y^o substance, ChUp.; gold, L.;
y^o orpiment, L. = **kādālī**, f. a species of banana, L.
= **kanda**, n. Daucus Carota, L. = **karavīraka**, m.
oleander with y^o flowers, L. = **kāvera**, n. saffron, L.;
bell-metal, L. = **kāśṭha**, n. y^o sanders, L.; Chlo-
roxylon Swietenia, L. = **kīlā**, f. a species of plant
(= *āvaratākī*), L. = **kushṭha**, n. y^o leprosy, L.
= **kedāra**, m. a species of rice, Gal. = **kaṇḍāya-**
vāsas, mfn. dressed in y^o silk; m. N. of Kṛishṇa,
MW. = **gandha**, n. y^o sandal, L. = **ghoshā**, f. a
species of creeper with y^o flowers, L. = **cañou**, m.
'y^o-beak', a kind of parrot, Gal. = **candana**, n.
y^o sandal, L.; saffron, L.; turmeric, L. = **campaka**,
m. 'y^o as the Campa', a lamp, L.; a looking-glass,
Gal. = **tanḍula**, m. Panicum Italicum, Gal.; (*ā*),
f. id. (also *Hikā*), L.; a species of Solanum, L.
= **tā**, f. yellowness, MBh. = **tupda**, m. 'y^o-beak',
Sylvia Sutoria, L. = **tva**, n. = *tā*, MW. = **dāru**, m.
Pinus Decodora and Longifolia, L.; Curcuma Aro-
matica, L.; Chloroxylon Swietenia, L. = **dīptā**, f.
N. of a Buddh. deity, Kālac. = **drū**, m. Pinus
Longifolia or Curcuma Aromatic, L. = **nīla**, mfn.
'yellow-blue', green, L. = **parpi**, f. 'y^o-leaved',
Tragia Involucrata, L. = **pādaka**, m. a tree similar
to the Bignonia, L. = **pādā**, f. 'y^o-footed', Turdus
Salica, L. = **pura**, n. 'y^o-town', N. of a town,
Siphās. = **pushpa**, m. 'y^o-flowered', N. of sev.
plants (Pterospermum Acerifolium or some other
species, Michelia Champaka, Tabernaemontana
Coronaria, a species of y^o Barleria, L.; (*ā*), f. the
colocynth, L.; a kind of shrub, L.; Cajanus Indicus,
L., (f.), f. Andropogon Acicularis, L.; the colocynth
and other kinds of gourd, L.; a Barleria with y^o
flowers, L.; n. Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L.
= **prasa**, m. = *karavīraka*, L. = **phala**, m.
'having y^o fruits', Trophis Aspera, L. (also *laka*);
Averrhoa Carambola, L. = **bijā**, f. 'having y^o seed',
Trigonella Foenum Graecum, L. = **bhasman**, m.
a partic. preparation of quicksilver, L. = **bhṛīga-**
rāja, m. an Eclipta with y^o flowers, L. = **maṇi**,
m. 'y^o gem', a topaz, L. = **mandūkā**, m. a kind of
y^o frog, L. = **mastaka**, m. 'y^o-head', Loxia Philip-
pensis, L. = **māksika**, n. y^o pyrites, L. = **mā-**
jishṭha, mfn. yellowish-red, MW. = **munda**, m.
= *mastaka*, L. = **mudga**, m. a y^o variety of the
Phaseolus Mungo, W. = **mustā**, f. a species of
Cyperus, L. = **mūlaka**, n. Daucus Carota, L.
= **yūthī**, f. y^o jasmine, L. = **rakta**, mfn. yellowish-
red, orange (= *cchāya*, mfn. orange-coloured), L.; m.
= next, L. = **ratna**, m. = *maṇi*, L. = **ratnaka**,
m. a species of y^o gem (= *go-medā*), Bhpr.
= **rambhā**, f. a kind of Musa, L. = **rāga**, mfn.
of a y^o colour; m. yellowness, W.; m. or n. the
fibres of the lotus &c., L.; n. wax, L. = **rohini**,
f. Gmelina Arborea, L. = **joha**, m. y^o neta, queen's
n^o or a mixed m^o resembling gold, W. = **varṇa**,
m. 'y^o-coloured', a species of parrot, Gal. = **var-**
ṇaka, m. Pimelodus Gargora, L. (cf. *gargara*).

— **vāluka**, f. turmeric, L. — **vāsas**, mfn. dressed in y°, m. N. of Vishnu, MBh.; R. — **vāriksha**, m. 'y° tree,' Pinus Longifolia, Bhpr.; a species of Syonāka, L. — **āśla** or **āślaka**, m. Terminalia Tomentosa, L. — **sāra**, m. a y° gem (= *go-medaka*), L.; the sandal tree, L.; Alangium Hexapetalum, L.; Citrus Medica, L.; olibanum, L.; n. y° sanders, L. — **sāraka**, m. Alangium Hexapetalum, L.; Azadirachta Indica, L. — **sāri**, n. antimony, L. — **skandha**, m. 'y°-shouldered,' a hog, L. — **sphatika**, m. 'y° crystal,' a topaz, L. — **sphota**, m. 'y° pustules,' the itch or scab, L. — **harita**, mfn. 'yellowish-green,' *ecchāya*, mfn. of a y°-g° colour, L. **Pitāṅga**, n. a kind of frog, L.; a species of Syonāka, L. **Pitāmbara**, mfn. dressed in y° clothes; m. N. of Vishnu-Kṛishṇa, Git.; a dancer or actor, L.; a religious mendicant wearing y° garments, W.; N. of sev. men and authors (also with *karman* and *bhaṭṭa*); *°rā-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. **Pitāmlāna**, m. y° amaranth, L. **Pitārūpa**, mfn. yellowish-red; m. N. applied to mid-dawn, L. (cf. *nīlārūpa*). **Pitāvabhāsa**, mfn. of y° appearance (*-tā*, f.), Suśr. **Pitāman**, m. 'y° stone,' a topaz, L.

Pitaka, mf(ikā)n. yellow, MBh.; R.; Suśr. (also applied to the 4th unknown quantity, Col.); m. y° amaranth, L.; Odina Pennata, L.; (*ikā*), f. saffron, L.; turmeric, L.; y° jasmine, L.; n. (only L.) orpiment; brass; honey; saffron; y° sanders; aloe wood; Curcuma Aromatica; Terminalia Tomentosa, a species of Syonāka. — **drama**, m. Curcuma Aromatica, L. — **mākshika**, n. y° pyrites, MBh. (cf. *pīta-n°*). **Pitana**, n. a species of tree (Spondias Mangifera, Pentaptera Tomentosa or Ficus Infectoria), L.; n. orpiment, L.; saffron, L.; Pinus Deodora, L. **Pitanaka**, m. Spondias Mangifera, L. **Pitala**, mfn. yellow, L.; m. y° colour, W.; n. brass, ib. **Pitalaka**, n. brass, L. **Pitiman**, m. a yellow colour, Vām.

पीति 2. *pīti*, f. (√3. *pā*; for 1. see p. 629) protection (see *nṛi-p°*).

1. **Pitha**, m. id. (see *go-p°*).

Pithya, n. id. (see *go-p°*).

पीतु *pītu*. See p. 629, col. 3.

पीपी *pīthi*, f. (prob.) = *vīthi*, Divyāv. (others 'market-place').

पीचे *pithe*, m. N. of a chief builder, Inscr.

पीदारी *pīdāri*, f. N. of a mother or female deity, RTL. 228.

पीन *pīna*, mf(ā)n. (√2. *pī*) swelling, swollen, full, round, thick, large, fat, fleshy, corpulent, muscular, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with *sveda*), m. profuse perspiration, Suśr. — **kakud-mat**, mfn. having a fat hump, Pañc. — **tarala**, mfn. having a large central gem, Hariv. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. fatness, corpulency, compactness, denseness, Kāv. — **nītamā**, f. 'having full hips,' N. of a metre, Col. — **vakshas**, mfn. full-breasted, large-chested, MW. — **śroni-payodhara**, mfn. having swelling hips and breasts, Nal. — **stana**, m. the full breast (of a woman), Vikr. v, 15. **Pinānsa**, m. a high shoulder, MBh.; mfn. fat-shouldered, ib. **Pināyata-kakudmat**, mfn. having a full and prominent hump, Pañc. **Pinōttuṅga-stani**, f. (a woman) having a large and prominent breast, MW. **Pinōdhas** (MBh.), *°dhni* (L.), f. (a cow) with full or swelling udders.

Pinara, mfn., g. *āsmādi*.

Pipivāra, mf(*pīpīvāshi*) n. swelling, overflowing, exuberant, flowing with (gen. or acc.), RV.

1. **Piyūsha**, m. n. the milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving, bhestings; (met.) any thick fluid, cream, juice, RV.; AV.; Kauś.; Suśr.; nectar (the drink of immortality produced at the churning of the ocean of milk), Kāv. &c. — **kapikā**, f. 'nectar-drop,' N. of Comm. — **tā**, f. condition or quality of n°, Kāv. — **garala**, n. n° and poison, Hit. — **dyuti and **dhāman**, n. 'n°-rayed,' the moon, Kāv. — **dhārā**, f. stream of n°, N. of sev. works; *-kir*, m. 'pouring out streams of n°,' the moon (whose rays are said to be filled with n°), Viddh. — **pūrpa**, mfn. full of n°, n°-like, Kāv. — **bhānu**, m. = *dyuti*, ib. — **bhuḥ**, m. 'n°-quaffer,' a god, ib. — **mayūkha** (Kāv.), **-mahas** and **-ruci** (L.), m. = *dyuti*. — **lahari**, f. 'stream of n°,' N. of a poem. — **varpa**, mfn. milk-white, white, L.; m. a wh° horse, Gal. — **varsha**, m. a shower of n°; *°shāya*, Nom. *°yale*, to become or turn into**

a sh° of n°, Bhartr. — **sāgara**, m. 'sea of n°,' N. of sev. wks.

2. **Piyūsha**, Nom. P. *°shati*, to become or turn into nectar, MW.

1. **Pīva**, mfn. fat, RV.; AitBr.; (*ā*), f. water, L. 2. **Pīva**, Nom. P. *°vati*, to be fat or corpulent, Dhātup. xv, 55.

3. **Pīva**, in comp. = *pīvas*. **Pīvōpavasana**, mfn. covered with fat, VS. (cf. *payōpavasana* and Pāp. vi, 3, 109, Vārt. 6, Pat.)

Pīvan, mf(*ari*) n. swelling, full, fat, strong, robust, RV. &c. &c.; m. wind, L.; (*ari*), f. a young woman, L.; a cow, L.; Asparagus Racemosus, L.; Desmodium Gangeticum, Bhpr.; N. of a spiritual daughter of the Barhi-shad Pitrīs and wife of Veda-śiras, Hariv.; of a princess of Vidarbha, MārKP. [Cf. Gk. *πλω* for *πλω*, *πλω*.]

Pīvara, mfn. fat, stout, large, plump, thick, dense, full of or abounding with (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a tortoise, L.; N. of one of the Saptarshis under Manu Tāmasa, MārKP.; of a son of Dyuti-mat, VP.; (*ā*), f. Physalis Flexuosus, L.; Asparagus Racemosus, Bhpr.; N. of a daughter of the Gandharva Huhu, Kathās.; n. N. of a Varsha in Krauñca-dvīpa, VP. — **tva**, n. thickness, density, Dhūrtas. — **stanī**, f. a woman with large breasts or a cow with a large udder, L.

1. **Pīvarī**, f. of *pīvan*, q.v.

2. **Pīvarī**, ind. for *pīvara*. — **kṛita**, mfn. fattened, MBh.

Pīvas, n. fat, RV.; AV. [Cf. Gk. *πῆπ*.] **Pīvaśphāka**, mfn. swelling with fat, AV. **Pīvas-vat**, mfn. abundant, exuberant, RV.

Pīvasā, mf(ā)n. swelling, swollen, abounding with fat, fat, abundant, RV.; TB.

Pīvishtha, mfn. extremely fat, ŚBr.

Pīvo, in comp. = *pīvas*. — **anna** (*pī°*), mfn. having rich or abundant food, RV. — **āsava** (*pī°*), mfn. having fat horses. — **rūpa**, mfn. having a fat appearance, AitBr.

पीनस *pī-nasa*, m. (prob. fr. *pī* = *api* + *nas*; cf. *api-nasa*) cold (affecting the nose), catarrh, Suśr. — **nāsana**, mfn. destroying catarrh, ib.; (*ā*), f. Cucumis Utilissimus.

Pinasita (Var.), *°sin* (Suśr.), mfn. having a cold, Suśr.

पीपरि *pīpari*, m. a tree kindred to Ficus Infectoria, L.

पीवस् *pīvas*. See *pīvas*.

पीय *pīy*, cl. 1. P. *pīyati*, to blame, abuse, revile, scoff, deride, RV.; AV.; Nir. iv, 25; to gladden (cf. Uṇ. iv, 76).

Pīyaka, m. 'abuser,' (prob.) N. of a class of demons, AV.

Pīyatnū, mfn. scornful, RV.

Pīyā, m. scornful, injurious, RV.; m. (L.) an owl; a crow; fire; gold; time.

पीयूषा *pīyūshā*, f. a species of tree; (*-vāna* = *vana*, Pāp. viii, 4, 5).

Pīyūkshila, mfn., g. *kāśīdi*.

पील *pīl*, cl. 1. *pīlati*, to check or stop, to become stupid, Dhātup. xv, 14.

Pilu, m. (cf. Uṇ. i, 38, Sch.) a species of tree (Careya Arborea or Salvadora Persica, L.), MBh.; R. &c.; a group of palm trees or the stem of the palm, L.; a flower, L.; the blossoms of Saccharum Sara, L.; a piece of bone (*asthi-khaṇḍa*), L.; an arrow, L.; a worm, L.; an atom, Sarvad.; an elephant (cf. Arabic *فيل*, Persian *پیل*), L.; (*ū*), n. the fruit of the Pilu tree, AV. — **kupa**, m. the season of the ripening of the P° fruit, Pāp. v, 2, 24 (cf. *pailukupa*). — **pati**, m. a keeper of elephants, L. — **pattra**, m. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — **parpi**, f. id. L.; Momordica Monodelphana, L.; a kind of drug, L. — **pāka**, m. the junction of atoms caused by heat, Sarvad. — **matī** (*pīlā*), f. (with *dyaus*) the central or middle region of the sky between Udan-vati and Pra-dyaus, AV. — **vana**, n. a forest consisting of Pilu trees, Buddh. — **vaha**, n. N. of a district, Pāp. vi, 3, 121 (cf. *pailuvahaka*). — **vādin**, m. one who asserts the eternity of atoms, Śamkar. — **sāra**, m. N. of a mountain (also called *pīlu-giri*), Buddh.; *-stūpa*, n. N. of a Stūpa, ib.

Pīluka, m. N. of a tree, L. (cf. *kāka-pīluka*, *kāla-p°*); an ant, L. (cf. *pīlaka*).

Pīlunī, f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L.

पीलक *pīlaka*, m. an ant, L. (cf. *pīpila* and *pīluka*).

पीला *pīlā*, f. N. of an Apsaras, AV.; of a woman, L.

पीष् *pish* = √*pish* in *apīshan*, AV. iv, 6, 7.

पु *pu*, mfn. cleaning, purifying (see *su-pū*).

पुयान *pum-yāna*, &c. See under 2. *puns*.

पुस 1. *puns*, cl. 10. *punsayati*, to crush, grind, Dhātup. xxxii, 94 (Nom. fr. next?).

पुस 2. *puns*, m. (the strong cases from *pum-māns* [cf. Pāp. vii, 1, 89]; sg. nom. *pūmān*; voc. *pūmas* or *pūman*; acc. *pūmāns*; du. nom. *pūmānsau*; pl. nom. *pūmānsas* [irreg. *punsas*, MBh. iii, 13825]; the weak from *puns* [e. g. sg. instr. *pūnsā*; loc. *pūnsī*, acc. pl. *pūnsās*], which loses its *s* before consonants [e. g. instr. pl. *pum-bhīs*; loc. plur. *pūnsī*]; for *puns*, ibc. see Pāp. viii, 3, 6) a man, a male being, RV. &c. &c.; (in gram.) a masculine (word), ŚBr.; Pāp.; Vop.; a human being, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a servant, attendant, BhP.; the soul, spirit, spirit of man (= *puruṣa*; with *para* or *parama*, the Supreme Spirit, Soul of the Universe, Vishnu), KapS.; Tattvas.; Śamkhyak.; MBh.; Pur.; Kathās. — **kaṭi**, f. a man's hip, L. — **karmāśaya**, m. the qualities of man as dependant on the acts done in a previous existence, Sarvad. — **kāmā**, f. a woman desirous of a lover or husband, Pāp. viii, 3, 6, Kāś. — **kṛityā**, ind. by applying masculine forms, ŚBr. — **kokila**, m. the male of the Indian cuckoo (*-tva*, n.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **traya**, n. three generations, Hcat. — **tva**, n. the being a man (opp. to *stri-bhāva*), Pur.; manhood, virility, Yājñ.; Suśr.; semen virile, Hariv.; (in gram.) masculineness, the masculine gender, L.; Pāp., Sch.; *-doshā*, m. 'want of manhood,' impotence, Gal.; *-vighraha*, m. Andropogon Schoenanthus, L. — **putra**, m. a male child, boy, Pāp. viii, 3, 6, Kāś. — **prajānana**, n. the male organ of generation, Nir. — **pravāda**, m. any grammatical or case form in the masculine gender, RPrāt. — **vat** (*pūns*), mfn. containing a male being, TS.

1. **Pum**, in comp. for 2. *puns*. — **yāna**, n. (prob.) = *nara-y°*, a palanquin, APrāt., Sch. — **yuḥ** (L.), and *-yoga*, m. (Pāp. iv, 1, 48) connection with or relation to a man. — **ratna**, n. a jewel of a man, an excellent man, Rājat. — **rāśi**, m. a male sign of the zodiac (as Aries &c.), Var. — **rūpa**, n. the form or shape of a man (*°paṃ* √*kri*, to assume the f° of a man), MW.; (*pūm*), mf(ā)n. having the f° of a man, MaitrS. — **lakshman**, n. the mark of a man, manliness, Rājat. — **līnga**, n. id., MBh.; the male organ, W.; the masculine gender, Kum., Sch.; mf(ā)n. having the mark of a man, AGP.; (in gram.) being masculine; *-tā*, f., Kum., Sch. — **vat**, ind. like a man, like or in or with a man &c., MBh.; Kāv.; like or in or with the masculine gender, ŚR.; Pāp.; Vop. (*-vad-vidhāna*, n. ceremonies as on the birth of a male, MW.). — **vatsa** (*pūm*), m. a bull-calf, ŚBr.; mf(ā)n. having (or surrounded by) bull-calves, Brahmap. — **vṛishā**, m. the musk rat, L. — **vesha**, mf(ā)n. wearing male attire, dressed like a man, Kathās. — **vyaūjana**, n. the mark or attribute of a man, APrāt. — **śabdā**, m. a masculine word, L. — **savana**, mfn. bringing forth a male, producing a m° child, BhP.; Car.; n. (with or sc. *svrata*) 'male-production rite,' N. of the 2nd of the 12 Samskāras performed in the third month of gestation and before the period of quickening, GrS.; MBh. &c. (cf. RTL. 353; 355); a fetus, BhP.; milk, L.; *-prayoga* and *°nādi-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. — **sūvana**, n. bringing forth a male child, AV. — **sū**, f. bringing forth only m° children, APrāt. — **stri**, du. a m° and a female child, Mn. iii, 49.

2. **Pump**, in comp. before *k*, &c. — **kandā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **kshira**, n., *-kshura*, m., Pāp. viii, 3, 9, Kāś. — **kheṭa**, m. a male planet, L. — **khyāna**, n., Siddh. on Pāp. viii, 3, 6. — **gava**, m. (if. f. *ā*) a bull, Lāty.; Hariv.; a hero, eminent person, chief of (if. cf. *kuru-p°*, *gaja-p°* &c.); a kind of drug, L.; *-ketu*, m. 'marked by a bull,' N. of Śiva, Kum. — **guna-jantu-jīva**, m. the living or animal soul combined with the qualities of man, Tattvas. — **janman**, n. the birth of a male child; *-ma-kara* and *°ma-da*, mfn. causing or granting it, Var.; *°ma-yoga*, m. a constellation under which m° children are born, ib. — **dāna**, n., APrāt., Sch. — **dāsa**, m. a m° slave, Pāp. viii, 3, 6, Kāś. — **devata**, mfn. addressed to a m° deity (as a hymn),

Cat. — **dhvaṇa**, m. 'm^o-marked', a m^o animal, L. — **nakshatra**, n. a m^o Nakshatra, Kauś.; any constellation under which males are procreated, W. — **napuṇṣaka**, n. masculine and neuter, L. — **nāga**, m. 'elephant among men, any distinguished man, L.; a white elephant, L.; N. of a plant (Rottleria Tinctoria or Calophyllum Inophyllum), L.; a white lotus, L.; a nutmeg, L. — **nāṭa**, m. Cassia Tora, Bhpr. — **nāḍa**, m. id., ib.; N. of a prince, Inscr. — **nāmadheya**, mfn. 'that which is called man', a male, Kauś.; R. — **nāman** (*pimp*), mfn. having a masculine name, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; m. Rottleria Tinctoria, L.

Paṇṣ, in comp. for 2. *puṇṣ* (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 6). — **cali**, f. 'running after men', a harlot, courtesan, AV. &c. &c. (*-cala*, m. a fornicator, VarBṛS. xxiii, 5); *°li-putra*, m. a harlot's son, Mṛicch.; *°liya*, m. id., Rājat. — **calā**, f. a harlot, VS.; m. a whore-monger, KātyŚr. — **cinna**, n. 'male-mark', membrum virile, L. — **cora**, m. a male thief, L. — **chagala**, f. having a kid (as its young), ĀpŚr.

Puṇsa, in comp. for 2. *puṇṣ* — 1. **-vat**, mfn. having a son, ŚāṅkhGr. (cf. *puṇṣ-vat*). — 2. **-vat**, ind. like (with) a man, HPariś.

Puṇsaka. See *na-p^o*. — **Puṇsānuja**, m. (instr. of *puṇṣ* + *an^o*) having an elder brother (?), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 3, Vārtt. 2 (cf. *pum-anuja*).

Puṇsi, f. a cow which has a bull-calf, Kauś.

Puṇska (ifc., f. *ā*) = *puṇṣ*, g. *ura-ādi* (cf. *ukta-p^o*, *bhāṣhita-p^o*).

Pum, in comp. for 2. *puṇṣ* — **anuja**, f. 'born after a male child, having an elder brother, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 100, Kāś. (cf. *puṇsānuja*). — **apatya**, n. male offspring, L. — **artha**, m. the aim of man (*-tā*, f.), TBr., Sch.; (*am*), ind. for the sake of the soul, KapS. — **ākhyā**, mfn. designated as male or masculine, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 6, Sch.; (*ā*), f. a name or designation for male beings, L.; Pāṇ. iv, 1, 48, Sch. — **ākra**, m. the custom or usage of men, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 6, Sch. — **paśa**, m. a man as sacrificial victim, Kathās. — **prakṛiti**, f. the nature or character of a man, Var. — **bhāva**, m. the being a man, manhood, masculine gender, Daś. — **bhūman**, m. a word of the masc^o gender in the plural number, L. — **mantra**, m. a magical formula regarded as male, Sarvad. — **mṛiga**, m. a male antelope, Mahidh.

पुंसेक *puṇsoka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

पुंस्ति *puṇsti*, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

पुक् *puka*, m. = *dāna*, Gaṇar. 299.

Pukin, mfn., g. *prēkshādi*.

पुक्कश *pukkaṣa*, *pukkasha*, m., w. r. for *pulkasa*, q. v.

Pukkasa, m. id.; (*ī*), f. the indigo plant, L.; = *kalikā* or *kālikā*, L.

पुक्क *pūklaka* or *pūlkaka*, m. = *pulkasa*, MaitrS.

पुह *puṇkha*, m. the shaft or feathered part of an arrow (which comes in contact with the bow-string), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a hawk, falcon, L.; = *maṅgalācāra*, L.

पुह्लिता, mfn. shafted or feathered (as an arrow); *-sara*, mfn. having or armed with shafted or feathered arrows (as the god of love), Amar.

पुह्लितोप *puṇkhila-tirtha*, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage (= *Rāma-t^o*), ŚivaP.

पुङ्गु *puṇḡa*, m. n. a heap, collection, quantity (cf. *puṇja*), L.; (*ī*), f. N. of a partic. kind of woman, BrahmvP.

पुङ्गल *puṇḡala*, w. r. for *puḡgala*.

पुङ्गव *puṇḡava*. See p. 630, col. 3.

पुच्छ *pucchā*, m. n. (ifc. f. *ā* or *i*; cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 55, Vārtt. 1-3) a tail, the hinder part, AV. &c. &c.; last or extreme end (as of a year), ŚāṅkhBr. — **raṇṭaka**, m. 'whose sting is in its tail,' a scorpion, A. — **jāha**, n. = *dhi*, MW. — *dhi*, f. a bulbous plant used as a remedy for sterility, L. (cf. *putra-dā*). — **dhi**, m. the root of the tail, AV. — **bandha**, m. a (horse's) tail-band or crupper, Gal. — **brahma-vāda**, m. N. of a Vedānta wk.; *-khaṇḍana*, n., *-nir-ākaraṇa*, n. N. of wks. — **mūla**, n. = *-dhi*, L. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. N. of a Nyāya wk.; *-kroḍa*, m., *-ṭikā*, f., *-dadhiti-ṭikā*, f., *-prakāśa*, m., *-vivēcana*, n., *°ānugama*, m. N. of wks. — **-vat**, mfn. having

a tail, tailed, Kathās. — **Pucchāgra**, n. tip of the tail, Hit.; (prob. m.) N. of a mountain, W. — **Pucchāṇḍaka**, m. N. of a Nāga of the race of Takshaka, MBh. — **Pucchāśya-cārin**, mfn. moving along with tail and mouth, Suśr. — **Pucchēśvara**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Inscr. — **Pucchōṭikā**, f. (*p^o + ?*) = *pucchā-bandha*, Gal.

Pucchaka (ifc., f. *ikā*; cf. *kroṣṭu-pucchikā*); = *pucchā*, L.; m. N. of a man, Cat.

Pucchaya. See *ut-pucchaya*.

Pucchala. See *kapūchala*.

Puchhin, mfn. = *pucchā-vat*; m. a cock, L.; Calotropis Gigantea, L.

पुच्छि *pucchāṭi*, n. or *°i*, f. snapping or cracking the fingers, L. (cf. *mucuṭī*).

पुच्छ *puch*, cl. 1. P. *pucchati*, to be careless, Dhātup. vii, 35 (v. l. for *yuch*, *much*).

पुञ्ज *puñja*, m. (mostly ifc.; f. *ā*) a heap, mass, quantity, multitude, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **rāja**, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. — **-śas**, ind. in heaps or numbers, MBh.

Puñjaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to heap, press together, Kād.; Bālar.

Puñjātuka, n. = *phalelāṅku* (?), L.

Puñji, f. = *puñja*, L. — **śhṭha**, mfn. heaped, accumulated; (*puñji*), m. a fisherman or a bird-catcher, VS.; ĀśvŚr. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 97).

Puñjika, m. hail, L. — **sthālā** (VS. &c.), **-sthālī** (BhP.), **°kṣ-stānā** (MārK.P.) and **°kṣ-sthālā** (L.), N. of an Apsaras.

Puñjita, mfn. heaped, made up into a ball, pressed or put together, Kāv.; Rājat.

Puñjishṭha. See *puñji*.

Puñji, in comp. for *puñja* — **kartavya**, mfn. to be heaped or collected, Bhāṭṭ., Sch. — **kṛita**, mfn. heaped, collected, Mahidh. — **kṛitya**, ind. by heaping or collecting, KātyŚr., Sch. — **bhū**, mfn. to be heaped or gathered or pressed or collected together, Kād.; Hcar.

पुञ्जिल *puñjila*. See *darbha-p^o*.

पुट *puṭ*, cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 74) *puṭati*, to clasp, fold, envelop in (instr.), Bhpr.; to rub together with (instr., ib.); cl. 1. P. *poṭati*, to grind, pound, Dhātup. ix, 38 (v. l. for *muṭ*); cl. 10. P. *puṭayati*, to be in contact with, xxxv, 58; *poṭayati*, to speak or to shine (*bhāṣhārthe* or *bhāṣārthe*), xxxiii, 80; to grind or pound, xxxii, 72, Vop.; to be small, xxxii, 24 (v. l. for *puṭṭi*).

Puṭa, m. n. a fold, pocket, hollow space, slit, concavity (ifc. f. *ā*), Mn.; MBh. &c. (also *ī*, f., Śānti.); a cloth worn to cover the privities (also *ī*, f.), W.; a horse's hoof, L.; an eyelid (cf. *bheda*); m. a cup or basket or vessel made of leaves, ŚBr. (cf. *ūsha*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a casket (= *sampuṭa*), L.; the enveloping or wrapping of any substance (esp. for baking or heating it; cf. *puṭa-pāka*), Bhpr.; any cake or pastry filled with seasoning or stuffing of any kind, ib.; N. of a metre (= *ṣṭi-puṭa*), L.; of a man, g. *āṣṭādi*; n. a nutmeg, L.; two vessels joined together (for the sublimation of medicinal substances), W. — **kanda**, m. a species of bulbous plant, L. — **griva**, m. 'hollow-necked,' a churn, L.; a copper vessel, L. — **dhenu**, f. a not yet full-grown cow with a calf, Hcar. — **pāka**, m. a partic. method of preparing drugs (the various substances being wrapped up in leaves, covered with clay, and heated in fire), Car.; Bhpr.; digesting, subliming, W.; *-yukti*, f. the application of the method called *puṭa-pāka*, Suśr. — **bhid**, mfn. burst or cleft asunder, Var. — **bheda**, m. a bend or the mouth of a river, L.; 'parting of the eye-lids,' opening, Uttarar. vi, 3; a town, L.; a kind of musical instrument, L. — **bhedaka**, mfn. = *bhid*, Var. — **bhedana**, n. a town, city, MBh. — **Puṭāñjali**, m. the two hollowed hands put together (cf. *añjali*), Hcar. — **Puṭāṇṭikā**, f., g. *śākarpārthivādi*. — **Puṭāṇṭu**, m. a species of bulbous plant, L. — **Puṭāḥvaya**, m. = *puṭa-pāka*, Suśr. — **Puṭōṭaja**, n. a white umbrella or parasol, L. — **Puṭōḍaka**, n. 'having water in its hollow or interior,' a cocoa-nut, L.

Puṭaka, m. a fold, pocket, slit, cavity, Kāv.; Pur.; a partic. position of the hands, Cat.; a bag or vessel made of a leaf doubled over in a funnel-shape, Rājat.; (*ikā*), f. a bag or vessel (cf. m.), Pañc.; a bi-valved shell, L.; cardamoms, L.; n. a nutmeg, L.; a water-lily, L. — **Puṭakānuvāsana**, n. a funnel-like enema, Kauś., Sch.

Puṭakini, f. (fr. *puṭaka*, g. *puṣkharādi*) a lotus or group of lotuses, Vāsav. — **pattra**, n. a lotus-leaf, Śak. (in Prakṛit).

Puṭana, n. enveloping, wrapping up, Bhpr.

Puṭan-naṭa, m. Cyperus Rotundus, L. (cf. *kuṭan-naṭa*).

Puṭita, mfn. split, torn up (= *pāṭita*), L.; sewn, stitched (= *syūta*), L.; rubbed, ground, W.; contracted, W.; n. the hollow of the hands (= *hastapuṭa*), L.; = *ahi-puṭa* (?), L.

1. **Puṭī**, f., see *puṭa*.

2. **Puṭī**, ind. (with *√kṛi*) to make into a funnel-shaped vessel, Bālar.

पुट *puṭṭ*, cl. 10. P. *puṭṭayati*, to be or become small, diminish, Dhātup. xxxii, 24 (v. l. *puṭ*).

पुड *puḍ*, cl. 6. P. *puḍati*, to leave, quit, Dhātup. xxviii, 90; cl. 1. P. *poḍati*, to grind, pound, ix, 38 (v. l. for *muḍ*).

पुण *puṇ*, cl. 6. P. *puṇati*, to act piously or virtuously, Dhātup. xxviii, 43 (invented to serve as base for *puṇya*, *nī-puṇa* &c. ?); cl. 10. P. *ponayati*, to collect, accumulate (v. l. for *pūl*, *pūlyati*).

Pupaka, m. N. of a man, Hcar., Sch.

Pupika, m. N. of a man, Kāś.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, L.

पुणामकर *puṇāmākara*, m. N. of Mahādeva (the author of the Ātmatva-jāti-vicāra &c.), Cat.

पुण्ड *puṇḍ*, cl. 10. P. *puṇḍayati*, to speak or to shine, Dhātup. xxxiii, 118.

पुण्ड *puṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *puṇḍati*, to rub, grind, reduce to powder, Dhātup. ix, 38 (v. l. for *muṇ*).

पुण्ड *puṇḍa*, m. = *puṇḍra*, a mark, sign, L. — **kaksha** and **-vardhana**, w. r. for *puṇḍra-k^o* and *-v^o*.

पुण्डरि *puṇḍarin*, m. Hibiscus Mutabilis, L.

पुण्डरिजा *puṇḍari-srajā*, f. either 'a lotus-wreath' (if *puṇḍari* is substituted for *puṇḍarika*) or 'a wreath of Hibiscus Mutabilis' (see above), TS.; TBr.

पुण्डरीक *puṇḍarīka*, n. (*√puṇ* [?]; cf. Uṇ. iv, 20, Sch.) a lotus-flower (esp. a white lotus; ifc. expressive of beauty, cf. g. *vyāghrādi*), RV. &c. &c. (it is sacred to Śikhin, one of the Buddhas, MWB. 515); a white umbrella, L.; a kind of drug, L.; (m. or n. ?) a mark on the forehead, Śatr.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; m. a kind of sacrifice, MBh.; a species of rice, Suśr.; a kind of fragrant mango, L.; Artemisia Indica, L.; a variety of the sugar-cane, L.; a tiger, L.; a kind of bird, L.; a kind of serpent, L.; a kind of leprosy, L.; fever in an elephant, L.; white (the colour), L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of the elephant of the south-east quarter, Ragh.; of an ancient king, MBh.; of a son of Nabha or Nabhas, Hariv.; of a Brāhman renowned for filial piety, and afterwards worshipped as the god Viṭhobā, RTL. 263; (with Jains) of a Gaṇa-dhara, Śatr.; of a hermit (son of Sveta-ketu and Lakṣmi), Kād.; of a poet, Cat.; of a mountain, Śatr.; (*ā*), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; of a daughter of Vasiṣṭha (wife of Prāṇa or Pāṇḍu), VP.; of a river in Krauñca-dvīpa, ib. — **kavi**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **dalōpama**, mfn. resembling a l^o-leaf, L. — **na-yana**, mfn. lotus-eyed; m. N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, VP.; a species of bird, Gal. — **palāsāksha**, mfn. l^o-leaf-eyed, R. — **pura**, n. N. of a town; *-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of a Pur. — **plava**, m. a species of bird, L. — **mukha**, mf(ī)n. l^o-faced, Mālatim.; (*ī*), f. a kind of leech, Suśr. — **locana**, mfn. = *-nayana*, mfn. — **-vat** (*°kṣ*), mfn. abounding with l^o-flowers, AV.; m. N. of a mountain in Krauñca-dvīpa, VP. — **vana-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **viṭṭhala**, m. N. of an author who lived under Akbār, Cat. — **Puṇḍarīkāksha**, m. 'l^o-eyed,' N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of an author, Cat.; a species of aquatic bird, Car.; n. N. of a partic. drug, L.; *-stotra*, n., *°kōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. — **Puṇḍarīkātapatra**, n. having the l^o for an umbrella (said of the autumn), Ragh. — **Puṇḍarīkānaya**, m. an elephant of P^o's (see above) race, an el^o with peculiar marks, Gal. — **Puṇḍarīkākṣhaṇa**, m. 'l^o-eyed,' N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. — **Puṇḍarīkōdara-prabha**, mfn. resplendent as the interior of a white lotus, MW.

Puṇḍarīkīni, f. N. of a town in Videha, HPariś. — **Puṇḍarīyaka**, m. N. of one of the Viṣve Devāḥ,

MBh.; n. the flower of Hibiscus Mutabilis, L.; a kind of drug (prob. = next), Bhpr.

Pundarya, n. a medicinal plant used as a remedy for diseased eyes, L.

पुण्ड्र *pundra*, m. N. of a son of the Daitya Bali (ancestor of the Pundras), MBh.; (pl.) of a people and their country (the modern Bengal and Behar), AitBr.; MBh. &c.; of a son of Vasu-deva, VP.; sugar-cane (or a red variety of it), L.; Gaertnera Racemosa, L.; Ficus Infectoria, L.; Clerodendrum Phlomidoides, L.; a white lotus-flower, L.; a worm, L.; n. or n. a mark or line made on the forehead with ashes or colouring substances to distinguish Vaishnavas fr. Śaivas &c., a sectarian mark, KātyŚr., Sch.; RTL. 66; 67 (cf. *urdhva-p°*, *tri-p°*); n. N. of a mythical city between the mountains Hima-vat and Hemakūta, Vāyup. — **lakṣha**, m. N. of a mountain, Divyāv. (w. r. *punda-k°*). — **keli**, m. an elephant, L. — **nagara**, n. 'city of the Pundras', N. of a town (cf. *paundranagara*). — **vardhana**, n. N. of a town in Gauḍa, Pañc. (w. r. *punda-v°*). — **vidhi**, m., — **stotra**, n. N. of wks. **Pundrākṣu**, m. sugar-cane, L.

Pundraka, m. (pl.) the Pundras (s. v.), Mn. x, 44 (v. l. *paund°*); MBh.; (sg.) a prince of the P°, MBh.; N. of sev. plants (= *pundra*), L.; a frontal sectarian mark (see *urdhva-p°*, *tri-p°*); a man who lives by breeding silk-worms, Col.; N. of a poet (also *Pundroka*), Cat.

Pundhra, w. r. for *pundra*, a sectarian mark.

पुण्य *puṇya*, mī(ā)n. (perhaps fr. √2. *push*, according to Up. v, 15 from √*puṣ*; see also √*puṇ*) auspicious, propitious, fair, pleasant, good, right, virtuous, meritorious, pure, holy, sacred, RV. &c. &c.; n. N. of a poet, Cat.; of another man, Buddh.; m. or n. N. of a lake, MBh.; (ā), f. holy basil, L.; Physalis Flexuosa, L.; N. of a daughter of Kratu and Saṃnati, VP.; n. (ifc. f. ā) the good or right, virtue, purity, good work, meritorious act, moral or religious merit, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a religious ceremony (esp. one performed by a wife in order to retain her husband's affections and to obtain a son; also -ka), MBh.; Hariv.; a brick trough for watering cattle, W. — **kartṛi** (MBh.), — **karma** (ib.; R. &c.), mfn. acting right, virtuous, pious. — **kāla**, m. an auspicious time, Hcat.; — **tā**, f. auspiciousness of time, Sūryas.; — **vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **kṛti**, mfn. bearing a good name, famous, celebrated, MBh.; m. N. of a man (whose shape was assumed by Viṣṇu), SkandaP. — **kūṭa**, m. a great multitude of meritorious acts, Kāraṇḍ. — **kṛit**, mfn. = *kartṛi*, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of one of the Viṣve Devāḥ, MBh. — **kṛityā** (ŚBr.), — **kriyā** (Āpast.), f. a good or meritorious action. — **kṣetra**, n. a holy place, a place of pilgrimage, VarBrS., Sch.; N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **gandha** (*pu°*), mfn. sweet-scented, fragrant, RV.; MBh.; Ragh.; n. Michelia Champaka, L. — **gandhi** (*pu°*, AV.), — **gandhin** (MBh.), mfn. sweet-scented, fragrant. — **griha**, n. a house of charity, an alms-house or a temple, R. — **geha**, n. a house i. e. a place or seat of virtue, Daś. — **janā**, m. a good or honest man, L.; (pl.) good people (N. of a class of supernatural beings, AV. &c. &c.; in later times N. of the Yakshas and of a partic. class of Rākshasas, Kāv.; Pur.); — **nīvara**, m. 'lord of Y°s', N. of Kubera, Ragh. — **janman** (*pu°*), mfn. of pure or holy origin, MaitrS. — **jala**, mfn. having pure water, ML. — **jita**, mfn. gained or attained by good works, ChUp.; Kāv. — **tara**, mfn. purer, holier, °ri-√*kṛi*, to make p° or h°, Ragh. — **tā**, f. (MBh.), — **tva**, n. (Kum.) purity, holiness. — **tirtha**, n. a sacred shrine or place of pilgrimage, Hit.; N. of a Tirtha, W.; mī(ā)n. abounding with Tirthas, R. — **trīpa**, n. a sacred grass (N. of the white variety of Kuśa grass), L. — **darśana**, mī(ā)n. of beautiful appearance, Ragh.; m. Coracias Indica, L. — **duh**, mfn. yielding or granting happiness or beatitude, MBh. — **nātha**, m. (with *upādhyāya*) N. of a man, Cat. — **nāman**, m. N. of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh.; °ma-*ślokaṭi*, f. N. of wk. — **nivaha**, mfn. conferring religious merit, meritorious, BhP. — **pāpēkṣitṛi**, mfn. seeing good and bad deeds, Mn. viii, 91. — **pāla-rāja-kathā**, f. N. of wk. — **pāvana**, m. or n. a proper N., Cat. — **puṇyātā**, f. perfect holiness, Rājāt. — **puruṣa**, m. a man rich in religious merit, a pious man, MW. — **pratāpa**, m. the efficacy of virtue or of religious merit, ib. — **prada**, mfn. = *nivaha*, Hariv. — **prasa**, m. pl. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 18

classes of gods of the world of form, Dharmas. — **phala**, n. the fruit or reward of good works, Mn. iii, 95 &c.; mfn. having or receiving good fruit, R.; m. N. of the garden of Lakṣmī, L. — **bala**, m. N. of a king of Puṇya-vatī, Avadānas.; N. of one of the 10 forces of a Bodhi-sattva, Dharmas. — **bharita**, mfn. abounding in holiness or bliss, Śatr. — **bhāj** (Kād.), — **bhājita** (Śatr.), mfn. partaking of bliss, happy. — **bhū**, f. 'the holy land', N. of Arjāvarta (s. v.), L. — **bhūmī**, f. id., L.; the mother of a male child, W. — **manyā**, mfn. thinking one's self good, MaitrS. — **maya**, mī(ā)n. consisting of good or of merit, Prab. — **maha**, mfn. of pure glory, Mcar. i, 18. — **mahāśākha**, mfn. named 'holy and great lord', Divyāv. — **mitra**, m. N. of a Buddhist patriarch. — **yoga**, m. the effect of virtuous actions in a former life, W. — **rāja**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **rātra**, m. an auspicious night, L. — **rāsi**, m. N. of a man, L.; of a mountain, Śatr. — **lakṣmika** (*pu°*), mfn. auspicious, prosperous, ŚBr. — **labdha**, mfn. attained by good works, MBh. — **loka** (*pu°*), mfn. belonging to or sharing in a better world, ŚBr. — **vat**, mfn. righteous, virtuous, honest, MBh.; auspicious, happy, Kathās.; Hit.; (ī), f. N. of a country, Avadānas. — **varjita**, m. 'destitute of virtue', N. of a fictitious country, Kautukas. — **vardhana**, mfn. 'increasing merit', Hariv.; n. N. of a city, Vet. (cf. *pundra-v°*). — **varman**, m. N. of a prince of Vidarbha, Daś. — **vallabha**, m. N. of a nian, L. — **vāg-buddhi-karmin**, mfn. pure in word and thought and deed, MBh. — **vijita**, mfn. acquired by merit, merited, MW. — **śakuna**, m. a bird of good omen, MBh. — **śālā**, f. a house of charity, alms-house, L. — **śila**, mfn. of a virtuous disposition, virtuous, pious, righteous, MBh. — **śeṣha**, m. N. of a prince, L. — **śrīka**, mfn. = *lakṣmika*, Mcar. — **śrī-garbha**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, L. — **śloka**, mī(ā)n. 'well spoken of', of good fame or reputation, BhP. (*śloka-karma*, mfn. one whose actions must be praised in auspicious verses, ib.); m. N. of Nala or Yudhi-shthira or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Pur.; (ā), f. N. of Sītā or Draupadī, Pur. — **saṃcaya**, m. a store of virtue or religious merit, MW. — **sāma**, n. a good year, TS.; Vait.; (am), ind., g. *tishthadgva-ādī*. — **sambhāra**, m. = *saṃcaya*, Kāraṇḍ.; (with Buddhists) the equipment of meritorious acts, Dharmas. — **sāra**, m. N. of a prince, Kathārṇ. — **sundara** (or *-ganī*), m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. — **seṇa**, m. N. of a prince, Kathās.; of another man, Buddh. — **skandha**, m. = *saṃcaya*, Kāraṇḍ. — **stambha-kara** (?), m. N. of a man, Cat. — **sthāna**, n. a sacred place, consecrated ground, Yājñ. **Puṇyākara**, m. N. of the father of Śaṃkara, Cat. **Puṇyāgni**, m. the public fire kept burning in a city square for the use of all, Subh. **Puṇyātman**, mfn. 'pure-souled', virtuous, pious, Kāv.; Hit. **Puṇyā-nagara**, n. N. of a town, Cat. **Puṇyānanda-nātha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Puṇyānubhāva**, m. pleasing majesty or dignity, Uttarar. iv, 22. **Puṇyāṃkṛita**, m. 'adorned by virtue', N. of a demon, Lalit. **Puṇyāsāya**, mfn. = °*nya-īla*, Hcar. **Puṇyāśā**, n. a happy or auspicious day; wishing a person a h° or a day ('ham with √*vac*, Caus. 'to wish a person [acc.] a h° or a day'), Br.; GṛS.; MBh. &c.; — *prayoga*, m., — *mantra*, m. N. of wks.; — *vācana*, n. proclaiming or wishing an auspicious day, MBh.; N. of wk. (also °*na-prayoga*, m.); mfn., Pāp. v, 1, 111, Vārtt. 3, Pat.; — *śabda* (BhavP.) and — *svana* (MBh.), m. = *vācana*, n. **Puṇyāka-karma**, mfn. doing only virtuous actions, Hit. **Puṇyōdaka**, mfn. having sacred waters, Megh.; (ā), f. N. of a river in the next world, MBh. **Puṇyōdāya**, m. the occurrence of good fortune (resulting from virtuous acts done in a former life), Hit. **Puṇyōdāna**, mfn. having beautiful gardens, MW. **Puṇyaka**, n. N. of a partic. ceremony performed by a woman (= *puṇya*, n., q. v.), MBh.; Hariv.; the present made to a wife on the occasion of the P° ceremony, Hariv. — **vrata**, n. the worship of Kṛishṇa for a year with daily presents (to be performed by a woman desirous of a son), BrahmvP. **Puṇyī** - √*kṛi*, to sanctify, consecrate, HParis.

पुत्र *put* or *pud* (a word invented to explain *putra* or *put-tra*, see Mn. ix, 138, and cf. Nir. ii, 11), hell or a partic. hell (to which the childless are condemned), MBh.; Kāv. &c. **पुन-ना-**

man, mfn. having the name Put, called Put, Mn. ix, 138.

पुत्र *puta*, m. (du.) the buttocks, L.; a kind of metre, Col. (prob. w. r. for *puṭa*, cf. *śrī-puta*).

पुत्रल *putala*, m. (prob. fr. *putra*) a puppet, doll, small statue, effigy, image (-*dahana*, n., -*vidhāna*, n., and -*vidhi*, m. burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad), Cat.; (ī), f. = m.; an idol; °*li-cālana*, n. a partic. game with dolls, Gal.; °*li-pūjā*, f. idol-worship, idolatry, MW.

Puttalaka, m. (and *ikā*, f.) = *puttala*, °*li*; °*liko vidhi* = *puttala-v°* above.

Puttika, f. a doll, puppet, BhP.; the white ant or termite (so called from its doll-like form), Mn.; MBh.; Pañc.; = *patamgikā*, a small kind of bee, Bhpr.; a gnat, Nilak. = *plushi*, Śaṃk.; Sāy.

पुत्र *putra*, m. (etym. doubtful, perhaps fr. √2. *push*; traditionally said to be a comp. *put-tra*, 'preserving from the hell called Put', Mn. ix, 138) a son, child, RV. &c. &c. (also the young of an animal; cf. Pāp. viii, 1, 15, Sch.; ifc. it forms diminutives, cf. *ṛishat-p°* and *śilā-p°*; voc. sg. du. pl. often used to address young sons, my son, my children &c.; du. 'two sons' or 'a son and a daughter'; cf. Pāp. i, 2, 68); a species of small venomous animal (= *putraka*), Cat.; (in astrol.) N. of the fifth house, Var.; N. of a son of Brahmishtha, Ragh.; of a son of Priya-vrata, VP. &c. &c.; (ī), f. a daughter, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a doll or puppet (see *āru-putrī*); ifc. used to form diminutives (see *āru-putrī*); a species of plant, L.; N. of Pār-vatī, L. [Cf. Zd. *putra*; Gk. *puis* and Lat. *puer* (?).] — **kandā**, f. a bulbous plant (supposed to cause fecundity), L. — **karma**, n. a ceremony relating to a son, MBh. — **kalatra-nāśa-bhīta**, mfn. fearful of the destruction of wife and children, MW. — **kāma** (*putra*), mfn. desirous of sons or children; — *kṛishṇa-pañcamī-vrata*, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat.; °*mēshṭi*, f. an oblation made by one desirous of offspring, ĀśvS. — **kā-mika**, mī(ā)n. (a sacrifice) aiming at the birth of a son, MBh. — **kāmya**, Nom. P. °*yati*, to wish for a son, Śāntiś. (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 9, Sch.). — **kāmyā**, f. wish for sons or children, AV.; R. &c.; °*myēshṭi*, f. N. of wk. — **kārya**, n. = *karma*, MBh. — **kṛit**, m. f. an adopted child, MW. — **kṛitaka**, mfn. adopted as a child, Śak. — **kṛitya**, n. the duty of a son, ib. — **kṛithā**, m. or n. the bringing forth or procreation of children, RV. — **krama-dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. — **ghnī**, see *-han*. — **jagdhī**, f. 'one who has devoured her children', an unnatural mother, Pāp. viii, 8, 48, Vārtt. 2, Pat. — **jananī**, f. a species of plant, L. — **jāta**, mfn. one to whom a son is born, having a son, g. *āhīlāgny-ādī*. — **jīva**, w. r. for *m-jīva*, °*waka*, m. 'giving life to children', Putranjiva Roxburghii (from its seeds are made necklaces which are supposed to keep children in good health), L. — **tā**, f. (AitBr.), — *tva*, n. (MBh. &c.) sonship, filial relationship. — **tirtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place (also of 2 chs. of PadmaP.), Cat. — **da**, mfn. giving sons or offspring, W.; (ā), f. N. of a kind of shrub, L.; of a species of bulbous plant, L.; = *vandhyā-karkotaki*, L. — **dātri**, f. 'child-giver', N. of a creeping plant (growing in Mālava and supposed to promote fecundity), L. — **dāra**, n. son (child) and wife, Mn. iv, 239 &c. — **dharma**, m. filial duty; — *tas*, ind. according to the ceremonies usual on the birth of a son, MW. — **nāman**, mfn. having the name son, called son, MānGṛS. — **nivēśana**, n. the habitation or abode of a son, MW. — **pinda-pālana**, m. (with *upavāsa*) 'cherishing the body of a son', N. of a ceremony, Śak. ii, 3, 3 (MW. p. 51, n. 1; v. l. *-pārāṇa*). — **pitṛi**, m. du. son and father, Kathās. — **putra**, m. a son's son, a grandson, Gal.; °*trā-dinī*, f. an unnatural mother (see *putra-jagdhī* and Pāp. viii, 8, 48, Vārtt. 2, Pat.). — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Kathās. — **putra**, n. sg. and m. pl. sons and grandsons, Mn.; MBh. &c.; °*traka*, n. sg. id., Subh.; °*trin*, mfn. having s°s and g°s, MBh.; °*trina*, mfn. transmitted to s°s and g°s, hereditary, Pāp. v, 2, 10 (°*na-tā*, f., Bhaṭṭ.). — **pratigraha-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **prati-nidhi**, m. a substitute for a son (as an adopted son &c.), W. — **prada**, mfn. giving sons or children (in *-jīva-stotra*, n. N. of the *Stotra*); (ā), f. N. of a species of Solanum, L. — **pravara**, m. the eldest son, MBh.; BhP. — **priya**, mfn. dear to a son, Venṭs.; m. 'fond

of offspring, N. of a kind of bird, R. — **phala-bhakti**, mfn. enjoying the advantage of having a son, MW. — **bhadra**, f. a species of plant, L. — **bhāga**, m. a son's share or portion, Mn. ix, 215. — **bhāṣa**, n. a substitute for a son, one who is to be regarded as a son, Mcar.; Balar. — **bhāva**, m. sonship, filial relation, Nir. iii, 4; 5. — **bhūya**, n. id., HParis. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. consisting or formed of a son, ŚBr. — **martyā**, f. the dying of sons, ĀpŚr. — **motikāputra** (?), Divyāv. — **rodam**, ind. (with \sqrt{rud}) to weep over a son, ChUp. — **lābha**, n. obtaining a son or sons, MW. — 1. -**vat**, ind. like a son or sons, as with a son &c., Mn.; MBh. — 2. -**vat** (*putrā-*), mfn. having a son or sons or children, VS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **vadhū**, f. a son's wife, daughter-in-law, L. — **vala**, mfn. = 2. -**vat**, L. — **vidya**, n. = *lābha*, AV. — **śringī**, f. Odina Pinnata, L.; Anthericum Tuberosum, L. — **sakha**, m. fond or a friend of children, Hariv. — **samkarin**, mfn. mixing or confusing children (through mixed marriages), MBh. — **samgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **saptami**, f. the 7th day in the light half of the month Āṣvina, Cat.; -**vratā-kathā**, f. N. of wk. — **sahasraka**, mf(ikā)n. having 1000 sons, MBh. — **sahasarin**, mfn. id., ib. — **sāma-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **sū**, f. the mother of a son, W. — **senā** (*putrā-*), m. N. of a man, MaitrS. — **sneha**, m. love of or for a son, MBh.; -**māya**, mf(ā)n. consisting in the love for a son, BhP. — **svikāra**, m. making one's own i.e. adopting a son; -**nirūpaṇa**, n., -**nirūpaṇa**, m., -**vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **hata**, mfn. 'whose sons have been killed,' N. of Vasiṣṭha, TāpBr.; (f), f. = *jagdhī*, Pāp. viii, 4, 48, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **han**, mf(gñi)n. killing a child, Car.; Suśr. — **hina**, mfn. sonless, childless (-*tva*, n.), MW. — **Putrācārya**, m. (a father) having his son for his teacher, Mn. iii, 160. — **Putrādīni**, f. = *putra-jagdhī*, Pāp. viii, 4, 48 (when used literally spelt with two f's, e.g. *putrādīni vyāghrī*, 'a tigress eating her young, ib., Sch.) — **Putrānnāda**, mfn. eating the food of a son, living at a son's expense, L. — **Putrārthina**, mf(iñ)n. wishing for a son, MBh. — **Putrārjya**, f. (prob.) = *putrārthi*; -**prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **Putrēpsu**, mfn. wishing for a son, W. — **Putrēśhti**, f. a sacrifice performed to obtain male children or one performed at the time of adoption, L.; -**prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **Putrēśhtikā**, f. = *putrēśhti*. — **Putrāśvarya**, n. 'son's proprietorship,' a resignation of property or power by a father to his son, W. — **Putrāśhanā**, f. desire or longing for a son, ŚBr. — **Putrōtpatti-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **Putrōtsaṅgā**, f. pregnant with a son, MBh.

Putrakā, m. a little son, boy, child (often used as a term of endearment; ifc. f. *ikā*), RV. &c. &c.; a puppet, doll, figure of stone or wood or lac &c. (cf. *kṛitrima*, *jatu*, *śilā*; g. *yāvaddi*) a rogue, cheat, L.; a species of small venomous animal (enumerated among the Mūṣhikas), Suśr.; a grasshopper, L.; a fabulous animal with 8 legs (= *śarabha*), W.; hair, L.; a species of tree, L.; a grinding-stone, Gobh., Sch.; N. of the supposed founder of Pāṭaliputra, Kathās.; of a mountain, L.; (*akā*), f. = next, Pāp. vii, 3, 45, Vārt. 10, Pat.

Putrikā, f. a daughter (esp. a d^o appointed to raise male issue to be adopted by a father who has no sons), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a puppet, doll, small statue, Bhart.; Kathās.; (ifc. = a diminutive; cf. *asī*, *khadga*); the cotton or down of the tamarisk, W. — **putra**, m. a daughter's son who by agreement or adoption becomes the son of her father, ŚāṅkhŚr., Sch. — **pūrva-putra**, m. the son of a d^o adopted before (cf. above), MBh. — **pramū**, f. the mother of a d^o, L. — **bhartṛi**, m. a d^o's husband, MW. — **suta**, m. a d^o's son, a grandson, W.

Putrin, mf(iñ)n. having a son or sons, possessing children (m. and f. the father or the mother of a son or of children generally), RV. &c. &c.; (*iñ*), f. Siphonantus Indica and another plant, L.; (with *pidakā*) a pustule which has small p's round it, Suśr.; -**ny-āpta**, mfn. born of one who is already mother of a son, Mn. ix, 143.

1. **Putriya**, mf(ā)n. relating to a son (cf. *a-p*).

2. **Putriya**, Nom. P. *yāti*, to wish for a son or children, AV.

1. **Putrī**, f. of *putra*, q. v.

2. **Putrī**, in comp. for *putra*, = **karana**, n. the adoption of sons; -**mimāṃsā**, f. N. of wk. — **kṛita**,

mfn. adopted as a son, Ragh.; Rājāt. — $\sqrt{bhū}$, to become a son, BhP.

1. **Putriya**, mf(ā)n. relating to a son, procuring a son, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr.; m. a disciple, Divyāv. — **varga-prayoga**, m., -**sthālipāka-prayoga**, m. N. of wks.

2. **Putriya**, Nom. P. *yāti*, to wish for a son or children, RV. vi, 96, 4 (pr. p. *yāt*); to treat like a son, Pāp. iii, 1, 10, Sch. (Desid. *puputriyishati*, *putitriyishati* or *putriyiyishati*, Pāp. vi, 1, 3, Vārt. 4, Pat.; *puputitriyiyishati*, Vop.).

Putriyā, f. the desire of or wish for a son, Pāp. iii, 3, 102, Sch.

Putritṛiṇī, mfn. one who wishes for a son, Pāp. iii, 2, 170, Sch.

Putrya, mf(ā)n. = *putriya* or *trīya*, ShaḍvBr.; GrS. — **paśavya**, mf(ā)n. fit for sons and cattle, SaphUp.

पुथ *puth*, cl. 4. P. *puthyati*, to hurt, Dhātup.

xxvi, 12; Caus. *pothyayati* (Ā. p. *pothyāna*, fut. *pothyayishe*), to crush, kill, destroy, MBh.; Hariv.; to overpower or drown (one sound by another), Kathās.; to speak or to shine (*bhāṣārthe* or *bhāṣārthe*), Dhātup. xxxiii, 102.

Pothita, mfn. hurt, injured, killed, destroyed, MBh.; R.

पुदक *puḍaka*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

पुद्गल *puḍgala*, mf(ā)n. beautiful, lovely, handsome, Mārkp.; m. the body, Hit. i, 41, v. l.; (with Jainas) material object (including atoms), Samk.; MW. 535; the soul, personal entity, Lalit.; man, Var.; the Ego or individual (in a disparaging sense), Saddhp.; N. of Śiva, MBh. (= *deha*, Nilak.); a horse of the colour of rock-crystal, Gal. — **pati**, m. a prince, king, Var.

Puddala, w. r. for *prec*.

पुन *puna*, mfn. (\sqrt{I} . *pū*) purifying, cleansing (only ifc., cf. *kim-p*, *kulam-p* &c.)

पुनर *pūnar*, ind. back, home, in an opposite direction, RV. &c. &c. (with \sqrt{I} , *gam*, *yā*, to go back or away; with $\sqrt{dā}$, to give back, re-store; with $\sqrt{bhū}$, to turn round; with \sqrt{as} and *dat*, to fall back upon); again, once more (also with *bhūyas*), ib. (with $\sqrt{bhū}$, to exist again, be renewed, become a wife again, re-marry); again and again, repeatedly, ib. (mostly *pūnaḥ p*, which with *na* = nevermore); further, moreover, besides, ib. (also *punar apāram*; *ādau-punar-paścāt*, at first—then—later); however, still, nevertheless, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (at the end of a verse it lays stress on a preceding *atha vā*, *api vā* or *vā* alone; *punar api*, even again, on the other hand, also; *kaḍā p*, at any time, ever; *kim p*, how much more or less? however; *p-p*, now—now; at one time—at another time). — **apagama**, m. going away again (*a-punar-ap*), Kām. — **abhidhāna**, n. mentioning ag^o, Kull. — **abhisheka**, m. anointing ag^o, AitBr. — **abhyākṣram**, ind. drawing near repeatedly to one's self, ib. — **abhyāghāram**, ind. (prob.) w. r. for *prec.*, GobBr. — **abhyāvartam**, ind. while repeating, under repetition, TāpBr. — **abhyunnāta**, mfn. poured upon again, Jaim. — **arthin**, mfn. requesting ag^o; *thi-lā*, f. repeated request, BhP. — **asū**, mfn. breathing or coming to life ag^o, ŚBr. — **āgata**, mfn. come back ag^o, returned, Mn.; Hit. — **āgama**, m. coming back, return, ŚāṅkhGr. — **āgamana**, n. id., MBh.; R. &c.; being born ag^o, re-birth, Sarvad. — **āgamin**, mfn. coming back, returning, Nir. iv, 16. — **āgrantham**, ind. by repeatedly twining round, AitBr. — **ājāti**, f. re-birth, GobBr. — **ādāyam**, ind. repeatedly, Br.; GrS. — **ādi**, mfn. beginning afresh, repeated, TāpBr. — **ādhāna**, n. renewing or replacing a consecrated fire, Mn. v, 168; N. of wk.; -**dhāryāgnihoṭra-prayoga** (?), m., -**prayoga**, m., -**śrauta-sūtra**, n., *nāguhoṭra*, n. N. of wks. — **ādhēya**, mfn. to be renewed or replaced (on the altar, said of fire), TBr.; ĀśvŚr.; n. renewing or replacing the consecrated fire, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; m. N. of a Soma festival, KātyŚr.; -**prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **ādhēyaka**, n. = *ādhēya*, n., TBr., Sch. — **ādhēyika**, mf(ā)n. relating to the act of replacing the consecrated fire, KātyŚr., Sch. — **ānāyana**, n. leading back, MBh. — **ābhāva**, m. re-appearing (*a-punar-abh*), MaitrS. — **āmnāna**, n. mentioning again, Lāṭy. — **āyana**, n. coming back, return, ĀśvŚr. — **ālambhā**, m. seizing or taking hold of again, TS. — **āvarta**, m.

return, re-birth; -**nandā**, f. N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — **āvartaka**, mfn. recurring (fever), Car. — **āvartana**, see *a-punar-āp*. — **āvartin**, mfn. returning (to mundane existence), Yājñ.; leading back (to m^o ex^o), Bhag.; Hariv.; subject to successive births, W. — **āvṛitta**, mfn. repeated, AitBr. — **āvṛitti**, f. return, re-appearance, re-birth, Yājñ.; repetition, ĀśvŚr. — **āṣṛita**, mfn. run hither again (as a chariot), MaitrS. (*āṣṛitā*?). — **āṣhāra**, m. taking up ag^o, KātyŚr.; (am), ind. bringing hither repeatedly, ĀpGr. — **ukta**, mf(ā)n. said ag^o, reiterated, repeated, MBh.; R. &c. (ibc. and *am*, ind. repeatedly); superfluous, useless, Vikr. iii, 2; Hcar.; n. repetition, useless repetition, tautology, ŚrS.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -**janman**, m. 'whose birth is repeated,' a Brahman, L.; -**tā**, f., -**tva**, n. repetition, (esp.) useless r^o, tautology, Sāh.; -**bhukta-vishaya**, mfn. (an occupation) in which the objects of sense are repeatedly enjoyed, Bhart.; -**vad-ābhāsa**, m. seeming tautology (a figure of speech), Sāh.; -**vadin**, mfn. repeating the same things, talking idly, Sak. — **uktāya**, Nom. A. *yate*, to occur repeatedly, Balar. — **ukti**, f. = *ukta*, n., Prāt.; a mere empty word, Vcar.; -**mat**, mfn. tautological, Prāt. — **ukti-√kṛi**, to render superfluous or useless, Kathās. — **utthāna**, n. rising again, resurrection, MW. — **utpatti**, f. re-appearance, re-birth, Col. — **utpādana**, n. reproduction, ChUp. — **ut-āṣṛitā**, mfn. let loose again (as a bull, goat &c.), TS.; KātyŚr. — **utsyūta**, mfn. sewed or mended again, patched up, TS.; Lāṭy. &c. — **upagama**, n. coming back, returning, Kathās. — **upanayana**, n. a second initiation of a Brahman (when the first has been vitiated by partaking of forbidden food; cf. *punaḥ-saṃskāra*), Cat.; -**prayoga**, m., -**vidhāna**, n., -**vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **upalabdhi**, f. obtaining again, Vikr. — **upasadana**, n. repeated performance, Gaut. — **upākaraṇa**, n. repeated beginning of study, Gobh. — **upāgama**, n. coming back, return, Kathās. — **upodhā**, f. married again, re-married, MW. — **gamana**, n. going or setting out ag^o, Pañc. — **garbha-vatī**, f. pregnant ag^o, Hit. — **gava**, m., Pāp. ii, 2, 18, Vārt. 4, Pat. — **geya**, mfn. to be sung ag^o (*a-punar-g*), L. — **grahana**, n. repeatedly taking up (with a ladle &c.), KātyŚr.; repetition, ib. — **janman**, n. re-birth, metempsychosis, Bhag.; Hit.; mfn. born ag^o, regenerated (*a-punar-g*), Kathās.; -**ma-jaya**, m. 'victory over re-birth, liberation, final emancipation, W.; -**mākshepa**, m. N. of wk. — **jāta**, mf(ā)n. born ag^o, regenerated, MBh. &c. — **jīvāta**, f. re-birth, TāpBr. — **dīna**, n. a partic. manner of flying, MBh. — **nava** (*pūnar-*), mf(ā)n. renewed, restored to life or youth, MaitrS.; MānŚr. (also *punar-navā*; cf. *-nava*). — **tta**, mf(ā)n. = *punar-datta*, given back, restored, TāpBr. — **darsana**, n. seeing ag^o, Kāv.; (*āya*), ind. 'au revoir', Mfich. — **dātri**, m. giving ag^o, a rewarder, recompenser, ĀśvŚr. — **dāya**, ind. giving ag^o, restoring, RV. — **dāra-kriyā**, f. taking a second wife (after the death of the first), Mn. v, 168. — **diyamāna**, see *a-p*-*d*. — **dyūta**, n. repeated gambling, MBh. — **dhenu**, f. a cow that ag^o gives milk, Lāṭy. — **nava** (*pūnar-*), mf(ā)n. becoming new or young ag^o, renewed, AV.; Br. &c. (also *punar-navā*; cf. *punar-n*); m. a finger-nail (cf. *bhava*), L.; (*ā*), f. hog-weed, Boerhavia Procumbens, Suśr.; -**vā-mandūra**, n. a partic. medicinal preparation, Rasar. — **nigrantham**, ind. intertwining ag^o, AitBr. — **nitanna**, mfn. thrust in or pierced ag^o, Kāth.; = next, ib. — **nirṛita**, mfn. ag^o repeated in detail, AitBr. — **nivartam**, ind. returning (*a-p*-*n*), TāpBr. — **nishkṛitā**, mfn. repaired or mended ag^o, TS.; Kāth. — **bandha-yoga**, m. tying or fettering ag^o, Kap. — **bāla**, mfn. become a child ag^o, R. (cf. *naḥimanas*); *ōya*, n. second childhood, weakness from old age, ib. — **bha-kshya**, mfn. to be enjoyed ag^o (*a-p*-*bh*), TBr. — **bhava**, mfn. born ag^o, BhP.; m. new birth, transmigration, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a finger-nail, L. (cf. *-nava*); a species of Pūnar-navā with red flowers, L. — **bhavin** (?), m. the sentient soul (existing ag^o after the dissolution of one body in another form), W. — **bhāryā**, f. a second wife = re-marriage, Kāv. — **bhāva**, m. new birth (*a-p*-*bh*), Prab. — **bhāvin**, mfn. being born ag^o (*a-p*-*bh*), Hariv. — **bhū**, mfn. being renewed, restored to life or youth, RV.; AV.; f. a virgin widow re-married, AV. &c. &c.; re-existence, W. — **bhoga**, m. repeated enjoyment or fruition, perception of pleasure or pain as a reward of former actions, Col. — **magha**

(*pūnar-*), mfn. 'having repeated gifts,' avaricious, covetous, AV.; repeatedly offering oblations or granting gifts, ib.; TS.; TBr. — *manyā*, mfn. (prob.) again thinking of, remembering, RV. — *māra*, n. repeated dying (*a-p°-m°*), VP. — *māṛita*, n. (*a-p°-m°*), id., BHP. — *māṛitā*, m. id., GopBr. — *yajña*, m. a repeated sacrifice, ŚBr. — *yātrā*, f. a repeated procession, L. — *yāman*, mfn. useful again (cf. *yāta-y°*), ŚāṅkhBr. — *yuddha*, n. renewal of war, Cat. — *yuvan* (*pūnar-*), mfn. ag° young, ŚBr.; *va-tva*, n., Car. — *lābha*, m. obtaining ag°, recovery, MBh. — *lekhaṇa*, n. writing down ag°, Yājñ., Sch. — *vaktavya*, mfn. to be repeated; — *tā*, f., Kull. — *vacana*, n. saying ag° repetition, ŚāṅkhBr. — *vāpya*, see *ajīta-p°-v°*. — *vat*, mfn. containing the word *punar*, AitBr. — *vata*, m. a weaned calf that begins to suck ag°, Lāty.; (with *Kāṇva*) N. of the author of RV. viii, 7, Anukr. — *va-rāna*, n. choosing ag°, KātyŚr. — *vasu* (*pūnar-*), m. 'restoring goods,' N. of the 5th or 7th lunar mansion, RV. &c. &c. (mostly du., cf. Pāṇ. i, 2, 61; *-tvā*, n., MaitrS.); N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; of Śiva, L.; of Kātyāyana or Vararuci, L.; of a son of Taittiri (son of Abhijit and father of Āhuka), Hariv.; of a son of Abhijit (Ari-dyota) and father of Āhuka, Pur.; of other men, Pāṇ. i, 2, 61, Sch.; of a partic. world, L.; commencement of wealth, L. — *vāda*, m. repetition, tautology, Kap. — *viroha*, m. sprouting again (of plants), Car. — *vivāha*, m. second marriage, Śāy.; — *vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — *hān*, mfn. destroying in return, RV. — *havis* (*pūnar-*), n. repeated sacrificial oblation, ŚBr.

Punah, in comp. for *punar*. — *karapa*, n. making again, re-making, transforming, Baudh.; Vait. — *kar-man*, n. a repeated action, ŚāṅkhBr. — *kāma*, m. a repeated wish, ĀpŚr. — *kriyā*, f. — *karman*, KātyŚr. — *pada*, n. 'repeated verse or line,' a refrain, Br.; mfn. containing a r°, ib. — *parikṣaya*, m. losing again (*a-punah-p°*), AitBr. — *paridhāna*, n. putting on (a garment) again, KātyŚr. — *pāka*, m. repeated cooking or baking, Mn.; Yājñ. — *puṇā*, f. N. of a river (the Puṇpun in S. Behar, perhaps so called from its windings), Vāyup. — *pratinivartana*, n. coming back again, return, R. — *pratyupakāra*, m. retribution, retaliation, Pañc. — *pramāda*, m. repeated negligence, Āpāst. — *prayoga*, m. repetition, Vait.; *gā-rūpa*, mfn., ŚBr. — *pravṛiddha*, mfn. grown again (n. impers.), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 18, Vārt. 4, Pat. — *prā-dhyeshana*, n. repeated invitation to study, ŚāṅkhGr. — *prāpya*, mfn. to be obtained again, recoverable, MW. — *prāyaṇīya*, mfn. (a ceremony &c.) at which the Prāyaṇīya (s.v.) is repeated, ŚāṅkhGr. — *prēpsā*, f. desire of obtaining again, Kathās. — *śramana*, w. r. for *purah-ir°* (?), Divyāv. — *samskāra*, m. renewed investiture, repetition of any Samskāra, Mn.; R.; N. of wk. (cf. *punar-upanayana*). — *samākṛita*, mfn. fitted up again, repaired, mended, ŚāṅkhBr.; KātyŚr. — *samgama*, m. meeting ag°, reunion, Kathās. — *samdarśana*, n. seeing one another ag°, R. — *samdhāna*, n. uniting ag°, re-uniting, Śāh.; re-kindling of the household fire, Samskāraḥ.; — *prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — *sambhava*, mfn. coming into existence ag° (*a-p°-s°*), Rājat. — *sarā*, mfn. running back, RV.; N. of the Achyranthes Aspera (the flowers of which are turned back), AV. — *siddha*, mfn. prepared or cooked again, Gaut. — *sukha*, mfn. ag° agreeable or pleasant, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 18, Vārt. 4, Pat. — *stuti*, f. repeated praise, a r° ceremony, ŚāṅkhBr. — *stoma*, m. N. of an Ekāha, Br.; Gaut.; Vait.

Punās, in comp. for *punar*. — *candrā*, f. N. of a river, MBh. — *cara*, mfn. running back, returning, AV. Paipp. — *carvaṇa*, n. chewing the cud, ruminating, Siddh. — *citī*, f. piling up again, TS.; ŚBr. &c.

Punas, in comp. for *punar*. — *tati*, f. a repeated sacrificial performance, ŚāṅkhBr. — *tarām*, ind. over and over again, Śiṣ. xvii, 6.

Punā, in comp. for *punar*. — *rāja*, m. a new king, Pat. — *jābhishheka*, m. the consecration of a new king, Vas.

पुनान *punāna*, *punita*. See *√pū*.

पुनथ *punth*, cl. 1. P. *punthati*, to give or suffer pain, Dhātup. iii, 7 (v. l. *yunth*).

पुंदान *pum-dāna* &c. See p. 630, col. 3.

पुन्द्र *pundra*, w. r. for *puṇḍra*.

पुनश्च *pum-nakshatra* &c. See under *pum*, p. 631, col. 1.

पुपूतनि *pupūtāni* (?), RV. x, 132, 6.

पुपूषत् *pupūshat*, mf(anti)n. (√*pū*, Desid.) wishing to cleanse or purify, W.

पुपूषह, f. the wish or desire to cleanse or purify, ib.

पुपुषुट *puppuṣa*, m. N. of a partic. disease (swelling of the palate and gums), Suśr. (also *-ka*).

पुपुफुल *pupphula*, m. flatulency, wind in the stomach, L.

पुपुफुस *pupphusa*, m. the lungs, L. (cf. *phupphusa*); the pericarp or seed-pod of a lotus, L.

पुम् *pum*, *pum-anujā* &c. See p. 631.

पुर 1. *pūr*, f. (√*pri*) only instr. pl. *pūrbhis*, in abundance, abundantly, RV. v, 66, 4.

पुर 2. *pur*, cl. 6. P. *purati*, to precede, go before, lead, Dhātup. xxviii, 56 (prob. invented to furnish an etymology for *puras* and *purā* below).

1. **Pura** (for 2. see p. 635), in comp. for *puras*. — *ushpih*, f. N. of a metre, RPrāt. — *etri*, m. one who goes before, a guide, leader, RV.; AV.; VS.; Br. — *ga*, mfn. (for *purō-ga*) inclined or disposed towards (comp.), MārKP.; *gā-vaṇa*, n. N. of a forest, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 4. — *vyotis*, n. N. of the region or the world of Agni, L. (w. r. for *purō-g°*?). — *tas*, ind. before (in place or time), in front or in presence of (gen. or comp.), KāthUp.; MBh. &c.; — *taḥ-√kri*, to place in front, cause to precede, honour, R.; Kathās.

Purah, incomp. for *puras*. — *pāka*, mf(ā)n. whose fulfilment approaches near (as a hope or prayer), Kum. — *prasravapa* (*purah-*), mfn. pouring or streaming forth, RV. viii, 100, 9. — *prahartṛi*, m. one who fights in the front (of the battle), Ragh. — *phala*, mfn. having fruit well advanced, promising fruit, ib. — *śukram*, ind. while Śukra (the planet Venus) is before one's eyes, Kum. iii, 43. — *sād*, mfn. sitting in front, presiding, RV. i, 73, 3; sitting towards the east, VS.; TS. — *sarā*, mf(ā)n. going before or in advance; m. a forerunner, precursor, harbinger, attendant, AV. &c. &c.; ifc. (f. ā) attended or preceded by, connected with, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (am), ind. along with, among, after, by means of (comp.), Kathās.; Pañc.; Pur. — *stha*, mfn. standing before one's eyes, clearly visible, Mālatim. — *sthātrī*, mfn. standing at the head, a leader, RV. — *sthāyin*, mfn. — *sha*, MW. — *sthita*, mfn. impending, imminent, Śak. (v. l.) — *spūrat*, mfn. opening or becoming manifest before any one, W.

Puraś, in comp. for *puras*. — *cakram*, ind. before the wheel, ĀpŚr. — *carapa*, mfn. making preparations, preparatory to (comp.); — *tā*, f., MBh.; n. a preparatory or introductory rite, preparation, ŚBr.; — *karman*, n. id., ib.; — *kaumudī*, f.; — *kaustubha*, m. or n.; — *candrikā*, f.; — *dīpikā*, f.; — *padhati* (and *ti-mālā*), f.; — *prapañca*, m.; — *rasollāsa*, m.; — *vidhi*, m.; — *viveka*, m. N. of wks. — *caryā*, f. — *carapa*, n.; Kāv.; — *rasāmbudhi*, m. N. of wk. — *chada*, m. a nipple, L.; Imperata Cylindrica, L.

Purās, ind. in front, in advance, forward; (as prepos.) before (of place and time), in the presence or before the eyes of (gen., abl., acc. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; in comparison with (gen.), Vcar.; in or from or towards the east, eastward, VS.; Br. &c. (*dakṣhiṇataḥ purāḥ*, towards the south-east, MBh.); previously, first, first of all, Ratnāv. iii, 7. [Cf. *pra*, *purā*, *pūruva*; Gk. *vāpos*, 'before.'] — *karapa*, n. the act of placing in front &c.; making perfect (?), W. — *karapīya* (W.), — *kartavya* (Hit.), mfn. to be placed in front or honoured or prepared or fitted out or made complete. — *kāra*, m. placing in front, honouring, preference, distinction, Kāv.; Hit.; accompanying, attending (ifc. 'preceded or accompanied by, joined or connected with, including'), MBh.; arranging, putting in array, making complete, W.; attacking, assailing &c., ib. — *kārya*, mfn. — *kartavya*; to be appointed to, to be charged or commissioned with (loc. or inf.), MBh.; Kāv. — *√kṛi* (P. Ā. — *karoti*, — *kurute*), to place before or in front, cause to precede, RV. &c. &c.; to make one's leader, place in office, appoint, MBh.; to respect, honour, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to place above all, prefer, choose, attend to, ib.; to show, display, R.; Rājat. — *kṛita*, mfn. placed in front &c.; honoured, esteemed, attended,

accompanied by, possessed of, occupied with (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; attacked, assailed, accused &c., L.; (am), ind. among, amidst, with (comp.), MBh.; — *madhyama-krama*, mfn. taking or adopting a middle course, MW. — *kṛitya*, ind. having placed in front or honoured &c.; often = regarding, concerning, on account of, about, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *kriyā*, f. a preceding action, preparatory rite, Cat.; showing honour, demonstration of respect, Ragh.; — *caryā*, f. N. of wk.

Purastāj, in comp. for *√tāt*. — *japa*, m. a prayer murmured before, Siphās. — *vyotishmatī* (Col.), f., — *vyotis* (RPrāt.), n. N. of a metre.

Purastāt, ind. before, forward, in or from the front, in the first place, in the beginning, RV. &c. &c.; in or from the east, eastward, ib.; in the preceding part (of a book), above, RPrāt.; (but also) further on i. e. below, Suśr.; (as prepos.) before (of place or time), in front or in presence or before the eyes of (gen., abl., acc. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; in comparison with (gen.), Vcar. — *kratū*, m. a sacrifice which begins immediately, ŚBr. — *tiryak-pramāṇa*, n. the width in front, KātyŚr. — *tna*, mfn. preceding, going before, Shadguru. — *purodāśa* (*ṛdst°*), mfn. preceded or accompanied by a Purodāśa (s.v.), MaitrS. — *prish-thya*, n. N. of a partic. Sattrā, TāpBr. — *pravaṇa* (*ṛdst°*), mfn. bent forward, TS. — *stobha*, m. a preceding Stobha (s.v.), Lāty.; mfn. preceded by a St°, ib. — *svāhā-kāra*, m. (ĀpŚr., Sch.), — *svāhā-kṛiti*, f. (*ṛdst°*; TS.; ŚBr.) preceded by the exclamation Svāhā.

Purastād, in comp. for *√tāt*. — *agni-śhōma*, mfn. beginning with an Agni-śhōma (s.v.), Vait. — *anūka*, n. the longitudinal streaks on the back part of an altar, KātyŚr., Sch. (cf. *prāg-an°*). — *aparaksha*, m. anticipation, Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 29. — *apavāda*, m. an anticipatory exception, VPrāt., Sch. — *ucca*, mfn. high in the east, KātyŚr. — *udarka*, mfn. beginning with the refrain, AitBr. — *ud-dhāra* (*ṛdst°*), m. a part given in advance, ŚBr. — *upacōra*, mfn. accessible from the east, KātyŚr. — *upayāma* (*ṛdst°*), mfn. preceded by the Upayāma verses (s.v.), TS. — *granthi* (*ṛdst°*), mfn. having the knot turned towards the east, ŚBr. — *dan-da*, mfn. having the handle towards the east, Lāty. — *dhoma* (for *homa*), m. an introductory sacrifice, Vait.; Gobh.; — *bhāj* (ĀpŚr., Sch.) and — *vat* (Kaus.), mfn. having an i° s°. — *bṛihatī*, f. a species of the Bṛihatī metre, RPrāt. — *bhāga* (*ṛdst°*), mfn. one who receives his share before another, TS. — *va-danā*, n. preface, introduction, ŚBr.

Purastān, in comp. for *√tāt*. — *mukha*, mfn. standing before a person's face, Mficch.

Purastāl, in comp. for *√tāt*. — *lakshana* (*ṛdst°*), mf(ā)n. having one's characteristic in front or at the beginning, ŚBr. — *lakshman* (*ṛdst°*), mfn. marked in front or at the beginning, TS.

Purā, ind. (cf. *pra*, *puras*, *pūruva*) before, formerly, of old (with *na*, 'never'), RV. &c. &c.; in a previous existence, VarYog.; (with pres. = pf.) from of old, hitherto, up to the present time (also with *ma*, cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 122; with *na*, 'never yet'), RV. &c. &c.; at first, in the beginning, Bhartṛ. (opp. to *paścā*, *paścāt*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 33, Kās.); soon, shortly (with pres. = fut.), Kālid.; Naish.; (as prep., mostly in earlier language, with abl., rarely with dat. or gen.) before; securely from; except, beside; (with pres. = fut. [cf. Pāṇ. iii, 3, 4], once with Pot.) ere, before (sometimes with *na* or *na* and *yāvat* [followed by *tāvat*], with *mā* or *yadi*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.) — *kathā*, f. a story of the past, an old legend, BHP. — *kalpa*, m. a former creation, former age (loc. sg. or pl. in the olden time), Up.; MBh. &c.; = prec., MBh.; the performance of sacrificial acts in former times, AitBr. (pref.); — *vid*, mfn. knowing former times, familiar with the past, MBh. — *kṛita*, mfn. done formerly or long ago, MBh.; begun, commenced, W.; n. an action performed long ago; — *phala*, n. the result of it, Var. — *kṛiti*, f. a former mode of action, Hariv. — *ga*, g. *kṛiśāvuddi* (cf. *purā-ga*). — *jā*, mfn. former, existing from old, primeval, RV. — *mathana-vallabha*, n. a kind of Agallochum used as a perfume, L. — *yoni*, mfn. of ancient origin or lineage (said of kings), MBh. — *vasu*, m. N. of Bhīshma, L. — *vid*, m. knowing the events of former times, GopBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — *vṛitta*, mf(ā)n. that which has occurred or one who has lived in former times, long past, ancient, MBh.; Pur.; n. former mode of action, any event or account or history of the past, ib.; — *kathā*, f. an old story or

legend, Hit. (also °*tādkhyāna*, n., W.; °*n-kathana*, n., telling old stories, MW.); -*śdh* or -*sāh*, mfn. (nom. -*śhāt*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 56) superior from ancient times, RV. (Sāy. 'conqueror of cities'); -*hitā* (°*rāh*?), mfn. set before first, ŚBr. 1. **Purādhava**, mfn. (for 2. see under 2. *purā*) of prior origin, W. **Purāpanāta**, mfn. formerly obtained or possessed, W.

Purāpā, mf(ī or ā)n. belonging to ancient or olden times, ancient, old (also = withered, worn out, opp. to *nūtana*, *nava*), RV. &c. &c.; m. a Karsha or measure of silver (= 16 Paṇas of cowries), Mn. viii, 136 (also n., L.); N. of a Rishi, Kāth.; pl. the ancients, MW.; n. a thing or event of the past, an ancient tale or legend, old traditional history, AV. &c. &c.; N. of a class of sacred works (supposed to have been compiled by the poet Vyāsa and to treat of 5 topics [cf. *pañca-lakṣaṇa*]); the chief Purāṇas are 18, grouped in 3 divisions: viz. 1. Rājasa exalting Brahmā [e.g. the Brahma, Brahmandā, Brahma-vaivarta, Mārkaṇḍeya, Bhaviṣya, Vāmana]; 2. Sātvika exalting Viṣṇu [e.g. the Viṣṇu, Bhāgavata, Nārāyaṇa, Garuḍa, Padma, Varāha]; 3. Tāmāsa exalting Śiva [e.g. the Śiva, Liṅga, Skanda, Agni or in place of it the Vāyu, Matsya, Kūrma]; by some the P's are divided into 4, and by others into 6 groups; cf. IW. 509 &c.; N. of a wk. (containing an index of the contents of a number of P's and some other wks.) - **kalpa**, m. = *purā-k*, BhP. - **ga**, m. 'singing of the past', N. of Brahmā, L.; a reciter of the Purāṇas, W. - **gir**, m. 'praising the p', N. of Brahmā, Gal. - **gita**, m. 'sung by the ancients', id., Gal. - **dāna-māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of BrahmandāP. - **āriṣṭa**, mfn. seen or approved by ancient sages, Vas.; °*ānta-sataka*, n. N. of a poem. - **dvitīyā**, f. the former wife, L. - **pañca-lakṣaṇa**, n. - **pañjī**, f. - **padārtha-samgraha**, m. N. of wks. - **puruṣa**, m. 'primeval male', N. of Viṣṇu, Sighā. - **prōkta**, mfn. proclaimed by ancient sages, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 105. - **mahimōpavarāṇa**, n. N. of ch. of PadmaP. ii. - **māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of LiṅgaP. - **rātana**, n. N. of wk. - **vāt**, ind. as of old, RV. - **vid**, mfn. knowing the things or events of the past, AV.; knowing the P's, Prab. - **vidyā**, f. - **veda**, m. knowledge of the things or events of the past, ŚS. - **śravāṇa**, n. hearing or studying the P's; - **mahima**, m., - **māhātmya**, n., - **vidhi**, m. N. of wks. - **samhitā**, f. a collection of the P's, BhP. - **saṃgraha**, m. - **samuccaya**, m. - **sarvasva**, n. - **sāra** and - **sāra-saṃgraha**, m. N. of wks. - **siṅha**, m. N. of Viṣṇu as man-lion, R. **Purāṇānta**, m. N. of Yama, L. **Purāṇārka-prabhā**, f., **Purāṇārṇava**, m., **Purāṇārtha-prakāśaka**, m. N. of wks. **Purāṇāvātāra**, m. N. of ch. of PadmaP. **Purāṇōkta**, mfn. enjoined by or written in the P's, MW.

Purāṇaka, ifc. (f. *ikā*) = *purāṇa*, a partic. coin (cf. *tri-p*).

Purāṇīya, mfn., see *tri-p* and *pañca-p*.

Purāṇya, Nom. P. °*nyati*, to talk of the past, relate past events, g. *kaṇḍu-ādi*.

Purā-tana, mf(ī)n. belonging to the past, former, old, ancient (e, ind. formerly, in olden times), Mn.; MBh. &c.; used-up, worn out, Suśr.; m. pl. the ancients, Rājāt.; n. an ancient story, old legend, R.; a Purāṇa, Hcat. - **yoga-saṃgraha**, m. N. of wk.

Puro, in cnmp. for *purās*. - **agni** (*purō*), m. the foremost Agni, fire in front, VS. - **'kshām**, ind. before the axle-tree, ŚBr. - **ga**, mf(ā)n. going before, leading, a leader, chief, principal (ifc. preceded or accompanied by), MBh.; Kāv. &c. - **gata**, mfn. standing or being in front or before a person's eyes, Ragh.; preceded, gone before, W. - **gati**, m. a dog, L. - **ganṭhi**, m. a messenger who goes before, Pāṇ., Sch. - **gama**, mfn. = *ga*, MBh.; Kāv. &c. - **gamana**, n. going before, preceding, W. - **gavā**, m. one who precedes, a leader (f. °*vi*), RV.; AV. - **gā**, m. a leader, RV.; VS. &c. - **gāmin**, mfn. going before, preceding; m. a leader or a dog, L. - **guru**, mfn. heavy before or in front, TāṇḍBr. - **granthi**, mfn. = *purastād-g*, ĀpŚr. - **janman**, mfn. born before; °*ma-tā*, f. priority of birth, Ragh. - **jaya**, mfn. excelling in speed, swifter than (comp.), BhP.; m. one who goes before, a servant, attendant (ifc. accompanied by, furnished with), Divyāv.; N. of a son of Medhātithi and the Varsha ruled by him, BhP.; of Prāṇa, ib. - **jīti** (*purō*), f. previous possession or acquisition, RV. - **jyotis**, mfn. preceded by light or radiance, AitBr. - **dās** (or -*lās*, nom. -*lās*), m. a mass of ground rice rounded into a kind of cake

(usually divided into pieces, placed on receptacles; cf. *kapāla*) and offered as an oblation in fire, RV. &c. &c. - **dāsā**, m. id., AV. &c. &c. (RTL. 367); any oblation, Mn. v, 23; the leavings of an offering, L.; Soma juice, L.; a prayer recited while offering oblations in fire, Pāṇ., Sch.; -*tā*, f. state or condition of an oblation; acc. with °*ni*, to offer in fire, burn, Pārvat.; -*brighalā*, n. a piece of the sacrificial cake, SBr.; -*bhu*, m. eater of the s° c°, a god, Śiś.; -*vatsā* (*dāśā*), f. having a s° c° for a calf, AV.; -*svishṭa-kṛit*, m. the Sv° connected with the s° c°, AitBr.; -*hara*, m. 'receiver of the s° c°', N. of Viṣṇu, Viṣṇ.; °*sika*, mf(ī)n., Pāṇ. iv, 3, 70; °*śin*, mfn. connected with the s° c°, TS.; °*jiya*, mfn. relating to or destined for the s° c°, ĀpŚr.; °*śāḍā*, f. the Iḍā portion of the s° c°, ŚBr.; °*iyā*, mfn. = °*jiya*, MaitrS. - **dha** (m.c.) or -**dhas**, m. 'placed at the head', chief priest of a king, domestic chaplain, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a man, Saṅskāra. - **dhā**, P. ā. - **dhātī**, -**dhātī**, (Ā.) to place before or at the head, to appoint (esp. to priestly functions), charge, commission, RV. &c. &c.; to propose (as a prize), RV. v, 86, 5; (P.) to place foremost, value highly, esteem, honour, be intent upon or zealous for, take to heart, RV. &c. &c. - **dhā**, f. charge, commission, (esp.) the rank and office of a Purohita, TS.; AV.; Br.; -**kāma** (*dhā*), mfn. desirous of the rank of a P°, TBr. - **dhātṛi**, m. the giver of a commission, the appointer of a P°, AitBr. - **dhāna**, n. priestly ministrations, Sāy. - **dhānīya**, m. = *puro-hita*, TāṇḍBr. - **dhikā**, f. preferred to other women, a favourite wife, Hariv. - **nīḥ-saraṇa**, n. going out first, Kāv. - **nuvākya**, f. (sc. *ric*) an introductory or invitational verse, AV.; TS.; Br.; °*kyāvat*, mfn. having an int° v°, ŚBr. - **balāka**, mfn. 'having (only) cranes in front of one's self', overtaking all others (said of Parjanya), ShāḍvBr. - **bhaktakā**, f. breakfast, Divyāv. - **bhāga**, m. the front or forefront (*mama* 'ge, before me), Daś.; officiousness, obtrusiveness (*gam* 'muc, to quit the field, retire discomfited), Hariv.; Kād.; malevolence, envy, Mālav.; mf(ā)n. standing before a person's eyes, R.; obtrusive, meddlesome, MW. - **bhāgin**, mfn. taking the first share, obtrusive, forward, Kālid.; grudging, censorious, malevolent, Rājāt. - **bhāvin**, mfn. impending, imminent, Kathās. - **bhū**, mfn. being in front or at the head of, excelling, superior to (acc.), RV. - **māruta**, m. a wind blowing from before or in f°, east wind (opp. to *paścān-m*), Ragh. - **mukha**, mfn. having its face or aperture directed towards the east, Kauś. - **yāvān**, mfn. going in front, leading, RV. - **yūdh** or -**yodhā**, mfn. fighting before or in front, RV. - **rathā**, mfn. 'one whose chariot is foremost, leaving all behind, pre-eminent, superior, RV. - **rukka**, see *a-puro*. - **rūo**, mfn. shining in front or in the east, RV.; f. N. of partic. Nivid formulas recited at the morning oblation in the Ājya ceremony before the principal hymn or any part of it, TS.; Br.; -*rug-adhyāya*, m. N. of wk.; -*ruṃ-māt*, mfn. furnished with P° ŚBr. - **vat**, ind. as before, BhP. - **vatsa**, m. N. of a man, L. - **vartin**, mfn. being before a person's eyes, Mallin.; forward, obtrusive, Nīlak. on Hariv. - **vasu**, mfn. preceded or accompanied by wealth, TBr. - **vātā**, m. = *māruta* (ifc. f. ā), TS. &c. &c.; the wind preceding a thunderstorm, ChUp.; -*sāni*, mfn. bringing east wind, TS. - **vāda**, m. a former mention, Nyāyam. - **vṛitta**, mf(ā)n. being or going before, preceding, Hariv. - **vṛishēndra**, mfn. preceded or accompanied by an excellent bull, BhP. - **havis** (*purō*), mfn. having the sacrifice in front or towards the east, TS. - **hita** (*purō*), mfn. placed foremost or in front, charged, commissioned, appointed; m. one holding a charge or commission, an agent; (esp.) a family priest, a domestic chaplain, RV. &c. &c. (RTL. 352 &c.); -*karmān*, n. N. of 3rd Pāṇ. of AV.; -*tva*, n. the rank of a Purohita, MBh. - **hita**, f. priestly ministrations (= *puro-dhāna*, Sāy.), RV. - **hitikā**, f. a favourite wife (cf. *puro-dhikā*) or N. of a woman, g. *śivādi*.

पु 3. pūr, f. (in nom. sg. and before consonants *pūr*) a rampart, wall, stronghold, fortress, castle, city, town (also of demons), RV. &c. &c.; the body (considered as the stronghold of the *puruṣa*, q. v.), BhP.; the intellect (= *mahat*), VP.; N. of a Daśa-rātra, KātyŚr. [Perhaps fr. °*pri* and orig. identical with 1. *pur* and cf. Gk. *pólis*.]

2. **Pura** (for 1. see p. 634, col. 2), n. (ifc. f. ā) a

fortress, castle, city, town (a place containing large buildings surrounded by a ditch and extending not less than one Kos in length; if it extends for half that distance it is called a *kheṭa*, if less than that, a *karvaṇa* or small market town; any smaller cluster of houses is called a *grāma* or village, W.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; the female apartments, gynaeceum, MBh. (cf. *antah-p*, *nāri-p* &c.); a house, abode, residence, receptacle, BhP.; Tattvas.; an upper story, L.; a brothel, L.; 'the city' *kar* 'ēḥōḥv' i. e. Pātali-putra or Patnā, L.; = *tri-pura*, the 3 strongholds of the Asuras, Kathās.; the body (cf. 3. *pur*), BhP.; the skin, L.; a species of Cyperus, L.; N. of a constellation, Var.; a leaf rolled into the shape of a funnel, L. (prob. w.r. for *puṭa*); N. of the subdivisions of the Vedānta wk. *tri-purī* or *tri-puṭī* (perhaps also w.r. for *puṭa*), Cat.; mf(ā)n. a kind of resin, bdellium, Susr.; L.; m. N. of an Asura = *tri-pura* (cf. *pura-jit*), of another man, g. *kurv-ādi*; (ā), f. a stronghold, fortress (cf. *agni-purā* and *aiśma-p*); a kind of perfume, L.; (ī), f. a fortress, castle, town, Tār.; MBh. &c.; N. of a town (the capital of Kālīṅga, noted for the worship of Jagan-nātha or Kṛishṇa, IW. 244, n. 1); the sanctuary or adytum of a temple, Inscr.; the body, BhP.; N. of one of the 10 orders of mendicants (said to be founded by disciples of Śaṅkara, the members of which add the word *purī* to their names), W. - **koṭṭa**, n. 'city-stronghold', a citadel; -**pāla**, m. the governor of a citadel, Pañc. - **jana**, m. sg. town-folk, citizens, Rātnāv. - **jānu**, v.l. for *puru-j*, VP. - **jīti**, m. 'conqueror of fortresses or of Pura', N. of Śiva, Kathās.; of a prince (son of Aja and father of Arishta-nemi), BhP. - **taṭi**, f. a small market-town, L. - **torāṇa**, n. 'city-arch', the outer gate of a c°, MW. - **dāha**, m. burning of the 3 fortresses (= *tripura-d*), Kathās. - **devatā**, f. the tutelary deity of a town, W. - **dvāra**, n. (ifc. f. ā), a city gate, Mn.; R. - **dvish**, m. 'foe of Pura', N. of Śiva, BhP. - **nāri**, f. 'town-woman', a courtesan, Dhūrtan. - **nivēsa**, m. the founding of a city, MW. - **pakhin**, m. 'town-bird', a b° living in a city, tame b° (opp. to *vanya-p*), Var. - **pāla**, 'laka', m. the governor of a c°, BhP. - **bhid** (Prasannar.). - **mathana** (Bālar.). - **mathitṛi** (Anand.), m. 'destroyer of fortresses or of Pura', N. of Śiva. - **mārga**, m. the street of a town, Ragh. - **mālinī**, f. 'crowned with castles', N. of a river, MBh. - **raksha** (Daś.). - **rakshin** (Kathās.), m. a watchman of a town, constable. - **rāshṭra**, n. pl. cities and kingdoms, MW. - **rodha**, m. the siege of a fortress or city, ib. - **loka**, m. sg. = *jana*, Pañcad. - **vadhū**, f. = *nāri*, Sighā. - **vara**, n. 'chief town', a king's residence, Jātakam. - **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling in a town, a citizen, MBh. - **vāstu**, n. ground suitable for the foundation of a city, Hariv. - **vairin** (Prasann.). - **śāsana** (Kum.), m. 'foe or chastiser of Pura', N. of Śiva. - **han**, m. 'slayer of Pura', N. of Viṣṇu, BhP. - **hita**, n. the welfare of a city, MW. **Purātṭa**, m. a watch-tower on a c° wall, R. **Purādhipa** (Kathās.), °*dhya* (MBh.), m. the governor of a c° or fortress, prefect of police. **Purārātri**, m. = *pura-dvish*, Kathās. **Purārī**, m. id., ib.; Kum.; N. of Viṣṇu (-*tva*, n.), BhP. **Purārdha-vistara**, mfn. being of the extent of half a town, L.; m. part of a t°, a suburb, ward, division, W. **Purā-vatī**, f. 'rich in castles', N. of a river, MBh. (cf. *pura-mālinī*). **Purāsuhrid**, m. = *pura-dvish*, L. **Purōtsava**, m. 'town-festival', a f° solemnized in a city, Kathās. 2. **Purōdhava** (for 1. see under *purā*), m. (or ā, f.) 'growing in towns', N. of a plant, L. **Purōdyāna**, n. 'city garden', a pleasure-garden belonging to a town, park, MBh.; R. &c. **Purōka**, m. 'town-dweller (?)', N. of a poet, Cat. **Purākas**, m. an inhabitant of a town or of Tripura, L.

Puram, acc. of 3. *pūr* or 2. *purā*, in comp. - **jana**, m. the living principle, life, soul (personified as a king), BhP.; N. of Varuṇa, Gal.; (ī), f. understanding, intelligence (personified as the wife of a king), ib.; -*carita* and -*nātaka*, n. N. of dramas. - **jaya**, m. 'city-conqueror', N. of a hero on the side of the Kurus, MBh.; of a son of Śrīñjaya and father of Janam-ejaya, Hariv.; of a son of Bhajamāna and Śrīñjari (or Śrīñjaya), ib.; (= *Kakul-stha*) N. of a son of Śaśada, VP.; of a son of Vindhya-śakti, ib.; of Medhāvīn, MatsyaP.; of an elephant (son of Airāvata), Hariv. - **da**, m. = *darā*, N. of Indra, L. - **darā**, m. 'destroyer of strong-

holds, N. of Indra, RV. &c. &c. (also of the 1^o of the 7th Manv-antara, Pur.; of Agni, RV.; of Śiva, Śivag.; a thief, house-breaker, L.; of a man, Sighās.; (ā), f. N. of Gaṅgā or another river, L.; n. Piper Chaba, L.; -cāpa, m. Indra's bow, the rainbow, Var.; -pura, n. 1^o's city (*ṛdīthi*, m. 'guest of 1^o's c^o' i.e. dead), Daś.; N. of another city, L.; (ī), f. N. of a town in Mālava, Vcar.; -harit, f. Indra's quarter of the sky, the east, Prasannar.

Pūraya, m. N. of a man, RV.; (n?) a castle, town, Gal.

1. **Puri**, loc. of 3. *pur*, in comp. -**āyā**, mfn. (invented to explain *puruṣa*) reposing in the fortress or fastness (i.e. the body), ŚBr.; GopBr.

2. **Puri**, f. a town or a river, Up. iv, 142, Sch. -**kāya**, m. N. of a prince, VP.; (ā), f. N. of a town, ib.

Purikā, f. N. of a town, MBh.; Hariv.

Purī, f., see under 2. *pura*. -**kāya**, m. N. of a king, VP. (cf. *purī-k^o*). -**dāsa**, m. N. of the author of Caitanya-candrōdaya (also called *Kavī-karna-pūra*), Cat. -**ndra-sena** (*purind^o*), m. N. of a prince, VP. -**mat**, m. N. of a king, BhP. -**moha**, m. the thorn-apple, Datura, L. -**loka**, m. pl. town's-folk, citizens, Sighās. -**śreṣṭhā**, f. 'best of towns', N. of Kāśī or Benares, Gal. **Pury-aṣṭa** or **ṭaka**, n. the eight constituent parts of the body, Kull. on Mn. i, 56.

Purō-han, mfn. (acc. pl. of 3. *pur + h^o*) destroying strongholds, RV.

Pūrya, mfn. being in a stronghold or fastness, RV.

Pūh-kāmya, Nom. (fr. 3. *pur + kāma*), P. *°yati*, to wish for a castle or town, L.

Pūr, in comp. for 3. *pur* before cons. -**jāyana**, n. 'conquest of a fortress', N. of a partic. ceremony, MaitrS. -**devī**, f. the tutelary goddess of a town, BhP. -**dvār**, f., -**dvāra**, n. the gate of a city, L. -**pati** (*pūr-*), m. the lord of a castle or city, RV. -**bhid**, mfn. one who breaks down strongholds or fortresses, ib. -**bhīdya**, n. the breaking down strongholds or fortresses, ib. -**mārga**, m. a road leading to a town, Sighās. -**yāna**, mfn. leading to the fortress (i.e. to the celestial world), AV.

पुरञ्जर *purāñjara*, m. the armpit, L.

पुरट *purāṭa*, n. gold, L.

पुरण *purāṇa*, m. (√*pri*) the sea, ocean, Up. ii, 81, Sch.

पुराण *purāṇa*, m. pl. N. of a dynasty, VP. (cf. *purūṇa*).

पुरात *purā-tas*. See p. 634, col. 2.

पुरंधि *pūramdhi*, mfn. (etym. much contested; prob. fr. acc. of 1. or 3. *pur* and √*dha*, 'bearing fullness' or 'bearing a body') prolific, not barren (lit. and fig.), bountiful, munificent, liberal, RV.; VS.; TS.; f. a woman, wife, RV. i, 116, 7; 13; 117, 19 &c.; liberality, munificence, kindness (shown by gods to man, e.g. RV. i, 5, 3; 158, 2 &c.; or by man to gods in offering oblations, e.g. i, 123, 6; 134, 3 &c.; also personif. as goddess of abundance and liberality, e.g. vii, 36, 8 &c.) -**vat** (*pūr^o*), mfn. abundant, copious, RV. ix, 72, 4.

Puramdhi or **dhri**, f. (perhaps at first identical with prec. and later connected with √*dhrī*) a wife, woman (esp. a married woman having or able to bear children), Kālid.; Kathās.; Rājāt.

पुराला *purālā* (?), f. N. of Durgā, L.

पुरवी *purāvī*, f. (in music) N. of a Rā-ginī (cf. *purvī*).

पुरस् *purās*, *purastāt*. See p. 634.

पुरा *purā*. See p. 634, col. 3.

पुराटङ्क *purāṭaṅka*, m. N. of a man, Cat. (cf. *purāṇaka*).

पुराण *purāṇa*, *purātana*. See p. 635.

पुरातल *purātala*, n. the region below the seven worlds, L. (cf. *talātala*).

पुराधस् *purādhas*, m. N. of an Āṅgīrasa, ĀrshBr. (v.l. *pra-rādhas*).

पुरासणी *purāsāṇī* or *°sinī*, f. a species of creeper, L.

पुरि 1. and 2. *purī*; *purī*. See above.

पुरितत् *puritat*, w. r. for *puritat*, L.

पुरीकय *purikāya*, m. a species of aquatic animal, AV.

पुरीकषेण *purikashēṇa*, m. N. of a king, VP.

पुरीतत् *purīdāt*, m. n. (fr. 3. *pur* or *purī* + √*tan*?) the pericardium or some other organ near the heart; the intestines, VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; KaushUp. (cf. *pari-tat* and *pulītat*).

पुरीष *pūriṣa*, n. (√*pri*) earth, land, RV.; (esp.) crumbling or loose earth, rubbish (perhaps 'that which fills up,' as opp. to that which flows off, the 'solid' opp. to the fluid), rubble, anything used to fill up interstices in a wall, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; feces, excrement, ordure, ŚBr. &c. &c. (ifc. f. ī, BhP.); a disk, orb (e.g. *sūryasya*, i.e. 'fullness of the sun?'), RV. x, 27, 21; (with *Ātharvaṇa*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; (ī), f. N. of a partic. religious observance, BhP. (= *cayana*, Sch.) -**nigrahaṇa**, mfn. stopping or obstructing the bowels, Suśr. -**pada**, n. N. of partic. passages inserted (to fill up) in the recitation of the Mahā-nāmni verses, Br.; ŚrS. -**bhīru**, m. N. of a prince, BhP. -**bheda**, m. diarrhoea, Car. -**bhedīn**, mfn. 'loosening the feces,' relaxing the bowels, MW. -**mūtra-pratighāta**, m. obstruction of the solid and liquid excretions, Cat. -**vat** (*pūr^o*), mfn. furnished with rubbish or loose earth (used for filling interstices), TS.; (ī), f. N. of a kind of brick, ŚBr. -**vāhaṇa** or **-vāhana**, mfn. (ī) n. removing rubbish or refuse, VS.; TS.; Kāth. (cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 65). -**vīrañjaniya**, mfn. changing the colour of the feces, L. -**samgrahaṇiya**, mfn. making the feces more solid, ib. **Purishādhāna**, n. 'receptacle of excrement,' the rectum, Yājñ. **Purishōt-sarga**, m. the voiding of excrement, Pañc.; Hit. **Purishāṇa**, n. the voiding of excrement, Var.; m. excrement, feces, L.; the rectum or anus, Gal. **Purishama**, m. Phaeolus Radiatus, L. **Purishaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to void excrement, L. **Purishita**, mfn. voided, evacuated (as excrement); voided upon, g. *tārakādi*.

Purishin, mfn. possessing land or inhabiting it or extending over it, RV.; 'bearing or carrying rubbish,' N. of the Sarayū or of another river, v, 53, 9. **Purishya**, mfn. being in the earth (said of fire), RV.; TS.; VS.; rich in land, ŚBr.; excremental, AitBr. -**vāhana**, mfn. (ī) n. (prob.) = *purisha-v^o*, Pāp. iii, 2, 65.

पुरु *purū*, mf. (*pūr^o*) n. (√*pri*) much, many, abundant (only *purū*, *°rini*, *°rinām* and sev. cases of f. *pūr^o*; in later language only ibc.), RV. &c. &c. (√*pū*, ind. much, often, very [also with a compar. or superl.]; with *simā*, everywhere; with *tīrds*, far off, from afar; *purūrū*, far and wide; *purū vīta*, one and all, every, RV.); m. the pollen of a flower, L.; heaven, paradise, L.; (cf. *Pūru*) N. of a prince (the son of Yayāti and Śarmisthā and sixth monarch of the lunar race), MBh.; Śāk.; of a son of Vasu-deva and Saha-devā, BhP.; of a son of Madhu, VP.; of a son of Manu Cakshusha and Nadvāla, Pur. [Cf. Old Pers. *paru*; Gk. *πολύ*; Goth. *filu*; Angl. Sax. *feolu*; Germ. *viel*.] -**kāra-ka-vat**, mfn. having many agents or factors, BhP. -**kūtsa**, m. N. of a man, RV.; of a descendant of Ikshvāku, ŚBr.; of a son of Māndhātṛī, Hariv.; of another man, VP. -**kutsava**, m. N. of an enemy of Indra, GāruḍP. -**kūtsāni**, f. N. of a woman (prob. wife of Puru-kutsa), RV. -**kṛit**, mfn. = *-kṛitvan*, ib.; increasing (with gen.), ib. -**kṛitvan**, mfn. achieving great deeds, efficacious, ib. -**kṛipā**, f. abundant mercy or compassion, BhP. -**kshū**, mfn. rich in food, ib.; liberally granting (with gen.), ib. -**gūrtā**, mfn. welcome to many, RV. -**cētana**, mfn. visible to many, very conspicuous, ib.; TBr. -**ja**, mfn. much, L. (cf. *purūha*); m. N. of a prince (the son of Suśānti), BhP. -**jātā**, mfn. variously manifested or appearing, RV. -**jāti**, m. = *-ja*, m. Hariv.; Pur. -**jit**, m. 'conquering man,' N. of a hero on the side of the Pāṇḍus and brother of Kunti-bhoja, MBh.; of a prince the son of Rucaka, BhP.; of a son of Ānaka, ib. -**nāman** (*purī-*), mfn. having many names (said of Indra), RV. -**nīthā**, n. a song for many voices, choral song, ib. -**tāma** (*purī-*), mfn. very much or many, abundant, frequent, ever-recurring, ib. -**tmān**, mfn. existing

variously, ib. -**trā**, ind. variously, in many ways or places or directions; many times, often, RV.; VS.; AV. -**da**, n. gold, L. (cf. *purāṇa*). -**daṇṣaka**, m. 'many-teethed,' a goose (so called from its serrated beak), L. -**dāṇsa**, mfn. abounding in mighty or wonderful deeds, RV. -**dāṇsas**, mfn. id., ib.; m. N. of Indra, L. -**datra**, mfn. rich in gifts, RV. -**dāma**, mfn. possessed of or belonging to many houses, AV. -**daya**, mfn. abounding in compassion, BhP. -**dasma**, mfn. = *-daya*, RV.; VS. -**dayu**, mfn. (people), consisting chiefly in robbers, BhP. -**dina**, n. pl. many days, RV. -**deva-campū**, f. N. of a poem. -**drapsa**, mfn. abounding in drops of water (said of the Maruts), ib. -**drūh**, mfn. injuring greatly, ib. -**dha** (before 2 consonants) or **-dhā**, ind. variously, frequently, RV.; AV. -**pratika** (*-dhā-*), mfn. appearing variously, RV. -**nīhāhidh** or **'shidh-van**, mfn. repelling many (foes), ib. -**nishthā**, mfn. excelling among many, ib. -**nīmanā**, mfn. displaying great valour, ib. -**pānthā**, m. (nom. *°hās*) N. of a man, ib. -**paṇu**, mfn. rich in cattle, ŚākhGr. -**putra**, mf. (ā) n. having many sons or children, RV. -**pēsa** or **-pēsas**, mfn. multiform, ib. -**prajātā**, mfn. variously propagated, ib. -**prasaṣṭā**, mfn. praised by many, ib. -**prīyā**, mf. (ā) n. dear to many, RV.; VS. -**prāśha** or **-prāśhā**, mfn. inciting many, RV. -**praudha**, mfn. possessing much self-confidence, BhP. -**bhuṇ**, mfn. enjoying much, RV. -**bhū**, mfn. being or appearing in many places (superl. *-tama*), ib. -**bhūta**, w. r. for *-hūta*, Hariv. -**bhōjas**, mfn. containing many means of enjoyments, greatly nourishing, RV.; m. a cloud, L. -**madga** (?), m. N. of a man, ĀrshBr. (w. r. *-mahna*). -**manas**, mfn. (formed for the explanation of 2. *puris*), Nir. ix, 15. -**māntu**, mfn. full of wisdom, intelligent, RV. -**mandrā**, mfn. delighting many, ib. -**māyā** (RV.), -**māyini** (BhP.), mfn. possessing various arts or virtues, wonderful. -**māyā**, m. N. of a man, RV. -**mitrā**, m. N. of a man, RV.; of a warrior on the side of the Kurus, MBh.; Hariv. -**midhā** (AV. &c.), -**mīlthā** (RV.), m. N. of a man (with the patr. Āṅgīrasa or Sauhotra; the supposed author of RV. iv, 43; 44); of a son of Su-hotra, MBh.; of a grandson of Su-hotra and son of Hastin (Bṛīhat), Hariv.; Pur.; of a man with the patr. Vaidāśvi, TapBr. -**médha** (RV.) or **°dhas** (SV.), mfn. endowed with wisdom; N. of a man with the patr. Āṅgīrasa (author of RV. viii, 89; 90). -**rātha**, mfn. having many chariots, RV. -**ravasa**, w. r. for *purū-* below, MärkP. -**rāja-vāṇsa-krama**, m. N. of a poem. -**rāvan**, m. 'much-howling,' N. of a demon, VS. -**rūo**, mfn. shining brightly, RV. -**ruj**, mfn. subject to many diseases, BhP. -**rūpa**, mf. (ā) n. multiform, variegated, RV.; forming various shapes, VS.; AV. -**lampāṭa**, mfn. very lascivious, BhP. -**vārtman**, mfn. having many ways or paths, AV. -**vāras**, mfn. multiform, variegated, RV. -**vāsa**, m. N. of a prince, VP. -**vāja**, mf. (ā) n. powerful, very strong, RV. -**vāra**, mfn. having an ample tail or mane (as a horse or ox), ib. -**vāra**, mfn. rich in gifts, ib.; -*push-ṭi*, mfn. granting treasured riches, ib. -**vīśruta**, m. 'much renowned,' N. of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP. -**vīra**, mf. (ā) n. possessed of many men or male offspring, RV. -**vēpas**, mfn. much excited or exciting, ib. -**vratā**, mfn. having many ordinances (said of Soma), ib. -**śakti**, mfn. possessing various powers, BhP. -**śāka**, m. helpful (superl. *-tama*), RV.; AV. -**śiṣṭa**, m. N. of a man (cf. *pauruṣīṣṭi*). -**ścandrā**, mfn. much-shining, resplendent, RV. -**śhānti** (Padap. *-śānti*), m. N. of a man, RV.; TapBr. -**śhūtā**, mfn. highly lauded, praised by many, RV.; MBh.; Hariv.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. -**sambhṛitā**, mfn. accumulated by many, RV. -**sena**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. -**spārthā** (TBr.) and **-sprih** (RV.), mfn. much desired. -**hanman**, m. N. of a man (author of RV. viii, 59, 2) with the patr. Āṅgīrasa (Rānukr.) or Vaikhāṇasa (TapBr.). -**hāni**, f. a great loss, Kāv. -**huta**, m. N. of a prince, AgP. -**hūtā**, mfn. much invoked or invoked by many, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of Indra, Mn.; MBh. &c. (*-kashthā*, f. 1^o's quarter i.e. the east, Dhātṛan.; -*dvish*, m. 1^o's foe, N. of Indra-jit, MW.); (ā), f. N. of a form of Dakṣhāyāni, MatsyP. -**hūti**, f. manifold invocation, BhP. -**hotra**, m. N. of a son of Anu, ib. **Purūdvaṇa**, m. N. of a son of the 11th Manu MärkP. **Purūrūpā**, ind. far and wide, RV.

Puruḥa or **ḥu**, mfn. much, many, L.
Purū, in comp. for **ṛu**. — **tāma**, mfn., see under **puru**. — **rāvas**, mfn., crying much or loudly, RV. i, 31, 4; m. N. of an ancient king of the lunar race (the lover of Urvaśi [cf. RV. x, 95; ŚBr. xi, 5, 1 and Kālidāsa's drama Vikramorvaśi], son of Budha and Iḷā, father of Āyus and ancestor of Puru, Dushyanta, Bharata, Kuru, Dhṛita-rāshṭra and Pāṇḍu, supposed to have instituted the 3 sacrificial fires [VS. v, 2]; according to Nir. x, 46 he is one of the beings belonging to the middle region of the universe, and is possibly to be connected with the Sun as Urvaśi with the Dawn; according to others a Viśva-deva or a Pārvaṇa-śrāddha-deva), RV. &c. &c. — **ravasa**, m. = prec. m., MārKP. — **rūo**, mfn. much shining, SV. (cf. **puru-ruc**). — **vāsu**, mfn. abounding in goods or riches, RV.; AitBr. — **vṛit**, mfn. moving in various ways, AV.
Purūci, f. (of an unused **puru-añc**) abounding, abundant, full, comprehensive, RV.; AV.
Purv-anika, mfn. variously manifested or appearing, RV.

पुरुष puruṣa or **puruṣa**, m. pl. N. of a dynasty, VP.

पुरुषत puruṣat, m. N. of a prince, Hariv.; Pur.

पुरुषी puruṣī, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī.

पुरुष puruṣa, m. (m. c. also **pūṛ**); prob. fr. **√prī** and connected with **puru**, **pūru**; ifc. f. ā, rarely ī; cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 24) a man, male, human being (pl. people, mankind), RV. &c. &c.; a person, (**pūnān puruṣaḥ**, a male person, ŚākhGr.; Mn.; **daṇḍaḥ p**, punishment personified, Mn.; esp. grammatical pers.; with **prathama**, **madhyama**, **uttama** = the 3rd, 2nd, 1st pers., Nir.; Pāṇ.). an officer, functionary, attendant, servant, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. **tat-p**); a friend, L.; a follower of the Sāṃkhya philosophy (?), L.; a member or representative of a race or generation, TS.; Br.; Mn. &c.; the height or measure of a man (= 5 Aratnis = 120 Angulas), ŚBr.; Śulbas.; Var.; the pupil of the eye, ŚBr.; (also with **Nārāyaṇa**) the primeval man as the soul and original source of the universe (described in the Puruṣa-sūkta, q.v.), RV.; ŚBr. &c.; the personal and animating principle in men and other beings, the soul or spirit, AV. &c. &c.; the Supreme Being or Soul of the universe (sometimes with **para**, **parama** or **uttama**; also identified with Brahman, Viṣṇu, Śiva and Durgā), VS.; ŚBr. &c. &c.; (in Sāṃkhya) the Spirit as passive and a spectator of the Prakṛiti or creative force, IW. 82 &c.; the 'spirit' or fragrant exhalation of plants, RV. x, 51, 8; (with **saṃpā**) N. of the divine or active principles from the minute portions of which the universe was formed, Mn. i, 19; N. of a Pāda in the Mahā-nāmnī verses, Lāty.; of the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th signs of the zodiac, Jyot.; of a son of Manu Cakṣuṣha, BhP.; of one of the 18 attendants of the sun, L.; pl. men, people (cf. above); N. of the Brāhmanas of Krauñca-dvīpa, BhP.; (with **pañca**) N. of 5 princely personages or miraculous persons born under partic. constellations, Var.; Rottleria Tinctoria, L.; Clerodendrum Phlomidoides, L.; (f), f. a woman, female, RV. &c. &c.; m. or n. = **puruṣaka**, m. n., Śiś. v, 56, Sch.; n. (1) N. of mount Meru, L. = **kāma**, mfn. desirous of men, TāṇḍBr. — **kāra**, m. human effort (opp. to **daiva**, fate), Mn.; Yājñ.; manly act, virility, heroism, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; haughtiness, pride, Pat.; N. of a grammarian, Cat.; — **phala**, n. the fruit or result of human effort, L.; — **mīmāṃsā**, f. N. of wk. — **kṛpāṇī**, n. a human corpse, TS. — **keśarin**, m. 'man-lion', N. of Viṣṇu in his 4th appearance on earth, Sak. (cf. **nara-siṃha**). — **keśirā**, n. human milk, MaitrS. — **keśetra**, n. a male or uneven zodiacal sign or astrological house, Var. — **gati**, f. N. of a Sāman, Gaut. — **gandhi** (pū), mfn. smelling of men, AV. — **gātra**, mfn. endowed with human or manly limbs, Kauś. — **ghnī**, f. (with **strī**) a woman who kills her husband, Yājñ. (cf. **pūruṣa-han**). — **cohanḍasā**, n. 'nian's metre', the metre suited for men, i.e. the Dvi-pāda, ŚBr. — **jana**, m. sg. men, people, Pañcad. — **jātaka**, n. N. of wk. — **jīvana**, mfn. enlivening or animating men, AV. — **jñāna**, n. knowledge of men or mankind, Mn. vii, 211. — **tantra**, mfn. dependent on the subject, subjective (-**tva**, n.), Śāṃk. — **tā** (śhā), f. manhood, manliness; ind. (as instr.)

after the manner of men, among men, RV. — **tejas** (pū), mfn. having a man's energy or manly vigour, AV. — **trā**, ind. = **tā**, ind., RV. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 56). — **tva**, n. manhood, manliness, MBh.; Pur.; — **tva-tā**, ind. after the manner of men, RV. — **dagha**, mfn. of the height or measure of a man, W. — **datta**, m. N. of a man, Mudr. — **danṭikā**, f. N. of a medicinal root, L. — **damya-sārathi**, m. a driver or guide of men (compared with young draught-oxen), Divyāv. — **dravya-sampad**, f. abundance of men and material, MW. — **dvayasa**, mf(ā)n. = **dagha**, L. — **dvish**, m. an enemy of Viṣṇu, MW. — **dveshin**, mfn. man-hating, misanthropic, W.; (ini), f. an ill-tempered or fractious woman, ib. — **dharma**, m. personal rule or precept, KātyŚr. — **dhaureyaka**, ni. a man superior to other people, Hcat. — **nāya**, m. 'man-leader', a prince, ChUp. — **nīyama**, m. (in gram.) a restriction as to person. — **nishkrāyana**, mfn. one who redeems a person, TS. — **pati**, m. 'lord of men', N. of Rāma, MW. — **parikṣhā**, f. 'trial of man', N. of a collection of moral tales. — **paśu**, m. a beast of man, a brutal man, Pañc.; VP.; a man as a sacrificial victim, BhP.; the soul compared with an animal, IW. 85; a human animal, man, W. — **pungava**, m. 'man-bull', an eminent or excellent man, W. — **pūṇḍarika**, m. 'man-lotus', = prec., ib.; (with Jainas) N. of the 6th black Vāsudeva. — **pura**, n. N. of the capital of Gāndhāra, the modern Peshāwar (پشاور), L. — **prabhu**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **bahumāna**, m. the respect or esteem of mankind, Bhāṭṭ. — **mātrā**, mf(ā)n. of the height or measure of a man, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; n. the size of a man, TS. — **māna**, mfn. fancying one's self a man or hero (cf. **ni-tva**, n.), MBh. — **mu-kha**, mf(ā)n. having the face of a man, Kauś. — **mriga**, m. a male antelope, VS.; TS., Sch. — **medhā**, m. the sacrifice of a man, Br.; MBh. &c.; N. of the supposed author of VS. xx, 30 (perhaps w.r. for **puru-medha**, q.v.). — **yogin**, mfn. relating to a person or subject, KātyŚr. — **yonī** (pū), mfn. descended from or begotten by a man (male), MaitrS. — **rakṣas**, n. a demon in the form of a man, Kauś. — **rājā**, m. a human king, TS. — **rūpa**, n. the shape of a man, AitBr.; (pū), mfn. = next, ŚBr. — **rūpa**, mfn. shaped like a man, AitBr. — **reshapa** (AV.), — **reshin** (Kauś.), mfn. hurting men. — **raṣabha** (r for ri), m. = **pungava**, MBh.; R. — **vacas**, mfn. called Puruṣa, ChUp. — **vat**, mfn. accompanied by men, ŚBr. — **vadhā**, m. manslaughter, murder, AV.; slaughter of a husband, Vet. — **vara**, m. the best of men, VP.; N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; of a prince, VP. — **varjita**, mfn. destitute of human beings, desolate, MW. — **vāo**, mfn. having a human voice, VS.; ŚBr. — **vāha**, m. 'Viṣṇu's vehicle', N. of Garuḍa, BhP. — **vāham**, ind. (with **vahati**, he moves in such a way as to be) borne or drawn along by men, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 43. — **vidha** (pū), mfn. man-like, having a human form (-**tā**, f.), ŚBr.; TUp. — **vyāghra**, m. 'man-tiger', N. of a demon, ŚBr.; = **śārdūla**, MBh.; R.; a vulture, L. — **vrata**, n. N. of 2 Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **śārdūla**, m. 'man-tiger', an eminent man, W. — **śiras**, n. a human head, KātyŚr. — **śirāḥ**, n. id., ŚBr.; **śhaka**, m. or n. N. of an instrument used by thieves, Daś. — **saṃekāra**, m. a ceremony performed on a (dead) person, Āpast. — **samavāya**, m. a number of men, W. — **samāmita** (pū), mfn. man-like, TBr. — **sāman**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀpŚr. — **sāmadrika-lakṣhaṇa**, n. 'divination from bodily signs', N. of wk. — **siṃha**, m. 'man-lion', an eminent man or hero, Kāv.; (with Jainas) N. of the 5th of the black Vāsudevas, L. — **sūkta**, n. 'the Puruṣa hymn', N. of RV. x, 90 (describing the Supreme Soul of the universe and supposed to be comparatively modern), RTL. 17; 23 &c.; — **bhāṣya**, n., — **vi-dhāna**, n., — **vyākhyā**, f., — **vyākhyāna**, n., — **śhoda-śopacāra-vidhi**, m., — **kṛtāpanishad**, f. N. of wks. — **han**, mfn., only f. — **ghnī**, q.v. **Puruṣaṅsaka**, m. N. of a teacher, g. **śaunakādī** (Kāś. **śhāsaka**). **Puruṣāḥkāra**, mfn. of human form or shape (-**tā**, f.), Hcat. **Puruṣāḥkṛiti**, f. the figure of a man, ŚrS. **Puruṣāṅga**, m. n. the male organ of generation, MW. (cf. **narāṅga**). **Puruṣājāna**, mfn. of human descent or origin, ŚBr. **Puruṣhād**, mfn. eating or destroying men, RV.; AV. **Puruṣhādā**, mf(ā)n. id.; m. a cannibal, a Rakṣas (-**tva**, n.), MBh.; R.; BhP.; (pl.) N. of a race of

cannibals in the east of Madhya-deśa, Var. **Puru-śhādaka**, mfn. men-devouring, MBh.; R.; (am) N. of certain cannibals, MārKP. **Puruṣhādya**, m. 'first of men', N. of Viṣṇu, L.; (with Jainas) N. of Ādi-nātha or of Rishabha (the first Arhat of present Avastarpiṇi). **Puruṣhādhamā**, m. 'lowest or vilest of men', an outcast, the worst of servants, W. **Puruṣhādhiḥkāra**, m. manly office or duty, Kir. **Puruṣhāṇṛita**, n. falsehood respecting men, Mn. ix, 71. **Puruṣhāntara**, n. another man or person, a mediator, interposer, R. (am, ind. by a mediator, indirectly, Vikr. ii, 16); another or a succeeding generation, MārKP.; (-**vedin**, mfn. knowing the heart of mankind, MW.; **rātman**, m. 'man's inner self', the soul, L.); m. (sc. **sandhi**) an alliance negotiated by warriors chosen by both parties, Kām.; Hit. **Puruṣhāyana**, mf(ā)n. going to or uniting with the soul, PraśUp. **Puruṣhāyata**, mfn. of the length of a man, Hcat. **Puruṣhāyusha**, n. the duration of a man's life, age of man, Ragh. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 77); — **ka**, n. id., Gal. **Puruṣhārtha**, m. any object of human pursuit; any one of the four objects or aims of existence (viz. **kāma**, the gratification of desire; **artha**, acquirement of wealth; **dharma**, discharge of duty; **moksha**, final emancipation), Mn.; Prab.; Kap. (-**tva**, n.); Sāṃkhyaik. &c.; human effort or exertion, MBh.; R. &c.; (am), ind. for the sake of the soul, Kap.; for or on account of man, W.; — **kāra**, m., — **kaumudī**, f., — **cinīamāni**, m. N. of wks.; — **trayīmaya**, mf(ā)n. intent only upon the 3 objects of man (**kāma**, **artha** and **dharma**), Siphās.; — **prabodha**, m., — **prabodhīni**, f., — **ratnā-dhara**, m., — **siddhy-upāya**, m., — **sudhā-nidhi**, m., — **sūtra-vṛitti**, f., — **rthānuśāsana**, n. N. of wks. **Puruṣhāvātāra**, m. human incarnation, Siphās. **Puruṣhāśīn**, m. 'man-eater', a Rakṣasa, W. **Puruṣhāsthā**, n. a human bone, AV.; **sthi-mālin**, m. 'wearing a necklace of human skulls', N. of Śiva, L. **Puruṣhāhuti**, f. an invocation addressed to men, TS. **Puruṣhendra**, m. 'lord of men', a king; — **tā**, f. sovereignty, MBh. **Puruṣhēṣhita** (pū), mfn. caused or instigated by men, AV. **Puruṣhōkti**, f. the name or title of man, W.; **ktika**, mfn. having only the name of man, destitute, friendless, ib. **Puruṣhōttama**, see below. **Puruṣhōpahāra**, m. the sacrifice of a man, Hcat.

Puruṣaka, ifc. = **puruṣa**, a man, male, Pat.; m. n. standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse, prancing, Śiś. v, 56.

Puruṣāya, Nom. ā. **yate**, to behave or act like a man, play the man, Hariv. **ṣhāyita**, mfn. acting like a man, playing the man (esp. in sexual intercourse), Amar., Sch. (-**tva**, n.); n. a kind of coitus, Kpr.; Kuval.

Puruṣi — **√bhū**, to become a man, R.; Kathās. **Puruṣhōttama**, m. the best of men, an excellent or superior man, Hariv.; Sāh.; the best of servants, a good attendant, Kāv.; the highest being, Supreme Spirit, N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (IW. 91, n. 3 &c.); = **ksheṭra**, Cat.; (with Jainas) an Arhat; N. of the fourth black Vāsudeva; a Jina (one of the generic terms for a deified teacher of the Jaina sect); N. of sev. authors and various men (also **-dāsa**, **-dikṣhita**, **-deva**, **-deva-sarman**, **-paṇḍita**, **-prasāda**, **-bhaṭṭa**, **-bhaṭṭātmaja**, **-bhāraty-ācārya**, **-mītra**, **-manu-sādhiṇḍra**, **-sarasvatī**, **macārya**, **macānanda-tīrtha**, **macānanda-yati**, **macātrama**). — **ksheṭra**, n. 'district of the Supreme Being', N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Viṣṇu, BrahmaP.; — **tattva** and **-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. — **khaṇḍa**, m. or n., — **oatira**, n. N. of wks. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha; — **prayoga-tattva**, n. N. of wk. — **pattra**, n., — **purāṇa**, n., — **purī-māhātmya**, n., — **prakāśa-ksheṭra-vidhi**, m., — **mantra**, n., — **māhātmya**, n., — **vāda**, m., — **sāsa-triya**, n., — **sahasra-nāman**, n. N. of wks.

Puruṣya, mfn. pertaining to man, human, RV.

पुरुषस् puruṣas. See col. i.

पुरोग puro-ga &c. See p. 635, col. i.

पुरोचन purocana, m. N. of a man, MBh.

पुरोति puroti, m. = **pattra-jhamkāra** or **pura-saṃskārā**, L. ('the current of a river,' W.)

पुरोडाश puro-dāś, °sa &c. See p. 635.

पुर्ष purya, **purya**-ashṭa. See p. 636.

पुर्व *purv* (cf. *pri*), cl. I. P. *purvati*, to fill, Dhātup. xv, 67; cl. 10. *pūrvayati*, to dwell, xxxii, 126.

पुर्वोक्ता *purv-āṅika*. See p. 637, col. 1.

पुल *pul*, cl. I. 6. 10. P. *polati*, *pulati*, *pola-yati*, to be great or large or high, to be piled or heaped up, Dhātup. xx, 11; xxxii, 61.

Pula, mfn. extended, wide, L.; m. horripilation (see under *pulaka*), L.; N. of an attendant of Śiva, L.; (ā), f. the soft palate or uvula, L.; N. of a partic. pace of horses, Śiṣ. v, 60, Sch.; (ī), f. a bunch (see *trīṇa-pulī*); n. size, extent, L. — **keśin** and **keśi-vallabha**, m. N. of princes, L.

Pulaka, m. a species of edible plant, MBh.; a species of tree, L.; (pl.) erection or bristling of the hairs of the body (considered to be occasioned by delight or rapture rather than by fear), Kāv.; Pur. (also n., but mostly occurring ibc. and ifc. with f. ā); a bunch (see *trīṇa-p*); a kind of stone or gem, Var.; flaw or defect in a gem, L.; a kind of insect or vermin, L.; a cake of meal with which elephants are fed, L.; orpiment, L.; a Gandharva, L.; = *asurajī* (?), L.; N. of a prince, VP.; of a Naga, L.; n. a species of earth, L.; horripilation (cf. above); **°kṣkūḍkṛiti**, mfn. 'having the frame excited by bristling hair,' thrilled with joy, MW.; **°kāṇ-kīta-sarvāṅga**, mfn. having the whole body covered with bristling hair, Pañc.; **°kṣkūḍkura**, m. (sprout of) b^o h^o, Git.; **°kāṅga**, m. the noose or cord of Varuṇa, L.; **°kṣkīta**, mfn. covered with b^o h^o, Śak. (Pi.) iii, 12 (v.l. **°kṣkīta**); **°kṣkīlaya**, m. N. of Kubera, L.; **°kṣkīkampa**, mfn. trembling with a thrill of delight, Kathās.; **°kṣkīgama**, m. erection of the hair, Bhartṛ.; **°kṣkīdhūshita-śarīra** (B. **°dhṛishita-ś**), mfn. having the body covered with erected hairs, Pañc.; **°kṣkībheda**, m. = **°kṣkīgama**, Bhartṛ.; **°kṣkīya**, Nom. P. **°yati**, to have or feel the hair of the body erect (with rapture or delight), Git. **°kīta**, mfn. having the h^o of the b^o erect, thrilled with joy, Kāv.; Pañc.; Hit.; **°sarvāṅga**, mfn. having the whole b^o covered with bristling hair, Pañc. **°kin**, mfn. = **°kīta**, W.; m. Nauclea Cordifolia, L. **°kī-kṛita**, mfn. = **°kīta**, BhP.

Pulasa, mfn., g. *trīṇādi*.

Pulastī, mfn. (perhaps fr. *pulas* for *purās*; but according to Up. iv, 179, Sch. fr. *pula* and **°3. as**) wearing the hair straight or smooth, VS.; m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi*. **°tya**, m. N. of an ancient Rishi (one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; also enumerated among the Prajā-patis and seven sages, and described as a lawgiver), AV. Parīś.; Pravar.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (IW. 517, n. 1); N. of Śiva, Śivag.; **°siddhānta**, m., **°smṛiti**, f., **°tyāśhaka**, n. N. of wks. **Pulaha**, m. (*pula* + **°2. hā**) N. of an ancient Rishi (one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā enumerated among the Prajā-patis and seven sages), AV. Parīś.; Pravar.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (IW. 517, n. 1); N. of a star, Hariv.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; **°hāśrama**, m. N. of a hermitage, BhP. (= **°hārikshetra**, Sch.)

Pulaka, m. n. shrivelled or blighted or empty or bad grain, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a partic. species of grain, L.; a lump of boiled rice, L. (**°kṣkīka**, n. rice-water, Suśr.); brevity, abbreviation, compendium, L.; celerity, dispatch (**°kārīn**, mfn. making haste, hastening), L. **°kin**, m. a tree, L.

Pulāṅkī, f. (prob.) induration of the skin, Suśr.

Pulāyita, n. a horse's gallop, L. (cf. *arīha-p*). **Pulina**, m. n. (g. *ardharādi*) a sandbank, a small island or bank in the middle of a river, an islet, a sandy beach (ifc. f. ā), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the bank of a river (= **°fira**), Ragh., Sch.; m. N. of a mythical being conquered by Garuḍa, MBh.; of a poet, Cat. = **°jaghaṇā**, f. having sandbanks for hips (said of the Gambhīra river personified as a female), Megh. — **°dvīpa-śobhita**, mfn. beautified by shoals and islets, MW. — **°pradeśa**, m. situation or place of an island, Kathās. — **°maṇḍita**, mfn. adorned with sandbanks or islets, R. — **°vatī**, f. (prob.) N. of a river, g. *ajirādi*.

Pulinda, m. pl. (Up. iv, 85) N. of a barbarous tribe, AitBr.; MBh. &c.; (sg.) a man or the king of this tribe; a barbarian, mountaineer, MBh.; Kathās.; N. of a king, BhP.; the mast or rib of a ship (= *polinda*), L.; (ā), f. N. of a serpent-maid, Kāraṇḍ.; (ī), f. a Pulinda woman, BhP.; (in music), N. of a Rāga. **°duka**, m. pl. N. of a barbarous tribe (= *pulinda*), MBh.; (sg.) N. of a king of the

Pulinda and Śabara and Bhilla, Kathās.; of a son of Ārdraka, VP.; (*ikā*), f. (in music) = *pulindī*.

पुलिक *pulika*, m. N. of a man, VP.; (ā), f. yellowish alum, L.

Pulikeśin, m. = *pula-keśin*, Inscr.

पुलिमत *pulimat*, m. N. of a man, VP. (cf. *pulomat*).

पुलिरिक *pulirika*, m. a snake, L.

पुलिश *pulisa*, m. = Paulus (Alexandrinus), N. of the author of a Siddhānta (also **°śācārya**), VarBṛS., Sch.

पुलोक्य *pulikaya*, m. a partic. aquatic animal, MaitrS. (cf. *kuṭikaya*, *kuṭipaya* and *purikaya*).

Pulika, f. a species of bird, MaitrS. (cf. *kuṭikā*).

पुलीत *pulitāt*, n. = *puritāt*, MaitrS.

पुलु *pulu*, mfn. = *puru* in comp. — **°kāma**, mfn. having many desires, covetous, RV. i, 179, 5. **°pālva-aghā**, mfn. doing much evil, ib. x, 86, 21.

पुलुष *pulusha*, m. N. of a man (cf. *paulushi*).

पुलोम 1. *puloma*, m. (m. c.) = *puloman*, R.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of the demon Vaiśvānara (she was loved by the demon Puloman, but became the wife of Bhṛigu or Kaśyapa), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; Acorus Calamus (= *vacā*), L.

2. **Puloma**, in comp. for **°man** — **°jā**, f. 'daughter of Puloman,' N. of Indrāṇī, Prasannar. — **°jit**, m. 'conqueror of P^o,' N. of Indra, Cat. = **°tanayā**, f. = **°jā**, Gal. — **°dvish**, m. 'enemy of P^o,' N. of Indra, L. — **°nīshūdana** (Gal.), **°bhīd** (L.), m. 'destroyer of P^o,' N. of Indra (who destroyed his father-in-law P^o in order to avert his imprecation consequent on the violation of his daughter). **°Pulomāri**, m. = **°ma-dvish**, Kāvāḍ. **°Pulomāroṣ**, m. 'having the lustre of P^o,' N. of a prince, VP. **°Pulomāvi**, m. (prob.) w. r. for **°māri**, ib.

Puloman, m. N. of a demon (the father-in-law of Indra by whom he was destroyed), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a prince, VP.

पुलोमत *pulomat*, m. N. of two princes, VP. (cf. *pulimat*).

पुलोमही *pulomahī*, f. opium, L.

पुल्लक *pūllaka*. See *pūllaka* and next, MaitrS.

पुल्लस *pulkasa*, m. (ī, f.) N. of a despised mixed tribe, Gaut.; MBh. (also **°kaka**, BhP.; cf. *paulkāsā* and *pukkāsā*).

पुल्य *pulya*, mfn., g. *balādi*.

पुल्ल *pulla*, mfn. expanded, blown, L.; n. a flower, L. (prob. w. r. for *phulla*).

पुल्वघ *pulvaghā*, mfn. See *pulu*.

पुष् 1. *push*, cl. 4. P. *pushyati*, to divide, distribute, Dhātup. xxvi, 106 (v.l. for *vyush*, q. v.)

पुष् 2. *push*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 50) **°poshati** (trans.), only Nir. x, 34; cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 73) **°pushyati** (trans. and intrans.; m. c. also **°te**), RV. &c. &c.; cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 57) **°pushyāti** (trans.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (pf. *pūpōsha*, *pūpushyās*, RV.; aor. *apūshat* or *aposhīt*, Gr.; Pot. *pushyeyam*, RV.; Prec. *pushyāsam*, **°sma**, Br.; fut. *pushishyati*, *poshishyati*; *poshitā*, *poshitā*, Gr.; Pass. *pushyate*, Kāv.; aor. *aposhī*, Gr.; inf. *pushyāse*, RV.), to be nourished (with instr., e.g. *bhāryayā*, MBh. xiii, 4569), to thrive, flourish, prosper (also with *pōsham*, *pushīm* or *vriddhim*), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. (rarely in later language, e.g. MBh. [see above], and sometimes in Bhāṭṭ., where also 3 sg. *pushyati-karām*); to cause to thrive or prosper, nourish, foster, augment, increase, further, promote, fulfil (e.g. a wish), develop, unfold, display, gain, obtain, enjoy, possess, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. **°poshā-yati** (aor. *apūpushat*, Gr.), to rear, nourish, feed, cause to thrive or prosper, RV. &c. &c.; to cause to be reared or fed by (instr.), Śak.: Desid. *pūpōshishati*, *pūpushishati*, *pūpukshati*, Gr.: Intens. *pōpushyate*, *pōpushīti*, ib.

3. **Push**, mfn. (ifc.) nourishing, causing to thrive (cf. *vitva-p*); showing, displaying, Śiṣ. x, 32.

Pusha, mfn. (ifc.) nourishing, cherishing (cf. *graha-p*); m. N. of a teacher, Cat.; (ā), f. Methouica Superba, L.

Pushita, mfn. nourished, nurtured (= *pushā*), W.

Pushka, a word formed for the explanation of *pushkala*, g. *siddhādi* (perhaps also underlying the formation of *pushkara*, *pushpa* and *pushka-jit*; cf. *paushka-jit*).

Pushkara, n. (rather fr. *pushka* + *ra* than fr. *push* + *kara*; but cf. Up. iv, 4) a blue lotus-flower, a lotus, Nelumbium Speciosum or Nymphaea Nelumbo (ifc. f. ā), AV. &c. &c. (met. 'the heart,' MBh. v, 1790); the bowl of a spoon (ifc. f. ā), RV.; Br.; GṛSṛ.; the skin of a drum, Kālid.; the tip of an elephant's trunk, Var.; water, ŚBr.; the sky, heaven, Prab. (cf. Naigh. i, 3); a night of new moon falling on a Monday or Tuesday or Saturday, Heat; an arrow, L.; the blade or the sheath of a sword, L.; a cage, L.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L.; a part, L.; the art of dancing, L.; union, L.; war, battle, L.; intoxication, L.; N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage (now called Pokhar in the district of Ajmere, cf. RTL. 558), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c. (also pl.; according to Vishn., Sch. there are three, viz. *jyeshtha*, *madhyama* and *kanishtha*); m. n. = **°dvīpa**, MBh.; Pur.; = **°brahmāṇḍa**, Nilak.; (with Jāinas) one of the 5 Bhārata, L.; m. Ardea Sibirica, Pañc.; (in astrol.) an inauspicious Yoga, an ill-omened combination of a lucky lunation with an unlucky day, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lunar mansion, W.; a kind of drum, MBh.; a kind of serpent, L.; the suu, L.; a pond, lake, L.; a kind of disease, L.; the regent of P^o-dvīpa (below), MarkP.; N. of Krishna, MBh.; of Śiva, Śivag.; of a son of Varuṇa, MBh.; Pur.; of a general of the sons and grandsons of Varuṇa, L.; of an Asura, Hariv.; of a son of Krishna, BhP.; of a Buddha, Lalit.; of a prince (the brother of Nala), Nal.; of a son of Bharata, VP.; of Su-nakshatra, BhP.; of a son of Vṛika and Dūrāvāksī, ib.; of an author, Cat.; of a mountain in P^o-dvīpa, MBh.; m. pl. N. of a class of clouds said to occasion dearth and famine, L. (cf. *pushkardvartaka*); of the inhabitants of Kuśā-dvīpa corresponding to Brāhmins, VP.; of the lunar mansions Pūnarvasu, Uttarāśādhā, Kṛitika, Uttara-phalgunī, Pūrva-bhādrapadā and Viśākha collectively, L.; (ī), f. (g. *gaurādi*) N. of one of the 8 wives of Śiva, Cat. (perhaps w. r. for *pushkāsī* i.e. *pulkāsī*). — **°karpikā**, f. the finger on the tip of an elephant's trunk, Gal. — **°kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **°cūḍa**, m. 'lotus-crested,' N. of one of the 4 elephants that support the earth, BhP. — **°ja**, n. '1^o-born,' N. of the root of Costus Speciosus, L. — **°tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, L. — **°dvīpa**, m. N. of a Dvīpa or great division of the earth, L. — **°nāḍī**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, L. — **°nābha**, m. '1^o-naveled,' N. of Vishnu, BhP. — **°pattara**, n. a 1^o-leaf, Bhartṛ.; **°netra**, mfn. having eyes like 1^o-leaves, Ragh. — **°parṇā**, n. a 1^o-petal and a kind of brick named after it, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; **°ṇikā** or **°ṇī**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, L. — **°palāśa**, n. = **°parṇā**, Lāṭy. — **°purāṇa**, n. N. of a Purāṇa. — **°prādur-bhāva**, m. N. of wk. — **°priya**, m. or n. wax, L. — **°bija**, n. 1^o-seed, Mṛicch.; Suśr.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. — **°mālin**, m. 'wearing a 1^o-wreath,' N. of a man, MarkP. — **°māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **°mukha**, n. the aperture of the tip of an elephant's trunk, Śiṣ.; mfn. (a vessel) having a mouth like the tip of an elephant's trunk, Āryav. — **°mūla** (Bhpr.), **°laka** (L.), n. the root of Costus Speciosus or Arabicus. — **°vana**, n. the forest in the Tīrtha Pushkara, TBr., Sch.; — **°prādur-bhāva**, m., **°māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. — **°vyāghra**, m. 'water-tiger,' an alligator, L. — **°śāyikā**, f. a species of aquatic bird, Suśr. — **°śikā**, (prob.) w. r. for next. — **°śikha** or **°śipha**, f. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. — **°śad**, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. *yaskādi*. — **°śagara**, m. or n. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. — **°śādā**, m. a species of bird (according to TS, Sch. = *pushkara-sarpa* or *bhramara*). — **°śādi**, m. N. of a teacher, Āpast. (prob. w. r. for *paushkarasādi*). — **°śādin**, m. = **°śāda**, Mahīdh. — **°śārin**, m., w. r. for *paushkarasādi*. — **°śāri**, f. 'having the essence of the lotus,' a kind of writing, Lalit. — **°sthapati**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. (= *brahmāṇḍasya svāmī*, Nilak.). — **°sraja**, f. a lotus-wreath, TāṇḍBr. (*piṇ*), mfn. wearing a 1^o-wr^o, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; m. du. N. of the two Aśvins, L. **°Pushkarāksha**, mfn. (n. 1^o-eyed, MBh.; m. N. of Vishnu, L.; of a man,

BrahmavP.; of a prince, Ratnāṅv.; of a poet, Cat. **Pushkarākṣhya**, m. Ardea Sibirica, L. **Pushkarāgra**, n. the tip or extremity of an elephant's trunk, Pañc. **Pushkarāṅghrija**, m. or n. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. **Pushkarācchādikā**, f. a species of bird, Gal. **Pushkarāraṇya**, n. = *pushkara-vana*, MBh. **Pushkarārūpi**, m. N. of a prince, BhP. **Pushkarāvatī**, f. 'abounding in lotuses,' N. of a town (= the Πευκεαῶνις of the ancients and the Pousekiofati of Hiouen-Thsang), R.; Kathās.; Pur. (cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 119, Sch.); a form of Dakṣhāyaṇī, MatsyP. **Pushkarāvartaka**, m. N. of a partic. class of clouds, Kālid. (cf. *pushkalā*). **Pushkarāśhṭaka**, n. N. of wk. **Pushkarāhva** (Car.), **hva** (L.), m. Ardea Sibirica, n. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, 1. **Pushkarākṣhapa**, mfn. lotus-eyed; m. (with *purusha*), N. of Vishnu, R. 2. **Pushkarākṣhapa**, mfn. being for a moment in the sky, MW. **Pushkarōddhṛita**, mfn. raised with the extremity of the trunk, ib.

Pushkarāya, Nom. A. °yate, to act as or represent a drum, Daśar.

Pushkarikā, f. a kind of disease (formation of abscesses on the penis), Suśr.; N. of a woman, Daś.

Pushkarin, mfn. abounding in lotuses, R.; m. an elephant, Dhātun.; a sword, Gal.; N. of a prince (= *pushkarārūpi*), VP.; (f. *push*), f. a lotus pool, any pool or pond, RV. &c. &c.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L.; Hibiscus Mutabilis, L.; a female elephant, L.; N. of a river, ŚivaP.; of the wife of Bhūmanyū, MBh.; of the w. of Cākṣhusha and mother of Manu, Hariv.; of the m. of Manu Cākṣhusha, VP.; of the w. of Vyūṣṭha and m. of Cākṣhusha and grandm. of Manu, BhP.; of the w. of Ulmuka, ib.; of a temple in Maru or Marwar, Buddh.

Pushkalā, mf(ā)n. (cf. *pushka*) much, many, numerous, copious, abundant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; rich, magnificent, full, complete, strong, powerful, excellent, best, AV. &c. &c.; loud, resonant, resounding, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; purified, L.; m. (v.l. °kara) a kind of drum, MBh.; (in music) a partic. stringed instrument; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a son of Varuṇa, L.; of an Asura, Hariv.; of a Rishi, Cat.; of a son of Bharata, R.; of a Buddha, Lalit.; of a Tirtha (rather n.), L.; pl. N. of a people, MārKP.; of the military caste in Kuṣādvīpa, VP.; (f. *push*), f. *gaurādi*; n. (if. f. ā) the bowl of a spoon, Gṛhyas. (v.l. °kara); a partic. measure of capacity (= 8 Kuñcis = 64 handfals), Āpśr., Sch.; a partic. weight of gold, KātyŚr., Sch.; alms to the extent of 4 mouthfuls of food, W.; (rather m.) N. of mount Meru, L. — **mocana**, n., — **vijaya**, m. N. of chs. of PadmaP. **Pushkalāvatā**, m. an inhabitant of Pushkalāvatī, Var. (also °taka); N. of an ancient physician (v.l. *paushk*), Cat.; n. N. of the residence of Pushkalā (son of Bharata), R.; (f. *push*), f. N. of a city (= *pushkarāvatī*). **Pushkalāvarta**, m. (prob.) = next; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Pushkalāvērtaka**, m. N. of a partic. class of clouds (= *pushkarā*), Mallin. on Śiṣ. xv, 107.

Pushkalaka, m. the musk-deer, L.; a post, wedge, pin, bolt, L.; a Buddhist or Jaina mendicant, L. (w.r. *pushyalaka*).

Pushṭā, mfn. nourished, cherished, well-fed, thriving, strong, fat, full, complete, perfect, abundant, rich, great, ample, Mn.; MBh. &c.; rich in, blessed with (instr.), Daś.; full-sounding, loud, Hariv.; burnt, W. (w. r. for *plushṭa*?); incubated, brooded over, MW.; n. growth, increase, gain, acquisition, wealth, property (esp. of children or cattle), RV.; VS.; AV. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. the being well-fed, a prosperous or thriving condition, MW. — **pāti**, m. the lord of prosperity or welfare, AV. — **vipushṭa**, m. du. the well-fed and the ill-fed, Pañc. **Pushṭāṅga**, mf(ā)n. fat-limbed, well-fed, fat, Hit. **Pushṭārtha**, mfn. having a complete sense, fully intelligible (a-p°), Sāh. **Pushṭāvat**, mfn. breeding or rearing cattle, RV.

Pushṭi (or *pushṭi*, esp. RV.), f. well-nourished condition, fatness, plumpness, growth, increase, thriving, prosperity, wealth, opulence, comfort, RV. &c. &c.; breeding, rearing (esp. of cattle; also with *paśoh*), RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; development, fulness, completeness, Sāh.; N. of a partic. ceremony performed for the attainment of welfare or prosperity, Cat.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣha and wife of

Dharma, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of the mother of Lobha, MārKP.; of a d° of Dhruva, VP.; of a d° of Paurṇamāsa, ib.; of a Śakti, Hcat.; one of the 16 Mātṛikās or divine mothers, L.; of a Kalā of the moon, BrahmaP.; of a Kalā of Prakṛiti and w° of Gaṇeśa, BrahmvP.; of a form of Dakṣhāyaṇī, MatsyP.; of a form of Sarasvatī, W.; Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **kara**, mf(ā)n. nourishing, causing to thrive or grow, Var.; Suśr.; MārKP. — **karman**, n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of prosperity, GṛŚrS.; MBh.; n. a verse or formula relating to this cer°, Kauś. — **kānta**, m. 'beloved of Pushṭi,' N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **kāma** (pi°), mfn. wishing for pr°, AV. &c. &c. — **gu** (pi°), m. N. of a man (said to be a Kāva and author of RV. viii, 51, 1). — **da**, mfn. yielding or causing pr°, nourishing, cherishing, Hariv.; Var.; Suśr.; m. pl. N. of a class of Piṭṛis, MārKP.; (ā), f. N. of a drug (= *priddhi*), L.; Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **dāvan**, mf(ā)n. = *da*, mfn., Kauś. — **pāti**, m. the lord of pr° or welfare, TS.; Br.; GṛŚrS. — **pravāha-maryādā-bheda**, m. N. of wk.; — **vivaraṇa**, n. N. of Comm. on it. — **māt**, mfn. thriving, abundant, prosperous, well off, RV. &c. &c.; containing the word *pushṭi* or any other derivative of √2. *push*, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; m. N. of a prince, VP. — **matī**, m. N. of an Agni, MBh. — **mārga**, m. 'the way of well-being,' N. of the doctrine of a Vaiṣṇava sect founded by Vallabhācārya, RTL. 134. — **m-bharā**, mfn. bringing prosperity (said of Pūshan), RV. — **līlā-tīkṣ**, f. N. of wk. — **vār-dhana**, mfn. increasing pr° or welfare, RV. &c. &c.; m. a cock, L. — **śrāddha**, n. N. of a partic. Śrāddha, VP. **Pushṭicchu**, mfn. desirous of pr° or w°, KātyŚr.

Pushṭika, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; (ā), f. a tivalve shell, an oyster (prob. w. r. for *pushikā*).

Pushṭy-ārtha, n. N. of a Śrāddha ('for health and well-being of body'), RTL. 305.

Pushpa, n. (for *pushka*?) a flower, blossom (if. f. ā, in names of plants often f.; cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 64, Vārt. 1), AV. &c. &c.; the menstrual flux, Suśr.; a partic. disease of the eye, albugo, Suśr.; a spot on the nails and teeth, Car.; (in dram.) gallantry, politeness, declaration of love, Daśar.; Sāh.; Pratāp.; N. of a Sāman, TāpBr.; Lāty.; of a book, Divyāv.; a kind of perfume, L.; the vehicle of Kubera, L.; blooming, expanding, L.; m. a topaz, R.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a son of Śliṣṭi, Hariv.; of a son of Śaṅkha, ib. (C. *pushya*); of a Bodhi-sattva (?), Lalit.; of a mountain, MārKP.; of a book (prob. = *pushpa-sūtra*), Divyāv.; (ā), f. N. of the town Campā, L. — **karaṇḍa** or °**ḍaka**, n. 'flower-basket,' N. of a grove near Avantī or Oujein (also °*dōḍyāna*, n., Mṛicch.). — **karandini**, f. N. of Oujein (cf. prec.), L. — **kāraṇa**, mfn. having a f° (-shaped mole) in the ear, TS. — **kāra**, m. N. of the author of the Pushpa-sūtra, L. — **kāla**, m. 'f°-time,' the spring, Var.; the time of the menses, Suśr. — **kāśāsa** (Suśr.), °**saka** (L.), n. green or black sulphate of iron. — **kīṭa**, m. 'f°-insect,' a large bee, L. — **ketana**, m. 'characterized by f°s,' the god of love, L. — **ketu**, m. id., MBh.; vitriol used as a collyrium, Caupar.; calx of brass, W.; N. of a Buddha, L.; of a prince of Pushpa-bhadra, HPariś. — **gaṇḍikā**, f. N. of a kind of farce in which men act as women and women as men, Bhar.; Sāh. ('contrary purpose or effort of man and woman,' W.). — **giri**, m. 'flower-mountain,' N. of a mythical m° (the favourite resort of Varuṇa), W. — **griha**, n. 'f°-house,' a conservatory, R. — **granthana**, n. wearing a wreath or garland of f°s, Vet. — **ghā-taka**, m. 'f°-destroyer,' the bamboo (whose stem is said to decay after the plant has flowered), L. — **oaya**, m. a quantity of f°s, W.; gathering f°s, ib. — **cāpa**, m. a bow of f°s, the bow of the god of love, Kālid.; the g° of f°, Kathās. — **oāmara**, m. 'having f°s for a chowrie,' Artemisia Indica or Pandanus Odoratissimus, L. — **ointāmaṇi**, m. N. of wk. — **oūla**, m. 'f°-crested,' N. of a man, HPariś.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, ib. — **ja**, mfn. 'f°-born,' derived or coming from f°s (*-jam rajah*, pollen, Sāh.); m. the juice of f°s, L.; (ā), f. N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountains, MārKP. — **jāti**, f. 'f°-born,' N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountains, VP. — **da**, m. 'f°-giving,' a tree, L. — **daṇṣṭra**, m. 'having f°s for fangs,' N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — **ḍanta**, m. 'f°-toothed,' N. of Śiva, R.; of an attendant of Śiva, MBh.; of an

attendant of Vishnu, BhP.; (also -ka) of a Gandharva (author of the Mahimāṇa Stavaḥ), Cat.; of a Vidyā-dhara, L.; of a serpent-demon, L.; (with Jains) of the 9th Arhat of present Avasarpī; of a partic. being, Hcat.; of the elephant of the north-west quarter, ib.; of the mountain Śatṛup-jaya, Śatr.; (du.) sun and moon, ib.; (f.), f. N. of a Rākṣhaṣ, Buddh.; n. N. of a temple, Kathās.; of a palace, Buddh.; of a gate, Hariv.; — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP.; — **bhid**, m. N. of Śiva, L. (prob. w. r. for *pushpa-danta-bhid*); — **vat**, mfn. one who has flowered teeth, Hcat.; — **dhruva**, m. an elephant with partic. marks (descended from the race of Pushpa-danta), Gal. — **dāman**, n. a garland of f°s, Śṛīngār.; a kind of metre, Col. — **drava**, m. the juice of f°s, L.; an infusion of f°s (as rose-water &c.), L. — **druma**, m. a tree which bears f°s; — **kusumita-mukha**, m. 'having a flowery diadem like a tree in bloom,' N. of a Gandharva-rāja, L. — **dha**, m. the offspring of an out-caste Brāhmaṇ, Mn. x, 21. — **dhanus** and **dhanavan**, m. 'armed with a bow of f°s,' N. of the god of love, Kāv. — **dhāraṇa**, m. 'f°-bearer,' N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. — **dhvaja**, m. = *ketana*, L. — **nā-taka**, m., v.l. for *baṭuka*. — **nikara**, m. throwing f°s, W.; a multitude of f°s, MW. — **niksha**, m. 'f°-kissing,' a bee, L. — **niryāsa** and °**saka**, m. exudation or juice of f°s, L. — **netra**, n. 'f°-tube,' a kind of catheter, Suśr. — **m-dhaya**, m. 'f°-sucking,' a bee, L. — **nyāsa**, m. an offering of f°s, W. — **paṭa**, m. flowered cloth, Mṛicch., Sch. — **patra**, m. 'f°-feathered,' a kind of arrow, L. — **patrin**, mfn. having f°s for arrows (said of the bow of Kāma-deva), W. — **patha**, m. (L.), — **padavi**, f. (Hāsy.) 'course of the menses,' the vulva. — **pāṇḍu**, m. a species of serpent, Suśr. — **puṭa**, m. a cup or bag filled with f°s, L.; the hands arranged in the shape of the calyx of a f°, Cat.; (in music) a partic. position in dancing. — **pura**, n. (Ragh. &c.), — **puri**, f. (Daś.) N. of the city Pāṭali-putra or Palibothra. — **peśala**, mfn. as delicate as a f°, Kathās. — **pracaya**, m. plucking f°s (to steal them), Pāp. iii, 3, 60. — **pracāya**, m. plucking or gathering f°s, ib.; °*yikā*, f. id., Up. ii, 32, Sch. (*tava pushpa-pracāyika*), it is thy turn to gather f°s, Pāp. vi, 2, 74, Sch.). — **i-phala**, m. Feronia Elephantum, L.; Benincasa Cerifera, L. — **2-phala**, n. f°s and fruits, MBh.; — **druma**, m. pl. trees bearing f°s and fr°s, Ragh.; — **vat**, mfn. bearing f°s and fr°s, Suśr. — **baṭuka**, m. a courtier, gallant, Cat. (v.l. *nāṭaka*). — **balli**, m. an oblation of f°s, MārKP. — **bāṇa**, m. 'f°-arrowed,' the god of love; — *vīlāsa*, m. N. of a poem (attributed to a certain Kālidāsa). — **bhaṅga**, m. a festoon of f°s ('trading on f°s,' Sch.), MW. — **bhadra**, m. 'beautiful with f°s,' a kind of pavilion with 62 columns, Vāstuv.; N. of a man, Mṛicch.; n. N. of a city, HPariś.; (ā), f. N. of a river, BhP. — **bhadra**, n. N. of a partic. wood, BhP. — **bhava**, mfn. being or contained in f°s; m. the nectar of f°s, W. — **bhājana**, n. a f°-basket, Śak. — **bhūti**, m. 'essence of f°s,' N. of a prince, Hcar. — **bhūṣhapa**, n. 'ornament of f°s,' N. of a Nāṭaka, Sāh. — **bhūṣhita**, n. 'adorned with f°s,' N. of a Prakaraṇa, ib. — **bherōṭsa** (?), m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **mañjarikā**, f. a species of creeper, L. ('blue lotus,' W.). — **maya**, mf(ā)n. made or consisting of f°s, flowery, MBh.; Kāv. — **mātham**, ind. (with √*math*) to crush like a f°, Bālar. — **mālā**, f. a garland of f°s, R.; N. of a Dik-kanyā (s. v.), Pārsvan.; N. of a poem and of another wk. (on f°s to be used or avoided in the worship of deities); — *la-kathā*, f. N. of wk., Pañcad.; — *lā-maya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of f°-garlands, Hcat.; — *līn*, mfn. wearing a f°-g°, Jātak. — **māso** or **māsa**, m. 'f°-month,' the spring, R. — **mitra**, m. (v.l. *pushya-m*) N. of a king (according to the Brāhmaṇical account, a general of the last Maurya dynasty and father of prince Agni-mitra, or according to Buddhists, a king, the successor of Pushya-dharman), Mālav.; Pur.; Buddh. (cf. IW. 167, n. 2); of another king, VP.; — *sabhā*, f. the court of king P°, Pāp. i, 1, 68, Vārt. 7, Pat. — **megha**, m. a cloud raining f°s; °*ghī*-√*kri*, to turn into a cl° f° f°s, Megh. — **yamaka**, n. a Yamaka (s. v.) of the final syllables of all lines of a stanza, e.g. Bhaṭṭ. x, 14. — **rakta**, mfn. red as a f°, Megh.; dyed red with vegetable colour, W.; m. Hibiscus Phoenixus, L. — **racana**, n. making f°s into a garland (one of the 64 arts or Kalās), Gal. — **rajas**, n. 'f°-dust,' pollen; (esp.) saffron, L. — **ratha**, m.

'f^o-chariot,' a car for travelling or for pleasure, R.; Hcat. — **rasa** (or °*sāhaya*), m. (having the name) f^o-juice, the nectar or honey of f^os, L. — **rāga**, m. 'f^o-hued,' a topaz, Var. — **rāja**, n. 'f^o-king (?)', id., L. — **repu**, n. 'f^o-dust,' pollen, Ragh. — **ro-
cana**, m. Mesua Roxburghii, L. — **rāva**, m. a f^o-gatherer or garland-maker (also °*vin*), L.; (f), f. a female f^o-gatherer, Megh. — **liksha**, m. 'f^o-licker,' a bee, W. (cf. °*niksha*). — **lipi**, f. 'f^o-writing,' N. of a partic. style of writing, Lalit. — **liha**, m. (nom. f) a large black bee, W. — **lila**, f. 'f^o-sport,' N. (of a woman?), Cat. — **i-vat** (*pushpa*), mfn. having f^os or decorated with f^os, flowery, blooming, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a Daitya, MBh.; of a man, Samskarak.; of a prince, Hariv.; Pur.; of a mountain in Kūśa-dvīpa, MBh.; (du.) sun and moon, Balar.; Ganit. (perhaps fr. °*vanta*); (f), f. (a woman) having the menses, L. (a cow) longing for the bull, BhP., Sch.; N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — **2-vat**, ind. like a f^o, Bhartf. — **vana**, n. N. of a mountain; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **vartman**, m. 'f^o-path,' N. of Dru-pada, Hcar. — **varsha**, n. 'f^o-rain,' f^os showered upon a hero on any great occasion, Ragh. (also °*shana*, MW.); m. N. of a mountain, BhP. — **vahā**, f. 'carrying f^os,' N. of a river, ib. — **vāṭikā** (Kuvā), — **vāṭī** (Pañc.), f. a f^o-garden. — **vāhana**, m. 'having a flowery car,' N. of a king of Pushkara, AgP. — **vāhinī**, f. (= °*vahā*) N. of a river, Hariv. — **vicitrā**, f. N. of a netre, L. — **visikha**, m. — **bāpa**, Alamkārav. — **vrīksha**, m. a tree bearing blossoms, L. — **vrīshī**, f. = °*varsha*, n., Ratnāv. — **vonī**, f. a chaplet or garland of f^os, R.; N. of a river, MBh. — **śakāṭikā**, f. a voice coming from heaven; — **nimittā-jñāna**, n. knowledge of the omens which result from heavenly voices (one of the 64 arts or Kālās), BhP., Sch. — **śakāṭī**, f. (L.) and -**jñāna**, n. (Gal.) = prec. — **śakalin**, m. 'having f^o-like scales,' a kind of serpent, Suśr. — **śakuna**, m. 'f^o-bird,' Phasianus Gallus, MBh. (v. l.) — **śay-yā**, f. a couch of f^os, Śak. — **śara**, m. = °*bāpa*, L.; °*śasana*, m. = °*dhanus*, Vcar. — **śilī-mukha**, m. = °*bāpa*, Prasannar. — **śūnya**, m. 'f^o-less,' Ficus Glomerata, L. — **śekhara**, m. a garland of f^os, Kathās. — **śrī-garbha**, m. 'filled with the beauty of f^os,' N. of a Bodhi-sattva, L. — **samaya**, m. 'f^o-season,' the spring, L. — **śādhārāna**, m. 'common time for f^os,' id., L. — **śāyaka**, m. = °*bāpa*, Dhūrtas. — **śāra**, m. the nectar or honey of f^os, L. (— *śādhā-nidhi*, m. N. of wk.); (ā), f. holy basil, Brahmap. — **sitā**, f. 'white like f^os,' a kind of sugar, Bhpr. — **sūtra**, n. N. of a Sūtra work (ascribed to Gobhila or to Vāra-nuci) on the change of Rikṣ into Sāmans; — **bhāshya**, n. N. of Comm. on it. — **śaurabhā**, f. 'smelling like f^os,' Methonica Superba, L. — **śnāna**, n., v. l. for *pushya*-*śnā*. — **śraja**, f. a garland of f^os, Kāv. — **śveda**, n. = °*sāra*, L. — **śrīn**, mfn. stealing or taking away f^os, Pāp. vi, 2, 79, Sch. — **śhāsa**, m. 'smiling with f^os,' a f^o-garden, Hariv.; N. of Vishnu, ib.; of a man, L.; (ā), f. a woman during menstruation, L. — **hīna**, mfn. f^o-less, not flowering, L.; (ā), f. a woman past child-bearing, L.; Ficus Glomerata, L. — **Pushpākara**, mfn. rich in f^os, flowery; m. (with māsa) the flowery month, spring, Vikr.; — **deva**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **Pushpāgama**, m. 'f^o-advent,' the spring, Ritus. — **Pushpāgra**, n. 'f^o-point,' a pistil, Vām. — **Pushpājīva** and °*vin*, m. 'living by f^os,' a gardener, florist, garland-maker, L. — **Pushpājāna**, n. calx of brass employed as a collyrium, L. — **Pushpājāli**, m. two handfuls of f^os, L.; N. of sev. wks. (also -*stotra* and °*lyashṭaka*, n.); mfn. presenting f^os or a nosegay in both hands opened and hollowed, W. — **Pushpāṇḍa** and °*ṇaka*, m. a kind of rice, Gal. — **Pushpāṇana**, m. 'f^o-faced,' N. of a Yaksha, MBh. — **Pushpāṇaga**, n. a powder promoting menstruation, Car. — **Pushpānta**, mfn. perishing after the blossom (?), SāmavBr. — **Pushpāpāna**, m. a flower-market, Pañcad. — **Pushpāpīda**, m. 'chaplet of f^os,' N. of a Gandharva, Śukas. — **Pushpābhikṛpa**, mfn. strewed with f^os, Lalit.; m. a kind of spotted snake, Suśr. — **Pushpābhishheka**, m. = °*pa-sāna*, Var. — **Pushpāmbu**, n. the honey or nectar of f^os, L. — **Pushpāmbhas**, n. f^o-water, N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — **Pushpāyudha**, m. 'f^o-armed,' the god of love, Kāv. — **Pushpārāma**, n. a f^o-garden, Kathās. — **Pushpārāpa**, m. 'f^o-stream,' N. of a son of Vatsara and Svar-vīthi, BhP. — **Pushpārāpa**, n. N.

of wk. — **Pushpāvākīra**, m. 'strewed with f^os,' N. of a prince of the Kimpnars, Kāraṇḍ. — **Pushpāvācaya**, m. gathering f^os, W. (cf. Vām. v, 2, 42); °*cāyikā*, f. the g^o of f^os (a kind of play or sport), Cat.; °*cāyin*, m. g^o f^os, a f^o-gatherer, W. — **Pushpāvat**, nifn. = *1. pushpa-vat*, TS.; (f), f. N. of a town, Cat. — **Pushpavali-vanarjī-kusumi-tābhijña**, m. 'knowing the season of the flowering of the rows of f^os and of the forest-trees,' N. of a Buddha, Lalit. (v. l. *pushpa-bali-v*). — **Pushpāsin**, mfn. eating f^os, Vishṇu. — **Pushpāsava**, m. a decoction of f^os, R.; Ritus.; honey, L. — **Pushpāsāra**, m. = °*pa-vrīshī*, Megh. — **Pushpāstara**, m. (Cat.), °*stara*, n. (BhP., Sch.) the art of strewing f^os (one of the 64 Kālās). — **Pushpāstra**, m. = °*pāyudha*, L. — **Pushpāhara**, mfn. one who takes or plucks f^os, W. — **Pushpāhvā**, f. Anethum Sowa, L. — **Pushpēshu**, m. = °*pa-bāna*, Kathās. — **Pushpōtkaṭā**, f. N. of a Rakshasi (the mother of Ravana and Kumbha-karṇa), MBh. — **Pushpōttara**, m. or n. (with Jainas) N. of a partic. heaven, W. — **Pushpōdaka**, f. 'having f^os for water,' N. of a river in the lower world, MBh. — **Pushpōdbhava**, m. 'sprung from f^os,' N. of a man, Daś. — **Pushpōdyāna**, n. a f^o-garden, MW. — **Pushpōpagama**, mfn. bearing f^os, Vishṇu. — **Pushpōpajīva**, m. = *pushpājīvin*, R.

Pushpaka, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr.; N. of a mountain, MārKp.; (ikā), f. the tartar of the teeth, L.; the mucus of the tongue, Gal.; the mucus of the glans penis or urethra, L.; the last words of a chapter (which state the subject treated therein), L.; n. (rarely m.) N. of the self-moving aerial car of Kubera (also -*vimāna*, n.); it was carried off by the demon Ravana and constantly used by him till he was slain by Rāma-candra, who then employed the car to transport himself and Sītā back to Ayodhya), MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a forest, Hariv.; calx of brass or green vitriol used as a collyrium, L.; a bracelet (esp. one of jewels), L.; a small earthen fire-place or furnace on wheels, L.; a cup or vessel of iron, L.; a partic. disease of the eyes (albugo), L.

Pushpāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to become a flower, Kulārṇ.

Pushpita, mfn. flowered, bearing flowers, blooming, in bloom, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; having marks like flowers, variegated, spotted, (said of bad teeth), Car.; exhaling an odour indicative of approaching death, ib.; completely manifested, fully developed, Kathās.; florid, flowery (as speech), Bhag.; m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; (ā), f. a menstruous woman, L. — **palāśa-pratima**, mfn. resembling a Butea Frondosa in flower, MW. — **Pushpītaksha**, mfn. having spots (albugo) on the eye, VarBjS, Sch.; °*kshī-tva* (l), n. ib. — **Pushpītagra**, mfn. covered at the extremities with flowers or blossoms, MBh.; Git.; (ā), f. N. of a metre.

Pushpitaka, m. N. of a mountain, Hariv.

Pushpin, mfn. bearing flowers, flowering, blossoming, RV. &c. &c.; florid, flowery (as speech), BhP.; (īnī), f. (a woman) in menstruation or desirous of sexual intercourse, Kāv.; BhP.

Pushpya, Nom. P. °*yati* (p. Ā. °*yamāna*) to bear flowers, flower, blossom, bloom, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. °*pushp*, °*pyati* in Dhātup. xxvi, 15).

Pushya, n. nourishment (pl.), Car.; the blossom or flower i.e. the uppermost or best of anything (cf. Gk. *dyōtos*; Lat. *flos*), RV.; (pushyā), m. N. of the 6th or 8th, but see *nakshatra*) lunar asterism (also called Sidhya and Tishya), AV. &c. &c.; (= °*yoga*), the conjunction of the moon with Pushya, Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of the month Pausa, VP.; of the Kali-yuga or fourth age, W.; of one of the 24 mythical Buddhas, MW. 136, n. 1; of various princes, VP.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; (pushyā), f. a species of plant, AV.; the asterism Pushya, L. — **dharma**, m. N. of a prince, Buddh. — **netra**, mfn. having the asterism Pushya for a guide, Pāp. v, 4, 116, Vartt. 2, Pat. — **mitra**, m. N. of a prince, VP.; pl. his dynasty, ib. (cf. *pushpa-m*). — **yaśas**, m. N. of a man with the patr. Audavrajī, L. — **ratha**, m. the asterism P^o as a car, Śiś.; a carriage for pleasure, ib. (cf. *pushpa-r*). — **lipi**, v. l. for *pushpa-r*. — **śnāna**, n. a partic. ceremony of purification performed while the moon is passing through the asterism P^o, Var. (v. l. *pushpa-s*). — **Pushyābhishheka**, m. id., ib. (v. l. *pushpābh*). — **पूकर** *pushkara*, °*kala*. See pp. 638, 639.

पुष्कलेत्र *pushkalettra*, m. N. of a village, Rājat.

पुष्कश *pushkasha*, °*kasa*, v. l. for *pukkasa*, *pulkasa*, q. v.

पुष्किरिणी *pushkiriṇī*, f. often for *pushkarīṇī*, Divyāv.

पुष्पलक *pushpalaka*, m. a post, pin, stake, peg, wedge, L. (cf. *pushkalaka*).

पुष्पस *pushpasa*, m. the lungs, L. (cf. *pupphusa*, *phupphusa*).

पुष्पाखनाड *pushpānāḍa*, m. N. of a Gṛāma, Rājat.

पुष्पलक *pushyalaka*, w. r. for *pushkalaka*.

पुस *pus*, cl. 10. P. *posayati*, to discharge, emit, Dhātup. xxxii, 92.

पुस्त *pust*, cl. 10. P. *pustayati*, to respect or disrespect (?), Dhātup. xxxii, 52; to bind, Vop. (cf. °*push*).

पुस्त *pusta*, m. n. (g. *ardhacādi*) working in clay, modelling, Kathās.; (also ā, f.) a manuscript, book, Var. (cf. below); Hcat.; mfn. covered, filled, W. — **karma**, n. plastering, painting, W. — **maya**, mfn. formed of metal or wood, wrought in clay, modelled, Suśr. — **vārta**, m. one who lives by books or makes books, VarBjS.

Pustaka, m. or n. a protuberant ornament, boss (see below); mfn. (ikā) n. a manuscript, book, booklet, Hariv.; Kāv.; Var. &c. — **kara**, m. an embosser, VarBjS, Sch. — **Pustakāgāra**, n. 'book-room,' a library, MW. — **Pustakāstaraṇa**, n. the wrapper of a manuscript, Hcat.

पु *pū*, cl. 9. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxxi, 12) *punāti*, *punīte* (3. pl. Ā. *pundte*, AV., *punāte*, RV.; 2. sg. Impv. P. *punihī*, RV. &c., *punāhi*, SV.); cl. 1. Ā. (xxii, 70) *pāvate* (of P. only Impv. -*pava*, RV. ix, 19, 3, and p. gen. pl. *pavātām*, Bhag. x, 31; p. Ā. *punānd* below, *pāvamāna*, see p. 610, col. 3; 1. sg. Ā. *punīshe*, RV. vii, 85, 1; pf. *pupuvuh*, °*ve*, Br.; *apupot*, RV. iii, 26, 8; aor. *apāvishuh*, Subj. *apavishīa*, RV.; fut. *pavishyati*, *pavilā*, Gr.; ind. p. *pūtvā*, AV.; *pūtvī*, RV.; *pavitvā*, Gr.; -*piya* and -*pavam*, Br. &c.; inf. *pavitum*, Br.), to make clear or clear or pure or bright, cleanse, purify, purge, clarify, illustrate, illumine (with *saktum* 'to cleanse from chaff, winnow;' with *kratum* or *manishām* 'to enlighten the understanding;' with *hīranmayam* 'to wash gold'), RV. &c. &c.; (met.) to sift, discriminate, discern; to think of or out, invent, compose (as a hymn), RV.; AV.; (Ā. *pāvate*) to purify one's self, be or become clear or bright; (esp.) to flow off clearly (said of the Soma), RV.; to expiate, atone for, ib. vii, 28, 4; to pass so as to purify; to purify in passing or pervading, ventilate, RV. &c. (cf. °*pav*): Pass. *pyāte*, to be cleaned or washed or purified; to be freed or delivered from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.: Caus. *pāvayati* or *pāvayati* (ep. also °*te*; aor. *apīpavat*, Gr.; Pass. *pāvayate*, Kāv.), to cleanse, purify, TS.; Br. &c.: Desid. *pupūshati*, *pīpavishate*, Gr.; Desid. of Caus. *pīpāvayishati*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *pūp*; Umbr. *pīr*; Germ. *Feuer*; Eng. *fire*.]

Punāna, mfn. being clear or bright or purified, RV. (also with *tanvām* or *tanvā*); washing off, destroying (sin), RV. vi, 66, 4; pouring forth i.e. showing (brightness); ii, 3, 5.

Punīta, mfn. cleaned, purified, MBh.

2. Pū, mfn. cleansing, purifying (ifc.; cf. *anna*, *uda*, *ghṛita* &c.)

1. Pūtā, mfn. (for 2. see °*pūy*, p. 641) cleaned, purified, pure, clear, bright, RV. &c. &c.; m. (L.) a conch-shell; white Kūśa grass; Flacourtia Sapida; du. the buttocks (cf. *pūta*); (ā), f. a species of Dūrvā grass, L.; N. of Durgā, L. [Cf. Lat. *pūtus*, *pūrus*.] — **kratā** (*pūtd-*), f. N. of a woman, RV. (cf. next). — **kratāyī**, f. the wife of Pūta-kratu, Pāp. iv, 1, 36; the wife of Indra, Up. i, 78, Sch. — **krata** (*pūtd-*), m. 'pure-minded,' N. of a man, RV. (cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 36); N. of Indra, Up. i, 78, Sch. — **gandha**, m. a species of plant (= *varvara*), L. — **trīpa**, n. white Kūśa grass, L. — **daksha** (*pūtd-*), mfn. pure-minded (also °*kshas*), RV.; m. N. of an Āṅgīrasa (author of RV. viii, 83). — **āra**,

m. 'pure tree,' Butea Frondosa, L. = *dhānya*, n. 'winnowed grain,' sesamum, L.; mī(*ān*) containing w° g°, AVPaip. = *pattri*, f. holy basil, L. = *pāpa* or *pāpama*, mfn. purified or freed from sin, MBh. = *phala*, n. 'pure-fruited,' the bread-fruit tree, L. = *bāndhana*, mī(*n*) attached to that which is p°, RV. = *bandhu* (*pūta*-), nfn. of p° descent or noble race, RV. = *bhṛit*, m. a kind of vessel which receives the Soma juice after it has been strained, VS.; TS.; Br. = *mati*, m. 'pure-minded,' N. of Śiva, Śivag. = *mūrti*, mfn. having one's form or body cleansed, pure, purified, Rājāt. = *yavam*, ind. at the time of winnowing barley, *g. tishhadgu-ādi* (cf. *pūyamāna*-y°). *Pūtātman*, mfn. pure-minded (*ma-tā*, f.), Hariv.; m. N. of Vishnu, RTL. 106; a saint, ascetic; a man purified by abluion, W.

1. *Pūti*, f. (for 2. see col. 3) purity, purification, ŚBr.; MBh. = *dhānya*, w.r. for *pūta-dh* (above).

Pūtrima, mfn. purified, pure, clean, AV.

Pūna, mfn. destroyed (= *vi-nashṭa*), Pāp. viii, 2, 44, Vartt. 3, Pat. *Pūnā-devī*, f. N. of a woman, Cat.

Pūni, f. purifying, cleansing (?), Pāp. viii, 2, 44, Vartt. 1, Pat. (v.l. *dhūni*).

Pūyamāna, mfn. being cleansed or purified &c., RV.; m. N. of a man, L. = *yavam*, ind. at the time of winnowing barley, *g. tishhadgu-ādi* (cf. *pūta*-y°).

पू 3. *pū*, mfn. (√I. *pā*) drinking (see *agre-pū*).

पूःकाम्य *pūh-kāmya*. See p. 636, col. 1.

पूग *pūga*, m. (ifc. f. ā; cf. *pūjya*) any assemblage or combination or body of persons, a multitude, number, mass, quantity (in one place n.), ŚākhBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a country court or an assembly of townsmen, IW. 296, n. 1; disposition, property, nature, W.; the Areca Catechu, called betel-nut tree (n. its nut), Var.; Kāv.; Suśr. = *kaṇṭaki-vriksha*, L.; = *chanda* or *chandas*, L.; = *bhāva*, L. = *kṛita*, mfn. made into a heap, gathered, collected, Pāp. vi, 2, 46, Sch. = *khaṇḍa*, m. or n. a piece of Areca-nut, Rājāt. = *pātra*, n. a betel-box or = next, L. = *pīṭha*, n. 'betel-receptacle,' spitting-pot, spittoon (the Areca-nut, when chewed with betel, producing saliva), L. = *pushpikā*, f. Areca-nut and flowers (presented to the principal guests at a marriage festival), L. = *pota*, m. a young Areca-tree, BhP. = *phala*, n. 'fruit of the Areca tree,' commonly called 'betel-nut,' Var.; Suśr. = *yajña*, m. a sacrifice offered for a number of persons; *Āiya*, mfn. relating to it, MBh. = *roṭa* or *voṭa* (?), n. Phoenix Paludosa, L. = *vaira*, n. enmity against a number of persons, MBh.

Pūgathā, nfn. numerous, manifold, Pāp. v, 2, 52 (cf. *gaṇaḥ*, *bahu*°).

Pūgi, f. the Areca Catechu (producing a nut chewed with betel-leaf). = *phala*, n. the Areca-nut, Subh. = *latā*, f. the Areca-palm, Kād.

Pūgya, mfn. belonging to a multitude; (ifc.) belonging to the troop or band of, *g. varyyādi*.

पूज् *pūj*, cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxii, 100) *pūjayati* (ep. also ā° te and cl. 1. P. *pūjati*; pl. *pūpūjire*, MBh.; aor. *apūpūjat*, Gr.; ind. p. *pūjayitvā*, Mn. &c.; *pūjya*, MBh.), to honour, worship, revere, respect, regard, ĀivGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to honour or present with (instr.), Mn. vii, 203; to initiate, consecrate, Vet.

Pūjaka, mī(*kā*)n. honouring, respecting, worshipping, a worshipper (with gen. or ifc.), Mn.; MBh. &c. *Pūjana*, n. reverencing, honouring, worship, respect, attention, hospitable reception, ib. (= *mālikā*, f. N. of wk.); an object of reverence, Pāp. viii, 1, 67; (i), f. = *janiyā*, f., MBh.; Hariv.; a hen-sparrow, L. *Pūjanav*, mfn. to be revered or worshipped, venerable, honourable, (compar. *-tara*; superl. *-tama*), MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a female bird (a friend of king Brahmadatta), Hariv. *Pūjayāna*, mfn. honouring, reverencing, MW. *Pūjayitavya*, nfn. = *janiya*, Nir.; Hit. *Pūjayitṛi*, mfn. honouring, worshipping, a worshipper, MBh.

Pūja, f. honour, worship, respect, reverence, veneration, homage to superiors or adoration of the gods, GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. = *kara*, mfn. paying respect or showing homage to (comp.), Pañc. = *karman*, mfn. denoting the action of honouring,

meaning 'to honour,' Nir. = *kāṇḍa*, n., = *krama*, m., = *khaṇḍa*, m. or n. N. of wks. = *grīha*, n. 'house of worship,' a temple, Dhātup. = *nyāsa-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. = *paṭṭaka*, n. a deed or document of honour, Lokapr. = *pathya-mālā*, f., = *paddhati*, f., = *prakāśa*, m., = *pradīpa*, m., = *ratna*, n., = *ratnākara*, m. N. of wks. = *rha* (*ṣārha*), mfn. worthy of reverence or honour, venerable, respectable, Kathās. = *vat*, mfn. enjoying honour or distinction, Śāmk. = *vidhi*, m. paying respect, showing homage, L.; N. of wk. = *vaikalya-prāyaścitta*, n. N. of wk. = *satkāra*, m. = *vidhi*, Ratnāv. = *sambhāra*, m. (Mālatim.), *ṣopakarāṇa*, n. (Ratnāv.) the requisites for the worship or adoration of a god. *ṣopayogi-sāman*, n. pl. N. of wk.

Pūjita, mfn. honoured, received or treated respectfully, worshipped, adored, Mn.; MBh. &c.; honoured by (gen. or comp.); Pāp. ii, 2, 12) or on account of (comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; acknowledged, recommended, MBh.; Suśr.; frequented, inhabited, MBh.; consecrated, Kathās.; supplied with (comp.), MBh.; R.; m. a god, L.; n. N. of a place, Divyāv. = *patra-phalā*, f. N. of a plant, L. = *pūjaka*, mfn. honouring the honoured, MBh.

Pūjila, mfn. = *janiya*; m. a god, Up. i, 57.

Pūjya, mfn. = *janiya* (superl. *-tama*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; an honourable man, Car.; a father-in-law, L. = *tā*, f. (MBh.), or *-tva*, n. (MārKp.) venerableness, honourableness, the being entitled to honour. = *pāda*, m. N. of Deva-nandin, Cat. (*ḍa-caritra*, n. N. of wk.) = *pūjā*, f. honouring those worthy of honour (*ṣā-vyatikrama*, m. neglecting to do so), Ragh.

पूज् *pūj*, cl. 10. P. *pūjayati*, to collect or heap together, Dhātup. xxxii, 92 (v.l.); cf. *pūj*, *pūl*.

पूत् *pūt*, ind. an onomat. expressive of blowing or hard breathing (prob. w.r. for *phūt*, *phut*, q.v.) = *kārī*, f. N. of Sarasvatī, L.; of the capital of the Nāgas or serpent race, W.

पूतन *pūtana*, m. a partic. class of demons or spirits (also = *vetāla*), Mālatim.; Bālar.; SaddhP.; (ā), f., see next.

Pūtānā, f. N. of a female demon (said to cause a partic. disease in children, and to have offered her poisoned breast to the infant Kṛishṇa who seized it and sucked away her life; regarded also as one of the Mātṛis attending upon Skanda, and as a Yoginī), MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; a kind of disease in a child (ascribed to the demon P°), W.; Terminalia Chebula, L.; a species of Valeriana, L.; w.r. for *prītāna*. = *keśa*, m., °āi, f. a species of plant, Car. = *tva*, n. the state or condition of Pūtānā, Kāraṇḍ. = *dūshapa*, m. 'P°-destroyer,' N. of Kṛishṇa, L. = *mokshapa-prastāva*, m. N. of ch. of Brahmapur. = *vidhāna*, n. N. of wk. = *ri* (*nāri*), = *sūdana* and *-han*, m. 'enemy, destroyer, slayer of P°,' N. of Kṛishṇa, L.

Pūtānāya, Nom. P. *ṣyati*, to represent Pūtānā, BhP.

Pūtānikā, f. the demon Pūtānā, Gīt.

पूतर *pūtara*, m. a partic. aquatic animal, Gaṇar. iv, 291 (applied to an insignificant or mean person = *adhania* and opp. to *kuñjara*), HPariś.

पूतदार *pūta-daru*, m. = *pūta-dru*, the tree Butea Frondosa, Kauś.

Pūtā-dru (AV.), *pūta-dru* (TS.), m. the tree Acacia Catechu or Pinus Deodora; n. its fruit.

पूषिका *pūthikā* (?), f. a species of culinary plant, Suśr. (v.l. *prithukā* and *yūthikā*).

पूप *pūpa*, m. a cake, a sort of bread, MBh.; R. &c. (cf. *apūpa*). = *śālā*, f. a cake room, baker's shop, Mn. ix, 164 (prob. *apūpa-s*). *Pūpāshṭakā*, f. the 8th day of the wane of the moon after the day Āgrahayāṇī, L.

Pūpālā (L.), *līkā* (Car.), or °lī (L.), f. a kind of sweet cake fried with ghee or oil, L.

Pūpālīka, m. (Suśr.), *līkā* (ib.) and °lī (L.), f. id.

Pūpikā, f. id., L.

Pūpiya or *pūpya*, mfn., *g. apūpādi*.

पूय् *pūy*, cl. 1. P. *pūyati* (TS.; ŚBr. &c.), *Ā. pūyate* (Dhātup. xiv, 13), to become foul or putrid, stink. [Cf. Zd. *pū*, *pūti*; Gk.

πύω, *πύω*; Lat. *pūs*, *pūto*; Lith. *pūti*; Goth. *fūls*; Germ. *faul*; Eng. *foul*.]

2. *Pūta*, mfn. (for 1. see √*pū*, p. 640) putrid, foul-smelling, stinking, L.

2. *Pūti*, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) putrid, foul-smelling, stinking, fetid, ill-smelling, AV. &c. &c. (after a finite verb expressive of blame or censure, e.g. *pacati pūti* or *pūtiḥ*, Pāp. viii, 1, 69, Pat.); m. purulent matter, pus, MBh. ix, 2259; Guilandina Bonduc, Bhpr.; civet, L.; f. a stench, stink, W.; n. a species of grass, L. = *karaja* (1) and *karajā*, m. Guilandina Bonduc; L. = *karṇa*, m. a disease of the ear with discharge of putrid matter, Suśr.; = *tā*, id., ib. = *karṇaka*, m. id., Suśr.; Guilandina Bonduc, L. (v.l. *ṣika*). = *kāshṭha* and *ṭhaka*, n. Pinus Deodora and Longifolia, L. = *kūṭa*, m. 'stinking insect,' a kind of insect, Suśr. = *kushmāṇḍya*, Nom. (fr. *p°-kushmāṇḍa*) *Ā. ṣyate*, to resemble a rotten gourd i.e. be quite worthless, Sarvad.; *ḍāyamāna-tva*, n. complete worthlessness, ib. = *khasha*, m. a kind of animal, Āpast. (cf. *ghāṣa*).

1. = *gandhā*, m. fetid odour, stench, TS.; Mn.; Yājñ. = 2. *gandha*, mfn. foul-smelling, stinking, L.; m. sulphur, L.; Terminalia Catappa, L.; (ā), f. Vernonia Anthelminthica, L.; tin, L. = *gandhi*, mfn. ill-smelling, fetid, MBh. (cf. Pāp. v, 4, 135). = *gandhika*, mfn. id., L.; (ā), f. Serratula Anthelminthica, L. = *ghāṣa*, m. 'eating putrid food,' a species of animal living in trees, Suśr. = *tailā*, f. 'containing ill-smelling oil,' Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L. = *tva*, n. putrid state, stinking, Suśr. = *nasya*, n. a disease of the nose causing offensive breath, Suśr. (w.r. *pūta-n*). = *nāśa-gada*, m. id., L. = *nāśika*, mfn. having a fetid nose, Yājñ. = *pattra*, m. 'having ill-smelling leaves,' a variety of Syonaka, L. = *parṇa*, m. 'id.,' Pongamia Glabra, L. = *pushpikā*, f. 'having ill-smelling blossoms,' Citrus Medica, L. = *phalā* or °lī, f. 'bearing ill-smelling fruit,' Serratula Anthelminthica, L. = *bhāva*, m. putrid state, stench, Kap. = *mayūrikā*, f. Ocimum Villosum, L. = *māṣya*, n. dead or decayed flesh, W. = *māśa*, m. N. of a man, ĀivŚr. = *mukta*, m. or n. voiding excrement, L. = *mṛittika*, m. or n. 'having fetid soil,' N. of a hell, Mn.; Yājñ. = *moda*, m. Vachellia Farnesiana, L. = *rajā*, f. a rotten cord, AV.; Kauś. = *vakra*, mfn. 'fetid-mouthed,' one who has offensive breath, Yājñ.; = *tā*, f., Mn. = *vaya*, v.l. for *ghāṣa*, Suśr. = *vāta*, m. foul wind expelled from the bowels, BhP.; Aegle Marmelos, L. = *vriksha*, m. 'ill-smelling tree,' Calosantos Indica, L. = *vraṇa*, n. a foul ulcer, MW. = *śapharī*, f. rotten fish, Kauś. = *śārijā* (?), f. a polecat, civet-cat, L. = *śrīṇjaya*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. *Pūtya-ṇḍa*, m. a partic. ill-smelling insect, MBh. (v.l.); a musk-deer, L.

Pūtika, mfn. foul, stinking, putrid, MBh.; n. = *pūtika*, ĀivŚr.; MBh.; Suśr.; Guilandina Bonduc, Bhpr.; (ā), f. Basella Cordifolia, L.; a white ant (w.r. for *pūtikā* ?), MBh.; Pañc.; n. ordure, excrement, W. *Pūtikā-mukha*, m. a bivalve shell, L. *Pūtikāśvara-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha on the banks of the Revā or Narma-dā, ŚivaP.

Pūtika, m. a species of plant serving as a substitute for the Soma plant (often explained by *rohisha*, perhaps Guilandina Bonduc), TS.; Br.; ŚrS; Suśr.; the polecat, civet-cat, L. (cf. *pūtika*).

Pūti-karajā, v.l. for *pūti-k°*.

Pūya, m. n. purulent matter, pus, suppuration, discharge from an ulcer or wound, ŚBr. &c. &c. = *bhuṣ*, mfn. eating purulent carcasses, Mn. xii, 72. = *rakta*, m. (sc. *roga*) 'having purulent blood,' a kind of disease of the nose with discharge of p° blood, Suśr. = *vaha*, m. 'filthy-streamed,' N. of a partic. hell, VP. = *śonita*, n. purulent blood, ichor, Mn. iii, 180. *Pūyābha*, n. 'resembling pus,' a kind of bloody-flux, L. *Pūyāri*, m. 'hostile to suppuration,' the Nimb tree, Azadirachta Indica (the leaves of which are used to produce dispersion or absorption of p° matter), L. *Pūyāśa*, m. a partic. disease of the place of junction (*samādhi*) of the eye; suppuration at the joints, white swelling, Suśr. *Pūyoda*, m. 'having fetid water,' N. of a partic. hell (cf. *pūya-vaha*).

Pūyana, n. pus, discharge from a wound or sore, L.

पूर *pūra*, mfn. (√*prī*, Caus.) filling, making full (cf. *pāni*); fulfilling, satisfying (cf. *kāma*); m. the act of filling, fulfilling &c., Kāv.; Pur.; the swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, a large quantity of water, flood, stream (also met. = abun-

dance, high degree, esp. ifc.), Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; a cake, R. (cf. *ghrita*); a kind of breath-exercise = *pūṛaka* below, BhP.; the cleansing of a wound, L. (cf. *pūraṇa*); the citron tree (= *bija-pūra*, L.); (f), f. N. of a woman, Cat.; n. a kind of incense, L.; bdellium, L.; mī(ā)n. a sort of unleavened cake fried with ghee or oil, W. (cf. *pūrikā* below). **Pūṛāmla**, n. the fruit of *Spondias Mangifera*, L. **Pūṛōpīḍa**, m. excess or superabundance of water, Kathās.

Pūṛaka, mfn. filling, completing, fulfilling, satisfying (ifc. or with gen.; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 70, Kāś.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. flood, stream, effusion, BhP.; (in arithm.) the multiplier; a ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Pitṛis, L. (also *-piṇḍa*, m., Kull. on Mn. v, 85); closing the right nostril with the forefinger and then drawing up air through the left and then closing the left nostril and drawing up air through the right (as a religious exercise), RTL. 402; the citron tree, L.; (*ikā*), f. a sort of cake, MBh.; Yājñ. (*kāpūpa*); Bhpr. &c. = *kumbhaka-rooka*, m. pl. or n. pl. (?) inhaling and then retaining and then exhaling air, MW.

Pūṛapa, mī(ā)n. filling, completing, satisfying, causing, effecting, KātyŚr.; Śāṃk.; Hariv.; drawing (a bow), MW.; m. 'completer', N. of the masculine ordinal numbers from *dvitīya* upwards, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 11 &c.; a dam, bridge, L.; the sea, L.; a medicinal oil or embrocation, L.; N. of a man, ĀśvŚr.; (with the patr. *Vaitūmītra*) N. of the author of RV. x, 160; (f), f. an ordinal number in the feminine gender, Pāṇ. v, 4, 116 &c.; Bombax Heptaphyllum, L.; (du.) the cross threads in weaving cloth, warp, Rājāt.; N. of Durgā, MW.; of one of the two wives of the popular deity Ayeṇār, RTL. 219; (*pūṛ*), n. the act or filling or filling up, puffing or swelling up, AV. &c. &c.; fulfilling, satisfying, Mālav.; furnishing, equipping, Var.; (with *dhanushah*) drawing or bending a bow to the full, MBh.; R.; (in medic.) injection of fluids or supplying with food; (in astron.) the revolution of a heavenly body through its orbit, Śūryas.; (in arithm.) multiplication; rain, L.; a sort of cake, Bhpr.; Cyperus Rotundus, L.; the cross threads in weaving cloth, warp, L. = *kāśyapa*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. = *parīśaṭṭa*, n. N. of wk. = *pratyaya*, m. an affix forming an ordinal, Pāṇ., Sch. = *vyākhyā*, f. N. of Comni. on MānGr.

Pūṛāṇya, mfn. to be filled up, to be supplied, Jaim., Sch.

Pūṛam, pūṛayitvā. See *√prī*.

Pūṛayitavya, mfn. to be filled or filled up, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 59; to be satisfied, Nir. vii, 23.

Pūṛayitṛi, mfn. one who fills or fulfils or satisfies; Kāv.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; of Śiva, Śivag.

Pūrikā. See under *pūṛaka*.

Pūrita, mfn. filled, completed &c.; made full or strong, intensified (as a sound), MBh.; filled with wind, blown (as a conch), BhP.; multiplied, overspread, W.

Pūrin, mfn. filling, making full (ifc.), MBh.

Pūṛpā, mfn. filled, full, filled with or full of (instr. or gen. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; abundant, rich, Kāv.; fulfilled, finished, accomplished, ended, past, ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh.; R. &c.; concluded (as a treaty), Rājāt.; complete, all, entire, ŚāṅkhBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; satisfied, contented, R.; (ifc.) perfectly familiar with, Hcat.; drawn, bent to the full (as a bow), MBh.; Hariv.; (in augury) full-sounding, sonorous and auspicious (said of the cry of birds and beasts, opp. to *dīpta*, q.v.); uttering this cry, VarBṛS.; strong, capable, able, L.; selfish, self-indulgent, W.; m. a partic. form of the sun, Cat.; a kind of tree, R.; (in music) a partic. measure; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of a Deva-gandharva, ib.; of a Buddhist ascetic, Lalit.; (ā), f. N. of the 15th Kālā of the month, BrahmaP.; of the 5th, 10th and 15th Tithis, Var.; N. of a woman, Vet.; (with Śāktas) of an authoress of Mantras, Cat.; of a river, VP.; n. fulness, plenty, abundance, AV.; TS.; water, Naigh. i, 12; the cipher or figure 0, Gaṇit. = *kaṇṇa*, m. a full cup, L. = *kaṇud*, mfn. 'full-humped', humped, Pāṇ. v, 4, 146, Sch. = *kāṇud* or *da*, mfn., Pāṇ. v, 4, 149. = *kāma*, mfn. one whose wishes are fulfilled, satisfied, Mear.; -*tā*, f., MārKp. = *kāraṇa*, mfn. (ifc.) fulfilling, satisfying, BrahmaP. = *kūṭa*, m. a partic. class of birds, Var. = *kumbha*, m. (ifc. f. ā) a full cup or jar, (esp.)

a cup full of water (also with *apām*), Mn.; Ragh.; a cup filled with holy water and used at the consecration of a king, W.; a partic. mode of fighting, MBh.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. (v.l. *kumbha-karṇa*); m. or n. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar, Mṛicch.; mī(ā)n. having a full pitcher, ŚāṅkhŚr. = *kośā*, f. 'having a full pod,' a species of plant, Var. = *kośāṭhā*, f. a species of Cyperus, L. = *kha*, mfn. (prob.) having its axle-hole well greased (said of a waggon), SaṅhitUp. = *gabbasti* (*pūṛd-*), mfn. one whose arms or hands are full (of wealth), RV. = *garbha*, mī(ā)n. one whose interior is well-filled, Bhpr.; (ā), f. pregnant, ready to bring forth, MW. = *giri*, m. N. of a place, Cat. = *candra*, m. the full moon, MBh.; R.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; of an author, Cat.; = *nibhānu*, mī(ā)n. having a face like the full moon, Nal.; = *pradyaścitta-prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk.; = *prabhā*, f. the lustre of the full moon, MW. = *cātra*, n. a spindle wound round with yarn, Gobh. = *tā*, f. (Hariv.) and -*tva*, n. (Kathās), fullness. = *tūna*, mfn. full-quivered, having the quiver full, MW. = *dārvā*, n. a ceremony with a full ladle, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. (v.l. *ōya*). = *deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *dharma*, m., w.r. for *pūṛta-dh* (below). = *parvenda*, f. the day of full moon, A. = *pātrā*, m. n. a full vessel or cup, as much as will fill a vessel, a cupful (as a measure of capacity properly 256 handfuls of rice), ŚBr.; TBr.; GṛSṚ. (also *ī*, f., ŚāṅkhGr.); n. a vessel full of rice presented at a sacrifice to the superintending and officiating priests, W.; a v^o filled with valuable things to be distributed as presents (esp. a present made to any one who brings good news), Mālatim.; Kād.; Hcar.; = *pratiṭhāṭa*, mfn. emulating the fullness or a full v^o i.e. overflowing, supreme (as glory), Rājāt.; = *maya*, mī(ā)n. consisting of a full v^o, amounting to a f^o v^o or to only so much (as a speech), MBh.; Kathās.; = *vrityā*, ind. after the manner of a full v^o, plentifully, abundantly, Mālatim. = *pūṛi*, m. N. of a scholar, Cat. = *puruṣārtha-candra*, m. or n. N. of a drama. = *prākāśa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *prajāṇa*, m. N. of Madhva (also called Madhya-mandira), and of his adherents, Sarvad. (cf. IW. 118; 119); = *darīana*, n. N. of ch. of Sarvad. = *bandhura*, for *vandhura*, VS. = *bija*, m. a citron, L. = *bhadra*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of the father of the Yaksha Hari-keśa, SkandaP.; of several men, Hariv.; Daś.; of a scholar (who revised the Pañcatantra in 1514), Cat. = *bhedini*, f. a species of plant, L. = *maṇḍala*, n. a full circle, Cat. = *mā*, f. full-moon (day), L. = *mānasa*, mfn. having a satisfied mind, contented, R. = *mās* (*pūṛd-*), m. full moon, ŚBr. = *māsa* (*pūṛd-*), m. full moon; a ceremony on the day of f^o m^o, TS.; Br.; MBh. &c.; f^o m^o personified as son of Dhātṛi and Anumati, BhP.; N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, BhP.; (f), f. = *pūṛṇa-mā*, ĀpŚr., Comm. = *mukta*, mfn. shot from a bow completely bent (as an arrow), R. = *mukha*, n. a full mouth; instr. (blowing) with full cheeks, MānŚr.; m. a species of bird, R.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. = *muṣṭi*, m. f. a handful, ŚāṅkhGr. = *maitṛīyapi-putra*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. = *yoga*, m. a partic. mode of fighting, MBh. = *yauvana*, mfn. one whose youth is in full vigour, Daś. = *ratha*, m. a complete warrior, Kathās. = *lakṣmika*, mfn. full of magnificence or wealth, Kathās. = *vandhura* (*pūṛd-*), mfn. having the chariot-seat filled, RV. = *vapus*, mfn. 'full-bodied,' full (the moon), MBh. = *varman*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. = *vināśa-varsha*, mfn. full 20 years old, Mu. = *vighana*, mfn. full but not hard (?), ŚāṅkhGr. = *vaināśika*, mfn. maintaining the doctrine of absolute annihilation; m. pl. N. of Buddhists (= *sarva-vaināśika*), Col. = *śakti*, f. 'Full energy,' N. of a partic. form of Rādhā, W. (cf. RTL. 187); = *mat*, mfn. possessing that Energy (Kṛṣṇa), ib. = *śrī*, mfn. having fullness of fortune, Subh. = *śruti*, mfn. having the ears filled, MW. = *samaya*, m. N. of a Kṣhapaṇaka, Cat. = *sena*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *sangan-dha*, m. N. of a man, L. = *sruva*, m. a full ladle called *sruva*, MānŚr. = *homa*, m. = *pūṛṇakūṭi*, Gobh.; Kauś.; Vait. **Pūṛṇakṣa** and *ṛkṣya* (1), m. N. of a Maudgalya, Car. **Pūṛṇāka**, m. 'a full figure or number,' an integer, MW.; = *ganita*, n. arithmetic of integers, MW. **Pūṛṇāgāda**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. **Pūṛṇājālī**, n. 'full Ajālī' two handfuls, Kauś. **Pūṛṇāka**, n. 'full drum,' a partic. drum, L.; the sound of a drum,

L.; clothes and garlands presented to friends at a feast (v.l. *pūṛṇāka*; cf. *pūṛṇa-pātra*), L.; a vessel, L.; a moon-beam, L. **Pūṛṇa-nadī**, f. N. of a sacred river, MW. **Pūṛṇānanda**, m. full delight, RāmātUp.; N. of the Supreme Being, A.; of sev. authors (also *-tīrtha*, *-nātha*, *-sarasvatī* &c.), Cat.; = *prabandha*, m. N. of wk. **Pūṛṇā-pūṛṇa**, mfn. full and not full, Pañcat. **Pūṛṇā-bhūṣa**, mfn. one whose wishes are fulfilled, satisfied, contented, MW. **Pūṛṇābhishikṛta**, m. pl. a partic. sect of the Śāktas, W. **Pūṛṇābhishikṛta**, m. a partic. ceremony among the Śāktas, W.; = *pad-dhātī*, f. N. of wk. **Pūṛṇābhra-rasa**, m. a partic. medicament, Rasendrac. **Pūṛṇāmṛta**, mfn. full of nectar; (ā), f. N. of the 16th Kālā of the moon, BrahmaP.; = *lāṅgiu-vadana*, mfn. having a face like the full moon, Kathās. **Pūṛṇāyata**, n. a completely bent bow, Hariv. **Pūṛṇāyasa**, m. N. of a Gandharva, MBh.; Hariv. (v.l. *ūrṇāyu*). **Pūṛṇārtha**, mfn. one who has attained his object, whose wishes have been realized, BhP. **Pūṛṇāvatāra**, m. N. of the 4th, 7th and 8th incarnations of Viṣṇu, A. **Pūṛṇāsā**, f. N. of a river, MBh. (v.l. *parṇāsā*). **Pūṛṇāsā**, m. N. of an author, *ōmīya*, n. his wk. **Pūṛṇāntī**, f. 'complete oblation,' an offering made with a full ladle, Br.; GṛSṚ.; MBh.; Rājāt. (*ōtika*, mfn. relating to it, KātyŚr., Sch.); = *prayoga*, m., *-mantra*, m. pl. N. of wks. **Pūṛṇāśocha**, mfn. one whose wishes have been realized, Kathās. **Pūṛṇāśu**, m. the full moon, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; = *bimbānana*, mfn. having a face like a full moon, MW.; = *-rasa*, m. a partic. medicament, Rasar.; = *-vadana*, mfn. having a face like a full moon, MW. **Pūṛṇāśa**, m. N. of an author (ō, f. of an authoress) of Mantras among Śāktas, Cat. **Pūṛṇōtkata**, m. N. of a mountain, MārKp. **Pūṛṇōtsaṅga**, mī(ā)n. far advanced in pregnancy, MBh. (v.l. *puṛṇōtsaṅgā*); m. N. of a prince, VP. **Pūṛṇōda**, mī(ā)n. having a full bed (as a river), R. **Pūṛṇōdarā**, f. N. of a deity, Cat. **Pūṛṇōpamā**, f. a complete comparison (containing the four requisites *upamāna*, *upameya*, *sādhāraṇa-dharma*, and *upamā-vācaka* or *sādhīya-pratīpāḍaka*; opp. to *lūptōpamā*), Kpr.; Kuval.; Pratāp.

Pūṛṇaka, m. a species of tree, R.; the blue jay (= *svarṇa-cūḍā*), MBh. (Nlak.); a cock, MW.; a partic. vessel or utensil (used by the Magas), VP.; = *dhānya-jvara*, Gal.; (*ikā*), f. a species of bird described as having a double or cleft beak (also called *nāśa-chinnī*), Mālatim. *ōṣāka*, n., v.l. for *pūṛṇāka*. **Pūṛṇan**, m. N. of a brother of Kaśyapa and son of Marīci and Kālā, BhP.

Pūṛṇimā, f. the night or day of full moon, Rājāt.; Śūryas.; = *dina*, n. the day of f^o m^o, Pañcat. (*ōmānta*, m. the end of the day of f^o m^o, MW.); = *manoratha-vrata*, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat. = *rātri*, f. the night of f^o m^o, Hemac.; = *jar-vari*, f. the night of f^o m^o, Kpr. *ōṣimāsi*, f. (according to some) = *paurṇamāsī*, q.v., L.

Pūṛṇi-√kṛi, to make complete, Kathās. **Pūṛtā**, mfn. filled, full, complete, completed, perfected, Pur.; (*iṣṭāś ca pūṛtāś ca dharmau*, = *iṣṭāpūṛtā*, q.v., MārKp.); covered, concealed, L.; n. fulfilling, fulfilment; granting, rewarding, a reward, merit, a meritorious work, an act of pious liberality (such as feeding a Brahmin, digging a well &c.), RV. &c. &c.; keeping, guarding, L.; N. of wk. (also *-kamalāḍkara*); = *dharmā* (w.r. *pūṛṇa-dh*), m. a meritorious work (cf. *pūṛta*), MārKp.; = *prākāśa*, m., = *mālā*, f., *ōḍīyotā*, m. N. of wks. **Pūṛtaya**, Nom. P. *yati* (with *dharmam*) to perform the meritorious works called *pūṛta* (see above), BhP. **Pūṛtī**, f. filling, completion, Pāṇ., Sch. (cf. *pāda-p*); ending, coming to an end, Naish.; granting, rewarding, reward, RV.; TS.; satiety, satisfaction, MW.; = *kāma* (*pūṛti-*), mfn. (ifc.) desirous of completing or supplying, BhP.; desirous of a grant or reward, AV. **Pūṛtin**, mfn. possessing the merit of pious liberality (cf. *pūṛta*), TS.; Kath.; Pāṇ., Sch.; filling, completing, effective, W. **Pūṛtvan**, mfn. one who has eaten his fill, Kath.

Pūrya, mfn. to be filled or satisfied, Br.; MBh.

पूरु पुरी, m. (orig. = *puru*, and connected with *purusha*, *pūṛusha*) a man, people, RV.; N. of a tribe (associated with the Yadus, Turvaśas, Druhyas), ib.; of a class of demons, ŚBr.; of an ancient prince (the son of Yayāti and Śarmishṭhā), MBh.; Śāk.; Pur. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 168, Vārtt. 3,

Pat.); of a descendant of Atri and author of RV. v, 16; 17, RAnukr.; of a son of Manu and Nāḍvalā, Hariv.; of a son of Jahnu, BhP.

Pūrūsha, m. (m. c.) = *pūrūsha*, RV. &c. &c. — **ghnā**, mfn. slaying men, RV. — **tvā-tā**, ind. = *pūrūsha-tvā-tā*, mfn. devouring men, RV.; AV. **Pūrūshāda**, m. N. of a tribe of cannibals, VarBṣ.

Pūrv-āyus. See *pūrvāyus* under *pūrva*.

पूरुषेयं *pūr-jāyana*, *pūr-dvār* &c. See p. 636, col. 1.

पूरुष *pūrva*, mf(ā)n. (connected with *purā*, *puras*, *pra*, and declined like a pron. when implying relative position whether in place or time, but not necessarily in abl. loc. sg. m. n., and nom. pl. m.; see Pāṇ. i, 1, 27; 34; vii, 1, 16) being before or in front, fore, first, RV. &c. &c.; eastern, to the east of (abl.), ib.; former, prior, preceding, previous to, earlier than (abl. or comp.), ib. (*gajū-pūrva*, preceding the number 'eight', i. e. seven, the seventh, Śrutab.; *māsena* *p* or *māsa-p*, earlier by a month, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 31; ifc. often = formerly or before, e. g. *stri-p*, f. a wife; *ādhyā-p*, f. wealthy; esp. after a pp., e. g. *krīla-p*, done before, *dyishṭa-p*, seen b^o; ifc. also preceded or accompanied by, attended with, e. g. *smīla-pūrvā vāk*, speech accompanied by smiles; sometimes not translatable, e. g. *mrīdu-pūrvā vāk*, kind speech); ancient, old, customary, traditional, RV. &c. &c.; first (in a series), initial, lowest (opp. to *uttara*; with *dama* or *sāhasa* 'the lowest fine', Mn. viii, 120 &c.; with *vayas* 'firstage', youth, MBh.; foregoing, aforesaid, mentioned before (abl.), Mn.; MBh.; Pāṇ.; m. an ancestor, forefather (pl. the ancestors, ancestors), RV. &c. &c.; an elder brother, R.; N. of a prince, BhP.; (ā), f. (with or sc. *dis*) the east, MBh.; R.; N. of a country to the east of Madhya-deśa, L.; of the Nakshatras *Pūrva-phalgunī*, *Pūrvāshādhā* and *Pūrvābhādrapadā* collectively, Var.; n. the fore part, Śak. ii, 4 (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 2, 1); a part, high number (applied to a period of years), Buddh.; N. of the most ancient of Jaina writings (of which 14 are enumerated), L.; N. of a Tantra, Cat.; an ancient tradition, W.; (am), ind. before (also as a prep. with abl.), formerly, hitherto, previously (sometimes with pres.), RV. &c. &c. (often ibc., e. g. *pūrva-kārin*, active before, *pūrvokta*, said b^o; also ifc. in the sense of 'with', e. g. *priti-pūrvam*, with love; *mati-pūrvam*, with intention, intentionally; *mrīdu-p* *√* *bhāsh*, to speak kindly; cf. above; also with an ind. p., e. g. *p* *√* *bhojam* or *bhukta*, having eaten b^o, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 24; *adya-p*, until now, hitherto; *p* *√* *tatah*, first-then; *p* *√* *paśāt*, previously-afterwards; *p* *√* *upari*, previously-subsequently; *p* *√* *adhunā* or *adya*, formerly-now; (*ena*), ind. in front, before; eastward, to the east of (opp. to *apareṇa*, with gen. or acc.; cf. Pāṇ. v, 3, 35, Sch.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; (with *tatah*) to the east of that, MBh. &c. &c.; n. a former work or action, Śaṅk.; Kathās.; preparation, Suśr.; *ma-kṛta-vādin*, m. one who asserts that only preceding actions determine the following, Jātak. — **kāpa**, m. the preceding or aforesaid manner, PārGr.; MBh.; (*e* or *eshu*), ind. in former times, MBh.; Kull. — **kāma-kṛtvān**, mfn. fulfilling former wishes, AV. — **kāya**, m. the fore (part of the) body (of animals) or the upper (part of the) body (of men), KātyŚr.; MBh. &c. — **kārin**, mfn. active at first, ŚaṅkhŚr. — **kārya**, mfn. to be done before or first, R. — **kāla**, m. a former or previous time, L.; mfn. belonging to a f^o t^o, previously mentioned (*-tā*, f.), VPṛat. — **kālika** (MBh.), — **kālina** (Nyāyak. *-tva*, n.), mfn. belonging to former times, ancient. — **kāshṭhā**, f. the eastern quarter, A. — **kṛit**, mfn. active from ancient times, VS. — **kṛita**, mfn. done formerly or in a prior existence, previous; n. (with or sc. *karmān*) an action done in former times or in a former birth, Mn.; MBh. — **kṛitvā**, f. acting beforehand, AV. — **kṛishṇīya**, n. N. of wk. — **koṭi**, f. anticipation, L.; the starting point of a discussion, the first statement = *pūrva-paksha* (q. v.), A. — **kramāgata**, mfn. descended from ancestors, Yājñ. — **kriyā**, f. preparation, Siphās. — **ga**, mfn. going before, preceding, MBh.; Rājat.; belonging to what precedes, Hemac. — **gaṅgā**, f. 'eastern Gaṅgā', N. of the Narmadā or Revā river, Kathās. — **gata**, mfn. gone before, Śak.; n. N. of a Jaina wk. belonging to the Dṛishṭi-vāda. — **gātvan**, mfn. going to meet, RV. — **gama**, m. (ifc.) a predecessor, Kāraṇḍ. — **grāmin**, m. N. of a family, Cat. — **ghaṭa-**

karpāra, m. or n. N. of wk. (prob. the first part of the poem *Ghaṭa-karpāra*). — **m-gata**, mfn. going before, Dhūrtan. — **m-gama**, mfn. id., L.; serving zealously, obedient, Divyāv.; ifc. attended by, furnished with, L. — **cit**, mfn. piling up first, preceding in piling up, VS. — **citi**, f., w. r. for *-citi*, MBh. — **citta** (*pūrva-*), mfn., w. r. for *-cit*, AV. — **citti** (*pūrvā-*), f. foreboding, presentiment (only dat. 'at the first notice, forthwith'), RV.; (prob.) first notion or conception, VS.; N. of an Apsaras, VS.; MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (prob.) w. r. for *-cita*, VS. — **cittikā** (Gal.) and **-cittī** (MBh.), f. N. of an Apsaras = *-citti*. — **cintana**, n. former cares or trouble, Rājat. — **codita**, mfn. formerly stated or prescribed, Mn.; *-tva*, n., PārGr. — **jā**, mfn. born or produced before or formerly, former; ancient, primaevial, RV. &c. &c.; first-born, elder, the eldest (son, brother &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; produced by something antecedent, caused, MW.; born in the east, eastern, W.; antecedent (to what precedes in comp.), L.; m. an elder brother, the eldest b^o, Mn.; MBh. &c.; an ancestor, forefather, R.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; the eldest son, Gaut.; the son of the elder wife, A.; (pl.) the deified progenitors of mankind, W.; the Pitṛis living in the world of the moon, A.; (ā), f. an elder sister, ib.; *-deva*, m. N. of Brahmā, MBh. — **janā**, m. pl. men of former times, AV. — **janman**, n. a former birth, f^o state of existence or life, Ragh.; Hit.; Kathās.; m. an elder brother, Ragh.; *ma-kṛta*, mfn. done in a former birth or previous state of existence, Hit.; *mārjita*, mfn. acquired in some former state of existence (as merit &c.), MW. — **jā**, mfn. born or produced before, RV. — **jāti**, f. = *janman*, Kathās. — **jāvan**, mfn. born or produced before, RV. — **jina**, m. 'ancient sage', N. of Mañjuśrī, L. — **jūna**, n. knowledge of a former life, Yājñ. — **tana**, mfn. former, earlier, MBh. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **tara** (*pūrva-*), mfn. earlier, previous, prior, anterior, RV. &c.; (am), ind. before, first, previously, Bhag.; R. — **tas**, ind. before, in front, towards or in the east, Gobh.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; first, in the first place, BhP. — **taskara**, m. a former thief, Mn. — **tā**, f. the being preceded or accompanied by (comp.), Daś. — **tāpaniya**, n. (and *√* *yōpanishad*, f.) N. of the first half of the Nṛisigha-tāpani-yōpanishad, Col. (cf. *uttara-tāpaniya*). — **tāpini**, f. = *tāpaniya*; — **dipikā**, f., Cat. — **tra**, ind. previously, in the preceding part, above (opp. to *uttara-tra*), Pāṇ. viii, 2, 1; = loc. of *pūrva*, e. g. *pūrvatra janmani*, 'in a former life', Kathās.; *p* *√* *dine*, on the day before, L. — **traigartaka**, mfn. (fr. *-trigarta*), L. — **trāyalinda**, mfn. (fr. next), Pat. — **tryalinda**, N. of a village, Pat. — **tva**, n. precedence, priority, former state or condition, Jaim.; Pāṇ.; Sch. — **thā** (*pūrvā-*), ind. formerly or as formerly, previously, first, RV.; TBr. — **dhakshina**, mf(ā)n. south-eastern, KātyŚr.; MārKp. — **datta**, mfn. given before, Hcat. — **daršana**, m. N. of a nian, BhP. — **dāvika**, mfn. (fr. *-devikā*), Pāṇ. vii, 3, 1, Sch. — **dik-pati** or **-dig-īsa**, m. 'regent of the eastern quarter', N. of Indra, L. — **dina**, n. the earlier part of the day, forenoon, MW. — **dis**, f. the eastern region, east quarter, Pañcad. — **diśya**, mfn. situated towards the east, bearing east; eastern, MW. — **dishṭa**, mfn. determined by former actions, BhP.; n. the award of destiny, A. — **dikshā**, f. the former consecration, ŚBr.; *ksin*, mfn. taking the f^o c^o, AitBr. — **duḡdha**, mfn. sucked out or plundered before, Daś. — **duḥkṛita-bhoga**, in. the pain or penalty consequent on sins committed in a former birth, MW. — **drishṭa**, mfn. seen before, Kathās.; appeared in former times, primaevial, MBh.; declared by the ancients, Mn. ix, 87. — **drishṭi**, f. a former view or sight, MW. — **deva**, m. a primaevial deity, MBh. (applied also to the Pitṛis = *devatā*, Mn. iii, 192); an Asura or demon (offspring of Kāśyapa, the parent of both gods and demons), Siphās. — **devikā**, f. N. of a village in the eastern part of India, Pāṇ., Sch. — **deśa**, m. the eastern direction; (*e*), to the east of [abl.], Pāṇ., Sch.; the eastern country, MBh. — **deha**, m. a former body; (*e*), ind. in a f^o birth or existence, Hariv. — **dehika** and **-daihika** (also *paurva-d*), mfn. done in a former existence, MBh. — **dvāra**, mfn. favourable in the eastern region, Sūryap. — **dvārika**, mfn. favourable to an expedition towards the east, Var. — **nagari**, f., g. *nady-ādi*. — **naḍaka**, n. a hollow bone in the upper part (of the thigh), KātyŚr. — **nipāta**, m. (in gram.) the irregular priority of a word in a comp.

— **nimitta**, n. an omen, Lalit. — **niyāsa**, m. 'former habitation', a former existence, Divyāv.; *-jñāna*, n. (with Buddhists) knowledge of the past lives of all beings, MW.; *śānuṣmṛiti*, f. 'recollection of former habitations', reminiscence of f^o existence (one of the 10 powers of a Buddha), Dharmas. 20; 76. — **ni-vishṭa**, mfn. made formerly or in ancient times (as a pond), Mn. ix, 281. — **nyāya**, m. a previous judgment, Yājñ., Sch. — **nyāsa**, m. N. of wk. — **pakṣa**, m. the fore part or side, TBr.; the first half of a lunar month, the fortnight of the waxing moon, TS.; Br.; Lāṭy. &c. (*ksāhā*, a day in the first half &c., ĀpGr.); the first half of a year, KātyŚr.; an action at law, the first statement of the plaintiff, first step in a law-suit, Yājñ.; Vishn.; Nār.; the first objection to an assertion in any discussion, the primā facie view or argument in any question, Śaṅk.; Suśr.; MārKp. (cf. IW. 99); *-grantha*, m., *tha-ṭika*, f., *tha-prakāśa*, m., *tha-rahasya*, n., *thānu-gama*, m., *-nirukti*, f. N. of wks.; *-pāda*, m. the first step of a legal process or law-suit, the plaint of the plaintiff, W.; *-rahasya*, n., *-lakshana*, n., *-vyāpti*, f., *ti-kroḍa*, m., *ti-lakshana*, n., *-vyutpatti-lakshana*, n., *-vyutpatti-vāda*, m., *ksāhāvali*, f. N. of wks. — **pakshaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to make the first objection to an assertion in any discussion, Bādar., Sch. — **pakshin**, mfn. one who makes the first obj^o to an ass^o, ib. — **pakshī-√** *kri* = *pakshaya*. — **pakshīya**, mfn. situated on the front side, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138. — **pañcāla** (*pūrvā-*), m. pl. the eastern Pañcālas, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 103, Sch.; sg. = *pūrvāḥ pañcālānām*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 13, Sch. — **patha**, m. a former way, w^o gone before, Kathās. — **pada**, n. the first member of a comp., Prāt.; Pāṇ. &c. — *prakṛiti-svara*, mfn. having the original accent of the first member of a comp.; *-tva*, n., Pāṇ. ii, 1, 4, Vārt. 2. — **padika**, mfn. relating to the first member of a comp. W.; = *pūrvā-padam adhitte veda vā*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60, Kāś. — **padya**, mfn. belonging to the first member of a comp., RPrāt. — **parigraha**, m. first claim, prerogative, precedence, MBh.; mf(ā)n. claimed as first privilege by (gen.), R. — **pariccheda**, m. and **-paribhedya** (q. v.), n. N. of wks. — **parvata**, n. the eastern mountain (from behind which the sun is supposed to rise), L. — **paśāt**, adv. from the east to the west, Hcat.; *cān-mukha*, mf(ā)n. flowing to the east and west. R. — **paśāyata**, mfn. spreading or running from the east to the west, Hcat.; MārKp. — **paścima**, mf(ā)n. directed from the east to the west, Sūryas; *-tas*, adv. from the east to the west, Hcat. — **pā**, mfn. drinking first or before others, RV. — **pañcā-laka**, mfn. belonging to the eastern Pañcālas, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 105, Sch. — **pāñā-putra**, n. N. of a city; *traka*, mfn. being in *Pūrva-p* (q. v.), Pāṇ. vii, 3, 14, Sch. — **pāṇiniya**, m. pl. the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east; mfn. relating to them, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 104, Sch. — **pāda**, m. a forefoot, KātyŚr.; ŚaṅkhŚr.; N. of a man (v. l. *pūjya-p*), Cat. — **pāna** (Nir.), *-pāya* (RV.), n. = *-piti*. — **pālīn**, m. N. of a prince, MBh.; of Indra, A. — **pitāmaha**, m. a forefather, ancestor, MBh.; Kathās. — **pūthika**, f. introduction, Daś.; N. of wk. (?) — **pīti** (*pūrvā-*), f. precedence in drinking, RV. — **purusha**, m. a forefather, ancestor, Kaus.; Bālar.; Pañcat.; (pl. forefathers, ancestors, Kād.); 'the primaevial Soul', N. of Brahmā, Hariv. — **pūjita**, mfn. consecrated before, Kathās. — **pūrṇa-māsi**, f. the first or real day of full moon, Jyot. — **pūrva**, mf(ā)n. each previous or preceding one, each one mentioned previously (also *-tama*), MBh.; n. pl. forefathers, ancestors, MBh.; *śānuḡandikā*, f. N. of a range of hills (cf. *apara-gandikā*), MBh.; *ōkta*, mfn. each one mentioned previously, Vedāntas. — **pēya**, n. precedence in drinking, RV.; AitBr.; precedence, AV. — **prajñā**, f. knowledge of the past, remembrance, memory, ŚBr. — **pratipanna**, mfn. one who has promised before, Kathās. — **prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **pravṛtta**, mf(ā)n. formerly happened or done or fixed &c., R. — **prasthita**, mfn. gone before, set out in advance, Vikr. — **prāyaś-citta**, n. N. of wk. — **prēta**, mfn. gone or flown away before, TāndyaBr.; deceased, dead, Divyāv.; m. pl. the Pitṛis; *-pūjaka*, mfn. worshipping the P^o, Lalit. — **phalgunī**, f. 'the first Phalguni', N. of the 11th Nakshatra (cf. *uttara-phalgunī*), VP.; Uq.; Sch.; *-bhava*, m. N. of the Bhihas-pati or the planet Jupiter, L. — **bandhu**, m. first i. e. best friend, Mīchh. — **bādhā**, m. suspension or annulment of something preceding, Siphās. — **brāhmaṇa**, n. N. of wk.

—**bhākṣikā**, f. (prob.) w.r. for *-bhikṣikā*.
 —**bhādra-pada**, m. (and *ā*, f. pl.) = *-bhādrap*,
 L. = *-bhava*, n. a former life, Ilamc. —**bhāga**,
 n. the fore part, L.; the upper part (opp. to *adho-*
bhāga), Suśr.; *-dina-ṣ*, the earlier part of the day,
 forenoon, morning, Ragh.; mfn. whose conjunction
 with the moon begins in the forenoon, Sūryapr.
 —**bhāj**, mfn. receiving the first share, the first
 sharer, preferred, privileged, excellent, RV.; be-
 longing to the preceding, Prāt. —**bhādrapada**,
 m. (and *ā*, f. pl.) the 25th Nakṣatra, the former of
 the two called Bhādrapadā (containing two stars),
 MBh.; VP.; Col. —**bhāva**, m. prior or antecedent
 existence, priority, KapS.; Bhāṣhp.; (in rhet.) dis-
 closing an intention, Daśar.; Prātṣp. —**bhāvin**, mfn.
 being anterior, preceding, TBr., Comm.; *°vi-tva*,
 n. priority, Kap. —**bhāṣin**, mfn. speaking first,
 polite, complaisant, R. —**bhikṣikā**, f. a break-
 fast, Divyāv. —**bhukṭi**, f. prior or long-continued
 possession, Mn. viii, 252. —**bhūta**, mfn. existing pre-
 viously, preceding, Pāṇ., Sch. —**bhū-bhūt**, m. the
 eastern mountain (from behind which the sun is sup-
 posed to rise); a former prince, Subh. —**magadhā**,
 n. pl. the eastern Magadhas. —**madra**, m. pl. the
 eastern Madras (cf. *paṇḍra*), L. —**madhyāhna**,
 m. the forenoon, Kathās. —**māgadhaka**, mfn.
 relating or belonging to the eastern Magadhas, L.
 —**mārin**, mfn. dying before, GrSs.; Mn. &c.
 —**mīmāṃsā**, f. 'inquiry into or interpretation of
 the first or Mantra portion of the Veda', N. of the
 system of philosophy attributed to Jaimini (as opp.
 to *utāra-m*), which is an inquiry into the later or
 Upanishad portion; the *pūrva-m* is generally called
 the M^o, and in interpreting the Vedic text discusses
 the doctrine of the eternity of sound identified with
 Brahma, IW. 98 &c.; N. of a wk. of Soma-nātha;
 —**kārikā**, f. pl. and *°sārtha-samgraha*, m. N. of wks.
 —**mukha**, mfn. having the face turned towards
 the east, Hcat. —**yakṣa**, n. 'the first Yakṣa', N.
 of Maṇi-bhadra (one of the Jinas or Jaina teachers),
 L. —**yāmya**, mfn. south-eastern; (e), ind. in the
 south-east, Hcat. —**yāyā**, n. the more ancient
 form of the legend of Yayāti or that current in the
 east, Siddh. —**yāyin**, mfn. moving towards the east,
 Sūryas. —**yāvan**, m. 'going before', a leader, RV.
 —**yoga**, m. olden time, history of o^o t^o, SaddhP.
 —**raṅga**, m. the commencement or prelude of
 a drama, a prologue, an overture, Śis. ii, 8; Daśar.;
 Sāh. &c. —**rāga**, n. earliest or incipient affection,
 love between two persons which springs from some
 previous cause, Sāh. —**rāja**, m. an ex-king, Mudr.
 —**rātrā**, n. the first part of the night, the time
 from dusk to midnight, AitBr.; Kaus.; KātyŚr.;
 MBh. &c.; —**krīta**, mfn. done during the f^o p^o of
 the n^o (= *tre kṛ*), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 45, Sch. —**rūpā**, n.
 indication of something approaching, an omen, AV.;
 something prior or antecedent to, (esp.) the symptom
 of occurring disease, Car.; Suśr.; the first of two
 concurrent vowels or consonants (*-tā*, f.), TUp.; Prāt.
 &c.; (in rhet.) a figure of speech which describes
 the unexpected return of anything to its former
 state, Kuval.; mfn. having the previous form or
 shape, being as before, Dhūrtas. —**lakṣhaṇa**, n.
 indication of anything about to occur, Car. —**-vat**,
 mfn. having (or relating to) something preceding or
 antecedent, VPrāt.; (an argument) in which a con-
 clusion is drawn from a previous cause to an effect,
 Nyāyad.; f. one who has been previously married,
 Āp.; *°vat-tara*, mfn. antecedent, former, R. —**-vāt**,
 ind. as before, as hitherto, as heretofore, as aforesaid;
 according to something previous (applied in the
 Nyāya to a kind of inference such as inferring from
 the previous appearance of a cloud that rain will
 fall), RV. &c. &c. —**vayas**, mfn. or *-vayaska*,
 mfn. being in the first period or stage of life, young,
 MBh. —**vayasā**, n. the first period or stage of life,
 youth, Br. —**vayasin**, mfn. being in the first period
 of life, young, TBr. —**vartin**, mfn. existing before,
 preceding, prior, previous; *°ti-tā*, f. (Bhāṣhp.), *°ti-*
tva, n. (Mfich., Sch.) former existence, precedence,
 priority. —**vāh** (*vāh*), mfn. drawing in front, being
 the first horse or leader, or harnessed for the first
 time (applied to a horse), Br.; Kāth.; ĀpŚr.
 —**vākya**, n. (in dram.) an allusion to a former
 utterance, Sāh. —**vāda**, m. the first plea or plaint
 in an action at law, Viśhp.; Yājñ.; Sch. —**vādin**,
 m. 'speaking first', 'making the first statement of a
 case', a complainant, plaintiff, Yājñ. —**vāyu**, m. the
 east wind, Var. —**vārahika**, mfn. relating to the

first half of the rainy season, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 11, Sch.
 —**vid**, mfn. knowing the things or events of the past,
 Mn. ix, 44. —**videha**, m. the country of the eastern
 Videhas (with Buddhists 'one of the 4 continents',
 Dharmas. 120); —*-līpi*, f. a partic. mode of writing,
 L. —**vidhi**, m. a preceding rule, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 4,
 51; N. of wk. —**vipratishedha**, n. the conflict
 of two statements or rules the first of which is opposed
 to the second, ĀpŚr., Comm. —**vihita**, mfn. de-
 posited or buried before (as a treasure), Mfich.
 —**vr̥ta**, mfn. chosen before, Kum. —**vr̥tita**, mfn.
 formerly happened; relating to a previous occurrence,
 Hariv.; n. a former event, previous occurrence, Kālid.;
 Śaṅk.; former conduct, MarkP. —**vairin**, mfn. one
 who is the first to begin hostilities, MBh. —**śāśapa**,
 mfn. (fr. *-śiṣṭapā*), Pāṇ. vii, 3, 1, Sch. —**śānti**, f. N. of
 wk. —**śāradā**, mfn. relating to the first half of the
 autumn, Pāṇ. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 72. —**śāstra**, n. N. of wk.
 —**śiṣya**, m. (and *ā*, f.) a former or ancient pupil,
 Mālati. —**śirsha**, mfn. having the head or top
 turned towards the east, MBh. —**śaila**, m. —*-par-*
vata, L.; pl. N. of a Buddhist school; —*-saṃghārāma*,
 m. N. of a Buddhist monastery. —**śaiva-dikṣhā-**
vidhi, m. and *-śaṭka* (?), n. N. of wks. —**samhitā**,
 f. N. of wk. —**sakthā**, n. (prob.) the upper part of the
 thigh, Pāṇ. v, 4, 98. —**samaita**, mfn. gathered be-
 fore, Mn. vi, 15. —**samjalpa**, m. an introduction in
 the form of a dialogue, Car. —**sād**, mfn. sitting in
 front, SV. —**samdhya**, f. 'earlier twilight', dawn,
 day-break, W. —**sabhika**, m. the chief of a gambling
 house, Mfich. —**samudra**, m. the eastern sea, Var.
 —**sara**, mfn. going before, preceding, Pāṇ. iii, 2,
 19; Bhāṭ. —**sāya**, n. earliest-sown grain, Var.
 —**sāgara**, m. the eastern sea, Ragh.; VarBrS.
 —**sāra**, mfn. going eastwards, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 19, Sch.;
-sārasvadinī, f. N. of wk. —**sārin**, mfn. preceding,
 taking precedence of all others, MBh. —**sāhasa**,
 n. the first or heaviest fine or punishment, Mn.
 —**siddha**, mfn. previously settled or determined
 or proved, KapS. —**siddhanta**, m., and *-pakṣatā*,
 f. N. of wks. —**supta**, mfn. formerly or already
 fallen asleep, Pañcat. —**sū**, mfn. first bringing forth,
 RV.; firstborn, ancient, primaeva, ŚāṅkhŚr. —**sūri**,
 m. an ancient master (of music), Saṃgīt. —**seva**,
 f. first use or practice of (gen.), Baudh. —**stha**,
 mfn. standing first, most excellent, MBh. —**sthiti**,
 f. first or former state, MW. —**svara**, m. (in
 gram.) having the accent of the preceding, MW.
 —**hūti** (*pūrvā*), f. first or earliest invocation,
 morning prayer, RV.; VS. —**homā**, m. an intro-
 ductory sacrifice, TBr. **Pūrvāgni**, m. 'original or
 primaeva fire', the householder's sacred f^o (= *āvāsa-*
thya), AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; *-vahanā*, n. a vehicle for
 carrying the s^o f^o, KātyŚr.; *-vāh*, n. a bull carrying
 the s^o f^o, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **Pūrvāṅga**, n. the former
 body, Kathās.; a constituent part of the preceding,
 VPrāt., Sch.; m. the first day in the civil month,
 Sūryapr. **Pūrvācarita**, mfn. formerly done or fol-
 lowed, W. **Pūrvācala**, m. = *°va-parvata*, VarP.;
 Śatr. **Pūrvācārya-vr̥ttanta-dīpikā**, f. N. of
 a comm. on wks. of the Rāmānuja school. **Pūrvā-**
titha, n. (= *°paurv*) N. of sev. Sāmans, ĀrshBr.
Pūrvātithi, m. N. of a man, Cat. **Pūrvādi**,
 mfn. beginning with the word *pūrva*, Var. **Pūrvā-**
dīta, ind. beginning from the east, ib. **Pūrvādya**,
 mfn. beginning with the east, ib. **Pūrvādri**, m. =
°va-parvata, Kathās. **Pūrvādhika**, mfn. greater
 than before; —*-dyuti*, mfn. more brilliant than b^o,
 Kathās. **Pūrvādhikārin**, m. a prior owner, former
 proprietor, MW. **Pūrvādhirāma**, n. the more
 ancient form of the story of Rāma or the form
 current in the east, Pāṇ., Sch. **Pūrvādhyaṣita**,
 mfn. formerly inhabited, R. **Pūrvānubhūta**, mfn.
 formerly felt or enjoyed, Caurap. **Pūrvānuyoga**,
 m. N. of a Jaina wk. belonging to the Dṛiṣṭi-vāda.
Pūrvānushṭhita, mfn. observed or performed
 before; —*-tva*, n., Baudh. **Pūrvānta**, m. (in gram.)
 the end of a preceding word; anticipation = *°pūrvā-*
koṭi, L.; —*-tas*, ind. in advance, Lalit. **Pūrvā-**
pakṣin, mfn. one who has injured another before,
 R. **Pūrvāpara**, mfn. being before and behind;
 directed forward and backward, eastern and western,
 KātyŚr.; Kālid. &c. (*-tva*, n., Śaṅk.); prior and
 subsequent, first and last; preceding and following,
 following one another, connected with one another,
 KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; (*dm*), ind. one after another,
 RV.; ĀpŚr., Sch.; n. that which is before and behind,
 east and west, Sūryas.; connection, Mn. viii, 56; the
 proof and thing to be proved, W.; —*-grantha*, m. N.

of wk.; —*-dakṣiṇa*, mfn. (ā)n. eastern, western and
 southern, MBh.; —*-dina*, n. forenoon and afternoon,
 Cat.; —*-rātri*, f. the former and latter half of the night,
 ŚāṅkhGr.; —*-prayoga*, m. N. of wk.; —*-virodha*, m.
 opposition of prior and subsequent, inconsistency,
 incongruity, MW.; —*-smārta-prayoga*, m. N. of wk.;
°pārdyata, mfn. (ā)n. running from east to west,
 KātyŚr., Sch.; *°pari-bhāva*, m. the following one
 another, succession, Sarvad.; *°pari-ā* / *°bhū*, to follow
 one another, be connected with one another, Nir.;
 Sāh.; *°parya*, n. = *°paurvāparya*; (*ena*), ind. one
 after another, KātyŚr., Sch.; VarBr., Sch. **Pūrvā-**
vāpahanā, f., g. *ajādi*, Kāś. (v.l. *°pahāna*).
Pūrvāpūsh (?), RV. viii, 22, 2 (Sāy. = *pūrvashām*
°shakāh; v.l. *pūrvādyus*, q.v.). **Pūrvā-bhādra-**
padā, f. the 25th Nakṣatra, MBh. (v.l. *pūrvā-bh*).
Pūrvābhishāsin, mfn. = *°pūrvā-bhāsin*, q.v.,
 Rājat. **Pūrvābhimukha**, mfn. (ā)n. turned or flowing
 towards the east (as rivers), Suśr. **Pūrvābhīrāmā**,
 f. N. of a river, MBh. **Pūrvābhīrāśa**, m. previous
 anointing; (Sāy. 'a partic. Mantra'), ŚBr. **Pūrvā-**
bhīrāśa, m. the repetition of what precedes; (*ena*),
 ind. afresh, anew, ŚāṅgP. **Pūrvāmbudhi**, m. the
 eastern ocean, Kathās. **Pūrvāyus**, mfn. (prob.)
 'of an early age', young, RV. (v.l. for *pūrvāpūsh*,
 q.v.; others *pūrvāyus*, 'having or granting vital
 power'). **Pūrvāśrama**, m. 'eastern garden', N. of a
 Buddhist monastery. **Pūrvāśrika**, n. N. of the first
 half of the Sāma-veda (the second half of which is
 called *utārāśrika*). **Pūrvāṛjita**, mfn. attained or
 gained formerly or by former works, Kathās. **Pūrvā-**
vārdhā, m. (later n.) the front or upper part;
 eastern side; (opp. to *jaghanārdhā*, *utārārdhā*
 &c.), TS.; ŚBr.; GrSs. &c.; the fore or first half
 (of a hemistich), Śrutab.; (with *dinasya*) forenoon,
 Bhartṛ. &c.; —*-kāya*, m. the front or upper part
 of the body, MBh.; —*-bhāga*, m. the upper part, top,
 Ragh.; —*-lambin*, mfn. having the foremost half in-
 clined, leaning forward, MW. **Pūrvārdhya**, mfn.
 being on the eastern side, Lāṭy.; KātyŚr.; Pāṇ.,
 Sch. **Pūrvāvādhirāta**, mfn. formerly disdained,
 Śak. **Pūrvāvedaka**, m. 'making the first state-
 ment', a plaintiff, Yājñ. **Pūrvāśā**, f. the east,
 Hcat. **Pūrvāśin**, mfn. eating before another (abl.
 or loc.), MBh. **Pūrvāśādhā**, f. the first of two
 constellations called *Aśādhā* (the 18th or 20th
 Nakṣatra or lunar asterism), Var.; Pur.; *°qha-*
janana-jānti, f. N. of wk. **Pūrvāśin**, mfn.
 shooting before (another), AV. **Pūrvāhṇā**, m.
 the earlier part of the day, forenoon (mostly loc.);
 sometimes incorrectly *pūrvāhṇa*), RV. &c. &c.;
 (*°hṇa-kāle* or *°hṇe-k*, *°hṇa-tare* or *°hṇe-l*, *°hṇa-*
tame or *°hṇe-l* [Pāṇ. vi, 3, 17, Sch.], *°hṇe-tarām*
 or *-lamām* [v. 4, 11, Sch.], ind. in the forenoon;
-hṇa-kṛta, mfn. = *°hṇe-kṛ* [i, 1, 45, Sch.], to be
 done in the f^o; *°hṇāpārdhāyoh*, ind. in the f^o
 and afternoon, Lāṭy.; Gobh.; *°hṇe-geya*, mfn. [i, 1,
 43, Sch.] to be sung in the f^o; *°hṇaka*, m. 'born
 in the forenoon', N. of a man, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 28; *°hṇa-*
tana or *°hṇe-tana* (vi, 3, 17, Sch.), mfn. belonging
 or relating to the forenoon; *°hṇika*, mfn. id.,
 MBh.; n. a matutinal ceremony or sacrifice =
°kṛiyā (or *-vidhi*), MBh. **Pūrvāśara**, mfn. (ā)n.
 'other than eastern', western, L. **Pūrvēdyas**,
 ind. on the day before, yesterday (opp. to *utāre-*
dyus, *apare-dyus* &c.), TS.; Br.; GrSs.; Mn.
 &c.; early, betimes, in the morning, L.; during
 that portion of a day on which religious ceremonies
 are to be performed = *dharmāhe*, *dharmā-vāsare*,
 L.; *°dyur-āhṛitā*, mfn. fetched on the day before,
 ŚBr.; *°dyur-dugdhā*, mfn. milked on the day be-
 fore, ŚBr. **Pūrvēndra**, m. a former Indra, MBh.
Pūrvāśukāmasāmī, N. of a village, Pāṇ. ii, 1,
 50 &c., Sch.; *°vāishukāmasāma*, mfn. (fr. prec.),
 iv, 2, 107 &c., Sch. **Pūrvōkta**, mfn. said before,
 formerly stated, aforesaid, before mentioned, Mn.;
 Kathās. &c.; —*-parāmarśaka*, mfn. referring to some-
 thing before mentioned, MW. **Pūrvōcita**, mfn.
 before accustomed, known from former days, firm,
 R. **Pūrvōttara**, mfn. (ā)n. north-eastern, MBh.;
 MarkP.; Hcat. &c.; (*e*), ind. in the north-east,
 Hcat.; du. or (ibc.) the antecedent and subsequent,
 the preceding and following, VPrāt.; Pāṇ., Sch.;
-jānti, f. N. of wk. **Pūrvōtthāyin**, mfn. rising
 the first (in the morning), Gaut.; MBh. **Pūrvō-**
tthita, mfn. risen before (as smoke), Ragh.
Pūrvōtṭpati, mfn. arising before, KapS. **Pūrvō-**
tṭpanna, mfn. produced or arisen or existent
 before; —*-tva*, n. = *°pūrvā-bhāva*, Bhāṣhp. **Pūrv-**

vōdak-plava, mfn. inclined towards the north-east, Var. **Pūrvōdita**, mfn. aforesaid, before mentioned, W. **Pūrvōpakārin**, mfn. one who has formerly done a service to another, MBh. **Pūrvōpakrama**, m(f)(ā)n. beginning from the east, Gobh. **Pūrvōpanihita**, mfn. previously hidden away (as a treasure), Mn. viii, 37. **Pūrvōpapanna**, mfn. (prob.) having prior claims, MBh. **Pūrvōpaśritā**, mfn. approached or arrived first, TBr. **Pūrvōpārjita**, mfn. formerly occupied or acquired, Pañc.

Pūrvaka, m(f)(ikā)n. earlier, former, previous, prior, first, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*stri-p*), 'one who was formerly a woman,' *bhūta-p*, 'having been before'; ifc. also = preceded or accompanied by, connected with, consisting in; *am*, ind. = after, with, amid, according to; m. a forefather, ancestor, Hariv.; R.; MārK. **Pūrvaya**, only in *upādhyāya-p*, mfn. 'having an edge or border' (of braid), trimmed, edged, TS. **Pūrvika**, mfn. former, ancient, Kāraṇḍ.; formerly invited, L.; w. r. for *pūrvaka*, MBh.

Pūrvina, mfn. derived from ancestors or forefathers, ancestral, ĀśvSr. **Pūrvina**, mfn. id. (cf. Pān. iv, 4, 133, and see *a-*, *daśa-*, *stri-p*). **Pūrvineshthā**, mfn. (prob.) w. r., SV. **Pūrvī**, f., see *pūrvī*. **Pūrvīna**, mfn. = *pūrvina*, Pān. iv, 4, 133. **Pūrvēna**, ind. See under *pūrvā*.

Pūrvyā (rarely *pūrvya*), m(f)(ā)n. former, previous, ancient, old (opp. to *navīyas*, *nū-tana* &c.), RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; SvetUp.; precedent, first, RV.; RPrāt.; next, nearest, RV.; most excellent, ib.; ŚBr. (Sch. 'young'); (*ām*), ind. before, formerly, at first, long since, hitherto, RV.; -*stuti* (*pūrvyā-*), f. first or principal praise, RV.

पूल *pūl*, cl. 1. 10. P. *pūlati*, *pūlayati*, to collect, gather, Dhātup. xv, 21; xxxii, 93.

पूला, m. a bunch, bundle, ManGr.; KātyŚr., Sch. (also -*ka*); pl. straw, ĀśvSr., Sch.

पूलाक *pūlāka*, g. *palāsādi*.

पूलास *pūlāsa*, n., g. *saṃkalādi*, Gaṇar. 81. -*kurapāda*, g. *rāja-dantādi*.

पूलासा, in -*karapāda*, Kās.; -*kurapāda*, n., g. *rāja-dantādi*, Gaṇar. 83.

पूला *pūla*, n. an empty or shrivelled grain of corn, AV.

पूष *pūsh*, (√2. *push*), cl. 1. P. *pūshati*, to nourish, increase, Dhātup. xvii, 24.

1. **पूषा**, m. a kind of mulberry tree, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of the third Kālā of the moon, BrahmaP.

2. **पूषा**, in comp. for *śhan-* = *danta-hara*, m. 'taking away Pūshan's teeth,' N. of Śiva, L. = *dhra-* (prob.) w. r. for *prisha-dhra-* = *bhāsā*, f. 'sun-splendour,' N. of the capital of Indra, L. (w. r. -*bhā-shā*). = *mītra*, m. 'friend of Pō,' N. of a man, L. = *rāti*, mfn. (prob.) giving growth or increase, RV. **पूषātma** or **पूषānuja**, m. 'son or younger brother of Pō,' N. of Parjanya, MBh. (Nilak.) **पूषāshṭōttara**, n. N. of a Stotra. **पूषāsuhrīd**, n. 'enemy of Pō,' N. of Śiva, L.

पूषान, in comp. for *śhan-* = *vāt*, mfn. accompanied by Pōshan, RV.; VS.; ĀitBr.

पूषापा, m. N. of a god (= Pūshan), RV.; (*ā*), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.

पूषान, m. (the *a* not lengthened in the strong cases, but acc. *śhānam*, in MārK. P.) N. of a Vedic deity (originally connected with the sun, and therefore the surveyor of all things, and the conductor on journeys and on the way to the next world, often associated with Soma or the Moon as protector of the universe; he is, moreover, regarded as the keeper of flocks and herds and bringer of prosperity; in the Brāhmaṇas he is represented as having lost his teeth and feeding on a kind of gruel, whence he is called *karambhād*; in later times he is one of the 12 Ādityas and regent of the Nakshatra Revati or Paushpa; du. 'Pūshan and Aryaman,' VP., Sch.); the sun, Kād.; Bālār.; (?) growth, increase (cf. *pūsha-rāti*); the earth, L.

पूषकारा, n. a word formed for the explanation of *pūshkara*, ŚBr.

पृ 1. *pri*, cl. 3. P. (Dhātup. xxv, 4) *pī-* *pari* (3. pl. *pīprati*, RV.; Impv. *pīprihi*, BhP.; *para*, VS.; cl. 9. P. *prīnāti*, 'to protect,' Dhātup. xxxi, 19; pf. 3. pl. *pīpruh*, BhP. [= *pūr-nāh*, Sch.]; aor. Subj. *parshi*, *parshati*, *parsha*,

pārishat, RV.; *apārīt*, Bhāṭṭ.; inf. *parshāni*, RV.), to bring over or to (acc.), bring out of, deliver from (abl.), rescue, save, protect, escort, further, promote, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚāṅkhGr.; BhP.; Bhāṭṭ.; to surpass, excel (acc.), RV. viii, 50, 8; AV. xi, 5, 1; 2; to be able (with inf.), BhP.; Caus. *pārīyati* (ep. and m. c. also *te*; aor. *apīparat*; Pass. *pārīyate*), to bring over or out, rescue, protect, save, preserve, keep alive, RV. &c. &c.; to get over, overcome, bring to an end, ib.; to resist, withstand, be a match for (acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be capable of or able to (with an inf. which after *pārīyate* has a pass. sense; cf. *√śak* and Pān. iii, 4, 66, Sch.), Kāv.; Pur. &c. [Cf. Gk. *nepōw*, *nēpos*, *nopeōsōw*; Lat. *porta*, *peritus*; Slav. *pīrati*; Germ. *fahren*; Eng. *to fare*.]

पृ 2. pri, cl. 5. P., 6. Ā. *prīnoti* or *prīyate* (Dhātup. xxvii, 12; xxviii, 109), to be busy or active (only in *ā-√pri* and *vy-ā-√pri*, q. v.)

पृक्का *prikkā*, f. Trigonella Corniculata, L. (cf. *sprikhā*).

पृक्त *prikta*, *prikti*. See under *√1. pric*.

पृक्य *priktha*, n. possession, property, wealth, L. (cf. *riktha*).

पृक्ष *prīksh*, f. (nom. wanting; prob. fr. *√1. pric*) refreshment, satiation, nourishment, food, RV.

पृक्ष *prīkshā*, mfn. (either connected with *prīni*, *prīshat* or fr. *√1. pric*) spotted, dappled (others 'fleet, swift'; others 'having or bringing food'); m. a spotted (or a swift &c.) horse (others 'beast of burden'; others 'food, nourishment, abundance'), RV.; N. of a man, ib. ii, 13, 8; = *saṃgrāma*, Naigh. ii, 17. = *prayaj* (*śkshā-*), mfn. in which oblations of food begin to be offered (said of the dawn), RV. iii, 7, 10 (Sāy.); according to others 'hastening with swift horses'. = *yama* (*śkshā-*), mfn. 'driving swift horses' (prob. N. of a family), RV. i, 122, 7.

पृक्षु *prīkshū*, (prob.) w. r. for *prītsū*, SV.

पृक्षुध *prīkshūdh*, mfn. (?), RV. i, 141, 4.

पृच 1. *pric*, cl. 7. P. (Dhātup. xxix, 25)

prīndkti, Ā. *prīndktē* (or cl. 2. *prīkte*, Dhātup. xxiv, 20; cl. 1. P. *prīncati*, AV.; cl. 3. P. *pīprigdhī*, *pīprikta*, RV.; pf. *pīpricuh*, ĀitBr.; *pāpricāsi*, *cyāt*, *cānd*, RV.; aor. *pārcas* [p. *prīcānd*, ib.; Prec. *prīcīmahi*], ib.; *apārāk*, AV.; *apri-kshi*, *ōka*, ib.; *aparait*, *cishtha*, Gr.; fut. *parcish-yati*, *ōte*, *parcītā*, ib.; inf. -*price*, -*pricas*, RV.), to mix, mingle, put together with (instr., rarely loc.; *dhanushā saram*, 'to fix the arrow upon the bow,' Bhāṭṭ.), unite, join, RV. &c. &c.; to fill (Ā. one's self?), sate, satiate, RV.; MBh.; to give lavishly, grant bountifully, bestow anything (acc. or gen.) richly upon (dat.), RV.; to increase, augment, ib. (Prob. connected with *√pri*, to fill; cf. also *√priy*.)

प्रिक्त, mfn. mixed or mingled with, full of; brought into contact with, touching (instr. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; n., w. r. for *prīktha*, L.

प्रिक्ति, f. touch, contact, L.

2. **प्रिच**, f. food, nourishment, refreshment, RV. v, 74, 10 (cf. *ghṛita*, *madhu*).

पृच्छक *pricchaka*, m(f)(ikā)n. (*√prach*) one who asks or inquires about (gen.), Yājñ.; Śak.; Pañc.; inquiring into the future, VarBṛS.; m. an inquirer, inquisitive person, W.

प्रिचाना, n. asking, inquiring, W.

प्रिच्छा, f. asking, questioning (acc.), question about (comp.), Kāv.; an inquiry into the future, VarBṛS.

प्रिचया, mfn. to be asked or inquired after, BhP.

प्रृ *prīj*, *prīñj*, cl. 2. Ā. *prīkte*, *prīnkte*, Dhātup. xxiv, 20 (v. l. for *pric*); 15 (v. l. for *prīj*). Cf. *an-ava-prīṇa*, *ava-prajjana*; *parjanya*.

प्रृ *prīd*, cl. 6. P. *prīdati*, to gladden, delight, Dhātup. xxviii, 39.

प्रृ *prīn*, cl. 6. P. *prīnāti* (p. *prīnāt*, Ved. Inf. *prīnādhyai*), see *√pri*.

प्रृणाका *prīnākā*, f. the female young of an animal (see *haraṇa-p*).

प्रृ *prīt*, f. (only in loc. pl. *prītsū*, in one place [i, 129, 4] *prītsūshu*, RV.; but according to Vop. also in other cases, viz. *prītas*, *prīā*, *prīdhyām*) battle, contest, strife. = *antī*, m. or f. hostile attack (Sāy. 'a host'), RV.

प्रृताना, n. an army or a hostile encounter. TBr.; (*ā*), f., see next.

प्रृतान, f. battle, contest, strife, RV.; VS.; Br.; a hostile armament, army, RV. &c. &c. (in later times esp. a small army or division consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729 horse, and 1215 foot = 3 Vāhins); pl. men, mankind, Naigh. ii, 3. = *ō* (*ōnā*), mfn. rushing to or in battle, RV. (AV. v. l. *ōnāji*). = *ōja* (*ōnāja*), m. = *śūra*, a hero, ŚāṅkhŚr. = *jaya*, m. victory in b° or over armies, ParGr. = *jīt*, mfn. victorious in b°, AV.; ŚāṅkhBr.; m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr. = *ōjya* (*ōnāja*), n. 'rushing together in b°', close combat, fight, RV. = *nī* or -*pati*, m. a leader in b°, commander, general, MBh. = *śāh*, mfn. victorious in b°, RV.; AV.; m. N. of Indra, L. = *śāhya* (RV.) and -*śhya* (TBr.), n. = *jaya*. = *hāva* (*nāh*), m. challenge to battle, fight, RV.

प्रृतान्या, Nom. P., only p. *yātī*, fighting together, engaged in combat, RV.; AV.; VS. *yā*, mfn. hostile; m. an enemy, RV.

प्रृतान्या, Nom. P., *yātī*, to attack, assail, fight against (acc.), RV.; AV. *ōyā*, f. an army, BhP. *ōyā*, mfn. attacking, hostile; m. an enemy, RV.; VS.

प्रृtsu, loc. of *prīt* in comp. = *tūr*, mfn. victorious in battle, RV.

प्रृtsudha (?), m. = *saṃgrāma* (v. l. for *prītsu*, Naigh. ii, 17).

प्रृtsūshu. See *prīt*.

पृथ 1. *prith*, cl. 10. P. *parthayati*, to extend, Dhātup. xxxii, 10 (cf. *√prath*, of which it is only the weak form).

2. **प्रृथ**, f. = *Prithā* below, L.

प्रृथा, m. the flat or palm of the hand, ŚBr.; a partic. measure (the length of the h° from the tip of the fingers to the knuckles, or = 13 Angulis), KātyŚr.; (*ā*), f., see below. = *mātrā*, n. the breadth of a hand, TBr.; mfn. a h° broad, KātyŚr. = *vāna* (*pritha-*), m. N. of a man, RV. = *hara*, m., w. r. for *prithu-h*, MBh. **प्रृथाśva**, m. N. of a king, MBh.

प्रृथा, f. N. of a daughter of Śūra and adopted d° of Kunti and one of the wives of Pāṇdu (mother of Karṇa before her marriage, and of Yudhi-śhīra, Bhīma, and Arjuna after her m°; see Kunti), MBh.; Hariv. &c. = *ja*, m. 'son of Pō,' N. of Arjuna, L.; Pentaptera Arjuna, L. = *janman*, m. 'id.,' N. of Yudhi-śhīra, Pracaṇḍ. = *tmaja* (*śhātmo*), m. = prec., Venṭs. = *pati*, m. 'husband of Pō,' N. of Pāṇdu, L. = *bhū*, m. 'son of Pō,' N. of Yudhi-śhīra, Pracaṇḍ. = *raṇi* (*śhāt*), f. 'the Arāṇi Pō,' N. of Kunti the wife of Pāṇdu (as the mystical wood from which the Pāṇḍavas were struck out or generated; cf. *Pāṇḍava-vahni* and *Pāṇḍavaraṇi*). = *suta*, m. 'son of Pō,' N. of Arjuna, Kir. = *sūna*, m. 'id.,' N. of Yudhi-śhīra, Venṭs.

प्रृथाक, ind. (*√prith* or *prath* + *añc*) widely apart, separately, differently, singly, severally, one by one (often repeated), RV. &c. &c.; (as a prep. with gen. or instr.; cf. Pān. ii, 3, 32) apart or separately or differently from, L.; (with abl.) without, Prab.; except, save, Bhāṭṭ. = *karapa*, n. separating, setting apart, ĀpŚr., Sch.; Pān., Sch. = *kāma*, mfn. (pl.) having different wishes, KātyŚr. = *kārya*, n. a separate or private affair, Mn. vii, 120. = *kula*, mfn. (pl.) belonging to different families, L. = *√kṛi*, to make separate, sunder, KātyŚr.; to keep off, avert, Sāy. = *kṛita*, mfn. separated, sundered, cut off, MārK. = *kṛiti*, f. an individual, BhP. = *kriyā*, f. separation, disunion, Mn.; Yājñ. = *kshetra*, m. pl. children of one father by different wives or by wives of d° classes, Yājñ., Sch. = *cara*, m(f)(ā)n. going separately or alone, MW. = *ceshṭā*, f. pl. d° activities, Bhag. = *tā*, f. separateness, severality, singleness, individuality, Nyāyam., Sch. = *tva*, n. id., ŚāṅkhŚr.; Nir.; MBh. &c. (cf. IW. 68). (*ena*), ind. singly, one by one, MBh.; -*tas* (ŚāṅkhŚr.) and -*jas* (Nyāyam., Sch.), separately, singly. = *tvacā*, f. 'diverse-barked,' Sansevera Zeylanica, L. = *pada*, mfn. consisting of single i. e. uncompound words (-*tva*, n.), Vām. = *parṇikā*, f. 'diverse-leaved,' =

-*tvacā*, L. — *parṇī*, f. id., L.; Hemionitis Cordifolia, Car.; Suśr. — *piṇḍa*, m. a distant kinsman who offers the Śrāddha oblation (see *piṇḍa*) by himself and not together with the other relations, Mn. v, 78 (Kull. = *saṁānḍaka*). — *śabda*, m. a separate or distinct or independent word, Vop. — *śayyā*, f. sleeping apart, Hit. — *śāyīn*, mfn. (pl.) sleeping alone or apart, Viśhp. — *śruti*, mfn. uttering a distinct sound, distinctly heard, RPrāt. — *sukha*, mfn. (pl.) having different joys, MBh. — *sthita*, mfn. existing separately, separate, MW. — *sthitī*, f. separate existence, separation, Vikr.

Prithak, ind. = *prithak*, Paṇ. v, 3, 72, Sch. **Prithag**, in comp. for *ṭhak*. — **abhimati**, mfn. regarding the world as separate (from God), MW. — **artha**, mfn. (pl.) having separate or distinct advantages, MBh.; having s° or d° meanings (-*tā*, f.), Ki. — **ātman**, mfn. 'having a s° nature or essence', separate, distinct, individual, W.; m. individualized spirit, the individual soul (as distinct from universal spirit or the soul of the universe), ib.; *ma-tā*, f. separateness, severality, L.; discrimination, judgment, W.; *mi-kā*, f. separate or individual existence, individuality, L. — **ālaya**, mfn. (pl.) having s° dwellings, Kathās. — **īśa-mānīn**, mfn. regarding God as s° from the universe, MW. — **upādāna**, n. s° mention, Paṇ. iv, 2, 113, Sch. — **gana**, m. a s° company or class, Mn. i, 37. — **gupa**, mfn. having distinct properties, W. — **gotra**, mfn. (pl.) belonging to different families, MārKp. — **jana**, m. a man of lower caste or character or profession, Mn.; MBh. &c. (-*vat*, ind., Ragh. viii, 89); an ordinary professing Buddhist, MW. 132; a fool, blockhead, Śiś.; a villain, L.; pl. common people, the multitude (also sg.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; = *prithak-kṣetra*, W.; *kaṭyāṇaka*, m. a man wishing for conversion, Divyāv. — **jana-pada**, n. each single country or people, Lāty. — **jaya**, m. victory in a separate combat or duel (*a-prith*), Gaut. — **driś**, mfn. seeing something different from (abl.), BhP. — **devata**, mfn. having a separate or special deity, Sāy. — **dvāra**, n. pl. separate doors i.e. means of attainment, MBh. — **dharma-vid**, m. pl. each knowing different laws, Gaut. — **bija**, m. Semecarpus Anacardium, L. — **bhāva**, m. separate state or condition, difference, distinctness, individuality, KathUp.; MBh. &c. — **√bhū**, to be peculiar to, Divyāv.; *-bhūta*, mfn. become separate, separated, different, MW. — **yoga**, mfn. (prob.) w.r. for *-bhāga* (having different lots) or *-bhoga* (h° d° enjoyments), Kathās. — **yoga-karana**, n. the separation of a grammatical rule into two, Paṇ., Sch. (cf. *yoga-vibhāga*). — **rasa-maya**, mf(ā)n. made of a distinct or special sap or essence, BhP. — **rūpa**, mfn. variously shaped, diverse, different, manifold, L. — **lakṣhaṇa**, mf(ā)n. having d° characteristics, KātyŚr. — **vartman** (*prithag*), mfn. having d° courses, ŚBr.; ChUp. — **varsha**, n. pl. a year in each case, each and every year, Gaut. — **vādin**, mfn. each saying something different, ŚBr. — **vidha**, mfn. of d° kinds, manifold, various, Mn.; MBh. &c.; d° from (abl.), BhP.

Prithaṇ, in comp. for *ṭhak*. — **nishṭha**, mfn. existing by itself, being something different or distinct in each case, MBh.

Prithavi, f. = *prithivī*, L.

Prithi, m. N. of a man (protected by the Āsvins, according to Sāy. a Rājārshi), RV. (cf. *prithi*, *prithu*; *pārtha*, *thyā*). — **sava**, m. N. of a partic. ceremony, TB., Sch.

Prithikā, f. a centipede, L.

Prithivi, f. = *vi*. — **tvā**, n. the state or condition of the earth, TS.; TB. — **dā**, mfn. earth-giving, Kāth.; ĀpŚr. — **bhāga (*vi*), mfn. having the e° as a share, entitled to it, TS. — **mūla**, m. 'e-rooted', N. of a man, L. — **loka**, m. the e° regarded as a world, ŚBr. — **śādā**, mfn. = *-sad*, AV.; *-shṭha* or *-shṭhā*, mfn. standing on the e°, stepping firmly (as a horse), RV. — **sādā**, mfn. sitting on the earth, VPāt.**

Prithivī, f. (= *prithvī*, f. of *prithu*) the earth or wide world ('the broad and extended One', personified as *devī* and often invoked together with the sky [cf. 3. *div* and *dyāvā-prithivī*; RTL. 182]; according to VP. daughter of *Prithu*; the Veda makes 3 earths, one called *bhūmi*, inhabited by men, and 2 under it; there is also an earth between the world of men and the circumambient ocean [ŚBr.] and one extending through the 3 worlds [Naigh.]), RV. &c. &c.; land, ground, soil, ib.;

earth regarded as one of the elements, Prab.; Suśr.; = *antariksha*, Naigh. i, 3; *vyā vrata* and *saṁsarpa*, n. N. of Śānians, ArshBr. — **kampa**, m. an earthquake, MBh. — **kṛitana**, n. one of the 10 mystical exercises called Kṛitana, L. — **kshit**, mfn. dwelling on or ruling over the e°, m. a prince, king, KātyŚr.; ChUp. &c. — **grantha**, m. N. of wk. — **candra**, m. 'e°-moon', N. of a prince of the Tri-gartas, Rājat. — **jaya**, v.l. for next, Hariv. — **m-jaya**, mfn. e°-conquering; m. N. of a Dānava, MBh.; of a son of Virāṭa, ib. — **tala**, n. 'e°-surface', ground, the terrestrial or infernal regions, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **tva**, n. state or condition of the e°, earthiness, Sarvad. — **daṇḍapāla**, m. the police-magistrate of a country (-*tā*, f.), Mṛicch. — **devī**, f. N. of a woman, Kathās. — **dyāvā (*vi*), nom. du. e° and heaven, RV. (cf. *dyāvā-prithivī*). — **dhara**, m. (with *miśrācārya*) N. of an author, Cat. — **dharaṇa**, n. a prop or support of the e°, Hariv. — **m-dadā**, f. 'e°-giving', N. of a Gandharvī, Kāraṇḍ. (cf. *prithivī-dā*). — **ndra (*viṇḍra*), m. 'the Indra of the e°', a prince, king, A. — **pati**, m. 'e°-lord', a prince, king, TB.; Mn. &c.; N. of Yama, L.; (with *sūri*) N. of an author, Cat.; a species of bulbous plant growing on the Himālaya, L. — **paripālaka**, m. 'e°-guardian', a prince, king, MārKp. — **pārvata**, m. or n. rock-oil, petroleum (?), L. — **pāla (MBh.; Kāv.). — **laka** (MārKp.), m. = *paripālaka*. — **prā**, mfn. e°-filling, AV. — **plava**, m. 'e°-flood', the sea, Gal. — **bhu**, m. 'e°-enjoyer', a king, Vikr.; Rājat. — **bhujanga**, m. 'e°-lover', a king, MārKp. — **bhrit**, m. 'e°-bearer', a mountain, Śiś. — **maṇḍa**, m. or n. e°-scum, L. — **maṇḍala**, m. or n. the circuit of the e°, MW. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. formed of e°, earthen, ŚBr. — **rasa**, m. e°-sap, L. — **rāja**, n. 'e°-dominion', sovereignty, Kathās. — **ruha**, m. 'e°-grower', a plant, tree, Hariv. — **lōka**, m., v.l. for *vi-lōka*, q.v. — **vara-locana**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ. — **śa (*viśa*), m. 'e°-lord', a king, MārKp. — **śakra**, m. 'the Indra of the e°', id., L. — **śvara (*viśv*), m. = *viśa*, R.; MārKp. — **śhad**, mfn. abiding on e°, MānŚr. (v.l. *-sad*). — **samāita (*vi*), mfn. impelled by the e°, AV. — **sava**, m. N. of a partic. ceremony, ĀpŚr.************

Prithivy, in comp. for *vi* before vowels. — **āpīda**, m. N. of a prince of Kāśmīra, Rājat. — **upasaṁkramaṇā**, f. N. of a Kimp-nari, Kāraṇḍ. **Prithi**, m. (nom. *ṭhi*, dat. *ṭhiyā* or *ṭhaye*, gen. *ṭhiyās*) N. of a mythical personage with the patr. Vainya (said to have been the first anointed sovereign of men, to have ruled also the lower animals, and to have introduced the arts of husbandry into the world; he is enumerated among the Rishis and said to be the author of RV. x, 148), RV.; AV.; Br. (cf. *prithi*, *prithu*; *pārtha*).

Prithū, mf(ā)n. broad, wide, expansive, extensive, spacious, large; great, important; ample, abundant; copious, numerous, manifold, RV. &c. &c. (u, ind.); prolix, detailed, Var.; smart, clever, dexterous, L.; m. a partic. measure of length (= *pritha*), L.; fire, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of one of the Viśve Devās, VP.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a son of An-enas, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Vriṣṇi and son of Citraka, ib.; of a son of Citra-ratha, BhP.; of a descendant of Ikṣvāku (son of An-aranya and father of Tri-śaṅku), R.; of a son of Pāra, Hariv.; of a son of Prastāra, VP.; of a son of Rucaka, BhP.; of a son of one of the Manus, Hariv.; of one of the Saptarishis, ib.; of a son of Vātēśvara (father of Viśākha-datta), Cat.; of a son of Veṇa, MW. 423; of a monkey, R.; (u), f. Nigella Indica, L.; = *hingu-patīrī*, L.; opium, L.; (*vi*), f. see below. [Cf. Gk. *πλάτος*; Germ. *platt*; Eng. *plate*.] — **karmaṇ**, m. N. of a son of Śaśa-bindu and grandson of Citra-ratha, VP. — **kalpinī**, f., v.l. for *patha-kalpanā*. — **kīrti**, mfn. far-famed, R.; N. of a son of Śaśa-bindu, VP.; f. N. of a daughter of Surā, Hariv. — **kuoṣṭpīdam**, ind. pressing a full bosom, Prab. — **kṛishṇā**, f. a species of cumin, Bhpr. — **kola**, m. a species of jujube, L. — **ga**, m. pl. 'far-moving', N. of a class of deities under Manu Cākshusha, VP. — **gmān**, mfn. (prob.) = *jman*, RV. — **grīva**, m. 'broad-necked', N. of a Rakshasa, RV. — **cārv-aṁśitēkhana**, mf(ā)n. having large and beautiful and curved eyes, Nal. — **oohada**, m. 'broad-leaved', a species of plant, L. — **jaghana**, mf(ā)n. large-hipped, Bhart. — **jaya**, m. 'victorious far and wide', N. of a son of Śaśa-

bindu, VP. — **jman**, mfn. broad-pathed, AV. (cf. *-gman*). — **jrāya** (f. *ī*) and **jrāyas**, mfn. widely extended, RV. — **rp-jaya**, v.l. for *ṭhu-j*. — **tama**, mfn. broadest, widest, largest, greatest, MW. — **tara**, mfn. broader, wider, larger, greater; *ri* *√kri*, to open (the eyes) wider, Ratnāv. — **tā**, f., **tva**, n. breadth, width, largeness, greatness, Suśr.; Var. — **daṇḣṣṭra**, mfn. large-tusked, MBh. — **datta**, m. N. of a frog, Pañcat. — **darśin**, mfn. far-seeing, far-sighted (met.). Suśr. — **dātrī**, m., v.l. for *-dāna*. — **dāna**, m. N. of a son of Śaśa-bindu, VP. — **dirgha-bāhn**, mfn. having broad and long arms, MW. — **dharaṇi-dhara**, m. N. of Viṣhu, MBh. — **dharmā**, m., v.l. for *-karman*. — **dhāra**, mfn. broad-edged, MBh.; R. — **nīṭamba**, mfn. large-hipped, MW. — **pākshas**, mfn. br°-flanked (said of a horse), RV. — **pattra**, m. a kind of garlic (= *rakta-laṣuna*), L. — **pārāu**, mfn. armed with large sickles, RV. — **palāśāka**, f. Curcuma Cedoaria (= *saṭi*, *palāśaka*), L. — **pāja-vat**, mfn. containing the word *prithu-pājas*, ĀpŚr. — **pājas**, mfn. far-shining, resplendent, RV. — **pāni** (*prithi*), mfn. br°-hauded, RV. — **pina-vakshas**, mfn. having a br° and fleshy breast, Var. — **pragāṇa** (*prithu*), mfn. having a wide approach or access, approached by w° avenues, RV. — **pragāman** (*prithu*), mfn. w°-striding, taking w° strides, RV. — **prajña**, mfn. having a w° understanding, L. — **pratha**, mfn. far-famed, having a wide reputation, Rājat. — **protha**, mfn. having broad or w° nostrils (said of a horse), MBh. — **bāhu**, mfn. broad-armed, having brawny arms, MBh. — **bijaka**, m. lentils, L. — **budhna** (or *prithu-b*), mfn. br°-based, having a br° basis or foot, having a br° sole or under-part, RV.; AV.; VS.; ShaṅvBr.; Lāty.; br° in the hinder part (as a worm), Car. — **bhuvana**, n. the wide world, Bhart. — **mat**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **mukha**, mfn. wide-mouthed, Paṇ. vi, 2, 168; having a thick point, KātyŚr. — **mādvikā**, f. 'w° grape', (prob.) a raisin, MBh. — **yaśas**, mfn. far-famed, of w° renown, MBh.; Hariv.; VarBr.; m. N. of a son of Śaśa-hindu, VP.; of a son of Varāha-nihira, Cat.; of an author, ib. — **yāman**, mfn. having a broad path (said of Ushas), RV. — **raśmi**, m. N. of a Yati, Pañcat. Br.; Kāth. — **rukma** or **man**, m. N. of a son of Parā-jit (or Parā-vrit), Hariv. VP. — **roman**, m. 'having br° hairs or scales', a fish, VarBrS.; *ma-yugma*, n. the zodiacal sign Pisces, VarBr. — **lalāṭa**, trā, f. having a wide forehead (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. lxxxiv, 72. — **locana**, mf(ā)n. having large eyes, MBh. — **vaktrā**, f. 'wide-mouthed', N. of one of the Mātīs attending on Skanda, MBh. — **vakshas**, mfn. having a broad breast, R. — **vega**, m. 'having excessive force or impetus', N. of a prince, MBh. — **vyaṇsa**, mfn. br°-shouldered, MBh. — **śimba**, m. a species of Śyonāka, L. — **śiras** (*prithi*), mfn. br°-headed, flat-headed, AV.; Suśr.; f. N. of a daughter of Puloman, Hariv. — **śrīga**, m. a br°-horned species of sheep, Bhpr. — **śekhara**, m. 'broad-crested', a mountain, L. — **śrava**, m., w.r. for next. — **śrāvāsa**, mfn. far-famed, of wide renown; m. N. of a man, RV.; MBh.; of a son of Śaśa-bindu, Hariv.; VP.; BhP.; of a son of Raghu, BhP.; of a son of the 9th Manu, MārKp.; of a serpent-demon, Pañcat. Br.; MBh.; of a being attendant upon Skanda, MBh. (w.r. *-śrava*); of the elephant of the north quarter, Var. — **śrī**, mfn. having great fortune, highly prosperous, MBh. — **śroni** (*prithi*)-and **śroni**, f. broad-hipped, having large hips or buttocks, ŚBr.; MBh. — **shena** (sh for s), m. 'having an extensive army', N. of a son of Rucira (or Rucirāśva), Hariv.; VP. (v.l. *-sena*); of a son of Vibhu, BhP. — **shṭuor-shṭaka**, mfn. having a br° tuft of hair, RV. (= *-jaghana*, Nir.). — **sattama**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **sattava**, mfn. abounding in great living creatures, MW. — **sampad**, mfn. possessing large property, rich, wealthy, Rājat. — **sena**, m., v.l. for *-shena*, q.v. — **skandha**, m. 'b°-shouldered', a boar, L. — **hara**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. **Prithūdaka**, n. 'having extensive waters', N. of a sacred bathing-place on the northern bank of the Sarasvatī, MBh.; m. and *-svāmīn*, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on the Brahma-gupta, BhP.; Col. **Prithūdara**, m. 'br°-bellied', a ram, L.; N. of a Yaksha, Kathās. **Prithupākhyāna**, n. 'episode of Prithu', N. of the 29th and 30th ch. of Part II of PadmaP.

Prithuka, m. n. rice or grain flattened; rice scalded with hot water and then dried over a fire

and ground in a mortar, TBr.; Bhp.; Suśr. (also *-tanḍula*, Āp.; Bhp.); m. a boy, the young of any animal, Hariv.; Śiś. &c.; pl. a species of grain, Car.; v. l. for *prithu-ga*, VP.; (ā) f. a girl, L.; a species of plant (= *hingu-patrī*), L.

Prithukiya and **prithukya**, mfn. (fr. *prithuka*), g. *apīpādi*.

Prithula, mf(ā)n. broad, large, great, MBh.; Śiś.; Kathās.; m., v. l. for *prithulāksha*, VP.; (ā) f. a species of plant (= *hingu-patrī*), L. — **locana**, mf(ā)n. large-eyed, MBh. — **vaksahas**, mfn. broad-breasted, MBh. — **vikrama**, mfn. of great heroism, Bhp. **Prithulāksha**, m. 'large-eyed', N. of a prince (son of Catur-anga), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; Bhp. **Prithulānjas**, mfn. of great energy, Mārkaṭ.

Prithū-√*kṛi*, to extend, expand, enlarge, spread out, MW.

Prithvikā, f. = *prithvikā*.

Prithvī, f. (cf. *prithivī*) the earth (also as an element), RV. &c. &c.; Nigella Indica, L.; Boerhavia Procumbens, L.; = *hingu-patrī*, L.; great cardamoms, L.; N. of 2 kinds of metre, Col.; N. of the mother of the 7th Arhat of present Avastar-piṇḍ, L. — **kurabaka**, m. a species of tree, L. — **khēta**, n. a hole or pit in the earth, cavern, MW. — **garbha**, m. N. of Gaṇēśa, L.; of a Bodhi-sattva, W. — **grīha**, n. a dwelling in the e°, a cave, Hariv. — **oandrōdaya**, m. N. of wk. — **ja**, m. 'e°-born', a tree, A.; N. of the planet Mars, A.; n. a species of salt (= *gaḍa-lavaṇa*), L. — **tala**, n. the ground, dry land, Pañcat. — **daṇḍapāla-tā**, f. v. l. for *prithivī-a°*. — **dāna-vīdhi**, m. N. of wk. — **dhara**, n. 'e°-supporter', a mountain, Naish.; N. of a demon, Var.; Vastuv.; Hcat.; (also *-bhaṭṭa* and *-rācārya*) N. of sev. authors, Cat.; of the author of Comm. on Mṛicch., Cat. — **pati**, m. 'e°-lord', a prince, king, sovereign, Prab.; Kathās.; *-tva*, n. principedom, kingdom, Kathās. — **pāla**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — **pura**, n. N. of a town in Magadha, Śātr. — **pre-mōdaya**, m. N. of wk. — **bhara**, m. (?) a species of the Aty-aśhī metre, W. — **bhuḡ**, m. 'e°-enjoyer', a prince, king, Bālār.; Inscr. — **bhārit**, m. 'earth-bearer', a prince, king, Subh. — **malla** and **-malla-rāja**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **rāja**, n. N. of a prince and poet, Cat.; *-vijaya*, m. N. of a poem. — **rājya**, n. e°-dominion, kingdom, Kathās. — **rūpa**, m. N. of a prince, Kathās. — **varāha-samvāda**, m. N. of ch. of VarP. — **śa** (°*vīśa*), m. 'lord of the earth', a prince, king, sovereign, MBh.; *-tā*, f. principedom, kingdom, Hcat. — **sāra-tāla**, n. a partic. med. preparation, L. — **hara**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

Prithvikā, f. large or small cardamoms, L.; Nigella Indica, Suśr. (also *prithvikā*); L.

पृदाकु *pridāku*, m. an adder, viper, snake, VS.; TS.; AV.; MBh. (also *pridākū*, f.); a tiger or panther, L. [cf. Lat. *pardus*, *pardalis* &c.]; an elephant, L.; a tree, L. — **āṣṇu** (*prīdā*), mfn. having a surface like that of a serpent, smooth or shining like a serpent, RV.

पृशान *prīšana*, n. (√*spriś*) clinging to; (ī), f. tender, gentle, RV. °*nāyū*, f. = *nī*, ib.

पृथि *prīṣni*, mfn. (Up. iv, 52) variegated, dappled, piebald, speckled, spotted (said esp. of cows, serpents, frogs &c.), RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; MBh.; (pl.) manifold, different (as desires), TS.; dwarfish, thin, small, L.; m. N. of a prince (the father of Śvapāhka), Hariv.; VP.; (pl.) N. of a family of Rishis, MBh. (°*mayo yāh*), the supposed authors of RV. ix, 86, 31-40, Anukr.); (ī), f. a dappled cow (fig. = milk, the earth, a cloud, the starry sky), RV.; MBh.; a ray of light, L.; N. of the mother of the Maruts, RV.; of the wife of Savitṛi, Bhp.; of the wife of king Śu-tapas (who in a former birth under the name of Devaki was mother of Kṛishṇa), ib.; (f), f. Pistia Stratiotes, L.; n. (with *Bharad-vājasya*) N. of 2 Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. [Cf. √*prish*; Gk. *πεπνός*.] — **garbha** (*prīdā*), mf(ā)n. being in the variegated bosom or in the b° of the v° one, RV.; m. N. of Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa, Vishṇ.; MBh. &c. — **gu** (*prīdā*), mfn. = next; m. N. of a man, RV. i, 112, 7. — **go** (*prīdā*), mfn. driving with dappled cows, ib. vii, 18, 10. — **tva**, n. the being variegated &c., TS. — **dhara**, m. 'earth-bearer', N. of Kṛishṇa, W. — **niprēshita**, mfn. sent or hastening down to Prīṣni i.e. the earth, RV. vii, 18, 10 (Sāy. 'sent by P°'). — **parṇikā**, f. Hemionitis Cordifolia or

Urania Lagopodioides, L. — **parṇi**, f. id., ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Suśr. — **bāhu** (*prīdā*), mfn. having speckled arms i.e. front legs (said of a frog), AV.; m. N. of a mythical being, ib. — **bhadra**, m. 'propitious to Devaki or to the earth', N. of Kṛishṇa, L. — **mat**, mfn. containing the word *prīṣni*, ĀitBr. — **mantha**, m. a drink made by stirring and mixing ingredients coming from a speckled cow, Kaus. — **mātri** (*prīdā*), mfn. having the earth for a mother (said of herbs), AV.; h° P° for a m° (said of the Maruts), RV.; AV. — **vat** (*prīdā*), mfn. = *mat*, TBr. — **vāla**, mf(ā)n. having a spotted tail, ĀpŚr. — **sāpha**, mf(ā)n. having spotted hoofs, ib. — **śrīṅga**, m. 'having a small or a variegated crest', N. of Viṣṇu or of Gaṇēśa, L. — **sakthā**, mfn. having spotted thighs, TS.; Kāth. — **hān**, mfn. slaying the speckled (snake), AV.

Prīṣnikā, f. Pistia Stratiotes, L.

Prīṣni, f. See *prīṣni*.

Prīṣny-āhvayā, f. = *prīṣni-parṇi*, Suśr.

पृष *prish*, cl. I. P. *parshati*, to sprinkle; to weary; to vex or hurt; to give, Dhātup. xvii, 55; cl. I. Ā. *parshate* (xvi, 12, v. l. for *varsh*), to become wet. (Perhaps akin to √*prush*; cf. also *prīṣni*.)

Prisha, in comp. for °*shat*. — **dhra**, m. N. of a man, RV. viii, 52, 4 (supposed author of RV. viii, 56); of a son of one of the Manus, MBh.; of a warrior on the side of the Pāṇḍavas, ib. (w. r. *-dhru*; cf. *prīṣni-dhara*). **Prishōkta**, m. N. of a prince, VP. **Prishōthāna**, mfn., g. *prishōthārādī* (v. l. °*shōdvānti*). **Prishōdarā**, mf(ā)n. having a spotted belly, TS. (cf. Pāy. vi, 3, 109). **Prishōdyāna**, n. a small garden or grove, L. **Prishōdvāni**, see °*shōthāna*.

Prishat, mf(ā)n. spotted, speckled, piebald, variegated, AV.; VS.; Br.; GrSŚ.; sprinkling, W.; m. the spotted antelope, R. (cf. g. *vyāghrādī*, where Kāś. *prishata*); a drop of water (only pl.; °*tām pati*, m. 'lord of the drops of w°', the wind), Śiś. vi, 55; (āti), f. a dappled cow or mare (applied to the animals ridden by the Maruts), RV.; VS.; ŚrS.; a spotted doe, MBh.; R. &c.; = *parshatī*, the daughter of Prishata, MBh. i, 6390; n. a drop of water or any other liquid, Hariv.; Bhp. — **tā**, f., *-tva*, n. the being spotted or variegated, KātyŚr., Sch.

Prishata, mfn. having white spots, speckled, variegated, L.; (°*tā*), m. the spotted antelope, VS. &c. &c. (f, f., see under *prishat*); a drop of water, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; a spot, mark, Var.; N. of the father of Dru-pada, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. **Prishatāśva**, m. air, wind (= *prishad-āśva*), L.

Prishatka, m. a round spot, Harav.; an arrow (as being variegated or as being as swift as an antelope), L. (cf. IW. 405, n. 1); the versed sine of an arc, Gaṇit.

Prishad, in comp. for °*shat*. — **āṣṇa**, g. *uśādi* (Kāś. *prisha*, *daṇṣe*). — **āśva** (*prīdā*), mfn. having piebald horses or having antelopes for horses (said of the Maruts), RV.; m. wind or the god of w°, Hcar.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; N. of a man (pl. his descendants), Pravar.; MBh.; of a son of An-arāya and father of Hary-aśva, VP.; of a son of Virūpa, Bhp. — **ājya**, n. curdled or clotted butter, ghee mixed with coagulated milk (forming an oblation), RV.; TS.; Br.; GrSŚ.; *-dhāni*, f. a vessel for an oblation of ghee and curds, ĀpŚr.; *-prayutta* (°*jyā*), mfn. driven away from the obl° of ghee and c°, AV. — **dhra**, w. r. for *prisha-dhra*. — **yoni** (*prīdā*), mfn. (prob.) = *prīṣni-garbha*, RV. — **vat** (*prīdā*), mfn. partly-coloured, variegated, RV. — **vat-sa**, mfn. having a spotted calf, Kāth. — **varā**, f. 'best among spotted antelopes', N. of a wife of Ruru and daughter of a Vidyā-dhara by Menakā (a sort of antelope), Kathās. — **vāla**, m. 'Piebald', N. of a horse of Vāyu or the wind (cf. *-āśva*), L. — **vāna**, m. 'having variegated arrows', N. of a man (cf. *parshadvāna*).

Prishanti, m. a drop of water, L.

Prishāta, mfn. spotted, variegated, Gal.

Prishātaka, m. n. a mixture of ghee and coagulated milk or some similar compound (cf. *prishad-ājya*), AV.; GrSŚ.; m. (pl.) a kind of ceremony, ParGr.; N. of Rudra, MānGr.; (ī), f. a kind of disease or N. of a female demon causing it, AV.

Prishita, n. rain, Gobh.

पृषभाषा *prishabhāṣā*, f. = *pūsha-bhāṣā*, L.

पृषाकर *prishākara* (?), f. a small stone used as a weight, L.

पृष *prishā*, mfn. (√*prach*) asked, inquired, questioned, interrogated, demanded, wished for, desired, welcome, RV. &c. &c.; n. a question, inquiry, ĀpGr.; Pāṇ. — **prativacana**, n. the act of answering a question or inquiry, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 120. — **bandha**, mfn. one by whom adherents or praisers are wished for (Agni), RV. iii, 20, 3. — **hāyana**, m. an elephant ('whose years are inquired about', sc. in buying or selling?), L. **Prishābhābhāyina**, mfn. answering when asked, i. e. not puzzled how to answer an inquiry, Var.

Prishtvā, ind. See √*prach*.

पृषपर्णी *prishṭa-parṇi*, f. Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. (cf. *prīṣni-p°*).

पृष 1. *prishṭā*, f. a rib (cf. *parśu*), RV.; AV. (°*ī*, xi, 1, 34); VS.; ŚBr. — **tās**, ind. on the ribs, TS. — **vāh**, mfn. carrying on the sides (or on the back), AV. — **śāyā**, mfn. joined with the ribs, ŚBr. **Prishṭy-āmayā**, m. a pain in the side, AV.; *°yān*, mfn. suffering from it, RV.

Prishṭyā, f. a side-horse (mare), AV. vi, 102, 2 (cf. *prashṭi*).

पृष 2. *prishṭi*, f. touch, L. (cf. *sprishṭi*); a ray of light, L. (cf. *prīṣni*).

पृष 3. *prishṭi* = *prishṭha*, Pañcat.; Kaus., Sch.

पृष *prishṭhā*, n. (prob. fr. *pra-stha*, 'standing forth prominently'; ifc. f. ā) the back (as the prominent part of an animal), the hinder part or rear of anything, RV. &c. &c. (*prishṭhena* √*yā*, with gen., to ride on; °*thena* √*vah*, to carry on the back; °*tham* √*dā*, to give the back, make a low obeisance; °*the*, ind. behind or from behind); the upper side, surface, top, height, ib. (with *divāh* or *nākasya*, the surface of the sky, vault of heaven; cf. *ghṛita-p°*); the flat roof of a house (cf. *grīha-p°*, *harmya-p°*); a page of a book, MW.; N. of a partic. arrangement of Sāmāns (employed at the midday libation and formed from the Kathāmtara, Brijhat, Vairūpa, Vairāja, Śākvara, and Raivata S°s), TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. — **ga**, mfn. mounted or riding on, Kathās. — **gāmin**, mfn. going behind, following, devoted or faithful, Pañcat. (B.). — **gālana** (?), Hyogas. — **gopa**, m. one who guards or protects the rear of a fighting warrior, MBh. — **granthi**, m. 'back-knot', a hump on the back, L.; a kind of swelling, L.; mfn. hump-backed, A. — **ghna**, m. 'killing from behind' (?); N. of a man, Cat. — **cakshus**, m. 'having eyes in the back', a crab, L.; a bear, V. — **ja**, m. 'back-born', N. of a form (or a son) of Skanda, MBh. (v. l. *prishṭha-tāh*). — **lāha**, n. 'back-root', (prob.) os coccygis, L. — **tap**, mfn. having one's back burned (by the sun), Āpast. — **talpāna**, n. the exterior muscles of an elephant's back, L. — **tās**, ind. from or on or behind the back, behind (with gen. or ifc.); to the back, backwards; secretly, covertly, ŚBr. &c. &c. (with √*kṛi*, to place on the back, R.; to neglect, abandon, forsake, give up, renounce, MBh.; R. &c.; with √*gam*, to go behind, follow, pursue, Pañcat.; with √*bhū*, to be behind, be disregarded or of no account, MBh.); °*to-bhāvam*, ind., Pāṇ. iii, 4, 61, Sch.; °*to-mukha*, mfn. with back turned, Divyāv. — **tāpa**, m. 'back-burning', noon, midday, MBh. — **prishṭi**, m. 'looking backwards', a bear, L. — **deśa**, m. the back part, rear; (e), ind. behind (with gen.), Pañcat. — **dhāraka**, mfn. bearing on the back, bearing (a weight as burden), ĀpŚr., Sch. — **pātin**, mfn. being behind a person's back, following, watching, observing, controlling, Rājāt. — **pīṭhi**, f. a broad back, Bālār. — **phala**, n. (in alg.) the superficial contents of a figure, Col. — **bhaṅga**, m. 'breaking or bending the back', N. of a mode of fighting, MBh. — **bhāga**, m. the hinder part, back, rear, Kāv. — **bhūmi**, f. the upper story or roof-terrace of a house, Kathās. — **madhya**, m. the middle of the back, MW. — **māṇa**, n. the flesh on the back ('*sam* √*khad* or *bhaksh*, 'to eat the flesh of a person's back', backbite), MBh.; Kāv.; °*sāda* or °*sādāna*, mfn. a backbiter, slanderer, L.; backbiting, slandering, A. — **yājvan**, n. one who sacrifices on high places, RV. — **yāna**, n. 'going on the back (of a horse &c.)', riding, Suśr.; mfn. = next,

Kām. -**yāyin**, mfn. riding on the back of (comp.), Kām., Sch. -**raksha**, m. = -*gopa*, MBh. -**rakshana**, n. protection or defence of the back, MärkP. -**lagna**, mfn. hanging about a person's (gen.) back, following, Pañc. -**vajra**, m. the back-bone, Suśr. -**vāstu**, n. the upper story of a house, Mn. iii, 91. -**vāh**, mfn. 'borne on the back', riding, Hariv.; carrying a load on the back, MaitrS.; w.r. for *paśṭha-v* and *prashṭha-v*, q. v. -**vāha**, m. a beast of burden, draught-ox, Nilak. -**vāhya**, m. id., L. -**samanīya**, m. N. of a partic. Agni-shtoma, Nyāyam., Sch. -**śaya**, nfn. lying on the back, g. *pārvādi*. -**śiṅga**, m. 'having horns over the back', a wild goat, L.; 'gin', m. (L.) 'id.' a ram; a buffalo; a eunuch; N. of Bhīma. -**śveta**, m. 'white on the back or on the other side', N. of a kind of rice, Gal. -**stotra**, n. N. of a partic. arrangement of Sāmans (= *prishṭha*, q. v.), Br.; ŚrS. **Prishṭhāśhepa**, m. acute and violent pain in the back, Car. **Prishṭhānuga** (R.), **gāmin** (Pañcat.), mfn. going behind, following. **Prishṭhānuprishṭha**, mf(ikā)n. being behind a person's back, pursuing, following. **Prishṭhāvagnānana-pata**, m. a horse-cloth (covering the back), Kād. **Prishṭhāshthila**, m. or n. the back of a tortoise, Bālār. **Prishṭhāsthi**, n. the back bone, L. **Prishṭhodaya**, mfn. rising from behind (applied to the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius, and Capricorn), Var. **Prishṭhōpatka**, m. the shining of the sun upon the back, SānavBr.

Prishṭhaka, n. the back, R.; ^{°ke} *√kri*, to place behind, postpone, neglect, resign, Caurap.; Pañc.

Prishṭhi-√bhū, to become depressed or dejected, L. (prob. w.r. for *pishṭi-√bhū*).

Prishṭhe, loc. of *prishṭha* in comp. -**mukha**, mf(ī)n. having the face in the back, MBh.

Prishṭhya, mfn. belonging to or coming from the heights (with *payas* or *andhas*, n. the milk or the plant from the heights, i.e. the Soma), RV.; carrying on the back; m. (with or sc. *śva*) a horse for riding or for draught, Lāty.; MBh.; (ā), f. the edge which runs along the back of a Vēdi, KātyŚr.; Sulbas.; (*pr*), mfn. forming the Stotras called *Prishṭha*, TāndBr.; having these Stotras (said of a partic. period of 6 sacrificial days [as subst. m.], viz. *prishṭhyānam*, *prishṭhya-tryaha*, *pañcāha*, *-stotriya*, *-caturtha*, *-shashṭha*, Vait.); m. = *prishṭhānam* *samūha*, Pañ. iv, 2, 42, Vartt. 1, Pat. -**stoma**, m. N. of 6 Ekāhas or of a period of 6 sacrificial days (cf. above), ŚrS. **Prishṭhyāvalamba**, m. (sc. *pañcāha*), a period of 5 sacrificial days, ib.

पृषि prishni, (L.) mfn. = *prishni*; f. = *pāresh-ni* or = *prishni* (ray of light).

पृषिपर्णी prishni-parṇi, w.r. for *prishni-p*.

पृष्व prishva, mf(ā)n. produced by rime or hoar-frost, TS. (Sch.)

पृ pri, cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 19) *prī-* **ṇāti**, RV.; cl. 6. P. (*√prī*, xxviii, 40) *prī-* **ndti**, ib.; cl. 3. P. (xxv, 4) *prī* **partī**, ib. (also *ā*); Impv. *prīpī*, BhP. iv, 19, 38; pf. *pāpāra*, 3. pl. *pāparuh* or *pāpruh*, Pañ. vii, 4, 12; *pūpūre*, *rive*, Bhañt.; *pūpūryās*, RV.; *pāpīrds* [?], MaitrS.; aor. *apārīt*, Gr., *pūrishṭhās*, Tār.; Impv. *pūrdhī*, RV.; Prec. *pūryāsam*, AV., *pūryāt*, Gr.; fut. *parishṭhyati*, *paritā*, Gr.; ind. p. *pūrtvā*, Gr., *pūrya*, MBh.; *-pūranī* [in comp. with its object; cf. *udara-p*, *goshpāda-p*, *carma-p*, and Pañ. iii, 4, 31; 32]; inf. *prīndāhyai*, RV.; *-puras*, Kāth.; *pūritum*, R.; to fill (ā. 'one's self'), RV.; AV.; to fill with air, blow into (acc.), Bhañt.; to sate, cherish, nourish, bring up, RV.; AV.; to refresh (as the Pittis), Bhañt. (aor. *apārīt*, v. l. *atārpsit*); to grant abundantly, bestow on (dat.), present with (instr.), RV.; AV. (often p. *prīnd* = bounteous, liberal, ungrudging); to fulfil, satisfy (as a wish), BhP.; Pass. *pūryāte* (cp. also *ti*, and RV. *ā. pūryate*, p. *pūryamāna*), to be filled with, become full of (instr.), be sated, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to become complete (as a number), Lāty.; Caus. *pāryati*, to fill, Dhātup. xxxii, 15; to fulfil (only aor. *pāparat*), RV.; *pūrdyati* (Dhātup. xxxiii, 126), *te* (Pass. *pūryate* [cf. above]; aor. *apūri*, *apūrishṭha*), to fill, fill up with (instr.), ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c.; to fill (with a noise, said also of the noise itself), MBh.; R.; to fill

with wind, blow (a conch), ib.; to draw (a bow or an arrow to the ear), R.; to make full, complete, supplement (a sentence), Kuval.; to cover completely, overspread, bestrew, surround, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to load or enrich or present with (instr.), ib.; to fulfil (a wish or hope), AV. &c. &c.; to spend completely (a period of time), R.; Desid. *pīparishṭi*, *pūpūrishṭi*, Gr.; Intens. *pāpartī*, *pōpūrtī*, *pōpūryate*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *πῑπλῑμι*; Lat. *plere*, *plenus*; Lit. *pliti*, *plinas*; Slav. *plünū*; Goth. *fulls*; Germ. *voll*; Eng. *full*.]

पेकि peki, m. or f. a species of bird, Svapnac.

पेचक pecaka, m. (√*I. pac*?) an owl (cf. *krishṇa-p*); the tip or the root of an elephant's tail, Var.; a couch, bed (= *paryāṅka*), L.; a louse, L.; a cloud, L.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of owl, Hariv. (v. l. *picaka* and *pecuka*).

Pecakin, m. an elephant, L. (v. l. *picakin*).

Pecilla, m. id., L. (v. l. *picilla*).

पेचु pecu, n. Colocasia Antiquorum, L.

Pecuka, n., *°cull*, f. id., L.

पेज peja, m., see *tila-p*; (*ā*), f. = *peyā*, L.

पेजूपा peñjūshā, f. the wax of the ear, L.

पेट peṭa, mf(ā) or īn. (√*piṭ*?) a basket, bag, L.; a multitude, L.; a retinue, L.; m. the open hand with the fingers expanded (= *pra-hasta*), L. -**kandaka**, m. a species of bulbous plant, Gal. **Peṭālu**, n. id., ib.

Peṭaka, mf(ikā)n. a little basket, casket, box, Daś.; Sāy.; Kull. (cf. *koṣa-peṭaka*, *bhūshana-peṭikā*); m. n. = *dvamāva*, L.; n. a multitude, company, quantity, number, Rājāt.; Kathās. (*°kam* *√kri*, with instr. 'to join or consort with'); (*ikā*), f. a species of plant, L.

Peṭāka, m. a basket, L.

Peṭāla, m. or n. id., Mālatim. vi, 18 (v. l. *°laka*).

Peṭā, f. id. (?), Divyāv.

पेटिभट्ट peṭṭi-bhaṭṭa, m. N. of the father of Viśvēśvara-bhaṭṭa, Cat.

पेदुनाचार्य peḍḍanācārya, m. N. of an author, Cat.

पेदुभट्ट peḍḍa-bhaṭṭa, m. N. of the commentator Mallinātha, Cat.

पेटाल peḍhāla, m. N. of the eighth Arhat of the future Utsarpiṇi, L.

पेण peṇ, cl. 1. P. *peṇati*, to go; to grind; to embrace, Dhātup. xiii, 15 (cf. *pañ*, *prāñ*, *lain*).

पेयड पेयडा peyḍa, m. a way, road, Gal.

पेल पेलva, m. (√*I. pā*?) a ram, wether, RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr.; a small part, W; n. nectar, Amṛta, Uṇ. iv, 115, Sch.; ghee or clarified butter, L.

पेटु peḍu, m. (√*pad*?) N. of a man (under the especial protection of the Aśvins, by whom he was presented with a white horse that killed serpents), RV.

पेपीयमान pepīyamāna, mfn. (√*I. pā*, Intens.) drinking separately or greedily, ChUp.; Hariv.

पेया peya, mfn. to be drunk or quaffed, drinkable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be tasted, tastable, MBh. (opp. to *ghreya*, *spṛitya* &c.); to be taken (as medicine), Car.; to be drunk in or enjoyed by (cf. *śrotra-p*); m. (sc. *yajña-kratu*) a drink offering, libation, ŚaṅkhŚr.; (*ā*), f. rice gruel or any drink mixed with a small quantity of boiled rice, MBh.; Car.; Suśr.; a species of anise (= *mitreyā*), L.; n. a drink, beverage, MBh.; R.; Suśr.

1. **Peṛu**, mfn. drinking, VS. (Mahidh.; perhaps rather = 3. *peṛu*); (*peṛu*), thirsty (?), TS.; m. (only L.) the sun; fire; the ocean; the golden mountain (cf. *meru*).

पेव peb, cl. 1. *ā. pebate*, Dhātup. x, 11 (v. l. for *sev*, q. v.)

पेयालम् peyālam (?), ind. once more, repeatedly, L.

पेयूष peyūsha, m. or n. (= and v. l. for *piyūsha*, q. v.) biestings; fresh butter; nectar, L.

पेरज peraja or *peroja*, n. a turquoise, I. (cf. Pers. *فیروزه*).

पेरायि perayi or *°nī*, f. (in music) a kind of dance.

परमभट्ट perama-bhaṭṭa, m. N. of the father of Jagan-nātha Paṇḍita-rāja, Cat.

पेरलस्थलमाहात्म्य perala-sthala-māhātmya, n. N. of ch. of SkandaP.

पेरा perā, f. a kind of musical instrument, Bhañt.

पेरु 2. perū, mfn. (√*I. pri*) carrying across, rescuing, delivering, RV. (For 1. see col. 2.)

पेरु 3. perū, mfn. (√*pī*, *pyai*) swelling or causing to swell, RV.; Tār.; m. seed, germ, offspring (with *apām* = Soma), ib., VS.; TS.; MaitrS.

पेरुक perukā, m. N. of a man, RV.

पेरुभट्ट peru-bhaṭṭa, m. (with *lakṣmī-kānta*) N. of the Guru of Jagan-nātha Paṇḍita-rāja, Cat. (cf. *perama-bh*).

पेल pel, cl. 1. ro. P. *pelati* (Dhātup. xv, 34), *peḍyati* (Naigh. ii, 14), to go.

Pela, m. a small part, W.; going, W.; n. = next, L.

Pelaka, m. a testicle, L.

Pelava, mf(ā)n. delicate, fine, soft, tender, Kālid.; Kathās. (ifc. 'delicate like' or 'too d° for'); thin, slim, slender, Śiś.; Suśr. (opp. to *bahala*). -**kṣauma**, n. fine linen, Suśr. -**pushpa-patrin**, mfn. having tender flowers for arrows, Kum.

Pell, g. *chāṭtry-ādi*. -**śālā**, f., ib.

Pelina, m. a horse, W.

Pelu-vāsa (?), m. a chameleon, L.

पेव pev, cl. 1. *ā. pevate*, = *sev*, Dhātup. xiv, 33.

पेश peśa, m. (√*piś*) an architect, carpenter (?), RV. i, 92, 5; vii, 34, 11; ornament, decoration, AitBr.; BhP. (cf. *puru-* and *su-*; g. *gaurādi* and *siddhādi*); (*ī*), f., see below.

Peśana, mf(ī)n. well formed, beautiful, RV.; AV.

Peśalā, mf(ā)n. (g. *siddhādi*) artificially formed, adorned, decorated, VS.; TBr.; beautiful, charming, lovely, pleasant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; soft, tender, delicate, Kālid.; expert, skilful, clever, Bhartṛ.; fraudulent, crafty, L.; (*ani*), ind. tenderly, delicately, Kathās.; m. N. of Vishnu, V.; n. charm, grace, beauty, loveliness, BhP. -**tva**, n. dexterity, skill, VarBṛS., Sch. -**madhya**, mfn. slender-waisted, Ragh. **Peśalākṣa**, mfn. having beautiful eyes; -*tā*, f., Rājāt.

Peśali-√kṛi, to render beautiful, R.

Peśas, n. shape, form, colour, RV.; an artificial figure, ornament, embroidery, an embroidered garment, ib.; VS.; AitBr. -**kāri**, f. a bee (conceived of as a female), Gal. -**kārin**, m. a wasp, BhP. -**kāri**, f. a female embroiderer, VS.; ŚBr. -**kṛit**, m. the hand (as 'the artist'), BhP.; a wasp, ib. -**vat** (*peśas-*), mfn. decorated, adorned, VS.

Peśi, m., w. r. for *peśhi*; f. an egg or = next, L.

Peśikā, f. rind, shell (of fruit), Suśr.

Peśitṛi, m. one who cuts in pieces or carves, a carver, VS.

1. **Peśi**, f. (g. *gaurādi*) a piece of flesh or meat (also *māṃsa-p* or *peśi māṃsa-mayī*), ShadvBr.; Gobh.; MBh. (cf. *pitita*); the fetus shortly after conception (-*tva*, n.), Nir.; MBh.; Suśr.; a muscle (of which there are said to be 500 in the human body), Yājñi.; Suśr.; the peel or rind (of fruit), Suśr. (cf. *peśikā*); a kind of drum, MBh.; a sheath, scabbard, L.; a shoe, L.; the egg of a bird, L.; spikenard, L.; a blown bud, L.; N. of a Piśāc and a Rākshasī, L.; of a river, L. -**kośa**, m. a bird's egg, L.

2. **Peśi**, ind. for *°śa*. -**kṛita**, mfn. cut into pieces, carved, R. (cf. 1. *peśhi*).

Peśy-āṇḍa, n. a piece of flesh (esp. the fetus soon after conception), BhP.; a bird's egg, L.

Peśvara, mfn. (prob.) who or what grinds, Vop.

पेष pesh, cl. 1. *ā. peshate*, to exert one's self, strive diligently, Dhātup. xvi, 14.

पेष pesha, mf(ī)n. (√*pish*) pounding, grinding (ifc.), Baudh. (cf. *tilā-p*); m. the act of pounding or grinding or crushing, Śiś. (cf. *pishṭa-p*).

Peshaka, mf(ikā)n. one who pounds or grinds (cf. *gandhaka-peshikā*).

Peshana, n. pounding, grinding (of grain), KātyŚr.; Hcat.; crushing (^०नाम/या, to be crushed), MarkP.; a threshing floor, L.; a hand-mill, L.; Euphorbia Antiquorum, L.; (f), f., see below. — **vat**, mfn. a word formed for the explanation of *pipishvat*, Śāy.

Peshani, f. = next, L.

Peshani, f. a grind-stone, Mn. iii, 68. — **pu-traka**, m. a small grind-stone, L.

Peshaniya, mfn. to be ground or pounded or pulverized, MW.

Peshaka, m. a small grind-stone, L.

Peshi, m. a thunderbolt, L.

1. **Peshi**, ind. for *peshā*. — **√kṛi** (ind. p. -*kṛitya* or -*kṛivā*), to crush, pound, MBh. (cf. 2. *peś*).

Peshtri, mfn. who or what pounds or grinds, Kull.

Peshya, mfn. = *peshaniya*; (ifc.) to be ground into, Suśr.

पेषी 2. *pēshī*, f. swaddling-clothes, RV. v, 2, 2 (others 'churning-stick'; others 'nurse'; Śāy. = *hinsikā*, *piśācika*).

पेष्ट *peshtra*, n. (√*piś*) a bone, AV.

पेस् *pes*, cl. 1. P. *pesati*, to go (= *pis*), Dhātup. xvii, 69.

Pesuka, mfn. (√*piś*) spreading, extending, ŚBr.

Pesvara, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 175) going, moving, W.; destructive, ib.; splendid, ib.

पै *pai*, cl. 1. P. *pāyati*, to dry, wither, Dhātup. xxii, 23.

पेङ्ग पाङ्गा, mfn. (fr. *piṅga*) relating to a rat or mouse, Kauś.; m. N. of a teacher (prob. w. r. for *gya*); n. N. of wk. — **रङ्ग**, m. a kind of bird, VS.

पाङ्गक्षी-पुत्रा, m. and ^०*triya*, mfn. (fr. *piṅgākshī-putra*), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 28, Vārt. 1; 2, Pat.

पाङ्गयानि-ब्रह्मणा, n. N. of wk., ĀpŚr.

पाङ्ग, m. patr. of Yaska, L.

पाङ्ग, mfn. derived from *Paṅgya*, Pāṇ., Sch.; m. a follower of P°, Anup. — **पाङ्गि-राहस्या-ब्रह्मणा**, n. N. of wk.

पाङ्गि, f. of *gya*. **पाङ्गि-पुत्रा**, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

पाङ्ग्या, m. patr. of a teacher, Br.; MBh.; n. the doctrine of P°, Br. — **स्मृति**, f. N. of wk.

पाङ्ग्याना-ब्रह्मणा, n. N. of wk. (cf. *Paṅgāyāni-br°*).

पेङ्गरायण *paṅgarāyaṇa*, m. patr. fr. *piṅ-gara*, g. *naḍādi*.

पेङ्गल पाङ्गला, m. (sg. and pl.) patr. fr. *piṅgala*, g. *kaṇvādi*; n. the manual of Piṅgala. — **कण्वा**, m. pl. the followers of Piṅgala-kāṇva, Pāṇ. i, 1, 173, Vārt. 8, Pat. **पाङ्गलōpanishad**, f. N. of wk.

पाङ्गलāyana (g. *naḍādi*), ^०*yani* (Samskāra; cf. next), m. patr. fr. *piṅgala*.

पाङ्गलāudāyāni, m., g. *paḷādi* (Kāś. *paṅga-lāyāni*).

पाङ्गला, m. patr. fr. *piṅgala*, g. *gargādi*; n. brown or tawny colour, Suśr.

पैचिल्य *paicchilya*, n. (fr. *picchila*) sliminess, mucilaginousness, Suśr.

पैन *paija*, m. N. of a teacher, BhP.

पैनवन *paijavanā*, m. (fr. *pijavana*) patr. of Su-dās and of several men, RV. &c. &c.

पैजूलायन *paijūlāyana*, patr. fr. *pījūla*, g. *avādi*.

पैजूष *paijūsha*, m. the ear, L. (cf. *piñ-jūsha*, *peñjūsha*).

पैतक *paṭaka* or *paṭāka*, m. patr. fr. *pi-tāka*, g. *śivādi*.

पैतकि, mfn. = *piṭkena harati*, g. *utsah-gādi*.

पैतकलायन *paṭakalāyana*, m. sg. and pl. patron., Samskāra.

पैठर *paṭhara*, mf(i)n. (fr. *piṭhara*) cooked in a saucepan, R.

पैठरिका, m. (prob.) one who uses a saucepan for making musical sounds, Pat.

पैठसर्प *paṭhasarpa*, mfn. (fr. *piṭha-sarpin*), Pāṇ. vi, 4, 144, Vārt. 1, Pat.

पािथिका, m. (prob.) patr. fr. *piṭha*, Hariv.

पैठिन *paithina*, m. = next, Cat.

पािथिनासि, m. patr. of an ancient teacher (a Muni and author of a system of laws), AVParī.; Pravar. &c. — **स्मृति**, f. N. of wk.

पािथिनास्या, m. patr., Samskāra.

पैडिक *paidika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *piḍakā*) relating to boils or pustules, Suśr.

पैड *paidva*, w. r. for *paidva*.

पैण *paiṇ*, cl. 1. P. *paiṇati*, to go; to send; to embrace, Dhātup. xiii, 15 (cf. *peṇ*).

पैण्डपातिक *paṇḍapātika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *piṇḍa-pāta*) living on alms, Buddh.

पािण्डायना, m. patr. fr. *piṇḍa*, g. *naḍādi*.

पािण्डिका, n. (fr. *piṇḍika*), g. *purohitādi*.

पािण्डिया, n. (fr. *piṇḍin*), L. ^०*ḍya*, n. metron. (fr. *piṇḍi*), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 151.

पैतदारव *paṭadāraṇa*, mfn. (fr. *piṭa-dāru*), g. *rajaḍādi*.

पैतरावण *paṭarāvaṇa*, m. patr. (fr. *piṭa-rāvaṇa*?), Pravar.

पैता *paṭā*, Vṛiddhi form of *pitā* in comp.

— **पुत्रिया**, mfn. relating to father and son, KātyŚr. — **माहा**, mf(i)n. relating to or derived from a grandfather, ĀitBr.; MBh.; relating to or derived from or presided over by Brahṁā, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. B°'s son (patr. of Manu), MBh.; (pl.) forefathers, ancestors, MW.; n. the lunar mansion called Rohiṇī, Var.;

— **तिरथा**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.; — **सिद्धांता**, m., ^०*hī-bhāshya*, n. N. of wks. — **माहाका**, mfn. belonging or relating to a grandfather, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 77, Sch.

पैत्रि, Vṛiddhi form of *pitri* in comp. — **क्रिय**, f. N. of wk. — **मात्य**, mfn. sprung from one who has an illustrious father, ĀpŚr., Sch.; m. the grandson of an illustrious man, VS.; Pravar. (g. *kurv-ādi*).

— **मेधिका**, mfn. relating to a sacrifice to the Pitris; m. or n. N. of wk. — **विदहाना**, n., — **विदहाना-prayoga**, m., — **विधि**, m., — **सूत्रा**, n. N. of wks.

— **यजुनिका** (Lāty.), — **यजुन्या** (Mn.), mfn. = — **मेधिका**. — **श्रवसेया**, mf(i)n. sprung from a father's sister or paternal aunt, Mn.; MBh. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 133); m. a f°'s s°'s son, BhP.; (f), f. a f°'s s°'s daughter, Mn. xi, 171. — **श्रवसेरिया**, mfn. = prec., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 132.

पािठिका, mf(i)n. belonging to a father, paternal, ancestral, Mn.; MBh. &c.; relating or sacred to the Pitris, Rājāt.; n. a sacred rite or Śrāddha in honour of deceased ancestors, MBh. — **तिथि-निर्णया**, m. N. of wk. — **धन्या**, n. ancestral property, patrimony, MW. — **भूमि**, f. the country of one's ancestors; a paternal estate, W. — **विदहाना**, n. N. of wk. — **श्रवसेया**, m., ^०*yi*, f. = *paṭri-sh°* above.

पाित्रा, mf(i)n. = *paṭrika*, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; n. a partic. part of the hand (cf. *piṭri-tirtha*), W.

पाित्राहोत्रा, m. a day and night of the Pitris (= one month), W.

पाठिका, (prob.) w. r. for *paṭrika*.

पाठ्या, mf(i)n. relating or belonging to the Pitris, MarkP.; Suśr.

पैतदारव *paṭadāraṇa*, mfn. relating to or derived from the tree *Pitū-dāru*, Br.; ŚrS.

पातुद्रावा, mfn. = *daivadāraṇa*, ŚāṅkhŚr., Sch.

पैत *paṭta*, mf(i)n. (fr. *pitta*) relating to the bilious humour, bilious, Suśr.

पातिका, mf(i)n. id. ib.; of a bilious temperament, Var.

पैतल *paṭtala*, mf(i)n. (fr. *pittala*) made of brass, brazen, L.

पैड *paidvā*, m. (scil. *aśva*) the serpent-killing horse of Pedu, RV.

पेनडक *paṇadadhaka*, mfn. (fr. *pi-naddha*), g. *varāhādi*.

पैनाक *paṇāka*, mf(i)n. (fr. *piṇākin*) belonging to or coming from Rudra-Śiva, R.; m. patr. fr. *piṇāka*, Pravar.

पैन्या *paṇya*, n. (fr. *pina*) fatness, thick-ness, Dhātup. ix, 46.

पैपल *paippala*, mf(i)n. (fr. *pippala*) made

of the wood of the holy fig-tree, Mcar. ^०*lava*, mfn., g. *kaṇvādi*. **लव्या**, m. (fr. *pippalū*), g. *gargādi*.

पािपालडा, mf(i)n. derived from Pippalāda, GarbhUp.; m. patr. fr. *pippalāda*; pl. N. of a school of the AV.; ^०*dāpanishad*, f. N. of an Up. ^०*daka*, mf(i)n. peculiar to or taught by Pippalāda or Paippalāda; n. the treatise or text of Pippalāda, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 23, Pat. ^०*dā*, m. patr. of a teacher, Pravar.; MBh.; Hariv.; (pl.) N. of a school of the AV., Col.

पािपालयानि, m. patr. of a teacher, VP. (cf. *pippalāyāni*).

पािपालि-काचपा, mfn., Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 126.

पैयवन *paiyavana*, w. r. for *paijavana*.

पैयूष *paiyūsha*, mfn. (fr. *piyūsha*), g. *tāḍādi*.

पैयूष *paiyūsha*, n. = *piyūsha*, L.

पैल *paila*, m. (metron. fr. *pīlā*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 118) N. of a teacher (a sage and promulgator of the Rīg-veda), GrS.; MBh. &c. — **गर्गा**, m. N. of a man, MBh. — **गर्भा**, m. 'offspring of P°', N. of a man, MW. — **मेल**, m. patr., Samskāra. — **श्रवसेया**, m. pl., g. *kārta-kaṇvāpādi*. — **सूत्रा-भāshya**, n. N. of wk.

पािल्या, m. pl. the disciples of Paila, Pat.

पािल्या, m. metron. fr. *pīlā*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 118.

पैलव *pailava*, mf(i)n. made of the wood of the Pīlu tree (as the staff borne by a Vaiśya), Mn.; Gaut.

पािलु, Vṛiddhi form of *pīlu* in comp. — **कुपा**, mfn., g. *utsādi*. — **मुला**, mfn. = *pīlu-mūle diyate kāryam vā*, g. *vyushādi*. — **वाहा**, **हाका**, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 122, Sch. — **शिरा**, m., — **शिराहा**, f., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 61, Vārt. 3, Pat.

पैल्य *pailya*, m., v. l. for *paila*, ĀrshBr.

पैल्य *pailya*, n. (fr. *pilla*) bleary-eyedness, Car.

पैल्य *pailva*, m., v. l. for *paila*, ĀrshBr.

पािलकयाना, m. sg. and pl. patr., Samskāra.

पैशल्य *paishalya*, n. (fr. *peśala*) graciousness, affability, MBh.

पैशाच *paishāca*, mf(i)n. relating or belonging to the Piśācas, demon-like, infernal, GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (with *graha*, m. demoniacal possession, MBh.); m. a Piśāca or kind of demon (also as N. of a tribe), MBh. (cf. g. *parśv-ādi*); the eighth or lowest form of marriage (when a lover secretly embraces a damsel either sleeping or intoxicated or disordered in her intellect), Mn. iii, 34; (f), f. a present made at a religious ceremony to secure friendly regard, W.; (in dram.) a sort of jargon spoken by demons on the stage (cf. *piśāca-bhāshā*); night, L.; n. N. of wk. — **भāshya**, n. N. of Comm. on Bhag.

पािशोका, mf(i)n. relating to the Piśācas, demoniacal (cf. *cūlikā-p°*).

पािशोका, n. demoniacal nature, BhP.

पैशुन *paishuna*, n. (fr. *piśuna*) tale-bearing, backbiting, calumny, malignity, wickedness, Mn.; MBh. &c.

पािशुनिका, mfn. slanderous, Divyāv.

पािशुन्या, n. = *paishuna*, n., Mn.; MBh. &c. (— *vādin*, mfn. slanderous, Daś.); = *bhikṣhāśīva*, L. (prob. w. r. for *paṇḍinya*).

पैश *paishṭa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *piśṭa*) made of flour, ground or made up into a cake, Grīhyās.; Hcat.; m. patr. fr. *piśṭa*, g. *śivādi*; (f), f. spirituous liquor distilled from rice or other grain, L. (cf. RTL. 193).

पािशतिका, mf(i)n. made of meal or flour, Suśr.; (ā), f. = *paishṭi*; n. a quantity of cakes, L.

पैसुकायन *paishukāyana*, m. patr., Pravar.

पो *po* (nom. *pauḥ*), fr. Nom. *pāvaya*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 58, Vārt. 2, Pat.

पोगण्ड *pogaṇḍa*, mfn. not full-grown or adult, young, Pur.; deformed, having a redundant or defective member, L.; m. a boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year, W. (cf. *a-p°*).

पागण्डा, mf(i)n. relating to a boy, boyish, Pur.; n. (also ^०*daka*) boyhood, a period lasting from the 5th to the 16th year, BhP., Sch.

पोष् पोश्च *poṣhch*, cl. I. *Ā. poṣhchate*, to clean (shoes), Divyāv. (prob. for *prōṣhch*, q.v.)

पोट *poṭa*, m. (√*puṣ* i) the foundation of a house, L. (cf. *poṭa*); putting together, uniting, mixing, L.; = *śakala* (?), Hcar., Sch.; (ā), f. a hermaphrodite or a woman with a beard, Hcar.; a female servant or slave, L.; (f), f. the rectum, PārGr., Sch.; a large alligator, L. — *gala*, m. (only L.) a species of reed; Saccharum Spontanum; a fish; = *pañcājanya*.

पोतका, m. a servant, KātyŚr., Sch.; (ikā), f. a species of plant, L.

पोतका, Nom. *Ā. yate* = *poṭam karoti*, Pāp. iii, 1, 17, Vārt. 1.

पोटल पोताल (Car.) and *olaka* (KātyŚr., Sch.), m., *likā* (L.), f. a bundle or packet.

पोतला, n., *li*, f. id., L.

पोतलका, m. or n. id., Car.

पोतल √*kṛ*, to put together into a bundle or packet, Car.

पोटिक *poṭika*, m. a pustule, boil, L.

पोटिल *poṭila*, m. (with Jains) N. of the ninth Arhat of the future Utsarpiṇi, L.

पोडु *poḍu*, m. the parietal bone, the bone forming the upper part of the skull, L.

पोत *poṭa*, m. (hardly fr. √*pū*; but cf. Un. iii, 86) a young animal or plant (mostly ifc., e.g. *mṛiga-p* 'a y^o deer', *cūta-p* 'a y^o mango tree'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a fetus which has no enveloping membrane, L.; cloth, a garment, L.; the foundation of a house, L. (cf. *poṭa*); m. n. a vessel, ship, boat, MBh.; Hariv.; Var.; Kāv. [Cf. Lat. *putus*; Lit. *pautas*.] — *ja*, mfn. produced from a fetus which has no enveloping membrane (opp. to *jarāyu-ja*), L. — *tva*, n. the state or condition of (being) a ship, Mcar. — *dhāra* (Gal.), *rin* (Śatr.), m. a ship-owner, master of a vessel. — *plava*, m. 'floating in a ship', a seaman, mariner, Var. — *bañj*, see *vañj*. — *bhañga*, m. shipwreck, Kathās.; Pāñc. — *raksha*, m. 'ship-governing', the rudder of a boat, L. — *vanij*, m. 'ship-merchant', a voyaging merchant, Hit. — *vāha* (L.), *haka* (Pāñcad.), m. 'boat-conductor', a boatman, steersman. — *śālī*, m. small or young rice, L. **पोतकोद्धान**, n. 'cloth-covering', a tent, L. **पोतद्वहना**, n. small fry, a shoal of young fish, Vāsav. **पोतद्वा**, m. a species of camphor, Gal. (cf. *poṭāda*).

पोतका, m. a young animal or plant (mostly ifc.; cf. *poṭa*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; the site or foundation of a house, L. (cf. *grīha-p*); (ikā), f. (only L.) cloth, a garment; Basella Lucida or Rubra; Anethum Sowa; = *mūla-poti*; (f), f. Turdus Macrourus or Basella Lucida, L.

पोतया, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to be a ship, Sindhās.

पोतय, f. = *poṭānām samūhaḥ*, g. *pāṭādi*.

पोतन *poṭana*, n. N. of a town, HParīś.

पोतरक *poṭaraka*, m. or n. = next, Buddh.

पोताल, m. or n. N. of a seaport on the Indus (= *Parāla*); later applied to the residence of the Dalai Lama in Lhasa, Buddh. (cf. MWB. 292 &c.).

पोतलका, m. or n. N. of a mountain (= *poṭala* ?), L.; (ikā), f., see *go-potalikā*. — *priya*, m. 'fond of the mountain P^o', N. of a Buddha or of a Jina, L.

पोताल *poṭāla*, m. N. of a Brāhman, L.; w. r. for *poṭala*.

पोतास *poṭāsa*, m. a species of camphor, L. (Eng. *poṭash* ?).

पोतिससक *poṭimsaka*, m. N. of a prince, MBh. (v.l. *paṭimsatyaka* and *yoṭimsaka*).

पोतु *poṭu*, m. (√*i* *pū*) = *mānabhāṇḍa-śodhaka*, L.

पोत्र or **पोत्र**, m. 'Purifier', N. of one of the 16 officiating priests at a sacrifice (the assistant of the Brāhman; = *yajñasya śodhayitṛi*, Say.), RV.; Br.; ŚrS.; Hariv.; N. of Vishnu, L.; (trī), f. N. of Durgā, Gal. (cf. *pautri*). — *tva-prayoga* or *oṭri-prayoga*, m. N. of wk.

पोत्र, n. the Soma vessel of the Potṛi, RV.; the office of the P^o, ib.; KātyŚr.; the snout of a hog, Rīt.; Hcar.; a ploughshare, L.; a garment or a thunderbolt (= *vastra*, v.l. *vajra*, L.); a ship or boat, L. (cf. *poṭa*). — *maṇḍala*, n. 'snout-orb', the round snout

(of a hog &c.), Rīt. **पोत्रयुद्ध**, m. armed with a snout, a hog, boar, L.

पोत्र, in comp. for *trīn*. — *daṇṣṭrā-ja*, m. a kind of gem (supposed to be produced in the tusk of a boar), L. — *rathā*, f. 'hog-vehicled', (with Buddhists) N. of Māyā; (with Jains) N. of a Śakti or female divinity.

पोत्र, m. 'snouted', a wild boar, Vcar.

पोत्र, f. a garment (?), Divyāv.

पोत्रिया, mfn. relating or belonging to the Potṛi, AitBr.; KātyŚr.

पोत्रा, see *śata-p*.

पोत्रा, mfn. (fr. *Intens.*) purifying much or repeatedly, Pāp. i, 1, 4, Sch.

पोथ *poṭha*, m. (√*puṭh*) a blow, stroke, R.

पोथक, f. a kind of ulcer on the eyelids, Suśr. (cf. *poṭika*).

पोथिक, see *ava-p*.

पोन्नूरुस्थलमाहात्म्य *ponnūru-sthala-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.

पोया *poṭā*, f. a kind of wind instrument, Kalpas.

पोयालदह *poṭāladaha*, m. or n. N. of a tank or pool, Kshītī.

पोर *pora* = *parvan*, in *nīla-p* and *śata-p*, q.v.

पोरा, id. in *śata-p*.

पोल *poṭa*, m. (√*pul*) magnitude, bulk, heap, L. (g. *jvalddi*); (f), f., see next.

पोल (Bhpr.), *li* (L.), a kind of cake (cf. *pūlikā*, *pauli*, *pūpālī*).

पोलिल *polinda*, m. the mast or the ribs of a ship or boat, L. (cf. *padāra*, *ṛaka*, *pādāṇḍa*).

पोविय *poṭiya*, m. N. of the father of Gaṅga-dāsa, Cat.

पोष *poṣha*, m. (√*puṣh*) thriving, prosperity, abundance, wealth, growth, increase, RV.; AV.; Br.; GṛŚrS.; nourishing, nurture, rearing, maintaining, supporting, Kāv.; Pur. &c. **पोषा**, mfn. nourishing, feeding, a nourisher, supporter, breeder, keeper, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) subsisting on or by, Hariv. **पोषा**, mfn. nourishing, cherishing (cf. *pakṣha-p*); n. the act of nourishing, fostering, keeping, supporting, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **पोषाया**, mfn. to be nourished or kept or protected, MarkP. **पोषा**, ind. (with √*puṣh*) to thrive or prosper in (comp.), Pat.

पोषयितṛ, mfn. (fr. *Caus.*) one who nourishes or cherishes or rears, L. **पोषयितृ**, mfn. causing to grow or thrive, nourishing, fostering, RV.; m. the Indian cuckoo, L. **पोषयितृ**, mfn. causing to thrive, advantageous, beneficial, AV.

पोषा, see *viśvāyā-poṣha*.

पोषा, mfn. nourished, cherished, supported, MW. **पोषाया**, mfn. to be cherished or protected, W. **पोषितṛ**, mfn. one who breeds or rears, Kull.

पोषि, mfn. nourishing, rearing, Kathās.

पोषु, mfn. prospering, growing, ŚhaḍvBr.

पोषितṛ, mfn. = *poṣitṛi*, MBh.; Var.; m. grey bonduc, W.; — *vara*, mfn. the best of nourishers, nourishing best, W.

पोष्या, mfn. thriving, well fed, RV.; abundant, copious, ib.; causing wealth or prosperity, AV.; to be nourished or fed or brought up or taken care of, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; — *putra* (W.), — *putraka* (Pur.), m. an adopted son; — *putra-karaṇa*, n. adoption, MW.; — *vara*, m. a class of persons or objects to be cherished (as parents, children, guests, and the sacred fire), W. **पोष्य-vat**, mfn. causing prosperity, beneficial, RV.

पोषध *poṣadhu*, m. (with Buddhists) fasting, a fasting day, Lalit.; sacred day, Jātak. **पोषध**, m. sacred festival, Jātak.; **पोषध**, mfn. keeping the fast, Divyāv. **पोषध**, mfn. relating to fasting or a f^o day (?), L. **पोषध**, n. fasting must be observed, Lalit.

पोषलीय *poṣālīya*, mfn. (fr. *puṣh-cālī*) belonging or relating to harlots, meretricious; — *vidyā*, f. knowledge concerning h^os, Rājat. **पोषली**, m. the son of a h^o, TBr. **पोषली**, n. female incontinency, harlotry, Mn.; Hariv.

पोषव *poṣavana*, n. fr. and = *puṣh-savana*, l. (See p. 630, col. 3.)

पौसायन *paṇṣāyana*, m. patr. fr. 2. *puṇṣ*, ŚBr.

पाणसा, mfn. worthy of or fit for or relating to aman, manly, human, BhP.; n. manhood, virility, ib. **पाणसा**, mfn. belonging to men, manly, Śaṅk.; n. manhood, virility, manly strength or a manly deed, RV.

पाकस *paṇkasa*, v. l. for *paukasa*, Brahmi-Up.

पाणस *paṇṣa*, *ḍaka*. See *pogaṇḍa*.

पौच *pauccha*, mfn. (fr. *puccha*) being on the tail, caudal, Kathās.

पौञ्ज *puñjishṭha*, m. (fr. *puñjishṭha*) a fisherman (v.l. *ṣṭha*), AV.; TBr.; patr. (v.l. *paṇṣ*), Samskāra.

पौटल *paṭali*, m. a patr., Samskāra.

पौटायन *paṭāyana*, m. a patr. fr. *puṭa*, g. *āṭādi*.

पौड *paṇḍa*. See *pakta-p*.

पौणकि *paṇṇiki*, m. patr. fr. *puṇṇaka*, Hcar.

पौणिक *paṇṇikā*, m., *kyā*, f. patr. fr. *puṇṇika*, Pāp. iv, 1, 79, Sch.

पौणिकेर *paṇṇikera*, m. metron. (fr. ?), Pat.

पौणरीक *paṇḍarika*, mfn. (fr. *puṇḍarika*) made or consisting of lotus-flowers (as a garland), Mātātī.; m. a kind of Soma sacrifice lasting 11 days, ŚhaḍvBr.; ŚrS. &c.; patr. of Kshema-dhīvan, TāpBr.; n. (sc. *kushṭha*) a kind of leprosy, Suśr. — *kārikā*, f. — *klīpti-prayoga*, m. — *dāsa-divasa-paddhati*, f. — *paddhati*, f. — *prayoga*, m. — *ratnākara*, m. — *sāman*, n.pl. — *hotṛi-saptaka*, n. — *hautra-prayoga*, m. N. of wks.

पौणरीय *paṇḍariya*, *ṛiyaka* and *ṛya*, n. a kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes (= *puṇḍarya*), L.

पौण्ड I. *paṇḍra*, m. (fr. *puṇḍra*) a species of sugar-cane of a pale straw colour, Suśr.; (pl) N. of a people and of a country (said to include part of South Behar and Bengal), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (sg.) a king of this country (regarded as a son of Vasu-deva), ib.; N. of the conch-shell of Bhima, MBh.; n. a sectarian mark, KātyŚr., Sch. — *rāja*, m. a king of the Paṇḍras, Kathās. — *viśaya*, m. the country of the P^os, ib.

2. **पाण्डरा**, Vṛiddhi form of *puṇḍra* in comp. — *nāgara*, mfn., Pāp. vii, 3, 24, Sch. — *matasyaka*, m. N. of a prince, MBh. — *vatas*, m. N. of a Vedic school, L. (v.l. — *vacca*). — *vardhana*, n. N. of a city (= *puṇḍra-v*), R.; Kathās. (also — *vivardhana*, Un. ii, 13, Sch.); m. N. of a country (Behar), L.

पाण्डरा, m. the pale straw-coloured species of sugar-cane, Bhpr.; a prince or (pl) the people of the Paṇḍras, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; N. of a partic. mixed caste of hereditary sugar-boilers (the son of a Vaitya by a woman of the distiller class, regarded as one of the degraded races of Kshatriyas), Mn. x, 44; n. (as mfn. ifc.) a sectarian mark, BhP.

पाण्डरा, m. a species of sugar-cane, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.

पौण्ड *paṇḍra*, w. r. for *paṇḍra*.

पौण्य *paṇṇya*, mfn. (fr. *puṇṇa*) acting rightly, virtuous, worthy, TāpBr.; KātyŚr.

पौतक्रत *pautakratā*, m. metron. fr. *pūta-kratā*, RV.

पौतन *pautana*, m. (fr. *pūtanā* ?) N. of a country or people, Suśr. (Sch. = *mathurā-pradeśa*).

पौतान्य, n. (fr. *pūtanā*), Pat.

पौतरीय *pautariya*, mfn. (fr. *pūtarā*), Gaṇ.

पौतव *pautava*, n. a kind of measure, L. (cf. *potu*).

पौति *pauti*, Vṛiddhi form of *pūti* in comp. — *nāṣika*, n. feto of the nostrils, Mn. xi, 50. — *māṣa*, mfn. (fr. *māṣya*), g. *kaṇḍādi*. — *māṣya*, n. (g. *gargādi*) patr. or metron. of a teacher, BrArUp. (also *śhī-pūṣya*); (ā), f. Pāp. iv, 1, 74, Vārt. 1, Pat. — *māṣyāṇa* (*pauti*), m. patr. fr. prec., ŚBr.; (f), f., Pat.

पौतिक *pautika*, mfn. (fr. *pūtika* or *°kā*), *g. samkalādi*; (f), f. a kind of pot-herb, L.
Pautikya, n., *g. purohitādi*, Kās.

पौतुद्रुव *paūtudruva*, mfn. relating to the tree *Pūtū-dru*, ApŚr.

पौतुक *pautuka*, mfn. (fr. *potri*), Pāp. iv, 3, 78, Sch.

पौत्तिक *pauttika*, n. (fr. *puttikā*) a kind of honey, Bhpr.

पौत्र 1. *paūtra*, mf(i)n. (fr. *putra*) derived from or relating to a son or children, AV.; MBh. &c. (with *ishī*, f. 'a sacrifice performed to obtain a son', R.); m. a son's son, grandson, AV.; Br. &c. (also *-ka*, Kāv.); f. a granddaughter, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; N. of Durgā, L. — *jivika*, n. an amulet made of the seeds of *Putranjiva* Roxburghii, Suśr. — *marīya*, n. the dying of children, MantraBr. — *marīya*, n. id., Hir-Gr. **Paūtrāgā**, n. any injury or evil happening to children, AV. **Paūtrādya**, (prob.) w. r. for prec. **Paūtrāyana**, m. patr. fr. *paūtra*, ChUp. **Paūtrika**, n. patr. fr. *putrika* or = next. **Paūtrikya**, m. (fr. *putrikā*) the son of a daughter adopted to raise issue for her father, Kull. — *vat*, mfn. having a grandson by an adopted daughter, ib. **Paūtrikya**, n. (fr. *putrika*), *g. purohitādi*. **Paūtrin**, mfn. (fr. *paūtra*) having a grandson, Mn. ix, 136.

पौत्र 2. *paūtra*, n. the office of the *Potri*, *g. udgātādi*.
पौदन्य *paudanya*, n. N. of a city, MBh. (v. l. *vaidanya*).
पौदलिक *paudgalika*, mfn. (fr. *pudgala*) substantial, material, Śil.; selfish, Divyāv.

पौनः *paunaḥ*, Vṛiddhi form of *punaḥ* in comp. — *pūnika*, mfn. frequently reiterated, repeated again and again, Vop. — *pūnya*, n. frequent repetition; (*ena*), ind. again and again, repeatedly, Vedāntas.; Kās.; Vop.
पुनार, Vṛiddhi form of *punar* in comp. — *ādhēyika*, mf(i)n. relating to the rite of replacing or renewing the sacrificial fire, ŚrS. — *ukta*, n. repetition, tautology, Kād. — *uktika*, mfn. — *punaruktam* *adhite veda vā*, *g. ukthādi*. — *uktya*, n. — *ukta*, Ragh.; Śamk.; Sāh. — *navā*, mfn. belonging to the *Punar-navā* (Boerhavia Procumbens), Suśr. — *bhava*, mf(i)n. relating or belonging to a widow who has married a second husband; m. the son of a widow remarried, Mn.; Gaut.; MBh. &c.; m. (with *bhartṛi*) a woman's second husband, Mn. ix, 176. — *bhavika*, mf(i)n. relating to regeneration, L. — *vasava*, mfn. relating to the physician *Punar-vasu*; m. (with *yuvan*) a student of medicine, Hcar. — *vāsanika* or *vā-eika*, mfn. pleonastic, superfluous, ĀsvGr., Sch.

पौपिक *paupika*, m. pl. (fr. *pūpa* ?) patron, Saṃskārak.
पौम्पा *paumpā*, f. N. of a sacred lake; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.
पौयमानि *pauyamāni*, m. patr. fr. *pūya-māna*, Pāi.

पौर 1. *paurā*, m. (√ *prī*) 'filler, increaser', N. of Soma (Sāy. = *udara-pūra*); of Indra (Sāy. = *pūrayitṛi*); of the Āsvins &c., RV.; of a Rishi (author of RV. v, 73; 74); (pl.) of a dynasty, VP.
पौर 2. *paura*, mf(i)n. (fr. *pura*) belonging to a town or city, urban, civic; m. a townsman, citizen (opp. to *jānapada*), Gaut.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances (= *nāgara*, q.v., applied also to planets opposed to each other, Var.; (pl.) N. of a dynasty, VP.; (f), f. the language of the servants in a palace, L.; n. a species of fragrant grass, L. — *kanyā*, f. a maiden of the city, Ragh. — *kārya*, n. public business, Śak. — *jana*, m. townsfolk, citizens, MBh.; R. &c. — *jānapada*, mf(i)n. belonging to town and country; m. pl. townsmen and country-people, MBh.; R. — *mukhya*, m. chief man of the city, Daś. — *yoshit*, f. a woman living in a city, townswoman, MW. — *ruoi-deva*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — *loka*, m. sg. and pl. = *jana*, Kathās.; Pañc. — *vṛiddha*, m. = *mukhya*, MBh.; Daś. — *sakhya*, n. fellow-citizenship, Mn. ii, 134. — *strī*, f. = *yoshit*, W. **Paūragragāya**,

m. = *paura-mukhya*, Daś. **Paūraganā**, f. = *rayoshit*, Megh.

Pauraka, m. a garden in the neighbourhood of a city or round a house, L.

Pauranjana, mf(i)n. sprung or descended from *Puram-jana* and *Puram-jani*, BhP.

Paurandara, mf(i)n. (fr. *puram-dara*) relating to or derived from or sacred to Indra, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. the Nakshatra *Jyeshthā*, Var.

Paurika, m. a townsman, citizen, MārKp.; a governor of a city, L.; N. of a prince of the city of *Purika*, MBh.; pl. N. of a people, MārKp.

पौरकुत्सी *paurakutsī*, f., w. r. for *pauru-k°*, Hariv.

पौरगीय *pauragiya*, mfn. (fr. *pura-ga*), *g. kṛishāvuddi*.

पौराण *paurāṇa*, m. patr. fr. *pūraṇa*, ĀsvŚr.; (f), f., w. r. for *paurāṇi*, Hariv.

पौराणिक *paurāṇika* and *°haka*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. (w. r. *paurandaka*).

पौराणधरा *paurāṇdhra*, mfn. (fr. *puraṇdhri*) belonging to a woman, feminine, Viddh.

पौरव *paurava*, mf(i)n. (fr. *pūru*) belonging to or descended from *Pūru*, MBh. (cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 168, Vārtt. 3, Pat.); m. a descendant of P°, ib. &c.; pl. the race of P°, Śak.; Pur.; N. of a people in the north or north-east of India, MBh.; R.; Var. (v. l. *paulava*); (f), f. N. of the wife of *Vasu-deva* or of *Yudhi-shhira*, Pur.; (in music) N. of the *Murchanā* or *Rāga*. — *tantava*, see *para-p°* (p. 587, col. 1).
Pauravaka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.
Pauraviya, mfn. devoted to *Pūru*, Pāp. iv, 3, 100, Sch.

पौरावरणिक *paurāvarāṇika*, mfn. (fr. *pura-varāṇa*), Pāp. iv, 3, 72.
Paurastyā, mf(i)n. (fr. *purās*) situated in front, foremost, Ragh.; BhP.; eastern (= *pāvana*, m. east wind, Kathās.); pl. the people in the east (= *gauḍa*), Kāvād.

पौराण *paurāṇa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *purāṇa*) relating to the past or to former times, previous, ancient, primeval, Paurāṇic, MBh.; Hariv.; R. *°pika*, mf(i)n. id., Kāv.; Pur.; Suśr.; versed in ancient legends and stories, MBh. (cf. Pat. on Pāp. iv, 2, 60); of the value of one *Purāṇa* (coin), Saṃskārak.; m. a *Bṛihman* well read in the *Purāṇas*, a mythologist, W.

पौरिक *paurika*. See above.

पौरिण *pauriṇa*, w. r. for *paurāṇa*.

पौर *pauru*, Vṛiddhi form of *puru* in comp. — *kutas*, m. patr. of *Trasa-dasyu*, Br.; MBh. &c. (f, f., Hariv.) — *kutsi* (*paūru*), — *kutsya*, m. id., RV. — *madga*, n. N. of a *Sāman*, ArshBr. (w. r. *mahna*). — *mīḍha* or *-mīḍha*, n. N. of a *Sāman*, ŚrS. — *śishṭi*, m. N. of a teacher, TĀr. — *hanmana*, n. N. of sev. *Sāmans*, Br.; Lāṭy. — *hūta*, mfn. belonging to *Puru-hūta* i.e. *Indra*, Śak. **Paurūravasa**, mfn. belonging or relating to *Purū-ravas*, MBh.; m. patr. fr. *purū-ravas*, ĀsvŚr. (w. r. *pauroravasa*).

पौरुष 1. *paurushā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *purusha*) manly, human, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; belonging or sacred to *Purusha*, RPrāt.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; = *purusha-dvayasa*, — *daghna* or — *mātra*, Pāp. v, 2, 37; 38; m. a weight or load which can be carried by one man, Mn. viii, 404 (Kull.); N. of a *Rākshasa*, VP. (v. l. *paurushēya*); (f), f. a woman, ŚāṅkhŚr.; a period of 3 hours (= *yāma*), HParīś.; n. manhood, virility (opp. to *strī-tva*), R.; manliness, nianly strength or courage or deed, valour, heroism, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; force (opp. to *buddhi*, 'intellect'), Kathās.; a man's length, VarBṛS.; a generation, ĀsvŚr.; MārKp.; semen virile, L.; the penis, Suśr.; a sun-dial, L. — *tū*, f., and — *tva*, n. manhood, manly strength or spirit, W.

2. **Paurusha**, Vṛiddhi form of *purusha* in comp. — *medhika* (*paūr°*), mfn. relating or belonging to a human sacrifice, ŚrS. — *vidhika*, mfn. man-like, human, Nir. **Paurushāda**, mfn. relating or peculiar to man-eaters or cannibals, Hariv. **Paurushāsakṇi**, m. pl. the school of *Purushāsaka*, *g. saunakādi* (Kās. v. l. *°shānsakīn*).

Paurushika, m. a worshipper of *Purusha*, BhP.

Paūrushēya, mf(i)n. relating to or derived from or made by man, human, RV.; VS.; AV.; Br.;

MBh.; coming from the soul, spiritual, Kap., Sch.; m. a hireling, day-labourer, SaddhP.; = *samūha*, *vadha* or *purushasya padāntara* (?), L.; N. of a *Rākshasa*, BhP.; n. human action, the work of man, AV. — *tva*, n. human nature or origin, Jaim., Sch. — *veda-vādin*, m. one who asserts the human origin of the *Veda*, Sarvad.

Paurushya, mfn. relating to *Purusha*, VPrāt.; n. manliness, manly strength or courage, heroism, MārKp.

पौरेय *paureya*, mfn. (fr. *pūra*), *g. sakhy-ādi*.

पौरो *pouro*, Vṛiddhi form of *puro* = *purās* in comp. — *gava*, m. an overseer or superintendent of a royal household, (esp.) the inspector of the royal kitchen, MBh.; Hariv.; Rājat. — *āśā*, m. relating to the *Puroḍāsa* (s.v.), ŚBr.; m. a Mantra recited upon making the P° oblation, Siddh.; *°śika*, mf(i)n. fr. prec., KātyŚr., Sch. (cf. Pāp. iv, 3, 70, Sch.); *°siya*, mfn., ĀpGr., Sch. — *dhassa*, m. patr. fr. *puro-dhas*, Saṃskārak.; the office of the *Purohita*, BhP. — *bhāgya*, n. envy, malice, Kālid. — *hita*, mf(i)n. belonging to or proceeding from a *Purohita*, MārKp. — *hitika*, m. metron. fr. *puro-hitikā*, *g. śivādi*. — *hitya*, mfn. belonging to the family of a *Purohita*, ĀsvŚr.; n. the office of a P°, Kauś.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.

पौर्य *paurya*, Vṛiddhi form of *pūrṇa* in comp. — *darva*, n. = *pūrṇa-d°*, ĀsvŚr. — *māsā*, mf(i)n. relating to the full moon, usual or customary at f° m°, having the f° m°, ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. n. f° m° sacrifice, AV. &c. &c. — *dharmā*, m. the duty or rule of the f° m° sac°, KātyŚr.; — *vat*, ind. like (at) the f° m° sac°, ib.; — *śthālī-pāka-prayoga*, m., *°śsthi*, f. and *°śsthi-prayoga*, m. N. of wks.; m. patr. of a inan, Saṃskārak.; of a son of *Marici* and *Sambhūti*, Pur.; of a prince of the *Āndhra* dynasty, ib.; n. a day of f° m°, GrŚrS., MBh.; (f), f. a day or night of f° m°; (*sy-adhikarāṇa*, n. N. of wk.); *°śaka*, m. f° m° sacrifice, ĀpGr.; *°sāyana*, n. a kind of f° m° sac°, ŚāṅkhŚr.; *°śika*, mf(i)n. used for the f° m° sac°, KātyŚr., Sch.; *°sya*, n. a f° m° sac°, ib.; MBh. — *vatsa*, m. pl. N. of a school of the *Yajur-veda*, AVParīś. — *saugandhi*, m. patr. fr. *pūrṇa-saugandha*, Saṃskārak.

Paurāmī, f. a day of full moon (= *pūrṇimā*), L.
Paurānima, m. (fr. *pūrṇimā*) an ascetic; (ā), f. = prec., W.

पौरि *paurta*, mfn. (fr. *pūrta*) with *karma*, n. a meritorious or charitable work (such as feeding *Brahmans*, digging wells &c.), MBh.; MārKp.

Paurti, m. patr. fr. *pūrta*, Pat.

Paurtika, mfn. relating to a charitable or meritorious work, Mn.; Hcat.

पौर्य *paurya*, patr. fr. *pura*, *g. kurv-ādi*.

पौरव 1. *paurva*, mf(i)n. (fr. *pūrva*) relating or belonging to the past; relating to the east, eastern, W.

2. **Paurva**, Vṛiddhi form of *pūrva* in comp. — *kālyā*, n. priority of time, Pat. — *janmika*, mfn. done in a former life, Vajracch. — *dehika* or *da-hika*, mfn. belonging to or derived from a former body or a f° existence, done in a f° life, Yājñi.; MBh.; Hariv. — *nagareya*, mfn. fr. *pūrva-nagari*, *g. nady-ādi*. — *pañcālaka*, mfn. = *pūrvāḥ pañcālānām*, Pāp. vii, 3, 13, Sch. — *padika*, mfn. seizing by the fore-foot (?), Kās. on Pāp. iv, 4, 39; relating to the first member of a compound, Pat. (cf. *auttarag°*). — *bhaktika*, mf(i)n. taken before eating, Car. — *ma-drika*, mfn. fr. *pūrva-madra*, Pāp. iv, 2, 108, Kās. — *varshika*, mfn. = *pūrvāsu varshāsu bhavaḥ*, ib. vii, 3, 11, Sch. — *śāla*, mfn. = *pūrvāsyām śālā-yām bhavaḥ*, ib. iv, 2, 107, Kās. **Paurvātitha**, m. patr. fr. *pūrvātithi*, Prav.; n. N. of a *Sāman*, Br. **Paurvāparya**, n. priority and posteriority, the relation of prior and posterior, succession, continuity, Lāṭy.; Śamk. &c. **Paurvārdhaka** or *°dhika*, mfn. living or situated on the eastern side of (gen.), Pāp., Sch. **Paurvāhika**, mfn. (w. r. *°hnika*) relating to the morning, produced in the forenoon, matutinal, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.

Paurvika, mf(i)n. former, prior, ancient, old, ancestral, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (f), f. an ancestress, MBh.

पौल *paula*, m. sg. and pl. patr., Saṃskārak. — *hasti*, m. patr., ib.

पौलव *paulava*, v. l. for *paurava*, q. v.

पौलस्त्य paulastya, mfn. relating to or descended from Pulasti or Pulastya, R.; m. patr. of Kubera or Ravana, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; of Vibhishana, L.; (pl.) the brothers of Dur-yodhana, MBh.; (pl.) a race of Rākshasas, L.; the moon, L.; N. of an author; (-smṛiti, f. N. of wk.); w. r. for *paurastya*, Kathās.; (-sī), f. patr. of Śūrpa-nakha (the sister of Ravana), L.

पौलाक paulāka, mfn. (fr. *pūlāka*), g. *pa-lāśādi*.

पौलास paulāsa, mfn. (fr. *pūlāsa*), g. *saṃkalādi*.

पौलि pauli, n. grain half dressed or scorched or fried with ghee and made into a sort of cake, L.; patr. (also pl.), Samskarak.

पौलिक paulika, f. a kind of cake, L. (v. l. *polikā*).

पौलिन्य paulinya, mfn. (fr. *pulina*), g. *saṃkālādi*.

पौलिश pauliśa, mfn. derived from or composed by Pulīśa; -mata, n., -siddhanta, m. N. of astron. wks.

पौलुष pauluśi, m. (fr. *pulusha*) patr. of Satya-yajña, ŚBr.

पौलोम pauloma, mfn. relating to or treating of Pulomā (N. of the 4th-12th Adhyāyas of MBh. i; cf. IW. 371, n. 1); relating to Puloman or Pulomā or Pulomi, MBh.; Hariv.; m. N. of a Rishi, Hariv.; (pl.) of a class of demons, KaushUp.; MBh. &c.; (f.), f., see next.

पौलोमि, f. 'daughter of Puloman,' N. of the wife of Indra, Kāv.; Pur.; of the wife of Bhṛgu (cf. *pulomā*), VāyuP. -*pati*, m. 'lord or husband of Paulomi,' N. of Indra, Bhām. -*vallabha*, ni. 'lover of P^o,' N. of Indra, Bālar. **Paulomīśa**, m. = *mī-pati*, L.

पौलस paulkasā, m. (= *pulkasa*) the son of a Nishāda or of a Sūdra father and of a Kshatriyā mother, VS.; ŚBr. &c.

पौष pausha, mf(i)n. relating to or occurring at the time when the moon is in the asterism Pushya, Ragh.; Var.; m. the month Pausha (December-January, when the full moon is in the asterism Pushya), GṛSṚ.; MBh. &c.; N. of the 3rd year in the 12 years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBṛS.; (f.), f. the night or day of full moon in the month Pausha, Kaus.; n. a festival or a partic. festival, L.; a fight, combat, L.; N. of sev. Sāmāns, Br. -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.

Paushya, mfn. relating to the asterism Pushya, MBh.; relating to king Paushya (*śhyēpākhyāna*, n. N. of MBh. i, 3; cf. IW. 371, n. 1); m. N. of a prince (the son of Pūshan and king of Karavīrapura), MBh.

पौषध paushadha, m. (cf. *poshadha*) a fast-day, Kalpas.; HPariṭ. (also -*dina*, n.)

पौष्कनिति paushkajiti, m. patr. (fr. *pushka-jī*), Samskarak.

पौष्कर paushkara, mf(i)n. relating to or made of or connected with the blue lotus, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (m. with or scil. *prādūr-bhāva*, 'the appearance of Vishnu in the form of a lotus flower,' Hariv.); relating to or derived from *Costus Speciosus* or *C^o Arabicus*; n. the root (with or sc. *mūla*) or fruit of *C^o Sp^o* or *Ar^o*, Sutr.; L.; N. of wk. -*tantra*, n., -*samhitā*, f. N. of wks.

Paushkaraka, mfn. = *paushkara* (also with *prādūr-bhāva*), Hariv.

Paushkarasiddhi, m. (fr. *pushkara-sad*) N. of a grammarian, TPṛāt.

Paushkarinī, f. = *pushkarinī*, a lotus pool, L.

Paushkareyaka, mfn., g. *katiry-ādi*.

पौष्कल paushkala, m. (fr. *pushkala*) a species of grain, MārKṛ.; n. N. of sev. Sāmāns, Br.

Paushkalāvatā, m. (fr. *pushkalā-vatī*) N. of a physician, Sutr.; mfn. derived from or composed by Paushk^o, ib.

Paushkaleyaka, mfn., g. *katiry-ādi*.

Paushkalya, n. full growth, maturity, complete development, Bhp.

पौष्कि paushki, m. patron. (Kās., v. l. in g. *taulvaly-ādi*).

पौष्टिक paushṭika, mf(i)n. (fr. *pushṭi*) re-

lating to growth or welfare, nourishing, invigorating, furthering, promoting (with gen.), Gṛhyās.; Mn.; ŚBrh. &c.; n. a cloth worn during the ceremony of tonsure, L.

Paushṭī, f. (fr. *pushṭā*?) N. of the wife of Pūru, MBh.

पौष्टिमेर paushṭhimera, m. patron., Samskarak.

पौषण paushṇa, mf(i)n. (fr. *pūshan*) belonging or relating or sacred to Pūshan, VS.; TS.; Br.; ŚBr.; relating to the sun, Jyot.; n. the Nakshatra Revatī, Var. (w. r. *nya*).

Paushṇāvata, m. pl. patron, Samskarak. (prob. w. r. for *paushṭāvata* fr. *pushṭā-vat*).

पौष्य paushpa, mf(i)n. (fr. *pushpa*) relating to or coming from or made of flowers, flowery, floral, Kāv.; Pur. (often w. r. for *paushya*, MBh.); (f.), f. N. of the city of Pātāli-putra (= *pushpa-purī*), L.

Paushpaka, mfn. = *paushpa*, Hcat.; n. oxide of brass considered as a collyrium, green vitriol, L.

Paushpaketava, mfn. (fr. *pushpa-ketu*) relating to the god of love, Bālar.

Paushpāyana, m. patr. fr. *paushpi*, g. *taulvaly-ādi*.

Paushpi, m. patr. fr. *pushpa*, ib.

Paushpiya, mfn., fr. *paushpi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 113, Sch.

पौष्पिञ्चि paushpañji or *piñji*, m. patr. of a teacher, VāyuP.; *piñjin*, m. pl. his disciples, ib.

पौष्पिण्डि paushpindī or *pidya* or *pidya*?, m. N. of an ancient teacher, Cat.

पौष्य paushya. See under *pausha*.

पौष्पिञ्चि paushyañji, *yiñji*, v. l. or w. r. for *paushpañji*, *piñji*.

पौष्कर pauskara, w. r. for *paushkara*.

प्रा prā, f. the braided hair of Śiva, L.

प्राट् pyāt, ind. a particle used in calling, ho! hallo! L. (cf. g. *cādi*).

प्राय् pyāy. See *pyai* below.

पुक्क pyukha, m. or n. a covering for a bow (made of sinews or of the skin of a serpent; only -*veshṭitam dhanuḥ*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

पुश् pyush, cl. 4. 10. P. *pyushyati*, *pyushayati*, v. l. for *vyush*, Dhātup. xxvi, 7.

पुष pyus, cl. 4. P. *pyusyati*, v. l. for *vyush*, Dhātup. xxvi, 106.

पै pyai, for *pyāy*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xxii, 68; xiv, 17) *pyāyate* (pf. *pyāye*, Gr.; aor. *apyāyi*, ib.; *apyāsam*, ĀitĀr.; Prec. *pyāyishimahi* or *pyāyishimahi*, AV.; VS.; Br.; fut. *pyāyate* or *pyāyishyate*, Gr.; *pyātā*, *pyāyitā*, ib.), to swell, be exuberant, overflow: Caus. *pyāydyati*, *te*, AV. &c.; (Pass. *pyāydyate*, Br.) to make overflow, fill up (mostly in comp. with *ā*, see *ā-pyai*; cf. *ā-pi*, *pī*).

प्यता (TS.) or *pyāna* (Gr.), mfn. fat, swollen (= *pina*).

प्ययाना, mfn. causing to thrive, promoting growth or increase, invigorating, Nir.; n. growth, increase, Vop.

प्ययिता, mfn. fat; grown fat; increased; strengthened, refreshed (= *pina*), MW.

प्र 1. *prā*, ind. before; forward, in front, on, forth (mostly in connection with a verb, esp. with a verb of motion which is often to be supplied; sometimes repeated before the verb, cf. Pāṇ. viii, 1, 6; rarely as a separate word, e. g. ĀitBr. ii, 40); as a prefix to subst. = forth, away, cf. *pra-vṛtti*, *pra-sthāna*; as pref. to adj. = excessively, very, much, cf. *pra-caṇḍa*, *pra-matta*; in nouns of relationship = great, cf. *pra-pitāmaha*, *pra-pautra*; (according to native lexicographers it may be used in the senses of *gati*, *ā-rambha*, *ut-karsha*, *sarvato-bhāva*, *prāthama*, *khyāti*, *ut-patti*, *vyavahāra*), RV. &c. &c. [Cf. *puras*, *purā*, *pūruva*; Zd. *fra*; Gk. *prō*; Lat. *pro*; Slav. *pra*, *pro*; Lith. *pra*; Goth. *faur*, *faira*; Germ. *vor*; Eng. *fore*.]

प्र 2. *pra*, mfn. (√ *prī* or *prā*) filling, fulfilling; (n. fulfilment, ifc.; cf. *ākūti*, *kakshya*, *kāma*); like, resembling (ifc.; cf. *ikshu*, *kshura*).

प्रउग *prā-ūga*, n. (prob. fr. *pra-yuga*) the forepart of the shafts of a chariot, RV. (cf. *hiraṇya-p*); TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; a triangle, MānGr.; Śulbas.; m. n. = *-śastra*, RV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS. - *oit*, mfn. piled up or arranged in the form of a triangle, ŚBr. - *oiti*, f. arrangement in the f^o of a tr^o, MaitrS. - *ūastra*, n. N. of the second Śastra or hymn at the morning libation, Vait.; N. of wk. - *stotra*, n. N. of a partic. Stotra, ib. **Prāgādhyāya**, m. N. of wk.

Prā-ūgya, mfn. being at or on the forepart of the shafts of a chariot, ŚBr.

प्रकङ्कत *pra-kāṅkatā*, m. a partic. venomous worm or reptile, RV.

प्रकच *pra-kaca*, mfn. (prob.) having the hair erect, L. (cf. *ut-k*, *vi-k*).

प्रकट 1. *pra-kaṭa*, mf(i)n. (according to Pāṇ. v, 2, 29 fr. *pra* + affix *kaṭa*; but prob. Prakr. = *pra-kṛita*, cf. *ava-k*, *ut-k*, *ni-k*, *vi-k*, *saṃ-k*), evident, clear, manifest, open, plain, public, Sūryas.; Kāv.; Kathās. (*prakaṭaḥ so'stu*, 'let him show himself'); Pur. &c.; m. N. of a Śaiva philosopher, Cat.; ibc. and (*am*), ind. evidently, visibly, openly, in public, Var.; Kathās.; Pañc.; *-prīti-vardhana*, m. 'evidently increaser of joy,' N. of Śiva, Śivag.; -*raktānta-nayana*, mfn. having the eye-eyecorners visibly red, Pañc.; -*vaikṛita*, mf(i)n. openly inimical, Rājat.; -*śirsha*, mfn. bearing the head uplifted, Mṛicch.; *prakaṭa*, mf(i)n. open and not open, L.

2. **Prā-kaṭa**, Nom. P. *ṛatī* (pr. p. *ṛat*), to appear, become manifest, Hariv. **kaṭana**, n. manifesting, bringing to light, SārngP. **kaṭaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to manifest, disclose, evince, display, Kāv.; Pur. **kaṭya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to manifest, reveal, proclaim, VarP. **kaṭita**, mfn. manifested, unfolded, proclaimed, public, evident, clear, Kāv.; Pur.; -*haṭāśeṣa-tamas*, mfn. having openly destroyed utter darkness, Kāv. **kaṭi**, ind. (= *kaṭa*) in -*karana*, n. making visible, manifesting, proclaiming, Cat.; -*ā-kṛi* (ind. p. -*kṛi-tya*), to manifest, unfold, display, Kāv.; Pañc. &c.; -*kṛita*, mfn. manifested, shown, displayed, Kāv.; Pur.; -*bhū* (ind. p. -*bhūya*), to become manifest, appear, Kāv.; Kathās.; -*bhūta*, mfn. manifest, open, plain, Kāv.; Pur.; Pañc.

प्रकाय *pra-kaṇva*, m. 'freed from evil' (?), N. of a place, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 153, Kāi.

प्रकथ *pra-√kath*, P. -*kathayati* (ind. p. *kathayya*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 56, Sch.), to announce, proclaim, R. **kathana**, n. announcing, proclaiming, Pāṇ. i, 3, 32 (*am*, ind. enclit. after a finite word, g. *gotrādi*).

प्रकमन *pra-kamana*, n. (√ *2. kam*), Pāṇ. viii, 4, 34, Sch. **kamanīya**, mfn. ib.

प्रकम्प *pra-√kamp*, Ā. -*kampate*, to tremble, shake, quiver, MBh.; R.; to become lax, be loosened, Sutr.; to vibrate (said of sound), RPrāt.: Caus. -*kampayati*, to cause to tremble, R.; Bhp.; to swing, wave, brandish, shake, Br.; KātyŚr. **kampa**, mfn. trembling, R.; m. (ifc. f. ā) trembling or violent motion, quaking, staggering &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c. **kampana**, mf(i)n. (for *i*) n. trembling violently, W.; m. wind, air, Śis.; N. of a hell, L.; of an Asura, Kathās.; n. great trembling, violent or excessive motion, MBh.; Hariv. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 4, 32, Sch.) **kampanīya**, mfn. to be made to tremble, Vop. **kāmpita** (l), mfn. trembling, quaking, Suparṇ.; R.; (fr. Caus.) made to tremble, shaken, Bhāṭṭ.; n. trembling or violent motion, Var. **kampin**, mfn. trembling, moving to and fro, MārKṛ. **kampya**, mfn. to be caused to tremble or shake, R. (cf. *dush-prak*).

प्रकर 1. *pra-kara* &c. See *pra-√kṛi*.

प्रकर 2. *pra-kara*. See *pra-√kṛi*, p. 654.

प्रकर्ष *pra-karsha* &c. See *pra-√krish*.

प्रकल *pra-√2. kal*, P. -*kālayati*, to drive onwards, chase, pursue, MBh.; to drive out (cattle for grazing), Gobh.; to urge on, incite, Kāth. **kālana**, mfn. driving on, chasing, pursuing, MBh.; Hariv.; m. N. of a Nāga of the race of Vāsuki, MBh.

प्रकली *pra-kālā*, f. part of a part, a minute portion, L. **Prakala-vid**, mfn. knowing very little, ignorant, RV. vii, 18, 15 (Sāy.; = *vañji*, Nir.)

प्रकल्पक *pra-kalpaka*, *pana* &c. See *pra-√klrip*.

प्रकल्याण pra-kalyāṇa, mfn. very excellent, Śivag.

प्रकश pra-kaśa, m. the thong or lash of a whip, AV.; the urethra (cf. *niruddha-p*), Suśr.; hurting, killing, W.

प्रकस pra-kaśa, Caus. -kaśayati, to drive away, Dhūrtas. (in Prākṛ.); to cause to bloom, Ghaṭ.

प्रकाङ्क्ष pra-kaṅkṣh, P. -kaṅkṣhātī, to wish for, desire, Suśr.; to watch, lie in wait, waylay, MBh. **प्रकाङ्क्ष**, f. desire of food, appetite, Car.

प्रकाण्ड pra-kāṇḍa, m. n. the stem or trunk of a tree from the root to the branches, Śiś. ix, 45; a branch, shoot, W.; (ifc.) anything excellent of its kind, Mcar.; Bālar.; Naish. (cf. *go-mantri*); also *ḍaka*, Bhaṭṭ.; m. the upper part of the arm, L. (cf. *pra-graṇḍa*). **Prakāṇḍara**, m. a tree, L.

प्रकाम pra-kāma, m. joy, delight, VS.; pl. objects of desire, R.; ibc. and *am* or *-tas*, ind. with delight, willingly, according to desire, sufficiently, very much, indeed, MBh.; Kāv. &c. = *bhuḥ*, mfn. eating till satisfied, eating enough, Ragh. = *vikasat*, mfn. expanding or blooming abundantly, Amar. = *vinata*, mfn. quite drooping, Śak. = *viśāra*, m. great expansiveness, Ragh. **Prakāmāntas-tapta**, mfn. internally consumed by heat, Mṛicch. **Prakāmālokanīyatā**, f. the being an object that may be viewed at pleasure, Kum. **Prakāmōḍya**, n. talking to the heart's content, talkativeness, VS.; ŚBr.

प्रकार pra-kāra &c. See pra-√kṛi.

प्रकाश pra-kaśa, A. -kaśate (ep. also P. *ti*), to become visible, appear, shine, become evident or manifest, Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Caus. -kaśayati (rarely *ti*), to make visible, cause to appear or shine, illumine, irradiate, show, display, manifest, reveal, impart, proclaim, ib.: Intens. (only pr. p. -*ākāśat*) to illumine (and) to survey, RV. iv, 53, 4. **Prakaśa**, mfn. visible, shining, bright, ŚāṅkhBr.; MBh. &c.; clear, manifest, open, public, Mn.; MBh. &c. (*nāmadheyam prakāśam kṛitvā*), pronouncing a name out loud, ŚāṅkhGr.; expanded, W.; universally noted, famous, celebrated for (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kālid.; renowned throughout (comp.), Ragh.; (ifc.) having the appearance of, looking like, resembling, MBh.; R. &c.; ibc. and (*am*), ind. openly, publicly, before the eyes of all, Mn.; MBh. &c. (*īsam nābhyaḍaishata*), 'he did not look up openly', R.; aloud, audibly (esp. in dram., opp. to *ātma-gatam, sva-gatam* &c.); m. clearness, brightness, splendour, lustre, light, RV. &c. &c.; (fig.) light, elucidation, explanation (esp. at end of titles of explanatory works, e.g. *kāvya-taraka* &c.); appearance, display, manifestation, expansion, diffusion, MBh.; Kāv.; Śāh.; publicity, fame, renown, glory, Hariv.; sunshine, open spot or air, MBh.; Śak.; MārKP. (z. ind. openly, publicly, before the world, ifc. in the presence of, MBh.; Prb.); the gloss on the upper part of a (horse's) body, VS. (Mahidh.); w.r. for *prāk*; TBr.; a chapter, section, Cat.; N. of sev. wks., ib.; laughter, L.; N. of a Brāhmaṇa (son of Tamas), MBh.; of Manu Raivata, Hariv.; (pl.) the messengers of Viṣṇu, L.; n. bell-metal, brass, L.; -*kartṛi*, m. 'light-maker', N. of the sun, MBh.; -*karmat*, m. 'whose work is to give light', N. of the sun, MBh.; -*kāma*, mfn. wishing for renown, ĀsvŚr.; -*kṛaya*, m. a purchase made publicly, MW.; -*tā*, f. brightness, brilliance, splendour, Yājñ.; Pañcat.; publicity (*īsam* √gam, to become known or public, Mudr.; renown, MBh.; -*tva*, n. clearness, brightness, Naish., Sch.; appearance, manifestation (*sva*), 'of one's self', Śāh.; celebrity, renown, MBh.; -*datta*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -*devi*, f. N. of a princess, Rājāt.; -*dhara*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*nārī*, f. 'public woman', a prostitute, Mṛicch.; -*vañcaka*, m. 'open rogue', a public deceiver or cheat, MW.; -*vat*, mfn. (-*vat-tva*, n.) bright, brilliant, shining, ChUp.; Ragh., Sch.; Śāmk.; m. N. of one of the feet of Brahmā, ChUp.; -*varsha*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -*vāda*, m., -*saṃhitā*, f., -*saptatī*, f., -*sūtra*, n. N. of wks.; *īdākāśa-kānti*, mfn. bright as a clear sky, MW.; *īdāmaka*, mfn. = *īdāman* (*ka-tva*, n. the possession of a brilliant nature or character, brilliancy), Śāmk.; *īdāman*, mfn. brilliant in character or nature, brilliant, shining, Śūryas.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; the sun, L.; N. of sev. men and authors (also with *yati* and *svāmin*), Cat.; *īdātīya*, m. and *īdānanda*, m. N. of authors, Cat.; *īdī-karaṇa*, n. giving light, illuminating, R.; *īdī-*

√*kṛi*, P. Ā. to give light, illumine, Var.; to publish, make known, Hariv.; *īdī-bhāva*, m. the becoming light, morning twilight, Nir.; *īdītaru*, mfn. 'other than visible', invisible, Śak.; *īdīndra*, m. N. of a mau (the father of Kṣhemendra), Cat.; *īdīdaya*, m. N. of wk. **Prakaśaka**, mf(ikā)n. clear, bright, shining, brilliant, Śāmkhyak.; Tattvas.; MBh.; universally known, renowned, Rājāt.; irradiating, illuminating, giving light, BhP.; Śāmkhyak., Sch.; MBh. &c.; making clear, illustrating, explaining, Sarvad.; Śāmk.; making apparent or manifest, disclosing, discovering, publishing, evincing, betraying, Śāh.; MārKP.; indicating, expressing, L.; m. 'light-giver', the sun, Kathās.; (ikā), f. N. of sev. Comms.; n. bell-metal, brass, L.; *ka-jñātri* and *-prajñātri*, m. 'knowing the giver of light, i.e. the sun', a cock, L.; *ka-tva*, n. illustration, explanation, Vedāntas. **Prakaśana**, mfn. illuminating, giving light, RāmātUp.; MBh.; (ā), f. teaching, L.; n. illuminating, giving light; causing to appear, displaying, bringing to light, publicly showing or manifesting, Nir.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; -*vat*, mfn. irradiating, illuminating, Nir. **Prakaśaniya**, mfn. to be displayed, to be shown or manifested, MW. **Prakaśita**, mfn. become visible, brought to light, clear, manifest, apparent, evident; displayed, unfolded, discovered; illumined, enlightened, irradiated; published, promulgated, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; -*vivṛḍha-tā*, f. and *ādha-tva*, n. (in rhet.) a partic. awkwardness in expression (saying something at variance with what ought to be said), Śāh. **Prakaśita**, mfn. visible, clear, bright, shining, MBh.; Hariv.; making visible or manifest, Pañcat.; *īdī-tā*, f. and *-tva*, n. clearness, brightness, brilliance, light, MBh. **Prakaśya**, mfn. to be brought to light or made manifest, Śāmkhyak.; Śāmk.; Śāh.; n., w.r. for *prāk*, q.v., MBh.; R.; MārKP.; -*tā*, f. the being manifest, publicity, Rājāt.

प्रकिरण pra-kiraṇa, -kirṇa &c. See pra-√kṛi.

प्रकीर्त pra-√kṛt, P. -kṛitayati, to announce, proclaim, declare, call, name, state, approve, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c. **Prakīrtana**, n. announcing, proclaiming, extolling, praising, MBh.; MārKP.; (ā), f. mentioning, naming, Nir. **Prakīrti**, f. celebration, declaration, Bhag. **Prakīrtita**, mfn. announced, proclaimed, revealed, stated, said, mentioned, Mn.; Yājñ.; named, called, Mn.; Pañc.; approved, praised, celebrated, Yājñ.; Pañc.

प्रकुच pra-kuñca, m. (cf. *kuñci*) a partic. measure of capacity (somewhat more or less than a handful), Suśr.; = *pala*, Car.

प्रकुट pra-√kuṭ (only ind. p. -*kuṭya*), to cut or carve (meat) into small pieces, MBh.

प्रकुथित pra-kuthita, mfn. (√*kuth*) putrid, putrescent, Suśr. **Prakutha**, m. putrefaction, putridity, ib.; mfn. in *thōdaka*, n. filthy water, ib.

प्रकुप pra-√kup, P. -kupyati, to be moved or agitated; to become enraged, fly into a passion, MBh.; R. &c.: Caus. -*kopayati*, to set in motion, agitate, excite, provoke to anger, Mn.; MBh. &c. **Prakṛpta** (*prā-*), mfn. moved, agitated, shaken, RV. ii, 12, 2; very angry, incensed, enraged, Mn.; Yājñ. &c. **Prakṛpta**, mfn. enraged, incensed, Vikr. iv, 57. **Prakṛpa**, m. effervescence, excitement, raging (of diseases, war &c.), Var.; Rājāt.; tumult, insurrection, Hit.; violent anger, rage, fury, wrath, ire, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in med.) excess, superabundance, vitiation, Suśr. **Kopana** or **Kopana**, mf(ā)n. (fr. Caus.; cf. Pāp. viii, 4, 31, Sch.) exciting, irritating, provoking, Suśr.; n. anything irritating, irritation, ib.; provoking, exasperating, incensing, MBh.; Hit. **Kopaniya** or **Kopaniya**, mfn. to be irritated or provoked, Pāp. viii, 4, 31, Sch. **Kopita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) irritated, provoked, enraged, R. **Kopitṛi**, mfn. exciting, disquieting, disturbing (ifc.), MBh. **Kopin**, mfn. irritated, Car.; (ifc.) irritating, stimulating, ib.

प्रकुव्रता prakubratā, f. (of unknown etym. and meaning), ŚBr.

प्रकुल pra-kula, n. a handsome or excellent body, L. (v.l. *pra-hvala*).

प्रकुज pra-√kuj, P. -kujati, to utter groans, Car. **Prakujana**, n. groaning, ib.

प्रकुटा pra-kūṭa, f. See *paca-prak* under 2. *paca*, p. 575, col. 2.

प्रकुट् pra-√kūṛd, P. -kūṛdati, to jump forward, leap about, Pañc.

प्रकुम्भायडी pra-kūṣhmāṇḍī, f. N. of Durgā, L.

प्रकु pra-√I. *kṛi*, P. Ā. -karoti, -kurrute, -kṛinoti, *ṇute* &c., to make, produce, accomplish, perform, achieve, effect, RV. &c. &c.; to make into, render (with double acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (with *dārān*) to take to wife, marry, MBh.; to appoint, charge with (loc.), PārGr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; to enable to, make fit for (inf.), RV.; to remove, destroy, kill, AV.; Hāviv.; (only Ā. by Pāp. i, 3, 32) to violate, pollute (a girl), Mn. viii, 370; (Ā.) to induce, move, incline, RV.; to make a person perform anything, PārGr.; (with *manas* or *buddhim*) to set the heart upon, make up the mind to (dat. or loc.), resolve, determine, Mn.; MBh.; R.; to gain, win, conquer, RV.; to lay out, expend, Pāp. i, 3, 32; to put forward, mention first, make the subject of discussion, ib.; to serve, honour, worship, Bhaṭṭ.; Caus. -*kārayati*, to cause to be made or prepared, Gaut.

1. **Prakara**, mf(ā)n. (for 2. see *pra-kṛi*) doing much or well, W.; n. aid, friendship, ib.; usage, custom, ib.; respect, ib.; seduction, ib.; (i), f. a kind of song, Yājñ.; an episodic interlude inserted in a drama to explain what follows, Daśar. (also *rikā*, Prātāp.); theatrical dress or disguise, W. **Karāṇa**, n. production, creation, Hariv.; treatment, discussion, explanation; treatise, monograph, book, chapter (esp. introduction or prologue), GṛŚrS.; MBh.; Sarvad.; a subject, topic, question, matter, occasion, opportunity, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*asminn eva* *raṇe*, 'on this occasion' or 'in this connection', MBh.; *na ca* *raṇam vesi*, 'nor do you know what is the matter', Kathās.); a kind of drama with a fictitious plot (such as Mṛicch., Mālatīm. &c.), Śāh. (IW. 471); treating with respect, W.; doing much or well, ib.; N. of wk. (cf. *nyāyapr*); -*tas*, ind. occasionally, Suśr.; -*tva*, n., Vedāntas.; -*pañcīkā*, f., -*pāda*, m., -*vādārtha*, m. N. of wks.; -*śas*, ind. according to species or kind (opp. to *pṛīhak-tvena*), Nir.; -*sama*, m. a kind of sophism, an assertion by two opponents of some argument which has the same force of argument pro and con, Nyāyas.; Car.; *ṇi* (or *ṇikā*), f. a drama of the same character as the *Prakaraṇa* but of less extent, Śāh. **Karāṇikā** and **Karīkā**, see above. **Karāvya**, mfn. to be prepared, MBh.; to be disclosed or brought to light, Pañcat.; to be appointed to (loc.), MBh. **Kartṛi**, mfn. one who causes, MBh.

Prakāra, m. sort, kind, nature, class, species, way, mode, manner, Aprāt.; Kauś.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; *kena* *reṇa*, in what way? how? Pañc.; *raiḥ*, in one way or another, R.; *Rāmāyaṇasya Bhāratasya vā* *rah*, a kind of R. or MBh.; Rājāt. (mostly ifc. mfn.; cf. *tri* 'of three kinds', *nānā*, *bahu*); similitude or difference, L.; -*ka*, mfn. = *kāra*, ifc. (cf. *tat*, *nish*); -*tā*, f. speciality, Bhāṣhāp.; -*vat*, mfn. belonging to a species, Pāp. v, 3, 69, Sch. **Kārya**, mfn. to be evinced or manifested, Pañc. **Kṛita**, mfn. made, done, produced, accomplished, prepared, RV. &c. &c.; appointed, charged, KātyŚr.; (ifc.) made or consisting of (*tat* *go*), Pāp. v, 4, 21; commenced, begun or one who has^c or b^c, iii, 4, 71; put forward, mentioned, under discussion or in question, KātyŚr.; Kathās.; Śāh.; (in rhet.) = *upa-meya*, Kpr.; wished, expected, W.; genuine, real, MW.; m. N. of a man, *g. aśvōddi*; n. something begun, L.; original subject, present case, MW.; -*tā* (*pra-kṛitā*), f. the being begun or in process of execution, ŚBr.; -*tva*, n. the being the subject of discussion; Śāmk.; the being offended, Jātakam.; *īdārtha*, mfn. having the original sense; real, true, Kathās.; *īdōkta*, mfn. being spoken of as the original subject of discussion, Śāh. **Kṛitī**, f., see next p. **Kṛiyā**, f. producing, production, Sarvad.; procedure, way, manner, MBh.; a ceremony, observance, formality, Hariv.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; precedence, high position, elevation, privilege, MBh.; Rājāt.; Kathās.; the insignia of high rank, Rājāt.; characterisation, Nyāyas.; a chapter (esp. the introductory ch^o of a work), Śāmk.; Cat.; (ii med.) a prescription, Bhpr.; (in gram.) etymological formation; rules for the ^c and inflection of words, MW.; -*kaumudī* (and *dī-vyritī*), f., -*Ājāna-pīkā* (*Kṛiyāṇī*), f., -*pra-dīpa*, m., -*bhūṣhaṇa*, n., -*mañjari*, f., -*ratna*, n., -*rūpāvalī*, f., -*ṛṇava* (*Kṛiyārṇ*), m., -*saṃgraha*, m., -*sarvasva*, n., -*sāra*, m. N. of gram. wks.

Pra-kṛiti, f. 'making or placing before or at first,' the original or natural form or condition of anything, original or primary substance (opp. to *vi-kṛiti*, q.v.), Prāt.; Nir.; Jaim.; MBh.; cause, original source, Mn.; MBh.; Śāk. &c.; origin, extraction, Mjicch.; nature, character, constitution, temper, disposition, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c. (ibc. and *tyā*, ind. by nature, naturally, unalterably, properly, Prāt.; ŚrS.; Mn. &c.); fundamental form, pattern, standard, model, rule (esp. in ritual), ŚrS.; (in the Sāṃkhya phil.) the original producer of (or rather passive power of creating) the material world (consisting of 3 constituent essences or *Guṇas* called *sattva*, *rajas* and *tamas*), Nature (distinguished from *puruṣa*, Spirit as *Māyā* is d° from Brahman in the Vedānta); pl. the 8 producers or primary essences which evolve the whole visible world (viz. *a-vyakta*, *buddhi* or *mahat*, *aham-kāra*, and the 5 *tan-mātras* or subtle elements; rarely the 5 elements alone), IW. 80 &c.; (in mythol.) a goddess, the personified will of the Supreme in the creation (hence the same with the Śakti or personified energy or wife of a deity, as Lakṣmī, Durgā &c.; also considered as identical with the Supreme Being), W.; IW. 140; RTL. 223; (pl.) N. of a class of deities under Manu Raibhya, Hariv.; (in polit.) pl. a king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the subjects of a king, citizens, artisans &c., ib.; the constituent elements or powers of the state (of which 7 are usually enumerated, viz. king, minister, allies, treasure, army, territory, fortresses, Mn. ix, 294; 295); the various sovereigns to be considered in case of war (viz. the *madhyama*, *viṣṭishu*, *udāsina* and *śatru*; to which should be added 8 remoter princes, viz. the *mitra*, *ari-mitra*, *mitra-mitra*, *arimitra-mitra*, *pārshni-grāha*, *ākṛanda*, *pārshni-grāhāsāra*, *ākṛandāsāra*; each of these 12 kings has 5 Prakṛitis in the form of minister, territory, fortresses, treasure and army, so that the total number of Prakṛitis may be 72), Mn. vii, 155; 157, Kull.; (in gram.) the crude or elementary form of a word, base, root, an uninflected word, Sāh.; Pāṇ.; Sch.; Vop.; N. of 2 classes of metres, Col.; (in arithm.) a co-efficient, multiplier, ib.; (in anat.) temperament, the predominance of one of the humours at the time of generation, W.; (with *ṛitīyā*) the third nature, a eunuch, MBh.; matter, affair, Lalit.; the male or female organ of generation, L.; a woman or woman-kind, L.; a mother, L.; an animal, L.; N. of a woman, Buddh.; N. of wk. — *kalyāṇa*, mf(ī)n. beautiful by nature, MārKp. — *kṛipāṇa*, mfn. naturally plaintive; n° feeble (in discriminating), MW. — *khaṇḍa*, n. N. of Brahmap. ii. — *gūṇa*, n. N. of wk. — *gūṇa*, m. one of the 3 constituent essences of P° (see *gūṇa*), MW. — *ja*, mfn. springing from nature, inborn, innate, Bhag. — *tattva-nirūpaṇa*, n. N. of wk. — *tarala*, mfn. naturally changeable, volatile, fickle, dissolute, W. — *tva*, n. the state or condition of being the original or natural or fundamental form of anything, Kap.; Śulbas. — *nish-ṭhura*, mfn. naturally hard or cruel, R. — *pāṭha*, m. — *dhātup*, list of verbal roots, Pat. — *puruṣa*, m. a minister, servant, Megh.; a standard or model of a man, Singhās.; (du.) nature and spirit, L. — *pralaya*, m. — *laya*, MW. — *bhava*, mfn. natural, usual, common, Var. — *bhāva*, m. the natural state or unaltered condition of anything, ĀśvŚr.; mfn. — *bhava*, Var. — *bhūta*, mfn. being in the original state or condition, original; *īlākāra*, m. the original sound or letter *ī*, MW. — *bhūman*, n. pl. plurality of original form or nature, Nir. vii, 4. — *bhojana*, n. usual food, Car. — *mañjarī*, f. N. of wk. — *maṇḍala*, n. the aggregate of the Prakṛitis or of a king's subjects, the whole kingdom, Ragh. — *mat*, mfn. having the original or natural form or shape, natural, usual, common, MBh.; in a natural or usual frame of mind, R. — *maya*, mf(ī)n. being in the natural state or condition, RāmātUp. — *laya*, m. absorption into Prakṛiti, the dissolution of the universe, Sāṃkhya.; N. of a class of Yogins, Yogas. — *vat*, ind. as in the original form, Upal. — *vikṛiti*, f. mutation of the original form or state, Rājat.; *-yāga-kāla-viveka*, m. N. of wk.; *-sva-bhāva*, m. the relation of (a word in its) radical form to (itself under the) mutations (of inflection &c.), MW. — *viśama*, mfn. naturally rough, Bhartṛ. — *vināśa-kārikā*, f. pl. N. of wk. — *śraishṭhya*, n. superiority of origin, Mn. x, 3. — *śhṭha*, mfn. — *stha*, Car. — *sam-panna*, mfn. endowed with a noble nature, R.

— *siddha*, mfn. effected by nature, natural; n. true or real nature, Bhartṛ. — *subhaga*, mfn. naturally pleasant or agreeable, Megh. — *stha*, mfn. being in the original or natural state, genuine, unaltered, unimpaired, normal, well, healthy, Yājñ.; Kāv.; Var.; Suśr. (also *-sthila*, Var.); inherent, innate, incidental to nature, Ragh.; bare, stripped of everything, MW.; — *darśana*, mfn. one who has recovered the faculty of sight, Śāk. (Pi.) iii, 33. — *sthita*, mfn., see *-stha*. — *hantra*, n. N. of wk. **Pra-kṛiti-jana**, m. sgl. the subjects of a king, R. **Prakṛitiśa**, m. 'lord of subjects,' a magistrate, Hariv. **Prakṛitiśṭi-nirpaya**, m., **Prakṛity-ic**, f. N. of wks.

प्रकृत् pra-√2. kṛit, P. — *kṛintati* (ep. also *-kariati*), to cut off; to cut up, cut to pieces, AV.; MBh. **क्रिन्ता**, m. one who cuts to pieces, TS. (v.l. *vi-kṛintā*).

प्रकृशित pra-kṛishita (√*kṛiṣ*), mfn. attenuated, thin, emaciate, W.

प्रकृष् pra-√kṛiṣh, P. — *karshati*, to draw or stretch forth, drag along or away, Kauś.; MBh. &c.; to push off, remove from (abl.), R.; to lead (an army), MBh.; R.; to draw or bend (a bow), MBh.; to distract, trouble, disturb, R.; Caus. — *karshayati*, to cause (a field) to be ploughed, ĀśvGr. **कारशा**, m. pre-eminence, excellence, superiority, excess, intensity, high degree, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (often ifc., e.g. *adhva-pr°*, a great distance, R.; *kāla-pr°*, a long time, Suśr.; *guna-pr°*, extraordinary qualities, Mjicch.; *phala-pr°*, mfn. consisting chiefly in fruit, Suśr.; *śakti-pr°*, possessing extraordinary power, Inscr.); length of time, duration, Car.; absoluteness, definitiveness, W.; (in gram.) the effect of the prefix *pra* upon roots, ib.; ibc. and (*āt* or *ena*), ind. eminently, intensely, thoroughly, in a high degree, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *gamana*, n. going absolutely or finally, departure, W.; — *tantra*, mfn. dependent on excellence or superior strength, MW.; — *vat*, mfn. pre-eminent, excelling by or in (comp.), Śaṅk. **कारशका**, m. 'harasser, disquietor,' N. of the god of love, L. **कारशाना**, m. one who distracts or troubles, MBh.; n. drawing away, ib.; pushing forth, advancing, RPrāt.; drawing furrows, ploughing, W.; extension, length, duration (*kāla-*), Suśr.; a bridle or whip, MBh. vii, 6446; the act of harassing or disquieting, MW.; excellence, superiority, W.; realizing by the use of a pledge more than the interest of the money lent upon it, ib. **कारशानिया**, mfn. to be dragged away or moved along, KātyŚr., Sch. **कारशिता**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) drawn forth or out &c.; exceeded in profit (as the interest of a loan), W.; n. profit on a pledge beyond the interest of the money lent upon it, W. **कारशिन**, mfn. drawing forth, causing to move, leading (an army), Hariv.; excellent, pre-eminent, distinguished, Jātak. **क्रिशिष्ठा**, mfn. drawn forth, protracted, long (in space and time), MBh.; R.; superior, distinguished, eminent, Mn.; MBh. &c. (*-lara*, mfn., Pāṇcat.; *-lama*, mfn., Daś.); violent, strong, Ratnāṇ.; distracted, harassed, disquieted, MW.; — *keśākhya*, m. cnral (lit. having the name 'beautiful hair'; cf. *pra-vāla*), Kāvyaḍ.; — *tā*, f. (MW.), *-tva*, n. (Hit.) transcendent excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. **क्रिशिया**, mfn. — *karshaniya*, KātyŚr.; excessive, much; — *kutsita*, mfn. strongly censured, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 17, Vartt. 1, (*prakṛishṭa-k°*), Bhartṛ. ii, 36, Sch.)

प्रक् pra-√1. kṛi, P. — *kirati*, to scatter forth, strew, throw about, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to issue forth, spring up, R.; Suśr.; Pass. (and P. Pot. *-kiriyāt*) to disappear, vanish, MBh.

2. **Prakara**, m. (for 1. see *pra-kṛi*) a scattered heap, heap, multitude, quantity, plenty, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a nosegay, W.; (f), f. a place where four roads meet, L.; n. aloe wood, Agallochum, L. **कारिर्षि**, m. one who sprinkles (or seasons?), VS. **किराणा**, n. scattering, throwing about, MārKp. **किरा**, mfn. scattered, thrown about, dispersed, Nir.; MBh.; Kāv.; squandered, Dhūrtas.; disordered, dishevelled, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; waved, waving, ŚiS. xii, 17; mixed, containing various subjects, miscellaneous, Kām.; standing alone, nowhere mentioned, Viśhp.; confused, incoherent (as speech), ŚiS. ii, 63; expanded, opened, W.; spread abroad, published, ib.; m. Guilandina Bonduc, L.; a horse (?), Gal.; n. a miscellany, any miscellaneous collection, L.; a chapter or section of a book, L.; extent, L.;

N. of a class of Jaina works, MWB. 533; scattering or throwing about, A.; — *keśa*, mf(ī)n. having dishevelled hair, MBh.; Suśr.; (f), f. N. of Durgā, L.; — *pūjā*, f., — *mantra*, m. pl. N. of wks.; — *maithuna*, mfn. living in mixed (connubial) intercourse, MBh.; — *samgraha*, n. N. of wk.; — *nādhyaḥya*, m. a chapter containing miscellaneous subjects (N. of VarBṛS. xxii); — *nāmbara-mūrdhaja*, mfn. with disordered garments and dishevelled hair, MBh. **किराका**, mfn. scattered, dispersed, occurring singly or in single instances, VarBṛS.; mixed, containing various things, ib., Sch.; n. a horse, L.; m. (L. n.) a tuft of hair used as an ornament for horses, MBh.; R.; a chowrie (the tail of the Bos Grunniens used as a fan or fly-flap and as an orn° for h°), L.; n. a miscellany, any collection of heterogeneous objects, Vāmi. i, 3, 12; a section or division of a book, L.; N. of the 3rd part of the Vākyapadiya and of another wk., Cat.; (in law) a case not provided for by the Śāstras and to be decided by the judge or king, W.; extent; length, L.; — *dāna*, n. pl. N. of wk. **किराया**, mfn. to be scattered or strewed &c., L.; m. (and ā, f.) N. of some medic. plant or plants, Car.; Suśr. (Guilandina Bonduc and a species of Karaija, L.)

प्रकृत् pra-√kṛit. See *pra-√kirt*.

प्रकृप् pra-√kṛip, Ā. — *kalpate* (rarely P. *°ti*), to prosper, succeed, AV.; to be fit or suitable (with inf.), KātyŚr., Sch.; Caus. — *kalpayati*, to place in front, put at the head, honour, AV.; ŚBr.; to put down on (loc.), MBh.; to appoint or elect to, select for (loc.), ib.; BhP.; to put in the place of (gen.), Pat.; to contrive, invent, devise, prepare, provide, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to fix, settle, determine, Mn.; Yājñ.; to prescribe, Car.; to make out, ascertain, calculate, Var.; to make into, choose for (2 acc. or acc. and loc.), BhP.; to suppose, imagine (with acc. and loc.), MBh. **कल्पका**, mf(ikā)n. being in the right place, Pat. **कल्पाना**, n. placing in, raising to (comp.), Sāh.; (ā), f. fixing, settlement, allotment, Mn. viii, 211; n. or f. supplying or mixing with (*saka*), Car. **कल्पयितृ**, m. one who prepares or arranges, ŚBr. **कल्पिता**, mfn. made, done, prepared, arranged, appointed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; shed (as a tear), Amar.; (ā), f. a kind of riddle, Cat. **कल्प्या**, mfn. to be appointed or settled or fixed or determined, Mn.; Yājñ. **क्रिप्ता**, mfn. done, made, prepared, arranged, ready, R.; Kathās.; being in the right place, being right, Pat.; (am), ind. readily, easily, ŚBr.; — *tva*, n. progress, success, KātyŚr.; — *snāna-maṇḍana*, mfn. one whose ablutions and toilet have been arranged, R. **क्रिप्ति**, f. the being there, existing, KātyŚr. (w.r. *°kṛiti*); the being in the right place, being right or correct, Pat.

प्रकेत pra-ketā, m. (√4. *cit*) appearance, apparition, sight, RV.; perception, intelligence, knowledge (concr. = a knower, vii, 11, 1; x, 104, 6), ib. **केताना**, n. appearance, apparition (used to explain prec.), Nir. ii, 19.

प्रकोष्ठ pra-koshṭha, m. the fore-arm, Kālid.; BhP.; Suśr.; a room near the gate of a palace, Mudr.; (also n., L.) a court in a house, a quadrangle or square surrounded by buildings, Mjicch.; a part of a door-frame, W. **कोष्ठका**, m. a room near the gate of a palace, Kum.

प्रकोष्ठा prakoshṭhā (l), f. N. of an Apsaras, VP.

प्रक्खर prakkhara, m. iron armour for the defence of a horse or elephant, L. (cf. *pra-kshara*, *pra-khara*).

प्रक्रन्द pra-√kṛand (only aor. 3. sg. — *akran*), to call or invoke loudly, RV. v, 59, 1; Caus. (only aor. — *acikradat*) to roar, move with a rushing sound, ib. ix, 77, 1.

प्रक्रम pra-√kram, P. Ā. — *krāmati*, — *kramate*, (P.) to step or stride forwards, set out, walk on, advance, proceed, resort to (acc.); aor. Ā. — *cdkramanta*, RV. ii, 19, 2; *prākranṣta*, Bhartṛ., march, pass, go, RV. &c. &c.; (with *pradakṣiṇam*) to walk around from left to right, BhP.; to cross, traverse, R.; (Ā.) to undertake, commence, begin (with acc., *artham* ifc. or inf.), MBh. (also P., e.g. *varayām pra-cakramuḥ = yām-cakruḥ*, i, 180g); Kāv. &c. (cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 42); to act or behave towards (loc.), MBh.; Caus. — *krāmayati*,

to cause to step forwards, PārGr.; Desid. *cikraṇ-sishyate*, Pāp. vii, 2, 36, Vārt. 2, Pat. *ḥkrantri*, m. (L.) one who proceeds or begins; conquering, overpowering, surpassing. *ḥkramā*, m. (ifc. f. ā) stepping, proceeding, L.; a step, stride, pace (also as a measure of distance, the length of which is variously stated at 2 or 3 or 3½ Padas, also at more or less), Br.; GrSṛS.; commencement, beginning, procedure, course, KātyŚr.; Mālatim.; Prab.; Kathās.; leisure, opportunity, L.; relation, proportion, degree, measure, Vedāntas.; method, order, regularity (esp. in the position of words and in gram. construction; cf. *-bhāga*); the reading of the Krama (= *krama-pāṭha*, q.v.), Pat.; discussing any point in question; the case in quo, MW.; (pl.) a series of oblations corresponding to the movements of a sacrificial horse, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; *-tritiya*, n. the third of a square pace, KātyŚr.; *-bhāga*, m. (in rhet.) want of order or method, the breaking of symmetry in composition or the violation of gram. construction (= *bhagna-prakramatū*), Kāvyaś., Sch.; *ga-va*, mfn. wanting method or symmetry, irregular, unsymmetrical, Prātāp.; *-viruddha*, mfn. stopped in the beginning, Prab. *ḥkramaṇa*, n. stepping forwards, proceeding, advancing towards (comp.), KātyŚr.; Kālid.; issuing forth, Tattvas. *ḥkramaṇiya* (W.), and *ḥkramatavya* (Pat.), mfn. to be gone or proceeded. *ḥkramitṛi*, m. = *ḥkrantri*, Pat. *ḥkramya*, mfn. = *ḥkramaṇiya*, W. *ḥkranta*, mfn. proceeded, gone &c., Kāv.; commenced, begun, L.; previously mentioned or stated, MW.; n. the setting out on a journey, Yājñ.; the point in question, MW.; *-tva*, n. commencement, beginning, Kull.; the being meant or understood by anything, Hcat. *ḥkrāmaṇi*, f. a kind of magic, Divyāv.

प्रक्रय pra-kṛaya, m. (√ 1. krī) = *kṛiptika* (?), L. *ḥkrī*, mfn. to be bought, purchasable, AV.

प्रक्रीड pra-√kṛīḍ, P. Ā. *-krīḍati* (*krīḍati*), *ḥkrīḍ*, to play, sport, disport one's self, frolic, amuse one's self (with anything, instr.; with a person, instr. or *saha*), RV.; AV.; MBh. &c. *ḥkrīḍa*, m. play, pastime, VS.; Hariv.; (with *marutāni*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; a place of sports, playground, ĀsvGr. *ḥkrīḍita*, mfn. playing, sporting, MBh. *ḥkrīḍin*, mfn. playing, sporting, RV. vii, 56, 16.

प्रकुश pra-√kṛuś, P. *-krōśati*, to raise a cry, cry out, MBh.; R.; to utter (cries, acc.), call, R.; to invoke, call upon, cry out to (acc.), MBh. *ḥkrōśa*, m. a shriek, scream, Lāṭy.

प्रक्लिद् pra-√klīḍ, Ā. *-klīdyate*, to become moist or humid, to become wet, MBh.; Suśr.; Caus. *-kledayati*, to moisten, wet, make wet, Suśr.; w.r. for *-klesayati*, Car. *ḥklinna*, mfn. moist, humid, wet, R.; Suśr.; putrefied, Car.; moved with compassion or sympathy, BhP.; *-tva*, n. being m° or h°, Suśr.; *-vartman*, n. a kind of disease of the eyelids (cf. *klinna-v°*), Suśr.; *-hridayakṣhaṇa*, mfn. having the heart and eyes moist (with affection), MW. *ḥkleda*, m. moistness, wetness, humidity, MBh.; *-vat*, mfn. becoming moist or wet, Suśr. *ḥkledana*, mfn. moistening, wetting, ib. *ḥkledin*, mfn. id., ib.; fusing, liquefying, resolving (*-ditva*, n.), Car.

प्रक्लिश pra-√kliś, Caus. *-klesayati*, to put in a morbid state, Car. (w.r. *-kled°*).

प्रक्लण pra-√kvaṇ, P. *-kvaṇati*, to sound, HPārś. *ḥkvaṇa*, m. (f. ifc. ā) the sound of a Viṇa or lute, Pāp., Sch. *ḥkvaṇa*, m. the sound of a Viṇa, L.; w.r. for *prahvaṇa*, TāpBr.

प्रक्लप pra-kvātha, m. (√ *kvath*) seething, boiling, Jātak.

प्रक्ष 1. prakṣā, m. (for *plakṣā*, to explain an etymology), TS.

प्रक्ष 2. prakṣa, mfn. in *vana-prakṣā*, v.1. for *-krakṣā*, SV.; in *nāgarājasama-pr°*, w.r. for *nāgarājiva dush-prēkṣyaḥ*, MBh.

प्रक्षपण pra-kṣapaṇa, *-kṣaya* &c. See *pra-√kṣhi*.

प्रक्षर pra-√kṣhar, P. *-kṣhāri*, to stream forth, stream, ooze, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Pañcat.; to drop down, Bhāṭṭ. *ḥkṣhara*, m. iron armour for the defence of a horse or elephant (cf. *pra-kṣhara*,

prakkhara), Hemac. *ḥkṣharāṇa*, n. flowing forth, oozing, GopBr.; Mn.; Sch.

प्रक्षल pra-√kṣhal, P. *-kṣhālayati*, to wash off, wash away, rinse, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to cleanse, purify, MBh.; Caus. Ā. *-kṣhālāpayate* (Pot. *ḥyita*), to have anything (as one's feet) washed, ĀsvGr. *ḥkṣhālaka*, mfn. washing, one who washes, Mn.; MBh.; R. (cf. *sadyah-p°*). *ḥkṣhālana*, mfn. performing frequent ablutions, one who performs f° a°, R.; n. washing, w° off, cleaning, cleansing, purifying, KātyŚr.; Pur.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; bathing, MW.; a means of cleaning, anything used for purifying, water for washing, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; *ḥnārthāya*, ind. for the sake of washing, MW. *ḥkṣhālāniya*, mfn. to be washed away or cleansed; to be purified, ib. *ḥkṣhālāyitṛi*, m. one who washes (the feet of his guest), ĀpGr. *ḥkṣhālita*, mfn. washed, cleansed; exalted, ib.; *-pāni*, mfn. having one's hands washed, MānGr.; *-pāda*, mfn. having one's feet w°, Pāp. vi, 2, 110, Sch. 1. *ḥkṣhālya*, mfn. to be w° or purified, MārKp. 2. *ḥkṣhālya*, ind. having w° or rinsed, ŚBr.; MBh.

प्रक्षाम pra-kṣhāma, mfn. (prob.) burnt, singd (said of a sacrifice), ĀpŚr.

प्रक्षि pra-√kṣhi, P. *-kṣhīḍati*, to spoil, destroy, wear out, exhaust, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Pass. *-kṣhiyate*, to be destroyed, perish, MBh.; to be worn out or exhausted or diminished, MW. *ḥkṣhāpāṇa*, n. (fr. Caus.) destroying, Rājāt. *ḥkṣhaya*, m. destruction, ruin, vanishing, end, MBh.; Hariv.; Sarvad. *ḥkṣhayaṇa*, mfn. causing to perish, destroying (in *ghaṭa-p°*, q.v.) *ḥkṣhīṇa* (*prā-*), mfn. destroyed, perished; vanished, disappeared; decayed, wasted, diminished (*-candra*, m. the waning moon, Var.), AV.; BhP.; Hit. &c.; atoned, MW.; n. the spot where any one has perished (e.g. *prākṣhīṇam idam Deva-dattasya*, this is the spot where D° perished), Pāp. vi, 4, 60, Sch.

प्रक्षिन् prakṣhin. See *upala-p°*.

प्रक्षिप pra-√kṣhip, P. Ā. *-kṣhipāti*, *-kṣhipate*, to cast, hurl, throw or fling at or into (loc.), place in, put before, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to let down, Kathās.; to launch a ship, Divyāv.; to add, Sūryas.; to insert, interpolate, Pāp., Sch.; R., Sch.; Caus. *-kṣhepayati*, to cause or order to cast or put into (loc.), MBh. *ḥkṣhipta*, mfn. thrown or cast, hurled, flung; thrown forth, projected, Hit.; inserted, interpolated, Pāp. vi, 3, 83, Sch.; *-vat*, mfn. one who has thrown at, one who has thrown, W. *ḥkṣhipya*, ind. having thrown at, h° hurled, Pañc. *ḥkṣhepa*, m. throwing, casting, projecting; throwing into or upon, scattering upon, Mn.; Kull.; BhP.; putting, placing (*pāda-p°*, pl. steps, Kād.); adding to, increasing (e.g. a dose), Car.; anything added or thrown into drugs while in course of decoction, an ingredient, L.; insertion, interpolation, TBr., Sch.; ĀpŚr., Sch.; Śāṅk.; (also *ḥpaka*, m.) the sum deposited by each member of a commercial company, Lil.; the box of a carriage, BhP.; *-lipi*, f. a partic. style of handwriting, Lalit. *ḥkṣhepaka*, m., see *ḥkṣhepa*. *ḥkṣhepaṇa*, n. pouring upon, Suśr.; (ifc.) throwing on or into, Śāṅk.; Yājñ., Sch.; fixing (as a price), Yājñ. *ḥkṣhepaṇiya*, mfn. to be thrown or cast forth, to be th° away, MW. *ḥkṣhepin*, mfn. (ifc.) throwing upon, placing upon, Nir. *ḥkṣheptavya*, mfn. to be thrown into or upon (loc.), to be scattered upon, Yājñ.; Hariv.; Hcat.; Kathās. *ḥkṣhepya*, mfn. to be thrown or put on (as an ornament), Śāk., Sch.

प्रक्षिबित pra-kṣhibita or *-kṣhivita* (fr. *√kṣhib* or *√kṣhiv*), drunken, intoxicated, Pāp. viii, 2, 55, Sch.

प्रक्षुद् pra-√kṣhud, P. *-kṣhunatti*, to pound, crush, Bhāṭṭ. *ḥkṣhuppa*, mfn. crushed, Bhāṭṭ.; pierced through, lacerated, Pañcat.

प्रक्षुभ pra-√kṣhubh, Ā. P. *-kṣhabhate*, *-kṣhubhyati*, to be moved or shaken or agitated or confused; to totter, stagger, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *-kṣhobhayati*, to agitate, excite, Suśr. *ḥkṣhobhaṇa*, n. agitating, exciting, Prab.

प्रक्षि pra-√kṣhai, P. *-kṣhāyati*, to be consumed, burn (intr.), TBr.

प्रक्षु pra-√kṣhu (only pf. *-cukṣhuvuḥ*), to sharpen, whet, point, Bhāṭṭ.

प्रक्षेडन pra-kṣhvedana (Pañc.) or *ḥdanā*, f., *ḥdana*, m., *ḥdanā*, f. (L.; *√kṣhvid* or *kṣhvid*) an iron arrow (as humming or whizzing); calling aloud, clamour, W. *ḥkṣhvedā*, f. humming, grumbling, MBh. *ḥkṣhvedita* (or *ḥdita*), mfn. clamorous, shouting, noisy, MBh.; R.; unctuous, W.; n. shout, hum, R.; *-vat*, mfn. noisy; unctuous, W.

प्रखन् pra-√khan (only aor. *-khān*), to dig up, uproot, eradicate, Kathās.

प्रखर pra-kṣhara, mfn. very hard or rough, Prasannar.; very hot or acrid, Bhām.; m. iron armour for the defence of a horse or elephant, L. (cf. *prākṣhara*, *pra-kṣhara*); a mule, L.; a dog, L.

प्रखल pra-khala, m. a great scoundrel or villain, Mṛicoh.

प्रखाद् pra-√khād, P. *-khādāti*, to eat up, devour, RV. *ḥkhādā*, mfn. swallowing, devouring, ib.

प्रखिद् pra-√khid (only pr. p. *-khidāt*), to thrust away, VS.

प्रखुद् pra-√khud, P. *-khudāti*, future, AV.; ŚāṅkhGr.

प्रख्या pra-√khyā, P. *-khyāti*, to see, RV. (Subj. *-khyat*; inf. *-khyai*); ŚBr. (ind. p. *-khyāya*); to announce, proclaim, extol, BhP. (Impv. *-khyāhi*); Pass. *-khyāyate*, to be seen or known; to be visible or public or acknowledged or celebrated, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *-khyāpayati*, to make generally known, proclaim, announce, publish, Mālatim.; Rājāt. *ḥkhyā*, mfn. visible, clear, bright, ŚBr.; MBh.; (ā), f. look, appearance (only ifc. = resembling, like), MBh.; R. &c.; brightness, splendour (only ifc.), R.; perceptibility, visibility, Jaini.; making manifest, disclose, Daśar. *ḥkhyas*, n. = *Prajā-pati*, Up. iv, 232, Sch.; the planet Jupiter, L. *ḥkhyāta*, mfn. known, celebrated, acknowledged, recognised, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption, Mn. (see below); pleased, happy, W.; *-bala-vīrya*, mfn. of celebrated strength and valour, R.; *-bhāṇḍa*, n. (with *rājñah*) a commodity the pre-emption of which is claimed by a king, Mn. viii, 399; *-vaptṛika*, mfn. having a celebrated father, L.; *-sad-bhartri*, m. known as a good husband, Kathās. *ḥkhyāti*, f. visibility, perceptibility, celebrity (only *a-prakṣh°*), MBh.; praise, eulogium, W. *ḥkhyāna*, n. the being perceived or known, Pāp. i, 2, 54; = *ḥkhyāpana*, R. *ḥkhyāniya*, mfn. to be celebrated or made known, Vop. *ḥkhyāpana*, n. making known, report, information, R.; Daś. *ḥkhyāpaniya*, mfn. to be made known or published, Vop. *ḥkhyāpita*, mfn. known as, named (with nom.), Caṇḍ. *ḥkhyāyamāna*, mfn. being celebrated or spoken about, Nal.

प्रग pra-ga. See under *pra-√gam* below.

प्रगट pragaṭa, w. r. for *pra-kaṭa*, HYog.

प्रगण pra-√gaṇ, P. *-gaṇayati*, to reckon up, calculate, MBh. (ind. p. *-gaṇayya*, Pāp. vi, 4, 56, Sch.)

प्रगण्ड pra-gaṇḍa, m. the upper part of the arm (also *ḥḍaka*), L. (cf. *pra-kāṇḍa*); (ṛ) f. an outer wall or rampart, MBh.

प्रगदित pra-gadita, mfn. (√ *gad*) spoken, speaking, beginning to speak, W. *ḥgādya*, mfn. Pāp. iii, 1, 100, Sch.

प्रगम् pra-√gam, P. *-gacchati* (ep. also Ā. *ḥte*), to go forwards, set out, advance, proceed, go to, reach, attain, RV. &c. &c. *ḥga*, mfn. going before, preceding, Pāp. viii, 4, 38, Sch.; (e), ind., see below. *ḥgata*, mfn. gone forward, started, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; separate, apart (see below); gone with difficulty, W.; *-jānu* or *ḥnukā*, mfn. having the knees far apart, bandy-legged, bow-legged, L. *ḥgama*, m. the first manifestation of love, first advance in courtship, Prātāp. *ḥgamana*, n. = prec., Pāp. viii, 4, 34, Sch.; a speech containing an excellent answer, Sāh.; progress, advance, W.; difficult progress (?), ib.; disputing (?), ib. *ḥgamanīya*, mfn., Pāp. viii, 4, 34, Sch. *ḥgāmana*, n. walk, gait, step (see *prithu-g°*). *ḥgāmin*, mfn. setting out, being about to depart, R. (v.1. *prāg-g°*).

प्रागे, ind. early in the morning, at dawn, at day-break ('when the sun goes forth?'), Lāṭy.; Mn. &c.; to-morrow morning, Sighās.; *-tana*, mfn. (Pāp.

iv, 3, 23) matutinal, early, Bālar.; relating to the next day, future, L.; -*nīta*, mfn. one who (sleeps) in the early morning as if it were night, MBh.; -*īaya*, mfn. asleep early in the morning, ib.

प्रगयण pra-gayaṇa, n. an excellent answer, Daś. (w.r. for *gāmana*?)

प्रगज pra-garj, P. -garjati, to begin to thunder, MBh. *garjana*, n. roaring, roar (cf. *siṅha*). *garjita*, n. a roar, noise, din, L.

प्रगर्धित pra-gardhin, mfn. (√*grdh*) pressing or hastening onwards, eager, RV.

प्रगल् pra-gal, Caus. -gālayati, to cause to fall off, Car. *galita*, mfn. dripped down, Megh.

प्रगल्भ pra-galbh, Ā. -galbhate, to be bold or confident, behave resolutely, Śiś.; to be capable of or ready to (loc. or inf.), Bālar.; Vcar.; to be equal to or fit to pass for (nom.), Sarvad.; to be arrogant or proud, W. *galbhā*, mf(ā)n. bold, confident, resolute, brave, strong, able, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; proud, arrogant, impudent, Ragh.; skilful, Kād.; illustrious, eminent, W.; mature (as age), MW.; m. N. of the fire employed at the Jātakarman, Grihyās.; (with *ācārya*) N. of an author (called also *Subhāṃ-kara*), Cat.; (ā), f. a bold and confident woman (esp. one of the classes of heroines in dram. composition), Śāh.; N. of Durgā, L.; (*am*), ind. courageously, resolutely, Mfich.; -*kulāla*, m. a skilful potter, Bhartṛ.; -*lā*, f. (Kum.), -*tva*, n. (W.) boldness, willfulness, resolution, energy, strength, power; -*manas*, mfn. resolute-minded (a-), Amar.; -*lakshana*, n. and *na-prakāśa*, m. N. of wks.; -*vāc*, nfn. speaking confidently or proudly, Kum. *galbhita*, mfn. proud, arrogant, MW.; eminent, conspicuous, ib.; shining or resplendent with (instr.), Cat.

प्रगा pra-gā, P. -jigāti, to go forwards, proceed, advance, move, go, RV.; MBh. 1. *gāna*, n. (for 2. see under pra-√*gai*) access, approach, see *grīhu-prag*°.

प्रगाढ pra-gāḍha &c. See pra-√*gāh* below.

प्रगाथ pra-gātha. See pra-√*gai*, col. 2.

प्रगाह pra-gāh, Ā. -gāhate, to dive into, penetrate, pervade, RV. *gāḍha*, mfn. dipped or steeped in, mixed with, soaked, impregnated (ifc.), Suśr.; much, excessive, MBh.; rich in, full of (ifc.), Kām.; advanced, late (hour), Daś.; hard, difficult, L.; (*am*), ind. much, exceedingly, greatly, Kāv.; Suśr.; tightly, firmly, W.; n. a crowd, MBh. iv, 1977 (= *saṃ-kāṣa*, Nilak.); pain, privation, penance, W.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. abundance, excessiveness, MW.; hardness, ib. *gāhana*, n. dipping or plunging into (gen.), Āpśr.

प्रगीत pra-gita, °i. See pra-√*gai*.

प्रगुण pra-guṇa, mf(ā)n. straight (lit. and fig.), right, correct, honest, upright, Mālatim.; Hcar.; being in a good state or condition, excellent, Ragh.; Mālatim.; -*racana*, f. = next, Daśar. *gūṇana*, n. putting straight, arranging, Mālatim. *gūṇaya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to put straight, set right, Dhanañj.; to develop, exhibit, manifest, Nyāyam. *gūṇita*, mfn. made even or smooth or straight, put in order, properly arranged, Bālar.; Pañc. *gūṇin*, mfn. smooth or even i.e. friendly towards (loc.), MBh.

Pragūṇi, in comp. for *gūṇa*. -*kāraṇa*, n. putting straight, arranging properly, KātyŚr., Sch. = √*kṛ*, to put straight or in order, make smooth or even, Car.; Pañc.; to make amenable to (loc.), Mudr.; to nourish, bring up, A. = √*bhū*, to make one's self fit or ready for (dat.), Kuv.

Pragūṇya, mfn. more exceeding, excellent, W.

प्रगुप pra-gup, Caus. -gopayati, to protect, guard, Pañc.; Bhāṭṭ.; to conceal, keep secret, Hcat. *gopana*, n. protection, preservation, salvation, W.

प्रगुर pra-gur (only aor. -gūrta), to cry aloud, RV. i, 173, 2 (Śāy. 'to make great efforts').

प्रगृ pra-√*grī*, P. -grīṇāti, to proclaim, announce to (loc.), RV. i, 152, 5; to extol, praise, BhP.

प्रगे pra-ge. See under pra-√*gam*.

प्रगे pra-√*gai*, P. -gāyati (ep. also Ā. °te), to begin to sing, sing, celebrate, praise, extol; to sound, resound, RV.; MBh.; BhP. 2. *gāṇa*, n. (for 1. see *pra-gū*) singing, song, L. *gātṛi*, m. a singer, MBh. ('excellent singer, L.') *gāthā*, m. a kind of stanza (the combination of a Bṛhat or Kakubh with a Sato-bṛhati so as to form a triplet), VS.; RPrāt. &c.; N. of a Rishi with the patr. Kāṇva and Ghaurā, the author of RV. viii, 1, 2; 10; 48; 51-54; (pl.) N. of RV. viii (which contains a great many Pr° stanzas) -*kāram*, ind. combining into a Pr° stanza, Lāṭy. *gāyin*, nfn. beginning to sing, singing, Hariv. *gita*, mfn. recited in a singing tone, sung, Sarvad.; resonant with singing, vocal, MBh.; R.; singing, one who has begun to sing, Kathās.; n. song, Ritus.; Caur.; a sing-song or drawing recitation (regarded as a fault), Śiksh. *gīti*, f. a kind of metre, Col.

प्रग्रथ pra-√*grath*, P. -grathnāti or -grathati, to string together, join, connect, Nyāyam., Sch. *grathana*, n. connecting or stringing together, intertwining, Śāy.

प्रग्रस pra-√*gras*, P. -grasati, to eat up, devour, swallow, MBh.

प्रग्रह pra-√*grah*, P. Ā. -grīhṇāti °ṇite, to hold or stretch forth, hold, AV. &c. &c.; to offer, present, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to seize, grasp, take hold of, take, ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; to accept, receive, Śak.; Var.; to draw up, tighten (reins), stop (horses), Śak.; to befriend, favour, further, promote, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to keep separated or isolated (cf. below); Caus. (inf. -*grāhitum*) to receive, accept, MBh. *grīhita*, mfn. held forth or out, taken, accepted &c., R.; Hariv. &c.; lofty, Divyāv.; joined, united with (ibc.), BhP.; kept separate, pronounced without observing the rules of Samdhi; -*pada*, mf(ā)n. having the words pronounced separately, RPrāt. 1. *grīhya*, mfn. to be seized or taken or accepted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in gram.) to be taken or pronounced separately, not subject to the rules of Samdhi (as the final *ī*, *ū*, and *e* of the dual terminations, e.g. *kavi itau*, 'these two poets'), Prāt.; Pāṇ. &c. 2. *grīhya*, ind. having taken or grasped, carrying away with, with, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *graha*, m. (ifc. f. ā) holding in front, stretching forth, MBh.; seizing, clutching, taking hold of (*haṇi gataḥ*, seized, taken), ib.; Hariv.; a partic. manner of fighting, MBh. (= *śatror uttānapā-tandṛtham pādākarṣhaṇam* or *gala-hastakāḥ*, Nilak.); the seizure of the sun or moon, beginning of an eclipse (cf. *graha*), Sūryas.; friendly reception, kindness, favour, MBh.; Hariv.; obstinacy, stubbornness (*ham gataḥ*, obstinate, stubborn), MBh.; a rein, bridle, KathUp.; MBh. &c.; a ray of light (like all words meaning 'rein' or 'bridle'), L.; a rope, halter, cord, string, thong, MBh.; the cord or string suspending a balance, L.; a guide, leader, ruler (also as N. of Vishnu-Kṛishṇa), MBh.; a companion, satellite, ib.; binding, L.; tanning, breaking (a horse), L.; the arm, L.; a species of plant, Car. (Cassia Fistula, L.); a vowel not subject to the rules of Samdhi, LPrāt. (-*tva*, n., Sch.; cf. 1. *pra-grīhya*); N. of a partic. sacrificial rite (also -*homa*, KātyŚr., Sch.); mf(ā)n. receiving, kind, hospitable (with *sabhā*), f. a hall of reception, an audience hall, R. (B.); = *ūrdhva-bāhu* (?), R., Sch. (cf. *prāñjali-prag*°); -*vat*, mfn. (ifc.) one who has seized, holding, MBh.; receiving kindly, obliging, R. (Sch. 'keeping down the wicked' or 'controlling the organs of sense'); *hādi-darpana*, m. N. of wk.; *hin*, nfn. guiding the reins, BhP. *grahana*, m. a leader, guide (only ifc. [f. ā] 'led by'), MBh.; stretching forth, offering, ŚāṅkhŚr.; taking, seizing, holding, ib.; the seizure of the sun and moon, commencement of an eclipse, VarBrS.; Sūryas.; a means for tanning or breaking in, MBh.; the being a leader or guide, authority, dignity, ib.; a rein, bridle, MW.; a check, restraint, ib. *grahitavya*, mfn. to be checked or controlled, Vajracch. *grāha*, m. (only L.) seizing, taking, bearing, carrying (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 3, 46); a rein, bridle (cf. ib. 53); the string of a balance (cf. ib. 52); -*vat*, mfn. having the string of a balance, MW. *grāham*, ind. taking the words separately, not pronouncing them according to the rules of Samdhi, AitBr.

प्रग्रीव pra-grīva, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*; also -*ka*, ifc., Hcar.) a wooden balustrade or fence round a building, Rājat. viii, 328; a window, lattice, balcony (projecting like a neck; cf. *grīvā*), L.; a

summer-house, pleasure-house, L.; a painted turret, L.; a stable, L.; the top of a tree, L.

प्रले pra-√*glai*, P. -glāyati, to fade, wither away, Bhāṭṭ. (Sch. -*mlāyati*): Caus. -*glāp-yati*, Vop. *glā*, mfn. wearied, fatigued, exhausted, W.

प्रघट pra-√*ghaṭ*, Ā. -ghaṭate, to exert one's self, devote one's self to (loc.), Bhāṭṭ.; to commence, begin, ib. *ghaṭaka*, (ifc.) a precept, rule, doctrine, Cat. *ghaṭi*, f. the rudiments or first elements of a science; -*vid*, m. = *śāstra-gaṇḍa*, L.; a general reader (but not a profound one), W. (cf. *chāttra-g*°).

प्रघटक pra-ghaṭṭaka, m. (√*ghaṭ*) a precept, rule, doctrine, Kap., Sch. (cf. *pra-ghaṭaka*).

प्रघण pra-ghaṇa, m. n. (√*han*) a place or a terrace before a house, Hcar. (also *ghāṇa*), L.; an iron mace or crowbar, L.; a copper pot, L. *ghana*, m. = prec.; also v.l. for *prathana*, Phaeolus Mungo, L. *ghāṇa*, m. n. = or v.l. for *ghaṇa*, Hcar.; L.; the trunk of a tree, L. *ghātā*, m. a blow, stroke, TS., Sch.; a battle, fight, L.; the edging of a garment, ŚBr. *ghāṇa*, see *ghaṇa*.

प्रघस pra-ghasa, m. (√*ghas*) a devourer (pl. N. of false gods), L. (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 4, 37; 38); N. of a Rākshasa, MBh.; of a monkey follower of Rāma, R.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. *ghāsa*, see *Varuṇa-praghāśa*. *ghāśin* (VS.), *ghāśya* (TS.), mfn. voracious.

प्रघातय pra-ghātaya, P. *yati* (Caus. of pra-√*han*), to strike, kill, Divyāv.

प्रघुण praghūṇa, m. a guest, visitor, L. (prob. w.r. for *prāghūṇa*).

प्रघुष pra-√*ghush*, Caus. -ghoshayati, to cause to announce aloud, proclaim, MBh. *ghushṭa*, mfn. sounding forth, Var. *ghoshā*, m. sound, noise, BhP. (also -*ka*, L.); N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. *ghoshin*, m. 'roaring', N. of the g classes of the Maruts, MW.

प्रघूर्ण pra-ghūrṇa, mfn. (√*ghūrṇ*) turning round or rolling violently, W.; wandering, roaming, ib.; m. a guest, visitor, L. (prob. w.r. for *prāgh*°).

प्रघृ pra-√*ghṛi*, P. -gharati, to ooze out, Divyāv.

प्रघृष pra-√*ghṛish*, P. -gharshati, to rub to pieces, Kaus.; to rub into, anoint, Suśr. *gharsha*, m. rubbing, anointing, Car. *gharshana*, ni. grinding, crushing, destroying, Kāv.; n. rubbing, a remedy for rubbing in or anointing, Car. *ghṛishṭa*, mfn. rubbed in, embrocated, anointed, Suśr.

प्रच praca. See *acyuta-pr*° and *nakha-pr*°.

प्रचकित pra-cakita, mfn. (√*cak*) trembling, shuddering, terrified, Pañc.

प्रचक्र pra-cakra, n. an army in motion, L.

प्रचक्ष pra-√*caksh*, Ā. -cashte, to tell, relate, declare, MBh.; Ragh.; to suppose, regard or consider as (acc.), Mu.; MBh. &c.; to name, call, Mn.; BhP.; Caus. -*cakshayati*, to irradiate, illumine, RV. *cakshanaṃ*, ind. (after a fin. verb), g. *gotṛādi*. *cakshas*, m. N. of the regent of the planet Jupiter, Brihas-pati, W.

प्रचक्षश pra-caṅksha. See a-pr°.

प्रचख pra-caṇḍa, mf(ā)n. excessively violent, impetuous, furious, fierce, passionate, terrible, direful, formidable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; great, large, hot, burning, sharp (see comp. below); m. a species of oleander with white flowers, L.; N. of a Dānava, Kathās.; of a goblin, MärkP.; of a son of Vatsa-prī and Su-nandā, ib.; (ā), f. a species of *Dūrva* with white flowers, L.; a form or Sakti of Durgā, Cat. -*ghoṇa*, mfn. large-nosed, having a long or prominent nose, MBh. -*caṇḍikā*, f. a form of Durgā; -*sahasra-nāma-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. -*tari*-√*bhū*, to become fiercer or more passionate, Kād. -*tā*, f. great violence or passion, Uttarar. -*deva*, m. N. of a prince, W. -*pāṇḍava*, n. 'the wrathful sons of Pāṇḍu', N. of a drama by Rāja-śekhara (= *Bāla-bhārata*). -*bhairava*, (prob.) m. N. of a Vyāyoga (kind of drama). -*bhairava-rasa*, ni. N. of a partic. medicinal preparation, L. -*mādhava*, m. (with *Kāśmīra*) N. of a poet, Cat. -*mūrti*, m. Crataeva Roxburghii, L. -*vadana*, mf(ā)n. having

a terrible face, Dhūrtas. — **varman**, m. N. of a prince, Daś. — **śakti**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **śara-kārmuka**, mfn. having sharp arrows and a terrible bow (said of the god of love), MBh. — **śephas**, m. N. of a man, Kautukar. — **sūrya**, mfn. having a hot or burning sun, Ritus. — **seṇa**, m. N. of a prince, of Tāmra-liptikā, Vet. **Pracandāstapa**, m. fierce or stifling heat, Rīt. **Pracandōgrā**, f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat.

प्रचत् *pra-√cat*, Caus. **Ā. -cātayate**, to drive or scare away, remove, destroy, RV. **°cātā**, ind. secretly, in secret, ib.

प्रचपल *pra-capala*, mfn. very unsteady or restless, Hariv.

प्रचप *pra-caya* &c. See *pra-√i. ci*.

प्रचर *pra-√car*, P. **-carati** (ep. also **Ā. °te**), to proceed towards, go or come to, arrive at (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to come forth, appear, MBh.; R. &c.; to roam, wander, Prabh.; BhP.; to circulate, be or become current (as a story), R.; Var.; to set about, perform, discharge (esp. sacred functions, with instr. of the object or of the means employed), AV.; Br.; KātyŚr.; to be active or busy, be occupied or engaged in (loc.), MBh.; BhP.; to proceed, behave, act in peculiar manner, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to come off, take place, BhP.: Caus. **-cārayati**, to allow to roam, turn out to graze, Hariv.; to make public, W. **°cara**, m. a road, way, path, L.; usage, custom, currency, W.; going well or widely, ib.; pl. N. of a people, R. (v. l. *praccara* and *pra-stara*). **°carana**, n. going to graze, Cat.; proceeding with, beginning, undertaking, ŚrS.; Bālar.; circulating, being current, W.; employing, using, MW.; (f), f. (sc. *struc*) a wooden ladle employed for want of a better at a sacrifice, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **°caraniya**, mfn. being in actual use, ŚBr. **°carita**, mfn. followed, practised, Mn. x, 100; arrived at, visited, R.; current, publicly known, Car., Sch. **°caritavya**, mfn. to be proceeded with or undertaken, to be performed, AitBr. **°caritos**, inf. (with *purā*) before he (the Adhvaryu) sets to work, GopBr.; Vait. **°caryā**, f. an action, process, ĀsvŚr. **°cāra**, m. roaming, wandering, Hariv. (cf. *bhikṣhā*); coming forth, showing one's self, manifestation, appearance, occurrence, existence, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; application, employment, use, ib.; conduct, behaviour, Mn.; MBh. &c.; prevalence, currency, custom, usage, W.; a playground, place of exercise, Hariv.; pasture-ground, pasturage, Mn. ix, 219 (= Vishn. xviii, 44, where Sch. 'a way or road leading from or to a house'); Yājñ.; MBh.; Hariv.; R. **°cāraṇa**, n. (prob.) scattering, strewing, Kād. **°cārita**, mfn. allowed to wander or roam about, MW.; made public or manifest, ib. (cf. g. *tārakādī*). **°cārīn**, mfn. coming forth, appearing, MBh.; following, adhering or sticking to (loc. or comp.), ib.; proceeding with, acting, behaving, ib.; going about, wandering, MW.

प्रचल *pra-√cal*, P. **-calati** (rarely **Ā. °te**), to be set in motion, tremble, quake, TBr.; MBh. &c.; to stir, move on, advance, set out, depart, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcat.; to start, spring up from (a seat), R.; to swerve, deviate from (abl.), MBh.; to become troubled or confused, be perplexed or bewildered or excited, ib.; BhP.: Caus. **-calayati**, to set in motion, move, jog, wag, Kāv.; to remove from (abl.), Suśr.; **-cālayati**, to cause to shake or tremble, R.; to stir up, stir round, Pañcat. **°cala**, mfn. moving, tremulous, shaking, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr.; what goes well or widely, W.; current, circulating, customary, ib.; **-kālcana-kundala**, mfn. (an ear) adorned with golden rings, Ritus.; **-dīsa**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; **-latā-bhujā**, mfn. having tremulous arm-creepers (= slender arms that tremble), Prabh.; **-siṅha**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; **-cālāṅga**, mfn. having tremulous limbs, MBh. **°calaka**, m. a species of venomous reptile, Suśr. (cf. *calāka*). **°calakin**, w. r. for *calākin*. **°calat**, mfn. moving, trembling, shaking, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; going, proceeding far or much, W.; circulating, being current or customary, W.; prevailing, being recognized (as authority or law), ib. **°calana**, n. trembling, shaking, rocking, swaying, MaitrUp.; Pañcat.; retiring, flight, Pañcat.; going well or widely, W.; circulating, being current or customary, ib. **°calāka**, m. shooting with arrows, L.; a peacock's tail or crest, L.; a chameleon, Āpast.; a snake or other venomous

animal (cf. *calaka*), Suśr.; (*calāka*), f. springing up, TS., Sch. **°calākin**, m. a peacock, L.; a snake, L. **°calāya**, Nom. P. **°yati**, to nod the head (while asleep), Jātak. **°calāyana**, n. nodding the head (on first becoming intoxicated), Car. **°calāyita**, mfn. nodding the head (while asleep and in a sitting posture), L.; rolling about, tumbling, tossed about (as a ship), MW.; n., see under *āśina*. **°calita**, mfn. set in motion, moved, shaken, tremulous, rolling (as the eye), MBh.; R. &c.; one who has set out, proceeded, departed, Pañcat.; Hit.; Vet.; confused, bewildered, perplexed, MBh.; BhP.; current, customary, circulating, W.; prevailing, recognized, received (as authority or law), ib.; n. going away, departure, BhP. **°calāka**, mf(ikā)n. causing to tremble, trembling with (comp.), L. **°cālana**, n. stirring, stir, noise (?), Pañcat.

प्रचपाल *pra-cashāla*, n. a partic. ornament on a sacrificial post, MBh.

प्रचाय *pra-cāya* &c. See below.

प्रचाल *pracāla*, m. the neck of the Viṇā or Indian lute, L. (w. r. for *pravāla*).

प्रचि *pra-√i. ci*, P. **Ā. -cinoti**, **-cinute**, to collect, gather, pluck, Gobh.; MBh. &c.; to mow or cut down (enemies), MBh.; to increase, augment, enhance, Var.; Pass. **-ciyate**, to be gathered or collected, to grow, thrive, multiply, MBh.; Kāv.

Pracaya, m. (if. f. *ā*) collecting, gathering, Pañ. iii, 3, 40 (cf. *pushpa*); accumulation, heap, mass, quantity, multitude, Ritus.; Rājāt.; Suśr.; growth, increase, A.; slight aggregation, W.; **-svara**, TPrāt.; (in alg.) the common increase or difference of the terms in a progression; **-kāśh-ḥāgata**, mfn. one who has attained the highest degree of intensity, Nyāyam., Sch.; **-svara**, m. 'accumulated tone', the tone occurring in a series of unaccented syllables following a Svarita, RPrāt.; Śiksh. **°cayana**, n. gathering, collecting (see *phala*). **°cāya**, m., **°cāyikā**, f. gathering, plucking, collecting (with the hand or in turn, cf. *pushpa*; the latter also 'a female who gathers', A.) **°cīta**, mfn. gathered, collected, heaped, accumulated; covered or filled with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Suśr.; pronounced with the Pracaya tone, accentless, VPrāt.; m. (also **-ka**) N. of a metre, Col.; **-svara**, m. = *pracaya-svara*. **°cīnat**, mfn. gathering, collecting, plucking, MBh.; Hariv.; m. N. of a son of Janam-ejaya, Hariv.; Pur. **°ceya**, mfn. to be collected or gathered; to be increased, MW.; spreading everywhere, Jātak.

प्रचिक *pracika*, g. *purohitādi* (Kāś.)

प्रचिकीर्षु *pra-cikīrshu*, mfn (√*i. kṛi*, Desid.) wishing or intending to requite, BhP.

प्रचित् *pra-√cit*, P. **Ā. -cikitte**, **-cikitte**, to know or make known, RV.; to become visible or manifest, appear, ib.; TS.: Caus. **-cēlayati**, to make known, cause to appear, RV.; (Ā.) to appear, ib.; Desid. **-cīkīṣati**, to show, point out, ib. **°cīkita** (*prā-*), mfn. knowing, familiar or conversant with, VS. (Mahīdh.). **°cetana**, mfn. illumining, illustrating, SV. **°cetas** (*prā-*), mfn. attentive, observant, mindful, clever, wise (said of the gods, esp. of Agni and the Ādityas), RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; happy, delighted, L.; m. N. of Varuṇa, Hariv.; Kālid.; BhP.; of a Prajā-pati (an ancient sage and law-giver), Mn. i, 35 (*-smṛiti*, f. N. of wk.); of a prince (son of Dudaḥ), Hariv.; of a son of Dur-yāman, VP.; of a son of Dur-mada, BhP.; pl. (w. r. *prā-*) N. of the 10 sons of Prācina-barhi by a daughter of Varuṇa (they are the progenitors of Dakṣa), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. **°cetasā**, w. r. for *prā-*; (f), f. Myrica Sapida, L. **°cētitā**, mfn. (see *aprac*) noticed, observed. **°cētūna**, mfn. affording a wide view or prospect, RV.

प्रचिति *pra-citi*, f. (√*2. ci*) investigation, examination (= *vi-citi*), Kuṭṭānim.

प्रचिन्त *pra-√cint*, P. **-cintayati**, to think upon, reflect, consider, find out, devise, contrive, MBh.; Kāv. &c. 1. **°cintya**, ind. having reflected or considered, MBh. 2. **°cintya**, mfn. to be r^o or c^o, ib.

प्रचीवल *pracibala*, m. or n. a species of plant, Suśr.

प्रचीर *pra-cira*, m. N. of a son of Vatsa-pri and Su-nandā, MārKP.

प्रचीर्य *pra-cirya*, mfn. (√*car*) come forth, appeared, MBh.

प्रचुद *pra-√cud*, P. **-codati**, to set in motion, drive on, urge, impel, RV.: Caus. **-codayati**, id., RV. (Ā. to hasten, make haste, viii, 24, 13); MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to excite, inspire, RV.; to command, summon, request, demand, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to announce, make known, proclaim, Mn. iii, 228. **°cudita**, mfn. (m. c. for *°codita*) hurled, shot off, MBh. **°coda**, n. instigation, Buddh. **°codaka**, mf(ikā)u. instigating; (*ikā*), f. 'inflamer', N. of the 4 daughters of Niyojikā (daughter of the demon Duḥ-saha), MārKP. **°codana**, n. instigating, exciting, MBh.; direction, order, command, R.; a rule or law, W.; saying, ib.; sending, ib.; (f), f. Solanum Jacquini, L. **°codita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) driven on, urged, impelled, MBh.; Ragh.; asked, requested, ordered, directed, Mn. (cf. *a-prac*); R.; decreed, determined, BhP.; announced, proclaimed, SvetUp.; sent, dispatched, W. **°codin**, mfn. driving forward, urging, Kathās.; (*in*), f. Solanum Jacquini, L.

प्रचुपित *pra-cupita*. See *upasthita-p^o*.

प्रचुर *pracura*, mf(ā)n. much, many, abundant (opp. to *alpa*); plenteous, plentiful, frequent; (ifc.) abounding in, filled with, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a thief, A. — **°candana**, n. much sandal, Ritus. — **°chala**, mfn. hidden in manifold disguises, MBh. — **°tā**, f. (Var.), **-tva**, n. (Hariv. &c.) abundance, multitude. — **°nitya-dhanāgama**, mfn. receiving many and constant supplies of money, Bhartṛ. — **°paribhava**, m. frequent humiliation, ib. — **°pādapa**, mfn. abounding with trees, R. — **°purusha**, mfn. abounding with men, populous, W.; m. a thief, L. — **°ratna-dhanāgama**, mfn. having a large income of gems and money, MW. — **°loma**, mfn. having too much hair, Kull.

Pracuri, in comp. for *°ra*. — **°karana**, n. making abundant, augmenting, increasing, W. — **°kṛita**, mfn. augmented, increased, ib. — **°bhū**, to become abundant, increase, Śiṣ.

प्रचूर्ण *pra-√cūrṇ*, P. **-cūrṇayati** (only aor. *prācūcūrṇat*), to crush, grind to dust, Bhartṛ.

प्रचृत् *pra-√cṛit*, P. **-cṛitati**, to loose, loosen, untie, AV.; ĀsvŚr. **°cṛitta**, mfn. loose, dishevelled; **-śikha**, mfn. with dish^o hair, ĀsvGr.

प्रचेतन *pra-cetana* &c. See *pra-√cit*.

प्रचेत् *pracetṛi*, m. a charioteer, L. (w. r. for *pra-vetṛi*).

प्रचेल *pra-cela*, n. (√*cel*?) yellow sandal-wood, L. **°celaka**, m. a horse, L.

प्रचेलुक *praceluka*, m. a cook, L. (w. r. for *paceluka*).

प्रचोद *pra-coda* &c. See *pra-√cud*.

प्रच्छद *pra-cchad* (√*chad*), P. **Ā. -cchādāyati**, **°te**, to cover, envelop, wrap up (Ā. with instr. 'to cover one's self with, put on'), ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c.; to be in the way, be an obstacle to (acc.), R.; to hide, conceal, disguise, keep secret, Mn.; MBh. &c. **°cchād**, f. a cover, covering, VS.; MaitrS. **°cchada**, m. a cover, coverlet, wrapper, blanket, L.; **-paṭa**, m. (L.), **-vāsa**, n. (Kathās.) id. **°cchanna**, mfn. covered, enveloped, shut up, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; hidden, concealed, unobserved, private, secret, disguised (ibc. and *am*, ind. 'secretly, covertly'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. a private door; a lattice, loop-hole, L.; **-gupta**, mfn. secretly hidden, Bhartṛ.; **-cāraka** and **-cārīn**, mfn. acting secretly or fraudulently, R.; **-taskara**, m. a secret thief, Mn.; **-pāpa**, m. a sinner, ib.; **-vañcaka**, m. a s^o rogue or rascal, ib.; **-vṛitti**, f. a s^o manner or way, Śukas.; **°cchannī-bhū**, to hide or conceal one's self, L. **°cchādaka**, mf(ikā)n. concealing, covering (ifc.), MārKP.; Suśr.; m. the song of a wife deserted by her husband (sung with the accompaniment of a lute and containing a covert description of her sorrows), L. **°cchādāna**, mfn. concealing, hiding (cf. *pīpū-*); n. covering, concealing, concealment, MBh.; Pañcat.; an upper or outer garment, L.; **-paṭa**, m. a cover, coverlet, wrapper, Pañcat. **°cchādita**, mfn. covered, wrapped up, clothed, hidden, concealed, R.; Suśr. 1. **°cchādāya**, U u

ind. having covered or hidden, MBh. 2. °cchādyā, mfu. to be covered or hidden, Kāv.

प्रच्छन pra-cchana. See under *prach*.

प्रच्छान pra-cchāna, pra-cchita. See under *pra-ccho* below.

प्रच्छाय pra-cchāya, (prob.) n. a shadowy place, dense shade, Hariv.; Śak.; Kathās.

प्रच्छिद् pra-cchid (✓chid), P. Ā. -cchinatti, -cchintte, to cut off or through, pierce, split, cleave, AV. &c. &c.; to rend or take away, withdraw, MBh.; Caus. -cheddayati, to cause to cut off &c.; MBh.; Caus. of Intens. -cechchiddaya, Pat. °cchid, mfn. cutting off or to pieces, VS. (cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 61, Sch.). °cchindya-karpa, mfn. whose ear is to be cut, MaitrS. (cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 115). °ccheda, m. a cutting, slip, strip, KātyŚr.; a musical division, bar (?), Divyāv. °cchedaka, m. a song sung by a wife who thinks her husband false to her, Śaṅk. (cf. pra-cchāda). °cchedana, n. dividing into small pieces, ŚhaṅkBr. °cchedya, see a-pracchedya.

प्रच्छु pra-cchuḍ (✓chuḍ), Caus. -cchodayati, to stretch out, Kāraṇḍ.

प्रच्छृ pra-cchrid (✓chrid), Caus. -cchar-dayati, to vomit, Suśr. °cchardana, n. emitting, exhaling, Yogas.; vomiting, an emetic, Suśr. °cchardi (Gal.). °cchardika (Pāp. iii, 3, 108, Sch.), f. vomiting, sickness.

प्रच्छो pra-ccho (✓cho; only ind. p. -cchayitvā), to bleed by making incisions in the skin, cup, lance, scarify, Suśr. °cchāna, n. scarifying, making sore, ib. °cchita, mfu. cut, lanced, scarified, ib.

प्रच्य pra-cyu, Ā. -cyavate (ep. also P. °ti), to move, proceed, depart, TS.; AV.; ŚBr.; to swerve or deviate from (abl.), MBh.; to be deprived of, lose (abl.), ib.; Kāv.; Pañcat.; to come or stream forth, ib.; to fall down, drop, stumble, ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; to fall (scil. from heaven i. e. be born again), HPariś.; Caus. -cyāvayati, to move, shake, RV.; to eject, remove or dispel or divert from (abl.), ib. &c. &c.; to cause to fall (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Daś.; BhP.; Suśr. °cyava, m. fall, ruin, Kāth.; withdrawal, Kap., Sch.; advancement, improvement, MW. °cyavana, mfn. removing, destroying, Car. (w. r. for °cyāvana?); n. falling down (esp. from heaven i. e. being born again), HPariś.; departure, withdrawal, Suśr.; loss, deprivation (with abl.), MBh.; oozing, dropping, A. °cyavana, n. means of removing or diminishing, a sedative, Suśr.; causing to give up, diverting from (abl.), Pān., Sch. °cyāvaka, mfn. transitory, fragile, ŚaṅkhBr. °cyuta (pr-d-), mfn. routed, put to flight, expelled, banished, retreated, AV.; streamed forth or issued from (abl.), ib.; MBh. &c.; fallen from (lit. and fig.), swerved from, deprived of (abl. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; subtracted, Bījag.; -va, n. deviation, retreat, MW. °cyuti, f. going away, withdrawing, departing, Śaṅk.; loss, deprivation (with abl.), ib.; falling from, giving up (ifc.), Var., Sch.; decay, fall, ruin (a-pr-), ŚBr.; ŚaṅkhŚr.

प्रच pra-ch, cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 120), *pricchati* (Ved. and ep. also Ā. *pricchate*; pf. *papracha*, Br. &c., *paprikshē* [?], RV. iv, 43, 7; aor. *āprākshī*, AV. &c., *āprāt*, RV., *āprashī*, Kāv.; fut. *prākshyati*, Br. &c., *prashī*, Gr.; ind. p. *prishṭvā*, -*prichya*, MBh.; inf. *prāshṭum*, AV. &c., -*priccam*, °che, RV.), to ask, question, interrogate (acc.); to ask after, inquire about (acc.); to ask or interrogate any one (acc.) about anything (acc., dat., loc., *prati* or *adhikṛitya* with acc.; *arthe* or *hetoḥ* ifc.), RV. (pr. p. *pricchamāna*, 'asking one's self', x, 34, 6) &c. &c.; (in astrol.) to consult the future, Var.; (with *nāmato mātarām*) to inquire about one's (gen.) mother's name, Śak.; (with *na*) not to trouble one's self with, ĀśvŚr.; to seek, wish, long for; to ask, demand, beg, entreat (acc.), RV.; Pass. *pricchyate*, to be asked or questioned about (acc., dat. &c., as above), RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *pracchayati* (aor. *apapracchat*), Gr.: Desid. *pi-pricchishati*, Pāp. i, 2, 8: Intens. *paripricchate*, Pāp. vii, 4, 90, Pat. [Orig. *prīk*; cf. Lat. *procer*, *procer*; *poscere* for *proscere*; Slav. *prositi*; Lith. *praszyti*; Germ. *frāhen*, *fragen*; *forsköm*, *forschen*.]

Pracchana, n. (and °nā, f.) asking, inquiring, a question, inquiry, L.

प्रज pra-ja. See under *pra-√jan*.

प्रजङ्ग pra-jaigha, m. N. of a monkey and of a Rākshasa, R.; (ā), f. a partic. portion of the lower part of the thigh, Jātak.

प्रजन् pra-√jan, Ā. -jāyate (ep. also P. °ti), to be born or produced, spring up from (abl.) be begotten (by [instr. or abl.]; from [abl.]; or with [loc.]; in [loc. or *adhī*]), RV. &c. &c.; to become an embryo, ŚBr.; to be born again, MBh.; to propagate offspring with or by (instr.), RV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; to bring forth, generate, bear, procreate (acc.); beget on (loc. or instr.), MBh.; to cause to be reproduced, ŚBr.: Caus. -janayati, to cause any one (acc.) to propagate offspring (instr.), RV.; to beget, procreate, MaitrS. (aor. *prajanayām akah*; cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 42); AV.; ŚBr.; to cause to be reproduced, ŚBr.: Desid. -jijaniṣhate, to wish to be born, ŚBr.: Desid. of Caus. -jijaniṣhatī, to wish to cause to be conceived or born, ib. °ja, mfn. bringing forth, bearing (see a-praja); m. a husband, L.; (ā), f. see below. 1. °jajāi, mfn. (for 2, see under *pra-jā*) able to beget (see 1. a-prajajī). °jana, m. begetting, impregnation, generation, bearing, bringing forth (rarely n.), Mn.; MBh.; one who begets, generator, progenitor, BhP.; °nāriham, ind. for the sake of procreation, Mn. ix, 96. °jānana, mfn. begetting, generating, generative, vigorous, VS.; ŚBr.: n. the act of begetting or bringing forth, generation, procreation, birth, production (lit. and fig.), AV. &c. &c.; generative energy, semen, TS.; TBr.; ŚrS.; the male (RV.; Br.) or female (L.) generative organ; offspring, children, BhP.; = *pra-gama* or *pra-gata*, L.; -kāma, mfn. desirous of begetting or bringing forth, Kauś.; -kuāla, mfn. skilled in midwifery, Suśr.; -vat (°jānana-), possessing generative power, AV. °janayitṛi, m. a generator, begetter, progenitor, TS.; Br. °janika, f. a mother, L. °janishṭvā, mfn. generative, procreative, producing, ŚBr.; Kāth. (cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 136); being born or produced, W.; growing, standing (as corn), ib. °janishyamāṇa, f. about to bring forth, being near the time of delivery, Suśr. °janū, m. f. the organ of generation (of females), TBr. °januka (?), m. the body, L. °jas (ifc.) = °jā (cf. *dush*, *bahu*); m. N. of a son of Manu Auttami, VP. °jāta (pr-d-), mfn. born, produced, RV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. a woman who has borne a child, ŚrS.; MBh. &c. (cf. *rita*). °jāti (pr-d-), f. generating or generative power, generation, production, bringing forth, delivery, Br.; ŚrS.; BhP.; = *upa-nayana*, initiation with the sacred thread (as causing second birth), BhP., Sch.; m. N. of a prince, MärkP. (v. l. *pra-jānti*); -kāma, mfn. desirous of propagation, AitBr.; -mat, mfn. containing words relating to generation, ib.; °tyānanda, m. the joy of propagation, BhP.

Prajā, f. (ifc. f. ā; cf. *pra-ja* above) procreation, propagation, birth, RV.; AV.; offspring, children, family, race, posterity, descendants, aftergrowth (of plants), RV. &c. &c.; a creature, animal, man, mankind; people, subjects (of a prince), ib.; seed, semen, VS. (cf. *nishka*); an era, Divyāv. = *kara*, m. a symbol. N. for 'a sword' (l), L. = *kalpa*, m. the time of creation, Hariv. (perhaps w. r. for *purāṇ*). -kāma (°jā-), mfn. desirous of offspring, AV. &c. &c.; m. desire of o°, ML. = *kāra*, m. the author of creation, Hariv. -gupti, f. protection of subjects, Apast. -ghni, see -han. -candra, m. 'people's moon,' honorific N. of a prince, Rājat. -tantu, m. a line of descendants, a race, TUp.; BhP. -tirtha, n. the auspicious moment of birth, BhP. -dā, f. 'granting offspring,' N. of a species of shrub, L. -dāna, n. procreation of children, Apast.; 'people's gift,' silver, L. -dvāra, n. 'gate or means of obtaining progeny,' N. of the sun, MBh. -dhara, mfn. supporting creatures (said of Vishnu), Vishn. -dhyaksha (°jādḥ), m. 'surveyor of c's,' N. of the sun, MBh.; of Kardama and Daksha, BhP. -nātha, m. 'lord of c's,' N. of Brahmā or Manu, Prab.; of Daksha, Bh.; = -pa, Ragh.; Rājat. = *nishka*, m. infusion of semen, impregnation, offspring, Ragh. xiv, 60. = *ntaka* (°jānt-), m. 'destroyer of creatures,' Yama, god of death, L. = *pa*, mfn. (for 2, see *pra-√jap*) protecting subjects, Nalac.; m. a prince, king, L. = *pati* (°jā-), m. 'lord of creatures,' N. of Saviṭṛi, Sonia, Agni, Indra &c., RV.; AV.; a

divinity presiding over procreation, protector of life, ib.; VS.; Mn.; Suśr.; BhP.; lord of creatures, creator, RV. &c. &c. (N. of a supreme god above or among the Vedic deities [RV. (only x, 21, 10), AV.; VS.; Br.] but in later times also applied to Vishnu, Śiva, Time personified, the sun, fire, &c., and to various progenitors, esp. to the 10 lords of created beings first created by Brahmā, viz. Marici, Atri, Aṅgiras, Pulastya, Pulaka, Kratu, Vasishṭha, Pracetas or Daksha, Bhṛigu, Nārada [Mn. i, 34; cf. IW. 206, n. 1], of whom some authorities count only the first 7, others the last 3); a father, L.; a king, prince, L.; a son-in-law, L.; N. of the 5th (39th) year in a 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, Var.; the planet Mars, a partic. star, δ Aurigae, Sūryas.; (in astrol.) = 2. *kāla-nara*, q.v.; a species of insect, L.; N. of sev. men and authors, Cat.; (r), f. a matron, lady, Divyāv.; N. of Gautama Buddha's aunt and nurse (with the patr. Gautamī, the first woman who assented to his doctrines), Lalit. -grihita (°jā-), mfn. seized by Prajā-pati, VS.; -carita, n. N. of wk. -citi, f. P's layer, ŚBr.; -datta, m. N. of a man, Pat.; -nivāsini, f. N. of a Gandharvi, Kāraṇḍ.; -pati, m. 'lord of the P's,' N. of Brahmā, BhP.; of Daksha, ib.; -bhakshita (°jā-), mfn. eaten by P's VS.; -mukha (°jā-), mfn. having P's as head or chief, ŚBr.; -yajña, m. 'sacrifice to P,' the procreation of children enjoined by law, VP.; -loka, m. P's world (situated between the sphere of Brahmā and that of the Gandharvas), ŚBr.; -sarman, m. N. of a man, L.; -sṛishṭa (°jā-), mfn. created by P, AV.; ŚBr.; -smṛiti, f. N. of wk. -hridaya, n. 'P's heart,' N. of a Sāman, ŚrS. (also *Prajā-pater-hṛid*, ŚBr.; TS.). -patika, m. endearing form of *Prajāpati-datta*, Pat. = *patya*, w. r. for *prajā-patya*. -padhati, f. N. of wk. -paripālana, n. the protection of subjects, Vishn. -pāla, m. 'protector of creatures,' N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; a prince, king, ib.; Rājat.; N. of a king, VarP. -pālana, n. = -paripālana, Mn. ix, 253 &c.; N. of wk. -pālī, m. 'protector of creatures,' N. of Śiva, Śivag. (cf. *go-pālī*). -pālya, n. the office of protector of the people, royal office, R. = °mṛitavṛa (°jānt-), n. perpetuity of posterity, AV. = °rtham and °rthe (°jānt-), ind. for the sake of offspring, MBh. -vat (°jā-), mfn. having or granting offspring or children, prolific, fruitful, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a Rishi and his hymn, ĀśvGr.; (with the patr. *Prajāpatya*) supposed author of RV. x, 183, Anukr.; (atī), f. pregnant, BhP.; (ifc.) bringing forth, mother of, MärkP. (cf. *vira*); a brother's wife, Ragh.; the wife of an elder brother, L.; N. of a tutelary deity of the Su-mantus, VarP.; of a Surāṅgana, Sindhās.; of the wife of Priya-vrata, MärkP. -vari, f. v. l. for -vati (f. of prec.), MānGr. -vid, mfn. bestowing or granting progeny, AV. = *vṛiddhi*, f. increase or abundance of offspring, Apast. = *vyāpāra*, n. care for or anxiety about the people, Sindhās. = *vyṛiddha* -*paśu* -*vyṛiddha*, mfn. one who has ill luck with his children and cattle, ApŚr. = *santi*, f. N. of wk. = *sāni*, mfn. = -vid, VS. = *sṛij*, m. creator of beings, N. of Brahmā and Kasyapa, Rājat.; father or king, Śis. i, 28, Sch. = *han*, mfn. killing offspring, destroying progeny, PārGr. -hita, mfn. favourable to or good for offspring or subjects; n. water, W. *Prājāpau*, mfn. desirous to obtain offspring, MW. *Prājāna*, m. 'lord of creatures,' N. of the god presiding over the procreation of offspring, BhP.; 'lord of the people,' a prince, king, Ragh.; BhP. *Prājāvara*, m. 'lord of creatures,' creator (cf. *prajētvara*); a prince, king, Hariv.; Ragh. *Prājāh*, f. desire of offspring, MBh. *Prājōtpatti*, f. the raising up of progeny, MW. *Prājōtpādana*, n. id., Suśr.

Prā-jānt, f. the place of bringing forth, AitĀr. °jāni, m. N. of a prince, Pur. (cf. -jāti). °jānti, f. about to bring forth, Suśr.; (ifc.) bearing, bringing forth, a mother of (cf. *vira*). °jijaniṣhatavya, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wished to be born, ŚBr. °jijaniṣhamāṇa, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to be born or produced, ŚBr.

प्रजप pra-√jap, P. -japati, to recite in a low tone, whisper, mutter, MBh. 2. °jāpa, mfn. (for 1, see under *pra-jā*) muttering prayers, praying, Nalac.

प्रजय pra-jaya. See under *pra-√ji*.

प्रजल्प pra-√jalp, P. -jalpati, to talk, speak, tell, communicate, announce, proclaim, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. °jalpa, m. prattle, gossip, heedless or frivolous words (esp. words used in greeting a lover), L.

jalpana, n. talking, speaking, Pañcat. *jalpita*, mfn. talked, spoken, ib.; one who has begun to talk, Kum.; n. spoken words, talk, MBh.

प्रजव *pra-java*. See *pra-√jū* below.

प्रजहित *pra-jahita*. See *pra-√jā*. *hā*.

प्रजगृ *pra-√jāgrī*, P. *-jāgurti*, to watch, watch over (loc.), Bhaṭṭi.; to lie in wait for (gen.), MBh.; Caus. *-jāgarayati* (aor. *-ajīgah*), to wake (trans.), RV. *√jāgara*, mfn. one who wakes, waking, MBh. &c.; m. a watchman, guardian, BhP.; N. of Vishnu, MBh.; waking, watching, attention, care (also pl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; waking up (intr.), Kām.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh. *√jāgarāna*, n. being awake, Suśr. *√jāgarūka*, mfn. wide awake, Śrīkaṇṭh.

प्रजापयितृ *prajāpayitrī*, m., w. r. for *pra-dāpayitrī*, TBr.

प्रजि *pra-√ji*, P. *-jayati*, to win, conquer, AV. &c. &c. *√jayā*, m. victory, conquest, ŚBr. *√jit*, mfn. conquering, defeating, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 61, Sch.

प्रजित *prajita*, mfn. driven, impelled, urged on (prob. w. r. for *prājita*; see *totra*, *daṇḍa*).

प्रजिन *prajina*, m. wind, air (also spelt *prajīna*), L.

प्रजिन्व *pra-√jinv*, P. *-jinvati* or *-jincti*, to refresh, animate, promote, further, RV.

प्रजिहीर्षु *pra-jihirshu*, mfn. (Desid. of *√hri*) being about to strike or hit, Rājat.

प्रजीवन *pra-jivana*, n. (*√jiv*) livelihood, subsistence, Mn. ix, 163. *√jivin*, m. N. of a minister of Megha-varṇa (the king of the crows), Pañcat.

प्रजुष्ट *pra-jushṭa*, mfn. (*√jush*) strongly attached to or intent on (loc.), Mn. ii, 96.

प्रजू *pra-√jū*, *√javate*, to hasten forwards, RV. iii, 33, 1 (?): Caus. *-jāvayati*, to set in rapid motion, dart, shoot (arrows), Nir. ix, 17. *√javā*, m. haste, rapidity, RV.; mfn. rapid, swift, Gal.; (*√jdvam*), ind. hastily, rapidly, TS. *√javana*, mfn. running very quickly, Uttara. *√javita*, mfn. driven on, impelled, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; (ifc.) urged on, incited, summoned by (= *pra-codita*), Hariv. *√javin*, mfn. hastening, rapid, swift, Kād.; Kathās. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 156); m. a runner, courier, express.

प्रजूम्भ *pra-√jimbhā*, *√jimbhate*, to begin to yawn, open the mouth, MBh.

प्रजू *pra-√jri*, P. *-jiryati*, to be digested, Suśr. *√jirpa*, mfn. digested, Car.

प्रज्जटिका *prajjāṭikā*, f. a kind of Prākṛit metre, Col.

प्रज्जि *prajji*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

प्रज्ज I. *pra-jā*, mfn. = *pra-jū*, L.

प्रज्ञा *pra-√jñā*, P. *-jānāti*, to know, understand (esp. a way or mode of action), discern, distinguish, know about, be acquainted with (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to find out, discover, perceive, learn, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *-jñāpayati*, to show or point out (the way), ŚBr.; to summon, invite, Lalit. 2. *√jñā*, mfn. (for I. see *pra-√jan*) knowing, conversant with, ŚBr.

2. **Prā-jñā**, mīf(ā)n. (for I. see above) wise, prudent, MāṇḍUp.; (ifc.) knowing, conversant with (cf. *nikṛiti*-, *palhi*-); (ā), f., see col. 2. *-tā* (*√jñā*), f. knowledge, ŚBr. *√jñāka*, see *akṛita-prajñāka*. *√jñāpta*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) ordered, prescribed (cf. *vaidya*); arranged (as a seat), Divyāv. *√jñāpti*, f. teaching, information, instruction, BhP.; an appointment, agreement, engagement, W.; arrangement (of a seat), Divyāv.; (with Jains) a partic. magical art personified as one of the Vidyā-devīs, Kathās. (L. also *√ti*); *-kaustika*, m. N. of a teacher acquainted with the magical art called *prajñapti*, Kathās.; *-vādin*, m. pl. N. of a Buddhist school, SaddhP.; *-śāstra*, n. N. of wk. *√jñāta*, mfn. known, understood, found out, discerned, known as (nom.), well-known, public, common, notorious, Mn.; MBh. &c. *√jñātavya*, mfn. to be known, discernible, KaushUp. *√jñāti* (*prā*), f. knowing the way to (gen.) or the right way, ŚBr.; TāṇḍBr. *√jñātrī*, m. one who knows the way, guide, conductor, RV. *√jñātra*, see *a-prajñātrī*. *√jñāna*,

mīf(ā)n. prudent, wise, L.; easily known, AV.; n. knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, discrimination, AV. &c. &c.; a distinctive mark, token of recognition, any mark or sign or characteristic, AV.; MBh.; R. &c.; a monument, memorial, ŚBr.; *-kumuda-candrikā*, f. N. of wk.; *-ghandā*, m. nothing but knowledge, ŚBr. (cf. under *ghandā*); *-tripta*, mfn. satiated with, i. e. full of kn^o. MBh.; *-saṃlīti*, f. a train of thought, Tattvas.; *√jñānanda*, *√jñānāma*, and *√jñānāra*, m. N. of authors, Cat. *√jñāpana*, n. (fr. Caus.) statement, assertion, Nyāyas., Sch.; *-pradeśa-vyākhyā*, f.; *√jñāpāṅga*, n. N. of wks. *√jñāpanīya* or *√jñāpayitavya*, mfn. to be asserted, Nyāyas., Sch. *√jñāpita*, mfn. betrayed, disclosed, Śak. i, 3, 1 (v. l.)

Prā-jñā, f. wisdom, intelligence, knowledge, discrimination, judgment, ŚBr. &c. &c.; device, design, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhS.; a clever or sensible woman, W.; Wisdom personified as the goddess of arts and eloquence, Sarasvatī, L.; a partic. Śakti or energy, Hcat.; (with Buddh.) true or transcendental wisdom (which is threefold, Dharmas. 110), MWB. 126; 128; the energy of Ādi-buddha (through the union with whom the latter produced all things), MWB. 204. *-kara*, m. N. of a Buddh. scholar and of Sch. on Nalōd. *-kāya*, m. N. of Mañju-śrī, Buddh. *-kūṭa*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, SaddhP. *-kośa*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. *-gupta*, mfn. protected by understanding (*-sarīra*), ŚārngP.; N. of a Buddh. scholar. *-ghana*, m. nothing but intelligence, BhP. *-ca-kshus*, n. the eye of understanding, Mālav.; Vajracch.; mfn. 'mind-eyed', wise, intelligent, MBh. iii, 1389; blind, ib. i, 147 &c.; m. N. of the blind king Dhṛita-rāshṭra, L. *-candra*, m. 'moon of wisdom', N. of a scholar, Buddh. *-dhyā* (*√jñā-dhyā*), m. 'rich in w^o', N. of a man, Kathās. *-tman* (*√jñāt*), mfn. 'one whose wisdom is w^o', being all w^o, Aitār. *-ditya* (*√jñād*), m. 'sun of w^o', N. applied to a very clever man, Rājat. *-deva*, m. 'god of w^o', N. of a scholar, Buddh. *-ntaka* (*√jñānt*), m. 'destroyer of w^o', (with Buddh.) one of the 10 gods of anger, Dharmas. 11. *-pāramitā*, f. perfection in w^o, Kathās.; Kāraṇḍ.; (with Buddh.) one of the 6 or 10 transcendent virtues, Dharmas. 17; 18; MWB. 128; *-sūtra*, n. N. of wk. *-pēta* (*√jñāp*), mfn. destitute of w^o or knowledge, KaushUp. *-prākāśa*, m. N. of wk. *-pratibhāsita*, m. 'illuminated by w^o', a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. *-bhadrā*, m. 'excelling in w^o', N. of a scholar, Buddh. *-haya*, mīf(ā)n. made or consisting of w^o or understanding, MBh. *-mātrā*, f. an element of cognition, organ of sense, KaushUp. *-vat*, mfn. wise, knowing, shrewd, intelligent, Kathās.; Pañcat. &c. *-vardhana-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. *-varman*, m. 'having w^o for armour', N. of a man, Buddh. *-vāda*, m. a word of w^o, Bhag. *-vrid-dha*, mfn. old in w^o or knowledge, MBh. *-sa-hāya*, mfn. 'having w^o for a companion', wise, intelligent, Kathās. *-sāgara*, m. 'sea of w^o', N. of a king's minister, Kathās. *-sūta-muktāvalī*, f. N. of wk. *-hina*, mfn. destitute of w^o, ignorant, silly, unwise, W.

Prājñāla, mfn. wise, prudent, g. *sidhmādi*.

Prājñin, mfn. id., L.

Prājñāla, mfn. id., g. *picchādi*.

प्रजू *pra-jū*, mfn. having the knees far apart, bandy-legged, bow-legged, L. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 129).

प्रजूल *pra-√jval*, P. *-jvalati* (ep. also *√te*), to begin to burn or blaze, be kindled (lit. and fig.), flame or flash up, shine, gleam, TBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *-jvālayati*, to set on fire, light, kindle, inflame, Gr̥sR.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; (with Buddh.) to illustrate, explain, Divyāv. *-√jvalana*, n. blazing up, flaming, burning, Var.; Pratāp. *√jvalanīya*, mfn. to be set on fire, inflammable, MW. *√jvalita*, mfn. flaming, blazing, burning, shining, Lāt.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. flaming up, blazing, burning, Hariv. *√jvalana*, n. kindling, setting on fire, Vishn. *√jvalī*, f. a flame, light, R. *√jvalita*, mfn. lighted, kindled, MW.

प्रज्वार *pra-jvāra*, m. (*√jvar*) the heat of fever (sometimes personified), BhP.

प्रडीन *pra-dīna*, mfn. (*√dī*) flown up or forward, taking flight, R.; Mṛicch.; n. the act of flying, flying forward, MBh.

प्रण *praṇa*, mfn. (fr. I. *pra*) ancient, old, Pāṇ. v, 4, 30, Vartt. 7, Pat.

प्रणख *pra-nakha*, m. or n. (?) the point of the nails, ChUp.

प्रणद *pra-nad* (*√nad*), P. *-nadati*, to resound, begin to sound or roar or cry, MBh.; R. *√nadana*, n. = *√nāda*, L. *√nadita*, mfn. sounding, buzzing, humming (as a bee), Śiṣ. *√nāda*, m. a loud sound or noise (esp. expressive of approbation or delight), shout, cry, roar, yell, neigh &c., MBh.; R.; a murmur or sigh of rapture, W.; noise or buzzing in the ear (from thickening of the membranes &c.), Suśr.; N. of a Cakra-vartin, Divyāv. *√nādaka*, mfn. sounding &c., Pāṇ. viii, 4, 14, Sch.

प्रणपातृ *pra-napāt*, m. a great-grandson, RV. [Cf. Lat. *pro-nepos*.]

प्रणभ *pra-nabh* (*√nabh*), *√nabhate*, to burst, split, cleave, RV.

प्रणम *pra-nam* (*√nam*), P. *√namati*, *√te* (ind. p. *-namaya*), to bend or bow down before (often with *mūrdhnā*, *śirasā* &c.), make obeisance to (dat., gen., loc. or acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *-nāmaya* (ind. p. *-namayya*), to cause a person (acc.) to bow before (dat.), Kālid.; to bow, incline, ib. *√nata*, mfn. bent forwards, bowed, inclined, ŚāṅkhBr.; Mn. &c.; bowed to, saluted reverentially, BhP.; bent towards, offered respectfully, Mālav. (cf. below); humble, submissive to (gen. or acc.), MBh.; R.; BhP.; skilful, clever, W.; a partic. kind of accentuation, Śāy.; of a Paris. of SV.; *-kāya*, mfn. having the body bent down, SaddhP.; *-bahu-phala*, mfn. one to whom various fruits or good things are offered, Mālav. i, 1; *-vat*, mfn. bowing, bent, bowed, W.; *-śiras*, mfn. having the head bowed, inclined, stooping, W.; *√tāmavat*, mfn. 'having one's person bowed', inclined, stooping, R. (B.); *√tāśha-sā-manta*, mfn. one to whom all his neighbours bow or are submissive, L. *√nati*, f. bending, bowing, inclination, salutation, reverence, obeisance, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *√namana*, n. bowing before, salutation, reverence (gen. or comp.), Bhaṭṭi.; Kathās. *-namayya*, ind. bowing, Divyāv. *√namita*, mfn. bent, bowed, inclined (*-śiras* = *pranāta*), Mālav.; offered or given respectfully, Amar.; a partic. kind of accentuation, SamhUp. *√namra*, mfn. bowing, inclined; *√ri-√bhā*, to bow down, Kāv. *√nāma*, m. (ifc. f. ā) bending, bowing, a bow, respectful salutation, prostration, obeisance (esp. to a Brāhman or to a deity), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-kṛiti*, f. making an obeisance, Pañcat.; *-mūtra*, m. N. of a man, HParis.; *√mānjali*, m. reverential salutation with the hands opened and hollowed, Daś.; *√māddara*, m. reverential salutation, Kum. *√nāmin*, mfn. bending, bowing before, honouring (comp.), MBh.

प्रणय *pra-naya*, *√yana* &c. See *pra-ni*.

प्रणव *pra-nāva*. See *pra-ṇu*.

प्रणश *pra-naś* (*√I. naś*), P. *-naśati*, to reach, attain (only aor. *-nak* and *-naśimahi*), RV.

प्रणश्य *pra-naś* (*√2. naś*), P. *-naśati* or *-naiyati* (ep. also *√te*; fut. *-naśkshyati*; inf. *-naśtum*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 36, Sch.), to be lost, disappear, vanish, RV. &c. &c.; to flee, escape, Bhaṭṭi.; Caus. *-nāśayati*, to cause to disappear or perish, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to allow to be lost i. e. leave unrewarded, Hit. *√nāsa*, m. vanishing, disappearance, cessation, loss, destruction, death, R.; Var.; Suśr. &c. *√nāśana*, mīf(ā)n. (fr. Caus.) causing to disappear, removing, destroying (ifc.), MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr. &c.; n. destruction, annihilation, Ragh. *√nāśin*, mfn. = *√nāśana*, mfn. (only f. inf. at the end of a verse), MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Prā-nashta, mfn. (wrongly written *pra-nashta*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 36, Sch.) lost, disappeared, vanished, ceased, gone, perished, destroyed, annihilated, Mn.; MBh. &c. *√jñānika*, mfn. one whose knowledge or memory is destroyed, Suśr. *-vinaya*, mfn. uncivil, rude, MW. *-svāmika*, mfn. (property) the owner of which has disappeared, Mn. viii, 30. **Prā-nashtādhigata**, mfn. lost and found again, ib., 33.

प्रणस *pra-nasa*, mfn. having a prominent nose, Pāṇ. v, 4, 119, Sch.

प्रणाडिका *pra-nāḍikā* or *√ḍi*, f. a channel, water-course, drain (met. = intervention, interposi-

tion); °ḍikayā (Sarvad.), or °ḍyā (ŚBr., Sch.), ind. mediately, indirectly.

प्रा-ṇāla, m. a channel from a pond, water-course, drain, L.; (prob.) a row, series, Kād.; (f.) f. a channel &c. R.; Mṛicch.; Śiś.; Bhpr.; recension of a text; cf. *pāṭha-*; intervention, interposition, Naish. °**ṇālikā**, f. a channel &c. (cf. *śruṅ-praṇ-*); intervention, medium, L.; (*ayā*), ind. indirectly, Mahidh.

प्रणि प्रा-ṇi for *pra-ṇi*, according to Pāṇ. viii, 4, 17 before a number of roots, viz. *gad* (see below), *ci*, 1. *dā*, *dih*, *de*, *do*, *drā*, *dhā* (see below), *dhe*, *nad* (see below), *pat* (see below), *pad*, *psā*, *mā*, *me*, *yam*, *yū*, *vaṣ*, *vah*, *vā*, *śam*, *so*, *han* (see below); according to Vop. xii, 1 also before 1. *mi*.

प्रणिंसित प्रा-ṇinsita, mfn. (√*nips*) kissed, W. °**ṇinsitavya** or °**ṇinsitavya**, mfn. to be kissed, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 33.

प्रणिष् प्रा-ṇiksh (√*niksh*; only fut. -*ṇikshishyati*), to devour, Bhāṭṭ. °**ṇikshapa** or °**ṇikshapa**, n., Pāṇ. viii, 4, 33, Sch.

प्रणिगद् प्रा-ṇi-√*gad* (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 17), P. -*ṇigadati*, to speak, say, declare, Śiś. vi, 44.

प्रणिज प्रा-ṇij (√*nij*; aor. *prāṇaiḥshīt*), to wash away, cleanse, AV.; TS.; ŚBr. °**ṇejana**, mf(ī)n. washing or wiping away, Lāṭy.; n. the act of washing or bathing, AV.; water for washing, ŚBr.

प्रणिज्ञा प्रा-ṇi-√*jñā*, P. -*ṇjānāti*, to reflect, consider, Bhāṭṭ.

प्रणिधा प्रा-ṇi-√*dhā* (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 17), P. Ā. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte*, to place in front, cause to precede, MBh.; to put down, deposit, ib.; to place in, bring into (loc.), ib.; to set (a gem) in (loc.), Hit.; to put on, apply, Suśr.; to touch, MBh.; to turn or direct (the eyes or thoughts) upon (loc.), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (with *manas* and inf. 'to resolve upon,' Bhāṭṭ.; scil. *manas*, 'to give the whole attention to, reflect, consider,' MBh.; *ātmā prāṇi-dhiyatām*, 'one must think,' ib.); to send out or employ (a spy or emissary), to spy, MBh.; R.; to find out or ascertain anything (acc.) to be (acc.), MBh. °**ṇidhātavya**, mfn. to be turned upon (loc.), Car. °**ṇidhāna**, n. laying on, fixing, applying (also pl.), Car.; Suśr.; access, entrance, L.; exertion, endeavour, SaddhP.; respectful conduct, attention paid to (loc.), MBh.; profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation of (comp.), Ragh.; Kathās.; Vedāntas.; vehement desire, Lalit.; vow, ib.; prayer (threefold), Dharmas. 1.12. °**ṇidhāyin**, mfn. employing, sending out (spies), Prasannar. °**ṇidhi**, m. watching, observing, spying, MBh.; sending out (spies or emissaries), R.; a spy, secret agent, emissary, Mn.; MBh. &c. (°*dhi-√*bhū**, to become a spy, Pañcat.); an attendant, follower, L.; care, attention, L.; asking, solicitation, request, SaddhP.; prayer, Divyāv.; N. of a son of Brihad-ratha, MBh. °**ṇidheya**, mfn. to be applied or injected (as a clyster), Suśr.; to be sent out (as a spy), MBh.; n. employing, sending out (of emissaries), MW. °**ṇihita**, mfn. laid on, imposed, applied, Suśr.; put down, deposited, Bālār.; BhP.; outstretched, stretched forth, Megh.; Śāh.; directed towards, fixed upon (loc.), Hariv.; Bhāṭṭ.; BhP.; delivered, committed, entrusted to (dat.), Bālār.; contained in (comp.), BbP.; sent out (as a spy), MBh.; found out, discovered, ib.; ascertained or stated, Mn. viii, 54; one who has his thoughts concentrated on one point, intent upon (loc.), R.; Bhāṭṭ.; obtained, acquired, W.; prudent, cautious, wary, ib.; resolved, determined, ib.; agreed to or admitted, ib.; -*dhi* (Bhāṭṭ.), °*idman* (Āpast.), mfn. having the mind fixed upon (loc. or comp.); °*lekshana*, mfn. having the eyes directed towards or fixed upon (comp.), Hariv.

प्रणिधै प्रा-ṇi-√*dhyai* (only pf. -*dadhyau*), to attend to (acc.), BhP.

प्रणिन्द प्रा-ṇi-√*nad* (only pr. p. -*ṇadat*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 4, 17), sounding deep or like thunder, W. °**ṇināda**, m. a deep sound, ib.

प्रणिन्द प्रा-ṇind (√*nind*; only ind. p. -*ṇindya*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 4, 33), to blame, censure, upbraid, Bhāṭṭ. °**ṇindana** or °**ṇindana**, n. censuring, upbraiding, Pāṇ. ib., Sch.

प्रणिपत् प्रा-ṇi-√*pat* (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 17), P.

-*patati* (esp. ind. p. -*patya*), to throw one's self down before, bow respectfully to (acc., rarely dat. or loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -*pātayati*, to cause a person (acc.) to bow down or fall prostrate, Mālav. °**ṇipatana**, n. throwing one's self down before, falling at a person's feet, Amar. °**ṇipatita**, mfn. bowed down in reverence, saluting, MBh.; R. °**ṇipāta**, m. (ifc. f. ā) falling at a person's feet, prostration, humble submission to (gen.), salutation, reverence, obeisance, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*gata*, mfn. resorting to a respectful salutation, MBh.; -*purah-saram*, ind. preceded by prostration, with an obeisance, MārKp.; -*pratikāra*, mfn. having submission for a remedy, counteracted by submission, Ragh.; -*rasa*, m. 'taking pleasure in submission,' N. of a magical formula pronounced over weapons, R. °**ṇipātita**, mfn. falling at a person's feet, submissive, humble, MBh.

प्रणिहन् प्रा-ṇi-√*han* (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 17), P. -*hanti*, to slay, kill, destroy, extirpate, MBh.; Kāv. (with acc. or gen.; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 56, Sch.); to bend down lower (the hand), VPrāt.; to pronounce lower (than Anudatta), ib. °**ṇihata**, mfn. = *dvishṭa*, *prati-skhalita* or *baddha*, L.

प्रणिहित प्रा-ṇihita. See *pra-ṇi-√*dhā**.

प्रणी प्रा-ṇi (√*ni*), P. Ā. -*ṇayati*, °*te*, to lead forwards, conduct, advance, promote, further, RV. &c. &c.; to bring or lead to, convey (esp. the sacrificial fire or water or Soma to its place at the altar), ib.; to offer, present, Bhāṭṭ.; to produce, perform, execute, finish, Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to do away with, remove, dispel, MBh.; to manifest affection, love, desire, MBh.; to show, represent (a drama), Bālār.; Prasannar.; to inflict (as punishment), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to apply (as a clyster), Car.; to establish, fix, institute, promulgate, teach, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to write, compose, Sarvad.; (Ā.) to draw in (the breath), ŚBr.; Desid. -*ṇini-shati* (1), to wish to lead or conduct, RV.

प्रा-ṇaya, m. a leader, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 142 (°*vyotishām*, Nir. ii, 14); guidance, conduct, MBh.; manifestation, display, Mṛicch.; setting forth (an argument), Jātakam.; affection, confidence in (loc.), love, attachment, friendship, favour (ibc.; *āt*, *ena* and °*yopētam*, ind. confidentially, affectionately, openly, frankly), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; desire, longing for (loc.); *anyathā*, 'for something else', ib.; an entreaty, request, solicitation, R.; Vikr.; reverence, obeisance, L.; final beatitude, L.; -*kalaha*, m. a quarrel of lovers, mere wanton quarrelsomeness, Megh.; Kād.; Pañcat.; -*kupita*, mfn. angry through love, feigning anger, Megh.; -*kopa*, m. the (feigned) anger of a coquette towards her lover, MW.; -*petala*, mfn. soft through affection, R.; -*prakarsha*, m. excess of aff., extraordinary attachment, Kathās.; -*bhaṅga*, m. breach of confidence, faithlessness, Vikr.; Pur.; -*madhura*, mfn. sweet through affection, Bhāṭṭ.; -*maya*, mf(ī)n. full of confidence, Jātakam.; -*māna*, m. 'love-pride,' the jealousy of 1°, W.; -*vacana*, n. a declaration of 1° or affection, Megh.; -*vat*, mfn. possessing candour, unceremonious, frank, open, confident, Kālid.; attached or devoted to, loving (loc. or comp.), ib.; desirous of, longing for (loc.), Śiś.; (ifc.) familiar with, used to, Bālār.; -*vighāta* = *viḥata*, A.; -*vimukha*, mf(ī)n. averse from love or friendship, Megh.; -*viḥati*, f. refusal of a request, non-compliance, W.; -*spriś*, mfn. exciting love, affectionate, Mālatim.; °*yūparādha*, m. an offence against (mutual) affection or confidence, Amar.; °*yāpākārin*, mfn. taking with c° or without shyness, MW.; °*yāmṛita-pañcatāka*, n. N. of wk.; °*yī-√*kri**, to attach closely, Vcar.; °*yī-√*bhū**, to become attached or affectionate, Suśr.; °*yōnmukha*, mf(ī)n. expectant through love, Mālav.; °*yōpēta*, mfn. possessing candour, frank, open, MārKp. °**ṇayana**, n. bringing forwards, conducting, conveying, fetching, ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; means or vessel for bringing or fetching (cf. *agni-*); showing, betraying (cf. *śradhdhā-*); (with *daṇḍasya* or *daṇḍa-*), applying (the rod), infliction of (punishment), Mn.; Yājñ.; establishing, founding (of a school), BhP.; execution, performance, practice, MBh.; Kāv.; bringing forward, adducing, L.; composing, writing, L.; satisfying, satiating, R. °**ṇayanīya**, mfn. used in bringing or fetching (as wood employed in carrying the sacred fire), ŚrS. °**ṇayin**, mfn. having affection for (gen.), attached to, beloved, dear, intimate, familiar, MBh.;

Kāv. &c.; feeling attracted towards, longing for, desirous of (instr. or comp.), affectionate, loving, kind, ib.; (ifc.) clinging to, dwelling or being in; turned towards, aiming at; or combined or provided with, Kāv.; m. a friend, favourite, Kum. v, 11; a husband, lover; (*ni*, f.) a beloved female, wife, Kālid.; Bhāṭṭ.; Kathās. &c.; a worshipper, devotee, Kum. iii, 66; a suppliant, suitor, Vikr.; °*yi-kriyā*, f. the business or affair of a lover or friend, Vikr. iv, 31; °*yi-jana*, m. a friend or lover (also collect.), Kālid.; °*yi-lā*, f. attachment or devotion to, desire or longing for (gen., loc. or comp.), Kāv.; °*yi-bhava*, mfn. being attached to, being in (comp.), Bālār. i, 49; °*yi-mādhaba-campū*, f. N. of a poem. °**ṇayaka**, m. a leader, chief or commander (of an army), MBh. °**ṇāya**, mfn. (only L.) dear, beloved, fit, worthy; blameless, desirous; disapproved, rejected. °**ṇini-shenya**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) forming the entrance or beginning (as a day), TāṇḍBr.

प्रा-ṇi, m. a leader or guide, TBr.; f. guidance, furtherance, devotion (?), RV. iii, 38, 2. °**ṇita** (*prā-*), mfn. led forwards, advanced, brought, offered, conveyed (esp. to the altar, as fire or water or Soma), RV. &c. &c.; brought into, reduced to (e.g. *tamas*, to blindness, RV.; *vaśam*, to submission, BhP.); directed towards (loc.), Śāh.; hurled, cast, shot, MBh.; led towards i. e. delivered, given (as a son; others 'exposed'), MBh. i, 4672; performed, executed, finished, made, done, prepared, Up.; MBh. &c.; inflicted, sentenced, awarded, Mn.; MBh. &c.; established, instituted, taught, said, written, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (-*tva*, n., Sarvad.) wished, desired (cf. *manah-*); good (as food), Divyāv.; entered, approached, L.; m. (scil. *agni*) fire consecrated by prayers or mystical formulas, W.; (ā), f. a partic. vessel used at sacrifices, a sort of cup, L.; N. of a river, L.; pl. (scil. *āpas*) water fetched on the morning of a festival for sacrificial uses, holy water, ŚBr.; ŚrS. &c.; n. anything cooked or dressed (such as a condiment), A.; °*ta-vijñāpana*, n. begging for dainties, L.; °*tā-kāle*, ind. = *prāṇitānām prāṇayana-kāle*, ŚāṅkhŚr.; °*tā-caru*, m. the vessel for the holy water, ŚāṅkhGr.; °*tā-prāṇayana*, n. the vessel in which holy water is fetched, ŚBr.; GrS. °**ṇiti** (*prā-*), f. conduct, leading, guidance, RV.; AV.; leading away, AV.; favour, MW. °**ṇiya**, mfn. to be led on, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 123. °**ṇetavya**, mfn. to be led or guided, MBh.; to be accomplished or executed or used or applied, ib. °**ṇetṛi**, m. a leader, guide, RV. &c. &c. (Ved. with gen. or acc.; Class. gen. or comp.); a maker, creator, MBh.; Hariv.; an author, promulgator of a doctrine, MBh.; Pur.; a performer or one who plays a musical instrument, L.; one who applies (a clyster), Car.; -*mat*, mfn. containing the notion of leading, AitBr. °**ṇetra**, see *vāyū-pranetra*. °**ṇe**, mfn. (fr. Intens.) leading or guiding constantly or repeatedly, RV. °**ṇeya**, mfn. to be guided or led, docile, obedient, MBh.; Hariv.; Śāṅk.; to be (or being) used or applied, Bālār.; Car.; to be executed or accomplished, MBh.; to be fixed or settled, ib.

प्रणु प्रा-ṇu (√*nu*), P. Ā. -*ṇavati*, °*te*, to roar, bellow, sound, reverberate, RV.; AV.; P. -*ṇauti*, to make a humming or droning sound; (esp.) to utter the syllable *Om*, Br.; ChUp.; ŚrS. °**ṇava** (or *prā-ṇ*), m. (ifc. f. ā) the mystical or sacred syllable *Om*, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. (ifc. also -*ka*) &c. (-*tva*, n., RāmātUp.); a kind of small drum or tabor = (and prob. w. r. for) *paṇana*, L.; -*kalpa*, m., -*darpaṇa*, m., -*pariśiṣṭa*, n., -*vyākhyā*, f., °*vārāna-candrikā*, f., °*vārtha-nirṇaya*, m., °*vārtha-prakāśikā-vyākhyāna*, n., °*vopaniṣad*, f. N. of wk. °**ṇuta**, mfn. praised, celebrated, lauded, BhP.

प्रणुद् प्रा-ṇud (√*nud*), P. -*ṇudati*, °*te*, (inf. -*ṇōdam*, RV.), to push on, propel, set in motion, drive or scare away, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*ṇodayati*, to push or thrust away, KathUp.; to move, excite, Pañcat.; to press a person to do anything (2 acc.), Var. °**ṇutta** (*prā-*), mfn. pushed away, repelled, set in motion, AV. °**ṇud**, mfn. (ifc.) = next, MBh.; Suśr.; who or what enjoins or commands, W. °**ṇuda**, mfn. (ifc.) driving or scaring or forcing away, Hariv. °**ṇudita**, mfn. beaten, struck, MBh. (Nilak.) °**ṇunna**, mfn. = °**ṇutta**, MBh.; R.; Śiś.; sent, dispatched, MW.; shaken, trembling, ib. °**ṇottavya**, mfn. to be propelled, AitBr. °**ṇōda**, m. driving, guiding (horses &c.), W.; directing, ordering, ib. °**ṇodita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) set in motion, agitated,

Pañcat. : driven, guided; directed, ordered, W. **°no-dya**, mfn. to be driven or turned away, to be removed, MW.

प्रपयस्त *pra-ny-asta*, mfn. (√2. *as*) beat down or depressed in front, TPrāt.

प्रतक्कन् *pra-takvan*, mfn. (√*tak*) rushing on; steep, precipitous, TS.

प्रा-तह्काम, ind. gliding, creeping, AV.

प्रतक्ष *pra-taksh* (only pf. *Ā-tatakshe*), to build, make, produce, RV.

प्रतट *pra-taṭa*, n. (?) a high bank, Ml.

प्रतड् *pra-taḍ*, P. -*tādayati*, to strike down, knock down, MBh.; Pañcat.

प्रतत *pra-tata*. See *pra-tan*.

प्रततामह *pra-tatāmaha*, m. a great-grandfather, AV.

प्रतदसु *pratād-vasu*, mfn. (for *prathad-v*° or *pra-tata-v*° ?) increasing wealth, RV. viii, 13, 27 (= *prāṭa-vasu*, Nir.; = *visitṛṇa-dhanu*, Śāy.)

प्रतन् *pra-tan*, P. *Ā-tanoti*, -*tanute*, to spread (intr.) or extend over, cover, fill, AV. &c. &c.; to spread (trans.), disperse, diffuse, continue, propagate, VS. &c. &c.; to show, display, reveal, Śis.; to undertake, begin, perform, execute, effect, cause, do, make (also with 2 acc.), MBh.; Kāv.; Rājat.: Pass. -*tāyate*, to spread or extend from, proceed from (abl.), ChUp.; -*tanyate*, to be continued or extended or particularized, Sarvad. **°tata** (*prā-*), mfn. spread over, diffused, covered, filled, RV.; R.; Suśr.; (am), ind. continuously, uninterruptingly, MW. **°tati**, f. spreading, extension, L.; (also *ī*), a creeping plant, L. **°tānā**, m. a shoot, tendril, AV. &c. &c.; a plant with tendrils, Mn.; Var.; (met.) branching out, ramification, Kathās.; Suśr.; N. of a section of a wk. whose name ends in *kāṭpa-lāṭā*, Cat.; diffuseness, prolixity, Sarvad.; a kind of disease, tetanus, epilepsy, L.; N. of a man (pl., his descendants), g. *upakēdi*; (*ā* or *ī*), f. N. of a plant (= *go-jihvā*), L.; **°na-vaṭ**, mfn. having shoots or tendrils, Suśr.; ramified, ib. **°tānita**, mfn. treated diffusely or in a prolix manner, Sarvad. **°tānin**, mfn. having shoots or tendrils, L.; spreading, extending, W.; (*ini*), f. a spreading creeper, climbing plant, L.

प्रतन *pra-tana*, mf(ī)n. (fr. 1. *pra*) ancient, old, Pān. v, 4, 30, Vārtt. 7, Pat. (cf. *pra-tna*).

प्रतनु *pra-tanu*, mfn. very thin or fine, delicate, minute, slender, small, insignificant, Kāv.; Suśr. (also -*ka* and -*kant*); **°nū-*ṅkṛi***, to render thin, emaciate, diminish, weaken, MBh.; Jātakam.

प्रतप *pra-tap*, P. -*tapati*, to give forth heat, burn, glow, shine (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to feel pain, suffer, R.; to warm, heat, shine upon, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to roast, bake, R.; Suśr.; to kindle, light, illumine, RV.; to pain with heat, torment, harass, MBh.; Kāv.; Pass. -*tapyate*, to suffer pain, BHP.: Caus. -*tāpayati* (fut. -*tāpitā*, MBh. viii, 1971), to make warm, heat, GrŚrS.; MBh. &c.; to set on fire, irradiate, illuminate, R.; to destroy or pain with heat, torment, harass, MBh.; R. &c. **°tapa**, m. the heat of the sun; -*tra*, n. a parasol, BHP. **°tapat**, mf(anti)n. burning, glowing, shining (lit. and fig.), feeling pain, doing penance, MBh.; m. the sun, MW. (cf. MBh. iv, 42); an ascetic, R. **°tapana**, n. warming, heating, KātyŚr.; MBh.; Suśr.; **°ne-*ṅkṛi*** (prob.) to put near the fire, make warm (ind. p. -*kṛitiya* or -*kṛitvā*), g. *sākshād-ādi*. **°tapta**, mfn. hot, glowing, shining, MBh.; subjected to great heat, annealed, BhavP.; pained (esp. by heat), tortured, harassed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (prob.) n. annealed gold, R. **°taptri**, m. one who burns or sings, Śamk. **°tāpa**, m. glowing heat, heat, warmth, Kāv.; Var.; Suśr.; splendour, brilliancy, glory, majesty, dignity, power, strength, energy, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Calotropis Gigantea (= *arka*), L.; N. of a man, MBh.; Rājat.; -*candra*, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; of a Jaina author, Sarvad.; -*deva* (Cat.), -*dhavala* (Inscr.), m. N. of princes; -*māraśiṅha* or -*nṛiśiṅha*, m. N. of wks.; -*pāla*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; -*pura*, n. N. of a town, ib.; -*mārtanḍa*, m. N. of sev. wks.; -*mukuta*, m. N. of a prince, Vet.; -*rāja*, m. N. of a king, Dharmas;

-*rāma-pūjā*, f. N. of wk.; -*rudra*, m. N. of a king of the Kākatīyas (or according to others of Vijaya-nagara or of Eka-silā; sev. wks. are attributed to him, though in reality composed by different authors), Cat.; **°dra-kalyāṇa**, n. N. of a drama; **°dra-yaśo-bhīṣha-ṇa**, or **°driya**, n. N. of a wk. by Vidya-nātha on rhetoric (in which king Pratāpa-rudra is eulogized); -*vaṭ*, mfn. full of splendour, majestic, glorious, powerful, MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of an attendant of Skanda, MBh.; -*velāvali*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga; -*śīla*, m. N. of a king (= *Śīlāditya*), Rājat.; -*śekhara*, m. (in music) a kind of measure; -*siṅha* and -*siṅha-rāja*, m. N. of authors, Cat.; **°pāditya**, m. N. of sev. princes (-*tā*, f.), Rājat.; **°pālankāra**, m. N. of wk. (prob. = *pa-rudriya*); **°pēndra**, m. N. of the sun, Hcar. **°tā-pana**, mfn. making hot, paining, tormenting, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; a partic. hell, BHP.; n. warming, heating, turning, paining, distressing, MBh.; Suśr. **°tāpasa**, m. Calotropis Gigantea Alba, Bhpr. **°tāpin**, mfn. burning, scorching, paining (ifc.); glowing, shining, splendid, majestic, powerful, MBh.; Hariv.; Rājat.

प्रतम् *pra-tam*, P. -*tāmyati*, to become exhausted or breathless, faint away, lose self-consciousness, perish, AitBr.; MBh.; Suśr. **°tamaka**, m. a partic. form of asthma, Suśr. **°tām**, mfn. (nom. *°tān*), Pān. vi, 4, 15; viii, 2, 64, Kās. (also ind.; cf. g. *svar-ādi*). **°tāmaka**, m. = *tāmaka*, Car.

प्रतमाम् *pra-tamām*, ind. (fr. 1. *prā*) especially, particularly, ŚBr.; AitBr. **°prā-tamām** (RV.; AV.), **°rām** (VS.; ĀsvŚr.), ind. further, more particularly, in future.

प्रतर *pra-tara*, *°raṇa* &c. See *pra-tṛi*.

प्रतर्क *pra-tark*, P. -*tarkayati*; to form a clear view or notion of (acc.), to gather, conclude, MBh.; Suśr.; to regard as, take for (2. acc.), Bhaṭṭi. **°tarka**, m. conclusion, supposition, conjecture, MBh.; Śak. **°tarkana**, n. judging, reasoning, discussion, logic, L. **°tarkya**, see *a-pratarkya*.

प्रतर्दन *pra-tardana*. See under *pra-tṛid*.

प्रतल *pra-tala*, m. the open hand with the fingers extended, L.; m. n. one of the divisions of the lower regions, L. (cf. *pātāla*).

प्रतवस् *prā-tanas*, mfn. mighty, powerful, active (said of the Maruts), RV.

प्रताश *pra-tāma*, mfn. excessively red, very red, Śak.

प्रतार *pra-tāra*, *°raka* &c. See under *pra-tṛi*.

प्रति 1. *prāti*, ind. (as a prefix to roots and their derivative nouns and other n°, sometimes *prati*; for 2. see p. 664) towards, near to; against, in opposition to; back, again, in return; down upon, upon, on; before nouns it expresses also likeness or comparison (cf. *prati-candra*); or it forms Avyay-bhāvas of different kinds (cf. *prati-kṣaṇam*, *prati-graham*, *praty-agni* &c.; rarely ifc. e.g. *siṅga-prati*, a little broth, Pān. ii, 1, 9); or as a prep. with usually preceding acc., in the sense of towards, against, to, upon, in the direction of (e.g. *śabdām* p°, in the dir° of the sound, R.; *agnim* p°, against the fire, Mn.; also *praty-agni*, ind., Pān. vi, 2, 33, Sch.; *ripum* p°, ag° the enemy, Mn.; *ātmānam* p°, to one's self, Ratnāv.); opposite, before, in the presence of (e.g. *rodasī* p°, be°° heaven and earth, RV.); in comparison, on a par with, in proportion to (e.g. *Indram* p°, in compar° with 1° RV.; *sahasrāṇi* p°, on a par with i.e. equivalent to thousands, ib.; also with abl. or -*tas*; cf. Pān. i, 4, 92; ii, 3, 11); in the vicinity of, near, beside, at, on (e.g. *yūpam* p°, near the sacrificial post, AitBr.; *Gaṅgām* p°, at or on the Ganges, R.; *etat* p°, at this point, TS.; *ayodhanam* p°, on the field of battle, MBh.); at the time of, about, through, for (e.g. *Phālgunam* p°, about the month Ph°, Mn.; *civam* p°, for a long time, MBh.; *bhrīṣam* p°, often, repeatedly, Car.); or used distributively (cf. Pān. i, 4, 90) to express at every, in or on every, severally (e.g. *yajñam* p°, at every sacrifice, Yājñ.; *yajñam yajñam* p°, TS.; *var-sham* p°, every year, annually, Pañcat.; in this sense often comp.; cf. above); in favour of, for (Pān. i, 4, 90; e.g. *Pāṇḍavān* p°, in favour of the

P°, MBh.); on account of, with regard to, concerning (Pān. ib., e.g. *śimām* p°, conc° a boundary, Mn.; *Gautamam* p°, with reg° to G°, R.); conformably or according to (e.g. *mām* p°, acc° to me, i.e. in my opinion, Mālav.; cf. *mām praty aranyavat pratibhāti*, 'it seems to me like a forest', Hit.; *na bubhukṣhitam prati bhāti kiṃ citi*, 'to a hungry man nothing is of any account', Kās. on Pān. ii, 3, 2); as, for (after a verb meaning 'to regard or consider'; cf. Vikr. iv, 69); or as prep. with abl. in return or as compensation for, instead or in the place of (Pān. i, 4, 92, Sch.); with abl. or -*tas* see above; with abl. or gen. (?) to express 'about', 'at the time of' (only *pr° vastoh*, 'at daybreak', RV.); as prep. with gen. = with reference to, Hariv. 10967. [Cf. Zd. *paiti*; Gk. *pori*, *pori*, *npōs*.]

Prati, in comp. with nouns not immediately connected with roots. -**kañcuka**, m. (prob.) a critic, a critical work, Āryabh. -**kaṇṭham**, ind. 'throat by throat', singly, severally, one by one (so that each is reckoned), RPrāt. -**kaṇṭhukayā**, (prob.) w.r. for **°thikayā**, ind. id., Divyāv. -**kaṇṭham**, ind. in every cup, KātyŚr., Sch. -**karkaṣa**, mf(ā)n. equally hard, of the same hardness as (comp.), Mṛicch. -**kalam**, ind. at every moment, constantly, perpetually, Vcar. -**kalpa**, m. counter-part (cf. *a-pr*° and see also *prati-*ṅkṛip**). -**kalpam**, ind. in each cosmic period, Nilak. -**kaṣa**, mfn. (prob.) not obeying the whip, Pān. vi, 1, 152, Sch. -**kashṭa**, mfn. comparatively (i.e. beyond expectation) bad, Suśr. -**kāṇḍam**, ind. for every section or chapter, Baudh. -**kāmā**, mfn. being according to wish or desire, desired, beloved, AV.; (*am*), ind. according to wish, at will, RV.; ŚrS. -**kāmin**, mfn. contrary to desire, disagreeable, ŚākhBr.; (*ini*), f. a female rival, Śis. -**kāmyā**, mfn. being according to wish or liking, AV. -**kāya**, m. 'counter-body', an adversary, Kir.; a target, butt, mark, ib.; an effigy, likeness, picture, L.; a bow, Gal. -**kitava**, m. an adversary at play, Daś. -**kila**, m. an opposite post or peg, Pat. -**kuñjara**, m. a hostile elephant, MBh. -**kuṇḍam**, ind. in every fire-pit, Hcat. -**kūpa**, m. a moat, ditch, L. -**kūla**, mf(ā)n. 'against the bank' (opp. to *anu-kūla*, q. v.), contrary, adverse, opposite, inverted, wrong, refractory, inimical, disagreeable, unpleasant, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*kūlam*), ind. contrarily, against, in inverted order, AV. &c. &c.; n. inverted order, opposition; (*ena*, in inv° o°, BHP.; *leshu shīṭaḥ*, offering opposition, Mn. ix, 275); -**kārin** (Mālav.), -**kṛit** (R.), mfn. acting adversely, inimical; -*tas*, ind. in contradiction to (-*to* √*vṛit*, to be in c° to), MBh.; -*tā*, f. (Kāv. &c.), -*tva*, n. (MW.) adverseness, opposition, hostility; perverseness, contumacy; -**darśana**, mfn. looking cross or awry, having an ungracious aspect, MW.; -**daiva**, mfn. opposed by fate (-*tā*, f. hostility of fate), Pañcat.; -**pravartin**, mfn. (a ship) taking an adverse course or (tongue) causing unpleasantness, ŚārngP. (v.l.); -**bhāṣin**, mfn. speaking against, contradicting, R.; -**vacana**, n. refractory speech, contradiction, Pañcat.; -**vaṭ**, mfn. refractory, contumacious, MBh.; -**vartin**, mfn. being adverse to, disturbing, troubling, Kum.; -**vāda**, m. = *vacana*, MBh.; -**vādin**, mfn. = *bhāṣin*, ib.; -**visarpiṇ**, mfn. (a ship) moving against the wind or stream, (a tongue) moving unpleasantly, ŚārngP. (cf. *prā-vartin*); -**vṛitti**, mfn. resisting, opposing (with gen.), BHP.; -**vedaniya**, mfn. causing an unpleasant effect, Tarkas.; -**śabda**, mfn. sounding unpleasantly, Kum.; **°lācarita**, n. an offensive action, injurious conduct, Ragh.; **°lōkta**, n. pl. contradiction, Kathās. -**kūlaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to resist, oppose, R.; Kād. -**kūlika**, mfn. hostile, inimical, Mcar. (prob. w.r. for *prāṇ*°). -**krīṭikā**, f. g. *avuddi*. -**ko-pam**, ind. for or in every quarter of the sky, Hcat. -**kriyam**, ind. for each action, Kap. (see also under *prati-*ṅkṛi**). -**kūra**, mfn. cruel in return, returning harshness, MBh. (*a-pratikṛ*°). -**ksha-pam**, ind. at every moment, continually, Kalid.; Rājat. &c. -**kshatra**, m. N. of a descendant of Atri (author of RV. v, 46), Anukr.; of a son of An-enas, Hariv.; of a son of Kshatra-vṛiddha, VP.; of a son of Śamin, Hariv. -**kshapam**, ind. every night, Śis. -**kshaya**, m. a guard, L. -**kshetra**, n. place, stead; (*e*), ind. instead of (gen.), Gṛhyās. -**khe-pa**, **°papa**, see *pra-*ṅkṣip**. -**kṣoni-bhṛit**, m. opposition king, Vcar. -**khura**, m. a partic. wrong position of a child at birth, Suśr. -**khetaka**, g. *avuddi*. -**gaja**, m. = *kuñjara*, MBh.; Hariv.

—**gātram**, ind. in every limb (only ibc.), Dhūrtas.
 —**giri**, m. an opposite mountain, BHP.; **gu**, ind. against a cow, Mn. iv, 52. —**grāham** (KātyŚr.), —**geham** (Rājat.), ind. in every house. —**grāmam**, ind. in every village, Rājat.; **ma-samipam**, ind. near every v°, Dharmas. —**akra**, n. a discus which is a match for any other, MBh.; a hostile army, Nilak. —**candra**, m. a mock moon, parasele, R. —**caranam**, ind. in every school or branch, L. —**citi**, ind. in every layer or pile, KātyŚr. —**codanam**, ind. on every order or injunction, ĀsvŚr. —**cchanda**, m. a reflected image: any image, likeness, substitute, Hariv.; Rājat.; **-kalyāna**, mfn. obliging, complaisant, L. —**cchandaka**, m. = **cchanda**, Kull.; mfn. versed in, familiar with, Nalac. —**cchāyā**, f. reflection, likeness, image, shadow, phantom, Hariv.; Śāmk.; the distorted image of a sick man (indicative of approaching death), Car.; **-maya**, mfn. consisting of the dist^o im^o of a sick man, ib. —**cchāyikā**, f. an image, phantom, Naish. —**jaughā**, f. the shin-bone, L. —**janā**, m. an adversary, AV.; **nya** (*prati-*), mfn. adverse, hostile, RV. —**janam**, ind. in every one, Śiś. —**janman**, see *prati-√jan*. —**jihvā** and **-jihvikā**, f. the uvula, L. —**jūti-varpas** (*prati-*), mfn. assuming any form according to impulse, RV. iii, 60, 1. —**tad-vid**, f. recognition of the contrary, KaushUp. —**tantram**, ind. according to each Tantra or opinion, W.; **tra-darpana**, m. N. of wk.; **tra-siddhanta**, m. a doctrine adopted in various systems (but not in all), Nyāyas; Car. —**tarām**, ind. (with *√bhū*) to retire or shrink more and more, ŚBr. —**taru**, ind. at each tree, Git. —**tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure; (f.) f. the key of a door, L. —**tālaka**, m. = prec. (m. and f.), L. —**tūpi**, f. a modification of the nervous disease called Tūpi, Suśr. (cf. *pra-tūpi*). —**try-aham**, ind. for three days at a time, Gaut. —**daṇḍa**, mfn. refractory under the rod, disobedient, obstinate, TāpBr. —**daṇṭin**, m. = **kuñjara**, Kir. —**ty-anikam**, ind. against the army of elephants, ib. —**di-nam** and **-divasam**, ind. day by day, daily, every day, Kāv.; Var.; Pañcat. —**disam**, ind. in every direction or quarter, all around, GrŚrS.; Megh. &c. —**dūta**, m. a messenger sent in return, Rājat.; Kathās. —**dris**, mfn. similar, like, TS. —**drisam**, ind. in or for every eye, BHP. —**drishānta**, m. a counter example, Nyāyas.; **-sama**, m. an irrelevant objection by adducing a c^o ex^o which ignores the opponent's example, ib. —**devatā**, f. a corresponding deity, MuṇḍUp.; **am**, ind. = **daivatam**, KātyŚr. —**desam**, ind. = **-dīnam**, Var.; Rājat. —**deham**, ind. in each body, Śāmk. —**daivatam**, ind. for each deity, ib. —**doshām**, ind. in the evening, in the dark, RV. —**dvamdva**, m. an adversary, rival, foe (in a *prati-*), MBh.; R. &c.; n. opposition, hostility, W.; **dvaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to rival, Divyāv.; **dvain**, m. = **dva**, m. (ifc. vying with), MBh.; Kāv.; **dvai-bhūta**, mfn. being an adv^o, Śāmk. —**dvādasam**, mfn. pl. twelve in each case, Gaut. —**dvārām** (Kathās.), **-dvārī** (BHP.), ind. at every gate or door. —**dvipa**, m. = **kuñjara**, Kir. —**dvirāda**, m. id., MBh.; Hariv. —**dvipam**, ind. in every part of the world, Hcar. —**dhī**, mfn. (ifc.) as intelligent as, Pracaṇḍ. —**dhura**, m. a horse harnessed by the side of another, VS., Sch. (cf. a *prati-*). —**nagaram**, ind. in every town, Hcar. —**nadi**, ind. at every river, Bālar. —**naptri**, m. a great grandson, a son's grandson, L. (cf. *pra-ṇapāt*). —**namaskāra**, mfn. one who returns a salutation, ŚāṅkhŚr. —**naṇana** (ibc.), into the eye, Mālatīn. —**nava**, mfn. new, young, fresh; **javān-pushpa**, n. a newly opened China rose, Megh. —**nāga**, m. = **kuñjara**, MBh. —**nāḍī**, f. a branch vein, L. —**nāman** (*prati-*), m(mn) n. having corresponding names, related by name, ŚBr.; **ma**, ind. by n^o, mentioning the n^o, Vepis.; **ma-gra-hanam**, ind. mentioning each individual n^o, Kād. —**nāyaka**, m. 'counter hero,' the adversary of the hero (in a play), Sāh.; an image, likeness, counterfeit, Śrīkaṇṭh. —**nārī**, f. a female rival, Śiś. —**nīsam**, ind. every night, Kathās. —**nīscaya**, m. a contrary opinion, MBh. —**nishka**, m. or n. (?) a Nishka (s.v.) in each case, Hcar. —**nishtha**, mfn. standing on the opposite side, Car. —**nripati**, m. = **kshonibhrit**, Dhananj. —**nyāyam**, ind. in inverted order, ŚBr. —**nyāsa**, a counter deposit, Nār. —**nyūnikha**, m. a corresponding insertion of the vowel a, ŚāṅkhŚr.; **khaya**, Nom. *°yati*, to insert the vowel o in the corresponding stanza or

verse, ib. —**paksha**, m. the opposite side, hostile party, opposition, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an obstacle, Divyāv.; an adversary, opponent, foe, ib. (ifc. = a rival in match for, equal, similar, Kāvād.); a respondent, defendant (in law), W.; m. N. of a king, VāyUp.; **-graha**, n. the taking of the opposite side (*°ham cakruḥ*, they took the opp^o side), MBh.; **-caṇḍa-bhairava**, m. N. of the chief of a partic. sect, Cat.; **-janman**, mfn. caused by the enemy, Śiś.; **-tā**, f. (BHP.), **-tva**, n. (Śāmk.) opposition, hostility; **°kshita**, mfn. containing a contradiction, contradictory, Bhāshāp.; nullified by a contradictory premiss (one of the 5 kinds of fallacious middle terms), MW. —**pakshin**, m. an opponent, adversary, Śāmk.; **°kshi-tā**, f. self-contradiction, the being self-contradictory, MW. —**pacanam**, ind. at each cooking, Gobh., Sch. —**1. -papa**, m. (for 2. see p. 667) the stake of an adversary at play, Kathās. —**panya**, n. merchandise in exchange, Divyāv. —**pattra-phalā**, f. a kind of gourd, L. —**patni**, f. (m. c. for *°tū*) a female rival (*-vat*, BHP.); ind. for each wife, ĀpŚr., Sch. —**patha**, m. way back, Harav.; (*am*), ind. along the road, Kathās. (cf. Pāp. iv, 4, 42); backwards, Rājat.; **°tha-gati**, mfn. going along the road, Kum. iii, 76; **°thika**, mfn. id., Pāp. iv, 4, 42. —**1. -pad**, ind. (cf. *prati-√pad*, p. 667) = **-padam**; **-dariṇī**, f. 'looking at every step' a woman, L. —**pada**, n. N. of an Upāṅga; (*am*), ind. (also *°da*, ibc.) at every step, on every occasion, at every place, everywhere, Kāv.; at every word, word by word, Sarvad.; literally, expressly (Pān. ii, 2, 10, Vārt. 1; vi, 2, 26, Sch.); each, singly, R. (= *praty-ekam*, Sch.); **°da-tva**, n. walking step by step, Kāth. —**padmam**, ind. at every lotus flower, Hcar. —**parpa-siphā**, f. Anthericum Tuberosum, L. —**pariyāyam**, ind. at every turn, GrŚrS. —**parva**, ind. at every change of the moon, Vcar. —**palam**, ind. every moment, Bhām. —**pallava**, m. an opposite or outstretched branch, Ragh. —**paṣu**, ind. at every sacrificial victim, TBr., Sch. —**1. -pāna**, m. (for 2. see s.v.) a counter-pledge, anything staked against another thing, MBh.; a counter-stake, counter-gane, revenge at play, Nal. (cf. *-pana*, above). —**pātram**, ind. (in dram.) in each part, in c^o character, by every actor, Śak. —**pādapaṇam**, ind. in every tree, Vikr. —**pādam**, ind. in c^o Pāda, in c^o quarter of a verse, Piṅg. —**pāpa**, mfn. wicked or evil in return, recompensing evil for evil, MBh. —**pāpin**, mfn. id., Nilak. —**piṇḍam**, ind. in each Piṇḍa (s.v.), MānŚr. —**pum-niyata**, mfn. settled for every soul singly, Sarvad. —**pūr**, f. a hostile castle, MaitrS. —**pura**, g. *aniv-ādi*, Kāś. —**purusha** or **-pūr**, n. 'a counter-person,' a similar man; a companion, assistant; a deputy, substitute, KātyŚr., Sch.; (*a-prati-*), unmatched, BHP.); the effigy of a man (which thieves push into the interior of a house before entering it themselves), Mricch.; (ibc. and *dm*, ind.) man by man, every n^o, for each m^o, Br.; GrŚrS.; Hcar.; Āp.; for each soul, Śāmkhyak. —**pushyam**, ind. at each time of the moon's entrance into the constellation Pushya, Var. —**pustaka**, n. a copy of an original manuscript, a c^o in general, Śāy. on ŚBr. —**pūrusha**, see *purusha* above. —**pūrvāham**, ind. every forenoon, Pāp. vi, 2, 33, Sch. —**prishthā**, f. each page of a leaf, Cat. —**pranavam**, ind. at every repetition of the syllable *Om*, KātyŚr.; **°va-samyukta**, mfn. accompanied each time with the *°Om*, Yājñi. —**pranāma**, m. a bow or obeisance in return, saluting in turn, Rājat.; Kād. —**prati**, m(mn) n. being a counter-part, counter-balancing; being a match for, equal to (acc.), Br.; Nir. —**pratika** (ibc.) and **°kam**, ind. at each initial word, ĀsvŚr.; on or for every part of the body, Naish. —**prabhātam**, ind. every morning, Kathās.; Inscr. —**prayānakam**, ind. with each day's journey, Kād. —**prayoga**, m. counter-application or parallel setting forth of a proposition, Sarvad. —**prāna**, m. a question asked in return, ĀpŚr.; an answer, Var.; (*dm*), ind. with regard to the controversy, ŚBr. (Śāy.) —**prasa-sava**, see under *prati-pra-√1. sū*. —**prasavam**, ind. in each birth, Sarvad. —**prākāra**, n. an outer rampart, L. —**prāni**, ind. in or for every living creature, Bādar., Sch. —**prās** (*prati-*), m. an opponent in controversy, adversary in a lawsuit (see *prati-√prach*), AV. —**prāsita**, mfn. opposed in debate, Kauś. —**priya**, mfn. agreeable to (gen.), ĀpŚr.; n. kindness or service in return, MBh.; Ragh. —**prākshana**, n. looking at in return, Āp.

—**prāsha**, m. a cry or call in return, direction given in r°, KātyŚr. —**phali-karapam**, ind. at each cleaning of the corn, KātyŚr., Comm. —**phul-laka**, see p. 668. —**bandhu**, m. an equal in rank or station, MBh. —**1. -bala**, n. a hostile army, Vcar.; Daś. —**2. -bala**, mfn. having equal strength or power, equally matched, a match for (with gen. or ifc., e.g. *astra-°*, equal in arms), being able to (dat. or inf.), MBh.; R.; (cf. *a-°*). —**bāṇi**, see *-vāṇi* below. —**bāhu**, m. fore-arm, Var.; an opposite side (in a square or polygon), Col.; N. of sev. men, BHP. —**1. bimba**, n. (rarely m.) the disc of the sun or moon reflected (in water); a reflection, reflected image, mirrored form, MBh.; Pañcat.; Kāv. &c. (also *°baka*); a resemblance or counterpart of real forms, a picture, image, shadow, W.; (among the synonyms of 'equal', Kāvād.); N. of the chapters of the Kāvya-prakāśadāra, Cat.; **-vartin**, mfn. being reflected or mirrored, MW.; **-bimbāta** (?), m. a mirror, W. —**2. bimba**, Nom. P. *°bati*, to be reflected or mirrored, Kap., Sch.; **°bita**, mfn. reflected, mirrored (*-tva*, n.), ib. &c.; **°bi-√kṛi**, to reflect, represent, equal, Daś. —**bimbana**, n. the being reflected, Śāṅkhyaprav., Sch.; Nilak.; reflection; comparing together, comparison, Sāh. —**bimbaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to reflect, mirror, L. (cf. *°bita* above). —**bija**, n. bad seed, L. —**bijam**, ind. for every sort of grain, ĀpŚr. —**bhaṭa**, mfn. a match for, vying with (gen. or comp.), rivalling, Vcar.; Caṇḍ.; Rājat.; (*°tr-√kṛi*, to equalize to, Naish.; m. an adversary, Rājat.); **-lā**, f. emulousness, emulation, Rājat. —**bhaya**, m(mn) n. exciting fear, formidable, terrible, dangerous, ĀsvGr.; Gobh.; MBh. &c.; n. fear (with abl. or ifc.), MBh.; Rājat.; danger, ĀsvGr.; Rājat.; (*am*), ind. formidably, frightfully, Ragh.; **-kara** and **°yam-°**, mfn. causing fear, R.; Kathās.; **-bhayākāra**, mfn. having a formidable aspect, MW. —**bhavam**, ind. for this and all future births, L. —**1. -bhāga** (ibc.), for every degree, Siddhāntas. (for 2. see under *prati-√bhaj*). —**bhī**, f. fear, Bhojapr. —**bhūja**, m. = **-bāhu**, Col. —**bhūpāla**, m. = next, Vcar.; (pl.) each single prince, all the princes together, Naish. —**bhū-bhrit**, m. a hostile prince, Vcar. —**bhairava**, m(mn) n. dreadful, Var. —**maṅgala-vāra**, m. pl. (prob.) every Tuesday, Cat. —**mañca** and **°caka**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. —**mañṭhaka**, (prob.) m. id., Cat. (cf. *mañṭhaka*). —**maṇḍala**, n. a secondary disk (of the sun &c.), Hariv.; an eccentric orbit, Col. —**matasya**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VP. (v.l. *-māsa*). —**mantram**, ind. with or at every formula or verse, KātyŚr.; Gaut. —**mandiram**, ind. in every house, Rājat. —**manv-antara**, n. every Manv-antara; *am* (Mcar.), e (Hcar.), ind. in c^o M°. —**malla**, m. an opponent in wrestling or boxing, an antagonist or rival, Hariv.; Kathās.; Vcar.; **-lā**, f. rivalry, Harav. —**mahānasa**, n. every kitchen, Gobh., Comm. —**mahā-vyāhṛiti**, ind. at each Mahā-vyāhṛiti, KātyŚr. —**mahiṣa**, m. a hostile buffalo, Kāv. —**māṇsa**, n. new or restored flesh, Kathās. —**mātri**, ind. mother by mother, every mother, Gaut. —**mātrā**, f. pl. every measure (of time), NṛisUp. —**māyā**, f. counter-spell, c^o charm, MBh.; Kathās. —**mārga**, m. the way back, MBh.; (e), ind. on the way, Divyāv. —**mārgaka**, m. the city of Hari-scandra (said to hover in the air), L. —**mālā**, f. an exercise analogous to capping verses, reciting verse for v° as a trial of memory or skill (one of the 64 Kalās, Cat.), W. —**māsa** (ibc.) and **°sam**, ind. every month, monthly, L. —**māsyā**, m. pl. N. of a people (v.l. for *-matasya*, q.v.). —**mitra**, w.r. for *praty-amitra*, q.v., MBh. —**mukula** (ibc.), in or upon every bud, Prab. —**mukha**, n. the reflected image of the face, Harav.; (in dram.) a secondary plot or incident which hastens or retards the catastrophe, the Epitasis (also *°kha-sandhi*), Daśar.; Prātāp.; Sāh., Sch.; an answer, Sāh.; m(mn) n. standing before the face, facing, R.; BHP.; Vajrach.; being near, present, R.; (ibc. or *am*, ind.) towards, in front, before, GrŚrS.; Mn.; MBh.; (f), w.r. for *-mukharī*, q.v., Saṃgīt.; **°khāṅga**, n. (in dram.) progressive narration of events, W. —**mukharī**, f. a partic. mode of drumming, Saṃgīt. —**mudrā**, f. a counter-seal, Mn.; Kull.; the impression of a seal, Lalit. —**muhus**, ind. again and ag^o, repeatedly, Prab.; Caurap.; Śāntis. —**muhūrta** (ibc.) and **°tam**, ind. every moment, constantly, Caurap. —**mūrti**, f. a corresponding form, image, L. —**mūshikā**, f. a species of rat, W. —**yāmini**,

ind. every night, Kathās. — **yuvati**, f. a concubine, female rival, Vcar. — **yuvam**, ind. towards the young man, Śiś. viii, 35. — **yūthapa**, m. the leader of a hostile herd (of elephants), MBh. — **yūpam**, ind. post by post, ĀpŚr. — **yogam**, ind. rule by rule, Pat. — **yoni**, ind. according to source or origin, ŚBr. — **rajanī**, ind. every night, Naish. — **ratha**, m. an opposite fighter in a war-chariot, an adversary in war, equal a°, Kathās. (cf. a-p°); N. of a descendant of Atri (author of the hymn RV. v, 47), RAnukr.; of a son of Mātī-nāra and father of Kapya, Hariv.; of a son of Vajra and father of Sucāru, ib. — **rathayam**, ind. in every road, Kāv. — **rāja** (Kull.) or **jan** (R.), m. a hostile king, royal adversary. — **rājam**, ind. king by king, for every k°, Pat. — **rātram** (Hit.) or **tri** (Vcar.), ind. each night, nightly. — **ripu**, ind. against the enemy or the enemies, Śiś. — **rūpa**, n. the counterpart of any real form, an image, likeness, representation, MBh.; Var.; BhP. (also ā, f., KaushUp.); a pattern, model for imitation (cf. **dhṛik** below); anything falsified, a counterfeit (of gen.), Vishp.; mī(ā)n. like, similar, corresponding, suitable, proper, fit, RV. &c. &c. (*Ṣyam akurvan*, not requiring, MarkP.); agreeable, beautiful, MBh.; m. N. of a Dānava, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Meru, BhP.; — **carya**, mfn. exemplary in conduct, worthy of imitation, MW.; — **caryā**, f. suitable or exemplary conduct, ŚBr.; — **tā**, f. resemblance, Harav.; — **dhṛik**, mfn. offering (i.e. being) a model or pattern, BhP. — **rūpaka**, n. an image, a picture, L.; forgery, Nār.; (prob.) a forged edict, MBh.; mī(ā)n. similar, corresponding, having the appearance of anything (generally ifc.), MBh.; Mn.; Śak. &c.; m. a quack, charlatan, Car. — **rūpya**, in a-p°, w.r. for a-**prāti-rūpya**, see **prāti**. — **raudra-karman**, mfn. acting cruelly against others, R. — **lakshapa**, n. 'a counter-mark', mark, sign, MBh.; R. — **liṅgam**, ind. at every Liṅga, Rājāt. — **lipi**, f. a copy, transcript, written reply, L. — **loka**, m. every world, Hcat. — **lomā**, mī(ā)n. against the hair or grain (opp. to *anu-*), contrary to the natural course or order, reverse, inverted; adverse, hostile, disagreeable, unpleasant; low, vile, ŚBr.; RPrāt.; ŚrS. &c.; left, not right, W.; contrary to caste (where the mother is of a higher caste than the father), ib.; (ibc. and *dm*, ind.) against the hair, ag° the grain, in reversed or inverted order, TS.; Br.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi*; (ā), f. a partic. incantation (to be recited from the end to the beginning), Kathās.; n. any disagreeable or injurious act; (*ena*), ind. in an unfriendly manner, unpleasantly, Cāp.; — *ja*, nfn. born in the inverse order of the classes (as of a Kshatriya father and Brāhmani mother, or of a Vaiśya f° and Kshatriyā m° or B° m°), in which cases the wife is of a higher caste than the husband; cf. Mn. x, 16), W.; — *tas*, ind. in consequence of the inverted order or course, Mn. x, 68; invertedly, in inverted order or series, Yājñ.; MBh.; Pañcat.; — *rūpa*, mfn. inverted, KaushUp.; *mānūloma*, mfn. speaking against or for anything; (ibc. and *am*, ind.) in inverted order or course and in the natural o° or c°, Mn.; Yājñ.; *ma-tas*, ind. in an unfriendly and friendly manner, R. — **lomaka**, mfn. against the hair or grain, reverse, inverted, BhP.; n. inverted order, perversion, Pañcat. — **vaktram**, ind. on every face, Hcat. — **vat**, mfn. containing the word *prati*, AitBr. — **vatsara**, m. a year, MBh.; (*am*), ind. every y°, yearly, Rājāt.; Kathās. — **vanam**, ind. in every wood or forest, Bhartṛ. — **vanitā**, f. a female rival, Śiś. — **vargam**, ind. group by group, KātyŚr. — **varpa**, m. every caste, Hcat.; (*am*), ind. c° by c°, Gaut. — **varṇika**, mfn. having a corresponding colour, similar, L. — **vartmān**, mfn. taking an opposite road or course, AV. — **varman**, see *su-prati-v°*. — **varsha** (ibc.) or **sham** (ind.), every year, yearly, MarkP.; Pañcat. — **vallabhā**, f. = *yuvati*, Vcar. — **vashat-kāram**, ind. at each exclamation Vashat, ĀśvŚr. — **vasati**, ind. in every habitation or house, Kathās. — **vastu**, n. a counterpart, equivalent; anything given in return, anything contrasted with another, Kathās.; Pratāp.; — **vastāpamā**, f. (rhet.) a simile or parallel (in which a p° is drawn between two different objects by stating some common characteristic belonging to both), Kāvyaḍ.; Sāh.; Kuval. &c. — **vahni-pradakṣiṇam**, ind. at each perambulation from left to right of the sacred fire, Kathās. — **vākyam**, ind. in every sentence, L.

— 1. **vāṇi**, mfn. unseemly, unsuitable, L. — 2. **vāṇi**, f. n. an answer, L.; opposition, L. (w.r. *vāṇi*); f. = *paribhāṣā, prajñapti* &c., Gal. — **vāta**, m. a contrary wind, Mn; Suśr.; (*am*), ind. against the wind, KātyŚr.; Śāk.; Pañcat.; (e), ind. on the lee side, MW. — 1. **vārāpa**, m. (for 2. see under *prati-v°*) a hostile elephant, Hariv.; a sham or mock el°; (with *daitya*), a Daitya in the form of an el°, BhP. — **vārtā**, f. account, information, Śak. — **vāsaram**, ind. every day, daily, Rājāt.; Kathās.; Hcat.; (e), ind. = *lad-dinam*, L. — **vāsārika**, nfn. daily, Hcat. — **vāsudeva**, m. 'opponent of a Vāsudeva', (with Jains) N. of nine beings at enmity with V° (= *Vishnu-dvish*), Col. — **viṭa-pam**, ind. to every branch, Śāntiś. — **vidyam**, ind. in every doctrine, Gaut. — **vindhya**, m. N. of a king who ruled over a particular part of the Vindhya mountains, MBh.; of a son of Yudhi-shthira; pl. N. of his descendants, MBh.; Pur. — **vipāśam**, ind. along the Vipāś river, Laghuk. — **vimba** &c. = *bimba* &c. — 1. **virati**, ind. (for 2. see *prati-vi-ram*) at every pause, at each cessation or disappearance, Śāntiś. — **viśva**, mfn. pl. one and all; (*eshu*), ind. in all cases, Cat. — **viśha**, n. 'counter-poison', an antidote, L.; mī(ā)n. containing an ant°, Rājāt.; (ā), f. Aconitum Heterophyllum, Car.; Bhpr. — **viśhaya**, m. pl. the various objects of sense, L.; (ibc. and *am*, ind.) in relation to each single object of s°, Sāṅkhyak. — **vishpu**, ind. at every (image of) Vishnu, Vop.; towards V°, in place of V°, W. — **vishpuka**, m. Pterispermum Suberifolium, L. — **vira**, m. an antagonist, a well-matched opponent, MBh.; Vcar.; BhP.; — *tā*, f. the being a w°-m° o°, antagonism, Prob. — **virya**, n. (the being a match for in valour) in a-p°, mfn. unequalled, matchless, irresistible, MBh.; R.; a-*prati-viryārambha*, not having sufficient strength to undertake anything, SaddhP. — **vṛitta**, n. an eccentric circle, Gol. — **vṛittāntam**, ind. according to the saying, as they say, Rājāt. — **vṛitti**, ind. according to the modulation (of the voice), RPrāt. — **vṛiśha**, m. a hostile bull, Hariv. — **vedam**, ind. at or for every Veda, Yājñ.; Bādar.; *da-sākhām*, ind. for every branch or school of the V°, Madhus. — **vedāntam**, ind. in every Upanishad, Bādar., Sch. — **velam**, ind. on every occasion, MBh. — **veśa** (*prāti*- or *prati*-; cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 122, Vārt. 3), mī(ā)n. neighbouring, a neighbour, RV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; auxiliary, Br.; TBr., Comm.; m. a neighbouring house, L.; — *tās*, ind. from the neighbourhood, ŚBr.; — *vāsin*, mī(ā)n. living in the neighbourhood; m. f. a neighbour, Alamkārik. — **veśin** (or *prāti-v°*), mfn. neighbouring; m. and (nī), f. a neighbour, Dhūrtas.; Mṛicch.; Sāh. — **veśma**, ind. in every house, Śiś. — **veśman**, n. a neighbour's house, Pañcat. — **veśya**, m. a neighbour, MBh. — **vaira**, n. requital of hostilities, revenge, MBh. — **vyoma** or **man**, m. N. of a prince, Pur. — **śatru** (*prāti*-), m. an adversary, opponent, enemy, AV.; Kuval., Sch. — **śabda** (or *daka*, Kād.; Hcar.), m. echo, reverberation, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; — *ga*, mfn. going after a sound or in the direction of a s°, MBh.; — *vat*, mfn. re-echoing, resounding, Kathās. — 1. **śārapa**, n. (for 2. see under *prati-v°*) confidence in (ifc.), Divyāv.; — *bhūta*, mfn. resorted to (acc.), ib. (cf. *sarāṇa* under *prati-v°*). — **śārāsana**, n. an adversary's bow, Vās. — **śariram**, ind. concerning one's own body or person, Pat. — **śāśin**, m. a mock moon, paraselene, Var. — **śākhām**, ind. for every branch or school (of the Veda), Bādar., Sch. — **śākhavāt**, see *śākhā*. — **śākhā**, f. a side branch, s° shoot (pl. all the schools of the Veda, BhP.); — *nādi*, f. a branch vein, PraśnUp.; *kha-vat*, mfn. having anything as side branches, MBh. — 1. **śāsana**, n. (for 2. see *prati-v°*) a rival command or authority (cf. a-p°), Ragh. — **śilpa**, n. a counter-Śilpa, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **śiśhya**, m. under-disciple (?), Divyāv. — **śukra-budha** (ibc.), towards the planets Venus or Mercury, Var. — **śukram** (perhaps two words), ind. towards the planet Venus, R. — **śulka**, w.r. for *śrutkā* (see under *prati-v°* *śru*). — **śṛiṅgeṇa**, ind. horn by horn, Hcat. — **śrotas**, ind. w.r. for *śrotas*, q.v. — **śloka**, m. a counter-Śloka, Sighās.; L.; (*am*), ind. at every Śi°, BhP. — **śhka** &c., see *prati-shkasta*, p. 671. — **sam-yoddhṛi**, m. an adversary in war, MBh. — **sam-vatsaram**, ind. every year, yearly, Yājñ.; ĀpŚr., Comm. — **samśkaram**, ind. at every ceremony, ĀpŚr. — **saṅgakṣhikā**, f. a cloak to keep off the

dust (worn by Buddhist mendicants), L. (prob. w.r. for *saṅkakṣhikā*). — **sadanam**, ind. every one to his dwelling, Mcar. — **sadriksha** or **sadriś** (*prāti*-), mfn. similar, VS. — **sadma**, ind. at or in every house, BhP. — **sama**, mfn. equal to, a match for, MBh.; Nāg. — **samantam** (*prāti*-), ind. on every side, everywhere, ŚBr. — **sambandhi**, ind. according to the respective connection, Sāh. — **sarga**, see under *prati-v°* *śrij*. — **sargam**, ind. in every creation, Mn., Kull. — **savya**, mfn. in inverted order, inverted, reverse, L. — **sāma**, mfn. (prob.) unkind, unfriendly, Pāp. v, 4, 75. — **sāmanta**, m. 'a hostile neighbour', enemy, adversary, Kuval.; Hcar. — **sāmarthya**, n. relative suitability, R. — **sāyam**, ind. towards evening, Gobh. — **siṅha**, m. a hostile lion, Kathās. — **sirā**, f. a curtain, L.; a screen or wall of cloth, an outer tent, W. — **sundarī**, f. = *yuvati*, q.v., Vcar. — **sūrya** (or *yaka*), m. a mock sun, parhelion, Var.; a kind of lizard, a chameleon (which lies or basks in the sun), Uttarar.; Suśr.; (*am*), ind. opposite to the sun, Mn.; — *matsya*, m. a partic. appearance in the sun; (accord. to Comm.) a mock sun and a comet, Āp.; — *sayānaka*, m. 'lying or basking in the sun', a kind of lizard, a chameleon, L. — **senā**, f. an opposing or hostile army, Hariv. — **somā**, f. a kind of plant (= *mahisha-vallī*), L. — **somōdaka-dvija**, ind. against the moon or water or a Brāhman, Mn. iv, 52. — **skandha**, m. every shoulder (instr. 'each on his sh°'), Hit.; N. of an attendant of Skanda (v.l. *kapi-sk°*), MBh.; (*am*), ind. upon the shoulders, W.; in every section of a book, Pratāp. — **stri**, mfn. lying on a woman, ChUp. — **sthānam**, ind. in every place, everywhere, Prob., Sch. — **sneha**, m. (prob.) w.r. for *pati-s°*, Kathās. — **srota**, mī(ā)n. = next (*Mandakinim°tām anuvraja*, go up the M° i.e. up or against the stream), R. — **srotam** (BhP.) or **srotas** (Mn.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.), ind. against the stream, up the s°; (w.r. *śrotas*). — **svam**, ind. 'each for itself', one by one, singly, ĀśvŚr.; RPrāt., Comm. — **svāhā-kāram**, ind. at every exclamation Svāhā, ĀpGr. — **hasta** (*-va*, n., Vcar.), — **hastaka** (Hit.), m. a deputy, substitute, proxy, MBh., ind. towards elephants, MBh. — **hastin**, m. the keeper of a brothel, Daś. (Sch. 'a neighbour'). — **hṛidayam**, ind. in every heart, BhP., Sch.

Praty, in comp. before vowels for *prati* above. — **anśa**, m. a portion, share, Buddh. — **anśu**, m. = *prati-gato 'nśu*, Pāp. vi, 2, 193; mfn. = *prati-gatā anśavo 'sya*, ib., Sch. — **anśa**, m. = *anśa*, q.v. — **anśam**, ind. on the shoulders, Śiś. — **āk**, see *pratyāñc*. — **aksha**, see s.v. **akshara**, (ibc.) in each syllable, Vās.; — *śleṣha-maya*, mī(ā)n. containing a Śleṣha in each s°, ib. — **agam**, ind. on every mountain, Dharmasām. — **agni**, ind. towards the fire, Kauś.; at or near or in every fire, KātyŚr.; MBh. — **agra**, mī(ā)n. fresh, recent, new, young, MBh.; R.; Kāv. &c.; repeated, reiterated, Hariv.; Kathās.; pure, W.; (ibc. and *am*, ind.) recently, Mṛicch.; Kathās.; m. N. of a son of Vasu Upari-cara and prince of the Cedis, BhP. (cf. *agraha* below); — *kshara*, mfn. fresh-flowing, flowing freshly, Prab.; — *gandhā*, f. a species of shrub, Rhinacanthus Communis, L.; — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. newness, freshness, W.; — *prasava*, f. recently delivered, having lately brought forth, Pāp. ii, 1, 65, Sch.; — *yauvana*, mī(ā)n. being in the bloom of youth, Kathās.; — *rūpa*, mī(ā)n. juvenile, young, MBh.; — *vayas*, mfn. young in age, youthful, MBh.; R.; n. youth, W.; — *śodhita*, mfn. recently purified, pure, L. — **agraha**, m. N. of a son of Vasu and king of the Cedis, MBh.; Hariv.; (= *agra*; prob. a contracted form for *pratyag-graha*). — **aṅka**, mī(ā)n. recently marked (as cattle), Pāp. ii, 1, 14, Kāś. — **aṅkam**, ind. in every act (of a drama), Sāh. — **aṅga**, n. a minor or secondary member of the body (as the forehead, nose, chin, fingers, ears &c.); the 6 Aṅgas or chief members being the trunk, head, arms and legs), MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; a division, section, part, Suśr.; Nir.; a subdivision (of a science &c.), W.; a weapon, BhP.; m. a kind of measure, Saṃgit.; N. of a prince, MBh.; (ibc. or *am*, ind.) on every part or member of the body, on the limbs severally, Pañcat.; Hit.; Gīt.; Kathās.; for one's own person, Pat. (cf. *vartin*); for every part or subdivision (of a sacrifice &c.), Mn.; (in gram.) in each base, Pāp. i, 1, 29, Pat.; — *tva*, n. the belonging to, TPrāt.; — *dakṣiṇā*, f. a fee for each part (of a sacrifice),

&c.; in the morning, W. - **ākāra**, m. a scabbard, sword-sheath, L. - **āgāra** (?), m. former place or state, W. - **ācāra**, m. suitable behaviour, conformable conduct, MBh. - **ātāpā**, m. a sunny place, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. - **ātma** (ibc.), or **°mam**, ind. for every soul, in *ey* °s°, Sarvad.; singly, Pat.; *°mavinīyata*, mfn. individual, Car. - **ātmaka**, mfn. belonging to one's self, SaddhP. - **ātmika**, mfn. - **ātmaka**, ŚāṅkhGr.; peculiar, original, Car. - **ātmīya**, n. similarity with or resemblance to one's self; (*ēna*), ind. after one's own image, BhP. - **ādarsa**, m., w.r. for *-ādeśa*, q.v., Pañcat. - **āditya**, m. a mock sun, parhelion, AVParīś.; MBh.; (ibc.) towards the sun (e.g. *ṣṭ-guda*, one whose hinder parts are to the s°, Suśr.) - **āñika**, m. (with *rājan*) a partic. personification, ŚāṅkhGr. - **āpiḍa**, m. a kind of metre, Col. - **āmnāyam**, ind. for every single text-book, ĀśvŚr., Commn. - **ārdra**, nfn. fresh; -*āra*, mfn., Buddh. - **ārdrā**, f., g. *anv-ādi* to Pāp. vi, 2, 193. - **ārdrī-√kṛi**, to moisten again, refresh ag°, Kād.; to wipe out, efface, Kir. - **ārḍhapura**, g. *anv-ādi* (Kāś. *praty-ardha, prati-pura*). - **ālayam**, ind. in every house, Dharmasarm. - **āvāsakam**, ind. to every station, to e° tent, Kād. - **āvāsam**, ind. in every house, Vcar. - **āvāṁ**, ind. in all directions, Vepīs. - **āśā**, f. confidence, trust, hope, expectation, Prab.; Kāthās. &c. (*śa-tva*, n. ifc., Mālatim.) - **āśin**, mfn. hoping, expecting, W.; trusting, relying upon, MW. - **āha**, mfn., w.r. for *-aha*, q.v., Rājāt. - **āhuti**, ind. at each oblation, ĀpŚr.; Kauś. - **uta**, see p. 677. - **uttara**, n. a reply to an answer, rejoinder, answer, Pañcat.; Hit.; Prab. &c.; -*ri-karaṇa*, n. replying, an answer, Mcar.; -*ri-√kṛi*, to answer, Kād. - **udadhi**, ind. at the sea, Bālar. - **upamāna**, n. a counter comparison, the ideal of an ideal, Vikr. - **upasadam**, ind. at each celebration of an Upasad, KātyŚr. - **upāsanam**, ind. for every kind of worship, Bādar., Sch. - **urasa**, n. = *pratigatam uraḥ*, Vop.; (*am*), ind. against the breast, upon the b°, Śiś.; Kir. (cf. Pāp. v, 4, 82). - **ulūka**, m. a bird resembling an owl; (according to the Sch.) a hostile owl or a crow regarded as an owl's enemy, BhP. - **ulūkaka**, m. a bird resembling an owl, Hariv. - **uśhṛa**, m., g. *anv-ādi* to Pāp. vi, 2, 193. - **ūrdhvam**, ind. on the upper side of (acc.), above, Suśr. - **ṛcam**, ind. at or in each verse, GrŚrS. - **ṛitu**, ind. in each season, Vait. - **eka**, mfn. each one, e° single o°, every o°, Jaim.; Sch.; n. a partic. sin, Buddh.; (ibc. or *am*, ind.) one by one, one at a time, singly, for every single one, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn.; Kāv. &c.; -*naraka*, m. a partic. hell, Divyāv.; -*buddha*, m. a Buddha who lives in seclusion and obtains emancipation for himself only (as opp. to those Buddhas who liberate others also), Buddh. (cf. MWB. 134 &c.); (-*kathā*, f., -*catuḥśloka*, n. N. of wks.; -*tva*, n. the state of a Pratyeka Buddha, Buddh.); -*bodhi*, f. = *buddha-tva*, Kāraṇ.; -*śas*, ind. one by o°, singly, severally, MBh. - **enasa** (*praty-*), m. an officer of justice, punisher of criminals, ŚBr.; a surety, the heir nearest of kin who is responsible for the debts of a deceased person, Kāṭb.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MaitrS. - **enasya**, n. the nearest heirship to (gen.), Kāṭh.

प्रति 2. prati, m. N. of a son of Kuśa, BhP.

प्रतिक *pratika*, m(f) (n). (fr. 1. *prati*) worth a Kārṣāpaṇa or 16 Paṇas of cowries, Pāp. v, 1, 25, Vārt. 2.

प्रतिकम्प *prati-√kamp*, Caus. -*kampayati*, to shake, cause to tremble, MBh.

प्रतिकर *prati-kara* &c. See *prati-√i. kri*.

प्रतिकर्ष *prati-karsha*, m. (√*kṛish*) aggregation, combination, KātyŚr., Sch.; anticipating that which occurs afterwards, W. - *kṛishṭa*, mfn. ploughed back again, L.; thrust back, KātyŚr.; rejected, despised, L.

प्रतिकाक्ष *prati-√kāṅksh*, Ā. -*kāṅkshate*, to wish or long for, R. - *kāṅkshita*, mfn. to be expected, Vajracch. - *kāṅkshin*, mfn. wishing for, desirous of (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Hariv.

प्रतिकाश *prati-kāśa*, m. = *prati-k°*, L.

प्रतिकुञ्चित *prati-kuñcīta*, mfn. (√*kuñc*) bent, curved, W.

प्रतिक्षिप *prati-kship*, P. -*kshipati* (cf. Pā. i, 3, 80), to throw into (loc.), MBh. (v. l. *pari-*); to push against, hurt, Suśr.; to reject, despise, oppose, contradict, ridicule, confute, Kathās.; Sarvad.; Lalit. ***kshipa**, mfu. thrown into &c. (cf. prec.; -*tva*, n., Sarvad.); sent, dispatched, L.; n. medicine, L. ***kshēpa**, m. contest, MBh. (v. l. *vyati-*); objection, contradiction, repudiation, ib.;

Sarvad. °kshepana, n. contradiction, opposing, contesting, Prab.

प्रतिक्षुत प्रति-kshuta, n. (√kshu) sneezing, wheezing, W.

प्रतिख्या प्रति-√khyā, P. -khyāti (impf. -akhyat), to see, behold, RV.; AV.; Br. °khyāti, f. renown (v. l. for pra-vikh°), L.

प्रतिगद् प्रति-√gad, P. -gadati, to speak in return, answer, MBh.

प्रतिगम् प्रति-√gam, P. -gacchati, to go towards, go to meet, RV.; MBh. &c.; to go back, return, go home, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °gata, mfn. gone towards or back, MBh.; flying backwards and forwards, wheeling in flight, W.; lost from the memory, R. °gati, f. (l.), °gamana, n. (R.) return.

प्रतिगर्ज प्रति-√garj, P. -garjati, to roar against or in return, answer with roars, MBh.; to resist, oppose, Hariv.; Ragh.; to vie with (instr. or gen.), Kāv. &c. °garjana, n. (AVPariś.), °garjana, f. (MBh.) thundering or roaring against or in return, an answering roar.

प्रतिगा प्रति-√gā (only aor. -agāt), to go back, return.

प्रतिगाह् प्रति-√gāh, Ā. -gāhate, to penetrate, enter, R.

प्रतिगु प्रति-√3. gu (only Intens. -jóguve), to proclaim, RV.

प्रतिगुप्त प्रति-gupta, mfn. (√gup) guarded, protected, Inscr. °gūpya, mfn. to be guarded; (am), ind. one must guard against (abl.), ŚBr.

प्रतिगृध् प्रति-√gridh, P. -gridhyati, to be greedy or eager for (acc.), MBh.

प्रतिगृभाय प्रति-gribhāya, Nom. P. °yati, to take, receive; (esp.) to take into the mouth, eat, RV.

प्रतिगृ प्रति-√grī, P. Ā. -grīṇāti, -grīṇite, to invoke, salute (acc.), RV.; (with dat.; cf. Pāp. i, 4, 41, Sch.) to respond in recitation or chanting (also with prati-garam), ib.; TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; to agree with (dat.), Vop. °garā, n. the responsive call of the Adhvaryu to the address of the Hotri, TS.; Br.; ĀśvŚr. °garitri, m. one who makes a responsive cry or chant, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. °gīrya, mfn. to be answered in recitation or chanting, AitBr.

प्रतिग्रह् प्रति-√grah, P. Ā. -grīṇāti, -grīṇite, (irreg. 2. sg. Impv. -grīṇa, R.; aor. -ajagrabhat, AitBr.), to take hold of, grasp, seize (in astrol. = to eclipse, obscure), AV. &c. &c.; to take (as a present or into possession), appropriate, receive, accept, RV. &c. &c. (śirasā, 'with the head' i.e. 'humbly, obediently', R.); to gain, win over, R.; to take as a wife, marry, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to take = eat, drink, RV.; VS.; TBr.; to receive (a friend or guest), RV. &c. &c.; to receive (anything agreeable as a good word or omen), R.; Kālid.; to assent to, acquiesce in, approve, MBh.; R.; (rarely) to receive (an enemy), oppose, encounter, MBh.; Ragh.; Caus. -grāhayati, to cause to accept, present with (2 acc.), MBh.; R.; Kālid.; to answer, reply, BhP.; Desid. -jighrikshati, to wish to accept, Gaut. °grihita, mfn. taken, received, accepted, married, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °grihitavya, °grihitri, w. r. for °grahitavya, °grahitri. °grihya, mfn. to be accepted, acceptable, TS. ('from' gen., Pāp. iii, 1, 118, Vārt. 1, Pat.); one from whom anything may be accepted (see a-pratigrihyā). °grāhā, m. receiving, accepting, acceptance of gifts (as the peculiar prerogative of Brahmins; cf. IW. 237; 262), ŚBr.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (graham √kri, to receive presents, Mn.); friendly reception, MBh.; favour, grace, MBh.; taking a wife, marrying, R.; receiving with the ear i.e. hearing, Kathās.; a grasper, seizer (keśa-, a hair-cutter, barber), Gobh.; a receiver, KātyŚr.; R.; a chamber-vessel or any similar convenience for sick persons, Car.; a spittoon, L.; a gift, present (esp. a donation to a Brahman at suitable periods), Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (instr. 'as a present', Kathās.); N. of the objects or functions corresponding to the 8 Grahas, L.; = kriyā-kāra, L.; the reserve of an army (a detachment posted with the general 400 yards in the rear of a line), W.; the sun near the moon's node, ib.; -kalpa, m. N. of Pariś. of MānGŚ.; -dhana, n. money re-

ceived as a present, Kathās.; mfn. one whose wealth consists only in presents, Pañcat.; -prāpṭa, mfn. received as a present, Kathās.; -prāyaścitta-prākāra, m. N. of wk. °grahana, mfn. accepting, ŚāṅkhGr. (perhaps w. r.); n. receipt, acceptance, ib.; Lāṭy.; taking a wife, marrying, R. (cf. d-pratig°); a vessel, ŚāṅkhGr. °grahaniya, mfn. to be taken or accepted, acceptable, W. °grahin, mfn. one who receives, a receiver (opp. to dātri), MBh. °grahitavya, mfn. to be received, Kull. °grahitri, mfn. id., AV. &c. &c.; m. one who takes a wife, one who marries (nom. °tā, also as 3. sg. fut.), MBh.; R. °grāha, m. a spittoon, L.; accepting gifts, W. °grāhaka, mfn. one who receives or accepts (see d-pratig°). °grāhin, mfn. id., TS. °grāhya, mfn. to be taken or accepted, acceptable, MBh.; R. (cf. a-pratig°); one from whom anything may be received, MBh. (cf. °grihya and Pāp. ib.); m. N. of partic. Grahas, TBr., Sch.

प्रतिघ् प्रति-gha, m. (√han) hindrance, obstruction, resistance, opposition (cf. a-p°); struggling against (comp.), Car.; anger, wrath, enmity, Mcar.; Lalit. (one of the 6 evil passions, Dharmas. 67); = murchā, L.; combat, fighting, W.; an enemy, ib.; opposition, contradiction, L. °ghāta, m. (cf. prati-gh°) warding off, keeping back, repulse, prevention, resistance, opposition, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; rebound, Kum.; -kri, mfn. depriving any one (gen.) of (gen.), Yājñ.; -vid, mfn. knowing how to resist, apt to resist, MBh. °ghātaka, m (ikā)n. disturbing, MBh.; (ifc.) = °ghātana, n. warding off, repulsing, ib.; killing, slaughter, L. °ghātaya (Caus. of prati-√han), °yati, to ward off, MBh. °ghātin, mfn. keeping off, repulsing, disturbing, injuring, Daś.; Kām.; dazzling (netra-), Kum. °ghna, n. the body, L.

प्रतिघोषिन् प्रति-ghoshin, mfn. (√ghush) roaring or crying out against; (ñi), f. N. of a class of demons, ŚāṅkhŚr.

प्रतिङ्गिरा प्रतिṅgirā, f. N. of a Buddha deity, W.

प्रतिचक्ष् प्रति-√caksh, Ā. -cashṭe, to see, perceive, RV.; BhP.; to expect, BhP.; to cause to see, let appear, RV. °caksha, see su-pratīcakshā. °cakshana, n. looking at, viewing, RV.; BhP. (showing, displaying, Sch.); appearance, look, aspect, AV. °cakshin, mfn. regarding, observing, AVPāip. °cakshya, mf(ā)n. visible, conspicuous, RV.

प्रतिचर प्रति-√car, P. -carati, to advance towards, approach, RV.; TS.: Caus. -cārayati, see below. °cāra, m. personal adornment, toilet, Śīl. °cārīta, mfn. (fr. Caus.) circulated, proclaimed, published, MBh. °cārin, mfn. exercising, practising, L.

प्रतिचिकीर्ष प्रति-cikīrsh. See प्रति-√1. kri.

प्रतिचिन् प्रति-√cint, P. Ā. -cintayati, °te, to consider again, reflect upon, remember, R.; Caur. °cintana, n. thinking repeatedly, considering, W. °cintaniya, mfn. to be thought over again, Kāv.

प्रतिचुद प्रति-√cud, Caus. -codayati, to drive or urge on, impel, R. °codanam, see p. 662, col. 1. °codanā, f. prevention, prohibition, BhP. (= nishedha, opp. to vidhi, or = smṛiti, opp. to iruti, Sch.) °codita, mfn. impelled or excited against (acc.), R.

प्रतिच्छद् प्रति-cchad (√chad), P. -cchādayati, to cover, envelop, hide, conceal, Kaus.; MBh. &c. °cchādana, n. a cover, covering, L. °cchānana, mfn. covered, enveloped, hidden, concealed, disguised, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; endowed or furnished with (ifc.), MBh. iii, 1268.

प्रतिच्छद् प्रति-cchid (√chid), P. -cchinatti, to cut or tear off, ŚāṅkhŚr. (v. l. pra-cch°); to retaliate by cutting to pieces, MBh. °ccheda, m. cutting off; resistance, opposition, W.

प्रतिच्यवीयस् प्रति-cyaviyas, mfn. (√oyu) pressing closer against nr towards, RV. x, 86, 6.

प्रतिजग्ध प्रति-jagdha, mfn. (√2. jaksh) eaten, consumed, MaitiS.

प्रतिजन् प्रति-√jan, Ā. -jāyate, to be born or produced again, PraśnUp. °janman, n. re-birth,

Kathās. °jāta, mfn. born again, renewed; -kopa, mfn. once more angry, MBh.

प्रतिजप् प्रति-√jap, P. -japati, to mutter in response, Gobh. °jāpa, m. the act of muttering against, Kaus.

प्रतिजल् प्रति-√jalp, P. -jalpati, to answer, reply, MBh.; R. °jalpa, m. an answer, reply, L. °jalpaka, m. a polite but evasive answer, L.

प्रतिजागृ प्रति-√jāgrī, P. -jāgati, to watch beside (acc.), RV.; VS.; AV.; to keep (?), Divyāv. °jāgara, m. watchfulness, attention, L. °jāgarana, n. watching, guarding, attending to, MārKp. °jāgarapaka, m. or n. (?) a district, Inscr. °jāgrivi, mfn. watchful, attentive, Cat.

प्रतिजि प्रति-√ji, P. -jayati, to conquer, defeat (in battle or at play), TS.; MBh.; Desid. -jigishati, to wish to conquer or defeat, attack, assail, MBh.

प्रतिजिहीर्षु प्रति-jihirshu, mfn. (√hri, Desid.) wishing to return or requite, MBh. (v. l. cikirshu; cf. p. 664, col. 3).

प्रतिजीवन प्रति-jivana, n. (√jiv) returning to life, resuscitation, R. °jivita, n. id., Bālar.

प्रतिजुष प्रति-√jush, Ā. -jushate, to be kind or tender towards (acc.), honour, serve, RV.; to be gratified by, delight in (acc.), ib.

प्रतिजृ प्रति-√2. jri, Ā. -jarate (inf. -jard-dhyai), to roar (as fire) in the direction of, to call out to, salute (acc.), RV.

प्रतिज्ञा प्रति-jñā, P. Ā. -jñāti, -jñāite, to admit, own, acknowledge, acquiesce in, consent to, approve, RV.; AV.; MBh.; to promise (with gen., dat. or loc. of pers., and acc. with or without prati or dat. of thing, also with inf., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; with vākyam and gen. 'to promise fulfilment of a person's word', MBh.; with satyam 'to promise verily or truly', ib.); (Ā.) to confirm, assert, answer in the affirmative, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; to maintain, assert, allege, state, MBh.; R. &c. (śabdān nityatvena, 'to assert the eternity of sound', Pāp. i, 3, 22, Sch.); (Ā.) to bring forward or introduce (a topic), Nyāyam, Sch.; to perceive, notice, learn, become aware of, MBh.; Hariv.; to remember sorrowfully (only in this sense P. by Pāp. i, 3, 46; but really Ā., MBh. xii, 8438). °jñā, mfn. acknowledging (ifc.), Vajrach.; (ā), f., see below.

प्रतिज्ञा, f. admission, acknowledgment, assent, agreement, promise, vow, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation, ib.; (in logic) a proposition, the assertion or proposition to be proved, the first member or anyaya of the five-membered Nyāya syllogism, IW. 61; (in law) a complaint, complaint, indictment, prosecution, Yājñ. -kara, m. N. of Sch. on Nāḷod, (usually called Pra-jñā-k°). -ntara (°jñānt°), n. (in logic) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first, Nyāyam. -patra or °traka, n. a promissory note, a written contract, bond, W. -paripālana, n. adherence to a promise, keeping one's word, VP. -parīśiṣṭa, n. N. of Pariś. of the white Yajur-veda. -pāra, mfn. one who keeps his word, R. -pārāna, n. fulfilment of a vow, MBh. -pālana, n. = paripālana, MBh. -pūrvakam, ind. so as to begin with the plaint, Yājñ., Sch. -bhaṅga, m. breach of a promise; -bhīru, mfn. apprehensive of breaking a promise, MW. -lakshana, n. (prob.) 'the characteristic of a proposition'; -kroda, m., -tikā, f., -didhiti-tikā, f., -rahasya, n., -vivecana, n., °ndanugama, m., °ndoka, m. N. of wks. -vāda and -vādārtha, m. N. of wks. -virodha, m. contradiction between a logical proposition and the argument, Nyāyam; acting contrary to a promise or agreement, W. -vivāhita, mfn. promised in marriage, betrothed, ib. -samnyāsa, n. abandonment of one's own proposition (after hearing the argument of the opponent), Nyāyam; breaking a promise, W. -sūtra, n. N. of Pariś. on the white Yajur-veda. -hāni, f. giving up a proposition or argument, Nyāyam.

प्रति-ज्ञाता (prāti-), mfn. admitted, acknowledged, KātyŚr.; Mn.; promised, agreed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; declared, stated, asserted, proposed, alleged, ib.; agreeable, desirable, ŚBr.; °dārtha, m. a statement, averment, Yājñ. °jñātavya, mfn. to be promised

or assented to, W. °jñāti, (prob.) w. r. for *prati-prajñāti*. °jñāna, n. admission, assertion, assent, agreement, promise, APāt.; Yājñ. Sch.; bringing forward or introducing (a topic), Kull.; -vākyā, n. N. of Paris. of the white Yajur-veda. °jñāpita, mfn. betrayed, Śak. i, ३३ (v. l.); cf. *pra-jñāpita*. °jñeya, mfn. to be promised or assented to, W.; m. a panegyrist, herald, bard, L.

प्रतिज्वल् *prati-√jval*, P. -*jvalati*, to flame, blaze, shine, MBh.

प्रतिजड् *prati-√jad*, P. -*tādayati*, to strike in return, MBh. °tāditavya, n. (impers.) a blow must be returned, L.

प्रतिजप *prati-√tap*, P. -*tapati*, to throw out or emit heat towards or against (acc.), AV.; TāpBr.; to heat, warm, foment, GrŚrS.

प्रतिजर *prati-tara*, m. (√*trj*) a sailor, oarsman, ferryman, Suśr.

प्रतिजित् *prati-tarkita*, mfn. (√*tark*) expected, comprehensible (a-*pr*°), R. (B.)

प्रतिजि *prati-√tarj* (only ind. p. -*tarjya*), to menace, threaten, terrify, Kir. xiv, 26.

प्रतिजिह्व *prati-√tij*, to emit heat or fire against or towards, MaitrS. (only Impv. *prati-tigdhī* and -*tiigdhī*, for which Kāth. *prati-tiigdhī* [1], and ĀpŚr. *prati-tinḍhi* [1]).

प्रतिजिह्व *prati-tiḥi*, m. N. of a Rishi and teacher (with the epithet Deva-taratha), VBr.; Bālār.

प्रतिजह् *prati-√dah*, P. -*dahati* (fut. -*dha-kshyati*), to burn towards, encounter with flames, consume, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Pass. -*dahyate* (°*ti*), to be burnt or consumed by fire, MBh.

प्रतिदा *prati-√1. dā*, P. Ā. -*dadāti*, -*datte*, to give back, restore, return, AV. &c. &c.; to give, offer, present, MBh.; R.: Caus. -*dāpayati*, to cause to be given back or restored, Yājñ. °*dātavya*, mfn. to be given back or restored, Yājñ. °*dāna*, n. restitution (of a deposit), restoration, L.; giving or a gift in return, Daś.; Pān. i, 4, 92; exchange, barter, L. (v. l. for *pari-d*°). °*dāpya*, mfn. to be caused to be restored, Āpāt. °*dēya*, mfn. to be given back or returned, Yājñ.; MBh.; n. a pledge, pawn; an article purchased and given back, W.

Prati-tta. See *d-pr*°.

प्रतिदारण *prati-dāraṇa*, n. (√*dṛi*) battle, fighting, fierce conflict, L.

प्रतिदिव् *prati-√2. div*, P. -*divyati*, to throw or cast against, Pān. ii, 3, 59, Sch.; to play at dice with (acc.), to stake anything (gen. or acc.) at dice against, AV.; MBh. °*divana*, m. the sun, L.; a day, Up. i, 156, Sch. °*divana*, m. an adversary at play, RV.; AV.; the sun, L.

प्रतिदिश *prati-√dis*, Caus. -*deśayati*, to point towards, point out, MBh.; to confess, L. °*disam* and °*deśam*, see p. 662, col. 1. °*deśa-niḥya*, nfn. to be reported or related, L.

प्रतिदीप्त *prati-dīpta*, mfn. (√*dip*) flaming against, MBh.

प्रतिदुह *prati-√duh* (P. impf. -*aduhat*, aor. -*aduhkshat*), to add by milking, TS.; (P. Pot. -*duhiyat*, Ā. Subj. -*dohate*) to yield (like milk), grant, RV. (cf. Nir. i, 7). °*dūha*, n. (nom. *dūhak*; gen. instr. also *dūshas*, *shā*) fresh milk, milk still warm, AV.; TS.; MaitrS.; Br.; ŚrS.; °*dūhak-tva*, n., TS.

प्रतिदूषित *prati-dūshita*, mfn. (√*2. dush*, Caus.) defiled, rendered unclean, contaminated, Mn. iv, 65.

प्रतिदृश् *prati-√dṛis* (ind. p. -*dṛiṣya*), to look at, behold, perceive, notice, ŚBr.; Ā. and Pass. -*dṛiyate*, to become visible, appear, appear as, be, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*darśayati*, to cause to see, show, teach, MBh. °*darśana*, m. (cf. *prati-d*°) looking at, viewing, ŚākhŚr. °*darśana*, n. id., R.; (ifc. f. *ā*) sight, look, appearance, MBh. °*dṛiṣṭa*, °*dṛiṣam*, see p. 662, col. 1. °*dṛiṣṭa*, mfn. beheld, visible, conspicuous, famous, celebrated, BhP. (= *pra-khyāta*, Sch.); °*ānta*, see p. 662, col. 1.

प्रतिदु *prati-√dru* (only aor. -*adruvat*), to run towards (acc.), Bhaṭṭi.

प्रतिदुह *prati-druh*, m. (√*druh*) one who seeks to injure in return (a-*pr*°), BhP.

प्रतिधा *prati-√1. dhā*, P. Ā. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte* (Ved. inf. *prāti-dhātave*), to put on or in or near or back, return, restore (loc. or dat.), RV.; AV.; Br.; to adjust (an arrow), aim, ib.; to put to the lips (for drinking), RV. iv, 27, 5; to put down (the feet), step out, Br.; to offer, present, AitBr.; to use, employ, Śatr.; to restrain, BhP.; (Ā.) to commence, begin, approach, RV.; AV. °*dhā*, f. putting to the lips, a draught, RV. °*dhāna*, n. (ifc.) putting to or on, Gobh.; adopting precautions, Kull. °*dhī*, m. a cross-piece on the pole of a carriage, RV.; VS.

Prati-hita, mfn. put on or in &c.; (ā), f. an arrow fitted to the bow-string, RV.; AV.; °*śeṣhu*, mfn. = °*hitāyin*, Kauś. °*hitāyin*, mfn. one who has adjusted the arrow, ŚBr. °*hiti*, f. adjusting an arrow, Kāth.

प्रतिधाव *prati-√1. dhāv*, P. Ā. -*dhāvati*, °*te*, to run back, AV.; to rush upon (acc.), attack, MBh.; R. °*dhāvana*, n. rushing upon, onset, attack, MBh. (v. l. -*bādhana*).

प्रतिधी *prati-√dhī* (only pf. -*didhima*), to expect, hope, RV. °*dhī*, mfn., see p. 662, col. 1.

प्रतिधृ *prati-√dhri*, P. Ā. -*dhārayati*, °*te*, to keep back, stop, check, ŚBr.; to keep erect, support, AitBr. °*dhartṛi*, m. one who keeps back or stops, VS.

प्रतिधृष *prati-√dhriṣ* (only pf. -*dadharsha* and Ved. inf. -*dhrīṣhe*), to be bold against, brave, defy, RV.; Kāth. (cf. a-*pratidhrīṣṭa* and °*dhrīṣya*).

प्रतिध्यात *prati-dhyāta*, mfn. (√*dhyai*) thought upon, meditated, MBh. (v. l. *pra-dhyāta*).

प्रतिध्वनि *prati-dhvani*, m. (√*2. dhvan*) echo, reverberated sound, Hcar. °*dhvāna*, m. (n., L.) id., Hit. °*dhvānita* (Nāg.), °*dhvānin* (Sāh.), mfn. sounding, resounding.

प्रतिध्वस्त *prati-dhvasta*, mfn. (√*dhvaṇs*) sunk, hanging down, MBh.

प्रतिनद् *prati-√nad*, P. -*nadati*, to sound back, answer with a cry or shout, MBh.; R. &c.: Caus. -*nādayati*, to cause to resound, make resonant, fill with cries, ib. °*nāda*, m. echo, reverberation, Kād. °*nādita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) filled with sounds, resonant, echoing or echoed, Hariv.; R. °*ninada*, m. = °*nāda*, Kir.

प्रतिनन्द *prati-√nand*, P. -*nandati*, to greet cheerfully, salute (also in return), bid welcome or farewell, address kindly, favour, befriend, AV. &c. &c.; to receive joyfully or thankfully, to accept willingly (with *na*, to decline, refuse, reject), Mn.; MBh. &c.: Caus. -*nandayati*, to gladden, delight, gratify, MBh.; Kām. °*nānda*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. °*nādana*, n. greeting, salutation, friendly acceptance, AV.; thanksgiving, MW. °*nandita*, mfn. saluted or accepted kindly or cheerfully, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

प्रतिनम् *prati-√nam* (only pf. -*nānāma*), to bow or incline towards (acc.), RV.

प्रतिनह् *prati-√nard*, P. Ā. -*nardati*, °*te*, to roar or cry against or after (food), greet or hail with cries, MBh.; Hariv.

प्रतिनाह *prati-nāha* (√*nah*), see *karna-pr*° and cf. *prati-nāha* under 1. *prati*, p. 673.

प्रतिनिःसृज् *prati-niḥ-√srij*, P. -*srijati*, to drive towards, give up to (dat.), ŚBr. °*nihsarga*, m. giving back, abandonment, Lalit. (w. r. *nihsarga*). °*nihsṛīya*, mfn. to be given up or abandoned, L. °*nihsṛīṣṭa*, mfn. driven away, Divyāv.

प्रतिनिक्षिप् *prati-ni-√kship*, P. -*kshipati*, to put down or deposit again, MBh.

प्रतिनिगद् *prati-ni-√gad*, P. -*gadati*, to speak to, address, KātyŚr.; to censure or repeat singly, TBr., Sch.

प्रतिनिग्रह *prati-ni-√grah*, Ā. -*grihṇite*, to take up (liquids), ladle out, ŚBr. °*nigrāhya*, mfn. to be ladled out, ĀpŚr. (cf. °*nirgr*°).

प्रतिनिधा *prati-ni-√dhā*, P. -*dadhāti*, to put in the place of another, substitute, ŚrS.; Śamk.; to order, command, MBh.; to slight, disregard, MW.

°*nidhātavya*, mfn. to be substituted, Nyāyam, Sch. °*nidhāpayitavya*, mfn. to be caused to be substituted, ib. °*nidhi*, n. substitution; a substitute, representative, proxy, surety, ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a resemblance of a real form, an image, likeness, statue, picture, Kāv.; (ifc.) an image of i. e. similar, like, Kāvād. (°*dhi-√kri*, to substitute anything [acc.] for [comp.], MBh.; Ragh.) °*nidheya*, mfn. to be substituted, Nyāyam.

प्रतिनिन्द *prati-√nind*, P. -*nindati*, to abuse, blame, censure, MBh.

प्रतिनिपात *prati-ni-pāta*, m. (√*pat*) falling down, alighting, MBh.

प्रतिनियत *prati-ni-yata*, mfn. (√*yam*) fixed or adopted for each single case, particular or different for each case, Kap.; Śamk. °*niyama*, m. a strict rule as to applying an example to particular persons or things only, Kap.

प्रतिनिरस् *prati-nir-√2. as*, P. -*asyati*, to throw back, ĀpŚr.

प्रतिनिर्यास *prati-nir-grāhya*, mfn. (√*grah*) to be taken up with a ladle, ĀpŚr. (cf. *prati-nigr*°).

प्रतिनिर्जित *prati-nir-jita*, mfn. (√*ji*) appropriated, turned to one's own advantage, MBh.

प्रतिनिर्दिश *prati-nir-√dis* (only Pass. -*diṣyate*), to point or refer back, Kāś. on Pān. i, 2, 53. °*nirdiṣṭa*, mfn. referred to again, KātyŚr., Sch. °*nirdeśa*, m. a reference back to (with gen.), renewed mention, Śamk. °*nirdeśaka*, mfn. pointing or referring back (ifc.), KātyŚr., Sch. °*nirdeśya*, mfn. referred to or mentioned again, Sāh.

प्रतिनिर्येत *prati-nir-√yat*, Caus. -*yātayati*, to give back, return, MBh. °*niryātana*, n. giving back, returning, Pān. ii, 3, 11, Sch.; rewarding, retaliation, L.

प्रतिनिर्या *prati-nir-√yā*, P. -*yāti*, to come forth again, MBh.; MārKp.

प्रतिनिरवप *prati-nir-√2. vap*, P. -*vapati*, to distribute in return, TS.; TBr.; Kauś.

प्रतिनिवारण *prati-ni-vāraṇa*, n. (√*1. vṛi*) keeping off, warding off, BhP.

प्रतिनिवासन *prati-ni-vāsana*, n. (√*4. vas*) a kind of garment, Buddh.

प्रतिनिविष्ट *prati-ni-viṣṭa*, mfn. (√*viṣ*) quite prepossessed with (loc.), R.; obstinate, obdurate; -*nīrkkha*, m. an obstinate fool, Bhartṛ. °*niveśa*, m. obstinacy, obdurateness, Bauddh.

प्रतिनिवृत् *prati-ni-√vṛit*, Ā. -*vartate* (P. 2. pl. fut. -*vartisyatha*, MBh.), to turn back or round, return, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to turn away from (abl.), escape, run away, take flight, MBh.; to cease, be allayed or abated, BhP.: Caus. -*vartayati*, to cause to go back, turn back, avert, R.; BhP. °*nivartana*, n. returning, coming back (see *punah-pr*°). °*nivartita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to return, led back, R. °*nivṛitta*, mfn. turned back or from (abl.), come back, return, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*nivṛitti*, f. coming back, return, ĀpŚr., Sch.

प्रतिनिष्क्रय *prati-niṣh-kraṇa*, m. (√*kri*) retaliation, retribution, L.

प्रतिनिष्पू *prati-niṣh-√pū*, P. -*punāti*, to cleanse or winnow again, purify, KātyŚr.; Kauś.; Suśr. °*pūta*, mfn. cleansed, winnowed, Suśr.

प्रतिनिस्त *prati-niṣ-√trī*, P. -*tarati*, to accomplish, Divyāv.

प्रतिनिहन् *prati-ni-√han* (only 2. pers. pf. -*jaghāntha*), to aim a blow at (acc.), RV. i, 52, 15. °*nihata*, mfn. hit, slain, killed, MBh.

प्रतिनो *prati-√ni*, P. -*nayati*, to lead towards or back, AV. &c. &c.; to put into, mix, Kauś. °*niyaka*, see p. 662, col. 1.

प्रतिनु *prati-√nu*, P. -*nauti*, to commend, approve, Pat.

प्रतिनुद *prati-√nud*, P. Ā. -*nudati*, °*te*, to thrust back, repulse, ward off, RV.; VS.; TS.; Br. °*noda*, m. thrusting back, repulse, TāpBr. (cf. *d-pr*°).

प्रतिनृत् *prati-√nṛit*, P. -*nṛityati*, to dance before (in token of contempt), mock in turn by

dancing before (acc.), MBh.: Intens. -*narnṛṣṭi*, to dance before (in token of love), delight or glad-
den by dancing before (acc.), Pat.

प्रतिन्यस्य *prati-ny-*√2. as (only ind. p. -*nyasya*), to place apart or lay down separately (for different persons), deposit, R. (v.l. *pra-vi-n*).
°*nyāsa*, see p. 662, col. 1.

प्रतिन्यागम् *prati-ny-ā-*√*gam*, P. -*gacchati*, to come back, return, Kāth.

प्रतिप *pratipa*, m. N. of a prince, L. (prob. w.r. for *pratīpa*, q. v.)

प्रतिपण 2. *prati-panā*, m. (√*paṇ*) barter, exchange, AV. (for 1. see p. 662, col. 1).

प्रतिपत् *prati-*√*pat*, P. -*patati*, to hasten towards, run to meet (acc.), MBh.

प्रतिपद् *prati-*√*pad*, Ā. -*padate* (ep. fut. also -*paṣyati*), to set foot upon, enter, go or resort to, arrive at, reach, attain, VS. &c. &c.; to walk, wander, roam, ChUp.; to come back to (acc.), return, MBh.; to happen, occur, take place, PārGr.; MBh.; to get into (acc.), meet with, find, obtain, receive, take in or upon one's self, SBr. &c. &c.; to receive back, recover, AitBr.; Śāk.; to restore to favour, Ragh.; to undertake, begin (acc., dat. or inf.), practise, perform, accomplish, Nir.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to do anything to any person, act or proceed or behave towards or against (loc., gen. or acc.), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to make, render, MBh.; to fall to a person's (acc.) lot or share, PārGr.; to let a person (dat.) have anything, Āpast.; to give back, restore, Mn. viii, 183; to perceive, find out, discover, become aware of or acquainted with, understand, learn, MBh.; R. &c.; to deem, consider, regard, Śākh.; Sāh.; to answer affirmatively, say yes (with or scil. *tathā* or *tathēti*), acknowledge, assent, agree, promise, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to begin to speak, commence (with acc. or instr.), RV.; Br.; to answer, ChUp. (also with *uttaram*, R.): Caus. -*padayati*, to convey or lead to, procure, cause to partake of (2 acc.), give a present to, bestow on (loc., dat. or gen.), Kauś.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to give in marriage, Āpast.; to spend, ib.; to present with (instr.), Kāraṇ.; to put in, appoint to (loc.), R.; to produce, cause, effect, MBh.; R. &c.; to establish, substantiate, prove, set forth, explain, teach, impart, MBh.; R. &c.; to deem, consider, regard as (2 acc.), Pāṇcat. (v.l. -*vadasi* for -*padayasi*): Desid. -*pīsate* (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 54), to wish to attain, Śākh.; to wish to know, Bhām.: Desid. of Caus. -*pipādayishati*, to wish or intend to explain or analyze, Śākh. °*pattavya*, mfn. to be obtained or received, MBh.; to be given (as an answer), R.; to be conceived or understood, Car.; Śākh.; to be done or begun, MBh.; n. (impers.) it is to be assumed or stated, Śākh.; to impose, to act or proceed or behave, MBh.; Daś.; Pāṇcat. °*patti*, f. gaining, obtaining, acquiring, Gaut.; Śākh.; perception, observation, ascertainment, knowledge, intellect, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; supposition, assertion, statement, Bhartṛ.; Tattvas.; admission, acknowledgment, Yājñ.; giving, granting, bestowing on (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kām.; causing, effecting, Kām.; beginning, action, procedure in or with (loc., gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*tatra kā pratipattiḥ syāt*, what is to be done there? MBh.; *kā tasya pratipattiḥ*, what is to be done with it? Kull.); respectful reception or behaviour, homage, welcome, ib. (°*ttim* √*dā*, to show honour, Śāk.); confidence, assurance, determination, R. (cf. *a-pratiṣṭ*); resource, means for (loc.), expedient against (gen.), Jaim.; high rank or dignity, rule, reign, Cat.; conclusion, ĀśvŚr.; -*karman*, n. a concluding rite or ceremony, ĀpŚr., Sch.; -*dakṣha*, mfn. knowing how to act or what is to be done, Pāṇcat.; -*darsin*, mfn. showing what ought to be done, SaddhP.; -*niṣṭhūra*, mfn. difficult to be understood, Ragh.; -*paṭaha*, ni. a kind of kettle-drum (allowed only to chiefs of a certain rank), L.; -*parāṇmukha*, mf(ī)n. averse from compliance, obstinate, unyielding, Bhartṛ.; -*pradāna*, n. the giving of preferment, conferring promotion, Hit.; -*bheda*, m. diversity of views, difference of opinions, RPrāt.; -*mat*, mfn. possessing appropriate knowledge, knowing what is to be done, active, prompt, R.; Kām.; Suśr.; celebrated, high in rank, W.; -*viśāra*, mfn. = -*dakṣha*, MBh. °*pattī*, mfn. one who perceives or hears, Sāh.; one who

comprehends or understands, Śākh.; one who maintains or asserts, ĀpŚr., Sch. °*pādā*, f. access, ingress, entrance, VS.; SBr.; the path to be walked, the right path, L.; beginning, commencement, TS.; TBr.; an introductory verse or stanza, Br.; ŚrS.; (also °*pādā* or °*padī*) the first day of a lunar fortnight (esp. of the moon's wane), AgP.; L.; understanding, intelligence, L.; taste for anything, Jātak.; rank, consequence, W.; a kettle-drum, ib.; °*pac-candra*, m. the moon on the first day, the new moon (esp. revered and saluted), Ragh.; °*pat-tūrya*, n. a kind of kettle-drum (cf. °*patti-paṭaha*), L.; °*pan-maya*, mfn. obedient, willing, Jātak. °*padā* or °*padī*, f., see under °*pad*. °*panna*, mfn. come up or resorted to, got into (acc.), approached, arrived, MBh.; Kālid.; met with, obtained, found, gained, won, Kād.; overcome, conquered, subdued, W.; undertaken, begun, done, ib.; ascertained, known, understood, Kum.; familiar with (loc.), MBh.; convinced, sure of anything, Śākh.; one who has consented or agreed to or promised, Kathās. (also -*vad*); Pāṇcat.; agreed upon, promised, consented to, R.; Pāṇcat. (-*tva*, Śukas.); avowed, acknowledged (as a brother), admitted (as a debt), Yājñ.; Pāṇcat.; answered, replied, Kathās.; offered, given, presented to (loc.), Āpast.; acting or behaving towards (loc.), MBh.; -*prajojana*, mfn. one who has attained his object, R. °*pannaka*, m. 'arrived at an aim,' (with Buddh.) N. of the 4 orders of Āryas (viz. the Śrōta-āpanna, Sakrid-āgamin, An-āgamin, and Arhat), L. °*pādaka*, mf(ī)n. causing to obtain, giving, presenting to (loc.), MBh. (a-pratiṣṭ); stating, demonstrating, explaining, teaching (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Kās.; Vedāntas.; effective, accomplishing, promoting, MW.; m. or n. (?) a receptacle for hair, L. °*pādāna*, n. causing to attain, giving, granting, bestowing on, presenting to (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; giving back, restoring, returning, MBh. (a-pratiṣṭ), Kull.; bringing back, R.; putting in, appointing to (loc.), inauguration, ib.; producing, causing, effecting, accomplishing, W.; stating, setting forth, explaining, teaching, propounding, illustrating, Var.; Śākh.; Sāh.; beginning, commencement, MBh.; action, worldly conduct, W. °*pādāniya*, mfn. to be given, to be married, Śāk.; to be propounded or discussed or treated of, Kap., Sch.; to be accomplished, MW. °*pādā-yitavya*, mfn. to be offered or given, Kād. °*pādāyitrī*, m. a giver, bestower on (loc.), Āpast.; a teacher, propounder, instructor, Kās. °*pādita*, mfn. caused to attain, given (also in marriage), delivered, presented, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; stated, proved, set forth, explained, taught, MBh.; Kathās.; BhP.; (-*tva*, n.), Sāh.; caused, effected, produced, MBh.; R. °*pādaka*, mf(ī)n. recovering, Śiś.; determining, ascertaining, W.; causing, effecting, ib. °*pādya*, mfn. to be treated of or discussed, to be explained or propounded (-*tva*, n.), Śākh.; Vedāntas.; Kās.

Prati-pitsā, f. (fr. Desid.) desire of obtaining, striving after (comp.), Śākh. °*pitsa*, mfn. desirous of obtaining, longing for (acc. or comp.), ib.; desirous of hearing or learning (acc.), Gobh., Sch. °*pipādayishā*, f. desire of setting forth or discussing or treating of (acc.), Kāvyaḍ., Sch. °*pipādayishu*, mfn. wishing to explain, about to treat of, Kull.

प्रतिपराणी *prati-parā-ṇi* (√*ni*), P. Ā. -*ṇayati*, °*te*, to lead back, ŚBr.

प्रतिपराह *prati-parā-*√*hri*, P. -*harati*, to hand over, ŚBr.

प्रतिपरिगमन *prati-pari-gamana*, n. (√*gam*) walking round backwards or again, ĀpŚr., Sch.

प्रतिपरी *prati-pari* (pari + √*i*), P. -*paryeti*, to go round in a reverse direction, KātyŚr.

प्रतिपरे *prati-parē* (parā + √*i*), ind. p. -*parētya*, to return again, ŚBr.

प्रतिपर्यवृत् *prati-pary-ā-*√*vrī*, Ā. -*vartate*, to turn round in an opposite direction, ŚākhŚr.; Kauś.

प्रतिपर्यह *prati-pary-ā-*√*hri*, P. -*harati*, to turn round again, ŚākhŚr.

प्रतिपश्य *prati-*√*paś*, only pr. P. -*paśyati*, to look at, perceive, see, behold, RV.; AV.; Br.; MBh.; to live to see, experience, MBh.; (Ā. *te*) to see in one's own possession, AV.

प्रतिपाण 2. *prati-pāṇā* (√*paṇ*), m. (for 1. see p. 662, col. 2) ready to exchange, bartering, AV.

प्रतिपान *prati-pāna*, n. (√*i*. *pā*) drinking, Āpast. (cf. *prati-p*); water for drinking, R.

प्रतिपाल *prati-*√*pāl*, P. -*pālayati* (ep. also °*te*), to protect, defend, guard, keep, MBh.; R.; to observe, maintain, ib.; to wait, wait for, expect, ChUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*pālaka*, mf(ī)n. protecting, preserving; a protector, W. °*pālana*, n. guarding, protecting, keeping, cherishing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; maintaining, observing, MBh.; R.; waiting, expecting, Ratnāv. °*pālaniya* (Śāk.), °*pālā-yitavya* (MBh.), mfn. to be guarded or watched or waited for. °*pālita*, mfn. cherished, protected; practised, followed, W. °*pālin*, mfn. guarding, MBh. °*pālya*, mfn. = °*pālaniya*, MBh.; Śāk.

प्रतिपित्ता *prati-pitsā*, -*pitsa*, -*pipādayishā*, -*pipādayishu*. See col. 2.

प्रतिपिष *prati-*√*pish*, P. -*pinashṭi* (ep. impf. -*apiṣhat*), to rub one thing against another, rub together, MBh. (*karam kare* or *hastair hastāgram*, the hands); to bruise, grind, crush, destroy, Nir.; ChUp.; MBh. °*pishṭa*, mfn. rubbed or rubbing against each other (as horses), struck against each other, crossed (as swords); bruised, crushed, MBh.; Suśr. °*pesham*, ind. rubbing or pressing against each other (*urah-pratipesham yudhyante*, they fight breast to breast), Pāṇ. iii, 4, 55, Sch.

प्रतिपीड *prati-*√*pid*, P. -*pidayati*, to press, oppress, harass, afflict, MBh.; R. °*pidāna*, n. oppressing, harassing, molesting, Kām.

प्रतिपीय *prati-*√*piy*, P. -*piyati*, to abuse, revile, RV.

प्रतिपूज *prati-*√*pūj*, P. -*pūjayati*, to return a salutation, reverence, salute respectfully, honour, praise, commend, approve, Mn.; MBh. &c. °*pūjaka*, mfn. honouring, revering, a reverer (īf.), R. °*pūjana*, n. doing homage, honouring, revering (with gen.), R. °*pūjā*, f. id (with gen. or loc.), MBh. °*pūjita*, mfn. honoured, revered, presented with (instr.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; exchanged as civilities, W. °*pūjya*, mfn. to be honoured, Mn.

प्रतिपृ *prati-*√*pri*, P. -*prīṇāti* (only 2. du. Impv. -*prīṇātām*), to bestow in return, RV. vii, 65, 5; Caus. -*pūrayati*, to fill up, make full, ĀśvGr.; Suśr.; to fill (said of a noise), MBh.; to sate, satiate, satisfy, ib.; to fulfil, accomplish, R.

Prati-pūraṇa, n. filling up, filling, R.; injecting a fluid or other substance, pouring a fluid over, Suśr.; the being filled with (instr.), Gaut.; obstruction, congestion (of the head), Car. °*pūrīta*, mfn. filled with, full of, Hariv.; satisfied, contented, BhP. °*pūraṇa*, mfn. id., ChUp.; MBh. &c.; -*bimbā*, mfn. 'having its disc filled,' full (the moon), MBh.; °*mānasa*, mfn. (having one's heart) satisfied, Hariv. °*pūrti*, f. fulfilment, perfection, Lalit.

प्रतिप्रग्रह *prati-pra-*√*grah*, P. -*grīhṇāti*, to take up or receive again, MBh.

प्रतिप्रश् *prati-pra-*√*prach*, P. -*pricchatī*, to ask, question, inquire of (2 acc.), R.; Kathās. °*praśna*, m. a question in return, ĀpŚr.; Vait.; an answer, Var. °*prāś*, °*prāśita*, see p. 662, col. 2.

प्रतिप्रज्ञा *prati-pra-*√*jñā*, P. -*jñāti*, to seek out or find again, ŚBr. °*prajñāti*, f. discrimination, ascertainment, statement, AitBr.; Kāth.

प्रतिप्रदा *prati-pra-*√*dā*, P. -*dadāti*, to give back again, MBh. °*pratta*, mfn. given up, delivered, ŚBr. °*pradāna*, n. giving back, returning, R.; giving in marriage, ib.

प्रतिप्रब्रू *prati-pra-*√*brū*, P. -*bravūti*, to speak in return, reply, answer, ŚBr.

प्रतिप्रभ *prati-prabha*, m. N. of an Ātreya (author of RV. v, 49), Anukr.; (ā), f. reflection (of fire), MBh.

प्रतिप्रमुच *prati-pra-*√*muc*, P. -*muñcati*, to admit (a calf to the cow), ŚBr.

प्रतिप्रयम् *prati-pra-*√*yam*, P. -*yacchati*, to give back, return, restore, TS.; GṛŚrS.; Daś.

प्रतिप्रयवण *prati-pra-yavaṇa*, n. (√2. *yu*) repeated mixture, Suśr.

प्रतिप्रया *prati-pra-*√*yā*, P. -*yāti*, to go back, return, RV. &c. &c. °*prayāṇa*, n. going

back, return, R. (*nakam*, see p. 662, col. 2). *pratyāta*, mfn. gone back, returned, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

प्रतिप्रयुज् *prati-pra-√yuj*, P. *ā-yunakti*, *-yukhte*, to add instead of something else, substitute, TānBr.; (Ā.) to pay back, restore (a debt), MBh. (B.)

प्रतिप्रवच् *prati-pra-√vac* (only pf. *-prōvāca* and ind. p. *-prōcyā*), to report, relate, tell, TS.; Br. *prōkta*, mfn. returned, answered, AitBr.; BhP.

प्रतिप्रविद् *prati-pra-√i. vid*, Caus. *-veda-yati*, to proclaim, announce, TS.

प्रतिप्रविश *prati-pra-√viś*, P. *-viśati*, to go back, return, R.

प्रतिप्रवृत् *prati-pra-√vṛt*, Caus. *-vartayati*, to lead towards, Kauś.

प्रतिप्रश्न *prati-praśna*. See *prati-√prach*.

प्रतिप्रश्रम्भि *prati-pra-śrabdhī*, f. (*√śrambh*) omission, removal, L.

प्रतिप्रसू *prati-pra-√i. sū*, *ā-suvate*, to allow or enjoin again, ĀpŚr., Sch. *prasava*, m. counter-order, suspension of a general prohibition in a particular case, Śāmk.; KātyŚr., Sch.; Kull.; an exception to an exception, TPāt., Sch.; return to the original state, Yogas. *prasavam*, ind., see p. 662, col. 2. *prasūta*, mfn. re-enjoined after having been forbidden, KātyŚr., Sch.

प्रतिप्रसृप *prati-pra-√srip*, P. *-sarpati*, to creep near again, ĀvŚr.

प्रतिप्रस्थानु *prati-pra-sthātṛi*, m. (*√sthā*) N. of a priest who assists the Adhvaryu, TS.; Br.; ŚrŚ. *prasthāna*, m. N. of a partic. Soma-Graha, VS.; n. the office of the Prati-prasthātṛi (see *prasthānika*); the milk-vessel of the Prō, ĀpŚr. *prasthānika*, mfn. relating to the office of the Prō; (with *karmān*), n. the office of the Prō, MBh.

प्रतिप्रहार *prati-pra-hāra*, m. (*√hṛi*) a counter-blow, returning a blow, Hariv.; Ragh.

प्रतिप्रहि *prati-pra-√hi*, P. *-hiṇoti*, to drive or chase back, AV.; ŚBr.

प्रतिप्रहे *prati-pra-√hve* (only Pass. *-hūyate*), to call near, invite to (acc.), RV.

प्रतिप्रया *prati-prā-√yā*, P. *-yāti*, to come near, approach, RV.

प्रतिप्राश् *prati-prāś*, *-prāśita*. See *prati-√prach* and p. 662, col. 2.

प्रतिप्रास *prati-prās* (*pra+√2.as*), P. *-prās-yati*, to throw or cast upon, KātyŚr.

प्रतिप्रवन *prati-plavana*, n. (*√plu*) jumping or leaping back, R.

प्रतिफल *prati-√phal*, P. *-phalati*, to bound against, rebound, be reflected, Kāv.; to requite, MW. *phala*, m. (L.). *phalana*, n. (Kāv.) reflection, image, shadow; (W.) return, requital, retaliation.

प्रतिपुलक *prati-phullaka*, mfn. flowering, in blossom, L.

प्रतिबन्ध *prati-√bandh*, P. *ā-badhnāti*, *-badhnīte* (ep. impf. also *-abandhat*), to tie to, fasten, fix, moor (Ā., anything of one's own), ŚBr.; Hariv. &c.; to set, enchain, MBh.; to exclude, cut off, Ragh.; to keep back or off, keep at a distance, Daś.; Naish.; to stop, interrupt, Śāk. *bandha*, mfn. tied or bound to, fastened, fixed, Kām.; Ragh.; Suśr.; twisted, wreathed (as a garland), Mālatim. ii, 4; dependent on, subject to (comp.), Kād.; Śāmk.; attached to, joined or connected or provided with (instr.), Kap.; MBh.; Hit.; harmonizing with (loc.), Kum.; fixed, directed (*upari* or comp.), Śāmk.; Pañcat.; hindered, excluded, cut off, Mallin.; kept at a distance, MBh.; entangled, complicated, Var.; disappointed, thwarted, crossed, vexed, L.; (in phil.) that which is always connected or implied (as fire in smoke), MW.; *-citta*, mfn. one whose mind is turned to or fixed on (comp.), Pañcat.; *-tā*, f. the being connected with (comp.), L.; *-prasara*, nfn. hindered or blunted in its course (as a thunderbolt), Mallin. on Kum. iii, 12; *-rāga*, mfn. having passion in harmonious connection with (loc.), Kum. vii, 91. *badhya*, mfn. to be obstructed or hindered, L.

bandhṛi, m. a hinderer, preventer, obstructor; *-tā*, f., Naish. *bandha*, m. connection, uninterruptedness, Kap.; Kās.; a prop, support, Kād.; investment, siege, Hariv.; obstacle, hindrance, impediment, Kālid.; Śāmk.; opposition, resistance, Śāk. (*ena*, by all kinds of res^o, Nal.); a logical impediment, obstructive argument, Sarvad.; stoppage, suspension, cessation, Pāp. iii, 3, 51 (cf. *varsha-pr*); vii, 1, 45; *-kārini*, mfn. creating obstacles, hindering, preventing, W.; *-mukta*, mfn. freed from obst^r, Sātṛ.; *-vat*, mfn. beset with obst^r, difficult to attain, Mālav. *bandhaka*, (ifc.) = *bandha*, impediment, obstacle, MBh.; mf(ikā)n. obstructing, preventing, resisting, MBh.; Rājat.; TPāt., Sch.; m. a branch, L.; N. of a prince, VP. *bandhana*, n. binding, confinement, obstruction, W. *bandhi*, m. contradiction, objection, L.; *-kalpanā*, f. (in logic) an assumption liable to a legitimate contradiction, Sarvad. *bandhin*, mfn. meeting with an obstacle, being impeded or prevented, Pāp. vi, 2, 6; (ifc.) impeding, obstructing; *-tā*, f., Vikr.

प्रतिबाध *prati-√bād*, *ā-bād* (ep. also P. *ōti*), to beat back, ward off, repel, MBh.; R.; to check, restrain, ŚBr.; to pain, torment, vex, Hariv.; R. *bādha*, mf(ikā)n. thrusting back, repelling (ifc.), R.; preventing, obstructing, MW. *bādhana*, n. beating back, repulsion (gen., acc., or comp.), MBh.; BhP. *bādhitā*, mfn. beaten back, repelled, MBh. *bādhin*, mfn. obstructing; m. an opponent, MW.

प्रतिबुध् *prati-√budh*, *ā-budhyate* (ep. also P. *ōti*), to awaken (intr.), awake, wake, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to perceive, observe, learn, RV. (2. pf. Subj. *būbodhatha*; p. *ā-būdhayamāna*, 'attentive'), AV.; Br.; BhP.; to awaken (trans.), RV.: Pass. (only aor. *-abodhi*) to expand, BhP.: Caus. *-bodhayati*, to awaken (trans.), Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP.; to instruct, inform, admonish, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to commission, charge, order, MW. *buddha* (*prati-*), mfn. awakened, awake (also said of the Dawn), RV. &c. &c.; one who has attained to perfect knowledge, ŚBr. (cf. MW. 98, n.); illuminated, enlightened, BhP.; observed, recognized, ib.; known, celebrated, W.; made prosperous or great, ib.; *-vastu*, mfn. understanding the real nature of things, BhP.; *-ddhātman*, mfn. having the mind roused or awakened, awake, MW. *buddhaka*, mfn. known, recognized (*a-prati-*), MBh. *buddhi*, f. awakening, Cat.; hostile disposition or purpose (*= śatru-b*), MW.; *-vat*, mfn. having hostile intentions, ib. *bodha*, m. (cf. *prati-*) awakening, waking, Ragh.; BhP.; perception, knowledge, KenUp.; BhP.; instruction, admonition, Śukas.; N. of a man, g. *bi-ddhi*; *-vat*, mfn. endowed with knowledge or reason, Śāk. *bodhaka*, mfn. awakening (with acc.), R.; m. a teacher, instructor, Sighās. *bodhana*, mfn. awakening, enlivening, refreshing (ifc.), BhP.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. awaking, recovering consciousness, Kād.; n. awaking, expanding, spreading, MBh.; Suśr.; awakening (trans.), R.; instruction, explanation, BhP. *bodhanīya*, mfn. to be awakened, Ratnāv. *bodhita*, mfn. awakened, R.; instructed, taught, admonished, W. *bodhin*, mfn. awaking, about to awake, Kathās. (cf. g. *gamy-ād*).

प्रतिब्रू *prati-√brū*, P. *ā-bravīti*, *-brūve*, to speak in reply, answer, RV. &c. &c. (also with 2 acc., R.); (Ā.) to answer i.e. return (an attack &c.), RV.; to refuse, deny, BhP.

प्रतिभक्ष *prati-√bhaksh*, P. *-bhakshayati*, to eat separately or alone, ĀvŚr.

प्रतिभज् *prati-√bhaj*, P. *-bhajati*, to fall again to one's share, return to (acc.), Daś. 2. *bhāga*, m. (for 1. see p. 662, col. 3) division, Vāyup. (w.r. for *pra-vibh*?) a share, portion, daily present (consisting of fruit, flowers &c. and offered to a king), Mn. viii, 307; *-jas*, ind. in divisions or classes, Suśr.

प्रतिभञ्ज *prati-√bhañj*, P. *-bhanakti*, to fracture, break in pieces, RV.; AV.; TBr.

प्रतिभण *prati-√bhaṇ*, P. *-bhaṇati*, to speak in reply, answer, Bhañj. *bhaṇita*, mfn. answered, replied, W.

प्रतिभण्डितव्य *prati-bhaṇḍitavya*, mfn. (*√bhaṇḍ*) to be derided or scoffed in return, L.

प्रतिभा *prati-√bhā*, P. *-bhāti*, to shine upon (acc.), Lāty.; to come in sight, present or offer

one's self to (gen. or acc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to appear to the mind (also with *manasi*), flash upon the thoughts, become clear or manifest, occur to (acc. or gen.), Up.; MBh. &c. (*nōttaram pratibhāti me*, 'no answer occurs to me', Hariv.); to seem or appear to (gen., acc. with or without *prati*) as or like (nom. with or without *iva* or *yathā*, or *-vat*, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*iti pratibhāti me manah*, 'so it seems to my mind', MBh.); to seem fit, appear good, please to (gen. or acc.), Vikr.; Pañcat. &c. (*sā bhāryā pratibhāti me*, 'this one would please me as a wife', Kathās.) *bha*, mfn. wise, intelligent, Ragh. viii, 79 (v.l.) *bhā*, f. an image, Nir.; light, splendour (see *nish-pr*); appearance (*a-pr*), Gaut.; fitness, suitability (*a-pr*), ŚrŚ.; intelligence, understanding, MBh.; Kāv.; Sāh.; presence of mind, genius, wit, Kām.; audacity, boldness (*a-pr*), Nyāyad.; a thought, idea, Daś.; Kathās.; a founded supposition, Naish.; fancy, imagination, MBh.; Kathās.; Sāh.; *-kshaya*, m. loss or absence of knowledge, want of sense, Kull.; *-tas*, ind. by fancy or imagination, Kathās.; *-nvita* (*ōbhānv*), mfn. intelligent, wise, L.; confident, bold, L.; *-balāt*, ind. by force of reason or intelligence, wisely, Rājat.; *-mukha*, mfn. at once hitting the right, quick-witted, L. (confident, arrogant, W.); *-vat*, mfn. endowed with presence of mind, shrewd, intelligent, Kathās.; confident, bold, L.; m. (L.) the sun, the moon, fire; *-vaśāt*, ind. = *-tas*, Kathās.; *-vilāsa*, m. N. of sev. wks.; *-hāni*, f. privation of light, dullness, darkness, W.; = *-kshaya*, ib. *bhāṣā*, n. (prob.) a symbolical offering, Hariv. (v.l. *bhāna* and *bhāva*). *bhāna*, n. becoming clear or visible, obviousness, TS., Sch.; intelligence, Hariv.; eloquence, Lalit.; brilliancy, W.; boldness, audacity, ib.; v.l. for *bhāta*, Hariv.; *-kūḷa*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, L.; *-vat*, mfn. endowed with presence of mind, quick-witted, shrewd, intelligent, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*-iva*, n., Mālatim.); bright, brilliant, W.; bold, audacious, ib.

प्रतिभाष *prati-√bhāsh*, *ā-bhāshate* (ep. also P. *ōti*), to speak in return or to (acc.), answer, relate, tell, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to call, name (2 acc.), Śrut. *bhāṣā*, f. an answer, rejoinder, L. *bhāshya*, n. N. of ch. of BhavP.

प्रतिभास *prati-√bhās*, *ā-bhāsate*, to manifest one's self, appear as or look like or as (nom.), Rājat. (*nānī-ivena*, 'to appear different', Vedāntas.); to shine, be brilliant, have a bright appearance, Kathās. *bhāsa*, m. appearance, look, similitude, Vedāntas.; Sāh.; appearing or occurring to the mind, Kpr.; R., Sch.; illusion, Lalit. *bhāṣana*, n. appearing, appearance, Kap., Sch.; Sāy.; look, semblance, Sāh.

प्रतिभिद् *prati-√bhid*, P. *-bhinatti*, to pierce, penetrate, MBh.; to disclose, betray, Daś.; to reproach, censure, be indignant with (acc.), Ragh.; Śiś. *bhinna*, mfn. pierced, divided, W.; distinguished by (instr. or comp.), Kum. vii, 7; 35. *bhinna*, mfn. undecided (?), Divyāv. *bhedā*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) splitting, dividing (?), MBh.; discovery, betrayal, Rājat.; Kathās. *bhedana*, n. piercing, cutting, dividing, W.; putting out (as the eyes), Yājñ.

प्रतिभुज् *prati-√bhuj*, P. *-bhunakti*, to enjoy, MBh.; to eat food besides the prescribed diet, Car. *bhukta*, mfn. one who has eaten food reserved for him, Car.; one who has eaten food other than the prescribed diet, ib. *bhoga*, m. enjoyment, MBh.; = next, Car.; v.l. for *-bhāga*, Mn. viii, 307. *bhojana*, n. prescribed diet, Car. *bhojita*, mfn. one who has been allowed to eat food besides the pr^o d^o, ib. *bhojin*, mfn. eating the pr^o d^o, ib.

प्रतिभू *prati-√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to be equal to or on a par with (acc.), ŚBr.: Caus. *-bhāvayati*, to observe, become acquainted with (acc.), MBh.: Pass. *-bhāvayate*, to be considered as, pass for (nom.), Rājat. *bhāva*, m. counterpart (*-tā*, f.), Prasannar.; corresponding character or disposition, W.; *-vat*, mfn. having corresponding characters, social, ib. *bhū*, m. a surety, security, bail, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.

प्रतिभूष *prati-√bhūsh*, P. *-bhūshati*, to make ready, prepare, fit out, RV.; to serve, wait upon, honour, worship, ib.; TS.; to concede, acquiesce in, agree to (acc.), RV.

प्रतिभृ *prati-√bhṛi*, P. *-bharati*, to carry towards, offer, present, RV.; (*-bibharti*), to support (a parent), Divyāv. *bhṛita*, mfn. offered, prevented, ib.

प्रतिमखित *prati-maṇḍita*, mfn. (✓*maṇḍ*) decorated, adorned, SaddhP.

प्रतिमन् *prati-mān*, *Ā. -manute*, to render back in return or in reply, contrast with (also with 2 acc.), VS.; ChUp.: Caus. *-mānayati*, to honour, esteem, approve, consider, regard, MBh.; R. &c. *°mānanā*, f. homage, reverence, Śiś. *°mānayita-vya*, mfn. to be regarded or considered, Mudr.

प्रतिमन्त्र *prati-mantr*, P. *-mantrayati*, to call out or reply to, ŚrS.; to consecrate with sacred texts, MBh. *°mantrana*, n. an answer, reply, Kauś. *°mantrayitavya*, mfn. to be answered, L. *°mantrita*, mfn. consecrated with sacred texts, MBh.

प्रतिमन्य *prati-manyūya*, Nom. *Ā. °yate*, see *ā-pratimanyūyamāna*.

प्रतिमर्ष *prati-marśa*, m. (✓*mṛṣ*) a kind of powder used as a stenuatory, Car.; Suśr. (w.r. *-marsha*).

प्रतिमा *prati-mā*, *Ā. -mimite* (Ved. inf. *prati-mā*), to imitate, copy, RV.; VS.; Kauś.

Prati-mā, m. a creator, maker, framer, AV.; VS.; (ā), f. an image, likeness, symbol, RV. &c. &c.; a picture, statue, figure, idol, Mn.; Hariv.; Ragh. (IW. 218, 1; 241); reflection (in comp. after a word meaning 'moon', cf. below); measure, extent (cf. below); N. of a metre, RPrāt.; the part of an elephant's head between the tusks (also *°ma*, m.), L. (ifc. like, similar, resembling, equal to, TBr.; MBh. &c.; having the measure of, as long or wide &c. as, e.g. *tri-nalva-pr*, 3 Nalvas long, Hariv.; *°ma-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. reflection, image, shadow, W.); *-gata*, mfn. preseat in an idol (as a deity), Ragh.; *-candra*, m. 'reflection-moon', image of the m°, Ragh.; *-dāna*, n., *-dravyādi-vacana*, n. N. of wks.; *-paricāra*, m. an attendant upon an idol (= *devāla*), Kull. (cf. IW. 218, 1); *-pūjā*, f. worship of images, MWB. 464; *-pratishṭhā*, f. (and *°ṭhā-vidhi*, m.), *-rodandī-prāyascitta-vidhi*, m., *-lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wks.; *-vīṣeṣha*, m. a sort of image, a kind of figure, MW.; *-śaśāṅka*, m. = *-candra*, Ragh.; *-sambhṛkṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wk.; *°mēndu*, m. = *mā-candra*, Rājat. *°māṭavya*, mfn. comparable, MW. *°māna*, n. a counterpart, well-matched opponent, adversary, RV.; a model, pattern, MBh.; BhP.; an image, picture, idol, L.; comparison, likeness, similarity, resemblance, MBh.; Mālatīm.; a weight, Vishp.; Yājñ. (cf. *prati-m*); = *-bhāga*, MBh.; *-pratimāna-kalpa*, mfn. like, similar, MBh.; *-bhāga*, m. the part of an elephant's head between the tusks, L. *°mita*, mfn. imitated, reflected, mirrored, Kathās.; Rājat. = *mitā*, f. reflected image, Śrīkaṇṭh. = *meja*, mfn. comparable (see *ā-pratim*°).

प्रतिमित *prati-mīt*, f. (✓*mī*) a prop, stay, support, AV.

प्रतिमिह *prati-mih*, P. *-mehati*, to make water in the direction of (acc.), MBh.; R.

प्रतिमिव *prati-miv*, P. *-mivati*, to push or press back, TS.; to close by pressing, shut, ŚBr.

प्रतिमुच *prati-muc*, P. *Ā. -muñcati*, °*te*, to put (clothes, a garland &c.) on (dat., gen., loc.), to fix or fasten on, append, AV. &c. &c.; (Ā., later also P.) to put on one's self, dress one's self, assume (a shape or form), RV. &c. &c.; to attach or fasten to (loc.), KātyŚr.; BhP.; to inflict on (loc.), TBr.; to set at liberty, release, let go, send away, Ragh.; Rājat.; Kathās.; to give up, resign, Mṛicch.; Pañcat.; to return, restore, pay back (as a debt), MBh.; to fling, hurl, RV.; MBh.; R. Pass. *-mucyate*, to be freed or released from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.: Caus. *-mucyati*, to set free, rescue, save, MBh. *°mukta*, mfn. put on, applied, Ragh.; fastened, tied, bound, BhP.; released, liberated, freed from (abl.), Ragh.; Rājat.; MārKP.; given up, relinquished, Mṛicch.; flung, hurled, MBh. *°moka*, m. (ifc.) putting or hanging round, ŚBr. *°mocana*, n. liberation, release from (comp.), MBh.; Ragh. *°mocita*, mfn. released, saved, delivered, Mṛicch.

प्रतिमुह *prati-muḥ*, Caus. *-moḥayati*, to put an end to, kill, Chandom.

प्रतिमुह *prati-mud*, *Ā. -modate* (rarely P. °*ti*), to rejoice at, welcome with joy, be glad to see (with acc., rarely gen.), RV. &c. &c.: Caus. *-mo-*

dayate, to gladden, cheer, ŚBr.: Desid. of Caus. *-mumodayishati*, to wish to make cheerful, ib.

प्रतिमुह *prati-muh*, Caus. *-mohayati*, to bewilder, confound, AV.

प्रतिमोक्ष *prati-moksha*, m. (✓*moksh*) liberation, deliverance; (with Buddh.) emancipation, L.; the formulary for releasing monks by penances, Kāraṇḍ.; *-sūtra*, n. N. of Buddh. Sūtras, MWB. 268. *°mokshaṇa*, n. remission (of taxes), Kam.

प्रतियन् *prati-yaj*, P. *-yajati*, to sacrifice in return or with an aim towards anything (acc.), ŚBr.; ĀpŚr. *°yāga*, a sacrifice offered with an aim towards anything, ĀpŚr., Sch.

प्रतियत् *prati-yat*, *Ā. -yate*, to guard against, counteract, ŚBr.; Śāk. i. 33 (v.1.): Caus. *-yātayati*, to retaliate, requite (with *vairam* or *°rā-ni*, 'to take revenge'), MBh. *°yatna*, m. care bestowed upon anything, effort, endeavour, exertion, Pañ. i. 3, 32; ii. 3, 53 &c.; preparation, elaboration, manufacture, Śiś. iii. 54 (cf. *ā-pr*°*pūrvā*); imparting a new quality or virtue, Kāś. on Pañ. ii. 3, 53; retaliation, requital, W.; (also = *lipsā*, *upa-graha* or *°haṇa*, *nigrahādi*, *grahāṇādi*, *prati-graha*, L.); mfn. exerting one's self, taking care or trouble, L.; cautious, heedful, Jātak. *°yātana*, n. requital, retaliation (*vaira-pr*°, 'taking revenge'), MBh.; (ā), f. an image, model, counterpart, a picture, statue (of a god &c.), Ragh.; Śiś.; Hcar.; (ifc.) appearing in the shape of, Hcar.

प्रतियम् *prati-yabh* (only inf. *-yabdhum*), to have intercourse with a female, TBr., Sch.

प्रतियम् *prati-yam*, P. *-yacchati*, to be equivalent to, be worth as much as (acc.), TBr.; to grant or bestow perpetually (Impv. *-yayasi*), RV.; to return, restore, BhP.

प्रतिया *prati-yā*, P. *-yāti*, to come or go to (acc., also with *prati*), RV.; MBh.; to go against (acc.), Hariv.; to go or come back, return to or into (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to comply with, oblige, please (acc.), R.; to equal, be a match for (acc.), BhP.; to be returned or requited, ib.: Caus. *-yāpayati*, to cause to return to (acc.), BhP. *°yāta*, mfn. gone towards or against or back or away, turned, returned, opposed, MBh.; R.; *-nidra*, mfn. 'one whose sleep is gone', awakened, wake, BhP.; *-buddhi*, mfn. one whose mind is turned towards (dat.), R.

प्रतियु *prati-yu*, P. *-yauti*, to tie to, bind, fetter, TS. *°yuta*, mfn. tied to, bound, fettered, ib. *°yavana*, n. repeated mixture, Heat.

प्रतियुज *prati-yuj*, P. *Ā. -yunakti*, *-yunakte*, to fasten on, tie to (acc.), RV.; (Ā.) to pay back (a debt), MBh. (C. *prati-pr*°); Caus. *-yojayati*, to fix on, adjust (the arrow on the bow), MBh. *°yoga*, m. resistance, opposition, contradiction, controversy, BhP.; an antidote, remedy, Kathās.; co-operation, association, W.; the being a counterpart of anything, ib. *°yogi*, in comp. = *°yogin*; *-jñāna-kāraṇatā*, f., *-jñāna-kāraṇatā-vāda*, m.; *-jñāna-sya hetuvā-khaṇḍana*, n. N. of wks.; *-tā*, f. correlation, dependent existence, Bhāṣhp., Sch.; n. mutual co-operation, partnership, W.; *-tā-vāda*, m. N. of wk.; *-tva*, n. = *-tā*, Tarkas.; *-nirūpaṇa*, n., *°gyanadhikaraṇa nāśayōtpatti-nirāsa*, m. N. of wks. *°yogika*, mfn. antithetical, relative, correlative (*-tva*, n.), Tarkas.; Vedāntap. *°yogin*, mfn. id., Tarkas.; Saṃk.; TS.; Sch. &c. (cf. *ā-prati*°); m. an adversary, rival, Mcar.; any object dependent upon another and not existing without it, W.; a partner, associate, ib.; a counterpart, match, ib. *°yojayitavya*, mfn. to be fitted with strings, Ragh.

प्रतियुध *prati-yudh*, *Ā. P. -yudhyate*, °*ti*, to fight against, be a match for (acc.), fight, MBh.; Hariv.; R.: Caus. *-yodhayati*, id., MBh.; Var. *°yuddha*, mfn. fought against, fought, R.; n. fighting against, battle in return, Hariv. *°yoddhavya*, mfn. to be attacked in return, MBh. *°yoddhā*, m. an antagonist, adversary, well-matched opponent, ib.; R.; one who begins a battle, Mn. xi. 81 (v.1.) *°yodha*, m. an opponent, adversary, MBh.; Ragh. *°yodhana*, n. fighting against, assailing in turn, MBh. *°yodhin*, m. an antagonist, well-matched opponent, g. *gamyādi* (cf. *ā-prati*°).

प्रतिर *pra-tira*, °*ram*. See under *pra-√tṛi*.

प्रतिरक्ष *prati-raksh*, P. *-rakshati*, to preserve, guard, protect, AV.; MBh.; to keep (a promise), MBh.; to be afraid of, fear (acc.), VS. *°rakṣhaṇa*, n. preserving, protecting, W. *°rakṣhā*, f. safety, preservation; *°śārtham*, ind. for the sake of saving, MW.

प्रतिरञ्जित *prati-rañjita*, mfn. (✓*rañj*) coloured, reddened, MBh.; R.

प्रतिरप *prati-rap*, P. *-rapati*, to whisper to, tell something (acc.) in a whisper to (dat.), RV.

प्रतिरम् *prati-rām*, P. *-ramati*, to look towards with joy, long for, expect (acc.), Kāraṇḍ. *°rata*, mfn. delighting in, zealous for (loc.), R.

प्रतिरम्भ *prati-rambha*, m. (✓*rabh*) = *prati-lambha*, L.; passion, rage, violent or passionate abuse, W.

प्रतिरस *prati-ras*, P. *-rasati*, to echo, resound, Caṇḍ. *°rasita*, n. echo, resonance, Vepīs.

प्रतिराज *prati-rāj*, *Ā. -rājate*, to shine like (*iva*), equal in splendour, Hariv.

प्रतिराध *prati-rādh* (only ind. p. *-rādhyā*), to counteract, oppose (acc.), Gaut.: Desid. *-ritati*, Pañ. vii. 4, 54, Vārt. 1, Pat. *°rāddha*, mfn. counteracted, Gaut. *°rādha*, m. 'obstacle, hindrance', N. of partic. verses of the AV., AitBr.; Vait. (cf. *prati-r*°, p. 673).

प्रतिरिह *prati-rih*, P. *-rihati*, to lick, AV.

प्रतिरु *prati-ru*, P. *-rauti*, to cry or call to (acc.), Var. *°ravā*, m. crying or calling out to, quarrelling, Pañcat.; (also pl.) echo, ib.; Kathās.; Rājat.; (prob.) = *upa-rava*, VS.; ŚBr. *°ruta*, mfn. answered by crying or calling, Var. *°rurūṣhu*, mfn. wishing to speak or tell, W.

प्रतिरुच *prati-ruc*, *Ā. -rocate*, to please (with acc.), RV.: Caus. *-rocayati*, to be pleased to (acc.), resolve, decide upon, MBh.

प्रतिरुध *prati-rudh*, P. *Ā. -ruṇaddhi*, *-ruṇddhe* or *-ruṇddhi*, °*te*, to check, hinder, prevent, oppose, resist, TS.; Br. &c.; to confine, keep back, shut off, MBh.; BhP.; to cover, conceal, MBh.; Hariv. *°rudddha*, mfn. checked, prevented, stopped, disturbed, interrupted, Mn.; MBh. &c.; shut off, kept away, withdrawn, MBh.; BhP.; rendered imperfect, impaired, MW. *°rodadhri*, m. an opposer (with gen.), Mn.; MBh. *°rodha*, m. opposition, impediment, obstruction (*-kara*, mfn. obstructing, Suśr.); = *tīraskāra*, *vyulthāna*, *caurya*, L. *°rodhaka*, m. an opposer, preventer, Kād.; a robber, thief, Mālav.; an obstacle, W. *°rodhana*, n. obstruction, prevention, MBh.; allowing anything (gen.) to pass by fruitlessly, Mn. ix. 93. *°rodhin*, mfn. obstructing, hindering &c.; n. a robber, thief, Mālatīm.

प्रतिरुह *prati-ruh*, P. *-rohati*, to sprout or grow again, MBh.; Caus. *-ropayati*, to plant anything in its proper place, Var.; to plant again (lit. and fig.), re-establish, Ragh. *°rūdhā*, mfn. imitated, BhP. *°ropita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) planted again, Ragh.

प्रतिरोषितव्य *prati-roshitavya*, n. impers. (✓*rush*) anger is to be returned, L.

प्रतिल *pra-√i. til*, P. *-tilati*, to be desirous of sexual intercourse, VS. (= *snihyati*, Mahīdh.)

प्रतिलङ्घ *prati-laṅgh*, Caus. *-laṅghayati*, to mount, sit down upon (acc.), Sarvad.; to transgress, violate, MBh.

प्रतिलभ *prati-labh*, *Ā. -labhate*, to receive back, recover, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to obtain, gain, partake of (acc.), MBh.; BhP.; to get back i. e. get punished, MBh.; to learn, understand, MBh.; R.; to expect, R.: Pass. *-labhyate*, to be obtained or met with, appear, Saṃk.: Caus. *-lambhayati*, to provide or present with (instr.), HPariś. *°labhya*, mfn. to be received or obtained, obtainable, BhP. *°lambha*, m. receiving, obtaining, finding, getting, Nir.; Kāv.; recovering, regaining (ifc.), Kād.; conceiving, understanding, Sarvad.; censure, abuse, W. *°lambhita* (fr. Caus.), n. obtaining, getting, MW.; censure, reviling, ib. *°lābha*, m. recovering, receiving, obtaining, Saṃk.

प्रतिलक्ष्म *prati-√lamb* (only ind. p. -*lambya*), to hang up, suspend, Pañcat. i. ११३ (v. l.)

प्रतिलिख *prati-√likh*, P. -*likhati*, to write back, answer by letter, Mālav.; to wipe off, cleanse, purify, HPanī. *likhita*, mfn. written back, answered, Mālav. *lekhaṇa*, n. or *lekha*, f. the regular cleaning of all implements or objects for daily use, HPanī.

प्रतिलिह *prati-√lih*, Caus. -*lehayati*, to cause to lick at (2 acc.), ŚBr. (cf. *prati-√rih*).

प्रतिली *prati-√li*, Pass. -*liyate*, to disappear, BhP. *līna*, mfn. unmoved or retired, ŚākhGr.

प्रतिलुभ *prati-√lubh*, Caus. -*lobhayati*, to illude, infatuate, RV.; to attract, allure, MBh.

प्रतिवक्ष *prati-√vac*, P. -*vakti*, to announce, indicate, recommend, RV. i. 41, 4 (Ā. Subj. aor. -*vace*); to speak back, answer, reply (also with 2 acc.), VS. &c. &c.; to refute, Śāmk. *vakṭavya*, mfn. to be answered or replied to, to be given (as an answer), R.; to be opposed or contradicted, ib.; to be contested or disputed, Śāmk. *vakṭri*, mfn. answering to (gen.), explaining (the law), Baudh. *vacana*, m. a verse or formula serving as an answer, ĀpŚr.; n. a dependent or final clause in a sentence, Nir.; an answer, Mṛicch.; Prabh. &c.; an echo, W.; *ni-kṛita*, mfn. answered, Śāk. *vacas*, n. (also with *uttara*) an answer, reply, MBh.; Kathās.; an echo, W. *vākya*, n. an answer, Nal.; mfn. answerable, W. *vāc*, f. an answer, Śiā.; (pl.) yelling at (acc.), MBh. *vācika*, n. an answer, Naish. *vācya*, mfn. to be contradicted (*a-prativ*), GobhGr. *Praty-ukta*, mfn. answered (pers. and thing), Br.; MBh. &c.; n. = next, Megh. *Praty-ukti*, f. an answer, Satr.

प्रतिवद् *prati-√vad*, P. -*vadati*, to speak to (acc.), RV.; Kauś.; to speak back, answer, reply to (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to repeat, KathUp.; MBh.; Intens. p. -*vāvadat*, mfn. contradicting, AitBr. *vādita*, mfn. to be contested or disputed, Śāmk. *vāda*, m. contradiction, rejection, refusal, AitBr. (*a-prativ*); MBh.; BhP.; an answer, reply, rejoinder, MW. *vādin*, mfn. contradicting, disobedient (see *a-prativ*); answering, rejoining, MW.; m. an opponent, adversary, Mālav.; VarYog.; a defendant, respondent (*di-tā*, f.), Yājñ.; Kull.; *di-bhayaṃ-kara*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *Praty-udita*, mfn. rejected, repelled, BhP., Sch.

प्रतिवध *prati-√vadh* (only aor. -*avadhit*), to beat back, ward off, MBh.

प्रतिवन्द *prati-√vand* (only ind. p. -*vandya*), to receive differentially, Kum.

प्रतिवप *prati-√2. vap*, P. -*vapati*, to insert (jewels &c.), set or stud with (instr.), Ragh.; to fill up, ĀvŚr.; to add, TBr. *vāpa*, m. (cf. *prati-v*) admixture of substances to medicines either during or after decoction, Car. *Praty-upta*, mfn. fixed into (loc.), Uttarar.; (ifc.) set with, Daś.

प्रतिवस् *prati-√4. vas*, Ā. -*vaste*, to put on, clothe one's self in (acc.), RV. *vāsita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) dressed or clothed in (instr.), MBh.

प्रतिवस *prati-√5. vas*, P. -*vasati* (ep. also Ā. *te*), to live, dwell, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*vāsayati*, to cause to dwell, settle, RV.; to lodge, receive as a guest, MBh. *vāsatha*, m. a settlement, village, L. *vāsita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) inhabited, Divyāv. *vāsina*, mfn. neighbouring, a neighbour, MBh.

प्रतिवह *prati-√vah*, P. -*vahati*, to lead or draw towards, RV.; Hariv.; to oppose, Divyāv.; Caus. -*vāhayati*, to carry along, MBh. *vahana*, n. leading back, L.; beating back, warding off, L. *vāha*, m. (cf. *prati-v*) N. of a son of Śvaphalka, Hariv. *voḍhavya*, mfn. to be carried home, R.

प्रतिवाश *prati-√vāś*, Ā. -*vāsyate*, to bellow or cry out against or in return, RV.; TāpBr.; Lāty.; Var. *vāśa*, mfn. to be contradicted or opposed (v. l. *īya* in *a-prativ*), PārGr.

प्रतिविधात *prati-vi-ghāta*, m. (√*han*) striking back, warding off, defence, MBh.

प्रतिविज्ञा *prati-vi-√jñā*, P. -*jñāti*, to acknowledge gratefully, MBh.

प्रतिविद् *prati-√1. vid*, P. -*vetti*, to perceive, understand, RV.; Caus. -*vedayati*, to make known, report, announce (also with 2 acc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to offer, present, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c. *vedita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) apprised or informed of (acc.), R. *vedin*, mfn. experiencing, knowing, (ifc.), Lalit.

प्रतिविद् *prati-√3. vid*, P. Ā. -*vindati*, *te*, to find in addition, Br.; (Ā. p. -*vidāna*) to be opposite to (acc.), ŚBr.; to become acquainted with (acc.), MBh. *vedin*, see *prati-√1. vid*.

प्रतिविधा *prati-vi-√1. dhā*, P. Ā. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte*, to dispose, arrange, prepare, make ready, R.; to despatch (spies), ib.; to counteract, act against (gen.), Kād.; to contradict a conclusion, Śāmk. *vidhātavya*, mfn. to be used or employed, MBh.; to be provided against, Prasannar.; n. (impers.) care should be taken, R. *vidhāna*, n. arrangement against, prevention, precaution (gen. or comp.), R.; Pañcat.; care or provision for (comp.), Prasannar.; Kull.; a subsidiary or substituted ceremony, W. *vidhi*, m. a means or remedy against, BhP.; retaliation, MW. *vidhita*, f. (fr. Desid.) desire or intention to counteract, Kathās. *vidheya*, mfn. to be counteracted or to be done in any special case, Kālid.; to be rejected, Vām.; n. (impers.) measures should be taken, Kād.; Pat. *vidhita*, mfn. counteracted, guarded against, Mudr.

प्रतिविनुद् *prati-vi-√nud*, P. -*nudati*, to get rid of, Divyāv.

प्रतिविपरी *prati-vi-pari* (*pari-√i*), P. -*paryeti*, to turn back again, KātyŚr. *viparita*, mfn. exactly opposite, Car.

प्रतिविबुध *prati-vi-√budh*, Ā. -*budhyate*, to be awakened, Divyāv.

प्रतिविभज *prati-vi-√bhaj* (only ind. p. -*bhajya*), to distribute severally, apportion, KātyŚr. *vibhaga*, m. distribution, apportionment, ib.

प्रतिविरम् *prati-vi-√ram*, P. -*ramati*, to abstain, Divyāv. 2. *virati*, f. (for 1. see p. 663, col. 2) desisting from (abl.), leaving off, L.

प्रतिविरुद्ध *prati-vi-ruddha*, mfn. (√*rudh*) rebellious, Divyāv.

प्रतिविशिष्ट *prati-vi-√śiṣṭa*, mfn. (√*śiṣh*) more distinguished or peculiar, better or worse, MBh. *viśeṣa*, m. peculiarity, singularity, a peculiar circumstance, ib. *viśeṣaṇa*, n. detailed specification, TPrāt., Sch.

प्रतिविश्म *prati-vi-√śrabdh*, mfn. (√*śrambh*) full of confidence or trust, MBh.

प्रतिविमुञ् *prati-vi-√srij*, P. -*srijati*, to send out, despatch, RV.

प्रतिविहा *prati-vi-√3. hā*, P. -*jahāti*, to quit, abandon, MBh.

प्रतिवो *prati-√vī*, P. -*veti*, to receive, accept, RV.

प्रतिवीक्ष *prati-vīksh* (*vi-√īksh*), only ind. p. -*vīkshya*, to look upon, observe, perceive, R. *vīkṣana*, n. looking upon, returning a look, MW. *vīkṣanīya* and *vīkṣhya*, see *dush-prativ*.

प्रतिवीत *prati-vīta*, mfn. (√*vye*) covered, GopBr.; -*tama*, mfn. totally covered, muffled, suppressed, low (at a voice), Vait.

प्रतिवृ *prati-√1. vri*, Caus. -*vārayati*, to keep back, ward off, restrain, prevent, prohibit, MBh.; R. &c.; to contradict, refute, R. *vāra*, m. warding off, resisting (*a-prativ*), Suśr. 2. *vāraṇa*, mfn. (for 1. see p. 663, col. 2) keeping or warding off, opposing, preventing, MBh.; n. the act of keeping off &c., ib.; R. (cf. *dush-prativ*). *vārita*, mfn. kept off, prohibited, prevented, Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. prohibition, R. *vārya*, mfn. to be ward off or restrained or prevented (*a-prativ*), MBh.; R.

प्रतिवृ *prati-√2. vri* (only Ā. aor. -*avri-shata*), to choose, elect, AV.

प्रतिवृञ् *prati-√vrij*, P. -*varjati* &c., to throw against, Kath.

प्रतिवृत् *prati-√vrit*, Ā. -*vartate*, to accrue

to (acc.), Mn. i. 81 (v. l. for *upa-v*): Caus. -*var-tayati*, to fling, hurl, RV. *varṭana*, n. return, re-appearance (*a-prativ*), MBh. *vartman*, *vārt-tā* and *vṛtta*, see under *prati*.

प्रतिवृष *prati-√vriṣh*, P. -*varshati*, to rain or pour down upon, cover with (instr.), MBh. *var-shana*, n. pouring out or emitting again, Śrīkaṇṭh.

प्रतिवेश *prati-veśa*, *śiḥ* &c. See p. 663.

प्रतिवेश *prati-√vesh*, Ā. -*veshate*, to shrink back, TS.: Caus. -*veshayati*, to strike or drive or turn or bend back, ib., Prāt.

प्रतिवोद *prati-voḍhavya*. See under *prati-√vah*, col. 1.

प्रतिव्यध *prati-√vyadh*, P. -*vidhyati* (ep. also Ā. *te*), to shoot against, hit, wound, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. -*vidhyate*, to be aimed at or hit, to be touched upon or discussed, AV. *viddha*, mfn. pierced, wounded, MBh.

प्रतिव्याहार *prati-vyāhāra*, m. an answer, reply, Kāraṇḍ.

प्रतिव्यूह *prati-√vyūh*, Ā. -*vyūhate* (rarely P. *vi*), to array one's self against (acc.), draw up (an army) against, MBh. *vyūha*, mfn. drawn out in array against; broad, R. *vyūha*, m. drawing out an army in opposite battle-array, MBh.; echo, reverberation, Hariv. 3605 (Nilak.); others 'multitude'; N. of a prince, VP. (v. l. *vyoman*).

प्रतिव्रज *prati-√vraj*, P. -*vrajati*, to return home, Bhāṭṭ.

प्रतिवशंस *prati-√śans*, P. -*śaṃsati*, to call or shout to, praise, ŚBr. (cf. *a-pratiśaṃsat* and *śasta*).

प्रतिवश *prati-√śak* (only pf. -*śekuh*), to keep one's ground against, be a match for (acc.), MBh.; Desid. -*śikshati*, to allure, invite, RV.

प्रतिवशङ्क *prati-√śaṅk*, Ā. -*śaṅkate*, to be doubtful or anxious, hesitate, MBh.; to trouble one's self about, care for (acc.), BhP. *śaṅkaniya*, mfn. to be doubted about or feared, W. *śaṅka*, f. (ifc.) doubt, supposition, Kām.; constant fear or doubt, W.

प्रतिवशप *prati-√śap*, P. -*śapati*, to curse in return (with acc. or gen.), R.; BhP. *śāpa*, m. a curse in return, retorted imprecation, MBh.; Kād.; Pur.

प्रतिवशम् *prati-√śam*, Caus. -*śamayati* (ind. p. -*śāmya* or -*śamayita* or -*śamayya*), to re-establish, restore, put to rights, Vajracch.; Divyāv. *śama*, m. (ifc.) deliverance from, cessation of, MBh. *śānta*, mfn. extinguished, allayed; -*kopa*, mfn. one whose anger is past, ib.

प्रतिशरण 1. 2. *prati-śaraṇa*. See p. 663 and *prati-√śrī*.

प्रतिशामन 2. *prati-śāsana* (for 1. see p. 663, col. 2), n. giving orders, commissioning, sending a servant on a message, L. *śāsti*, f. id., MW. *śiṣṭa*, mfn. sent on a message, despatched, Śiā.; refused, L.; celebrated, famous, W.

प्रतिशिक्ष *prati-√śiksh*. See *prati-√śak*.

प्रतिशी *prati-√śi* (only pf. -*śiṣye* and fut. -*śeṣyāmi*), to lie or press against, i. e. urge, importune, MBh. *śayita*, mfn. pressing, importuning, importuned, Kād.; Hcar.; n. the act of importuning, molestation, Kād. *śivan*, m(fa) n. serving as a couch or resting-place, AV.; TS.

प्रतिशीत *prati-śīta* (Pāp. vi, 1, 25, Sch.), *śīna* and *śīna-vat* (Kāś., ib.), mfn. melted, fluid, dropping, *śāya*, f., *śāyā*, m. a cold, catarrh, Suśr.; Car. *śāyāin*, mfn. having a cold, Suśr.

प्रतिशुच *prati-√śuc*, P. -*śocati*, to burn towards or against (acc.), MaitrS.

प्रतिशुष *prati-√śush*, P. -*śushyati*, to be dried up, wither, perish, RV.

प्रतिशृ *prati-√śrī*, P. -*śrīnāti*, to break off or in pieces, RV.; TS.; TBr. *śāra*, m. breaking, going in pieces (*a-prati*), AitBr. 2. *śāraṇa*, n. (for 1. see p. 663, col. 2) breaking off, blunting (a point or edge), TBr., Sch.

प्रतिशोभित *prati-śobhita*, mfn. (√*śubh*, Caus.) beautified with (instr.), Hariv. (v. l. for *pari-ś*).

प्रतिश्रम *prati-śrama*, m. (√*śram*) toil, trouble, Divyāv.

प्रतिश्रय *prati-śraya*, m. (√*śri*) refuge, help, assistance, MBh.; a place of refuge, shelter, asylum, house, dwelling, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a receptacle, recipient (*tvam tasya pratisrayah*, 'you know all this'), MBh.; a Jaina-monastery, HParīś.; an almshouse, a place where food &c. is given away, L.; a place of sacrifice, L.; an assembly, L. *śrita*, n. a place of refuge, MBh.

प्रतिश्रु *prati-śru*, P. -*śrīṇoti*, to hear, listen, RV. i, 25, 20 (Ā. 3. sg. *śrīṇve*, 'to be heard' (cf. 'audible', i, 169, 7); to listen, give ear to (gen.); Vajracch.; to assure, agree, promise anything (acc.) to any one (gen. or dat.), RV. &c. &c.; Desid. -*śrīṇuṣhātī*, to wish to promise, Pāp. i, 3, 59. *śravā*, nfn. answering, VS. xvi, 34 (Mahidh. 'echo, reverberation'); m. (ifc. f. ā) promise, assurance, R.; Rājat.; MārkP.; *śrānte*, ind. after the expiration of a promise i.e. the lapse of a promised period, R. *śravana*, n. hearkening to, listening (cf. below); answering, Gaut.; assenting to, agreeing, promising, Mn. ii, 195 (others 'hearkening' or 'answering'); MBh. (-*pūrvā*, mfn. promised, assured); Pāp. viii, 2, 99 (Kās. 'hearkening'); (prob.) a partic. part of the ear, ShadvBr. *śravas*, m. N. of a son of Bhīma-sena, MBh. *śrut*, f. an echo, resonance, Ragh.; a promise, assurance, Sighās. *śruta*, mfn. heard, R.; promised (also in marriage), assented, agreed, accepted (*te*, 'the promise having been made'), GṛS.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; echoing, resounding, R.; m. N. of a son of Ānaka-dundubhi, BhP.; n. a promise, engagement (see above). *śrutī*, f. an answer, Hariv.; Sāt.; a promise, assent, Vait.; = next, Śiś. *śrūtā*, f. an echo, reverberation, VS.; ChUp. *śrotas*, w.r. for *śrotas*. *śrotī*, mfn. one who promises or assents, MW.

प्रतिश्वस *prati-śvas* (only pr. p. -*śvasat*), to breathe fiercely or with a snorting sound towards or against, RV.

प्रतिशञ्ज *prati-śaṅj* (√*śaṅj*), P. Ā. -*śa-jati*, *te*, to attach something to (loc.); Ā. 'to one's self', TS.; Lāty. (cf. *prati-saṅgin*).

प्रतिशिच *prati-śic* (√*śic*), P. -*śiñcati*, to pour upon, mix together, TS.; ŚrS.; (-*śiñcati*), to besprinkle or moisten in return, BhP. *śhioya*, mfn. to be besprinkled or moistened, TBr. *śhoka*, m. besprinkling, moistening, TBr., Sch. *śhokya*, mfn. accompanied by the act of besprinkling or moistening.

प्रतिशिध *prati-śidh* (√*śidh*), P. -*śedhati* (ep. also Ā. *te*), to drive away, RV.; to keep back, ward off, prevent, restrain from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to forbid, prohibit, disallow, Nir.; MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. -*śedhayati*, to keep back, prevent, restrain, ĀsvGr.; MBh. &c.; to prohibit, interdict, Āpast.; MBh.; Hariv.; to deny, Sarvad. *śhiddha*, mfn. driven back, kept off, prevented, omitted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused, denied, Mn.; MBh. &c.; -*vat*, mfn. one who has forbidden or interdicted something, Rājat.; -*vāma*, mfn. refractory when driven back, Śak. vi, 18 (v. l.); -*sevana*, n. doing what is prohibited, W.; -*sevin*, mfn. following or doing what is forbidden, ib. *śhoddhavya*, mfn. to be washed off or kept back or prohibited or forbidden, MBh.; R.; to be denied, Nyāyas. *śhoddhī*, mfn. one who wards off or keeps back &c., MBh.; R.; resisting (with acc.), BhP. *śhoda*, m. keeping back, warding off, prevention, repulsion (of a disease), Mn.; MBh.; Suśr.; prohibition, refusal, denial, ŚrS.; Nir.; Kālid.; contradiction, exception, W.; (in gram.) negation, a negative particle, VPrāt.; Pāp.; Vām.; (in rhet.) enforcing or reminding of a prohibition, Kuval.; (in dram.) an obstacle to obtaining the desired object, Śah.; *śhāksara*, n. 'words of denial', a negative answer, Śak. iii, 22 (v. l.); *śhātmaka*, mfn. having a n° form or character, Yājñ., Sch.; *śhāpavāda*, m. annulment of a prohibition, Kās. on Pāp. ii, 3, 68; *śhāthīya*, mfn. having the meaning of a negation, Nir.; *śhākti*, f. expression of denial or refusal, Kāvād.; *śhāpamā*, f. a comparison expressed in a negative form, ib. *śhādhaka*, m (ikā)n. keeping off, prohibiting, preventive, MBh.; denying, negative, TPrāt. *śhādhana*, mfn. keeping or warding off, MBh.; n. the act of k° or w° off, restraining from (abl.), preven-

tion, repulsion (of a disease), Mn.; MBh.; Suśr.; rejection, refutation, Suśr. *śhedianiya*, mfn. to be kept back or restrained or prevented, Ragh.; Pañcat. *śhedyati*, mfn. denying, negative, Śampk. *śhedyā*, mfn. to be prevented or rejected or prohibited, Pat.; to be denied or negated, Nyāyas., Sch.

प्रतिशिव *prati-śiv* (√*śiv*), P. -*śhivati*, to sew on, Kāth. *śhavana*, n. sewing on, ĀpSr., Sch.

प्रतिशकभ *prati-śkabh* (√*śkabh*), only inf. -*śhābhe*, for leaning or pressing one's self against, RV. i, 39, 2.

प्रतिशकाश *prati-śh-kaśa*, m. (according to Pāp. vi, 1, 152 fr. √*kaś*) a messenger or guide or spy, L.; a whip or leather thong, W. (cf. *kaśā*). *śhka*, m. (abridged fr. prec.) a messenger or spy, L. *śhkaśa*, m. a leather thong, L. *śhkaśa*, m. = *śhka*, L.

प्रतिशकु *prati-śku* (√*śku*), only impf. *pratyaskumoti*, to cover in return (with arrows &c.), Bhāṭṭ. *śhuta*, see *ā-prati-śhuta*.

प्रतिशब्ध *prati-śhābha*, mfn. (√*stambh*) obstructed, impeded, stopped, withstood, W. *śhāmbha*, m. obstruction, impediment, hindrance, Ragh. *śhāmbhin*, mfn. impeding (ifc.), R. (cf. *prati-stambh*).

प्रतिशुति *prati-śhuti*, f. (√*stu*) praise or a song of praise, RV.; TāndBr. *śhōtī*, m. one who rivals in praising, ĀśvBr.

प्रतिशुभ *prati-śhūbh* (√*stubbh*), P. -*śhōbhati*, to shout in return, answer with a shout, RV.

प्रतिशुभ *prati-śhūbh* (√*stubbh*), P. Ā. -*tishthati*, *te*, to stand, stay, abide, dwell, RV. &c. &c.; to stand still, set (as the sun), cease, MBh.; BhP.; to stand firm, be based or rest on (loc.), be established, thrive, prosper, RV. &c. &c.; to depend or rely on (loc.), Vajracch.; to withstand, resist (acc.), MBh.; Hariv.; to spread or extend over (acc.), MBh.; Caus. -*śhāpaya*, to put down, place upon, introduce into (loc.), Br.; GṛS.; to set up, erect (as an image), Ratnāv.; to bring or lead into (loc.), MBh.; to establish in, appoint to (loc.), ib.; R. &c.; to transfer or offer or present to, bestow or confer upon (dat. or loc.), ĀsvGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to fix, found, prop, support, maintain, TS.; Br.; MBh.; Hariv.; to hold against or opposite, R. *śhā*, m (ā)n. standing firmly, steadfast, ŚBr.; MBh.; resisting, Kaus.; (ifc.) ending with, leading to, Jātak.; famous, W.; m. N. of the father of Su-pāriva (who was 7th Arhat of present Avasarpinī), L.; (ā), f. see next; n. point of support, centre or base of anything, RV. x, 73, 6 (*pratiśhā hṛidyā jaghanika*, 'thou hast stricken to the quick'; *pratiśhā* may also be acc. pl. of next).

प्रतिशुभ *prati-śhūbh*, f. (ifc. f. ā) standing still, resting, remaining, steadfastness, stability, perseverance in (comp.), VS. &c. &c.; a standpoint, resting-place, ground, base, foundation, prop, stay, support, RV. &c. &c.; a receptacle, homestead, dwelling, house, AV. &c. &c. (ifc. abiding or dwelling in, Ragh.; Pur.); a pedestal, the foot (of men or animals), AV.; Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; limit, boundary, W.; state of rest, quiet, tranquillity, comfort, ease, MBh.; Kāv.; setting up (as of an idol &c., RTL 70); pre-eminence, superiority, high rank or position, fame, celebrity, Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājat.; establishment on or accession to (the throne &c.), Hariv.; Śak.; Var.; Rājat.; the performance of any ceremony or of any solemn act, consecration or dedication (of a monument or of an idol or of a temple &c.; cf. *prāṇa-pr*), settling or endowment of a daughter, completion of a vow, any ceremony for obtaining supernatural and magical powers, Var.; Kathās.; Rājat.; Pur.; a mystical N. of the letter ā, L.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of sev. metres, RPrāt.; (with *Prajā-pate*) N. of a Sāman, ĀśhBr.; = *hrasva*, Naigh. iii, 2; = *yoga-siddhi* or *nish-patti*, L.; = *kamaldāra*, m., *kalpalatā*, f., *kal-pādī*, m. pl. N. of wks.; -*kāma* (√*śhā*), mfn. desirous of a firm basis or a fixed abode or a high position, TS.; TāndBr.; GṛS.; BhP.; -*kaumudī*, f., -*kaustubha*, m. or n., -*cintāmaṇi*, m., -*tattva*, n., -*tantra*, n., -*tilaka*, n. N. of wks.; -*tva*, n. the being a basis or foundation, Śampk.; -*darpaṇa*, m., -*darta*, m., -*dāhī*, f., -*dyota*, m., -*nirṇaya*, n.

N. of wks.; -*nvita* (√*śhā*), mfn. possessed of fame, celebrated, MW.; -*paddhati*, f., -*mayukha*, m., -*ratna*, n., -*rahasya*, n., -*lakshana*, n. N. of wks.; -*vat*, mfn. having a foundation or support, TUp.; -*vidhi*, m., -*viveka*, m., -*saṃgraha*, m., -*samuccaya*, m., -*sāra*, m., -*sāra-saṃgraha*, m., -*hemādri*, m., *śhādhādyota*, m. N. of wks. *śhātrī*, m. N. of a partic. priest (= *prati-prasthātrī*), Hariv. *śhāhā*, n. a firm standing-place, ground, foundation, PārGr.; MBh. &c.; a pedestal, foot, TBr.; MBh.; R.; the foundation (others 'consecration') of a city, SkandaP.; N. of a town at the confluence of the Gaṅgā and Yamunā (on the left bank of the G° opposite to Allāhābad, the capital of the early kings of the lunar dynasty), MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c. (IW. 511, n. 1); m. N. of a locality on the Go-dāvari, Kathās.; (du.) of the constellation Proshtha-pada, L. *śhāpāna*, n. fixing, placing, locating; (esp.) the erection or consecration of the image of a deity, Var. (-*paddhati*, f. N. of wk.); establishment, corroboration, Sarvad.; (ā), f. counter-assertion, statement of an antithesis, Car. *śhāpam*, ind. p. (of Caus.) placing, locating, ŚBr.; (as inf.) for founding or establishing, TāndBr. *śhāpayitavya*, mfn. to be placed or fixed or established, Kāraṇḍ. (w. r. *śhāp*). *śhāpayitṛi*, m. a founder, establisher, VPrāt. *śhāpita*, mfn. set up, fixed, erected, Kathās. *śhāpaya*, mfn. to be placed or located or fixed, TS.; AitBr.; to be consigned or transferred or entrusted to (loc.), MBh. *śhāpī*, f. resistance, RV. vi, 18, 12 (Sāy. *śhāpā*). *śhāpika*, f. a basis, foundation, Hcat. *śhāpita* (*prati-*), mfn. standing, stationed, placed, situated in or on (loc. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; abiding or contained in (loc.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; fixed, firm, rooted, founded, resting or dependent on (loc. or comp.), AV. &c. &c.; established, proved, Mn. viii, 164; ordained for, applicable to (loc.), ib., 226; secure, thriving, well off, ChUp.; Hariv. &c.; familiar or conversant with (loc.), MBh.; transferred to (loc.), Hariv.; undertaken, Pañcat. (B. *anu-shhita*); ascended into, having reached (comp.), Śak. vii, 4 (v. l.); complete, finished, W.; consecrated, ib.; endowed, portioned, ib.; established in life, married, ib.; prized, valued, ib.; famous, celebrated, ib.; m. N. of Vishṇu, A.; -*pada*, mfn. containing verses of a fixed or constant number of syllables, AitBr.; -*mātra*, mfn. having just got a firm footing, Mṛicch.; -*yaśas*, mfn. one whose renown is well founded, Ratnāv. (*su-pr*); -*saṃtāna*, mfn. one who has progeny or offspring secured, MW. *śhāpita* (*prati-*), f. standing firmly, a firm stand or footing, VS.; Br.

प्रतिशुभ *prati-śhūbh*, mfn. (√*stubbh*, Desid.) wishing to start, Śiś.; wishing to stay or remain, W.

प्रतिशिव *prati-śhiv*, P. -*śhivati*, to spit upon (acc.), AV.

प्रतिशुभ *prati-śhūbh* and *śhnikā*, f. (√*snā*), g. *sushāmdī*, Kās. *śhnikā* (with *sūtra*) and *śhnikā*, mfn., Pāp. viii, 3, 90, Kās.

प्रतिशुभ *prati-śhūbh* (√*svad*), Caus. -*śhōdayati*, to taste, relish, Kām., Sch.

प्रतिशय *prati-śam*-*śyat*, Ā. -*śyate*, to fight against, ŚBr. *śamyatta*, mfn. completely prepared or armed, MBh.

प्रतिशयत *prati-śam-yāta*, mfn. (√*yā*) going against, assailing (with acc.), MBh.

प्रतिशुभ *prati-śam-yukta*, mfn. (√*yuy*) bound or attached to something else, MBh. (B.)

प्रतिशुभ *prati-śam-yudh* (only pf. -*yudhuḥ*), to resist an attack together, BhP. *śam-yodhī*, m. an adversary in war, MBh.

प्रतिशुभ *prati-śam-rabh*, Ā. -*rabhate*, to seize, take hold of, MBh. vii, 3169 (B. *śam-carate*). *śamrabha*, mfn. (pl.) holding one another by the hands, MBh.; excited, furious, ib.; R.

प्रतिशुभ *prati-śam-ruddha*, mfn. (√*rudh*) contracted into itself, shrunk, BhP.

प्रतिशुभ *prati-śam-layana*, n. (√*li*) retirement into a lonely place, privacy, Lalit.; Divyāv.; complete absorption, SaddhP. *śamlaya*, mfn. retired, in privacy, Divyāv.; complete retirement for the sake of meditation, Lalit.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√vad*, *Ā. -vadate*, to agree with any one (acc.), *ĀitBr.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√I. vid*, *Caus. -veda-*
yati, to recognize (?), *Divyāv.* (Ā. p. *-vedayamāna*, 'feeling', ib.). *°samvid*, f. analytical science (4 with Buddhists), *Dharmas. 51*; *Lalit.*; *°vit-prāpta*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; *°vin-nīśayāvatārā*, f. N. of a partic. *Dhāraṇī*, L. *°samvedaka*, mfn. giving detailed information, L. *°samvedana*, n. experiment, enjoyment, *Nyāyas.*, Sch. *°samvedin*, mfn. feeling, experiencing, being conscious of anything, ib.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√vi-dhāna*, n. (√*I. dhā*) a counter action, stroke in return, *Mcar.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√vesht*, *Ā. -veshate*, to shrivel, shrink up, contract, *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√sri*, P. *-śrīyati*, to seek refuge or protection in reply, *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√śru* (only ind. p. *-śrutya*), to promise, *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√srij*, P. *-srijati*, to mingle with (instr.), *Suśr.* *°samsarga*, m. = *°pratisar-*
ga, *Vāyup.* *°samsrīṣṭa*, mfn. mingled with (instr.), ib.; *-bhakta*, mfn. one who is temperate in eating, ib.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√skri* (√*skri* = *kri*; only *Pot. -kuryāt*), to repair, restore, *Mn. ix. 279.* *°samskāra*, m. restoration (°*ram* √*kri*, to restore), *Kāraṇ.* *°samskāraṇa*, f. id., L. *°sams-*
kṛita, mfn. joined or united with (comp.), *Suśr.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√stambh* (only ind. p. *-stabhya*), to strengthen, encourage, *MārKP.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√stara*, n. (√*stṛi*) friendly reception, L.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√sthāna*, n. (√*sthā*) settling in, entering into (comp.), *Lalit.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√smṛi*, P. *-smarati*, to remember, R.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-samhitā*. See col. 2.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√hri*, P. *Ā. -harati*, °*te*, to draw together, contract (with *ātmānam*, 'one's self' i.e. to shrink, return to its usual bed, said of the sea), *Hariv.*; to draw or keep back, withdraw (as a weapon, the eye &c.), *MBh.*; *Kāv.*; to take away, put off, *Āpast.*; to absorb, annihilate, destroy, *MBh.*; *Pur.*; *Jātak.*; to check, stop, repress, *MBh.*; *R. &c.*; to change, *MW.*; *Caus. -hārayati*, to retract, R. *°samharaniya*, n. (sc. *karmaṇ*) a partic. punishment, L. *°samhāra*, m. drawing in, withdrawing, *MBh.*; giving up, resigning, ib.; keeping away, abstention from (abl.), ib.; compression, diminution, *W.*; comprehension, ib. *°samhṛita*, mfn. kept back, checked, restrained, R.; comprehended, included, *W.*; compressed, reduced in bulk, ib. *°sam-*
jīhīṣha, mfn. (fr. *Desid.*) wishing to withdraw or to be freed from (abl.), *BhP.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√hrish*, P. *-harshati*, to rejoice again, be glad, *MBh.* *°samhrīṣṭa*, mfn. glad, merry, R.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√kāsa*, m. (√*kāś*) a similar appearance, resemblance, *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√kram*, *Ā. -kramate*, to go back again, come to an end, *BhP.*; *Caus. -krāmāyati*, to cause to go back or return, ib. *°samskrama*, m. re-absorption, dissolution (m.c. also *°krāma*, ib.; (ifc. f. ā) impression, *Sarvad.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√krudh*, mfn. (√*krudh*) angry with, wroth against (acc.), *MBh.*; *R.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√khyā* (only ind. p. *-khyāya*), to count or reckon up, number, *ŚBr.*; *KātyŚr.* *°samkhyā*, f. consciousness; *-nirodha*, m. (with Buddh.) the conscious annihilation of an object (?), *Dharmas. 32* (cf. *a-pr*); *°samkhyā-*
na, n. the tranquil consideration of a matter, *Jātak.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√sañj*, mfn. (√*sañj*) cleaving or clinging to, adhering; (*a-pr*) not meeting with any obstacle, irresistible, *Hariv.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√grah*, P. *Ā. -grih-*
nāti, °*nīte*, to receive, accept, *MBh.*; *R.*; to meet with, find, *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-√sac*, *Ā. -sacate*, to pursue with vengeance, *ŚBr.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√car*, P. *-carati*, to meet, come together, *MBh.* *°samsāra*, m. going or moving backwards (*a-pr*), *Suśr.*; re-absorption or resolution (back again into *Prakṛiti*), *Śāmk.*; *MārKP.*; that into which anything is re-absorbed or resolved, *MBh.*; a place of resort, haunt, ib.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√jāta*, mfn. (√*jan*) born, sprung up, arisen, R.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√jñā*, *Ā. -jñāte*, to be kindly disposed, *ŚBr.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-√sad*, P. *-sīdati* (*Pāp. viii. 3, 66*), to start back, abhor, *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√diś*, P. *-diśati*, to give a person (acc. or *haste* with gen.) a message or commission in return, R.; *Kād.*; to send back a message to (gen.), *MBh.*; to order, command, ib. *°samsāra*, m. a message in return, answer to a m°, *R.*; *Mṛicch.*; *Kāthās.* *°samsāraṇya*, mfn. (an answer) to be given in reply to a m°, *Kād.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√I. dhā*, P. *Ā. -dadhāti*, *-dhatte*, (P.) to put together again, re-arrange, *ŚBr.*; (Ā.) to put on, adjust (an arrow), *MBh.*; (Ā.) to return, reply, *Hariv.*; *BhP.*; (P. Ā.) to remember, recollect, *Nyāyas.*; (Ā.) to comprehend, understand, *Prab. vi. 3.* *°sambhita*, mfn. aimed at, directed against, *MBh.* *°sambhṛita*, m. one who recollects or remembers, *Nyāyas.* *°sambhāna*, n. putting together again, joining together, *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.*; a juncture, the period of transition between two ages, *Vāyup.*; memory, recollection, *Nyāyas.*, Sch.; praise, panegyric, L.; self-command, suppression of feeling for a time, *W.*; a remedy, *MW.* *°sambhā*, m. reunion, *MBh.*; re-entry into (comp.) or into the womb, L.; re-birth, *Divyāv.*; the period of transition between two ages, *Vāyup.*; resistance, adverse-ness (of fate), *MBh.*; *-jñāna*, n. recognition, *Nyāyas.*, Sch. *°sambhita*, mfn. (cf. *samdhaya*) fastened, strengthened, confirmed, *BhP.* *°sambhaya*, mfn. to be opposed (*a-pr*), 'irresistible', *MBh.* *°sāmdhānika*, m. (fr. *samdhāna*) a bard, panegyrist, L.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√as*, P. *-asyati* (ind. p. *-āsam*), to put back again to its place, *ĀpŚr.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√as*, P. *-asyati* (ind. p. *-āsam*), to put back again to its place, *ĀpŚr.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√diś*, P. *-diśati*, to answer, reply, *Daś.*; to order, command, R. *°sams-*
ādiṣṭa, mfn. bidden, directed, ordered, commanded, R.; *MārKP.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√I. dhā*, P. *-dadhāti*, to put back again, replace, re-arrange, restore, *Daś.*; to redress, correct (an error), *Śāmk.* *°sāmdhāna*, n. collecting one's self again, composure, *Kād.*; cure, remedy, *W.* *°sāmdhita*, mfn. fitted to the bow-string (as an arrow), *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√āpana*, n. (√*āp*) the going against, attacking (with gen.), R.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√āṣṭa*, mfn. (√*āṣṭi*) depending on (acc.), *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√ās*, *Ā. -āste*, to be a match for, cope with, resist (acc.), *MBh.*; R. *°sams-*
āsana, n. the being a match for, withstanding, resisting (with gen.), *MBh.* *°samsāsita*, mfn. equalled, opposed, fought, ib.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√indh*, *Ā. -inddhe*, to kindle again, rekindle, *ŚBr.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√iksh*, *Ā. -ikshate*, to hold out, persevere (Sch. = √*jiv*), *BhP.* *°sami-*
kshana, n. looking at again, returning a glance, ib.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√buddha*, mfn. (√*budh*) restored to consciousness, recovered, *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to apply or give one's self to (acc.), *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-sam-√mud*, *Caus. -moda-*
yati, to give friendly greeting, *Divyāv.* *°samma-*
dāna, n. greeting, salutation (also *ā*, f.); *-kathā*, f. friendly address as a salutation, *Jātak.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-√sah*, *Ā. -sahate*, to be a match for, overcome (acc.), R.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-supta*, mfn. (√*svap*) fallen asleep, sleeping, *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-√sri*, P. *-sarati* (ind. p. *-sā-*
ram, *ŚākhBr.*), to go against, rush upon, attack, assail (acc.), *Hariv.*; to return, go home, *BhP.*; to go round or from place to place (not only on the main road), *TS.*; *Caus. -sārayati*, to cause to go back, *Car.*; to put back again, restore to its place, *Kālid.*; to spread over, tip or touch with (instr.), *Suśr.*; to put asunder, sever, separate, *SaddhP.*; *Pass.* to void or emit per anum (?), *Suśr.* *°sarā*, m. (ifc. f. ā) a cord or ribbon used as an amulet worn round the neck or wrist at nuptials &c., *AV. &c. &c.* (also *ā*, f. [Var.; *Dharmas. 5*]; and n. [g. *ardhar-*
cādi]); a bracelet, *Kir.*; a line returning into itself, circle, *ŚBr.*; assailing, an attack (*a-pr*), *Hariv.*; a wreath, garland, L.; a follower, servant, L.; the rear of an army, L.; dressing or anointing a wound, L.; day-break, L.; *-bandha*, m. a partic. nuptial ceremony, *ĀpGr.*, Sch.; pl. N. of partic. magical verses or formulas protecting from demons, *ŚBr.*; m. n. a watch, guard, L.; (ā), f. (cf. above) a female servant, L.; (with Buddh.) one of the 5 protectors, *Dharmas. 5.* *°sarāṇa*, mfn. leaning or resting upon (ifc.; *-tā*, f.), *Lalit.*; n. streaming back (of rivers), *Car.*; leaning or resting on (comp.), L. *°saryā*, mfn. present in an amulet or at an incantation, *VS.* (Mahidh.) *°sārāṇa*, n. (fr. *Caus.*) dressing and anointing the edges of a wound (or an instrument for doing so), *Suśr.*; N. of a partic. process to which minerals (esp. quicksilver) are subjected, *Cat.* *°sā-*
raṇiya, mfn. to be dressed or anointed (as a wound), *Car.*; to be applied for dressing a wound, *Suśr.* *°sārīta*, mfn. (fr. *Caus.*) repelled, removed, *Vikr.*; dressed (as a wound), *Suśr.* *°sārīn*, mfn. going round or from one to the other, *MBh.* *°sāṛita*, mfn. met, encountered, pushed back, removed, *Suśr.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-√srij*, P. *-srijati*, to hurl or utter in reply (a curse), *BhP.*; to send away, despatch, *Śak. iv. 33* (v.l.) *°sarga*, m. secondary or continued creation out of primitive matter, *Pur.*; dissolution, destruction, ib.; the portion of a *Purāṇa* which treats of the destruction and renovation of the world, *IW. 511*; *517.* *°sriṣṭa*, mfn. (v.l. *°śiṣṭa*, only L.) despatched, despised, celebrated, given.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-√srip*, P. *-sarpati*, to creep back, *ChUp.*; to creep into, enter, *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-√seu*, *Ā. -sevate*, to pursue, follow (pleasure), *Divyāv.*; to be kind towards (acc.), serve, honour (= *prati-√jush*), *Sāy. on RV. iii. 33, 8.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-s-√kṛi*, P. *-kirati* (pf. *-cas-*
kare), to hurt, injure, to tear to pieces, *Śiṣ. i. 47*; *Pāp. vi. 1, 141.* *°s-kirāna*, n. the being hurt or injured, *Pāp. ib.*, Sch. (cf. *prati-√kṛi*).

प्रतिषेध् *prati-skhaliṭa* *prati-skhaliṭa*, mfn. (√*skhal*)
warded off, *Śiṣ. (=prati-√skhuta*, *Nir. vi. 16*).

प्रतिषेध् *prati-√stambh*, P. *Ā. -stabhnāti*, *-stabhate*, to lean or press (Ā. 'one's self') against, *Hariv.*; *Pañcat.* *°stabdhā*, mfn. leaned against, pressed, *MBh.*; stopped, checked, *Bhāṭṭ.*; obstructed, constipated, *Suśr.* (cf. *prati-√stambha*).

प्रतिषेध् *prati-snāta*, mfn. (√*snā*) bathed, washed, *Pāp. viii. 3, 90*, *Kāś.* (cf. *prati-√snāta*).

प्रतिषेध् *prati-spadana*, n. (√*spand*) throbbing, vibration, *W.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-spardh*, *Ā. -spardhate*, to emulate, compete, rival, *BhP.* *°spardhā*, f. emulation, rivalry, L. *°spardhin*, mfn. emulous, coping with (gen.), a rival, *MBh.*; *Rājat.*; *Kāraṇ.*; (ifc.) resembling, like, *Kāvyaḍ.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-spaśā* (TS.), *-spāśana* (AV.), mfn. (√*spaś*) spying, watching, lying in wait.

प्रतिषेध् *prati-√sphur*, P. *-sphurati*, to push away, remove, *RV.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-√smṛi*, P. *Ā. -smarati*, °*te*, to remember, recollect (acc.), *RV.*; *MBh.*; *Hariv.*; *Caus. -smārayati*, to remind, *MBh.* *°smṛitī*, f. 'recollection', N. of a partic. kind of magic, *MBh.*

प्रतिषेध् *prati-√svan*, P. *-svanati*, to re-

sound, MBh.; Caus. -*svānayati*, to make resound, BHp. *svāna*, m. (also pl.) echo, reverberation, Vcar.; BHp.

प्रतिस्वर *prati-svara*, m. (√*sva*) a reverberated sound, echo, MBh.; Ragh.; a focus, Nir. vii, 23.

प्रतिहन् *prati-√han*, P. -*hanti* (ep. also *Ā*. pf. -*jahne*), to beat against (gen.), TāṇḍBr.; to attack, assail, MBh.; to strike down, ib.; to crush, break, RV.; to put on a spit, ib. i, 32, 12; to strike in return, strike back, ward off, remove, dispel, check, prevent, frustrate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with *ājñām*), to disregard a command, Śiṣ.; Pass. -*hanyate*, to be beaten back &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be kept away from or deprived of (abl.), Śāṃk.; Caus. -*ghātayati*, see under *prati-gha*. *hata*, mfn. struck or striking against, R.; Śāk.; Rājāt.; repelled, warded off, checked, impeded, obstructed, prevented, omitted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; dazzled (as eyes, i.e. impeded in their functions), BHp.; dulled, blunted (as teeth by acids, = *hrishita*), L. (cf. Pat. on Pāṇ. vii, 2, 29); hostile (cf. below); disappointed, L.; hated, disliked, L.; tied, bound, L.; sent, despatched, L. (prob. w. r. for *pra-hita*); -*dhī*, mfn. hostile-minded, having hostile intentions, Bhatṛ.; -*mati*, mfn. id., W.; -*raya*, mfn. whose current is impeded, Megh. *hāti*, f. a stroke, blow, Bālar.; beating back, recoil, rebound, Śiṣ.; disappointment, W. *hātya*, ind. in inverse direction, Kauś. *hanana*, n. impeding, suppressing, Yogas, Sch.; striking again, returning a blow, W. *hantavya*, mfn. to be opposed or resisted, MBh.; Hariv. *hantṛi*, m. one who wards off, preventer, Ragh. (v. l. *haritṛi*).

प्रतिहय *prati-√hary*, P. *Ā*. -*haryati*, *Ṡte*, to desire, love, accept gladly, long for, RV.; AV.; to despise, reject, AV.

प्रतिहा *prati-√3. hā*, P. -*jahāti*, to leave unheeded, neglect, Hariv.; Pass. -*hiyate*, to stay behind (abl.), be defeated, MBh. *hāna* (?), cf. next.

Pratihāna-kūṭa, m. a part. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. (prob. w. r. for *pratihāra-kō*).

प्रतिहास *prati-hāsa*, m. (√*has*) returning a laugh, laughing with or at, W.; fragrant oleander, Nerium Odorum, L.

प्रतिहिंसा *prati-hiṃsā*, f. (√*hiṃs*) retaliation, revenge, W. *hiṃsita*, mfn. injured in return; n. = prec., Pāṇcat.

प्रतिहित *prati-hita* &c. See *prati-√dhā*.

प्रतिहु *prati-√hu*, P. -*juhoti*, to offer a supplementary sacrifice, Gobh. *hotavya*, mfn. to be offered as a suppl^o, ib., Sch. *homa*, m. a supplementary sacrifice, Jaim.; Nyāyam.

प्रतिहृ *prati-√hri*, P. *Ā*. -*harati*, *Ṡte* (ind. p. *prati-hāram*, Kauś.; inf. *prati-hartave*, BHp.), to throw back, AV.; to strike or pound, Kauś.; to keep shut, close by pressure (an udder), TāṇḍBr.; to bring back, Lāty.; to deliver, offer, present, BHp.; to procure, ib.; (Ā.) to take i.e. eat, ChUp.; to join in the Sāman hymns as Pratihartṛi (see below), Lāty.; Caus. -*hārayati*, to have one's self announced to (gen.), Jātakam.; Desid. -*jihirshati*, to wish to requite or revenge, MBh. (cf. *prati-jihirshu*).

Prati-hāraṇa, n. throwing back, repelling, rejecting, AV.; avoiding, shunning, L. *hartri*, m. (cf. *prati-hō*) one who draws back or absorbs, a destroyer, MBh.; one who keeps or wards off an averter, Ragh.; N. of one of the 16 priests (the assistant of the Udgātṛi), Br.; ŚrS. &c.; N. of a king (son of Pratihāra or of Pratiha), Pur.

Prati-hāra, m. striking against, touch, contact (esp. of the tongue with the teeth in the pronunciation of the dentals), RPrāt.; shutting, closing, stopping (a-*pr*), TāṇḍBr.; N. of partic. syllables in the Sāman hymns (with which the Pratihartṛi begins to join in singing, generally at the beginning of the last Pada of a stanza; also *prati-hō*, AV.; ŚāṅkhBr.), Br.; ŚrS. &c.; N. of a partic. magical formula spoken over weapons, R. (v. l. *ra-tara*); (that which keeps back), a door, gate (also *prati-hō*, L.; cf. comp. below); a door-keeper, porter, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur. &c. (also *prati-hō*; du. two d^o-k^os i.e. two statues at the entrance of a temple, VarBrS.; i, f. a female d^o-k^o, portress, Priyad.; a juggler, L.; juggling, trick, disguise, L.; -*goptrī*, f. a female door-keeper, Vcar.; -*tara*, m., see above; -*pa*; m.

a door-keeper, BHp.; -*bhūmi*, f. 'd^o-place,' a threshold, Kum.; the office of a porter or a portress, Ragh.; -*rakshī*, f. = -*goptrī*, Vcar.; -*vat*, mfn. containing the P^o syllables (above), Lāty.; -*sūtra*, n. N. of wk. *hāraka*, m. a juggler, L. *hārāya*, Nom. to act as door-keeper (√*itam*, impers.), Prasannar. *hārya*, mfn. to be pushed back or repelled, resistible, R. (cf. a-*pr*); n. jugglery, L.; N. of an Avadāna.

Prati-hṛita, mfn. held back, ŚBr.; fastened, KātyŚr.

प्रतिहृष *prati-√hrish*, *Ā*. -*hrishyate*, to show joy in return for anything, MBh.; Caus. -*harshayati*, to gladden, rejoice, ib. *harsha*, m. expression of joy, Dīātup. *harshapa*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing joy in return, R.

प्रतिहृष *prati-√hesh*, *Ā*. -*heshate*, to neigh towards (acc.), Var.

प्रतिह्रास *prati-hrāsa*, m. (√*hras*) abbreviation, abridgment, ŚrS.

प्रतिह्वर *prati-hvāra*, m. (√*hva*) a slope, the rising vault (of the sky), RV.

प्रतिह्वे *prati-√hve*, *Ā*. -*huvāte*, to call, RV.

प्रती 1. *prati*, in comp. for *prati* (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 122; Vārtt. 3, Pat.) = *kāra*, m. = *prati-kō* (see under *prati-√kri*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an alliance resting on the requital of former services, Kām. -*kārya*, mfn. (cf. *prati-kō*) one on whom vengeance might be taken, punishable (a-*pr*), Rājāt. -*kāśā*, m. reflexion, resemblance, appearance, AV.; Kauś.; (ifc.) similar, resembling, like, MBh.; R. &c. -*ghāta*, m. (cf. *prati-gh*) warding off (ifc.), MBh.; m. prevention, obstruction, repression, hindrance, resistance, Mn.; MBh. &c. -*ghātin*, mfn., in a-*prati-ghāti-tā*, q. v. -*toda*, m. N. of partic. initial forms of Padas in hymns, Nid. -*darśā*, m. (cf. *prati-dō*) N. of a man, ŚBr. = *nāha*, m. (cf. *prati-nō*, p. 666, col. 2) obstruction, constipation, Car.; Suśr.; a flag, banner, ŚBr.; -*dhāyana*, n. that which represents a b^o, ib. = *pāna*, n. (cf. *prati-pō*) drinking, Āpast. = *bodhā*, m. (cf. under *prati-√budh*) vigilance, AV. = *māna*, n. (cf. *prati-mō*) a weight (measure), Mn. viii, 403. = *rādha*, m. = *prati-pō*, Śāṅkh. = *vartā*, mfn. returning into itself = *pari-sara*, AV. = *vāpa*, m. = *prati-pō*, Suśr.; a disease, pestilence, L. = *vāha*, m. (cf. *prati-pō*) fee, reward, GobBr.; Kauś. = *vī*, mfn. (cf. *prati-√vi*) receiving gladly, accepting, RV.; m. or f. acceptance, ib. = *veśa*, *śin* = *prati-pō* (p. 663, col. 2). = *sāram*, see *prati-√sri*. = *hartri*, m. (cf. *prati-hō*) a door-keeper, porter, Rājāt. = *hārā*, m. (in most meanings) = *prati-hāra*, q. v.; a partic. alliance, L. (w. r. for *prati-kāra* above); N. of a family of kings, Cat.; -*tā*, f. (Rājāt.), -*tva*, n. (Pāṇcat.) the office of a door keeper or chamberlain; -*dhuram-dharā*, f. a female door-keeper, Vcar. = *hāram*, see *prati-√hri*. = *hāsa*, m. (cf. *prati-hō*) Nerium Odorum, L.

प्रती 2. *prati* (*prati-√i*), P. *praty-eti*, to go towards or against, go to meet (as friend or foe), RV. &c. &c.; to come back, return, ib.; to resort or apply to, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to fall to a person's (dat.) lot or share, AitBr.; to receive, accept, MBh.; (also Pass.) to admit, recognize, be certain of, be convinced that (a acc.), GrŚrS.; Nir.; R. &c.; to trust, believe (with gen.), Kathās.; Pass. *pratyate*, to be admitted or recognized, follow, result, Kāv.; Śāṃk.; Hit. (p. *yamāna*, known, understood, implicit, Pāṇ.; Śāh.); Caus. *praty-āyati* (Pass. *praty-āyyate*), to lead towards i.e. cause to recognize or acknowledge, convince (any one of the truth of anything), Kālid.; to make clear, prove, Śāṃk.; Śāh.; Desid. *pratiśishati*, to wish or try to understand, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 47, Sch. *Pratikṣa*, mfn. acknowledged, recognized, known (*śyāma ūti*, 'by the name of *śō*'), Nir.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; convinced of anything, trusting in, firmly resolved upon (comp.), KathUp.; MBh.; Hit.; satisfied, cheerful, glad, pleased, AitBr.; MBh. &c.; respectful, L.; past, gone, L.; clever, wise, L.; m. N. of a divinity enumerated among the Viśve Devās, MBh.; -*senā*, m. N. of a prince, Buddh.; *tāksarā*, f. N. of a Conm. on the Mitāksharā; *tātman*, mfn. confident, resolute, MBh.; *tārtha*, mfn. having a recognized or acknowledged meaning, Nir.; *tātva*, m. N. of a prince, VP. *Pratiti*, f. going towards, approaching, RV.; the following from anything (as a neces-

sary result), being clear or intelligible by itself, Vedāntas.; clear apprehension or insight into anything, complete understanding or ascertainment, conviction, Śāk.; Śāṃk.; Kathās. &c.; confidence, faith, belief, Dās.; trust, credit, Inser.; fame, notoriety, W.; respect, ib.; delight, ib.; -*mat*, mfn. known, understood, Harav. *Pratitya*, n. confirmation, experiment, RV. vii, 68, 6; comfort, consolation, ib. iv, 5, 14 (others 'mfn. to be acknowledged or recognized'); -*samutpāda*, m. (Buddh.) the chain of causation, Lalit. (twelvefold; cf. Dharmas. 42).

Pratyaya, m. belief, firm conviction, trust, faith, assurance or certainty of (gen., loc. or comp.); proof, ascertainment, Mn.; MBh. &c. (*pratyaya-√gam*, to acquire confidence, repose c^o in, MBh.; *astyatra pratyayo mama*, that is my conviction, Kathās.; *kaḥ pratyayo 'tra*, what assurance is there of that? ib.); conception, assumption, notion, idea, KātyŚr.; Nir.; Śāṃk. &c.; (with Buddhists and Jainas) fundamental notion or idea (-*tva*, n.), Sarvad.; consciousness, understanding, intelligence, intellect (in Śāṃkha = *buddhi*); analysis, solution, explanation, definition, L.; ground, basis, motive or cause of anything, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in med.) = *nimitta*, *hetu* &c., Cat.; (with Buddhists) a co-operating cause; the concurrent occasion of an event as distinguished from its approximate cause; an ordeal, Kāty.; want, need, Kāraṇḍ.; fame, notoriety, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 58; a subsequent sound or letter, Prāt.; an affix or suffix to roots (forming verbs, substantives, adjectives and all derivatives), Prāt.; Pāṇ.; an oath, L.; usage, custom, L.; religious meditation, L.; a dependant or subject, L.; a householder who keeps a sacred fire, L.; -*kara* (R.), -*kāraka* (Pāṇcat.), -*kāraṇa* (Śāk.), mfn. one who awakens confidence, trustworthy; -*kārin*, mfn. id., L.; (in), f. a seal, signet, L.; -*tatva-prakāśikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*tva*, n. (cf. above) the being a cause, causality, Sarvad.; -*dhātu*, m. the stem of a nominal verb, Pat.; -*prativācana*, n. a certain or distinct answer, Śāk.; -*mautika-mālā*, f. N. of wk.; -*lopa*, m. (in gram.) elision of an affix; -*sarga*, m. (in Śāṃkha) the creation which proceeds from Buddha; -*svara*, m. (in gram.) an accent on an affix; *āyātma*, mfn. causing confidence, R. (v. l. *pratyag-ātma*); *āyā-dhī*, m. a pledge which causes confidence in regard to a debt, L.; *āyānta-śabda-krid-anta-vyūha*, m. N. of wk. *tyāyāya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to convince, HParīś. (prob. w. r. for Caus. *praty-āyati*). *tyāyika*, mfn. (in *ātma-pr*) that of which everybody can convince himself, MBh. *tyāyita*, mfn. proved, trustworthy (compar. -*tara*), Jaim.; w. r. for *tyāyita*, Pāṇcat. *tyāyitavya*, mfn. credible, Śāṃk. *tyāyin*, mfn. deserving confidence, trustworthy, R.; trusting, believing, W.

Praty-āya, m. toll, tribute, L. *āyaka*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to know or understand (-*tva*, n.), Sarvad.; convincing, credible, MBh. 1. *āyana*, mfn. (for 2. see *praty-ē*) convincing, credible, MBh. (v. l. *āyaka*); (ā), f. convincing, persuasion, Kathās.; consolation, comfort, Ratnāv.; n. elucidation, explanation, demonstration, Kathās.; Śāh.; (ami), ind. (after a finite verb), Siddh. *āyayitavya*, mfn. to be explained or demonstrated, Mālav. *āyita*, mfn. convinced of, trusting (ifc.), Pāṇcat. (w. r. *āyita*); m. a trustworthy person, confidential agent, commissioner, ŚāṅkhBr. *āyitavya*, w. r. for *āyayitavya*, Mālav. *āyā*, mfn. to be encouraged or comforted, Subh.

Praty-etavya, mfn. to be acknowledged or admitted, to be understood as (nom.), RPrāt.; Śāṃk. *etṛi*, mfn. believing, trusting, a believer, W.

प्रतीक *pratika*. See p. 675, col. 1.

प्रतीक्ष *pratikṣh* (*prati-√ikṣh*), *Ā*. *pratikṣhate* (ep. also P. *Ṡti*), to look at, behold, perceive, AV.; KātyŚr.; to look forward to, wait for, expect, TS. &c. &c.; to look at with indifference, bear with, tolerate (acc.), Mn. ix, 77.

Pratikṣha, mfn. looking backward (see a-*pr*); (also *kṣha*, R.) looking forward to, waiting for, expectant of (ifc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; having regard to (ifc.), Hariv.; (ā), f. expectation, TBr.; KathUp.; consideration, attention, respect, veneration, Āpast.; MBh.; R. *Pratikṣhapa*, n. looking to or at, considering, regard, attention, BHp.; observance, fulfilment, Prab. *Pratikṣhāṇiya*, mfn. to be waited for or expected, Kull.; to be looked at or considered or regarded, W. *Pratikṣham*, ind. having expected (ifc., e. g. *sarati-pr*), R. *Prati-*

kṣhita, mfn. contemplated, considered; respected, honoured; expected, hoped, W. **Pratikṣhin**, mfn. looking or waiting for, expecting, MBh.; Rājāt. 1. **Pratikṣhya**, mfn. to be expected or waited for, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be observed or fulfilled, Śis.; to be considered or regarded, respectable, worthy, Ragh.; Rājāt. 2. **Pratikṣhya**, ind. 'while expecting or waiting,' gradually, slowly, Mfich. iii, 11.

प्रतीक्षक *pratikṣhaka*. See *pratikṣh*.

प्रतीड् *pratiḍ* (*prati-√id*), only 3. pl. *pratiḍate*, to praise, RV. vii, 76, 7.

प्रतीत *pratīta* &c. See under 2. *prati*.

प्रतीत *prati-tta*. See *ā-pratīta*.

प्रतीत्यक् *pratītyak*, m. (√*indh*) N. of a prince of Videha, R.

प्रतीन्व *pratinv* (*prati-√inv*), P. *pratinvati*, to urge, promote, advance, RV. i, 54, 7.

प्रतीप *pratīpa*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *prati* + *ap*; cf. *anūpa*, *duṣpa*, *samīpa*) 'against the stream,' 'ag' the grain,' going in an opposite direction, meeting, encountering, adverse, contrary, opposite, reverse, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; inverted, out of order, Suśr.; Var.; displeasing, disagreeable, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Hariv.; resisting, refractory, cross, obstinate; impeding, hindering, BhP.; MBh.; R. &c.; backward, retrograde; turned away, averted, W.; m. an adversary, opponent, BhP.; N. of a prince, the father of Śāntanu and grandfather of Bhishma, AV.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; n. (in rhet.) inverse comparison (e.g. 'the lotus resembles thine eyes,' instead of the usual comparison 'thine eyes resemble the lotus'); 5 forms are enumerated, Kuval.; Pratāp.; Sāh.; Kpr.; N. of a gram. wk.; (*dm*), ind. against the stream, backwards; against, RV. &c. &c.; in return, Bālār.; in inverted order, Mn.; refractorily (with √*gam*), to resist, Śak.; with *abhy-upa-√gam*, to go against, oppose, R.) - *ga*, mf(ā)n. going against, flowing ag°, ° backwards, Ragh.; Var. - *gati*, f. (VarBṛS., Sch.) or - *gamana*, n. (ib.; Kum.) a retrograde movement. - *gāmin*, mfn. (ifc.) going against, acting in contravention to, Daś. - *tarāpa*, n. sailing ag° the stream, Vikr. - *darāni* or - *rāni*, f. 'turning away the face,' a woman, L. - *dīpaka*, n. a partic. figure of speech, Bhāṭṭ., Sch. - *vaṇana*, n. contradiction, Amar. **Pratīpāśva**, m. N. of a prince, VP. (v. l. *Pratīkṣva*). **Pratīpōkti**, f. contradiction, Naish.

Pratīpaka, mfn. opposed to, hindering, hostile, BhP.; m. N. of a prince, ib.

Pratīpaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to oppose one's self to, be hostile to (loc.), BhP.; to cause to turn back, bring back, reverse, Kum.

Pratīpya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to oppose one's self to, be hostile to, be against (gen.), Bhāṭṭ. (g. *sukhādi*).

Pratīpin, mfn. unfavourable, unkind, g. *sukhādi*.

प्रतीप् *pratīps*, Desid. of *praty-√āp*, q. v.

प्रतीर *pratīr* (*prati-√ir*), only Caus. 2. du. impf. *pratī-ārayatam*, to put on, fix on, RV. i, 117, 22.

प्रतीर *pra-tīra*, m. N. of a son of Manu Bhautya, MārKp.; n. = *tīra*, a shore, bank, L.

प्रतीष *pratīsh* (*prati-√3. ish*), P. *pratīchati* (ind. p. *pratīshya*), to strive after, seek, RV. x, 129, 4; to receive, accept from, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to regard, mind, attend to, obey, ib. **Pratīocha-** *ka*, m. one who receives, a receiver, Mn. iv, 194.

प्रतीषित *pratīshita*, mfn. (√*ish*) stretched out towards, Kāṭh.

प्रतुद् *pra-√tud*, P. *tudati*, to strike at, cut through, pierce, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.: Caus. *so-dayati*, to push on, urge, instigate, MBh.; Mfich. °*tud*, m. 'pecker,' N. of a class of birds (including the falcon, hawk, owl, parrot, crow, raven, peacock &c.), Āpast. °*tuda*, m. id., Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; an instrument for piercing, Suśr. °*todā*, n. a goad or long whip, AV. &c. &c. (also *yashī*, f., Divyāv.); sg. (with *Aggrasām*) and du. (with *Kaṭyaparya*), N. of Sāmans, ArshBr.; - *yantra*, n. N. of wk. °*odin*, see *ironi-pratodin*.

प्रतुर *pra-tur*. See *su-pratūr*.

प्रतुर्व *pra-√tur* (only pr. p. -*tūrvat*), to be victorious, RV. v, 65, 4.

प्रतुष *pra-√tush*, P. -*tushya'i*, to delight in (instr.), Bhāṭṭ.: Caus. -*tushayati*, to give pleasure, gratify, BhP. °*tushāti*, f. satisfaction (-*da*, mfn. giving s°), Pañcat. °*tusha*, m. 'gratification,' N. of one of the 12 sons of Manu Svāyambhuva, BhP.

प्रतुस्तु *pra-tustushu*. See *pra-√stu*.

प्रतुणी *pra-tūṇi*, f. a kind of disease (causing pain of the nerves extending from the rectum and generative organs to the bowels; w. r. for *prati-tūṇi*?), Suśr.

प्रतुण्य *pra-tūrṇa*, °*tūrta* &c. See *pra-√tvar*.

प्रतृद् *pra-√trid* (only ind. p. -*tridyā*), to thrust through with a spit, ŚBr. °*tardana*, mfn. piercing, destroying (said of Vishnu), Vishṇu.; m. N. of a king of Kāśi (son of Diva-dāsa and author of RV. ix, 96), Br.; MBh. &c.; of a Rakshasa, R.; of a class of divinities under Manu Auttama, MārKp. °*trippa*, n. (piercing i. e. splitting, scil. the words) recitation of the Pada-pāṭha, AitAr. °*trid*, mfn. cleaving, piercing (applied to the Tritsus), RV. vii, 33, 14.

प्रतृप् *pra-√trip*, Caus. -*tarpayati*, to satiate, refresh, strengthen, satisfy, Pañcat.; Suśr.

प्रतृ *pra-√trī*, P. Ā. -*tarati*, °*te* (Ved. also -*tirati*, °*re*; inf. -*tīram*), to go to sea, pass over, cross, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to set out, start, RV.; ŚBr.; (Ā.) to rise, thrive, prosper, RV.; to raise, elevate, augment, increase, further, promote, ib.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; to extend, prolong (esp. with *āyus*, 'to promote long life'; Ā. 'to live on, live longer'), RV.: Caus. -*tārayati* (aor. *prātītarat*), to extend, widen, MBh.; to prolong (life), AV.; to mislead, take in, deceive, Mfich.; Kathās.; to lead astray, seduce, persuade to (dat. or loc.), Ragh.; Kathās. °*tara*, m. passing over, crossing (cf. *dush*- and *su-pr*); N. of the joints (*sandhi*) on the neck and of the spinal vertebrae, Suśr. °*tārāpa*, mf(ā)n. furthering, promoting, increasing (with *āyushah*, 'prolonging life'), RV.; AV.; VS.; ParGr.; n. going to sea, passing over, crossing, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*taritṛi* (RV.), °*tāritṛi* (AV.), m. a furtherer, promoter (esp. of long life). °*tāra*, m. passing over, crossing (with gen.), MBh.; R.; deception, fraud, L. °*tāraka*, mfn. cheating, deceitful, a deceiver, Bhartṛ.; Vcar. °*tārāpa*, n. (fr. Caus.) ferrying over, carrying across, ŚārṅP.; passing over, crossing (m. c. for °*tārāpa*), R.; Rājāt.; deceiving, cheating (also ā, f.), ŚārṅP.; L. °*tārāṇya*, mfn. to be deceived, deceivable, KātyŚr., Sch. °*tārāyitṛi*, m. a furtherer, promoter, AitBr. °*tārīta*, mfn. misled, deceived, imposed upon, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; persuaded or seduced to (dat.), Ragh. (v. l. *pra-codita*). 1. °*tīra*, mfn. furthering, granting success or victory, AitAr. 2. °*tīra*, mfn. (?) carrying across, furthering, helping, TS. (Sch.) °*tīra* (*prā*), mfn. having put to sea, ŚBr.; having spread over (acc.), Ragh.

प्रतौली *pra-tolī*, f. a broad way, principal road through a town or village (ifc. °*līka*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of bandage applied to the neck or to the penis, Suśr.

प्रतृ *prā-tta*, *prā-tti*. See *pra-√I. dā*.

प्रतृ *pra-tnd*, mf(ā)n. former, preceding; ancient, old; traditional, customary, RV.; AV.; TS.; Br.; BhP.; n. a kind of metre, RPrāt. **Pratnā-** *thā*, ind. as formerly, as of old, in the usual manner, RV. 1. **Pratna-vāt**, ind. id., ib. 2. **Pratnā-** *vat*, mfn. containing the word *pratna*, ŚBr.

प्रत्यंश *praty-aṁśa* &c. See p. 663, col. 3.

प्रत्यक् *pratyak*. See p. 675, col. 1.

प्रत्यक्ष *praty-akṣha*, mf(ā)n. present before the eyes, visible, perceptible (opp. to *para-kṣha*, q. v.), Up.; MBh. &c.; clear, distinct, manifest, direct, immediate, actual, real, ŚBr. &c. &c.; keeping in view, discerning (with gen.), MBh.; n. ocular evidence, direct perception, apprehension by the senses (in Nyāya one of the 4 *Pramāṇas* or modes of proof, cf. *pramāṇa*); superintendence of, care for (gen.), Mn. ix, 27; (in rhet.) a kind of style descriptive of impressions derived from the senses, Kuval.; (*pratyākṣham*), ind. (also °*kṣha* ibc.) before the eyes, in the sight or presence of (gen. or comp.),

clearly, explicitly, directly, personally, AV. &c. &c.; (*āt*), ind. explicitly, actually, really, Br.; (*ena*), 'ind. before the eyes, visibly, publicly, expressly, directly, Lāṭy.; MBh.; MārKp.; (e), ind. before one's face, publicly, Pañcat. - *karāṇa*, n. one's own perception, Car. - *kṛita*, mfn. addressed directly or personally, containing a personal address, Nir.; (ā); f. (scil. *ric*) a hymn or verse in which a deity is addressed directly or in the 2nd person, MW. - *khaṇḍa*, m. n. N. of part I of the *Tattva-cintāmaṇi*; - *cintāmaṇi*, m. and - *zyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. - *cārin*, mfn. walking personally before the eyes of (gen.), Kāvād. - *jūṇa*, n. immediate perception, Tarkas. - *tamāt* or - *tamām*, ind. most perceptibly or directly or really &c., Br. - *tas*, ind. before the eyes, visibly, perceptibly (°*taḥ śrutam*, heard p° or with the ears), MBh.; Pāṇ., Sch.; Kathās.; evidently, clearly, plainly, MW. - *tā*, f. the being before the eyes, b° visible, visibility, MBh.; Kathās.; MārKp. &c.; addressing in the 2nd person, MW.; (*ayā*), ind. before the eyes of any one, Pañcat. - *tva*, n. ocular evidence, explicitness, KātyŚr.; the being ocular evidence or immediate perception, Sarvad.; addressing in the 2nd person, MW. - *darāṇa*, n. seeing with one's own eyes; the power of discerning (the presence of a god), MBh.; m. an eye-witness, L. - *darśin*, mfn. seeing anything (gen.) with one's own eyes, one who has seen with his own e°, MBh. - *darśivas*, mfn. one who has seen anything with his own e°; seeing anything (acc.) clearly as if before the e°, MBh.; Hariv.; Sūryas. - *dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. - *dīpī*, mfn. seeing distinctly, one who sees anything (acc.) clearly as if before the e°, MārKp. - *dīpīya*, mfn. to be seen with the e°, visible, perceptible, Nir.; Kathās. - *dīpīṣṭha*, mfn. seen with the e°, Katnāv.; Kathās. - *dviṣ* (*pratyākṣha*), mfn. not liking that which is clear, ŚBr. - *dharman*, mfn. keeping in view the merits (of men), MBh. - *para*, mfn. setting the highest value on the visible, Car. - *parīlocheda*, m. N. of wk. (also °*da-maṇijishā*, f. and °*da-rahasya*, n.) - *parīkṣhaṇa*, n. real observation, Var. - *prīṣṭha*, n. a partic. Prīṣṭhya, ĀśvŚr. - *pramā*, f. a correct notion obtained through the senses, Vedāntap. - *pramāṇa*, n. ocular or visible proof, the evidence of the senses; an organ or faculty of perception, W.; N. of wk. (also °*vyāloka-tīppaṇi*, f.) - *phala*, mfn. having visible consequences (-*tva*, n.), Āp.; n. a visible consequence, MW. - *bandhu* (*pratyākṣha*), mfn. with evident relation, MaitrS. - *bri-* *hatī*, f. an original *Bṛihati*, ŚāṅkhŚr. - *bhākṣha*, m. real eating, ŚR. - *bhūta*, mfn. become visible, appeared personally, Hit. - *bhoga*, m. enjoyment or use of anything in the presence or with the knowledge of the owner, W. - *maṇi*, m., - *maṇi-raśmī-* *cakra*, n. N. of wks. - *ruclidattīya*, n. N. of wk. (= *vāda*). - *vat*, ind. as if it were evident, Āp. - *vāda*, m. N. of wk. by Ruci-datta. - *vā-* *din*, mfn. 'asserting perception by the senses,' one who admits of no other evidence than p° by the s°; m. a Buddhist, L. - *vidhāna*, n. an express injunction, Gaut. - *vishayī-√bhū*, P. - *bhavati*, to move only within range of the sight, Naish., Comm. - *vihiṭa*, mfn. expressly enjoined, ŚāṅkhŚr. - *vṛtti*, mfn. having a form visible to the eye; composed clearly or intelligibly (as a word), Nir., Sch. - *siddha*, mfn. determined by evidence of the senses, MW. **Pratyakṣhagāmana, n. approaching in person, Siphās. **Pratyakṣhānu-** *māna*, n. (-*īka*, f. and -*śabda-khaṇḍana*, n.) N. of wks. **Pratyakṣhāvagama**, mfn. plainly intelligible, Bhag.**

Pratyakṣhaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to make visible or perceptible, Mālav.; to see with one's own eyes, Kād.

Pratyakṣhāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to come clearly before the eyes, be visible; °*yamāna-tva*, n. coming clearly before the eyes, Śāh.

Pratyakṣhin, mfn. seeing with one's own eyes; m. an eye-witness, Jātak.

Pratyakṣhī, in comp. for °*kṣha*. - *karāṇa*, n. looking at, viewing, Mn., Kull.; making manifest or apparent, W. - *√kṛi*, to make visible or evident, MW.; to inspect, look at or see with one's own eyes, MBh.; Mfich.; Kād. &c. - *kṛita*, mfn. seen with the e°, Śak.; Hit.; made present or visible, manifested, displayed, W. - *√bhū*, to come before the e°, be visible, appear in person, Kathās.; Siphās.

प्रत्यक् *praty-ānc*, mfn. (nom. *pratyān*;

प्रत्यर्थे *praty-*√*arth*, P.-*arthayati*, to challenge (to combat), Bhaṭṭ. **arthaka**, m. an opponent, adversary, L. **arthika** (ifc.), id., MBh. **arthin**, mfn. hostile, inimical; (ifc.) opposing, rivalling, emulating, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. an adversary, opponent, rival, ib.; (in law) a defendant, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; **arthī-tā**, f. and **arthī-tva**, n. the state of a defendant in law, MW.; **arthī-bhūta**, mfn. become an

obstacle, Kum.; °thy-avedana, n. (in law) the verbal information or deposition of the defendant which is written down by the officers of the court, MW.

प्रत्यर्द praty-√ard, Caus. -ardayati, °te, to oppress or assault in return, R.

प्रत्यर्पण praty-arpaṇa &c. See praty-√ṛi.

प्रत्यवकर्शन praty-ava-karṣana, mfn. (√kṛi) bringing down, baffling, annihilating, BHP.

प्रत्यवगम् praty-ava-√gam, P. -gacchati, to know singly or exactly, MBh.

प्रत्यवग्रह praty-ava-√grah, P. -grīhṇāti, to draw or put back, MaitrS.; to retract, revoke, recall, R.

प्रत्यवत् praty-ava-√tṛi, P. -tarati, to disembark, Divyāv.

प्रत्यवदो praty-ava-√do, P. -dātī or -dyati, to divide again, TBr.

प्रत्यवधा praty-ava-√i dhā, P. -dadhāti, to put in again, ŚBr.

प्रत्यवनेजन praty-ava-nejana, n. (√nij) washing off again, PāṇGr.

प्रत्यवभाष praty-ava-√bhāṣh, Ā. -bhāṣhate, to call to, Divyāv.

प्रत्यवभास praty-ava-bhāsa, m. (√bhāṣ) becoming visible, appearance (ifc. f. ā), Uttarar. (w.r. °bhāṣhā).

प्रत्यवभुज praty-ava-√i bhuj, P. -bhujati, to bend back, Kauś.

प्रत्यवमृश praty-ava-√mṛiṣ, P. -mṛiṣati, to touch, Kauś.; to reflect, meditate, Daś.; BHP. °avamarṣa, m. (wrongly spelt °śha) inner contemplation, profound meditation, BHP.; counter conclusion, Kull.; recollection, Hariv.; consciousness, Jātakam.; -vat, mfn. absorbed in thought, meditative, MBh. °avamarṣana, n. contemplation, meditation, BHP.

प्रत्यवमृष praty-ava-√mṛiṣh, P. Ā. -mṛiṣh-yati, °te, or -marṣhātī, °te, to endure reluctantly, suffer beyond endurance, MW.

प्रत्यवरुध praty-ava-√2. rudh (only ind. p. -rudhya), to recover, BHP. °avaruddha, mfn. stopped, suppressed, ib. °avarodhana, n. obstruction, interruption, MBh.

प्रत्यवरुह praty-ava-√ruh, P. -rohati, to come down again, descend from (abl.), alight upon (acc.), TS.; Br.; ĀśvŚr.; to descend (from a seat, chariot &c.) in honour of (acc.), TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; to celebrate the festival called Pratyavarohana, ŚāṅkhGr.; Caus. -ropayati, to bring down from, deprive of (abl. or instr.), MBh. °avarūdhī, f. descending towards, TS. °avarohā, m. id.; a descending series, Br.; ŚrS. °avarohana, n. = °avarūdhī, ŚrS.; N. of a partic. Gṛīhya festival in the month Mārgaśīrsha, GrS. °avarohanīya, m. a partic. Ekāha sacrifice forming part of the Vajapeya, ŚrS. °avaroham, ind. descending, AitBr. °avarohin, mfn. descending, moving downwards, Br.; Lāty.; moving or rising from a seat (a-pratyav), KātyŚr.; (iṇī), f. N. of a partic. litany, TāṇḍBr.

प्रत्यवसद् praty-ava-√sad, P. -sidati, to sink down, perish, MBh.

प्रत्यवसृज praty-ava-√srij, P. -srijati, to throw on (loc.), Hariv.; to relinquish, leave, ŚBr.

प्रत्यवसृत praty-ava-sṛita, mfn. (√sṛi) gone away, Divyāv.

प्रत्यवसृप praty-ava-√sṛip, P. -sarpati, to creep towards, ŚBr.

प्रत्यवसो praty-ava-√so, P. -syati, to come back, return to (loc.), ŚBr. °avasāna, n. consuming, eating, Pāp. i, 4, 52. °avasita, mfn. relaxed into the old (bad) way of life, MBh.; Nār. (Sch. 'one who has given up the life of a religious mendicant'); consumed, eaten, L. (cf. Pāp. vi, 2, 195, Kās.)

प्रत्यवस्कन्द praty-ava-skanda, m. (√skand) an attack, surprise, Kathās.; = next, L. °avaskandana, n. a special plea at law (admitting a fact, but qualifying or explaining it so as not to allow it to be a matter of accusation), Bṛhasp.

प्रत्यवस्था praty-ava-√sthā, Ā. -tishthate, to return, re-appear (with punar), BHP.; to resist, oppose, object to, Kap., Sch.; to stand alone or separately, MW.; to re-attain, recover, Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. -sthāpayati, to cause to stand firm, encourage (with ātmānam, 'to collect one's self, recover'), Vikr. °avasthā, f. = °pari-avasthā, L. °avasthātṛi, m. an opponent, adversary, L. °avasthāna, n. objection, Nyāyas.; removal, setting aside, L.; former state or place, status quo, W.; opposition, hostility, ib. °avasthāpana, n. (fr. Caus.) refreshing, strengthening, Car.

प्रत्यवस्थिता, mfn. standing separately or opposite, R.; being in a partic. condition, MBh.

प्रत्यवहन praty-ava-√han, P. -hanti, to strike back, repel, RV. v, 29, 4.

प्रत्यवह praty-ava-√hṛi (only Ved. inf. -hartos), to lessen, shorten, diminish, AitBr.; Caus. -hārayati, to suspend, interrupt, finish, MBh. °avahāra, m. drawing back, withdrawal, MBh.; dissolution, re-absorption, Ragh.

प्रत्यवाप praty-avāp (ava-√āp), only pf. -avāpuḥ, to re-obtain, recover, Śiṣ.

प्रत्यवे praty-avē (-ava-√i), P. avāti, to come down again, reach in descending, Br.; to offend, sin, Śāṅk. °avāya, m. decrease, diminution, KātyŚr.; MBh.; reverse, contrary course, opposite conduct, Mn. iv, 245; annoyance, disappointment, Śak.; Prab.; offence, sin, sinfulness, Āpast.; Vedāntas.; disappearance of what exists or non-production of what does not exist, W.

प्रत्यवेक्ष praty-avēksh (-ava-√iksh), Ā. -avēkshate (ep. also P. °ti), to look at, ŚBr.; to inspect, examine, look or inquire after, MBh.; R. &c.; to consider, have regard for (acc.), R. °avēkshana, n. looking after, care, attention, Kām.; Kull.; (ā), f. (with Buddhists) one of the 5 kinds of knowledge, Dharmas. 94. °avēkshā, f. = prec. n., Rājat. °avēkshya, mfn. to be regarded or paid attention to, MBh.

प्रत्यव praty-ashṭa, mfn. (√i. aś) fallen to a person's (loc.) lot or share, Kauś.

प्रत्यस praty-√i. as, P. -asti, to be equal to or a match for (acc.), RV.; ŚBr.

प्रत्यस praty-√2. as, P. -asyati, to throw to or down, AV.; to turn over or round, ŚBr. °asta (praty), mfn. thrown down, laid low, VS.; ŚBr.; thrown off, given up, Bhāṭṭ.; āstra, n. a missile hurled in return, Kathās.

प्रत्यह praty-√ah (only pf. -āha), to say anything in the presence of (acc.), AV.; to tell, relate (with acc. of pers. and thing), Hit.; to answer, reply to (acc.), ŚBr.

प्रत्यकलित praty-ā-kalita, mfn. (√3. kal) enumerated, held forth, reproached, Daś.; interposed, introduced (as a step in legal process), W.; n. judicial decision as to which of the litigants is to prove his case after the defendant has pleaded, Yājñ., Sch.; (defendant's) supplement to the written deposition of two litigants, Nār.

प्रत्यकाङ्क्ष praty-ā-√kāṅksh, Ā. -kāṅkshate, to be desirous of, long for, expect, MBh.

प्रत्यकृष praty-ā-√kṛiṣh, P. -kṛiṣhātī, to withdraw, BHP.

प्रत्यक्रम praty-ā-√kram, P. Ā. -krāmāti, -kramate, to step back, ĀpŚr.

प्रत्यक्रुश praty-ā-√kruś, P. -krośati, to challenge or revile in return, MBh. °akrośhāvya, mfn. to be reviled in return, L.

प्रत्यक्षेपक praty-ā-kshepaka, m (ikā)n. (√kship) reviling in return, deriding (-tva, n.), Kuval.

प्रत्यास्या praty-ā-√khyā, P. -khyāti, to proclaim one by one, ŚBr.; to refuse, repudiate, reject, ib. &c. &c.; to deny, Daś.; to refute, Śāṅk.; to counteract (by remedies), Śūtr.; Desid. -cikhyaśati, to wish to refute, Śāṅk. °akhyāta, mfn. rejected, refused, disallowed, denied (-tva, n.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; prohibited, interdicted, Śak.; set aside, outwitted, surpassed, Mālav.; informed, apprised, W.; celebrated, notorious, ib. °akhyātavya, mfn. to be opposed or refuted, Śāṅk. °akhyātṛi, m. a refuser, BHP.

°akhyāna, mfn. conquered, overcome (as a passion), HYog.; n. rejection, refusal, denial, disallowance, repulse, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; counteracting, combating (of feelings &c.), HYog.; non-admittance, refutation, Śāṅk.; N. of a Jaina wk.; -samgraha, m. N. of wk. °akhyāyam, ind. enumerating one by one, TS.; ŚBr. °akhyāyin, mfn. rejecting, refuting (a-pr), GrS. °akhyeya, mfn. to be declined or refused, MBh.; Yājñ.; to be refuted or denied, W.; to be cured, curable (as a disease), Car.

प्रत्यागम् praty-ā-√gam, P. -gacchati, to come back again, return, TBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to come to one's self, recover consciousness, revive, Kālid. °agata, mfn. come back again, returned, arrived, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -prāṇa, mfn. one who has recovered his breath or life, MBh.; -smṛitī, mfn. one who has rec'd his memory, R.; °tīsu, mfn. = -prāṇa, Ragh. °agati, f. coming back, return, arrival, Hariv. °agama, m. id., ib.; R. &c.; °māvadhi, ind. till (my) return, MW. °agamana, n. coming back, return to (acc.), coming home again, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (nirūha-pr) the coming back of a clyster, Suśr.

प्रत्यागृ praty-ā-√gṛi, P. -gṛiṇāti, to speak to in return, answer, respond, ŚāṅkhŚr.

प्रत्याचक्ष praty-ā-√caksh, Ā. -cashṭe, to refuse, decline, reject, repulse (with acc. of pers. or thing), ŚrS.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to answer, refute, oppose in argument, MW. °koakshhāpaka, mfn. desirous of refuting or objecting to (acc.), Nyāyas., Sch.

प्रत्याजन् praty-ā-√jan, Ā. -jāyate, to be born again, Kāraṇḍ. (Pot. -jāyeyam, SāmavBr.)

प्रत्यातन् praty-ā-√tan, P. Ā. -tanoti, -tanute, to extend in the direction of, shine upon or against, irradiate, RV.; AV.; to bend (a bow) against (acc.), RV.

प्रत्यादा praty-ā-√dā, Ā. -datte, to receive back, MBh.; to take back, revoke, ib.; to draw forth from (abl.), BHP.; to repeat, return, AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. °ādāna, n. re-obtaining, recovery, MBh.; repetition, reiteration, RPrāt.; ĀśvŚr. °ādīta, mfn. (fr. Desid.) desirous of recovering or obtaining, BHP. °ādeya, mfn. to be received back, to be (or being) received, Inscr.

प्रत्यादिश praty-ā-√diś, P. -diśati, to enjoin, direct, advise, R.; BHP.; to report, relate (with 2 acc.), MBh.; to summon, Hit.; to decline, reject, repel, MBh.; Kāv. °ādīshṭa, mfn. enjoined, directed, &c.; overcome, surpassed, MBh.; Śak.; Ragh.; informed, apprised, W.; warned, cautioned, ib.; declared (as from heaven), ib. °ādīśa, m. order, command, Vet.; an offer, Jātakam.; rejection, refusal, Kālid.; warning, determent, prevention, Mn. viii, 334; obscuring, eclipsing, Daś.; putting to shame, Kāid.; who or what puts to shame, shamer of, reproach to (gen.), Vikr. °ādeshtṛi, m. one who warns or cautions, MW.

प्रत्यादृ praty-ā-√dṛi, Ā. -driyate, to show respect to (acc.), ŚBr.

प्रत्यादु praty-ā-√dru, P. -dravati, to run against, rush upon (acc.), MBh.

प्रत्याधान praty-ā-dhāna, n. (√dhā) a place where anything is deposited or laid up, repository, ŚBr.

प्रत्याध्मान praty-ā-dhmāna, n. (√dhmā) a partic. nervous disease, a kind of tympanitis or wind-dropsy, Suśr.

प्रत्यानह praty-ā-√nah, P. -nahyati, to put upon, cover with, ŚBr. °ānāha, m. inflammation in the chest, pleuritis, Gal.

प्रत्यानी praty-ā-√ni, P. Ā. -nayati, °te (inf. -nayitum, R.), to lead or bring back, restore, Kauś.; R.; BHP.; to recover, regain, Hariv.; BHP.; to pour or fill up again, ŚBr.; Kauś.; Desid. Ā. -ni-nishate, to wish to bring back, try to rearrange or restore, MBh. °ānāyana, n. leading or bringing back, recovery, restoration, Hariv.; Vikr.; Kāid. °āninīshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) desirous of bringing back, W. °ānīta, mfn. led or brought back, BHP. °āneya, mfn. to be repaired or made good, MBh.

प्रत्याप praty-āp, only Desid. pratīpsati, to ask (a girl) in marriage, Kathās.

प्रत्यापत्ति *praty-ā-patti*, f. (√*pad*) return, BHP.; turning back (from evil), conversion, MBh. (= *vairāgya*, Nilak.); restoration, restitution, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 26, Vārt. 6; viii, 4, 68, Vārt. 1; expiation, Āpast. (= *suddhi*, Sch.) **āpanna**, mfn. returned, regained, restored, Daś.; BHP.

प्रत्यापवन् *praty-ā-plavana*, n. (√*plu*) springing or leaping back, R.

प्रत्याब्रू *praty-ā-brū*, P. -*braviti*, to reply to, answer (acc.), MBh.

प्रत्याभू *praty-ā-bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to be at hand or at a person's (acc.) command, TS.

प्रत्याम्ना *praty-ā-mnā* (only -*mnāyus*), to repeat or recite again, RPrāt. **āmnāstavya**, mfn. to be rejected (a-*pr*), BHP. **āmnāna**, n. contrary determination, altered purpose, Lāṭy.; KātyŚr., Sch. **āmnāya**, m. id., ĀpŚr.; (in log.) the proposition re-stated, conclusion (= *nigamana*).

प्रत्याय *praty-āya* &c. See p. 673, col. 3.

प्रत्याया *praty-ā-yā*, P. -*yāti*, to come back, return to (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

प्रत्यारम्भ *praty-ā-rambha*, m. (√*rabh*) beginning again, recommencement, Kauś.; prohibition, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 31; annulment, Pat.

प्रत्यारुह *praty-ā-ruh*, Caus. -*ropayati*, to cause to mount again, R.; Uttarar.

प्रत्यालभ *praty-ā-labh*, Ā. -*labhate*, to seize by the opposite side, ĀśvŚr.; to take up an attitude of resistance (see *a-pratyālabhamāna*).

प्रत्यालिङ्ग *praty-ā-ling*, P. -*lingati*, to embrace in return, Mṛicch.

प्रत्याली *praty-ā-lī* (only Ā. pf. -*līlye*), to cling to (acc.), L.

प्रत्यालीढ *praty-ā-līḍha*, mfn. (√*lih*) eaten, L.; extended towards the left, L.; n. a partic. attitude in shooting (the left foot advanced and right drawn back), L.

प्रत्यावप *praty-ā-vap*, P. -*vapati*, to cast or throw upon once more, Kauś.; MānGr.

प्रत्यावृत् *praty-ā-vṛit*, Ā. -*vartate*, to turn against (acc.), RV.; to return, come back, Kathās.; Hit. &c.; Caus. -*vartayati*, to drive back, repel, RV.; ŚBr. **āvartana**, n. coming back, returning, R. **āvṛitta**, mfn. turned back (as a face), Amar.; returned, come back, ib.; Megh. &c.; repeated, Var. **āvṛitti**, f. coming back, return, Mālatīm.

प्रत्याव्रज *praty-ā-vraj*, P. -*vrajati*, to go back, return, Lāṭy.; ĀśvGr.

प्रत्याशंस *praty-ā-śaṅs*, Ā. -*śaṅsate*, to expect, presuppose, R.

प्रत्याशी *praty-ā-śī*, Ā. -*śete*, to lie before (acc.), RV.

प्रत्याश्रय *praty-ā-śraya*, m. (√*śri*) a shelter, refuge, dwelling, Sāmkyak., Sch.

प्रत्याश्रु *praty-ā-śru*, Caus. -*śrāvayati*, to pronounce the ejaculatory response, AV.; Br. &c. **śārāvā**, m. (VS.), **śārāvāna**, n. (ŚBr.; ŚrS.) the e^o r^o (a partic. sacrificial formula). **śārāvita** (Br.), **śāruta** (TS.), n. id.

प्रत्याश्वस *praty-ā-śvas*, P. -*śvasiti*, to breathe again, revive, take heart again, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*śvāsayati*, to comfort, console, encourage, R. **śvāsanā**, mfn. refreshed, revived, recollected, MBh.; Hariv.; R. **śvāśāna**, m. breathing again, respiration, recovery, MBh. **śvāśāna**, n. (fr. Caus.) consolation, R.

प्रत्यास *praty-ās*, Ā. -*āste*, to sit down opposite or in the direction of (acc.), ŚBr.

प्रत्यासंकलित *praty-ā-saṁkalita*, n. (√*kal*) the putting together or combining of various evidence, consideration pro and con, Smṛjitt.

प्रत्यासङ्ग *praty-ā-saṅga*, m. (√*saṅj*) combination, connection, VPrāt.

प्रत्यासद *praty-ā-sad*, P. -*sīdati*, to be near or close at hand, Nyāyas., Sch.; to wait for, expect, Kir. **āsatti**, f. immediate proximity (in

space, time &c.), close contact, Lāṭy.; Śāk. &c.; good humour, cheerfulness, Ratnāv.; (in gram.) analogy. **āsanna**, mfn. near at hand, close to (gen. or comp.), proximate, neighbouring, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; imminent, Megh.; Kathās. &c.; closely connected or related, Āpast.; MBh.; feeling repentance, MBh. (Nilak.); n. = *tā*, f. proximity, neighbourhood, MBh.; -*mṛityu*, mfn. one whose death is imminent, at the point of death, MW.

प्रत्यासेव *praty-ā-sev*, Ā. -*sevate* = *prati-√jush*, Caus., Nir. viii, 15.

प्रत्यास्था *praty-ā-sthā*, P. -*tishṭhati*, to keep firm, stand fast, AV.

प्रत्याखर *praty-ā-svara*, mfn. (√*svri*) shining back, reflecting, ChUp.

प्रत्याखादक *praty-ā-svādaka*, m. (√*svad*) a fore-taster (?), Nalac.

प्रत्याहन् *praty-ā-han*, P. -*hanti* (pf. Ā. -*jaghne*), to drive back, keep away, ward off, AV.; MBh. **āhata**, mfn. driven back, repelled, repulsed, rejected, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

प्रत्याहृ *praty-ā-hri*, P. -*harati*, to draw in or back, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; to withdraw (the senses from worldly objects), Pur.; to replace, fetch or bring back, recover, ŚrS.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to rearrange, restore, R.; to take up again, continue (a business, sacrifice &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; to report, relate, MBh.; to utter (a speech), cry, MW.; to withdraw (what has been created), destroy, Hariv.; Pur.; w. r. for *pra-vyā-hri*, MBh. &c. **āharana**, n. drawing hither and thither, Gobh., Sch.; bringing back, recovery, Vikr.; drawing back, withdrawing (esp. the senses from external objects), Vedāntas. **āharāṇi** or **āhartavya**, mfn. to be taken back or withheld or restrained or controlled, W.

Praty-āhāra, m. drawing back (troops from a battle), retreat, MBh.; withdrawal (esp. of the senses from external objects), abstraction, MBh.; Mn.; Pur.; Vedāntas. (cf. IW. 93); withdrawing (of created things), re-absorption or dissolution of the world, MBh.; (in gram.) the comprehension of a series of letters or roots &c. into one syllable by combining for shortness the first member with the Anubandha (s. v.) of the last member; a group of letters &c. so combined (as *ac* or *hal* in the Śiva-Sūtras), Pāṇ. i, 1, 1 &c.; (in dram.) N. of a partic. part of the Pūrva-raṅga (s. v.), Śāh.; speaking to, address (*ram-√hri*, with gen., to speak to a person), Kāraṇḍ. (prob. w. r. for *prayāh*); sound, ib. (prob. w. r. for id.) **āhārya**, mfn. to be taken back or withheld &c.; to be heard or learnt from (abl.), MBh. **āhṛita**, mfn. resumed, restrained, withheld, W.

प्रत्याह्वे *praty-ā-hve*, Ā. -*hvayate* (ind. P. -*hūya*), to answer a call, BHP.; to respond to the Āhāva (s. v.), TS. **āhvaya**, m. echo, resonance, BHP. **āhvāna**, n. answering a call, ĀśvŚr., Sch.

प्रत्युक्त *praty-ukta*. See *prati-√vac*, p. 670.

प्रत्युक्ष *praty-uksh*, P. -*ukshati*, to sprinkle, ĀpŚr.

प्रत्युचर *praty-uc-car* (-*ud-√car*), Caus. -*cārayati*, to rouse up, excite, urge, MBh.; to repeat, RPrāt. **uccāra**, m. repetition, L. **uccāraṇa**, n. speaking in return, answering (a-*pratyuc*), Nyāyas., Sch.

प्रत्युच्चि *praty-ucchi* (-*ud-√śri*), P. Ā. -*chrayati*, *te*, (P.) to erect against, ŚBr.; (Ā.) to rise against, revolt, ib. **ūochrita**, mfn. rising, ib.

प्रत्युज्जीव *praty-ujjiv* (-*ud-√jiv*), P. -*jivati*, to return to life, revive, Ratnāv.; Kathās.; Caus. -*jivayati*, to restore to life, revivify, resuscitate, Pañcat. **ujjivana**, n. returning to life, reviving, MBh.; Kād.; Balar.; (fr. Caus.) restoring to life, revivifying, MBh.; Kād.

प्रत्युत *praty-uta*, ind. on the contrary, rather, even, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur. &c. (cf. 2. *utā*).

प्रत्युत्कर्ष *praty-ut-karsha*, m. (√*kṛish*) outdoing, surpassing, Prātāp.

प्रत्युत्क्रम *praty-ut-krama*, m. (√*kram*) undertaking, the first step or measure in any business, L.; setting out to assail an enemy, W.; declaration of

war, W. **utkramaṇa**, n. id., W. **utkrānta**, mfn. about to pass away; *jīvita*, mfn. one whose life is about to pass away, almost dead, Daś. **utkrānti**, f. = *utkrama*, L.

प्रत्युत्तम्भ *praty-ut-tambh* (√*tambh*), P. -*tabhnāti* or -*tabhnoti*, to prop up, support, AitBr. **ūttabdhi**, f. upholding, propping up, supporting, fixing, Br. **uttambha**, m. (TaṇḍBr.), **uttambhana**, n. (Śāy.) id.

प्रत्युत्तर *praty-uttara* &c. See p. 664.

प्रत्युत् *praty-ut-√trī* (only ind. p. -*uttirya*), to come home, return, R.; to betake one's self to (acc.), id.

प्रत्युत्था *praty-ut-thā* (√*sthā*), P. -*tishṭhati*, to rise up before (acc.), rise to salute, go to meet, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c. **utthāna**, n. rising from a seat to welcome a visitor, respectful salutation or reception, Mn.; Gaut.; MBh. &c.; rising up against, hostility, Hariv. (v. l. *abhy-utth*). **utthāyika**, v. l. or w. r. for *yuka*. **utthāyina**, mfn. rising again, ŚBr. **utthāyuka**, mfn. rising respectfully (a-*pratyutth*), GopBr.; ŚrS. (v. l. *yika*). **utthita**, mfn. risen to meet (acc.), MBh.; R. **utthaya**, mfn. to be honoured or saluted by rising from the seat, AitBr.

प्रत्युत्पन्न *praty-ut-panna*, mfn. (√*pad*) existing at the present moment, present, prompt, ready, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; reproduced, regenerated, W.; (in arithm.) produced by multiplication, multiplied, Col.; n. multiplication or the product of a sum in m^o, ib. -*jāti*, f. (in arithm.) assimilation consisting in m^o, or reduction to homogeneity by m^o, ib. -*mati*, mfn. ready-minded, sharp, confident, bold; MBh.; Suśr.; Śāk. v. ३३ (-*tva*, n. presence of mind, ib. v. l.); m. **Ready-wit**, N. of a fish, Kathās.; Hit.

प्रत्युत्पा *praty-ut-√pā*, Ā. -*pipīte*, to rise against (acc.), TS.

प्रत्युत्सद *praty-ut-√sad*, P. -*sīdati*, to resort to (acc.), ŚBr.

प्रत्युदाव्रज *praty-ud-√vraj*, P. -*vrajati*, to go in a contrary direction, Kauś.

प्रत्युदाह *praty-ud-√hri*, P. -*harati*, to speak in return, reply, answer, R.; (in gram.) to adduce a contrary example, Pāṇ., Sch. **udāharaṇa**, n. a counter example or illustration, ib.; Vām.; VPrāt., Sch. **udāhārya**, mfn. to be adduced as a c^o ex^o, Pat. **udāhṛita**, mfn. named, answered, BHP.

प्रत्युदि *praty-ud-√i*, P. -*eti*, to ascend to (acc.), AV.; to rise and go towards (acc.), ib. &c.

प्रत्युदिद *praty-udita*. See *prati-√vad*.

प्रत्युदीक्ष *praty-ud-√iksh*, Ā. -*ikshate*, to look up at, perceive, behold, R.; Bhaṭṭ.

प्रत्युदीर *praty-ud-√ir* (only ind. p. -*irya*), to utter in return, reply, BHP.

प्रत्युद्गम *praty-ud-√gam*, P. -*gacchati* (op. also Ā. *te*), to go out towards, advance to meet (a friend or an enemy), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to come forth again, Prasannar.; to set out for (acc. or loc.), Kāraṇḍ. **udgata**, mfn. gone to meet (a friend or an enemy), MBh.; met, encountered, R.; Ragh.; risen as from a seat, W. **udgati**, f. (Kād. &c.), **udgama**, m. (Ragh. &c.), **udgamana**, n. (Prab.) going forth towards, rising from a seat (as a mark of respect) and going out to meet (esp. a guest). **udgamaniya**, mfn. to be met or treated respectfully, l.; fit or suitable for the respectful salutation of a guest, Kum.; n. a clean suit of clothes, the upper and lower garments as worn at meals &c., L.

प्रत्युद्गा *praty-ud-√gā* (only aor. -*udgāḥ*), to rise before or over (acc.), RV.

प्रत्युद्गार *praty-ud-gāra*, m. (√*grī*) a kind of nervous disease, L.

प्रत्युद्गीत *praty-ud-gīta*, mfn. (√*gai*) answered in singing or in chanting, Lāṭy.

प्रत्युद्ग्रह *praty-ud-√grah*, P. -*grīhṇāti*, to set aside, dismiss, Lāṭy. **udgraha**, m., **udgrahana**, n. setting aside, dismissing, ib., Sch.

प्रत्युद्घात *praty-udghāta*, prob. w. r. for *praty-udyāta*.

प्रत्युद्दीप *praty-ud-√dip*, *Ā. -dīpyate*, to flame against, *ŚBr.*

प्रत्युद्धरण *praty-uddharaṇa*, n. (*√hri*) recovering, re-obtaining, *W.* *uddhāra*, m. offering, tending, *L.* *uddhṛta*, mfn. re-obtained; rescued, delivered from (abl.), *Ragh.*

प्रत्युद्धा *praty-uddhā* (*-ud-√1. hā*), only aor. *-ahāsata*, to ascend towards (acc.), *RV.*

प्रत्युद्यम् *praty-ud-√yam*, *P. -yacchati*, to counterbalance (acc.), *TāṇḍBr.* *udyata*, mfn. presented, offered, *BhP.*; w. r. for *udyata*. *udyama*, m. (*TāṇḍBr.*), *ā*, f. (*ŚāṅkhBr.*) counterbalance, equipoise. *udyamin*, mfn. maintaining an equipoise, counterbalancing, *ŚāṅkhBr.* *udyāmin*, mfn. id., resisting, refractory, *AitBr.*; *ŚBr.*

प्रत्युद्या *praty-ud-√yā*, *P. -yāti*, to rise and go towards or against, go to meet (a friend or an enemy), *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.* *udyāta*, mfn. met, encountered, received, *Kalid.* *udyātri*, mfn. going forth against, attacking an assailant, *MBh.* *udyāna*, n. the act of going forth against &c., *L.*

प्रत्युद्दह *praty-ud-√vad*, *Caus. -vādayati*, to cause to resound, *ŚBr.*

प्रत्युद्ग *praty-ud-√vraj*, *P. -vrajati*, to go forth to meet, *Ragh.*

प्रत्युत्थन *praty-un-namana*, n. (*√nam*) rising or springing up again, rebounding, *Suśr.*

प्रत्युत्थिष *praty-un-mish* (*-ud-√1. mish*), *P. -mishati*, to rise or shine forth (as the sun), *Daś.*

प्रत्युपकृ *praty-upa-√kṛi*, *Ā. -kurute*, to do a service in return, requite a favour, *Pañcat.* *upakāra*, m. returning a service or favour, gratitude, *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.* *upakṛin*, mfn. requiting a favour, grateful, *R.* *upakṛiṣā*, f. = *upakāra*, *Kad.*; *Rajāt.*; *Kathās.*

प्रत्युपक्रम *praty-upa-√kram*, *Ā. -kramate*, to go or march forth against (acc.), *GopBr.*

प्रत्युपगम *praty-upa-√gam*, *P. -gacchati*, to come near, approach, *MW.* *upagata*, mfn. come near, approached, *ib.*

प्रत्युपदिश *praty-upa-√diś*, *P. -diśati*, to explain singly or severally, *Suśr.*; to teach anything (acc.) in return to (dat.), *Mālav.* *upadishā*, mfn. advised or cautioned in return, *MW.* *upadeśa*, m. instruction or advice in return, *Kum.*

प्रत्युपद्रु *praty-upa-√dru*, *P. -dravati*, to rush against, fall upon, assail (acc.), *MBh.*; *Pañcat.*

प्रत्युपधा *praty-upa-√1. dhā*, *P. -dadhāti*, to put or place upon, cover, *ŚBr.*

प्रत्युपपन्न *praty-upa-punna*, v.l. for *praty-utpanna*, in *-mati*, *°ti-tva*, *Sak. v. १११*.

प्रत्युपभुज *praty-upa-√2. bhuj*, *Ā. -bhunkte*, to eat, enjoy, *R.* *upabhoga*, m. enjoyment, *MarkP.*

प्रत्युपया *praty-upa-√yā*, *P. -yāti*, to go again towards, return, *MBh.*

प्रत्युपरुद्ध *praty-upa-ruddha*, mfn. (*√2. rudh*) obstructed, choked, *BhP.*

प्रत्युपलब्ध *praty-upa-labdha*, mfn. (*√labh*) gained back, recovered, *Vikr.*; *BhP.* = *oetas*, mfn. one who has recovered his senses, *MW.*

प्रत्युपविश *praty-upa-√viś*, *P. -viśati*, to sit down opposite to or before (acc.); to beset or besiege a person (to make him yield), *MBh.*; *R.*: *Caus. -veśayate*, to cause a person to beset or besiege another, *Āpast.*; to oppose, resist, *R.* *upa-viśhā*, mfn. one who besets or besieges another, *Āpast.* *upaveśa*, m., *°śana*, n. besetting or besieging a person (to make him yield), *R.*

प्रत्युपव्रज *praty-upa-√vraj*, *P. -vrajati*, to go against, attack (acc.), *MBh.*

प्रत्युपसृ *praty-upa-√sṛi*, *P. -sarati*, to return, *BhP.*

प्रत्युपस्था *praty-upa-√sthā*, *P. Ā. -tishthati*, *°te*, (*Ā.*) to stand opposite to, *ŚBr.*; (*Ā.*) to

wait on, *MBh.*; (*P.*) to insist on (loc.), *Vajracch.*: *Caus. -sthāpyati*, to call forth, manifest, *Śamk.* *°upasthāna*, n. proximity, imminence, *Śamk.* *°upasthāpau*, n. mental realization, *ib.*

प्रत्युपस्थिता *praty-upasthita*, mfn. come near to (acc.), approached, arrived, *MBh.*; *Hariv. &c.*; standing or being in (loc. or comp.), *Hariv.*; *Var.*; present, assisting at (loc.), *SaddhP.*; gone against, standing opposite to (acc.), *MBh.*; assembled, *ib.*; happened, occurred (or about to happen, imminent), *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.*; collecting, pressing (as urine), *Suśr.*

प्रत्युपस्पृश *praty-upa-√sprīṣ*, *P. -sprīṣati*, to touch or sip again (water for internal ablution), *Gobh.* *°upaspṛśana*, n. touching or sipping (water) again, *ib.*

प्रत्युपहार *praty-upa-hāra*, m. (*√hri*) handing back, restitution, *Ragh.*

प्रत्युपह्वे *praty-upa-√hve*, *Ā. -havate*, to call, invite, *Br.* *°upahavā*, m. a response to an invitational formula or the repetition of it, *ib.*; *ĀśvŚr.*

प्रत्युपाकरण *praty-upa-karaṇa*, n. (*√1. kṛi*) recommencement of Vedic study, *Gobh.*

प्रत्युपाधा *praty-upa-√1. dhā*, *Ā. -dhatte*, to regain, recover, *BhP.*

प्रत्युपाहृ *praty-upa-√hri*, *P. -harati*, to give up, deist, *MBh.*

प्रत्युपे *praty-upē* (*-upa-√i*), *P. -upāti*, to approach again, recommence, *AitBr.*; *Kaus.* *°upeya*, mfn. to be met or dealt with, *MBh.*

प्रत्युपेक्षित *praty-upēkshita*, mfn. (*√iksh*) disregarded, neglected, *R.*

प्रत्युपोदित *praty-upōdita*, mfn. (*√vad*) addressed with offensive words, *TāṇḍBr.*

प्रत्युप्त *praty-upṭa*. See *prati-√vap*, p. 670.

प्रत्युष् *praty-√ush*, *P. -oshati*, to singe, scorch, *RV.* *°ushā* (*praty-*), mfn. burnt or consumed one by one, *VS.* *°ushyā*, mfn. to be singed or scorched, *ŚBr.*

प्रत्युह *praty-√ūh*, *P. Ā. -ūhati*, *°te* (ind. p. *-uhya*, *Naish.*), to push back, strip off, *RV.*; *ŚBr.*; *ŚrŚ.*; to bring back, recover, *BhP.*; to ward off, keep away, *AV.*; *ŚBr.*; *ChUp.*; to interrupt, *Mn.*; *Naish.*; to offer, present, *ŚBr.* *°ūha*, mfn. rejected, refused, *R.*; neglected, *Divyāv.*; surpassed, excelled, *BhP.*; covered, enveloped, *Sarvad.* *°ūha*, m. an obstacle, impediment, *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.* *°ūhana*, n. interruption, discontinuance, *ŚāṅkhŚr.*

प्रत्यु *praty-√ri*, *Caus. -arpayati*, to cause to go towards, throw towards, *AV.*; to fasten, fix, put on, *ŚBr.*; *Ragh.*; to render up, deliver back, restore, return, *Mrichh.*; *Kalid.*; to give again or anew, *Kathās.* *°rita*, mfn. fixed, inserted, *Nir.*

प्रत्युप *praty-upa*, n. giving back, restoring, returning, *Ragh.*; *Kull.* *°arpayā*, mfn. to be given back, *Kull.* *°arpita*, mfn. restored, *Yājñ.*

प्रत्ये *praty-ē* (*-ā-√i*; *P. pr. 3. pl. -ā-yanti*, p. *-ā-yat*; *Pot. -ēyat*; pf. *-ēyaya*; ind. p. *-ētya*), to come back, return to (acc.), *ŚBr.*; *KātyŚr.*; *ChUp.*; *MBh.* 2. *°āyana*, n. (for 1. *°āy* see p. 673, col. 3) setting (of the sun), *ChUp.*

प्रत्येत्य *praty-elavya*. See p. 673, col. 3.

प्रत्येष *praty-ēśh* (*-ā-√ish*), *Ā. -ēshate*, to attach one's self to, enter into (loc.), *RV. v. 86, 3.*

प्रत्यस् *pra-√tras*, *P. -trasati*, to flee in terror, *AV.*; *ŚBr.*; *Caus. -trāsayati*, to frighten or scare away, *AV.* *°trāsā*, m. trembling, fear, *ib.*

प्रत्यक्ष *pra-√tvaksh*, only in *Ā. pr. p. -tvakshāṇā*, eminent, superior, *RV.* *°tvakshāṇā* (*prā-*), mfn. energetic, vigorous, strong (*Maruts* and *Indra*), *ib.*

प्रत्य *pra-√tvar*, *Ā. -tvarate*, to hasten forwards, speed, *MBh.* *°tvarā*, mfn. quick, fleet, *Hcar.* (cf. *Pāṇ. viii. 2, 61*). *°tūrta* (*prā-*), mfn. id., *ŚBr.* *°tūrta*, mfn. containing the word *prā-tūrta*, g. *goshad-ādi*. *°tūrti* (*prā-*), f. rapid or violent motion, haste, speed, *RV.*; mfn. hastening, rapid, violent, *ib.*; *VS.*

प्रथ 1. *prath*, cl. 1. *Ā. (Dhātup. xix, 3) prāthate* (rarely *P. °ti*, e.g. impf. 2. du. *°prathalam*, *RV.*; Impv. *prathantu*, *VS.*; pf. *°prathatuh*, *BhP.*; mostly *Ā.*, pf. *°prathāṇā*, p. *°prathāṇā*, *RV.*; aor. *°prathishā*, p. *°prathāṇā*, *ib.*; fut. *°prathishyate*, *prathishā*, *Gr.*), to spread, extend (intrans.); *P. trans. and intrans.*, become larger or wider, increase, *RV. &c. &c.*; to spread abroad (as a name, rumour &c.), become known or celebrated, *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.*; to come to light, appear, arise, *Kir.*; *Rajāt.*; to occur (to the mind), *Rajāt.*: *Caus. prāthayati* (rarely *°te*; aor. *°apapra-that*, *Paṇ. vii. 4, 95*; Subj. *°papra-that*, *RV.*; *°papra-thanta*, *ib.*; *°prāthayī*, *TS.*), to spread, extend, increase, *RV. &c. &c.* (*prāthayati-tarām*, *Ratnāv. iv. 3*; *Ā. intr.*, *RV.*; *AV.*); to spread abroad, proclaim, celebrate, *R.*; *Hariv.*; *BhP.*; to unfold, disclose, reveal, show, *Kāv.*; *Pur.*; to extend over i. e. shine upon, give light to (acc.), *RV. iii. 14, 4.*

Pratha, m. N. of a Vāsishṭha (supposed author of *RV. x. 181, 1*), *Anukr.*; (*ā*), f. spreading out, extending, flattening, scattering, *Nyāyam.*; *KātyŚr.*, *Sch.*; fame, celebrity, *Śis.*; *Kathās.*; *Rajāt.* (*°thām* *√gam* or *gā*, to become famous or celebrated, *Rajāt.*; *°thāpaha*, mfn. destroying fame, *ib.*); growing, becoming (in *anyathā-pr-*, 'the becoming different'), *Vedāntas.*

Prāthana, n. spreading out, extending, flattening, *Nir.*; *RPrāt.*; the place for spreading &c., *TBr.*; unfolding, displaying, showing, *Rajāt.*; throwing, projecting, *W.*; celebrating, *ib.*; m. *Phaseolus Mungo*, *L.* (cf. *pra-ghana*).

Prathaya, Nom. *P. °yati* = *prithum ācashṭe*, *Pat.* (cf. *Caus. of √prath*).

Prāthayat, mfn. spreading out, extending &c., *AV. &c. &c.*; seeing, beholding, *W.*

Prāthayitrī, mfn. one who spreads or expands or divulges or proclaims, *BhP.*

Prāthas, n. width, extension, *RV. -vat* (*prā-thas-*), mfn. wide, spacious, *VS.*

Prāthita, mfn. spread, extended, increased; divulged, displayed, published, known, celebrated, *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.*; cast, thrown, *W.*; intent upon, engaged in, *ib.*; m. N. of Manu Svārocisha, *Hariv.*; of Vishṇu, *A. -tithi-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk. *-tva*, n. fame, celebrity, *L. -yāśas*, mfn. of wide renown, *Mālav.* *-vidiśā-lakshana*, mfn. renowned under the title of Vidiśā, *Megh.* *Prāthitānuraṅga*, mfn. manifesting or showing affection, *MW.*

Prāthiti, f. extension of fame, celebrity, notoriety, *L.*

Prāthimān, m. extension, width, greatness, *RV. &c. &c.* (instr. *prāthinā*, *RV.*)

Prāthimin, mfn. having size or magnitude, *W.*; (*inī*), f., *Paṇ. v. 2, 137*, *Sch.*

Prāthivī, w. r. for *prithivī*, the earth.

Prāthishṭha, mfn. broadest, widest, very large or great, *RV.*; *ŚBr.* (*Paṇ. vi. 4, 161*, *Sch.*)

Prāthiyas, mfn. broader, wider; also = prec., *ŚBr.*; *Prab.* (*Paṇ. vi. 4, 161*, *Sch.*)

Prathu, mfn. (= *prithu*) wide, reaching farther than (abl.), *Rajāt.*; m. N. of Vishṇu, *MBh.*

Prathuka, m. (= *prithuka*) the young of any animal, *L.*

प्रथ 2. *prath* or *prith*, cl. 10. *P. prāthayati* or *parthayati*, to throw, cast; to extend, *Dhātup. xxxii. 19.*

प्रथम *prathamā*, mf (ā) n. (for *pra-tama*, superl. of 1. *pra*; rarely declined as a pron., e.g. *°māsyāh*, *AV. vi. 18, 1*; *me*, *PañcatBr. xxv. 18, 5*; *R. iv. 37, 11*; *Kir. ii. 44*; cf. *Paṇ. i. 1, 33*) foremost, first (in time or in a series or in rank); earliest, primary, original, prior, former; preceding, initial, chief, principal, most excellent, *RV. &c. &c.*; often translatable adverbially = *ibc.* (cf. below) and (*dm*), inde. firstly, at first, for the first time; just, newly, at once, forthwith (also *ā*, *Hariv.*); formerly, previously (*am* also as prep. with gen. = before, e.g. *Mn. ii. 194*; *prathamam-anantaram* or *paścāt*, first-afterwards; *prā-tatas*, first-next); m. (in gram., scil. *varṇa*), the first consonant of a Varga, a surd unspirate letter; (scil. *pu-rusha*), the first (= our 3rd) person or its terminations; (scil. *svara*), the first tone; (in math.) the sum of the products divided by the difference between the squares of the cosine of the azimuth and the sine of the amplitude; (*ā*), f. (in gram.) the first

or nominative case and its terminations; du. the first two cases and their t's. — **kathita**, mfn. aforesaid, before-mentioned, Megh. — **kalpa**, m. a primary or principal rule, Mn. — **kalpika**, m. a term applied to a Yogi just commencing his course (cf. *prathama-kṛ*), Yogas., Comm. — **kalpita**, mfn. placed first, first in rank or importance, Mn.; MBh. — **kusuma**, m. or n. (?) white marjoram, L. — **garbha**, m. first pregnancy, first litter, GrS.; VS.; Mahidh. (—*garbhā*), f. pregnant for the first time, ŚBr. — **grantha**, m. N. of a poem by Jagaj-jivana-dāsa. — **cittōtpādika**, mfn. one who first thinks (of doing anything), Kāraṇ. — **cchād**, mfn. typical, figurative, RV. (accord. to Śāy. = *prathamam ācchādayitri*, covering first). — **jā** or **-jā**, mfn. firstborn, a firstling; original, primary, RV. &c. &c.; (—*jā*), being the issue of the first (i.e. f^o-mentioned) marriage, Yājñ. — **jāta**, mfn. firstborn, AitBr.; Gobh. — **taram**, ind. first of all, Divyāv. — **tas**, ind. first, at first, firstly, Lāty.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; forthwith, immediately, Hariv.; before, in preference to (with gen.), Caurap.; (ifc.) before, sooner than, ŚārngP. — **trisanparpa**, m. N. of Vishnu, MBh. — **darśana**, n. first sight; (e), ind. at f^o s^o, MW.; — **dina**, n. the first day of seeing any one (gen.). Hit. — **divasa**, m. a first day, principal d^o, MW. — **dugdhā**, mfn. just milked, ŚBr. — **dhāra**, m. a first drop, Kauś. — **nirdishṭa**, mfn. first mentioned, f^o named; — **tā**, f., Hcat. — **parāpātin**, mfn. flying off first, ĀpŚr. — **parigṛhīta**, mfn. formerly married, Śak. — **puruṣa**, m. the first (= our 3rd) person in the verb or its terminations, L. (see above); N. of an author, Cat. — **pravada**, mfn. uttering the first sound (as a child), Kauś. — **prasūtā**, f. (a cow) that has calved for the first time, Hcat. — **pluta**, mfn. leapt off first, ĀpŚr. — **bhakṣhā**, m. (ŚBr.), — **bhakṣhaṇa**, n. (ĀpŚr., Comm.) the first enjoyment of (gen.), ŚBr. — **bhāj**, mfn. one to whom the first share is due, RV. — **bhāvin**, mfn. becoming or being like the first, RPrāt. — **maṅgala**, mfn. highly auspicious, MW. — **mañjarī**, f. a partic. Rāga, Saṃgit. (cf. *paṭha-m^o*). — **yajñā**, m. the first sacrifice, Br.; ĀśvŚr. — **yauvana**, n. early youth, Var. — **rātra**, m. the beginning of night, Br.; Car. — **vayas**, n. earliest age, youth, Vcar. — **vayasin**, mfn. young, ŚBr. — **vashat-kṛā**, m. making the first exclamation Vashat over (gen.), ib. — **vasati**, f. the original home, Vcar. — **vāsyā**, mfn. worn formerly (as a garment), AV. — **vittā**, f. a first wife, KātyŚr. — **viraha**, m. first separation; (e), ind. immediately after s^o, MW. — **vṛt-tānta**, m. former circumstances, earlier history, Śak. — **vaiyākaraṇa**, m. a beginner in grammar, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 56, Sch.; a distinguished or first-rate grammarian, ib. — **śravas** (—*śrāvā*); superl. — **śravas-tama**, mfn. having a distinguished reputation, RV. — **śrī**, mfn. one who has just become rich or fortunate, Mjich. — **samgama**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **samāvṛtta**, mfn. just turned towards (loc.), Nir. — **sāhasa**, m. the first or lowest degree of punishment or fine, MW. — **su-kṛita**, n. a former service or kindness, ib. — **soma**, m. the first oblation of Soma; — **tā**, f., KātyŚr., Comm. — **sthāna**, n. the first or lowest scale (in pronunciation, low but audible), KātyŚr. — **svara**, n. the first sound, SaṃhUp.; mfn. supplied with the f^o s^o, Lāty.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **Prathamāgāmin**, mfn. occurring first, first mentioned, Nir. — **Prathamādeśa**, m. placing (a word) at the beginning of a sentence, ib. — **Prathamābhīta**, mfn. first scorched or scalded (with tears), Ragh. — **Prathamābhīdeya**, n. original meaning; — **tā**, f., Śiś. — **Prathamārdha**, m. n. the first half, Śrutab. — **Prathamāvara-tva**, n. the being the first and the last, Kum. — **Prathamāstam-ita**, n. the having just set (said of the sun), KātyŚr. iv, 15, 12. — **Prathamāhām**, ind. on the first day, ŚBr. — **Prathamāhāra**, m. the first application, KātyŚr. — **Prathamōtāra**, mfn. 'other than first', the second, Piṅg., Sch. — **Prathamōtpatita**, mfn. leapt off first, MānŚr. — **Prathamōtpanna**, mfn. produced first, firstb.mn, MW. — **Prathamōdita**, mfn. first uttered, uttered previously, Ragh.

Prathamaka, mfn. first, foremost, Śrutab.

प्रदिशय प्र-दिशय, mf(ā)n. moving to the right, ŚākhGr.; standing or placed on the right (with *√kṛi* or *prā-√kṛi*, 'to turn towards persons or things so as to place them on one's right,' 'turn

the right side towards' as a token of respect), Mn.; MBh. &c.; auspicious, favourable, MBh.; R.; respectful, reverential, MBh.; (dm), ind. from left to right, so that the r^o side is turned towards a person or object, AV. &c. &c. (also ibc.; cf. comp. below; with *√kṛi* and *prā-√kṛi* as above); towards the south, Mn.; Var. (ēṇa, ind. = *dm* in both meanings, BhP.; Var.); m., (ā) f., and n. turning the right side towards, circumambulation from left to right of a person or object (gen. or comp.; with *√kṛi* or *√1. dā*, dat., gen. or loc.) as a kind of worship, R.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; RTL. 68, 2; 145 &c. — **kriyā**, f. going round from left to right (as a mark of respect), Ragh. — **gāmi-tā**, f. the state of one who walks towards the right (one of the 80 minor marks of Buddhists), Dharmas. 84, 15. — **paṭṭikā**, f. a yard, court-yard, L. — **Pradakhshinānūloma**, mfn. respectful and obedient (said of a slave), MBh. — **Pradakhshinārois**, mfn. shooting out flames towards the right, Ragh. — **Pradakhshināvarta**, mfn. turned towards the r^o, MBh.; R.; Var.; — **nābhītā**, f. having a navel which turns to the r^o, Dharmas. 84, 40 (cf. *ya-gāmitā*); — **śikha**, mfn. = *yārcis*, MBh.; — **tāka-romatā**, f. having single hairs on the body and all turning to the r^o, Dharmas. 83. — **Pradakhshināvṛtika**, mfn. turned towards the right, having (any one or anything) on the right, Yājñ.

Pradakhshinaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to go round from left to right, Śāntis.; Rājat.

Pradakhshīnt, ind. from left to right, so as to turn one's right side towards any one or anything, RV.

Pradakhshīn-√kṛi, P. *°karoti*, — *kurute*, to turn the right side towards (acc.), go round from left to right, MBh.; Kav. &c.

प्रदग्ध pra-dagdha &c. See *prā-√dah*.

प्रदघस् pra-dāghas (Ved. inf. of *√dah*), to cause to fall, throw down, ŚBr. (w. r. — *dāghos*).

प्रदघवत् pra-dagda-vat, mfn. inflicting severe punishment, Parāś.

प्रदत्त pra-datta &c. See *prā-√1. dā*.

प्रदम् pra-dam, Caus. — *damayate*, to subdue, conquer, Bhāṭṭ. *°danta*, m. pl. N. of a school, L. *°dām*, m. (nom. *dān*), Pāṇ. viii, 2, 64, Sch.

प्रदर pra-dara. See *prā-√dri*.

प्रदप्य pra-darpa, m. (—*√drip*) pride, arrogance, MW. *°dripta*, see *√dripriti*. *°dripta*, mfn. proud, haughty, conceited, MW. *°dripti* (—*prā*), f. haughtiness, arrogance, madness, RV.

प्रदर्विदा pra-darvidā (?), Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 63 (cf. *prā-pharvidā*).

प्रदर्श pra-darśa &c. See *prā-√driś*.

प्रदल pra-dala, m. an arrow (= *prā-dara*), L.

प्रदव pra-dava, *°oya* &c. See *prā-√2. du*.

प्रदस् pra-√das, P. — *dasyati*, to dry up, become dry, Kāth.

प्रदह pra-√dah, P. — *dahati* (ep. also *°te*), to burn, consume, destroy, AV. &c. &c.; Pass. — *dahyate* (ep. also *°ti*), to take fire, be burnt, burn, MBh.; Kav. &c.; Caus. — *dahayati*, to cause to be burnt, Vcar. *°dagdha* (—*prā*), mfn. burnt, destroyed, ŚBr.; R.; Var.; *°dhāhuti* (—*prā*), mfn. one who has burnt the sacrificial oblation, ŚBr. *°dagdhavya*, mfn. to be burnt, MBh. *°dāha*, m. burning, heating, consuming by fire, Br.; Gaut.; destruction, annihilation, Śaṃk.

प्रदा pra-√1. dā, P. — *dadāti*, rarely *°te*, *°datte* (Ved. inf. *prā-dātos*, TS.; irreg. Pot. P. — *dadet*, Hcat.), to give away, give, offer, present, grant, bestow, RV. &c. &c. (with or scil. *dhāryām*, to give in marriage; with *prativacas*, to g^o an answer; with *pravṛttim*, to g^o information about an event; with *yuddham*, to g^o battle; with *dvampāva-yud-dham*, to engage in single combat; with *vidyām*, to communicate or impart knowledge; with *hūtā-sanam*, to set fire to); to give up, abolish, TS.; to sell (with instr. of price), Pañcat.; to restore (anything lost &c.), Mn.; to pay, discharge (a debt), Yājñ.; to put or place in (loc.), ib.; MBh.; Pass. — *diyate*, to be given away, be given, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. — *dāpayati*, to cause to give, TS. &c. &c.;

to compel to give back or to repay, Yājñ.; Kull.; to cause to put in or to, MBh.; Bhpr.; to put or place in (loc.), Car.; (with *vastin*), to apply a clyster, ib.; Desid. — *dātsate*, to wish to give in marriage, Dāś.

Prā-tta, nfn. (for *prā-datta*) given away (also in marriage), offered, presented, granted, bestowed, TS. &c. &c.; — *vat*, mfn. one who has given or presented, W. **Prā-tti**, f. giving away, giving, gift, TS.; AitBr.

Prā-da, mf(ā)n. giving, yielding, offering, granting, bestowing, causing, effecting, uttering, speaking (cf. *anna*, *jaya*, *bahu*, *sukha*, *śāpa* &c.); (ā), f. a gift, L. *°datta*, mfn. = *pratta*, R.; Kathās.; Pañcat. (—*nayanātsava*, mfn. affording a feast to the eyes i.e. beautiful to behold, Kathās.); m. N. of a Gandharva, R. *°dadi*, see *d-pradadi*.

Prā-dāvatya, mfn. to be given (also in marriage) or offered or presented or restored or imparted &c. (*teshām saṃskṛitam pradātavyam*, to these Saṃskṛit is to be imparted i.e. these are to be taught Saṃskṛit, Śāh.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be placed or put into, Var. *°dātṛi*, m. a giver, bestower (mostly in comp. with the object, rarely with the receiver), AV. &c. &c.; an offerer, presenter (*viśka*, of poison), Car.; one who gives a daughter in marriage, Mn.; MBh.; an imparter (of knowledge), Pañcat.; a grantor (of a wish), BrahmapV. (f. *trī*); N. of Indra, TS.; ŚBr.; of one of the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh. *°dātṛikā*, f. a female giver, MaitrS.

1. **Prā-dāna**, n. (for 2. see below) giving, bestowal, presentation (esp. of an offering in the fire; also N. of the sacred text recited on this occasion), TS. &c. &c.; a gift, donation, Mn.; MBh. &c.; giving away in marriage, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; applying (of a clyster), Suśr.; turning (the eyes), Kum.; making (an attack), Pañcat.; uttering (a curse), VP.; granting (a boon), MBh.; teaching, imparting, announcing, declaring, Mn.; R.; Kathās.; — *kṛi-pāna*, mfn. mean or niggardly in making presents, MBh.; — *pūrvam*, ind. with a present, Kathās.; — *ru-ci*, n. 'delighting in giving,' N. of a man, Buddh.; — *vat*, mfn. giving, liberal, MBh.; — *sūra*, m. 'a hero in giving,' an excessively liberal man, Lalit.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, SaddhP. *°dānaka*, n. an offering, donation, Cat. *°dānika*, see *go-pr^o*, *jala-pr^o* and *dātāpradānika*. *°dāpayitṛi*, m. a giver, TS. *°dāpya*, mfn. to be caused to give or compelled to pay, Yājñ. *°dāya*, n. a present, MBh. *°dāyaka*, mfn. giving, granting, presenting, bestowing (gen. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; — *iva*, n., Kull. *°dāyin*, nfn. id., Mn.; MBh. &c.; *°yi-tva*, n., Kum. *°di*, m. a gift, present, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 92, Sch. *°ditsā*, f. (fr. Desid.) desire to give, Jātakam. *°ditsan*, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to give (with acc.), MBh.

Prā-deya, mf(ā)n. to be given or presented or granted or offered or communicated or imparted or taught (with dat., sometimes in comp. with the recipient), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be instructed or initiated in (loc.), MBh.; (ā), f. to be given in marriage, marriageable, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; m. a present, gift, MBh.; R.

प्रदान 2. prā-dāna, n. (—*√do*) a goad, L. (for 1. see under *prā-√1. dā*).

प्रदान pra-dānta. See *prā-√dam*.

प्रदास pra-dāsa, m. (?), Divyāv.

प्रदिग्ध pra-digdha. See *prā-√dih*.

प्रदिक् pra-dīv, f. (fr. 3. *div*, 'heaven'; nom. — *dyais*) the third or highest heaven (in which the Pitṛis are said to dwell), AV.; the fifth of seven heavens, ŚākhBr.; mfn. (fr. 3. *div*, 'day' [cf. Lat. *diu*]) existing from olden times, ancient, RV.; (—*dīvas*, ind. from of old, long since, always, ever (*dnu prād^o*, as of old, as formerly), ib.; AV.; (—*dīvi*), ind. at all times, always, ever, RV.

प्रदिश pra-√dis, P. *°disati*, *°te*, to point out, show, indicate, declare, appoint, fix, ordain, RV. &c. &c.; to direct, bid, urge, R.; to assign, apportion, grant, Mn.; MBh. (—*dīsyati*, i. 6472); Kav. &c.; Caus. — *dēśayati*, to urge on, incite, MBh.; R.; Intens. (pr. p. — *dīdīsat*), to animate, RV.

Prā-diś, f. pointing to or out, indication, direction, order, command, dominion, RV.; AV.; VS.; a direction, quarter, region of the sky, ib.; MBh.; Hariv. (acc. pl. 'in all directions, everywhere,' MBh.; with *pitṛyā*, 'the region of the Pitṛis' i.e. the south, AV.); an intermediate point or half-quarter (as north-east), AV. &c. &c. *°diśṭa* (—*prā*), mfn. pointed out, indicated, fixed, ordained, RV. &c. &c.

Prā-deśa, n. (īc. f. ā) pointing out, showing, indication, direction, decision, determination, Nir.; ŚrS.; appeal to a precedent, Suśr.; an example (in grammar, law &c.); RPrāt.; MBh.; Yājñ.; Sch.; a spot, region, place, country, district (often in comp. with a part of the body, e.g. *kanṭha-*, *hridaya-*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (n., Pañcad.); a short while (see comp. below); a wall, L.; a short span (measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the forefinger), L.; (with Jāinas) one of the obstacles to liberation, Sarvad. ('atomic individuality', W.); -*kārin*, m. N. of a kind of ascetic, L.; -*bhāj*, mfn. of short duration; Daśar.; -*vat*, mfn. possessing or occupying a place, Brahmas., Sch.; -*varṭin*, mfn. = -*bhāj* (Cī-tūā, f.), Hcar.; -*śāstra*, n. a book containing examples, MBh.; -*stha*, mfn. = -*bhāj*, Sāh.; being or situated in a district, MW. **°deśana**, n. a gift, present, offering, L.; (f), f. = *°jini*, L. **°deśita**, mfn. urged, directed, MBh. **°deśini**, f. the forefinger (or the corresponding toe), ŚrS.; MBh. &c. **°deśhṛī**, m. one who pronounces judgment, chief justice, Pañcat.

प्रदिह् pra-√*dih*, P. -*degdhi*, to smear over, besmear, anoint, Suśr. **°digdha**, mfn. smeared over, anointed, stained or covered with (instr. or comp.), ib.; MBh.; R. &c.; n. (scil. *māṇsa*) a kind of dish prepared with meat, L.; m. a kind of sauce or gravy, W. **°doha**, m. a plaster, a thick or viscid ointment, poulter, Suśr.; applying a plaster, unction, ib.; solid food (perhaps opissipated juice &c.), ib. **°dehana**, n. smearing, anointing, Kauś.

प्रदी pra-√*2. dī* (only pr. Subj. -*didayat* and pf. -*didiyuh*), to shine forth, RV.

प्रदीप pra-√*dīp*, Ā. -*dīpyate*, to flame forth, blaze, burst into flames, ŚBr.; MBh.; Var.: Caus. -*dīpayati*, to set on fire, light, kindle, inflame, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c. **°dīpa**, m. a light, lamp, lantern, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (often ifc. 'the light i.e. the glory or ornament of,' e.g. *kula-pr°*, q.v.); also in titles of explanatory wks. = elucidation, explanation, e.g. *mahābhāṣya-pr°*; N. of wk.; -*mañjarī*, f. N. of Comm. on the Amara-kośa; -*śaraṇa-dhvaṇa*, m. N. of a Mahōrāga-rāja, L.; -*sāha*, m. N. of a prince, Cat. (*sāha* = شاه); -*siṅha*, m. N. of an author, Cat. **°dīpaka**, m. (*īkā*), f. and n. a small lamp, a lamp, MBh.; (īc.) explanation, commentary, Cat. **°dīpana**, mfn. inflaming, exciting, Suśr.; m. a sort of poison, L.; n. the act of kindling or inflaming, R. **°dīpya**, Nom. Ā. *°yate*, to act as a lamp, Mṛicch. **°dīpya** or **°dīpya**, mfn., g. *apīpādi*. **°dīpta**, mfn. kindled, inflamed, burning, shining, ŚBr. &c. &c.; excited, stimulated, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in augury) clear, shrill (opp. to *pūrṇa*), VarBrS.; -*bhās*, mfn. shining bright, Rit.; -*śiras*, mfn. one whose head is hot or burning, Vedāntas.; **°dīksha**, m. 'having lustrous eyes,' N. of a Yaksha, Kathās. **°dīpti**, f. light, lustre, brilliancy, L.; -*mat*, mfn. bright, radiant, luminous, MBh.

प्रदीर्घ pra-*dirgha*, mfn. exceedingly long, Var.; Suśr.

प्रदु pra-√*2. du*, Ā. -*dūyate*, to be consumed by fire, ChUp.; P. -*dunoti*, to distress, pain, press hard, Suśr.; Bhaṭṭ. **°dava**, mfn. burning, inflaming, Pāp. iii. 1, 142, Kāś. **°davya**, m. (with *agni*) a forest fire, ŚBr. **°dāva**, m. id., MaitrS. **°davya**, m. (with *agni*) id., TS.; ŚākhBr.; ŚrS.

प्रदुग्ध pra-*dugdha*. See *ā-* and *savya-pradugdha*.

प्रदुष pra-√*dush*, P. -*dushyati*, to become worse, deteriorate, Suśr.; to be defiled or polluted, fall (morally), Mn.; Yājñ.; to commit an offence against (acc.), MBh.; to become faithless, fall off, ib.; Caus. -*dūshayati*, to spoil, deprave, corrupt, pollute, defile, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to abuse, blame, censure, R.; (with *cittam*) to be angry, Divyāv. **°dūṣhā**, mfn. corrupt, wicked, bad, sinful, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; wanton, licentious (woman), Rit. **°dūṣhaka**, mfn. polluting, defiling, MBh. **°dūṣhapa**, mfn. corrupting, defiling, impairing, MBh.; Suśr. **°dūṣhita**, mfn. corrupted, spoiled, made worse, MBh.; R.; Var.; Suśr. 1. **°doshā**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 2) corrupt, bad, wicked, Śiś.; m. defect, fault, disordered condition (of the body or of a country), mutiny, rebellion, Pañcat.; -*nirṇaya*, m., -*sānti*, f., -*śhōdyāpana*, o. N. of wks.

प्रदुह pra-*duh*, mfn. (nom. -*dhuk*) milking, Pāp. iii. 2, 61, Sch. **°doha**, see *su-pradoha*. **°dohana**, m. N. of a man (see *prādhāni*).

प्रदुश् pra-√*driś*, Pass. -*driśyate* (cf. *pra-√paś*), to become visible, be seen, appear, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*dariśayati*, to make visible, show, indicate, explain, teach, describe, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Desid. -*didriksate*, to wish to see, Bhaṭṭ.

Prā-darśa, m. look, appearance (see *su-prad°*); direction, injunction, Suśr. **°darśaka**, mfn. showing, indicating, RPrāt.; proclaiming, foretelling, MārKp.; teaching, expounding, Cat.; m. a teacher, MBh.; n. (?) a doctrine, principle, Kap., Sch. (v. l. *pra-gaṣṭāka*). **°darśana**, n. look, appearance (often ifc. with f. d.), MBh.; R.; pointing out, showing, propounding, teaching, explaining, RPrāt.; MBh.; Śāmk.; an example, Yājñ.; prophesying, W.; (ā), f. indication, Kāvād., Sch.; m. pl. N. of a class of deities under Manu Auttami, VP. **°darśita**, mfn. shown, pointed out, indicated; taught, mentioned, specified, Mn.; MBh. &c.; prophesied, W. **°darśin**, mfn. (īc.) seeing, viewing, MBh.; Suśr.; pointing out, showing, indicating, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.

प्रदु pra-√*dri* (of P. only Ved. Impv. -*dārshi*), to break or tear to pieces, RV. vi. 26, 5: Pass. -*driyate*, to cleave asunder, split open (intr.), AitBr.; KātyŚr.; to be dispersed or scattered (as an army), MBh.; Caus. -*dārayati*, to split, cleave, tear asunder, ib. **°darā**, m. dispersion, rout (of an army), MBh.; a crevice, cleft (in the earth), VS.; Br. &c.; moenorrhagia (a disease of women), Car.; a kind of arrow, MBh.; rending, tearing, W.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.

प्रेक्ष pra-deśa &c. See pra-√*diś*.

प्रदोष 2. pra-dosha, m. (for 1. see under *pra-dush*) the first part of the night, evening (also personified as a son of Doshā and associated with Nisitha and Vyushta), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; (dm), ind. in the evening, in the dark, RV.; GṛSṛS. -*kāla*, m. evening tide, Hit. -*timira*, n. ev° darkness, the dusk of early night, Mṛicch. -*pūjā-vīdhi*, m., -*mahiman*, m., -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. -*ramanīya*, mfn. pleasant or delightful in the ev°, MW. -*velā*, f. = -*kāla*, A. -*stotra*, n. N. of ch. of SkandaP. **Pradoshāgama**, m. the coming on of ev°, nightfall, Amar. **Pradoshānṭa**, m. the evening wind, Mṛicch.

Pradoshaka, m. evening, Mṛicch. v. 35 (v. l.); born in the evening (?), Pāp. iv. 3, 28.

प्रदु pra-*dyu*, n. merit (of good works) leading to heaven or securing heaven, L.

प्रद्युत pra-√*1. dyut*, Ā. -*dyotate*, to begin to shine, ŚBr.; Caus. -*dyotayati*, to irradiate, illumine, Prab.; BHP. **°dyutita**, mfn. beginning to shine, illuminated, Pāp. i. 2, 21, Sch.

Prā-dyotā, m. radiance, light, ŚBr.; a ray of l°, L.; N. of a Yaksha, MBh.; of a king of Magadha and founder of a dynasty, VP.; Kathās.; of a king of Ujjayini and other princes, Lalit.; Priyad.; BHP. **°dyotana**, m. the sun, L.; N. of a prince of Ujjayini, Lalit.; (with *bhaṭṭācārya*) N. of an author, Cat.; (pl.) of a dynasty, BHP.; n. blazing, shining, light, L. **°dyotita**, mfn. = *°dyutita*, Pāp. i. 2, 21, Sch. **°dyotin**, mfn. (īc.) illustrating, explaining, Cat.

प्रद्युम्न pra-*dyumna*, m. 'the pre-eminently mighty one,' N. of the god of love (re-born as a son of Kṛishṇa and Rukmiṇī, or as a son of Sāmkarashapa and then identified with Sanat-kumara), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the pleasant (= *kāma*), Subh.; the intellect (= *manas*), Śāmk.; N. of a son of Manu and Nādvālā, BHP.; of a king, Kathās.; of sev. authors and teachers, Cat.; of a mountain, Rājāt.; of a river, ib. -*pura*, n. 'Pradyumna's city,' N. of a town on the Candra-bhāga or Chenab, Kathārn. -*rahasya*, n. 'P°'s secret,' N. of wk. -*vijaya*, m. 'P°'s victory,' N. of a drama. -*śikhara*, n. 'P°'s peak,' N. of a mountain, Kathās.; -*pīthāśhṭaka*, n. N. of wk. **Pradyumnāgama**, n. P°'s arrival; *°maniya*, mfn. treating of it, Pāp. iv. 3, 88, Sch. **Pradyumnākṛya**, m. former N. of Veda-nidhi-tirtha (died in 1576), Cat. **Pradyumnānanda**, m. 'P°'s joy,' N. of a Bhāṇa (also *°diya*, n.) **Pradyumnābhyanudā**, m. 'P°'s rise,' N. of a Nāṭaka. **Pradyumnāstra**,

n. P°'s weapon, Kathās. **Pradyumnōttara-oarita**, n. 'P°'s further deeds,' N. of a poem. **Pradyumnōpākhyāna**, n. 'the story of P°,' N. of a tale.

Pradyumnaka, m. N. of the god of love, BHP.

प्रदुर्गक pra-*drāṇaka*, mfn. (√*2. drā*) sorely distressed, very needy or poor, ChUp.

प्रदु pra-√*dru*, P. -*dravati* (ep. also *°te*), to run forwards, run away, flee, RV. &c. &c.; to hasten towards, rush upon or against (acc.), MBh.; R.; to escape safely to (acc.), MBh. (v. l. *prād°*): Caus. -*drāvayati*, to cause to run away, put to flight, MBh. **°drava**, mfn. fluid, liquid, Suśr. **°drāva**, m. running away, flight, Bhaṭṭ. (Pāp. iii. 3, 27); going quick or well, W. **°drāvin**, mfn. fleeing, runaway, fugitive, Kauś. (Pāp. iii. 2, 145).

Prā-druta, mfn. run away, fled, departed, TBr.; MBh.

प्रदुह pra-*druh*, mfn. (nom. -*dhruk*) one who hurts or injures, Pāp. iii. 2, 61, Sch.

प्रद्रेक् pra-√*drek*, Ā. -*drekate*, to begin to neigh or roar or bellow &c., Bhaṭṭ.

प्रद्वार pra-*dvār*, f. a place before a door or gate, MBh. (v. l. *a-dvār*). **°dvāra**, n. id., R.; Kathās.

प्रद्विष् pra-√*dvish*, P. Ā. -*dveshti*, -*dviṣṭe*, to feel dislike or repugnance for, hate, show one's hatred against (acc.), MBh.; R.

Prā-dviṣh, mfn. (nom. f.) disliking, hating, Pāp. iii. 2, 61, Sch. **°dvesha**, m. dislike, repugnance, aversion, hatred, hostility to (loc., gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (f), f. N. of the wife of Dirghatamas, MBh. **°dveshapa**, n. hatred, dislike of (comp.), MBh. **°dveshṛī**, mfn. one who dislikes or hates; a disliker, hater, W.

प्रधन pra-dhāna, n. (cf. *dhāna*) spoil taken in battle, a prize gained by a victor, the battle or contest itself, RV. &c. &c.; the best of one's goods, valuables, Nār.; tearing, bursting &c. (= *dāraṇa*), L.; m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, Brahmap. **Pradhanāghāṭaka**, mfn. bringing about a contest, Hcar. **Pradhanāḡaga**, n. a battle-field, Vcar. **Pradhanōttama**, n. 'best of battles,' a great battle or contest, MW.

Pradhanya, mf(ā)n. forming the spoil or booty (as cattle), RV.

प्रधमन pra-dhamana. See pra-√*dhmā*.

प्रधर्ष pra-dharsha &c. See pra-√*dhrish*.

प्रधा pra-√*1. dhā*, Ā. -*dhatte*, to place or set before, offer, RV.; to send out (spies), ib. vii. 61, 3; to give up, deliver, TS.; Kāth.; to devote one's self to (acc.), Lalit.

Prā-dha, m., Pāp. iii. 1, 139, Sch.; (ā), f., ib. vi. 4, 64, Sch.; N. of a daughter of Daksha, MBh.; MārKp. (prob. w. r. for *pradhā*).

Pradhāna, n. a chief thing or person, the most important or essential part of anything, KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (īc.) the principal or first, chief, head of; [often also ifc. (f. ā), e.g. *Indra-pradhāna*, (a hymn) having Indra as the chief object or person addressed, Nir.; *prayoga-p°*, (the art of dancing) having practice as its essential part, chiefly practical, Mālav.]; 'the Originator,' primary germ, original source of the visible or material universe (in Sāmkhya = *prakṛiti*, q. v.), IW. 53, 1 &c.; primary or unevolved matter or nature, Sarvad.; supreme or universal soul, L.; intellect, understanding, L.; the first companion or attendant of a king, a courtier, a noble (also m.); L.; an elephant-driver (also m.); L.; (in gram.) the principal member of a compound (opp. to *upasarjana*, q. v.); mf(ā)n. chief, main, principal, most important; pre-eminent (in instr.); better than or superior to (abl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of an ancient king, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of a Śakti, Tantr. (cf. IW. 522). -*karmān* or -*kārya*, n. chief or principal action; principal mode of treatment (in med.), Suśr.; Madhus. -*kāraṇa-vāda*, m. the doctrine that Pradhāna is the original cause (according to the Sāmkhya), Bādar. Sch. -*tama*, mfn. most excellent or distinguished, most important, chiefest, MBh.; Suśr. -*tara*, mfn. more excellent, better, MārKp. -*tas*, ind. according to eminence or superiority, Mo.; MBh.; Hariv. -*tā*, f. pre-eminence, excellence, superiority, pre-

valence, R.; Hariv.; Hit.; Vedāntas.; the being Pradhāna, q.v.; (in MBh. iii, 173 = *jagat-kāraṇatā*; cf. *śarīra-p*). - *tva*, n. pre-eminence, superiority, excellence, ĀśvGr.; MBh.; (in Sāṃkhya) the being Pradhāna, Sāṃkhya, Sch. - *dhātu*, m. 'chief element of the body', semen virile, L. - *puruṣa*, m. a chief person, most distinguished personage, an authority, Mn.; Malav.; 'the supreme soul', N. of Śiva, MBh.; *śhātita*, m. transcending Pradhāna and Puruṣa (matter and spirit); N. of Śiva, MW. - *bhāj*, mfn. 'receiving the chief share', most excellent or distinguished, MBh. - *bhūta*, mfn. one who is the chief person, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 4, 54. - *mantrin*, n. a prime minister, R.; Hit.; Vet. - *mītra*, n. a chief friend, R. - *vādin*, m. one who asserts the Sāṃkhya doctrine (of Pradhāna), Bādar., Sch. - *vāsana*, n. the best clothes, full-dress, Mṛicch. - *vṛiṣṭi*, f. copious rain, heaviest rain, Var. - *śiṣṭa*, mfn. taught or laid down as of primary importance, MW. (cf. *anvācaya-p*). - *sabhika*, m. the chief of a gambling-house, Mṛicch. - *sevā*, f. chief or principal service, Pañcat. Pradhānāṅga, n. a chief member, the ch^o m^o of the body; most eminent person in a state; principal branch of a science &c., W. Pradhānātman, m. supreme or universal soul, N. of Viṣṇu, VP.; (identified with the original cause of the universe or Viśva-bhāvāna, W.) Pradhānādhyakṣa, m. a chief superintendent; -*tā*, f. the office of ch^o s^o, Kathās. Pradhānāmītya, m. a prime minister, W. Pradhānōttama, mfn. best of the eminent, illustrious; warlike, brave, W.

Pradhānaka, n. (in Sāṃkhya) the original germ out of which the material universe is evolved (= *pradhāna*, *a-vyakta*, q.v.), Tattvas.

Pradhānya, w.r. for *pradhā*, q.v., MBh.

Pra-dhī, m. the felly of a wheel (also pl.), RV. &c. &c.; orb, disc (of the moon), RV. x, 138, 6; a segment, Śulbas.; -*maṇḍala*, n. the circumference of (the felly of) a wheel, MW.; *°dhy-anika*, n. the centre of a segment, Śulbas.; a well, L.

प्रधा *pra*-√2. *dhā*. See *pra*-√*dhe*, col. 2.

प्रधाव् *pra*-√1. *dhāv*, P. Ā. -*dhāvati*, °*le*, to run forwards, ° forth, ° away, set out, start, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; to rush upon, Kathās.; to run or go to (acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to pervade, permeate, Suśr.; to become diffused, spread, MBh.; Caus. P. -*dhāvayati*, to put to flight, Kathās.; to drive away, dr^o, Br. 1. *°dhāvana*, m. a runner, L. *°dhāvita*, mfn. run away, set out, started, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.

प्रधाव् *pra*-√2. *dhāv*, P. Ā. -*dhāvati*, °*le*, to wash or rub off, ŚBr.: Caus. P. Ā. -*dhāvayati*, °*le*, to wash or cause to w^o off, MBh. 2. *°dhāvana*, m. air, wind, L. (regarded as a 'purifier', cf. *pavana*; or perhaps fr. √1. *dhāv*, reg^o as a 'runner'); n. rubbing or washing off, Suśr.; Gaut.

प्रधि *pra*-*dhī*. See above.

प्रधी 1. *pra*-√*dhī* (or -*dīdhī*, only p. pr. -*dīdhyat* and -*dīdhyāna*), to long for, strive after, RV. i, 113, 10; to look out, be on the watch, AV. x, 4, 11.

प्रधी 2. *pra*-*dhī*, f. great intelligence, Vop.; mfn. of superior i^o, pre-eminent intelligent, ib.

प्रधुर *pra*-*dhura*, n. the tip of a pole, ĀpŚr.

प्रधू *pra*-√*dhū*, P. Ā. -*dhūnoti*, °*nute*, to move forward, PañcatBr.; to blow away, ChUp.; MBh.; to blow or shake out (the beard after drinking), RV.: Intens. -*dodhuvat*, -*dūdhot*, to blow (the beard, acc.); to blow into (loc.), RV.

Pra-dhūpita, mfn. fumigated, perfumed, MBh.; heated, burnt; lighted, inflamed; afflicted; excited, W.; (ā), f. (with or scil. *dī*) the quarter to which the sun is proceeding, L.; a woman in trouble or affliction, ib.

Pra-dhūmita, mfn. smothered with smoke, giving out smoke, smouldering, Ragh.

प्रधु *pra*-√*dhri* (only pf. Ā. -*dadhre*, with *manas*), to set the mind upon anything (dat.), resolve, determine, MBh.: Caus. P. -*dhārayati*, to chastise, inflict a punishment on any one (loc.; cf. *danḍam* √*dhri*), MBh.; to keep in remembrance, ib.; to reflect, consider, ib.; Pat.; (*pradhārayantu*, w.r. for *pra dhārā yantu*, ĀśvGr. iii, 12, 14). *°dhārana*, mfn. keeping, preserving, protecting

(see *pāda-pr*); (ā), f. constantly fixing one's mind on a certain object, MBh.

प्रधुष *pra*-√*dhriṣh*, P. -*dhārshati*, -*dhriṣh-noti*, to be bold against, assail with courage or daring, lay hands on, hurt, injure, harass, overpower, overcome, R.: Caus. P. -*dhārshayati*, id., ib.; Kaushār.; MBh. &c.; to violate (a woman), MBh.; to destroy, devastate, R. *°dharsha*, m. attacking, assaulting, assailing (see *dush-p*). *°dharshaka*, mfn. (ifc.), molesting, hurting, violating (the wife of another), MBh.; R.; Hariv. *°dharshana*, mfn. (ifc.) attacking, molesting, harassing, MBh.; n. or (ā), f. attacking, assailing, an attack, assault, ill-treatment, molestation (*keśa-p*), dragging by the hair), MBh.; R. *°dharshanīya*, mfn. to be assailed, assailable, open to attack, exposed to injury or ill-treatment, MBh. *°dharshita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) attacked, hurt, injured, MBh.; R.; BHP.; haughty, arrogant, W.; -*vat*, mfn. arrogant, proud, W. *°dharshin*, mfn. = *°dharshana*, mfn., Dharmaśarm. *°dhrishṭa*, mfn. treated with contumely, W.; proud, arrogant, ib. *°dhrishṭi*, f. overpowering, subjugation, ŚāṅkhŚr. *°dhrishya*, mfn. to be hurt or injured, violable (see *a-p*, *dush-p*, *su-p*).

प्रधे *pra*-√*dhe*, Caus. -*dhāpayati*, to cause to suck, MānGr.

प्रध्या *pra*-√*dhmā* (or *dham*), P. (Ā. Pot. -*dhmēyita*, ChUp.) -*dhamati*, to blow before or in front, blow away, AV.; to scare, Car.; to destroy, MBh.; to blow into (esp. into a conch shell, acc.), ib.; Suśr.; Hariv. &c.; (Ā.) to cry out, ChUp. vi, 14, 1; Sāṃk.; (others), 'to be tossed about', 'wander about'; Caus. P. Ā. -*dhmāpayati*, °*le*, to blow into, b^o (a conch shell), MBh.; R.; Hariv. *°dhamana*, n. blowing into (the nose, as powder); a sternutatory, Suśr. *°dhmā*, mfn. blowing violently, MW. *°dhmāpāna*, n. (fr. Caus.) a remedy for difficult respiration (in med.), Suśr. *°dhmāpita*, mfn. blown into, blown (as a conch shell), MBh.

प्रधै *pra*-√*dhyai*, P. Ā. -*dhyāyati*, °*le*, to meditate upon, think of (acc. with or without *prati*), Gobh.; MBh.; Hariv.; to reflect, consider, MBh.; R.; Kīr.; to excogitate, devise, hit upon, MBh. *°dhyāna*, n. meditating upon, reflection, thinking, deep thought, subtle speculation, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Car.

प्रधन् *pra*-√*dhraj*, P. -*dhrajati*, to run forward, RV. i, 166, 4.

प्रध्वस् *pra*-√*dhvans*, Ā. -*dhvansate*, to flow off (as water), ĀśvGr.; to fall to pieces, perish, ChUp.: Caus. -*dhvansayati*, to scatter, sprinkle, ŚBr.; to cause to fall, destroy, cause to perish, MBh.; Śiś. *°dhvansa*, m. utter destruction, annihilation, perishing, disappearance, Var.; Bhartṛ.; = *°dhvansābhāva* (below), Sarvad.; -*tva*, n. state of destruction, desolation, ruin, KapS., Sch.; *°dhvansābhāva*, m. non-existence in consequence of annihilation, ceasing to exist, Tarkas.; Sarvad. &c. *°dhvānsana*, mfn. destroying, annihilating, MBh.; m. one who destroys, a destroyer (as a partic. personification), ŚBr. (cf. *prādhyānsana*). *°dhvānsita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) destroyed, annihilated, dispelled, MW. *°dhvānsin*, mfn. passing away, transitory, perishable (*utpanna-p*), arisen and passing away again, i.e. having no further consequences, TPrāt., Comm.), MBh.; (ifc.) destroying, annihilating, R. *°dhvasta*, mfn. destroyed, perished, disappeared, MBh.; R.; Bhartṛ.; BHP.

प्रध्वन् *pra*-√*dhvan*, P. -*dhvanati*, to sound, resound, Śiś.: Caus. -*dhvanayati*, to cause to sound, Car. *°dhvāna*, m. a loud sound, Dharmaśarm.

प्रनक्ष *pra*-√*nakṣh*, P. Ā. -*nakṣhati*, °*le*, to draw near, approach, RV. vii, 42, 1.

प्रनप्तृ *pra*-*naptṛi*, m. a great grandson, Uṇ., Sch.

प्रनभ *pra*-√*nabh*, Ā. -*nabhate*, to burst asunder, open, AV.

प्रनर्द *pra*-√*nard*, P. -*nardati*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 14, Sch. -*°nardaka*, mfn., ib.

प्रनष्ट *pra*-*nashṭa*. See *pra*-*naś*, p. 659.

प्रनायक *pra*-*nāyaka*, mfn. one whose leader is away, whose rulers are abroad; destitute of a guide, Pāṇ. i, 4, 59; viii, 4, 14, Sch.

प्रनाल *pra*-*nāla*, -*nālī* = -*nāla*, -*nālī*, q.v.

प्रनाशित *pra*-*nāśin*, w.r. for -*nāśin*, q.v.

प्रनिमित्त *pra*-*nīpita*, -*nīpīṭayya* = -*nīpīṭa*, -*nīpīṭayya*, q.v.

प्रनिक्षण *pra*-*nikṣhaṇa* = -*nikṣhaṇa*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 33, Sch.

प्रनिघातन *pra*-*nighātana*, n. (fr. *pra*-*ni*-√*han*) killing, slaughter, murder, L.

प्रनिन्दन *pra*-*nindana* = -*nindana*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 33, Sch.

प्रनिभृ *pra*-*ni*-√*bhid*, P. -*bhinatti*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 18, Sch.

प्रनिरक्ष *pra*-*ni*-√*rakṣh*, P. -*rakṣati*, Vop.

प्रनीड *pra*-*nīda*, mfn. w.r. for *pra*-*ḍina*, (q.v.), MBh. xii, 9314.

प्रनुद् *pra*-*nud*, mfn. w.r. for *nud* (q.v.), Suśr.

प्रनुत् *pra*-√*nṛti*, P. Ā. -*nṛtiyati*, °*le*, to dance forwards, begin to d^o, d^o, AV.; MBh.; R. &c.; to gesticulate as in dancing (in token of derision) before any one (acc.), MBh.; Caus. -*nartayati*, to cause to dance, Kathās.; id. (met.), Kād. *°nartita*, mfn. caused to d^o forwards, set in motion, shaken, agitated; dandled, MW. *°nṛita*, mfn. one who has begun to d^o, dancing, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; n. a dance, MärKP.; -*vat*, mfn. having begun to d^o, MBh.; Kathās. *°nṛitya*, mfn. or n. w.r. for *°nṛita*. *°nṛitya-vat*, w.r. for *°nṛita-vat*.

प्रपक्ष *pra*-*pakṣa*, m. the extremity of a wing (of an army drawn out in the form of a bird), MBh.; R.; mfn. forming the ex^o of a w^o (in an army so arranged), MBh.; m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, VP.

प्रपच *pra*-√1. *pac* (or *pañc*). See *pra*-*pañc*-*caya* under *pra*-*pañca*.

प्रपच *pra*-√2. *pac*, P. Ā. -*pacati*, °*le*, to begin to cook, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 44, Sch.; to be accustomed to cook, R. *°pakva*, mfn. (in med.) inflamed, Suśr. *°pāka*, m. ripening (of a boil &c.), Suśr.; digestion, Car.; (prob.) a partic. part of the flesh of a victim, Kaus.

प्रपच *pra*-*pañca*, m. (√1. *pac* or *pañc*) expansion, development, manifestation, MāṇḍUp.; Kāv.; Kathās.; manifoldness, diversity, Kāv.; Sāṃk.; Pañcat. amplification, prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness (in style; *°cena* and *°ca-ta*, ind. diffusely, in detail), Hariv.; Hit.; manifestation of or form of (gen.), Hit.; Bhāṣhāp.; appearance, phenomenon, Vcar.; (in phil.) the expansion of the universe, the visible world, Up.; Kap.; Sarvad.; (in rhet.) mutual false praise, Prātāp.; (in dram.) ludicrous dialogue, Sāh.; (in gram.) the repetition of an obscure rule in a clearer form, Pāṇ., Sch.; (said to be encl. after a finite verb, g. *gotrādi*); deceit, trick, fraud, error, L.; opposition, reversion, L.; -*calura*, mfn. skilful in assuming different forms, Amar.; -*tva*, n. = *ma-rāṇa*, death, Sāṃkhyas. (v.l.); -*nīrmāṇa*, n. the creation of the visible world, BHP.; -*buddhi*, mfn. having a cunning mind, artful; m. N. of a man, Kathās.; -*mīthyā-tva*, n. the unreality of the visible world; *°tvānumāna*, n. (*°māna-khaṇḍana*, n. and *°ḍana-parāṣu*, m.) N. of wks.; -*vacana*, n. diffuse or prolix discourse, Hit.; -*viveka*, m., -*sāra*, m., -*sāra-viveka*, m. and -*sāra-sāra-saṅgraha*, m. N. of wks.; *°cāmṛita-sāra*, m. N. of wk.; *°cāya*, mf(ā)n. (prob.) having various faces, Hcat. *°pañcika*, mf(ikā)n. multiplying, Hcat.; amplifying, explaining in detail, L.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a Yogini, Hcat. *°pañcana*, n. development, diffusion, copiousness, prolixity, MBh.; Pur.; Sarvad.

Pra-pañcāya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to develop, amplify, explain in detail, Sāṃk.; Sāh.; to dwell upon a note (acc.) in music, Gīt. *°pañcita*, mfn. amplified, extended, treated at length, Hariv.; Rājāt.; represented in a false light, BHP.; erring, mistaken, W.; deceived, beguiled, W.

प्रपठ *pra*-√*paṭh*, P. -*paṭhati*, to recite aloud, Hariv. *°pāṭha* or *°pāṭhaka*, m. a lecture (i.e. chapter or subdivision of a book), TS.; Br. &c. *°pāṭhita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) taught, expounded, L.

प्रपण *pra*-*paṇā*, m. (√*paṇ*) exchange, barter, AV.

मपत् pra-*pat*, P. -*patati*, to fly away or along, hasten towards (loc.), fly or fall down upon (loc.), fall, RV. &c. &c.; to fall from, be deprived of, lose (abl.), MBh.: Caus. -*pātayati*, to cause to fly away, AV.; ŚBr.; to chase, pursue, MBh.; to throw down, ib.: Desid. -*pāpāshati*, to wish to hurry away, AV.: Intens. -*pāpāṣīti*, to shoot forth, RV. **पताना**, n. flying forth or away, MBh. (cf. *hansa-*); flying or falling down, falling from (abl. or comp.) or into (loc. or comp.), Gaut.; MBh. &c.; a steep rock, precipice, L.; death, destruction, W. **पतित**, mfn. flown away or along, fallen, come down, fallen or got into (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

प्रा-पता, m. a partic. mode of flying, Pañcat.; springing forth, Var.; an attack, L.; starting off, setting out, departure, Kathās.; falling down, falling from (abl. or comp.) or into (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; falling out (of teeth, hair &c.), Suśr.; discharge, emission, flow (of semen), VP.; letting fall (a glance on anything), Kum.; a steep rock, cliff, precipice, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a steep bank or shore, L.; a cascade, waterfall, L.; *īdāhimukha*, m(f) n. inclined to precipitate one's self from a rock, Kathās.; *īdāmbu*, n. water falling from a rock, Rājat. **पताना**, n. (fr. Caus.) causing to fall, throwing down, R.; throwing, casting (*aksha-*), 'c°-dice', Hariv. **पतित**, ind. falling down, MBh. **पतित**, m. a rock, cliff, mountain, L. **पितृ**, see col. 2. **पितृ**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to fall or throw one's self down, Śiṣ.

मपत् pra-*patha*, m. a way, journey (esp. to a distant place), RV.; AitBr.; (if. *f. ā*) a broad road or street, Kath.; BhP.; mfn. 'about to go off' (?), loose, relaxed, L. **पथिन**, mfn. roaming on distant paths (superl. -*īama*), RV.; m. N. of a man, ib. **पथ्या**, mfn. being on the road, wandering (also applied to Pūshan, the protector of travellers), VS.; (*ā*), f. = *pathyā*, Terminalia Chebula or Citrina, L. **पथ्या**, m. a road, way, L.

मपत् 1. pra-*pad*, *ā*. -*padyate* (ep. also P.), to fall or drop down from (abl.), throw one's self down (at a person's feet), MBh.; to go forwards, set out for, resort to, arrive at, attain, enter (with acc., rarely loc.), AV. &c. &c.; to fly to for succour, take refuge with (acc.), TS. &c. &c.; to fall upon, attack, assail, RV.; AV.; to come to a partic. state or condition, incur, undergo (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with an adv. in *sā*), to become, e.g. *sar-pasāt* pra-*pad*, to bec° a serpent, Bhatt.; to obtain, gain (*patim*, 'as husband'), partake of, share in (acc.), ib.; to adopt or embrace (a doctrine), Rājat.; to undertake, commence, begin, do, MBh.; Kāv.; to form (a judgement), MBh.; to assume (a form), Kathās.; to enjoy (pleasure), R.; to take to (dat.), Hariv.; to come on, approach, appear, AV.; R.; Hariv.; to take effect, succeed, MBh.; to turn out (*anyathā*, 'differently' i.e. without any effect or consequence), Hariv.; to admit (a claim), R.: Caus. -*pādayati*, *te*, to cause to enter, introduce into (acc. or loc.), Br.: Desid. P. -*pāṣati*, to wish to enter, ŚBr.; *ā*. -*pāṣate* (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 4, 54), to be going to incur or undertake, Daś.

प्रा-पति, f. pious resignation or devotion, Śāṇḍ.; -*pariśilana*, n., *īty-upādhitva-nishedha*, m. N. of wks.

2. **प्रा-पद**, f. a way, AitBr.; N. of partic. sacred texts, Br.; Gr̥ṣrS. **पदाना**, n. entering, entrance into (comp.), ĀśvGr.; Vait.; access, approach, ŚBr.; ChUp. **पदाम**, ind. a term applied to a partic. mode of recitation (in which the Vedic verses are divided, without reference to the sense and construction, into parts of an equal number of syllables and between these parts partic. formulas inserted containing the word *pa-padye*), AitBr.

प्रा-पाना, mfn. arrived at, come to (*Jaraṇam*, for protection), got into (any condition), ChUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with *pādau*) fallen at a person's feet, R.; suppliant (cf. comp.); approached, appeared, happened, occurred, R.; acknowledged (as a claim), Yājñ.; provided with (instr.), Śak. I, 1; effecting, producing, W.; poor, distressed, ib.; -*gati-dīpikā*, f., -*dina-caryā*, f., -*dushīrīṣṭa-sānti*, f., -*pārī-jāta*, m. N. of wks.; -*pāla*, m. 'protector of suppliants', N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; -*mālikā*, f., -*lak-shaṇa*, n. N. of wks.; *śrī-nāṣṭa*, n. 'nectar for suppliants', N. of a legendary biography of Rāmānuja (cf. RTL 119 &c.); *śrī-nāṣṭa-hara*, m(f) n. relieving the distress of suppliants, MW. **पदा**, see

d-prapāda. **पदं**, mfn. falling away prematurely (as a fetus), TS.; Kath. **पितृ**, mfn. desirous of plunging into (loc.), Śiṣ.; d° of entering upon (acc.), Kir.

मपत् 3. pra-*pad*, f. (fr. 3. *pad*) the fore part of the foot, AV.

प्रा-पदा, n. id. the point of the foot, tip of the toes (*ais*, ind. on tiptoe), RV. &c. &c.

प्रापदना, w. r. for *ā-prapadina*, q. v.

मपत् pra-*panna* &c. See col. 1.

मपत्ताड pra-*pāṇāda*, m. Cassia Tora, L. (cf. *prapūṇāda* &c.)

मपत् pra-*parṇa*, mfn. whose leaves are fallen, Pat.

मपत् pra-*palāy* (*palā* = *parā* and *ay* = *i*), *ā*. -*palāyate* (ind. p. -*palāyā*), to run away, flee, escape, MBh.; Hariv.; R. **पलāyana**, n. running away, flight, rout, Pañcat. **पलāyita**, mfn. run away; routed, defeated, Kathās.; Pañcat. **पलāyina**, mfn. running away, flying, a fugitive, MBh.

मपत् pra-*palāsa*, mfn. = pra-*parṇa*, Pat.

मपत् pra-*pavana* or pra-*pavana*, n. (√1. *pū*) purifying, straining (Soma juice), Pāṇ. viii, 4, 34, Sch. **पवानी** or **पवानी**, mfn. to be cleansed or purified, ib.

मपत् pra-*paś*, P. -*paśyati* (ep. also *ā*. *te*), to see before one's eyes, look at, observe, behold, RV. &c. &c.; to judge, discern, MBh.; to know, understand, R.; to regard as, take for (two acc.), MBh. **पाश्यत** or **पाश्यामहे**, mfn. well-discerning, judicious, sensible, intelligent, MBh.

मपत् pra-*pā*, P. -*pāṭi* (ind. p. -*pāya*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 69), to begin to drink, drink, RV. &c. &c.; to imbibe (*caṣṣushā*, with the eye i.e. feast the eyes upon), MBh.

प्रा-पा, f. a place for supplying water, a place for watering cattle or a shed on the road-side containing a reservoir of water for travellers, fountain, cistern, well, AV. &c. &c. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 3, 58, Vārt. 4, Pat.). a supply of water, affluent (of a tank &c.), L.; -*pālikā* or *lī*, f. a woman who distributes water to travellers, Vcar.; -*pūraṇa*, n. filling a cistern with water; *pūya*, mfn. serving to fill a c° with w°. Pāṇ. v, 1, 111, Vārt. 1, Pat.; -*mandapa*, m. a shed with water for travellers, Vcar.; -*vana*, n. 'fountain-grove', a cool grove, L. **पाना**, n. drinking, a drink or beverage (in *ā-prapā* and *su-prapā*); cf. also *pra-pāna*. **पानिया**, mfn. to be drunk, drinkable, W. **पाना**, n. drinking, sipping, R.; the under part of a horse's upper lip (which he uses in drinking), Var. (v.l. *pāna*). **पानका**, n. sherbet, Bhpr.; Sāh. **पानिन**, mfn. drinking, one who drinks, W. **पितृ**, f. the act of drinking, Kauś., Sch.

मपत् pra-*pā*, P. -*pāṭi*, to protect, defend from (abl.), BhP. **पानिन**, mfn. who or what protects, W. **पानिका**, m. (cf. *pāl*) a guardian, protector, Kāv. **पानाना**, n. guardiug, protecting, protection, Cat. **पानिन**, m. 'protector', N. of Baladeva, L.

मपत् pra-*pāka*. See pra-*pac*.

मपत् pra-*pātikā*, f. a young shoot or sprout, L.

मपत् pra-*pāthaka*. See pra-*paṭh*.

मपत् pra-*pāni* or *panika*, m. the fore-arm, Car.

मपत् pra-*pāṇḍu* or *ḍura*, mfn. very white, of a dazzling white colour, Suśr.

मपत् pra-*pāta* &c. See pra-*pat*.

मपत् pra-*pādika* or *ḍika*, m. a peacock, L.

मपत् pra-*pādika* &c. See above.

मपत् pra-*pitāmaha*, m. a paternal great-grandfather, VS.; TS.; (*mahā*) AV. &c. &c.; N. of Kṛishṇa and Brahmā, MBh.; (*ī*), f. a paternal great-grandmother, ib.; m. pl. great-grandfathers, ancestors, R.; Kathās.

प्रा-पितृ, m. a paternal grand-uncle, L.

मपत् pra-*pitrā*, n. (perhaps for pra-*pitrā*)

fr. *√pat*; cf. *apa-pitva*) start, flight, haste, RV.; the advanced day i.e. evening, ib.

प्रा-पितृ. See col. 2.

मपत् pra-*pinv*, P. *ā*. -*pinvati*, *te*, to swell, be full of, be rich, flow over, RV.

मपत् pra-*pish*, P. -*pinashṭi*, to crush to pieces, pound, Pañcat.: Caus. -*peshayati*, to pound, grind or crush to pieces, Suśr. **पिशṭa** (*prā-*), mfn. crushed or ground down, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; -*bhāga* (*īd-*), mfn. whose share has been ground down, TS.

मपत् pra-*pī* &c. See pra-*pyai*.

मपत् pra-*piḍ*, P. -*piḍayati*, to press, squeeze, ŚBr.; MBh.; Suśr.; to suppress (the breath), ChUp.; to afflict, torment, harass, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **पिḍana**, n. pressing, squeezing, Suśr.; an astringent, ib. **पिḍita**, mfn. pressed, afflicted, tortured, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

मपत् pra-*piti*. See pra-*√1. pā*.

मपत् pra-*puṭa*, m. 'a large cornucopia', Kauś. (*driḍhaḥ puṭaḥ*, Sch.)

मपत् pra-*pūṇḍarika*, v. l. for pra-*pauṇḍ*, q. v.

मपत् pra-*putra*, m. a grandson, descendant, Inscr.

मपत् pra-*puṭh*, Caus. -*poṭhayati*, to push away (*anyo'nyam*, 'each other'), R.

प्रा-पुना pra-*pūṇā* (L.), *nāda* (Suśr.), pra-*pūṇāda* or *nāda* (L.), *nāda* (Suśr.), *nāla* (L.), m. Cassia Tora or Cavia Alata.

प्रा-पुरा pra-*purā*, mfn. very old, kept a long time, Car.

मपत् pra-*push*, P. -*pushyati* (RV.), *push-nāṭi* (BhP.), to nourish, feed, support.

मपत् pra-*pushpita*, mfn. flowering, in blossom, blooming, MBh.; R.

मपत् pra-*pūj*, P. -*pūjayati*, to respect, honour, esteem, MBh.; Kāv.; Śāṅk.; to honour i.e. present with (instr.), Hcat. **पूजिता**, mfn. honoured, respected, MBh.

मपत् pra-*√1. pṛi* (only aor. Subj. -*parshī*), to carry across, bring over (*ati*), RV. i, 174, 9.

मपत् pra-*pric*, P. -*prīṇakti* or -*prīṇcati*, to come in contact with (acc.), RV.; TB.

मपत् pra-*prithak*, ind. singly, one by one, AV.

मपत् pra-*prishṭha*, mfn. having a prominent or protuberant back, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 177, Sch.

मपत् pra-*prī*, P. -*prīṇāti* (see pra-*pra-√pṛi*), Pass. -*pūryate*, to be filled, become full or satiated, be completed or fulfilled or accomplished, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*pūryati*, to fill up, complete, MBh.; R.; to make rich, enrich, Mfich. **पूरका**, m(f) n. filling up, fulfilling, satisfying, Kāvyaḍ., Sch.; (*īkā*), f. Solanum Jacquini, L. **पूरणा**, m(f) n. filling up (oil, and) increasing (love), Cat.; the act of filling up, filling, putting in, inserting, injecting (with loc. or comp.), Suśr.; satiating, satisfying, Cat.; bending (of a bow), R.; adorning, embellishing (of Indra's banner), Var. **पूरिता**, mfn. filled up, completed, MBh.

प्रा-पुण्डरीका pra-*pūṇḍarika*, n. the root of Nymphaea Lotus, Car. (v.l. *prapūṇḍ*); Hibiscus Mutabilis, Suśr.

प्रा-पुत्र pra-*pautra*, m. the son of a son's son, a great-grandson, Kathās.; Rājat. (also *īraka*, Yājñ.); (*ī*), f. a great-granddaughter, Hcat.

प्रा-प्या pra-*pyā*, mfn. swelling, AV. (cf. next).

प्रा-प्या pra-*pyai*, *ā*. -*pyāyate*, to swell out, swell up, be distended or exuberant, RV.; VS.; TS.; Caus. -*pyāyati*, to cause to swell out, distend, RV.; ŚBr.

प्रा-प्या, mfn. swollen out, swollen up, distended, RV. **प्रा-प्या**, mfn. id., VS.

प्रा-प्या, mfn. id., TS. **प्रा-प्या**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 28, Sch.

Prā-pyāyana, n., -**pyāyāniya**, mfn., Pāp. viii, 4, 34, Sch.

Prā-pyāyayitṛi, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to swell out, distending, ŚBr.

प्रप्रजन् *pra-pra-√jan*, Ā. -*jāyate*, to be born again and again, RV. v, 58, 5.

प्रप्रप् *pra-pra-√prī*, P. -*prīṇāti*, to fill up, complete, RV. v, 5, 5.

प्रप्रर्षे *pra-prarsh* (-*pra-√rīsh*), P. -*arshati*, to stream forth towards (dat.), RV. ix, 9, 2.

प्रप्रवे *pra-pra-√vi*, P. -*veti*, to advance against, attack, RV. vii, 6, 3.

प्रप्रशंस *pra-pra-√śans*, Pass. -*śasyate*, to be praised, RV. i, 138, 1 (cf. vi, 48, 1).

प्रप्रश्रु *pra-pra-√śru*, Pass. (3. sg.) -*śrinve*, to be celebrated, RV. vii, 8, 4.

प्रप्रस्था *pra-pra-√sthā*, Ā. -*tishṭhate*, to rise, advance, RV. i, 40, 7.

प्रप्रास् *pra-prās* (-*pra-√ī* as), P. -*asti*, to be in a high degree or prominently, RV. i, 150, 3.

प्रप्री *pra-√prī*, Caus. -*prīṇayati*, to make pleasant, Divyāv.

प्रप्रुष *pra-√pruṣ*, P. -*prothati*, to snort (as a horse), RV.; TS.; to blow or puff out (the cheeks), RV. iii, 32, 1; to shake the limbs noisily, TāpBr., Sch. **प्रप्रुष**, m. snorting, blowing, puffing, MaitrS.; the nostrils of a horse, Āpast.; N. of a partic. plant (sometimes used as a substitute for the Soma), TāpBr.

प्रप्रे *pra-pré* (-*pra-√ī*), P. 3. pl. -*yanti*, to go forth, move on, advance, RV. iii, 9, 3.

प्रप्लु *pra-√plu*, Ā. -*plavate*, to go to sea (*samudram*), float or sail away, TS.; AitBr.: Caus. -*plāvayati*, to cause to float or sail away, ShadvBr.; to wash or flood with water, SBr.; GrSṛS. **प्रप्लवना**, n. flooding with water, extinguishing (a fire), AitBr. **प्रप्लुता** (*prā-*), mfn. dipped in water, VS.

प्रप्रर्वी *prapharvī*, f. a wanton or lascivious girl, RV.; AV.; VS.; **प्रवि-दा** (ĀpSr.), **प्रवि-दा** (Kāth.), f. bestowing a wanton girl.

प्रफुल्ल *pra-phulla*, mfn. = *pra-phulla*, Pāp. vii, 4, 89, Sch. **प्रफुल्लि**, f. blooming, blossoming, ib.

प्रफुल्ल, mfn. (see *√phull*, *phat*) blooming forth, blooming, blown, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; covered with blossoms or flowers, R.; Hariv.; expanded, opened wide (like a full-blown flower), shining, smiling, cheerful, pleased (see comp.) = **नगा-वत्**, mfn. rich in blooming trees, R. = **नयाना** (W.). **प्रनेत्रा** (Śatr.), mfn. having fully opened or sparkling eyes, having eyes expanded with joy. = **वदाना**, mfn. having the face expanded with joy, looking gay or happy, W.

प्रबन्ध *pra-√bandh*, P. -*bandhnāti*, to bind on, fasten, fetter, check, hinder, ŚBr. &c. &c. **प्रबन्धा**, mfn. bound, tied, fettered, ChUp. &c. &c.; dependent on (comp.), MBh.; checked, stopped, suppressed; -**मुत्रा**, mfn. suffering from retention of urine, Suśr. **प्रबन्धधृति**, m. 'one who connects together,' a composer, author, Pratāp.; an interpreter (*√ddhri-tā*, f.), Naish. **प्रबन्धा**, m. a connection, band, tie (*garbha-nāḍī-prab*), the umbilical cord, Suśr.; an uninterrupted connection, continuous series, uninterruptedness, continuance, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; a composition, (esp.) any literary production, Kāv.; Rājat.; Pratāp.; a commentary, Naish., Sch.; -**kalpanā**, f. a feigned story, a work of fiction, L.; -**kośa**, m., -**cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of wks.; -**varsha**, m. incessant rain, Var.; **प्रबन्धद्वय**, m. N. of the 4th ch. of the Saṃgīta-darpana and of the Saṃgīta-ratnākara; **प्रबन्धार्था**, m. the subject-matter of a composition or treatise, A. **प्रबन्धाना**, n. binding, fettering, Kir.; connection, bond, tie, Suśr.

प्रबभ्र *prababhra*, m. N. of Indra, Kāth. (cf. *prababhra*).

प्रवर्ह *pra-barha*, m. (√ *ī* *brīh*) the best, most excellent, MBh.; R. (cf. *pra-varha*).

प्रवर्हण *pra-barhaṇa*, n. (√ *2* *brīh*, *brīṣh*) tearing off or out, ĀpSr., Sch. **प्रवर्हण**, see *pra-varham*.

प्रबल 1. *pra-bala*, mf(ā)n. strong, powerful, mighty, great, important (as a word), violent (as pain), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; dangerous, pernicious, MārKp.; (ifc.) abounding in, Suśr.; (*ām*), ind. greatly, much, ŚBr.; m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of an attendant of Viṣṇu, ib.; of a Daitya, Kathās.; w.r. for *pra-vāla*, L.; (*ā*), f. Paederia Foetida, L.; (*ī*), f., see s.v. -**तरा**, mfn. stronger, very strong or mighty, Prab. -**त**, f. (Rājat.), -**त्वा**, n. (Kull.) strength, power, might, validity. -**तोया**, mfn. abounding in water, Rājat. -**निरपया-व्य-कथ**, f. N. of wk. -**रुदित**, n. strong crying, excessive weeping, Megh. -**वत्**, mfn. strong, mighty, MBh. -**विरास**, f. decay, Divyāv.

2. **Prabala**, Nom. P. *ṛati*, to become strong or powerful, L. **प्रबलाना-त**, f. strengthening, Kāv.

Prabalaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to strengthen, increase, Mcar.

1. **Prabali**, in comp. for *ṛala*. - **√bhū**, P. *bhavati*, to become strong or mighty, Kathās.

प्रबली 2. *prabali*, f. a class, division of a community (?), Inscr.

प्रबहिका *pra-bahlikā*. See *pra-vahlikā*.

प्रबाध *pra-√bād*, Ā. -*bādhat* (ep. also P. *ṛti*), to press forward, drive, urge, promote, RV.; Nir.; to repel, drive away, keep off, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to torment, vex, hurt, injure, annoy, ib.; to set aside, annul, Pāp. vii, 2, 90, Sch.: Intens., see below. **प्रबाधका**, mfn. (ifc.) pressing back, keeping away, Suśr.; refusing, MW. **प्रबाधना**, n. keeping off, keeping at a distance, MBh.; MarkP.; pressing hard upon, tormenting, paining, MBh. (also *ā*, f., Jātakam.); refusing, denying, MW. **प्रबाधिता** (*prā-*), mfn. driven, urged on, RV. x, 108, 9; oppressed, MW. **प्रबाधिन**, mfn. (ifc.) harassing, paining, tormenting, Balar. **प्रबाधहाना**, mfn. (fr. Intens.) hastening on before, overtaking, RV.

प्रबाल *pra-bāla*. See *pra-vāla*.

प्रबालक *pra-bālaka*, m. N. of a Yaksha, MBh.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a woman, Vāsav. introd. (printed *vālikā*).

प्रबालिक *pra-bālika* (or -*vālika*?), m. a kind of purslain, L.

प्रबाहु *pra-bāhu*, m. the fore-arm, Var.; VP.; 'long-armed,' N. of a man, MBh. (also *ṛuka*, VP.)

प्रबाहुक *pra-bāhuk*, ind. in an even line, on a level, TS.; Br. (= *bāhulyena*, TBr., Sch.) **ṛukam**, ind. at the same time or on high, L. (g. *svar-ādi*).

प्रबुध *pra-√budh*, Ā. -*budhyate* (Ved. inf. -*budhe*), to wake up, wake, awake (intrans.), RV. &c. &c.; to expand, open, bloom, blossom, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; P. -*bodhati*, to become conscious or aware of, know, understand, recognise as (2. acc.), MBh.; Caus. -*bodhayati*, to wake up, awaken (trans.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to cause to expand or bloom, Kum.; to stimulate (by gentle friction), ŚārngS.; to make sensible, cause to know, inform, admonish, persuade, convince, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to instruct, teach (two acc.), Cāp. **प्रबुद्ध**, mfn. awakened, awake, roused, expanded, developed, opened, blown, Up.; MBh. &c.; come forth, appeared, Vcar.; (anything) that has begun to take effect (as a spell), Cat.; known, understood, recognised, Kap.; enlightened, clear-sighted, clever, wise, Kathās.; Hcar.; m. N. of a teacher, BhP.; -*ā*, f. intelligence, wisdom, MārKp.

Prabudh, mfn. watchful, attentive, RV.; f. awaking, ib. **ṛudha**, m. a great sage, BhP.

Prabodha, m. awaking (from sleep or ignorance), becoming conscious, consciousness, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; opening, blowing (of flowers), Kālid.; manifestation, appearance (of intelligence), Pañcat. (v. l.); waking, wakefulness, Śak.; knowledge, understanding, intelligence, Ragh.; BhP.; Śāntiś.; awakening (trans.), R.; friendly admonition, good words (pl.), Naish.; reviving of an evaporated scent, VarBṛS.; N. of wk.; -*candra*, m. 'the moon of knowledge,' kn^o personified and compared with the moon, Prab.; -*candrīkā*, f. 'moonlight of kn^o,' N. of sev. wks.; -*candrabāya*, m. 'rise of the moon of kn^o,' N. of a celebrated philosophical drama and of sev. other wks.; *daya-saṃgraha*, m., *dayāma-laka*, m. or u. (?) N. of wks.; -*cintāmaṇi*, m.,

-*dipikā*, f., -*prakāśa*, m., -*mañjarī*, f., -*mānasbl-lāsa*, m., -*ratnākara*, m. N. of wks.; -*vatī*, f. N. of a Surāṅga, Sighās.; -*siddhī*, f., -*sudhākara*, m., -*śakti-ayākhyā*, f. N. of wks.; **ḍhānanda**, n. (with *sarasvatī*), N. of an author, Cat.; **ḍhōtsava**, m. = *ḍhinī* (below); N. of wk. (cf. *Nārāyaṇa-prabodh*); **ḍhōḍaya**, m. rise of knowledge, Prab.; N. of wk. **ḍodhaka**, mfn. awakening, causing to open or blossom, Subh.; m. a minstrel whose duty is to wake the king, L.; (ifc.) = *ḍodha*, understanding, intelligence (e.g. *sukha-prabodhaka*, f. *ikā*, of easy intelligence i.e. easily intelligible, Cat.) **ḍodhana**, mfn. awaking, arousing, Rit.; Pañcat.; m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh.; (*ī*), f. the 11th day in the light half of the month Kārttika, celebrated as a festival in commemoration of the waking of Viṣṇu, Pur.; Alhagi Maurorum, L.; n. waking, awaking, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; awakening, arousing, MBh.; Hariv.; knowledge, understanding, comprehension, Pañcat.; enlightening, instructing, ib.; Prab.; reviving of an evaporated scent, L. **ḍodhita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) awakened, aroused &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also -*vat*, Sāh.); (*ī*), f. N. of a metre, Chandom. **ḍodhin**, mfn. awaking, Ragh.; coming forth from (abl.), R.; (*inī*), f. the 11th day in the light half of Kārttika (= *ḍodhanī*), Cat.; **ḍhi-tā**, f. awaking, wakefulness (*a-prab*), MBh. **ḍodhya**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be awakened, MBh.; Kathās.; Suśr.

प्रब्रू *pra-√brū*, P. Ā. -*bravīti*, -*brūte*, to exclaim, proclaim, announce, declare, teach, indicate, betray, RV.; AV.; TS.; Br.; GrSṛS.; to praise, celebrate, RV.; to speak kindly to (dat.), ib.; to say, tell, relate, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with two acc., Bhatti.; with *satyam*, to speak the truth, speak sincerely, VarBṛS.); to read before (gen. or dat.), MW.; to call, name, BhP.; to describe as (two acc.), MBh.; to announce i.e. recommend anything to (dat.), offer, present, Āpast. (cf. *nī-√ī*, *vid*, Caus.)

प्रभञ्ज *pra-√bhaj*, P. Ā. -*bhajati*, *ṛte*, to execute, accomplish, Pañcat.; to honour, Buddh.; to divide, MW. **ḍbhāga**, m. division, KātyŚr.; (fr. *pra + bhāga*) the fraction of a fraction, a sub-fraction, Col.; -*jāti*, f. reduction of sub-fractions to a common denominator, ib. **ḍbhj**, mfn., Pāp. iii, 2, 62, Sch.

प्रभञ्ज *pra-√bhañj*, P. -*bhandkti*, to break up, crush, destroy, rout, defeat, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. pr. p. *bhajyamāna*, being broken to pieces or broken up, BhP. **ḍbhagna**, mfn. crushed to pieces, defeated, MBh.; R. **ḍbhāṅga**, m. a breaker, crusher, RV.; breaking, crushing, destruction, R. **ḍbhāṅgin**, mfn. breaking, crushing, destroying, RV. **ḍbhāṅgura**, mfn. breaking (perishable?), L. **ḍbhāṅjana**, mfn. = *ḍbhāṅgin*, Kauś.; MBh.; Hariv.; m. wind or the god of wind, storm, tempest, hurricane, MBh.; R. &c.; a nervous disease, Suśr.; a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; N. of a prince, MBh.; n. the act of breaking to pieces, AdhBr.

प्रभद्र *pra-bhadra*, n. Azadirachta Indica, L.; (*ā*), f. Paederia Foetida, L. **ḍbhadra**, mfn. exceedingly handsome or beautiful, MBh.; R.; n. a kind of metre, Col.; a combination of 4 śloka containing one sentence, Kāvyaḍ., Sch.

प्रभर्तव्य *pra-bhartavya* &c. See *pra-√bhṛi*.

प्रभव *pra-bhava* &c. See under *pra-√bhū*.

प्रभा *pra-√ī* *bhā*, P. -*bhātī*, to shine forth, begin to become light, shine, gleam, RV. &c. &c.; to appear, seem, look like (nom: with or without *iva*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to illuminate, enlighten, TUp.

Prabhā, f. light, splendour, radiance, beautiful appearance (ifc. often mfn., with f. *ā*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; the shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial, Sūryas.; light variously personified (as wife of the sun, or as wife of Kalpa and mother of Prātar, Madhyam-dina and Sayā i.e. morning, midday and evening, or as a form of Durgā in the disc of the sun), Hariv.; Pur.; N. of a Śakti, Hcat.; of an Ap-saras, MBh.; of a daughter of Svar-bhānu and mother of Nahusha, Hariv.; of the city of Kubera, L.; of a kind of metre, Col.; of sev. wks. -**kara**, m. 'light-maker,' the sun (du. sun and moon), MBh.; Kāv.; Kathās.; the moon, L.; fire, L.; a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a class of deities under the 8th Manu, MārKp.; of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a sage of the race of Atri, Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Jyotish-mat, VP.; of a teacher of

the Mīmāṃsā philosophy (associated with Kumārila-bhaṭṭa), Col.; of sev. other teachers and authors (also *Prabhākara-guru, -candra, -datta, -deva, -nandana, -mitra*), Cat.; *-pariccheda*, m. N. of wk.; *-vardhana*, m. N. of a king, Hcar.; *-varman*, n. N. of a minister, Rājat.; *-siddhi*, m. N. of a scholar, Buddh.; *-svāmin*, m. N. of the statue of the tutelary deity of Prabhākara-varman, Rājat.; *°rādhika*, n. N. of wk.; (f), f. (with Buddhists) one of the 10 stages of perfection, Dharmas. 64; n. N. of a Varsha, MBh. — *°kṛta*, m. 'light-insect,' a fire-fly, L. — *°ājana* (*°bhāṅj*), m. Hyperanthera Morning-glory, L. — *°tarala*, mfn. tremulously radiant, flashing, Śak. — *°tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. — *°nanā* (*°bhāṅ*), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. — *°pada-śakti*, f. N. of wk. — *°pallavita*, mfn. over-spread with lustre, Vikr. — *°pāla*, m. N. of a Bodhisattva, Buddh. — *°praroha*, m. a shoot i.e. flash or ray of light, Ragh. — *°maṇḍala*, n. (also *°a-ka*, n., Kathās.) a circle or crown of rays, ib.; *-śobhin*, mfn. shining with a circle of rays, Ragh.; N. of wk.; m. a partic. Samādhi, Kārāṇ. — *°maya*, mf(n). consisting of light, shining, MBh.; Hariv.; m. a partic. Gaṇa of Śiva, Harav. — *°lepin*, mfn. covered with splendour, Hcar. — *°locana* (*°bhāṅ*), n. N. of wk. — *°vat*, mfn. luminous, radiant, splendid, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (f), f. the lute of one of the Gaṇas or demigods attendant on Śiva, L.; a kind of metre, Śrutab.; (in music) a partic. Śruti, Saṃgit.; N. of a Buddha, deity, Lalit.; of the wife of the sun, MBh.; of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, ib.; of an Ap-saras, VP.; of a Surāṅganā, Siphās.; of a sister of the Asura Indra-damana, L.; of a daughter of king Vajra-nābha and wife of Pradyumna, Hariv.; of the wife of Citra-ratha king of Aṅga, MBh.; of the daughter of Suvira and wife of Marutta, MārkaP.; of a Tāpasi, MBh.; of the mother of Malli (the 19th Arhat of present Avastarpiṇi), L.; of the daughter of the Śreṣṭhīn Soma-datta and wife of Madana the son of Vikrama-sena, Śukas.; of a river, W.; (*-pa-rinaya*, m. 'the marriage of Prabhāvatī', N. of a drama by Viśva-nātha). — *°vālī* (*°bhāṅ*), f. N. of wk. — *°vyūha*, m. N. of a Buddha, deity, Lalit. **Prabhāśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP.

Prabhāta, mfn. shone forth, begun to become clear or light, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a son of the sun and Prabhā, VP.; (ā), f. N. of the mother of the Vasu Pratyūsha and Prabhāsa, MBh.; n. daybreak, dawn, morning, Gaut.; MBh. &c. — *°karaṇīya*, n. a morning rite or ceremony, Śak. — *°kalpa*, mf(n). nearly become light, approaching dawn (as night), R. — *°kāla*, m. time of daybreak, early morning, Suśr. — *°prāya*, mfn. = *-kalpa*, Kād. — *°samaya*, m. = *-kāla*, MBh.

Prā-bhāna, n. light, radiance, shining, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 34, Sch. **°bhāṇīya**, mfn. to be irradiated or lighted, ib. **°bhānu**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. **°bhāṇana**, n. (from Caus.) causing to shine, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 34, Vārt. 2, Pat. **°bhāṇīya**, mfn. to be caused to shine, Pāṇ. ib., Sch.

प्रभाग *prabhāgā*. See *pra-√bhaj*.

प्रभाक *prabhāka*, w.r. for *prabhā-kara*, MBh.

प्रभाष *pra-bhāva* &c. See *pra-√bhū*.

प्रभाष *pra-√bhāṣ*, Ā. *-bhāṣate* (ep. also P. *°ti*), to speak, tell, declare, disclose, manifest, explain, call, name, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to talk to, converse with (acc.), MBh. **°bhāṣha**, m. declaration, doctrine, Hariv. (Nilak.); w.r. for *-bhāsa*. **°bhāṣhana**, n. explanation, Suśr.; *°ñīya*, mfn. relating to an expl., ib. **°bhāṣita**, mfn. spoken, uttered, declared, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. speech, talk, Var. **°bhāṣin**, mfn. saying, speaking, MBh.; BhP.

प्रभाष *pra-√bhāṣ*, Ā. *-bhāṣate* (ep. also P. *°ti*), to shine, glitter, be brilliant, MBh.; Hariv.; to appear like (*iva*), MBh.; Caus. *-bhāṣayati*, to irradiate, illuminate, enlighten, MBh.; R. **°bhāṣa**, n. 'splendour,' 'beauty,' N. of a Vasu, MBh.; of a being attendant on Skanda, ib.; of a deity under the 8th Manu, MārkaP.; (with Jains) of one of the 11 Gaṇādhīpas, L.; of a son of a minister of Candraprabha king of Madra, Kathās.; (pl.) N. of a race of Rishis, MBh.; m. or n. N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage on the west coast of the Dekhan near Dvārakā, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also *-kṣetra*, n., *-kṣetra-tīrtha*, n., *-deśa*, m.); *-kṣetra-tīrtha-yātrā-nukrama*, m., *-kṣetra-māhātmya*, n., *-khaṇḍa*,

m. or n., and *°śivara-māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. **°bhāṣana**, n. irradiating, illuminating, MBh. **°bhāṣura** (R.), **°bhāṣvat** (Hariv.), mfn. shining forth, shining brightly, brilliant, **°bhāṣvara**, mfn. id., R.; Kathās.; clear, shrill (as a voice), L.; (ā), f. a partic. mythical plant, Divyāv.

प्रभिद् *pra-√bhid*, P. *-bhinatti*, to cleave, split asunder, break, pierce, open, RV. &c. &c.: Pass. *-bhidate*, to be broken in pieces, crumble, ŚBr.; to be dissolved, open, KathUp.; to split, divide (intr.), MBh.; Caus. of Intens. *-bebhidayya*, Pat. **°bhid**, mfn., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 61, Sch. **°bhinna**, mfn. split asunder, cleft, broken, pierced, opened, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; blown (as a flower), Sāh.; exuding (as blood), Suśr.; flowing with juice (cf. *-karaṇa*; m. an elephant in rut), MBh.; R.; broken through, interrupted, R.; disfigured, altered, depressed, MBh.; *-karaṇa*, mfn. having the temples cleft and flowing with juice (as a rutting elephant), MBh.; R. **°tā-mukha**, mfn. having the fissure in the temples flowing with juice, MBh.; *-vish*, mfn. secreting or relaxing the feces, aperient, Suśr.; *°bhinnādāyana*, n. mixed collyrium, an eye-salve mixed with oil, Ritus.; Pañcat. **°bheda**, m. splitting, piercing, cutting through, Yājñ.; MBh.; Ragh.; the flowing of juice from the temples of an elephant, Megh.; division, subdivision, variety, species, kind, sort, MBh.; Kap.; Hcat.; Suśr. **°bhedaka**, mf(ikā)n. tearing asunder, cleaving, piercing (cf. *carma-prabhedikā*). **°bhedana**, mfn. id., MBh.

प्रभी *pra-√bhi* (only pf. *-bhibhayām-cakāra*), to be terrified at (abl.), Bhāṭṭ. **°bhīta**, mfn. terrified, afraid, MBh.

प्रभु *pra-bhu*. See under *pra-√bhū* below.

प्रभुज् *pra-√i. bhuj* (only ind. p. *-bhujya*), to bend, incline, Br.; Kauś. **°bhugna**, mfn., Pāṇ. viii, 4, 29, Sch.

प्रभुज् *pra-√3. bhuj* (only pr. p. *-bhūñjati*), to befriend, protect (?), RV. i, 48, 5. **°bhukta**, mfn. begun to be eaten (as rice), Pāṇ. i, 2, 21, Sch.

प्रभृ *pra-√bhū*, P. *-bhavati* (rarely Ā. *°te*; Ved. inf. *-bhūshāni*), to come forth, spring up, arise or originate from (abl.), appear, become visible, happen, occur, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to be before, surpass (with *prishtham*, 'to be greater or more than the back can carry', applied to wealth, RV. ii, 13, 4); to become or be numerous, increase, prevail, be powerful, RV. &c. &c. (3. sg. *prabhavati-tarām*, 'has more power', Vikr. v, 18); to rule, control, have power over, be master of (gen., loc. or dat.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be equal to or capable of (dat. or loc.), ib.; to be a match for (dat.), Pāṇ. ii, 3, 16, Vārt. 2, Pat.; to be able to (inf.), Kālid.; Kathās. &c.; to profit, avail, be of use to (dat.), RV.; Br.; to implore, beseech (?), Hariv.; Caus. *-bhāvayati*, to increase, spread out, extend, augment, multiply (esp. the Soma by placing it in a greater number of vessels), Br.; to provide more amply, endow more richly, cause to thrive or prosper, cherish, nurture, ib.; MBh. &c.; (as Nom. fr. *-bhāva* below) to gain or possess power or strength, rule over (acc.), MBh.; R.; to recognise, R.; Desid. of Caus. *-bibhāvayishati*, to wish to increase or extend, AitBr.

Prā-bhāvā, mfn. prominent, excelling, distinguished, RV.; m. production, source, origin, cause of existence (as father or mother, also 'the Creator'), birthplace (often ifc., with f. ā, springing or rising or derived from, belonging to), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; might, power (= *pra-bhāva*), L.; N. of a Sādhyā, Hariv.; of Vishnu, A.; of sev. men, HPariś.; N. of the first or 35th year in a 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, Var.; *-prabhu* and *-svāmin*, m. (with Jains) N. of one of the 6 Śrūta-kevalins, L. **°bhavāt**, mf(antī)n. coming forth, arising &c.; mighty, powerful, potent, MBh.; Kāv. **°bhavana**, n. production, source, origin (ifc. 'springing from'; cf. *meru-prabhā* and Pāṇ. viii, 4, 34, Sch.); ruling, presiding (?), W. **°bhavanīya**, mfn., Pāṇ. ib. **°bhavitṛi**, mfn. powerful, potent; m. a great lord or ruler, Bhāṭṭ. **°bhavishṇu**, mfn. = prec. (also m.; with gen. or loc. 'lord over'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-tā*, f. lordship, supremacy, dominion, tyranny, Var.; power to (inf.), Rājat. **°bhavya**, mfn. (fr. *pra-√bhū*), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 107, Sch.; (fr. *pra-bhava*) being at the source or origin, original, Lāty.; fit for rule (?), W. **°bhāva**, n. (ifc. f. ā) might, power, majesty, dignity, strength, efficacy, Mn.; MBh.

&c. (*°veṇa*, *°vāt* and *°vatas*, ind. by means or in consequence of, through, by); supernatural power, Kalid.; splendour, beauty, MBh.; R.; tranquillizing, conciliation (?), L.; N. of the chapters of the Rasi-ka-priyā, Cat.; N. of a son of Manu Sva-roci, MārkaP.; *-ja*, mfn. proceeding from conscious majesty or power, W.; *-tva*, n. power, strength, Kām.; *-vat*, mfn. powerful, strong, mighty, MBh.; Kathās. **°bhāvaka**, mfn. prominent, having power or influence, Sātr.; Siphās. **°bhāvana**, mf(ī)n. (fr. Caus.) creating, creative, MBh.; explaining, disclosing (= *prākāśaka*), R. (B.); m. creator, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; (ā), f. disclosing, revealing, promulgation (of a doctrine), HYog. **°bhāvaya**, Nom. *°yati*, see under Caus. above. **°bhāvayitṛi**, mfn. making powerful or mighty, Dāś. **°bhāvita** (Kāni.), **°bhāvin** (Śit.), mfn. powerful, mighty.

Prā-bhū, mfn. (Ved. also *ū*, f. *vī*) excelling, mighty, powerful, rich, abundant, RV. &c. &c.; more powerful than (abl.), MBh.; having power over (gen.), VP.; able, capable, having power to (loc., inf. or comp.), Kāv.; a match for (dat.), Pāṇ. ii, 3, 16, Vārt. 2, Pat.; constant, eternal, L.; m. a master, lord, king (also applied to gods, e.g. to Śōrya and Agni, RV.; to Prajā-pati, Mn.; to Brah-mā; ChUp.; to Indra, R.; to Śiva, MBh.; to Viṣṇu, L.); the chief or leader of a sect, RTL. 142; a sound, word, L.; quicksilver, L.; N. of a deity under the 8th Manu, MārkaP.; of a son of Kardama, Hariv.; of a son of Śuka and Pivart, ib.; of a son of Bhaga and Siddhi, BhP.; of a poet, Cat.; of sev. other men, HPariś.; (*°bhūvī*, f. N. of a Śakti, Pañcar.); *-kathā*, f. N. of wk.; *-tā*, f. lordship, dominion, supremacy, Yājñ. (v. 1.); Kathās.; power over (loc.), Śak.; possession of (comp.), Ragh.; prevalence (instr. 'for the most part'), Ratnāv.; *-tva*, n. lordship, sovereignty, high rank, might, power over (gen., loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; prevalence (instr. 'for the most part'), Suśr.; *-tva-bodhi*, f. knowledge joined with supreme power, Kārāṇ.; *-tūkṣhepa*, m. (in rhet.) an objection based on power (i.e. on a word of command), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 138; *-deva*, m. N. of a Yoga teacher, Cat.; (f), f. (with *lāṭi*) N. of a poetess, ib.; *-bhaktā*, mfn. devoted to his master (as a dog), Cān.; m. a good horse, L.; *-bhakti*, f. loyalty, faithfulness, MW.; *-līnga-caritra*, n., *-līnga-līlā*, f., *-vanśa*, m. N. of wks.; *-śabda-śeṣha*, mfn. having only the title of lord remaining, Ragh. **°bhū** = *°bhu* (cf. above); *-tva*, n. sufficiency, KātyŚr. (cf. *prabhu-tva*); *-vasu* (*°bhū*, Padap. *°bhū*), mfn. abundantly wealthy (said of Indra and Soma), RV.; m. N. of a descendant of Angiras, author of RV. v, 35, 36; ix, 35, 36.

Prā-bhūta, mfn. come forth, risen, appeared &c.; (ifc.) become, transformed into, Daś.; abundant, much, numerous, considerable, high, great, ŚBr. &c. &c. (compar. *-tara*, Pañcat.; superl. *-tama*, Daś.); abounding in (comp.), R.; able to (inf.), Sāh.; governed, presided over, W.; mature, perfect, ib.; m. a class of deities in the 6th Manvantara, Hariv. (v. l. *pra-sūta*); n. (in phil.) a great or primary element (= *mahā-bhūta*), Sāṃkhyak.; *-jīvatā*, f. having a long tongue (one of the 32 signs of perfection of a Buddha), Dharmas. 83 (also *-lanu-jīvat*, 'having a long and thin t., ib.); *-tā*, f. quantity, plenty, multitude, large number, Śis.; *-tva*, n. id., Pañcat.; sufficiency, KātyŚr. (v. l. for *prabhū-tva*); *-dhana-dhānya-vat*, mfn. rich in money and corn, K.; *-nāgātva-ratha*, mfn. having many elephants and horses and chariots, MBh.; *-bhrānta*, n. much roaming, Pañcat.; *-yavastē-dhana*, mfn. abounding in fresh grass and fuel, ib.; *-ratna*, m. N. of a Buddha, SaddhP.; *-rūpa*, n. great beauty, MW.; *-vayas*, mfn. advanced in years, old, Kāv.; *-varsha*, n. pl. many years, Pañcat.; *-sas*, ind. many times, often, Car.; *°śūka*, m. ardently desirous of or longing for, Kāvyaḍ. iii, 118. **°bhūtaka**, mfn. containing the word *prabhūta*, g. *goshad-ādi*; m. pl. a partic. class of deceased relatives, KāthAnukr. **°bhūti** (*prā-*), f. source, origin, TāṇḍBr.; imperious demeanour, violence, RV. iv, 54, 3; sufficiency, RV.; TBr.; a ruler, lord (?), RV. viii, 41, 1. **°bhūvarī**, f. reaching or extending beyond (acc.), VS. **°bhūṣṇu**, mfn. powerful, strong, able, L. (cf. *°bhavishṇu*).

प्रभृ *pra-√bhūsh*, P. *-bhūshati*, to offer, present, RV. i, 159, 1.

प्रभृ *pra-√bhṛi*, P. Ā. *-bharati*, *°te*, to bring forward, place before, offer, present, RV.; AV.;

śāṅkhśr.; to stretch forth, extend, RV.; to hurl, cast, ib.; (Ā.) to quiver, ib.; to be borne along, rush on, ib.; to praise, ib. **bhartavya**, mfn. to be supported or nourished, Yājñ. **bhartṛi** (*prā-*), m. bringer, procurer (with acc.), RV. **bharman** (*prā-*), n. placing before, presenting, RV.; reciting, recitation, ib.

Prā-bhṛita, mfn. brought forward &c.; placed in (loc.), introduced, RV.; filled with (instr.), R. (B.) **bhṛiti** (*prā-*), f. bringing forward, offering (of sacrifice or praise), RV.; AV.; a throw or stroke, RV.; beginning, commencement, ŚBr. &c. &c. (ifc. = 'commencing with' or 'et cetera', e.g. *munayaḥ Somaśravah-prabhṛitayaḥ*, 'the Munis beginning with S' i.e. 'the Munis, S' &c. &c. in this sense also *tika*); ind. (after an abl., adv. or ifc.) beginning with, from—forward or upward, since, GrŚS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (e.g. *bālyāt prabhṛiti*, 'from boyhood upwards'; *janma-pr*, 'from birth'; *adya pr*, 'beginning from today, henceforth'; *tataḥ or tadā pr*, 'thenceforth' &c.)

Prā-bhṛithā, m. an offering, oblation, RV.

प्रभेद pra-bheda. See *pra-√bhid*.

प्रभंश pra-√bhrāṣ, Ā. *-bhrāṣyate*, to fall away, slip off, drop down, disappear, vanish, R.; Suśr.; to escape from (abl.), TBr.; KātyŚr.; to be deprived of (abl.), Mṛicch.; Caus. *-bhrāṣayati*, to cause to fall down, cast down, Suśr.; to cause to fall from, deprive of (abl.), MBh.; Ragh. **bhraṣa**, see *ā-prabhraṣa*. **bhraṣāthū**, m. a disease of the nose accompanied with discharge of mucus, Suśr. **bhraṣāna**, see *nāva-prabho* under 2. *nāva*. **bhraṣita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to fall down, deprived of, expelled from (abl.), MBh. **bhraṣin**, mfn. falling off, falling down, Ragh. **bhraṣuka**, mfn. falling off, vanishing, disappearing, ŚBr.; TBr. **bhraṣṭa**, mfn. fallen down, Ratnāv.; strayed, run away, escaped from (abl.), ib.; Mṛicch.; broken, W.; *-ṣṭa*, mfn. of fallen character, immoral, Var. **bhraṣṭaka**, n. a chaplet or wreath of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head, L.

प्रभ्रम pra-√bhrām, P. *-bhrāmati* or *-bhrām-yati*, to roam about, wander through (acc.), Kathās.

प्रभ्राज pra-√bhrāj, Ā. *-bhrājate*, to shine forth, gleam, AV. **bhrāj**, mfn. (nom. f.) shining forth, Āpast.

प्रम pra-, ind. (√1. *prā*). See *goshpada-pram*.

प्रमहिषीय pramaṇishṭhiya, n. N. of the hymn RV. i. 57 (beginning with *prā māṇishṭhiyā*), AitBr.; N. of sev. Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

प्रमगन्द prā-maganda, m. the son of a usurer, RV. iii. 53, 14 (Sāy.; others 'N. of a king').

प्रमग्न pra-magna. See *pra-√majj* below.

प्रमङ्कन pra-manṅkana, n., Pat. on Pāṇ. viii. 4, 32.

प्रमङ्गन pra-maṅgana, n., Kās. on Pāṇ. ib.

प्रमज्ज pra-√majj, P. *-majjati*, to immerse one's self in, dip into, Kath. **magna**, mfn. immersed, dipped, drowned, Pāṇ. viii. 4, 29, Sch.

प्रमणस pra-manas, mfn. careful, attentive, kind, AV.; good-natured, cheerful, Hariv. (cf. *pramanas*).

प्रमण्डल pra-manḍala, n. (prob.) the felly of a wheel, MBh.

प्रमत pra-mata. See *pra-√man*.

प्रमत्त pra-matta. See *pra-√mad*.

प्रमथ pra-√math (or *manth*), P. *-mathati* or *-mathnāti*, to stir up violently, churn (the ocean), Ragh.; to tear or strike off, drag away, ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; to handle roughly, harass, distress, annoy, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ind. p. *-mathya*, violently, forcibly); to destroy, lay waste, MBh.; Caus. *-mathayati*, to assault violently, harass, annoy, MBh. **matha**, m. 'Tormentor', N. of a class of demons attending on Śiva, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. RTL. 238); of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; a horse, L.; (ā) f. Terminalia Chebula or Citrinala, N.; N. of the wife of Kshupa and mother of Virā, MārṅP.; pain, affliction, W.; *-nātha* (Kād.), *-pati* (L.), n. 'lord of the Pramathas', N.

of Śiva; *-prathama*, m. 'first of the P's', N. of Bhṛig-giriṭi, Bālar.; *ṭhādhipa*, m. 'ruler of the P's', N. of Śiva, VarBrS.; of Gaṇēśa, L.; *ṭhālaya*, m. 'abode of torment', hell, L. **mathana**, m(f) n. harassing, tormenting, hurting, injuring, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; destroying, Subh.; m. N. of a magical formula pronounced over weapons, R.; N. of a Dānava, Kathās.; hurting, destroying, killing, R.; agitating, churning, W. **mathita**, mfn. well churned, W.; torn off, dragged away, harassed, annoyed, injured, killed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-puraḥ-sara*, mfn. having the leader killed, Kām. **mathin**, mfn. harassing, annoying, tormenting, Mudr. **mathyā**, f. a kind of paste or dough prepared by boiling any medicinal substance in water, Car.; Bhpr. **matha**, m. a stick used for rubbing wood to produce fire, KātyŚr. **manthu**, m. N. of a son of Virā-vrata and younger brother of Manthu, BhP. [cf. Προμηθεύς].

Prā-mātha, m. stirring about, racking, paining, tormenting, MBh.; Hariv.; rape (cf. *Draupadi-pr*); subjugation, destruction (of enemies), Uttarar.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of one of the attendants of Skanda, ib.; of a Dānava, Kathās.; pl. N. of a class of fiends attending on Śiva, Hariv. (cf. *pramatha*). **māthita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) roughly handled, violated, ravished, forcibly carried off, MBh. **māthin**, mfn. stirring about, tearing, rending, troubling, harassing, destroying, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; striking off, used for striking off, MBh.; (in med.) throwing out i. e. producing secretion of the vessels, Car.; Bhpr.; m. N. of the 13th (47th) year of a 60 years cycle of Jupiter, Var. (also w.r. for *prā-mādin*); of a Rākshasa, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib.; of a monkey, R.; (*ṇī*), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv.

प्रमद pra-√mad (or *mand*), P. (rarely Ā.) *-madati*, *-mandati*, *-madyati* (te), to enjoy one's self, be joyous, sport, play, R.V. to be careless or negligent, to be indifferent to or heedless about (abl. or loc.), RV. &c. &c.; to neglect duty for, idle away time in (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be thrown into confusion, MBh.; Caus. P. *-mādayati*, to gladden, delight, Bālar.; Ā. *-mādayate*, to enjoy, indulge in, RV.

Prā-matta, mfn. excited, wanton, lascivious, rutting, Mn.; Pañcat.; drunken, intoxicated, Śak.; mad, insane, W.; inattentive, careless, heedless, negligent, forgetful of (abl. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; indulging in (loc.), MBh.; R.; blundering, a blunderer, W.; *-gīta*, mfn. sung or recited by an intoxicated person, Pat.; *-citta*, mfn. careless-minded, heedless, negligent, Kām.; *-tā*, f. inattentiveness, sleepiness, mental inactivity (*a-pram*), Rājat.; *-raju*, f. (?), Kaus.; 1. *-vat*, mfn. inattentive, careless (*a-pram*), MBh.; 2. *-vat*, ind. as if drunk, like one intoxicated, MW.; *-iramaṇa*, n. (with Jāinas) N. of the 6th among the 14 stages which lead to liberation, Cat. **māda** (or *prā-mad*), f. lust, desire, VS.; AV.

Prā-mada, m. joy, pleasure, delight, MBh.; Kathās.; mfn. wanton, dissolute, Ragh. (also *daka*, Nir.); mad, intoxicated, L.; m. the thorn-apple, L.; the ankle, L.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a son of Vasishṭha and one of the sages under Manu Uttama, BhP.; (ā) f., see below; *-kaṇṭha*, m. N. of a *nai*, Rājat.; *-kānana*, n. = *dā-kā*, L.; *-ropya*, n. N. of a city in the Dekhan, Pañcat.; *-vana*, n. = *dā-v*, Kālid. **madana**, n. amorous desire, Kaus.; a pleasure-grove, MānGr. **madā**, f. (of *da*) a young and wanton woman, any woman, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the sign of the zodiac Virgo, L.; N. of 2 kinds of metre, Col.; *-kānana*, n. the royal garden or pleasure-ground attached to the gynaeceum, L.; *-jana*, n. womankind, the female sex, R.; Var.; *-nana* (*dān*), n. a kind of metre, Cnl.; *-vana*, n. = *kānana*, R.; (*na-pālikā*, f. a woman who has the inspection of a royal pleasure-garden, Mālav.); *-spada* (*dāsp*), n. the gynaeceum of a prince, Kathās. **madāya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to behave like a wanton woman, BhP. **maditavya**, mfn. to be neglected or disregarded; n. (impers.) one should be negligent regarding (abl.), TaitUp. **madvara**, m(f) n. inattentive, careless, HParis.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Ruru and mother of Śunaka, MBh.; Kathās. **manda**, m. a species of fragrant plant, Kaus. **mandanī**, f. N. of an Apsaras, AV.

Prā-māda, m. intoxication, RV.; MBh.; madness, insanity, L.; negligence, carelessness about (abl. or comp.), Kaus.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; an error, mistake, W.; a partic. high number, L.; *-cārin*, mfn. acting in a careless manner, Kāraṇ.; *-pātha*, m. a wrong reading, Śāmk.; *-vat*, mfn. = *mādin*, L. **mādikā**,

f. a deflowered girl, L.; an imprudent or careless woman, W. **māditā**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) trifled away, forfeited, lost, R. **mādin**, mfn. negligent, careless, incautious, indifferent, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; drunken, intoxicated, W.; insane, ib.; (*di-tā*, f., Jātak.); n. N. of the 47th (21st) year of a 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, L. (cf. *prā-nāthin*).

प्रमन pra-man (only Ā. i. pl. pr. *-man-mahe*), to think upon, excogitate, RV. i. 62, 1. **matā**, mfn. thought out, excogitated, wise, MW. **mataka**, m. N. of an ancient sage, MBh. **matī** (*prā-*), f. care, providence, protection; provider, protector, RV.; AV.; m. N. of a Rishi in the 10th Manv-antara, Hariv. (v.l. *prām*); of a son of Cyavana and father of Ruru, MBh.; of a prince (son of Janam-ejaya), R.; of a son of Prāṇsu, BhP.

Prā-mānas, mfn. careful, tender, AV.; pleased, cheerful, willing, MBh.; Kāv. (cf. *prā-manas*).

Prā-mantra, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. (cf. *prā-mātra*).

Prā-manyu, mfn. incensed or enraged against (loc.), MBh.; very sad, Dās.

प्रमन्थ pra-manth. See *pra-√math*.

प्रमन्द pra-manda, °danī. See under *pra-√mad*.

प्रमय i. 2. *pra-maya*. See under *pra-√mā* and *pra-√mī*.

प्रमर pra-marā. See under *pra-√mri*.

प्रमर्द pra-marda, °daka &c. See under *pra-√mrid*.

प्रमहस् prā-mahas, mfn. of great might or splendour (said of Mitra-Varuṇa), RV.

प्रमा pra-√mā, Ā. *-mimite* (Ved. inf. *pramē*; Pass. *miyāte*), to measure, mete out, estimate, AV.; ŚrS.; MBh.; to form, create, make ready, arrange, RV.; MBh.; to form a correct notion of (acc.), understand, know, MaitUp.; Hariv.; Hit.; Caus. *-māpayati*, to cause correct knowledge, afford proof or authority, MW. i. **mayā**, m. (for 2 see under *pra-√mī*) measuring, measure, L.

Prā-mā, f. basis, foundation, AV.; measure, scale, RV.; right measure, true knowledge, correct notion, Prab.; Kap.; Tarkas.; IW. 59 &c.; a kind of metre, RPrāt.; *-tva*, n. accuracy of perception, Bhāṣhp.; *-tva-cīna*, n. N. of wk.

Prāmāna, n. (ifc. f. ā) measure, scale, standard; measure of any kind (as size, extent, circumference, length, distance, weight, multitude, quantity, duration), KātyŚr.; KathUp.; Mn. &c. (instr. 'on an average', Jyot.); prosodical length (of a vowel), Pāṇ. i. 1, 50, Sch.; measure in music, MBh. (Nīlak.); accordance of the movements in dancing with music and song, Samgīt.; measure of physical strength, Śak. (cf. *cnp*, below); the first term in a rule of three sum, Col.; the measure of a square i. e. a side of it, Śulbas.; principal, capital (opp. to interest), Col.; right measure, standard, authority, GrŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (*prāmāṇam bhavati*, 'your ladyship is the authority or must judge', Nal.; in this sense also n. and f. sg. and pl., e.g. *vedāḥ prāmāṇāḥ*, 'the Vedas are authorities', MBh.; *strī prāmāṇī yeshām*, 'they whose authority is a woman', Pāṇ. Sch.); a means of acquiring Prāmā or certain knowledge (6 in the Vedānta, viz. *pratyaksha*, perception by the senses; *anumāna*, inference; *upamāna*, analogy or comparison; *śabda* or *āpta-vacana*, verbal authority, revelation; *an-upalabdhī* or *abhāva-pratyaksha*, non-perception or negative proof; *arhāpatti*, inference from circumstances; the Nyāya admits only 4, excluding the last two; the Sāmkhya only 3, viz. *pratyaksha*, *anumāna* and *śabda*; other schools increase the number to 9 by adding *sambhava*, equivalence; *aitthya*, tradition or fallible testimony; and *ceshṭā*, gesture, IW. 60 &c. &c.); any proof or testimony or evidence, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a correct notion, right perception (= *pramā*), Tarkas.; oneness, unity, L.; = *nitya*, L.; m. (cf. n.) N. of a large fig-tree on the bank of the Ganges, MBh.; (ī), f. (cf. n.) N. of a metre, Col. — *kuśala*, mfn. skilful in arguing, Kap. — *koṭi*, f. the point in an argument which is regarded as actual proof, Sarvad. — *khaṇḍana*, n., *-jāla*, n. N. of wks. — *jña*, mfn. knowing the modes of proof, A.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *ṭikā*, f., *-tattva*, n. N. of wks. — *tara*, n. a

greater authority than (abl.; -*tva*, n.), L. -*tas*, ind. according to measure or weight, Mn. viii, 137; according to proof or authority, W. -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. authority, warranty, MBh. (the latter also 'correctness,' Nilak.). -*darpaṇa*, m. N. of wk. -*dṛṣṭānta*, mfn. sanctioned by authority, Kap.; demonstrable, Ml. -*nāma-māla*, f., -*nirṇaya*, m. N. of wks. -*pattra*, n. a written warrant, MW. -*patha*, m. the way of proof (acc. with *na* and *ava-√tṛi*, 'not to admit of proof'), Sarvad. -*pa-dārtha*, m. N. of wk. -*paddhati*, f. = -*patha* (°*tiṃ na adhy-√ās* = °*ihaṃ na ava-√tṛi*), Sarvad.; N. of wk. -*pallava*, m. or n., -*pārāyana*, n. N. of wks. -*puruṣa*, m. an umpire, arbitrator, judge, Hit. -*pramoda*, m. N. of wk. -*pravāṇa*, mfn. skilful in arguing, Prasannar. -*bhakti*, f., -*bhāṣya-ṭīkā*, f. N. of wks. -*bhūta*, m. 'authoritative,' N. of Śiva, Śivag. (cf. -*jñā*). -*mañjari*, f., -*māli*, f. N. of wks. -*yukta*, mfn. having the right measure, Var. -*ratna-māli*, f. N. of wk. -*rāsi*, m. the quantity of the first term in a rule of three sum, Āryabh. -*lakṣhaṇa*, n., -*lakṣhaṇa-parikṣā*, f. N. of wks. -*vat*, mfn. established by proofs, well-founded, Prabh. -*vākya*, n. authoritative statement, authority, Madhus. -*vārttika*, n., -*vinīśaya*, m., N. of wks. -*śāstra*, n. any wk. of sacred authority, scripture, MW. -*samgraha*, m., -*samucaya*, m., -*sāra*, m. (and °*ra-prakāśikā*, f.) N. of wks. -*siddhi*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. -*sūtra*, n. a measuring cord, Mṛicch. -*stha*, mfn. of normal size, Hcat.; being in a normal state or condition, unperturbed, Hariv. **Pramāṇadarśa**, m. N. of a drama. **Pramāṇādi-nirṇayaṇa**, n. and **Pramāṇādi-prakāśikā**, f. N. of wks. **Pramāṇādhika**, mfn. being beyond measure, excessive, unnaturally strong, Śak.; longer than (comp.), Mṛicch. **Pramāṇānūrūpa**, mfn. corresponding to (a person's) physical strength, Śak. **Pramāṇāntara**, n. another means of proof (-*tā*, f.), Bhāṣhp. **Pramāṇābhāva**, m. absence of proof, want of authority, W. **Pramāṇābhādyadhika**, mfn. exceeding in size, bigger, Pañcat. **Pramāṇāyama-tas**, ind. according to size and length, MBh.

Pramāṇaka (īc.) = *pramāṇa*, measure, quantity, extent, MBh.; argument, proof, Kull. (īkā), f. a kind of metre, Chandom.

Pramāṇaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to regard or set up a person (acc.) as an authority in (loc.), Hit.; to use as evidence, Sarvad. °*māpita*, mfn. adjusted, Car.; proved, demonstrated, shown clearly, Rajat.

Pramāṇī, in comp. for °*na*. -*karāṇa*, n. setting up or quoting as an authority, Pat. -*kṛta*, mfn. meted out for or apportioned to (gen.); regarded as authority, conformed to, Kālid.; Kathās.; Rajat.; regarded as evidence, R. -*bhūta*, mfn. become or regarded as an authority or proof, W.

Pramāṇī, mfn. (for 2. see col. 2) one who has a correct notion or idea, authority, performer of (the mental operation resulting in a) true conception, Kap., Sch.; Vedāntas.; Sarvad.; (-*tā*, f., Sarvad.; -*tva*, n., Śamk.); a partic. class of officials, Inscr. **māpaka**, mfn. proving, Sarvad.; m. an authority, MW. 1. °*māpāna*, n. (for 2. see col. 2) form, shape, MBh.

Pramāṇa, mfn. meted out, measured, KātyŚr. (īc. measuring of such and such measure or extent or size, Var.; cf. *māsa-pramāṇa*); limited, moderate, little, few, Var.; Kathās.; that about which a correct notion has been formed, Śamk.; known, understood, established, proved, W.; m. N. of a teacher, VP.; °*lakṣhaṇa*, n. pl. 'measured syllables,' few words, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of a metre, Śrutab.; °*śābha*, m. pl. 'of limited splendour,' N. of a class of gods in the 5th Manv-antara, VP. °*miti*, f. a correct notion, right conception, knowledge gained or established by Pramāṇa or proof, Nyāyas. Sch.; Sarvad.; manifestation, BhP.; inference or analogy, W.; measuring, ib. °*mēya*, nfn. to be measured, measurable (also = limited, small, insignificant, Naish.), to be ascertained or proved, piovable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; that of which a correct notion should be formed, Vedāntas.; n. (īc. f. ā) an object of certain knowledge, the thing to be proved or the topic to be discussed, Kap., Sch.; Vedāntas.; MBh.; R. (cf. IW. 63); -*kamala-māntaṇḍa*, m., -*ṭīkā*, f., -*tattva-bodha*, m. N. of wks.; -*tva*, n. provableness, demons' rability, Tarkas.; -*dīpikā*, f., -*navā-mālikā*, f., -*pariccheda*, m., -*māla*, f., -*muktāvali*, f., -*raśnāvali*, f., -*samgraha*, m., -*samgraha-vivaraṇa*, n., -*sāra*, m., -*sāra-saṅgraha*, n. N. of wks.

प्रमातव्य *pra-mātavya*. See *pra-√mi* below.

प्रमातृ 2. *pra-mātrī*, f. (for 1. see col. 1) the mother's mother, VP.

Prā-mātāmāha, m. a maternal great-grandfather, GobhŚraddh.; AgP. (v. 1. °*mātrī-kāniha*); (f), f. a maternal great-grandmother, W.

प्रमाच *pra-māra*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

प्रमाच *pra-mātha* &c. See *pra-√mth*.

प्रमाद *pra-māda* &c. See *pra-√mad*.

प्रमापय 1. *pra-māpaṇa*. See *pra-√mā*.

प्रमापय 2. *pra-māpaṇa* &c. See *pra-√mā*.

प्रमार *pra-mārd*. See *pra-√mri*.

प्रमार्जक *pra-mārjaka* &c. See *pra-√mri*.

प्रमि *pra-√i*, m. P. Ā. -*minoti*, -*minute*, to erect, build, KaushUp.; to judge, observe, perceive, Śāh.; Nyayad., Comm.; Sūtr. (ind. p. *pra-māya*). 2. °*mita*, n. (for 1. see col. 1) a hall, KaushUp.

प्रमिद् *pra-√mid*, P. Ā. -*medyati*, -*medate*, to begin to become fat, L. °*minana*, mfn. one who has begun to become fat, Pāp. vii, 2, 17. °*medita*, mfn. id., ib.; one who has begun to show affection, Bhāṭṭ. (-*va*, mfn. id., Pāp. i, 2, 19); being or made unctuous, unctuous, greasy, MW.

प्रमिह *pra-√mih*, P. -*mehati*, to make water, pass urine, MBh. °*mīdha*, mfn. passed as urine; thick, compact, L. °*meha*, m. urinary disease (N. applied to all u° d°, of which there are 21 varieties including diabetes, gleet, gonorrhoea &c.), Sūtr.; Var. &c. °*mehana*, mfn. causing flow of urine, Kauś. (others °*mehana*, n. 'the penis'). °*mehin*, mfn. suffering from urinary disease, Sūtr.

प्रमी *pra-√mī*, P. -*mināti* (-*mīnāti*, Pāp. viii, 4, 15; -*minoti*, BhP.; Ved. inf. -*mīyam*, -*mīye* and -*metos*, cf. below), to frustrate, annul, destroy, annihilate, RV.; AV.; BhP.; to change, alter, RV.; to neglect, transgress, infringe, ib.; to miss, lose (one's way or time), forget, ib.; ŚBr.; to cause to disappear, put out of sight, RV.; to leave behind, outstrip, surmount, surpass, ib.; Bhāṭṭ. (Ā. or Pass. -*mīyate*, aor. Subj. -*mēshāh*) to come to naught, perish, die, AV. &c. &c.: Caus. -*māpayati*, to destroy, annihilate, kill, slay, Nir.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; to cause to kill, Yājñ.

2. **Prā-māya**, m. (for 1. see *pra-√mā*) or °*mayā*, f. (only L.) ruin, downfall, death, Kāth.; Rajat.; Kathās.; killing, slaughter, W. °*mayā*, mfn. liable to be lost or destroyed, perishable, AV.

Prā-mātavya, nfn. to be slain, MBh.

2. **Prā-māpaṇa**, mfn. (f) n. (fr. Caus.; for 1. see col. 1) murdering, a murderer, Yājñ.; n. (also °*māpāna*, L.) slaughter, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c. °*māpayitṛi*, mfn. causing to perish; -*tva*, n. destructiveness, murderousness, Śamk. on ChUp. °*māpita*, mfn. destroyed, killed, slain, Rajat. °*māpin*, mfn. destroying, killing, W.

Prā-māyu (SbaḍBr.) or °*māyuka* (TS.; Br.; ĀśvGr.), mfn. liable to destruction, perishable, dying away.

Prā-mīyam (Ved. inf.), to miss, lose, RV. iv, 55, 7. °*mīye* (Ved. inf.), to frustrate, annihilate, ib. iv, 54, 4.

Prā-mī, mfn., in *vāta-p°*, q. v. °*mīnat*, mfn. injuring, killing; overcoming, subduing, W. °*mīta*, mfn. deceased, dead, Kāth.; TS.; Mn.; MBh.; immolated, L.; m. an animal immolated, A.; -*patikā*, f. (a wife) whose husband is dead, a widow, Mn. °*miti*, f. ruin, destruction, Nir. °*mīya*, mfn., see *a-p°*. °*metos* (Ved. inf.), to perish, TBr.

प्रमीद *pra-mīdha*. See *pra-√mih* above.

प्रमील *pra-√mīl*, P. -*milati*, to close or shut the eyes, Gīt. °*mīlaka*, m. (Bhpr.; Car.), °*mīlikā*, f. (Car.) shutting the eyes, sleepiness. °*mīlā*, f. (īc. f. ā) id., Naish.; lassitude, enervation, exhaustion from indolence or fatigue, W.; N. of a woman (sovereign of a kingdom of women), A. °*mīlita*, mfn. one who has the eyes closed, with closed eyes, MBh. °*mīlin*, m. N. of a demon (who causes closed eyes or faintness), AV.

प्रमीच *pra-√miv*, P. -*mivati*, to push towards, press; to instigate, incite, TS.; ŚBr.

प्रमुक्ति *pra-mukti*. See *pra-√muc* below.

प्रमुख *pra-mukha*, mfn. turning the face towards, facing (acc.), R.; first, foremost, chief, principal, most excellent, Hit.; (generally īc.; f. ā) having as foremost or chief, headed or preceded by, accompanied by or with [cf. *prīti-p°*; *Varishtha-p°*], MBh.; Kāv.; honourable, respectable, L.; m. a chief, respectable man, sage, W.; a heap, multitude, L.; Rottleria 'Tinctoria', L.; n. the mouth, MW.; commencement (of a chapter), BṛĀrUp.; Śamk.; time being, the present, the same time, Pratāp.; (īc. or e, ind.) before the face of, in front of, before, opposite to (with gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv.; (with *√kri*) to cause to go before or precede, R. -*tas*, ind. at the head of, in front of, before the face of, before, opposite to (with gen. or īc.), MBh.; Hariv.; before all others, first, in the first place, BbP. -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. superiority, predominance, W.

प्रमुग्ध *pra-mugdha*. See *pra-√muh*.

प्रमुच *pra-√muc*, P. Ā. -*muñcati*, °*te*, to set free, let go, liberate, release from (abl.), RV.; AṭBr.; MBh.; Yājñ.; to loosen, loose, untie, unbind, undo, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ChUp.; to rid one's self of (gen.), escape, R.; (ind. p. -*mucya*, having liberated one's self from [abl.], ChUp.); to drive away, banish, shake off, RV.; VS.; TBr.; MBh.; to give up, resign, renounce, MBh.; R.; to discharge, emit, throw out, shed, AV.; MBh.; R. &c.; to hurl, fling, throw, shoot, MBh.; Kathās.; to utter, MW.; to throw or put on (as a garland &c.), ib.; to lend, bestow, MBh.; R.; Pass. -*mucyate*, to free one's self from (abl. or instr.), Mn.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; to be loosened, become loose or detached, fall off (as fruits), ŚBr.; MBh.; to leave off, cease, ŚBr.; KathUp.; Caus. -*mocayati*, to liberate from (abl.), MBh.; to loosen, untie, Ragh., Sch.; Desid. -*munukshati*, to be about to give up or resign, MBh.

Prā-mukta, mfn. loosened, untied, released, liberated from (abl. or instr.), MBh.; R.; free from (abl.), L.; forsaken, abandoned, R.; given up, renounced, ib.; discharged, thrown out, shed, Var.; Kāraṇ.; hurled, shot, R. °*mukti* (*prā*), f. liberation; pl. N. of partic. sacred texts, TBr. iii, 8, 18, 4.

Prā-muca (MBh.; MarkP.) or °*oi* (R.) or °*ou* (MBh.; Hariv.), m. N. of a Rishi. °*mucyamāna-homa*, m. pl. N. of partic. oblations accompanied with prayers beginning with *pramucyamāna*, Vait.

Prā-moka, m. liberation, Śiś. °*moktavya*, mfn. to be liberated, to be set free, MBh. °*mocana*, mfn. (f) n. liberating from (comp.), MBh.; Hariv.; MarkP.; (f), f. a species of cucumber, L.; n. setting free, the act of liberating from (comp.), Kathās.; Kull.; discharging, emitting, shedding, MBh. (Cf. *unmoca-na-pramocanā*).

प्रमुह *pra-√mud*, Ā. -*modate*, to become joyful, rejoice greatly, exult, be delighted, AV. &c. &c.: Caus. -*modayati*, to make glad, delight, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; Śāh. °*mud*, mfn. pleased, happy, L.; (°*mūda*), f. gladness, delight, pleasure (esp. sensual pl°), RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Pañcat. (°*mude* *√bhū*, to become a cause of delight). °*modita*, mfn. delighted, pleased, glad, VS.; MBh.; R. &c.; glad-some (said of the autumn), MBh.; w.r. for *prā-cudita* (which m.c. for *prā-codita*), MBh.; (ā), f. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 10 Bhūmīs, Dharmas. 64; n. gladness, gaiety, Var.; Kathās.; N. of one of the 8 Sāmkhya perceptions, Sāmkhyak., Sch.; -*prā-lamba-sunayana*, m. N. of a Gandharva prince, L.; -*vat*, nfn. pleased, Kathās.; -*vaḍanā*, f. N. of a metre, Col.; -*hṛīdaya*, mfn. delighted in heart, Gīt.

Prā-modā, m. (also pl.; īc. f. ā) excessive joy, delight, gladness, VS.; Up.; MBh. &c.; (also n.) one of the 8 Sāmkhya perceptions, Tattvas.; Sāmkhyak., Sch.; (with Jains) joy as exhibited in the virtuous, HYog.; Pleasure personified, Hariv. (as a child of Brahmā, VP.); the 4th year in a 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBṛS. viii, 29; a strong perfume, BhP.; a kind of rice, Gal.; N. of a being attendant upon Skanda, MBh.; of a Nāga, ib.; of an author, Cat.; of sev. men, VP.; Rajat.; -*cārin*, w.r. for *pramāda-c°*, q. v.; -*tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, W.; -*nṛītya*, n. joyous dancing, a joyful dance, MW.; °*modādhya*, f. a partic. plant, = *aja-modā*, Gal. °*modaka*, m. a kind of office (= *śaśh-ṭīkā*), Sūtr.; Car.; N. of a man, Mudr. °*modana*,

mfn. making glad, exhilarating, MBh.; m. N. of a Rishi, R.; n. making glad, ib.; gladness, joyousness, ib. (cf. *sa-p°*). **modam**, ind., in *uccaiḥ-p°*, with loud expressions of joy, Prab. **modamāna**, n. (Sāṃkhyak., Sch.) or **modā**, f. (Tattvas.) 'rejoicing', N. of one of the 8 Sāṃkhyā perfections (cf. *saddā-pramudita*). **modita**, mfn. delighted, rejoiced, MW.; m. N. of Kubera, L.; (ā), f. N. of one of the 8 Sāṃkhyā perfections, Tattvas. **modin**, mfn. causing excessive joy, delighting, AV.; delighted, happy, W.; m. a kind of rice (= *modaka*), Vāgbh.; (*inī*), f. Odina Wodier (= *jingini*), Bhpr.

मुच्ये *pra-√murch*, P. *-mūchati*, to become thick or solid, congeal, ŚBr.

मुष *pra-√mush*, P. *-mushṇāti*, to steal away, rob, carry off, take away, RV.; ŚBr.; PārGr. &c. **mushita**, mfn. stolen or taken away (also *mushṭa*), BhP.; distracted, beside one's self, ib.; Kathās.; (ā), f. a kind of riddle, Cat.

Prā-mosha, m. stealing or taking away, BhP.

मुह *pra-√muh*, P. *-muhyati*, to become bewildered or infatuated, MBh.; to faint, swoon, ib.; ŚBr.; Caus. *-mahayati*, to bewilder, infatuate, MBh. **muḍha**, mfn. unconscious, fainting, Uttarak.; Mālatīm.; very charming, Pañcar. **mūḍha**, mfn. bewildered, unconscious, MBh.; Hariv.; Uttarak.; infatuated, foolish, MuṇḍUp.; ŚārngP.; disjointed, MBh.; *-samjñā*, mfn. having the mind perplexed, bewildered, infatuated, R. **moha**, m. bewilderment, infatuation, MBh.; ŚBr.; Uttarak.; insensibility, fainting, W.; *-citta*, mī(ā)n. bewildered in mind, MBh. **mohana**, nīf(ī)n. bewildering the mind, MBh.; Hariv. **mohita**, mfn. bewildered, infatuated, MBh. **mohin**, mfn. (īf.) bewildering, infatuating, ib.

मूचित *pra-mūrita*, mfn. begun to be urined (n. impers.), Subh., Sch.

मूर *pra-mūra*, in *ā-p°*, q. v.

मूछे *pra-√murch*. See *pra-√murch*.

मूषिका *pra-mūshikā*, f. the external corner of the eye, VarBṣ. lviii, 7, Comm.

मृ *pra-√mṛi*, Caus. P. *-mārayati*, to put to death, ŚBr. **marā**, m. death, RV. **marāṇa**, n. dying, death, BrĀrUp., Śaṃp. **mārā**, m. dying, AV. **mṛita**, mfn. deceased, dead, MBh.; withdrawn or gone out of sight; covered, concealed, W.; n. death, MBh.; MärkP.; tillage, cultivation (as causing the death of many beings), Mn. iv, 4, 5 (cf. x, 83). **mṛitaka**, mfn. dead, BhP.

मृगम् *pra-mṛigam*, ind. (√*mṛig*), g. *ti-shṭhadgo-ādi*. **mṛigya**, mfn. to be sought or searched after; peculiarly adapted to or fitted for (dat.), Kām.

मृज् *pra-√mṛij*, P. *-mārshṭi* (*-mārjati*, *°te*, MBh.; *-mārjayati*, Śutr.), to wipe, wipe off, wash off, clean, cleanse, Kath.; ŚBr.; GrŚS. &c.; to rub, pass the hand over, rub gently, stroke, MBh.; R.; to wipe out, wash out, remove, expel, rid one's self of, ib.; GopBr.; Kāv. &c.; to render unavailing, frustrate (as a wish), Rājāt.; to destroy, AitBr.; to make ready, prepare, MW. **mārjaka**, mfn. wiping off, causing to disappear, removing, MBh. **mārjana**, n. the act of rubbing off, wiping off, Śutr.; (*atru-p°*), the wiping away or drying of tears, consoling, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Kām.; weeping, MBh.; causing to disappear, removing, Kāvād.

Prā-mṛishṭya, mfn. rubbed off, cleaned, polished, MBh.; Mālav. &c.; rubbed with (instr.), R.; wiped away, removed, expelled, Ragh.; given up, left, Hariv. (v. l. *prasṛishṭa*).

मृड *pra-mṛiḍa*, mfn. gracious, making glad or happy, BhP.

मृण *pra-√mṛiṇ*, P. *-mṛiṇāti*, to crush, destroy, RV. **mṛiṇā**, mī(ā)n. destroying, crushing, RV.; TBr.

मृणत *pra-mṛita* &c. See *pra-√mṛi*.

मृद *pra-√mṛid*, P. *-mṛidāti*, to crush down, bruise, destroy, ravage, devastate, MBh.; R.; Hariv. &c. **marda**, m. N. of a partic. position of the moon in the Nakshatras, Sūryapr. **mardaka**,

mfn. crushing down, crushing, destroying, Lalit.; m. N. of a demon, ib. **mardana**, mfn. crushing down, crushing, destroying, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; expelling, Śutr.; m. N. of Vishṇu, MBh.; of an attendant of Śiva, L.; of a demon causing disease, Hariv.; of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; of a general-officer of Śambara, Hariv.; n. crushing, destroying, ib. **mardita**, mfn. (īf.) crushed, bruised, R. **marditṛi**, mfn. one who crushes, a destroyer, MBh. **mardin**, mfn. (īf.) crushing, destroying, Hariv.

मृश *pra-√mṛiḥ*, P. *-mṛiṣati*, to lay hold of, touch, handle, AV.; ŚBr.; Kathās. (to reflect, consider, deliberate, Mahādh.) **mṛiṣā**, mfn. laying hold of, handling, VS. (= *paṇḍita*, Mahādh.) **mṛiṣṭi**, f. rubbing over with (comp.), Hcar.

मृश् *pra-√mṛish* (only pf. *-mamarsha*, aor. *-marshishṭhāḥ*, and inf. *-mṛiṣhe*), to forget, neglect (with acc. or dat.), RV. (to destroy, Say.) **mṛishya**, mfn., in *ā-pramṛishya*, q. v.

मृ *pra-√mṛi*, P. *-mṛiṇāti* (cf. *pra-mṛiṇ*), to crush, destroy, RV.; AV.

Prā-mūrṇa, mfn. crushed, destroyed, AV.

म्रे *pra-mé*, ind. See under *pra-√mā*.

म्रेतोस् *pra-metos*. See under *pra-√mī*.

म्रेदित *pra-medita*. See *pra-√mid*.

म्रेय *pra-meya*. See p. 686, col. 1.

म्रेह *pra-meha* &c. See under *pra-√mih*.

म्रोक *pra-moka* &c. See *pra-√muc*.

म्रोक्ष *pra-moksha*, m. (√*moksh*) letting fall, dropping, losing, R.; discharging, dismissing, liberation, *°* from (comp.); final deliverance, MBh.; R. **mokshaka**, m. N. of a mountain, Divyāv.; of a serpent demon, L. **mokshana**, n. the end of an eclipse, Var.

म्रोत *pra-mōta* (perhaps fr. *√miv*), a partic. kind of disease (others, 'mfn. mute'), AV. ix, 8, 4.

म्रोद *pra-moda* &c. See *pra-√mud*.

म्रोष *pra-mosha*. See *pra-√mush*.

म्रोह *pra-moha* &c. See *pra-√muh*.

म्रद *pra-√mrad* (only Ved. inf. *-mradé*), to destroy, kill, ŚBr. (cf. *pra-mṛid*).

म्रलुच *pra-√mluc*, P. *-mlucati*, to go down, sink *d°*, ŚBr. **mlūcanti** (VS.) or **mlūcē** (MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.), f. N. of an Apsaras.

म्रले *pra-√mlai*, P. *-mlāyati*, to fade or wither away, Bhāṭṭ.; Kuval.; to be sad or dejected or languid, A.

Prāmlāna, mfn. faded, withered, MBh.; R.; Kām.; Ragh.; soiled, dirty, Prab. *-vadana*, mfn. having a sickly-looking face, MBh. *-śarira*, mfn. withered in body, having an exhausted frame, Var.

Prāmlāni-√bhū, P. *-bhavati*, to fade away, Pañcar.

म्रय *pra-√yaksh*, P. *Ā. -yakshati*, *°te* (inf. *-yakshe*), to hasten forward, press onward, be eager; (with acc.) to strive after, pursue, attain, RV. **yaksha** (*prā-*), mfn. eager, strenuous(?), RV. i, 62, 6 (= *pūjya*, Say.)

म्रय *pra-√yaj*, P. *Ā. -yajati*, *°te* (inf. *-yadjakya*), to worship, sacrifice to (acc.), RV.; to offer the Prayāja sacrifice (cf. below), TS. **yāj, f. an offering, oblation, AV. **yajyu** (*prā-*), mfn. worshipful, adorable, RV. (= *prakarsheṇa pūjya*, Say.; others 'pressing onwards, rushing on').**

Prayāga, m. 'place of sacrifice', N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage (now called Allāhābād) at the confluence of the Gaṅgā and Yamunā with the supposed subterranean Sarasvatī (also *-ka*, AgP.; cf. *tri-nepī*; ifc. also in Deva-p°, Rudra-p°, Karmā-p° and Nanda-p°), Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. RTL 375; as N. of a country, Priy. i, 2; pl. the inhabitants of P°, MBh.); a sacrifice, L.; a horse, L. (cf. *prayoga*); N. of Indra, L.; N. of a man (also *-ka*), Rājāt. *-kritya*, n. N. of ch. of the Trishali-setu (q. v.) *-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. *-dāsa*, m. N. of 2 men, Cat. *-prakaraṇa*, n. *-praghaṭṭaka*, m. or n. (?) N. of chs. of the

Trishali-setu. *-bhaya*, m. 'fearing sacrifice', N. of Indra, L. *-māhātmya*, n., *-ratna-kroḍa*, m., *-rājāshṭaka*, n. N. of wks. *-vana*, n. N. of a forest, R. *-setu*, m. N. of wk.

Prayājā, m. 'pre-sacrifice', preliminary offering (cf. *anu-yāja*, q. v.), N. of partic. texts or invocations, and of the Ājya libations at which they are employed (they form part of the Prāyāgya or introductory ceremony in a Soma sacrifice and are generally 5, but also 9 and 11 in number), RV.; TS.; VS.; Br.; GrŚS.; a principal ceremony or sacrifice, W. *-tva*, n. the state or condition of a Prayāja, Kapishṭh. *-vat* (*°yājā-*), mfn. accompanied by a P°, TS. **Prayājānyājā**, m. pl. preliminary offering and after-sacrifice, AitBr. **Prayājānti**, f. the offering of a P°, ib.

Prayājyā, f. (also pl.) the words spoken at the moment of offering the P°, TBr., Sch.

प्रयत *pra-√yat*, *Ā. -yatate*, to be active or effective, TBr. (ep. also P. *°ti*); to strive, endeavour, exert one's self, devote or apply one's self to (loc., dat., acc., *arthe*, *artham*, *hetos*, or inf.), ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. **yātana**, n. effort, endeavour (used to explain *pra-yatna*), Pat. **yātita**, n. (impers.) pains have been taken with (loc.), MBh. **yātitya**, n. (impers.) pains have to be taken with (loc.), R.; Bālār.; Car. **yāta**, mfn. intent, eager, Bhāṭṭ. **yātavya**, n. (impers.) = *yātityavya*, Nal. **yātana**, m. persevering effort, continued exertion or endeavour, exertion bestowed on (loc. or comp.), activity, action, act, Mn.; MBh. &c. (instr. sg. and pl. abl. and *-tas*, ind. with special effort, zealously, diligently, carefully; *°tva*, ibc. and *°tāt*, ind. also = hardly, scarcely); great care, caution, Pañcat.; (in phil.) active efforts (of 3 kinds, viz. engaging in any act, prosecuting it, and completing it); pl. volitions (one of the 17 qualities of the Vaiśeṣikas), IW. 68; (in gram.) effort in uttering, mode of articulation (also *āśya-pray*), distinguished into *ābhyantara-p°* and *bāhya-p°*, internal and external effort), Prāt.; Pāṇ. i, 1, 9, Sch.; (ā), f. N. of a partic. Śruti, Samgīt.; *-cchid*, mfn. frustrating a person's (gen.) efforts, Mudr.; *-prākṣaṇīya*, mfn. hardly visible, Śak.; *-muktāsana*, mfn. rising with difficulty from a seat, Ragh.; *-vat*, mfn. assiduous, diligent, persevering, Kām.; *°tūnanda*, m. N. of wk.

प्रयभ *pra-√yabh*, P. *-yabhati*, futuere, TBr.

प्रयम् *pra-√yam*, P. *Ā. -yacchati*, *°te*, to hold out towards, stretch forth, extend, RV.; AV.; to place upon (loc.), MBh.; to offer, present, give, grant, bestow, deliver, despatch, send, effect, produce, cause (with dat., gen. or loc. of pers. and acc. of thing), RV. &c. &c. (with *vikrayeṇa*, to sell; with *uttaram*, to answer; with *śāpam*, to pronounce a curse; with *yuddham*, to give battle, fight; with *visham*, to administer poison; with *buddhau*, to set forth or present to the mind); to restore, pay (a debt), requite (a benefit), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to give (a daughter) in marriage, AitBr.; ĀśvGr.; Mn. &c.

Prā-yata, mfn. outstretched, far-extended, RV.; AV.; placed upon (loc.), RV.; offered, presented, given, granted, bestowed, RV. &c. &c.; piously disposed, intent on devotion, well prepared for a solemn rite (with loc. or ifc.), ritually pure (also applied to a vessel and a place, Āpast.; R.), self-subdued, dutiful, careful, prudent, KathUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a holy or pious person, W.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. purity, holiness, MBh.; *-dakṣhina* (*prā-*), mfn. one who has made presents (to the priests at a sacrifice), a giver, donor, RV.; *-parigraha-dvitiya*, mfn. accompanied by a pious or chaste wife, MW.; *-mānasa*, mfn. pious-minded, devout, ascetic, MBh.; *°tātman* or *°tātma-vat*, mfn. id., Mn.; R. **yati** (*prā-*), f. offering, gift, donation, RV.; intention, will, effort, exertion, ib.; VS. **yantṛi**, mfn. one who offers or presents, a giver, bringer (with gen. or acc.), RV.; a guide, driver (*gaja*), of elephants, MBh. **yamaṇa**, n. purification, Āpast. **yāma**, m. dearth, scarcity (= *nivāka*), L.; checking, restraining, W.; extension, length (in space or time), Jātakam.; progress, ib. **yāmya**, mfn. to be checked or controlled, ib.

प्रयस् 1. *pra-√yas*, P. *-yasyati* (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 71), to begin to bubble, AV.; to endeavour, labour, strive after (dat.), Naish. **yasta** (*prā-*), mfn. bubbling over, RV.; AV.; striving, eager, Śak.; well cooked or prepared, L. (cf. 2. *prāyas*). **yāsā**, m. exertion, effort, pains, trouble (ibc., with loc. or gen., *-arthāya* or *-nimittena*), VS.; TS.; Kāv. &c.

(cf. *a-prayāsena*); high degree, Jātakam.; *-bhāj*, mfn. capable of exertion, active, energetic, W. °*yāsita*, n. (fr. Caus.) effort, exertion, Mālatim. (v.l. *ā-yāsita*).

प्रयस 2. *prāyas*, n. (✓*prī*) pleasure, enjoyment, delight, RV. (*prāyase*, iv, 21, 7 = *prāyase*); object of delight, pleasant food or drink, dainties, libations (*prāyāsi nadinām*, 'refreshing waters'), ib.; mfn. valuable, precious (?), W. -*vat* (*prāyas-*), mfn. having or bestowing pleasant food, offering libations, RV. (°*svanto trayah*, N. of the authors of v, 20); n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

1. **Prayo-gā** (Padap. *pra-yōga*), mfn. (for 2. see under *pra-yuj*) coming to a meal, RV. x, 7, 5 (Sāy. = *pra-yoktavya*); m. N. of a Rishi, TS.; (with *Bhārgava*) author of RV. viii, 91, Anukr.

प्रया *pra-*✓*yā*, P. -*yāti*, to go forth, set out, progress, advance towards or against, go or repair to (acc.), also with *accha* or *prati*, (loc.), RV. &c. &c.; to walk, roam, wander, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to part, go asunder, be dispersed, pass away, vanish, die, ib.; to get into a partic. state or condition, enter, undergo, incur (acc.), ib.; to proceed i.e. behave, Bhartṛ. (v.l.); to cause to go i.e. to lead into (acc.), Hcat.: Caus. -*yāpayati*, to cause to set out, ŚBr. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 4, 29; 30, Sch.). Desid. -*yīyāsati*, to wish to set out, ib.: Caus. of Desid. -*yīyāsati*, to cause a person to wish to set out, Bhartṛ.

Prayā, f. onset, RV.

Prayāna, n. (Kāś. on Pāṇ. viii, 4, 29) setting out, starting, advancing, motion onwards, progress, journey, march, invasion, RV. &c. &c. (with *garda-bhena*, 'riding on an ass', Pañcat.); departure, death (cf. *prāṇa-pray*); onset, beginning, commencement, Kāth., ŚBr.; *-kāla*, m. time of departure, death, Bhag.; *-paṭaha*, m. a drum beaten while marching, Hcar.; *-puri*, f. N. of a town (°*ri-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.); *-bhaṅga*, m. the breaking or suspending of a journey, a halt, Pañcat.; *-vicāra*, m. N. of wk.; *-nārha*, mfn. deserving death, W. **Yānaka**, n. a journey, march, Kāv.; Pañcat. &c. (cf. *a-pray*). **Yāni**, see *a-prayāni*. **Yāniya** or **Yāniya**, mfn., Pāṇ. viii, 4, 30, Sch. **Yāta**, mfn. set out, gone, advanced, MaitrUp.; R. &c.; arrived at, come to (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; gone or passed away, vanished, deceased, dead, Kathās. **Yātavya**, mfn. to be attacked or assailed, MBh.; n. (inpers.) one should set out, ib.; R.; Kathās. **Yātī**, m. one who goes or can go or fly, Kathās.; setting out on a march or journey, Var. **Yātrā**, f., see *prāyātrika*. **Yāpana** or **Yāpana**, n. (fr. Caus.), Pāṇ. viii, 4, 30, Sch. **Yāpani**, see *a-prayāpani*. **Yāpaniya** or **Yāpaniya**, mfn., Pāṇ. viii, 4, 30, Sch. **Yāpita**, mfn. driven or sent away, made to go or pass away, W. **Yāpin**, mfn. (du. *piṇau* or *piṇau*), Pāṇ. viii, 4, 30, Sch. **Yāpya**, mfn. to be caused to go, to be sent away, AitBr. **Yāpyamāna** or **Yāpyamāna**, mfn., Pāṇ. viii, 4, 30, Sch. **Yāman** (*prā-*), n. setting out, start, RV. **Yāyin**, mfn. (du. *yīṇau*, Kāś. on Pāṇ. viii, 4, 29) going forwards, marching, driving, riding, MBh.; R. **Yāvan**, see *vriṣha-* and *supra-yāvan*. **Yīya**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) used for driving (as a horse), RV. (Nir. iv, 15).

प्रयाग *pra-yāga*, °*yāja*. See *pra-yaj*.

प्रयाच *pra-*✓*yāc*, P. *ā-*✓*yācati*, °*te*, to ask for, beg, solicit, request (with acc. of pers. and thing), MBh.; Hariv.; R. **Yācaka**, mfn. asking, requesting, imploring (with *artham* ifc.), MBh. **Yācana**, n. asking, begging, imploring, ib.

प्रयाण *pra-yāṇa* &c. See under *pra-yaj*.

प्रयास *pra-yāsa*. See under *pra-yas*.

प्रयु *pra-*✓*y* (only aor. Sulj. -*yoshat*), to remove, keep away, RV. viii, 31, 17. 1. **Yuta** (*prā-*), mfn. absent in mind, inattentive, heedless, careless (cf. *a-pray*), RV.; VS.; (*pra-yūta*), n. (also m., Siddh.) a million, VS. &c. &c. (cf. 2. *a-yūta*). **Yuti** (*prā-*), f. absence (with *manasaḥ* = thoughtlessness), RV. **Yutvan**, see *a-prayutvan*. **Yotī**, m. a remover, expeller, RV.

प्रयु *pra-*✓*y*, P. -*yauti*, to stir, mingle, TS.; MaitrS.; to disturb, destroy, Nir. **Yāt**, mfn. stirring, mingling, TBr. 2. **Yuta** (*prā-*), mfn. mingled with (instr.), MānŚr.; confused (as a dream), MānGr.; destroyed, annihilated, MaitrS.; m. N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; °*līvara-tīrtha*, n. N. of

a place of pilgrimage, SkandaP. °*yuvana*, n. stirring, mingling, Hcat.

प्रयु *pra-*✓*yuch*, P. -*yucchati*, to be absent; (with or scil. *manasā*) to be absent in mind, be careless or heedless, RV.

प्रयुज *pra-*✓*yuj*, *Ā-*✓*yunkte* (rarely P. -*yunkte*); cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 64, to yoke or join or harness to (loc.), RV.; to unite with (instr.), AV.; to turn (the mind) to (loc.), RV.; to prepare for (dat.), ib.; to set in motion, throw, cast (also dice), discharge, hurl at (loc. or dat.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to utter, pronounce, speak, recite, ib.; to fix, place in or on (loc.), BhP.; to direct, order, urge to (dat. or loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to choose for (two acc.), Kum.; to lead towards, bring into (acc.), BhP.; to use, employ, practise, display, exhibit, perform, accomplish, contrive, do, Br. &c. &c.; to undertake, commence, begin, Vait.; R.; to cause, effect, produce, Kum.; BhP.; Sarvad.; to represent on the stage, act, Mṛicch.; Kālid.; to lend (for use or interest), Mn.; Yājñ.; Pass. -*yuyate*, to be fit or suitable, conduce to (dat.), Kāv.; Pañcat.: Caus. -*yoyayati*, to throw, discharge, hurl at or against (loc.), MBh.; to utter, pronounce, R.; to show, display, exhibit, BhP.; (with *manas*) to concentrate the mind, SvetUp.; to urge, direct, appoint to (loc.), MBh.; BhP.; to transfer or entrust to (dat.), MBh.; to undertake, begin, Kām.; to represent on the stage, Hariv.; Sāh.; to cause to be represented by (instr.), Uttarar.; to use, employ, MBh.; Kām.; Suśr. &c.; to perform, practise, Mn. iii, 112; (with *vridhdhim*) to take interest, ib. x, 117; (with *prayogam*) to invest capital, SaddhP.; to be applicable, g. *kṣubhādī*; to aim at, have in view, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 62, Sch.; Desid. -*yuyukshate*, to wish to use, want, require, Pat.

Prayukta, mfn. yoked, harnessed, MBh.; R. &c.; stirred (by wind), Ragh.; directed, thrown, hurled, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; drawn (as a sword), BhP.; vented (as anger), MBh.; uttered, pronounced, recited, Up.; Śiksh. &c.; urged, ordered, bidden, Gobh.; Bhag. &c.; used, employed, practised, performed, done, Br.; Kaus.; MBh. &c.; undertaken, begun, contrived, R.; Mālav.; Prab.; made, prepared, Kum.; (n. pers.) behaved or acted towards (loc. or acc. with *prati*), Śak.; lent (on interest), Yājñ.; suitable, appropriate, Pañcat. (see *a-pray*); resulting from (comp.), ib.; n. a cause, W. -*tama*, mfn. most used, AitBr.; -*sanskāra*, mfn. to which polish has been applied, polished (as a gem), Ragh. **Yukti** (*prā-*), f. impulse, motive, RV.; setting in motion, employment, TBr.; Śāmk.; Rājat. **Yuga**, n., orig. form of *prāyuga* (q. v.), VPrāt.

Prayuj, (prob.) f. a team, RV.; impulse, motive, VS.; AV.; acquisition, RV.; (°*yujām havīṣhi* or °*yug-ghav*), N. of 12 oblations, one of which is offered each month, ŚBr.; mfn. joining, connected with (lit. or fig., as a cause, motive &c.), W. **Yokta-vya**, mfn. to be thrown or discharged, MBh.; to be used or employed, applicable, suitable, ib.; R. &c.; to be exhibited or represented, Mālav.; to be uttered or pronounced or recited, Śiksh.; Śāmk. **Yoktri**, m. a hurler, shooter (of missiles), MBh.; R.; an executor, agent (of an action), MBh.; Ragh. &c.; an undertaker (of a sacrifice), KātyŚr., Sch.; a procurer, MBh.; an employer, ib.; Kām.; an actor, mime, Ragh.; a speaker, reciter, RPrāt.; Kāvād.; a performer (of music), R.; a composer, author, poet, Uttarar.; a money-lender, Yājñ., Sch.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the state or condition of an employer, Sarvad. **Yoktra**, n. harness, Divyāv.

2. **Prayoga**, m. (for 1. see under 2. *prāyas*, col. 1) joining together, connection, Var.; position, addition (of a word), VPrāt.; Pāṇ. (loc. often = in the case of, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 4, 25; 26 &c.); hurling, casting (of missiles), MBh.; R. &c.; offering, presenting, Hariv.; undertaking, beginning, commencement, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; a design, contrivance, device, plan, Mālav.; Rājat.; application, employment (esp. of drugs or magic; cf. IW. 402, 1), use, GīŚrS.; MBh. &c. (*ena*, *āt* and *ga-tas*, ifc. = by means of); practice, experiment (opp. to 'theory'), Mālav.; a means (only *ais*, by use of means), MBh.; Suśr.; (in gram.) an applicable or usual form, Siddh.; Vop.; exhibition (of a dance), representation (of a drama), Mṛicch.; Kālid. (°*ga-to-drii*, to see actually represented, see on the stage, Ratnāv.); a piece to be represented, Kālid.; Prah.; utterance, pronunciation, recitation, delivery, ŚrS.; RPrāt.; Pāṇ., Sch.;

a formula to be recited, sacred text, Śiksh.; lending at interest or on usury, investment, Mn.; MBh.; principal, loan bearing interest, Gaut.; an example, L.; cause, motive, affair, object, W.; consequence, result, ib.; ceremonial form, course of proceeding, ib.; a horse (cf. *pra-yāga*), L. -*kārikā*, f., -*kaustubha*, m. or n. N. of wks. -*grahaṇa*, n. acquirement of practice, Daś. -*candrikā*, f., -*ointāmaṇi*, m., -*cūḍāmaṇi*, m. N. of wks. -*jña*, mfn. skillful in practice, Suśr. -*tattva*, n., -*darpaṇa*, m., -*dīpa*, m., -*dīpikā* and °*kā-vṛitti*, f. N. of wks. -*nīpūṇa*, mfn. = *jña*, Bhartṛ. -*pañcaratna*, n., -*paddhati*, f. N. of wks. -*pēda*, n. smoking for the sake of one's health, Car. -*pārijāta*, m., -*pustaka*, m. or n. N. of wks. -*pradhāna*, mfn. consisting chiefly in practice (not in theory), Mālav. -*mañjari*, f., -*mañi-mālikā*, f., -*mantra*, m., -*mayūkha*, m., -*muktāvali*, f., -*mukha-vyākaraṇa*, n., -*ratna*, n., -*ratna-kroḍa*, m., -*ratna-mālā* or °*likā*, f., -*ratna-samskāra*, m., -*ratnākara*, m., -*ratnāvali*, f., -*vidhi*, m., -*viveka* and °*ka-sam-graha*, m. N. of wks. -*vīrya*, n. (with Buddhists) energy in practice (one of the 3 energies), Dharmas. 108. -*vṛitti*, f., -*vaijayanti*, f., -*śikhāmaṇi*, n., -*samgraha* and °*ha-viveka*, m., -*sarapi*, f., -*sāra*, m., -*sāraṇi*, f., -*sāra-samuccaya*, n. N. of wks. **Prayogāṇḍabillā**, f. N. of wk. **Prayogātisāya**, m. (in dram.) 'excess in representation, pronouncing the name of a character the moment that he enters the stage, Pratāp.; the useless appearance of a character on the stage during the prelude, Sāh. **Prayogāṇḍita**, n. N. of wk. **Prayogārtha**, mfn. having the sense of *prayoga*, L.

Prayogin, mfn. being employed or used, applicable, usual (°*gi-tva*, n.), KātyŚr.; having some object in view, W.; performing (on the stage); m. an actor, Bhar. **Yogiya**, mfn. treating of the application (of medicines &c.), Cat. **Yogya**, m. any animal harnessed to a carriage, draught animal, ChUp. **Yojaka**, nif(ika) causing, effecting, leading to (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Rājat.; Sarvad.; (ifc.) prompting, instigating, instigator, promoter, Pāṇ. i, 4, 55; effective, essential, Sāh.; deputing, anointing, W.; m. an author, composer, Yājñ.; a money-lender, creditor, ib.; a founder or institutor of any ceremony, W.; an employer, A.; -*kartṛi-tva*, n. the acting as instigator or promoter, W.; -*tā*, f. (Nyāyam, Sch.), -*tva*, n. (Kāś.) agency; °*kādhyāya-bhāshya*, n. N. of wk.

Prayojana, n. (ifc. f. ā) occasion, object, cause, motive, opportunity, purpose, design, aim, end, Prāt.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *prayojanena*, with a particular intention, on purpose, MBh.; °*na-vaśāt*, id., Pañcat.; *kena* °*nena*, from what cause or motive? Prab.; *kasmā* °*nāya*, *kasmāt* °*nāt*, *kasya* °*nasya* and *kasmin* °*ne*, id., Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 27; °*nam* *ati-✓kram*, to neglect an opportunity, MBh.; profit, use or need of, necessity for, Kāv.; Pañcat. &c. (with instr., *taruṇā kim prayojanam*, what is the use of the tree? Kuval.; *bhaṇato etiāḥ kusumaiḥ prayojanam*, let these flowers be used, Śak.; with gen. or dat., Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 27; ii, 3, 72); means of attaining, Mn. vii, 100; (in phil.) a motive for discussing the point in question, IW. 64; -*vat*, mfn. having or connected with or serving any purpose or interest, interested, R.; serviceable, useful, Suśr. (°*tva*, n., Sarvad.); having a cause, caused, produced, W. **Yojayitṛi**, m. (fr. Caus.) a causer, occasioner, Āpast. **Yojya**, mfn. to be cast or shot (missile), MBh.; Hariv.; to be used or employed or practised (-*tva*, n.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be appointed or commissioned, dependent, a servant or slave, Sarvad.; to be represented (on the stage), Sāh.; n. capital (to be lent on interest); -*tva*, n. the state of being used or employed (a-pray), Vām.; the state of being appointed or commissioned, dependence (a-pray), Sarvad.

प्रयुध *pra-*✓*yudh*, *Ā-*✓*yudhyate* (rarely P. °*ti*), to begin to fight, attack, fight with (acc.), RV.; MBh.; R.; Hariv.: Caus. -*yodhayati*, to cause to begin to fight, AśvGr.; to attack, combat, Hariv.: Desid. *ā-*✓*yuyutsale*, to wish to fight with (instr.), MBh. **Yutsu**, m. (only W.) a warrior; a ram; an ascetic; air, wind; N. of Indra (for °*yuyutsu*). **Yuddha**, mfn. fighting, one who has fought, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Kathās. n. fight, battle, Kathās.; °*yud-dhārtha*, mfn. having the sense of *pra-yuddha* (accord. to others, m. = *pratyutkrama*, war, battle,

going to w° or b°; accord. to others v.l. for *prayo-gārtha*, L. °yūdh, mfn. attacking, assailing, RV. v, 59, 5. °yodāhṛī, mfn. one who fights, a combatant, Sāy.

प्रयुवन *pra-yuvana*. See under *pra-√2* *yu*.

प्रयै *pra-yai*. See under *pra-√yā*.

प्रयोक्य *pra-yoktavya*, *pra-yoga*, *pra-yojaka*. See *pra-√yuj°*.

प्रयोन *pra-yotri*. See under *pra-√1* *yu*.

प्रयमेध *prayyamedha* = *praiyyamedha* (w. r. for *praiyamedha*, q. v.), AitBr.

प्ररक्ष *pra-√raksh*, P. -*rakshati*, to protect against, save from (abl.; see -*rakshita* below). °*raksha*, mfn. one from whom any one is protected, Siddh. °*rakshana*, n. protecting, protection, Pañcat. °*rakshita*, mfn. protected against, saved from (abl.), Pañcat. (v.l.)

प्ररथम् *pra-ratham*, ind., g. *tishṭhadv-ādi*.

प्ररद् *pra-√rad*, P. -*radati*, to scratch or cut in, dig out (as a channel), mark out (as a path), RV.

प्ररप् *pra-√rap*, P. -*rapati*, to prate, talk, RV.

प्ररप्श *pra-√rapś* (only Ā. pf. -*rarapśe*), to reach beyond (abl.), RV.

प्ररम् *pra-√ram*, Caus. P. -*ramayati*, to delight or gladden greatly, exhilarate, Nir. ii, 18.

प्रराधस् *pra-rādhas*, m. (°*rādha*) N. of a descendant of Aṅgiras, SV. (v.l. *purādhas*). °*rādha*, mfn. to be satisfied or made content, RV. v, 39, 3.

प्ररिच *pra-√ric*, Ā. -*ricyate*, to excel, surpass, be superior to (abl.), RV.; TS.; to empty excessively, become ex° empty, TĀr.: Caus. -*recayati*, to leave remaining, RV.; to quit, abandon, ib. °*rikvan*, mfn. reaching beyond, surpassing (with abl.), RV. i, 100, 15. °*rekā*, n. (iii, 30, 19) and °*re-cana*, n. (i, 17, 6) abundance, plenty, RV.

प्ररी *pra-√rī*, P. -*rīṇāti*, to sever, detach, take away, RV. ii, 22, 4; Ā. -*rīyate*, to penetrate, enter (?), v, 7, 8.

प्ररु *pra-√ru*, P. -*rauti*, to roar or cry out loudly, RV.

प्ररुच *pra-√ruc*, Ā. -*rocate*, to shine forth, RV.; to be liked, please, ŚBr.: Caus. -*rocayati*, to enlighten, illuminate, RV.; to cause to shine, ib.; to make apparent or specious, make pleasing, AV.; TS.; Br. °*rocana*, mif(ā)n. exciting or inciting to love (as a spell), seductive, Kathās.; (ā), f. highest praise, Balar.; (in dram.) exciting interest by praising an author in the prologue of a drama, Daśar.; Śāh.; Pratāp. (also n.); favourable description of that which is to follow in a play, ib.; n. stimulating, exciting, Mālatim.; seduction, Prab.; praising, ChUp.; Śāmk.; Kap., Sch.; Mālatim.; illustration, explanation, Pañcat. Br. °*rociṭa*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) commended, praised, approved, liked, MBh.

प्ररुज *pra-√ruj*, P. -*rujati*, to break down, break, RV.; MBh.; BhP. °*ruja*, m. N. of a mythical being conquered by Garuḍa, MBh.; of a Rākṣasa, ib.

प्ररुद् *pra-√rud*, P. -*roditi*, to begin to mourn or cry or weep, lament or cry aloud, ŚākhGr.; MBh.; R. &c.; to weep with any one (acc.), MBh. °*rudita*, mfn. one who has begun to weep, weeping, MBh.; R.; Vikr.; Kathās.

प्ररुध *pra-rudh*, P. Ā. -*runaddhi*, -*runddhe*, to keep or hold back, check, stop, Br.; MBh.

प्ररुह *pra-√ruh*, P. -*rohati*, to grow up, shoot forth, shoot up, VS.; Br.; ChUp. &c.; to heal up (as a wound), MBh. (v.l.); to grow, increase, MBh.; Rājāt.; ŚārngP.: Caus. -*ropayati*, to fasten to, put into or on (loc.), Var. °*rūha*, mfn. shooting forth, growing up (like a plant); (with *giri*), m. a mountain which rises in the foreground, Hariv. 5327; f. a shoot, a new branch, AV. °*rūḍha*, mfn. grown up, full-grown, R.; Kāv.; Var.; (ifc.) overgrown with, Hariv.; filled up, healed up, R.; growing, widely spread, become great or strong, Śāh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; old, L.; growing or proceeding from a root,

rooted, fastened, L.; arisen or proceeded from (comp.), Hariv.; R.; Śāk.; BhP.; -*kaksha*, mfn. a place where shrubs have grown, ApŚr.; -*keśa*, mfn. one whose hair has grown long, having 1° h°, Pañcat.; -*mūla*, mfn. having roots gone deep, A.; -*sālī*, m. full-grown rice, MW. °*rūḍhi*, f. the having shot up, Hcat.; growth, increase, Rājāt. °*rōdhana*, n. rising, ascending, TS. °*ropita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) sown, planted, R.; Śāh.; shown or done (as a kindness), Rājāt. °*roha*, m. germinating, sprouting, growing or shooting forth (lit. and fig.; cf. *dryidha-p°*); Kum.; Kull. &c.; a bud, shoot, sprout, sprig, Hariv.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; an excrescence, Suśr.; a new leaf or branch, MW.; (fig.) a shoot = ray (of light; see *prabhā-p°*), Kum.; Ragh.; BhP.; -*vai*, mfn. possessing vegetation, covered with v°, Suśr. °*rohaka*, mfn. causing to grow, Nalac. °*rohana*, n. germinating, sprouting, growing or shooting forth, growth (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Śāmkhyak., Sch.; Śiṅhās.; a bud, shoot, sprig, MBh.; Hariv. °*rohini*, mfn. growing or shooting up, sh° up from (comp.), Mn. i, 46; (ifc.) causing to grow, propagating, MBh.; Hariv.; Hcat.; °*hi-sākhū*, mfn. (a tree) whose branches grow again, Yājñ. ii, 227.

प्ररूप *pra-√rūp*, P. -*rūpayati*, to expound, expose, explain (esp. in the Jaina system), Sarvad. °*rūpaṇa*, n. (or °*rūpā*, f.) exposing, teaching, Śiṅhās.

प्ररेक *pra-rekḍ*, °*re-cana*. See *pra-√ric*.

प्ररेज *pra-√rej*, Ā. -*re-jate*, to tremble at (acc.), RV. i, 38, 10: Caus. -*rejayati*, to cause to tremble, ib. iv, 22, 3.

प्ररक्षीय *pra-rkshīya*, Nom. P. °*yati* (fr. *prar-ksha* = *pra + riksha*), Vop. ii, 4; (also *prār-kshīya*).

प्ररक्षक *prar-cchaka*, mfn. (fr. *pra + ricchaka*), Pat.

प्ररक्षणीय *prarshabhiya*, Nom. P. °*yati* (fr. *prarshabha* = *pra + rishabha*), Pāp. vi, 1, 22, Sch.; (also *prārshabhiya*).

प्रलयु *pra-laghu*, mfn. very inconsiderable, very small (as an attendance), Kād.; -*tā*, f., Mudr.

प्रलय *pra-√lap*, P. -*lapati*, to speak forth (inconsiderately or at random), prattle, talk idly or incoherently, trifle, TBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to talk, converse, BhP.; to speak forth, speak, MBh.; Pañcat.; to exclaim, Bhartṛ.; to lament, bewail, Pañcat.; to speak or tell in a doleful manner, MBh.; R.; to call upon or invoke in piteous tones, MBh.: Caus. -*lāpayati*, to cause or incite to speak, Mṛicch. °*lapana*, n. prattling, talking, Pañcat.; Śāh.; lamentation, Uttarar. °*lapita*, mfn. spoken forth, spoken, said, W.; spoken dolefully, invoked piteously, Śāh.; n. prattling, talk, Pañcat.; Nitis.; lamentation, Pañcat.; Śāh. °*lāpā*, m. talk, discourse, prattling, chattering, AV. &c. &c.; (also n.) lamentation (*āria-p°*), 1° of one in pain, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; incoherent or delirious speech, raving, Cat.; -*vai*, mfn. one who speaks confusedly or incoherently, Suśr.; -*han*, m. a kind of medic. preparation, L.; °*pāka-maya*, mif(ā)n. 'consisting only of lamentation,' doing nothing but lament, MW. °*lāpaka*, m. speaking incoherently, Bhpr. °*lāpana*, n. (fr. Caus.) causing or teaching to speak, Cat. °*lāpin*, mfn. (generally ifc.; °*pi-tva*, n.) chattering, talking much or unmeaningly, talking, speaking, MBh.; R.; Yājñ. &c.; lamenting, wailing, R.; (fever) attended with delirium, Bhpr.; °*pi-tā*, f. amorous conversation or prattle, Pratāp.

प्रलभ *pra-√labh*, Ā. -*labhate*, to lay hold of, seize, MBh.; to get, obtain, Kathās.; to overreach, cheat, deceive, befool, MBh.; BhP.: Caus. -*lambhayati*, to cheat, deceive, BhP. °*labdha*, mfn. seized, MBh.; overreached, cheated, deceived, MW. °*labdhavya*, mfn. to be cheated or fooled, MBh. °*labdhī*, mfn. a cheat, deceiver, MBh. °*lambha*, m. obtaining, gaining, R.; (also pl.) overreaching, deceiving, MBh. °*lambhana*, n. overreaching, deceiving, BhP.; that by which any one is deceived, Jātakam.

प्रलम्फन *pra-lamphana*, n. a jump, L.

प्रलम्ब *pra-√lamb*, Ā. -*lambate*, to hang down, Daś.; Suśr.

प्रालम्बा, mif(ā)n. hanging down, depending, pendent, pendulous (generally ifc.), KātyŚr., Sch.; MBh.; Hariv.; R.; bending the upper part of the body forward, MBh.; prominent, MW.; slow, dila-

tory, W.; m. hanging on or from, depending, L.; a branch, L.; a shoot of the vine-palm, L.; a cucumber, Bhpr.; a garland of flowers worn round the neck, W.; a kind of necklace of pearls, L.; the female breast, L.; tiu (?) W.; N. of a Daitya slain by Bala-rāma or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; of a mountain, R.; (ā, f. N. of a Rākṣasi, Buddh.); -*keśa*, mfn. one whose hair hangs down, VP.; -*ghna*, m. 'slayer of Pralamba,' N. of Bala-rāma and of Kṛishṇa, L.; -*tā*, f. the hanging down, being pendulous, Kād.; -*nāsika*, mfn. one who has a prominent nose, A.; -*bāhu*, mfn. one whose arms hang down, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; Buddh. (-*tā*, f. one of the 32 signs of perfection, Dharmas. 83); m. N. of a man, Kathās.; -*bhid*, m. 'crusher of Pralamba,' N. of Bala-rāma, L.; -*bhuja*, mfn. one whose arms hang down, L.; m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; -*mathana* (Hariv.) -*han* (MBh.), -*hantri* (L.), m. 'slayer of Pralamba,' N. of Bala-rāma and of Kṛishṇa; °*bāṇḍa*, m. a man with pendent testicles, Vet.; °*bōjjaala-cāru-ghona*, mfn. having a prominent and bright and handsome nose, MBh.; °*bōḍara*, m. 'having a pendent belly,' N. of a prince of the Kim-naras, Kāraṇḍ.; of a fabulous mountain, ib. °*lambaka*, m. fragrant Rohisha grass, L. °*lambana*, n. hanging down, depending, L. °*lambita*, mfn. hanging down, pendulous, Kathās.; (*alam-kāra-p°* for *pralambitālam-k°*), having pendent ornaments, Lalit.) °*lambin*, mfn. hanging down, depending, Suśr.; Hariv. (cf. *tri-pr°*).

प्रालम्भि- / *kṛi*, to make to hang down, R.

प्रलम्भ *pra-lambha*, °*lambhana*. See *pra-√labh*.

प्रलय प्र-लया &c. See under *pra-√li*.

प्रललाट *pra-lalāṭa*, mfn. having a prominent forehead, MBh.

प्रलव *pra-lavā* &c. See under *pra-√lū*.

प्रलाप *pra-lāpa* &c. See under *pra-√lap*.

प्रलिख *pra-√likh*, P. Ā. -*likhati*, °*te*, (P.) to scratch, draw lines in (acc.), Mn. iv, 55; to draw lines, write, Hcat.; (P. Ā.) to scrape together, PārGr.; (Ā.) to comb one's head (Sch. 'to draw lines'), Kauś.; PārGr.

प्रलिप *pra-√lip*, P. Ā. -*limpati*, °*te*, to smear, besmear, stain (Ā. to smear &c. one's self), ŚBr.; GṛŚr.; Kauś. &c.: Caus. -*lecayati*, to smear, besmear, MBh.; Var. °*lipa*, mfn. one who smears or plasters, W. °*lipta*, mfn. cleaving or sticking to (loc.), MBh. °*lepa*, m. cleaving to (comp.), Bhpr.; an unguent, ointment, salve, plaster, Suśr.; MārKp.; Var.; a hectic or slow fever, Car. °*lepaka*, mfn. anointing, smearing, plastering, W.; m. a plasterer, an anointer, W.; a partic. marine substance, lime made of calcined shells (?), L.; a hectic or slow fever, Suśr.; Bhpr.; (ikā), f. g. *mahishy-ādi*. °*lepana*, n. the act of anointing or smearing, MW.; an unguent, salve, plaster, Car. °*lepya*, m. clean or well-trimmed hair (perhaps correctly for a form *pralebhya*), L.

प्रलिश *prā-līsa*, m. N. of a mystic being, Suparp.

प्रलिह *pra-√lih*, P. Ā. -*leḍhi*, -*līḍhe*, to lick up, cause to melt on the tongue, Suśr. °*leha*, m. a kind of broth, L. °*lehana*, n. the act of licking, Gobh.

प्रली *pra-√lī*, Ā. -*līyate* (ind. p. -*liya* or -*līya*), to become dissolved or reabsorbed into (loc.), disappear, perish, die, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.

प्रालया, m. dissolution, reabsorption, destruction, annihilation; death; (esp.) the destruction of the whole world at the end of a Kalpa (s. v.), Śaṅk.; ChUp.; Śāmk.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; setting (of the stars), Subh.; end (*sanjāta-nidrā-p°*), mfn. having done sleeping, Pañcat.; cause of dissolution, Bhag.; Bṛih.; fainting, loss of sense or consciousness, Pratāp.; Śāh.; Suśr.; sleepiness, Gal.; N. of the syllable *Om*, AtharvaUp.; -*kāla*, m. the time of universal dissolution, MW.; -*kevala*, mfn. = °*layākala* (q. v.), Sarvad.; -*ghana*, m. the hit which causes the destruction of the world, Cat.; -*m-kara*, mif(ā)n. causing destruction or ruin, Up.; Kāv.; -*jalaadhara-dhvāna*, m. the rumbling or muttering of clouds at the dissolution of the world, MW.; -*tā*, f. dissolution (-*tām-√gam*, to perish, be annihilated, Hariv.; -*tva*, n. id. (-*tva-ya-√kṛip* = -*tām-√gam*), MBh.; BhP.; -*dahana*, m.

the fire causing the destruction of the world, Ratnāv.; Amar.; *sthiṭi-sarga*, m. pl. destruction, preservation and creation (of the world), Kum.; *layakāla*, mfn. (an individual soul) to which *mala* and *karmān* still adhere (with *Saivas*), Sarvad.; *layān-ta-ga*, mfn. perishing only at the destruction of the world (the sun), MārKp.; *layōdaya*, m. du. dissolution and creation, Bhag.; Suśr.; Kathās. **lāyana**, n. a place of repose, a bed, AV. *lāyam*, ind. (with *√i* or *car*) to hide one's self, be hidden, Br.; Kāth.

Prālina, mfn. dissolved, reabsorbed into (loc.), disappeared, lost, died, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; slackened, tired, wearied, AitBr.; unconscious, insensible, W.; flown away, MBh. (v.l. *pra-ḍina*). —**lā**, f. or —**tvā**, n. dissolution, destruction, annihilation, the end of the universe, L.; unconsciousness, fainting, L. —**bhū-pāla**, mfn. whose monarchs have been destroyed, MW. **Prālīnōndriya**, mfn. one whose senses have slackened or languished (*ya-tva*, n., Sāy.)

प्रलुट् pra-√luth, P. *-luthati*, to roll forwards, roll, r° along the ground, r° round, Pañcat.; to be agitated, heave, toss, wallow, MW. *luthita*, mfn. rolling about, Bhaṭṭi. **lōthana**, n. the act of rolling; heaving, tossing (as of the ocean), W. **lōthita**, mfn. (anything) that has begun to roll, Bhaṭṭi.; rolling; heaving, tossing, W.

प्रलुप pra-√lup, P. *-lumpati*, to pluck or pull out, Hariv.: Pass. *-lupyate*, to be robbed, MBh.; to be interrupted or disturbed or violated or destroyed, MW. *lupta*, mfn. robbed, Uttarar.; Rājat.; having lost (with abl.), MārKp. **lopa**, m. destruction, annihilation, Lalit.

प्रलुभ pra-√lubh, P. *lūbhyati*, *te*, (Ā.) to lust after, be lustful, follow one's lusts, go astray sexually (said of a wife), ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn.; to allure, entice, seduce, pollute, MBh.: Caus. *-lobhayati*, to cause to lust after, allure, entice, attempt to seduce, MBh.; R.; Pur. &c.; to divert the attention of any one by (instr.), Suśr. **lubbha**, mfn. seduced, MBh.; (ā), f. (a woman) who has conceived an illicit affection for (*saha*), Pañcat.

Pralobha, m. allurements, seduction, Pañcat.; BhP.; desire, cupidity, W. **lobhaka**, m. 'allurer', N. of a jackal, Pañcat. **lobhana**, mfn. causing to lust after, alluring, seducing, BhP.; (f), f. gravel, sand, L.; n. allurements, inducement, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Rājat.; that which allures, a lure, bait, MW.; (also w. r. for *pralambhana*, Bhag.) **lobhita**, mfn. allured, enticed, BhP. **lobhin**, mfn. alluring, seducing, MārKp.; lusting after, MW. **lobhya**, mfn. to be lusted after, alluring, Subh.

प्रलू pra-√lū, P. *lunāti*, *-lunīte*, to cut off, HPariś.

Pralavā, m. a part cut off, chip, fragment (as of a reed &c.); others 'the sheath of a leaf'; others 'a dead leaf', ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **lavana**, n. the reaping of corn, GrS. **lavitrī**, m(f)(r)n. one who cuts off, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 174, Sch. **lavitra**, n. an instrument for cutting off, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 144, Sch. **lūna**, mfn. cut off, MW.; m. a kind of insect, Suśr.

प्रलेप pra-lepa &c. See under *pra-√lip*.

प्रलेह pra-leha, *lehana*. See *pra-√lih*.

प्रलोल pra-lola, mfn. being in violent motion, agitated, R.

प्रलोलुप pra-lolupa, m. N. of a Kunti (a descendant of Garuḍa), MārKp.

प्रल्लारीय prālārīya, Nom. (fr. *pra + lri-kāra*) P. *yati*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 92, Sch. (also *prālārīya*).

प्रव pravad, mfn. (fr. *√pru*) fluttering, hovering, RV. —**ga**, m. = *plava-ga*, a monkey, L. —**m-ga**, m. = *plavam-ga*, id., L. —**m-gama**, m. = *plavam-ga*, id., L.

Pravaka, mfn. one who goes, W.

प्रवङ्ग pra-vaṅga, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp.

प्रवच् pra-√vac, P. *-vakti* (inf. *-vāce*, RV. ix, 95, 2), to proclaim, announce, praise, commend, mention, teach, impart, explain (with acc. of thing and dat. or gen. of person), RV. &c. &c.; to tell of, betray, TS.; to give, deliver (with acc. and dat.), RV.; Br.; to speak, say, tell (with acc., rarely dat. of person, and acc. of thing), PraśUp.; MBh.; Hariv.

&c.; to declare to be, call (2 acc.), Śrutab.: Caus. *-vācayati*, to cause to announce, Gobh.: Desid. *-vivakṣhātī*, MBh. xii, 3767 (w. r. *-vivakṣhataḥ* for *-vivikṣhataḥ*). **vakṣya**, mfn. to be announced or imparted or taught or explained, Mn.; MBh. **vaktrī**, mfn. one who tells or imparts or relates, Yājñ.; a good speaker, MBh.; an announcer, expounder, teacher (*-tva*, n.), ĀśvŚr.; Mn.; R. &c.; the first relater of a legend (ifc. *-ka*), L.

Pravacana, m. one who exposes, propounds, BhP.; n. speaking, talking, Pañcat.; recitation, oral instruction, teaching, expounding, exposition, interpretation (cf. *Sāṃkhya-pravacana-bhāṣya*), ŚBr.; Up.; PārGr.; RPrāt. &c.; announcement, proclamation, Lāṭy.; excellent speech or language, eloquence, W.; an expression, term, Nir.; a system of doctrines propounded in a treatise or dissertation; sacred writings (esp. the Brāhmaṇas or the Vedāṅgas), Mn.; MBh.; Hariv. &c. (cf. IW. 145); the s° w° of the Jainas, Hemac., Sch.; (am, enclitic after a finite verb, g. *gotrādi*). —**paṭu**, mfn. skilled in speaking, eloquent, Bhartṛ.; *-sāra-gāthā*, f. and *-sārōddhāra*, m. N. of wks. **vacanīya**, mfn. to be taught or propounded, ŚāṅkhGr.; to be well or elegantly spoken, W.; m. a propounder, teacher, Pāṇ.; L.; a good speaker, W.

Pravāka, m. a proclaimer (see *soma-ḥ*). **vāc**, mfn. eloquent, L.; talkative, Mudr.; boastful, bragging, Bālar. **vācaka**, mfn. declaratory, explanatory, MW.; speaking well, eloquent, W. **vācana**, n. a proclamation, promulgation, RV. x, 35, 8; fame, renown, RV. iv, 36, 1; a designation, name (see *dvī-ḥ*). **vācya**, mfn. to be proclaimed aloud, praiseworthy, glorious, RV.; to be spoken to, Hariv.; n. a literary production, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 66, Sch.

Prōkta, mfn. announced, told, taught, mentioned, Mn.; BhP.; Var.; Pāṇ.; said, spoken, spoken to, addressed, MBh.; Prab.; Var.; Hit.; called, declared, said, Mn.; Bhag.; Hariv.; Pañcat. &c.; meaning, signifying (with loc.), L.; (e), ind. it having been announced, KātyŚr. —**kārin**, mfn. doing what one has been told, BhP. —**vat**, mfn. one who has said or declared, W.

प्रवट pra-vaṭa, m. (√*vaṭ*?) wheat, L.

प्रवण pra-vaṇā (prob. fr. *i. pra* and suffix *vana*, cf. *vag-vand*, *sat-vand*, *śusuk-vand*; but according to Pāṇ. viii, 4, 5 fr. *pra* and *vana*, 'wood'; according to others from *√pru*), m. or n. (?) the side of a hill, slope, declivity, abyss, depth, RV.; Kāth.; MBh. (in RV. only loc. sg. and once pl.; in MBh. viii, 2369 also abl. sg.); m. a place where four roads meet, L.; a moment, L.; a whirlpool, L.; n. an access to (loc.), MBh.; (e), ind. in a precipitous course, hurriedly, hastily, MBh.; m(f)(ā)n. declining, bent, sloping down, steep, abrupt, TS.; Br.; GrSŚr.; Mn. &c.; (ifc.) directed towards (cf. *udak-dakṣiṇā*, *nimna* &c.); inclined or disposed or devoted to, intent upon, full of (loc., dat., gen., inf. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; wasted, decayed, disappeared, R.; generous, L.; humble, modest, L. [Cf. Gk. *πρῶνός*; Lat. *pronus*.] —**tā**, f. inclination, propensity, proneness to (comp.), Prab.; Kuval. —**praharsha**, mfn. one whose joy or happiness has disappeared, R. (v.l. in B. *pravinashṭa-harsha*). —**vat**, mfn. having a steep descent or declivity, Nir. —**vidheyi-√bhū**, to obey gladly, Inscr. **Pravapo-ja**, mfn. = *pravāte-jā*, Nir. viii, 9.

Pravapaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to become inclined or attached to, Dharmā.; to make ready, prepare, accomplish, effect, produce, ib.

Pravāṇīya, n. (fr. Nom. *ṇāya*) inclination, propensity, bias, Śāh.

Pravāṇi-√kṛi, to dispose favourably, Kum. —**√bhū**, to become favourably disposed, GopBr.

Pravāt, f. the side or slope of a mountain, elevation, height, RV.; AV.; heavenly height (7 or 3 in number), ib.; (*pravato napāt*, 'son of the heavenly height' i.e. Agni, AV.); a sloping path, smooth or swift course (instr. sg. or pl. 'downhill, precipitately, swiftly'), RV.; TUp.; (*prā-vat*), mfn. directed forwards or towards, blazing forth (said of Agni), TS.; AitBr.; containing the syllable *pru* or *prī*, Br. —**vat** (*vāt-v*), mfn. abounding in heights, hilly, RV.; sloping downwards, affording a swift motion, ib.

Pravad, in comp. for *vāt*. —**bhāṅgava**, n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. —**yāman** (*vād*), mfn. having a downward path, rapid in its course (as a chariot), RV.

प्रवशि pra-vaṣi. See *nish-pravaṣi*.

प्रवस्यत् pra-vatsyat. See *pra-√5. vas*.

प्रवद् pra-√vad, P. *ā. vadati*, *te* (Ved. inf. *prā-vadītos*), to speak out, pronounce, proclaim, declare, utter, say, tell, RV. &c. &c.; to speak to (acc.), Bhaṭṭi.; to raise the voice (said of birds and animals), R.; Var.; to roar, splash (said of water), ĀśvGr.; (cf. *a-pravadat*) to assert, affirm, state, SvetUp.; Var.; to pronounce to be, call, name (2 acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to offer for sale (with instr. of price), Pañcat. (v.l.): Caus. *-vādya*, to cause to sound, play (with acc. of the instrument), ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh. &c.; (without an object) to play, make music, Hariv. (also *-vādya*, with act. meaning, MBh. xii, 1899). **vādā**, mfn. sounding forth, sounding (as a drum), Kaus.; m. a herald, bard (?), AV. v, 20, 9. **vādāna**, n. a proclamation, announcement, ŚāṅkhGr. **vādītrī**, mfn. one who speaks out, uttering (gen. or acc.), TS.; MBh. **vādīshu**, see *vāk-pravādīshu*.

Pravāda, m. speaking forth, uttering, ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; expressing, mentioning, Nir.; talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*ḍāya*, in order to spread the rumour, Kathās.; *dena*, according to r°, as the saying goes, MBh.); ill rumour about (gen.), slander, calumny (pl.), Kāv.; mutual defiance, words of challenge (prior to combat), Bhaṭṭi.; (ifc.) passing one's self off as, R.; (in gram.) any form or case of (gen. or comp.; opp. to a specified f° or c°), Prāt.; (ā), f. anything belonging to (comp.), Vait. **vādaka**, mfn. causing to sound, playing (a musical instrument), Hariv. **vādīn**, mfn. giving forth a sound, uttering a cry, MBh.; (ifc.) stating, declaring, reporting, speaking of, Lāṭy.; MBh.; (fr. *vāda*), being in some grammatical form or case, RPrāt. **vādya**, mfn., Pāṇ. ii, 4, 56, Sch.

Prōdita, mfn. spoken out, uttered, Hariv.

प्रवध pra-√vadh (only Pass. pr. 3. pl. *-vadh-yante* and ind. p. *-vadhya*), to kill or slay, Pañcat.

प्रवन् pra-√van, *ā. vanute* (Ved. inf. *prā-vantave*), to vanquish, conquer, gain, procure, RV.

प्रवप् pra-√I. vap, P. *ā. vapati*, *te*, to shave off (the beard &c.), RV.: TS.; GrS. *ī. vāpāna*, n. shaving off, GrS.

प्रवप् pra-√2. vap, P. *-vapati*, to scatter, strew, throw, RV. &c. &c.: Caus. *-vāpayati*, to scatter, strew, TS.; Kāth. 2. **vāpāna**, n. scattering, sowing, GrS. **vāpayitrī**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) one who scatters forth or pours out, Kāth. **vāpin**, mfn. scattering, sowing in (comp.), Mn. ix, 51.

प्रवप pra-vapa, mfn. (*pra + vāpā*) having a thick membrane or omentum, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 16, Sch.

प्रवष pravabhrā, m. N. of Indra, MaitrS. (cf. *prababhra*).

प्रवयय I. 2. pra-vayaṇa. See *pra-√vi* and *pra-√ve*.

प्रवयस् prā-vayas, mfn. strong, vigorous, in the prime of life, RV.; TS.; Kāth.; advanced in age, aged, old, ancient, ĀśvGr.; Ragh.; Car.

प्रवय्या pra-vayyā. See under *pra-√vi*.

प्रवर I. pra-vara, m(f)(ā)n. (fr. *pra + vara* or fr. *pra + vṛi*; for 2. and 3. see p. 693) most excellent, chief, principal, best, Mn.; MBh. &c.; eldest (son), MBh.; better than (abl.), BhP.; greater (opp. to *sama*, 'equal', and *nyūna*, 'smaller'), Var.; (ifc.) eminent, distinguished by, Hariv.; m. a black variety of Phaseolus Mungo, L.; Opuntia Dillenii, L.; N. of a messenger of the gods and friend of Indra, Hariv.; of a Dānava, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a river (which falls into the Godāvari and is celebrated for the sweetness of its water), MBh.; VP.; n. aloe wood, Bhpr.; a partic. high number, Buddh. —**ka-lyāna**, mfn. eminently beautiful, Hariv. —**jana**, m. a person of quality, Mricch. —**dhātu**, m. precious metal, Var. —**nīpātī**, m. N. of a prince (—*sena*), Vcar. —**vura**, n. N. of a town in Kāśmīra, ib. —**bhūpati**, m. = *sena*, Rājat. —**mūrdhaja**, mfn. having beautiful hair, R. —**rūpa**, m(f)(ā)n. having a b° form, MBh. —**lalita**, n. N. of a metre, Chandom. —**vaṇśa-ja**, mfn. descended from a noble family, Hariv. —**vāhana**, m. du. 'having

the best horses, N. of the Āsvins, L. — *sena*, m. N. of 2 princes of Kāśmīra (cf. *-nripātī* and *-bhūpati*), Rājāt. (cf. IW. 494, 2). **Pravarēsa**, m. a noble lord (?), Rājāt.; N. of a prince (= *ra-sena*), ib. **Pravarēśvara**, m. N. of a temple built by Pravara-sena, ib.

प्रवर्ग *pra-varga*, *pra-vargya*, *pra-varjana*. See under *pra-√vri*.

प्रवर्ण *pra-√varṇ*, P. *-varṇayati*, to communicate, MBh.

प्रवर्त *pra-varta* &c. See under *pra-√vrit*.

प्रवर्धक *pra-vardhaka* &c. See *pra-√vridh*.

प्रवर्ष *pra-varsha* &c. See under *pra-√vriśh*.

प्रवर्हम् *pra-vārah*. See under *pra-√vrih*.

प्रवलकिन् *pravalākin*, m. a peacock, L.; a snake, L. (prob. w.r. for *pra-calākin*).

प्रवल् *pra-√valg*, P. *Ā. -valgati*, °te, to move the limbs quickly, bound, leap, MBh.; Hariv. **valgita**, mfn. bounding, leaping, fluttering, Hariv.

प्रवल्ह *pra-√valh*, *Ā. -valhate*, to test with a question or a riddle, puzzle (with acc.), AitBr. **valha**, m. a riddle, enigma, ŚrS. **valhikā**, f. id. (N. of AV. xx, 133). Br.; ŚrS. **valhita**, mfn. enigmatical, Nir.

प्रवस् *pra-√4. vas*, *Ā. -vaste*, to put on (clothes), to dress, R.

प्रवस् *pra-√5. vas*, P. *-vasati* (rarely *Ā.*, e. g. pf. *vāsām cakre*, ChUp.; fut. *vatsyati*, ĀśvŚr.; ind. p. *prōshya*, ŚBr.), to go or sojourn abroad, leave home, depart, RV. &c. &c.; to disappear, vanish, cease, Hariv.; to stop at a place, abide, dwell, MBh.; R.; (= Caus.) to banish to (loc.), R.; Caus. *-vāsayati*, to make to dwell in, Divyāv.; to order to live abroad, turn out, expel, banish, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Desid. *-vivātsati*, to intend to set out on a journey, Śiś.; to be about to depart from (abl.), Car. **vatsyat**, mfn. about to dwell abroad; **-patikā**, f. the wife of a man who intends to make a journey, L. **vasathā**, n. departure, separation from (abl.), RV.; TBr.; ApŚr. **vasana**, n. setting out on a journey, departing, Amar.; dying, decease, Hcar. **vastavya**, n. (impers.) it is to be set out on a journey, TS.

Pravāsa, m. dwelling abroad, foreign residence, absence from home, RV. &c. &c. (acc. with *√gam* or *yā*, *pra-√vas* or *ā-√pad*, to go abroad; abl. with *ā-√i*, *upā-* or *parā-√vrit*, to return from abroad); (in astron.) heliacal setting of the planets, Var.; *-kritya*, n. N. of wk.; *-gata*, mfn. gone abroad, being away from home, MW.; *-gama-vidhi*, m. N. of wk.; *-para*, mfn. addicted to living abroad, MW.; *-pariśiṣṭa*, n., *-vidhi*, m. N. of wks.; *-stha* (Ragh.), *-shita* (Kāthās.), mfn. being absent from home; *śōpa-shāna*, n.; *śōpasthāna-prayoga*, m., *śōpasthāna-vidhi*, m.; *śōpasthāna-haviryaṇa-prāyascitta*, n. N. of wks. **vāsana**, n. (fr. Caus.) sending away from home, exile, banishment from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; killing, slaying, L. **vāsaniya**, n. (scil. *karman*) the punishment of exile, L. **vāsita**, mfn. sent abroad, exiled, banished, MBh. **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling abroad, absent from home, Kāth.; MBh. &c. **vānya**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be sent abroad, to be banished, Mn. viii, 284.

Prōshita, mfn. one who has set out on a journey, absent from home, abroad, KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; effaced, Ragh.; set (as the sun), Var.; deceased, dead, Hcar.; *-trāsa*, m. fear of one who is absent, MW.; *-bhartrikā*, f. (a wife) whose husband is abroad; *-maraṇa*, n. dying abroad or in a foreign country, W.; *-vat*, mfn. sojourning away from home, strange, a stranger, ib. **Prōshuṣa**, mfn. one who has been absent or abroad, ŚBr.

1. **Prōshya**, ind. having set out on a journey, abroad, absent, ŚBr.; *-pāpiyas*, mfn. one who has become worse by living abroad, Bhāṭṭ.

2. **Prōshya**, mfn. roaming, wandering, TBr.

प्रवसु *pra-vasu*, m. N. of a son of Īlīna, MBh.

प्रवह *pra-√vah*, P. *-vahati* (Pāp. i, 3, 81), to carry forwards, draw or drag onwards, RV.; AitBr.;

ŚrS.; R.; to carry off in flowing, wash away, RV.; ĀśvGr.; R.; to lead or bring to (acc.), MBh.; Bhāṭṭ.; to bear, Bhāṭṭ.; to exhibit, show, utter, BhP.; (Ā.) to drive onwards, RV.; to flow along, Kāthās.; Rājāt.; to rush, blow (as wind), MBh.; Caus. *-vāhayati*, to cause to go away, send off, dismiss, ĀśvŚr.; to cause to swim away (Pass.), to be washed away); MārK.P.; HPariś.; to set in motion or on foot, Hariv.; R. **vaha**, mfn. bearing along, carrying (ifc.), MBh.; R.; m. N. of one of the 7 winds said to cause the motion of the planets, MBh.; Hariv. &c. (cf. IW. 179); wind, air, L.; N. of one of the 7 tongues of fire, Col.; a reservoir into which water is carried, Yājñ.; flowing or streaming forth, L. (cf. *-vāha*); going forth, g^o from a town, W. **vahana**, n. sending away i.e. giving (a girl) in marriage, SāmavBr.; creation, Hariv. (v.l.); a carriage (for women), Mṛicch.; a kind of litter, L.; (also n. and i, f.; ifc. f. ā) a ship, R.; Kāthās.; *va-bhaṅga*, m. shipwreck, Ratnāv.

Pravāhā, m. (ifc. f. ā) a stream, river, current, running water (*°he-mūtrita*, n. 'making water in a river,' doing a useless action, Pāp. ii, 1, 47, Sch.); met. = continuous flow or passage, unbroken series or succession, continuity, ŚBr. &c. &c.; continuous use or employment, Śamk.; c^o train of thought, Sarvad.; N. of ch. in Sad-ukti-karṇāṁṭa; flowing or streaming forth, L. (cf. *-vaha*); course of action, activity, L.; course or direction towards, W.; a pond, lake, ib.; a beautiful horse, L.; N. of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh.; (pl.) N. of a people, VP.; (i), f. sand, L. (also *°hōthā*, f., Gal.) **vāhaka**, mfn. carrying forwards, bearing or carrying well, W.; m. a Rākshasa, imp. goblin (also *ika*), L.; (*ikā*), f. a sudden desire to evacuate, diarrhoea, Suśr. (*ikā*, ind. g. *svar-ādī*). **vāhana**, mfn. carrying off or away, VS.; m. N. of a man, ŚBr.; ChUp.; (i), f. the sphincter muscle (which contracts the orifice of the rectum), Suśr.; n. driving forth, protrusion, ib.; evacuation (esp. if from sudden desire), ib.; Car. **vāhaneya** or **vāhaneyi**, m. (i, f., Pat.) patr. fr. *vāhana*, Pāp. vii, 3, 28; 29, Sch. (cf. g. *śubhrādī*). **vāhaneyaka**, mfn. (fr. *vāhaneya*), Pāp. vii, 3, 29, Sch. **vāhayitṛi**, m. (fr. Caus.) one who bears or carries away (*-tva*, n.), VS., Sch. **vāhita**, m. (fr. Caus.) N. of a Rishi in the third Manv-antara, VP.; n. the 'bearing down' (of a woman in labour), Car. **vāhin**, mfn. drawing, carrying, bearing along or away, AV. &c. &c.; (ifc.) streaming, MBh.; R.; (fr. *vāha*) abounding in streams, g. *pushkarādī*; m. a draught animal, ŚaṅkhŚr. **vāhya**, mfn. (fr. *vāha*) fluviatic, VS.

Pravodhri or **volhri**, m. one who carries off (with gen. or ifc.), RV.; MBh. **Prādhā**, see s.v.

प्रवह्नि *pra-vahni*, °likā or °li, f. a riddle, enigma, L. (cf. *pravahā*, °hikā).

प्रवा *pra-√vā*, P. *-vāti*, to blow forth, blow, RV. &c. &c.; to smell, yield a scent, MBh.; R. &c.

Pravā, f. blowing forth, blowing, AV.; VS.; TS.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣha, Vāyup. **vātā**, mfn. blown forward, agitated by the wind (see below); n. a current or draught of air, windy weather or a windy place, TS. &c. &c.; *-dipa-capala*, mfn. flickering or unsteady like a lamp agitated by the wind, Kāthās.; *-nīlōpala*, n. a lotus flower ag^o by the wind, Kum.; *-śayana*, n. a bed placed in the middle of a current of air, Mālav.; *-sāra*, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. (v.l. *pravāṭa-sāgara* i.e. *pravāḍa-s*); *-subhaga*, mfn. (a spot) delightful by (reason of) a fresh breeze, Śak.; *°te-jā*, mfn. growing in an airy place, RV. **vāyya**, n. (prob.) flight, fleetness, AV.

प्रवाक *pra-vāka*, *pra-vāc* &c. See under *pra-√vac*.

प्रवाड *pra-vāḍa*, m. or n. (?) = *pra-vāla*, coral, SaddhP. — **sāgara**, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. (v.l. for *pravāṭa-sāra*).

प्रवाण *pra-vāṇa*, °ṇi. See under *pra-√ve*.

प्रवाद *pra-vāda* &c. See under *pra-√vad*.

प्रवापयितु *pra-vāpayitṛi*, °pin. See under *pra-√2. vāp*.

प्रवायक *pra-vāyaka*. See under *pra-√vī*.

प्रवाय *pra-vāyya*. See under *pra-√vā*.

प्रवार *pra-vāra*, °raṇa &c. See under *pra-√1. 2. vri*.

प्रवाल *pra-vāla*, m. n. (prob. fr. *√val*, but also written *pra-bāla*; ifc. f. ā) a young shoot, sprout, new leaf or branch (to which feet and lips are often compared), MBh.; Kāth. &c.; coral, Mn.; MBh. &c. (in this sense also written *pra-vāḍa*); the neck of the Indian lute, L.; m. an animal, L.; a pupil, L.; mfn. having shoots or sprouts, Dharmas.; having long or beautiful hair (= *prakṛiṣṭa-keśa-yukta*), ib. — **padma**, n. a red lotus-flower, Suśr. — **phala**, n. red sandal-wood, Bhpr. — **bhasman**, n. calx of coral, MW. — **maṇi-śrīṅga**, mfn. having horns of coral and gems, ib. — **vat**, mfn. having new leaves or shoots, W. (cf. *bahu-pushpa-pravāla-vat*). — **vārṇa**, mfn. coral-coloured, red, Suśr. **Pravāḷśmantaka**, m. or n. (prob.) coral, ib.

Pravāḷaka, n. coral, Hcar. (see also *prabāḷaka*).

प्रवाञ् *pra-√vāś*, P. *-vāśati*, to begin to croak or make a croaking noise, Var.

प्रवास *pra-vāsa* &c. See col. 1.

प्रवाह *pra-√vāh*, *Ā. -vāhate*, to bear down (said of a woman in labour), Suśr.; Caus. *-vāhayati*, id., ib. 2. **vāhita**, n. (for 1. see *pra-√vah*) bearing down, Car.

प्रवाह *pra-vāha* &c. See *pra-√vah*.

प्रविक *pravika*, g. *purohitādi* (Kāś.)

प्रविकट *pra-vikaṭa*, mfn. very large, huge, Harav.

प्रविकर्ष *pra-vikarsha*, m. drawing (the bow-string), Kir. **vikarshaṇa**, n. drawing, dragging, Jātakam.

प्रविकस् *pra-vi-√kas*, P. *-kasati*, to open, expand (intr.), Śiś.; to appear, become manifest, Prasannar.

प्रविकृ *pra-vi-√kṛi*, P. *-kirati* (ind. p. *-kir-ya*), to scatter about, disperse, diffuse, MBh. **vikṛpa**, mfn. scattered, dispersed, diffused, R.; Suśr.; *-kāma*, f. a woman who has various lovers, Var.

प्रविख्यात *pra-vi-khyāta*, mfn. (√*khyā*) universally known, renowned, MBh.; known as, named, called (nom.), MārkP. **vikhyāti**, f. renown, celebrity, L.

प्रविगत *pra-vi-gata*, mfn. (√*gam*) passed away, disappeared, Var.

प्रविगल् *pra-vi-√gal*, P. *-galati*, to stream forth, Mālatim.; to cease, disappear, ib. **vigalita**, mfn. oozing, Divyāv.

प्रविगाह *pra-vi-√gāh*, *Ā. -gāhate*, to dive into, enter (acc.), R.

प्रविग्रह *pra-vi-graha*, m. (√*grah*) separation of words by dividing or breaking up the Samdhi, RPrāt.

प्रविघट *pra-vi-√ghaṭ*, P. *-ghāṭayati*, to divide, disunite, Kir. **vighaṭana**, n. hewing off or asunder, Mcar. **vighaṭita**, mfn. hewn off, severed, Mcar.

प्रविचक्ष *pra-vi-√caksh*, *Ā. -cashṭe*, to declare, mention, name, MBh.

प्रविचय *pra-vicaya*. See below.

प्रविचर् *pra-vi-√car*, P. *-carati*, to go forwards, advance, MBh.; Hit.; to roam about, Mṛicch.; to walk or wander through (acc.), MBh.; Caus. *-cārayati*, see below. **vicāra**, m. distinction, division, species, kind, Suśr.; *-mārga*, m. pl. springing from side to side (an artifice in fighting), Kir. **vicārāṇa**, f. id., Car. **vicārīta**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) examined or investigated accurately, Pañcat.

प्रविचल् *pra-vi-√cal*, P. *-calati*, to become agitated, tremble, quake, MBh.; to become confused or disturbed, Hariv.; to deviate or swerve from (abl.), MBh.; Bhartṛ.; Caus. *-cālayati*, to cause to tremble, shake, Hariv. **calita**, mfn. moved, shaken, MBh.

प्रविचि *pra-vi-√2. ci*, P. *-cinoti*, to search through, investigate, examine, MBh.; R.

Pravīcaya, m. investigation, examination, Lalit.

vicita, mfn. tried, proved, tasted, MBh.

प्रविचिन् pra-vi-√cint, P. -cintayati, to think about, reflect upon (acc.), MBh.; R. °vicin-taka, mfn. reflecting beforehand, foreseeing, Hariv.

प्रविचेतन pra-vicetana, n. (√4. cit) comprehending, understanding, Hariv.

प्रविचेष्ट pra-vi-√ceshṭ, Ā. -ceshṭate, to rove about, Venis.

प्रविज् pra-√vij (only Ā. 3. pl. pf. -vīvijre), to rush forth, RV. x, 111, 9; Caus. -vejayati, to drive away, MBh. °vikta (prad-), mfn. trembling, quaking, RV. °vejita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) hurled, thrown, shot off, MBh.

प्रविजय pra-vijaya, m. pl. N. of a people, MarkP.

प्रविजस pra-vi-jahya, mfn. (fr. √jah; cf. pra-vi-√3. hā) to be given up or abandoned, L.

प्रविजृम्भ pra-vi-√jṛimbh, Ā. -jṛimbhate, to open or expand (intr.), appear in full vigour or splendour, Balar.

प्रविज्ञा pra-vi-√jñā, P. -jñāti, to know in detail or accurately, Suśr.

प्रवितत pra-vi-tata, mfn. (√tan) spread out, expanded, wide, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; undertaken, begun, MBh.; arranged, Kathās.; dishevelled, W.

प्रवितप्त pra-vi-tapta, mfn. (√tap) scorched up, pained with heat, Kām.

प्रविह pra-√i. vid, P. -veti, to know, understand, RV.; AV.; MBh.: Caus. -vedayati, °te, to make known, communicate, relate, TUp.; MBh.; (P.) to know or understand right, MuṇḍUp. °vid, f. knowledge, science, RV. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 61). °vidvās, mfn. knowing, wise, RV.; AV.; TBr. °vettri, m. a knower, R. °veda, m. (sc. ā-praveda); -kṛti, mfn. (prob.) making known, AV. °vedana, n. making known, proclaiming, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 153. °vedin, mfn. knowing well or accurately, Mn. ix, 267. °vedya, mfn. to be made known, MBh.

प्रविह pra-√3. vid, P. Ā. -vindati, °te, to find, find out, invent, RV.; to anticipate, ŚBr.: Intens. -veviditi, to attain, partake of (acc.), RV.

प्रविदलन् pra-vidalana, n. pounding, crushing, Mcar.

प्रविदार pra-vi-dāra, m. (√dā) bursting asunder, Var. °vidāraṇa, n. (fr. Caus.) causing to burst asunder, L.; war, battle, L.; tumult, crowd, L.

प्रविदित्सु pra-vi-ditsu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of √i. dā) wishing to perform, Harav. (w. r. for -dhitsu?).

प्रविदुह pra-vi-√duh (only P. 3. pl. pr. -duhanti), to milk or drain out completely (fig.), RV.

प्रविद्ध pra-viddha. See pra-√vyadh.

प्रविद्रुत pra-vi-druta, mfn. (√dru) running or flowing asunder, scattered, dispersed, MBh.

प्रविधा pra-vi-√i. dhā, P. Ā. -dadhāti, -dhatte, to place apart, divide, Suśr.; (Ā.) to meditate, think upon, R.; Rājat.; to place in front, put at the head, pay attention to, Śukas. °vidhāna, n. a means employed, Vishp.

प्रविध्वस्त pra-vi-dhvasta, mfn. (√dhvans) thrown away, R.; tossed about, agitated, Hariv.

प्रविनश pra-vi-√2. naś (only Ā. 2. sg. fut. -nashkshyase), to perish utterly, be destroyed, R. °nashṭa, mfn. utterly destroyed, ib.

प्रविनिर्धूत pra-vi-nir-dhūta, mfn. (√dhū) thrown or hung away or towards or at, MBh.

प्रविपल pra-vipala, m. or n. (?) a partice. minute division of time, a small part of a Vipala, Siddhānta.

प्रविभज् pra-vi-√bhaj, P. -bhajati, to separate, divide, distribute, apportion, PraśnUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c. °vibhakta, mfn. separated, divided, distributed &c., Mn.; MBh. &c.; one who has received his share, Mn. viii, 166; (ifc.) divided into or consisting of, Kull.; divided or distinguished by (instr. or comp.), Bhag.; Śāṅk.; variously situated, scattered, R.; -raśmi, mfn. having the rays distributed, distributing rays, Śak.

Pravibhāga, m. separation, division, distribution, classification, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a part, portion, Uttarar. -vat, mfn. having subdivisions, subdivided, MBh. -sas, ind. separately, singly, MBh.; Hcat.

प्रविभावक pra-vibhāvaka, mfn. (√bhū) causing to appear, representing, Bhar.

प्रविभ्रज् pra-vi-bhinna, mfn. (√bhid) broken or torn off, wounded, R.

प्रविभुज् pra-vi-√i. bhuj, P. -bhujati, to bend back, Suśr.

प्रविमुच pra-vi-√muc, P. Ā. -muñcati, °te, to set free, liberate, R.; to give up, relinquish, abandon, MBh.; Kathās. &c.: Pass. -mucyate, to be freed from or rid of (abl.), Suśr.

प्रविमृश pra-vi-√mrīś (only ind. p. -mrīśya, w. r. -mrīśya), to think upon, ponder, reflect, deliberate, MBh.; R.

प्रवियुत pra-vi-yuta, mfn. (√2. yu) completely filled, crammed, Nir. ix, 26.

प्रविर pravira, m. yellow sandal, L.

प्रविरत pra-vi-rata, mfn. (√ram) one who has desisted from (abl.), Rājat.

प्रविरल pra-virala, m(fā)n. separated by a considerable interval, isolated, few, very rare or scanty, Var.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.

प्रविरूढ pra-vi-rūḍha, mfn. (√ruh) sprouted, grown, Divyāv.

प्रविलभ pra-vi-√labh, Ā. -labhate, to regain, recover, MBh. xiv, 1732 (prob. w. r. for prati-l°; B. vi-pra-l°).

प्रविलम्ब pra-vi-√lamb, only pr. p. Ā. -lambamāna, hanging, suspended, Divyāv.: Caus. (ind. p. -lambya) to hang up, Pañcat. (v. l. prati-l°).

विलम्बिता, mfn. hanging forwards, projecting (ati-pra-vi-l°), Suśr.; n. loitering, delaying, ŚārṅgP. °vīlambin, mfn. projecting, prominent, Var.

प्रविलय pra-vilaya. See pra-vi-√li.

प्रविलस pra-vi-√las, P. -lasati, to shine forth brightly, BhP.; to appear in full strength or vigour, Git., Sch.

प्रविलसेन pravila-sena or pravilla-sena, m. N. of a prince, VP.

प्रविलापन pra-vilāpana &c. See pra-vi-√li.

प्रविलापिन् pra-vilāpin, mfn. (√lap) grieving, lamenting, Kathās.

प्रविली pra-vi-√li, Ā. or Pass. -līyate (°ti), to become dissolved, melt or vanish away, MuṇḍUp.; MBh. &c.: Caus. -lāpayati, to cause to disappear or dissolve itself into (loc.), Śāṅk.; BhP., Sch.; to dissolve, melt (trans.), Suśr. °vilaya, m. melting, Suśr.; = next, Śāṅk. °vilayana, n. complete dissolution or absorption, Car. °vīlāpana or °vīlāpita-tva, n. (fr. Caus.) complete absorption or annihilation, Śāṅk. °vīlāpayitavya or °vīlāpya, mfn. to be completely annihilated, ib.

प्रविलुप pra-vi-√lup, Caus. -lopayati, to give up, abandon, Kāv. °vilupta, mfn. cut away, removed, destroyed, vanished, gone, Kum.; Kathās.

प्रविलोक pra-vi-√lok, P. -lakayati, to look forwards or about, R.; to perceive, notice, consider, Kathās.; (in astron.) to observe, Gol.

प्रविलोल pra-vilala, mfn. very unsteady, Caurap.

प्रविवर्धित pra-vi-vardhita, mfn. (√vridh) very much increased, Rājat.

प्रविवाद pra-vivāda, m. altercation, quarrel, dispute, Vet.

प्रविविधु pra-vivikshu. See under pra-√viś.

प्रविचि pra-vi-√vic (only Pass. -vicyate), to test, examine, Cat. °vivikta, mfn. separate, solitary, lonely (loc. pl. 'in a solitude'), MBh.; R.; fine, delicate, ŚBr. &c. &c.; sharp, keen, MBh. -cakshu, mfn. sharp-sighted, MBh.; -ā, f. keeping away from worldly objects or desires, Jātakam; -bhuj, mfn. eating delicate food, MāṇḍUp.; °tīdhāra, mfn. id., ŚBr. °viveka, m. complete solitude, L.

प्रविवेपित pra-vi-vepita, mfn. (√vep, Caus.) caused to tremble, R.

प्रविव्रजिषु pra-vivrajishu and pra-vivrajayishu. See under pra-√vraj.

प्रविश pra-√viś, P. Ā. -viśati, °te, to enter, go into, resort to (acc. or loc.), RV. &c. &c. (with agnim, agnau, madhyam agneḥ, vahnau, or citāyām, 'to ascend the funeral pyre'; with karnayoh, 'to come into the ears i.e. be heard'; with ātmani or cittani, 'to take possession of the heart'; in dram. 'to enter the stage'); to reach, attain, Sarvad.; to have sexual intercourse with (acc., applied to both sexes), MBh.; Suśr.; to enter upon, undertake, commence, begin, devote one's self to (acc., rarely loc.), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c. (with pindini or tarpanam, 'to accept or enjoy an oblation'); to enter into i.e. be absorbed or thrown into the shade by (acc.), Hariv. (with [svāni] ahgāni or gātrāni, 'to shrink, shrivel', R.; Kathās.): Caus. -viśayati, °te, to cause or allow to enter, bring or lead or introduce to, usher into (acc. or loc.), AV. &c. &c. (without an object, 'to bring into one's house &c.', esp. 'to bring on the stage'); to lead home as a wife, i.e. marry, MBh.; to lay or store up, deposit in, put or throw into (loc. or acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to enter i.e. commit to paper, write down, Yājñ., Sch.; to initiate into (acc.), Prab.; to instil into (loc.) = teach, impart, Kathās.; to spend (money), Pañcat.; to enter, come or be brought into (acc.), Var.; BhP.: Desid. -vivikshati, to wish to enter into (acc.), MBh.; R. °vīvikshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing or being about to enter (acc.), MBh.; Kām.

Prā-viśṭa, mfn. entered, R.; Ragh.; one who has entered or gone or come into, being in or among (loc., acc. or comp.; cf. madhya-prav°), RV. &c. &c. (in dram. 'one who has entered the stage'); sunk (as an eye), Suśr.; appeared or begun (as an age), Vet.; one who has entered upon or undertaken, occupied with, intent upon, engaged in (loc. or comp.) BhP.; Rājat.; initiated into (acc.), Prab.; agreeing with (loc.), MBh.; made use of, invested (as money), Yājñ.; Rājat.; (ā), f. N. of the mother of Paippalādi and Kauśika, Hariv. (prob. w. r. for travishṭhā). °viśṭaka, n. entering the stage (only °kena, ind. in stage directions), Mṛicch.; Śak.; Pracaṇḍ. &c. °viśṭakṣya, Nom. Ā. °yatē, to appear in person, Kād.

Prā-veśa, m. (ifc. f. ā) entering, entrance, penetration or intrusion into (loc., gen. with or without antar, or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (acc. with √kṛi, to make one's entrance, enter); entrance on the stage, Hariv.; Mālav.; the entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac, Var.; coming or setting in (of night), L.; the placing (e.g. of any deposit) in a person's house or hand, Pañcat.; interfering with another's business, obtrusiveness, Kathās.; the entering into i.e. being contained in (loc.), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 72, Sch.; Śāh.; employment, use, utilisation of (comp.), Kull.; Inscr.; income, revenue, tax, toll (cf. -bhāṅika); intentness on an object, engaging closely in a pursuit or purpose, W.; manner, method, Lalit.; a place of entrance, door, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the syringe of an injection pipe, Suśr.; -bhāṅika, m. (prob.) a receiver or gatherer of taxes, Rājat. °veśaka, ifc. = °veśa, entering, entrance, Kathās.; m. a kind of interlude (acted by some of the subordinate characters for the making known of what is supposed to have occurred between the acts or the introducing of what is about to follow), Kālid.; Ratnāṇ.; Daśar.; Śāh. &c. (cf. viśhambhaka and IW. 473); N. of wk. °veśana, n. entering, entrance or penetration into (loc., gen. or comp.), KātyŚr.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; sexual intercourse, PārGr.; a principal door or gate, L.; conducting or leading into (loc.), introduction, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; driving home (cattle), Gobh. °veśānīya, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. anupravacandā. °veśāyitavya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be introduced, Śak. (v. l.) °veśita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to enter, brought or sent in, introduced, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; thrown into (any condition, as sleep &c.), Ragh.; appointed, installed, BhP.; (ā), f. impregnated, pregnant (dāra-kam, 'with a boy'), Divyāv.; n. causing to appear on the stage, BhP. °veśin, mfn. (ifc.) entering into, MBh.; having sexual intercourse with, Car.; (fr. °veśa), having an entrance accessible over or through (comp.), Hariv. °veśya, mfn. to be entered, accessible, open, MBh.; Hariv.; Śak.; to be played (as a musical instrument), Ragh.; to be let or conducted into,

be introduced, MBh.; R.; to be put back or re-introduced (said of the intestines), Susr. **°veshavya**, mfn. to be entered or penetrated or pervaded, accessible, open, Kāv.; Kathās.; to be caused or allowed to enter, to be admitted, Hariv.; n. (impers.) one should enter or penetrate into (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c. **°veshṭi**, mfn. one who enters or goes into, Vedāntas. (-tva, n.)

प्रविशम् pra-vi-√śam, Caus. -śamayati, to extinguish, destroy, annihilate (?), Divyāv.

प्रविशिष्य pra-vi-√śish, P. -śinashṭi, to magnify, increase, augment, Uttarar.

प्रविशीर्षे pra-vi-√śirṣa, mfn. (√śrī) fallen off (as flesh), Susr.

प्रविशुष्य pra-vi-√śudh, Caus. -śodhayati, to clean perfectly, MBh.; Susr. **°visuddha**, mfn. perfectly clean, R.

प्रविश्लेष्य pra-vi-√śleṣha, m. separation, parting, L.

प्रविशण्य pra-vi-√śaṇṇa, mfn. (√sad) dejected, sad, spiritless, R.

प्रविशय pra-vi-√śaya, m. scope, range, reach (of the eye &c.; *°yam dṛishṭer√gam*, 'to become visible'), Kum. xvii, 21.

प्रविषा pra-vi-√śā, f. a birch tree, L. (cf. *upa-vishā, prati-vishā*).

प्रविष्ट pra-vi-√śṭa, °śaka &c. See under pra-√vi.

प्रविशर्पित् pra-vi-√śarpin, mfn. spreading or diffusing (intr.) slowly, Jātakam.

प्रविश्रुत pra-vi-√śrīta, mfn. (√śrī) pouring forth, Kathās.; spread, divulged, Vāgbh.; run away, fled, MBh.; violent, intensive, Mṛicch.; Pañcar.

प्रविस्तृ pra-vi-√śtrī, P. -śtrīṇāti &c., to spread, expand, Hcat. **°vistara**, m. circumference, compass, extent, ib.; Pur. (*°reṇa*, ind. 'in great detail'). **°vistāra**, m. id., Cat.

प्रविस्पष्ट pra-vi-√śpaṣṭa, mfn. (√śpaṣ) perfectly visible or evident, Kum. xii, 42.

प्रविहत pra-vi-√śhata, mfn. (√han) beaten back, put to flight, MBh.

प्रविहा pra-vi-√śhā, P. -jahāti, to relinquish, give up, abandon, R. (ind. p. -hāya, 'disregarding, passing over').

प्रविहार pra-vi-√śhāra, m. moving onwards, Pārvat.

प्रवी pra-√vi, P. -veti, to go forth, RV.; to strive after, make for, enter into, ib.; to attack, assail, ib.; to enter, fertilize, impregnate, ib.; TS.; AV.; Kāth.; to urge on, inspire, animate, RV.

1. **Pra-vayana**, mfn. (for 2. see under pra-√ve) fit for driving forwards (as a stick), Pān. ii, 4, 57, Sch.; n. a goad, ib.; L. **°vayaniya**, mfn. to be driven forwards, Pān. ii, 4, 56, Sch. **°vayā**, f. to be impregnated (as a cow), Pān. vi, 1, 83. **°vāyaka**, mfn. driving forwards, Pān. ii, 4, 56, Sch.

Pra-vīta, mfn. impregnated, AV. (cf. *a-pravṛ, rita-pravṛ*). **°vetri**, m. a charioteer, Pān. ii, 4, 56, Vārtt. 1, Pat. **°veya**, mfn., Pān. vi, 1, 83, Sch.

प्रवीण pra-vīṇa, mf(ā)n. (pra + vīṇa) skilful, clever, conversant with or versed in (loc. or comp.), Kāv.; Kām. (cf. g. *śaunḍādī*); m. N. of a son of the 14th Manu, Hariv. (v.l. *Pra-vīra*). = **°i**, f., -tva, n. skill, proficiency, Kāv.

प्रवीणि pra-vīṇi, to render skilful, Siphās.

प्रवीतिन् pra-vītin, mfn. (√vye) having the sacred thread hanging down the back, Gal. (cf. *upa-vītin, ni-vītin*).

प्रवीर pra-vīra, mfn. preceding or surpassing heroes, RV. x, 103, 5 (cf. *abhl-vīra*); m. a hero, prince, chief among (gen. or comp.), a person excellent or distinguished by (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ifc. f. ā); N. of a son of Pūru, MBh.; of a son of Pracinavat (grandson of Pūru), Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Dharmateta, Hariv.; of a son of Hary-aśva, VP.; of a son of the 14th Manu, Hariv. (v.l. *pra-vīra*); of a Caṇḍāla, Mārkaṇḍ.; pl. N. of the descendants of Pravira (son of Pūru), MBh. = **°bāhu**, m. 'strong-armed,' N. of a

Rākshasa, R. = **°vara**, m. 'best of heroes,' N. of an Asura, Kathās.

Praviraka, m. N. of sev. men, Mudr.

प्रवीविक्षु pra-vi-√vivikshu, mfn. (Desid. of *√vish*) being about to embrace or inundate (said of the ocean), R.

प्रवृ pra-√1. *vri*, P. -vṛinoti, to ward off, keep away, RV.: Caus. -vārayati, id., MBh.

2. **Pra-varā**, m. (for 1. see p. 690) a cover, ŚBr. (Sāy. *pra-vāra*; cf. Pān. iii, 3, 54); an upper garment, Var. 1. **°varāṇa**, n. (for 2. see under pra-√2. *vri*) the festivities at the end of the rainy season, Buddh. **°vāra**, m. a covering, cover, woollen cloth, BrĀrUp. (cf. 2. *pra-vara*). **°vāraka**, m. = 1. *pra-varāṇa*, L.; woollen cloth, L. 1. **°vārāṇa**, n. (for 2. see under pra-√2. *vri*) prohibition, L. = 1. *pra-varāṇa*, Buddh. (also ā, f.; cf. MWB. 84). 1. **°vārīta**, mfn. (for 2. see under pra-√2. *vri*) clothed with (instr.), Kāraṇḍ.

प्रवृ pra-√2. *vri*, P. Ā. -vṛināti, (Ved.) -vṛinīte; -vṛinoti, -vṛinute (3. sg. aor. Subj. -vṛita, RV.); to choose out, choose as (acc.) or for (dat.), RV.; Br.; MBh.; BhP.; to accept gladly, RV. ix, 101, 13; Caus. -vārayati, to choose, select, MBh.; -vārayati, to please, gratify, R. (For 1. **Pra-vara**, mfn. best, &c., see p. 690, col. 3.)

3. **Pra-vara**, m. a call, summons (esp. of a Brāhman to priestly functions), AitBr.; an invocation of Agni at the beginning of a sacrifice, a series of ancestors (so called because Agni is invited to bear the oblations to the gods as he did for the sacrificer's progenitors, the names of the 4 or 5 most nearly connected with the ancient Rishis being then added), Br.; ŚrS.; a family, race, L.; an ancestor, KātyŚr., Sch. (ī, f., Pat.). -**kāṇḍa**, m. or n. a chapter about a series of ancestors, Cat.; -**khaṇḍa**, m. or n., -**darpaṇa**, m., -**dipikā**, f., -**nirṇaya**, m., -**maṅgari**, f., -**ratna**, n. N. of wks.; -**vat**, mfn. having a series of ancestors, L.; **°rādhya**, m., **°re-kṛita-jānti**, f. N. of wks. 2. **°vārāṇa**, n. (for 1. see above) a call, summons, invocation (*ati-pravṛ*), ĀśvŚr.; any religious ceremony or observance (= *anu-shṭhāna*), Hcat.; **°niya**, mfn. fit for religious observances, ib. 2. **°vārāṇa**, n. (for 1. see above) satisfying, fulfilment of a wish, MBh. v, 146. 2. **°vārīta**, mfn. (for 1. see above) offered, set out for sale, MBh. v, 6006 (B. *pra-codita*). **°vārā**, mfn. to be satisfied, MBh. v, 149. **°vṛita**, mfn. chosen, selected, adopted (as a son), BhP.; -**homa**, m. an oblation offered on the appointment of a priest, ŚrS.; **°niya**, mfn. relating to it, ŚāṅkhBr.; **°lāhuti**, f. = **°ta-homa**, ib.; Vait.

प्रवृक्ष्य pra-vṛikṣya. See pra-√vraśc.

प्रवृत्त pra-√vṛij, P. Ā. -vṛinakti, -vṛinṅkte (Ved. inf. -vṛijte), to strew (the sacrificial grass), RV.; Br.; to place in or on the fire, heat, ib.; to perform the Pravargya ceremony, Br.; KātyŚr.

Pra-varga, m. a large earthenware pot (used in the Pravargya ceremony), Sāy. on RV. vii, 103, 8; w.r. for next; **°gāvarita-bhūṣhaṇa**, m. N. of Vishnu, Hariv. **°vargya**, m. a ceremony introductory to the Soma sacrifice (at which fresh milk is poured into a heated vessel called *mahā-vīra* or *gharma*, or into boiling ghee), Br.; ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; -**kāṇḍa**, m. N. of ŚBr. xvi (in the *Kāṇva-śākhā*); -**prayoga**, m. N. of wk.; -**vat** (*°gyā*), mfn. connected with the Pravargya ceremony, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; -**sāman**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. **°vārjana**, n. performance of the *Pravṛ* ceremony, placing in or near the fire, ŚBr. **°vṛikṭa** (*prā*), mfn. placed in or near the fire, ŚBr. **°vṛijya**, mfn. to be placed in or near the fire, ĀpŚr.

Pra-vṛijjana, n. = **°vārjana**, ib. **°vṛijjanīya**, mfn. used at the Pravargya ceremony, KātyŚr.

प्रवृत्त pra-√vṛit, Ā. -vartate (ep. also P. *°ti*), to roll or go onwards (as a carriage), be set in motion or going, ChUp.; MBh. &c.; to set out, depart, betake one's self, MBh.; R. &c.; to proceed (*vartmanā* or *°ni*, on a path; *apathena*, on a wrong path), Kāv.; Kathās.; to come forth, issue, originate, arise, be produced, result, occur, happen, take place, VS.; Br.; MBh. &c.; to commence, begin to (inf.), set about, engage in, be intent upon or occupied with (dat., loc., or *artham* ifc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to proceed against, do injury to (loc.), MBh.; R.;

Ragh.; to debauch (*anyo'nyam*, 'one another'), MBh.; to act or proceed according to or with (instr. or abl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to behave or conduct one's self towards, deal with (loc.), ib.; to hold good, prevail, ib.; to continue, keep on (pr. p.), Hariv.; Sarvad.; to be, exist, Mārkaṇḍ.; to serve for, conduce to (dat., or *artham* ifc.), Sarvad.; to mean, be used in the sense of (loc.), ib.; to let any one (gen.) have anything (acc.), MBh.; Caus. -**vartayati**, to cause to turn or roll, set in motion, RV. &c. &c.; to throw, hurl, pour forth, RV.; MaitrS.; to send, Prab.; to set on foot, circulate, diffuse, divulge, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to introduce, appoint, instal, ib.; to produce, create, accomplish, devise, invent, perform, do, make, ib. (with *setum*, to erect a dam; with *vyaya-karma*, to effect expenditure; with *loka-yātrām*, to transact the business of life; with *kāthām*, to relate a story); to exhibit, show, display, R.; BhP.; to undertake, begin, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; to use, employ, Bhāṭṭ.; to induce any one to do anything, betray into (loc.), Kathās.; to proceed against (loc.), MBh.

Pra-vartā, m. a round ornament, AV. (TS., Sch. 'an ear-ring'; cf. *pra-vṛitta*); engaging in, undertaking, W.; excitement, stimulus, ib. **°vartaka**, mf(ikā)n. acting, proceeding, L.; setting in motion or action, setting on foot, advancing, promoting, forwarding, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; producing, causing, effecting, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a founder, author, originator of anything, ib.; an arbiter, judge, W.; n. (in dram.) the entrance of a previously announced person on the stage (at the end of the introduction), Sāh.; Pratāp. (cf. *pra-vṛittaka* and *prā-vartā*); -**jñāna** and **°kiya**, n. N. of wks. **°vartana**, mf(ī)n. being in motion, flowing, Ragh. x, 38 (C. *°vartin*); (ā), f. incitement to activity, Gaut.; (iii gram.) order, permission, the sense of the precative or qualified imperative tense (?), W.; n. advance, forward movement, rolling or flowing forth, R.; Var.; Yājñ., Sch.; walking, roaming, wandering, R.; activity, procedure, engaging in, dealing with (instr. or loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; going on, coming off, happening, occurrence, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; conduct, behaviour, MBh.; bringing near, fetching, ŚāṅkhBr.; erection, construction, Mn.; Yājñ., Sch.; causing to appear, bringing about, advancing, promoting, introducing, employing, using, MBh.; R. &c.; informing, W. **°vartaniya**, mfn. to be set in motion or employed, Kull.; to be begun, Yājñ., Sch. **°vartamānakā**, mfn. (dimin. of the pr. p. *vartamāna*) coming slowly forth from (abl.), RV. i, 191, 16. **°vartayitṛ**, m. (fr. Caus.) one who sets in motion or action, instigator of (gen.) or to (loc.), Kād.; Śāṅk. (-tva, n.); an erector, builder, founder, introducer, VP.; Yājñ., Sch.; an employer, Kull. **°vartita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to roll on or forwards, set in motion, set on foot, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; set up, established, introduced, appointed, ib.; built, erected, made, performed, accomplished, ib.; related, told, Sāh.; made pure, hallowed, Mn. xi, 196; informed, apprized, W.; stimulated, incited, ib.; lighted, kindled, MW.; dispensed, administered, Ml.; allowed to take its course, ib.; enforced, ib. **°vartitavya**, n. (impers.) one should act or proceed, Prab.; Sāh. **°vartitṛ**, ni. one who causes or effects, producer, bringer, MBh.; one who settles or determines, Yājñ. **°vartin**, mfn. issuing, streaming forth, moving onwards, flowing, Kalid.; Satr.; active, restless, unsteady (*a-pratīḍ*), ŚBr.; Up.; causing to flow, MBh.; Hariv.; causing, effecting, producing, ib.; using, employing, Hariv.; introducing, propagating, Cat.; (ī), f. N. of a Jaina nun, HParīś. **°vartya**, mfn. to be (or being) excited to activity, Śāṅk.

Pra-vṛit, f. (?), VS. xv, 9. **°vṛita**, mfn. round, globular, ŚāṅkhBr.; driven up (as a carriage), ChUp.; circulated (as a book), Pañcat.; set out from (-*tas*), going to, bound for (acc., loc., inf., or *artham* ifc.); **°dakṣhiṇena**, 'southwards,' with *pathā*, 'proceeding on a path', MBh.; Kāv. &c.; issued from (abl.), come forth, resulted, arisen, produced, brought about, happened, occurred, VS. &c. &c.; come back, returned, MBh.; commenced, begun, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (also -*vat*, mfn.) having set about or commenced to (inf.), Kathās.; purposing or going to, bent upon (dat., loc., or comp.), Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; engaged in, occupied with, devoted to (loc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; hurting, injuring, offending, MBh.; acting, proceeding, dealing with (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; existing, Āpast.; who or what has become (with nom.), R.; (with *karman*, n. action) causing

a continuation of mundane existence, Mn. xii, 88; w.r. for *pra-cṛitta* and *pra-nṛitta*; (*°vṛttā*), m. = *°varta*, a round ornament, ŚBr.; (*ā*, f. N. of a female demon, Mārkaṇḍ.; -*karman*, n. any act leading to a future birth, W.; -*akṛa*, mfn. 'whose chariot wheels run on unimpeded', having universal power (*°kra-tā*, f.), Yājñ.; -*tva*, n. the having happened or occurred, Jaim.; -*pāniya*, mfn. (a well) with abundant water, MBh.; -*pāraṇa*, n. a partic. religious observance or ceremony, Śak. (v.l.); -*vāc*, mfn. of fluent speech, eloquent, MBh.; -*sampra-hāra*, mfn. one who has begun the fight (*°ra-tva*, n.), Kathās.; -*Uddin*, m. N. of a partic. class of ascetics, Bauddh. **प्रवृत्तका**, n. = *°vartaka*, n., Prātāp.; N. of a metre, Col. **°vṛttī**, f. moving onwards, advance, progress, GṛŚrS.; MBh.; Suśr.; coming forth, appearance, manifestation, SvetUp.; Kālid.; Rājāt.; rise, source, origin, MBh.; activity, exertion, efficacy, function, Kap.; Sāmpkhyak.; MBh. &c. (in the Nyāya one of the 82 Prameyas, IW. 63); active life (as opp. to *ni-vṛtti* [q.v.]) and to contemplative devotion, and defined as consisting of the wish to act, knowledge of the means, and accomplishment of the object), W.; giving or devoting one's self to, prosecution of, course or tendency towards, inclination or predilection for (loc. or comp.), Rājāt.; Hit.; Sāh.; application, use, employment, Mn.; MBh.; Mārkaṇḍ.; conduct, behaviour, practice, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the applicability or validity of a rule, KātyŚr.; Pāṇ., Sch.; currency, continuance, prevalence, ib.; fate, lot, destiny, R.; news, tidings, intelligence of (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; cognition (with *viśaya-vatī*, 'a sensuous cō'), Yogas.; the exudation from the temples of a rutting elephant, L. (cf. Vikr. iv, 47); N. of Avanti or Oujein or any holy place, L.; (in arithm.) the multiplier, W. (w.r. for *pra-kṛitī*?); -*jñā*, m. 'knowing the news', an emissary, agent, spy, L.; -*jñāna*, n. = *°vijñāna*, Sarvad.; -*nimitta*, n. the reason for the use of any term in the particular significations which it bears, MW.; -*niyūṣṭi-mat*, mfn. connected with activity and inactivity, BhP.; -*parāṇmukha*, m(f) n. disinclined to give tidings, Vikr.; -*prāyaya*, m. a belief in or conception of the things relating to the external world, Buddh.; -*mat*, mfn. devoted to anything, Kaiy.; -*mārga*, m. active or worldly life, occupancy about the business and pleasures of the world or with the rites and works of religion, MW.; -*vacana*, mfn. (a word) expressing activity, Kās. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 51; -*vi-jñāna*, n. cognition of the things belonging to the external world, Buddh.; *°ity-aṅga*, n. N. of wk.

प्रवृध pra-*°vṛdh*, P. -*vardhati*, to exalt, magnify, RV. viii, 8, 22; Ā. -*vardhate* (rarely P. *°ti*), to grow up, grow, increase, gain in strength, prosper, thrive, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*vardhayati*, *°te*, to strengthen, increase, augment, extend, RV. &c. &c.; to raise, exalt, cause to thrive, Hariv.; to rear, cherish, bring up, Kathās.

Prā-vardha, m(f) (ikā) n. augmenting, increasing, enhancing, Inscr. **°vardhana**, mfn. id., Hariv.; Suśr.; n. augmenting, increase, W.

Prā-vṛddha, mfn. grown up, fully developed, increased, augmented, intense, vehement, great, numerous, RV. &c. &c.; swollen, heaving, R.; Kālid.; risen to wealth or power, prosperous, mighty, strong, MBh.; Var.; (also with *vayasā*) advanced in age, grown old, MBh.; Kathās.; expanded, diffused, W.; full, deep (as a sigh), ib.; haughty, arrogant, MW.; w.r. for *pra-vṛtta*, -*vidha*, -*buddha*. **°vṛddhi**, f. growth, increase, Var.; Kālid.; Rājāt.; rising, rise (*arghasya*, 'of price'), Var.; prosperity, increasing welfare, rising in rank or reputation, ih.; Rājāt.

Prā-vṛddh, f. growth, RV. iii, 31, 3.

प्रवृष्य pra-*°vṛṣya*. See pra-*°vraśc*.

प्रवृष pra-*°vṛṣh*, P. -*varshati*, to begin to rain, rain, shed or shower abundantly with (instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*varshayati*, to cause to rain, TS.; ŚBr. **°varsha**, m. (also pl.) rain, MBh.; Pāṇcat. **°varshaṇa**, m. N. of a mountain, BhP.; n. beginning to rain, raining, causing to rain, MBh.; Var. (Sch. 'first rain'). **°varshin**, mfn. raining, causing to rain, showering, discharging, MBh.; R. &c. (cf. *ardhva-prav*). **°vṛṣhta**, mfn. begun to rain or to pour down (instr.), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; (e), ind. when it rains, Var.

प्रवृह pra-*°vṛh*, P. Ā. -*vrīhati*, *°te*, to tear out or off or asunder, destroy, RV.; TS.; Br.; Up.; (Ā.) to draw towards one's self, attract, ŚBr. **°vārham**, ind. plucking off, ŚBr. **°vṛidha**, mfn. torn off, Kāth. (Cf. pra-*°vṛ* i. bṛh.)

प्रवे pra-*°ve*, P. -*vayati*, to weave on, attach to, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; Up.

2. **Prā-vayana**, n. (for 1. see under pra-*°vṛ*) the upper part of a piece of woven cloth, AitBr. **°vāna**, n. the edging or trimming of a piece of woven cloth, Lāṭy. **°vāni** or **°vāpi**, f. a weaver's shuttle, L. **Prōta**, see s.v.

प्रवेक pra-*°veka*, mfn. (*°vic*) choicest, most excellent, principal, chief (always ifc.), MBh.; R. &c.

प्रवेग pra-*°vega*, m. (*°vij*) great speed, rapidity, MBh.; R. (cf. *śara-pr*). **°vegita**, mfn. moving swiftly, rapid, R.

प्रवेट pra-*°veṭa*, m. barley, L. (cf. pra-*°vaṭa*, *prāvaṭa*).

प्रवेणी pra-*°veṇī*, f. a braid of hair worn by widows and by wives in the absence of their husbands, R. (*°ni*, L.); a piece of coloured woollen cloth (used instead of a saddle), MBh. (*°ni*, L., also 'the housings of an elephant'); N. of a river, MBh.

प्रवेतु pra-*°vetri*, pra-*°veyu*. See pra-*°vṛ*.

प्रवेत्त pra-*°vettri*, pra-*°veda* &c. See pra-*°vṛ* i. vid.

प्रवेध pra-*°vedha*. See pra-*°vyadh*.

प्रवेप pra-*°vep*, Ā. -*vepate* (m. c. also P. *°ti*), to tremble, shiver, quake, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*vepayati* (aor. *prāvivipati*), to cause to tremble, shake, RV. &c. &c. **°vepa**, m. trembling, quivering, R. **°vepaka**, n. trembling, shivering, shuddering, Suśr. **°vepatnu**, m. id., ih. **°vepana**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; n. trembling, shuddering, tremulous motion, agitation, Car.; Pāṇ., Sch.; Vop. (w.r. *°vepana*). **°vepanin**, mfn. causing (enemies) to tremble (said of Indra), RV. **°vepaniya**, mfn. to be caused to tremble, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 34, Sch. **°vepita**, n. the act of trembling, Kir. **°vepin**, mfn. trembling, shaking, tottering, Nir. ix, 8.

प्रवेरय pra-*°veraya*, Nom. P. *°yati* (cf. *°vel*, *vell*), to cast, hurl, MBh. **°verita**, mfn. cast, hurled, ib. (v.l.)

प्रवेल् *pravela*, m. a yellow variety of Phaeolus Mungo, L.

प्रवेश pra-*°veśa* &c. See pra-*°viś*.

प्रवेष्ट pra-*°veshṭ*, Caus. -*veshṭayati*, to cover, enclose, surround, TS.; to twine or fasten round, ĀpŚr.; MānGr.

Prā-veshṭa, m. (only L.) an arm; the fore-arm or wrist (cf. *pra-koshṭha*); the fleshy part of the back of an elephant on which the rider sits; an e's housings; an e's gums (see also *danta-pr*). **°veshṭita**, mfn. covered with (instr.), MBh.

प्रवेष्टक *praveshṭaka*, w. r. for pra-*°viśṭaka* (see pra-*°viś*).

प्रवेष्ट्य pra-*°veshṭavya*, *°ttri*. See pra-*°viś*.

प्रवोद pra-*°vodhri*. See pra-*°vāh*.

प्रव्यक्त pra-*°vyakta*, mfn. (*°ānj*) evident, apparent, manifest (compar. -*tara*), Suśr. **°vyakti**, f. appearance, manifestation, ih.

प्रव्यथ pra-*°vyath*, Ā. -*vyathate* (ep. also P. *°ti*), to tremble, be afraid of (gen.), be disquieted or distressed, MBh.; R. &c.; = Caus., R.: Caus. -*vyathayati*, to frighten, disquiet, distress, MBh.; R.; Hariv. **°vyathita**, mfn. affrighted, distressed, pained, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.

प्रव्यथ pra-*°vyadh*, P. -*vidhyati*, to hurl, cast, throw away or down, RV. &c. &c.; to hurl missiles, shoot, AV.; ŚBr.; to pierce, transfix, wound, MBh.; Suśr.

Prā-vidhā, mfn. hurled, cast, thrown into (loc.), RV. &c. &c.; thrown asunder, spilt (as water), R.; crammed, filled, MBh.; abandoned, given up, R. **°vedha**, m. a bow-shot, ĀpŚr., Sch.; a partic. measure of length, Divyāv. **°vyādhā**, m.

id., the distance of the flight of an arrow, ŚBr.; TBr.; ŚrS.

प्रव्यस pra-*°vy-*√2. as, P. -*asyati*, to lay down, place upon (loc.), R.

प्रव्याह pra-*°vy-*√*hṛi*, P. -*harati*, to utter forth, speak, MBh.; R.; to utter inarticulate sounds, howl, yell, roar, ib. (v.l. *pratyāhṛi*); to declare beforehand, foretell, predict, MW.: Caus. -*hārayati*, to speak, MBh. **°vyāharaṇa**, n. the uttering of sounds, faculty of speech, Divyāv. **°vyāhāra**, m. (v.l. or w.r. *pratyāh*) prolongation or continuation of discourse, MBh. (= *prakṛishṭokti*, Nilak.); speaking to, address (*°raṇi* √*kṛi*, with gen., 'to address a person'), Kāraṇḍ.; sound, ib. **°vyāhṛita**, mfn. speaking, MBh.; spoken, foretold, predicted, ib.

प्रव्रज pra-*°vraj*, P. -*vrajati*, to go forth, proceed, depart from (ahl.), set out for, go to (acc., loc. or dat.), ŚBr.; Up.; GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c.; to leave home and wander forth as an ascetic mendicant, ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (with Jains) to become a monk, HPariś.; Caus. -*vṛājayati* (w.r. -*vraj*), to send into exile, banish from (abl.), MBh.; R. &c.; to compel any one to wander forth as an ascetic mendicant or to become a monk, MBh.; HPariś.

Prā-vivrajishu, mfn. (from Desid.) wishing to take the vow of a monk, HPariś. **°vivṛāja-yishu**, mfn. (from Desid. of Caus.) wishing to send into exile, desirous of banishing, Bhāṭṭ.

Prā-vrajana, n. going abroad, MBh. **°vrajikā**, w.r. for *°vrajitā* and *°vrajikā*. **°vrajita**, mfn. gone astray or abroad, R.; Kās. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 38; run away (said of horses), MBh.; (also with *vanam*) one who has left home to become a religious mendicant or (with Jains) to become a monk, Mn.; MBh.; HPariś.; m. a religious mendicant or a monk, MBh.; Var.; Suśr.; (*ā*, f. a female ascetic or a nun, Yājñ.; Var.; Kād.; Sāh.; Nardo-stachys Jatamansi, L.; another plant (*munjirī*), L.; n. the life of a religious mendicant, MBh. **°vrajya**, n. going abroad, migration, MBh.; (*ā*, f. id., ib.); going forth from home (first rite of a layman wishing to become a Buddh. monk), MW. 77; roaming, wandering about (esp. as a religious mendicant, in a dress not authorized by the Veda), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the order of a rel^o m^o, MBh.; Var.; *°jyā-yoga*, m. a constellation under which future rel^o m^o are born, Var.; *°jyāvasita*, m. a rel^o m^o who has renounced his order, Yājñ.

Prā-vrāj, m. a religious mendicant, Var.; Kathās. **°vrājā**, m. the bed of a river, RV. **°vrājaka**, m. a rel^o m^o, R.; Kathās.; (*ikā*, f. a female ascetic (also *°jaka-strī*), Kathās. **°vrājāna**, n. banishment, exile, MBh.; R. **°vrājita**, mfn. become a monk, Divyāv. **°vrājina**, m. = *°vrāj*, ŚBr.; mfn. running after (see *dvi-pravrajini*).

प्रव्रथ pra-*°vraśc*, P. -*vṛṣcati* (ind. p. -*vṛṣcya*), to cut or hew off, cut or tear to pieces, lacerate, wound, AV.; Br.; Bhāṭṭ. **°vṛṣka**, mfn. cut or hewn off, BhP. **°vraścana**, m. an instrument for cutting fuel, a knife for cutting wood, Pāṇ., Sch. (cf. *idhma-pr*). **°vraśka**, n. a cut, Kauś.

प्रव्री pra-*°vṛi*, P. -*vināti*, to overwhelm by pressure, crush, ĀpŚr. **°vṛaya**, m. sinking down, collapse, AitBr. **°vṛina** (*prā-*), mfn. overwhelmed by pressure, crushed, sunk down, AV.; Br.

प्रशंयुवाक pra-*°śamyuvāka*, w. r. for *śamy*.

प्रशंस pra-*°śaṁs*, P. Ā. -*śaṁsati*, *°te* (irreg. Pot. -*śaṁsiyāt*, Cāṇ.), to proclaim, declare, praise, laud, extol, RV. &c. &c.; to urge on, stimulate, RV. i, 84, 19; to approve, esteem, value (with *na*, to disapprove, blame), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to foretell, prophesy, Cāṇ. **°śaṁsaka**, mfn. (ifc.) praising, commending, MBh.; R.; HYog. **°śaṁsana**, n. praising, commending, Vedāntas.; Pāṇ., Sch. (w. r. *°śaṁjana*). **°śaṁsanīya**, mfn. to be praised, laudable, Kād. **°śaṁsā**, f. praise, commendation, fame, glory (with Buddhists one of the 8 worldly conditions, Dharmas. 61), ŚBr. &c. &c. (cf. *apṛastuta-°*, *stṛi-°*; w. r. *°śaṁjā*). **°nāman**, n. an expression of praise, Nir.; -*mukhara*, mfn. loud with praise, praising loudly (*°rāmana*, mfn. 'one whose mouth is l^o w^o pr^o' speaking loudly in praise of anything), Rājāt.; -*lāpa* (*°sāṭ*), m. applause, acclamation, Daś.; -*vacana*, n. pl. a laudatory speech, MBh.; *°vali* (*°śāv*), f. a poem of praise, panegyric, Balar.;

śaṅsōpamā, f. (in rhet.) laudatory comparison, comparing to anything superior, Kāvya. *śaṅsita*, mfn. praised, commended, Pañcat. *śaṅsitavya*, mfn. to be praised, praiseworthy, W. *śaṅsin*, mfn. (ifc.) praising, commending, eulogizing, MBh.; R. *śaṅstavya*, mfn. to be praised, praiseworthy, R. (cf. *śaṅstavya*). *śaṅsya*, mfn. to be pr^o, praisew^o, RV.; MBh.; R.; Uttar. (v.l.); preferable to, better than (abl.), Mn. ii, 95, Kull.; (cf. *śaṅsya*).

Prasāstā, mfn. praised, commended, considered fit or good, happy, auspicious (as stars, days &c.), RV.; ĀśvGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; better, more excellent, Gaut.; best, Āpast.; consecrated (as water), Var.; m. N. of a man, Kathās.; of a poet, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.; -*kara*, m. N. of an author (perhaps the writer of a bk. entitled *Prasāsta*), Cat.; -*kalaka*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; -*tā*, f. (MW.) or -*tva*, n. (Mcār.) excellence, goodness; -*paribhāṣā*, f. N. of wk.; -*pāda*, m. N. of an author, Sarvad.; Cat.; -*bhāṣya*, n. N. of wk., Cat.; -*vacana*, n. pl. laudatory words, praises, Mfich.; *śaṅstādrī*, m. N. of a mountain to the west of Madhya-dēśa, Var. *śaṅstavya*, mfn. to be praised, praiseworthy, R. (cf. *śaṅstavya*). *śaṅsti* (*prā-*), f. praise, fame, glorification, RV.; Uttar.; Daśar. &c. (*śaṅstādhā*, to bestow pr^o upon, value highly [with loc.], RV.); liking, desire (as of food), RV.; (in dram.) a benediction (praying for peace &c. in the reign of a prince), Sāh.; instruction, guidance, warning, RV.; an edict, Vcar.; Balar.; (metrical) eulogistic inscription, Ml.; excellence, eminence, W.; N. of a guide to letter-writing, Cat. (also *śikā*); -*kāṭikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*krīti*, mfn. bestowing praise, praising, RV.; -*gāthā*, f. a song of praise, Caṇḍ.; -*taranga*, m. N. of wk.; -*paṭṭa*, m. a written edict, Rājat.; -*prakāṭikā*, f. N. of wk. (= -*kāṭikā*); -*ratnākara*, m. N. of wk.; -*ratnāvalī*, f. N. of a poem by Viśva-nātha, Sāh. 1. *śaṅsya*, mfn. to be praised, praiseworthy, excellent, eminent, RV.; Nir.; MBh. &c.; to be called happy, to be congratulated, MBh. (cf. *śaṅsya*); -*tā*, f. excellence, eminence, Hemac. 2. *śaṅsya*, ind. having praised or commended, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; BhP.

प्रशक् *pra-śak*, P. -*śaknoti* (fut. also *Ā*. -*śakshye*, MBh.), to be able to (inf.), MBh.; Hariv. *śakta*, mfn., w. r. for *śakta*, MBh. *śakya*, mfn. one who does his utmost, Kauś., Sch.

प्रशक *praśaka*, w. r. for *pra-śakha*, col. 2.

प्रशट *pra-ṣaṭha*, mfn. very false or wicked (-*tā*, f.), L.

प्रशद् *pra-śad*, only Caus. -*śatayati*, to cause to fall down, break off, pluck, Vcar. *śattvan*, m. the ocean, Up. iv, 116, Sch.; (ari), f. a river, ib.

प्रश्म *pra-śam*, P. -*śamyati*, to become calm or tranquil, be pacified or soothed, settle down (as dust), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be allayed or extinguished, cease, disappear, fade away, ib.: Caus. -*śamayati* (rarely *śām*), to appease, calm, quench, allay, extinguish, terminate, ib.; to make subject, subdue, conquer, MBh. *śama*, m. calmness, tranquillity (esp. of mind), quiet, rest, cessation, extinction, abatement, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a son of Ānaka-dundubhi and Śānti-deva, BhP.; (ī), f. N. of an Āpsaras, MBh.; -*m-kara*, mfn. causing the cessation of (gen.), disturbing, interrupting, R.; -*ratī-sūtra*, n. N. of wk.; -*sthita*, mfn. being in a state of quiescence, Ragh.; *śamāna*, mfn. walking in tranquillity, BhP. *śamaka*, mfn. one who brings to rest, quenching, allaying, Kāraṇḍ. *śama-*, mfn. tranquillizing, pacifying, curing, healing, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.; n. the act of tranquillizing &c., MBh.; Kām.; Daś.; Pur.; Suśr.; securing, keeping safe (of what has been acquired), Mn. vii, 56 (others 'bestowing aptly'; others 'sanctification'; cf. Ragh. iv, 14); killing, slaughter, L.; (scil. *astra*) N. of a weapon, R. *śamita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) tranquillized, relieved, quelled, quenched, allayed, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; atoned for, expiated, Uttar.; -*ripa*, mfn. one who has all enemies pacified, Mfich.; *śāri*, mfn. id., Ragh.; *śāpdrava*, mfn. one who has all calamities quelled, MW.

Prasān, ind., g. *svar-ādi* (cf. *śām*). *śānta*, mfn. tranquillized, calm, quiet, composed, indifferent, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in augury) auspicious, boni omis, Var.; extinguished, ceased, allayed, removed, destroyed, dead, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*kāma*, mfn. one whose desires are calmed, content, BhP.; -*cāritra-* *mati*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit.; -*cārin*, m. pl.

'walking tranquilly,' (prob.) N. of a class of deities, ib.; -*citta*, mfn. 'tranquil-minded,' calm, Vedāntas.; -*ceṣṭa*, mfn. one whose efforts have ceased, resting, MW.; -*tā*, f. tranquillity of mind, MBh.; -*dhi*, mfn. = -*citta*, BhP.; -*bādha*, mfn. one who has all calamities or hindrances quelled, MW.; -*bhūmipāla*, mfn. 'having the kings extinguished,' without a king (said of the earth), Rājat.; -*mūrti*, mfn. of tranquil appearance, Var.; -*rāga*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; -*vinīcaya*-*prathārya-nirdeśa*, m. N. of a Buddh. Sūtra; -*vinīcīśvara*, m. N. of a divine being, Lalit.; *śāntman*, mfn. 'tranquil-souled,' composed in mind, peaceful, calm, Bhag.; BhP.; *śāntāti*, mfn. one whose enemies have been pacified or destroyed, Prab.; *śāntja*, mfn. one whose strength has ceased, weakened, prostrated, W.; *śāntmuka*, mfn. extinguished, W.; *śāntgas*, mfn. = *śāntja*, MW. *śāntaka*, mfn. tranquil, calm, Bhar. *śānti*, f. sinking to rest, rest, tranquillity (esp. of mind), calm, quiet, pacification, abatement, extinction, destruction, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*dūtī*, f. 'messenger of rest,' N. of old age, Kathās. *śāma*, mfn. (nom. *śān*) painless, unhurt, ŚBr. (cf. *śān* above). *śāma*, m. tranquillity, pacification, suppression, W. *śāmita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) pacified i.e. subdued, conquered, Hariv.

प्रशर्ध *pra-śardha*, mfn. (√*śridh*) bold, daring, RV.

प्रशल *praśala*, w. r. for *prasala*.

प्रशस् *pra-śas*, f. (√*śas*) a hatchet, axe, knife, AitBr. (Nir., Sch.; others = *pra-sasta*, *prakṛiṣṭa*-*chedana* &c.)

प्रशस्त *pra-śasta* &c. See *pra-śaṅs*.

प्रशाख *pra-śakha*, mfn. having great branches (as a tree), Pāp. vi, 2, 177, Sch.; (also *śaka*) N. of the 5th stage in the formation of an embryo (in which the hands and feet are formed), Buddh.; (ā), f. a branch or twig, MBh.; R.; (prob.) extremity of the body, Suśr.; *śha-vai*, mfn. (m. c. for *śhā-v*) having numerous branches, R. *śhika*, f. a small branch, twig, MBh.

प्रशातिका *praśātikā*. See *praśātikā*.

प्रशान्त *pra-śānta* &c. See under *pra-śam*.

प्रशास् *pra-śās*, P. -*śāsti* (ep. also *Ā*.), to teach, instruct, direct, RV.; ŚBr.; R.; to give instructions to, order, command (acc.), MBh.; R.; MarkP.; to chastise, punish, MBh.; Kathās.; to govern, rule, reign (also with *rājyam*), be lord of (acc. with or without *adhi*), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to decide upon (loc.), MBh. *śāsaka*, m. = *śāstri*, Pañcat. (B.) *śāsana*, n. guidance, government, rule, dominion, RV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh.; enjoining, enacting, W. *śāsita*, mfn. governed, administered, R.; enjoined, enacted, W. *śāsitri*, m. a governor, ruler, master, dictator, Mn.; MBh.; Śāpk. *śānta*, w. r. for *śasta*, ĀpŚr. *śāstī*, m. 'director,' N. of a priest (commonly called *Maitrāvraṇa*, the first assistant of the Hotṛi), RV. &c. &c.; a king, Up. ii, 94, Sch. *śāstrā*, n. the office of the *Prāśātri*, RV. ii, 2, 1; ĀpŚr.; his Soma vessel, ib. ii, 36, 6. 1. *śāśya*, ind. having ruled or commanded, MBh. 2. *śāśya*, mfn. one who has to receive orders from (gen.), Balar.

Prasāṣṭa, mfn. ruled over, reigned, governed, commanded, MW. *śāṣṭi* (*prā-*), f. injunction, command, order, TBr.; ĀśvŚr. *śāś*, f. order, direction, precept, RV.; AV.; TBr.; ĀśvŚr.

प्रशथिल *pra-śithila*, mf(ā)n. very loose, relaxed, lax, Hariv.; Kāv.; Suśr.; very feeble, hardly perceptible, Śāpk. -*bhuja-granthi*, mfn. one who loosens the clasp of the arms, Sāh.

Prasāthili, in comp. for *śa*. -*krīta*, mfn. rendered very loose, greatly loosened, Ritus. -*bhūta*, mfn. become loose or lax, Suśr.

प्रशप *praśisha*, m. N. of a man; pl. N. of his descendants, Cat.

प्रशष्य *pra-śishya*, m. the pupil of a pupil, BhP. -*tva*, n. the condition of a pupil's pupil, L.

प्रशी *pra-śī*, *Ā*. -*śete*, to lie down upon (acc.), RV.

प्रशीत *prā-śita*, mfn. (√*śyai*) congealed, frozen, ŚBr.

प्रशीर्ण *pra-śirṇa*. See *pra-śrī*.

प्रशुक्रिय *praśukriya*, mfn. beginning with *pra śukrā* (said of RV. vii, 34, 1), ŚākhBr.

प्रशुच् *pra-śuc*, *Ā*. -*śocate*, to glow, beam, radiate, RV. *śōcana*, mfn. burning on, continuing to burn, AV.

प्रशुचि *pra-śuci*, mfn. perfectly pure, R.

प्रशुद्धि *pra-śuddhi*, f. (√*śudh*) purity, clearness, MBh.

प्रशुभ *pra-śubh* (only *Ā*. 3. sg. pr. -*śobhe* = *śobhate*), to be bright, sparkle, RV. i, 120, 5.

प्रशुम्भ *pra-śumbh* (only 3. pl. -*śumbhante*), to glide onwards, fly along, RV. i, 85, 1 (Say. 'to adorn one's self highly').

प्रशुश्रुक *praśuśruka*, m. N. of a prince (a son of Maru), R. (B. *praśuśruva*; cf. *pra-sūśruta*).

प्रशुष् *pra-śush*, P. -*śushyati*, to dry up, become dry, Kām. *śōsha*, m. dryness, aridity, Suśr. *śōshana*, m. 'drying up,' N. of a demon producing illness, Hariv.

प्रशून *pra-śūna*, mfn. (√*śvī*) swollen, Suśr.

प्रशृ *pra-śrī*, P. -*śrīṇāti*, to break in pieces, break off, crush, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. *śāirpa*, mfn. broken, smashed, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.

प्रश्रुत् *pra-śrut* (or -*śeyut*), P. -*ścotati* (-*ścotati*), to trickle forth, drip down, Mālatīm.; to pour forth, shed, spill, Bhaṭṭ. *ścutita*, mfn. dripped down, Gobh. *śootana*, n. trickling, dripping, Uttarar.

प्रश्न 1. *praśna*, m. basket-work, a plaited basket, Kauś. (Sch. 'a turban').

प्रश्न 2. *praśnā*, m. (*prach*) a question, demand, interrogation, query, inquiry after (comp.; cf. *kutala-p*), ŚBr. &c. &c.; judicial inquiry or examination (cf. *śakṣi-p*); astrological inquiry into the future (cf. *divya*-, *deva*-, *daiva-p*); a subject of inquiry, point at issue, controversy, problem, ŚBr. &c. &c. (*prānam pra-śrī*, to decide a controverted point; *nam-śi*, with acc. or *nam-ā-śgam*, with loc. of pers., 'to lay a question before any one for decision'; *praśnas tava pītari*, 'the point at issue is before thy father'); a task or lesson (in Vedic recitation), RPrāt.; a short section or paragraph (in books), Col. &c. -*kathā*, f. a story containing a question, Kathās. -*kālpatā*, f. -*krishṇīya*, n. -*koṣṭhī*, f. -*kāumudī*, f. -*grantha*, m. -*caṇḍēśvara*, m. -*candrikā*, f. -*cintāmaṇi*, m. -*oṣṭhāmaṇi*, m. -*jñāna*, n. -*tantra*, n. -*tillaka*, n. -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. -*dūtī*, f. a riddle, enigma, perplexing question, L. -*nidhi*, m. -*nirvācana*, n. -*nīlakaṇṭha*, m. -*pañjikā*, f. N. of wks. -*pūrvaka*, mfn. preceded by a question, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 2, 120; (*kām* or *pūrvam*), ind. with a preceding question, after examination, Hcat. -*prakarāṇa*, n. -*prakāśa*, m. -*pradīpa*, m. -*brahmārka*, n. -*bhāga*, m. -*bhārgava-kerala*, m. -*bhairava*, m. -*mañ-jūshā*, f. -*manoramā*, f. -*māṇikya-mālā*, f. -*mārga*, m. -*mārtanda*, m. -*ratna*, n. -*ratna-sāgara*, m. -*ratnānkura*, m. -*ratnāvalī*, f. -*rahasya*, n. -*lakṣapa*, n. N. of wks. -*vādin*, m. a fortune-teller, astrologer, Gal. -*vidyā*, f. -*vinoda*, m. N. of wks. -*vivāka*, m. one who decides controversies, an arbitrator, VS. -*vivāda*, m. a controverted question, controversy, MBh. -*viveka*, m. -*vaiśhnava*, m. -*vyākaraṇa*, n. -*śataka*, n. -*śāstra*, n. -*śiromaṇi*, m. -*śekhara*, m. -*ślokāvalī*, f. -*saṃgraha*, m. -*saptatī*, f. -*sāra*, m. -*sāra-samuccaya*, m. -*sāra-samudra*, m. -*sārāmnāya*, m. -*sārōd-dhāra*, m. -*sudhākara*, m. N. of wks. -*Prasāṅkhyāna*, n. du. question and answer, Kāś. on Pāp. ii, 3, 28. *Prasāṅdika*, m. or n., *Nānu-shāṭhāna-paddhati*, f. *nārpa*, m. (= *na-vaiśhnava* or *vaiśhnava-śāstra*), *nāryā*, f., *nāvalī*, f. N. of wks. *Prasāntāra*, n. question and answer, a verse consisting of q^o and a^o, Cat.; -*tantra*, n. -*mañi-mālā*, f. -*mālā*, f. -*mālikā*, f. -*ratna-mālā*, f. -*ratnāvalī*, f. N. of wks. *Prasānōpadeśa*, m., *Prasānōpanishad*, f. N. of wks.

Prāśnaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to question, interrogate, inquire after (2 acc.), Kāvyaśd.

Prāśnin, m. a questioner, interrogator, VS.

Prāśṭavya, mfn. to be asked or questioned about (acc. with or without *prati*), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be consulted about (loc.), MBh.; MarkP.; to be inquired into, Śak.; MarkP.; n. (impers.) one should ask or inquire about, Mālav.

Prāśṭi, m. one who asks or inquires, interrogator, querist, KathUp.; MBh.; MarkP.

प्रश्नि *praśni*, *ni*, w. r. for *prīṣni*, *ni*.

प्रश्नय *pra-śratha*, m. or *pra-śranthana*, n. (√*śranth*) laxity, relaxation, flaccidity, Pāp.; Vop.

प्रश्नयि *pra-śrabdhi*, f. (√*śrambh*) trust, confidence, L.

प्रश्नय *pra-śraya* &c. See *pra-√śri*.

प्रश्नवण *praśravaṇa*, w. r. for *pra-sravaṇa*.

प्रश्नवत् *prā-śravas*, mfn. loud-sounding (said of the Maruts), RV. (Sāy. = *prākṛiṣṭāṇna*).

प्रश्नि 1. *praśri*, w. r. for *prīṣni*.

प्रश्नि 2. *pra-√śri*, P. *-śrayati*, to lean against, fix, Kath.; to join or add to (loc.), RV.

Prā-śraya, m. leaning or resting on, resting-place, ŚārngP.; inclining forward i.e. respectful demeanour, modesty, humbleness, affection, respect, civility (personified as a son of Dharma and Hri), MBh. &c. &c.; -*vat*, mfn. deferential, respectful, civil, modest, BhP. *yāvanata*, mfn. bent down deferentially, MBh.; *yōttara*, mfn. (words) full of modesty or humbleness, ib. *śrayana*, n. respectful demeanour, modesty, BhP. *śrayin*, mfn. behaving respectfully, courteous, modest (*yōtā*, f.), Kām.

Prā-śrita, mfn. bending forward deferentially, humble, modest, courteous, well-behaved (*am*, ind. humbly, deferentially), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (often w. r. *śrita*); hidden, obscure (as a meaning), MBh.; m. N. of a son of Ānaka-dundubhi and Śānti-deva, BhP.

प्रश्नु *pra-√śru*, Ā. 3. sg. -*śrinve*, to be heard, be audible, RV. v, 87, 3; to become known or celebrated, ib. iv, 41, 2 &c. *śravana* and *śravas*, see above.

प्रश्नय *pra-ślatha*, mfn. very loose, greatly relaxed, languid, flaccid, Daś. (cf. *pra-śratha*).

प्रश्नित *pra-ślita*, mfn. (for *pra-śrita*) bent, inclined (N. of the rule of Samdhi that changes *as* to *o* before sonant letters), RPrāt.

प्रश्नित *pra-ślishṭa*, mfn. (√*ślish*) twisted, entwined, coalescent (applied to the Samdhi of *a* or *ā* with a following vowel and of other vowels with homogeneous ones, also to the vowel resulting from this Samdhi and its accent), Prāt.; ŚākhŚr.; Pat.

Prā-śloṣa, m. close contact or pressure, Amar.; coalescence (of vowels), Prāt.; Siddh.

प्रश्नस् *pra-√śvas*, P. *-śvasiti*, to breathe in, inhale, MBh.; Caus. *-śvasayati*, to cause to breathe, ŚBr.; to comfort, console, Hariv. *śvasitavya*, n. (impers.) recovery of breath i.e. recreation should be procured for (gen.) or by (instr.) or through or by means of (instr.), TaitUp. *śvāsa*, m. breathing in, inhaling, Suśr.

प्रश्नय *praśṭavya*, *ṛi*. See under *praśna*.

प्रश्ति *prā-śṭi*, m. (√*I* as; cf. *abhi-śṭi*, *upa-śṭi*, *pari-śṭi*) 'being beyond or in front', a horse harnessed by the side of other yoke-horses or in front of them, a side-horse or leader, RV.; AV.; Br.; a man at one's side, bystander, companion, RV.; Lāty.; a tripod (supporting a dish), TS. -*mat* (*prā*), mfn. having side-horses (as a chariot), RV. -*vāhana* (*prā*), mfn. (a chariot) drawn (also) by side-horses, yoked (at least) with 3 horses, ŚBr.; AitAr. -*vāhin*, mfn. id., TBr.; TāpBr.

प्रश् *pra-śṭha*, mf(ī)n. (√*sthā*; cf. Pāp. viii, 3, 92) standing in front, foremost, principal, best, chief, Ragh.; Rājāt.; m. a leader, conductor, Kuval.; a species of plant, L.; (f), f. the wife of a leader or chief, L. -*tva*, n. the being in front, pre-eminence, superiority, Rājāt. -*vah*, m. (strong -*vāh*, weak *praśṭhāduh*; nom. -*vāṭ*, Pāp. viii, 2, 31, Sch.) a side-horse, L.; a young bull or steer training for the plough, W.; (*praśṭhāduh*), f. a

cow for the first time with calf, L. (cf. *paśṭhāvah*, *ṭhauhi*).

प्रश्तिव् *pra-√shṭiv*, P. *-shṭivati*, to spit out, ĀvŚr.

प्रश्तिवाहिन् *praśṭhi-vāhin*, w. r. for *pra-śṭhi-v*.

प्रश्नवैष्णव *praśṇa-vaishṇava*, w. r. for *praina-v*.

प्रस् *pras*, cl. I. Ā. *prasate*, to extend, spread, diffuse, Dhātup. xix, 4; to bring forth young, Vop.

प्रसकल *pra-sakala*, mfn. very full (as a bosom), Śis.

प्रसक्त *pra-sakta*, *ti*. See under *pra-√sañj*.

प्रसक्षिन् *pra-sakshin*. See under *pra-√sah*.

प्रसङ्ग *pra-saṅkavya*. See under *pra-√sañj*.

प्रसंख्या *pra-sam-√khyā*, P. *-khyāti*, to count, enumerate, MBh.; to add up, calculate, ĀvŚr.; MBh. *saṃkhyā*, f. total number, sum, MBh.; reflection, consideration, KātyŚr. *saṃkhyāna*, mfn. collecting or gathering (only for present needs), MBh. xiv, 2852, v. l. (Nilak.); m. payment, liquidation, a sum of money, ib. iii, 10298 (Nilak. 'a measure to mete out anything'); n. counting, enumeration, BhP.; reflection, meditation, MBh.; Tattvas.; reputation, renown, MBh. iii, 1382 (Nilak.); -*para*, mfn. engrossed or absorbed in meditation, Kum.

प्रसङ्ग *pra-saṅga*. See under *pra-√sañj*.

प्रसंग *pra-saṅgha*, m. a great multitude or number, MBh. vii, 8128 (v. l. *pra-varsha*).

प्रसच् *pra-√sac*, P. *-sishakti*, to pursue, RV. x, 27, 19.

प्रसंचय *pra-sam-√caksh*, Ā. *-cashṭe* (Pot. *-cakshī*), to reckon up, recount, enumerate, Lāty.; to penetrate, investigate, Nyāyas, Sch.

प्रसञ्ज *pra-√sañj*, P. *-sajati*, *te*, (P.) to hang on, attach to (loc.), Lāty.; to hang with i.e. to provide or supply with (instr.), ŚBr.; to cling to (loc.), Daś.; to engage with anyone (loc.) in a quarrel or dispute, ChUp.; (only ind. p. *-sajya*) to be attached to the world, BhP.; to result, follow, be the consequence of anything, Sarvad.; to cause to take place, Pat.; (Ā.) to attach one's self to (acc.), MBh.; Pass. *-sajyate* or *-sajjate* (*ti*), to attach one's self, cling to, be devoted to or intent upon or occupied with (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be in love (pr.p. *-sajjanti*), Hariv.; (*-sajjate*) to be the consequence of something else; result, follow, be applicable, Pat.; Bhāṣhp.; Sarvad.; Caus. P. *-sañjayati*, to cause to take place, Naish.; Ā. *-sajjyate*, to attach to, stick in (loc.); with *na*, 'to fly through,' said of an arrow, R.

Prā-sakta, mfn. attached, cleaving or adhering or devoted to, fixed or intent upon, engaged in, occupied with (loc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; clinging to the world, mundane, BhP.; being in love, enamoured, MBh.; Kāv.; (ifc.) supplied or provided with, R. (v. l. *pra-yukta*); resulting, following, applicable, Kāś.; Kathās.; Sarvad.; continual, lasting, constant, eternal, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; used, employed, W.; got, obtained, ib.; opened, expanded, ib.; contiguous, near, A.; (*saktā*), w. r. for *sattā*, AV.; ibc. and (*am*), ind. continually, incessantly, eternally, ever, Kāv.; -*dhi* or -*hridaya*, mfn. with heart or mind intent upon or occupied with (comp.), Var.; *lāśru-mukha*, mf(ī)n. having the face wet with tears, R. *saktavya*, mfn. to be attached to (loc.), Kathās. *sakti*, f. adherence, attachment, devotion or addiction to, indulgence or perseverance in, occupation with (loc. or comp.), Mn.; Kir.; Kathās. (cf. *a-pras* and *ati-pras*); occurrence, practicability (*timpra-√yā*, 'to be practicable'), Rājāt.; (in gram.) bearing upon, applicability (of a rule), RPrāt., Sch.; connection, association, W.; inference, conclusion, ib.; a topic of conversation, ib.; acquisition, ib. *sañk-tavya*, mfn. to be caused to take place, Pat.

Prā-saṅga, m. adherence, attachment, inclination or devotion to, indulgence in, fondness for, gratification of, occupation or intercourse with (loc., gen. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c. (*ena*, ind. assiduously, zealously, eagerly; cf. also below); evil inclination or illicit pursuit, Mn. ix, 5; union, connection (ifc.

'connected with,' e.g. *madhu-prasaṅga-madhu*, 'honey connected with or coming in the spring season'), Ratnāv. i, 17; (pl.) all that is connected with or results from anything, Kām.; occurrence of a possibility, contingency, case, event, ŚrS.; Mn.; Śāṅk.; Pāp., Sch. (e.g. *ecaḥ pluta-prasaṅge*, 'in the event of a diphthong being prolated'); applicability, Vajras.; an occasion, incident, conjuncture, time, opportunity, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ibc.; *ena*, *āt* and *atas*, ind. when the occasion presents itself, occasionally, incidentally; *prasaṅge kutrāpi*, 'on a certain occasion'; *amunā prasaṅgena, tat-prasaṅgena or etat-prasaṅge*, 'on that occasion'); mention of parents (*guru-kīrtita*), Śāh.; (in dram.) a second or subsidiary incident or plot, W.; N. of a man, Kathās.; (pl.) of a Buddhist school; -*nivāraṇa*, n. the prevention of (similar) cases, obviation of (like future) contingencies, Kull. on Mn. viii, 334; -*prōshita*, mfn. happening to be departed or absent, Daś.; -*ratnākara*, m., -*ratnāvali*, f. N. of wks.; -*vat*, mfn. occasional, incidental, Daś.; -*vastāt*, ind. according to the time, as occasion may demand, MW.; -*vinivṛtī*, f. the non-recurrence of a case, Mn. viii, 368; -*sama*, m. (in Nyāya) the sophism that the proof too must be proved, Nyāyas.; Sarvad.; *gānu-saṅgena*, ind. by the way, by the by, Sāṃkhyas, Sch.; *gābharaṇa*, n. N. of a modern poetical anthology. *saṅgin*, mfn. attached or devoted to (comp.), Ritus.; Śāṅk.; connected with, dependent on, belonging to, contingent, additional, MBh.; Suśr.; occurring, appearing, occasional, incidental, MBh.; Pat.; secondary, subordinate, non-essential, MBh.; *gi-tā*, f. attachment, addiction to, intercourse with (comp.), MBh.; Tattvas. *sajya*, mfn. to be attached to or connected with; applicable; -*tā*, f. applicability, Śāṅkar.; -*pratiśedha*, m. the negative form of an applicable (positive) statement, Pat. (also *sajyāyām pr*), ib.; *dha-tva*, n., Śāh.) *sañjana*, n. attaching, uniting, combining, connecting, W.; applying, bringing into use, bringing to bear, giving scope or opportunity, introduction, ib. *sañjayitavya*, mfn. = *sanktavya*, ĀpŚr., Sch.

प्रसद् *pra-√sad*, P. *-sidati* (ep. also Ā. *te*), to fall into the power of (acc.), MaitrS.; AitBr.; to settle down, grow clear and bright, become placid or tranquil (as the sea or sky; met. applied to the mind), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to become clear or distinct, KathUp.; Kām.; to become satisfied or pleased or glad, be gracious or kind (with gen. 'to favour'; with inf. 'to deign to'; Impv. often 'be so gracious, please'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be successful (as an action), Ragh.; Caus. *-sādayati* (m.c. also *te*; Pass. *-sādyate*), to make clear, purify, Kāvyaśd.; Kathās.; to make serene, gladden (the heart), Bhartṛ.; to render calm, soothe, appease, propitiate, ask a person (acc.) to or for (inf., dat., loc., *arthe* with gen., or *artham* ifc.), Mn.; MBh. &c. *sattā*, mfn. satisfied, pleased, RV. v, 60, 1. *satti*, f. clearness, brightness, purity, W.; graciousness, favour, Bālar.; Siphās. *sadman*, in *dirghā*, q. v. *sanna*, mfn. clear, bright, pure (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; distinct, perspicuous, MBh.; Kām.; true, right, plain, correct, just, Mālav.; Mālatim.; placid, tranquil, R.; Var.; Āp.; soothed, pleased; gracious, kind, kindly disposed towards (with loc., gen., or acc. and *prati*), favourable (as stars &c.); gracious, showing favour (as a speech), MaitrUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a prince, Hemac.; (*ā*), f. propitiating, pleasing, W.; spirituous liquor made of rice, Car.; Pat.; -*kalpa*, mfn. almost quiet, tolerably calm, Pañcat.; -*gātra-tā*, f. having tranquil limbs (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; -*canḍikā*, f. N. of a drama; -*candra*, m. N. of a prince, HPariś.; -*jala*, mfn. containing clear water, R.; -*tarka*, mfn. conjecturing right, Mālav.; -*tā*, f. brightness, clearness, purity, Suśr.; clearness of expression, perspicuity, Cat.; complacency, good humour, Kāv.; Rājāt.; VP.; -*tva*, n. clearness, purity, MBh.; Ragh.; -*pāda*, m. or n. (?) N. of wk. by Dharma-kīrti; -*prāya*, mfn. rather plain or correct, Mālatim.; -*mukha*, mfn. 'placid-countenanced,' looking pleased, smiling, W.; -*rasa*, mfn. clear-juiced, Kpr.; -*rāghava*, n. N. of a drama by Jaya-deva; -*veṅkaṭṭvara-māhātmya*, n. N. of a legend in the Bhavishyōttara-Purāṇa; -*salila*, mfn. = *jala*, MBh.; *sannātman*, mfn. gracious-minded, propitious, MaitrUp.; *sannērā*, f. spirituous liquor made of rice, L.

Prā-sāda, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) clearness, brightness, pellucidity, purity (cf. *ambu-ṣṇ*), Up.; Kālid. &c.

(Nom. P. *°sādati*, to be clear or bright, Śatr.); clearness of style, perspicuity, Pratāp.; Kāvyaḍ.; Śah.; brightness (of the face), Ragh.; calmness, tranquillity, absence of excitement, KaṭhUp.; Suśr.; Yogas.; serenity of disposition, good humour, MBh.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; graciousness, kindness, kind behaviour, favour, aid, mediation (*°dāt*, ind. through the kindness or by the favour of; *°dāṣṭ*, to be gracious; cf. *dush-pr°*, *drik-pr°*), Gobh.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Kindness personified as a son of Dharma and Maitri, BhP.; clarified liquor, a decoction, Car.; settlements, a residuum, ib.; free gift, gratuity, Ratnāv.; a propitiatory offering or gift (of food, = *pr°-dravya*, *prasāddanna*), L.; the food presented to an idol, or the remnants of food left by a spiritual teacher (which anyone may freely appropriate to his own use), RTL, 69; 145 &c.; approbation, W.; well-being, welfare, W.; N. of a Comm. on the Prakriyā-kaumudi; *-cintaka*, w.r. for *-vittaka*, Bālār.; *-dāna*, n. a propitiatory gift, a gift in token of favour, gift of food by a superior, MW.; *-paṭṭa*, m. a turban of honour (worn as a token of royal favour), Var.; *-paṭṭaka*, n. a written edict of favour, Lokapr.; *-parāṇmukha*, mf(ī)n. not caring for any one's favour, Amar.; withdrawing from any one (gen.), Pañcat.; *-pātra*, n. an object of f°, Daś.; *-puraga*, mfn. inclined to f°, favourably inclined, MārKp.; *-pratilabdha*, m. N. of a son of Māra, Lalit.; *-bhāṣ*, mfn. being in favour, Sāmkhyas., Sch.; *-bhūmi*, f. an object of f°, favourite, Hcar.; *-māla*, f. N. of wk.; *-vat*, mfn. pleased, delighted; gracious, favourable, L. (*-vati-samādhi*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.); *-vitta*, mf(ā)n. (Kād.; Kathās.; Rājat.; Bālār.) or *-vittaka*, mfn. (Kathās.) rich in favour, being in high f° with any one (gen. or comp.); m. a favourite, darling; *-shat-sloki*, f., *-stava*, m. N. of 2 Stotras; *-su-mukha*, mf(ī)n. inclined to favour (others 'having a clear or serene face'), Mālav.; Ragh.; *-stha*, mfn. abiding in serenity, kind, propitious; happy, W.; *°sāddāntara*, n. another (mark of) favour, MW.; *°sāddāna*, n., see *°sāda* above; *°sādi-√kri*, to bestow as a mark of favour, bestow graciously, present (with gen. of person), Pañcat.; Kād.; Rājat. &c. *°sāḍaka*, mfn. clearing, rendering clear or pellucid, Mn.; gladdening, exhilarating, R.; propitiating, wishing to win any one's favour, ib. (cf. *su-pr°*). *°sāḍana*, mf(ī)n. clearing, rendering clear (cf. *ambu-pr°*, *toya-pr°* &c.); calming, soothing, cheering, R.; Suśr.; BhP.; m. a royal tent, L.; (*ā*), f. service, worship, L.; n. clearing, rendering clear (*netra-pr°*, 'administering soothing remedies to the eyes'), Suśr.; calming, soothing, cheering, gratifying (cf. *śruti-pr°*), rendering gracious, propitiating (*vat-prasādanāt*, 'for the sake of propitiating the'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; boiled rice, L.; w.r. for *pra-sādhana*, Hariv.; Mālav.; *°sāḍaniya*, mfn. cheering, pleasing (cf. *guru-pr°*), Lalit.; to be rendered gracious. *°sāḍayitavya*, mfn. to be rendered gracious towards (*uparj*), Pañcat.; *°sāḍita*, mfn. cleared, rendered clear (*a-pr°*), Kāvyaḍ.; pleased, conciliated &c., MBh.; worshipped, W.; n. pl. kind words, Hariv. *°sāḍin*, mfn. clear, serene, bright (as nectar, the eyes, face &c.) Mālatm.; Bālār.; clear, perspicuous (as a poem), Bālār.; (ifc.) calming, soothing, gladdening, pleasing, MBh.; showing favour, treating with kindness, MW. *°sāḍya*, mfn. to be rendered gracious, be propitiated, MBh.; R.; Śah.; Bālār. *°sādivas*, mfn. one who has become pleased or propitiated, favourable, W.

प्रसन् *pra-√san* (only *ā*. aor. 3. pl. *-śi-shanta*), to win, be successful, RV. x, 142, 2.

प्रसंधा *pra-sam-√dhā*, P. *ā*. *-dadhāti*, *-dhatte*, to fix or fit (an arrow) to (a bow-string), MBh. *°samdhāna*, n. combination (e.g. of words in the Krama, q.v.), APrāt.; ib., Sch. *°samdhi*, m. N. of a son of Manu, MBh.

प्रसन्न *pra-sanna* &c. See p. 696, col. 3.

प्रसन्नेयु *prasannateyu* (?) and *prasanneyu* (?), m. N. of two sons of Raudrāśva, VP.

प्रसभ *pra-sabha*, n. (prob. fr. *√sabh* = *sah*) N. of a variety of the Trishubh metre, Var.; ibc. = (*am*), ind. forcibly, violently, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *pra-sahya*); exceedingly, very much, Ritus.; Śis.; im-
 portunately, Bhag. — **प्रसभाना**, n. forcible taming (of wild animals), Śak. — **हारणा**, n. carrying off by force, violent seizure, Yājñ. **प्रसabbhōddhrita**, mfn. torn up by force; *°idri*, mfn. one who has forcibly uprooted his enemies, Ragh.

प्रसमीक्ष *pra-sam-√iksh*, *ā*. *-ikshate*, to look at or upon, observe, perceive, see, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to wait for, BhP.; to reflect upon, consider, deliberate, ib.; to acknowledge, regard as (acc.), MBh. *°samikshana*, n. considering, deliberating, discussing, W. *°samikshā*, f. deliberation, judgment, ib. *°samikshita*, mfn. looked at or upon, observed, considered, MBh.; Suśr.; regarded, declared, MBh. 1. *°samikshya*, mfn. to be considered or weighed or discussed, W. 2. *°samikshya*, ind. having looked at or considered, SvetUp.; *-parikshaka*, mfn. one who investigates or examines deliberately, Car.

प्रसमोद् *pra-sam-√id* (only inf. *-iditum*), to praise, celebrate, BhP.

प्रसयन *pra-sayana*. See *pra-√i*. *si*.

प्रसर *pra-sara*, *pra-saraṇa*. See *pra-√sri*.

प्रसर्ग *pra-sarga*, *pra-sarjana*. See *pra-√srij*.

प्रसर्प *pra-sarpa* &c. See *pra-√srip*.

प्रसल *prasala*, m. the cold season, winter, L. (v.l. *prajala*).

प्रसलवि *pra-salavi*, ind. towards the right side, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. (opp. to *apa-salavi*; w.r. *prasavi*, ŚāṅkhBr.)

प्रसव 1. 2. 3. *pra-sava*. See *pra-√3*. *su* and *pra-√1*. 2. *sū*.

प्रसव्य 1. *pra-savya*. See *vāja-pr°*.

प्रसव्य 2. *pra-savya*, mfn. turned towards the left, to the left side (*am*, ind.; opp. to *pra-dakshina*, q.v.), GṛŚr.; R.; contrary, reverse, L.; favourable, L.

प्रसह *pra-√sah*, *ā*. *-sahate* (rarely P. *°ti*; ind. p. *-sahya* see below), to conquer, be victorious, RV.; AV.; to bear up against, be a match for or able to withstand, sustain, endure (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to check, restrain, R.; to be able to (inf.), MBh. *°sahān*, mfn. overpowering, victorious, RV. *°sāh* (*°sāh*), mfn. id., RV. *°sāha*, mfn. (ifc.) enduring, withstanding, Kām.; m. endurance, resistance (see *dush-pr°*); a beast or bird of prey, Car.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. Solanum Indicum, L. *°sāhana*, n. a beast of prey, L.; n. resisting, overcoming, Pāṇ. i, 3, 33 (*ne-√kri*, g. *sāhshād-ād*, where Kās. *pra-hasane*); embracing, Kāvyaḍ., Sch. *°sāhishnu*, see *a-pras°*. 1. *°sahya*, mfn. to be conquered or resisted &c.; capable of being c° or r° (inf. with pass. sense), MBh. 2. *°sahya*, ind. having conquered or won, Mālav. i, 2; using force, forcibly, violently, Mn.; Gaut. &c.; exceedingly, very much, MBh.; R.; Mṛicch.; at once, without more ado, Kathās.; necessarily, absolutely, by all means (with *na*, 'by no means'), Mn.; Var.; BhP.; Kathās.; *-kārin*, mfn. acting with violence, MārKp.; *-caura*, m. 'violent thief', a robber, plunderer, L.; *-haraṇa*, n. forcible abduction, robbing, plundering, MBh.; *°hyādhā*, f. married by force, ib. *°sahvan*, mfn. overpowering, defeating, Br.; ŚrS. *°sāha*, m. overpowering, defeating, force, violence (see *a-* and *dush-pr°*); controlling one's self, MW.

प्रसातिका *prasatikā*, f. pl. a kind of rice with small grains, MārKp. (*pratāf*, Car.; cf. *pra-sādhikā*).

प्रसाद *pra-sāda* &c. See *pra-√sad*.

प्रसाध *pra-√sādh*, Caus. *-sādhayati*, to reduce to obedience or subjection, subdue, TS.; Mn. &c.; to reduce to order, arrange, settle, AV.; Kām.; Ragh.; Suśr.; to adorn, decorate, Kāv.; Kathās.; to manage, perform, execute, accomplish, RV. &c. &c.; to gain, acquire, Vcar.; Pañcat.; to find out by calculation, Ganit.; to prove, demonstrate, Nilak. *°sādhaka*, mf(ikā)n. (ifc.) adorning, beautifying, Vāsav.; MārKp.; accomplishing, perfecting, W.; cleansing, purifying, ib.; m. an attendant who dresses his master, valet de chambre, Kām.; Ragh.; (*ikā*), f. a lady's maid, Ragh.; wild rice, Bhpr. (cf. *prasatikā*). *°sādhana*, mf(ā)n. accomplishing, effecting, RV.; m. a comb, L.; (*ī*), f. id. (*keśa-pr°*), Suśr.; a partic. drug (= *siddhi*), L.; n. (ifc. f. *ā*) bringing about, perfecting, Nir.; arranging, preparing, Suśr.; embellishment, decoration, toilet and its requisites, Mu.; MBh. &c.; w.r. for *°sādana*; *-vidhi*, m. mode of decoration or embellishment, Kathās.;

-vīśha, m. the highest decoration, most excellent ornament, Kalid. *°sādhita*, mfn. accomplished, arranged, prepared (*a-pras°*, *su-pr°*), Kathās.; Suśr.; proved, MW.; ornamented, decorated, W.; *°dhādhāga*, mf(ī)n. having the limbs ornamented or decorated, MW. *°sādhya*, mfn. to be mastered or conquered, R.; accomplishable, practicable, W.; to be destroyed or defeated, ib.

प्रसामि *pra-sāmi*, ind. incompletely, partially, half, ŚBr.

प्रसार *pra-sāra* &c.. See *pra-√sri*.

प्रसाह *pra-sāha*. See *pra-√sah*.

प्रसि *pra-√i*. *si* (only *ā*. pf. *-sishye*, with pass. meaning), to bind = render harmless, Rājat. *°sayana*, n. used to explain *pra-siti*, Nir. vi, 12. 1. *°sita*, mfn. (for 2. see below) bound, fastened, W.; diligent, attentive, attached or devoted to, engrossed by, engaged in, occupied with (loc. or instr.; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 44), Ragh.; Siddh.; lasting, continuous, SaddhP. 1. *°siti* (*prā-*), f. (for 2. see below) a net for catching birds, RV. iv, 4, 1 &c. (Nir.; Śāy.); a ligament, binding, fetter, L.

प्रसिच *pra-√sic*, P. *-sīcati*, to pour out, shed, emit, AV. &c. &c.; to sprinkle, water, MBh.; Hariv.; to fill (a vessel), KaushUp.; Pass. *-sicyate*, to be poured out or flow forth, MBh.; Suśr.; to be watered i.e. refreshed, MBh.; Caus. *-secayati*, to pour into (loc.), Yājñ. *°sīkta*, mfn. poured out, Uttar.; Suśr.; (ifc.) sprinkled with, MBh. *°seka*, m. flowing forth, dropping, oozing, effusion, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr.; emission, discharge, Ritus.; sprinkling, wetting, L.; exudation, resin, R.; running or watering of the mouth or nose, vomiting, nausea, Suśr.; (*-tā*, f. id., ŚārngS.); the bowl of a spoon or ladle, KātyŚr. *°sekin*, mfn. discharging a fluid, Suśr.; suffering from morbid flow of saliva, ib. *°secana*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) the bowl of a spoon or ladle, ĀpŚr., Sch.; *-vat*, mfn. having a bowl or spout (for pouring out fluids), ĀpŚr.

प्रसित 2. *prā-sita*, mfn. (*√2*. *si*; cf. *pra-√1*. *si* above) darting along, RV.; n. pus, matter, L. 2. *°siti* (*prā-*), f. (for 2. see above) onward rush, onset, attack, assault, RV.; a throw, cast, shot, missile, VS.; TBr.; stretch, reach, extension, sphere, RV.; succession, duration, VS.; dominion, power, authority, influence, RV.

प्रसिध *pra-√2*. *sidh*, P. *ā*. *-sedhati*, *°te*, to drive on, RV.; TāṇḍBr.; Lāty.

प्रसिध *pra-√3*. *sidh*, P. *-sidhyati* (rarely *ā*. *°te*), to be accomplished or effected, succeed, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to result from (abl.), Mn. xii, 97; to be explained or made clear, Kās. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 122. *°siddha* (*prā-*), mfn. brought about, accomplished, Kum. (*a-pras°*); arranged, adorned (as hair), ib.; well known, notorious, celebrated, TS. &c. &c.; (*ā*), f. (in music) a partic. measure, Saṃgit.; *-kshatriya-prāya*, mfn. consisting for the most part of renowned Kshatriyas, MW.; *-tā*, f. (Nilak.). *-tva*, n. (Sarvad.) celebrity, notoriety. *°siddhaka*, m. N. of a prince descended from Janaka (son of Maru and father of Kṛpiti-ratha), R. *°siddhi*, f. accomplishment, success, attainment, Mn.; Yājñ.; Kām.; BhP.; proof, argument, Kathās.; general opinion, publicity, celebrity, renown, fame, rumour, Var.; Kāv.; Kathās.; *-mat*, mfn. universally known, famous, Kathās.; *-viruddha-tā*, f. the state of being opposed to general opinion, Śh. (= *khyāti-pr°*); *-hata*, mfn. having no value, very trivial, Kpr.

प्रसिच *pra-√siv*, P. *-sivayati*, to sew up, ŚBr.

प्रसीदिका *prasidikā*, f. a small garden, L. (v.l. *prasidikā*).

प्रसु *pra-√3*. *su*, Caus. *-sāvayati*, to cause continuous pressing (of Soma), Nidānas.

1. **प्रा-सव**, m. (for 2. and 3. see p. 698, col. 1) the pressing out (Soma juice), RV.; ŚrS. *°savi-tra*, n. (prob.) a Soma press, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 144, Sch. *°sūt*, mfn. streaming forth (as Soma from the press), SV.; f. (continued) pressing (of Soma), TāṇḍBr. *°suta* (*prā-*), mfn. pressed or pressing continuously, TS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; m. the S° so pressed; n. continued pressing of Soma, ChUp.; m. or n. a partic. high number (see *mahā-pr°*). *°suti*, f. a S° sacrifice, Hcar. *°suva*, m. = *sava* above, ŚāṅkhBr.

प्रसुप *pra-sup*, *pra-supta* &c. See under *pra-√sūp*.

प्रसुश्रुत *pra-suśruta*, m. N. of a prince (son of Maru), Pur. (cf. *pra-sūtrika*).

प्रसुब *pra-suhma*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

प्रसू *pra-√1. sū*, P. -*sūcati*, -*sauti* (Impv. -*sūhi* with v.l. -*sūhi*, KātyŚr.), to set in motion, rush to activity, urge, incite, impel, bid, command, RV.; AV.; Br.; to allow, give up to, deliver, AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; to hurl, throw, Bhaṭṭ., Sch.

2. **Prā-sava**, m. (for 1. *pra-√3. su*) setting or being set in motion, impulse, course, rush, flight, RV.; AitBr.; stimulation, furtherance, aid, RV.; AV.; Br. &c.; pursuit, acquisition, VS.; = next, TBr. 1. **°savitrī**, m. (for 2. see below) an impeller, exciter, vivifier, VS.; Br. 2. **°savin**, mfn. (for 2. see below) impelling, exciting, Pān. iii, 2, 157. **°savitrī**, m. = *°savitrī*, RV. 1. **°sūti** (*prā-*), f. (for 2. see below) instigation, order, permission, TS.; TBr.; Kāth.

प्रसू *pra-√2. sū*, Ā. -*sūte*, -*sūyate* (rarely P. -*savati*, -*sauti*; once Pōt. -*sunuyāt*, Vajracch.), to procreate, beget, bring forth, obtain offspring or bear fruit, produce, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (mostly Ā. -*sūyate*, rarely *°ti*) to be born or produced, originate, arise, Mn.; MBh. &c.

3. **Prā-savā**, m. (ifc. f. *ā*; for 1. 2. see above) begetting, procreation, generation, conception, parturition, delivery, birth, origin, VS. &c. &c.; augmentation, increase, MBh.; birthplace, ib.; Śāṅk.; (also pl.) offspring, posterity, Mn.; MBh. &c. (*kisalaya-pr*, 'a young shoot,' Ragh.); a flower, MBh.; Kāv.; ŚrS. (also n., R.); fruit, L.; -*karmakṛit*, m. one who performs the act of begetting, begetter, MBh.; -*kāla*, m. the time of delivery or bringing forth, Var.; -*griha*, n. a lying-in chamber, MW.; -*dharmin*, nfn. characterized by production, productive, prolific, ib.; -*bandhana*, n. the footstalk of a leaf or flower, L.; -*māsa*, m. the last month of pregnancy, MW.; -*vikāra*, m. a prodigy happening at the birth of a child, Var.; -*vedanā*, f. the pangs of childbirth, throes of labour, Pāṇcat.; -*samaya*, m. = *kāla*, Var.; -*sthali*, f. 'birthplace,' a mother, Mahān.; -*sthāna*, n. a receptacle for young, a nest, MW.; **°vāthāna**, n. N. of the 17th Pāṇ. of the Yajur-veda; **°vānmukha**, mfn. expecting childbirth, about to be delivered, Ragh. **°savaka**, m. Buchananīa Latifolia, L. **°savat**, mfn. (antī) bringing forth, bearing; (antī), f. a woman in labour, Mn. iv, 44. **°savana**, n. bringing forth, bearing children, fecundity, Hit. (v.l.) **°savāpitā**, f. delivered, Divyāv. 2. **°savitrī**, m. (for 1. see *pra-√1. sū*) a begetter, father, Bālar.; Prasannar.; (riti), f. a mother, L.; bestowing progeny, MBh. 2. **°savin**, mfn. (for 1. see *pra-√1. sū*) bringing forth, bearing children, Megh.; MārkaP.; Car.

Prā-sū, mfn. bringing forth, bearing, fruitful, productive, RV. &c. &c.; (ifc.) giving birth to (cf. *pitri-pr*, *putrikā-pr*, *stri-pr*); f. a mother, Inscr.; L.; a mare, L.; a young shoot, tender grass or herbs, sacrificial grass, RV.; Br.; KātyŚr.; a spreading creeper, the plantain, L.; -*sū-mat* (AV.), -*sū-maya* (ĀpŚr.), -*sū-vara* (f. varī, RV.), mfn. furnished with flowers. **°sūkā**, f. a mare, L. **°sūta** (*prā-*), mfn. procreated, begotten, born, produced, sprung ('by' or 'from', abl. or gen.; 'in', loc. or comp.; cf. Pān. ii, 3, 39), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. pl. (or sg. with *gana*) N. of a class of gods under Manu Cakshusha, Hariv.; MārkaP.; n. a flower, L.; any productive source, MW.; (in Śāṅkhyā) the primordial essence or matter, Tattvas.; (ā), f. a woman who has brought forth a child, recently delivered (also = finite verb), AV. &c. &c. 2. **°sūti**, f. (for 1. see *pra-√1. sū*) procreation, generation, bringing forth (children or young), laying (eggs), parturition, birth, Mn. iv, 84 (-*ias*); MBh.; Kāv. &c.; coming forth, appearance, growth (of fruit, flowers &c.), Kālid.; Prab.; a production, product (of plants or animals), MBh.; a procreator, father or mother, Hariv.; Var.; Ragh.; a child, offspring, progeny, Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a daughter of Maru and wife of Daksha, Pur.; -*ja*, n. 'birth-produced,' pain (resulting as a necessary consequence of birth), L.; -*vāyu*, m. air generated in the womb during the pangs of childbirth, MW. **°sūtikā**, f. recently delivered, Yājñ., Sch.; (ifc.) giving birth to (cf. *naityat-pr*); (a cow) that has calved, Cāp. (cf. *sakṛit-pr*). **°sūna**, mfn. born, produced

(= *-sūta* or *jāta*), L.; n. (ifc. ā) a flower, blossom, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fruit, L.; -*bāṇa*, m. 'having f's for arrows,' the god of love, Kām.; -*mālā*, f. a garland of f's, Mālatīm.; -*varsha*, m. a shower of f's (rained from heaven), BhP.; -*ślabaka*, m. a bunch of blossoms or f's, BhP.; **°nāñjali**, mfn. presenting a nosegay held in both hands opened and hollowed (= *pushpāñjali*), Cat.; **°nāñjuga** (Naish.), **°nēshu** (L.), m. = *na-bāṇa*. **°sūnaka**, m. a kind of Kadamba, L.; n. a flower, L. **°sūyat**, mfn. (antī) n. being born, MBh. xiii, 5687.

प्रसूका *pra-sūkā*. See col. 1.

प्रसू *pra-√sūc*, P. -*sūcayati*, to indicate, manifest, MBh.

प्रसू *pra-√sṛi*, P. -*sisarti* (only Ved.) and -*sarati* (sometimes also Ā. *°te*), to move forwards, advance ('for' or 'against', acc.), proceed (lit. and fig.), spring up, come forth, issue from (abl.), appear, rise, spread, extend, RV. &c. &c.; to break out (as fire, a disease &c.), MBh.; Pāṇcat. (v.l.); to be displaced (as the humours of the body), ŚrS.; to be diffused (as odour), Kathās.; to pass, elapse (as night), Vikr.; to commence, begin, Bhartṛ.; Kathās. (also Pass., e.g. *prāsāri yajñah*, 'the sacrifice began,' ŚBr.); to prevail, hold good, take place, Sarvad.; to stretch out (hands), RV.; to agree, promise, Inscr.: Caus. -*sārayati*, to stretch out, extend, VS. &c. &c.; to spread out, expose (wares &c. for sale), Mn.; R. &c.; to open wide (eyes, mouth, &c.), Mṛicch.; BhP.; to diffuse, circulate, exhibit, Var.; Śāṅk.; to prosecute, transact, Kād.; (in gram.) to change a semivowel into the corresponding vowel, Pat.: Intens. (-*sasre*, *°rāte*, *°rāṇa*) to extend, be protracted, last, RV.

Prā-sara, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) going forwards, advance, progress, free course, coming forth, rising, appearing, spreading, extension, diffusion, Kālid.; Kād.; Śāṅk. &c.; range (of the eye), Amar.; prevalence, influence, Śāk.; boldness, courage, Mṛicch.; a stream, torrent, flood, Git.; BhP.; (in med.) morbid displacement of the humours of the body, ŚrS.; multitude, great quantity, Śis.; a fight, war, L.; an iron arrow, L.; speed, L.; affectionate solicitation, L.; (ā), f. Paederia Foetida, L.; n. (in music) a kind of dance, Saṃgit.; -*jyula*, mfn. possessing extension, extensive (as a forest), R. **°sarapa**, n. going forth, running away, escaping, Mṛicch.; (in med.) = *°sara*, ŚrS.; holding good, prevailing, TPṛāt., Sch.; complaisance, amiability, BhP.; spreading over the country for forage, L.; = next, L. **°sarapi** (or *°nī*), f. surrounding an enemy, L. **°sāra**, m. spreading or stretching out, extension, ŚrS.; Kull.; a trader's shop, Nalac.; opening (the mouth), Vop.; raising (dust), Bālar.; = prec., L. **°sāraṇa**, n. (fr. Caus.) stretching or spreading out, extending, diffusing, displaying, developing, Br.; Bhāṣap.; ŚrS.; augmentation, increase, Kām.; changing a semivowel into a vowel, APrāt., Sch. (cf. *sam-pras*). = *°sarapi*, L.; spreading over the country for collecting forage, L.; (ī), f. = *°sarapi*, L.; Paederia Foetida, L. **°sāraṇin**, mfn. containing a semivowel liable to be changed into a vowel, Pān., Vārtt. **°sārīta**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) held forth, stretched out, expanded, spread, diffused, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; laid out, exhibited, exposed (for sale), R.; published, promulgated, Var.; Śāṅk.; -*gātra*, mfn. with outstretched limbs (*su-pr*), Sāh.; -*bhoga*, mfn. (a serpent) with expanded coils, Pāṇcat.; *°lāgra*, mfn. (fingers) with extended tips, Cat.; *°lānguli*, mfn. (a hand) with extended fingers, L. **°sārīn**, mfn. coming forth, issuing from (comp.), Śāk.; spreading, extending (trans. and intrans.; esp. stretching one's self out in singing), PārGr. (cf. *nāk-pras*); Saṃgit.; extending over (comp.), Sāh. (*°ri-tva*, n.); going along gently, gliding, flowing, creeping, W.; (*inī*), f. (in music) N. of a Sṛuti, Saṃgit.; Paederia Foetida, Bhpr.; Mimosa Pudica, L.; N. of wk. 1. **°sārya**, ind. (fr. Caus.) having stretched out or put forth &c., MBh. 2. **°sārya**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be changed into a vowel, Pat.

Prā-sṛita, mfn. come forth, issued from (abl. or comp.), ŚvetUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; displaced (as the humours of the body), ŚrS.; resounding (as tones), Kathās. (n. impers. with instr. 'a sound rose from', ib.); held or stretched out, TBr.; Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; wide-spreading, MuṇḍUp.; Bhag.; extending over or to (loc.), Kathās.; intent upon, devoted to

(comp.), R.; Vajracch.; prevailing, ordinary, ŚBr.; Kāth.; intense, mighty, strong, Uttarak.; Daś.; Kathās.; set out, departed, fled, Daś.; Kathās.; w.r. for *pra-irita*, humble, modest, quiet, MBh.; R. &c.; m. the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed as if to hold liquids, GṛŚrS.; (also n., L.) a handful (as a measure = 2 Palas), ŚBr. (also -*mātra*, n.); ŚrS.; ŚrS.; pl. N. of a class of deities under the 6th Manu, VP.; (ā), f. the leg, L.; n. what has sprung up or sprouted, grass, plants, vegetables, MBh.; Pāṇcar.; agriculture (prob. w.r. for *pra-mṛita*), L.; -*ja*, m. N. of a partic. class of sons, MBh.; -*mātra*, n., see above; *°lāgra-prā-dāyin*, mfn. offering the best of all that has grown, MBh.; *°lāgra-bhuj*, mfn. eating the best &c., ib. **°sṛiti** (*prā-*), f. streaming, flowing, Śāk.; (successful) progress, TĀr.; extension, diffusion, MBh.; swiftness, haste, Nilak.; the palm of the hollowed hand, Kauś.; a handful as measure (= 2 Palas), Yājñ.; BhP.; -*m-paca*, see *nivāra-pr*; -*yāvaka*, m. eating groats made of not more than a handful of barley, Gaut. **°sṛitvāra**, mfn. breaking forth, Bhām. **°sṛimara**, mfn. streaming forth, Bhartṛ.; being at the head of (gen.), Hcar.

प्रसू *pra-√sṛij*, P. -*sṛijati* (aor. P. -*asrāk*, Ā. -*asṛikshata*), to let loose, dismiss, send off to (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to give free course to (anger &c., with acc.), MBh.; to stretch out (the arms), RV.; to scatter, sow, MārkaP.; to engage in a quarrel with (loc.), MBh. (prob. w.r. for *pra-sajati*); Pass. -*sṛijyate*, to go forth or out, leave home, Gobh.; Lāty.; Desid. -*sisṛikshati*, to wish to dismiss or send off, ŚāṅkhBr.

Prā-sargā (or *°sarga*), m. pouring or flowing forth, RV.; dismissal, ŚāṅkhŚr. **°sarjana**, mfn. (ī) n. darting forth, Kauś.

Prā-sṛishṭa, mfn. let loose, dismissed, set free, MBh.; having free course, uncontrolled, ib.; Car.; given up, renounced, Hariv. (-*vaira*, mfn. 'one who has given up enmity', ib.); hurt, injured, MW.; w.r. for *pra-sṛishṭa*, R.; (ā), f. pl. (prob.) a partic. movement in fighting, MBh. (= *sarvāṅga-samīkṣhaṇa*, VP., Sch.)

प्रसू *pra-√sṛip*, P. -*sarpati*, to creep up to, glide into (acc.), RV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; to advance, proceed, move towards (acc.), Vait.; MBh. &c.; to stream or break forth, MBh.; Śis.; to set in (as darkness), Kathās.; to spread, extend, be diffused, Śatr.; Uttarak.; to set to work, act, proceed in a certain way, Kām.; Kathās.; to advance, progress, Bhaṭṭ.

Prā-sarpa, m. going to the part of the sacrificial enclosure called the Sadas, MBh. (= *agni-vi-sarjana*, Nilak.); n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. **°sarapaka**, m. an assistant who is under the superintendence of the Ritvij or a mere spectator at a sacrifice (so designated from entering the Sadas; cf. prec.), ŚrS. **°sarpaṇa**, n. going forwards, entering (loc.), MBh.; = *°sarpa*, ĀśvŚr.; a place of refuge, shelter, RV. **°sarpita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) crawling along, Ritus. **°sarpin**, mfn. coming forth, issuing from (comp.), Śāk. (v.l.); creeping along, crawling away, Var.; going to the Sadas (cf. *°sarapaka*), ĀśvŚr. **°sṛipta**, mfn. spread, diffused, Uttarak.; = *°sar-paka*, KātyŚr.

प्रसृमर *pra-sṛimara*. See *pra-√sṛi*.

प्रसृष्ट *pra-sṛishṭa*. See *pra-√sṛij*.

प्रसेक *pra-seka*, *pra-secana* &c. See under *pra-√sic*, p. 697.

प्रसेदिका *prasedikā*, v.l. for *prasidikā*, q.v.

प्रसेदिवस् *pra-sedivas*. See *pra-√sad*, p. 696.

प्रसेन 1. *pra-sena*, m. or n. (?), *°nā*, f. a kind of jugglery, VarBṛS., Sch.

प्रसेन 2. *pra-sena*, m. N. of a prince (son of Nighna or Nimna), Hariv.; Pur.; of a king of Ujjayini (succeeded by Vikramārka or Vikramāditya), Inscr.

Prasena-jit, m. N. of sev. princes (esp. of a sovereign of Śrāvastī contemporary with Gautania Buddha, MW. 407), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.

प्रसेव *pra-seva*, m. (√*siv*) a sack or a leather bottle, L.; the damper on the neck of a lute, L.

Prā-sevaka, m. a sack, bag, ŚrS.; Nalac.; a damper (= prec.), L.; (*ikā*), f. see *carma-prasevika*.

प्रस्ताव *prā-s-kaṇva*, m. N. of a Vedic Rishi with the patr. *Kaṇva* (author of RV. i, 44-50; viii, 49; ix, 95; according to BhP. grandson of *Kaṇva*), RV.; Pāṇ.; Nir. &c.; pl. the descendants of *Prasakṇva*, *BrahmaP*.

प्रस्तु *pra-√skand*, P. *-skandati* (ind. p. *-skandya* or *-skadya*), to leap forth or out or up or down, TS.; Br.; MBh. &c.; to gush forth (as tears), Gaut.; to fall into (acc.), R.; to fall upon, attack, MBh.; to shed, spill, Br.; Up.: Caus. *-skandayati*, to cause to flow (a river); others 'to cross', MBh.; Hariv.; to pour out (as an oblation), MBh. *°skanda*, m. a kind of root, MBh. (v.l.) *°skandana*, mfn. leaping forward, attacking (said of *Siva*), MBh.; one who has diarrhoea, Car.; n. leaping over or across (comp.), ĀpŚr., Sch.; voiding excrement, L.; a purgative, Car. *°skandikā*, f. diarrhoea, Car. *°skandin*, mfn. leaping into (comp.), GopBr.; attacking, daring, bold, Jātakam.; m. N. of a man, L. *°skanna*, mfn. shed, spilt, MBh.; R.; lost, gone, BhP.; having attacked or assailed, MBh.; m. a transgressor, sinner, one who has violated the rules of his caste or order, W.

प्रस्तु *pra-skunda*, m. a support (?), MBh. v, 2700 ('an altar or elevated floor of a circular shape', Nilak.)

प्रस्तल *pra-√skhal*, P. *-skhalati*, to stagger forwards, reel, totter, stumble, tumble, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *°skhalat*, mfn. reeling, tottering, Kathās.; *°lad-gati*, mfn. with a tottering step, ib. *°skhalana*, n. the act of stumbling, reeling, falling, BhP.; Suśr. *°skhalita*, mfn. staggering, stumbling, MBh.; one who has failed, Kām.

प्रस्तन *pra-√stan*, only Caus. *-stanayati*, to thunder forth, RV.

प्रस्तम्भ *prā-stabdhā*, mfn. (√*stambh*) stiff, rigid, ŚBr.; Suśr.; *°gātra*, mfn. having stiff or rigid limbs, Suśr. *°stambha*, m. becoming stiff or rigid, ib.

प्रस्तार *pra-stara* &c. See *pra-√strī*.

प्रस्तव *pra-stava* &c. See *pra-√stu*.

प्रस्तीन *pra-stīta* or *pra-stīma*, mfn. (√*stiyai*; see Pāṇ. viii, 2, 54) crowded together, swarming, clustering, W.; sounded, making a noise, ib.

प्रस्तु *pra-√stu*, P. *-stauti* (in RV. also *Ā. -stāvate*, with act. and pass. sense, and I. sg. *-stushe*), to praise before (anything else) or aloud, RV. &c. &c.; to sing, chant (in general, esp. said of the *Prastoti*), Br.; Lāṭy.; ChUp.; to come to speak of, introduce as a topic, Prab.; Hit.; BhP.; to undertake, commence, begin, Mālav.; Dhūrtas.; Bhaṭṭ.; to place at the head or at the beginning, Sarvad.; Caus. *-stāvayati*, to introduce as a topic, suggest, MBh.; Mālatim.

Prā-tushṭushu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to praise, W.; wishing to begin, MW.

Prā-stava, m. a hymn of praise, chant, song, MārK.P.; a favourable moment (cf. *a-pr*), R.

Prā-stāva, m. introductory eulogy, the introduction or prelude of a *Sāman* (sung by the *Prastoti*), Br.; Lāṭy.; ChUp.; the prologue of a drama (= *prastāvanā*), Hariv.; introducing a topic, preliminary mention, allusion, reference, Kāv.; Pañcat.; the occasion or subject of a conversation, topic, ib.; occasion, opportunity, time, season, turn, convenience, ib.; Kathās.; Hit. (*e* or *eshu*, on a suitable occasion, opportunity; *ena*, incidentally, occasionally, suitably; with *tava*, at your convenience); beginning, commencement, Pañcat.; Hit.; sport, ease (= *helā*), L.; N. of a prince (son of *Udgītha*), BhP.; *-krameṇa*, ind. by way of introduction, Hit.; *-cintāmanī*, ni., *-taraṅgini*, f. N. of wks.; *-tas*, ind. on the occasion of (*kāthā-pr*), in course of conversation), Kathās.; *-pāṭhaka*, m. = *vaṭṭika*, the herald or bard of a king, Nalac.; *-muktāvalī*, f. N. of wks.; *-yajña*, m. a topic of conversation to which each person present offers a contribution (as at a sacrifice), MW.; *-ratnākara*, m., *-śloka*, m. pl. N. of wks.; *-sadṛśa*, m(f. n.) suited to the occasion, appropriate, seasonable, Hit.; *-sūtra*, n. N. of wks.; *°vānugalam*, ind. on a suitable occasion, Pañcat.; *°vāntara-gata*, mfn. occupied with something else, Jātakam. *stāvana*, f. sounding forth, blazing abroad, Daś.; introduction, commencement, beginning, preface, exordium, MBh.; Mālav.; Mcar.; a

dramatic prologue, an introductory dialogue spoken by the manager and one of the actors (of which several varieties are enumerated, viz. the *Udgāṭyaka*, *Kāṭhōdghāṭa*, *Prayogāṭiśaya*, *Pravartaka*, and *Avalagita*), Kālid.; Ratnāv.; Sāh.; Pratāp. &c. *°stāvita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to be told or related, mentioned, Mālatim. *°stāvya*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be preluded or introduced with a *Prastāva* (as a *Sāman*), Lāṭy.

Prā-stuta, mfn. praised, TS.; Br.; proposed, propounded, mentioned, introduced as a topic or subject under discussion, in question, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; commenced, begun, R.; Mālav.; Hit.; (with inf., one who has *c* or *b*°, Kathās.); Rājat.; ready, prepared, W.; happened, ib.; made or consisting of, ib.; approached, proximate, ib.; done with effort or energy, ib.; n. beginning, undertaking, Mālatim.; (in rhet.) the chief subject-matter, that which is the subject of any statement or comparison (= *upameya*; cf. IW. 109, 457, and *°lōkura*); *-va*, n. the being a topic under discussion, Kull.; *-yajña*, mfn. prepared for a sacrifice, MW.; *°lōkura*, m. a figure of speech, allusion by the mention of any passing circumstance to something latent in the hearer's mind, Kuval. *°stuti* (*prā-*), f. praise, eulogium, RV.; ChUp.

Prā-stotri, m. N. of the assistant of the *Udgātri* (who chants the *Prastāva*), Br.; ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; *-prayoga*, m., *-sāman*, n. N. of wks. *°stotriya*, mfn. relating to the *Prastoti*, Lāṭy., Sch.

प्रस्तुभ *pra-√stubbh* (only pr. p. *Ā. -stubbhān*, with pass. sense), to urge on with shouts, RV.; Caus. *-stobhayati*, to greet with shouts, BhP.; to scoff, deride, insult, ib. *°stobha*, m. allusion or reference to (gen.), BhP.; du. (with *Rajer Aṅgirasasya*) N. of 2 *Sāmans*, ĀrshBr.

प्रस्तुम्प *pra-s-√tump*, P. *-tumpati*, g. *pāra-skarādi*.

प्रस्तु *pra-√strī*, P. *Ā. -strīṇoti*, *-strīṇute* or *-strīṇāti*, *-strīṇite*, to spread, extend (trans. and intrans.), AV.; ŚBr.; Kauś.; (with *giraḥ*) to pour out i. e. utter words, speak, Naish.

Prā-starā, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) anything strewed forth or about, a couch of leaves and flowers, (esp.) a sacrificial seat, RV. &c. &c.; (ifc.) a couch of any material, MBh.; a flat surface, flat top, level, a plain, Mn.; MBh.; R.; a rock, stone, Kāv.; Hit.; a gem, jewel, L.; a leather bag, Mīchch., Sch.; a paragraph, section, Cat.; a tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre, W.; musical notation, ib.; pl. N. of a people, R. (v.l. for *pra-cara*); *-ghaṇāṇapakaraṇa*, n. an instrument for breaking or splitting stones, Hit.; *-bhājānā*, n. a substitute for sacrificial grass, ŚBr.; *-sveda*, m. and *-svedana*, n. inducing perspiration by lying on a straw-bed, Car.; *°re-śhīhā* (or *-śhīhā*), mfn. being on a couch or bed, VS. *°starāna*, m. (or *ā*, f.) a couch, seat, Hariv. (cf. *rukma-pr*). *°staripi*, f. Elephantopus Scaber, L.

Prā-stāra, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) strewing, spreading out, extension (also fig. = abundance, high degree), MBh.; Kāv.; a litter, bed of straw, Hariv.; a layer, Śulbas.; a flight of steps (leading down to water), MBh.; a flat surface, plain, Hariv. (v.l. *°stara*); a jungle or wood overgrown with grass, L.; a process in preparing minerals, Cat.; a representation or enumeration of all the possible combinations of certain given numbers or of short and long syllables in a metre, Col.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt.; N. of a prince (son of *Udgītha*), VP. (prob. w. r. for *prastāva*); *-cintāmanī*, m. N. of wks.; *-pañkti*, f. a kind of metre, RPrāt.; *-pattana*, n. N. of wks. *°stārin*, mfn. spreading out, extending to (comp.); n. a partic. disease of the white of the eye, Suśr.

Prā-stira, m. a bed or couch made of flowers and leaves, L. *°stirṇa* (*prā-*), mfn. spread out, extended, ŚBr.; flat (as the tip of the tongue), AV. *°stirita*, w. r. for *°mṛita*, L.

प्रस्था *pra-√sthā*, P. *-tishṭhati* (rarely *Ā. -te*), to stand or rise up (esp. before the gods, an altar &c.), RV.; TS.; VS.; to advance towards (acc.), ŚBr.; ŚālikhŚr.; (ā; cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 22) to be awake, MBh.; (Ā, m. c. also P.) to set out, depart from (abl.), proceed or march to (acc. with or without *prati*) or with a view to or in order to (dat. or inf.), ĀśvGr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with *ākāṣe*) to move or abide in the open air, R.; Caus. *-sthāpayati*, to

put aside, AV.; to send out, send to (acc. with or without *prati*) or for the purpose of (dat. or loc.), send away or home, dispatch messengers &c., dismiss, banish, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; drive, urge on (horses), Kum.; Desid. *Ā. -tishṭhāṣate*, to wish to set out, Saṃk.; Bhaṭṭ.

Prā-stha, mfn. going on a march or journey, going to or abiding in (cf. *vana-pr*); stable, firm, solid, W.; expanding, spread, ib.; m. n. table-land on the top of a mountain, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a level expanse, plain (esp. at the end of names of towns and villages; cf. *indra*, *oshadhi*, *karira-pr*), and sec Pāṇ. iv, 2, 110); a partic. weight and measure of capacity (= 32 *Palas* or = $\frac{1}{4}$ of an *Ādhaka*; or = 16 *Palas* = 4 *Kudavas* = $\frac{1}{4}$ of an *Ādhaka*; or = 2 *Sarāvas*; or = 6 *Palas*; or = $\frac{1}{8}$ of a *Dropa*), MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; m. N. of a monkey, R.; *-kusuma* or *-pushpa*, m. 'flowering on mountain-tops', a species of plant, a variety of *Tulasi* or basil, L.; *-m-paca*, m(f. ān) cooking the amount of a *Prastha* (said of a cooking utensil capable of containing one *P*), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 33, Sch.; *-vat*, m. a mountain, L. *°sthā*, = *°stha* in *-vat*, mfn. having a platform, AV.; (*-vati*), f. N. of a river, Hariv.

Prā-sthāna, n. setting out, departure, procession, march (esp. of an army or assailant), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; walking, moving, journey, advent, ib.; sending away, dispatching, Yājñ.; departing this life, dying (cf. *mahā-pr*); religious mendicancy, MBh.; a way to attain (any object), course, method, system, Madhus.; KātyŚr., Sch.; a sect, Sarvad.; an inferior kind of drama (the character of which are slaves and outcasts), Sāh.; starting-point, place of origin, source, cause (in *jñāna-pr*, N. of wk.); *-traya-bhāṣya*, n. N. of wk.; *-dundubhi*, ni. a drum giving the signal for marching, Kād.; *-bheda*, m., *-ratnākara*, m. N. of wks.; *-vat*, ind. as in setting forth, as on a departure, Var.; *-viklāva-gati*, mfn. one whose step falters in walking, Śak.; *-vighna*, m. an obstacle to proceeding or to sending anything (*-kṛit*, mfn. causing an obst. &c.), Yājñ.; non-attendance at a festival, impeding its taking place, W.; *°naka*, n. setting out, departure, Nalac.; *°nā-vali*, f. N. of wk.; *°nika*, mfn., see *cdush-pr*; also w. r. for *prāsthānika*; *°niya*, mfn. belonging or relating to a departure, Lāṭy. *°sthāpana*, n. (fr. Caus.) causing to depart, sending away, dismissing, dispatching, MBh. (also *ā*, f.); Kāv. &c. (with *dīśā*, 'sending into all quarters of the world', R.); *dhvani-pr*, 'giving currency to an expression', Sāh. *°sthāpanīya*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be sent or dispatched, W.; to be carried or driven off, ib. *°sthāpita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) sent away, dismissed, dispatched, Kum.; held, celebrated (as a feast), Divyāv. *°sthāpya*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be sent away or dispatched, MBh. *°sthāyin*, mfn. setting forth, departing, marching, going, Kathās. (cf. g. *gamy-dādi*). *°sthāyīya* and *°sthāyīya*, in *sākamī-sth*, q. v. *°sthāvat*, see above under *prā-stha*. *°sthāvan*, mfn. swift, rapid, RV.

Prasthika, mfn. (fr. *prā-stha*), see *ardha-pr*; (*ā*), f. the sounding-board of a lute, Harav., Sch.; (prob.) *Hibiscus Cannabhinus*, Bhpr.

Prā-sthita, mfn. set forth, prepared, ready (as sacrifice), RV.; Br.; ŚrS.; rising, upright, RV.; standing forth, prominent, AV.; appointed, installed, R.; set out, departed, gone to (acc. with or without *prati*, dat. or loc.) or for the purpose of (dat.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*-vat*, mfn. = *prā-tasthe*, 'he has set out', Kathās.); (ifc.) reaching to, Śak. vii, $\frac{1}{4}$ (v.l. *prati-śhīṭa*); (*am*), impers. a person (instr.) has set out, BhP.; n. setting out, going away, departure, Bhartr.; N. of partic. Soma vessels (see next); *-yājyā*, f. a verse pronounced on offering the *Prasthita* vessels, ŚrS. (*-homa*, m. the oblation connected with it, Vait.); *°sthiti*, f. setting out, departure, march, journey, Kād. *°stheya*, n. (impers.) it ought to be set out, MBh.

प्रसव *pra-snava*, *pra-snāvin*. See under *pra-√smu*.

प्रसा *pra-√snā*, P. *-snāti*, to enter the water (with or without an acc.), RV.; MaitrS.; Br.; Caus. *-snāpayati*, to bathe (intrans.) in (acc.), RV.; AV. *°sna*, m. a bath, vessel for bathing, L. *°snāpita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) bathed, AV. *°snātri*, m. one who bathes, a bath, Nir. *°snāya*, mfn. suitable for bathing, ŚBr.; Nir.

प्रसिध *pra-snigdha*, mfn. (√*snih*) very oily or greasy, Śak.; very soft or tender, Ragh.

प्रसु pra-√snu, P. Ā. -snauti, -snute, to emit fluid, pour forth, flow, drip, distil, TS.; Kathās.; (Ā.) to yield milk (aor. *prāsnoshā*), Pān. iii, 1, 89, Sch.: Desid. -*susnāshishkyate*, vii, 2, 36, Vārtt. 2, Pat.

Prasava, m. (often v. l. *śrava*) a stream or flow (of water, milk &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; pl. tears, MBh.; urine, ib.; -*samyukta*, mfn. flowing in streams, gushing forth (tears), MBh. *śnavana*, n. emitting fluid, ĀpŚr., Sch. *śnavitriya*, Nom. P. *yati* = *prasnavitūdecarati*, Pat. *śnavin*, mfn. (ifc.) dropping, pouring forth, Nir.

Prasuta, mfn. yielding milk, MBh.; R. &c.; -*stani*, f. having breasts that distil milk (through excess of maternal love), MW.

प्रसुषा pra-snuṣā, f. the wife of a grandson, MBh.

प्रस्पन्द pra-√spand, Ā. -spandate (ep. also P. *iti*), to quiver, throb, palpitate, MBh.; Ragh.; Suśr. *spandana*, n. quivering, trembling, throbbing, Suśr.

प्रस्पार्ध pra-√spardh, Ā. -spardhate, to emulate, compete, vie with (instr. or loc.) or in (loc.), R.; Hariv. *spardhin*, mfn. (ifc.) rivalling with, equalling, Mcar.

प्रस्फार pra-sphāra, mfn. (√spha) swollen, puffed up, self-conceited, Nalac.

प्रस्फिज pra-sphij, mfn. large-hipped, Pat.

प्रस्फुट pra-√sphuṭ, P. -sphuṭati, to burst open, be split or rent, MBh.; R.: Caus. -*sphoṭayati*, to cleave through, split, pierce, Hariv.; Kathās.; to slap or clap the arms, MBh. *śphuṭa*, mfn. cleft open, burst, expanded, blown, L.; divulged, published, known, open, evident, clear, plain, Kāv.; Pur.; Kathās. &c.; *śphoṭaka*, m. N. of a Nāga, L. *śphoṭana*, n. splitting, bursting (intrans.), Var.; opening, expanding, causing to blow or bloom, L.; making evident or manifest, L.; striking, beating, L.; winnowing corn, a winnowing basket, L.; wiping away, rubbing out, L.

प्रस्फुर pra-√sphur, P. -sphurati (pr. p. Ā. -*sphuramāna*, MBh.), to spurn or push away, AV.; to become tremulous, throb, quiver, palpitate, RV. &c. &c.; to glitter, sparkle, flash, shine forth (lit. and fig.), Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās.; to be displayed, become clear or visible, appear, Kāv.; Var. *śphurita*, mfn. become tremulous, quivering, vibrating, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *śphurita*, mfn. one whose lower lip quivers, MBh.; clear, evident, L.

प्रस्फुलिङ्ग pra-sphuliṅga, m. or n. (?) a glittering spark, Mcar.

प्रस्मि pra-√smi, Ā. -smayate (ep. P. pr. p. -*smayat*), to burst into laughter, Nir.; MBh.; Hariv.

प्रस्मृ pra-√smṛi, P. -smarati, to remember, MBh.; to forget (Pass. -*smaryate*), Bālar. *śmaratavya*, mfn. to be forgotten, ib. *śmṛita*, mfn. forgotten, Nalish. *śmṛiti*, f. forgetting, forgetfulness, W.

प्रस्यन्द pra-√syand, P. Ā. -syandati, *ote* (often w. r. for -*spand*), to flow forth, run away, dart, fly, RV.; GrS.; MBh.; to drive off (in a carriage), ŚBr.: Caus. -*syandayati*, to make flow, MBh. *śyanda*, m. flowing forth, trickling out, L. *śyanadana*, n. id., MBh.; exudation, Rājāt. *śyāndin*, mfn. oozing forth, ŚBr.; ĀpŚr.; MBh.; shedding (tears), Ratnāv.; m. a shower of rain, Gaut.

प्रस्रंस pra-√sraṅs, Ā. -sraṅsate, to fall down, miscarry (said of the fetus), Suśr. *śraṅsa*, m. falling down or asunder, Br. *śraṅsana*, n. a dissolvent, Car. *śraṅsin*, mfn. letting fall, dropping, miscarrying, Suśr.

प्रस्रु pra-√sru, P. -srovati (rarely Ā. *ote*), to flow forth, flow from (abl.), AV. &c. &c.; to flow with, let flow, pour out (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Caus. Ā. -*śrāvayate*, to make water, ŚBr.

Prasrava, m. (often v. l. *śrava*) flowing forth, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a stream, flow, gush (lit. and fig.), ib.; a flow of milk (loc. 'when the m^o flows from the udder'), Mn. (esp. v. 130); MBh. &c.; (pl.) gushing tears, MBh.; (pl.) urine, ib. (v. l.); (pl.) morbid matter in the body, Car.; the overflow of boiling rice, L.; n. a waterfall, R. (B.); -*yukta*, mfn. flow-

ing with milk (breasts), Hariv.; -*samyukta*, mfn. id., ib.; flowing in a stream (as tears), MBh. *śrāvāna*, n. (sometimes w. r. *śrāvāna*) streaming or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, effusion, discharge, RV. &c. &c. (often ifc., with f. ā); the flowing of milk from the udder, Yājñ.; MārK.P.; milk, Gal.; sweat, perspiration, L.; voiding urine, L.; a well or spring, Mn.; Yājñ.; Ritus; a cascade, cataract, L.; a spout, the projecting mouth of a vessel (out of which any fluid is poured), RV.; (also with *plāksha*, n.) N. of a place where the Sarasvatī takes its rise, ŚrS.; MBh.; Rājāt.; m. N. of a man, L.; of a range of mountains on the confines of Malaya, R.; -*jala*, n. spring-water, L. *śravina*, mfn. (ifc.) streaming forth, discharging, Nir.; Rājāt.; (a cow) yielding milk, Ragh. *śrāvā*, m. flowing, dropping, W.; urine, Car. (w. r. *śrāvā*); the overflowing scum of boiling rice, L.; -*karaṇa*, n. the urethra, L.

Prasruta, mfn. flowed forth, oozed out, issued, MBh.; Hariv.; discharging fluid, humid, moist, wet, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. *śrutī*, f. flowing forth, oozing out, L.

प्रस्वन pra-svana, m. (√svan) sound, noise, MBh. *śvanita* (*prā*-, fr. Caus.), sounding, roaring, RV. *śvāna*, m. a loud noise, L.

प्रस्वप pra-√svap, P. -svapiti or *pati* (Pot. Ā. -*svapita* or *petā*, MBh.), to fall asleep, go to sleep, sleep, Br.; MBh.; Hariv.

Prasūp, mfn. asleep, RV.

Prasupta, mfn. fallen into sleep, fast asleep, sleeping, slumbering, Mn.; MBh. &c.; closed (said of flowers), Kālid.; having slept, Hit.; asleep i.e. insensible, Suśr.; quiet, inactive, latent, BhP.; -*td*, f. = next, Suśr. *śuṭi*, f. sleepiness, ŚārṅgS. (paralysis, W.)

Prasvāpa, mfn. causing sleep, soporific, MBh.; m. falling asleep, sleep, BhP.; a dream, ib. *śvāpaka*, mf (*ikā*) n. causing to fall asleep, MW.; causing to die, slaying, ib. *śvāpana*, mf (*in*) n. causing sleep, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *śvāpā*, f. condition of *ś*, MārK.P.; n. the act of sending to *ś*, R. *śvāpini*, f. 'sending to sleep', N. of a daughter of Sattra-jit and wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.

प्रसवादस prā-svādas, mfn. (√svad) very pleasant or agreeable, RV.

प्रसार pra-√svāra. See pra-√svri.

प्रस्वि pra-√sviḍ, Ā. -svedate, to begin to sweat, get into perspiration, Suśr.; to become wet or moist, L. *śvinina*, mfn. covered with perspiration, sweated, perspired, R.

Prasveda, m. great or excessive perspiration, sweat, MBh.; Vet.; Śāh.; m. an elephant, Gal.; -*kanikā*, f. a drop of sw^o, Prab.; -*jala*, n. sw^o-water, MārK.P.; -*bindu*, m. = *kanikā*, Caur. *śvedita*, mfn. sweated, perspired, W.; hot, causing perspiration, ib.; -*vat*, mfn. suffering or producing persp^o, ib. (cf. Pān. i, 2, 19, Sch.) *śvedin*, mfn. sweating, covered with perspiration, Hit.

प्रसृ pra-√svri, P. -svarati, to lengthen or prolate a tone in uttering it, RPāt.

Prasvāra, m. the prolated syllable Om (repeated by a religious teacher at the beginning of a lesson), ib.

प्रहण prahaṇa, w. r. for pra-haraṇa, Hariv.

प्रहणेमि praha-nemi or praha-nemi, m. the moon, L. (prob. w. r. for *graha-nemi*, q.v.)

प्रहन् pra-√han, P. -hanti (pf. Ā. -*jaghñire*, MBh.), to strike, beat, slay, kill, destroy, RV. &c. &c. (with acc.; according to Pān. ii, 3, 56 also with gen.) *hāṇana*, n. striking &c., Pān. viii, 4, 22, Sch.; a kind of amorous sport (= *jaghana-dvaya-tāḍana*), L.

Prasata, mfn. struck, beaten (as a drum), killed, slain, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; cut to pieces, BhP.; hewn down, Subh.; repelled, defeated, W.; spread, expanded, ib.; contiguous, ib.; learned, accomplished (= *sāstra-viḍ*, Gal.), ib.; (ifc.) a blow or stroke with, g. *aksha-dyūṭdī*; -*muraja*, mfn. having drums beaten, resounding with the beating of drums, Megh. *ḥati*, f. a stroke, blow, Kād.; Bālar.

Prasana, see a-prahan. *hantavya*, mfn. to be killed or slain, Hariv. *hantṛi*, mfn. striking (or 'he will strike') down, killing, slaying, RV.; MBh.

प्रहर pra-hara &c. See pra-√hri.

प्रहरित pra-harita, mfn. of a beautiful greenish colour, Car.

प्रहर्ष pra-harsha &c. See pra-√hṛish.

प्रहस pra-√has, P. -hasati (ep. also Ā. *ote*), to burst into laughter (also with *hāsam*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to laugh with (acc.), MBh.; Pāñcat.; to laugh at, mock, deride, ridicule, MBh.; R. &c. *ḥasa*, m. N. of Śiva, Gal.; of a Rakshas, R. *ḥasat*, mf (*anti*) n. laughing, smiling, MBh.; (*anti*), f. a species of jasmine, L.; another plant, L.; a large chafing-dish or fire-pan, L. *ḥassana*, n. laughter, mirth, mockery, derision, Uttara.; Hit. (*nam*, enclit. after a finite verb, g. *gotṛādi*; *ne* √*kri*, to mock, deride, g. *sāksād-ādi*, Kā.); (in rhet.) satire, sarcasm; (esp.) a kind of comedy or farce, Daśar.; Śāh. &c. *ḥasita*, mfn. laughing, cheerful, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; of a prince of the Kimpurāṇas, Kāraṇḍ.; n. bursting into laughter, BhP.; displaying bright gaudy colours, Jātakam.; -*netra*, m. 'laughing-eyed', N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; -*avadana* (Pāñcat.), *īdāna* (Hariv.), mfn. with laughing face. *ḥāsa*, m. loud laughter, laughter, Hariv.; Kāv.; derision, irony, Pān. i, 4, 106 &c.; appearance, display, Venṛs.; splendour of colours, Jātakam.; an actor, dancer, L.; N. of Śiva, L. (cf. *ḥasa*); of an attendant of Ś^o, MBh.; of a Nāga, ib.; of a minister of Varuṇa, R.; of a Tīrtha (w. r. for *ḥāsa*), L.; n. (with *Bharad-vajasya*) N. of a Śāman (w. r. for *prāsāḥa*), L. *ḥāsaka*, m. one who causes laughter, a jester, L. *ḥāsita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to laugh, MW. *ḥāsīn*, mfn. laughing, derisive, satirical, AV.; shining brightly, Jātakam.; m. the buffoon of a drama (= *vidūshaka*), L.

प्रहस्त pra-hasta, mfn. long-handed, Inscr.; m. (n., Pān. vi, 2, 183, Sch.) the open hand with the fingers extended, Kātyāy. Sch.; N. of a Rakshasa, MBh.; R.; of a companion of Sūrya-prabha (son of Candraprabha, king of Śākala; he had been an Asura before), Kathās.; -*vāda*, m. N. of work. *ḥastaka*, m. the extended hand, L.; m. or n. (scil. *trica*) N. of RV. viii, 96, 13-15.

प्रहा pra-√2. *hā*, Ā. -*hijite*, to drive off, haste away, RV.; to spring up, ŚBr.

प्रहा pra-√3. *hā*, P. -*jahāti* (3. pl. irreg. -*jahanti*, MBh.; fut. 3. du. Ā. -*hāsyete*, R.), to leave, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to desert, quit, abandon, give up, renounce, violate (a duty), break (a promise), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to send off, throw, hurl, Bhāṭ.; (incorrectly for Pass.) to cease, disappear, MBh.: Pass. -*hīyate*, to be relinquished or neglected, be lost, fail, cease, perish, Mn.; MBh.; to be vanquished, succumb, MBh.; Caus. -*hāpayati*, to drive away, remove, destroy, BhP.

Prasahita, mfn. (irreg. fr. the pres. stem) quitted, abandoned, RV. viii, 1, 13 (applied to a fire that has been abandoned, TāpBr.; ŚrS.)

Prasāh, f. a good throw at dice, any gain or advantage, RV.; AV.; TāpBr. (= *pra-hantri*, Śāy.); -*vat*, mfn. acquiring gain, gaining, RV. (= *praharaṇa-vat*, Śāy.) *hāna*, n. relinquishing, abandoning, avoiding, Śiṣ.; Śāmk.; Lalit.; abstraction, speculation, meditation, Lalit.; Vajracch.; exertion, Dharmas. 45. *hāni*, f. cessation, disappearance, SvetUp.; Pur.; want, deficiency, MW. *hātavya*, mfn. to be relinquished or abandoned, Vajracch. *hāna* and *hāni*, w. r. for *hāna* and *hāni*. *hāpana*, n. (fr. Caus.) driving away, forced abandonment or departure, W.

Prasāhina, mfn. (cf. Kāś. on Pān. viii, 4, 29) left, remaining, BhP.; standing alone i.e. having no relatives, Vas.; east off, worn out (as a garment), Gaut.; failing in (instr.), MBh.; ceased, vanished, Jātakam.; (ifc.) wanting, destitute of, MBh.; m. removal, loss, waste, destruction, W. -*hīvita*, mfn. one who has abandoned life, dead, slain, W. -*doṣha*, mfn. one whose sins have vanished, sinless, Vedāntas.

प्रहाय pra-hāyā. See i. pra-√hi.

प्रहार pra-hāra. See pra-√hri.

प्रहि i. pra-√hi, P. Ā. -*hiṇoti*, -*hiṇute*; -*hiṇvati*, -*hiṇvate* (cf. Pān. viii, 4, 15; pf. -*jiḥgāya*, KaushUp.; 1. sg. pr. Ā. -*hiṣhe*, RV.; Aor. P. *prāhāt*, AV.; Impv. *prā-hela*, RV.; inf. *pra-hye*, ib.), to urge on, incite, RV.; to direct, command,

Laty.; KaushUp.; to convey or send to, furnish, procure, bestow on (dat.), RV. &c. &c.; to hurl, cast, throw upon, discharge at (dat. or loc.), Kāv.; Pur.; to turn the eyes towards (acc.), Kād.; to dispatch (messengers), drive away, dismiss, send to (acc. with or without *prati*, dat., gen. with or without *antikam* or *pārvam*) or in order to (dat. or inf.), RV. &c. &c.; (Ā.) to rush on, RV.; to forsake (= *pra-√3. hā*), BHP.; Caus. aor. *prāhīyāt*, Pat.; Desid. of Caus. *prā-jighāyishati*, ib.

Prā-hāyā, m. one who is to be sent, a messenger, AV. (v. l. *hāyā*; cf. *heya*).

Prāhita, mfn. urged on, incited, stirred up, RV.; BHP.; hurled, discharged at, Hariv.; R.; Pur.; thrown forward i.e. stretched out (as an arm), MBh.; imbedded (as nails), Sāh.; (ifc.) directed or turned towards, cast upon (as eyes, the mind &c.), Kālid.; BHP.; conveyed, sent, procured, Daś.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; sent out, dispatched (as messengers), RV. &c. &c.; sent away, expelled, banished to (dat.), R.; Kathās.; sent to or towards or against (loc., gen. with or without *pārvam*, or dat.), appointed, commissioned, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. du. (with *Gauriviteḥ* and *Śyāvadvasya*) N. of 2 Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; n. sauce, gravy, condiment, L. = *m-gama*, mfn. going on an errand or mission to (gen.), PārGr.; -*vat*, mfn. one who has sent out, (= fin. verb) he sent out, R.; Kathās. **Prāhītātman**, mfn. resolute, Divyāv.

Prā-hetavya, mfn. to be sent out or dismissed, Campak. **hetī**, m. a missile, weapon, VS.; N. of a king of the Rākshasas, Pur.; of an Asura, ib. **hetī**, m. one who sends forth or impels, RV. **hēya**, mfn. to be sent away or dispatched, serving as a messenger, AV.; ŚBr.

प्रहि 2. pra-hi, m. (according to Up. iv, 134 fr. *pra-√hri*, but cf. *pra-dhi*) a well.

प्रहितु prahitu (only *toḥ samyojana*), N. of 2 Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. (cf. *pra-hita* above).

प्रहिम pra-hima, mfn. having severe winters (?), Pāp. viii, 4, 16, Pat.

प्रहीण pra-hiṇa. See *pra-√3. hā*.

प्रहु pra-√hu, P. Ā. -*juhōti*, -*juhute*, to sacrifice continually, offer up, RV.: Caus. -*hāvayati*, to pour out or down, ĀpŚr.

Prā-huta, mfn. offered up, RV.; Br.; GfS. &c.; m. (scil. *yajña*) sacrificial food offered to all created beings, Mn. iii, 73 &c. (n., L.) **huti** (*prā-*), f. an oblation, sacrifice, RV.

Prā-hoshā, m. id., ib. **hoshin**, mfn. offering oblations or sacrifices, ib.

महु pra-√hri, P. Ā. -*harati*, *te*, to offer (esp. praise, 1. sg. pr. -*harmi*), RV. i, 61, 1; to thrust or move forward, stretch out, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; to put into, fix in (loc.), RV.; to hurl, throw, discharge at (loc.), AV. &c. &c.; to throw or turn out, ŚākhŚr.; to throw (into the fire), Br.; KatyŚr.; to strike, hit, hurt, attack, assail (with acc., loc., dat. or gen.; Ā. also 'to fight with each other'), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. Ā. -*harayate*, to stir up, excite, rouse, RV. iv, 37, 2; Desid. -*jihirshati*, to wish to take away, MBh.; to wish to throw, ŚBr.; to wish to strike or assail, MBh.; Daś. (cf. *jihirshu*, p. 659).

Prā-hara, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) a division of time (about 3 hours = 6 or 7 Nādikās; lit. 'stroke', scil. on a gong), Var.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; the 8th part of a day, a watch, Kathās.; N. of the subdivisions in a Śākuna (q. v.); -*kuṭumbī*, f. a species of plant, L.; -*viratī*, f. the end of a watch (at 9 o'clock in the forenoon), Amar. **haraka**, m. striking the hours, Vet.; a period of about 3 hours, watch, Śis. (cf. *ardha-praharikā*). **harapa**, n. striking, beating, pecking, Pañcat.; attack, combat, MBh.; throwing (of grass into the fire), TS., Sch.; removing, dispelling, Śāmk.; a weapon (ifc. f. *ā*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *kṛita-pr*); a carriage-box, BHP.; w. r. for *pra-vahana*, L.; m. the verse spoken in throwing grass into the fire, ĀpŚr.; N. of a son of Kṛishna, BHP.; -*kalikā* or -*kalitā*, f. a kind of metre, Chandom.; Col.; -*vat*, mfn. fighting, Say. **haraniya**, mfn. to be attacked or fought, MBh.; to be removed or dispelled or destroyed, Prab.; n. a weapon, MBh.; Hariv. **harin**, m. one who announces the hours by beating a gong &c., a watchman, bellman, L. **hartavya**, mfn. to be attacked or fought, MBh.; Hariv.; n.

(impers.) one should strike or attack (dat. or loc.), ib.; Kāv.; Kathās. **hartā**, m. a sender, dispatcher, Śis.; an assailant, combatant, warrior, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Prā-hāra, m. striking, hitting, fighting, Vcar.; a stroke, blow, thump, knock, kick &c. ('with', comp.; 'on', loc. or comp.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; m. a necklace, Dharmas.; -*karana*, n. dealing blows, beating, MW.; -*da*, mfn. (ifc.) giving a blow to, striking, Yājñ.; -*varman*, m. N. of a prince of Mithilā, Daś.; -*vallī*, f. a kind of perfume, BHP.; **rāra**, mfn. hurt by a blow, wounded, Yājñ.; n. chronic and acute pain from a wound or hurt, W. **hāraṇa**, n. a desirable gift, L. (v. l. for 2. *prā-vāraṇa*). **hārin**, mfn. striking, smiting, beating with (comp.), attacking, fighting against (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a good fighter, champion, hero, Nir. v, 12; *ri-tā*, f. striking, hitting, Divyāv. **hāruka**, mfn. carrying off, tearing away, Kāth. **hārya** (or *hāryā*), mfn. to be taken away or removed, ŚBr. (cf. *pra-hāyā* under *pra-√hi*); to be beaten, MW.

Prā-hṛita, mfn. thrown (as a stone), AV.; stretched out or lifted up (as a stick), ŚBr.; struck, beaten, hurt, wounded, hit, smitten, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a man, g. *āvuddi*, n. a stroke, blow; (impers. 'a blow has been struck', Hariv.; Ragh.; Sāh.; *te sati*, 'when a blow has been struck', Mn. viii, 286); a fight with (comp.), Ragh. xvi, 16 (cf. g. *aksha-dyūṭidī*).

महृ pra-√hrish, P. -*hrishyati* (m. c. also Ā. *te*), to rejoice, be glad or cheerful, exult, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*harshayati*, to set (the teeth) on edge, Car.; to cause to rejoice, gladden, inspirit, encourage, ŚākhBr.; MBh.; R. &c.

Prā-harsha, m. erection (or greater er^o) of the male organ, Car.; erection of the hair, extreme joy, thrill of delight, rapture (*śhaṇ-√kṛi*, with loc. 'to delight in'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*vat*, mfn. delighted, glad, MBh.; R. **harshana**, mfn. causing erection of the hair of the body, enrapturing, delighting, MBh.; Hariv.; m. the planet Mercury or its ruler, L. (cf. *śhula*); (f. cf. *śhīṇī*) turmeric, L.; a kind of metre, Chandom.; n. erection (of the hair of the body), Car.; rapture, joy, delight, MBh.; gladdening, delighting, ib.; the attainment of a desired object, Kuval.; -*kara*, mfn. causing great joy, enrapturing, MBh. **harshita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) stiffened (as reed), Suśr.; made desirous of sexual intercourse, Car.; greatly delighted, enraptured, very happy, MBh.; R. **harshin**, mfn. gladdening (with gen.), MBh.; (ifc.) f. (cf. *śhaṇī*) turmeric, L.; a kind of metre, Śrutab. **harshula**, m. the planet Mercury, L. (cf. *śhaṇa*).

Prā-hṛishṭa, mfn. erect, bristling (as the hair of the body), MBh.; R.; BHP.; thrilled with delight, exceedingly pleased, delighted, ib.; Var.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; -*citta*, mfn. delighted at heart, exceedingly glad, A.; -*manas*, mfn. id., MBh.; -*mukha*, mfn. having a cheerful face, looking pleased (a-pr^o), MārKp.; -*mudita*, mfn. exceedingly pleased and cheerful, R.; -*rūpa*, nfn. of pleasing form, MBh.; erect in form, MW.; -*roman*, mfn. one who has erected hair, R.; m. N. of an Asura, Kathās.; -*vadana*, mfn. = *-mukha*, MārKp.; *qḍtman*, mfn. = *ā-citta*, MBh.; R. **hṛishṭa-ka**, m. a crow, W.

महयक pra-heṇaka, n. a kind of pastry, Divyāv. (cf. *pra-helaka*).

महेति pra-heti &c. See *pra-√hi*.

महेलक pra-helaka, n. (√*hili*?) a kind of pastry, sweetmeat &c. distributed at a festival, L. (cf. *pra-heṇaka*). **hell**, f. playfulness, free or unrestrained behaviour; (*ayā*), ind. freely, without constraint, Pañcat. **heli** (L.), **helikā** (Kāvād., 6 kinds), f. an enigma, riddle, puzzling question. **hell**, f. id.; -*jñāna*, n. the art or science of proposing riddles, L.

महोष pra-hosha, *°shin*. See under *pra-√hu*.

महे pra-hye. See under *pra-√hi*.

महद pra-hrāda, m. (√*hrād*) N. of the chief of the Asuras (with the patr. Kāyadhava, aod father of Virocana), TBr.; of a son of Hiranyakaśipu (he was an enemy of Indra and friend of Vishnu), MBh.; Hariv.; BHP. (cf. *pra-hlāda*). **hrādī**, m. pl., v. l. for *pra-hlādiya*, KaushUp.

महास pra-hrāsa, m. (√*hras*) shortening, diminution, wane, MBh.

महा pra-√hlād, Ā. -*hlādate*, to be refreshed or comforted, to rejoice, Kir.: Caus. -*hlādāyati*, *te*, to refresh, comfort, delight, MBh.; R. &c. **Prā-hla**, mfn. pleased, glad, Gal. **hlatti**, f. pleasure, delight, Pāp. vi, 4, 95, Sch. **hlanna**, mfn. pleased, glad, happy, Pāp. vi, 4, 95, Sch. **hlanni**, f. = *hlatti*, Siddh.

Prā-hlāda, m. joyful excitement, delight, joy, happiness, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; sound, noise, L.; a species of rice, Gal.; N. of a pious Daitya (son of Hiranyakaśipu); he was made king of the D's by Vishnu, and was regent of one of the divisions of Pātāla; cf. *pra-hrāda*, MBh.; VP. (RTL. 109); of a Naga, MBh.; of a Prājā-pati, ib.; pl. N. of a people, ib.; -*campā*, f., -*carita*, n., -*viyaja*, m., -*stuti*, f., -*stotra*, n. N. of wks. **hlādaka**, mfn. causing joy or pleasure, refreshing, Ritus. **hlādana**, mfn. id., MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr.; m. (with *yuva-rāja*) N. of a poet (brother of king Dhārā-varsha, 1208), Cat.; n. (Hariv.; Suśr.) and (ā), f. (Bālar.) the act of causing joy or pleasure, refreshment. **hlādaniya**, mfn. refreshing, comforting, Lalit. **hlādita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) rejoiced, delighted, MBh.; R. **hlādin**, mfn. delighting, refreshing, MBh. **hlādiya**, m. pl. the attendants of the Asura Prahlāda, KaushUp. (cf. *pra-hrādī*).

मह pra-hva, mfn. (√*hvri*) inclined forwards, sloping, slanting, bent, GfS. &c.; MBh. &c. (-*tva*, n., VP., Sch.); bowed, stooping, bowing before (gen.), MBh. **vāhjalī**, mfn. bowing with hands joined in token of respect, R.; humble, modest, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; inclined towards i.e. intent upon, devoted to, engaged in, L.; (f), f. N. of a Śakti, RāmatUp. **hvapa**, n. bowing down in reverence, BHP. **hvaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to render humble, Uttarar. **hvāpa**, mfn. bent, bowing, TāpBr.

Prāhvī, in comp. for *pra-hva*. = *hṛita*, mfn. bent forwards, bowed, W.; conquered, won, ib. = *bhūta*, mfn. bowing, humble, modest, Bālar.

महल pra-√hval, P. -*hvalati*, to begin to reel, quake, tremble, Bhaṭṭ.

Prā-hvala, n. a beautiful body, L. (cf. *prā-kula*).

महलीका pra-hvalikā, w. r. for *pra-valhikā*.

महे pra-√hve (Ā. -*havate* &c.; 1. sg. impf. -*ahve*), to invoke, RV. **Prā-hvāya**, m. call, invocation, Pāp. iii, 3, 72.

मा 1. prā, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 53) *prāti* (pf. P. *paprau* or *paprā*, 2. sg. *papraṭha*, p. *papriṇās*, f. *prīshī*, RV.; Ā. *pāpre*, 2. sg. *prīshe*, ib.; AV.; *pāpre* as Pass., Bhaṭṭ.; aor. 3. sg. *apṛat* or *apṛat*, RV.; Subj. *prās* or *prāsi*, ib.; aor. Pass. *apṛāyī*, AV.), to fill, RV.; AV.; Br.; Bhaṭṭ. [Cf. Gk. *πλην*; Lat. *plē-nus*.]

2. **Prā**, mfn. filling (ifc. = 2. *pra*; cf. *antā-riksha*, *kāma*, *kratu* &c.).

1. **Prāpa**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 705, col. 1) filled, full, L.

Prāṭi, mfn. id., RV.

Prāṭi, f. filling (= *pūrti*), L.; the span of the thumb and forefinger, L.

मा 3. prā, Vṛiddhi or lengthened form of 1. *pra* in comp. (cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 122).

Observe in the following derivatives, only the second member of the simple compound from which they come is given in the parentheses, leaving the preposition *pra* (lengthened to *prā* in the derivatives) to be supplied. = *kaṭya*, n. (fr. *kaṭa*) publicity, manifestation, Nilak. = *karāṇika*, mfn. (fr. *-karāṇa*) belonging to the matter in question or to a chapter or to a class or genus, MānGr.; KatyŚr.; being the subject of any statement, MW. = *karāṇa*, n. N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. = *karāṇika*, mfn. deserving preference, g. *cheddī*. = *kaśhika*, m. (fr. *-kaśha*; see Up. ii, 41, Sch.) a dancer employed by a woman or one supported by another's wives, L. = *kāmya*, n. (fr. *-kāma*) freedom of will, wilfulness, MBh.; Kum.; MārKp.; irresistible will or fiat (one of the 8 supernatural powers), MW. 245. = *kāra*, see s. v. = *kāśā*, m. a metallic mirror (others' a kind of ornament), Br.; ŚrS. = *kāśya*, n. (fr. *-kāśa*) the being evident, manifestness, celebrity, renown, MBh.; Kāv.;

Suśr. — *kṛita*, see s. v. — *kramika*, mfn. (fr. *krama*) one who undertakes much (without finishing anything), Gaut., Sch. — *kshālana*, w. r. for *pra-ksh*.
 — *kharya*, n. (fr. *khara*) sharpness (of an arrow), Naish., Sch.; wickedness, W. — *gadya*, mfn. (fr. *gadin*), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80. — *galbhī*, f. (fr. *galbha*) boldness, confidence, resoluteness, determination, Balar. — *galbhya*, n. id., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; importance, rank, W.; manifestation, appearance, Kpr.; proficiency, MW.; — *buddhi*, f. boldness of judgment, Pañcat.; — *vat*, mfn. possessed of confidence, bold, arrogant, Kathās. — *gāṅgam*, w. r. for *prag-gaṅgam*, Pat. — *gāthā*, m(f)ṇ. belonging to the Pragāthas (i.e. to R.V. viii), ĀśvŚr.; m. patr. of Kali and Bharga and Haryata, Rānukr. — *gāthaka*, m(f)ṇ. = prec. mfn., ŚāṅkhŚr. — *gāthika*, mfn. derived from Pragātha, ŚrS. — *gitya*, n. (fr. *gita*) notoriety, celebrity, excellence, Nalac. — *gunya*, n. (fr. *guna*) right position or direction, Car. — *ghar-ma-sād*, mfn. sitting in a region of fire or light, R.V. vi, 73, i (Sāy.). — *ghāta*, w. r. for *pra-gh*, L. — *ghāra*, m. sprinkling, aspersion, L. — *caṇḍya*, n. (fr. *caṇḍa*) violence, passion, Mālatim. — *cinvat*, m. N. of a son of Jaum-ejaya (= *pra-cinvat*), MBh. — *curya*, n. (fr. *cura*) multitude, abundance, plenty, Bādar.; Rājat.; Pañcat.; amplitude, prolixity, TPrāt., Sch.; prevalence, currency, Śaṃk.; Rājat.; (*nya*), ind. in a mass, fully, mostly, MārKp.; in detail, BhP. — *cetas*, m. pl. N. of the 10 sons of Prācina-barhis (= *pra-cetas*), MBh. — *cetasa*, mfn. relating to Varuṇa (= *pra-cetas*; with *āśā*, f. the west), Hcar.; descended from Pracetas (m. patr. of Manu, Dakṣha, and Vālmiki), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; pl. = *cetas*, pl., L.; — *stava*, m. N. of VP. xiv. — *jahita*, m. = *pra-j*; m. a Gāṛhapatya fire maintained during a longer period of time, ŚrS. — *jā-pata*, *tya*, *jāvata*, *jēsa*, *āvara*, see s. v. — *jūā*, mf(ā and ī) n. (fr. *jūā*) intellectual (opp. to *śārīra*, *taṭsava*), ŚBr.; Nir.; MāṇḍUp.; intelligent, wise, clever, KathUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a wise or learned man, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; intelligence dependent on individuality, Vedāntas.; a kind of parrot with red stripes on the neck and wings, L.; (*ā*), f. intelligence, understanding, L.; (*ī*), f. the wife of a learned man, L.; — *kathā*, f. a story about a wise man, MW.; — *tā*, f. (Mn.), — *tva*, n. (Vedāntas.) wisdom, learning, intelligence; *bhūta-nātha*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; — *māna*, m. respect for learned men, W.; — *mānin* (Śaṃk.), — *mānin* (Kathās.), — *vādika* (MBh.), mfn. thinking one's self wise. — *nāya*, mfn. proper, fit, suited, ChUp. iii, 11, 5 (v. l. *pra-n*). — *nāhā*, m. cement (used in building), AV. — *pitya*, n. prob. w. r. for *mitya*, q. v. — *tardana*, mf(ī) n. belonging to or derived from Pratardana, L. — *tithēyī*, f. (fr. *tithi*) N. of a female sage, GrS. (v. l. *tithēyī*). — *tūda*, mfn. derived from the Pratudas or peckers (a kind of bird), Car. — *trīdā*, m. patr. fr. *prati-trīd*, ŚBr. (Sāy.). — *dakṣhiṇya*, n. (fr. *dakṣhiṇa*) circumambulation while keeping one's right side towards an object, MBh.; respectful behaviour, Car. — *dānika*, mfn. (fr. *dāna*) relating to an oblation, KātyŚr., Sch. — *dūr*, see s. v. — *deśa*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) the span of the thumb and forefinger (also a measure = 12 Aṅgulas), ŚBr.; GrS. &c.; MBh. &c.; place, country, L. (v. l. for *pra-d*). — *pāda*, mf(ī) n. (a seat) whose legs are a span long, KātyŚr. — *mādr*, n. the measure of a span, ŚBr. (with *bhūmeḥ*, 'a mere span of land', MBh.); mf(ī) n. a span long, Br.; GrS. &c.; — *sama*, mf(ā) n. id., KātyŚr.; *śāyāma*, mf(ā) n. id., Gobh. — *deśana*, n. = *pra-deśana*, a gift &c., L. — *deśika*, mfn. having precedents, Nir. (with *guna*, m. the authorized function or meaning of a word); local, limited, Rājat.; m. (also *kēśvara*) a small land-owner, chief of a district, Kauś. — *deśin*, mfn. a span long, Grihyas.; (*in*), f. the forefinger, KātyŚr., Sch. (prob. w. r. for *pra-deśinī*). — *doṣha*, mfn. belonging or relating to the evening, vespertine, Bhpr.; *śhika*, mfn. id., Pañcat. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 14). — *dohani*, m. patr. fr. *pra-dohana*, g. *taulvalyādī*. — *dyumni*, m. patr. fr. *pra-dyumna*, MBh.; Hariv. (cf. g. *bahv-ādī*). — *dyoti*, m. patr. fr. *pra-dyoti*, Cat. — *dhanika*, n. (fr. *dhana*) an implement of war, weapon, BhP. — *dha*, f. (cf. *pra-dhā*) N. of a daughter of Dakṣha and mother of sev. Apasars and Gandharvas, MBh.; Hariv. — *dhānika*, mfn. (fr. *dhāna*) pre-eminent, distinguished, superior, BhP.; (in Śaṃkhyas) derived from or relating to Pradhāna or primary matter, MBh.; BhP. — *dhānya*, n. predominance, prevalence, ascendancy, supremacy, KātyŚr.; Śaṃk.; Suśr. &c.; ibc.; *nyena*, *nyāt*, and

-tas, ind. in regard to the highest object or chief matter, chiefly, mainly, summarily, Nir.; MBh.; Hariv. &c. (*-stuti*, mfn. chiefly praised); m. a chief or most distinguished person, Vet. — *dheya*, mfn. descended from Pradhāna, MBh. (cf. *karna-prādheya*). — *dhvāṅsana*, m. patr. fr. *pra-dhvāṅsana*, ŚBr. — *nādi*, f. = (or w. r. for) *pra-nādi* = *pra-nādi*, MBh. — *pa-nika*, m. (fr. *-paṇa*; but cf. Up. ii, 42) a trader, dealer, MBh.; Śiś. — *prābandha*, see *kēśara-prābandhā*. — *balya*, n. (fr. *-bala*) superiority of power, predominance, ascendancy, Vedāntas.; Suśr.; force, validity (of a rule), TPrāt., Sch. — *bālika*, see *-vālika*. — *bodhaka*, m. = (and v. l. for) *pra-b*, a minstrel employed to wake the king in the morning, R.; = next, L. — *bodhika*, m. (fr. *-bodha*) dawn, daybreak, L. — *bhaṣāṇa*, n. the Nakṣatra Svati (presided over by Pra-bh°, the god of wind), Var.; *ni*, m. patr. of Hanumat (son of Pra-bh°), Mcar. — *bhava*, n. (fr. *bhu*) superiority, L. — *bhavatya*, n. (fr. *bhavat*), id., Mn. viii, 412. — *bhākara*, mf(ī) n. derived from Prabhā-kara, Dharmas.; m. a follower of Pr°, Vedāntas.; n. the work of Pr°, TPrāt., Sch.; — *khaṇḍana*, n. N. of wk.; *karī*, m. patr. of the planet Saturn, Var. — *bhātika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-bhāta*) relating to morning, matutinal, Pañcat.; Suśr. — *bhāsika* (with *kshetra*), n. = *pra-bhāsa-ksh*, Cat. — *bhūtika*, mf(ī) n. = *pra-bhūtam āha*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 1, 2, Pat. — *bhūṛita*, n., once in Divyāv. m. (fr. *-bhūṛi*) a present, gift, offering (esp. to a deity or a sovereign), Kathās.; Rājat. (*cikitsā-prābhṛita*, m. a man whose gift is the art of medicine, a skillful physician, Car.); N. of the chapters of the Sūrya-prajñapti (the subdivisions are called *prābhṛita-prābhṛita*); *ta-ha*, n. a present, gift, Mālav.; *ī-√kri*, to make a present of, offer, Kathās. — *mati*, m. N. of one of the 7 sages in the 10th Manv-antara, Hariv. (v. l. *pra-mati* and *prāptati*). — *mānika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-māna*) forming or being a measure, Hcat. (cf. *pra-mānika*); founded on evidence or authority, admitting of proof, authentic, credible, Dayabh.; one who accepts proof or rests his arguments on authority, Sarvad.; a president, the chief or head of a trade, W.; — *tva*, n. authoritativeness, cogency, Mallin.; — *vārttika*, n. N. of wk. — *mānya*, n. (fr. *māna*) the being established by proof, resting upon authority, authoritativeness, authenticity, evidence, credibility, Nir.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *vāda*, m. N. of sev. wks. (also *da-kroḍa*, m., *-ikā*, f., *-rahasya*, n., *-vicāra*, m., *-siromani*, m., *-sam-graha*, m., *dartha*, m.); — *vādin*, mfn. one who affirms or believes in proof, Sarvad. — *mādi*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-māda*) arising from carelessness, erroneous, faulty, wrong (with *pātha*, m. a w' reading), Mallin.; Siddh.; Cat.; — *tva*, n. erroneousness, incorrectness, Śaṃkhyak., Sch. — *mādyā*, n. (fr. *-māda*) Adhatoda Vasica or Gendurussa Vulgaris, L.; n. madness, fury, intoxication, W. — *mitya*, n. (fr. *-mīta*) debt (lit. 'death'?), L. — *modika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-moda*) charming, enchanting, Mcar.; *dya*, n. rapture, delight, Lalit.; Divyāv. — *yāta*, n. (fr. *-yāta*) purity, pious disposition or preparation for any rite, ĀpŚr.; Śaṃk.; BhP. (*a-prāy*). — *yānika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-yāna*) fit for a march or journey, MBh. — *yātrika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-yātrā*) id., ib.; Hariv. — *yāsā*, m. = *pra-y*, VS. — *yu*, *yus*, see *a-prāy*, *yus*. — *yudh*, f. (f) fight, battle; *-yudh-deshin* (for *-heshin*) or *-yudh-eshin*, m. a horse, L. (lit. 'neighing in or longing for the battle'). — *yoktra*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-yoktri*) relating to an employer, Pat. — *yogi* (*prā*), m. patr. fr. *pra-yoga*, MaitrS. — *yogika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-yoga*) applied, used, applicable, Kām. (cf. g. *chedādi*); (with *dharma*, m.) a kind of sternutatory, Suśr. — *yojya*, mfn. belonging to things requisite or necessary, Dhāyabh. — *roha*, m. a shoot, sprout (= *pra-r*), Cat.; mf(ī) n. accustomed to rise or ascend, g. *chattrādi*. — *lamba*, mf(ī) n. hanging down, R.; m. a kind of pearl ornament, L.; the female breast, L.; a species of gourd, L.; n. (?) a garland hanging down to the breast, Ragh. (also *°baka*, n. and *°bikā*, f., L.). — *lepika*, mfn. = *pralepikā-yā dharmyam*, g. *mahishy-ādī*. — *leya*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-laya*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 3) produced by melting, ib., Seb.; m. fever in goat or sheep, Gal.; n. (?) hail, snow, frost, dew, Megh.; Var.; Rājat. &c. (also as Nom. P. *yati*, to resemble hail &c., Dhūrtas.); — *bhū-dhara*, m. 'snow-mountain', Hima-vat, Var.; — *raśmi* (Var.) or *-raśis* (Prasannar.), m. 'frosty-rayed', the moon; — *varsha*, n. falling (lit. 'raining') of snow, Venis.; — *saila*, m. = *bhūdhara*, Kathās.; *yādūy*, n. = *ya-raśmi*, Var.; *yādri*, m. = *ba-bhūdhara*, Vcar.

— *vacana* (VPāt.) and — *vacanika* (TS., Sch.), usual while reciting Vedic texts. — *vaṇa*, m. barley, L. (cf. *pra-vaṇa* and *pra-vaṇa*). — *vaṇā*, mfn. being among the crags (fire), RV. iii, 22, 4; *°ni* (?), Up. ii, 103, Sch. — I. — *vara*, mf(ī) n. (fr. 3. *pra-vaṇa*, p. 693; for 2. see *pra-vaṇa*), Pat. — *varaya*, m. patr. fr. *pra-vaṇa*, Kāth. — *vargā*, mf(ī) n. distinguished, eminent, RV. — *vartaka*, see under *prā-vaṇa*, p. 709. — *varahin*, mfn. raining, ŚāṅkhGṛ. — *vahani*, w. r. for *vāhani*. — *vādika*, m. an opponent in philosophical discussion, Nyāyas., Sch. — *vālika*, m. (fr. *-vāla*) a vendor of coral, R. — *vāsa*, mf(ī) n., g. *vyushādi*; *°sika*, mf(ī) n., g. *guḍādi* and *santāpādi*. — *vāhani* (*prā*), n. patr. fr. *pra-vāhana*, TS.; ĀpŚr., Sch. &c. (w. r. *prā-vahani* and *prāhani*; cf. g. *taulvaly-ādī*, Kāś.). — *°neya*, m. patr. fr. *°ni*, Pravara. (cf. g. *subhādi*); also *pravāhaneya*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 28; *°neyaka* (also *prāv*), m. patr. fr. *°neya*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 29, Kāś.; *°neyi* (also *prāv*), m. id., ib. — *vānya*, n. (fr. *-vāna*) cleverness, dexterity, skill, proficiency in (loc. or comp.), Ragh.; Kathās. — *vṛttika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-vṛtti*) corresponding to a former mode of action, KātyŚr., Sch.; (ifc.) well acquainted with, Hariv. — *vṛish* &c., see s. v. — *venya*, n. (fr. *-venī*) a fine woollen covering, R. (v. l. *°nī*). — *vepā*, m. the swaying of pendent fruit (on a tree), RV. — *veśana*, mf(ī) n., g. *vyushādi*, n. a workshop, L. — *veśika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-veśa*) relating to entrance (into a house or on the stage), Vikr.; Balar.; Pracaṇḍ. (with *ākṣiptikā* and *dhrūvā*, f. N. of partic. airs sung by a person on entering the stage, ib.); auspicious for entrance, Var.; *°iya*, n. the being accessible, accessibility (only *a-prāv*), L. — *vṛjāya*, n. (fr. *-vṛj*) the life of a religious mendicant, vagrancy, MBh. (w. r. *-vraja*); MārKp. — *śastya*, n. (fr. *-śasta*) the being praised, celebrity, excellence, Mālatim.; Kathās. — *śāstra*, n. the office of Prāśāstri, KātyŚr. (cf. g. *udgātr-ādī*); government, rule, dominion, MW. — *śrīṅga*, mfn. having the horns bent forwards, VS.; TS. — *śravāṇa*, v. l. for *-sraṇa*, m. — *ślishta*, mf(ī) n. N. of a kind of Svarita produced by the combination of 2 short ī's, APāt. (w. r. *prāk-ī*). — *śhīha*, mf(ī) n., Pat. — *saṅga*, m. a kind of yoke for cattle, MBh.; — *vāhivāh*, mfn. = *ushtri*, ĀpŚr., Sch. — *saṅgika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-saṅga*) resulting from attachment or close connection, BhP.; incidental, casual, occasional, Uttara.; Kathās.; Rājat.; Sāh. (opp. to *ādhikārika*); inherent, innate, W.; relevant, ib.; opportune, seasonable, MW. — *saṅgya*, mfn. (fr. *-saṅga*) harnessed with a yoke, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 76; m. a draught beast, W. — *sacā*, mf(ī) n. congealed (water), TBr. (Sch.); n. congealing, freezing, TS. (Sch.). — *sarpaka*, m. = *pra-s*, KātyŚr., Sch. — *sāh*, mfn. mighty, strong, RV. i, 129, 4; f. force; (*°hā*), ind. by force, violently, mightily, RV.; TS.; Br. — *saha*, m. force, power, ŚBr. (*āt*, ind. by force, MānGr.); (*ā*), f. N. of the wife of Indra, AltBr. — *sāda*, see s. v. — *sāha*, mfn., see *jagat-prā*; n. (with *Bharad-vājasya*) N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — *sūtika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-sūti*) relating to childbirth, MW. — *senajiti*, f., patr. fr. *prasena-jit*, MBh. — *seva*, m. a rope (as part of a horse's harness), TBr. (cf. *pra-s*). — *skanva*, mf(ī) n. derived from Praskanva, ŚāṅkhŚr.; n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — *stārika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-stāra*), Pāṇ. iv, 4, 72, Kāś. — *stāvi*, n. patr. fr. (and v. l. for) *-stāva*, VP. — *stāvika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-stava*) introductory, L.; having a prelude (as a hymn), Lāty.; opportune (*a-pr*), Mālatim. — *stutya*, n. (fr. *-stuta*) the being propounded or discussed, MW. — *sthānika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *-sthāna*) relating or favourable to departure, MBh.; R. &c.; n. preparations for d°, MBh. (cf. *mahā-pr*). — *sthika*, mf(ī) n. containing or weighing or bought for a Prastha, KātyŚr., Sch.; Suśr.; n. (with *kshetra*) a field sown with a Pr° of grain, Pāṇ. v, 1, 45, Sch. — *śra-vaṇa*, mf(ī) n. coming from a spring (as water), Suśr.; m. (with *plaksha*) the source of the Sarasvatī or the place where the S° reappears, TaṇḍBr.; ŚrS.; patr. fr. *pra-sraṇa*, ŚāṅkhBr. (v. l. *prā-sr*). — *hani*, w. r. for *vāhani*. — *harika* (Dharmas.; Kād.; cf. *cātush-prā*), *-hārika* (Cat.), m. (fr. *-hāra*) a police officer, watchman. — *hṛitāyana*, m. patr. fr. *pra-hṛita*, g. *atvādi*. — *hrādi* (*prā*), m. patr. fr. *pra-hṛādi* (N. of Virocana and Bali), AV.; MBh. &c. — *hīdanīya*, w. r. for *pra-hī*, Lalit.

प्रांसु *prāṇsu*, mfn. (said to be fr. *pra + āṇsu*) high, tall, long, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; strong, intense,

Naish.; m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Vatsa-pri (or -priti), Pur. — **prākāra**, mfn. having long walls, Kathās. — **labhya**, mfn. to be obtained or reached (only) by a tall person, Ragh. **Prāṇśuka**, mfn. large, big (said of an animal), HYog.

प्राक् prāk. See under *prāñc*, col. 3.

प्राकट्य prākṭya &c. See under 3. *prā*.

प्राकर prākara, m. N. of a son of Dyuti-mat, MärkP.; n. N. of a Varsha called after Prākara, ib. (v. l. *pīvara*, VP.)

प्राकार prā-kāra, m. (fr. *prā* for *pra* and *√kṛi*; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 122, Vārt. 1, Pat.) a wall, enclosure, fence, rampart (esp. a surrounding wall elevated on a mound of earth; ifc. f. *ā*), ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **karpa**, m. 'Wall-Ear', N. of a minister of the owl king Ari-mardana, Pañcat. — **khaṇḍa**, m. the fragments of a wall, Mṛicch. — **dharanī**, f. the platform upon a wall, R. — **bhañjana**, mfn. breaking down walls, Kathās. — **mardī**, m. patr. fr. next, g. *bāhu-ādi*. — **mardīn**, m. 'wall-crusher', N. of a man, ib. — **śesha**, mfn. having only ramparts left, Ml. — **stha**, mfn. one who stands or is stationed upon a rampart, Mn. vii, 74 &c. **Prākāra**, m. n. the top of a wall, L.

Prākāriya, mfn. fit for a wall, Pāṇ. v, 1, 12, Sch. **Prākāraka**, mfn. (prob.) scattering about, Kāth.

प्राक् prā — *√kṛi*, P. *ā*. — *karoti*, — *kurute* &c., to drive away, Kāth.

प्राकृत prākṛita, mf(ā or ī)n. (fr. *pra*-*kṛiti*) original, natural, artless, normal, ordinary, usual, ŚBr. &c. &c.; low, vulgar, unrefined, Mn.; MBh. &c.; provincial, vernacular, Prakritic, Vcar.; (in Sāṃkhya) belonging to or derived from Prakṛiti or the original element; (in astron.) N. of one of the 7 divisions of the planetary courses (according to Parāśara comprising the Nakshatras Svāti, Bharanī, Rohiṇī and Kṛittikā); m. a low or vulgar man, Mn. (viii, 338); MBh. &c.; (with or scil. *laya*, *pralaya* &c.) resolution or reabsorption into Prakṛiti, the dissolution of the universe, Pur.; n. any provincial or vernacular dialect cognate with Sanskrit (esp. the language spoken by women and inferior characters in the plays, but also occurring in other kinds of literature and usually divided into 4 dialects, viz. Śauraseni, Māhārāṣṭrī, Apabhraṃśa and Pāñcāji); Kāv.; Kathās.; Kāvya &c. — **kalpataru**, m., — **kāmadhenu**, f., — **kosa**, m., — **candrikā**, f., — **ochandah-kosa**, m., — **ochandah-sūtra**, n., — **ochandah-tikā**, f. N. of wks. — **jvara**, m. common fever (occurring from affections of the wind in the rainy season, of the bile in the autumn, and of the phlegm in the spring), W. — **tva**, n. original or natural state or condition, KātyŚr.; vulgarity (of speech), L. — **āpikā**, f., — **nāma-līngānusāsana**, n., — **pañcī-karapa**, n., — **pāda**, m., — **piṅgala**, m., — **prākāsa**, m. (and — *bhāṣya*, n.), — **prakriyā-vṛitti**, f., — **pradīpikā**, f., — **prabodha**, m. N. of wks. — **pralaya**, m. the total dissolution of the world, W. — **bhāṣā-kavya**, n., — **bhāṣāntara-vīdhāna**, n. N. of wks. — **bhāṣin**, mfn. speaking Prakṛit, Mṛicch. — **mañjarī**, f., — **mañ-dīpikā**, f., — **manoramā**, f. N. of wks. — **mānusha**, m. a common or ordinary man, W. — **mītra**, n. a natural friend or ally, a sovereign whose kingdom is separated by that of another from the country with which he is allied, W. (cf. *prākṛitāri* and *°būdāsina*). — **rahasya**, n., — **lakshana**, n., — **lah-kāvara**, m., — **vyākaraṇa**, n. (and — *na-vṛitti*, f.) N. of wks. — **āsana**, n. a manual of the Prakṛit dialects, Gr. — **samskāra**, m., — **samjivani**, f., — **saptati**, f., — **sarvasva**, n., — **sāhitya-ratnākara**, m., — **subhāṣitāvalī**, f., — **sūtra**, n., — **setu**, m. N. of wks. **Prākṛitādhyāya**, m. and *°tānanda*, m. N. of wks. **Prākṛitāri**, m. a natural enemy, a sovereign of an adjacent country, Mallin. **Prākṛitāśatādhyāyī**, f. N. of wk. **Prākṛit-tōḍāsina**, m. a natural neutral, a sovereign whose dominions are situated beyond those of the natural ally, W.

Prākṛitāyana, m. patr. fr. *pra*-*kṛita*, g. *āsvādi*.

Prākṛitika, mf(ā)n. relating to Pra-kṛiti or the original element, material, natural, common, vulgar, Sāṃkhya; Pur.; Tattvas.

प्राकोटक prakoṭaka, m. pl. N. of a people,

MBh.; mfn. relating to the Prakoṭakas, ib. (v. l. *prāk-koṭala*).

प्राकर्त्तन् prāk-karman, *prāg-agra* &c. See under *prāñc*, col. 3, and p. 704, col. 1.

प्रागहि prāgahi, m. N. of a teacher, ŚāṅkhŚr. **hiya**, mfn. relating to Prāgahi, ib.

प्रागार prāgāra, m. or n.(?) a principal building, Inscr.

प्राग्र prāgra (*pra-agra*), n. the highest point, summit, Nir. — **sara**, mfn. going in the forefront, foremost in (comp.), Hcar.; chief among (gen.), Śak. v, 15 (v. l. *-hara*). — **hara**, mfn. taking the best share, chief, principal among (gen. or comp.), Kālid., Hcar.

Prāgrya, mfn. chief, principal, most excellent, MBh.; Hariv.

प्राग्रत prāgrāta, n. thin coagulated milk, L.

प्राघृण prāghuṇa, m. (Prākṛit for *prā-ghūrṇa*; cf. *prāhuṇa*) a visitor, guest, Kathās. **ghuṇaka** (Pañcat.), **ghuṇika** (Bhām.), m. id. (*°nikī-√kṛi*, to make a visitor of, cause to reach; *kathā mama śravana-prāghuṇikī-kṛitā*, 'the tale was made to reach my ears' i.e. 'was communicated to me', Naish.)

Prāghūrṇa, m. (lit. 'one who goes forth deviously') a wanderer, guest, Pañcat. **ghūrṇaka**, m. id. (v. l.) **ghūrṇika**, m. id., L. (v. l.); (*ā*), f. hospitable reception, Vet.

प्राङ् prāñ &c. See p. 704, col. 3.

प्राङ्ग prāṅga (*pra-aṅga*), n. a kind of drum (= *paṇava*), L. (cf. next).

प्राङ्ग prāṅgaṇa (*pra-aṅgaṇa*), n. a court, yard, court-yard, Ratnāv.; Kathās.; Pur. &c. (also written *°gaṇa*); a kind of drum, L. (cf. prec.)

प्राचक्ष्ण prācāṇḍya, *prācūrya* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 1.

प्राचार prācāra (*pra-ācāra*), mfn. contrary to or deviating from ordinary institutes and observances, W.; m. a winged ant, Hariv. (v. l.)

Prācārya, m. the teacher of a teacher or a former teacher, Apast. (= *pragata ācārya*, Pat.)

प्राचिका prācika, f. (cf. *prājika*) a mosquito, L.; a female falcon, L.

प्राचिक्य prācika, n., fr. *pracika*, g. *purohitādi* (Kās.)

प्राचीन prācīna &c. See p. 704, col. 3.

प्राचीर prācīra, m. or n. (fr. *pra-cīra*?) an enclosure, hedge, fence, wall, Kull.; L.

प्राच्य prācya. See p. 705, col. 1.

प्राक्ष prākṣ, incorrect for *prās*. See 3. *prās*.

प्राजक prājaka, m. (fr. *pra*-*√aj*) a driver, coachman, Mn. viii, 293 &c. **Prājana**, m. a whip, goad, Gobh.; KātyŚr., Sch. (also *prāja*, Grihyaś.); *°nin*, m. one who bears a whip, Grihyaś. **Prājika**, m. a hawk, VarBṛ., Sch. (cf. *prācika*). **Prājitrī**, m. = *prājaka*, L. **Prājina**, m. (prob.) = *prājaka*; *°ji-dhara*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; *°jī-pakṣin*, m. a partic. bird (cf. *vāji-p*); *°jī-maṭhikā*, f. N. of a place, Rājat.

प्राजह prājaha (*prājāruha* and *prājaryā*, ind., with *√kṛi*, g. *sākṣhād-ādi* (Kās.)

प्राजल prājala, m. pl. N. of a Vedic school, L. (v. l. *prājvalana* and *prājajālī*).

प्राजापत prājāpata, mf(ā)n. = next, mfn., g. *mahishy-ādi*; (*ī*), f. N. of AV. v, 2, 7, Kauś. **Prājāpatya**, mf(ā)n. coming or derived from Prajā-pati, relating or sacred to him, AV. &c. &c.; m. a descendant of Pr^ṛ (patr. of Patan-ga, of Prajāvat, of Yakṣma-nāṣana, of Yajña, of Vimada, of Viṣṇu, of Saṇivarāṇa, of Hiranya-garbha), RANukr.; (with or scil. *vivāha* or *vīdhī*) a form of marriage (in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving a present from him), ĀvGr. i, 6; Mn. iii, 30 &c.; (with or scil. *kṛicakra* or *upavāsa*) a kind of fast or penance (lasting 12 days, food being eaten during the first 3 once in the morning, during the next 3 once in the evening, in the next 3 only if given as alms, and a plenary fast being observed during the 3 remaining days, Mn. xi, 105;

Yājñ. &c.; (with *śakāṭa*, also n.) the chariot of Rohiṇī, N. of an asterism, Var.; Pañcat.; (with or scil. *līlhi*) the 8th day in the dark half of the month Pausa, Col. (*°tyās catvārah prastobhāḥ*, N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; superl. *°tya-tama*, Kapishth.); a son born in the Pr^ṛ form of marriage, Viṣṇu.; a Kṣatriya and a Vaiśya, GobBr.; Vait.; N. of the confluence of the Gaṅgā and Yamunā, L. (cf. MBh. i, 2097); (with Jains) N. of the first black Vāsu-deva, L.; (*ā*), f. patr. of Dakṣiṇā, RANukr.; giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic or mendicant, W.; N. of a verse addressed to Prajā-pati, ĀpGr.; (with *śakāṭi*) = m. n. with *śakāṭa*, MW.; n. generative energy, procreative power, AV.; TS.; (with or scil. *karman*) a partic. kind of generation in the manner of Prajā-pati, MBh.; Hariv.; a partic. sacrifice performed before appointing a daughter to raise issue in default of male heirs, W.; the world of Prajā-pati, MärkP.; (with or scil. *nakṣatra* or *bha*) the asterism Rohiṇī, MBh.; Var.; (also with *akṣharya*, *prayas-vat* and *mādhucchandasā*) N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of belonging or referring to Prajā-pati, Sām. — **prādāyīn** (or *-sthāna-pr*), mfn. (prob.) procuring the place or world of Pr^ṛ, MärkP. — **vṛata**, n. N. of a partic. observance, ĀpGr., Sch. — **sthali-pāka-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. **Prājāpatyēṣṭī**, f. N. of wk.

Prājāpatyaka, mfn. belonging or referring or sacred to Prajā-pati, MBh.

Prājāvata, mf(ā)n. (fr. *prajā-vat*), g. *mahishy-ādi*.

Prājēsa, mf(ā)n. (fr. *prājēsa*) sacred to Prajā-pati; n. the Nakṣatra Rohiṇī, VarBṛ.

Prājēvara, mf(ā)n. (fr. *prājēvara*) id., ib.

प्राजिधर prājī-dhara &c. See *prājaka*.

प्राज्ञ prājña &c. See p. 702, col. 1.

प्राज्य prājya, mfn. (fr. *pra*-*√ajya*, 'having much ghee') copious, abundant, large, great, important, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; lasting, long, Rājat.; high, lofty, A. — **kāma**, mfn. rich in enjoyments, R. — **dakṣhiṇa**, mfn. abounding in sacrificial fees, MBh. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhuja**, mfn. long-armed, Ml. — **bhojya**, mfn. (prob.) = *kāma*, ib. — **vīrāma**, mfn. possessing great power, Kum. — **vṛiṣṭī**, mfn. sending rain in abundance (said of Indra), Śak. **Prājyēndhana-tṛiṇa**, mfn. (a place) abounding in fuel and grass, Hariv.

प्राच् prāñc, mfn. (fr. *pra* + *2. añc*; nom. *prāñ*, *prāñi*, *prāñ*; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 182) directed forwards or towards, being in front, facing, opposite, RV.; VS.; AV.; Mn. (acc. with *√kṛi*, to bring, procure, offer, RV.; to stretch forth [the fingers], ib.; to make straight, prepare or clear [a path], ib.; [also with *pra*-*√tir* or *-√ni*] to advance, promote, further, ib.; with Caus. of *√kṛip*, to face, turn opposite to, Mn. vii, 189); turned eastward, eastern, easterly (opp. to *dpāc*, western), RV. &c. &c.; being to the east of (abl.), Mn. ii, 21; running from west to east, taken lengthwise, KātyŚr.; (with *viśvataḥ*) turned to all directions, RV.; inclined, willing, ib.; lasting, long (as life), AV.; (esp. ibc.; cf. below) previous, prior, former; (*prāñcas*), m. pl. the people of the east, eastern people or grammarians, Pāṇ. i, 1, 75 &c.; (*prāñc*), f. (with or scil. *diś*) the east, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; the post to which an elephant is tied, L.; (*prāk*; *prāñ*, Lāty.; KātyŚr.), ind. before (in place or in order or time; as prep. with abl. [cf. Pāṇ. ii, 1, 11; 12]), rarely with gen.; also in comp. with its subst., Pāṇ. ib.), ŚrS.; Up.; MBh. &c.; in the east, to the east of (abl.), RV.; Lāty.; before the eyes, Hit. i, 76; at first, formerly, previously, already, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (with *eva*), a short while ago, recently, just, Śak.; still more so, how much more (= *kim-uta*), Buddh.; above, in the former part (of a book), Mn.; Pāṇ.; first, in the first place, above all, Kathās.; MärkP.; from now, henceforth, Var.; up to, as far as (with abl.; esp. in gram., e.g. *prāk kaḍārāl*, up to the word *kaḍāra*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 3); between (= *avāntare*), L.; early in the morning, L.; w. r. for *drāk*, MBh.; (*prāñc*), ind. forwards, onwards, RV.; eastwards, ib.; (*prāñcs*), ind. from the front, ib.

Prāk, in comp. for *prāñc*. — **karman**, n. preparatory medical treatment, Suśr.; an action done in a former life, Kathās. — **kalpa**, m. a former age or era, MärkP. — **kāla**, m. a former age or time, W. — **kālīna**, mfn. belonging to former or ancient

times, ancient, previous, former, W. = *kūla*, mfn., -*tā*, f., w. r. for -*tūla* &c., q.v. = *kṛta*, mfn. done before, done in a former life, MBh.; n. an action done in a f. Siphās. = *kevala*, mfn. manifested from the first in a distinct form (without preliminary symptoms, as a disease), Sutr. = *kosala* (or -*kosala*), mfn. belonging to the eastern Kosālas (as a prince), MBh. (v. l. *prākōṭaka*). = *carapa*, mfn. previously excited (said of the female generative organs previous to coitus), Car.; ŚārngS. = *ciram*, ind. before it is too late, in good time, MBh. = *ohāya*, n. the falling eastward of a shadow, W.; -*tānaya*, m. a former pupil, BhP. (v. l. *prāptā-naya*). = *tarām*, ind. somewhat more eastward, MānGr. = *tiryak-pramāṇa*, n. the breadth in front, KātyŚr., Comm. = *tūla*, mfn. having panicles (of Kuśa grass) turned towards the east, GṛS.; Mn.; BhP.; n. a panicle of Kuśa grass turned eastward, W.; -*tā*, f. the being turned towards the e° (of sacrificial vessels), Prayogār.; (w. r. -*kūla*, -*tā*). = *pada*, n. the first member of a compound, Piṅg., Sch. = *paścimāyata*, nif(ā)n. running from east to west, Hcat. = *pūṣya-prabhava*, mfn. caused by merit accumulated in former existences, MW. = *pushpā*, f. N. of plant, Pāp. iv, 1, 64, Vārtt. 1. = *pravāṇa* (*prāk-*), mif(ā)n. sloping eastward, ŚBr. = *prastuta*, mfn. mentioned before, Mālatim. = *prabhāna*, m. the first blow, A. = *prātaraśika*, mfn. to be studied before breakfast, SamhUp. = *phala*, m. the bread-fruit tree (= *panasa*), L. = *phalgunī*, f. = *pūrvā-ph°* (q.v.), Var.; -*bhava*, m. Brīhaspati or the planet Jupiter (born when the moon was in the mansion Prāk-phalgunī), L. = *phalguṇa*, m. the planet Jupiter, L. (cf. prec.); (f), f. = *pūrvā-ph°* (q.v.), Var. (v. l. -*phalgunī*). = *phalguneya*, m. the planet Jupiter (cf. prec.), L. = *śas*, ind. eastwards, towards the east, Gobh. = *śiras* (*prāk-*), mfn. having the head turned to the east, ŚBr.; GṛS.; MBh.; MārkP. = *śirasa* (W.) or -*śiraska* (Sutr.), mfn. id. = *śrīgha-vat*, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. = *śrotas*, w. r. for -*srotas*, q.v. = *śliṣṭa*, mfn. v. l. for *prāśliṣṭa*, q.v. = *śametha*, mfn. (-*tva*, n.) ending in the east, KātyŚr. = *samdhya*, f. morning twilight, Hariv.; Var. = *samāsa*, mfn. having the joint(?) or the turned eastward, Lāty. = *soma*, mfn. (MānGr.) or -*saumika*, mif(i)n. (Yājñ.) preceding the Soma sacrifice. = *srotas*, mfn. flowing eastward (w. r. -*srotas*), R.

Prāktana, mif(i)n. former, prior, previous, preceding, old, ancient (opp. to *idānintana*), Hariv.; Ragh.; BhP. &c. = *karman*, n. any act formerly done or done in a former state of existence; fate, destiny, Pañcat. = *janman*, n. a former birth, Kum.

Prāktas (AV.) or **prāktāt** (RV.), ind. from the front, from the east.

Prāg, ind. comp. for *prācīn*. = *agra*, mif(ā)n. having the tip or point turned forward or eastward (-*tā*, f.), GṛS.; BhP. = *aurāgra*, m. former affection, Mālatim. = *anūka*, n. the stripes stretching lengthways on the back part of an altar, KātyŚr., Comm. = *apaocheda*, m. a division made lengthwise, ib. = *apām*, ind. (fr. -*apāk*) from the front towards the back, in a backward direction, ŚBr. = *aparāyata*, mif(ā)n. extending from east to west, Var. = *apavargam*, ind. with its end to the east, Āp. = *abhāva*, m. the not yet existing, non-existence of anything which may yet be, Bhāṣhāp.; Sāmkyak, Comm. &c.; (in law) the non-possession of property that may be possessed, W.; -*vāda*, m., -*vicāra*, m., -*vicāra-rahasya*, n., -*vijñāna*, n., -*oḍjivana*, n., N. of wks. = *abhinīta*, mfn. before mentioned; -*tva*, n., Hcat. = *avasthā*, f. a former state, a former condition of life, Rājāt.; Śāy. = *āṅgam*, ind. prob. w. r. for -*gaṅgam*, 'east of the Ganges', MBh. = *āyata*, mif(ā)n. extending eastward, ĀśvŚr.; MBh. = *āhuti*, f. morning libation, ŚākhGr., Comm. = *āhnikā*, mfn. relating to the forenoon (= *paurvāhnikā*), MBh. = *ukti*, f. previous utterance, VPrāt., Sch. = *uttara*, mif(ā)n. north-eastern, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; (ā), f. (with or scil. *diś*) the north-east, MBh.; R.; (*ena* [MBh.] or -*tas* [Var.]), ind. n°-eastwards, to the n°-east (with abl. or gen.). = *diś-bhāga* (Pañcat.) or -*diś-vibhāga* (MBh.), m. the n°-eastern side of (gen.) = *utpatti*, f. first appearance, f° manifestation (of a disease), Car. = *udāño*, mif(i)n. north-eastern, GṛS.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Pur.; (ī), f. (with or scil. *diś*) the north-east, ib.; (ā), ind. to the n°-e°, ĀśvŚr.; -*udak-pravaya*, mfn. sloping n°-eastward or sloping towards the east or north, ŚādvBr.; Lāty.;

Kaus.; °*ak-plava* (Hariv.) or °*ak-plavana* (MBh.; MārkP.), mfn. inclining towards the north-east; °*ag-agra*, mfn. having the tips turned somewhat east and somewhat north, ĀpGr. (Sch.). = *ān-mukha*, mfn. having the face turned to the n°-e° (or to the e° or n°), Mn.; BhP. = *uddhāra-sam-graha*, m. N. of wk. = *ūdhā*, f. (a woman) formerly married, Viddh. = *gaṅgam*, ind., see *prāg-āṅgam*. = *gamana-vat*, mfn. having a forward motion, going forwards, Vedāntas. = *gāmin*, mfn. going before, preceding, intending to go before, R. = *gūṇa*, mfn. possessing any previously mentioned quality, RāmUp. = *granthi*, mfn. having the knots turned eastward, KātyŚr. = *grāmam*, ind. before the village or to the east of the v°, Pāp. ii, 1, 12, Sch. = *grīva*, mfn. having the neck turned eastward, GṛS.; Kaus. = *ghuta*, n. (KātyŚr.) or -*ghoma*, m. (*prāg-homa*, TBr., Comm.) a previous oblation. = *janmaka*, mif(i)kān. belonging to a former life, HPariś. (*ikā*, f. = *devāṅana*). = *janman*, n. a former birth, f° life, BhP.; Kathās.; Rājāt. = *jāta*, n. (Bhartṛ.) or -*jāti*, f. (Kathās.) id. = *jyotiṣa*, mfn. lighted from the east, ŚākhGr.; relating to the city of Prāg-jy°, MBh.; m. N. of a country (= *kāma-rūpa*), L.; the king of the city of Prāg-jy° (N. of Bhaga-datta), MBh.; (pl.) N. of a person living in that city or its environs, MārkP.; Var.; n. N. of a city, the dwelling-place of the demon Naraka, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Rājāt.; Ragh.; N. of a Sāman, MBh. (Nīlāk.). = *jyeshtha*, m. N. of Vishnu, ib. = *dakṣiṇa*, mif(ā)n. south-eastern, Kaus.; MārkP.; (ā), f. the south-east; ind. to the south-east, KātyŚr. = °*ācīn*, mif(i)kān. directed or turned to the south-east, ŚākhGr.; °*nā-pravāṇa*, mfn. sloping south-eastward, ĀśvGr. = *daṇḍa*, mif(ā)n. having the stem or stalk turned eastward, Kaus.; ĀitBr.; ŚākhGr.; (am), ind., ĀpŚr.; Vait. = *daśa* (*prāg-*), mfn. having the border turned eastward, ŚBr. = 1. -*diś*, f. 'the eastern quarter', the east, Hariv. = 2. -*diś*, mfn. one who has been pointed to or mentioned before, Hariv. = *deśa*, m. the eastern country, country of the eastern people, Pāp. i, 1, 75, Sch. (°*am*, w. l. for -*diśaḥ* [see prec.], Hariv. 444). = *daṭhika*, mfn. belonging to life in a former body, Car. = *dvār*, f. a door on the east side, BhP. = *dvāra*, mfn. having doors towards the east, Kaus.; ŚākhGr.; KātyŚr.; (also -*dvārika*, Var., Comm.); the 7 lunar mansions beginning with Kṛtikā, Var.; n. the place before a door, R.; Ragh.; a door on the east side, MānGr. = *dvārika*, mfn., see prec. = *bodhi*, m. N. of a mountain, MW. 399. = *bhakta*, n. taking medicine before a meal, Sutr.; medicine to be taken before a meal, Car. = *bhava*, m. a previous life, Siphās. = *bhāga*, m. the fore or upper part, Śis. iv, 49 (v. l. -*bhāra*); the eastern side, Var. = *bhāra*, m. (prob. fr. Prakr. *pabbhāra* = *pra-kvāra*, √ *hṛ*) the slope of a mountain, Mālatim.; Kathās.; Bālar.; bending, inclining (cf. *prācīna-ph°*; *puralaḥ-ph°*), bent to the front, Lalit.; inclination, propensity, Lalit. (ifc. = inclined to, Divyāv.); the being not far from, Yogas.; a (subsiding) mass, multitude, heap, quantity, Bhartṛ.; Prabh. &c.; a shelter-roof, L. (v. l. for -*bhāga*, q.v.) = *bhāva*, m. prior existence, L.; superiority, excellence, W.; w. r. for -*bhāra* in the sense of 'slope of a mountain' (L.) and 'being not far from' (Yogas.); -*tas*, ind. from a prior state of existence, W. = *bhāviya*, mfn. belonging to a pro ex°, Śārk., Sch. = *rūpa*, n. previous symptom (of disease), Cat. = *lagna*, n. horoscope, VarYogay. = *laṅga*, mif(ā)n. being ashamed at first, Rājāt. = 1. -*vaṇṣa*, m. a former or previous generation, Hariv.; N. of Vishnu, ib. = 2. -*vaṇṣa*, mfn. having the supporting beams turned eastward, KātyŚr.; Āp.; m. the space before the Vēdi (perhaps a kind of sacrificial chamber having columns or beams towards the east and situated opposite to the Vēdi; accord. to others, a room in which the family and friends of the person performing the sacrifice assemble), ĀpŚr.; Hariv.; Ragh.; BhP. = *vaṇṣika*, mfn. relating to the space before the Vēdi, ĀpŚr., Comm. = *vaṇana*, n. a former decision, VPrāt., Sch.; anything formerly decided or decreed, MBh. = *vaṇa*, ni, or n. (?) N. of a city, R. = *vat*, ind. as before, as previously, as formerly, Kathās.; as in the preceding part (of a book), Pāp. i, 2, 37, Vārtt. 2, Sch. = *vāṇa-kūla*, n. N. of a family, Bhadrab. = *vāta*, m. east-wind, Car. = *vṛtti*, n. former behaviour, Kathās.; (in law) = 1. *prān-nyāya* (q.v.), Brīhasp.; *utānta*, m. a former event, previous ad-

venture, Vet. = *vṛtti*, f. conduct or life in a former existence, Kathās. = *vesha*, m. a f° dress, Rājāt. = *hāra*, m. w. r. for -*bhāra*, q.v. = *homa*, see -*ghoma*, col. 2.

Prāgiviya, mfn., fr. *prāg iya*, Pāp. v, 3, 70. **Prāghitāya**, mfn., fr. *prāghitāt*, ib. iv, 4, 75. **Prāgdiśiya**, mfn., fr. *prāg diśaḥ*, ib. v, 3, 1. **Prāgdivyatiya**, mfn., fr. *prāg divyataḥ*, ib. iv, 1, 83.

Prāghitāya, mfn., w. r. for °*ghitāya*. **Prān**, ind. comp. for *prācīn*. = *āyata*, mfn. = *prāg-āy°* (q.v.), Kaus. = *ikṣhapa*, n. looking eastward, KātyŚr., Comm. = *iśha*, mfn. having the pole turned eastward, ib. = *nyānaya*, n. moving eastward, ib. = *nāśikā* or -*ki*, f., Pāp. iv, 1, 60, Sch. = 1. -*nyāya*, m. (in law) a former trial of a cause, special plea, W.; °*yūttara*, n. a defendant's plea that the charge against him has already been tried, Yājñ., Sch. = 2. -*nyāya*, mfn. turned eastward according to rule, ŚākhGr. = *mukha*, mif(ā) or i)n. having the tip or the face turned forward or eastward, facing e°, GṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (also °*kāhāṇa*, Śāy. on RV. x, 18, 3; °*kha-karaṇa*, n., Lāty.; °*kha-tva*, n., Hcat.); inclined towards, desirous of, wishing (ifc.), Kathās.; (am), ind. eastwards, Sūryas. = *āyān*, mfn., see *adhaḥ-ph°*.

Prācī, ind., see *prācīn*. = *jihva* (*prācī-*), mfn. moving the tongue forwards (said of Agni), RV. i, 140, 3. = *manyu*, mfn. striving to move forwards (said of Indra), ib. viii, 50, 9.

Prācī, f. of *prācīn*. = *pati*, m. 'lord of the east', N. of Indra, L. = *praticetas*, ind. from the east or fr° the west, Uttamac. = *pramāṇa*, n. length (opp. to breadth), KātyŚr., Sch. = *mūla*, n. the eastern horizon, Megh. = *sarasvatī-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.

Prācīna, mif(ā)n. turned towards the front or eastward, eastern, easterly, RV.; TS.; Br. &c.; former, prior, preceding, ancient, old, Mn., Kull.; Hāyan.; m. n. a hedge (= *prācīra*), L.; (ā), f. Cleyea Hernandifolia, L.; the Achueum plant, L.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; (am), ind. in front, forwards, before (in space and time; with abl.), eastwards, to the east of (abl.), RV.; AV.; TS.; Br. &c.; subsequently (*diśaḥ-ph°*, 'further on from that point'), ŚBr. = *āvitin*, mfn. = °*āvitin* (q.v.), Mn. = *karna*, mif(ā)n. having the wood-knots turned eastward (said of a branch of the Udumbara tree), ĀpŚr. = *kalpa*, m. a former Kalpa or period of the world's duration, Sāmkyak, Sch. = *kūla* (BhP.) = *prāk-k°* = *prāk-tūla*, q.v. (v. l. *prācīna-mūla*). = *garbha*, n. N. of an ancient Rishi also called Apāntara-tamas, MBh. = *gāthā*, f. an ancient story or tradition, MW. = *gauda*, m. N. of the author of the Samvatsara-pradipa, Cat. = *grīva* (*prācīna-*), mfn. having the neck turned eastward, Br. = *tā*, f. antiquity, oldness, MW. = *tānā*, n. the warp or longitudinal threads of a web, TS. = *tilaka*, m. 'having a mark towards the east (?)', the moon, L. = *tva*, n. = *tā*, MW. = *pakṣa* (*prācīna-*), mif(ā)n. having the feathers turned forward (as an arrow), AV. = *panasa*, m. 'the eastern Jaka tree', Aegle Marmelos, L. = *prakriyā*, f. N. of a gramm. wk. (= *prakriyā-kamudī*), Cat. = *prajānana* (*prācīna-*), mfn., ŚBr. vii, 4, 2, 40. = *pravāṇa*, mfn. sloping eastward, ĀpŚr. = *prāg-bhāra*, mfn. bending or inclining e°, Buddh. = *barhis*, m. (nom. 'hī before rī') 'eastern light (?)', N. of Indra, Ragh.; of a Prajā-pati of the race of Atri, MBh.; of a son of Havir-dhāman (or Havir-dhāna) and father of the 10 Pracetās, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Manu, BhP. = *mata*, n. an ancient belief, a belief sanctioned by antiquity, MW. = *mātrā-vāsas*, n. a partic. article of women's clothing, ĀpŚr. = *mūla*, mfn. having roots turned eastward, BhP. = *yoga*, m. 'ancient Yoga', N. of a man, g. *gargadī*; of an ancient teacher, father of Patañjali, Vāyup. = *yogiputra* (*prācīna-*), m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr. = *yogya* (*prācīna-*), m. patr. fr. *yoga*, ŚBr.; Up. &c. (pl.) N. of a school of the Sāma-veda, Āryav. Caran. = *raśmi* (*prācīna-*), mfn. having reins directed forward, RV. x, 36, 6. = *vaṇsa* (*prācīna-*), mif(ā)n. having the supporting beams turned eastward, TS.; ŚBr.; Kath. (cf. *prāg-v°*); n. a hut which has the s° b° t° e°. TS. = *vṛtti*, f. N. of Comm. on the Uṣādi-sūtras. = *śāla*, m. N. of a man, ChUp. = *śiva-stuti*, f. N. of an ancient hymn in praise of Śiva. = *śad-āsiti*, f. N. of wk. = *haraṇa*, n. carrying towards the east, e°, to the eastern fire, ĀśvŚr. **Prācīnāgra**, mfn. having its

poins turned eastward (said of sacred grass), ŚBr. **Prācināṭna**, m. pl. (ĀitBr.) or n. sg. (KaushUp.; v. l. pl.) = *prācina-tāṇḍ*, q. v. **Prācināpavitin**, mfn. = *°nḍvitin* (q. v.), ŚāṅkhŚr. **Prācināma-laka**, m. Flacourtiaceae Cataparcha; n. its fruit, Mbh.; Hariv.; Suśr. **Prācināvavitin**, mfn. = *°nḍvitin* (q. v.), ŚBr. **Prācināvitā**, mfn. = *°nḍvitin*, Gal.; n. the wearing of the sacred cord over the right shoulder (as at a Śraddha), TS.; Lāṭy.; ŚāṅkhGṛ. **Prācināvitin**, mfn. (Br.; GṛSŚ.; Gobh.; Mu.) or *°nḍpavitā*, mfn. (AV.) wearing the sacred cord over the right shoulder.

Prācais, ind. forwards, RV. i, 83, 2 (cf. *uccais*, *nīcais*, *parācais*).

Prācya or **prācya**, *mf(ā)n.* being in front or in the east, living in the east, belonging to the east, eastern, easternly, A.V.; RPrāt., Sch.; MBh.; R. &c.; preceding (also in a work), prior, ancient, old (opp. to *ādhunika*), Balar.; Sāh.; N. of partic. hymn. belonging to the Sāma-veda, Hariv.; BhP.; m. N. of a man, Buddh.; (pl.) the inhabitants of the east, the eastern country, Br.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; the ancients, ŚārigP.; (*ā*), *f.* (with or scil. *bhāshā*) the dialect spoken in the east of India, Sāh. — **katha**, m. pl. the eastern Kāthas (a school of the black Yajur-veda), Caran.; Āryav. — **pada-vṛitti**, *f.* a term applied to the rule according to which *e* remains in partic. cases unchanged before *a*, RPrāt. — **pācāli**, *f.* pl., SamhUp. xvi, 3. — **bhāshā**, *f.* the dialect of the east of India, MW. — **ratha**, m. a car used in the eastern country, Lāṭy. — **vṛitti**, *f.* a kind of metre, Piṅg.; Col. — **sapta-sama**, *mfn.*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 12, Sch. — **sāman**, m. pl. N. of partic. chanters of the Sāma-veda, BhP. **Prācyādharva-yu**, *ni.*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 10, Sch. **Prācyāvanta**, m. pl. N. of a people, Suśr. **Prācyōdaśān**, *mf(ūr)n.* running from east to north, Hcat.

Prācyaka, mfn. situated in the east, BhP.

Prācyāyana, m. patr. fr. *prācyā*, g. *aśvādi*.

प्राञ्जन *prāñjana* (*pra-añj*^o), n. paint or cement (on an arrow), AV.

प्राञ्जल *prāñjala*, mfn. (prob. fr. *pra+*
añjali, and = *prāñjali*) straight, Suśr.; upright,
honest, sincere, ĀpŚr., Sch.; level (as a road), Kād.
— **तद्**, f. straightness, plainness (of meaning), Pāṇcat.

Prāñjali, mf(ž)n. joining and holding out the hollowed open hands (as a mark of respect, or militancy or to receive alms; cf. *añjali*, *krīṭāñj*). Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. pl. N. of a school of the Sāma-veda, Āryav. (also *dvaita-bhrit*; v.l. *prājva-lanā dvaita-bhritaḥ* and *prajāla dvaita-bhrit-yāḥ*). — **pragraha**, mfn. holding the hands joined and outstretched, R. (v.l. *liḥ* *pragr*). — **sṭhita**, mfn. standing with joined and outstretched hands, Ib.

Prâñjalika (MBh.), °lin (Hariv.) = *prâñjali*.

Prāñjali-√bhū, to stand holding out the joined and hollowed open hands, Kāraṇḍ.

प्राडाहति *prāḍāhati*, m. patr., g. *taulvaly-*
ādi (v. l. *prāṇāhati*, Kāś.)

प्राड्विवक *prād-vivāka*. See under 3. *prāś*,
p. 709, col. 2.

प्राण *prāṇ* or *prān* (*pra-√an*), P. *prāṇiti* (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 19, Sch.; impf. *prāṇat*, vii, 3, 99, Sch.) or *prāṇiti* (Vop.), to breathe in, inhale, KenUp.; to breathe, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Up.; to blow (as the wind), AitBr.; to live, AV.; Bhāṭṭ.; to smell, Śaṅk.: Caus. *prāṇayati* (aor. *prāṇinat*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 21, Sch.), to cause to breathe, animate, AV.; Bhāṭṭ.: Desid. *prāṇiniṣhati*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 21, Sch.

Prāṇ, mfn. breathing, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 20, Sch.

2. **Prāṇā**, m. (ifc. f. *ā*; for 1. see under \sqrt{p})

p. 701) the breath of life, breath, respiration, spirit, vitality; pl. life, RV. &c. &c. (*prāṇān* with √*muc* or √*hā* or *pari-√tyaj*, 'to resign or quit life'; with √*rakṣh*, 'to save' [°], with *nī-√han*, 'to destroy' [°]; *tvam* *me prāṇāḥ*, 'thou art to me as dear as I'; often life; cf. *pati-*, *māna-pr*); a vital organ, vital air (3 in number, viz. *prāṇa*, *apāna* and *vyāna*, AitBr.; TUP.; Suśr.; and usually 5, viz. the preceding 3 with *sam-āna* and *ud-āna*, ŚBr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; cf. MWB. 242; or with the other vital organs' 6, ŚBr.; or 7, 4V.; Br.; MuṇḍUp.; or 9, AV.; TS.; Br.; or 10, ŚBr.; pl. the 5 organs of vitality or sensation, viz. *prāṇa*, *vāc*, *cakṣus*, *śrōtra*, *manas*, collectively, ChUp. II, 7, 1; or = nose, mouth, eyes and ears, GopBr.; ŚR.; mñ. 7, 143; air in-

haled, wind, AV.; ŚBr.; breath (as a sign of strength), vigour, energy, power, MBh.; R. &c. (*sarva-prāṇa* or *-prāṇāḥ*, 'with all one's strength' or 'all one's heart'; cf. *yathā-prāṇam*); a breath (as a measure of time, or the 1st requisite for the pronunciation of 10 long syllables = $\frac{1}{4}$ Vināḍikā), Var.; Āryabh.; VP.; N. of a Kalpa (the 6th day in the light half of Brahmā's month), Pur.; (in Śāṃkhya) the spirit (= *puruṣa*), Tattvas.; (in Vedānta) the spirit identified with the totality of dreaming spirits, Vedāntas.; RTL 35 (cf. *prāṇātman*); poetical inspiration, W.; myrrh, L.; a N. of the letter y, Up.; of a Sāman, TāṇḍBr. (*Vasishṭhasya prāṇāpāṇau*, ArshBr.); of Brahmā, L.; of Viṣṇu, RTL 106; of a Vasu, BhP.; of a son of the Vasu Dhara, Hariv.; of a Maru Yājñ., Sch.; of a son of Dhātṛi, Pur.; of a son of Vidhātṛi, BhP.; of a Rishi in the 2nd Manv-antara, Hariv. = *kara*, mf(ī)n. 'life-causing', invigorating, refreshing, Cāṇ.; m. N. of a man, L. = *karmān*, n. vital function, Bhag. = *kricchra*, n. peril of life, MBh.; BhP. = *kriṣṇa*, m. (also with *viśvāsa*) N. of 2 authors, Cat. = *grahā*, m. 'breath-catcher', the nose, Ā.; pl. N. of partic. Some vessels, TS. = *ghāṭaka* (MW.), = *ghna* (Sūtr.), mf(ī)n. life-destroying, killing, mortal. = *caya*, m. increase of vitality or strength, Var. = *cit*, mfn. forming a deposit of breath, ŚBr. = *citi*, f. a mass or deposit of breath, ib. = *cchid*, mfn. cutting life short, deadly, fatal, Var. = *ccheda*, m. destruction of life, murder; = *kara*, mfn. causing d° of l°, murderous, Hit. = *tejas* (Cnd-), mfn. whose splendour or glory is life or breath, ŚBr. = *toṣṭhī*, f. N. of a wk. on Tantric rites (1821). = *tyāga*, m. abandonment of life, suicide, death, Kāv.; Kathās. = *trāṇa*, n. saving of l°, Mālatim.; = *rasa*, m. N. of a partic. mixture, L. = *tvā*, n. the state of breath or life, ŚBr.; Kap. = *dā*, mf(ā)n. life-giving, saving or preserving life, AV. &c. &c.; m. Terminalia Tomentosa or Coccinia Grandis, L.; N. of Brahmā, L.; of Viṣṇu, Ā.; (ā), f. Terminalia Chebula, L.; a species of bulbous plant, L.; Commelina Salicifolia, L.; (with *gudikā*) a kind of pill used as a remedy for hemorrhoids, L. n. water, L.; blood, L. = *dakṣiṇā*, f. the gift of life, Kathās., Pañcat. = *daṇḍa*, m. the punishment of death, MW. = *dayita*, m. 'dear as l°' a husband, Amar. = *dāvāt*, see = *dāvāt*. = *dā*, mfn. giving breath VS. = *dātri*, mfn. one who saves another's life, MBh. = *dāna*, n. gift of (i.e. saving a person's) life, Kathās.; resigning l°, Pañcat.; anointing the Havis with Ghṛita during the recitation of sacred texts supposed to restore l°, KātyŚr. = *dāvāt*, mfn. l°-giving, AV. (= *dāvāt* prob. w.r.) = *durodara*, n. playing for l°, staking l°, MBh. = *dṛiḥ*, mfn. (nom. -*dhrīk*) sustaining or prolonging the breath, Kāth. = *dyūta*, n. play or contest for l°, MBh.; °*bhīdevana*, mfn. (a battle) played or fought with l° as a stake, ib. = *droha*, m. attempt on another's l°, Pañcat.; °*hin*, mfn. (ifc.) seeking another's l°, Daś. = *dharma*, m. N. of a man, Kathās.; = *miśra*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *dharma*, mfn. possessing l°, living, animate; m. a living being, MW. = *dharma*, n. support or maintenance or prolongation of life (°*nam* √*kṛi* [P.], to support another's l°; [Ā., also with °*nam*], to support one's own l°, take food), MBh.; R. &c.; means of supporting l°, livelihood, MBh.; R. = *dharin*, mfn. saving a person's (gen.) life, Hariv. = *dhrīk*, see = *dṛiḥ*. = *nātha*, m. (ifc. f. ā) 'lord of life', a husband, lover, Amar.; N. of Yama, L.; N. of a heresiarch (who had a controversy with Śaṃkara at Prayāga), Cat.; (with *vidyā*) N. of an author of sev. medic. wks. = *nārāyaṇa*, m. N. of a king of Kāma-rūpa, Cat. = *nāśa*, m. 'loss of l°', death, Venis. = *nigraha*, m. restraint of breath, Vedāntas. = *m-dada*, m. 'l°-giver', N. of Avalokiteśvara, Kāraṇḍ. = *pata*, mfn. (fr. next), g. *aśvapaty-ādi*. = *pati*, m. 'l°-lord', the soul, MBh.; a physician, Car.; a husband, MW. = *patni*, f. 'breath-wife', the voice, ŚhaṅḍBr. = *parikraya*, m. the price of l°, L. = *parikṣiṇa*, mfn. one whose l° is drawing to a close, Pañcat. = *parigraha*, m. possession of breath or l°, existence, Amar. = *parityāga*, m. abandonment of l°, Mṛicch. = *paripāṣā*, f. desire of saving l°, MW. = *pā*, mfn. protecting breath or l°, VS. = *pratishṭhā*, f. N. of wk.; = *padhātī*, f., = *mantra*, m. N. of wks. = *prada*, mfn. restoring or saving another's l°, Kathās. (-*phala*, n. N. of wk.); (ā), f. a species of medic. plant, L. = *pradāyika*, mf(ī)ān. = *prada*, mfn., Kathās. = *pradāyina*, mfn. id., ib. = *prāyāna*, n. departure or end of l°, Rājāt. = *prahā-*

pa, n. loss of ¹⁰, Siphās. — **prāsānin**, mfn. feeding only on breath (i.e. on the mere smell of food or drink), Praçand. — **priya**, mfn. dear as ¹⁰, Vet.; m. a husband, lover, Naish., Sch. — **prēpsu**, mfn. wishing to preserve his ¹⁰, being in mortal fright, MBh. — **bāda**, m. danger to ¹⁰, extreme peril, Mn. iv, 31 (v. l.), Kām.; BhP. (also ā, f., A.) — **buddhi**, f. sg. ¹⁰ and intelligence, R. (v. l.) — **bhaksha**, m. feeding only on breath or air (cf. *prāsānin*), ŚrS.; (am), ind. while feeding only on breath or air, KātyŚr. — **bhaya**, n. fear for ¹⁰, peril of death, R.; Kathās.; Pañcat. — **bhāj**, mfn. possessing ¹⁰; m. a living being, creature, man, Śiś. — **bhāsvat**, m. '¹⁰-light' (?), the ocean, L. — **bhūta**, mfn. being the breath of ¹⁰, Ritus. — **bhrit**, mfn. supporting ¹⁰, TS.; ŚBr.; — **bhāj**, ŚBr. &c. &c.; N: of partic. bricks used in erecting an altar, TS.; ŚBr.; N. of Vishnu, A. — **māt**, mfn. full of vital power, vigorous, strong, MaitrS. — **māya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of v^o air or breath, ŚBr.; — **kośa**, m. the vital case (one of the cases or investitures of the soul), Vedāntas. — **mokshaṇa**, n. = *tyāga*, Pañcat. — **yama**, m. = *prāṇāyāma*, L. — **yātrē**, f. support of life, subsistence, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; ^o*trika*, mfn. requisite for subs^o (*ka-mātra*, mfn. possessing only the necessities of ¹⁰), Mn.; MBh. — **yuta**, mfn. endowed with ¹⁰, living, alive, Cāṇ. — **yoni**, f. the source or spring of ¹⁰, Hariv. — **rākshaṇa**, n. or ^o*kshā*, f. preservation of ¹⁰; ^o*kshānātham* or ^o*kshārātham*, ind. for the pr^o of ¹⁰, Mn.; MBh. — **randhra**, n. 'breath-aperture,' the mouth or a nostril, BhP. — **rājya-da**, mfn. one who has saved (another's) life and throne, Kathās. — **rodha**, m. suppression of breath, BhP.; N. of a partic. hell, ib. — **lābha**, m. saving of ¹⁰, Gaut.; Mn. xi, 80 (w. r. *lālābha*). — **lipṣn**, mfn. desirous of saving ¹⁰, MBh. — **vat**, mfn. = *yuta*, KātyŚr.; Śak.; vigorous, strong, powerful, Suśr.; Hariv. (compar. *-vat-tara*). — **vallabhā**, f. a mistress or wife as dear as ¹⁰, Pañcat. — **vidyā**, f. the science of breath or vital airs, Col. — **vināśa**, m. loss of ¹⁰, death, Śantis. — **viprayoga**, m. separation from ¹⁰, death, Āpast. — **virya**, n. strength of breath, TāṇḍBr. — **vṛitti**, f. vital activity or function, Rājāt.; support of life, Āpast. — **vyaya**, m. renunciation or sacrifice of ¹⁰, Kathās. — **vyāyaccchana**, n. peril or risk of ¹⁰, Gaut. — **śakti**, f. a partic. Śakti of Vishnu, Cat. — **śarira**, mfn. whose (only) body is vital air, ChUp. — **samyama**, m. suppression or suspension of breath (as a religious exercise), Yājñ. — **samrodha**, m. id., Cat. — **samvāda**, m. an (imaginary) dispute (for precedence) between the vital airs or the organs of sense, Col. — **samsāya**, m. danger to life, Gaut.; Āpast. (also pl.) — **samśita** (^o*śā*-), mfn. animated by the vital airs, AV. — **samhitā**, f. a manner of reciting the Vedic texts, pronouncing as many sounds as possible during one breath, VPrāt., Sch. — **samkṛta**, n. danger to ¹⁰, BhP. — **sādan**, n. 'abode of vital airs,' the body, L. — **samtyāga**, m. abandonment of ¹⁰, MārKP. — **samdeha**, m. danger to ¹⁰, Pañcat. — **samdhārāna**, n. support of ¹⁰ (^o*ṇam* √*kri*, with instr., to feed or live on), Heat. — **samyāyasa**, m. giving up the spirit, R. — **sama**, mf(ā)n. equal to or as dear as ¹⁰, MBh.; m. a husband or lover, L.; (ā), f. a wife or mistress, Git. — **sambhrita**, m. wind, air (w. r. for *sambhūta*?). — **sammita**, mfn. = *sama*, mfn., MārKP.; reaching to the nose, GrS. — **sāra**, n. vital energy, Rājāt.; mfn. full of strength, vigorous, Śak. — **sūtra**, n. the thread of life, MantrBr. — **hara**, mf(ī)n. taking away or threatening ¹⁰, destructive, fatal, dangerous to (comp.), Yājñ.; R.; Cāṇ.; capital punishment, R. — **hāni**, f. loss of ¹⁰, death, Siphās. — **hāraka**, mf(ī)ka)n. taking away ¹⁰, destructive, killing, Kāv.; m. a kind of poison, L. — **hārin**, mfn. = prec. mfn., R. — **hitā**, f., see s. v. — **hina**, mfn. bereft of ¹⁰, dead, Kāv. **Prāṇākāraṣin**, mf(ī)ṇ)n. attracting the vital spirit (said of a partic. magical formula), Cat. **Prāṇāgnihotra**, n. N. of wk. (also *-vidhi*, m. and *hyōpanishad*, f.) **Prāṇāghāta**, m. destruction of life, killing of a living being, Bhartṛ. **Prāṇācārya**, m. a physician to a king, Vagbh. **Prāṇātipāta**, m. destruction of life, killing, slaughter, MBh.; R. &c. (with Buddhists one of the 10 sins, Dharmas). **Prāṇātīlobha**, m. excessive attachment to ¹⁰, HyOG. (printed *mita* F). **Prāṇātman**, m. the spirit which connects the totality of subtle bodies like a thread = *sūtrātman* (sometimes called *Hiranya-garbha*), vital or animal soul (the lowest of

the 3 souls of a human being; the other 2 being *jīva-dāman* and *paramātmān*, Tarkas. (cf. IW. 114). **Prāṇātyaya**, m. danger to life, Yājñ.; Hariv.; Daś. **Prāṇāda**, mfn. 'P-devouring,' deadly, murderous, Bhāṭ. **Prāṇādika**, m(f)ān. dearer than 1° (also *-priya*), Kathās.; superior in vigour, stronger, BhP. **Prāṇādhinātha**, m. 'life-lord,' a husband, L. **Prāṇādhipa**, m. 'id.,' the soul, SvetUp. **Prāṇānuga**, mfn. following a person's breath i.e. following him (acc.) unto death, Hit. **Prāṇānta**, m. '1°-end,' death, Ragh.; mfn. capital punishment, Mn. viii, 359. **Prāṇāntika**, m(f)ān. destructive or dangerous to 1°, fatal, mortal, capital (as punishment), Mn.; MBh. &c.; 1°-long, Gaut.; Pañcat. (B.; am, ind.); desperate, vehement (as love, desire &c.), Kathās.; n. danger to 1°, MBh. **Prāṇāpahrin**, mfn. taking away 1°, fatal, deadly, W. **Prāṇāpāna**, m. du. air inhaled and exhaled, AV.; inspiration and expiration (personified and identified with the Asvins), Pur.; (with Vasiṣṭhāya) N. of 2 Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. **Prāṇābāha**, m. injury or danger to 1°, Mn. iv, 51; 54. **Prāṇābharana**, n. N. of a poem. **Prāṇābhishara**, m. a savor of life, Car. 1. **Prāṇāyana**, n. (for 2. see below) an organ of sense, BhP. **Prāṇāyama**, m. (also pl.) N. of the three 'breath-exercises' performed during Samdhyā see *pūṛaka*, *reaka*, *kumbhaka*, IW. 93; RTL. 402; MWB. 239; Kauś.; Yājñ.; Pur.; -*śas*, ind. with frequent b°-exercises, Āpast.; *-mīn*, mfn. exercising the b° (in 3 ways), Yājñ. **Prāṇārtha-vat**, mfn. possessed of life and riches, Kāv. **Prāṇārthin**, mfn. eager for 1°, ib. **Prāṇālabha**, w. r. for *ṇa-lābha*, q. v. **Prāṇāvarodha**, m. suppression of breath, Mṛicch. **Prāṇāvāya**, n. N. of the 12th of the 14 Pūrvas or ancient writings of the Jains. **Prāṇānti**, f. an oblation to the 5 Prāṇas, A. **Prāṇēsa**, m. 'lord of 1°,' a husband, Sāb.; 'lord of breath,' N. of a Marut, Yājñ.; Sch.; (ā), f. a mistress, wife, Kathās. **Prāṇēvara**, m. 'lord of 1°,' a husband, lover, MBh.; Kāv.; Hit.; a partic. drug, Cat.; pl. the vital spirits personified, Hariv.; (f), f. a mistress, wife, Inscr. **Prāṇāśāsa-vidha**, mfn. having 101 variations of the vital airs, ŚBr. **Prāṇōtkramana**, n. (MW.) or *ṇōtkrānti*, f. (Kathās.) 'breath-departure,' death. **Prāṇōtsarga**, m. giving up the ghost, dying, MBh. **Prāṇōpasarsana**, n. touching the organs of sense, Gaut. **Prāṇōpahāra**, m. 'oblation to life,' food, BhP. **Prāṇōpēta**, mfn. living, alive, Divyāv.

Prāṇaka, m. a living being, animal, worm, Kāraṇḍ.; Terminalia Tomentosa or Coccinia Grandis, L.; myrrh (*bola*) or a jacket (*cola*), L.

Prāṇātha, m. breathing, respiration, VS.; air, wind, L.; the lord of all living beings (= *prajāpati*), L.; a sacred bathing-place, L.; mfn. strong, L.

Prāṇana, mfn. vivifying, animating, BhP.; m. the throat, L.; n. breathing, respiration, RV.; MBh.; Śāmk.; the act of vivifying or animating, BhP. **Prāṇanānta**, m. end of life, death, MBh.

Prāṇanta, m. (U. iii, 127) air, wind, L.; a kind of collyrium, L.; (f), f. sneezing, sobbing, L.

Prāṇayita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to breathe, kept alive, Daś.; animated, longing to (inf.), Rājāt. 2. **Prāṇāyana**, m. (for 1. see under *prāna*) the offspring of the vital airs, VS. (cf. g. *naḍādi*).

Prāṇi, in comp. for *prāṇin*. - **ghātin**, mfn. killing living beings, Kathās. - **jāta**, n. a class or species of animals, Mahidh. - **tva**, n. the state of a living being, life, Śāpd. - **dyūta**, n. gambling with fighting animals (such as cocks or rams &c.), Yājñ. - **piḍā**, f. giving pain to living beings, cruelty to animals, W. - **bhava**, mfn. (a sound) coming from a 1° b°, Samgīt. - **mat**, mfn. possessed or peopled with 1° b's, Sāh. - **mātri**, f. the mother of a 1° b°, W.; a kind of shrub, L. - **yodhana**, n. setting animals to fight (= *-dyūta* also), MW. - **vadha**, m. slaughter of 1° b's; - **prāyaścitta**, n. N. of wk. - **svana**, m. sound of animals, L. - **himsā**, f. injuring or killing an au°, Rājāt. - **hita**, mfn. favourable or good for 1° b's; (ā), f. a shoe, W. (cf. *prāṇahitā*). **Prāṇyāṅga**, n. a part or limb of an animal or man, L.

Prāṇika, mfn. speaking without making a noise, L. **Prāṇinīshu**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to breathe or live, Bhāṭ. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 4, 21).

Prāṇin, mfn. breathing, living, alive; m. a living or sentient being, living creature, animal or man, ŚBr. &c. &c. (also n., ĀpŚr.)

प्राणतज्ज prāṇataja, m. pl. (with Jains) N. of a subdivision of the Kalpa-bhavas, L.

प्राणहित prāṇahitā, f. a shoe, L. (perhaps w. r. for *prāṇahikā*; cf. *prāṇāha* and *prāṇi-hitā*).

प्राणाह prāṇāha. See p. 702, col. 1.

प्राणाहति prāṇāhati, m. patr., g. *taulvaly-adi* (Kāś.)

प्रातर् प्रातः. See *√prā*, p. 701, col. 3.

प्रातर् प्रातः, ind. (fr. 1. *pra*; *prātar*, U. v, 59) in the early morning, at daybreak, at dawn, RV. &c. &c. (*prātaḥ prātaḥ*, every morning, Daś.); next morning, to-morrow, AV. &c. &c.; Morning personified as a son of Pushpārṇa and Prabhā, BhP. [Cf. Gk. *paṭ*; Germ. *fruo*, *früh*.] - **agnihotra-kālātikrama-prāyaścitta**, n. N. of wk. - **adhyaya**, mfn. to be recited every morning, Pat. - **anuvāka**, m. 'morning recitation,' the hymn with which the Prātaḥ-savana begins, Br.; ŚrS. - **anta** and **-apavarga**, mfn. ending in the m°, KātyŚr., Sch. - **abhivāda**, m. m° salutation, Gobh. - **avanegā**, m. m° ablation, MaitrS. (ĀpŚr., Sch., w. r. *neka*). - **āsana**, n. = *āśa*, MaitrS. - **ahna**, m. = *dina*, Gobh.; N. of a man, Cat. - **āsa**, m. m° meal, breakfast, GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c.; *śīta*, mfn. one who has breakfasted, Mn. iv, 62. - **āhnti**, f. m° oblation (the second half of the daily Agni-hotra sacrifice), Br.; ŚrS. - **itvan**, mfn. going out early; m. a m° guest, RV. (voc. *tuas*). - **upasthāna**, n., - **anpāsana-prayoga**, m. N. of wks. - **geya**, mfn. to be sung in the m°; m. a minstrel who wakes the king in the m°. - **japa**, m. m° prayer, Kauś. - **jīta**, mfn. winning or conquering early, RV. - **nādin**, m. 'crowing in m°,' a cock, Bhpr. - **dina**, n. the early part of the day, forenoon, L. - **ang-dhā**, n. morning milk, ŚBr. - **doha**, m. id. or m° milking, ŚrS. - **bhoktri**, m. 'early eater,' a crow, L. - **bhojana**, n. = *āśa*, L. - **mantra**, m. the hymn or verse to be recited in the morning, Baudh. - **mādhyaṃdina-savana**, n. N. of wk. - **yaḥśa**, m. m° sacrifice, AitBr. - **yāvan**, mfn. = *itvan*, RV.; Br. - **yukta**, mfn. yoked early (as a car), TBr. - **yūj**, mfn. id.; yoking e°, ib. - **vastri**, mfn. shining e°, GṛŚrS. - **vikasara**, mfn. rising e°, L. - **veshā**, mfn. active e°, TBr. - **huta**, n. e° sacrifice, BhP. - **homa**, m. id.; - **prayoga**, m. - **vidhi**, m. N. of wks.

Prātaḥ, in comp. for *prātar*. - **kalpa**, m(f)ān. (night) almost morning, early dawn, Pañcat. - **kārya**, n. m° business or ceremony, MBh. - **kāla**, m. morning time, early m°, daybreak, Hit.; - **vaktavya**, n. N. of a Stotra. - **kṛitya**, n. N. of wk. - **kshana**, m. = *kāla*, Pañcat. - **paddhati**, f. N. of wk. - **prahara**, m. m° watch (from 6 to 9 o'clock), Kathās. (cf. *prahara*). - **samdhya**, f. m° twilight, dawn, Pur. (cf. RTL. 401). - **prayoga**, m., - **van-dana**, h. and *na-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. - **sava**, m., - **savanā**, n. the m° libation of Soma (accompanied with 10 ceremonial observances, viz. the *prātar-anuvāka*, *abhi-shava*, *bahish-pāvamāna-stotra*, *savaniyāḥ paśavaḥ*, *dhishtnyōpasthāna*, *savaniyāḥ puroḍaśāḥ*, *dvi-devatya-grahāḥ*, *dvi-devatya-bhāksha*, *ritu-yajñāḥ*, *ājya* or *prāṇi-gaṣṭra*), AV.; VS.; Br. &c.; *vanika* and *vaniya*, mfn. relating to the m° libation of Soma, ŚrS.; *nikā-darśa-pūṇamāsa-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. - **sāvā**, m. m° preparation or libation of Soma, RV. - **snāna**, n. m° ablation, Pur.; - **vidhi**, m. N. of wk. - **snāyin**, mfn. one who bathes in the early m°, Pur. - **smarāna**, n. 'early remembrance or tradition,' N. of wk.; - **śloka**, m. pl., - *stotra*, n., *ṇdsh-ṭaka*, n., *ṇiya*, n. N. of wks.

Prātas, in comp. for *prātar*. - **candra**, m. the moon in the morning; - **dyuti**, mfn. having the colour of the moon in the m° i.e. pale, Mālatim.

Prātas, in comp. for *prātar*. - **tarām**, ind. very early in the morning, Bhāṭ. - **tri-vargā**, f. N. of the river Gaṅgā, MBh. xiii, 1446 (Nilak).

Prātaṣṭāna, m(f)ān. relating to the morning, matutinal, TS.; Priyad.; n. early morning (one of the 5 parts of the day; the other 4 being *samgava* or morning, midday, afternoon, and evening), TBr. **Prātaṣṭya**, mfn. matutinal, Amar., Sch.

प्रातर् प्रातः, m. N. of a Nāga, MBh.; v. l. for *pra-tāra*, g. *kṛiśādvādi*. **Prātariya**, mfn., g. *kṛiśādvādi*.

प्राति 2. prāti (for 1. see under *√prā*),

Vṛiddhi or lengthened form of 1. *prati* in comp. In the following derivatives formed with 2. *prāti* only the second member of the simple compound from which they come is given in the parentheses (leaving the preposition *prati*, which is lengthened to *prāti* in the derivatives, to be supplied). - **kaṇṭhika**, m(f)ān. (fr. *kaṇṭham*) seizing by the throat, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 40. - **kāmīn**, mfn. (fr. *kāman*; acc. m. c. *mim*) a servant or messenger, MBh. - **kūlika**, m(f)ān. (fr. *kūla*) opposed to, contrary, Mcar. (w. r. *prati-k*); Bhāṭ.; - *tā*, f. opposition, hostility, Śiś. - **kūlya**, n. (fr. *kūla*) contrariety, adverseness, opposition, MBh.; disagreeableness, unpleasantness, ib.; (ifc.) disagreement with, TPrāt., Sch. - **kshe-pika**, m(f)ān. (fr. *kshepa*), L. - **janīna**, m(f)ān. (fr. *jana*) suitable for an adversary, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 99; Sch.; (fr. *-janam*) suitable for everybody, popular, Harav. - **jāna**, n. (fr. *jñā*) the subject under discussion, APrāt. - **daivasika**, m(f)ān. (fr. *-divasam*) happening or occurring daily, Āryabh. - **nidhika**, m. (fr. *-nidhi*) a substitute, KātyŚr. - **paksha**, m(f)ān. belonging to the enemy, hostile, adverse, contrary, Śiś. - **pakshya**, n. (fr. *-paksha*) hostility, enmity against (gen.), Kathās. - **pathika**, m(f)ān. going along a road or path, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 42; m. a wayfarer, Divyāv. - **pada**, m(f)ān. (fr. *-pad*) forming the commencement, SākhŚr.; m. N. of a man, Sātr. - **padika**, m(f)ān. (fr. *-padam*) express, explicit (*ḥkūnurodhāt*, ind. in conformity with express terms, expressly), Nilak.; n. the crude form or base of a noun, a n° in its uninflected state, Pāṇ. i, 2, 45 &c.; APrāt.; Sāh. (-*tva*, n., Pāṇ. i, 2, 45; Sch.); m. fire, L.; - *saṃjñā-vāda*, m. N. of wk. - **piṛā**, m. patr. of Balhika, ŚBr. - **peya**, m. id. (also pl.), Pravar.; MBh. - **paurushika**, m(f)ān. (fr. *-paurusha*) relating to manliness or valour, MBh. - **bodha**, m. patr. fr. *prati-k*, g. *biddhi*; *dhāyana, m. patr. fr. *prātibodha*, g. *haritādi*; *dhī-putra*, m., see *prātibodhi-p*. - **bha**, m(f)ān. (fr. *-bhā*) intuitive, divinatory; n. (with or scil. *jñāna*) intuitive knowledge, intuition, divination, Śiś.; Kathās.; Pur. (-*vat*, ind. Nyāyas); (ā), f. presence of mind, MBh. - **bhatya**, n. (fr. *-bhata*) rivalry, Mcar. - **bhāvya**, n. (fr. *-bhū*) the act of becoming bail or surety, surety for (gen.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; certainty of or about (gen.), Rājāt. - **bhāṣika**, m(f)ān. (fr. *-bhāsa*) having only the appearance of anything, existing only in appearance, Bādar.; Gov. - **moksha**, m. = *prati-m*, q. v., Buddh. - **rūpika**, mfn. (fr. *-rūpa*) counterfeit, spurious, Car.; using false weight or measure, Gaut.; *pya*, n. similarity of form (*a-prātin*), MBh. - **lambhika**, mfn. (fr. *-lambha*) ready to receive, expecting, L. - **lomika**, m(f)ān. (fr. *-lomam*) against the hair or grain, adverse, disagreeable, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 28. - **lomya**, n. (fr. *-loma*) contrary direction, inverse order, Nir.; Mn. &c.; opposition, MBh.; Rājāt. (*a-prātin*). - **veśika**, m. (fr. *-veśa*) a neighbour, Kathās. - **veśmaka**, w. r. for next. - **veśmika**, m. (fr. *-veśman*) a neighbour, Rājāt.; HPariś.; (f), f. a female n°, HPariś. - **veśya**, mfn. (fr. *-veśa*) neighbouring, Hcar. (also ifc., Yājñ.); m. an opposite neighbour, Mn. viii, 392 (cf. *ānuveśya*); any n°, MBh.; Daś.; *śyaka*, m. id., Pañcat. - **sākhyā**, n. (fr. *-sākhā*) a treatise on the peculiar euphonic combination and pronunciation of letters which prevails in different Śākhās of the Vedas (there are 4 P°, one for the Śākāla-śākhā of the RV.; two for particular Śākhās of the black and white Yajur-vedas, and one for a Śākhā of the AV.; cf. IW. 149, 150); - *krit*, m. the author of a P°, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 61; Sch.; - *bhāshya*, n. N. of Uvātā's Comm. on RPrāt. - **śrāvāsa**, m. patr. fr. *prati-śrāvāsa*, Pravar. (w. r. *prati-śrāvāsa*). - **śrutkā**, m(f)ān. (fr. *-śrut*) existing in the echo, ŚBr. - **śhchita**, w. r. for *-svika*. - **satvanam**, ind. in the direction of the Satvan (s. v.), AitBr. (*-sutvanam*, AV.; SākhŚr.). - **sima**, m. (fr. *-sīman*) a neighbour, Divyāv. - **svika**, m(f)ān. (fr. *-sva*) own, not common to others, KātyŚr., Sch.; granting to every one his own due, MW. - **hata**, m. a kind of Svarita accent, TPrāt. - **hantra**, n. (fr. *-hantri*) the state or condition of a revenger, vengeance, MW. - **hantra**, n. the office or duty of the Pratihartṛi, KātyŚr. - **hāra**, m. a juggler, L.; *-raka*, m. id., L.; *-rika, m(f)ān. containing Pratihāras (as a Vedic hymn), Lāty.; m. a door-keeper, Gaut.; a juggler, conjurer, L. - **hārya**, n. (fr. *-hāra*) the office of a door-keeper, Nalac.; jugglery, working miracles, a miracle, Lalit.; Kāraṇḍ.; Divyāv.; - *saṃdāriana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. **Prātītika**, m(f)ān. (fr. *prāti*) existing only in the mind, mental, subjective, Sarvad.**

Prātipa, m. (fr. *prātipa*) patr. of Śam-tanu, MBh. **°pika**, mf(ī)n. contrary, adverse, hostile, Pāp. iv, 4, 28. **°pya**, n. hostility, HPariś.

Prātibodhi-putra, m. N. of a teacher, AitĀr. (cf. under *prātibodhi* above).

Prāty, in comp. for *prātib* before vowels. — **aksha** (g. *prajñādi*), **akshika** (Sarvad.), mf(ī)n. perceptible to the eyes, capable of direct perception. — **antika**, m. (fr. *-anta*) a neighbouring chief, VarBrS. — **ayika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *-aya*) relating to confidence, confidential; m. (with *prātibhū*) a surety for the trustworthiness of a debtor, Yājñ. — **avēkshā**, w. r. for *praty-av*. — **ahika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *-aham*) occurring or happening every day, daily, Kap.; Sūryas., Sch.; Kull.

प्रातिका *prātikā*, f. the China rose, Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis, L.

प्रातिक्य *prātikya*, n. (fr. *pratika*), g. *purohitādi*.

प्रातीयेयी *prātiheyī*, (prob.) w. r. for *prātiheyī* (see p. 702, col. 1).

प्रातु *prātū*, *prāṭida* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 1.

प्रात्यग्रि *prātyagrathi*, m. patr. fr. *pratyagratha*, Pāp. iv, 1, 173.

प्राथमक्यिक *prāthamakalpika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *prathama-kalpa*) being (anything) first of all or in the strictest sense of the word (v. l. for *prathama-kalpita*, q. v., Mn. ix, 166); m. a student who is a beginner, L.; a Yogī just commencing his course, Sarvad. (cf. *prathama-kalpika*).

Prāthamika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *prathama*) belonging or relating to the first, occurring or happening for the first time, primary, initial, previous &c., TPāt.; Vedāntas.; Kull.

Prāthamya, n. priority, ĀpSr., Sch.; Kull.

प्रादु *prād* (fr. *-ad*); only 3. pl. impf. *prādan*, to eat up, devour, ŚBr.

प्रादक्षिण्य *prādakṣhiṇya*, *prādānika* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702.

प्रादा *prā-dā* (fr. *-ā-√1. dā*), P. *-dadāti* (inf. *prā-dātum*, ind. p. *prā-dāya*), to give, bestow, MBh.

प्रादित्य *prāditya* (fr. *-ād*), m. N. of two princes, Buddh.

प्रादुर *prādūr*, ind. (prob. fr. *prā* = *pra* + *dur*, 'out of doors'; *prā-dūs*, g. *svār-ādi*; *dush* before *k* and *p*, Pāp. viii, 3, 41; *duḥ shyāl*, *shanti* for *syāt*, *santi*, 87) forth, to view or light, in sight, AV. &c. &c. (with *√as* or *bhū*, to become manifest, be visible or audible, appear, arise, exist; with *√kṛi*, to make visible or manifest, cause to appear, reveal, disclose). — **bhāva**, m. becoming visible or audible, manifestation, appearance (also of a deity on earth), GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c. — **bhūta**, mfn. come to light, become manifest or evident, appeared, revealed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Prādush, in comp. for *prādūr* (cf. above). — **karana**, n. bringing to light, manifestation, production, GṛŚrS. — **kṛita**, mfn. made visible, brought to light, manifested, displayed, made to blaze (as fire), Mn.; MBh. &c.; *-vapus*, mfn. one whose form is manifested, appearing in a visible form (as a deity), Rājat. — **pīta**, mfn., Pāp. viii, 3, 41, Sch.

Prādushya, n. = *prādūr-bhāva*, Uq.ii, 118, Sch.

प्रादुराक्षि *prādurākshi*, m. patr., Pravar. (w. r. for *prādūr-akshi*?)

प्रादु *prā-dru* (fr. *-ā-√dru*), P. *-dravati*, to run away, flee, escape, MBh.

प्राधा *prādhā*, *prādhānika* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702.

प्राधी *prādhi* (fr. *-adhi-√i*), P. *prādhyeti*, *°dhite*, to continue to study, advance in studies, ŚāṅkhGr. **Prādhiṭa**, mfn. one who has begun his studies, R.; advanced in study, well-read, learned (said of Brahmins), Gaut. **Prādhyayana**, n. commencement of recitation or study, ŚāṅkhGr.

प्राध्येषण *prādhy-eshana*, n. (fr. *prā-adhi-√1. iṣh*) incitement, exhortation (to study), ŚāṅkhGr.; Kathās.

प्राध्व *prādhva*, mfn. (fr. *prā* + *adhvan*; hut

accord. to some fr. *pra* and *√dhvri* = *hvri*) being on a journey, Pāp. v, 4, 85; inclined, L.; humble, L.; distant, long, W.; m. start, precedence, first place (*°dhve* *√kṛi*, with acc. and gen. 'to place a person at the head of'), Kāth.; a long way or journey, L.; a bond, tie, L.; a joke, sport, L.; (*am*), ind. far away (with *√kṛi*, 'to put aside'), MBh.; after the precedent of (gen.), Āpast.; favourably, kindly, Ragh.; humbly, Hcar.; conformably, L. **Prādhvāna**, n. the bed of a river or stream, RV.

प्राध्व *prādhvāna*, mf(ī)n. (only *°rī-śākhā*?), Cat.

मान *prān*. See *prāp*, p. 705, col. 1.

मानाडी *prānādi*. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702.

मानून *prānūna*, m. pl. N. of a people, Baudh.

मान *prānta* (fr. *-anta*), m. n. (ifc. f. *ā*) edge, border, margin, verge, extremity, end, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*yauvana-pr*), the end of youth, Pañcat.; *oshtha-prāntau*, the corners of the mouth, L.; a point, tip (of a blade of grass), Kauś.; back part (of a carriage), Vikr. (ibc., finally, eventually, Kāv.; Pañcat.); m. thread end of a cloth, L.; N. of a man, *gavuddi*; mfn. dwelling near the boundaries, Divyāv. — **ga**, mfn. living close by, L. — **cara**, mfn. id. (ifc.), MārKP. — **tas**, ind. along the edge or border (of anything), marginally, L. — **durga**, n. 'borderstronghold, a suburb or collection of houses outside the walls of a town, L. — **nivāsin**, mfn. dwelling near the boundaries, MBh. — **pushpā**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **bhūmi**, f. final place or term; (*au*), ind. finally, at last (others 'up to the verge of the border'), Yogas. — **virasa**, mfn. tasteless in the end, Pañcat. — **vṛiti**, f. 'end-circle,' the horizon, Mālatim. — **śayanāśana-bhakta**, mfn. living in the country (also *-śayana-bhakta* and *-śayanāśanaśevin*), Divyāv. — **stha**, mfn. inhabiting the borders, MW.

Prāntāyana, mfn. patr. fr. *prānta*, g. *ajvādi*.

प्रातर *prāntara* (fr. *-an*), n. a long desolate road, MārKP.; Hit.; the country intervening between two villages, L.; a forest, L.; the hollow of a tree, L. — **śūnya**, n. a long dreary road, W.

प्राप *prāp* (fr. *-āp*), P. *prāpnōti* (irreg. Pot. *prāpeyam*), to attain to, reach, arrive at, meet with, find, AV. &c. &c.; to obtain, receive (also as a husband or wife), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to incur (a fine), Mn. viii, 225; to suffer (capital punishment), ib. 364; (with *disāh*) to flee in all directions, Bhāṭṭ.; to extend, stretch, reach to (*ā*), Pāp. v, 2, 8; to be present or at hand, AV.; (in gram.) to pass or be changed into (acc.), Siddh.; to result (from a rule), be in force, obtain (also Pass.), Kāś.; Caus. *prāpayati*, *°te* (ind. p. *prāpayya* or *prāpya*, Pāp. vi, 4, 57, Seb.), to cause to reach or attain (a acc.), advance, promote, further (P., ChUp.; MBh. &c.; Ā., TBṛ.; MBh.); to lead or bring to (dat.), VP.; to impart, communicate, announce, relate, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to meet with, obtain, R.; Desid. *prāpsati*, to try to attain, strive to reach, ŚBr.

1. **Prāpa**, m. (for 2. p. 708, col. 1) reaching, obtaining (cf. *dush-prāpa*). **Prāpaka**, mf(ī)n. causing to arrive at, leading or bringing to (gen. or comp.); Kathās.; KātyŚr., Sch.; procuring, Kull.; establishing, making valid, L.; m. a bringer, procurer, Kathās. **Prāpana**, mf(ī)n. leading to (comp.), Śāmk.; n. occurrence, appearance, Jaim.; reach, extension (*bāhvoḥ prāpanānte*, 'as far as the arms reach'), KātyŚr.; arriving at (loc.), Kathās.; attainment, acquisition, Mn.; Āpast.; MBh.; bringing to, conveying, Dhātup.; establishing, making valid, TPāt., Sch.; reference to (loc.), ĀsvŚr.; elucidation, explanation, Pat.; = *ātaheana*, L. **Prāpanīya**, mfn. to be reached, attainable, MBh.; to be caused to attain, to be brought or conveyed to (acc.), Megh.; Kathās. **Prāpayitṛi**, mfn. one who causes to attain, procurer, Śāy. **Prāpita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to attain to or arrive at, led, conveyed or conducted to or into, possessed of (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; got, procured, ib.; brought before (the king), commenced (as a lawsuit), Mn. viii, 43; occurred, obtained (*-tva*, n.), Nyāyam. **Prāpin**, mf(ī)n. attaining to, reaching (comp.), Kālid. **Prāpipa-yishu**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to cause to reach; (with *adhāh*) wishing to press down, Śiś. v, 69.

Prāpta, mfn. attained to, reached, arrived at, met with, found, incurred, got, acquired, gained,

Mn.; MBh. &c.; one who has attained to or reached &c. (acc. or comp.), AV. &c. &c.; come to (acc.), arrived, present (*prāpteshu kāleshu*, at certain periods), Mn.; MBh. &c.; accomplished, complete, mature, full-grown (see *a-pr*); (in med.) indicated, serving the purpose, Suśr.; (in gram.) obtained or following from a rule, valid (*iti prāpte*, 'while this follows from a preceding rule'), Pāp. i, 1, 34, Sch. &c.; fixed, placed, L.; proper, right, L.; m. pl. N. of a people, MārKP. — **karma**, n. that which results or follows (as direct object of an action) from a preceding rule (*°ma-tva*, n.), Pāp. ii, 3, 12, Sch. — **kārin**, mfn. one who does what is right or proper, Suśr. — **kāla**, m. the time or moment arrived, a fit time, proper season, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*-tva*, n., KātyŚr.); mf(ā)n. one whose time has come, seasonable, suitable, opportune, ib.; (with *dehini*), m. a mortal whose time i.e. last hour has come, Hariv.; (with *kumārī*), f. a marriageable girl, Śāk.; (*am*), ind. at the right time, opportunely, MBh. — **krama**, mfn. fit, proper, suitable, Jātakam. — **jivana**, mfn. restored to life, Hit. — **tva**, n. the state of resulting (from a grammatical rule), TPāt. — **dosha**, mfn. one who has incurred guilt, R. — **pañca-tva**, mfn. 'arrived at (dissolution into) 5 elements,' dead, L. — **prākāśaka**, mfn. advanced in intelligence, Śāmkhyak., Sch. — **prabhāva**, m. one who has attained power, Kāv. — **prasavā**, f. a woman who is near parturition, Uttarar. — **bija**, mfn. sown, R. — **buddhi**, mfn. instructed, intelligent, W.; becoming conscious (after fainting), ib. — **bhāra**, m. a beast of burden, L. — **bhāva**, mfn. wise, W.; handsome, ib.; one who has attained to any state or condition, of good disposition, MW.; m. a young bullock, L. (w. r. for *-bhāra*?) — **mano-ratha**, mfn. one who has obtained his wish, R. — **yauvana**, mf(ā)n. one who has obtained puberty, being in the bloom of youth, Nal. — **rūpa**, mfn. fit, proper, suitable, Daś.; pleasant, beautiful, L.; learned, wise, L. — **rtu** (*ta-rtu*), f. a girl who has attained puberty, L. — **vat**, mfn. one who has attained to or gained, MW. — **vava**, mfn. fraught with blessings, ib. — **vikalpa**, m. an alternative or option between two operations one of which results from a grammatical rule (*-tva*, n.), Kāś. on Pāp. i, 4, 53. — **vibhāsha**, f. id., ib. i, 3, 50. — **vyavahāra**, m. a young man come of age, an adult, one able to conduct his own affairs (opp. to 'a minor'), MW. — **ārti**, mfn. possessed of fortune, Kum.; Pañcat. — **sūrya**, mf(ā)n. having the sun (vertical), Var. **Prāptānujā**, mfn. allowed to withdraw or depart, R. **Prāptāparādha**, mfn. guilty of an offence, Mn. viii, 299. **Prāptārtha**, mfn. one who has attained an object or advantage, Kathās.; m. an object attained, Kap.; *°thāgrahana*, n. the net securing an advantage gained, MW. **Prāptāvasara**, m. a suitable occasion or opportunity; mfn. suitable, fit, proper, Mālatim. **Prāptōdaka**, mfn. (a village) that has obtained water, Pāp. ii, 3, 1, Sch. **Prāptōdāya**, mfn. one who has attained exaltation, MW.

Prāptavya, mfn. to be reached or attained or gained or procured, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be met with or found, Hit. — **m-ārtha**, m. N. given to a man (who whenever asked his name replied *prāptavyam artham labhate manusyaḥ*), 'a man takes anything that is to be got', Pañcat.; n. (when used with *nāman*), a name, ib.

Prāpti, f. advent, occurrence, AV.; Yājñ.; Pañcat.; reach, range, extent, Sūryas.; reaching, arrival at (comp.), R.; the power (of the wind) to enter or penetrate everywhere, BHP.; the power of obtaining everything (one of the 8 superhuman faculties), MārKP.; Vet.; MWB. 245; saving, rescue or deliverance (from abl.), Ratnāv.; attaining to, obtaining, meeting with, finding, acquisition, gain, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the being met with or found, Nyāyas., Sch.; discovery, determination, Sūryas.; obtaining, validity, holding good (of a rule), KātyŚr.; Pāp.; ĀPrāt.; (in dram.) a joyful event, successful termination of a plot (Daśar.); a conjecture based on the observation of a particular thing, Śāh.; lot, fortune, luck, SvetUp.; MBh.; (in astrol.) N. of the 11th lunar mansion, Var.; a collection (= *samhātī*), L.; N. of the wife of Sama (son of Dharma), MBh.; of a daughter of Jarā-sandha, Hariv.; Pur. — **mat**, mfn. met with, found, Nyāyas., Sch.; (ifc.) one who has attained to or reached, Sarvad. — **saithilya**, n. diminution of probability, slight p°, MBh. — **sama**, m. a partic. Jāti (q. v.) in logic, Nyāyas. **Prāpty-āśā**, f. the hope of obtaining (an object), Śāh.

Prāpya, mfn. to be reached, attainable, acquirable, procurable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fit, proper, suitable, MBh. — **kārin**, mfn. effective (only) when touched (*°ri-tva*, n.), Nyāyas, Sch. — **rūpa**, mfn. rather easy to attain, Jātakam.

प्राप्य 2. *prāpa*, n. (fr. *pra* + 2. *āp*), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 97, Vārtt. 1, P. (for 1. *prāpa* see p. 707, col. 2) abounding with water?

प्रापयिक *prāpayika* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 2.

प्रापय *prāpaya*, Nom. P. *°yati* (artificially formed fr. *°priya*) = *priyam ā-cashṭe*, Pat. (cf. *prāp*, Caus.)

प्राबल्य *prābalya* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 2.

प्राभव *prābhava* &c. See under 3. *prā*, ib.

प्राभिणी *prābhi-ñi* (*pra-abhi-ñi*; only 2. sg. Subj. aor. -*ñeshṭi*), to lead to (acc.), RV. i, 31, 18.

प्राप्ति *prāmati*, *prāmānika* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702.

प्राप्य *prāyā*, m. (fr. *pra* + *aya*; √5. *ā*) going forth, starting (for a battle), RV. ii, 18, 8; course, race, AV. iv, 25, 2; departure from life, seeking death by fasting (as a religious or penitentiary act, or to enforce compliance with a demand; acc. with √*ās*, *upa-ās*, *upa-√viś*, *upa-√i*, *ā-√sthā*, *sam-ā-√sthā* or √*kṛi*, to renounce life, sit down and fast to death; with Caus. of √*kṛi*, to force any one [acc.] to seek death through starvation), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; anything prominent, chief part, largest portion, plenty, majority, general rule (often ifc., with f. *ā* = chiefly consisting of or destined for or furnished with, rich or abounding in, frequently practising or applying or using; near, like, resembling; mostly, well-nigh, almost, as it were; cf. *ārya*, *jīta*, *jīti*, *trīṇa*, *danḍa*, *duḥkha*, *siddhi*, *pr* &c.; also -*tā*, f.), ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a stage of life, age, L.; (*am*), ind., g. *gotrādi*. — **gata**, mfn. approaching departure from life, nigh unto death, MBh. — **citta**, n., -**citti**, f. = *prāyāś*, P. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 157, Sch. — **darśana**, n. a common or ordinary phenomenon, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 23, Vārtt. — **bhava**, mfn. being commonly the case, usually met with, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 39. — **vidhāyin**, mfn. resolved to die of starvation, Rājat. — **śas**, ind. for the most part, mostly, generally, as a rule, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; in all probability, Kathās. **Prāyōpaga-** **mana**, n. going to meet death, seeking death (by abstaining from food), R. **Prāyōpayogika**, mfn. most common or usual, Car. **Prāyōpaviśṭa**, mfn. one who sits down and calmly awaits the approach of death (cf. *prāyā*), MBh.; Rājat.; BhP. **Prāyōpaveśa**, m., **śana**, n. abstaining from food and awaiting in a sitting posture the approach of death, MBh.; R. &c. **Prāyōpaveśanikā**, f. id., W. **Prāyōpaveśin**, mfn. = *prāyōpaviśṭa*, MBh.; Rājat. **Prāyōpēta**, mfn. id., MBh.

Prāyāṇa, mfn. going forth, going, VS.; n. entrance, beginning, commencement, TS.; Br.; Up.; the course or path of life, MBh.; BhP.; going for protection, taking refuge, BhP.; departure from life, death, voluntary *d°* (*°nam* √*kṛi*, to court *d°*), Mn. ix, 323; a kind of food prepared with milk, Pur. — **tas**, ind. in the beginning, TāṇḍBr. **Prāyāṇanta**, m. the end of life; (*am*), ind. unto death, PraśnUp.

Prāyāṇīya, mfn. relating to the entrance or beginning, introductory, Br.; ĀśvŚr.; m. (scil. *yāga* or *karma-viśeṣa* or *atirātra*) the introductory libation or the first day of a Soma sacrifice, Br.; ŚrS.; (*ā*), f. (scil. *iśṭi*) an introductory sacrifice; ib. (*-vat*, ind., Vait.); n. = m., ib. (*-tva*, n., Kāpishth.)

Prāyāś, ind. in comp. for 1. *prāyas*. — **citta**, n. (*prāyāś*; 'predominant thought' or 'thought of death', cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 157, Sch.) atonement, expiation, amends, satisfaction, ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. (v, 1086 as m.) &c.; N. of sev. wks.; mfn. relating to atonement or expiation, expiatory, ShaḍvBr.; *-kadamba*, m. or n., *-kamalāḍka*, m., *-kalpataru*, m., *-kāṇḍa*, m. or n., *-kārikā*, f., *-kautūhala*, n., *-kaumudī*, f., *-krama*, m., *-khanḍa*, m. or n., *-grantha*, m., *-candrikā*, f., *-cinīṣaṇḍi*, m., *-tatva*, n., *-taraṅga* (?), m., *-dīpikā*, f., *-nirūpana*, n., *-nirūpana*, m., *-padhātī*, f., *-parāṭara*, m. or n., *-pārijāta*, m., *-prakarāṇa*, n., *-prakāśa*, m., *-praty-* *āmnāya*, m., *-pradīpa*, m., *-pradīpikā*, f., *-pra-*

yoga, m., *-bhāshya*, n., *-mañjarī*, f., *-manohara*, m., *-mayūkha*, m., *-mādhaviya*, n., *-mārtanḍa*, m., *-muktāvalī*, f., *-muktāvalī-prakāśa*, m., *-ratna*, n., *-ratna-mālā*, f., *-rahasya*, n., *-vāridhi*, n., *-vidhāna*, n., *-vidhi*, m., *-vinirūpana*, m., *-viveka*, m., *-vivekādhyāta*, m., *-vyavasthā-sam-* *kshepa*, m., *-īakti*, f., *-śata-dvayā*, f. (or *-śata-dvayā-* *prāyaścitta*, n.), *-śekhara*, m., *-śrauta-sūtra*, n., *-samkalpa*, m., *-saṅgraha*, m., *-samuccaya*, m., *-sāra*, m., *-sāra-kaumudī*, f., *-sāra-saṅgraha*, m., *-sārāvalī*, f., *-sudhānīdhi*, m., *-subodhīnī*, f., *-sūtra*, n., *-setu*, m., *-sthāna*, n., *-hemadri*, m., *-itāṇḍa-bilā*, f., *-itādi-godāna*, n., *-itādi-saṅ-* *graha*, m., *-itādhikāra*, m., *-itādhya*, m., *-itā-* *dhyāya-bhāshya*, n., *-itāparārka*, m. N. of wks.; *-itādhuti*, f. an expiatory sacrifice, Br.; ĀśvŚr.; *-itāndu-śekhara*, m. and *°ra-sāra-saṅgraha*, m. N. of wks.; *-itāśīti*, f. = *-itādhuti*, GṛŚrS.; *-itāśīti-* *candrikā*, f., *-itāddya*, m., *-itāduḥga-sūra*, m. N. of wks. — **citti** (*prāyāś*), f. atonement, expiation, AV.; VS.; Br.; N. of a plant, Kauś.; mfn. expiating (said of Agni), GṛS.; — **mat**, mfn. one who makes atonement or performs penance, TāṇḍBr. — **cittika**, m(f.)n. expiatory, ĀśvŚr.; expiable, Buddh.; requiring an expiation, L. — **cittin**, mfn. one who does penance or has to make expiation, MBh. — **cittūya**, mfn. serving as an atonement, expiatory, Kauś.; Pat.; Sarvad.; bound to perform penance (*-tā*, f.), Mn. xi, 47 (*-cittīya*, Nom. *°yate*, to be obliged to perform penance, Mn.; MBh.) — **ce-** **tana**, n. atonement, expiation, Mcar.

1. **Prāyas**, ind. (for 2. see below) for the most part, mostly, commonly, as a general rule, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; in all probability, likely, perhaps, MBh.; abundantly, largely, W.

Prāyasya, mfn. prevalent, predominant, RPrāt., Sch.

Prāyika, mfn. common, usual, ĀśvŚr., Sch.; Kull.; excessive, redundant, MW.; containing the greater part (but not everything), Vām. v, 2, 24. — **tva**, n. usage, custom, ĀśvŚr., Sch.; redundancy, superfluity, MW.; the containing &c., Vām. v, 2, 24.

Prāyena, ind. mostly, generally, as a rule, ŚrS.; Mn.; R. &c.; most probably, likely, Hit. (cf. *prāyā-* *śas* and 1. *prāyas*).

Prāyo, ind. comp. for 1. *prāyas*. — **devatā**, f. the prevalent or predominant deity, Nir. vii, 4. — **bhā-** **vin**, mfn. being commonly found or met with, Bhpr. (cf. *prāya-bhava*). — **vīda**, m. a current saying, proverb, Bālar.

प्रापय *prāyatya* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 2.

प्राप्य 2. *prāyas*, n. (for 1. see above) = 2. *prāyas*, RV. iv, 21, 7. **Prāyo-gā**, mfn. (prob.) = 1. *prāyo-gā*, RV. x, 106, 2.

प्राया *prā-yā* (*pra-ā-√yā*), P. -*yāti*, to come near, approach, RV.

प्रायु *prā-yu*, *prā-yus*. See *a-pr°*.

प्रायुध *prā-yudh* (*pra-ā-√yudh*), *Ā. -yu-* *dhyate*, to fight, Śiś. xviii, 32.

Prāyuddheshin &c. See *prā-yudh* under 3. *prā*, p. 702.

प्रायुस् *prāyus* (*pra-āyus*), u. increased vitality, longer life, MaitrS.

प्रायेण *prāyeṇa*. See under *prāya* above.

प्रा *prār* (*pra-√ri*), P. *prēyarti* (aor. 3. pl. *prāran*, *Ā. prārata*; pf. *prārūh*), to set in motion, arouse, RV. v, 42, 14; to send or procure to (dat.), x, 116, 9; to arise, stir, come forth, appear, i, 39, 5 &c.; Caus. *prārpayati* (ind. p. *prār-* *pyā*), to set in motion, stir up, animate, RV.; VS. **Prārpana**, m. an arouser, RV.

प्रा *prā-rabh* (*pra-ā-√rabh*), *Ā. -rabhate*, to seize, lay hold on (acc.), RV. vi, 37, 5; to begin, commence, undertake (with acc. or inf.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. **°rabbha**, mfn. commenced, begun, undertaken, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; one who has *c°* or *b°* (also -*vat*, mfn.), Amar.; Rājat.; Kathās.; n. an undertaking, enterprise, Kāv.; Pañcat.; *-karma* (Nīlak.). *-kārya* (Kull.), mfn. one who has commenced or undertaken a work. **°rabbhi**, f. beginning, commencement, W.; the post to which an elephant is tied, L.

Prārambha, m. commencement, beginning,

undertaking, enterprise, Kāv.; Var.; Pur. &c. **°ram-** **bhapa**, n. beginning, commencing, L.; *°niya*, mfn., g. *anuvacanādi*. **ripsita**, mfn. (fr. *Desid.*) intended or meant to be begun, Śhā.; Sarvad.

प्राह *prā-ruh* (*pra-ā-√ruh*), P. -*rohati*, to ascend, rise, MBh. **°roha**, see *prār°* under 3. *prā*, p. 702.

प्राक्षीय *prārksīya*, Nom. P. *°yati* = *prār-* *kshīya*, Vop.

प्राचे *prārc* (*pra-√arc*), P. *prārceati*, to shine forth, RV.; to sing, praise, celebrate, commend, ib.; BhP.; Caus. (aor. *prārcecat*) to honour, worship, Bhāṭṭ.

प्राचे *prārceh* (*pra-√rich*), P. *prārcehati*, to move on, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 91, Sch.

Prārcechaka, mfn. (fr. *pra* + *ricchaka*), Pat.

प्राज् *prārj* (*pra-√rij*), Caus. *prārjayati*, to grant, bestow, Nir. iii, 5.

Prārjayitṛi, mfn. one who grants or bestows (used to explain *parjanya*), Nir. x, 10.

प्राजु *prārjuna*, m. pl. N. of a people, Inscr.

प्राञ्ज *prārñj* (*pra-√rñj*), P. -*rñjati*, to run through (acc.), RV. iii, 43, 6.

प्राण *prārṇa* (*pra-rṇa*), n. a chief or principal debt, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 89, Vārtt. 7, Pat.

प्राथ *prārth* (*pra-√arth*), *Ā. prārthayate* (ep. also P. *°ti* and pr. *°yāna*), to wish or long for, desire (acc.), KathUp.; MBh. &c.; to ask a person (acc. for (acc. or loc.) or ask anything (acc.) from (abl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to wish to or ask a person to (inf.), ib.; to demand in marriage, woo, Ratnāv.; to look for, search, Bhāṭṭ.; to have recourse to (acc.), Kathās.; to seize or fall upon, attack, assail, Ragh.; Kir.

Prārtha, mfn. (prob.) eager or ready to set out on a journey, AV.; Br. **Prārthaka**, m(f.)n. wishing for, soliciting, courting; m. a wooer, suitor, Hit. (v. 1); Kull. (see *a-pr°*). **Prārthana**, n. wish, desire, request, entreaty, solicitation, petition or suit for (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *°nābhāva*, m. absence of solicitation, Hit. **Prārthanā**, f. = *°na*, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*°nayā*, ind. at the request or petition of any one) a prayer (as forming part of the worship of the gods), RTL. 16; *-duḥkha-bhōj*, mfn. one who feels the pain of begging, Bhāṭṭ.; *-pañcaka*, n. N. of a wk. (containing prayers to Rāmānuja); *-bhāṅga*, m. refusal of a request, asking in vain, MärkP.; *-śataka*, n. N. of a Stotra (in praise of Durgā); *-siddhi*, f. accomplishment of a desire, Ragh. **Prārthanīya**, mfn. to be desired or wished for, desirable, MBh.; Śāṅk.; Pañcat.; to be asked or begged, Kād.; n. the third or Dvāpara age of the world, L. **Prārthayitavya**, mfn. worthy of desire, desirable, Kālid. **Prārthayitṛi**, mfn. one who wishes for or asks; m. a solicitor, suitor, wooer, Śak.; Hit. **Prārthita**, mfn. wished for, desired, wanted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; requested, solicited, ib.; attacked, assailed, Ragh.; obstructed, besieged, L.; killed, hurt, L.; n. wish, desire, R.; Ragh.; *-dur-* *labha*, mfn. desired but hard to obtain, Kum.; *-vat*, mfn. one who has asked or asks, W. **Prār-** **thina**, mfn. (ifc.) wishing for, desirous of, Ragh.; Rājat.; Kathās.; attacking, assailing, Ragh. **Prār-** **thya**, mfn. to be desired or wished for by (instr., gen. or comp.), desirable, Hariv.; Kāvād.; BhP.; n. (impers.) one should request, BhP.

प्राह *prārd* (*pra-√ard*), Caus. *prārdhayati*, to cause to flow away, RV. vi, 17, 12; to exert beyond measure, overwork, Nir. vi, 32. **Prārdaka**, mfn. one who exerts beyond measure, Nir. ib.

प्राध *prārdh* (*pra-√ridh*), *Ā. prārdhate*, to attain, Divyāv.

प्राध *prārdha*. See *pari-prārdha*.

प्राप्य *prārpaṇa*. See under *prār*, col. 2.

प्राश् *prārsh* (*pra-√rish*), P. *prārshati*, to flow forth, RV.

प्राप्येभ्यः *prārshabhiya*, Nom. P. *°yati* = *prārshabhiya*, Vop.

प्राह् *prāh* (*pra-√arh*), only 3. pl. pf. *Ā. pra-arhire*, to distinguish or signalize one's self, RV. x, 92, 11.

प्रालम्ब *prālamba*, *prāleya* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 2.

प्राल्कारीय *prālکاریya*, Nom. *°yati=pralkā-riya*, Pāp. vi, 1, 92, Sch.

प्राव *prāv* (*pra-√av*), P. *prāvati*, to favour, befriend, help, protect, promote, comfort, sate, satisfy, content, RV.; VS.; AV. **प्रवितृ**, m. a protector, patron, friend, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **प्रवितृ**, n. protection, guardianship, Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr. **प्रवि**, mfn. attentive, mindful, RV.

प्रावचन *prāvachana*, *°nika* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 3.

प्रावन् *prāvan*. See *kratu-pr°*.

प्रावनिज् *prāva-nij* (*pra-ava-√nij*), P. *-ne-
nekti*, to wash off, AV.

प्रावर *prāvara*, *prāvarshin*. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 3.

प्रावसो *prāva-so* (*pra-ava-√so*), P. *-syati*, to settle among (acc.), ŚBr.

प्राविश *prā-viś* (*pra-ā-√viś*), P. *-viśati*, to come or resort to (acc.), ŚāṅkhŚr.: Caus. *-vetayati*, to let or lead in (loc.), MBh.; Daś.

प्राविष्कृत्यमाण *prāvish-kriyamāṇa*, mfn. (*√kri*) shown, Divyāv. (w. r. for *āviś-kṛ°*)

प्रावृ *prā-√vri* (*prā* prob. for *pra*; cf. *apā-√vri*), P. *Ā. -vriṇoti*, *-vriṇute* (inf. *-vri-
tum*, Mīch.), to cover, veil, conceal, AV.; Gaut.; Āpast.; to put on, dress one's self in (acc., rarely instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to fill, MBh. - 2. **°vara**, m. (for 1. see under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 3) an enclosure, fence (cf. *mahi-pr°*), L. **°varaka**, m. N. of a district (= *°vāra*), MBh. **°varāṇa**, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) covering, veiling, Āpast.; a cover, upper garment, cloak, mantle, ŚBr. &c. &c. **°varāṇīya**, n. an outer garment, cloak, mantle, L. **°vāra**, m. id., MBh.; Kām.; Mīch. (also *-ka*); N. of a district (= *°vā-
raṇa*), MBh.; mfn. found in outer garments or cloaks, Kāv.; *-karna*, m. 'Cloak-Ear', N. of an owl, MBh.; *-kila*, m. 'clothes-insect', = *kupa*, L.; a louse, W.; *°rika*, m. a maker of cloaks, R.; *°riya*, P. *°yati*, to use as a cl°, Pāp. iii, 1, 10, Sch. **°vuvū-
shu**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing or intending to wear, W.

प्रवृ *prā-vṛta*, mfn. covered, enclosed, screened, hid in (instr. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; put on (as a garment), Hcar.; Kathās.; Hit.; filled with (instr.), R.; m. n. a veil, mantle, wrapper, L.; n. covering, concealing, Gaut.; (*ā*), f. a veil, mantle, ShaḍvBr. **°vṛti**, f. an enclosure, fence, hedge, L.; (with Śaivas) spiritual darkness (one of the 4 consequences of *Māyā*), Sarvad.

प्रावृत् *prā-√vṛt* (*prā* m. c. for *pra*), Caus. *-vartayati*, to produce, create, MBh.; Hariv. **°var-
taka**, mf(ikā)n. producing, founding (arace), Hariv.

प्रावृष *prā-vṛsh*, f. (fr. *pra-√vṛsh*) the rainy season, wet season, rains (the months Āshāḍha and Śrāvaṇa, comprising the first half of the rainy season which lasts in some parts from the middle of June till the middle of October), RV. &c. &c. (*°shi-ja*, mfn. produced in the rainy seasons, Śis.).

प्रवृषि, in comp. for *prāvṛsh*. - **°kāla**, m. the rainy season, Var.; Pañcat.; *-vaha*, mf(ā)n. (a river) flowing only in the rainy season, MärkP.

प्रवृषि, in comp. for *prāvṛsh*. - **°atya**, m. the time following the rainy season, autumn, L.

प्रवृषि, in comp. for *prāvṛsh*. - **°maya**, mf(ā)n. resembling the rainy season, Hcar.

प्रवृषि, m. the rainy season, the rains, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. id., L.

प्रवृषि *prāvṛshīya*, f. 'produced by rains', Boerhavia Procumbens, L.; Mucuna Pruritus, Bhpr.

प्रवृषि *prāvṛshika*, mfn. relating to or born in the rainy season, BhP. (cf. Pāp. iv, 3, 26); m. a peacock, L. **°shina**, mfn. (day) beginning the rainy season, RV. **°shepya**, mfn. relating to the 2^o s°, Kālid.; Balar. (cf. Pāp. iv, 3, 17); coming in showers, abundant, much, L.; m. Nauclea Cadamba or Cordifolia, L.; Wrightia Antidysenterica, L.; (*ā*), f. Mucuna Pruritus, L.; a species of Punar-navā with red

flowers, L. **°sheya**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. **°shya**, m. Nauclea Cordifolia, L.; Wrightia Antidysenterica, L.; Asteracantha Longifolia, L.; n. a cat's eye (gem), L.

प्राश् १. *prāś* (*pra-√1. aś*), P. *prāśnoti* (aor. *prānaś*), to reach, attain, RV.; to fall to the lot or share of (acc.), ib.: Caus. *prāśpayati*, to cause to reach or attain, MānGr.

प्रशृ *prāśṛta*, mfn. arrived at, gained (= *prāpta*), Nir. (Sch.); *-varṇa*, mfn. = *prīni*, ib.

प्राश् २. *prāś* (*pra-√2. aś*), P. *prāśnāti* (rarely *Ā. °nīte*), to eat, consume, devour, taste, enjoy, RV. &c. &c.: Caus. *prāśiyati*, to cause to eat, feed, ĀsvGr.; Mn.; Kathās. **Prāśa**, m. eating, feeding upon (cf. *ghṛita*, *dhima-pr°*); food, victuals, Kaus.; MBh.; Suśr. **Prāśaka**, m. eating, enjoying, Śay. on RV. i, 40, 1. **Prāśana**, n. eating, feeding upon, tasting, GṛŚrS. &c. &c.; (fr. Caus.) causing to eat, feeding (esp. the first feeding of a child; cf. *anna-pr°*), Mn.; Yājñ.; food, victuals (cf. *amṛita-pr°*), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; (*ī*), f. enjoyment, (cf. *rasa-pr°*), Vait.; *°nārīya*, mfn. meant for food, ŚāṅkhGr.; *°nin*, see *parṇa*- and *prāṇa-prāśanin*. **Prāśanīya**, mfn. to be eaten, eatable, serving as food; n. food, MBh.; R. **Prāśavyā**, n. (fr. *prāś* or *prāśa*) food, provisions, RV. **Prāśita**, mfn. eaten, tasted, devoured, TS. &c. &c.; n. the daily oblation to deceased progenitors, Mn. iii, 74. **Prāśitavyā**, mfn. to be eaten, eatable, esculent, ŚBr.; MBh. **Prāśitṛi**, mfn. one who eats, an eater, AV.; MBh. **Prāśitrā**, n. the portion of Havis eaten by the Brahman at a sacrifice, TS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS. (*-vat*, ind., Vait.); = *-haraṇa*, BhP.; anything edible, W.; *-haraṇa*, n. a vessel in which the Brahman's portion of Havis is placed, ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; *°triya*, see *a-prāśitriya*. **Prāśin**, see *amṛita-pr°*. १. **Prāśū**, m. (for 2. see below) an eater, guest (?), RV. i, 40, 5 (Mahidh. 'very swift' = *īghra*, cf. *prāśi*). **Prāśya**, mfn. to be eaten, eatable, TBr.; KātyŚr.; R.

प्राश् ३. *prāś*, m. (*√prach*) asking, inquiring, a questioner, Yājñ., Sch. (cf. *śabda-pr°* and Up. ii, 57); f. (?) statement or assertion in a debate or lawsuit, AV. ii, 27, 1; 5 (cf. *prati-prāś*).

प्रश्-वि *prāś-vivāka*, m. 'one who interrogates and discriminates', a judge (esp. the chief of a stationary court), Mn.; Gaut.; Bhar. (cf. IW. 296, 1).

प्राशस्त्य *prāśastya* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 3.

प्राशा *prāśā* (*pra-āśā*), f. ardent desire or longing for, TāṇḍBr.; Mālatim.

प्राशतिक *prāśatika*, n. a leguminous plant, ĀpŚr.

प्राशु *prāśū* (*pra-āśū*), mfn. very quick or speedy, RV. (= *śhipra*, Naigh. i, 15); (*u*), ind. quickly, swiftly, ĀpŚr. - **°śāh** (*-śāh*), mfn. (prob.) swiftly finishing (a meal), RV. iv, 25, 6 ('rapidly victorious', Śay.)

प्राशु २. *prāśū*, m. (for 1. see under 2. *prāś*) = *parā-krama*, TBr., Sch. (cf. *satya-pr°*).

प्राश्निक *prāśnika*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *prāśna*) containing questions (cf. *bahu-pr°*); m. an inquirer, arbitrator, umpire, MBh.; R.; Mālav.; a witness, L.; an assistant at a spectacle or assembly (?), W.

प्राश्नि-पुत्र *prāśni-putra*, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

प्राश्मेध *prāśamedha* (*pra-āśv°*), m. a preliminary horse sacrifice, Kathās.

प्राश्वस् *prāśvas* (*pra-ā-√śvas*), Caus. *-śvāsayate*, to comfort, console, R.

प्राश् *prāśṛta*. See above under 1. *prāś*.

प्रास् *prās* (*pra-√1. aś*), P. *prāsti*, to be in front of or in an extraordinary degree, excel, preponderate, RV.

प्रास् *prās* (*pra-√2. aś*), P. *prāsyati*, to throw or hurl forth, throw into (loc.), cast, discharge (a missile), RV. &c. &c.; to upset, Mn. xi, 176; (with *ayama*) to cast lots, lay a wager, TāṇḍBr.

Prāsa, m. casting, throwing, Br.; ŚrS.; scattering, sprinkling, Prātāp.; a barbed missile or dart, MBh.; Kathās.; a partic. constellation or position of a planet, Var.; N. of a man, Rājat.; *-bhārata*,

n. N. of a poem; *°saka*, m. a die, dice, L.; *°sika*, mfn. armed with a dart or javelin, Pāp. iv, 4, 57, Sch.; m. a spearman, L. **Prāsana**, n. throwing forth or away or down, throwing, casting, ŚrS.; Jaim. **Prāsta**, mfn. thrown away or off, cast, hurled, discharged, BrĀrUp.; Mn.; expelled, turned out, banished, W.

प्रासङ्ग *prāsāṅga*, *°gika* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 3.

प्रासाद् *prāsāda*, m. (for *pra-s°*, lit. 'sitting forward', sitting on a seat in a conspicuous place; cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 122) a lofty seat or platform for spectators, terrace, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn.; the top-story of a lofty building, Kād.; a lofty palatial mansion (approached by steps), palace, temple, AdhBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with Buddhists) the monks' hall for assembly and confession, MWB. 426. - **kalpa**, m. N. of wk. - **kukkuṭa**, m. a domestic pigeon, L. - **gata**, mfn. gone to (the roof of) a palace, Nal. - **garbha**, m. an inner apartment or sleeping chamber in a palace, Hit. - **ṭala**, n. the flat roof of a house or palace, MBh. - **ḍipikā**, f. N. of wk. - **parā-mantra**, m. N. of a partic. magical formula (a combination of the letters *ha* and *sa* = *parā-prāsāda-mantra*), W. - **prishṭha**, n. a terrace or balcony on the top of a palace, Hit. - **pratisṭhā**, f. the consecration of a temple; *-dadhiti*, f. N. of wk. - **prastara**, m. = *-ṭala*, Mn. ii, 204. - **map-danā**, f. a kind of ornament, L. - **lakshana**, n. N. of wk. - **vāsīn**, mfn. dwelling in a palace, Pat. - **śāyin**, mfn. accustomed to sleep in a p°, MBh. - **śrīṅga**, n. the spire or pinnacle of a p° or temple, a turret, ib. - **sthā**, mfn. standing on (the roof of) a p°, Nal. **Prāsādāgra**, n. = *-da-ṭala*, R. **Prāsādāgrya**, n. pl. most excellent palaces, MW. **Prāsādāngana**, n. (or *°nā*, f.) the courtyard of a p° or temple, Rājat.; Pañcat. **Prāsādānukīrtana**, n. N. of wk. **Prāsādārohana**, n. going up into or entering a palace; *°niya*, mfn., Pāp. v, 1, 111, Vārtt. 1, Pat. **Prāsādāṅkara-lakshana**, n. N. of wk.

Prāsādika, mf(ā)n. (fr. *pra-sāda*) kind, amiable, Lalit.; given by way of blessing or as a favour, MW.; (fr. *pra-sāda*) pleasant, beautiful, ib.; Kāraṇḍ.; (*ā*), f. a chamber on the top of a palace, Hcar.

Prāsādivārika, m. a kind of attendant in a monastery, Buddh.

१. **Prāsādiya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to imagine one's self to be in a palace, Pāp. iii, 1, 10, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

२. **Prāsādiya**, mfn. belonging to a palace, palatial, splendid, W.

Prāsādya, mfn. id., Śil.

प्रास्थिक *prāsthika*. See p. 702, col. 3.

प्राह् *prāh* (*pra-√ah*), only pf. *prāha*, to announce, declare, utter, express, say, tell (with dat. or acc. of pers. and acc. of thing), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to record, hand down by tradition, ŚBr.; (with 2 acc.) to call, name, regard or consider as, Mn.; MBh. &c.

प्राह *prāha*, m. instruction in the art of dancing, L.

प्राहण *prāhaṇi*, *prāharika* &c. See under 3. *prā*, p. 702, col. 3.

प्राहवनीय *prāhavanīya*, mfn. (*prā* or *prā* + *√hve*?) worthy to be received as a guest, Buddh.

प्राहु *prāhuṇa*, m. (fr. *prāghuṇa*, q. v.) a guest, Kathās.; (*ī*), f. id. **Prāhupaka**, m., *°nikā*, f. = prec. m., f., Kathās.

प्राह्ण *prāhṇa*, m. (fr. *pra* + *ahna*) the early part of the day, forenoon, morning, ShaḍvBr.; BhP.; Suśr.; (*am*), ind. in the morning, *g. tishṭhādgō-ādi*. **Prāhṇe**, ind. early, in the morning, MBh. xiv, 1277. - **tarām** and **-tamām**, ind. earlier or very early in the morning.

Prāhṇetana, mfn. relating to the forenoon, happening in the morning, matutinal, Pāp. iv, 3, 23.

प्रिय *priya*, *priyāla*. See under *√1. pri* below.

प्री १. *prī*, cl. 9. P. *Ā.* (Dhātup. xxxi, 2) *prīṇāti*, *prīṇitē*; cl. 4. *Ā.* (xxvi, 35) *prīyate* (rather Pass.; ep. and m. c. also *°ti* and *prīyate*, *°ti*; pf. *pīpīyē*, p. *yānā*, Subj. *pīpīyāt*; Impv. *pīpīyāsva* or *°prīhi*, RV.; aor. *apraishīt*,

Br., Subj. *prēshat*, RV.; *apreshā*, Gr.; fut. *prēshyati*, °te, *prēta*, ib.), P. to please, gladden, delight, gratify, cheer, comfort, soothe, propitiate, RV. &c. &c.; (mostly *ā. priyate*) to be pleased or satisfied with, delight in, enjoy (gen., instr., loc. or abl.), ib.; (A.; ep. and m. c. also P. and *prī*) to like, love, be kind to (acc.), MBh.; R.: Caus. *prīyayati* (*prā-payati*, Siddh., *prīyayati*, Vop.), to please, delight, gratify, propitiate, ĀsvGr.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to refresh, comfort, Car.: Desid. *prīrīshati*, to wish to please or propitiate, RV.: Intens. *peprīyate*, *peprīyati*, *peprēti*, Gr. [Cf. Goth. *frījōn*, *frījōnds*; Germ. *frīunt*, *freund*; Angl. Sax. *freond*; Eng. *friend*; Slav. *prijati*; Lith. *prēteliūs* &c.]

Priyā, mī(ā)n. beloved, dear to (gen., loc., dat. or comp.), liked, favourite, wanted, own, RV. &c. &c. (with abl. 'dearer than', R.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; *priyam* *akṛi*, A. *kurute*, either: 'to gain the affection of, win as a friend', RV.; or 'to feel affection for, love more and more', MBh.); dear, expensive, high in price (cf. *priya-dhānyaka*, *priyānma-tva*); fond of, attached or devoted to (loc.), RV. (id. in comp., either ibc., e.g. *priya-devana*, 'fond of playing, or ifc., e.g. *akṣha-priya*, 'fond of dice', cf. Pān. ii, 2, 35, Vārt. 2; ifc. also = pleasant, agreeable, e.g. *gamana-priya*, 'pleasant to go', vi, 2, 15, Sch.); m. a friend, Gaut.; a lover, husband, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a son-in-law, Mn. iii, 119 (Kull.); a kind of deer, L.; N. of 2 medicinal plants, L.; (ā), f. a mistress, wife, MBh.; Kāv. &c. [cf. Old Sax. *frī*, Angl. Sax. *frēd*, 'a wife'; the female of an animal, Var.; news, L.; small cardamoms, L.; Arabian jasmine, L.; spirituous liquor, L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa, VP.; of various metres, Col.; n. love, kindness, favour, pleasure, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (am), ind. agreeably, kindly, in a pleasant way, Kāv.; (ena), id.; willingly, Hit. (v.l. also *priya-priyena*, Pān. viii, 1, 13). — **m-vada**, mī(ā)n. speaking kindly, agreeable, affable to (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a kind of bird, R.; N. of a Gandharva, Ragh.; of a poet, Cat.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, Col.; N. of a woman, Śak.; Daśak.; °da-ka, m. N. of a man, Mudr. — **kāra**, mfn. causing or giving pleasure, R. — **kāman**, mfn. doing kind actions, kind, Kām.; n. the action of a lover, BhP. — **kālatra**, m. fond of one's wife, MW. — **kālaha**, mfn. quarrelsome, VarBṛS. — **kāma**, mī(ā)n. desirous of showing kindness to (gen.), friendly disposed, MBh. — **kāmya**, m. Terminalia Tomentosa, L.; (ā), f. the desire of showing kindness to (gen.), MBh. — **kāra**, mfn. doing a k° or a favour to (gen.), MBh.; congenial, suiting, W. — **kārīna**, mfn. causing pleasure or gladness, agreeable, Mn. — **kāraṇa**, n. the cause of any favour; (āt), ind. for the sake of doing a f°, MBh.; R. — **kārīna**, mfn. showing kindness to; °ri-tva, n. the act of sh° k°, Kathās. — **kṛt**, mfn. doing a kindness, MBh.; R.; m. a friend, benefactor, W.; — **tama**, mfn. doing that which pleases most, MW. — **kṣatra**, mfn. ruling benevolently (said of the gods), RV. viii, 27, 19. — **guḍa**, mfn. one who likes sugar, fond of s°, Pān., Sch. — **m-kara**, mī(ā) or ā)n. acting kindly towards, showing kindness to (gen.), VS.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; causing pleasure, agreeable, Hariv.; exciting or attracting regard, amiable, W.; m. N. of a Dānava, Kathās.; of sev. men, ib.; Kṣhitū.; (ī), f. Physalis Flexuosa, L.; a white-blooming Kāntakāri, L.; = *brī-haj-pūvanti*, L. — **m-karāṇa**, mī(ā)n. acting kindly to, Pān. iii, 2, 56; exciting or attracting regard, amiable, MW. — **m-kāra**, mfn. = *priya-kāra* (q.v.), MW. — **catura**, mfn., Vop. iii, 110. — **cikīrṣhā**, f. the desire of doing a kindness to (gen.), MBh. — **cikīrṣhu**, mfn. wishing to do a k° to (gen.), Bhag. — **jana**, m. a dear person, the beloved one, Amar. — **jāta**, mfn. dear when born, born beloved or desired (said of Agni), RV. viii, 60, 2. — **jāni**, m. a gallant, Hcar. — **jīva**, m. Calosanthos Indica, L. — **jīvita**, mfn. loving life; — **tā**, f. love of life, Sāh. — **tanaya**, mfn. loving a son, Jātakam. — **tanu** (*priyā*), mfn. loving the body, ° life, AV. v, 18, 6. — **tama** (*priyā*), mfn. most beloved, dearest, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. (once = *tara*, R.); m. a lover, husband, Kāv.; Celosia Cristata, L.; (ā), f. a mistress, wife, Kāv. — **tara**, mfn. dearer &c., R.; Pañcat.; — **tva**, n. the being dearer to any one (loc.) than (abl.), MBh. — **tā** (*priyā*), f. the being dear, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the being fond of (comp.), love, Kathās.; Rājāt. — **toṣaṇa**, m. a kind of coitus, L. — **tva**, n. the being dear, b° beloved, MBh.; R.; the being

fond of (comp.), Kum.; Suśr. — **da**, mfn. giving desired objects, L.; (ā), f. Rhiuacanthus Communis, L. — **dattā**, f. a mystical N. of the earth, MBh.; N. of a woman, Kathās. — **darśa**, mfn. pleasant or agreeable to look at (opp. to *dur-darśa*), MBh. — **darśana**, mfn. pleasant or grateful to the sight of (gen.), MBh.; Kāv.; m. a parrot, L.; a kind of date tree, L.; Terminalia Tomentosa, L.; Mimulus Kauki, L.; a plant growing in wet weather on trees and stones (in Marāṭhi called *dagaḍaphūla*, in Hindūstān *پتھر کی پھول*), L.; a partic. Kalpa, Buddh.; N. of a prince of the Gandharvas, Ragh.; of a son of Vāsuki, Kathās.; (a), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.; of sev. women, Vās.; Priy.; (ī), f. Gracula Religiosa, L.; n. the look of a friend, Pañcat. — **darśikā**, f. N. of a princess, Priy.; of a drama. — **darśin**, m. 'looking with kindness (upon everything)', N. of Aśoka, Inscr. — **dāsa**, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on the Bhakti-mālā, MW. — **devana**, mfn. fond of play or gambling, MBh. — **dhanva**, m. 'fond of the bow', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **dhā**, ind. lovingly, kindly, TS. — **dhānya-kāra**, mfn. causing dearness of corn (opp. to *su-bhī-kṣha-kārin*), VarBṛS. iv, 20. — **dhāma** (*priyā*), mfn. fond of home, loving the sacrificial enclosure (said of Agni), RV. i, 140, 1. — **dhāman** (*priyā*), mfn. = prec. (said of Indra), AV.; (s° of the Ādityas), ŚBr.; ŚrS. — **m-dada**, mfn. giving what is pleasant, Kāraṇḍ.; (ā), f. N. of a Gandharvī, ib. — **nivedana**, n. good tidings, Mṛicch. — **nivedayitṛi** (or °ditṛi), m. a messenger of g° o°, Śak. — **nivedikā**, f. a female m° of g° o°, Mālatī. — **pati** (*priyā*), m. lord of the beloved or desired, VS. — **putra**, m. a kind of bird, Brahmap. — **prada**, m. N. of an author of Śākta Mantras, Cat. — **praśna**, m. a kind inquiry (as after any one's welfare &c.), Hcar. — **prasādana**, n. the conciliation of a husband, reconciliation with any object of affection, MW.; — **vratā**, n. a vow for the c° of a h°, ib. — **prāṇa**, mfn. fond of life, ib. — **prāya**, mfn. exceedingly kind or amiable (as speech), L.; of pleasing speech, well-spoken, eloquent, W.; n. eloquence in language, W. — **priyena**, ind. with pleasure, willingly, Pān. viii, 1, 13. — **prēpsu**, mfn. desirous of obtaining a beloved object, lamenting the loss or absence of any b° o°, grieving for an o° of affection, W. — **bhāva**, m. feeling of love, A. — **bhāṣaṇa**, n. speaking kindly, kind or friendly speech, Hit. — **bhāṣin**, mfn. speaking kindly or agreeably, R.; (ī), f. Gracula Religiosa, L. — **bhojana**, mfn. fond of good food, Bhpr. — **maṅgalā**, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — **maṇḍana**, mfn. fond of trinkets or ornaments, Śak. — **madhu**, m. 'fond of wine', N. of Bala-rāma (the half-brother of Kṛṣṇa), L. — **mānasa**, mfn. fond of the lake Mānasa (the Rājā-haṅsa or Royal-goose), MW. — **mālyānu-lepana**, m. 'fond of garlands and ornaments', N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. — **mītra**, m. N. of a mythical Cakra-vartin, W. — **mukhā**, f. N. of a Gandharvī, Kāraṇḍ. — **mukhyā**, f. N. of an Apasara, VP. — **medha** (*priyā*), m. N. of a Rishi (a descendant of Aṅgīras and author of the hymns RV. viii, 1-40, 57, 58, 76; ix, 28) and (pl.) of his descendants, RV.; Nir.; of a descendant of Aja-midha, BhP.; — **vāt**, ind. as Priya-medha, RV.; — **stuta** (*priyā*), mfn. praised by P°, ib. (accord. to Sāy. = *priya-yajñair* *ṛishibhiḥ* *stutaḥ*). — **m-bhaviṣṇu**, mfn. becoming dear or agreeable, Bhāṭṭ. (Pān. iii, 2, 57); — **tā**, f. (W.) or — **tva**, n. (MW.) the b° d°. — **bhāvuka**, mfn. becoming dear, Git. (Pān. iii, 2, 57); — **tā**, f. (Bhāṭṭ.) or — **tva**, n. (MW.) the b° d°. — **yajña**, mfn. fond of sacrifices, Sāy. — **raṇa**, mfn. delighting in war, warlike, MW. — **ratha** (*priyā*), m. (prob.) N. of a man, RV. i, 122, 7 (accord. to Sāy. mfn. = *priyamāṇa-ratha-yukta*). — **rūpa**, mfn. having an agreeable form, g. *manoḥjādā* to Pān. v, 1, 133. — **vaktṛi**, mfn. one who speaks kindly or agreeably, flattering, a flatterer, Pañcat.; — **tva**, n. speaking kindly, Cap. — **vacana**, mfn. one whose words are kind or friendly, speaking kindly, Sāy. on RV. i, 13, 8; m. = *bhakti-mān rogī*, L.; n. kind or friendly speech, Vikr. — **vacas**, mfn. speaking kindly, not out of tune, L.; n. kind or friendly speech, Sāh. — **vat** (*priyā*), mfn. possessing friends, Bhar.; containing the word *priya*, TS.; Kath. — **vadya**, n. = *vāda* (q.v.), ĀpŚr. — **va-yasya**, m. a dear friend, MW. — **varṇi**, f. = *priyangu*, L.; Echites Frutescens, W. — **valli**, f. = *priyangu* or *phalini*, L. — **vasantaka**, m. 'the

desired spring' and 'the dear Vasantaka', Ratnāv. i, 8. — **vastu**, n. a favourite object or topic, MW. — **vāc**, mfn. one whose words are kind, kind in speech, Kām.; Var.; f. kind speech, gentle words, (— *vāk-sahita*, mfn. accompanied by k° w°), Hit. — **vāda**, m. k° or agreeable speech, MBh.; R. — **vā-dikā**, f. a kind of musical instrument, L. — **vādin**, mfn. speaking kindly or agreeably, flattering, a flatterer, VS.; MBh.; R. &c. (°dī-tā, f. MBh.; R.); m. (Car.) or (inī), f. (L.) a kind of bird, Gracula Religiosa. — **vinā-kṛta**, mfn. abandoned by a lover, deserted by a husband, MW. — **viśva**, mfn., Pān. i, 1, 29, Sch. — **vratā** (*priyā*), mfn. having desirable ordinances or fond of obedience (said of the gods), RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; m. N. of a king (a son of Manu and Śata-rūpa), Hariv.; Pur.; of a man, Br. — **sālaka**, m. Terminalia Tomentosa, L. (also spelt *sālaka*). — **śishyā**, f. N. of an Apasara, VP. — **śravas**, mfn. loving glory (said of Kṛṣṇa), BhP. — **sā**, mfn. granting desired objects, RV. ix, 97, 38. — **samvāsa**, m. living together with loved persons, MBh. — **sakha**, mfn. loving one's friends, Laghuj.; m. a dear friend, MBh.; Bhāṭṭ.; Megh.; the tree Acacia Catechu (= *khadira*), L.; (ī), f. a dear female friend, Daś. — **samgamana**, n. 'meeting of friends', N. of a place (in which Indra and Viṣṇu are said to have met with their parents Aditi and Kaśyapa), Hariv. 7647. — **satya**, mfn. pleasant and true (as speech), L.; a lover of truth, A.; n. speech at once pleasing and true, W. — **samtati**, mfn. having a beloved son, MW. — **samdeśa**, m. a friendly message, A.; Michelia Champaca, L. — **samāgama**, m. re-union with a beloved object, MW. — **samucita**, mfn. befitting a lover, ib. — **samudra**, m. N. of a merchant, HPariś. — **samprahāṣa**, mfn. fond of litigation, Bālār. — **sarpishka**, mfn. fond of melted butter, Laghuk. — **sahacari**, f. a dear female companion, beloved wife, MW. — **sālaka**, m. = *jālaka*, q.v. — **sāhasa**, mfn. addicted to rashness; — **tva**, n., VarBṛS. — **sukha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **suhrīd**, m. a dear friend, kind or good f°, Hit. — **seṇa**, m. N. of a man, Divyāv. — **se-vaka**, mfn. loving servants, kind towards s°, Rājāt. — **stotra**, mfn. fond of praise, RV. i, 91, 6. — **svapna**, mfn. fond of sleep, sluggish, Ragh. — **svāmin**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **hita**, mfn. at once agreeable and salutary, VP.; n. things which are a° and s°, MBh.; Mn.; R.; Gaut. (du.) **Priyākhyā**, mfn. announcing good tidings, R.; Pat.; called 'dear', Prab. **Priyākhyāna**, n. agreeable news, pleasant tidings, MW.; — **dāna**, n. a gift in return for pl° t°, Jātak.; — *purāṣara*, mfn. preceded by pl° t°, MW. **Priyākhyāyina**, m. a teller announcing good tidings, Divyāv. **Priyā-jana**, m. pl. mistresses, dear ones &c. (collectively), Śiś. **Priyātithi**, mfn. fond of guests, hospitable, MBh. **Priyātmaka**, m. a kind of bird classed with the Pratudās, Car. (v.l. *īma-ja*). **Priyātman**, mfn. of a pleasant nature, pl°, agreeable, R.; *īma-ja*, m. = *ītmaka*, q.v. **Priyā-dāsa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Priyādhāna**, n. a friendly office, MW. **Priyāṇna**, n. expensive food, MW.; — *tva*, n. dearth, scarcity, VarBṛS. **Priyāpatya**, m. a kind of vulture, L. **Priyāpāya**, n. the absence of a beloved object, MW. **Priyāpriya**, n. sg. du. or pl. pleasant and unpleasant things, AV.; ChUp.; Mn. &c. **Priyā-mukhī** / **bhū**, P. -*bhāvati*, to be changed into the face of a loved woman, Naish. **Priyāmbu**, mfn. fond of water; m. the mango tree, L. **Priyārtham**, ind. for the sake of a beloved object, as a favour, MBh.; Megh.; Rājāt. **Priyārha**, mfn. deserving love, amiable, MW.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, A. **Priyāṭapa**, m. N. of a man, Vṛishabhān. **Priyāṭpina**, mfn. speaking kindly or agreeably, Bhāṭṭ. **Priyā-vat**, mfn. having a mistress, enamoured, AV. iv, 18, 4. **Priyā-viraha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Priyāsu**, mfn. fond of life, W. **Priyāsūyamati**, f. N. of a woman, Rājāt. **Priyālikā**, f. a kind of bean, L. **Priyāṣhin**, mfn. friendly disposed to (comp.), Hariv. **Priyōkti**, f. friendly speech, Sāh. **Priyōdita**, mfn. kindly spoken, W.; n. kind speech, L. **Priyōpapatī**, f. a happy event or circumstance, pleasant occurrence, MW. **Priyōpabhoga**, m. the enjoyment of a lover or of a mistress, ib.; — *van-dhya*, mfn. barren or destitute of the c° of a l°, ib. **Priyōsriya**, mfn. loving cows, amorous (said of a bull), RV. x, 40, 11.

Priyaka, m. a kind of deer with a very soft skin, Śiś.; Suśr.; a chameleon, L.; a kind of bird, MBh.;

a bee, L.; N. of sev. plants (Nauclea Cadaniba, Terminalia Tomentosa &c.), L.; a kind of tree, R.; Hariv.; Var.; N. of a being attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a man, g. *biddādi*; (i); f. the skin of the Priyaka, R.; n. N. of a flower, Śiś.

Priyāṅgu, m. n. f. panic seed, Panicum Italicum, VS.; TS.; Br.; Kaus.; Aglaia Odorata, L.; Sinapis Ramosa, MBh.; Katlās.; long pepper, L.; a medicinal plant and perfume (commonly called Priyāṅgu and described in some places as a fragrant seed), L.; a partic. creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Italian millet, MW.; n. (prob.) panic seed or mustard seed, Suśr.; Bhpr.; saffron, L. = *dvīpa*, n. N. of a country, Buddh. = *āyāma*, f. N. of the wife of Nara-vāhana-datta, Vās. **Priyāṅgu-ākhyā**, f. panic seed, L.

Priyāṅgukā, f. Panicum Italicum, SāmavBr.

Priyāka, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Priyā-√kṛi, P. -*karoti*, to act kindly towards, do a favour to (acc.), Pān.; Vop.; Bhaṭṭi.

Priyāya, Nom. A. *yāte*, to treat kindly, AV.; MBh. (v. l. *priyam ivācarate*, Nilak.; cf. *priyāya*); to make friends with (instr.), RV.

Priyāla, m. the tree Buchanania Latifolia (commonly called Piyāl), MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; (ā), f. a vine, a bunch of grapes (= *drākṣā*), L. = *tālakharijura-haritaki-vibhitaka*, m. pl. Piyāl, palm, date and yellow and belleric myrobalan trees, MW.

Priyāya, Nom. P. *yāti*, to think a person to be another's mistress, HYog.

2. **Pri**, mfn. (ifc.) kind, delighted (see *adhapri*, *kadha-pri*, *ghṛita-pri* &c.)

1. **Priṇa**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) pleased, satisfied, W.

Prīṇa, mfn. pleasing, gratifying, appeasing, soothing, Suśr.; n. the act of pleasing or delighting or satisfying, MBh.; BhP.; Ratnāv.; a means of pleasing or delighting or satisfying, MBh.; BhP.

Prīṇayitṛi, mfn. one who gladdens or delights; (it), f., Say. on RV. iv, 42, 10 (w. r. *prīṇayitṛi*).

Prīṇayitvā, ind. having pleased or propitiated, W.

Prīṇita, mfn. pleased, gratified, delighted, MBh.; Pāṇcat.; Bhaṭṭi.

Prītā, mfn. pleased, delighted, satisfied, joyful, glad; pl° or d° or s° with, j° at, g° of (with instr., loc., gen., or ifc.), RV. &c. &c.; beloved, dear to (gen. or comp.), Cān.; Hit.; kind (as speech), Hit.; (ā), f. a symbolical expression for the sound *sh*, RānātUp. (v. l. *pīṭā*); n. jest, mirth, L.; pleasure, delight, W. = *citta*, mfn. delighted at heart, A. = *tara*, mfn. more highly pleased, Ragh. = *manas* (R.), = *mānasa* (MBh.), or *tātman* (ib.; Mn.), mfn. pleased or gratified in mind.

Prīti, f. any pleasurable sensation, pleasure, joy, gladness, satisfaction (with loc. or ifc.; with ind. p., 'joy at having done anything'), GṛŚrS. &c. &c.; friendly disposition, kindness, favour, grace, amity (with *samam* or ifc.), affection, love (with gen., loc., or ifc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; joy or gratification personified (esp. as a daughter of Dakṣa or as one of the two wives of Kāma-deva), Hariv.; Pur.; Kathās.; N. of a Śruti, Saṃgīt.; the 2nd of the 27 astrological Yogas, L.; N. of the 13th Kalā of the moon, Cat.; a symbolical expression for the sound *dh*, RānātUp.; (yā), ind. in a state of joyful excitement, gladly, with joy, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās.; in a friendly way, amicably, Mn.; R.; Ragh. &c. = *kara*, mfn. causing pleasure to (comp.), MārkaP.; Pān. vi, 2, 15, Sch. (cf. *a-p°*); inspiring love or affection, MW.; m. N. of two authors, Cat. = *karapa*, n. the act of causing pleasure, gratifying, MW. = *karman*, n. an act of friendship or love, kind action, Mn. = *kūta*, N. of a village, Vāsav., introd. = *candra*, m. N. of a preceptor, MW. = *ccheda*, m. destruction of joy, Mṛicch. = *jushā*, f. N. of the wife of A-niruddha, L. = *tṛish*, m. N. of the god of love, L. = *da*, mfn. giving pleasure, L.; inspiring love or regard, affectionate, W.; m. a jester or buffoon in a play, L. = *datta*, mfn. given through love or affection, L.; n. (?) property or valuables presented to a female by her relations and friends at the time of her marriage, and constituting part of her peculiar property, MW. = *dāna*, n. (Ragh.) or *-dāya*, m. (MBh.; R.; Rājāt.) 'gift of love', a present made from love or affection. = *dhana*, n. money given from love or friendship, R. = *pātra*, n. an object of affection, a beloved person or thing, MW. = *puṛoga*, mfn. preceded by aff°, affectionate, loving, MBh. = *pūrvakam* (Mn.; Bhag.) or *-pūrvam* (MBh.), ind. with the accom-

paniment of kindness, kindly, affectionately. = **pramukha**, mfn. preceded by kindness, kind, friendly; = **vacana**, n. a speech p° by k°, end sp°, affectionate words, Megh. = **bhāj**, mfn. enjoying friendship, receiving friendly offices, Kathās. = **bhojya**, mfn. to be eaten joyfully or cheerfully, MW. = **mat**, mfn. having pleasurable sensations, pleased, gratified, glad, satisfied, MBh.; Kāv.; MārkaP.; having love or affection for (loc., gen. or acc.), affectionate, favourable, loving, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; MārkaP.; kind (as words), R.; (atī), f. a kind of metre, Col. = **manas**, mfn. joyous-minded, pleased in mind, content; kind, W. = **mayā**, mfn. made up of joy, arisen from joy (as tears), R. = **yuṅ**, mfn. beloved, dear, Kir. = **rasāyana**, n. an elixir of joy, any nectar-like beverage causing joy, Hit. = **vacana** (A.) or **-vacana** (Hit.), n. kind or friendly words. = **vardhana**, mfn. increasing love or joy, A.; m. the 4th month, Sūryapr.; N. of Viṣṇu, A. = **vāda**, m. a friendly discussion, MW. = **vivāha**, n. a love-marriage, love-match, ib. = **viśrambha-bhājana**, n. a repository of affection and confidence, ib. = **śrāddha**, n. a funeral offering to the Pitrīs of both parents (performed by some one in place of the eldest surviving son, and to be re-performed at some other period by this son in person), ib. = **samyoga**, m. relation of friendship, R. = **samgatī**, f. a covenant of fr°, friendly alliance with (instr.), ŚārngP. = **samdarbha**, m. N. of wk. = **sambodhy-aṅga**, n. (with Buddhists) joyfulness (one of the 7 requisites for attaining supreme knowledge), Dharmas. 49. = **snigdha**, mfn. moist through love or charming through affection (said of the eyes), Megh.

Priyati, m. an expression for *√pri*, MBh.

Priyāya, Nom. A. *yate*, to rejoice at (acc.), MBh. (cf. *priyāya*).

Preṇā, instr. for *preṇā*, see *preṇā*.

Preṇi, mfn. = *preṇi*, RV. i, 112, 10 (of obscure meaning, AV. vi, 80, 1).

Preṭṛi, mfn. a lover, cherisher, benefactor, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Predhā, ind. = *priya-dhā* (q. v.), MaitrS.

1. **Prema** (ifc. f. ā) = *preṇā*, love, affection (cf. *sa-p°*); (ā), f., see below.

2. **Prema**, in comp. for *preṇā*. = **tattva-nirūpaṇa**, n. N. of a Bengālī poem by Kṛishṇa-dāsa. = **dhara**, n. of an author, Cat. = **nārāyaṇa**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. = **nidhi**, m. N. of sev. authors, Cat. = **pattanikā**, f. N. of wk. = **para**, mfn. intent on love, filled with affection, affectionate, loving, constant, W. = **pātana**, n. rheum, L.; tears (of joy), W. = **pātra**, n. an object of affection, a beloved person or thing, MW. = **piyūsha-latā-kartari**, f. N. of wk. = **bandha**, m. (ŚārngP.; Rājāt.) or **-bandhana**, n. (BhP.) the ties of love, love, affection. = **bhakti-candrikā**, f. = **bhakti-stotra**, n. N. of wks. = **bhāva**, m. state of affection, love, R. = **rasāyana**, n. = **yanānurāga**, m. = **rāja**, m. N. of wks. = **rāsi-√bhū**, P. -*bhavati*, to become one mass of affection, Megh. = **rdāhi** (ma-riḍ), f. increase of aff°, ardent love, MW. = **latikā**, f. the small creeping plant 'love', Kpr. = **vat**, mfn. full of love, affectionate, Subh.; (atī), f. a mistress, L. = **viśvāsa-bhūmi**, f. an object of l° and confidence, MW. = **sāgara**, m. an ocean of l°, ib. = **sāhi** (sāhi = شاهی), m. = **nārāyaṇa**, Inscr. = **senā**, m. N. of a prince, Singhās. **Premākara**, m. abundance of love, Daś. **Premāṃṛita**, n. 'love-ambrosia', N. of a metrical list of 112 names of Kṛishṇa and of sev. other wks. **Premāṇḍra**, mfn. overflowing with love, Mālatim. **Premāṇḍra**, n. a tear of affection, MW. **Premēndu-sāgara**, m., **Premōkty-udaya**, m. N. of wks.

Premāṇi, mfn. fit for exciting love &c., Buddh.

Premān, m. n. love, affection, kindness, tender regard, favour, predilection, fondness, l° &c. towards (loc. or comp.), TS.; Br.; Kāv. &c. (also pl.); joy, L.; m. sport, a jest, joke, Sāh.; wind, L.; N. of Indra, L.; of various men, Rājāt.; (*preṇā*, Ved. *preṇā*), ind. through love or affection, RV.; TS.; MBh.

Premā, in comp. for *preṇā*. = **bandha**, m. = *prema-b°* (above), Amar.; Ratnāv.; Veniś.

= **vatī**, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Singhās.

Premīn, mfn. loving, affectionate, L.

Prēyas, mfn. (compar. fr. *priya*) dearest, more agreeable, m° desired, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; m. a lover, Amar.; Kathās.; a dear friend, Mālatim.;

(asī), f. a mistress, Bhartṛ.; Dhūrtas.; n. (in rhet.) flattery, Prātāp.; Kuval.; Sāh. = **kara**, m. the hand of a lover, BhP. = **tā**, f. (Rājāt.) or **-tva**, n. (BhP.) the being dearer or very dear. = **vin**, mfn. containing flattery, Kāv. **Preyo-patya** (fr. *yas + ap°*), m. 'very fond of offspring', a heron, L.

Prēśtha, mfn. (superl. fr. *priya*) dearest, most beloved or desired, RV.; (in address) KathUp.; BhP.; very fond of (loc.), RV. vi, 63, 1; m. a lover, husband, BhP.; (ā), f. a mistress, wife, L.; a leg, L. = **tama**, mfn. dearest, most beloved, BhP.

प्रीण 2. priṇa (for 1. see under *√pri*), mfn. (fr. 1. *pra*) old, ancient, former, Pān. v, 4, 30, Vārt. 7, Pat. (cf. *pra-na*, *pra-tna*, *pra-tana*).

प्रीणु prītu, m. a bird (?), W.

प्रु prū, cl. i. A. (Dhātup. xxii, 61) *prāvate* (pf. *pupruve*, ŚBr.; aor. *proshthāh*, ĀśvŚr.), to spring up, Bhaṭṭi.: Caus. *prāvayati* (aor. *apupravat* or *apipravat*), to reach to (acc.), ib. (cf. Pān. i, 3, 86): Desid. of Caus. *puprāvayishati* or *piprāvayishati*, Pān. vii, 4, 81, Sch. (cf. *ati-√pru*, *apa-√pru* &c.; and *√plu*).

Prut (ifc.), see *antariksha*, *uda*-, *upari*- and *kṛishṇa-prut*.

प्रुथ pruth, cl. i. P. A. *prōthati*, °te, to pant, neigh, snort (as a horse), RV.; ĀśvŚr.: Caus. *prothayati*, to employ force, Āpast.: Intens. (only p. *pōpruthat*) to snort aloud, RV. i, 30, 16 (cf. *√proth*).

Protha, m. n. (g. *ardharcddi*) the nostrils of a horse, MBh.; Var. (cf. *prithu-p°*); the snout of a hog, MBh.; n. the loins or hip (of a man), Bhpr.; the womb, L.; a cave, L.; a petticoat, L.; terror, fright, L.; a traveller (?), L.; mfn. notorious, famous (?), W.; placed, fixed (?), ib. **Prothātha**, m. panting, snorting, RV. **Prothin**, m. a horse, L.

प्रुष 1. prush, cl. 5. P. A. *prushṇōti*, °ṇutē (fut. *proshishyate*, TS.; pf. *puproshta*, aor. *aproshtit*, Gṛ.), to sprinkle, shower, wet, moisten, RV.; VS.; TS.; cl. 10. P. A. (or Nom.) *prushāyati*, °te, id., RV.; cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 55) *prushṇāti* (p. *prushnāt*, Br.), id.; to become wet, fill, L.; cl. 4. P. *prushyati*, see *vi-√prush*. [Cf. Lat. *pruina* for *pruvina*; Goth. *frius*; Germ. *friosan*, *frieren*; Eng. *freeze*.]

2. **Frush** (ifc.), see *abhra*- and *ghṛita-prush*. **Prushitā**, mfn. sprinkled, wet, RV. = **psu** (°id-), mfn. dappled, piebald (as horses), ib. **Prushṭā**, °tāyate, Pān. iii, 1, 17, Vārt. 1.

Prushya, m. the rainy season, Up. i, 151, Sch.; (*prushvā* or *prushvā*), f. a drop of water, rime, ice, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.

Prushvāya, Nom. A. *yate*, to fall in drops, trickle, Up. i, 151.

Proshaka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

प्रुष 3. prush, cl. i. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 53) to burn.

Prushṭa, mfn. burnt, L.

Prushva, m. head, L.; mfn. hot, L.

Prosha, m. burning, combustion, L.

प्रु prū. See *kaṭa-prū*.

प्रुष prush (for *prush*). See *ashṭā-prush*.

प्रे prē (pra-√5. i), cl. 2. P. *prēti* (Ved. inf. *prātōs*, AitBr.), to come forth, appear, begin, RV.; BrArUp.; MBh.; to go on, proceed, advance (esp. as a sacrifice), RV.; VS.; to go forwards or farther, come to, arrive at, enter (acc.), ib.; ŚBr.; Up.; MBh.; to go out or away, depart (this life, with or without *asmāi lokāt* or *itān*), die, Br.; Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.: Intens. A. *prēyate*, to drive or go forth (said of Ushas), RV.

Prēta, mfn. departed, deceased, dead, a dead person, ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; MBh.; m. the spirit of a dead person (esp. before obsequial rites are performed), a ghost, an evil being, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. R.T.L. 241, 271; MWB. 219). = **karman**, n. an obsequial rite, MBh. = **kalpa**, m. 'obs° ordinance', N. of GaruḍaP. ii. = **kāya**, m. a dead body, corpse, Kathās. = **kārya**, n. = *karman*, MBh.; R.; BhP. = **kṛit-ya**, n. id., MBh. (ā, f., Mn. iii, 127); = *nirṇaya* and °*tyādi-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wks. = **gata**, mfn. gone to the departed, dead, MBh. = **gati**, f. the way of the dcp° (with *√gam*, 'to die'), ib. = **grīha**, n. 'dead-house', a burning-place, L. = **gopa**,

m. guardian of the dead (in Yama's house), R. — *cārin*, m. 'roaming among the d^o', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *trā*, n. being d^o, Hariv.; the state of a ghost, Hcat.; Kāraṇ. — *dāha*, m. burning of the d^o, MW.; *dhāni*, m. corpse-fire, L. — *dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. — *dhūma*, m. smoke of the dead i. e. of a funeral pile, Mn.; Yājñ. — *nadī*, f. river of the d^o (= *vaitaraṇī*, q. v.), L. — *nara*, m. a d^o man, a ghost, W. — *nātha*, m. 'lord of the d^o', N. of Yama, Bālar. — *niryāta*, m. a carrier of d^o bodies, Mn. ii, 166. — *nirhāra*, m. id., ib. (v. l.) — *paksha* or *shaka*, m. = *pitri-p* (q. v.), L. — *paṭa*, m. a drum beaten at the burning of the dead, L. — *patākā*, f. a flag used at the b^o of the d^o, Hcat. — *pati*, m. = *nātha*, MarkP.; — *paṭaka*, m. 'Yama's drum', drum beaten at the b^o of the d^o, Kād. — *pātra*, n. a vessel used at a Śrāddha ceremony, W. — *piṇḍa-bhuj*, mfn. one who partakes of the Piṇḍa (q. v.) at a Śrāddha, Hcat. — *pitṛi*, mfn. one whose father is d^o, MānGr. — *pura*, n. (L.), — *purī*, f. (Daś.), city of the d^o, Yama's abode. — *pradīpa*, m. N. of wk. — *prasādhana*, n. adornment of a corpse, Kathās. — *bhakṣiṇī*, f. N. of a goddess, Cat. — *bhāva*, m. the being d^o, death (*vāya sam-siddhaḥ*, 'ready to die'), R.; — *bhā*, mfn. dead, ib. — *bhūmi*, f. 'place of the d^o', a burning-ground, MW. — *mañjarī*, f. N. of ch. of GaruḍaP. — *mukti-dā*, f. N. of wk. — *medha*, m. a funeral sacrifice, R. — *moksha*, m. N. of ch. of the Māgha-māhātmya. — *rākṣasī*, f. Ocimum Sanctum, L. (v. l. *apēta* and *a-prēta-r*). — *rāja*, m. = *nātha*, R.; — *niveśana*, n., — *pura*, n. Yama's abode or city, MBh. — *loka*, m. the world of the dead (in which they remain for one year or until the Śrāddha ceremonies are completed), MBh. — *vat*, ind. as if dead, MW. — *vana*, n. 'grove of the dead', a burning-ground, L. — *vaśa*, m. power of the dead (*śam* √ *ni*, to put to death), MBh. — *vāhita*, mfn. possessed by an evil spirit, L. — *śarīra*, n. the body with which a departed spirit is invested, RTL. 28. — *śilā*, f. 'stone of the dead', N. of a stone near Gayā on which Piṇḍas are offered (see *piṇḍa*), GaruḍaP. — *śuddhi*, f. (Mn.), — *śauca*, n. (GaruḍaP.) purification after the death of a kinsman. — *śrāddha*, n. the obsequial ceremonies performed for a relative at death and every month for a year and at every anniversary after death. — *samkṛipta*, mfn. (food) prepared in honour of the dead, Āpast. — *sparsin* (ŚāṅkhGr.), — *hāra* (Mn.), m. = *niryāta*. — *Prētādhipa*, m. = *ta-nātha*, Hariv.; — *nagarī*, f. Yama's residence, Kād. — *Prētādhipati*, m. the lord of the dead or of departed spirits, ŚhaṅBr. — *Prētānna*, n. food offered to a dead person, Mn.; Āpast. — *Prētāyana*, m. 'way of the dead', N. of a partic. hell, Kād. (w. r. *āyana*). — *Prētālaya*, m. a kind of thorn-apple, L. — *Prētāśa*, m. = *ta-grīha*, BhP. — *Prētāśthi*, n. a bone of a dead man; — *dhārin*, m. 'wearing dead men's bones', N. of Śiva, Kāv. — *Prētēśa* (Yājñ., Sch.), — *śvara* (R.), m. = *ta-nātha*. — *Prētōdēśa*, m. an offering to deceased ancestors, W.

Prēti, f. departure, flight, RV.; VS.; approach, arrival, TāṇḍBr. — **vat** (*prē*), mfn. containing the word *prēti* or any form of *prē*, TS. — **Prēti-shapi** (Padap. *ti-sh*), mfn. striving to move forwards (said of Agni), RV.

Prētika, m. the soul of a dead man, a ghost, L. — **Prētya**, ind. having died, after death, in the next world, in the life to come, hereafter (opp. to *śha*), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **jāti**, f. rank or position in the next world, MBh. — **bhāj**, mfn. enjoying (the fruits of anything) in the n^o w^o, Hariv. — **bhāva**, m. the state after death, future life, Gaut.; MBh.; R. (cf. IW. 63); — **vikā**, mfn. relating to it (opp. to *aīhalaukika*), MBh.

Prētvān, m(f. *ari*) n. moving along, straying about (as cattle), Br.; m. wind, air, L.; N. of Indra, L.

Prēhi, 2. sg. Impv. in comp. (cf. 1. *prēha* under *prōh*). — **kaśā**, f. a rite in which no mats are allowed, g. *mayūra-vyagṣakṣī*. — **kardama**, f. a rite in which no impurity of any kind is all^o, ib. — **dvitīyā**, f. a rite at which no second person is all^o to be present, ib. — **vanijā**, f. a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present, ib.

प्रेकीय *prēkiya*, Nom. P. °*yati* (fr. *pra* + *eka*), Vop. (cf. *prākiya*).

प्रेक्ष *prēksh* (*pra*-√*ksh*), Ā. *prēkshate* (ep. also P. °*ti*), to look at, view, behold, observe, TS.

&c. &c.; to look on (without interfering), suffer, say nothing, Mn.; MBh.

Prēkshaka, m(f. *ikā*) n. looking at, viewing or intending to view, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; considering, judging, Yājñ., Sch.; m. a spectator, member of an audience, MānGr.; — *kērita*, mfn. (a word) uttered by a spectator, MBh. — **Prēkshapa**, n. viewing, looking at or on (at a performance), GrS.; Mn.; BhP.; (ifc. *ā*) a view, look, sight, Megh.; the eye, Suśr.; any public show or spectacle, Mn.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; a place where public exhibitions are held, W.; — *kūṭa*, n. the pupil of the eye, Suśr.; — *nālam-bha*, n. sg. looking at and touching (women), Mn. ii, 179. — **Prēkshanaka**, mfn. looking at, a spectator, Yājñ.; n. a spectacle, show (as opp. to reality), Bālar.; Hcat. — **Prēkshanika**, mfn. = prec. mfn., W.; m. an actor (?), Vet.; (ā), f. a woman fond of seeing shows, W. — **Prēkshaniya**, mfn. to be seen, visible, Śak.; (ifc.) looking like, resembling, Megh.; worth seeing, sightly, beautiful to the view, MBh.; Kālid.; n. a show, spectacle, Vet.; — *ka*, n. = prec. n., Kathās.; — *tama* and — *tara*, mfn. most and more sightly or beautiful, MBh.; — *tā*, f. sightliness, beautifulness, Rājat.

Prēkshā, f. seeing, viewing, beholding, regarding, looking on (at a performance), MBh.; R.; BhP. (often ifc., cf. *dharma-prēksha*, *mukha-pr*); a sight or view (esp. a beautiful s^o or v^o), BhP.; a public show or entertainment, Mn.; Hariv.; Kathās.; (ifc.) the being understood or meant, Nir. i, 17; circumspection, consideration, reflection, MBh.; Hariv.; Rājat.; the branch of a tree, L. — **kārin**, mfn. one who acts with deliberation, Kir. — **gāra** (*ḥshāg*), m. n. a play-house, theatre, MBh.; Hariv.; VP. — **grīha**, n. id., Hariv. — **pūra** (ibc.) or **vam**, ind. with deliberation, Hariv.; Rājat. — **prapañca**, m. a stage-play, Bālar. — **vat**, mfn. circumspect, deliberate, prudent, Sāṃkhyak., Sch.; Nilak. — **vidhi**, m. a stage-play, Bālar. — **samāja**, n. sg. public shows and assemblies, Mn. ix, 84 (v. l. °*jau*, m. du.)

Prēkshita, mfn. looked at &c.; n. a look, glance, MBh.; R. &c. — **Prēkshitavya**, mfn. to be seen or beheld, Ratnāv. — **Prēkshīti**, mfn. one who looks on, spectator, Hariv.

Prēkshin, mfn. looking at, viewing, regarding (*ḥkshī-va*, n.), MBh.; R. &c.; (ifc.) having the eyes or glance of (cf. *mṛiga-pr*).

Prēkshya, mfn. to be seen, visible, MBh.; to be looked at or regarded, Kathās.; worth seeing, sightly, Kālid.; Rājat.

प्रेक्ष *prēksh* (*pra*-√*ksh*), P. Ā. *prēkshatī*, °*te*, to tremble, shake, vibrate, AitĀr.; Kāv.: Caus. P. *prēkshayati*, to swing (trans.), Ragh.; Ā. °*te*, to swing one's self, RV. vii, 88, 3.

Prēkshā, mfn. trembling, rocking, swaying, pitching, RV.; AV.; m., n. and (ā), f. a swing, a sort of hammock or swinging-cot, Br.; ŚrS.; BhP.; Suśr. (m. du. the two posts between which a swing moves, Āpast.; id. [with *Nakulasya Vāma-devasya*] and sg. [with *Marutām*] N. of Sāman, ĀrshBr.; — *kha-phalaka*, n. the board or seat in a swing, ŚāṅkhŚr.; — *ḥkshūhana*, n. swinging, BhP.); (ā), f. dancing, L.; a partic. pace of a horse, L.; wandering, roaming, L.

Prēkshana, mfn. (ifc.) moving towards, Bhāṭṭ.; n. swinging, Bhar.; a swing, L.; a kind of minor drama (having no Sūtra-dhāra, hero &c.), Sāh.; IW. 472; — *kārikā*, f. a female swinger or dancer, Bhar. — **khapiya**, mfn. to beswung or made to oscillate, Vop.

Prēkshita, mfn. swung, shaken, set in motion, L.; joined to, being in contact with (?), W.

Prēkshola, mfn. swinging, dancing, moving to and fro, Vcar.; m. a swing hammock, ib.; blowing (of the wind), Mālatīm.; Nom. °*lati*, to swing, oscillate, Mālatīm.; Pracāṇḍ.

Prēksholana, n. swinging, rocking, Kād.; Suśr. — **laya**, Nom. °*yati*, to swing, rock, Dhātup. — **lita**, mfn. swung, rocked, oscillating, Kād.

प्रेक्ष्य *prēkshya*, n. (fr. *pra* + √*ing*), Pāṇ. viii, 4, 32, Sch.

प्रेड *prēḍ* (*pra*-√*ḍ*), Ā. *prēḍte*, to implore, praise, celebrate, RV.

प्रेडक *prēḍaka*, mfn. = *prēḍaka*, Sāṃkhyak., Sch. (-*va*, n.)

प्रेणा *prēṇa*, *prēṇi*. See p. 711, col. 2.

प्रेत *prēta* &c. See p. 711, col. 3.

प्रेदि *prēdi*, m. N. of a man, GopBr. (v. l. *proti*, p. 713, col. 2).

प्रेद्ध *prēddha* (*pra*-iddha), mfn. kindled, lighted, aflame, RV.

प्रेन्व *prēnv* (*pra*-√*inv*), P. *prēnoti*, to send forth, impel forwards or upwards, RV.

Prēnvana, n., °*vanīya*, mfn., Pāṇ. viii, 4, 2, Vārt. 6, Pat.

प्रेप *prēpa*, mfn. (*pra* + *ap*, water), Pat.

प्रेषा *prēpsā*, f. (fr. Desid. of *pra*-√*āp*) wish to obtain, desire, longing for, Nir. vii, 17; supposition, assumption, ib. vi, 32.

Prēpsu, mfn. wishing to attain, desirous of obtaining, seeking, longing for, aiming at (acc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; anxious to rescue or save (see *prāṇa-pr*); supposing, assuming, Nir. vi, 32.

प्रेमन् *prēman*, *prēyas* &c. See p. 711, col. 2.

प्रेर *prēr* (*pra*-√*ir*), Ā. *prēte*, to move (intrans.), come forth, arise, appear, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.: Caus. *prērayati*, to set in motion, push on, drive forwards, urge, stimulate, excite, RV. &c. &c.; to send, dispatch, MBh.; R.; to turn, direct (the eyes), R.; Śak. (v. l.); to raise (the voice), utter, pronounce (words, prayers &c.), RV. &c. &c.

Prēra, mfn. setting in motion, urging, dispatching, sending (-*va*, n.), Hariv.; Rājat. — **Prēra**, n. driving out; see *paṣu-pr* (also ā, f.) setting in motion, urging, inciting, direction, command, impelling to (*prati* or comp.), Naish.; Kathās.; Rājat.; Hit.; activity, action, Yājñ.; Megh.; the sense of the causal verb, Vop. — **Prēraniya**, mfn. to be urged on or incited, Rājat. — **Prērayitṛi**, mfn. one who urges or incites or sends, MW.; a ruler, ib. — **Prērita**, mfn. urged, impelled, dispatched, sent, Kālid.; Kathās.; Suśr.; turned, directed (as the eye), Śak. (v. l.); incited to speak, Daś.; passed, spent (as time), Bhartṛ. — **Prēritṛi**, mfn. one who urges or incites, an inciter, ŚvetUp. — **Prērtvan**, m. the sea, ocean, Up. iv, 116, Sch.; (*ari*), f. a river, ib.

प्रेष 1. *prēsh*, cl. 1. Ā. *prēshate*, to go, move, Dhātup. xvi, 18 (v. l. *hresh*).

प्रेष 2. *prēsh* (*pra*-√*ish*), P. Ā. *prēshyati*, °*te* (Ved. inf. *prēshe*, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 9, Sch.; ind. p. *prēsham* s. v.), to drive on, urge, impel, send forth, RV.; MBh.; to invite, summon, call upon (another priest to commence a recitation or a ceremony [acc.], e.g. *sāma prēshyati*, 'he calls upon to commence the recitation of a Sāman'; esp. Impv. *prēshya*, 'call upon to recite or offer [acc. or gen.] to [dat.]'), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 61; viii, 2, 91): Caus. *prēshayati*, to hurl, fling, cast, throw, MBh.; R.; Bhāṭṭ.; to turn or direct the eyes, Śak. ii, 2 (v. l. *prērayantyā*); to send forth, dismiss, dispatch, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to send into exile, banish, R.; Kathās.; to send word, send a message to a person (gen.), R.

3. **Prēsh**, f. pressing, pressure (with *hemān*, 'urging pressure'), RV. ix, 97, 1. — **Prēsha**, m. urging on, impelling, impulse, ib. i, 68, 5; sending, dispatching, L.; pain, affliction, L. — **Prēshaka**, mfn. sending, directing, commanding, MBh.

Prēshana, n. the act of sending &c., charge, commission, Gaut.; MBh.; R.; BhP.: rendering a service, MBh.; Ratnāv. (pl.); — *kṛit*, mfn. one who executes a commission, MBh.; — *nādhyaaksha*, m. a superintendent of the commands (of a king), chief of the administration, Cāṇ. — **Prēshanīya**, mfn. to be sent or dispatched, MW. — **Prēshayitṛi**, mfn. = *prēshaka*, R. — **Prēshita**, mfn. set in motion, urged on, impelled, RV.; hurled, flung, thrown, ŚBr.; sent, dispatched on an errand, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (-*vat*, mfn., Hit.); sent into exile, banished, R.; turned, directed (as the eyes), Śak. i, 23 (v. l. *prērita*); ordered, commanded, Vop. — **Prēshitavya**, mfn. to be invited (to commence a ceremony), AitBr. — **Prēshya**, mfn. to be sent or dispatched, fit for a messenger, Kathās.; m. a servant, menial, slave (ā, f. a female servant, handmaid), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. servitude, Yājñ. (in *sūdra-pr*, v. l. for *prai-shya*); behest, command (see next); — *kara*, mfn. executing the orders of (gen.), MBh.; — *jana*, m. servants (collectively), household, Mn.; Nal.; a ser-

vant, Prab.; -*tā*, f. (Mn.), -*tva*, n. (ib., MBh.), -*bhāva*, m. (Mālav.) the state or condition of a servant, servitude; -*vadhā*, f. a female servant, handmaid, MBh.; the wife of a slave, MW.; -*varga*, m. a train of servants, retinue, R.; -*śhyā-tva*, n. the state of a female servant, being a handmaid, Rājāt.

प्राशुश, m. sending, direction, invitation, summons, order, call (esp. upon the assistant priest to commence a ceremony), AV.; Br.; MBh. &c.; pain, affliction, frenzy, madness (?), L.; -*kara*, mfn. executing orders, a servant, Apast.; -*krīṭ*, mfn. id., Vait.; giving orders, commanding, Kauś. (Sch.); -*pratīka-yājyā*, f. a Yājyā beginning with a Praisha, ĀpŚr.; -*śādhya*, m. N. of wk. -*śhika*, mfn. belonging to or connected with the Praishas, Nir.

प्राशुशानिका, mfn. (fr. *prāśha*) executing orders (as a means of livelihood), g. *vetanādi*; fitted for the execution of commands, g. *chedādi*.

प्राशुशम, ind., in the formula *prāśhaih* or *iśhībīhīh prāśham icchati*, 'he strives to start (the sacrifice compared to a hunted animal) with invocations or exclamations,' ĀitBr.; ŚBr.

प्राशुश्या, mfn. (with *jana*, AV.) = m. a servant, slave, Mn.; R.; (ā), f. a female servant, ib.; n. servitude, ib.; Var. = *jana*, m. servants, train, retinue, R. = *bhāva*, m. the state or condition of a slave, servitude, Kum.

प्रेष *prēṣṭha*. See p. 711, col. 3.

प्रेहण *prēhaṇa*, n. (fr. *pra-√ih*), Pān. vii, 4, 31, Sch.

प्रेहि *prēhi* &c. See p. 712, col. 2.

प्रेकीय *prēkiya*, Nom. P. *°yati* = *pr'ekiya*, Vop.

प्रेण *praiṇ*, cl. i. P. *praiṇati*, v. l. for *paiṇ*, 4, 31, Sch.

प्रेणान *praiṇāna*, mfn. = *prīṇāna* (√*prī*), propitiated, gratified, AV.

प्रेतोस् *prātos*. See *prē* (√*prē*), p. 711.

प्रेष् *prāidh* (√*prēdh*), cl. i. Ā. *prāidhate*, Pān. vi, 1, 89, Sch.

प्रेय i. *praiya*, n. (fr. *priya*), g. *prithv-ādi*.

2. **Prāiya**, Viddhi form of *priya* in comp. = *me-dha*, m. patr. fr. *Priya-m*, ĀitBr. (w. r. *praiyām*); N. of Sindhu-kshit, RANukr.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. = *rūpaka*, n. (fr. *priya-rūpa*), Naish. = *vratā*, m (f) n. relating to *Priya-vrata*, BhP.; m. patr. fr. *Priy*, ib.; n. P's life or adventures, ib.

Prāiyaka, m. patr. fr. *priyaka*, g. *biddādi*.

Prāiyāṅgava, m (f) n. (fr. *priyāṅgu*) relating to or prepared from panic grass, Maitr.; TS. (w. r. *praiyāṅg*, Kāth.) = *vika*, m (f) n. knowing the tale of *Priyāṅgu*, Pat.

Prāiyamedha, w. r. for *praiyam*; see above.

प्रोक्ष *prōkta* &c. See *pra-√vac*.

प्रोक्ष *prōksh* (√*uksh*), P. *prōkshati*, to sprinkle upon, besprinkle, consecrate (for sacrifice), RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; to sacrifice, kill, slaughter (a sacrificial victim), MBh.; R.: Caus. *prōkshayati*, to sprinkle, besprinkle, Suśr.

Prōksha, m. the act of sprinkling upon, ĀpŚr. **Prōkshana**, n. id., consecration by sprinkling (of a sacrificial animal or of a dead body before burial), TS. &c. &c.; a vessel for holy water, Hariv. (v. l. *°nī*); immolation of victims, L. (-*vidhi*, m. N. of wk.); (f), f., see below. **Prōkshani**, f. pl. = *°nī*, pl., VS.; ŚBr. &c. **Prōkshani**, f. a vessel for holy water, Hariv. (v. l. *°na*); pl. water for sprinkling or consecrating (mixed with rice and barley), AV.; VS.; Br.; GṛŚrS.; -*dhanī*, f. (ĀpŚr.), -*pātra*, n. (Nilak.) a vessel for sprinkling water; -*nyāśādāna*, n. placing of the *Prōkshani* vessel, L. **Prōkshapiya**, mfn. to be sprinkled; n. (sg. and pl.) water used for consecrating, Hariv.; MārKP. **Prōkshita**, mfn. sprinkled, purified or consecrated by sprinkling, ŚBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; immolated, killed, L. **Prōkshitavya**, mfn. to be sprinkled or consecrated, MārKP.

प्रोक्षीय *pr'oghiya*, Nom. P. *°yati* (fr. *pra + ogha*), Vop. (cf. *prōdhiya*).

प्रोक्षद *prōccāṇḍa* (√*ucc*), mfn. exceedingly terrible, very violent, Uttarar.; Mcar.

प्रोक्ष *prōc-car* (√*car*), P. *°carati*, to utter a sound, utter, pronounce, Hariv.: Caus. -*cārayati*, to cause to sound, Pañcat. *°cārīta*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to sound, sounding, ib.

प्रोक्षल *prōc-cal* (√*cal*), P. *°lati*, to start, set out on a journey, Kathās.

प्रोक्षदना *prōccāṇā* (√*ucc*), f. driving away, removal, destruction, Prasannar.

प्रोक्षैस् *prōccais* (√*ucc*), ind. very loudly, Kathās.; Pañcat.; exceedingly high, in a very high degree, Prab.

प्रोक्षल् *prōc-chal* (√*sal*), P. *°lati*, to spurt out, gush or flow forth, Śiś.

प्रोक्षून *prōcchūna* (√*ucch*), mfn. swelled, swollen up, W.

प्रोक्षित *prōcchrita* (√*ucch*), mfn. lifted up, raised, Hariv.; high, lofty, Mjicch.

प्रोक्षस् *prōc-chvas* (√*svas*), P. *prōcchvasiti*, to breathe strongly or loudly, Pañcat.

प्रोक्षान *prōjjāsana* (√*ujj*), n. killing, slaughter, L.

प्रोक्षल् *prōj-jval* (√*jval*), P. *°lati*, to shine brightly, flash, glitter, Hariv.

प्रोक्ष् *prōjjh* (√*ujjh*), P. *prōjjhati*, to abandon, leave, quit, forsake, avoid, efface, Pañcat.; Hit.; to subtract, deduct, Sūryas.

Prōjjhana, n. abandoning, forsaking, quitting, letting go, W.

Prōjjhita, mfn. abandoned, forsaken, shunned, avoided, Prab.; Pañcat.; (ifc.) free from, wanting, Var.

Prōjjhya, ind. having left or abandoned, Kirāt.; leaving aside, with exception of, Var.

प्रोक्ष *prōñch* (√*uñch*), P. *prōñchati*, to wipe out, efface, Mjicch.

Prōñchana, n. wiping out, effacing (lit. and fig.), Naish. (*uccishṭa-pr*), gathering up the remnants, Kull. on Mn. ii, 241.

प्रोक्षी *prōd-ḍi* (√*ud-ḍi*, only ind. p. -*ḍiya*), to fly up, fly away, Mjicch. (v. l.) *°dīna*, mfn. having flown up or away, MBh.; R.; Rājāt.

प्रोक्षम् *prōdham*, ind., g. *tishṭhadgo-ādi*.

प्रोक्ष *prōṇṭha*, m. a spitting-pot, spittoon, L.

प्रोत *prōta*, mfn. (fr. *pra + uta* or *ūta*; √*ve*) sewed (esp. with the threads lengthwise, and opp. to *ḍta*, cf. under *ā-√ve*, p. 156); strung on, fixed on or in, put or sticking in (loc. or comp.), ChUp.; MBh. &c.; set, inlaid, MBh.; contained in (loc.), pervaded by (instr.), ŚBr.; Up.; fixed, pierced, put on (a spit), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. n. woven cloth, clothes, L. = *ghana*, mfn. immersed in clouds (said of the horns of Śiva's bull), Kum. = *śūla*, mfn. put on a spit, impaled, Rājāt. (cf. *śūla-prōta*). **Prōtōtsādāna**, n. a parasol, umbrella, L.

Prōtaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to infix, insert, inlay, KātyŚr., Sch.

Prōti (or *Prōti*?), m. N. of a man, ŚBr.

प्रोक्ष *prōkāṭa* (√*utk*), mfn. very great, Kathās. = *bhṛitya*, m. a high official, Pañcat.

प्रोक्षद *prōkkaṭha* (√*utk*), mfn. stretching out or lifting up the neck, BhP.; Nom. P. *°thayati*, to awaken longings, excite desires in (acc.), Ritus.

प्रोक्ष् *prōt-kūj* (√*ukj*), P. *°kujati*, to hum, buzz, Dhanamj.

प्रोक्षु *prōt-krushṭa* (√*utk*), n. a loud cry or uproar, loud sound, Hariv.

प्रोक्षि *prōkshipta* (√*utk*), mfn. threshed, winnowed, Bhpr.

प्रोक्षन् *prōt-khan* (√*khan*), P. *°khanati*, *°te*, to dig up or through or out, R. *°khāta*, mfn. dug up, dug out, Mjicch.

प्रोक्षै *prōt-khai* (√*khai*), P. *°khayati*, to dig up, dig out, Bhāṭṭ.

प्रोक्षान *prōttāna* (√*utt*), mfn. stretched out widely, Var.

प्रोक्षाल *prōttāla* (√*utt*), mfn. very loud, Prasannar.

प्रोक्षु *prōttuṅga* (√*utt*), mfn. very high or lofty, elevated, prominent, Kāv.; Kathās.; MārKP.

प्रोक्ष् *prōt-tri* (√*tri*), P. *°tarati*, to cross over, emerge, Rājāt.

प्रोक्ष *prōt-thā* (√*sthā*), P. *prōt-tishṭhāti*, to rise, spring up, start, MBh.; Mjicch.; Kathās. **Prōtthita**, mfn. come forth, sprouted, Ritus.; spring from (comp.), issued, Prab.

प्रोक्षत् *prōt-pat* (√*pat*), P. *°patati*, to fly upwards, soar aloft, Bhāṭṭ.

प्रोक्षद् *prōt-pad* (√*pad*), Caus. *°pādayati*, to bring forth, produce, cause, effect, MBh. *°panna*, mfn. produced, originated, developed, BhP.

प्रोक्षल *prōtphala* (√*ut-ph*), m. a species of tree resembling the fan-palm, L.

Prōtphulla (√*ut-phulla*), mfn. (√*phal*) widely expanded, full blown, MBh.; Kāv. = *°nayaṇa*, mfn. having the eyes wide open, MBh.

प्रोक्षद् *prōt-sad* (√*sad*), Caus. *°sādayati*, to drive away, remove, destroy, MBh.; R. (Mu. ix, 261 w. r. for *-sāh*). *°sādāna*, n. causing to perish, destroying, MW.; contriving, device (?), W.

प्रोक्षद् *prōt-sah* (√*sah*), P. *°sahati*, to take courage or heart, boldly prepare to (inf.), Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. *°sāhayati* (irreg. *°sāhati*, MBh. i, 2233), to exhort, urge on, inspire, instigate, Mn. ix, 261 (w. r. *-sād*); MBh. (vi, 4437 w. r. for *-sād*), R.; Kathās. &c. *°sāha*, m. great exertion, zeal, ardour, Kathās.; stimulus, incitement, W. *°sāhaka*, m. an inciter, instigator (esp. of any crime), W. *°sāhana*, n. (fr. Caus.) the act of inspiring or inciting, instigation, invitation to (comp.), MBh.; R. &c. *°sāhita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) incited, instigated, stimulated, encouraged, R.; Kathās.; Prab.

प्रोक्षि *prōtsikta* (√*uts*), mfn. exceedingly proud or arrogant, Sāh.

प्रोक्ष् *prōt-sri* (√*sri*), P. *°sarati*, to pass away, disappear, be gone, Caṇḍ.; Caus. *°sārayati*, *°te*, to drive away, disperse, dispel, destroy, MBh.; Hariv.; Mjicch.; to urge on, exhort, incite, MW.; to grant, offer (see below).

Prōt-sārāṇa, n. (fr. Caus.) sending away, removing, expelling, W. *°sārīta*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) offered, granted, given, Hit.; ejected, expelled, W.; urged forwards, incited, MW.

प्रोक्ष् *prōt-srij* (√*srij*), P. *°srijati*, to cast out, Divyāv.

प्रोक्ष् *prōt-srip* (√*srip*), Ā. *°sar-pate*, to fall out of joint, BhP.

प्रोक्ष् *prōth*, cl. i. P. *°thā* (Dhātup. xxi, 6) *prōthati*, *°te*, to be equal to or a match for, be able to withstand (gen. or dat.), Bhāṭṭ.; (P.) to be full, L.; to destroy, subdue, overpower, W. (cf. *√pruth*). **Prōtha** &c. See under *√pruth*.

प्रोक्ष *prōdaka* (√*ud*), mfn. dripping, wet, moist, Apast.; that from which the water has run off, Gobh.; *°kī-bhāva*, m. dripping off of water, Apast.

प्रोक्ष *prōdara* (√*ud*), mfn. big-bellied, Pat.

प्रोक्षि *prōd-i* (√*ud-√i*), P. *°eti*, to go up, rise, Bhart.; to come forth, appear, Sāh.; Subh.

प्रोक्षित *prōdita*, *prōdyamāna*. See *pra-√vad*.

प्रोक्षित *prōdgata* (√*udg*), mfn. projecting, prominent, Kathās.

प्रोक्षित् *prōdgārin* (√*udg*), mfn. (ifc.) giving out from, emitting, Dhanamj. *°gīrṇa*, mfn. cast out, Divyāv.

प्रोक्षित *prōdgita* (√*udg*), mfn. begun to be sung, Prab.

प्रोद्रीवम् *prōdgrivam* (*pra-udg*°), ind. while stretching out the neck, Kāv.

प्रोदृष्य *prōd-√ghush* (*pra-ud-√ghush*), Caus. *-ghushayati*, to cause to resound, proclaim, MBh. *-ghushā*, mfn. filled with noise, resonant, resounding, ib. *-ghoshanā*, f. sounding aloud, proclaiming, proclamation, Kathās. (also *-nā*, n., W.)

प्रोहाय *prōddāṇḍa* (*pra-udd*°), mfn. prominent, swollen, Cat.

प्रोहाम *prōddāma* (*pra-udd*°), mfn. immense, extraordinary, prodigious, Inscr.; Prasannar.

प्रोहीम *prōddipta* (*pra-udd*°), mfn. blazing np, blazing, Ml.

प्रोडा *prōd-dhā* (*pra-ud-√2. hā*, only Ā. pr. p. *prōjīhāna*), to flash up, rise to the sky, RV.

प्रोदृषित *prōddhūshita*. See *prōddhishita*.

प्रोदृ *prōd-dhri* (*pra-ud-√hri*), P. Ā. *-dharati*, °te, to lift up, draw up (as water from a well), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to extract from (abl.), extricate, save, deliver, Kathās.; Prasannar. *-dhāra*, m. lifting up, bearing, Dharmas.

प्रोदृषित *prōddhishita* (*pra-uddhish*°), mfn. bristling (as the hair of the body), thrilling, shuddering, Pañcat. 13 (w. r. *-dhūshita*).

प्रोदृड *prōdbuddha* (*pra-udb*°), mfn. awakened (met.), Cat. *-bodha*, m. awaking, appearing, Git.; awakening, rousing, Prasannar.

प्रोदृन्न *prōdbhinna* (*pra-udbh*°), mfn. broken or burst forth, germinated, Kāv.

प्रोदृत् *prōdbhūta* (*pra-udbh*°), mfn. come forth, sprung up, arisen, Hariv.; Kāv.; MärkP.

प्रोदृयम् *prōd-yam* (*pra-ud-√yam*), P. *-yachati*, to lift up, raise, Bhaṭṭ. *-yata*, mfn. uplifted (*-yashṭi*, mfn. having an up^l stick), Pañcat.; raised (voice), RV.; being about to (inf.), Hariv.

प्रोदृह *prōd-vah* (*pra-ud-√vah*), P. *-vahati*, toutter, manifest, Pañcar. *-vāha*, m. marriage, BhP.

प्रोदृज *prōd-vij* (*pra-ud-√vij*), Caus. *-veja-yati*, to frighten, terrify, MBh.; BhP. *-vigna*, mfn. terrified, alarmed, BhP.

प्रोदृचि *prōd-vici* (*pra-udv*°), mfn. wav- ing, fluctuating, Nalac.

प्रोदृह *prōn-nad* (*pra-ud-√nad*), P. *-nadati*, to roar out, roar, Hariv.

प्रोदृम् *prōn-nam* (*pra-ud-√nam*), Caus. *-namayati*, to raise up, erect, Suśr. *-nata*, mfn. raised up, elevated, lofty, high, Var.; Pañcat.; superior, Pañcat. *-namita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) raised up, erected, Suśr.

प्रोदृनी *prōn-ni* (*pra-ud-√ni*), P. *-nayati*, to lead or bring up, raise, elevate, Kām.; BhP.

प्रोदृष्य *prōn-math* (*pra-ud-√math*), Pass. *-mathyate*, to be disturbed, Divyāv. *-māthin*, mfn. destroying, annihilating, Prab.

प्रोदृह *prōn-mad* (*pra-ud-mad*), P. *-mādyati*, to begin to grow furious, begin to rut (as an elephant), Inscr.

प्रोदृनील *prōn-√mīl* (*pra-ud-√mīl*), P. *-mīlati*, to open the eyes, Bhaṭṭ.; to open (as a flower), blossom, Prab.; to come to light, appear, Cat.: Caus. *-mīlayati*, to open (the eyes), Kathās.; to unfold, reveal, manifest, Cat.

प्रोदृनीलित *prōn-mūlita*, mfn. (*pra-ud-√mūl*) uprooted, disturbed (?), Divyāv.

प्रोदृ *prōbh* (*pra-√ubh*, only ind. p. *prōbhya*), to bind, ŚBr.

प्रोदृभाना, n. filling, W. (cf. Pāp. viii, 4, 32, Sch.) **प्रोदृभिता**, mfn. filled, W.

प्रोदृक *proraka*, m. fever in an ass, Gal.

प्रोदृणु *prōrṇu* (*pra-√rṇu*), P. Ā. *prōrṇoti* or *-nauti*; °nute, to cover, veil, envelop, AV.; TS.; KātyŚr.; Bhaṭṭ.; (Ā.) to be covered or veiled, VS.; TS.; Br.; Kauś.: luteus. *prōrṇonūyate*, to

cover completely, Bhaṭṭ. (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 23, Vartt. 3, Pat.)

प्रोदृणुनाविशु, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to cover or conceal, Bhaṭṭ. *-pūṇṣva* (l), mfn.; (with *juvara*), m. a kind of fever, Bhpr. *-pūṇṣhu*, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to cover, W. *-pūvitṛi*, mfn. one who covers or envelops, W.

प्रोदृह *prōl-laṅgh* (*pra-ud-√laṅgh*), Caus. *-ghayati*, to go beyond, transgress, violate, Dharmas.; Divyāv.

प्रोदृह *prōl-las* (*pra-ud-√las*; only P. pr. p. *prōllasat*), to shine brightly, glitter, Śiś.; to sound, be heard, Kathās.; to move to and fro, Kathās.

प्रोदृहसिता, mfn. (fr. Caus.) gladdened, delighted, Kathās.

प्रोदृहसिन (*pra-ull*°), mfn. shining, resplendent, Nalac.

प्रोदृहयित *prōllāghita* (*pra-ull*°; cf. Pāp. viii, 2, 55, Sch.), mfn. recovered from sickness, convalescent, strong, robust, W.

प्रोदृह *prōl-lih* (*pra-ud-√lih*), P. *-likhati*, to draw lines on (acc.), Amar.; to scratch in, Grihyas. *-lekhaṇa*, n. drawing marks or lines, scratching, marking, W.

प्रोदृहोल *prōllola* (*pra-ull*°), mfn. moving to and fro, unsteady, Nalac.

प्रोदृष *prōsha*, *proshaka*. See under *√1. 3. prush*, p. 711.

प्रोदृष *proshadha*, m. fasting (= *poshadha*), Bhadrab.

प्रोदृषित *prōshita* &c. See under *pra-√5. vas*.

प्रोदृहिल *proshṭīla*, m. (with Jainas) N. of a Daśa-pūrvin (for *prōshṭh*°).

प्रोदृह *prōshṭha*, m. (prob. fr. *pra+oshṭha*=*ava-sṭha*, 'standing out below') a bench, stool, TBr.; m. a bull, Pāp. v, 4, 120, Sch.; N. of a man, g. *śivādi*; pl. N. of a people, MBh. (*-shṭa*, VP.); (f), f. Cyprinus Pausius, Bhpr. (also m., L.) *-padā*, m. (and ā, f.), sg. du. and pl. 'the foot of a stool', N. of a double Nakshatra of the 3rd and 4th lunar mansions, AV. (*prōshṭhāp*); Br.; GrŚS.; MBh. &c. *-padā*, mf(ā)n. born under the Nakshatra Proshṭha-pada, Pāp. vii, 3, 18. *Proshṭhe-sayā*, mfn. lying on a bench, RV.

Proshṭhika, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi*; (ā), f. Cyprinus Sophe, Rasar.

Proshṭha, m. patr. fr. *proshṭha*, g. *śivādi*. **Proshṭhapaḍa**, mf(ā)n. relating to the Nakshatra Proshṭha-pada, Pāp. vii, 3, 18; m. (with or scil. *māsa*), the month Bhādra or August-September (also called *pūrvā-bhādrapada* and *uttara-bh*°), MBh.; R.; BhP.; N. of one of Kubera's treasure-keepers, R.; (ā), f. pl. = *proshṭha-padā*, PārGr.; (ā), f. full moon in the month Bhādra, GrŚS.; n. N. of a Pariś. of SV.

Proshṭhapaḍika, mf(ā)n. fr. *proshṭha-padā*, Pāp. iv, 2, 35.

Proshṭhika, m. patr. fr. *proshṭhika*, g. *śivādi*.

प्रोदृष *prōshṇa* (*pra-ushṇa*), mfn. burning hot, scorching, Pañcat.

प्रोदृष *prōshya* &c. See under *pra-√5. vas*.

प्रोदृ *prōh* (*pra-√1. ūh*), P. *prōhati*, to push forward or away, VS.; KātyŚr.; Nir.; to throw down, KātyŚr.; to effect or bring about by transposition, TāṇḍBr.

1. **Prōha**, m. an elephant's foot or the ankle of an el°, L.; in *prōha-kaṭā* and *-kardamā*, v.l. for *prōhi-kaṭā* and *-kardā*, g. *mayūra-vyaṅsakādi*, Kāś.

Prōhana, n. the act of pushing away (?), Pāp. viii, 4, 31, Sch.

Prōha-padi or *-pādi* (Kāś.), ind. (prob.) by or in pushing away the foot, g. *dvidandya-ādi*.

1. **Prauha**, m. = 1. *prōha*, L.

प्रोदृ 2. *prōha*, mfn. (fr. *pra-√2. ūh*) skilful, clever, L.; m. logical reasoning, ib.

2. **Prauha**, mfn. and m. id., L.

प्रोदृ *praukta*, mf(ā)n. having the sense of 'tena-prōktam', proclaimed by that (said of a suffix), Pāp. iv, 3, 101.

प्रोदृ *prauga*, w. r. for *prāuga*, MānGrŚS.

प्रोघीय *praughiya*, Nom. °yati = *pr'oghīya*, Vop.

प्रोदृ *prāūdha*, mfn. (fr. *pra+ūdha*, *√vah*) raised or lifted up (see *-pāda*); grown up, full-grown, Hariv.; Kāv.; Rājat.; mature, middle-aged (as a woman); in Subh. *bālā*, *taruṇi*, *prāūdha* and *vriddhā* are distinguished; cf. f. below); married, W.; luxuriant (as a plant), Bhartṛ.; Kāvād.; large, great, mighty, strong, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; violent, impetuous (as love), Prab.; Rājat.; thick, dense (as darkness), Mālatim.; full (as the moon), W.; (ifc.) filled with, full of (see *mridu-pr*°); proud, arrogant, confident, bold, audacious, impudent (esp. said of a woman), Kāv.; BhP.; controverted, W.; m. (in music) N. of one of the 7 Rūpakas; (with Śaktas) N. of one of the 7 Ullāsas; n. (with *brāhmaṇa*) = *tāṇḍya-brāhmaṇa*, Sāy.; (ā), f. a married woman from 30 to 55 years of age, W.; a violent or impetuous woman (described as a Nāyikā who stands in no awe of her lover or husband), W. *-carita-nāman*, n. pl. N. of a wk. by Vallabhācārya on the titles of Kṛishṇa derived from 128 of his exploits during adolescence. *-jalāda*, n. a dense cloud, Bhartṛ. *-tātparya-saṅgraha*, m. N. of wk. *-tva*, n. confidence, arrogance, Kathās. *-dor-dāṇḍa*, m. a strong and long arm, Prab. *-pāda*, mfn. one whose feet are raised (on a bench or in some partic. position), Mn.; Gaut.; Hcat. *-pushpa*, mfn. having blossoms full-grown (as a tree), Megh. *-prakāśikā*, f. N. of a Comm. on Prab. *-pratāpa*, mfn. of mighty prowess, renowned in arms, MW.; *-mārtāṇḍa*, m. N. of a wk. on the appropriate seasons for the worship of Vishnu. *-priyā*, f. a bold or confident mistress, Ragh. *-manoramā*, f. N. of a Comm. on Siddh. and other wks.; *-kuca-mardana*, n., *-khaṇḍana*, n. N. of wks *-yasuvana*, mfn. being in the prime or bloom of youth (*ati*- and *an-ati-pr*°), Megh.; Hit. *-vatsā*, f. having a full-grown calf, L. *-vāda*, m. a bold or arrogant assertion, Hcar. *-vyaśjaka*, m. N. of wk. *-svaram*, ind. with a strong or loud voice, Pañcat. *Prāūdha-kṛishṇa*, mfn. impetuously or furiously dragged along, Śak. i, 32 (v.l. for *pāddhṛ*°). *Prāūdhaṅgana*, f. a bold woman, Bhartṛ. *Prāūdha-cāra*, m. pl. bold or confident behaviour, Kathās. *Prāūdhaṇṭa*, m. (with Śaktas) one of the 7 Ullāsas. *Prāūdhoḍkti*, f. a bold expression or speech, Kuval.

Prāūdhi, f. full growth, increase, Kathās.; full development, maturity, perfection, high degree, ib.; BhP.; greatness, dignity, Vcar.; self-confidence, boldness, assurance, Kāv.; Kathās.; zeal, exertion, W.; controversy, discussion, ib. *-vāda*, m. a bold assertion, pompous speech, L. (cf. *prāūdha-v*°).

Prāūdhiṃan, m. the state of full growth, Vām. v, 2, 56.

Prāūdhi-√bhū, P. *-bhavati*, to grow up, increase, come to maturity, Ragh.; Rājat.

प्रोदृ *prauṇa*, mfn. clever, learned, skilful, L. (cf. 2. *prauha*, *proha*).

प्रोदृ *prauṣṭha* &c. See under *proshṭha*.

प्रोदृ 1. 2. *prauha*. See col. 2.

प्रक्ष *plaka*, cl. 1. P. Ā. *plakshati*, °te, to eat, consume, Dhātup. xxi, 27 (v.l. for *blaksh*).

प्रक्ष *plakshā*, m. the waved-leaf fig-tree, Ficus Infectoria (a large and beautiful tree with small white fruit), AV. &c. &c.; the holy fig-tree, Ficus Religiosa, L.; Thespesia Populneoides, L.; a side door or the space at the s° of a d°, L.; = *dvīpa*, Pur.; N. of a man, TBr.; (with *prāsraṇa*) = *prāsraṇa*, TāṇḍBr.; ŚrŚ.; (ā), f. N. of the river Sarasvatī, MBh.; Hariv. *-gā*, f. N. of a river, VP.

-jātā, f. 'rising near the fig-tree', N. of the Sarasvatī, MBh. *-tirtha*, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, Hariv. *-tvā*, n. the state or condition of being a fig-tree, MaitrS. *-dvīpa*, m. n. N. of a Dvīpa, VP. (cf. IW. 420). *-nyagrodha*, m. du. Ficus Infectoria and f° Indica, Pāp. ii, 2, 29, Sch. *-praroḥa*, m. the shoot or sprout of a fig-tree, Ragh. *-prasraṇa*, n. (ŚrŚ.), *-rājā*, m. (A.), *-rājā*, m. (MBh.), 'source and king of the fig-tree', N. of the place where the Sarasvatī rises. *-vat*, mfn. surrounded by fig-trees; (f), f. N. of a river (prob. the Sarasvatī), MBh. *-sākhā*, f. a branch of the

fig-tree, MaitrS.; -vat, mfn. furnished with it, Gobh. — **samudbhavā**, f. = -*jātā*, L. — **samudra-vā-cakā**, f. N. of the river Sarasvatī, L. — **śrāvāna**, n. = -*pras*°, Kull. **Plakshāvataraṇa**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.; MārK. **Plakshō-dumbara**, m. a species of tree, Kauṣ.

Plakshakīya, mfn., fr. *plaksha*, g. *naḍḍi*. **Plāksha**, mf(ā)n. belonging or relating to or coming from the Ficus Infectoria, TS.; AitBr.; m. pl. the school of Plākshī, Pān. iv, 2, 112, Sch.; n. the fruit of the fig-tree, L.; (with *prasaravāna*) n. N. of the place where the Sarasvatī rises, ŚrS.

Plākshakī, m. patr. fr. *plaksha*, Pravar. **Plākshāyana**, m. patr. fr. *plākshī*, TPrāt. **Plākshī**, m. patr. fr. *plaksha*, TAr.; TBr.; (i), f., Pāp. iv, 1, 65, Sch.

प्रक्ष *pla-√kshar* (for *pra-kshar*, formed to explain *plaksha*), Caus. -*kshārayati*, to cause to stream forth, pour out, MaitrS.

प्रति *plati*, m. N. of a man, RV. **Plāta**, m. patr. fr. *plati*, AitBr.

प्रव *plab* or *plav*, cl. 1. *Ā*. *plabate*, *plavate*, to go, Dhātup. x, 10 (v. l.) and xiv, 10 (cf. *√plu*).

प्रयोग *pla-yoga*, m. (prob. = *pra-y*°) N. of a man, Śāy.

प्रियोग *pliyogi*, m. patr. of Āsaṅga, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. **प्रव** *plava*, *plavaka* &c. See col. 2.

प्राक्ष *plāksha* &c. See above.

प्राय *plāy* (*pla* = *pra* and *√ay* = *i*; cf. *pla-√kshar* and *pla-yoga*), *Ā*. *plāyate*, to go away, go along, MaitrS.

प्राया, m. = *prāya*, abundance; (ifc.) having plenty of (*vyādhi*-), ŚāṅkhŚr.

प्राव *plāva* &c. See col. 2.

प्राशि *plāst*, m. sg. and pl. a partic. part of the intestines (= *śiina* or *śiina-mūla-nādyah*, Mahidh.), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.

प्राशुक *plāśuka*, mfn. (fr. *pla* = *pra* and *āśu-ka*) rapidly growing up again, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

प्रासु-चित, mfn. quick, speedy (= *kshīpra*), Naigh. ii, 15.

प्रिह *plih*, cl. 1. *Ā*. *plehate*, to go, move, Dhātup. xvi, 41 (formed to explain the next words).

प्रीhan, m. = *plīhan*, the spleen, Yājñ. iii, 94.

प्रीha, in comp. for *plīhan*. — **gṇha**, m. 'destroying the spleen,' Andersonia Rohitaka, L. — **puskā**, f. Adelia Neiefolia, L. — **śāstru**, m. 'enemy of the spleen,' Andersonia Rohitaka, L. **प्रीhā-kāra** (for *ha-ka*°), mfn. suffering from a partic. disease of the ear called *plīhan*, VS. (Mahidh.). **प्रीhāri**, m. 'id.', Ficus Religiosa, L. **प्रीhōdara**, n. disease of the spleen, Suśr.; *rin*, mfn. splenetic, ib.

प्रीhān, m. the spleen (from which and from the liver the Hindūs suppose the blood to flow), AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; disease of the spleen (said to be equally applied to enlargement of the mesenteric glands &c.), Suśr. [Orig. *plīhan*; cf. Gk. *σπλήν*, *σπλάγχνον*; Lat. *lien* for *splīhen*; Slav. *slezena* for *splezēna*; Eng. spleen.]

प्रीhā, f. = *plīhan*, L. — **śāstru**, m. Adelia Nereifolia, L. (cf. *ha-s*°). — **hantri**, f. id., Bhpr.

प्री *plī*, cl. 9. P. *plīnāti*, to go, move, Dhātup. xxxi, 82 (v. l.)

प्रीया *plīthā*, f. pl. N. of a partic. class of Apsaras, MaitrS. (v. l. *plīyā*).

प्लु *plu*, cl. 1. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxii, 62; cf. xiv, 40) *plāvate* (rarely P. *oti*; pf. *puḥluve*, Br. &c.; 3. pl. *puḥ*, Hariv.; aor. *aploshā*, Br. &c.; 2. pl. *aploḥvām*, Pāp. viii, 3, 78, Sch.; Prec. *ploshishā*, vii, 2, 43, Sch.; fut. *ploshyatī*, *te*, Br. &c.; ind. p. *plīya*, ŚBr.; *plutya*, MBh. &c.), to float, swim, RV. &c. &c.; to bathe, MBh.; Ragh.; to go or cross in a boat, sail, navigate, MBh.; Hariv.; to sway to and fro, hover, soar, fly, Br.; MBh.; Hariv.; to blow (as the wind), MBh.; Var.; to pass away, vanish by degrees, ŚBr.; R. (v. l.); to be lengthened or prolated (as a vowel, see *pluta*), RPrāt.; ĀpŚr., Sch.; (older form *pru*, q.v.) to hop, skip, leap, jump, spring from (abl.) or to into or over or upon (acc.), MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. *plāva-yati* (rarely *te* or *plavayati*; aor. *apiplavat*,

Bhāt., *apupl*°, Gr.), to cause to float or swim, bathe, wash, inundate, submerge, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; to overwhelm i.e. supply abundantly with (instr.), MBh.; to wash away, remove (guilt, sin &c.), MBh.; BhP.; to purify, MBh.; to prolate (a vowel), ŚrS.; to cause to jump or stagger, Bhāt.; Desid. of Caus. *piplāvayishati* or *puplāvayishati*, Pāp. vii, 4, 81; Desid. *puplūshate*, Gr.; Intens. *poplūyate*, to swim about or rapidly, R.; Var. [Cf. Gk. *πλέω* for *πλέω*, *πλώω*; Old Lat. *per-plovere*; Lat. *pluit*, *pluvius*; Lith. *plauti*; Angl. Sax. *flowan*; Germ. *flawjan*, *flawēn*, *vlouwen* &c.]

Plavā, mf(ā)n. swimming, floating, ŚāṅkhGr.; Suśr.; sloping towards, inclined, Hariv.; Var.; Heat. (in astrol. applied to a constellation situated in the quarter ruled by its planetary regent, Var., Sch.); transient, MuṇḍUp.; m. n. (ifc. f. *ā*) a float, raft, boat, small ship, RV. &c. &c.; m. a kind of aquatic bird (= *gātra-sampalava*, *kāraṇḍava*, *jala-vāyasa*, *jala-kāka* or *jala-kukkuṭa*, L.), VS. &c. &c.; a frog, L.; a monkey, L.; a sheep, L.; an arm, L.; a Caṇḍāla, L.; an enemy, L.; Ficus Infectoria, L.; a snare or basket of wicker-work for catching fish, L.; the 35th (or 9th) year in a cycle of Jupiter, VarBrS.; swimming, bathing (ifc. f. *ā*), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; flooding, a flood, the swelling of a river, MBh.; MārK.; the prolated utterance of a vowel (= *plūti*), L.; protraction of a sentence through 3 or more Ślokas (= *kulaka*), L.; sloping down or towards, proclivity, inclination, L.; (in astrol.) = *plava-tva*, VarBrS., Sch.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of a Sāman (also with *Vasishṭhasya*), ĀrshBr.; jumping, leaping, plunging, going by leaps or plunges, R. (cf. comp. below); returning, L.; urging on, L.; n. Cyperus Rotundus or a species of fragrant grass, Suśr. [Cf. Gk. *πλόος* for *πλόος*, *πλόιον*.] — **ga**, mfn. = *plava*, mfn. (in astrol.), VarBrS., Sch.; m. 'going by leaps or plunges,' a frog, Hariv.; R.; a monkey, R.; Ragh.; Kathās.; a sort of aquatic bird, the diver, L.; Acacia Sirissa, L.; N. of the charioteer of the Sun, L.; of a son of the Sun, L.; (*ā*), f. the sign of the zodiac Virgo, Var.; *gēndra*, m. 'monkey chief,' N. of Hanumat, BhP. — **gati**, m. 'moving by jumps,' a frog, L. — **ga**, mfn. 'moving by jumps,' flickering (said of fire), MBh.; m. a monkey, ib.; Ritus.; a deer, L.; Ficus Infectoria, L.; N. of the 41st (15th) year in a sixty years' cycle of Jupiter, Var. — **ga**, m. (cf. prec.) a frog, R.; Hariv.; a monkey, Mn.; R.; Kathās.; (*ā*), f. a kind of metre, Col.; *mēndu*, m. 'monkey-moon,' N. of Hanumat, MW. — **tva**, n. (in astrol.) the position of a constellation in the quarter ruled by its planetary regent, VarBrS. — **1**. -**vat**, ind. as with a boat, MBh. — **2**. -**vat**, mfn. possessing a ship or a boat, ib.

Plavaka, m. a leaper (by profession), a rope-dancer &c., MBh.; a frog, L.; a Caṇḍāla, L.; Ficus Infectoria, L.

Plavana, mf(ā)n. inclined, stooping down towards (cf. *prāg-udak-pl*°); m. a monkey, L.; n. swimming, plunging into or bathing in (comp.), MBh.; Git.; Rājāt.; Suśr.; flying, MBh.; R.; leaping, jumping over (comp.), R.; capering (one of a horse's paces), Saṃkhyak., Sch.; a kind of water Cyperus, L.

Plavākā, f. a boat, L. *°vika*, m. a ferry-man, L. **Plavita**, n. swimming or springing, Lalit. *°vitrī*, m. a leaper (with gen. of distance), R.

Plāva, m. flowing over, filling a vessel till it overflows, Yājñ.; MārK.; leaping, BhP.

Plāvana, n. (fr. Caus.) bathing, immersion, ablution, MBh.; filling a vessel to overflowing (for the purification of fluids), L.; inundation, flood, deluge (cf. *jala-pl*°); prolation (of a vowel), Āpast. *°vayitrī*, mfn. one who causes to swim, causing to cross or go in a boat, MBh. *°vita*, mfn. made to swim or overflow, deluged, soaked, moistened or covered with (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; washed away, removed, destroyed, BhP.; lengthened, prolated (as a vowel, see *pluta*), ŚrS.; BhP.; n. inundation, flood, deluge, Kād.; a song in which the vowels are prolated, BhP. *°vin*, mfn. (ifc.) spreading, promulgating, Yājñ.; flowing from, Śis.; m. a bird or a deer, L. *°vya*, mfn. to be bathed or steeped in (instr.), Var.; to be jumped or leaped, W.

Pluta, mfn. floated, floating or swimming in (loc.), bathed, overflowed, submerged, covered or filled with (instr. or comp.), Yājñ.; MBh.; R. &c.; protracted, prolated or lengthened (as a vowel) to

3 Mātrās (q.v.), Prāt.; Pāp. (esp. i, 2, 27); ŚrS. &c. (also said of a kind of measure, Cat.); flown, R.; leaped, leaping, MBh.; Hariv.; n. a flood, deluge (pl.), Hariv.; leaping, moving by leaps, MBh.; R.; Vcar.; capering (one of a horse's paces), L. — **gati**, f. moving by leaps, Dhātup.; m. a hare, L. — **tva**, n., see *udagra-pluta-tva*. — **meru**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. — **vat**, mfn. one who has leaped or jumped, R.; Hariv.

Pluti, f. overflowing, a flood, Var.; prolation (of a vowel, cf. *pluta*), Prāt.; Pāp., Sch.; ŚrS.; a leap, jump, Sak. i, 7, v. l. (also met.; cf. *maṇḍūka-pl*°); capering, curvet (one of a horse's paces), L.

प्लुश *plush*, cl. 1. 4. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 54; xxvi, 107) *ploshati* and *plushyati* (pf. *puplosha*, Gr.; aor. *aploshīt*, ib.; fut. *ploshishyati*, *ploshitā*, ib.), to burn, scorch, singe, Suśr. (only Pass. *plushyate*); cl. 9. P. *plushyati* (Impv. *plushāna*), id., Bhāt.; to sprinkle; to anoint; to fill, Dhātup. xxxi, 56 (cf. *√prush*).

Plukshī, m. fire, Up. iii, 155, Sch.; the burning of a house (?), L.; oil, L.

Plūshī, m. a species of noxious insect, RV.; VS.; ŚBr. (a flying white-ant, L.)

Plushṭa, mfn. burned, scorched, singed, Ritus.; Var.; Suśr.; frozen, Vcar.

Plushṭāya, Nom. *Ā*. *°yale*, Pat. on Pāp. iii, 1, 17.

Plōsha, m. burning, combustion, Ratnāv.; Rājāt.; a burning pain, Car.

Plōshana (Mālatim.), *°shin* (Bālar.), mfn. burning, scorching, singeing.

Plōshṭī, m. one who burns or consumes by fire, Pur.

प्लुश *plus*, cl. 4. P. *plusyati*, to burn, Dhātup. xxvi, 107 (v. l. for *plush*); to share, Vop.

प्ले *plēṅkhā* (*pla-ṅkha*; cf. *prēṅkha*), m. a swing, TS.; TBr.

प्ले *plev*, cl. 1. *Ā*. *plevate*, to serve, wait upon, Dhātup. iv, 38 (cf. *√peb*, *pev*, *sev*).

प्लोत *plota*, m. or n. (?) cloth, stuff; a bandage, Suśr. (cf. *prōta*).

Ploti, f. thread, connection (in *karma-p*°), Divyāv.

प्लोष *plosa* &c. See under *√plush*.

प्सा 1. *psā*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 47) *psāti* (Impv. *psāhi*, *psātu*, AV.; pf. *pa-psau*, Gr.; aor. *apsāsīt*, Bhāt.; Prec. *psāyāt*, ŚBr.; or *psēyāt*, Gr.; fut. *psāsyati*, *psātā*, ib.; ind. p. *psāya*, Br.; Pass. impf. *apsīyata*, ib.), to chew, swallow, devour, eat, consume; to go, Naigh. ii, 14. (For *bhsā* = *bhasā* = *√bhas* + *ā*; cf. *√mnā* and *man*, *√yā* and *i* &c.)

Psāras, n. a feast, enjoyment, delight, RV. (cf. *devā-psaras*).

2. Psā, f. eating, food, L.; hunger, L. **Psātā**, mfn. chewed, eaten, devoured, ŚBr.; hungry, L.

Psāna, n. eating, food, L.

1. Psu. See 1. *ā-psu*.

Psūras, n. food, victuals, RV. x, 26, 3. [Cf. Zd. *fshu*.]

Psnya. See *viśud-psnya*.

प्साकार *psāt-kāra*, m. a partic. sound, L.

प्सु 2. *psu* (prob. = *bhsu* fr. *bhāsu*, *√bhās*), aspect, appearance, form, shape (only ifc.; cf. *arunā*, *rīta-psu*, &c.)

फ PHA.

फ 1. *pha*, aspirate of *pa*. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *pha*.

फ 2. *pha* (only L.), mfn. manifest; m. a gale; swelling; gaping; gain; = *vardhaka*; = *yaksha-sādhana*; n. flowing; bursting with a popping noise; bubbling, boiling; angry or idle speech.

फकिरचन्द्र *phakira-candra*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

फक् *phakk*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. v, 1) to swell (?), Prātāp.; to creep, steal along, L.; to have

a preconceived opinion (cf. *phakkikā*); to act wrongly, behave ill, L.

Phakka, n. a cripple, L.

Phakkikā, f. a previous statement or thesis to be maintained (= *pūra-paksha*, *codya*, *deśya*, L.; logical exposition, W.; a sophism, trick, fraud, ib.; a collection of 32 letters, a Grantha, L. = *prakāśa*, m., -*vyākhyāna*, n. N. of wks.

फगुल phagula (?), m. N. of a man, Pravar.

फन्नी phañjī, f. Clerodendrum Siphonanthus, L.

Phañjikā, f. id., L.; Lipeocercis Serrata, L.; Alhagi Maurorum, L. **Phañji-patrikā** or **-putrikā**, f. Salvinia Cucullata, L.

फट phāt, ind. (onom.) crack! VS.; AV.; TĀr. (also a mystical syllable used in incantation).

फट phāṭa, m. the expanded hood or neck of a serpent, L.; (ā), f. id., MBh.; a tooth, L.; a cheat (!), L. **Phāṭatopa**, m. the expanding of a serpent's hood, Pañcat. **Phāṭatopin**, m. a serpent, Śārngp.

फडिङ्ग phāṇḍā, f. a grasshopper, L.

फण phañ, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xix, 73) *phāṇati* (Naigh. ii, 14; pf. *paphāṇa*, 2. sg. *paphāṇitha* or *phenitha*, Pān. vi, 4, 125; aor. *aphāṇī*, vii, 2, 27; fut. *phaṇishyati*, °*ṇitā*, Gr.), to go, move, Bhāṭ. (with *saṃāptim*, 'to be accomplished', Bhojapr.): Caus. *phāṇdyati* (or *phaṇ°*, Vop.), to cause to bound, RV. viii, 58, 13; to draw off (the surface of a fluid), skim, Lāṭy.: Desid. *piphaṇishati*, Gr.: Intens. pr.p. *paṇiṣhanat* (RV.), *pamphaṇat* (ŚāṅkhŚr.), bounding, leaping.

Phaṇā, m. scum, froth, TBr. (cf. *phena*); (also ā, f.) the expanded side of the nose, a nostril, Suśr.; (also ā, f.) the expanded hood or neck of a serpent (esp. of the Coluber Nāga), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a stick shaped like a serpent's hood, ŚāṅkhGr.; mfn. having the fingers shaped like a serpent's hood, L. = *kara*, m. a serpent, snake (esp. the Coluber Nāga), L. = *dhara*, m. id., L.; N. of Śiva, L. = *bhrīt*, m. = *kara*, Kir.; Rājat.; N. of the number 9 (or 8), Śrutab. = *maṇi*, m. 'hood-gem', a jewel in the h° of a s°, W. = *maṇḍala*, n. 'h°-orb', the rounded h° of a s°, Ragh. = *vat*, mfn. having a h°, hooded (as a s°), MBh.; Pañcat.; m. = *kara*, L. = *śreṇī*, f. a line or row of serpents' hoods, Glt. = *sthā*, mfn. being in a s°'s h° (as a gem), Ragh. **Phaṇāṭopa**, °*pin*, v.l. for *phāṭī* (°q.v.), L. **Phaṇāṭapatra**, mfn. having a hood for a parasol (said of a s°), Rājat. **Phaṇā**, f. of *phāṇa*, in comp. = *kara*, n. = °*na-kara*, L. **Phaṇā-dhara**, m. = °*na-dhara*, L. = *phalaka*, n. the flat surface of a s°'s hood, Bhāṭr. = *bhara*, m. = *dhara*, L. = *bhrīt*, mfn. having a hood (as a serpent). = *maṇi-sahasraruc*, f. the splendour of the thousand jewels on the hood (of the s°-king), Śiś. = *vat*, m. 'possessing a h°', Coluber Nāga, Bālar.; a kind of supernatural being, Hcat.

1. **Phañī**, m. a serpent (only gen. pl. *phañinām*), Suparp.

2. **Phañī**, in comp. for *phañin*. = *kanyā*, f. the daughter of a serpent-demon, Rājat. = *kesara*, m. Mesua Roxburghii, L. = *khela*, m. a quail, L. (prob. w. r. for *phāla-kh°*). = *jā*, f. a species of plant, L. = *jihvā*, f. 's°'s tongue, N. of 2 plants (*mahā-satīvarī* and *mahā-samahā*), L. = *jihvikā*, f. id. and Emblica Officinalis, L. = *talpa-ga*, m. 'resorting to a serpent as a couch', N. of Vishnu, L. = *nayaka*, m. 's°-chief', N. of Vāsuki, Śiṅhās. = *pati*, m. a huge s°, Bhāṭr.; N. of Śeṣha, ib., Prasannar.; of Patañjali, Vcar.; Sarvad. = *priya*, m. 's°'s friend', the wind, L. = *phena*, m. 's°'s saliva', opium, L. = *bhārikā*, f. Ficus Oppositifolia, L. = *bhāshita-bhāshyābāhi*, m., -*bhāshya*, n., -*bhāshyābāhi*, m. N. of Patañjali's Mahā-bhāshya, Cat. = *bhuḥ*, m. 'serpent-eater', a peacock, L. = *mukha*, n. 's°'s mouth', a kind of spade used by housebreakers, Daś. = *latā* (Bālar.), = *vallī* (L.; ifc. °*likā*), = *vīrudh* (Bālar.), f. betel-pepper. = *hantri*, f. Piper Chaba (?), L. = *hrit*, f. a species of Alhagi, L. **Phaṇindra**, m. 'serpentine', N. of Śeṣha, MBh.; of Patañjali, Cat.; *dr̥śvara*, m. N. of one of the 8 Vīta-rāgas of the Buddhists, W. **Phaṇīsa**, m. N. of Patañjali, Cat. (cf. °*ṇindra*). **Phaṇīśvara**, m. = °*ṇindra*, L.; Cat.

Phaṇikā, f. Ficus Oppositifolia, L. **Phaṇikāśvara**, m. = *phaṇindr̥śvara*, W.

Phañita, mfn. gone or diluted (?), W.; n. and °*ti*, f., w. r. for *bhañita*, °*ti*, Bhojapr.

Phañin, m. 'hooded', a serpent (esp. Coluber Nāga), Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur.; N. of Rāhu and Patañjali, L.; Cat.; a species of shrub, L.; (prob.) n. tin or lead, Kālac.

Phañiya, n. the wood of Cerasus Puddum, L.

फणिकार phañikāra, m. pl. N. of a people, Var. (v. l. *karnikāra*).

फणिऊ phañijha and °*aka*, m. marjoram and another similar plant, Suśr.; Bhpr.; (*akā*), f. a species of basil with small leaves (commonly called *rāma-dūti*), W.

फणी phañī, f. N. of a river, Cat. = *caṅra*, n. N. of wk.

फण्ड phāṇḍa, m. the belly (√*phāṇḍa*), Uṇ. i, 113, Sch.

फत phat, ind., an interjection (in *phat-√kṛi*, prob. w. r. for *phuṭ-√kṛi*). = *kārin*, m. a bird, L.

फतिहभूपति phatiha-bhūpati and *phatiha-sāha*, m. N. of a king of Kaśmīra, Cat. (= فتح شاه).

फतेपुर phate-pura, n. N. of a city, Kshitīś.

फत्तेसाहप्रकाश phattesāha-prakāśa, m. N. of wk.

फर phar (= *sphar*), only Intens. Subj. *pharpharat*, to scatter, RV. x, 106, 7 (Sāy. 'to fill').

Phārvara, m. (prob.) a scatterer, sower, ib. x, 106, 2 (Sāy. 'filling').

Phāriya, mfn. (prob.) scattering, distributing, liberal, ib. 8.

फर phara, n. a shield (= *phalaka*), L.

फरत्र pharaṭṭra, N. of a place, Cat.

फरुड pharuṇḍa, m. green onion, L.

फरुवक pharuvaka, n. a betel-box or a spittoon, L.

फरेन्द्र pharendra, m. Pandanus Odoratisimus, L.

फरफराय pharpharāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to dart to and fro, Kāv.

फरफरीक pharpharikā, m. (√*sphar*, *sphur*) the palm of the hand with the fingers extended, Uṇ. iv, 20; (ā), f. a shoe, L.; = *madana*, L.; n. softness, L.; a young shoot or branch, L. (cf. *parpharika*).

फर्व pharv, cl. 1. P. *pharvati*, to go, Mahīdh. on VS. xii, 71.

फर्वर pharvara. See √*phar*.

फर्वी pharvī. See *prapharvī*.

फल phal, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xv, 9) *phalati* (ep. also Ā. °*te*; pf. *paphāla*, MBh., 3. pl. *pheluḥ*, Bhāṭ.; cf. Pān. vi, 4, 122; aor. *aphālī*, Gr.; fut. *phalishyati*, MBh.; *phalitā*, Gr.), to burst, cleave open or asunder, split (intrans.), MBh.; R. &c.; to rebound, be reflected, Kir.; BhP.; (Dhātup. xv, 23; but rather Nom. fr. *phala* below) to bear or produce fruit, ripen (lit. and fig.), be fruitful, have results or consequences, be fulfilled, result, succeed, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to fall to the share of (loc.), Hit.; to obtain (fruit or reward), MBh.; to bring to maturity, fulfil, yield, grant, bestow (with acc., rarely instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to give out, emit (heat), Kir.; (Dhātup. xx, 9) to go (cf. √*pal*): Caus. *phālayati*, aor. *apīphalat*, Gr. (cf. *phālita*): Desid. *pīphalishati*, Gr.: Intens. *pamphulyate*, *pamphulīti*, *pamphulīti*, ib. [Cf. √*sphat*, *sphuṭ*; Germ. *spalten*; Eng. *split*.]

Phāla, n. (ifc. f. ā or ī) fruit (esp. of trees), RV. &c. &c.; the kernel or seed of a fruit, Amar.; a nutmeg, Suśr.; the 3 myrobalans (= *tri-phalā*, q. v.), L.; the menstrual discharge, L. (cf. *pushpa*); fruit (met.), consequence, effect, result, retribution (good or bad), gain or loss, reward or punishment, advantage or disadvantage, KātyŚr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; benefit, enjoyment, Pañcat. ii, 70; compensa-

tion, Yājñ. ii, 161; (in rhet.) the issue or end of an action, Daś.; Sāh.; (in math.) the result of a calculation, product or quotient &c., Sūryas.; corrective equation, ib.; Gol.; area or superficial contents of a figure, Āryabh.; interest on capital, ib.; the third term in a rule of three sum, ib., Sch.; a gift, donation, L.; a gaming board, MBh. [cf. Goth. *spilda*; Icel. *spjald*]; a blade (of a sword or knife), MBh.; R.; Kūm.; the point of an arrow, Kauś.; a shield, L.; a ploughshare (= *phāla*), L.; a point or spot on a die, MBh. iv, 24; m. Wrightia Antidysenterica, L.; (ā), f. a species of plant, Car.; w. r. for *tulā*, Heat.; (ī), f. Aglaia Odorata, L.; a kind of fish (= *phālī*), L. = *kaksha*, m. N. of a Yaksha, MBh. = *kaṇṭakā*, f. Asclepias Echinata, L. = *kalpa-latā*, f. N. of wk. = *kāṅkshin*, mfn. desirous of reward, Kum. = *kāma*, m. desire of reward, Jaim. = *kāmanā*, f. desire of a result or consequence, W. = *kāla*, m. the time of fruits, MW. = *kṛishṇa*, m. Carissa Carandas, L.; = *pāka*, m. id., L. = *kesara*, m. 'having hairy fruit', the cocoa-nut tree (the f° of which is covered with a fibrous coat resembling hair), L. = *kośa* (Suśr.) or °*śaka* (L.), m. sg. and du. 'seed receptacle', the scrotum. = *khaṇḍana*, n. fruit destruction, frustration of results, MW. = *khaṇḍava*, m. the pomegranate tree, L. = *khelā*, f. a quail (= *phāla-kh°*), L. = *grantha*, m. a work describing the effects (of celestial phenomena on the destiny of men), VarBṛS., Sch.; N. of wks. = *graha*, mfn. 'receiving fruits', deriving profit or advantage, BhP.; m. the act of doing so, Satr. = *grāhī* (TS.; AitBr.; Kāth.) or -*grahishṇu* (ŚāṅkhŚr.), mfn. fruit-bearing, fruitful. = *grāhin*, m. a fruit tree, L. = *ghṛita*, n. 'fruit-ghee', a partic. aphrodisiac, ŚārngŚ.; a medicament used in diseases of the uterus, ib. = *candrikā*, f. N. of sev. wks. = *camasa*, m. a cup containing pounded figs (with young leaves and sour milk instead of Soma), KātyŚr., Sch.; Jaim.; (others 'ground bark of the Indian fig-tree with sour milk'). = *cāraka*, m. 'fruit-distribution', a partic. official in Buddhist monasteries, L. = *coraka*, m. a kind of perfume, L. = *cchadana*, n. a house built of wooden boards, L. = *tantra*, mfn. aiming only at one's own advantage, Kum., Comm. = *taś*, ind. in relation to the reward or result, Apast.; consequently, accordingly, virtually, MW. = *tā*, f. the being fruit, the state of f°, Kathās. = *traya*, n. 'f°-triad', the 3 myrobalans, L.; 3 sorts of f° collectively (the f° of the vine, of Grewia Asiatica or Xylacarpus Granatum and Gmelina Arborea), ib. = *trika*, n. 'f°-triad', the 3 myrobalans, ib. = *tvā*, n. = *tā*, Kathās. = *da*, m (ā)n. 'f°-giving', yielding or bearing f°, Mn.; bringing profit or gain, giving a reward, rewarding, giving anything (gen. or comp.) as a reward, BhP.; Bhāṭr.; Kathās. &c.; a f° tree, tree, L. = *danta-vat*, mfn. having fruit-teeth or fruit for teeth, Heat. = *dātṛ* or -*dāyin*, mfn. 'f°-giving', yielding f°, giving a result, MW. = *dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. = *dharman*, mfn. 'having the nature of fruit', ripening soon and then falling to the ground or perishing, MBh. = *nir-vṛitti*, f. = *nishpatti*, KātyŚr.; Jaim.; final consequence or result, W. = *nivṛitti*, f. cessation of consequences, W. = *nishpatti*, f. production of fruit, fulfilment of consequences, attainment of reward, Kap. = *m-dadā*, f. N. of a female Gandharva, Kāraṇḍ. = *pañcāmāla*, n. a collection of 5 kinds of acid vegetables and fruits, L. (cf. *phalāmāla-pañcaka*). = *paripati*, f. the ripeness of fruit, Megh. = *paripāma*, m. id., A. = *parivṛitti*, f. a fruitful harvest, Āp. = *pāka*, m. the ripening of fruit (see below); the fulfilment of consequences, VarBṛS.; Carissa Carandas, L. (cf. *pāka-phala* and *kṛishṇa-p°-ph°*); = *nishikā* (Suśr.), °*kāntā* (Mn.), °*kāvasānā* (L.), °*kāvasānikā* (L.), f. a plant ending or perishing with the ripening of f°, an annual plant. = *pākin*, m. Thespesia Populneoides, L. = *pātana*, n. knocking down or gathering f°, Mn. = *pādapa*, m. a f° tree, R. = *puccha*, m. a partic. species of esculent root or bulb, L. = *pura*, n. N. of a city (= *phalaka-p°*), Rājat. = *pushpa*, (ibc.) fruits and flowers; = *vat*, mfn. adorned with fr° and fl°, Heat.; = *priddhi*, f. increase or growth of fr° & fl°, MW.; = *pōpasobhita*, mfn. adorned with fr° and fl°, MW. = *pushpā*, f. a species of date tree, L.; Ipomoea Turpethum, L. = *pushpita*, mfn. covered with fr° and fl°, Brahmap. = *pushpī*, f. Ipomoea Turpethum, L. = *pūra*, m. 'full of kernels', the citron tree, L. = *pūraka*, m. id., Bhpr.; (prob.) n. the citron, Car. = *pracayana*, n. gathering fruits,

ParGr. — **prajanana**, n. the production of f°, Rājāt. — **prada**, mfn. bringing profit or a reward, BHP. — **pradāna**, n. the giving of f° (a marriage-ceremony), BrĀrUp., Śāṅk. — **pradīpa**, m. N. of wk. — **prayukta**, mfn. connected with or producing consequences, yielding fruit, W. — **prasūti**, f. a growth of f°, crop of f°, Ragh. — **prāpti**, f. obtaining (the desired) f° or result, success, Ratnāv.; Kāś. — **priyā**, f. Aglaia Odorata, L.; a species of crow, L. — **prēpsu**, mfn. wishing to obtain f°, desirous of attaining results, R. — **bandhin**, mfn. forming or developing f°, Ragh. — **bhakska**, mfn. feeding on f°; -*tā*, f., Gaut. — **bhāga**, m. a share in any product, sh° of advantage or profit, BHP.; N. of wk. — **bhāgin**, mfn. sharing in profit or advantage, partaking of a reward, Mn. iii, 143. — **bhāj**, mfn. receiving fruit, sharing in a rew°, MBh. — **bhūj**, mfn. enjoying fruit, MW.; m. a monkey, Prasannar. — **bhūti**, m. N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. — **bhūmi**, f. 'retribution-land', place of reward or punishment (i. e. heaven or hell), Kathās. — **bhūyas-tva**, n. a greater reward, ĀsvGr. — **bhrit**, mfn. fruit-bearing, fruitful, Kāv. — **bhoga**, m. enjoyment of consequences; possession of rent or profit, usufruct, W. — **bhōgin**, mfn. enjoying fruits or cons°, receiving profits, ib. — **bhōgya**, mfn. that of which one has the usufruct (a pledge), Yājñ. — **matayā**, f. the aloe plant, L. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of fruits, Hcat. — **mukhya**, f. a species of plant (= *aja-modā*), L. — **mudgarikā**, f. a kind of date tree, L. — **mūla**, n. sg. or du. or pl. fruits and roots, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Kathās.; -*maya*, mfn. formed of f° and r°, Hcat.; -*vat*, mfn. supplied with f° and r°, R. — **mūlin**, mfn. having (edible) f° and r°, MārKp. — **yukta**, mfn. connected with a reward, KātyŚr. — **yoga**, m. the attainment of an object, Mudr.; Sāh.; remuneration, reward, MBh.; R.; (āf), ind. because the reward falls to (his) share, KātyŚr. — **rājan**, m. 'king of fruits', a water-melon, L. — **rāsi**, m. the 3rd term in rule of three, Āryabh. — **vat** (*phāla*-), mfn. fruit-bearing, fructiferous, covered or laden with fruits, AV.; VS.; GṛS. &c.; yielding results, successful, profitable, advantageous, AV.; Apast.; Hit. (-*tā*, f., Jaim.; Mcar.; -*tva*, n., ChUp., Śāṅk.; Sāh.); having profit or advantage, Vop.; (in dram.) containing the result or end of a plot, Sāh.; (āf), f. a twig of a partic. thorn tree; (others 'the plant *priyangu*'; cf. *phalini*), ShadvBr.; Gobh.; N. of wk. — **vandhya**, mfn. barren or destitute of fruits, not bearing f°, L. (cf. *phalāv*). — **varti**, f. (in med.) a suppository, ŚārngS. — **var-tula**, m. Gardenia Latifolia, L.; n. a water-melon, ib. — **valli**, f. a series of quotients, Āryabh., Comm.; Col. — **vākya**, n. promise of reward, KātyŚr., Comm. — **vikrayinī**, f. a female fruit-seller, BHP. — **vri-ksha**, m. a fruit tree, L. — **vrikshaka**, m. the bread-fruit tree, L. — **śāda**, see -*śhāda*. — **śālin**, mfn. yielding wages, Kir.; experiencing consequences, sharing in results (*li-tva*, n.), L. — **śai-sira**, m. Zizyphus Jujuba, L. — **śreshtha**, m. 'best of fruits', the mango tree, L. — **śhāda**, m. the pomegranate tree, L. (written *śād*). — **samyukta**, mfn. connected with a reward, KātyŚr. — **samyoga**, m. the being conn° with a r°, Jaim. — **sam-stha**, mfn. bearing fruit, MW. — **sampad**, f. abundance of f°, good result, success, prosperity, W. — **sambaddha**, m. 'f°-endowed', the tree Ficus Glomerata, L. — **sambhava** or -**sambhū**, mfn. produced in or by f°, W. — **sambhārā**, f. 'having abundance of f°', the tree Ficus Oppositifolia, L. — **sahasra**, n. a thousand fruits; du. two thousand f°, MW. — **sāmkarya-khaṇḍana**, n. N. of wk. — **sādhana**, n. effecting any result, Kāś. on Pāṇ. — a means of eff° any r°, W. — **siddhi**, f. realising an object, success, a prosperous issue, Sāh.; Kāś. on Pāṇ. — **stana-vatī**, f. (a female) having fruits for breasts, Hcat. — **sthāna**, n. the stage in which fruits or results are enjoyed, Buddh. — **sneha**, m. 'having oil in its f°', a walnut tree, L. — **hāni**, f. loss of f° or profit, W. — **hārin**, mfn. f°-seizing, stealing f°, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 79, Sch. — **hāri**, f. N. of Kālī (a form of Durgā), L. — **hina**, mfn. 'yielding no fruits' and 'giving no wages', Pañcat. — **hetu**, mfn. one who has results for a motive, acting with a view to r°, Bhag. — **Phalākāṅkshā**, f. hope or expectation of favourable consequences, ib. — **Phalākāṅkshin**, mfn. desirous of results, wishing for fav° cons°, ib. — **Phalāgama**, m. 'access of fruits', production of f°, load of f°, Śak.; the fruit season, autumn, R. — **Phalāgra**, n. 'f°-beginning', f°-time,

Hariv.; -*śākhin*, mfn. having fruits at the ends of its branches, ib. — **Phalādīhya**, mfn. 'rich in f°', covered with f°, Mjicch.; Ragh.; (ā), f. the wild plantain, L. — **Phalādāna**, m. 'f°-eater', a parrot, L. (cf. *phalāḍana*). — **Phalādhiḥkṛa**, m. a claim for wages, KātyŚr. — **Phalādhyaksha**, m. 'superintendent of f°', Mimuspops Kauki, L. — **Phalānu-bandha**, m. sequence of results, the consequences or results of (comp.), Śāntiś. — **Phalānumeya**, mfn. inferable from c° or f°, Ragh. — **Phalānūsaraṇa**, n. rate or aggregate of profits, MW. — **Phalānta**, m. 'ending with fruit', a bamboo, L. — **Phalānve-shin**, mfn. seeking f° or results, looking for a reward, MW. — **Phalāpūrva**, n. the mystic power which produces the consequences of a sacrificial act, Nyāyam., Comm. — **Phalāpēkshā**, f. regard to results, expectation of cons°, W. — **Phalāpēta**, mfn. deprived of fruit, unproductive, unfertile, ib. — **Phalāphalika**, f., g. *śāka-pārthivādi*. — **Phalābhi**, m. N. of wk. — **Phalābhishakha**, m. N. of wk. — **Phalābhoga**, m. non-enjoyment of profits &c., MW. — **Phalāmla**, m. Rumex Vericarius, L.; n. a tamarind, L.; -*pañcaka*, n. the 5 acid or sour fruits, viz. bergamot, orange, sorrel, tamarind and citron, L. (cf. *amla-pañca* and *phala-pañcāmī*). — **Phalāmlika**, mfn. having anything made with sour fruit, Hariv. — **Phalārāma**, m. a fruit-garden, orchard, L. — **Phalārthin**, mfn. one who aims at fruits or reward, Pañcat.; -*thi-tva*, n., Jaim. — **Phalāvan-dīya**, mfn. not barren of f°, bearing f°, L. — **Phalāḍana**, m. 'f°-eater', a parrot, L. (cf. *phalāḍana*). — **Phalāsin**, mfn. feeding or living on f°, Vishṇ. — **Suśr. Phalāsakta**, mfn. attached to f° or results, acting for the sake of reward; fond of f°, seeking to pluck f°, W. — **Phalāsava**, m. a decoction of f°, Kathās. — **Phalāsthī**, n. 'having f° with a hard rind', a cocoa-nut, L. — **Phalāhāra**, m. feeding or living on f°, Suśr. — **Phale-grāhi**, mfn. bearing f°, fruitful, successful (= *phala-g*), Mālatim.; Naish. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 26). — **Phale-grāhi** or *chin*, mfn. b° f°, L. — **Phalātara-tā**, f. the being other than f°, Daś. — **Phalēndrā**, f. a species of Jambū, Bhpr. — **Phale-pāka**, -*pākā*, -*pāku*, g. *nyāṅko-ādi*. — **Phale-pākin**, m. Hibiscus Populneoides, L. — **Phale-pushpā**, f. Plomhis Zeylanica, Bhpr. — **Phale-ruhā**, f. Bignonia Suaveolens, ib. — **Phalōccaya**, m. collecting or a collection of fruits, W. — **Phalōttamā**, f. 'best of f°', a kind of grape without stones, L.; the 3 myrobalans, L.; the benefit arising from sacred study (?), W.; a small sort of rope (?), W. — **Phalōtpati** (!), m. the mango tree, L. — **Phalōtpatti**, f. production of fruit, profit, gain, advantage, Pāṇ., Sch. — **Phalōtprekshā**, f. a kind of comparison, Kuval. — **Phalōdaka**, m. N. of a Yaksha, MBh. — **Phalōdaya**, m. arising or appearance of consequences or results, recompense, reward, punishment (with gen. or loc. or comp.), Mn.; Yājñ.; R. &c.; joy, L.; heaven, L. — **Phalōdgama**, m. pl. development of fruits, Bhartṛ. — **Phalōddeśa**, m. regard to results, W. — **Phalōdbhava**, mfn. obtained or derived from f°, Suśr. — **Phalōnmukha**, mfn. being about to give f°, Mcar. — **Phalopagama**, mfn. bearing f°, Vishṇ. — **Phalopajivin**, mfn. living by the cultivation or sale of f°, R. — **Phalopabhoga**, m. enjoyment of f°, partaking of reward or of the consequences of anything, Kap. — **Phalopēta**, mfn. possessing fruit, yielding fruit, MW.

Phalaka (ifc., f. *ikā*) = *phala*, fruit, result, gain (-*tva*, n.), Kull. on Mn. ii, 146; menstruation (cf. *nava-phalika*) (*phāḍaka*), n. (m., g. *ardharcādi*; ifc. f. ā) a board, lath, plank, leaf, bench, Br.; GṛSṚS., &c.; a slab or tablet (for writing or painting on; also = page, leaf), Kāv.; Yājñ., Sch.; Lalit.; a picture (= *citra-ph*), Mjicch. iv, 2; a gaming-board (cf. *śāri-ph*); a wooden bench, MBh.; a slab at the base (of a pedestal; cf. *sphaṭika-ph*); any flat surface (often in comp. with parts of the body, applied to broad flat bones, cf. *ansa-phāṇā-lalāṭa-ph* &c.); the palm of the hand, ŚBr.; the buttocks, L.; the top or head of an arrow, Kull. on Mn. vii, 90; a shield, MBh.; bark (as a material for clothes), MBh.; Hariv.; the pericarp of a lotus, Śis.; = *yantra*, Gol.; a layer, W.; the stand on which a monk keeps his turban, Buddh.; m. Mesua Roxburghii, L.; (ā or *ikā*), f., see below. — **pari-dhāna**, n. putting on a bark garment, MBh. — **pāni**, m. a soldier armed with a shield, L. — **pura**, n. N. of a town in the east of India, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 101 (cf. *phala-pura*). — **yantra**, n. an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskara, Gol. — **saktha**, n. a

thigh like a board, Pāṇ. v, 4, 98, Sch. — **Phalakā-khya-yantra**, n. = *ka-yantra*, Gol. — **Phalakā-vana**, n. N. of a forest sacred to Sarasvatī, Cat. (°*ki-vana*, MBh.). — **Phalakāsādana**, n. the obtaining or reaching a plank (said of a drowning person), Ratnāv.

Phalakā, f., v.l. for *halakā*, g. *prēkshādi*. — **Phalakin**, mfn. having a board or a shield, L.; v.l. for *halakin*, g. *prēkshādi*; m. a wooden bench (v.l. *phalaka*), MBh.; a kind of fish, L.; (prob. n.) sandal-wood, L.; (inī), f. a plank, Divyāv. — **Phalana**, n. bearing fruit or producing consequences, W. — **Phalasa**, mfn. (fr. *phala*), g. *trīṇādi*; m. the bread-fruit or Jaka tree (= *panasa*), L. — **Phalahaka**, m. a plank, board (= *phalaka*), Kathās.; Rājāt. (others 'N. of a place'). — **Phalahī**, f. the cotton tree, cotton plant, L. — **Phalāya**, Nom. A. 'yate', to be the fruit or result of, Daś. (*phalāyetaṁ*, w.r. for *pāl*), MaitrS. — **Phali**, m. a kind of fish (= *phalakin*), L.; a bowl or cup, Śil. — **Phalika**, mfn. (ifc.) enjoying the reward for, MBh.; m. a mountain, L. — **Phalikā**, f. Dolichos Lablab or Thespesia Populneoides, L. — **Phalita**, mfn. bearing or yielding fruit, producing consequences, fruitful, successful, fulfilled, developed, accomplished, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (n. impers. with Instr. 'fruit was borne by'; Rājāt.; Hit.); resulting as a consequence, Pat.; m. a tree (esp. a fruit f°), L.; (ā), f. a menstruous woman, L.; n. a fragrant resin (= *śaileya*), L. (prob. w.r. for *pālita*). — **Phalitavya**, n. (impers.) fruit should be borne by (instr.), MBh. — **Phalin**, mfn. bearing or yielding fruit, fruitful (met. = productive of results or consequences), RV. &c. &c.; reaping advantage, successful, AV.; having an iron point (as an arrow), Ragh.; m. a fruit tree, MBh.; (inī), f. a species of plant (= *agni-śikhā* or *priyangu*), L.; (with *yonī*) the vagina injured by too violent sexual intercourse, Suśr. — **Phaliśa**, m. Thespesia Populneoides, L. — **Phalina**, mfn. bearing fruit, Mālatim. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 122, Vārt. 4, Pat.); m. the bread-fruit tree, L. — **Phali**, in comp. for *phala*. — **kāraṇa**, n. separating the grain from the husks, cleansing of grain, KātyŚr., Sch.; m. pl. chaff (of rice) or smallest grains, Br.; GṛSṚS.; (sg.) BHP.; -*homā*, m. an oblation of chaff or smallest grains, TBr.; ĀpŚr. — **kāra**, m. pl. = prec. m. pl., BHP. — **√kṛi**, P. -*karoti* (Ved. inf. *phali-kartava*), to separate the fruit or grain from the husks, thresh, winnow, Br.; GṛSṚS.; -*kṛita*, mfn. threshed, winnowed, ŚBr. — **√bhū**, P. -*bhavati*, to obtain fruit or reward, Mjicch., Sch. — **Phaliya**, mfn. (fr. *phala*), g. *utkarādi*. — **Phalya**, n. a flower, bud, L. — **Phāla**, m. (or n., L.) a ploughshare, RV.; Kāth.; Kauś.; Yājñ.; a kind of hoe or shovel, R.; a bunch or bundle, Naish.; a nosegay, Bālar.; a jump, Vcar.; HParī.; the core of a citron, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; of Bala-rāma, L.; n. a garment of cotton, A.; a ploughed field, ib. = (or w.r. for) *bhāla*, the forehead, Cat.; mfn. n. made of cotton, L. — **kuddāla-lāṅgalin**, mfn. furnished with a hoe and a spade and a plough, R. — **kṛiṣṭa**, mfn. tilled with the plough, MBh.; growing on arable land, produced by cultivation (opp. to *āranya*), Kāth.; m. or n. a ploughed or cultivated soil, Mn.; Gaut.; m. fruit grown on a c° s°, ŚāṅkhBr.; Mn.; Yājñ. — **khelā**, f. a quail, L. (cf. *phani*- and *phala-khela*). — **gupta**, m. 'ploughshare-defended', N. of Bala-rāma, L. (cf. *haldyudha*). — **camasa**, n. (?) a partic. part of the ploughshare, Kauś. — **datī**, f. 'pl°-toothed', N. of a female demon, Pāṇ. v, 4, 143, Sch. — **Phālā-hata**, mfn. 'pl°-struck', ploughed, Yājñ. ii, 158. — **Phālita**, mfn. expanded, blown, MBh. (Nilak.) — **Phālīkaraṇa**, mfn. (fr. *phali-k*) made of husks or the smallest grains, ŚāṅkhBr. — **Phulī**, f. full expansion or perfection (?), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 89, Sch. — **Phulla**, mfn. (ā)n. (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 89; viii, 2, 55) split or cleft open, expanded, blown (as a flower), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; abounding in flowers, flowery, ib.; opened wide, dilated (as eyes), Pañcat.; puffed inflated (as cheeks), Bālar.; loose (as a garment), Mjicch.; beaming, smiling (as a face), Kāvād.; m. N. of a saint, Cat.; (prob.) n. a full-blown flower, Kālp.; Nom. P. *phullati* (cf. Dhātup. xv, 24) to

open, expand, blow (as a flower), MBh. — **tubari**, f. alum, L. — **dāman**, n. a kind of metre, Chandom. — **drishṭi**, — **nayana** and — **netra**, mfn. having eyes dilated (with joy), smiling, happy, W. — **nalini**, f. a lotus plant in full bloom, Mfich. — **padmōt-pala-vat**, mfn. abounding in full-blown lotus flowers of various kinds, R. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Rājāt. — **phāla**, m. the wind raised in winnowing corn, L. (cf. *phalla*, *phala*). — **locana**, mfn. — **drishṭi**; m. 'full-eyed', a kind of antelope, L.; n. a large full eye, W. — **vat**, mfn. expanded, blossoming, blowing, Pān. viii, 2, 35, Sch. — **vaḍana**, mfn. 'smiling-faced', looking pleased or happy, W. — **sūtra**, n. N. of wk. **Phullāmbikā**, f. N. of a woman, Cat. **Phul-lārapya-māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of AgP. **Phullōtpala**, n. 'having blooming lotus flowers', N. of a lake, Hit.

Phullaka, m. a worm or a snake, L. **Phullana**, mfn. (ifc.) puffing up, inflating, Vcar. **Phulli**, f. expanding, blossoming, W. **Phullita**, mfn. expanded, blown, L.

फलय *phalaya*, m. N. of a mountain, Cat.

फलसतीष *phalasatīṣa*, m. or n. (?) N. of a country (Palestine?), Cat.

फलायोषित *phalayōshit*, f. a cricket, L. (cf. *phadīngā*).

फलिग *phaligā* (Padap. °li-gā), m. (prob.) a cask or leather-bag or anything to hold fluids (applied to clouds or water-receptacles in mountains), RV.

फलूष *phalūsha*, m. a species of creeper, L.

फलेलाङ्कु *phalelāṅku*, n. = *puñjātuka* (?), L.

फलोनि *phaloni* (l), f. pudenda muliebria, L.

फल्क *phalka*, mfn. one who has an expanded or extended body (= *visāritāṅga*), L.; = *visādhātīṅka* (?), L.

फल्गु *phalgū*, mf(ū or vī)n. reddish, red, TS.; small, minute, feeble, weak, pithless, unsubstantial, insignificant, worthless, unprofitable, useless, VS. &c. &c.; f. *Ficus* *Oppositifolia*, L.; a red powder usually of the root of wild ginger (coloured with sapan wood and thrown over one another by the Hindus at the Holi festival; cf. *phalgūtsava*), W.; the spring season, L.; (scil. *vāc*) a falsehood, lie, L.; N. of a river flowing past Gayā, MBh.; Hariv.; du. (in astrol.) N. of a Nakshatra. — **tā**, f. (MBh.), — **tva**, n. (Mn.) worthlessness, vanity, insignificance. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place near Gayā, Vishn. — **da**, mfn. 'giving little', avaricious, BhP.; (ā), f. N. of a river (= *phalgu*), Pur. — **prāsāha** (°gī-), m. of little strength, ŚBr. — **rakshita**, m. N. of a man, HPariś. — **vāṭikā**, f. *Ficus* *Oppositifolia*, L. — **vṛinta**, m. a species of *Symplocos*, L. — **vṛintāka**, m. a species of *Calosanthus*, L. — **śrāddha**, n. a kind of Śrāddha, RTL. 312. — **hastini**, f. N. of a poetess, Cat. **Phalgūtsava**, m. the vernal festival commonly called Holi (cf. RTL. 430), W.

Phalaguna, °paka, °pi, w.r. for *phalguna*, °naka, °ni.

Phālguna, mf(ī)n. reddish, red, VS.; TS.; born under the Nakshatra Phalguni, Pān. iv, 3, 34; m. N. of a man (— *svāmin*, m. a temple built by Ph°), Rājāt.; the month Phālguna, L.; N. of Arjuna, L.; (ī), f., see below. °naka, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; pl. N. of a people, MärkP. °nāla, m. the month Phālguna (= *phālgunāla*), L.

Phālguni, f. (sg. du. and pl.) N. of a double lunar mansion (*pūrvā* and *uttarā*), AV. &c. &c.; *Ficus* *Oppositifolia*, L.; N. of a woman, Pravar. — **pūrva-māsa**, m. the full moon in the Nakshatra Uttara-Phalguni, TS. — **pūrva-samaya**, m. the time when the moon is in the N° Pūrva-Ph°, MBh. — **bhava**, m. N. of the planet Jupiter, L.

Phalgunika, m. pl. N. of a people, Var.; MärkP. **Phalgva**, mfn. weak, feeble, RV. iv, 5, 14.

Phālguna, °pi, w.r. for *phālguna*, °ni.

Phālgunā, mf(ī)n. relating to the Nakshatra Phalguni, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; born under the N° Ph°, Pān. iv, 3, 34 (v.l.); m. (with or scil. *māsa*) the month during which the full moon stands in the N° Ph° (February–March), Mn.; MBh.; N. of Arjuna (= *phalguna*), MBh.; Hariv.; Terminalia Arjuna (= *nadi-ja*), L.; (ī), f., see below; n. a species of

grass used as a substitute for the Soma plant (and also called *arjunāni*), ŚBr.; TBr.; ĀsvŚr.; N. of a place of pilgrimage, BhP. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Phālgunānuja**, m. 'younger brother of the month Phālguna', the vernal month Caitra, L.

Phālgunāla, m. the month Phālguna (= *phālgunāla*), L.

Phālguni, m. patr. fr. *phālguna* (= *arjuna*), MBh.

Phālgunika, mfn. relating to the Nakshatra Phalguni or to the day of full moon in the month Phālguna, Pān. iv, 2, 23; m. (scil. *māsa*) the month Phālguna, L.

Phālguni, f. the lunar mansion Phalguni (q. v.), Hariv.; R.; MärkP.; = *paurṇamāsī*, GrSŚS. — **paksha**, m. the dark half in the month Phālguna, Laty. — *paurṇamāsī*, f. the day of full moon in the month Phālguna (on which the Holi or great vernal festival is celebrated), Pān. vi, 3, 63, Sch. — **bhava**, m. N. of the planet Jupiter, L. (cf. *phalguni-bh°*).

Phālgunya, m. N. of the planet Jupiter, L.

फल्गु *phalgu*, to grow, increase (*vṛiddhau*), KātyŚr., Sch.

Phalpha. See *vi-phalpha*.

फल्लकिन् *phallakin*, m. a kind of fish (= *phalakīn*), L.

फल्लफल *phalla-phala*, m. the wind raised in winnowing grain (= *phulla-phāla*), L.

फषाजिग *phashājiga* and *phashājima*, m. or n. (?) N. of two places, Cat.

फा *phā*, m. (nom. *phās*) heat, L.; idle talk, L.; increase or increaser, L.

फाट *phāt*, ind. an interjection of calling, W.

फाटकी *phātakī*, f. alum (= *sphāṭī*), L.

फाणि *phāṇi*, f. (✓ *phaṇ*?) unrefined sugar, molasses, L.; flour or meal mixed with curds (= *ka-rambha*), L.

Phāṇita, m. (Nilak.) n. (fr. Caus. of ✓ *phaṇ*; cf. Pān. vii, 2, 18, Sch.) the inspissated juice of the sugar cane and other plants, Āpast.; MBh.; Hariv. [Cf. Arab. فانيذ; Pers. پانيد; medieval Lat. *penidium*.] **Phāṇiti-bhūta**, mfn. inspissated, Suśr.

Phāṇta, mf(ā)n. (contracted from *phāṇita*; cf. Pān. vii, 2, 18) obtained by straining or filtering, Rīgvidh.; made or won by an easy process, readily or easily prepared, L.; one who does not exert himself or takes things easy, L.; m. an infusion, decoction, pounded medicinal substances mixed with four parts of hot water and then filtered, ŚārṅgS. (also °*faka*, m.); Bhaṭṭ.; n. the first particles of butter that are produced by churning, ŚBr.; Kauś. **Phāṇtāhṛita**, m. N. of a man, Pān. iv, 1, 90, Sch.; patr. fr. *phāṇtāhṛiti*; pl. the disciples of Phāṇtāhṛiti, iv, 1, 150, Sch. **Phāṇtāhṛitayani**, m. patr. fr. *phāṇtāhṛiti*, Pān. iv, 1, 150. **Phāṇtāhṛiti**, m. N. of a man (a Sauvira), ib., Sch.; patr. fr. °*hṛita*, 90, Sch.

Phāṇṭaya, Nom. fr. *phāṇṭa* (ind. p. °*yitvā*), Kauś., Sch.

Phāṇḍa, n. the belly (= *phaṇḍa*), L.

Phāṇḍin, m. N. of a serpent-demon, L.

फारिव *phāriṇa*. See under ✓ *phar*.

फारी *phāri*, f. black cumin, L.

फाल *phāla* &c. See p. 717, col. 3.

फालुन *phālguna* &c. See col. 1.

फि *phi*, m. a wicked man, L.; idle talk, L.; anger, L.

फिङ्गक *phīṅgaka*, m. the fork-tailed shrike (= *kaliṅga*, *kuliṅga*), L.

फिटसूत्र *phīṣ-sūtra*, n. N. of a grammat. wk. by Śāntanavācārya. — **vṛitti**, f. the same with comm.

फिरङ्ग *phiraṅga*, mfn. Frankish, European (with *vṛādhī*, m. = °*gāntaya*), Bhpr.; n. the country of the Franks i. e. Europe, or = °*gāntaya*, L. — **roṭī**, f. European bread, L. **Phiraṅgāmaya**, m. the disease of the Franks i. e. syphilis, Bhpr.

Phiraṅgin, m. a Frank, a European (f. *in*), L.

फिराल *phirāla*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.

फिरिण्ड *phiriṇḍa*, m. N. of a prince, Cat.

फु *phu*, m. a magical formula, L.; useless or idle talk, L.

फुक *phuka*, m. a bird, L.

फुट *phuṭa*, m. n. (or °*tā*, f.) the hood or expanded neck of a snake (= *phāṭa*, *phāṇa*), L. **Phuṭāṭopa**, m. the swelling of a serpent's hood, Pañcat.

फुटक *phuṭṭaka*, n. a kind of cloth (also °*ka-vastra*, n.), Divyāv.; (ikā), f. a sort of woven texture, Kathās.

फुडुत् *phuḍut*, ind. an interjection, Kāśikh., Sch.

फुत् *phut* or *phūt*, ind. an onomat. word (used only with ✓ *kṛi*, and its derivatives; sometimes expressive of contempt). — **kāra**, m. 'making a crackling noise', fire, L. — **karta-manas**, mfn. wishing to make a derisory noise, intending to cry aloud, MW. — **kāra**, m. puffing, blowing, hissing, the hiss of a serpent (also *phūt-k°*), Kathās.; Kuval.; shrieking, screaming, Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; — *randhra*, n. the hole to which the mouth is applied in playing a flute, Saṃgīt.; — *vat*, mfn. hissing, shrieking, L. — **kārya**, mfn. in a-*phūt-k°*, requiring no blowing, Kathās. — ✓ *kṛi*, P. Ā. — *karoti*, — *kurute*, to puff, blow, make a bubbling noise, blow into, Pañcat.; Hit.; to shriek, yell, Kathās.; Pañcat.; to be insolent or defiant, Ratnāv. iv, 12. — **kṛita**, mfn. puffed, blown &c.; n. the sound of a wind instrument, L.; a loud scream, shriek, Rājāt. — **kṛīti**, f. the blowing of a wind instrument, Saṃgīt.; blowing, hissing, Naish.; crying aloud, R.

फुफ्फु *phupphu*, ind. an onomat. word. — **kā-raka**, mf(ikā)n. panting, gasping, L.

Phupphusa, m. (Suśr.) and *phuphusa*, n. (ŚārṅgS.) the lungs.

फुम्फुसा *phumphuṣā*, ind. imitation of the sound made by the crackling of a fire, L.

फुराफुराय *phurāphurāya*, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to tremble, flicker, Mfich.

फुलिङ्ग *phulīṅga*, m. syphilis, Cat. (cf. *phiraṅga*).

फुल्ल *phull*, cl. 1. P. *phullati* (Dhātup. xv, 24), see under *phulla*, p. 717, col. 3.

फुल्लरीक *phullarika*, m. a district, place, L.; a serpent, L. (cf. *phullaka*, col. 1).

फूत् *phūt*, *phūt-kāra* &c. See *phut* above.

फेचक *pheṇcaka*, m. a kind of bird, Cat.

फेद *phet*, ind. an onomat. word. — **kāra**, m. howling, a howl, Śatr. (cf. *phet* &c.)

फेण *pheṇa* &c. See *phena*.

फेण्ट *phenṭa*, m. a kind of bird, Cat.

फेत् *phet*, ind. an onomat. word. — **kāra**, m. howling (of the wind or of animals), BhP.; Prabh., Sch. — **kārin**, mfn. howling, yelling (as a jackal), Prabh.; °*riṇī-tantrā* or °*riya-tantrā*, n. N. of wk. — **kṛita**, n. howling, a howl, Śatr.

फेन *phēna*, m., once n. (often written *phēna* and prob. connected with ✓ *phaṇ*; but see Up. iii, 3) foam, froth, scum, RV. &c. &c.; moisture of the lips, saliva, Mn. iii, 19; n. (m., L.) *Os Sepiae* (white cuttle-fish bone, supposed to be indurated foam of the sea); Car.; m. N. of a man (son of Ushad-ratha and father of Su-tapas), Hariv.; (ā), f. a kind of shrub (= *sātālā*), L.; (ī), f. a kind of food, L. [Cf. Slav. *pēna*; Angl. Sax. *fam*; Eng. *foam*; Germ. *Feim*.] — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus, R.; Var. (v.l. *phēna-g°*). — **tā**, f. frothiness, vapour, W. — **duḡdhā**, f. a kind of small shrub (= *duḡdha-phenī*), L. — **dharman**, mfn. 'having the nature of foam', transient, MBh. — **pa**, mfn. 'foam-drinking', feeding on foam, MBh.; BhP.; (feeding on fruits fallen from the trees, BhP., Sch.) — **pinḍa**, m. 'mass of foam', a mere bubble, nonsense, L. — **prakhya**, mfn. f°-like, resembling foam, Yājñ. — **mehin**, mfn. discharging frothy urine, Suśr. — **i**. — **vat**, mfn. frothy, foaming, MBh. — **2**. — **vat**, ind. like foam, Śāntiś. — **vāhin**, mfn. 'carrying of the scum', (with *vastra*), n. a filtering cloth,

L.; m. Indra's thunderbolt, L. (rather 'N. of Indra'; cf. *phenāsani*). **Phenāgra**, n. 'point of foam,' a bubble on the water, L. **Phenāsani**, m. 'having foam for a thunderbolt,' N. of Indra, L. (cf. *phenavāhin*). **Phenāhāra**, mfn. feeding on foam, MBh. (cf. *phenapa*). **Phenōpama**, mfn. resembling foam (said of life), Hit.

Phenaka, m. Os Sepiae, L.; ground rice boiled in water (also ā, f.), L.; a kind of pastry, L. (also *ikā*, f., Bhpr.). **Phenala**, mfn. frothy, foamy, L. (cf. *phenila*). **Phēna**, Nom. A. 'yate (also P. 'yati, g. *lohitādi*), to foam, froth, MBh.; Hcar.

Phenila, mf(ā)n. foamy, frothy, spumous, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a kind of tree, Vāsav.; Zizyphus Jujuba, Bhpr.; Sapindus Detergens, L.; (ā), f. Sap^o D^o, Car.; Hingcha Repens, L.; = *sarphakshi*, L.; n. the fruit of Sap^o D^o or of Ziz^o J^o or of Madana, L.

Phēnya, mfn. existing in foam, VS.

पेर phera, m. (onomat.) a jackal, L.

Pheraṇḍa, m. a jackal, L. (also *ṛuṇḍa*, L.)

फेरल pheralā, m. or n. N. of a place, Cat. (perhaps w.r. for *kerala*).

फेव phe-rava, m. (from onomat. *phe + rava*) a jackal, Mālatim.; Prab.; Pracand.; a Rākshasa, Kathās.; mfn. fraudulent, malicious, injurious, L. **Pheravi-tantra**, n. N. of wk.

Phern, m. a jackal, BhP. — **vināḥ**, f. a species of plant, L.

फेल phel, cl. I. P. *phelati*, to go, move, Dhātup. xv, 35.

फेल phela, n. remnants of food, refuse, orts (also *ṛā*, *ṛi*, *ṛikā*, *ṛi*, L.; a partic. high number, Buddh.; (ā), f. (prob.) w.r. for *pelā = pefā*, a small box, Divyāv.

फेलुक pheluka, m. the scrotum, L.

फौलि phauli, f. (fr. *phulla*), Pāṇ. viii, 2, 42, Vārt. 4, Pat.

ब BA.

ब 1. ba, the third letter of the labial class (often confounded with *va*). — **kāra**, m. the sound or letter *ba*, the soft form of *pa*.

ब 2. ba, m. = *varuna*; *sindhu*; *bhaga*; *ganadhana*; *vapana* &c., L.

बह bah, cl. I. A. (Dhātup. xvi, 32) *bahate*, to grow, increase: Caus. *bahayate*, to cause to grow, Br. (cf. *bahala*, *bahu*, *bakula*).

Bāghiman, m. muchness, abundance, multitude, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 157.

Bāghishtha, mfn. (superl. of *bakula*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 157) strongest, most abundant, most, RV.; MBh.; very low or deep, Bālar.; = next, Śāntis., Sch.

Bāghiyas, mfn. (compar. of *bakula*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 157) very stout or fat, MaitrS.

बक baka, m. (also written *vaka*) a kind of heron or crane, Ardea Nivea (often fig. = a hypocrite, cheat, rogue, the crane being regarded as a bird of great cunning and deceit as well as circumspection), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Sesbana Grandiflora, L.; an apparatus for calcining or subliming metals or minerals, L.; N. of Kubera, L.; of a demon, MānGr.; of an Asura (said to have assumed the form of a crane and to have been conquered by Kṛishṇa), BhP.; of a Rākshasa killed by Bhīma-sena, MBh.; of a Rishi (with the patr. Dālbihi or Dālbya), Kāth.; ChUp.; MBh.; of a peasant, HParis.; of a king, Rājat.; (pl.) of a people, MBh.; (ṛ), f. a female crane, Vās., Sch.; a female demon = *Pitānā*, BhP., Sch. — **kaccha**, m. N. of a place, Kathās. — **kalpa**, m. N. of a partic. Kalpa or period of the world, Cat. — **cara**, m. = *vratin*, MW. — **ciñcikā**, f. a sort of fish (= *bakāci*), L. — **jit**, m. 'conqueror of Baka,' N. of Bhīma-sena, L. — **tvā**, n. the state or condition of a crane, MārKp. — **dvīpa**, m. N. of a Dvīpa, Pañcar. — **dhūpa**, m. a kind of perfume, L. — **nakha**, m. N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra, MBh.; — **guda-paripaddha**, m. pl. the descendants of Baka-nakha and Guda-paripaddha, g. *tikakītvādi*. — **nishūdana**, m. 'destroyer of Baka,' N. of Bhīma-sena, L. — **pañcaka**, n. the 5 days during which even the heron eats no fish (N. of the last 5 Tithis of the bright half of the month Kārttika), Cat. — **pnshpa**, m.

Agati Grandiflora, L. — **yantra**, n. 'crane-instrument,' N. of a partic. form of retort, L. — **rāja**, m. the king of the cranes (called Rāja-dharmā, son of Kaśyapa; see MBh. xii, 6336). — **ripu**, m. 'enemy of Baka,' N. of Bhīma-sena, Venis. — **vāt**, ind. like a crane or heron, Mn.; Cāṇ. — **vātī**, f. N. of a river, Rājat. — **vadha**, m. 'the killing of Baka,' N. of MBh. i. 6103-6315 (cf. IW. 386). — **vrīksha**, m. a kind of tree, MW. — **vrītti**, mfn. one who acts like a heron, a hypocrite, Mn.; Yājñ. — **vairin**, m. = *ripu*, L. — **vrata**, n. 'crane-like conduct,' hypocrisy, ŚārngP.; — **cara**, m. = next, Mn. — **vratika**, or **tin**, m. a hypocrite (esp. a false devotee), Mn. — **saktha**, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. *yaskādi*. — **sahavāsini**, m. 'fellow-lodger of the heron,' a lotus flower, Kuval. **Bakāri**, m. 'enemy of Baka,' N. of Kṛishṇa, BhP. **Bakālīna**, mfn. lurking like a heron, MBh. **Bakēśa**, m. N. of a temple founded by Baka, Rājat.

Bakabakāya, Nom. A. 'yate, to croak, Subh. (v. l. for *bhakabh* and *makam*).

Bakāci, f. a kind of fish (= *baka-ciñcikā*), L.

Bakāsi, Nom. P. 'yati, to represent or act like the Asura Baka, BhP.

Bakerukā, f. a small crane, L.; the branch of a tree bent by the wind, L.

Bakoṣa, m. a kind of crane, L.

बकुर bākura, m. (prob.) a horn, trumpet (or other wind instrument used in battle; cf. *bākura*, *bekurā*, RV. i, 117, 21 (Naigh. 'a thunderbolt, lightning')).

बकुल bakula, m. (also written *vakula*) a kind of tree, Mimulus Elengi (said to put forth blossoms when sprinkled with nectar from the mouth of lovely women), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1223; of a country, Buddh.; (ā), f. Helleborus Niger, L.; (ṛ), f. a kind of drug, L.; n. the fragrant flower of Mimulus Elengi, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **dāman**, n. a garland of Bakula flowers, Mālatim. — **mālā**, f. id., ib.; N. of a woman, Vāsav. — **mālini-paripāya**, m. N. of a drama. — **medhī**, f. N. of a temple, Divyāv. **Bakulābharana-cāṭn**, n. N. of a poem. **Bakulābharana-mnni**, m. N. of a sage, Cat. **Bakulāranya-māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of Brahmap. **Bakulāvali**, f. = *la-dāman*, Mālatim.; *ṛlikā*, f. N. of a woman, Mālav.

Bakulita, mfn. furnished with Bakula trees or flowers, g. *tārakādi*.

Bakūla, m. the Bakula tree, L.

बगदाद् bagadāda, N. of a city, Bagdad, Cat.

Bagadāru, N. of a place, ib.

Bagadāha, N. of a place, ib.

बज bajā, m. (prob.) N. of a herb used as a charm against evil spirits, AV.

बद् bat, ind. in truth, certainly (Sāy. = *satyam*), RV.

बटरक baṭaraka, n. pl. circular lines of light which appear before the closed eye, AitĀr.

बटु baṭu, m. (also written *vaṭu*) a boy, lad, stripling, youth (esp. a young Brāhman, but also contemptuously applied to adult persons), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a class of priests, Cat.; a form of Śiva (so called from being represented by boys in the rites of the Śāktas), ib.; Calosanthus Indica, L. — **carita-nāṭaka**, n. N. of a drama. — **dāsa**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **mātra**, m. a mere stripling, MW. — **rūpin**, mfn. having the form of a lad or stripling, ib.

बातुका, m. a boy, lad &c. = *baṭu*, Kathās.; BhP.; a stupid fellow, blockhead, W.; N. of a class of priests, Cat.; a form of Śiva (among the Śāktas), ib. — **kavaca**, m. or n. N. of ch. of wk. — **nātha**, m. N. of a pupil of Saṃkarācārya, Cat. — **pañcāṅga**, n. (and *ga-prayoga-paddhati*, f.), — **pañjara**, n., — **pūjā-paddhati**, f. N. of wks. — **bhairava**, m. a form of Bhairava, Cat.; — **kavaca**, m. or n., — **tantra**, n., — **dīpa-dāna**, n., — **pañcāṅga**, n., — **pūjā**, f. (and *jā-paddhati*, f.), — **sahasra-nāman**, n. (and *ma-stotra*, n.), — **stava-rāja**, m., — **stotra**, n., — *śāpād-uddharana-pāṭala*, n. N. of wks. **Baṭukārcana**, n. the worship of B^o; — *candrikā*, f., — *dīpikā*, f., — *vidhī*, m. N. of wks. **Baṭukāśṭasata-nāman**, n. N. of wk.

बातु-करण, n. the act of making into a youth, initiation of a boy by *upa-nayana*, q.v., L.

बटलोहक baṭṭa-lohaka, n. damasked steel, L.

बट्टीशीव्रत baṭṭīśī-vrata, n. '32 observances,' N. of ch. of BhavP. ii.

बडपिला baḍapilā, f. N. of a village, Inscr.

बडबा baḍabā &c. See *vaḍabā*.

बडा baḍā or baḷā, ind. = *bāt*, RV. viii, 69, 1.

बडाह baḍāha, m. N. of a prince, Vāsav., introd.

बडिशा baḍīśa, m., f. (ā or ī) and n. (also written *vaḍīśa* and *vaḷīśa*; cf. also *barīś*) a hook, fish-hook, MBh.; R.; Pur.; Suśr.; a partic. surgical instrument in the form of a hook, Suśr.; N. of a man with the patr. Dhāmārgava, Car. — **yuta**, mfn. joined to or fastened on a hook, MW.

बणिज् baṇij &c. See *vaṇij*.

बण्ड baṇḍā, mf(ā)n. (also written *vaṇḍa*) maimed, defective, crippled (esp. in the hands or feet or tail), AV.; ŚrS. (Sch. also = impotent, emasculated; cf. *paṇḍa*); w.r. for *caṇḍa*, *vaṇṭha*, *raṇḍa*, L.; (ā), f. an unchaste woman, L. (prob. w.r. for *raṇḍā*).

बत 1. bata, ind. (later usually *vata*; g. *sva-ādī*) an interjection expressing astonishment or regret, generally = *ah* *oh* *alas*! (originally placed immediately after the leading word at the beginning of a sentence, or only separated from it by *iva*; rarely itself in the first place, e.g. Mālav. iii, ११; in later language often in the middle of a sentence), RV. &c. &c.

बत 2. batā, m. a weakling, RV. x, 10, 13.

बद् bad or band, cl. I. P. *badati* or *bandati*, to be firm or steady; Dhātup. iii, 14 (cf. √3. *pad*).

बदक्सान badaksāna, the country Badakshān, Bhpr. (v. l. *bād*).

बदर badara, m. the jujube tree, Zizyphus Jujuba, L.; another tree (= *deva-sarshapa*), L.; the kernel of the fruit of the cotton plant, L.; dried ginger, L.; N. of a man, g. *naḷḍi*; (ā), f. the cotton shrub, L.; a species of Dioscorea, L.; Mimosa Octandra, L.; Clitoria Ternatea, L.; (ṛ), f., see below; (*bād*) n. the edible fruit of the jujube (also used as a weight), VS. &c. &c.; the berry or fruit of the cotton shrub, L. — **rupa**, m. the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe, g. *pīṭv-ādī*. — **dvīpa**, m. N. of a place, Divyāv. — **pācana**, n. 'j'-ripening,' N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — **phallī**, f. a species of j^o tree, L. — **yūsha**, m. a decoction of the fruit of the jujube, Suśr. — **vallī**, f. a species of j^o tree, L. — **saktā**, m. pl. meal of the fruit of the j^o tree, ŚBr.; MaitrBr. **Badarāmālaka**, n. Flacourtia Cataphracta (rather its fruit), L.

Badarikā, f. the fruit or berry of the jujube, Hit.; N. of one of the sources of the Ganges and the neighbouring hermitage of Nara and Nārāyaṇa (= *badari*), Hariv.; Kathās. &c. — **khaṇḍa**, m. or n. N. of ch. of SkandaP. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — **māhātmya-samgraha**, m., — **vana-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. **Badarikāśrama**, m. N. of a hermitage (cf. above); — **māhātmya**, n., — *yātrā-vidhī*, m. N. of wks.

Badari, f. the jujube tree (also wrongly for its berry), ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; the cotton shrub, L.; Mucuna Pruriens, L.; N. of one of the sources of the Ganges &c. (= *badarikā*), MBh.; Kathās. &c. — **kedāra-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **cōchāda**, m., *ḍā*, f. Unguis Odoratus, L.; (ā), f. a kind of jujube, L. — **tapovana**, n. the penance grove or hermitage at Badari, Kir. — **nātha**, m. N. of a temple at B^o, W.; of sev. authors, Cat. — **nārāyaṇa**, m. N. of a place, Cat. — **pattara**, m., *aka*, n. Unguis Odoratus, L. — **pācana**, n. = *ra-pācana*, MBh. — **prastha**, m. N. of a city, g. *karky-ādī*. — **phalā**, f. a Vitex with blue flowers, L. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of SkandaP. — **vapa**, n. N. of a wood, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 6, Sch. — **vana**, n. id., ib.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **vāsā**, f. 'dwelling at B^o,' N. of Durgā, L. — **śāila**, m. 'rock of B^o,' N. of a place of pilgrimage (the Bhadrināth of modern travellers), Pur.

बद्ध baddha &c. See p. 720, col. 2.

बद्धपि baddhappi(?), n. the clasped hand, fist, L. (v. l. *baddhāppi*).

बद्ध baddhri, wrongly for vadhri, ŚBr.

बद्धपान baddbaddhān. See √bādh.

बद्ध badva, n. (once m.) a large number, multitude (Sāy. '100 Koṭis,' others '10,000 millions'; BHP., Sch. 'the number 13,084'), Br.; MBh.; BHP. — *śas*, ind. in large numbers, AitBr.

बद्धन् badvan, m. a causeway, highway, PañcavBr.; Lāty.

बध् badh, baddhya, even in Vedic texts sometimes = vadh, vaddhya.

Badhya-tās, ind. (freedom) from the crowd, AV. xii, 1, 2 (v.l. madhya-tās).

बधिर badhīr &c. See col. 3.

बधू badhū, f., wrongly for vadhū, AV. viii, 6, 14.

बध्योग badhyoga, m. N. of a man, g. bi-dādi (cf. bādhyoga).

बध् badha, m. N. of a man, AitAr. (cf. bādha).

बन्द् band. See √bad, p 719, col. 3.

बन्दि 1. bandi(?) , m. a Buddhist pupil, MW. 263 (cf. n. 1).

1. Bandi-kṛta, mfn. (for 2. see bandi) turned Buddhist, Nalac. (Sch. 'fr. banda, a Buddhist').

बन्दिशायु bandiśrayu, N. of a place mentioned in the Romakas, Cat.

बन्दिन् 1. bandin, m. (also written vandin, q.v.), and m.c. °di) a praiser, bard, herald (who sings the praises of a prince in his presence or accompanies an army to chant martial songs; these bards are regarded as the descendants of a Kshatriya by a Śūdra female), Mn.; MBh. &c.

2. Bandi, in comp. for °din. — *tā*, f. (Rājat.), — *tvā*, n. (Bhām.) the state or condition of a bard. — *pāṭha*, m. the panegyric of a bard, L. — *putra*, m. = bandin, Ragh. — *strī*, f. a female bard, Kull. on Mn. x, 48.

बन्दिन् 2. bandin, m. (also written vandin) a prisoner, captive, slave, BHP.; plunder, spoil (see -grāha).

3. Bandi, in comp. for °din. — *grāha*, m. taking prisoner, capture, Mcar. — *grāha* (Yājñ.), — *caura* (L.), m. 'plunder-seizer,' a housebreaker (esp. one breaking into a temple or place where sacred fire is preserved), burglar, robber. — *śālīkā*, f. a prison, Gal. — *śūlā*, f. a harlot, prostitute, ib. — *sthita*, mfn. sitting in prison, imprisoned, Kum.

Bandi, f. (cf. Pers. بند) a male or female prisoner, Kālid.; Bhaṭṭ.; prey, booty, spoil, BHP. — *kāra*, m. 'booty-maker,' a robber, thief, L. — 2. — *kṛta*, mfn. made prisoner, taken captive, Kālid.; Kathās. (m. a prisoner, Bālar.; Hcat.); seized i.e. overwhelmed, Bālar. — *grāhita*, mfn. robbed, Kād. — *grāha*, m. plunder, spoil, BHP., Sch. — *pāla*, m. 'keeper of prisoners,' a jailor, MW.

बन्ध bandh, cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 37) *badhnāti* (rarely *ā. badhnīte*; cl. 1. P. *ā. bandhati*, °te, MBh.; cl. 4. P. *bandhyati*, Hariv.; Impv. *bandhāna*, AV., *bandhāna*, MBh., — *badhnīhi*, BHP., *bandha*, R.; pf. P. *babāndha*, 3. pl. *bedhūs*, AV., *babandhus*, MBh.; *ā. bedhē*, *dhīrē*, AV., *babandhe*, Gr.; fut. *dhantiyati*, Br. &c., *bandhishyati*, °te, MBh.; *banddhā*, Gr.; aor. *abāndhātī*, Gr.; Prec. *badhyātī*, ib.; inf. *banddhum* or *bandhītum*, R., *bādhe*, AV., ind. p. *baddhvā*, AV., °dhvāya, Br., — *badhya*, ib.; — *bandham*, Pāṇ. iij, 4, 41, Sch.), to bind, tie, fix, fasten, chain, fetter, RV. &c. &c.; to bind round, put on (Ā); later also P. 'on one's self' AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to catch, take or hold captive, met. = to attach to world or to sin, Mn.; MBh.; Kap.; to fix, direct, fasten, rivet (eyes, ears or mind) on (loc. or inf.), MBh.; Kāv.; to arrest, hold back, restrain, suppress, stop, shut, close, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kathās.; to bind a sacrificial victim, offer, sacrifice (with dat. of the deity to whom it is presented), RV.; Br.; KatyŚr.; to punish, chastise, Hit.; to join, unite, put together or produce anything in this way, e.g. fold (the hands), clench (the fist), knit or bend (the eyebrows), arrange, assume (a posture), set up (a limit), construct (a dam or a bridge), span, bridge over (a river), conceive or contract (friendship or

enmity), compose, construct (a poem or verse), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to form or produce in any way, cause, effect, do, make, bear (fruit), strike (roots), take up (one's abode), ib.; to entertain, cherish, show, exhibit, betray (joy, resolution &c.), ib.: Pass. *baddhyāte* (°ti, Hariv.), to be bound &c. &c.; (esp.) to be bound by the fetters of existence or evil, sin again, Mn.; BHP.; to be affected by i.e. experience, suffer (instr.), Pañcat.: Caus. *bandhayati* (aor. *ababandhat*), to cause to bind or catch or capture, imprison, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to cause to be built or constructed, Ragh.; Rājat.; to cause to be embanked or dammed up, Rājat.; to bind together (also *bādhyati*), Dhātup. xxxii, 14: Desid. *bibhantsati*, Gr.: Intens. *bābandhi*, *bābandhyate*, ib. [Cf. Zā. *bānd*; Gr. *νεμῶς*, *μεῖοπα*; Lat. *foedus*, *fides*; Lit. *bēndras*; Goth. Angl. Sax. *bindan*; Germ. *binden*; Eng. *bind*.]

Baddhā, mfn. bound, tied, fixed, fastened, chained, fettered, RV. &c. &c.; captured, imprisoned, caught, confined, ib. (*jatātī*, 'for a debt of a hundred,' Pāṇ. ii, 3, 24, Sch.); bound by the fetters of existence or evil, Kap.; hanged, hung, R.; tied up (as a braid of hair), Megh.; (ifc.) stopped, checked, obstructed, impeded, restrained, suppressed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; girt with, ŚākhŚr.; (with instr. or ifc.) inlaid or studded with, set in, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; attached to, riveted or fixed on (loc.), ib.; joined, united, combined, formed, produced, ib.; composed (as verses), R.; (esp. ifc.; cf. below) conceived, formed, entertained, manifested, shown, betrayed, visible, apparent (cf. *jāta*, ifc.), MBh. Kāv. &c.; clenched (as the fist), Hariv.; R.; folded (as the hands), Mjicch.; contracted (as friendship or enmity), R.; Śāk.; taken up (as an abode), Rājat.; built, constructed (as a bridge), R.; Ragh.; embanked (as a river), Rājat.; congealed, clotted (as blood; opp. to *drava*), Suśr.; alloyed (as quicksilver), L.; m. or n.? (with Jāinas) that which binds or fetters the embodied spirit (viz. the connection of the soul with deeds), MW. — *ka-kshya*, mfn. — *parikara*, Baudh. — *kadambaka*, mfn. forming groups, Śāk. — *kalāpīn*, mfn. one who has his quiver tied on, MBh. — *kesara*, mfn. having the filaments formed, Suśr. — *guda*, n. a kind of obstruction of the bowels, Suśr.; °din, mfn. suffering from it, ib. — *godhāngultra-vat*, mfn. having the (finger-protectors called) Godhā and Angulītra fastened on, MBh. — *grāha*, mfn. insisting on something, Kathās. — *citta*, mfn. having the thoughts fixed upon (loc.), MBh. — *jihva*, mfn. tongue-tied, Śiksh. — *tūṭira*, mfn. equipped with a quiver, MBh. — *triśha*, mfn. (ifc.) desirous of, longing for, Ragh. — *darbha*, m. a stick bound with Darbha grass, L. — *ārishtī*, mfn. having one's gaze fixed on (loc.), Śāk. — *dyesha*, mfn. entertaining hatred, Rājat. — *niscaya*, mfn. firmly resolved, resolute, MBh.; Kathās. — *nishyanda* or — *nisyanda*, mfn. having the flow or discharge of anything impeded, Suśr.; impeding it, ib. — *netra*, mfn. having the eyes fixed on anything, gazing steadfastly, MBh. — *nepathya*, mfn. attired in a theatrical dress, R. — *paṅka-vat*, mfn. having the mud hardened, Hariv. — *parikara*, mfn. having the girdle girded on, i.e. ready, prepared for anything, Ratnāv. — *purisha*, mfn. having constipated bowels (— *tvā*, n.), Suśr. — *prishṭa* or — *prishṭha*, m. N. of a man, L. — *pratiṣṭa*, mfn. (one who has made a promise or vow, Kathās. — *pratiśrut*, mfn. echoing, resonant with echoes, Ragh. — *phala*, m. Pongamia Glabra, L. — *bhāva*, mfn. (ān) one who has fixed his affection upon, enamoured of (loc.), Vikr. Kathās. — *bhīmāndhakāra*, mfn. (ān) wrapped in terrible darkness, Śṛṅgar. — *bhū* or *bhūmī*, f. prepared ground, pavement, L.; °mika, mfn. having a pavement, L. — *maṇḍala*, mfn. having circles formed, ranged in circles, Ragh. — *mushṭi*, mfn. having a closed hand, L.; close-fisted, covetous, Naish.; — *tvā*, n., Kathās. — *mūtra*, mfn. obstructing the urine, Suśr. — *mūla*, mfn. (ān) firmly rooted, one who has gained a firm footing, Kāv.; Rājat.; — *tā*, f., Kathās. — *mauna*, mfn. observing silence, silent, R.; Hariv. — *rabhasa*, mfn. (ān) impetuous, passionate, Rājat. — *rasāla*, m. a highly prized species of Mango, L. — *rāga*, mfn. one who has formed an affection for, fond of (loc.), Pañcat. — *rājya*, mfn. one who has gained sovereignty (ifc.) — *drishṭi*, Vikr. — *vatsa* (baddhā-), mfn. (a cow) whose calf has been tied up (in the stable), ŚBr. — *varasas*, mfn. obstructing the bowels, Suśr. — *vasati*, mfn. having one's abode fixed, dwelling

in (loc.), Rājat. — *vāc*, mfn. obstructing speech, BHP. — *vitka*, mfn. having one's bowels obstructed (— *tā*, f.), Suśr. — *viṇ-mūtra*, mfn. obstructing the feces and urine, Suśr. — *vīra* (baddhā-), mfn. one whose heroes or retainers have been bound, TS. — *vepathu*, mfn. seized with tremor, trembling, Daś. — *vaira*, mfn. (ān) one who has contracted hostility with (instr. or comp.), R.; Śāk. — *śas*, w.r. for *badva-śas* (col. 1). — *śikha*, mfn. having the hair bound up (into a knot on the crown of the head), L.; not yet tonsured i.e. young, L.; (ā), f. a species of plant, L. — *śrotra-manas-cakshus*, mfn. having ears and mind and eyes fixed on (loc.), MBh. — *sūta*, m. a partic. preparation of quicksilver, Sarvad. — *sneha*, mfn. conceiving affection for (loc.), Kathās. — *spṛiha*, mfn. (ifc.) feeling a longing for, Bhartṛ. — *Baddhāngulītra* or *li-trāna*, mfn. having the finger-guard fastened on, MBh. — *Baddhāñjali*, mfn. one who has joined the hollowed palms of the hands (cf. *añjali*), Mjicch.; — *puṭa*, mfn. forming a cup with the hollowed h^o, R. — *Baddhādara*, mfn. (ifc.) attaching great value to, Subh. — *Baddhānanda*, mfn. having pleasure attached, joyful (as a day), Kathās. — *Baddhānura*, mfn. (ān) feeling affection, enamoured, ib. — *Baddhānusa*, mfn. conceiving an intense hatred, R. — *Baddhāndhakāra*, mfn. wrapped in darkness, Kathās. — *Baddhāmbu*, n. water derived from a current, L. — *Baddhāyudha*, mfn. accoutred with arms, MBh. — *Baddhāvasthiti*, mfn. constant, Rājat. — *Baddhāśa*, mfn. (ifc.) entertaining hope of, Kathās. — *Baddhāśaṅka*, mfn. filled with anxiety or suspicion, Kathās. — *Baddhōtsava*, mfn. enjoying a festival or holiday, ib. — *Baddhōdyama*, mfn. making united efforts, Rājat.

Baddhaka, m. one who is bound, a captive, prisoner, AV. — *mocana*, n. setting free a prisoner, ib.

Badhira, mfn. (ān) (sometimes written *vadhira*) deaf, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a serpent-demon (son of Kāyapa), MBh. — *tama*, mfn. quite deaf, Kāv. — *tā*, f., — *tvā*, n. deafness, ib. — *Badhīrāndha*, n. 'deaf and blind,' N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. (cf. above).

Badhiraka, m. N. of a man (pl. 'his descendants'), g. *upakādi*; (ikā), f. N. of a woman, g. *śivādi*.

Badhiraya, Nom. P. °yati, to make deaf, deafen. Daś.; Mcar.

Badhirita, mfn. made deaf, deafened, Daś.; Kād.; Prab.

Badhiriman, m. deafness, g. *drīdhādi*.

Badhiri-°kṛi, P. -karoti, to make deaf, deafen, Prab. — *kṛita*, mfn. deafened, MBh.; Kathās.

Bandhā, m. binding, tying, a bond, tie, chain, fetter, RV. &c. &c.; a ligature, bandage, Suśr.; damming up (a river), MārK.P.; capture, arrest, imprisonment, custody, Mn.; MBh. &c.; connection or intercourse with (comp.), Pañcat.; BHP. (ifc. = connected with, conducive to, MBh.); putting together, uniting, contracting, combining, forming, producing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; joining (the hollowed hands), Ragh.; anything deposited (°dhe-°sthā = to remain deposited), Campak.; a deposit, pledge, Rājat.; any configuration or position of the body (esp. of the hands and feet), Ragh.; Kum.; a partic. mode of sexual union (there are said to be 16, 18, 36, or even 84, L.), Caur.; constructing, building (of a bridge &c.), MBh.; Rājat.; bridging over (the sea), Vcar.; knitting (the brows), Rājat.; fixing, directing (mind, eyes, &c.), Cat.; assumption, obtainment (of a body), Ragh.; (ifc.) conceiving, cherishing, feeling, betraying, Hariv.; Kālid.; a border, framework, inclosure, receptacle, L.; a sinew, tendon, L.; the body, L.; (in phil.) mundane bondage, attachment to this world, SvetUp.; Bhag. &c. (opp. to *mukti*, *moksha*, 'final emancipation,' and regarded in the Sāṃkhya as threefold, viz. *prakṛiti*-, *vaikārika*-, and *dakṣiṇā*-°); combination of sounds (in rhet.), construction or arrangement of words, KāvYād.; Pratāp.; arrangement of a stanza in a partic. shape, Kpr.; arrangement of musical sounds, composition, Śatr.; a disease which prevents the eyelids from quite closing, Suśr.; (ifc. with numerals) a part (cf. *pañca*-, *daśa*-°). — *kampa*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — *karāṇa*, n. binding, fettering, holding back (also by magic), Kathās. — *kartṛi*, m. a binder, fetterer, restrainer (said of Śiva), MBh. — *kaumudī*, f. N. of a poem and a wk. on metrics. — *tantra*, n. a complete army (possessing the 4 divisions of chariots, elephants, horse, and foot), W. — *traya-vīdhāna*, n. N. of wk. — *deśa*, m. N. of a country, Cat. — *nṛit*-

ya, n. (in music) a kind of dance, Samgīt. — **pārushya**, n. forced construction of words, Prātāp. — **pāśa**, m. a bond, fetter, AV. — **mayā**, mf(ā)n. consisting of bonds, serving for or being like a bond, MW. — **mudrā**, f. the impression or mark of fetters, ib. — **mocanikā** or **-mocinā**, f. 'releasing from bonds', N. of a Yoginī, Kathās. — **vimocana-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **stambha**, m. 'binding-post', the post to which an elephant is tied, L.

Bandhaka, m. a binder, one who is employed in binding (esp. animals), MBh.; a catcher (see *nāga-* and *pāśa-*); a violator, ravisher, L.; a band, tie (see *pāśu-*); a dam, dike (see *jala-*); a promise, vow, L.; exchanging, barter, W.; a city, L.; (ifc. with numerals) a part (see *sa-dāśa-*); m. or n. (?) pledging or a pledge (see *sa-*); (f.) f. 'connected', scil. with many men, an unchaste woman, harlot, courtesan, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a barren woman, L. (cf. *bandhā*); a female elephant, L.; n. binding, confinement, W. — **tva**, n. the being a fetter, Samkhyak., Sch.

Bandhana, mf(ā)n. binding, tying, fettering, RV. &c. &c.; captivating (with gen. or ifc.; cf. *bhāva-* and Pān. iv, 4, 96, Sch.); holding fast, stopping, MW.; (ifc.) dependent on, ib.; n. the act of binding, tying, fastening, fettering, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (also f., L.) a bond, tie (also fig.), rope, cord, tether, ŚBr. &c. &c. (ifc. with f. ā = bound to or fettered by); binding on or round, clasping, Kāv.; Pāñcat.; binding up, bandaging, a bandage, Suśr.; catching, capturing, confining, detention, custody, imprisonment or a prison, Mn.; Kathās.; Pur.; building, construction, MBh.; R. &c.; embanking or an embankment, ib.; bridging over, Hit.; alloying (of metals), Bhpr.; joining, junction, connection, coherence, RV.; MBh.; fixing upon, directing towards (loc.), L.; checking, suppressing, Amar.; (in phil.) mundane bondage (opp. to final liberation); hurting, killing, L.; a stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower), RV. &c. &c.; a sinew, muscle, L. — **kārin**, mfn. (ifc.) fettering, i. e. clasping, embracing (*prī-tā*, f.), Daś. — **granthi**, m. a noose, rope for tying cattle, L. — **pālaka**, m. a gaol-keeper, L. — **raju**, f. a rope or string for tying, MW. — **veśman**, n. 'house of bondage', a prison, L. — **stha**, mfn. being in prison or captivity, a captive, prisoner, Kālid.; ŚārngP. — **sthāna**, n. 'place for fastening', a stall, stable, L. **Bandhanāgāra**, n. = *na-veśman*, Mṛicch. **Bandhanādāhikāra**, m. N. of 3rd ch. of 1st part of the Rasendra-kalpa-druma (q. v.) **Bandhanālaya**, m. = *na-veśman*, L.

Bandhanika, m. a gaoler, turnkey, Gaut.; Viśhp. **Bandhanīya**, mfn. to be (or being) bound or tied, Kathās.; Śāk., Sch.; to be captured or taken prisoner, Inscr.; to be embauked, R. (Sch. 'm. = *setu*, embankment').

Bandhayitṛi, m. (fr. Caus.) one who binds or ties up, a binder, Kull. on Mn. viii, 342.

Bandhi, m. N. of an Asura, L.

Bandhita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to be bound (*śatāṇa*, 'imprisoned for a hundred pieces of money'), Pān. ii, 3, 24, Sch.

Bandhitra, m. (l) the god of love, love, L. (cf. *vadhitra*); a spot, mole, L.

Bandhin, mfn. binding, clasping (cf. *dṛiḥa-bandhini*); catching (cf. *matsya-bandhin*); causing, effecting, producing (cf. *phala-*, *raja-*); showing, evincing, betraying (cf. *vātsalya-*).

Bandhu, m. connection, relation, association, RV. &c. &c. (ifc. with f. ā = belonging to, coming under the head of, i. e. 'being only in name'; cf. *kṣatra-dvija-* &c.); 'resembling' Balar, v, 8, 8; 'frequented' ib. iii, 20, 'favourable for' ib. iv, 87; cf. Pān. vi, 1, 14; respect, reference (*kena bandhunā*, 'in what respect?'), ŚBr.; kinship, kindred, Mn. ii, 136; a kinsman (esp. on the mother's side), relative, kindred, RV. &c. &c. (in law, a cognate kinsman in a remote degree, one subsequent in right of inheritance to the Sa-gotra; three kinds are enumerated, personal, paternal and maternal); a friend (opp. to *ripu*), MBh.; Kāv.; BhP.; a husband, Ragh.; a brother, L.; Pentapetes Phoenicea, L. (= *bandhūka*); N. of a metre, Col.; (in astrol.) of the fourth mansion, Var.; of a Rishi with the patr. Gaupāyana or Laupāyana (author of RV. v, 24 and x, 56-60), RAnukr.; of Manmatha, L. — **kama**, mfn. loving relations or friends, MBh. — **kṛit**, see *d-bandhukṛit*. — **kṛitya**, n. the duty of a kinsman, friendly service, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. — **kṣhit**, mfn. dwelling among relations, RV. — **jana**, m. a kinsman, friend, Bhartṛ;

kinsfolk, relations, MBh.; R. — **jīva**, m. 'living in groups', Pentapetes Phoenicea (a plant with a red flower which opens at midday and withers away the next morning); n. its flower, Kāv.; Suśr.; *vābhi-tāmra*, mfn. deep-red like the blossom of P° Ph°, Hariv. — **jīvaka**, m. = prec. m., Suśr.; N. of a Cakra-vartin, Kathās. — **jivin**, m. a kind of ruby, L. — **tṣ** (*dhū*), f. connection, relation, kinship, RV.; TS.; Br.; relations, kinsfolk, Malatim. — **tva**, n. relationship, affinity, R. — **dagdha**, mfn. 'cursed by relations', an abandoned wretch (= *hataka*), L. — **datta**, mfn. 'given by r°', Yājñ.; m. N. of a man, W.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, Kathās. — **dāyāda**, m. kinsman and heir, Mn. ix, 158; mfn. entitled to inheritance by relationship, MBh. — **pati**, m. lord of kindred or relations, g. *śivapaty-ādī*. — **pāla**, m. 'kindred-protector', N. of a man, Daś. — **pālita**, m. 'k°-protected', N. of a prince, VP. — **pushpa-māla**, mfn. wearing a chaplet of Bandhu flowers, MW. — **prich**, mfn. seeking or caring for relations, RV. iii, 54, 16 (cf. *prishṭa-bandhu*). — **prabha**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — **priya**, mfn. dear to friends or relations, MBh. — **priti**, f. love of f° or r°, Megh. — **bhāva**, m. relationship, friendship, Kathās. — **bhāshita**, n. the talk or speech of relations, MW. — **mat** (*bandhu*), mfn. having relations, RV. &c. &c.; surrounded by r°, Ragh.; m. N. of a king, Pur.; of another man, Cat.; (*ati*), f. N. of sev. women, Daś.; Kathās.; of a town, Divyāv.; *tiyaka*, mfn. belonging to this town, ib. — **mitra**, m. 'friend of relations', N. of a man, Kathās. — **vañcaka**, m. 'deceiver of r°', N. of a Vidushaka, Dhūrtas. — **-vat**, mfn. having r°, MW. — **-vat**, ind. like a r°, Mn. — **varga**, m. the whole body of r°, kindred, MW. — **hina**, mfn. destitute of r°, friendless, W. **Bandhv-eshā**, m. inquiring after kindred, RV.

Bandhuka, m. Pentapetes Phoenicea, L.; a bastard, L. (cf. *bandhula*); (ā), f., g. *prākṣhādī*; (f), f. an unchaste woman, L. (cf. *bandhakī*). **kin**, mfn., g. *prākṣhādī*.

1. **Bandhura**, mf(ā)n. (Un.i, 42, Sch.; cf. Vām. v, 2, 42) bent, inclined, Kāv.; Pāñcat.; curved, rounded, pleasant, beautiful, charming, Inscr.; Kālid.; Caur.; (ifc.) adorned with, Kād.; undulating, uneven, L.; deaf, L. (cf. *badhira*); injurious, mischievous, W.; m. (only L.) a bird; a goose; Ardea Nivea; Pentapetes Phoenicea; Embelia Ribes; a partic. bulbous plant growing on the Hima-vat mountain, L.; oil-cake; the vulva, L.; (ā), f. a harlot, L.; N. of a procureur, Hās.; (pl.) the meal of parched corn, L.; n. a diadem, crest, L. — **komalāṅ-guli**, mfn. (a hand) that has rounded or delicate fingers, Śāk. — **gātri**, f. (a woman) who has lovely or rounded limbs, Ragh.

Bandhurita, mfn. inclined, bent, Sāh.; curved, Bālar.

Bandhuriya, w. r. for *bandhur esha*, MBh. vi, 2659.

Bandhula, mfn. inclined, bent, depressed, L.; lovely, charming, L.; n. a bastard, Mṛicch.; Pentapetes Phoenicea, L.; N. of a Rishi, Pravar. **Bandhulānvaya**, m. the posterity of Bandhula, MW.

Bandhū, in comp. for *dhū*. — **√kṛi**, to make a friend of, bring into connection with (comp.), Balar. — **kṛita**, mfn. made a friend, Sāh. — **√bhū**, to become a relative of, become like, resemble, Naish.

Bandhūka, m. Pentapetes Phoenicea (n. its flower), Kāv.; Kathās.; Suśr.; Terminalia Tomentosa, L. — **pushpa**, n. the flower of P° Ph° (*-rajas*, n. its pollen), Ritus.; Terminalia Tomentosa, L.

Bandhūra, mfn. (Un. i, 42, Sch.) bent, wavy, uneven, L.; lovely, charming, L.; m. a hole, chasm, L.

Bandhūtil, m. Pentapetes Phoenicea, L.

Bandhya, mfn. to be bound or fettered or imprisoned, Yājñ.; to be constructed, ib., Sch. (cf. *vandhya*). **Bandhyāśva**, prob. w. r. for *vadhry-āśva*, q. v.

बन्धकि *bandhāki*, m. a mountain, L.

बन्धुर 2. *bāndhura*, n. (for 1. see above) = *vandhura*, VS.; AV.; MBh. (B.)

बप्प *bappa* and *bappaka*, m. N. of a prince, Inscr.

बप्पनील *bappanila*, N. of a country, Rājat.

बप्स *baps*. See *√bhas*.

बफार *baphāra* and *babakāṇa*, m. or n. (?) N. of places, Cat.

बबबा *bababā*, ind. an onomat. word; with *√kṛi*, to crackle (as fire), AitBr.

बबर *babard*, m. N. of a man, TS.; of a place, Cat.

बबाड *babāḍa*, m. N. of a village, Inscr.

बबाण *babūāṇa*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.

बब्रुहण *babṛihāṇa*. See *√2. bṛih*.

बबुल *babbula* (Subh.) and *babbūla* (ŚārngP.), m. Acacia Arabica (cf. *varvāra*).

बभस *babhasa*, m. (*√bhas*) a devourer, ChUp.

बभूक *babhūka*, w. r. for *babhruka*, VarBṛS.

बभ्र *babhra* (*√bhr̥i*), in *pra-babhra*, q. v.

Babhrī, mfn. bearing, carrying (with acc.), RV. vi, 23, 4; being carried, ib. iii, 1, 12 (others 'carrying away' i. e. victorious); nourishing (?), AV. xi, 1, 31.

बभ्रवी *babhravī*, prob. w. r. for *bābhravī*, q. v.

बभ्रु *babhrū*, mf(u or ū)n. (according to Un. i, 23 fr. *√bhr̥i*) deep-brown, reddish-brown, tawny, RV. &c. &c.; bald-headed, L.; m. a kind of large ichneumon, L.; any ichneumon, MBh.; Hariv.; a man with deep-brown hair, Mn. iv, 30 (others 'a reddish-brown animal' or 'the Soma creeper'); Cuculus Melanoleucus (= *cātaka*), L.; a species of vegetable, L.; N. of Kṛishṇa-Vishṇu or of Śiva, MBh.; a king, prince, ib.; a partic. constellation (= *babhruka*), VarBṛS., Sch.; N. of sev. men (cf. g. *gargādī*); of a descendant of Attri (author of RV. v, 30), Anukr. (also with the patr. Daivāvṛidha and Kaumbhya, Br.; MBh.; Pur.); of a disciple of Saunaka, VP.; of a son of Viśvā-mitra, MBh. (also pl., Hariv.); of a son of Viśva-garbhā, Hariv.; of a Vṛishṇi, MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Druhyu, Hariv.; of a son of Roma-pāda or Loma-pāda, ib.; of a Gandharva, R.; of a country (= *-deśa*), L.; (u), f. a reddish-brown cow, BhP.; n. a dark-brown colour or any object of that c°, W. [Cf. Gk. *φῶνως*, *φῶνως*; Lith. *bēras*, *brūnas*; Germ. *brāun*, *braun*; Eng. *brown*.] — **karna** (*√bhr̥i*), mf(i)n. brown-eyed, AV.; TS. — **keśa**, mf(ā)n. brown-haired, ĀpGr., Sch. — **deśa**, m. N. of a country, Cat. — **dhātu**, m. red ochre, L. — **dhūta** (*√bhr̥i*), mfn. pressed out by Babhrū (as Soma), RV. — **nikāśa** (*√bhr̥i*), mfn. appearing or looking brownish, VS. — **piṅgala**, mfn. reddish-brown, MBh. — **mālin**, m. 'brown-garlanded', N. of a Muni, ib. — **loman** (*√bhr̥i*), mf(mn)n. brown-haired, MaitrS.; ĀpSr. — **vakra**, mfn. 'ichneumon-faced', having the face of an i°, MW. — **vāha**, m. = next, Cat. — **vāhana**, m. N. of a son of Arjuna, king of Mahādaya, MBh.; Pur. — **smṛiti**, f. N. of wk.

Babhrukā, mfn. brownish, ŚBr.; (*√bhr̥i*), m. (prob.) a kind of ichneumon, VS.; GopBr.; N. of a constellation (near which all planets pass when in the 7th and 10th houses), VarBṛS., Sch.

Babhrusa, mfn., g. *lomādī*.

Babhlusā, mfn. brownish, VS.; MaitrS.

बबु *bamb*, cl. 1. P. *bambati*, to go, Dhātup. xi, 24, 25.

बबगैरव *bambagairava*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.

बबुविश्ववयस *bamba-viśvavāyas* (MaitrS.) and *bambā-viśvavāyas* (TS.; cf. g. *vanaspaty-ādī*, Kāś.), m. du. N. of 2 men (also *bambhār-viśvavāyas*, Kāth.).

बबुरेव *bamburevaṇa*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.

बभ्र *bambhara*, m. a bee, L.

Bambharāli or *li*, f. a fly, L.

बभ्रारव *bambhāra-va*, m. lowing (of cows), Var. (cf. *bhambhāra-va*).

बभ्रारि *bambhāri*, m. N. of one of the 7 tutelary deities of the Soma plant, VS.

बर *bara*, m. N. of Bala-rāma (= *bala*), L.

वरट *baraṭa*, m. a species of grain, Gṛihyās. (cf. *barbaṭa*).

बरासी *barāsi*, f. a partic. article of clothing or kind of woven cloth, MaitrS.; Br.; ŚrS. (also spelt *varāsi* and *varāsi*).

बरीशी *barīśi*, f. (also written *var*^o) a fish-hook, L.

बरीवर्द *barivarda*, m. (also written *var*^o) = *balivarda*, a bull, L.

बरु *baru*, m. N. of a descendant of Aṅgiras (author of RV. x, 96), Br.; ŚrS.

बरोदा *barodā*, f. N. of a country and city in Gujarāt, Cat.

बकर *barkara*, mfn. deaf, Gal.; m. (also written *varaka*) a kid, lamb, ĀpŚr.; a goat, L.; any young animal, L.; sport, joke, L. — **ककर** *karkara*, mfn. (?) of all kinds, Amar.

बकु *barku*, m. N. of a man with the patr. Varṣṇa, ŚBr.

बज्र *barjara*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.

बर्जह *barjaha*, m. an udder, RV.

Barjahya, n. a nipple, AV.

बर्ब *barb*, cl. i. P. *barbati*, to go, move, Dhātup. xi, 24.

बरेट *barēṭ*, m. *Dolichos Catjang*, L. (cf. *baraṭa*); (i), f. id., L.; a harlot, L.

बबर *barbara*, mfn. (also written *varvara*) stammering (see -ā); curly, Kāth.; m. (pl.) the non-Āryans, barbarians, MBh.; R. &c.; the country of the barbarians, W.; a low fellow, blockhead, fool, loon (used mostly in the voc.), Hit.; (only L.) curly hair; *Clerodendrum Siphonantus*; *Cleome Pentaphylla*; a partic. fragrant plant; *Unguis Odoratus*; a kind of worm; two kinds of fish; the noise of weapons; a kind of dance; (ā), f. a kind of fly, L.; a species of *Ocimum*, L.; a kind of vegetable, L.; a partic. flower, L.; N. of a river, VP.; (i), f., see below; n. vermilion, L.; gum-myrrh, L.; yellow sandal-wood, L.; = *barbari*, f. and *rika*, n. — **त**, f. a partic. stammering pronunciation of the letter *r*, RPrāt. — **sthāna**, n. N. of a district, MW. **Bar-barōṭtha**, n. white sandal-wood, L.

Barbari, m. N. of a man, Cat. (cf. *varvara*).

Barbarita, mfn., g. *kāṣṭhī*.

Barbarin, mfn. curly-haired, Pañcad.

Barbari, f. a species of *Ocimum*, BhPr.; = *barbara*, n. and *rika*, n.; N. of a river, VP. — **gandha**, m. a partic. plant (= *aja-modā*), L.

Barbarika, n. (only L.) curly hair or a partic. mode of wearing the hair; a kind of vegetable; *Ocimum Villosum*; *Clerodendrum Siphonantus*; m. a form of Śiva. **Barbarikōpākhyāna**, n. N. of ch. of the SkandaP.

बबी *barbā*, f. a species of *Ocimum*, L.

बबुर *barburā*, n. (or m.) water, Naigh. i, 12; m. = *babbula*, Subh.

बर्स *barsā*, m. n. tip, point, thin end, TS.; Br. — **nādhi**, f. the tying of a knot, AitBr.

बर्स *barsva*, m. (prob.) the socket of a tooth, VS.; Kāth.

बर्ह *barh* or *varh* (cf. *√brih*, *vr̥h*), cl. i. ā. *barhate* (only Dhātup. xvi, 39), to speak; to hurt; to give or cover (*dāna*, v.l. *chādana*); cl. 10. P. (xxxiii, 96) to speak; to shine.

बर्ह *barha*, m. n. (also written *varha*; *√1. brih*, 'to pluck out') a tail-feather, the tail of a bird (esp. of a peacock), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a leaf (*ketaka-b*^o), Ragh.; n. a kind of perfume, L. — **ketu**, m. N. of a son of Sagara, Hariv.; of a son of the ninth Manu, Märkp. — **candraka**, m. and **netra**, n. the eye in a peacock's tail, L. — **pushpa**, n. *Acacia Sirissa*, L. — **bhāra**, m. 'burden of feathers,' a peacock's tail, Hariv.; Megh.; a tuft of p^os feathers on the shaft of a lance or on the handle of a club, W. — **vat**, mfn., g. *vimuktādī*. **Barhāpida** (Hariv.), *ḍaka* (Hcat.), m. a wreath of peacock's feathers (worn on the crown of the head).

1. Barhapa, mfn. (i) n. tearing or pulling out (see *mūla-b*^o); dazzling (the eyes), Balar.; n. pulling out (see *mūla-b*^o); a leaf, L.; *Tabernaemontana Coronaria*, L.

Barhāyita, mfn. (fr. Nom. *barhāya*) resembling the eyes on a peacock's tail, BhP.

1. Barhi, in comp. for *his*. — **kusuma**, n. = *pushpa*, L. — **citraka**, n. N. of VarBṛS. xlv. — **cūḍā**, f. *Celosia Cristata*, L. — **cōhada**, m. the feather of a peacock, Śringār.; n. the plumage of a peacock, ib. — **dhvaja**, m. 'symbolised by a peacock,' N. of Skanda, Balar.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, L. — **pushpa**, n. (L.), **-barha**, n. (BhPr.) a kind of perfume. — **yāna**, m. 'having a peacock for vehicle,' N. of Skanda, Kāstkh. — **vāhana**, m. 'id.,' N. of Gaṇēśa, Kathās. — **śikha**, n. = *pushpa*, L.

2. Barhi, m. N. of a descendant of Aṅgiras, GopBr. **3. Barhi**, in comp. for *his* (m. c. also n. = *barhis*, BhP.). — **śhād**, mfn. seated or placed on the sacrificial grass, RV.; TS.; m. (pl.) the Pitṛis or deceased ancestors (also a partic. class of Pitṛis), Mn. (esp. iii, 196; 199); MBh. &c.; N. of a son of Havir-dhāna and Havir-dhāni, BhP. — **śhāda**, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh.

Barhih, in comp. for *his*. — **sushman**, m. fire, the god of fire, L. — **śhad**, m. N. of a Rishi (v.l. for *Barhi-shad*), BhP. — **śhṭha**, mfn. standing or placed on the sacrificial grass; m. (prob.) a sacrificial gift, BhP. — **śhṭhā**, mfn. = prec. mfn., RV.

Barhiṇa, mfn. adorned with peacock's feathers, MBh.; m. a peacock, Mn.; Āpast.; MBh. &c.; n. *Tabernaemontana Coronaria*, L.; N. of one of the 1000 small islands of Bharata-varṣa, L. — **lakshana**, mf(ā)n. = *barhiṇa*, mfn., R. — **vāja**, m. an arrow feathered with peacock's plumes, MBh. — **vāsa**, mfn. (an arrow) provided with peacock's feathers, R. (B.). — **vāhana**, m. N. of Skanda, L.

Barhin, m. a peacock, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; of a Rishi (= *Barhi-shada*), ib.; n. a kind of perfume, L.

Barhir, in comp. for *his*. — **uttha**, m. 'arising from grass,' fire, Balar. — **jyotis**, m. fire or the god of fire, L. — **mukha**, m. 'fire-mouthed,' a deity (so called because sacrifices are most offered to the gods in fire), L. — **homa**, m. an oblation (prepared for the sacrificial grass, Vait.

Barhish, in comp. for *his*. — **keśa**, m. 'grass-haired,' fire or the god of fire, L. — **pala** or **pūla** (Kās.), n., g. *kāṣṭhī*. — **mat** (*hish*), mfn. accompanied or provided with sacrificial grass, RV.; Br.; Mn.; having fire or light, blazing, shining, W.; m. one who has or spreads s^o gr., a worshipper, sacrificer, RV.; N. of Prācīna-barhis, BhP.; (atī), f. N. of a wife of Priya-vrata and daughter of Viśvakarman, BhP.; N. of a city in Brahmavarta, ib.

Barhishka, mfn. formed of or covered with sacrificial grass, MBh.; n. sacrificial grass, ib.

Barhishya, mfn. belonging to or fitted for sacrificial grass, RV.; Br.; n. (with *Kāśyapasya*) N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.

Barhis, n. (rarely m.) 'that which is plucked up,' sacrificial grass, a bed or layer of Kuśa grass (usually strewn over the sacrificial ground and esp. over the Vēdi, to serve as a sacred surface on which to present the oblations, and as a seat for the gods and for the sacrificers), RV. &c. &c.; n. Sacrificial Grass personified (and enumerated among the Prayāja and Anuyāja deities), RV.; Br.; sacrifice, RV.; BhP.; ether, L.; water, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; m. fire, light, splendour, L.; Plumbago Zeylanica, L.; N. of a man, MaitrUp.; of a son of Bhṛhad-rāja, BhP.; pl. the descendants of Barhis, Samskarak. — **trīṇa**, n. a blade of the sacrificial grass, KātyŚr.

बर्ह 2. barhāṇa, mfn. (*√2. brih*) strong, vigorous; only (ā), ind. strongly, firmly, really, certainly, RV. **Barhāṇa-cakra**, n. N. of a mountain village, Rājāt. **Barhāṇa-vat**, mfn. energetic, vigorous, mighty; ind. with might, RV. **Barhāṇasva**, m. N. of a prince (son of Nikumbha), BhP.

Barhas. See *dāri-b*^o and *dvi-barhas*. **Barhishtha**, mfn. (superl.) mightiest, strongest, highest, Br.; (am), ind. strongest, loudest, RV.; n. *Andropogon Muricatus*, Suśr.; the resin of *Pinus Longifolia*, L.

बल 1. bal, only Intens. *balalati*, to whirl round in a circle, ŚBr.

बल 2. bal, cl. i. P. *balati*, to breathe, live, Dhātup. xx, 10; 'to hoard grain' or 'to prevent wealth' (*dhānyāvarodha*), ib.; to be distressed (?), Git.; ā. *balate* (v.l. for *bhalate*), to mention; to hurt; to give, xiv, 24; cl. 10. P. *balayati*, to live, xxxii, 84; *balayati*, aor. *abibalat*, to nourish, rear, xxxii, 68;

ā. *balayate* (v.l. for *bhāṭ*), to explain, describe, xxxiii, 27.

Bala, n. (or m., g. *ardharādī*) power, strength, might, vigour, force, validity, RV. &c. &c. (*balāt*, 'forcibly, against one's will, without being able to help it'; also = *bala* ibc., or *balena*, *bala-tas*, with gen. or ifc., 'by force, by the power or on the strength or in virtue or by means of, by'); force or power of articulation, TUp.; force considered as a sixth organ of action (cf. *karmēndriya*), MBh.; (the Buddhists reckon 10 forces, the ascetic Śaivas four, which according to Sch. on R. [B.] are *sāman*, *dāna*, *bheda*, and *nigraha*); Force personified as one of the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh.; power of, expertness in (loc.), Nal.; stoutness, bulkiness, L.; (also pl.; ifc. f. ā) military force, troops, an army, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (L. also shape; body; semen virile; guni; blood; a young shoot; bone); m. a crow, MBh.; Crataeva Roxburghii, L.; half-ripe barley, L.; N. of a demon conquered by Indra (the brother of Vṛjita, in older texts *Vala*), RV. &c. &c.; of an elder brother of Kṛishṇa (also called Bala-deva, Bala-bhadra, Bala-rāma &c.), MBh.; Pur.; cf. IW. 332 &c.; (with Jāinas) a white Bala or elder brother of Vāsudeva (g in number, viz. Acala, Vijaya, Bhadrā, Su-prabha, Su-darśana, Ānanda, Nandana, Padma, and Rāma); N. of a son of Varuṇa and brother of Surā, MBh.; of an attendant on Skanda, ib.; of a son of Aṅgiras, ib.; of a son of Parikshit, ib.; of a son of Parijātra, BhP.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, ib.; of a lexicographer (also written *Vala*), Naish., Sch.; of a horse of the Moon, VP.; (ā), f. *Sida Cordifolia*, Suśr. (du. the plants Bala and *Ati-bala*, ib.); N. of a partic. charm, R.; Ragh. (cf. *atī-b*^o), the youngest sister in a drama, L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣha, R.; of a daughter of Raudrāśva, Hariv.; of a female divinity who executes the orders of the 17th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L.; of a peasant girl, Lalit.; (*balā*), n. = *valā*, a cavern, AV.; mfn. strong, robust, L.; sick (= *amin*), L. [Cf. Lat. *valere*, *valor* &c.] — **kara**, mfn. inspiring strength, strengthening, R.; Suśr. — **kāma**, mfn. desiring strength, ŚrS. — **kāya**, m. 'armed body,' an army, Divyāv. — **kṛit**, mfn. strengthening, Suśr. — **kṛita**, mfn. done by force or against free consent, Mn. viii, 168 &c. — **kṛtā, f. a mighty deed, Nir. — **krama**, m. N. of a mountain, VP. — **kshobha**, m. commotion in the forces, mutiny in an army, Var. — **gupta**, m. N. of a man, Mudr.; (ā), f. N. of a peasant girl, Lalit. — **akṛa**, n. 'circle of power,' dominion, sovereignty (*-varin*), m. a powerful sovereign), Buddh.; an army, host, MBh. — **ja**, mfn. produced by strength or power, W.; m. n. a heap of corn, grain, L.; (ā), f. id., ĀpŚr.; a pretty woman, L.; the earth, L.; Arabian jasmine, L.; a rope, ĀpŚr., Sch.; N. of a river, BrahmaP.; n. (only L.) a city-gate, any gate; a field; war; a pretty figure; pith, marrow. — **jyeshtha**, mfn. one whose superiority is dependent on his strength or power, MBh. — **da**, m. 'strength-giving,' a partic. form of Agni, Gṛīhyās.; MBh.; an ox, bullock, Kathās. (*dā-bhūta*, mfn. become an ox, ib.); a partic. medicinal plant (= *jīvaka*), L.; (ā), f. *Physalis Flexuosa*, L.; N. of a daughter of Raudrāśva, Hariv. (v.l. *balā*). — **darpa**, m. pride of strength, MW. — **dā** (RV.; Kauś.), **-dāvan** (AV.), mfn. conferring or imparting power. — **dēya**, n. bestowal of strength, RV. — **deva**, m. wind, L.; N. of the elder brother of Kṛishṇa (said to have been produced from a white hair of Viṣṇu, and regarded as a Nāga), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of a Nāga-rāja, L.; of a Brāhmaṇa, Kathās.; of sev. authors (also with *vidyā-bhūṣhaṇa*), Cat.; **-pātana**, n. N. of a town, Var.; **-svasrī**, f. N. of Siva's wife, L.; **ṛodhnikā**, n. N. of wk.; (ā), f. *Ficus Heterophylla*, L. — **dviṣ**, n. 'Bala's foe,' N. of Indra, L. — **dhara**, m. 'might-bearer,' N. of a Brāhmaṇa, Kathās.; of a warrior, ib. — **nagara**, n. N. of a town, Buddh. — **nāsana**, m. 'destroyer of Bala,' N. of Indra, MBh. — **nigraha**, m. reducing strength, weakening, W. — **ni-sūdāna**, m. = *nāsana*, Hariv. &c. — **m-dhara**, f. N. of Bhīma-sena's wife, MBh. — **patī** (*bala*), m. lord of strength, ŚBr.; a general, commander, Var. — **pura**, n. Bala's stronghold, RAnukr. — **pūrna**, w. r. for next. — **pūrva**, mf(ā)n. preceded by the word *bala*, Hcat. — **prada**, mfn. giving strength, Suśr. — **pramathanī**, f. N. of a form of Durgā, Hcat. — **prasū**, f. Bala's (i.e. Baladeva's) mother, Rohiṇī, L. — **prāṇa**, n. strength and spirit. — **ban-dhu**, m. N. of a son of Manu Raivata, Märkp.; of**

a son of Bhṛigu in the 10th Dvāpara, Vāyup.
-bali, f. strong(?), Divyāv. — **bhadra**, mfn. strong, powerful, L.; Bos Gavaeus, L.; Symlocos Racemosa, L.; a species of Kadamba, L.; N. of Bala-rāma or of An-anta (the great serpent identified with him), Pur.; W.; of a descendant of Bharata, of various men (esp. teachers and authors, also with *ācārya*, *kāyastha*, *pañcānana*, *bhaṭṭa*, *mīśra*, *śukla*, *sūri*), Cat.; of a mountain in Śaka-dvīpa, BhP.; (ā), f. a young girl, maiden, L.; Ficus Heterophylla, L. — **bhadrikā**, f. Ficus Heterophylla, L.; a kind of cake made of bean-flour, L. — **bhid**, mfn. breaking or routing an army, W.; m. 'slayer of Bala', N. of Indra, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*-bhit-sakhi*, m. a friend of I°, MW.); a partic. Ekāha, PañcavBr.; ŚrS. — **bhṛit**, mfn. 'might-bearing', powerful, strong, MBh. — **mada**, m. pride in power, MBh. — **mukhya**, m. the chief of an army, R. — **yukta** or **-yuta**, mfn. endowed with strength, powerful, Var. — **rāma**, m. N. of the elder brother of Kṛishṇa and third of the Rāmas (regarded as the 8th Avatāra of Viṣṇu, sometimes as an incarnation of the great serpent Śeṣha or An-anta; he is also called Bala, Bala-deva, Bala-bhadra, and Halayudha, cf. IW. 332 &c.), MBh.; Pur.; — *pañcānana*, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. — **vat** (*bāla*), mfn. possessing power, powerful, mighty, strong, intense, VS. &c. &c.; vehement (as love, desire &c.), MBh.; dense (as darkness), Mṛicch.; preponderating, prevailing (also with abl., 'over'), VPrāt.; accompanied by an army, Inscr.; ind. powerfully, strongly, vehemently, much, well, ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. N. of the 8th Muhūrta, Var.; (*atī*), f. small cardamom, L.; — *tama* (*bāl*), mfn. most powerful, strongest, mightiest, RV.; AV. &c.; — *tara*, mfn. more powerful, stronger, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *tā*, f. (MBh.; Rājāt.), — *tva*, n. (Kap.) powerfulness, superiority, preponderance. — **varjita**, mfn. destitute of strength, weak, infirm, Var. — **varpin**, mfn. strong and looking well, Suśr. — **vardhana**, mfn. increasing power, strengthening, W.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. — **vardhin**, mfn. = prec. mfn., W.; (*inī*), f. a species of medicinal plant (= *jivaka*), L. — **varman**, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; *ma-deva*, m. id., ib.; N. of a merchant, Kathās. — **vikarnikā**, f. N. of a form of Durgā, Heat. — **vijāyā**, mfn. recognisable by strength, RV. — **vināśa**, m. arrangement of forces, array of troops, L. — **vipula-hetu-mati**, n. N. of an Asura, Buddh. — **vīrya**, n. strength and heroism, MBh.; m. 'possessing st^o and h^o', N. of a descendant of Bharata, Śatr.; — *parākrama*, mfn. strong and heroic and valorous, MW. — **vṛitra**, (ibc.) Bala and Vṛitra; — *ghna*, *nishūdana*, and *-han*, m. 'destroyer of B^o and V^o', N. of Indra, MBh. — **vyasana**, n. the defeat or rout of an army, Kām.; Hit.; — *saṃkulā*, mfn. (a king) embarrassed by disorder in (his) army, ib. — **vyāpad**, f. decrease of strength, Suśr.; Bhpr. — **vyūha**, m. a partic. Sainādhi, L. — **śarman**, m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat. — **śālin**, mfn. having or possessing strength, strong, vigorous (*śi-tā*, f.), MBh.; possessing a great army, Var. — **saṃūha**, m. assemblage of forces, army, Ratnāv. — **śūdana**, mfn. destroying armies, MBh.; m. 'destroyer of Bala', N. of Indra, MBh. — **seṇa**, m. N. of a warrior, Kathās.; (ā), f. a strong army, an army, host, MBh. — **stha**, mfn. 'being in strength or power', strong, powerful, vigorous, MBh. (cf. *balāvastha*); m. 'being or belonging to an army', a warrior, soldier, ib.; R. — **sthala**, m. N. of a son of Parijātra, BhP. (v.l. *balah sthala*). — **sthiti**, f. 'army-station', a camp, encampment, L.; a royal residence, royal camp or quarters, W. — **han**, mī(*ghni*)n. one who slays or destroys armies, Hariv. (v.l. *-var*); m. 'destroyer of strength', phlegm, the phlegmatic humour, L. — **hantri**, m. 'slayer of Bala', N. of Indra, MBh. — **hara**, m. 'taking away strength', N. of a man, Rājāt. — **hina**, mfn. destitute of strength, weak (*-tā*, f.), R. — **Balāksha**, m. N. of a prince, MBh. — **Balāgra**, n. the utmost strength, extreme force, Hariv.; the head of an army, ib.; R. — **Balāhgaka**, m. 'strong-limbed (?)', the spring season, L. — **Balāhita**, f. 'strongly stretched (?)', N. of Rāma's lute, L. — **Balādhyā**, m. 'rich in strength, strengthening (?)', a bean, L. — **Balātmikā**, f. Tiaridium Indicum, L. — **Balādhyā**, mfn. superior in strength, surpassing in power, MBh.; Kathās. — **Balādhyakaraṇa**, n. pl. the business or affairs of an army, MBh. — **Balādhyaksha**, m. the superintendent or commander of an army, a general, minister of war, Mn.; R.; Hariv. — **Balānika**, m. N. of a man, MBh. (cf.

bala-sena). — **Balānāja**, m. the younger brother of Baladeva, i.e. Kṛishṇa, L. — **Balānvita**, mfn. possessed of power, powerful, strong, W.; suggestive of power, Ml.; leading an army, W. — **Balāpakarsham**, ind. by force, W. — **Balābala**, mfn. at one time strong at another weak, MārKp.; n. strength and weakness, relative strength or power or weight or highness or dignity or importance, Mn.; Yājñ.; Kāv. &c.; — *bija-bhaṅga*, m. — *sūtra-bhīd-vṛitti*, f. — *lākshepa-parihāra*, m. N. of wks. — **Balābhra**, n. 'army-cloud', an army in the form of a cloud, MBh. — **Balārāti**, m. = *bala-dvish*, L. — **Balāri**, m. id.; Mṛicch. (v.l.); Bhām. — **Balārthin**, mfn. desirous of power, Mn. ii, 37. — **Balāvalepa**, m. pride of strength or prowess, MārKp. — **Balāvastha**, mfn. powerful, strong, ib. (cf. *bala-stha*). — **Balāśva**, m. N. of a king (called also Karap-dhama), ib. — **Balāsura**, m. N. of a washerman, Kathās. — **Balāhvā**, f. Sida Cordifolia, L.; *hva-kanda*, m. a kind of esculent root, L. — **Balēsa**, m. the chief or commander of an army, Var. — **Balōtkatā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **Balōtsāha**, m. ardour of troops or forces, R. — **Balōnmatta**, mfn. intoxicated with power, R. — **Balōpapanna**, mfn. endowed with power or strength, MW. — **Balōpavishta**, mfn. id., W. — **Balōpēta**, mfn. id., ib. — **Balāgha**, m. a multitude of troops, numerous force, Śiś.

Balaka, m. N. of a demon, Hariv. (cf. *valaka*); a dream at nightfall, L.; n. a mixture of treacle and milk, L. — **Balana**, mfn. strengthening, L.; n. the act of strengthening, Dhātup. — **Balaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, see *upōd-balaya*. — **Balala**, m. = *bala-rāma*, L. — **Balāt**, ind. (abl. of *bala*, q.v.) in comp. — **kāra**, m. employment of force, violence, oppression, injustice (ibc.); *am* and *ēya*, ind. = forcibly, violently, Kāv.; Kathās.; (in law) the detention of the person of a debtor by his creditor to recover his debt, W.; *ṛdhilashin*, mfn. wishing to use force, intending to violate, Kathās. — **kārita**, mfn. = next, Cat. — **kṛita**, mfn. treated violently, forced, overpowered, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.

1. **Balāya**, Nom. Ā. *yate* (for 2. see col. 3), to put forth strength, Nir. x, 3.

Balin, mfn. powerful, strong, mighty, stout, robust, RV. &c. &c.; m. a soldier, Inscr. (cf. *bala-stha*); N. of Vatsa-pri, MārKp.; (only L.) a hog, bull, buffalo, camel, kind of sheep, serpent, Phaseolus Radiatus, a sort of jasmine, the phlegmatic humour, N. of a Bala-rāma; (*inī*), f. Sida Cordifolia, L.

Baliman, m. power, strength (in *a-b^o*), ChUp.

Balishtha, mfn. (superl. fr. *balin*) most powerful, very strong or mighty, ŚBr. &c. &c.; stronger or mightier than (abl.), Ragh.; m. a camel, L. — **tama**, mfn. most powerful, mightiest, AitBr.

Baliyas, mfn. (compar. fr. *balin*) more or most powerful or mighty or strong or important or efficacious, ŚBr. &c. &c.; ind. more powerfully or strongly &c., GopBr. — **tara**, mfn. more powerful, stronger, mightier, Kām. — **tva**, n. pre-eminence in strength, superior power, predominance, Kām.

Baliyasa, mfn. = *baliyas*, MBh.

Bālūa, mfn. powerful, strong, g. *sikhmādi*; = *balam* *sa sahate*, Pān. v, 2, 122, Vārt. 8, Pat.

Balya, mī(ā)n. (cf. Pān. iv, 2, 80) strengthening, giving strength, Suśr.; powerful, strong, vigorous, W.; m. a Buddhist mendicant, L.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (Sida Cordifolia or Rhombifolia, Physalis Flexuosa, Paederia Foetida &c.), L.

बलक्ष *balāksha*, mī(ī)n. (also written *valāksha*) white, TS. &c. &c.; m. white (the colour), W.; (with *pāksha*) the light half of a month, L. — **gu**, m. 'white-rayed', the moon, Kāvād. — **tan-dulā**, f. Sida Cordifolia, L.

बलखिन *balakhin*, mfn. coming from Balkh, Kshītś.

बलङ्ग *balāṅga*, *balasha* and *balahasha*, m. or n. (?), N. of places, Cat.

बलभ *balabha*, m. a partic. venomous insect, Suśr.

बलाक *balāka*, m. (also written *valāka*) a kind of crane (the flesh of which is eaten), Gaut.; Hariv.; N. of a pupil of Śākapuṇi, V.; of a pupil of Jātūkarṇya, BhP.; of a hunter, MBh.; of a son of Pūru and grandson of Jahnu, BhP.; of a son of

Vatsa-pri, MārKp.; of a Rākshasa, ib.; (ā), f., see below. — **Balākāśva**, m. N. of a descendant of Jahnu, MBh.; Hariv.

Balākā, f. a crane (more usual than *ka*, m., q.v.), VS. &c. &c.; a mistress, loved woman, L. (Megh. 9 ?); N. of a woman, g. *bahv-ādī*. — **kau-śikā**, m. N. of a preceptor, ŚBr. — **pañkti-hāsin**, mfn. smiling with rows of cranes, MBh.

Balāhika, f. a species of small crane, L.

Balākin, mfn. abounding in cranes, Kālid. (cf. *g.vriky-ādī*); m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh.

बलाकार *balāt-kāia* &c. See col. 2.

बलाद्या *balādya*, f. Sida Cordifolia, L. (prob. w.r. for *balāhvā*).

बलामोटा *balāmōṭā*, f. Artemisia Vulgaris or Alpina Nutans, L.

बलाय 2. *balāya*, m. (for 1. see col. 2) Crataeva Roxburghii, L.

बलालक *balālaka*, m. Flacourtia Catephracta, L.

बलास *balāsa*, m. (also written *balāsa*) a partic. disease, consumption or phthisis, VS.; AV.; the phlegmatic humour, Suśr. — **kshaya-kara**, mfn. destroying the phlegmatic humour, Suśr. — **grathita**, n. a kind of ophthalmia, ib. — **ghna**, mfn. = *kshaya-kara*, Suśr. — **nāśana**, mī(ī)n. destroying consumption, AV. — **basta**, m. a partic. disease of the eye, L. — **vardhana**, mfn. increasing the phlegmatic humour, Suśr.

Balāsaka, m. a yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease), Suśr.

Balāsina, mfn. consumptive, phthisical, AV.

बलाहक *balāhaka* or *valāhaka*, m. (Naigh. i, 10) a rain or thunder-cloud, any cloud, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ifc. f. ā); one of the 7 clouds appearing at the destruction of the world, Cat.; a mountain, L.; Cyperus Rotundus, L.; a kind of crane (= *balāka*), L.; a kind of snake, Suśr.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a commander, Kād.; of one of the 4 horses of Viṣṇu, ib.; of a brother of Jayad-ratha, MBh.; of a Daitya, L.; of a mountain, Kathās.

बलि *balī*, m. (perhaps fr. *√bhrī*) tribute, offering, gift, oblation (in later language always with *√hri*), RV. &c. &c.; tax, impost, royal revenue, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; any offering or propitiatory oblation (esp. an offering of portions of food, such as grain, rice &c., to certain gods, semi-divine beings, household divinities, spirits, men, birds, other animals and all creatures including even lifeless objects; it is made before the daily meal by arranging portions of food in a circle or by throwing them into the air outside the house or into the sacred fire; it is also called *bhūta-yajña* and was one of the 5 *mahā-yajñas* or great devotional acts; cf. RTL. 411, 421), GrSṚ.; Mn. (esp. iii, 69, 71); MBh. &c. (often ifc. with the object, the receiver, the time, or the place of the offering); fragments of food at a meal, W.; a victim (often a goat or buffalo) offered to Durgā, MW.; the handle of a chowrie or fly-flapper, Megh.; N. of a Daitya (son of Virocana; priding himself on his empire over the three worlds, he was humiliated by Viṣṇu, who appeared before him in the form of a Vāmana or dwarf, son of Kaśyapa and Aditi and younger brother of Indra, and obtained from him the promise of as much land as he could pace in three steps, whereupon the dwarf expanding himself deprived him of heaven and earth in two steps, but left him the sovereignty of Pātāla or the lower regions), MBh.; Pur. &c. (cf. IW. 328); N. of Indra in the 8th Manv-antara, Pur.; of a Muni, MBh.; of a king, ib.; Pañcat.; of a son of Su-tapas, Hariv.; Pur. (cf. *valī*). — **kara**, m. pl. taxes and duties, MBh.; mfn. offering propitiatory sacrifices, W. (cf. Pān. iii, 2, 21). — **karambha**, m. sacrificial cake, W. — **karma**, n. offering oblations to all creatures, GrS.; Mn. &c.; presentation or payment of tribute, MW. — **kṛit**, mfn. paying taxes, tributary, AitBr. — **gāyatrī**, f. N. of a Mantra employed by the Śāktas, RTL. 201. — **ceshṭita-varṇana**, n. N. of ch. of GaṇP. ii. — **tantra**, n. the regular form of an oblation to all creatures, Gobh. — **dāna**, n. the presentation of an offering to a deity (consisting of rice, milk, fruits &c. when presented to Viṣṇu, or of living victims when offered to Śiva or Durgā), Pur.; presentation of

grain &c. to all creatures, Cat.; -*paddhati*, f., -*vidhi*, m. N. of wks. - *dvish*, m. 'hater of Bali', N. of Vishnu, L. - *dhvansin*, m. 'destroyer of B', id., L. - *nandana*, m. 'son of B', N. of the Asura Bāṇa, L. - *niyamanōdyuta*, mfn. prepared to subdue Bali, MW. - *m-dama*, m. 'tamer of Bali', N. of Vishnu, L.; -*prakhya*, mfn. equal to V°, MW. - *pīṭha-lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wk. - *putra*, m. - *nandana*; -*mokṣhaṇa*, n. N. of ch. of Brahmap. iv. - *pusha*, m. 'nourished by food-offerings', a crow, Śiṣ. - *podaki*, f. Basella Cordifolia, L. - *pragīrāṣaka*, mf(ikā)n. receiving oblations, Divyāv. - *priya*, mf(ā)n. fond of offering oblations, Vishn.; m. Symlocos Racemosa (fabled to grow faster if presented with obli^o consisting of incense, lights &c.), L. - *bandhana*, m. 'binder or killer of Bali', N. of Vishnu, L. - *bhadra*, w. r. for *bala-bh*°. - *bhu*, mfn. devouring oblations, Kāv.; enjoying offerings (said of gods), MW.; m. a crow, Kathās.; Bhp.; a sparrow, L.; a crane, W. - *bhrīṭ*, mfn. paying tribute, tributary, MBh. (cf. -*hrīṭ*). - *bhoja* or -*bhojana*, m. a crow, R. (cf. -*bhu*). - *māt*, mfn. receiving taxes or tribute (said of Agni), TBr.; provided with food-oblations (said of a house), Ragh. - *mandira*, n. 'Bali's abode', the infernal regions, W. - *mahānarēndrāthyāna*, n. N. of wk. - *mātra*, n. a mere offering (to all beings), as much in quantity as an oblation to all creatures, MW. - *vāka*, m. N. of a Muni, MBh. (v. l. *baliv*°). - *vidhāna*, n. the offering of an oblation, Siphās. - *vindhya*, m. N. of a son of Manu Raivata, Bhp. - *vīṣha-han*, m. N. of a prince, VP. - *veśman*, n. - *mandira*, L. - *vyākula*, mfn. busied in offering oblations, MW. - *śhaḍ-bhāga*, m. the sixth part as tribute, MBh.; -*hārīn*, mfn. taking the s° p° as t°, Mn. viii, 308. - *sadman*, n. - *mandira*, L. - *sūdana*, w. r. for *bala-s*°. - *han*, m. 'slayer of Bali', N. of Vishnu, L. - *haraṇa*, mf(ī)n. adapted for the presentation of oblations, ĀśvGr.; n. the p° of obli^o, GrS.; Suśr. (cf. RTL. 329 &c.); -*vidhi*, m. N. of wk. - *hārā*, mfn. paying taxes or tribute, AV.; m. - *haraṇa*, n., MānGr. - *hrīṭ*, mfn. - *hāra*, mfn., RV.; AV.; TS. - *homa*, m. the offering of oblations, Hariv. **Balindra-sahasra-nāman**, n. N. of wk. **Baly-upakhyāna**, n. N. of ch. of the Vāsishṭha-rāmāyana.

Balika, m. (cf. *valika*) N. of a serpent-demon, L.; (ā), f. Sida Cordifolia and Rhombifolia, L.; mfn. one who takes his food every 6th day, L.

Bali-kṛita, mfn. presented as an offering, Kathās.

बलिवर्द्ध balivārda, m. a bull or ox, TBr. &c. &c. (also *baliv*°; w. r. *°varidha*); (*balivardī*), f. N. of a woman, g. *kalyāṇy-ādi* (Kās.).

Balivardin, m. N. of a man, g. *subhrādī* (Kās. *baliv*°).

Balivardinēya, m. metron. fr. *balivardī*, Vop.

बलिष baliṣa, n., °si or °śi, f. (also written *val*°) a hook, fish-hook, L. (cf. *baṣṭiṣa*).

बलिष्ठ bālīṣṭha, bālīyas. See p. 723, col. 2.

बलिष्णु balīṣṇu, mfn. disregarded, despised, L. (arrogant, disrespectful, W.).

बलीन bālīna, m. a scorpion, W.; N. of an Asura, MBh. (v. l. *balivīra*).

बलोवाक balivāka. See *bali-v*° under *bali*.

बलीह bālīha, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (cf. *balhika*).

बलूक balūka, wrongly for *valūka*, KātyŚr.

बलूक बलूका, n. dregs or sediment left in the distillation of ardent spirits, ŚBr.

बल्वज bālvaja, m. (later *balvaja* or *valvaja*) Eleusine Indica (a species of coarse grass not liked by cattle), TS. &c. &c. - *maya*, mf(ī)n. made of Balvaja grass, g. *śarādī*. - *stukā*, f. a bunch or tuft of Balvaja grass, RV.

Balbajika, mfn., g. *kumudādi*.

बल्वला balbalā, onomat. (with *√kṛi*) to stammer, stutter, PañcavBr. - *kāra*, m. stammering, stuttering, SamhUp.; (am), ind., ib.

बल्वृष balvūṣa, m. N. of a man, RV.

बल्वूल balvūla, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Suparn.

बल्य balya. See p. 723, col. 2.

बल्ल balla, w. r. for *valgā*, MBh. vii, 1217.

बल्लव ballava, m. (also written *vallava*) a cowherd, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. (cf. *go-b*°); N. assumed by Bhīma-sena when cook to king Virāṭa, MBh.; a cook, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (f), f. a cowherdess, L. - *tā*, f. (Bālār), -*tva*, n. (Hariv.) the business or duty of a cowherd. - *yuvati*, f. (f), L., a young cowherdess, Gt.

बल्लाल ballāla, m. N. of various men, Col.; of a king, Kuval.; of the father of Śamkara, Cat. - *deva* (with *daiva-jña*), m. N. of the author of the Bhoja-prabandha, Cat. - *misra*, m. N. of a king, Vāsav., Indr. - *sena-deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

बल्ल balva, n. (also written *valva* or *valava*) N. of the second Kārṇa or astrological division of the day, L.; (f), f., w. r. for *valī*.

बल्वज balvaja. See *balvaja*.

बल्व बाला = valsa in *śatā-bālā*, q. v.

बल्ह balhi, m. N. of a country, Balkh, Up. iv, 117, Sch. (written *vahli*).

Balhika, n. = *bālhika*, Asa Foetida, L.

बव bava, n. (also written *vava*) N. of the first Kārṇa or astrological division of the day, Sūryas.

बषक्य bāshkāya, mfn. (prob.) one year old, a yearling, RV. i, 164, 5 (cf. g. *utsādī*).

Bāshkāyāṇi or *°yāṇi*, f. a cow with a young calf, L. (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 1, 65).

Bāshkīha, mfn. old, decrepit, VS.; MaitrS. (*vashk*°).

बष्ट bāṣṭa, m. (Prākṛ.) = *mūrkhā*, a fool, L.

बस्त bastā, m. (also written *vasta*) a goat, RV. &c. &c. - *kārṇa*, m. Shorea Robusta, L. - *gandhā*, f. Ocimum Villosum, L. - *gandhā-kṛiti*, f. a partic. plant growing in Mālava (= *lakṣhmanā*), Bhp. - *māram*, ind. after the manner of the dying of a goat, Suśr. - *mukha*, mf(ī)n. goat-faced, MW. - *mūtra*, n. the urine of a goat, MW. - *modā*, f. N. of a plant (= *aja-modā*), L. - *vāśin*, mfn. bleating like a g°, AV. (w. r. *°sfn*). - *śrīngī*, f. Odina Pinnata, L. **Bastājīna**, n. a goat-skin, MaitrS. **Bastāntī**, f. Argyreia Speciosa or Argentea, L. **Bastābhivāśin**, mfn. (w. r. *°sfn*) = *basta-vāśin*, AV. **Bastāmbu**, n. = *basta-mūtra*, Bhp.

बस्ति basti &c. See *vasti*.

बस्त्य bastya. See *vāja-bastya*.

बसि bāsri, ind. quickly, RV. i, 120, 12 (= *kṣhipram*, Say.)

बह bah, short form of *√baṅh*, q. v.

Bahaya, Nom. P. *°yati* (fr. *bahu*), Pat.

Bahala, mfn. thick, dense, compact, firm, solid, Kāv.; Rājāt.; Suśr.; bushy, shaggy (as a tail), Ml.; wide, extensive, Suśr.; deep, intense (as a colour), Śiṣ.; harsh (as a tone), Prab.; manifold, copious, abundant (ibc. = in a high degree; ifc. = filled with, chiefly consisting of), Kāv. (often v. l. *bahula*); m. a kind of sugar-cane, L.; (ā), f. large cardamoms, L. (cf. *bahulā*); Anethum Sowa, L. - *gandha*, n. a species of sandal, L.; (ā), f. large cardamoms, L. - *cakehus*, m. Odina Pinnata, L. - *tā*, f. thick-ness, Suśr. - *tvaca*, m. the white flowering Lodhra, L. - *varṭman*, m. n. a partic. disease of the eyes, a swollen eyelid, Suśr. **Bahalāṅga**, m. Odina Pinnata, L. **Bahalānūrāga**, mfn. deep red, Śiṣ.

Bahalita, mfn. grown thick or compact or strong, Kāv.

Bahali - *√bhū*, P. - *bhavati*, to become a thick or compact mass, Car.

Bahū, mf(ī) or u)n. much, many, frequent, abundant, numerous, great or considerable in quantity (n. also as subst. with gen.), RV. (rarely in Maṇḍ. i-ix); AV. &c. &c. (*tad bahu-yad*, 'it is a great matter - that', MBh.; *tvayā me bahu kṛitam-yad*, 'you have done me a great service by - or that -', Nal.; *kim bahunā*, 'what occasion is there for much talk?' i. e. 'in short', Śak.; Hit.); abounding or rich in (instr.), ŚBr.; large, great, mighty, AV. &c. &c.; (ā), ind. much, very, abundantly, greatly, in a high

degree, frequently, often, mostly, RV. &c. &c. (often ibc., where also = nearly, almost, rather, somewhat; cf. *bahu-triṇa*, *bahu-trivarsha* and Pāṇ. v, 3, 68; *bahu-√man* = to think much of, esteem highly, prize, value); n. the plural number, AitBr. - *kaṇṭaka*, mfn. 'many-thorned', N. of sev. plants (a species of *Asteracantha*; Alhagi Maurorum; Phoenix Paludosa), L.; (ā), f. = next, L. - *kaṇṭā*, f. 'many-thorned', Solanum Jacquinii, L. - *kandā*, m. 'having bulbous roots', Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L.; (f), f. Cucumis Utilissimus or a kind of gourd, L. - *kara*, mf(ī)n. doing much, busy, useful in many ways to (gen.), Bhaṭṭ. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 21); one who sweeps, a sweeper, L. (*√kṛi*?); m. a camel, L.; a species of jujube, L.; (ā or ī), f. a broom, L. (*√kṛi*?). - *karāṇiya*, mfn. one who has (or complains of having) much to do, who never has time for anything, L. - *karpiṇā*, f. Salvinia Cucullata, L. - *kalka*, m. Buchanania Latifolia, L. - *kalpa*, mfn. manifold, multifarious, MBh. - *kalyāṇa*, mf(ā or ī)n. very illustrious, most noble, Nal. - *kāma*, mfn. having many wishes or desires, ŚāṅkhŚr. - *kāra*, mfn. doing or effecting much, VS. - *karāṇiya*, mfn. = *karāṇiya*, L. - *kālam*, ind. for a long time, MW. - *kālina*, mfn. of long standing, old, ancient, ib. - *kāta*, m. N. of a Grāma in the north, g. *palady-ādi*. - *kulīna* or *kulya*, Sch. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 140 (cf. *bāhukulyaka*). - *kusumita*, mfn. full of blossoms. - *kūrca*, m. a species of cocoa-nut, L. - *kṛita*, mf(ā)n. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 52, Vārtt. 5, Pat. - *kṛitya*, mfn. = *karāṇiya*, L. - *ketu*, m. N. of a mountain, R. - *krama*, m. a Krama (q. v.) of more than three words, RPrāt. - *kshama*, mfn. enduring much, Kum.; m. a Jaina saint or a Buddha, L. - *kshāra*, m. a kind of alkali, L. - *kshirā*, f. a cow which gives much milk, L. - *gandha*, mfn. strong-scented; m. the resin of Boswellia Thurifera, L.; (ā), f. a bud of Michelia Champaka, L.; Jasminum Auriculatum, L.; Nigella Indica, L.; n. cinnamon, L.; a kind of sandal, L.; -*ā*, f. musk, L. - *garhya-vāc*, mfn. saying much that is to be censured, too talkative, loquacious, L. - *gava*, m. 'having much cattle', N. of a prince, Hariv.; Pur. - *giri*, m. N. of a district, Var. - *gū*, mf(ā)n. rich in cattle, ĀpŚr. - *guḍā*, f. Solanum Jacquinii, L. - *guṇa*, mfn. many-threaded (as a rope), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 176, Sch.; manifold, multifarious, much, MBh.; R.; having many good qualities or virtues, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 176, Sch.; m. N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh. - *guru*, m. one who has read much but superficially, a sciolist (= *cumbaka*), L. - *guḥā*, f. = *guḍā*, L. - *go*, mfn. having much cattle, MW. - *gotra-ja*, mfn. having many blood relations, Kathās. - *granthi*, m. 'many-knotted', Tamarix Indica, L. - *graha*, mfn. receiving or holding much (said of a minister and a water-jar), Hit. - *oat-maka*, mf(ikā)n., Pat. - *cārīn*, mfn. roaming much or widely, AV. - *oitra*, mfn. very various or manifold, Pañcat. - *oohada*, m. Alstonia Scholaris, L. - *cohala*, mf(ā)n. deceitful, Kir.; -*tva*, n., Venis. - *cchinā*, f. a species of Coccus, L. - *jana*, m. a great multitude of people (-*parivāra*, m. a partic. Samādhi; -*hita*, n. the common weal), Buddh.; mf(ā)n. surrounded by many people, ĀpŚr. - *janma-bhāj*, mfn. subject to many births, Say. on RV. i, 164, 3. - *janya* (*bāhu-j*°), prob. n. a multitude of people, L. - *jāla*, mfn. very talkative, loquacious, ŚārngP. - *jālpitṛi*, m. a talker, prattler, R. - *java*, mfn. very swift, Nir. - *jāta*, mfn. grown mighty, ib. - *jālī*, f. a kind of cucumber, L. - *jña*, mfn. possessed of great knowledge; -*tā*, f. great knowledge, MW. - *tanaya*, mfn. one who has many sons, Daś. - *tantri*, mfn. (nom. īs) many-fibred (said only of the body, Pāṇ. v, 4, 159). - *tantrika*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *bahu* + *tantri*) having many strings (as a musical instrument) &c. - *tama*, mfn. very many, most, most numerous &c.; farthest, remotest (e. g. *ā bahutamāl puruṣāt*, as far as the remotest descendant), ShaḍvBr. - *tara*, mf(ā or ī)n. more (or most) abundant or numerous &c.; greater or very great, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (am), ind. more, very or too much, for the greater part, chiefly, Vet.; SaddhP.; -*ka*, mfn. very-much or numerous, Pat.; -*kaṇṭa*, m. a kind of corn or grain (cf. *guccha-kaṇṭa*). - *tarām*, ind. in a high degree, exceedingly, much, Caur. - *tas*, ind. from or by much or many; from many sides, Pāṇ. v, 3, 7, 8, Sch. - *tā*, f. numerousness, muchness, abundance, plenty, multiplicity, plurality, Vet. (cf. -*tva*). - *tikṭā*, f. Solanum Indicum, L. - *titha*, see p. 626, col. 1. - *trīṇa*, mfn.

abounding in grass, Kathās.; n. much like g°, almost g°, a mere blade of g°, Bhart.; Śis.; m. Saccharum Munjia, L. — **trishpa**, mfn. having great thirst, Kāv. — **tra**, ind. in many ways or places, amongst many, Pāp. v. 3, 10, Sch. — **trā**, ind. amongst many, to many, RV. (cf. Pāp. v. 4, 56, Sch.). — **trivarsa**, mfn. well-nigh three years old, Lāty. — **tva**, n. muchness, abundance, multitude, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; plurality, majority, Mn. viii, 73; (in gram.) the plural number (cf. *bahu-tā*). — **tvakka**, m. (fr. *bahu + tvac*), 'having much bark,' Betula Bhojpatra, L. — **tvac**, m. id., L.; Atonia Scholaris, L. — **thā**, ind. in numerous ways, in various manners, Pāp. v. 3, 23, Sch. — **da**, mfn. 'much-giving,' liberal, munificent, W. — **dakshinā**, mfn. marked by many fees or donations (as a religious ceremony), liberal, lavish, bountiful, ŚBr. — **danika**, or **-danin**, mfn. having many staff-bearers, W. — **danti**, f. N. of a woman; **-jula**, m. 'the son of Bahu-danti,' N. of an author, Kām. (v. l. *valgudanti-sukha*). — **darśaka**, mf(ikā)n. or **-darśin**, mfn. seeing much, prudent, circumspect, L.; **śi-tā**, f. circumspection, ib. — **dala-kaniśa**, m. a partic. species of grain, L. — **dāna**, n. a rich gift, Kāv.; (ā), mfn. = **-dāyin**, ŚBr. — **dāman** or **-dāmā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **dāyin**, mfn. 'much-giving,' liberal, munificent, ChUp. — **dāsa-puruṣa**, mfn. having many slaves and servants, ApŚr. — **dāsa-pūruṣā**, mf(ā)n. id., TBr. — **dukhavāsam**, ind. (with *vas*) to have a very painful abode, BhP. — **dugdha**, mfn. having much milk, L.; (ā), f. (a cow) giving much milk, L. (also **-vatī**, Hcat.). m. wheat, L. — **dugdhikā**, f. 'having much milk,' Tithymalus Antiquorum (which yields a caustic milky juice), L. — **drisvan**, m. one who has seen much, a great observer, very experienced, L. — **drishta**, mfn. = prec., W. — **deya**, n. munificence, liberality, GopBr. — **devata**, mfn. (a hymn) addressed to many deities (*-tva*, n.), Nir.; ŚrS. — **devatya**, mfn. belonging to many deities, TS.; ŚBr. — **dēsa-darśin**, mfn. one who has seen many countries, a great traveller, W. — **daivata**, mfn. relating to many deities, Nir. — **daivatya**, mfn. = prec., Cat.; n. N. of wk. — **doshā**, m. great harm or disadvantage, Mjicch.; mf(ā)n. having many faults or drawbacks, very wicked or bad, R.; Mjicch. — **doḥanā**, f. yielding much milk, MBh. — **dhana**, mfn. possessing much wealth, wealthy, rich (*-tva*, n.), Śak.; m. N. of a man, L.; **nēśvara**, m. a very rich man, Kathās. — **dhanya**, w. r. for *dhānya*. — **dhanyin**, mfn. having many hoes (said of Śiva), MBh. — **dhṣ**, see p. 726, col. 2. — **dhānya**, m. 'abounding in corn,' N. of the 12th or 46th year in a 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, Var. — **dhānyaka**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, MBh. — **dhāra**, n. 'many-edged,' a diamond or the thunderbolt of Indra, L. — **dhivan**, mf(ā)n. = m. or *ari*n. rather skillful, Vop. iv, 10. — **dhenuka**, n. a great multitude of milch cows, MBh. — **dheya** (l), m. pl. N. of a school, L. — **dhmātā**, mfn. often annealed or cast (as iron), ŚBr. — **nāda**, m. 'loud-sounding,' a conch shell, L. — **nāman**, mfn. having many names, BhP. — **nīḥ-śrita**, w. r. for *bāhu-n*, q. v. — **nishka** or **-nashika**, mfn. worth many Nishkas, Pāp. v. 1, 30, Sch. — **paṭu**, mfn. rather clever, Pāp. v. 3, 68, Sch. — **patra**, mfn. many-leaved; m. an onion, L.; (ā), f. a partic. fragrant flower, L.; (ī), f. N. of various plants (Aloe Perfoliata, L.; basil; a species of Solanum &c.), L.; n. talc, L. — **pattrikā**, f. Flacourtia Cataphracta, L.; Trigonella Foeniculum Gracum, Bhpr.; = *mahā-satāvarī*, L. — **patnika**, mfn. having many wives, Śak.; performed by m° w°, KātyŚr., Sch.; **-tā**, f. polygamy, MW. — **patnī-kṛit**, m. one who takes many wives, MW. — **patnī-tā**, f. polygamy, ib. — **pad** (strong form *-pād*), m. 'many-rooted,' the Indian fig-tree, L. — **pada**, mfn. many-footed, BhP. — **pannaga**, m. N. of a Marut, Hariv. (v. l. *brahma-p*). — **parṇā**, mf(ā)n. many-leaved, TS.; TBr.; m. Alstonia Scholaris, L.; (ā), f. Trigonella Foeniculum Gracum, L. — **parpikā**, f. Salvinia Cucullata, L. — **paśu**, mfn. rich in cattle, Br.; GṛS. — **pākyā**, mfn. one at whose house much is cooked (for the poor), ChUp. — **pād**, see *-pād*. — **pāda**, mf(ā)n. many-footed, MBh.; composed of several Padas (q. v.), RPrāt.; m. the Indian fig-tree, L. — **pāyā**, mfn. protecting many; n. a large hall, RV. (cf. *nṛi-pāyā*). — **putra**, mf(ā)n. one who has many sons or children, MānGr. (*-tā*, f., *-tva*, n., MW.); m. Alstonia Scholaris, N. of a Prajā-pati, R.; Pur.; (ī), f. Asparagus Racemosus,

Bhpr.; Flacourtia Cataphracta, L.; N. of Durgā, L. — **putrikā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; w. r. for *-pattrikā*. — **pushā**, mfn. being in great prosperity, MaitrS. — **pushpa**, m. 'many-blossomed,' Erythrina Indica, L. (or *ikā*, f. Grisea Tomentosa, Bhpr.); **-prabāla-vat**, mfn. having many flowers and young shoots, R.; **-phalā-lōpā**, mfn. having many flowers and fruits, MW. — **prakāra**, mfn. of many kinds, manifold, MārKp.; n. ind. in many ways, manifoldly, R. — **prakṛiti**, mfn. consisting of many primary parts or verbal elements (as a compound), VPrāt. — **praja**, mf(ā)n. having a numerous progeny, R. (also *śis*, RV.); cf. Pāp. v. 4, 123; m. (only L.) a hog; a mouse; Saccharum Munjia. — **prajña**, mfn. very wise, Ml. — **prajñāna-sālin**, mfn. possessed of much knowledge, Kathās. — **pratijñā**, mfn. containing more than one proposition, complicated, W.; (in law) comprising many counts (as a plaint), Yājñ., Sch. — **pratyarthika**, mfn. having many adversaries or opponents, MW. — **pratyavāya**, mfn. connected with many difficulties, Nāg. — **prada**, mfn. 'much-bestowing,' liberal, munificent, bountiful, L. — **prapañca**, mfn. very diffuse or prolix, Hit. — **pralāpiz**, mfn. (Var.): *pi-tā*, f. (Prasannar.) = *-bhāshin*, *shi-tā*. — **pravāha**, mfn. 'many-streamed,' flowing in m° streams, W. — **prasū**, f. a mother of m° children, L. — **prāsika**, mfn. containing m° questions, MW. — **priyā**, mfn. dear to many (= *puru-priyā*), ŚBr. — **preyasī**, mfn. having many loved ones, Vop. — **phala**, mfn. 'm°-fruited,' fertile, W.; m. a partic. fruit tree, L.; Nauclea Cadamba, L.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (Solanum Indicum or another variety of Solanum; Glycine Dehili; a species of Convolvulus Turpethum; various kinds of cucurbitaceous plants, Flacourtia Cataphracta), L.; (ī), f. N. of various plants (Embllica Officialis; Ficus Oppositifolia &c.), L. — **phalikā**, f. a species of jujube, L. — **phenā**, f. a species of plant (= *sātālā*); *na-rasā*, f. = *saptālā*, Car. — **bala**, mfn. possessing great strength; m. a lion, L. — **bāhu**, mfn. many-armed; m. N. of a prince, Hariv. — **bija**, mfn. having much seed, VarYog.; n. the fruit of Anona Reticulata or Squamosa, L.; (ā), f. Trigonella Foeniculum Gracum, Bhpr.; a kind of Musa, L. — **bolaka**, m. a great talker, Divyāv. — **bhāksha**, mfn. eating much, a great eater, MW. — **bhādā**, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. — **bhastraka**, mf(ā)rikā)n. (fr. *bahu + bhastrā*), Pāp. vii, 3, 47, Sch. — **bhāgya**, mfn. of great good fortune, fortunate, W. — **bhāshin**, mfn. talking much, garrulous, ĀśvŚr. (*a-b*); *shi-tā*, f. (MBh.) and *śhya*, n. talkativeness, garrulity. — **bhuji**, mfn. = *-bhāksha*, MBh. — **bhuja**, mfn. having many arms; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, L. — **bhūmi**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **bhūmika**, mfn. having many floors or stories, Hcat. — **bhrijj**, mfn. (nom. *-bhrijj*) roasting or frying much, Vop. — **bhoktri**, m. a great eater, Gohh., Sch. — **bhogyā**, f. 'to be enjoyed by many,' a courtesan, prostitute, Daś. — **bhojaka**, mfn. eating much, Subh. — **bhojana**, w. r. for *-bhojaka*. — **bhojin**, mfn. eating much, voracious (*ji-tā*, f.), Kull. on Mn. ii, 57. — **bhauma**, mf(ā)n. = *-bhūmika*, R. — **mañ-jarī**, f. basil, Bhpr. — **mata**, mfn. much thought of, highly esteemed, valued, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; having many different opinions, W. — **mati**, f. high opinion or esteem, Kir. — **matya**, mfn. having many fish; n. a place abounding in fish, Kauś. — **madhya-ga**, mfn. going among or belonging to many, Mn. ix, 199. — **mantavya**, mfn. to be thought much of or esteemed highly, estimable, MBh. — **mala**, m. 'having much dross,' lead, L. — **māna**, m. high esteem or estimation, great respect or regard (with loc. of pers. or thing, rarely with gen. of pers.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a gift made by a superior to an inferior, MW. — **mānin**, mfn. thought much of, highly esteemed, MBh. — **mānusha-samkīrṇa**, n. 'crowded with many people,' an harbour, bower, Gal. — **mānya**, mfn. to be thought much of, to be highly esteemed, estimable, Kull. on Mn. ii, 117. — **māya**, mfn. artful, deceitful, treacherous, MBh.; Pañcat. — **mārgī**, f. a place where many roads meet; (v. l. *ga*, n.), L. — **māla** or **-mālika**, mfn. possessing many necklaces, MW. — **mālya-phala**, mfn. rich in garlands and fruits, Pat. — **māsha-tilā**, mf(ā)n. rich in beans and sesameum, TS.; ĀpŚr. — **mitra**, mfn. having many friends, Āpast.; m. N. of a man (see *bāhumitrayāna*). — **mukha**, mf(ā)n. 'many-mouthed,' speaking variously, BhP. — **mūtra**, mfn. making water in excess; **-tā**, f. diabetes, L. — **mū-**

traka, m. a kind of chameleon, L. — **mūrti**, mfn. multiform; f. the wild cotton shrub, L. — **mūrdhan**, mfn. many-headed, W.; m. N. of Vishnu, L. — **mūla**, mfn. many-rooted, W.; m. a sort of reed or grass, L.; Hyperanthera Moringa, L.; (ā), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.; (ī), f. Embllica Officialis, L.; *la-phalānviṭa*, mfn. provided or furnished with many roots and fruits, MW. — **mūlaka**, m. a species of reed, L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; n. the sweet-scented root of Andropogon Muricatus, Bhpr. — **mūlya**, mfn. high-priced, precious (*-tā*, f.), Pañcat.; n. a large sum of money, Rājāt. — **mṛiga**, mfn. abounding in deer, MW. — **maulya**, w. r. for *-mūlya*, MBh. — **yajvan**, mfn. or *-yajvā*, f., Vop. iv, 5. — **yājñin**, mfn. one who has offered many sacrifices, TS.; ĀitBr.; GṛS. — **yājya**, mfn. one who has many institutors of a sacrifice, one who sacrifices on behalf of many, Kull. on Mn. iii, 151. — **yojanā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **rajas**, mfn. very dusty or containing much pollen, Kāvyaḍ. — **ratna**, mf(ā)n. rich in gems or jewels, Siphās.; *ṛnāya*, Nom. A. *ṛyate*, to contain many j°, ib. — **ratha**, m. N. of a king, Hariv.; Pur. — **randhrikā**, f. 'much perforated,' N. of a particular medicinal root, L. — **ramya**, mfn. very delightful, MW. — **rasā**, mfn. having much juice, juicy, ŚBr.; (ā), f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L. — **rājan**, mfn., **-rājā**, f., Vop. iv, 5. — **rāyasa-poshā**, mf(ā)n. possessing much wealth, TS.; ĀpŚr. — **rāsi**, mfn. (in arithm.) composed of numerous terms; (with *paksha*), m. a series of many terms, Col. — **ripu**, mfn. one who has many foes, MW. — **ruhā**, f. a species of Coccus, L. — **rūpā**, mf(ā)n. multiform, variegated, checkered; manifold, VS. &c. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Rudra, ib.; Pur.; of a son of Medhātithi, BhP.; (only L.) a chameleon; hair; the resin of Shorea Rohusta; the sun; N. of Brahmā; of Vishnu; of the god of love; of a Buddha; (ā), f. N. of one of the seven tongues of fire, L.; n. N. of a Varsha, BhP.; **-kalpa**, m. N. of wk.; **-garba-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra; **śākhika-tantra**, n. a collective N. for eight Tantras (viz. the *Brāhmī-tantra*, *Māheśvari-P*, *Kaumārīka-P*, *Vaishnavī-P*, *Vārāhī-P*, *Indrānī-P*, *Cāmūṇḍā-P*, *Śiva-dūtī-P*), Cat. — **rūpaka**, mf(ā)n. multiform, manifold, MBh.; m. a kind of animal, L.; **-śobhita**, adorned in many ways, variously decorated, MBh. (v. l. *paṅgas*). — **rūpin**, mfn. = *-rūpaka*, mfn., BhP. — **rekha**, m. pl. many lines or wrinkles, marks of care or pain, W. — **retas**, m. 'having much seed,' N. of Brahmā, L. — **rai**, mfn. having great riches, very rich, MW. — **roman**, m. 'having much hair or wool,' a sheep, L. — **lavāṇa**, n. 'containing much salt,' a soil impregnated with salt, L. — **vaktavya**, mfn. to be said much about, Rājāt. — **vacana**, n. the plural number, the case-endings and personal terminations in the plural number, SBr. &c. — **vat**, ind. plurally, in the plural number (e. g. *api dvī-vad api bahu-vat*, both in the dual and plural), Nir. — **varṇa**, mfn. many-coloured (*-tā*, f.), Suśr. — **varta**, N. of a place (see *bāhuvarṭaka*). — **varṣa-sahasrika**, mfn. lasting many thousand years, MBh. — **varṣa-sahasrin**, mfn. id., many thousand years old, ib. — **valka**, m. 'having much bark,' Buchanania Latifolia, L. — **valkala**, m. id., Bhpr. — **vali**, f. Hoya Viridiflora, L. — **vādin**, mfn. talking much, garrulous, babbling, VS. — **vāra** or **-vāraka**, m. Cordia Myxa, Bhpr. (*ka-phala*, n. its fruit, Kull.). — **vāram**, ind. many times, often, Caur. — **vārshika**, mf(ā)n. lasting many years, m° y° old, R.; Hcat. — *vi*, mfn. containing many birds, Uy. iv, 133, Sch. — **vikrama**, mfn. very powerful, MW. — **vighna**, mfn. presenting many obstacles or difficulties (*-tā*, f.), Cāp. — **vid**, mfn. much-knowing, very learned, TBr.; ChUp. — **vidya**, mfn. id. (*-tā*, f.), Kāv. — **vidha**, mf(ā)n. of many sorts or kinds, manifold, various, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (am, ind. diversely, in several directions, up and down, R.; Mjicch.; Pañcat.); m. N. of a prince, VP. — **vistara**, m. great extension, Subh.; (*-yuktam*, ind. in all directions, everywhere, R.); mf(ā)n. of wide extent, widely spread, ib. (also *ṭāra*, Ml.); manifold, various, MBh.; Hariv.; very detailed (am, ind.), R. — **vistīrṇa**, mfn. widespread, widely diffused (*-tā*, f.), Vcar.; (ā), f. Abrus Precatorius (a shrub bearing a small red and black berry and commonly called Kuca), L. — **vīja**, see *-bija*. — **virya**, mf(ā)n. very powerful or efficacious, MBh.; m. N. of various plants (Terminalia Belerica; Bombax Heptaphyllum &c.), L.; (ā), f.

Flacourtia Cataphracta, L. — **vyaya** or **-vyayin**, mfn. spending much, prodigal, L. — **vyāpin**, mfn. far-spreading, extending wide, Sāh. — **vyāla-nishe-va**, mfn. infested or inhabited by many snakes or wild beasts, MBh. — **vrīhi**, mfn. possessing much rice; m. a relative or adjective compound (in which, as in the word *bahu-vrīhi* itself [cf. *tat-purusha*], the last member loses its character of a substantive and together with the first member serves to qualify a noun), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 23; 35 &c.; — **vat**, ind. like a Bahu-vrīhi or relative compound, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 9. — **śakti**, mfn. possessing great power; m. N. of a prince, Pāṇ. — **śatru**, mfn. having many enemies, Kām.; Hit.; m. a sparrow, L. — **śabda**, m. the plural number, Lāṭy. — **śalya**, m. a variety of Khadira with red blossoms, L. — **śas**, see col. 2. — **śasta**, mfn. very excellent; very right or good or happy, MW. — **śakha**, mf(ā)n. 'many-branched,' having many branches or ramifications, multifarious, manifold, TS.; TBr.; m. Euphorbia Antiquorum, L. (-*tva*, n.). — **śakhi**, mfn. = prec. mfn., MBh. — **śāla**, m. Euphorbia Antiquorum. — **śāstra-jña**, mfn. acquainted with many books or sciences, MW. — **śikha**, mfn. 'many-pointed;' (ā), f. Commelia Salicifolia and another species, L. (v. l. *vahni*-f). — **śubhāya**, Nom. A. ^o **yate**, to be or become a great blessing, Sātr. — **śūnya**, mfn. very empty or void, MW. — **śrīṅga**, mfn. many-horned, L.; m. N. of Vishnu. — **śrūta**, mfn. one who has studied much, very learned, well versed in the Vedas, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a minister, Sighās. — **śruti**, f. the occurrence of the plural in a text, ŚrS. — **śrutiya**, m. pl. 'having deep erudition,' N. of a Buddhist school. — **śreyasī**, mfn., Pāṇ. i, 2, 48, Vārtt. 3, Pat. — **śamvatsara**, n. a Soma sacrifice that lasts many years, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **śamkhyāka**, mfn. numerous, Sāy. — **sattva**, mfn. abounding in animals, MBh. — **satya**, m. N. of the tenth Mūhūrta, Var. — **sadācāra**, mfn., Siddh. (cf. *-samudācāra*). — **sadyāsa**, mfn. very similar, very fit or right, Pāṇ. — **samtati**, mfn. having a numerous posterity or after-growth; m. Bambusa Spinosa, L. — **samudācāra**, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 176, Sch. — **samputa**, m. a species of bulbous root, L. — **sarpishka**, mfn. prepared with much ghee, Vishu. — **sava**, mfn. offering many sacrifices or doing anything for many years, BhP., Sch.; containing many sacrifices or years, ib. — **sasya**, mfn. rich in grain; m. N. of a village, Kathās. — **sādhana**, mfn. possessing many resources (-*tā*, f.), ŚiS. — **sādhāra**, mfn. having many supports, Kathās. (cf. *nih-sādka*). — **sādhāraṇa**, nfn. common to many, MW. — **sāmi**, N. of wk. — **sārā**, mfn. containing much pith, pithy, substantial, ŚBr.; m. Acacia Catechu, L. — **sāhasa**, mf(ā) or ī)n. amounting to many thousands, MBh.; R.; (a sacrifice) of which m^o th^o partake, R.; (f), f. m^o thousands, R. (B.). — **su**, mfn. much-bearing, fertile; m. a hog, boar; (ā), f. a sow, L. — **suta**, mfn. having a large progeny or after-growth; (ā), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. — **suvarṇa**, mfn. rich in gold (-*tā*, f.), Rājat. — **suvarṇaka**, mfn. costing or possessing much gold, R.; m. N. of an Agra-hāra on the Ganges, Kathās.; of a prince, ib. — **sū**, see **-su**. — **sūkta**, nfn. consisting of many hymns, g. *guṇādi*. — **sūti**, f. a female who has borne many children (also *-tikā*), L.; -*go*, f. a cow that calves often, L. — **sūvarī**, f. bearing many children, RV. ii, 32, 7. — **stavāvali**, f. N. of a collection of hymns. — **spriś**, mfn. reaching to many, generally spread or diffused, ŚiS. — **svana**, mfn. 'much-sounding,' making many sounds; m. an owl, L. — **svara**, mfn. many-syllabled, containing more than two syllables (-*tva*, n.), TPrāt. — **svarna-lakṣa-mūlya**, mfn. worth many hundred thousand pieces of gold, Kathās. — **svāmika**, mfn. having m^o owners or proprietors, MW. — **hastika**, mf(ā)n. rich in elephants, TBr. — **hiranyā**, mf(ā)n. rich in gold, ĀpŚr.; m. N. of an Ekāha commonly called Dū-pāṣa, KātyŚr. **Bahūdaka** ('*hu-ud*'), mfn. having much water, R.; m. a kind of mendicant who begs his food at bathing-places, MBh. **Bahūdāna** ('*hu-ud*?'), n. collection of various kinds of food (?), BhP. **Bahūdita** ('*hu-ud*'), n. loquacity, L. **Bahūrj**, mfn. possessing much strength, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 72, Vārtt. 4, Pat. **Bahuka**, mf(ā)n. bought at a high price, dear-bought, L.; m. Calotropis Gigantea, L.; a crab, L.; a kind of gallinule, L.; the digger of a tank, L. **Bahūtaya**, mfn. manifold, various, TS. **Bahutitha**, mfn. manifold, various, many, much, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 52); *bahutithe*

'*hani*, on the 'manieth' day, during many days, Nāl. ix, 12; (am), ind. much, greatly, MBh.

Bahudhā, ind. in many ways or parts or forms or directions, variously, manifoldly, much, repeatedly, RV. &c. &c. (with *√kri*, to make manifold, multiply, MBh.; to make public, divulge, ib.) — **gata**, mfn. gone in various directions, dispersed, scattered, MW. — **tmaka** ('*dhāt*'), mf(ā)n. existing in various forms, manifold in essence, R.

Bahura-madhyā, mfn. (*bahura* = *bahula* + *m*) thick in the middle (said of the Soma juice during the process of fermentation), ĀitBr. (Sāy.)

Bahulā, mf(ā)n. thick, dense, broad, wide, spacious, ample, large, RV. &c. &c.; abundant, numerous, many, much, ib. (am, ind. often, frequently, Nir.; Prāt.; Pāṇ.); accompanied by, attended with, ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) variously applicable, comprehensive (as a rule); born under the Pleiades, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 33; black, L.; m. (or n.?) the dark half of a month, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. Agni or fire, L.; N. of a Prajā-pati, VP.; of a king of the Tāla-jāṅghas, MBh.; m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp.; (ā), f. a cow, L.; cardamoms, Bhpr.; the indigo plant, L.; N. of the twelfth Kālā of the moon, Cat.; of a goddess, Pur.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of the wife of Uttama who was son of Uttāna-pāda, MārKp.; of the mother of a Samudra, HParis.; of a mythical cow, Col.; of a river, MBh.; f. pl. = *kṛittikās*, the Pleiades, Var.; L.; n. the sky, L.; factitious black salt, L.; white pepper, L.; a partic. high number, Buddh. — **gan-dha**, n. 'richly-scented,' a kind of sandal wood, Gal.; (ā), f. cardamoms. — **cehadā**, m. a red-flowering Hyperanthera, L. — **tara**, mfn. thicker, denser (*dvi-guṇa bahula-tara*h, twice as thick), ŚBr. — **tā**, f. (Suśr.) or **-tva**, n. (MBh. &c.) muchness, multiplicity, abundance, numerousness; the being rich in, abounding in (comp.); comprehensiveness. — **triṇa**, mfn. rich in grass, KātyŚr. — **parpa**, mfn. many-leaved, ib. — **palāśa**, mf(ā)n. id., ib. — **varman**, mfn. enveloped in a thick covering, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **Bahulānta**, mfn. 'thick at the end,' having a thick sediment (as Soma juice; cf. *bahura-madhyā*), RV. — **Bahulābhimāna**, mfn. much-threatening, menacing (said of Indra), ib. — **Bahulāyāsa**, mfn. involving much trouble, Bhag. — **Bahulāśāpa**, m^o -talking, talkative, garrulous, loquacious, ŚāṅgP. — **Bahulāviśiṣṭa**, mfn. thickly peopled, densely populated, ĀitBr. — **Bahulāśva**, n. 'having many horses,' N. of a king, Pur. **Bahulētara-pakṣa**, m. du. the dark and the other (i.e. light) half of a month, Var. **Bahulāśhadika**, mfn. overgrown with herbs, ĀśvGr.

Bahulaka, incorrect for *bāhulaka*, q. v. **Bahulikā**, f. pl. the Pleiades (= *bahulās*), L. **Bahulita**, mfn. augmented, increased, ŚiS.

Bahuli, in comp. for *bahula*. — **karana**, n. multiplying, magnifying, W.; winnowing (for *phalī-karana*?), ib. — **karishan**, mfn. striving or endeavouring to increase, BhP. — **kāra**, m. great zeal or care for, Lalit. — **kṛita**, mfn. made much or manifold or wide, extended, increased, augmented, aggrandized, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; made much of, much practised or cared for, Prab.; made public, promulgated, Śak.; MBh.; Prab.; distracted, MBh.; Hariv.; threshed, winnowed (for *phalī-kṛita*?), L. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming wide-spread, public, general notoriety, Kathās. — **bhū**, p. *-bhavati*, to become widespread, spread, increase (intrans.), Kāv.; Pāṇ. — **bhūta**, mfn. become public or known, Ragh. — **bhūta**, mfn. become spread or public or known, Śak.

Bahusās, ind. manifoldly, repeatedly, much, often, TS. &c. &c.

Bahu, in comp. for *bahu*. — **akshara**, mfn. many-syllabled, polysyllabic, RPrāt.; **-tva**, n. polysyllableness, ĀpŚr., Sch.; **ṛantya**, mfn. being at the end of a polysyllabic word, MW. — **agni**, mf(ā)n. N. of partic. verses in which various Agnis are mentioned, ŚāṅkhBr. — **ac** or **-ac-ka**, mfn. (in gram.) having several vowels, polysyllabic. — **ajavikā**, mf(ā)n. having many goats and sheep, TBr. — **adhyayana** (Siddh.). — **adhyāya**, mfn. consisting of many chapters, g. *guṇādi*. — **anartha**, mfn. attended with many evils, MW. — **anna**, mfn. rich in food, RV.; ŚBr. — **ap** or **-apa**, mfn. containing much water, watery, Uṇ. ii, 58, Sch. — **apatya**, nfn. having a numerous progeny; (in astrol.) promising or foretelling a n^o p^o; n. a hog or a mouse, L.; (ā), f. a cow that has often calved, W. — **apāya**, mfn. attended with many dangers, Pāṇ.

— **abaddha-pralāpin**, mfn. talking much that is unmeaning, MW. — **abhidhāna**, n. the plural number, RPrāt. — **amitra**, mfn. having many enemies, Kām. — **artha**, mfn. having much meaning or import, important, L.; having many meanings or objects, L. — **ārha**, mfn. extremely precious, MaitrS. — **avarodha**, mfn. having many wives, Daś. — **asvā**, mf(ā)n. having many horses, TBr.; m. N. of a son of Mudgala, VP. — **ājya**, mfn. abounding in ghee, ĀpŚr. — **ādin**, mfn. eating much, a great eater, Nir. — **āsin**, mfn. id. (-*tva*, n.), Cāṇ.; m. N. of one of the sons of Dhritrāshṭra, MBh. — **āś-carya**, mfn. containing many wonderful objects, MBh.; **-maya**, mf(ā)n. id., Kathās. — **āśrayā**, f. N. of a Kimp-nari, Kāraṇḍ. — **āśvāra**, N. of a sacred place on the bank of the Revā or Narmadā river; **-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **ṛic**, mfn. 'many-versed,' containing many verses, Siddh.; f. a N. of the Rīg-veda or of a Śākhā of the RV., Col. — **ṛica**, mf(ā)n. id., BhP.; m. (f, f.) one conversant with the Rīg-veda, a priest of it or the Hotṛi priest who represents it in the sacrificial ceremonies, Br. &c. &c.; **-kārikā**, f. pl. **-grihya-kārikā**, f. pl. **-grihya-pariśiṣṭa**, n. **-paddhati**, f. **-brāhmaṇa** (= *aitareya-br*), n., **-śrāddha-prayoga**, m., **-śhoḍaṣa-karma-mantra-vivaraṇa**, n., **-samādhyā-bhāṣya**, n., **-cāhnika**, n., **-kōpanishad** (= *aitareyop*), f. N. of wks. — **enas**, mfn. very sinful, Mn. xi, 234. — **aushadhika**, mfn. abounding in herbs, ŚāṅkhGr. (prob. w. r. for *-osh*).

बहनक bahanaka, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

बहादुर bahādura. See *bāhādura*.

बहिष्क bahishka, w. r. for *barhishka*.

बहिस् bahis, ind. (the final *s* is changed before *k* and *p* into *sh*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 4t) out, forth, outwards, outside (a house, village, city, kingdom &c.; also with abl. or ifc. = out of, apart from, except, beside), Br. &c. &c. (with *√kri*, to place outside, expel, banish, exclude; with *√bhū*, to come forth; with *√gam* or *yā*, to go out &c.; cf. comp.) — **tanva**, mfn. one whose limbs extend over the body (of the fire-altar), Śulbas. — **tapas**, n. outward penance, Yogās.

Bahih, in comp. for *bahis*. — **śālā**, f. an outer hall, GrS. — **śīta**, mfn. cool or cooling on the outside, Suśr. — **śri** (*śhik*), ind. said of a partic. pronunciation, ŚBr. — **samastha**, mfn. lying or situated outside (the town), Kathās. — **sād**, mfn. one who sits outside (said of a person held in low esteem), TBr. — **sadas** or **-sadasam**, ind. outside the Sadas, ŚrS. — **samādhyā**, mfn. one who performs his morning and evening prayers outside (the village), Gaut. (-*tva*, n.). — **stoma-bhāgām**, ind. outside the bricks called Stoma-bhāgā, ŚBr. — **stha**, **-sthāyin**, **-sthi-ta**, mfn. being outside, external, outer, MW.

Bahir, in comp. for *bahis*. — **ānga**, mfn. relating to the exterior, external, unessential (opp. to *antar-ānga*), Śāṅk.; Pāṇ. Sch. (-*tā*, f.; *tva*, n.); m. an external part, outer limb or member, property, &c., W.; a stranger, indifferent person, ib.; the preliminary part of a religious ceremony, MW. — **ante**, ind. externally and internally, ib. — **argala** (only ifc., f. ī), an outer bolt or bar, Kathās. — **artha**, m. an external object, BhP. — **ātmām**, ind. outside one's own person, away from one's self, MaitrS. — **indriya**, n. an outer organ, organ of sense or perception (as the eye) or of action (as the hand), W. — **gata**, mfn. gone out or forth, externally manifested, R.; Kathās.; **-tva**, n., Mficch., Sch. — **gamana**, n. the act of going out or forth, W. — **gāmin**, mfn. going out or forth, MW. — **gira**, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. (cf. next). — **giri**, m. a country situated on the other side of a mountain, MBh.; pl. the inhabitants of that c^o, ib. (also *gīrya*, pl., ib.). — **gīta**, n. a song accompanied by a stringed instrument, L. — **geham**, ind. outside the house, abroad, ib. — **grāmam**, ind. o^o the village, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 12, Sch.; *ma-pratīṣṭaya*, mfn. living o^o the v^o, Mn. x, 36. — **jānu**, ind. so that the hands are outside (not between) the knees, Hcat. — **pi-dhana**, w. r. for *-nidh*, q. v. — **āṛis**, mfn. seeing only what is outside, superficial (in judgment), Śak., Sch. — **deśa**, m. a foreign country, W.; a place without a town or village, ib. — **dvāra**, n. an outer gate or the space outside a door or gate, MBh.; Kathās.; **-prakoshṭhaka**, n. a portico, a covered terrace in front of the door of a house, W. — **dvārin**, mfn. being out-of-doors, Nār. — **dhā**, ind. out-

ward, outside of or away from (abl.), VS.; Br.; ChUp.; -bhāva, m. the being outward or external, KātyŚr. -**dhvaja**, f. N. of Durgā, L. -**nihāsra-ṇa**, n. taking out, removal, Pāp. v, 4, 62, Sch. -**nidhana**, n. the singing of a finale outside or apart, TāṇḍBr. -**nirgamana**, n. going out of (abl.), Cat. -**nyāsa-sūtra**, n. N. of wk. -**bhava**, mfn. being outside, external (opp. to *antar-ja*), L. -**bhavana**, n. the being outside, coming forth, emanation, MW. -**bhāga**, m. the outer side or part, exterior, KātyŚr., Sch. -**bhāva**, m. the being outside (abl.), ib. -**bhūta**, mfn. being out, expelled or excluded from (ifc.), Pāp. iii, 1, 119, Sch.; expired (as a period of time), MW.; inattentive, careless, ib. -**maṇḍala-stha**, mf(ā)n. standing outside a circle, ŚākhGr. -**manas**, mfn. being outside the mind, external, Sarvad. -**manaska**, mfn. out of mind, Divyāv. -**mātrikā**, f. N. of wk. -**mukha**, mf(ā)n. coming out of the mouth (opp. to *antar-m*), L.; (ifc.) one who turns his face away, indifferent to (cf. *khi-√bhū*, to turn away from), Śāpk. (also with loc., Divyāv.); one who has his mind directed to external things, Śāpk.; m. a deity (prob. w. r. for *barhīr-m*), L. -**mudra**, m. (?) N. of a form of devotion (opp. to *antar-m*), Cat. -**yāga-pūjā**, f., -**yāga-ratna**, n. N. of wks. -**yātrā**, f. (R.), -**yāna**, n. (Mfich.) going or driving out, excursion. -**yūti**, mfn. placed or fastened outside, Bhāṭṭ. -**yoga**, m. relation to 'outside,' sense or meaning of 'bahis, outside,' Pāp. i, 1, 30; external meditation (cf. *antar-y*), Cat.; N. of a man (pl. his descendants), g. *yaskādi*. -**yonī**, ind. outside the fire-place, SBr. -**lamba**, mfn. obtuse-angular; (ā), f. an obtuse-angular triangle, Col. -**lāpikā**, f. a kind of enigma (not containing a solution; opp. to *antar-l*), L. -**loma** (Chl-), mfn. having the hair turned outward, MaitrS. -**loman**, mfn. id., Āpast. -**vartin**, mfn. being on the outside, L. -**vāsas**, n. an outer or upper garment (cf. *a-bahir-v*). -**vikāra**, m. 'outward change or disfigurement,' syphilis, L.; mfn. (in Śāpkhya) external to the Vikāras, free from change, MW. (cf. IW. 83); (am), ind., Śis. i, 33. -**vṛtti**, f. occupation with external objects, Kathās. -**vedi**, f. the space outside the Vēdi or sacrificial altar, MBh.; MarkP.; (f), ind. outside the sacrificial altar, MaitrS.; Br.; MBh. &c. -**vedika**, mfn. being or taking place outside the Vēdi (see prec.), Kull. -**vyasana**, n. external vice, licentiousness, immorality, L.; *°nin*, mfn. immoral, dissolute, L.

Bahis, in comp. for *bahis*. -**cara**, mfn. going out, moving or appearing outside, external, MBh.; (with *prāna*, m. or *hridaya*, n. 'another life or heart outside one's self, dear as one's own life or heart,' ib.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c.); m. 'crawling out of its shell,' a crab, L.; an external spy, MBh.

Bahish, in comp. for *bahis*. -**karana**, n. expulsion, exclusion from (abl.), Kāś. on Pāp. ii, 4, 10; an external organ (opp. to *antaḥ-k*), Kām. -**karman**, n. a sacred rite performed outside the sacrificial place, ŚākhŚr. -**kāra**, m. expulsion, removal, L. -**kārya**, mfn. to be removed or excluded from (abl.), Mn. ii, 11; 103. -**kūṭi-cara**, m. a crab (cf. *bahis-cara*). -**kṛta**, mfn. turned out, expelled or excluded from, rejected or abandoned by (abl. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; shut off by = dwelling beyond (instr.), MBh.; restraining or free from, deprived or destitute of (comp.), MBh.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; become apparent, embodied, manifest, Kathās. -**kṛti**, f. -**kāra**, L. -**kratu**, ind. outside or apart from the sacrifice, ĀpŚr., Sch. -**kriya**, mfn. excluded from sacred rites, MarkP. -**kriyā**, f. an outer act, external rite or ceremony, MBh. -**tva**, n. outwardness, the being external, Pat. -**paṭa**, m. -**vāsa**, Cat. -**patni-samyāja**, n. being outside the Patni-samyāja (s.v.), Lāṭy. (-*tva*, n.). -**pathām**, ind. outside the road, MaitrS. -**paridhī**, ind. outside the enclosure, TS.; SBr.; KātyŚr. -**pavamānā**, m. N. of a Stoma or Stotra (generally consisting of 3 Tricas and sung outside the Vēdi during the morning libation), TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; ChUp.; (f), f. (scil. *stotriyā*, i.e. *ric*) its single verses, PañcavBr.; *°ndistava*, m. the place where the Bṛ-Stotra is sung, ĀpŚr. -**pavitra**, mfn. destitute of or wanting the Pavitra (s.v.), SBr. -**piṇḍa**, mfn. having the knots outside, KātyŚr. -**prajā**, mfn. one whose knowledge is directed towards external objects, Up. -**prākāra**, m. an outer wall or rampart, MBh. -**prāṇa**, m. external breath or life, anything near the heart or as dear as life, R.; money,

BhP.; (*°hish*), mfn. one whose breath or life is outside, TS.

Bahishkāt, ind. outside, TS.; Br. *°tāj-jyotis*, n. N. of a Trishṭubh the last Pāda of which contains 8 syllables, RPrāt. *°tād-viśasana*, n. (a hide) the flesh-side of which is turned outwards, ĀpŚr.

Bahī, in comp. before *r* for *bahis*. -**rajju**, ind. outside a rope, KātyŚr.

बहीनर bahinara, m. (also written *vah*) N. of a man, MBh.; BhP.

बहु bahu &c. See p. 724.

बहुतलवशा bahutalavaśā, f. Iris Pseudocorus, L.

बहुरद bahurada, m. pl. N. of a people (v.l. for *bāhubādha*), VP.

बहेटक baheṭaka, m. Terminalia Belerica, L.

बहामखान bahramakhāna, m. = *بهرام خان*.

बह्नि bahli, bahlīka, bahlīka, v.l. for *bahli* &c., q. v.

बाक baka, n. (fr. *baka*) a multitude of cranes, Pāp. iv, 2, 37, Sch.

Bākārūkā, f. a kind of crane, L.

Bākāyana, m. patr. fr. *baka* (also pl.), Śāpkarak. (cf. g. *naḍādi*).

बाकुर bākura, m. (fr. *bākura*), with *drīti* (perhaps) a kind of bag-pipe, RV. ix, 1, 8.

बाकुल bākula, mfn. relating to or coming from the Bakula tree, Suśr.; n. the fruit of the Bakula tree, L.

बाजबहादुरचन्द्र bāja-bahādura-candra, m. N. of a son of Nila-candra and patron of Ananta-deva, Cat. (cf. *bahādura*).

बाइ bād (vād, Vop.), cl. i. *Ā. bādāte*, to bathe, dive, Dhātup. viii, 34.

Bādita, mfn. sunk, Divyāv.

बाडब bādaba. See *vādaba*.

बाडभीकर bādabhikara, m. N. of a gram-marian, TPāt.

बाडीर bādīra, m. a hired labourer, L.

बाडेयीपुत्र bādeyī-pūtra, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

बाद bādḥā or *bāḥḥā*, mfn. (*√bañh*; cf. Pāp. v, 63) strong, mighty (only ibc. and in *bāḥḥē*, ind.), loudly, strongly, mightily, RV.; (*bāḥam* or *vāḥam*), ind. assuredly, certainly, indeed, really, by all means, so be it, yes (generally used as a particle of consent, affirmation or confirmation), MBh.; Kāv. &c. -**vikrama**, mfn. of excessive prowess, very powerful or strong, W. -**sṛitvan**, mfn. striding mightily along, RV. i, 122, 10.

बाण bāṇa or *vāṇa* (RV.), *bāṇa* (AV.; later more usually *vāṇa*, q. v.), a reed-shaft, shaft made of a reed, an arrow, RV. &c. &c.; N. of the number five (from the 5 arrows of Kāma-deva; cf. *pañca-b*), Śūryas.; Sāh.; the versed sine of an arc, Gaṇit.; a mark for arrows, aim, BhP.; a partic. part of an arrow, L.; Saccharum Sara or a similar species of reed, Bhpr.; the udder of a cow (*vāṇā*, RV. iv, 24, 9), L.; music (for *vāṇā*), AV. x, 2, 17; = *kevala*, L.; N. of an Asura (a son of Bali, an enemy of Viṣṇu and favourite of Śiva), MBh.; Pur.; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a king, Hariv.; (also -*bhaṭṭa*) of a poet (the author of the Kādambarī, of the Harsha-carita, and perhaps of the Ratnāvalī), Cat.; of a man of low origin, Rājāt.; m. (Śis.) or (*ā*), f. (L.) a blue-flowering Barleria; (*ā*), f. the hind part or feathered end of an arrow, L.; n. the flower of Barleria, Kir.; Śis.; the body, PrāśnUp. -**gaṇḍa**, f. 'arrow Ganges,' N. of a river flowing past Somēśa (and said to have been produced by Rāvaṇa by cleaving a mountain with an a°), VarP. -**gocara**, m. the range of an a°, MBh.; Mālatīm. -**jit**, m. 'conqueror of the Asura Bāṇa,' N. of Viṣṇu, L. -**tā**, f. the being an a°, Kum. -**tūpa**, m. 'a°-quiver,' a quiver; *°nī-kṛta*, mfn. made into a quiver, Kathās. -**dhī**, m. 'a°-receptacle,' a quiver, MBh. -**nāśā**, f. N. of a river, Cat. -**nīkṛta**, mfn. pierced or wounded by an a°, W. -**pañcānana**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. -**patha**, m. a°-path, a bow-shot;

-*vartin*, v.l. for -*pāta-v* below; *°thātita*, mfn. passed beyond the range of an arrow, Vikr. -**pañṇi**, f. N. of a plant, Kauś. -**pāṇi**, mfn. 'arrow-handed,' armed with arrows, W. -**pāta**, m. 'arrow-fall,' the range of an arrow; -*vartin*, mfn. being within the range of an a°, Śak. (v.l. -*pāta-v*). -**puṅkhā**, f. the feathered end of an a°, MW.; N. of a plant resembling the Indigo plant, L. -**pur**, f. or -**pura**, n. the capital of the Asura Bāṇa, L. -**bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of the author Bāṇa, Cat. -**mayā**, mf(ā)n. consisting of arrows, arrowy, MBh. -**mukti**, f. or -**mokshaṇa**, n. discharge of an a°, L. -**mukha** (*bāṇa*), mfn. having a°s in the mouth, Suparp. -**yojana**, n. 'a°-union,' a quiver, Pañcat. -**rekḥā**, f. 'a°-line,' a long wound made by an a°, R. -**liṅga**, n. a white stone found in the Narmada river and worshipped as the Liṅga of Śiva, RTL. 69. -**vat** (*bāṇa*), mfn. 'made of or containing reed,' an arrow, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; a quiver, VS.; SBr. -**varṣana**, n. -**vṛṣiṭī**, f. a shower of arrows or darts, MW. -**varṣin**, mfn. showering a°s, Ragh. -**vāra**, m. a multitude of a°s, L.; n. a breastplate, armour, ib. -**samdhāna**, n. the fitting of an arrow to the bow-string, Śak. -**siddhi**, f. the hitting of a mark by an a°, Kām. -**sūtā**, f. 'daughter of Bāṇa,' N. of Uśā (the wife of Aniruddha), L. -**han**, m. 'slayer of Bṛ,' name of Viṣṇu, L. **Bāṇāpāṇi**, v.l. for *°pā-p*, q. v. **Bāṇābhyaśa**, m. 'arrow-throwing,' archery, L. **Bāṇāri**, m. 'enemy of Bṛ,' id., L. **Bāṇāvalī**, f. a series of 5 Ślokas (containing only one sentence), Kāvyaḍ, Sch. **Bāṇāśraya**, m. 'arrow-receptacle,' a quiver, L. **Bāṇāsana**, n. 'a°-discharger,' a bow, Śak.; a bow-string, L.; *°nī-√kṛi*, to make into a bow, Hariv. **Bāṇāsura**, m. the Asura Bāṇa; -*vadha* and -*vijaya*, m. 'the killing and conquering of the A° Bṛ,' N. of wks. **Bāṇēśvara**, m. N. of a Liṅga (prob. = *bāṇa-l*), Cat.; N. of sev. authors, ib.

Bāṇin, mfn. having an arrow or arrows, MBh.; R. **Bāṇeya**, m. an adherent of the Asura Bāṇa, Hariv.

बाणि bāṇi, *°nī*. See *vāṇi*, *°nī*.

बाणिज bāṇija, *°jya*. See *vāṇija*, *°jya*.

बादक्सान bādaksāna = Bādakshān, Bhpr. (v.l. *bād*).

बादर bādara, mf(ā)n. (fr. *badara*) belonging to or derived from the jujube tree, Suśr.; made of cotton, L.; coarse (opp. to *sūkṣma*), Śil.; m. or (*ā*), f. the cotton shrub, L.; m. pl. N. of a people, Var.; n. the jujube (= *badara*), Suśr.; the berry of Abrus Precatorius or the plant itself, L.; silk, L.; water, L.; a conch shell which winds from left to right, L. = *vāra* (N. of a plant or w.r. for *vāri*), L.

Bādarāyana, m. (patr. fr. *badara*; cf. g. *naḍādi*) N. of sev. teachers and authors (esp. of a sage identified with Vyāsa, said to be the author of the Vedānta-sūtras; of an astronomer; of the author of a Dharma-śāstra &c.), IW. 106 &c.; mfn. written or composed by Bād, Cat. -**prāsna**, m. N. of an astrol. wk. -**sūtra**, n. N. of the Vedānta-*°*.

Bādarāyaṇi, m. (patr. fr. prec.) N. of Śuka, Cat.; = *Bādarāyana*, ib.

Bādari, m. (patr. fr. *badara*) N. of a philosopher, Bādar.

Bādarika, mfn. one who gathers the fruit of the jujube tree, Pāp. iv, 4, 32, Sch.

बादाम bādāma, m. an almond-tree, Pers.

बाध bādḥ, cl. i. *Ā. (Dhātup. ii, 4) bād-dhate*, ep. and m. c. also P. *°ti* (pf. *bābādhe*, RV.; aor. *bādhishta*, ib., *bādhishtām*, TAr.; fut. *bādhishtate*, *°ti*, MBh. &c., *bādhitā*, Gr.; inf. *bādhe*, RV., *bādhitum*, MBh.; ind. p. *bādhitvā*, see s.v., *bādhyā*, RV.), to press, force, drive away, repel, remove, RV. &c. &c.; (with *vāriyas*) to force asunder, RV. x, 113, 5; to harass, pain, trouble, grieve, vex, RV. &c. &c.; to resist, oppose, check, stop, prevent, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to set aside (as a rule), annul, invalidate, Pāp., Sch.; Nilak. &c.; to suffer annoyance or oppression, TS.; Pass. *bādhyate*, to be pressed &c.; to be acted upon, suffer, Pañcat.; Caus. *bādhayati* (aor. *ababādhat*, Pāp. vii, 4, 2), to oppress, harass, attack, trouble, vex, R.; Bhāṭṭ.; Desid. *bībādhishte*, to wish to remove or chase away, ĀpŚr., Sch.; *bībātsate*, to feel an aversion for, loathe, shrink from (abl.), Br.; ŚrS. &c. (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 6): Intens. *bābādhe* (see *pra-√bādḥ*); *bād-bādḥ*, to press hard, hem in, confine, RV.; pr. p. *bādbādḥānā*, striking, knocking against (acc.),

RV. vii, 69, 1; hemmed in, pent up, i, 52, 10 &c. [Cf. *√vadh*, also for kindred words.]

1. **Bādha**, m. a harasser, tormentor, Hariv.; annoyance, molestation, affliction, obstacle, distress, pain, trouble, RV. &c. &c.; (also *ā*, f.; cf. Vām. v, 2, 44) injury, detriment, hurt, damage, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; danger, jeopardy (see *prāṇa*); exclusion from (comp.), Pañcat.; suspension, annulment (of a rule &c.), Sāh.; Pāṇ., Sch. &c.; a contradiction, objection, absurdity, the being excluded by superior proof (in log., one of the 5 forms of fallacious middle term), Kap.; Bhāṣhāp. &c. — **cintāmaṇi**, m., -*tā*, f., -*pūrva-pakṣa-grantha-kroda*, m., -*tha-tīkā*, f., -*tha-prakāśa*, m., -*tha-vivecana*, n., -*thānugama*, m.; -**buddhi-pratibadhyatā-vāda**, m., -**buddhi-pratibadhyā-pratibandhaka-bhāva-vāda**, m., -**buddhi-pratibandhakatā-vicāra**, m., -**buddhi-vāda**, m., -**buddhi-vādartha**, m., -**buddhi-vicāra**, m., -**rahasya**, n., -**vāda**, m., -**vicāra**, m., -**vibhāṣaka**, m. or n., -**siddhānta-grantha-tīkā**, f., -*tha-kroda*, m., -*tha-prakāśa*, m., -*tha-vivecana*, n., -*thānugama*, m. N. of wks. **Bādhaṇta**, m. N. of wk.

2. **Bādha**, m. (prob.) urging, impulse (Naigh. ii, 9 = *bala*; Say. = *bādaka*, *bādhana*), RV. vi, 11, 5; i, 61, 2; 132, 5 (?)

Bādha, m. (i) n. oppressing, harassing, pain (see *śatru*-*ō*); opposing, refusing, L.; (ā), f. uneasiness, trouble, pain, Nyāyas.; n. opposition, resistance, oppression, molestation, affliction (also pl.), R.; Śak.; removing, suspending, annulment (of a rule &c.), Vedāntas.; Pāṇ., Sch.

Bādha, mfn. oppressing, harassing (see *śatru*-*ō*); opposing, refusing, L.; (ā), f. uneasiness, trouble, pain, Nyāyas.; n. opposition, resistance, oppression, molestation, affliction (also pl.), R.; Śak.; removing, suspending, annulment (of a rule &c.), Vedāntas.; Pāṇ., Sch.

Bādhanīya, mfn. to be removed, Nyāyam., Sch. **Bādhyatī**, m. an injurer, opposer (*ō* *trī*, f.), Say. **Bādhitā**, mfn. pressed, oppressed &c., RV. &c. &c.; (in gram.) set aside, annulled; (in logic) contradictory, absurd, false, incompatible (cf. *a-bādhitā*). — *tva*, n. the being suspended or refuted or contradicted, Vedāntas.

Bādhitavya, mfn. to be pressed hard or harassed or pained, MBh.; to be suspended or annulled, Kātyāy., Sch.

Bādhitṛi, m. an oppressor, harasser, annoyer, MBh.; Bālar.; Prabh.

Bādhitvā, ind. having pressed hard or harassed, MW.; (ind.) destroying or neutralizing the effect of a previous rule.

Bādhi, mfn. (i) n. injuring, impeding, Jātakam.

Bādhyā, mfn. to be (or being) pressed hard or harassed or distressed or pained or checked or suppressed, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur. &c.; to be (or being) set aside or suspended or annulled, Vop. — *tva*, n. the state of being set aside, suspension, annulment, Kap. — **bādhakatā**, f. the condition of oppressed and oppressor, BhP.; the *c* of one who pains such as deserve to be pained, ib. — **retas**, m. one whose generative fluid is obstructed, impotent, Kull. on Mn. ix, 79.

Bādhyamāna-tva, n. the condition of being suspended or set aside, suspension, annulment, Nilak.

बाधिरक *bādhiraka*, mfn. (fr. *badhira*), g. *arihaṇḍī*.

Bādhirika, m. metron. fr. *badhirikā*, g. *śivādi*. **Bādhirya**, n. deafness, MBh.; Suśr.

बाधूल *bādhyūla*, m. N. of a family, Cat. — *śishya*, m. N. of an author, ib. — *smṛiti*, f. N. of wk.

बाध्योग *bādhyoga* (ŚBr.), *bādhyauḡa* (Kāś. on Pāṇ. vii, 3, 20), patr. fr. *badyoga*.

Bādhyauḡayana, m. patr. fr. *badyoga*, g. *hariādi*.

बाध *bādha*, m. patr., N. of a Rishi, AitĀr. (w. r. *bādhyā*).

बाधकि *bādhaḡki*, m. patr. or metron., g. *taulvalyādi*.

Bādhaḡkineya, m. (fr. *bandhaki*) the son of an unmarried woman, a bastard, L. (g. *kalyāṇyādi*). **Bādhaḡeya**, m. id., g. *śubhrādi*.

बान्धव *bāndhava*, m. (fr. *bandhu*) a kinsman, relation (esp. maternal *r*), friend (i) f. *ā*, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a brother, A.; (ī), f. a female relative, Kathās. — **jana**, m. relatives, kinsmen (collectively), Mṛicch.; Pañcat. — **tā**, f. relationship, Capd. — **dhurā**, f. a friendly turn, kindness, Mālatim. vii, 4 (= *mitra-kṛtīya*, Sch.)

Bāndhavaka, mfn. belonging or relating to kinsmen, kindred, Hariv.

Bāndhavya, n. connection by blood, relationship, Kathās.

बान्धुक *bāndhuka*, mf(ī) n. belonging to or derived from the Bandhuka tree, Kāth. (ĀpŚr. *māndhuka*).

बान्धुकिनेय *bāndhukineya*, m. metron. fr. *bandhukī*, g. *kalyāṇyādi*.

Bāndhukya, n. marriage, Gal.

Bāndhupata, mf(ī) n., fr. *bandhu-pati*, g. *avapatyādi*.

बापयभट्ट *bāpaṇṇa-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

बापय *bāpaya*, m. N. of Kāśī-nātha-bhaṭṭa, q. v.

बापुभट्ट *bāpu-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author (also called *Ananta-bhaṭṭa*), Cat.

बापूदेव *bāpū-deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

बाप्यदेव *bāpya-deva*, m. N. of the writer of a partic. inscription, Inscr.

बाबखानचरित्र *bābakhāna-caritra*, n. N. of wk.

बाबर *bābara*, n. (fr. *babara*) N. of a Pañca-rātra, ĀsvŚr.; of a place, Cat.

बाबुजीयास *bābujī-vyāsa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

बाबेरी *bāberī*, f. N. of a city, Cat.

बाभ्रव *bābhra*, mf(ī) n. belonging or relating to Babhru, PañcatBr.; m. patr. fr. *bābhru*, ŚBr. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 106); (ī), f. N. of Durgā, L.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **dāna-cyuta** and **śālaḡkīyana** (*bābhru*), m. pl., g. *kārtā-kaujapa*. **Bābhra**, m. (patr. fr. *bābhru*) N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra, MBh.

Bābhra, mfn. relating or belonging to Babhru, Cat.; m. pl. his disciples, ib.

Bābhra, m. N. of various authors and teachers (also with *kautika* and *pañcāla*, and *śaṇḡdī*, pl.), GrS.; Hariv.; Cat. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 106); of other men, Ratnāv.; MārKP.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, L.

Bābhra, mfn. inhabited by Bābhra, g. *rājanyādi*.

Bābhra, mfn. (fr. *bābhru*) like an ichneumon i. e. (prob.) brown, brownish, g. *angulyādi*.

बायभट्ट *bāya-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa and father of Advaita, Cat.

बार *bāra*, m. or n. (?) an opening, aperture (see *jihmā*- and *nīcīna*-*ō*).

बारहट *bāraḡaṭa*, m. N. of Nara-hara-dāsa (the author of the Hīndī work *Avatāra-caritra* or *Caturviṇṡatyāvatāra-caritra*), Cat.

बारज्य *bārejya*, N. of a town, Cat.

बार्द *bārḡya* or *vārḡya*, n., fr. *brīḡha* (*vṛīḡha*), g. *dṛīḡhādi*.

बार्बर *bārbara*, mfn. born in the country of the barbarians, g. *takṣaṡilādi*.

Bārbara, mfn. (fr. *barbara*), g. *dhūmādi*.

बार्बरीट *bārbarīṭ*, m. (only L.) the kernel of the mango fruit; a young shoot; tin; the son of a harlot.

बार्ह *bārha*, mfn. (fr. *barha*) made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, BhP.

Bārhiṇa-lakṣmaṇa, mfn., (prob.) w. r. for *barhiṇa-l*, q. v.

बार्हट *bārhat*, Vriddhi form of *bṛihat* in comp. — **sāmā**, f. (-*sāman*) N. of a woman, AV.

Bārhatā, mf(ī) n. relating to the Sāman Bṛihat,

VS.; TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; relating to the metre Bṛihatī, TS.; RPrāt. &c.; m. pl. the Soma keepers, RV. x, 85, 4 (Say.); n. the fruit of the Bṛihatī (a variety of the Solanum).

Bārhataka, m. N. of a man, Mālav. i, 4 (w. r. *vāhataka*).

Bārhatānuṡṡubha, mfn. consisting of a Bṛihatī and an Anuṡṡubha, RPrāt.

Bārhat, in comp. for *bārhat*. — **agna**, m. pl. the descendants of Bṛihat-agni, g. *kaṇvādi*. — **isha**, m. c.), m. patr. fr. Bṛihat-ishu (also pl.), BhP. — **ukthā**, m. patr. fr. Bṛihat-ukthā, Br.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **gira**, mf(ī) n. relating to Bṛihat-giri; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **daivata**, n. N. of a wk. (= *bṛihat-devatā* and ascribed to Śaunaka), Śhaḡgūrū. — **bala**, mf(ī) n. relating to Bṛihat-bala, BhP. — **ratha**, mf(ī) n. relating to Bṛihat-ratha, MBh.; m. patr. of Jara-samdhā, ib.; Hariv.; pl. (with *bhū-pālāḡ*), Pur. — **rathi**, m. pl. patr. of Jara-samdhā, L.

Bārhas, Vriddhi form of *bṛihas* in comp. — **pata**, mf(ī) n. relating to or descended from Bṛihas-pati, MBh.; R. — **patyā**, mfn. id., AV. &c. &c. (with *bha* or *nakṣatra*, n. the constellation Pushya, Sūryas.; with *māna*, n. 'Jupiter's measure', a method of reckoning time, ib.); m. patr. fr. Bṛihas-pati (N. of Saṃyu, Agni, Tapur-mūrdhan, Bharad-vāja), TS.; ŚBr.; Nir. &c.; a pupil of B°, BhP.; an infidel, materialist, ib.; Hariv.; n. the Artha-śāstra of B°, ethics, morality, Lalit.; N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; -*jyotiḡśāstra*, n., or *tir-grantha*, m., -*tantra*, n., -*mahiman*, m., -*mukhūrta-vidhāna*, q., -*saṇḡhitā*, f., -*sūtra-tīkā*, f., -*smṛiti*, f. N. of works.

बार्हवत *bārhavata*, mf(ī) n. containing the word *barha-vat*, g. *vimuklādi*.

बार्हिवद *bārhiṡhada* or *bārhiḡśhada*, m. patr. fr. *barhi-shad* or *barhiḡ-shad* (also pl.), BhP.

बाल् *bāl*, ind. onomat. an interjection imitating the sound of a falling body, AV.

बाल *bāla*, mf(ā) n. (cf. *vāla*) young, childish, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons and things), GrS.; Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; newly risen, early (as the sun or its rays), Ragh.; new or waxing (as the moon), ib.; Kum.; puerile, ignorant, simple, foolish, Mn.; Hariv.; Kāv.; pure (as an animal fit for sacrifice), L.; m. a child, boy (esp. one under 5 years), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in law) a minor (minors are classified as *kumāra* or boys under 5 years of age, *śiṡu* under 8, *pogandā* from the 5th to the end of the 9th or till the 16th year, and *kṡora* from the 10th to the 16th year); a fool, simpleton, Mn.; Pañcat.; any young animal, L.; a colt, foal, L.; a five years old elephant, L.; Cyprinus Denticulatus or Rohita, L.; N. of a Rakṣas, VP.; of a prince, Rājāt.; (ā), f. a female child, girl, young woman (esp. one under 16 years), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a one year old cow, L.; small cardamoms, L.; Aloe Indica, L.; a kind of metre, L.; a partic. mystical prayer, Cat.; N. of the mother of Vālin and Su-grīva (said to have been formed by Prajā-pati out of some dust which had fallen into his eyes), R.; n. Andropogon Muricatus, L.; heat, L. — **kadalī**, f. a young plantain tree, Musa Sapientum, Mṛicch. — **kamalīnī**, f. a y° lotus plant, Mālatim. — **kavi**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **kāṇḡda**, m. 'the boy (Rāma) section', N. of the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa (*ādi-k*° in B.) and of the Adhyātma-rāmāyaṇa (s. v.). — **kāṇḡya**, m. N. of a poem. — **kunda**, m. a young jasmine; *dānuviddha*, mfn. adorned with y° jasmine blossoms, Megh. — **kṛṡṡṡa**, m. the boy Kṛṡṡa or K° as a boy, RTL. 136; N. of a man also called Gaṇḡgā-dhara, W.; of various authors (also *-dāsa*, *-dīkṡhita*, *-bhaṭṭ*, and *-mitra*), Cat.; -*kṛīḡḡ-kāṇḡya*, n. and *-campū*, f. N. of 2 poems; *śāṇḡnanda*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *śāṇḡṡṡaka*, n. N. of a Stotra. — **keli** or *-keli*, f. child's play or amusement, Daś. — **kṛīḡḡ**, f. doings or conduct of children, MārKP. — **kṛīḡḡana**, n. = *-keli*, Kāv.; *ṇaka*, n. id., Hariv.; (pl.) N. of ch. of Vātsyāyana's Kāma-sūtra; m. a child's toy or plaything, MBh.; a ball, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; Cypraea Moneta, L. — **kṛīḡḡ**, f. = *-keli*, Cat.; *-kāṇḡya* and *-varṇana*, n. N. of wks. — **kṡīḡḡ**, see *vāla-kḡ*. — **gaṇḡja**, m. a young elephant, BhP. — **gaṇḡapati-pūḡḡ**, f. N. of work. — **garbhīṇī**, f. a cow with calf for the first time, L. — **gāḡḡ-dhārī**, f. N. of wk. (= *tarka-saṃgraha*

dīpikā). — *gopāla*, m. Kṛishṇa as a youthful herdsman, Pañcar.; N. of an author (also *lendra*, Cat.); — *tīrtha*, m. N. of the teacher of Dhana-pati, ib.; — *vaṭindra*, m. N. of an author, ib. — *govinda*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *gauri-tīrtha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place in Śrī-māla, Cat. — *graha*, m. 'seizer of children', N. of demon (said to cause 9 kinds of possession), MBh.; AgP.; Suśr.; — *pratiśhedha*, m., — *yoga-sānti*, f., *hōpasamana*, n. N. of wks. — *ghna*, m. a child-murderer, Mn. xi, 190. — *oandra*, m. the young or waxing moon (also *dra-mas*), Kāv.; n. a cavity of a partic. shape (made in a wall), Mṛic. — *candrikā*, f. N. of a woman, Daś. — *carita* or *tva*, n. 'childish doings', N. of wks. or chs. of wks. treating of the youthful adventures of a deity, (esp. of ch. of GaṇP.; *ta-nāman*, n. N. of wk. — *carya*, m. 'behaving like a child', N. of Skanda, L.; (*ā*), f. the behaviour of a child, R. — *cāturbhadrīkā*, f. a partic. mixture for children, L. — *cikitsā*, f. 'treatment of ch.', N. of sev. medic. wks. — *cūta*, m. a young mango tree, Ragh. — *jā-taka*, n. 'child's nativity', N. of wk. — *jātiya*, mfn. childish, foolish, simple, L. — *tanaya*, m. a young son, W.; Acacia Catechu, L. — *tantra*, n. midwifery, L.; N. of a wk. on m. — *taru*, m. a young tree, Śāk. — *tā*, f. (MBh.), — *tva*, n. (Kāv.; Pur.) childhood, boyhood, — *trina*, n. young grass, Kuval. — *darśam*, ind. at the sight of a boy, Kathās. — *dalaka*, m. 'small-leaved', Acacia Catechu, L. — *deva*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; patr. fr. *bala-d*, Pat. — *dhana*, n. the property of a minor or infant, Mn. viii, 147. — *netra*, mf(ā)n. guided or steered by a fool (as a ship), MBh. — *paṇḍita*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *patra*, m. 'small-leaved', N. of a tree, Kāv. (Hedysarum Alhagi or = next, L.). — *patrakā*, m. Acacia Catechu, L. — *pātha*, m. N. of wk. — *pādapa*, m. = *taru*, Śāk. — *pāśyā*, f. a string of pearls or other ornament for the hair, W. — *putra*, mf(ā)n. having children or young, MBh.; R. — *putraka*, m. a little son, Kathās. — *pushpikā* or *pushpi*, f. Jasminum Auriculatum, L. — *prakāśa*, m., — *prabodhikā* and *dhāni*, f. N. of wks. — *pramathanī*, f. a partic. Śakti, Hcat. — *bandhana*, m. 'child-binder', N. of a demon, PañGr. — *buddhi-prakāśini*, f. N. of wk. — *bo-dha* (and *saṃgraha*), m. N. of wks. — *bodhaka*, m. instructing the young, Cat.; (*ikā*), f. N. of wk. — *bodhani*, f. N. of wk.; — *nyāsa*, m. and *bhava-prakāśa*, m. N. of wks. — *bhaṣṭaka*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — *bhadra*, n. a kind of mineral poison (?), L. — *bhārata*, n. 'the little Bharata' (opp. to the Maha-bh° or great Bh°), N. of a Kāvya, a Campū, and a drama (= *pracaṇḍa-pāṇḍava*). — *bhāva*, m. state of a child, childhood, minority, infancy, youth, Mn. viii, 118 (Kull. 'inattention'); MBh. &c.; children collectively, Malatīm.; recent rise (of a planet), Kāv. — *bhāṣā-vyākaraṇa-sūtra-vṛtti*, f., — *bhūṣā*, f. (and *śhā-sāra*, m.), N. of wks. — *bhṛṭya*, m. a servant from childhood, Kathās. — *bhairavi-dīpa-dāna*, n. N. of wk. — *bhaishajya*, n. a kind of collyrium (= *rasāñ-jana*), L. — *bhojya*, n. 'children's food', pease, L. — *mati*, mfn. of childish intellect, MBh. — *manorāma*, f. 'pleasant to children', N. of sev. gram-mars. — *mandāra-vṛksha*, m. a young coral tree, Megh. — *marapa*, n. (with Jinas) a fool's manner of dying (12 in number, among which is suicide); — *vidhi-kartavyatā*, f. N. of wk. — *malla-vena-siddhānta*, m. N. of wk. — *mitra*, n. a friend from boyhood, Mṛic. — *mukundaśōrya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *mūla*, m. a young radish, L. — *mūlaka*, m. a species of plant, Suśr.; (*ikā*), f. Hibiscus Cannabinus, Bhpr. — *mūshikā*, f. a small rat, mouse, L. — *mṛiga*, m. a young deer, fawn, R. — *mṛipāla*, m. n. a tender filament or fibre of the lotus, Bhartṛ. — *m-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of sev. men and authors, Cat.; mf(ā)n. written or composed by Balam-bhaṭṭa, ib.; *ṣṭiya*, n. N. of wk. — *yaṣṭō-pavita*, n. the sacred thread worn across the breast, L.; a sort of substitute for the s° th° worn by children (?), W. (cf. *bālōpavita*). — *rakshana*, n. 'guarding children'; — *vidhāna*, n. N. of wk. — *rakshā*, f. = *rakshana*; — *stava*, m., — *stotra*, n. N. of wks. — *rañjini*, f. 'pleasing children', N. of an elementary grammar by Bala-śāstrin. — *ra-gaviya*, n. N. of a poem. — *rāja*, n. (?) lapis lazuli, W. (cf. *bala-sūrya*). — *rāma-bharata*, n. N. of a poem. — *rāmāyana*, n. 'the little Rāma-yana', N. of a Nāṭaka by Rāja-sekhara (cf. *mahā-rām°* and *bala-bharata*). — *rūpa*, m. or n. (?) N.

of an author or of a wk.; — *dhara*, m. 'bearing a boy's form', N. of Śiva, MW.; — *dhrik*, mfn. having a boy's form, assuming the f° of a dwarf, ib. — *roga*, m. disease of children, Cat. — *latā*, f. a young creeper, Ragh. — *lilā*, f. = *kelī*, BhP. — *vatsa*, mf(ā)n. one whose child is still a boy, MBh.; R.; m. a young calf, Ragh.; 'child's favourite', a dove, pigeon, W. — *vanitā*, f. a y° woman, Hit. — *vāhya*, m. 'ridden by children', a y° goat, L. — *vinashta* or *ṭaka*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — *vinodini*, f., — *vivekīni*, f. N. of wks. — *vṛksha*, m. = *taru*, Ragh. — *valdhavya*, n. child-widowhood, ŚārngP. — *vyākaraṇa*, n. 'a child's gr', N. of a grammar. — *vrata*, m. N. of the Buddhist saint Mañjuśrī, L. — *śarman*, m. N. of a living writer, Cat. — *śāstrin*, m. N. of a grammarian and of a living cat., Cat. — *śrīṅga*, mfn. having young (i.e. not yet full-grown) horns, Hariv. — *sakhi*, m. = *mitra*, Kathās.; the friend of a fool (*-tva*, n.), Subh. — *samjivana*, n. N. of ch. of GaṇP. ii. — *samdhya*, f. early twilight, dawn, L.; *dhya*, mfn. 'dawn-like', of a purple colour, MW. — *sarasvatī*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *ṣṭiya*, n. (with or scil. *kāya*) N. of wk. — *sātmya*, n. 'suitable for children', milk, L. — *sāra-yatra*, n. N. of wk. — *siṅha*, m. N. of a man, Inscr. — *suhrīd*, m. = *mitra*, Kathās. — *sūrya* and *ṣyaka*, n. lapis lazuli, L. — *sthāna*, n. condition of a child, childhood, youth, inexperience, MW. — *hatyā*, f. child-murder, ib. — *han*, mf(ghn)n. ch°-murdering, BhP. — *Bālā-kalpa*, m., *Bālā-kavaca*, m. or n. N. of wks. — *Bālāgra*, n. (*vāl°*?) a dove-cot, Mṛic. i, 1 (Sch.). — *Bālāśōrya*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. — *Bālā-tantra*, n. N. of wk. — *Bālātapa*, m. early heat of the sun, heat of the morning sun, Mn.; Kālid. (also pl.); — *rakta*, mfn. red with the morning sunbeams, Ragh. — *Bālā-tripura-sundarī-pūjana-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — *Bālāditya*, m. the newly risen sun, morning sun, MBh.; N. of princes, Rājāt.; — *vrata*, n. N. of wk. — *Bālā-dikshita*, m. N. of an author, Cat. (cf. *bāl-d°*). — *Bālādhyāpaka*, m. a teacher of boys (*-tā*, f.), Rājāt. — *Bālānucara-gupta* or *gopta*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. — *Bālā-paṇca-ratna*, n. N. of wk. — *Bālāpatya*, n. youthful progeny, W. — *Bālā-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — *Bālābhyaśa*, m. early application, study during childhood, MW. — *Bālāmaya*, m. a child's disease; — *pratiśhedha*, m. N. of wk. — *Bālārishṭa*, n. and *ādhyāya*, m. N. of wks. — *Bālārūpa*, m. early dawn, Kum.; mfn. red like e° d°, Ragh. — *Bālārka*, m. the newly risen sun, MBh.; — *komala*, mfn. soft as the orient sun, MW.; — *pratiṃā*, f. the image or reflection of the orient sun, Ragh.; — *varṇa*, mfn. coloured like the o° s° (said of Śiva), MBh.; *ōkāya*, Nom. (*ōyita*, mfn.) to resemble the orient sun, Subh. — *Bālārōcā-paddhati*, f., *Bālāloka-saṃkshepa*, m. N. of wks. — *Bālāyabodha*, m. instruction of the young (also *dhana*, n., Pañcat.; N. of 2 wks.; — *paddhati*, f. N. of a Comm. on ŚāṅkhGr. — *Bālā-varṇana*, n. N. of ŚārngP. xx. — *Bālāvastha*, mfn. being in childhood, still young, Vikr.; (*ā*), f. childhood, youth, MW. — *Bālāsoka*, m. a young Āśoka tree, Vikr. — *Bālāśṭaka* and *Bālāśṭōttara-satanaṃsa-stotra*, n. N. of Stotras. — *Bālāsura*, m. N. of an Asura; — *vadhā*, m. N. of ch. of GaṇP. ii. — *Bālā-hatyā*, f. the murdering of female children, MW. — *Bālēndu*, m. the new or waxing moon, Kum. — *Bālāsvara*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *Bālēshṭa*, m. 'liked by children', a jujube tree, L. — *Bālōpacarapa*, n. medical treatment of children (also *cāra*), Cat.; *ṣṭiya*, mfn. relating to it; n. N. of ch. of wk., ib. — *Bālōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — *Bālōpavita*, n. = *bālā-yaṣṭōpavita*, a cloth covering the privities, W. — *Bālaka*, mf(ikā)n. young, childish, not yet full-grown, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a child, boy, youth (in law 'a minor'), the young of an animal, ib. (*ikā*, f. a girl, Kāv.; Pur.); a young elephant five years old, Śiś. v, 47; a fool, simpleton, L.; a kind of fish, L.; N. of a prince (v.l. *pālaka*), Pur. — *tva*, n. childhood, childishness, W. — *pralapita*, n. childish talk, foolish prattle, MW. — *priya*, mfn. fond of children; (*ā*), f. colocyth, L.; Musa Sapientum, L. — *hatyā*, f. infanticide, MW. — *Bālākya*, mfn. childish, infantine, W. — *Bālāyani*, m. metron. of a teacher, BhP. (cf. g. *tikādi*). — *Bālī*, 'lin. See *vālī*, 'lin. — *Bālīman*, m. childhood, youth, immaturity, g. *prihu-ādi*.

1. *Bālīsa*, mf(ā)n. young, childish, puerile, ignorant, simple, foolish, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a fool, simpleton, blockhead, ib. = *tā*, f. (Uttarar.), — *tva*, n. (Hariv.) childishness, simplicity, folly. — *mati*, mfn. childish-minded, foolish, MBh. — *Bālīya*, n. (g. *brāhmaṇādi*) childishness, youth, thoughtlessness, folly, Mn.; MBh. &c. 1. *Bāleya*, nfn. fit or proper for children, L.; tender, soft, L. (for 2. see below). — *Bālya* or *bālāya*, n. boyhood, childhood, infancy, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; crescent state (of the moon), Kum. vii, 35; = *bālīya*, ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *kāla*, m. the period or age of childhood, MW. — *tā*, f. boyhood, infancy, R. — *बालन्दन* *bālandana*, m. patr. of Vatsa-pri (cf. *bhālandana*). — *बालाकि* *bālāki*, m. metron. fr. *balākā*, ŚBr. (cf. g. *bālva-ādi*). — *Bālākya*. See *kāyapī-bālākya-māharī-pūtra*. — *बालाह* *bālāha* (or *vāl°*), m. N. of a mythical horse, Buddh. — *Bālāhaka*, m. id., ib.; N. of a serpent-demon, Hariv.; *yuddhe bālāhaka-jambu-māle*, 'in the contest between Bālāhaka and Jambu-māla', Nilak. — *बालिश* 2. *bālīsa*, n. (for 1. see above) = Pers. باليش, a pillow, cushion, L. — *बालीवर्दिनेय* *bālīvardineya*, m. patr. fr. *bālīvardin*, g. *śubhrādi*; metron. fr. *bālīvardī*, g. *kalyāṇy-ādi* (cf. *bālīvardineya*). — *बालीश* *bālīsa*, m. retention of urine, L. — *बालु* *bālu*, *bāluka* &c. See *vālu* &c. — *बाल्य* 2. *bāleya*, mfn. (fr. *bālī*) fit for an offering or oblation, Ragh.; descended from Bālī, Hariv.; m. an ass, Var.; a species of Cyperus, Bhpr.; = *sāka*, L.; a kind of radish, L. (prob. w. r. for *sāleya*); patr. fr. *bālī*, KātyŚr.; (pl.), VP.; N. of a Daitya, L. — *śāka*, m. a kind of vegetable (= *an-gāra-vallī*), L. — *Bāleyārdhika*, mfn., Pat. — *बालोक* *bālōka*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *बाल्वज* *bālvaja*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *balvaja*) made of the grass Eleusine Indica, ŚBr.; MBh. (B. *bālvaja*). — *Bālajabhārika*, mfn. (fr. *balaja* + *bhāra*) laden or burdened with Balbaja grass, g. *vaṇśādi*. — *Bālajika*, mfn. bearing Balbaja grass, ib. (cf. *balvajika*). — *बाल्व* *bālvah*, m. an inhabitant of Balkh (f. i.), Bālār. — *Bālīhāyana*, mf(ā)n., fr. *bālī*, Pañ. iv, 2, 99, Pat. — *Bālī*, *bālī* or *vālī*, N. of a country, Balkh, ib. — *ja* or *jāta*, mfn. born or bred in Balkh (as a horse), MBh.; R. — *Bālīśvara*, m. pl. N. of a dynasty, VP. — *Bālīhika* or *bālīhika*, m. (pl.) N. of a people, MBh.; a king of the Bālīhikas, ib.; Hariv.; Pur.; N. of a son of Pratipa, Hariv.; (pl.) of a dynasty, BhP.; mfn. of the Balkh breed (as horses), MBh.; R.; n. (w. r. *bālīhika*) saffron, L.; Asa Foetida, L. — *Bālīhikya-mīra*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *Bālīhika*, *bālīhika* or *vālīhika*, m. (pl.) N. of a people, MBh.; R. &c.; a prince of the Bālīhikas, MBh.; N. of a son of Janam-ejaya, ib.; of a son of Pratipa, ib.; Pur.; of the father of Rohipi (wife of Vasu-deva), Hariv.; of a Gandharva, L.; of a poet, Cat.; (f.), f. a princess or any woman of the Bālīhikas (also N. of *Mādrī*, q. v.), MBh.; Bālār.; mf(ā)n. belonging to or derived from the B°s, L.; n. = *bālīhika*, L. — *bhāṣā*, f. the language of the Bālīhikas (enumerated among the Prakṛit dialects), Sāh. — *Bālīhikēsa*, m. lord of the Bālīhikas, R. — *बावादेव* *bāvā-deva* and *bāvā-śāstrin*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — *बावेरुजातक* *bāveru-jātaka*, n. N. of wk. — *बाष्कय* *bāṣhkaya*, mfn., fr. *bāṣhkaya*, g. *utsādi*. — *बाष्कल* *bāṣhkalā*, m. N. of a teacher (a pupil of Paila), GrS.; of a Daitya, Hariv.; of a son of Anuhrāda, BhP.; (pl.) N. of a family regarded as belonging to the Kausikas, Hariv. (v.l. *vāṣkala*); a warrior (*vāṣk°*), L.; mfn. belonging to or derived from Bāṣhkalā, ĀśvŚr., Sch.; large, great (*vāṣk°*), W.; m. pl. the pupils of B° (a school of the Rīg-

veda), Cat. = **śākhā**, f. the B^o recension (of the RV.), ib. **Bāṣkalopaniṣad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Bāṣkalaka, mf(ikā)n. belonging to or derived from the Bāṣkalas, L.; (ikā), f. the Rīg-veda text of the B^o, ŚāṅkhŚr., Sch.

Bāṣkali, m. patr. of a teacher, VP.

बाष्किह bāṣkiha, m. patr. fr. bāṣkiha, PañcavBr.

बाष्प bāṣpa, m. (also written *vāṣpa*, cf. Up. iii, 28) a tear, tears, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; steam, vapour, R.; Ragh.; Pañcat.; a kind of pot-herb, Vāgbh.; iron, L.; N. of a disciple of Gautama Buddha; (ī), f. a kind of plant (= *hingū-patīrī*), L. **-kaṇṭha**, mf(ī)n. 'having tears in the throat,' almost choked with t^o, Śak. **-kala**, mfn. inarticulate through t^o, MBh. = **caandra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. = **durdina**, mfn. clouded by tears; **naksha**, mf(ā or ī)n. having eyes clouded by t^o, Daś. = **parv-akulēkshana** (R.), **-pibita-lacana** (Pañcat.), mfn. having eyes suffused with t^o. **-pūra**, m. a flood of t^o, Mālatīm. = **prakara**, m. a flow or gush of t^o, Śiś. = **pramooana**, n. the shedding of tears, MBh. = **bindu**, m. a tear-drop, tear, R. = **mukha**, mfn. having the face bedewed with t^o, R. = **moksha**, m. = **mocana**, n. = **pramocana**, Kāv. = **viklaba**, mfn. overcome with t^o, confused with weeping, R.; **bhāshin**, mf(ī)n. speaking (with a voice) interrupted with w^o, ib. = **vrishṭi**, f. a shower of tears, Ragh. = **samdigdha**, mfn. (a voice) indistinct by suppressed t^o, Nal. = **salila**, n. water of tears, Ratnāv. **Bāṣpākula**, mfn. dimmed or interrupted by t^o, MBh. **Bāṣpāpluta**, mfn. id., A. **Bāṣpāmbu**, n. = **pa-salila**, Ratnāv.; **-pūra**, m. a flood of t^o, MW.; **-tikara**, m. pl. t^o-drops, Kathās. **Bāṣpāvilēkshana**, mfn. having eyes dimmed by t^o, MBh. **Bāṣpāsāra**, m. = **pa-vrishṭi**, Mālav. **Bāṣpōtpīda**, m. a gush or torrent of t^o, Kād.; Hcar. **Bāṣpōdbhava**, m. the rising or starting of t^o, MW. **Bāṣpaka** (ifc. f. ā), steam, vapour, Suśr.; m. a kind of vegetable (= *mārisha*), Bhpr.; (ā), f. = *hingū-patīrī*, L.; (ikā), f. a kind of vegetable, Vāgbh. **Bāṣpāya**, Nom. A. *yate*, to shed tears, weep, Kāv.; to emit vapour or steam, L. **Bāṣpin**, mf(ī)n. (ifc.) shedding tears or any liquid like tears, R. **Bāṣpikā**, f. a kind of plant (= *bāṣpī*), L.

बास्त bāsta, mf(ī)n. (fr. *basta*) coming from a goat (*lam carma*, a goat-skin), Mn. ii, 41. **Bāsthyana**, m. patr. fr. *basta*, g. *atvādī*. **Bāstika**, n. a multitude of goats, R.

बास्प bāspa, w. r. for bāṣpa.

बाह bāh. See *√bah*.

बाह bāha, m. the arm = 1. *bāhu*, L. (also ā, f., Up. i, 28); a horse, L. (see *vāha*); mfn. firm, strong, L.

1. **Bāhava**, m. (Pān. vii, 1, 39, Vārt. 1, Pat.) = 1. *bāhu*, the arm (also n., ŚBr.)

Bāhavi, m. patr. fr. 1. *bāhu*, Pān. iv, 1, 96; N. of a teacher, ĀsvGr.

Bāhā-bāhavi, ind. arm against arm, in close combat (= *bāhū-bāhavi*), Vop.

बाहट bāhaṭa, m. N. of an author, Cat. = **nighaṇṭu**, m. N. of wk.

Bāhaṭiya, mfn. written or composed by Bāhaṭa; n. a work of B^o, Cat.

बाहद bāhada, m. N. of a man, Śatr.

बाहदुर bāhadura, (prob.) w. r. for *bāhā-dura*.

बाहन्नोपनिषद् bāhannōpanishad (?), f. N. of an Upanishad.

बाहल्य bāhalya, n. (fr. *bahala*) thickness, Suśr.

बाहव 2. *bāhava*, n. (fr. *bahu*), g. *prithv-ādi*.

बाहादुर bāhādura, m. a modern title of honour conferred by Muhammadan kings (= Pers. *بدادر*).

बाहिवेदिक bāhivēdika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *bahir-*

vedi) situated or taking place outside the Vēdi, KātyŚr., Sch. (cf. *bahir-vedi*).

बाहीक bāhikā, mfn. (fr. *bahis*; but also written *vāhika*) being outside, external, exterior, Pān. iv, 1, 85, Vārt. 5, Pat.; relating to the Bāhikas, g. *palady-ādi*; m. (pl.) N. of a despised people of the Pañjab, ŚBr. &c. &c. (often confounded with the Bāhikas); a man of the Bāhikas, MBh.; N. of a priest, Cat.; = *upa-jama*, Buddh.; = *kāṣṭhaka*, *pālaka*, or *go-rakṣhaka*, Hcar., Sch.; an ox, L.; n. N. of a lake or piece of water in the country of the Bāhikas, MBh.

बाहु 1. *bāhū*, m. and (L.) f. (fr. *√bah*, *banh*; for 2. *bāhu*, see col. 3) the arm, (esp.) the fore-arm, the arm between the elbow and the wrist (opp. to *pra-gaṇḍa*, q. v.; in medic. the whole upper extremity of the body, as opp. to *sakthi*, the lower ext^o), RV. &c. &c.; the arm as a measure of length (= 12 Angulas), Śulbas.; the fore-foot of an animal (esp. its upper part), RV.; AV.; Br.; ĀsvGr.; the limb of a bow, ŚBr.; the bar of a chariot-pole, Gobh.; the post (of a door; see *dvāra-d*); the side of an angular figure (esp. the base of a right-angled triangle), Sūryas.; the shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial, ib.; (also du.) the constellation Ardra, L.; m. N. of a Daitya, MBh.; of a prince (who brought ruin upon his family by his illegal actions), ib.; of a son of Vṛjika, Hariv.; of a son of Vajra, VP. [Cf. Gk. *παῦς*, *παῦς*; Germ. *buog*, *Bug*; Angl. Sax. *bog*; Eng. *bough*.] = **kara**, mfn. active with the arms, Pān. iii, 2, 21. = **kuptha**, mfn. crippled in the arms, L. = **kuntha** (?), m. a wing, L. = **kubja**, mfn. = *kuntha*, W. = **kuśād**, mfn. offering the fore-legs (i. e. the inferior parts of an animal, said of a parsimonious sacrificer), RV. x, 27, 6. = **cāpa**, m. 'arm-bow,' a fathom (as a measure), L. = **cohinna**, mfn. having a broken a^o, KaushUp. = **cyūt** (?), AV. xviii, 3, 25. = **cyuta** (*bāhū*-), mfn. fallen from the arm, dropped out of the hand, RV.; TS. = **ja**, m. 'arm-born,' a Kshatriya (as sprung from the arm of Brahma), L. (cf. Mn. i, 31); a parrot, L.; sesamum growing wild, L. = **jūta** (*bāhū*-), mfn. quick with the a^o, RV. = **jyā**, f. the cord of an arc, sine, Sūryas. = **tarāpa**, n. crossing a river (with the a^o, i. e. by swimming), Gaut. = **tā** (*bāhū*-), ind. in the arms, RV. (cf. *devū-tā*, *parushū-tā*). = **trāpa**, n. 'arm-fence,' armour for the arms, L. = **daṇḍa**, m. 'arm-staff,' a long arm, R.; Daś.; a blow or punishment inflicted with the arm or fist, MW. (cf. *bhuja-d*). = **dā**, f. 'arm-giver,' N. of Su-yasā (a wife of Parikshit), MBh.; of a river (into which Gaufi the wife of Prasena-jit is said to have been transformed; prob. identical with the Vitastā or Hydaspes and modern Jhelum), ib.; R. &c.; of another river, VP.; = *nadī-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. = **niharita**, u. a partic. method of fighting (by which a sword is twisted out of a person's hands), Hariv. = **pāśa**, m. = **bandhana**, Ratnāv.; a partic. attitude in fighting, MBh. = **pracalākam**, ind. shaking the arms, L. = **prati-bāhu**, m. du. (in geom.) the opposite sides of a figure, Col. = **prasāra**, m. stretching out the arms, BhP. = **praharāpa**, m. striking with the arms, a striker, boxer, W.; n. boxing, wrestling, ib. = **phala**, n. (in geom.) the result from the base sine, Sūryas.; the sine of an arc of a circle of position contained between the sun and the prime vertical, Siddhāntas. = **bandhana**, n. (ifc. f. ā) 'a^o-fetter,' encircling arms, Kalid.; m. the shoulder-blade, R. = **bala**, n. power or strength of a^o, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. 'strong in a^o, N. of a prince, Kathās. = **balin**, mfn. strong in a^o, ŚBr.; MBh.; N. of a man, L. = **bādha**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. *bāhu-bādha*, *bahu-rada*). = **bhaṅgi**, f. bending or twisting the arms, MW. = **bhūṣhapa**, n., **-bhūṣhā**, f. 'a^o-ornament, armet, L. = **bhedin**, m. 'a^o-breaker,' N. of Vishnu, L. = **māt**, mfn. having (strong) a^o (said of Indra), AV.; (āī), f. N. of a river, L. = **madhya**, mfn. occupying a middle position with the a^o, MBh. (cf. *jaṅghā-jaghanya*). = **maya**, mf(ī)n. made or done with the a^o, W. = **mātrā**, n. = *cāpa*, TS.; mf(ī)n. as long as an a^o, ib. = **mūla**, n. 'a^o-root,' the a^o-pit, Nir.; = *vibhūṣhapa*, n. an ornament worn on the upper arm, L. = **yuddha**, n. 'a^o-fight,' a close fight, MBh.; Kathās. = **yodha** or **-yodhin**, m. a wrestler, boxer, Hariv. = **raṣṭha**, f. armour for the upper arm, L. = **latā**, f. an arm (lithe as a) creeper, Rājat. (also *tikū*, f., Śringār.); *lātanta*, n. the space between the arms, the breast, bosom, Kāvya. = **vat**,

m. 'having (strong) a^o, N. of a man, VP. = **vikshepa**, m. moving the a^o, swimming, MBh.; Kathās. = **vighaṭṭana** or **-vighaṭṭita**, n. a partic. attitude in wrestling, VP. = **vimarda**, m. = *yuddha*, Ragh. = **virya**, mfn. strength of a^o, AV. &c. &c.; mfn. strong of a^o, TāṇḍBr. = **vikṭā**, m. N. of a descendant of Atri (author of RV. v, 71; 72), Anukr. = **vyāyāma**, m. 'arm-exercise,' gymnastic, MBh. = **śakti**, m. 'strong of a^o, N. of a king, Kathās. = **śardhin**, mfn. relying on his a^o (said of Indra), RV. x, 103, 3. = **śālin**, mfn. possessing strong a^o, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a Dānava, Kathās.; of a warrior, ib.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of Bhīma, ib.; of a prince, ib. = **śikhara**, n. 'the upper part of the a^o, the shoulder, Hariv. = **sambhava**, m. 'a^o-born,' a Kshatriya, L. (cf. *bāhu-ja*). = **sahasra-bhṛit**, m. 'having a thousand a^o, N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (killed by Parasū-rāma), L. = **sahasrin**, mfn. having a thousand a^o, MBh.; Hariv.; VP. = **svastika**, m. or n. 'a^o-cross,' the arms crossed, MBh. (Nilak.) **Bāhātkshepa**, ind. so as to lift up the arms or hands, Śak. **Bāhūpādā**, ind. pressing with the arms, Bhāṭ.

Bāhuka, ifc. = 1. *bāhu*, the arm (cf. *hrasva-bāhuka*); mf(ā)n. servile, dependent, L.; swimming with the arms, Baudh. (cf. Pān. iv, 4, 7, Sch.); dwarfish, BhP.; m. a monkey, L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of a prince, ib.; of a son of Vṛjika (= *bāhu*), Pur.; (also written *vāh*) N. assumed by Nala upon his becoming charioteer to king Ritu-parṇa, Nal.; (ā), f. N. of a river, L.

1. **Bāhula**, n. (for 2. see below) armour for the arms, L.; N. of a place in Dakṣiṇa-pātha, Cat.

Bāhū-bāhavi, ind. arm to arm, hand to hand (in close combat), Śiś. xviii, 12 (cf. *bāhū-bāhavi*).

Bāhv, in comp. for 1. *bāhu*. = **āṅka**, m. the bend of the arm, *āyān*, AV. = *ōjas*, n. strength of arm, RV. viii, 82, 2; strong in a^o, viii, 20, 6 &c.; strong in the fore-legs (said of a horse), i, 135, 9.

बाहु 2. *bāhu* (for 1. see col. 2), Vṛddhi form of *bahu* in comp. = **kīṭa**, mfn., g. *palady-ādi*. = **kuleyaka**, m. patr. fr. *bahu-kula*, Pān. iv, 1, 140, Sch. = **garta**, mfn., ib. iv, 2, 137, Sch. (*ṭaka*, Kās. on iv, 2, 126). = **gunya**, n. possession of many excellences, Mn. vii, 71. = **janya**, mfn. spread among many people, L.; n. a great multitude of people, crowd, L. = **dantaka**, n. (with *śāstra*) N. of a treatise on morals abridged by Indra, MBh. (cf. next). = **dantin**, m. N. of Indra, L. (cf. *bahudanti-suta*); *ti-putra*, m. a son of Indra (N. of Jaya-datta, author of a Tantra), Daś. = **danteya**, m. = *dantin*, L. = **bali**, m. (fr. *bahu-bala*?) N. of a mountain, Śatr. = **bhāṣhya**, n. (fr. *bahu-bhāṣhin*) talkativeness, g. *brāhmaṇādi*. = **mitrāyana**, m. patr. fr. *bahu-mitra*, Sāṃskarak. = **rūpya**, n. (fr. *bahu-rūpa*) manifoldness, g. *brāhmaṇādi* (Kās.). = **vartaka**, mfn. (fr. *bahu-varta*), Pān. iv, 2, 126, Sch. (Kās. *-gartaka*). = **vāra**, m. = *bahu-v*, L. = **vid-dha**, m. patr. (fr. *bahu-vi-d*). Pravar. = **śāla**, mfn. prepared from Euphorbia Antiquorum; = *guḍa*, m. pills so prepared, ŚāringS. = *śrutya*, n. great learning, erudition, MBh. **Bāhvīrya**, n. the sacred tradition of the Bāhv-ricas, the Rīg-veda, ŚāṅkhŚr. (cf. Pān. iv, 3, 129).

2. **Bāhula**, mfn. (fr. *bahula*; for 1. see above) manifold, g. *saṃkalādi*; in. the month Kārtika (when the moon is near the Pleiades; see *bahulā*), L.; fire, L.; a Jina, Gal.; N. of a prince, VP.; n. manifoldness, g. *prithv-ādi*; = *griva*, m. 'having a variegated neck,' a peacock, L. **lakha**, n. manifoldness, diversity, Kār. on Pān. ii, 1, 32; Pat.; (āī), ind. from giving too wide applicability (to a rule), Up. i, 36; 37, Sch. **li**, m. N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra, MBh. **leya**, m. metron. of Skanda (fr. *bahulā*, the Pleiades), L. **īya**, n. abundance, plenty, multitude, variety, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the usual course or common order of things, Hariv.; (ena), ind. usually, ordinarily, as a rule, Śāṃk.; Pān. Sch.; Jātakam.; (ār), ind. id., Śāṇḍ.; in all probability, Hit.

बाहुक bāhuk. See *pra-bāhuk*.

बाष्क bāṣya, mf(ā)n. (fr. *bahis*; in later language also written *vāṣya*, q. v.; m. nom. pl. *bākye*, ŚBr.) being outside (a door, house, &c.), situated without (abl. or comp.), outer, exterior (acc. with *√kri*, to turn out, expel), AV. &c. &c.; not belonging to the family or country, strange,

foreign, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; excluded from caste or the community, an out-caste, Mn.; MBh. &c.; diverging from, conflicting with, opposed to, having nothing to do with (abl. or comp.), ib.; (with *artha*), a meaning external to (i.e. not resulting from) the sounds or letters forming a word, Pān. i, 1, 68, Sch.; m. a corpse (for *vāhya*?), Kāv.; N. of a man (pl. his family), Śaṃskarak.; (pl.) N. of a people, VP.; (ā), f. (scil. *tvac*) the outer bark of a tree, ŚBr.; (ifc. f. ā) the outer part, exterior, Rājāt.; ibc. and (*am, ena, e*), ind. outside, without, out, ŚBr. &c. &c.; (*āt*), ind. from without, Pañcat. — **kaksha**, m. the outer side (of a house), Rājāt. — **karāṇa**, n. an external organ of sense, MārKp.; Śaṃk. — **karṇa** and **-kunda**, m. N. of two Nāgas, MBh. — **taddhita**, n. (in gram.) an external or secondary Taddhita suffix (added after another one), Pāp. vii, 3, 29, Sch. — **tara**, mfn. being outside, outer, external, Śaṃk.; turned out (of caste or society), an out-caste, Mn. x, 30. — **tās**, ind. outside, externally, on the outside of (with gen. or abl.), VS. &c. &c.; — **to-nara**, m. pl. 'external men', N. of a people, MārKp. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. the state of being outside, exclusion, deviation or divergence from (abl.), Hariv.; Rājāt. &c. — **druti**, f. 'external solution', a process in the preparation of quicksilver, Sarvad. — **prakṛiti**, f. pl. the constituents of a foreign state exclusive of the king (cf. *prakṛiti*), Pañcat. — **prayatna**, m. (in gram.) the external effort in the production of articulate sounds, Pāp. i, 1, 9, Sch. — **rata**, n. = **sambhoga**, Cat.; w.r. for **-lara**, Kathās. — **liṅgin**, m. a heretic, L. — **vastu**, n. external wealth or riches, Kum. — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling outside a village or town (said of Caṇḍālas), MBh. — **sambhoga**, m. 'external coition', (prob.) gratification of sexual passion outside the vulva, Cat. — **aparāsa**, n. contact with external objects, Bhag.; MārKp. **Bāhyāṅsa**, mfn. holding the hands outside (not between) the knees, Gobh. (cf. *bahir-jānu*). **Bāhyānta**, m. the outer end or corner (of the eye), L. **Bāhyāntar**, ind. from without and within, Prab. **Bāhyābhyantara**, mfn. external and internal (as diseases), Suśr. **Bāhyāyama**, m. a partic. disease of the nerves, ib. **Bāhyārtha**, m. an external meaning (cf. *bāhya artha* above), Madhus.; external objects or matter or reality; — **bhaṅga-nirākaraṇa**, n. N. of wk.; — **vāda**, m. the doctrine that the ext^o world has a real existence, Śaṃk.; — **vādin**, mfn. maintaining the reality of the ext^o w^o, ib. **Bāhyālaya**, m. the abode of out-castes i.e. the country of the Bāhikas, MBh. (v.l. *vāhyānaya*). **Bāhyāśakalā**, m. a fragment from a tree's outer bark, ŚBr. **Bāhyāśva**, m. N. of a man, Hariv. (v.l. *vāh*). **Bāhyēndriya**, n. an outer organ of sense, Vedāntas. **Bāhyōpavana**, n. a grove situated outside (a town, *purīyā*), BhP. **Bāhyaka-spiṅjarī** and **bāhyākā**, f. N. of Spīnjari and one of the two wives of Bhajamāna (an older sister of Upa-bāhyaka), Hariv.

बाह्यक bāhlaka, bāhlava, bāhli &c. See *bāhlava* &c., p. 729, col. 3.

बाह्वद् bāhvaṭa, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

विट् biṭ (or viṭ), cl. i. P. *befati*, to swear, shout, address harshly, Dhātup. ix, 30.

विटक biṭaka, m. n., (ā), f. = *piṭaka*, a boil, L.

विठक biṭhaka, n. = *antariksha*, the sky, Nir. vi, 30.

विड् bid (or vid) = *biṭ*, Dhātup. ix, 30 (v.l.)

विडारक biḍāraka, m. a cat, L. (cf. next).

विडाल biḍāla, m. (also written *viḍāla*, of doubtful origin; cf. Up. i, 117) a cat, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a partic. remedy for the eye, BhPr. (cf. *laka*); the eye-ball, L.; (ā), f. a female cat, R. (also *i*, Up. i, 117, Sch.); (i), f. a partic. disease and the female demon presiding over it (reckoned among the Yoginīs), Hcat.; a species of plant, L. — **pada** or **-pada**, n. a partic. measure of weight (= *karsha*), ŚārngS.; Suśr. — **putra**, m. 'cat's son', N. of a man, Rājāt. — **vapij**, m. 'cat-dealer', nickname of a man, ib. — **vratika**, mfn. 'acting like a cat', false, hypocritical, L. (cf. *baidāla-vr*). **Bidālāksha**, mf(ī)n. cat-eyed, Hcat.; (i), f. N. of a Rākshasī, R.

Bidālaka, m. a cat, Cat.; the eyeball, L.; application of ointment to the eye, Car.; BhPr.; (*ikā*), f. a little cat, kitten, Subh.; n. yellow orpiment, L.

विद् bid or bind (cf. *bhid*), cl. i. P. *bindati*, to cleave, split, Dhātup. iii, 27 (perhaps invented on account of the following words of more or less questionable origin).

Bida, m. (also written *vida*) N. of a man, Pān. iv, 1, 104; pl. his family, ĀśvŚr. — **kula** (*vida*), n. = *vaidasya* and *vaidayoh kulam*, Pān. ii, 4, 64; Vārtt. 1, Pat. **Bidā-puta**, m. N. of a man, g. *aiṇādi*, Kās. (v.l. *bida*, *puta*).

Bidala, n. (cf. *vi-dala*) anything split off or produced by splitting (cf. comp.) — **kāri**, f. a woman employed in splitting bamboos, VS. — **samhita**, mfn. composed or made up of halves, AitBr.

Bidura, v.l. for *bhidura*, q.v.

Binda. See *kusuru-binda*.

Bindavi, g. *gaḥḍi* (cf. *baindavi*).

Bindaviya, mfn., ib.; m. a prince of the Bindus, g. *dāmany-ādi*.

Bindū, m. (once n., MBh.; in later language mostly written *bindu*) a detached particle, drop, globule, dot, spot, AV. &c. &c.; (with *hiranyaya*) a pearl, AV. xix, 30, 5 (cf. *-phala*); a drop of water taken as a measure, L.; a spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant, Kum.; (ifc. also *-ka*) the dot over a letter representing the Anusvara (supposed to be connected with Śiva and of great mystical importance), MBh.; Kathās.; BhP.; a zero or cypher, R. (in manuscripts put over an erased word to show that it ought not to be erased = 'stet', Naish.); a partic. mark like a dot made in cauterizing, Suśr.; a mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress, L.; a coloured mark made on the forehead between the eyebrows, L.; (in dram.) the sudden development of a secondary incident (which, like a drop of oil in water, expands and furnishes an important element in the plot), Sāh. (ifc. also *-ka*); m. N. of a man, g. *biddādi*; of an Āngirasa (author of RV. viii, 83; ix, 30), Anukr.; of the author of a Rāsa-paddhati, Cat.; pl. N. of a warrior tribe, g. *dāmany-ādi*. — **ghṛita**, n. a partic. medic. compound taken in small quantities, ŚārngP. — **citra** and **-citra**, m. the spotted antelope, L. — **jāla** and **-jālaka**, n. collection or mass of dots or spots (esp. on an elephant's face and trunk), L. — **tantra**, m. a die, dice, L.; m. n. a kind of chess-board, L.; a playing-ball, L. — **tirtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **deva**, m. = *ga*, a Buddhist deity, L.; N. of Śiva, W. — **nātha**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. — **patra**, m. Betula Bhojpatra, L. — **patrakā**, m. a species of Amaranthus, L. — **pratiṣṭhā-maya**, mf(ī)n. founded or based upon the Anusvara, L. — **phala**, n. a pearl, L. — **brahmānandiya**, n. N. of wk. — **bheda**, m. N. of a partic. Yoga posture, L. — **mat**, mfn. having drops or bubbles or clots, formed into balls or globules, AitBr.; KātyŚr.; n. N. of a son of Marici by Bindu-matī, BhP.; (ā), f. N. of a kind of verse, Kād.; of a drama, Sāh.; of the wife of Marici (cf. above), BhP.; of a daughter of Śaśa-bindu and wife of Māndhātī, Hariv.; of the murderess of Vidūratha, Vāsav., Introd.; of a fisherman's daughter, Kathās. — **mādhava**, m. a form of Viṣṇu, Cat. — **mālin**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgit. — **rāji**, m. 'row of spots', N. of a kind of serpent, Suśr. — **rekha**, m. a kind of bird, L. (cf. prec. and next). — **rekha**, f. a row or line of points or dots, Rājāt.; N. of a daughter of Caṇḍāvarman, Kathās. — **vāsara**, m. the day of fecundation, L. — **śarman**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **samgraha**, m., — **sampipana**, n. N. of wks. — **saras**, n. N. of a sacred lake, MBh.; R.; (m. c. also *-sara*), BhP.; — **tirtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. — **sāra**, n. N. of a king (son of Candra-gupta), VP.; HParīś. — **senā**, m. N. of a king (son of Kshatrājūjas), VP. — **hrada**, m. N. of a lake (said to have been formed by the drops of the Ganges shaken from Śiva's hair), Cat. **Bindūpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Binduka, m. a drop, R.; N. of a Tirtha, Viṣṇ. (see also under *bindu*).

Bindukita, mfn. dotted over, Śak., Sch.

Binduraka, m. Ximenia Aegyptiaca, L.

Bindula, m. a partic. venomous insect, Suśr. (written *vi*).

Bindūya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to form drops, drip down (p. *yamāna*, dripping, wet), Mālatīm.

विचित्रवर्ण बिबिध-भवाव, mfn. (onomat. *bibibā* + pr. p. of *√bhū*) crackling, MaitrS.

विबोधयिषु bibodhayishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of *√budh*) wishing to rouse, intending to wake, R. (cf. *bubodhayishu*).

बिबोका bibboka, m. (also written *vivvoka* or *vibboka*) haughty indifference, L.; (in erotic poetry) affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride and conceit, Śiś. viii, 29; Sāh.

बिभक्षयिषा bibhaksayishā, f. (fr. Desid. of *√bhaj*) a desire of eating or enjoying, Nyāyam. **Yishu**, mfn. desirous of eating, MBh.; MārKp.; — **dayashrin**, mfn. 'having teeth d^o of e^o', hungry-mouthed, VarBrS.

बिभक्षिषु bibhaksishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *√bhaj*) desirous of speaking, Śiś.

बिभित्ता bibhittā, f. (fr. Desid. of *√bhid*) a desire to break through or destroy or pierce or penetrate (with acc. or gen.), MBh.; Kād. (cf. Siddh. on Pān. ii, 3, 66). **tsu**, mfn. desirous of breaking through &c. (with acc.), MBh.; BhP.

Bibhedayishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) desirous of dividing or disuniting, MBh.

बिभीषिका bibhishikā, w.r. for *vibh*.

बिभ्रक्षु bibhrakshu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *√bhraj*) wishing to parch or destroy, Bhāṭṭ.; m. fire, W.

Bibhrajishu, m. 'that which wishes to destroy', fire, Bhāṭṭ.; — *prakhya*, mfn. resembling fire, ib. (= *agni-tulya*, Sch.)

बिभ्रत् bibhrat, mfn. (pr.p. of *√bhṛt*) bearing, carrying, RV. &c. &c. **Bibhrad-vāja**, m. = *bharad-v*, AitĀr.

बिम्ब bimba, m. n. (also written *vimba* or *vimva*, of doubtful origin, but cf. Up. iv, 95, Sch.; ifc. f. ā) the disk of the sun or moon, Kāv.; Pur. &c.; any disk, sphere, orb (often applied to the rounded parts of the body), Kālid.; Pañcat.; a mirror, SvetUp.; Kum.; an image, shadow, reflected or represented form, picture, type, R.; BhP.; Rājāt.; (in rhet.) the object compared (as opp. to *prati-bimba*, 'the counterpart' to which it is compared), Sāh.; Prātāp.; m. a lizard, chameleon, Gaut.; N. of a man, Rājāt.; (ā), f. Momordica Monadelpha (a plant bearing a bright-red gourd), L.; N. of 2 metres, Col.; N. of the wife of Balāditya (king of Kāśmīra), Rājāt.; (i), f. Momordica Monadelpha, Suśr. (cf. *gaurādi*); N. of the mother of king Bimbī-sāra (below), Buddh.; n. the fruit of the Momordica Monadelpha (to which the lips of women are often compared), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **jā**, f. Momordica Monadelpha, L. — **tattva-prakāśikā**, f. N. of wk. — **prati-bimba**, (ibc.) original and counterfeit, object of comparison and that with which it is compared; — *tā*, f., — *tva*, n. (Sāh.); — *bhāva*, m. (Prātāp.) condition of or^o and c^o &c.; — *vāda*, m. N. of wk. — **pratiṣṭhā**, f., — **pratiṣṭhā-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **phala**, n. the Bimba fruit, Bhāṭṭ.; *l-dhar'o'shtha*, mfn. having lips as red as the B^o fr^o, Kum. — **lakshana**, n. N. of wk. — **sāra**, v.l. for *bimbī-sāra*, Lalit. **Bimbāgata**, mfn. 'gone to an image', reflected, W. **Bimbādhara**, m. a nether lip (red like the B^o fruit), Śak. **Bimbānubimbā-tva**, n. = *bimba-prati-bimbā-tva*, Sāh. **Bimbāsvara**, m. N. of a temple founded by the princess Bimbā, Rājāt. **Bimbōpadhāna**, n. a cushion, pillow, Divyāv. **Bimb'-o'shtha**, mf(ī)n. having lips like the B^o fruit, red-lipped, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (f. also *baushthā*, Up. ii, 4, Sch.)

Bimbaka, n. the disk of the sun or moon (also *ikā*, f., L.); the fruit of Momordica Monadelpha, L. (also *ikā*, f.); a round form, roundness (of a face), Divyāv. **bakī**, m. N. of a prince, Kathās. **baṭa**, m. the mustard plant, L. **bara**, m. n. a partic. high number, Buddh. **bāva**, n., Pāp. v, 2, 109, Vārtt. 3, Pat.

Bimbita, mfn. mirrored back, reflected, Rājāt. **binī**, f. the pupil of the eye, L. **biya**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

Bimbī-sāra, m. (from *bimbī* or *bimbī* + s^o?) N. of a king of Magadha (contemporary and patron of Gautama Buddha), MWB. 48 &c. (v.l. *vidhi-sāra*, *vidmī-sāra*, *vidnu-sena*, *vinidhya-sena*).

Bimbu, m. the betel-nut tree, L.

Bimboka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

विरद birada, biruda, w.r. for *vi-ruda*.

बिराल *birāla*, m. = *biḍāla*, a cat, L.

बिल *bīl* (or *vīl*, connected with *bid*, q.v.), cl. 6. 10. P. *bīlati*, *belayati*, to split, cleave, break, Dhātup. xxviii, 67; xxxii, 66.

Bīla, n. (also written *vīla*; ifc. f. *ā*) a cave, hole, pit, opening, aperture, RV. &c. &c.; the hollow (of a dish), bowl (of a spoon or ladle) &c., AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; m. Calamus Rotang, L.; Indra's horse Uccaiḥśravas, L.; N. of two kinds of fish, L. — **kārin**, m. 'hole-maker', a mouse, L. — **m-gama**, m. 'hole-goer', a snake, MW. — **dhāvāna**, mfn. (sensu obscuro) rimam tergens, TS. — **yonī**, mfn. of the breed of Uccaiḥśravas, Kir. — **vāsa**, mfn. living in holes, burrowing; m. an animal that lives in holes, Suśr.; a pole-cat, L. — **vāsin**, mfn. = prec., MBh.; m. an animal that lives in holes, ib.; a snake, L. — **śāya**, mfn. and m. = prec., MBh. — **śāyin**, mfn. = *vāsa*, mfn., Suśr.; m. any animal that lives in holes, ib. — **avarga**, m. 'subterranean heaven', the lower regions, hell, BhP. **Bilāyana**, n. a subterranean cave or cavern, BhP. **Bilāsin**, m. (for *bīla-vāsin*) a serpent, Kuṭṭanīm. **Bile-vāsin**, mfn. and m. = *bīla-v*, L. **Bile-śāya**, mfn. and m. = *bīla-v*, MBh.; BhP.; Suśr.; m. also N. of a teacher of the Hatha-vidyā, Cat. **Bilēśvara**, m. N. of a place of pilgrimage, Cat. (perhaps w.r. for *bilvēśvara*). **Bilāśaka**, mfn. and m. = *bīla-vāsa*, Mn.; MBh.

Bilasa, mfn., g. *trīṇādi*.

Bilma, n. a slip, bit, chip, RV. ii, 35, 12; a broken helmet, ŚatUp., Sch.; an ash-pit, L. — **grahana**, n. grasping or understanding by bits i.e. by degrees, Nir. i, 20.

Bilmīn, mfn. having a helmet, VS. (Mahidh.)

Billa, n. (also written *villa*) a pit, hole, reservoir (= *talla* or *ālavāla*), L.; Asa Foetida, L. — **mūlā**, f. a species of esculent bulbous plant, L. — **sū**, f. a mother of ten children, L.

Bilva, m. (in later language also *vilva*) Aegle Marmelos, the wood-apple tree (commonly called Bel; its delicious fruit when unripe is used medicinally; its leaves are employed in the ceremonial of the worship of Śiva; cf. RTL 336), AV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. a kind of plant (= *hingu-patrī*), L.; n. the Bilva fruit, MBh.; Kathās.; a partic. weight (= 1 Pala, = 4 Akshas, = 1 Kuḍava), Suśr.; ŚārngS.; a kind of vegetable, Suśr.; a small pond, pool, L. (cf. *billa*). — **ja**, see *bailāja*. — **tejas**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — **daṇḍa** or **daṇḍin**, m. 'having a staff of B° wood', N. of Śiva, ib. — **nātha**, m. N. of a teacher of the Hatha-vidyā, Cat. — **pattra**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; — **maya**, mfn. made or consisting of B° leaves, Kathās. — **pattrikā**, f. N. of Dākṣhāyānī (under which she was worshipped at Bilvaka), Cat. — **parāṇī**, f. a kind of vegetable, Car. — **pāṇḍara** or **pāṇḍura**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — **peṣikā** or **peṣī**, f. the dried shell of the B° fruit, Suśr. — **maṅgala**, m. N. of a poet (also called *Lilāśuka*), Cat.; — **tikā**, f., *stotra*, n. N. of wks. — **madhya**, n. the flesh of the B° fruit, Var.; Car. — **mātra**, n. the weight of a B° fruit, Suśr.; mfn. having the weight or size of a B° fruit, ib.; ŚārngP. — **vana**, n. a wood of B° trees; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. (also *bilva-vṛkṣa*, *bilvāvatī*, and *bilvādri-m°*). **Bilvāntara**, m. a species of tree, Bhpr. **Bilvāmraka**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place on the Revī or Narmada river; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Bilvāpāra-māhātmya**, n., **Bilvāśhaka**, n. and **Bilvāśvara-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. **Bilvōda-kēśvara**, m. N. of a temple of Śiva, Hariv. **Bilvōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Bilvaka, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; N. of a place of pilgrimage, ib. (cf. *bailvaki*); a crab, L. **Bilvakiyā**, f. a place planted with Bilva trees, g. *naḍḍi* (cf. *bailvaka*).

Bilvale, n. N. of a town, L.

बिलाल *bilāla*, m. = *birāla*, a cat, L.

बिलिन्ध *bilintha* (?), Suparp. xv, 2.

बिलिश *bilīśa*, m. or n. (?) = *baḍīśa*, a fish-hook or the bait on it, Suparp. xvii, 2.

बिल्हण *bilhana*, m. N. of a minister and poet, Vcar.; Rājāt.; of other authors (also *-deva*), Cat. — **kavya**, n., — **caritra**, n., — **pañcāśikā**, f., — **śataka**, n., — **piya**, n. N. of wks.

बिश् *bīś* (or *viś*), cl. 1. P. *beśati*, to go, Dhātup. xvii, 71 (= *√pis*, q.v.)

बिश *bīśa*, *bīsha*, w. r. for *bīsa*.

बिशायक *biśāyaka* (or *viś°*), m. a species of Euphorbia, L. (cf. *biśkara*).

बिष्कल *bīshkala*, m. a tame hog (noted for its fecundity), L.; (ā), f. parturient, a woman in travail, AV.

बिस् *bis* (or *vis*), cl. 4. *bisyati*, to go, move, Naigh. ii, 14; to split or grow, Nir. ii, 24; to urge on, incite, Dhātup. xxvi, 108; to cast, throw, Vop.

Bīsa, n. (m. only Hariv. 15445; also written *viśa*; ifc. f. *ā*) a shoot or sucker, the film or fibre of the water-lily or lotus, also the stalk itself or that part of it which is underground (eaten as a delicacy), RV. &c. &c.; the whole lotus plant, MBh. xii, 7974. — **kaṇṭhikā**, f. and — **kaṇṭhin**, m. a kind of small crane, L. — **kisalaya-coheda-pāṭheya-vat**, mfn. having pieces of fibres of young lotus as provisions for a journey, Megh. — **kusuma**, n. a lotus-flower, L. — **khā**, mfn. one who digs up fibres of lotus-roots, RV. — **khādikā**, f. 'eating l°-fibres', N. of a play or sport, L. — **granthī**, m. a knot on a l°-stalk, MBh. (used for filtering or clearing water, Suśr.); a partic. disease of the eyes, Suśr. — **ja**, n. a l°-flower, L. — **tantu**, m. a l°-fibre, MBh.; — **maya**, mfn. made of l°-f°s, Daś.; Kād. — **nābhī**, f. the l°-plant (*padmīnī*), L. — **nāśikā**, f. a kind of crane, L. (cf. *kaṇṭhikā*). — **pushpa** (W.), — **prasūna** (Śis.), n. a l°-flower. — **mṛgāṇā**, n. a l°-fibre, MBh.; Suśr. — **latā**, f. the l°-plant, Śringār. — **vati** (*bīsa*), f. a place abounding in l°-fibres, ŚBr. — **vartman**, n. a partic. disease of the eyes, Suśr. (cf. *granthī*). — **śālūka**, m. (l) a l°-root, L. **Bīśkara** or *kāra*, m. a species of Euphorbia, L. **Bīśabharāṇa**, n. an ornament made of l°-fibres, Śak. **Bīśōrpā**, f. = *bīsa-mṛgāṇā*, Āpast.

Bisala, n. a sprout, bud, young shoot, L.

Bisālī, f. a lotus (the whole plant) or an assemblage of lotus-flowers, Kāv.; Kathās. — **pattra**, n. a lotus-leaf, ML.

Bisila, mfn. (fr. *bīsa*), g. *kāśādi*.

बिहण *bihṇa*, incorrect for *bilhṇa*.

बीज *bīja*, n. (also written *vīja*, of doubtful origin; ifc. f. *ā*) seed (of plants), semen (of men and animals), seed-corn, grain, RV. &c. &c.; a runner (of the Indian fig-tree), Vcar.; any germ, element, primary cause or principle, source, origin (ifc. = caused or produced by, sprung from), ChUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the germ or origin of any composition (as of a poem, of the plot of a drama, of a magical formula &c.), R.; BhP.; Daśar.; Pratāp.; calculation of original or primary germs, analysis, algebra, Col.; truth (as the seed or cause of being), L.; anything serving as a receptacle or support (= *ālam-bana*), Yogās.; the mystical letter or syllable which forms the essential part of the Mantra of any deity, RTL 197 &c.; the position of the arms of a child at birth, BhPr.; quicksilver (?), Sūryas.; marrow, L.; m. = *bījaka*, the citron tree, Āryabh. — **kartrī**, m. 'producer of seed', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **kāṇḍa-prarohin** (Mn. i, 46) and — **kāṇḍa-ruha** (i, 48), mfn. springing from a seed or from the (slip or portion taken from a) stalk. — **kṛit**, n. 'producing semen', an aphrodisiac, L. — **kōśa**, m. N. of a Tantra; (= *ī*), f. a seed-vessel (esp. of the lotus), L.; a pod, L.; — **śōdhāra**, n. N. of wk. — **kriyā**, f. the operation of analysis, algebraic solution, Col. — **ganita**, n. calculation of primary causes, analysis, algebra; N. of the 2nd part of Bhās-kara's Siddhānta-śiromaṇi; — **prabodha**, m., — **śōdhāraṇa**, n. N. of Comms. on it. — **garbha**, m. Trichosanthes Dioeca, L. — **gupti**, f. 'seed-protector', a pod, L. — **cintā-mapi-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **tas**, ind. from or according to seed, W. — **tva**, n. the being an origin or cause, causality, Nilak. — **darśaka**, m. 'explainer of the germ or plot of a play', a stage-manager, L. — **dravya**, n. primary or original matter, Bhpr. — **dhānī**, f. N. of a river, R. — **dhānya**, n. coriander, L. — **nātha**, see *baijanātha*. — **nighan-ṭu**, m. N. of wk. — **nirvāpāna**, n. scattering or sowing seed, Pañcat. — **nyāsa**, m. (in dram.) the laying down or making known the germ of a plot, Daśar. — **palāva**, m. or n. (?) N. of Comm. on Bijag. — **pādapa**, m. Semecarpus Anacardium, L.

— **pura**, w.r. for *-pūra*. — **purusha**, m. the progenitor of a tribe or family, MW. — **pushpa**, n. N. of various plants (= *madana* and *maruvaka*), L. — **pushpikā**, f. Andropogon Saccharatus, L. — **pūra**, m. (Suśr.), — **pūṛaka**, m. (MBh.; R. &c.), — **pūṛī**, f. (Pañcad.), — **pūṛpa**, m. (Suśr.) 'seed-filled', a citron, Citrus Medica; (*ra* or *ṛaka*), n. a citron, Kathās.; — *ra-rasa*, m. citron-juice, Suśr. — **peṣikā**, f. 'semen-receptacle', the scrotum, L. — **prada**, m. 'yielding or sowing seed', a generator, Bhag. — **prabhāva**, m. the power of the seed, Mn. x, 72. — **praroha** (Kap.), — **hin** (Mn.), mfn. growing from seed. — **phalaka**, m. Citrus Medica, L. — **bhūta**, mfn. being or forming the s°, Mn.; MBh. — **matī**, f. (in alg.) a mind capable of analysis or of comprehending causes, Col. — **mantra**, n. N. of a mystical syllable of a Mantra (cf. above), W. — **māṭṛikā**, f. the seed-vessel of the lotus, L. — **mātra**, n. only as much as is required for seed i.e. for the procreation of offspring or for the preservation of a family, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; N. of RV. ix, Bṛih. — **muktāvalī**, f. N. of wk. — **muṣhti**, m. or f. a handful of seed, R. — **yajña**, m. 'seed-offering', N. of a partic. allegorical sacrifice, MBh. — **ratna**, m. 'having gems of seed', a kind of bean, MW. — **ruha**, mfn. growing from s°, Mn.; m. grain, corn, W.; — *hā-√kṛi*, Gaṇar. ii, 98. — **recaṇa**, n. Croton Jamalgotā, L. — **lilāvatī**, f. N. of wk. — **ī**. — **vat**, ind. like seed, MBh. — **2**. **vat**, mfn. possessing seed, provided with s° or grain, Mn.; ĀśvGr. — **va-pāna**, n. sowing seed, Pañcat. — **vāra**, m. 'best of grains', Phaseolus Radiatus, L. — **vāpa**, m. a sower, L.; sowing; — *grihya*, n. N. of wk. — **vāpin**, m. 'sowing seed', a sower, L. — **vāhana**, m. 'seed-bearer', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **vivṛitī**, f. N. of Comm. on Bijag. (also *li-kalpalatāvatāra*, m.) — **vṛiksha**, m. Terminalia Tomentosa, L. — **śeṣha-mātra**, n. nothing but seed as a remainder. — **samhṛitimat**, mfn. containing the germ and catastrophe (of a play), Sāh. — **samcaya**, m. a heap or collection of seed or grain, MW. — **sū**, f. 'bringing forth s°', the earth, L. — **sektṛi**, m. 'sprinkler of s°', a generator, Kull. on Mn. ix, 51. — **harā** or **-hārīnī**, f. 'taking away seed', N. of a witch (daughter of Duḥ-saha), MārKP. **Bījākshara**, n. the first syllable of a Mantra or spell, L. **Bījāṅkura**, m. a seed-shoot, seedling, Kum.; Pañcat.; N. of Comms. on Bijag. and Līl.; du. seed and sprout, BhP.; — *nyāya*, m. the rule of s° and sp° (where two things stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect), A.; — *vat*, ind. (in phil.) like the continuous succession of s° and sp°, MW. **Bījāñjali**, m. a handful of s° or grain, Mṛtych. **Bījādhyāna**, m. 'abounding in s°', Citrus Medica, Suśr. **Bījādhyaksha**, m. 'presiding over s°', N. of Śiva, Śivag. **Bījāpahārīnī**, f. = *bija-harā*, MārKP. **Bījābhidhāna**, n. N. of a Tantra wk. **Bījāmla**, n. the fruit of Spondias Mangifera, L. **Bījārnava-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra wk. **Bījārtha**, mfn. desirous of seed i.e. of procreation, Āpast. **Bījāśva**, m. 'seed-horse', a stallion, Rājāt. **Bījōtkṛishṭa**, w.r. for next. **Bījōtkṛashṭṛi**, m. one who picks out (a few good) grains (to make a person think the rest is equally good), Mn. ix, 291. **Bījōḍaka**, n. 'grain-(like) water', hail, L. **Bījōḍa-harāṇa-bhā-bodhinī**, f. and **Bījōpanayana**, n. N. of wks. on alg. **Bījōpti**, f. sowing seed; — *akra*, n. a kind of astrol. diagram for indicating good or bad luck following on the sowing of seed, MW.; — *vidhi*, m. the manner of sowing seed, ib.

Bījaka, n. seed, Suśr.; a list, HParīś.; m. Citrus Medica, R.; Hariv. &c.; a citron or lemon, Suśr.; Terminalia Tomentosa, L.; the position of the arms of a child at birth, Suśr.; Bhpr.; N. of a poet.

Bījaryā, ind. (with *√kṛi*), Gaṇar. ii, 98 (cf. *bija-ruhā-√kṛi*).

Bījāla, mfn. furnished with seed or grain, seedy, L. (cf. *baijala*).

Bījā, ind. by or with seed, sowing with seed, W. — **kara** (or *√kṛi* ?), m. N. of a poet, Cat. — *√kṛi*, P. — *karoti*, to sow with seed, sow, Pān. v, 4, 58 (others 'to harrow after sowing'). — **kṛita**, mfn. (a field) ploughed or harrowed after sowing (cf. prec.), W.

Bījika, mfn. seedy, abounding in seeds, g. *kumuddādi*.

Bijita, mfn. sown with seed, having for seed, W. **Bijin**, mfn. bearing seed, seedy (as a plant), Suśr.; (ifc.) being of the race or blood of (e.g. *rāja-b°*, q.v.), Rājāt.; m. the owner or giver of seed, the real progenitor (as opp. to *kshetrin*, the nominal father or

merely the husband of a woman), Mn. ix, 51 &c.; Gaut.; any better, father, L.; the sun, L.

Biṣya, mfn. sprung or produced from seed, W.; descended from a good family, Gal.; (ifc.) sprung from or belonging to the family of, L. (cf. *mahā-b* and *g. gva-ādi*).

बीभ *bībh*, cl. 1. *ā. bībhate*, to boast, Dhātup. x, 21 (Vop. *cībh*).

बीभत्स *bībhatsa*, mf(ā)n. (fr. Desid. of *√bādh*) loathsome, disgusting, revolting, hideous, ŚākhBr.; ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; loathing, detesting, L.; envious, cruel, wicked, L.; changed or estranged in mind, L.; m. disgust, abhorrence; (with *rasa*) the sentiment of disgust (one of the 8 Rasas, q.v.), Daśar.; Śah.; N. of Arjuna, L.; (ā), f. loathing, abhorrence, VS. (cf. *ā-8*); n. anything loathsome or hideous, a V. sight, Mālatim.; -*harman*, mfn. doing loathsome or wicked things (as an abusive word), Mcar.; -*iā*, f. loathsomeness, detestableness, MBh.; Prab. *tsaka*, m. N. of a man, Mudr. *tsā*, mfn. loathing, detesting, feeling disgust or repugnance, RV.; AV.; Kaus.; reserved, coy (said of a woman), RV. i, 164, 8; m. N. of Arjuna, MBh.

बीरि *bīri*, m. a crowd, multitude, RV. vii, 39, 2 ('air', Nir. v, 27).

बीरिण *bīriṇa*. Seedū-*bīriṇa* and cf. *virīṇa*.

बीष *bīṣa*. See *pāḍ-bīṣa*.

बुक *buk*, ind. an onomat. word. - *kāra*, m. the roaring of a lion, cry of any animal, L.

बुका *buka*, m. = *hāsyā*, laughter, Gaṇar.; (also written *vuka*) Agatī Grandiflora, Bhpr.

बुक्ल, mfn., g. *prēkshādi*.

बुक्क *bukk*, cl. 1. 10. P. *bukkati*, *bukkayati*, to bark, yelp, sound, talk, Dhātup. v, 4; xxxiii, 39 (Kās. also 'to give pain').

Bukka, mf(ā) or īn. the heart, L. (ā, f., Mcar.); m. a goat, L.; the Ricinus plant, L.; N. of a prince (who reigned at Vidya-nagara 1359-79 and was the patron of Sāyana; he is also called *Bukka-bhūpati*, *mahīpati*, *-rāja*, *-rāya*, and *Bukkapa*), Nyayam.; Col.; Cat.; m. and f. = *samaya* (w. r. for *hrīdaya*?), L. **Bukkāgramāṇsa**, n. the heart, L. (prob. a wrong blending of *bukkā* and *agramāṇsa*).

Buktan, m. the heart, L.

Bukkana, n. the bark of a dog or any noise made by animals, L.

बुक्कस *bukkasa*, m. a Caṇḍāla, L. (cf. *puk-kasa*); (f), f. the indigo plant, L.; = *kālī* (black colour?), L.

बुङ्ग *buṅg* (or *vung*), cl. 1. P. *buṅgati*, to forsake, abandon, Dhātup. v, 52.

बुद् *buḍ*, cl. 1. 10. P. *boḍati*, *boḍayati*, to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xxxii, 116 (Vop.)

बुद् *buḍ*, cl. 6. P. *buḍati*, to cover, conceal, Dhātup. xxviii, 101 (v.l. for *cud*); to emit, discharge, ib. 90 (v.l. for *puḍ*).

बुडबुड *buḍabuḍa*, ind. an onomat. word imitative of the bubbling sound made by the sinking of an object in water, HParīś. (cf. *budbuda*).

बुडिल *buḍila*, m. N. of a man, GopBr.

बुद् *buḍ*, cl. 1. P. *ā. bodati*, *te*, to perceive, learn, Dhātup. xxi, 12 (cf. *bund* and *budh*).

बुद्ध *buddha*, *buddhi*. See cols. 2 and 3.

बुहुद *budbuda*, m. (onomat.; cf. *buḍabuḍa*) a bubble (often as a symbol of anything transitory), RV. (cf. comp.); MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ifc. f. ā); an ornament or decoration resembling a bubble, L.; an embryo five days old, Nir.; BhP. (n.); Suśr.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; n. a partic. disease of the eye, Suśr. - *tva*, n. the being a (mere) bubble (as an embryo), MārKp. - *yāṣu* (*-dd*), mfn. one whose semen is a (mere) bubble, impotent, RV. x, 155, 4. **Budbudākṛatā**, f. the form or nature of a (mere) bubble, A. **Budbudākṣha**, mfn. one who has a partic. disease of the eyes, L.

बुध 1. *budh*, cl. 1. P. *ā. (Dhātup. xxi, 11) bōdhati*, *te*; cl. 4. *ā. (xxvi, 63) būdh-yate* (ep. also P. *ti*; pf. P. *bubodha*, MBh.; Subj. *bubodhati*, RV.; *ā. bubudhē*, p. *bubudhānē*, ib.;

aor. P. Subj. *bodhishat*, ib.; Impv. *bodhi*, ib.; *ā. 3 pl. abudhram*, *ran*; p. *budhānē*, ib., Subj. *budhānta*, ib.; *abdhutsi*, ib.; Prec. *ā. bhdtsishā*, Pāp. i, 2, 11, Sch.; fut. *bhdtsyati*, *te*, Br. &c.; *boddhā*, Gr.; ind. p. *buddhva*, Yājñ.; MBh.; -*budhya*, Br. &c.; inf. *būdhe*, Br.; *buddhi*, RV.; *boddhum*, MBh. &c.), to wake, wake up, be awake, RV. &c. &c.; to recover consciousness (after a swoon), Kāvād.; Bhāṭṭ. (aor. Pass. *abodhi*); to observe, heed, attend to (with acc. or gen.), RV.; to perceive, notice, learn, understand, become or be aware of or acquainted with, RV. &c. &c.; to think of i. e. present a person ('with instr.'), RV. iv, 15, 7; vii, 21, 1; to know to be, recognize as (with two acc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to deem, consider or regard as (with two acc.), R.; Kathās.; Pass. *budhyate* (aor. *abodhi*), to be awakened or restored to consciousness; see above: Caus. *bodhayati*, *te* (aor. *abūdhath*; Pass. *bodhyate*), to wake up, arouse, restore to life or consciousness, RV. &c. &c.; to revive the scent (of a perfume), VarBṣ.; to cause (a flower) to expand, Kāv.; to cause to observe or attend, admonish, advise, RV. &c. &c.; to make a person acquainted with, remind or inform of, impart or communicate anything to (with two acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Desid. *bubhutsi*, *te* (Gr. also *bubodhishati*, *te*, and *bubudhishati*, *te*), to wish to observe, desire to become acquainted with, Nyāyas.; BhP.; Desid. of Caus., see *bibodhayishu* and *bubodhayishu*; Intens. *bobudhiti* (Gr. also *bobudhyate*, *bobodhiti*), to have an insight into, understand thoroughly (with acc.), Subh. [Cf. Zd. *bud*; Gk. *νῦθ* for (*φῦθ*) in *νῦθ-voṃai*, *νῦθ-voṃai*; Slav. *būditi*, *būditi*; Lith. *būditi*, *būditi*; Goth. *būdan*; Germ. *biotan*, *bieten*; Angl. Sax. *bēdan*; Eng. *bid*].

Buddha, mfn. awakened, awake, MBh.; expanded, blown, SāmavBr.; conscious, intelligent, clever, wise (opp. to *mūḍha*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; learnt, known, understood, Apat.; MBh. ('by, usually instr., but also gen. according to Pāp. ii, 2, 12; 3, 67, Sch.); m. a wise or learned man, sage, W.; (with Buddhists) a fully enlightened man who has achieved perfect knowledge of the truth and thereby is liberated from all existence and before his own attainment of Nirvāṇa reveals the method of obtaining it, (esp.) the principal Buddha of the present age (born at Kapila-vastu about the year 500 B.C., his father, Śuddhodana, of the Śākya tribe or family, being the Rāja of that district, and his mother, Māyā-devī, being the daughter of Rāja Su-prabuddha, MWB. 19 &c.; hence he belonged to the Kshatriya caste and his original name Śākya-muni or Śākya-sigṇa was really his family name, while that of Gautama was taken from the race to which his family belonged; for his other names see ib. 23; he is said to have died when he was 80 years of age, prob. about 420 B.C., ib. 49, n. 1; he was preceded by 3 mythical Buddhas of the present Kalpa, or by 24, reckoning previous Kalpas, or according to others by 6 principal Buddhas, ib. 136; sometimes he is regarded as the 9th incarnation of Vishnu, Hariv.; Kāv.; Var. &c.); n. knowledge, BhP. (B. *buddhi*). - *kapālīnī*, f. N. of one of the 6 goddesses of magic, Dharmas. 13, n. - *kalpa*, m. N. of the present Buddha era (which has already had 4 Buddhas, Gautama being the fourth). - *kāya-varṇa-pari-nishpatty-abhinirhāṣa*, f. a partic. Dhāraṇī, L. - *kshetra*, n. B^o's district, the country in which a B^o appears, Kāraṇḍ.; - *pariśodhaka*, n. N. of one of the 3 kinds of Prapīḍhāna, Dharmas. 112; - *vara-locana*, n. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. - *gayā*, f. B^o's Gayā, N. of a sacred place near Gayā (in Behār), where Gautama B^o and all the other B^o's are said to have attained to true wisdom, MWB. 31 &c. - *gupta*, m. (prob.) w. r. for *budha-g*. - *guru*, m. a Buddhist spiritual teacher, MW. - *ghoṣa*, m. N. of a Buddhist scholar (who lived at the beginning of the 5th century A.D.); the name is not found in Sanskrit works), MWB. 65 &c. - *cakṣus*, n. 'B^o's eye,' N. of one of the 5 sorts of vision, Dharmas. 66. - *carita*, n. 'the acts of Buddha,' N. of a Kāvya by Āśva-ghoṣa. - *caritra*, n. B^o's history, narrative of B^o's life, N. of wk. - *carya*, n. B^o's acts or life, Buddh. - *cchāyā*, f. B^o's shadow, ib. - *jñāna*, n. B^o's knowledge, ib.; - *śrī*, m. N. of a Buddhist scholar, ib. - *tva*, n. the condition or rank of a Buddha, Kathās. - *datta*, m. 'given by B^o,' N. of a minister of king Caṇḍa-mahāsena, ib. - *dāsa*, m. N. of a scholar, Buddh. - *diś* (?), m. N. of a prince, ib. - *deva*, m. N. of a man, ib.

- *dravya*, n. 'B^o's property,' (prob.) the relics deposited in a Stūpa (= *stāpika*), L.; avarice, miserly accumulation of wealth (?), W. - *dvādaśī-vrata*, n. a partic. observance; N. of ch. of VarP. - *dharmā*, m. B^o's law, Buddh.; B^o's marks or peculiarities, ib.; - *saṃgha*, m. pl. Buddha, the law, and the monkhood, MW. - *nandi* (?), m. N. of the 8th Buddhist patriarch, Buddh. - *nirmāṇa*, m. a magic figure of Buddha, Divyāv. - *pakṣa* (?), m. N. of a king, Buddh. - *pāla*, m. N. of a man, ib. - *pālita*, m. N. of a disciple of Nāgārjuna, ib. - *piṇḍi*, f. a mass of Buddhas, Divyāv. - *purāṇa*, n. B^o's Purāṇa, N. of Parāśara's Laghu-lalitā-vistara. - *bhaṭṭa* and *bhadra*, m. N. of 2 men, Buddh. - *bhūmi*, m. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra wk. (also *-sūtra*, n.) - *mantra*, n. a Buddhist prayer or charm (= *dhāraṇī*), L. - *mārga*, m. B^o's way or doctrine, Buddh. - *mītra*, m. N. of the 9th Buddhist patriarch (who was a disciple of Vasu-bandhu), ib. - *rakṣita*, m. 'guarded by B^o,' N. of a man, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, Mālatim. - *rāja*, m. N. of a king, Buddh. - *vacana*, n. 'B^o's word,' the Buddhist Sūtras, ib. - *vat* (*buddhā*), mfn. containing a form of *√budh*, ŚBr. - *vana-giri*, m. N. of a mountain, Buddh. - *vapur-dhārin*, mfn. bearing the body or form of B^o, Cat. - *viśaya*, m. = *kshetra*; *vyāvātāra*, m. N. of wk. - *sam-giti*, f. N. of wk. - *siṃha*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. - *seṇa*, m. N. of a king, ib. **Buddhāgama**, m. B^o's doctrine (personified), Prab. **Buddhāṇḍaka**, w. r. for *buddhāṇḍika*, q.v. **Buddhānusmṛiti**, f. continual meditation on B^o, Lalit.; N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. **Buddhānta**, m. waking condition, the being awake, ŚBr. **Buddhāṇḍakāśādhish-ṭhita**, f. a partic. Dhāraṇī, L. **Buddhāvataṇ-saka**, m. or n. (?) N. of wk. **Buddhāvātāra**, m. 'B^o's descent,' N. of ch. of the Kāṇḍa-prāśasti (q.v.). **Buddhādāka**, m. a Khepa in which relics of Buddha are preserved (= *caitya*), L. **Buddhōkta-samskāramāya**, m. N. of wk. **Buddhō-pāsaka**, m. (*ikā*, f.), a worshipper of Buddha, Mṛicch.

Buddhaka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Buddhi, f. the power of forming and retaining conceptions and general notions, intelligence, reason, intellect, mind, discernment, judgment, Mn.; MBh. &c.; perception (of which 5 kinds are enumerated, or with *manas* 6; cf. *indriya*, *buddhīndriya*); comprehension, apprehension, understanding, Śah.; (with *ātmanah*, or *buddhir brāhmī*) knowledge of one's self, psychology, Car.; (in Sāṃkhya phil.) Intellect (= *adhy-avasāya*, the intellectual faculty or faculty of mental perception, the second of the 25 Tattvas; cf. *buddhi-tattva*), IW. 80 &c.; presence of mind, ready wit, Pañcat.; Hit.; an opinion, view, notion, idea, conjecture, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; thought about or meditation on (loc. or comp.), intention, purpose, design, ib. (*buddhyā*, with the intention of, designedly, deliberately; *anugraha-b*, with a view to, i. e. in order to show favour; *buddhim* *√kri* or *pra-√kri*, to make up one's mind, resolve, decide, with loc., dat., acc. with *prati*, or inf.); impression, belief, notion (often ifc. = considering as, taking for), Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur.; Hit.; right opinion, correct or reasonable view, R.; Ragh.; a kind of metre, L.; N. of the 5th astrol. mansion, VarBṣ., Sch.; Intelligence personified (as a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharmā and mother of Bodha), MBh.; Pur.; N. of a woman, HParīś. - *kara*, m. (with *śukla*) N. of an author, Cat. - *kāmā*, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh. - *kāri*, f. N. of a princess, Kathās. - *kṛit*, mfn. (ifc.) one who forms the notion of, supposing, conjecturing, Kathās. - *kṛita*, mfn. acted wisely, MBh. - *gamya* or *-grāhya*, mfn. to be apprehended by the intellect, intelligible, MBh. - *cintaka*, mfn. one who thinks wisely, R. - *cchāyā*, f. reflex action of the understanding on the soul, Sarvad. - *cyuta*, mfn. one who has lost his intellect, MW. - *jīvin*, mfn. subsisting by intelligence, rational, intelligent, Mn. i, 96. - *tattva*, n. the intellectual faculty or principle (the 2nd of the 8 Prakṛityaḥ or 'producers' in the Sāṃkhya, coming next to and proceeding from Mūla-prakṛiti or A-vyakta), Siddhāntaś. (cf. IW. 83). - *tas*, ind. from or by the mind, MW. - *devī*, f. N. of a princess, L. - *dyūta*, n. 'intellect-game,' game at chess, Pañcat. - *pura*, n. city of the intellect; - *māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of BrahmāṇḍaP. - *purāḥ-sara*, mfn. = next, MW. - *pūrvā*, mf(ā)n. preceded by design, premeditated, intentional, wilful, R.; Kād.; (am), ind. intentionally,

attentive, RV.

Bodheya, m. pl. N. of a Vedic school (cf. *addhā-bō* and *baudheya*).

Bodhya, mfn. to be known or understood, to be regarded or recognized as (nom.), Vedāntas.; BhP.; Sāh. &c.; to be made known, Vedāntas.; to be enlightened or instructed, Kathās.; m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. — *gītā*, f. N. of MBh. xii, 178.

Baddha, mf(ī)n. (fr. *buddhi*) being in the mind, mental (=not uttered), Vām. v, 2, 62; relating to intellect or understanding, Sāh.; (fr. *buddha*), relating or belonging to Buddha, Buddhist, Prab.; Rājat.; Vedāntas. &c. (cf. MWB. 529, 1). — *darśana*, n. Buddhist doctrine, N. of Sarvad. ii. — *dūshana*, n. N. of wk. — *dhik-kāra*, m. N. of wk. (= *ātma-tatva-viveka*). — *gādā-dhārī*, f., — *gūṇānandī*, f., — *didhiti*, f., — *rahasya*, n. N. of Comms. on it. — *matā*, n. B° doctrine, N. of wk.; — *dūshana*, n. — *nivaraṇa*, n. N. of wks. — *śāstra*, n. B° doctrine, N. of wk. — *samgati*, f. N. of a work on Alamp-kāra (quoted in Vās.).

Baudha, mf(ī)n. relating to Buddha or the planet Mercury, Stryas. (with *ahan*, n. day of M°, Wednesday, Vishṇu.); m. patr. of Purā-ravas, L.

Baudhāyana, m. patr. of an ancient teacher (author of *Grihya*, *Dharma*- and *Śrauta-sūtras*); N. of a Vidūshaka, Caṇḍ.; mf(ī)n. relating to or composed by B°, AgP.; pl. his race or school, Samskāra. — *caraka-saṅgrāmaṇī*, f., — *tati*, f., — *prayoga*, m., — *vidhi*, m., — *śikṣā*, f., — *śranta-prayoga*, m., — *samgraha*, m., — *smṛiti*, f., — *nīpariśiṣṭa*, n. N. of wks.

Baudhāyāniya, mfn. relating or belonging to Baudhāyana; m. pl. N. of a school of the black Yajur-veda. — *prayoga-sāra*, m. N. of wk.

Bandhi, m. patr. fr. *bodha*, Pāp. iv, 1, 107, Sch.; fr. *bandhi*, ii, 4, 58, Vārt. 1, Pat.

Baudhī-pūtra, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

Baudheya, m. pi. N. of a school (cf. *bodheya*).

Bandhya, mfn. born in Bodha, g. *śaṅḍikādi*; m. patr. fr. *bodha* (Pāp. iv, 1, 107), N. of a teacher, VP.

Budh, m. n. (probably not connected with *√budh*; but cf. Un. iii, 5) bottom, ground, base, depth, lowest part of anything (as the root of a tree &c.), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. (*būdha*); ŚrS.; ChUp.; the sky, Nir.; the body, ib.; N. of a son of the 14th Manu, VP.; often w.r. for *budhnya*. [Cf. Gk. *πυθμῆν*; Lat. *fundus*; Germ. *bodam*, *bodem*, *Boden*; Angl. Sax. *botni*; Eng. *bottom*.] — *roga*, m. a partic. disease, Car. (cf. *bradhna* and *bradhma*). — *vat* (*budhna*), mfn. having a foot or basis, TS.

Budhniya, mfn. = next, TBr.

Budhnyā, mfn. being on the ground or at the base, coming from or belonging to the depths, RV. &c. &c. (very often in connexion with *dhi*, q. v.); N. of a son of the 14th Manu, VP.

Bund, cl. 1. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxi, 12; v.l. *cund* and *bundh*) to perceive, learn, understand, Bhaṭṭ.

Bundā, m. an arrow, RV. (= *ishu*, Nir.)

Bundira, n. a house, L.

Bundh, cl. 10. P. *bundhayati*, to bind, Dhātup. xxxii, 14 (cf. *bund*).

Bubura, m. water (= *udaka*, Naigh. i, 12).

Bubodhayishu. See p. 734, col. 2.

Bubhukṣā, f. (fr. Desid. of *√bhū*) desire of enjoying any thing, MBh.; wish to eat, appetite, hunger, R.; Var. &c.; — *panaya* (*°kṣhāp*), m., 'that which takes away hunger,' food, R.; — *pīḍita*, mfn. pained by h°, hungry, MW. *°kṣhita*, mfn. hungry, starving, ravenous, Mn.; MBh. &c. *°kṣhu*, mfn. wishing to eat, hungry, MärkP.; desirous of worldly enjoyment (opp. to *mumukṣhu*), Kull. on Mn. ii, 224.

Bubhukṣā &c. See p. 734, col. 2.

Bubhūrshā, f. (fr. Desid. of *√bhṛi*) desire of supporting (gen.), Āpast. *°shu*, mfn. (ifc.) wishing to nourish or support, Saṃk.

Bubhūshaka, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *√bhū*) wishing the welfare of, wishing to be of service to (gen. or comp.), MBh. *°shā*, f. desire

of being or living, ŚāṅkhBr.; BhP. *°shu*, mfn. wishing to be or become anything (nom.), ŚiS.; HParīS.; wishing to become powerful or prevail, KātyŚr.; MBh.; BhP.; wishing the welfare of (gen.), MBh.

Bumbhī, f. coarse ground meal, L. **Bumbhikā**, f. id., ib.

Buri, f. the female organ of generation (= *buli*), Gal.

Buruḍa, m. a basket-maker, mat-maker, BhP., Sch.

Bul, cl. 10. P. *bolayati*, to cause to sink, submerge, Dhātup. xxii, 62; to sink, dive, plunge into and emerge again, W.

Buli, f. = *buri* or the anus, L.

Bula, g. *balādi*, Kāś.

Bulya, mfn., ib.

Bulilā, m. N. of a man (= *buḍilā*), ŚBr.

Bulbā, mfn. (prob.) oblique, ŚBr.

Bulla, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

Buvam, ind. an onomat. word, TBr., Sch. (cf. *sa-buva*).

Buśa, *busha*, w. r. for *busa*.

Bus, cl. 4. P. *busyati*, to discharge, pour forth, emit, Dhātup. xxvi, 110; to divide, distribute (v. l. for *√vyush*).

Busā, n. (prob.) vapour, mist, fog, RV. x, 27, 4; chaff and other refuse of grain, any refuse or rubbish, Kaus.; Suśr.; water, Naigh.; Nir.; dry cow-dung, W.; the thick part of sour curds, ib.; wealth, ib.; (*ā*), f. (in dram.) a younger sister, ib. — *plāvī*, f. a beetle (?), Divyāv.

Busasa, mfn. (fr. *busā*), g. *trīṇādi*.

Bust, cl. 10. P. *bustayati*, to honour, respect &c. (= or v. l. for *√pust*, q. v.)

Busta, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*) the burnt exterior of roast meat, L.; the husk or shell of fruit, L.

Buhnā. See *śveta-b°*.

Būkka, mfn. = *bukka*, the heart, L.

Būkhan, n. id., Col.

Būkar *būt-kāra*, m. the screaming of monkeys, Kāv.

Būba-śarman, m. N. of a man (the father of Viṭṭhala Dikshita, about 1620), Cat.

Būsha, w. r. for *busa*.

Bṛiḥ, *bṛiḥ*, *bṛiḥṇa* &c. See *√2. 4. bṛiḥ*.

Bṛigala, n. a fragment, piece, morsel (see *ardha*- and *puroḍāsa-b°*).

Bṛindāranya, *bṛindā-vana*. See *vrindār*, *vrindā-v°*.

Bṛubā, m. N. of Indra, RV. viii, 32, 10 (either *mahad-uktha*, 'highly lauded,' or *vaktavyam asmā uktham*, 'one to whom praise is to be ascribed,' Nir. vi, 4).

Bṛubū, m. N. of a man (according to Say. 'the carpenter of the Papis'), RV. vi, 45, 31; Mn. x, 107.

Bṛubūka, n. water, RV. x, 27, 33 (cf. Naigh. i, 12; others 'mfn. dense, thick').

Bṛiḥ. See *bṛiḥ* below.

Bṛisaya, m. N. of a demon (Sāy. = *tvashṭṛ*), RV. i, 93, 4; (prob.) a sorcerer, conjuror, vi, 61, 3.

Bṛiḥ, f. (also written *bṛiḥ*, *vrīḥ* or *vrīḥi*) a roll of twisted grass, pad, cushion, (esp.) the seat of a religious student or of an ascetic, ŚrS.; MBh. &c. *°bṛiḥ*, f. id., L.

Bṛiḥ 1. *bṛiḥ* or *vrīḥ*, cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 57) *bṛihāti*, *vrīhāti* (pf. *babarha*, *vavārha*; fut. *varṣhyati*, *varṣhyati*; *varḍhā*, *varhitā*; aor. *barhī*, *avṛikṣat*; ind. p. *vrīḍhvā*, *varhitvā*, *vrīkṣa*, *barham*, *vārham*; Ved. inf.

vrīkṣat; Pass. *vrīkṣyate*; aor. *varhī*), tn tear, pluck, root up (without a prep. only with *mūlam*, TS.; Āpast.) : Caus. *barhīyati* (see *nī-√2. bṛiḥ*); Desid. *varīkṣhāti*, *varīkṣhāti*, Gr.: Intens. *varīvarḍhī*, *varīvrīkṣyate*, ib.

1. **Bṛidha** or *vrīḍhā*, mfn. pulled up, eradicated, Br. (cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 111, Sch.)

Bṛiḥ 2. *bṛiḥ* or *bṛiḥ*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 85) *bṛiḥati* (also *°le*, ŚBr. and *bṛiḥati*, AV.; pf. *babarha*, AV.; Ā. p. *babṛiḥāp*, RV.), to be thick, grow great or strong, increase (the finite verb only with a prep.): Caus. *bṛiḥayati*, *°le* (also written *vrīḥ*), to make big or fat or strong, increase, expand, further, promote, MBh.; Kathās.; Pur.; Suśr.; *barhīyati*, see *am-√2. bṛiḥ*: Intens. *barbṛiḥat*, *barbṛiḥi*, see *upa-√bṛiḥ*.

Bṛiḥṇa, mfn. (fr. Caus.) making big or fat or strong, nourishing, Suśr.; m. a kind of sweetmeat, W.; n. the act of making big &c., ib.; a means for making strong or firm, RPrāt. — *tva*, n. the quality of making fat or strong, Suśr.; the quality of making solid or firm, Hariv.

Bṛiḥṇāṇi, mfn. to be fattened or nourished, Pāp. viii, 4, 2, Sch.; fattening, nutritious, Suśr.

Bṛiḥayitavya, mfn. to be nourished or strengthened, Suśr.

Bṛiḥayitṛi, mfn. strengthening, increasing, L.

1. **Bṛiḥita**, mfn. (for 2. see under *√4. bṛiḥ*) strengthened, nourished, cherished, grown, increased, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ā*), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh. (v.l. *bṛiḥila*).

2. **Bṛidha** or *vrīḍha*. See *pari-√2. bṛiḥ*.

3. **Bṛiḥ**, prayer. See *bṛiḥas-pati*.

Bṛiḥaka, m. N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.

Bṛiḥac, in comp. for *bṛihāt*. — *cañcen*, f. a kind of vegetable, L. — *cāṇakya*, n. the larger collection of precepts by Cāṇakya (q. v.). — *citta*, m. Citrus Medica, L. — *cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of wk.; — *ṭikā*, f. N. of a Comm. on it. — *chatatrā*, f. a species of plant, KātyŚr., Sch. — *chada*, m. a walnut, L. — *chandasa* (*°hac*), mfn. high-roofed, having a lofty ceiling, AV. — *chandānu-śekhara*, m. N. of wk. — *oharira* (*°hac + śar*), mfn. having a vast body, RV.; Suśr. — *chalka* (*°hac + śa*), m. 'large-scaled,' a kind of prawn, L. — *chātātapa* (*°hac + śa*), m. 'the larger Śātātapa,' N. of a partic. recension of Śo's law-book, Cat. — *chānti-stava* (*°hac + śa*), m. the large Śānti-stava, W. — *chāla* (*°hac + śa*), m. a large or lofty Vatica Robusta, MBh. — *chimbī* (*°hac + śa*), f. a kind of cucumber, L. — *chuka* (*°hac + śu*), m. a kind of peak, Bhpr. — *chṛiṅgāra-tilaka* (*°hac + śri*), n. the larger Śṛiṅgāra-tilaka, Cat. — *choka* (*°hac + śa*), mfn. being in great sorrow, Prab. — *chravas* (*°hac + śra*), mfn. loud-sounding, RV.; loudly praised, far-famed, ib.; BhP. — *chri-krama* (*°hac + śri*) m. N. of wk. — *chloka* (*°hac + ślo*), mfn. loudly praised, BhP.; m. N. of a son of Uru-krama by Kīrti, ib.

Bṛihāj, in comp. for *bṛihāt*. — *jaghana*, mfn. having large hips, MW. — *jana*, m. a great or illustrious man, ib. — *jātaka*, n. N. of Varāhamihira's larger wk. on nativities (cf. *śvaṭpa-jātaka*); of another wk.; — *śloka-vyākhyāna*, n. of a metrical Comm. by Bhaṭṭotpala on the former wk. — *jābā-lōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad on the divinity of Kālāgni-rudra. — *jālā*, n. a large net or snare, AV. — *jiraka*, m. large cumin, Bhpr. — *jivantikā* (MW.), — *jivanti* or *jivā* (L.), f. a kind of plant (= *priyam-kari*). — *jyotis* (*°hādi*), mfn. bright-shining, TS.; m. N. of a grandson of Brahmā, MBh.

Bṛihat, in comp. for *bṛihāt*. — *ṭika*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — *ṭikā*, f. 'large commentary,' N. of wk. by Kumārila.

Bṛihad, in comp. for *bṛihāt*. — *ḍhakkā*, f. a large drum, L.

Bṛihāt, mf(ati)n. (in later language usually written *vrīhat*) lofty, high, tall, great, large, wide, vast, abundant, compact, solid, massy, strong, mighty, RV. &c. &c.; full-grown, old, RV.; extended or bright (as a luminous body), ib.; clear, loud (said of sounds), ib.; m. N. of a Marut, Hariv.; of a prince, MBh.; of a son of Su-hotra and father of Aja-midha, Hariv.; m. or n. (?) speech (*°ām pati* = *bṛiḥas-pati*), ŚiS. ii, 26; (*ī*), f., see s. v.; n. height (also = heaven, sky), RV.; N. of various Sāmans composed in the metrical form Bṛihati (also with *Agneyam*,

Bharad-vājasya, *Bhāradvājama*, *Vāmadevyami*, *Saurama*, *ĀrshBr.*; N. of Brahman, BhP.; of the Veda, ib.; (*dr*), ind. far and wide, on high, RV.; firmly, compactly, ib.; brightly, ib.; greatly, much, ib.; aloud, ib. (also *atā*, AV.) — *kathā*, f. 'great narrative,' N. of a collection of tales ascribed to Guṇāḍhya (from which the Kathā-sarit-sāgara of Somadeva is said to have been abridged), Kāvyaḍ; Kathās; of another wk.; — *manjari*, f. N. of a collection of tales ascribed to Kṣhemendra; — *vivaraṇa* and *sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. — *kānda*, m. a kind of onion or garlic or another bulbous plant, L. — *kalpa*, mfn. having fat puffy cheeks, TPṛāt., Comm. — *karman*, m. 'doing mighty acts,' N. of sev. kings, Hariv.; Pur. — *kalpa*, m. N. of a Kalpa, the 7th day in the bright half of the moon in Brahmā's month (see *i. kalpa*), L.; the last day in the dark half of the month, Cat.; — *latā*, f. N. of wk. — *kāya*, m. 'large-bodied,' N. of a son of Bṛihad-dhanus, BhP. — *kāla-jñāna*, n. 'the large K²-jñ' or knowledge of times,' N. of wk. — *kāla-sāka*, m. a partic. shrub, L. (w. r.) — *kāsa*, m. a partic. kind of reed (= *khaḍga*), L. — *kirti*, mfn. far-famed, MBh.; VarBṛS.; m. N. of a grandson of Brahmā, MBh.; of an Asura, Hariv. — *kukshi*, mfn. having a large or prominent belly, L.; f. N. of a Yogini, Hcat. — *kuṣāṇḍikā*, f. N. of a part of the Ājya-tantra, Kauś., Comm. — *krishna-gaṇōḍḍa-dipikā*, f. N. of wk. — *ketu* (^o*hdt.*), mfn. having great clearness or brightness (said of Agni), RV.; m. N. of a king, MBh. — *kośala-khaṇḍa*, m. n. (?) N. of wk. — *kośataki*, f. a kind of gourd, L. — *kaus-tubhālamkāra*, m. N. of wk. — *kāhapa*, m. N. of a king, VP. (v.l. *kshaya*, *kshetra* and *bṛihad-rāṇa*). — *kabhata*, m. N. of a partic. mythical being, VarBṛS. — *kahatra*, m. N. of sev. kings, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. — *kahaya* and *kshetra*, m., see *kshaya*. — *tantra-pati*, m. a partic. functionary, Cat.; = *dharma-dhikārin*, Śrīkaṇṭh.; — *tva*, n., ib. — *tapas*, n. great self-mortification, a partic. severe penance, MW.; mfn. practising great self-mortification or austerity, ib.; — *po-vrata*, n. a partic. penitential observance, Cat. — *tarka-taraṃgini*, f. N. of wk. — *tāla*, m. Phoenix Paludosa (= *hin-tāla*), L. — *tiktā*, f. Cleypea Hernandifolia, L. — *tīrtika-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *tuhina-śarkara*, mfn. full of great lumps of ice, MW. — *trīpa*, n. strong grass, Gobh.; the bamboo cane, L. — *tejas*, mfn. having great energy, MW.; m. the planet Jupiter, VP. — *toḍala-tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra wk. — *tva*, n. greatness, largeness, large extent, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās. — *tvao*, m. Alstonia Scholaris, L. — *tvān* (?), m. N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh. (v.l. *had-dhan*). — *pattra*, m. 'having large leaves,' Symplocos Racemosa, Car.; a species of bulbous plant, L.; (*ā*), f. id., ib. — *parāśara*, m. 'the larger Parāśara,' N. of a partic. recension of P^o's law-book. — *paribhāṣā-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk. — *parva-mālā*, f. N. of wk. — *palāśa*, mfn. (ā)n. having great leaves, AV. — *pāṭali*, m. the thorn-apple, L. — *pāḍa*, mfn. (ā)n. large-footed, Kathās.; m. the Indian fig-tree, L. — *pārāvata*, m. a kind of fruit tree (= *mahā-ṣṭ*), L. — *pālin*, m. wild cumlin, L. — *pīlu*, m. a kind of Pīlu tree (= *mahā-ṣṭ*), L. — *pushpa*, mfn. having large flowers, MW.; (*f*), f. a kind of Crotonaria (= *ghaṇṭā-ravā*), L. — *prishṭha*, mfn. having the Bṛihat-sāman as the basis of the Prishṭha-stotra, AitBr.; ŚrS. — *pracetā*, m. 'the larger Pracetā,' N. of a partic. recension of a law-book by P^o. — *prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — *phala*, mfn. having large fruit, bringing great profit or reward, L.; m. a species of plant (= *cacendā*), L.; pl. N. of a class of Buddhist gods, Buddh.; (*ā*), f. N. of various plants (a species of wild cucumber; Beninkasa Cerifera; = *mahā-jambū*; = *mahendra-vāruṇī*), L. — *śhoḍaśa-kāraṇa-pūjā*, f. N. of wk. — *saṃvarta*, m. 'the great Saṃvarta,' N. of a legal wk. — *samhitā*, f. 'the great composition,' N. of an astrological wk. by Varāha-mihira; of a philoa. wk.; of a Dharma. — *samketa*, m. N. of wk. — *sarvānukramanī*, f. N. of an Anukramanī. — *sahāya*, mfn. having a powerful companion, Śil. — *sāman* (^o*hdt.*), mfn. having the Bṛihat-sāman for a Sāman, ĀpŚr.; PañcavBr.; m. N. of an Āngirasa, AV.; (*-sāmā*, w. r. for *bṛihat-sāma*, Bhag.) — *sumna* (^o*hdt.*), mfn. of great benevolence or kindness, RV. — *sūrya-siddhānta*, m. the larger Sūrya-siddhānta, Col. — *seṇa*, m. N. of various kings, MBh.; VP.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of a son of Su-nakshatra, ib.;

(*ā*), f. N. of Damayanti's nurse, Nal. — *soma*, w. r. for *sāma*, TBr., Comm. — *spṛij*, m. 'having large buttocks,' N. of a man, Pañcat.

Bṛihatā, m. N. of a son of the 9th Manu, Hariv.

Bṛihatikā, f. an upper garment, mantle, wrapper, Pāp.; L.; Solanum Indicum, L.

Bṛihatī, f. fr. *bṛihāt*, N. of a partic. metre of 36 (orig. 8 + 8 + 12 + 8) syllables or (later) anymetre containing 36 syllables (ifc. *ika*, mfn.), RV.; RPrāt.; AV.; Br. &c.; a symbolical expression for the number 36, ŚrS.; (pl.) N. of partic. bricks forming part of the sacrificial fire-altar, ŚBr.; Śulbas.; a partic. Solanum (*-dvaya*, n. two species of it), ŚāṅkhGr.; Śuśr.; a part of the body between the breast and backbone, Śuśr.; (du.) heaven and earth, Gal.; speech (a sense inferred from certain passages); a mantle, wrapper, L.; a place containing water, reservoir, L.; the lute of Nārada or Viśva-vasu, L.; N. of two wks.; N. of sev. women, Hariv.; BhP. — *kalpa*, m. N. of wk. — *kāram*, ind. having converted (or with conversion) into Bṛihat-strophes, ĀśvŚr. — *pati*, m. the planet Jupiter, L. — *śāstra*, n., — *śhaṣṭhi*, f. N. of wks. — *sahasrā*, n. a thousand Bṛihatīs, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; N. of wk.

Bṛihatika, mfn. See *bṛihatī*.

Bṛihatka, mfn. = *bṛihāt*, large, great, W.; n. N. of a Sāman.

Bṛihād, in comp. for *bṛihāt*. — *agni*, m. N. of a Rishi, Hariv.; — *mukha*, n. a partic. medicinal powder, BhPr. — *aṅga*, mfn. having large limbs, large-bodied, L.; having many parts, MW.; m. an elephant, L.; a large el^o (or one that is usually the leader of a wild herd), W. — *āṅgira*, m. 'the larger Āngiras,' N. of a partic. recension of a law-book by A^o. — *atri*, m. 'the larger Atri,' N. of a wk. on med. — *anika* (^o*hdt.*), mfn. powerful-looking, SV. — *abhidhāna-cintāmaṇi*, m. the larger Abhidhāna-cintāmaṇi by Hema-candra. — *amara* or *amara-kośa*, m. 'the larger Amara-kośa,' N. of a partic. recension of the Am^o with interpolations. — *ambālīkā*, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — *ambā-śataka*, n. N. of wk. — *amla*, m. Averrhoa Carambola, L. — *arka*, mfn. (ā)n. (?), AV. viii, 9, 14. — *āsava*, m. N. of a Gandharva, Cat.; of various men, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Pur. — *aṣṭa-varga*, m. N. of wk. — *asṛi-mati*, m. 'having a great inclination for blood,' a partic. demon, W. — *ātreya*, m. 'the larger Ātreya,' N. of a wk. on med. — *āra*, m. N. of an Asura, L. — *āraṇyaka* (also *-āraṇya*, n., *kōpanishad*, f.), n. N. of a celebrated Upanishad forming the last 5 Prapāthakas or last 6 Ādhyāyas of the Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa; — *bhāṣya*, n., *bhāṣya-ikā*, f., *bhāṣya-vārtika*, n., *vārtika-sāra*, m. n. (?), *-vivēka*, m., *-vishaya-nirṇaya*, m., *-vyākhyā*, f., *kōpanishat-khaṇḍārtha*, m., *kōpanishad-vārtika*, n. N. of wks. — *īshu*, m. N. of various men, Hariv.; Pur. — *īśvara-dikṣhitiya* and *ra-purāṇa*, n. N. of wks. — *uktha* (*bṛihād*), mfn. having loud hymns of praise, loudly praised, RV.; VS.; m. N. of an Agni (son of Tapas), MBh.; (with *Vāmadevya*) N. of a man (author of RV. x, 54–56), Anukr.; (with *Vāmevya*) of another man, PañcavBr.; of a son of Deva-rāta, VP. — *ukthi* (l), m. N. of a Rishi, Cat. — *ūksh* (RV.) and *-uksha* (*bṛihād*), VS.), mfn. sprinkling abundantly, shedding copiously. — *ukshan* (*bṛihād*), mfn. one who has great oxen, RV. — *uttara-tāpinī*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — *elā*, f. large cardamoms, L. — *opaśā*, f. (with *hrasvā*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — *garbha*, w. r. for *vṛisha-darbhā*, MBh. — *gala*, mfn. thick-necked, TPṛāt., Comm. — *giri*, mfn. (prob.) calling or shouting loudly (the Maruts), RV.; m. N. of a Yati, PañcavBr. — *gitā-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wk. — *guru*, m. N. of a man, MBh.; — *guru-āvali-pūjā-sānti-vidhāna*, n. N. of wk. — *guha* ('having large caves') or *-griha*, m. pl. 'large-housed,' N. of a people (dwelling in a country lying behind the Vindhya mountains near Malwa, and perhaps comprising Baudelkhand), L. — *gola*, n. a water-melon, L. — *gauri-vrata*, n. N. of a partic. religious observance, Cat.; N. of wk. (also *o*-ta-kathā*, f.). — *grāvan* (*bṛihād*), mfn. like a huge stone, VS. — *danṭi*, f. N. of a plant, BhPr. — *darbhā*, m. N. of a king (v.l. *-bhānu*), Hariv.; VP. — *ḍala*, m. a species of Lodhra, L.; Phoenix Paludosa, L. — *diva* (*bṛihād*), mfn. 'belonging to the lofty sky,' heavenly, celestial, RV. (also *-divā*); m. (with *Ātharvaṇa*) N. of the author of RV. x, 120, Anukr.; N. of that*

hymn, AitBr.; (*eshu*), ind. in heavenly heights, ib.; (*ā*), f. N. of a goddess (associated with Ilā, Sarasvatī and others), ib. — *durga*, m. N. of a nian, Hariv. — *devatā*, f. N. of a large wk. (enumerating and explaining the deities to which each hymn of the RV. is addressed). — *deva-sthāna*, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — *dyuti*, f. a great light, radiance, splendour, MW.; mfn. intensely brilliant, Kir. — *dyumna*, m. N. of a king, MBh. — *dhan* (*han*), see *bṛihat-tvan*. — *dhanus* (Hariv.; BhP.) and *-dharman* (Hariv.), m. N. of kings. — *dharma-purāṇa*, n. 'the large Dharma-purāṇa,' N. of wk. — *dharma-prakāśa*, m. 'the large Dharma-prakāśa,' N. of wk. — *dhalā* (^o*d-hā*), n. (?) a large plough, L. — *dhātṛi*, f. a partic. medicament, L. — *dhārāvali* (^o*d-hā*), f. 'the larger Hārāvali,' N. of a dictionary. — *dhārita* (^o*d-hā*), m. the larger Hārīta. — *dhustūra*, m. a large thorn-apple, MW. — *dhemādri* (^o*d-hē*), m. the larger Hemādri. — *dhoma-paddhati* (^o*d-hō*), f. N. of wk. — *dhvaja*, m. N. of a king, VP. — *dhvani*, f. 'loud-sounding,' N. of a river, MBh. — *bala*, m. 'having great strength,' N. of two kings, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. — *bija*, m. 'having large seeds,' or 'abounding in seed,' Spondias Mangifera, L. — *bṛihaspati*, m. N. of the larger recension of Bṛihas-pati's law-book. — *brahman*, m. N. of a grandson of Brahmā, MBh.; — *ma-samhitā*, f. N. of wk.; — *mōltara-khaṇḍa*, m. N. of a part of the Skanda-Purāṇa. — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *bhaṭṭārīkā*, f. N. of Durgā, L. — *bhaya*, m. N. of one of the sons of the 9th Manu, Märkt^o. — *bhāgavatāmṛita*, n. N. of Comm. — *bhānu* (*bṛihād*), mfn. shining brightly, RV.; Lāty.; m. fire or the god of fire, L.; N. of a partic. Agni, MBh.; of a son of Sattrāyana and a manifestation of Vishnu, BhP.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, ib.; of a king, Pur. — *bhāsa*, mfn. shining brightly, ĀpŚr. — *bhāsa*, m. 'having great splendour,' N. of a grandson of Brahmā, MBh.; (*ā*), f. N. of a daughter of the god of the sun and wife of Agni Bhānu, MBh. — *bhuja*, mfn. long-armed, L. — *yama*, m. N. of the larger recension of Y^o's law-book. — *yājñavalkya*, m. N. of the larger recension of Y^o's law-book. — *yātrā*, f. N. of a wk. by Varāha-mihira. — *yogi-yājñavalkya-smṛiti*, f. N. of work. — *raṇa*, m. N. of a king, BhP. (c. *bṛihat-kshaya*). — *ratna-kārikā*, f., — *ratnākara*, m. N. of wks. — *rathā*, m. a powerful hero, RV.; (*bṛihād*), N. of sev. men, RV.; MBh.; R. &c.; of Indra, L.; a sacrificial vessel, L.; a partic. Mantra, L.; a part of the Sāma-veda, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a river, Hariv. — *rathamptara*, n. du. the Sāmāns Bṛihat and Rathamptara, AitBr.; KaushUp.; Gaut.; — *sāman*, mfn. having the Bṛihat and Rath^o Sāman for a Sāman, ĀpŚr. — *rayi* (*bṛihād*), mfn. having abundant possessions, RV. — *ravas* (*bṛihād*), mfn. loud-sounding, VS. — *rāja*, m. N. of a king, Pur.; — *māraṇḍa*, m. N. of wk. — *rāvan*, mfn. sounding or crying loud, KapS. — *rāvin*, m. 'crying loud,' a species of small owl, L. — *ri* (*bṛihād*), mfn. = *rayi*, q.v., RV. — *rūpa*, m. a species of owl, L.; N. of a Marut, Hariv. — *roṇu* (*bṛihād*), mfn. stirring up thick dust, RV. — *roma* and *ma-paṭṭana*, N. of places, Cat. — *vat* (*bṛihād*), mfn. one to whom the Bṛihat-sāman is addressed, VS.; (*at*), f. N. of a river, MBh. — *vadha*, m. manifold murder, BhP.; murder of a Brahman, ib. — *vayas* (*bṛihād*), mfn. grown strong, very powerful, very vigorous, TS.; Lāty. — *valka*, m. a species of Lodhra, L. — *vasishṭha*, m. the larger Vasishṭha. — *vasu*, m. N. of two men, VBr.; VP. — *vāta*, m. a kind of grain, L. — *vādin*, mfn. boasting, a boaster, MBh. — *vārāha-yānta-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *vāruṇī*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *vāsishṭha*, m. the larger Vasishṭha. — *vivāha-paṭala*, N. of wk. — *vishnu*, m. N. of the larger recension of V^o's law-book. — *vyāpti*, f., — *vaiyākaraṇa-bhūṣhaṇa* and *-vyāk^o-bh^o*, n. N. of wks. — *vyāsa*, m. the larger Vyāsa. — *vrata*, n. the great vow (of chastity), BhP.; mfn. observing the great vow, ib.

Bṛihan, in comp. for *bṛihāt*. — *nakhī*, f. a partic. perfume, L. — *naṭa*, m. N. of Arjuna, L. — *nada*, m. reed-grass, Amphidionax Karka, L.; N. of Arjuna, L. — *nala*, m. a kind of large reed, Vās.; the arm, W.; (also *ā*, f.) the name assumed by Arjuna when living in the family of king Virāṭa as a eunuch in female attire, MBh.; Vās. — *nāṭa*, m. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgt. — *nāṭaka*, n. N. of a play (prob. the *mahā-n*). — *nāyaki-*

daṇḍaka, m. or n. (?), N. of wk. — **nārada-purāṇa**, **nārādiya** or **nārādiya-p**, n. N. of a Purāṇa. — **nārādiya-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **nārāyaṇa**, n., **nārāyaṇī**, f. or **nārāyaṇōpanishad**, f. the large or Nārāyaṇa Upanishad (treating of Vedāntic doctrine and forming the last Prapāthaka of the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka of the black Yajur-veda). — **nālika**, n. a cannon, L. — **nighaṇṭi**, m. 'the large glossary,' N. of a dictionary. — **nirvāṇa-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **niveśa**, mfn. having large dimensions, large, protuberant, MW. — **nīla-tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **nīlī**, f. N. of plant (= *mahā-n*), L. — **netra**, mfn. 'large-eyed,' (perhaps) far-sighted (fig.), Cat. — **nauka**, f. N. of a favourable position in the game of Catur-aṅga, L. — **mati**, mfn. high-minded, RV.; m. N. of the author of RV. ix, 39, 40, Anukr. — **madhya**, mf(ā)n. large in the middle, Kām. — **manas**, m. N. of a grandson of Brahmā, MBh.; of a king, Hariv.; BhP. — **manu**, m. 'the larger Manu,' N. of a law-book (prob. the precursor of the present version, mentioned by Mādhyava and other commentators). — **mantra**, m. N. of a grandson of Brahmā, MBh. **Brihanta**, mfn. = *bṛihāt*, large, great, SvetUp.; m. N. of a king, MBh.

Brihal, in comp. for *bṛihāt*. — **lakṣa-homa**, m. a partic. oblation, Cat. — **lohita**, N. of a mythical tank or pond, Kālp.

Brihas-pāti, m. (also written *vṛih-p*; fr. 3. *bṛih* + *pāti*; cf. *brahmaṇas-pāti* 'lord of prayer or devotion,' N. of a deity (in whom Piety and Religion are personified; he is the chief offerer of prayers and sacrifices, and therefore represented as the type of the priestly order, and the Purohita of the gods with whom he intercedes for men; in later times he is the god of wisdom and eloquence, to whom various works are ascribed; he is also regarded as son of Angiras, husband of Tārā and father of Kaca, and sometimes identified with Vyāsa; in astronomy he is the regent of Jupiter and often identified with that planet), RV. &c. &c. (cf. RTL 215); N. of a prince (great-grandson of Aśoka), Buddh.; of a king of Kāśmīra, Rājāt.; of the author of a law-book, IW. 203; 302; of a philosopher, ib. 120; of other authors (also with *mītra* and *ācārya*, cf. above), Cat.; (with *Angirasa*, cf. above) N. of the author of RV. x, 71; 72, Anukr. — **karāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **gupta**, m. N. of man, VBr. — **cakra**, n. 'cycle of Brihas-pati,' the Hindū cycle of 60 years; a partic. astrological diagram, MW. — **cāra**, m. N. of VarBṛS. viii. — **tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **datta**, m. N. of a man, Pāṇ. v, 3, 83, Sch. — **pakṣhatā**, f. N. of wk. — **purohita** (*bṛihas-pāti*), mfn. having Brihas-pati for a Purohita, VS.; m. N. of Indra, A. — **pranūta** (*bṛihas-pāti*), mfn. expelled by Br^o, AV. — **prasūta** (*bṛihas-pāti*), mfn. enjoined by Br^o, RV. — **mat**, mfn. accompanied by Br^o, ŚṚS. — **matā**, n. N. of wk. — **mītra**, m. N. of a Sch. on Ragh. — **vat**, mfn. = *mat*, AitBr. — **vāra**, m. Jupiter's day, Thursday. — **sānti**, f., **sānti-karman**, n. N. of wks. — **śiras**, mfn. 'Brihas-pati-headed,' (prob.) having the head shaved like Br^o, Kauś. — **samhitā**, f. N. of two wks. — **sama**, mfn. equal to Br^o, like Br^o, MW. — **savā**, m. N. of a festival lasting one day (said to confer the rank of a Purohita on those observing it), Br.; Kāth.; ŚṚS.; BhP.; **-kripti**, f., **-prayoga**, m., **-hauṭra-prayoga**, m. N. of wks. — **siddhānta**, m. N. of wk. — **suta** (*bṛihas-pāti*), mfn. pressed out (as Soma juice) by Brihas-pati, TS. — **suratā**, f. a proper N., MW. — **sūtra**, n., **-stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **stoma**, m. N. of an Ekāha, PañcavBr. — **smṛiti**, f. Brihas-pati's law-book.

Brihaspatika, **tiya** or **tiḷa**, m. (fr. *ti-datta*) familiar diminutives, Pat. on Pāṇ. v, 3, 83.

बृह 4. bṛih or **bṛiṇh** (also written *vṛih* or *vṛiṇh*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 85) **bṛiṇhati** (or *br̥hati*); 3. pl. pf. *ā. babṛiṇhire*, Śiṣ. xvii, 31), to roar, bellow, trumpet (said of an elephant), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; also cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxiii, 95) to speak; to shine.

2. **Bṛiṇhita**, n. (for 1. see under *√2. bṛih*) the roar or noise made by elephants, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

बृहण *bṛihmaṇa* (?), in. or n. N. of wk.

बृ *br̥*. See *√vṛi*.

बेकनाट *bekanāṭa*, m. a usurer, RV. viii, 55, 10 (Nir.)

बेकुरा *bekurā*, f. (cf. *bakura*) a voice, sound, PañcavBr.; Lāty. (cf. Naigh. i, 11).

Bekūri, f. (prob.) playing a musical instrument (said of Apsaras), TS.; Lāty. (*vek*°, Kāth.; *bhek*°, VS.; *bhāk*°, ŚṚS.).

बेटी *beti*, f. (prob.) a courtesan, Kāv. (cf. Hind. *beti*).

बेडा *bedā*, f. a boat, A. (cf. *veda*).

बेदरकर *bedarakara*, m. (prob.) an inhabitant of the city Bedar or Bidar, L. (also proper N.)

बेभिदितय *bebhiditaya*, mfn. (*√bhid*, Intens.) to be repeatedly split, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 49, Sch.

बेम्ब *bemba*, m. N. of a man.

Bembā-rava, m. a partic. sound (cf. *bambhā-r*°).

बेश *beś*, cl. I. P. *beśati*, to go (= *√pis*, *pes*), Dhātup. xvii, 71.

बैकि *baiki*, m. patr., g. *taulvaly-ādi*, Kāś.

बैजनाथ *baijanātha*, m. (prob. patr. fr. *bija-nātha*) N. of an author, Cat.

Baijala-deva, m. N. of a prince and author, ib. (cf. *bijala* under *bija*).

Baijavāpa, m. (also written *vaij*°) patr. fr. *bija-vāpa*, ŚṚS. — **grīhya**, n., **-smṛiti**, f. N. of wks.

Baijavāpāyana, m. patr. fr. prec., ib.; N. of an author, Cat.

Baijavāpi, m. patr. fr. *bija-vāpa* or *pin*, MaitrS.; Car. (cf. g. *raivalikādi*); pl. N. of a warrior tribe, g. *dāmany-ādi*. **piya**, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *raiva-tikādi*; m. a prince of the Baijavāpis, g. *dāmany-ādi*.

Baiji (fr. *bija*), g. *gahādi* (Kāś. *vaidaji*).

बैजिक *baijika*, mfn. (fr. *bija*) relating to seed, seminal, paternal (opp. to *gārbhika*, relating to the womb, maternal), Mn. ii, 27; sexual, v, 63; belonging to any primary cause or source or principle, original, MW.; m. a young shoot, sprout, L.; n. oil prepared from Moringa Pterygosperma, L.; cause, source, L.; the spiritual cause of existence, soul, spirit, L. **jiya**, mfn. (fr. *baiji*), g. *gahādi*. **jaya**, m. patr. fr. *bija*, g. *subhṛādi*.

बैहस्या *baiṭ-samkhyā* (?), f. a kind of Anukramāṇi to the three Vedas, Cat.

बैडाल *baiḍāla*, mf(i)n. (fr. *biḍāla*) belonging to a cat, peculiar to cats, feline, MBh. — **vrata**, n. 'cat-like observance,' putting on a show of virtue or piety to conceal malice and evil designs, MW. — **vrati**, m. one who leads a chaste or continent life merely from the absence of women or temptation, L. — **vratika** (Mn.; Kāv.; Pur.), **-vratin** (Pur.), mfn. acting like a cat, hypocritical, a religious impostor (= *bhaṇḍa-tapasvin*).

Baidāli-karnaka-kantha and **-karṇi-kantha**, n. (prob.) N. of a city, g. *cihaṇḍi*.

बैद 1. baida, m. (also *vida*) patr. fr. *bida*, AitBr.; *āsvr*. (f. f., Pat.) — **kula**, n. (prob.) the family of the Baidas, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 64, Vārtt., Pat.

2. **Baida**, mfn. (fr. 1. *baida*), Pāṇ. iv, 3, 127, Sch.; m. a partic. Try-aha, KātyŚr. — **tri-rātra**, m. a partic. Tri-rātra, ŚṚS.

Baidāpūṭāyana, m. patr. fr. *bida-pūṭa*, g. *āsvādi*, Kāś.

Baidāyana, m. patr. fr. *bida*, g. *āsvādi*.

Baidi, m. id., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 104, Sch.

बैदल *baidala*. See *vaidala*.

बैन्द *baindā*, m. N. of a degraded tribe, VS. (= *nishāḍha*, Mahidh.)

बैन्दव *baindava*, m. (also written *vai*°) patr. fr. *bindu*, g. *biḍādi*.

Baindavi, m. pl. N. of a warrior tribe, g. *dāmany-ādi*. **viya**, m. a prince of the Baindavis, ib.

बैम्बकि *baimbaki*, m. (also written *vai*°) patr. fr. *bimba*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 97, Vārtt., Pat.

बैल *baila*, mf(i)n. (fr. *bila*, also written *vaila*, q.v.) living in holes (m. an animal 1° in h°), Car.; relating to or derived from animals 1° in h°, MBh.

Bailāyana, mfn., g. *pakṣhādi*.

Bailya, mfn. N. of a man, g. *āsvādi* (v.l. for *bailva*).

Bailāyana, m. patr. fr. *bailya*, ib.

बैस्वेगरुद्र *bailma-vega-rudra*, m. pl. N. of a partic. class of Śaiva ascetics, Kāraṇḍ.

बैल *bailvā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *bilva*) relating to or coming from the Bilva tree, made of Bilva wood, ŚṚS. &c. &c.; covered with B° trees, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 67, Sch.; m. N. of a man, g. *āsvādi*; n. the fruit of the B° tree, L. — **maya**, mf(i)n., Pāṇ. iv, 3, 155, Sch.

Bailvaka, mfn., g. *arihaṇḍi*. **kiya**, mfn. (fr. prec.), Pat.

Bailvaja (fr. *bilva-ja*), g. *rājanyādi* (v.l. *bailva-ja*). **ḷaka**, mfn. (with *deśa*) inhabited by Bailvajas, ib.

Bailvayata, m. patr., g. *kṛaudy-ādi* (f.° *tyā*, ib.).

Bailvala, g. *rājanyādi*, Kāś. **ḷaka**, mfn. inhabited by Bailvalas, ib.

Bailvavana, m. (prob.) an inhabitant of Bilva-vana or a wood of Bilva trees, g. *rājanyādi*. **ṇaka**, mfn. (with *deśa*) inhabited by Bailvavanas, ib.

Bailvāyana, m. patr. fr. *bailva*, g. *āsvādi*.

बैष्क *baishka* (prob. n., cf. *veshka*, *bleshka*, *meshka*), flesh from an animal killed by a beast of prey or in a trap, Gaut.

बैहीनरि *baikinarī*, m. (also written *vaiḥ*°) patr. fr. *bahīnara*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 1, Vārtt. 6, Pat. (others 'fr. *vih*°'); N. of a chamberlain, Mudr.

बोकडी *bokaḍī*, f. *Argyrea Speciosa* or *Argentea*, L.

बोकण *bokaṇa*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.

बोक्काण *bokkāṇa*, m. a horse's nose-bag (which contains his food), L.

बोडव्य *boddhavya*, *boddhri*, *bodha*, *baud-dha* &c. See p. 734, col. 2.

बोपणभट्टीय *bopanna-bhaṭṭīya*, n. N. of wk. (cf. *bāpanna*).

बोपदेव *bopadeva*. See *vopadeva*.

बोरसिद्धि *borasiddhi*, f. N. of a place, Cat.

बोल्लक *bollaka*, m. (*bahu-b*°) a great talker, Divyāv. (cf. Hind. *bolnā*, to speak).

बोहित्त *bohiththa*, m. n. a boat, ship, L. (cf. *vahitra*).

बौध *baudhnya*, m. pl. (fr. *budhna*) N. of a school (cf. *baudheya*, *baudheya*).

बौभुक्ष *baubhuksha*, mf(i)n. one who is always hungry, a starving, g. *chattrādi*.

ब्युस *byus*. See *√vyush*.

ब्रण *brāṇ*. See *√1. vṛaṇ*.

ब्रध्न *bradhna*, mfn. (of doubtful origin; Up. iii, 5) pale red, ruddy, yellowish, bay (esp. as the colour of a horse, but also applied to Soma and the Puroḍāśa), RV.; TS.; great, mighty, Naigh. iii, 3; m. the sun, RV.; AV.; Mn. iv, 231 (cf. *viśhāṭ*); the world of the sun, TBr. (Sch.); a horse, Naigh. i, 14; the point or some other part of an arrow (in *śatā-b*°, q.v.); a partic. disease (cf. *bradhna* and *budhna-roga*), L.; N. of a son of Manu Bhautya, Märkp.; n. lead, Bhpr. (often w. fr. *budhna* and *budhnya*). — **cakra**, n. the zodiac, Gaṇit. — **tva**, n. greatness, mightiness, Śāy. — **bimbā** (Hcar.), **-maṇḍala** (Kād.), n. the disc of the sun. — **loka** (*bradhna*), mfn. being in the world of the sun, AV.

Bradhnaśva, m. N. of a prince, MBh. (w. r. for *bradhnaśva* or *vadhry-śva*°)

ब्रध्न *bradhna*, m. a partic. disease, Car. (written *brh*°; cf. *brahna* and *budhna-roga*).

ब्रह्म *brahm*, cl. I. P. *brahmāti*, to go, move, Naigh. ii, 14.

ब्रह्मन् *brāhman*, n. (lit. 'growth,' 'expansion,' 'evolution,' 'development,' 'swelling of the spirit or soul,' fr. *√2. bṛih*) pious effusion or utterance, outpouring of the heart in worshipping the gods, prayer, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; the sacred word (as opp. to *vāc*, the word of man), the Veda, a sacred text, a text or Mantra used as a spell (forming a distinct class from the *ṛicas*, *sāmāni* and *yajūṣhi*; cf. *brahma-veda*), RV.; AV.; Br.; Mn.; Pur.; the Brāhmaṇa portion of the Veda, Mn. iv, 100; the sacred syllable Om, Prab., Sch. (cf. Mn. ii, 83); religious or spiritual knowledge (opp. to religious observances and bodily mortification such as *tapas* &c.), AV.; Br.; Mn.; R.; holy life (esp. continence, chastity; cf. *brahma-carya*), Śāk. i, 34; Saṃk.; Sarvad.

(exceptionally treated as m.) the Brahman or one self-existent impersonal Spirit, the one universal Soul (or one divine essence and source from which all created things emanate or with which they are identified and to which they return), the Self-existent, the Absolute, the Eternal (not generally an object of worship, but rather of meditation and knowledge; also with *jyēṣṭha*, *prathama-jā*, *svayām-bhu*, *a-mūrta*, *pāra*, *parātara*, *parama*, *mahat*, *sanātana*, *śāśvata*; and = *paramātmān*, *ātmān*, *adyātma*, *pradhāna*, *kṣetra-jña*, *tattva*), AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (IW. 9, 83 &c.); n. the class of men who are the repositories and communicators of sacred knowledge, the Brahmanical caste as a body (rarely an individual Brāhman), AV.; TS.; VS.; ŚBr.; Mu.; BhP.; food, Naigh. ii, 7; wealth, ib. 10; final emancipation, L.; m. (*brahmān*), one who prays, a devout or religious man, a Brāhman who is a knower of Vedic texts or spells, one versed in sacred knowledge, RV. &c. &c. [cf. Lat. *flāmen*]; N. of Brīhaspati (as the priest of the gods), RV. x, 141, 3; one of the 4 principal priests or R̥itvijas (the other three being the Iṭṭri, Adhvaryu, and Udgātṛi) the Brahman was the most learned of them and was required to know the 3 Vedas, to supervise the sacrifice and to set right mistakes; at a later period his functions were based especially on the Atharva-veda), RV. &c. &c.; Brahman or the one impersonal universal Spirit manifested as a personal Creator and as the first of the triad of personal gods (= *prajā-pati*, q. v.; he never appears to have become an object of general worship, though he has two temples in India, see RTL. 555 &c.; his wife is Sarasvatī, ib. 48), TBr. &c. &c.; = *brahmaṇa āyuh*, a lifetime of Brahman, Pañcar.; an inhabitant of Brahman's heaven, Jātakam.; the sun, L.; N. of Śiva, Prab., Sch.; the Veda (?), PārGr.; the intellect (= *buddhi*), Tattvas.; N. of a star, 8 Aurigae, Sūryas.; a partic. astron. Yoga, L.; N. of the 9th Mūhūrta, L.; (with Jāinas) a partic. Kalpa, Dharmas.; N. of the servant of the 10th Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; of a magician, Rājat.

1. **Brahma**, m. a priest (see *asura*-, *ku*-, *mahā-br*); n. the one self-existent Spirit, the Absolute, R.

2. **Brahma**, in comp. for *brahman*.—Observe that in the following derivatives the nom. n. (Brahmā) is used for the impersonal Spirit and the nom. m. (Brahmā) for the personal god. —**ṛishī**, see *brahma-rshi*. —**kanya**, (prob.) m. Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L. —**kanyaka**, (prob.) m. id., L.; (ā), f. Ruta Graveolens, L.; N. of Sarasvatī, L. —**kara**, m. an impost paid to the Brāhmanical class, Inscr. —**karman**, n. the office of the Brahman (i. e. presiding priest) or of the Brāhman, ŚākhŚr.; MBh.; *ma-pustaka*, n. N. of a manual on ceremonies, RTL. 401, n. 2; *ma-prakāśaka* or *ma-pradāyaka*, m. N. of Kṛishna, Pañcar.; *ma-samādhi*, mfn. occupied with or meditating upon the one self-existent Spirit, Bhag. —**kalā**, f. N. of Dākṣhāyānī who dwells in the heart of men, Cat. —**kalpa**, mfn. like Brahman, R.; m. the cosmic period of Brahman, MBh.; N. of wk. —**kāpāda**, n. the inner portion of the Veda which relates to sacred knowledge or the kno^o of Brahman (= *jñāna-k*), and opp. to *karma-k*, q. v.), Śāpd.; N. of a wk. (or ch. of a wk.) of Bhartṛi-hari, Sarvad. —**kīya**, m. pl. N. of a partic. class of deities, MBh.; *yika*, mfn. belonging to the Brahman-kāyas, Lalit. (Dharmas. 128; MWB. 210). —**kṛā**, mfn. making or offering prayers, RV. —**kṛāna-vāda**, m. N. of wk. —**kāśhā**, m. Thespesia Populneoides, L. —**kileya**, (ā), m. N. of a man, Pravar. —**kilbishā**, n. an offence against Brāhman, RV. —**kupāda**, n. N. of a sacred pool, KāIP. —**kuśā**, f. a species of cumin, Bhpr. —**ajamodā**, L. —**kūpa**, m. a thoroughly learned Brāhman, MBh.; N. of a mountain, KāIP. —**kūroa**, n. a partic. kind of penance (in which the 5 products of the cow are eaten; cf. *pañca-gavya*), Cat.; *vidhi*, m. N. of the 38th Pārī. of the AV. —**kṛit**, mfn. making or offering prayers (also applied to Indra, Vishnu, the Maruts &c.), RV.; MBh.; Pañcar. —**kṛita**, m. N. of a man, g. *subhrādī*. —**kṛitī** (*brāhma*), f. prayer, devotion, RV. —**ketu**, m. N. of a man, Cat. —**kalvarta-purāṇa**, n. N. of a Purāṇa. —**kośā**, m. the treasury of the Brahman i. e. of the sacred word or text, the entire collection of the Vedas, Tār.; PārGr.; MaitrUp.; N. of Atri, VP.; (ā), f. a species of plant (= *ajamodā*), L. —**kāhakra**, n. sg. and du. Brāhman and Kshatriyas, AitBr.; VP.; *-sava*, m. pl.

N. of partic. rites, Mn. v, 23. —**kshetra**, n. N. of a sacred district, MBh.; Hariv. —**khaṇḍa**, n. N. of BrahmanP. 1. —**gandha**, m. the fragrance of Brahman, KaushUp. —**garbha**, m. the embryo of a Brāhman (?), Cat.; N. of a law-giver (*-smṛiti*, f. his wk.); (ā), f. Ocimum Villosum, L. —**gavī**, f. a Brāhman's cow, AV.; ŚBr.; du. N. of 2 classes of verses or formulas, Kauś. —**gūthā-stuti**, f. N. of wk. —**gāyatrī**, f. N. of a magical Mantra composed after the model of the Gāyatrī, Pañcar.; RTL. 201. —**gārgya**, m. N. of a man, Hariv. —**giri**, m. N. of a mountain, KāIP. (?) of Comms. on various Upanishads, Cat. —**gitā**, f. pl. N. of partic. verses (MBh. xiii, 2146–2152) ascribed to Brahman; N. of wk.; *-parātmānusaṁdhāna*, n., *-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. —**gitikā**, f. 'the song of Brahman', N. of partic. verses, Yājñi. —**gupta**, m. N. of a son of Brahman (by the wife of the Vidyā-dhara Bhima), Kathās.; of an astronomer (son of Jishnu and author of the Brahman-sphuṭa-siddhānta, born A.D. 598), IW. 176; of a chief of the Bhaktasect, Cat.; of a Trigarta-shashthā, Kār. on Pān. v, 3, 116 (v. l. *brāhma-g*); pl. N. of a race, ib.; *ṛiya*, m. a prince of the Brahman-guptas, ib. —**gola**, m. 'Brahman's globe', the universe, L. —**gaurava**, n. the potency (of the weapon given) by Brahman, Bhāṭṭi. —**granthi**, m. N. of the knot which ties together the 3 threads forming the sacred cord, Gobh., Sch. (RTL. 361); of a partic. joint of the body, Cat. —**grāma**, m. = *-vākshasa*, L. —**grāhin**, mfn. worthy to receive that which is holy, KaushUp. (v. l. *ṁārgha*). —**ghāṭaka**, m. a Brāhman-killer, Pañcar. —**ghāṭin**, m. id., Śāk., Sch.; (*inī*), f. a woman on the second day of the menses, Vet.; Bhpr. —**ghoshā**, m. murmur (arising from the recital) of prayers (also pl.), MBh.; R. (also *sha-rava*, m., Heat.). —**ghana**, m. = *-ghātaka*, R.; (ā), f., see *-han*. —**cakra**, n. 'Brahman's wheel', the circle of the universe, SvetUp.; N. of a partic. magical circle, Cat. —**candrikā**, f. N. of wk. —**cārya**, n. study of the Veda, the state of an unmarried religious student, a state of continence and chastity (also ā, f., Hariv.), AV. &c. &c. (acc. with *√grah*, *car*, *vas*, *ā-√gam*, *upa-√i*, to practise ch^o; cf. *-cārin*). —*-tva*, n. the unmarried state, continence, chastity, Hariv.; *-vat*, mfn. leading the life of an unmarried religious student, practising ch^o, Āpast.; MBh.; *-vrata*, n. a vow of ch^o, BrahmanP.; *-skhalana*, n. deviating from ch^o, MW.; *ṛyāstra-ma*, m. the period of unmarried religious studentship, MBh. —**cārapī**, f. Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L. (prob. w. r. for *-cārinī*). —**cārika**, n. religious studentship, MBh. —**cārin**, mfn. practising sacred study as an unmarried student, observing chastity, RV. &c. &c.; m. a young Brāhman who is a student of the Veda (under a preceptor) or who practises chastity, a young Br^o before marriage (in the first period of his life), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *āstrama* and IW. 192 &c.; RTL. 84 &c.); the N. Brahman-cārin is also given to older unmarried Brāhman, esp. if versed in the Veda, and by the Tantras to any person whose chief virtue is continence; N. of a Gandharva, MBh.; of Skanda, L.; of Śiva, Śivag.; (*inī*), f. N. of Durgā, DevīP.; a woman who observes the vow of chastity, W.; Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L. (v. l. *ṁarī*); Thespesia Populneoides, L.; = *karuṇī*, L.; *ri-vāsa*, m. the living of a Brahman-cārin (in the house of his religious teacher), Āpast.; *ri-vāstin*, mfn. living as a Brahman-c^o &c.; TS. —**citi**, f. Brahman's layer in the fire-altar, ŚBr. —**cintana-nirākaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. —**caitanya-yati**, m. N. of an author, Cat. —**cōdāna**, mfn. inciting or urging Brahman or Brahman, VS. (Mahādh.). —**ja**, mfn. sprung from that which is holy (said of Kārtikeya), MBh.; m. pl. N. of partic. clouds, VP.; (with Jāinas) N. of a class of divinities, L.; *-jña*, mfn. 'born from and knowing Brahman' or 'knowing what is Br^o-born' i. e. 'knowing all things', KaṭhUp. —**jaṭā**, f. or *-jaṭin*, m. Artemisia Indica, L. —**jaṇman**, n. 'spiritual birth', investiture with the sacred thread, Mn. ii, 146; 170; mfn. 'Brahman-born' (said of Prajā-pati), Hariv. —**japa**, m. a partic. formula of prayer, MānGr. —**jāṭaka**, n. N. of wk. —**jāmala**, w. r. for *yāmala*. —**jāyā**, f. the wife of a Brāhman, RV. x, 109; (with *Juhū*) N. of the supposed authore of this hymn, Anukr. —**jāra**, m. the paranoir of a Brāhman's wife, RāmātUp. —**jñā-sūtra**, n. N. of a Buddh. Sūtra (cf. MWB. 106). —**jijñāṣā**, f. the desire of knowing Brahman, Bādar. (cf. IW.

104). —**jīva-nirpaya**, m. N. of wk. —**jīvin**, mfn. subsisting by sacred learning, L.; m. a mercenary Brāhman (who converts his religious duties into a trade), W. —**jushṭa** (*brāhma*), mfn. gratified by prayer or devotion, AV. —**jūta** (*brāhma*), mfn. incited by p^o or d^o, RV.; AV. —**jña**, mfn. possessing sacred knowledge, knowing the sacred text, spiritually wise, holy (said also of gods e. g. of Vishnu, Kārtikeya), MBh.; Bhartṛ. —**jñāna**, n. divine or sacred knowledge (esp. kn^o of the universal permeation of the one Spirit as taught by the Vedānta), spiritual wisdom, Hariv.; Bhartṛ.; *-tantra*, n., *-mahātānta-rāja*, m., *-vipratipatti*, f., *ṁopādeśa*, m. N. of wks. —**jñānin**, mfn. = *-jña*, L. —**jyā**, mfn. molesting or oppressing Brāhman, AV.; TBr. (cf. Pān. iii, 2, 3, Vārtt. 1, Pat.). —**jyēya**, n. the act of oppressing Brāhman, AV. —**jyēṣṭha**, m. (printed *ṁhya*) the elder brother of Brahman, Pañcar.; (*brāhma*), mfn. having Brahman as first or chief, AV.; TBr. —**jyotis**, n. the splendour of Brahman or of the Supreme Being, Pañcar. (also written *brahma-jy*); (*brāhma*), mfn. having the splendour of Br^o (Sch. 'of the presiding priest'), TS.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. —**tattva**, n. the true knowledge of Brahman, W.; *-prānōttara-ratnāvalī*, f., *-vivaraṇa*, n., *-samhiṭṭōddipati*, f., *-subodhini*, f. N. of wks. —**tantra**, n. all that is taught in the Veda, MBh.; Hariv.; *ṁre gāyatrī-pañjara*, n. N. of wk. —**tarka-stava**, m. N. of a Vedānta wk.; *-vivaraṇa*, n. N. of a Comm. on it. —**tas**, ind. from the Brāhman, MW. —**tā**, f. the state or condition of a Brāhman, 'Brāhmanhood', Pān. v, 1, 136, Sch.; the state or nature of Brahman, divine nature, BhP. —**tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt. —**tīrtha**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage on the Revā or Narmadā river, MBh.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. —**tuṅga**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. —**tulya**, n. N. of a Jyotisha; *-gaṇita*, n., *-tikā*, f., *-siddhānta*, m. N. of wks. —**tejas**, n. the power and glory of Brahman, KaushUp.; Hariv. &c. (*ṁjo-maya*, mfn. formed of Br^o's glory, Mn.; Pañcar.); the glory or lustre supposed to surround a Brāhman; (*brāhma*), having the glory or power of Brahman (AV.) or of a Brāhman (MW.); m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. —**tvā**, n. the office of the Brahman or chief priest, ŚBr.; GṛSṛ.; Hariv.; Brāhmanhood, R.; Ratnāv.; the state of or identification with Brahman, MBh.; Pur.; *-paddhati*, f., *-prajyoga*, m. N. of wks. —**tvac**, m. or f. (?) Alstonia Scholaris, L. —**da**, mfn. imparting religious knowledge, Mn. —**daṇḍa**, m. 'Brahman's staff', N. of a mythical weapon, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; the curse of a Brāhman, Pur.; Rājat. (v. l. *brāhma-d*); N. of Śiva, MBh.; Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.; N. of a partic. Ketu, Var.; of a prince, VP.; (ā), f. a species of plant, L. (= *adhyānḍā*, KātyŚr., Sch.). —**daṇḍin**, m. N. of a sage, Kathās. —**daṭṭa**, mfn. given by Brahman, Tār.; g^o by Brahman, MBh.; R.; m. N. of various men (cf. g. *naḍḍi*); of a man with the patr. Caikitāneya, ŚBr.; of a king (pl. his descendants), MBh.; of a prince of the Pañcālas in Kāmpilya, ib.; R. &c.; of a king of the Śālvas, Hariv.; of a prince in Vārānasi, Kathās.; of a prince in Śrāvastī, Buddh.; (cf. MWB. 420, 1) of a prince in Campā, ib.; of a prince in Kusuma-pura, ib.; of the 12th Cakra-vartin in Bhāratā, L.; of a Brāhman, Hariv.; Pañcar.; of a merchant, Kathās.; of the father of Kṛishna-datta, Cat.; of sev. authors, ib. —**darbhā**, f. Ptychotis Ajouran, Bhpr. —**dātri**, mfn. = *-da*, Mn. ii, 146. —**dāna**, n. the gift of the Veda or of sacred knowledge, ib. iv, 232. —**dāya**, m. (fr. 1. *dāya* = prec., MW.; mfn. imparting or teaching s^o k^o, BhP. —**dāya**, m. (fr. 2. *dāya*) s^o k^o as an inheritance (*-hara*, mfn. receiving it from [gen.], Mn. iii, 3; *yāda*, mfn. [according to Sch.] either 'enjoying s^o k^o as an i^o' or 'Brahman's s^o, BhP.; m. the earthly possession of a Brāhman, BhP.; *yāpahārin*, mfn. robbing it, ib. —**dāru**, m. n. Morus Indica, L. —**dāsa**, m. N. of the father of Nārāyaṇa-dāsa (author of the Prānāpāna), Cat.; of a king (about 1600), ib. —**dina**, n. a day of Brahman, MW. —**dūshaka**, mfn. falsifying the Vedic texts, Heat. —**deya**, mfn. given in marriage after the manner of Brāhman (cf. Mn. iii, 27), MānGr.; MBh.; (with *vidhi*), m. marriage of this kind, Hariv.; n. instruction in the Veda or sacred knowledge (*yārusaṇṭāna*, mfn. one in whose family Vedic teaching is hereditary, Gaut.; Vishn.; Mu. [v, 183, v. l. *yātana-saṁtāna*, 'the son of a woman married according to the Brāhma

rite; cf. *ātma-sō*); gift to Brāhmins, Divyāv.
 -*deva*, m. (also with *paṇḍita*) N. of various authors, Cat. -*daitya*, m. a Brāhman changed into a Daitya, L. -*dvāra*, n. entrance into Brāhmā, MaitrUp.; -*pāra*, m. (= *pāla*) the guardian of it, ib. -*dvish*, mfn. hostile to sacred knowledge or religion, impious (said of men and demons), RV.; hating Brāhmins, Mn. iii, 154, Kull. -*dvēsha*, m. hatred of sacred knowledge or of Brāhmins, Sighās. -*dvēshin*, mfn. = *dvish*, MW. -*dhara*, mfn. possessing s° k°, MBh. -*dharmā-dvish*, mfn. hostile to s° k° and the law, Mn. iii, 41.
 -*dhātu*, m. an essential portion of Brāhmā, Cat. -*dhāman*, n. Brāhmā's place or abode, BrahUp. -*dhvaja*, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; 'jōpanishad', f. N. of an Upanishad. -*nadi*, f. 'Brahmā's river', N. of the Sarasvatī, BhP. -*nandin* and -*nāga*, m. N. of two authors, Cat. -*nābha*, m. 'having Brāhmā (proceeding out of a lotus on his) navel', N. of Vishṇu, L. -*nāmāvali*, f. N. of wk. -*nāla*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place in Benares, KāśīKh. -*nirukta*, n., -*nirūpaṇa*, n., -*nirpaya*, m. N. of wks. -*nirvāṇa*, n. extinction in Brāhmā, absorption into the one self-existent Spirit, Bhag.; BhP. -*nishṭha*, mfn. absorbed in contemplating Brāhmā or the one s° Sp°, MuṇḍUp.; m. the mulberry tree, L. -*nīda*, n. the resting-place of Brāhmā or of 'the holy', MaitrUp. -*nutta* (*brāhma-*), mfn. driven away by a sacred text or spell, AV. -*pati* (*brāhma-*), m. = *brahmanas-pati*, ŚBr. -*pattra*, n. 'Brahmā's leaf', the leaf of Butea Frondosa, L. (cf. *pādapa*). -*patha*, m. the way to Brāhmā or to Brāhmā, Up.; BhP.; -*kovidā*, mfn. knowing the way to Br°, L. -*pada*, n. the place of Brāhmā, MaitrUp.; the station or rank of Brāhmā or of a Brāhman, W. -*pannaga*, m. N. of a Marut, Hariv. (v.l. *bahu-p°*). -*parishad*, f. an assembly of Brāhmins, A. -*parishadya*, m. pl. = *pārshadya*, Buddh. -*parṇi*, f. Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. -*parvata*, m. 'Brahmā's mountain', N. of a place, Cat. -*palāśa*, m. pl. N. of a school of the Atharva-veda, Āryav. (v.l. *brāhma-p°*). -*pavitra*, n. Kuśa grass, L. -*pāda* (ibc.) Brāhmā's feet; -*stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. -*pādapa*, m. 'Brahmā's tree', Butea Frondosa, L. (cf. *pattra*). -*pāra*, m. the final object of all sacred knowledge, VP.; = next, ib.; -*maya*, m(f) n. (with *yapa*, m.) a partic. prayer, ib.; -*stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra; *ṛādyana*, n. a complete study of the Veda, Uttarar.; Mcar. -*pārshadya*, n. pl. (with Buddhists) Brāhmā's retinue, N. of a class of deities, Lalit. (cf. Dharmas. 128). -*pāśa*, m. 'Brahmā's noose', N. of a mythical weapon, Bhāṭṭ. -*pitṛi*, n. Brāhmā's father, N. of Vishṇu, Pañcar. (cf. *nābha*). -*piśāca*, m. = *rākshasa*, L. -*putra*, m. the son of a priest or Brāhman, RV.; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; a son of Brāhmā (as Sanat-kumāra, Vasishṭha &c.), Hariv.; R.; Pur. (-*tā*, f.); a kind of vegetable poison, Bhpr.; N. of a river (rising on the Tibet side of the Himālaya and falling with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal), Cat.; of a lake, ib.; of a place of pilgrimage (prob. the source of the Brahma-putra river), W.; of a sacred district, L.; (f), f. a kind of esculent root (= *vārāṇsi*), L.; 'Brahmā's daughter', N. of the river Sarasvatī, L. (cf. *nadi*). -*pura*, n. 'Brahmā's town', N. of a city in heaven, MBh. (-*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.); of a city on earth, Var.; Hit.; of a kingdom, Buddh.; the heart, MaṇḍUp.; the body, ChUp. (cf. IW. 116, 2); (f), f. Brāhmā's citadel in heaven or his capital on the mountain Kailāsa, L. (-*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.); N. of a city on earth, Rājat.; of the city Benares, Prab.; of any city the inhabitants of which are mostly Brāhmins, MW.; of a peak in the Himālaya range, L.; *rākhyā*, mfn. named Brahma-pura, Hit.; *rābhidheya*, mfn. (with *nāma*) to be called by the name B°-p°, Cat. -*puraka*, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. -*purastāt*, ind. when or where the Brāhmins have the first place, AitBr. -*purāṇa*, n. N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas (also called *Adi-p°*); it is supposed to have been revealed by Brāhmā to Dakṣha, and its main object appears to be the promotion of the worship of Kṛishṇa, IW. 514. -*purusha*, m. an assistant of the Brahman or chief priest, KāṭyŚr., Sch.; a minister of Brāhmā (also said of the 5 vital airs), ChUp.; GṛS.; = *rākshasa*, L. -*purogava* (*brāhma-*), mfn. preceded by Brāhmā or 'the holy', ŚBr. -*purohita* (*brāhma-*), mfn. having the sacerdotal class for a Purohita, ŚBr.; Kāth.; m. pl. 'the high priests of Brāhmā', (with Buddhists)

N. of a class of divinities, Lalit. (cf. Dharmas. 128). -*pushpa*, m. N. of a man (cf. *brāhmapushpī*). -*pūta* (*brāhma-*), mfn. purified by devotion, AV.; p° by Brāhmā, L. -*prishṭa* or -*prishṭha*, m. N. of a man, Vcar. -*prakṛitika*, mfn. emanating from or originating in Brāhmā (-*tva*, n.), Saṅk. -*prajāpati*, m. du. Brāhmā and Prajapati, Lāty. -*pratiśṭhā-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. -*prabha*, m. N. of a man, Divyāv. -*pralaya*, m. 'Brahmā's destruction', the universal d° that takes place at the end of every 100 years of Br° (and in which even Br° himself is swallowed up), MW. -*prasūta* (*brāhma-*), mfn. impelled by Brāhmā, ŚBr. -*prāpata*, mfn. one who has obtained Brāhmā, KāthUp. -*prāpti*, f. obtaining of or absorption into Brāhmā, MW. -*prāyaścitta*, n. pl. N. of wk. -*priya*, mfn. fond of devotion or of sacred knowledge, Vishṇ.; MBh. -*prī*, mfn. delighting in prayer or devotion, RV. -*bandhava*, n. (prob.) the office or occupation of a nominal Brāhman (cf. next), AitBr. -*bandhu*, m. an unworthy or merely nominal Brāhman (Say. 'a Brāhman who omits his Samdhya devotions'), AitBr.; ChUp.; GṛS. &c. (cf. *dhū*, f., Gaut.; Gobh.; *dhū-tā*, f., MBh.; comp. and superl. *dhū-tara*, *dhū-tama*, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 44, Sch.). -*balā*, n. Brāhmanical power, MaitrS.; m. N. of a man, Cat. -*balli*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. -*bindu*, m. a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Veda, L.; *dūpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. -*bileya* (?), m. N. of a man, Cat. -*bija*, n. 'seed of the Veda', the sacred syllable Om, BhP.; n. the mulberry tree, L. -*bodha*, m., -*bodhini*, f. N. of wks. -*bodhyā*, f. N. of a river, MBh. (B. -*vedhyā*). -*bruva*, m. = next, A. -*bruvāṇa*, mfn. calling one's self or pretending to be a Brāhman, MBh. -*bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. -*bhadra*, f. Ficus Heterophylla, L. -*bhavana*, n. Brāhmā's abode, MBh. -*bhāgā*, m. the share of a Brahman or chief priest, AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; the mulberry tree, L. -*bhāva*, m. absorption in the one self-existent Being or Brāhmā, MBh., Sch.; -*stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra by Saṅkarācārya. -*bhāvana*, mfn. revealing or imparting religious knowledge, BhP. -*bhid*, mfn. dividing the one Brāhmā into many, Prab. -*bhuvana*, n. Brāhmā's world, Bhag. -*bhūta*, mfn. become i. e. absorbed in Brāhmā, Mu.; MBh.; V.P. n. identification with Brāhmā, V.P. -*bhūti*, f. twilight, L. -*bhūmi-jā*, f. 'growing in Brāhmā's land', a kind of pepper, L. -*bhūya*, n. identification with or absorption into Brāhmā, Mn.; MBh. &c. (-*tva*, n.); Brāhmanhood, BhP. -*bhūyas*, mfn. becoming one with Brāhmā, MBh.; n. absorption into Br°, ib. -*bhrashta*, mfn. one who has fallen from (i. e. who has forfeited) sacred knowledge, Hcat. -*maṅgala-devatā*, f. N. of Lakṣmī, Cat. -*maṭha*, m. 'Brahmā's college', N. of a theological college in Kāśmīra, Rājat. -*maṇḍūkī*, f. Cero dendrum Siphonantus, L. -*mati*, m. N. of a demon, Buddh. -*mantra*, m. or n. N. of wk. -*maya*, m(f) n. formed or consisting of or identified with Brāhmā, AitBr.; KaushUp.; MBh. &c.; belonging to or fit for a Brāhman, W. -*maha*, m. a feast in honour of the Brāhmins, MBh. -*maṇḍūkī*, f. = *maṇḍ*, KāṭyŚr., Sch. -*māla*, m. pl. N. of a forest, R. (B.). -*mitra*, m. 'having Brāhmā or the Brāhmins for friends', N. of a Muni, MārKp. (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 2, 165, Sch.). -*mimāṃsā*, f. 'investigation into Brāhmā or the spiritual doctrine of the Veda', N. of the Vedānta philosophy treating of the one self-existent Spirit, IW. 98 &c. (cf. *sūtra*). -*mukha* (*brāhma-*), m(f) n. preceded by the priests, following or inferior to them, TS.; R. -*muhūrta*, m. a partic. hour of the day, Sighās. -*mūrti*, mfn. having the figure or form of Brāhmā, MW. -*mūrdha-bhrit*, m. 'carrying Brāhmā's head', N. of Śiva (as having in a dispute cut off one of Br°'s heads), W. -*mekhalā*, m. Saccharum Munjia (of which the sacred thread of a Brāhman is made), L. -*medhyā*, f. N. of a river, MBh. (cf. *bodhyā*). -*yajñā*, m. 'Vedic offering', recitation of portions of the Veda and sacred books at the Samdhya, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr. &c. (one of the 5 Mahā-yajñas or great devotional acts, Mn. iii, 69; 70; cf. IW. 194; RTL. 393); N. of the sacred texts for daily recitation; -*tarpana*, n., -*devarshi-pitṛi-tarpana*, n., -*prayoga*, m., -*saṅghitā*, f., 'jñādi-vidhi', m., 'jñāpanishad', f. N. of wks. -*yaśas*, n. Brāhmā's glory, KaushUp.; *śaḥ-svāmin*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; *śasa*, n. = *yaśas*, AitBr.; *śasin*, mfn. renowned for sanctity, Br. -*yaśṭi*, f. Clerodendrum Siphon-

nantus or Ligusticum Ajowan, L. -*yāga*, m. = -*yajña*, Cat. -*yātu*, m. N. of a partic. class of demous, Kāth. -*yāmala* or -*yāmila*, n. N. of a Tantra. -*yuga*, n. the age of the Brāhmins (opp. to *kshatrasya yugam*), Hariv. -*yūj*, mfn. harnessed by prayer (i. e. bringing Indra in answer to p°, said of his horses), RV. -*yūpa*, m. 'Brahmā's sacrificial post', N. of a place, L. -*yogā*, m. employment of devotion, binding power of devotion, AV.; cultivation of spiritual knowledge, W. -*yogin*, m. N. of an author, Cat. -*yoni*, f. original source or home in Brāhmā, Tār. (-*stha*, mfn. 'abiding in Br°' or 'intent on the means of union with Br°', Mn. x, 74); N. of a place of pilgrimage (also *hī*), MBh.; Pur.; of a mountain (= *giri*), L.; mfn. having one's source or home in Brāhmā, ŚāṅkhGr.; descended or sprung from Brāhmā, Ragh.; MārKp. -*rakshas*, n. a class of evil demons, Kathās. (cf. *rākshasa*). -*ratna*, n. any valuable present made to Brāhmins, R. -*ratha*, m. the chariot or carriage of a Brāhman, ib. -*randhra*, n. 'Brahmā's crevice', a suture or aperture in the crown of the head (through which the soul is said to escape on death), Pur.; Sighās. (RTL. 291). -*rava*, m. muttering of prayers, Hcat. -*rasa*, m. the savour of Brāhmā, KaushUp.; *śāsava*, m. Br°'s nectar, BhP. -*rahasya-samhitā*, f. N. of wk. -*rākshasa*, m. a kind of evil demon, the ghost of a Brāhman who led an unholy life, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a species of plant, L.; (f), f. N. of one of the 9 Samidhs, Gṛhyas. -*rāja*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; of a prince, Inscr. -*rājanya*, m. du. a Brāhman and a Kshatriya, AV. -*rāta*, m. 'given by Brāhmā', N. of Śuka, BhP.; N. of the father of Yājñavalkya, VP. -*rātri* or -*rātri*, w.r. for *brāhma-rātri*. -*rātra*, m. 'Brahmā's night', N. of a partic. hour of night, BhP. -*rāśi*, m. the whole mass of sacred texts or knowledge, VPāt.; R.; a partic. constellation, MBh.; N. of Paraśu-rāma, MW. -*rūti*, f. a kind of brass, L. -*rūpa*, m. N. of Vishṇu, Vishṇ. -*rūpīnī*, f. a species of parasitical plant, L. -*rekha*, f. 'Brahmā's line', the lines of a man's destiny supposed to be written by Br° on the forehead of a child on the 6th day after its birth, RTL. 370, 373. -*rshi* (= and for *rishi*), m. 'Brāhmanical sage', N. of a partic. class of sages supposed to belong to the Br° caste (as Vasishṭha &c.), MBh.; R. &c. (cf. *deva-rshi*, *maha-rshi*, *rāja-rshi*); -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the state or rank of a Brahmarshi, ib.; -*deśa*, m. the country of the Brahmarshis (including Kuru-kshetra and the country of the Matsyas, Pañcālas, and Sūra-senakas), Mn. ii, 19. -*lakshana-vākyārtha*, m. N. of an abridgment of the Vedānta-sūdhā-rahasya. -*likhita*, n., -*lekha*, m. 'Brahmā's writing', = *rekha*, RTL. 370. -*lokā*, m. (also pl.) the world or heaven of Brāhmā (a division of the universe and one of the supposed residences of pious spirits), AV. &c. &c. -*laukika*, mfn. inhabiting Brāhmā's world, Yājñ. -*brahma* -*vaktṛi*, m. a proclaimer or teacher of sacred knowledge, Hariv. -*v*, ind. according to the sacred text or the Veda, R.; like the Veda, Āpāt. -*v*, mfn. possessing Brāhmā or sacred knowledge, TUp.; MBh. -*vada* (or *-vala*), m. pl. N. of a Vedic school, L. (prob. w. r.). -*vaḍya*, n. recitation of sacred texts, ŚāṅkhBr.; = *brahmadya*, ib.; m(f) n. (in *dyā-kathā*), Vop. -*vadha*, m. the murder of a Brāhman, Cat. -*vadhyā*, f. id., MBh.; -*kṛita*, n. act of murdering a Br°; ib. -*vāni*, mfn. devoted to Brāhmins, VS. (Mahidh.). -*varana*, n. election of a chief priest, KāṭyŚr. -*varcas* = *casā*, in *cas-vin*, mfn. = *casin*, ĀśvGr.; Mu.; MBh. &c. -*varcasā*, n. divine glory or splendour, pre-eminence in holiness or sacred knowledge, sanctity, superhuman power, AV. &c. &c.; -*kāma*, mfn. desirous of holiness or sacred knowledge, Mn. ii, 37; *śin*, mfn. eminent in sacred knowledge, holy (compar. *śi-tara*), VS.; AS.; Br.; MBh.; *śya*, m(f) n. conferring sanctity or sacred knowledge, Br.; BhP. -*varta*, m. = *mādvarta*, L. -*varadhana*, n. copper (as peculiarly suitable for sacrificial utensils), L. -*varman*, n. 'Brahmā's armour', N. of partic. oblations, ĀpŚr. -*vala*, see *-vada*. -*valli*, f. 'Brahmā's tendril or creeper', N. of an Upanishad (= *brahmānanda-vally-upanishad*); -*lipi*, f. a partic. mode of writing, Buddh. -*vāo*, f. 'Brahmā's word', the sacred text, ĀrshBr. -*vāṭya*, m. N. of a class of Munis, Hariv. -*vādā*, n. discourse on or explanation of sacred texts, TBr.; BhP.; N. of a Nyāya wk. (also *dārtha*, m.); mfn. (m. c.) = next, Hariv. -*vādīn*, mfn. discoursing on

sacred texts, a defender or expounder of the Veda, AV. &c. &c. (*inī*, f., Var.; *di-tva*, n., MBh.); one who asserts that all things are to be identified with Brahmā, a Vedāntin, Śāṅk. — *vādyā*, n. rivalry in sacred knowledge or in magical power, TS. — *vā-luka*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — *vāsa*, m. the abode or heaven of Brahmā, Hariv. — *vāhas* (*brāhma-*), mfn. one to whom prayers are offered, RV. — *vit-tva*, n. (fr. next) knowledge of Brahmā (the one self-existent Spirit of the Universe), Vedāntas. — *vid*, mfn. knowing the one Brahmā, a Vedic philosopher, AV. &c. &c. (also *-vida*); skilled in sacred spells or magic, MBh.; m. N. of Śiva, RTL. 84; *-āśirvāda-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — *vidyā*, f. knowledge of 'the one self-existent Being', kn^o of Brahmā, sacred knowledge, ŚBr. &c. &c. (cf. IW. 219); N. of an Upanishad (cf. below); *-tīrtha*, m. N. of an author; *-paddhati*, f., *-bhāraṇa* (*-dyābh*), n., *-mahāśāstrī*, m., *-vijaya*, m., *-vilāsa*, m., *-dyōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. — *vidvas*, mfn. one who knows Brahmā or the one universal Spirit, KaushUp. — *vidvish*, mfn. = *-dvish*, Cat. — *vi-vardhana*, mfn. 'increasing sacred knowledge', N. of Viṣṇu, MBh. — *viśeṣa-citta-paripri-chā*, f. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra wk. — *viṣṇu-mahāśvara-dāna*, n. N. of wk. — *viṣṇu-arka-vat*, mfn. accompanied by Brahmā and Viṣṇu and the Sun, Hcat. — *vihāra*, m. pious conduct, perfect state (4 of Buddhists), Lalit.; Divyāv.; Dharmas. 16. — *viṇā*, f. a partic. stringed instrument, Samgīt. — *vrīksha*, m. the divine tree, Brahmā regarded as a tree, Bhag., Sch.; Butea Frondosa or Ficus Glomerata, L. — *vrītti*, f. the livelihood or subsistence of a Brāhman, BhP. — *vriddha* (*brāhma-*), mfn. grown or increased by prayer, AV. — *vriddhi*, f. increase of Brāhmanical power, Āpast.; m. N. of a man, L. — *vrinda*, n. a company or assemblage of Brāhmans, MW.; (d), f. N. of the city of Brahmā, W. — *veda*, m. 'the Veda of sacred spells or charms', the Atharva-veda, AV. Anukr.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c.; the V^o of the Brāhmans (as opp. to *kshatra-veda*, q.v.), R.; knowledge of Brahmā, W.; kn^o of the Vedas, ib.; *-pariśiṣṭa*, n. N. of wk.; *-maya*, m(f) n. consisting of the Brahma-veda, L. — *vedi*, f. 'Brahmā's altar', N. of the country between the 5 lakes of Rāma in Kurukshetra, L. — *vedin*, mfn. = *-vid*, acquainted with the Veda or spiritual knowledge, Mn. i, 97. — *vedhya*, see *-bodhya*. — *vaivarta* or *taka*, n. 'metamorphoses of Brahmā' (who is identified with Kṛishṇa), N. of a Purāṇa (one of the most modern of the 18, containing prayers and invocations addressed to Kṛishṇa with narratives about his loves for the Gopīs and Rādhā &c.), VP.; Pañcar. (IW. 514 &c.); *-ra-hasya*, n., *-ra-sāra*, m. N. of wks. — *vyavahāra*, m. N. of wk. — *vrata*, n. N. of a religious observance, MBh.; a vow of chastity (*-dhara*, mfn. practising the vow of chastity), Pañcat. — *śabda* (ibc.), B's word; *-vāda*, m., *-śakti-vāda*, m., *-dārtha-vāda*, m., *-dārtha-vicāra*, m. N. of wks. — *sambhu*, m. N. of an astronomer, Cat. — *śalya*, m. Acacia Arabica, L. — *śāyīn*, mfn. resting in Brahmā, L. — *śālā*, f. Brahmā's hall, MaitrUp.; N. of a place, MBh. — *śāsaṇa*, m. N. of a Grāma, L.; n. a command of Brahmā or of a Brāhman, L.; an edict addressed to the Brāhmans (= *-dharma-kilaka*), L. — *śiras*, n. 'Brahmā's head', N. of a mythical weapon, MBh; R.; Hariv. (also *-śirsha*, BhP.); *-raḥ-khaṇḍana*, n. N. of ch. of KūrmaP. — *śumbhita* (*brāhma-*), mfn. purified or adorned by devotion, AV. — *śrī*, f. N. of a Sāman, Br. — *samsita* (*brāhma-*), mfn. sharpened by prayer or by a sacred text, RV.; AV.; Br.; ĀsvŚr. — *samsad*, f. Brahmā's hall of assembly, Pañcar.; an assembly of Brāhmans, KathUp. — *samstha*, mfn. wholly devoted to Brahmā or sacred knowledge, ChUp. — *samhitā*, f. a collection of prayers, Hariv.; N. of sev. wks. (also *-vyākhyā*, f.). — *satī*, f. N. of the river Sarasvatī, L. — *sattra*, n. sacrifice of devotion or meditation, constant repetition of Vedic texts, Mn. ii, 106; BhP.; *-ttrin*, mfn. offering the sacr^o of d^o; absorbed in the self-existent One, MBh. — *sadana*, n. the seat of the chief priest, ŚrS.; = *sadas*, BhP.; N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — *sadas*, n. the residence or court of Brahmā, MBh. — *sabhā*, f. the hall or court of Brahmā, Ragh.; Pañcar.; N. of a lotus pond, Divyāv. — *sambandha*, m. union with the Supreme Spirit, RTL. 136; = *-rāk-shasa*, L. — *sambhava*, mfn. sprung from Brahmā, Hariv.; m. (with Jāinas) N. of the second black Vāsudeva, L.; N. of the author of a law-book, Cat.;

-smṛiti, f. N. of his wk. — *saras*, n. 'Brahmā's lake', N. of a very sacred bathing-place, MBh. — *sarpa*, m. 'Brahmā's serpent', a kind of snake, L. — *savā*, m. purification of prayer, RV. ix, 17, 24; N. of a partic. libation, Mn. v, 23 (= *brahma-kshatra-s*). — *sāgara*, m. N. of a place, Cat. — *sāt-kṛta*, mfn. brought into union with Brahmā, BhP. — *sāmā* or *-sāman*, n. N. of a Sāman (sung to a text recited by the chief priest or by the Brāhmaṇac-chansin), TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; *-mika*, mfn. relating to it, PañcarBr., Sch. — *sāyujya*, n. intimate union or identification with Brahmā, L. — *sārshṭi-tā*, f. union or equality with Brahmā, Mn. iv, 232. — *sāvarṇa*, m. N. of the 10th Manu, Pur. (also *ni*, ib.); n. his Manv-antara, ib. — *siddhānta*, m. N. of various astron. wks. (also *-paddhati*, f.). — *siddhi*, m. N. of a Muni, Kathās.; of a Vedānta wk.; *-vyākhyā-ratna*, n. N. of a Comm. on it. — *sūta*, m. 'Brahmā's son', N. of the Ketu Brahma-daṇḍa, Var.; (ā), f. Br's daughter, Hcat. — *suvar-calā*, f. a species of plant, Suśr. (Helianthus or Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.); an infusion of it (drunk as a penance), Mn. xi, 160. — *sū*, m. 'Brahmā's son', N. of Kāma-deva or of Anuruddha (K's son), L. — *sūkta*, n. N. of wk. — *sūtra*, n. the sacred thread worn over the shoulder, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a Sūtra work treating of the knowledge of Brahmā (esp. the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy ascribed to Bādarāyaṇa or Vyāsa, also called *bādarāyaṇa* or *vedānta* or *vyāsa* or *śāri-raka-sūtra*, and *uttara* or *brahma-mīmāṃsā*); *-pūjya-vyākhyā*, f., *-kārikā*, f., *-candrikā*, f., *-tan-tra-dīpikā*, f., *-tātparyā*, n. N. of wks.; *-pada*, n. the word or statement of a Brahma-sūtra, Bhag.; Hariv.; m(f) n. consisting of such a word or st^o, Hariv.; *-pradīpa*, m., *-bhāṣya*, n. ('*śhya-dīpikā*, f., *-vārttika*, n., *-sāra*, m.), *-laghu-vārttika*, n., *-vrītti*, f. (and *'ti-vārttika*, n.), *-saṅgati*, f., *-trāḍavāita-vrītti*, f., *-trāṇubhāṣya*, n. (and *'śhya-pradīpa*, m., *-vivaraṇa*, n.), *-trāṇuvyākhyāna*, n., *-trāṇika-prakāśikā*, f., *-trāṇika-maṇi-māla*, f., *-trōpanyaṣa*, m. (and *'sa-vrītti*, f.) N. of various Comms. on the Br^o-sūtra, and Comms. on them. — *sū-trin*, mfn. invested with the Brāhmanical cord, Yājñ. — *sūnu*, m. (with Jāinas) N. of the 12th king of Bhārata, L. — *śrīj*, m. 'Brahmā's creator', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *soma*, m. N. of a sage, Kathās. — *stamba*, m. N. of a man, Cat. (cf. *brahmastamb*). — *stuti*, f. N. of a hymn of praise (also *'ti-stotra*), Cat. — *stena*, m. a thief of that which is sacred, one who obtains a knowledge of the Veda by illicit means, MBh. — *steysa*, n. unlawful acquisition of the Veda (cf. prec.), Mn. ii, 116. — *sthala*, n. N. of a city, Cat. (cf. *-pura*); of a village, Kathās. — *sthāna*, n. 'Brahmā's place', N. of a Tīrtha, MBh.; m. the mulberry tree, L. — *sphuṭa-siddhānta*, m. N. of an astron. wk. by Brahma-gupta (also called *brahma-siddhānta*). — *sva*, n. the property i.e. lands or money of Brāhmans, Caṇḍ.; Pañcar. — *svarūpa*, mfn. of the nature or essence of the one self-existing Spirit, W. — *svāmin*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *han-sōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — *hatyā*, f. murder of a Brāhman (or any crime equally heinous), VS. &c. — *hān*, m(f) n. 'Brāhman-slaying', the murderer of a Brāhman, TS. &c. &c.; (*ghnī*), f. Aloe Perfoliata, L. — *hari*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — *huta*, n. 'offering to Brahmā or the Brāhmans', hospitality, L. (cf. *brāhmya-huta*). — *hṛidaya*, m. n. the star Capella, Śūryas. — *hrada*, m. N. of a lake, Cat. *Brahmākshara*, n. the sacred syllable *Om*, BhP.; *-maya*, m(f) n. consisting of sacred syllables Hariv. *Brahmagāra*, n. the house of the chief priest, KātyŚr. *Brahmagra-bhū*, m. a horse, L. (cf. next and *brahmāṇa-bhū*). *Brahmaṅga-bhū*, mfn. one who has touched the several parts of his body during the repetition of Mantras, Kum. iii, 15 (Mall.); m. = prec., A. *Brahmañjali*, m. joining the hollowed hands while repeating the Veda, Mn. ii, 71; *-kṛta*, mfn. one who has joined the h^o h^o in token of homage to the V^o, ib., 70; ĀsvGr. &c. *Brahmaṇḍa*, n. 'Brahmā's egg', the universe, world (also pl.), Hariv.; Śūryas.; Pur. (also *-kaṭāha*, m., Āryabh., Sch.); N. of a Purāṇa and an Ūpa-purāṇa; *-kapāla*, m. the skull or hemisphere of the world, the inhabited earth, Hcar.; *-kalpa*, m., *-jāna-mahārāja-tantra*, n., and *-tantra*, n. N. of Tāntric wks.; *-purāṇa*, n. N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas (so called as revealed by Brahmā and containing an account of the egg of Brahmā and the future Kalpas; cf. IW. 514; 521); *-bhāṇḍāra*, n. the interior

of the vessel-like egg of Brahmā, MW.; *-yāmala pañcanī-sādhana*, n. N. of wk. *Brahmatīthi*, m. 'Br's guest', N. of a Kāṇva (author of RV. viii, 5). *Brahmatma-bhū*, m. a horse (cf. *brahmāṅga* and *magra-bhū*). *Brahmadānī*, f. a species of plant (= *hausa-padi*), L. *Brahmadārasa*, m. 'Brahmā's mirror', N. of wk. *Brahmadī-jātā*, f. the river Go-dāvari, L. (v.l. *'mādrī-j*). *Brahma-ditya*, m. N. of an author (also called *Brahmārka*), Cat. *Brahmadī-śirsha*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. 1. *Brahmadya*, mfn. (fr. 1. *adya*) beginning with Brahmā, Mn. i, 50. 2. *Brahmadya*, mfn. (fr. 2. *adya*) to be eaten by priests or Brāhmaṇs, Br. *Brahmadri-jātā*, f., see *ṁddi-jātā*. *Brah-mādhigama*, m. devotion to sacred study or the Veda (also *'mana*, n., W.); *'mika*, mfn. relating to it, Mn. ii, 64. *Brahmānanda*, m. 'joy in Brahmā', the rapture of absorption into the one self-existent Spirit, KāmātUp.; N. of various men and authors (also *-giri*, *-sārama-haṇsa*, *-bhārati*, *-yogin*, *-yogindra*, *-sārasvatī*, and *'din*, m.); of various wks. (also *-vallī*, f., *-vilāsa*, m., *-sūtra-muktivālī*, f., *-stava*, m., *'diya* and *'diya-khaṇ-ḍana*, n.). *Brahmāpēta*, m. N. of one of the 7 Rākshasas said to dwell in the sun during the month Māgha, VP. *Brahmābhyaṣa*, m. study and repetition of the Veda, Mn. iv, 149. *Brahmāṁṛta*, n. N. of a Vedānta wk.; *-varshīṇī*, f. N. of a Comm. on the Brahma-sūtras. *Brahmāmbhas*, n. 'holy water', the urine of a cow, L. *Brahmāyana* or *'na*, m. N. of Nārāyaṇa, Hariv. *Brahmāyatana*, n. a temple of Brahmā, Var.; *'taniya*, m(f) n. leaning on or supported by Brāhmans, Lāty. *Brah-māyus*, n. Brahmā's life-time, Viṣṇu.; mfn. living as long as Br^o, Śiṅhās.; m. N. of a Brāhman, Buddh. *Brahmāraṇya*, n. 'holy forest', a grove in which the Veda is studied, L.; N. of a forest, Hit.; *-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. *Brahmārambha*, m. beginning to repeat the Veda, Mn. ii, 71. *Brah-mārka*, m., see *ṁdditya*. *Brahmārgha*, mfn. worthy of Brahmā or of sacred knowledge, KaushUp. (v.l. for *'ma-grāhin*). *Brahmārpaṇa*, n. the offering of sacred texts, Pañcar.; N. of a magical spell, ib. *Brahmālamkāra*, m. the ornament of Brahmā, KaushUp. *Brahmā-vatī*, f. N. of a woman, Divyāv.; of a lotus pond, ib. *Brahmāva-bodha*, m. N. of wk. (also *-vivēka-sindhu*, m.). *Brahmāvarta*, m. 'the holy land', N. of the country situated between the rivers Sarasvatī and Drishadvatī to the N.W. of Hastinā-pura, Mn. ii, 17; 19; AVParīś. &c. (IW. 209); of a Tīrtha, MBh. (also *-tīrtha*, n., Cat.); of a son of Rishabha, BhP. *Brahmāvalī-bhāṣya*, n. N. of wk. *Brahmā-vāda-nagara*, n. N. of a city, Śiṅhās. *Brahmāvāsa*, m. 'home of or in Brahmā', N. of a wk. (on salvation to be attained in Benares). *Brahmāsana*, n. the seat of the chief priest, ŚrS.; (īc. f. ā) a partic. posture suited to devout religious meditation, Kād.; *-nivishṭa*, mfn. seated in that posture, Rājat. *Brahmāstra*, n. 'Brahmā's missile', N. of a mythical weapon (which deals infallible destruction), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; of a partic. kind of incantation, Cat. (cf. IW. 402, 1); *-kalpa*, m., *-kavaca*, m. or n., *-kārya-sādhana*, n., *-paddhati*, f., *-vidyā-pūjā-paddhati*, f., *-vidhāna-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. *Brahmāśya*, n. the mouth of Brahmā, MBh.; the m^o of a Brāhman, Cat. *Brāh-māhuta*, mfn. one to whom oblations of prayer and devotion have been made, AV. *Brahmāhuti*, f. the offering of pr^o or d^o, Mn. ii, 106. *Brāh-mēddha*, mfn. lighted or kindled with prayers, AV. *Brahmēndra*, m. (with *sarasvatī* or *dra-svāmin*) N. of authors, Cat. *Brahme-śaya* (for *'maṇi-ś*), m. 'resting in Brahmā', N. of Kārtikeya, MBh.; of Viṣṇu, ib. *Brahmeśa-vaishṇava*, mfn. descended from Brahmā and Śiva and Viṣṇu, MārkpP. *Brahmeśvara*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha on the Revā or Narmadā river, Cat. *Brahmākya-prakarana*, n. N. of wk. *Brahmōjha*, mfn. one who has neglected or forgotten the Veda, Gaut.; n. (Āpast.) = *-tā*, f. (Mn.), *-tva*, n. (Yājñ., Sch.) neglecting or forgetting the V^o, (cf. IW. 270). *Brahmōdumbara*, w.r. for *ṁddumbara*. *Brahmōttara*, mfn. treating principally of Brahmā or consisting chiefly of Brāhmans; m. N. of a superhuman being, Lalit.; (with Jāinas) of a partic. Kalpa, Dharmas.; pl. N. of a people, MārkpP.; n. N. of a town, Divyāv.; of ch. of SkandaP. (also called *-khaṇḍa*, n. or *laghu-śiva-purāṇa*, n.) *Brahmōda-tīrtha*, n. (Cat.) and *Brahmōdum-*

bara, m. or n. (MBh.; C. °mōd°) N. of Tirthas. **Brahmōdyā**, n. rivalry in sacred knowledge, playful discussion of theological questions or problems, Br.; ŚrS.; nif(ā)n. relating to sacred questions or problems, Vop.; (ā), f. (with kathā) a story or riddle from the Veda, Mn. iii, 231 (cf. *brahma-vadyā*). **Brahmōpadeśa**, m. instruction in sacred knowledge, A.; -*netrī*, n. Butea Frondosa, ib. (cf. -*mōpanetrī*). **Brahmōpanishad**, f. mystical teaching concerning Brahmi (ChUp.) or the Brāhmins (MBh. xv, 940); N. of 2 Upanishads. **Brahmōpanetrī**, m. Butea Frondosa, L. (cf. °*padeśa-netrī*). **Brahmōpāsana**, f. worship of Brahmi, RTL. 493. **Brahmōpēta**, n. N. of a Rakshas, VP. (cf. *Brahmōpēta*). **Brahmādanā**, m. boiled rice distributed to Brāhmins and esp. to the chief priest at a sacrifice, AV.; TS.; Br.; ŚrS. **Brahmāpaga**, m., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 88, Sch.

Brahmānas-pāti, m. (fr. *brahmanas*, gen. of *brahman* + °*pā*) = *brīhas-pāti*, RV. &c. &c. (-*sakta*), n. N. of wk.; °*nas pātī*, f. the wife of the priest called Brahman, TS.

1. **Brahmanya**, Nom. P. °*yati* (only pr. °*yati*) to pray, be devout or religious, RV.

2. **Brahmanya**, mfn. relating to Brahmi or Brahmi, devoted to sacred knowledge or friendly to Brāhmins, religious, pious, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of Kārttikeya, MBh.; of the planet Saturn, W.; the mulberry tree, L.; Saccharum Munjia, L.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, L.; (°*nyā*), n. (pl.) 'praise' or 'sacrificial food' (?), RV. viii, 6, 33 (Sāy.) = *tā*, f. friendliness towards Brāhmins, piety, MBh.; Bhp. = *tīrtha*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. = *deva*, m. N. of Vishnu, Hariv. (= *brahmanyānām śreshtha*, Sch.) = *bhāṣaka*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

1. **Brahman-vat** (°*vāt*, TBr.), mfn. accompanied by prayer, devout, AV.; Br.; practising a sacred work (and 'having a Brāhman'), TS.; Kāth.; including or representing the Brāhmins (as Agni), Br.; ŚrS.; containing the word *brahman*, AitBr.; (i), f. N. of an Ishtākā, TS.

2. **Brahman-vāt**, ind. like Brahmi or Brahmi or a Brāhman, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Brahmāpī, f. the Śakti or personified female energy of Brahmi, the wife of Br°, Pur. (cf. IW. 522); N. of Durgā, Hariv.; DevīP. (w.r. *brāhmāpī* or *brāhmaṇī*); a kind of perfume, L.; a kind of brass, L.; N. of a river, MBh. (v.l. *brāhmaṇī*). = *mantra*, m. a partic. verse or formula, MārKp. **Brahmāya**, Nom. A. °*yate*, to become Brahmi, Vās.

Brahmin, mfn. belonging or relating to Brahmi or Brahmi, TAr.; 'possessing sacred knowledge', N. of Vishnu, MBh.

Brāhmishtha, mfn. (superl. fr. *brāhman*) a Brāhman in the highest degree (as a N. of Brīhaspati or Prajā-pati and of very learned and pious Brāhmins or princes), TS. &c. &c.; m. N. of a prince, Ragh.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, DevīP.

1. **Brāhmī**, f. holy, devout (?), RV. ix, 33, 5 (Sāy. = *brāhmaṇa-prerita*); a kind of fish, Macrognathus Panchalus (commonly called Panchal); a kind of vegetable, L.; Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.

2. **Brāhmī**, in comp. for °*ma* or °*man*. = *bhūta*, m. N. of Śaṅkarācārya, Gal.

Brāhmīyas, mfn. (compar. fr. *brahman*) more or most devout or skilled in sacred knowledge; m. a pious or learned Brāhman, Br.

Brāhmā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *brahman*, for which it is also the Vṛiddhi form in comp.) relating to Brahmi or Brahmi, holy, sacred, divine, AV. &c. &c.; relating to sacred knowledge, prescribed by the Veda, scriptural, Mn. ii, 150 &c.; sacred to the Veda (with or scil. *tīrtha*, n. the part of the hand situated at the root of the thumb), ii, 59 &c.; relating or belonging to the Brāhmins or the sacerdotal class, peculiar or favourable to or consisting of Brāhmins, Brāhmanical, Mn.; MBh. &c. (with *nidhi*, m. money bestowed on the sacerdotal class, Mn. vii, 89); belonging to an inhabitant of Brahmi's world, Jātakam.; m. (with or scil. *vivāha*) N. of a form of marriage (in which the bride is bestowed on the bridegroom without requiring anything from him), Mn. iii, 21 &c.; N. of a man (son of Kṛishna and father of Mahēśvara), Cat.; patr. of Nārada, L.; of Kavi, MBh.; of Ūrdhva-nābhan and Raksho-han, RAnukr.; (i), f., see *brāhmī*, n. sacred study, study of the Veda, Bhp.; (with or scil. *tīrtha*), see above. = *kārikā*, f. pl. N. of partic. Kārikās, Cat. = *kṛiteya*, m. patr. fr. *brahma-kṛita*, g. *subhrādi*.

= *gupta*, m. pl. (fr. *brahma-gupta*) N. of a race, Kār. on Pāṇ. v, 3, 116 (v.l. *brahma-g°*); °*pīya*, m. a prince of the Brāhmaṇas, ib. (v.l. *brahma-g°*). = *daṇḍa*, m. (prob.) w.r. for *brahma-d°*, Rājat. = *dattāyana*, n. patr. fr. *brahma-datta*, g. *subhrādi*. = *deya*, mfn. = *brahma-d°*, mfn., MBh. iii, 12729 (B.); Kull. on Mn. iii, 185. = *parvan*, n. N. of wk. = *palāsa*, m. pl. N. of a school (also read *brahma-p°*, q.v.) = *piṅgā* (?), f. silver, W. = *purāṇa*, n. = *brahma-p°*, VP. = *pushpi*, m. patr. fr. *brahma-pushpa*, Cat. (w.r. *brahma-pushpi*). = *prajāpatya*, mfn. (fr. *brahma-prajāpati*), L. = *muhūrta*, m. n. a partic. period of the day (that included between the 4th Ghaṭikā and the 2nd before sunrise), dawn, L. (cf. Mn. iv, 92). = *rāti*, m. (fr. *brahma-rāta*) patr. of Yājñavalkya, Vāyup. = *laukika*, mfn. (fr. *brahma-loka*) possessing claims to Brahmi's world, R. = *vivāha*, m. = °*mo viv°* above. = *siddhānta*, m. N. of wk. **Brāhmāho-rātra**, m. a day and night of Brahmi (a period of 2000 ages of the gods or 2 Kalpas of mortals), L. (cf. Mn. i, 72). **Brāhmēshṭi**, f. a partic. Ishtī, Up. **Brāhmōdhā**, f. a woman married according to the Brāhma rite, Vishn., Sch. **Brāhmōtsava**, m. a class of periodical religious festivals, RTL. 510. **Brāhmaṇandika**, m. (fr. *brahmāndana*; with or scil. *agni*) the fire on which the rice for the priests is boiled, ApŚr.

Brāhmaka, n. = *brahmanā kṛitam (samjñā-yām)*, g. *kulādi*; (ikā), f. Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.

Brāhmaṇa, mfn. relating to or given by a Brāhman, befitting or becoming a Br°, Brāhmanical, AV.; TBr.; MBh.; (°*nd*), m. one who has divine knowledge (sometimes applied to Agni), a Brāhman, a man belonging to the 1st of the 3 twice-born classes and of the 4 original divisions of the Hindū body (generally a priest, but often in the present day a layman engaged in non-priestly occupations although the name is strictly only applicable to one who knows and repeats the Veda), RV. &c. &c.; = *brāhmaṇa-chapsin*, KātyŚr.; a Brāhman in the second stage (between Mātra and Śrotiya), Hcat.; N. of the 28th lunar mansion, L.; (i), f., see *brāhmaṇī*; n. that which is divine, the divine, AV.; sacred or d° power, ib.; ĀśvGr.; Brāhmanical explanation, explanations of sacred knowledge or doctrine (esp. for the use of the Brāhmins in their sacrifices), Br.; the Brāhmaṇa portion of the Veda (as distinct from its Mantra and Upanishad portion) and consisting of a class of works called Brāhmaṇas (they contain rules for the employment of the Mantras or hymns at various sacrifices, with detailed explanations of their origin and meaning and numerous old legends; they are said by Śāyana to contain two parts: 1. *vidhi*, rules or directions for rites; 2. *artha-vāda*, explanatory remarks; each Veda has its own Brāhmaṇa, that of the RV. is preserved in 2 works, viz. the Āitareya, sometimes called Āśvalāyana, and the Kaushitaki or Śāṅkhāyana-Br°; the white Yajur-veda has the Śāta-patha-Br°; the black Yajur-veda has the Taittiriya-Br° which differs little from the text of its Samhitā; the SV. has 8 Br°s, the best known of which are the Praudha or Pañca-viṅśa and the Śad-viṅśa; the AV. has one Br° called Go-patha), Nir.; GṛŚrS. &c.; the Soma vessel of the Brahman priest, RV.; AV.; a society or assemblage of Brāhmins, a conclave, W. = *kalpa*, m. pl. the Brāhmaṇas and Kalpas (two kinds of Vedic texts), Pāṇ. iv, 3, 105; mfn. like a Brāhman, AitBr. = *kāmya*, f. love for Br°s, Mjich. = *kārika*, mfn. making a person a Br°, Pat. on Pāṇ. ii, 2, 6. = *kumāra*, m. a Br° boy, TāṇḍBr. = *kula*, n. the house of a Br°, Gobh. = *kṛita*, m. N. of a man; °*teya*, m. patr. fr. prec. (i, f.), g. *śāriṅgaravādi*. = *grīha*, n. = *kula*, KātyŚr., Sch. = *ghna*, m. the killer of a Brāhman, Mn. ix, 232. = *cāṇḍāla*, m. Cāṇḍāla among Br°s, a degraded or out-caste Br°, Mn. ix, 87; the son of a Śūdra father by a Brāhmaṇi mother, W. = *ja*, mf(ā)n., said of an Ishtī, ApŚr., Sch. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 101, Sch.); n. = next, MW. = *jāta*, n. (ŚBr.), -*jāti*, f. (W.) the Brāhmanical caste or race; °*iya*, mfn. belonging to it, W. = *jivikā*, f. the occupation or subsistence of a Brāhman, ib. = *jushṭa*, mfn. pleasing to Br°s, ŚāṅkhGr. = *gimba*, m. a Br° lad, young Br°, Mālatim. = *tarpāna*, n. the feeding or satisfying of Br°s, SāmavBr. = *tā*, f. the rank or condition of a Br°, AitBr.; Mn. = *tā*, ind. among the Br°s, Pāṇ. v, 4, 55, Sch. = *tva*, n. = *tā*, Lāṭy., Sch.; Māllin.; -*vicāra*, m. N. of wk. = *dārikā*,

f. a Br° girl, Buddh. = *dravya*, n. the property of a Br°, Mn. ix, 198. = *dveshin*, mfn. hating Br°s, R. = *dhana*, n. the fee bestowed on Br°s, Vait. = *nindaka*, mfn. reviling Br°s, MBh. = *pañcikā*, f. = *paddhati*, f. N. of wks. = *patha*, m. a Brāhmaṇa text, RPrāt., Sch. = *pāla*, m. N. of a prince, L. = *putraka*, m. a Brahman boy, Kathās. = *prasaṅga*, m. the applicability of the term Brāhmaṇa, the idea of Brāhman, Vajras. = *prātivesya*, m. a neighbouring Brāhman, Yājñ. ii, 263. = *priya*, m. a friend of Br°s (said of Vishnu), Vishn. = *bruva*, m. 'calling one's self a Brāhman', a Br° only by name or a Br° who disgraces his caste, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *dvija-bruva* and *brahma-bruvāna*). = *bhāva*, m. the rank or condition of a Br°, L. = *bhāshya*, n. N. of wk. = *bhūyishtha*, mfn. principally consisting of (or containing) Br°s, R. = *bhojana*, n. the feeding of Br°s (as a religious act), ShadvBr.; GṛS.; -*vidhi*, m. N. of wk. = *mahimādarśa*, m. N. of wk. = *mukhina*, m. pl. N. of partic. verses or formulas, TAr., Sch. = *yajñā*, m. a sacrifice intended for Br°s, ŚBr.; a s° offered by Br°s, MBh. = *yashṭikā* or *yashṭi*, f. Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L. = *rūpa-bhṛit*, mfn. bearing the form of a Br°, MW. = *lakshana*, n. N. of wk. = *liṅga*, mfn. resembling the texts called Brāhmaṇas (said of verses or formulas), Kauś. = *vacana*, n. the statement of a Brāhmaṇa text, Āpast. = *vāt*, mfn. connected with a Br°, TS.; (brāḍ°), possessed of or in accordance with a Brāhmaṇa, correct, TBr.; (ati), f. N. of partic. Ishtākās, Nyāyam., Sch. = *vadha*, m. the murder of a Brāhman, Mn. xi, 89. = *vara*, m. N. of a prince, Kathās. = *varasā*, n. the excellence or dignity of a Brāhman, AV. (cf. *brahma-v°*). = *vākya*, n. = *vacana*, KātyŚr., Sch. = *vācāna*, n. the recitation of benedictions (as becomes Br°s), Hcat. (w.r. *brahmaṇa-v°*). = *vidhi*, m. any injunction (contained) in a Brāhmaṇa work, Kauś. = *vilāpa*, m. 'the Brāhman's lament', N. of an episode of the MBh. (i, 6104 &c., more usually called Baka-vadha-parva). = *vihita*, mfn. prescribed in a Brāhmaṇa, Lāṭy. = *vedam*, ind. (to feed &c.) as many Brāhmins as one knows, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 29, Sch. = *śramaṇa-nyāya*, m. the rule or phrase of the Brāhman Śramaṇa; (ā), ind. according to the phrase 'a Br° Śr°' (which involves a contradiction as it expresses a Br° Buddhist; cf. *śramaṇa*), Sāh. = *saṁstha*, mfn. belonging to or abiding with a Br°, W. = *sattama*, m. the best of Br°s, MW. = *santarpāna*, n. = *tarpāna*, ib. = *sarvasava*, n. N. of wk. = *sava*, m. N. of a partic. sacrifice, TBr., Sch. = *sāt*, ind. to the Brāhmins (with/°*kṛi*, to present to or bestow on the Br°s, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; with/°*as*, to belong to the Br°s), MBh. = *stuti*, f. 'praise of the Br°s', N. of ch. of PurS. = *sya*, n. the property of Br°s, Āpast. = *svara*, m. the accent usual in a Brāhmaṇa, KātyŚr., Sch. = *hita*, mfn. suitable to or fit for a Brāhman, W. **Brāhmaṇākṛiya**, m. an initiated Br° who is not familiar with sacrifices, Hcat. **Brāhmaṇa-chapsin**, m. (fr. °*ndāt-sau°*) 'reciting after the Brāhmaṇa or the Brahman', a priest who assists the Brahman or chief priest at a Soma sacrifice, Br.; ŚrS.; °*sina ukthya*, n. °*si-prayoga*, m. °*si-sastra*, n. N. of wks.; °*siya*, n. (KātyŚr.), °*siyā*, f. the office of the Br°-ch°; °*syā*, mfn. relating to the Br°-ch°, ŚBr.; n. his office, ib. **Brāhmaṇatiktama**, m. disrespect towards Brāhmins, Mn. iii, 63. **Brāhmaṇatīka**, mfn. belonging to Br°s, W.; containing an account of the Br°s, ib. **Brāhmaṇāda**, mfn. devouring Br°s (said of a Rakshasa), MBh. **Brāhmaṇādarśana**, n. absence of Brāhmaṇical instruction or guidance, Mn. x, 43 (others 'not seeing or consulting Brāhmins'). = **Brāhmaṇa-pāsaraya**, mfn. seeking refuge in Br°s, MW. **Brāhmaṇabhāṣhana**, n. N. of a kind of artificial composition (contained in the Kavi-kalpa-lāṭy, q.v.) **Brāhmaṇabhūyupapatti**, f. protection or preservation of a Brāhman, Mn. viii, 112. **Brāhmaṇēshṭa**, m. the mulberry tree, L. **Brāhmaṇōkta**, mfn. prescribed in a Brāhmaṇa, ŚrS. **Brāhmaṇaka**, m. a bad Brāhman, a Br° only by name, MBh.; a country inhabited by warlike Br°s, Pāṇ. v, 2, 71 (°*iya*, mfn. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 30, Pat.). = (ikā), f. (prob.) a species of lizard, Cat. (cf. *brāhmaṇī*); Trigonella Corniculata, L. **Brāhmaṇāyana**, n. a niera descendant of a Brāhman, ŚBr.; Kauś. (Sch. 'a Br° whose father or elder brother or any elder relative is still alive'); a Brāhman spring from learned and holy progenitors, W.

Brāhmaṇi, in comp. for ^०br̥. — **kalpā**, -**gotrā**, -**celī**, -**tamā**, -**tarā**, -**bruvā**, -**matā**, -**rūpā**, and -**natā**, f., Pāp. vi, 3, 43, Sch.

Brāhmaṇika, mfn. derived from or relating to the Brāhmaṇas, Pāp. iv, 3, 72.

Brāhmaṇī, f. (of ^०br̥) a Brāhmaṇi woman or a Brāhmaṇ's wife, Kāth.; GṛS.S.; MBh. &c. (ifc. ^०nika, cf. *sa-brāhmaṇika*); a kind of lizard with a red tail, R., Sch. (cf. *brāhmaṇikā*); a kind of large-headed ant, L.; a kind of wasp, L.; Cleroendrum Siphonantus, L.; Trigonella Corniculata, L.; Ruta Graveolens, L.; a kind of brass, L.; = *buddhi*, Nilak.; N. of a river, MBh.; w. r. for *brāhmaṇī*.

— **gāmin**, m. the paramour of a Brāhmaṇi woman or of a Brāhmaṇ's wife, W. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a Brāhmaṇi woman, Vop. — **sattamā**, f. the best of Brāhmaṇi women, MW.

Brāhmaṇī - **√bhū**, P. -*bhāvati* (ind. p. -*bhūyā*), to become a Brāhmaṇ, ŚBr.

Brāhmaṇya, mfn. (fr. *brāhmaṇ*) fit for Brāhmaṇs, MBh.; m. the planet Saturn, L. (cf. 2. *brāhmaṇya*); n. the state or rank of a Brāhmaṇ, Brāhmaṇhood, priestly rank or character, ŚBr. &c. &c. (cf. *a-br̥*); a multitude or assembly of Brāhmaṇs, R. (cf. Pāp. iv, 2, 42).

Brāhmaṇī, w. r. for *brāhmaṇī*, q. v.

Brāhmī, mfn. (fr. *brāhmaṇ*) holy, divine, VS.

Brāhmī, f. (of *brāhmaṇ*, q. v.) the Śakti or personified energy of Brahmā (regarded as one of the 8 Mātṛis or divine mothers of created beings; in MBh. ix, 2655 they are said to attend Skanda), L.; speech or the goddess of speech (= *Sarasvatī*), MBh. i, 19; N. of Durgā, DevīP.; the wife of a Brāhmaṇ, W.; (in music) N. of a Murchanā, Saṃgit.; a religious practice, pious usage (^०myā, ind. according to pious usage), R.; a woman married according to the Brāhmaṇ rite, Gaut.; Vishp. (cf. *putra*); the constellation Rohiṇī, L.; a female fish or frog, W.; a species of ant, L.; N. of various plants (Cleroendrum Siphonantus, Ruta Graveolens, Enhydra Hingcha &c.), L.; a kind of brass, L.; N. of a river, Śatr.; (with *saṃhitā*) N. of wk. — **kanda**, m. a species of bulbous plant, L. — **kunda**, n. N. of a sacred cavity in the ground, Cat. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **putra**, m. the son of a woman married according to the Brāhmaṇ rite, Mn. iii, 37. — **śānti-saṃkalpa**, m., — **śānti-avadhāna-krama**, m. N. of wks.

Brāhmaṇya, mfn. relating to Brahmā or Brahmā or to the Brāhmaṇs, Mn.; MBh. &c. (often v.l. *brāhma*); n. (with *muhūrta* or *laka*) dawn, the hour preceding sunrise, HYog.; Pañcat.; n. (with or scil. *huta*) worship or veneration paid to Brāhmaṇs (considered as one of the 5 great sacraments = *dvijāgryārcā* or *manushya-yajña*), Mn. iii, 73, 74; = *dvīṣya* or *vismaya*, L. — **tīrtha**, n. a partic. part of the hand (cf. under *brāhma*), MārK.P. — **muhūrta**, m. = ^०myo *muhūrta*, MW. — **huta**, n. = ^०nyāṇi *huta*, W.

ब्राह्मण्य brāhṇānyanya, m. patr. fr. *brāhmaṇa*, g. *kuñjādī* (f. *yanī*; m. pl. *yanāḥ*, Pāp. v, 3, 113, Sch.)

ब्राह्म brāhma, *brāhmaṇa* &c. See p. 741.

ब्रुव bruva. See col. 2.

ब्रु brū, cl. 2. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiv, 35) *brū-* *vīti*, *brūtē* (only pr. stem; the other forms are supplied by *√vac*, cf. Pāp. ii, 4, 53; *brūmi* for *bravīmi*, R.; Subj. *brūvas*, ^०vat, RV.; Impv. *brūhi*, ep. also *bravīhi*, *bruvadhvam*; *brūtāt*, Pāp. vii, 1, 35, Sch.; impf. *abrūvam* for *abravam*, Up.; MBh.; pr. p. Ā. ep. *bruvamāṇa* for *bruvāṇa*; Prec. 2. pl. *brūyāsta*, Nal. xvii, 36, prob. w. r. for *brūyāsta*), to speak, say, tell (either intrans.; or with acc. of pers. or thing; or with acc. of thing and acc., dat., gen. or loc. of person = to tell or relate anything to; with two acc. also = declare or pronounce to be, call), RV. &c. &c.; to speak about any person or thing (acc. with or without *prati* or *adhikṛitya*), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to proclaim, predict, Var.; to answer (either intrans. with *punar* or trans. with *praśnam*, 'a question'), Mn.; MBh.; (with *anyathā*) to speak or decide or judge wrongly, Mn.; Pañcat.; (Ā., rarely P.) to call or profess one's self to be (nom., rarely with *iti*), RV.; Br.; MBh.; (Ā.) to designate for one's self, choose, AitBr.; (Ā.) to be told by itself, tell itself (tell its tale), Pāp. iii, 1, 89, Vārt. 1, Pat. [Cf. *Zd. mṛū*.]

Bruva, m(fā)n. calling one's self by a name without any real title to it; being merely nominally (ifc.; cf. *kshatriya*, *dvija*, *brāhmaṇa-bruva*).

Bruvāṇa, mfn. speaking, telling, saying; ifc. = prec. (cf. *brāhma-br̥*).

ब्रु bli. See *√bli*.

ब्रुक bleshka, m. a snare, noose for catching, Kāth.

भ BHA.

भ 1. *bha*, aspirate of *ba*. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *bha*.

भ 2. *bha*, (in gram.) N. of the weakest base of nouns (as opp. to *pada* and *aṅga*, q. v.) i. e. of the base before the vowel terminations except in strong cases, before feminine suffixes, and before Tad-dhitas beginning with vowels or *y*, Pāp. i, 4, 18 &c.

भ 3. *bha*, (in prosody) a dactyl. — **vipulā**, f. N. of a metre, Piṅg., Sch.

भ 4. *bha* (√ *bhā*), m. N. of the planet Venus or its regent (= *śukra*), L.; semblance, delusion, error, L.; (ā), f. light or a beam of P., lustre, splendour, MBh.; Hariv.; Var. &c. (cf. 2. *bhā*); the shadow of a gnomon, Sūryas.; appearance, resemblance, likeness (ifc.; cf. *agni-bha*, *gūḍa-bhā*, *tantu-bhā*); n. a star, planet, asterism, lunar a° or mansion (and so also the number 27; cf. *nakṣatra*), sign of the zodiac, GṛS.; Sūryas.; Var.; Śatr. &c. — **kakṣhā**, f. the path of the asterisms, Sūryas. — **gaṇa**, m. = *-akṣa*, ib.; Var.; BhP.; = next, Sūryas.; Var. — **gama**, m. the revolution of a planet, Hcat. — **gola**, m. the starry sphere, vault of heaven, Sūryas. — **akṣa**, n. the whole multitude of stars or asterisms, ib.; Var.; — **nābhī**, f. the centre of the zodiac, MW. — **datṭa**, m. N. of an astronomer, VarBrS. (v.l. *hadanta*, q. v.) — **pa**, mfn. the regent of an asterism, ib. — **pañjara**, m. 'cage of a's', the firmament, Āryabh. — **patī**, m. lord of a's, the moon, L. — **praśasta**, mfn. favourable in regard to the a°, ŚāṅkhGr. — **bhrama**, m. 'star-revolution', asideral day, Gaṇit. — **maṇḍala**, n. = *-akṣa*, Sūryas. — **yaj**, mfn. connected with or present in a lunar mansion, Jyot. — **latā**, f. *Paederia Foetida*, L. — **varga**, m. = *-akṣa*, L. — **vāsara**, a sidereal day, Gaṇit. — **vicārin**, mfn. passing through or present in an asterism, Var. — **samāhi**, m. 'point of junction of the a's', N. of the last quarters of the a's Āśleṣā, Jyeshthā, and Revatī. — **samūha**, m. 'aggregate of the lunar a's', N. of the number 27, Jyot. — **sūcaka**, m. 'indicator of asterisms', an astrologer, L. **Bhāṇsa**, m. portion of an asterism, Jyot. **Bhōna**, m. 'lord of stars', the sun or the moon, L. **Bhēsa**, m. the regent of an asterism &c., L.

भ 5. *bha*, m. (prob. onomat.) a bee, L.

भंस **bhānsas**, n. a partic. part of the intestine or abdomen, RV.; AV. (cf. *bhasād*).

भकभकाय **bhakabhakāya** (onomat.; cf. *bheka*, a frog, and Gk. *βρεκεκέτ*), Nom. Ā. ^०yate, to croak, Subh. (cf. *bakabhakāya*, *makabhakāya*).

भक्रिका **bhakkikā**, f. a cricket, L. (cf. *phaḍḍigā*).

भकुड **bhakkūḍa** or **bhakkura**, m. a species of fish, Bhpr.

भक्त **bhakta**, **bhakti** &c. See p. 743.

भक्ष **bhakhsh** (prob. a secondary form fr. *√bhaj* or *√bhaj* or *√bhaj*, cf. *bhakhshā*; cf. also *√bhiksh* and *bhājī*), cl. 10 P. (Dhātup. xxxii, 22) *bhakhshayati* (rarely Ā. ^०te), and in later language also cl. 1. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxi, 27) *bhakhshati*, ^०te (pf. *bhakhshayāṃ āsa*, MBh. &c.; fut. *bhakhshayishyati*, ^०te, ib.; aor. *ababhakhshat*, ŚBr.; Pass. *ababhakhshi*, BhP.; inf. *bhakhshayitum*, MBh., *kshayitum*, Pañcat.; ind. p. *bhakhshayitvā*, MBh.; — *bhakhshya*, ib.; — *bhakhsham*, ŚāṅkhGr.), to eat or drink, devour, partake of (with acc., in Ved. also with gen.; in the older language usually of fluids, in the later only exceptionally so), RV. &c. &c.; to sting, bite, Kathās.; to consume, use up, waste, destroy, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to drain the resources of, impoverish, Kām.; Caus. *bhakhshayati*, see above; to cause anything

(acc.) to be eaten by (acc. or instr.), Pāp. i, 4, 52, Vārt. 7, Pat.; Desid. *bibhakshishati* or *kshayishati*, to wish to eat or devour, MBh.; ĀpSr., Sch. (cf. *bibhakshayishu*).

Bhakhshā, m. drinking or eating, drink or (in later language) food, RV. &c. &c. (often ifc., with f. ā, having anything for food or beverage, eating, drinking, living upon); — *kārā*, m. 'food-maker', a cook, baker, L.; — *ṇi-kārā*, mfn. furnishing food, MaitrS. (cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 72, Vārt. 2, Pat.); — *ṇi-kṛita* (*kshayitvā*), mfn. drunk or eaten, enjoyed, TS.; ĀpSr.; — *japa*, m. the prayer muttered while drinking Soma, ĀpSr.; — *pattri*, f. betel-pepper (the leaf of which serves for food), L.; — *bija*, w. r. for *bhakhshya*-^०; — *mantra*, m. a verse spoken while drinking Soma, ŚāṅkhGr. **kshaka**, mfn. one who eats, an eater, enjoyer, one who feeds or lives upon (often ifc.), Hariv.; Kāv.; Hit.; voracious, gluttonous, a gourmand, W.; m. food, Hcat.; (*ikā*), f. eating, chewing (cf. *ikshu-bh*); a meal, food (cf. *ushtra-bh*). **kshapa**, mfn. eating, one who eats (cf. *dāḍima*, *pāpa-bh*); n. the act of eating, drinking, feeding, ŚrS.; Nir.; MBh. &c.; eating what excites thirst, L.; chewing, L.; the being eaten by (instr.), Mn.; R.; (*bhā*) a drinking vessel, RV. **kshapiya**, mfn. to be (or being) eaten, Pañcat.; — *tā*, f. eatableness, ŚāṅGr. **kshayitavya**, mfn. to be eaten or devoured, edible, MBh.; Pañcat. **kshayitṛi**, m. an eater, enjoyer, MBh. **kshita**, mfn. eaten or drunk, chewed, masticated, devoured, enjoyed, partaken of, ŚBr. &c. &c.; eaten (said of a partic. bad pronunciation of words), L.; n. the being eaten by (instr.), R.; — *śeṣa*, m. remnants of food, leavings, MW.; — *śādhāra*, m. a meal of leavings, ib. **kshitrī**, m. = *kshayitṛi*, MBh. **kshin**, mfn. (mostly ifc.; ^०shi-tva, n.) eating, devouring, MBh.; Hariv.; R. **kshivān**, mfn. eating, enjoying, TBr. (cf. *bhakti-vān*, *vās*). **kshya**, mfn. to be eaten, eatable, fit for food, Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. anything eaten, food (esp. such as requires mastication), ib.; m. food, dish, ib. (prob. w. r. for *bhakhshā*); — *kāra*, *kāraka* and *ṇi-kāra*, m. a baker, L.; — *bija*, m. *Buchanania Latifolia*, L.; — *bhakhshaka*, m. du. food and the eater, Hit.; — *bhoyja-maya*, m(fā)n. consisting of food of all kinds, MBh.; — *bhoyja-vihāra-vat*, mfn. furnished with various kinds of food and places of refection, ib.; — *mālyāpāṇa*, m. a market where victuals and garlands are sold, ib.; — *vastu*, n. edible matter, victuals, viands, MW.; ^०kshyābhakhshya, n. what may and may not be eaten, food allowed and prohibited, Mn. v, 26; ^०kshyālabu, f. a variety of cucumber (= *rājālabu*), L.

भक्षटक **bhakhshatka**, m. a variety of *Asteracantha Longifolia*, L.

भखाली **bhakhālī**, f. N. of a place, g. *dhū-mādi* (not in Kāś.)

भखिणी **bhakhīṇī**, f. Coix Barbata, L.

भग **bhāga**. See p. 743, col. 2.

भगन **bhāgana**, w. r. for *bha-gaṇa* (see under 4. *bha*, col. 2).

भगनराय **bhaganarāya**, m. N. of a man, Cat.

भगल **bhagala**, m. N. of a man, Pravar. (cf. g. *arihaṇḍī*); (ā), f. N. of a woman, g. *bāhvādi* (cf. *bhāgala*, *laka* &c.)

भगवत् **bhāgavat** &c. See p. 743, col. 3.

भगाल **bhāgāla**, n. = *kapāla*, a skull, PārGr. (cf. Up. iii, 76, Sch.)

Bhagālin, m. 'bedecked with skulls', N. of Śiva, L.

भगिन् **bhagin**, *bhagīratha*. See p. 744.

भगेश **bhagēsa**. See p. 743, col. 3.

भग्न **bhagna** &c. See under *√bhañj*.

भग्नी **bhagnī**. See p. 744, col. 2.

भंकारी **bhaṃ-kārī**, f. 'uttering the sound *bhaṃ*, humming', a gad-fly, L.

भङ्ग **bhaṅga** &c. See p. 744, col. 3.

भङ्गान **bhaṅgāna**, m. *Cyprinus Bangana*, L.

भङ्गारी **bhaṅgārī**, f. = *bhaṃ-kārī*, a gad-fly, L.

भङ्गि **bhaṅgi**, ^०gu, ^०gura &c. See p. 744.

भज bhaj, cl. 1. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxxiii, 29)

bhājati, *te* (2. sg. as Impv. *bhākshi*, RV.; *pl. P. babhāja*, Ā. *bhej*, RV. &c.; 2. sg. *babhaktha*, ŚBr.; *bhejitha*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 122; aor. P. 2. 3. sg. *abhāh*, RV.; Br.; *abhākshī*, *ekshus*, BHP.; Subj. *bhākshat*, RV.; Ā. *bhākshī*, *eta*, RV. &c.; Prec. Ā. *bhākshīd*, RV.; 3. sg. *kshīshṭa*, Br.; *kshīta*, SV.; fut. *bhākshyati*, *te*, Br. &c.; *bhā-jishyati*, *te*, MBh. &c.; *bhaktā*, Gr.; inf. *bhaktum*, Br. &c.; *bhājītum*, MBh.; ind. p. *bhaktvā*, AV. &c.; *tvāya*, RV.; -*bhājya* and -*bhājam*, Br.), to divide, distribute, allot or apportion to (dat. or gen.), share with (instr.), RV. &c. &c.; (Ā.) to grant, bestow, furnish, supply, ib.; (Ā. rarely P.) to obtain as one's share, receive as (two acc.), partake of, enjoy (also carnally), possess, have (acc., Ved. also gen.), ib.; (Ā., rarely P.) to turn or resort to, engage in, assume (as a form), put on (garments), experience, incur, undergo, feel, go or fall into (with acc., esp. of abstract noun, e.g. *bhītim*, to feel terror; *nīdrām*, to fall asleep; *maunam*, to become silent), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to pursue, practise, cultivate, Mn.; R.; Suśr.; to fall to the lot or share of (acc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to declare for, prefer, choose (e.g. as a servant), MBh.; to serve, honour, revere, love, adore, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *bhājīyate*, *te* (aor. *abibhāj*, ŚBr., *ababhājat*, Gr.), to divide, Sūryas.; to deal out, distribute, Gaut.; to cause any one (acc.) to partake of or enjoy (acc. or gen.), RV.; ŚBr.; to put to flight, pursue, chase, drive into (acc.), Bhaṭṭ.; to cook, dress (food), Vop.; Desid. *bibhākshati*, *te*, MBh. (cf. *bhiksh*); Intens. *bābhājyate*, *bābhakti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *φαίνω*; *φαίνω*, *φάω*; Lat. *fāgus*; Goth. Old S. *bōk*; Germ. *Buch*, *Buchstabe*; Eng. *buck*, *beech*.]

Bhaktā, mfn. distributed, assigned, allotted, RV. &c. &c.; divided, Sūryas.; (ifc.) forming part of, belonging to, Pāṇ., Sch.; (ifc.) loved, liked, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 54; served, worshipped, W.; dressed, cooked, ib.; engaged in, occupied with, attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful, honouring, worshipping, serving (loc., gen., acc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a worshipper, votary (esp. as N. of a division of the Śaktas), 1W. 523, n. 1; n. food or a meal, Mn.; MBh. &c.; boiled rice, Uttarar.; any eatable grain boiled with water; a vessel, L.; a share, portion, MW. -**kāṣa**, m. a dish of food, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 71, Sch. -**kāra**, m. = *kāra*, Pat.; artificially prepared incense, L. -**kāra**, m. 'food-preparer', a cook, L. -**kṛīya**, n. preparations for a meal, Divyāv. (*kṛīta-bh*), one who has made a meal, ib. -**gītā-ṭikā**, f. N. of wk. -**ochanda**, m. desire of food, hunger, appetite, Uttarar.; -**jayanti**, f. N. of wk. -**jā**, f. nectar, W. -**tā**, f. devotedness, attachment, inclination, W. -**tūrya**, n. music played during a meal, L. -**tva**, n. (ifc.) the forming part of, belonging to, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 30, Vārt. 2, Sch. -**da** (Mn.), -**dātri** (W.), -**dāyaka** (Mn.), -**dāyin** (MW.), mfn. giving food, supporter, maintainer. -**dāsa**, m. 'food-slave', a slave who serves for his daily food, Mn. viii, 415. -**dvesha**, m. aversion from food, loss of appetite, Suśr.; *shin*, mfn. one who has lost his appetite, ib. -**pātra**, n. = *kāṣa*, Rājāt. -**pn-lāka**, m. or n. (?) a mouthful of rice kneaded into a ball, L. -**pratishtā**, f. N. of wk. -**maṇḍa** or *ḍaka*, m. n. the scum of boiled rice, L. -**maya-sottra**, n. -**mālā**, f. (and *lāgra-grantha*, m. cf. RTL. 117), -**mimāṇṣā**, f., -**moda-taram-gipi**, f. N. of wks. -**rucl**, f. = *ochanda*, Suśr. -**rocana**, mfn. exciting appetite, ib. -**vatsala**, mfn. kind to worshippers or to faithful attendants, MW.; -**māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of PadmaP. -**vilāsa**, m., -**vaibhava**, n., -**vrāta-samtoṣhika**, m. or n. N. of wks. -**sarapa**, n. 'food-receptacle', a store-room or kitchen, ĀśvGr. -**sālā**, f. ('hall', (prob.) = prec. (others 'audience-chamber'), Rājāt. -**siktha** or *chaka*, n. = *puṭika*, L. **Bhaktā-kāṅkshā**, f. = *ta-ochanda*. Suśr. **Bhaktāgra**, m. or n. a refectory, Divyāv. **Bhaktābhilāsha**, m. = *ta-ochanda*, Suśr. **Bhaktābhilāsha**, m. an eating room (others 'giving of food'), Divyāv. **Bhaktāmrīta**, n. and **Bhaktārdhana-prayoga-mapi-mālikā**, f. N. of wks. **Bhaktārnai**, f. = *ta-dvesha*, Suśr. **Bhaktōdāśaka**, m. 'food-prescriber', a partic. official in a Buddhist monastery, L. **Bhaktōpasādhaka**, m. 'food-dresser', a cook, R. **Bhakti**, f. distribution, partition, separation, RV.; TāṇḍBr. &c. (cf. *kshetra-bhāṅgi-bh*); a division, portion, share, AitBr.; a division of a Sāman (also

called *vidhi*, of which 7 or 5 are enumerated), Lāṭy.; Śaṅk.; division by streaks or lines, Ragh.; a streak, line, variegated decoration, Hariv.; Kāv.; a row, series, succession, order (*tyā* and *ti-tas*, ind. in succession), RPrāt.; (ifc.) the being a part of (*aj-bhakteh*, 'on the part of the vowels'), belonging to, Siddh. &c.; that which belongs to or is contained in anything else, an attribute, Nir.; Prāt.; predisposition (of body to any disease), Car.; attachment, devotion, fondness for, devotion to (with loc., gen. or ifc.), trust, homage, worship, piety, faith or love or devotion (as a religious principle or means of salvation, together with *karman*, 'works,' and *jñāna*, 'spiritual knowledge'; cf. 1W. 326, RTL. 97), SvetUp.; Bhag.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; (ifc.) assumption of the form of, Megh. 61; often w.r. for *bhāṅgi* or *bhukti*; (*tyā*), ind. not in the regular sense, figuratively, Śaṅk. -**kāra**, m(f)jn. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 21. -**kalpataru**, m., -**kalpalatā**, f. N. of wks. -**gamyā**, mfn. accessible by devotion (Śiva), Śivag. -**candrikā**, f., -**candrikollāsa**, m., -**candrodāya**, m. N. of wks. -**ocheda**, m. pl. divided lines or streaks of painting or decoration (esp. the separating or distinguishing marks on the forehead, nose, cheeks, breast and arms, which denote devotion to Vishṇu, Kṛishṇa &c.), Hariv.; Megh.; VP. -**jña**, mfn. knowing faith or devotion, faithfully attached; -*tā*, f. (Jatak.), -*tva*, n. (Kām.) devotion, faithfulness, loyalty. -**tattva-rasāyana**, n., -**taramgipī**, f., -**dīpikā**, f., -**dūti**, f. N. of wks. -**namra**, mfn. bent down in devotion, making a humble obeisance, Megh.; VP. -**pūrvakam** (Pañcat.), -**pūrvam** (Cat.), ind. preceded by devotion, devoutly, reverentially. -**pūrvapaksha**, m., -**prakarana**, n., -**pratipādaka**, m. or n., -**prabhā**, f. N. of wks. -**pravapa**, mfn. faithfully devoted, Vṛishabhān. -**prasaṅga-varjana**, n., -**prārthanā**, f., -**bindu**, m., -**bhava**, m. N. of wks. -**bhāj**, mfn. possessing true devotion, firmly attached or devoted to (loc. or comp.), Pañcat.; Śatr. -**bhāva-pradīpa**, m., -**bhūshana-samdarbha**, m., -**mañjarī**, f. N. of wks. -**mat**, mfn. = *bhāj*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; accompanied by devotion or loyalty, BHP. -**mahat**, mfn. truly devoted, Divyāv. -**mahodaya**, m. N. of wk. -**mārga**, m. 'the way of devotion' (regarded as a means of salvation and opp. to *karma* and *jñāna-m*); cf. above), RTL. 63; -*nirūpaṇa*, n., *gōpadeśa-dikshā*, f. N. of wks. -**mimāṇṣā-sūtra**, n., -**maṅktā-vali**, f. N. of wks. -**yoga**, m. devoted attachment, loving devotion, BHP.; N. of 1st ch. of Śiva-gītā. -**ratna**, n., -**ratnākara**, m., -**ratnāvali**, f. N. of wks. -**rasa**, m. a sense of devotion, feeling of loving faith, Kathās.; *sābdhi-kanikā*, f., *sām-rita*, n., *sāmrita-bindu*, m., *sāmrita-sindhu*, m., *sādyana*, n. N. of wks. -**rāga**, m. affection or predilection for (loc.), MBh. -**laharī**, f., -**var-dhini**, f. N. of wks. -**vāda**, m. declaration of devotion or attachment, MBh. -**viṣaya**, m., -**vilāsa**, m. (and *sa-tattva-dīpikā*, f.), -**vivṛiddhy-npāya-grantha**, m., -**śata**, n., -**sataka**, n., -**sāstra**, n., -**samvardhana-sataka**, n., -**samdarbha**, m. (and *bha-padyāvali*, f.), -**samnyāsa-nirpāya-vivaraṇa**, n., -**sāgara**, m., -**sāmānya-nirūpaṇa**, n., -**sāra**, m. (and *ra-samgraha*, m.), -**siddhānta**, m., -**sudhodaya**, m., -**sūtra**, n. (RTL. 97), -**haṇsa**, m. N. of wks. -**hina**, mfn. destitute of devotion, Mudr. -**hetu-nirpāya**, m. N. of wk. **Bhakti-dyāvāprithivī**, f. du. N. of the deities to whom the Garbha-puroḍāśa is offered, Āpśr., Sch.; *vyā*, mfn. sacred to these deities, Āpśr. **Bhakti-adhikarapa-mālā**, f., **Bhakti-npakrama**, m., **Bhakti-nlāsa-maṅ-jarī**, f. N. of wks.

Bhaktika, only ifc.; see *uttara*, *eka*, and *paurva-bhaktika*.

Bhakti, mfn. attached, faithful, trusty (said of horses), L.

Bhaktivān (MaitrS.), *vas* (AV.), mfn. partaking of (with gen.; cf. *bhākshi-vān*).

Bhakti, mfn. devotedly attached, an adorer, worshipper, MW. -**tva**, n. adoration, worship, ib.

Bhāga, m. (ifc. *f. ā* and *i, g. bahv-ādi*) 'dispenser', gracious lord, patron (applied to gods, esp. to Savitṛi), RV.; AV.; N. of an Āditya (bestowing wealth and presiding over love and marriage, brother of the Dawn, regent of the Nakshatra Uttara-Phalguni); Yaska enumerates him among the divinities of the highest sphere; according to a later legend

his eyes were destroyed by Rudra), ib. &c. &c.; the Nakshatra U^o-Ph^o, MBh. vi, 81; the sun, ib. iii, 146; the moon, L.; N. of a Rudra, MBh.; good fortune, happiness, welfare, prosperity, RV.; AV.; Br.; Yājñ.; BHP.; (ifc. *f. ā*) dignity, majesty, distinction, excellence, beauty, loveliness, RV.; AV.; Br.; GrS.; BHP.; (also n., L.) love, affection, sexual passion, amorous pleasure, dalliance, RV.; AV.; Br.; KāṭyŚr.; BHP.; (n., L.; ifc. *f. ā*) the female organ, pudendum muliebre, vulva, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*ā*), f. in *bhagā-nāmnī* below; n. a partic. Muhūrta, Cat.; the perineum of males, L.; m. n. = *yātna*, *prayatna*, *kirtī*, *yāsa*, *vairāgya*, *icchā*, *jñāna*, *mukti*, *moksha*, *dharma*, *śrī*, L. [Cf. Zā. *bagha* = Old Pers. *bagā*; Gk. *Zeús Baryānos*; Slav. *bagi*, *bogati*; Lith. *bagotas*, *na-bagas*.] -**kīma**, m(f)ān. desirous of sexual pleasure, KāṭyŚr. -**ghna**, m. 'slayer of Bhaga', N. of Śiva, MBh. -**tī** (*bhāga*), f. (for *bh* + *dattī*) a gift of fortune, RV. ix, 63, 17. -**datta**, m. 'given by Bhaga', N. of a prince of Prāg-jyotisha, MBh.; of a king of Kāmṛp, MW. -**dā**, f. 'giving welfare', N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. -**dāraṇa**, n. a partic. disease, Heat. (cf. *bhagam-dara*). -**deva**, mfn. 'whose god is the female organ', lustful, a libertine, MBh. -**devata**, m(f)ān. having Bhaga for a deity, R.; (*ā*), f. a hymeneal divinity, W. -**daivata**, mfn. = prec. mfn. (with *nakshatra*), MBh.; conferring conjugal felicity, ib.; n. the Nakshatra Uttara Phalguni, ib.; -*māsa*, m. the month Phalgunā, ib. -**dheya**, m. N. of a man, VP. -**nandā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. -**netra** (ibc.), Bhaga's eyes; -*ghna*, *nīpātana*, *-han*, *-hara* (MBh.), -*hrit* (Suśr.); *śrāntaka* (L.), *śrāpāharin* (Hariv.), m. 'destroyer of Bhaga's eyes', N. of Śiva. -**m-dara**, m. 'lacerating the vulva', a fistula in the pudendum muliebre or in the anus &c. (5 to 8 forms enumerated; cf. *bhaga-dāraṇa*, Suśr.; ŚārngS. (cf. Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 41); N. of an ancient sage, Var. -**pura**, n. N. of the city of Multān, L. -**bhaktā** (*bhāga*), mfn. fortune-favoured, endowed with prosperity, RV. i, 24, 5. -**bhaktshaka**, m. 'living by the vulva', a procurer, pander, L. -**i**, -**vat**, ind. like a vulva, Vishṇu, Sch. -**2**, -**vat**, mfn., see below. -**vitta**, m. N. of a man, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 90, Sch. -**vṛitti**, mfn. subsisting by the vulva, Nār. -**vedana**, mfn. proclaiming connubial felicity, MBh. (v. l. for *dai-vala*). -**han**, m. 'slayer of Bhaga', N. of Śiva (transferred to Vishṇu), MBh. xiii, 7009. -**hārin**, m. = *ghna*, MBh. **Bhagākshi-han**, m. = *bhaganetra-han*, MBh. **Bhagāṅka**, m. the mark of the vulva (as a brand), ib.; m(f)ān. marked or branded with a v^o, ib. **Bhagāṅkita**, mfn. = prec. mfn., ib. **Bhagāṅkura**, m. the clitoris, L. **Bhagādhāna**, mfn. bestowing matrimonial felicity, Hariv. **Bhagā-nāmnī**, f. having the name 'Bhaga', Kāth. **Bhagāśya**, mfn. whose mouth is used as a vulva, Vishṇu. **Bhāge-vita** (= *bhage* + *avita*, Padap.), satisfied with good fortune or prosperity, RV. x, 106, 8. **Bhagēsa**, m. the lord of fortune or prosperity, SvetUp.

Bhagavaṇ, in comp. for *vat*. -**caranāra-vinda-dhyāna**, n. N. of wk. -**chāstra** (for *vat-sā*), n. N. of ch. of VarP.

2. **Bhagavat**, mfn. (for 1. see under *bhāga*) possessing fortune, fortunate, prosperous, happy, KV.; AV.; GrS.; BHP.; glorious, illustrious, divine, adorable, venerable, AV. &c. &c.; holy (applied to gods, demigods, and saints as a term of address, either in voc. *bhagavan*, *bhagavas*, *bhagos* [cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 1, Vārt. 2, Pat., and viii, 3, 17], f. *bhagavati*, m. pl. *bhagavantah*; or in nom. with 3. sg. of the verb; with Buddhists often prefixed to the titles of their sacred writings); m. 'the divine or adorable one', N. of Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa, Bhag.; BHP.; of Śiva, Kathās.; of a Buddha or a Bodhi-sattva or a Jina, Buddh. (cf. MWB. 23); (*i*), f., see below. -**tattva-dīpikā**, f. and **tattva-maṅjarī**, f. N. of wks. -**tama** and **-tara**, mfn. more or most holy or adorable, GrS. -**tva**, n. the condition or rank of Vishṇu, BHP. -**padī**, f. N. of the source of the Gaṅgā (said to have sprung from Vishṇu's foot or from an aperture made in the mundane egg by the toe-nail of Vishṇu), ib. RTL. 347. -**pādā-cārya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. -**pādābhāshana**, n., -**pūjā-vidhi**, m., -**pratishtā-vidhi**, m., -**prasāda-mālā**, f., -**samārādhana-vidhi**, m., -**siddhānta-samgraha**, m., -**smṛiti**, f., -**sva-**

tantratā, f., -svarūpa, n., -svarūpa-vishaya-
śāhka-nirāsa, m. N. of wks.

Bhagavati, f. (of *vat*) N. of Lakshmi, Pañcar.; of Durgā, ib.; = *ty-āṅga* (below). — *kilaka*, m., — *keśādi-pāda-stava*, m., — *gitā*, f. N. of wks. — *dāsa*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *padya-pushpāñ-jali*, m., — *purāṇa*, n., — *bhāgavata-purāṇa*, n., — *sūtra*, n., — *stuti*, f. N. of wks. **Bhagavaty-āṅga**, n. N. of the 5th *āṅga* of the Jains.

Bhagavad, in comp. for *vat*. — *arcana*, n. 'worship of Bhagavat i.e. Kṛishṇa'; — *prastāva*, m. and — *māhātmya*, n. N. of chs. of PadmaP. — *ānanda*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *ārśādhana*, n. 'propitiation of Bh?'; — *krama*, m., — *samarthana*, n. N. of wks. — *āśraya-bhūta*, mfn. being the seat or resting-place of Bh?, Ml. — *udaya-nāṭaka*, n. N. of a play. — *upanayana*, n. 'initiation of Bh?'; N. of wk. — *gitā*, f. pl. (sometimes with *upanishad*; once *ta*, n., BhP.) 'Kṛishṇa's song', N. of a celebrated mystical poem (interpolated in the MBh. where it forms an episode of 18 chapters from vi, 830–1532, containing a dialogue between Kṛishṇa and Arjuna, in which the Pantheism of the Vedānta is combined with a tinge of the Sāṃkhya and the later principle of *bhakti* or devotion to Kṛishṇa as the Supreme Being; cf. IW. 122 &c.); — *gūdhārtha-dīpikā*, f., — *īkā*, f., — *tātparyā*, n. ('*rya-candrikā*, f., '*rya-dīpikā*, f., '*rya-nirṇaya*, m., '*rya-bodhikā*, f., '*rya-bodhini*, f., — *pratīpāda*, n., — *prasthāna*, n., — *bodhaka*, n., — *bhāva-prakāśa*, m., — *bhāshya*, n. (and '*shya-vivaraṇa*, n.), — *māhātmya*, n., — *rahasya*, n., — *rītha* ('*tār*') — *saṃgraha*, m. ('*ha-rakṣā*, f.), — *rītha-sāra*, m., — *rītha-stotra*, n., — *lakṣādhāraṇa*, n., — *laghu-vyākhyā*, f., — *vivaraṇa*, n., — *vyākhyā*, f., — *śāya* ('*tār*'), m., — *samaṅgalācāra-śloka-pād-dhātī*, f., — *sāra*, m., — *sāra-saṃgraha*, m., — *hetu-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wks. — *guṇa* (ibc.), 'the qualities or virtues of Bh?'; — *darpaṇa*, m., — *sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. — *govinda*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — *dāsa*, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on Gīt. — *dṛiśa*, m(f?) n. resembling the Supreme, ChUp. — *druma*, m. 'Bh?'s (i.e. Buddha's) tree', (prob.) the sacred fig-tree, L. — *dharma-varṇana*, n., — *dhyāna-muktāvalī*, f., — *dhyāna-sopāṇa*, n. N. of wks. — *bhakti* (ibc.), 'devotion to Bh? or Kṛishṇa'; — *candrikā*, f., — *candrikāśīla*, m., — *taraṃgiṇī*, f., — *nirṇaya*, m., — *māhātmya*, n., — *ratnāvalī*, f., — *rasdyāna*, n., — *vīlāsa*, n., — *vīveka*, m., — *sādhana*, n., — *sāra-saṃgraha*, m., — *stotra*, n. N. of wks. — *bhāṭṭa*, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on the Rāsa-taraṃgiṇī, Cat. — *bhāvaka*, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on ChUp., ib. — *bhāṣaka*, m. N. of wk. (= *bhagavanta-bh?*). — *yanvanōd-gama*, m. N. of ch. of the Kṛishṇa-kṛitā. — *rāta*, m. N. of a man, BhP. — *vīlāsa-ratnāvalī*, f. N. of wk. — *visesha*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

Bhagavadiya, m. a worshipper of Bhagavat i.e. Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa (*tya*, n.), BhP.

Bhagavan, in comp. for *vat*. — *nanda-saṃ-vāda*, m. N. of BrahmavP. iv, ch. 74–79. — *nāma* (ibc. for *man*), 'the name or names of Bhagavat i.e. Vishṇu'; — *kaumudī*, f., — *māhātmya*, n. ('*mya-saṃgraha*, m.), — *smaraṇa-stuti*, f., — *māmṛita-rasōdaya*, m., — *māvalī*, f. N. of wks. — *māya*, m(f?) n., wholly devoted to Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, Kathās. — *māna-pūjā*, f. N. of a hymn by Śaṃkarācārya.

Bhagavanta, m. N. of the author of the *Mukunda-vīlāsa*. — *deva*, m. N. of a prince (king of Bhāreha, son of Sāhi-deva and a patron of Nīlakaṇṭha, cf. next), Cat. — *bhāṣaka*, m. N. of a law-book by Nīlakaṇṭha (19th cent.).

Bhagaval, in comp. for *vat*. — *lāṅghana-dhāraṇa-pramāṇa-śata-pradarśana*, n., — *līlā-cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of wks.

Bhagas, n. = *bhaga*, *ĀsvGr.* i, 23, 15.

Bhagin, mfn. prosperous, happy, fortunate, perfect, splendid, glorious, AV.; *SBṛ.* (superl. *gi-tama*); TBr.; *ŚṚS.*; m. N. of Sch. on Amara-kośa (abridged fr. *bhagī-ratha*, q. v.), L.; (inī), f., see below.

Bhaginikā, f. a little sister, Kathās. (cf. next).

Bhaginī, f. a sister ('the happy or fortunate one, as speaking a brother), Mn.; MBh. &c. (in familiar speech, also for *bhrātṛī*, 'brother', Pañcat.); any woman or wife, L. — *patī* (Kathās.), — *bhārtṛī* (g. *yuktārohy-ādī*), m. a sister's husband. — *bhrātṛī*, m. du. sister and brother, L. — *suta*, m. a sister's son, Pañcat.

Bhaginiya, m. (prob.) a sister's son.

Bhagina. See *viśo*- and *veśa-bhagina*.

Bhagiratha, m. (prob. fr. *bhagin* + *ratha*,

'having a glorious chariot'), N. of an ancient king (son of Dilipa and great-grandfather of Sagara, king of Ayodhyā; he brought down the sacred Gaṅgā from heaven to earth and then conducted this river to the ocean in order to purify the ashes of his ancestors, the 60,000 sons of Sagara; cf. IW. 322), MBh.; R.; Pur. &c.; N. of sev. authors (also with *shakkura* and *megha*; cf. *bhagin*), Cat.; of an architect of recent date, Inscr.; of a mountain, Śatr. — *kanyā*, f. 'daughter of Bhagī-ratha', N. of Gaṅgā, Prasannar. — *datta*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — *patha* (A.), — *prayatna* (MW.), m. 'Bh?'s path or labour', N. of any Herculean effort or exertion. — *yasa*, f. N. of a daughter of Prasena-jit, Kathās. — *sutā*, f. = *kanyā*, MBh. **Bhagirathōpākhyāna**, n. N. of ch. xxxv of the *Vāsiṣṭha-rāmāyaṇa*.

Bhagos. See *bhagavat*.

Bhagnī, f. = *bhaginī*, a sister, L.

Bhājaka, m. a distributor, apportioner (see *civara-bh?*); a worshipper, MW. *Ṷana*, m. N. of a prince, VP.; n. the act of sharing, W.; possession, ib.; (ifc.) reverence, worship, adoration, Prab., Sch. (also *-tā*, f., with loc., Cāp.); — *vārika*, m. a partic. official in a Buddhist monastery, L.; *Ṷānanda*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *Ṷāmrīta*, u. N. of wk. *Ṷāniya*, mfn. to be loved or revered or waited upon, venerable, MBh.; BbP. *Ṷamāna*, mfn. apportioning &c., MBh.; fitting, meet, appropriate, L.; N. of various princes, Hariv.; Pur. *Ṷi*, m. N. of a prince (also *Ṷin* and *Ṷina*), ib. *Ṷitavya* (MBh.), *Ṷenya* (BhP.), *Ṷya* (Vop.), mfn. = *Ṷāniya*. **Bhāja-govinda-stotra**, n. N. of wk. (cf. *bhagavad-govinda*).

भजेरय bhajāeratha, RV. x, 60, 2 (Padap. *bhaje* + *aratha*), prob. *bhājē* (inf.) or *bhājē* (1. sg. fr. *√bhaj*) + *rāthasya*.

भञ्ज I. *bhañj*, cl. 7. P. (Dhātup. xxix, 16) *bhanakti* (pf. *babhāṇja*, RV. &c., 3. pl. *ā. babhāṇire*, Hariv.; aor. *abhāṇkshat*, MBh.; fut. *bhañkshyati*, *Ṷktā*, ib.; ind. p. *bhañktvā*, *bhañktvā* or *-bhājya*, ib.), to break, shatter, split, RV. &c. &c.; to break into, make a breach in (a fortress, with acc.), Hit.; to rout, put to flight, defeat (an army), MBh.; Hariv.; Rājāt.; to dissolve (an assembly), Hcar.; to break up i.e. divide (a Sūtra), Siddh.; to bend, R.; to check, arrest, suspend, frustrate, disappoint, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Pass. *bhājyāde* (ep. also *Ṷti*; aor. *abhājī* or *abhañjī*, Pāp. vi, 4, 33), to be broken or break (intr.) &c., AV. &c. &c.; Caus. *bhañjīyati* (aor. *ababhañjat*), Gr.: Desid. *bibhāṇkshati*, ib.: Intens. *bambhājyate* or *Ṷiti*, ib. [Perhaps for orig. *bhrāñj*; cf. *bhrāj*; Lat. *frangere*, *nau-fraga*; Germ. *brechen*; Eng. *break*.]

Bhagna, mfn. broken (lit. and fig.), shattered, split, torn, defeated, checked, frustrated, disturbed, disappointed, Mn.; MBh. &c. (sometimes forming the first instead of the second part of a comp., e.g. *grīvā-bhagna*, *dharma-bh?* for *bhagna-grīva*, *-dharma*; also 'one who has broken a limb', BhP.); bent, curved, R.; lost, Mn. viii, 148; n. the fracture of a leg, Suśr. — *kāma*, see *a-bhagnak*. — *krama*, n. the breaking i.e. violating of grammatical order or construction, Pratāp. — *ceśha*, mfn. broken in effort, disappointed, MW. — *jāna*, m. having a broken knee or leg, W. — *tā*, f. the condition of being broken; (with *pravahana*) shipwreck, Daś. — *tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. — *daṇṣhṭra*, mfn. having the tusks or fangs broken, R. — *danta-nakha*, mfn. having the teeth and claws br, Kām. — *darpa*, mfn. one whose pride is br, humiliated, MW. — *nidra*, nfn. one whose sleep is br or interrupted, ib. — *netra*, nfn. affecting the eyes (said of a kind of fever), L. — *paripāma*, mfn. prevented from finishing (anything), Sighās. — *pādarakṣa* ('*da-rik*'), n. N. of 6 Nakshatras collectively (viz. Punarvasū, Uttaraśādhā, Kṛitika, Uttara-Phalguni, Pūrva-Bhādrapadā, and Viśākhā; cf. *push-kara*), L. — *pārśva*, mfn. suffering from pain in the side, Suśr. — *prīṣṭha*, mfn. 'broken-backed', coming before or in front of (?), L. — *prakrama*, n. 'broken arrangement', (in rhet.) the use of a word which does not correspond to one used before, Kpr. (also *-tā*, f., Sāh.). — *pratīṣṭa*, nfn. one who has br a promise, faithless, Hariv. — *bāhu*, mfn. br-armed, BhP. — *bhāṇḍa*, mfn. one who has br his pots, MW. — *manas*, mfn. 'broken-hearted', discouraged, disappointed, BhP. — *manoratha*, m(f?) n. one whose wishes are disappointed, R. — *māna*, mfn. = *-darpa*,

BhP. — *yācna*, m(f?) n. one whose request has been refused, ib. — *yuge*, ind. when the yoke is broken, Mn. viii, 291. — *vishāṇka*, mfn. having br horus or tusks, L. — *vrata*, mfn. one who has br a vow, Rājāt. — *śakti*, mfn. one whose strength is br, Rājāt. — *śrīṅga*, mfn. = *vishāṇka*, Śāk. i, 32 (v.l.). — *samdhī*, mfn. one whose joints are br, GāruḍaP. — *samdhika*, n. buttermilk (= *ghola*), L. **Bhagnātman**, m. 'broken-bodied', N. of the Moon (cut in two by the trident of Śiva), L. **Bhagnāpad**, nfn. one who has conquered adversity, ŚārngP. **Bhagnāsa**, mfn. one whose hopes are broken, disappointed in expectation, Hit. **Bhagnāsthi**, mfn. one whose bones are broken, Śāk.; — *bandha*, m. a splint, L. **Bhagnotsāha-kriyātman**, mfn. one whose energy and labour have been frustrated, MBh. **Bhagnōdayama**, mfn. one whose efforts have been frustrated, Pañcat. **Bhagnōru-dandā**, mfn. 'broken-thighed', having the bone of the thigh fractured, BhP.

Bhāṅkṛī, mfn. one who breaks, breaker, crusher, destroyer, Mn.; Bālar.

Bhaṅgā, mfn. breaking, bursting (said of the Soma), RV. ix, 61, 13; m. breaking, splitting, dividing, shattering, breaking down or up, VS. &c. &c.; a break or breach (lit. and fig.), disturbance, interruption, frustration, humiliation, abatement, downfall, decay, ruin, destruction, Mn.; MBh. &c.; fracture (see *asthi-bh?*); paralysis, palsy, L.; bending, bowing, stretching out (see *karna*, *gātra*, — *grīvā-bh?*); knitting, contraction (see *bhrū-bh?*); separation, analysis (of words), Sāh.; overthrow, rout, defeat (also in a lawsuit), Hit.; Kām.; Yājñ. Sch.; rejection, refusal, Kālid.; refutation, Sarvad.; panic, fear, Rājāt.; pain (see *pārśva-bh?*); a piece broken off, morsel, fragment, Kālid.; Kād.; a bend, fold, Sāh. (cf. *vastra-bh?*); a wave, Ragh.; Gīt. [cf. Lith. *bangā*]; a water-course, channel, L.; fraud, deceit, L.; a tortuous course, roundabout way of speaking (= or w. r. for *bhaṅgi*), Sarvad.; toilet, fashion (for *bhaṅgi*?), Var.; = *gamana*, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; (with Buddhists) the constant decay taking place in the universe, constant flux or change; (with Jains) a dialectical formula beginning with *syāt*, q. v.; (*bhaṅgā*), m. hemp, AV.; (*ā*), f., see below. — *kara*, m. N. of two men (sons of Avikshīt and Sātrā-jit), MBh. — *naya*, m. removal of obstacles, Col. — *bhāj*, mfn. being broken, W. — *vat*, mfn. 'having folds' and 'having waves', Nāg. — *vāśā*, f. turmeric, L. — *śravas*, m. N. of a man, L. — *sārtha*, mfn. deceitful, fraudulent, L. **Bhaṅgāsura**, m. N. of a nian (cf. *bhaṅgāsuri*).

Bhaṅgā, f. hemp (*Cannabis Sativa*); an intoxicating beverage (or narcotic drug commonly called 'Bhang') prepared from the hemp plant, ŚārngS.; Convolvulus Turpethum, L. — *kaṭa*, m. the pollen of hemp, L. — *svana*, m. N. of a Rājārshi, MBh.

Bhaṅgi or **bhaṅgī**, f. breaking, Inscr.; a bend, curve, Dhūrtas.; a roundabout mode of acting or speaking, circumlocution (*gyā*, ind. 'in an indirect manner'), Kāvyaḍ.; Daś.; Kathās. &c.; explaining, L.; mode, manner, way, Vcar.; way of dressing, fashion, toilet, Bālar.; Rājāt.; (ifc.) mere appearance or semblance of, Kathās.; Rājāt.; fraud, deception, L.; irony, wit, repartee, W.; modesty, MW.; = *bhaṅga* (with Jains), Sarvad.; figure, shape, Siddhāntas.; a step (see *bhakti*); a wave, Naish. — *bhāva*, m. (fr. *Ṷin* + *bh?*) the state of being bent or contracted; (*dyūṣ-bhaṅgi-bh?*) a frowning aspect, Sāh. — *bhūta*, mfn. (ifc.) having the appearance of, resembling, Bālar. — *mat*, mfn. possessing undulations, curled (as hair), MBh. — *vī-kāra*, m. distortion of the features (*mukha-bhaṅgi-v?*) a wry face, grimace, Kād. **Bhaṅgi-bhakti**, f. division or separation into (a series of) waves or wave-like steps, Megh. **Bhaṅgy-antaranga**, ind. in an indirect manner, Sāh.; in another manner, Sarvad.

Bhaṅgin, mfn. fragile, transient, perishable (see *kṣhāṇa*- and *taṭ-kṣhāṇa-bh?*); (in law) defeated or cast in a suit, L.

Bhaṅgika. See *vividha-bh?*.

Bhaṅgila, n. defect in the organs of sense, W.

Bhaṅgn, ni. N. of a demon, Vcar. — *giri*, m. N. of a mountain, ib.

Bhaṅgura, m(f?) n. apt to break, fragile, transitory, perishable, Kāv.; Pur. &c.; changeable, variable, Kathās.; Rājāt.; bent, curled, crisped, wrinkled, Kāv.; Kathās.; fraudulent, dishonest, W.; m. a bend or reach of a river, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of two plants (= *ati-vishā* or *priyangu*), L. — *tā*, f.

fragility, transitoriness, Cat. — *niścaya*, mfn. forming changeable resolutions, inconstant, Rājat. **Bhaṅgurā-vat**, mfn. having crooked ways, crafty, treacherous, RV.

Bhaṅguraka. See *mṛityu-bh°*.

Bhaṅguraya, Nom. P. *yati*, to break to pieces, destroy, Inscr.; to crisp, curl (trans.), Śh.

Bhaṅguri-karapa, n. making fragile, ib.

Bhaṅgya, mfn. fit to be broken, breakable, *g. daṇḍādi*; mf(ā)n. a field of hemp, L. (cf. Pān. v, 2, 4). — *śravas*, m. N. of a man (cf. *bhaṅga-śravas*).

Bhañjaka, mf(ikā)n. who or what breaks or divides or destroys, W.; m. a breaker (of doors), Kull.; (ikā), f. breaking, plucking (ifc. after the names of plants to denote partic. games; cf. *uddālaka-pushpa-bh°* and *śāla-bhañjikā*); Rubia Munjista, L. *jana*, mfn. breaking, a breaker, destroyer, dispeller, R.; Kathās. &c.; causing violent pain, Suśr.; m. falling to pieces or decay of the teeth (also *°naka*), Suśr.; (ā), f. explanation, L.; n. breaking, shattering, crushing, destroying, annihilating, frustrating, MBh.; R. &c.; violent pain (*aṅga-bh°*), Suśr.; disturbing, interrupting, dispelling, removing, Pañcar.; Mallin. &c.; smoothing (of hair), Viddh.; *°nā-giri*, m. N. of a mountain, *g. kimpulakāddi*. *jam*, see *mṛināla-bhañjam*. *jaru*, m. a tree growing near a temple, L. *ja*, f. N. of Durgā, L. *jān*, mfn. breaking, dispelling (see *mada-bhañjin*). *ji*, f., see *śāla-bhañji*.

भञ्जिपत्रिका *bhañjipatrikā*, f. *Salvinia cucullata*, L. (cf. *phañji-patrikā*).

भद्र *bhaḍ*, cl. 1. P. *bhaṭati*, to hire, nourish, maintain, Dhātup. ix, 20; cl. 10. P. *bhaṭayati*, to speak, converse, xix, 18; Caus. *bhaṭayati*, to hire, L. (prob. Nom. fr. next).

Bhaṭa, m. (fr. *bhrita*) a mercenary, hired soldier, warrior, combatant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a servant, slave, Kāvyaḍ; VP.; a humpback, Gal.; N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; = *Ārya-bhaṭa* (cf. below); pl. N. of a degraded tribe, L. (cf. *bhaṭa*, *bhaḍa*, *bhaṇḍa*; according to some 'a person whose father is a Brāhman and whose mother is a Nāṭi'); (ā), f. colloquintida. — *dīpikā*, f. N. of a Comm. on Ārya-bhaṭa. — *petaka*, n. a troop of soldiers, Vcar. — *prakāśa*, m., — *prakāśikā*, f. N. of wks. — *balāgra*, m. a hero, Divyāv.; n. an army, ib. — *bhaṭa-māṭri-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. **Bhaṭārka**, m. N. of the founder of the Valabhi dynasty, Inscr. (cf. *bhaṭārka*). **Bhaṭōdyoga**, m. exertion of soldiers, L.

Bhaṭīya, mfn. relating to Ārya-bhaṭa, Cat. — *dīpikā*, f. = *bhaṭa-d°*, ib.

भटभटाय *bhaṭabhaṭāya* (onomat.), Nom. P. *yate*, to make a gurgling sound, gurgle, Cat.

भटित्र *bhaṭitra*, mfn. roasted on a spit, Bhpr.

भट्टला *bhaṭkalā*, f. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.

भट्ट *bhaṭṭa*, m. (fr. *bharṭṛi*) lord, my lord (also pl. and *-pāda*, m. pl.; according to Daśar. ii, 64, a title of respect used by humble persons addressing a prince; but also affixed or prefixed to the names of learned Brāhmins, e.g. *Kedāra*, *Govinda-bh°* &c., or *Bhaṭṭa-kedāra* &c., below, the proper name being sometimes omitted, e.g. *Bhaṭṭa* = *Kumārila-bh°*; also any learned man = doctor or philosopher), Rājat.; Vet. &c.; N. of a partic. mixed caste of hereditary panegyrist, a bard, encomiast, L.; an enemy (?), W.; often w.r. for *bhaṭa*; (ā), f. N. of an enchantress, Rājat.; mf(ā)n. venerable, L. — *kārikā*, f. pl. N. of partic. *Kārikās*. — *kedāra*, m. = *Kedāra-bh°*, q.v. — *gopāla*, m. N. of an author, Prātāp., Sch.; of another man, Mālatīm. — *divākara*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. (cf. *bhaṭa-d°*). — *nāyaka*, m. N. of a poet and a rhetorician, Cat. — *nāṭyapa*, m. N. of the author of the *Vepī-saṃhāra* and of other writers, Kshītṣ.; Cat. — *padḍhati*, f. N. of wk. — *pāda*, m. pl., see above. — *prakāśa*, m. N. of wk. (cf. *bhaṭa-pr°*). — *prayāga*, m. 'the chief place of sacrifice', the spot where the Yamunā falls into the Gaṅgā, L. — *phalguna*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — *balā-bhadra* and *-bijaka*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — *bhāṣhya*, n. N. of wk. — *bhāṣaka*, m. N. of an author (also *-mītra*); *°riya*, n. N. of his wk. — *madana*, — *malla*, — *yajias* and — *rāma*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — *vārttika*, n. N. of wk. — *viś-*

veśvara, — *śaṃkara*, — *śāliya-pitāmbara*, — *śiva*, — *śrī-śaṃkara*, — *sarvajña*, — *śomeśvara* and — *svāmin* (cf. *bhaṭṭi*), m. N. of various scholars and authors, Cat. **Bhaṭṭācārya**, m. a title given to a learned Brāhman or any great teacher or doctor (esp. to Kumārila-bhaṭṭa, but also to various other scholars and authors); — *cūḍamani*, m. N. of Jānaki-nātha; — *śālvadhāna*, m. N. of Kāghavendra; — *śiro-mani*, m. N. of Raghunātha. **Bhaṭṭālamkāra**, m. N. of wk. **Bhaṭṭōtpala**, m. N. of a Sch. on Var. **Bhaṭṭōpama**, m. N. of a learned Buddhist.

Bhaṭṭaraka, mf(ikā)n. venerable, L.

Bhaṭṭāra, m. a noble lord (= *pūjya*), L.; 'honourable', N. of various men, Rājat. — *svāmin* and *-hari-candra*, m. N. of authors, Cat.

Bhaṭṭāraka, m. a great lord, venerable or worshipful person (used of gods and of great or learned men, esp. of Buddhist teachers and of a partic. class of Saiva monks), Inscr.; Vet.; Hit. &c.; (in dram.) a king, W.; the sun, ib.; Ardea Nivea, L.; (ikā), f. 'noble lady' or 'tutelary deity', N. of Durgā, Vet. (cf. *jayā* and *mahā-bhaṭṭārīkā*; a king's mother (in the plays), L.; mf(ikā)n. venerable, L. — *maṭha*, m. N. of a college, Rājat. — *vāra*, m. 'day of the great lord i. e. the sun', Sunday, Hit. **Bhaṭṭārakāyatana**, n. a temple, Pañcat.

Bhaṭṭi, m. N. of a poet (also called *Bhaṭṭi-svāmin* or *-hari* or *Bhaṭṭa-svāmin* or *svāmi-bhaṭṭa*). — *kāvya*, n. 'the poem of Bhaṭṭi', N. of an artificial poem by Bh° (originally called *Rāvaṇa-vadhā*; celebrating the exploits of Rāma and illustrating Sanskrit grammar by the systematic application of all possible forms and constructions). — *caandrikā* and — *bo-dhinī*, f. N. of Comms. on Bhaṭṭi.

Bhaṭṭika, m. N. of the mythical progenitor of copyists (son of Citra-gupta and grandson of Brah-mā), Cat.

Bhaṭṭinī, f. (fr. *bharṭṛi*, Prakr. *bhaṭṭā*; formed in analogy to *patni*) a noble lady (applied to queens not crowned or consecrated like the Devī, to the wife of a Brāhman and any woman of high rank), L.

Bhaṭṭīya, w. r. for *bhaṭīya*.

Bhaṭṭoji, m. N. of a grammarian (son of Lakshmi-dhara, author of the *Siddhānta-kaumudī* and other wks.). — *dikṣhita* or — *bhaṭṭa*, m. id. **Bhaṭṭōjya**, n. a work of Bhaṭṭoji, Cat.

भड *bhaḍa*, m. N. of a partic. mixed caste, Cat. (cf. *bhaṭa*). — *hari-māṭri-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. (cf. *bhaṭabhaṭa-m°*).

भडित *bhaḍita*, m. N. of a man, *g. gargūdi*; pl. his descendants, *g. yaskādi*.

भडिल *bhaḍila*, m. a servant or a hero, Up. i, 55, Sch.; N. of a man, *g. atvādi*; pl. his descendants, *g. yaskādi*.

भण *bhaṇ*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xiii, 4) *bhaṇati* (pf. *babhāna*, 2. sg. *babhaṇitha*, Pān. vi, 4, 121 Sch.; aor. *abhaṇit*, Bhaṭṭi; fut. *bhaṇiṣhyati*, *°nīta*, Gr.; ind. p. *bhaṇitvā*, Pañcat.; inf. *bhaṇitum*, Gr.; Pass. *bhaṇyate*, BhP.; aor. *abhaṇi*, Bhaṭṭi); to speak, say to (acc. with or without *prati*), Var.; Daś.; Pañcat.; to call, name (two acc.), Vet.; Caus. *bhaṇayati*; aor. *abibhaṇat* or *ababhānat*, Siddh.; Vop. (Prob. a later form of *√bhaṇ*).

Bhaṇa, see *dur-bhaṇa*. *°pati*, w. r. for *°nīti*. *°pana*, mfn. (ifc.) speaking, proclaiming, Gīt. *°panīya*, mfn. to be told or said, Sarvad. *°pita*, mfn. uttered, spoken, said, related, Pañcat.; Vet.; Gīt.; n. (also pl.) speech, talk, relation, description, Vet.; Gīt. *°nīti*, f. speech, talk, discourse, Kāv.; Rājat.; Prātāp. (w. r. *°nāṭi*); — *°maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting in eloquence, Śrīkaṇth. *°pitṛi*, mfn. a speaker, speaking, talking, MW.

भण्ड *bhaṇḍ*, cl. 10. P. *bhaṇṭayati*, to deceive, Dhātup. xxxii, 50, Vop.

भण्टाकी *bhaṇṭāki*, f. *Solanum Melongena*, L. (v. l. *bhaṇṭāki*).

भण्टुका *bhaṇṭuka*, m. *Calosanthus Indica*, L. (v. l. *bhaṇṭuka*).

भण्ड *bhaṇḍ*, cl. 1. Ā. *bhaṇḍate*, to reprove; to deride; to jest; to speak, Dhātup. viii, 20; cl. 1. 10. P. *bhaṇḍati*, *°dayati*, to be or render fortunate; to do an auspicious act (*kalyāṇe* or *śive*), xxxii, 50. (Prob. a later form of *√bhaṇḍ*).

Bhaṇḍa, m. a jester, buffoon, mime (also as N. of a partic. mixed caste), Pur.; Kathās.; Sarvad; (ā), f., see *śveta-bh°*; (ī), f., see below; n. = *bhaṇḍa*; pl. utensils, implements, Apat.; — *°tapasvin*, m. a hypocritical ascetic, MW.; — *°tva*, n. buffoonery, Subh.; — *°dhūrta-niścara*, n. pl. (prob.) jesters and rogues and night-revellers, BhP.; Introd.; — *°hāsinī*, f. a harlot, prostitute, L. *°daka*, m. a water wagtail, L.; N. of a poet, Cat.; (ikā), f. Rubia Munjista, L. *°dana*, n. mischief, L.; war, L.; armour, L. (cf. *bhaṇḍana*). *°daniya*, mfn. to be derided, Kautukas. *°dara*, m. a partic. kind of combat, L. *°dāki*, see *bhaṇṭāki*. *°dī*, m. N. of a minister of Śrī-harsha, Hcar.; f. a wave, L. (cf. *bhṛīṇḍi*); — *°jaṅgha*, m. N. of a man, Sch. on Pān. ii, 4, 58. *°dīta*, mfn. derided, L.; m. N. of a man, *g. gargūdi*; pl. his descendants, *g. yaskādi*. *°dīn*, w. r. for *°dī*. *°dīman*, m. deceit, L. *°dīra*, m. Acacia Sirissa, L.; (ī), f. Rubia Munjista, L. *°dīla*, m. fortune, welfare, Up. i, 55, Sch.; a messenger, ib.; an artisan, L.; Acacia or Mimosa Sirissa, L.; N. of a man, *g. atvādi*; pl. his descendants, *g. yaskādi*. *°dī*, f. Rubia Munjista, Car.; — *°pushpa-nikāśa*, mfn. resembling the flowers of R° M°, MBh.; — *°ratha*, m. N. of a man, *g. tika-kīṭavādi*. *°dītakī*, f. = *°dī*, Bhpr. *°dīra*, m. Ficus Indica, R. (B.), Sch.; *Amaranthus Polygonoides* or Acacia Sirissa, L.; N. of a lofty Nyagrodha tree upon the Go-vardhana mountain, Hariv. (v. l. *bāṇḍ*); (ī), f. = *bhaṇḍi*, L.; *Hydrocotyle Asiatica*, L.; *°ra-latikā*, f. = next, L. *°dīla*, m. Rubia Munjista, L. *°dū*, *g. suvāsto-ādi*. *°dūka*, m. *Calosanthus Indica*, L. *°dūka*, m. id., L.; a kind of fish, Bhpr.

भदन्त *bhadanta*, *°dāka*, *°dra*. See under *√bhaṇḍ* below.

भहलिन *bhaḍḍālin*, m. N. of a man, Divyāv.

भन् *bhaṇ*, cl. 1. P. *bhaṇati* (prob. connected with *√bha*; cf. the later form *bhaṇ*), to sound, resound, call aloud, speak, declare, RV. (= *arcati*, Naigh. iii, 14).

भनन्दन *bhanandana*, m. N. of a man, MārKp. (prob. w. r. for *bhalandana*).

भन्द *bhaṇḍ*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. ii, 11) *bhaṇḍate*, to be greeted with praise, receive applause, RV. (L. also = to be or make fortunate or excellent; to be or make glad; to shine; to honour or worship); Caus. *bhaṇḍayati*, to cause to prosper, Dhātup. xxxii, 50, Vop.

Bhaṇḍanta, m. (Up. iii, 130, Sch.) a term of respect applied to a Buddhist, a Buddhist mendicant, Var.; Hcar.; Kathās.; v. l. for *bha-datta*, q.v. — *gopadatta* and — *ghoshaka*, m. N. of 2 Buddhist teachers. — *jñāna-varman*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — *dharmā-trīṭha* and — *rāma*, m. N. of 2 Buddhist teachers. — *varman*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — *śrī-lībha*, m. N. of a Buddhist teacher.

Bhaḍāka, m. fortune, prosperity (or mfn., auspicious, fortunate), Up. iv, 15, Sch. (*kalyāṇe*).

Bhaḍrā, mf(ā)n. blessed, auspicious, fortunate, prosperous, happy, RV. &c. &c.; good, gracious, friendly, kind, ib.; excellent, fair, beautiful, lovely, pleasant, dear, ib.; good i. e. skilful in (loc.), MBh. iv, 305; great, L.; (with *°ripati*, m. a good or gracious king, Yājñ.; with *kānta*, m. a beautiful lover or husband, Pañcat.; with *dīṣ*, f. the auspicious quarter i. e. the south, MBh.; with *vāc*, f. kind or friendly speech, BhP.; voc. m. and f. sg. and pl. *bhaḍra*, *°dre*, *°drāḥ* often in familiar address = my good sir or lady, my dear or my dears, good people, Mn.; MBh. &c.; *°dm* and *°dyā*, ind. happily, fortunately, joyfully, RV.; AV.; *°am* with *√kṛi* or *√car*, to do well, Hit.; m. (prob.) a sanctimonious hypocrite, Mn. ix, 259 (v. l. *°dra-prākṣaṇikāḥ*); a partic. kind of elephant, R. (also N. of a world-elephant, ib.) a bullock, L.; a water wagtail, Var. (cf. *°nāman*); *Nauclera Cadamba* or *Tithymalus Antiquorum*, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; of mount Meru, L.; of a class of gods (pl.) under the third Manu, BhP.; of a people (pl.), AVPāris.; of one of the 12 sons of Vishnu and one of the Tushita deities in the Svāyambhava Manv-antara, BhP.; (with Jains) of the third of the 9 white Balas, L.; of a son of Vasu-deva and Devaki (or Pauravi), BhP.; Kathās.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of a son of Upacīrmat, Buddh.; of an actor, Hariv.; of a friend of Bāpa, Vās., Introd.; (with Buddhists) N. of a partic. world; (ā), f. a cow, L.; N. of various plants (=

anantā, *aparījātā*, *krishnā*, *jīvanti*, *nīlī*, *rāsnā* &c.), L.; N. of a metre, Col.; of the 2nd, 7th and 12th days of the lunar fortnight, W.; of the 7th movable Karāṇa (s. v.; cf. also 2. *bhadrā-karāṇa*); of a form of Durgā, VP.; of a goddess, Pañcar.; of a Buddhist deity, L.; of a Śakti, Hcat.; of Dākṣha-yaṇi in Bhadrāśvara, Cat.; of a Vidyā-dhart, R.; of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.; of a daughter of Surābhi, R.; of a wife of Vasu-deva, Hariv.; Pur.; of the wife of Vaiśravaṇa, MBh.; of a daughter of Soma and wife of Utathya, ib.; of a daughter of Raudrāśva and the Apsaras Ghrīṭaci, Hariv.; of a Kākshivati and wife of Vyushitāśva, MBh.; of a daughter of Meru and wife of Bhadrāśva, BhP.; of a daughter of Śrūta-kirti and wife of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of various rivers (esp. of one described as rising on the northern summit of Meru and flowing through Uttarakuru into the northern ocean), Pur.; the celestial Ganges, L.; of a lake, Hcat.; n. prosperity, happiness, health, welfare, good fortune (also pl.), RV. &c. &c. (*bhadrām tasya* or *tasmai*, prosperity to him! Pān. ii, 3, 73; *bhadrām te* or *vaḥ* often used parenthetically in a sentence = 'if you please,' or to fill up a verse; *bhadrām upalāb*, happiness to you, O stones! Śānti.; *bhadrām* with *√kṛi* and dat., to grant welfare to, bless, RV.); gold, L.; iron or steel, L.; a kind of Cyperus (= *-musta*), L.; a partic. posture in sitting, Cat.; a partic. Karāṇa, L. (cf. f.); a partic. mystic sign, AgP.; a partic. part of a house, Nalac.; N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — *-kaṇṭha*, m. *Asteracantha Longifolia*, L. — *-kanyā*, f. N. of the mother of Maudgalyāyana, Buddh. — *-kapila*, m. N. of Śiva, L. — *-karpikā*, f. N. of Dākṣha-yaṇi in Go-karṇa, Cat. — *-karpūrāvara*, m. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — *-kalpa*, m. 'the good or beautiful Kalpa', N. of the present age, Divyāv. (cf. MWB. 135); n. of a Buddh. Sūtra wk.; *°pika*, mfn. living in the Bhadrā-kalpa, Divyāv. — *-kāpya*, m. N. of a man, Car. — *-kāra*, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; (pl.) of a people, MBh. — *-kāraṇa*, mfn. causing prosperity, prosperous, auspicious, Var. — *-kāli*, f. N. of a goddess (later a form of Durgā), ŚāṅkhGg.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a village on the right bank of the Ganges, L.; of a plant (= *gandhāli*), L.; *-kavaca*, n. N. of ch. of BrahmavP. iii; *-cinīlāmaṇi*, m.; *-purāṇa*, n. N. of wks.; *-pūjā-yantira*, n. N. of a mystical diagram, Cat.; *-pūjā-vīdhi*, m., *-manu*, m., *-mantra*, m. pl., *-māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. or chs. of wks. — *-kāli*, f. a kind of Cyperus, L. — *-kāśhātha*, n. the wood of Pinus Deodora, L. — *-kumbha*, m. 'auspicious jar', a golden jar filled with water from a holy place or from the Ganges (used esp. at the consecration of a king), L. — *-krīṭ*, mfn. causing prosperity or welfare, RV.; TS.; (with Jains) N. of the 24th Arhat of the future Utsarpiṇi, L. — *-gupta*, n. the construction of magical squares or diagrams, Col. — *-gandhikā*, f. Cyperus Rotundus, L.; *Asclepias Pseudosara*, W. — *-gupta*, m. N. of a Jaina saint, HPārś. — *-gaṇa*, m. N. of a mountain, MārK. — *-ghaṭa* (Hcat.), *-ghaṭaka* (Kathās.), m. 'vase of fortune', a lottery vase. — *-m-kara*, mfn. = *°āra-kāra*, L.; n. N. of a man, Kathās.; (pl.) of a country, Divyāv.; n. N. of a town in Vidarbha, Buddh. — *-m-karapa*, mfn. = prec. mfn., Pān. vi, 3, 70, Vārt. 8, Pat. — *-cūru*, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, MārK. — *-cūda*, m. Euphorbia Tirucalli, L. — *-ja*, m. Wrightia Antidynterica, L. — *-jaya*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — *-jītika*, mfn. 'of noble birth' and 'descended from the elephant called Bhadrā', Sighās.; *-jīkni*, mfn. having a beautiful wife, RV. — *-tara*, mfn. more prosperous, happier, better, MBh.; Hit. — *-taruṇi*, f. Rosa Moschata, L. — *-tāsa*, ind. fortunately, happily, AV. — *-tā*, f. honesty, probity, Kām.; prosperity, good fortune (also *-tva*, n.), MW. — *-tūga*, m. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — *-tūga*, n. N. of a Varsha, Gol. — *-tva*, n., see *-tā*. — *-datta*, m. (in dram.) a name given to Śakas, Sāh. — *-danta*, m. N. of an elephant, Kathās. — *-dantikā*, f. a species of Croton, L. — *-dāru*, m. n. Pinus Deodora, Hariv.; Var.; Suśr.; P° Longifolia, L. — *-dipa*, m. N. of wk. — *-deva*, v.l. for next. — *-deha*, m. N. of a son of Vasu-deva, VP. — *-des*, m. 'auspicious-armed', N. of a man, Bhadrab. — *-dvīpa*, m. N. of an island, MārK. — *-nāman*, m. N. of a bird (the water wagtail or the woodpecker), L. — *-nāmikā*, f. Ficus Heterophylla, L. — *-nidhi*, m. 'treasure of fortune', N. of a costly vessel offered to Viṣṇu, Pur. — *-pāda*, n.

N. of a metre, Col.; (ā), f. N. of the 3rd and 4th lunar asterisms, Var. &c. (also n.; *°dā-yoga*, m. N. of ch. of Bhaṭṭōtpala's Comm. on VarBṛS.) — *-pāṇā*, f. Paederia Foetida, L. — *-parpi*, f. Gmelina Arborea, Sāy. on ŚBr.; = prec., L. — *-pāda*, mfn. born under the Nakshatra Bhadrā-padā, Pān. vii, 3, 18, Sch. — *-pāpā*, n. sg. good and evil, AV. xii, 1, 48; m. pl. the *g* and the *e*, ib. 47. — *-pāla*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — *-pīṭha*, n. a splendid seat, throne, PārGg.; R. &c.; (prob. m.) a kind of winged insect, Mjich. — *-pura*, n. N. of a city, Cat. (cf. *bhadrā-nagara*). — *-balana*, m. = *bala-bhadra*, N. of the elder brother of Kṛishṇa, Balar. — *-balā*, f. Paederia Foetida or Sida Cordifolia, L. — *-bāhu*, m. N. of a partic. four-footed animal, L.; 'auspicious-armed', N. of a son of Vasu-deva and Rohiṇī (Pauravī), Pur.; of a king of Magadha, Kathās.; (also *-svāmīn*) of a celebrated Jaina author (one of the 6 Śrūta-kevalins; *-caritra*, n., *-śāstra*, n., *-saṃhitā*, f. N. of wks.); (ū), f. N. of a woman, Pān. iv, 1, 67, Sch. — *-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a man, Mudr. — *-bhūja*, m. whose arms confer prosperity (said of princes), MārK. P.; N. of a man, Bhadrab. — *-bhūṣhaṇā*, f. N. of a goddess, Pañcar. — *-manas*, f. N. of the mother of the elephant Airāvata, MBh. — *-manda*, m. a partic. kind of elephant (also *°dra* and *°dra-mṛiga*), R. (B.); N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, VP. — *-mallikā*, f. N. of a partic. plant (= *gavā-kshī*), L. — *-māṭṛi*, see *bhādrāmātura*). — *-mukha*, mfn. one whose face (or whose look) confers prosperity, Kālid.; Daś.; Kād. &c. (only used in the voc. or in the nom. with the meaning of a 2nd pers. = 'good or gentle sir,' pl. 'good people'; accord. to Sāh. a prince is so to be addressed by the inferior characters in plays; in the Divyāv. it is a term of address to inferior persons). — *-mūṣa*, m. a species of plant akin to Saccharum Sara, Bhpr. — *-musta*, m. (Ritus), *-mustaka*, m. and *-mustā*, f. (L.) a kind of Cyperus (only ifc.). — *-mṛiga*, m. a kind of elephant, R. — *-yava*, n. the seed of Wrightia Antidynterica, L. — *-yāna*, m. N. of a man; *°niya*, m. pl. his school, Buddh. (*bhadrā-yāna*, prob. w.r.). — *-yoga*, m. a partic. astrological Yoga, Cat. — *-ratha* and *-rāja*, m. N. of 2 men, Hariv.; Inscr. — *-rāma*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *-ruoi*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — *-rūpā*, f. N. of a woman, Kathās. — *-repu*, m. N. of Indra's elephant, L. (v.l. *-venu*). — *-rohiṇī*, f. a species of plant (= *kaṭukā*), Suśr. — *-lakshana*, n. the mark of a Bhadrā elephant (whose chief and inferior limbs are in good proportion), L. — *-latā*, f. Gaertnera Racemosa, L. — *-vaṣa*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Hariv. — *-vat*, mfn. fraught with good, auspicious, MBh.; (f), f. a wanton woman, courtesan, TBr.; Gmelina Arborea, L.; N. of a daughter of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; of a wife of Madhu, ib.; of a female elephant, Kathās.; n. Pinus Deodora, L. — *-vadana*, m. 'auspicious-faced', N. of Bala-rāma, L. — *-vargiya*, m. pl. N. of the first 5 disciples of Gaṇtama Buddha, Lalit. — *-varman*, m. Arabian jasmine, L.; N. of a man (cf. *bhādravarmaṇa*). — *-vallikā*, f. Hemidesmus Indicus, L. — *-vallī*, f. Jasminum Sambac, L.; Gaertnera Racemosa, L.; Vallaris Dichotoma, L. — *-vasana*, n. splendid apparel, Hariv. — *-vāsa*, mfn. speaking auspiciously, RV. — *-vāsa*, n. wishing well, congratulation, VS.; Br. — *-vāda*, mfn. uttering auspicious cries (said of a bird), RV. — *-vinda*, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — *-virāḍ*, f. N. of a metre, Col. — *-vīhara*, m. N. of a Buddhist monastery. — *-vepu*, m., see *-repu*. — *-vrāta* (*bhadrā*), mfn. having or forming a happy assemblage, RV. — *-śarman*, m. N. of a man, VBr. (cf. g. *bāho-ādī*). — *-śāka*, m. N. of a form of Skanda, MBh. — *-śāla-vana*, v.l. for *śāla-v*, q.v. — *-śālā*, f. N. of a town, Divyāv. — *-śāla*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *-śoci*, mfn. beautifully shining, glittering, RV. — *-śaunaka*, m. N. of an ancient physician, Car. — *-śraya*, n. sandal-wood, L. — *-śrayas*, m. N. of a son of Dhātma, BhP. — *-śrīya*, n. sandal-wood, Suśr. — *-śrī*, f. id., L.; m. the sandal tree, L. — *-śrūt*, mfn. hearing good or pleasant things, AV. — *-śreṇya*, m. N. of a king, Hariv. — *-shaṣṭhī*, f. N. of a form of Durgā, Hariv. — *-sarasa*, n. N. of a lake, Hcat. — *-sāman*, m. N. of a man (cf. *bhādrasāma*). — *-sāra*, m. N. of a king, Vayup. — *-sāla-vana*, n. N. of a forest, MBh. (B. C. *śāla-v*). — *-suta*, m. = *bhadrāmā*, L. — *-senā*, m. N. of a man with the patr. Ājāta-satava, ŚBr.; of a son of Vasu-deva and Devakī, Pur.; of a son of Rishabha, ib.; of a son of Mahish-

mat, ib. (also *°naka*); of a king of Kāśmīra, Cat.; (with Buddhists) N. of the leader of the host of the evil spirit Māra-pāpiyas, Lalit. — *-somā*, f. N. of a river in Uttara-kuru, MārK. P.; of the Ganges, L. — *-svapna* (*bhadrā*), m. a good dream, AV. — *-has-ta*, mfn. having beautiful or auspicious hands (said of the Asvins), RV. — *-hrada*, m. (prob.) = *-sarasa*, Pat. — *Bhadrākāra* and *°kṛti*, mfn. of auspicious features, A. — *Bhadrākāsha*, m. 'auspicious-eyed', N. of a king, Kathās. (cf. *bhālāksha*). — *Bhadrāṅga*, m. 'beauteous-framed', N. of Bala-bhadra, L. — *Bhadrātmaja*, n. 'son of iron (?)', a sword, L. — *Bhadrānanda*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *Bhadrā-bhadra*, mfn. good and bad; n. good and evil, MW. — *Bhadrāyudha*, m. 'handsome-weaponed', N. of a warrior, Kathās.; of a giant, Buddh. — *Bhadrāsya*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *Bhadrāyakāśā*, f. N. of a river, Col. — *Bhadrāvatī* (for *dra-v*?), f. a species of tree (= *kaṭphala*), Kauś. — *Bhadrāvaha*, mfn. causing prosperity; (with *ghṛita*), n. a partic. medic. preparation, Bhpr. — *Bhadrāsra-ma* (or *°drāś*?), m. N. of a hermitage, SkandaP. — *Bhadrāśraya*, n. = *°dra-śraya*, L. — *Bhadrāśva*, m. N. of a son of Vasu-deva and Rohiṇī, VP.; of a son of Dhundhu-nāra, BhP.; of a king also called Śveta-vāhana, Cat.; of a son of Āgnidhra and (also n.) a Dvīpa or Varsha called after him (the eastern division), MBh. &c.; n. N. of a country lying east of the Ilāvṛita country, L. — *Bhadrāsana*, n. a splendid seat, throne, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a partic. posture of a devotee during meditation, Sarvad. — *Bhadrāśā*, n. an auspicious day, favourable season, AV. — *Bhadrēndra*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *Bhadrēsa*, *°śvara*, see *Bhadrāśa* &c. 1. *bhadrā* below. — *Bhadrāśikā*, f. large cardamoms, L. — *Bhadrōdaya*, n. a partic. medic. compound, Suśr. — *Bhadrōpavāsa-vrata*, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat. — *Bhadrādāni*, f. Sida Cordifolia and Rhombifolia, Car.

Bhadrāmyā and *°yikā*, f., Pat.

Bhadraka, mf(ikā)n. good, brave, Mn.; MBh.; Kathās. (m. voc. pl. *°kāḥ* in address, Daś.); fine, handsome, beautiful, L.; n. a kind of bean, R. (Sch.); Cyperus Pecten(?) , Samskarak.; Pinus Deodora, L.; (pl.) N. of a people, R.; N. of a prince, BhP.; v.l. for *bhadrīka*, q.v.; (ikā), f. an amulet, MBh.; Myrica Sapida, L.; N. of 2 metres, Col.; (akā), f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; n. Cyperus Rotundus, L.; a partic. posture in sitting (= *bhadrāsana*), Cat.; a kind of metre, Col.; a partic. mystic sign, AgP.; a harem, Gal.

1. **Bhadrā**, f. of *bhadrā*, in comp. — 1. *-karaṇa*, n. the Karāṇa (s. v.) called *bhadrā*, Hcat. — *-nagara*, n. N. of a city, Cat. (cf. *bhadrā-pura*). — *-nanda*, see *°drānanda* under *bhadrā*. — *-mahiman*, m. N. of wk. — *-vrata*, n. a partic. religious ceremony (also called *vishṭi-vrata*), Cat. — *-śrama* (*°drāṣ*), see *bhadrāśr* under *bhadrā*. — *Bhadrāśa*, m. 'husband of Bhadrā i.e. Durgā', N. of Śiva, Pañcar. (cf. *Uṇṇīsa*). — *Bhadrāśvara*, m. N. of various statues and Liṅgas of Śiva (cf. prec.), Pur.; of a place, Cat.; of a Kāyastha, Rājat.; of an author, Cat. (also *-sūri* and *°drāṣya*).

2. **Bhadrā**, ind. (g. *śakṣhā-ādī*), in comp. — 2. *-karaṇa*, n. 'making beautiful', the act of shaving, L. — *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to shave, Daś. (cf. *madrā* and Pān. v, 4, 67, Pat.)

Bhadrākāra, m. N. of one of the 18 lesser Dvīpas, L.

Bhadrāla-patṛikā and *bhadrālī*, f. Paederia Foetida (= *gandhāli*), L.

Bhadrīka, m. N. of a prince of the Śākya, Buddh. (v.l. *bhadraka*).

Bhadrīpa, m. N. of a man, Pravar.

Bhāndā-śiṣṭī, mfn. (prob.) hastening along with shouts and yells (said of the Maruts), RV. v, 87, 1 (cf. *krandā-śiṣṭī*).

Bhāndāna, mf(ā)n. shouting, yelling (Mahādh. 'gladdening' or 'beautifying'), VS.; TS.; (ā), f. (also pl.) acclamation, applause, praise, RV.; pl. rain-making sunrises, L.

Bhāndanīya (Nom. fr. prec.), only pr. p. *°yati*, to shout loudly, yell, RV.

Bhāndanīya, mfn. a word formed in Nir. xi, 19, to explain *bhadrā*, q. v.

Bhāndila, n. fortune, L.; tremulous motion, L.; a messenger (?), L.

Bhāndishṭha, mfn. (superl.) shouting most loudly, praising most highly, RV.

भयुक bhandhuka or **°dhruka**, m. N. of a place, SkandaP.

भय bha-pa, bha-pañjara &c. See 4. **bha**.

भयट bhappata, m. N. of a man (who built a temple named after him **bhappatāvara**), Rājat.

भम्भ bhambha, m. or n. the mouth or aperture of an oven or stove, Car.; m. smoke, L.; a fly, L.; (ā), f. a kettledrum, HPariś.

भम्भारल्लि (or **°rdlo**), f. a gnat, mosquito, L.

भम्भारल्लि, f. a fly, L.

भम्भार-रावा, m. the lowing of cows (v. l. for **bambhā-rava**), VarBṣ.

भम्भासार bhambhāsāra, m. N. of a king (v. l. **bimbisāra**), L.

भय bhayā, n. (√**bhī**) fear, alarm, dread, apprehension; fear of (abl., gen. or comp.) or for (comp.), RV. &c. &c. (**bhayāt**, ind. 'from fear; **bhayam** √**kṛi** with abl. 'to have fear of; **bhayam** √**dā**, 'to cause fear, terrify'); sg. and pl. terror, dismay, danger, peril, distress; danger from (abl. or comp.), or to (comp.), ib.; the blossom of Trapa Bispinosa, L.; m. sickness, disease, L.; Fear personified (as a Vasu, a son of Nir-ṛiti or Ni-kṛiti, a prince of the Yavanas and husband of the daughter of Time), Pur. (also n.); and ā, f., as a daughter of Kālā or Vaivasvata, and wife of the Rākshasa Heti).

—**kampa**, m. tremor from fear, MW. —**kara** and —**kartṛi**, mfn. causing f°, terrible, dangerous, MBh. —**kṛit**, mfn. id.; m. N. of Vishnu, A. —**m-kara**, m(f) n. terrible (am, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a kind of small owl, L.; a kind of falcon, L.; N. of one of the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh.; of various persons, ib.; Kathās.; Lalit.; (f), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. —**m-kartṛi**, mfn. = **bhaya-kartṛi**, MBh. —**caurya**, n. a theft committed with fear or danger, L. —**jāta**, m. N. of a man, L. —**ḍiṇḍima**, m. 'terror-drum', a drum used in battle, L. —**trasta**, mfn. trembling with fear, frightened, Pañcat. —**trāṭṭi**, m. a savor from fear or danger, Cāp. —**da**, mfn. inspiring f°, causing danger (gen. comp.), Har.; Var.; m. N. of a prince, VP. —**darśin**, mfn. apprehensive of danger, fearful, W. —**dāna**, n. a gift offered from fear, Hcat. —**dāya** (W.), —**dāyin** (Ragh.), mfn. = —**da**, mfn. —**druta**, mfn. fled or fleeing through f°, L. —**dhana**, mfn. fearful, terrible, Priy. —**nāsana**, mfn. removing fear; m. N. of Vishnu, A. —**nāśin**, mfn. = prec. mfn.; (ñi), f. Ficus Heterophylla, L. —**nimlilitāksha**, mfn. having the eyes closed from fear, MW. —**pratikāra**, m. removal of fear, L. —**prada** (MBh.), —**pradāyin** (Var.), mfn. = —**da**, mfn. —**prastāva**, m. season of fear or alarm, W. —**brāhmaṇa**, m. a timid Brāhman, L. —**bhañ-jana**, m. N. of an author, Cat. —**bhrashta**, mfn. = —**druta**, L. —**vidhāyin**, mfn. = —**kara**, W. —**vipluta**, mfn. panic-struck, W. —**vihvala**, mfn. disturbed or agitated with fear, MW. —**vyūha**, m. 'fear-array', N. of a partic. mode of marshalling an army, Kām. —**śila**, mfn. of a timorous disposition, timid, MW. —**śoka-samāvishṭa**, mfn. filled with fear and sorrow, Mn.; MBh. —**samprishṭa-roman**, mfn. having the hair erect with terror, horrified, Bhāṭṭ. —**samprasta-mānasa**, mfn. having the mind scared with f°, Pañcat. —**stha** (**bhayat**), m or n. (?) a perilous situation, RV. ii, 30, 6. —**sthāna**, n. occasion of danger or alarm, MBh.; —**sata**, n. pl. hundreds of occasions of d°, ib. —**hartṛi** (MBh.), —**hāraka** (Pañcat.), —**hārīn** (A.), mfn. removing or dispelling fear. —**hetu**, m. cause for fear, danger, W. **Bhayākrānta**, nfn. overcome with f°, A. **Bhayātisāra**, m. diarrhoea (caused) by f°, Bhpr. **Bhayātura**, mfn. distressed with fear, afraid, W. **Bhayānana**, f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat. **Bhayānvita**, mfn. filled with fear, alarmed, MW. **Bhayāpaha**, mfn. warding off f° or danger, MBh.; m. a prince, king, L. **Bhayā-bādhā**, mfn. undisturbed by fear, Nal. **Bhayā-bhaya**, n. danger and security, Bhag. **Bhayārta**, mfn. distressed with f°, frightened, MānGr. **Bhayāvādirpa**, mfn. bewildered with f°, MBh. **Bhayāvaha**, mfn. bringing fear or danger, formidable, fearful, SvetUp.; MBh. &c. **Bhay-ēdaka**, m. a wild ram, TAr.; Apṣr. **Bhayāka-pravāsa**, mfn. wholly inclined to fear, engrossed by fear, W. **Bhayōttara**, mfn. attended with fear, Hit.

Bhayōpāsama, m. soothing or allaying fear, encouraging, ib.

Bhayana, n. fear, alarm, L.

Bhayamāna, m. N. of a man, RV. i, 100; 17 (Sāy.; accord. to Anukr. the author of RV. i, 100).

Bhayānaka, m(f) n. (prob. fr. **bhayāna** for **bhayamāna**) fearful, terrible, dreadful, formidable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. terror (?), W.; m. the sentiment of terror (as one of the 9 Rasas in poetical or dramatic composition), Sāh.; Pratāp. &c.; a tiger, L.; Rāhu or the ascending node personified, L. —**tā**, f., —**tva**, n. fearfulness, formidableness. —**rasa-nirdeśa**, m. N. of ch. of ŚārngP.

Bhayālu, mfn. timid, afraid (°**luka** in Prakr.), Ratnāv.

Bhaya, mfn. to be feared, Pāp. vi, 1, 83; n. (impers.) one should be afraid of (abl.), PañcatBr.

भर bhāra, m(f) n. (√**bhrī**) bearing, carrying, bringing; bestowing, granting; maintaining, supporting (mostly ifc.; cf. **ṛitam-kulam-deham-vājam-bh** &c.); m. (ifc. f. ā) the act of bearing or carrying &c.; carrying away or what is carried away, gain, prize, booty, RV.; AV.; war, battle, contest, ib.; a burden, load, weight (also a partic. measure of weight = **bhāra**, q. v., L.), Hariv.; Kāv. &c. (acc. with √**kṛi**, to place one's weight, support one's self, Hit.); a large quantity, great number, mass, bulk, multitude, abundance, excess, Kāv.; Kathās. &c. (**bharāṇa** and **ṛāt**, ind. in full measure, with all one's might, Kād.); raising the voice, shout or song of praise, RV.; n. du. (with **Indrasya** or **Vasisthahya**) N. of 2 Sāmāns, ArshBr. —**bhūti** (**bhāra**), m. a war-cry, RV. viii, 52, 15; mfn. raising a war-cry, ib. v, 48, 4. **Bharashu-jā**, mfn. existing in i. e. fit for wars and battles (said of Soma), RV. i, 91, 21.

Bharata, m. a potter or a servant, L. (cf. Up. i, 104, Sch.)

Bharatāka, m. a partic. class of mendicants (also °**daka**); —**dvātriṅśikā**, f. N. of a collection of 32 popular tales. °**tika**, m(f) n. = **bharatena haratī**, g. **bhasṛādi**.

Bharapa, m(f) n. bearing, maintaining, L.; m. N. of a Nakshatra (= **bharāṇi**), L.; (f), f., see below; n. the act of bearing (also in the womb), carrying, bringing, procuring, RV. &c. &c.; wearing, putting on, Git.; maintaining, supporting, nourishing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; wages, hire, MBh.

Bharapī, m. f. (prob. N. of a Nakshatra (= **bharāṇi**), Siddh. —**shepa** or —**sona**, m. N. of a man, Pāp. viii, 3, 100, Sch.

Bharapika, m(f) n. = **bharāṇa haratī**, g. **bhasṛādi**.

Bharapī, f. (of °**na**) Luffa Foetida or a similar plant, L.; (also pl.) N. of the 7th Nakshatra (containing 3 stars and figured by the pudendum muliebree), AV. &c. &c. —**bhū**, m. 'born from Bharapī', N. of Rāhu, L. **Bharapya-āhvā**, f. Tiaridium Indicum, L.

Bharapiya, mfn. to be borne or supported or maintained, MBh.; Śāmk.; Kull.; m. a dependant, W.

Bharapāda, m. a master, lord, Up. i, 128, Sch.; a bull, L.; a worm, L.; the earth (?), L.

1. **Bharapya** (fr. **bharāṇa**), Nom. P. °**yati** = **sam-√bhṛi**, g. **kaṇḍv-ādi** (Gaṇar.)

2. **Bharapya**, mfn. (for **bharāṇi**) to be maintained or cherished or protected, W.; m. N. of a son of Muni, Hariv. (v. l. **Aranya**); n. wages, hire (also ā, f.), L.; cherishing, maintaining, L.; the asterism Bharapī, L. —**bhuḥ**, m. 'receiving wages', a hireling, servant, labourer, L.

Bharapyu, m. a protector or master, L.; a friend, L.; fire, L.; the moon, L.; the sun, L.

Bhārat, mfn. bearing, carrying &c., RV. &c. &c.; m. pl. N. of the military caste, TāṇḍBr.

Bharatā, m. 'to be or being maintained', N. of Agni (kept alive by the care of men), RV.; Br.; Kaus.; of a partic. Agni (father of Bharata and Bharatū), MBh.; a priest (= **ṛitvi**), Naigh. iii, 18; an actor, dancer, tumbler, Yājñ.; Mālatim.; Prab.; a weaver, L.; a hireling, mercenary, L.; a barbarian, mountaineer (= **śabara**), L.; the fire in which the rice for Brāhmanas is boiled, L.; N. of Rudra (the Maruts are called his sons), RV. ii, 36, 8; of an Āditya, Nir. viii, 13; of a son of Agni Bharata, MBh.; of a celebrated hero and monarch of India (son of Dushyanta and Śakuntalā, the first of 12

Cakra-vartins or Śārvabhaumas i. e. universal emperors), RV.; Br.; MBh. &c.; of a son of Dhruva-samdhī and father of Asita, R.; of a son of Daśa-ratha and Kaikeyī (and younger brother of Rāma, to whom he was very much devoted), MBh.; R. &c.; of a son of Rishabhā, Pur.; of a son of Viti-hotra, VP.; of a Manu (who gave the name to the country Bhārata), ib.; of a son of Manu Bhautya, MārkiP.; of a king of Āsmaka, Vās., Introd.; of various teachers and authors (esp. of an ancient Muni supposed author of a manual of the dramatic art called Nāṭya-śāstra or Bharata-śāstra); = **Jaḍa-bharata** (q. v.), A.; = **Bharata-mallika** (below); pl. 'the descendants of Bharata', N. of a tribe, RV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, VP.; (f), f. N. of a daughter of Agni Bharata, MBh.; of a river, VP.; n. pl. N. of a partic. Varsha, L. —**ṛishabhā**, m. = **bharatarishabhā**, N. of Viśvā-mitra, AitBr. (cf. RV. iii, 53, 24). —**khanda**, n. N. of a part of Bharata-varsha (= **kumārīkā**), L. —**jñā**, mfn. 'knowing the science of Bh°', conversant with dramatic writings and rules, Śiś. —**tva**, n. the name of Bh°, MBh. —**dvādaśāha**, m. N. of a partic. festival, ŚrS. —**dvirūpa-kosa**, m. N. of wk. —**pāla**, m. N. of a man. —**putra** (Ratnāv.; Bālar.) and —**putraka** (L.), m. 'son of Bh°', an actor, mime. —**pura**, n. N. of a town, Cat. —**prastū**, f. 'mother of Bh°', N. of Kaikeyī (wife of Daśa-ratha), L. —**maṭa**, m. N. of a grammarian, Col. —**mallika** (or —**mallika**), m. N. of an author (= —**sona**), Cat. —**roha**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. —**ṛishabhā** (°**ta-ṛi**), m. the best or a prince (lit. 'bull') of the Bh°, MBh. —**varsha**, n. 'country of Bh°', a N. of India (= **bhārata-v**), L. —**vākya**, n. 'speech of Bh°', N. of the last verse or verses of a play (preceded almost always by the words **tathā-pīdam astu bhārata-vākyaṃ**); N. of ch. of R. vii, and PadmaP. iv. —**śārāṇa**, m. the noblest (lit. 'tiger') of the Bh°, MBh. —**śāstra**, n. Bh°'s manual of the dramatic art, = **nāṭya-ś**, Cat.; another manual of music (by Raghunātha), ib. —**śreṇṇṇṇa** and —**sattama**, m. the best of the Bh°, ib. —**sūtra**, n. N. of a rhet. wk. by Śārngadhara (also —**vṛtti**, f., by Vidyā-bhūṣaṇa). —**sona**, m. N. of Sch. on various poems (lived about 100 years ago), Cat. —**svāmin**, m. N. of Sch. on SV. &c., ib. **Bharatāgraja**, m. 'elder brother of Bh°', N. of Rāma, Vop. **Bharatārjuna**, m. N. of wk. **Bharatāvāsa**, m. 'abode of Bh°', N. of PadmaP. iv. **Bharatāsrama**, m. 'hermitage of Bh°', N. of a hermitage, Cat. **Bharatōvāra-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib.

Bharatha, m. a world-protector (= **loka-pāla**), Up. iii, 115, Sch.; a king, W.; fire (cf. **bharata**), L.

Bharad, in comp. for °**rat**. —**vāja** (**bharad**), m. 'bearing speed or strength (of flight)', a skylark, R.; N. of a Rishi (with the patr. Bārhaspatya, supposed author of RV. vi, 1-30; 37-43; 53-74; ix, 67, 1-3; x, 137, 1, and Purohita of Diva-dāsa, with whom he is perhaps identical; Bh° is also considered as one of the 7 sages and the author of a law-book), RV. &c. &c. (°**jasya a-dāra-sṛit** and **a-dāra-sṛitau, arkau, upahavau, gādham, nakāni, prīṣṇinī, prāsāham, brihat, maukshe, yajñāyāñiyam, lomani, vāja-karmiyam, vāja-bhrīṭ, viśhamāni, vratam, sundhyuk** and **saindhukshilāni**, N. of Sāmāns, ArshBr.); of an Arhat, Buddh.; of a district, Pāp. iv, 2, 145; of an Agni, MBh.; of various authors, Cat.; pl. the race or family of Bharad-vāja, RV.; **garga-pariṇaya-pratishedha-vāddrtha**, m. N. of wk.; —**ghanvantari**, m. N. of a divine being, ŚāṅkhGr.; —**pravāsa**, n. N. of AV. ii, 12; —**prādr-bhāva**, m. N. of ch. of Bhpr.; —**śikshā**, f., —**saṅghāṭā**, f., —**sūtra**, n., —**smṛitī**, f. N. of wks. —**vājaka**, m. a skylark. —**vājīn**, m., in °**nām vratam**, N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.

Bharādhyai. See √**bhrī**.

Bharama, m. N. of a man, g. **śubhrādi**.

Bhāras, n. bearing, holding, cherishing, RV.; AV.; PañcatBr. (cf. **viśva** and **sa-bh**°).

Bhari, mfn. bearing, possessing, nourishing (cf. **ātman**, **udaram**, **kuksim**, and **saho-bh**°).

Bharipī, f. of 2. **bharita** below.

1. **Bharita**, mfn. (fr. **bhara**) nourished, full (opp. to **rikta**, 'empty'), filled with (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

2. **Bharita**, m(f) n. (fr. °**riṇi**) n. = **harita**, green, L.

Bharitra, n. the arm, RV. iii, 36, 7 (Naigh.; rather 'a kind of hammer').

Bhariman, m. supporting, nourishing, L.; a household, family, Up. iv, 147, Sch.

Bharishá, mfn. rapacious, avaricious, greedy, RV.

Bhāriman, m. supporting, nourishing, nourishment, RV.; a household, family, Up. iv, 1, 147, Sch.

Bharu, m. a lord, master, Up. i, 7, Sch.; a husband, Gal.; N. of Vishnu or Śiva (du. V° and S°), Kād.; gold, L.; the sea, L.

Bharṇas. See *sahāsra-bh°*.

Bhartavyā, mfn. to be borne or carried, R.; to be supported or maintained or nourished, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to be hired or kept, VarBṛS.

Bhartṛi, m. (once in ŚBr. *bhartṛi*) a bearer [cf. Lat. *fertor*], one who bears or carries or maintains (with gen. or ifc.), RV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; a preserver, protector, maintainer, chief, lord, master, RV. &c. &c. (*trī*, f. a female supporter or nourisher, a mother, AV.; Kauś.; TBr.); (*bhartṛi*), m. a husband, RV. v, 58, 7; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **gruṇa**, m. the excellence or virtue of a husband, Mu. ix, 24.

— **ghna**, mfn. murdering a master or supporter (*-tva*, n.), MBh.; (*ī*), f. a woman who murders her h°, Yājñ. — **cittā**, f. thinking of a h°, Kathās.

— **jaya**, m. ruling a h°, Rājāt. — **tā**, f. (W.), n. (MBh. &c.) masterhood, husbandship; *ītam-gala*, mfn. subject, married, W. — **darśana**, n. the sight of a husband; — **kāṅkshā**, f. desire of seeing a h°, Ml.; — **lālasa**, mfn. longing to see a h°, MBh.

— **daraka**, m. a king's son, crown prince (esp. in dram.), Śāh.; (*ikā*), f. princess, Mālav.; Kād. — **duhitṛi**, f. = prec. f., Kād. — **drīdha-vratā**, f. strictly faithful to a husband, MW. — **devatā** or — **daivatā**, f. idolizing a h°, Hariv. — **prāpti-vrata**, n. a partic. observance performed to obtain a h°, Cat. — **priya**, mfn. devoted to one's master, Mālav.

— **bhakta**, mfn. id., Kāv. — **matī**, f. possessing a h°, a married woman, Śak. — **menṭha**, m. N. of a poet (*-tā*, f.), Pracand. — **yaśū**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **rājyāpaharāṇa**, n. seizure of a h°'s kingdom, Pāṇcat. — **rūpa**, mfn. having the form of a h°, Kathās. — **loka**, m. the h°'s world (in a future life), Mn. v, 165. — **vatsalā**, f. tender to a h°, Mālav. — **vallabha-tā**, f. the being loved by a h°, Kālid. — **vyatikrama**, n. transgression against a h°, Apast. — **vyasana-pīḍita**, mfn. afflicted by a h°'s or master's calamity, MBh. — **vrata**, n. devotion to a h°, Hariv. (*-cārīṇi*, f. faithful to a h°, R.); (*ī*), f. = *īcārīṇi*, MBh.; *īcā-tva*, n. fidelity to a h°, R. — **śoka**, m. grief for a h° or lord; — **para**, mfn. absorbed in it, MBh.; — **paritāṅgin**, mfn. whose limbs are affected by it, ib.; *kābhīpīḍita*, mfn. afflicted by it, ib. — **sāt**, ind. to a h°; — **kṛitā**, f. a married woman, Yājñ. — **sārasvata**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **sthāna**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. — **sneha**, m. love of a h°; — **parita**, mfn. filled with love to a h°, R. — **svāmin**, m. N. of the poet Bhāṭṭi, Cat. — **hari**, m. N. of a well-known poet and grammarian (of the 7th century A.D.; author of 300 moral, political, and religious maxims comprised in 3 Śatakas, and of the Vākyapadīya and other gram. wks., and according to some also of the Bhāṭṭi-kāvya); — **śataka**, n. N. of Bh°'s collection of couplets (cf. above and IW. 533). — **hārya-dhana**, mfn. (a slave) whose possessions may be taken by his master, Mn. viii, 417. — **hīna**, mfn. abandoned by a husband or lord, MBh. — **hema**, m. = *-hari*, Cat. **Bhartṛīśvara** (*ī* + *īśv°*), m. N. of an author, Gaṇar.

Bhartṛika, ifc. (f. *ā*) = *bhartṛi*, a husband (cf. *prōshita*, *mrīta*, *suddhina-bh°*).

Bhartṛima (?), mfn. maintained, nourished, supported, W.

Bharma, n. wages, hire, L.; gold, L.; the navel, L.; a partic. coin, W.

Bharmayā, f. wages, hire, L.

Bhāрман, n. support, maintenance, nourishment, care, RV. (cf. *arishṭa*, *garbha*, *jātī-bh°*); a load, burden, L.; = *bharma*, L.

Bharmān, m. a person whose father is a Brāhman and whose mother is a Pulkasī, L.

Bharvara, m. = *jagad-bhartṛi* or *prajā-pati*, Śāy. on RV. iv, 21, 7 (cf. *bhārvara*).

भरग *bha-ra-ga*, a word invented to explain *bhargā* (*-tva*, n.), MaitrUp.

भरत *bharata*, *raṇa*, *ratā* &c. See p. 747.

भरहपाल *bharahu-pāla*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

Bharahēśvara-vṛittī, f. N. of wk. (cf. *bharaha-nagari*).

भरुक *bharuka*, m. N. of a prince, BhP. (v.l. *kuruka* or *ruruka*).

भरुकञ्ज *bharu-kaccha*, m. N. of country or (pl.) a people, MBh.; Var. (v.l. *°kacchapa* or *marukaccha*; cf. *Bapūya*); of a Nāga, L. — **nivāsin**, m. an inhabitant of Bharu-kaccha, Var.

भरुज *bharuja*, m. (*√bhrāj*?) a jackal, L. (cf. *g. anguly-ādi*; v.l. *bharūjā*); roasted harley, Apast.; (*ā* and *ī*), f. rice boiled and fried in ghee, Gaṇar. (cf. next).

Bharūja, mfn. (ā)n. (*√bhrāj*), Nir. ii, 2) of a partic. colour (?); (*ī*), f. (prob.) N. of some wild animal, AV.

भरुटा *bharuṭā*, f., *°ruṭaka* and *°ruṭaka*, n. (*√bhrī*?) fried meat, L.

भरेषुजा *bhareshu-jā*. See p. 747, col. 2.

भरेहनगरी *bhareha-nagari*, f. N. of a town, Cat. (cf. *bharaha-pāla*).

भर्ग *bhārga*, m. (*√bhrīj*) radiance, splendour, effulgence, ŚBr.; ŚākhŚr.; N. of Rudra-Śiva, Kathās.; Prab. (as N. of the number 11, Gaṇit.); of Brahman, L.; of a man with the patr. Prāgātha (author of RV. viii, 49; 50), Anukr.; of a king, the son of Venu-hotra, Hariv.; of a son of Viti-hotra, BhP.; of a son of Vahni, ib.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **bhūmi**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **śikhā**, f. N. of wk. **Bhargāghri-bhūṣhaṇa**, n., **Bhargōpaniśhad**, f. N. of wks.

Bhargas, n. radiance, lustre, splendour, glory, RV.; Br.; GrSŚ.; Up. [cf. Gk. *φλέγος*; Lat. *fulgur*]; N. of a Brāhmā, L.; of a Sāman, Lāṭy.

— **vat** (*bhā°*), mfn. clear, shrill (said of the voice), AV.

Bhargāyana, (prob.) w.r. for *bhārg°*.

Bhargya, m. N. of Śiva, L.

भर्तु *bharṭu*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (prob. w.r. for *bharvū*).

भर्जन *bharjana*, mfn. (*√bhrīj*) roasting, i.e. burning, destroying (with gen.), BhP.; n. the act of roasting or frying, KātyŚr.; a frying-pan, ib., Sch.

भर्णस् *bharṇas*. See col. i.

भर्तव्य *bhartavya*, *bhartṛi*. See col. i.

भर्तृ *bhartṛ*, cl. 10. Ā. (Dhātup. xxxiii, 9) *bhartṛsayate* (really *P. bhartsayati* and once Ā. *P. sayamāna*, Pañc. [B]; rarely cl. i. *bhartṛsati*; fut. *bhartṛsyāmi* [AV.], prob. w. r.; Pass. *bhartṛsyate*, MBh.), to menace, threaten, abuse, revile, deride, AV.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Bhartṛaka, mfn. (ifc.) threatening, reviling, L. *°sana*, n. (or *ā*, f.) threatening, a threat, menace, curse, Kathās.; Śāh. *°sita*, mfn. threatened, menaced, Kāv.; Pañc.; n. = prec., Dāś.

भर्तृपत्रिका *bhartṛa-patrickā*, (prob.) w. r. for *bhṛīṣa-p°*.

भर्ब *bharb* or *bharbh*, cl. i. P. *bharbati*, *bharbhāti*, to hurt, injure, Dhātup. xv, 71.

भर्भरा *bharbhara*, ind. (with *√bhū*) to become entangled or confounded, MaitrS.

भर्म *bharma* &c. See col. i.

भर्म्याश्च *bharmyāśva* (?), m. N. of a prince (father of Mudgala), BhP. (cf. *hary-āśva* and *bharmyāśva*).

भर्व *bharv*, cl. i. P. *bhārvati*, to chew, devour, eat, RV.; to hurt, injure, Dhātup. xv, 71 (cf. *bharb*).

Bharva. See *sū-bharva*.

Bharvu, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (cf. *bharṭu*).

भर्वर *bharvara*. See col. i.

भर्ष्य *bharṣṭavya*, mfn. (*√bhrāj*) to be fried or roasted, Pāp. vi, 4, 47.

भल् *bhal* (or *bal*), cl. i. Ā. *bhalate*, to describe or expound or hurt or give, Dhātup. xiv,

24; cl. 10. Ā. *bhālyate*, to describe or behold; to throw up (?), xxxiii, 27 (cf. *ni*, *nir*, *ī*, *ām*, *√bhal*).

भल 1. *bhala*, ind. certainly, indeed, RV.; AV. (cf. *bal*, *bat*, and Marāṭhī *bhalla*, 'well').

भल 2. *bhala*, m. (only dat. *bhalāya*) a term used in addressing the Sun, MantraBr.; Gobh. (cf. *bhalla*).

भलता *bha-latā*. See under 4. *bha*, p. 742.

भलत्र *bhalatra* (?), n., Siddh.

भलन्दन *bhalandana*, m. N. of a man (father of Vatsa-pri or Vatsa-pṛiti), Pur.; pl. his descendants, g. *yaskādī* (*bhanandana*, *bhalanda* and *°dava* prob. w. r.)

भलानस् *bhalānds*, m. pl. N. of a partic. race or tribe, RV. vii, 18, 7.

भलुह *bhaluha*, m. a dog, L.

भलूट *bhalūṭa*, m. N. of an author, Gaṇar.

भल्ल *bhall*, cl. i. Ā. *bhallate* = *bhal*, *bhalate*, Dhātup. xiv, 25.

Bhalla, mfn. auspicious, favourable (= *bhadra* or *śiva*), L.; m. a bear, Hit. (cf. *accha-bhalla*, *bhalluka*, *bhallūka*); a term used in addressing the Sun (only dat.; cf. 2. *bhala*), MantraBr.; Gobh.; (pl.) N. of a people, Pāp. v, 3, 114, Sch. (v.l. *malla*); N. of Śiva (cf. above); a kind of arrow or missile with a point of a partic. shape, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also *ī*, f., and n.); a partic. part of an arrow, MBh.; (*ī*), f. Semecarpus Anacardium, Bhpr.; n. an arrow-head of a partic. shape, ŚārngP. — *pāla*, g. *sakhy-ādi* (v.l. for *bhalla*, *pāla*). — *pnechī*, f. 'bear's tail', Hedysarum Lagopodioides, L. **Bhallāka**, m. a term used in addressing a flamingo (= *bhadraśka*), ChUp.

Bhallaka, m. a bear, Pancar.; (*ikā*), f. Semecarpus Anacardium, L. *°kiya*, g. *utsādi*.

Bhallāka. See *bhallāṭa* below.

Bhallāṭa, m. the marking-nut plant, Semecarpus Anacardium, ŚārngS. (n. = next, n.)

Bhallāṭaka, m. id., Bhpr. (also *°kī*, f., L.); n. the Acacia or cashew-nut, the marking-nut (from which is extracted an acid juice used for medicinal purposes, and a black liquid used for marking linen), MBh.; Suśr.; Pur. — *talla*, n. the oil of the cashew-nut, Suśr.

Bhalli, f. a kind of arrow (= *bhallī*), Dharmas.

Bhallika, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

Bhalluka, m. a bear, L. (Up. iv, 41); a monkey, L.

Bhallūka, m. id., MBh.; BhP.; a dog, L.; a kind of shell, Suśr.; a partic. plant, Suśr. (a species of *Syonaka* or *Bignonia Indica*, L.) — *yavan*, m. the cub of a bear, a young bear, Mālatim.

भल्लट *bhallāṭa*, m. N. of a poet, Rājāt. — *śataka*, n. the 100 couplets of Bhallaṭa.

भल्लवि *bhallavi*, m. N. of a man, Śamk.

भल्लट भल्लāṭa, m. a bear, L. (cf. *bhalla*, *bhalluka*); N. of a partic. supernatural being, Heat. (w. r. *bhallāṭa*); of a king, Hariv.; Pur. (v.l. *°lāka* and *°lāda*); of a mountain, MBh.; of a gate, Hariv.; of a poet (prob. w. r. for *bhallāṭa* or *bhallāṭa*, q. v.) — *nagara*, n. N. of the capital of king Śasi-dhvaja, Pur.

भल्लट भल्लāṭa, *°taka*. See above.

भल्लाल *bhallāla*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

— *saṃgraha*, n. N. of Bhallāla's work.

भल्लिक *bhallika*, m., see above; (*ā*), f., see under *bhallaka*.

भल्लु *bhallu*, mfn. applied to a species of fever, Bhpr. (others *phalgu*); m. N. of a teacher, L.

भल्लुक *bhalluka*, *bhallūka*. See above.

भल्लवि *bhallvāci* (?), m. N. of a man, VāyuP.

भल्लट *bhallāṭa*, w. r. for *bhallāṭa* above.

भव *bhavā*, m. (*√bhū*) coming into existence, birth, production, origin (= *bhāva*, Vop.; ifc., with f. *ā* = arising or produced from, being in, relating to), Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; becoming, turning into (comp.), Kāth.; being, state of being, existence, life (= *sāt-tā*, L.), ŚārngP. (cf. *bhavāntara*);

worldly existence, the world (= *saṃsāra*, L.), Kāv.; Pur.; (with Buddhists) continuity of becoming (a link in the twelvefold chain of causation), Dharmas. 42 (MWB. 102); well-being, prosperity, welfare, excellence (= *śreyas*, L.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; obtaining, acquisition (= *āpti*, *prāpti*), L.; a god, deity, W.; N. of Agni, ŚBr.; of a deity attending on Rudra and frequently connected with Śarva (later N. of Śiva or a form of Śiva; or N. of a Rudra, and as such of the number 11 or of the 11th lunar mansion, Gol.; Var., Sch.; du. *bhavau* = Bhava i.e. Śiva and his wife Bhavānī, BHP.; cf. Vām. v, 2, 1), AV. &c. &c.; of the 1st and 4th Kalpa, Cat.; of the Śādhya, VP.; of a king, MBh.; of a son of Pratiḥartī, VP.; of Viloman, ib.; of a rich man, Buddh.; of an author, Cat.; n. the fruit of Dillenia Speciosa, L.; = *bhavya*, *bhaviṣhya*, *bhāvana*, L. - *kalpa*, m. N. of a partic. Kalpa, Vāyup. - *kāntāra*, m. or n. (?) the wilderness of worldly existence, L. - *ketu*, m. N. of a partic. phenomenon in the sky, Var. - *kṣhiti*, f. the place of birth, BHP. - *kṣhāmi* (?), m. N. of a man, Rājat. (prob. w.r. for *svāmīn*, q.v.). - *grāmīṇa-vādyōkta*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. - *ghasmara*, m. a forest conflagration, L. - *candara*, m. N. of a man, Cat. - *cchedi*, mfn. preventing births or transmigration, Kāv.; BHP. - *ccheda*, m. prevention of births or tr. Śi.; N. of a Grāma, Rājat. - *jala*, n. the water (or ocean) of worldly existence, Kāv. - *trāta*, m. N. of an ancient teacher, VBR.; of a son of Bhava, Buddh. - *datṭa*, m. N. of a man, HPariś.; of the author of Comms. on Naish. and Śi. - *dā*, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. - *dāru*, n. = *deva-dāru*, Pinus Deodora, L. - *deva*, m. N. of various authors (also with *paṇḍita kavi*, *bāla-valabhi-bhujanga*, *bhaṭṭa* and *mīra*), Cat. - *nanda*, m. N. of an actor, Kathās. - *nandana*, m. patr. of Skanda, Vās. - *nandīn*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. - *nāga*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *nātha*, m. N. of an author (also with *thakura*, *mahā-mahā-pādhyāya* and *mīra*), Cat. - *nāsinī*, f. 'destroying worldly existence', N. of the river Sarayū, Pur. - *nigadha-nibandha-cchedana*, mf(ṣ)ṇ. (Pañcar.) or *dha-vināśin* (MW.), mfn. destroying the chains and fetters of worldly existence. - *nibandha-vināśin*, mfn. destroying the fetters of worldly ex^o. RāmUp. - *pratisandhi*, m. entering into ex^o; L. - *bandhēsa*, m. 'lord of the fetters of w^o ex^o', N. of Śiva, Pañcar. - *bhaṅga*, m. annihilation of w^o ex^o, delivery from births or transmigration, Hcat. - *bhāj*, mfn. partaking of worldly ex^o, living, W. - *bhāva*, m. love of w^o ex^o, NilarUp. (cf. *manyu*). - *bhāvana*, mfn. conferring welfare, BHP.; m. 'author of ex^o', N. of Viṣṇu, MW.; (ā), f. (ifc.) regarding anything as good fortune, Śāntiś. - *bhūta*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (lit. = next). - *bhīru*, mfn. afraid of worldly ex^o or re-birth, Siphās. - *bhūta*, mfn. being the origin or the source of all being, ŚvetUp. - *bhūti*, f. welfare, prosperity, AgP.; Hcat.; m. N. of a celebrated poet (who lived in the 8th century A.D., author of the 3 dramas Mālātī-mādhava, Mahā-vīra-carita or Vīra-carita, and Uttara-rāma-carita; cf. IW. 499). - *bhoga*, (ibc.) the pleasures or enjoyments of the world, Śāntiś. - *man-ya*, m. resentment against the world, NilarUp. (cf. *bhāva*). - *mayā*, nif(ṣ)ṇ. consisting of or produced from Śiva, MBh. - *mocana*, m. 'releasing from worldly existence', N. of Kṛiṣṇa, Git. - *rasa*, m. delight in w^o ex^o, Siphās. - *rud*, a drum played at funeral ceremonies, L. - *lābha-lobha-satkāra-parāśmukha*, mfn. averse to the benefit (and) to the longing for attainment of w^o ex^o (said of a Buddhist convert), Divyāv. - *vāri-nidhi*, m. = *bhava-jala*, Vcar. - *vitī*, f. liberation from the world, cessation of worldly acts, Kir. - *vyaya*, m. du. birth and dissolution, Bhag. - *vrata-dhara*, mfn. devoted to Śiva, a worshipper of Ś, BHP. - *śarman*, m. N. of a man, Kathās.; of an author (and minister of king Nṛi-siṅha of Mithilā), Cat. - *śekhara*, m. 'Śiva's crest', the moon, Praçand. - *saṃsodhana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. - *saṃkrānti*, f. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. - *saṅgin*, mfn. attached to worldly existence, Hcat. - *saṃtati*, f. an uninterrupted series of births and transmigrations, Vcar. - *saṃudra* (A.), - *sāgara* (Siphās.), m. the ocean of w^o ex^o. - *sāyujya*, n. union with Śiva (after death), MBh. - *sāra* (ML), - *sindhu* (BHP.), m. = *jala*. - *svāmīn*, m. N. of a man, VBR.; of various authors, Cat. **Bhavāgra**, n. the farthest

end of the world, Buddh. **Bhavāṅga**, n. the court of a Śiva temple, Hcat. **Bhavācala**, m. N. of a mountain, MārKp. **Bhavātiga**, mfn. one who has overcome worldly existence, Pañcar. **Bhavātma**, m. 'Bhava's i.e. Śiva's son', N. of Gaṇeśa or Kārtikeya, A.; (ā), f. N. of the goddess Manasā, L. **Bhavānanda**, m. N. of various authors (also with *śarman* and *siddhānta-vāg-īsa*), Cat.; (ī), f. N. of Bh^o's Comm. on the Taitta-cintāmaṇi-dīdhi; *di-prakāśa* and *pradīpa*, m. N. of Comms. on it; *diya*, n., *diya-khaṇḍana*, n., - *vyākhyā*, f. and - *saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. **Bhavānta-kṛit**, m. 'destroying worldly existence', N. of Brahmi or of a Buddha, L. **Bhavāntara**, n. another existence (a former ex^o, KātyŚr.; a later ex^o, Pañcar.); - *prāp-ti-mat*, mfn. one who has obtained an ex^o, Sarvad. **Bhavābdi**, m. the ocean of worldly ex^o, Śāntiś.; - *nāvi-navika*, m. a pilot on the boat (which crosses) the ocean of w^o ex^o, Pañcar. **Bhavābhava**, m. du. ex^o and non-ex^o; prosperity and adversity, MW. **Bhavābhāva**, m. non-ex^o of the world, W. **Bhavābhābhāvin**, mfn. overcoming the w^o, ib. **Bhavābhāṣa**, m. 'dear to Śiva', bdellium, L. **Bhavāmbudhi** (A.), - *bu-rāśi* (Bhartṛ.), m. = *bhavāb-dhi*. **Bhavāyana** (or *nī*), f. 'coming from Śiva', N. of the Ganges, L. **Bhavānya**, n. = *va-kāntāra*, Śāntiś. **Bhavāri**, m. an enemy of worldly existence, RāmUp.; an enemy of Śiva, Nalac. **Bhavā-rudrā**, m. du. Bhava and Rudra, AV. **Bhavārpaṇa**, m. = *bhavābdi*, Pañcar. **Bhavārta**, m. sick of w^o ex^o, MW. **Bhavā-śarvā**, m. du. Bhava and Śarva, AV.; *roviya*, mfn. relating to them, AVPariś. **Bhavēsa**, m. 'lord of w^o ex^o', N. of Śiva, Pañcar.; of a king (father of Hara-siṅha), Cat.; of two authors, ib. **Bhavōccheda**, m. = *va-ccheda*, R. **Bhavōtṭaraka**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. **Bhavōtādhi**, ni. = *bhavābdi*, Vcar. **Bhavōdbhava**, m. N. of Śiva, Kir.

Bhavaka (ifc.) = *bhava*, being, existence (e.g. *parārtha-bh^o*, existing for others), BHP.; (ā), f. = *bhavatī*, Pāp. vii, 3, 45; Vārt. 3, 31.

Bhāvat, mf(anti)n. being, present, RV. &c. &c.; m.f. (nom. *bhāvan*, *vati*; voc. *bhavan* or *bhos*, q.v.; f. *vati*; cf. Mn. ii, 49) your honour, your worship, your lordship or ladyship, you (lit. 'the gentleman or lady present'; cf. *atra*- and *tatra-bh^o*); used respectfully for the 2nd pers. pron., but properly with the 3rd and only exceptionally with the 2nd pers. of the verb, e.g. *bhāvan dadātu*, 'let your highness give'; sometimes in plur. to express greater courtesy, e.g. *bhāvantah pramāṇam*, 'your honour is an authority', ŚBr. &c.; (anti), f. the present tense, Pat.; (ati), f. a partic. kind of poisoned arrow, L. - *putra*, m. your honour's son, your son, MW. - *pūra*, nif(ā)n. preceded by *bhavat*, GṛS.; (am), ind. with *bhavat* at the beginning, Mn. ii, 49. - *sneha*, m. the love for your ladyship or for you, R.

Bhavād, in comp. for *bhavat*. - *antya*, mf(ā)n. having *bhavat* at the end, PārGr. - *anya*, mfn. other than you, ML. - *śārārtham*, ind. for your food, ib. - *uttaram*, ind. with *bhavat* at the end, Mn. ii, 49. - *deva*, m. N. of a man, Cat. (for *bhava-deva*?). - *bhī*, mfn. having fear present, i.e. afraid, W. - *bhūta-bhavye*, ind. in present, past, and future, Vop. - *vacana*, n. your honour's speech, MW. - *vasu* (*bhavad*), mfn. having wealth present, i.e. wealthy, opulent, AV. - *vidha*, mfn. any one like your honour or like you, R.; Pañcat. - *vidhi*, m. your honour's manner (i.e. the way in which you are treated), MW. - *vira-ha-nāma*, n. the mere mention of separation from you, ML.

Bhavādiya, mfn. your honour's, your, MBh.; BHP.; Pañcat.

Bhavan, in comp. for *bhavat*. - *madhya*, mf(ā)n. having *bhavat* in the middle, GṛS.; (am), ind. with *bhavat* in the m^o, Mn. ii, 79. - *manyu*, m. N. of a prince, VI¹.

Bhavana, n. (m., g. *ardharāddi*) a place of abode, mansion, home, house, palace, dwelling (ifc. f. ā), Mn.; Mbh. &c.; horoscope, natal star (see *bhavanāśa*); m. N. of a Rishi in the 2nd Manvantara, VP.; a dog, L.; n. coming into existence, birth, production, Kap, Sch.; Kās. on Pāp. i, 4, 31; a site, receptacle (ifc.), Pañcat.; the place where anything grows (ifc. = field, cf. *āli-bh^o*); = *bhuvana*, water, L. - *dvāra*, n. a palace-gate, Ratnāv.

- *pati*, m. = *svāmīn*, A.; pl. (with Jainas) a partic. class of gods, L. - *sthāna*, n. the place or room for a house, Hcat. - *svāmīn*, m. the lord of a house, paterfamilias, ib. **Bhavanādhīsa**, m. pl. = prec., L. **Bhavanēsa**, m. the regent of a horoscope or natal star, Var. **Bhavanōdara**, n. the interior apartments of a house, W. **Bhavanōdyāna**, n. a garden belonging to a house or palace, Mālātīf.

Bhavanīya, mfn. to be about to become or be or happen (*yushmābhir etad bhavanīyam ca nānyathā*, 'and you must not let this be otherwise'), Kathās.; n. (impers.) it is to be about to become; (with instr.) one should be, Vop.

Bhavanta, m. time, Up. iii, 128; present time, L.; (ī), f. a virtuous wife (cf. *satī*), W.

Bhavanti, m. (?) time being, present time, Up. iii, 50 (cf. *bhavanī* under *bhavat*).

Bhavē, in comp. before *d* for *bhavat*. - *drīksha*, mf(ī)n. any one like your honour or like you, Vop. - *drīś* and *-drīsa*, mf(ī)n. id., Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājat.

Bhavānī, f. (fr. *bhava*; cf. *indrānī*, *rudrānī*, *śarvānī* and Pāp. iv, 1, 49) N. of a goddess identified in later times with Pārvatī (she is the wife of Śiva in her pacific and amiable form; cf. RTL. 79), GṛS.; Hariv. &c.; of various women, Cat.; of a river, L. - *kavaca*, n. 'Bh^o's armour', N. of wk. - *kānta*, m. 'Bh^o's husband', N. of Śiva, Siphās. - *guru* (L.), - *tāta* (Bhām.), m. 'Bh^o's father', N. of Hima-vat. - *dāsa*, m. N. of a king (also with *cakra-vartin*), Inscr.; Cat.; of various authors (also with *kavi-rāja*), Cat. - *nandana*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. - *pañcāṅga*, n. N. of wk. - *pati*, ni. = *kānta*, Inscr.; Kāv. - *para*, morn. N. of a Stotra. - *pūjā-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. - *prasāda*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *bhujanga*, N. of a Stotra. - *vallabha*, m. = *kānta*, Bālar. - *vīlāsa* (?), N. of a poem. - *śaṃkara*, m. N. of various authors, Cat. - *sakha*, m. 'Bh^o's friend', N. of Śiva, Bālar. - *sahasra-nāman*, n. N. of ch. of BhaviṣhottaraP.; *ma-bījākṣharī*, f., *ma-yantra*, n. and *ma-stotra*, n. N. of wks. - *sahāya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *stava-rāja*, m., - *stava-śānta*, n., - *stotra*, n. N. of work. **Bhavāny-ashtaka**, n. N. of work.

Bhavāyya, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Bhavika, mfn. well-meaning, righteous, pious, HPariś.; happy, well, right, prosperous, L.; n. a salutary state, prosperity, happiness, L.

Bhavita, mfn. = *bhūta*, become, been, L.

Bhavitavya, nifn. = *bhavanīya*; n. = *vyā-tā*; impers. also with two instr., e.g. *maya tavānuca-reṇa bhavitavyam*, 'I must become thy companion', MBh.; Kāv. &c. - *tā*, f. the being about to be, inevitable consequence, necessity, fate, destiny, Kāv.; Kathās.

Bhavitrī, mf(trī)n. becoming, being (cf. *tiro-bh^o*); what is or ought to become or be, future, imminent (*tā*, also used as future tense with or without *as*, ŚBr.; with *bhūta* and *bhavyam*, MBh. vii, 9468), Br. &c. &c.; being or faring well, L.

Bhāvitos. See under *√bhū*.

Bhavitra, n. (prob.) the earth or the world, RV. vii, 35, 9 (*bhuvanam antarikṣam udakam vā*, Śāy.; cf. *bhāvitra*).

Bhavin, mfn. living, being, L.; m. a living being, man, Vcar.

Bhavinin, m. a poet, L. (*°vina*, prob. w.r.).

Bhaviṇa, mfn. = *bhavya*, future, Up. i, 5, 5; Sch.; good, L.; m. = *viṭa*, L.; N. of a man (son of Bhava), Buddh.; n. a house, L.

Bhaviṣṭha. See *śam-bh^o*.

Bhaviṣhṇa, mfn. what is or ought to become or be, imminent, future, L.; faring well, thriving, MaitṛS.; (ifc. after an adv. in *am*) becoming (cf. *andham*-, *ādhyam*-, *dūram-bh^o* &c., and Pāp. iii, 2, 57).

Bhaviṣhya, mfn. to be about to become or come to pass, future, imminent, impending, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. the future, Hariv.; Pur.; = *purā-ṇa* (below). - *kāla*, m. the future tense, MW. - *jñāna*, n. knowledge of futurity, MW. - *gaṅ-gā*, f. N. of a river, Cat. - *purāṇa*, n. N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas (the original of which is said to have been a revelation of future events by Brahmi; it is rather a manual of religious rites and observances, IW. 512, n. 1); *°niya*, mfn. relating to the BhavP.

Bhavishyōttara or **ra-purāṇa**, n. N. of the 2nd part of the BhavP. (which is of the same character as the first).

Bhavishyat, mfn. about to become or be, future, AV. &c. &c.; (*anti*), f. the first future tense, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 15, Vārt. 1; n. the future, 1st time, AV. &c. &c.; the future tense, AitBr.; water, L.; the fruit of Dillenia Indica, L. — **kāla**, m. future time, MW.; mī(ā)n. relating to a 1st t°, Pat. on Pāṇ. iii, 3, 132. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. futurity, Śāṅk. — **purāṇa**, n. = *śhya-purāṇa*, Cat.

Bhavishyad, in comp. for *śhyat*. — **anadyatana**, m. not the same day in the future, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 135. — **śkshepa**, m. an objection with regard to the 1st, Kāvya. 125 and 126. — **vakti** or **vādin**, mfn. predicting future events, prophesying, MW.

Bhāvīva, mfn. future, RV. ii, 24, 5.

Bhāvīyas, mfn. (compar.; cf. *bhavishtha*) more abundant or plentiful, RV. i, 83, 1.

Bhāvya, mfn. being, existing, present, RV. &c. &c.; to be about to be or become, future (= *bhāvin*), Mārkaṇḍ.; Pañcar. (also for the future tense of *√bhū*, MBh. iv, 928, v.1. *bhāvya*); likely to be, on the point of becoming (see *dhenu*- and *dhenum-bhavyā*); what ought to be, suitable, fit, proper, right, good, excellent, Kāv.; Pur.; Kathās.; handsome, beautiful, pleasant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; gracious, favourable (= *prasanna*), R.; auspicious, fortunate, Ragh.; BhP.; righteous, pious, Vcar.; true, L.; m. Averrhoa Carambola, MBh. &c.; N. of a Rishi in the 9th Manv-antara, VP.; of a son of Dhruva (the polar star), Hariv.; of a son of Priyavrat, Pur.; of a teacher, Buddh.; of a poet, Cat.; (pl.) a partic. class of gods under Manu Cakshusha, Pur.; (ā), f. N. of Umā (Parvati), L.; Piper Chaba (prob. w.r. for *cavyā*); n. that which is or exists (= *yad bhavati*), RV. &c. &c.; being, existing, the being present, AV. &c. &c.; future time (see *bhavad-bhūta-bhavya*); fruit, result, reward, (esp.) good result, prosperity, Ragh.; Dhūrtan.; a bone, L.; the fruit of Averrhoa Carambola or of Dillenia Indica, L.; m. or n. one division of the poetical Rasas or sentiments, W. — **jīvana**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **tā**, f. suitableness, excellence, beauty, Rājāt.; futurity, MW. — **manas**, mfn. well-meaning, benevolent, Prācāṇḍ. — **rūpa**, n. good figure or form, MBh.; R.; mī(ā)n. handsome, beautiful, R. **Bhavyākṛiti**, mfn. of good form or appearance, lovely, beautiful, Kathās.

भवर्ग bha-varga &c. See under 4. *bha*.

भवीयस् bhāvīyas. See above.

भशिरा bhasirā(?), f. Beta Bengalensis, W.

भश्च bhaścu, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (prob. w.r. for *bharvu*).

भष् bhash, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 44) **bhashati** (ep. also *ā. te*; inf. *bhashitum*), to bark, growl (also fig. = rail against, reproach, revile, with acc.), MBh.; Rājāt.

Bhashā, mī(ā)n. barking, yelping, chiding, VS. (cf. g. *pacādi*); m. a dog, L.; (ā), f. a species of plant, L.; (ī), f. a bitch, L.

Bhashaka, m. a barker, dog, L.

Bhashana, m. id., L.; N. of a dog, Vcar.; n. barking, L.

Bhashita, n. barking, L.

भषत् bhashat(?), m. the heart, W.; the thigh, ib.; wood, ib.

भस 1. *bhas*, cl. 3. P. (Dhātup. xxv, 18) *bābhasti* or (3. sg. and pl.) *bāpsati* (2. du. *bhasathas*, RV.; Subj. *bābhasat* or *bhāsat*, ib.; *bābdhām*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 100; fut. *bhasitā*, vii, 2, 8, Vārt. 1, Pat.; inf. *bhasitum*, ib.), to chew, masticate, devour, consume, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. (cf. *√psā*); to blame, abuse, Dhātup. xxv, 18 (cf. *√bharts*); to shine, ib.

2. **Bhas** = *bhasman*, ashes (only loc. *bhasi*), BhP.

Bhasat, m. a bird, L.

Bhasād, f. (Up. i, 129) the hinder or secret parts, (esp.) pudendum muliebri, RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; GṛŚr. (*sat-tis*, ind. on or from the posteriors; down to the p.); glans penis (= *lingāgra*), Mahidh.; Mons Veneris, W.; the region of the hips (= *kāṭi*-

pradeja), ĀpŚr., Sch.; (with ā), down the region of the hips (L. also 'flesh; a piece of wood; a float, raft; a sort of duck; the sun; a month; time').

Bhasadyā, mfn. being or situated on the hinder parts, AV.

Bhasana, m. a bee, L.

Bhasanta, m. time, L.

Bhasala, m. a large black bee, L.

Bhasita, mfn. reduced to ashes, BhP.; n. ashes, Bhām.

Bhastrakā, f. dimin. fr. *bhastrā*, Vop. (cf. *bhastrākā* and *bhastrikā*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 47).

Bhastra-phalā, prob. w. r. for *bhastrā-phalā*.

Bhāstrā, f. a leathern bottle or vessel (used for carrying or holding water), ŚBr. &c. &c.; a skin, pouch, leathern bag (cf. *mātrā*- and *hema-bh*); a bellows or a large hide with valves and a clay nozzle so used, Kāv.; Pur.; a partic. manner of recitation, TāṇḍBr. — **phalā**, f. a species of plant, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 64, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with a bellows or sack, L.

Bhastrākā, f. dimin. fr. *bhastrā*, L. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 47).

Bhastrika, mī(ā)n. = *bhastrayā harati*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 16; (*ikā*), f. a little bag, Daś. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 47).

Bhastrī, f. = *bhastrā*, L.

Bhastrīya, mfn. (fr. *bhastrā*), g. *utkarādi*.

Bhasma, in comp. for *bhasman*. — **kāra**, m. 'making i.e. using ashes', a washerman, L. — **kūṭa**, m. a heap of a°, MBh.; N. of a mountain in Kāmarūpa, Kālp. (cf. *bhāsmācala*). — **kṛit**, mfn. (ifc.) reducing to a°, Pañcar. — **kṛita**, mfn. reduced to a°, R. — **kaumudī**, f. N. of wk. — **gandhā**, -**gandhikā**, and -**gandhinī**, f. 'having the smell of a°', a kind of perfume, L. — **garbha**, m. Dalbergia Ougeinensis, L.; (ā), f. a species of plant, L.; a kind of perfume, L. — **gātra**, m. 'whose limbs are (reduced to) ashes', N. of the god of love, Prācāṇḍ. — **guṇṭhana**, n. covering with a°, Prab. — **graha**, m. 'taking ashes', a partic. part of a Brāhman's education, Divyāv. — **caya**, m. a heap of a°, MW. — **ochanna**, mfn. covered with a°, ib. — **jābālōpanishad**, f. N. of an Up. — **tas**, ind. out of the a°, i.e. from death, Kathās. — **tā**, f. the state or condition of a° (acc. with *√yā*, to become a°), Hariv. — **tūla**, n. frost, snow, L.; a shower of dust, L.; a number of villages, L. — **dhāraṇa**, n. application of ashes (on the head and other parts of the body), RTL. 400; -*vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — **puṣṭja**, m. a heap or quantity of ashes, Mārkaṇḍ. — **praharāṇa**, mfn. having ashes for a weapon (said of a fever), Pañcar. (cf. *bāṇa*). — **priya**, m. 'friend of a°', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **bhāṇa**, m. 'having a° for arrows', fever, Gal. — **bhūta**, mfn. become ashes, dead, R. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of PadmaP. — **meha**, m. a sort of gravel, Suśr. — **rāji**, f. a row or stripe of ashes, ĀśvŚr. — **rāsi**, m. a heap of a°, L.; °*ji-kṛita*, mfn. turned or changed into a heap of a°, R. — **rudrāksha-dhāraṇa-vidhi**, m., -**rudrāksha-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. — **roṇu**, m. the dust of a°, R. — **roga**, m. a kind of disease (= *bhasmāgni*), MW.; 'grievous', mfn. suffering from it, ib. — **rohā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **lalāṭikā**, f. a mark made with a° on the forehead, Kād. — **lepana**, n. smearing with a°, Cāṇ. — **vāśavali**, f. N. of wk. — **vidhi**, m. any rite or ceremony performed with a°, MW. — **vedhaka**, m. camphor, L. — **śayyā**, -**śayāna**, m. 'lying on a couch of a°', N. of Śiva, MW. — **śarkarā**, f. (proh.) potash, Suśr. — **śāyin**, mfn. lying on a°, R.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **sud-dhi-kara**, m. 'performing purification with a°', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **sāṃipa**, n. nearness of a°, BhP., Sch. — **sāt**, ind. to or into ashes (with *√kṛi* or *-sād-√nī*, to reduce to a°; (-*sād*), with *√as*, *bhū*, *gam* and *yā*, to be reduced to a°, become a°), MBh.; Hariv. &c. — **sūta-karaṇa**, n. the calcining of quicksilver, Cat. — **snāna**, n. purification by a°; -*vidhi*, m. N. of wk. **Bhāsmākhyā**, mfn. called a°, nothing but a°, MBh. **Bhāsmāgni**, m. (in medic.) N. of a disease in which the food is over-digested or as it were reduced to ashes. **Bhāsmāṅga**, mfn. ash-coloured, L. **Bhāsmācala**, m. N. of a mountain in Kāmarūpa, Kālp. (cf. *bhasma-kūṭa*). **Bhāsmādi-lakshana**, n. N. of wk. 1. **Bhāsmānta**, n. nearness of ashes; (e), ind. near ashes, ŚāṅkhBr.; Śr. 2. **Bhāsmānta**, mfn. ending in ashes, finally burnt (as the body), ŚBr. **Bhāsmānti**, ind. near a°, BhP. **Bhāsmāp**, f. pl. (*māpāḥ*) water with a°, Yājñ.

Bhāsmālabuka, n. (ifc.) a gourd or vessel for preserving a°, Kād. **Bhāsmāvasesha**, mfn. of whom nothing remains but ashes, Kālid. **Bhāsmāvṛitāṅga**, mfn. having the body covered with ashes, MW. **Bhāsmāsura**, m. N. of an Asura, Vcar. **Bhāsmāvaya**, m. camphor, L. **Bhāsmāsvara**, m. a partic. medicinal preparation, Bhpr.; N. of Śiva as a future Tathā-gata, Karāṇḍ. **Bhāsmōdhūlana**, n. smearing the body with ashes, Kpr.; *lita-vigraha*, m. 'whose body is smeared with a°', N. of Śiva, Śivag. **Bhāsmōdvapana**, n. pouring out a°, KātyŚr. **Bhāsmōpanishad**, f. N. of wk. **Bhāsmaka**, mfn. (with *agni*) = *bhāsmāgni*, ŚāṅgS.; n. a partic. disease of the eyes or morbid appetite from over-digestion (cf. *bhāsmāgni*), L.; gold, L.; the fruit of Embelia Ribes, L.

Bhāzman, mfn. chewing, devouring, consuming, pulverizing, RV. v, 19, 5; x, 115, 2; n. (also pl.) 'what is pulverized or calcined by fire', ashes, AV. &c. &c. (*yushmābhīr bhasma bhakshayitavyam*, 'you shall have ashes to eat', i.e. 'you shall get nothing', Hit.; *bhasmani-huta*, mfn. 'sacrificed in a°', i.e. 'useless', Pāṇ. ii, 1, 47, Sch.); sacred ashes (smeared on the body; cf. *bhasma-dhāraṇa*).

Bhāsmasaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to burn to ashes, Harav.

Bhāsmasā, ind. to ashes = *bhasma-sāt*(?), prob. w. r. for *masmasā*.

Bhāsmā-sīt, with *√kṛi* &c., see col. 2.

Bhāsmā-√kṛi, P. Ā. -*karoti*, -*kurute*, to reduce to ashes, MW.

Bhāsmī, in comp. for *bhasman*. — **karaṇa**, n. reducing to ashes, burning, Dhātup.; calcining, W. — *√kṛi*, P. Ā. -*karoti*, -*kurute*, to make into a°, reduce to a°, MBh.; R. &c. — *√kṛita*, mfn. reduced to a°, burnt, ib.; calcined, W. — *√bhāva*, m. the state or condition of becoming ashes (*vaṇ gataḥ*, 'reduced to a°'), Kathās. — *√bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to become a°, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *√bhūta*, mfn. become ashes, reduced to ashes, Sarvad.; being mere ashes, i.e. wholly worthless, Mn. iii, 97; iv, 188.

भसद् bhasad, &c. See col. 1.

भस्त्रा bhastrā, *bhastrika* &c. See col. 2.

भस्मन् bhasman &c. See above.

भा 1. *bhā*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 43)

bhāti (pr. p. *bhāt*, f. *bhānti* or *bhāti*, Vop.; Pot. *bhāyāt*, TBr.; pl. *babhan*, Mn.; MBh. &c.; aor. *abhāsī*, Gr.; Bhāṭṭ.; fut. *bhāsyati*, Br. &c.); to shine, be bright or luminous, RV. &c. &c.; to shine forth, appear, show one's self, ib.; to be splendid or beautiful or eminent, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with *na*, to cut a poor figure, Kathās.); to appear as, seem, look like, pass for (nom. with or without *iva* or adv. in *vat*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be, exist, W.; to show, exhibit, manifest, Bhāṭṭ. (v.1): Pass. *bhāyate*, impers. radiance is put forth by (instr.), Bhāṭṭ.: Caus. *bhāpayate*; aor. *abibhapat*, Gr.: Desid. *bibhāsati*, ib.: Intens. *bābhāyati*, *bābhāti*, *bābhāti*, ib. [Cf. *√bhan*, *bhāsh*, *bhās*; Gk. *φῶς*, *φάσκει*; Lat. *fari* &c.; Germ. *Bann*; Eng. *ban*.]

2. **Bhā**, f. (nom. prob. *bhās*) light, brightness, splendour &c. (cf. f. of 4. *bhā*), VS.; ŚBr.; m. the sun, L. (cf. 2. *bhās*). — **kūṭa**, m. 'having a bright point', a species of fish, Vās. (also *bhā-kūṭa*, L.); N. of a mountain (prob. the part of the Himalaya called Bhākūr), ib., Sch. — **kośa**, m. 'light-repository', the sun, L. — **gaṇa**, m. = *bha-gaṇa* (under 4. *bha*), BhP. — **tvakshas** (*bhā*), mfn. producing¹, RV. i, 143, 3. — **nikara**, m. a mass of light or rays, Mārkaṇḍ. — **neṃi**, m. '1st-circle', the sun, L. — **maṇḍala**, n. a circle of 1st, garland of rays, L. — **matī**, f. (fr. *bhā-mat*) N. of a Comm. by Vācaspati-miśra on Śāṅkarācārya's Comm. on the Brahma-sūtras (also *ti-nibandha*). — **kāra**, m. N. of Vācaspati-miśra; -*tilaka*, n., -*vilāsa*, m. N. of Comms. on the Bhāmatī. — **ravi**, m. N. of the author of the Kīrātijuniya (first mentioned in an Inscr. of 634 A.D.). — **rucl**, m. N. of an author on Dharma and Vedānta, Cat. — **rūpa** (*bhā*), mfn. shining, brilliant, ŚBr., Up. — 1. -**vana**, n. (for 2. *bhāvana*, see p. 755, col. 1) a forest of rays, Ghaṭ. — **sarva-jña**, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Bhāta, mfn. shining, appearing &c.; = *prabhāta*, L.; n. (impers.) appearance has been made by (instr.), BhP.

Bhāti, f. light, splendour, BhP.; evidence, perception, knowledge, ib.

Bhāta, m. the sun, L.; = *dīpta*, L. (cf. *bhānu*).
Bhāna, n. appearance, evidence, perception, Vedāntas; Bhāshāp. &c.; light, lustre, L. — *tas*, ind. in consequence of the appearance, MW. — *vat*, mfn. having the appearance, ib.
Bhānava, mfn. peculiar to the sun, L.; (f), f. a kind of pace, Samgīt.

Bhānaviṣya, mfn. coming from or belonging to the sun, MaitrUp.; Naish.; n. the right eye, L.

Bhānū, m. appearance, brightness, light or a ray of light, lustre, splendour, RV. &c. &c.; the sun, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a king, prince, master, lord, L.; N. of the chapters of the dictionary of an anonymous author, Cat.; N. of Śiva, L.; of an Āditya, RāmātUp.; of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, ib.; of a Yādava, Hariv.; of the father of the 15th Arhat of the present Avasarpīnī, L.; of a prince (son of Prati-vyoma), BhP.; of a son of Viśva-dhara and father of Hari-nātha, Cat.; of a pupil of Śaṃkara-ācārya, Cat.; of various authors (also with *dikshita*, *paṇḍita*, *bhaṭṭa* &c.), ib.; pl. the Ādityas (children of Bhānu), Hariv.; the gods of the 3rd Manv-antara, Hariv.; f. a handsome wife (= *bhānu-matī*), L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (wife of Dharma or Manu and mother of Bhānu and Āditya), Hariv.; VP.; of the mother of Devaśabha, BhP.; of a daughter of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; of the mother of the Dānava Śakuni &c., BhP. — *kara*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — *kesara*, m. 'ray-maned', the sun, L. — *candra*, m. 'ray-moon', N. of a prince, VP.; of an author, Cat.; — *gaṇi*, m. N. of Sch. on Vasanta-rāja's Śakunābhāva. — *caritra*, n. N. of a poem.

— *ja*, m. 'son of the sun', the planet Saturn, Cat. — *ji* (also with *dikshita*) and — *jit*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — *tā*, f. the state or condition of being the sun, Naish. — *datta*, m. N. of various authors (also with *mīra*), Cat. (cf. IW. 457); *ttaka*, m. eudearing form fr. *Deva-datta*, Pat. — *dina*, n. Sunday, Cat. (cf. *vāra*). — *deva*, m. N. of a king, Sāh. — *nātha*, m. (with *daiva-jā*) N. of an author, Cat. — *paṇḍita*, m. (with *vaidyā*) N. of a poet, ib. — *prabandha*, m. N. of a Prahasana by Veṅkaṭeśa. — *phalā*, f. Musa Sapientum, L. — *māt*, mfn. luminous, splendid, beautiful, RV. &c. &c.; containing the word *bhānu*, ŚāṅkhŚr.; m. the sun, MBh.; Kāv.; Var.; N. of a man with the patr. Aupamanyava, VBr.; of a warrior on the side of the Kurus (son of Kālīṅga, Sch.), MBh.; of a son of Kusa-dhvaṇya or Keśi-dhvaṇya, Pur.; of a son of Brihad-aśva, BhP.; of a son of Bharga, ib.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, ib.; (*atī*), f. N. of a daughter of Aṅgiras, MBh.; of a d^o of Kṛita-viryā (wife of Aham-yāti), ib.; of a d^o of the Yādava Bhānu, Hariv.; of a d^o of Vikramāditya, L.; of the mother of Śaṃkara (Sch. on Śāk.), Cat.; *ī-pariṇaya*, m. N. of a poem. — *mata-līṅga-sāstra* and *mata-sīlpa-sāstra*, n. N. of wks. — *matin*, m. (fr. *bhānu-mat* or *-matī*) N. of a man, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *maya*, mfn. consisting of rays, MBh. — *mītra*, m. N. of a prince (son of Candra-giri), VP. (cf. next); of a son of Udaya-sigha, Inscr. — *ratha*, m. N. of a prince (son of Candra-giri), VP. (cf. prec.); of a son of Brihad-aśva, ib. (cf. *-mat*). — *vana*, n. 'sun-wood', N. of a forest, Hariv. — *varman*, m. 'sun-armoured', N. of a man, Daś. — *vāra*, m. Sunday, L. (cf. *-dina*). — *śakti-rāja*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — *shepa*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — *seṇa*, m. N. of a man, MBh.

Bhānula, m. (eudearing form fr. *Bhānu-datta*, Pat. on Pān. v, 3, 83) N. of a prince, VP.

1. **Bhāma**, m. (for 2. see p. 752, col. 3) light, brightness, splendour, RV. — *nī*, mfn. bringing light (said of the Purusha in the eye), ChUp.

1. **Bhāmin**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 752, col. 3) shining, radiant, splendid, beautiful, RV. &c. &c.; (*inī*), f. a beautiful woman, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of the daughter of a Gandharva, MārKP.

Bhāmini-vilāsa, m. N. of a poem by Jagannātha Paṇḍita-rāja (the 1st ch. contains allegorical precepts, the 2nd amatory subjects, the 3rd an elegy on a wife's death, the 4th teaches that consolation is only attainable through worshipping Kṛishṇa).

भाउलाचार्य bhāulācārya, m. N. of an author (also written *bhāulācārya*), Cat.

भाञ्जीक bhāñjika (2. *bhās + ñjika*), mfn. radiant with light, light-shedding (said of Agni), RV.

भांश bhāṇṣa. See under 4. *bha*.

भाकर bhāh-kara, -karaṇa, -khara, -pati, -pheru = *bhās-kara* &c.; see 2. *bhās*, p. 756.

भाकूट bhāh-kūṭa = *bhā-k*; see 2. *bhā*, p. 750.

भासत्य bhāh-satya (2. *bhās + satya*), mfn. one whose real essence is light, ŚBr.

भाकुरि bhākūri, a word invented to explain *bhekūri*, ŚBr.; patr., Pravar. (cf. *bakurā*).

भाक्ता 1. bhākta, mfn. (fr. *bhakti*) regularly fed by another, a dependent, retainer, Pān. iv, 4, 68; fit for food, ib. iv, 4, 100.

2. **Bhākta**, mfn. (fr. *bhakti*) inferior, secondary (opp. to *mukhya*), Śaṃk.; ĀpŚr., Sch.; m. pl. 'the faithful ones', N. of a Vaishṇava and Śaiva sect, W.

Bhāktika, mfn. = 1. *bhākta*, regularly fed by another, a dependent, retainer, Pān. iv, 4, 68 (also *nitya-bh*°, Āpat.)

भाक् bhāk-tva, n. (fr. *bhā*, ifc.) the partaking of or belonging to, Pat.

भाक्ष bhāksha, mfn. (√ *bhakh*) habitually eating, gluttonous (= *bhakhā śilam asya*), g. *chaitrādi*.

भाक्षालक bhākshālaka, mfn. relating to or coming from the place Bhākshālī, g. *dhūmādi*.

भाग 1. bhāga, m. (√ *bhag*) a part, portion, share, allotment, inheritance (in Ved. also = lot, esp. fortunate lot, good fortune, luck, destiny), RV. &c. &c.; a part (as opp. to any whole); *bhāgam bhāgam* with Caus. of √ *kṛip* or *bhāgān* with √ *kṛi*, to divide in parts; a fraction (often with an ordinal number, e.g. *aṣṭama bhāga*, the eighth part, or in comp. with a cardinal, e.g. *jāta-bh*° = *ṛt*°; *asīti-bh*° = *ṛt*°), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a quarter (see *eka-bh*°, *tri-bh*°); part i.e. place, spot, region, side (ifc. taking the place of, representing), Lāṭy.; MBh. &c. (in this sense also n.; see *bhūmī-bh*°); part of anything given as interest, W.; a half rupee, L.; the numerator of a fraction, Col.; a quotient, MW.; a degree or 360th part of the circumference of a great circle, Sūryas.; a division of time, the 30th part of a Rāsi or zodiacal sign, W.; N. of a king (also *bhāgavata*), Pur.; of a river (one of the branches of the Candra-bhāgā), L.; mfn. relating to Bhaga (as a hymn), Nir.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — *kalpanā*, f. the allotment of shares, Yājñ. — *jāti*, f. reduction of fractions to a common denominator, Col.; — *caruṣṭaya*, n. four modes of red^o of fr^o &c., ib. — *m-jaya*, m. N. of a man, Śaṃskarak. — *dā*, mfn. granting a share, VS.; f. N. of a town, Kālac. — *dhūgha*, m. one who deals out portions, distributor, VS.; TS.; Br. — *dhā*, mfn. paying what is due, TS.; (ā), f. a share, portion, ĀpŚr. — *dhāna*, n. a treasury, Kauś. — *dhēya*, n. a share, portion, property, lot, fate, destiny, RV. &c. &c.; happiness, prosperity, Bhartṛ.; (also m. and (ā) *l*) the share of a king, tax, impost, Śāk. ii, 13; m. one to whom a share is due, heir, co-heir, L.; mfn. due as a share or part, VS. (cf. Pān. iv, 1, 30). — *pāṭha*, m. 'partial quotation' the qu^o of a verse by the Pratika (s.v.), Kauś., Sch. — *bhāj*, mfn. having a share (in anything), interested, a partner, MBh.; Pur. — *bhāj*, m. 'tax-enjoyer', a king, MārKP. — *mātri*, f. (in alg.) a partic. rule of division. — *mukha*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — *lakṣhaṇā*, f. insinuation or intimation of a part, Vedāntas. — *viñjeya*, m. N. of a man, Śaṃskarak. — *viveka*, m. N. of a wk. on inheritance. — *ṛitti*, f. N. of a gram. wk. (also *ṛitika*); — *kāra*, m. N. of its author, Cat. — *śas*, ind. in parts or portions (with Caus. of √ *kṛip*, 'to divide in parts'), MBh.; Hariv.; one part after another, by turns, by and by, Mn.; MBh. &c. — *hara*, mfn. taking a part, sharing, a co-heir, MBh. — *hāra*, m. division, Col. — *hārin*, mfn. = *kāra*, Yājñ. **Bhāgānbandha-jāti**, f. assimilation of quantities by fractional increase, reduction of quantities to uniformity by the addition of a fraction, Col. **Bhāgānnbhāgena**, ind. with a greater or smaller share, at a different rate, MBh. **Bhāgāpavāha-jāti**, f. assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease, reduction of quantities to uniformity by the subtraction of a fraction, Col. **Bhāgāpavāhana**, n. id., Līl. **Bhāgāpaharin**, mfn. receiving a share, Viṣṇu. **Bhāgārthin**, mfn. desirous of a share (as of a sacrifice), R. **Bhāgārha**, mfn. entitled to a portion or inheritance, L.; to be

divided according to shares, L. **Bhāgāsura**, m. N. of an Asura, Cat.

2. **Bhāga**, Viddhi form of *bhaga* in comp. — *vati*, see s.v. — *vati*, m. (prob.) patr. fr. *bhaga-vat*, Śaṃskarak. — *vitta*, m. pl. the pupils of Bhāgavittika, Pān. iv, 1, 90, Sch. — *vittāyana*, m. patr. fr. next, ib. iv, 1, 148, Sch. — *vitti* (*bhāga*-), m. patr. fr. *bhaga-vitta*, ŚBr. (cf. Pān. iv, 1, 90; 148, Sch.); N. of a son of Kuthumi, Cat. — *vittika*, m. patr. fr. prec., Pān. ib.; *kiya*, mfn., ib.

Bhāgaka (ifc.) = *bhāga*, a part, portion, share, Kathās.; m. (in arithm.) a divisor, W.

Bhāgavata, mfn. (fr. *bhaga-vat*) relating to or coming from Bhagavat i.e. Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa, holy, sacred, divine, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; m. a follower or worshipper of Bh^o or Viṣṇu, ib. (cf. IW. 321, 1); N. of a king, VP.; n. N. of a Purāṇa (cf. *Bhāgavata-p*°). — *kathā-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk. — *kaumndī*, f. an explanation of some difficult passages in the BhP. — *krama-saṃdarbha*, m., — *candra-candrikā*, f., — *campū*, f., — *cūṛṇikā*, f., — *tattva-dīpa*, m., — *tattva-dīpa-prakāśa-rāna-bhāga*, m., — *tattva-bhāskara*, m., — *tattva-sāra*, m., — *tātparya*, n., — *tātparya-nirpaya*, m., — *nibandha-vojanā*, f., — *padya-trayi-vyākhyāna*, n. N. of wks. — *purāṇa*, n. N. of the most celebrated and popular of the 18 Purāṇas (especially dedicated to the glorification of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa, whose history is in the 10th book; and narrated by Śuka, son of Vyāsa, to king Parīkṣit, grandson of Arjuna), IW. 331; 315 &c.; — *kroḍa-patra*, n. pl., — *tattva-saṃgraha*, m., — *prakāśa*, m., — *prathama-śloka-trayi-tika*, f., — *prasaṅga-dṛishṭāntāvalī*, f., — *prāmānya*, n., — *bandhana*, n., — *bṛihat-saṃgraha*, m., — *bhūvṛitha-dīpikā-prakarana-krama-saṃgraha*, m., — *bhūvṛitha-dīpikā-saṃgraha*, m., — *bhūṣhaṇa*, n., — *mañjarī*, f., — *mahā-vivarāṇa*, n., — *sārārtha-darsinī*, f., — *sūcikā*, f., — *svatīpa-vishayaka-śāṅkhā-nirāsa*, m., — *nāḍya-śloka-trayi-tika*, f., — *nārka-prabhā*, f. N. of wks. connected with the BhP. — *māhātmya*, n., — *muk-tā-phala*, n., — *rahasya*, n., — *vādi-toshinī*, f., — *śruti-gītā*, f., — *saṃkṣhepa-vyākhyā*, f., — *saṃgraha*, m., — *saṃdarbha*, m., — *saptāhānukramaṇikā*, f., — *saṃuccaya* *śahasra-nāma-stotra*, n., — *sāra*, m., — *sāra-saṃgraha*, m., — *sāra-saṃuccaya*, m., — *siddhānta-saṃgraha*, m., — *stotra*, n. N. of wks. **Bhāgavatāmṛita**, n., — *tāmṛita-kaṇikā*, f., — *tāshṭaka*, n., — *tōt-pala*, n. N. of wks.

Bhāgavati, f. of *vata*, in comp. — *mata-paddhati*, f., — *māhātmya*, n., — *saṃhitā*, f. N. of wks.

Bhāgika, mfn. (fr. *bhaga*) relating to a part, forming one part, Sutr. (with *jāta*, n. one part in a hundred i.e. one per cent.; with *vinīti*, f. five per cent, Pān. v, 1, 49, Sch.); m. N. of a man, Rājat.

Bhāgin, mfn. entitled to or receiving or possessing a share, partaking of, blessed with, concerned in, responsible for (loc., gen. or comp.); inferior, secondary, A.; n. a partner, owner, possessor, fortunate man, TS. &c. &c.; 'the whole' as consisting of parts, Kap.; a co-heir, W.; (*inī*), f. a co-heiress, ib.

Bhāgineya or *yaka*, m. (fr. *bhaginī*) a sister's son, PārGṛ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also in friendly address to any younger person, Divyāv.); (*yi*), f. a sister's daughter, MW.

Bhāgi — √ *kṛi*, P. Ā. — *karoti*, — *kurute*, to divide, share, MBh.; Bhartṛ.

Bhāgiya, mfn. (ifc.) belonging to, connected with, Divyāv.

Bhāgiyas, mfn. (compar. of *bhāgin*) entitled to a larger share, Hariv.

Bhāgiratha, mfn. (fr. *bhaginī*) relating to Bhagiratha; (f), f. N. of the Gauges (or of one of the 3 main streams or branches of it, viz. the great western branch; cf. *nava-dvīpa*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *tirtha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat.; mfn. coming from Bh^o (as water), L.

Bhāgirathi, f. of *ratha*, in comp. — *campū*, f. N. of a poem. — *nātha*, m. 'lord or husband of Bhāgirathi i.e. of Gaṅgā', N. of the ocean, Bālar. — *prārthana*, n. N. of a Stotra. — *vallabha*, m. = *nātha*, Bālar.

1. **Bhāgya**, mfn. (fr. *bhaga*) relating to Bhaga; n. (with *yuga*) the 12th or last lustre in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṛ.; (scil. *bha* or *nakshatra*) the asterism of Bhaga i.e. Uttara-Phalgunī, ib.

2. **Bhāgya**, mfn. (√*bhaṭ*) to be shared or divided, divisible (= *bhājya*), Vop.

3. **Bhāgya**, mfn. (fr. *bhāga*) entitled to a share, g. *danḍādi*; (with *śata*, *viṅśati* &c.) = *bhāgika*, Pān. v, 1, 42, Sch.; lucky, fortunate (compar. *-lara*), MBh.; R.; n. sg. or pl. (ifc. f. *ā*) fate, destiny (resulting from merit or demerit in former existences), fortune, (esp.) good fortune, luck, happiness, welfare, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*ena*, ind. luckily, fortunately, Hit.); reward, BHP. — **krameṇa**, ind. in course of fortune, Mṛicch. — **pañca**, m. a kind of pavilion, Vāstuv. — **bhāva**, m. state of fortune, MW. — **yo-ga**, m. a lucky or fortunate juncture, A. — **rahitā**, mfn. deserted by fortune, miserable, Bhartṛ. — **rksha** (*gya-ri*), n. the asterism Pūrva-Phalguni, Hcat. — **vat**, mfn. having good qualities or fortune, happy, prosperous, Kāv.; Pañcat.; *-lā*, f. happiness, prosperity, Sāh. — **vaśāt**, ind. from the force or influence of destiny, through fate, Pañcat. — **viparyāya** (Rājat.), **-viplava** (Ragh.), n. ill-luck, misfortune. — **vṛitti**, f. course or state of fortune, destiny, MW. — **vaishamya**, n. (R.), **-samkshaya**, m. (MBh.) bad fortune, calamity. — **sam-ridhī** (Inscr.), **-sampa** (Ragh.), f. good fortune, prosperity. **Bhāgyāyatta**, mfn. dependent on fate, Sak. **Bhāgyōdaya**, m. rise of fortune, rising prosperity, Amar.

Bhāj, mfn. (mostly ifc.; exceptionally with gen.) sharing or participating in, entitled to, possessing, enjoying, perceiving, feeling, sensible of, devoted to, intent upon, Br. &c. &c.; forming a part of, belonging to, RPrāt.; joined or connected with, liable to, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; occupying, inhabiting, frequenting, dwelling or living in or on, Kāv.; MārKp.; going or resorting to, falling into, seeking, Ragh.; Kir.; revering, worshipping, Bhag.; Ragh.; what is due, duty, concern (= *kartavya*), Bhāṭṭ.

Bhājaka, m. (fr. Caus.) a divisor (in arithm.), Col. **Bhājana**, n. (fr. Caus.) sharing, division (in arithm.), Col.; mfn. (ifc.) sharing or participating in, entitled or relating or belonging to, Br. &c. &c.; n. 'partaker of', a recipient, receptacle, (esp.) a vessel, pot, plate, cup, &c. MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with gen. or ifc. with f. *ā*), a place or person in which anything is collected or in whom any quality is conspicuous, any fit object or clever or deserving person, ib. (cf. *pātra*); the act of representing, representation (*ena*, ind. with gen. in the place of; ifc. a representative, deputy, substitute, serving for, equivalent to), Br.; GṛS.; a partic. measure (= an *Āhaka* = 14 Palas), ŚārngS.; m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. *bīddi*. — **tā**, f. (ifc.) the being a vessel for, possession of, BHP. — **cārika**, v. l. (or w. r.) for *-vārika*, q. v. — **tva**, n. the being a fit vessel for (gen.), merit, worthiness, Mālav. — **loka**, m. (with Buddhists) the world of inanimate things (opp. to *sattva-l*, q. v.), Dharmas. 89. — **vat**, mfn. a word used to explain *bhadra*, Nir. iv, 10 &c. — **vārika**, m. a vessel-keeper, Divyāv. (cf. *cārikā*).

Bhājani-bhūta, mfn. (ifc.) one who has become a vessel for or who has obtained, Kathās.; Lalit.

Bhājaya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) sharing with others, generous, liberal, RV.

Bhājā, f. = *vakra-yashtī*, Gaṇar. (cf. Pān. iv, 1, 42).

Bhājita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) shared, divided, Śūryas.; distributed, portioned, W.; n. a share, portion, ib.

Bhājina, mfn. (ifc.) sharing, participating in, ChUp.; Kum.; connected with, Kām.

Bhājī, f. rice-gruel (= *śrāvā*), Pān. iv, 1, 42 (= *pañka-vyāñjana-viśeṣa*, Vop., Sch.)

Bhājya, mfn. to be shared or distributed &c.; (in arithm.) to be divided, as subst. = a dividend, Siddhānta.

भागल bhāgala, m. patr. fr. *bhagala* (also pl.), Samskāra. **laka**, mfn., g. *arihañādi*. **lā**, n. patr. or metron. of a teacher, Kauś.; Vait. **loya**, m. patr. fr. *bhāgalī*, Samskāra.

भागीरथ bhāgiratha. See p. 751, col. 3.

भागुणिमित्र bhāguṇi-miśra, m. N. of an author, Cat.

भागुरायण bhāgurāyaṇa, m. N. of a minister, Viddh.

Bhāguri, m. N. of a man, Brh.; of an astronomer, VarBṛS.; of a lexicographer and grammarian, Cat.; of a lawyer, ib.; (f.), f. N. of wk.

भांकार bhāṇ-kāra, m. = *jhaṇ-kāra*, HPariś. (cf. *bheri-bh*).

Bhāp-kṛta, n. id., ib.

भाङ्ग bhāṅga, mf(i)n. (fr. *bhaṅgā*) hempen, made or consisting of hemp, Kauś.; n. (scil. *kshetra*) a field of hemp, Gal.

Bhāṅgaka, n. (fr. *bhaṅga*) a tattered or ragged cloth, L.

Bhāṅgāsuri, m. (fr. *bhaṅgāsura*) patr. of Ritu-parṇa, MBh. — **uripājñā**, f. the command of king Bhāṅgāsuri, MW.

Bhāṅgina, mf(i)n. = *bhāṅga* (also n.), L.

भाङ्गिल bhāṅgila, m. or n. (?), N. of a place, Rājat.

Bhāṅgileya, m. N. of a man (or mfn. 'coming from Bhāṅgila') ib.

भाज् bhāj, *bhājana*. See col. 1.

भाजक् bhājak, ind. (g. *ēdi*) quickly, swiftly, L.

भाट bhāṭa, m. or n. (√*bhaṭ*) wages, hire, rent, L.

Bhāṭaka, m. = prec., Āryav. — **jivikā**, f. subsistence by wages &c., HYogaś.

Bhāṭi, f. wages, (esp.) earnings of prostitution, Kathās.

भाट्ट bhāṭṭa, m. a follower of Bhāṭṭa (i. e. Kumāṛila-bh^o), Vedāntas., pl. N. of a people, Rājat.; n. the work of Bh^o, Prātāp., Sch. — **kaustubha**, m. or n., **-cintāmaṇi**, m., **-tantra**, n., **-dina-kara**, m. (and *ōriya*, n.), **-dipikā**, f. (and *kā-nyak-kāra*, m., *kā-saṅgraha*, m.) N. of wks. — **deśa**, m. the country of the Bhāṭṭas, L. — **mayōddiyota**, m., **-paribhāṣā**, f. (and *śhā-prakāśikā*, f.), **-bhāṣaka**, m., **-rahasya**, n., **-śābda-pari-coheda**, **-śābdeṇḍūṣekhara**, m., **-saṅgraha**, m., **-sāra**, m. (and *va-kārikā*, f.) N. of wks. **Bhāṭ-ṭālamkāra**, m., **Bhāṭṭōtpāṭana**, n. N. of wks.

भाडित bhāḍita, mfn. relating to Bhāḍitya, g. *kaṇvōdi*.

Bhāḍitāyana, m. patr. fr. *bhaḍita*, VBr. (cf. g. *atvōdi*). **ōḍitya**, id., g. *gargādi*.

भाडिलायन bhāḍilāyana, m. patr. fr. *bhaḍila*, g. *atvōdi*.

भाष् bhāṣ, onomat., imitation of the noise of breathing or hissing, ŚBr.

भाष् bhāṣa, m. (√*bhaṣ*) recitation (esp. of the Buddhist law), MWB. 44; N. of a sort of dramatic entertainment (in which only one of the interlocutors appears on the scene, or a narrative of some intrigue told either by the hero or a third person), Daśar.; Sāh.; Prātāp. (cf. IW. 471). — **sthāna**, n. N. of a place, Cat.

Bhāṣaka, m. (cf. *dharma-bh*^o) a proclaimer, declarer, reciter, MWB. 70; (*ikā*), f. a kind of dramatic performance, Sāh. (cf. *bhāṣa* and IW. 472).

भास् bhāṣa, m. (√*bhaṣ*?) Thespesia Populneoides (= *gardabhāṇḍa*), L.; (f.), f. a species of plant, Suśr. (perhaps = *bhaṇḍī*, Rubia Munjista, or Hydrocotyle Asiatica, L.); n. (ifc. f. *ā*) any vessel, pot, dish, pail, vat, box, case, Mn.; MBh. &c.; any implement, tool, instrument, ib.; horse-trappings, harness, MBh.; R.; any ornament, ib.; a musical instrument (cf. *vādāna*); goods, wares, merchandise (also m. pl.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; capital, Kathās.; treasure, L.; the bed of a river, L.; (fr. *bhaṇḍa*) mimicry, buffoonery, L. (cf. *putra*- and *bhrātṛi*-bh^o). — **gopaka**, m. the keeper of vessels or utensils (in a temple), Buddh. — **pati**, m. a possessor of wares, merchant, Rājat.; Pañcat. — **puṭa**, m. 'sharpeners of instruments i. e. razors', a barber, L.; a partic. contrivance for calcining metals, Bhpr. — **pushpa**, m. a sort of snake, L. — **pūṇa**, mfn. (a cart) laden with vessels or with merchandise, Mn. viii, 405. — **pratibhāṇḍaka**, n. 'commodity for commodity', computation of the exchange of goods, barter, Col. — **bhājaka**, m. the distributor of vessels or utensils (in a temple), Buddh. — **bharaka**, m. the contents of any vessel, W. — **mūṭya**, n. capital consisting in wares, Kathās. — **rañjaka-mṛttikā**, f. a partic. colouring earth used by potters, Bhpr. — **vādana**, n. playing on a musical instrument, Mn. x, 49. — **vāḍya**, n. a musical instrument, Bhar. — **śālā**,

f. a storehouse, magazine, Śatr. **Bhāṇḍāgāra**, n. id.; a treasury, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a treasure, Kathās.; *ōrika*, m. a treasurer, ib. **Bhāṇḍānusārin**, mfn. hanging to a pot or vessel, MW. **Bhāṇḍā-pura**, n. N. of a city, Rājat. **Bhāṇḍāvakaśa-da**, m. one who grants (thieves) room for (concealing their) implements, Mn. ix, 271. **Bhāṇḍōdāra**, n. the cavity or interior of a vessel, MW. **Bhāṇḍōpapu-rāna**, n. N. of an Upa-purāṇa.

Bhāṇḍaka, m. (Siddh.) or n. a small vessel, cup, plate, box, chest, Kathās.; (ifc.) goods, merchandise, ib.; (*ikā*), f. an implement, tool, L.; a kind of plant (see *kāla-bh*^o).

Bhāṇḍana, (prob.) n. a quarrel, Divyāv.

Bhāṇḍāyana (Uttarar.), **ni** (MBh.), m. patr. fr. *bhāṇḍa*.

Bhāṇḍāra, m. = (and fr.) *bhāṇḍāgāra*, a storehouse, Cat. (cf. RTL. 248). — **grīha**, n. id., Kuval., Sch.

Bhāṇḍārika (Bhojapr.), **ōrin** (Cāp.), m. = *bhāṇḍāgarika*.

Bhāṇḍi, a razor-case, g. *chātṛy-ādi*. — **vāha**, m. a barber, L. — **śālā**, f. (prob.) a barber's shop, Pān. vi, 2, 86.

Bhāṇḍika, m. a barber, L.; (ā), f. an instrument (?), Divyāv.

Bhāṇḍijaṅghi, m. patr. fr. *bhaṇḍi-jaṅgha*, Pat. on Pān. ii, 4, 58.

Bhāṇḍita, mfn. relating to Bhāṇḍitya, g. *kaṇvōdi*. **ōḍityana** (Lāty.), **ōṭya** (g. *gargādi*), m. patr. fr. *bhaṇḍita*.

Bhāṇḍinī, f. a chest, basket, MBh.

Bhāṇḍila, m. a barber, L. **ōḍityana**, m. patr. fr. *bhaṇḍila*, g. *atvōdi*.

Bhāṇḍika, m. a kind of bird, VarBṛS.

Bhāṇḍira, m. N. of a lofty Nyag-rodha tree on Go-vardhana in Vṛindāvana, Hariv.; Git.; of a Dānava, Kathās. — **bhāṣh-vyākaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **vana-nandana** and **vana-vāsin**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar.

भाति bhāti, *bhātu*. See p. 750 &c.

भादिग bhādiga, m. N. of a man, Cat.

भाद्र bhādra, m. (fr. *bhadra*, of which it is also the Viddhi form in comp.) the month Bhādra (= *pada* below), Rājat.; (f.), f. (scil. *tithi*) the day of full moon in the month Bh^o, Col. — **dāraya**, mfn. relating to or coming from Bhādra-dāru, Pān. iv, 3, 139, Sch. — **pada**, m. (fr. *bhadra-padā*) the month Bhādra (a rainy month corresponding to the period from about the middle of August to the middle of September), Var.; Rājat.; Suśr.; (ā), f. du. and pl. = *bhadra-padā*, N. common to the 3rd and 4th Nakshatras (q. v.), Śūryas.; VP.; (f.), f. the day of full moon in the month Bh^o, KātyŚr., Sch. — **bā-havi**, f. (with *samhitā*) N. of wk. — **bhānya**, m. metron. fr. *bhadra-bāhu*, Pat. — **mātura**, m. (fr. *bhadra-mātrī*) the son of a virtuous or handsome mother, Pān. iv, 1, 115. — **mauñḍī**, mf(i)n. made from the plants Bhādra and Muñja (as a girdle), Kauś. — **varmaṇa**, m. patr. fr. *bhadra-varman*, Vop. — **sarmi**, m. patr. fr. *bhadra-sarman*, g. *bāhu-ādi*. — **sāma**, m. patr. fr. *bhadra-sāman*, Pān. vi, 4, 170, Sch.

भान bhāna, *bhānu* &c. See p. 751, col. 1.

भान्त bhāntā, mfn. (√*bhām*?) = *vajra-rūpa*, having the shape of a thunderbolt, or = *candra*, the moon, VS. (Mahidh.) &c.

भान् bhānda, n. N. of an Upa-purāṇa, Cat. (prob. w. r. for *skānda*).

भाम् bhām, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xii, 8) *bhā-mate*, cl. 10. P. (xxxv, 20) *bhāmayaati* (occurs only in derivatives, but the grammarians give also pf. *bābhāme*, aor. *abhāmishṭa*, fut. *bhāmishyate*, *ōmītā*; Caus. *bhāmayaati*; Intens. *bābhāmyate*), to be angry or impatient.

2. **Bhāma**, m. (for 1. see p. 751, col. 1; for 3. below) passion, wrath, anger, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; BHP.; (with *kavi*), N. of a poet, Cat.; (ā), f. a passionate woman, L.; N. of one of the wives of Kṛishṇa (= *satyā-bhāmā*), Kathās.

Bhāmītā, mfn. enraged, angry, RV.; TS.

2. **Bhāmin**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 751, col. 1) passionate, angry; (f.), f. an angry or passionate woman, vixen (often used as a term of endearment = *caṇḍī*, *māmīni*, and not always separable from 1. *bhāmīni*), BHP.

भाम 3. *bhāma* or °*maka*, m. a sister's husband, BHp.; L.

भामह *bhāmaha*, m. N. of the author of the *Alamkāra-śāstra* and of the *Prākṛita-mānoramā* (Comm. on the *Prākṛita-prakāśa*), Cat.

भायजाय *bhāyajātya*, m. (patr. fr. *bhaya-jāta*) N. of Kapi-vana, Nid.; of Nikothaka (q.v.)

भायवशानि *bhāyavaśānti* (?), f. N. of wk.

भार *bhārd*, m. (✓*bhri*) a burden, load, weight, RV. &c. &c.; heavy work, labour, toil, trouble, task imposed on any one (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a large quantity, mass, bulk (often in comp. with words meaning 'hair'), Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; a partic. weight (= 20 Tulas = 2000 Palas of gold), Hariv.; Pañcat.; Suśr.; = *bhāra-yashṭi*, Kārand.; a partic. manner of beating a drum, Saṃgit.; N. of Viṣṇu, L.; of a prince, VP. — *kaśama*, mfn. able to bear loads (as a ship), Suśr. — *ga*, m. 'going under a yoke' or 'undergoing loads', a mule, L. — *jivin*, m. 'subsisting by carrying loads', a porter, Kathās. — *tara*, mfn. heavy, ponderous (?), Divyāv. — *daṇḍa*, n. pl. N. of partic. Sāmans, Vas. — *pratyavara*, mfn. (actions) lowest by reason of the bearing of loads, MBh. — *bhārin*, mfn. bearing l^o (superl. °*ri-tama*), TS. — *bhūti-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — *bhrit*, mfn. = *bhārin*, RV. — *yashṭi*, f. a pole or yoke for carrying loads, L. — *vat*, mfn. loaded, weighty; — *tva*, n. weightiness, MBh. — *vah* (strong form *vāh*), mf(*bhārdvāh*) n. carrying a l^o, Vop. — *vaha*, m. a horse's canter (also n. and ā, f.), L. — *vāha*, mfn. = *vah*; a porter, carrier, MBh.; m. an ass, L.; (f), f. indigo, L. — *vāhaka*, m. a load-bearer, porter, VarBṣ., Sch. — *vāhana*, n. id., L.; a beast of burden, L., an arm, Pañcat.; n. a vehicle for loads, cart, waggon, W. — *vāhika*, mfn. carrying l^o, a porter, W. — *vāhin*, mfn. id., Hit.; Suśr. — *vriksha*, m. Cytisus Cajan, L. — *śrīṅga*, m. a kind of antelope, L. — *saha*, mf(ā) n. able to carry a great load, very strong or powerful, MBh.; Hariv.; m. an ass, L. — *sādhana*, mfn. accomplishing great things (said of weapons), very efficacious, ib.; R. — *sādhin*, mfn. id., Hariv. — *hara*, mfn. = *vāhika*, L. — *hārika*, mfn. id.; relating to the carrying of loads, W. — *hārin*, m. l^o-bearing (said of Kṛishṇa), Pañcat. **Bhārākṛānta**, mf(ā) n. overloaded (as a ship), R.; (ā), f. N. of a metre, Chandom. **Bhārāvatarāna** (MBh.), °*tārāna* (SkandaP.), n. the taking down or removal of a load from (abl.) **Bhārōdhi**, f. the bearing of a load, Rājat. **Bhārōddharāna**, n. the lifting of a l^o, MW. **Bhārōdvaha**, m. a l^o-carrier, porter, Var. **Bhārōpajivana**, n. subsistence by carrying loads, Pañcat. **Bhārōdhi**, see *bhāra-vah*.

Bhāraka, (prob.) m. a burden, load, weight (ifc., f. *ikā*, loaded with; cf. *phaṇi-bhārikā*), Mn.; Kathās.; a partic. weight (= *bhāra*), Hcat.; (*ikā*), f. a heap, multitude, Śis.

Bhārāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to form a load, be a load for (gen.), Kuval.; BHp.

Bhārika, mfn. forming a load, heavy, swollen (said of a partic. form of elephantiasis), Suśr.; m. a carrier, porter, Rājat.; Kathās.

Bhārin, mfn. bearing a load, heavily laden, a bearer, porter, Mn.; Yājñ.; Kathās.; Śis.; (ifc.) bearing, carrying, Kāvād.; heavy, ponderous (°*ri-tva*, n.), MW.; deep, low (said of a tone), Śis.

भारङ्गी bhārāṅgī, f. = *bhārgī*, Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.

Bhārāṅgika, mf(ā) n. (fr. prec.), g. *kāty-ādi*.

भारडसामन् bhārāḍa-sāman, n. (prob.) v.l. for *bhārūṇḍa-s*, Cat.

भारखड bhārāṇḍa, m. N. of a fabulous bird, Śatr.; Pañcat.; (f), f. the female of this bird, Pañcat.

भारत bhārata, mf(i) n. descended from Bharata or the Bharatas (applied to Agni either 'sprung from the priests called Bh' or 'bearer of the oblation'), RV. &c. &c.; belonging or relating to the Bharatas (with *yuddha*, n., *saṃgrāma*, m., *samara*, m., *samiti*, f. the war or battle of the Bh' with or scil. *ākhyāna*, n., with *itihāsa*, m. and *kathā*, f. the story of the Bh', the history or narrative of their war; with or scil. *maṇḍala*, n. or *varsha*, n. 'king Bh's realm' i.e. India), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; inhabiting Bh'-varsha i.e. India, BHp.; m. a descendant

of Bharata (also in pl. for *bharatīs*), RV. &c. &c.; (with *aśva-medha*), N. of the author of RV. v, 27; (with *deva-vāta* and *deva-bravas*), N. of the authors of RV. iii, 23; fire, L.; an actor, L. (cf. *bharata*); (f), f. of the sun shining on the south of Meru, L.; (f), f., see below; n. the land of Bh' i.e. India (cf. above); the story of the Bh' and their wars (sometimes identified with the Mahā-bhārata, and sometimes distinguished from it), MBh.; Rājat.; 1W. 371, n. 1 and 2; (with *saras*), N. of a lake, Śatr. — *karna*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *campū*, f. N. of a poem by Aunata-kavi. — *tātparya-nir-paya*, m., — *tātparya-saṃgraha*, m., — *nirvacana*, n., — *pada-prakāśa*, m., — *bhāva-dīpa*, m., — *mañjarī*, f., — *mālā-kośa*, m. N. of wks. — *varsha*, n. = *tam varsham* above. — *vyākhyā*, f., — *śravaṇa-vādhi*, m., — *saṃgraha-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — *sattama*, m. the best of the descendants of Bharata, MBh. — *sāvitrī*, f., — *sāvitrī-stotra*, n., — *sūci*, f. N. of wks. — *sūtra*, n. 'short sketch of the Mahābhārata', N. of MBh. i, 61. **Bhārata-cārya**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.; of Arjuna-miśra (Sch. on MBh.) **Bhāratartha-dīpikā**, f. and **Bhāratartha-prakāśa**, m. N. of two Commentaries on MBh.

Bhārati, f. of °*rata*; a female descendant of Bharata, L.; N. of a deity (in RV. often invoked among the Āpri deities and esp. together with Ilā and Sarasvatī, accord. to Nir. viii, 13 a daughter of Āditya; later identified with Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech), RV. &c. &c.; speech, voice, word, eloquence, literary composition, dramatic art or recitation, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with *vrīṭti*), a partic. kind of style, Daśar.; Śāh. (cf. 1W. 503, n. 1); the Sanskrit speech of an actor, L.; a quail, L.; Ocymum Sacrum, L.; N. of a river, MBh.; one of the 10 orders of religious mendicants traced back to pupils of Śaṃkarācārya (the members of which add the word *bhārati* to their names), W.; Cat. — *kavi*, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. — *kṛishṇācārya*, m. N. of a preceptor, W. — *candra*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — *tirtha*, m. N. of an author (the Guru of Sāyana), Cat. (°*thiya*, n. his wk.); n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. — *nirājana*, n. N. of a poem (containing the praise of Sarasvatī) by Lakṣmi-nārāyaṇa. — *yati*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *vat*, mfn. accompanied by Bhārati (said of Indra), AitBr. — *śrī-nṛsiṅha*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.

Bhāratiya, n. N. of wk.

Bhāratelya, m. patr. fr. *bhārata* (or *bharata*), g. *subhṛādi*.

भारद्वाज bhāradvāja, mf(i) n. coming from or relating to Bharad-vāja, ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. patr. fr. *bharad-vāja*, g. *biddādi*; N. of various men (esp. of supposed authors of hymns, viz. of Rijiśvan, Garga, Nara, Pāyū, Vasu, Śāsa, Śirimbitha, Śuṇa-hotra, Sapraṭha, Śu-hotra, q.v.; but also of others, e.g. of Droṇa, of Agastya, of Śaunya, of Sukeśan, of Satya-vāha, of Śūsha Vāhneya, of one of the 7 Rishis, of a son of Bṛihas-pati &c., and of many writers and teachers, pl. n. a Vedic school), RAnukr.; MBh.; Cat.; 1W. 146, 161 &c.; the planet Mars, L.; a skylark, Pañcat.; pl. N. of a people, VP.; (f), f. a female descendant of Bharad-vāja (with *vātrā*, N. of the author of RV. x, 127; cf. also *bhāradvājī-pūtra* below); a skylark, PārGr.; the wild cotton shrub, L.; N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; n. a bone, L.; N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; of a place, Pāp. iv, 2, 145 (v. l. for *bhar*°). — *gārgya-pariṇaya-pratishedha-vādārtha*, m., — *prayoga*, m., — *śik-shā*, f., — *śrēddha-kāṇḍa-vyākhyā*, f., — *saṃ-hitā*, f. N. of wks. **Bhāradvājāgni-saṃdhā-nādi-smārta-prayoga**, m. N. of wk.

Bhāradvājaka, mf(i) n. belonging or relating to Bharad-vāja; (f), f. a skylark, SāmavBr.

Bhāradvājāyana, m. patr. fr. Bharad-vāja, PañcatBr.

Bhāradvājīn, m. pl. N. of a school, L. (cf. °*jīya*).

Bhāradvājī-pūtra, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

Bhāradvājīya, mfn. coming from or relating to Bhāradvāja; pl. N. of a grammatical school, Cat.

भारम bhārama, m. N. of a man, g. *subh-rādi*, Kās. (v.l. for *bharama*).

Bhārameya, m. patr. fr. *bharama* or *bhārama*, ib.

भारय bhāraya, m. = *bhāradvāja*, a skylark, ib.

भारव bhārava, m. a bow-string, L.; (i), f. sacred basil, L.

भारवि bhāravi. See under 2. *bhā*.

भाराय bhārāya. See col. 1.

भारि bhāri, m. a lion, L. (prob. w. r. for *ibhāri*, q.v.)

भारिक bhārika, *bhārin*. See col. 1.

भारोट bhārīṭa, m. a partic. bird, L.

भारु bhāru, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, VP.

भारुजिक bhārūjika, mfn. (fr. *bharuja*), g. *aṅguly-ādi*.

भारुख bhārūṇḍa, m. a partic. bird, MBh. (cf. *bhārāṇḍa*, *bhūrūṇḍa*); n. N. of various Sāmans, Viṣṇu.; MBh. &c.; of a forest, R.

भारुष bhārūsha, m. the son of a Vaiśya Vratya and an unmarried Vaiśya, L.; a person who worships the mothers or Śaktis on a burning-ground or at cross-roads &c., L.

भारुजिक bhārūjika, mfn. (fr. *bharūjā*), v.l. in g. *aṅguly-ādi*.

भार्ग bhārga, m. a king of the Bhargas, Pāp. iv, 1, 178; N. of a son of Prataradana, Hariv. (v.l. *bhārgava*); of a king also called Bharga, VP.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *bhārgāh*); (f), f. a queen of the Bhargas, Pāp. iv, 1, 178; Clerodendrum Siphonantus, Suśr. (prob. w.r. for *bhārgī*); Piper Chaba, L. — *bhūmi*, m. N. of a king, Hariv.; BHp. — *vana*, n. N. of a forest, Hariv. (v.l. *bhānu-ṇḍ*). — *śrī-kānta-miśra*, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Bhārgāyana**, m. (fr. *bhārga*) patr. of Sutvan, AitBr.

Bhārgī, m. patr. fr. *bhārga*, Pāp. iv, 1, 111, Sch.

भार्गेश्वरतीर्थ bhārgalēśvara-tirtha, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.

भार्गव bhārgavā, mf(i) n. relating to or coming from Bhṛigu, Up.; MBh. &c.; belonging to Śukra (cf. below), R.; patr. fr. *bhṛigu* (pl. *bhṛigavaḥ*), Pāp. ii, 4, 65; N. of Śukra (regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Daityas), R.; Var. &c.; of Śiva, MBh.; of Paraśu-rāma, ib.; of various men (esp. supposed authors of hymns, viz. of Itā, Kali, Kṛitnu, Gṛitsamada, Cyavana, Jamad-agui, Nema, Prayoga, Vena, Somāhuti and Syūma-rāsmi, q.v.; but also of many other writers or mythological personages, e.g. of Itāla, of Ricika, of Dvi-gat, of Dṛiśāna, of Markaṇḍeya, of Pramati &c.), Br.; ŚrS.; MBh.; RAnukr.; a potter, MBh. (Nilak.); an astrologer, L.; an archer, a good Bowman (like Paraśu-rāma), L.; an elephant, L.; pl. the descendants of Bhṛigu (properly called *bhṛigavaḥ*; cf. above), MBh.; Hariv.; N. of a people, MBh.; Pur.; (f), f. a female descendant of Bhṛigu, Pāp. ii, 4, 65; Bhārgava's i.e. Śukra's daughter, R.; N. of Deva-yāni, f., MBh.; BHp.; of Lakṣmi, L.; of Pārvaṭi, L.; Panicum Dactylon and another species, L.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — *kalpa-vallī-cakra-vidyā-rahasya*, n., — *campū*, f., — *dīpikā*, f., — *nāma-sahasra*, n., — *pañcāṅga*, n., — *purāṇa*, n. N. of wks. — *priya*, n. 'dear to Śukra or the planet Venus', a diamond, L. — *bhūmi*, prob. w.r. for *bhārga-bhūmi*, VP. — *muhūrta*, m. or n. N. of wk. — *rāghaviya*, mfn. relating to Paraśu-rāma and Rāma-candra, Bālar. — *rāma*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *śreshṭha*, m. the best of the descendants of Bhṛigu, MBh. — *sarvasva*, n., — *sūtra*, n. N. of wks. **Bhārgavārcana-candrikā**, f., — *na-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. **Bhārgavāpapurāṇa**, n. N. of an Upapurāṇa. **Bhārgavāpākhyāna**, n. N. of the 13th ch. of the Vāsisṭha-rāmāyaṇa.

Bhārgavaka, n. a diamond, L.

Bhārgavāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to resemble Śukra, L.

Bhārgaviya, mfn. relating to Bhṛigu; n. N. of wk. (°*yāny-adbhutāni*, N. of the 70th Pārīś. of the AV.)

भार्गी bhārgī, f. (fr. *bhṛiga*) Clerodendrum Siphonantus, VarBṣ. (cf. *bhārgī*).

भार्गिकादिभि bhārṇikārdami, m. patr., Cat.

भाङ्गाजी bhārdvājī, f. = *bhāradvājī*, the wild cotton shrub, L.

भार्मन् *bhārman*, m. or n. (√*bhṛ*) a board for bearing or holding, a table, RV. viii, 2, 8.

भास्य *bhāmya*, m. patr. of Mudgala, BhP. (cf. next); N. of a prince, VP. (also pl.)

भक्षर्यासा, m. (fr. *bhṛjiny-atva*) patr. of Mudgala, Nir.; ĀśvŚr.

भार्य *bhāryā*, mfn. (√*bhṛ*) to be borne or supported or cherished or nourished or maintained, TS.; Br.; Hariv.; m. one supported by or dependent on another, a servant, ib.; a mercenary, soldier, Pāp. iii, 1, 112, Sch.; (ā), f., see below.

भार्याका (ifc.) = *bhāryā*, a wife; see *sa-bhāryaka*.

भार्या, f. (f. of *bhāryā*) a wife (or the female of an animal), Br. &c. &c. — *jita*, mfn. ruled by one's w^o, Hariv. — *ṛjā* (°*ryāṭa*), mfn. living by the prostitution of a w^o, L. — *ṛjika* (°*ryāṭa*), m. a husband ruled by his w^o, a hen-pecked h^o, L.; a kind of deer, L.; N. of a Muni, L. — *tva*, n. the condition of a w^o, wifehood, Mn.; Kathās. — *drohina*, mfn. acting maliciously towards a wife, Kathās. — *dhikārika* (°*ryāṭh*), mfn. relating to the chapter on wives, Cat. — *pati*, m. du. man and wife, g. *rāja-dantādi*; *-tva*, n. wedlock, matrimony Kathās. — *rthina* (°*ryāṭh*), mfn. seeking or desiring a w^o, MW. — *vat*, mfn. having a w^o, MBh. — *vṛksha*, m. Caesalpina Sappan, L. — *sama*, mfn. equal to a wife, Ml. — *sausruta*, m. a Sausruta (s.v.) ruled by his wife, Pāp. vi, 2, 69, Sch. — *bhāryāḥ*, m. — *āḥa-bhārya*, married (said of a man), Bhāṭṭ. (g. *āhitāgny-ādi*).

भार्यारु, m. (fr. *bhāryā*) the father of a child by another man's wife, L.; a kind of deer or antelope, L.; N. of a mountain, L.

भार्व *bhārvā*, m. 'son of Bharvāra, i.e. Prajā-pati', N. of Indra, RV. iv, 21, 7 (Sāy.)

भास्य *bhāśya*, n. (fr. *bhṛṣa*) vehemence, excessiveness, g. *drīḥādi*.

भाल *bhāla*, n. (L. also m.; fr. √*bhā* ?) the forehead, brow, Kāv.; Rājat. &c.; splendour, lustre, Inscr. — *kṛit*, m. N. of a man, Pravar. — *oandara*, m. 'having the moon on his forehead,' N. of Gaṇēśa, Pur.; *drācārya*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. — *darśana*, n. 'appearing on the f^o,' red lead, L. — *darśin*, mfn. watching the f^o or brow (scil. of his master), attentive (as a servant), MW. — *drīḥ*, *-naya*, n. or *-locana*, m. 'having an eye in the f^o,' N. of Śiva, L. — *vibhūṣaṇa*, m. Clerodendrum Phlomis, L. — *bhālāṅka*, mfn. having auspicious marks on the f^o, L.; m. a tortoise, L.; Cyprinus Rohita, L.; a species of potherb, L.; N. of Śiva, L. — *bhālu*, m. the sun, Up. i, 5, Sch.

भालन्द *bhālānda*, m. patr. fr. *bhālānda*, g. *śivādi*; N. of Vatsa-prī, TS.; PāncavBr. — *bhālāndaṅka*, mfn. (fr. *bhālānda*), g. *arīhaṇḍi*.

भालयानन्दाचार्य *bhālayānandācārya*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.

भालु *bhālu*. See above under *bhāla*.

भालुक *bhāluka*, m. a bear, L. (cf. *bhalla* and *bhālluka*).

भालुका, m. id., L.

भालुकि *bhāluki*, m. (prob. patr.) N. of a Muni, MBh.; of various authors, Cat.

भालुकिन, m. (also written *valukin*) N. of a teacher, Cat.

भाल *bhāla*, mfn. (fr. *bhalla*), g. *saṃkalādi*.

— *pāleya*, mfn. (fr. *bhalla-pāla*), g. *sakhy-ādi*, v. l.

— *bhālākya*, mfn. (fr. *bhālākya*), g. *uśādi*.

— *bhāluka* or *bhālluka*, m. a bear, L.

— *bhālavya*, mfn. (fr. *bhalla*), g. *sakhy-ādi*.

भालव *bhālavi*, m. patr. fr. *bhālavi*, ChUp.;

Samk.; pl. N. of a school, TāpBr. (also °*vin*, pl., ĀpŚr., Sch.) — *brāhmaṇa*, n. — *śākṣā*, f. — *śruti*, f. N. of wks. — *bhāllavy-upaniṣad*, f. N. of an Upanishad.

— *bhāllaveyā*, m. patr. fr. *bhāllavi*, Samk. on ChUp.; N. of Indra-dyuma, ŚBr.; of a teacher, ib.

— *śruti*, f. N. of wk. — *bhāllaveyōpaniṣad*, f. N. of an Upanishad.

भाव *bhāvā*, m. (√*bhū*) becoming, being,

existing, occurring, appearance, SvetUp.; KātyŚr. &c.; turning or transition into (loc. or comp.), MBh.; RPrāt.; continuance (opp. to cessation); *ekōti-bhāva*, continuity of the thread of existence through successive births, Buddh., wrongly translated under *ekōti-bhā*, MBh.; state, condition, rank (with *sthāvira*, old age); *anyam bhāvam āpadyate*, euphem. = he dies; state of being anything, esp. ifc., e.g. *bāta-bhāva*, the state of being a child, childhood = *bāta-tā* or *-tva*; sometimes added pleonastically to an abstract noun, e.g. *tanulā-bhāva*, the state of thinness, Up.; ŚrŚ.; MBh. &c.; true condition or state, truth, reality (ibc. and *bhāvena*, ind. really, truly), MBh.; Hariv.; manner of being, nature, temperament, character (*eko bhāvah or eka-bh*), a simple or artless nature; *bhāvo bhāvam nigacchati* = birds of a feather flock together, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; manner of acting, conduct, behaviour, Kāv.; Sāh.; any state of mind or body, way of thinking or feeling, sentiment, opinion, disposition, intention (*yādṛiṣṭena bhāvena*, with whatever disposition of mind; *bhāvam amāṅgalaṃ* / *kṛi*, with loc., to be ill disposed against; *bhāvam dṛidhaṃ* / *kṛi*, to make a firm resolution), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in rhet.) passion, emotion (2 kinds of Bhāvas are enumerated, the *sthāyin* or primary, and *vyabhicārin* or subordinate; the former are 8 or 9 according as the Rasas or sentiments are taken to be 8 or 9; the latter 33 or 34), Kāv.; Sāh.; Prātāp. &c.; conjecture, supposition, Mn.; Pañcat.; purport, meaning, sense (*iti bhāvah*, 'such is the sense' = *ity arthaḥ or ity abhiprāyaḥ*, constantly used by commentators at the end of their explanations); love, affection, attachment (*bhāvam* / *kṛi*, with loc., to feel an affection for), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the seat of the feelings or affections, heart, soul, mind (*paritushṭena bhāvena*, with a pleased mind), SvetUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; that which is n^r exists, thing or substance, being or living creature (*sarva-bhāvah*, all earthly objects; *bhāvah sthāvara-jaṅgamah*, plants and animals), MuṇḍUp.; MBh. &c.; (in dram.) a discreet or learned man (as a term of address = respected sir), Mṛicch.; Mālav.; Mālatim.; (in astron.) the state or condition of a planet, L.; an astrological house or lunar mansion, ib.; N. of the 27th Kalpa (s.v.), ib.; of the 8th (42nd) year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṛS.; (in gram.) the fundamental notion of the verb, the sense conveyed by the abstract noun (esp. as a term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb having neither agent nor object expressed, e.g. *pacyate*, 'there is cooking' or 'cooking is going on'), Pāp. iii, 1, 66; 107 &c.; N. of the author of the Bhāva-prākāśa (= *mītra-bhāva*), Cat.; wanton sport, dalliance, L.; birth, L.; place of birth, the womb, L.; the world, universe, L.; an organ of sense, L.; superhuman power, L.; the Supreme Being, L.; advice, instruction, L.; contemplation, meditation, L. (cf. *samanvita*). — *kartṛika*, mfn. (a verb) having for its agent the state implied by it, an impersonal verb, Kāś. on Pāp. ii, 3, 54. — *karman*, n. du. the neuter and passive state (e.g. *asīyi*, it was slept, fr. √*2.37*), Pāp. iii, 1, 66. — *kalpa*, m., *-kalpa-lātā*, f., *-keraliya*, n., *-kaumudī*, f. N. of works. — *gambhīram*, ind. (to laugh) from the bottom of the heart i.e. heartily, Bhṛ.; deeply, gravely, ib. — *gamya*, mfn. to be (or being) conceived by the mind, Megh. — *garhā*, f. censure implied in the notion of a verb, Pāp. iii, 1, 24. — *gupti-sataka*, n., *-grantha*, m. N. of wks. — *grāhin*, mfn. understanding the sense, appreciating the sentiment, Pañcar. — *grāhya*, mfn. to be conceived with the heart, SvetUp. — *m-gama*, mfn. touching the heart, charming, lovely, Caurap. — *oandrikā*, f., *-cintā*, f., *-cintā-maṇi*, m., *-oūḍā-maṇi*, m. N. of wks. — *ceshṭita*, n. amorous gesture, wanton sport, BrahmaP. — *ja*, m. 'heart-born,' love or the god of love, W. — *jña*, mfn. knowing the heart, MW.; (ā), f. Panicum Italicum, L. — *tarangini*, f. N. of wk. — *tas*, ind. (ifc.) in consequence of being anything, Hit. — *tri-bhaṅgi*, f. N. of wk. — *tva*, n. the state of becoming or being &c., L. — *darśin*, v. r. for *bhāla-d*. — *dāsa*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *dīpa*, m., *-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — *devī*, f. N. of a poetess, Cat. — *dyotaniḥ*, f. N. of 2 wks. — *dharma-gaṇi* and *-nātha*, m. N. of men, Cat. — *nārāyaṇa-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *neri*, m. a kind of dance, Samgit. — *padārtha*, m. a thing which has a real or positive existence, MW. — *pāda* (?), m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat. — *pushpa*, n. the heart compared to a flower, VP. — *prakāśa*, m. N. of

various wks. (esp. of a medical wk. by Bhāva-mītra); *-kośa*, m., *-nigraṇṭha*, m. N. of wks. — *prakāśaka*, m., *-prakāśikā*, f., *-pratyaya-vādārtha*, m., *-pratyaya-śakti-vicāra*, m., *-pradīpa*, n. (and °*bhādyota*, m.), *-pradīpikā*, f., *-prabodhini*, f., *-phala*, n. (and °*lādhyāya*, m.) N. of wks. — *bandhana*, mfn. fettering or joining hearts (as love), Ragh. — *bala*, m. (prob.) the force of sentiment (one of the 10 forces of a Bodhi-sattva), Dharmas. 75. — *bodha*, m. N. of wk. — *bodhakā*, mfn. (ikā) n. revealing any sentiment or feeling, L. — *bhāṭṭa*, m. (with *saṃgīta-rāya*) N. of an author, Cat. — *madhura*, mfn. sweet by (imitating or following) nature (as a picture), Śak. — *mīśra*, n. (in dram.) a gentleman, person of dignity or consequence, ib. (only in Prākṛit); N. of various authors (cf. *bhāva-prakāśa*), Cat. — *yatin*, m. an ascetic by life or conduct, HPariś.; *ti-ś/bhū*, P. *bhāvati*, to begin to live as a real ascetic, ib. — *ratna*, m. N. of an author; *-kośa*, m., *-samuccaya*, m. N. of wks. — *rahasya-śāstrāṇya*, n. N. of wk. — *rāma-kṛishṇa*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *rūpa*, mfn. really existing, real, actual, Samk.; n. (?) N. of wk. — *lava-vyākhyā*, f., *-leśa-prakāśikā*, f. N. of wks. — *vacana*, mfn. signifying a state or action, denoting the abstract notion of a verb, Pāp. ii, 3, 15; iii, 3, 11; = *bhāva-kartṛika*, ii, 3, 54. — *vat*, mfn. being in any state or condition, Pāp. ii, 3, 37, Sch. (cf. g. *rasādi*). — *vācaka*, u. (?) an abstract noun, MW. — *vikāra*, m. a modification of the notion 'to be' or 'to become', Nir. i, 2. — *vidyāśvara*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *vibhāvinī*, f. N. of a Comm. on Git. — *vilāsa*, m. N. of a poem in honour of king Bhāva-sipha. — *viveka*, m. N. of a teacher, Buddh.; N. of various wks. — *viśodhini*, f. N. of wk. — *vṛitta*, mfn. relating to creation or cosmogony (as a hymn; also °*ūtiya*); m. N. of Brahmā, L.; (ī), f. N. of a goddess, Naigh. — *śataka*, n. N. of a poem. — *śābalatā*, f., *-śābala-tva*, n., *-śābalā*, f. (in rhet.) mixture or union of various emotions, Kuval.; Prātāp. &c. — *śābda*, m. a verb, Jaim., Sch. — *śarman*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *śānti*, f. the allaying of any (transitory) emotion, W. — *śuddhi*, f. purity of mind, ŚārngP. — *śūnya*, mfn. void of affection or attachment, Mālav. — *saṃśuddhi*, f. = *śuddhi*, Bhag. — *saṃdhī*, m. the union or co-existence of two emotions, Kuval. — *samanvita*, mfn. endowed with existence, existing, living (others 'endowed with the faculty of meditation'), Bhag. x, 8. — *samāhita*, mfn. fixed or collected in mind (others 'concentrating the mind on Brahmā' or 'on the heart'), Mn. vi, 43. — *sarga*, m. the intellectual creation (opp. to *bhautika* s^o, the material cr^o), MW. — *sāra*, m. or n. (?) a girdle (with Magas), VP. — *sāra-viveka*, m. N. of wk. — *siṅha*, m. N. of a king (also *-deva*; cf. *-vilāsa*), Cat.; *-prakriyā*, f. N. of an elementary grammar. — *seṇa*, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. — *skhalita*, n. an offence (committed only) in the mind, Vikr. — *stha*, mfn. being in love, enamoured, Kum. — *sthira*, mfn. fixed or rooted in the heart, Śak. — *snigdha*, mfn. heartily attached, affectionately disposed, Pañcat. — *svabhāva*, m. N. of wk. — *bhāvākūta*, n. the first emotions of love, Amar. — *bhāvā-gaṇēśa-dikshita*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *bhāvācārya*, m. N. of a Sch. on Git. — *bhāvāṭa*, n. (only L.) = *bhāvaka*, affection, emotion; the external expression of amatory feeling; a pious or holy man; an amorous man; an actor; dress, decoration. — *bhāvāt-maka*, mfn. 'consisting of reality,' real, actual (*-lā*, f.), Samk. — *bhāvādi-prabhūta*, n. N. of wk. — *bhāvadvaita*, n. natural or material cause (as thread of cloth), MW. — *bhāvādhyāya*, m. N. of wk. — *bhāvānandī*, see *bhāv* &c. — *bhāvāṅga*, mfn. 'following the object,' natural, simple, W.; (ā), f. a shadow, L. (cf. *bhāvālinā*). — *bhāvāntara*, n. another state or condition, MW. — *bhāvābhāsa*, m. simulation of feeling or emotion, W. — *bhāvārtha*, m. the simple or obvious meaning (of a word, phrase &c.), W.; the subject-matter, ib. (cf. comp.); mfn. having a verbal meaning (*-tva*, n.), Jaim., Sch.; *-kaustubha*, n., *-carana* (and °*na-bāhya*), n., *-cintāmaṇi*, m., *-dīpikā*, f., *-prakāśikā*, f., °*lādhikarāṇa*, n. N. of wks. — *bhāvālinā*, f. 'cleaving to an object,' a shadow, L. (cf. *bhāvānugā*). — *bhāvāva*, mfn. kind to creatures, tender, passionate, Śiś. (= *bhāvān or jāntūn avati*, Sch.). — *bhāvāvisva-nātha-dikshita*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *bhāvāśa-phala*, n. N. of wk. — *bhāvāika-rasa*, mfn. influenced solely by the sentiment of love, Kum.

Bhāvōdaya, m. the rising of emotion or passion, Pratāp.; Kuval.

Bhāvaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to be, effecting (comp.), MBh.; promoting any one's (gen.) welfare, ib.; imagining, fancying (gen. or comp.), AśhvS.; having a taste for the beautiful or poetical, Daś.; singing with expression, Saṃgit.; m. sentiment, affection, L.; the external expression of amatory sentiments, W.; (ā), f. N. of a female demon (prob. w.r. for *bhāvukā*), Vcar.

2. **Bhāvana**, m(f) n. (fr. Caus.; for 1. see 2. *bhā*, p. 750) causing to be, effecting, producing, displaying, manifesting, MBh.; Kāv.; BhP.; promoting or effecting any one's (gen. or comp.) welfare, MBh.; R. &c.; imagining, fancying, AśhvS.; teaching, MBh.; m. a creator, producer, efficient, MBh.; Kāv.; N. of Śiva (= *dhyaṭri*), MBh.; of Viṣṇu, A.; of the 22nd Kalpa (q.v.); (ā), f., and n. the act of producing or effecting, Nir.; Sāh.; BhP.; forming in the mind, conception, apprehension, imagination, supposition, fancy, thought, meditation (*bhāvanayā*, ind. in thought, in imagination; 'nām' *bandh*, with loc., to occupy one's imagination with, direct one's thoughts to), MBh.; Kāv.; Saṃk.; Vedānta. &c.; (in logic) that cause of memory which arises from direct perception, Tarkas.; application of perfumes &c. (= *adbhūṣana*), L.; (ā), f. demonstration, argument, ascertainment, Yājñ.; feeling of devotion, faith in (loc.), Pañcat.; reflection, contemplation (5 kinds with Buddhists, MW. 128); saturating any powder with fluid, steeping, infusion, ŚārngS.; (in arithm.) finding by combination or composition; (with Jains) right conception or notion; the moral of a fable, HParīś.; N. of an Upanishad; a crow, L.; water, L.; n. furthering, promoting, MBh.; the fruit of Dillenia Speciosa, L.; (ifc.) nature, essence, RāmātUp.

Bhāvanā, f. of prec., in comp. — *puruṣhōtama-nāṭaka*, n. N. of a drama. — *maya*, m(f) n. produced by imagination or meditation; (ā), f. (with *vidyā*) wisdom obtained by med.; Dharmas. — *mārga*, m. a spiritual state, Divyāv. — *vyakta*, mfn. thoughtful, anxious, MW. — *vicāra*, m., — *viśveka*, m. N. of wks. — *śraya* (*nāśr*), n. 'refuge of thought,' N. of Śiva, Pañcat. — *śara-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk. **Bhāvanōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Bhāvanikā, f. N. of a woman, Kathās.

Bhāvanīya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be manifested or effected or accomplished, Nilak.; to be suffered or endured (as pain), Kād.; to be cherished or nourished, MBh.; to be conceived or imagined or fancied or supposed (n. impers.), Kāv.; Sarvad.; to be proved or taught, MW.

Bhāvayavya, m. (fr. *bhāvay*), patr. of Svana-ja, ŚāṅkhŚr.; N. of the author of RV. i, 126, 6.

Bhāvayitavya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be cherished or protected or taken care of, AitUp. *vyitri*, mfn. causing to be, cherishing, protecting, a protector or promoter, AitUp.; MBh.; (as fut.) one who will cause to be or call to life, BhP.

Bhāvayā, mfn. cherishing, taking care of, protecting, RV. x, 86, 15.

Bhāvi, in comp. for *bhāvin*. — *cakra-vartin*, m. a future king, hereditary prince, Daś. — *tā*, f. the state of being or becoming &c., Daś.; futurity, predestination, ib.; (ifc.) conforming one's self to, Kām. — *tva*, n. the state of being or becoming (in *anya-bh*), Suśr.; the being obliged to take place, inevitableness, necessity, MBh.; BhP. — *prāyascitta*, n. N. of wk. **Bhāvya-upadha**, m. (scil. *visarjanīya*) the Visarjanīya following in the Pada-pāṭha after any vowel except *a* or *ā*, MW.

Bhāvika, m(f) n. actually being or existing, real, natural, Saṃkhyak.; full of feeling or sentiment, expressive, Mālav.; future, W.; n. language full of feeling or passion (= *bhāvuka*), Pratāp.; a figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be present, Sāh.; Kpr. &c.

Bhāvita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to be, created, produced, obtained, got, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) made to become, transformed into, Bhag.; Saṃk.; Sāh.; manifested, displayed, exhibited, Daś.; cherished, protected, fostered, furthered, promoted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; cultivated, purified (see comp. below); well-disposed, good-humoured, Kād.; elated, in high spirits, MBh.; thought about, imagined, fancied, conceived, known, recognised, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; proved, es-

tablished, Yājñ.; meant or destined for (loc.), ŚārngP.; convicted, Yājñ.; MBh.; soaked in, steeped, infused, Suśr.; ŚārngS.; perfumed with, scented, L.; pervaded or inspired by, occupied or engrossed with, devoted to, intent upon (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Saṃk.; Pur.; directed towards, fixed upon, BhP.; (in arithm.) involving a product of unknown quantities; n. a result or product obtained by multiplication (often expressed by the first syllable *bhā*), Col. (cf. IW. 133). — *buddhī*, mfn. one who has cultivated or purified his mind, Sāh. — **bhāvana**, mfn. being one's self furthered and furthering others, MBh. — *vat*, mfn. one who has imagined or conceived or infused &c., W. **Bhāvitātman**, mfn. 'one whose soul is purified by meditating on the universal soul' or 'whose thoughts are fixed on the Supreme Spirit', meditative, devout, holy, a sage, saint, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) engaged in, intent upon, Śis. xii, 38; m. N. of the 13th Muhūrta, L.

Bhāvitaka, n. = *bhāvita*, n., Col.

Bhāvitra, n. the three worlds (viz. earth, heaven, and the lower regions or the atmosphere), the universe, Up. iv, 1, 170, Sch. (cf. *bhāvitra*).

Bhāvin, mfn. becoming, being, existing, wont to be (often ifc.), RPrāt.; Hariv.; Ragh.; about to be, future, imminent, predestined, inevitable (often used as fut. tense of *√bhū*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; as one ought to be, good, able, capable (in *a-bh*), Hariv.; (ifc.) being possessed of, MBh.; attached to (e.g. *hari-bh*), Vop.; manifesting, showing, Mallin.; furthering, blessing, Heat. (cf. *loka-bh*); worshipping, ib.; beautiful, illustrious, MW.; m. N. of every vowel except *a* and *ā* (prob. as 'liable to become the corresponding semivowel'), VPrāt.; N. of the Śūdras in Plaksha-dvīpa, VP.; (in), f. a noble or beautiful woman, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a wanton woman, W.; a partic. musical composition, Saṃgit.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of the daughter of a Gandharva, MārKP.

Bhāvuka, mfn. being, becoming, disposed or about to be (often ifc. after an adv. in *am*; cf. *andham-bh*, *ādhyam-bh* &c., and Pāṇ. iii, 2, 57), TS. &c. &c.; having a taste for the beautiful or poetical, BhP.; producing, productive, L.; happy, well, auspicious, prosperous, W.; m. a sister's husband, HParīś.; (ā), f. N. of a female demon, Vcar. (cf. *bhāvukā*); n. happiness, welfare, L.; language full of feeling or passion, Pratāp. (cf. *bhāvika*).

Bhāvya, mfn. (fr. *√bhū* or its Caus.) future, about to be or what ought to be or become, RV. &c. &c. (in later language often used as fut. tense of *√bhū*; cf. *bhāvin*) to be effected or accomplished or performed, Kum.; BhP.; to be apprehended or perceived, Kathās.; to be (or being) imagined or conceived, AśhvS. (cf. *dur-bh*); easy to guess or understand, Vām.; to be (or being) argued or demonstrated or admitted or approved, Yājñ.; Kāv.; to be convicted, Mn. viii, 60; m. N. of a man (= *bhāvayavya*, Nir.), RV. i, 126, 1 (others 'to be worshipped,' others 'future'); of a king (= *bhāvya-ratha* or *bhānu-ratha*, VP.; n. (impers.) it is to be by (instr.), Mn. v, 150; it should be understood, Mṛicch., Sch. — *tā*, f., — *tva*, n. the state of being about to happen, futurity, KātyŚr. — *ratha*, m. N. of a king, VP. (cf. *bhāvya*).

भावः bhāvaḥ, m. N. of a man, Śātr.

भावत bhāvata, mfn. (fr. *bhavat*), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 115, Sch.

Bhāvata, mfn. your honour's, your, Kathās. (cf. Pāṇ. ib.)

भावला bhāvalā, f. N. of the wife of Bhā-vaḥ, Śātr.

भावतः bhāvataḥ, bhāvāva. See under *bhāva*.

भास् १. bhāś, cl. १. Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 11)

bhāśate (ep. also P. *ti*; pf. *babhāshe*, Br. &c.; fut. *bhāśishyate* or *bhāśhita*, Gr.; aor. *abhāśhishī*, *śhāhā*, *śhata*, Bhāṭṭ.; inf. *bhāśhitum*, Up.; *bhāśhātum*, MBh.; ind. p. *bhāśhītvā*, — *bhāśhya*, ib.), to speak, talk, say, tell (with acc. of thing or person, sometimes also with acc. of thing and person), Br. &c. &c.; to speak of or about or on (acc.), Kām.; to announce, declare, Gobh.; to call, name, describe as (with two acc.), Mu.; Śrutab.; to use or employ in speaking, Nir.; Suśr.; Pass. *bhāśhyate* (aor. *abhāśhi*), to be spoken, be addressed or spoken to, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *bhāśhayati*,

te (aor. *ababhāshat* or *abibhāshat*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 3), to cause to speak or talk, MārKP.; to cause to speak, i. e. to think, agitate, disquiet, R.; to say, speak, MBh.; Desid. *bibhāśhishate*, Gr.; Intens. *babhāshyate*, *bābhāshīti*, ib. (sometimes confounded with *bhāś*; cf. *√bhāṣ* and *bhāś*).

Bhāshaka, mfn. (ifc.) speaking, talking about, Kāv.

Bhāshapa, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) the act of speaking, talking, speech, talk, Nir.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; kind words, kindness (= *sāma-dānādi*), Sāh.; (in dram.) expression of satisfaction after the attainment of an object, Pratāp.; (ā), f. resembling, L. (*√kṣau-lemma* (?), m. N. of a family, Saṅskārak.)

Bhāshā, f. speech, language (esp. common or vernacular speech, as opp. to Vedic or in later times to Sanskrit), Nir.; Pāṇ.; Mn.; MBh.; any Prākṛit dialect or a partic. group of 5 of them (viz. Māhāśhṛī, Saurasenī, Māgadhī, Prācyā, and Avanti, also called Pañca-vidhā Bhāshā; cf. under *prākṛita*, p. 703), Cat.; description, definition, Bhag.; (in law) accusation, charge, complaint, plaint, Dhūrtas.; Yājñ., Sch.; N. of Sarasvatī, L.; (in music) of a Rāgini. — *kumuda-mañjarī*, f., — *kaumudī*, f. N. of wks. — *citraka*, n. a play on words, conundrum, Bālār. — *jīa*, m. 'versed in languages,' N. of a nian, Kathās. — *nuśāṣana* (*śhānuś*), n. N. of a Prākṛit grammar. — *ntara* (*śhānt*), n. another dialect or version, translation, MW. — *pariścheda*, m. 'definition of (the categories of) speech,' N. of a compendium of the Nyāya system by Viśva-nātha, IW. 60, n. 1. — *pāda*, m. the plaint or charge (the first of the 4 stages of a lawsuit; also N. of wk.). — *prākāśikā*, f., — *mañjarī*, f., — *ratna*, n., — *śhāpa* (*śhānuś*), n., — *lilāvati*, f., — *vivṛiti-gītā*, f., — *vṛitti*, f., — *vṛitty-artha-vṛitti*, f. N. of wks. — *sama*, n. 'Prākṛit-like,' a sentence so arranged that it may be either Sanskrit or Prākṛit, Sāh. — *samiti*, f. (with Jains) moderation in speech, Sarvad.

Bhāshika, mfn. belonging to common or vernacular speech, Nir.; (ā), f. speech, language, Cat.; n. general rule, ŚāṅkhGr. — *sūtra*, n. N. of a Sūtra (on the manner of marking the accent in the ŚBr.) attributed to Kātyāyana. — *avara*, m. = *brāhmaṇa-svara*, KātyŚr.

Bhāshita, mfn. spoken, uttered, said; spoken to, addressed, Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. speech, language, talk, ib. — *pugṣka*, mfn. = *ukta-pugṣka* (q. v.), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 34 &c. (*-tva*, n., vii, 3, 48, Sch.).

Bhāshitavya, mfn. to be spoken to or addressed, R. (v. l. for *bhājīṭavya*).

Bhāshitṛi, mfn. speaking, a speaker, talker (with acc. or ifc.), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.

Bhāshin, mfn. saying, speaking, loquacious (mostly ifc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. **Bhāshi-pakṣin**, n. a talking bird, Subh.

Bhāshya, n. speaking, talking, Suśr.; any work in the common or vernacular speech, VPrāt.; GrS.; Hariv.; an explanatory work, exposition, explanation, commentary (esp. on technical Sūtras), MBh.; Var. &c.; N. of Patañjali's Comm. on the Sūtras of Pāṇini (cf. *mahā-bhāshya*), of the 4th ch. of the BhavP.; a sort of house or building, L. — *kāra*, m. N. of various commentators (of Patañjali, Saṃkarācārya, a poet &c.), Pāṇ.; Vārtt.; VPrāt., Sch.; Cat.; *prapatti*, f., — *stotra*, n. N. of wks. — *kṛit*, m. the writer of any Comm., (esp.) N. of Patañjali, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 73, Sch. — *kaiyaṭīya*, n. Kaiyaṭa's Comm. on Pō's Bhāshya. — *oandrikā*, f., — *tikā*, f., — *dīpikā*, f., — *navāhnikā*, n., — *pratyaya*, m., — *pratyayōdbodha*, m., — *pradīpa*, m. (*pa-vivaraṇa*, n. and *phādīyotana*, n., IW. 168), — *bhānu-prabhā*, f. N. of wks. — *bhūta*, mfn. being an explanation, serving as a commentary, Śis. ii, 24. — *ratna-prākāśikā*, f., — *ratna-prabhā*, f., — *ratnāvalī*, f., — *rāja*, m., — *vārttika*, n., — *viśaya-vākya-dīpikā*, f., — *vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. **Bhāshyārtha-saṃgraha**, m., **Bhāshyāvatārikā**, f. N. of wks.

भास् २. bhāś (*√bhāś*), occurring only in *rakṣho-bhāś*, q. v.

भाप bhāsha, w.r. for *bhāsa*, q. v.

भास् १. bhās, cl. १. Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 23)

bhāsatē (in older language also P. *bhā-sati*, AV. &c.; p. *bhāsāt*, RV.; pf. *babhāse*, MBh.; aor. *abhāśishṭa*, Gr.; fut. *bhāśishyate*, *bhāśitā*, ib.), to shine, be bright, RV. &c. &c.; to appear ('as' or 'like,' nom. or instr. of an abstract noun),

occur to the mind, be conceived or imagined, become clear or evident, Sāh.; Vedāntas. &c.: Caus. *bhāsayati*, ^{te} (aor. *ababhāsāt* and *abibhāsat*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 3), to make shine, illuminate, Up.; MBh. &c.; to show, make evident, caused to appear ('by way of', instr. of an abstract noun), Bhaṭṭ.; Cat.: Desid. *bibhāśishate*, Gr.: Intens. *bābhāśyate*, *bābhāśīti*, ib. (cf. *√bhā*, of which *√bhās* is a secondary form).

2. **Bhās**, n. f. (cf. 2. *bhā*) light or ray of light, lustre, brightness, RV. &c. &c. (*bhāsam nīdhi* [Prasaṅg.] and *bhāsam pati* [Hcat.], m. 'receptacle or lord of rays of light', the sun); an image, reflection, shadow, MW.; glory, splendour, majesty, L.; wish, desire, L. - **kara**, mfn. (also *bhāh-kara*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46, Sch.) 'making light', shining, glittering, bright, MBh.; Bhartṛ. (v.l. *bhāsura* and *svara*); m. (ifc. f. *ā*) the sun, T.Ār. &c. &c.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; fire, L.; a hero, L.; Calotropis Gigantea, L.; (also with *dīkṣita*, *paṇḍita*, *bhaṭṭa*, *mītra*, *śāstrin*, *ācārya* &c.) N. of various authors (esp. of a celebrated astronomer, commonly called Bhāskara-*rācārya*, q.v.); often found at the end of names (e.g. *jñāna-bhō*, *brahmanya-bhō* &c.); n. gold, L.; m. of breach (made by thieves in a wall), Mṛicch.; N. of a Tirtha, Cat.; -*kanṭha*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*caritra*, n. N. of wk.; -*deva*, m. N. of a poet; -*nandin*, m. the son of the god of the sun, Mṛicch.; -*nrisingha*, m. N. of a Sch. on Vātsyāyana's Kāma-sūtra (he wrote in 1788); -*priya*, m. 'fond of the sun', a ruby, L.; -*bhāshya*, n. N. of wk.; -*rāya*, m. N. of various authors, Cat.; -*lavaṇa*, n. a partic. mixture, Bhpr.; -*vat*, mfn. possessing a sun, Hcat.; -*varman*, m. N. of a man, Daś.; of various princes, Hcar.; Vās., Intro.; -*vrata*, n. N. of a partic. religious observance, Cat.; -*śarman* and -*śishya*, m. N. of authors, Cat.; -*saptamī*, f. N. of the 7th day in the light half of the month Māgha, W.; -*senā*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -*stotra*, n. N. of a hymn to the sun; *rācārya*, m. N. of various authors (esp. of a celebrated astronomer who lived in the 12th century and wrote the Siddhānta-sīromani, IW. 176 &c.); *rāvarita*, m. a partic. kind of headache, L.; *rāhnika*, n. N. of wk.: *rēṣhṭā*, f. Polanisia Icosandra, L. - **karaṇa**, Vop. ii, 44; Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46, Sch. - **kari**, m. (patr. fr. *bhās-kara*) N. of the planet Saturn, L.; of the monkey king Sugriva, Bālar.; of a Muni, MBh. - **kariya**, mfn. belonging to or coming from Bhās-kara; m. a pupil of Bh. Sāy.; n. N. of wk. - **khara**, -**pati**, -**phern**, Vop. ii, 45; Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46, Sch. - **vat** (*bhās*), mfn. luminous, splendid, shining, RV. &c. &c.; m. the sun, light, brightness, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; a hero, L.; (*atī*), f. the city of the sun, W.; N. of the dawn or of a river, Naigh. i, 8; 13; N. of a wk.; *ti-karaṇa*, n., *ti-vivaraṇa*, n. N. of wks.

Bhā-rjika, See p. 751, col. 1.

Bhāh-satya, See p. 751, col. 2.

Bhāsā, m. light, lustre, brightness (often ifc.), MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; impression made on the mind, fancy, MW.; a bird of prey, vulture (L. = *śakunta*, *kukkūṭa*, *grīdhra* &c.), Adbh. Br.; Āpast.; MBh.; Hariv. &c. (w. r. *bhāsha*); a cow-shed, L.; N. of a man, Rājāt.; of a dramatic poet (also called Bhāsaka), Mālav.; Hcar. &c.; of a son of a minister of king Candraprabha, Kathās.; of a Dānava, ib.; of a mountain, MBh.; (*ī*), f. N. of the mother of the vultures (a daughter of Tāmra), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a daughter of Pradhā, MBh.; n. (m., TBr.) N. of a Sāman, Br.; ŚrS. - **karaṇa**, m. N. of a Rākshasa, R. - **tā**, f. the being a vulture or bird of prey, Mn. xi, 25. - **vīlāsa-samvāda**, n. N. of ch. of the Vāsishtā-rāmāyana.

Bhāsaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to appear, enlightening, making evident or intelligible (ifc.), Vedāntas.; Sarvad. (-*tva*, n.); N. of a dramatic poet (see *bhāsa*).

Bhāsana, n. shining, glittering, brilliance, splendour, Pāṇ.; Nir.

Bhāsanta, mfn. splendid, beautiful, L.; m. the sun or the moon or a star, L.; the bird Bhāsa, L.; (*ī*), f. an asterism, Nakshatra, L.

1. **Bhāsas**, n. (for 2. see col. 2) brightness, light, lustre, RV. vi, 4, 3; 12, 5.

Bhāsā-keṭu, mfn. (fr. instr. of 2. *bhās* + *ke*) perceivable by or appearing through light, RV. x, 20, 3.

Bhāsāya, Nom. Ā. *°yate*, to resemble the bird Bhāsa, Kāv.

Bhāsin, mfn. shining, brilliant (see *urdhva*- and *vyotir-bh*).

Bhāsu, m. the sun, L.

Bhāsura, mfn. shining, radiant, bright, splendid, Kāv.; Rājāt. &c.; (ifc.) excellent in, distinguished by, Cat.; terrible (?), L.; m. a crystal, L.; a hero, L.; n. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. - **tva**, n. splendour, Mālav. - **deha**, mfn. having a splendid body or form, MBh. - **pushpā**, f. Tragia Involucrata, L. - **mūrti**, mfn. = *-deha*, MBh. - **hemarāsi**, m. a glittering heap of gold, Ragh. **Bhāsurānanda-nātha**, m. N. of Bhāskara-*cārya* after his initiation, Cat.

Bhāsura, m. N. of a man, Mudr.; (also -*siṅha*), N. of a lion, Pañcat.

Bhāsya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be made visible, to be brought to light (-*tva*, n.), Vedāntas. - **sūtra**, n. N. of a ch. in the Kātantra treating of the meaning of grammatical forms.

Bhāsvarā, mf(ā)n. shining, brilliant, bright, resplendent, ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. the sun, L.; a day, L.; N. of a satellite of the god of the sun, MBh.; of a Buddhist deity (?), L.; n. Costus Arabicus or Speciosus, L. - **varṇa** (*bhāsv*), mfn. light-coloured, having the colour of light, ŚBr.

भासद् bhāsada, m. (fr. *bhasad*) a buttock, RV. (du., VS.)

भासद् 2. bhāsas, n. (*√bhas*) food, prey, RV. iv, 33, 4 (cf. 1. *bhāsas*, col. 1).

भासिन् bhāsin, *bhāsura*. See above.

भासोक bhāsoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

भास्कर bhās-kara &c. See 2. *bhās*, col. 1.

भास्त्रायण bhāstrāyaṇa, n. (fr. *bhastrā*), g. *arihaṇḍī*.

Bhāstrāyaṇaka, mfn. (fr. prec.), ib.

भासन् bhāsmāna, mf(ī)n. (fr. *bhasman*) made or consisting of ashes, ashy, ŚiS.

Bhāsmāyana. See next.

Bhāsmāyana, m. patr. fr. *bhasman*, g. *kuṣṭjādi*; pl. *bhāsmāyanāḥ*, ib.

भिक्षराज bhikṣhara-āja, m. N. of a king, Rājāt.

भिक्ष bhikṣh (fr. Desid. of *√bhaj*, lit. 'to wish to share or partake'), cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 5) *bhikṣhate* (ep. also P. *°ti*; pf. *bibhikṣhe*, Br. &c.; aor. *abhibhikṣhīta*, Gr.; fut. *bhikṣhishyate*, MBh.; inf. *bhikṣhitum*, ib.), to wish for, desire (acc. or gen.), RV. &c. &c.; to beg anything (esp. alms) from (two acc. or acc. of thing and abl. of pers.), VS. &c. &c.; to be weary or distressed (?), L.: Caus. *bhikṣhayati*, to cause to beg, Rājāt.

Bhikṣhana, n. (and *ā*, f., L.) the act of begging, asking alms, Āpast.; MBh.

Bhikṣhā, f. the act of begging or asking (with *√kri*, to beg; with *√aṭ*, *car*, *bhram* and *yā*, to go about begging), ŚBr. &c. &c.; any boon obtained by begging (alms, food &c.), AV. &c. &c. (also ifc., e.g. *putra-bhikṣhām dehi*, 'grant the boon of a son', R.); hire, wages, L.; service, L. - **kara-gupta**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. - **karaṇa**, n. asking alms, mendicancy, Dhūrtas. - **cara**, mf(ī)n. going about begging, a mendicant, R.; m. N. of a son of Bhoja (also called *bhikṣhu*), Rājāt. - **caraṇa**, n. (GrS.) - **cārya**, n. (ŚBr.); *ā*, f., PārGr.; *°rya-caraṇa*, n. ib.) going about for alms, mendicancy. - **cāra**, mfn. = *-cara*, mfn., ŚārngP. - **ṭana** (*°kṣhā*), mfn. id., L.; m. N. of a poet, Cat.; n. wandering about for alms, mendicancy, Kāv.; Pur. &c. (acc. with *√kri*, to go about begging, Pañcat.; with Caus. of *√kri*, to cause to go about begging, ib.); N. of ch. of Brahmanḍapa; - *kāvya*, n. N. of a poem; - *nāṭaka*, n. N. of a drama. - **ṇna** (*°kṣhāna*), n. food obtained as alms, Hit. - **pātra**, n. a mendicant's bowl, alms-dish, Pañcat. - **bidāla**, m. = *bhikṣhā bidāla* *iva*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 72, Sch. - **bhāṇḍa**, n. = *-pātra*, Kathās. - **bhuṇj**, mfn. living on alms, Rājāt. - **mānava**, m. a beggar boy (as a term of contempt), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 69, Sch. - **°yana** (*°śāy*), n. = (and v.l. for) *bhikṣhātana*, Bhartṛ. - **°rthin** (*°kṣhārthin*), mfn. asking for alms, a beggar or mendicant, Mn. viii, 23. - **°rha** (*°kṣhārha*), mfn. worthy of alms, MW. - **vat**, mfn. receiving alms, begging, MBh. - **vāsas**, n. a beggar's dress, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 71, Sch. - **°vitti**, mfn. living on alms, begging, Pañcar. - **°vin** (*°kṣhāvin*), mfn. eating begged food, dishonest, Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; *°ti-tva*, n. mendicancy,

roguey, Hit. - **°hāra** (*°kṣhāh*), m. begged food, Bhartṛ.; mfn. = *bhikṣhā-bhuṇj*, ŚārngP. **Bhikṣhōt-kara**, m. scattering alms, W. **Bhikṣhōpajivin**, mfn. = *bhikṣhā-vṛjiti*, MW.

Bhikṣhāka, n. a beggar, mendicant, Rājāt.; (*ī*), f. a female beggar, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 155.

Bhikṣhita, mfn. begged, solicited or obtained as alms (cf. *śūdra-bh*), Yājñ.; MBh.

Bhikṣhitavya, mfn. to be begged or asked for, ŚBr.

Bhikṣhin, mfn. begging, asking for alms, R.

Bhikṣhu, m. a beggar, mendicant, religious m^o (esp. a Brāhman in the fourth Āśrama or period of his life, when he subsists entirely on alms), Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. RTL. 55, n. 1); a Buddhist mendicant or monk, Kathās.; Lalit. (cf. MWB. 55); a partic. Buddha, L.; Asteracantha Longifolia, L.; Sphaerantus Mollis, L.; N. of an Āṅgīrasa (author of RV. x, 117), Rānukr.; of a son of Bhoja, Rājāt.; of a poet, Cat.; n. N. of an Upanishad (cf. *bhikṣhukōpanishad*). - **caryā**, f. 'a mendicant's course of life', begging, BhP. - **tattva**, n. N. of wk. - **bhāva**, m. monkhood, priesthood, Divyā. - **rākṣha-sa**, m. a Rākṣhasa in the shape of a religious mendicant, Jātakam. - **saṃgha**, m. the association of Buddhist monks, Lalit. - **saṃghāṭi**, f. mendicant's clothes, old or ragged raiment, Suśr. - **sūtra**, n. a collection of rules or precepts for mendicants, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 110; -*bhāṣya-vārtika*, n. N. of a Comm. on prec. - **hala**, m. or n. (?) N. of a partic. square-measure, Inscr.

Bhikṣhuka, m. a beggar, mendicant, a Brāhman of the m^o order (cf. *bhikṣhu*), GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (RTL. 386); (*ī*), f., see below. - **satī**, f. a virtuous female mendicant, L. **Bhikṣhukōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Bhikṣhukī, f. (of prec.) a female mendicant, MBh.; R. &c. - **parāka**, m. or n. (?) N. of a building, Rājāt.

Bhikṣhupā, f. a Buddhist female mendicant or nun, Lalit.; Divyā. (MWB. 86).

Bhikṣhya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to beg or ask for alms, g. *kaṇḍo-ādi* (not in Kās.)

भिक्ष bhikṣa, m. (or *ā*, f., Pañcat.), *bhikṣaka*, or *°ḍitaka*, m. (L.) Abemoschus Esculentus.

भिक्षिनाल bhikṣimāla, m. (or *ā*, f.) = *bhin-dipāla*, L.

भिक्ष bhikṣa, *bhikṣi*. See p. 757, col. 1.

भिद् 1. bhid, cl. 7. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xix, 2) *bhinḍati*, *bhintē* (impf. 2. 3. sg. *bhin-nat*, RV.; Subj. *bhinḍadā*, ib.; Impv. *bhinḍt*, ib.; *bhinḍhi*, Var. [cf. *bhinḍhi-lavaṇa*]; d. 1. P. *bhē-dati*, RV.; Pot. *bhīdeyam*, AV.; pf. *bibhēda*, RV.; aor. 2. 3. sg. *bhēd*, RV.; *abhaiṣit*, R.; *bhītḥ*, TS.; Prec. *bhītisīṣṭa*, Gr.; fut. *bhētsyati*, *°te*, Br. &c.; Cond. *abhetṣyat*, Up.; fut. *bhēttā*, Gr.; inf. *bhēttavā*, ŚBr.; *bhettum*, ib. &c.; ind. p. *bhītṛā*, -*bhīda*, RV. &c.) to split, cleave, break, cut or rend asunder, pierce, destroy, RV. &c. &c.; to pass through (as a planet or comet), Hariv.; Var.; to disperse (darkness), R.; Śak.; to transgress, violate, (a compact or alliance), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to open, expand, MaitrUp.; Megh.; to loosen, disentangle, dissolve, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to disturb, interrupt, stop, ib.; to disclose, betray, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to disunite, set at variance, ib.; to distinguish, discriminate, L.: Pass. *bhīdyate* (ep. also *°ti*, aor. *abhedī*, Br.; MBh. &c.; pf. *bibhīde*, Kālid.), to be split or broken, burst (intrans.), Br. &c. &c.; to be opened (as a closed hand, eyes &c.), Kāv.; Pur.; to overflow (as water), R.; Hariv.; to be loosened, become loose, MupḍUp.; Kāv.; to be stopped or interrupted, MBh.; to be disclosed or betrayed, Kāv.; to be changed or altered (in mind), be won over, Kāv.; Pur.; to be disunited, MBh.; to keep aloof from (instr.), ib.; to be distinguished, differ from (abl.), Sāmkyak.; Kāv. &c. Caus. *bhedayati*, *°te* (aor. *abhidat*; cf. also *bhidāpana*), to cause to split or break &c.; to split, break, shatter, crush, destroy, MBh.; Hariv.; Hit.; to separate, divide (see *bhedita*); to disunite, set at variance, perplex, unsettle (in opinion), seduce, win over, MBh.; R.: Desid. *bibhīdsati*, *°te*, to wish to break through or disperse or defeat, RV.; MBh. (cf. *bī-bhītsā*): Desid. of Caus., see *bibhēdayishu*: Intens. *bebhīdīti* or *bebhīti*, to cleave repeatedly, Bhaṭṭ. [Cf. Lat. *findo*; Germ. *beissen*; Eng. *bite*.]

Bhitta, n. a fragment, section, ŚāṅkhGr.; = *bhit-ti*, a partition, wall, Inscr.

Bhitti, f. breaking, splitting, Kāth.; a mat (made of split reeds), ŚBr.; a wall (of earth or masonry), partition, panel, MaitrUp.; Inscr. &c.; (ifc. with parts of the body) a wall-like surface (cf. *kapola-gaṇḍa-bh*); a fragment, bit, portion, L.; a place, spot, Mudr.; a rent, fissure, L.; a flaw, deficiency, W.; an opportunity, occasion, L. — **khātana**, m. 'wall-digger', a rat. L. — **caura**, m. 'wall-burglar', a house-breaker, L. — **pātana**, m. 'wall-destroyer', a kind of rat, L.

Bhittika, mf(ā)n. (ifc.) = *bhitti*, breaking, splitting, Hcat.; a wall, ib.; (ā), f. a partition, wall, L.; a small house-lizard, L.; Asparagus Racemosus, L.

Bhitra, n. (for *bhit-tra*?) a kind of dance, Samgit.

2. **Bhid**, mfn. (ifc.) breaking, splitting, piercing, destroying, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur. (cf. *āśma-giri-tamo-pura-bhid* &c.); f. a wall (= *bhitti*), RV. i, 174, 8; separation, distinction, BhP.; a sort, kind, species, L.

Bhidaka, m. 'cutter' or 'wounder', a sword, L.; Indra's thunderbolt, L.

Bhidā, f. splitting, bursting, destroying, destruction, Kāv. (cf. *dur-bhida*); separation (see *bhrit*); distinction, difference, Kāv.; BhP.; a kind or species, Sāh.; coriander, L. — **bhrit**, mfn. 'broken' or 'enduring separation', Śis. vi, 5.

Bhidāpana, n. (from an irreg. Caus. *bhidāpaya*) causing to break or pound or trample on, BhP.

Bhidi, m. a thunderbolt, Up. iv, 142, Sch.

Bhidira, n. id., ib. i, 52, Sch.

Bhidu, m. id., ib. i, 24, Sch.

Bhidura, mfn. (ifc.) breaking, splitting, piercing, destroying, Hcar.; easily split or broken, fragile, brittle, Malatim. (cf. Vām. v, 2, 60); divided, variegated, mingled or mingling with, Śis.; m. a chain for an elephant's feet, L.; n. a thunderbolt, Up. i, 52, Sch.

— **svana**, m. 'making a piercing noise', N. of an Asura, Hariv.

Bhidellima, mfn. easily broken, brittle, fragile, Sadukt. (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 96, Vartt. 1, Pat.)

Bhidyā, m. a rushing river or N. of a r°, Ragh.; Bhāṭṭ. (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 115); n. splitting, breaking, destroying (cf. *pūr-bhidyā* and *śirsha-bhidyā*).

Bhidra, n. a thunderbolt, Up. ii, 13, Sch.

Bhid-vat, mfn. containing the √*bhid*, Kāth.

Bhindū, m. a breaker, destroyer, RV. i, 11, 4; a bubble on liquids, TS.; ĀpŚr. (cf. *bindu*); f. a woman who brings forth a still-born child, L. (cf. *nindu*).

Bhindura, m. Ficus Infectoria, L.

Bhindhi-lavanā, f. (fr. 2. sg. Impv. + *f*) constant sprinkling of salt, g. *mayūra-vyaṅsakāddi* (cf. *paca-lavanā*).

Bhinnā, mfn. split, broken, shattered, pierced, destroyed, RV. &c. &c.; leaky (as a ship), MBh.; broken through, transgressed, violated, Mn.; MBh. &c.; divided into parts, anything less than a whole, Yājñ.; Kāv. &c.; opened, expaused, blown, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; detached, disjoined, loosened, ib.; interrupted, disturbed, Bhāṭṭ.; disclosed, betrayed, R.; disunited, set at variance, MBh.; seduced, bribed, Kām.; Hit.; changed, altered, Yājñ.; Suśr.; distinct, different from or other than (abl. or comp.), GrSŚ.; Kāv. &c.; deviating, abnormal, irregular, Kāv.; mixed or mingled with (instr. or comp.), ib.; cleaving to (loc. or comp.), ib.; = *bhinna-karaṇa*, MBh. i, 7006; m. (in arithm.) a fraction, Lilāv.; (ā), f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L.; n. a fragment, bit, portion, W.; a wound from a pointed weapon, a stab, Suśr.; a partic. mode of fighting, Hariv. — **kaṭa** (Ragh.), — **karaṇa** (MBh.), mfn. a rutting elephant having a fissure in the temples (from which fluid exudes). — **karindra-kumbha-muktā-maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of pearls fallen from the crack in the frontal protuberances of a chief elephant, ŚāṅkhGr. — **karna**, mfn. having divided ears (said of partic. animals), Pāp. vi, 3, 115. — **kalpa**, mfn. having different rites, ŚrS. — **kāla**, mfn. one who does not keep to the right time, ŚāṅkhGr. — **kumbha**, m. a person who has regained his liberty by redeeming his pledge, L. — **kūṭa**, mfn. each employing a different stratagem, Kām. (Sch.); n. an army whose inferior officers have perished, L. — **krama**, mfn. out of order or place, displaced, Kuval.; TāṇḍyaBr., Comm. &c. — **kleśa**, mfn. one in whom the (Buddhist) Kleśas (s.v.) are destroyed, L. — *tva*, n., ib.

— **gaṇḍa-karaṇa**, mfn. = *karaṇa*, Bhāṭṭ. — **gati**, mfn. going with great strides or quickly, Śak. — **gar-bha**, mfn. disunited in the centre, disorganised (said of an army), Kām. — **gātrikā**, f. Cucumis Usitatissimus, L. — **gūṇana**, n. multiplication of fractions, Col. — **ghana**, m. the cube of a fraction, ib.

— **jāti**, mfn. pl. of different rank, Yājñ., Comm.; — **mat**, mfn. id., MārKP. — **jāṭiya**, mfn. of a different kind, ĀpŚr., Comm.; of a d° tribe or caste, MW.

— **taura**, mfn. occurring or happening in different actions, KāṭyŚr. — **tva**, n. the state of being different from (comp.), Sāh. — **darśin**, mfn. seeing diff° things, s° a difference, making a d° (opp. to *sama-d*), partial, BhP. — **dalā**, f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — **dris**, mfn. = *darśin*, BhP.

— **deśa**, mfn. occurring or happening in various places; — *tva*, n., Śak. — **deha**, mfn. 'whose body is pierced', wounded, MW. — **nan** or **nauka**, mfn. 'whose ship is broken', shipwrecked, ib. — **pari-karman**, n. an arithmetical operation with fractions, Col. — **prakāra**, mfn. of a different kind or sort, MW. — **bhāga-hara** (prob. w.r. for *-hāra*), ni. division of fractions, Lil. — **bhājana** or **bhāṇḍa**, n. a broken pot or vessel, potsherd, MW. — **bhin-nātman**, m. chick-pea, Cicer Arietinum, L. — **man-tra**, mfn. one who has betrayed a plan, R. — **mar-man**, mfn. pierced in the vital organs, mortally wounded, MW. — **maryāda** (Cāṇ.; Uttarar.) or **maryādin** (MārKP.), mfn. whose course is broken, separated from the right way, uncontrolled, unrestrained, regardless, disrespectful. — **mastaka-piṇḍaka** or **ḍika**, mfn. whose skull and forehead are cloven, (an elephant) whose frontal prominences have fissures, MW. — **yojanī**, f. Plectranthus Scutellarioides, Bhpr. (w. r. *-yājani*). — **ruoi**, mfn. having a different taste, Ragh.; Mālav. — **liṅga**, n. incongruity of number in a comparison, Prātāp.

— **liṅga**, mf(ā)n. containing words of different gender, ib. — **vacana**, mf(ā)n. containing words of d° number, ib.; n. incongruity of number in a comparison, ib. — **vat**, mfn. one who has divided, MW. — **varga**, m. the square of a fraction, Col. — **varcas**, mfn. voiding excrement, Suśr.; Car. (also *°ska*); having thin evacuations (*-tva*, n.), Car. — **varṇa**, mfn. changed in colour, discoloured, pale, Megh.; of a different caste or tribe, MW. — **vart-man**, mfn. separated from the right way, Kām. — **viṭka**, mfn. (fr. 3. *vish*) = *varcas*, Suśr.; Bhpr.; — *tva*, n. = *varcas-tva*, ŚāṅhGr. (Sch. 'change of colour in the faeces'). — **vr̥ṭta**, mfn. one who has abandoned the path of duty, leading a bad life, MBh.; Yājñ.; containing a metrical fault, Cat. — **vr̥ṭti**, mfn. having different occupations, Bhāṭṭ.; h° a d° profession, Yājñ., Comm.; leading a bad life, following evil courses (= *vr̥ṭta*, -*tā*, f.), Mn.; MBh.; w. r. for *-vr̥ṭta*, Cat. — **vyavakalita**, n. sub-traction of fractions, Col. — **śakṛit**, mfn. = *varcas*, Car. — **samhati**, mfn. whose union is broken, disunited, MW. — **samkalana** (MW.) or **°kalita** (Col.), n. addition of fractions. — **svara**, mfn. having a broken or changed voice, Suśr.; discordant, MW.; — **mukha-varṇa**, mfn. h° a br° or ch° voice and complexion, Pañcat. — **hṛiti**, f. division of fractions, Lil. — **hṛidaya**, mfn. pierced through the heart, Ragh. — **bhinnāṅjana**, n. divided antimony or collyrium mixed (with oil &c.), eye-ointment, Kāv.; Suśr.; — **cayōpana**, mfn. like a quantity of pounded antimony, Hariv.; — **varṇa**, mfn. having the colour of p° a° (*-tā*, f.), Śis.; — **sannibha**, mfn. similar to p° a°, Ritus; — **undākāra** (Hariv.) or **°nābha** (MW.), mfn. appearing like p° a°. — **bhinnābhina**, mfn. distinct and not d°, separate and not s°, MW. — **bhin-nārtha**, mfn. having different aims, ĀpŚr., Comm.; having a clear or distinct meaning, clear, perspicuous, Śak.; — *tā*, f. clearness, intelligibility, ib. — **bhinnō-dara**, m. 'born from a different womb', a brother by a different mother, a half brother, MW.

Bhinnaka, mfn. broken, MantraBr.; m. 'a seceder', a Buddhist mendicant, L.; n. of a musical mode or Rāga, Vikr.; (ṛ), ind. with √*kṛi*, to divide, separate, Śis.

Bhettavya, mfn. to be broken or split, R.; to be betrayed or divulged, Hariv.

Bhetṛi, mfn. breaking, splitting, bursting through, piercing; a breaker &c., RV. &c. &c.; a conqueror, Cat.; an interrupter, disturber, frustrator, Kām.; a divulger, betrayer, MBh.; Yājñ.; a factious or seditious man, MW.; m. N. of Skanda, Mṛicch.; N. of a partic. magical spell recited over weapons, R.

Bheda, °*dāna* &c. See p. 766.

भिन्द् bhind, v. l. for √*bind*, q.v.

भिन्दिपाल bhindipāla or °*laka*, m. a short javelin or arrow thrown from the hand or shot through a tube (others 'a stone fastened to a string' or 'a kind of sling for throwing stones'), MBh.; R. &c. (v. l. *bhindapāla*, *bhīṇḍimālā*, *bhindomāla*, *bhindimālā* or °*laka*, *bhindumāla*).

भिन्दु bhindu, *bhinna* &c. See col. i.

भियस् bhiyās &c. See p. 758, col. i.

भिरिगिटका bhirigikā, f. a species of plant (= *sveta-guñjā*), L. (v. l. *bhirigikā*).

भिह bhiru, m. N. of a man (also °*ruka*), Divyāv. — **kacca**, n. N. of a town, ib.

भिल् bhl = √*bil*, q.v.

भिल्म bhlma, n. a word used to explain *blma*, Nir. i, 20.

भिल्ल bhilla, m. N. of a wild mountain race, (prob.) the 'Beels' (who live in the Vindhya hills, in the forests of Malwa, Mewar, Kandes, the Dak-hin), Kāv.; Kathās. &c. (ifc. f. ā); a king of the Bhillas, Kathās.; the son of a Śabara and an Andhrī (who was previously married to a Nishṭhya), L.; a species of Lodhra, L.; (ṛ), f. a Bhilla woman, ŚāṅhGr.; Synplocos Racemosa, L. — **gavi**, f. = *gavayī*, the female of the Bos Gavaeus, L. — **taru**, m. Synplocos Racemosa, L. — **bhūṣhaṇā**, f. the seed of Abrus Precatorius, L.

Bhillin, m. Synplocos Racemosa, L.

Bhillī, f. of *bhilla*, in comp. — **cakrēśvara**, m. N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar. — **nātha**, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Bhillota or °*taka*, m. a species of plant (prob. = *bhilla-laru*), Suśr.

भिश्वा bhiśā, f. N. of a woman, Rājat.

भिषज् 1. bhiṣaj (prob. = *abhi* + √*saj*, 'to attach, plaster'), only 3. sg. pr. *bhiśākti*, to heal, cure, RV. viii, 68, 2.

Bhiṣak, in comp. for 2. *bhiṣaj*. — **cakra-cittōtsava**, m., — **°akra-nidāna**, n. N. of wks. — **tama** ('*śhāk*'), mfn. most healing; m. du. 'the best physicians', the Āsvins, RV.; AV.; BhP. — **tara** ('*śhāk*'), mfn. more healing, AV. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a phys', Śāy. — **pāśa**, m. an inferior phys°, quack doctor, Vop. (cf. under *pāśa*). — **priyā**, f. 'dear to a phys°', Coccus Cordifolius, L.

Bhiṣag, in comp. for 2. *bhiṣaj*. — **jīta**, n. 'subdued by physicians' any drug or medicine, Car. — **bhadra**, f. a species of Croton, L. (v. l. *visha-bh*). — **rāja-miśra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vati**, f. pl. N. of partic. verses containing the word *bhiṣaj*, ĀpŚr. — **vara**, m. du. 'best of physicians', the Āsvins, Var. — **vid**, m. 'knowing remedies', a physician, Car.

Bhiṣaṇ, in comp. for 2. *bhiṣaj*. — **māṭṛi**, f. Gendarussa Vulgaris, L.

2. **Bhiṣaj**, mfn. curing, healing, sanative, RV. &c. &c.; m. a healer, physician, ib.; a remedy, medicine, RV.; AV.; Car.; N. of a man with the patr. Ātharvaṇa, L.; of a son of Sata-dhanvan, Hariv. — **āvarta**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh.

Bhiṣaja, m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi* (Kāś.). 1. **Bhiṣajya**, Nom. P. °*yāti* (g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*) to heal, cure, possess healing power, RV. &c. &c.; to be physician to any one (dat.), Bālar.; to be a physician or remedy for, i.e. to gain the mastery over anything (loc.), ib.

2. **Bhiṣajya**, mf(ā)n. sanative, healing, healthful, Kāth.; (ā), f. healing, cure, remedy, ŚāṅkhBr. — **Bhiṣajyitā**, mfn. healed, cured, ŚBr. (w. r. *bhiṣajyayitā* &c.).

Bhiṣaja, m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi* (cf. *bhiṣaja*).

Bhiṣajya, Nom. P. °*yati* (g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*), 3. sg. impf. *abhiṣhṇak*, to heal, refresh, RV. x, 131, 5.

भियय bhiṣhaya, °*yati*. See √*bhī*.

भियायक bhiṣhāyaka, m. a Yaksha, Rājat. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, ib.

भिष्सा bhissā, v. l. for *bhissā*.

Bhismikā, °*mitā*, °*miṣhā*, v. l. for *bhiṣaṭā* or *bhiṣiṭā*.

भिसठा bhiṣaṭā or *bhiṣiṭā*, f. cooked rice, L. — **Bhissā**, f. boiled rice, L.

भिहू bhīhu(?), m. N. of a mountain, Buddh.

भी 1. *bhī*, cl. 3. P. (Dhātup. xxv, 2) *bībhīti* (du. *bībhītas* or *bībhītas*, Pot. *bībhīyāt* or *bībhīyāt*, Pāp. vi, 4, 115; Pot. 3. pl. *bībhīyuh*, MBh. xii, 459; impf. 3. pl. *abibhīyuh*, Pāp. vii, 3, 83, Sch.; esp. also A. 1. sg. *bībhīye* and P. 3. sg. *bībhīyati*, pl. *bībhīyanti*; Ved. also cl. 1. A. *bhīyate*, and accord. to Dhātup. xxiv, 15, cl. 10. P. *bhīyayati*; pf. *bībhāya*, 3. pl. *bībhīyuh*, RV. &c. &c.; *bībhāya*, AitBr.; *bībhīyām cakāra*, ŚBr., cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 39; aor. *abhaishit*, 'shma, 'shub, RV.; AV. &c., 2. sg. *bhaishit*, AV., *bhaish*, Br. &c., esp. in *mā bhaish*, 'do not be afraid,' once for plural = *mā bhaishā*, R. i, 55, 25; *bhes*, Br.; *bhema*, RV., p. A. *bhīyānd*, ib.; fut. *bhetā*, Gr.; cond. *abheshyat*, ŚBr.; inf. *bhīyāse*, RV.; *bhetum*, MBh. &c.), to fear, be afraid of (abl. or gen., rarely inst. or acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to fear for, be anxious about (abl.), R.: Pass. *bhīyate*, aor. *abhaish*, Gr.: Caus. *bhīshāyate* (ŚBr. &c.; cf. Pāp. i, 3, 68), *bhīshayati* (MBh.; once m. c. *bhīsh*, BhP.; p. *bhīshayāna*, MBh.; aor. *bhīshishat*, TS., 'shatāh, RV.), *bhīshayati*, 'te (Pāp. i, 3, 68, Sch.; Pot. *bhīshayase*, Megh. 61; v.l. *bhīshayase*; aor. *bhīshayāt*, *abibhīshayanta*, RV.; ind. p. *bhīshāya*, Br.), *bhīshayate* (Pāp. vi, 1, 56, Sch.), to terrify, put in a fright, intimidate, RV. &c. &c.: Desid. *bībhīshati*, Gr.: Intens. *bebhīyate*, *bebhīyati*, *bebhīti*, ib. [Cf. *bhīyas*; Lith. *bijūti*; Slav. *bojati*; Germ. *bīben*, *beben*.]

Bhīyās, m. fear, apprehension (only acc. and instr.), RV. (cf. *bhīyāse* under √1. *bhī*).

Bhīyāsāna, mfn. fearful, timid, AV.

Bhīyā, f. fear, dread, L.

Bhīyānā. See √1. *bhī*.

2. **Bhī**, f. fear, apprehension, fright, alarm, dread of (abl., loc., acc. with *prati*, or comp.), RV. &c. &c. - *kāra*, mfn. causing fear, R. - *mat*, mfn. fearful, Nalod.

Bhītā, mfn. frightened, alarmed, terrified, timid, afraid of or imperilled by (abl. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; anxious about (comp.), Pañcar.; (am), ind. timidly, Śiksh.; n. fear, danger, L.; (impers.) fear has been shown, Śrīngār. - **gāyana**, n. a timid or shy singer, Samgīt. - **m-kāram**, ind. (with *ā-krus*) to call any one a coward, Bhāṭṭ. - **cārin**, mfn. acting timidly (a-*bhīta*), R. - **citta**, mfn. afraid in mind, Daś. - **paritrāṇa-vastūpālambha-paṇḍita**, mfn. clever in finding fault with the means of rescuing the terrified, Hit. - **bhīta**, mfn. very much frightened, exceedingly afraid, Bhag. - 1. -*vat*, mfn. one who is afraid, W. - 2. -*vat*, ind. like a frightened person, timidly, MBh.

Bhītī, f. fear, alarm, dread, danger (often ifc.), Yājñ.; Kāv. &c. - **kṛt**, mfn. causing or exciting fear, Rājat. - **chāid**, mfn. keeping away fear or danger, Bharṭ. - **tas**, ind. (ifc.) through fear of, Kathās. - **nāpitaka**, n. inimic representation of fear, Śak. - **mat**, mfn. timid, shy, Hās.

Bhītī, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. (B.)

Bhīmā, mf(ā)n. fearful, terrific, terrible, awful, formidable, tremendous, RV. &c. &c. (ibc., fearfully &c.); m. Rumex Vesicarius, L.; N. of Rudra-Śiva, ĀśvGr.; Up., Sch.; of one of the 8 forms of Śiva, Pur.; of one of the 11 Rudras, Pur.; of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; of one of the Devas called Yājñamush, ib.; of a Dānava, ib.; Kathās.; of a Vidyādhara, Kathās.; of a son of the Rākshasa Kunibhakarpa, Cat.; of the second son of Pāṇḍu (also called Bhīma-sena and Vṛkōdara; he was only the reputed son of P°, being really the son of his wife Prithā or Kuntī by the wind-god Vayu, and was noted for his size, strength and appetite), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; of sev. other men, AitBr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; pl. the race of Bhīma, MBh.; (ā), f. a whip, L.; a bullock's gall-stone, L.; N. of a form of Durgā, Hariv.; of an Āpsaras, R.; of sev. rivers, MBh.; of a district, Rājat.; of a town, Buddh. - **karmān**, mfn. terrible in act, dreadful, Bhag. - **kārmuka**, mfn. having formidable bows, MW. - **kāvya**, n. N. of wk. - **khaṇḍa**, n. N. of ch. in MBh. and Skandap. - **gava** or **gu**, m. (*gava* or *gu* = *go*) N. of man (cf. *bhaimagava*). - **gupta**, m. N. of a king, Rājat. - **grāha-vat**, mfn. having formidable crocodiles, MBh. - **candra**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. - **jananī**, f. 'Bhīma's mother,' N. of the Ganges, L. - **jā**, f. patr. of Damayanti, Naish. - **jānu**, m. N. of a king, MBh. - **tā**, f. terrible, R. - **tithi**,

f. = *bhīmārikādaśī*, MatsyaP. - **darśana**, nfn. frightful in appearance, MBh. - **dāsa-bhūpāla**, m., -**deva**, m. N. of authors, Cat. - **dvādaśī**, f. N. of the 12th day of the light half of the month Māgha (cf. *bhīmārikādaśī*), W.; -**vṛata**, n. a partic. observance; N. of ch. of BhavP. - **dhanvan**, m. 'having a formidable bow,' N. of a prince, Daś. - **dhanvāyana**, mf(ā)n. bearing f° bows, MBh. - **nagara**, n. 'Bhīma's city,' N. of a town (cf. *-pura*), L. - **nātha**, fn. N. of an author, Cat. - **nāda**, m. a terrific sound, Kāv.; 'sending forth a t° s°', a lion, L.; N. of one of the 7 clouds at the destruction of the world, Cat. - **nāyaka**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. - **parākrama**, mfn. possessing formidable power or prowess, MBh.; m. N. of a man, Kathās.; of Śiva, MW.; of wk. - **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Cat. - **putrikā**, f. Bhīma's daughter, Ml. - **pura**, n. N. of a town situated on the Ganges, Kathās. - **pūrvaja**, m. N. of Yudhiṣṭhira, Śis. - **bala**, m. 'possessing terrible strength,' N. of one of the Devas called Yājñamush, MBh.; of one of the sons of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib. - **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. - **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **bhāvā**, f. patr. of Damayanti; 'vi-*bhū*, P. - **bhavati**, to assume the shape of D°, Naish. - **bhuja**, m. 'having formidable arms,' N. of a man, Kathās. - **mukha**, m. 'of fearful aspect or appearance,' N. of a monkey, R. - **ratha**, m. N. of a Rākshasa, GāruḍaP.; of sev. men, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (ā or ī), f. N. of a river in the Himālaya mountains, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; Var.; (ī), f. (prob. for *-rātri* or *Prākṛit-rātri*) 'the fearful night,' N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of life (supposed to be the ordinary period of life after which a person is in his dotage and exempt from religious duties; cf. *kāla-rātri*), L. - **rūpa**, mfn. of terrible form, of fearful aspect, MW. - **rūpi-stotra**, n. N. of wk. - **vikrama**, mfn. of terrific prowess; m. N. of one of the sons of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of wk. - **vikrānta**, mfn. terribly powerful or courageous; m. a lion, L. - **vigraha**, mfn. of fearful form, terrific in appearance, MW. - **vinoda**, m. N. of wk. - **vega**, mfn. of fearful speed; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; of one of the sons of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; -*rava*, mfn. possessing terrific velocity and giving a t° sound, Hariv.; m. N. of one of the sons of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. - **sankara**, n. (scil. *linga*) N. of one of the 12 most sacred Liṅgas, Cat.; W. - **sara**, m. 'having terrible arrows,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. - **śāsana**, n. 'terrible in punishing,' N. of Yama, L. - **śāha**, m. (*śāha* = *شاه*) 'the t° king,' N. of a king, Cat. - **śukla**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. - **sāhi**, m. N. of a poet, Kshem. - **siṅha**, m. (ŚāringP.), 'ha-paṇḍita', m. (Cat.) N. of poets. - **sutā**, f. = *jā*, Ml. - **sena** (*bhīmā*), n. 'having a formidable army,' N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; of a Yaksha, Cat.; of the second son of Pāṇḍu (cf. *bhīmā*), MBh.; Hariv.; Lalit.; of various other men, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; a kind of camphor, L.; -*mat*, mfn. consisting of Bhīma-sena, MBh. - **svāmin**, m. N. of a Brahman, Inscr. - **hāsa**, n. the flocculent seeds or down &c. blown about in the air in summer, L. (v.l. for *grishma-hāsa*). **Bhīmākāra**, m. and **mādeva**, m. N. of two men, Rājat. **Bhīmāṅgada**, m. N. of a man, Mṛicch. **Bhīmādy-upākhyāna**, n. N. of ch. of the Vāsisṭha-rāmāyana. **Bhīmā-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Bhīmēsa**, m. N. of a place sacred to Śiva, Cat. **Bhīmēśvara**, n. id., ib.; -*tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib.; -*bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, ib.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. **Bhīmārikādaśī**, f. N. of the 11th day in the light half of the month Māgha, L. (cf. *bhīma-dvādaśī*). **Bhīmōttara**, m. N. of a Kumbhāṇḍa, L. **Bhīmōdārī**, f. N. of Umā, L. **Bhīmāhjas**, mfn. having terrible strength, Mear.

Bhīmaka, m. N. of a demon, Hariv.; -*lambaka*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Bhīmāyā, mfn. fearful, dreadful, RV. v, 56, 3.

Bhīmāra, m. a spy, L.; n. war, battle, L.

Bhīmālā, mfn. fearful, dreadful, VS. 30, 6.

1. **Bhīra**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 759) intimidating, Śis.

Bhīrū, mf(ā)n. fearful, timid, cowardly, afraid of (abl. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; (with *paratra*) dreading the beyond or the hereafter, Yājñ., Sch. (ifc. expressive of blame, Gaṇar. on Pāp. ii, 1, 53); m. a jackal, L. (cf. *phuru*); a tiger, L.; various kinds of fish, L.; a centipede, L.; a kind of sugar-cane, L.; Asparagus Racemosus, L.; f. a timid woman (esp. voc. *bhīrū*, 'O timid one!'), Kāv.; a shadow, L.; a she-goat, L.; Solanum Jacquinii, L.; n. a species

of plant, L.; silver, L. - **kaccha**, m. pl. N. of a people, Märkp. (prob. w.r. for *bharu-k°*). - **cetas**, n. 'timid-hearted,' a deer, L. - **jana**, m. one whose servants are cowards, MW. - **tā**, f., -*tva*, n. fearfulness, timidity, cowardice, dread of (comp.), Kāv.; Rājat.; Śusr. - **pattri** or **-parpi**, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. - **bāla**, m. a kind of water ratan, L. - **bhīru**, mfn. very timid or shy, Hariv. - **yodha**, mfn. having cowardly soldiers, MW. - **randhra**, m. 'having a formidable cavity,' a furnace, oven, L. - **shāhāna**, n. (prob.) a dreadful place, Pāp. viii, 3, 81. - **sattva**, mfn. fearful by nature, timorous, Śukas. - **hṛdaya**, mfn. id.; m. a deer, L.

Bhīruka, mfn. fearful, timorous, shy, afraid of (comp.), MBh.; Kāv.; formidable, W.; m. an owl, L.; a bear, L.; a kind of sugar-cane, Śusr.; Bhpr. &c. (v.l. *raka*); N. of a man, Buddh.; n. a wood, forest, L. - **jana**, m. one whose servants are cowards, MW.

Bhīlu, mfn. = *bhīru*, timid, L.

Bhīluka, mfn. id.; (ifc.) afraid of, Kathās.; m. a bear, L. (cf. *bhallūka*).

Bhīshaka, m. (fr. Caus.) N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L. (cf. *bhīmaka*); (*ikā*), f. N. of a goddess, Cat.

Bhīshana, mf(ā) or īn. (fr. Caus.) terrifying, frightening, formidable, horrible (with gen. or ifc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; = *gāḍha*, L.; n. (scil. *rasa*) the sentiment of horror (in poet. composition), W. (cf. *bhāyānaka*); N. of Śiva, L.; a form of Bhairava (= Yama), Cat.; Boswellia Thurifera, L.; Phoenix Paludosa, L.; a pigeon, dove, L.; N. of a Rākshasa, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a goddess (= Nirṛitī), VarYogay.; n. the act of terrifying or frightening, MBh. - **tva**, n. terrible, horribleness, MBh.

Bhīshanaka, mfn. terrifying, horrible, MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Bhīshanīya, mfn., id., Kāraṇḍ.

Bhīshaya, 'yati. See √bhī.

1. **Bhīshā**, f. the act of frightening, intimidation, Mn. viii, 264.

2. **Bhīshā**, ind. through fear of (abl.), RV.; Br.; Up.

Bhīshīta, mfn. terrified, frightened, MBh.

Bhīshī-dāsa, m. N. of the patron of Nārāyaṇa (author of a Comm. on Git.), Cat.

Bhīshu-gati (?), mfn. intimidating, Bhpr.

Bhīshma, mfn. terrible, dreadful, ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. (scil. *rasa*) = *bhīshana*, MW.; death, Nyāyas, Sch.; N. of Śiva, L.; a Rākshasa, L.; N. of a son of Śāmtanu and Gaṅgā (in the great war of the Bharatas he took the side of the sons of Dhṛita-rāshṭra against the sons of Pāṇḍu, and was renowned for his continence, wisdom, bravery, and fidelity to his word, cf. IW. 375 and RTL. 561-564), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; pl. the race or followers of Bhīshma, MBh.; n. horror, horribleness, W. - **garjita-goshha-svara-rāja**, m. N. of a number of Buddhas, Buddh. - **jananī**, f. 'Bhīshma's mother,' N. of Gaṅgā, L. - **pañcaka**, n. 'five days sacred to Bh°', the 5 days from the 11th to the 15th in the light half of the month Kārttika, AgP.; -*vṛata*, n. N. of a partic. observance performed during this period, ib. - **pañjara-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. - **parvan**, n. N. of the 6th book of the MBh. - **miśra**, m. N. of two authors, Cat. - **mukti-pradāyaka**, m. 'giving release to Bh°', N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar. - **ratna-parikshā**, f. 'trial of the jewel of Bh°', N. of wk. (?), Cat. - **sū**, f. = *jananī*, L. - **stava-rāja**, m. 'Bh°'s hymn to Kṛishṇa,' N. of MBh. xii, 47. - **stuti**, f. N. of a Stotra from the MBh. and from the BhP. - **svara-rāja**, m. 'king of terrible sounds,' N. of a Buddha, Buddh. **Bhīsh-māshṭamī**, f. the 8th day in the light half of the month Māgha (when there is a festival sacred to Bhīshma), W.

Bhīshmakā, m. N. of Bhīshma the son of Śāmtanu (used contemptuously), MBh. v, 598; N. of another king (the father of Rukmiṇī who was carried off by Kṛishṇa), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. **Bhīshmakāt-majā**, f. 'Bh°'s daughter, patr. of Rukmiṇī, Śis.

Bhetavya, mfn. to be feared or dreaded (n. often impers., esp. n. *bhetavyam*, with abl. or gen., 'one need not be afraid of'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Bheya, mfn. = prec. (n. impers. with abl., e.g. *arer bheyam*, 'one must fear an enemy'), MBh.

भोयी bhīnī, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. (B. *bhīnī*).

भोमरिका bhimarikā, f. N. of a daughter of Kṛishṇa by Satya-bhāmā (v.l. *bhimanikā*).

भीर 2. *bhira*, m. pl. (for 1. see p. 758, col. 2) N. of a people, VP. (prob. w.r. for *ābhira*).

Bhīraka. See under *bhīruka*.

भीलभूषणा *bhīla-bhūṣaṇā*, w. r. for *bhīla-bh*, q. v.

भीलु *bhīlu*, *bhīluka*. See p. 758, col. 3.

भीषक *bhīṣaka*, °*ṣaṇa* &c. See p. 758.

भीषटाचार्य *bhīṣṭācārya* (?), m. N. of a medical author, Cat.

भु *bhu*, mfn. (ifc.) = 2. *bhū*, becoming, being, existing, produced (cf. *agni*-, *pra-bhu* &c.)

भुःखार *bhukhāra*, m. a country in Tartary, Bokhāra, Rājat. (cf. *bhūkhāra*).

भुक् *bhuk*, ind. an exclamation of surprise, AV.

भुक्क *bhukka*, m. N. of a king, Cat. - *bhū-pāla*, m. king Bhukka, ib.

भुक्ता *bhukta*, *bhukti*. See √2. *bhuj*.

भुग *bhugna*. See √1. *bhuj*.

भुह *bhuḥ*, a syllable inserted in partic. *Sāmāns*, PañcavBr., Sch.

भुज 1. *bhuj*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 124) *bhujāti* (cf. *bubhoja*, aor. *abhauskhit*, fut. *bhokshyati* and °*ktā*, Gr.; really only pr. stem, aor. -*ābubhojis* and ind. p. -*bhujya* after *nir* and *pari*; cf. also *bhujam* in *bhujam-ga* and *bhujam-gama*), to bend, curve; (?) to sweep (cf. 1. *bhujī*), RV.: Pass. *bhujyate*, to be bent down or disheartened, Hit. iv, 28. [Cf. Gk. *phéwō*; Lat. *fugio*; Goth. *biugan*, *baugjan* (?); Germ. *biogan*, *biegen*; Angl. Sax. *būgin*; Eng. *bow*.]

Bhugna, mfn. bent, curved, crooked, distorted, *ĀsvGr.*; MBh. &c.; furrowed (as the brows), *Kāvyād.*; forced aside, Prab.; bent down, cowed, disheartened, Kathās.; N. of the Samdhi of *o* and *au* before nonlabial vowels, RPrāt. -*āḍis* or -*netra*, mfn. accompanied by distortion of the eyes (as a fever), Bhrp.

2. *bhuj*. See *tri-bhuj*.

Bhūja, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) the arm, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*bhujayor antaram*, the breast, Bhartr.; cf. *bhujāntara*); the hand, Pāp. vii, 3, 61; the trunk of an elephant, MBh. iii, 15736; a branch, bough, BHP.; a bending, curve, coil (of a serpent; see comp. below); the side of any geometrical figure, KātyŚr., Sch.; the base of a triangle, Sūryas.; the base of a shadow, ib.; the supplement of 2 or 4 right angles or the complement of 3 right angles, MW.; (ā), f., see col. 2. -*koṭara*, m. the armpit, L. -*ga*, see *bhujaga*. -*m-ga* and -*m-gama*, see *bhujamga* and *bhujamgama*. -*ochāyā*, f. shadow of the arms, secure shelter, Hit. -*ḥjā*, f. (in astron.) the base sine, Sūryas. -*taru-vana*, n. a forest the trees of which are its arms, Rājat. -*daṇḍa* (Git.), °*daka* (L.), m. 'arm-staff', a long arm, -*ḍala*, m. 'arm-leaf', the hand, L. -*nagara*, n. N. of a town, Cat. -*prati-bhūja*, n. opposite sides in a plane figure, Col. -*phala*, n. = *bāhu-phala*, the result from the base sine, Sūryas. -*bandhana*, n. clasp in the arms, an embrace, Git. -*bala-bhīma*, m. N. of an author, Cat. -*balin*, m. 'strong in the arm', N. of a Jaina teacher. -*madhya*, n. 'space between the arms', the breast, Ragh. -*mūla*, n. 'arm-root', the shoulder, MBh. -*yashṭi*, f. = *daṇḍa*, Ragh. -*yoktra*, n. clasp or embracing arms, MBh. -*rāma*, m. N. of an author (= *bhujānanda*), Cat. -*latā*, f. 'arm-creeper', a long slender arm, Megh.; Ratnāv. -*vīrya*, mfn. strong in the arm, Pracard.; n. vigour of arm, MW. -*śālin*, mfn. possessing strong arms, Kathās. -*śikhara* (Kād.), -*śiras* (L.), n. 'arm-head', the shoulder, L. -*samsāraya*, m. going to or taking refuge in the arms (of another), MBh. -*sambhoga*, m. 'union of arms', an embrace, R. -*sūtra*, n. the base sine, MW. -*stambha*, m. paralysis of the arms, Bhrp. **Bhujāghāta**, m. a blow with the arm, MBh. **Bhujāṅka**, m. an embrace, R. **Bhujāntara**, n. 'between the arms', the breast, MBh.; Kālid.; Kathās. (*am*, ind. between the arms, in the embrace); a partic. astron. correction, Siddhāntas. **Bhujāntarāla**, n. = *bhujāntara*, the breast, chest, Mālav. **Bhujāpida**, m. clasp or embracing in the arms, W. **Bhujā-bhujī**, ind. arm to arm, in close fight, Naish. (cf. *keṭi-keṭi*).

Bhujōpapiḍam, ind. by or while clasp in the arms, Daś.

Bhujaga (fr. *bhujā + ga*), m. 'going in curves', a snake, serpent, serpent-demon (ifc. f. *ā*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (-*va*, n., MBh.); (ā), f. a female snake, a serpent-maid, MBh.; Kathās.; a species of shrub, L.; N. of a river, Dharmas.; (prob. n.) tin or lead, Kālac. -**ādrapa**, m. 'serpent-destroyer', N. of Garuḍa, L. -**pati**, m. the king of serpents, Vās. -**pushpa**, m. a species of plant, Suśr. -**bhojin**, m. 's'-eater', a peacock, W. -**rāja**, m. 's'-king', N. of Śeṣha, Kir.; °*jāya*, Nom. P. °*yate*, to become a s'-king, Vās. -**latā**, f. betel-pepper, L. -**valaya**, m. a bracelet consisting of a snake, MW. -**śiṣu-sṛita**, mfn(ā)n. going like a young s'; (ā), f. N. of a metre, Piṅg. **Bhujagātmaśā**, f. 's'-daughter', a young female s', MBh. **Bhujagātaka**, m. 's'-destroyer', N. of Garuḍa, L. **Bhujagābhōjin**, m. = °*gāṣṭana*, L. **Bhujagāri**, m. 'serpent-foe', a peacock, Harav. **Bhujagāśana**, m. 'serpent-eater', N. of Garuḍa, L. **Bhujagābhaya**, n. lead, L. **Bhujagēndra**, m. 'serpent-king', a large serpent, MBh. **Bhujagēśvara**, m. 'serpent-lord', N. of Śeṣha, Hariv. **Bhujamga**, m. (fr. *bhujam*, ind. p. of *√bhuj + ga*) a serpent, snake, serpent-demon, Kāv.; Suśr.; N. of the number eight, Sūryas.; the paramour of a prostitute, Kāvyād.; Sāh.; the dissolute friend of a prince, Kāvyād.; any constant companion of a prince, Hcar.; a lover (see *prithivī-bh*), the keeper of a prostitute, L.; a species of Daṇḍaka metre, VarBṛS., Sch.; N. of a man, Rājat.; (ā), f. a serpent-nymph, MBh.; Kathās.; a kind of shrub, L.; (prob. n.) tin or lead, L. -**kanayā**, f. a young female snake or a serpent-nymph, Mjicch. -**ghāṭinī**, f. 'killing snakes', a species of plant (used as an antidote), L. -**jihvā**, f. 'serpent's-tongue', a sp. of pl. similar to *Sita Cordifolia*, L. -**damani**, f. -**parpini**, f. two species of plants, L. -**pīṭha**, mfn. covered with s', MW. -**pushpa**, m. a sp. of pl., L. -**prayāta**, n. 's'-like course', N. of a metre, Śrutat. -**stotra**, n. N. of a hymn addressed to Śiva; °*śāṣṭaka*, n. N. of wk. -**bha**, n. 'serpent-asterism', N. of the Nakshatra *Āśleṣha*, Var. -**bhuḥ**, m. 's'-eater', a peacock, L.; N. of Garuḍa, L. -**bhogin**, m. 'id.', a peacock, L. (v. l. -*bhojin*). -**bhojin**, m. id., L.; a kind of snake, L.; N. of Garuḍa, L. -**latā**, f. betel-pepper, L. -**vijrimbhita**, n. a species of the Uktipī metre, Col. -**śatru**, m. 's'-foe', N. of Garuḍa, Mālatīm. -**śiṣu**, m. a kind of Bṛhātī metre, W. -**sam-gatā**, f. N. of a metre, Chandom. -**stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. -**han**, m. 'serpent-killer', N. of Garuḍa, L. **Bhujagāśhi**, f. N. of 2 plants (= *nakul-lēṣṭā* and *rāśnā*), L. **Bhujagākhya**, m. Mesua Roxburghii, L. **Bhujagēndra**, m. the king of snakes, R. **Bhujagērita**, n. a kind of metre, Ked. **Bhujagēśa**, m. 's'-lord', N. of Piṅgala.

Bhujamga (*bhujam-gama*), m. a serpent, serpent-demon, Kāv.; Suśr.; N. of the number eight, Sūryas.; of Rahū, L.; of a Naga, L.; (ā), f. a female serpent, a serpent-maid, MBh.; n. lead, L. -**maya**, mfn(ā)n. consisting of snakes, L. **Bhujamgikā**, f. N. of a village, Inscr. **Bhujā**, f. a winding, curve, coil (of a snake), BHP.; the arm or hand, Pracard. (cf. comp.); the side of any geometrical figure, Āryabh.; Hcat. -**kaṇṭha**, m. 'hand-thorn', a finger-nail, L. -**ḍala**, m. = *bhujā-d*, L. -**madhya**, n. 'the middle of the arm', the elbow, L. (cf. *bhujā-m*). -**mūla**, n. = *bhujā-m*, Sāh. -**latā**, f. (ifc. f. *ā*) = *bhujā-l*, Śiś. 1. **Bhujī**, f. (for 2. see col. 3) clasp in, enfolding (others 'sweeping'), RV. x, 106, 4 (cf. *dāśa* and *śatā-bhujī*).

Bhuj-mān, mfn. abounding in windings or valleys, RV. viii, 50, 2 (prob. also 1, 65, 5; read *bhujmā*).

2. **Bhujyā**, f. (for 2. see col. 3) a snake or viper (cf. *bhujam-ga*, 1. *bhoga* &c.), RV. x, 95, 8 (others 'a doe'), VS. xviii, 42.

भुज 3. *bhuj*, cl. 7. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxix, 17) *bhukkti*, *bhukktē* (rarely cl. 6. P. Ā. *bhujjati*, °*te*, Up.; MBh.; 3. pl. Ā. *bhujjātē*, RV.; Pot. P. *bhujjīyāt*, Gobh.; pf. Ā. *bubhujē*, °*jmdhe*, °*jirīr*, RV.; 3. pl. P. °*juh*, MBh.; aor. *abhauskhit*, *abhuṭta*, Gr.; *bhōjam*, *bhōjate*, *bhujema*, RV.; *bhukshishya*, Br.; fut. *bhokshyati*, °*te*, MBh. &c.; *bhoktā*, R.; inf. *bhōjase*, *bhujam*, *bhujē*, RV.; *bhoktum*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *bhuktvā* or *bhuktvā*, ib.), to enjoy, use, possess, (esp.) enjoy a meal, eat, eat and drink, consume (mostly Ā.; in

Ved. generally with instr., later with acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to enjoy (carnally), Gṛhyas.; MBh.; Kāv.; to make use of, utilize, exploit, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (with *prithivīm*, *mahim* &c.) to take possession of, rule, govern, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to suffer, experience, undergo, be required or rewarded for (acc.) or at the hands of (gen.), RV. &c. &c.; (P.) to be of use or service to (acc.), RV.; TS.; Br.; Up.; to pass, live through, last (a time), Rājat.; BHP.; (in astron.) to pass through, fulfil, Sūryas.: Pass. *bhujyate* (aor. *abhojē*), to be enjoyed or eaten or possessed or made use of, Br.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *bhojayati* (°*se*, m.c.; cf. Pāp. i, 3, 87; once *bhujjāpayati*, Pañcat. ii, 49, v. l.; aor. *abubhujat*, °*jata*, Gr.), to cause to enjoy or eat, feed with (two acc. or acc. of pers. and instr. of thing; cf. Pāp. i, 4, 52), AV. &c. &c.; to use as food, Car.; Desid. *bubhukshati* (once), °*te*, to wish to eat, be hungry, MBh.; BHP.; to wish to enjoy or partake of, Naish. (cf. *bubhukshā*, °*kshita*, °*kshu*): Intens. *bobhujate*, to be eaten frequently, VarBṛS.; *bobhokti* and *bobhujīti*, to eat or enjoy frequently, Gr. [Cf. Lat. *fungor*.]

Bhukta, mfn. enjoyed, eaten, made use of, possessed &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; one who has eaten a meal (= *bhukta-vat*, Siddh.), Kauś.; Suśr. (cf. *bhukta-pita*); n. the act of eating, L.; the thing eaten or enjoyed, food, MBh. (ifc. feeding or living on, Pañcat.); the place where any person has eaten, R. (cf. Pāp. ii, 2, 13, Sch.). -**pita**, mfn. one who has eaten and drunk, Kathās. -**pūrin**, mfn. one who has eaten before, Pāp. v, 2, 87, Sch. -**bhoga**, mfn(ā)n. made use of, used, enjoyed, R.; one who has enjoyed an enjoyment or suffered a suffering, MW. -**bhogyā**, mfn(ā)n. of which that which is to be enjoyed has been enjoyed, ŚvetUp. (v. l. -*bhoga*). -**mātre**, ind. immediately on having eaten, Mn. iv, 121. -**vat**, mfn. one who has eaten (as finite verb), ĀsvGr.; Mn.; Kathās. -*vaj-jane*, ind. when people have eaten their meal, Mn. vi, 56. -**vibhukta**, mfn., g. *śāka-pārthivādi*. -**vid-dhi**, f. the swelling of food (in the stomach), Suśr. -**śeṣha**, n. the remnants of a meal, leavings, Mn.; R. also 'shaka, L.; left from a meal, R.; Pañcat. -**samujjhita**, n. = prec. n., L. -**supta**, mfn. sleeping after a meal, Kathās. **Bhuktāsava**, m. (in astron.) the equivalent in respirations of the part of the sign traversed, MW. **Bhuktoochiṣṭa**, n. the rejected leavings or remnants of food, L.

Bhukti, f. enjoyment, eating, consuming, ĀsvGr.; Pañcat.; fruition, possession, usufruct, Mn.; Yājñ.; Kāv.; food, victuals, Kāv.; Rājat.; (in astron.) the daily motion of a planet, Sūryas. (cf. *paksha-bh*); a limit, MW. -**dāna**, n. giving for fruition, Pañcat. -**pātra**, n. a food-dish, Rājat. -**prakarana**, n. N. of wk. -**prada**, m. Phaseolus Mungo, L. -**mati**, f. N. of a river, MBh. (v. l. *mukti-m*). -**varjita**, mfn. not allowed to be enjoyed, Pañcat. -**sapta-śatī**, f. N. of a poem.

Bhuktvā, ind. having enjoyed or eaten or possessed, MBh. (cf. under √3. *bhuj*) -**sukhita**, mfn. satisfied after eating, g. *mayūra-vyaṇṣakddi*.

4. **Bhuj**, f. enjoyment, profit, advantage, possession or use of (gen.), RV.; AV. (*bhujē*, also as infn.); m. an enjoyer, eater (said of Agni), RV. x, 20, 2; mfn. (ifc.) enjoying (also carnally), eating, consuming, partaking of, possessing, ruling, Mn.; MBh. &c. (with words meaning 'earth' = 'king'; cf. *kshiti-bh* &c.); enjoying the reward of, suffering for (*kilbisha-bh*), MārKp.; passing, through, fulfilling (*vyakta-bh*), BHP.

2. **Bhujī**, f. (for 1. see col. 2) the granting of enjoyment, favour, RV.; one who grants favours, a protector, patron (said of the Āsvins), ib.; m. N. of Agni, Up. iv, 141, Sch.

Bhujishya, mfn. granting food, useful, AV. (cf. *a-bh*); free, independent, L.; m. a slave, servant (-*tā*, f.), Capd.; Divyāv. (cf. Up. iv, 178, Sch.); a comrade, companion, L.; a person who has regained his liberty by redeeming his pledge, L.; a cord wound round the wrist of a girl before her marriage (= *hasta-sūtraka*), L.; the hand, L.; a string, L.; (ā), f. any woman dependent on or working for others, a slave-girl, maid-servant, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a harlot, courtesan, L.

2. **Bhujyā**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 2) wealthy, rich, RV. viii, 22, 1; 46, 20 (Sāy. = *rakshaka*; others 'easily guided', fr. √1. *bhuj*); N. of a son of Tugra (protected by the Āsvins), ib. i, 112, 6; 116, 3 &c.; of a man with the patr. *Lahyāyani*, ŚBr.; a pot, vessel, L.; food, L.; fire, L.

Bhujjāpaya, *ṣati*. See √3. *bhuji*, Caus.

Bhoktavya, mfn. to be enjoyed or eaten, Yājñ.; Kāv. &c.; to be used or employed, Mu. viii, 144; to be possessed or governed or ruled, Mārkaṇḍ.; to be utilized or exploited, MBh.; to be fed (n. impers. 'a meal is to be eaten'), MBh.; Hariv.

Bhoktṛi, m. (*tri*, f.) one who enjoys or eats, enjoyer, eater, experiencer, feeler, sufferer, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c. (also as fut. of √3. *bhuji*, R.); a possessor, ruler of a land, king, prince, Inscr.; a husband, lover, L. — **tva**, n. the state of being an enjoyer &c., enjoyment, possession, perception, MaitrUp.; Bhag.; BhP. — **śakti**, f. the faculty of the soul as the enjoyer and possessor of nature, Sarvad.

Bhokṣyaka, m. N. of a people, VP.

Bhogya, *bhojanīya*, *bhojya*. See p. 767.

भुजिङ्ग *bhujiṅga*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *kaliṅga*).

भुट्ट *bhuṭṭa*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — **pura**, n. N. of a town built by Bhuṭṭa, ib. **Bhuttēśvara**, n. N. of a temple built by Bhuṭṭa, ib.

भुट्ट *bhuṭṭa*, v.l. for *bhuṭṭa*.

भुट्ट *bhuṭṭa*, m. N. of a poet (contemporary of Mañkha), L.

भुणिक *bhuṇika*, m. N. of a man, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 1, 79 (cf. *bhaṇṇikyā*).

भुण् *bhuṇ*, cl. 1. *ā. bhuṇate*, to support, Dhātup. viii, 24; to select, Vop. (cf. √*huṇ*).

भुमन्तु *bhumantu*, m. N. of a son of Bharata, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib. (cf. *bhavan-manyu*).

भुय *bhuya*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

भुर *bhur* (prob. a secondary form of √*bhri*, not in Dhātup.), P. *ā. bhurāti*, *ṛte*, to move rapidly or convulsively, stir, palpitate, quiver, struggle (in swimming), RV.; Intens. *jir-bhuriti* (p. *jirbhurat*, *rāpa*), to flicker (as fire), ib. [Cf. Gk. *φύρ*, *ποφύρ*; Lat. *furere*.]

Bhurana, mfn. quick, active (said of the Āsvins), RV.

Bhurapa, Nom. P. *ṛditi*, to be active or restless, stir, RV.; to stir (trans.), agitate (a liquid), ib.

Bhurapya, mfn. quivering, stirring, quick, eager, restless, active, ib.; the sun, L.; N. of Vishnu, L.

Bhurij, f. du. the arms or hands (as 'quick in moving'), RV. iv, 2, 14 &c.; AV. xx, 127, 4 (this meaning, given Naigh. ii, 4, seems to suit all passages; others translate 'scissors' or 'a carpenter's vice'); heaven and earth, Śāy.; sg. the earth, Up. ii, 72, Sch.; a metre with one or two superfluous syllables, hypermeter, RPrāt.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c. (opp. to *ni-crit*, q. v.); N. of partic. insertions in liturgical formulae, PāñcavBr.

Bhurvāpi, mfn. restless, impatient, RV. i, 56, 1. **Bhurvān**, restless motion (of water), ib. i, 134, 5.

भुरज *bhuraḥ* (prob. connected with √*bhriji* and *bhrāj*), only 3. pl. impf. *ā. bhurjanta*, to boil, bubble, RV. iv, 43, 5.

भुरिषह *bhuri-shah* (strong form -*shāh*; = *bhūrisah*), nfn. bearing much, RV. ix, 88, 2.

भुरण्ड *bhuraṇḍa*, m. a species of animal, MBh. (cf. *bhuraṇḍa*, *bhāruṇḍa*, *bheruṇḍa*); N. of a nian, Pravar.

भुर्भुरिका *bhurbhurika* and *bhurbhuri*, f. a sort of sweetmeat, L.

भुव *bhuva*, *ṣat*, *ṣana* &c. See cols. 2, 3.

भुशुण्ड *bhuṣuṇḍa*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

भुशुण्डि *bhuṣuṇḍi* or *ḍi*, f. a kind of weapon (perhaps fire-arms; also written *bhuṣuṇḍi*, *ḍi*, and *bhūṣuṇḍi*, *ḍi*), MBh.; R. &c.

भुसुक *bhusuka*, *bhusukha*, or *bhusura*, m. N. of a Yogin, Vcar.

भू 1. *bhū*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. i, 1) *bhāvati* (rarely *ā. te*; pf. *babhūva*, 2. pers. *ṛthā* or *ṛvitha*, cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 64; *babhūyās*, *ṛyāt*, *babhūtu*, RV.; *ā. babhūve* or *bubhūve*, Vop.; cf. below, aor. *dbhū*, *ṛvan*; Impv. *bodhi* (cf. *budh*), *bhūtu*, RV.; aor. or impf. *dbhuvāt*, *bhūvāt*, *bhuvāni*, ib.;

Prec. *bhūyāsam*, 2, 3. sg. *ṛyās*, ib.; *bhūyāt*, AV.; *bhūyishṭhās*, BhP.; *bhāvishṭhāt* [?], AitBr.; *abhāvishṭa*, *bhāvishṭha*, Gr.; fut. *bhāvishyati*, ep. also *te* and 2. pl. *ṣhyadhvam*; *bhāvishṭi*, Br. &c.; inf. *bhūv*, *-bhūve*, *bhūshāni*, RV.; *bhāvītum*, *ṛos*, Br.; ind. p. *bhūtvā*; *bhūtvā*, RV.; *-bhūya*, RV. &c.; *-bhūyam*, *-bhāvam*, Br.), to become, be (with nom. or adv. or indecl. words ending in *ī* or *ū*, cf. *krishnī* - √*bhū* &c.), arise, come into being, exist, be found, live, stay, abide, happen, occur, RV. &c. &c. (often used with participles and other verbal nouns to make periphrastical verbal forms; with a fut. p. = to be going or about to, e.g. *anuvakshyan bhavati*, he is going to recite, ŚBr.; the fut. of √*bhū* with a pf. p. = a fut. pf., e.g. *krītavān bhavishyasi*, you will have done, MBh.), the pf. P. *babhūva* after the syllable *ām* is put for the pf. of verbs of the 10. cl. &c. [cf. √1. *as* and √1. *krī*]; the *ā.* appears in this meaning, Śiṣ. ix, 84; Kum. xiv. 46; observe also *bhavati* with a fut. tense, it is possible that, e.g. *bhavati bhāvan yajayishyati*, it is possible that you will cause a sacrifice to be performed, Pāp. iii, 3, 146, Sch.; *bhavet*, may be, granted, admitted, Kāś. on P. iii, 2, 114; *bhavatu*, id., well, good, enough of this, Kāv.; Hit.; *iti ced bhavet*, if this question should be asked, Mn. x, 66; *kva tad bhavati*, what is to become of this, it is quite useless, TBr.; with *na* = to cease to exist, perish, die, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; with *īha na*, not to be born on earth, MBh.; with *śata-dhā*, to fall into a hundred pieces, MBh.; with *diratāh*, to keep aloof, ŚārṅgP.; with *manasi* or *celasi* and gen., to occur to the mind of any one, Kād.; id. with gen. alone, Lalit.; to fall to the share or become the property of, belong to (cf. 'esse alicuius'; with gen., rarely dat. or loc., accord. to Vop. also with *pari* or *prati* and preceding acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to be on the side of, assist (with gen. or -*tas*), MBh. v, 1301 (cf. Pāp. v, 4, 48, Sch.); to serve for, tend or conduce to (with dat. of thing), RV. &c. &c. (with *phalāya*, to bear fruit, Kām.); to be occupied with or engaged in, devote one's self to (with loc.), MBh.; Kāv.; to thrive or prosper in (instr.), turn out well, succeed, RV.; TS.; Br.; to be of consequence or useful, Mu. iii, 181; (also *ā.*, Dhātup. xxxiv, 37) to fall or get into, attain to, obtain, Br.; MBh.; (with *idam*) to obtain it, i.e. be successful or fortunate, TS.; Pass. *bhūyate* (or *ṛti*, Up.; aor. *abhūvi*) sometimes used impers., e.g. *yair bhavishyate*, by whom it will be existed, i.e. who will be, Rājat.; Caus. *bhāvayati* (rarely *ṛte*; aor. *abibhavat*, Gr.; inf. *bhāvītum*, R.; Pass. *bhāvayate* &c., MBh.), to cause to be or become, call into existence or life, originate, produce, cause, create, Pur.; Śāh.; to cherish, foster, animate, enliven, refresh, encourage, promote, further, AitUp.; MBh. &c.; to addict or devote one's self to, practise (acc.), MBh.; HYog.; to subdue, control, R.; (also *ā.*; Dhātup. xxxiv, 37) to obtain, Jaīm., Sch.; to manifest, exhibit, show, betray, MBh.; Kām.; Daś.; to purify, BhP.; to present to the mind, think about, consider, know, recognize as or take for (two acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to mingle, mix, saturate, soak, perfume, Kauś.; Suśr. (cf. *bhāvita*, p. 755, col. 1): Desid. of Caus. *bibhāvayishati* (Pāp. vii, 4, 80, Sch.), to wish to cause to be &c., Br.; Desid. *bibhūshati* (*ṛte*), to wish or strive to become or be, RV. &c. &c.; (with *kshipram*), to strive to be quickly possessed, MBh.; to want to get on, strive to prosper or succeed, TS.; Br.; MBh.; to want to have, care for, strive after, esteem, honour, MBh.; Hariv.; to want to take revenge, BhP.; Intens. *bōbhaviti*, *bōbhavati*, *bōbhōti*, *bōbhūyate*, to be frequently, to be in the habit of, BhP.; Bhāṭṭ.; to be transformed into (acc.), RV.; AV.; (with *tirah*), to keep anything (instr.) secret, ŚBr. [Cf. Zā. *bū*; Gk. *φύω*, *φύω*; Lat. *fuī*, *fuat* &c.; Slav. *byti*; Lith. *būti*; Germ. *bim*, *bin*; Angl. Sax. *bēo*; Eng. *be*.]

Bhava, *ṣat*, *ṛvita* &c. See p. 748 &c.

Bhāva, *ṛvāniya* &c. See p. 754 &c.

Bhāva, m. N. of Agni, VS. (Mahīdh.); Kauś.; of a son of Pratihartī, VP.; a mushroom, L.; (prob. n.) = *bhūvas*, the atmosphere. — **pati** (*bhūva*), m. the lord of the atmosphere. — **bhartṛi**, m. id., MBh. **Bhuvādi-varṇana**, n. N. of wk.

Bhuvad, in comp. for *ṣat* (prob. an old pr. p. of √*bhū*). — **vat** (*bhūvad*), nfn. giving prosperity (said of the Ādityas), TS.; Kāth.; Āśv.; ĀśvŚr. — **vāsu**, mfn. giving wealth, Nir. iv, 15, Sch.

(prob. a mistake of RV. viii, 19, 37, where read *bhuvad* [for *abhuvāt*] *vāsu*).

Bhūvana, n. a being, living creature, man, mankind, RV. &c. &c.; (rarely n.) the world, earth, ib. (generally 3 worlds are reckoned [see *tri-bhūvana* and *bhūvana-traya*], but also 2 [see *bhūvana-dvaya*], or 7 [MBh. xii, 6924] or 14 [Bhāṭṭ.]; cf. R.T.L. 102, n. 1); place of being, abode, residence, AV.; ŚBr.; a house (v.l. for *bhavana*), L.; (?) causing to exist (= *bhavana*), Nir. vii, 25; water, Naigh. i, 15; n. N. of a partic. month, TS.; of a Rudra, VP.; of an Āptya (author of RV. x, 157), RANukr.; of a teacher of Yoga, Cat.; of another man, MBh. — **kośa**, m. the globe or sphere of the earth, Kād.; N. of sev. wks. — **candra**, m. 'moon of the world', N. of a man, Rājat. — **carita**, n. the doings of the w^o Kāv. — **cyavā**, mfn. shaking the w^o, RV. — **jāna**, n. knowledge of the w^o, Cat. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth, Caurap., Introd. — **traya**, n. the three w^os (heaven, atmosphere, and earth), Śāk. — **dīpa**, m., **-dīpaka**, m. (and *kaśāstra*, n.), **-dīpikā**, f. N. of wks. — **dvaya**, n. the two w^os (heaven and earth), Ragh. — **dvish**, m. an enemy of the w^o or earth, Śiṣ. — **pati** (*bhūv*), n. the lord of beings or of the w^o, VS.; Br.; ŚrŚ. (also w.r. for *bhavana-p*). — **pāla**, m. N. of a Sch. on Hāla's Gāthā-kośa, Cat. — **pāvana**, mfn. (i) n. w^o purifying; (ī), f. N. of Ganges, BhP. — **prane-ṭṛi**, m. 'leader of beings', Time (personified as the Creator), VarBṛS., Sch. — **pratiśṭhā-dāna-vi-ḍhi**, m. N. of a ch. of BhavP. — **pradīpikā**, f. N. of wk. — **bhartṛi**, m. = **-pati**, MBh. — **bhāṣvana**, m. the creator of the world, Mālatim. — **matī**, f. N. of a princess, Rājat. — **malla-vira**, m. N. of a man, Col. — **mātṛi**, f. 'w^o-mother', N. of Durgā, Vāstuv. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king, Rājat. — **vidita**, mfn. known in the w^o, Megh. — **vinyāsa**, m. N. of ch. of KūmaP. — **vṛttānta**, m. = *-carita*, Daś. — **śāsin**, m. 'world-ruler', a king, prince, Rājat. — **sād**, mfn. reposing or situated in the w^o, TS. — **hita**, n. the welfare of the w^o, MW. **Bhuvanāṇḍaka**, n. the w^o-egg, Kād. **Bhuvanādbhuta**, mfn. astonishing the world, Rājat. **Bhuvanādhīśa** (RāmātUp.), *śvara* (Hcat.), m. 'lord of the w^o', N. of a Rudra. **Bhuvanānanda**, m. 'joy of the w^o', N. of an author, Cat. **Bhuvanābhyudaya**, m. 'prosperity of the world', N. of a poem, &c. **Bhuvanālokana**, n. the sight of the w^o, MW. **Bhuvanēśa**, m. lord of the w^o, SvetUp.; N. of a Rudra, RāmātUp.; of a place, Cat.; (ī), f. N. of a goddess, Cat.; *śī-pārijāta*, m. N. of work; *śī-yantara*, n. N. of a mystical diagram, Tantras. **Bhuvanēśāni**, f. the mistress of the w^o, Pāñcar. **Bhuvanēśvara**, m. 'lord of the w^o', a prince, king, Rājat.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of an author, Cat.; (ī), f., see below; n. N. of a temple and city sacred to Śrī, R.T.L. 68, 3; 93; *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. **Bhuvanēśvārī**, f. 'mistress of the w^o', N. of various goddesses, Pāñcar.; R.T.L. 188; *-kāksha-pūṣa-tantra*, n., *-kāpa*, m., *-ka-vaca*, n., *-daṇḍaka*, m. or n., *-dīpa-dāna*, n., *-pāṇ-cāṅga*, n., *-pālala*, n., *-paddhati*, f. N. of wks.; *-pūjā-yantara*, n. N. of a mystical diagram, Tantras; *-rahasya*, n., *-varivasyā-rahasya*, n., *-sānti-prayoga*, m., *-sahasra-nāmana*, n. (and *ma-stotra*, u.), *-stotra*, n., *śvārya-arana-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. **Bhuvane-shṭhā**, mfn. being in the world or in all existing things, AV.; ĀśvŚr. **Bhuvanākas**, m. 'inhabitant of heaven', a god, MBh.

Bhuvantī, m. = *bhuvantī* *noti*, *bhū-maṇḍala-vistāraka*, VS. xvi, 19 (Mahīdh.).

Bhūvas, ind. (orig. nom. or voc. pl. of 2. *bhū*) the air, atmosphere (one of the 3 sacred utterances or Vyāhṛtis [q. v.] uttered between *bhūr*, earth, and *svar* [q. v.], heaven; it comes 2nd of the series when 7 or 14 worlds are enumerated, R.T.L. 403, 102, n. 1), VS.; Br. &c. (it becomes *bhuvār* in *bhuvār-loka*, 'the world of the air', VP.); one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā, Hariv. 11506; N. of the 2nd and 11th Kalpa (q. v.), Vāyup.

Bhūvi, loc. of 2. *bhū*, in comp. = *śṭhā* (for *stha*), mfn. standing on the earth (not in a chariot), BhP.; dwelling on earth (not in heaven), MBh. — **spṛiś**, mfn. touching the ground, BhP.

Bhūvis, m. (?) the sea, ocean, Up. ii, 113, Sch.; f. heaven, L.

2. **Bhū**, mfn. becoming, being, existing, springing, arising (ifc.; cf. *akṣhi*, *giri*, *citta*, *padma*, *bhū* &c.); m. N. of Vishnu, MBh. xii, 1509 (Nilak.); of an Ekāha, ŚrŚ.; f. the act of becoming or arising, Pāp. i, 4, 31; the place of being, space, world or

universe (also pl.), RV.; AV.; the earth (as constituting one of the 3 worlds, and therefore a symbolical N. for the number 'one'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; one of the three Vyāhritis (see *bhūvas*, *bhūr*, pp. 760 and 763); earth (as a substance), ground, soil, land, landed property, ib.; floor, pavement, Megh.; a place, spot, piece of ground, RV. &c. &c.; the base of any geometrical figure, Āryabh.; object, matter (see *vivāda-samvāda-bhū*); a term for the letter *l*, RāmātUp.; a sacrificial fire, L. — **kadamba**, m. (and *ā*, f.) N. of plants, L. — **kadamabaka**, m. Ptychotis Ajowan, L.; (*kā*), f. a species of plant, L. — **kanda**, m. a partic. medicinal plant, Vāgbh. — **kapittha**, m. Feronia Elephantum; n. the fruit of it, L. — **kampa**, m. an earthquake, AdbhB; Yājñ.; Var.; N. of a man, Vās., Introd.; — **lakshana**, m. N. of the 33rd ch. of Bhāṭṭopāla's Comm. on VarBṛS.; — **vicāra**, m. N. of wk. — **karpa**, m. the diameter of the earth, Sūryas. — **karpi**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **karbu-dāraka**, m. Cordia Myxa, L. — **kaśyapa**, m. N. of Vasu-deva (the father of Kṛishna), L. — **kāka**, m. 'earth-crow', N. of sev. birds (a species of heron; the curlew; a species of pigeon), L. — **kānda**, m. 'earth-chapter', N. of a ch. of the Bhūri-prayoga. — **kāśyapa**, m. a king, Bālar. — **kumbhī**, f. N. of a plant, L. — **kushmāṇḍī**, f. Batatas Paniculata, L. — **keśa** (only L.), m. 'earth-hair', the Indian fig-tree; Blyxa Octandra; (*ā*), f. a Rākshasi; (*ī*), f. Vemonia Anthelmintica. — **kashit**, m. 'earth-destroyer', a hog, L. — **kshira-vāṭikā**, f. N. of a place, Rājat. — **khaṇḍa**, m. n. 'earth-section', N. of a section of the SkandaP. and of the PadmaP. (= *bhūmi-kh*). — **kharjūrī**, f. a species of date, L. — **gata**, mfn. being or existing on the earth, MārKp. — **gandha-pati**, m. N. of Śiva, Hcat. — **gara**, n. 'earth-poison', mineral p°, L. — **gar-bha**, m. N. of the poet Bhava-bhūti, L. — **griha**, n. an underground room or chamber, Car.; Kathās.; a partic. part of a diagram, Pañcar.; RāmātUp. — **geha**, n. an underground room, Kathās. — **gola**, m. 'earth-ball', the terrestrial globe, earth, Kāv.; Pañcar.; BhP.; N. of wk.; — **kha-gola-virodha-pari-hāra**, m., — **varāṇa**, n. N. of wks.; — **vidyā**, f. knowledge of the terrestrial globe, geography, MW.; — **visṭāra**, m., — **vrīṭānta**, m., — **vyavasthā-tantrōktā**, f., — **saṅgraha**, m., — **sāra**, m. n. (?), — **haṣṭamalakā**, n. N. of wks. — **golaka**, m. the terrestrial globe, BhP. — **ghana**, m. the body, L. — **ghni**, f. aluminous slate, L. — **cakra**, n. 'earth-circle', the equator or equinoctial line, W. — **cara**, mf(ā) n. going on the earth, inhabiting the earth (also m.), MBh.; Hariv.; Pañcat. &c.; moving or living on land, MW. — **caryā**, f. = next, A. — **chāya**, n. or — **chāyā**, f. 'earth-shadow', darkness, L. — **jantu**, m. 'e°-animal', a kind of snail, L. — **jambu** or *o* **bū**, f. wheat, L.; Flacourtia Sapida or its fruit, L. — **tala**, n. the surface of the ground, the earth, MBh.; Pañcat.; Ragh.; Kathās.; — *s* **tha**, mfn. standing or being on the face of the earth, MW.; — *s* **thāna**, m. a man, Gal.; — *o* **mathana**, m. 'earth-shaker', N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **talikā**, f. Trigonella Corniculata, L. — **tumbī**, f. a kind of cucumber, L. — **trīpa**, m. (cf. *bhū-s-trīpa*) 'earth-grass', Andropogon Schoenanthus, L.; a kind of fragrant grass, L. — *o* **tama** (*bhūti*), n. 'best of minerals', gold, L. — **dari-bhavā**, f. Salvinia Cucullata, L. — **dāra**, m. 'rooting up the earth' and 'a hog', KāśKh. — **dina**, n. (Ganit.) or — **divasa**, m. (Āryabh.) a civil day. — **deva**, n. a divinity upon earth, a Brāhman (cf. *surā*), Cat.; L.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of various men, Cat.; — **tukla**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **dhana**, m. 'whose property is the earth', a king, prince, L. — **dhara**, mfn. 'e°-bearing', dwelling in the e°, R.; m. 'earth-supporting', N. of Kṛishna, BhP.; of Baṭuka-bhairava, L.; a mountain (ifc. f. ā), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.; 'mountain' and 'king', Hariv.; a term for the number seven, Sūryas.; N. of Śiva or of the serpent-demon Śeṣha, MBh.; a kind of chemical or medical apparatus, L.; N. of sev. men, Cat.; — *guhāntara-tas*, ind. from within the caves of the mountains, MW.; — *ja*, m. 'mountain-born', a tree, MBh. (Nilak.); — *tā*, f. the state or act of supporting the earth, Kuni.; — *yantra*, n. a partic. apparatus for boiling, Bhpr.; — *rāja*, m. = — *dharāśvara*, A.; — *dharātmaka* or — *dharādhiṣṭa*, m. N. of Baṭuka-bhairava, L.; — *dharāraṇya*, n. a mountain-forest, Mālatim.; — *dharāśvara*, n. 'mountain-lord', N. of Hima-vat, Kum. — *dhātṛī*, f. 'earth-mother', N. of Baṭuka-bhairava, L.; Flacourtia Cataphracta, L. — *dhra*, m. = — *dhara*, a mountain, Śatr. — *nan-*

dana, m. N. of a king, Kathās. — *nāga*, m. 'earth-snake', a kind of snail or snail-shell, Kaśeudrac. — *nāman*, f. a kind of fragrant earth, L. — *nā-yaka*, m. a prince or king, Daś. — *nimba*, m. Gentiana Chirata, Suśr.; ŚārngS. — *nīpa*, m. = — *kadamba*, L. — *nīlā-paṇca-sūkta* (?), n. N. of wk. — *netṛī*, n. 'earth-leader', a king, prince, L. — *pa*, m. 'earth-protector', a king, prince, Var.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; a term for the number sixteen, Gaṇit.; — *tā*, f. sovereignty, kingship, Rājat.; — *putra*, m. a king's son, prince, MārKp.; — *samuccaya-tantra*, n. N. of wk.; — *siṅha*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; — *suta*, m. = — *putra*, MārKp.; — *pādi-skandha-lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wk.; — *pēṣhī*, m. 'likened by kings', a kind of tree, L. — *pati* (*bhū*), m. 'lord of the earth', N. of Rudra, TS.; TBr.; ĀśvS.; of Indra, ŚrS.; of Baṭuka-bhairava, L.; of one of the Viśve-Devāḥ, MBh.; a king, monarch, prince, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; a partic. bulbous plant existing on the Himavat, L.; a partic. Rāga, Saṅgit.; N. of a poet (perhaps Bhoja; cf. *bhū-pāla*), Cat.; of an author, Cat.; of a priest of the gods, L.; pl. N. of a partic. class of gods under Manu Raivata, MārKp.; — *veśman*, n. a king's palace, L.; — *stuti*, f. N. of a hymn. — *pa-tita*, mfn. fallen to the earth, VP. — *pada*, m. 'earth-fixed, earth-rooted', a tree, L.; (*ī*), f. Arabian jasmine, Jasminum Zambac, L. — *paridhi*, m. the circumference of the earth, Sūryas. — *pala*, m. a kind of rat, L. (cf. *phala*). — *palāśa*, m. a kind of plant, L. — *pavitra*, n. 'earth-purifying', cowdung, L. — *pātali*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *pāta*, m. falling on the ground, f° down, Sāh. — *pāla*, m. 'earth-guardian', a king, prince, Kāv.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.; N. of Bhoja-rāja, Cat.; of a son of Soma-pāla, Rājat.; of a country, Inscr.; (*ī*), f. N. of a partic. scale in the Hindī musical system, Col.; — *bhūṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wk.; — *loka*, m. a multitude of princes, Hcar.; — *vallabha*, m. a king's favourite (said of horses), Kād.; N. of an encyclopaedia (of Dharma, Alampkāra, Jyotis &c.), Cat.; — *śrī*, f. 'king's fortune', N. of a temple of Śiva, Cat.; — *sāhi*, m. (سَاهِي) N. of a king, Inscr.; — *stotra*, n. N. of a hymn. — *pālana*, n. 'earth-protection', sovereignty, dominion, A. — *pīṭhārī*, f. a partic. plant, Bhpr. (v. l. *bhūmi-vallī*). — *putra*, m. 'son of the earth', the planet Mars, Sūryas.; (*ī*), f. 'daughter of the earth', N. of Śitā, R. — *pura*, n. a partic. part of a diagram, RāmātUp. (cf. *griha*). — *pūga*, m. a kind of Areca plant growing on the ground, L. — *prakampa*, m. (ifc. f. ā) an earthquake, Var. — *pratimā-dāna*, n. N. of wk. — *pradāna*, n. a gift of land, MW. — *phala*, m. Phasolus Mungo, L.; a kind of rat, L. (cf. *phala*). — *badārī*, f. a species of jujube, L. — *bala*, (prob.) n. N. of wk. — *bimba*, m. n. 'earth-ball', the globe, Pañcar. — *bhaṭa*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *bhartṛī*, m. 'earth-supporter, earth-lord', a king, prince, Rājat. — *bhāga*, m. a portion of ground, a place, spot, station, Kām.; Kathās.; (*krośa-mātro-bh*), a way of not more than a Krośa, Pañcat. — *bhuḥ*, m. 'earth-possessor', a king, prince, MBh.; Kām.; Kathās. &c. — *bhū*, m. metron. of the planet Mars, Gaṇit. — *bhṛī*, m. 'earth-supporter', a mountain, MBh.; Var.; Kum. &c.; a term for the number 'seven', Gaṇit.; N. of Viṣṇu, Cat.; a king, prince, Var.; Kathās.; MārKp.; — *sabha*, n. a king's palace or a meeting of kings, L. — *bhramapa-vicāra*, — *bhrama-vāda-khaṇḍana-nirāsa*, m. N. of wks. — *maṇḍala*, n. 'earth-circle', orbisterrarum, the terrestrial globe, Cāṇ.; Pur.; Kathās. &c.; the circumference or circuit of the earth, Sūryas. — *mat*, m. 'possessing the e°', a king, prince, L. — *i*. — *maya*, mf(ī) n. (for 2. see p. 763, col. 1) formed or produced from the e°; (*ī*), f. N. of Chāyā or Shadow (personified as wife of the Sun), L. — *mahēndra*, n. a prince, king, L. — *mitra*, m. 'earth-friend', N. of a king, BhP. — *yuktā*, f. a kind of palm, L. — *ratī*, m. 'earth-joy', N. of a magical spell recited over weapons, R. — *ratna*, n. N. of wk. — *ramapa*, m. a prince, king, Daś. — *ruṇḍī*, f. Heliotropium Indicum, L. — *ruḥ*, m. 'earth-grower', a plant, tree, Prab.; Cand. &c. — *ruha*, m. id.; Suśr.; BhP.; Terminalia Arjuna and Glabra, L.; n. a pearl, L. — *lakṣhaṇa-pātala*, m. n. N. of a Mantra. — *lagna*, f. 'clinging to the ground', Andropogon Aciculatus, L. — *latā*, f. an earth-worm, L. — *lavapa*, n. factitious salt, L. — *liṅga*, n. N. of a district of Śālva (cf. *bhauṅgi*); (*ā*), f. N. of a town, R.; — *sakuna* or *ni*, m. a species of bird (said to make a sound like

mā sāhasam, 'no rashness!'), MBh. — *loka*, m. (ifc. f. ā) the terrestrial world, earth, Kathās.; MārKp. (cf. *bhūr-l*); — *kailāsa-māhātmya*, n. N. of a ch. of the BrahmoṭKh.; — *surā-nāyaka*, m. an Indra of the earth, Rājat. — *valaya*, m. n. the circumference of the earth, BhP.; the terrestrial globe, MW. — *vallabha*, m. 'earth's favourite', a king, prince, Inscr. — *vallūra*, n. 'earth's flesh', a mushroom, L. — *vah* (strong form *vāh*, weak *bhūh*), mfn., Vop. — *vāka*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *vārāha-prayoga-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — *vrīṭta*, n. 'earth-circle', the equator, MW. — *śakra*, m. 'earth-Indra', a king, prince, L. — *śamī*, f. a kind of Acacia, L. — *śaya*, m. 'lying or dwelling on the earth', N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; any animal living in the e°, Car. — *śāyā*, f. a couch on the bare ground, Kām.; Pañcat. — *śarkarā*, f. a species of bulbous plant, L. — *śud-dhi*, f. purification of the ground, MW.; — *lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wk. — *śelu*, m. the plant Cordia Myxa, L. — *śravas*, m. an ant or mole hill, W. — *śvabhāra*, n. a hole in the ground, hollow, L. — *samśkāra*, m. 'ground-preparation', a term for five methods of preparing and consecrating the Khara (q.v.) at a sacrifice (viz. *pari-sam-ūh*, *upa-līp*, *lekṣhāḥ kṛī*, *pāyāsin ud-dhri*, *adbhīr abhy-uksh*; some enumerate seven), KātyŚr., Sch. — *suta*, m. 'earth-son', the planet Mars, Sūryas.; Var.; (*ā*), f. 'daughter of the e°', N. of Śitā, L. — *sura*, m. 'earth-god', a Brāhman, BhP.; Daś. (cf. *deva*). — *sūkta* and *ta-bhāshya*, n., — *stuti*, f. N. of hymns. — *s-trīpa*, m. Andropogon Schoenanthus, Mn.; Hariv.; Suśr.; Vāgbh. (cf. *bhū-trīpa*). — *s* **tha**, mfn. living on the e°, MBh.; m. a man, L. — *spṛīḥ*, m. 'touching the ground', a man, L. — *Vaiśya*, L. — *sphoṭa*, m. 'e°-blister', a mushroom, L. — *svarga*, m. 'heaven on e°', N. of the mountain Sumeru, L. — *svargāya*, Nom. A. 'yate, to become a heaven on earth, Daś. — *svāmīn*, m. a landlord, landholder, MW.

Bhūta, mf(ā) n. become, been, gone, past (n. the past), RV. &c. &c.; actually happened, true, real (n. an actual occurrence, fact, matter of fact, reality), Yājñ.; R. &c.; existing, present, Kap.; (ifc.) being or being like anything, consisting of, mixed or joined with, Prāt.; Up.; Mn. &c. (also to form adj. out of adv., e. g. *ittham*, *evam*, *tathā-bh*); purified, L.; obtained, L.; fit, proper, L.; often w.r. for *bhṛīta*; m. a son, child, L.; a great devotee or ascetic, L.; (pl.) N. of an heretical sect (with Jainas, a class of the Vyantaras), L.; N. of Śiva, L.; of a priest of the gods, L.; of a son of Vasu-deva and Pauravi, BhP.; of a son-in-law of Dakṣa and father of numerous Rudras, ib.; of a Yaksha, Cat.; (*ā*, f.) the 14th day of the dark half of the lunar month, SkandaP. (L. also m.); N. of a woman, HPariś.; n. (cf. above) that which is or exists, any living being (divine, human, animal, and even vegetable), the world (in these senses also m.), RV. &c. &c.; a spirit (good or evil), the ghost of a deceased person, a demon, imp, goblin (also m.), GrS.; Up.; Mn. &c. (cf. RTL 241); an element, one of the 5 elements (esp. a gross e° = *mahā-bh*, q.v.; but also a subtle e° = *tan-mātra*, q.v.; with Buddhists there are only 4 e°), Up.; Saṅkhyak.; Vedāntas. &c.; N. of the number 'five' (cf. *mahā-bh* and *pāncābhautika*); well-being, welfare, prosperity, VS.; TS.; AitBr. — *karapa*, n. 'causing a word to have a past meaning', N. of the augment, Aprāt.; — *vaī*, f. (scil. *vibhakti*) the character and personal endings of the augmented verbal forms (i.e. of impf., aor. and Cond.), Kāt. — *karṭṛī*, m. 'maker of beings', Brāhmā, the creator, R. — *karman*, m. N. of a man, MBh. — *kāla*, m. past time or the preterite tense, VPṛāt.; Pān.; Sch.; — *lika*, mfn. relating to it, Pān. ii, 2, 84, Sch. — *kṛit*, mfn. forming beings, creative, AV.; m. the creator, ib. &c.; pl. a class of gods, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *ketu*, m. N. of a son of Manu Dakṣa-sāvārī, BhP.; of a Vetāla, Kathās. — *keśa*, m. Corydalis Goveniana, L. (also n. and *ī*, f.); (*ī*), f. a species of plant, Bhpr. (L. Nardostachys Jatamansi, Vitex Negundo and white basil). — *kesarī*, f. Trigonella Foenum Graecum, L. — *koṭī*, f. 'the highest culminating point for all beings', absolute non-entity (= *jūnya-tā*), Buddh. — *krānti*, f. (for *īdhr*?) possession by spirits, L. — *gana*, m. the host of living beings, MātUp.; a multitude of spirits or ghosts, R.; Kathās.; — *nādhīpa*, m. N. of Nandin (q.v.), Kathās. — *gandhā*, f. a species of fragrant plant or a partic. perfume, L. — *grihya*, m. pl. a class of domestic spirits, PārGr. — *grasta*, mfn. possessed by an evil spirit, MW. — *grāma*, m. = *gaṇa* (in

both meanings), MBh.; Pur.; a multitude of plants, L.; any aggregate or elementary matter, the body, W. — **ghna**, m. 'destroying spirits or demons', a camel, L.; garlic, L.; Betula Bhojpatra, L.; (f), f. the sacred basil or = **munditika**, L. — **catuṛdāsi**, f. the 14th day in the dark half of the month Kārttika (consecrated to Yama), L. — **cārin**, m. 'moving among demons', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **ointā**, f. investigation into the elements, Suśr. — **caitanika**, m. an adherent of the doctrine that the mind or intellect is produced from material elements, Nyāyas. Sch. — **caitanya**, n. intellectuality of matter, ib. — **jaṭa**, n. Nardostachys Jatamansi, L.; another species of Valeriana, Bhpr. — **janani**, f. the mother of all beings, Mālatī. — **jaya**, n. victory over the elements, Cat. — **vyotis**, m. 'light of living beings', N. of a king, BhP. — **dāmara**, m. orn. N. of a Tantra; (f), f. N. of a deity, Pañcā. — **tantra**, n. the doctrine of spirits (as contained in the 6th ch. of the Aṣṭāṅga-hṛdaya). — **tanmātra**, n. a subtle element, Sāṃkhya, Sch. — **tā**, f. reality, truth, Vās. — **trīpa**, n. a species of grass, L. — **tva**, n. the state of being an element, MBh. — **datā**, f. N. of a woman, HPariś. — **damani**, f. one of the 9 Śaktis of Śiva, L. — **dayā**, f. compassion towards all creatures, universal benevolence, W. — **dāhiya**, mfn. apt to burn or destroy all creatures, Āpast. — **drāvin**, m. red oleander, L.; a partic. tree (cf. **dhātā-kūṣa**), L. — **druma**, m. Cordia Latifolia, L. — **drub**, mfn. injuring beings, injurious, BhP. — **dharma**, mfn. retaining (in the mind) or remembering the past, R.; (ā), f. 'supporting beings', the earth, L. — **dhātṛi**, f. 'supporter of beings', sleep, Car.; the earth, Kād. — **dhāman**, m. N. of a son of Indra, MBh. — **dhārīni**, f. = **dhara**, Mālv. — **nanda**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of beings or spirits', N. of Śiva, Ragh.; Caṇḍ.; N. of a poet, Cat. — **nāyikā**, f. 'leader of the Bhūtas', N. of Durgā, L. — **nāśana**, mfn. destroying evil beings; m. Semecarpus Anacardium, L.; pepper, L.; black mustard, L.; n. Asa Foetida, L.; the berry or seed of Elaeocarpus Ganitrus, L. — **nicaya**, m. 'aggregation of elements', the body, Śāntis. — **pātī**, m. 'lord of beings' (esp. of evil beings, N. of Rudra-Śiva, Bhava, Śarva and Agni), AV.; MBh. &c.; Ocimum Sanctum, L. — **pātrī**, f. sacred basil, L. — **pāla**, m. the guardian of living beings, BrAUp. — **pura**, m. pl. N. of a people, Var.; (f), f. N. of a town; **prī-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **pushpa**, m. Calosanthus Indica, L. — **pūrpimā**, f. the day of full moon in the month Āśvina (when the Bhūtas are worshipped), L. — **pūṛva**, mfn. (ā)n. who or what has been before, prior, former, ancient, old (also **avaka**), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (**avam**, ind. formerly); deceased, MBh.; (ā), f. former circumstances, Kām. — **prakṛiti**, f. the origin of all beings, Nir. xiv, 3. — **pratishedha**, m. the warding off evil spirits or demons, Cat. — **prāya**, w.r. for **bhauta-p**. — **prēta-piśācādyā**, m. pl. the Bhūtas, Prētas, Piśācas &c., RāmātUp. (cf. RTL 241). — **balli**, n. = **yajña**, Gal.; N. of a grammarian, Cat. — **bāla-grahōn-māda**, m. madness produced by the action of Bhūtas or demons inimical to children, Pañcar. — **brahman**, m. = **devalaka**, L. — **bhartṛi**, m. 'lord of beings or spirits', N. of Śiva, Rājat. — **bhava**, mfn. existing in all beings, Hariv. — **bhavyā**, n. past and future, AV.; **vyēta**, m. the lord of past and future, MBh. — **bhāvana**, mfn. creating or causing the welfare of living beings, MBh.; N. of Śiva or Vishnu or Brahmā, ib. (**bhāvana**, mfn. causing the welfare of those who cause the w^o of l^o b^o, Hariv.); n. = **sva-rūpa**, BhP.; Sch. — **bhāvin**, mfn. creating living beings, Up.; past and future, Kpr. — **bhāshā**, f. the (so called) language of demons or Piśācas (a Prakṛit dialect), Kathās.; -**maya**, mfn. composed in the Piś^o d^o (as the Brīhat-kathā), Kāvṛyād. — **bhāshita**, n. = **bhāshā**, Cat. — **bhṛit**, mfn. sustaining the elements or creatures, Bhag. — **bhātrava**, m. N. of a partic. medical compound, Bhpr.; -**tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **bhautika**, mfn. consisting of the elements or of anything formed from them, L. — **maya**, mfn. containing all beings, Hariv.; consisting of the five elements, Naish.; as anything is in reality, true, genuine, BhP. — **mahāśvara**, m. = **bhartṛi**, R. — **mātrī**, f. = **janani** (N. of Gauri, Brahmī &c.), MBh.; -**śīsava** (l), n. a partic. festival, Cat. — **mātrikā**, f. 'mother of beings', the earth, Gal. — **mātra**, n. the rudiment of an element, W.; (ā), f. pl. the subtle elements (see **tan-mātra**), Mn. xii,

17; the coarse and subtle el^o, BhP. (in this sense a Dvandva comp.), Sch.; the 10 primary objects (viz. **vāc**, **gandha**, **rūpa**, **śabda**, **anna-rasa**, **kāman**, **sukha-duḥkha**, **ānanda** or **rati** or **prajāti**, **ityā**, **manas**), KaushUp. — **mātrī**, f. a partic. resin, L. — **yajña**, m. the offering of food &c. to all created beings (see **mahā-yajña** and **balli**, and cf. RTL 421), ŚBr.; ĀsvGr. — **yoni**, f. the origin or source of all beings, KaivUp. — **raya**, m. pl. a class of gods under the 5th Manu, BhP. — **rāj**, m. = **bhartṛi**, ib. — **rūpa**, mfn. having the form of a Bhūta, imp-like, Pañcar. — **lakshana**, n. N. of wk. — **lipi**, f. 'demon-writing', N. of a partic. magical formula, Cat. — 1. -**vat**, ind. as if it were past, Pāṇ. iii. 3, 132. — 2. -**vat**, mfn. having been, W.; containing the word **bhūta**, AitBr.; surrounded by demons, Hcat. — **varga**, m. the host of demons or spirits, MarkP. — **vādin**, mfn. telling the real fact or truth, MW. — **vāsa**, m. the abode of beings, Hariv. (v.l. **ādv**); Terminalia Bellelica, Bhpr. — **vāhana**, mfn. 'having the Bhūtas for his vehicle', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; -**sārathi**, m. Śiva's chariot, ib.; n. a chariot drawn by Bhūtas, L. — **vikriyā**, f. possession by evil spirits, epilepsy, L. — **viśāna**, n. the knowledge of evil beings, demonology, Cat. — **vid**, mfn. knowing all beings, ŚBr.; knowing (how to ward off) evil sp^o, Subh. — **vidyā**, f. = **viśāna**, ChUp.; Suśr. — **vināyaka**, m. a leader of evil beings, BhP. — **viveka**, m. N. of wk. — **vishnu**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vīra**, m. pl. N. of a race, AitBr. — **vīksha**, m. 'demon-tree', Trophis Aspera, L.; Calosanthus Indica, L.; Terminalia Bellelica, L. — **veshī**, f. a white-flowering Vitex Negundo, L. — **sarman**, m. N. of a man, MBh. — **suddhi**, f. 'removal of evil demons', N. of a ceremony, RTL 197; N. of a Tantra. — **samsāra**, m. the course or circuit of existence (through continuous states of being), Mn. i, 50. — **samkrāmin**, mfn. dependent on beings that have existed before, TS. — **samgha**, m. the totality of beings or of the elements, MarkP. — **samoāra**, m. possession by evil spirits, L. — **samoārin**, m. 'moving among creatures', a forest conflagration, L. — **samtāpa**, m. 'torture of beings', N. of an Asura, BhP. — **samtāpana**, m. 'torturer of beings', N. of a Daitya (son of Hiranyāksha), Hariv. — **samāgama**, m. the meeting of mortals, MBh. — **samprikta**, mfn. combined with elementary matter, W. — **samplava**, m. the flooding or drowning of all creatures, universal deluge, Āpast.; MBh. &c. — **sammohana**, mfn. bewildering all beings, Up. — **sarga**, m. a creation of beings (e.g. of Deva-yonis or divine beings in 8 classes, of men, and of Tiryag-yonis in 5 classes, viz. cattle, birds, wild animals, creeping things, and plants), MBh.; Pur.; creation of the elements, Pur. — **sākshin**, m. an eye-witness of created beings (who sees all they do), MBh. — **sādhana**, mfn. leading all creatures towards their end (Mahidh. 'producing c^o'), VS.; (f), f. the earth, A. — **sāra**, m. a species of Calosanthus Indica, L.; (f), f. collective N. of the 3 myrobolans (Terminalia Chebula, T^o Bellelica, and Phyllanthus Emblica), L. — **sūkshma**, n. = **tan-mātra**, Sāṃkhya, Sch. — **śrīghṛī**, f. the creation of Bhūtas, MW.; the illusion effected by the power of the Bh^o, ib.; the whole class of Bh^o collectively, ib. — **stha**, mfn. being in living creatures, residing in the elements, BhP. — **sthāna**, n. the abode of living creatures, MBh. — **hatyā**, f. the killing of a living creature, BhP. — **hantrī**, f. 'destroying evil spirits', a species of Dürva grass, L. = **vandhyā karkotakī**, L. — **hara**, m. bellium, L. — **hārin**, n. Pinus Devadāru, L. — **hāsa**, m. 'demoniacal laughter', a kind of fever, Bhpr. — **Bhūtāṅga**, m. N. of the author of RV. x, 106 (a descendant of Kaśyapa), Nir. xii, 41. — **Bhūtāṅkusa**, m. a kind of tree, L. — **Bhūtātma**, mfn. possessing the essence of the elements, Cat. — **Bhūtātman**, m. 'soul of all beings', N. of Brahmā, R.; of Mahā-purusha, i.e. Vishnu, Hariv.; of Śiva, L.; the individual soul, Mn. v, 109; Yājñ. iii, 34 &c.; 'nature of all beings', war, conflict, L.; mfn. one whose soul is subdued or purified, MBh. (cf. **bhāvātman**); m. 'the self consisting of the elements', the body, MaitrUp.; Mn. xii, 12 (opp. to **kshetra-jña**). — **Bhūtādī**, m. 'original or originator of all beings', N. of Mahā-purusha or the Supreme Spirit, Hariv.; m. n. (in Sāṃkhya) N. of Aham-kāra (as the principle from which the elements are evolved). — **Bhūtādika**, mfn. beginning with the elements, the el^o

&c., RāmātUp.; (with **aham-kāra**) = **bhūtādī**, m. n. — **Bhūtādhipati**, m. the lord of all beings, ŚBr. — **Bhūtānadyatana**, m. not the current day in past time, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 3, 135. — **Bhūtānukampā**, f. compassion towards all beings, Ragh. — **Bhūtātāntaka**, m. 'destroyer of beings', the god of death, MBh. — **Bhūtābhishāṅga**, m. possession by evil spirits, Bhpr. — **Bhūtārabdhā**, mfn. formed from the elements; pl. (? n.) all organic matter, Kull. — **Bhūtāri**, m. 'enemy of evil beings', Asa Foetida, L. — **Bhūtārta**, mfn. tormented by demons, L. — **Bhūtārtha**, m. anything that has really happened or really exists, real fact, Kāv.; Var. &c.; an element of life, MW.; -**kathana**, n. (Rājat.), -**varāna**, n. (ib.), -**vyāhṛiti**, f. (Ragh.) statement of facts; **dhānuhava**, m. the apprehension of any matter of fact, Śāmpk. — **Bhūtārma**, n., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 91. — **Bhūtāvāsa**, m. 'abode of beings', N. of Vishnu and Śiva, MBh.; Hariv.; Terminalia Bellelica (as the abode of evil b^o), L.; the body (as the abode of the elements), Mn.; MBh. &c. — **Bhūtāvishṭa**, mfn. possessed by evil spirits, Lalit. — **Bhūtāveśa**, m. demoniac possession, L. — **Bhūtāsana**, n. 'seat of Bhūtas', N. of a magic chariot, Kathās. — **Bhūtāśāda**, f. pl. N. of AV. xx, 135, 11-13, Vait. — **Bhūtājya**, mfn. worshipping the Bhūtas or demons, Bhag. (cf. **bhūta-yajña**). — **Bhūtēndriya-jayin**, m. 'one who has subdued both the elements (of the body) and the senses', a kind of ascetic or devotee, Cat. — **Bhūtēsa**, m. 'lord of beings', N. of Brahmā or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; of the Sun, Hcat.; 'lord of evil beings', N. of Śiva, BhP. — **Bhūtēśvara**, m. 'lord of (evil) beings', N. of Śiva, Prab.; Rājat. — **Bhūtēśhākā**, f. a partic. kind of brick, TS. — **Bhūtēśhṭā**, f. 'likened by the Bhūtas', N. of the 14th day of a half-month, L. — **Bhūtēśāmara**, m. or n. N. of a Taurā (cf. **bhūta-dāmara**). — **Bhūtē-odana**, m. a dish of rice (eaten to counteract the influence of demons), R.; Suśr. — **Bhūtēnmāda**, m. insanity produced by the influence of evil spirits (20 kinds are enumerated), ŚārngS. — **Bhūtēpadeśa**, m. referring to anything already occurring or existing, L. — **Bhūtēpamā**, f. comparison with a living being or animal, Nir. iii, 16. — **Bhūtēpasarga**, m. possession by an evil spirit, Subh. — **Bhūtēpasrīṣṭa**, mfn. possessed by an evil spirit, ĀśvS. — **Bhūtēpahata**, mfn. id., R.; -**citta**, mfn. having the mind possessed by an evil spirit, ib. — **Bhūtēyana**, m. pl. N. of a school, L.

Bhūti or (RV.) **bhūti**, f. existence, being, L.; well-being, thriving, prosperity, might, power, wealth, fortune, RV. &c. &c.; Welfare personified (= **laksh-mī**), BhP.; superhuman power (as attainable by the practice of austerity and magical rites), W.; ornament, decoration, Megh. 19; ashes, Kāv.; Kathās.; fried meat, L. (?) = **bhūmī**, earth, ground, AitBr. (Say.); (with **marutām**) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; of various plants (Andropogon Schoenanthus or = **rohisha** &c.), L.; (also **īti**), of the wife of Ruci or Kavi and the mother of Manu Bhautya, Hariv.; VP.; n. a class of deceased ancestors, MarkP.; N. of Vishnu, MBh.; of Śiva, L.; of the father of Manu Bhautya, MarkP.; of a Brahman, L. — **karmān**, n. any auspicious rite or ceremony (performed at a birth, marriage &c.), GrS.; MBh. — **kalasa**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — **kāma** (**bhūti**), mfn. desirous of wealth or property, TS. &c. &c.; m. a king's councillor, L.; N. of Brīhas-pati, W. — **kāla**, m. time of prosperity, a happy moment, MW. — **kirtana**, n. 'praise of prosperity', N. of ch. of Śiva P. ii. — **kila**, m. a hole, pit, L.; a cellar (for concealing wealth), W. — **krīti**, m. 'causing welfare', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; a class of deceased ancestors, MarkP. — **krītya**, n. = **karmān**, Mn. viii, 393. — **gar-bha**, m. N. of the dram. poet Bhava-bhūti, L. — **gaurī**, f. N. of Śiva's wife, VP. — **tīrtā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **da**, m. = **krīti** (in both meanings), Śivag.; MarkP. — **datta**, m. N. of a man, Col. — **nanda**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **nidhāna**, n. 'receptacle of prosperity', N. of the Nakshatra Dhanishṭhā, L. — **balli**, m. N. of a grammarian (cf. **bhūta-b). — **bhūṣhapa**, m. 'adorned with ashes', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **mat**, mfn. possessing welfare, fortunate, happy, MBh. — **malina**, mfn. soiled with ashes, MW. — **mitra**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **yuvaka**, m. pl. N. of a people, MarkP. — **rāja**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **laya**, m. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **vardhana**, mfn. increasing welfare, ĀpŚr. — **varman**, m. N. of a king of Prāg-tyotisha, Vās., Introd.; of a Rākshasa, Kathās. — **vāhana**, mfn. bringing welfare**

(said of Śiva), Śivag. (cf. *bhūta-v*). — **śiva**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **śubhā** (Kathās.), — **śita** (Śi.), mfn. white with ashes (said of Śiva). — **śrī**, mfn. creating welfare, MärkP. **Bhūtiśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Śivap. **Bhūty-artham**, ind. for the sake of prosperity, Ml.

Bhūtika, m. or n. a species of plant, Suśr.; (L. m. n. Ptychotis Ajowan; n. Andropogon Schoenanthus, Gentiana Chirata &c.); n. camphor, L.

Bhūtika, m. or n. a species of plant, Car. (L. Gentiana Chirata, Curcuma Zerunibet &c.).

Bhūmā, m. (in the formula *dhruvāya bhūmāya* [= *bhāmāya*] *namah*), Tār.; mostly ifc. for *bhūmi* or *bhūman* (cf. *udaka*, *kṛishna-bh* &c.); also ifc. in the next words. — **vidyā**, f. N. of ChUp. vii. **Bhūmānanda-sarasvatī**, m. N. of the teacher of Advaitānanda, Cat.

Bhūmaka-tritīyā, f. N. of the 3rd day in a partic. month, Cat.

Bhūman, n. the earth, world, RV.; AV.; a territory, country, district, ĀsvGr.; a being, (pl.) the aggregate of all existing things, RV.; (*bhūman*), n. abundance, plenty, wealth, opulence, multitude, majority, RV. &c. &c. (ifc. filled with, Mear.; *bhūmnā*, ind. generally, usually, Kāv.; Rājat.; *bhūnā*, ind. plentifully, abundantly, RV.); the plural number (*bhūmni*, in the plural), L.; N. of Kṛishna, BhP.; f. a collection, assembly, ŚāṅkhBr.

Bhūmanyu, m. N. of a king, MBh. (B. *sumanyu*; cf. *bhumanyu*).

2. **Bhūmaya**, Nom. P. *°yati* (for 1. see p. 761, col. 2), to augment, increase, make abundant, Bhāṭṭ.

Bhūmi, f. (Ved. also nom. *bhūmi*, gen. abl. *°myām*, loc. *°myām*) the earth, soil, ground, RV. &c. &c.; (pl. divisions of the world; cf. *bhūmi-traya*); a territory, country, district, ib.; a place, site, situation, ŚBr. &c. &c.; position, posture, attitude, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the part or personification (played by an actor), Kathās.; the floor of a house, story, Megh.; Kathās.; the area, Śulbas.; the base of any geometrical figure, Col.; (metaph.) a step, degree, stage, Yogas. (with Buddhists there are 10 or 13 stages of existence or perfection, Dharmas. 45; 46); extent, limit, Kir.; (ifc.) a matter, subject, object, receptacle i.e. fit object or person for (cf. *viśvāsa*, *sneha-bh* &c., and *pātra*, *bhājana*); the tongue, L.; m. N. of a son or grandson of Yuyudhāna and father of Yugaṇḍhara, Hariv.; VP. — **kadamba**, m. a kind of Kadamba, L. — **kandaka** or **kandara**, n. a mushroom, L. — **kandali**, f. a species of plant (= *kandali*), L. — **kapāla** (*bhūmi*), mfn. having the earth for a vessel or receptacle, ŚBr. — **kampa**, m. an earthquake, Gaut.; MBh.; R.; Var.; N. of the 62nd AVParīś. — **kampana**, n. an earthquake, MBh.; R.; Hariv. — **kushmāṇḍa**, m. Convolvulus Pausiculatus, L. — **kūśmāṇḍa**, m. liquorice, L. — **kshaya**, m. loss of land, Pañcat. — **khaṇḍa**, m. n. a 'earth-section', N. of the 2nd book of the PadmaP. — **kharijrikā** (Bhpr.) or *°jirī* (L.), f. a species of palm. — **gata**, mfn. fallen to the earth, Mānśr.; Mn. — **garta**, m. a pit or hole in the earth, Kathās. — **garbha**, m. N. of Bhava-bhūti, Gal. — **gubhā**, f. a hole in the earth, L. — **griha**, n. an underground chamber, Kathās.; (*bhūmi*), mfn. whose house is the earth (said of a dead person), AV. — **gocara**, m. an inhabitant of the earth, a man, Uttamac. — **campaka**, m. Kaempferia Rotunda, Pañcar. — **cala**, m. (Kaus.; Gobh.; MBh.; R.) or **-calana**, n. (Kaus.; PārGr.; Mn.) an earthquake. — **cohatta**, n. a mushroom, L. — **ja**, mfn. produced from the earth, sprung from the ground, Suśr.; m. the planet Mars, MärkP.; a man, L.; a kind of snail, L.; a kind of Kadamba, L.; N. of the demon Naraka, L.; hell, MW.; (*ā*), f. metron. of Sītā, L.; n. a species of vegetable, L.; — **guggulu**, m. a species of bellium, L. — **jambā** or **bnkā** or **bn**, f. a species of plant, L.; Prenna Herbacea, L. — **jāta**, mfn. produced or arisen on the earth, MBh. — **jivin**, m. 'living by the soil', a Vaiśya, L. — **joshanā**, n. the choice of soil, ŚBr.; PārGr. — **majaya**, m. 'earth-conquering', N. of a son of Virāṭa, MBh. — **tanaya**, m. the planet Mars, Var. — **tala**, n. (ifc. *ā*) the surface of the earth, the ground (also pl.). — **R. tundiika**, m. N. of a district, Kathās. — **traya**, n. = *bhuvana-tr*, Hariv. — **tva**, n. the state of earth, earthiness (e.g. *-tvam eti*, 'he becomes earth'), TāṇḍyaBr.; MaitUp. — **da**, mfn. giving landed property, Mn. — **dāna**, n. donation of landed property, Cat.; the 9th AVParīś. — **dundubhi**, m. 'earth-drum', a pit or hole in the earth covered

over with skins, TS.; Br. &c. — **dr̥ghā**, mfn. firmly fixed on the ground, AV. — **deva**, m. 'earth-god', a Brāhman, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*i*), f. N. of various women, Cat.; W. — **dharma**, m. 'earth-supporter', a mountain, R.; Kum.; a symbolical expression for the number seven, Sūryas.; a king, prince, Mālav.; N. of a poet, Subh. — **nanda**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **nātha**, m. 'earth-lord' (Vet.), and **-pa**, m. 'earth-protector' (Mn.; MBh. &c.), a king, prince. — **paksha**, m. a swift horse, L. — **pati**, m. 'e^o-lord', a king, prince, Kaus.; Gobh.; MBh. &c.; **-tva**, n. sovereignty, kingship, R. — **paridṛghapa**, n. the making firm of the ground, Āpśr. — **parimāṇa**, n. square measure, Yājñ., Sch. — **pāla**, m. (ifc. *f. ā*) 'earth-guardian', a king, prince, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c. — **pāsā**, m. and **-pāsaka**, f. a species of plant, Br. — **piśāca**, m. Borassus Flabelliformis, L. — **putra**, m. 'earth-son', the planet Mars, Sūryas.; N. of a king, VP. — **puram-dara**, m. 'e^o-Indra', N. of Dilipa, Ragh. — **pra**, mfn. filling the e^o (as fame), AitAr. — **pracala**, m. an earthquake, Āp. — **prāpta**, mfn. fallen on the ground, KātyŚr. — **budhna**, mfn. having the earth for a bottom, ChUp. — **bhāga**, m. (also n. R.) a portion or plot of land, place, spot, ĀsvGr.; Lāty.; MBh. &c. — **bhuḥ**, m. 'earth-possessor', a king, prince, Kāv.; Rājat. — **bhūta**, mfn. being the bottom of anything, Rājat.; become earth; being on the ground, MW. — **bhṛit**, m. 'e^o-supporter', a king, prince, Rājat.; Kathās.; a mountain, W. — **bhedin**, mfn. differing from (what exists on) earth, Kathās. — **maṇḍa**, m. Vallaris Dichotomus, L.; (*ā*), f. Arabian jasmine, L. — **maṇḍapa-bhūshapā**, f. Gaertneria Racemosa, L. — **mat**, mfn. possessing land, g. *yavdī*. — **maya**, mfn. (*i*) n. made or consisting of earth; (*f*), f. N. of Chāyā, L. — **mitra**, m. 'friend of the country', N. of two kings, VP. — **rakshaka**, m. the guardian or protector of a country, MW.; a swift horse, L. — **rathika**, m. a young cartwright (who prepares himself for his future profession by drawing on sand), Nyāyam., Comm. — **ruha**, m. earth-growing, a tree, Svapnac. — **lābha**, m. 'gaining earth', dying, death, L. — **lepana**, n. 'earth-ointment', cow-dung, L. — **lokā**, m. the terrestrial world, TS. — **vajra-maṇi**, m. pl. land and diamonds and (other) gems, Mn. xi, 38. — **vardhana**, m. n. 'earth-increasing', a dead body, corpse, L. — **vallī**, f. N. of a plant, Bhpr. — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling on the ground floor, Pat. — **śaya**, mfn. lying or living on the ground or in the earth; m. any animal living in the g^o or e^o (cf. *bhū-s*), Mn.; a wild pigeon, L.; N. of a king, MBh. — **śayana**, n. (MW.) or **-śayya**, f. (L.) the act of sleeping on the (bare) ground. — **śhṭha**, mfn. standing or remaining on the earth or on the ground, being or lying in the earth (*ambu bhūmi-shṭham*, 'stagnant water'; *bhūmi-shṭha-mātra-taḥ*, 'from the moment of being on the e^o', i.e. 'immediately after birth'), KātyŚr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; living or remaining in one's own country, Kām. (cf. *para-bh*). — **sattra**, n. an offering consisting of a donation of land, MBh. — **sanniveśa**, m. the general appearance or configuration of a country, Uttārar. — **sambhava**, mfn. produced on or from the earth, MW.; (*ā*), f. N. of Sītā, L. — **sava**, m. one of the 9 Vṛātya-stomas, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **sāmṛjya**, n. sovereignty over the earth, Kathās. — **suta**, m. 'earth-son', the planet Mars, Var.; Mṛicch. — **sena**, m. N. of one of the sons of the 10th Manu, MärkP.; of a scholar, Buddh. — **stoma**, m. N. of an Ekāha, ĀsvŚr.; Vait. — **snu**, m. an earthworm, L. — **spriś**, mfn. touching the ground, Lāty.; blind; cripple, lame, L.; m. a man, L.; a Vaiśya, L.; a thief who creeps along the ground, L. — **svāmin**, m. 'land-lord', a king, prince, Rājat. **Bhūmiocchā**, f. desire for lying on the ground, Sāh. **Bhūmindra**, m. 'earth-chief', a king, prince, L. **Bhūmiśvara**, m. (in *eka-bh*) 'sovereign over the earth', Rājat.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of a ch. in the BhavP.

Bhūmikā, f. earth, ground, soil, Kās.; Kathās. &c.; (ifc.) a spot, place for (e.g. *āhāra-bh*), an eating-place, Kathās.; *akshara-bh*, a place i.e. a tablet for writing, Ragh.; a story, floor, Inscr.; Pañcat. (with *grihōpari*, the flat roof of a house, Śukas.); a step, degree, Yogas.; (in dram.) an actor's part or character, Vikr.; Mālatim. &c.; decoration (as of an image), L.; preface, introduction, ChUp., Sch.; Kāvyaṇ. — **gata**, m. a person who wears a theatrical dress, L. — **bhāga**, m. a floor, threshold, Mṛicch.

Bhūmī, in comp. for *bhūmi*. — **kadamba**, m. = *bhūmi-kadamba*, q. v. — **kurabaka**, m. a species of plant, Suśr. — **pati**, m. = *bhūmi-p*, q. v., Up., Sch. — **bhuḥ**, m. = *bhūmi-bh*, q. v., Śrīṅgār. — **bhṛit**, m. a mountain, Śatr. — **ruh**, m. (Gīt.) or **-rūha**, m. (Hcat.) 'earth growing', a plant, tree. — **śayya**, mfn. sleeping on the ground, Bhāṭṭ. — **saha**, m. a species of tree, Bhpr.

Bhūmy, in comp. for *bhūmi*. — **anantara**, mfn. belonging to the next country, Kām.; Kathās.; n. the king of an adjacent country, Kām. — **anṛita**, n. false evidence concerning land, Mn. viii, 99. — **śmalaki** or **-śmalī**, f. Flacourtia Cataphracta, L.; Phyllanthus Niruri, L. — **śhūlya**, n. a species of shrub, L. — **eka-deśa**, m. one portion of territory, MW.

Bhūmyā, mfn. belonging to the earth, terrestrial, RV.

Bhūya, n. (ifc.) becoming, being (see *amutra*, *ātma* &c.). — **tva**, n., see *brahma-bhūya-tva*. — **rūpa**, mfn., prob. w. r. for *ubhaya-rūpa*, Kap.

Bhūyāḥ, in comp. for *bhūyas*. — **palāyana**, n. fleeing once more, Kathās. — **samnivṛitti**, f. returning once more (see *ā-bhūyāḥ-s*), Ragh. — **stana** (*bhūyāḥ*), mfn. having more eat than (abl.), ŚBr.

Bhūyāś, in comp. for *bhūyas*. — **chandika**, mfn. having a great desire for anything.

Bhūyasaś, ind. mostly, generally, usually, MBh.; once more, again, Hariv.; BhP.

Bhūyas, mfn. becoming (n. the act of becoming; see *brahma-bh*); 'becoming in a greater degree' (in this meaning accord. to Pāp. vi, 4, 158 compar. of *bahu*) i.e. more, more numerous or abundant, greater, larger, mightier (also 'much or many, very numerous or abundant' &c.), RV. &c. &c.; abounding in, abundantly furnished with (instr. or comp.), Kathās.; Sāh.; (*as*), ind. (g. *sva-ād*) more, most, very much, exceedingly, RV. &c. &c.; still more, moreover, besides, further on, GṛŚr.; Up. &c. (also *bhūyasyā mātrayā*, Divyāv.: *pūrvam-bhūyāḥ*, first-next, R.; *ādau-paścāt-bhūyāḥ*, first-then-next, Prasāṅg.); once more, again, anew, Mn.; MBh. &c. (also *bhūyo 'pi*, *bhūyāś cāpi*, *bhūyo bhūyāḥ* and *punar bhūyāḥ*); (*asā*), ind. exceedingly, in a high degree, Kālid.; mostly, generally, as a rule, R.; Kathās. (cf. *yad bhūyasa*). — **kara**, mfn. making or doing more, VS. — **kāma**, mfn. very desirous of anything (*-tā*, f.), L. — **kṛit**, mfn. augmenting, increasing, TS.; f. pl. N. of a partic. kind of brick, Āpśr. — **taram** or **-tarām**, ind. more, anew, again, R. — **tva**, n. the becoming or being more or much, increase, preponderance, abundance, multitude, GṛŚr.; Gaut.; Suśr.; great extent, Sarvad.; (*ena*), ind. for the most part, mostly, L.

Bhūyasvin, mfn. prepouderant, superior, TāṇḍBr.

Bhūyishṭha, mf(ā)n. (accord. to Pāp. vi, 4, 158 superl. of *bahu*) most numerous or abundant or great or important, chief, principal, RV. &c. &c.; (ifc. = having anything as chief part or ingredient, chiefly filled with or characterised by, nearly all, almost; cf. *śūdra-bh*, *nirvāṇa-bh* &c.); (*am*), ind. for the most part, mostly, chiefly, RV. &c. &c.; abundantly, numerously, R.; in the highest degree, very much, Ragh.; (*ena*), ind. mostly &c., MBh. — **tara**, mfn. mostly consisting of (comp.), MBh. — **bhāḥ**, mfn. sharing principally, receiving most, TS.; ŚBr.; Āpśr. — **śas**, ind. in very large numbers, MBh.

Bhūyo, in comp. for *bhūyas*. — **akshara** (*bhūyas* + *akshara*), mf(ā)n. having more syllables, TāṇḍBr.; **-tara**, mfn. id., AitBr. — **gūṇa**, mfn. 'doubled' and 'having more virtues', Naish. — **darśana**, n. (and *na-vāda*, m.) N. of wks. — **nāga-mana** (*bhūyas* + *anāgama*), n. non-return, Kathās. — **bhartṛi-samāgama**, m. meeting again with a husband, ib. — **bhāva**, m. increase, growth, progress, L. — **mātra**, n. the greatest part, most of (gen.), Kaus. — **ruci**, mfn. taking much delight in anything (*-tā*, f.), L. — **vidya**, mfn. knowing more, more learned, Nir.

Bhūr, ind. (orig. = *bhūs*, nom. voc. of 2. *bhū*) one of the 3 Vyāhṛitis (q. v.), 'the earth' (the first of the 7 upper worlds; cf. *bhūvas*), VS. &c. &c.; hell, L.; = next, Hariv. — **bhūva**, m. N. of one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā, Hariv.; **-kara**, m. a dog, L.; **-tīrtha** and *°vāsava-tīrtha*, n. N. of Tīrthas, Cat. — **bhūra** or **-bhūva**, m. N. of a Daitya, VP. — **loka**, m. the terrestrial world, earth, MBh.; Pur. &c.; the country south of the equator, Siddhāntaś. (cf. *bhū-loka*).

Bhūri, mfn. much, many, abundant, frequent, numerous, great, important, strong, mighty, RV. &c. &c.; (f), ind. much, abundantly, greatly, often, frequently, ib. (*bhūri kṛitvas*, many times, repeatedly, RV. iii, 18, 4); m. N. of Brāhmā or Vishnu or Śiva, L.; of a son of Soma-datta (king of the Bālihas), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; m. n. gold, L.; f. (cf. Pāli *bhūri*) reason, intellect, Lalit. — **karman** (*bhūri*), mfn. doing much, very busy, RV.; TBr.; making many oblations, BhP. — **kālam**, ind. for a long time, Kathās. — **kṛtrima-māṅkya-maya**, m(f)n. consisting of many imitation rubies, Kathās. — **gadgadām**, ind. with much stammering, Pañcat. — **gandhā**, f. a partic. perfume, L. — **gama**, m. 'much-going', an ass, L. — **gu**, mfn. (*gu=go*) rich in cattle, RV. — **gūpa**, mfn. multiplying greatly, bearing manifold fruit, Subh. — **caṅkṣas** (*bhūri*), mfn. 'much-seeing' or 'affording manifold appearances' (said of the sun), RV. — **ja**, mfn. born in great numbers, Śākhāśr. — **janman** (*bhūri*), mfn. having many births, RV. — **jyeshtha**, m. N. of a son of king Vicakṣus, VP. — **tara**, mfn. more, more abundant or numerous, BhP. — **tā**, f. muchness, multitude, Kathās. — **tejas**, mfn. of great splendour, very glorious, Mu.; MBh.; m. N. of a prince, MBh. — **tejasa**, mfn. = prec. mfn. (said of fire), MBh. — **toka**, mfn. having many children, Nir. — **da**, mfn. 'much-giving', liberal, munificent, BhP. — **akṣhīpa**, mfn. attended with rich presents or rewards, MBh.; bestowing rich presents (esp. on Brāhmanas at a sacrifice), liberal, ib.; (*am*), ind. with rich offerings or pr., ib. — **dā**, mfn. = *-da*, RV.; TBr. — **dātra** (*bhūri*), mfn. rich in gifts, RV. — **dāvāt**, mfn. 'much-giving', munificent, RV.; — **tara**, mfn. id., ib. (cf. Pāi. viii, 2, 17, Vārt. 2, Pat.) — **dāvan**, m(f)ar)n. id., ib. — **daṅdhā**, f. 'having much milk', Trāgīa Involucrata, L. — **dyumna**, m. 'possessing great glory', N. of a pious prince (son of Virā-dyumna), MaitrUp.; MBh.; R.; of the sons of 2 Manus (v.l. *-dhāman*), Hariv.; MārKp. — **dhana** (*bhūri*), mfn. having much wealth or property, AV. — **dhāman**, mfn. possessing great might or splendour, Kir.; m. N. of a son of the ninth Manu, Hariv. (cf. *-dyumna*). — **dhāyas** (*bhūri*), mfn. nourishing or supporting many, RV.; AV. — **dhāra** (*bhūri*), m(f)ān. (fr. 1. *dhārā*) 'much-showing', yielding abundant streams or rays of light, RV. — **nidhana**, mfn. perishing in many ways, Prab. — **pattra**, m. 'many-leaved', a species of Andropogon, L. — **palita-dā**, f. a species of shrub, L. — **pāṇi** (*bhūri*), mfn. many-handed, AV. — **pādāta**, mfn. possessing many foot-soldiers, MW. — **pāsa** (*bhūri*), m. du. 'holders of many fetters', N. of Mitra-Varuṇa, RV. — **putra** (*bhūri*), m(f)ān. having many sons or children, Tār. — **puṣhpā**, f. Anethum Sowa, L. — **poshin**, mfn. 'much-nourishing', cherishing multitudes, RV. — **prayoga**, mfn. much or variously used (*-va*, n.), L.; m. N. of a dictionary; — **gaṇa-dhātu-tika**, f. N. of a Comm. on a Dhātupāṭha. — **preman**, m. 'full of affection', Anas Casarca, L. — **phali**, f. a species of shrub, L. — **phēnā**, f. a species of plant (= *saptalā*), Bhpr. — **bala**, m. 'having much strength', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh.; (ā), f. Sida Cordifolia and Rhombifolia, L. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of a scholar, Cat. — **bhāra** (*bhūri*), mfn. heavily laden, RV. — **bhoja**, mfn. having many enjoyments, BhP. — **malli**, f. a species of plant, L. — **māya**, m. 'possessed of much deceit', a jackal (ā, f.), L. — **mūla** (*bhūri*), mfn. rich in roots, AV. — **mūlikā**, f. 'id.', a species of plant, L. — **rassa**, m. 'having much juice', the sugar-cane, L. — **rāma**, m. a donkey, ass, L. — **retas** (*bhūri*), mfn. abounding in seed, prolific, RV.; AV.; VS. — **lagnā**, f. Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **lābha**, mfn. having much profit, very profitable; m. great gain, W. — **loha**, n. a kind of brass or bell-metal, L. — **varasas**, mfn. very splendid, R. — **varpas** (*bhūri*), mfn. 'many-shaped', presenting many appearances, RV.; AV. — **vasu**, m. 'having much wealth', N. of a minister or councillor, Mālatim.; of a Brāhman, Kathās. — **vāra** (*bhūri*), m(f)ān. rich in gifts, RV. — **vikrama**, mfn. of great valour, R. — **viyoga**, mfn. having or causing many separations, MW. — **vishti**, f. excessive rain, ib. — **vetasa**, mfn. having many canes or reeds, L. — **śas**, ind. manifoldly, variously, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **śrīṅga** (*bhūri*), m(f)ān. many- or strong-horned, RV. — **śravas**, m. N. of a son of Soma-datta (king of the Bālihas), MBh.; of Indra, L. — **śreshṭhaka**

or **thika**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place near Benares, Prab. — **shāh** or **-shāh** (for *śāh*), mfn. bearing or carrying much, RV. — **shepa** (fr. *senā*), m. 'having many armies', N. of a man, BhP.; of a son of the 10th Manu, Hariv.; of king Śaryāti, BhP. — **sakha**, mfn. 'having many friends' or 'dear to many', Hiraṇy. — **sthātra** (*bhūri*), mfn. having many stations, being at many places or spots, RV. — **han**, m. 'many-killer', N. of an Asura, MBh.

Bhūrika, m. N. of a naut, Divyāv.

Bhūrya, in comp. for *bhūri*. — **akshā**, mfn. many-eyed, RV. — **āsanti** (*bhūrya*), mfn. much-excited or much exciting, ib. — **ojas** (*bhūrya*), mfn. having great power, very vigorous, ib.

Bhūvari, f. N. of a goddess, AṢr.

Bhūshānu, mfn. (= *bhāvishnu*, *bhavitri*, L.) growing, thriving, AitBr.; wishing to thrive, desiring happiness or prosperity, Mn. iv, 135 (cf. *alam-bhūshānu*).

भूःखार *bhūḥkhāra*, mfn. coming from Bōkhāra (as horses &c.), Rājat. (cf. *bhūḥkhāra*).

भूक *bhūka*, m. n. (Up. iii, 41, Sch.) a hole, L.; the head of a fountain, L.; time, L.; m. darkness, L.

भूकल *bhūkala*, m. a restive horse, L.

भूताली *bhūtālī*, f. N. of two plants (= *bhū-pāṭali* and *mushali*), L.

भूत्यकटक *bhūtyakṭaka*, v.l. for *bhūrja-kō* (see *bhūrja*).

भूना *bhūnā*, f. N. of a place, Cat. (for *bhūnā* = *bhūmnā* see *bhīman*, p. 763, col. 1).

भूमि *bhūmi*, *bhūmī* &c. See p. 763.

भूमिषा *bhūmiṣa* and *bhūmīṣa* (?), m. or n. N. of two places, Cat.

भूयस् *bhūyas*, *bhūyishṭha*. See p. 763.

भूरि *bhūri* &c. See col. 1.

भूरिज *bhūrij*, f. the earth, L. (prob. w. r. for *bhurij*, q. v.)

भूर्जे *bhūrja*, m. a species of birch (the Bhoj tree, Betula Bhojpatra, the bark of which is used for writing on), Kāth.; Kāv.; Var. &c.; n. a leaf made of birch bark for writing on, Kāraṇḍ.; a written deed, document, Lokapr. [Cf. Slav. *brěza*; Lith. *brizas*; Germ. *bircha*, *Birke*; Eng. *birch*.] — **kaṭaka**, m. a naut of one of the mixed classes (the son of an out-caste Brāhman by a woman of the same tribe), Mn. x, 21 (v.l. *bhūtya-kaṭaka* and *bhūrja-kō*; cf. *bhūrja-kaṭha*). — **druma** (ŚārngP.), — **pattra** (Pañcat.), m. the birch tree.

भूरिर् *bhūrni*, mfn. (√ *bhur*) restless, active, excited, angry, rash, wild, RV.; f. the earth, Up. iv, 52; a desert, L.

भूष् *bhūsh*, cl. 1. P. *bhūshuti* (pf. *bubhūsha*, Gr.; aor. *abhūshīt*, ib.; fut. *bhūshishyati*, *bhūshīta*, ib.; inf. *bhūshentum*, ib.), to strive after, use efforts for, be intent upon (dat.), RV. iii, 25, 2; 34, 2 &c.; to seek to procure (acc.) for (dat.), ib. ix, 94, 3; to adorn, Dhātup. xvii, 30; Caus. *bhūshayati* (Dhātup. xxxiii, 56, ep. also *te*; aor. *abubhūshat*; inf. *bhūshayitum*), to adorn, embellish, attire (Ā. also 'one's self', Pān. iii, 1, 87, Vārt. 18, Pat.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Bhūshana, m(f)ān. decorating, adorning (ifc.), MBh.; BhP.; Suśr.; m. N. of Vishnu, MBh.; of a Daitya, Kathās.; n. (rarely m., e. g. MBh. iii, 8588; cf. g. *andharādī*) embellishment, ornament, decoration (often ifc., with f. ā, 'having anything as ornament' i.e. adorned or decorated with), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of various wks. — **kānti**, f. — **ṭikā**, f. N. of wks. — **tā**, f. the being an ornament, ornate, Kathās. — **dāyaka**, mfn. bestowing ornaments, Kām. — **deva**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **peṭikā**, f. a jewel-casket, Daś. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhūshana**, mfn. decorated with ornaments, BhP. — **vāsas**, m. pl. clothes and o's, Mn. viii, 357. — **sāra**, m. N. of wk. (also *-darpana*), Cat. **Bhūshanaśācchādanāśana**, n. pl. (dainty) food, clothes and o's, Mn. iii, 59. **Bhūshanaśācchādanāśana**, m. N. of a king of the Kimpurāśa, L.

Bhūshaniya and **bhūshayitavya**, mfn. to be adorned or decorated, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Bhūshā, f. ornament, decoration, Kāv.; Kathās. &c. — **peṭi**, f. a jewel-case, Kuval.

Bhūshāya, Nom. Ā. *-yate*, to serve as an ornament, Mcar.

Bhūshin, mfn. (ifc.) adorned with, MBh.; Hariv.

Bhūshya, mfn. to be adorned or decorated, Kum.

भूपिक *bhūshika*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

(v.l. *mūshika*).

भूष्ण *bhūshṇu*. See col. 2.

भूत्तया *bhū-s-tiṇa*. See p. 763, col. 3.

भृ 1. *bhṛi*, cl. 1. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxii, 1) *bhāratī*, *te*; cl. 3. P. Ā. (xxv, 5) *bibharti* (*bibharti* only RV. iv, 50, 7), *bibhṛite*; cl. 2. P. *bhārti*, RV. i, 173, 6 (pr. p. P. *bibhrat*, q. v.; Ā. *bibhrāna* with act. meaning, Ragh., *bibhramāna* with pass. mō, RV.; pf. *jabhāra*, *jabhārat*; *jabhre*, *ajabhartana*, ib.; *babhāra*, *babhṛima*, Br. &c.; p. *babhṛāp* with pass. meaning, RV.; *bibharām-babhūva*, Ragh., *rām-āsa*, Bhaṭṭ; aor. *abhār*, RV.; *bhartām*, *bhṛitām*, Br.; *abhṛita*, Gr.; *abhārsham*, Subj. *bharshat*, RV.; *abhārisham*, AV.; Prec. *bhṛiyāsam*, *yāt*, Br.; fut. *bharishyati*, cond. *bharishyat*, RV.; *bhartā*, ŚBr.; inf. *bhartum*, *bhartave*, *bhartava*, Ved.; *bhadradyai*, RV.; ind. p. *-bhṛitya*, ib. &c.), to bear, carry, convey, hold ('on' or 'in', loc.), RV. &c. &c.; to wear i.e. let grow (hair, beard, nails), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to balance, hold in equipoise (as a pair of scales), Vishṇ.; to bear i.e. contain, possess, have, keep (also 'keep in mind'), RV. &c. &c.; to support, maintain, cherish, foster, ib.; to hire, pay, MBh.; to carry off or along (Ā. *bharate*, 'for one's self' i.e. gain, obtain, or = *ferri*, 'to be borne along'), RV.; AV.; to bring, offer, procure, grant, bestow, RV. &c. &c.; to endure, experience, suffer, undergo, ib.; to lift up, raise (the voice or a sound; Ā. *bharate*, also 'to rise, be heard'), RV.; to fill (the stomach), Pañcat.; (with *garbhā*) to conceive, become pregnant (cf. under *√dhṛi*), RV.; (with *kṣhitim*) to take care of, rule, govern, Rājat.; (with *ājñām*) to submit to, obey, ib.; (with *ūjām*) to exert, employ, Bhaṭṭ; Pass. *bhṛiyate* (ep. also *ti*; aor. *abhāri*), to be borne &c., RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *bhārayati* (aor. *abibharat*), to cause to bear &c.; to engage for hire, MBh.; Desid. *bibhṛishati* (ŚBr.; MārKp.), *bibharishati* (Pāi. viii, 2, 49), to wish to bear or support or maintain; Intens. *bāribharti* (3. pl. *bhārti*, RV., where also 2. du. *jārbhṛitāḥ*, *baribharti* (Kāv.), to bear repeatedly or continually, carry hither and thither. [Cf. Zd. *bar*; Gk. *fépo*; Lat. *fero*; Slav. *brati*; Goth. *balran*; Germ. *beran*, *ge-bären*; Eng. *bear*.]

Bhṛit, mfn. bearing, carrying, bringing, procuring, possessing, wearing, having, nourishing, supporting, maintaining (only ifc.; cf. *ishu-*, *kṣhiti*, *dharma*, *vaṇja-bhṛit* &c.) — *tva*, n., see *īstrāstra-bhṛit-tva*.

Bhṛita, mfn. borne, carried &c. (see prec.); gained, acquired, Kathās.; (ifc.) filled, full of, ib.; hired, paid (as a servant), Mn.; MBh. &c. (*bhaktā-venayor bhṛitāḥ*, 'one who receives board and wages'; cf. *kṣhira-bhō*); m. a hireling, hired servant or labourer, mercenary, Yājñi., Sch. — **bhṛitī**, mfn. possessing power or prosperity, W.; smeared with ashes, ib. — **randhra**, mfn. filled up (as a hole or depression), ib. **Bhṛitādhyāpana**, v.l. for *bhṛityādhō*, q. v.

Bhṛitaka, mfn. brought, fetched (see *drāg-bhō*); mfn. hired, receiving wages; m. a hired labourer, servant, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*ikā*), f. hire, wages, Divyāv. **Bhṛitakādhyāpana**, n. learning from a hired teacher, Prāyaśc. **Bhṛitakādhyāpaka**, m. a hired t°, Yājñi. **Bhṛitakādhyāpana**, n. instruction given by a h° t°, ib. **Bhṛitakādhyāpita**, mfn. taught by a hired teacher, Mn. iii, 156.

Bhṛiti (ŚBr. also *bhṛitī*), f. bearing, carrying, bringing, fetching (see *adhni-bhō*); support, maintenance, nourishment, food, RV. &c. &c.; hire, wages or service for w°, Mn.; Yājñi.; MBh. — **karman-kāra**, m. a hired labourer or servant, ApGr., Sch. — **bhuj**, mfn. enjoying or receiving wages; m. = prec., L. — **rūpa**, n. a reward given to a person in lieu of wages (for the performance of a duty for which payment is improper), MW. **Bhṛity-adhyāpana**, n. (prob.) w.r. for *bhṛityādhō*, q. v. **Bhṛitya-ana**, n. wages and board, Kathās. **Bhṛityartham**, ind. on account of the maintenance of (gen.), Ragh. i, 18 (v.l. for *bhūtyartham*).

Bhṛitin. See *saṃvatsara-bhṛitin*.

Bhṛitya, mfn. to be nourished or maintained;

m. one who is to be m°, a dependent, servaht (also the s° of a king, a minister), GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ā), f. support, maintenance, wages &c. (= *bhṛiti*), (ā), nursing, care of (cf. *kumāra-bhṛityā*). — **kāma-kṛit**, mfn. acting kindly to servants, MW. — **jana**, m. a person (or persons) to be supported, a servant or servants, Kāv. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. servitude, dependence, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcat. — **paramāṇu**, m. a very humble (lit. 'an atom of a') servant, Hcar. (cf. *padātī-lava*). — **bharapa**, n. maintaining or cherishing s's, MBh. — **bhartṛi**, m. one who maintains s's, the master of a family, Yājñ. — **bhāva**, m. servitude, dependence, Ratnāv. — **bhāvin**, mfn. being or becoming a servant, Ragh. — **varga**, m. 's'-class, the whole number of any one's s's, household, MBh. — **vātsalya**, n. kindness to s's, Hit. — **vṛitti**, f. subsistence of s's or dependents, Mn. xi, 7. — **śālin**, mfn. having many s's, W. **Bhṛityābhyāpana**, n. teaching the Veda for hire, Mn. xi, 63 (v.l. *bhṛitddh*). 1. **Bhṛityā-bhāva**, m. a state of servitude or dependence, MW. 2. **Bhṛityābhāva**, m. the absence of servants, ib.

Bhṛityāya, Nom. A. °yate, to behave like a servant, Katbās.

Bhṛityā-√bhū, P. *-bhavati*, to become a servant, enter upon service, Rajat.

Bhṛitra, m. (?), Siddh.

Bhṛithā, (prob.) m. offering, oblation (of Soma), RV.; a turtle, tortoise, L.

भृश् *bhṛiś*, cl. I. IO. P. *brinśati*, °śayati, to speak or to shine, Dhātup. xxxiii, 114.

भृकुंश *bhṛi-kunśa*, *bhṛi-kuñi* &c. See under *bhrū*.

भृक्ष *bhṛikṣh* or *bhrakṣh*, 1. P. A. *bhṛikshati* or *bhrakshati*, °te, to eat, Dhātup. xxi, 27 (v.l. for *bhakṣh*).

भृग *bhṛig*, an onomat. word used to express the crackling sound of fire, MBh.

भृगमात्रिक *bhṛigamātrika*, prob. w. r. for *mṛiga-m°*.

भृगल *bhṛigala* = *brīgala*, KātyŚr., Sch.

भृगवान *bhṛigavāna*. See col. 2.

भृगु *bhṛigu*, m. pl. (√*bhrāj*) N. of a mythical race of beings (closely connected with fire, which they find [RV. x, 46, 2] and bring to men [i, 58, 6; 195, 2] or enclose in wood [vi, 15, 2] or put in the navel of the world [i, 143, 4]; or which is brought to them and first kindled by Mātariśvan [i, 60, 1; iii, 5, 10]; they are also said to fabricate chariots [iv, 16, 20] and are mentioned together with the Aṅgirasas, Atharvans, R̥ibhus, Maruts, Druhyus &c. [cf. Naigh. v, 5]; in Heat. 12 Bhṛigus are enumerated among gods; cf. Gk. of Φλεγύου), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Kaus.; N. of one of the chief Brāhmanical families (to which the Aitāsyanas are said to belong, RV. (esp. vii, 18, 6; viii, 3, 9 &c.); Br.; MBh.; Pur.; sg. N. of a R̥ishi regarded as the ancestor of the Bhṛigus, AV.; AitBr. (he has the patr. Vāruṇi and is the supposed author of RV. ix, 65; x, 19; he is enumerated among the 10 Maharshis created by the first Manu, Mn. i, 35; cf. IW. 46 &c.); of a son of Kavi, MBh.; of one of the Prajā-patis produced from Brahma's skin, Hariv.; Pur.; of one of the 7 sages, Hariv.; of the father of Cyavana and 6 other sons, MBh.; of the f° of Dhātṛi and Vīdhātṛi, Pur.; of the f° of Śrī (by Khyatī), ib.; of the author of a Dharma-śāstra (cf. *bhṛigu-smṛiti*), Mn. i, 59; of an astronomer, Cat. (cf. *bhṛigu-samhitā*), of a medical authority, ib.; of the R̥ishi Jamadagni or his son, L.; of Śukra or the planet Venus (called either Bhṛigu or the son of Bhṛi; his day is Friday), Sūryas.; Var.; of Kṛishṇa or of Rudra, L.; of a son of Artha-pati and uncle of the poet Bāṇa, Vās., Introd.; of the top of the mountain Bhṛigu-tuṅga, Cat.; a declivity, slope, precipice, Heat. (cf. *bhṛigu-patana*). — **kaccha**, m. n. or (ā), f. N. of a town and sacred place on the northern bank of the river Narmadā (now called Broach), AVParīś.; BhP.; KāśīKh.; m. pl. its inhabitants, MārKp.; *-tirtha*, n. N. of a tirtha, Cat. — **kulōdvaha**, m. patr. of Paraśu-rāma, Dhanañjī. — **kshetra**, n. N. of a place, VP.; *-mahātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **gītā**, f. N. of wk. — **ja** (Sūryas.) or *-tanaya*, (Var.), m. 'son of Bhṛi' the planet Venus. — *-tirtha-mahātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *-tuṅga*, m.

'Bhṛi's peak,' N. of a sacred mountain in the Himālaya (or in the Vindhya; also called *bhṛigos P.*, R.), MBh.; Hariv.; R. — **deva**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **devata**, mfn. worshipping the Bhṛigus, BhP. — **nandana**, m. 'son of Bhṛi', the planet Venus, L.; patr. of Śaunaka, MBh.; of Ruru, ib.; of Paraśu-rāma, MBh.; Uttarar. — **paṭala**, m. N. of wk. — **patana**, n. a fall from a precipice, Daś. — **pati**, m. 'chief of the Bhṛis', N. of Paraśu-rāma, Kāv. — **pāta**, m. committing suicide by precipitating one's self from a precipice, RTL. 350. — **putra**, m. 'son of Bhṛi', the planet Venus, VarBrS. — **prasaravaṇa**, m. 'Bhṛi's spring,' N. of a mountain (prob. = *-tuṅga*), R. — **bharata-samvāda**, m. N. of wk. — **bhāvā**, f. Clorodendrum Siphonanthus, Bhpr. — **bhūmi**, m. N. of a son of Aṅgiras (belonging to the family of the Bhṛigus, cf. *bhārga-bhūmi*, *bhārga-bhūmi*), Hariv. — **maṇḍala**, n. (in astron.) 'Bhṛi's circle', N. of a Karaṇa, q. v., Cat. — **rākshasa**, m. N. of a R̥ishi (said to have sacrificed men and cows), Buddh. — **rāja**, m. N. of a tutelary deity (v.l. for *bhṛingara*), Heat. — **vajña**, m. 'race of Bhṛi', N. of a family deriving their origin from Paraśu-rāma, MW. — **vallī**, f. N. of the 3rd Valli in the TUP.; *-lyupanishad*, f. N. of the 9th Prapāth in the Tār. — **vāra**, m. the day of Venus, Friday, MW. — **vārūṇyōpanishad-bhāṣya**, n. N. of wk. — **vāsara**, m. = *°lāvāra*, A. — **sārdūla**, *-śreshṭha*, m. 'best of Bhṛigus', N. of Paraśu-rāma, MBh. — **samhitā**, f. (and *-sāra*, m.) N. of wks. — **sattama**, m. 'best of Bhṛis', N. of P°, MBh. — **siddhānta**, m. N. of wk. — **sūta**, m. 'Bhṛi's son', the planet Venus, Var.; N. of Paraśu-rāma, L. — **sūtra**, n. N. of wk. — **sūnu**, m. 'Bhṛi's son', = *-suta*, MBh. — **smṛiti**, f. N. of wk. — **haritaki**, f. a partic. mixture, Bhpr. — **Bhṛigūdvaha**, m. 'offspring of Bhṛi', N. of Śaunaka, MBh.; of Paraśu-rāma, ib. — **Bhṛigūpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Bhṛigavāna, mfn. (prob.) shining, glittering (Say. 'acting like Bhṛigu'), RV.; (prob.) N. of a man, ib. i, 120, 5.

Bhṛigūlā-pati, w. r. for *bhṛigūnām p°*.

Bhṛigv, in comp. for *bhṛigu*. — **aṅgiras**, m. N. of a R̥ishi, AV. Anukr.; *°ro-vid*, mfn. knowing (the verses or hymns of) the Bhṛigus and Aṅgirasas, kn° the Atharva-veda, Kaus.; Vait. — **aṅgirasikā**, f. the matrimonial union between the descendants of Bhṛigu and those of Aṅgiras, Pat. — **lāvāra-tirtha**, n. 'Tirtha of Bhṛi's lord,' N. of a sacred bathing-place on the Narmadā, Cat.

Bhṛigvandiya (I), m. N. of a man, Samskarak.

भृङ्ग *bhṛiṅga*, m. (√*bhram*) a species of large black bee, the humble bee, Kāv.; Pur.; a species of wasp, L.; the fork-tailed shrike or some similar bird, Vagbh.; a libertine, L.; a golden vase or pitcher, L.; N. of a genius (= *bhṛiṅga-rāja*), Heat.; (in music) a kind of measure, Samgit.; m. or n. Eclipta Prostrata, L.; (*bhṛiṅga*), f. a large black bee (see m.), AV.; a kind of pulse, L.; (f), f. (cf. g. *gaurdā*) id., Kāv.; Kathās.; Aconitum Ferox, L.; n. the bark or the leaf of Laurus Cassia, L.; talc, L.; N. of a man (brother of Mañkha), Śrīkaṇṭh. — **ja**, m. Agallochum, L.; (ā), f. Clorodendrum Siphonanthus, L. — **parṇikā**, f. small cardamoms, L. — **priyā**, f. 'liked by bees,' Gaertnera Racemosa, L. — **māxi**, f. N. of a flower, L. — **mūlikā**, f. N. of a creeping plant, L. — **rāja** (Bhpr.) or *-rajas* (Susr.; Car. &c.), m. Eclipta Prostrata, = *-rasa*, m. the juice of Eclipta P°, Susr. — **rāja**, m. 'bee-king,' a species of large bee, the humble bee, L.; the fork-tailed shrike, MBh.; R.; Susr. &c.; Eclipta Prostrata, Susr.; ŚārṅgS.; Wedelia Calendulacea, L.; N. of a tutelary deity, Var.; Heat.; a kind of oblation or sacrifice, L.; *-rasa*, m. the juice of Eclipta Prostrata, Susr. — **rājaka**, m. a species of bird, MBh. — **vallabha**, m. 'favourite of bees,' Nauclea Cordifolia, L.; (ā), f. = *bhūmijambū*, L. — **vṛiksha**, m. 'bee-tree,' (accord. to a gloss) = *vāta-hara-vṛiksha*, Susr. — **sārtha**, m. a swarm of bees, Ratnāv. — **sōdara**, m. Eclipta Prostrata, L. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **Bhṛiṅgādhipa**, m. 'bee-chief,' the queen of the bees, BhP. — **Bhṛiṅganandā**, f. 'bee-joy,' Jasinum Auriculatum, L. — **Bhṛiṅgābhishpa**, m. 'liked by bees,' the Mango tree, L. — **Bhṛiṅgāri**, m. 'bee-enemy,' a species of flower, L. — **Bhṛiṅgāli**, f. a swarm of bees, Ratnāv. — **Bhṛiṅgāvalī**, f. a line or flight of bees, MW. — **Bhṛiṅgāshṭaka**, n. N. of wk. — **Bhṛiṅgāhva**, m. Eclipta Prostrata, L.;

another plant (= *jīvaka*), L.; (ā), f. N. of a creeping pl°, L. — **Bhṛiṅgi-phala**, m. Spondias Mangifera, L. — **Bhṛiṅgēsa-samhitā**, f. N. of wk. — **Bhṛiṅgēshṭā**, f. 'liked by bees,' N. of sev. plants (Aloe Indica; Clorodendrum Siphonanthus; = *kākajambū*; = *taruṇi*), L.

Bhṛiṅga, (ific.) = *bhṛiṅga*, a bee, Kathās.; m. the fork-tailed shrike, L.; N. of a man, Inscr.

Bhṛiṅgarīṭi or *°rīṭa* (Cat.) or *°rīṭi* (Hariv.), m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants (cf. *bhṛiṅgin*, *bhṛiṅgirīṭa* &c.).

Bhṛiṅgarola, m. (said to be fr. *bhṛiṅga* and *√ru*, to cry) a kind of wasp, Vās. (cf. *varola*); 'a bee' and 'a species of bird,' L.

Bhṛiṅgāpa, m. a large black bee, L.

Bhṛiṅgāya, Nom. A. °yate, to behave like a bee, Kusum.

Bhṛiṅgāra, m. n. (said to be fr. *√bhrj*) a golden pitcher or vase, MBh.; Hariv.; Kām. &c.; a vase used at the inauguration of a king (of 8 different substances and 8 different forms), L.; m. = *bhṛiṅgarāja*, L.; (r), f. a cricket, L.; u. cloves; gold, L.

Bhṛiṅgaraka, m. a pitcher or vase (= *bhṛiṅgāra*), Daś. — **°rīkā**, f. = *bhṛiṅgarī*, a cricket, L. — **°rīṭa**, m. = *bhṛiṅgarīṭa* (see *bhṛiṅgarīṭi*), L. — **°ru**, m. = *bhṛiṅgarā*, a pitcher or vase, Hariv.

Bhṛiṅgi, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants (cf. next), Vamp.; RTL. 441.

Bhṛiṅgin, m. the Indian fig-tree, L.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants (cf. *bhṛiṅgarīṭi*, *°girīṭa* &c.), Kathās.; pl. N. of a people, Var.; (*ini*), f. a species of tree, L. — **Bhṛiṅgīsa**, m. 'lord of the Bhṛingins,' N. of Śiva, Cat.

Bhṛiṅgirīṭa or *°ṭi* (Hariv.; Bālar.), *°girīṭi* (L.), *°girīṭi* (Hariv.), *°gerīṭi* (L.), m. = *bhṛiṅgarīṭi*, q. v.; *°girīṭau* (Hariv. 15421?), or *°rīṭi* (ib. iii, 104, 15), du. N. of two of Śiva's attendants.

भृज *bhṛij* (cf. *√bhrāj*), cl. I. A. *bharjate* (pf. *babhrīje*; Caus. *bharjayati*; aor. *ababharjat* and *abibhṛijāt*; Desid. *bibhṛijishate*; Intens. *baribhṛijyate*; *baribharkti* and *barbharkti*, Gr.), to fry, parch, Dhātup. vi, 17.

Bharjana, mfn. parching i.e. destroying, annihilating, frustrating (with gen.), BhP.; n. the act of roasting or frying, KātyŚr.; a frying-pan, ib., Sch.

Bharjita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) roasted, fried, Susr.; destroyed, annihilated, BhP.

Bhṛikta, mfn. roasted, fried, L.

भृजायन *bhṛijāyana*, m. patr., Samskarak.

भृज्ज *bhṛijj*, *bhrijja*, *bhrijjana*. See under *√bhrāj*.

भृड *bhṛiḍ*, cl. 6. P. *bhṛiḍati*, to dive, plunge, Dhātup. xxviii, 100 (v.l. for *kruḍ*).

भृतीय *bhṛitiya*, Nom. A. °yate, to be angry (= *kruḍhyate*), Naigh. ii, 12 (cf. *√bhrī* and *hṛiṇiya*).

भृतिक्का *bhṛitīkka*, f. a species of plant, L. (prob. = *bhiritīkka*, q. v.)

भृति *bhṛitī*, a wave, L. (cf. *bhaṇḍi*).

भृत *bhṛita*, *bhṛitya* &c. See p. 764.

भृम *bhṛimā*, m. (√*bhram*) error, mistake, RV.

Bhṛimalā, mfn. stunned, torpid, AV.

Bhṛimi, mfn. whirling round, restless, active, quick, RV. i, 31, 16 &c.; m. a whirlwind, hurricane, ib. ii, 34, 1 ('a moving cloud' or 'a kind of lute,' Say.); a whirlpool, eddy, L.; (*bhṛimī*), f. quickness, activity, ib. iii, 62, 1.

Bhṛimya-asva, m. 'baving quick horses,' N. of a man, Nir. ix, 24.

भृश् *bhṛiś*, cl. 4. P. *bhṛiśyati*, to fall, fall down, Dhātup. xxvi, 115 (cf. *√bhras*, *bhras*, of which *√bhrīś* is only the weak form); cl. 6. P. *bhṛisati*, to be strong or vehement, Vop. (rather Nom. fr. next).

Bhṛīsa, mfn. (perhaps the original meaning may be 'falling heavily,' cf. *√bhras*) strong, vehement, mighty, powerful, frequent, abundant (often ibc., cf. below; rarely as an independent word; cf. *subhṛīsa*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; ibc. and (*am*), ind. strongly, violently, vehemently, excessively, greatly, very much, Mn.; MBh. &c.; harshly, severely, ChUp.; quickly, without hesitation, MBh.; often, frequently, R.; eminently, in a superior manner, L.; m. a partic. tutelary deity, VarBr. — **kopana**, mfn. extremely

passionate, very wrathful, MBh. — *tā*, f. violence, intensity, Ragh. — *daṇḍa*, mfn. inflicting severe punishment on (loc.), Mn. vii, 32. — *dārūṇa*, mfn. very terrible or cruel, Nal. — *duḥkhita*, nfn. very much afflicted, very unfortunate or unhappy, Nal. — *nāstika*, mfn. very sceptical or impious, MBh. — *patrikā*, f. 'strong-leaved', a species of plant, L. — *piḍita*, mfn. very much afflicted, MW. — *vi-smita*, mfn. excessively astonished or perplexed, R. — *vedanā*, f. violent pain, MW. — *śoka-var-dhana*, m(f) n. greatly increasing grief or sorrow, MBh. — *samvṛta*, mfn. very much engaged in (instr.), ib. — *samhṛiṣṭa*, mfn. very delighted or glad, ib. — *svid*, mfn. perspiring violently, Śiṣ.

भृशस्य, Nom. A. °*yate*, to become powerful or strong or vehement, Bhāṣ.

भृशि-√*bhṛ*, P. -*bhavati*, id., Vop. I. **भृशिता**, mfn. fallen &c., L. **भृशमान**, m. potency, vehemence, strength, g. *drīghādi*.

भृशिशृङ्गा, mfn. (superl.) most (very) powerful or strong or vehement, Pat. on Pañ. vi, 4, 161.

भृशस्य, mfn. (compar.) more (very) powerful &c., ib.

भृ 2. bhṛiṣṭa &c. See under √*bhṛaj*.

भृ 1. bhṛiṣṭi, f. (cf. √*hrish*; for 2. *bhṛiṣṭi* see under √*bhṛaj*) a spike, point, top, corner, edge, RV.; AV.; GṛS. (cf. *sakṣra*, *kshura-bhṛ* &c.); a deserted cottage or garden, L. — *māt*, mfn. pronged, toothed, RV.; m. N. of a Ṛishi.

भृ भृ, cl. 9. P. *bhṛiṣṭi*, to bear; to blame; to fry; to be crooked, Dhātup. xxxi, 21.

भेक *bheka*, m. (probably onomat.; but cf. Un. iii, 43) a frog, Up.; Kāv. &c. (accord. to Kathās. xx, 77 the croaking of frogs was caused by the curse of Agni who was betrayed by them to the gods when he took refuge in the water); a cloud, L.; a timid man (= *bhṛu*), L. (cf. *bhela*); N. of a Nishāda and a Brāhmaṇ, L.; (f), f. a female frog, L.; Hydrocotyle Asiatica, L. — *parī*, f. 'frog-leaved', a species of plant, L. — *bhu*, m. 'frog-eater', a snake, L. — *śabda*, m. the croaking of frogs, Cat. **Behi-pati**, m. a male frog, Subh.

भेकुरि *bhekūri*, f. N. of a class of Apsaras, VS.; VP. (cf. *bākura* and *bhākuri*).

भेटक *bhetaka*, m. buying, purchase, L.

भेद *bhedā*, m. a ram, L. (cf. *eda*, *bhedra* and *bhenḍa*); a raft, float, L. (cf. *bhela*); N. of a lexicographer and a physician, Cat.; of a Ṛishi, L.; (f), f. a ewe, L.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — *giri*, m. N. of a mountain, Rājat. — *samhitā*, f. N. of wk.

Bhedara, m. N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat.

Bhedra, m. a ram, L.

Bhenḍa, m. id. (cf. *bhaiṇḍaka*).

भेयडा *bhenḍā*, °*ḍi*, f. and °*ḍitaka*, m. Abelmoschus Esculentus, L. (*bhenḍā* also 'lotus-seed,' ib.)

भेतव्य *bhetavya*, See p. 758, col. 3.

भेताल *bhetāla* = *vetāla*, Sinhās.

भेत्तवै *bhettavai*, *bhetavya*, *bhettri*. See under √*bhid*, p. 757, col. 2.

भेद *bhedā*, m. (√*bhid*) breaking, splitting, cleaving, rending, tearing, piercing (also pass. the being broken &c.), KātyŚr.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; breaking open, disclosing, divulging, betrayal (of a secret, cf. *rahasya-bh*); bursting asunder, opening, gaping, parting asunder, BhP.; Suśr.; bursting forth or out, expanding, blossoming, shooting out, sprouting, Kālid.; Balar.; a cleft, fissure, chasm (cf. *tilā-bh*); du. pendulum muliebri, RV.; rupture, breach, hurt, injury, seduction, Kām.; MBh.; Kathās.; shooting pain (in the limbs), paralysis (cf. *ardha-bh*), Suśr.; separation, division, partition, part, portion, Kāv.; Pur.; distinction, difference, kind, sort, species, variety, ŚrS.; Up.; MBh. &c.; disturbance, interruption, violation, dissolution, RPrāt.; KātyŚr.; Sāh.; disuniting, winning over to one's side by sowing dissension (cf. *upāya*), Mn.; Yājñ.; Kām.; disunion, schism, dissension between (instr.) or in (comp.), MBh.; Var.; Rājat.; change, alteration, modification, MBh.; Śak.; contraction (cf. *bhṛi-*

bh); evacuation (of the bowels), ŚārṅgS.; (in astron.) a partic. crossing or conjunction of the planets; one of the ways in which an eclipse ends (cf. *kukṣh-bh*); (in math.) the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle; (in dram.) = *samhati-bhedana* or = *prōtsāhana*, Sāh.; (in phil.) dualism, duality (cf. comp.); N. of a man, AV.; pl. N. of a people, RV. — *kāra*, m(f) n. breaking through or down, Yājñ.; sowing dissension among or in (gen. or comp.), Kāv.; Kathās. — *kārin*, mfn. causing dissension or disunion, MārKp.; making or showing a difference, altered, Ratnāv. — *kṛit*, mfn. = *kāra*, Yājñ. — *khaṇḍana*, n. 'refutation of duality,' N. of a Vedānta wk. — *tas*, ind. separately, singly, individually, Kathās.; according to difference or diversities, MW. — *darpaṇa*, m. 'mirror of duality,' N. of wk. — *darśin*, mfn. = *drishṭi*, A. — *dīpikā*, f. 'illustration of duality,' N. of wk. — *drishṭi*, mfn. viewing or holding the Universe and the deity to be different and distinct, MW. — *dhik-kāra*, m. 'refutation of duality,' N. of a Vedānta wk. by Nṛsiṅhaśāstra; *-nyak-kāra-nirūpaṇa*, n., *-nyak-kāra-humikṛit*, *-sat-kriyā*, f. N. of wks. — *dhik-kṛiti*, f. (in comp.) = *dhik-kāra*; *-tattva-nivecana*, n. N. of wk. — *prakāra*, m., *-prakāśa*, m. N. of wks. — *pratyaya*, m. belief in dualism (cf. *drishṭi*), W. — *buddhi*, f. perception or idea of a difference or distinction, MW. — *vādin*, m. one who maintains the duality of God and the Universe, Cat.; N. of Comm. on BhP.; °*di-vi-dīrṇi*, f. N. of wk. — *vidhi*, m. the faculty of discriminating or discerning (between two different objects), MW. — *vi-bhāṣikā*, f. N. of wk. — *saha*, mfn. capable of being disunited or seduced, Kathās. **Bhedābbheda**, m. disunion and union, dualism and non-dualism; *-vādin*, m. a maintainer of the doctrine both of the difference and the identity of God and the Universe, Cat. **Bhedōkti-jivana** and **Bhedōjjivana**, n. N. of 2 wks. **Bhedōnmukha**, m(f) n. just about to burst into blossom, Vikr.

Bhedaka, mfn. breaking into or through, piercing, perforating, R.; diverting (water-courses), Mn. iii, 163; destroying (boundary-marks), ib. ix, 291; seducing (ministers), ib. ix, 232, Kull.; making a difference, distinguishing, determining, defining, Daśar.; Kāvād.; Pañcar.; (ikū), f. the act of breaking down or asunder, destruction, annihilation, Siddh.; n. a determinative i.e. an adjective, Pañ. ii, 1, 57, Sch. (cf. *bhedya*).

Bhedana, mfn. breaking, cleaving, splitting, rending, piercing, dividing, separating, MBh.; R. &c.; (ifc.) causing to flow, giving free course (to a river), Pañcar.; causing pain in the joints or limbs, Suśr.; loosening (the faeces), cathartic, purgative, ŚārṅgS.; destroying, dissolving, relieving (cf. *hri-daya-granthi-bh*); m. a hog, L.; Rumex Vesicarius, L.; n. the act of breaking, cleaving &c.; MBh.; R. &c.; bursting, parting asunder, breach, fracture, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; Prāyāsc.; the passing (through an asterism), VarBṛS.; disclosure, betrayal (of a secret), Kathās.; embroilment, disunion, discord, MBh.; Kām.; Rājat.; discrimination, W.; a purgative, Suśr.; Asa Foetida, L.

Bhedanaka. See *ghaṭa-bh*.

Bhedanīya, mfn. to be broken or split or cleft or divided, R. (tā, f., HPariā.); causing the secretion of bad humours, Car.

Bhedita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) broken, split, cleft, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) divided into, Sāh.

Bhedin, mfn. breaking, splitting, piercing, perforating, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; beating or knocking out (see *dvi-netra-bh*); shaking, penetrating, R.; causing to flow (as juice), MBh.; loosening (the bowels), cathartic, purgative, Suśr.; ŚārṅgS.; breaking, violating (an agreement &c.), Mn.; Kām.; interrupting (devotion), Ragh.; disturbing (a country), Kathās.; dividing, separating from (abl.), Sāh.; (fr. *bhedā*) having a distinction or division, ib.; (in phil.) one who separates spirit and matter or holds the doctrine of dualism; m. Rumex Vesicarius, L.; (inī), f. (with Tāntṛikas) N. of a partic. Śakti, Cat. **Bhedi-tva**, n. separation, division, parting asunder, Suśr.

Bhedira, n. = *bhidira*, a thunderbolt, W.

Bhediya. See *dosha-bh*.

Bhedya, mfn. to be broken or split or pierced or perforated, MBh.; Kāv.; to be cut or opened, Suśr.; to be set at variance or disunited, Kām.; Pañcar.; to be divided or penetrated or betrayed or refuted (see *a*, *dur*, *nir-bh*); to be (or being) determined; n. a substantive, Pañ. ii, 1, 57, Sch. (cf. *bhedaka*).

— *roga*, m. any disease treated by incision or cutting, Suśr. — *liṅga*, mfn. distinguished by gender, L. **Bhedya**. See *utpala-bh*.

भेन *bhēna*, *bhēsa*. See under 4. *bha*, p. 742.

भेम्पुर *bhem-pura*, n. N. of a Grāma, Kṣhitis.

भेय *bheya*. See p. 758, col. 3.

भेयपाल *bheya-pāla* (?), m. N. of a prince, Buddh.

भेर *bhera*, m. (√*bhi*?) a kettle-drum, L. **Bherōtsa**, see *pushpa-bh*.

Bheri, f. (rarely °*ri*) a kettle-drum, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *ghnat*, m. 'striking a k^o-d^o', a kettle-drummer, Jaini., Sch. — *tādapa*, n. 'drum-beating,' N. of wk. — *nāda*, m. the sound of a k^o-d^o, L. — *bhām-kāra*, m. id., Daś.; N. of a poet (°*rīya*, n. his wk.), Cat. — *bhramaka*, m. supposed N. of a poet, Cat. — *svana-mahā-svanā*, f. 'loud-sounding like the sound of a kettle-drum,' N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.

Bheruṇḍa, m(f) n. (often v.l. *bheraṇḍa*) terrible, formidable, awful, MBh.; m. a species of bird, MBh.; Hcar.; (also °*ḍaka*) a beast of prey (wolf, jackal, fox, or hyena), Lalit. (cf. *pheru*); a partic. form of Śiva (?), W.; (ā), f. N. of a goddess (= *kālī*), L.; of a Yakshi, L.; n. (√*bhi*?) pregnancy, L.

Bhela, mfn. (only L.) timid; foolish, ignorant; tall; active, restless; (also °*laka* = *laghishṭha*; m. a species of small tiger, L.; (also °*laka*, m. n.) a raft, boat, L.; N. of a physician, L. (cf. *bhedā*).

Bhelana, n. swimming, L.

भेलु *bhelu*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

भेलुक *bheluka*, m. Śiva's servant, L.

भेलुपुरा *bhelūpurā*, f. N. of a suburb of Benares (?), Col.

भेष *bhesh*, cl. I. P. A. *bheshati*, °*te*, to fear, dread, Dhātup. xxi, 19 (others 'to move, go'). Cf. √*bhi*, *bhyas*.

भेषज *bheshaj*, m(f) n. (fr. 1. *bhishaj*) curing, healing, sanative, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; n. a remedy, medicine, medicament, drug, remedy against (gen. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; a spell or charm for curative purposes (generally from Atharva-veda), ŚrS.; water, Naigh. i, 12; Nigella Indica, W. — *karapa*, n. preparation of drugs or medicine, Bauddh. — *kalpa*, m., *-kalpa-sāra-samgraha*, m. N. of wks. — *kṛita*, mfn. healed, cured, ChUp. — *candra*, m. 'moon of medicine,' N. of a man, Kathās. — *tarka*, m. N. of wk. — *tā* (°*jd*), f. curativeness, healing power, Pañcar. — *bhākshana*, n. 'drug-eating,' the act of taking medicine, Cat. — *vīrya*, n. the healing power of m^o, Suśr. — *sarvasva*, n. N. of wk. **Bheshajāgāra**, n. 'm^o-room,' a drug-gist's or apothecary's shop, Suśr. **Bheshajānga**, n. anything taken with or after m^o (as water gruel), L. **Bheshajya**, m(f) n. curative, sanitary, TS.

भैक्ष *bhaiksha*, m(f) n. (fr. *bhikṣā*) living on alms, subsisting by charity, MBh.; n. asking alms, begging, mendicancy (°*kṣhaya* with √*gam*, to beg for alms, °*kṣham* [ifc.] with √*car*, to go about begging for; °*kṣham* with ā-√*hri* or sam-ā-√*hri*, to collect alms or food; °*kṣheṇa* with Caus. of √*ṛit*, to subsist on alms), Mn.; MBh. &c.; anything obtained by begging, begged food, charity, alms, GṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a multitude of alms, L. — *kāla*, m. 'alms-time,' the time for bringing home anything obtained as alms, MW. — *carapa*, n. going about begging, collecting alms (°*nam* √*car*, to practise mendicancy), Mn.; Gaut. — *carya*, n., *-caryā*, f. = prec., Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. — *jivikā*, f. subsisting by alms or charity, L. — *bhuj*, mfn. living on alms; m. a mendicant, MBh. — *vat*, ind. as for alms, ib. — *vṛitti*, f. = *jivikā*, Aśṭāv.; mfn. living by charity, Kathās. **Bhaikṣā-kula**, n. (°*kṣhā*?) a charitable house, Divyāv. **Bhaikṣāhāna**, n. begged food, MārKp. **Bhaikṣhān, mfn. eating b^o f^o; a mendicant, Mn. xi, 72. **Bhaikṣhāya**, n. (fr. prec.) = °*kṣha-jivikā*, Kām. **Bhaikṣhāhāra**, mfn. = °*kṣhā-jin*, Mn. xi, 256. **Bhaikṣhōpajivin**, mfn. living on alms, MBh.**

Bhaikṣhaka (ifc.) = *bhaiksha*, alms, R.

Bhaikshava, mfn. (fr. *bhikṣu*) belonging to a religious mendicant, Hcar.

Bhaishuka, n. (fr. *bhikshuka*) a multitude of beggars or mendicants, g. *khaṇḍikādi*; m. (scil. *āśrama*) the fourth stage in the life of a Brāhman, the life of a religious mendicant, L.

Bhaishya, w. r. for *bhaishka*.

भैडक bhaidaka and **भैण्डक**, mfn. (fr. *bheḍa*, *bheṇḍa*) relating to or coming from a sheep, L.

भैदिक bhaidika, mfn. = *bhedan nityam arhati*, Pāp. v, 1, 64.

भैम bhaima, mf(i)n. (fr. *bhima*, of which it is also the Vṛiddhi form in comp.) relating or belonging to Bhīma; m. a descendant of Bhī, MBh.; (f), f. Bhīma's daughter i.e. Damayanti, ib. (*ṁnī-pariṇaya*, n. 'D's wedding', N. of a drama); N. of the 11th day in the light half of Māgha and a festival kept on it (= *bhīmākhāḍi*), W.; of a grammar. — **gava**, m. patr. fr. *bhīma-gava* or *bhīma-gu*, Āśv. — **praviṇa**, m. the bravest or chief of the Bhīmas, MBh. — **ratha**, mf(i)n. relating to Bhīma-ratha; (f), f. (with *nīṣṭhīnī*) prob. = *bhīma-rathī* (q. v.), Hcar. — **senā** (*bhāima*), m. patr. fr. *bhīma-s*, MaitrS. — **seni**, m. (fr. *bhīma-senā*) patr. of Divo-dāsa, Kāth. of Ghaṭōtkaca, MBh. — **senya**, m. patr. fr. *bhīma-senā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 114, Vārt. 7, Pat. 34, Sch.

Bhaimāyana, m. patr. fr. *bhāima*, Pāp. vi, 2, 34, Sch.

Bhaimi, m. (fr. *bhīma*) patr. of Ghaṭōtkaca, MBh. Cat.

भैरव bhairava, mf(ā and ī) n. (fr. *bhīru*) frightful, terrible, horrible, formidable (*am*, ind.), MBh.; R. &c.; relating to Bhairava, Cat.; m. N. of a form of Śiva (cf. RTL 85), Prab.; Rājat.; Pur. (in the latter 8 Bh's are enumerated, viz. *mahā-saṁhāra*, *asitāṅga*, *ruru*, *kāla*, *krodha*, *tām-racūda* or *kapaḍa*, *candracūda* or *rudra-bh*; sometimes other names are given, e.g. *vidyā-rāja*, *kāma-r*, *nāga-r*, *svachanda-r*, *lambita-r*, *deva-r*, *ugra-r*, *vighna-r*); a man representing Bh, W.; a jackal, L.; a mountain, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāga; N. of a chief of Śiva's host, Kālp.; of a son of Śiva by Tārā-vatī (wife of Candra-śekhara, king of Karavīra-pura), ib.; of a Nāga, MBh.; of a Yaksha, Cat.; of a hunter, Hit.; of 2 kings and various teachers and authors (also with *trīpāṭhin*, *daivajña*, *tilaka*, *dikshita*, *ācārya*, *bhaṭṭa* and *miṭra*), ib.; of a river, L.; pl. N. of a partic. sect, VP.; ā, f. N. of Nirriti, VYogay.; pl. of a class of Apsaras, VP.; (f), f., see below; n. terror or the property of exciting terror, W.; = *bhairava-tantra* below. — **kāśaka**, mfn. causing terror, formidable, W. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **tarjaka**, m. 'threatening terrible things', N. of Vishnu (properly of Śiva), Pañcar. — **tva**, n. the state of being Bhairava or a form of Śiva, Cat. — **datta**, m. N. of various authors, ib. — **dīpa-dāna**, n., **dīpana**, n., **nava-rasa-ratna**, n., **nātha-tantra**, n., **nā-māvali**, f., **paddhati**, f., **purāṇa**, n., **prayoga**, m., **prasāda**, m., **prādurbhāva-nāṭaka**, n., **mantra**, m. N. of wks. — **yātana**, f. pain inflicted by Śiva (as a penance), MW. — **samhitā**, f., **saparyā-vidhi**, m., **sahasra-nāman**, n. N. of wks. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a son of Nara-siṅha and patron of Ruci-pati, Cat. — **stava**, m., **stotra**, n. N. of various hymns. **Bhairavāgrata**, ind. in the presence of Bhairava, MW. **Bhairavānanda**, m. N. of a Yogin, Bhpr.; of an author, Cat. **Bhairavārādhanā**, n., **Bhairavārcana-kalpa-latā**, f., **Bhairavārca-pārijāta**, m. N. of wks. **Bhairavāṣṭaka**, n. N. of a collection of 8 Tantras, Āryav. **Bhairavendra**, m. N. of a king, Cat. **Bhairavēsa**, m. 'lord of terror', N. of Vishnu (properly of Śiva; cf. *bhairava-tarjaka*).

Bhairavi, f. of *va*; N. of a partic. form of Durgā, RTL 188; a girl of 12 years (representing Durgā at the D° festival), L.; (in music) N. of a Rāgini. — **tantra**, n., **paṭala**, m. orn., **rahasya**, n., **rahasya-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. **Bhairavyaśhōttara-śata-nāmāvali**, f. N. of wk. **Bhairaviya**, mfn. relating to Bhairava, Bālār. — **tantra**, n., **pañca-samādhi**, m. N. of wks. **Bhairika**, m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa by Satya-bhāmā, Hariv.

भैषज bhaishoja, m. (fr. *bheshaja*) Perdix Chinensis, L.; n. a drug, medicine, L.; mfn. relating to Bhaishajya, g. *kanvādi*.

Bhaishajya, m. patr. fr. *bhishaj* or *bhishaja*, g. *gargādi* (Kāś.); n. curativeness, healing efficacy, VS.; a partic. ceremony performed as a remedy for sickness, Kauś.; any remedy, drug or medicine ('against', gen.), ŚBr.; Suśr.; the administering of medicines &c., MW. — **guru-vaiddya-prabhā**, f. N. of a Buddh. wk. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice performed as a remedy for sickness, GopBr. — **ratnākara**, n., **ratnāvali**, f. N. of wks. — **rāja** and **śamudgata**, m. N. of 2 Bodhi-sattvas, Lalit. — **sāra**, m., **sāramṛta-samhitā**, f. N. of wks. — **senā**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ.

Bhaishnaja, mfn., fr. *bhaishnaja*, g. *kanvādi* (v. l. *bhaishaja*).

Bhaishnaja, m. patr. fr. *bhishnaja*, g. *gar-gādi* (v. l. *bhaishaja*).

भैष्मक bhaishmaka, mf(i)n., fr. *bhishmaka*; (f), f. patr. of Rukmiṇī, Hariv.

भैष bhaish. See √1. *bhī*, p. 758.

भो bho. See *bhos*, p. 768, col. 2.

भौसल bhoysala, m. N. of a royal family of Tanjore, Cat. — **vanāvali**, f. N. of a Campū, ib.

भोक्तव्य bhoktavya, ^otri. See p. 760, col. 1.

भोक्ष्य bhokshyaka, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

भोग 1. bhogd, m. (√1. *bhu*) any winding or curve, coil (of a serpent), RV. &c. &c.; the expanded hood of a snake, Hariv.; Kām.; Pañcat.; a partic. kind of military array, Kām.; a snake, Suparṇ.; the body, L. — **tva**, n. the state of being curved or winding, curvedness, Kām. — 1. **vāt**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) furnished with windings or curves or rings, ringed, coiled (as a serpent), R.; furnished with a hood (cf. *mahā-bh*); a serpent or s°-demon, Suparṇ.; (*atī*), f. a s°-nymph, MBh.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, ib.; the city of the s°-demons in the subterranean regions, ib.; R.; Hariv.; RTL 322 (also *gā-vatī*, L.); the sacred river of the s°-demons (or a Tīrtha in that river sacred to the s°-king Vāsuki), MBh. **Bhogāvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. (w. r. for *bhogīva*?).

Bhogi, in comp. for 1. *bhagin*. — **kānta**, m. 'dear to serpents', air, wind, L. — **grandhikā**, f. a species of ichneumon plant, L. — **nandana**, m. patr. of Śālī-vāhana, Vcar. — **pura**, n. the city of serpent-demons, Dharmas. — **bhu, m. 's°-eater', an ichneumon, L. — **valabha**, n. 'dear to s°s', a kind of sandal, L. **Bhogindra**, m. 's°-king', N. of Ananta, L.; of Patañjali, Cat.; *-lanaya* and *-nandana*, m. patr. of Śālī-vāhana, Vcar. **Bhogīsa**, m. 's°-king', N. of Ananta and Śeṣha, L.**

1. **Bhagin**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) furnished with windings or curves or rings, curved, ringed (as a serpent), R.; BhP. &c.; m. a serpent or s°-demon, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of shrub, L. (*ini*), f. a serpent nymph, R.

भोग 2. bhoga, m. (√3. *bhu*) enjoyment, eating, feeding on, RV. &c. &c. (with Jains 'enjoying once', as opp. to *upa-bhoga*, q. v.); use, application, ŚBr.; GṛSṛS. &c.; fruition, usufruct, use of a deposit &c., Mn.; Yājñ.; sexual enjoyment, Mn.; MBh. &c.; enj° of the earth or of a country i. e. rule, sway, MārkaP.; experiencing, feeling, perception (of pleasure or pain), Mn.; MBh. &c.; profit, utility, advantage, pleasure, delight, RV. &c. &c.; any object of enjoyment (as food, a festival &c.), MBh.; R.; possession, property, wealth, revenue, Mn.; MBh. &c.; hire, wages (esp. of prostitution), L.; (in astron.) the passing through a constellation, VarBṛS.; the part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 lunar mansions, Sūryas.; (in arithm.) the numerator of a fraction (?), W.; N. of a teacher, Cat.; (*ā*), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.; n., w. r. for *bhogyā* or *bhāgya*. — **kara**, mf(i)n. producing or affording enjoyment, Bhartṛ. — **karman**, m. (with *kāsmira*), N. of a poet, Cat. (= *bhogi-varman*). — **kārikā**, f. N. of wk. — **gu-cho**, n. hire of prostitution, W. — **grāha**, n. 'pleasure-chamber', the women's apartments, harem, Śay. on RV. x, 95, 4. — **grāma**, m. N. of a village, Buddh. — **m-karā**, f. N. of a Dik-kanyā, Pārsvan. — **jāta**, mfn. produced by enjoyment or by suffering, MW. — **trīshṇā**, f. desire of worldly enjoyments, Ragh.; selfish enj°, Mālatim. — **dattā**, f. N. of a woman, Kathās. — **dā**, f. 'granting enj°', N. of

the goddess of the Piṅgalas, Cat. — **deva**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — **deha**, m. 'the body of feeling' (the intermediate body which a dead person acquires through the Śrāddha after cremation, and with which, according to his works, he either enjoys happiness or suffers misery, cf. *adhishṭhāna-d*, *sambhoga-kāya*), RTL 28, 292; MWB. 292. — **nātha**, n. a nourisher, supporter, Cat. — **nidhi**, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — **pati**, m. 'revenue-lord', the governor of a town or province, Hit. — **pāla**, m. a groom, L. (cf. *bhogika*). — **piśāṅka**, f. hunger, L. — **prastha**, m. pl. N. of a people, Var.; MārkaP. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **bhu, mfn. enjoying pleasures, MārkaP.; m. a wealthy man, AgP. — **bhūmi**, f. 'fruition-land', the place where people enjoy the reward of their works (opp. to *karma-bh*, land of works), VP. — **bhṛitaka**, m. a servant who works only for maintenance, W. — **maṇḍapa**, m. the part of the Jagannāth temple where the food for offerings is cooked, MW. — **mālinī**, f. N. of a Dik-kanyā, Pārsvan. — **lābha**, m. 'acquisition of profit', welfare, Laty.; the gain or profit made by the use of anything deposited or pledged, W. — 2. **-vat**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 2) furnished with enjoyments, having or offering e°, delightful, happy, prosperous, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; m. dancing, mimics, L.; N. of Satya-bhāmā's residence, Hariv.; (*atī*), f. the night of the 2nd lunar day, Sūryapr.; N. of Ujjayini in the Dvāpara age, Kathās.; of a town, Vet.; of a Dik-kanyā, Pārsvan.; of wk. — **var-dhana**, m. pl. N. of a people, Var.; MārkaP. — **var-man**, m. N. of various men, Kathās. — **vastu**, n. an object of enjoyment, Pañcar. — **samkrānti-vidhi**, m. N. of a section of the Bhavishyōttara Purāṇa. — **sadman**, n. 'seat or abode of pleasure', the women's apartments, L. — **senā**, m. N. of a nian, Rājat. — **sthāna**, n. the body; the women's apartments, W. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. **Bhogādhi**, m. a pledge or deposit which may be used until redeemed, MW. **Bhogānta**, m. the end of enjoyment or of suffering, ib. **Bhogāyatana**, n. a place of enj°, Vedāntas. **Bhogārha**, mfn. fit for enj°, to be enjoyed or possessed, MW.; n. property, money, W. **Bhogārha**, n. corn, grain, L. **Bhogāvali**, f. the panegyric of professional enjonomists or bards, Bālār.; Prātāp.; w. r. for *bhogā-vatī*, L.; *li-vṛitti*, f. N. of wk. **Bhogāvāsa**, m. 'abode of pleasure', the women's apartments, L.; (ifc., f. ā) a sleeping-room, Vās.**

Bhogika, m. a horse-keeper, groom (= *bhoga-pāla*), L.; a chief of a village, L.

2. **Bhagin**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 2) enjoying, eating, MārkaP.; Prasaṅg.; having or offering enjoyments, devoted to enj°, wealthy, opulent, MBh.; Yājñ.; Var. &c.; suffering, experiencing, undergoing, Kap.; using, possessing, MW.; m. a voluptuary, MW.; a king, L.; the head man of a village, L.; a barber, L.; = *vaiyāvṛiti-kara* (?), L.; a person who accumulates money for a partic. expenditure, W.; N. of a prince, VP.; (*ini*), f. a kind of heroine, Bhar.; the concubine of a king or a wife 'not regularly consecrated with him, L.

Bhogina, mfn. (ifc.), Pāp. v, 1, 9; Vārt. 1 and 2, Pat. (cf. *pitṛi-bhogina*, *mātri-bh*).

Bhogyā, mfn. to be enjoyed, to be used (in the sense 'to be eaten' *bhojya* is more common), what may be enjoyed or used, useful, profitable, AV. &c. &c.; to be endured or suffered, Megh.; Rājat.; (in astron.) to be passed, Sūryas.; (*ā*), f. a harlot, L.; n. an object of enjoyment, possession, money, L.; corn, grain, L.; a precious stone, L. — **tā**, f. (ŚākhBr.; Kām.) or *-tva*, n. (Hariv.) the state of being used, usefulness, profitableness, enjoyableness. **Bhogyādhi**, m. = *bhogādhi* above. **Bhogyārha**, n. corn, grain, L. (cf. *bhogārha*).

Bhoj, mfn. in *a-bhog-ghān*, q. v.

Bhojā, mfn. bestowing enjoyment, bountiful, liberal, RV.; enjoying, leading a life of enjoyment, BhP.; m. a king with uncommon qualities, AitBr.; (pl.) N. of a country (near the Vindhya mountain) or of a people (the descendants of Mahā-bhoja), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.; a king of the Bhojas, MBh.; N. of Bhoja-deva (q. v.), Daś.; Sāh.; Rājat.; of various kings and other men, Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; = *bhoja-kaṭa*, q. v., L.; (*ā*), f. a princess of the Bhojas, MBh.; Hariv. (v. l. *bhojyā*); N. of the wife of Virā-vrata, BhP.; a cowherd, MW. — **kaṭa**, n. N. of a town, MBh.; Pur.; the country of Bhoja (the present Bhojpur, or the vicinity of Patnā and Bhāgalpur), W.; m. pl. the inhabitants of the town

of Bhoja-kāṣṭya, VarYogay. — **kāṣṭya**, m. pl. the inh^o of Bh^o-k^o, Pāp. i, 1, 75, Sch. — **kanyā**, f. a girl of the race of the Bhojas, Ragh. — **kula-pradīpa**, m. 'lamp of the r^o of Bh^o', N. of a king of Vidarbha, ib. — **cam-pū**, f. and — **caritra**, n. N. of wks. — **duhitri**, f. a princess of the Bh^o, Pāp. vi, 3, 70, Vartt. 9, Pat. — **deva**, m. N. of a celebrated king of Dhārā (who was a great patron of learning at the beginning of the 11th century, and is the reputed author of sev. wks., esp. of a Comm. on the Yoga-sūtras, cf. IW. 92, n. 2; 532 &c.), Mn., Kull.; Git. &c.; of a king of Kaccha, Cat.; — **śabdānūśāsana**, n. N. of wk. — **nagara**, n. N. of a town, MBh. — **nanda**, m. N. of an author, Cat. (rather *bhojanānanda*). — **narēndra**, m. N. of Bhoja-deva, king of Dhārā, Rājat. — **nidhi**, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — **nri-pati**, m. = **narēndra**, Cat. — **pati**, m. the king of the Bhojas, king Bhoja, Ragh.; N. of Kaṣa, BhP.; = **rāja**, Col. — **pitri**, m. the father of a king, AitBr. — **putri**, f. a princess of the Bhojas, Pāp. vi, 3, 70, Vartt. 9, Pat. — **pnra**, n. (L.) and — **pnri**, f. (Cat.) N. of towns. — **prabandha**, m. (and *oḍha-sāra*, m.) N. of wks. (celebrating the deeds of king Bhoja). — **rāja**, m. the king of the Bhojas, MBh.; N. of Kaṣa, VP.; of Bhoja-deva (king of Dhārā, above), Pratiāp.; Cat.; — **prabandha**, m., — **vārttika**, n., — **vijaya**, m., — **vṛtti**, f., — **sac-carita**, n. N. of wks. — **rājaka-vivarga**, m. N. of wk. — **rājīya**, mfn. relating to or coming from Bhoja-rāja, Cat. — **vyā-karapa**, n. and — **smṛiti**, f. N. of wks. **Bhojā-dhīpa**, m. 'king of the Bhojas,' N. of Kaṣa, L.; of Karna (the half brother of the Pāṇḍus), W. **Bhojādhirāja**, m. a king of the Bh^o, Rājat. **Bhojānta**, f. N. of a river, Hariv. **Bhojendra**, m. a king of the Bhojas, MW.

Bhojaka, mfn. eating (see *bahu-bh^o*); being about to eat, Pāp. iii, 3, 10, Sch.; (fr. Caus.) giving to eat, nourishing, Yājñ.; m. (perhaps) a waiter at table, Kām.; N. of a class of priests (or Sun-worshippers, supposed to be descended from the Magas by intermarriage with women of the Bhoja race), Cat.; an astrologer, Hcar.; N. of a king, VP.

Bhojana, m(fī)n. feeding, giving to eat (said of Śiva), MBh.; voracious, R.; m. N. of a mountain, BhP.; n. the act of enjoying, using, RV.; the act of eating (exceptionally with acc. of object), RV. &c. &c.; a meal, food, ib. (ifc. f. ā, 'feeding on,' 'affording anything as food,' 'serving as food for'; *tridv-eka-bh^o*, mfn. 'taking food every 3rd day, every 2nd day and every day'); anything enjoyed or used, property, possession, RV.; AV.; Naigh.; enjoyment, any object of enj^o or the pleasure caused by it, RV.; (fr. Caus.) the act of giving to eat, feeding, GrSs.; R.; Mn. (v. l.); dressing food, cooking, Nal. — **ka-tūri**, f. N. of wk. — **kāla**, m. meal-time, Pāp. i, 3, 26, Sch. — **kutūhala**, n. N. of a wk. on culinary art. — **grīha**, n. a dining-room, Say. — **tyāga**, m. abstinence from food, fasting, L. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. a dish of meat, Rājat. — **bhūmi**, f. a place for eating, Kathās. — **vidhi**, m. 'the ceremony of dining,' N. of various wks. (cf. RTL. 423). — **viśeṣa**, m. choice food, a dainty, delicacy, Hit. — **vṛtti**, f. pl. course or act of eating, a meal, ŚārngP. — **velā**, f. meal-time, Kathās. — **vyagra**, mfn. occupied or engaged in eating, Hit.; distressed or straitened for want of food, MW. — **vyaya**, m. expenditure for food, MBh. — **samaya**, m. meal-time, A. — **sūtra**, n. N. of wk. **Bhojanāśoḥāḍana**, n. food and raiment, A. **Bhojanādhiḥkṛa**, m. superintendence over food or provisions, the office of a master of the kitchen, Hit. **Bhojanārthīn**, mfn. desirous of food, hungry, Kathās. **Bhojanōttara**, m(fā)n. to be taken after a meal (as pills), Car.

Bhojanaka, m. a species of plant, Suśr., Comm. **Bhojanakī-smṛiti**, f. N. of wk.

Bhojanīya, mfn. to be eaten, eatable (see n.); (fr. Caus.) to be fed, to be made to eat, Mn.; MārKp.; one to whom enjoyment is to be afforded or service to be done, Nir.; n. food (esp. what is not masticated, as opp. to *khādanīya*), MBh.; Divyāv.; sea salt, L. — **mṛita**, mfn. one who has died from indigestion, KātyŚr., Comm.

Bhojayitavya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be made to eat, to be fed, MBh.; Mn.; Kull.

Bhojayitri, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to enjoy or eat, feeding, MW.; one who makes another enjoy or feel anything, Nilak.; BrahmapP.; a promoter of enjoyment or amusement, MW.

Bhojayitvā, ind. having caused to eat, having fed, Lāṭy.

Bhojas. See *puru-bhōjas*, *viśvā-bh^o*, *su-bhōjas* (cf. *bhōjase* under 3. *√bhuj*, p. 759, col. 2).

Bhojika, m. N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. **Bhojin**, mfn. (ifc.) enjoying, eating, Lāṭy.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; using, possessing, MW.; exploiting, MBh.; (cf. *a-śrāddha-bh^o*, *grīha-bh^o*, *bhojamga-bh^o*, *saha-bh^o*).

Bhojya, mfn. to be enjoyed or eaten, eatable, what is enjoyed or eaten, (esp.) what may be eaten without mastication, Bhpr.; MaitrUp.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; to be enjoyed or used, MBh.; Bālar. &c.; to be enjoyed sexually, Rājat.; to be enjoyed or felt, MBh.; Hariv.; to be suffered or experienced, MW.; to be fed, one to whom food must be given, MBh.; (fr. Caus.) to be made to eat, to be fed, MBh.; Mn., Kull.; m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. (prob. w. r. for *bhoja*); (ā), f. a procuress, Gal.; a princess of the Bhojas, MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh.; BhP. (cf. *bhojā*); n. anything to be enjoyed or eaten, nourishment, food, MBh.; R. &c.; the act of eating, a meal, MBh.; Mn.; a festive dinner, L.; a dainty, MW.; a feast, a store of provisions, eatables, ib.; enjoyment, advantage, profit, RV. — **kāla**, m. eating-time, meal-time, Pañcat. — **tā**, f. (Pañcat.) or — **tva**, n. (MaitrUp.) the condition of being eaten, the state of being food (*-tām-√yā*, to become food). — **maya**, mfn., see *bhākshya-bhojya-maya*. — **sambhava**, m. 'having its origin in food,' chyle, chyme, the primary juice of the body (cf. *rasa*). **Bhojyāna**, mfn. one whose food may be eaten, Mn. iv, 253. **Bhojyōshpa**, mfn. too hot to be eaten, Pāp. ii, 1, 68, Sch.

भोट bhoṭa, m. N. of a country, Bhoṭa, Tibet, Śatr. (cf. *mahā-bh^o* and MW. 261). — **go**, m. 'the Tibetan ox,' Bos Gavaeus, L. — **deśa**, m. the country of Bhoṭa, Cat. **Bhoṭānga**, m. N. of a country, Bhutān, L. **Bhoṭānta**, m. N. of a country, Cat. (cf. prec.)

Bhoṭīya, mfn. Tibetan, L. — **kośi**, f. N. of a river, ib.

Bhaṭṭa, m. a Tibetan, Rājat. (w. r. *bhaṭṭa*).

भोट bhoṭa, w. r. for *bhoṭa*.

भोमीरा bhōmīrā, f. coral, W.

भोल bhoḷa, m. the son of a Vaiśya and of a Nāṭi, L.

Bhoḷā-nātha, m. N. of Śiva, ŚivaP.; of an author, Cat.

भोलि bhoḷi, m. a camel, L.

भोस् bhos (fr. *bhavas*, voc. of *bhavat*, q. v.; before vowels and soft consonants *bho*; before hard consonants *bhos* and *bhoḥ*; the latter form also in pause, cf. Pāp. viii, 3, 17 &c.; but there is occasional confusion of these forms, esp. in later literature; often also *bho bhoḥ*), an interjection or voc. particle commonly used in addressing another person or several persons = O! Ho! Hallo! in soliloquies = alas! ŚBr. &c. &c. (according to L. a particle of sorrow and of interrogation). — **kāra**, m. rules of address, Divyāv.

Bho, in comp. for *bhos*. — **bhavat-pūrvakam**, ind. with *bhoḥ* and *bhavat* preceding, Mn. ii, 128.

— **bhāva**, m. the nature of *bhoḥ*, ib. 124. — **vādin**, mfn. saying *bhoḥ*, Hariv.

Bhoḥ, in comp. for *bhos*. — **śabda**, m. the word *bhoḥ*, Mn. ii, 124.

भोहर bhoḥara (?), m. N. of a poet, Cat.

भोगक bhaugaka, m. patr. fr. *bhogaka*, g. *biddāi*.

भोजक bhojakaṣṭya, mfn. relating to or coming from Bhoja-kāṣṭya, Siddh.

भोजंग bhojamga (fr. *bhojam-ga*), m(fī)n. relating to a snake, serpent-like, Kām.; n. (scil. *bha*) the serpent constellation, the Nakshatra Āśleṣha, VarBṛS.

भोजि bhoji, m. patr. fr. *bhoja*, g. *gaḥvādi*.

Bhojīya, mfn. relating to Bhoji, ib.

Bhojya, n. the rank of a king with the title of Bhoja, AitBr.

भोजिष bhojishya, n. (fr. *bhojishya*) slavery, servitude, Suparṇ.

भोट bhaṭṭa, *bhaṭṭa*. See above.

भौकिष्ठा bhaukiṣṭyā, f. patr. fr. *bhaukiṣa*, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 1, 79.

भौग bhaugda, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

भौत bhautā, m(fī)n. (fr. *bhūta*) relating to living beings, meant for them (as a sacrifice), Mn. iii, 70; (also *ōta-ka*) relating to or possessed by evil spirits or demons, crazy, mad, an idiot, Kathās.; formed of the elements, material, MārKp.; m. = *devāḷaka*, L.; (f), f. 'time of ghosts,' night, L.; n. a multitude of Bhūtas, L. — **tulya** and — **prāya**, mfn. like an idiot, deranged, imbecile, Kathās.

Bhautika, m(fī)n. = prec. mfn., Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. a pearl, L.; m. (fr. *bhūti*, ashes ?) N. of Śiva, L.; a sort of monk, Cat.; n. anything elemental or material, MW.; a pearl, L.; pl. the qualities of the elements (5 with Buddhists), Dharmas, 40.

Bhantya, m. (fr. *bhūti*) N. of a Manu, Hariv.; m(fī)n. relating to him, MārKp.

भौपाल bhaupāla, m. (fr. *bhū-pāla*) the son of a prince, a king, MārKp.

भौम bhaumā, m(fī)n. relating or dedicated to the earth, produced or coming from the earth, earthly, terrestrial, VS. &c. &c. (with *naraka*, m. = hell on earth, MBh.; with *brahman*, n. = the Veda, ib.); consisting or made of earth, earthly, PañcavBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; coming from the land (as revenue &c.), L.; (fr. *bhauma*, the planet Mars) relating to the pl^o Mars or to his day, falling on Tuesday, Vet.; m. a red-flowering Pūnar-nava, L.; = *ambara*, L.; N. of the 27th Muhūrta, L.; metron. of a partic. earth-deity, GrS.; of Atri, RAnukr.; of the Daitya Naraka, MBh.; of the planet Mars (whose day is Tuesday), ib.; Var.; Pur. &c.; m. or n. N. of AV. xii, 1; (f), f. 'produced from the earth,' N. of Sītā, L.; n. dust of the earth (pl.), MBh.; corn, grain, Āpast.; (only ifc.) floor, story, MBh.; R. — **cāra**, m. 'the course of the planet Mars,' N. of a ch. of Bhāṭṭopāla's Comm. on VarBṛS. — **darśana-ōra**, m. N. of a ch. of the Mīna-jātaka. — **deva-lipi**, f. N. of a kind of writing, Lalit. — **pūjā**, f. — **pūjā-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **ratna**, n. coral, L. — **vāra**, m. 'Mars-day,' Tuesday, KātyŚr., Sch.; — **vratā-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **vrata**, n. N. of a partic. observance or ceremony; — *kathā*, f., — *pūjā-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — *sānti*, f., — *samhitā*, f., — *śukta*, n., — *stotra*, n. N. of wks. **Bhaumāvatāra-var-pāna**, n. N. of wk.

Bhaumaka, m. any animal living in the earth, AdbhBr.

Bhaumana, m. N. of Viśva-karman, MBh. (prob. w. r. for *bhauvana*).

Bhanmika, m(fī)n. being on the earth, collected on the ground or any partic. piece of ground, Mn. v, 142.

Bhaumya, mfa. being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial, VP.

भौर bhaura, m. patr. fr. *bhūri*, g. *śivādi*.

Bhaurika, m. (fr. *bhūri*, gold) a treasurer, L.; (pl.) N. of a country belonging to Prācyā, L.; (f), f. a mint, Gal.

भौरिकायणि bhaurikāyaṇi, m. patr. fr. next, g. *tikādi*.

Bhauriki, m. patr. (f. f), g. *gaurādi*. — **vidha**, mfn. inhabited by Bhauriki, Pāp. iv, 2, 54.

Bhanrikika, m(fā) and f(n), fr. *bhauriki*, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 2, 116.

Bhaurikyā, f., g. *kraudy-ādi*.

भौलिकायणि bhaulikāyaṇi, m. patr. fr. next, g. *tikādi*.

Bhauliki, m. (f. f), g. *gaurādi*. — **vidha**, mfn. inhabited by Bhauliki, Pāp. iv, 2, 54.

Bhaulikyā, f., g. *kraudy-ādi*.

भौलिङ्ग bhaulīṅgi, m. a king of Bhū-liṅga, g. *pāḍādi*; (f), f. a princess of Bh^o, g. *gaurādi*.

Bhaulīṅgika, m(fā) and f(n) relating to Bhaulīṅgi, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 2, 116.

भौली bhauli, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga.

भौवन bhauvanā, mfn. (fr. *bhuvana*) belonging to the world, AV.; m. patr. of Viśva-karman (cf. *bhaumana*), of Sādhana &c., VS.; Br.; BhP. **Bhauvanāyana**, m. patr. fr. *bhuvana* or *bhauvana*, VS.

भौवादिक bhauvādika, mfn. (fr. *√bhū + ādi*) belonging to that class of roots which begins with *√bhū*, belonging to the first class, Pāp. iii, 1, 75, Sch.

भौवायन *bhauvāyana*, m. (fr. 2. *bhū* or *bhuvu*) patr. of Kapi-vana, MaitrS.; PañcatvBr.

भ्यस् *bhyas*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 27) *bhyā-sate* (only impf. *ābhyasetām*, RV.; Subj. *bhydsāt*, SV.; & also pf. *babhyase*, fut. *bhyasishyati* &c.; Caus. *bhyāsayati*: Desid. *bībhāyashate*: Intens. *bābhāsyate*, *bābhāsyati*, to fear, be afraid, tremble (cf. *√bhī*, of which this is a secondary form, prob. through *bhīyas*).

Bhyasa. See *sya-bhyasā*.

भ्रंश् *bhrāṇs* or *bhrās* (sometimes written *bhrans*; cf. *√bhrīṣ*), cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xviii, 17) *bhrāṇsate* (once in AV. P. °ti), cl. 4. P. (xxvi, 116; cf. *√bhrīṣ*) *bhrāsyati* (ep. also *Ā. °te*; pf. *babhrāṇsā*, °te, Gr.; aor. Subj. *bhrāsat*, RV.; *abhrāṇsishā*, Gr.; fut. *bhrāṇsishyati*, °te; *bhrāṇsītā*, ib.; ind. p. *bhrāṇsitvā* and *bhrāṇstvā*, ib.), to fall, drop, fall down or out or in pieces, AitBr. &c. &c.; to strike against (loc.), MBh.; to rebound from (abl.), ib.; to fall (fig.), decline, decay, fail, disappear, vanish, be ruined or lost, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be separated from or deprived of, lose (abl.), TS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to slip or escape from (gen.), Kād.; to swerve or deviate from, abandon (abl.), Ragh.; Caus. *bhrāṇsīyati* (or *bhrāsīyati*; cf. *bhrāṇsya* and *nī-√bhrāṇs*; aor. *ababhrāṇsāt*; Pass. *bhrāṇsīyate*), to cause to fall (lit. and fig.), throw down, overthrow, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; to cause to disappear or be lost, destroy, MBh.; R.; to cause to escape from (abl.), Ratnāv.; to cause to deviate from (abl.), BHP.; to deprive any one (acc.) of (abl.); e.g. *upavāsāt* or *vrātāt*, 'of the reward for fasting or performing any observance', MBh.; R. &c.; Desid. *bībhraṇsishati*, °te, Gr.; Intens. *bābhraṇsīyate*, °bhrāṇsīti; *banī-bhraṇsīyate* or °*bhrāṇsīyate*, ib.

Bhrāṇsa, in. falling or slipping down or off, Kālid.; decline, decay, ruin, Kām.; Var. (*deśa-bh*°, ruin of a country); disappearance, loss, cessation, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; straying or deviating from, abandonment of (abl. or comp.), deprivation of (comp.), ib.; (in dram.) a slip of the tongue (due to excitement), Sāh.

Bhrāṇsakalā-√kṛi, g. *ūry-ādi* (Kās.)

Bhrāṇsathu, m. = *pra-bh*°, q. v.

Bhrāṇsana, mfn. (in most meanings from Caus.) causing to fall, throwing down, R.; n. the act of causing to fall or falling from i.e. deprivation or loss of (abl.), ib.

Bhrāṇsita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to fall, thrown down, deprived of (abl.), MBh.; Hariv.; BHP.

Bhrāṇsin, mfn. falling, dropping, falling down or from or off (comp.), Kāv.; Pur.; decaying, transitory (*a-bh*°), Kām.; causing to fall, ruining, annihilating (cf. *svārtha-bh*°).

Bhrāṇstā, mfn. fallen, dropped, fallen down or from or off (abl. or comp.), AV. &c. &c.; (with or scil. *dīvaḥ*), fallen from the sky i.e. banished to the earth, Kathās.; Śukas.; broken down, decayed, ruined, disappeared, lost, gone, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fled or escaped from, rid of (abl.), Kathās.; strayed or separated from, deprived of (abl. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; depraved, vicious, a backslider, W.; (ā), f. a fallen or unchaste woman, MW. — **kriya**, mfn. one who has discontinued or omitted prescribed acts, Pañcat. — **guda**, mfn. suffering from prolapsus ani, Suśr. — **nidra**, mfn. deprived of sleep, Inscr. — **parisrama**, mfn. free from weariness or exhaustion, R. — **mārga**, mfn. one who has lost his way, ib. — **yoga**, mfn. one who has fallen from devotion, a backslider, MW. — **rājya**, mfn. fallen from or deprived of a kingdom, MBh. — **vaishnava-khaṇḍana**, n. N. of wk. — **śrī**, mfn. deprived of fortune, unfortunate, Pañcat. (v.l.) **Bhrāṇstādhi-kāra**, mfn. fallen from office, dismissed (*-tva*, n. dismissal), Pañcat.

Bhrāṇstaka, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi*. — **kāpishthala**, m. pl., g. *tika-kitaṇḍi*.

Bhrāṇsya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be struck down or overthrown, RV.

भ्रंस् *bhrāṇs*, v. l. for *√bhrāṇs*.

भ्रकुंश *bhra-kuṇṣa* or °*sa*, *bhra-kuṇṣa*, *bhra-kuṇṣi* &c. See under *bhrū*, p. 771, col. 1.

भ्रक्ष *bhraksh*. See *√bhrīksh*, p. 765.

भ्रज *bhraj*. See *giri-bhrāj* and *mṛita-bhraj*.

भ्रज *bhrāja*, n. fire (?), VS.; ŚBr.

भ्रजस् *bhrajās*. See *vāta-bhrajās*.

भ्रज् *bhraj*, cl. 6. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxviii, 4; cf. *√bhrīṣ*) *bhrījīdi*, °te (in Bhaṭṭi) only forms of the pr. P., and pf. *babhrāja*; Gr. also pf. *babhrāje* and *babhrāja*, °je; aor. *abhrākshī*, *abhrākshī*; *abhrākshā*, *abhrākshā*; fut. *bhrakshyati*, °te, *bhrakshyati*, °te; *bhrakshā*, *bhrakshā*; inf. *bhraksham* and *bhraksham*; ind. p. *bhrakshvā*, to fry, parch, roast (esp. grain), RV.; GrS. &c.; Pass. *bhrījīyate* (ep. also °ti; p. *bhrījīyamāna*, Nir.). Caus. *bharjayati* (cf. *√bhrīṣ*; Gr. also *bharjayati*; aor. *ababharjat* or *ababharjat*), to fry, roast, Suśr.; ĀpŚr., Sch.; Desid. *bībhakshati*, *bībhakshati*; *bībhakshīshati*, *bībhakshīshati*, Gr.; Intens. *barībhrijīyate*, *bābhakshī*, *bābhakshī*, ib. [Cf. *√bhrāj*; Gk. *φρύγω*; Lat. *frigere*.]

Bharshṭavya. See *bhrashṭavya*.

Bhrīṣ (ifc., nom. *bhrīṣ*) frying, roasting, baking, Pañ. viii, 2, 29, Sch. (cf. *bahu-bhrīṣ*).

Bhrīṣa, only in *uda-bhrīṣa* (see *audabhrīṣi*) and in comp. — **kaṇṭhaka**, m. a partic. mixed tribe, Mn. x, 21 (v.l. *bhūrja*), *bhūta*-° &c.; cf. next). — **kaṇṭha**, m. a partic. mixed tribe, Gaut. (the son of a Brāhman Vṛātya and a Brāhmaṇi, L.); a surgeon, L. — **kaṇṭhaka**, m. a person who uses medicinal roots for injurious purposes, L.

2. **Bhrīṣta**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 766, col. 1) fried, broiled, grilled, roasted, baked, GrS. &c.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; n. roasted meat (see next). — **kāra**, m. a preparer of roasted or fried meat, R. — **taṇḍula**, m. roasted grain, Suśr. — **piṣṭa**, n. roasted meal, Kauś. — **yava**, m. fried barley or rice, L. **Bhrīṣṭāna**, n. rice boiled and then fried, W.

2. **Bhrīṣṭi**, f. (for 1. see p. 766, col. 1) the act of frying or boiling or roasting, L.

2. **Bhrāj** (ifc.; nom. *bhraṣ*) roasting, frying, Pañ. viii, 2, 35.

Bhrājāna, n. the act of roasting or frying, L. **Bhrashṭavya** or **bharshṭavya**, mfn. to be roasted or fried, Pañ. vi, 4, 47, Sch.

Bhrāṣṭra, n. a frying-pan, gridiron, MaitrS. **Bhrāṣṭra**, m. (n. L.) id., Nir.; Pañcat.; n. light, ether (cf. *√bhrāṣ*); mfn. (ē)n. fried or cooked in a frying-pan, Pañ. iv, 2, 16, Sch. — **kṛit**, see *bhrāṣṭreya*. — **ja**, mfn. produced or cooked in a fire-pan, L.; (ā), f. a pan-cake made of rice flour, L. — **m-indha**, mfn. heating the fire-pan, one who fries or cooks, Pañ. vi, 3, 70, Vārt. 6, Pat. — **vratin**, m. N. of a man, Pravar.

Bhrāṣṭraka, m. or n. (?) a frying-pan, Pañcat. (v.l.); N. of a man (cf. next).

Bhrāṣṭraki, m. patr. fr. prec., Pravar.

Bhrāṣṭreya, m. pl. N. of a family, ib. (v.l. °*tra-kṛit*).

भ्रण *bhraṇ*, cl. 1. P. *bhraṇatī* (pf. *babhrāṇa* &c.), to sound, utter a sound, Dhātup. xiii, 9.

भ्रण् *bhra-bhaṇa*, m. = *bhrū-bhaṇa*, Up. ii, 68, Sch.

भ्रम् *bhram*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xx, 20) *bhramati* (ep. also °te) and cl. 4. P. (xxvi, 96), *bhrāmyati* (Pot. *bhrāmyāt*, PaGr.; pf. *babhrāma*, 3. pl. *babhrāmuḥ* or *bhrēmuḥ*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fut. *bhramitā*, Gr.; *bhramishyati*, MBh.; aor. *abhrāmī*, ib.; inf. *bhramitum* or *bhrāntum*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; ind. p. *bhramitvā*, *bhrāntvā*, *-bhrāmya*, ib.), to wander or roam about, rove, ramble (with *deśam*, to wander through or over a country; with *bhikṣam*, go about begging), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to fly about (as bees), Kāv.; Var.; to roll about (as the eyes), Kāvāy.; to wag (as the tongue), ŚāringP.; to quiver (as the fetus in the womb), BHP.; to move to and fro or unsteadily, flicker, flutter, reel, totter, ŚBr.; Kālid.; Pur.; to move round, circulate, revolve (as stars), MBh.; Hariv.; Śrīyās.; to spread, be current (as news), Daś.; to waver, be perplexed, doubt, err, Bhag.; Pur.; Siddh.: Pass. aor. *abhrāmī* (impers., with *te*, 'you have wandered or roamed about'), R.; Caus. *bhrāmīyati* (m.c. also °te; aor. *abibhramat*: Pass. *bhrāmīyate*), to cause to wander or roam, drive or move about, agitate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with *paṭaḥam* or °*ha-ghoshanām*), to move a drum about, proclaim by beat of drum, Kathās.; to cause to move or turn round or revolve, swing, brandish, Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to drive through (acc.) in a chariot, Cat.; to disarrange, Kauś.; to cause to err, confuse, Hariv.; MarkP.; to move or roam about (aor.

abibhramat; B. *ababhramat*), R.; Desid. *bībhramishati*, Gr.; Intens. *bambhramīti*, *bambhramīyate* (also with pass. meaning) and *bambhramīti* (only Gr.), to roam about repeatedly or frequently, wander through, circumbulate, Hariv.; Var.; Śatr. [Cf. Gk. *βρέμω*; Lat. *fremerē*; Germ. *brēmen*, *brimmen*, *brummen*; Eng. *brim*, *brim-stone*.]

Bhramā, m. (ifc. f. ā) wandering or roaming about, roving over or through (comp.), Kathās.; moving about, rolling (as of the eyes), Rājāt.; turning round, revolving, rotation (acc. with *√dā* = to swing), MBh.; Śrīyās.; Heat.; a whirling flame, RV.; a whirlpool, eddy, Prab.; a spring, fountain, watercourse, L.; a potter's wheel, Sāmpkhyak.; (v.l. °mī), a grindstone (see comp.). a gimlet or auger, L.; a circle, Āryab.; giddiness, dizziness, Suśr.; confusion, perplexity, error, mistake (ifc. mistaking anything for), Hariv.; Kāv.; Rājāt. &c.; (ā), ind. by an error or mistake, Git. — **kuṭi**, f. a sort of umbrella, Gal. (cf. *bhramat-k*°). — **tva**, n. (in phil.) the being an error, erroneousness. — **bhūta**, mfn. being an error, erroneous, unreal, Aśṭāv. **Bhramāsakta**, in. 'occupied at the grindstone,' a sword-cleaver, armourer, L.

Bhramāṇa, n. wandering or roaming about, roving through, circumbulating (comp.), Kām.; Kāv.; Hit.; wavering, staggering, unsteadiness, Suśr.; turning round, revolution, the orbit (of a planet), MBh.; Var.; giddiness, dizziness, Vet.; Sāh.; a cupola, AgP.; erring, falling into error, MW.; (fr. Caus.) causing to go round (cf. *paṭaḥa-bhr*°); (ē), f. a sort of game (played by lovers), L.; a leech, L.; N. of one of the 5 Dhārāṇs or mental conceptions of the elements, Cat. — **vilasita**, n. N. of a metre, MW. (cf. *bhramara-v*°). **Bhramāṇārthe**, ind. for the sake of travelling, ib.

Bhramat, mfn. wandering about, roaming, MBh. — **kuṭi**, f. a sort of umbrella, L. (cf. *bhramakuṭi*).

Bhramara, m. (ifc. f. ā) a large black bee, a kind of humble bee, any bee, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a gallant, libertine, L.; a young man, lad (= *baṭu*), L.; a potter's wheel, L.; a partic. position of the hand, Cat.; N. of a man, MBh.; (pl.) of a people, VP.: (ā), f. a kind of creeper, L.; (ē), f. a bee, Kālid.; a sort of game, L. (cf. *bhramāṇi*); a species of Oldenlandia, L.; a species of creeper, L.; N. of an Asparas, Bālār. — **karaṇḍaka**, m. a small box containing bees (which are let out by thieves to extinguish lights in houses), Daś. — **kita**, m. Vespa Solitaria, L. — **kuṇḍa**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place on the mountain Nīla, Cat. — **gīta-tīkṣ**, f. N. of wk. — **cohalli**, f. a species of creeper, L. — **ja**, mfn. produced by bees (as honey), L. — **dūta-kāvyā**, n. N. of a poem (= *saṁdeśa-k*°). — **deva**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **nikara**, m. a multitude of bees, Pañcat. — **pada**, n. a kind of metre, Col. — **priya**, m. Nauclea Cordifolia, L. — **bādhā**, f. molestation by a bee, Śak. — **maṇḍala**, n. a circle or swarm of bees, Kāv. — **māri**, f. 'bee-killing', a species of flower (growing in Malwa), L. — **vilasita**, mfn. hovered round by bees, Chandom.; n. the hovering or sporting of bees, ib.; N. of a metre, ib. — **sadrīśa-keśa-tā**, f. having hair dark like a bee (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — **saṁdeśa-kāvyā**, n. = *dūta-k*°, q. v. **Bhramarā-tithi**, m. 'bee-guest', Michelia Champaka, L. **Bhramarānanda**, m. 'bee-joy', Mimosa Eleni, L.; Gaertnera Racemosa, L.; the red-flowering globe-anarant, L. **Bhramarāmbā-kshetra**, n. 'the bee-mother's i.e. Durgā's district', N. of the Kanara coast (cf. *bhrāmari*); — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Bhramarāmbāshṭaka**, n. N. of wk. **Bhramarārī**, m. 'bee-enemy' = *bhramara-māri* (q. v.). L. **Bhramarālaka**, n. 'bee-curl', a curl on the forehead, L. **Bhramarāshṭaka**, n. N. of a poem (cf. *bhrīṅgashṭaka*). **Bhramarēshṭa**, m. 'loved by bees', a sort of Bignonia, L.; (ā), f. Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.; = *bhūmi-jambū*, L. **Bhramarōtsavā**, f. 'bee-delight', Gaertnera Racemosa, L. **Bhramaraka**, m. n. a curl on the forehead, L. (cf. *bhramarālaka*); m. a bee, L.; a ball for playing with, L.; a whirlpool, L.; (ikā), f. wandering in all directions (*-dṛishṭi*, f. a w^o glance, BHP.); n. a humming-top (*-bhrāmāni* with Caus. of *√bhrām*, to cause to spin like a humming-top, Bālār.); honey of the large black bee, L.

Bhramarāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to resemble a bee, Subh. — **rita**, mfn. covered with bees, Naish.

Bhramāya (accord. to g. *bhrīṣṭi* f. p. *bhra-*

ma), Nom. A. °yate, (prob.) to begin turning round or revolving, to roam about.

Bhramī, mfn. turning round, revolving (cf. *saṃvatsara*, *svayam-bh*); f. (L. also °mī) the act of turning round, Uttarar.; Naish.; a potter's wheel or a turner's lathe, Sāṃkhyak.; Pur. (v. l. °ma); a whirlpool, Kād.; a whirlwind, L.; a circular array of troops, Pur.; an error, mistake, L.; N. of a daughter of Śiṣu-māra and wife of Dhruva, BhP.

Bhramita, mfn. (fr. Caus.; cf. *bhramita*) made to go round, whirled round &c., R.; (ifc.) falsely taken for, confounded with, Mfich.

Bhramin, mfn. turning round, whirling (as the wind), Bhaṭṭ.

Bhrānta, mfn. wandering or roaming about, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; having wandered about or through (with acc.), Kathās.; wandered about or through (n. impers. with instr., 'it has been w^oab^o by'), ŚārngP.; Kathās.; moving about unsteadily, rolling, reeling, whirling, MBh.; Kāv.; perplexed, confused, being in doubt or error, ib.; m. an elephant in rut, L.; a species of thorn-apple, L.; n. roaming about, moving to and fro, Kāv.; Pañcat.; Suśr.; a partic. mode of fighting, Hariv.; error, mistake, Cāṇ. — **citta** or **-buddhi**, mfn. confused or perplexed in mind, puzzled, Kāv. **Bhrāntakulita-cetana**, mfn. one whose mind is troubled by doubt or error, R.

Bhrānti, f. wandering or roaming about, moving to and fro, driving (of clouds), quivering (of lightning), staggering, reeling, Kāv.; Kām.; turning round, rolling (of wheels), Vikr.; (ifc.) moving round, circumambulating, Ratnāv.; perplexity, confusion, doubt, error, false opinion (ifc., false impression of, mistaking something for, supposing anything to be or to exist), Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur. &c. — **kara**, m(f) n. causing error or confusion, MW. — **darśana**, n. erroneous perception, Yogas. — **nāśana**, m. 'destroying error', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **mat**, mfn. roaming or wandering about, Balar.; turning round, rolling (as a wheel), Mālav.; mistaking any one or anything for (conip.), Prāyaśc.; a partic. figure of rhetoric (describing an error), Kpr. — **vilāsa**, m. N. of a Campū. — **hara**, m. 'taking away delusion', a counsellor, minister of a king, L.

Bhrāma, m. roaming about, unsteadiness, Gīt. **Bhrāmaka**, m(f) n. (fr. Caus.) causing error, deceitful, false, R., Sch.; m. n. 'causing (scil. iron) to turn round', a magnet (also °kādri, m.), L.; m. 'turning round (scil. towards the sun)', a sunflower, heliotrope, L.; a deceiver, cheat, L.; (akā), f. a species of plant, L.

Bhrāmaṇa, n. (fr. Caus.) turning round, swinging, waving, MārkaP.; Suśr.; giddiness, dizziness, Heat.; (ī), f. N. of a female demon, MārkaP.

Bhrāmara, m(f) n. (fr. *bhramara*) relating or belonging to a bee, MārkaP.; m. n. a kind of magnet or loadstone, L. (cf. *bhrāmaka*); (ī), f. N. of Durgā, MārkaP.; of a Yoginī or female attendant of D^o, W.; n. (scil. *madhu*) honey, Suśr.; dancing round, L.; vertigo, giddiness, epilepsy, L.; a village, L.

Bhrāmarin, mfn. (fr. prec.) affected with vertigo or epilepsy, Mn. iii, 161; whirling round, revolving, W.; made of honey, ib.

Bhrāmīta, mfn. (fr. Caus.; cf. *bhramita*) rolled (as eyes), Hariv.

Bhrāmin, mfn. confused, perplexed, Bhartṛ. (v. l. for *bhrānta*).

भ्रमन्त *bhramanta*, m. a small house, L.

भ्रमात्र *bhramātra*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

भ्रश *bhras*. See *√bhras*, p. 769, col. 1.

भ्रशिमन् *bhrasiman*, *bhrasishṭha*, °śiyas. See p. 766, col. 1.

भ्रष *bhrasha*, m. the son of a Vaiśya and a Vindaki, L.

भ्रष्ट *bhrashṭa*, °ṭaka. See *√bhras*, p. 769.

भ्रस्ता *bhrastā*, f. = *bhastrā*, a bag, ĀpŚr.

भ्राज 1. *bhrāj*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. vi, 22) *bhrājate* (rarely P. °i; pf. *babhrāja*, MBh.; *bhreje*, *babhrājire* and *bhrejire*, Gr.; aor. *ābhrāj*, *ābhrāji*, RV.; *ābhrājishṭa*, Gr.; Prec. *bhrā-jyāsam*, AV.; fut. *bhrājīṭā*, Gr.; *bhrājishyate*, MBh.; inf. *bhrājīṭum*, ib.), to shine, beam, sparkle, glitter, RV. &c. &c.; (with na), to be of no account, Cāṇ.; Caus. *bhrājayati* (aor. *ababhrājat* and *abi-*

bhrājat), to cause to shine or glitter, illuminate, irradiate, MBh.; Kathās.; Bhaṭṭ.; Desid. *bibhrā-jishate*, Gr.; Intens. *bābhrājyate* or *bābhrāshṭi*, ib. [Cf. *bhrig*; Gk. φλέγω; Lat. *fulgere*, *flamma* for *flag-ma* &c.; Lith. *blizgū*; Germ. *bleichen*; Eng. *bleach*.]

2. **Bhrāj**, f. (nom. *bhrāj*) light, lustre, splendour, RV.; MaitrS.; ĀpŚr. [Cf. Gk. φλόξ.]

Bhrājā, mfn. shining, glittering, RV.; AV.; VS.; m. N. of one of the 7 suns, TĀr.; of a partic. kind of fire, Hariv.; of a Gandharva protecting the Soma, Śāy. on AitBr.; (pl.) N. of a wk. ascribed to Kātyāyana (also -*śloka*), Pat.; n. N. of 2 Śāmanas, ĀrshBr. — **bhrājishṭi**, (prob.) w. r. for *bhrājad-ṛishṭi*, GrS.

Bhrājaka, m(f) n. (fr. Caus.) causing to shine, making bright (said of the digestive fire and bile as brightening the skin), Suśr.; n. the bile, bilious humour, gall, L.

Bhrājat, mfn. shining, gleaming, glittering, RV. **Bhrājaj-janman**, mfn. having a brilliant place of birth or origin (said of the Maruts), ib. **Bhrājad-ṛishṭi**, mfn. having bright spears (said of the same), ib.

Bhrājathu, m. brilliance, splendour, L. — **mat**, mfn. shining, beautiful (said of a woman), Bhaṭṭ.

Bhrājana, n. (fr. Caus.) the act of causing to shine, brightening, illuminating, Vāgbh.

Bhrājan, n. sparkling, flashing, glittering, lustre, brilliance, RV.; VS.; Br. — *vat* (*bhrāṣ*), mfn. sparkling, glittering, TS.; containing the word *bhrājas*, Kath. — **vin**, mfn. sparkling, glittering, TS.; ŚāṅkhSr.

Bhrājī, f. splendour, lustre, MaitrS.

Bhrājīn, mfn. shining, glittering, Megh.

Bhrājīra, m. pl. N. of a class of gods under Manu Bhautya, Pur.

Bhrājishṭha, mfn. (superl.) shining very brightly, VS.; m. N. of a son of Ghṛita-prishṭha, BhP.

Bhrājishṭu, mfn. shining, splendid, radiant, MBh.; Ragh.; BhP.; Suśr.; m. N. of Vishnu, MBh.; of Śiva, Śivag. — **tā**, f. radiance, brightness, splendid appearance, Suśr.

Bhrājis = *bhrājas* above. **Bhrājish-mat**, mfn. splendid, shining, MBh.

Bhrājabhṛāstantya (?), m. pl. N. of a race, Saṃskarak.

भ्रातृ *bhrātṛ*, m. (connection with *√bhrī* doubtful) a brother (often used to designate a near relative or an intimate friend, esp. as a term of friendly address), RV. &c. &c.; du. brother and sister, Pāṇ. i, 2, 68. [Cf. Zā. *brātar*; Gk. φάτρης &c.; Lat. *frater*; Lith. *broter-ėlis*; Slav. *bratŕ*; Goth. *brōthar*; Germ. *brueder*, *Bruder*; Eng. *brother*.]

— **gandhi** (R.), — **gandhika** (MBh.), m. a brother only in appearance, having merely the name of a b^o (cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 136). — **ja**, m. a b^o's son; (ā), f. a b^o's daughter, L. — **jāyā**, f. a b^o's wife, sister-in-law, Megh. (also °*tur-j*), L. — **tvā**, n. fraternity, brotherhood, RV. &c. &c. — **datā**, mfn. given by a brother; n. anything given by a b^o to a sister on her marriage, Mn. ix, 92. — **dvitīyā**, f. a festival on the 2nd day in the light half of the month Kārtika (on which sisters give entertainments to b^os in commemoration of Yamunā's entertaining her b^o Yama), Cat. — **patnī**, f. = *jāyā*, L. — **padma-yana**, n. a group of lotus-like brethren, MW. — **putra**, m. a b^o's son, nephew, L. (also °*tush-p*°, G. *kaskādi*). — **bhaginī**, du. a brother and sister; — *darśana-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — **bhāṇḍa**, m. n. a twin-b^o, HParīś. — **bhāryā**, f. = *jāyā*; pl. the wives of b^os, Gaut. — **mat**, mfn. having a b^o or b^os, Yājñ.; BhP. — **vādū**, f. = *jāyā*, L. — **vala**, mfn. possessing a b^o or b^os, Pāṇ. v, 2, 112, Vārt. i, Pat. — **śvasura**, m. a husband's eldest b^o, L. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — **sthāna**, m. 'taking the place of a b^o', a b^o's representative, ĀśvGr. — **hatyā**, f. fratricide, MW.

Bhrātrika (ifc., with f. ā) = *bhrātṛi*, a brother, Kālid. (cf. ā- and *sa-bh*°); m(f) n. coming from or belonging to a brother, brotherly, fraternal, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 78, Sch.

Bhrātrivya, m. a father's brother's son, cousin, AV.; Rājāt.; (mostly with *d-priya*, *dvishat* &c.) a hostile cousin, rival, adversary, enemy, AV.; VS.; Br.; R.; BhP.; n. (with *Indraya*) N. of a Śāman, ĀrshBr. — **kshāyana**, mfn. destroying rivals, AV. — **ghnī**, see *-hān* — **cātana**, mfn. driving away rivals, AV. — **janman** (*bhrāṣ*), mfn. having the nature or character of a r°, ŚBr. — **devatyā**, m(f) n. having a r° for a deity, TS.; (°*tyā*), ŚBr. — **parā-ṇutti** (*bhrāṣ*), f. the driving away a r°, TS. — **yaj-**

ña, m. a sacrifice performed against a rival, ĀpŚr.

— **lokā**, m. the world of a rival, ŚBr.; (*bhrāṣ*-*lokā*)

TS. — **vat** (*bhrāṣ*), mfn. having rivals, TS.; Br.

— **sāhana**, n. overpowering a r°, Kapishṭh. — **hām**, m(f) n. killing r°, AV. **Bhrātrivya-panutti**, f. = *rya-parāṇutti*, TS. **Bhrātrivya-bhībūti**, f. = *vya-sahana*, ib.

Bhrātrā, m. a brother (see *mātur-bh*°); n. brotherhood, fraternity, RV.

Bhrātrīya, m. a (father's) brother's son, nephew, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 144; mfn. fraternal, belonging or relating to a brother, W.

Bhrātreya, m. = prec. m., BhP.

Bhrātrya, n. = *bhrātra*, n., MBh.

धादिनी *bhrādinī*, f. (in music) a partic. Śruti, Saṃgīt.

भ्रान्त *bhrānta*, *bhrānti*, *bhrāma* &c. See under *√bhrām*, col. 1.

भ्राश *bhrāś* (v. l. *bhrās*; cf. *√bhlāś*), cl. 1.

4. Ā. *bhrāśate*, °*śyate*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 70 (°*śyati*, Naigh.; pf. *babhrāśe* and *bhreśe*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 125; fut. *bhrāśishyate*, °*śiṭā*, aor. *ābhrāśishṭa*), to shine, glitter, Dhātup. xix, 76; Caus. *bhrāśayati* (aor. *ābahrāśat* or *ābhrāśat*), Gr.: Desid. *bibhrāśishate*, ib.: Intens. *bābhrāśyate*, *bābhrāshṭi*, ib.

भ्राश्य *bhrāśya*. See p. 769, col. 1.

भ्राष्ट *bhrāshṭra*, °*raka* &c. See p. 769, col. 2.

भ्रास *bhrās*, v. l. for *√bhrās*.

भ्रास्त्रिय *bhrāstreya*, v. l. for *bhrāshṭreya*, p. 769, col. 2.

भ्री *bhrī*, cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 34) *bhrī-ṇāti* or *bhrīṇāti* (only pr. 3. pl. *bhrīṇānti*, RV. ii, 28, 7; Gr. also pf. *bibhrāya*; fut. *bhretā*, *bhreshyati*, aor. *ābhrāshṭi*), to injure, hurt (Śāy. = *√hriy*; Naigh. 'to be angry', cf. *bhrīṇiya*; Gr. 'to tear' or 'to bear'); Caus. *bhrīyayati*, Gr.: Desid. *bibhrīshati*, ib.: Intens. *bebhrīyate*, *bebhrīyīti*, *bebhrēti*, ib.

भृकुंश *bhrū-kunṣa*, *bhrū-kuṣi*. See under *bhrū*.

भृड *bhrūḍ*, cl. 6. P. *bhrūḍati*, to cover or to collect, Dhātup. xxviii, 99; 102.

भृमङ्ग *bhrū-bhaṅga*. See 771, col. 1.

भृव *bhrūva*. See below.

भ्रू *bhrū*, f. (accord. to Up. ii, 68 fr. *√bhrām*) an eyebrow, the brow, RV. &c. &c. (ifc. m. ā, n. u; also -*bhrūka*). [Cf. Gk. ὀφρύς; Slav. *brīvol*; Angl. Sax. *brū*; Eng. *brow*.] — **kunṣa** or **-kunṣa**, m. a male actor in female attire, Pat. — **kuṣi**, f. contraction of the brows, a frown (also -*kuṣi*, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 61, Vārt. 3, Pat., and -*kuṭika*, mfn. ifc., L.), MBh.; R. &c.; acc. with *√kṛi* or *bandh*, to knit the eyebrows; — *kuṭila*, mfn. contracted, frowning (as a face), R.; °*lānana*, mfn. having a face wrinkled with frowns, MW.; — *bandha*, n. bending or knitting the eyebrows, A.; — *mukha*, n. (R.) and m(f) n. (Kathās.) = *bhrū-kuṣi-m*°, q. v.; — *racanā*, f. = *bandha*, A. — *kula*, n., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 61, Vārt. 3, Pat. — *kshepa*, m. = *kuṣi*, MBh.; R. (also °*paṇa*, n., Āpast.). — *jihma*, n. (with *vilocana*) a side look with contracted brows, Ritus.; °*pālāpa*, n. the language of frowns, MW. — *ōpākṛishṭa-mukta*, mfn. drawn and discharged from the bow of the eyebrows, ib. — *jāha*, n. the root of the eyebrows (perhaps the inner side), L. — *bhaṅga*, m. = *kuṣi*, Kāv.; Pur. &c. — *bhedā*, m. id., Ragh.; Śāk.; °*din*, mfn. frowning, attended with frowns, Kum. — *maṇḍala*, n. the arch of the eyebrow, BhP. — *madhya*, n. the interval between the eyebrows, MBh. — *latā*, f. 'brow-creeper', an arched eyebrow; — *kshepa*, m. = *bhrū-ksṣ*°, VarBṛS. — *vikāra*, m. (R.; Megh.). — *vikriyā*, f. (A.) change of the eyebrows, frowning. — *vikshepa*, m. = *kshepa*, Bhartṛ.; °*pan*, ind. with a frown, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 54, Sch. — *viceshṭita*, n. playful movement of the eyebrows, R. — *vibheda* (Sāh.), — *vibhrama* (A.), — *vilāsa* (Megh.), m. id. = *saṃgataka*, n. the contact of the eyebrows, Hcar.

2. **भ्रू** (1. see p. 764, col. 3), in comp. for *bhrū*.

— **kunṣa** or **-kunṣa** or °*saka*, m. = *bhrū-kunṣa*,

L. -*kuṭi* or -*kuṭi*, f. = *bhrū-kuṭi* (also *°i-kuṭi-lānana*, *°i-bandha*, *°i-mukha*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *°i-dhara*, mfn. contracting the brows, Mcar.; (f), f. a species of frog, Suśr.; (with Jains) N. of a goddess, L.; (f), m. (with Jains) N. of the servant of the 20th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, L.

Bhra, in comp. for *bhrū* (cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 61, Vārt. 3, Pat.) -*kuṣa* or -*kuṣa*, m. = *bhrū-kuṣa*, L. -*kuṣa*, in. the son of a Kshatriya and a Jalli, L. -*kuṭi* (L.) or -*kuṭi* (MārkP.), f. = *bhrū-kuṭi*; *°i-mukha*, mfn. with a frowning face, MBh.

Bhrū, in comp. for *bhrū* (cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 61, Vārt. 3, Pat.) -*kuṣa* or -*kuṣa*, m. = *bhrū-kuṣa*, L. -*kuṭi* or -*kuṭi*, f. = *bhrū-kuṭi* (also *°i-bandha*, *°i-racana* &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *°i-kṛt*, mfn. contracting the brows, MBh.; *°i-mukha*, n. and mfn. = *bhrū-kuṭi-m*; m. (also) a kind of snake, Suśr. -*bhaṅga*, m. = *bhrū-bh*, L. **Bhrūva** (ifc.) = *bhrū*, MBh.

Bhrāṇveya, m. metron. fr. *bhrū*, Pāp. iv, 1, 125.

भृण *bhrūṇ*, cl. 10. *Ā. bhrūṇayate*, to hope or wish or fear, Dhātup. xxxiii, 17.

भृण *bhrūṇ*, n. (for *bhūṇa*, fr. *√bhrū*) an embryo, RV. x, 155, 2; m. a child, boy, L.; a very learned Brāhman, Hcat.; a pregnant woman (= *garbhīṇī*), L. -*ghna*, mfn. killing an embryo, one who produces abortion, Mn.; Paicār. -*bhid*, mfn. id., Vām. v, 2, 38. -*vadha*, m. (Hcat.), -*hati*, f. (MBh.) the killing of an embryo. -*hatyā*, f. id., Br.; Up.; MBh. &c.; the killing of a learned Brāhman, R., Sch. -*han*, mf (ghnī)n. = *ghna*, Br. &c. &c.; one who kills a P Br., Ap. (Sch.); m. orn. (?) = *-hati*, Gaut. -*hanana*, n. = *-hati*, Baudh. -*hantri*, m. the killer of an embryo, any mean murderer, Car.

Bhrāṇaghna, mf (i)n. (fr. *bhrūṇa-han*), Pāp. vi, 4, 135, Sch.

Bhrāṇahatya, n. (fr. id.) the killing of an embryo, Pāp. vi, 4, 174.

भ्रेज *bhrej* (allied to *√bhrāj*), cl. 1. *Ā. bhrejate* (pf. *bibhrejē* &c.), to shine, glitter, Dhātup. vi, 21; Caus. *bhrejayati* (aor. *abibhrejāt*), Gr.

भ्रेश *bhresh* (allied to *√bhrūṣ* and *hresh*), cl. 1. P. *Ā. (Dhātup. xxi, 20) bhreshati*, *°te* (pf. *bibresha*, *°she* &c., Gr.), to totter, waver, slip, make a false step, RV.; AitBr.; to be angry, Naigh.; to fear, Vop.; to go, Bhaṭṭ. (*gatau*, Dhātup.) **Bhresha**, n. tottering, slipping, going astray or amiss, failure, TS.; Br.; ŚrīS.; loss, deprivation, Yājñ. **Bhreshapa**, n. the act of going, moving &c., W.

भ्रौण *bhrauṇaghna* &c. See under *bhrūṇa*.

भ्रौवेय *bhrauveya*. See above.

भृक्ष *bhṛakṣh* (v. l. for *√bhakṣh*), cl. 1. P. *Ā. bhṛakṣhati*, *°te*, to eat, Dhātup. xxi, 27.

भृश *bhṛāś* (connected with *√bhrāś*), cl. 1. *Ā. bhṛāśate*, *°yate* (pf. *babhrāśe* or *bhrāśe* &c.), to shine, beam, glitter, Dhātup. xix, 77.

भृल *bhṛlās* (v. l. for *√bhlās*), Vop. in Dhātup. xix, 77.

भृप *bhlesh* (v. l. for *√bhresh*), Dhātup. xxi, 20.

भृवा *bhva*. See *a-bhva*.

म MA.

म 1. ma, the labial nasal. - 1. -*kāra*, m. the letter or sound ma, ŚākhBr.; AVParī. &c.; -*pañcaka*, n. = *pañca-makāra*, W.; *°rādī-sahasra-nāman*, n. N. of ch. of the Rudra-yāmala (containing 1000 names of Rāma beginning with m).

म 2. ma, m. (in prosody) a molossus. - 2. -*kāra*, m. the foot called molossus; -*vipulā*, f. N. of a metre, Piṅg., Sch.

म 3. ma, base of the 1st pers. pron. in acc. sg. *mām* or *mā*; inst. *māyā*; dat. *māhyam* or *me*; abl. *māt* or *mād*; gen. *māma* or *me* for the enclitic forms, cf. Pāp. viii, 1, 22 &c. [Cf. *i. mād*; Zd. ma; Gk. *ē-pé*, *pé*; Lat. *me*, *mihi* &c.]

Makat, familiar dimin. fr. prec. = *māt* in comp. - *pitrīka*, m. my father, Pāp. i, 1, 29, Pat.

म 4. ma, m. time, L.; poison, L.; a magic formula, L.; (in music) N. of the 4th note of the scale (abbreviated for *mādhya*); the moon, L.; N. of various gods (of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Śiva, and Yama), L.; (f), f. a mother, L.; measure, L.; authority (*-tva*, n.), Nyāyam.; light, L.; knowledge, L.; binding, fettering, L.; death, L.; a woman's waist, L.; n. happiness, welfare, L.; water, L.

मह *mayh* (cf. *√mah*), cl. 1. *Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 33) māyate* (pf. *mamāyhe* &c., Gr.), to give, grant, bestow (with *dānāy*, 'as a present'), RV.; SBr.; to increase, Dhātup.; Caus. *māyayati* (cl. 10 accord. to Dhātup. xxxiii, 124), to give &c., RV.; to speak or to shine, Dhātup.; Intens. *māmahe* &c.; see *√mah*.

Manhāna, n. a gift, present, RV.; (ā), ind. (also with *dākshasya*) promptly, readily, willingly, ib. **Manhane-shthā**, mfn. (prob.) liberal, RV. x, 61, 1 (*pradāne pravartamāna*, Śāy.)

Manhāniya, mfn. = *pijanīya*, Nir. (cf. *√mah*).

Manhama, m. a partic. personification, Gaut.

Manhayād-rayi, mfn. (pr. p. of Caus. + *rayi*) granting wealth or treasures, RV.

Manhayā, mfn. (fr. Caus.) wishing to give, liberal, RV.

Māhishthā, mfn. (superl.) granting most abundantly, very liberal or generous, RV.; exceedingly abundant, ib.; quite ready for (dat.), ib. - *rāti* (*māyā*), mfn. one whose gifts are most abundant, very rich or bountiful, ib.

Māhīyas, mfn. (compar.) giving more abundantly than (abl.), RV.

मक *mak*, ind., g. *svar-ādi*.

मक *maka*, m. n., g. *ardharacādi*; m. the son of a Vaiśya and a Mālukī, L. - *datta*, m. N. of a man, Vās., Introd.

मकक *mākaka*, m. (prob.) a kind of animal, AV.

मकत् *makat*. See under 3. *ma*, col. 1.

मकन्दिका *makandikā*, f. N. of a woman, Pat.

मकमकाय *makamakāya* (onomat.), *Ā.°yate*, to croak (as a frog), Kāv.

मकर *mākara*, m. a kind of sea-monster (sometimes confounded with the crocodile, shark, dolphin &c.; regarded as the emblem of Kāma-deva [cf. *mākara-ketana* &c. below] or as a symbol of the 9th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi; represented as an ornament on gates or on head-dresses), VS. &c. &c.; a partic. species of insect or other small animal, Suśr.; N. of the 10th sign of the zodiac (Capricornus), Sūryas.; Var. &c.; the 10th arc of 30 degrees in any circle, L.; an army of troops in the form of a M°, Mn. vii, 187; an ear-ring shaped like a M°, BhP. (cf. *mākara-kundāla*); the hands folded in the form of a M°, Cat.; one of the 9 treasures of Kubera, L.; one of the 8 magical treasures called Padmīnī, MārkP.; a partic. magical spell recited over weapons, R.; N. of a mountain, BhP.; (f), f. the female of the sea-monster M°, Pañcat.; N. of a river, MBh. - *kaṭi*, f. 'dolphin-hipped', N. of a woman, Kathās. - *kundāla*, n. an ear-ring shaped like a M°, BhP. - *ketana*, -*ketu* and -*ketu-mat*, m. 'having the M° for an emblem' or 'having a fish on his banner', N. of Kāma-deva, MBh.; Kāv. &c. - *daṇṣṭrā*, f. 'Makara-toothed', N. of a woman, Kathās. - *dhvaja*, m. = *ketana*, MBh.; the sea, Harav.; a partic. array of troops, Kām.; a partic. medical preparation, L.; N. of a prince, Vcar. - *pāṭaka*, m. N. of a village, Inscr. - *māsa*, m. N. of a partic. month, TS., Sch. - *mukha*, m. = *mākara-kāra-dhārīn*, *jala-nirgamana-dvāra*, or *jānūr-dhvāyavaya*, L. - *rāśi*, m. the zodiacal sign Capricornus, MW. - *lāñchana*, m. = *ketana*, Kād. - *vāhana*, m. 'having the M° for his vehicle', N. of Varuṇa, L. - *vāhinī*, f. N. of a river, VP. - *vi-bhūṣaṇa-ketana*, m. 'having the Makara for a characteristic ornament', N. of Kāma-deva, Hariv. - *saṃkramana*, n. the passage of the sun from Sagittarius into Capricornus, MW. - *saṃkrānti*, f. id.; N. of a festival (which marks the beginning of the sun's northern course), RTL. 428; -*tīla-dāna*, n. and -*dāna-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. - *saptamī*, f. N. of the 7th day in the light half of the month Māgha, W. (cf. under *mākara*). **Makarākāra**, m.

'receptacle of M°s', the sea, Kathās. **Makarākāra**, m. 'formed like a M°', a variety of *Caesalpinia Banducella*, L. **Makarāksha**, m. 'M°-eyed', N. of Rākshasa (son of Khara), R. **Makarāṅka**, m. 'having the M° for a symbol or mark', N. of Kāma-deva, L.; the sea, L. **Makarāṇana**, m. 'Makara-faced', N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L. **Makarālaya**, m. 'M°-abode', the sea, MBh.; R.; N. of the number 'four' (cf. under *saṃudra*). **Makarāvāsa**, m. 'M°-abode', the sea, MBh. **Makarāśva**, m. 'having the M° for a horse', N. of Varuṇa, L.

Makarāyapa, mfn. (fr. *mākara*), g. *pakṣhādi*.

Makarikā, f. a partic. head-dress, Kād.; a figure resembling the Makara, ib.

Makarīn, m. 'full of Makaras', the sea, L.

Makarī, f. of *mākara*, in comp. - *pattra*, n. the mark of a Makarī (on the face of Lakṣmī), Prab. (cf. *pattra-bhaṅga*). - *prastha*, m. N. of a town, g. *karky-ādi*. - *lekṣā*, f. = *pattra*, Prab. (v. l.)

मकरन्द *makaranda*, m. the juice of flowers, honey, Kāv.; Pur. &c.; a species of jasmine, L.; a fragrant species of mango, L.; a bee, L.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgit.; N. of a man, Māliam.; of various authors and wks.; n. a filament (esp. of the lotus-flower), L.; N. of a pleasure-garden, Kathās. - *kaṇṭhā*, Nom. *Ā.°yate*, to be like drops or particles of flower-juice, Cat. - *kārikā*, f. pl. - *dīpikā*, f. - *pañcāṅga-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. - *pāla*, m. N. of a man (father of Tri-vikrama), Cat. - *prakāśa*, m. N. of wk. - *vat*, mfn. rich in flower-juice; (*atī*), f. the flower of *Bignonia suaveolens*, L. - *vāsa*, m. a species of Kadamba, L. - *vivarapa*, n. - *vivriti*, f. N. of wks. - *śarmaṇ*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. **Makarandodyāna**, n. N. of a pleasure-garden near Ujjayint, Ratnāv.

Makarandikā, f. a kind of metre, Col.; N. of the daughter of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.

मकहु *makashṭu*, m. N. of a man, g. *śubh-rādi*.

मकुषाण *makuṣāṇa*, m. N. of a race of kings, Cat.

मकुट *makuṭa*, n. a crest (= *mukuṭa*), Divyāv. - *bandhana*, n. N. of a temple, Divyāv. **Makuṭāgama**, n. N. of wk.

मकुति *makuti*, m. or f. an edict addressed to the Sūdras (= *sūdra-sāsana*), L.

मकुर *makura*, m. a looking-glass, mirror, L.; the stick or handle of a potter's wheel, L.; *Mimusops Elengi*, L.; a bud, L.; Arabian jasmine, MW. (cf. *mukura*).

Makurāpa, m. or n. N. of a place, Cat. **Makula**, m. *Mimusops Elengi*, L.; a bud, L. (cf. *mukula*).

मकुष्ट *makushṭa* or *°ṭaka*, m. *Phaseolus Aconitifolius*, L.

Makushṭha, m. id., L. (also *°ṭhaka*); mfn. slow (= *manthara*), L. (cf. *mukushṭha*, *mapashṭha*).

मकुलक *makulaka*, m. *Croton Polyandrum*, Car.

मकेरुक *makeruka*, m. a kind of parasitical worm, ib.

मक् *mak* (cf. *√mask*), cl. 1. *Ā. makkate*, to go, move, Dhātup. iv, 28, Vop.

मकुल *makkalla*, m. a dangerous abscess in the abdomen (peculiar to lying-in women), Suśr.; ŚārngS.

मकुल *makkula*, m. red chalk (= *śilā-jatu*), L. **Makkola**, m. chalk, L. (= *sudhā*, VarBṛS., Sch.)

मकुण *makvaṇa*, m. a small-limbed elephant or one who has not got his teeth at the proper time, L.

मक्ष 1. *māksh* (cf. *√mrakṣh*), cl. 1. P. to collect, heap, Dhātup. xvii, 12 (v. l.); to be angry, Vop.

मक्ष 2. *māksh*, m. or f. a fly, RV. iv, 45, 4; vii, 32, 2.

Mākshā, f. id., RV. x, 40, 6; AV. ix, 1, 17 [cf. Lat. *musca*].

Mākshikā, f. (m. c. also *°ka*, m.) a fly, bee, RV.

8cc. &c. — **mala**, n. 'excretion of bees,' wax, L. **Makshikāśraya**, m. 'receptacle of bees,' id., L. **Makshikā**, f. = **makshikā**, L.

मक्ष **maksha**, m. the concealing of one's own defects, L. (prob. w. r. for **mraksha**).

मक्षवीर्य **maksha-vīrya**, m. Buchanan's *Latifolia* (prob. w. r. for **bhaksha**- or **bhakshya-bija**).

मक्षु **makshu**, mfn. only instr. pl. **makshūbhīh** (or **makshūbhīh**; cf. **makshū**), quickly, promptly, RV. viii, 46, 6; m. N. of a man, AitAr., Sch. (cf. **mākshavya**). — **m-gamā**, mī(ā)n. going quickly, RV. viii, 22, 16 (Sāy.).

मक्षु (Padap. °**kshū**), ind. quickly, rapidly, soon, directly, RV. [cf. **makshu** and Lat. **mox**]. — **javas** (°**kshū**), mfn. most rapid nr prompt, RV. vi, 45, 14. — **tama** (°**kshū**), mfn. id., ib. viii, 19, 12 (**mebhir ahabhīh**, 'in the next days', ix, 55, 3). **मक्षु** **makshū**, mfn. quick, rapid, fleet (as horses), RV. vii, 74, 3.

मक्षुण **makshuṇa**, n. a partic. measure of weight (= 7 Māshas), L.

मख **makh** (cf. √**maṅkh**), cl. I. P. **makhati**, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 18.

मख I. **makhā**, mfn. (prob. connected with √1. **mah** or √**manh**) jocund, cheerful, sprightly, vigorous, active, restless (said of the Maruts and other gods), RV.; Br.; m. a feast, festival, any occasion of joy or festivity, RV.; ŚāṅkhGr.; a sacrifice, sacrificial oblation, ŚBr. &c. &c. (Naigh. iii, 17); (prob.) N. of a mythical being (esp. in **Makhasya śiraḥ**, 'Makha's head'), RV.; VS.; ŚBr. (cf. also comp.). — **kriyā**, f. a sacrificial rite, L. — **traya-vidhāna**, n. N. of wk. — **trātri**, m. 'protector of Viśvā-mitra's sacrifice,' N. of Rāma (son of Dasa-ratha), L. — **dvish**, m. 'enemy of sacrifices,' a demon, Rākshasa, Ragh. — **dveshin**, m. 'enemy of (Dakṣa's, q. v.) sacrifice,' N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **mathana**, n. the disturbance of (Dakṣa's) s°, Ratnāḥ. — **maya**, mī(ā)n. containing or representing a s°, BhP. — **mukha**, mfn. beginning a s°, R. — **vat** (**makhā**), mfn. companion of Makha (a word used to explain **maghāvat**, q. v.), ŚBr.; a sacrificer, Hariv. — **vahni**, m. sacrificial fire, L. — **vedī**, f. a sacrificial altar, R. — **svāmin**, m. 'lord of sacrifice,' N. of an author, Cat. — **hān**, m. 'killer of Makha,' N. of Agni or Indra or Rudra, TS. **Makhāṇsa-bhāj**, m. 'partaker of a s°, a god, Ragh. **Makhāgni**, m. = **mā-kha-vahni**, L. **Makhānaia**, m. id., L. **Makhāna**, n. 'sacrificial food,' the seed of Euryale Ferox, Bhpr. **Makhāpēta**, m. N. of a Rākshasa, BhP. **Makhālaya**, m. a house or place for sacrifice, Cat. **Makhāsuhrid**, m. = **makhā-dveshin**, L. **Makhēsa**, m. 'lord of s°,' N. of Viṣṇu, VP. **Makhas**. See next and **sādma-makhas**. **Makhasya**, Nom. P. Ā. °**sydi**, °**te**, to be cheerful or sprightly, RV. [cf. **μαχτομαι**]. **Makhasyū**, mfn. cheerful, sprightly, exuberant, ib. **Makhya**, w. r. for I. **makha**.

मख 2. **makha**, m. or n. (?) the city of Mecca, Kālac. — **viśhaya**, m. the district of Mecca, ib.

मग **maga**, m. a magian, a priest of the sun, Var.; BhavP.; pl. N. of a country in Śāka-dvīpa inhabited chiefly by Brāhmins, Cat. — **vyakti**, f. N. of a wk. on the origin of the Śāka-dvīpin Brāhmins by Kṛishṇa-dāsa Mīśra.

मगदिन् **magadin**, mfn., g. **pragady-ādi**.

मगध **magadha**, m. the country of the Magadhas, South Behār (pl. the people of that country), AV. &c. &c.; a minstrel who sings the praises of a chief's ancestry, L.; (ā), f. the town of the M's, L.; long pepper, Śusr. — **deśa**, m. the country of M°, Hit. — **paribhāshā**, f. N. of wk. — **purī**, f. the city of M°, Lalit. — **pratishtā**, mfn. dwelling in M°, Ragh. — **lipi**, f. the writing of M°, Lalit. — **vanśa-ja**, mī(ā)n. sprung from the race of M°, Ragh. **Magadhēśvara**, m. a king of the M's, Ragh.; N. of a king of the M's, Vet. **Magadhōbhava**, mī(ā)n. born or grown in M°; (ā), f. long pepper, Śusr.

Magadhaka, Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 4, Vārtt. 1; 6. **Magadhīya**, mfn. relating to or coming from Magadha, g. **gahādī**.

Magadhya, Nom. P. °**yati**, to surround (g. **kaṇḍva-ādi**), to serve, be a slave, Siddh.

मगन् **maganda**, m. = **kusidin**, a usurer, Nir. vi, 32.

मगल **magala**, m. N. of a man, Pravar.

मगव **magava**, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

मगस **magasa**, m. pl. N. of the warrior caste in Śāka-dvīpa, BhavP.

मगु **magu**, m. = **maga**, a magian, Cat.

मगुन्दी **magundi**, f. N. of a mythical being (whose daughters are female demons), AV.

मग्न **magna**. See √**majj**.

मघ **maghā**, m. (√**magh**) a gift, reward, bounty, RV.; wealth, power, ib.; a kind of flower, L.; a partic. drug or medicine (also ā, f.), L.; N. of a Dvīpa (s. v.), L.; of a country of the Mlecchas, L.; (ā), f. (also pl.) N. of the 10th or 15th Nakshatra (sometimes regarded as a wife of the Moon), AV. &c. &c.; N. of the wife of Śiva, L.; (ī or ā), f. a species of grain, L. — **grandha**, m. Mimusops Elengi, Kir., Sch. — **tti** (**maghā**), f. (for **magha** + **dattī**) the giving and receiving of presents, RV. — **dēya**, n. the giving of presents, ib. — **rava**, m. N. of a Nishāda, Cat. — **vat**, mfn., see next. — **van** (**maghā**), mfn. (middle stem **maghā-vat** [which may be used throughout], weak stem **maghōn**; nom. m. **maghāvā** or **vān**, f. **maghōnī** or **maghavatī** [Vop.]; n. **maghavatī**; uom. pl. m. **oncemaghōnas**; cf. Pāp. vi, 4, 128; 133), possessing or distributing gifts, bountiful, liberal, munificent (esp. said of Indra and other gods, but also of institutors of sacrifices who pay the priests and singers), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; Up.; m. N. of Indra (also pl. °**vantaḥ**), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of a Vyāsa or arranger of the Purāṇas, Cat.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of the 3rd Cakra-vartin in Bhārata, L.; -**vat-tū**, n. liberality, munificence, RV.; -**van-nagara**, n. 'Indra's city,' N. of a town, Rājat.; -**van-nukta-kulīsa**, m. orn. (?) the thunderbolt hurled by Indra, Bhartṛ. — **svāmin**, m., v. l. for **makha-sv**, q. v.

Maghava, m. = **magha-van**, BhavP.

Maghā, f. of **magha**, in comp. — **trayodaśī**, f. the 13th day in the dark half of the month Bhādra, Col.; -**śrāddha**, n. a s° ceremony on that day, MW. — **bhava** or **bhū**, m. 'offspring of Magha,' the planet Venus, L.

Maghī-prastha, m. N. of a town, g. **karky-ādi** (Kās. for **maghni-pr**°).

मघु **maghashṭu**, m. N. of a man, g. **śubh-rādi**, Kās. (cf. **makashṭu**).

मघीप्रस्थ **maghni-prastha**. See **maghī-pr**°.

मङ्क **maṅk** (cf. √**maṅg**), cl. I. Ā. **maṅkate**, to move or to adorn, Dhātup. iv, 15 (only pf. **ma-maṅkire**, explained by **śusubhire**, Bhartṛ. [v. l. **mamaṅgire**; cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 87]; Gr. also fut. **maṅkishyate**; aor. **amaṅkishṭa** &c.).

मङ्क, mfn. shaking, vacillating, ŚBr. (cf. **durm**°); m. blotch, L.

मङ्कण **maṅkaṇaka**, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh.; of a Yaksha, ib. (B. **macakruka**).

मङ्कि **maṅki**, m. N. of a man, MBh. — **gīta**, n. 'song of Maṅki,' N. of the 15th ch. of the Pārtha Itihāsa-samuccaya (containing episodes from the MBh.).

मङ्किल **maṅkila**, m. a forest-conflagration, L.

मङ्कुर **maṅkura**, m. = **makura**, a mirror, L.

मङ्कुश **maṅkuśa**, m. a person who knows dancing and singing (also called **māhishya**), L.

मङ्कुष्य **maṅkṭavya**, °**tri**. See p. 773, col. 2.

मङ्कुण **maṅkṣaṇa**, n. armour for the legs or thighs, greaves, L. (cf. **maṅkhuṇa**, **matkuṇa**).

मङ्कु **maṅkshu**, ind. (cf. **makshu**) quickly, immediately, directly, instantly, Kāv.; Kathās.; very much, exceedingly, L.; truly, really, L.; m. N. of a man, g. **garḡādī**.

मङ्क **maṅkh** (cf. √**makh**), cl. I. P. **maṅkhati**, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 19.

मङ्क **maṅkha**, m. = **magadha**, a royal bard

or panegyrist, L.; a mendicant of a partic. order, W.; N. of a man, Rājat.; of a lexicographer (-**kośa**, m. his work).

Maṅkhaka, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

Maṅkhanā, f. N. of a woman, ib.

Maṅkhāya, Nom. °**yate**, to act or be like a bard, Śiṅkaṇṭh.

मङ्कु **maṅkhuṇa**, n. = **maṅkhaṇa**, L.

मङ्ग **maṅg** (cf. √**maṅk**), cl. I. Ā. **maṅgate**, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 40.

मङ्ग **maṅga**, m. n. the head of a boat, L.; m. a mast or side of a ship, L. (cf. **maṇḍa**); pl. N. of a country in Śāka-dvīpa inhabited chiefly by Brāhmins, MBh. vi, 436 (B.; cf. **maga** and **mirga**).

Maṅgini, f. a boat, ship, HParīs.

मङ्गल **maṅgala**, n. (accord. to Uṇ. v, 70 fr. √**maṅg**) happiness, felicity, welfare, bliss (also pl.; ifc. f. ā), Mn.; MBh. &c.; anything auspicious or tending to a lucky issue (e. g. a good omen, a prayer, benediction, auspicious ornament or amulet, a festival or any solemn ceremony on important occasions &c.; cf. mfn. below), Kauś.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a good old custom, PārGr.; Mn.; a good work, MBh.; BhP.; (in music) a partic. composition, Saṃgīt.; N. of the capital of Udyāna, Buddh.; m. N. of Agni, Gṛīhyas.; of the planet Mars, L.; of a king belonging to the race of Manu, Cat.; of a Buddha, Lalit.; of a poet, Cat.; of a chief of the Cālukyas, ib.; the smell of jasmine, L.; (ā), f. the white- and blue-flowering *Darvā* grass, L.; a sort of Karañja, L.; turmeric, L.; a faithful wife, L.; N. of Umā, Hcat.; of Dākṣhāyāni (as worshipped in Gayā), Cat.; of the mother of the 5th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L.; (ī), f., g. **gaurādi**; mī(ā)n. auspicious, lucky, Hcat.; having the scent of jasmine, L. — **karana**, n. 'luck-causing,' the act of reciting a prayer for success before the beginning of any enterprise, Madhus. — **karman**, n. id., Mālav. — **kalasa**, m. = **ghaṭa**, a vessel used at festivals, Gīt.; -**maya**, mfn. consisting of vessels of this kind, Hcat. — **kāra**, mfn. (MBh.) or -**kārin**, mfn. (MW.) causing welfare. — **kārya**, n. a festive occasion, solemnity, MW. — **kāla**, m. an auspicious occasion, Śak. — **kuṭhāra-mīśra**, m. N. of a door-keeper, Cat. — **kshauma**, n. du. a linen upper- and under-garment worn at festivals, Ragh. — **gāthikā**, f. a solemn song, Dhananjī. — **giri**, m. 'mountain of fortune,' N. of a m°; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **gīta**, n. = **gāthikā**, Pañcat. — **gṛīha**, n. an auspicious house or temple, Mālav.; Mālatim. (also °**haka**); the house of the planet Mars, Sighās. — **graha**, m. an auspicious planet, a lucky star, MW. — **ghaṭa**, m. 'ausp° jar,' a vessel full of water offered to the gods on festivals, MW.; N. of an elephant, Kathās. — **caṇḍikā** or -**caṇḍī**, f. N. of Durgā, Cat.; W. — **ochāya**, m. Ficus Infectoria, L. — **tūrya**, n. a musical instrument used at festivals, Pañcat.; Ragh. — **dasaka**, m. or n. (?) N. of a prayer, Cat. — **devatā**, f. a tutelary deity (cf. **brahma-m**°). — **dvāra**, n. the principal gate of a palace (being opened on festive occasions), Lalit. — **dhvani**, m. an auspicious sound (e. g. marriage-music), L. — **nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **patra**, n. a leaf serving as an amulet, Śak. — **pāṭhaka**, m. 'blessing-reciter,' a professional well-wisher or panegyrist, Daś.; Pārśvan. — **pāṇi**, mfn. having auspicious hands, R. — **pātra**, n. an ausp° vessel, a vessel containing ausp° objects, Śak. — **pura**, n. 'city of prosperity,' N. of a town, Cat. (cf. **maṅgala**). — **pushpa-maya**, mī(ā)n. formed of ausp° flowers, Ragh. — **pūjā-prayoga**, m. and -**pūjā-vidhī**, m. N. of wks. — **pūjita**, mfn. honoured with a sacrificial fee or offering, MW. — **pratisara**, m. = **sūtra**, Mālatim.; the cord of an amulet, Daś. — **prada**, mfn. bestowing welfare, ausp°, Cat.; (ā), f. turmeric, L. — **prastha**, m. 'ausp°-peak,' N. of a mountain, Pur. — **bherī**, f. a drum beaten on festive occasions, Sighās. — **maya**, mī(ā)n. consisting of nothing but happiness &c., Kād.; Bhām. — **mayūka-mālikā**, f. N. of wk. — **mātra-bhīṣhaṇa**, mfn. only adorned with turmeric or with the Maṅgala-sūtra (q. v.), Vikr. — **mālikā**, f. marriage-music, L. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **vacas**, n. a benedictory or congratulatory speech, congratulation, Caurap. — **vat**, mfn. auspicious, blessed; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Tumburu, Kathās. — **vatsa**, m. N. of a poet, Subh. — **vāda**, m. 'benediction, congratulation'; -**īkā**, f., °**dārtha**, m. N. of wks. — **vādin**, mfn. pronouncing a benedic-

tion, expressing congratulations, R. = *vāra* or *-vā-sara*, m. 'Mars-day', Tuesday, L. = *vidhi*, n. any ausp^o ceremony or festive rite; preparations for a festival, Daś. = *vrīṣabha*, m. an ox with ausp^o signs, Pañcat. = *śaṅṣana*, n. the act of wishing joy, uttering a congratulation, L. = *śabda*, m. auspicious word, felicitation, Var. = *śānti*, f. N. of wk. = *saṁstava*, mfn. felicitating, containing felicitations, R. = *saṁśāmbhāna*, n. an ausp^o unguent, Śak. = *śāman*, n. an ausp^o sāman, L. = *sūcaka*, mfn. auguring good luck, Daś. = *sūtra*, n. 'lucky thread', the marriage-thread (tied by the bridegroom round the bride's neck, and worn as long as the husband lives), MW. = *stava*, m., *-stotra*, n. N. of wks. = *śāna*, n. any solemn ablution, L. = *svara*, m. a sea-shell, L. **Maṅgalākṣhata**, m. pl. rice cast upon people by Brahmans in bestowing a blessing at marriages &c., MW. **Maṅgalāguru**, n. a species of Agallochum, L. **Maṅgalācarana**, n. benediction, prayer for the success of anything, Kap.; Śah.; Cat.; pronouncing a blessing, wishing joy, MW. **Maṅgalācāra**, m. the repeating a prayer for success and observing other auspicious ceremonies, MBh.; a partic. composition, Saṁgīt.; *-yukta*, mfn. accompanied with a pr^o for success, attended with ausp^o cer^o, Mn. **Maṅgalātodya**, n. = *la-bheri*, Kathās. **Maṅgalādeśa-vṛitta**, m. a fortune-teller, Mn. ix, 258. **Maṅgalāyana**, n. the way to happiness or prosperity, BHP.; mfn. walking on the path of prosp^o, ib. **Maṅgalārambha**, mfn. causing an ausp^o beginning (said of Gaṇeśa), Pañcat. **Maṅgalāroana-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. **Maṅgalārjuna**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. **Maṅgalārtham**, ind. for the sake of prosperity or happiness, MW. **Maṅgalārtha**, mfn. worthy of prosp^o or happ^o, Pañcat. **Maṅgalālam-kṛita**, mfn. decorated with auspicious ornaments, Kālid. **Maṅgalālabhaniya**, n., w. r. for *°lālabhaniya* (q. v.), R. **Maṅgalālabhāna**, n. touching anything auspicious, MBh. **Maṅgalālabhaniya**, n. an object whose touch is ausp^o, R. **Maṅgalālaya**, mfn. having an ausp^o dwelling, MW.; m. a temple, A. **Maṅgalālayana**, n. felicitation, R. **Maṅgalāvaṭa** (or *°lāvaṭa* [?]), n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, Cat. **Maṅgalāvaha**, mfn. auspicious, Hcat. **Maṅgalāvāsa**, m. 'ausp^o dwelling', a temple, Kathās. **Maṅgalāśṭaka**, m. (1) a term for 8 ausp^o things, Hcat.; m. or n. (?) 8 lines of benediction pronounced for good luck by a Brāhmaṇ on a newly-wedded pair while a piece of cloth is held between them, MW.; n. N. of wks. **Maṅgalāśṭika**, n. any daily religious rite for success, L.; a vase full of water carried in front of a procession, L. **Maṅgalācchā**, f. benediction, felicitation; (*āyā*), ind. for the sake of an ausp^o omen, MaitrS. iii, 8, 10. **Maṅgalācchu**, mfn. wishing joy, w^o prosperity, MW. **Maṅgalāśvara-tirtha**, n. 'Tirtha of the lord of prosperity', N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. **Maṅgalāpēpāś**, f. the desire for prosperity or happiness, ŚBr.

Maṅgalā, f. of *maṅgala*, in comp. = *gauri-pūjā*, f., *°ri-vrata-kathā*, f., *°ri-vratodyāna*, n., *°ry-aṣṭaka*, n. N. of wks. = *vaṭa*, n., see *maṅgalāvaṭa* above. = *vrata*, n. the vow of Umā, Cat.; N. of ch. of the Kāśi-khaṇḍa of the Skanda Purāṇa; mfn. devoted to Umā (said of Śiva), Śivag. = *śāstra*, n. 'the book of Umā', N. of wk.

Maṅgalikā, (prob. n.) pl. (perhaps) N. of the hymns of the 18th Kāṇḍa of the Atharva-veda, AV. xix, 23, 28.

Maṅgaliya, mfn. auspicious, MBh.

Maṅgalya, m(f)ān. auspicious, lucky, conferring happiness, Kauś.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; beautiful, pleasing, agreeable, MW.; pious, pure, holy, Uttar.; m. Cicer Lens, Suśr.; Aegle Marmelos, Śāh.; Ficus Religiosa, L.; Ficus Heterophylla, L. (correctly *maṅgalyārha*), the cocoa-nut tree, L.; Feronia Elephantum, L.; a species of Karañja, L.; = *jivaka*, L.; N. of a serpent demon, Buddh.; (*ā*), f. (only L.) a species of fragrant sandal; Anethum Sowa; Mimosa Suma; Terminalia Chebula; Andropogon Aciculatus; Curcuma Longa; a partic. bulb (*riddhā*); Dūrva grass; = *adhah-pushpi*; = *jivanti*; = *prīyaṅgu*; = *māsha-pariṇī*; Acorus Calamus; N. of a partic. yellow pigment (= *go-rocana*), BHP.; a partic. resin, L.; N. of Durgā, DevIP.; n. an auspicious prayer, MārKp.; any ausp^o thing, Gant.; Suśr.; Var. (sg. collectively, Hcat.); bathing with the juice of all medicinal plants, L.; water brought from various sacred places for the consecration of a king &c.,

MW.; sour curds, L.; sandal wood, L.; a kind of Agallochum, L.; gold, L.; red lead, L. = *krusumā*, f. Andropogon Aciculatus, BHP. = *daṇḍa*, m. 'having an auspicious staff', N. of a man, Rājāt. = *nāman*, mfn., v. l. for *māṇṣ*, q. v., MaitrS.; *ma-dheyā*, f. Hoiya Viridifolia, BHP. = *vastu*, n. any ausp^o object, Pañcat. **Maṅgalyārha**, f. Ficus Heterophylla, L.

Maṅgalyaka, m. Cicer Lens, BHP.

मञ्जीरि mañjira, m. N. of a man, Vait. (*mandira*, KātyŚr.)

मङ्गु maṅgu, m. N. of a prince, VP.

मङ्गुर maṅgura, m. a kind of fish, BHP.

मङ्गुल maṅgula, n. evil, sin (= *pāpa*), Kāv.

मङ्गुष maṅgusha, m. N. of a man, g. *kurv-ādi*.

मङ्गु maṅgh, cl. 1. P. *maṅghati*, to adorn, decorate, Dhātup. v, 56; *Ā. maṅghate*, to go, start, begin; to blame; to cheat, iv, 37.

मच्च mac (cf. *√mañc*), cl. 1. *Ā. macate* (pf. *mece* &c.), to cheat, be wicked or arrogant; to pound, grind, Dhātup. vi, 12.

मचकचतनी macaka-cātani, prob. w. r. for *meceka-c*, q. v.

मचक्रु macakruka, m. N. of a Yaksha and of a sacred spot guarded by him near the entrance to Kuru-kshetra, MBh. (cf. *mañkanaka*).

मचर्चिका macarcikā, f. (ifc.) excellence, anything excellent or good of its kind (cf. *go-m^o*), g. *matallikādi* (Gaṇar.)

मच्चिह mac-citta &c. See under 1. *mad*, p. 777, col. 2.

मच्छ maccha, m. (Prākṛ. for *matsya*) a fish, L. **Macchākṣhāṭka**, mfn. marked with a fish-eye (said of a bad pearl), ib.

मञ्ज maj. See *nir-maj* under *nir-√majj*, p. 556, col. 1.

मजमुदार majamudāra, m. = *مجمع دار* *majmū-dār*, a record-keeper, document-holder, Kāhitā.

मजिरक majiraka, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi*.

मज्ज majj, cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 122) *[majjati* (Ved. *mājati*, ep. also *°te*; pf. *mamajja* [2. sg. *mamajjiṭha* or *mamañktha*], MBh.; aor. [*mā*] *majjīṣ*, ib.; *amāñkshī*, Bhāṭṭ.; Prec. *majjīyāt*, ŚBr.; fut. *māñkshyati*, *°te*, Br. &c.; *majjīshyati*, MBh.; *māñkṣā*, Gr.; inf. *majjītum*, MBh.; *māñktum*, Gr.; ind. p. *māñktvā* or *māñtvā*, ib.; *-mājjiya*, AV.), to sink ('into', acc. or loc.), go down, go to hell, perish, become ruined, RV. &c. &c.; to sink (in water), dive, plunge or throw one's self into (loc.), bathe, be submerged or drowned, ShadvBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *majjīyati* (aor. *amamajjāt*, Gr.), to cause to sink, submerge, drown, overwhelm, destroy, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to inundate, MBh.; to strike or plant into (loc.), ib.; Desid. *mimāñkshati* or *mimajjīshati*, Gr. (cf. *mimāñkshā*): Intens. *māmajjīyate*, *māmāñkti*, ib. [Cf. Lat. *mergere*, and under *majjan*.]

Magna, mfn. sunk, plunged, immersed in (loc. or comp.), KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; set (as the moon), R.; sunk into misfortune, ib.; (ifc.) slipped into, lurking in, Ragh.; sunken, flat (as breasts or a nose), Hariv.; R.; Suśr.; m. N. of a mountain, Buddh. **Mañhtavya**, mfn. to be immersed or plunged, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 60, Sch.; n. (impers.) it is to be immersed or plunged by (any one), Kathās. **Mañhatri**, mfn. one who dives or plunges &c., Pāṇ. vii, 1, 60, Sch.

1. **Majja**, mfn. sinking, diving (in *uda-majja*; see *audamajji*).
2. **Majja**, in comp. for *majjan*. = *kṛit*, n. 'producing marrow', a bone, L. = *tas*, ind. = *majām prati*, Lāṭy. = *rasa*, m. = *majjā-°*, L. = *saṁudbhava*, m. 'produced from the marrow', semen virile, L.

Majjaka. See *a-majjaka*.

Majjān, m. (lit. 'sunk or seated within') the marrow of bones (also applied to the pith of plants), RV. &c. &c. (according to ŚBr. &c. one of the 5

elements or essential ingredients of the body; in the later medical system that element which is produced from the bones and itself produces semen, Suśr.); scurf, Kull. on Mn. v, 135. [Cf. Zd. *masga*; Slav. *mozgā*; Germ. *marg*, *marag*, *Mark*; Angl. Sax. *mearg*; Eng. *marrow*.] = *vāt*, mfn. marrowy (opp. to *a-majjaka*), TS.

Majjana, m. N. of a demon causing sickness or fever, Hariv.; of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; n. sinking (esp. under water), diving, immersion, bathing, ablution, GṛSṚ.; MBh. &c.; (with *niraya*), sinking into hell, MBh.; drowning, overwhelming, ib.; = *majjan*, marrow, L. = *gata*, mfn. plunged in a bath, MBh. = *maṇḍapa*, m. a bathing-house, bath, Sighās. **Majjanōnamajjana**, m. du. 'Majjana and Unmajjana', N. of two demons, Hariv.

Majjayitri, mfn. one who causes to sink or plunge, ŚBr.

Majjala, m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. (v. l. *majjāna*; cf. *majjana*).

Majjas, n. = *majjan*, marrow, Suśr.

Majjā, f. id., ŚBr.; MaitrUp.; Hariv. (cf. *nir-majja*). = *kara*, n. 'producing marrow', a bone, L. = *ja*, m. a species of bellium, L. = *°likā* (*°jijā* &c.), f. a partic. weight, Hcat. = *meha*, m. N. of a partic. disease of the urinary organs, ŚārngS. = *rajas*, n. a partic. hell, L.; bellium, L. = *rasa*, m. 'narrow-secretion', semen virile, L. = *sāra*, n. 'having marrow as its chief ingredient', a nutmeg, L.

Majjāna. See *majjala*.

Majjikkā, f. the female of the Indian crane, W.

Majjūka, mfn. repeatedly diving (used to explain *mañḍūka*), Nir. ix, 5.

मज्जर majjara, m. a kind of grass, L. (v. l. *garjara*).

मज्जूषा majjushā, f. = *mañjushā*.

मज्जन majjana, n. greatness, majesty, RV.; AV.; (*ā*), ind. altogether, generally, at all (with *nāks*, 'no one at all'), RV.

मज्ज majra. See *khura-majra*.

मच्च माञ्च (= mac; prob. artificial), cl. 1. *Ā. mañcate*, to cheat &c., Dhātup. vi, 12, v. l.; to hold; to grow high; to adore; to shine, vi, 13; to go, move, vii, 15, v. l.

Mañca, m. a stage or platform on a palace or on columns, raised seat, dais, throne, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a bedstead, couch, Ragh., Sch.; Divyāv.; a pedestal, Baudh.; an elevated platform or shed raised on bamboos in a field (where a watchman is stationed to protect the crop from cattle, birds &c.), W.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṁgīt. = *arītya*, n. a kind of dance, Saṁgīt. = *pīṭha*, n. a seat on a platform, Kāraṇḍ. = *maṇḍapa*, m. a sort of temporary open shed, a pl^o erected for partic. ceremonies, W. = *yāpya*, m. N. of a nian, Cat. (v. l. *-yayya*). = *yūpa*, m. a post supporting a pl^o, R. = *vāṭa*, m. the enclosure of a pl^o, Hariv. = *stha*, mfn. standing on a pl^o, Pañcat. **Mañcāgāra**, n. (prob.) = *mañca-maṇḍapa*, Hariv. **Mañcārōhaṇa**, n. ascending a platform, ib.

Mañcaaka, m. n. a stage or platform &c. (see *mañca*), MBh.; a couch, bed, Kathās.; any frame or stand (esp. one for holding fire), T.Ār., Sch.; m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṁgīt.; (*ikā*), f. = *āsandī*, a chair, KātyŚr., Sch.; a kind of trough on legs, Suśr.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṁgīt. = *gata*, mfn. gone to bed, Śāh. **Mañcakāśṭraya** or *°yin*, m. 'bed-infesting', a bed-bug, house-bug, L. **Mañcakāsura**, m. N. of an Asura, Cat.; *-dun-dubhi-vadha*, m. N. of ch. of GaṇP.

Mañcana, m. (with *ācārya*) N. of a teacher (father of Śiṅgāya), Cat.

Mañcaayāya. See *mañca-yāpya* above.

Mañci-pattra, n. a species of plant, L.

Mañcukā. See *madana-m^o*.

मञ्ज mañj (prob. invented to account for the following words of more or less uncertain origin; cf. *√mārj*, *mri*), cl. 10. P. *mañjayati*, to cleanse or be bright; to sound, Dhātup. xxxii, 106, Vop.

Mañjana, m. the son of a Śūdra and a Vātī, L.

Mañjara, n. a cluster of blossoms, panicle (as of corn &c.), BHP.; a species of plant (= *tilaka*), L.; a pearl, L. (cf. *deva-*); (*ṛ*), f., see below.

Mañjaraya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to adorn with clusters of blossoms, Vās.

Mañjari, see *mañjari* = *dhārin*, mfn. having clusters of flowers, MBh.; R.

Mañjarikā, f. = *mañjarī* (see *kaṭu-m°* and *pushpa-m°*); N. of a princess, Rājat.

Mañjarita, mfn. 'having clusters of flowers' or 'mounted on a stalk', Amar. (g. *tārakādī*).

Mañjarī, f. a cluster of blossoms, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also °*ri*; often at the end of titles of wks., cf. *pradīpa-m°* &c.); a flower, bud, Kāv. (also °*ri*); a shoot, sprig, ib. (also °*ri*); foliage (as an ornament on buildings), Vāstuv.; a parallel line or row, Gīt.; Sāh.; a pearl, L.; N. of various plants (= *tilakā*, *latā*, or holy basil, L.); of 2 metres, Col.; of various wks. — **oṃmara**, n. a fan-like sprout, Vikr. — **jāla**, n. a dense mass of buds or flowers, MBh.; — **dhārin**, mfn. thickly covered with b° or f°, ib. — **āpikā**, f. N. of wk. — **namra**, m. 'bent down with clusters of flowers', Calamus Rotang, L. — **piñjarita**, mfn. 'having pearls and gold' or 'yellowish coloured with clusters of flowers', Daś. — **prakāśa** and **sāra**, m. N. of wks.

Mañjarika, m. a species of fragrant Tulasi, L.
Mañjarī-**√kṛi**, P. -*karoti*, to turn into flower-buds, Kāvyaḍ.

Mañjā, f. = *mañjarī*, a cluster of blossoms &c., L.; = *ajā*, a she-goat, L.

Mañji, f. a cluster of blossoms &c., L. (also °*jī*; cf. *aṅgīra-mañji*). — **phālā**, f. Musa Sapientum, L.

Mañjikā, f. a harlot, courtesan, L.

Mañjima, m. (fr. *mañju*) beauty, elegance, W.
Mañjishtha, m(fān), (superl. of *mañju*) very bright, bright red (as the Indian madder), MBh. (perhaps v. r. for *mañjishtha*); (ā), f., see next.

Mañjishthā, f. Indian madder, Rubia Munjista, Kaus.; Suśr. — **bha** (*ṭhābhā*), mfn. having the colour of l° m°, VarBṣ. — **meha**, m. a disease in which the urine is of a light red colour, Suśr.; °*hin*, mfn. suffering from this disease, ib. — **rāga**, m. the colour or dye of the l° m°, Hariv.; an attachment pleasing and durable as the colour of the l° m°, Sāh.

Mañji, f. a compound pedicle, L. (cf. *mañji*); a she-goat, L. (cf. *mañjā*).

Mañjira, m. n. (i.e. f. ā) a foot-ornament, anklet, Kāv.; Pur.; m. N. of a poet, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a river, L.; n. a post round which the string of the churning-stick passes, L.; a kind of metre, Col. — **kvaṇita**, n. the tinkling of anklets, Kāv. — **dhvani-komala**, n. N. of wk.

Mañjiraka, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi*.

Mañjila, m. a village inhabited especially by washermen, W.

Mañju, mfn. beautiful, lovely, charming, pleasant, sweet, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of a Sch. on Amara-kośa. — **kula**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **keśin**, m. 'beautiful-haired', N. of Kṛishna, L. — **gamana**, mfn. going beautifully or gracefully; (ā), f. a goose or a flamingo, L. — **garta**, m. or n. N. of Nepal, W. — **gir**, mfn. sweet-voiced, Kāvyaḍ. — **giti**, f. N. of a metre, Col. — **guñjā**, m. a charming murmur or humming, ŚārngP. — **guñjat-samīra**, mfn. exhaling a sweet-sounding breeze or breath, Śāntis. — **ghosha**, mfn. uttering a sweet sound, BhP. — **gā**, m. a dove, L. = *śrī*, SaddhP.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, L.; of a Surāṅgana, Sighās. — **tara**, mfn. more or most lovely or charming, Gīt. — **dova** and **nātha**, m. = *śrī*, Buddh. — **nāśi**, f. (w. r. for *nāri*?) a beautiful woman, L.; N. of Indra's wife or Durgā, L. — **netra**, mfn. fair-eyed, Dhṛṭas. — **paṭṭana** or **-pattana**, n. N. of a town built by Mañju-śrī, Buddh. — **pāṭhaka**, m. 'repeating beautifully', a parrot, L. — **prāna**, m. N. of Brahmā, L. — **bhaṭṭa**, see under *mañju*. — **bhādra**, m. = *śrī*, L. — **bhāṣhin**, mfn. sweetly speaking, Ragh.; Kathās; (iñ), f. N. of a metre, Col.; of various wks. — **mañjira**, m. n. a beautiful foot-ornament, Rājat. — **maṇi**, m. 'beautiful gem', a topaz, L. — **mati**, f. 'the b° of', N. of a princess, Kathās. — **vaktra**, mfn. b°-faced, lovely, handsome, W. — **vacana** (Pañcar.), — **vāo** (Ragh.), mfn. = *bhāṣhin*. — **vādin**, mfn. id.; (i), f. N. of a woman, Daś.; of a metre, Col. — **śrī**, m. N. of one of the most celebrated Bodhisattvas among the northern Buddhists, MWB. 195 &c.; — *paripricchā*, f. N. of wk.; — *parvata*, m. N. of a mountain, SaddhP.; — *buddha-kshetra-guṇa-vyūha*, m., — *mūla tantra*, n., — *vikrīḍita*, n., — *vi-hāra*, m. N. of wks. — *saurabha*, n. a kind of metre, Col. — *svana*, mfn. sweet-sounding, Vikr. — *svara*, mfn. id., MBh.; m. = *śrī*, Buddh.

Mañjula, mfn. beautiful, pleasing, lovely, charming, Kāv. (cf. g. *śidhmādi*); m. a species of water-hen or gallinule, L.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.;

n. a bower, arbour, L. (also n.); a spring, well, L.; the fruit of *Ficus oppositifolia*, L.; *Blyxa Octandra*, L.

Mañjulikā, f. N. of a woman, Kathās.

मञ्जूषा *mañjūṣā*, f. (L., also *mañjushā*) a box, chest, case, basket, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; receptacle of or for (often ifc., rarely ibc. in titles of wks.; also N. of various wks. and sometimes abridged for the fuller names, e.g. for *dhātu-nyāya-m°* &c.); *Rubia Munjista*, Bhpr.; a stone, L. — **kuñcika**, f. N. of wk.

Mañjūṣhaka, m. N. of a species of celestial flower, L. (*mañjushaka*, Kāraṇḍ.)

मट *maṭa*, m. (Prākṛ. for *mṛita*) the son of a Vaiśya and a Kūṭi, L.

Maṭaka, m. or n. a dead body, corpse, Kathās. (cf. *mṛitaka*).

मटची *maṭaci*, f. hail, ChUp. i, 10, 1 (*maṭacyo* 'Janayaḥ', Śāmk.) — **hata**, mfn. struck by hail, ib.

मटती *maṭatī*, f. hail, W.

मटमटाय *maṭamaṭāya*, °*yati*, onomat., Pāp. viii, 1, 12, Vārt. 8, Pat.

मटुतचखी *maṭutacaxī*, f. N. of a Rākshasī, Buddh.

मटुस्फटि *maṭusphaṭi*, m. incipient arrogance or pride (= *darṣṭārambha*), L.

मटुषिका *maṭuṣikā*. See *maḍuṣikā*.

मट्ट *maṭṭa*, m. a kind of drum, Saṃgīt. (cf. *maḍḍu*); a kind of dance, ib. (also *nṛitya*, n.)

मट्टक *maṭṭaka*, m. the top of a roof, L.; Eleusine Coracana, L.

मट्टमट *maṭmaṭā*, m. a class of demons or evil spirits, AV.

मट् *maṭh* (prob. invented for the words below), cl. I. P. *maṭhati*, to dwell or to be intoxicated, Dhātup. ix, 47 (Vop. 'to grind,' others 'to go'); Caus. *maṭhayati*, see *maṭhaya*.

Maṭha, m. n. (g. *ardharādi*; i, f., g. *gaurādi*) a hut, cottage, (esp.) the retired hut (or cell) of an ascetic (or student), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a cloister, college (esp. for young Brāhmins), temple, ib.; m. a cart or carriage drawn by oxen, L. — **keśava-dhārīṇi**, f. N. of Nandā (the founder of the college of Keśava), Rājat. — **cinṭā**, f. the charge of a convent, Pañcat. — **pratiśṭhā-tattva**, n. N. of wk. — **sthiṭi**, mfn. staying or residing in a college of priests, MW. — **Maṭhādhipati**, m. the superintendent of a monastery, principal of a college &c., Rājat. — **Maṭhādhyaksha**, m. id., MW. — **Maṭhātana**, n. a monastery, college, Pañcat.

Maṭhaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to build, erect, Hcat. — **Maṭhara**, mfn. (cf. g. *kaḍārādi*) insisting on (loc.), Rājat.; hard, harsh (of sound), L.; intoxicated, Un. v, 39, Sch.; m. N. of a man (prob. of a saint), ib. (cf. g. *biddādi* and *gargādi*); hardness, harshness, L. — **Maṭhikā**, f. a hut, cell, Daś.; Kathās; Rājat.

मठोश्लोठिका *maṭhośloṭhikā*, f. N. of a woman, Rājat.

मडक *maḍaka*, m. Eleusine Coracana, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *māruta*).

मडमड *maḍamaḍ*, onomat. (with *iti*), crack!, Bālar.

मडरकन्थ *maḍara-kantha*, n. N. of a town, g. *cihaṇḍi* (v.l. *mandar*?; Kaś. *maḍur*°).

मडरराज्य *maḍara-rājya*, n. N. of a district in Kāśmīra, Rājat. (v.l. *maḍava-r°*).

मडार *maḍāra*, g. *pragady-ādi*.

मडूषिका *maḍuṣikā*, f. a dwarfish girl unfit for marriage, GṛS. (L. = *svālpa-dehā*; v.l. *maṭuṣikā*, *maṇḍuṣikā*, *madhuṣikā* and *manduṣikā*).

मडुचन्द्र *maḍḍa-candra*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

मडु *maḍḍu*, m. a kind of drum, L. (cf. *maṭṭa*). — **kaṭirika**, m. the son of a Nishāda and a Māgadhī, L.

Maḍḍuka, m. = *maḍḍu*, Śiś. v, 29 (v.l. *maṇḍuka*).

मण *maṇ*, cl. I. P. *maṇati*, to sound, murmur, Dhātup. xiii, 5.

Maṇita, n. an inarticulate sound said to be uttered (by women, Śiś., Sch.) during cohabitation, murmur libidinosum, Kāv.

मण *maṇa*, m. or n. (?) (fr. Arabic مَن) a partic. measure of grain, Col.

मणज *maṇaj* (fr. Arabic مَنع), N. of the seventh Yoga (in astronomy).

मणि *maṇi*, m. (i, f. only L.; i, f. Sighās.; *maṇīva* = *maṇi* [du.] *iva*, Naish.) a jewel, gem, pearl (also fig.), any ornament or amulet, globule, crystal, RV. &c. &c.; a magnet, loadstone, Kap.; glans penis, Suśr.; N. of the jewel-lotus prayer, MWB. 372; clitoris, L.; the hump (of a camel), MBh.; the dependent fleshy excrescences on a goat's neck, VarBṣ.; thyroid cartilage, L. (cf. *kaṇṭha-m°*); the wrist (= *m°-bandha*), L.; a large water-jar, L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of a companion of Skanda (associated with Su-maṇi), ib.; of a sage, ib.; of a son of Yuyudhāna, ib. (in Hariv. v.l. *lūṇi*); of a king if of the Kimp-para, Kāraṇḍ.; of various wks. and a collection of magical formulas (also abridged for *Tattva-cintāmaṇi* and *Siddhānta-siromaṇi*). [Cf. Gk. *μάνιος*, *μάνιος*; Lat. *monile*; Germ. *mane*, *Mähne*; Eng. *mane*.] — **kaṇṭha**, m. the blue jay, L.; N. of a Nāga, Buddh.; of an author, Cat. — **kanthaka**, m. a cock, L. — **karna**, mfn. 'jewel-eared,' having an ornament of any kind (as a mark) on the ear (of cattle &c.), Pāp. vi, 3, 115; m. N. of a Liṅga, Kālp.; (i), f. = *karnikā*, a sacred pool, RāmUp.; °*śivara* (Kāśi Kh.) and °*śivara* (Kālp.), m. N. of two Liṅgas. — **karnikā**, f. an ear-ornament consisting of pearls or jewels; N. of a sacred pool in Benares (also written *-karnikī*, RāmUp.), Daś.; RTL. 308; 438; of a daughter of Caṇḍa-ghosha, ib.; — *mahiman*, m. N. of wk.; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of the 22nd ch. of the Uttara-khaṇḍa of the Śiva-Purāṇa; — *śhikā* (°*kāsh*°), n., — *stotra*, n. N. of wks. — **kāca**, m. the feathered part of an arrow, L. — **kāncana**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh.; — *prameya-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk. — **kānana**, n. a wood or grove containing jewels, MW.; the neck (as covered with jewels), L. — **kāra**, m. a lapidary, jeweller, VS.; R. (i, f., Kālac.); the adulterous offspring of Vaiśya parents whose mother's husband is still alive, L.; N. of various authors, Cat. — **kuṭṭikā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **kusuma**, m. N. of a Jina, W. — **kūṭa**, m. N. of two mountains, Pur. — **kṛit**, m. = *-kāra* (author of the Maṇi), Cat. — **ketu**, m. N. of a partic. comet or meteor, Var. — **khaṇḍa-dvaya-traya**, n. N. of wk. — **gapa**, m. pl. pearls, BrahUp. — **garbha**, m. N. of a park, Divyāv. — **guṇa-nikara**, m. a multitude of strings of pearls, Piṅg.; N. of a metre, Chandom.; Col. — **grantha**, m. N. of wk. — **grāma**, m. N. of a place, Inscr. — **grivā**, mfn. 'jewel-necked,' wearing a necklace, RV. i, 122, 14; m. N. of a son of Kūbera, L. — **ghaṇṭa-kṛita-nyāya-ratna-prakarana**, n. N. of wk. — **cira**, n. (prob.) a garment adorned with jewels, MBh. — **cūda**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Śatr.; of a Nāga, Buddh.; of a king of Śāketa-nagara (= *ratna-cūda*), W.; (ā), f. N. of a Kimp-nari, Kāraṇḍ. — **ochidra**, f. 'jewel-holed,' a root resembling ginger (= *medā*), L.; a partic. bulb growing on the Hima-vat (= *riṣabha*), L. — **jālā**, f. 'having j°-like water,' N. of a river, MBh. — **tāraka**, m. 'jewel-eyed,' the Indian crane, L. (v.l. *tārava*, *bhārava*). — **tupḍaka**, m. a kind of bird living on the water, Car. — **tuḷā-koṭi**, f. a foot-ornament consisting of jewels, Kāv. — **daṇḍa**, mfn. having a handle adorned with jewels, R. — **daṭṭa**, m. N. of sev. men, Kathās; Cat. — **dara**, m. N. of a chief of the Yakshas, Kathās. — **darpana**, m. a mirror adorned with j°s or consisting of j°s, Rājat.; N. of sev. wks. — **dikṣhitiya**, n. N. of wk. — **dīdhiti**, f. N. of wk.; — *gūḍhārtha-prakāśikā*, f. N. of Comm. on it. — **dīpa**, m. a lamp having j°s instead of a wick, Rājat. (also °*paka*, m.); N. of wk. — **doṣha**, m. a flaw or defect in a j°, L. — **dvipa**, m. 'j°-island,' the hood of the serpent Ananta, L.; N. of a mythical island in the ocean of nectar, Anand. — **dhanu**, m. (AdbhBr.; Āpast.) or **-dhanus**, n. (Gaut.; PārGr.) 'j°-bow,' a rain-bow. — **dhara**, mfn. having a string of beads for counting, BhP.; m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; (ā), f. a partic. position of the fingers, ib. — **dhāna**, m. N. of a king, VP. (also read *-dhāna*, *-dhānya*, *-dhānyaka* or *-dhāra*).

—**dhārīṇī**, f. N. of a Kiṇṇ-nara maid, Kāraṇḍ.
—**dhāva**, m., v. l. for *dhāna* or *dhāra* (q. v.), VP.
—**handa**, m. N. of sev. authors, Cat. — **nāga**, m. N. of a snake-demon, MBh.; Hariv.; m. or n. (?) N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — **niryāṣṭana**, n. the restitution of a jewel, R. — **pati-caritra**, n. N. of wk. — **padma**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, W. — **pari-kṣhā**, f. N. of wk. — **parvata**, m. 'jewel-mountain', N. of a mythical mountain, Hariv. — **pāli**, f. a female keeper of jewels, g. *revaty-ādi*. — **puccha**, mf(ī)n. having lumps on the tail, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 55, Vārtt. 2, Pat. — **pura**, n. N. of town (= *pūra*, n.), MBh.; — **purāṣvara**, m. = *pūr*, q. v., Rājāt. — **punshpaka**, m. N. of the conch-shell of Śiva-deva, Bhag. — **punsh-pēsva**, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Kathās. — **pūra**, m. the navel, L.; a sort of bodice (worn by women and richly adorned with jewels), L.; n. a partic. mystical circle on the navel, Pañcar.; Ānand.; N. of a town in Kālīṅga situated on the sea-shore (also read *pura*, n.), MBh.; Rājāt.; — **pati**, m. N. of king Babhru-vāhana, Rājāt.; BhP.; — **vi-bheda**, n. N. of a jewel, MW.; — **rāṣvara**, m. = *rapati*, q. v., MBh. — **pūṛaka**, n. N. of a mystical circle on the navel, Cat. — **prakāśa**, m., — **prakāśaka-dīpti**, f., — **prakāśikā**, f., — **pratyakṣa**, n. N. of wks. — **pradāna**, n. N. of the 34th ch. of the Sundara-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa. — **pradīpa**, m. = *dīpa* (q. v.), BhP.; ŚārngP.; N. of wk. — **prabhā**, f. 'jewel-splendour', N. of a metre, Inscr.; of an Asparas, Kāraṇḍ. (w.r. *prastha*); of a lake, Cat.; of a wk. — **pravāla**, m. or n. (?) N. of wk. — **praveka**, m. a most excellent jewel, MBh. — **prastha**, (prob.) w.r. for *prabhā* (q. v.), Kāraṇḍ. iii, 12. — **bandha**, m. the fastening or putting on of j's, Ragh.; the wrist (as the place on which j's are fastened), Suśr.; GāruḍP.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of a mixed race, i.e. **bandhana**, n. the fastening on of j's, MW.; a string of pearls, an ornament of p's, MBh.; the part of a ring or bracelet where the j's are set, MW.; the wrist, Sak.; Var.; Suśr.; &c. — **bija**, m. the pomegranate tree, L. — **bhadrā**, m. N. of a brother of Kubera and king of the Yakshas (the tutelary deity of travellers and merchants), MBh.; Kathās.; Dās. &c.; of a Śreṣṭhin, Pañcat.; of a poet, Subh. — **bhadraka**, m. pl. N. of a race, MBh. (also read *pāri-bh*). — of a serpent-demon, Cat. — **bhava**, m. N. of one of the 5 Dhyaṇi-Buddhas, W. — **bhāṣava**, m., see *tāraka*. — **bhitti**, f. 'jewel-walled', N. of the palace of the serpent-demon Śeṣha, L. — **bhū**, f. a floor inlaid with j's, L. — **bhūmi**, f. = prec., L.; a mine of j's, L. — **bhūmikā-karman**, n. the inlaying or covering of a floor with j's (one of the 64 arts; accord. to a Schol. = *kṛtrima-putrikā-nirmāṇa*), Cat. — **mañjari**, f. rows of j's or pearls, Gīt.; a species of metre, Col.; N. of sev. wks.; — **chedinī**, f. N. of wk. — **maṇḍapa**, m. a crystal hall or a h° on crystal pillars, Pañcar.; Rudray.; N. of the residence of Śeṣha, L.; of the residence of Nairṛita (the ruler of the south-west quarter), L.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **maṇḍita**, mfn. set or studded with j's or pearls, MW. — **mat**, mfn. adorned with j's, jewelled, BhP.; m. the sun, MW.; N. of a Yaksha, MBh.; of a servant of Śiva, BhP.; of a Rakshas, MBh.; of a Nāga, ib.; of a king (who was Vjrita in a former birth), ib.; of a mountain, ib.; R.; Var.; of a Tirtha, MBh.; (atī), f. N. of a town of the Daityas, MBh.; Hariv.; of a river, W. — **madhya**, n. N. of 2 metres, Śrutab.; Chandom.; Col. — **mantha**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh.; n. rock-salt, L. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. formed or consisting of jewels, crystalline, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; *Yī purī*, f. N. of a mythical town of the Nirvāta-kavacas, R.; — **dhū**, f. a jewelled floor, Megh. — **mahēśa**, m. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **mālā**, f. a string or necklace of jewels or pearls, Chandom.; a circular impression left by a bite (esp. in amorous dalliance), L.; lustre, beauty, L.; a kind of metre, Chandom.; Col.; N. of Lakshmi, L.; of wk. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **mīśra**, m. N. of 2 authors, Cat. — **muktā**, f. N. of a river, Cat. — **mekhala**, mfn. girdled with gems, surrounded by j's, Ritus. — **megha**, m. N. of a mountain, MarkP. — **yashti**, f. a string of pearls, Vikr.; a jewelled stick, MW. — **rata** (?), m. N. of a teacher, Buddh. — **ratna**, n. a jewel, gem, Hariv.; R. (with Buddhists 'one of a sovereign's 7 treasures', Dharmas. 85); — **maya**, mf(ī)n. formed or consisting of j's, crystalline, MBh.; — **mālā**, f. 'garland of j's', N. of 2 wks.; — **vat**, mfn. containing jewels, MBh.; — **suvarṇin**, mfn. containing precious stones and gold, R.; — **ōṇikara**, m. N. of a wk. (also called *nāma-r*).

— **radana**, mfn. pearl-toothed, Bhām. — **rāga**, mfn. having the colour of a jewel, L.; m. the colour of a j°, Var.; a kind of metre, L.; n. vermilion, L.; a kind of ruby, L. — **rāja**, m. 'j°-king', (prob.) a diamond (cf. *maṇḍira*), Pañcar.; N. of a king, Virac. — **rāma**, m. N. of sev. authors; — *kṛishṇa-dikṣhi-tiya*, n. N. of wk. — **rūpya**, see *mānirūpyaka*. — **rocāni**, f. N. of a Kiṇṇ-nara maid, Kāraṇḍ. — **liṅ-gēsva**, m. N. of one of the 8 Vīta-rāgas, W. — **vara**, m. N. of a man, Hariv.; n. a diamond, Bhpr. — **varman**, m. N. of a merchant, Kathās.; n. a talisman consisting of jewels, Divyāv. — **vāla**, mfn. (prob.) having beads (or lumps of excrement) on the tail (accord. to Mahi-dhara = *maṇi-suddha-vāla* or *maṇi-varṇa-keśa*), VS. — **vāhana**, m. 'j°-bearer', N. of Kuśāmba or Kuśa, MBh.; Hariv. — **viśeṣha**, m. a kind of j°, an excellent j°, MW. — **śaṅkha-śarkara**, mfn. having j°-like shells and gravel, ib. — **śabda**, m. N. of wk. — **śara**, see *sara*. — **śilā**, f. a jewelled slab, MW. — **śrīṅga**, m. the god of the sun, Hariv. — **śekhara**, m. N. of a Gandharva, Bālar. — **śaila**, m. 'j°-mountain', N. of a m°, MarkP. — **śyāma**, mfn. dark-blue like a jewel (i.e. like a sapphire), MBh. — **sara**, m. a string or ornament of pearls, Gīt. (w.r. *śara*; cf. *muktā-m*). — **sānu**, m. 'jewel-rigged', N. of mount Meru, L. — **sāra**, m. or n. (?) N. of a Nyāya wk.; — *khaṇḍana*, n., — *darpaṇa*, m., — *prāmānya-vāda*, m. N. of wks. — **sūtra**, n. a string of pearls, L. — **sopāna**, n. steps or stairs formed of j's or crystal, Hariv.; a chain of golden beads, L. — **saṅpāna** (l), m. a staff or stick set with j's, W. — **skandha**, m. N. of a snake-demon, MBh. (v. l. *maṇi* and *skandha* as 2 names). — **stambha**, m. a crystal post or column, BhP. — **sraja**, f. a garland of j's, Pañcar. — **harmya**, n. 'jewelled palace, crystal p', N. of a p°, Vikr. **Maṇin-dra**, m. 'jewel-chief', a diamond, Pañcar. **Maṇi-vāra-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. **Maṇy-śloka**, m. N. of wk.; — *kaṇṭakōddhāra*, m. N. of Comm. on it.

Maṇika, m. a jewel, gem, precious stone, MW.; (ifc. f. ā) a water-jar or pitcher, AdbhBr.; GṛS.; KātyŚr., Sch.; MBh.; pl. (accord. to Sāy.) globular formations of flesh on an animal's shoulder, AitBr.

Maṇilā, mfn. having fleshy excrescences (as on the dew-lap &c.), TS., Comm.

Maṇiva, mfn. in a-m°, q. v.; m. N. of a serpent-demon, Siddh.

Maṇica, n. a hand, L.; a flower, L.; a pearl, L. **Maṇicaka**, m. a king-fisher, halcyon, L.; n. a partic. jewel, = *candra-kānta*, L.; a flower, L. (cf. *maṇivaka*).

Maṇiya, Nom. A. °yate, to resemble a jewel, Cat. **Maṇivaka**, m. N. of a son of Bhavya; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by that king, VP. (v. l. *shaṇi*°); a flower, L.

Maṇivatī, f. N., g. *śarāḍi*.

मणित्रय *maṇitraya*, m. N. of an astronomer (= Manetho), VarBr. — **varsha-phala**, n. N. of wk.

मण्ड *maṇḍ*, cl. 10. P. *maṇḍayati*, to act as an intermediary, TBr. (Sch.)

मण्डप *maṇḍapa*, m. n. = *maṇḍapa*, L.; (ī), f. a kind of purlain, L. (v. l. *maṇḍapī*).

मणित *maṇi*, m. N. of a man, Pravar. (prob. w. r. for *māṇi*).

मण्ड *maṇḍ*, cl. 1. A. *maṇḍhate*, to long for, desire eagerly, Dhātup. viii, 10.

मण्ड *maṇḍa*, m. a sort of baked sweet-meat, Bhpr.

Maṇḍhaka, m. id., ib.; a partic. musical air, Cat.

मण्ड *maṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *maṇḍati*, to deck, adorn, Dhātup. ix, 36; A. *maṇḍate*, to distribute or to clothe, viii, 19: Caus. *maṇḍayati* (ep. also °te), to adorn, decorate (A. 'one's seli', Pāṇ. iii, 1, 87, Vārtt. 18, Pat.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to glorify, extol, Prasannar.; to rejoice, exhilarate, L.

Maṇḍa, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) the scum of boiled rice (or any grain), Nir.; Uttarar.; Suśr.; the thick part of milk, cream, SvetUp.; MBh. &c. (cf. *dadhi-m*); the spirituous part of wine &c., Hariv.; R. (W. also 'foam or froth; pith, essence; the head'); m. (only L.) Ricinus Communis; a species of potherb; a frog (cf. *maṇḍuka*); ornament, decoration; a measure of weight (= 5 Māshas); (ā), f. the emblic myrobalan tree, L.; spirituous or vinous liquor, brandy, L.; n., see *nan-maṇḍ*. — **karpa**, m. N. of a man

(see *māṇḍakarnī*). — **kunda**, see *kunda-m*. — **citra**, m. N. of a man; pl. his family, Sanskārak. — **jēta**, n. the second change which takes place in sour milk when mixed with Takra, L. — **pa**, mfn. (Up. iii, 145, Sch.) drinking the scum of boiled rice or of any liquor, Pañcar.; m. n. (g. *ardharāddi*; L. also ī, f.; cf. *maṇḍapī*) an open hall or temporary shed (erected on festive occasions), pavilion, tent, temple; (ifc. with names of plants) arbour, bower, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a man, Cat.; (ā), f. a sort of leguminous plant (= *nishpāvi*), L.; — *pa-kshetra*, n. N. of a sacred district, Kathās.; — *pa-druma*, m., — *pa-nirṇaya*, m., — *pa-pūjī-vidhī*, m. N. of wks.; — *pa-pratishṭhā*, f. the consecration of a temple, MW.; — *pāroha*, m. a species of plant, L.; — *ṇipā*, f. a small pavilion, an open hall or shed, Kād.; Bilar. — **piṭhika**, f. two quarters of the compass, L. — **pūla**, m. or n. (?) a top-boot, L. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. made of cream or from the scum of any liquid, MBh. — **vēta**, m. a garden (?), Divyās. (cf. *maṇḍala-v*). — **hāraka**, m. a distiller of spirits &c. (the son of a Nishṭhya and a Sūdrā), L. **Maṇḍō-ḍaka**, n. barm, yeast, Suśr.; the decorating of walls &c. on festive occasions, L.; 'mental excitement' or 'variegated colour' (*citta*- or *citra-rāga*), L.

Maṇḍaka (ifc., with f. *ikā*), rice-gruel, Hariv.; m. a sort of pastry or baked flour, Pañcar.; Śukas.; Bhpr. (cf. *maṇḍhaka*); a partic. musical air, Samgīt. (cf. id.); pl. N. of a people, VP. (cf. *mandaka*).

Maṇḍana, mfn. adorning, being an ornament to (gen.), Kāv.; Pur.; m. N. of various authors and other men (also with *kavi*, *bhaṭṭa*, *mītra* &c.), Cat.; n. (ifc. f. ā) adorning, ornament, decoration, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **kārika**, f. N. of wk. — **kāla**, m. time for adorning, Ragh. — **priya**, mf(ā)n. fond of ornaments, Pañcar. (cf. *priya-m*). **Maṇḍanārha**, mfn. worthy of ornaments, MW.

Maṇḍanaka. See *mukha-m*.

Maṇḍayanta, m. (only L.) an ornament; an actor; an assembly of women; food; (ī), f. a woman, L.

Maṇḍika, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *ṣuṇḍika*; cf. *maṇḍaka*).

Maṇḍita, mfn. adorned, decorated, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. (with Jainas) N. of one of the 11 Gaṇādhīpas, L. — **putra**, m. = prec. m., L.

Maṇḍitri, mfn. adorning, one who adorns (= ornament), Bālar.

Maṇḍilaka, m. a kind of cake, Divyāv.

मण्डप *maṇḍa-pa*. See under *maṇḍa* above.

मण्डर *maṇḍara*, m. or n., g. *anguly-ādi*; (ī), f. a sort of cricket, L. (cf. *māṇḍarika*).

मण्डल *maṇḍala*, mf(ī)n. circular, round, VarBrS.; n. (rarely m., g. *ardharāddi*, and f. ī, g. *gaurāddi*) a disk (esp. of the sun or moon); anything round (but in Heat. also applied to anything triangular; cf. *maṇḍalaka*); a circle (instr. 'in a circle'; also 'the charmed c° of a conjuror'), globe, orb, ring, circumference, ball, wheel, ŚBr. &c. &c.; the path or orbit of a heavenly body, Sūryas.; a halo round the sun or moon, VarBrS.; a ball for playing, MBh.; a circular bandage (in surgery), Suśr.; (also n. pl.) a sort of cutaneous eruption or leprosy with circular spots, ib.; a round mole or mark (caused by a finger-nail &c.) on the body, Lāṭy.; KātyŚr., Sch.; a circular array of troops, MBh.; Kām.; a partic. attitude in shooting, L.; a district, arrondissement, territory, province, country (often at the end of modern names, e.g. Coro-mandāl), Inscr.; AVParis.; MBh. &c.; a surrounding district or neighbouring state, the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours (with whom he must maintain political and diplomatic relations; 4 or 6 or 10 or even 12 such neighbouring princes are enumerated), Mn. (esp. vii, 154 &c.); Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a multitude, group, band, collection, whole body, society, company, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a division or book of the Rīg-veda (of which there are 10, according to the authorship of the hymns; these are divided into 85 Anuvākas or lessons, and these again into 1017, or with the 11 additional hymns into 1028 Sūktas or hymns; the other more mechanical division is into Aṣṭakās, Adhyāyas and Vargas, q. v.), RPāt.; Bṛih. &c.; m. a dog, L.; a kind of snake, L.; (ī), f. Panicum Dactylon, L.; Cocculus Cordifolius, Bhpr.; n. Unguis Odoratus, L.; a partic. oblation or sacrifice, L. — **kavi**, m. a poet for the crowd, bad poet, Dhanaṃj. — **kārmuka**, mfn. 'having a circular bow,' one whose bow is completely bent, MBh. — **cihna**, n. the

sign or mark of a circle, Cat. — **tva**, n. roundness, Śiṣ. — **nābhi**, m. centre i.e. chief of the circle of neighbouring princes (—*tā*), f. Ragh. — **nritya**, n. a circular dance (like that said to have been danced by the Gopis round Kṛishṇa and Rādhā), L. (v. l. *ṛi-n*). — **nyāsa**, m. the putting down or drawing a circle (—*saṃ* *✓kṛi*, to describe a circle), Kathās. — **patrikā**, f. a red-flowering Punamavā, L. (cf. *maṇḍali-p*). — **pucochaka**, n. a species of insect, Suśr. — **bandha**, m. formation of a circle or roundness, Śiṣ. — **brāhmaṇa**, n. (and *ṇopaniṣad*), f. N. of wks. — **bhāga**, m. part of a circle, arc, Jyot. — **māda**, m. a pavilion, L. — **vaṭa**, m. an Indian fig-tree forming a circle, Pañcat. (cf. *maṇḍalin*). — **varita**, m. the governor of a province, ruler of a small kingdom, BhP. (cf. *akra-v*). — **varsha**, n. (prob.) universal or lasting rain, VarBṛS. — **vāṭa**, m. a garden, Divyāv. (cf. *maṇḍa-v*). — **śas**, ind. by circles, in rings, MBh. **Maṇḍalāgra**, mfn. round-pointed (as a sword), VarBṛS.; m. (n.) a bent or rounded sword, scimitar, Rājat.; n. (scil. *śastra*) a surgeon's circular knife, Suśr. **Maṇḍalādhipa** (Kām.), **lādhiśa** (Pañcar.), m. the lord of a district, governor or king of a country. **Maṇḍalābhishaka-pūjā**, f., **lārcana**, n. N. of wks. **Maṇḍalāsana**, mfn. sitting in a circle, Śiṣ. **Maṇḍal'īśa**, m. 'lord of rings' and = next, Śringār. **Maṇḍalāśa**, m. the ruler of a country, sovereign (—*tva*, n.), Rājat. **Maṇḍalāśvara**, m. id., Vcar. **Maṇḍalāśakti**, f. a round or circular brick, TS.; Āpśr. **Maṇḍalōttama**, n. the best or principal kingdom, MW.

Maṇḍalaka, n. a disk, circle, orb &c. (= *maṇḍala*), Yājñ.; MBh. (also applied to a square, Hcat.); a sacred circle, Divyāv.; a cutaneous disease with round spots, L.; a circular array of troops, L.; a mirror, L.; a group, collection, mass, heap, MBh.; (*ikā*), f. a group, troop, band, crowd, Śiṣ.; m. a dog, L.; N. of a prince, VP. — **rājan**, m. the prince of a small district or province, L.

Maṇḍalaya, Nom. P. *yaṭi*, to whirl round, Kir. **Maṇḍalāya**, Nom. A. *yaṭe*, to become or form one's self into a circle or ring, coil one's self, Ratnāv. **Maṇḍalika**, w. r. for *māṇḍalika*, q. v.

Maṇḍalita, mfn. made round or circular (see next). — **hanta-kūṇḍa**, mfn. having a trunk formed in rings or circles (said of an elephant), Daś.

Maṇḍalin, mfn. forming a circle or ring, surrounding, enclosing (ifc.), Kathās.; (with *vāta*, m.) a whirlwind, R.; marked with round spots (as a snake), L.; possessing or ruling a country, Lalit.; m. the ruler of a province (with Saivas, a partic. order or degree), Sarvad.; the sun, L.; a snake or a partic. species of snake (cf. above), MBh.; Var.; Suśr.; a chameleon, L.; a cat, L.; a polecat, L.; a dog, L.; the Indian fig-tree, L.; (*ini*), f. Cocculus Cordifolius, L.

Maṇḍali-patrikā, f. = *maṇḍala-p*, L.

Maṇḍali, in comp. for *maṇḍala*. — **karapa**, n. rounding, gathering in a ball or circle, coiling, W. — **kāram**, ind. rounding, making round, Baudh. — **kṛita**, mfn. (*✓kṛi*) made circular, curved, bent (as a bow), rounded, MBh.; R.; Hariv. — **nritya**, n., see *maṇḍala-n*. — **bhāva**, m. circular form, roundness, Hcat. — **bhūta**, mfn. (*✓bhū*) become round or circular, curved, bent (as a bow), MBh.; Var.

मण्डिक maṇḍika, maṇḍita &c. See p. 775, col. 3.

मण्डु maṇḍu, m. N. of a Rishi, ŚāṅkhGr. (cf. g. *gargādi* and *maṇḍavya*).

Maṇḍuka, m. or n. = *saṃgraha*, Śiṣ. xviii, 21 (Sch.); v. l. for *maṇḍuka*, ib. v, 29 (see also *paṅkha-maṇḍuka*); m. pl. N. of a people, VP.; (*ī*), f. the third part of an elephant's hind leg, L.

Maṇḍukeya, m., v. l. for *maṇḍukeya*, VP.

मण्डूक maṇḍūka, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) a frog, RV. &c. &c.; N. of a partic. breed of horses, MBh.; Calosanthus Indica, L.; a machine like a frog, L.; the sole of a horse's hoof, L.; N. of a Rishi, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 119; of a Nāga, L.; (*ī*), f. a female frog, RV.; N. of various plants (Hydrocotyle Asiatica, Clerodendrum Siphonantus, Ruta Graveolens &c.), L.; a wanton woman, L.; the sole of a horse's hoof, L.; n. a kind of coitus, L. — **kula**, n. a collection or assembly of frogs, Ritus. — **gati**, f. the gait of a frog (—*lāsa*, mfn. ardently desiring the gait of a frog), Pañcar.; mfn. (in grani.) leaping like a frog i.e. skipping several Sūtras, Pat. — **parpa**, m. Calosanthus Indica, L.; = *kapitana*, L.; (*ī*), f. N. of various

plants (Rubia Munjista, Clerodendrum Siphonantus &c.), Bhpr.; L. — **parpikā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **pluta**, n. (prob.) = *pluti*; — *sādhana*, n. N. of wk. — **pluti**, f. 'frog-leap,' (in gram.) the skipping of several Sūtras and supplying from a previous Sūtra, Pāṇ., Sch. — **brahmī-kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **mātri**, f. 'frog-mother,' Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L. — **yoga**, m. 'frog-meditation' (in which an ascetic sits motionless like a f°); — *niyata*, mfn. intent upon the f°-med°, MBh.; — *jayana*, mfn. lying on the ground in the f°-med°, ib. — **śāyin**, mfn. lying like a f°, MBh. — **śikshā**, f. N. of wk. (cf. *maṇḍūki-f*). — **sarasa**, n. a f°-pond, Pāṇ. v, 4, 94, Sch. **Maṇḍūkānuvṛitti**, f. 'frog-course', skipping over or omitting at intervals, MW. (cf. *maṇḍūka-pluti*).

Maṇḍūkikā, f. a female frog, Suparṇ.

मण्डुर maṇḍūra, n. rust of iron, L. — **dhā-miki**, f. (prob.) having an impure pudendum, RV. x, 155, 4.

मत् māt. See 3. *ma* and 1. *mā*.

मत् mata, mataṃ-ga &c. See under *✓man*, p. 783, col. 1.

मतलिका mataṭikā, f. (ifc.) anything excellent of its kind (e.g. *go-m*, 'an excellent cow'), g. *matallikādi* (Gaṇar.); a kind of metre, Col.

Matalli, f. anything excellent &c. (= prec.), Sāh.

मतस mātasma, n. du. N. of partic. internal organs of the body, RV.; AV.; VS. (*Arīḍa-yōbhaya-pārṣva-she asthinī*, two bones situated on either side of the heart, Mahidh.)

मति mati &c. See p. 783, col. 2.

मतिनार matināra, m. N. of a king, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.

मतिल matila, m. N. of a king, Inser.

मतीकृ mati-*✓kṛi*. See under *matya*.

मनुष matūṭha, m. (*✓man*) an intelligent person, RV. iv, 71, 5 (= *medhāvin*, Naigh. iii, 15).

मतुल matula, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

मत्क I. matka, m. (for 2. see p. 777, col. 2) a bug, L.

Matkuna, m. a bug, Kāv.; Pur.; Suśr. (—*tva*, n., Śiṣ.); a beardless man, L.; an elephant without tusks or of small stature, L.; a buffalo, L.; a cocoa-nut, L.; (*ā*), f. pudendum (of a young girl = *ajāta-loma-bhaga*), L.; N. of a river, VP.; n. armour for the thighs or legs, graves, L. — **gandha**, mfn. having the smell of a bug, Suśr. **Matkupaṇi**, m. 'bug-enemy,' hemp, L.

Matkupikā, f. N. of one of the Mātris attending on Skanda, MBh. (B. *✓kulikā*).

मत्कोटक matkoṭaka, m. a termite, HPariś.

मत् matla &c. See p. 777, col. 3.

मय I. matya, n. (for 2. see p. 783, col. 2) a harrow, roller, TS.; Br.; a club (perhaps with iron points), AV.; harrowing, rolling, making even or level, L.

मति-✓kṛi, P. -*karoti*, to harrow, roll, make even by rolling, AitBr. (cf. *dur-mati-kṛita*).

मत्स matsa, m. (fr. *✓2. mad*, 'the gay one') a fish (= *matsya*; cf. *maccha*), L. (*ī*, f. a female fish, Kāv.); the king of the Matsyas, MBh. iv, 145 (B. *matsya*). — **gaṇṭa** or **-gaṇṭha**, m. a kind of fish-sauce, L. (cf. *matsya-gaṇṭa*). **Matsōdārī**, v. l. for *matsyōdārī*, q. v.

Matsarā (prob. fr. *✓2. mad*; cf. Up. iii, 73), exhilarating, intoxicating, RV.; cheerful, joyous, gay, ib.; selfish, greedy, envious, jealous, hostile, wicked, Kāv.; m. the exhilarator, gladdener (Soma), RV.; selfishness, envy, jealousy, hostility, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; wrath, anger, ib.; passion for (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Hariv.; N. of a Sādhyā, Hariv.; (also *ā*, f.) a fly, mosquito, L.; (*ī*), f. (in music) a partic. Murchana, Samgīt. — **manas**, mfn. of envious disposition, ŚārngP. — **vat** (—*rd*), mfn. exhilarating, intoxicating, RV. ix, 97, 32.

Matsarin, mfn. exhilarating, intoxicating, RV. (superl. *rin-tama*); jealous, envious, wicked, bad, Mn.; MBh. &c.; addicted to, fond of (loc.), R. (cf. *ā-mi*) — m. an enemy, Harav.

Matsari-kṛitā, f. (in music) a partic. Murchau, Samgīt.

Matsin, mfn. containing fish, marked by water (as a boundary), Nār.

Matsya, n. (cf. *matṣa* and *maccha*) a fish, RV. &c. &c. (personified as a prince with the patr. *Sām-mada*, ŚBr.); a partic. species of f°, L.; (in astron.) the figure of a f° (= *tīmi*), Sūryas.; a partic. luminous appearance, VarBṛS.; (du.) the 12th sign of the zodiac (Pisces), Jyot.; a partic. figure (= *svastika-madhya-kṛit*), Hcat.; (pl.) N. of a people and country (which accord. to Mn. ii, 19 forms part of Brahmarshi), RV. &c. &c.; a king of the Matsyas (cf. *matṣa*); N. of Virāṭa (as having been found by fishermen, along with his sister Matsyā or Satyā-vatī, in the body of the Apsaras Adrikā, metamorphosed into a fish), MBh.; N. of a pupil of Deva-mitra Śākalya, Cat.; (*ā*), f. a female fish, Up. iv, 104, Sch.; N. of the sister of king Virāṭa (cf. above), MBh.; (*ī*), f., see *matṣa* and g. *gaurādi*. — **karandikā**, f. a fish-basket, any receptacle for fish, L. — **kūr-mādy-avatārin**, m. 'descending (and become incarnate) as a fish, tortoise &c.', N. of Vishṇu, MW. — **gandha**, mfn. (*ā*), having the smell of f°, MBh.; m. (pl.) N. of a race, Samskāra; (*ā*), f. N. of Satyā-vatī (mother of Vyāsa, also called Mīna-gandha; see *matsya* above), MBh.; Commeline Salicifolia, L. — **gu**, m. N. of Cyavana, L. — **ghaṇṭa**, m. a kind of fish-sauce or a dish of fish, L. (cf. *matṣa-gaṇṭa*). — **ghāta**, m. the killing or catching of f°, Mn. x, 45. — **ghātin**, mfn. killing f°; m. a fisherman, MBh. (also with *purusha*, Kathās.). — **jāla**, n. a fishing-net, L. — **jīvat** or **-jīvin** (v. l.), mfn. living by catching f°, a fisherman, Pañcat. — **tantra**, n. N. of wk. (prob. = *śikṭa*). — **deśa**, m. the country of the Matsyas (cf. above), Cat. — **dvādaśikā** or **daśī**, f. N. of the 12th day in one of the halves of the month Margaśīrṣa, ib. — **dvipa**, m. 'fish-island,' N. of a Dvīpa, VP. — **dhāni**, f. 'fish-holder,' a fish-basket or a kind of snare for catching fish, L. — **dhavaja**, m. a f°-banner, Ragh.; N. of a mountain, Kālp. — **nātha**, m. 'fish-lord,' N. of a man, Cat. (cf. *matsyendra*). — **nāri**, f. 'f°-woman i.e. half f° half w°,' N. of Satyā-vatī, Cat. — **nāśaka** and **-nāśana**, m. 'f°-destroyer,' a sea-eagle, osprey, L. — **pittā**, f. Helleborus Niger, L. — **purāṇa**, n. 'f°-Purāṇa,' N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas (so called as communicated by Vishṇu in the form of a fish to the 7th Manu; cf. *matsyāvatāra* and IW. 512). — **prādur-bhāva**, m. 'f°-manifestation,' Vishṇu's f° incarnation, N. of ch. of the NarasP. (cf. *matsyāvatāra*). — **bandha**, m. fish-catcher, a fisherman, MBh. — **bandhana**, n. a f°-hook, L.; (*ī*), f. a f°-basket, L. — **bandhin**, m. = *bandha*, Pañcat. — (*ini*), f. a fish-basket (v. l. for *bandhani*), L. — **māṇsa**, n. f°-flesh, Mn. iii, 268. — **mādhava**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **raṅka** or **-raṅga**, 'gāka', m. a halcyon, king-fisher, L. — **rāja**, m. pl. fish-kings, the best of fishes, Bhpr.; Cyprinus Rohita, L.; a king of the Matsyas, MBh. — **vid**, mfn. knowing fish, an ichthyologist, ŚāṅkhSṛ. — **vināś**, f. a species of plant, L. — **vedhana**, n. 'f°-piercing,' a f°-hook, angle, L.; (*ī*), f. id., L.; a comorant, L. — **vratin**, mfn. one who lives in water, L. — **śa-kalā**, f. Helleborus Niger, Bhpr. — **sagandhin**, mfn. = *gandha*, MBh. — **saṃghāta**, m. a shoal of young fry or small fish, L. — **saṃtānika**, m. a partic. dish of fish (eaten with condiments or oil), L. — **sūkta**, n. N. of wk. — **hān**, m. 'fish-killer,' a fisherman, ŚBr. **Matsyākshaka**, m. 'f°-eyed (?)', a species of Soma plant, Car.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. id., L. — (*ikā*), f. a kind of grass, L. **Matsyākshī**, f. = prec. m., L.; Hinch Repens, L.; Solanum Indicum, L.; a kind of grass (= *ganḍa-dūrva*), L. **Matsyāyāngī**, w. r. for *matsyākshī*. **Matsyāyāda**, n. fish-roe, Bhpr. **Matsyāda**, mfn. 'fish-eating,' feeding on fish, L. **Matsyāda**, mfn. id., Mn.; Pañcat. **Matsyādāni**, f. Commeline Salicifolia, L. **Matsyāvatāra**, m. 'fish-descent,' N. of the first of the 10 incarnations of Vishṇu (who became a fish to save the 7th Manu from the universal deluge; the conversation between them forms the Matsya-Purāṇa, q. v.; in MBh. i. the fish is represented as an incarnation of Brahmā; cf. IW. 327, 397 &c.); — *ka-thana*, n., — *prabandha*, m. N. of wk. **Matsyāśana**, m. 'feeding on fish,' a halcyon, king-fisher, L. **Matsyāśin**, mfn. eating fish, living on fish, Bhpr. **Matsyāsura**, m. 'fish-Asura,' N. of an As°, Cat.; — *śaila-vadha*, m. N. of ch. of GaṇP. ii. **Matsyendra**, m. N. of a teacher of Yōga, Cat.; of an

author (-*mukūrta*, m. or n. N. of his wk.), ib. **Matsyēśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. **Matsyōtthā**, f. 'sprung from a fish', N. of Satya-vati, Gal. (see under *matsya* above). **Matsyō-darin**, n. N. of Matsya or Virāṭa (as the brother of Matsyōdari), Cat. **Matsyōdari**, f. 'sprung from a fish-belly', N. of Satya-vati, L. (see under *matsya* above); N. of a sacred bathing-place in Benares, Cat. **Matsyōdariya**, mfn. relating to a fish-belly; m. N. of Vyāsa (son of Matsyōdari, q.v.), MBh. **Matsyōpajīvin**, m. 'living by fish', a fisherman, MBh.; R. (cf. *matsya-jīvat*, °vin).

Matsyaka, m. a little fish, MBh.

मत्सर matsara, °rin. See p. 776, col. 2.

मत्स्य matsya &c. See p. 776, col. 3.

मत्स्यजिक मत्स्यजिक, f. inspissated juice of the sugar-cane, Mālav.; Car.; Suśr.

Matsyapāṇi, f. id., Bhpr.

मथ 1. *math* or *math* (q.v.), cl. 1. 9. P. (Dhātup. xx, 18, iii, 5 and xxxi, 40) *mā-tha*, *māthati*, *mathnāti* (Ved. and ep. also *ā*.

māthate, *māthate* and *mathnīte*; Impv. *math-nadhvam*, MBh.; pf. *mamātha*, AV.; 3. pl. *ma-mathuḥ*, Vop.; *methuḥ*, *methire*, Br.; *mamantha*, °*nthuh*, MBh.; aor. *mathit*, RV.; *amanthishām*, ib.; *amathishata*, Br.; fut. *mathishyati*, °*te*; *mathishyati*, Br. &c.; *mathitā*, MBh.; iof. *mathitum*, MBh. &c.; °*tos*, Br.; *mānthitaval*, MaitrS.; ind. p. *mathitvā*, -*māthya*, Br. &c.; *manthitvā*, Pāp. i, 2, 33; -*manthya* and -*mātham*, MBh. &c.), to stir or whirl round, RV. &c. &c.; (with *agnim*), to produce fire by rapidly whirling round or rotating a dry stick (*arāṇi*) in another dry stick prepared to receive it, ib.; (with *arāṇim*), to rotate the stick for producing fire, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. (with *ūrum*, *has-tam* &c.), to use friction upon any part of the body with the object of producing offspring from it, Hariv.; BhP.; to churn (milk into butter), produce by churning, TS. &c. &c. (also with two acc., e.g. *sudhām kshira-nidhim mathnāti*, 'he chums nectar out of the ocean of milk', Siddh. on Pāp. i, 4, 51); to mix, mingle, Suśr.; to stir up, shake, agitate, trouble, disturb, afflict, distress, hurt, destroy, AV. &c. &c.; Pass. *mathyāte* (ep. also °*ti*), to be stirred up or churned &c., RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *mathayati* (Lāty.), *mathayati* (MBh.), to cause to be stirred up or churned &c.; Desid. *mimathishati*, *miman-thishati*, Gr.: Intens. *māmathyate*, *māmanti* &c., ib. [Cf. Gk. *μίνω*; Lat. *mentha*, *menta*; Lit. *mentūre*; Germ. *minze*, *Münze*; Angl. Sax. *mint*; Eng. *mint*.]

2. **Math**, (ifc.) destroying, a destroyer (cf. *madhu-math*); m. see *mathin*.

Matha, m. = *mātha*, g. *valddi*.

Mathaka, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. *yaskddi* (v. l. for *mathaka*).

Mathan (only instr. *mathnā*), a piece of wood for producing fire by attrition, BhP.

Mathana, mf(ē, once ā) n. rubbing, stirring, shaking, harassing, destroying (with gen. or ifc.), MBh.; R. &c.; m. *Prema* Spinoza (the wood of which is used to produce fire by attrition), L.; n. the act of rubbing, friction, BhP.; stirring or whirling round, churning or producing by churning, MBh.; R.; Pur.; hurting, annoying, injury, destruction, R.; Ratnā. **Mathanācala**, m. the mountain (Man-dara, q.v.) used as a churning-stick (by the gods and Dānavas in churning the ocean of milk), BhP. (cf. *matha-saila*).

Mathsya, Nom. P. °*yāti*, to produce fire by friction, RV.; to tear off (a bead), ib.; to shake, AV.

Mathi (ifc.; cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 27), see *urā*, *vas-tra* and *havi*-*māhi* (*mathinām*, RV. viii, 53, 8 prob. w. r. for *mathinām*; cf. *mathin*).

Mathita, mfn. stirred round, churned or produced by churning, RV.; shaken, agitated, afflicted, hurt, destroyed, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; dislocated, dis-jointed, Suśr.; m. N. of a descendant of Yama (and supposed author of RV. x, 19), RAnukr.; n. butter-milk churned without water, Kauś.; MBh. &c. -**pādapa**, mfn. (a wood) whose trees are damaged or destroyed, Hariv. **Mathitōrasa**, mfn. one whose breast is pierced or wounded (by arrows), ib. (v. l. *vyath*°).

Mathitri, mfn. (ifc.) crushing, destroying, Anand.

Mathin, m. (strong stem *mānthan*, older *mān-thā*; middle *mathin* or *mathi* [q.v.]; sg. nom.

mānthās, acc. *mānthām* [for *manthānam* see *manthāna* under ✓*manth*]; instr. *mathā*, du. *mathibhyām*, pl. *mathibhyas* &c. [cf. *pathin* and Pāp. vii, 1, 83 &c.]; for *mathinām* see *mathi* above) a churning-stick, any stick or staff for stirring or churning, RV. &c. &c.; the penis, L.; a thunderbolt, L.; wind, L.

Mathina, °*nati* (artificial Nom. fr. *mathin*), Siddh. on Pāp. vi, 4, 13.

Mathnā (only *mathnā*, RV. i, 181, 5), prob. w. r. for *mathrā*.

Mathya, mfn. to be rubbed out of (*seculmuka-m*°); to be extracted or produced from (see *sindhu-m*°).

Mathrā, mfn. shaken, agitated, whirling, RV. (cf. *mathnd*).

Mantha, *manthya* &c. See under ✓*manth*.

मथय mathayā, prob. w. r. for *madh*°, AV.

मया mathā, ind. a Nidhana formula, Lāty.

मयात mathāta. See *māthāta*.

मयु mathu, m. a proper N. (= *madhu*; cf. *māthavd*).

मथुर mathura, m. (✓*math*?) N. of a man (cf. *māthura*); (ā), f., see next.

Mathurā, f. N. of various towns (esp. of an ancient town now called Muttra and held in great honour as the birthplace of Kṛṣṇa; situated in the province of Agra on the right bank of the Yamunā or Jumna; described in VP. xii, 1 as having been founded by Śatru-ghna; accord. to Kull. on Mn. ii, 19 it forms part of a district called Brahmarshi, belonging to Śūra-sena), AVParīś.; Hariv.; Pur. &c. -**kāṇḍa**, n. -**guhya-varṇana**, n., -**campā**, f., -**tīrtha-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. -**dāsa**, m. N. of the author of the drama Vṛṣabhañujā. -**nā-ṭaka**, n. N. of a drama. -**nātha** (also °*ra-n*°), m. 'lord of Mathurā', N. of Kṛṣṇa, Pāncr.; N. of various men and authors (also with *śukla*, *cakra-vartin* and *tarka-vāḍ-ī*); -**jāti-māla**, f. N. of wk.; -**rāya**, m. N. of a man, Cat.; °*hiya*, n. N. of wk. -**mahiman**, m., -**māhātmya**, n., -**māhātmya-saṃgraha**, m., -**setu**, m. N. of wks. **Mathu-rāsa**, m. 'lord of Mathurā', N. of Kṛṣṇa, L.; of various authors (also with *vidyālaṅkāra*), Cat.

Mathurā, f. = *mathurā* above, L.

मृ 1. *mad*, base of the first pers. pron. in the sg. number (esp. in comp.) -**artha**, m. my purpose; (am), ind. for the sake of me, Bhag. -**dēha**, m. my body, ib. -**bandhana-samudbhava**, mfn. caused by the binding of me i. e. by my bondage, ib. -**bhakta**, mfn. devoted to me, ib. -**bhāva**, m. my essence, ib. -**✓bhū**, P. -**bhavati**, to become I, ib. -**vacana**, n. my word, my order; (ā), ind. in my name, from me, ib. -**✓vat**, ind. (for 2. see p. 779, col. 2) like me, Kathās. -**vargīna** or -**vargiya** or -**vargya**, mfn. belonging to my class or party, connected with or related to me, Siddh. -**vidha**, mfn. like me, equal to me, of my sort or kind, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. -**viyoga**, m. separation from me, Bhag. -**vinā**, mfn. separated from me, ib. **Mac**, in comp. for 1. *mad*. -**citta**, mfn. having the mind (fixed) on me, thinking of me, Bhag. -**oharira** (*mad* + *tar*°), n. my body, ib. **Mat**, in comp. for 1. *mad*. -**kṛta** (*mdt*-), mfn. done by me, RV.; MBh. -**tara**, mfn., compar., Pāp. vii, 2, 98, Sch. -**para**, -**parama** or -**parā-yapa**, mfn. devoted to me, Bhag. -**putra**, m. the son of me, my son, MW. -**pūrvā**, mfn. one who has lived before me, Mārkp.; m. my elder brother, R. -**prasūta**, mfn. produced from me, MW. -**sakṣe**, ind. in my presence, ib. -**sakhi** (*mdt*-), m. my companion, my friend, RV. -**samsthā**, f. union with me, Bhag. -**samdeśa**, m. news or tidings of me, ib. -**samakāśam**, ind. in my sight or presence, ib. -**sama-tva** or -**sādṛśya**, n. like-ness or resemblance of me, ib.

2. **Matka**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 776, col. 2) mine, my, Bālar.; Bhaṭṭ.

Madiya, mfn. my, my own, belonging to me, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

1. **Madya** (for 2. see p. 779, col. 1), Nom. P. °*yāti*, Pāp. vii, 2, 98, Sch.

Madrik, ind. (fr. next) to me, towards me, RV. **Madryāṇo**, mfn. directed towards me, RV.; (dk), ind. towards me, ib. (cf. *asmadryāṇo*).

Madryadrik, ind. = *madrik*.

Man, in comp. for 1. *mad*. -**manasa**, mf(ā)n. thinking of me, PārGr. -**maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting

of or proceeding from me, full of me, like me, Bhag.; Hariv.

मद 2. *mad* (cf. ✓*mand*), cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 99) *mādyati* (ep. also °*te*; Ved. also 1. P. *ā. madati*, °*te*; 3. P. *mamātti*, °*itu*, *mamā-dat*, *dmamaduḥ*; Ved. Impv. *mdisi*, °*sya*; pf. *ma-māda*; aor. *amādishuḥ*, *amatsuh*, *amatta*; Subj. *mdisati*, °*sat*; fut. *maditā*, *madishyati*, Gr.; Ved. inf. *maditos*, to rejoice, be glad, exult, delight or revel in (instr., gen., loc., rarely acc.), be drunk (also fig.) with (instr.), RV. &c. &c.; to enjoy heavenly bliss (said of gods and deceased ancestors), RV.; TBr.; to boil, bubble (as water), RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; Hariv.; to gladden, exhilarate, intoxicate, animate, inspire, RV.: Caus. *māddyati*, °*te* (Dhātup. xxxiii, 31, xix, 54; aor. *āmimadat* or *amamadat*; Ved. inf. *mā-dyādhyai*), to gladden, delight, satisfy, exhilarate, intoxicate, inflame, inspire, RV. &c. &c.; (ā) to be glad, rejoice, be pleased or happy or at ease, RV.; VS.; Kauś.; (ā) to enjoy heavenly bliss, RV.; TBr.; BhP.; Desid. *mimadishati*, Gr.: Intens. *māmad-yate*, *māmatti*, ib. [Perhaps orig. 'to be moist'; cf. Gk. *μαδω*; Lat. *madere*.]

Mattā, mfn. excited with joy, overjoyed, de-lighted, drunk, intoxicated (lit. and fig.), AV. &c. &c.; excited by sexual passion or desire, in rut, rut-tish (as an elephant), MBh.; R. &c.; furious, mad, insane, ib.; m. a buffalo, L.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; a drunkard, L.; a ruttish or furious elephant, L.; a madman, L.; a thorn-apple, L.; N. of a Rākshasa, R.; (ā), f. any intoxicating drink, spirituous or vinous liquor, L.; N. of a metre, Col. [cf. Lat. *mattus*, drunk]. -**kāla**, m. N. of a kind of Lāṭa, Das. -**kāśini**, f. 'appearing intoxicated', a bewitching or wanton woman (esp. used in address), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also written -*kāsinī* or -*kāshinī*). -**kisa**, m. an elephant, L. -**gāminī**, f. 'having the gait of an elephant in rut', a woman with a rolling walk, a bewitching or wanton woman, L. -**dantin**, m. a furious or ruttish el°, W. -**nāga**, m. id., L.; N. of an author, Cat. -**mayūra**, m. a peacock in-toxicated with joy or passion, L.; m. N. of a man, L.; pl. = next, Nilak.; n. a kind of metre, Col. -**mayūra**, m. pl. N. of a warrior-tribe, MBh. -**māṭamga-līlākara**, m. or n. (?) N. of a metre, Col. -**vāh-mauna-mūlikā**, f. N. of wk. -**vā-rapa**, m. = *dantin*, Vās. (-*vīkrama*, mfn. having the might of a mad elephant, Ml.); m. or n. = *mat-tāmba*, L.; n. a turret, pinnacle, pavilion, Vās.; a peg or bracket projecting from a wall, L.; a bed-stead, L. -**vārāṇya**, mfn. attached to the turret (of a car), Bālar. -**vīlāsini**, f. N. of a metre, L. -**hastin**, m. = *dantin*, Mālav. **Mattākṛidā**, f. N. of a metre, Col. **Mattālamba**, m. a fence or hedge round the house of a rich man, L. **Mattā-bha**, m. = *matta-dantin*; -*kumbha-parināhin*, mfn. round as the frontal globes of an elephant in rut, Pāncr.; -*gamanā*, f. = *matta-gāminī*, L.; -*vikṛidita*, n. N. of a metre, L.; °*bhāya* (?), n. N. of wk.

Mattaka, mfo. somewhat drunk or intoxicated, MW.; somewhat proud or overbearing, Hariv.; m. N. of a Brāhman, Rājat. vi, 339 (perhaps *sumano-m*° in one word).

Māda, m. hilarity, rapture, excitement, inspira-tion, intoxication, RV. &c. &c.; (du. with *madasya*, N. of 2 Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.); ardent passion for (comp.), MBh.; (ifc. f. ā) sexual desire or enjoyment, wanton-ness, lust, ruttishness, rut (esp. of an elephant), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc. f. ā), pride, arrogance, presumption, conceit of or about (gen. or comp.), ib.; any ex-hilarating or intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor, wine, Soma, RV. &c. &c.; boney, Ragh.; the fluid or juice that exudes from a rutting elephant's temples, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; semen virile, L.; musk, L.; any beautiful object, L.; a river, L.; N. of the 7th astrol. mansion, Var.; Intoxication or Insanity per-sonified (as a monster created by Cyavana), MBh.; N. of a son of Brāhmā, VP.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a servant of Śiva, BhP.; (ē), f. any agricultural implement (as a plough &c.), L.; n. N. of 2 Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. -**kara**, mf(ā)n. causing intoxication, in-toxicating, Suśr. -**karin**, m. an elephant in rut, Rājat. -**kala**, mfn. sounding or singing softly or indistinctly (as if intoxicated), MBh.; Kāv.; drunk, intoxicated (with liquor or passion), ruttish, furious, mad, Kālid.; m. an elephant, L. -*kokila-kūjita*, n. the warbling of Kokilas during the breed-ing season, Vikr.; -*yuvati*, f. a young woman in-

toxicated with love, ib. — **kāraṇa**, n. a cause of pride or arrogance, MW. — **kārin** (ŚārngS.), — **kṛt** (Suśr.), mfn. = **-kara**. — **kohala**, m. a bull set at liberty (at a festival and allowed to range about at will), L. — **gandha**, m. Alstonia Scholaris, L.; (ā), f. an intoxicating beverage, L.; Linum Usitatissimum or Crotolaria Juncea, L. — **gamana**, prob. w. r. for **māda-g**. — **guru-paksha**, mfn. having wings heavy with honey (as bees), Ragh. — **ghni**, f. 'destroying intoxication,' a species of leguminous plant (= **pūlikā**), L. — **cyūt**, mfn. reeling with excitement, wanton, intoxicated, exhilarated or inspired with Soma, RV.; gladdening, exhilarating, inspiring, ib.; emitting temple-juice (as an elephant in rut), BhP. — **cyuta** (māda-), mfn. staggering or reeling with intoxication, RV. — **jala**, n. the temple-juice (of a rutting elephant), Prabh. — **jvara**, m. the fever of passion or pride, Bhartṛ. — **durdina**, n. large exudation of f-juice, Ragh. — **dvipa**, m. a rutting or furious elephant, Kāv. — **dhāra**, m. n. of a king, MBh. — **paṭu**, mfn. rutting, MBh.; ind. (to sing) loud or shrill, Ragh. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the Soma-juice,' N. of Indra and Viṣṇu, RV. — **prada**, mfn. 'intoxicating' and 'causing arrogance,' Kāv. — **praya**, m. the issue of temple-juice (in a rutting elephant), L. — **praseka**, m. id.; R.; the aphrodisiac fluid (of a woman), Mṛicch. iv, 14 (perhaps 'sprinkling with wine'). — **prasavaya**, n. = **praya**, MBh. — **bhaṅga**, n. breach or humiliation of pride, Bhām. — **bhañjini**, f. 'destroying intoxication,' Asparagus Racemosus, L. (cf. **ghni**). — **mataka**, m. a kind of thorn-apple, L. — **matte**, f. N. of a metre, Col. — **muo**, mfn. emitting temple-juice (as a rutting elephant), Uttara. — **mohita**, mfn. stupefied by drunkenness, Mn. xi, 97; infatuated by pride, MW. — **rāga**, m. 'affected by passion or by intoxication,' the god of love, L.; a cock, L.; a drunken man, MW. — **rudra-datta**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **lekha**, f. a line formed by the rut-juice (on an elephant's temples), Chandom.; a kind of metre, Śrutab. — **vallabha**, m. N. of a Gandharva, Bālar. — **vārāpa**, m. a furious elephant, Śrīkaṭh. — **vāri**, n. = **jala**, Pañcat. — **vikshipta**, mfn. 'distracted by passion,' rutting, furious (asan elephant), L. — **vihvala** or **lita**, mfn. excited by passion, lustful, wanton, R. — **virya**, n. the power of passion or fury, Pañcat. — **vriddha** (māda-), mfn. invigorated or inspired by Soma-juice, RV. — **vyādhi**, n. = **maddīyaya**, L. — **sāka**, m. Portulaca Quadrifida, L. — **śaundaka**, n. a nutmeg, L. — **sāra**, m. Salmalia Malabarica, L. — **sthala** or **sthāna**, n. 'place of intoxication,' a drinking-house, tavern, L. — **srāvin**, mfn. = **-muc**, MBh. — **hastini**, f. a species of Karañja, L. — **hetu**, m. 'cause of intoxication,' Griseola Tomentosa, L. — **madākula**, mfn. agitated by passion or lust, furious with rut, Ritus. — **madāgha**, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. **upakādi**. — **madāghya**, mfn. rich in or filled with wine, intoxicated, drunk, W.; m. the wine-palm, L.; Nauclea Cadamba, L.; a red-flowering Barleria, L. — **madātānka**, m. = **maddīyaya**, L. — **madātmananda**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **maddīyaya**, m. 'passing off of wine,' disorder resulting from intoxication (as head-ache &c.), Suśr. (cf. **pāndīyaya**); **tyayita**, mfn. suffering from this disorder, Car. — **madāndha**, mfn. blind through drunkenness or passion, infatuated, rutting (as an elephant), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; (ā), f. N. of a metre, Col. — **madāpanaya**, m. removal of intoxication, Prabh. — **madāmanāta**, n. a kettle-drum carried on an elephant, L. — **madāmbara**, m. the elephant of Indra or an elephant in rut, L. — **madāmbu** and **mbhas**, n. = **mada-jala**, Śiś. — **madālāsa**, mfn. lazy from drunkenness, languid, indolent, slothful, Kāv.; (ā), f. N. of the daughter of the Gandharva Viśvā-vasu (carried off by the Daitya Pātala-ketu, and subsequently the wife of Kuvalāyāsa), Pnr.; of the daughter of the Rakshasa Bhramara-ketu, Uttamac.; of a poetess, Cat.; **sa-campū**, f., **sa-nātaka**, n., **sākhyaikā** (or **sākh**?), f., **sā-pariṇaya**, m. N. of wks. — **madālāpin**, m. 'uttering sounds of love or joy,' the Indian cuckoo or koil, L. — **madāvat**, mfn. intoxicated, drunk, AV. — **madāvasthā**, f. a state of passion, ruttingness, Kathās. — **madāhva**, m. musk, L. — **māde-raghu**, mfn. (fr. loc. **mada** + **ra**) eager with enthusiasm, RV. — **madōtaka**, mfn. excited by drink, intoxicated, R.; excited by passion, furious, ib.; rutting, MBh.; m. an elephant in rut, L.; a dove, L.; N. of a lion, Pañcat.; (ā), f. an intoxicating beverage, L.; Linum Usitatissimum, L.; N. of the goddess

Dakṣhāyāni (as worshipped in Caitraratha), Cat.; n. an intoxicating drink made from honey or the blossoms of the Bassia Latifolia, L. — **madōdagra**, mf(ā)n. much excited, furious, Ragh.; arrogant, haughty, L. — **madōdarkā**, f. a collective N. of the 3 myrobolans (Terminalia Chebula, T. Bellerica and Phyllanthus Emblica), L. — **madōddhata**, mfn. intoxicated, L.; puffed up with pride, arrogant, Kam. — **madōdreka**, m. Melia Bukayun, L. — **madōmatta**, mfn. intoxicated with passion (rut) or pride, Pañcat. — **madōrjita**, mfn. swollen with pride, haughty with arrogance, Rajat. — **madōllāpin**, m. the Indian cuckoo, L. (cf. **madōllāpin**).

— **Mādana**, m. (ific. f. ā) passion, love or the god of love, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of embrace, L.; the season of spring, L.; a bee, L.; (?) bees-wax (see **paṭikā**); Vanguiera Spinosa, Suśr.; a thorn-apple and various other plants (e.g. Phaseolus Radiatus, Acacia Catechu &c.), L.; a bird, L.; (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt.; (in astrol.) N. of the 7th mansion, Var.; N. of various men and authors (also with **ācārya**, **bhaṭṭa**, **sarasvatī** &c.; cf. below), Rajat.; Inscr.; Cat.; (ā), f. any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor, L.; (f), f. id., L.; musk, L.; N. of a plant (= **atimukta**), L.; the civet-cat, L.; n. the act of intoxicating or exhilarating, MW.; (scil. **astra**), N. of a mythical weapon, R. (v. l. **mādana**); bees-wax, L.; mfn. = **māndr**, Nir. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. erection of hair caused by a thrill of love, A.; Vanguiera Spinosa, L. — **kalaha**, m. a love-quarrel, Mālatim. — **kāku-rava**, m. a pigeon, L. — **kirti**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **kliṣṭa**, mfn. pained by love, Śak. — **grīha**, n. N. of a partic. Prakṛit metre, Col. — **gopāla**, m. 'herdsman of P', N. of Kṛishṇa, PadmaP.; N. of the preceptor of Vaiṣṇavha-purī, Cat.; **vāda-prabandha**, m., **vilāsa**, m. N. of wks. — **caturdaśī**, f. N. of a festival in honour of Kāma-deva on the 14th day in the light half of the month Caitra, L. — **tantra**, n. the science of sexual love, Daś. — **triśaṅka**, f. 'love-thirst,' N. of a dancing girl, Kautukas. — **trayodaśī**, f. N. of a festival in honour of Kāma-deva on the 13th day in the light half of the month Caitra, L. — **daśaśtrī**, f. N. of a princess, Kathās. — **damana**, m. 'Kāma-deva's subduer,' N. of Śiva, Daś. — **dahana**, m. 'K's burner or consumer,' N. of Śiva-Rudra (and so of the number eleven), Piṅg. — **dvādaśī**, f. the 12th day of the light half of the month Caitra (sacred to Kṛ), MW. — **dvish**, m. 'enemy of K', N. of Śiva, Bālar. — **dhvajā**, f. the 15th day in the light half of the month Caitra, L. — **nālikā**, f. a faithless wife, L. — **nṛpa**, m. N. of an author (= **pāla**), Cat. — **pakṣin**, m. a kind of bird (= **sārikā**), L. — **paṭikā**, f. (prob.) a wax-tablet, Cat. — **parājaya**, m. N. of wk. — **pāṭhaka**, m. 'announcer of love or the spring,' the Indian cuckoo, L. — **pārjāta**, m. N. of a compendium of rules of morality and ritual composed by Viśvēśvara (see next). — **pāla**, m. N. of a king (patron of Viśvēśvara &c. and supposed author of various wks.). — **vinoda-nighaṇṭu**, m. = **mādana-vinoda**, q.v. — **pīḍā**, f. = **bādhā**, A. — **puṇa**, n. N. of a town, Kathās. — **prabha**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. — **phala**, n. the fruit of Vanguiera Spinosa, Suśr. — **bādhā**, f. the pain or disquietude of love, Vikr. — **bhavana**, n. 'abode of love or matrimony,' (in astrol.) a partic. station or state of the heavenly bodies, L. — **bhūṣaṇa**, n. N. of a play. — **mañ-cukā**, f. N. of a daughter of Madana-vega and Kālāṅga-senā (the 6th Lambaka in the Kathās. is called after her), Kathās. — **mañjarī**, f. N. of a daughter of the Yaksha prince Dundubhi, ib.; of a Surāṅganā, Siphās.; of other women, Vcar.; of a Sārikā, Vet.; of a drama, Cat. — **manohara**, m. N. of an author (son of Madhu-sūdana Paṇḍita-rāja), Cat. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. entirely under the influence of the god of love, Kāv. — **maha**, m. a festival held in honour of Kāma-deva, Ratnāv.; **hōtsava**, m. id., ib. — **mahārṇava**, m. N. of 2 wks. — **mālā** (Kathās.), — **mālīnī** (Vas., Introd.), f. N. of two women. — **misra**, m. N. of a man, W. — **mukha-capetā**, f. N. of wk. — **modaka**, m. a partic. medicinal powder, L. — **mohana**, m. 'the infatuator of the god of love,' N. of Kṛishṇa, PadmaP.; (n), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. — **yaśhī-ketu**, m. a kind of flag, Kād. — **ratna**, n. N. of wk.; **nighaṇṭu**, m., **pradīpa**, m. N. of wks. — **rāja**, m. N. of a man, Rajat. — **ripu**, m. = **dvish**, Bhartṛ. — **rekha**, f. N. of the supposed mother of Vikramāditya, Inscr.; of a divine female, Siphās. — **lalita**, mf(ā)n. amor-

ously sporting or dallying, Chandom.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, ib. — **lekha**, m. a love-letter, Śak.; (ā), f. id., Sarvad.; N. of a daughter of Prātapa-mukha (king of Vārāṇasi), Kath.; of another woman, ib. — **vati**, f. N. of a town, Vcar. — **vaṇa**, mfn. influenced by love, enamoured, A. — **vahnī-sikhā-vali**, f. the flame of the fire of love, Śringar. — **vinoda**, m. N. of a medical vocabulary (written in 1375 and attributed to Madana-pāla, q.v.) — **vega**, m. N. of a king of the Vidyā-dharas, Kathās. — **śālākā**, f. Turdus Salica (= **sārikā**), L.; the female of the Indian cuckoo, L.; an aphrodisiac, L. — **sikhī-pīḍā**, f. the pain of the fire of love, Kuval. — **sam-jivana**, n. N. of a drama, Cat.; (f), f. N. of a divine female, Siphās.; of a treatise on erotics, Cat. — **samdeśa**, m. a message of love, Mālav. — **sārikā**, f. Turdus Salica, L. — **sinha**, m. N. of various authors, Cat. — **sundarī** and **senā**, f. N. of various women, Siphās. — **harā**, f. (Prakṛit for **-grīha**) N. of a metre, Col. — **Madanāgraka**, m. Paspalum Scrobiculatum, L. — **Madanāṅkusa**, m. the penis, L.; a finger-nail, L. — **Madanācārya**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. — **Madanātāpatra**, n. the vulva, Bhpr. — **Madanāstura**, mfn. love-sick, Ragh. — **Madanāditya**, m. N. of a man, Rajat. — **Madanāntaka**, m. 'Kāma-deva's destroyer,' N. of Śiva, Bhartṛ. — **Madanāndha-misra**, m. N. of a man, Hasy. — **Madanābhīrma**, m. N. of a prince, Caurap. — **Madanāśyudha**, n. pūḍum muliebri, L. — **Madanāyusha**, m. a species of shrub, L. — **Madanāri**, m. = **na-dvish**, Prasannar. — **Madanārpava**, m. 'sea of love,' N. of wk. — **Madanālaya**, m. 'love-dwelling,' pūḍum muliebri, L.; a lotus, L.; a sovereign, prince, L.; = **na-bhavana**, L. — **Madanāvastha**, mfn. being in a state of love, enamoured, Śak.; (ā), f. the being in love, Ratnāv. — **Madanāśaya**, m. sexual desire, VarBṛS. — **Madanēcchā-phala**, n. a species of mango, L. — **Madanōtsava**, m. Kāma-deva's festival (= **na-maha**), the holy or vernal f., L. (cf. RTL. 430); a partic. game, Cat.; (ā), f. a courtesan of Svarga, L. — **Madanōtsuka**, mfn. pining or languid with love, Vikr. — **Madanōdaya**, m. 'rising off', N. of wk. — **Madanōdyāna**, n. 'love's garden,' N. of a garden, Mālatim. — **Madanaka**, m. Artemisia Indica, L. (prob. w. r. for **damanaka**); the thorn-apple, L.; n. bees-wax, Bhpr.; (ikā), f. N. of a woman, Mṛicch. — **Madanāya**, Nom. ā. **°yate**, to resemble the god of love, Hariv. — **Madanīya**, mfn. intoxicating, Nir.; exciting passion or love, Ritus. — **Madantikā**, f. (in music) a partic. Śruti, Samgīt. — **Mādanti**, f. id., ib.; pl. (with or scil. **āpas**) bubbling or boiling water, RV. — **Madayat**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) intoxicating &c.; (anī), f. Arabian or wild jasmine, L.; N. of the wife of Kalmāsha-pāda or Mitra-saha, MBh.; Pur. — **Madayantikā**, f. Arabian jasmine, VarYogay.; N. of a woman, Mālatim. — **Madayitri**, mfn. intoxicating, an intoxicater, maddener, delighter, Ragh. — **Madayitnu**, m. 'intoxicating &c.', (only L.) the god of love; a distiller of spirituous liquor; a drunken man; a cloud; m. n. spirituous liquor. — **Madāmada**, mfn. being in perpetual excitement, KathUp. — **Madāra**, m. (only L.; cf. Uṇ. iii, 134) a hog; an elephant (in rut); a thorn-apple; a lover, libertine; a kind of perfume; N. of a prince. — **Madin**, mfn. intoxicating, exhilarating, delighting, lovely (cmpar. **°dīn-tara**, superl. **°dīn-tama**), RV.; VS.; VPṛat. — **Madira**, mfn. = prec., RV. &c. &c.; m. a species of red-flowering Khadira, L.; (ā), f. see below. — **dris**, mfn. 'having intoxicating or fascinating eyes,' lovely-eyed, Viddh.; f. a fascinating woman, ib. — **nayana**, mf(ā)n. id., Kautukas. — **Madirāksha**, mf(ā)n. id., Vikr.; Kāvyaḍ.; m. N. of a younger brother of Sātānka, MBh. — **Madirāyata-nayana**, f. a mistress with fascinating and lovely eyes, Śak. — **Madirāśva**, m. N. of a Rājārshi and of a king (son of Daśāśva and grandson of Ikshvāku), MBh. — **Madirēkshana**, mf(ā)n. = **°ra-dris**, Vikr.; **-val-labhā**, f. a mistress with fascinating eyes, Śak. (v. l.) — **Madirē**, f. spirituous liquor, any inebriating drink, wine, nectar, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a wagtail (esp. in the pairing season, = **matta-khañjana**), L.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of Durgā, Hariv.; of the wife of Varuṇa, VP.; of one of the wives of Vasu-deva, ib.; Pur.; of the mother of Kādambarī, Kād. — **grīha**,

n. a drinking-house, tavern, L. — **madāndha**, mfn. blind through drunkenness, dead drunk, BhP. — **ma-ya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of intoxicating liquor, Hcar. — **ṛṇava** (*ṛāṇva*), m. N. of wk. — **vati**, f. N. of a girl (and of Kathās, xiii so called after her); of another girl, Hcar. — **vaśa-ga**, mfn. subdued by i. e. drunk with wine, Hariv. — **śālā**, f. = *griha*, MW. — **sakha**, m. 'friend of wine', the mango tree, L. — **sava** (*ṛāṇva*), n. any intoxicating liquor, R. **Madirōkṣaṭa**, mfn. excited or intoxicated with spirituous liquor, R. **Madirōnmatta**, mfn. drunk with wine or spirituous liquor, MaitrUp.

Mādishṭha, mf(ā)n. (superl. of *madin*) very intoxicating or exhilarating &c., RV.; AV.; Pañcav-Br.; (ā), f. any intoxicating beverage, L.

Madishṭu, mfn. = *mandu*, Nir. iv, 12.

Madūgha, m. N. of a plant yielding honey or a species of liquorice, AV.; Kauś.

Madura, m. a bird, L.; N. of a prince, VP.

Maderū, mfn. 'very intoxicating' or 'worthy of praise', RV. x, 106, 6 (Sāy.)

2. **Mādyā**, mf(ā)n. (for 1. see p. 777, col. 2) intoxicating, exhilarating, gladdening, lovely, RV.; n. any intoxicating drink, vinous or spirituous liquor, wine, Mu.; MBh. &c. — **kīṭa**, m. a kind of insect or animalcule bred in vinegar &c., L. — **kumbha**, m. a vessel for intoxicating liquors, brandy-jar, Kāv. — **druma**, m. Caryota Urens, L. — **pa**, mf(ā)n. drinking intoxicating liquor, a drunkard, ChUp.; Mn. &c.; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **ṣṭhāna**, n. a drunkard's meal, L. — **paṅka**, m. vinous liquor for distilling, mash, L. — **pāna**, n. the drinking of intoxicating liquors, MBh.; Pañcat.; Suśr.; any int^o drink, MārKp. — **pīta**, mfn. = *pīta-madya*, g. *āhītā-gṛyā-ādi*. — **pura**, n. du. (?), Divyāv. — **pushpā** or **pushpī**, f. Grislea Tomentosa, L. — **bīja**, n. lees of wine, ferment, L. — **bhājāna** (L.), **bhāṇḍa** (Vas.). n. = *kumbha*, q. v. — **maṇḍa**, m. yeast, barm, froth, L. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of intoxicating liquors, Jātakam. — **lāssa**, m. Mimusops Elenzi, L. — **vāṣṇī**, f. = *pushpā*, L. — **vikraya**, m. the sale of int^o liquors, Yājñ., Sch. — **vīja**, see **-bīja**. — **samdhāna**, n. distillation of spirit, L. **Mad-yākṣhepa**, m. addition to drink, Car. **Mad-yāmōda**, m. Mimusops Elenzi, L. **Mad-yāsattaka**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. (prob. w.r. for *madyāsattaka*).

Madra, m. a country to the north-west of Hindūstan proper, or a king (pl. the people) of this c°, ŚBr. &c. &c.; N. of a son of Śibi (the progenitor of the Madras), Pur.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Raudrāśva, Hariv.; (in music) a personification of the first Mūrchanā in the Gāndhāra-grāma; (ī), f. a princess of Madra, Pāp. iv, 1, 177, Sch.; n. joy, happiness (*madram tasya* or *tasmāi*, 'joy to him!') cf. n. of *bhadra*, Pāp. ii, 3, 73. — **kāra**, mfn. causing joy or happiness, Pān. iii, 2, 44; m., v.l. for *madra-gāra*, VBr. — **kūla**, g. *dhūmūdi*. — **gāra** or **gāri**, m. N. of a man, VBr.; Pravar. — **m-kāra**, mfn. = *dra-kāra*, Pāp. iii, 2, 44. — **ja**, mfn. born in Madra, VP. — **nagara**, n. the city of the Madras, Pāp. vii, 3, 24, Sch. — **nābha**, m. a partic. mixed caste, MBh. — **pa**, m. a ruler of the Madras, ib. — **rāja**, m. a king of the Madras, Hariv. — **vāṇija**, m. a merchant who goes to Madra, Pāp. vi, 2, 13, Sch. — **sadēsa**, **-sanīḍa**, **-samaryāda**, **-savi-dha**, **-savesa**, n. neighbourhood of the M°, Pāp. vi, 2, 23, Sch. — **sutā**, f. 'daughter of the king of M°', N. of Madri (the second wife of Pāṇḍu), L. — **stri**, f. a Madra woman, MBh. — **hrada**, m. N. of a lake, Pat. **Madrārma** and **drāśmārma**, n., Pāp. vi, 2, 91. **Madrēsa** or **śvara**, m. a sovereign of the Madras, Hariv.; Pur.

Madraka, mfn. = *mādro mādrau vā bhaktir asya*, Pāp. iv, 3, 100, Vārt. 2, Pat.; belonging to or produced in Madra, W.; m. (pl.) N. of a degraded people (= *madra*), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (sg.) a prince or an inhabitant of Madra, MBh.; N. of Śibi (see under *madra*), Hariv.; of a poet, Cat.; (*ikā*), f., see below; n. N. of a kind of song, Yājñ.; a kind of metre, Col. — **pati**, m. a ruler of the Madras, VarBrS. — **gīti**, f. the song called Madraka, L. **Madrakādhamā**, mfn. the lowest or meanest of the Madras, MBh.

Madrā = *√ kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to shear, shave, Pāp. v, 4, 67 (cf. *bhadra* = *√ kṛi*).

Madrāya, Nom. A. °yate, to be glad, rejoice, g. *lohitādi*.

Madrikā, f. a Madra woman, MBh. — **kalpa**, mfn. resembling a M° w°, Pāp. vi, 3, 37, Sch. — **bhār-**

ya, m. 'having a M° w° for wife', the husband of a M° w°, ib. — **mānina**, nfn. thiinking (a person to be) a Madra woman, ib.

Madrikāya, Nom. A. °yate, to be like a Madra woman, Pāp. vi, 3, 37, Sch.

2. **Madvat**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 777, col. 2) intoxicating, gladdening, ŚāṅkhBr. (Sch.); containing a form or derivative of *√ 2. mad*, Br.

Mādvān, mfn. addicted to joy or intoxication, RV. viii, 81, 19; gladdening, intoxicating, ib. ix, 86, 35; m. N. of Śiva, Up. iv, 112, Sch.

मददिन *madadin*, g. *pragady-ādi*.

मदपतपुर *madarpata-pura* or *opita-pura*, n. N. of a town, Rājāt.

मदामिद *madāmida*, m. a species of fish, L. (cf. *maḥōnmada*).

मदि *madī* or *madikā*, f. a kind of harrow or roller, Kṛishis. (cf. *matya*).

मदीयु *madīyu*, N. of a place (Medina?), Romakas.

मदीय *madīya*. See p. 777, col. 2.

मद्ग *madga*. See *puru-madga*.

मद्गु *madgū*, m. (accord. to Up. i, 7 fr. *√ majj*) a diver-bird (a kind of aquatic bird or cormorant; cf. Lat. *mergus*), VS. &c. &c. (also *guka*, R.); a species of wild animal frequenting the boughs of trees (= *parva-niriga*), Suśr.; a kind of snake, L.; a partic. fish, Nilak.; a kind of galley or vessel of war, Daś.; a partic. mixed caste, Mn. x, 48 (the son of a Nishīya and a Varuṣī, a Māhishya who knows medicine, or a Pāra-dhenuka who proclaims orders, L.); a person who kills wild beasts, L. (cf. Mn. x, 48); N. of a son of Śvapalka, Hariv. — **bhūta**, w. r. for *maṅku-bh°*, Divyāv.

Madgura, m. (Up. i, 42) a species of fish, Macropteronatus Magur, Lilit; Bhpr. (*-priyā*, f. a female M° L.); a diver, pearl-fisher (as a partic. mixed caste), MBh.; Hariv.

Madguraka, m. Macropteronatus Magur, L.

Madgurasī, f. a species of fish, L.

मद्गक *maddhaka*, m. (with *paṇḍita*) N. of a poet, Cat. (cf. *madraka*).

मद्ग *mad-√ bhū*. See p. 777, col. 2.

मद्य 1. 2. *madya*. See pp. 777 and 779.

मद्र *madra* &c. See col. 1.

मद्रिक् *madrik*. See p. 777, col. 2.

मद्रुकस्थली *madruka-sthālī*, f., g. *dhūmūdi*.

मद्रुमरक्य *madrumara-kantha*, n., g. *ciha-ṇḍādi*.

मद्र्यच् *madryānc*. See p. 777, col. 2.

मद्रचन *mad-vacana* &c. See p. 777, col. 2.

मधव्य *madhavyā*. See p. 781, col. 1.

मधु *mādhu*, mf(ū or vī)n. (gen. n. Ved. *mādhvas*, *mādhos* or *mādhunas*; instr. *mādhvā*; dat. *mādhune*; loc. *mādhau*) sweet, delicious, pleasant, charming, delightful, RV.; TS.; bitter or pungent, L.; m. N. of the first month of the year (= Caitra, March-April), ŚBr. &c. &c.; the season of spring, Var.; Kalid.; Bassia Latifolia, L.; Jonesia Asoka, L.; liquorice, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of two Asuras (the one killed by Viṣṇu, the other by Śatru-ghna), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of one of the 7 sages under Manu Cākshusha, MārKp.; of a son of the third Manu, Hariv.; of various princes (of a son of Vṛisha, of Deva-kshatra, of Bindu-mat, of Arjuna Kārtavīrya), Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Bhaṭṭa-nārāyaṇa, Kshitṭis.; of a teacher (= *Madhva* or *Ananda-tīrtha*), Col.; of a mountain, MārKp.; (pl.) the race of Madhu (= the Yādavas or Māthuras), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; (ṣ), f. a partic. plant (= *jvā* or *jvanti*), L.; n. anything sweet (esp. if liquid), mead &c., RV.; AV.; TBr.; Soma (also *soṃyam madhu*), RV.; honey (said to possess intoxicating qualities and to be of 8 kinds; *madhuno leha*, n. lick of honey, a bee, W.), RV. &c. &c.; milk or anything produced from milk (as butter, ghee &c.), RV.; VS.; GṛSṛS.; the juice or nectar of flowers, any sweet intoxicating drink, wine or spirituous liquor, Kāv.;

Var.; Sāh.; sugar, L.; water, L.; pyrites, Bhpr.; N. of a Brāhmaṇa, ŚBr.; a kind of metre, Col. [Cf. Gk. μέθυ, μέθη; Slav. medū; Lith. midūs, medūs; Germ. Mezh; Eng. mead.] — **kaphā**, m. the Indian cuckoo (= *kokila*), L.; N. of a poet, Cat. — **kara**, m. 'honey-maker', a bee, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; a lover, libertine, L.; Eclipta Prostrata or Asparagus Racemosus, L.; Achyranthos Aspera, W.; the round sweet lime, W.; (ī), f. a female bee, Kāv.; Pañcat. (v.l.) &c.; N. of a girl, Hcar.; **-gaṇa**, m. a swarm of bees, ŚāṅgP.; **-maya**, mfn. consisting of bees, Kād.; **-rājan**, m. the king of bees i. e. the queen b°, PraśūUp.; **-srenī**, f. a line of b°, Megh.; **-sāha** (Cat.) and **-sāhi** (Inscr.), m. N. of two kings. — **karāya**, Nom. A. °yate, to represent a bee, Daś. — **karikā**, f. N. of woman, Mālav. — **karin**, m. a bee, Pañcat. (v.l.) — **karkatīkā**, f. the sweet lime, L.; the date, L. — **karkatī**, f. the sw° l°, L.; the sw° cucumber, L. — **karna**, g. *kumuddi*. — **kaśā**, f. 'whip of sweetness', a kind of whip or lash belonging to the Aśvins with which they are said to sweeten the Soma juice (afterwards a symbol of plenty), RV.; AV.; TāṇḍyaBr.; KātyŚr. — **kāṇḍa**, n. N. of the first Kāṇḍa of the Bṛihad-āraṇyakōpanishad. — **kānana**, n. the forest of the Asura Madhu, Pañcat. — **kāra**, m. 'honey-maker', a bee, BhP.; (ī), f. a female bee, R.; a partic. wind-instrument, Samgt. — **kārin**, m. a bee, W. — **kiri**, f. N. of a Rāga, Samgt. — **kukkuṭikā**, f. = *kukkuṭī*, L.; another plant (= *madhurā*), L. — **kukkuṭī**, f. a kind of citron tree with ill-smelling blossoms, L. — **kumbhā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **kulyā**, f. a stream of honey, h° in str's, ŚBr.; N. of a river in Kuśa-dvīpa, BhP. — **kūṭa**, m. N. of a poet. — **kūla** (*mādhv-*), mf(ā)n. whose banks consist of butter, AV. — **kṛit**, mfn. making honey or sweetness; m. a bee, AV.; TS.; Br.; ChUp. — **keṣaṭa**, m. 'honey-insect', a bee, L. — **kaṭasa-sūdana**, m. N. of Viṣṇu, Viṣṇ. (w.r. for *kaṭabha-s°*). — **kośa**, m. 'h° receptacle', a bee-hive, L.; N. of sev. wks.; n. a honeycomb, ĀpŚr., Comm. — **krama**, m. a bee-hive, L.; a honeycomb, MW.; pl. a drinking bout, L. — **kroḍa**, m. or n. (?) a fritter with sweet stuffing, Car. — **kashira** (L.) or **ṛaka** (A.), m. Phoenix Silvestris. — **kharjūrikā** or **ḥjūri**, f. a kind of date, L. — **gandhika**, mfn. sweet-swelling, Suśr. — **gāyana**, m. the Indian cuckoo, L. — **guṇjāna**, m. Hyperanthera Moringa, L. — **grahā**, m. a libation of honey, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **glantha**, m. a lump of honey (honeycomb?), ĀpŚr. — **ghoshā**, m. 'sweetly-sounding', the Indian cuckoo, L. — **cohatra**, m. or n. (?) = *vikshādana*, L. — **ochada**, m. Flacourtia Sapida, L. (also ā, f.; Bhpr.). — **ochanda**, m. (mostly m. c.) = next, MBh.; Hariv.; R. — **ochandas**, m. N. of the 51st of Viśva-mitra's 101 sons, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.; pl. N. of all the sons of V°, BhP. — **cyut**, mfn. (MBh. &c.) or **-cyuta**, mf(ā)n. (R.; BhP.) dropping sweets or honey. — **ja**, mf(ā)n. obtained from honey, L.; (ā), f. sugar made from h°, s°-candy, L.; the earth, L.; n. bees-wax, L. — **jambhira**, **-jambha** or **-jambhala**, m. a kind of sweet citron, L. — **jāta** (*mādhv-*), mf(ā)n. sprung or produced from h°, AV. — **jālaka**, n. a h°-comb, AVPārī. — **jit**, m. 'conqueror of the Daitya Madhu', N. of Viṣṇu, L. — **jihva** (*mādhv-*), mfn. h°-tongued, sweet-t°, sweetly-speaking, RV.; VS.; ŚBr. — **taru**, m. (Vās., Comm.) and **-tṛiṇa**, m. n. (Vās.) sugar-cane. — **traya**, n. the three sweet things (viz. *silā*, *māksika* and *sarpis*, q. v.), L. — **tva**, n. sweetness, MaitrUp. — **dalā**, f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — **dīpa**, m. 'lamp of spring', the god of love, L. — **dūgha**, mf(ā)n. milking (i. e. yielding) sweetness, RV. — **dūta**, m. 'messenger of spring', the mango tree, L.; (ī), f. Bignonia Suaveolens, Bhpr. — **doghā**, mfn. = *dūgha*, RV. — **doḥam**, ind. milking out or obtaining honey, MBh. — **dra**, m. (*√ 2. drā*) 'has-tening after honey or sweets', a bee, L.; a libertine, L. — **drava**, m. a red-blossomed Hyperanthera Moringa, L. — **druma**, m. the mango tree, L.; Bassia Latifolia, L. — **dviṣa**, m. 'foe of the Daitya Madhu', N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa, Śis.; BhP. — **dhā**, mfn. dispensing sweetness, RV. — **dhātū**, m. pyrites, L. — **dhāna** (*mādhv-*), mf(ā)n. pouring out sweet-ness, RV.; AV. — **dhārā**, f. a stream of honey, Kād.; BhP. &c.; a stream or plenty of sweet intoxicating drinks, Vcar.; N. of a mythical river, Hariv.; of wk. — **dhūli**, f. molasses, unrefined brown sugar, L. — **dhenu**, f. honey offered to Brāhmins in the form of a cow, Hcat. — **dhvaja** and **-nandi**, m. N. of

2 kings, VP. — **nāḍī**, f. a cell in a honeycomb, ChUp.; N. of RV. iii, 54, 55, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **nārī-keraka**, **nālīkeraka** or **rīka**, m. a kind of coconut tree, L. — **nighātin**, m. N. of Vishnu-Krishna, VP. — **nirgama**, n. the departure of spring, Ragh. — **nishūdana** (Hariv.), **nihan** (MBh.), **nihan-tṛi** (Hariv.), m. N. of Vishnu-Krishna. — **netri**, m. a bee, L. — **pā**, m. drinking sweetness, honey-drinker, RV.; R.; m. (with or scil. *khaga*) a large black bee, Kāv.; Pañcat. &c.; a bee or a drunkard, Bhām.; **-dhvaja**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **paṭala**, m. a bee-hive, Nilak. — **pati**, m. 'chief of the race of Madhu', N. of Kṛishna, BHP. (cf. **-māti**). — **parkā**, m. (n., L.) a mixture of honey, an offering of honey and milk, a respectful off^o to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride (sometimes consisting of equal parts of curds, honey and clarified butter); the ceremony of receiving a guest with it, AV.; GrSŚ. &c.; N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh.; of wks.; **-dāna**, n. the offering of the Madhu-parka, MW.; **-nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk.; **-pāni**, mfn. having the M^o-p^o oblation in the hand, offering the M^o-p^o, MW.; **-prayoga**, m., **-mantra**, m. or n. N. of wks.; **°kācāmāna**, n. the tasting of the M^o-p^o. — **parkika**, mfn. presenting the offering of honey &c., MBh. (cf. **madhūp**). — **parkya**, mfn. worthy of the h^o offering, g. **daṇḍādi**. — **parpi** (Car., n. c.) or **°pi** (Suśr.; Bhpr.), f. N. of sev. plants (Gmelina Arborea, Indigofera Tinctoria, Cocculus Cordifolius &c., L.). — **parpiḥ**, f. N. of various plants, Suśr.; Bhpr. (Gmelina Arborea, Indigofera Tinctoria &c., L.). — **pavana**, n. a vernal breeze, Git. — **pā**, mfn. — **pā**, mfn.; **-tama**, mfn. drinking sweetness excessively, RV. — **pākā**, f. sweet melon, L. — **pāni** (**madhu**), mfn. having sweetness in the hand, RV. — **pātra**, n. a drinking vessel for intoxicating drinks, Vcar. — **pāna**, n. sipping the nectar of flowers (see comp.); a partic. sweet drink, MānGr. — **-kala**, mfn. sweet through the sipping of the n^o of f^o (as the hum of bees), Kāvāyā. — **pāyin**, m. 'honey-drinker', a bee, L. — **pārī**, f. — **pātra**, Vcar. — **pāla**, m. a h^o-keeper, R. — **pālikā**, f. Gmelina Arborea, L. — **pūḡāka**, mfn. having eyes as yellow as h^o, Var.; m. N. of a Muni, Cat. — **pūḡa**, m. a species of tree, L. — **pura**, n. the city of the Asura Madhu, Hariv.; N. of a city in Northern India, Pañcat.; (ḥ), f. the city of the Madhus i. e. Mathurā, BhP.; Bhām.; **-ripu**, m. N. of Vishnu, Hcar. — **puṣpa** (only L.), m. Bassia Latifolia, Acacia Sirissa, Jonesia Asoka, Mimosa Elengi; (ā), f. Croton Polyandrum or C^o Tigium, Tiariidum Indicum. — **pū**, mfn. purifying itself while becoming sweet, AV. — **prīo**, mfn. dispensing sweetness, RV.; AV. — **prishtha** (**madhu**), mfn. whose back or surface consists of sw^o or milk (said of Soma), RV. — **pūya**, mfn. sweet to drink, RV.; n. the drinking of sweetness (as Soma &c.), ib. — **pranaya**, m. addiction to wine, MW.; **-vat**, mfn. addicted to wine, ib. — **pratika** (**madhu**), mfn. having a sweet mouth or sweetness in the m^o, RV.; (ā), f. (with or scil. *siddhi*) N. of certain supernatural powers and properties of a Yogin, Cat. — **prapāta**, m. a precipice (met with) while seeking honey, MBh. — **prameha**, m. h^o-like or saccharine urine, diabetes, MW. — **prasaṅga-madhu**, n. h^o connected with spring, Ratnāv. — **prāśana**, n. putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male infant (one of the 12 Samskāras or purificatory rites of the Hindūs), RTL. 358. — **prīya**, mfn. fond of h^o or the juice of flowers, Hariv.; m. a kind of plant, = **bhūmi-jambu**, L.; N. of Akṛūra, VP.; of Bala-bhadra, L. — **pluta**, mfn. swimming with honey, mixed w^h Vishn. — **psaras** (**madhu**), mfn. fond of sweetness, RV. — **phala**, m. a kind of cocoa-nut tree, L.; Flacourtia Sapida, L.; (ā), f. water-melon, L.; a kind of grape, L. — **phalika**, f. a kind of date, L. — **bahulā**, f. Gaertnera Racemosa, L. — **bija**, m. a pomegranate tree, L.; **-pūra**, m. a kind of citron, L. — **brāhmaṇa**, n. N. of a Brāhmaṇa. — **bhākṣhaṇa**, n. N. of ch. of the Bala-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyana. — **bhadra**, m. N. of man, Rājat. — **bhāga** (**madhu**), mfn. whose lot or portion is sweetness, AV. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. — **pātra**, Vcar. — **bhāva**, m. a partic. Prakṛit metre, Col. — **bhid**, m. 'slayer of Madhu', N. of Vishnu, Kād. — **bhuḡ**, mfn. enjoying sweetness or gladness, BHP. — **bhūmika**, m. N. of a Yogin in the second order or degree, Sarvad. — **maksha**, m., **-makshā**, f. or **-makshikā**, f. 'honey-fly', a bee, Kauś. — **majjan**, m. a walnut tree, L. — **mat** (**madhu**), mfn.

possessing or containing sweetness, sweet; pleasant, agreeable (**-tama**, mfn.), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; mixed with honey, Kum.; rich in h^o, richly provided with the juice of flowers, Chandom.; containing the word **madhu**, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; m. N. of a country, g. **kacchādi** and **sindhū-ādi**; of a city (?), MW.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (āti), f. Gmelina Arborea, L.; Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L.; a partic. step or degree in the Yoga, Cat.; a partic. supernatural faculty belonging to a Yogin, Prab.; a kind of metre, Chandom.; N. of a daughter of the Asura Madhu (wife of Hary-asva), Hariv.; of a female servant of Lakshmi (?), Pañcar.; of a river, Hariv.; Mālatim.; of a city in Saurāshṭra, Śatr.; Daś.; of sev. wks.; **°ti-saṅgamāśvara-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Rājat.; Cat. — **mati**, m. Mohammed, Kalac. (w.r. **-pāti**); **-gaṇḍa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **matā**, mfn. drunk with wine, L.; intoxicated or excited by the spring, Hariv.; m. N. of a man, R.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. **-mat**); (ā), f. a species of Karahja, L. — **math**, m. 'crusher or destroyer of Madhu', N. of Vishnu, Ragh. — **mathana**, m. — **prec.**, Kāv.; BHP.; Chandom.; **-vijaya**, m. N. of wk. — **mada**, m. intoxication with wine, Kāv. — **madya**, n. intoxicating drink made from honey or from the blossoms of Bassia Latifolia, L. — **manta**, n. N. of a town, R. — **mantha**, m. a kind of drink mixed with honey, ĀśvGr.; Kauś.; Lāty. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of honey, Hcar.; sweet as honey, luscious, Hit.; Śāh. — **malli** (also **-malli**, A.), f. Jasminum Grandiflorum, L. — **mastaka** (n., L.), N. of a partic. kind of sweetmeat, Suśr. — **māṇsa**, n. honey and meat, Mn. xi, 159. — **mādhava**, m. du. or n. sg. the two spring months (*kāle* 've', 'in the spring'), MBh.; Suśr.; BhP. &c.; **-māsa**, m. sg. one of the 2 sp^o m^o, Pañcar.; **-sahāya**, m. N. of author, Cat. — **mādhavi**, f. any spring flower abounding in honey or a partic. species of fl^o (perhaps Gaertnera Racemosa, BHP.; a kind of intoxicating drink, MBh.; a kind of metre, Col.; a partic. Rāgiṇi, Saṃgit.; N. of Comm. — **mādhvika**, n. any intoxicating drink, L.; a partic. int^o d^o, Hariv.; Bhaṭṭ. (v. l.) — **māraka**, m. 'destroyer of honey', a bee, L. — **mālati-nāṭaka**, n. N. of wk. (Mālati-mādhava?). — **māla-patṛikā**, f. a species of small shrub, L. (uncertain reading). — **māsa**, m. a spring month; **-mahōtsava**, m. the spring festival, Kathās.; **°śvātara**, m. the setting in of the sp^o m^o, Prasannar. — **māra**, mfn. mixed with honey or sweet milk, TS.; Kauś.; Lāty.; N. of man, Cat. — **mura-naraka-vināśana**, m. 'destroyer of (the Daityas) Madhu, Mura and Naraka', N. of Vishnu-Krishna, Git. — **mūla**, n. the edible root of Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L. — **meha**, m. honey-like or saccharine urine, diabetes, Suśr.; **-tva**, n. the state of passing sacch^o ur^o, ib. — **mehin**, mfn. suffering from sacch^o ur^o, Car.; Suśr. — **maireya**, m. an intoxicating drink made of honey, BHP.; Pāṇ. vi, 2, 70, Sch. — **yaṣṭi**, f. sugar-cane, L.; liquorice, L.; **-tikta-parvan**, L. — **yaṣṭikā** or **-yaṣṭi**, f. liquorice, L. — **rasa**, m. the juice of honey, R.; sweetness, pleasantness, Bhartṛ. (v. l.); sugar-cane, L.; the wine palm, L.; (ā), f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, Suśr.; Gmelina Arborea, Bhpr.; a vine, bunch of grapes, L.; a kind of Asclepias, L.; mfn. sweet, L.; **-maya**, mfn. full of the juice of honey, Hcar. — **ripu**, m. 'enemy of Madhu', N. of Vishnu-Krishna, Śiś. — **ruha**, m. N. of a son of Ghṛita-prishṭha, BhP. — **reṇu**, m. a species of plant, L. — **lagna**, m. a red-blossomed Moringa, L. — **latā**, f. a kind of liquorice, L. (cf. **madhura**-F). — **lhb**, mfn. (ifc.) one who has licked the honey of, BhP.; m. a bee, Kāv.; BhP.; Kūval. — **leha** (MW.), **-lehin** or **-lolupa** (L.), m. 'licking honey' or 'longing after honey', a bee. — **vacas** (**madhu**), mfn. sweet-voiced, sweetly or friendly speaking, RV. — **vaṭi**, f. N. of a district, MBh. — **vat**, ind. as honey, BHP.; as through an intoxicating drink, ib. — **vana**, m. the Indian cuckoo, L.; n. N. of the forest of the ape Su-griva (which abounded in honey), MBh.; R.; of the forest of the Asura Madhu on the Yamunā (where Śatru-ghna, after slaying Lavaṇa, son of Madhu, founded the city of Mathurā or Madhurā); **-vraja-vāsi-go-svāmī-guṇa-leśāshṭaka**, n. N. of wk. — **varṇa** (**madhu**), mfn. honey-coloured or having an agreeable aspect, RV.; m. N. of a being attending on Skanda, MBh. — **varṇana**, n. N. of wk. — **valli**, f. liquorice, L.; a kind of grape, L.; sweet citron, L. — **vāo**, m. 'honey-voiced', the Indian cuckoo, L. — **vātiya**, mfn. beginning with the

words **madhu-vātāḥ** (RV. i, 90, 6), ŚāṅkhGr. — **vāra**, m. tipping, carousing, Śiś.; Kir.; Dharmasarm. — **vāhana**, mfn. bearing or carrying sweet things (as honey, milk &c.); said of the chariot of the Āśvins, RV. — **vāhin**, mfn. bearing or carrying honey (a river), Hariv.; (inr), f. N. of a river, MBh. — **vidyā**, f. 'science of sweetness', N. of a partic. mystical doctrine, BrĀrUp.; Śāṅk.; SV., Sch. &c. — **vidvish**, m. 'enemy of Madhu', N. of Vishnu-Krishna, VP. — **vidhvansa-bhāṣaka**, m. N. of wk. — **viksha**, m. Bassia Latifolia, L. — **vriddh**, 'abounding in sweetness', (perhaps) a rain-cloud (others 'a partic. plant'), RV. x, 75, 8. — **vrishā**, mfn. dropping or raining sw^o, TBr. — **vraṭa** (**madhu**), mfn. occupied with sw^o, RV.; m. a large black bee, Kāv.; BhP. &c.; (with *bodha-nidhi*), N. of author, Cat.; (ḥ), f. a bee regarded as female, Balar.; Vcar. — **pati**, m. 'king of bees' i. e. the queen bee, BhP.; **-varūtha**, m. n. a swarm of bees, ib. — **śarkarā**, f. honey-sugar, Suśr. — **śakha** (**madhu**), mfn. having sweet branches, VS.; m. Bassia Latifolia, L. — **śigru** (Suśr.) or **°ruka** (Car.), m. Moringa Pterygosperma (Rubriflora). — **śiṣṭa**, n. wax, R. — **śirshaka**, n., v. l. for **-mastaka**, q.v., Suśr., Comm. — **śukta**, n. a sour drink with honey, Suśr. — **śesha**, n. wax, Car.; Bhpr. — **ścūt**, mfn. distilling sweetness, overflowing with sweets, RV.; AV.; VS. &c. — **ścyut**, mfn. id.; **-ścyun-nidhana**, n. N. of a Sāman (also called **Prajā-pater madhu-ścy**, ĀrshBr.), TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty. — **ścyuta**, mfn. — **ścūt**, MBh. — **śrava** and **°vā**, w.r. for **-śrava** and **°vā**, q.v. — **śrī**, f. Beauty of Spring (personified), Vikr.; Kum. — **śrepi**, m. the son of a Nishitya and a Śūdra (identical with a Saundhika and Maṇḍa-hāraka), L.; f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — **śvāsa**, f. a species of plant (= *juvanti*), L. — **śhūt**, mfn. (*shut* for *sut*) pressing out sweetness, RV.; emitting sw^o (Soma), ib.; **-tama**, mfn., MW. — **śthāna**, n. — **sthāna** (q.v.), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 106, Sch. — **śthālā**, n. a honey-pot, MaitrS.; Kāth.; ĀpŚr. — **śthīla**, m. Bassia Latifolia, L. — **shpanda** and **-shyanda**, m., see **-syanda**. — **sakha**, m. 'friend of spring', the god of love, L. — **samkṣāsa** (**madhu**), mfn. looking sweet, appearing pleasant, AV. — **samprīṣa** (**madhu**), mfn. sw^o-looking, appearing lovely, AV. — **samdhāna**, n. any intoxicating drink, (esp.) brandy, L. — **sambhava**, m. pl. N. of partic. Jinas, Lalit.; n. wax, L. — **sammīra**, mfn. mixed with h^o, Mn. iii, 273. — **sarpis**, n. du. h^o and ghee, ib. 274. — **sahāya**, m. 'having Spring for a companion', the god of love, Cat. — **sāt**, ind. (with *√bhū*) to become honey, W. — **sārathi**, m. 'having Spring for a charioteer', the god of love, L. — **sikthaka**, m. a kind of poison, L. — **subhrid**, m. 'friend of spring', the god of love, ib., Sch. — **sukta**, n. N. of AV. ix, 1, Vait. — **sūdana**, m. 'destroyer of honey', a bee, L.; 'destroyer of the demon Madhu', N. of Vishnu-Krishna, MBh.; R. &c.; N. of various scholars, Cat.; (ḥ), f. Beta Bengalensis, L. — N. of various authors (also with *guru*, *go-svāmī*, *thakura*, *dikshita*, *dujanti*, *paṇḍita* and *°ta-rāja*, *vācas-pati-sarasvatī*), Cat.; **-śikshā**, f. N. of wk.; **°ndayana**, n. a temple of Vishnu, Prab. — **sema**, n. N. of a prince of Madhupura, Pañcat. — **skanda**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **stokā**, m. a drop of honey, ŚBr. — **sthāna**, n. 'bee-place', a bee-hive, L. — **syanda**, m. N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra, R. (v. l. **-shpanda**, **-shyanda**). — **syandin**, m. a partic. stringed instrument, Saṃgit. — **svava**, mfn. dropping sweetness, MBh.; BhP.; m. Bassia Latifolia, L.; Sansevieria Zeylanica, L.; (ā), f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L.; liquorice, L.; Hoya Viridiflora, Bhpr.; a kind of date, L.; = *juvanti*, L.; = *hansa-padi*, L.; N. of the 3rd day in the light half of the month Śrāvaṇa, Cat. — N. of a river, Cat.; n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **svavas**, m. Bassia Latifolia, L. — **svara**, m. 'sweet-voiced', the Indian cuckoo, L. — **han**, m. a collector of honey (accord. to Comm. 'destroyer of a bee-hive'), MBh.; Pur.; a partic. bird of prey, Vagbh.; Car.; 'slayer of the Daitya Madhu', N. of Vishnu-Krishna, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcar.; a soothsayer, W. — **hantri**, m. 'slayer of the Daitya Madhu', N. of Rāma as an incarnation of Vishnu, R. — **hastya** (**madhu**), mfn. having honey or sweetness in the hand, RV. **Madhūchishṭha**, n. bees-wax, MBh.; Yājñ.; Suśr. &c. (cf. **madhu-śiṣṭha**, **-śesha**). — **sthita**, mfn. covered on the outside with wax, MBh. **Madhāttha**, mfn. made or produced from honey, L. n. bees-wax, Naish.; ib., Sch.; mead, Yājñ., Comm.

Madhūṭhita, n. 'produced from honey,' wax, L. **Madhūtsava**, m. the spring festival (on the day of the full moon in the month Caitra), Śāk. (v.l.) **Madhūdaka**, n. 'honey-water,' h° diluted in w°, Suśr.; -*prasavaṇa*, mfn. flowing with h° and w°, MW. **Madhūdasvita**, n. buttermilk with h° or sweet milk with water, Kauś. **Madhūdāna**, n. a spring garden, Kathās. **Madhūdyuta**, mfn. mixed with h°, MaitrS. **Madhūdāvāpa**, m. pl. (?), Kauś. **Madhūpaghna**, n. (m., L.) N. of a city (= Mathurā or Madhurā), Ragh. **Madhūshita**, n. wax, L.

Madhavyā, mfn. fitted or authorized to drink Soma, TS.; TBr.; consisting of honey, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 4, 139; m. = *mādhava*, the second month of spring, Pāp. iv, 4, 129.

Madhuka (īc.) = *madhu*, g. *ura-ādi*; mfn. honey-coloured (only in *-locana*, 'having h° eyes,' N. of Śiva), MBh.; sweet (in taste), W.; mellifluous, melodious, ib.; m. a species of tree, R.; Var. (Bassia Latifolia or Jonesia Asoka, L.); Parra Jacana or Goensis, L.; liquorice, L. (cf. n.); a kind of bard or panegyrist, L.; the son of a Maitreya and a married Āyogavi, L.; (*mādhū*) N. of a man, ŚBr.; (ā), f. Menispermi Glabrum, L.; Glycyrrhiza Glabra, L.; black Panic, L.; N. of a river, VP.; n. liquorice, Suśr. (cf. m.); old honey, L.; tin, L.

Madhuni, f. a species of shrub, L.

Madhūn-tama, mf(ā)n. (a superl. of *madhu* formed analogously to *madin-tama*) very sweet, VS.; VPāt., Sch.

Madhura, mf(ā)n. sweet, pleasant, charming, delightful, ĀśvGr.; R.; Suśr. &c.; sounding sweetly or uttering sweet cries, melodious, mellifluous, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*am*, ind.); m. sweetness, L.; a kind of leguminous plant, Car.; the red sugar-cane, L.; a species of mango, L.; a Moringa with red flowers, L.; rice, L.; a partic. drug (= *jivaka*), L.; molasses, L.; sour gruel (also f. ā), L.; N. of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh.; of a Gandharva, SaddhP.; (with *ācārya*) of a teacher, Cat. (cf. *mādhura*); (ā), f. Anethum Sowa or Panmorium, L.; Beta Bengalensis, L.; Asparagus Racemosus and other plants, L.; liquorice, L.; a kind of root similar to ginger, L.; sour rice-water, L.; N. of a town (= *mathurā*), Pat. on Pāp. i, 2, 51, Vārt. 5; of the tutelary deity of the race of Vandhula, Cat.; (ē), f. a kind of musical instrument, L.; n. kind or friendly manner (only *ena*, ind.), Hariv.; the quality of the throat which makes the voice sweet, L.; sweetness, syrup, treacle, L.; poison, L.; tin, L. - *kaṇṭhaka*, m. 'having sweet bones,' a kind of fish, L. - *kaṇṭhin*, mfn. 'sweet-throated,' sings sweetly, R. - *kaṇṭhārikā* or -*kaṇṭhūrī*, f. a species of plant, L. - *gātra*, mf(ī)n. 'sweet-limbed,' lovely, beautiful, Daś. - *cāru-māñju-svaratā*, f. the having a sweet and agreeable and pleasant voice (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharm. 84. - *jambhira*, m. a species of citron or lime, L. - *tā*, f. sweetness, suavity, pleasantness, amiability, softness, Kāv.; Śāh. - *traya*, n. the three sweet things (sugar, honey and butter), L. - *tva*, n. sweetness (in taste), Suśr.; suavity, charm (of speech), Kāv. - *tvaca*, m. Griselea Tomentosa, L. - *nirghosha*, m. N. of an evil spirit or demon, Lalit. - *nivana*, mf(ā)n. sweet-voiced, L. - *patoli*, f. a species of plant, L. - *pragita*, mfn. singing sweetly (as a bird), Ritus. - *pralāpīn*, mfn. singing sweetly, Vikr. - *priya-darśana*, m. 'of sweet and friendly aspect,' N. of Śiva, Śivag. - *phala*, m. a species of jujube, L.; (ā), f. the sweet melon, L. - *bija-pūra*, m. a kind of citron, L. - *bhāṣitī*, m. a sweet or kind speaker, Hariv. - *bhāṣin*, mfn. speaking sweetly or kindly, MBh. - *maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of or full of sweetness, Hcar. - *rāvin*, mfn. rumbling sweetly (as a cloud), VarBṛS. - *latā*, f. a kind of liquorice, L. - *vacana*, mfn. sweetly-speaking, MW. - *vallī*, f. a kind of citron, L. - *vāso*, mfn. = *vacana*, L. - *vipāka*, mf(ā)n. sweet after digestion, Suśr. - *śīla*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. - *śukla-mūtra*, mfn. discharging sweet and light-coloured urine (-*tā*, f.), Suśr. - *sambhāṣa*, mfn. discoursing agreeably, MW. - *śravā*, f. a kind of date tree, L. - *svana*, mfn. sweetly-sounding, L.; m. a conch, L. - *svara*, mfn. sweetly-sounding, sweet-voiced (*am*, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a Gandharva, SaddhP. **Madhurākshara**, mf(ā)n. speaking or sounding sweetly, melodious, mellow (*am*, ind.), R.; n. pl. sweet or kind words, Pañcat. **Madhurāṅga**, mf(īkā)n. astringent, L.; m. astringent taste, ib.

Madhurāniruddha, n. N. of a drama. **Madhurāmla**, mfn. sweet and sour, subacid, Suśr.; -*kaṭuka*, mfn. sw° and s° and pungent, ib.; -*kāṣṭha*, mfn. sw° and s° and astringent, ib.; -*kāṣya*, n. N. of a poem, Cat.; -*tikta*, mfn. sw° and s° and bitter, Suśr.; -*phala*, m. a species of fruit-tree, L.; -*lavaṇa*, mfn. sw° and s° and salty, Suśr. **Madhurāmlaka**, m. Spondias Mangifera, L. **Madhurālāpa**, mfn. uttering sweet sounds, A.; n. sweet or melodious notes (-*nirgaṇa-paṇḍita*, mfn. acquainted with the nature of sw° notes, i. e. skilled in sw° songs), Kum.; (ā), f. Turdus Salica, L. **Madhurālbunī**, f. a kind of cucumber, L. **Madhurāśvapa**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. **Madhurāśhṭaka**, n. N. of a collection of 8 verses by Vallabhācārya (in which various attributes of Kṛishṇa are described, each containing the word *madhura*), Cat. **Madhurāśvāda**, mfn. sweet in taste, ĀśvGr. **Madhurōdaka**, m. (scil. *samudra*) 'the sea of sweet or fresh water,' N. of the outermost of the seven great seas which encompass Jambūdvīpa, L. **Madhurōpanyāsa**, m. kind address or speech, Mālatīm.

Madhuraka, mfn. sweet, pleasant, agreeable, L.; m. a partic. drug (= *jivaka*), L. (*ikā*), f. Anethum Panmorium (others 'a kind of fennel'), L.; Sinapis Racemosa, L.; (prob.) n. the seed of Anethum Panmorium, Suśr.

Madhura, Nom. P. *ṽyati* (*ṛita*, mfn.), to sweeten, render sweet, Pañcar.

Madhuriman, m. sweetness, suavity, charm, Kāv.; Rājat.

Madhurilā, g. *kāśādi*.

Madhulā, mf(ā)n. = *madhura*, sweet, RV.; AV.; Kauś.; n. an intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor, L.

Madhulikā, f. black mustard, L.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.

Madhuvilā, f. (*madhu + ilā*?) N. of the river Samāṇḍa, MBh.

Madhus, n. = *madhu*, sweetness, TS.; TBr. (accord. to Uṇ. ii, 117 *madhus* = *pavitra-dravya*). **Madhusya**, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to wish for honey, Siddh. on Pāp. vii, 1, 51.

Madhūka, m. (fr. *madhu*) a bee, ŚāṅkhGr.; Bassia Latifolia (from the blossoms and seeds of which arrac is distilled and oil extracted), ib.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. the blossoms or fruit of B° L°, L.; liquorice, L.; bees-wax, L. - *ochavi*, mfn. having the colour of the flower of B° L°, Git. - *puṣpa*, n. the fl° of B° L°, MBh. - *mālā*, f. a garland of fl°s of B° L°, Ragh. - *rasa*, m. the juice of the seeds of B° L°, Suśr. - *vrata*, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat. - *sāra*, m. the pith of the B° L°, Suśr.

Madhūya, Nom. P. *ṽyati* (fr. *madhu*), Pat.

Madhūya, mfn. eager for sweetness, RV.

Madhūla, m. a kind of Bassia, L.; astringent, sweet and bitter taste, L.; (ē), f. a kind of grain, L.; a species of citron, L.; the mango tree, L.; a kind of drug, L.; liquorice, L.; pollen, L.; n. honey, L.; mfn. astringent, sweet and bitter, L.

Madhūlaka, mf(īkā)n. sweet, L.; m. sweetness, L. (cf. n.); a mountain species of the Bassia Latifolia, L.; (ikā), f. a kind of bee, Suśr.; a species of grain, ib.; a species of Bassia, L.; Sansevieria Zeylanica, L.; a kind of citron, L.; Aletris Hyacinthoides or Dracaena Nervosa, L.; liquorice, L.; arrac distilled from the blossoms of the Bassia tree or any intoxicating drink (also n.), L.; (*madhūl*), n. honey or sweetness, AV.

Madhūlika, mfn. astringent, sweet and pungent, L.; m. astr°, sw° and p° taste, ib.; (ā), f., see prec.

Madhv, in comp. for *madhu*. - *akṣa*, mfn. having eyes of the colour of honey (said of Agni), MBh. (cf. *madhuka-locana*). - *āṇu*, mf(dhūci)n. formed to explain *mādhūci*, Mahidh. on VS. xxxvii, 18. - *ād*, mfn. eating sweetness, RV. - *arpaśā* (*mādhva*), mfn. having sweet springs or waters (said of a river), ib. - *asva*, see *mādhvasvi*. - *ashṭaka*, n. N. of a Stotra (cf. *madhurāshṭaka*). - *ashṭhīlā*, f. a lump of honey, Kāth. (cf. *madhu-shṭhīlā*). - *ādhāra*, m. bees-wax, Bhpr. - *āpāta*, m. honey at first sight, Mn. xi, 9. - *āmra*, m. a kind of mango tree, L. - *ālu* or *āluka*, n. a kind of sweet potato, Suśr. - *āvāsa*, m. the mango tree, L. - *āśin*, mfn. eating honey or sweets, KātyŚr. - *āsava*, m. a decoction of honey or of the blossoms of the Bassia Latifolia, sweet spirituous liquor; -*kṣhība*, mfn. drunk with sweet sp° l°, MBh.; R.; Suśr. - *āsavanika*, m. a preparer of sweet sp° l°, distiller, L. - *āśvāda*, mfn. having the taste of honey, MW. - *āhuti*, f. a sacrificial offering con-

sisting of honey or other sweet things, MBh. - *ṛic*, f. pl. N. of partic. hymns, Vas.

Madhvaka, m. a bee, AdhbBr.

Madhvāla, m. repeated tippling, carousing, L.

Madhvāsa, P. *ṽyati*, to long for honey or anything sweet, L.

Madhviṣā, f. any intoxicating drink, L. (prob. w.r.)

मध्य *mādhya*, mf(ā)n. middle (used like *medius*, e.g. *mādhya samudrē*, 'in the midst of the sea'), RV.; VPāt.; KathUp.; middlemost, intermediate, central, Var.; Megh.; standing between two, impartial, neutral, Kām.; middle i. e. being of a middle kind or size or quality, middling, moderate (with *ṽriti*, f. 'a middle course'), Lāty.; Mn.; Suśr. &c.; (in astron.) mean i. e. theoretical (opp. to *spāṣṭha* or *spūṣṭa*), Sūryas. (-*tva*, n.); lowest, worst, L.; m. n. (īc. f. ā) the middle of the body, (esp.) a woman's waist, ŚBr. &c. &c.; (in alg.) the middle term or the mean of progression, Col.; (ā), f. a young woman, a girl arrived at puberty, Śāh.; the middle finger, L.; (in music) a partic. tone, Samgīt.; (also n.) a kind of metre, Col.; n. (m., g. *ardharcādi*) the middle, midst, centre, inside, interior, RV. &c. &c. (*am*, ind. into the midst of, into, among, with gen. or īc., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *ena*, ind. in or through the midst of, on the inside, through, between, with gen., acc. or īc., ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; *āt*, ind. from the midst of, out of, from among, R.; Hariv. &c.; *e*, ind., see s.v.); the middle of the sky (with or scil. *nabhasas*), Mn.; MBh.; space between (e.g. *bhrūvaso*, the eyebrows), MBh.; nidday (with *ahnāḥ*), Mālav.; the meridian, Mālatīm.; intermediate condition between (gen.), R.; the belly, abdomen, Kum.; the flank of a horse, L.; (in music) mean time, Samgīt.; ten thousand billions, MBh.; cessation, pause, interval, L.; N. of a country between Sindh and Hindūstan proper, Cat. [Cf. Zd. *mādhya*; Gk. *μέσος*, *μέσος* for *μέσος*; Lat. *medius*; Goth. *midjīf*; Eng. *mid* in *midland*, *midnight* &c.] - *kārga*, m. a half diameter, radius, MW. - *kura*, (prob.) m. pl. N. of a country, Cat. - *kaumudī*, f. = *mādhya-siddhānta-kaumudī*, q.v. - *kāṣmā*, f. 'slender-waisted' or 'slender in the centre,' N. of a kind of metre, Col. - *ga*, mf(ā)n. going or being in the middle or among (with gen. or īc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. - *gata*, mfn. id., ib.; n. the middle syllable, Śrūtāt. - *gandha*, m. 'having a middling scent (?)', the mango tree, L. - *grahaṇa*, n. the middle of an eclipse, MW. - *cārin*, mf(īn)n. going in the midst or among (gen.), Hit. - *ochāyā*, f. (in astron.) mean or middle shadow, MW. - *jīhva*, n. the middle of the tongue (said to be the organ of the palates), APāt. - *jainendra-vyākaraṇa*, n. N. of wk. - *jyā*, f. the sign of the meridian, Sūryas. - *tamas*, n. circular or annular darkness, central darkness, VarBṛS. - *tā*, ind. from or in the middle, centrally, centrally, RV. &c. &c.; out of, among (gen. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; of middle sort, Gaut.; -*tāḥ-kārin*, m. N. of the 4 principal priests (viz. the Hotṛi, Adhvaryu, Brahman, and Udgātṛi), Lāty. - *tā*, f. the state of being in the middle, mediocrity, MBh. - *tāpini*, f. N. of an Upanishad. - *tva*, n., see under *mādhya*. - *danta*, m. a front tooth, L. - *dina*, for *madhyam-dina*, q.v. - *dīpaka*, n. (in rhetoric) 'illuminating in the middle,' N. of a figure in which light is thrown on a description by the use of an emphatic verb in the middle of a stanza (e.g. Bhāṭṭ. x, 24). Vām. iv, 3, 18; 19. - *deśa*, m. middle region, middle space, the central or middle part of anything, ŚrS.; (= *madhyam nabhasaḥ*), the meridian, MBh.; the middle of the body, waist, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the trunk of the body, belly, abdomen, ib.; the midland country (lying between the Himālayas on the north, the Vindhya mountains on the south, Vinasana on the west, Prayāga on the east, and comprising the modern provinces of Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Oude &c.), Mn.; MBh. (cf. IW. 226, n. 1); mfn. belonging to or living in the midland country, of m° origin, MBh.; m. pl. the inhabitants of the m° c°, Cat. - *deśiya* (MBh.) or -*deśya* (Pur.), mfn. = prec. mfn. - *deha*, m. the middle or trunk of the body, belly &c., Suśr. - *nagara*, n. the interior of a city, Pañcat. - *nibhita*, mfn. placed in the middle, inserted, fixed into (anything), Pañcat. - *m-dina* (*madhyā*), m. (n., L.) midday, noon, RV. &c. &c.; the midday offering (Savana or Pavamana), Br.; ŚrS.; Bassia Latifolia, L.; N. of a disciple of Yājñavalkya, Cat.; n. Midday (personified as a son of Pushpārṇa by Prabhā), BhP.; mfn.

= *mādhyamādina* (q. v.); -*gata*, mfn. having reached the meridian (as the sun), MBh.; -*samaya*, m. midday-time, noon, Pañcat.; -*nārka-santāpita*, mfn. burnt by the midday-sun, Kāvyaḍ.; -*nīya*, mfn. meridional, meridian, belonging to noon or midday, Lāṭy. -**patita**, mfn. fallen in the middle, lying between or in the midst, Pāp. i, 1, 71, Sch. -**parimāna**, n. the middle measure or magnitude (or that between an atom and infinity), MW. -**pāta**, m. falling or going in the midst, intercourse, commerce, Rājat.; (in astron.) the mean occurrence of the aspect. -**pravishṭa**, mfn. one who has stolen into another's confidence, Kathās. -**prasūta**, f. (a cow) which has had a calf not very long ago, L. -**bha**, (in astron.) the meridian ecliptic point. -**bhaktā**, mfn. eaten in the middle (a term applied to any medicine taken in the middle of a meal), Suśr. -**bhāga**, m. the middle part or portion, Kathās.; the middle of the body, waist, Bhartṛ. -**bhāva**, m. middle state or condition, mediocrity, MW.; a middling or moderate distance, ŚārngP. -**maṇi**, m. the central or principal gem of a necklace, MW. -**madhyā**, f. (in music) a partic. Mūrchanā, Saṃgīt. -**manoramā**, f. N. of a grammatical work (an abridgement of the Manoramā). -**mandira**, m. N. of the author of the Mahābhārata-tātparyā-nirṇaya, Cat.; of Madhvācārya, IW. 119; n. pudendum muliebri and anus, Subh. -**yava**, m. a weight of six white mustard seeds, W. -**yogin**, m(fīn). (in astron.) being in the middle of a conjunction, completely covered or obscured, VarBṛS. -**rātrā**, m. or -**rātri**, f. midnight (au, ind. at midnight), Br.; MBh. &c. -**rekṣā**, f. the middle line, the central or first meridian (the line conceived by the Hindūs to be drawn through Laṅkā, Ujjayini, Kurukṣetra, and other places to mount Meru), Siddhāntas. -**lagna**, n. the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian, ib. -**līlā**, f. N. of wk. -**loka**, m. the middle world, earth, abode of mortals; *loka*, m. 'lord of the m° w° or e°'; a king, L. -**vayas**, mfn. middle-aged, Hariv. -**vartin**, mfn. being in the middle or between or among, middle, central, Kāv.; Kathās.; m. a mediator, W. -**vallī**, f. N. of a Vallī of the TUp. (probably from being in the middle of the book). -**vidarāṇa**, n. N. of one of the ten ways in which an eclipse ends, VarBṛS. -**vivartin**, mfn. -**varin**, L.; impartial, a mediator, L. -**vivekin**, mfn. of mediocre discernment, Śaṅkhya-s., Sch. -**vr̥tta**, n. the navel, L. -**śarira**, mfn. having a middle-sized body or one of moderately full habit, Suśr. -**śāyin**, mfn. lying in the midst, lying within, Rājat. -**siddhānta-kaumudī**, f. 'the middle-sized Siddh.', N. of an abridgement of the Siddh. by Varada-rāja. -**sūtra**, n. the central meridian, Sūryas. (cf. *madhya-rekhā*). -**sthā**, mf(ān). being in the middle, being between or among (gen. or comp.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; being in the middle space i.e. in the air, ŚaṅkhBr.; standing between two persons or parties, mediating, a mediator, Pāp. iii, 2, 179, Sch.; belonging to neither or both parties, (only) a witness, impartial, neutral, indifferent, Mn.; MBh. &c.; being of a middle condition or kind, middling, MBh.; Kāv.; m. 'arbitrator, umpire', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; -*tā*, f. intermediate situation, indifference, impartiality, MBh.; R. &c. -**sthala**, n. (ifc. f. ī) a middle place or region, (esp.) the m° of the body, the waist or hip, L. -**sthāna**, n. the m° space i.e. the air (-*devatā*, f. a deity of the air, Nir.); a neutral soil, MW. -**sthita**, mfn. being in the middle, being among or between (gen.), Kathās.; (ā), f. indifference, MBh. (cf. -*stha-lā*). -**sthiṭy-ārāha**, m. or n. (in astron.) the mean half duration. -**svārīta**, mfn. having the Svarita accent on the middle syllable, VPrāt., Sch. **Madhyākshara-vistara-lipi**, f. N. of a partic. kind of written character, Lalit. **Madhyāṅguli** (or *oṭi*), f. the middle finger, L. **Madhyāḍitya**, m. the midday sun (-*gate* 'hani', 'when the day has reached the mid-sun' i.e. at noon), R. **Madhyādhivevanā**, n. the middle of a playing-ground, MaitrS. **Madhyānta**, (ibc.) middle and end; -*yamaka*, n. a Yamiaka (s. v.) in the m° and end of a verse (e.g. Bhāṭṭ. x, 17); -*vibhaṅga-śāstra* or -*vibhaṅga-s*, n. N. of wk. **Madhyāntika**, m. N. of an Arhat, Buddh. **Madhyāmla-kesara**, m. or n. the citron, L. **Madhyārjuna**, m. or n. N. of a district, Cat.; -*kṣetra-mahātmya*, n. N. of wk., ib.; -*līrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha on the southern bank of the Kaveri, ib. **Madhyā-varsha**, n. the middle of the rainy season, Br.; Gr̥SṚS. **Madhyāsthi**, n. Grewia Asiatica, L. **Madhyāhārīni-lipi**, f. N.

of a partic. kind of written character, Lalit. (C. *adhyāh*). **Madhyāhna**, n. midday, noon, Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a pupil of Samkarācārya, Śaṅkar.; -*kāla*, m. midday time, noon, Kathās.; -*kr̥itya*, n. midday duty or business or observance, Cat.; -*kr̥iyā*, f. id., MW.; -*velā*, f. = -*kāla*, Pañcat.; -*saṃdhyā*, f. the m° Saṃdhyā, RTL. 407; -*samaya*, m. = -*kāla*, Pañcat.; -*savana*, n. m° sacrifice, Kathās.; -*śnāna-vidhi*, m. m° ablution, Cat.; *śnēndu-prabhā-karṇa*, m. or n. the hypotenuse of the moon's m° shadow, MW. **Madhyāhnikā**, m. Pentapetes Phoenixia, Bhpr. **Madhyēbha-bandhana**, n. a band or rope round an elephant's body, L. **Madhyōdātta**, mfn. having the Udātta or acute accent on the middle syllable, VPrāt.

Madhyanya, mfn. occupying a middle place, having a m° rank or position (in any caste &c.), L.

Madhyamā, mf(ān). (superl. of *mādhyā*) middle (used like Lat. *medius*, e.g. *madhyame gulme*, 'in the midst of the troop'), MBh.; R.; being or placed in the middle, middlemost, intermediate, central, RV. &c. &c.; middle-born (neither youngest nor oldest), Vepis.; of a middle kind or size or quality, middling, moderate, TS. &c. &c.; standing between two persons or parties, impartial, neutral, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in astron.) mean (cf. *madhya*), Sūryas.; relating to the meridian, ib.; m. the middlemost prince (whose territory lies between that of a king seeking conquest and that of his foe), Mn. vii, 155; the middle character in plays, IW. 473; the midland country (= *madhya-dēśa*), L.; (in music) the 4th or 5th note, Saṃgīt.; the middlemost of the 3 scales, ib.; a partic. Rāga, ib.; (in gram.) the 2nd person (= -*puruṣa*), Pāp.; the governor of a province, L.; a kind of antelope, L.; N. of the 18th Kalpa (s. v.), Cat.; pl. a class of gods, ŚaṅkhŚr.; (with Buddhists) N. of a partic. Buddh. sect, Sarvad.; m. n. the middle of the body, waist, MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f. the womb, TBṛ.; the middle finger, Kauś.; Sūśr.; midnight, L.; a girl arrived at puberty, L.; the pericarp of a lotus, L.; a central blossom, W.; a kind of metre, L.; (in music) a partic. Mūrchanā, Saṃgīt.; n. the middle, Aprāt.; mediocrity, defectiveness, Śrīngār.; N. of the 12th (14th) Kāṇḍa of the ŚBr.; (in astron.) the meridian ecliptic point, Sūryas. -**kakṣā**, f. the middle enclosure or courtyard, MBh. -**kāṇḍa**, n. N. of the 2nd Kāṇḍa of the MaitrS. -**khaṇḍa**, n. (in alg.) the middle term of an equation; N. of part ii of the ŚārngS. -**gati**, f. (in astron.) mean motion of a planet, Cat. -**grāma**, m. (in music) the middle scale, Saṃgīt. -**jāta**, mfn. middle-born, born between (two other children), middlemost. -**ṭikā**, f. N. of a wk. by Kumārila, Cat. -**pada**, n. the middle number (which is sometimes omitted and requires to be supplied in a compound consisting of two words); -*lopa*, m. the omission of the middle member of a compound (as in *Śaka-pārthiva*, the king of the era, for *Śaka-priya-pārthiva*, the king dear to the era), Vām. v, 2, 16; -*lopin*, m. (scil. *samāsa*) a compound which omits the middle number, ib. -**parpā**, n. (prob.) a middle-sized leaf, MaitrS. -**pāṇḍava**, m. 'the middlemost of the five Pāṇḍavas', Arjuna, W. -**puruṣa**, m. a partic. personification, Gaut.; (in gram.) the second person in verbal conjugation, a termination of the second person (cf. *pṛathama-puruṣa*, *uttama-puruṣa*). -**puruṣa**, m. a mediocre person, MBh. -**bhṛitaka**, m. a husbandman, a fami-labourer who works both for his master and himself, W. -**yāna**, n. 'the middle passage', the middle way to salvation, MWB. 159. -**rātra**, m. midnight, AitBr.; Kauś. -**rekṣā**, f. (in astron.) the central meridian of the earth (a line conceived to be drawn through Laṅkā, Ujjayini, Kurukṣetra, and Meru; cf. *madhya-rekhā*). -**loka**, m. the middle world (between heaven and the nether world), the earth; -*pālā*, m. 'protector of the middle world', a king, Kāv.; *kēndū*, m. 'moon of the middle world', a king, Rājat. -**vayas**, n. middle age, ŚBr. -**vayaska**, mfn. middle-aged, W. -**vāḥ**, mfn. driving at middling or slow speed (= *manda-ga-manava vāhaka*), RV. ii, 29, 4, Śāy. (prob. 'driving in the middle', scil. between gods and men). -**śī**, m. 'lying or being in the middle,' (prob.) an intercessor, RV. x, 97, 12. -**saṃgraha**, m. the middle method of intriguing with another's wife (presenting flowers &c.), W. -**sāhasa**, m. the middlemost penalty or amercement, punishment for crimes of a middle degree, Mn. viii, 138, 263; m. n. violence or outrage of the middle class (injuring build-

ings, throwing down walls &c.), W. -**stha**, mfn. standing or being in the middle, g. *brāhmaṇādī*. -**sthā**, mfn. standing in the middle, forming the centre (of a community), VS. -**sthēya**, n. the state of standing in the middle or forming the centre, TS. -**svara**, m. the middle or dominant note, Mālav. i, 21; mfn. spoken in a 2° tone (not too loud and not too low), R. **Madhyamāgama**, m. one of the 4 Āgamas, Buddh. **Madhyamāṅgras**, n. the middle-sized Āngiras, Cat. **Madhyamāṅguli**, m. the m° finger, L. **Madhyamātreyā**, n. the m° sized Ātreya, Cat. **Madhyamādī**, m. or *oḍi*, f. (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt. **Madhyamādhikāra**, n. N. of the 1st ch. of Sūryas. **Madhyamāharaṇa**, n. the elimination of the middle term of an equation, Col. **Madhyamēśvara**, m. N. of a Liṅga of Śiva in Beiares, KūrmaP. **Madhyamēśhā**, f. a partic. part of a chariot, MaitrS.; TS. **Madhyamōccāsa-tara**, mf(ān). half loud and very loud, Vait. **Madhyamōtkṣhāta**, m. a partic. division of time, L.

Madhyamakā, mf(ikān). middlemost, Mṛicch.; common (as property), KāṭyŚr., Sch.; (ikā), f. a marriageable woman, L.; N. of the 2nd or middle Grantha of the Kāṭhaka (cf. *madhyamika*); n. the interior of anything (*śkam pra-√vi*, to enter), Mṛicch. -**vr̥tti**, f. N. of wk. (also *madhyamika-v°*). **Madhyamakālampkāra**, m., *oḍaloka*, m. N. of 2 wks.

Madhyamakeya, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

Madhyamika, prob. w. r. for *madhyamika*, q. v. -**vr̥tti**, see under *madhyamakā*.

Madhyamiya, mfn. relating to the middle, middlemost, central, g. *gahādī*.

Madhyame-shthā (MaitrS.), -**shthā** (AV.), -**shthēya** (MaitrS.), mfn. = *madhyama-sthā*.

Madhyā, ind. in the middle, between, among (gen.), RV. i, 89, 9 &c.; meanwhile, ib. x, 61, 6.

Madhyāyin, mfn. recited in the middle tone, SaṃhUp.

Madhyāyu (Padap. *ya-yu*), mfn. intermediate, being a mediator or seeking a mediation, RV. i, 173, 10.

Madhye, ind. in the middle, in the midst, within, between, among, in the presence of (with gen. or ifc.; sometimes also ibc.; cf. Pāp. ii, 1, 18 and comp. below), Mn.; MBh. &c. (with *√kri* [ind. p. -*kr̥itya* or -*kr̥itvā*, Pāp. i, 4, 76], to place in the middle, make an intermediary of, Kull. on Mn. iv, 80; to count among, Kād.) -**kr̥itya**, ind. with regard to, Mālav. v, 2. -**gaṅgam**, ind. in or into the Ganges, Pāp. ii, 1, 18, Sch. -**guru**, mfn. (prob.) having a long syllable in the middle, Pāp. vi, 3, 11. -**cchandas**, (prob. n.) said to mean 'the sun' or 'the middle of the year', PārGr. iii, 3, 5, Sch. -**jaṭharam**, ind. in the m° of the body, Bhām. -**jalāt**, ind. from out of the m° of the water, Bhāṭṭ. -**vyotis**, f. a kind of Vedic metre, RPrāt. -**na-garam**, ind. in the m° of the city, Rājat. -**nadī**, ind. in or into the river, Kathās. -**narēśvara-sabham**, ind. in the m° of the assembly of princes, Bālar. -**nidhana**, mfn. having the passage called Nidhana (s. v.) in the m°, Lāṭy. -**padmana**, ind. in a lotus flower, Vām. -**priṣṭham**, ind. having the sacrificial days called Priṣṭhya (s. v.) in the m°, ŚaṅkhŚr.; n. a partic. Ajana, TāṇḍBr. -**madhyamāṅguli-karpūram**, ind. between the middle finger and elbow, L. -**yajñam**, ind. in the middle of the sacrifice, ĀpŚr., Sch. -**raṇam**, ind. in the battle, Bhām. -**rathyam**, ind. in the m° of the street, ib. -**vāri**, ind. in or under the water, R. -**vārdhi**, ind. = *samudram*, HPariś. -**vindhyaṭāvi**, ind. in the forests of the Vindhya range, KāśīKh. -**vindhyaṇtar**, ind. in the m° of the Vindhya, Kathās. -**vyoma**, ind. in the air, Bālar. -**śmaśānam**, ind. on the burial-place, Śvapnac. -**sabham**, ind. in the assembly, in public, Dhanaṃj. -**samudram**, ind. in the middle of the sea, Śiś.

मध्य *madhya*, m. N. of the founder of a sect of Vaiṣṇavas in the south of India (he was a Kanarese Brāhmaṇ otherwise called Ānanda-tīrtha, Bhagavat-pāda or Madhu, said to have been born about 1200; his doctrine is commonly called Dvaita, 'Duality,' in opposition to the A-dvaita, 'Non-duality,' of the great Vedāntist Śaṅkarācārya, and his sect are called Mādhyas), RTL. 130 &c. -**guru**, n. the teacher Madhya, Cat. -**tantra-capetā-prāpīda**, m. and -**tantra-dūṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wks. -**mata**, n. the doctrine of M°; -*khaṇḍana*, n.,

-*prakaraṇa*, n., -*pradarśana*, n., -*vidhvaṇsana*, n., -*saṃgraha-tīkā*, f. N. of wks. - **māhātmya**, n., -**muktāvalī**, f., -**mukha-bhāṅga**, m., -**mukha-mardana**, n., -**vaṇśavālī**, f., -**vijaya**, m., -**vidhvaṇsana**, n., -**vedānta**, m., -**sahasra-nāma-bhāṣya**, n., -**siddhānta**, m. (and *śa-bhāṇḍana*, n., -*śa-sāra*, m.), -**stuti**, f. N. of wks. **Madhvācārya**, m. = *madhva-guru*. **Madh-vārtha-dhvaṇsini**, f., **Madhvāhnikā**, n. N. of wks.

Madhva &c. See p. 781, col. 3.

Madhv-aksha &c. See p. 781, col. 2.

मन *man*, cl. 8. 4. Ā. (Dhātup. xxx, 9; xxv, 67) *manutē*, *mānyate* (ep. also *ṛi*; 3. pl. *manvatē*, RV.; pf. *menē*, Br. &c.; *mammāṇṇē*, *nāte*, RV.; aor. *āmatā*, *āmanamahi*, Subj. *manāmahe*, *mananta*, p. *manānā*, q. v., RV.; *manāsi*, *amanāsta*, Subj. *manāsyate*, Prec. *manāsiṣṭha*, 1. pers. m. c. *manāsi*, ib.; *manāsta*, AV., *stām*, Tār.; *man-dhvaṇi*, Br.; *amanāsiṣṭha*, Gr.; fut. *manāsyate*, Br., *ṛi*, MBh.; *manā*, *manitā*, Gr.; *manishkyate*, RV.; inf. *mantum*, MBh. &c., *māntave*, *ṭavai*, RV., *māntos*, Br.; ind. p. *matvā*, Up. &c.; *manitvā*, Gr.; -*matya*, Br. &c.; -*manya*, MBh. &c.), to think, believe, imagine, suppose, conjecture, RV. &c. &c. (*manye*, I think, methinks, is in later language often inserted in a sentence without affecting the construction; cf. g. *cādi* and Pāṇ. iv, 1, 106); to regard or consider any one or anything (acc.) as (acc. with or without *iva*, or adv., often in -*vat*; in later language also dat., to express contempt [cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 17], e. g. *rājyaṃ trīṇāṃ manye*, 'I value empire at a straw,' i. e. I make light of it, = *laghu* √ *man* and opp. to *bahu* or *sādhu* √ *man*, to think much or well of, praise, approve), ib.; to think one's self or be thought to be, appear as, pass for (nom.; also with *iva*), ib.; to be of opinion, think fit or right, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to agree or be of the same opinion with (acc.), MBh.; to set the heart or mind on, honour, esteem (with *na*, disdain), hope or wish for (acc. or gen.), RV. &c. &c.; to think of (in prayer &c.), either 'to remember, meditate on,' or 'mention, declare,' or 'excogitate, invent', RV.; AV.; to perceive, observe, learn, know, understand, comprehend (acc., Ved. also gen.), RV. &c. &c.; to offer, present, MBh.; Caus. (Dhātup. xxxiv, 36) *mānyati* (ep. also *ṛe*; aor. *amīmanat*; Pass. *mānyate*), to honour, esteem, value highly (also with *uru*, *bahu* and *sādhu*), AV. &c. &c.; (Ā.) *stambhe*, Dhātup. xxxiii, 35; *garvake*, ib., Vop.; Desid. (Dhātup. xxiii, 3) *mīmāṃsyate* (rarely *ṛi*; *amīmāṃsiṣṭhā*, SBr.; *mīmāṃsyate*, AV.; *mīmāṃsyate*, *mīmāṃsiṣṭhate*, Gr.), to reflect upon, consider, examine, investigate, AV.; Br. &c.; to call in question, doubt ('with regard to' loc.), ib.; Desid. of Desid. *mīmāṃsiṣṭhate*, Gr.: Intens. *manmanyate*, *manmamanti*, ib. [Cf. *2d. man*; Gk. *μνέω*, *μνέω*; Lat. *meminisse*, *memore*; Slav. and Lith. *minėti*; Goth. *ga-munan*; Germ. *meinen*; Eng. *mean*.]

Matā, mfn. thought, believed, imagined, supposed, understood, RV. &c. &c.; regarded or considered as, taken or passing for (nom. or adv.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; thought fit or right, approved, Yājñ.; Kāv.; Kām.; honoured, esteemed, respected, liked (with gen., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 188), Ragh.; Kām.; desired, intended, R.; m. N. of a son of Śambara, Hariv. (v. l. *mana*); n. a thought, idea, opinion, sentiment, view, belief, doctrine, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; intention, design, purpose, wish, MBh.; BhP.; commendation, approbation, sanction, L.; knowledge, W.; agallochum, L. - **khaṇḍana-stotra**, n. N. of wk. - **ṃga**, see s. v. - **catuṣṭaya-parīkṣā**, f. N. of wk. - **jña**, nfn. knowing a person's intention, Śringār. - **parīkṣā**, f. N. of wk. - **bhedā**, m. difference of opinion between (gen. and instr. with *saha*), VarBṛS., Sch. - **bhedana**, n. N. of wk. - **yogīsa**, m. N. of a man, L. - **vacas**, mfn. heeding words or prayers (said of the Āsvinis), RV. (cf. *mātava-casa*). - **vat** (*matā*), mfn. having an aim or purpose, ib. **Matākṣha**, mfn. one well skilled in dice (as Sakuni), MBh. **Matānujñā**, f. admission of a fault in one's own reasoning while insisting on a similar one in that of the opponent, Nyāyas. **Matāntara**, n. another opinion or creed or sect, MW. **Matāvalambana**, n. the embracing a particular doctrine, ib. **Matāvalambin**, mfn. holding the doctrines of a particular sect, ib.

Matanga, m. 'going wilfully' or 'roaming at

will,' an elephant, MBh.; Śrutab.; a cloud, L.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a Muni and (pl.) his family, MBh.; Kāv. - **ja**, m. an elephant (-*iva*, n.), Kālid.; Kir.; (ā), f. (in music) a partic. Murchana, Saṃgit. - **tirtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. - **deva**, m. N. of a fabulous being, Kathās. - **pāramēśvara**, m. N. of wk. - **pura**, n. N. of a city, Kathās. - **yajñāgni**, m. fire from the sacrifice of Matanga, Mcar. - **vāpi**, f. N. of a sacred tank or bathing-place, Vishn.; MBh. - **vrutti**, f. N. of wk. - **sarasa**, m. N. of a lake, R. - **hataka**, m. N. of a man, Cat. **Matangānūcāra**, m. the keeper or driver of an elephant, Suparṇ.

Matanginī, f. N. of a daughter of Mandara, Kathās.

Matī (in ŚBr. also *māti*), f. devotion, prayer, worship, hymn, sacred utterance, RV.; VS.; thought, design, intention, resolution, determination, inclination, wish, desire (with loc., dat. or inf.), RV. &c. &c. (*matyā*, ind. wittingly, knowingly, purposely; *matim* √ *kṛi* or *dhā* or *dhri* or *ā-√dhā* or *sam-ā-√dhā* or *ā-√sthā* or *sam-ā-√sthā*, with loc., dat., acc. with *prati*, or *artha* m. ifc., to set the heart on, make up one's mind, resolve, determine; *matim* with Caus. of *nī-√vṛi* and abl. of a verbal noun, to give up the idea of; *āhita-matī*, ifc. = having resolved upon; *vinivṛita-matī* with abl. = having desisted from); opinion, notion, idea, belief, conviction, view, creed, ŚRS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (*matyā*, ind. at will; ifc., 'under the idea of,' e. g. *vyāghra-m*, 'under the idea of its being a tiger'); the mind, perception, understanding, intelligence, sense, judgment, ŚBr. &c. &c. (in RV. also 'that which is sensible,' intelligent, mindful, applied to Aditi, Indra and Agni); esteem, respect, regard, Kir.; memory, remembrance, L.; Opinion personified (and identified with Subalātmajā as one of the mothers of the five sons of Pāṇḍu, or regarded as a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Soniā, or as the wife of Viveka), MBh.; Hariv.; Prab.; a kind of vegetable or pot-herb, L.; m. N. of a king, Buddh. [Cf. Lat. *mens*; Angl. Sax. *ge-mynd*; Eng. *mind*]. - **karma**, n. a matter of the intellect, Kām. - **gati**, f. 'mental course,' mode of thought, Kāv. - **garbha**, mfn. 'filled with intelligence,' clever, intelligent, Śis. - **oitra**, m. N. of Aśva-ghoṣa, Buddh. - **ḍatta**, m. N. of a man, Cat. - **darsana**, n. the act or faculty of seeing into the thoughts or intentions (of others), R. - **ḍā**, f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum or = *śimrīḍi*, L. - **dval-dha**, n. difference of opinion, MBh. - **dhvaja**, m. N. of a nephew of Śaśya-paṇḍita, Buddh. - **nēra**, m. N. of a king, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. - **nirpaya**, m. N. of wk. - **niscaya**, m. a firm opinion, L. - **patha**, m. the path of reflection; *ṭham* √ *nī*, to think over, Kāv. - **pura**, n. N. of a town, Buddh. - **pūrva** or *ṭvaka*, mfn. purposed, intended, Mn.; (*ṭvan*, *ṭve* and *ṭvakam*) ind. purposely, wittingly, ib.; Gaut. - **prakarsha**, m. superiority of mind, cleverness, talent, Hit. - **bhadra-gaṇi**, m. N. of a scholar, Cat. - **bhedā**, m. change of opinion, MBh. - **bhrama**, m. (Śāk.), - **bhrānti**, f. (L.) confusion of mind, perplexity, error, misapprehension. - **mat**, mfn. clever, intelligent, wise, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a son of Janam-ejaya, Hariv. - **mānusha** (?) and -**mukura**, m. N. of wks. - **ratna-muni**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **rāja**, m. N. of a poet, ib. - **vat**, w. r. for -*mat*. - **vardhana**, m. N. of an author (also *ṇa-gaṇi*). - **vid**, mfn. knowing (one's) devotion or mind, VS.; TS.; AitBr. - **vi-paryaya**, m. an erroneous opinion, illusion, Vcar. - **vibhraṇsa**, n. failure or infatuation of mind, L. - **vibhrama**, m. = *bhrama*, R. - **vibhānti**, f. id., L. - **śālin**, mfn. 'possessing intelligence,' clever, wise, Pañcat. - **hina**, mfn. deprived of sense, stupid, Hit. **Matīśvara**, m. 'lord of mind,' the wisest of the wise (Viśva-karman), Hariv.

2. **Matya**, n. (for I. see p. 776, col. 2) the means of acquiring knowledge (= *jñānasya kāraṇam*), Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 4, 97.

1. **Mana**, m. Indian spikenard, Nardostachys jatamansi, L.; N. of a son of Śambara, Hariv. (v. l. *mata*).

2. **Mana**, in comp. for *manas*. - **āpa**, mfn. gaining the heart, attracting, beautiful, L. (cf. Pāli *ma-nāpa*). - **ṛiṅga** (*māna*), mfn. (prob. fr. *ṛiṅgi*) directing or guiding the mind, RV. x, 106, 8 (Sāy. *manasā prāsādhanaṃ yasya saḥ*). - **nī**, see *mananyā* below. - **rañjana**, m(f) n. delighting the mind (of comp.), Subh. - **vaśas** (?), m. N. of a

prince, VP. - **haṇsa**, m. (w. r. for *ṇo-h*?) a kind of metre, Col. **Manāpa**, mfn. = *mana-āpa*, Lalit.

Manah, in comp. for *manas*. - **kānta**, mfn., see *manas-kānta*. - **kṣhepa**, m. mental perplexity or confusion, Sāh. - **pati**, m. 'lord of the heart,' N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar. - **paryāya**, m. (with Jaiṇas) 'the state of mental perception which precedes the attainment of perfect knowledge,' N. of the last stage but one in the perception of truth, Sarvad. - **pidā**, f. pain of mind, mental agony, MW. - **pūta**, mfn. pure in heart, mentally pure, Mn. vi, 46. - **pranīta**, mfn. dear to the heart or mind, MBh. xiii, 3503. - **prasāda**, m. serenity or peace of mind, MBh.; Sāh.; Suśr. - **priya**, m(f) n. dear to the heart, Kir. - **prīti**, f. gladness of heart, delight, Kathās. - **śik-shā**, f. N. of wk. (containing the Caitanya doctrine), Cat. - **śilā**, f. (L. also *ṭa*, m.; cf. comp.) realgar, red arsenic, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; - *giri*, v. l. for *ṭocaya*, R.; - *guhā*, f. a cave of red *ṭa*, MBh. (*ṭa-guhā*, Mṛicch. i, 12); - *candana-dhāvana*, n. a fluid prepared from *ṭa* and sandal, MW.; - *vi-cchurita*, mfn. inlaid with *ṭa*, Kum.; *ṭocaya*, m. a quantity of red arsenic, R. - *śighra*, mfn. swift as thought, Kathās. - *śūka*, n. anguish of mind, Divyāv. - *śaśhṭha* (*mānaḥ*), mfn. having the mind for a sixth organ (said of the 5 organs of sense), AV. - *samvara*, m. coercion of the mind, Lalit. - *sam-kalpa*, m. desire of the heart, R. - *saṅga*, m. attachment of the mind, fixing the thoughts (on a beloved one; second stage of love), Pratyā. - *sam-cetanābhāra*, m. one of the 4 kinds of food (in a material and spiritual sense), Buddh. - *sād*, mfn. seated or dwelling in the mind, VS. - *samtāpa*, m. mental anguish or grief, Śāk. - *samunati*, f. high-mindedness, R. - *sampiddhi*, f. heart's content, BhP. - *sāra-maya*, m(f) n. forming the substance of the heart or mind, Hariv. - *siddhi*, f. N. of a goddess, Sindhās. - *silā*, w. r. for *śilā*. - *sukha*, mfn. agreeable to the mind, of pleasant taste, Suśr.; n. joy of the heart, BhP. - *stha*, m(f) n. abiding or dwelling in the heart, R. - *sthiṛi-karaṇa*, n. the act of strengthening or confirming the mind, Cat. - *sthairya*, n. firmness of mind, Kāv. - *sparsa*, mfn. touching the heart, BhP. - *svāmin*, m. N. of a Brāhman, Kathās.

Manaka, m. N. of a man, HParīś.

Manāsa, mfn. thoughtful, careful, RV.; n. thinking, reflection, meditation, thought, intelligence, understanding (esp. intrinsic knowledge or science, as one of the faculties connected with the senses; Nir. viii, 6 = *manman*), Hariv.; Śāṃk.; Sarvad. (*ṇā*, ind. thoughtfully, deliberately, RV.); homage, reverence, Sāy. on RV. i, 165, 4. - *grantha*, m., - *prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wks. - *yukta* and -*vat*, mfn. attended with homage, Sāy. **Mananādi-nigraṇṭu**, m. N. of wk.

Mananīya, mfn. (prob.) containing homage or praise (as a hymn), Nir. x, 5 (others 'estimable').

Mananyā, mfn. deserving praise, RV. x, 106, 8 (Sāy. = *stūtya*, others 'fr. *mana-nī*, directing the mind').

Manayitṛi, m(f) n. Sāy. on RV. i, 124, 3.

Manas, in comp. for *manas*. - 1. -*oit*, mfn. (√ *1. ci*) piled up or constructed with the mind (= *manasā citāḥ*), ŚBr. - 2. -*oit*, mfn. (√ *2. cit*) thinking or reflecting in the mind, RV. ix, 11, 8 (others 'knowing the heart').

Mānas, n. mind (in its widest sense as applied to all the mental powers), intellect, intelligence, understanding, perception, sense, conscience, will, RV. &c. &c. (In phil. the internal organ or *antaḥ-karaṇa* of perception and cognition, the faculty or instrument through which thoughts enter or by which objects of sense affect the soul, IW. 53; in this sense *manas* is always regarded as distinct from *ātman* and *puruṣa*, 'spirit or soul' and belonging only to the body, like which it is—except in the Nyāya—considered perishable; as to its position in the various systems see for Nyāya and Vaiśeṣika, IW. 63; 67; 76, for Śāṃkhya and Vedānta, ib. 84; 109; 117; in RV. it is sometimes joined with *hṛid* or *hṛidāya*, the heart; Mii. vii, 6 with *cakṣus*, the eye; the spirit or spiritual principle, the breath or living soul which escapes from the body at death (called *asu* in animals; cf. above), ib.; thought, imagination, excogitation, invention, reflection, opinion, intention, inclination, affection, desire, mood, temper, spirit, ib. (ifc. after a verbal noun or an inf. stem in *ṭu* = having a mind or wishing to; cf. *drasṭu-m* &c.; *manah* √ *kṛi*, to make up one's mind; with gen.,

to feel inclination for; *manah* √*kṛi*, *pra*-√*kṛi*, √*dhā*, *vi*-√*dhā*, √*dhṛi*, √*bandh* and Caus. of *nī*-√*vi* with loc., dat., acc. with *prati*, or inf., to direct the mind or thoughts towards, think of or upon; *manah* with *sam*-√*dhā*, to recover the senses, collect one's self; with √*han*, see *mano-hatya*; *mānasā*, ind. in the mind; in thought or imagination; with all the heart, willingly; with gen., by the leave of; with *iva* = °*sēva*, as with a thought, in a moment; with √*man*, to think in one's mind, he willing or inclined; with *saṃ*-√*gam*, to become unanimous, agree; *manasi* with √*kṛi*, to bear or ponder in the mind, meditate on, remember; with *nī*-√*dhā*, to impress on the mind, consider; with √*vyū*, to be passing in one's mind; N. of the 26th Kalpa (s. v.), Cat.; of the lake *Mānasa*, BhP.; *manaso dohaḥ*, N. of a *Sāman*, ĀrshBr. [Cf. Gk. *ménos*; Lat. *Mīner-va*.] — *kānta*, mfn. dear to the heart, pleasant, agreeable, Suśr. — *kāra*, m. consciousness (esp. of pleasure or pain), L.; attention of the mind, Lalit.; devotion (see next); — *vidhi*, m. performance of devotion, Jātakam. — *ketā*, m. mental perception or conception, idea, notion, AV. — *tāpa*, m. 'burning of the mind,' mental pain, anguish, repentance, MBh.; R. &c. — *tāla*, m. N. of the lion on which Durgā is carried, L. — *tushti*, f. satisfaction of mind, heart's content, MW. — *tejas* (*mānas*), mfn. endowed with vigour of mind, AV. — *tokā*, f. N. of Durgā, L. — *tva*, n. intellectual state, the state or condition of mind, Sarvad. — *pāpa*, n. mental sin, a sin committed only in mind, AV. — *māya*, m(f). n. spiritual (as opp. to 'material'), RV. — *vat* (*mānas*), mfn. full of sense or spirit, RV.; TS.; Kāth.; KaushUp.; containing the word *manas*, TS.; Kāth.; (āti), f., w. r. for *dnas-vati*, TāpBr. — *vi*, in comp. for *-vin*; — *garhita*, mfn. censured by the wise, MW.; — *tara*, mfn. wiser, cleverer, Kāth.; — *tā*, f. intelligence, high-mindedness, magnanimity, Kīr.; hope, expectation, dependance, W.; — *prasaṅga*, f. praise of the wise, Cat. — *vin*, mfn. full of mind or sense, intelligent, clever, wise, TBr. &c. &c.; in high spirits, cheerful, glad (a-man°), R.; fixing the mind, attentive, W.; m. the fabulous animal called *Sarabha*, L.; N. of a *Nāga*, Lalit.; of a son of *Devala*, VP.; (ini), f. a virtuous wife, W.; Momordica Mixta, L.; N. of the mother of the moon, MBh. (cf. *manasi-ja*); of Durgā, L.; of the wife of *Mṛkanḍu*, Pur.

Manasā, m. N. of a Rishi, RV. v, 44, 10 (Sāy.); (ā), f., see I. *manasā*; n. (ific., with f. ā) = *manas*, mind, heart, PārGr.; MBh. &c.

Mānasā-pāti, m. the lord or presiding genius of the mental powers and life of men, RV.; Br.; ŚS. 1. **Manasā**, f. N. of a partic. goddess (described as consisting of a particle of *Prakṛiti* and as daughter of *Kaśyapa*, sister of the serpent-king *Ananta*, wife of the Muni *Jarat-karu*, mother of the Muni *Āstika*, and protectress of men from the venom of serpents; cf. *viśa-harī*), Pāñcar.; of a *Kim-nari*, Kāraṇḍ. — *devī*, f. the goddess *Manasā*, L. — *pañcamī*, f. the 5th day in the dark half of the month *Āshāḍha* (when there is a festival in honour of the goddess *Manasā*), Col. — *rāma*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

2. **Manasā**, instr. of *manas*, in comp. — *guptā*, f. (prob.) N. of a woman, Pāñ. vi, 3, 4, Sch. — °*jñā-yin* (°*ājñā*), mfn. perceiving with the soul or intellectually, ib. 5, Sch. — *datā* and *saṃgatā*, f. (prob.) N. of women, ib. 4.

Manasi, loc. of *manas*, in comp. — *kāra*, m. taking to heart, Lalit. — *ja*, m. 'heart-born,' love or the god of love, Kāv.; the moon, RāmātUp.; — *teru*, m. I conceived as a tree, Mālav.; — *brīṣṭ*, f. the moon, Alampkīrav. — *maṇḍa*, mfn. slow or inert in love, MW.; — *ruj*, f. pain of love, Vikr. — *āya*, m. 'lying in the heart,' — *ja*, Vikr.

Manasīn, mfn. having a mind or soul, having intellect, TS.

Manaskā, n. dimin. of *manas*, AV. vi, 18, 3; (ific.) = *manas*; cf. *gata-m*°.

Manasya, Nom. P. ā. °*yāti*, te (g. *kaṇḍu-ādi*), to have in mind, intend, RV.; ChUp.; to think, reflect, TBr.; Nir.

Manasyū, mfn. (prob.) wishing, desiring, RV.; m. N. of a prince (son of *Pravra*), MBh.; of a son of *Mahānta*, VP.

Manā, f. devotion, attachment, zeal, eagerness, RV.; envy, jealousy, ib. — *vasu*, mfn. rich in devotion, faithful, ib.

Manāḥ, ind. (prob. fr. *manā* + *āṇ*, 'perceivably') a little, slightly, in a small degree (*dānam manāḥ api*, a gift however small; *kālam manāḥ*, a little

time; *na m*°, not at all; *manāḥ asmi na pātitaḥ*, I was all but thrown down), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; shortly, immediately, at once, Prasannar.; only, merely, Ratnāv. — *kara*, mfn. doing little, lazy, MW.; n. a kind of *Agallochum*, L. — *priya*, mfn. a little dear, MW.

Manānā, mfn. devout, pious, RV. vi, 67, 10.

Manānak, ind. (prob.) = *manāk*, a little, a short time, RV. x, 61, 6.

Manāya, Nom. P. °*yāti*, to be zealous or devoted, RV.; to think, consider, ib.

Manāyī, f. (fr. *manu*) Manu's wife, MaitrS. (cf. *manāvī*).

Manāyū, mfn. (fr. *manā*) zealous, devoted, RV.; desirous, praying, ib.

Manāvī, f. (fr. *manu*) Manu's wife, ŚBr. (cf. *manāyī*).

Manā, mfn. known, understood, L.

Mani-√*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to take to heart, Vop.

Manishā, f. thought, reflection, consideration, wisdom, intelligence, conception, idea (*pāro manishāyā*, beyond all conception), RV. &c. &c.; prayer, hymn, RV.; desire, wish, request, ib. — *pañcaka*, n. N. of two wks.

Manishikā, f. wisdom, intelligence (*sva-manishikayā*, 'according to one's own judgment'), BhP.; expectation, Balar.

Manishipā (?), f. a kind of metre, Śrutab.

Manishita, mfn. desired, wished, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. wish, desire, ib. (cf. *yathā-m*°). — *varashin*, mfn. showering desired objects (like a rain), Rājat.

Manishin, mfn. thoughtful, intelligent, wise, sage, prudent, RV. &c. &c.; devout, offering prayers or praises, RV.; m. a learned *Brāhman*, teacher, Pañḍit, W.; N. of a king, VP. **Manishi-tā**, f. wisdom, Venis.

Manu, mfn. thinking, wise, intelligent, VS.; ŚBr.; m. 'the thinking creature (?)', man, mankind, RV.; VS.; AitBr.; TĀr. (also as opp. to evil spirits, RV. i, 130, 8; viii, 98, 6 &c.; the *Riḥhus* are called *mānor nāpātāḥ*, the sons of *man*, iii, 60, 3); the Man par excellence or the representative man and father of the human race (regarded in the RV. as the first to have instituted sacrifices and religious ceremonies, and associated with the *Rishis* *Kaṇva* and *Atri*; in the AitBr. described as dividing his possessions among some of his sons to the exclusion of one called *Nabha-nedishtha*, q. v.; called *Sāmarāṇa* as author of RV. ix, 101, 10-12; Āpsva as author of ib. 106, 7-9; in Naigh. v, 6 he is numbered among the 31 divine beings of the upper sphere, and VS. xi, 66 as father of men even identified with *Prajā-pati*; but the name *Manu* is esp. applied to 14 successive mythical progenitors and sovereigns of the earth, described Mn. i, 63 and in later wks. as creating and supporting this world through successive *Antaras* or long periods of time, see *manv-antara* below; the first is called *Svāyambhuva* as sprung from *Svayam-bhū*, the Self-existent, and described in Mn. i, 34 as a sort of secondary creator, who commenced his work by producing 10 *Prajāpatis* or *Maharshis*, of whom the first was *Marīci*, Light; to this *Manu* is ascribed the celebrated 'code of *Manu*', see *manu-saṃhitā*, and two ancient *Sūtra* works on *Kalpa* and *Gṛhya* i. e. sacrificial and domestic rites; he is also called *Hairanyagarbha* as son of *Hiranya-garbhā*, and *Prācetasā*, as son of *Pra-cetas*; the next 5 *Manus* are called *Svārocishā*, *Autamī*, *Tāmasā*, *Raivata*, *Cakshushā*, cf. IW. 208, n. 1; the 7th *Manu*, called *Vaivasvata*, Sun-born, or from his piety, *Satyavrata*, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings, and said, like the Noah of the Old Testament, to have been preserved from a great flood by *Vishṇu* or *Brahmā* in the form of a fish: he is also variously described as one of the 12 *Ādityas*, as the author of RV. viii, 27-31, as the brother of *Yama*, who as a son of the Sun is also called *Vaivasvata*, as the founder and first king of *Ayodhya*, and as father of 114 who married *Budha*, son of the Moon, the two great solar and lunar races being thus nearly related to each other, see IW. 344; 373; the 8th *Manu* or first of the future *Manus*, accord. to VP. iii, 2, will be *Savarni*; the 9th *Dakṣa-savarni*; the 12th *Rudra-s*°; the 13th *Raucya* or *Deva-s*°; the 14th *Bhaurya* or *Indra-s*°; thought (= *manas*), TS.; Br.; a sacred text, prayer, incantation, spell (= *mantra*), RāmātUp.; Pāñcar.; Prātṛp.; N. of an *Agni*, MBh.; of a *Rudra*, Pur.; of *Kṛishāya*, BhP.; of an astronomer, Cat.; (pl.) the mental powers, BhP.; N. of the number 'fourteen'

(on account of the 14 *Manus*), *Sūryas*; f. *Manu*'s wife (= *manāvī*), L.; *Trigonella Corniculata*, L. [Cf. Goth. *mann*; Germ. *Mannus*, mentioned by *Tacitus* as the mythical ancestor of the West-Germans, *Mann, man*; Angl. Sax. *man*; Eng. *man*.] — *kapāla*, n. *Manu*'s bowl or dish, *Kapishṭh*. — *ku-lāditya*, m. N. of a king, Cat. — *ga*, m. N. of a son of *Dyuti-mat*, Pur.; n. N. of the *Varsha* ruled by him, ib. — *ja*, m. 'Manu-born,' a nian, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā or ī), f. a woman, ib.; — *nātha* (Daś.), -*pāti* (R. &c.), m. 'lord of men,' a prince, king; -*loka*, m. 'world of men,' the earth, MBh.; -*vyāghra*, m. 'man-tiger,' any eminent or illustrious nian, R.; -*ājātmaja*, m. 'son of man,' a nian, L.; (ā), f. a woman, MBh.; -*ājādhīpa* and -*pāti*, m. 'sovereign of men,' a prince, king, MBh.; -*jī*-√*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to change into a man, Kathās.; -*jendra*, m. 'lord of men,' a prince, king, MBh. (°*dra-putra*, n., °*trī*, f. a prince, princess, Kathās.); -*jēśvara*, m. = -*jēndra*, VarBrS.; -*jōttama*, m. best of men, MBh. — *jāta* (*mānu*), mfn. descended from men or from *Manu*, AV.; m. a man, MBh. — *jyeshtha*, m. a sword, L. — *tantu*, m. N. of a man, ĀśvS.; -*tirtha*, n. N. of a *Tirtha*, BhP. — *tva*, n. the rank or office of a *Manu*, ib. — *divi* (?), N. of wk. — *prapita*, mfn. taught or promulgated by *Manu* (-*tva*, n.), Kull. on Mn. i, 4. — *pravarha* or -*pravalha*, m. N. of RV. viii, 29, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *pṛita* (*mānu*), mfn. beloved by men, RV. — *bhū*, m. a man, L. — *muktāvāli*, f. N. of wk. — *yuga*, n. the age or period of a *Manu* (= 311,040,000 years), Col. — *rāj*, m. 'king of men,' N. of *Kubera*, L. — *vāt*, ind. like men or as becomes men, RV.; as with *Manu*, *Kātyā*. — *vasa*, m. N. of a king, VP. — *vrta*, mfn. chosen by men, AitBr. — *śreshtha*, m. 'best among men,' N. of *Vishṇu*, Pāñcar. — *saṃhitā*, f. N. of the collection of laws commonly known as 'the laws or institutes of *Manu*,' of a *Tantra* wk.; Cat. — *savā*, m. = *manushya-sava*, TS. (others 'Manu's libation'). — *smṛiti*, f. *Manu*'s law-book; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.

Manur-hita ('*nus* + *h*°'), mfn. friendly to men, good for men, RV.

Manusha (or °*śā*, MaitrS.), m. (fr. *manus*) a man, RV.; (ī), f. a woman, L. **Manushendra**, w. r. for *manujendra*, q. v.

Manushya, m(f). n. human, manly, useful or friendly to man, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; n. a man, human being, RV. &c. &c.; a man (as opp. to woman), Mn.; MārKp.; a husband, VarBrS.; a class of deceased ancestors (those who receive the *Piṇḍa* offering), TBr. — *kāra*, m. the deed of a man, human exertion, MBh. — *kilbishā*, n. transgression against men, ŚBr. — *kṛita* (°*shyā*), mfn. committed against men, VS. — *gandha*, m. human odour, AitBr. — *gandharva*, m. pl. the human *Gandharvas* (inferior to the *Deva-g*°), TUp. — *gavī*, f. pl. N. of partic. verses or formulas, ĀpŚr. — *granthi*, m. a knot formed by men, *Kapishṭh*. — *carā*, mfn. having dealings or intercourse with men, TS. — *cittā*, n. the thought or will of men, ŚBr. — *ochandasā*, n. the metre of men, TS. — *janman*, mfn. begotten by a man, Śis. — *jā*, mfn. born of men, RV. — *jāta*, n. the human race, mankind, Gaut. — *jātaka*, n. N. of wk. — *jāti*, f. = *jāta*, Hit. — *tā*, f. manhood, humanity, the state or condition of man (acc. with ā-√*i*, to become a man), R.; MārKp. — *trā*, ind. among men, to men, ŚBr. — *tvā*, n. = *tā*, f. (acc. with √*yā*, to become a man), TBr.; Mn. &c. — *durga*, mfn. inaccessible owing to men; n. a place inacc° &c., MBh. — *devā*, m. 'man-god,' a *Brāhman*, ŚBr.; a prince, king, Ragh. — *dharma*, m. the law or duty or state or character of man, MW.; (with *uttara*), highest condition, *Divyāv*. — *dharmān*, m. 'having the nature or character of man,' N. of *Kubera*, Śis.; = child of men, Jātakam. — *nāmā*, m. pl. N. of partic. verses or formulas, TĀr. — *nāmān*, n. a human name, ib. — *pātra*, n. cup or bowl of men, TāpBr. — *pota*, m. a little boy, Mcar. — *prakṛiti*, mfn. of human origin, Āpast. — *mātra*, mfn. only a man, MBh. — *māraṇa*, n. manslaughter, (unintentionally) killing a man, Mn. viii, 296. — *yajñā*, m. 'man-offering,' the act of devotion due to men (i. e. *atithi-pūjana*, the honouring of guests or hospitality, one of the 5 *mahā-yajñas*, q. v.), ŚBr.; ĀśvGr. &c. — *yāsasā*, human glory or splendour, °*sin*, mfn. possessing h° gl°; TS. — *yāna*, n. a litter, palankin, MBh. — *yoni*, m. human womb, ŚBr. — *rathā*, m. chariot of men, TS.; AitBr. — *rājā*, m. a human king, VS. — *rājan*, m. id., Br. — *rūpā*, n. human form, ŚBr. — *lokā*,

m. the world of men, VS.; ŚBr. &c. — **viś**, f. (AitBr.). — **viśā**, n. (TS.). — **viśā**, f. (Kāth.) mankind, the human race. — **śīras**, m. a partic. aquatic animal with a human head, Āpast. — **śrīṅga**, n. 'man's-horn' (as an example of what cannot exist), impossibility, Śaṅkhyas, Sch. — **śūṇita**, n. human blood, R. — **sabha**, f. an assembly or crowd or meeting-place of men, L. — **savā**, m. libation or sacrifice (performed) by men, TBr.; Kāth. — **sā-khya**, n. the presence of men as witnesses; (e), ind. in the p^o of men, Nidānas. — **hāra**, m. man-stealing, Siphās. — **hārin**, m. a man-stealer, L. **Manushyāyusha**, n. the life-time of men, ŚBr. **Manushyālaya**, (ibc.) human dwelling, house; — **candrikā**, f. — **lakshana**, n. N. of wks. **Manushyendra**, m. 'best of men' (in addressing a good man), Nal. xxi. 6. **Manushyēśvara**, m. 'lord of men', a prince, king, Ragh. **Manushyēśu**, m. or f. (?) an arrow thrown by men, AV. **Manushyānasa**, n. sin of men, ib.

Manushyāt, ind. = next, AV. v. 12, 8 (printed °shvāt; cf. APrāt. iv. 65).

Manush-vāt, ind. (fr. *manus*) as (among or for or with) men, RV.; like or as (with) Manu, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Manus, m. man or Manu (the father of men), RV.; VS. (cf. *mānūr-hita*, *manush-vāt*, and *mānusha*).

Mano, in comp. for *manas*. — **gata**, mfn. 'mind-gone', existing or passing or concealed in the mind or heart, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. thought, opinion, notion, idea, wish, desire, ib. — **gatī**, f. 'heart's course', wish, desire, MBh.; mfn. going where one will, R. — **gamyā**, mfn. accessible to (i.e. conceivable by) the mind, MW. — **gavī**, f. wish, desire, L. — **gupta**, mfn. cherished or concealed in the mind, thought or meditated on secretly, W.; (ā), f. red arsenic (= *manah-silā*), L.; a species of sugar-cane, L. — **grīhīta**, mfn. seized by the mind, captivated by the m^o, MaitrS.; Kāth. — **grāhāṇa**, n. the act of seizing or captivating the m^o, MaitrS.; TS. — **grāhīn**, mfn. captivating the m^o, fascinating, MBh.; R. — **grāhya**, mfn. to be grasped by the m^o, Bhāṣap.; = prec., MBh. — **glāni**, f. depression of m^o, Daś. — **ghna**, mfn. intimidating the m^o, Bhpr. — **ja**, m. 'm^o-born', love or the god of love, Kāv.; — **priddhi**, f. a kind of shrub, L. — **janman**, m. = *ja*, Kāv. — **jalpa**, m. 'mind-talk', imagination, L. — **javā**, m. the speed or swiftness of thought, RV.; ŚBr.; (māno-), mfn. swift as thought, RV. &c. &c. (am, ind.; — *fā*, f.); quick in thought or apprehension, W.; resembling a father, fatherly, parental, L.; m. N. of a son of Anila or the Wind, MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Rudra Īśana, Pur.; of Indra in the 6th Manv-antara, ib.; of a son of Medhātithi, BhP.; of a fabulous horse, Vas., Introd.; a person whose parents are a Brāhma and a Nishādi, L.; (ā), f. N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni, MuṇḍUp.; Methonica Superba, L.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a river in Krauñca-dvīpa, VP.; m. or n. a kind of magic, Divyāv.; n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; of the Varsha ruled by Medhātithi, BhP. — **javas** (māno-), mfn. swift as thought, RV.; TS.; TBr.; N. of Yama, VS. (Mahidh.). — **javasa**, mfn. resembling a father, fatherly, L. — **javina**, mfn. swift as thought (°*vi-tva*, n.), Cat. — **javishtha** (māno-), mfn. very swift, as th^o, RV. vi, 9, 6 (read so for *māno jāv*). — **jātā**, mfn. 'mind-born', sprung up in the mind or soul, VS.; ŚBr. — **jighra**, mfn. scenting out or guessing (a person's) thoughts, Sāh. — **jū**, mfn. swift as thought, RV. — **jū**, mfn. agreeable to the mind, pleasing, lovely, beautiful, charming, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a pleasant spot, Vishṇu; Pinus Longifolia, L.; N. of a Gandharva, SaddhP.; (ā), f. (only L.) the senna plant; a kind of cumin; Jasminum Grandiflorum; = *vandhyā-karkotakī*, an intoxicating drink; red arsenic; a princess; n. the wood of Pinus Longifolia, L.; — **ghosha**, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; — **tā**, f. loveliness, beauty, Cāṇ.; — **sadbhābhigārjita**, m. N. of a Kalpa, Buddh.; — **svara**, m. N. of a Gandharva, Kāraṇḍ.; — **jyotiś** (māno-), mfn. one whose light is the intellect, ŚBr. — **jvalā**, f. Jasminum Auriculatum, L. — **daṇḍa**, m. complete control over the thoughts, Mn. xii, 10. — **daṭta**, mfn. 'given by the mind', mentally given, wished, BhP.; N. of an author, Cat.; (ā), f. (prob.) N. of a woman, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 4, Sch. — **ākha**, m. 'heart-inflamer', the god of love, L. — **dukhā**, n. heart-ache, mental affliction, MW. — **duṣhṭa**, mfn. defiled with evil thoughts, depraved in mind, Mn. v, 108. — **duṭa-kāvyā**, n., — **duṭikā**,

f. N. of wks. — **dharma**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **dhatu**, m. the sphere of the mind or intellect (with Buddh. one of the 18 elementary spheres), Dharmas. 25. — **dhinātha**, m. 'heart-lord', a lover, husband, MW. — **dhṛit**, mfn. 'having the mind restrained or controlled', prudent, intelligent, RV. — **navasthāna**, n. absence of m^o, inattention, Śaṅkhyak. — **nāsa**, m. loss of n^o, Cat. — **nita**, mfn. 'taken by the m^o', chosen, approved, preferred, W. — **nukūla**, mfn. pleasant to the m^o, VarYogay. — **nuga**, mfn. 'smiting the m^o', agreeable, pleasing, Hariv.; m. N. of a district, MBh. — **pahārin**, mfn. ravishing or captivating the m^o, gratifying, Kām. — **pēta**, mfn. destitute of understanding, KaushUp. — **bhava**, mfn. 'm^o-born', arising or being in the m^o, imaginary, BhP.; m. (ifc. f. ā) love (opp. to *krōdha*), MBh.; sexual love or the god of l^o, ib.; Kāv. &c.; — **druma**, m. love compared to a tree, Kāv.; — **śāsana**, m. 'chastiser of the god of love', N. of Śiva, Bhām.; — **vāgāra**, n. 'abode of love', pudendum muliebre, Bhpr. — **bhiddhā**, f. red arsenic, L. — **bhividvāsa**, m. close application of mind, tenacity of purpose, MW. — **bhīprāya**, m. heart's desire; — *ga*, mfn. agreeable, pleasant, MBh. — **bhīrāma**, mfn. pleasing the mind, delightful, Kāv.; m. N. of an author, Cat.; m. or n. (?) N. of the spot where Buddha Tamāla-pattra-candana-gandha (Mahā-maudgalyāyana) will appear, SaddhP. — **bhīlāsha**, n. the heart's desire or wish, MW. — **bhū**, m. 'mind-born', love or the god of love, Kāv.; Kathās. — **bhīṭ**, mfn. supporting the mind, ŚBr. — **mathana**, m. 'heart-agitator', the god of love, Pañcar. — **māya**, mfn. consisting of spirit or mind, spiritual, mental, ŚBr.; Up. &c.; — *kōśa*, m. the mental sheath (the 2nd of the subtle sheaths in which the soul is encased), Vedāntas. — **mūṣhī-grīhita**, mfn. seized by the stealer of the mind (a demon), ŚBr. — **mūh**, mfn. perplexing or bewildering the m^o, AV. — **mūṣga**, m. the heart conceived of as a deer, Subh. — **mohini**, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. — **yārin**, mfn. going at will or wherever one likes (°*vi-tva*, n.), Pañcar. — **yāj**, mfn. yoked by a mere thought or wish (i.e. without effort), RV.; adapted to the understanding, wise, ib.; VS.; AV. — **yoni**, m. 'mind-born', N. of the god of love, L. — **rañjana**, n., — **rañjini**, f. N. of wks. — **ratha**, m. (ifc. f. ā) 'heart's joy' (see 2. *ratha*), a wish, desire (also = desired object), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fancy, illusion, Śaṅk.; (in dram.) a wish expressed in an indirect manner, hint, Sāh.; the heart compared to a car (see 1. *ratha*), R.; N. of a teacher, Buddh.; of a poet, Cat.; of various men, Rājat.; (ā), f. N. of a woman (= *prabhā*), Kathās.; — **kusuma**, n. wish or desire compared to a flower, MW.; — **krīta**, mfn. chosen or taken at will (as a husband), Hariv.; — **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.; — **trītiyā**, f. the 3rd day in the light half of the month Caitra (°*vratā*, n. N. of wk.), Cat.; — **dāyaka**, m. 'fulfilling wishes', N. of a Kalpa-vriksha, Kathās.; — **druma**, w. r. for *mano-bhava-dr*, Mālav. iii, 11; — **dvādasi**, f. the 12th day in a partic. half month, Cat.; — **prabhā**, f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; — **bandha**, m. the cherishing or entertaining of desires (°*dha-bandhu*, m. the friend of [i.e. one who satisfies] wishes, Mālatim. i, 34); — **māya**, mfn. consisting of wishes, having many w^o, Bhām.; being the object of a w^o, Naish.; — **siddha**, w. r. for *-siddhi*, Kathās.; — **siddhi**, f. the fulfilment of a w^o, Kathās.; m. (also °*dhika*) N. of a man, ib.; — *spīṣṭi*, f. creation of the fancy, phantasm of the imagination, MW.; — *thāntara*, m. 'innermost desire', beloved object or person, Mfich. — **rama**, mfn. (ā), n. gratifying the mind, attractive, pleasant, charming, beautiful, MaitrUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a Nāga, L.; of a mountain, ib.; (ā), f. see next; n. a kind of house, L.; N. of a pleasure-garden, HParis. — **ramā**, f. a beautiful woman, L.; a kind of pigment (= *gorocanā*), L.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; of a goddess, Buddh.; of a Gandharvi, Kāraṇḍ.; of a daughter of the Vidyā-dhara Indivara (wife of Sva-roci and mother of Vijaya), MārKp.; of various other women, Cat.; of a river, MBh.; of various wks., Cat.; — *kuca-mardini*, f., — *khaṇḍa*, m. or n., — *pariṇayana-carita*, n., — *vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. — **rāga**, m. affection, passion (of the heart), Mālatim. — **rājya**, n. the realm of fancy, Sarvad. (°*jyāni* / *kṛi*, to build castles in the air, Rājat.). — **ruj**, f. pain or grief of the heart, Mālatim. — **rti** (fr. *ārti*), f. id., L. — **lakshana**, n. N. of wk. — **laya**, m. loss of consciousness, Cat. — **laulya**, n. a freak of the mind, whim, caprice, Hit. — **vātī**, f.

N. of a woman, Hariv.; of an Apsaras, ib.; of a daughter of the Vidyā-dhara Citrāṅgada, Kathās.; of a daughter of the Asura-pati Su-māya, ib.; of a mythical town on mount Meru, BhP., Sch. — **valambikā**, f. N. of wk. — **valabhā**, f. 'heart's beloved', a beloved woman, Daś. — **vahā**, f. the heart-artery, MBh. — **vāk-karman**, n. pl. thoughts and words and deeds, Mn. xii, 242. — **vāg-dēha-ja**, mfn. resulting from th^o and w^o and d^o (lit. mind, speech and body), MW. — **vāñchā**, f., — **vāñchita**, n. heart's wish, the mind's desire, ib. — **vāta** (māno-), mfn. desired by the mind, agreeable, RV. — **vāda**, m. N. of wk. — **vikāra**, m. change or emotion of the mind, L. — **vid**, m. 'spirit-knower' (500 are reckoned as followers of the Jina Mahā-vira), W. — **vinayana**, n. mental discipline, Inscr. — **vinoda** and °*da-kṛit*, m. N. of poets, Cat. — **viruddha**, m. pl. 'opposed to thought, incomprehensible', N. of a group of divine beings, MBh. — **vṛitti**, f. activity or disposition of the mind, volition, fancy, Kāv.; Śaṅk. — **vega**, m. speed or velocity of thought, MW.; N. of a hero, Vcar. — **veda-śīras**, n. pl. N. of partic. verses or formulas, VarBṛS. — **vyathā**, f. mental pain or anguish, MW. — **hata**, mfn. frustrated in expectation, disappointed, L. — **hān**, mfn. mind-destroying, AV.; m. N. of a destructive Agni, ib.; PārGr. — **hara**, mfn. (ā or ī), 'heart-stealing', taking the fancy, fascinating, attractive, charming, beautiful, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Jasminum Multiflorum or Pubescens, L.; the third day of the civil month (*karma-māsa*), Sūryapr.; N. of a poet, Cat.; of a wk., ib.; (ā), f. yellow jasmine or Jasminum Grandiflorum, L.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; of a Kimp-narī, Kāraṇḍ.; of the wife of Varcasvin and mother of Śīśira, MBh.; of the wife of Dhara and mother of Śīśira, Hariv.; of a Comm. on the Rāmāyaṇa by Loka-nātha; (ī), f. Piper Longum, L.; n. gold, L.; — *kāvyā*, n. N. of a poem; — *krishṇa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *tara*, mfn. more or most fascinating or beautiful, MBh. (°*ra-tva*, n., Mālatim.); — *dāsa*, m. N. of a king (patron of Sadā-siva), Cat.; — *virēśvara*, m. N. of a teacher, ib.; — *śarman*, m. N. of an author, ib.; — *siṅha*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; — *rākāra*, mfn. beautiful in form, Kāv. — **harti**, m. a heart-stealer, BhP. — **hā**, m. = *han*, m., MantraBr. — **hārikā**, f. N. of a woman, Kathās. — **hārin**, mfn. = *hara*, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **hāri**, f. an unfaithful or inconstant woman, L. — **hṛit**, mfn. 'stealing the life' and 'gladdening the heart', Śiś. xix, 109. — **hlāda**, m. joy of the heart, R. — **hlādin**, mfn. gladdening the heart, Kām. — **hṛvā** (fr. *dhvā*), f. red arsenic, L. (cf. *mano* 'bhiddhā').

Manaka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Manota, prob. n. (ApŚr., Scb.) or **manotē**, f. (ŚaṅkhBr. &c.) the hymn RV. vi, 1 (containing the word *manotā*, nom. of *manotri*, and used in sacrificing; also °*tā-sūktā*, ŚaṅkhŚr.); the deity to whom the offering during the recitation of that hymn is dedicated (accord. to the Brāhmaṇas = Agni or Vāc and Go), TS.; Br.; KātyŚr.

Manotri or **manotri**, m. (√*man*, *manute*) an inventor, discoverer, disposer, manager, RV. (in TS. nom. °*tā* also as f.)

Manonmani, f. a form of Durgā, Hcat.

Manor-hata or **manor-hita**, m. N. of a patriarchal sage, Buddh. (cf. *mānūr-hita*).

Manatavya, mfn. to be thought, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to be regarded or considered as (nom.), Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcar.; (with *doshēṇa*), to be accused of a fault, MBh. (v.l. *gantavya*); to be admitted or assumed or stated, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be approved or sanctioned, Hit. (v.l. *anu-m*); n. (impers.) one should think or suppose, Yājñ., Sch.

Manāti, f., g. *tanoty-ādi* (cf. *matī*).

Mānta, m. an adviser, manager, disposer, ruler, arbiter, RV. (also as f.); advice, counsel, ib.; a fault, offence, transgression, L.; a man, mankind, L.; lord of men (= *prajā-pati*), L.; a king, W.; f. thought, understanding, intellect, ib. — **mat**, mfn. (only voc. *māntu-mas*) wise, intelligent, RV.

Māntūya, Nom. P. ā. °*yati*, °*te*, to become angry or to transgress against, L.; to be offended or be jealous, Bhāṭṭ.

Māntṛi, m. a thinker, adviser, counsellor, ŚBr.; KaushUp.; MBh.; one who consents or agrees, Āpast. [Cf. Gk. *Méntrōp*.]

Māntṛa, m. (rarely n.; ifc. f. ā) 'instrument of thought', speech, sacred text or speech, a prayer or song of praise, RV.; AV.; TS. a Vedic hymn or

sacrificial formula, that portion of the Veda which contains the texts called *ṛic* or *yajus* or *sāman* (q.v.) as opp. to the Brāhmaṇa and Upanishad portion (see IW. 5 &c.). Br.; GṛŚS. &c.; a sacred formula addressed to any individual deity (e.g. *Om Śivāya namaḥ*), RTL. 61; a mystical verse or magical formula (sometimes personified), incantation, charm, spell (esp. in modern times employed by the Śāktas to acquire superhuman powers; the primary Mantras being held to be 70 millions in number and the secondary innumerable; RTL. 197-202), RV. (i, 147, 4); ĀśvŚr.; Mn.; Kathās.; Suśr.; consultation, resolution, counsel, advice, plan, design, secret, RV. &c. &c.; N. of Viṣṇu, Viṣṇu.; of Śiva, MBh.; (in astrol.) the fifth mansion, VarYogay. — **kalamā-kara**, m. N. of wk. — **karana**, n. the recital of a sacred text, Pāp. i, 3, 25; a Vedic text or verse, Cat. — **kalpa-druma**, m., — **kalpa-latā**, f. N. of wks. — **kāra**, m. a composer or reciter of s° t°, MānGr. — **kārya**, n. subject of consultation, MW. — **kāla**, m. the time of deliberation, Mn. vii, 149. — **kāśi-khaṇḍa**, m. or n. N. of wk. — **kuśala**, mfn. experienced in counsel, R.; Hariv. — **kṛit**, m. a composer of hymns, RV.; Br.; one who recites a s° t°, BhP.; a counsellor, adviser, Ragh.; an emissary, ambassador, BhP. — **kṛita**, mfn. consecrated by Mantras, MW. — **kovidā**, mfn. knowing s° t°, ib. — **kośa**, m., — **kaumudī**, f., — **khaṇḍa**, m. or n., — **ganapati-tattva-ratna**, n. N. of wks. — **gaṇḍaka**, m. (prob.) a kind of amulet, Kād.; knowledge, L. — **gupta**, m. N. of a nian, Daś. — **gupti**, f. secret counsel, Kām. — **gūḍha**, m. a secret agent, spy, L. — **grāha**, n. a council chamber, MBh. — **candrikā**, f., — **cintāmaṇi**, m., — **cūḍāmaṇi**, m. N. of wks. — **jala**, n. water consecrated by charms or s° t°, BhP. — **jāgara**, m. recital of Vedic texts (accord. to their different Pāthas) at night, L. — **jihva**, n. 'having s° t° for tongues', fire or N. of Agni, Śiś.; L. — **jña**, mfn. knowing s° t°, Var.; BhP.; experienced in counsel, Mn.; R.; m. a spy, L.; a learned Brāhmaṇa, priest, W. — **jyeshtha**, mfn. one whose superinrity is dependent on his knowledge of s° t°, MBh. — **jyotis**, n. N. of wk. — **tattva**, n. the essence of counsel; — **netra**, n., — **prakāśa**, m. N. of wks. (v.l. — **tantra-n°** and — **pr°**); — **vid**, mfn. very experienced in counsel, MBh. — **tantra-meru-ratnāvali**, f. N. of wk. — **tas**, ind. with respect to s° t°, from or by the Mantras, Mn.; R.; from advice, deliberately, W. — **toya**, n. water consecrated by Mantras or spells, Kathās. — **da**, mfn. teaching s° t°, Mn. ii, 153; giving advice, MārkP. — **dar-pāna**, m. N. of wk. — **darśin**, mfn. knowing s° t°, SāmhitUp.; m. a Brāhmaṇa learned in the Vedas, Mn. iii, 212. — **dātri**, m. a teacher of s° t°, Brah-mavP. — **dādhiti**, m. 'having s° t° for rays', fire, L. — **dīpaka**, n. and — **dīpikā**, f. N. of wks. — **dṛis**, mfn. seeing i.e. knowing or composing s° t°, BhP.; skilled in counsel, a counsellor, ib. — **devatā**, f. the deity invoked in a s° t°; — **prakāśa**, m., — **prakāśikā** (also — **deva-pr°**), f. N. of wks. — **drashṭṛi**, m. a seer or composer of s° t°, Pān. iv, 1, 114, Sch. — **druma**, m. N. of Indra in the 6th Manv-antara, BhP. — **dhara** (Hariv.), — **dhārīn** (MBh.), m. a counsellor, adviser. — **nirṇaya**, m. decision or settlement of counsel, MW.; — **prabandha**, m. N. of wk. — **netra**, n. N. of wk. — **pati** (*māntra*), m. lord or owner of a s° t°, TĀr. — **pattara**, n. a leaf inscribed with a s° t°, Vikr.; N. of wk. — **pada**, n. a sacred or magical word, Kir. — **paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **pāṭha**, m. the recitation of a s° t°, KātyŚr.S., Sch.; N. of wk. — **pāda**, m., — **pāṭayana**, n. (*na-krama*, n.), and *ne vidyārtha-dīpikā*, f.), — **purascaraṇa-prakāśa**, m. pl. N. of wks. — **pushpa**, n. flowers with recitation of s° t°, RTL. 415; *°pāñjali*, m. N. of wk. — **pustikā**, f. a book of spells, Kathās. — **pūta**, mfn. purified by s° t°, Ragh.; *°ātman*, m. N. of Garuḍa, Gal. — **prakaraṇa**, n., — **prakāśa**, m., — **pradīpa**, m. N. of wks. — **prabhāva**, m. the power of a spell, Ratnāv. — **prayoga**, m. 'the employment of a s° t° or spell', N. of wk. (also — *tantra*, n.); magical means or agency, Kathās. — **praśna**, m. (*na-kāṇḍa*, n., — *na-bhāṣya*, n.) and — **prastāra**, m. N. of wks. — **phala**, n. fruit of counsel or advice, W. — **balā**, n. the superiority or precedence of a s° t°, KātyŚr.; magical power, Kathās. — **bija**, n. the seed (i.e. first syllable) of a spell, RāmātUp. (cf. RTL. 197-202); the germ or nigin of counsel, Kām. — **brāhmaṇa**, n. the hymns and Brāhmaṇas (*-vid*, mfn. knowing them, Gaut.). N. of wk. — **bhāgavata**, n., — **bhā-**

shya, n., — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wks. — **bheda**, m. breach of counsel, betrayal of a design, MBh.; Kāv.&c.; a partic. kind of spell or incantation, Cat. — **maya**, m(f)ṇ. consisting of spells, MBh. — **mayūkha**, m., — **mahādādhi**, m., — **mārtanda**, m. N. of wks. — **mālā**, f. N. of wks.; of a river in Kuśa-dvīpa, BhP. — **muktāvali**, f. N. of various wks. — **mūrti**, m. 'whose body consists of sacred texts', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **mūla**, m(f)ṇ. rooted in counsel or in spells, Yājñ.; Kathās.; ŚārṅgP. — **yantra**, n. an amulet with a magical formula, Pañcat.; — **prakāśa**, m. N. of wk. — **yukti**, f. application of spells, magical means, Kathās. — **yoga**, m. employment of a sacred text, Var.; magic (?), Cat.; — **prakarāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **ratna**, n. 'the jewel of magic'; — **kośa**, m., — **dīpikā**, f., — **prakāśa**, m., — *mañjushā*, f., *°Ind-kara*, m., *°Indvali*, f. (and *°Ind-kośa*, m.) N. of wks. — **rahasya-prakāśikā**, f. N. of wk. — **rāja**, m. 'king of spells', N. of a partic. magical formula, RāmātUp.; — **vidhi**, m., *°jātmaka-stotra*, n., *°jā-nushthāna-krama*, m. N. of wks. — **rāmāyana**, n. N. of a Tantric text and Comm. by Nīla-kaṇṭha. — **vacana**, n. the recitation of a sacred text, KātyŚr. — **vat**, ind. in conformity with or accompanied by the recitation of s° t°, Mn.; MBh.; R.; according to all rules of consultation, MBh. — **vat**, mfn. attended with s° t° or hymns, ŚrŚS.; Yājñ.; enchanted (as a weapon), Ragh.; entitled to use the Mantras, initiated, W.; having or hearing counsel, ib. — **varjam**, ind. without any s° t°, Mn. x, 127. — **varṇa**, m. the wording of a s° t°, GṛŚS.; pl. the single letters of a s° t° or a magical formula, Pañcat.; Sarvad.; m(f)ṇ. having the nature of i.e. resembling a s° t° or spell, BhP. — **varṇana**, n., — **vallari**, f. N. of wks. — **vaśi** — *√ i. kṛi*, P. — *karoti*, to subdue by a spell, HPārī. — **vaḥa**, m. N. of Viṣṇu, Viṣṇu. — **vāda**, m. the substance or contents of a s° t° (pl. with *slokāḥ* = verses containing a s° t°), MBh.; magic art, Kāv. — **vādīn**, m. a reciter of s° t° or spells, enchanter, Vet.; Pañcat. — **vid**, mfn. knowing s° t°, GṛŚS. &c.; knowing magical formulas (superl. *vit-tama*), Daś.; skilled in counsel, MBh.; m. a counsellor or a learned Brāhmaṇa or a spy, L. — **vidyā**, f. the science of Mantras, magic art, Kathās. — **vidhi**, m., — **vibhāga**, m., — **vishaya**, m. N. of wks. — **śakti**, f. magical power, charm, Kathās. — **śārī-raka**, n. N. of wk. — **śāstra**, n. 'magical science', N. of wk.; — *°pratyāṅgirā*, f., — *°sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. — **śodhana**, n. N. of wk. — **śruti**, f. a consultation overheard, Kathās. — **śrūtya**, n. following counsel, obedience, RV.; tradition respecting the correct use of sacred texts, MW. — **saṃvarāṇa**, n. concealment of a consultation or design, R. — **saṃskāra**, m. a (nuptial) rite performed with s° t°, Mn. v, 153; — *°kṛit* (with *pati*), m. a consecrated husband, ib. — **saṃskriyā**, f. the preparation of magical formulas, Cat. — **sāmhitā**, f. the collection of the Vedic hymns, Cat.; 'coll° of mag° formulas', N. of a Tantric wk., ib. — **saṃkalānā**, f., — **saṃdhyā**, f., — **saṃuccaya**, m. N. of wks. — **sādhaka**, m. the performer of an incantation, magician, Kathās. — **sādhana**, n. (or *°nā*, f.) the performance of an incantation, ib.; Singhās. — **sādhya**, mfn. to be subdued or effected by incantations or spells (*-tva*, n.), Pañcat.; to be attained by consultation, Kathās. — **sāra**, m. (and *°ra-samuccaya*, m.) N. of wks. — **siddha**, mfn. accomplished by a spell, RāmātUp.; thoroughly versed in spells, MBh. — **siddhi**, f. the effect of a spell, Kathās.; the carrying out a resolution or advice, Hit. — **sūtra**, n. a charm fastened on a string, Kathās. — **śāna**, n. the recitation of partic. texts as a substitute for ablation, VP. — **spṛis**, mfn. obtaining anything by means of spells (= *man-trēṇa spṛisati*), Pāp. iii, 2, 58, Sch. — **hina**, mfn. destitute of hymns, contrary to sacred texts, MW. — **hemādri**, m. N. of wk. — **Mantrākshara**, n. a syllable in a spell, Sarvad.; *°ri-bhāvāni-sahasra-nāma-stotra*, n. N. of wk. — **Mantrāṅga-nāṭaka**, n. N. of a drama. — **Mantrādhirāja**, m. supreme over all spells (a Vetalā), Kathās. — **Mantrānu-kramanikā**, f., — **Mantrānushthāna**, n. (and *°nāṅga-tarṇapa*, n.) N. of wks. — **Mantrānta**, m. the end of a sacred text, MānŚr. — **Mantrāsādhana**, n. accomplishment by spells and incantations, conjuring, Bhartṛ. — **Mantrārpa**, m. = *mantrākshara*, Sarvad. — **Mantrārpava**, m. N. of wk. — **Mantrārtha**, m. 'the contents or object of a sacred text or a spell', N. of wk.; — *kaumudī*, f., — *dīpa*, m., — *dī-pikā*, f., — *paddhati*, f., — *bhāṣya*, n., — *mañjari*, f. N. of wks. — **Mantrārśhādhyāya**, m. 'chapter on

the Vedic Rishis', a Rishy-anukraman of the Kāthaka Yajur-veda, Cat. — **Mantrāvali**, f. a series of sacred texts, Gīt. — **Mantrāśīrvāda-samhitā**, f. N. of wk. — **Mantrāśa**, or *°śvara*, m. 'supreme lord of spells', (with Śaivas) N. of a partic. superhuman being, Sarvad. — **Mantrōkta**, mfn. mentioned in a hymn, Vait. — **Mantrōdāka**, n. water consecrated by holy texts, R. — **Mantrōddhāra**, m. selection or extract from s° t° or magical formulas (?); — *kośa*, m., — *°prakarāṇa*, n., — *°vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — **Mantrōpani-shad**, f. N. of an Upanishad, Cat.; n. hymns and Upanishads, Up. — **Mantrōpashṭambha**, m. encouragement by counsel, advice, direction, W. — **Mantrapāna**, n. consultation, deliberation, MBh.; R.; MārkP. (also *ā*, f., Pañcat.); advising, counselling in private, W. — **Mantrapārha**, g. *utkarḍdi*. — **Mantrapārhiya**, mfn., ib. — **Mantrapaka**, n. invitation, Divyāv. — **Mantri**, m. = *mantrin*, a king's counsellor, minister (only acc. pl. *°trin*), R. — **Mantri**, in comp. for *mantrin*. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. the office or vocation of a minister, ministership, ministry, Kathās.; Rājat.; Pañcat. — **dhura**, mfn. able to bear the burden of the office of a counsellor, MW. — **pati**, m. a prime minister, R. — **putra**, m. the son of a m°, Kathās. — **prakāṇḍa**, m. an excellent counsellor or m°, Rājat. — **pradhāna**, — **mu-khya**, m. = *pati*, Kathās. — **vat**, ind. like a counsellor or m°, Rājat. — **vara** (Kathās.), — **śreshṭha** (R.), m. = *pati*. — **śrotiya**, m. a m° who is also a Śrotiya (or conversant with the Vedas), MW. — **suta** or *°sūnu*, m. = *putra*, Kathās. — **Mantrika**, (ifc.) = *mantrin* (see *sa-m°*). — **Mantrikā**, f. N. of an Upanishad (also *°kōpan°*; cf. *mantrōpanishad*). — **Mantrīpi**, f. of *°trin*. — **rahasya**, n. N. of wk. — **Mantrita**, mfn. discussed, deliberated, determined, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; advised, counselled (said of persons and things), ib.; consecrated with sacred texts, enchanted, charmed, MBh.; R.; n. counsel, deliberation, plan, ib. — **Mantrin**, mfn. wise or eloquent, VS.; m. 'knowing sacred texts or spells', a conjurer, enchanter, Bhartṛ.; a king's counsellor, minister, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in chess) the queen, Pañcat.; (in astrol.) the 12th mansion, VarYogay. — **Manma**, in comp. for *manman*. — **śās**, ind. each according to his heart's desire, RV. — **sādhana**, mfn. accomplishing the heart's desires or wishes, ib. — **Manman**, n. thought, understanding, intellect, wisdom, RV.; expression of thought i.e. hymn, prayer, petition, ib. — **Manmoka**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **Manya**, mfn. (only ifc.; cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 83; vi, 3, 68, Sch.) thinking one's self to be, passing for, appearing as (see *kālim-dhanyam-naram-m°* &c.). — **Manyanti**, f. N. of a daughter of Agni Manyu, MBh. — **Manyū**, m. (L. also f.) spirit, mind, mood, mettle (as of horses), RV.; TS.; Br.; high spirit or temper, ardour, zeal, passion, RV. &c. &c.; rage, fury, wrath, anger, indignation, ib. (also personified, esp. as Agni or Kāma or as a Rudra; *manyum /kṛi*, with loc. or acc. with *prati*, 'to vent one's anger on, be angry with'); grief, sorrow, distress, affliction, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; sacrifice, Nalac.; N. of a king (son of Vitatha), BhP.; (with *Tāpasa*), N. of the author of RV. x, 83; 84; (with *Vāsishṭha*), N. of the author of RV. ix, 97, 10-12. — **tās**, ind. from anger, in a rage, AV. — **deva**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **parita**, mfn. filled with anger, MBh. — **parōṣṭa** (*manyū*), mfn. thrown away in a rage, MaitrS. — **pratikriyā**, f. venting of anger (*°yam /kṛi*, with loc., 'to vent one's anger on'), Kathās. — **māt**, mfn. spirited, ardent, zealous, passionate, vehement, enraged (superl. — *māt-tama*), RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of Agni, MBh. — **maya**, m(f)ṇ. formed or consisting of wrath, filled with resentment, MBh.; BhP. — **mī**, mfn. 'destroying hostile fury' or 'destroying in fury', RV. — **śāmana**, mfn. appeasing or pacifying anger, AV. — **śāvin** (for *sāv°*), mfn. preparing Soma in anger or with zeal, RV. — **sūkta**, n. the hymns of Manyu (prob. RV. x, 83; 84), Cat.; — *vidhāna*, n. N. of wk. — **Manyūya**, Nom. A. *°yate*. See *ā-pratimanyū-yamāna*. — **Manv**, in comp. for *manu*. — **antara**, n. the period or age of a Manu (it comprises about 71 *mahā-yugas* [q.v.], which are held equal to 12,000 years of the gods or 4,320,000 human years or 1½ th

of a day of Brahmā; each of these periods is presided over by its own special Manu [see *manu*, p. 784, col. 2]; six such Manu-antaras have already elapsed, and the 7th, presided over by Manu Vaisvata, is now going on; 7 more are to come, making 14 Manu-antaras, which together make up one day of Brahmā, Mn. (esp. i, 79); Yājñ. ; MBh. &c.; (ā), f. N. of various festivals (of the 10th day of the light half of the month Āṣāḍha, of the 8th in the dark half of the same month, and of the 3rd in the light half of Bhādra), Col.; *ra-varṇana*, n. N. of ch. of MatsyaP. = *ārtha-candrikā*, f., -*ārtha-muktāvalī*, f., -*ārtha-sāra*, m. N. of wks. - *iddha* (*manv*), mfn. kindled by men, Br. = *īśa*, prob. w. r. for *manishā* (= *śhaya*), SvetUp. iii, 13.

मन 3. *manā*, m. du. (for 1. and 2. see p. 783, col. 2) a partic. ornament, RV. viii, 78, 2.

मनञ्ज *manāñj*, m. (in astrol.) = *منج*, a partic. constellation.

मनाक *manāk*. See p. 784, col. 1.

मनाका *manākā*, f. a female elephant, L.; a loving woman, L.

मनाग *manāga*, w. r. for *manāpa*, Lalit. (see under 2. *mana*, p. 783, col. 3).

मनाज्य *manājya* or *manājya*, n. du. (*Gotamasya* or *Gautamasya*) N. of 2 Samāns, ĀrshBr.

मनायी *manāyī*, *manāyī*. See p. 784, col. 2.

मनिङ्गा *manīṅgā*, f. N. of a river, MBh. (*anaṅgā*, B.)

मनित्थ *manittha* and *manindha*, v. l. for *mañittha*, q. v.

मनिष्ठा *manishṭhā*, f. the little finger, L.

मनीक *manika*, n. eye-salve, collyrium (powdered antimony or other substances used as an application and ornament to the eye), L.

मनीकु *manī-*√*kri*. See p. 784, col. 2.

मनीमुषग्राम *manimusha-grāma*, m. N. of a village, Rājat.

मनीवक *manivaka*, m. N. of a son of Bhavya (son of Priya-vrata) and a Varsha named after him, MārKp.

मनीषा *manishā* &c. See p. 784, col. 2.

मनु *manu* &c. See p. 784, col. 2.

मनुष्य *manuṣya* &c. See p. 784, col. 3.

मनोगत *mano-gata* &c. See p. 785, col. 1.

मन्वय *mantavya*, *māntu*, *mantrī*. See p. 785, col. 3.

मन्त्र *mantr* (properly a Nom. fr. *mantra*, p. 785, col. 3), cl. 10. ā. (Dhātup. xxxiii, 6) *mantrāyate* (rarely P. *ti*; Subj. *mantrāyāte*, *te*, Pāp. iii, 4, 95, Sch.; Pot. *mantrāyāta*, MBh.; inf. *mantrāyitum*, Pāñcat.), to speak, talk, say, RV. i, 164, 10; to deliberate, take counsel, consult with (instr. with or without *saha*) or about (dat.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; to resolve upon, determine to (inf.), MBh.; to deliberate on, discuss (acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to counsel, advise, propose any measure, give any one advice (with acc. of pers., or with gen. of pers. and acc. of thing), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to consecrate with sacred or magical texts, enchanter with spells or charms, MBh.; R.

Mantra. See p. 785, col. 3.

Mantrapa, *mantrita*, *mantrin*. See p. 786.

मन्थ *manth*, strong form of √1. *math*, q. v.

Mantha, m. stirring round, churning, Kāv.; Kathās.; shaking about, agitating, Ragh.; Uttarar.; killing, slaying, Bālar.; a drink in which other ingredients are mixed by stirring, mixed beverage (usually parched barley-meal stirred round in milk; but also applied to a partic. medicinal preparation), RV. &c. &c.; a spoon for stirring, ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; a churning-stick, MBh.; Pāp. vii, 2, 18; a kind of antelope, ŚhaṅvBr.; the sun or a sun-ray, L.; a partic. disease of the eye, excretion of rheum, L.; (ā), f. see below; n. an instrument for kindling fire by friction, MBh. - *giri*, m. 'churning-mountain', N. of the mountain Mandara (which served for a ch°-

stick at the ch° of the ocean of milk), A. - *gūṇa*, m. a ch°-cord (°*ni-kṛita*, mfn. made into a ch°-c°, said of the serpent Vāsuki), MW. - *ja*, n. 'produced by churning', butter, L. - *daṇḍa* (Pāñcat.), -*daṇḍaka* (L.), m. a ch°-stick; °*di-kṛita*, mfn. made into a ch°-stick, MW. - *parvata*, m. = *-giri*, L. - *pātra*, n. a ch°-vessel, L. - *viṣhambha*, m. a post round which the string of a ch°-stick is wound, L. - *śālla*, m. = *-giri*, L. **Manthācala**, m. id., Kāv. **Manthādri**, m. id., Kathās. **Manthōdaka**, m. 'ch°-water', the ocean of milk, L. **Manthōdadhi**, m. 'churning-sea', sea of milk, ib.

Manthaka, mfn. churning, Car.; m. N. of a man, pl. his descendants, g. *yaskādi* (v. l. *mathaka*).

Manthan, form of the strongest cases of *mathin*; see p. 777, col. 1.

Manthana, mfn. kindling fire by friction, Nir. iii, 14; m. a churning-stick, Hariv.; (ī), f. a vessel for butter, L.; n. the act of kindling fire by rubbing pieces of wood together, ChUp.; ŚrS.; the act of shaking, shaking about, agitating, churning (milk into butter), MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr.; churning out (of Amṛita), MBh. (cf. *amṛita*-m°). - *ghaṭī*, f. a butter-vat, L. - *daṇḍa*, m. a churning-stick, Kāv.

Manthanīya. See *agni*-m°.

Mantharu, m. the wind raised by flapping away flies, L.

1. **Manthā**, form from which comes nom. m. *manthās*, acc. *ṭhām*; see *mathin*, p. 777, col. 1.

2. **Manthā**, f. a churning-stick, B.; a mixed beverage, AV.; ŚākhŚr.; Trigonella Foeniculum Gracuum, L.

Manthāna, m. 'shaker (of the universe)', N. of Śiva, MBh.; a partic. instrument for stirring or rubbing (esp. for kindling fire), Car.; a churning-stick, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Cassia Fistula, L.; a kind of metre, Col. - *bhairava*, n. N. of a teacher of Yoga and various authors, Cat.

Manthānaka, m. a species of grass, L.

Manthāvala, m. a partic. animal (prob. the flying fox), AitBr. (cf. *manthāld*).

Manthi, in comp. for *manthin*. - *pā*, mfn. drinking stirred or mixed Soma, VS. - *pātrā*, n. the cup or bowl for the mixed S°, TS. - *vat*, mfn. connected with n° S°, KātyŚr. (also *ṭhī-vat*). - *śocis* (*manthi-*), mfn. sparkling like mixed Soma, VS. **Manthi-āgra**, mfn. beginning with mixed S°, TS. **Manthitavyā**, mfn. to be produced by friction (as fire), MaitrS.

Manthitri, m. a shaker, stirrer, agitator, AV. **Manthin**, mfn. shaking, agitating, Bhaṭṭ.; pain- ing, afflicting, W.; m. Soma-juice with meal mixed in it by stirring, RV.; TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; semen virile (cf. *ūrdhva*-m°); (*inī*), f. a butter-vat, L.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.

Manthi-vat. See *manthi-vat*.

Manthu, m. N. of a man (son of Vira-vrata and elder brother of Pramanthu), BhP.

Manthya, mfn. to be rubbed or stirred or churned &c. (cf. *mathya*); to be kindled by friction (as fire), TS.

मन्थर *manthara*, mfn. (allied to √2. *mand* and *manda*, but in some meanings rather fr. √*math*) slow (lit. and fig.; often ifc. 'slow in'), lazy, tardy, indolent, dull, stupid, silly, Kāv.; Rājat.; Sāh. &c. (*am*, ind.); low, hollow, deep (as sound), W.; bent, curved, crooked, humpbacked (cf. ā, f. and *mantharaka*); broad, wide, large, bulky, L.; tale-bearing, L.; m. a treasure or hair or anger (= *kośa*, *keśa* or *kopa*), L.; fruit, L.; a spy, L.; an antelope, L.; of the month Vaisākha, L.; a fortress, stronghold, L.; an obstacle, hindrance, L.; whirling, L.; a churning-stick, L.; the mountain Mandara, W. (cf. *manthapavata*); N. of a tortoise, Hit.; (ā), f. N. of a humpbacked female slave of Bharata's mother Kaikeyī (accord. to MBh. an incarnation of the Gandharvī Dundubhi; accord. to R. a daughter of Virocana); n. safflower. - *kaulika*, m. a stupid weaver (called Mantharaka, q. v.). Pāñcat. - *gāmin*, mfn. slow-going, Rājat. - *tsā*, f. slowness, tardiness, Kathās.

- *viveka*, mfn. slow in judgment, void of discrimination, Mālatim. **Manthārākṣharam**, ind. (to pronounce) with slow or distinct syllables, Sāh.

Manthārēshapa, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, Pāp. ii, 4, 66, Sch.

Mantharaka, m. N. of a man, Kathās.; of a tortoise, ib.; of a stupid weaver, Pāñcat.; of a hunchback, ib.

Mantharita, mfn. made slow or lazy, relaxed, Kathās.

मन्थरु *mantharu*, *manthya*. See above.

मन्द 1. *mand* (cf. √2. *mad*), cl. 1. ā. (Dhātup. ii, 12) *māndate* (Ved. also P. *ti*; pf. *mamanda*, °*dat*, *amamandu*, RV.; aor. *mandis*, °*dānd*; *amandit*, *mandishā*, ib.; Subj. *mandishat*, Gr.; Prec. *mandishimahi*, VS.; fut. *manditā*, °*dishyate*, Gr.; inf. *mandddhyai*, RV.) to rejoice, be glad or delighted, be drunk or intoxicated (lit. and fig.), RV.; AV.; VS.; (P.) to gladden, exhilarate, intoxicate, inflame, inspire, RV.; to sleep (?), VS. (Mahidh.); to shine, be splendid or beautiful, Naigh. i, 16; to praise or to go, Dhātup.: Caus. *mandāyati* (inf. *mandāyaddhyai*), to gladden, exhilarate, intoxicate, RV.; to be glad or drunk, ib.

Mandād-vira, mfn. rejoicing men, RV.

Mandāna, mfn. (ā)n. gay, cheerful, RV.; TS.; = *mandra*, Nir. vi, 23; m. N. of a pupil of Śāṅkarācārya (also -*misra*), W. (cf. *mandāna*); n. (with a sect of Pāpūpātas) N. of a partic. limping gait, Sarvad.; praise, eulogium, L.

Mandayati, mfn. (antī)n. (fr. Caus.) delighting, rejoicing; (antī), f. N. of a Durgā, L. **Mandayāt-sakha**, mfn. rejoicing friends, RV.

Mandayū, mfn. gay, cheerful, happy, RV.

Mandasānā, mfn. being delighted, joyous, glad, intoxicated, inspired, RV.; m. (only L.) fire; life; sleep.

Mandasānu, m. sleep or life, L. (prob. w. r. for prec.)

Mandin, mfn. delighting, exhilarating, inspiring (said of Soma), RV.; delighted, cheerful, inspired, ib.

Māndishṭha, mfn. most exhilarating or delightful, RV.

1. **Mandū**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 788, col. 3) joyous, cheerful, pleased, ib.

Mandrá, mfn. (ā)n. pleasant, agreeable, charming, (esp.) sounding or speaking pleasantly &c., RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚākhGr.; low, deep (of sound), hollow, rumbling (*am*, ind.), Br. &c. &c.; m. a low tone, the low or base tone (*sthāna*) of the voice (as opp. to the middle or *madhyama* and the high or *uttāna*), RPrāt.; a kind of drum, L.; a species of elephant, L. - *kaṭha-garjita*, n. a deep or rumbling sound in the throat (of an elephant), Vikr. - *karāṇa*, n. a partic. Svara, SamhUp. - *jīva* (*mandrá*), mfn. 'pleasing-tongued,' pleasant-voiced, RV.

- *tama* and *-tara* (*mandrī*), mfn. most or more pleasant or charming, RV. - *dhvani*, m. a rumbling sound, roaring, Ragh. - *dhvāna*, m. id., Prab.

- *bhadra*, m. a species of elephant (between a Mandra and Bhadra), L.; -*mṛiga*, m. an elephant between a M° and Bh° and Mṛiga, ib.; -*lakṣhaṇa*, n. the mark of a M° el° (whose special signs are coarseness, size and flaccidity), ib. - *snigdha*, mfn. deep and pleasant (rumblings), Megh. - *svana*, m. = *dhvani*, VarBrS. - *svara*, m. having the low or base tone, SamhUp. **Mandrajani**, f. 'uttering pleasant sounds,' the tongue or voice, RV. ix, 69, 2 (Naigh. i, 11).

Mandraya, Nom. ā. °*drdyate*, to praise, honour (= *arcati*), Naigh. iii, 14.

Mandrayā, mfn. pleasant, RV. ix, 86, 17.

मन्द 2. *mand* or *mad* (only *mamāttana*, *mamandhi*, *āmaman*), to tarry, stand still, pause, RV. (cf. *upa-ni-*√*mand* and *ni-*√*mad*): Caus., see *mandaya*.

Manda, mfn. (ā)n. slow, tardy, moving slowly or softly, loitering, idle, lazy, sluggish in (loc. or comp.), apathetic, phlegmatic, indifferent to (dat.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; weak, slight, slack (as a bow), dull, faint (as light), low (as a voice), gentle (as rain or wind), feeble (as the digestive faculty), ib.; weak i. c. tolerant, indulgent to (loc.), MBh.; dull-witted, silly, stupid, foolish, KathUp.; MBh. &c.; unhappy, miserable (L. = *kṛipāna*), MBh.; Hariv.; languid, ill, sick, Mālav.; bad, wicked, MārKp.; drunken, addicted to intoxication, L.; = *mandra*, L.; m. the planet Saturn, Var.; the (upper) apsis of a planet's course or (according to some) its anomalous motion, Sūryas.; N. of Yama, L.; a stupid or slow elephant, L. (cf. *mandra*, *bhadra-manda*, *mṛiga-manda*); the end of the world (= *pralaya*), L.; (ā), f. a pot, vessel, inkstand, L.; N. of Dakṣhāyāni, Cat.; (scil. *saṅkṛānti*) a partic. astron. conjunction, L.; (in music) N. of a Śruti, Samgīt.; n. the second change which takes place in warm milk when mixed with Takra, L.; (*am*), ind. slowly, tardily, gradually, slightly, faintly, softly (also *mandā* ibc., and *mandam*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. - *karpa*, mfn. 'dull-

eared,' slightly deaf (proverb *badhirān manda-karṇaḥ śreyān*, 'something is better than nothing'), *i.* — **karṇi**, m. N. of a Muni, R. (v. l. *māndak* and *śālak*). — **1.** — **karman**, n. the process for determining the apsis of a planet's course, Sūryas. — **2.** — **karman**, mfn. having little to do, inactive, Suśr. — **kānta**, m. slightly bright, of a dull lustre, W. — **kānti**, m. 'having a soft lustre,' the moon, ib. — **kārin**, mfn. acting slowly and foolishly, Kathās. — **kirāṇa**, mfn. weak-rayed (*ṇa-tva*, n.), Suśr. — **ga**, mfn. moving or flowing slowly, Suśr.; m. the planet Saturn, L.; N. of a son of Dyuti-mat, VP.; (pl.) of the Śūdras in Śaka-dvīpa, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of a river, ib.; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by Mandaga, VP. — **gati**, mfn. moving slowly (*-tva*, n.), Hit.; Dhātū. — **gamana**, mfn. moving slowly, W.; (ā), f. a buffalo-cow, L. — **gamin**, mfn. — **gati**, Sūryas. — **cārin**, mfn. moving slowly, Sūryas. — **cetas**, mfn. having little consciousness, hardly conscious, MBh.; dull-witted, silly, foolish, ib. — **ochāya**, mfn. of little brilliance, dim, faint, lustreless, Megh. — **janani**, f. the mother of Manda or Saturn (and wife of Sūrya), L. — **jaras**, mfn. slowly growing old, Vāgbh. — **jāta**, mfn. produced or arising slowly, Suśr. — **tara**, mfn. more or very slow &c. (*am*, ind.), MBh. — **tā**, f. slowness, indolence, Suśr.; weakness, feebleness, littleness, insignificance, Sūryas; Sāh.; dulness, stupidity (*a-mand*), Mālav. — **tva**, n. = prec., Kāv.; (with *agneḥ*) weakness of the digestive faculty, Suśr. — **dhāra**, mfn. flowing in a slow stream, Suśr. — **dhī**, mfn. slow-witted, simple, silly, MBh. — **nāga**, m. (prob. w. r. for *malla-nāga*) = *vāṣṭyāyana*, L. — **paridhī**, m. (in astron.) the epicyle of the apsis, Sūryas. — **pāla**, m. N. of a Rishi, Mn.; MBh. — **pīṭha**, prob. w. r. for *bhadrā-pīṭha*, Caur. — **pūṣya**, mfn. unfortunate, ill-fated, Hcar. — **prajña**, mfn. — **dhī**, MBh. — **prabodha**, m. N. of wk. — **prāṇa**, mfn. having slow or weak breath; — *vicseṣṭita*, mfn. breathless and motionless, MBh. — **preman**, mfn. having little affection, Kāvād. — **1.** — **phala**, n. (in astron.) equation of the apsis or (to some) the anomalous motion of a planet, Sūryas. — **2.** — **phala**, mfn. bearing little fruit or having unimportant results, Vet.; Var. — **bala**, mfn. having little strength, weak, MBh. — **buddhi**, mfn. — **dhī**, Kathās. — **bhāgin**, mfn. unfortunate, ill-fated, unhappy, Kāv. — **bhāgya**, mfn. id., ib. &c.; n. (MBh.) = *-tā*, f. (Pañcat.) misfortune, ill-luck. — **bhāj**, mfn. = *bhāgya*, MBh. — **bhāṣiṇī**, f. a kind of metre (= *mañju-bh*), L. — **mati**, mfn. — **dhī**, Pañcat.; Hit.; m. N. of a wheelwright and a lion, ib. — **mandam**, ind. slowly, softly, in a low tone, Ritus. — **mandātaya**, mfn. having very little heat, cool, Megh. — **medhas**, mfn. — **dhī**, Mālav. — **raśmi**, mfn. = *kirāṇa*, MBh. — **vāhīni**, f. 'gently-flowing,' N. of a river, ib. — **viśeṣṭita**, mfn. slowly-moving, Suśr. — **vibhāṇa**, mfn. slightly purgative, Car. — **virikta**, mfn. not sufficiently purged, Suśr. — **viveka**, m. little judgment or discernment, Sāmkyak., Sch.; *°kin*, mfn. having little *°j*, ib. — **viśha**, mfn. having little venom, Suśr.; m. N. of a snake, Pañcat. — **visarpa**, m. N. of a snake, Hit. (cf. next; v. l. *manda-viśha*). — **visarpin**, mfn. creeping slowly; (*ni*), f. N. of a louse, Pañcat. — **vīrya**, mfn. = *-bala*, R. — **vīṣh-ṭi**, f. slight rain, Var. — **vedaṇa**, mfn. causing little pain (*-tā*, f.), Suśr. — **āisira**, mfn. slightly cool, R. — **samirāṇa**, m. a gentle breeze, MW. — **subodhini**, f. N. of wk. — **smita**, n. a gentle laugh, smile, W.; — *śataka*, n. N. of ch. of the Mka-paṇcaśati (q. v.). — **hāsa**, mfn. gently laughing, smiling, Bhām. (*am*, ind., Daś.). — **smita**, Pañcar. — **hāsa**, n. = prec. m. W. — **Mandākṛāṇa**, mfn. slowly advancing; (ā), f. N. of a metre (like that of the Megha-dūta), Śrutab. &c. — **Mandākṣha**, mfn. (f) n. weak-eyed, R.; n. bashfulness, excessive connivance, Hcar. — **Mandāgni**, mfn. having weak digestion, dyspeptic, Kathās.; MārKP.; m. slowness of digestion, Suśr.; — *dhārḍcala-māhātmya*, n., — *haramesha-dāna*, n. N. of wks. — **Mandācāra**, mfn. badly conducted, MārKP. — **Mandātman**, mfn. = *mandha-dhī*, MBh. — **Mandādara**, mfn. having little respect for, careless about (loc.), Hit. — **Mandānala**, mfn. = *ādgni*; — *tva*, n. dyspepsia, Kull. — **Mandānila**, m. a gentle breeze, zephyr, Kāv. — **Mandānusārit**, mfn. passing away slowly, Suśr. — **Mandābhiniवेश**, mfn. having little inclination for (loc.), Daś. — **Mandāyus**, mfn. short-lived, BhP. — **Mandāri-tā**, f. (for 2. see below, col. 2) the having few enemies, Nalod. — **Mandāsu**, mfn.

having slow or weak breath, one from whom the breath of life is departing, R. — **Mandāya**, prob. w. r. for *mandākṣha*. — **Mandōcca**, m. the upper apsis of the course of a planet, Sūryas. — **Mandōt-sāha**, mfn. unenergetic, indolent, Śak. — **Mandō-daka**, mfn. deficient in water, Daś. — **Mandōdari**, f. N. of Rāvaṇa's favourite wife (daughter of Maya and mother of Indra-jit; she advised her husband to deliver Sītā to Rāma, but he did not heed her; she is regarded as one of the five very chaste women, the other four being Ahalyā, Draupadī, Sītā, and Tārā), MBh.; R. &c.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of the mother of the lexicographer Jaṭā-dhara, Cat.; *°rīṣa*, m. 'M^o's lord,' N. of Rāvaṇa, L.; *°rī-suta*, m. 'M^o's son,' N. of Indra-jit, L. — **Mandōpakṣiṇī**, f. N. of wk. — **Mandōsh-ṇa**, mfn. tepid, lukewarm, L.; n. and *-tā*, f. gentle heat, warmth, L. — **Mandōshman**, mfn. slightly warm, cool (*ma-tā*, f.), Suśr. — **Mandāntukya**, mfn. having little inclination for (*prati*), Śak.

Mandaka, mfn. simple, silly, foolish, MBh.; scanty, little, Pat.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. (cf. *mañjaka*). — **Mandaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to weaken, lessen, allay (hunger), MBh.

Mandara, mfn. slow, tardy, sluggish (= *manda*), L.; large, thick, firm (= *bahala*), L.; m. a pearl-chain consisting of 8 or 16 strings, L.; N. of a sacred mountain (the residence of various deities; it served the gods and Asuras for a churning-stick at the churning of the ocean for the recovery of the Amṛita and thirteen other precious things lost during the deluge), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; heaven (= *svarga*; cf. *meru*), L.; a mirror, L.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of a Brahman, Cat.; of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; of a son of Hiranya-kaṣipu (B. *mandāra*); of a tree of paradise or one of the 5 trees in Indra's heaven (= *mandāra*), L. — **kaṭha**, v. l. for *maḍara-k*, Siddh. — **deva**, m. N. of a king of the Vidyā-dhars, Kathās.; (f), f. a sister of M^o-d^o, ib.; *°vīya*, mfn. coming from or belonging to M^o-d^o, ib. — **droṇī**, f. a valley in the mountain M^o, Brahmap. — **maṇi**, n. N. of Śiva, L. (w. r. for *mandira-m^o*). — **vā-siṇī**, f. 'dwelling on M^o', N. of Durgā, MBh. — **haripa**, m. N. of one of the 8 Upadēvas in Jambu-dvīpa, BhP. — **Mandarādri**, m. the mountain M^o, L. — **Mandarāvāsī**, f. = *°ra-vāsini*, Hariv. — **Mandarāra**, Nom. P. *°yate*, to be like the mountain Mandara, Daś.

Mandāka, n. praising, praise, L.; a stream, current (accord. to Up. iv, 13 f. *√mand + aka*; but prob. an artificial word to explain the next).

Mandākinī, f. (fr. *manda* + *2. aṅ*) 'going or streaming slowly,' N. of an arm of the Ganges (flowing down through the valley of Kedāra-nātha in the Himālayas) and of other rivers, MBh.; Pur.; (esp.) the heavenly Ganges, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; another river in heaven, BhP.; N. of a metre, Chandom.; (in astron.) N. of a partic. conjunction.

Mandāya, Nom. P. *°yati*, *°te* (g. *bhrīṣādi* and *lohitādi*), to go slowly, linger, loiter, Kālid.; to be weak or faint, ib.

Mandāra, m. (in some meanings also written *mandarā*) the coral tree, Erythrina Indica (also regarded as one of the 5 trees of paradise or Svarga), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a white variety of Calotropis Gigantea, L.; the thorn-apple, L.; heaven, L.; N. of a son of Hiranya-kaṣipu, MBh. (C. *mandara*); of a Vidyā-dhara, MārKP.; of a hermitage and desert spot on the right bank of the Ganges where there are said to be 11 sacred pools, Cat.; of a mountain (v. l. *mandara*), R.; (f), f. a kind of plant, Suśr.; n. = *puṣpa*, Kālid. — **deva**, m. N. of a prince, Kathās. — **puṣpa**, n. a flower of the M^o tree, MW. — **mañjari**, f. N. of wk. — **mālā**, f. a garland of M^o flowers, Kāv.; N. of a celestial woman (daughter of Vasu), Kathās. — **vati**, f. N. of a woman, Vet.; — *vana-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **śaśthī** and **septamī**, f. N. of the 6th and 7th days in the light half of the month Māgha; — *vratā*, n. a partic. observance on these days, Cat.

Mandāraka, m. Erythrina Indica (cf. above), Pañcar. (*ikā*, f. N. of a woman, Mālatim.) — **dina**, n. N. of a partic. day, Cat.

Mandārava (Lalit), *°ru* (L.), m. the coral tree.

2. Mandāri-tā, f. (fr. *mandārin*; for 1. see under *manda*, col. 1) the state of abounding in Mandāra trees, Nalod.

Mandiman, m. slowness, Vās. (g. *prithu-ādi*).

Mandira, n. any waiting or abiding-place, habitation, dwelling, house, palace, temple, town, camp

&c. (ifc. dwelling in), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a stable for horses, L. (cf. *mandurā*); the body, L.; m. the sea, L.; the hollow or back of the knee, L.; N. of a Gandharva, L. — **paṣu**, m. 'domestic animal,' a cat, L. — **maṇi**, m. 'temple-jewel,' N. of Śiva, L.

Mandī, in comp. for *manda* = *√1. kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to weaken, diminish, Kāv.; Rājāt. — *°kṛita*, mfn. slackened, Śak. — **bhāva**, m. slowness, tardiness, stupidity, MW. — *√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to move on more slowly, Vas.; to become weak or faint, MBh. — **bhūta**, mfn. become slow or dull, MBh.; lessened, diminished, Kād.

2. Mandu (for 1. see p. 787, col. 3) prob. = *mandurā* in comp. — **pāla**, m. 'groom,' the son of a Nishāda and a Ratha-kāri, L.

Mandura, in comp. = *mandurā*. — **ja**, mfn. (prob.) born in a stable, Pat.

Manduraka, n. a kind of mat, Divyāv.

Mandurā, f. a stable for horses, Kāv.; Rājāt.; a mattress, sleeping-mat, bed, L. — **pati** (Sighās), *-pāla* (Kād.), m. an ostler, groom. — **bhūṣaṇa**, n. a species of monkey, L.

Mandurika, m. = *māndurika*, an ostler, groom, Sighās.

मन्दट mandata, m. the coral tree, L.

मन्दन mandana, *mandayu* &c. See p. 787, col. 3.

मन्दर mandara. See col. 2.

मन्दसान mandasānd. See p. 787, col. 3.

मन्दक mandāka, *°kinī*, *mandākṛānta*, *mandāra* &c. See cols. 1 and 2.

मन्दिकुर mandikura, m. a kind of fish, L. (v. l. *mallikukūḍa*).

मन्दिन् mandin, *mandira* &c. See above.

मन्दिर mandira, m. (prob.) N. of a man, KatyŚr. (v. l. *maṅgira*); n. w. r. for *mañjira*.

मन्दु 1. 2. *mandu*, *mandura*, *°rā* &c. See above.

मन्देह mandeha, m. pl. (fr. *man* = *manas* + *deha*?) a kind of Rākshasa, R.; N. of the Śūdras in Kuśa-dvīpa, VP.

मन्दोक mandoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

मन्दोत्साह mandōtsāha &c. See col. 2.

मन्द्र mandrā &c. See p. 787, col. 3.

मन्ध mandha, m. a kind of antelope, ShaḍvBr. (Sch. *mantha*).

मन्धातु mandhātṛ, m. (fr. *man* = *manas* + *dhātṛ*) a thoughtful or pious man, RV. (accord. to Naigh. = *medhā-vin*; accord. to Sāy. mostly a proper N.); N. of a man, ĀsvSr. (also w. r. for *māndhātṛ*, q. v.)

मन्धुराम mannurāma (?), m. N. of an author, Cat.

मन्मथ manmatha, m. (either an intens. form fr. *√math*, or fr. *man* = *manas* + *matha*, 'agitating'; cf. *mandeha* and *mandhātṛ*) love or the god of love, amorous passion or desire (ifc. f. ā), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Feronia Elephantum, L.; the 29th (3rd) year in a 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBṛS. N. of a physician and various other men, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of Dākṣhāyaṇī, ib. — **kara**, m. 'causing love,' N. of a being attending on Skanda, MBh. — **bandhu**, m. 'friend of love,' the moon, Vcar. — **matha**, mfn. destroying the god of l^o, Bālar. — **manmatha**, m. a god of l^o agitating the god of l^o, BhP. — **yudha**, n. strife of l^o, amorous strife or contest, R. — **lekha**, m. a l^o-letter, Śak. — **vat**, mfn. being in love, enamoured, R. — **sakha**, m. friend of love, the spring, L. — **saṃjivani**, f. 'exciting l^o', N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — **samāna**, mfn. feeling similar love, Daś. — **suhṛid**, m. = *sakha*, Bālar. — **Manmathānanda**, m. 'love's joy,' a kind of mango, L. — **Manmathānala**, m. the fire of l^o, Śāntiś. — **Manmathāyatana**, n. 'l^o's abode,' pudendum muliebri, MBh. — **Manmathālaya**, m. 'id.', the mango tree, L.; = prec., A. — **Manmathāvāsa**, m. 'id.', a kind of mango, L. — **Manmathāviśhaṭa**, mfn. penetrated or inflamed by l^o, R. — **Manmathōśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. — **Manmathōddīpana**, n. the act of kindling or inflaming love, Ritus.

Manmathin, mfn. enamoured, impassioned, in love, W.

मन्मन् manman. See p. 786, col. 3.

मन्मन् manmana, m. confidential whisper (= *karna-mūle gupitāpā*), Kāvyaḍ, Sch.; love or the god of love, ib. - **tvā**, n. a partic. defect of the organs of speech, HYog.

मन्मनस man-manasa &c. See p. 777, col. 2.

मन्मोक manmoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

मन्या mnyā, f. du. and pl. the back or the nape of the neck (musculus cucullaris or trapezius), AV.; VS.; Suśr.; m. (l) the middle of an elephant's goad, L. - **gata**, mfn. being on the nape of the neck, Suśr.; - **graha**, m. spasm or contraction of the neck, Suśr.; ŚārngS. - **stambha**, m. stiffness or rigidity of the neck, ib.

Manyākā, f. the nape of the neck, L.

मन्यु manyū &c. See p. 786, col. 3.

मन्यन्तर manv-antara &c. See p. 786, col. 3.

मपष्ट mapashṭa, °shṭaka, mapushṭaka or °shṭhaka, m. a kind of bean, L.

मपिर maphira (?), N. of a place, Cat.

मभ्र mabhr, cl. I. P. mabhṛati, to go, move, Dhātup. xv, 50.

मम māma, gen. sg. of 1st pers. pron. in comp. - **kāra**, m. interesting one's self about anything, Rājat. - **kṛtāya**, n. id., Vajras. - **tā** (mamā), f. the state of 'mine,' sense of ownership, self-interest, egotism, interest in (loc.), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; pride, arrogance, L.; N. of the wife of Utathya and mother of Dirgha-tamas, RV. vi, 10, 2 (Sāy.); MBh.; BhP.; - **yukta**, mfn. filled with selfishness, a miser or egotist (= *kṛpāṇa*), L.; - **śūnya**, mfn. devoid of interest for us, Prab. - **tvā**, n. = - **ā**, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (- **tvam** √1. *kṛi*, P. - *karoti*, to be attached to, with loc., MBh.; to envy, with gen., MärkP.) - **satya**, n. 'the being mine,' contest for ownership, RV. x, 42, 4.

Māmaka, mfn. my, mine, RV. i, 31, 11; 34, 6 (cf. Pāp. iv, 3, 3 and *māmaka*).

Māmāya, Nom. A. °yate, to envy (with acc.), MBh.

ममत māmat, ind. (only repeated with *canā* or *cid*) at one time—at another time &c., RV. iv, 18, 8; 9.

ममतर mamattara, mfn. = *balavat-tara*, MBh. (Nīlak.).

ममाथ mamātha, n. N. of a Sāman (v. l. for *māthā*).

ममापताल mamāpatāla (?), m. an object of sense (= *vishaya*), Up. v, 50, Sch.

मम्ब mamb, cl. I. P. mambati, to go, move, Dhātup. xi, 35 (Vop.).

मम्म mamma, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; (with *bhaṭṭa*), N. of an author, Cat. - **svāmīn**, m. N. of a temple built by Mamma, Rājat.

Mammaka, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

मम्मत mammaṭa, m. (for *mahima-bhaṭṭa*) N. of various writers (esp. of the author of the *Kāvya-prakāśa*), Cat.

ममि mamri, mfn. mortal (see *ā-mamri*).

मय may, cl. I. A. to go, move, Dhātup. xv, 50.

मय I. maya, m. (√3. *mā*) N. of an Asura (the artificer or architect of the Daityas, also versed in magic, astronomy and military science), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of various teachers and authors (esp. of an astronomer and a poet), Cat.; (ā), f. medical treatment, L. - **kshetra**, n. N. of a place; - **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. - **grāma**, m. N. of a village, Rājat. - **dānava** (?), m. N. of an author, Cat. - **dīpikā**, f. N. of a wk. (on sculpture), Hcat. - **nirmita**, mfn. made by Maya, MW. - **mata**, n., - **śilpa**, n., - **samgraha**, m. N. of wks. - **saras**, n. N. of a pool, Cat. **Mayārāma**, m. (with *mīra*) N. of an author, Cat. **Mayāśvara**, m. N. of the Asura Maya, Kathās.

मय 2. māya, m. (prob. fr. √2. *mā*) a horse, VS.; a camel, L.; a mule, L.; (ē), f. a mare, Lāṭy., Sch.

मय 3. maya, m. (√1. *mī*) hurting, injuring, W.

मयका mayakā, instr. sg. of 3. *ma* = *mayā*, by me, Bhadrab.

मयट mayāṭa, m. = *prasāda* (prob. *prās*°) or *triṇa-harmya*, L.

मयन्त mdyanta (MaitrS.) and *māyanda* (VS.), n. N. of a metre.

मयष्ट mayashṭa or °ṣṭaka, m. a kind of bean, L.

मयस् māyas, n. (prob. fr. √3. *mā*) refreshment, enjoyment, pleasure, delight, RV.; VS.; TBr. - **karā**, mfn. causing enjoyment, giving pleasure, VS. **Mayo**, in comp. for *mayas* - **bhava**, mfn. causing pleasure, delighting, VS.; m. refreshment, delight, ĀpSr.; N. of a man (pl. his descendants), Pravar. - **bhū** or - **bhū**, mfn. (ān) = - *bhava*, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; (ū), m. a partic. Agni, ŚāṅkhGr. - **bhūva**, mfn. = - *bhava*, ĀpSr.

मयिवसु mayi-vāsu, mfn. (fr. *mayi*, loc. sg. of 3. *ma* + *vasu*) good in me (used in partic. formulas), AitBr.; TS.

मयु mayū, m. (prob. fr. √2. *mā*) a Kim-purusha (s.v.) or a partic. man-like animal, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; an antelope, deer, L. - **rāja**, m. 'king of the Kim-purusha,' N. of Kubera, L.

मयुष्टक mayushṭaka, m. a kind of bean, L. (cf. *makushṭaka* and *mayashṭaka*).

मयूक mayūka, m. = *mayūra*, L.

मयूख mayūkha, m. (prob. fr. √1. *mī*) a kind of peg (esp. for hanging woven cloth or skins upon), RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚRS.; the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial (= *kīla*), L.; a ray of light, flame, brightness, lustre, Up.; Kāv.; Var. &c. (also ā, f., L.; once n. in KaushUp.); a partic. Agni, GrS.; N. of a wk. (by Śāṅkara-misra). - **pṛikta**, mfn. touching (one another) with rays (as two planets), Var. - **mālā** or - **mālikā**, f. N. of wk. - **mālin**, m. 'wreathed with rays,' the sun, Kād. - **vat**, mfn. having rays, radiant, brilliant, Var. **Mayūkhāditya**, m. a form of the sun, Cat. **Mayūkhāvalī**, f. N. of wk. **Mayūkhēsa**, m. 'lord of rays,' the sun, Hcat.

Mayūkhin, mfn. radiant, brilliant, MBh.

मयूर mayūra, m. (prob. fr. √2. *mā*) a peacock, VS.; Lāṭy.; MBh. &c.; a cock, L.; a species of plant, Suśr. (Celosia Cristata or Achyranthes Aspera, L.); a kind of instrument for measuring time, Sūryas.; a kind of gait, Sāpṛit.; N. of an Asura, MBh.; of a poet, Prasannar.; (also with *bhaṭṭa*), of various other writers, Cat.; of the father of Śāṅkuka, ib.; of a mountain, MärkP.; (ē), f. a peahen, RV. &c. &c.; a species of pot-herb, L.; n. a partic. posture in sitting, Cat.; N. of a town, Buddh. - **karṇa**, m. 'peacock's ear,' N. of a man, g. *śivoddī*; pl. his descendants, g. *upakādī*. - **ketu**, m. 'having a p° for emblem,' N. of Skanda, MBh. - **gatī**, f. 'p's gait,' N. of a metre, Ked. - **grīva** or °vaka, n. 'p's neck,' a kind of blue vitriol, Bhpr. - **ghṛita**, n. 'p's fat,' a kind of medicine, ŚārngS. - **caṭaka**, m. the domestic cock, L. - **citraka**, n. N. of VarBṛS. xlvii and of another wk. - **oḍḍa**, n. 'p's crest,' a kind of gall-nut, L.; (ā), f. Celosia Cristata, L. - **jaṅgha**, m. Bignonia Indica, L. - **tā**, f. (Kād.), - **tvā**, n. (Kathās.) the state or condition of a peacock. - **tuttha**, n. a kind of blue vitriol, L. - **pattrin**, mfn. (an arrow) furnished with p's feathers, R. - **padaka**, n. a scratch or impression in the form of a p°'s foot made with the fingernails, L. - **parvata**, m. N. of a mountain, MaitrS., Intro. - **pīchoa**, n. a p°'s tail-feather, Kād.; - *mayā*, mfn. consisting of p°'s tail-f°, ib. - **pura**, n. 'p's town,' N. of a hill; - **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. - **poshaka**, m. 'breeder of p's,' N. of the father of Candra-gupta, HPariś. - **mayā**, mfn. consisting of p's, Kād. - **ratha**, m. 'having a p° for a vehicle,' N. of Skanda, L. - **roman** (*mayūra*), mfn. 'p-haired' (said of Indra's horses), RV. - **varman**, m. N. of a king; - *ma-caritra*, n. N. of wk. - **vāoaspati** and - **vāhana**, m. N. of authors, Cat. - **vidalā**, f. Hibiscus Cannabinus, Bhpr. - **vyan-saka**, m. = *dhūrta-mayūra*, Pāp. ii, 1, 71, Sch. - **śataka**, n. N. of a poem (= *sūrya-s*°). - **śarman**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. - **śikhā**, f. 'p's crest,' Celosia Cristata, Bhpr. - **śopya** (*mayūra*), mfn.

'p°-tailed' (said of Indra's horses), RV. - **śārin**, mfn. strutting like a peacock; (*īṇi*), f. N. of a metre, Col. - **stuti**, f., - **sthala-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. **Mayūrāksha**, 'p°-eyed,' N. of a teacher, Cat. **Mayūrāṅki**, f. a species of jewel, L. **Mayūrārī**, m. 'p's enemy,' a chameleon, lizard, L. **Mayūrāshṭaka**, n. N. of a poem. **Mayūrēsa**, m. 'peacock-lord,' N. of a man; - *viśāha-varṇana*, n. N. of ch. of the GaṇP. **Mayūrēśvara**, m. 'p°-lord,' m. N. of the father of Khaṇḍa-bhaṭṭa, Cat.; of a Liṅga, ib. **Mayūrōllāsaka**, m. 'peacock's joy,' the rainy season, L.

Mayūra, m. a peacock, L.; a species of plant (= *mayūra*), Suśr.; N. of a poet, Cat.; m. or n. a kind of blue vitriol, L.; (*ika*), f. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.; Hibiscus Cannabinus, L.

Mayūrikā-bandham, ind., Pāp. ii, 4, 42, Sch.

Mayūri-√bhū, P. - *bhavati*, to become a peacock, Kathās.

मर mara, m. (√*mṛi*) dying, death (see *pari-mara*); the world of death, i.e. the earth, AitUp.; mfn. killing (see *nṛi-mara*); m. pl. the inhabitants of hell, Āryabh.; w.r. for *narāḥ*, Hariv. 8464. **Marārāma**, m. N. of a Daitya, Kathās.

Maraka, m. an epidemic, plague, mortality, Var.; Suśr.; pl. N. of a people, MärkP.

Marāṭa, m. death, Up. iii, 110, Sch.

Marapa, n. the act of dying, death (ife. dying by; *ṇam* √1. *kṛi*, Ā. *kurute*, to die), ŚRS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; passing away, cessation (as of lightning or rain), AitBr.; (in astrol.) the 8th mansion, VarBṛS., Sch.; a kind of poison, L. (prob. w.r. for *māraṇa*); a refuge, asylum, BhP. (prob. w.r. for *śaraṇa*).

- **ja**, mfn. produced by death, MW. - **daśā**, f. the time or hour of d°, Mṛich. - **dharmā**, m. the law of d° (instr. with Caus. of √*yuj*, 'to put to d°'), R. - **dharmān**, mfn. subject to the law of d°, mortal, Kathās. - **niscaya**, mfn. determined to die, Pañcat.

- **bhaya**, n. the fear of d° (with Buddh. one of the 5 kinds of fear), Dharmas. 52. - **bhīruka**, mfn. afraid to die, Mṛich. (in Prakṛit). - **vyādhi-śoka**, m. pl. death and sickness and sorrow, Hit. - **śila**, mfn. liable to d°, mortal, MW. - **sāmāyika-nir-ṇaya**, m. N. of wk. **Maranāgresara**, mfn. preceding in d°, MW. **Maranāntaka**, mfn. causing d°, Vet. **Maranānta** and °*tika*, mfn. ending in d°, MBh. **Maranāndha-tamasa**, n. the gloom or shadow of d°, Kād. **Maranābhimukha**, mfn. on the point of d°, moribund, MW. **Maranāśasa**, n. N. of a partic. Yoga-posture (in which only one leg is stretched out; cf. *vahitra-karṇa*), L. **Maranānmukha**, mfn. = °*abhimukha*, MW.

Maranīya, mfn. 'to be died,' doomed to death, liable to die, MW.

Marāyīn, m. (prob.) N. of a man, RV. x, 60, 4 (Sāy. 'destroying enemies' = *śatrūṇām mārakaḥ*; others 'brilliant, splendid').

Marāyū, mfn. mortal, perishable, RV. x, 106, 6; 7 (Sāy.; cf. *dur-marāyū*).

Mariman, m. death, dying, Up. iv, 118, Sch.

Marishṭu, mfn. mortal (see *ā-marishṭu*).

मरकत marakata, n. an emerald, R.; Var.; Pañcat. &c. [Cf. Gk. *smaragdus*; Lat. *smaragdus*.] - **pattrī**, f. a kind of climbing plant, L. - **maṇi**, m. the em' gem, VarBṛS. - **mayā**, mfn. made of emerald, Śiś. - **vallī-parinaya**, m. N. of a drama. - **śilā**, f. an emerald slab, Megh. - **śyāma**, mfn. dark or green as an emerald, BhP.

Marakta, n. = *marakata*, L.

मरन्द maranda, m. (also pl.) the juice or nectar of flowers, Kāv. (also °*daka*, W.; cf. *makaranda*). **Marandāśaka** or °*kasa*, n. 'nectar-abode,' a flower, L.

मराकाली marākālī, f. *Tragia Involucrata*, L.

मराय marāya, m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚRS.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

मरायिन् marāyīn, *marāyū*. See above.

मरार marāra, m. a corn-loft, granary, L.

मरायाम marārāma. See above.

मराल marāla, mfn. (said to be fr. √*mṛi*) soft, mild, tender, L.; red with a little yellow, L.; = *viśṛita* and *śubha*, L.; m. a kind of duck or goose or flamingo, Kāv. (ē, f., L.; °*la-tā*, f., HPariś.); a partic. mode of joining the hands, Cat. (L. also a horse; an elephant; a grove of pomegranate trees;

white oleander; a villain; a cloud; lamp-black; m. or n. redness mixed with a little yellow, L. = *gamanā*, f. 'having the gait of a flamingo,' N. of a Surāṅghā, Sindhā.

Marāḷaka, m. a kind of duck or goose or flamingo, L. (f. f., Daś.); a partic. mode of joining the hands, Cat.

मरिच *marica*, n. the pepper shrub, R.; Var.; Suśr.; a kind of Ocimum, L.; Strychnos Potatorum, L. (v.l. *marica*); N. of a man, Rājat.; n. black pepper, Suśr.; a partic. fragrant substance (= *kakkolaka*), L. = *kshupa*, m. the pepper shrub, Hariv. = *pattra*, m. Pinus Longifolia, L.

Marica, m. the pepper shrub (also *-kshupa*), Hariv.; Strychnos Potatorum, L. (v.l. *marica*); marjoram, L.; N. of the father of Kaśyapa, Cat.; of a son of Sunda, VP.; n. black pepper, L.

मरिहक *marishṭaka*, m. a kind of kidney bean, L. (cf. *mayashṭaka*).

मरी *marī*. See *kara-marī*.

मरीचि *marīci*, mf. (m. only in TĀr.; prob. connected with *marūt*, q.v.) a particle of light, shining mote or speck in the air, RV.; AV.; a ray of light (of the sun or moon), RV. &c. &c.; (also °*cī*; f. with *Somasya* = moonlight, Hariv.); a mirage (= *marickā*), Kathās. (cf. *marīci-toya*); m. N. of a Prajā-pati or 'lord of created beings' (variously regarded as a son of Svayam-bhū, as a son of Brahmā, as a son of Manu Hairaṇyagarbha, as one of the 7 sages and father of Kaśyapa, or, accord. to Mn. i, 35 as the first of the ten Prajā-patis [q.v.] engendered by Manu Svayambhuva), Mn.; MBh. &c.; of the star η in the great Bear, VarBrS.; of Kṛishṇa (as a Marut), Bhag. x, 21; of a Daitya, Hariv.; of a Maharshi, Daś.; of the father of Paurṇamāsa, Pur.; of a king (son of Samrāj and father of Bindu-mat), ib.; of a son of Tirthaṃ-kara Rishabha, W.; of a son of Śaṃkarācārya and various other teachers and authors, Cat.; a miser, niggard (= *krīpana*), L.; f. N. of an Asparas, MBh.; of a Comm. on Siddhāntas. = *garbha*, m. pl. 'containing particles of light within,' N. of a world, Hariv.; a class of gods under Manu Dākṣhaśvarṇi, VP. = *tantra*, n. N. of wk. = *toya*, n. a mirage, BhP. = *pā*, mfn. drinking in or absorbing particles of light, VS.; m. pl. rays of light, Naigh. i, 5; N. of a mythical race of Rishis, MBh.; R. = *paṭala*, n. N. of wk. = *pattana*, n. N. of a town, R. = *mat*, mfn. (ifc.) having rays, radiant or shining with, MBh.; m. the sun, Kathās. = *mālīn*, mfn. garlanded with rays, radiant, Hit.; m. the sun, Kād. = *smṛiti*, f. N. of wk. *Marīoṣapaurāṇa*, n. N. of an Upapurāṇa.

Marīcika, m. (with Buddhists) N. of a world; (ā), f. a mirage, illusory appearance of water in a desert, Prab.; Kathās.; N. of a Comm. on the Brahmasūtra.

Marīcin, mfn. having rays, radiant; m. the sun, MBh.

मरीमृज *marimṛja*, mfn. (fr. Intens. of √*mṛj*) rubbing repeatedly or very much, Pān. i, 1, 4, Sch.

मरीमृश *marimṛśa*, mfn. (fr. Intens. of √*mṛś*) feeling about, groping, AV.

मरीयमि *marīyami*, f. Mary, Romakas. = *putra*, n. 'son of Mary,' N. of Christ, ib.

मरीस *marisa*, n. milk (in *avi-m*°, q.v.)

मरु *marū*, m. (prob. fr. √*mṛi*) a wilderness, sandy waste, desert (often pl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a mountain, rock, MBh.; MärkP.; 'the desert-like penance,' i.e. abstinence from drinking, MBh.; Hariv.; a species of plant, Bhpr.; a deer, antelope, L.; N. of a Daitya (usually associated with Naraka), MBh.; of a Vasu, Hariv.; of a prince (the son of Śighra), ib.; R.; Pur.; of a king belonging to the Ikshvāku family, BhP.; of a son of Hary-aśva, R.; Pur.; pl. N. of a country (Marwar) and its inhabitants, TĀr.; R.; Var. &c. [Cf. Lat. *mare* (?); Angl. Sax. *mōr*; Germ. and Eng. moor.] = *kaocha*, m. N. of a country; = *nivāsin*, mfn. inhabiting it, MBh. = *kuoca* (?), m. N. of a country, VarBrS. = *gata*, mfn. being in a desert, ŚāṅgP. = *ochadā*, f. a kind of shrub, L. (cf. *madhu-cchadā*). = *ja*, m. Unguis Odoratus, L.; a tree akin to the Mimosa Catechu, L.; (ā), f. colocynth, L.; a kind of deer, L. = *jātā*, f. Carpopogon Puriens or a similar plant, L. = *jush*,

m. the inhabitant of a desert, Alampāras. = *deśa*, m. N. of a country, KāṭyŚr., Sch. = *deśya*, m. bdellium, L. (cf. *marud-śiṣṭa*). = *druma*, m. Vachellia Farnesiana, L. = *dvipa*, m. 'desert-elephant,' a camel, L. = *dhanva*, n. a wilderness, sandy desert, BhP. = *dhanvan*, m. id., MBh.; Hariv.; N. of the father of the wife of the Vidyādhara Indivara, MärkP. = *dhara*, m. N. of a country, MW. = *nandana*, m. N. of a prince, VP. = *patha*, m. a desert, wilderness, Rājat. = *prishṭha*, n. id., Ragh. = *prapatana*, n. the act of throwing one's self from a rock, MärkP. xl, 3 (printed *marut-pr*). = *prapāta*, n. a rocky precipice, mountain-crags, MBh. = *priya*, m. 'the desert's friend,' a camel, L. = *bhava*, m. the inhabitant of a desert, VarBrS. = *bhū*, f. a desert (cf. *bhū-ruha*); pl. N. of a country (prob. Marwar; accord. to some = *daśerakā*), L.; = *ruha*, m. 'growing in deserts,' Capparis Aphylla, Bhpr. = *bhūti* or *tika*, m. N. of a son of Yaṅgamdharaṇya, Kathās. = *bhūmi*, f. a desert, wilderness (-*iva*, n.), ib.; N. of a country (= Marwar), MBh. = *bhauma*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. = *maṇḍala*, n. N. of a country, Uttamac. = *marīci* (pl.) and °*cikā* (sg.) f. a mirage, illusory appearance of water in a desert, Kathās. = *mahī*, f. = *bhūmi*, Rājat. = *mārga*, n. a way through a desert, Kuval. = *sambhava*, n. 'produced in a d°,' a kind of horse-radish, L.; (ā), f. N. of two plants (a species of Alhagi and = *mahendra-vārūṇi*), L. = *sthala*, n., °*lī*, f. a desert spot, wilderness, Kāv.; Kathās.; Hit. = *sthā*, f. a species of Alhagi, L. = *sthita*, mfn. living in a desert; m. the inhabitant of a d°, Rājat. **Marūdbhava**, m. 'produced in a d°,' a kind of ill-scented Mimosa, L.; (ā), f. Alhagi Maurorum, L.; a species of Khadira, L.

Marū-√bhū, P. *-bhavati*, to become a wilderness or sandy desert, Kathās.

मरुक *maruka*, m. (cf. *marūka*) a peacock, L.; a deer, antelope, L.

मरुचीपट्टन *maruci-pattana*, n. N. of a town, VarBrS. (cf. *marīci-pattana*).

मरुदा *maruṭā*, f. a woman with a high forehead, L. (cf. *maruṇḍā*).

मरुण्ड *maruṇḍa*, m. N. of a prince, Cat. (also *-rāja*, Sindhā); pl. of a dynasty and a people, VP.; (ā), f. = *maruṭā*, L.

मरुत *marūt*, m. pl. (prob. the 'flashing or shining ones,' cf. *marīci* and Gk. *μαρμαίρ*) the storm-gods (Indra's companions and sometimes, e.g. Ragh. xii, 101 = *devāḥ*, the gods or deities in general; said in the Veda to be the sons of Rudra and Priṣṇi, q.v., or the children of heaven or of ocean; and described as armed with golden weapons i.e. lightnings and thunderbolts, as having iron teeth and roaring like lions, as residing in the north, as riding in golden cars drawn by ruddy horses sometimes called Prishatī, q.v.; they are reckoned in Naigh. v, 5 among the gods of the middle sphere, and in RV. viii, 96, 8 are held to be three times sixty in number; in the later literature they are the children of Diti, either seven or seven times seven in number, and are sometimes said to be led by Mātariśvan), RV. &c. &c.; the god of the wind (father of Hanumat and regent of the north-west quarter of the sky), Kir.; Rājat. (cf. comp.); wind, air, breath (also applied to the five winds in the body), Kāv.; Pur. &c.; a species of plant, Bhpr.; = *ritvij*, Naigh. iii, 18; gold, ib. i, 2; beauty, ib. iii, 7; N. of a Sādhyā, Hariv.; of the prince Brihad-ratha, MaitrUp.; f. Trigonella Corniculata, L.; n. a kind of fragrant substance (= *granthi-parṇa*), L. = *kara*, m. Dolichos Catjang, L. = *karmān*, n. (Cat.) or *-kriyā*, f. (L.) breaking wind, flatulency. = *koṇa*, n. the north-west quarter of the sky, MW. = *tana-ya*, m. 'son of the Wind,' N. of Hanumat, MW.; of Bhima, A. = *tama* (*marūt*-), mfn. very or altogether equal to the Maruts, as swift as the Maruts (said of the Āśvins), RV.; m., w. r. for *maruṭā*, Cat. = *taruṇi*, f. N. of a Vidyā-dharī, Bālar. = *paṭa*, m. 'wind-cloth,' a sail, Kathās. = *pati*, m. 'lord of the M°,' N. of Indra, MBh.; R.; BhP. = *patha*, m. the path or region of the air, Kād. = *pāla*, m. 'protector of the M°,' N. of Indra, L. = *putra*, m. 'son of the wind-god,' N. of Bhima, L.; of Hanu-mat, MW. = *plava*, m. 'springing with the rapidity of w°,' a lion, L. = *phala*, n. 'fruit of the w°,' hail, W. = *mat*, mfn. = *-vat* (q.v.), g. *yavādi*. = *vat*

(*marūt*-), mfn. attended by the Maruts, RV.; VS.; Br.; containing the word *marut*, Br.; m. N. of Indra, MBh.; Kāv.; of Hanu-mat, L.; of a son of Dharmā by Marut-vatī, Hariv.; BhP.; a cloud, L.; pl. a class of gods regarded as children of Dharmā or of Manu by Marut-vatī, MBh.; R.; Hariv. (atī), f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣha, wife of Dharmā (Manu), Hariv.; Pur. = *vatīya*, mfn. related or belonging to Indra Marut-vat (said esp. of 3 Grahas at the midday libation, the Śāstra recited afterwards and the hymn forming the chief part of that Śāstra), VS.; Br.; ŚrS. = *vatya*, mfn. = *prec.*, Pān. iv, 2, 32. = *sakha*, mfn. having the wind for a friend (clouds), Ragh.; m. N. of fire (cf. *vāyu-s*°), ib.; of Indra, L. = *sakhi* (*marūt*-), only nom. m. f. *-sakhā*, having the Maruts for friends, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. = *sa-hāya*, mfn. having the w° for a companion (said of fire), VarBrS. = *suta* (BhP.) and *-sūna* (A.), m. 'son of the Wind,' N. of Hanumat; of Bhima, A. = *stotra* (*marūt*-), mfn. (a place) in which praise of the Maruts is common, RV. i, 101, 11. = *stomā*, m. a Stoma of the Maruts, TB; N. of an Ekāḥa, TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚrS.

Maruta, m. wind, Śak.; a god, L.; Bignonia Suaveolens, L.; N. of various men, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; = *Upanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Maruṭta (= *marud-datta* accord. to Pat. on Pān. i, 4, 58. 59, Vārtt. 4), m. N. of various kings, Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.; wind, a gale (?), W.

Marud, in comp. for *marūt*. = *āndola*, m. a kind of fan made of the skin of a deer or buffalo, L. = *ishṭa*, m. bdellium, L. (cf. *maru-deśya*). = *eva*, m. N. of a king, Pur.; of the father of the Arhat Rishabha, Śatr.; of a mountain, ib. (v.l. *mār*°); (ā), f. (L.) or (ī), f. (Śatr.) N. of the mother of Marud-eva, grandmother of the Arhat Rish°. = *gana*, n. (ifc. f. ā) the host or troop of the Maruts, the host of the gods, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Bhāṭṭ.; (*marūd*-), mfn. being with or attended by the t° of the M°, RV.; m. or n. (?) N. of a Tirtha, MBh. = *datta*, mfn. given by the M°, Pān. i, 4, 58; 59, Vārtt. 4, Pat. = *dvipa-vatī*, f. N. of the Ganges, Dharmasarm. = *dhvaja*, n. 'wind-sign, w°-banner,' the down of cotton floating in the air, flocculent seeds wafted by the w°, L. = *badāha*, m. (only L.) a kind of sacrificial vessel; a section of the Sāma-veda; N. of Vishnu. = *bhavā*, f. (= *tāmra-mūlā*) a kind of plant, L.; (accord. to others) cotton. = *ratha*, m. a horse, L.; a car in which idols are dragged about, L. = *vartman*, n. the path or region of the air, L. = *vāha*, m. smoke, L.; fire, L. = *vidhā*, f., w. r. for *-vridhā* (below), Col. = *vrītā*, f., w. r. for *-vridhā* (below), L. = *vriddhā*, f. N. of a river (= *vridhā*), BhP. = *vridhā* (*marūt*-), mfn. rejoicing in the wind or in the Maruts, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (ā), f. N. of a river in the Panjāb, RV.; Prāyaśc. = *vega*, m. 'having the velocity of wind,' N. of a Daitya, Kathās.

Marun, in comp. for *marut*. = *nāma*, mfn. containing names of the Maruts; pl. verses or formulas cont° n° of the M°, Kāth. = *maya*, m (f) n. consisting of wind, Hcar. = *mūlā*, f. Trigonella Corniculata, Bhpr.; Medicago Esculenta, L.

Marunta, m., w. r. for *maruṭta*, Hariv.

Marul, in comp. for *marut*. = *loka*, m. the world of the gods, VP.

मरुत्तक *maruttaka*, m. a species of plant, Bhpr. (prob. w. r. for *maruvaka*).

मरुन्त *marunta*, w. r. for *maruṭta*.

मरुन्ध *marundha*, N. of a town, Cat. (cf. *marūndha* and *mārudha*).

मरुन्धव *marundhava*, m. the white Mimosa, L.

मरुल *marula*, m. a kind of duck, L. (cf. *marāla*); a beast of prey, L.; n. water, L.

मरुव *maruva*, m. marjoram, L.

Maruvaka, m. (also °*baka*) a kind of flower, Bālar. v, 35; (only L.) marjoram; a kind of Ocimum; Vangueria Spinosa; Clerodendrum Phlomisoides; a crane; a tiger; Rāhu or the ascending node personified; mfn. terrible.

मरुक *marūka*, m. (only L.) a kind of deer; a peacock; a frog; Curcuma Zerumbet.

मरुन्ध *marūndha*, N. of a town, Śaṃkar. (v. l. *marundha*, q.v.)

मरोलि maroli or **olika**, m. the sea monster Makara, L.

मर्क mark (prob. invented to serve as the source of the words below), to go, move.

1. **Marka**, m. an ape, monkey, BhP.; N. of Vāyu, the wind, L.; the mind, L.

Markaka, m. Ardea Argala, L.; a spider, L.

Markāta, m. (Up. iv, 81) a monkey, ape, VS. &c. &c.; a kind of bird, ShadvBr. (the adjutant or Indian crane, L.); a spider, L.; a sort of prison or venom, L.; a mode of coitus, L.; N. of a man, Pravar.; (Ṛ), f. see 1. **markaṭi**; n. an iron monkey-shaped bolt, L. — **karna**, mfn. monkey-eared, L. — **jōda**, mfn. n^o-chinned, L. — **tinduka**, m. a kind of ebony, Bhpr. — **danta**, mf(ā or ī)n. m^o-toothed, L. — **nāsa**, mfn. m^o-nosed, L. — **nyāya**, m. the m^o-rule (opp. to *māyāra-n^o*), RTL 125. — **pati**, m. a young m^o, A. — **pippali**, f. Achyranthes Aspera, L. — **potā**, m. a young m^o, MW. — **priya**, m. Mimosa Kauki, L. — **locana**, mfn. m^o-eyed, Pañcat. — **vāsa**, m. a cobweb, L. — **śrisha**, n. vermilion, L. — **braḍa**, m. 'ape's pool', N. of a pool in the neighbourhood of Vaiśālī, Buddh. **Markatāśya**, mfn. m^o-faced; n. copper, L. **Markatēndu**, m. (prob. = *ṛta-tindu*) Diospyros Tomentosa, L. **Markatōtṭplavana**, n. the act of springing like an ape, BhP.

Markatāka, n. a species of grain, ĀpŚr.; (only L.) an ape (*ikā*, f.), a spider; a kind of fish; a Daitya.

1. **Markaṭi**, f. a female ape, L.; N. of various plants, Suśr.; Bhpr. (= Galedupa Piscidia; Carpopogon Pruriens &c.); L.; an iron monkey-shaped bolt, L. — **vrata**, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat.

2. **Markaṭi**, in comp. for *markata*. — **bhūta**, mfn. one who has become an ape, Kathās.

Markadikā, f. a spider, Nalac., Sch. (cf. *markaṭaka*).

मर्क 2. markā, m. (√*mṛic*, cf. *marc* below) seizure i. e. eclipse (of sun), RV. x, 27, 20; (*markā*), N. of the Purohita of the Asuras (held to be a son of Śukra), VS.; TS.; Br.; a demon presiding over various sicknesses of childhood, PārGr.; N. of a Yaksha, Cat.

मर्क 3. marka, m. (accord. to Up. iii, 43 fr. √*marc*) the vital breath which pervades the body, L. (others 'wind' and 'body').

मर्कर markara, m. Eclipta Prostrata, L. (cf. *mārkara*); (ā), f. (only L.) a hollow, hole made under ground; a vessel, pot; a barren woman.

मर्कसमरका, m. vapid spirituous liquor, L.

मर्कोटपिपोलिका markoṭa-pipilikā, f. a kind of small black ant, L.

मर्ग marga, w. r. for *mārga*, ĀpGr.

मर्च marc (cf. √*mṛic*), cl. 10. P. *marcayati*, to sound, Dhātup. xxxii, 106 (v. l. for *mārf*); to seize, take (cf. Up. iii, 43).

मर्ज marj (cf. √*mṛij*), cl. 1. 6. P. *marjati*, *mṛijati*, to sound, Dhātup. vi, 76; 77 (v. l. for *muj*, *muñj*).

मर्जू marjū, m. (√*mṛij*) a washerman, L.; = *piṭha-marda*, a catamite, L.; f. washing, cleansing, purification, L.

मर्ज्या, mfn. to be cleansed or prepared (said of Soma), RV.

मर्दिनु marditri, m. (√*mṛid*) one who shows compassion or favour, pitier, comforter, RV.

मर्त marta, m. (√*mṛi*) a mortal, man, RV.; VS. (in later literature prob. w. r. for *marīya*); the world of mortals, the earth, Up. iii, 86, Sch. [Gk. *μωρτός*, *Βωρτός*; Lat. *mortuus*, *mortalis*.] — **bhōjana**, n. food of mortals, nourishment of men, RV. — **vat** (*mārta*), mfn. containing the word *marta*; (*ati*), f. a verse or formula c^o the word *marta*, ŚBr. **Martōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Martavya, mfn. 'to be died', liable to die; n. impers. 'it must be died' (*vyē satī*, death being inevitable; *vyē kṛita-niscaya*, mfn. determined to die), Mn.; MBh. &c.

Mārtiya, mfn. who or what must die, mortal, Br.; Kauś.; m. a mortal, man, person, RV. &c. &c.; the world of mortals, the earth, L.; (ā), f. dying, death (see *putra-mariyā*); n. that which is mortal, the body, BhP. — **kṛita** (*mārtiya*), mfn. done by mortals,

RV. — **tā**, f. mortality, human condition (*-tām prāptāḥ*, one who has become man), MBh.; Kathās.

— **trā**, ind. among mortals, mfn. RV. — **tva**, n. = *-tā* (*-tvam āgataḥ* = *-tām prāptāḥ*), Kathās.

— **tvana**, n. the ways of man, RV. — **dharmā**, m. pl. the laws or conditions of human life, Kathās.

— **dharmān** or **min**, mfn. having the character or properties of a mortal, any human being, MBh.

— **nivāsin**, m. a n^o inhabitant (of the world), man, mankind, Hariv. — **bhāva**, m. human state or nature, Kathās.; Rājat. — **bhuvana**, n. the world of mortals, the earth, Śak. (v. l.) — **maṇḍala**, n. id., Bālar.

— **mahita**, m. 'honoured by n^o'; a god, L. — **muḥka**, m. 'm^o-faced', a Kimp-nara or a Yaksha, L.

— **loka**, m. = *bhuvana*, KathUp.; MBh. &c. **Martyāmṛita**, n. the immortality of mortals, Āpast.

Martyēndra-mātrī, f. Śulanum Jacquinii, L. **Mārtīśeṣita**, mfn. instigated by mortals, RV.

Martyi-√bhū, P. *-bhavati*, to become a mortal, HPariś.

मर्द marda, mfn. (√*mṛid*) crushing, grinding, rubbing, bruising, destroying (ifc.; cf. *ari*, *cakra-m^o* &c.); m. grinding, pounding, violent pressure or friction, MBh.; VarBṛS. (cf. *graha-m^o*); acute pain (cf. *anga-m^o*); dissipation, L.

Mardaka, mfn. (ifc.) crushing, pounding &c.; causing violent pain in, Suśr.

Mardana, mf(ī)n. crushing, grinding, rubbing, bruising, paining, tormenting, ruining, destroying, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *caṇḍārka*, *samara* and *samiti-m^o*); N. of a king of the Vidyā-dharas; (ī), f. a cover for the feet, L.; n. the act of crushing or grinding or destroying, Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP.; rubbing, anointing, Kāv.; Pañcat. &c. (*-sālā*, f., *Siṅhās*), cleaning or combing (the hair; see *keśa-m^o*); friction i. e. opposition (of planets; see *graha-m^o*).

Mardaniya, mfn. to be crushed or trodden down, Kām.; to be rubbed or touched, W.

Mardala (and *olaka*, L.), n. a kind of drum, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **dhvani**, m. the sound of a drum, L.

Marditavya, mfn. to be crushed or trodden down or laid waste, MBh.

Mardin, mfn. (ifc.) crushing, grinding, pounding, destroying, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *ripu*- and *loṣṭha-m^o*); (*ini*), f. a kind of musical composition, Samgṛt. (cf. *medinī*).

मर्च marb (cf. √*barb*), cl. 1. P. *marbati*, to go, move, Dhātup. xi, 25.

मर्मन् mārman, n. (√*mṛi*) mortal spot, vulnerable point, any open or exposed or weak or sensitive part of the body (in Nir. reckoned to be 107), RV. &c. &c.; the joint of a limb, any joint or articulation, ib.; the core of anything, the quick, ib.; any vital member or organ (cf. *antar-m^o*); anything which requires to be kept concealed, secret quality, hidden meaning, any secret or mystery, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Marma, in comp. for *marman*, — **kīla**, m. a husband, L. — **ga**, mf(ā)n. going to the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively poignant or painful, MBh. — **ghāta**, m. wounding the vitals, ŚārngS. — **ghātin**, mfn. = *-chid*, L. — **ghni**, see *-han*. — **cara**, n. the heart, L. — **cchid**, mfn. cutting through the joints or to the quick, wounding mortally, Kām. — **ccheda**, m. the act of cutting through the vitals or to the quick, causing intense suffering or pain, Prab. — **cchedin**, mfn. = *-chid*, Nāg. — **ja**, n. blood, L. — **jña**, mfn. knowing weak or vulnerable points (lit. and fig.), MBh.; (ifc.) having a deep insight into, Rājat.; exceedingly acute or clever, Hit. — **jñāna**, n. knowledge of a secret, MW. — **tāḍana**, mf(ā)n. piercing or paining to the quick, BhP. — **tra**, n. 'vitals-protector', a coat of mail, R. — **pāra-ga**, mfn. (ifc.) one who has penetrated into the interior of any matter, thoroughly conversant with, Naish. — **piḍā**, f. pain in the inmost soul, MW. — **bheda**, m. = *-cheda*, MārKp.; hitting the mark, L. — **bhedana**, m. 'piercing of the vitals', an arrow, L. — **bhedin**, mfn. = *-chid* (lit. and fig.), MBh.; R. &c.; m. an arrow, MBh. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of or relating to the v^o, containing secrets, Pañcat. — **rāja**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — **vid**, mfn. = *-jña*, Kathās. (cf. *para-marma-jña*). — **vidāra**, mfn. tearing the v^o, mortally wounding, R. — **vibhedin**, mfn. = *bhedin*, ib. — **vegīṭā**, prob. w. r. for next. — **vedi-tā**, f. (fr. *-vedin* = *-vid*) knowing weak points or secrets, Kām. — **vedhin**,

mfn. (*°dhi-tā*, f.), see *ca-marma-vedhitā*. — **vyathā**, f. = *piḍā*, Gīt. — **samḍhi**, m. pl. joints and articulations, Dhūrtas. — **sthala** or **-sthāna**, n. a vital part, vulnerable place, MW. — **spṛis**, mfn. touching the v^o, very cutting or stinging (lit. and fig.), Caṇḍ.; Kuval. — **han**, mf(ghni)n. striking the v^o, very cutting (as speech), Hariv. **Marmātiga**, mfn. piercing deeply into the joints or v^o, causing acute pain, MBh. **Marmānveshana**, n. the act of seeking out vulnerable points; *°shin*, mfn. seeking out v^o p^o, MW. **Marmābhigāta**, m. = *marmagāta*, Bhpr. **Marmāvarana**, n. = *marmatṛa*; *-bhedin*, mfn. penetrating a coat of mail, MBh. **Marmā-vidh**, mfn. wounded in a vital spot, AV.; piercing through vulnerable places, very cutting, Mcar.; Bhaṭṭ.

Marmāvin, mfn., Pāp. v, 2, 122, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

Marmika, mfn. = *marmā-vid*, L.; v. l. for *mārmika*, Bhām.

मर्मर marmara, mfn. (onomat.) rustling (as leaves or garments), murmuring, Kālid.; Rājat.; m. a rustling sound, murmur, Ragh.; a kind of garment, L.; (ā), f. coarse ground meal, L.; (ī), f. Pinus Deodora, L.; a partic. vein in the external ear, Vāgbh. [Cf. Gk. *μωρμυρ*; Lat. *murmurare*; Germ. *murmeln*; Eng. *murmur*.] — **pattra-moksha**, mfn. having leaves falling with a rustling sound, Kum. **Marmaraka**, mf(ikā)n. (only f. *ikā* with *strā*) a partic. vein in the tip of the ear, Suśr.

Marmarāya, Nom. Ā. *°yate*, to rustle, murmur, Ragh., Sch.

Marmarī-bhūta, mfn. rustling, murmuring, Ragh.

मर्मरीक marmarika, m. (said to be fr. √*mṛi*) a low or wicked man, Up. iv, 20, Sch.

मर्मजेन्य marmājēnya, mfn. (fr. Intens. of √*mṛij*) to be rubbed down or cleansed repeatedly (as a horse), RV. ii, 10, 1.

मर्मसु marmṣityu, g. *vanas-paty-ādi*.

मर्म marmya, m. (prob. fr. √*mṛi*) a mortal, man, (esp.) young man, lover, suitor, RV.; VS.; Br. (pl. people; voc. often used as a kind of particle; cf. VPṛāt. ii, 16 and *bhas*); a stallion, RV. vii, 56, 16 &c.; a camel, L. (cf. *maya*). — **tas**, ind. from or among men or suitors, RV. x, 27, 1. — **āri** (*mārya*), mfn. adorned as a lover or suitor, ib. ii, 10, 5.

Maryakā, m. a little man (a term applied to a bull among cows), RV. v, 2, 5.

मर्या maryā, f. (perhaps orig. something clear or shining; cf. *marici* and *marut*) a mark, limit, boundary, L.

Maryāḍa, m. 'one who sets marks or limits', an arbiter, umpire (?), AV. v, 1, 8.

Maryādā, f. (doubtful whether fr. *maryā* + *dā* or *maryā* + *āda* [fr. *ā* + √*dā*]; fancifully said to be fr. *marya* + *ada*, 'devouring young men' who are killed in defending boundaries) 'giving or containing clear marks or signs', a frontier, limit, boundary, border, bank, shore, mark, end, extreme point, goal (in space and time), RV. &c. &c. (*shaṇ-māsa-maryādāyā*, within six months, VarBṛS.); the bounds or limits of morality and propriety, rule or custom, distinct law or definition, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a covenant, agreement, bond, contract, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; continuance in the right way, propriety of conduct, Kāv.; Pañcat.; N. of a kind of ring used as an amulet, AV. vi, 81, 2; N. of the wife of Avācīna (daughter of a king of Vidarbha), MBh.; of the wife of Devātithi (daughter of a king of Videha), ib. — **giri** and **-cala** (*°dāc*), m. a mountain which serves as a frontier, BhP. — **dhāvana**, n. running towards a mark, TBr., Sch. — **parvata**, m. = *giri*, Heat.; *-vat*, mfn. having a range of mountains for a frontier, ib. — **bandha**, m. keeping within limits, Divyāv. — **bhedaka**, m. a destroyer of landmarks, Mn. ix, 291. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting in (i. e. forming) limits or bounds, Kād. — **vacana**, n. statement of the limit, Pāp. iii, 3, 136. — **vyatikrama**, m. overstepping bounds or limits, Pañcat. — **sindhu**, m. N. of wk. **Maryādōkti**, f. = *maryādā-vacana*, Pāp. iii, 3, 136, Sch.

Maryādin, mfn. having or keeping within bounds, Vet.; a neighbour, borderer, Nir. iv, 2.

Maryādī-√kṛi, P. *-karoti*, to make anything

an end or limit, reach or attain anything as an end, Pāṇ. v, 2, 8, Sch.

मर्व *marv* (cf. √*marb*), cl. I. P. *marvati*, to fill, Dhātup. xv, 69; to go, move, Vop.: Caus. *marvayati*, to utter a partic. sound (v.l. for *mārj*), Dhātup. xxxii, 106.

मर्श *marśa*, m. (√*i. mṛś*) any substance used to excite sneezing, a sternutatory, Bhpr. (cf. *prati-marśa*); counsel, advice, W.

मर्साना, n. touching (esp. a woman), MBh.; inquiring into, examining (= *mīmāṃsā*), BhP.; advising, counselling, deliberating, W.; explaining, explication, MW.; rubbing off, removing, ib.

मर्ष *marṣa*, m. (√*mṛṣh*) patience, endurance, L. (cf. *a-* and *dur-marṣa*). **शषा**, mfn. (ifc.) enduring, forgiving, BhP.; n. = prec., MBh.; **शषाया**, mfn. to be forgiven or pardoned, ib.; deserving indulgence, MBh. **शषिता**, nfn. borne, endured, forgiven, Bh. (-*va*), mfn. one who has borne or forgiven, patient, enduring, W.; patient, content, W. (cf. *a-marṣita*); n. patience, W. **शषिन**, mfn. patient, forgiving, indulgent, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

मर्षिका *marṣikā*, f. a kind of metre, RPrat.

मल्ल *mal* (cf. √*mall*), cl. I. Ā. 10. P. *malate*, *malayati*, to hold, possess, Dhātup. xiv, 22; xxxv, 84, Vop. **मल्ल**, f. holding, having, possession, W.

मल *māla*, n. (in later language also m.; prob. fr. √*mlai*) dirt, filth, dust, impurity (physical and moral), AV. &c. &c.; (in med.) any bodily excretion or secretion (esp. those of the Dhātus, q.v., described as phlegm from chyle, bile from the blood, nose-mucus and ear wax from the flesh, perspiration from the fat, nails and hair from the bones, rheum of the eye from the brain; cf. also the 12 impurities of the body enumerated in Mn. v, 135), Suśr.; Vagbh. &c.; (with *Śaivās*), original sin, natural impurity, Sarvad.; camphor, L.; Os Sepiae, L.; m. the son of a Śūdra and a Māluka, L.; (*ā*), f. Flacourtia Cataphracta, L.; n. tanned leather, a leathern or dirty garment (?), RV. x, 136, 2; a kind of brass or bell-metal, L.; the tip of a scorpion's tail, L. (v.l. *ala*); mfn. dirty, niggardly, L.; unbelieving, godless, L. [Cf. Gk. *malas*; Lat. *malus*; Lith. *malis*, *mėlynas*.] **कर-शषा**, mfn. removing dirt, Cat. = *kūṣa*, m. or n. (?) N. of a country, Buddh. (cf. *mālā-kūṣa*). **कश-शषा**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. (w.r. *-koshṭaka*; cf. *mālā-koshṭaka*). **ग**, m. (perhaps) a fuller, washerman, AV. = *grahi*, mfn., Vop. xxvi, 48. **ग**, mfn. removing dirt, cleansing, L.; m. the root of Salmalia Malabarica, L. (cf. *-hantri*); (*ī*), f. Artemisia Vulgaris or Alpina Nutans, L. **-ja**, mfn. arising from filth or dirt, L.; m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (VP.). R. (cf. *malaka*, *malada*, *malaya*); n. purulent matter, pus, L. = *jānu*, mfn. having dirty knees, MānGr. = *tva*, n. dirtiness, filthiness, Ragh. = *dāyaka*, mfn. casting a blemish upon any one, Kād. = *digdhāṇa*, mfn. having the limbs defiled with dirt, h° the body soiled with dust, MBh. = *dūṣhita*, mfn. soiled with dirt, filthy, L. = *drava*, m. the impure fluid which becomes separated from the chyle and produces urine, ŚārṅgS. = *dravin*, mfn. dissolving impurity, L.; n. the seed of Croton Tiglium, L. = *dhāttri*, f. a nurse who attends to a child's bodily necessities, Buddh. = *dhārīn*, m. a Jain monk, L. = *paṅka*, m. or n. (?) dirt, MBh. = *paṅkin*, mfn. covered with dust and mire, MBh.; MārKp. = *pū*, f. Ficus Oppositifolia, Suśr.; Bhpr.; Car.; = *kshira* and *vidārī*, L. (prob. *u*), n. = *śringī* and *nala*, L. = *prishṭha*, n. 'dust-page', the outer or first page of a book (left unwritten because liable to be dirtied), MW. = *bhuj*, mfn. feeding on impurity, L.; m. a crow, L. = *bhedini*, f. (prob.) Helleborus Niger, L. = *mallaka*, n. a piece of cloth passing between the legs and covering the privities (= *kaupīna*), Daś.; *-śeṣa*, mfn. having nothing left but a small piece of cloth to cover the pr., MW. = *māsa*, m. an intercalary month, an intercalated 13th m° (in which no religious ceremonies should be performed), Cat. &c.; *-kathā*, f. *-tattva*, n., *-nirūpaṇa*, n., *-nirṇaya*, m. (and *ya-tantra-sāra*, m.), *-pūjā*, f., *-māhātmya*, u., *-vicāra*, m. N. of wks.; *-vratā*, n. N. of a partic. ceremony, Cat.; of a ch. of the BhavP.; *-sārīnī*, f.; *-śāgha-marshaṇī*, f. N. of wks. = *mūtra-parityāga*, m. evacuation of feces and urine, Subh. = *rodha*, m. or *-rodhana*, n. constipation of the bowels, L. = *vat*, mfn. dirty,

filthy, Mn.; (*māla-vat*)-*vāsas*, nfn. wearing d° or impure clothes, MW.; f. a menstruous woman, TS.; GrS. &c. (cf. *malōdvāsas*). **-vānara**, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. = *vārīn*, m. a Jain beggar, L. (w. r. for *-dhārīn*?). **-vāhin**, mfn. carrying filth or soil, bearing or containing dirt, Hit. = *vināśini*, f. 'dirt-destroyer', Andropogon Aciculatus, L. = *visō-dhana*, mfn. cleansing away filth, R. = *vishtambha*, m. constipation (of the feces), L. = *visarga*, m. (MW.) or *-visarjana*, n. (W.) the act of removing dirt, cleansing (of a temple); evacuation of feces. = *vega*, m. diarrhoea, L. = *valsāmya*, n. a kind of dysentery, Gal. (correctly *vaiśadya*). **-śud-dhi**, f. clearing away of feculent matter, evacuation of the bowels, MW. = *sruti*, f. evacuation of the feces, L. = *hantri*, m. the bulbous root of the Salmalia Malabarica, L. (cf. *-ghna*). **-hā**, f. N. of a daughter of Raudrāsya, Hariv. **-hāraka**, mfn. taking away impurity, removing sin, MW.; a person who knows how to please an elephant, L. **Malākārshin**, m. 'dirt-remover', a sweeper, scavenger, L. **Malāpakārshana**, n. the act of removing dirt or impurity, removal of sin, L. **Malāpahā**, f. a partic. preparation, L.; N. of a river, L. **Malābha**, mfn. dirty-looking, ŚārṅgS. **Malāyana**, n. the path of the excretions, i. e. the rectum, Car. **Malā-lāri**, m. 'dirt-enemy', a kind of natron, L. **Malā-varodha**, m. obstruction of the feces, MW. **Malā-vaha**, mfn. bringing or causing defilement, Mn. xi, 70. **Malāsaya**, m. 'receptacle of feculent matter', the bowels, ŚārṅgS. **Malōtsarga**, m. evacuation of the feces, Siphās. **Malōdvāsas, f. a woman who has put off her soiled clothes (after her impurity), ŚBr. **Malōpahata**, mfn. soiled, dirty, Śiś. **Malaka**, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp.**

Malina, mfn. dirty, filthy, impure, soiled, tarnished (lit. and fig.), Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of a dark colour, gray, dark gray, black, Śiś.; Rājāt. &c.; m. a religious mendicant wearing dirty clothes (perhaps) a Pāsupata, Vishn.; N. of a son of Tansu, VP. (v.l. *anila*); (*ā*) [Prāyasc.] or *i* [L.] f. a woman during menstruation; n. a vile or bad action, Pañcat.; Bhartṛ.; Viddh.; buttermilk, L.; water, L.; borax, L. = *tā*, f. dirtiness, impurity, Sāh.; moral imp., blackness, moral bl°, MW. = *tva*, n. blackness, Cān.; moral bl°, wickedness, Vās. = *prabha*, mfn. whose light is obscured or clouded, W. = *manas*, mfn. having a foul mind, Prasaṅg. = *mukha* (only L.), mfn. 'dirty-faced, dark-f°', vile, wicked; cruel, fierce; m. fire; a kind of ape; a departed spirit, ghost, apparition. **Malinātman**, mfn. having a spotted nature (the moon), ŚārṅgP.; impure-minded, ŚārṅgP. **Malināmbu**, n. 'black-fluid', ink, L. **Malināsya**, mfn. 'dirty-faced, dark-faced', vulgar, low, wicked, L.; savage, cruel, W.

Malinaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to soil, make dirty, defile, tarnish (lit. and fig.), Ragh.; Śāk.; Kuval. **Malinita**, mfn. dirtied, soiled, defiled, Bālār.; Rājāt.; tainted, wicked, W.

Maliniman, m. dirtiness, impurity, MW.; blackness, Vās.; Śiś.; wiliness, wickedness, Vās.

Malini, in comp. for *malina*. = *karapa*, n. the act of soiling, staining; an action which defiles, Prāyasc. = *karapiya*, mfn. fitted to cause defilement, Mn. xi, 125. = √*kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make dirty, soil, stain (properly and fig.); Hariv.; VP.; to darken, make obscure, Kathās. = √*bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become dirty, Śāk.; to pass away, vanish, Naish., Comm.

Malishṭha, mfn. excessively dirty, filthy; (*ā*), f. a woman during menstruation, L.

Malimasa, mfn. dirty, impure, soiled (lit. and fig.); of a dark or dirty gray colour, Kāv.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.; m. (l) iron, L.; m. (l) or n. yellowish vitriol of iron, L.

Malīyas, mfn. excessively dirty, filthy, W.; very sinful, wicked, ib.

मलद *malada*, m. Phaseolus Radiatus, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VP. (cf. *malaka*, *malaja*, *malaya*); (*ā*), f. N. of a daughter of Raudrāsya, Hariv. (v.l. *malandā*).

मलन *malana*, m. a tent, L.; (*ā*), f. the long cucumber, L.; n. crushing, grinding, L. (= *mar-dana*; cf. *pari-mala*).

मलप्रादेश *malaprāḍa*, m. N. of a country (°*jiya*, mfn.), Cat.

मलवार *malabāra*, the country Malabar (also *-deśa*, m.), ib.

मलय *malaya*, m. (Uṇ. iv, 99) N. of a mountain range on the west of Malabar, the western Ghāts (abounding in sandal trees), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of the country Malabar and (pl.) its inhabitants, ib.; of another country (= *śailāṅga-deśa* or *śailāṅga d°*), L.; of an Upa-dvīpa, L.; of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. (B. *mālaya*); of a son of Rishabha, BhP.; of a poet, Cat.; a celestial grove (= *nandana-vana*), L.; a garden, L.; (in music) a kind of measure, Samgit.; (*ā*), f. Ipomoea Turpethum, L.; N. of a woman, Vās., Intro. = *ketu*, m. N. of various princes, Vcar.; Mudr. = *gandhinī*, f. N. of a Vidyā-dharī, Cat.; of a companion of Umā, L. = *giri*, m. the Malaya mountains, Daś.; another mountain, Buddh.; N. of an author, Cat. = *ja*, mfn. growing on the M° m°; m. a sandal tree, MBh.; N. of a poet, Cat.; n. sandal, Kāv.; Suśr.; N. of Rāhu, L.; *-rajas*, n. the dust of s°, Bhartṛ.; *-rasa*, n. s° water, Vām.; *-jālepa*, m. s° unguent, Śukas. = *deśa*, m. the country of M°, L. = *druma*, m. M° tree, a sandal tree, Ragh. = *dvīpa*, n. N. of one of the 6 islands of Anuvīpa, L. = *dhvaja*, m. N. of a king of the Pāṇḍyas, MBh.; BhP.; of a son of Meru-dhvaja, Kathās.; *-naraṇḍī*, m. a king of Malaya, Mudr. = *paravata*, m. the M° mountain, Kathās. = *pura*, n. N. of a town, ib. = *prabha*, m. N. of a king, ib. = *bhū-bhṛit*, m. = *-parvata*, ib. = *bhūmi*, f. N. of a district in the Himālaya, L. = *marut*, m. wind (blowing) from Malaya (an odiferous wind prevalent in Southern and Central India during the hot season), Amar. = *mālin*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. = *rāja*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; *-stotra*, n. N. of a hymn. = *ruha*, m. 'growing on the M° mountain', a sandal tree, Śiś. = *vaṭi*, f. N. of a Surāṅgānā, Siphās.; of other women, Kathās.; Nāg. = *vāta*, m. = *marut*, Vikr. = *vāsinī*, f. 'dwelling on the M° mountain', N. of Durga, Hariv. = *samira*, m. = *marut*, Gīt. = *sipha*, m. N. of two princes, Kathās. **Malayācala**, m. = *°ya-parvata*, ib.; *-khaṇḍa*, m. or n. N. of ch. of SkandaP. **Malayādri**, m. = *°yadala* - *vāyu*, m. = next, Kāv. **Malayānīla**, m. = *°ya-marut*, Ratnāv. **Malayāvati**, f. N. of a woman, Cat. (cf. *malaya-vatī*). **Malayēndu**, m. (with *sūri*) N. of an author, Cat. **Malayōdbhava**, n. sandal wood, L. (cf. *malaya-ja*).

मलयू *malayū*, f. Ficus Oppositifolia, Bhpr. (cf. *mala-pū*).

मलर *malara*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

मलवदेश *malava-deśa*, m. N. of a country, Cat.

मलाका *malākā*, f. (only L.) a female messenger, confidante; an amorous woman; a female elephant.

मलिक *malika*, m. (= ملك) a king, Cat.

मलिन *malina* &c. See col. 2.

मलिमु *malimlu* or *malimlū*, m. (prob. a mutilated form) a robber, thief, AV.; VS.; MaitrS. = *senā*, f. a band of robbers, TS.

Malimluc, m. (fr. litens. of √*mluc*) 'one who goes about in the dark,' a robber, thief, MānSr.; a partic. demon, ĀpSr. (cf. *deva-m*).

Malimlucō, m. a thief, robber, Rājāt. (Naigh. iii, 24); a demon, imp, AV.; PārGr.; a gnat, mosquito, L.; a Brahman who omits the 5 chief devotional acts, L.; an intercalated 13th month (introduced every 5th year to approximate the lunar and solar modes of computation; cf. *mala-māsa*), ŚrS.; Sūryas.; fire, L.; wind, L.; frost or snow, L. = *tat-tva*, n. N. of wk. (= *mala-māsa-tattva*).

मलिह *malihā*, mfn. = *malhā*, MaitrS.

मलुक *maluka*, m. the belly, L.; a quadruped, L.

मलुद *maluda* and *maluma*, m. or n. (?) partic. high numbers, Buddh.

मलूक *malūka*, m. a kind of worm, L.; a bird, L. = *candrikā*, f. N. of wk.

मल्लभवत् *malmlā-bhāvāt*, mf(anti)n. flashing, glittering, TS.; MaitrS. (= *jvalat*, Naigh. i, 17).

मल्ल *mall* (cf. √*mal*), cl. I. Ā. *mallate*, to hold, have, Dhātup. xiv, 23.

Malli, m. the act of having, holding, possessing, W. (cf. *mali*); N. of the 19th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, L.; f. (= *mallikā*) *Jasminum Zambac* (also *?*), *Prasannar*; earthenware, L.; a seat, L. — **gandhi**, mfn. smelling like *Jasminum Zambac*, L.; n. a kind of *Agallochum*, L. — **nātha**, n. N. of a poet and celebrated commentator (also called Kolācala or Peḍḍa Bhaṭṭa, father of Kumāra-svāmī and Viśvēśvara; he lived probably in the 14th or 15th century and wrote commentaries on the *Raghuvaṇṣa*, *Kumāra-sambhava*, *Megha-dūta*, *Śiṣupālavadha*, *Kirātārjuniya*, *Bhaṭṭi-kāvya*, *Naishadiya* &c.); of two authors on medicine and grammar, L.; — *caritra*, n. N. of wk. — **pattra**, n. a mushroom or fungus, L. — **bhūṣaṇa-deva** and **-sheṇa-sūri**, m. N. of two men, Cat.

मल्ल *malla*, m. a wrestler or boxer by profession (the offspring of an out-caste Kshatriya by a Ksh^h female who was previously the wife of another out-caste, Mn. x, 22; xii, 45), an athlete, a very strong man, MBh.; Hariv.; Var. &c.; N. of a king called Nārāyaṇa, Cat.; of the 21st Arhat of the future Utsarpiṇi, L.; of an Asura (see *mallaśura*); of various men, Rājat.; a vessel, boiler, Divyāv. (also *?*, f., L.); the remnant of an oblation, L.; a kind of fish (= *kapālin*), L.; the cheek and temples, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ā*), f. a woman, L.; N. of two women, Rājat.; ornamenting the person with coloured unguents (= *pattra-valī*), L.; Arabian jasmine (cf. *mallikā*), L.; mfn. strong, robust, L.; good, excellent, L. — **kūṭa**, m. or n. (?) N. of a village, Hcar. — **koshṭa** or **ṭaka**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. (perhaps w. r. for *-koshṭha* and *ṭaka*). — **kriḍā**, f. a wrestling or boxing match, athletic sports, MW. — **ga**, m. N. of a son of Dyuti-mat; n. N. of a Varsha ruled by that prince, VP. — **ghaṭṭi**, f. a kind of pantomime, Vikr. — **ja**, n. black pepper, L. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt. — **tūrya**, n. a kind of drum beaten during a wrestling match, L. — **deva**, m. N. of various men, Cat.; Inscr. — **dvādaśī**, f. N. of the 12th day in a partic. half month, Cat.; — *vrata*, n. N. of a partic. religious observance, MW. — **nāga**, m. N. of Vātsyāyana, author of the *Kāma-sūtra*, Vās.; Cat.; Indra's elephant, L.; a letter-carrier, L. — **nātha**, m. N. of a man L. — **pura**, n. N. of a city, Cat. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of wk. — **priya**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — **bandhātara**, (prob.) n. a partic. posture with wrestlers, MW. — **bhaṭṭi-tūrya**, n. = *-tūrya* (above), Bālar. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of two authors, Naish., Comm.; Cat. — **bhāvana**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — **bhū**, f. a wrestling ground, L.; the site of any conflict, a field of battle, W. — **bhūmi**, f. a wrestling ground, L.; N. of a country, R. — **malla**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **yātrā**, f. a line or procession of wrestlers, L. — **yuddha**, n. 'a prize-fight,' pugilistic encounter, wrestling or boxing match, MBh. — **rāja**, m. a chief wrestler, VP.; N. of an author, Cat. — **rāshtra**, n. N. of a kingdom, MBh. (VP.) — **vāstu**, n. N. of a place, Pāp. iv, 2, 120, Sch. (cf. *māllavastava*). — **vidyā**, f. the art of wrestling, MW. — **vena**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **veśa**, m. a wrestler's dress, MW. — **śālā**, f. a room for wrestling or boxing, ib. — **śālā-yuddha**, n. a fight with stones between wrestlers, Cat. **Mallādarśa**, m. N. of wk. **Mallādi**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. (v.l. *lāri*). **Mallā-pura**, n. = *malla-pura* (above). — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Mallāri**, m. 'enemy of the Asura Malla,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. (v.l. *lādi*); of Śiva, RTL. 266, n. 1; of two authors, Cat.; — *kavaca*, n., *padāhati-ṭikā*, f., *pratishṭhā*, f., *bhujamga*, m., *māhātmya*, n., *sahasra-nāman*, n., *hrīdaya*, n.; *rya-shṭhā*, n., *rya-shṭhātara-sataka*, n., *rya-shṭhātara-sata-nāmāvalī*, f. N. of wks. **Mallārishtā**, f. a kind of plant, L. **Mallārjuna**, m. N. of a king, Rājat. **Mallāsura**, m. N. of an Asura, RTL. 266. **Mallā-soma-yājña**, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Mallaka, m. a tooth, L.; a lamp-stand, L.; a lamp, L.; a vessel made out of a cocoa-nut shell, L.; any vessel, Divyāv.; a cup or leaf in which anything is wrapped, MW.; N. of a Brahman, Rājat.; pl. N. of a people, MärkP.; (*ikā*), f. *Jasminum Zambac* (both the plant and the flower; ifc. f. *ikā*), MBh.; R.; Hariv. &c.; an earthenware vessel of a peculiar form, Mṛicch.; a lamp-stand, L.; a lamp, L.; any vessel made out of a cocoa-nut shell, L.; a species of fish, L.; N. of two metres, Col. — **samputa**, m. or n. (prob.) a vessel consisting of two halves (a cup and a cover), Cat.

Mallikā, f. of *mallaka*, in comp. — **kusuma-priya**, f. a kind of citron, L. — **ṛksha**, **ṛkhyā**, see under *mallaka* below. — **gandha**, n. a kind of *Agallochum*, L. — **chad** or **-ohadana**, n. a lamp-shade, L. — **pīda** (*ṛkṣṭ*), m. N. of a king, Prasannar. — **pushpa**, m. Citrus Decumana or *Wrightia Antidy-senterica*, L. — **māruta**, n. N. of a drama. — **moda** (*ṛkām*), m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt. — **ṛjuna**, see under *mallika*.

मल्लसूत्रिका *mallaṣṭra-sūtra-ṭikā* (?), f. N. of wk.

मल्लयार्य *malla-yārya*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

मल्लव *mallava*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *ballava*).

मल्लानकग्राम *mallaṇaka-grāma*, m. N. of a village, Cat.

मल्लार *mallāra*, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga, Samgīt.; (*ṛ*), f. (cf. *mallāri* under *malla*) N. of a Rāgiṇī, ib. (also *ṛikā*).

मल्लिक *mallika*, m. a kind of goose with dark-coloured or brown legs and bill, L.; a shuttle, L.; the month Māgha, L.; (*ikā*), f., see under *mallaka*. — **pūrvā**, mfn. preceded by the word *mallika* (e.g. *m^o-p^o arjuna = mallikārjuna*), Cat. **Mallikāksha**, m. N. of a partic. breed of horses with white spots on the eyes, MBh.; Hariv.; a white spot on the eye of a horse (see *sa-m^o*); a kind of goose, Suśr.; (*ṛ*), f. a female dog (with white spots on the eyes), VarBṛS. **Mallikākhyā**, m. a kind of goose, Mālatim.; Uttarar. **Mallikārjuna**, m. a form of Śiva (n. N. of a Liṅga consecrated to Śiva on the Śrī-saila), Vās.; of an author, Cat.; of the Guru of Venkata, ib. — *śrīṅga*, n. N. of a place, Cat.; *niya*, n. N. of a Stotra by Mallikārjuna.

मल्लिनी *mallinī*, f. Gaertnera Racemosa, L.

मल्लिवार *mallivāra*, N. of a place, Cat.

मल्ली *malli*. See under *malla* and *malli*.

मल्लीकर *mallikara*, m. a thief, L.

मल्लु *mallu*, m. a bear, L. (cf. *bhalla*).

मल्लूर *mallūra*, prob. w. r. for *maṇḍūra*, q. v.

मल्ल *malod*, mfn. unwise, foolish, silly, AV. (cf. *mālyā*).

मल्ल *malhā*, mf(ā) n. having a dew-lap, dew-lapped (as a cow or goat), TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

मल्लण *malhaṇa*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

-stotra, n. *Malhaṇa*'s Stotra, Cat.

Malhaṇiya, n. = *malhaṇa-stotra*, Cat.

मव *mu* (cf. *√mav* and *mū*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xv, 90) *muṇati*, only pf. *mevuh* (v.l. *nehuh*), Bhaṭṭ.: Intens. *mamavyate*, *māmaryate*, Vop.

Mavita, mfn. bound, strung, tied, L.

मवर *mavara*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

मव्य *mavy* (cf. *√mav*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xv, 1) *mavyati* (fut. *mavyitā*, Pāp. vi, 4, 49, Sch.), to bind.

मश *maś* (cf. *√miś*), cl. I. P. *maśati*, to hum, buzz, make a noise, Dhātup. xvii, 75 (Vop. also 'to be angry').

Maśa, m. a hum, humming, L.; anger, L.; a gnat, mosquito, W. — **cohada**, m. Andropogon Ser-ratus, L. — **harī**, f. = *maśaka-harī*, L.

Maśāka, m. a mosquito, gnat, any fly that bites or stings, AV. &c. &c.; a partic. skin disease (causing dark bean-like pustules or eruptions), VarBṛS.; Suśr.; a leather water-bag, KātyŚr.; N. of a preceptor with the patr. Gārgya (the composer of a *Kalpa-sūtra*), Lāty. (IW. 176); N. of the district in Śāka-dvipa inhabited by Kshatriyas, MBh. — **kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **kuṭi** or **-kuṭi**, f. a whisk for driving away mosquitoes, L. — **jāmbhāna**, mf(ī) n. driving away m^o, AV. — **varapa**, m. or n. (?) = *kuṭi*, L. — **harī**, f. a bed-curtain for protection against m^o, L. **Maśakārtha**, mfn. used for m^o (*ṭho dhūmah*, smoke for driving off m^o), MW. **Maśakāvatī**, f. N. of a district or a river, Pāp. iv, 2, 85, Sch. **Maśakōdumbara**, m. du. or n. sg. a

m^o and a fig-tree (often combined as connected with each other and yet very different), MBh. (cf. next).

Maśakin, m. 'swarming with mosquitoes,' *Ficus Glomerata*, L.

Maśana, n. a sound, L.

Maśāka, m. a bird, L.

मशशार *maśarsāra*, m. N. of a man, RV. i, 122, 15.

मशुन *mašuna*, m. a dog, L.

मशुलवर *mašulabara*, N. of a place, Cat.

मश् *maś* (prob. invented to serve as the source of the words below), cl. I. P. *maśati*, to hurt, injure, Dhātup. xvii, 41.

Masham, ind. (with Caus. of *√i. kṛi*) to grind to powder, pulverize, ŚākhGr. (v. l. *ṣhim*).

Mashi, m. or f. (or *ṣhi*, f.; cf. below) powder, (esp.) a black p^o used to paint the eyes, soot, lamp-black, ink, Kāv.; Var.; Suśr. &c. — **kūpi** or **-ghaṭi**, f. an ink-bottle, ink-stand, L. — **jala**, n. ink, L. — **dhāna**, n. an ink-stand, L. — **paṇya**, m. a writer, clerk, L. — **patha**, m. 'ink-path,' a pen, L. — **prasū**, f. an ink-bottle, L.; a pen, L. — **maṇi**, m. an ink-bottle, L. — **vardhana**, n. myrrh, L.

Mashi (= *maśhi*), in comp. — **kūrcaka**, m. an ink-brush, Viddh. — **gudikā**, f. a globule or blot of ink, Mṛicch. — **jala**, n. ink, L. — **dhāni**, f. an ink-stand, L. — **pātra** and **-bhāṇa**, n. id., Hcat. — **bhāvuka**, mfn. becoming as black as ink, Naish. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of lampblack, black as ink, ib. — **lipta**, mfn. smeared with ink, Kathās. — **varga**, mfn. ink-coloured, MW.

Mashmashā *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to reduce to dust, grind to powder, AV. (cf. *masmasā* and *mṛis-mṛisā*).

Mashy, in comp. for *maśhi*. — **abhāva**, m. absence of ink (*ṇvā*, ind. from want of ink), Kathās. — **ādhāra**, m. an ink-stand, L.

मष्क *maśk*, v. l. for *√mask*, q. v.

मशार *maśnāra*, N. of a tract of country, AitBr.; BhP.

मस् 1. *mas* (prob. an artificial root), cl. 4. P. *masyati*, to measure, mete (*parimāṇe*, v. l. *pari-ṇāme*), Dhātup. xxvi, 112.

Maśa, m. measure, weight, W.

Masana, n. (only L.) meting, measuring; hurting, injuring (cf. *√maś*); Vermonia Anthelmintica.

Masta, mfn. measured, MW.; n. (= *mastaka*) the head, Dhūrtas. — **dāru**, n. Pinus Deodora, Bhpr.

-mūlaka, n. 'head-root,' the neck, L.

Mastaka, m. n. (Up. iii, 148, Sch.) the head, skull, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the upper part of anything, top, summit (esp. of mountains or trees), ib. (*ṭkām*, ind. = on the top of, upon, e.g. *cullī-mastakam*, upon the hearth, Pāñcat.). the tuft of leaves which grows at the top of various species of palm trees, Suśr.; N. of a partic. form of Śiva, Sarvad. — **jvara**, n. 'head-fever,' head-ache, BhP. — **pinḍaka**, m. n. a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut, MBh. — **mūlaka**, n. = *masta-m^o*, W. — **luṅga**, m. or n. (?) the membrane of the brain, L. (cf. *mastu-luṅga*). — **śūla**, n. sharp or shooting pain in the head, head-ache, Vet. — **śneha**, m. 'h^o-marrow,' the brain, L. **Mastakākhyā**, m. the top of a tree, L. **Mastakōdbhava**, m. 'produced in the head,' the brain, L.

Masti, f. meting, measuring, weighing, L.

Mastika, n. = *mastaka*, the head, L.

Mastishka, m. n. the brain, RV. &c. &c.; any medicine or substance acting upon the brain, Suśr.

-tvao, f. the membrane surrounding the brain, MW.

Māstu, n. sour cream, TS. &c. &c.; the watery part of curds, whey, Suśr. — **luṅga** or **-luṅgaka**, m. n. the brain, Suśr.; ŚārhGr. (cf. *mastaka-luṅga*).

Mastv-āmikshā, f. du. whey and curds, MW.

मस् 2. *mas* = *mās* in *candrā-mas*.

मसक *masaka*, incorrectly for *maśaka*.

मसमसा *masamasā*, onomat., g. *ūry-ādi*.

मसरा *masarā*, f. a sort of lentil or pulse (= *masūra*), L.

मसार *masāra*, m. a sapphire or an emerald, MBh.; Hariv. (also *ṛaka*, L.); N. of a place, Cat.

—galvarka-maya, mf(ī)n. consisting of emerald (sapphire) and crystal, MBh.

मसि *masi* and *masi*, incorrectly for *mashi* and *mashi*, q.v. (*masi* = *bhū*, to become black, Śiś. xx, 63; cf. *masi-bhānuka*); (f), f. the stalk of the Nycanthus Arbor Tristis, L.

Masika, m. a serpent's hole, L.; (ā), f. Nycanthus Arbor Tristis, L. (cf. prec.; v.l. *malikā*).

Masina, mfn. well ground, finely pounded, L.; kinship through the right of presenting the Piṇḍa to a common progenitor (= *sa-piṇḍaka*), L.

मसीना *masinā*, f. linseed, *Linum Usitatissimum*, L.

मसीर *masira*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v.l. *samira*).

मसुर *masura*, m. a sort of lentil or pulse, L.; (ā), f., see below. —**कर्पा**, m. N. of a man, g. *śivdā*.

Masurā, f. = *masura*, L.; a harlot, courtesan, L.

Masūra, m. = *masura*, VS. &c. &c.; a pillow, L.; (ā and ī), f., see below. —**कर्पा**, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants), g. *upakādi*. —**vidala**, m. or n. (?) prob. 'a split lentil', Rājāt. vi, 187; (ā), f. Ipomoea Turpethum, L.; Ichnocarpus Frutescens, L. —**samghārāma**, m. N. of a monastery, Buddh. **Masūrāksha**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. **Masūrābha**, mf(ā)n. resembling a lentil, L.

Masūraka, m. = *masura*, L.; a kind of pillow, Hcar.; (ikā), f. lentil, L.; eruption of lentil-shaped pustules, smallpox, Suśr.; a mosquito-curtain, L.; a procuress, L.; n. a kind of ornament on Indra's banner, L.

Masūrā, f. = *masurā*, L.

Masūri, f. hemorrhoids, Gal.

Masūri, f. a kind of smallpox, L.; Ipomoea Turpethum, L.

मसुरक्षित *masu-rakshita* (?), m. N. of a king, Buddh.

मसूय *masūya*, n. a kind of grain growing in some northern country, TBr. (Sch.)

मसृण *masṛiṇa*, mfn. soft, smooth, tender, mild, bland, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; (ā or ī), f. *Linum Usitatissimum*, L. —**त्वा**, n. softness, mildness, Vām. —**वृप्ति**, f. 'soft-spoken', having a soft or gentle voice, Gt.

Masṛiṇaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to make soft or smooth, Hcar.

Masṛiṇita, mfn. softened, smoothed, Uttarar. —**शिला**, mfn. (mountains) whose rocks are polished (by water), Prab.

मस्क *mask*, cl. 1. *Ā*. *maskate*, to go, move, Dhātup. iv, 28 (Vop. *maskh*).

मस्कर *maskara*, m. a bamboo; a hollow bamboo cane, L.

Maskarin, m. a religious mendicant, a Brahman in the fourth order (who carries a bamboo cane), Kāv.; Kathās.; the moon, L.; N. of an author, Cat.; of another nian, Buddh.

Maskariya, n. N. of wk.

मस्त *masta* and °*taka*, *masti* &c. See p. 793.

मस्मसा *masmasā*, v.l. for *mashmashā*, q.v.

मस्मा *masmā*, f. N. of two princesses, Rājāt.

मह 1. *mah* (orig. *magh*; cf. also °*magh*), cl. 1. 10. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 81; xxxv, 15) *mahati*, *mahāyati* (Ved. and ep. also *ā*. *mahate*, °*hāyate*; p. *mahāt*, q.v.; pf. *mamāha*, Gr.; *māmah*; Subj. *māmahanā*, *māmahas*, RV.; aor. *amahāt*, Gr.; fut. *mahitā*, *mahishyati*, ib.; ind. p. *mahitā*, MBh.; inf. *mahe*, and *mahāye*, q.v.) to elate, gladden, exalt, arouse, excite, RV.; Br.; Kauś.; ChUp.; MBh.; to magnify, esteem highly, honour, reverence, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (Ā.) to rejoice, delight in (instr. or acc.), RV. iii, 52, 6; vi, 15, 2; to give, bestow, ib. i, 94, 6; 117, 17; v, 27, 1 &c. [Cf. Gk. *μέγας*; Lat. *magnus*, *mactus*; Old Germ. *michel*; Eng. *mickle*, *muck*.]

2. **Māh**, mf(ī) or = m. n. great, strong, powerful, mighty, abundant, RV.; VS.; (with *pītri* or *mātri*) old, aged, RV. i, 71, 5; v, 41, 15 &c.; (ē), f., see *māhi*, p. 803, col. 2.

1. **Mahā**, mfn. great, mighty, strong, abundant, RV.; m. (cf. *makha*, *magha*) a feast, festival, MBh.;

the festival of spring, Śiś.; Hariv.; Var.; a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.; a sacrifice, L.; a buffalo, L.; light, lustre, brilliance, L.; (ā), f. a cow, L.; Ichnocarpus Frutescens, L.; n. pl. great deeds, RV. —**m-kāla** (?), m. = *mahā-kāla*, Sighās. —**tā**, f. greatness, mightiness, ChUp. —**da**, mfn. giving greatness (?), Daś. (in *mahādāyudhāni*, 'weapons g'gr'). —**dyumana**, m. or n. (?) N. of a Tirtha (others 'of the sun'), MBh. i, 804. —**repa**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. —**vīrya**, m. N. of a teacher, ib. —**sena**, m. N. of a prince, Priy.; —**narēvara**, m. N. of the father of the 8th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L. —**sopa** (?), m. N. of a man, Inscr.

2. **Maha**, in comp. for *mahā* before *ri* and before *r* for *ri*. —**rishi**, m. = *rshi*, AV. —**rtvik-tva**, n. (fr. next) the state or office of the great priest, TBr. —**rtvij** (*mahā* or —**rtvij**, m. 'great priest', N. of the 4 chief priests or Ritrvi (viz. the Hotri, Udgātri, Adhvaryu and Brahman), Br.; ŚrīS. —**rddhi**, f. great prosperity or power or perfection (in *prāpā*, m. N. of a prince of the Garuḍas, Buddh.; —**mat**, mfn. possessing or conferring great pr° &c., Cat.; m. a great sage, L.); mfn. very prosperous or powerful, R.; Kathās. (also °*dhiha*, L., and °*dhin*, MBh.); very sage, Rājāt. —**rshabhā**, m. a great bull, AV. —**rshi**, m. a great Rishi, any great sage or saint (accord. to Mn. i, 34 ten Maharshis were created by Manu Svāyambhuva, viz. Marici, Atri, Angiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Pracetas, Vasishtha, Bhṛigu, Nārada, also called the 10 Prajāpatis, q.v.; some restrict the number to 7, and some add Dakṣha, Dharmā, Gautama, Kaṇva, Vālmiki, Vyāsa, Manu, Vibhāṇḍaka &c.), Mn.; MBh. &c. (IW. 206, n. 1); N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of Buddha, L.; of a poet, Cat.

Mahaka, m. (only L.) an eminent man; a tortoise; N. of Vishnu; N. of a man (cf. *māhaki*).

Mahao, in comp. for *mahat*. —**chabda** (*śabda*), the word *mahat*, Kathās.

Mahāt, mfn. (orig. pr. p. of °*i*. *mah*; strong form *mahānt*, f. *mahānti*; in cp. often *mahat* for *mahāntam*; ibc. mostly *mahā*, q.v.) great (in space, time, quantity or degree), i.e. large, big, huge, ample, extensive, long, abundant, numerous, considerable, important, high, eminent, RV. &c. &c. (also ind. in *mahad-ābhū*, to become great or full [said of the moon], Śiś.); abounding or rich in (instr.), ChUp.; (ifc.) distinguished by, Śak.; early (morning), ib.; advanced (afternoon), MBh.; violent (pain or emotion), ib.; thick (as darkness), gross, ib.; loud (as noise), Lāty.; many (people, with *jana* &c.), MBh. (with *uktha*, n. a partic. Uktha of 720 verses; with *aukthya*, n. N. of a Sāman, MBh.; *mahānti bhūtāni*, the gross elements, Mn.; MBh.; cf. *mahābhūta*); m. a great or noble man (opp. to *nīca*, *alpa* or *dīna*), Kāv.; Kām.; Pañcat.; the leader of a sect or superior of a monastery, RTL. 87, n. 1; a camel, L.; N. of Rudra or of a partic. R°, BHP.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; (scil. *gana*), a partic. class of deceased progenitors, Märkp.; of two princes, VP.; m. (rarely n., scil. *tattva*), 'the great principle', N. of Buddhī, 'Intellect', or the intellectual principle (according to the Sāṃkhya philosophy the second of the 23 principles produced from Prakṛiti and so called as the great source of Ahaṃkāra, 'self-consciousness', and Manas, 'the mind'; cf. IW. 83, 91 &c.), MaitrUp.; Mn.; Sāṃkhya; MBh. &c.; (atī), f. the egg-plant, Bhpr.; the (7 or 100-stringed) lute of Nārada, Śiś.; (with *dvādaśī*, the 12th day in the light half of the month Bhādrapada, Pur.; Suśr.; n. anything great or important, ChUp.; greatness, power, might, ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; dominion, L.; a great thing, important matter, the greater part, ĀsvGr.; advanced state or time (*mahatī rātriya* or *rātriya*, in the middle of the night, TS.; Br.); sacred knowledge, MBh. —**katha**, mfn. talked about by the great, mentioned by them, BHP. —**kāpā**, m. or n. (?) N. of a section of the Atharva-veda-saṃhitā, AV. —**knla**, n. a distinguished or noble family, Pañcat.; —**kshetra**, mfn. occupying a wide district or territory, L. —**tattva**, n. 'the great principle', Intellect (see above), BHP. —**tama**, mfn. greatest or very great; —**pada**, mfn. holding a great or high position (said of a saint), Divyāv. —**tara**, mfn. greater or very great or mighty or strong, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; m. the oldest, most respectable, chief, principal, R. (ā, f. Mṛicē.); the head or oldest man of a village, L.; a Śūdra (?), W.; a courtier, chamberlain, Kathās.; N. of a son of Kaśyapa (or of Kaśyapa), MBh.; (f), f. N. of a form of the goddess Tārā, Buddh.; *raka*, m. a courtier,

chamberlain, Kathās.; (*ikā*), f. a lady of the bed-chamber, Kād. —**tā**, f. greatness, high rank or position, Kathās. —**tva**, n. id., Kāv.; Var.; great size or extent, magnitude, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; violence, intensity, Suśr.; moral greatness, Kathās.; —*rahita*, mfn. deprived of majesty or greatness, MW. —**pati**, m. 'great lord', N. of Vishnu, Vishn. —**sena**, m. N. of a prince, VP. —**sevā**, f. service of the great, homage (rendered) to great men, MW. —**sthāna**, n. a high place, lofty position (v.l. *mahā-sth*), ib.

Mahad, in comp. for *mahat*. —**abhikhya**, mfn. having a high-sounding name, Daś. —**āyudha**, n. a great weapon, ib. —**āvāsa**, m. a great or roomy dwelling, R. —**āśā**, f. great expectation, high hope, Daś. —**āścaryam**, ind. very surprising, W. —**āśaya**, mfn. dependent upon or attached to the great; m. having recourse to the great, W. —**gata**, mfn. great, Divyāv. (cf. Pāli *mahaggata*). —**guna**, mfn. possessing the virtues of the great (—*tva*, n.), BHP. —**ganava**, n. high respect or reverence, Pañcat. —**bila**, n. the atmosphere, ether (cf. *mahā-b*), L. —**bhaya**, n. a great danger or emergency, MBh.; fear of great people, MW. —**bhū**, nfn. become great or full, Ml. (*mahad* used adverbially). —**bhūta**, mfn. id.; °*tādhipati*, m. a partic. supernatural being, ShadvBr. —**vat**, mfn. connected with the word *mahat*, AitBr. —**vāruṇī**, f. a species of plant, L. —**vyatikrama**, m. a great transgression, BHP.

Mahān, n. greatness, might, power, abundance (only instr. sg. *mahān* and once pl. *mahābhīh*, which also = greatly, mightily, right heartily), RV.

Mahaniya, mfn. to be honoured, praiseworthy, illustrious, glorious, Kāv. —**kirti**, mfn. of illustrious fame, Ragh. —**mūrti**, mfn. of a magnificent form or appearance, ŚārngP. —**sāsana**, mfn. ruling a glorious empire, Ragh.

Mahanta, m. the superior of a monastery, Inscr.

Mahayāya, n. (fr. Caus.) enjoyment, merriment, RV.

Mahāye, Ved. inf. for joy, for enjoyment, RV.

Mahayya, mfn. to be gladdened or delighted, ChUp.

Mahar, ind. (for *mahas*) the fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other (supposed to be the abode of those saints who survive a destruction of the world, Pur.; Vedāntas; cf. IW. 55, n. 2). —**jagat**, n. (NādapUp.). —**loka**, m. (BHP.) id.

Mahartvij, *maharddhi* &c. See col. 2.

Māhas, n. greatness, might, power, glory (instr. pl. greatly, mightily &c.), RV.; AV.; Br.; Up.; joy, gladness, pleasure, VS.; AV.; TBr. (°*ds*, ind. gladly, briskly, swiftly, RV.); a festival or a festive hymn, Pañcat.; a sacrifice, oblation, L.; light, splendour, majesty, Inscr.; Kāv.; Kathās.; BHP.; the fourth of the seven worlds (written *Mahar*; see above and cf. *vyāhṛiti*) = *udaka*, water, Naigh. i, 12; N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. —**tva**, n. greatness, mightiness, Up. —**vat** (*māhas*), mfn. giving pleasure, gladdening, RV.; VS.; TBr.; great, mighty, glorious, splendid, ChUp.; BHP.; N. of a king, Pur. —**vin**, mfn. brilliant, splendid, glorious, Kathās.

Mahasa, n. knowledge, L.; kind, sort, manner, L.

Mahā, in comp. for *mahat* (in RV. ii, 22, 1 and iii, 23; 49, 1 used for *mahat* as an independent word in acc. sg. *mahām* = *mahāntam*). —**kaṇ-kara**, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. —**kaccha**, m. a high Cedrena Toona, MBh.; 'having vast shores', the sea, L.; Varuṇa, god of the sea, L.; a mountain, L. —**kaṭi-taṭa-sronī**, f. (a woman) having large hips and buttocks, MW. —**kaṭakini**, f. 'having large thorns', Cactus Indicus, L. —**kathaba-cakra** (°*hāk*), n. a partic. magical diagram, Cat. —**kadambara**, m. a species of large Kadamba, L. —**kanda**, m. garlic, radish and other tuberous plants, L.; Hingsha Repens; n. dry ginger, L. —**kanya**, m. N. of a man; pl. of his descendants, Pravar. —**kaparda**, m. a species of shell, MW. —**kapāla**, m. 'large-headed', N. of a Rākṣasa, R.; of one of the attendants of Śiva, L. —**kapi**, m. 'great ape', N. of a king, Hariv.; of one of the attendants of Śiva, L.; of one of the 34 incarnations of Buddha, Jātakam. —**kapittha**, m. Aegle Marmelos, L.; red garlic, A. —**kapila-pañca-rātra**, n. N. of wk. —**kapota**, m. a species of serpent, Suśr. —**kapola**, m. 'great-checked', N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, L. —**kanbu**, mfn. stark naked (said of Śiva), MBh. —**kara**, m. a large hand, W.; a 1° revenue or rent, MW.; 'having great rays', N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; mfn. large-handed; having a large revenue, W.

—**karañja**, m. Galedupa Piscidia, Bhpr. —**kara-bha**, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. —**karambha**, m. a partic. poisonous plant, Suśr. —**karapa**, mfn. very compassionate (-*ā*, f.), Buddh. (*ā*), f. general compassionateness, Lalit. —**pañḍa-rika**, n. N. of a Sūtra, Buddh.; *ṇā-candri*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit. —**karkāru**, m. a species of plant, Buddh. —**karpa**, mfn. having large ears (said of Śiva), MBh.; m. N. of a Nāga, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. —**karpī**, m. N. of a man, MBh.; —**kāra**, m. Cathartocarpus (Cassia) Fistula, L. —**karmān**, n. a great work, AitBr.; mfn. accomplishing great works (said of Śiva), MBh. —**kalā**, f. the night of the new moon, Cat. —**kalopa**, m. pl. N. of the Śākha or school, Carap. (cf. *-kālopa*, *-kāpala*). —**kalpa**, m. a great cycle of time, MBh.; Pur.; Buddh.; N. of Śiva, MBh. (= *divya-bhūṣaṇa*, Sch.). —**kalyāṇa**, n. a partic. drug, Suśr. (cf. *kalyāṇaka*). —**kalyāṇaka**, mfn. very excellent, Suśr.; Bhpr. —**kavi**, m. a great or classical poet, Piṅg. Comm. (cf. *-kāvyā*); N. of Śukra, Cat. —**kātyāyana**, m. N. of a disciple of Buddha, Buddh. —**kānta**, m. 'very pleasing', N. of Śiva, L.; (*ā*), f. the earth, L. —**kāpola**, m. pl. a partic. school of the Sāma-veda, Āryav. —**kāya**, mfn. large-bodied, of great stature, tall, bulky, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c. (-*va*, n.); m. an elephant, L.; N. of Viṣṇu, DhyānabUp.; of Śiva, MBh.; of a being attending on Śiva, MBh.; of a king of the Garuḍas, Buddh.; (*ā*), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; —**śiro-dhara**, mfn. having a large body and strong neck, R. —**kāyika**, m. N. of Viṣṇu, Viṣṇ. —**kāra** (*hāk*), mfn. 'large-formed', great, extensive, Rājat.; m. pl. N. of a country belonging to Madhya-deśa, L. —**kāraṇa**, n. first cause; *-prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk. —**kārṇika**, mfn. exceedingly compassionate, Lalit. —**kārtayāsa**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. —**kārtiki**, f. the night of full moon in the month Kārtika (when the moon is in the constellation Rohiṇī), PadmaP.; Hcat. —**kāla**, m. a form of Śiva in his character of destroyer (being then represented black and of terrific aspect) or a place sacred to that form of Śiva, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c. (-*va*, n., Hariv.); of Viṣṇu, DhyānabUp.; = *viṣṇu-riṣṭā-khaṇḍa-danḍāyamaṇa-samaya* (?), L.; N. of a teacher, Cat.; of a species of cucumber, Trichosanthes Palmata, Kāv.; the mango tree (?), W.; (with Jains) one of the 9 treasures, L.; N. of a mythical mountain, Kāraṇḍ.; (*ā*), f. N. of Durgā in her terrific form, MBh.; Buddh.; of one of D's attendants, W.; (with Jains) of one of the 16 Vidyā-devīs, Hemac.; of a goddess who executed the commands of the 5th Arhat of the present Avasarpiṇī, ib.; n. N. of a Liṅga in Ujjayinī, Kathās.; —**kavaca**, n., —**khaṇḍa**, m. n. (?), —**tantra**, n. N. of wks.; —**pura**, n. 'Mahā-kālā's city', Ujjayinī, Inscr.; —**bhairava-tantra śarabha-kavaca**, n., —**mata**, n., —**yoga-śāstre khacari-vidyā**, f., —**rudrādita-stotra**, n., —**samhitā**, f. (and *ōṭā-kūla*, m. or n.), —**sahasra-nāman**, n., —**stotra**, n.; *ōṭi-tantra*, n., *ōṭi-mata*, n. N. of wks.; *ōṭi-yantara*, n. N. of a partic. magical diagram, MW.; *ōṭi-sūktā*, n. N. of wk.; *ōṭisvara*, n. N. of a Liṅga at Ujjayinī, Cat. —**kālaveya** or —**kāleta**, m. pl. N. of Śākha or school, L. —**kāleya**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. —**kālopa**, m. pl. N. of a school (cf. *-kalopa*). —**kāvya**, n. a great or classical poem (applied as a distinguishing title to 6 chief artificial poems, viz. the Raghuvamśa, Kumārasambhava and Megha-dūta by Kālidāsa, the Śiṣupāla-vadha by Māgha, the Kīrātārjuniya by Bhāravi and the Naiṣadha-carita by Śrī-harsha; accord. to some the Bhaṭṭi-kāvya is also a M^o), Kāvyaḍ.; Pratāp. (IW. 452). —**kāśa**, m. N. of a Varsha, MBh. —**kāśa-bhairava-kalpe śarabheśvara-kavaca** (*hāk*), n. N. of wk. —**kāśī**, f. N. of the tutelary goddess of the Matanga-jas, Cat. —**kāśyapa**, m. N. of a disciple of Buddha, MW. 193; 510. —**kīṭa-parvata**, m. N. of a mountain, Buddh. —**kīrtana**, n. a house, L. —**kīrti**, mfn. high-renowned, R. —**kunḍa**, m. N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, L.; of a man, Virac. —**kumāra**, m. an hereditary prince, L. —**kumārā**, f. Gmelina Arborea, L. —**kumbhī**, f. a species of plant, L. —**knla**, n. a great or noble family, MBh.; Hit. &c.; (*-kulā*), mfn. being of a gr^o or n^o f. high-born, RV.; Kām. &c.; *ōṭipanna* (Sāy.; Kathās.) or *ōṭibhava* (MW.), mfn. sprung from a gr^o or n^o f. —**kuṭina**, mfn. (ā)n.

=prec., Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; —*ā*, f. noble birth, Pratāp. —**kuṣa**, m. N. of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh. —**kuṣṭha**, n. 'severe cutaneous eruption', N. of 7 forms of cut^o er^o, Suśr. —**kusumikā**, f. Gmelina Arborea, Bhpr. —**kuha**, m. a species of parasitical worm, Bhpr.; Car. (cf. *-guha*). —**kūpa**, m. a deep well, Cat. —**kūrma**, m. N. of a king, Hativ. —**kūla**, mfn. (ā)n. having high banks, Nir.; high-born (= *-kula*), L. —**kricchra**, n. great penance (used as N. of Viṣṇu), MBh. —**krīṭya-parimāla**, m. a kind of magical spell, Cat. —**krishṇa**, m. 'very black', a species of serpent, Suśr. —**ketu**, mfn. having a great banner (said of Śiva), MBh. —**keśa**, mfn. having strong hair (said of Śiva), ib. —**kallāsa-danḍaka**, m. N. of wk. —**kośa**, m. a large sheath, R.; mfn. having a p^o sh^o, MW.; having a p^o scrotum (said of Śiva), MBh.; (*ā*), f. N. of the tutelary goddess of the Matanga-jas, Cat. (v.l. *-kāśī*); of a river, Kum.; —**phala**, f. a species of gourd, L. —**kośṭakī**, f. a kind of gourd, Bhpr. —**kaushitaka**, n. N. of a Vedic wk., GṛS.; AVParīś. —**kanshitaki**, m. N. of a teacher; —**brāhmaṇa**, n. N. of a Brāhmaṇa, L. —**kanshitila** or *chilya*, m. N. of a disciple of Buddha, Buddh. —**kratu**, m. a great sacrifice, MBh.; R.; Ragh. (cf. *-yajña*). —**krama**, m. 'wide-striding', N. of Viṣṇu, L. —**krīrā**, f. N. of a Yogini, Hcat. —**krodha**, mfn. very inclined to wrath, MBh.; N. of Śiva, RTL. 106, n. 1. —**ksha** (*hāksha*), mfn. having great eyes (N. of Śiva), MBh.; —**paṭalika**, m. a chief keeper of archives, Bālar. —**kshatrapa**, m. a great satrap, Inscr. —**kshapaṇaka**, m. N. of an author, Cat. —**kshāra**, m. a kind of natron, L. —**kshira**, m. sugar-cane, L.; (*ā*), f. a female buffalo, L. —**kshobhya** (*hāk*), m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. —**kshauhiṇī** (*hāk*), in alg., f. id. (1 with twenty-four ciphers), L. —**khaṇḍana**, m. N. of two wks. —**kharva**, m. n. a high number, 10 billions (?), MW. —**khallava** or *-khalvala*, m. pl. N. of a school, L. —**khāta**, n. a deep ditch or moat, Hcar.; mfn. having a large d^o or m^o, Hit. —**khyāta**, mfn. greatly renowned, Pañcat. —**ga**, mfn. (?) great, prosperous, W. —**gaṅgā**, f. 'the great Gaṅgā', N. of a river, MBh. —**gaja**, m. a gr^o elephant, BhP.; one of the e^ls that support the earth (cf. *dik-karin*), R.; —**lakṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wk. —**gaṇā**, m. a great multitude, gr^o assembly or crowd, gr^o corporate body, AV.; MBh.; Śāntik.; Var.; a partic. high number (1 with 14 ciphers), L.; —**pati**, m. 'gr^o leader of (Śiva's) hosts', N. of Gaṇeśa or a form of G^o Yājñ.; Hariv. (RTL. 217); *ōṭi-kalpe pañca-triṇṣat-pīṭhikā*, f., *ōṭi-vidyā*, f., *ōṭi-sahasra-nāma-stotra*, n., *ōṭi-stava-rāja*, m., *ōṭi-stotra*, n. N. of wks. —**gaṇeśa**, m. N. of Gaṇeśa, Cat.; —*purāṇe gaṇeśa-gītā*, f. pl. N. of wk. —**gati**, (prob.) f. a partic. high number, Buddh. —**1. gada** (*hāk*), m. 'gr^o remedy', a kind of drug, Suśr. —**2. gada**, m. gr^o sickness, Suśr.; Car.; fever, L.; a partic. sickness, Car. —**3. gada**, mfn. having a gr^o club, BhP. —**gandha**, mfn. (ā)n. having a strong odour, very fragrant, Hariv.; m. Calamus Rotang, L.; Wrightia Antidysenterica, L.; (*ā*), f. Uraria Lagopodioides, L.; N. of a flower, L.; of Cāmūḍā, L.; n. a kind of sandal-wood, L.; myrrh, L.; —**hasini**, m. N. of a very efficacious remedy, Car. —**gayā**, mfn. having a great household (said of Agni), RV. ix, 66, 20. —**garta**, m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. —**garbha**, mfn. 'having a large womb' (or m. 'a w^o'), N. of Śiva, MBh.; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. —**gala**, mfn. long-necked or thick-n^o, MBh. —**gava**, m. Bos Gavaeus, L. —**gastya-samhitā** (*hāk*), f. N. of wk. —**giri**, m. a gr^o mountain, Lāty.; Tār.; R.; Pur.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; (with Jains) of a Śhivara, L. —**gita**, m. 'great singer', N. of Śiva, MBh. —**guṇa**, m. a chief quality, cardinal virtue, Kām.; mfn. possessing gr^o excellencies, distinguished, very meritorious, MBh.; Prab.; very efficacious, Suśr.; m. N. of a teacher, Buddh.; —*va*, n. the possession of gr^o properties or virtues, Suśr. —**guru**, m. a very venerable person, ĀśvGr.; Kālp. &c. —**gulmā**, f. the Soma plant, L. —**guha**, m. a species of parasitical worm, ŚārngS. (cf. *-kuha*); (*ā*), f. Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. —**grīṣṭī**, f. a cow with a large hump, Pāṇ. —**grīha**, n. a large house, Mṛicch. —**godhūma**, m. coarse-grained wheat, Bhpr. —**gaurī**, f. one of the 9 forms of Durgā, Cat.; N. of a river, MBh.; Mārkp. —**ganarivata**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. —**gni** (*hāk*), m., —**gni-cayana**, n. (and *na-kārīkā*, f., *na-prayoga*, m., *na-vyākhyā*, f., *na-sūtra*, n.), —**gni-sar-**

vasva, n. N. of wks. —**granthika**, mfn. (in med.) forming great knots, Suśr. —**graha**, m. 'the great planet', N. of Rāhu, Hariv.; of the planet Saturn, L. —**grahāyāṇī** (*hāk*), f. N. of the 15th day of the first half of the month Āgrahāyana, L. —**grāmā**, m. a gr^o multitude, RV.; a gr^o village, Rājat.; N. of the ancient capital of Ceylon (said to be the *Maāvya-purva* of Ptolemy and the modern Māgama), L.; pl. N. of a people, R. —**grāha**, m. a gr^o shark, MBh. —**grīva**, mfn. long-necked (said of Śiva), MBh.; m. a camel, L.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Hariv.; pl. N. of a people, Var.; Mārkp. —**grivin**, m. 'long-necked', a camel, L. —**ghaṭa**, m. a gr^o pitcher, Cat. (accord. to others, a proper N.) —**ghaṭṭa-dhara**, mfn. (ā)n. having a large bell, R. —**ghasa**, m. 'great eater', N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L. —**ghāsa**, mfn. abounding with grass or fodder, W.; m. = *mahat mahatya vā ghāsa*, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 46, Vārt. 1. —**ghūrṇā**, f. spirituous liquor, L. —**ghṛta**, n. ghee kept a long time (used for medicinal purposes), Suśr. —**ghoṣṭā**, f. the big jujube, L. —**ghora**, mfn. very terrible or formidable, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; m. N. of a hell, L. —**ghosha**, mfn. (ā)n. loud-sounding, MBh.; m. a loud noise, L.; (*ā*), f. Boswellia Thurifera, L.; = *karkāṭa-śringī* (or a kind of gall-nut), L.; = *śringī*, L.; n. a market, L.; —**svara-rāja**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; —**śhānugā**, f. N. of a Tantra deity, ib.; —**śhēṣvara**, m. N. of a king of the Yakshas, ib. —**āga** (*hāga*), mfn. having a great body or limbs (said of Śiva), MBh.; m. (only L.) a camel; a kind of orat; Asteracantha Longifolia; Plumbago Zeylanica. —**cakra**, n. a great wheel, a gr^o discus, RāmātUp.; MBh.; the mystic circle or assembly in the Śākta ceremonial, RTL. 196; m. 'having a gr^o wh^o or d^o', N. of a Dānava, Hariv. (v.l. *-vaktra*); —*praveśa-jñāna-mudrā*, f. N. of a Mudrā (q.v.), Buddh.; —*vartin*, m. a great emperor or universal monarch (*ōṭi-tā*, f. the rank of a gr^o e^o), Kathās.; —*vāda* or *-vāla*, m. N. of a mythical mountain, Buddh. —**cañcūli**, f. a species of culinary plant, L. —**caṇḍa**, m. a very violent or passionate man, W.; N. of one of Yama's two servants, L.; of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of Cāmūḍā, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a female attendant of Durgā, L. —**catnaka**, m. N. of a jackal, Pañcat. —**candra**, m. N. of a man, Divyāv. —**capālā**, f. a kind of metre, Col.; Piṅg. Sch. —**camasa**, m. N. of a man; cf. *māhācamasya*. —**camū**, f. a large army, a gr^o battalion, in *su-m*, MBh. —**campā**, f. N. of a country or kingdom, Buddh. —**caryā**, f. 'great course of life', the course of life of a Bodhi-sattva, Kathās. —**cala** (*hāk*), m. a gr^o mountain, R.; Mārkp.; (with Buddhists) one of the 7 lower regions, Dharmas. 123. —**cārī**, f. the speaking of the Nāndī (q.v.), L. —**ōṭiya** (*hāk*), m. 'the gr^o teacher', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; (?) N. of an author, Cat. —**cit**, f. gr^o intelligence (*-va*, n.), Up.; —**citta**, g. *sutamgamadī*; (*ā*), f. N. of an Apsaras, L. —**citra-pāṭala**, a species of plant, Buddh. —**ōina**, m. Great China; pl. the inhabitants of that country, Buddh.; Cat. —**ōunda**, m. N. of a Buddhist mendicant, Buddh. —**ōūḍā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. —**ōita**, m. a species of mango tree, L. —**caitanya**, mfn. being the gr^o intellect, Up. —**chada**, m. Lipeocercis Serrata, L. —**chāya**, m. the Indian fig-tree, L. —**chidrā**, f. a species of medicinal plant, L. —**1. jā** (*hāja*), m. a large he-goat, ŚBr.; Yājñ. —**2. ja**, mfn. high-born, noble, W. —**jaṅgha**, m. 'great-legged', a camel, L. —**jaṇṇa**, m. N. of a mythical teacher, Buddh. —**jata**, mfn. wearing a gr^o braid or coil of matted hair (N. of Śiva), MBh.; (*ā*), f. a species of plant, L. —**jatru**, mfn. having a gr^o collar-bone (N. of Śiva), MBh. —**jana**, m. (sg.; rarely pl.) a gr^o multitude of men, the populace (*ue*, ind. in the presence of a gr^o number of men, in public), MBh.; R.; Kāv. &c.; a gr^o or eminent man, gr^o persons, Pañcat.; the chief or head of a trade or caste, MW.; a merchant (?), Pañcat.; mfn. (a house) occupied by a gr^o number of men, MBh. —**janīya**, mfn. = *mahāṇ jano yasya*, Pāṇ., Vārt. —**japā**, m. a partic. personification, MaitrS. —**jambu** or *ōbū*, f. a species of plant, Bhpr. —**jambha**, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L. —**java**, mfn. very victorious, MW.; m. N. of a Nāga, MBh.; (*ā*), f. N. of Durgā, L. —**java**, mfn. (ā)n. very impetuous, v^o swift, v^o fleet, very rapid, MBh.; R.; BhP.; m. an antelope, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. (v.l. *mano-javā*). —**jātaka**, n. 'the great

Jāta, N. of one of the best and most often recited Jātakas of the Buddha, MW. 113. — **jāti**, f. Gaertnera Racemosa, L. — **jātiya**, mfn. moderately large, Pān. vi, 3, 46; of an excellent sort or species, W. — **jānu**, m. 'large-kneed', N. of a Brahman, MBh.; of one of Śiva's attendants, L. — **jābhāla**, m. N. of a man, Pān. vi, 2, 38. — **jālini** (m. c. for *nī*), f. a species of plant, Car. — **jāli**, f. (only L.) a species of Ghoshā with yellowish flowers; a sp^o of Kośātaki with red flowers; a sp^o of creeper; a kind of factitious salt. — **jihva**, mfn. long-tongued (said of Śiva), MBh.; m. N. of a Daitya, Hariv. — **jūṣa-grīṭā**, f. N. of a Tantra deity, Buddh. — **jūṣa-yutā**, f. N. of the goddess Manasā, Cat. — **jūṣānī**, m. 'knowing much', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; a great soothsayer, Kathās. — **jyāishṭha**, f. N. of a night of full moon coinciding with certain phenomena in the heavens in the month Jyāishṭha, Tithyād. — **jyoti**, m. 'having great splendour', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; *śish-mati*, f. a species of plant, L. — **jvara**, m. great affliction, Kathās.; *rāṅkula*, m. a mixture used as a remedy for fever, Bhpr.; Rasāndrac. — **jvāla**, mfn. blazing greatly (said of Śiva), MBh.; m. a sacrificial fire, L.; N. of a hell, VP.; (ā), f. a large flame, L. — **jhaṣha**, m. a big or strong fish, L. — **jhaṣa** (*hāṣa*), m. N. of a mountain, R. — **jūji** (*hāṣa*), mfn. having broad spots, VS. — **javi** (*hāṣa*), m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS.; (ī), f. a gr^o forest, Daś. — **ḍakara** (?), m. N. of a commentator, Cat. — **dīna**, n. a kind of flight, MBh. — **dhya** (*hādha*), mfn. very rich, Kathās.; m. Nauclea Cadamba, L. — **paṇi** (l), f. see *nagā*. — **tattva**, n. 'the gr^o principle', Intellect (second of the Sāṃkhya Tattvas; see *mahat*); (ā), f. N. of one of Durgā's attendants, W. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Śaiva wk.; *rāja*, m., see *brahma-jāna-m*. — **tapā** (m. c.), mfn. — **tapas**, Hariv. — **tapana**, m. 'greatly burning', N. of a hell, Buddh. — **tapas**, mfn. very afflicted, MBh.; practising severe penance or great religious austerities, Mn.; MBh.; R.; m. a great ascetic, MW.; N. of Vishnu, L.; of Śiva, RTL 83; of a Muni, Hit.; Kathās.; *paḥ-saptamī*, f. 'the 7th (day in a partic. half month) of severe penance', a partic. festival, Cat. — **tapasvin**, mfn. greatly afflicted, = *tapas*, MBh. — **tamas**, n. 'gross (spiritual) darkness', N. of one of the 5 degrees of A-viśā, BhP.; *mah-prabhā*, f. 'having thick darkness for light', N. of the lowermost of the 21 hells, L. — **taru**, m. 'great tree', Tithymalus Antiquorum, L.; Euphorbia of various kinds, W. — **tala**, n. N. of the 6th of the 7 lower worlds or regions under the earth inhabited by the Nāgas &c. (see *pātāla*), ĀruṇUp.; Pur. &c. (IW. 431, n. 1). — **tāpācīta**, n. N. of a Sattva, ŚrS. — **tārā**, f. N. of a Buddhist goddess, L. — **tālī**, f. a species of creeping plant (w.r. for *jāti*), L. — **tālāsvara**, m. a partic. drug, L. — **tikṭa**, mfn. very bitter; with *sarpis*, n. a partic. drug, Car.; m. Melia Semper-virens, L.; (ā), f. Clypea Hermandifolia, L.; = *yavatikṭā*, L. — **tiktaka**, mfn. extremely bitter; (with *sarpis*), n. a partic. drug, ŚrS. — **tiṭibha**, m. or n. (?) N. of a partic. high number, Buddh. — **tithi**, f. the great lunar day, the 6th day of a lunation, MBh. — **tikṣha**, mfn. exceedingly sharp (said of weapons, of perception &c.); very pungent (said of flavours), W.; (ā), f. the marking-nut plant, L. — **tushita**, m. N. of Vishnu, Vishp.; MBh. — **tushiti-jūṣa-mudrā**, f. N. of a Mudrā (q.v.), Buddh. — **teja**, mfn. (m.c.) = next, mfn., BhP. — **tejas**, mfn. of great splendour, full of fire, of gr^o majesty (said of gods and men), Mn.; MBh.; R.; m. a hero, demigod, W.; fire, L.; N. of Skanda, L.; of Su-brahmanya, L.; of a warrior, Cat.; of a king of the Garuḍas, Buddh.; n. quicksilver, L.; *jo-garbha*, m. a kind of meditation, Buddh. — **talla**, n. any valuable or precious oil, (or perhaps) N. of a partic. kind of oil, Kathās. — **todya** (*hād*), n. a great drum, Kathās. — **tman** (*hād*), mfn. 'high-souled', magnanimous, having a gr^o or noble nature, high-minded, noble, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; highly gifted, exceedingly wise, Pañcat.; eminent, mighty, powerful, distinguished, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; ŚrS.; n. the Supreme Spirit, gr^o soul of the universe, MaitrUp.; Mn.; the gr^o principle i.e. Intellect, BhP.; (scil. *gāṇa*), N. of a class of deceased ancestors, MārKp.; of a son of Dhī-mat, VP.; *ma-vat*, mfn. 'high-souled', highly gifted, very wise, Kām.; *tmya*, mfn. magnanimous, MW.; n., w.r. for *mahātmya* (q.v.), PadmaP.; Daś. — **tyaya** (*hād*), m. any gr^o evil or harm or pain, MBh.; mfn. causing gr^o evil, very pernicious, ib.; (with *jvara*, m., used by ŚrS.) = *mahā-kāṣṭha*,

gambhīra or *cāturthika*, Bhpr.; — *tyayika*, mfn. connected with any gr^o immediate evil or danger, Car. — **tyāga**, m. gr^o liberality or generosity (in *ga-maya* below); mfn. extremely liberal or generous (*ga-citta*, mfn. of ext^o liberal mind), Lalit.; m. N. of a man, Buddh.; *-maya*, mfn. consisting of great liberality, Kathās. — **tyāgin**, mfn. extremely liberal or generous (said of Śiva), Śivag. — **trikakud** or **kubb**, m. N. of a Stoma, ŚrS. — **tripura-sundari-kavaca**, n. N. of a kind of magical spell, Cat. — **tripura-sundari-tāpani-yōpanishad** and **dary-uttara-tāpani**, f. N. of two Upanishads. — **tripura-sundari-mantra-nāma-sahasra**, n. N. of a ch. of the Vāmakīśvara-tantra. — **triśūla**, n. a gr^o trident, Rājat. — **daṣṣṭra**, mfn. having gr^o tusks or fangs, MBh.; R.; m. a species of big tiger, L.; N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; of a man, ib. — **daṣṭa**, m. a long staff; (accord. to Sch.) a long arm, Prob.; severe punishment, MBh.; mfn. carrying a l^o st^o; N. of a servant or officer of Yama, L.; *-dhara*, mf(ā)n. (a ship) carrying a great mast, R. — **danta**, m. the tusk of an elephant, L.; (*mahā-*), mfn. having large teeth or tusks, MBh. (said of Śiva); Suparp.; m. an elephant with l^o tusks, W. — **damatra**, m. N. of a teacher, ŚāṅkhGr.; AVParīś. — **damba**, mfn. practising gr^o deceit (said of Śiva), Śivag. — **daridra**, mfn. extremely poor, Pañcar. — **daśā**, f. the influence of a predominant planet, MW. — **dāna**, n. 'great gift', N. of certain valuable gifts (16 are enumerated), Pañcar.; Cat.; mfn. accompanied by val^o gifts (said of a sacrifice), Hariv.; *-nimaya*, m. N. of wk.; *-pati*, m. a very liberal man, Lalit.; *-paddhati*, f., *-prayoga-paddhati*, f., *-vākyavali*, f., *-nānukramaṇika*, f. N. of wks. — **dāru**, n. Pinus Deodora, ŚārngS. — **di-kāṭabhī** (*hād*), f. a species of Achyranthes, L. (v. l. *mahāli-kā*). — **divākirtya**, n. N. of a Sāman, Br.; ŚrS. — **diś**, f. a chief quarter of the world (east, south, west, north), ĀpŚr., Comm. — **dīpa-dāna-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **duḥkha**, n. a gr^o pain or evil, Subh. — **dundu**, m. a gr^o military drum, L. — **duṛga**, mfn. very difficult to be crossed, MW.; n. a gr^o calamity or danger, Pañcat. — **dūta**, m. or n. (?) N. of a Buddhist Sūtra wk. — **dūshaka**, m. species of grain, ŚrS. — **ḍṛṣṭi**, m. a gr^o leather bag or pouch, MBh. — **devā**, m. 'the gr^o deity', N. of Rudra or Śiva or one of his attendant deities, AV. &c. &c.; of one of the 8 forms of R^o or S^o, Pur.; of Vishnu, MBh.; Hariv.; RāmātUp.; of various authors &c., Cat. (also *dikṣhita-m*, *divi-vedi-m*; cf. below); of a mountain, Vās., Introd.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Devaka, VP. (w.r. for *saha-devā*); (ī), f. N. of Śiva's wife Pārvatī, MBh.; Hariv. &c. (RTL 186); of Lakṣmī, MBh.; R.; of Dākṣhaṇī in the Śālagrāma, Cat.; the chief wife of a king, MBh.; Kathās. &c. (*vi-tva*, n. the rank of chief wife, Kathās.); a kind of colocynth, L.; N. of various women, Vet.; Cat.; of sev. wks.; n. N. of a Tantra, Cat.; Āryav. (cf. *Śiva-tantra*); *-kaṇṭhīcārya-sarasvatī*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *-kṛitīyā*, f. a wrong act committed against Śiva, MBh.; *-giri*, m. N. of a mountain, Kathās.; *-grīha*, n. a temple of Śiva, Cat.; *-josi*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *-tantra*, n. the Mahā-deva Tantra, Cat. (see above); *-tirtha*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.; *-tva*, n. the state or dignity of the gr^o deity, Up.; *-dikṣhita*, m., *-daiva-jña*, m., *-divi-vedin*, m., *-paṇḍita*, m., *-punya-stambha-kara* or *-pūṇatāma-kara* (?), m. N. of authors, Cat.; *-pura*, n. N. of a city, Buddh.; *-bhaṭṭa* and *-bhaṭṭa-dīna-kara*, m. N. of learned men, Cat.; *-maṇi*, m. a species of medicinal plant, L.; *-vājapeyin*, m., *-vādīndra*, m., *-vid*, m., *-vidyā-vāg-īsa*, m., *-vedānta-vāg-īsa*, m., *-vedāntin*, m., *-sārman*, m., *-īśtrin*, m., *-sarasvatī*, m. (and *ti-vedāntin*, m.), *-sarva-jña-vādīndra*, m. N. of learned men, Cat.; *-sahasra-nāman*, n. N. of wk.; *-sahasra-nāma-stotra* and *-stotra*, n. N. of Stotras; *-hata*, mfn. slain by Rudra, ĀpŚr.; *-hārivaṇṣa*, m., *-vānanda*, m., *-vādirama*, m. N. of authors, Cat.; *-vādhīttara-jāta-nāman*, n. N. of wk.; *-vāhata*, mfn. hit by Mahā-deva, MaitrS.; *-vēndra-sarasvatī*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **devīya**, mfn. composed by Mahā-deva, Cat.; n. N. of wk. — **deha**, mfn. having a great body, Bhpr. — **daitya**, m. 'the gr^o Daitya', N. of a D^o, GāruḍP.; of the grandfather of the second Candragupta, Inscr. — **daigrahatamasa**, n. N. of a Sāman, L. — **abhuta** (*hād*), mfn. very wonderful, MBh.; n. a gr^o marvel, AVParīś.; N. of the 72nd Parīśiṣṭa of the AV. — **dyuti**, mfn. of gr^o splendour, very

bright or glorious, Mn.; MBh.; R.; *-kard*, m. N. of the sun, Tār. — **dyotā**, f. N. of a Tantra goddess, Buddh. — **drāvaka**, m. a kind of drug, L. — **druma**, m. a gr^o tree, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; Ficus Religiosa, L.; N. of a son of Bhavya, Pur.; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by him, VP. — **dropā** or **pī**, f. a species of plant, L. — **dvandva**, m. = *dundu* (q.v.), L. — **dvādaśī-vicāra**, m. N. of wk. — **dvāra**, m. n. a principal door or gate, Hariv.; (ā), f. (a woman) having a large vagina, ŚrS. — **ghanā**, n. great spoil or booty (taken in battle), RV.; a gr^o contest, gr^o battle, ib.; Naigh.; great wealth or riches, Var.; Kathās.; agriculture, L.; mf(ā)n. costing much money, very costly or precious or valuable, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Cāp.; having much money, rich, wealthy, R.; Pañcat.; Hit. &c.; m. N. of a merchant, Kathās.; Vet.; n. anything costly or precious, W.; gold, L.; incense, L.; costly raiment, L.; *-pati*, m. a very rich man, Kathās. — **ghanika**, mfn. excessively rich, VarBṛS., Sch. — **ghanas**, mfn. having a gr^o bow (Śiva), Śivag.; *nur-dhara*, m. (MaitrUp.) or *nush-mat*, m. (MBh.) a gr^o archer. — **dharmā**, m. N. of a prince of the Kim-naras, Buddh. — **dhavala-purāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **dhātu**, m. 'great metal or element', gold, L.; lymph, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh. (= *meru-parvata*, Nilak.). — **dhīpati** (*hādha*), f. N. of a Tantra deity, Buddh. — **dhī**, mfn. having a great understanding, Śiś.; Śrutab. — **dhur**, m. = *mahān dhūḥ sadṛśaḥ pravāhaḥ*, MBh. (Nilak.). — **dhura**, m., Pān. v, 4, 74, Sch. — **dhurya**, m. a full-grown draught-ox, R. — **dhṛiti**, m. N. of a king, Pur. — **dhvaja**, m. a camel, L. — **dhvani**, m. 'making a loud noise', N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **dhvanika** (*hādha*), mfn. 'one who has gone a long journey', dead, L. — **dhvāna** (*hādha*), m. a great sacrifice, MW. — **dhvāna**, m. a loud sound, Hemac. — **naka** (*hān*), m. a kind of large drum, MBh. — **nakha**, mfn. having great nails or claws (Śiva), MBh. — **nagara**, n. a gr^o city or N. of a c^o, Pān. vi, 2, 89. — **nagnā**, m. 'quite naked', a paramon, AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; an athlete, Buddh.; Lalit.; (ā), f., ĀpŚr.; or ī, AV. &c.), a kind of harlot (= *mahatī ca nagnī ca*, Say. on ĀltBr.; w.r. *mahā-nagnī* and *nagnī*). — **naṭa**, m. 'gr^o actor', N. of Śiva, Cat. — **nada**, m. a gr^o river or stream, MārKp.; N. of a river, VP.; (ī), f. a river, Lāty.; MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; N. of the Ganges, MBh.; MārKp.; of a well-known river (which rises on the south-west of Bengal, and after an eastward course of 520 miles divides into sev. branches at the town of Cuttack, and falls by sev. mouths into the Bay of Bengal), MW.; of various streams, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; *di-sāgara-saṃgama*, m. 'confluence of the Mahā-nadī and the ocean', N. of a place, Cat. — **nana** (*hān*), mfn. having a gr^o mouth or face, MBh. — **nanda** (*hān* or *hān*), m. gr^o bliss (*-tva*, n. state of great bliss), Up.; the gr^o joy of deliverance from further transmigration, final emancipation, L.; a kind of flute, Samgt.; N. of a disciple of Buddha, Buddh.; of a king, Pur.; of two authors, Cat.; of a river, L.; (ā), f. ardent spirits, L.; a species of plant (= *ārama-jitāla*), L.; the 9th day in the light half of the month Māgha, Tithyād.; N. of a river, MBh.; *-dhira*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nandi** or **ḍin**, m. N. of a king, Pur. — **naya-prakāśa**, m. N. of wk. — **naraka**, m. N. of a hell, Mn.; Yājñ. — **narēndra**, m. a gr^o conjuror or magician, Kād. — **narman**, m. a Māhishya (q.v.) who knows medicine, L. — **nala**, m. Arundo Bengalensis, L. — **navamī**, f. the 9th day in the light half of the month Āṣvina, Kālp.; Tithyād.; the last of the 9 days or nights dedicated to the worship of Durgā, the 1^o of the D^o-pūjā, MW.; *-pūjā*, f. N. of wk. — **nasa** (*hān*), n. a heavy wagon or cart, ŚrS.; a kitchen (also m.), Gobh.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; cooking utensils (?), KātyŚr.; m. N. of a mountain, BhP.; (ī), f. a cook, kitchen-maid, MBh.; *sādhyakṣha*, m. a chief kitchen-superintendent, BhP. — **nāga**, m. a great serpent, ŚBr.; Suparp.; a gr^o elephant, Hariv.; one of the elephants that support the earth, R.; N. of Vātsyāyana, Gal.; *-hana* (?), m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a Śrāvaka, Buddh. — **nāṭaka**, n. a brilliant spectacle, Bālar.; N. of a kind of drama, Śh.; of a drama in 14 acts fabled to have been composed by the monkey-chief Hanu-mat (= *hanuman-n*, q.v.), IW. 367; 519. — **nāḍī**, f. a gr^o tubular vessel, MW.; sinew, tendon, L. — **nāḍa**, m. a loud sound, 1^o cry, roaring, bellowing, MBh.; MārKp.; mf(ā)n. l^o-sounding, roaring or bellowing loudly, making a loud noise, MBh.;

R.; m. a great drum, L.; a muscle, shell, L.; rain-cloud, L.; an elephant, L.; a lion, L.; a camel, L.; the ear, L.; = *śayānaka* (*bhāyānaka*?), L.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a Rākshasa, R.; n. a musical instrument, W. — **nānā-tva**, n. N. of certain ceremonial rules, Lāṭy. — **nābha**, mfn. having a large navel-like cavity, R.; m. N. of a magical spell pronounced over weapons, R.; of two Dānavas, Hariv.; VP. — **nāman**, m. N. of a relation of Gautama Buddha, Buddh.; (*mahā-nāman*), f. N. of a Pārisiṣṭa of the Sāma-veda, Cat.; pl. (scil. *ricas*), N. of 9 verses of the S^o-v^o beginning with the words *vidā maghavan*, AV.; VS.; Br. &c.; °*mni-vrata*, n. a religious observance in which the Mahā-nāman verses are recited, Sāṃskārik. — **nāmnika**, mfn. relating to the Mahā-nāman, MW.; rel^o to the M^o verses, Gobh.; Kull. on Mn. ii, 165. — **nāyaka**, m. a gr^o head or chief, Inscr.; Vās.; a gr^o gem in the centre of a string of pearls, Vās. — **nārāyaṇa**, m. 'the great Nārāyaṇa', Viṣṇu, Lalit.; °*nāpānīśad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **nāsa**, mfn. having a gr^o nose (Śiva), MBh. — **nādra**, mfn. sleeping soundly, sl^o long, R.; (ā), f. 'the gr^o sleep', death, L. — **nādi**, m., °*dhikūmāra*, m. N. of two poets. — **nāṇāda**, m. N. of a Nāga, Buddh. — **nimitta**, n. N. of a partic. doctrine, W. — **nimna**, n. the intestines, abdomen, Car. — **nimba**, m. Melia Bukajun, Suśr.; -*rajas*, n. a partic. high number, Buddh. — **niyama**, m. 'great vow', N. of Viṣṇu, MBh. — **niyuta**, n. a partic. high number, Buddh. — **niraya**, m. N. of a hell, Yājñ. — **nirashṭa** (*mahā-*), m. a gelded bull, TS.; Kath.; ĀśvŚr. — **niraya-tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **nirvāṇa**, n. 'the gr^o Nirvāṇa', total extinction of individual existence, Buddh.; -*tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra, IW. 535. — **nīla** (*hān*), m. N. of a serpent demon, VP. — **nīś**, f. the dead of night, midnight, Mn. — **nīśā**, f. = prec., Brahmap. — **nīthā**, f. Tithyād.; Hcat. &c.; N. of Durgā, L. — **nīthā**, m. pl. N. of a Jaina sect, W.; n. of a Jaina wk. — **nīca**, m. 'very low (in caste)', a washerman, fuller, L. — **nīla**, mfn. dark blue, deep black, MBh.; Bhart.; m. a sapphire, Kāv.; Var. &c.; a kind of bdellium, Bhpr.; Verbesina Scandens, L.; N. of a Nāga, Hariv.; VP.; of a mountain, MärkP.; (ā), f. a species of plant, L.; (ā), f. a blue variety of Clitoria Ternatea, L.; = *brihan-nīli*, L.; n. a lotion or ointment for the eyes, Car.; -*tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra; -*maya*, mfn. consisting or made of sapphire, Kathās.; °*lābhra-jāliya*, Nom. P. °*yati*, to resemble a dense mass of black clouds, Vās., Intro.; °*lōpala*, m. 'dark-blue stone', a sapphire, R. — **nūbhāva** (*hān*), mfn. of great might, mighty, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; high-minded, noble-m^o, generous, Ratnāv.; Kād.; -*ā*, f. (Kād.; Mricch. [in Prakṛit]) or -*tva*, n. (Kathās.) magnanimity, generosity. — **nūnāga** (*hān*), m. gr^o love, excessive affection, MW. — **nūnāśaka** (*hān*), mfn. being of gr^o comfort or advantage, Divyāv. — **nūpa** (*hān*), mfn. having gr^o swamps, R. — **nṛitya**, m. a great dancer (said of Śiva), MBh. — **netra**, mfn. large-eyed (Śiva), MBh. — **nemi**, m. a crow, L. — **ntaka** (*hān*), m. 'the great finisher', death (N. of Śiva), MBh. — **ndha-kāra** (*hān*), m. thick darkness, gross spiritual darkness, MaitrUp. — **ndhra** (*hān*), m. pl. N. of a people, Buddh. — **ndhakra** (*hān*), m. N. of a king (v.l. *mahā-dhakra*), R. — **nyāya**, m. a principal rule, ĀśvŚr. — **nyāsa**, m., °*sa-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — **nvaya** (*hān*), mfn. of gr^o nobility, family, Kathās. — **paksha**, mfn. having a gr^o party or numerous adherents, Mn.; Kām.; h^o a gr^o family, MW.; m. 'gr^o-winged', a kind of duck, L.; N. of Garuda, L.; (ā), f. an owl, L. — **pakshin**, n. the hoooting owl, L. — **pagā** (*hāp*), f. a gr^o river or stream, MBh.; N. of a river (?), VP. — **paṅka**, m. or n. (?) deep mire, Hit. — **paṅkti**, f. a kind of metre, RPrāt. — **pañca-mūla**, n. a group of 5 various roots, Suśr. (cf. *pañca-m*). — **pañca-viśa**, n. the 5 strong poisons (viz. *śringī*, *kāla-kūṭa*, *mustaka*, *vatsanābha*, *śaṅkha-karni*), L. — **paṭa**, m. the skin, Gal. — **paṇḍita**, mfn. extremely learned; n. a gr^o scholar, Cat. — **pattra**, m. 'having large leaves', a kind of pot-herb, W.; (ā), f. Uria Lagopodioides, L. — **patha**, m. a principal road, high street (in a city), high road, highway (ifc. f. ā), AitBr.; Gaut.; Āpast. &c.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; the long journey, the passage into the next world (*ītham-yā*, to die), Kathās.; the gr^o pilgrimage (to the shrine of Śiva on mount Kēśara, or the same pilg^o performed in spirit

i.e. by deep absorption into S^o), Cat.; the knowledge of the essence of Śiva acquired in this pilg^o, Cat.; the mountain-precipices from which devotees throw themselves to obtain a speedier entrance into Śiva's heaven, ib.; N. of the book which treats of the above subjects; of a hell, Yājñ.; n. = *brahma-randhra* (q.v.), Cat.; mfn. (ā)n. having a great path or way, PārGr.; -*gama*, m. (L.) or -*gamana*, n. (MW.) 'the act of going the gr^o journey', dying; -*giri*, m. N. of a mountain, Kathās. — **pathika**, mfn. undertaking gr^o journeys, MBh. — **pathi-kṛid-īshṭi**, f. a partic. sacrifice, ĀpŚr., Comm. — **padā**, n. (perhaps) gr^o space, RV. x, 73, 2; -*paṅkti*, f. a kind of metre, RPrāt. — **padāma**, m. (L.) or n. a partic. high number, MBh.; R.; Lili.; m. N. of one of the 9 treasures of Kubera, Cat.; L.; (with Jainas) N. of a partic. treasure inhabited by a Nāga, L.; of one of the 8 t's connected with the Padmīnī magical art, MärkP.; of a hell, Divyāv. (one of the 8 cold hells, Dharmas. 122); a kind of serpent, Suśr.; N. of a Nāga dwelling in the Mahā-padmatreasure mentioned above, Hariv.; VP. &c.; of the southernmost of the elephants that support the earth, MBh.; R. (IW. 432); of Nanda, Pur.; of a son of N^o, Buddh.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; a Kimp-nara or attendant on Kubera, MW.; a species of esculent root, L.; n. a white lotus flower, L.; the figure of a wh^o f^o Kathās.; MärkP.; RāmatUp.; a partic. compound of oil, Car.; N. of a city on the right bank of the Ganges, MBh.; m. or n. (?) N. of a Kāvya; -*patī*, m. 'proprietor of millions', N. of Nanda, BhP.; -*saras* or -*salila*, n. N. of a lake, Rājāt. — **padya-shaṭka**, n. 'collection of 6 classical verses', N. of a poem in praise of king Bhoja (ascribed to Kalidāsa). — **panthaka**, m. N. of a disciple of Buddha, Buddh. — **parāka**, m. a partic. penance, Hcat. — **parādha** (*hāp*), m. a gr^o offence, Hit. — **parāhaṇa** (*hāp*), m. a late hour in the afternoon, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 38 (cf. *nīśā-rātra*). — **parinirvāṇa** or -*śāstra*, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. — **parvata**, m. a high mountain, R. — **pavitra**, mfn. greatly purifying (said of Viṣṇu), MBh.; greatly protecting against unfavourable influences, VarBrS.; °*śrīshṭi*, f. N. of wk. — **paśu**, m. large cattle, Mn. — **pāka-jāni**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **pāṭala**, m. or n. (?) a species of plant, Buddh. — **pāta**, m. a long flight, Pañcat.; mfn. far-flying (said of an arrow), Hariv. — **pātaka**, n. a great crime or sin (5 such are enumerated, viz. killing a Brāhman, drinking intoxicating liquors, theft, committing adultery with the wife of a religious teacher, and associating with any one guilty of these crimes), Mn. (esp. xi, 54); Yājñ. &c.; any gr^o crime or heinous sin, W. — **pātakin**, mfn. guilty of a gr^o crime, Mn.; Yājñ. &c. — **pātra**, n. a prime minister, Pañcat.; Sāh. — **pāda**, mfn. having large feet (Śiva), MBh. — **pāna**, n. an excellent drink, BhP. — **pāpa**, n. a great crime, MBh.; Yājñ. &c. — **pāpman**, mfn. doing much evil, Bhag. — **pāra**, m. a partic. personification, SāmavBr.; Gaut.; mfn. having distant shores, wide (the sea), MBh. — **pārānika**, m. N. of a disciple of Buddha, Lalit. — **pārīśad**, m. one of the principal attendants (of a god), MBh. — **pārushaka**, m. or n. (?) a species of plant, Buddh. — **pārevata**, n. a species of fruit tree, L. — **pārva**, mfn. having broad or thick sides, Suśr.; m. N. of a Dānava, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Rākshasa, R. — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — **pāsa**, m. N. of an officer of Yama, Pur.; of a Nāga, Buddh. — **pāṇapata**, m. a zealous worshipper of Śiva Paśu-pati, Hcat.; n. (with *vrata*) the great religious vow connected with the worship of Śiva P^o, Kathās. — **pāsaka**, m., w.r. for *mahōṣ* (q.v.), L. — **piṇḍitaka**, m. a species of plant, L. — **piṇḍitāru**, m. a species of tree, L. — **pīṭha**, n. a high seat, Up. — **pīla**, m. a species of tree, L.; -*patī*, m. (f.), Up. i, 38, Sch. — **pūṇa**, m. (prob.) N. of a mountain, MBh. — **pūṇsa**, m. a gr^o nian, Sātr. — **pūṇya**, mfn. (ā)n. extremely favourable or auspicious (as a day), Hcat.; very good or beautiful; greatly purifying, very holy, MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a river, Cat. — **putra**, m., g. *sutahgamādi*. — **putriya**, Nom. P. °*yati* (fr. -*putra*), Pat. — **purā**, n. a gr^o fortress, TS.; Kath.; AitBr.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; (ā), f. a gr^o fortress or city, R. — **purāśa-carāṇa-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **purāṇa**, n. a gr^o Purāṇa, MBh.; N. of the Bhāgavata and Viṣṇu Purāṇas, IW. 515. — **puruṣa**, m. a gr^o or eminent man (-*ā*), f. the state of being one), Hit.; Mcar.; Buddh. &c.; a gr^o saint or sage or ascetic, MW.; the gr^o Soul, the Supreme Spirit (identified with the year, AitĀr.;

also as N. of Viṣṇu), Gaut.; MBh.; R. &c.; N. of Gautama Buddha, MW. 23; -*dantī* (Car.) or -*dantikā* (L.), f. Asparagus Racemosus; -*pāvana-kavaca*, n. a partic. magical formula, Cat.; -*lakshana*, n. N. of wk.; -*vidyā*, f. a partic. mag^o form, BhP.; °*yāyām viṣṇu-rahasye kshetra-kāṇḍe jagan-nātha-mahātmaya*, n., -*stava*, m., -*stotra*, n. N. of wks. — **puṣpa**, m. Bauhinia Variegata, L.; a kind of worm, Suśr.; (ā), f. Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **pūjā**, f. 'gr^o honour', a partic. religious ceremony, Hcat.; -*vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — **pūta**, mfn. exceedingly pure, Pañcat. — **pūruṣa**, m. the Supreme Spirit (= *puruṣa* above), BhP.; Pañcat. — **pūrṇa**, ni. N. of a king of the Garuḍas, Buddh. — **prithivī**, f. the gr^o earth (-*tva*, n.), Sāmkyapr. — **prishṭha**, mfn. having a gr^o or broad back, MBh. (see comp.). — **pāma**, m. a camel, L.; n. N. of 6 Anuvākas in the 4th Aṣṭaka of the Rīg-veda used at the Āśvamedha sacrifice (cf. *prishṭhya*); -*gala-skandha*, mfn., w.r. for *mahā-vriksha-g*, MBh. — **prishṭhya**, N. of partic. Anuvākas, TPrāt. — **paṭhyā**, n. N. of a Vedic text, GrS. — **paṭhīnāsi**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat. — **paśāṅka**, n. (with *ghṛita*) a partic. ointment, Car. — **potagala**, m. a species of large rush or reed, L. — **paṭura**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **paṭramāsi**, f. a night in which Jupiter enters into conjunction with the full moon, Hcat. — **prakarāṇa**, n. the principal treatment of a subject, ĀpŚr., Comm. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of wk. — **prajāpati**, m. 'gr^o lord of creatures', N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; Viṣṇu; (ā), f. N. of Gautama Buddha's aunt and foster-mother (the first woman who embraced the Buddha's doctrines), Buddh. — **prajāvatī**, f. = *prajā-patī*, Buddh. — **prajā-pāramitā-sūtra**, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra wk. — **prapāda**, m. N. of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh. — **pratāpa**, mfn. very dignified or majestic, very puissant, MW. — **pratibhāṇa**, m. N. of a Bodhisattva, Buddh. — **prathāra**, m. a chief door-keeper, Rājāt. — **pradāna**, n. a gr^o gift, R. — **pradīpa**, m. N. of a man, Lalit. — **prapañca**, m. the gr^o universe or visible world, Vedāntas. — **prabandha**, m. a gr^o literary wk., Pratāp. — **prabha**, mfn. shining brightly, exceedingly brilliant or splendid, MBh.; Hariv.; m. the light of a lamp, W.; (ā), f. gr^o brightness, L.; N. of Comm.; °*bhā-maṇḍala-vyūha-jāna-mudrā*, f. N. of a partic. Mudrā (q.v.), Buddh. — **prabhāva**, mfn. (ā)n. exceedingly mighty or powerful, MBh.; Prab. — **prabhāsa**, N. of a Tirtha; °*śīlpatī-varṇana*, n. N. of wk. — **prabhu**, m. a gr^o master, mighty lord, king, prince (-*tva*, n.), Up.; a very holy man or gr^o saint, W.; a chief, W.; N. of Indra, L.; of Śiva, L.; of Viṣṇu, L. — **pramāṇa**, mfn. of gr^o extent, Pañcat. — **prayoga-sāra**, m. N. of wk. — **pralaya**, m. the total annihilation of the universe at the end of a Kalpa, VP.; Kād.; N. of a Hindī wk., RTL. 179. — **pravara-nirṇaya**, m. and °*ra-bhāṣya*, n. N. of wks. — **pravṛddha**, mfn. of lofty growth, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 38. — **prāna**, m. a knotty question, Kathās. — **prasāda**, m. a gr^o favour or kindness, MW.; a gr^o present (of food &c. distributed among the persons present at the worship of an idol), Matsyas.; mfn. of gr^o kindness, exceedingly gracious, MBh. — **prasanta**, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. — **prasthāna**, n. setting out on the gr^o journey, departing this life, dying, Hariv.; R.; Mn.; Kull. &c.; -*parvan*, n. N. of the 17th book of the Mahā-bhārata. — **prasthānika**, mfn. relating to the great journey or dying, MBh.; R.; -*parvan*, n. = *mahā-prasthāna-p* above. — **prajāṇa**, mfn. very wise, very clever or intelligent, MBh.; R. — **prāṇa**, m. the hard breathing or asprate (heard in the utterance of certain letters), Pāṇ. i, 1, 9, Sch.; the aspirated letters themselves, A.; gr^o spirit or power (see *su-mahā-p*); mfn. pronounced with the hard breathing or asprate, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 62, Sch.; of gr^o bodily strength or endurance, Kād.; 'making a harsh breathing or cry', a raven, L. (cf. *alpa-p*, *māhāp*). — **prāvṛjya**, n. the hard life of a wandering religious medicant, MärkP. — **prasthānika**, mfn. = *prasthānika*, MBh. (v.l. -*prash*). — **prīti-vega-sambhava-mudrā**, f. N. of a partic. Mudrā (q.v.), Buddh. — **prīti-harṣa**, f. N. of a Tantra deity, ib. — **prēta**, m. a noble departed spirit, Rudray. — **plava**, m. a great flood, MärkP. — **phañaka**, m. N. of a Nāga, Buddh. — **phala**, n. a gr^o fruit, Bhart.; a testicle, Viṣṇu; gr^o reward, Mn.; mfn. (ā)n. having gr^o fruits, bearing much fruit, L.; bringing a rich reward, Mn.; m. Aegle Marmelos, L.; (ā), f. (only L.) a kind of

colocynth; the big jujube; a species of Jambū; a citron tree; a kind of spear. — **phēḥkāriya**, n. N. of a Tantra, Cat. — **phēḥkā**, f. Os Sepiac, L. — **ban-dha**, m. a peculiar position of the hands or feet (in Yoga), Cat. — **babbara**, m. a kind of animal living in holes, Susr. — **bala**, mf(ā)n. exceedingly strong, very powerful or mighty, very efficacious, MBh.; R.; Hariv. &c.; m. wind, L.; borax, L.; a Buddha, L.; (scil. *gaṇa*), a partic. class of deceased ancestors, MärkP.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants (?), Hariv.; of Indra in the 4th Manv-antara, MärkP.; of a Nāga, Buddh.; of one of the 10 gods of anger, Dharmas. 11; of a king and various other persons, Hit.; VP. &c.; (ā), f. Sida Cordifolia and Rhombifolia, L.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; n. lead, L.; a partic. high number, Buddh.; N. of a Liṅga, Cat.; — **kavi**, m. N. of an author, L.; — **parākrama**, mfn. of great power and strength (Vishnu), Vishu.; — **rāsa**, m. N. of wk.; — **sākya**, m. N. of a king, Buddh.; — **sūtra**, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra wk.; — **lākṣa**, a partic. high number, Buddh.; — **lāvāra**, m. N. of Śiva, MW.; n. N. of a Liṅga temple; of a well-known Sanitarium called 'Mahābleshwar' in a range of hills near Poona in the Bombay Presidency, RTL. 348; Cat. — **bali**, m. N. of the giant Bali, MW. — **bāḍha**, mfn. causing gr° pain or damage, MBh. — **bhāḥata**, mfn. (fr. *bhīhātī*) 'a kind of metre', RPrāt.; RANukr. — **bhāhu**, mfn. long-armed, MBh.; R.; MärkP.; N. of Vishnu, MBh.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a Rakshasa, R.; of one of the sons of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of a king, Kathās. — **bimbāra**, m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh. — **bila**, n. a deep cave or hole, MBh.; the atmosphere, ether, Cat.; a water-jar, W.; the heart or mind, W. (cf. *mahad-b*). — **bija**, mfn. having much seed (said of Śiva), MBh. (cf. *relas*). — **biṣya**, n. the Perinaeum, L. — **bud-dha**, m. the great Buddha, Buddh. — **buddhi**, f. the intellect, VP.; mfn. having gr° understanding, extremely clever, R.; Pañcat. (*-buddhe*, w.r. for *-yuddhe*, MBh.); m. N. of an Asura, Kathās.; of a man, ib. — **buddha** (*mahā*), mfn. having a wide bottom or base (said of a mountain), AV. — **buṣa**, m. a sort of rice (which takes a year to ripen), L.; barley, L. — **bṛihatī**, f. Solanum Melongena, L.; a kind of metre, RPrāt. — **bodhi**, m. or f. the gr° intelligence of a Buddha, Buddh.; m. a Buddha, L.; a partic. incarnation of B°, Jatakam.; — *saṃghārāma*, m. N. of a Buddhist monastery, Buddh.; — *āhy-āṅga-vatī*, f. N. of a Tantra deity, ib. — **bja** (*hāḍ*), m. N. of a serpent demon, Kālac. — **brahma** or **man**, m. the great Brahman, the Supreme Spirit, Buddh.; pl. (with Buddhists) one of the 18 classes of gods of the world of form, Dharmas. 128 (cf. MWB. 210 &c.). — **brāhmaṇa**, m. a gr° Brāhman, ŚBr.; Śāk.; a gr° B° (in ironical sense), Mfich.; Ratnāv. (= *nindita-brahman*, L.); a priest who officiates at a Śrāddha or solemn ceremony in honour of deceased ancestors, W.; n. 'great Brāhmaṇa', N. of the Tāpdyā Br°; — *bhāgya*, w.r. for *brāhmaṇa-mahā-bh°*, MBh. — **bhāṭa**, m. a gr° warrior, Inscr.; BhP.; N. of a Dānava, Kathās.; of a warrior, ib. — **bhaṭṭīrīkī**, f. N. of Durgā; — *kāra-ratna*, n. N. of wk. — **bhaṭṭī-vyākaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **bha-dra**, m. N. of a mountain, MärkP.; (ā), f. Gmelina Arborea, L.; N. of the Gaṅga, L.; Buddh.; n. N. of a lake, Pur. — **bhaya**, n. great danger or peril, AitBr.; MBh. &c.; m. Great Danger personified as a son of Adharma by Nirpiti, MBh. (cf. *bhaya*); mf(ā)n. accompanied with gr° d° or peril, very dangerous or formidable, MBh. — **bhāṭī**, f. Alpina Galanga, Bhpr. — **bhāga**, mf(ā)n. one to whom a gr° portion or lot has fallen, highly fortunate, eminent in the highest degree, illustrious, highly distinguished (mostly of persons and frequently in address), Mn.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; virtuous in a high degree, pure, holy, W.; m. gr° luck, prosperity, MW.; N. of a king, VP.; (ā), f. N. of Dakṣhāyaṇī in Mahālaya, Cat.; — *lā*, f. (W.) or *-tva*, n. (MW.) high excellence, gr° good fortune, exalted station or merit; the possessing of the 8 cardinal virtues. — **bhāgavata**, m. a great worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishnu), BhP.; n. (with or scil. *purāṇa*) the gr° Bhāgavat Purāṇa, Cat. — **bhāgin**, mfn. exceedingly fortunate, Kathās. — **bhāgya**, mfn. exceedingly fortunate (*-lā*, f.), Daś.; n. gr° luck or happiness, MW.; high excellence, exalted position, Mn.; MBh.; Prātṛ. (cf. *māhābhāgya*). — **bhāṇḍa**, n. a gr° vessel, MBh.; — *ḍgāra* (*ḍḍg°*), n. a chief treasury, Rājat.; Viddh. — **bhāra**, m. a gr° weight or burden, Pāṇ. — **bhā-**

rata, m. or n. (with or scil. *āhava*, *yuddha* or any word signifying 'battle') the gr° war of the Bharatas, MBh.; Hariv.; n. (with or scil. *āhavyāna*), 'great narrative of the war of the Bh°', N. of the gr° epic poem in about 215,000 lines describing the acts and contests of the sons of the two brothers Dhṛita-rāshṭra and Pāṇḍu, descendants of Bharata, who were of the lunar line of kings reigning in the neighbourhood of Hastinā-pura (the poem consists of 18 books with a supplement called Hari-vaṇṣa, the whole being attributed to the sage Vyāsa), ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c. (1W. 370 &c.); — *kūḍḍārā*, m., — *tātparya*, n. (*par-ya-nirṇaya*, m. and *ya-pramāṇa-saṃgraha*, m., — *par-ya-prakāśa-saṃketa*, m., — *par-ya-rakṣā*, f., — *par-ya-saṃgraha*, m.), — *darpaṇa*, m., — *pañca-ratna*, n. pl., — *naṣṭhārī*, f., — *mīmāṃsā*, f., — *vivaraṇa-stotra*, n., — *vyākhyāna*, n., — *śraṇava-vidhi*, m., — *śloḥḥpanyāsa*, m., — *saṃgraha*, m., and *ha-dīpikā*, f., — *saṭṭatī-śloka*, n. pl., — *saṃuccaya*, m., — *sāra*, m. n., — *sāra-saṃgraha* (?), m., — *sūci*, f., — *sphuṭa-śloka*, m. pl., — *ratādi-śloka*, m. pl., — *ratādhyaṇu-kramāṇī*, f., — *ratāddhṛita-sāra-śloka*, m. pl. N. of wks. — **bhāṭatika**, m. (prob.) one who knows the Mahā-bhārata, Cat. — **bhāṣya**, n. 'Great Commentary', N. of Patañjali's com° on the Sūtras of Pāṇini and the Vārttikas of Kātyāyana, Prab.; Rājat. &c. (1W. 167); — *kāra*, m. N. of Patañjali, ĀpSr., Comm.; — *ṭikā*, f., — *tri-paṭī*, f. (and *di-vyākhyāna*, n.), — *dīpikā*, f., — *prakāśikā*, f., — *pradīpa*, m., — *rat-nāvalī*, f., — *vārttika*, n., — *vyākhyā*, f., — *sphūrti*, f. N. of commentaries on the Mahā-bhāṣya. — **bhā-sura**, mfn. extremely brilliant (said of Vishnu), MBh. — **bhāṣaka** — *ṭikā*, f. N. of wk. — **bhāṣvara**, mfn. — *bhāṣura*, Vishu. — **bhikṣu**, m. 'gr° monk', N. of Gautama Buddha, Buddh. — **bhijana** (*hābh°*), m. a high or noble descent; mfn. nobly born, A.; — *jāla*, mfn. of uoble d°, Rājat. — **bhijā-jāna-bhijbhū** (*hābh°*), m. N. of Buddha, Buddh. — **bhishakramana** (*hābh°*), n. 'the great going forth from home', N. of Buddha's celebrated abandonment of his own family, MWB. 28; 308. — **bhimāna** (*hābh°*), m. great self-conceit, gr° pride, arrogance, MW. — **bhiyoga** (*hābh°*), m. a gr° accusation, Yājñ. — **bhiṣhava** (*hābh°*), m. the gr° distillation of Soma, ĀpSr.; KātyŚr., Sch. — **bhiṣheka** (*hābh°*), m. solemn sprinkling or unction, AitBr.; N. of Kathās. xv; — *prayoga*, m., — *vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — **bhiṣyandin** (*hābh°*), mfn. generating hypertrophy, Susr.; Car. (superl. *di-tama*); — *di-tva* and *di-tama-tva*, n. state of hyp°, Car. — **bhīta**, mfn. greatly terrified, Pañcat.; (ā), f. Mimosa Pudica, L. — **bhīṭī**, f. great danger or distress, L. — **bhīma**, m. N. of Śāmtanu, L.; of one of Śiva's attendants, L. — **bhīru**, n. 'very timid', a sort of dung-beetle, L. — **bhīṣu** (*hābh°*), mfn. very brilliant, Mcar. — **bhī-shapaka**, mfn. causing great distress, exceedingly fearful, MBh.; Hariv.; R. — **bhīṣma**, m. N. of Śāmtanu, L. — **bhuja**, mfn. having long arms, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c. — **bhūta**, mfn. being great, gr° MBh.; m. a gr° creature or being, ib.; n. a great element, gross el° (of which 5 are reckoned, viz. ether, air, fire, water, earth, Up.; Nir.; Mn. &c. [cf. 1W. 83, 221], as distinguished from the subtle el°s or Tan-mātra, q.v.), 1W. 221; — *ghaṭa*, m. a jar with a figurative representation of the 5 el°s, Hcat. (w.r. *-dhaṭa*); — *ṭa-dāna*, n. a kind of religious gift, Cat. — **bhūmī**, f. a gr° country, KathUp.; the whole territory (of a king), Nyāyam. — **bhūmika**, mfn. (?), L. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n. a costly ornament, BrahmvP. — **bhūṣha**, m. a species of Verbesina with blue flowers, L. — **bherī-bhāraka**, m., — *ka-parivarta*, m. N. of certain Buddhist Sūtra wks. — **bhairava**, m. a form of Śiva or Bhairava, Prab.; Cat.; N. of a Liṅga, MW.; mf(ā)n. related to or connected with Mahā-bhairava, Prab.; Cat.; — *tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra, Cat. — 1. — **bhoga**, m. (fr. 1. *bhoga*) a great curve or coil, gr° hood (of a snake), gr° winding, MW.; mfn. (a snake) having gr° windings or coils, h° a gr° hood, MBh.; n. a gr° serpent, AśṭāvS.; — *vat*, mfn. having great windings &c., BhP. — 2. — **bhoga** (*hābh°*), mfn. having a wide gift, h° a large compass, Kathās. — 3. — **bhoga**, m. (fr. 2. *bhoga*) gr° enjoyment, Kathās.; mf(ā)n. causing gr° enj°; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, Pur.; — *vat*, mfn. having gr° enj°, MW. — **bhoga**, mfn. = 1. — *bhoga-vat*, BhP. — **bhoja**, m. a gr° monarch, BhP.; N. of a king, Pur. — **bhoṭa** or *ṭa-deśa*, m. Great Tibet, Cat. — **bhauma**, m. N. of a king, MBh. — **bhra** (*hābh°*), n. a great or dense cloud, ŚākhGr. — **makha**, m. a

great or principal sacrifice, Yājñ.; MBh. (cf. *-ya-jña*). — **magna**, w.r. for *-nagna* (q.v.), Kāraṇḍ. — **maṅgala**, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. — **mañju-shaka**, n. (I) or *ṭjūshaka, m. N. of a partic. celestial flower, Buddh. — **mañi**, m. a costly gem, precious jewel, MBh.; Śāk.; BhP.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a king, VP.; — *cūḍa*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; — *dhara*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ.; — *ratna*, m. N. of a fabulous mountain, ib. — **maṇḍapa**, n. N. of a vestibule in a celebrated Saiva temple, RTL. 447. — **maṇḍala**, m. N. of a king, Buddh.; — *lāvāra*, m. a gr° chief of a province, L. — **maṇḍalika**, m. N. of a Nāga, Buddh. — **maṇḍūka**, m. a kind of large frog, L. — **matā**, mfn. highly esteemed or honoured, MW. — **matī**, mfn. great-minded, having a great understanding, clever, MBh.; R. &c.; m. the planet Jupiter, L.; N. of a king of the Yakshas, Buddh.; of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; of a son of Su-mati, Kathās.; f. N. of a woman, Cat.; (ḥ), f. a partic. lunar day personified as a daughter of Aṅgiras, MBh. — **matṭa**, mfn. being in excessive rut (as an elephant), R. — **matsya**, m. a large fish, ŚBr. — **mada**, m. gr° pride or intoxication, W.; excessive or violent rut (of an elephant), MärkP.; fever, Gal.; an elephant in strong rut, L. — **manas** (*mahā*), mfn. gr°-minded, high-m°, magnanimous, RV.; MBh.; R.; Śiś.; arrogant-minded, proud, haughty, ChUp.; MBh.; m. the fabulous animal Śarabha (q.v.), L.; N. of a king, Hariv.; Pur.; — *vin*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **manaśka**, mfn. = *manas*, mfn., MW. — **manī**, m. N. of a king, VP. (w.r. for *-mañī*, q.v.). — **manushya**, m. a man of high rank, Kathās.; N. of a poet, Cat. — **mantra**, m. any very sacred or efficacious text (of the Veda &c.), MW.; a great spell, very eff° charm (used esp. against a serpent's venom), Kād.; Git.; — *trādi-sevā-prakāra*, m. N. of wk.; — *trā-musārīṇī*, f. N. of a Buddhist goddess, Buddh.; W. — **mantrin**, m. a chief counsellor, prime minister, Hit.; Kathās.; a gr° statesman or politician, MW. — **mandāra**, m. N. of a partic. celestial plant, Buddh. — **mayūṛī**, f. N. of a Buddhist goddess, Dharmas. 5 (= *māyūṛī*, q.v.). — **marakata**, m. a gr° emerald, BhP.; mfn. adorned with gr° em°, BhP. (v.l. *-mārakata*, q.v.). — **marutvatīya**, m. (with *graha*) a partic. libation consisting of a cupful offered to Indra Marut-vat, ŚrS. — **marsha** (*hām*), mfn. extremely wrathful, BhP. — **malaya-pura**, n. N. of the 7 pagodas hewn out of the rocks near Madras, L. — **mala-harī**, f. a partic. Rāgini, Saṃgit. — **malla**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — 1. — **maha**, m. a great festive procession, Sighās. — 2. — **mahā**, mfn. (prob. an old intens. form) very mighty, RV.; (ā), f. N. of a constellation, SkandaP.; a species of plant (w.r. for *-sahā*), Car.; (cf. the similar forms *ghanāghana*, *paṭāpata*, *vadāvadā*). — **mahas**, n. a great light (seen in the sky), ŚārngP. — **māhiman**, m. excessive greatness, true greatness (*hīma-sātin*, mfn. possessing true gr°), Śāh.; mfn. extremely great, truly great (*hīma-tva*, n.). — **māhi-vrata** (*mahā*), mfn. exercising gr° power, RV. — **mahāśvara-kavi**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **mahāśvarāyatana**, n. a partic. region of the gods, Buddh. — **mahāśpadyāya**, m. a very great or venerable teacher (a title given to learned men), Hasy. — **māṇsa**, n. 'costly meat', N. of various kinds of meat and esp. of human flesh, Mālatim.; Kathās. &c.; (ḥ), f. a kind of little shrub, L.; — *vikraya*, m. selling human flesh, Pañcat. — **māghī**, f. (prob.) the day of full moon in the month Māgha when certain other celestial phenomena also occur, Hcat. — **māṭṛī**, f. pl. 'the great mothers', N. of a class of personifications of the Śakti or female energy of Śiva, RTL. 186; — *gaṇḍīvara*, m. N. of Vishnu, Pañcat. — **mātya** (*hām*), m. the prime minister of a king, Kām.; Rājat. — **mātra**, mfn. great in measure, gr°, the greatest, best, most excellent (comp.), MBh.; R.; m. a man of high rank, high official, prime minister, ib. &c.; an elephant-driver or keeper, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a superintendent of elephants, W.; (ḥ), f. a spiritual teacher's wife, L.; the wife of a prime minister or high official, great lady, W. — **mānasikā**, f. (with Jainas) N. of one of the 16 Vidyā-devīs, L. — **mānasī**, f. a goddess peculiar to the Jaiuas, L. — **mānīna**, mfn. exceedingly proud, Inscr. — **māndāra**, m. or n. (?) a species of flower, Kāraṇḍ. — **mānya**, mfn. being in great honour with (gen.), Bhām. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. having great deceit or illusion, R.; practising gr° d° or ill°*

very illusory, R.; Kathās.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar.; of Śiva, MBh. (RTL 106); of an Asura, Kathās.; of a Vidyā-dhara, ib.; (ā), f. gr° deceit or illusion, the divine power of ill° (which makes the universe appear as if really existing and renders it cognizable by the senses), the illusory nature of worldly objects personified and identified with Durgā, Pur.; N. of a wife of Śuddhodana, Buddh.; (ī), f. N. of Durgā, L.; °yā-dhara, m. N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; °yā-sambhara (or °ra-tantra), n. N. of a Tantra. — **māyūra**, n. a partic. drug, Car.; (only ifc.) a partic. prayer, Hcar.; (ī), f. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 5 amulets and of one of the 5 tutelary goddesses (cf. -mayūri); °ri-stotra, n. N. of a collection of Stotras. — **mārakata**, mf(ā)n. richly adorned with emeralds, BhP. (cf. -marakata). — **māri**, f. 'gr° destroying goddess,' a form of Durgā and a spell called from her, Pur.; a pestilence causing great mortality, the cholera, MW. (cf. māri). — **mārga**, n. a gr° road, high road, main street, Kām.; BhP. (cf. -pātha); -**pāti**, m. a superintendent of roads, Rājāt.; -**māla**, mfn. wearing a gr° garland (said of Śiva), MBh. — **mālikā**, f. a kind of metre, Col. — **māśha**, m. a species of large bean, Suśr. — **māheśvara**, m. a gr° worshipper of Mahēśvara or Śiva, Rājāt.; -**mīna**, m. a large fish, Suśr. — **mukha**, n. a gr° mouth, Var.; the gr° embouchure of a river, Hariv.; mf(ī)n. large-mouthed (said of Śiva), MBh.; having a gr° embouchure, KātyŚr.; m. a crocodile, L.; N. of a Jina, Gal.; of a man, MBh. — **muclinda**, a species of plant, Buddh.; m. N. of a mythical mountain, Kāraṇḍ.; -**parvata**, m. id., Buddh. — **mundaṇikā** or -**munda**, f. a kind of Sphaeranthus, L. — **mudrā**, f. a partic. posture or position of the hands or feet (in the practice of Yoga, q.v.), Cat.; a partic. high number, Buddh. — **muni**, m. a gr° Muni or sage, (esp.) N. of a Buddha or Jina, MBh.; R.; BhP. &c.; Zanthoxylon Hastile, L.; N. of Vyāsa, W.; of Agastya, L.; of a Rishi in the 5th Manv-antara, VP.; n. the seed of Zanthoxylon H°, L.; Elaeo-carpus Ganitrus, L.; any medicinal herb, L.; -**svādhyāya**, m. N. of wk. — **mūḍha**, mfn. very foolish or infatuated; m. a gr° simpleton, Pañcat.; Pañcar.; Kathās. — **mūrkhā**, m. a gr° fool, Pañcar. — **mūrti**, mfn. large-formed, gr°-bodied (said of Viṣṇu), MBh. — **mūrdhan**, nfn. gr°-headed, large-h° (N. of Śiva), MBh. — **mūla**, n. a large or full-grown radish, Buddh.; a species of onion, L. — **mūliya**, mfn. very costly, L.; m. n. a ruby, L.; (also ā, f.) very precious cloth, L. — **mūṣhaka** or °**śhika**, m. a kind of rat, L. — **mṛiga**, m. a large animal, (esp.) any 1° wild an°, Vāgbh.; an elephant, R.; the mythical animal Śarabha (q.v.), L. — **mṛityu**, m. the great death, KātyŚr., Sch.; N. of Śiva, L.; °yūm-jaya (with lauha), m. or n. (?) 'conquering gr° death,' a partic. drug, L.; m. N. of a sacred text addressed to Śiva (also °ya-mantra, m.), Cat.; °yūm-jaya-kalpa, m., °yūm-jaya-vidhi, m., °yūm-jaya-homa, m., °yuhara-stotra, n. N. of wks. — **mṛidha**, n. a gr° battle, MBh.; R.; Kathās. — **megha**, m. a gr° or dense cloud, AitĀr.; MBh.; R.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a man, MBh. (v.l. *megha-vega*); -**giri**, m. N. of a mountain, Hariv.; -**nibha-svana**, mfn. = *svana* below, MW. — **nivāsīn**, m. 'dwelling in thick clouds,' N. of Śiva, MBh.; -**svana**, mfn. sounding like immense thunder-clouds, MBh.; °**ghāṅgha-nirghosha**, mfn. sounding like a multitude of large th°-cls, MW. — **meda**, m. Erythrina Indica, W.; m. (L.) or (ā), f. (Suśr.; Bhpr.) a species of medicinal plant. — **medha**, m. a gr° sacrifice, MBh. — **medhā**, f. 'great intelligence,' N. of Durgā, MārKP. — **meru** (*mahā-*), m. the gr° mountain Meru, TĀr.; VP.; N. of a Varsha, MBh.; -**dhara**, m. a partic. Saṁādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; -**matra**, m. N. of a Buddha, L.; (ī), f. great friendship, great attachment, great compassion, Buddh. (cf. Dharmas. 131); °**tri-samādhi**, m. N. of a partic. Saṁādhi, Buddh. — **moda**, m. a species of jasmine, L. — **moha**, m. great confusion or infatuation of mind, Pur.; Rājāt. &c.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, MārKP.; -**mantra**, m. a very efficacious charm (-*va*, n.), Kathās.; -**svarōṭtara-tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **mohana**, mfn. very confusing or bewildering, MBh. — **mohin**, m. a thorn-apple, Bhpr. — **maṇḍa-galyāyana**, m. N. of a disciple of Buddha, Buddh. — **mbuka** (*hām°*), m. N. of Śiva, L. (perhaps w.r. for *mahāmbu-da*; cf. -*megha*). — **mbu-ja** (*hām°*), n. a partic. high number, a billion; L. — **mūla** (*hām°*), mfn. very acid or sour, W.; n. the fruit of the Indian tamarind, L.; acid seasoning, W. — **yaksha**, m. a

gr° Yaksha, a chief of the Y°s, R. (cf. *yaksha-pati*); N. of the servant of the second Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, L.; pl. a class of Buddhist deities, MW.; (ī), f. a gr° female Yaksha, R.; -**senā-pati**, m. a general of the gr° Yaksha; N. of a Tantra deity, Buddh. — **yajñā**, m. a great sacrifice or offering, a principal act of devotion (of these there are 5 accord. to Mn. iii, 69–71, viz. *brahma-, deva-, pitṛi-, manushya-*, and *bhūta-yajña*; cf. IW. 194 &c.; RTL. 411), ŚBr. &c. &c.; N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; pl. (with *pañca*) N. of wk.; -**kratu**, m. = *mahā-yajñā* above, Cat.; -**bhāga-hara**, m. 'receiving a share of the gr° sac°,' N. of Viṣṇu, MBh. — **yati**, m. a gr° ascetic, MārKP. — **yantra**, n. a gr° mechanical work, MBh.; -**pravarāṇa**, n. the engaging in or erecting gr° mech° works, Mn. — **yamā**, n. the gr° Yama, AV. — **yamaka**, n. a verse in which all four Pādas contain words with exactly the same sounds, but different senses (e.g. Kir. xv, 52 or Bhāṭṭ. x, 20). — **yava**, m. a kind of large barley, L. — **yaśas**, mfn. very glorious or renowned or celebrated, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; m. N. of the fourth Arhat of the past Utsarpiṇi, L.; of a learned man, Cat.; f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **yaśaska**, mfn. = *yaśas*, mfn., L. — **yasa** (*hāy°*), mfn. having much iron (as an arrow which has a large point, Nilak.), MBh. — **yā-gika**, m. pl. N. of a school of the Sāma-veda, Divyān. — **yātrā**, f. a great pilgrimage, the pil° to Benares, MW.; N. of wk. — **yātrika**, m. N. of a man, Hāsy. — **yāna**, n. 'great vehicle' (opp. to *hina-y°*), N. of the later system of Buddhist teaching said to have been first promulgated by Nāgārjuna and treated of in the Mahā-yāna-sūtras, MWB. 66; 158–160 &c.; m. 'having a gr° chariot,' N. of a king of the Vidyā-dharas, Kathās.; -**deva**, m. an honorary N. of Hiouen-thsang, Buddh.; -**parigraha**, m. a follower of the Mahā-yāna doctrines, ib.; -**prabhāsa**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; -**yoga-sāstra**, n., -**saṁgraha**, m., -**saṁparigraha-sāstra**, n. N. of wks.; -**sūtra**, n. N. of the Sūtras of the later Buddhist system, MW.; (°*tra-ratna-rāja*, m. N. of a highly esteemed Mahā-yāna-sūtra, Kāraṇḍ.); °**nābhīdharmasamgīti-sāstra**, n. N. of wk. — **yāma**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **yāmya**, m. N. of Viṣṇu, MBh. — **yuga**, n. a gr° Yuga or Y° of the gods (= 4 Yugas of mortals or the aggregate of the Kṛita, Tretā, Dvāpara and Kali Yugas = 4,320,000 years; a day and a night of Brahmā comprise 2,000 Mahā-yugas, Sūryas. (IW. 178). — **yuta** (*hāy°*), m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. — **yuddha**, n. a gr° fight, MBh. — **yudha** (*hāy°*), mfn. having great weapons (said of Śiva), MBh. — **yoga-pañcaratne śāvalāyanopāyogyā-dhāna-prakaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **yogin**, m. a gr° Yogin (N. of Viṣṇu or of Śiva, esp. when worshipped by Buddhists, MWB. 215), MBh.; a cock, L. — **yogēśvara**, m. a gr° master of the Yoga system, MBh. — **yoni**, f. excessive dilation of the female organ, ŚārngS.; Suśr. (*ati-m°*). — **yaudhājaya**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **rakshas**, n. a gr° Rākshasa, Śāntik. — **rakshā**, f. (with Buddhists) a gr° tutelary goddess (5 in number, viz. Mahā-pratisarā or Prati°, Mahā-māyūri or M°-may°, M°-sahasra-pramāṇāni or diṇi, M°-śita-vati or M°-śeta-v° and M°-mantrānusāriti), Buddh.; W. — **rakshita**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **raṅga**, m. a large stage, Hariv. — **rajata**, n. gold, R.; MārKP.; m. a thorn-apple, L.; mfn. w.r. for next, mfn., Hariv. — **rajaṇa**, n. the safflower, Daś.; gold, L. (cf. prec.). mfn. coloured with safflower, Hariv.; -**gandhi** or °**dhin**, n. a kind of ruby, L. — **rañjana**, n. the safflower, MBh. (w.r. for -*rajana*). — **raṇa**, m. a gr° battle, ĀpŚr., Sch.; MBh.; Pratāp.; v.l. for *mahā-ṛaṇa* (q.v.), VP. — **raṇya** (*hār°*), n. a gr° forest, R.; Buddh. — **ratna**, n. a precious jewel, most pr° of all j°s, Kathās.; SaddhP.; Prasāṅg.; -**pratimaṇḍita**, m. N. of a Kalpa or cycle, Buddh.; -**maya**, mfn. consisting of pr° j°s, Kathās.; -**vat**, mfn. adorned with pr° j°s, MBh.; -**varshā**, f. N. of a Tantra deity, Buddh.; °**nābhishika-rāma-dhyāna**, n. N. of wk. — **rathā**, m. a gr° chariot, MBh.; R.; a gr° warrior (not a Bahu-vrthi comp., as shown by the accent; cf. *ratha*, 'a warrior'), VS.; TS.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Rākshasa, R.; of a son of Viśvā-mitra, R.; of a king, MārKP.; Buddh.; of a minister, Rājāt.; desire, longing, L. (cf. *mano-ratha*); mfn. possessing gr° chariots, Hariv.; -**tva**, n. the being a gr° warrior, MBh.; -**matījarī**, f. N. of wk. — **rathya**, f. (ifc. f. ā) a gr° street, high street (with *parī*), a city having

largest streets, MBh.; R. — **rambha** (*hār°*), m. a gr° undertaking, Subh.; mfn. performing gr° und°s, entreprising, industrious, Kām.; n. a kind of salt, L. — **rava**, mf(ā)n. loud-sounding, uttering loud cries, MBh.; Hariv.; MārKP.; m. loud cries or roarings, Hit.; a frog, L.; N. of a Daitya, Hariv. (v.l. -*balā*); of a man, MBh. — **rasmi-jālāva-bhāsa-garbhā**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **rasa**, m. 'precious mineral' (N. of 8 metals or minerals used in med°), Cat.; L.; quicksilver, L.; flavour, R.; mfn. having much fl°, very savoury, MBh.; m. a sugar-cane, L.; Phoenix Sylvestris, L.; Scirpus Tyrosae, L.; (ā), f. Indigofera Tinctoria, L.; Clitoria Ternatea, L.; Evolvulus Alsinoides, L.; n. sour rice-water, L.; -**vati**, f. 'having much flavour,' a very savoury kind of food, Bharat.; °**śāyana-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **rājā**, m. a great king, reigning prince, supreme sovereign, Br. &c. &c.; N. of the moon, MaitrS.; of a partic. deity, MānGr. (-*rajan*); Āpast.; of Kubera, TĀr.; of Viṣṇu, BhP.; pl. (with Buddhists) a partic. class of divine beings (the guardians of the earth and heavens against the demons), MWB. 206; a Jina, Gal.; N. of Mañjuśrī, L.; of the successors of Vallabhācārya (founder of a sect), RTL. 135 &c.; a finger-nail, L.; -**kuṭina**, mfn. belonging to a race of gr° kings, R.; -**cūta**, m. a kind of mango, L.; -**druma**, m. Cathartocarpus Fistula, L.; -**nighaṇṭu**, m. N. of wk.; -**phala**, m. a kind of mango, L.; -**mītra**, m. N. of a man, Cat.; °**jāṅgaṇa** (or °*gana*), n. the courtyard in the palace of a reigning prince, R.; °**jādhirāja**, m. a paramount sovereign, emperor, Kād. — **rājaka**, m. pl. — **rājika-dva**, pl., L. — **rājika**, m. N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; -**deva**, pl. (with Buddhists) N. of a class of gods (the inhabitants of the lowest heaven), MWB. 206. — **rājāi**, f. a reigning queen, BhP.; N. of Durgā, Kathās.; -**stava**, m. N. of wk. — **rājya**, n. the rank or title of a reigning sovereign, MBh. — **rāstra**, n. the time after midnight or near the close of night, (accord. to some also) midn°, ŚākhBr.; ŚrS.; BhP. — **rātri** or °**tri**, f. = prec., L.; the gr° night of the complete destruction of the world, Devīm., Sch.; the 8th day in the light half of the month Āśvina, L.; N. of a festival (kept by the left-hand worshippers on the 14th day of the dark half of Māgha), RTL. 204; °**tri-caṇḍikā-vidhāna**, n. N. of wk.; (only °*tri*), f. N. of a Śakti of Śiva, VP. — **rāmāyana**, n. the great Rāmāyana, Cat. — **rāva**, m. loud cries, Hit. — **rāshṭra**, m. pl. the Marāṭha people, commonly called Mahrattas, Var.; MārKP. &c.; (ī), f. (seil. *bhāshā*) the Marāṭhi or Mahratta language, Sāh. &c.; a species of culinary plant, L.; Commelina Salicifolia, L.; n. a gr° kingdom, gr° country, (esp.) the land of the Marāṭhas in the west of India, W.; a kind of metre, Col.; -**varishṭha-bhāshā-maya**, mfn. composed in the excellent language of the Marāṭhas, Sindhās.; °**traka**, mf(ī)ka, n. belonging to the Marāṭhas, Cat.; (m. pl. the Marāṭhas, Cat.); °**riya**, mf(ā)n. id., Cat. — **riṣṭa**, m. a species of tree allied to the Melia Bukayun, L. — **ruj** (ŚārngS.). — **ruja** (Suśr.), mfn. causing gr° pain, very painful. — **rupa** (*hār°*), m. N. of a mountain, R. — **rudra**, m. 'gr° Rudra,' a form of Śiva, Cat.; N. of an author (?), Cat.; (ā), f. a form of Durgā, Hcar.; (ī), f. id., W. (prob. w.r. for -*raudrī*, q.v.). — **karma-kalāpa-paddhati**, f., -**japa-vidhi**, m., -**nyāsa-paddhati**, f., -**paddhati**, f., -**pīṭha-devatā**, f. pl., -**prayoga**, m. (and °*ga-paddhati*, f.), -**vidhi**, m. N. of wks.; -**siṅha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **ruru**, m. a species of antelope, MBh. — **rūpa**, mfn. mighty in form (said of Śiva), MBh.; m. N. of a Kalpa or cycle, Buddh.; resin, W.; (ā), f. N. of one of Durgā's attendants, W. — **rūpaka**, n. a kind of drama, L. — **rūpin**, mfn. large-formed, great in shape, R. — **retas**, mfn. abounding in seed (N. of Śiva), MBh. — **roga**, m. a severe illness, ĀśvŚr. — **rogin**, mfn. suffering from a severe illness, Pañcar.; KūmaP. — **roca**, m. or n. (?) a species of plant, Buddh. — **roman**, mfn. having large or thick hair on the body (said of Śiva), MBh.; m. N. of a king, R.; Pur.; of the superior of a Buddhist monastery, Buddh. (w.r. -*roma*; cf. -*loman*). — **romaśa**, mfn. having large or thick hair, Suśr. — **rohi**, m. a species of gr° gazelle, R. — **randra**, mf(ā)n. very terrible, MBh.; MārKP. (*ati-m°*); (ī), f. a form of Durgā, Cat. (cf. -*rudrī*). — **raurava**, m. N. of a hell, AitUp.; Śāmk.; Pur. &c. (one of the 8 hot hells, Dharmas. 121); n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **rauhina**, m. N. of a demon, VarBṛS. — **rgna** (*hār°*), mfn. high-priced,

very precious or valuable, MBh.; Kathās. (also *ghya*, Bharat.); costly, expensive, Bālār.; m. Perdic Chinese, L.; -*tā*, f. gr^o costliness, preciousness, high value, Var.; Śiś.; ŚārngP. (also *ghya-tā*, Rājāt.); -*rūpa*, mf(ā)n. of splendid form, Kathās. - *rcis* (*hār*), mfn. having gr^o flames, flaming high, MBh. - *rpava* (*hār*), m. 'mighty sea', the ocean, MaitrUp.; R. &c.; N. of Śiva, L.; of sev. wks.; pl. 'dwelling by the ocean', N. of a people, MārKp.; -*karma-vipāka*, m. N. of wk.; -*nipāna-vid*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; -*prākāśa*, m. -*vratārka*, m. N. of wks. - *rtha* (*hār*), m. a gr^o thing, a gr^o matter, DevIP.; weighty or important meaning, MW.; mf(ā)n. having large substance, rich, VarBṛS.; great, dignified, W.; having gr^o meaning, significant, important, weighty, MBh.; R.; m. N. of a Dānava, Kathās.; n. = *mahā-bhāṣya* (q.v.), Cat.; -*tā*, f. fullness of meaning or significance, L.; -*prākāśa*, m., -*mañjarī*, f. N. of wks.; -*vat*, mfn. having gr^o meaning, very significant, MBh.; of gr^o consequence, very dignified, MW.; *thaka*, mfn. valuable, L.; rich; having gr^o meaning, very important &c., MW. - *rdra* (*hār*), n. wild ginger, L. - *rdha* (*hār*), m. a species of plant, L. - *rbuda* (*hār*), n. to Arbudas = 1000 millions, Jyot. - *rma* (*hār*), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 90. - *rya* (*hār*), m. N. of a teacher, Cat.; -*siddhānta*, m. N. of wk. - *rha* (*hār*), mfn. very worthy or deserving, very valuable or precious, splendid, MBh.; R. &c.; n. white sandal-wood, L. - *lakṣmī*, f. the gr^o Lakṣmī (properly the Śakti of Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu, but sometimes identified with Durgā or with Sarasvatī; also N. of Dākṣhāyaṇī in Kara-vīra), Pāṇicar.; Kathās. (cf. R.T.L. 385); N. of a girl 13 years old and not arrived at puberty (who represents the goddess Durgā at the D^o festival), L.; of a woman, Cat.; a kind of metre, Col.; -*kalpa*, m. N. of wk.; -*tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.; -*nāma-vidhi*, m. -*paddhati*, f., -*ratna-kota*, m. N. of wks.; -*vilāsa*, m. a partic. drug, L.; -*vratā*, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat.; (-*ta-pūjā*, f.), -*śukta*, n., -*stotra*, n., -*hridaya*, n., (-*ya-stotra*, n.); *my-ashṭaka*, n. N. of wks. - *laya* (*hār*), m. a great dwelling, MW.; a gr^o temple, gr^o monastery, ib.; a temple, W.; a monastery, L.; a place of refuge, sanctuary, asylum, W.; the Loka or world of Brahmā, W.; a tree &c. sacred to a deity, W.; a place of pilgrimage, L.; the gr^o Universal Spirit, L.; a partic. half month, Tīthyad.; N. of a place, Cat.; of a man, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a partic. festival, the day of the moon's change in the month Bhādra and the last day of the Hindī lunar year, Col.; of a partic. deity, A.; (prob.) n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat.; -*prayoga*, m., -*śrāddha-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. - *lakṣa*, mfn. having a gr^o forehead, R. - *lāsā* (*hār*), f. 'very lazy', N. of a woman, Cat. - *li-kapabhi*, f., v.l. for *-dī-k*, q.v., L. - *liṅga*, n. a gr^o Liṅga or phallus, Rājāt.; N. of a place, Cat.; mfn. having a gr^o male organ (N. of Śiva), MBh.; -*yogin*, m., -*jastrin*, m. N. of authors, Cat. - *lila-sarasvatī*, f. a form of the goddess Tārā, q.v., Tantras. - *lugi*, m. N. of an astronomer, Cat. - *paddhati*, f. N. of wk. - *lodha* (W.) or -*lodhra* (L.), m. a species of Symplocos, - *loman*, m. N. of the superior of a Buddhist monastery, Buddh. (w.r. *loma*; cf. *-roman*). - *lola*, mfn. excessively eager, L.; m. a crow, L. - *loha*, n. 'gr^o iron', magnetic iron, L. - *vaṇṣa*, m. 'gr^o lineage or race', N. of a well-known wk. written in Pāli by a monk named Mahānāma in the 5th century, MWB. 65 &c.; mfn. sprung from a gr^o race or family, MW.; -*samudbhava*, mfn. spr^o or descended fr^o a gr^o or f^o, MW.; *śāvali*, f. N. of wk.; *śya*, mfn. springing from a high or noble race, Rājāt. - *vakkā* (*hār*), mfn. having great space, very spacious or roomy, Kauś. - *vakra*, mfn. large-mouthed, MBh.; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. - *vakṣas*, mfn. broad-breasted (said of Śiva), MBh. - *vajraka*, n. (with *taila*) a kind of oil mixed with other ingredients for medical purposes, Suśr. - *vaṭūra* (*mahā*), mfn. very wide (accord. to Śāy.), RV. i, 133, 2. - *vaṇṣi*, m. a gr^o merchant, Kathās. - *vada*, m. 'speaker of gr^o words', proclaimer or teacher of the highest Vedic knowledge, AitBr. (Śāy.). - *vadha* (*mahā*), m. a mighty or destructive weapon, dest^o thunderbolt, MW.; mfn. carrying a mighty w^o or dest^o shaft, RV. - *vana*, n. a great forest, MBh.; R.; N. of a forest, L.; of a Buddhist monastery in a f^o in Udyāna, Buddh.; mfn. having a gr^o forest, Vop.; -*saṃghārāma*, m. N. of a Buddhist monastery, Buddh. - *vandhyā*, f. a wholly barren woman, Pāṇicar. - *vapa*, m. a species of plant,

L. - *varā*, f. Dūrva grass, L. - *varāha*, m. 'great boar', N. of Viṣṇu in his boar incarnation, Ragh.; of a king, Kathās.; of a wk. (cf. *-varāha*). - *varoha* (*hār*), m. Ficus Infectoria, L. - *vartana*, n. high wages, large pay or allowance, W. - *vartī*, f. a large wick, Viṣṇu. - *valli*, f. a large climbing-plant, Kathās.; Gaertnera Racemosa, L. - *vassa*, m. Delphinus Gangeticus, L. - *vassu* (*mahā*), mfn. possessing much substance, very wealthy, RV. - *vastu*, n. N. of a non-canonical work of northern Buddhism, MWB. 70. - *vākya*, n. any long continuous composition or literary wk. (-*va*, n.), Sāh.; a principal sentence, gr^o proposition, N. of 12 sacred utterances of the Upanishads (e.g. *tat tvam asi*, *aham brahmāsmi* &c., esp. of the mystic words *Tatvam* and *Om*), Vedāntas.; Cat.; N. of an Upanishad; -*tip-paṇa*, m. or n. (?), -*darpaṇa*, m., -*nirṇaya*, m., -*nyāsa*, m., -*pañcī-karaṇa*, n., -*mantrōpadeśa-paddhati*, f., -*muktāvālī*, f., -*ratnāvalī* or *lī*, f., -*rahasya*, n., -*vicāra*, m., -*vivaraṇa*, n., -*viveka*, m., -*vivekārtha-sāksī-vivaraṇa*, n., -*vijākhyā*, f., -*siddhānta*, m.; *kyārtha*, m. (and m.pl. with *atharva-vedīyā*, also *tha-darpaṇa*, m., *tha-prabandha*, m., *tha-prabodha*, m., *tha-vicāra*, m.), *kyōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. - *vāta*, m. a gr^o or stormy wind, Kām.; -*vyādhi*, m. a gr^o or severe nervous disorder, Suśr.; -*samūha*, m. a tempest, MBh. - *vāt-sapra*, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. - *vādin*, m. a gr^o controversialist, Buddh. - *vāmadevya*, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. - *vāyu*, m. a tempestuous wind, gale, Bhāṣhāp.; air (as one of the five elements), MW. - *vārāha*, m. N. of wk. (cf. *varāha*). - *vārūpi*, f. the festival on the 13th day of the moon's decrease in the month Caitra, SkandaP. - *vārttika*, n. 'great Vārttika or critical commentary', N. of Kātyāyana's Vārttikas on the Sūtras of Pāṇini (cf. *māhāv*). - *vārshikā*, f. a species of plant, Buddh. - *vāla-bhī*, m. N. of a Mahārshi and of a transposition of Pādas in reciting the Vāḥkhyā (invented by him), AitBr.; Śāy.; ĀśvSr. - *vāstu*, n. gr^o space, Bhpr.; mfn. occupying gr^o sp^o, ib. - *vāhana*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. - *vikrama*, mfn. very valorous or courageous, L.; m. N. of a lion, Hit.; of a Nāga, Buddh. - *vikramin*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. - *vighna*, m. or n. a gr^o obstacle, MānGr.; R. - *viñā*, mfn. very wise or intelligent, Buddh. - *viṇa*, n. a kind of factitious salt, Cat. - *vidagdha*, mfn. very clever, L. - *videha*, n. N. of a mythical country, Campak.; Śatr.; (ā), f. (with *vyriti*, in the Yoga system) N. of a certain condition of the Manas or mind, Cat. - *vidyā*, f. a gr^o or exalted science, MW.; N. of Lakṣmī, VP. (= *vītra-rūpōpāsana*, Comm.); of Durgā, MārKp.; of a Mantra, Cat.; pl. of a class of personifications of the Śakti or female energy of Śiva (10 in number), R.T.L. 187; -*dīpa-kalpa*, m., -*prakaraṇa*, n., -*prayoga*, m., -*sāra-candrōdaya*, m., -*stava*, m., -*stotra*, n. N. of wks.; *yūsvārī*, f. N. of a goddess (perhaps a form of Durgā), Cat. - *vidyut-prabha*, m. N. of a Nāga, Buddh. - *vipulī*, f. a kind of metre, Piṅg., Sch. - *vibhāṣā*, f. a general alternative, a rule containing a gen^o alt^o, MW.; -*śāstra*, n. N. of wk. - *vibhāṣā*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. - *vibhūti*, f. manifestation of gr^o might, excessive might, BhP.; the gr^o goddess of welfare, Lakṣmī, BhP.; mfn. possessing gr^o might, MBh. (said of Viṣṇu); BhP. - *virāha*, m. a gr^o separation, Pracand. - *virāva*, mf(ā)n. loud-sounding, l^o-crying, l^o-roaring, Ragh. - *vivāha*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. - *viśiṣṭa*, mfn. said to be for *mahād-v*, 'distinguished among the great', Pāṇ. vi, 3, 46, Vārtt. I, Pat. - *viśa*, n. 'gr^o poison', a kind of p^o, Suśr.; mfn. very poisonous or venomous, R.; Suśr.; m. Coluber Naga, L. - *vishu-va*, n. (VP., or *va-saṃkrānti*, f., MW.) the vernal equinox, the moment of the sun's passing into Aries (differing by sev. days from European computation). - *viśṇu*, m. the great Viṣṇu, RāmātUp.; Cat. (esp. N. of Viṣṇu when worshipped by Buddhists, MWB. 215); N. of Kapila, L.; -*pūjā-paddhati*, f., -*stuti-tīkā*, f.; *nor mahā-stuti*, f. N. of wks. - *vistara*, mfn. very extensive or copious, Bhartī. - *vihāra*, m. a gr^o Buddhist monastery, Buddh.; N. of a Bud^o mon^o in Ceylon, ib.; -*viśin*, m. pl. N. of a Bud^o sect, ib. - *viol*, m. N. of a hell, Mn. - *viṇa*, f. a kind of lute, Lāt. - *vīta* (*hār*), m. N. of a son of Savana, Pūr.; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by that king, VP.; (v.l. *-vira*). - *virā*, m. a gr^o hero, RV.; Kathās.; Tantras.; N. of Viṣṇu, DhyanUp.; an archer, bowman, L.; a lion, L.;

N. of Garuḍa (the bird and vehicle of Viṣṇu), L.; of Haumat, A.; of Gautama Buddha, MWB. 23; sacrificial fire, BhP.; a sacrific^o vessel, ŚBr.; thunderbolt, L.; a white horse, L.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; a kind of hawk, W.; Helminthostachys Laciniata, L.; -*jarāṭaka*, L.; N. of sev. kings, MārKp.; R.; Pur.; of the last Arhat of the present Avasarpīṇī (the last and most celebrated Jaina teacher of the present age, supposed to have flourished in Behar in the 6th century B.C.), MWB. 529; (ā), f. a species of bulbous plant, L.; -*carita*, n. 'the exploits of the gr^o hero (Rāma)', N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti, IW. 502; -*caritra*, n. = prec.; N. of another wk.; -*rānanda*, m. or n. (?) N. of a drama. - *virya* (*mahā*), mfn. of gr^o strength or energy, very powerful, v^o potent, v^o efficacious, ŚBr.; MBh.; R. &c.; m. yam, L.; N. of Brahmā, W.; of Indra in the 4th Manv-antara, MārKp.; of a Buddha, L.; of a Jina, MW.; of sev. kings, R.; Pur.; of a Bhikṣu, Buddh.; (ā), f. (only L.) the wild cotton-shrub; = *mahā-satāvārī*, L.; N. of Samjīta (the wife of Sūrya); -*parākrama*, mfn. of gr^o power and heroism, MBh. - *vrīkṣā*, m. a gr^o tree, AV.; TāṇḍyaBr. &c.; a species of Euphorbia, Suśr.; Car.; -*pīlu* (q.v.), L.; -*kṣīra*, m. n. the milky juice of the above tree, Suśr.; -*gala-skāndha*, mfn. one whose neck and shoulders resemble corresponding parts of a gr^o tree, MBh. - *vriddha*, mfn. very old or aged, R. - *vrinda*, n. a partic. high number (= 100,000 Vṛindas), R. - *vrīṣā*, m. a gr^o bull, Rājāt.; Phaseolus Radiatus, L.; pl. N. of a people, AV.; ChUp. - *vega*, mf(ā)n. greatly agitated (as the sea), R.; moving swiftly, flowing rapidly, flying sw^o, very fleet or swift or rapid, MBh.; m. an ape, L.; the bird Garuḍa, L.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; -*labdha-sthāma*, m. N. of a king of the Garuḍas, Buddh.; -*vati*, f. a species of plant, Suśr. - *vedānta-śaṅka*, n. N. of wk. - *vedi*, f. the gr^o Vēdi or altar i.e. the whole V^o, ŚrS. - *vedha*, m. a partic. position of the hands or feet (in the practice of Yoga), Cat. - *vela*, mfn. having high tides or strong currents, billowy, surgy, MBh. - *vaipulya*, n. gr^o magnitude, wide extent, Lalit. - *sūtra*, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra wk. - *vaira*, n. gr^o enmity, Kām. - *vairāja*, n. N. of a Sāman, Gaut.; (ā), f. a partic. religious observance (Iṣṭi), ĀśvSr. - *vaila-stha* (*mahā*), mfn. (perhaps) abiding in a very remote hiding-place, RV. i, 133, 3. - *vaivādeva* (*mahā*), m. N. of a Graha (q.v.), VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. - *vaivānara-vrata*, n. N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr. - *vaivāṃśmitra*, n. N. of two Sāmans, Br. - *vaishāmbha*, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. - *vyasana-saptaka*, n. collection of seven vices (viz. *mṛigayā*, *akṣha*, *stri*, *pāna*, *vāk-pārushya*, *artha-dūṣhaṇa*, and *danḍa-pārushya*), L. - *vyādhī*, m. a gr^o or severe disease, Suśr.; the black leprosy, MW. - *vyākṛiti*, f. the gr^o Vyākṛiti (q.v.), N. of the mystical formula *bhūḥ bhūvaḥ svāḥ*, ŚhaṅvBr.; GṛŚrS.; Nir. &c. - *vyut-patti*, f. N. of a Sanskrit-Tibetan lexicon. - *vyūha*, m. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh.; of a Deva-putra, Lalit. - *vrana*, n. a serious wound, Vārhāt. - *vratā*, n. a gr^o duty, fundamental duty (5 in number, accord. to the Jaina system), Hyog.; Yogas.; a gr^o vow, Sāh.; a gr^o religious observance, R.; Pur.; N. of a Sāman or Stotra appointed to be sung on the last day but one of the Gayāṃ-ayana (applied also to the day itself or its ceremonies or, accord. to Comm., to the Śāstra following the Stotra), AV.; Br.; TS. &c.; the relig^o usages of the Pāśupatas, Prab., Sch.; W.; mf(ā)n. one who has undertaken solemn religious duties or vows, performing a gr^o vow, MBh.; R. &c.; observing the rule of the Pāśupatas; also used to explain *māhi-vrata* (q.v.), Nir.; Śāy.; m. a Pāśupata, Kathās.; N. of a poet, Cat.; -*dhara*, mfn. one who has undertaken gr^o religious duties or vows, BhP.; -*paddhati*, f., -*prayoga*, m. (and *gāṇu-krama*, m.), -*bhāṣya*, n. N. of wks.; -*vat* (*-vratā*), mfn. connected with the Mahā-vrata Sāman &c., TS.; KātyŚr., Sch.; -*vesha-bhṛt*, mfn. wearing the dress of a Pāśupata, Kathās.; -*haurta*, n. N. of wk. - *vratika*, mfn. related to the Mahā-vrata Sāman &c., ŚaṅkhŚr.; observing the rule of the Pāśupatas, a Pāśupata, Kathās.; (v.l., and perhaps more correctly *māhāv*). - *vesha*, mfn. dressed as a Pāś, Kathās. - *vratin*, mfn. practising the five fundamental duties of Jains, observing the rule of the Pāś, Kathās.; Rājāt.; Daś.; m. a Pāś, ib.; N. of Śiva, L.; a devotee, ascetic (= *jōṭiṅga*), L.; = *urav-kāṭa* (?), L. - *vratīya*, mfn. relating to the Mahā-

vrata Sāman or to the Mahā-vrata day, Kāth.; Br. — **vrāta** (*mahā-*), mfn. accompanied by a gr^o host (of Maruts; said of Indra), RV. — **vrīhi** (*mahā-*), m. large rice, TS.; AitBr. &c.; *-maya*, mfn. consisting of large rice, Hcat. — **śa** (*hāśa*), m. N. of a son of Krishna, BHP. — **śaknūi**, m. N. of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh. — **śakti**, mfn. very powerful or mighty (said of Śiva), Śivag.; m. N. of Kārtikeya, L.; of a son of Krishna, BHP.; of a poet, Cat.; *-nyāsa*, m. N. of wk. — **śakya**, m., w.r. for *-śākya* (q.v.), Rājāt. — **śakṭa**, m. the sine of the sun's elevation, Sidhāntaś. — **śakṭha**, m. a great conch-shell, MBh.; the temporal bone, L.; a human bone, L.; a partic. high number (= 10 Nihkharas), L.; one of Kubera's treasures, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, BHP.; m. n. the frontal bone, L.; *-maya*, mfn. formed of temporal bones, L.; *-malā-śaṅkhāra*, m. N. of wk. — **śaṭha**, m. a species of thorn-apple, L. — **śaṇa-puṣhpikā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **śata-koṭi**, f. N. of wk. — **śatā** or **śatāvartī**, f. a species of plant, BHP. — **śana** (*hāśa*), mfn. eating much, voracious, a great eater, Nir.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; m. N. of an Asura, BHP. — **śani-dhvaṇa** (*hāśa*), m. a banner with a gr^o thunderbolt delineated on it, Ragh. — **śaphara**, m. a species of carp, BHP. — **śabda**, m. a gr^o noise, loud sound, loud cry, MBh.; Kathās.; the word *mahā*, MBh.; Tīthyād.; any official title beginning with the word *mahā* (5 such titles are enumerated), Inscr.; Rājāt.; mfn. very noisy or loud, Kathās. — **śamī**, f. a large Acacia Suma, Pañcat. — **śambhu**, m. the gr^o Śiva, Cat. — **śaya** (*hāśa*), m. 'great receptacle, the ocean, L.; mfn. having a noble disposition, high-minded, magnanimous, noble, liberal, open, unsuspicious, AshvāṅS.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.; m. a respectable person, gentleman (sometimes a term of respectful address = Sir, Master), MW. — **śayana**, n. a gr^o or lofty bed or couch, Buddh. — **śayyā**, f. a gr^o or lofty or splendid couch, Bhartṛ. — **śara**, m. a species of reed, L. — **śarira**, mfn. having a gr^o body, Suśr. — **śarman**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śarka**, m. 'large-scaled,' a kind of prawn or sea crab, Mn.; Yājñ.; (ā), f. a kind of sweet citron, L. — **śalkalīn**, mfn. large-scaled (a fish), Kull. on Mn. iii, 272. — **śastra**, n. a powerful weapon, MBh. — **śāka**, n. a kind of vegetable, Yājñ. — **śākya**, n. a gr^o or noble Śākya, Lalit.; Rājāt. — **śākha**, mfn. having gr^o branches, L.; (ā), f. a gr^o traditional recension of a Vedic text, L.; Uṛaria Lagopodioides, L. — **śānti**, f. an expiatory observance and recitation (for averting evil), GrS.; VarBrS. (also *ī*, m. c.); N. of two wks.; *-nirūpaṇa*, n., *-pad-dhati*, f., *-vinīyoga-mālā*, f. N. of wks. — **śāmbavaka**, m. N. of a nian, ŚāṅkhGr. — **śāntirākōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **śāla**, m. a gr^o Vatica Robusta, R. (*su-m*); (*mahā-*), the possessor of a large house, a gr^o householder, ŚBr.; Up. &c.; N. of a son of Janam-eyaya, Hariv. (cf. *śilā*). — **śālī**, m. a kind of large rice, Suśr. — **śālīna**, mfn. very modest, BHP. — **śālvaṇa**, n. 'gr^o fomentation,' N. of a remedy, ŚārhGS. — **śāṇana**, n. gr^o rule or dominion, Bhartṛ. (v. l.); gr^o edict or order of government, MW.; nfn. exercising gr^o dom^o, having gr^o power, Dhīrtas.; m. (perhaps) a minister who enforces the royal edicts, MW. — **śāmbi**, f. a species of Dolichos, L. — **śīra**, mfn. large-headed, L.; m. a kind of serpent, Suśr.; a species of lizard, ib.; N. of a Dānava, MBh.; of a man, ib.; *-raḥ-samud-bhava*, m. (with Jainas) N. of the 6th black Vāsu-deva, L.; *-ro-dhara*, see *mahā-kāya-ś*. — **śilā**, f. a kind of weapon (a Śata-ghnī with iron nails), L. — **śiva**, m. the gr^o Śiva, Pañcar.; BrahmapV.; *-rātri*, f. N. of a festival (= *mahā-rātri*, q.v.); *-trinirṇaya*, m., *-tri-vrata*, n. (and *īa-nirṇaya*, m.), *-try-udyāṇa*, n. N. of wks. — **śīta-vatī**, f. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 5 gr^o tutelary goddesses (see *mahā-rakṣā*), Buddh.; (*mahā-śetaṇ*, W.). — **śītā**, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. — **śīrṣa**, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L. — **śīla**, m. N. of a son of Janam-eyaya, BHP. (cf. *-śāla*). — **śukti**, f. a pearl muscle, mother of p^o, L. — **śuklā**, f. N. of Śaras-vatī, L. — **śubhra**, n. silver, L. — **śūdra**, m. a Śūdra in a high position, an upper servant, Kauś.; a cowherd, Pāp. iv, 1, 4, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; (ā), f. = *mahatī śūdrā*, ib.; (ī), f. a female cow-keeper, (or) a cowherd's wife, ib.; L. — **śūnya**, n. 'great vacancy or vacancy,' N. of a partic. mental condition of a Yogin, Cat.; *-lā*, f. (with Buddhists) 'gr^o void,' N. of one of the 18 vacinities or vacancies, Dharmas. 41 — **śrīṅga**, m. a species of stag, L. — **śetavati**, f. = *śīta-vatī* above. — **śairīsha**, n. N. of two

Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. — **śalla**, m. a gr^o rock or mountain, Bhartṛ.; N. of a m^o, MārKP. — **śaiva-tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **śoṇa**, m., 'gr^o Śoṇa,' N. of a river, MBh. — **śaundī**, f. a species of Achyranthes, L. — **śaṇṣhira**, see *-saushira*. — **śāman** (*hāśa*), m. a precious stone, Kir. — **śmaśāna**, n. a gr^o cemetery or place for burning the dead, Kathās.; N. of the city of Benares (whither Hindūs are in the habit of going to die), Kāśikh. — **śyāmā**, f. Ichneumon Frutescens, Suśr.; Dalbergia Sissoo, L. — **śrama** (*hāśa*), m., 'gr^o hermitage,' N. of a sacred hermitage, MBh. — **śramāṇa**, m. 'gr^o religious mendicant,' N. of Gautama Buddha, L.; a Jina, Gal. — **śrāvaka**, m. a gr^o Śrāvaka or disciple (of Gautama Buddha or of a Jina), Lalit.; HyOG. — **śrāvāpikā**, f. a species of medicinal drug, L. — **śrāvāpi**, f. a species of plant, (perhaps) Sphaeranthus Indicus, Suśr. — **śrī**, f. N. of Lakshmi, W.; of a Buddhist goddess, L. — **śruti**, m. N. of a Gandharva, Hariv. — **śrotriya**, m. a gr^o theologian, ChUp.; BHP. — **ślakṣhṇā**, f. sand, L. (v. l.) = *śva* (*hāśa*), m. N. of a man, MBh.; *-śālā*, f. the principal royal stables or office of superintending them, Rājāt. — **śvāsa**, m. 'great breathing or difficulty of br^o,' a kind of asthma, Suśr.; ŚārhGS.; *-sārin*, m. or n. (with *lauha*) a partic. preparation of iron, L. — **śveta**, mfn. very white, of a dazzling whiteness, L.; (ā), f. a species of plant, Suśr.; Batatas Paniculata, L.; Clitoria Ternatea, L.; a species of Achyranthes, L.; white or candied sugar, L.; N. of Durgā, DevT.; of Sarasvatī, L.; of a goddess, Hcar. (accord. to some = *ravi-stha-devatā*); of a woman, Kād.; *-ghanṭī*, f. a species of plant, L. — **śhaṭ-takra-taila**, n. a partic. mixture, BHP. — **śhaṣṭhī**, f. a form of Durgā, Tantras. — **śhodhā-nyāsa**, m. (with Kaulikas) N. of a partic. position of the hands and feet, Cat.; of wk. — **śhamī** (*hāśa*), f. 'gr^o 8th,' the 8th day in the light half of the month Āsvin (or festival in honour of Durgā, called D^o-pūjā), Kālp.; Cat.; *-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk.; *-śaṇḍhi-pūjā*, f. the festival mentioned above, Col. — **śamśiṣṭa**, m. N. of a mythical mountain, Kāraṇḍ. — **śamhitā**, f. gr^o connexion or combination, TUp. — **śamkṣā**, mfn. very intricate or difficult, full of great difficulties, very troublesome, MW.; n. a great danger or distress, Bhartṛ. — **śamkalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **śamkrānti**, f. 'gr^o passing,' the sun's entrance into Capricorn, the winter solstice, MW. — **śamghika**, w.r. for *-śamghika*, q.v. — **śamjñā**, f. a partic. high number, Buddh. — **śatī**, f. a highly virtuous or faithful woman, any w^o who is a pattern of conjugal fidelity, Pañcat.; Hit.; Vet. — **śato-bṛīhatī**, f. (RPrāt.; RAnukr.) and **śato-mukhā**, f. (RPrāt.) two kinds of metre. — **śat-tā**, f. absolute being, abso^o existence, RāmātUp. — **śattrā**, n. a gr^o Soma sacrifice, a gr^o festival on which S^o is offered, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Āpast. — **śat-tva**, m. a gr^o creature, large animal, MBh.; n. = *śat-tā* above, Up.; mfn. steady, constant (see *-lā* below); having a gr^o or noble essence, noble, good (of persons); with Buddhists, N. of a Bodhi-sattva, MBh.; R. &c.; extremely courageous, MBh.; Kathās.; containing large animals (see *-lā* below); m. a Buddha, L.; N. of Kubera, L.; of Gautama Buddha as heir to the throne, Buddh.; *-lā*, f. 'constancy of character' and 'the containing large animals,' Kāv.; *-vadha*, m. the killing of a gr^o creature or large animal, R. — **śatya**, m. N. of Yama, L. — **śana** (*hāśa*), n. a splendid seat, MBh.; Kathās.; *-parichada*, mfn. amply supplied with seats and furniture, MW. — **śamdhī-vigraha**, m. the office of prime minister of peace and war, Rājāt. (cf. *-śaṇḍhivigraha*). — **śanna**, m. N. of Kubera, L. (cf. *-sat-tva*). — **śannī**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. — **śantami**, f. 'gr^o 7th,' N. of a partic. 7th day, W. — **śabhā**, f. a large (dining) hall, Kathās. — **śama**, m. pl. N. of a school of the Śāma-veda, Divyāṅ. — **śamaṅgā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **śamaya**, m. or n. (?) N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. — **śamāpta**, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. — **śamudra**, m. 'great sea,' the ocean, Var. — **śambhava**, m. N. of a Buddhist world, Buddh. — **śammata**, m. 'highly honoured,' (with Buddhists) N. of the first king of the present age of the world; of a Turkish chief, Buddh. — **śammatiya**, m. pl. N. of a Buddhist school, Buddh. — **śammohana** or **na-tantra**, n. 'greatly bewildering,' N. of a Tantra. — **śarasvatī**, f. the gr^o Sarasvatī, Cat.; *-dvādaśa-nāma-stotra*, n., *-śukla*, n., *-stava-rāja*, m., *-stotra*, n. N. of wks. — **śaroja**, n. (with Buddhists) a partic. high number (= *mahāmbu-ja*), L. — **śarga**, m. a gr^o or completely new

creation (after a complete destruction of the world), Col. — **śarja**, m. Terminalia Tomentosa, L.; Artocarpus Integrifolia, L. — **śarpa**, m., 'gr^o serpent,' N. of the Darvī-kara snake; n. N. of sev. Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. — **śaha**, mfn. much-enduring, bearing much, W.; m. Rosa Moschata, L.; (ā), f. N. of various plants, Car.; Suśr. (Gomphraena Globosa, Glycine Debilis, L.; Wrightia Antidysenterica &c., L.). — **śahasra-nāman**, n. a list of 1000 names of Rāma from the Rudray. — **śahasra-pramardana**, n. N. of a Sūtra, Buddh.; (ī), f. N. of one of the 5 gr^o tutelary goddesses, Buddh. — **śahasra-pramardini**, f. = prec.f., W. — **śagara-prabhā-gambhira-dhara**, m. N. of a king of the Garuḍas, Buddh. — **śamkhyāyana**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. — **śamghika**, m. pl. N. of a Buddhist school, Buddh. (w. r. *-saṃghika*; cf. MWB. 157). — **śādhana-bhāga**, m. a great executive minister or officer of state, Rājāt. — **śādhn**, mfn. very good, Buddh.; (vī), f. = *satī* (q.v.), Kathās. — **śāntapana**, m. 'greatly tormenting,' a kind of severe penance (viz. subsisting for 6 successive days respectively on cow's urine, cow-dung, milk, curds, ghee and water in which Kuśa grass has been boiled, and fasting on the 7th; or instead of 1 day some authorities assign a period of 3 days to each penance, considering the first kind as the common Śāntapana [Mn. xi, 212]; others omit the 6th and 7th penance, making the whole last 15 days), Yājñ. — **śāmdhivigraha**, m. the prime minister of peace and war, Inscr. (cf. *-śaṇḍhivigraha*). — **śāman**, n. a great Sāman, L.; *-ma-rāja*, n. N. of a Sāman. — **śāmanā**, m. a great vassal, Inscr. — **śāmanya**, n. the widest universality, generality in the broadest sense, Sarvad. — **śāra**, mfn. 'having gr^o sap or vigour,' firm, strong, R.; Mālav.; valuable, precious, R.; m. a tree akin to the Acacia Catechu, L.; n. N. of a city, Buddh. — **śārathi**, m. 'gr^o charioteer (of the sun),' N. of Aruna or the Dawn, L. — **śārtha**, m. a gr^o caravan, MBh. — **śāvetasa**, n. N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. — **śāhasa**, n. excessive violence, gr^o cruelty or outrage, brutal assault, W.; extreme audacity, MW. — **śāhasika**, mfn. extremely daring or foolhardy, one who goes to work very rashly, Sarvad.; m. a robber, Yājñ.; Pañcat.; an assaulter, violator, W.; *-lā*, f. great boldness or daring, MW.; gr^o energy; (*ayā*), ind. in a very decided manner, Pañcat. — **śāhasin**, mfn. = *-rāhasika*, mfn. (q.v.), BHP. — **śī** (*hāśi*), m. a large scimitar or sword, W. — **śiṅha**, m. a gr^o lion, R.; MārKP.; the fabulous animal Sarabha, L.; N. of two princes, Cat.; Inscr.; *-gati*, mfn. having the gait or bearing of a noble lion (said of Yudhiṣṭhira), MBh. (cf. IW. 381, n. 1); *-leja*, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **śitā**, f. a species of Crotolaria, L. — **siddha**, m. 'very perfect,' a great saint, perfect Yogin, W.; *-dhānta*, m. N. of the younger Ārya-bhaṭṭa's wk. on astronomy. — **siddhi**, f. 'great perfection,' a partic. form of magical power, Prab.; Śāntiś. &c. — **śukha**, n. 'having gr^o joy,' a Buddha, L.; n. 'gr^o pleasure,' copulation, L. — **śu-gandha**, mfn. very fragrant, L.; (ā), f. a species of plant, Suśr.; Piper Chaba, L.; = *sarpākṣhī*, L.; n. a fragrant unguent, Dhanv. — **śu-gandhi**, m. a kind of antidote, Suśr. — **śu-darśana**, m. N. of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh. — **śundarī-tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **suparṇa**, m. a gr^o bird, ŚBr. — **śu-bhikṣa**, n. great abundance of food, good times, Rājāt. (pl.). — **śura** (*hāśa*), m. a gr^o Asura, MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; (ī), f. a gr^o female demon, MBh.; N. of Durgā, MārKP. — **śubhaya**, m. a high-spirited horse, ŚBr. — **śukta**, n. a gr^o hymn, AitBr.; pl. the gr^o hymns of the 10th Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda (i. e. 1-128), ib.; m. the composer of the gr^o h's (of the 10th Maṇḍ), GrS.; *-vidhāna*, n. N. of wk. — **śūkṣhma**, mfn. very fine or minute or subtle, L.; (ā), f. sand, L. — **śūci**, m. (with *vyūha*) a partic. mode of arraying troops in battle, Kathās. — **śūta**, m. a military drum, W. — **setu**, m. 'gr^o bridge,' N. of certain sacred syllables pronounced before a partic. mystical formula, Cat. — **seṇa** (*mahā-*), mfn. having a great army, RV. (Śāy.); MBh.; m. the commander of a large force, a general, W.; N. of Kārtikeya or Skanda, TĀr.; MānGr.; MBh. &c.; of Śiva, MBh.; the father of the 8th Jina of the present era, W.; N. of various sovereigns, Kathās.; (ā), f. a gr^o army, Vas.; *-narēvāra*, m. N. of the father of the 8th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L. (cf. *mahasena-n*); *-nā-vyūha-parākrama*, m. N. of a Yaksha, Buddh. — **soma**, m. a species of Soma plant, Suśr. — **saukhyā**, mfn. feeling intense delight,

Sūryapr. — **saura**, n. N. of two wks. — **saushira**, m. a kind of scurvy in the mouth, Suśr. — **skandha**, m. 'large-shouldered, high-sh'; a camel, W.; (ā), f. 'having a strong stem', Eugenia Jambolana, L. — **skandhin**, m. the fabulous animal Sarabha, L. — **stūpa**, m. 'great Stūpa or pile', a great Buddhist structure for containing relics, Buddh. — **stotra**, n. the great Stotra, Vait. — **stoma**, mfn. having a great Stoma, AitBr. — **stra** (^{hās}), n. a gr^o or powerful missile, p^o bow, MuṇḍUp.; MBh.; Kathās. — **sthali**, f. 'gr^o ground', the earth, L. — **sthavira**, m. 'gr^o elder', N. of a class of monks among Buddhists, MWB. 255. — **sthāna**, n. a high position or station, lofty rank, MBh.; — **prāpta**, m. (prob. w. r. for next) N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **sthāma-prāpta**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; of Buddha, Lalit. — **sthāla**, m. or n. (?) a species of plant, Buddh. — **sthūla**, mfn. very coarse or gross, L. — **snāna**, n. a gr^o washing, Hcat. — **snāya**, n. a gr^o artery, L. — **sneha**, m. combination of the 4 kinds of fat, BhPr. — **spada** (^{hās}), mfn. 'having a gr^o position', mighty, powerful, Hariv. — **smṛiti**, f. gr^o tradition, MBh.; N. of Durgā, MārKp.; — **maya**, mfn. (ā, m. c.) n. containing gr^o traditions, Hariv.; ^{ty-upasthāna}, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. — **śya** (^{hās}), mfn. large-mouthed, AV. — **sragvin**, mfn. wearing a gr^o garland (said of Śiva), MBh. (cf. **māla**). — **srotas**, n. 'great stream', the bowels, Car. — **svana**, m. a loud sound, R.; mfn. (ā) n. making a loud noise, loud-sounding, crying aloud, MBh.; R.; n. a kind of drum (= **malla-tūrya**), L.; N. of an Asura, Hariv.; (am), ind. noisily, loudly, MW. — **svapna**, m. the gr^o dream, Sāṃkhyapr. — **svara**, mfn. loud-sounding, R. — **svāda** (^{hās}), mfn. very tasteful, savoury, Rājāt. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a commentator, Cat. — **haṇsa**, m. 'great Haṇsa' (q. v.), N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcar. — **hanu**, mfn. having large jaws, MBh.; Hariv.; m. N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a being attending on Śiva, ip. — **haya**, m. N. of a king, BhP. — **harmya**, n. a great building or palace, splendid mansion, Rājāt. — 1. **hava** (^{hās}), m. a gr^o war or battle, MBh. — 2. **hava**, m. a gr^o sacrifice, ŚiS. — **havis**, n. the principal oblation at the Sākaṇi-cdha sacrifice, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; clarified butter, MārKp.; N. of Śiva, MBh. (cf. **havis**): (**mahā-**), m. N. of a Hotri, MaitrS.; TAr.; ŚāṅkhSr. — **hasta**, mfn. having large hands (N. of Śiva), MBh. — **hastin**, mfn. having large hands, RV. — **hāsa**, m. loud laughter, L.; mfn. laughing loudly, R. — **hi** (^{hās}), m. a gr^o serpent, ŚBr.; Kathās. — **gandhā**, f. Piper Chaba, L. — **valaya**, mfn. (ā) n. wearing a gr^o serpent as a bracelet (said of Durgā), MārKp.; — **jayana**, n. the sleeping (of Viṣṇu) on the gr^o serpent, Hit. — **hima-vat**, m. N. of a mountain, Śatr. — **hetu**, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. — **hema-vat**, mfn. richly adorned with gold, ŚāṅkhGr. — **halihila**, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 38. — **hna** (^{hās}), m. 'advanced time of day', the afternoon, ŚāṅkhBr. (cf. **niśā**, **rātra**). — **hrada**, m. a gr^o tank or pool, Mn.; R. & C.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; of a mythical pool, Siddhāntas.; Gol.; of Śiva, Śivag. (cf. **tirtha-m**). — **hrasva**, mfn. very short, exceedingly low, L.; (ā), f. Mucuna Prurius, L. **Mahēcca**, mfn. having high aims, magnanimous, ambitious, Ragh.; Pañcat.; — **tā**, f. ambition, Kathās. **Mahēndra**, m. the great Indra, AV. & C. & C. (also applied to Viṣṇu [R.] and Śiva [Śivag.]); a partic. star, VP.; a great chief or leader (**sarva-dvānam**), Nal.; a partic. high number, Buddh.; N. of a younger brother (or son) of Aśoka (who carried the Buddhist doctrine into Ceylon), MWB. 59; of another prince (= Kumāra-gupta), Inscr.; of a poet, Cat.; of various other writers and teachers (also with **ācārya** and **śūtri**), ib.; of a mountain or range of m^os (said to be one of the 7 principal chains in India, and sometimes identified with the northern parts of the Ghats), MBh.; Kāv. & C.; of a place, MW.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.; (ī), f. a species of plant, L.; — **kadalī**, f. a species of banana, L.; — **ketu**, m. great Indra's banner, Var.; — **guṇṭa**, m. N. of a prince, Inscr.; — **guru**, m. 'gr^o I^os teacher', N. of the planet Jupiter (= Bṛihas-pati), Var.; — **cāpa**, m. 'gr^o I^os bow', L.; — **tva**, n. the name or rank of gr^o I^o, AitBr.; MBh.; — **devi**, f. the wife of gr^o I^o, VarBṛS., Sch.; — **dhvaja**, m. = **ketu**, VarBṛS.; — **navarī**, f. 'gr^o I^os city', i. e. Amarāvati, L.; — **nātha**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — **pāla**, m. N. of a king (also called **nirbhaya-rāja**, the pupil and patron of Rājā-śekhara), Bālar., Introd.; — **mantrin**, m. 'gr^o I^os counsellor', the planet Jupiter,

Var. (cf. **guru**); — **mandira**, n. gr^o I^os palace, Vikr.; — **mahōtsava**, m. a gr^o festival in honour of gr^o I^o, Cat.; — **yāga-prayoga**, m. N. of wk.; — **yājñi**, mfn. one who worships gr^o I^o, MnSṛ.; — **varman**, m. N. of a prince, L.; — **vārūṇi**, f. a species of plant, L.; — **śakti**, m. N. of a man, Kathās.; — **siṅha**, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; — **drācārya-śiṅha**, m. N. of an astronomer, Cat.; — **drāṇī**, f. 'the wife of gr^o I^o', i. e. Śaci, MBh.; — **drāḍḍitiya**, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; — **drādri**, m. N. of a mountain, BhP.; — **drīya**, mfn. sacred or belonging to gr^o I^o, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 29; — **drīya**, mfn. id., ib. (with **graha**, m., Kāth.); — **drōtsava**, m. festival of gr^o I^o, MW. **Mahēbhya**, m. a very rich man, Campak. **Mahēsa**, m. 'great lord or god', N. of Śiva, Cāp.; of a Buddhist deity, W.; of various authors and other men (also with **kavi**, **thakura**, **bhaṭṭi** and **miśra**), Cat.; — **candra-tirtha-nandin**, — **nārāyaṇa**, m. N. of authors, Cat.; — **netra**, n. 'Śiva's eyes', N. of the number 'three', Śrutab.; — **bandhu**, m. Aegle Marmelos, L.; — **liṅga**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Kshītis.; — **saṃhitā**, f. N. of wk.; — **śākhya**, mfn. having the name of 'great lord', highly distinguished or eminent, Buddh. **Mahēśāna**, m. = **mahēśa**, N. of Śiva, Cat. (— **bandhu**), m. = **śa-dh**, A.; (ī), f. 'great lady', N. of Pārvaṭi, Pañcar. **Mahēśitri**, m. = **mahēśāna**, Cat. **Mahēśvara**, m. a great lord, sovereign, chief, ŚvetUp.; MBh. & C. (with **tridaśānam**, 'chief of the gods', i. e. Indra); a god (opp. to **prakṛiti**), ŚvetUp.; N. of various gods (esp. of Śiva and of Kṛiṣṇa; pl. of the Loka-pālas or guardians of the world, viz. Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuṇa), MBh.; R. & C.; of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; of various authors and other men, Inscr.; Siddhāntas.; Cat.; bdellium, L.; (ī), f. N. of Durgā, Tantras. (IW. 522); of Dākṣhāyaṇi in Mahā-kāla, Cat.; a kind of brass or bell-metal, L.; Clitoria Ternatea, L.; — **kara-cyutā**, f. 'dropped from the hand of Śiva', N. of the river Kara-toyā, L.; — **tirtha**, m. N. of a Sch. on R. and of another author, Cat.; — **tva**, n. supreme lordship or dominion, Up.; — **datta**, m. N. of a merchant, HParis.; — **dikṣhanta**, m. N. of an author (^{tiya}, n. his wk.), Cat.; — **dīpa**, m., **dharmadharma**, m. or n. N. of wks.; **nyāyāḍāṅkāra**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of an author (^{tiya}, n. his wk.), ib.; — **liṅga**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Kshītis.; — **vaidya**, m. N. of a lexicographer, Col.; — **siṅha**, m. N. of a king of Mithilā (patron of Ratna-pāṇi), Cat.; — **siddhānta**, m. = **paṣu-pati-sāstra**, q. v., Col.; — **rānuanda**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — **riya**, n. N. of wk. **Mahēshu**, m. a great arrow, MārKp.; mfn. armed with a great arrow, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 107, Sch. **Mahēshudhi**, f. a gr^o quiver, MBh. **Mahēshvāsa**, m. a gr^o archer, MBh. (also **-tama**); R.; N. of Śiva, Śivag. **Mahākōddishṭa**, n. a kind of funeral ceremony, Cat. **Mahātareya**, n. N. of the AitUp.; GrS. **Mahārāṇḍa**, n. a species of Ricinus, L. **Mahāliṅga**, f. great caradonoms, L. **Mahāśvarya**, n. gr^o power, Pañcar. **Mahōkṣhā**, m. a large bull, ŚBr. & C. & C. (— **tā**, f., Ragh.). **Mahōgra-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. **Mahōcchraya**, mfn. of great height, very lofty, R. **Mahōcchraya-vat**, mfn. id., Pañcat. **Mahōtkā**, f. (prob. w. r. for **mahōtkā**) lightning, L. **Mahōttama**, m. orn. (?) N. of a partic. fragrant perfume, Kathās. **Mahōtpala**, n. a large water-lily, Nelumbium Speciosum, MBh.; N. of Dākṣhāyaṇi in Kamalākṣha, Cat. **Mahōtpāta** (in comp.) a gr^o portent or prodigy; — **prāyaścitta**, n. N. of wk.; mfn. very portentous, having great prodigies, R. **Mahōtsanga**, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. **Mahōtsava**, m. (ifc. f. ā) a gr^o festival, any gr^o rejoicing, MBh.; Kāv. & C.; the god of love, L.; — **maya**, mfn. (ā) n. consisting of gr^o festivals, Kathās.; — **vidhi**, m. N. of wk.; — **śavin**, mfn. celebrating gr^o I^os, Hcat. **Mahōtsāha**, mfn. having gr^o power or strength or energy, Yājñi.; MBh. & C.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. **Mahōdadhī**, m. the gr^o ocean, a gr^o sea (4 in number), MBh.; Kāv. & C.; N. of a poet, Cat.; — **ja**, m. 'sea-born', a muscle, shell, MBh. **Mahōdaya**, m. great fortune or prosperity, Kāv.; BhP.; pre-eminence, sovereignty, L.; final emancipation, L.; mfn. conferring gr^o fortune or prosperity, very fortunate, Mn.; MBh. & C.; thinking one's self very lucky, BhP.; in a lord, master, L.; sour milk with honey, L.; N. of a Vāsishṭha, R.; of a royal chamberlain (who built a temple), Rājāt. (cf. below) of another man, MBh.; of a mountain, R.; (ā), f. N. of the city and district of Kānya-kubja, Bālar. (also m. L.); Uraia Lagopodioides, L.; an overgrown maiden, L.; N. of a mythical town on mount Meru, BhP., Sch.; of a hall or dwelling in the world

of the moon, Kād.; — **svāmin**, m. N. of a temple built by Mahōdaya, Rājāt. **Mahōdara**, n. 'large abdomen', dropsy, L.; mfn. (ā) n. big-bellied, Ragh.; Car.; m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a Dānava, ib.; of a Rākṣhasa, R.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of a son of Viśvāmitra, R.; (ī), f. Asparagus Racemosus, BhPr.; Cyperus Pertenus, L.; N. of a daughter of Maya, VP.; — **ra-mukha**, m. N. of an attendant of Durgā, Kathās.; — **rēṣvara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat.; — **rya**, m. N. of a man, MBh. (v. l. ^{odaya}). **Mahōdāra**, mfn. mighty, powerful, W. **Mahōdyama**, m. great effort or exertion, W.; (with Jaiṇas), a partic. Kalpa, Dharmas.; mfn. very energetic or diligent or persevering, studiously occupied or busily engaged in (loc. or dat.), Śukas.; Rājāt. **Mahōdyoga**, mfn. making gr^o exertions, very laborious or industrious, MW. **Mahōdreka**, m. a partic. measure of capacity (= 4 Prasthas), L. **Mahōdhas**, mfn. 'large-uddered', rich in clouds or water (said of Parjanya), Pat. **Mahōnnata**, mfn. very high or lofty, ŚārṅgP.; m. the palm or palmyra tree, L. **Mahōnnati**, f. great elevation, high rank or position, L. **Mahōnnada**, m. excessive intoxication, great ecstasy, W.; a species of fish, L. **Mahōnnāna**, mfn. very extensive or weighty, AV. **Mahōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad; — **dīpikā**, f. N. of a Comm. on it. **Mahōpanishada**, n. a gr^o science or mystical doctrine, Up. **Mahōpamā**, f. N. of a river, MBh. (v. l. ^{mahōpaga}). **Mahōpasthāna-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. **Mahōpādhyāya**, m. 'gr^o teacher', N. of various scholars and authors (e. g. of Bhāravi, Vidyā-nātha, Raghunātha & C.), Cat. (cf. **mahā-mahōp**). **Mahōpāsaka**, n. a lay-brother, Buddh. (w. r. **mahōp**). **Mahōraga**, m. a gr^o serpent (with Jaiṇas and Buddhists a class of demons), MBh.; Kāv. & C. (cf. MWB. 220); n. the root of Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L.; — **dashṭa**, mfn. bitten by a gr^o serpent, MaitrUp.; — **lipi**, f. a kind of writing, Lalit. **Mahōrasaka**, mfn. broad-chested, MBh.; R. **Mahōrmin**, mfn. having gr^o waves, very billowy, MBh. **Mahōlīkā**, f. a gr^o firebrand, MBh.; a gr^o meteor, Mn.; R.; lightning (?), see **mahōtkā**. **Mah-oshṭha**, mfn. gr^o-lipped (said of Śiva), MBh. **Mahāṅga**, mfn. (ā) n. having a strong current, Kathās.; m. N. of a son of Tvashṭri, ib. **Mahāñjas**, n. great might or power, W.; mfn. very vigorous or powerful or mighty, Mn.; MBh. & C.; m. a hero, champion, W.; N. of a king, MBh.; of Su-brahmaṇya, L.; pl. of a people, MBh.; **jāsa**, n. the discus of Viṣṇu, L.; (ī), f. a species of plant, L.; **jaska**, mfn. = **mahōdyas**, L. **Mahāñḍani**, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. **Mahāñḍavāhi**, m. N. of a Vedic teacher, AśvGr. **Mahāñshadha**, n. a very efficacious drug, a sovereign remedy, panacea, Kāv.; Kathās.; N. of certain very strong or pungent plants (such as dried ginger, garlic, long pepper & C.), Suśr.; Pañcar.; L. **Mahāñshadhī**, f. a great or very efficacious medicinal plant, MBh.; Kāv. & C. (also ^{dhī}); Dūrvā grass, L.; Mimosa Pudica, L.; N. of a serpent-maid, Kāraṇḍ.; (ā) n. f. N. of various medicinal plants (such as Hinglisha Repens, Aconitum Ferox & C.), Suśr.; Pañcar.; L.; ^{dhī-sikta}, n. N. of RV. x, 97, Cat.

1. **Mahānta**, mfn. great, Sūparṇ.; m. N. of a prince, VP.

2. **Mahānta**, mfn. (for **mahar-anta**) ending with **mahar**, MBh.

1. **Māhi**, mfn. (only nom. acc. sg. n.) = **mahāt**, great, RV.; AV.; VS.; ind. greatly, very, exceedingly, much, ib.; ŚāṅkhSr.; m. n. greatness, BhP.; m. = **mahat**, intellect, ib.; f. = 1. **māhi**, the earth, L. (in comp. not always separable from 1. **māhi**, q. v.) — **keru** (**māhi-**), mfn. praising highly, RV. i, 45, 4 (fr. ² **kṛi**; Sāy. = **prādūha-karman**, fr. ¹ **kṛi**). — **kshatra** (**māhi-**), mfn. possessing great power, RV. — 1. **tā**, f. (for 2. see p. 803, col. 1) greatness, BhP. — **tvā**, n. greatness, might, RV.; VS. & C. — **tvānā**, n. id. (ā, ind. by greatness), RV. — **nadī**, f. (only in voc. **mahe-nadī**) a great river, ib. — **nasa**, m. a form of Śiva or Rudra, BhP. — **pa**, m. N. of a man, Cat. (cf. next). — **pati**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **māgha** (**māhi-**), mfn. rich in oblations or treasures, RV. i, 122, 8. — **mat**, mfn. much, abundant, MBh.; m. marriage-fire, L. — **matī**, mfn. (only in voc. **mahe-mate**) high-minded (said of Indra), RV. — **ratna**, mfn. possessing great treasures, RV. — **vṛidh**, mfn. greatly rejoicing, RV. vii, 31, 10 (Sāy. 'giving great wealth'; SV. **mahe-vṛidh**). — **vrata** (**māhi-**), mfn. having

great power, ruling mightily, RV.; AV. — **shvāni** (for -*svā*), mfn. very noisy, RV.

2. **Mahi**, in comp. for *mahi*. — **datta**, m. N. of a man, Vās.; Introd. — **dāsa**, m. N. of a son of Itarā, AitAr.; ChUp.; — **budha**, m. (prob. w. r. for *bhaṭṭa*) N. of an author, Cat. (cf. *mahi-dāsa-bhaṭṭa*).

3. **Mahi**, in comp. for 2. **mahin**. — 2. **tā**, f. (for 1. see p. 802, col. 3) festivity, Nalōd.

Mahita, mfn. honoured, celebrated &c., Inscr.; Kāv.; proper, right, W.; m. (scil. *gaṇa*) a class of deceased ancestors, MārKp.; N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; of Kailāsa, L.; of a man, g. *gargādi*; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. (VP. *ahitā*); n. the trident of Śiva, L. **Mahitāmbhas**, mfn. whose waters are celebrated, Kir.

1. **Mahin**, mfn. = *mahāt*, great, mighty, RV. (-*tama*, mfn., RV. x, 115, 6).

2. **Mahin**, mfn. keeping a feast, festive, Nalōd. (cf. 3. *mahi*, above).

Mahina, mī(ā)n. = 1. *mahin*, great, mighty, RV.; n. sovereignty, dominion, L.

Mahinā. See *mahimān*.

Mahima, in comp. for *mahiman*. — **taramaṅgikā**, f. N. of wk. — **bhaṭṭa** and **siṅha-gaṇi**, m. N. of two authors, Cat. — **sundara**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **stava**, m. N. of a hymn (cf. under *mahimān*). **Mahimōdaya**, m. N. of wk.

Mahimān, m. greatness, might, power, majesty, glory, RV. &c. &c. (°*himnā* or °*hind*, ind. mightily, forcibly, RV.); the magical power of increasing size at will, Vet.; Pañcar. (cf. MWB. 245); magnitude (as one of Śiva's attributes; °*mnah stava*, m., *stūti*, f., *stotra*, n. N. of hymns; cf. *mahima-stava*); N. of a man, Rājat.; a N. of Mammata, q. v., Cat.; du. N. of two Grahas at the Aśva-medha sacrifice, ŚBr.; ŚS.

Mahimā, f. = *mahimān*, greatness &c., R. — **taramaṅga**, m. N. of wk. — **vat**, m. (scil. *gaṇa*) a class of deceased ancestors, MārKp.

Mahimna, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Mahimnāra, m. N. of a prince, Hariv.

Mahishā, mī, *mūhishā* n. great, powerful, Naigh. iii, 3; m. (with *suparṇā*) the sun, AV.; (with or scil. *mrigā*, once with *mrigāyām*) a buffalo, RV. &c. &c. (considered as the emblem of Yama and of a Jaina saint); a great priest, Mahidh.; the son of a Kshatriya and a Tivari, L.; N. of an Asura (slain by Durgā or Skanda), MBh.; Pur.; of a Sādhyā, Hariv.; of a sage (author of a Comm. on the Prāt. of the Yajur-veda), Cat.; of a mountain in Śālmala-dvīpa, VP.; pl. N. of a people, Hariv.; (ē), f., see below. — **kanda**, m. a species of bulbous plant, L.

— **ga**, mfn. riding upon a buffalo (as Yama), VarBrS. — **ghnī**, f. 'slayer of the demon Mahisha', N. of Durgā, Heat. — **cara**, mfn. = *ga*, Cand. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a b°, Kathās. — **dhvaja**, m. 'having a b° for an emblem', N. of Yama, L. — **pāla** (Kathās.), °*laka* (Rājat.), m. a buffalo-herd, L.

— **mardini**, f. 'crusher of Mahisha', N. of Durgā, Cat.; a prayer addressed to D°, ib.; — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra, ib. — **yamana**, m. 'buffalo-tamer', N. of Yama, Dhūrtan. — **valli**, f. a kind of creeper, L.

— **vāhana**, m. 'having a buffalo for a vehicle', N. of Yama, Kpr. — **śataka**, n. N. of a poem. — **śūdanī**, f. = *ghātini*, A. **Mahishāksha** or **śhaka**, m. a kind of bellium, L. **Mahishānanā**, f. 'buffalo-faced', N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. **Mahishārdana**, m. 'tormentor of Mahisha', N. of Skanda, MBh. **Mahishāsura**, m. the Asura or demon Mahisha (from whom the country of Mysore is said to take its name), RTL. 431; — *ghātini*, f. 'slayer of the A° Mahisha', N. of Durgā, Hariv.; — *majjōthā*, f. 'produced from the marrow of the A° M', a kind of perfume, Gal.; — *mardini*, f. = *ghātini* (°*dini-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra); — *sambhava*, m. 'produced from the A° M°' (cf. *majjōthā*) or 'pr' in Mysore, a kind of bellium, L.; — *śūdanī* (Kathās.); — *rāpakhā* or *rārdini* (Hariv.) = *ghātini*. **Mahishōtsarga-vidhi**, m. N. of wk.

Mahishaka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B.); VarBrS. (v. l. *māhishā*).

Mahishi, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

Mahishita, mfn. changed into a buffalo, Kāv. **Māhishī**, f. a female buffalo, b°-cow, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; any woman of high rank, (esp.) the first or consecrated wife of a king (also pl.) or any queen, RV. &c. &c.; the female of a bird, BhP.; (with *samudrasya*), N. of the Gaṅgā, Hariv.; an unchaste woman or money gained by a wife's prostitution, L.; a species of plant, L.; N. of the 15th day

of the light half of the month Tāisha, L. — **kanda**, m. a species of bulbous plant (= *mahisha-k°*), L. — **goshtha**, n. a stable for buffalo-cows, Pāṇ. v, 2, 29, Vārt. 3, Pat. — **dāna**, n. N. of wk.; — *prayoga*, m.; — *mantra*, m.; — *vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — **pa**, m. N. of a man (orig. = next), Vcar. — **pāla**, m. a keeper of buffalo-cows, L. — **priyā**, f. a species of grass, L. — **bhāva**, m. the state or condition of a buffalo-cow, Kathās. — **śataka**, n. N. of a poem. — **stambha**, m. a pillar or column adorned with a buffalo's head, MW.

Mahishṭha, mfn. greatest, largest, BhP.

Mahishmat, mfn. (fr. *mahisha*) rich in buffaloes, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 87, Vārt.; m. N. of a king, Hariv.; Pur.; (atī), f. N. of a partic. lunar day (personified as a daughter of Angiras), MBh.

Mahishvanta, mfn. (fr. *mahis*, √1. *mah*?) refreshing, delighting, RV. vii, 68, 5 (others 'great'; Sāy. = *ribisā*).

1. **Mahi**, f. (cf. 2. *māh*) 'the great world', the earth (cf. *urvi*, *pṛithivī*), RV. &c. &c. (in later language also = ground, soil, land, country; earth (as a substance), Mn. vii, 70; the base of a triangle or other plane figure, Col.; space, RV. iii, 56, 2; v, 44, 6 &c.; a host, army, ib. iii, 1, 12; vii, 93, 5 &c.; a cow, RV.; VS. (Naigh. ii, 11); du. heaven and earth, RV. i, 80, 11; 159, 1 &c. (Naigh. iii, 30); pl. waters, streams, RV. ii, 11, 2; v, 45, 3 &c.; Hingstha Repens, L.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of a divine being (associated with Idā and Sarasvatī, RV. i, 13, 9, Sāy.; cf. Naigh. i, 11); of a river, MBh.; Hariv.; of the number 'one', Ganit.

— **kampa**, m. 'earth-tremor', an earthquake, VarBrS. — **kshit**, m. 'earth-ruler', a king, prince, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **candra**, m. 'earth-moon', N. of a king, Col. — **cara** or **cārin**, mfn. moving on the earth, MBh. — **ja**, mfn. 'earth-born', (prob.) born in the desert (said of horses), MBh.; m. a plant, tree, ib.; 'son of the Earth', N. of the planet Mars, VarBrS. (ā), f. N. of Sītā, A.; n. green ginger, L. — **jivā**, f. the horizon, Gol. — **taṭa**, n. N. of a place, VarBrS.

— **taṭa**, n. the surface of the earth, ground, soil, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *visarpi*, m. 'earth-walker', an inhabitant of the earth, Hariv. — **dāsa**, m. N. of various authors (also *bhaṭṭa*; cf. *mahi-d°*), Cat.

— **ḍurga**, mfn. inaccessible through (the nature of) the soil; n. a fort inaccessible &c., Mn. vii, 70 (others 'a fort built of earth'). — **dhara**, mfn. 'e°-bearing', supporting the earth, Hariv.; m. a mountain, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of Vishnu, VP.; of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; of various men and authors (esp. of a Sch. on VS.); — *datta*, m. N. of a man, Vās., Introd. — **dhra**, m. (for *-dhara*) a mountain, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of the number 'seven', Sūryas. (cf. *parvata*); N. of Vishnu, BhP. — **dhraaka**, m. (cf. prec.) N. of a king, R. (v. l. *mahāndhraka*).

— **na** (°*hina*), m. 'earth-ruler', a king, prince, Ragh. — **nātha**, n. 'earth-lord', = prec., Pañcat. — **ndra** (°*hindra*), m. id. (lit. 'earth-Indra'); — *drēndra*, m. an Indra among kings, MBh. — **pa**, m. 'earth-protector', a king, MBh.; N. of a lexicographer, Cat.

— **patana**, n. prostration on the ground, humble obeisance, R. — **pati**, m. 'e°-lord', a king, sovereign (*-tva*, n.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a kind of big lime, L. — **pāla**, m. 'e°-protector', a king, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of various princes (also *-deva*), Kathās.; Śatr.; — *putra*, m. a king's son, prince, MārKp. — **putra**, m. a son of the earth, Hariv.; the planet Mars, Yājñ.; (ē), f. N. of Sītā, A. — **prishṭha**, n. the surface of the e°, Bhartṛ. — **prakampa**, m. = *kampa*, VarBrS. — **pradāna**, n. a gift of land, Pañcat. — **praroḥa**, n. 'e°-growing', a tree, MBh. — **prāsāsana**, n. dominion over the e°, ib. — **prācira**, m. n. 'earth-fence', the sea, L. — **prāvāra**, n. 'earth-enclosure', the sea, L. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of a grammarian, Col. — **bhartṛi**, m. 'e°-supporter', a king, Kāv.; Rājat. — **bhāra**, m. a burden for the earth, Pañcar. — **bhuḥ**, m. 'earth-enjoyer', a king, Kāv.; Kathās. — **bhrit**, m. = *bhartṛi*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a mountain, ib. — **maghavan**, m. 'earth-Indra', a king, Naish.; Rājat. — **maṇḍala**, n. the circumference of the e°, the whole e°, Kād.; Sūryas. — **ma**, mī(ā)n. consisting of e°, earthen, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (ē), f. (with *naṭi*) the e° compared to a ship, BhP. — **mahikāṇu**, m. 'e°-moon', an illustrious king, Naish. — **mahēndra**, m. 'great Indra of the e°', a king, Rājat. — **mṛiga**, m. the earthly antelope (opp. to *tārā-mṛiga*), R. iii, 49, 45. — **rajas**, n. 'e°-dust', a grain of sand, MārKp. — **raṇa**, m. N. of a son of Dharma (one of the Viśve Devāḥ), Hariv.

— **rata**, m. N. of a king, Cat. (v. l. *bahinara*).

— **randhra**, n. a hole in the e°, MārKp. — **ruh**, m. (nom. -*ruṭ*) 'earth-grower', a plant, tree, Kir. — **ruha**, m. id., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Tectona Grandis, L. (prob. w. r. for *-saha*). — **latā**, f. an earth-worm, dew-worm, L. — **vallabha**, m. 'e°-lover', a king, Daś. — **śāsaka**, m. pl. N. of a school, Buddh.

— **śvara** (°*hīsva*), m. 'e°-lord', a king, Cat. — **sam-gama**, m. N. of a place, ib. — **saha**, m. Tectona Grandis, L. (cf. *-ruha*). — **suta**, m. 'son of the earth', the planet Mars, VarBrS.; (ā), f. N. of Sītā, A. — **sura**, m. 'e°-god', a Brahman, Daś. — **sūnu**, m. = *suta*, L. — **svāmin**, m. 'earth-lord', a king, Pañcat. **Mahy-uttara**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. *samanantara* and *brahmōttara*).

2. **Mahi**, in comp. for *maha*. — √*kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make great, magnify, exalt, Śamk.

Mahīya, Nom. A. °*yāte*, to be joyous or happy, RV. &c. &c.; to prosper, TUp.; to be exalted, rise high, R.; to be highly esteemed or honoured, Kāv. (also pr. p. Pass. *mahīyamaṇa*, Bhaṭṭ.).

Mahīyatva (?), g. *vimuktādi* (cf. *māhīyatva*).

Mahīyas, mfn. greater, mightier, stronger (or 'very great, v° mighty &c.'), Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with *hāsa*, m. very loud laughter; with *kula*, n. a very noble family).

Mahīyā, f. joyousness, happiness, exultation (dat. °*yāt*), RV.; TS.; N. of a partic. verse, ĀpŚr., Sch. **Mahīyā**, mfn. joyous, happy, RV.

Mahe-nadi, **mahe-mati**, **mahe-vṛidh**. See under 1. *mahi*, p. 802, col. 3.

Mahmān, m. greatness, AV.

Mahya, mfn. (prob.) highly honoured, MBh. (= *mahat*, Nilak.); m. pl. N. of a people, VP.; (ā), f., see under *mahīya*, p. 804, col. 1.

महक्क mahakka, m. a wide-spreading fragrance, L.

महत् mahāt, **mahān** &c. See p. 794, cols. 2, 3.

महमददल mahamada-edala, m. = محمد N. of a prince, Cat.

महम्मद mahammada, m. = محمد N. of a king, ib.

महायय mahayāyā, **mahāye** &c. See p. 794, col. 3.

मह mahar &c. See p. 794, col. 3.

महल mahalla, m. (fr. Arabic محل *mahall*) a eunuch in a king's palace or in a harem, L.

Mahallaka, mī(ā)n. old, feeble, decrepit, Lalit.; Kāraṇḍ.; m. = prec., L.; a large house, mansion, L.; (ikā), f. a female attendant in the women's apartments, L.; N. of a daughter of Prahlāda, Kathās.

Mahallika, m. = *mahalla*, L.

मह mahas, **mahasa** &c. See p. 794, col. 3.

महा mahā, **mahā-kahara** &c. See p. 794, col. 3.

महाभिप mahābhisha, m. N. of a sovereign of the race of Ikshvāku, MBh.; Kād.; BhP.

महि mahi, **mahi-keru** &c. See p. 802, col. 3.

महिका mahikā, f. mist, frost (for *mihikā*, q. v.), L. **Mahikāṇu**, m. the moon, Naish.

महित mahita, **mahin** &c. See col. 1.

महिन्क mahindhaka, m. a rat, L.; an ichneumon, L.; the cord of a pole for carrying loads, L.

महिम् mahiman &c. See col. 1.

महिर mahira, m. the sun (for *mihira*), L. — **kula**, m. N. of a prince, Buddh. (cf. *mihira-k°*).

महिला mahilā, f. (accord. to Up. i, 55 fr. √1. *māh*) a woman, female, Hit.; Sāh. (cf. *mahelā*); a woman literally or figuratively intoxicated, L.; a partic. fragrant drug, L. (= *priyangu*, Bhpr.); N. of a river, Sūhās. — **pāda**, mfn., g. *hasty-ādi* (cf. above), L. **Mahilākhyā**, f. = *priyangu* (cf. above), L. **Mahilāhvayā**, f. id., W.

Mahilā, f. a woman, L. **Mahilukā**, f. a cow, AV.

Mahelā, f. a woman, Nalac.; Nalōd. — **pāda**, mfn., g. *hasty-ādi* (Kāś. *mahilā-p°*).

Mahelikā, f. = *mahelā*, L.

महिलारोप mahilāropya, n. N. of a city in the south, Pañcat. (cf. *mihil°*).

3 F 2

महिष mahisha &c. See p. 803, col. 1.

मही mahī, mahi-kampa &c. See p. 803, col. 2.

महेच्छ mahēccha &c. See p. 802, col. 1.

महेत्थ mahettha, N. of a country, MBh.

महेन्द्र mahēndra &c. See p. 802, col. 1.

महेन्द्रा mahēndra or **maheruṇā**, f. Boswellia Thurifera, L.

महेश mahēśa, °śvara &c. See p. 802, col. 2.

महैकोद्दिष्ट mahāikoddishṭa, mahāūtareya &c. See p. 802, col. 2.

महोक्ष mahōksha, mahōcchraya &c. See p. 802, col. 2.

महोदिका mahodikā or **mahodī**, f. the egg-plant, Bhpr.

महोविशीय mahoviśīya, n. du. (with *prajā-pateh*) N. of two Sāmāns, ArshBr.

महौघ mahāūgha, mahāūjas &c. See p. 802, col. 3.

महू mahna in *puru-m°*. See *puru-madga*.

मह्य mahnyā, f. a partic. exclamation (v. 1. *mahyā*), Gobh.; pl. N. of the Mahā-nāmni verses, TāṇḍBr. (v. 1. *mahnyā*).

महदखान mahmāda-khāna, m. = محمد خان N. of a man, Cat.

महन् mahmān, mahya. See p. 803, col. 3.

मह्युत्तर mahy-uttara. See p. 803, col. 3.

महल mahlaṇa, m. N. of a prince, Rājāt. (cf. *malhāṇa*). — **svāmin**, m. N. of a temple founded by Mahlaṇa, ib.

Mahālaṇa-pura, n. N. of a town, Rājāt. (prob. w. r. for *mahālaṇa* or *malhāṇa-p°*).

मा 1. mā, ind. (causing a following *ch* to be changed to *cch*, Pān. vi, 1, 74) not, that not, lest, would that not, RV. &c. &c.; a particle of prohibition or negation = Gk. *μή*, most commonly joined with the Subjunctive i.e. the augmentless form of a past tense (esp. of the aor., e.g. *mā no vadhir Indra*, do not slay us, O I°, RV.; *mā bhāishīh* or *mā bhāish*, do not be afraid, MBh.; *tapo-vana-vāstinām uparodho mā bhūt*, let there not be any disturbance of the inhabitants of the sacred grove, Śak.; often also with *sma*, e.g. *mā sma gamah*, do not go, Bhag., cf. Pān. iii, 3, 175; 176; in the sense of 'that not, lest' also *yathā mā*, e.g. *yathā mā vo mṛityuḥ pari-vyathā iti*, that death may not disturb you, Prāśūp.; or *mā yathā*, e.g. *mā bhūt kālātyayo yathā*, lest there be any loss of time, R.; *mā na* with aor. Subj. = Ind. without a negative, e.g. *mā doṣho na vadhir mama*, do slay my enemies, Bhāṭṭ., cf. Vām. v, 1, 9; rarely with the augmentless *impf.* with or without *sma*, e.g. *mānam abhikhāshathāh*, do not speak to him, R.; *mā sma karot*, let him not do it, Pān. vi, 4, 74, Sch.; exceptionally also with the Ind. of the aor., e.g. *mā kālas tvām aty-agāt*, may not the season pass by thee, MBh.; cf. Pān. vi, 4, 75, Sch.); or with the *Impv.* (in RV. only viii, 103, 6, *mā no hrīṣitām* [SV. *hrīṣitās*] *agnih*, may Agni not be angry with us; but very often in later language, e.g. *mā kranda*, do not cry, MBh.; *gaccha vā mā vā*, you can go or not go, ib.; *ripur ayam mā jīyatām*, may not this foe arise, Śānti.; also with *sma*, e.g. *mā sva kin cid vaco vada*, do not speak a word, MBh.); or with the Pot. (e.g. *mā Yamam paśyeyam*, may I not see Yama; esp. *mā bhujema* in RV.); or with the Prec. (only once in *mā bhūyāt*, may it not be, R. [B.] ii, 75, 45); or sometimes with the fut. (=that not, lest, e.g. *mā tvām śapṣye*, lest I curse thee, MBh., cf. Vop. xxv, 27); or with a participle (e.g. *mā jīvan vo duḥkha-dagdho jīvati*, he ought not to live who lives consumed by pain, Pañcat.; *gatah sa mā*, he cannot have gone, Kathās.; *mātvam prārthyam*, it must not be so requested, BhP.; sometimes for the simple negative *na* (e.g. *katham mā bhūt*, how may it not be, Kathās.; *mā gantum arhasi*, thou oughtest not to go, R.; *mā bhīd āgatah*, can he not i.e. surely he

must have arrived, Amar.); occasionally without a verb (e.g. *mā śabdah* or *śabdam*, do not make a noise, Hariv.; *mā nūna rakṣiṇaḥ*, may it not be the watchmen, Mṛicch.; *mā bhavāntam analaḥ pavano vā*, may not fire or wind harm thee, Vām. v, 1, 14; esp. = not so, e.g. *mā Prāṭrida*, not so, O Pr°, ŚBr.; in this meaning also *mā mā*, *mā mītvam*, *mā tāvat*); in the Veda often with *u* (*mō*) = and not, nor (e.g. *mā maghōnaḥ pāri khyatam mō asmākam rīṣiṇām*, do not forget the rich lords nor us the poets, RV. v, 65, 6; and then usually followed by *śū* = *śū*, e.g. *mō śū naḥ Nir-rīṭir vadhīt*, let not N° on any account destroy us, i, 38, 6); in ŚBr. *sma mā* — *mō sma* = neither — nor (in a prohibitive sense). — **kim**, ind., g. *cādi* (cf. *na-kim* &c.) = **kis** (*mā*), ind. (only in prohibitive sentences with Subj.) may not or let not (= Lat. *ne*), RV.; may no one (= *ne-quis*), ib. — **kīm** (*mā*), ind. may or let not (= *ne*), RV. — **ciram**, ind. 'not long,' shortly, quickly, MBh.; R.; Pur. (generally after an *Impv.* or augmentless aor., and almost always at the end of a verse; sometimes m. c. for *na-ciram*, q. v.) — **vilambam** (Pañcat.), — **vilambitam** (BhP.), ind. without delay, shortly, quickly (in commands).

मा 2. mā, cl. 3. P. *mīmāti* (accord. to Dhātup. xxv, 6, A. *mīmīte*; SV. *mimeti*; Pot. *mimiyāt*, Kath.; pf. *mimāya*; aor. *āmimet*, Subj. *mimayāt*; inf. *mātavaḥ*), to sound, bellow, roar, bleat (esp. said of cows, calves, goats &c.), RV.; AV.; Br.: Intens., only pr. p. *mimiyat*, bleating (as a goat), RV. i, 162, 2.

1. Māyu, m. (for 2. see p. 811, col. 2) bleating, bellowing, lowing, roaring, RV.; AV.; ŚrS.; 'the bleater or bellow,' N. of a partic. animal or of a Kim-purusha, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Māyūka, mfn. bellowing, roaring, L.

मा 3. mā, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 54) *māti*; cl. 3. A. (xxv, 6) *mīmīte*; cl. 4. A. (xxvi, 33) *māyate* (Ved. and ep. also *mimāti*, Pot. *mimiyāt*, *Impv.* *mimihī*, Pot. *mimet*, Br.; pf. *mamaḥ*, *mame*, *manurē*, RV.; aor. *āmāsi*, Subj. *māsatai*, AV.; *amāsi*, Gr.; Prec. *māsiḥ*, *me-yāt*, ib.; fut. *mātā*; *māsyati*, *māsyate*, ib.; inf. *mē*, *-ma*, RV.; *mātum*, Br.; ind. p. *mītvā*, *-māya*, RV. &c. &c.); to measure, mete out, mark off, RV. &c. &c.; to measure across = traverse, RV.; to measure (by any standard, compare with (instr.), Kum.; (*māti*) to correspond in measure (either with gen., 'to be large or long enough for,' BhP.; or with loc., 'to find room or to be contained in,' Inscr.; Kāv.; or with na and instr., 'to be beside one's self with,' Vcar.; Kathās.); to measure out, apportion, grant, RV.; to help any one (acc.) to anything (dat.), ib. i, 120, 9; to prepare, arrange, fashion, form, build, make, RV.; to show, display, exhibit (*amīmāte*, 'he displayed or developed himself,' iii, 29, 11), ib.; (in phil.) to infer, conclude; to pray (*yacnā-karmāṇi*), Naigh. iii, 19: Pass. *miyāte* (aor. *amāyi*); to be measured &c., RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *māpayati*, °te (aor. *amīmapat*, Pāp. vii, 4, 93, Vartt. 2, Pat.), to cause to be measured or built, measure, build, erect, Up.; GrS.; MBh. &c.; Desid. *mītsati*, °te, Pāp. vii, 4, 54; 58 (cf. *nir-√mā*); Intens. *memī-yate*, Pāp. vi, 4, 66. [Cf. Zd. *mā*; Gk. *μετρον*, *μετρέω*; Lat. *mētor*, *mensus*, *mensura*; Slav. *mētra*; Lith. *mērà*.]

4. Mā, f. See under 4. *ma*, p. 751, col. 2.

1. Mātā, mfn. (for 2. and 3. see pp. 806 and 807) formed, made, composed (?), RV. v, 45, 6 (others 'fr. √man', others 'mātā, mother', cf. *deva-mātā*).

Māti, f. measure, accurate knowledge, L.; a partic. part of the body, L.

Mātu, m. (in music) = *vāg-varṇa-samudāya*, Samgīt.

1. Mātrī, m. (for 2. *mātrī*, f., see p. 807, col. 1) a measurer, Nir. xi, 5; one who measures across or traverses, RV. viii, 41, 4 (cf. 10); a knower, one who has true knowledge, Cat.; N. of a partic. caste, ib. (w. r. for *māḍava*?); of an author, Bṛh.

Mātra, m. a Brāhman of the lowest order i.e. only by birth, Hcat.; (ā), f., see s. v.; n. an element, elementary matter, BhP.; (īc) measure, quantity, sum, size, duration, measure of any kind (whether of height, depth, breadth, length, distance, time or number, e.g. *āṅgula-mātram*, a finger's breadth, Pañcat.; *artha-mātram*, a certain sum of money, ib.; *krośa-*

mātre, at the distance of a Kos, Hit.; *māsa-mātre*, in a month, Lāṭy.; *śata-mātram*, a hundred in number, Kathās.); the full or simple measure of anything, the whole or totality, the one thing and no more, often = nothing but, entirely, only (e.g. *rāja-mātram*, the whole class of kings, ŚāṅkhŚr.; *bhaya-m°*, all that may be called danger, any danger, VarBṣ.; *ratī-m°*, nothing but sensuality, Mn.; *śabda-mātreṇa*, only by a sound, Śak.); *ni(ā and ī)n.* (īc.) having the measure of, i.e. as large or high or long or broad or deep or far or much or many (cf. *āṅgushṭha*, *tāla*, *bāhu*, *yava*, *tāvan*, *cāvan*, *m°*); possessing (only) as much as or no more than (cf. *prajā-yātrika-m°*); amounting (only) to (pleonastically after numerals; cf. *tri-m°*); being nothing but, simply or merely (cf. *padāti*, *manushya-m°*); after a pp. = scarcely, as soon as, merely, just, e.g. *jāta-m°*, scarcely or just born, Mn.; *kṛishṭa-m°*, merely ploughed, KātyŚr.; *bhukta-mātre*, immediately after eating, Mn.) — **tas**, ind. (īc.) from the first moment of (cf. *bhūmi-shṭha-m°*). — **tā**, f. (īc.) the being as much as, no more nor less than anything, Śamkar. — **traya**, mfn. threefold, MārKp. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, Vedāntas. — **rāja**, m. (with *Anaṅga-harsha*) N. of a poet, Cat.

Mātraka (īc.) = *mātra*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (īkā), f. = *mātrā*, a prosodial instant, RPrāt. (cf. *mātrika*).

Mātrā, f. measure (of any kind), quantity, size, duration, number, degree &c., RV. &c. &c. (*bhū-yaṣyā mātrayā*, in a higher degree, Lalit.); unit of measure, foot, VarBṣ.; unit of time, moment, Suśr.; ŚārīgS. (= *nimesha*, VP.; īc. = lasting so many moments, Gaut.); metrical unit, a mora or prosodial instant, i.e. the length of time required to pronounce a short vowel (a long vowel contains 2 Mātrās, and a prolated vowel 3), Prāt.; musical unit of time (3 in number), Pañcat.; (only once īc.) the full measure of anything (= *mātra*), Hariv. 7125; right or correct measure, order, RV.; ChUp.; a minute portion, particle, atom, trifle, ŚBr. &c. &c. (*ayā*, ind. in small portions, in slight measure, moderately, Daś.; Suśr.; *āyām*, ind. a little, Gaṇar.; *rājēti kiyati mātrā*, of what account is a king? a king is a mere trifle, Pañcat.; *kā mātrā samudraya*, what is the importance of the sea? the sea will easily be measured, ib.; an element (5 in number), BhP.; matter, the material world, MaitrUp.; MBh.; BhP.; materials, property, goods, household, furniture, money, wealth, substance, livelihood (also pl.), Vas.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a mirror, Vishp.; an ear-ring, jewel, ornament, Kād.; the upper or horizontal limb of the Nāgarī characters, W. — **kṛita**, mfn. (a metre) regulated by morā, L. — **kośa-bhāravikā**, f. N. of wk. — **guru**, mfn. (food) heavy on account of its quantity or ingredients, Suśr. — **cyutaka**, (prob.) n. 'dropping of morā', N. of a game (in which the dropped morā are to be supplied), Kād. — **chandās**, n. a metre measured by the number of prosodial instants, Col. (cf. *akshara*- and *gaṇa-cch°*). — **di-śraddha-nirpaya** (°trād°), m. N. of wk. — **dnika** (°trād°), mfn. a little more than (abl.), Dharmas. — **prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **bhastrā**, f. a money-bag, purse, Pañcat. — **rādhā** (°trād°), n. half-measure, half of a prosodial instant, APrāt. — **lakshana**, n. N. of a Sūtra wk. — **lābha**, m. pl. acquisition of wealth, MBh. — **vat**, mfn. containing a partic. measure, KātyŚr.; Suśr. — **vasti**, m. a kind of oily clyster, Car.; ŚārīgS. — **vidhāna-sūtra**, n. N. of wk. (= *lakshana*). — **vṛitta**, n. = *chandās*, Col. — **śita** (°trād°), n. eating moderately; °tiya, infu. treating of it, Vāgbh. — **śin** (°trād°), nifu. eating moderately, ib. — **samsarga**, m. the mutual connection between the several parts (of a whole), ŚBr. — **saṅga**, m. attachment to household possessions or utensils, Mn. vi, 57. — **samaka**, n. N. of a class of metres, Col. — **sura** (°trād°), m. N. of an Asura, Vīrac. — **sparśa**, m. material contact, the concurrence of material elements, Bhag.

Mātrika (īc.) all, every kind of (e.g. *mṛiga-mātrika*, pl. all kinds of deer), Suśr.; f. a prosodial instant, mora, RPrāt. (mfn. containing one pr° instant or mora, VPrāt., Sch.); a model, paragon, Bālar.

2. Māna. See p. 809, col. 3.

Māpaka. See p. 810, col. 3.

माउप māūtha, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. (v. 1. *māūyatha*).

मांशु māṁśatū, mfn. (prob.) light yellow, dun-coloured, RV. vii, 44, 3 (Padap. and Prāt. *maṁśatū*); pl. (°catvās) = *aśvāh*, Naigh. i, 14.

Māṁścatvā, mfn. (prob.) yellowish, RV. ix, 97, 52 (*māṁścatva*, ib. 54).

मांस māṁsa, n. flesh, meat &c. (= *māṁsa*, for which it is used in the weak cases accord. to Pāṇ. vi, 1, 63, Vārt. 1, Pat.); it appears only in the following compounds. — **pacana**, nif(ṭ)n. used for cooking meat (as a cauldron), RV. i, 162, 13. — **pāka**, m. = *māṁsa-p*, Kār. ou Pāṇ. vi, 1, 144. **Māṁsā**, n. sg. and pl. flesh, meat, RV. &c. &c. (also said of the fleshy part or pulp of fruit, Suśr.); m. N. of a mixed caste, MBh. (= *māṁsa-vikretrī*, Nilak.); a worm, L.; time, L.; (i), f. Nardostachys jatamansi, Var.; Suśr.; = *kakkolī*, f.; = *māṁsa-cchadā*, L. [Cf. Slav. *meso*; Pruss. *mensa*; Lith. *mėsė*.] — **kacchapa**, m. a fleshy abscess on the palate, Suśr. — **kandī**, f. a fleshy protuberance, ib. — **kara**, n. flesh-making, blood, L. — **kāma**, mfn. fond of *fi*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 1, Vārt. 7, Pat. — **kārin**, n. = *-kara*, L. — **kila**, m. a tumour, polypus (also *laka*), L.; a wart, L. — **kahaya**, m. 'house of flesh', the body, MBh. — **khaṇḍa**, n. a bit of flesh, Subh. — **grīdhyin**, mfn. desirous of flesh, MBh. — **granthi**, m. flesh-swelling, a gland, MW. — **caksus**, n. 'the fleshy eye', Vajracch. (with Buddhists one of the 5 sorts of vision, Dharmas. 65). — **caru**, m. meat-broth, Gobh. — **cchedā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **ccheda**, m. *fi*-cutter, N. of a mixed caste (i, f.), Cat. — **cchedin**, m. id., ib. — **ja**, mfn. 'flesh-born', produced in the *fi* (as an abscess), Suśr.; n. fat, ib. — **tas**, ind. on the fleshy side (of a hide; opp. to *loma-tas*), Mānśr. — **tāna**, m. a polypus in the throat, Suśr. — **tejas**, n. *fi*-narrow, fat, L. — **tva**, n. the being *fi*, MBh.; the derivation of the word *māṁsa*, Mn. v, 55. — **dagdha**, n. cauterizing of the *fi*, Suśr. — **dalana**, m. Amoor Rohitaka, L. — **drāvin**, m. Rumex Vesicarius, L. — **dhāvāna**, n. water in which *fi* has been washed, Suśr. — **dhanta**, mfn. cleaned with *fi* i.e. with the hand, Āpśr. — **niraya**, m. N. of wk. — **niryāsa**, m. the hair of the body, L. — **pa**, m. *fi*-sucker, N. of a Piśāca, Hariv.; of a Dānava, ib. — **pacana**, n. a vessel for cooking *fi*, Vop. — **parivarjana**, n. abstaining from flesh or animal food, Mn. v, 34. — **parivikrayin**, m. a flesh-monger, MW. — **pāka**, m. a kind of disease (destroying the membrum virile), Suśr. — **pitāka**, ni. n. a basket-full or large quantity of flesh, Hariv. — **piṇḍa**, ni. n. a lump of flesh, tumour, Suśr.; *-grīhita-vadana*, mfn. carrying a lump of *fi* in the mouth, MW. — **pitta**, n. a bone, L. — **piyūṣha-latā**, f. N. of wk. — **pnshpikā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **peśī**, f. a piece of *fi*, Gobh.; N. of the fetus from the 8th till the 14th day, L.; a muscle, Bhpr. — **praroḥa**, m. a fleshy excrescence or protuberance, Suśr. — **phala**, m. Cucurbita Citrullus, L.; (ā), f. Solanum Melongena, L. — **budbda-vat**, mfn. having fleshy protuberances, Suśr. — **bhaksha**, mfn. flesh-eating, carnivorous, Kāv.; Kathās. (also *kshaka*); m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **bhakhana**, n. eating *fi* or animal food; — *āpikā*, f. N. of wk. — **bhikshā**, f. begging for *fi* as alms, RV. — **bhūta**, mfn. being *fi*, forming a bait, R.; *fi*-odana, n. boiled rice mixed with meat, ib. — **bhettrī**, mfn. piercing the *fi*, Mn. viii, 284. — **maya**, mf(ṭ)n. consisting of *fi*; *yi peśī*, f. a piece of *fi*, MBh. — **māshā**, f. Glycine Debilis, L. — **mīmāṁsā**, f. N. of wk. — **mukha**, mf(ṭ)n. having *fi* in the mouth, MW. — **maithuna**, n. du. animal food and sexual intercourse, Kātyśr. — **yūtha**, n. a quantity of *fi*, MW. — **yoni**, m. *fi*-born, a creature of *fi* and blood, MBh. — **rasa**, m. *fi*-broth, Suśr.; blood, Gal. — **rucl**, m. fond of *fi*, Hit. — **ruhā**, **rohā**, **rohiḥ**, **rohiṇī**, and **rohi**, f. a species of fragrant plant, L. — **latā**, f. *fi*-tendrill, a wrinkle, Bharty. — **lbudha**, mfn. desirous of *fi*, Hit. — **vat** (*māṁsa*), mfn. having or possessing *fi*, AV. — **varshin**, mfn. raining *fi* (i.e. locusts?), MBh. — **vikraya**, m. the sale of *fi*, Sukas. — **vikrayin** (Mn.), **vikretrī** (MBh.), m. a *fi*-seller (the former also used as a term of reproach). — **viveka**, m. N. of wk. — **vṛiddhi**, f. increase or growth of *fi*, Hit. — **śāla**, mfn. accustomed to eat animal food, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 1, Vārt. 7, Pat. — **śukala**, mfn. producing *fi* and semen, Car. — **śopita**, m. *fi* and blood, g. *gav-ādi*; *-pahkin*, mfn. (a river) miry with flesh and blood, MBh. — **samghāta**, m. swelling of the flesh. — **sāra**, m. *fi*-essence, fat, L.; blood, Gal.; mfn. having the *fi* predominant (among the 7 constituent parts of the body), VarBṛS. — **śneha**, m. *fi*-marrow, fat, L. — **hāsā**, f. skin, L. **Māṁsād**, mfn. *fi*-eating,

carnivorous, L. **Māṁsāda**, mfn. id., Mn.; MBh. &c. **Māṁsādin**, mfn. id., L. **Māṁsānāsana**, n. abstinence from animal food, ŚākhŚr. **Māṁsār-gala**, m. n. a piece of *fi* hanging from the mouth (of a lion &c.), MBh. **Māṁsār-buda**, m. a partic. disease of the membrum virile, Suśr. **Māṁsāsana**, n. eating of meat or *fi*, animal food, Mn. v, 73. **Māṁsāsā**, f. desire of *fi*, ŚBr.; Āpśr. **Māṁsāsin**, mfn. eating *fi*, living on animal food (*ṣi-tva*, n.), R.; Pañcat. **Māṁsāśhṭakā**, f. N. of the 8th day in the dark half of the month Māgha (on which meat or flesh is offered to deceased ancestors), Col. **Māṁsāhāra**, m. animal food, MW. **Māṁse-pad** (strong from *pād*), m. a species of animal, Kāth. **Māṁsēshṭā**, f. a species of flying animal (*vaigalā*), L. **Māṁs-odana**, m. = *māṁsādana*, GrS. **Māṁs-ōnnati**, f. swelling of the flesh, Suśr. **Māṁs-ō-pajivin**, m. 'living by flesh', a dealer in meat, R. **Māṁsādana**, m. meat and boiled rice, ŚBr.; Kathās.; Suśr.; *piṇḍa*, m. a ball of meat and boiled rice, MānGr.; *danika*, mf(ṭ)n., g. *grūdādi*.

Māṁsan-vāt, mfn. (fr. *māṁsan* = *māṁsa*) fleshy (opp. to *a-māṁsā*), TS.

Māṁsala, mfn. fleshy, VarBṛS.; Daś.; Suśr.; bulky, powerful, strong (also applied to sound), Uttarak.; Bālar.; pulpy (as fruit), MW.; m. Phaseolus Radiatus, L. — **phalā**, f. Solanum Melongena, L.

Māṁsi, m. sperm; mfn. having the smell of sperm, L. **Māṁsika**, mfn. *māṁsāya prabhavati*, g. *saṁtā-pādi*; = *māṁsanī niyuktāni dīyate* 'smā', Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 4, 67; m. a butcher or a seller of meat, SaddhP.

Māṁsikā, **māṁsinī** or **māṁsī**, f. Nardostachys jatamansi, L.

Māṁsiya, Nom. P. *ōyāti*, to long for flesh, ŚBr.; Āpśr.

मांसृष्ट māṁ-sprishṭa, mfn. (= *mām anu-prāpta* or *mayā labdha*), ŚBr., Sch.

माकन्द mākanda, m. the mango tree, Kāv.; (i), f. the Myrobalan tree, Myrobalan, L.; another species of plant, L.; yellow sanders, L.; N. of a city on the Ganges, MBh.

Mākandaka, mfn. belonging to the town Mākandī, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 123, Sch.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a city (= *nākandī*), Kathās.

Mākandika, m. (metron. fr. *mākandikā*, Pat.) N. of a man, Buddh.

माकर mākara, mf(ṭ)n. relating or belonging to a Makara or sea-monster (with *ākara*, m. 'mine of M's', the sea, Nalōd.; with *āsana*, n. a partic. posture in sitting, Cat.; with *vyūha*, m. a partic. form of military array, Hariv.; with *saptamī*, f. = *mākara-saptamī*, W.); m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS.

माकरन्द mākaranda, mf(ṭ)n. (fr. *makaranda*) coming from or consisting of the juice of flowers, Uttarak.; Mālatim.

माकलि mākalī, m. the moon, L.; N. of the charioteer of Indra, L. (cf. *mātali*).

माकश्येय mākaśhṭeya, m. patr. fr. *makaśhṭu*, g. *subhrādi*.

माकारध्यान mākāra-dhyāna, n. (prob. fr. i. *mā + k + dh*) a partic. method of abstract meditation, Cat.

माकिम् mā-kim, *mā-kis*, *mākim*. See under i. *mā*, p. 804, col. 2.

माकी māki, f. du. (prob.) heaven and earth, RV. viii, 2, 42 (Say. = *nirmātryau bhūta-jātasya*; others 'the two great ones').

माकीन mākina, mf(ā)n. (fr. 3. *ma*) my, mine, RV. viii, 27, 8.

माकुलि mākulī, m. a kind of snake, Suśr.

माकोट mākoṭa, N. of one of the places in which Dakṣhāyaṇī is worshipped, Cat.

माक्षय mākaśhaya, m. (patr. fr. *makaśhu*, g. *gargādi*, Kāś.) N. of a teacher, AitĀr. (cf. *mān-kshavya*).

माक्षव्य mākaśhavya, f. of prec., g. *lohitādi*, Kāś.

माक्षिक mākaśhika, mfn. (fr. *makaśhikā*) coming from or belonging to a bee, MärkP.; n. (scil. *madhu*) honey, Var.; Suśr.; a kind of h^o-like mineral substance or pyrites, MBh. — **ja**, n. 'honey-born,'

beeswax, L. — **dhātu**, m. pyrites, L. (also *kaḥ dhātuḥ*). — **phala**, m. a species of cocoa-nut, L. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a place, Rājat. **Mākshikā-śarkarā** (i), f. candied sugar, L. **Mākshikāśraya**, n. beeswax, L. (prob. w. r. for *makaśhikā*).

Mākshika, m. a spider, BrahṁUp. (also ā, f.); n. honey, L.; pyrites, L. (cf. *mākshika*). — **dhātu**, m. pyrites, VarBṛS. — **śarkarā**, f. candied sugar, L.

माख mākha, (prob.) n. (fr. *makha*) any relationship based upon an oblation offered in common, Hariv. (v. l. *naukha*).

माखनलाल mākhana-lāla, m. N. of a modern author, Cat.

मागद्य māgadya, mfn. (fr. *magadin*), g. *pragady-ādi*; n. N. of a city or of a place, Gaṇar.

मागध māgadha, mf(ṭ)n. relating to or born in or living in or customary among the Magadhas or the Magadha country, AVPārī.; Lalit. &c.; m. a king of the M^o, MBh.; Hariv.; N. of a mixed caste, AV. &c. &c. (accord. to Mn. x, 11 the son of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaiśya father; he is the professional bard or panegyrist of a king, often associated with *sūta* and *bandin*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; accord. to others one who informs a Rāja of what occurs in bazaars; also an unmarried woman's son who lives by running messages or who cleans wells or dirty clothes &c.; also opprobrious N. of a tribe still numerous in Gujarat, and called the Bhāts, W.); white cumin, L.; N. of one of the seven sages in the 14th Manv-antara, Hariv.; of a son of Yadu, ib.; (pl.) N. of a people (= *magadhāḥ*), AVPārī.; MBh. &c.; of the warrior-caste in Śāka-dvīpa, VP.; of a dynasty, ib.; (ā), f. a princess of the Magadhas, PadmaP.; long pepper, L.; (i), f. a princess of the M^o, MBh.; R.; the daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaiśya father, MBh.; a female bard, Kād.; (with or scil. *bhāshā*), the language of the M^o (one of the Prakṛit dialects), Sāh. &c. (cf. *ardha-m*); Jasminum Auriculatum, L.; a kind of spice, Suśr. (long pepper; white cumin; anise; dill; a species of cardamoms grown in Gujarāt, L.); refined sugar, L.; a kind of metre, VarBṛS.; N. of a river (= *sonū*), R. — **deśiya**, mfn. belonging to or born in the land of the Magadhas, ŚrS. — **pura**, n. 'city of the Magadhas', N. of a city, Cat. — **mādhava**, m. N. of a poet, ib.

Māgadha, mfn. belonging to Magadha, Kārapd.; m. pl. N. of a people (= *magadhāḥ*), Lalit.; (*ikā*), f. (sg. and pl.) long pepper, Suśr.; ŚārīgS.

Māgadhika, m. a prince of the Magadhas, VarBṛS.

मागवी māgavī, f. yellow Panic, L.

माघ māghā, mf(ṭ)n. relating to the constellation Maghā, ŚārīgS.; MBh.; m. (scil. *māsa*) the month Māgha (which has its full moon in the const^o M^o, and corresponds to our January-February), ŚBr. &c. &c.; N. of a poet (son of Dattaka and grandson of Suprabha-deva, author of the Śiṣu-pāla-vadha, hence called Maghā-kavya; cf. IW. 392, n. 2); of a merchant, Vīrac.; (i), f. see below. — **kā-vya**, n. M^o's poem; see above. — **caitanya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **pākshika**, mf(ṭ)n. belonging to one of the two halves of the month Māgha, MBh. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **māsika**, mf(ṭ)n. relating to the month M^o, MBh. — **māhātmya**, n. 'greatness of the m^o M^o', N. of ch. of various Purāṇas; — *saṁgraha*, m. N. of wk. — **vallabhā**, f. and **vyā-khyā**, f. N. of Comms. on Śiṣ. — **śukla**, m. (scil. *paksha*) the light half of the month M^o, Mn. iv, 96. — **śuāna**, n. bathing or religious ablution in the m^o M^o; *-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. **Māghotsava**, n. the chief festival kept by the Samājes (in commemoration of the founding of monotheistic worship by Rāmmohun Roy on the 11th of Māgha i.e. on the 23rd of January), RTL. 504. **Māghōdyāpāna**, n. N. of wk.

Māghī, f. (scil. *tithi*) the day of full moon in the month Māgha, GrSṛS.; MBh. &c.; Hingtsa Repens, L. — **paksha**, m. the dark half of the month M^o, Kātyśr.; *-yajaniya*, n. the first day of the month Phālguna, ib.

Māghya, n. the flower of Jasminum Multiflorum or Pubescens, L.

माघमा māghamā, f. a female crab (= *kar-kāṭī*), L.

माघवत māghavata, mf(ṭ)n. (fr. *magha-vat*) relating or belonging to Indra, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 128, Sch.;

(*ṛ*), f. (scil. *diś*) the east, L. — *cāpa*, m. 'Indra's bow,' the rainbow, Uttarar.

Māghavana, mf(i)n. belonging to or ruled by Indra, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 128, Sch.; (*ṛ*), f. (with *kakubh*) the east, Śis.

Māghona, n. bountifulness, liberality, RV.; (*ṛ*), f. (scil. *diś*) the east, L.

माघश्रेय māghashṛeya, m. patr. fr. *maghash-ṛu*, g. *subhrādi*, Kās.

माङ्कड māṅkaḍa, m. N. of a poet, L.

माङ्क māṅksh, cl. 1. P. māṅkshati, to wish, long for, desire, Dhātup. xvii, 18.

माङ्कष्य māṅksharya, m. patr. fr. māṅkshu, g. *gargādi*; °vyāyāni, L. g. *lohitādi* (cf. māṅksharya).

माङ्गल māṅgala, n. pl. (fr. māṅgala) N. of partic. verses addressed to Agni, Āsvār. °u, m. patr. of a teacher, BhP. °lika, mf(i)n. desirous of success, Pat.; auspicious, indicating good fortune, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (prob.) n. any ausp^o object (as an amulet &c.), Vet.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Daś. °lika, mfn. auspicious, L.; (prob.) n. an ausp^o object, Bālar.

Māṅgalya, mfn. conferring or indicating happiness, auspicious, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. Aegle Marmelos, L.; n. any ausp^o object or ceremony, MBh.; Kāv.; VarBṛs.; welfare, propitiousness, Uṇ. v, 70, Sch.; du. N. of 2 partic. verses, MānGr. — **nāman** (°iyā-), mfn. having an ausp^o name, MaitrS. (v.1. māṅg). — **mridaṅga**, m. a drum beaten on ausp^o occasions, Uttarar. **Māṅgalyārha**, f. Ficus Heterophylla, L.

माङ्गुष्प māṅgushya, m. patr. fr. māṅgusha, g. *kurv-ādi*.

माच māca, m. a way, road, L. (cf. māṭha, mātha).

माचल mācala, m. (perhaps fr. 1. mā + cala) a thief, robber, L.; = *grāha* or *graha*, L.; sickness, L. (cf. *kari-* and *gaja-m*^o).

माचाकीय mācākiya, m. N. of a grammarian, TPrāt.

माचाल mācāla. See *parṇa-m*^o.

माचिका mācikā, f. a fly, L. (cf. *griha-m*^o); Hibiscus Cannabinus, Bhpr. (cf. *kāka-m*^o).

Māci, see *kāka* and *dhvāṅksha-m*^o. — **pattra**, n. a species of medicinal plant, L. (cf. *mañci-p*^o).

माचिरम् mācīram. See under 1. mā, p. 804, col. 2.

माजल mājala, m. the blue roller, L. — **pura**, n. N. of a city, Cat.

माजव mājava, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

माजिक mājika, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

माजिरक mājiraka, m. patr. fr. *majiraka*, g. *śivādi*.

माजीज mājija, N. of a place, Cat. (v.1. mājija and mājūja).

मान्जिष māñjishṭha, mfn. (fr. māñjishṭhā) dyed with madder, red as m^o, GrS.; R. &c.; n. red, red colour, W.

Māñjishṭhaka (R.), °ṭhika (Uttarar.), mfn. = prec.

Māñjishṭhi -/kṛi, P. -karoti, to dye with madder, Bālar.

माञ्जीरक māñjīraka, m. patr. fr. *mañjīraka*, g. *śivādi*.

माटङ्क māṭaṅka, m. a salt market, L.

माटाञ्चक māṭaṃchaka, m. a species of tree, L.

माटि māṭi, f. armour, mail, L.

माटियारि māṭiyāri or māṭiyāri, N. of a city, Kshītṣ.

माठ māṭha or māṭhya, m. a road, L. (cf. māca, mātha).

माठर māṭhara, m. (fr. māṭha) the superintendent of a monastic school or college, L.; a Brāhman, Gal.; (fr. māṭhara, g. *biddādi*), N. of an ancient teacher, Kauś.; Vait.; of a disciple of Paraśurāma, Bāl.; of one of the Sun's attendants, MBh.; (with *ādrya*) of the author of the Sāmkyha-kārikā-

vṛtti, Cat.; of Vyāsa, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v.1. *rāmāṭha*); (*ṛ*), f. N. of a woman (cf. *kāiyapī-bālākya-maṭhari-putra*).

Māṭharaka, mfn. (fr. māṭhara), g. *dhūmādi*.

Māṭharāyana, n. patr. fr. māṭhara, g. *haritādi*.

Māṭharya, n. patr. fr. māṭhara, Uṇ. v, 39, Sch.

माठय māṭhavya, m. N. of a Brāhman, Śak.

माठी māṭhi, f. armour, mail, L. (cf. māṭi).

माठ्य māṭhya. See *māṭha*, col. 1.

माड māḍ, cl. 1. P. Ā. māḍati, °te, to measure, weigh, Dhātup. xxi, 29 (v.1. for *māh*).

Māḍa, n. measure, weight, quantity, W.; Car-yota Urens, L. (also māḍā-druma; cf. *madya-d*^o).

माडव māḍava, m. a partic. mixed caste, L.

माडाप māḍāpya, mfn. (fr. māḍāra), g. *pragdy-ādi*.

माडि māḍi, m. a palace, L.

माडुक māḍḍuka or māḍḍukika, m. (fr. māḍḍuka) a drummer, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 56.

माडि māḍhi, f. (only L.) the fibre or the germ of a leaf; honouring, reverencing (fr. √ *mah*); dejection, sadness; a back or double tooth (also māḍḍhi); poverty, indigence; anger, passion; the hem or border of a garment; N. of a district.

माण māṇa, m. a species of plant (= māṇaka), L.

Māṇaka, m. Arum Indicum, L.; n. the bulb of Arum Indicum, L.

Māṇaki-vrata, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat.

माणव māṇava, m. a youth, lad, youngster (esp. a young Brāhman; also contemptuously = little man, manikin), Kāty.; Kār. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 161 &c. (cf. *danḍa-m*^o); a pearl ornament of 16 strings, L.; (with Jains) N. of one of the 9 treasures.

Māṇavaka, m. a youth, lad, fellow (= prec.), Gobh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c. (cf. *mādhavya*- and *māyā-m*^o); a pupil, scholar, religious student, W.; a pearl ornament of 16 (accord. to L. also of 20 or 48) strings, VarBṛs.; Pañcad.; (*ikā*), f. a young girl, damsel, wench, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 72, Sch.; n. a kind of metre, Col. (also -*kṛiḍa* or *ḍanaka*, n., °ḍā, f., °ḍitaka, n.).

Māṇavina, mfn. proper for boys or lads, Pāṇ. v, 1, 11.

Māṇavya, n. a multitude or company of boys or lads, g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

माणहल māṇahala, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛs.

माणि māṇi, Vṛiddhi form of *maṇi* in comp. — **cara**, m. a partic. deity, PārGr. — **cari**, m. N. of a Guhyaka (= Kubera?), L. — **cāra**, m. N. of a prince of the Yakshas (= māñibhadra), R. — **pāra**, m. patr. Pravar. — **pāla**, mfn. = māñi-pālyā *dharmyam*, g. *mahishy-ādi*. — **pālika**, m. metron. fr. māñi-pālī, g. *revaty-ādi*. — **bandha**, n. = māñi-mantha, L. — **bhadra**, m. N. of a prince of the Yakshas (= māñi-bh^o), SāmavBr.; MBh. — **mantha**, n. (fr. māñi-m^o) a kind of rock-salt, Bhpr.

— **rūpya**, n. (fr. māñi-r^o) N. of a village, Pat.; °pyaka, mfn., ib. — **vara**, m. = māñibhadra, MBh.

Mānika, m. a jeweller, Campak.; (*ā*), f. a partic. weight (= 2 Kuḍavas = 1 Śarāva = 8 Palas), ŚārngS.

Mānikāmbā, f. N. of a woman (mother of the Sch. Viṭhala), Cat.

Mānikya, n. a ruby, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; (*ā*), f. a kind of small house-lizard, L.; m. N. of a man, Rājat.; (with *sūri*) N. of an author, Cat. — **candra**, m. N. of a prince (patron of Keśava), Cat.; (with *sūri*) N. of an author, ib. — **candraka**, m. N. of a man, Virac. — **deva**, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat.

— **puñja**, m. N. of a man, Virac. — **maya**, mf(i)n. made or consisting of rubies, Kathās. — **malla**, m. N. of a prince (patron of Manohara-sarman), Cat.

— **mālā**, f. N. of wks. (see *praisna-* and *vṛitta-m*^o m^o). — **mīśra**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **mukṣa**, -**mukha**, -**ratna**, m. N. of men, Virac. — **rāja** and -**sūri**, m. N. of men, Cat. **Mānikyāditya**, m. N. of a man, Virac. **Mānikyādi**, m. N. of a mountain, Bālar. **Mānikyātaka**, m. N. of a man, Virac.

माणित māṇiti, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBṛ.; pl. his descendants, Cat.

माण्ड māṇḍa, m. N. of a man, Cat.

माण्डकर्णि māṇḍakarni, m. (fr. māṇḍa-karṇa) N. of a Muni, R.

माण्डप māṇḍapa, mf(i)n. (fr. māṇḍapa) belonging to a temple, Cat.

माण्डरिक māṇḍarika, mfn. (fr. māṇḍara), g. *anguly-ādi*.

माण्डलिक māṇḍalika, mf(i)n. (fr. māṇḍala) relating to a province, ib.; ruling a province (= māṇḍalaṇi rakshati), Uṇ. i, 106, Sch.; m. the governor of a province, Var.; Kām.

माण्डव māṇḍava, n. (fr. māṇḍu) N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

Māṇḍavi, f. fr. °vya, N. of Dakṣhāyāni in Māṇḍavya, Cat.; of a daughter of Kusa-dhvaja and wife of Bharata, R. (cf. *vātsi-māṇḍavi-putra*).

Māṇḍavya, m. (patr. fr. māṇḍu, g. *gargādi*) N. of a teacher (pl. his descendants), ŚBṛ. &c. &c.; of an astronomer, Var.; pl. N. of a people, Var.; of a school of the Bahv-ricas, Divyāv.; m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. — **pura**, n. N. of a city on the Godā, Cat. — **śruti**, f., -**samhitā**, f. N. of wks. **Māṇḍavyāśvara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat.; -**tīrtha**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, ib.

Māṇḍavyāyana, mf(i)n. (fr. māṇḍavya), g. *lohitādi*.

माण्डूक māṇḍūka, mf(i)n. derived from the Maṇḍūkas (*śikṣhā*), L.; m. pl. N. of a Vedic school, ib.; (*māṇḍūki*), f. N. of a woman; °kī-*putra*, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBṛ.

Māṇḍūkāyana, m. pl. N. of a school, L.; (*māṇḍūkāyāni*), f. N. of a woman; -*putra*, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBṛ.

Māṇḍūkāyana, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBṛ.

Māṇḍūki, m. patr. fr. māṇḍūka, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 119.

Māṇḍūkeya, m. patr. of a teacher (pl. his descendants), GrS.; AitĀr.; n. the doctrine of M^o, GrS. **Māṇḍūkeyīya**, mfn. relating to Maṇḍūkeya, AitĀr.

Māṇḍūkyā (prob. fr. māṇḍūka), in comp. — **śruti**, f. N. of wk. **Māṇḍūkyōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad; -**āloka**, m., (*śhat*)-**kārikā**, f. pl., -**dīpikā**, f., -**bhāṣya**, n., -**bhāṣya-saṃgraha**, m. N. of wks.

मात 2. māta, m. (for 1. see p. 804, col. 2; for 3. under 2. mātri, p. 807, col. 2) metron. fr. *matī*; (*ṛ*), f. in *vān māti*, TS. (*mātyā*, VS.; MaitrS.; cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 85, Vārt. 1, Pat.)

मातंग mātaṅga, m. (fr. *matam-ga*) an elephant, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (i.e. = the chief or best of its kind, Hariv.); Ficus Religiosa, L.; (in astron.) N. of the 24th Yoga; a Caṇḍāla, man of the lowest rank, Daś.; Lalit.; a kind of Kīrāta mountaineer, barbarian, Kathās.; N. of a serpent-demon, L.; of a Pratyeka-buddha, Lalit.; of the servant of the 7th and 24th Arhat of the present Avasarpiti, L.; of a writer on music, Ragh., Sch.; (*ṛ*), f., see below. — **kumārī**, f. a Caṇḍāla girl, Kād. — **ja**, mfn. coming from an elephant, elephantine, Suśr. — **tvra**, n. the state or condition of a Caṇḍāla, Kād. — **divā-kara**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **nakra**, m. a crocodile as large as an elephant, Ragh. — **patī**, m. a Caṇḍāla chief, Kathās. — **makara**, m. a kind of marine monster, L. — **mātanga**, m. an excellent elephant, Bālar. — **rāja**, m. a Caṇḍāla king, Kathās. — **līlā**, f. N. of a medical wk. — **prakāśikā**, f., -**vyākhyā**, f. N. of Comms. on it. — **sūtra**, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. **Mātangōtsaṅga**, m. the back of an elephant, MW.

Mātangaka, m. N. of a Caṇḍāla chief, Kād.

Mātangī, f. N. of the mythical mother of the elephant tribe, MBh.; R.; a Caṇḍāla or Kīrāta woman, Kathās.; N. of a form of Durgā, Cat.; of one of the 10 Mahā-vidyās (q.v.), RTL. 188; of the mother of Vasishṭha, L. — **karpāṭaka-kathā**, f., -**krama**, m., -**danḍaka**, m. or n., -**dīpa-dāna-vidhāna**, n., -**rahasya**, n., -**stotra**, n. N. of wks.

मातय mātaya. See p. 807, col. 2.

मातरपितरौ mātara-pitarau. See p. 807, col. 2.

मातरिरुप mātari-purusha &c. See p. 807, col. 2.

मातलि mātali, m. N. of Indra's charioteer,

MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **sārathi**, m. 'having Mātali for his charioteer,' N. of Indra, Ragh. **Mātalyupā-khyāna**, n. N. of wk.

Mātaliya, mfn. relating to or concerning Mātali, MBh.

मातली mātali, m. (only nom. sg. °lī, accord. to Sāy. from °līn) N. of a divine being associated with Yama and the Pitṛis, RV. (cf. **mālāli**, col. 3).

मातवचस mātavacasa, m. patr. fr. **mata-vacas**, Āsvśr.

मातवै mātavai. See under √2. mā.

माता 1. 2. **mātā**, **mātā-duhitṛi** &c. See col. 3.

मातालव mātālāv, m. (prob.) the flying fox, MaitrS. (Padap. **mānthālāv**; cf. **mānthālā**, **māndhālā**, **mānthāvala**).

माति māti, **mātu**. See p. 804, col. 2.

मातृश्वसु mātṛshvasri, **mātūr-bhrātrā**. See col. 3.

मातुर mātura. See col. 3.

मातुल mātula &c. See col. 3.

मातुलङ्ग mātulaṅga, m. a citron tree, Sn̄sr.; n. a citron, ib. (also °lūṅga, Hcat.)

Mātuliṅga, m. (Hariv.), °lūṅgi, f. (HPariś.) = prec. m.; n. = prec. n., Hariv.; Hcat.

Mātuluṅga, m. and n. = prec. m. and n., Sn̄sr.; (ā or ī), f. another species of citron tree, sweet lime, ib. — **phala**, n. the fruit of the citron tree, a citron, Kathās. — **rasa**, m. the juice of the citron tree, Sn̄sr. **Mātulinūgāsava**, m. a liquor distilled from the citron tree, ib.

Mātuluṅgaka, m. = **mātuluṅga**, L.; (ikā), f. the wild citron tree, L.

मातृ 2. **mātṛi**, f. (derivation from √3. mā very doubtful; for 1. **mātṛi**, see p. 804, col. 2) a mother, any mother (applicable to animals), RV. &c. &c. (sometimes ifc., e.g. **Kuntī-mṛ**, having K for a mother); du. father and mother, parents, RV. iii, 3, 33; vii, 2, 5 (also **mātṛā-pitṛā**, iv, 6, 7, and **pitṛā-mātṛā**, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 33; cf. **mātara-pitarau**, col. 2); the earth (du. heaven and earth), RV.; (with or scil. **lokasya**), a cow, MBh.; (du. and pl.) the two pieces of wood used in kindling fire, RV. (cf. **dvī-mṛ**); (pl.) the waters, RV. (cf. **sapta-mṛ** and Naigh. i, 13); (pl.) the divine mothers or personified energies of the principal deities (sometimes reckoned as 7 in number, viz. Brāhmī or Brahmanī, Māheśvari, Kaumārī, Vaiṣṇavi, Vārāhī, Indrāpī or Aindri or Māhendri, Cāmūṇḍā; sometimes 8, viz. Brāhmī, Māheśvari, Kaumārī, Vaiṣṇavi, Vārāhī, Raudrī, Carma-mūṇḍā, Kālā-saṃkarṣhīṇī; sometimes 9, viz. Brāhmī, Vaiṣṇavi, Raudrī, Vārāhī, Nārasīṅhikā, Kaumārī, Māhendri, Cāmūṇḍā, Caṇḍikā; sometimes 16, viz. Gaurī, Padmā, Śacī, Medhā, Śavitrī, Vijayā, Jayā, Deva-senā, Sva-dhā, Svāhā, Śānti, Puṣṭi, Dhṛiti, Tuṣṭi, Ātma-devatā and Kula-devatā; they are closely connected with the worship of Śiva and are described as attending on his son Skanda or Kārttikeya, to whom at first only 7 Mātṛis were assigned, but later an innumerable number; also the 13 wives of Kaśyapa are called **lokānām mātaraḥ**), MBh.; R.; Pur.; Ilcat. (RTL. 222 &c.); (pl.) the 8 classes of female ancestors (viz. mothers, grandmothers, great-grandmothers, paternal and maternal aunts &c., Saṃskāra; but the word 'mother' is also applied to other female relatives and in familiar speech to elderly women generally); N. of Lakṣhmī, Bhartṛ; of Durgā, L.; of Dakṣhāyāni in certain places, Cat.; accord. to L. also = a colocynth; Salvinia Cucullata, Nardostachys Jatamansi, Sphaeranthus Indicus; air, space; the lower mill-stone; = **vibhūti**; = **revati**. [Cf. Gk. **μήτηρ**, **μήτηρ**; Lat. **mater**; Lith. **motė**; Slav. **mati**; Germ. **muotar**, **Mutter**; Eng. **mother**.] — **ka-cchida**, m. 'the cutter off of his mother's head,' N. of Paraśu-rāma, L. — **kālpika**, mfn., Pat. — **kula**, m. N. of a man, L. — **kṛta** (**mātṛi**), mfn. done towards or by a mother, AV. — **keśaṭa**, m. a nṛ's brother, L. — **gapa**, m. the assemblage of divine mṛ's (cf. above), MBh.; Var. &c. — **gandhinī**, f. 'having only the smell of a mṛ,' an unnatural mṛ, R. — **garbha**, m. a nṛ's womb (-**stha**, mfn. being in

it), L. — **gāmin**, mfn. 'going to a mṛ,' one who has committed incest with his mṛ, Pañcar. — **gupta**, m. N. of a king and poet, Rājāt.; °**lābhishenana**, n. an expedition against Mṛ, MW. — **grāha**, n. a temple of the (divine) mothers, Kād. — **gotra**, n. a mṛ's family (mfn. belonging to it); — **nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **grāma**, m. 'the aggregate of mṛ's,' the female sex, Lalit.; any woman, L.; N. of a village, Rājāt.; — **dosha**, m. pl. the faults of womankind, Lalit. — **ghāta** (L.); °**taka** (R.), °**tin** (Pañcar.), m. a matricide. — **ghātuka**, m., id.; N. of Indra, L. — **ghna**, m. = **ghāta**, VarBṛS. — **cakra**, n. a kind of mystical circle, Rājāt.; the circle or assemblage of (divine) mothers, Kathās.; — **pramathana**, m. 'affliction of the circle of dṛ mṛ's,' N. of Vishnu, Pañcar. — **ceṭa**, m. N. of a man, L. — **jña**, mfn. knowing i.e. honouring a mṛ, Lalit. — **tama** (**mātṛi**), mfn. very motherly or maternal (said of the waters), RV. — **tas**, ind. on the mother's side, in right of the mṛ, Mn. ix, 215. — **tā**, f. the state of a mṛ, BhP. — **datta**, m. 'mṛ given,' N. of a man, Kathās.; of an author, Cat.; ā, f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; °**tiya**, n. N. of wk. — **dāsa**, m. N. of a man, L. — **deva**, mfn. having one's mṛ for a deity, TUp. — **dosha**, n. the defect or inferiority of a mṛ (who is of a lower caste), Mn. x, 14. — **nandana**, m. 'mṛ's joy,' N. of Kārttikeya, VarP. — **nandin**, m. a species of Karaūja, L. — **nāman**, n. (scil. **sūkta**) N. of a class of sacred texts in the Atharva-veda, AVAnuk.; m. N. of the reputed author and deity of these texts, ib.; mfn. (**mūṛ**) n. named after a mother, MW. — **nivātam**, ind. at a mṛ's side, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 8, Sch. — **pakṣha**, mfn. belonging to the mṛ's side or maternal line, W. — **pālita**, m. N. of a Dānava, Kathās. — **pitṛi-kṛitā-bhyāsa**, mfn. trained or exercised by father and mṛ, Hit., Intro. — **pūjana**, n., — **pūjā**, f. worship of the divine mothers, Saṃskāra. — **prayoga** (?), m. N. of wk. — **bandhu**, m. a relation on the mṛ's side, Gaut.; (ā), n. blood relationship on the mṛ's side, AV.; (ā), f. an unnatural mṛ, Mear. (cf. **brahma-bḥ**). — **bāndhava**, m. = prec. m., L. — **bhakti**, f. devotion to a mṛ, Mn. ii, 233. — **bhāva**, m. the state of a mṛ, maternity, MW. — **bheda-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **bhogiṇa**, mfn., Pāṇ. v, 1, 9, Sch. — **maṇḍala**, n. the circle of (divine) mṛ's, Kād.; (—**vid**, m. the priest who acts for them), VarBṛS.; a partic. constellation, Kāśikh. — **māt**, mfn. accompanied by a mṛ, possessing a mṛ, AV.; ŚBr. — **mātṛi**, f. 'mṛ of mṛ's,' N. of Parvatī, L. — **mukha**, mfn. 'mṛ-faced,' foolish, scurrilous, L. — **mṛiṣṭha** (**mātṛi**), mfn. adorned by a mṛ, RV. — **modaka**, m. N. of Uvaṭa's Comm. on VPṛt. — **yajña** (Saṃskāra). — **yāga** (SāṅkhGr.), m. a sacrifice to the mṛ's. — **vaṇsa**, m. the mṛ's family, SāṅkhGr.; °**gya**, mfn. belonging to it, Kāv. — **vat**, ind. like (towards) a mṛ, Mu.; Cāp. — **vatsala**, mfn. mṛ-loving, Śak.; N. of Kārttikeya, MBh. — **vaḍha**, m. the murder of a mother, RāmātUp. (with Buddhists one of the 5 unpardonable sins, Dharmas. 60). — **vartin**, m. 'behaving well to a mṛ,' N. of a hunter, Hariv. — **vāhinī**, f. 'mṛ-carrying,' a bat, L. — **vidūṣhita**, mfn. tainted or impaired by a mṛ, R. — **vishnu**, n. N. of a man, L. — **śūṣita** or **śiṣṭa**, m. 'taught by a mṛ,' foolish, simple, L. — **śrāddha**, n. an oblation offered to the mṛ's, Cat. — **shashṭha**, mfn. six with (i.e. inclusive of) a mṛ, MW. — **sheṇa**, m. N. of a poet, ib. — **shvasṛi**, f. (Pāṇ. viii, 3, 84) a mṛ's sister, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **shvaseya**, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 134) a mṛ's sister's son, R.; (ī), f. a mṛ's sister's daughter, MBh. — **shvasṛiya**, m. = prec. m., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 134. — **siṅhi**, f. Justicia Gendarussa, L. — **svasṛi** and **svaseyā**, w.r. for **shvasṛi** and **shvaseyi**. — **han**, m. = **ghāta**, AVPaip.

3. **Māta** (for 1. and 2. see pp. 804 and 806), ifc. after a proper N. = **mātṛi**, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 14, Pat.

Mātaya, (artificial) Nom. P. °**yati** (**amanūtat** = **mātaram ākhyat**), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 2, Sch.

Mātara-pitarau, m. (nom. du.) mother and father, parents, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 32.

Mātari, loc. of **mātṛi**, in comp. — **puruṣha**, m. a man (only when opposed) to his mother, a cowardly bully, g. **pātre-samiddhi** (cf. **pitarī-sūra**). — **bhvarī** (**mātari**), f. (fr. √bhū) = **mātari bhavanī**, RV. x, 120, 9 (Sāy.); AV. v, 29. — **śva**, m. (fr. **śvan**) N. of a Rishi, SāṅkhGr. — **śvaka**, mfn. containing the word **mātari-śvan**, g. **ghoshad-ādi**. — **śvan**, m. (**mātari**); prob. 'growing in the mṛ,' i.e. in the fire-stick, fr. √svi N. of Agni or of a divine being closely connected with him (the mes-

senger of Vivasvat, who brings down the hidden Fire to the Bhṛigus, and is identified by Sāy. on RV. i, 93, 6 with Vāyu, the Wind), RV.; AV.; (doubtful for RV.) air, wind, breeze, AV. &c. &c. (cf. Nir. vii, 26); N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a son of Garuḍa, MBh.; of a Rishi, RV. — **śvari**, prob. w.r. **bhvarī**, AV. v, 2, 9.

1. **Mātā**, f. = **mātṛi** (see **kāka**- and **viśva-mṛ**). — °**lī** (°**lālī**), f. 'the mṛ's friend,' N. of a being attending on Durgā, W. (2nd ed. **mātātī**).

2. **Mātā**, nom. of **mātṛi**, in comp. — **duhitṛi**, f. du. mother and daughter, Kathās. — **pitṛi**, m. du. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 25, Sch.) mother and father, parents, ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (pl. **mātā-pitṛāḥ**, TS.); — **ghātaka**, m. one who kills mṛ and fṛ, Kāraṇḍ.; — **viḥina**, nfn. bereft of mṛ and fṛ, Mn. ix, 177; — **saṃjñin**, nfn. considering as mṛ and fṛ, Lalit.; — **sahasra**, n. pl. thousands of mṛ's and fṛ's, MBh. — **putra**, m. du. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 25, Sch.) mṛ and son, R. — **maha**, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 35, Vārtt. 2, Pat.) a maternal grandfather, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (du.) mṛ grandparents, PārGr.; (pl.) a mother's father, grandfather, and ancestors, Yājñ.; (ī), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 36, Vārtt. 3, Pat.) a mṛ grandmother, Mn. ix, 193; mṛ(ī)n. related or belonging to a mṛ grandfather, R.; Hariv. (also °**hiya**, mfn., Hariv., Sch.)

Mātuh, in comp. for **mātūr**. — **shvasṛi** or **svasṛi**, f. the sister of a mother, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 24.

Mātūr, gen. of **mātṛi**, in comp. — **bhrātrā**, m. a mother's brother, MaitrS.

Mātura, ifc. after a proper N. = **mātṛi**, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 115 (cf. **dvai**-, **bhādra-mṛ** &c.).

Mātula, m. a maternal uncle (often in respectful or familiar address, esp. in fables), GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of the solar year, L.; the thorn-apple tree, L.; a species of grain, L.; a kind of snake, L.; (ā), f. the wife of a mṛ uncle, mṛ aunt, L.; (ī), f. id., L.; hemp, L.; mṛ(ā or ī)n. belonging to or existing in a mṛ uncle, Śukas. (v.l.) — **putra** or **traka**, m. the son of a mṛ uṇ, L.; a thorn-apple (the fruit), L. — **sntā-pariṇaya**, m. N. of wk. **Mātulāmaja**, m. the son of a maternal uncle, Gal. **Mātulāhi**, m. a kind of snake, L.

Mātulaka, m. a maternal uncle (a more endearing term than **mātula**), Pañcar.; the thorn-apple, L.; mfn. relating to or coming from a maternal uncle, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104.

Mātulāni, f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49) the wife of a maternal uncle, Mn.; Yājñ.; BhP.; hemp or Cro-tolaria Juncea, L.; a kind of pulse (also °**nikā**), L.

Mātuleya, m. the son of a maternal uncle, BhP.; (ī), f. the daughter of a maternal uncle, ib.

Mātulya, n. (prob.) the house of a maternal uncle, R.

Mātṛika, mfn. coming from or belonging to a mother, maternal, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a maternal uncle, R.; (ā), f., see next; n. the nature of a mother, R.

Mātṛikā, f. a mother (also fig. = source, origin), Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur.; a divine mother (cf. under **mātṛi**), RTL. 188; a nurse, L.; a grandmother, Daś.; N. of 8 veins on both sides of the neck (prob. so called after the 8 divine mṛ's), Sn̄sr.; N. of partic. diagrams (written in characters to which a magical power is ascribed; also the alphabet so employed; prob. only the 14 vowels with Anusvara and Visarga were originally so called after the 16 divṛ mṛ's), RāmātUp.; Pañcar.; any alphabet, Hcat.; (pl.), Lalit.; a wooden peg driven into the ground for the support of the staff of Indra's banner, VarBṛS.; N. of the wks. included in the Abhidharma-piṭaka, Buddh.; of the wife of Aryanān, BhP.; = **karaṇa**, L. — **kośa**, m. N. of a wk. (on the employment of the alphabet in cabalistic diagrams). — °**kshara-nighaṇṭu** (°**kāksḥ**), m., — **jagan-maṅgala-ka-vaca**, — **tantra**, n., — **nighaṇṭu**, m., — **nyāsa**, m., — **pushpa-mālikā**, f., — **pūjana**, n. (and °**na-vidhi**, m.), — **pravaṇa**, — **bija-kośa**, m., — **bheda-tantra**, n. N. of wks. — **maya**, mṛ(ī)n. consisting of mystic characters, Hcat. — **maha**, see **pra-mātṛikā-maha** under 2. **pra-mātṛi**. — **yantra**, n. a kind of mystical diagram, Cat. — °**rpava** (°**kārṇ**), m., — **rtha-cintana** (°**kārṇ**), n., — **viveka**, m., — **sthāpana**, n., — **hṛidaya**, n. N. of wks. **Mātṛi-kōdaya**, m. N. of wk.

Mātṛi-°**kṛi**, P. **karoti**, to adopt as a mother, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 27, Sch.

Mātṛiya, Nom. P. °**yati**, to consider or treat as a mother, VarYogay. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 10); Ā. °**yate**, to desire a mother, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 27, Sch.

मातृपुत्र mātṛputra, m. pl. (fr. *mat-putra*) the disciples of my son, Pat.

मात्या mātṛyā. See 2. *māta*, p. 806, col. 3.

मात्र mātra, *o*-traka &c. See p. 804, cols. 2, 3.

मात्सर mātsara, mf(i)n. (fr. *matsara*) envious, jealous, malicious, selfish, L. *saṛika*, mfn. envious, jealous, mal^o, Kām. *rya*, n. envy, jealousy, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c. (with Buddhists 5 kinds are named, Dharmas 78; *ryaṇ* *√kri*, to show jealousy, MBh.); displeasure, dissatisfaction, Kathās.

मात्सिक mātsika, m. (fr. *mat-sya*) a fisherman, Pāp. i, 1, 68, Vārt. 8, Pat.

मात्स्य mātsya, mfn. relating to or coming from a fish, fish-like, fishy, ŚāṅkhGr.; Yājñ. &c.; m. a king of the Matsyas, ŚBr.; MBh.; Hariv.; N. of a Rishi, TBr.; MBh.; VP.; n. = *matsya-purāṇa*. — **gandha**, m. pl. (fr. *matsya-gandha*) N. of a race, L. — **purāṇa**, n. = *matsya-p*.

मात्स्यका, mfn. = *mātsya*, MBh. *syika*, m. a fisherman, Pāp. iv, 4, 35. *syaya*, m. pl. the Matsya people, MBh.

माथ mātha, m. (*√math*) churning, stirring, W.; hurting, killing, destruction, Śatr.; illness, disease, L.; a way, road, L. (cf. *māṭha*).

माथका, m. a destroyer, Bālār.

माथितिका, mfn. dealing in buttermilk (*mathita*), Pāp. v, 3, 83, Vārt. 2, Pat.

माथव māthavā, m. patron. (= *mādhava*), ŚBr.

माथाथ māthātha, n. N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

माथिक māthika, m. Nimba Azadirachta, L.

माथुर māthura, mf(i)n. coming from or born in or belonging to Mathurā, Hariv.; Kathās.; relating or belonging to Mathurā, Cat.; composed by Mathurā-nātha, ib.; m. an inhabitant of Mathurā, Hariv.; N. of a son of Citra-gupta, Cat.; of the keeper of a gambling house, Mṛicch.; (f), f. N. of various wks. — **deśya**, mfn. coming from the Mathurā district, MBh.

माथुराका, m. pl. the inhabitants of Mathurā, Cat.

माद māda, m. (*√2. mad*) drunkenness, exhilaration, delight, passion, stupor, L.; fighting, war, Sāy. (cf. *gandha-* and *sadha-n*^o). **मāda-nanda**, n. N. of a man, Cat.

मादका, mfn. intoxicating, exhilarating, gladdening, stupefying (*-tā*, f., *-tva*, n.), Kām.; Kap., Sch.; m. a gallinule (= *dātṛyuka*), L.

मादना, mfn. exhilarating, delighting, RV.; maddening, intoxicating, Suśr.; m. the god of love, L.; Vanguiera Spinosa, L.; the thorn-apple, L.; (f), f. N. of two plants (= *mākaṇḍi* and *vijaya*), L.; n. intoxication, exhilaration, L.; 'stupefier', N. of a mythical weapon, R. (v.l. *madana*).

मादानी, mfn. intoxicating, inebriating, MBh.; n. an intoxicating drink, ib.

मादायित्री, n. an exhilarator, gladdener (f. *trī*), Sāy.

मादायितृ or *°yishpū*, mfn. intoxicating, RV.; AV.

मादायाना, m. patr. fr. *mada* (also pl.), Sam-skṛitak.

मादय mādaya, mfn. intoxicating, stupefying (see *gandha-mādinī*) (*ini*), f. hemp, Bhpr.

मादय mādaya, mfn. (fr. *madadin*), g. *pragady-ādi*.

मादानक mādanaka, n. a species of wood, Kauś. (w. r. for *mādanaka*?).

मादुक māduka, m. N. of a man, Pañcad.

मादुघ mādugha, mfn. relating to the plant called Madugha, L.

मादुर्णा mādurnā, f. N. of a village, Kshitiś.

मादुष māduṣa, n. (and *-tra*, n.) a word artificially formed for a partic. etymology, AitBr.

मादुश mā-dṛiś, mf(i)n. (fr. 3. *ma* + 2. *dṛiś*) like me, resembling me, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *dṛiśa*, mf(i)n. id., ib.

माद्य mādyā, w. r. for *māndya*.

माद्र mādra, m. (fr. *maḍra*, of which it is also the Vṛiddhi form in comp.) a king of the Madras, Pat.; (f), f. see below. — **kūlaka**, mfn. (fr. *madra-kūla*), g. *dhūmādi*. — **nagara**, n. (fr. *madra-n*), Pāp. vii, 3, 24, Sch. — **bāheya**, m. patr., Pat. — **vati**, f. 'princess of the Madras', N. of the wife of Parikshit, MBh.; of the second wife of Paṇḍu, ib.; — **suta**, m. metron. of Saha-deva and Nakula, ib.

माद्रका, m. a prince of the Madras, Inscr.; (*ikā*), f. a Madra woman, MBh. (B. *madrikā*).

माद्रि, m. c. for *mādrī* in comp. — **nandana**, m. metron. of Saha-deva and Nakula, MBh.

माद्रि, f. a species of plant (= *ativishā*), L.; 'princess of the Madras', N. of the second wife of Paṇḍu and mother of the twins Nakula and Saha-deva (who were really the sons of the Aśvins), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of the wife of Saha-deva (also called Vijaya), MBh.; of the wife of Kṛoṣṭhu, Hariv.; of the wife of Kṛishṇa, ib.; VP. — **pati**, m. 'husband of Mādrī', N. of Paṇḍu, L. — **prithā-pati**, m. 'husband of Prithā and Mādrī', N. of Paṇḍu, W.

माद्रेया, n. 'son of Mādrī', metron. of Nakula and Saha-deva (du. of both together), MBh.; pl. N. of a people, AVPāriś; MBh.

माद्रुकस्थलक mādrukasthalaka, mfn. (fr. *madruga-sthālī*), g. *dhūmādi*.

माधव mādhava, mf(i)n. (fr. *madhu*; f. *ā* only in *mādhavā* = *madhavyā*) *tanūh*, Pāp. iv, 4, 129, Sch.) relating to spring, vernal, Hariv.; Vikr.; Kathās.; belonging or peculiar to the descendants of Madhu i. e. the Yādavas, Hariv.; representing Kṛishṇa (as a picture), Hcat.; m. N. of the second month of spring (more usually called Vaiśākha, = April-May), TS. &c. &c.; spring, Kāv.; Pañcar.; Bāssia Latifolia, L.; Phaseolus Mungo, L.; a son or descendant of Madhu, a man of the race of Yadu (sg. esp. N. of Kṛishṇa-Vishṇu or of Paraśu-rāma as an incarnation of this god; pl. the Yādavas or Vṛishnis), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; BhP.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of Indra, Pañcat.; Vet. (w. r. for *vāsava*); of a son of the third Manu, Hariv.; of one of the 7 sages under Manu Bhautya, MārKp.; of the hero of Bhava-bhūti's drama Mālatī-mādhava; of various other men, Kathās.; Hit. &c.; of various scholars and poets (also with *paṇḍita*, *bhaṭṭa*, *miśra*, *yogin*, *vaidya*, *sarasvatī* &c.; cf. *mādhavācārya*) (f), f. see below; n. sweetness, L.; (also m.) a partic. intoxicating drink, L. — **kara**, m. = *candra-kara*.

— **kāla-nirṇaya**, m. — **kośa**, m. N. of wks. — **gupta**, m. N. of a man, Hcar. — **candra-kara**, m. N. of a medical writer, Cat. — **campū**, f., **-carita**, n., **-cikitsā**, f. N. of wks. — **tīrtha**, m. N. of a chief of the Madhva sect (13th century), Cat. — **dāsa**, prob. w. r. for *mohana-d*. — **deva**, m. N. of various authors, Cat. — **druma**, m. Spondias Mangifera, L. — **nandana**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nidāna**, n. N. of a medical wk. (also called *roga-viniścaya*). — **padābhiraṃsa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **pura**, n. N. of a city, L. — **purī**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **prāci**, f. N. of a locality, Cat. — **priya**, n. a species of sandal, Gal. — **bhaṭṭa-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **bhikṣu**, m. N. of an author (= *mādhavāśrama*), Cat. — **māgadha**, m. N. of a poet, ib. — **māhātmya**, m. N. of wk. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king, L. — **rāmananda-sarasvatī**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. — **laghu-kārikā**, f. N. of wk. — **vallī**, f. Gaertnera Racemosa, Kathās. — **vijaya**, m. N. of a poem. — **śāstrin**, m. N. of Rāma-candra-tīrtha (who died in 1377), Cat. — **samgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a king and poet, Inscr. — **sona**, m. N. of a prince, Mālav.; of a poet, Cat. — **senā-rājan**, m. N. of a king, Daś. — **soma-yājñin**, m. N. of a man (= *mādhavācārya*), Cat. — **stava-rāja**, n., **-stuti**, f. N. of two hymns (from the Yāyup.). **मādhavācārya**, m. 'the learned M^o', N. of a celebrated scholar (author of the Sarva-darśana-saṅgraha, the Kāla-nirṇaya, the Nyāya-mālā-vistara &c.; he was the brother of Sāyana with whom he is by some identified), IW. 118 &c.; of a pupil of Svarūpācārya (belonging to the Nimbārka school), Cat. **मādhavānanda-kāvya**, n. N. of a poem by Nanda-panḍita. **मādhavānala**, m. N. of an author; n. N. of a love-story; **-kathā**, f. or **-kāma-kandala-kathā**, f. id.; **-nāṭaka**, n. N. of a play. **मādhavābhyaṇḍaya-kāvya**, n. N. of a poem. **मādhavārya**, m. N. of an author (= *mādhavāndra-purī*), Cat. **मādhava**

vāśrama, m., see *mādhava-bhikṣu*. **मādhavendra-purī**, m., see *mādhavārya*. **मādhavēśhā**, f. a species of tuberous plant, L.; N. of Durgā, L. **मādhavōcīta**, n. a kind of perfume, L. **मādhavōdhava**, m. a species of tree, L. **मādhavollāsa**, m. N. of wk. **मādhavōshita**, n. cubeb, L. **मādhavaka**, m. a spirituous liquor (prepared from honey or from the blossoms of the Bassia Latifolia), L.; (*ikā*), f. Gaertnera Racemosa, Gft.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of a woman, Mālav.

मādhavi, m. patr. of Pradyumna, VP.

मādhavi, f. the earth (also with *devī*), R.; 'spring-flower', Gaertnera Racemosa, Kālid.; BhP.; honey-sugar, L.; an intoxicating drink, L.; a kind of grass, L.; sacred basil, L.; Anethum Sowa, L.; a procures, L.; affluence in cattle or herds, L.; (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt.; a woman of the race of Madhu or Yadu (e.g. Anantā, wife of Janam-ejaya; Sampriyā, w^o of Vidūṣratha; Kuntī, w^o of Paṇḍu), MBh.; N. of Dakṣhāyaṇī in Śrī-sāla, Cat.; of Durgā, L.; of one of the Mātrīs attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a daughter of Yayāti, ib.; (with *īanti*) N. of wk. — **maṇḍapa**, m. or n. a bower formed of spring-flowers, Śak. — **latā**, f. a spring-creep (esp. Gaertnera Racemosa, bearing white fragrant flowers), Ratnāv.; *griha*, n. = *mādhavi-maṇḍapa*, ib. — **vana**, n. N. of a forest; **-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk.

मādhaviya, mfn. relating or belonging to or dedicated to or composed by Mādhava or Mādhavācārya; see comp.; (*ā*), f. N. of a commentary; (with *avasthā*) the state or condition of Mādhava, Māla-tim.; m. pl. the disciples of Mādhavya, Pat.; n. a work of Mādhavācārya. — **dhātu-vṛitti**, f. N. of a treatise on Sanskrit roots by Sāyana (dedicated to his brother Mādhava). — **nidāna**, n. N. of wk. (= *mādhava-n*). — **vedārtha-prakāśa**, m. N. of Sāyana's or Mādhava's Comms. on various Vedas. **मādhavya**, m. (patr. fr. *madhu*, Pāp. iv, 1, 106) N. of the Vidūshaka in Kālidāsa's drama Śakuntalā. — **māpavaka**, m. the lad or fellow M^o, ib.

मādhū, Vṛiddhi form of *madhu* in comp. — **kara**, mf(i)n. relating to or derived from a bee or honey, Prīyaśc.; resembling a bee, BhP.; (f), f. collecting alms after the manner of a bee (i.e. by going from door to door), L.; alms obtained from five different places by the third class of religious mendicants, L. — **kārika**, mf(i)n. (fr. *madhu-kārṇa*), g. *kumuddādi*. — **cchandasa**, mfn. relating to or coming from Madhu-cchandasa, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; m. (patr. fr. *madhu-cchandasa*) N. of Agha-mar-shaṇa and Jetṛi, RAnukr.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **tailika**, mfn. (fr. *madhu + taila*) prepared from honey and oil, Suśr. — **parkika**, mf(i)n. relating to or presented at the Madhu-parka ceremony, ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. — **matā**, mf(i)n. derived from Madhu-mat, g. *kacchādi* on Pāp. iv, 2, 133; m. pl. the inhabitants of Kāśmīra, L.; belonging to the river Madhu-matī, L. — **mataka**, mfn. (fr. *madhu-mat*), g. *kacchādi* on Pāp. iv, 2, 134. **मādhūkara**, mfn. (fr. *madhu-kara*) gathered or collected after the manner of bees, Cat. (cf. *mādhū-k*^o above).

मādhvaka, n. = *mādhavaka*, L.

मādhvasvi, m. (fr. *madhu-asva*), Pat.

मādhvika, m. a person who collects honey, MBh.

मādhvī, f. (Pāp. vi, 4, 175) sweet, RV. (i, 90, 6; 8); ŚBr.; TS.; BhP.; a kind of intoxicating liquor, Mn. xi, 94; Gaertnera Racemosa, Vās.; a date, L.; a species of fish, L.; N. of a woman (an ardent worshipper of Vishṇu), W.; du. 'the two sweet ones', N. of the Aśvins, RV.; VS.; AV.; TS.; pl. the waters, MaitrS.; TS. — **madhurā**, f. a species of date, L.

मādhvika, n. a kind of intoxicating drink, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *madhu-mādhvika* and *mādhavaka*); (*ā*), f. Dolichos Sinensis, L. — **phala**, n. a species of cocoa-nut tree, L.

माधुक mādhukā, mfn. coming from or belonging to the Madhuka tree, TS.; m. pl. 'mead-makers', N. of the Maireyakas or of a partic. mixed caste, MBh.

मādhuki, m. patr. fr. *madhuka*, ŚBr.

माधुर mādhura, mf(i)n. relating to or coming from Madhura or Madhurā, R.; (f), f. sweetness, amiableness, loveliness, charm, Kāv.; mead, wine, ib.; N. of a Comm. on Gīt.; n. the blossom of Jasminum Zambac, L.

मādhuri, f. = *mādhurī*, sweetness, loveliness, Bhojapṛ.

Mādhurya, n. sweetness, Kāv.; Suśr.; loveliness, exquisite beauty, charm, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with *Vaiṣṇavas*) a feeling of tender affection (for Kṛṣṇa like that of a girl for her lover), RTL. 141; (in rhet.) grace of style (esp. consisting in the employment of separated words in a sentence, as opp. to *śleṣha*, q.v.), Vām.; Kpr. &c.; mfn. sweetly speaking, Kull. on Mn. x, 33. — **kadambini**, f. N. of wk.

माधूक madhūka, mfn. (fr. *madhūka*) made from *Bassia Latifolia*, Kull. on Mn. xi, 95; (= *madhura-bhāṣin*) sweet-voiced (said of the Maitreyas), Mn. x, 33 (Kull.; cf. *madhuka*); n. a kind of mead, Yājñ., Sch.

माधूची madhūcī, f. du. (prob. formed after the analogy of *madhvī*, q.v.) N. of the Āsvins, VS.

माधूल madhūla, m. patr. fr. *madhūla* (also pl.), Samskāra.

माध्य mādhya, mfn. (fr. *madhya*, of which it is also the Viddhi form in comp.) middle, central, mid, TS. — **m-dīna** (*mādh*), mfn. (fr. *madhyam-dīna*) belonging to midday, meridional, RV. &c. &c.; m. = *madhyamadinah pavanaḥ*, ŚāṅkhŚr.; pl. N. of a branch of the Vājasaneyins, Inscr. &c. (cf. IW. 150; 245, 2); of an astron. school who fixed the starting-point of planetary movements at noon, Col.; of a family, Pravar.; (f), f. (with *śikṣā*) N. of wk.; n. = *madhyamadinan savanam*, KātyŚr.; N. of a Tirtha, Cat.; -*grihya*, n. N. of wk.; -*vat*, ind. as at the midday oblation, KātyŚr.; -*śākhā*, f. the school of the Mādhyamādinah (*śākhya*, mfn. belonging to it), Cat.; -*saṃhitā*, f., -*saṃdhya-prayoga*, m.; -*ndanyaka-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. — **m-dīnyana**, m. (prob. fr. *madhyam-dīna*) N. of a teacher, BrĀrUp. — **m-dīni**, m. (fr. id.) N. of a grammarian, Kār. on Pāṇ. vii, 1, 94. — **m-dīniya**, mfn. (fr. *madhyamadinā*) usual at the midday oblation (also *yaka*), ŚrīS.; belonging to the school of the Mādhyamādinah, Cat. — **m-dīneya**, m. pl. the school of the M^o, ib. — **stha**, mfn. (fr. *madhya-stha*) being in a middle state, indifferent, impartial, Kām.; n. indifference, impartiality, Mn. iv, 257. — **sthya**, n. (fr. *madhya-stha*) = prec. n., Dhūrtas.; intercession, mediation, W. — **mādhyaṅnika**, mfn. (fr. *madhyaṅna*) belonging to midday, taking place at noon, MārKp.; -*mantra*, m. or n., -*saṃdhya-prayoga*, m. N. of wks.

Mādhyama, mfn. (fr. *madhyama*) relating to the middle, middlemost, central (also applied to the composers of the middle portion of the R̥g-veda i.e. of books ii-vii), ŚāṅkhBr.; GrS.; Pat.; middle-born, W. m. pl. N. of a race, Pravar. — **sthya**, n. (fr. *madhyama-stha*) g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

Mādhyamaka, mfn. (fr. *madhyama*) relating to the middle region (i.e. the atmosphere), Nir.; (*ikā*), f. N. of the middle portion of the Kāṭhaka. — **keya**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. *madhyamakeya*).

Mādhyamika, mfn. (fr. *madhyama*) = *mādhyama*, Nir. (also applied to a kind of cloth, Pat.); m. pl. N. of a Buddhist school, MWB. 157; 159; of a people in central India, VarBrS. — **kiya**, mfn. = *madhyamikāyām bhavaḥ*, Pat.

Mādhyamineya, m. metron. fr. *madhyamā*, g. *kalyāṇy-ādi*.

माध्व madhva, m. an adherent of Madhva (see p. 782, col. 3), W. — **siddhānta-sāra**, m. N. of wk.

माध्वक madhvaka, °vika, *madhvī*. See p. 808, col. 3.

मान् mān, cl. I. 10. P. *mānati*, *mānayati*, to honour, respect, Dhātup. xxxiv, 36 (cf. *man*, of which *mānayati* is the Caus.)

मान I. māna, m. (√ *man*) opinion, notion, conception, idea, Tattvas. (cf. *ātma-m*); purpose, wish, design, AitBr.; self-conceit, arrogance, pride, KaushUp.; Mn. &c. (with Buddhists one of the 6 evil feelings, Dharmas. 67; or one of the 10 fetters to be got rid of, MWB. 127); (also n.) consideration, regard, respect, honour, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a wounded sense of honour, anger or indignation excited by jealousy (esp. in women), caprice, sulking, Kāv.; Daśar.; Śāh.; N. of the father of Agastya (perhaps also of A° himself; pl. the family of Māna), RV.; (in astron.) N. of the tenth house, VarBrS.

(W. also 'a blockhead; an agent; a barbarian'). — **kalaha**, m. quarrel arising from jealousy, rivalry, Kathās.; pl. N. of a people, MārKp. — **kali**, m. mutual disdain or ill-will, Anar. — **kṛit**, mfn. showing honour or respect (to others), MBh. — **kṣati**, f. injury to h°, mortification, insult, Rājāt. — **grīha**, n. N. of a place in Nepal. — **grānti**, m. violent or lasting anger, Caṇḍ. — **grāhaṇa**, n. fit of sulking, Ratnāv. — **tantavya**, prob. w.r. for *mānuḥ*, Gobh. — **tas**, iud. from or through honour, for honour's sake, MBh. — **tā**, f. the being a proof, Nyāyam. — **tūnga**, m. 'a man high in h°', N. of various authors (also -*sūri* and *gācārya*), Cat. — **1. -tva**, n. haughtiness, arrogance, MW. — **1. -da**, nfn. (√ *dā*) giving or showing honour (esp. voc. sg. 'honour-giver' in respectful address), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a mystical N. of the letter *ā*, RāmātUp.; pl. N. of a people, MārKp.; (ā), f. the second Kalā or digit of the moon, Cat.; n. (scil. *astra*) N. of a partic. magical weapon, R. — **2. -da**, mfn. (√ *dā*) destroying arrogance or pride, MW. — **deva**, m. N. of a prince, L. — **dhana**, mfn. rich in honour, Ragh. — **dhmāta**, mfn. puffed up with pride, MW. — **para**, mfn. (ā)n. wholly addicted to pride, very proud or arrogant, ŚiS.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, Kathās. — **parikhāṇa**, n. = *bhaṅga*, Cāṇ. — **paraḥsaram**, ind. with (lit. 'preceded by') honour, Pañcat. — **prāpa**, mfn. valuing h° like one's life, Kathās. — **bhaṅga**, m. breach or loss of honour, Cāṇ. — **bhāḥ**, mfn. receiving h° from (comp.), Mn. ii, 139. — **bhṛit**, mfn. possessing pride, Kir. — **mandara** or **-mandira**, m. N. of Rāvaṇa, L. — **maṇya**, m. a partic. article of enjoyment or luxury (?), Hariv. 8455 (Nilak.). — **mahat**, mfn. great in pride, extremely proud, Bhartṛ. — **mātra**, n. mere honour, Pañcat. — **mānya**, mfn. (to be) held in h°, MBh. — **mauna**, n. silence caused by pride, MBh. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice instituted through pride, ib. — **ratha**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **vat**, mfn. enjoying honour, rich in h°, TUP.; (*atī*), f. (a woman) angry from jealousy, ŚiS.; Kathās. — **varjaka**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.; Pur. (v. l. *varika* and *valaka*). — **varjita**, mfn. destitute of h°, MBh.; dishonouring, BhP. — **vardhana**, mfn. increasing (a person's) h°, indicating respect, Mn. ix, 115. — **vikrayin**, mfn. selling one's h°, Kathās.; Rājāt. — **1. -sāra**, m. or n. a high degree of pride, Daś.; N. of a king of Mālava, ib. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a king and various authors, Cat.; -*kīrti-muktāvalī*, f. N. of wk. — **sthitī**, f., see under 2. *māna*. — **svarūpa**, n. the nature of honour; °*pāḥhīṇa-tva*, n. knowledge of the n° of h°, Rājāt. — **han**, mfn. (ghnī) n. destroying pride, MārKp. — **hāni**, f. loss of honour, A. — **Mānāgnihotra**, n. an Agnihotra instituted through pride, MBh. — **Mānāka**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **Mānānanda**, m. N. of a teacher of Yoga, ib. — **Mānāndha**, mfn. blinded by pride, Vepit. — **Mānāpamāna**, n. du. honour and dishonour, Bhag.; w.r. for *mānavabhaṅga*. — **Mānārha**, mfn. worthy of h°, Mn. ii, 137. — **Mānavabhaṅga**, m. destruction of pride or anger, Vikr. iv, 25. — **Mānāsa**, mfn. driving away pride or arrogance, ŚiS. — **Mānāsaka**, mfn. given to pride, haughty, VarBrS. — **Mānōtsāha**, m. energy arising from self-confidence, Pañcat. — **Mānōtsaka-parākrama-vyasanin**, mfn. possessing intense diligence, prowess, haughtiness and pride, Hit. — **Mānōnnata**, mfn. (a head) uplifted in pride, Ragh. — **Mānōnnati**, f. high honour, great respect, Bhartṛ. — **Mānōnnāda**, m. infatuation of pride, Pañcat. — **Mānōnnmukta**, mfn. destitute of honour, VarBrS. — **Mānana**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) honouring, serving as a token of respect, Nir.; n. and (ā), f. paying honour, showing respect, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **Mānaniya**, mfn. to be honoured, deserving honour from (gen.), Kāv.; Pur.; Rājāt.; m. an honourable man, Kād. — **Mānayāna**, mfn. (for *mānayamāna*, cf. Vān. v, 2, 83) showing honour or respect, MBh.; BhP. — **Mānayitavya**, mfn. to be honoured, deserving honour or respect, MBh. — **Mānayitṛi**, mfn. one who honours or respects, ib., Hariv. &c. — **Māni**, in comp. for 1. *mānin*. — **tā**, f. (ifc.) the fancying that one possesses, imaginary possession of (*jñāna-m*), MBh.; honouring, esteeming, ib.; pride, Kir. — **tva**, n. (ifc.) the thinking one's self to be or have, MBh.; pride, arrogance (*a-m*), Bhag.; the being honoured, receiving honour, MBh. — **Mānika** = 1. *mānin* in *paṇḍita-mānika*, q.v. — **Mānita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) honoured, respected,

MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. showing honour or respect, Hariv. — **seṇa**, m. N. of a king, Buddh.

1. **Mānin**, mfn. (fr. *man* or fr. 1. *māna*) thinking, being of opinion, KathUp.; high-minded, haughty, proud towards (*prati*) or of (*-tas*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; highly honoured or esteemed, ib.; (ifc.) thinking (esp. one's self) to be or have, appearing as or passing for (see *darśaniya*, *paṇḍita-m* &c.); highly esteeming or honouring (see f.); m. Marsilia Dentata, L.; (*śū*), f. a disdainful or sulky woman, Kāv.; (ifc.) the wife of (see *madhu-mānini*, lit. 'highly esteeming her husband'); Aglaia Odorata, L.; a kind of metre, W. (prob. w.r. for *mālini*); N. of an Aparas, VP.; of a daughter of Vidūra-stha and wife of Rājya-varadhana, MārKp.

Mānya, mfn. to be respected or honoured, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*mānyd*), m. patr. fr. 1. *māna*, RV. i, 163, 14, &c.; N. of Maitrāvaruṇi (author of RV. viii, 67), Rānukr. — **tva**, n. the being honoured by (gen.), respectability, worthiness, VarBrS. — **sthāna**, n. a title to respect, Mn. ii, 136.

मान 2. māna, m. (√ *3. mā*) a building, house, dwelling, RV.; an altar, Apat.; (*mānd*) a preparation, decoction (?), RV. x, 144, 5; (f), f. measure (see *tiryah-m*); a partic. measure (= 2 *Āṇjalis*), L.; n. measuring, meting out, KātyŚr.; Hariv. &c.; measure, measuring-cord, standard, RV. &c. &c.; dimension, size, height, length (in space and time), weight, ib. (ifc. = fold, see *śatā-m*); a partic. measure or weight (= *kṛishṇala* or *raktikā*; accord. to Sch. on TS. and KātyŚr. 100 *Mānas* = 5 *Palas* or *Papas*); form, appearance, RV.; likeness, resemblance, ŚiS.; (in phil.) proof, demonstration, means of proof (= *pra-māna*, q.v.). — **kathana**, n. N. of wk. — **kanda**, m. Arum Indicum, Bhpr. — 2. **tva**, n. the being a measure or standard, L. — 3. **da**, mfn. (for 1. and 2. see under 1. *māna*) measuring, W. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of a Vedānta wk. — **dhānikā**, f. a species of gourd or cucumber, L. — **bhadra**, m. a kind of pavilion, Vāstuv. — **mājarī**, f. a dictionary of Sanskrit and Bhāṣā; -*guṇa-leśa-sūcaka-dāśaka*, n. N. of wk. — **manohara**, m. or n. (?) N. of a wk. on the Mīmāṃsā by Vāg-īśvara. — **m-paca**, mfn. (a vessel) cooking a partic. quantity of anything, Vop., Sch. — **yoga**, m. pl. the various methods or applications of measuring and weighing, Mn. ix, 330. — **randhrā** or **-randhrī**, f. a kind of water-clock or clepsydra, L. — **veda-sampū**, f., -**samuccaya-tīkṣā**, f. N. of wks. — 2. **sāra**, m. N. of a wk. on architecture (of a sage, its reputed author), IW. 185. — **sūtra**, n. a measuring-cord, Daś.; a cord or chain worn round the body, L. — **sthalaka**, mfn. (fr. *māna-sthāl*), g. *dhū-mādi*. — **sthitī**, f. 'right measure' or 'strong sentiment of honour' (the latter fr. 1. *māna*), Siphās. — **Mānāgula-mahā-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **Mānādhika**, mfn. exceeding all measure, too large, VarBrS. — **Mānādhyaṇya**, m. 'measurement-chapter', N. of ch. of Sūryas. — **Mānōnmānikā**, f., g. *śāka-pārthivādi*, Siddh.

Mānaka, n. measure, weight, Hcat. (esp. ifc.); m. n. Arum Indicum (cf. *mānaka* and *māna-kanda*); (*ikā*), f. a partic. weight or measure (= 2 *Āṇjalis*), Siddh. (cf. *māni*); a partic. spirituous liquor, L. — **Mānin**, mfn. measuring, applying a measure, measurable, VP.

मानःशिल mānaḥśila, mf(i)n. consisting of realgar or red arsenic, MBh.

मानन mānana, *mānaniya* &c. See col. 2.

मानव mānavā, mf(i)n. (fr. *mānu*) descended from or belonging to man or Manu, human, RV. &c. &c.; favouring men, RV. ix, 98, 9; m. a human being, man, RV. &c. &c.; patr. fr. *mānu* (N. of Nabhā-nedishtha, Śāryāta, Cakshuḥ, Nahusha, Bhṛigu, Su-dyuma, Kārīsha, and Deva-hūti), Br.; Pur. &c.; N. of a cosmic period, VP.; pl. the children of men, mankind, RV. &c. &c.; the races of men (of which 5 or 7 are reckoned), AV.; Br.; the subjects of a king, Mn.; R.; N. of a school of the black Yajur-veda, Hcat.; (f), f. a daughter of man, a woman, RV. &c. &c.; Jasminum Auriculatum, L.; N. of a Vidyā-devī, L.; of a goddess (executing the commands of the 11th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi), L.; of a river, MBh. (v. l. *tāmāsī*); pl. N. of partic. verses, Gaut.; n. a man's length (as a measure), VarBrS.; a partic. penance, Prāyaśc.; N. of various

Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; of Manu's law-book, Vas.; of a Varsha, Cat. — **kalpa-sūtra**, n. incorrect N. of a Comm. on the first part of MānS. (IW. 205, 2). — **grīhya-sūtra**, n. N. of one of the Sūtra wks. ascribed to Manu (q.v.). — **deva**, m. 'god among men,' a king, prince, Ragh. — **dharma-sāstra**, n. N. of the code of laws attributed to Manu (= *manu-saṃhitā*). — **pati**, m. 'man-lord,' a king, sovereign, VarBrS. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of an Upapurāṇa. — **rāk-shasa**, m. a fiend in human shape, Bhartṛ. — **vāstu-lakṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **śrauta-sūtra**, n. N. of one of the Sūtra wks. attributed to Manu (q.v.). — **saṃhitā**, f. N. of ch. of the Āditya-purāṇa. — **sāra**, n. N. of wk. — **sūtra**, n. a Sūtra of M^o (cf. *grīhya*- and *śrauta*-s^o). **Mānavācala**, m. N. of a mountain, MārKp. **Mānavādya**, n. N. of a poem. **Mānavēndiya-carita** (?), n. N. of a poem. **Mānavēndra**, m. = *mānava-deva*, R. **Mānavōttara**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. **Mānavāṅgha**, m. (with *guru*) N. of a class of conisposers of mystical prayers, Cat. (cf. *divyāṅgha*- and *siddhāṅgha*).

Mānavasya, Nom.P. (only p. *syāt*), to act like men, RV. i, 140, 4 (Sāy. 'to wish for men').

Mānaviya, mfn. descended or derived from Manu, Kull.; n. a kind of penance, ib. — **saṃhitā**, f. = *mānava*-s^o, q.v.

Mānavēya, mfn. = *mānaviya*; m. patr., Hariv. **Mānavya**, m. patr. fr. *manu*, g. *gargādi*; n., w.r. for *mānavya*.

Mānavyāyāni, f., g. *lohitādi*.

मानवर्तिक *mānavartika*, *mānavalaka*. See *māna-varjaka* under 1. *māna*.

मानस *mānas*, mf(i, once ā)n. (fr. *mānas*) belonging to the mind or spirit, mental, spiritual (opp. to *śārīra*, corporeal), VS. &c. &c.; expressed only in the mind, performed in thought, i.e. silent, tacit (as a hymn or prayer), ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh.; conceived or present in the mind, conceivable, imaginable, R.; relating to or dwelling on the lake Mānasa (see n. below), BhP.; m. a form of Vishnu, VP.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a son of Vapush-mat, MārKp.; pl. a partic. class of deceased ancestors (regarded as sons of Vasishṭha), Cat.; a class of ascetics, RāmātUp.; N. of the Vaiśyas in Śākadvīpa, MBh.; of the worlds of the Soma-pa, Hariv.; (ā), f. (with *pūjā*) mental or spiritual devotion (opp. to *mūrti*-p^o, adoration of images), RTL. 524; N. of a Kiṇi-nari, Kāraṇḍ.; of a Vidya-devī, L.; n. (ifc. f. ā) the mental powers, mind, spirit, heart, soul (= *manas*, g. *prajñādi*), KathUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in law) tacit or implied consent, W.; a kind of salt, KātyŚr., Sch.; the 25th mansion from that under which one is born, VarYogay.; (with or scil. *saras* or *tirtha*) N. of a sacred lake and place of pilgrimage on mount Kailāsa (the native place of the wild geese, which migrate to it every year at the breeding season), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; N. of a work on Śilpa or art. — **karana**, n., **ganṭha-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **cārin**, m. 'frequenting lake Mānasa,' a wild goose, swan, Hariv. — **janman**, m. 'mind-born,' the god of love, Kathās. — **tva**, n. the state of spirit, spirituality, fulfilment of anything in mere thought, PañcavBr., Sch.; Sarvad. — **naayana**, n. N. of wk. — **prasādinī**, f. N. of Conim. onit. — **pūjana**, n. N. of a Tāntric wk. — **pūjā**, f. N. of various wks.; — **prakāra**, m.; — **vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **ruj**, f. mental disease, VarBrS. — **vega**, mfn. swift as thought, Kād.; m. N. of a prince, Kathās. — **śuo**, f. mental sorrow or grief, VarBrS. — **saṃtāpa**, m. id., Śak. — **harana**, n. N. of wk. **Mānasācala**, m. N. of a mountain, VP. **Mānasālaya**, m. 'dwelling on lake Mānasa,' a wild goose or swan, L. **Mānasōtka**, m. eager to go to lake M^o, Megh. **Mānasōttara**, n. N. of a mountain, Pur. (cf. *uttara-mānasa*). **Mānasōpacāra-pūjā-vidhi**, n. N. of wk. **Mānasōllāsa**, m. N. of various wks.; — **prabandha**, m.; — **virittānta**, m.; — **virittānta-vilāsa**, m.; — **vyākhyā**, f. N. of Comms. **Mānasāśukas**, mfn. dwelling on lake Mānasa, MBh.; n. a wild goose or swan, Rājāt.

Mānasāyana, m. patr. fr. *manas*, g. *āsvādi*. **Mānasika**, mfn. (fr. *manas* or *mānasa*) committed (only) in thought (as a sin), Hcat.; conceived (only) in the mind, imaginary, Kāraṇḍ.; m. N. of Vishnu, MBh.

Mānasoka (?), m. N. of an author or wk. on Vedānta, Cat.

Mānasakṛitā, m. (accord. to Mahīdh.) = *pūjāyā*

abhimānasya vā kartri; (accord. to Sch. on TBr.) patr. fr. *manas-kṛit*, VS. xxx, 14.

Mānasya, m. patr. fr. *manas*, g. *gargādi*.

मानस्तोकीय *mānastokiya*, n. the hymn beginning with *mā naś toke*, Baudh.

मानाय *mānāya*, n. temporary degradation of a monk, Buddh.

मानायन *mānāyana*, m., g. *āsvādi*.

मानाय *mānāya*, m., *mānāyāyāni*, f., g. *gargādi* and *lohitādi*.

मानिक *mānika*, *mānita*, 1. 2. *mānin*. See p. 809, cols. 2 and 3.

मानिच *mānindha*, m. N. of an astronomer (v. l. *mānindha*; cf. *manīthha*).

मानुतनय *mānutantavya*, m. (fr. *manu-tantu*) patr. of Aikāśāsiksha, AitBr.

मानुष *mānusha* or *mānushā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *manus*) belonging to mankind, human, RV. &c. &c.; favourable or propitious to men, humane, RV.; AV.; m. (ifc. f. ā) a man, human being (pl. the races of men, 5 in number), RV. &c. &c.; N. of the signs of the Zodiac Gemini, Virgo, and Libra, VarBrS.; (ā), f. a woman, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (scil. *cikitsā*) 'human medicine,' a branch of med^o, the administering of drugs (opp. to *āsurī* and *daivī cikṣā*), W.; n. the condition or manner or action of men, humanity, manhood, RV. &c. &c.; N. of a place, Cat. — **tā**, f., **tva**, n. the state or condition or nature of man, manhood, manliness, humanity, MBh.; R.; Pur. — **daivika**, mfn. human and divine, Mn. i, 65. — **pradhana** (*mān*), mfn. fighting for men, RV. — **mānsāda**, mfn. eating man's flesh, MBh. — **rāk-shasa**, m. a fiend in human form, Bhartṛ.; (ā), f. a she-demon in human form, Kathās. — **laukika**, mfn. belonging to the world of men, human, MBh. — **sambhava**, mfn. coming from or produced by men, MW. **Mānushāda**, m. a man-eater; — **tva**, n. cannibalism, Kād. **Mānushōpēta**, mfn. joined with human effort, MBh.

Mānushaka. See *daiva*-m^o.

Mānushi-buddha, n. a human Buddha (opp. to *dhyāni*-b^o), Buddh.

Mānushi-vbhū, P. *-bhavati*, to become a nian, Kathās.

Mānushya, n. (fr. *manushya*) human nature or condition, humanity, manhood, manliness, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; mf(ā)n. human, manly, Gobh.; MBh.; Hcat.

Mānushyaka, mfn. human, ŚBr. &c. &c.; n. human nature or condition, Daś. (loc. as far as lies in man's power, Kād.); a multitude of nien, L.

मानोश्क *mānojjhaka*, n. (fr. *mano-jñā*) beauty, loveliness, Pāṇ. v, 1, 133.

मानय *māntavya*, m. patr. fr. *mantu*, g. *gargādi*.

मानव्यायāni, f. of prec., g. *lohitādi*.

मान्त्र *māntṛa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *mantra*) proper or peculiar to Vedic or magical texts, MW.

मान्त्रावरणिका, mf(i)n. (fr. *mantra-varṇa*) contained in the words of Vedic hymns, Bādar.; ŚrS., Sch. (°*kī-tva*, n., Nyāyam., Sch.)

मान्तिका, m. a reciter of spells, enchanter, sorcerer, Rājāt.; Vet.; Siphās.

मान्त्रिता, mfn. (fr. next), g. *kaṇvādi*.

मान्त्रित्या, m. patr. fr. *mantrita*, g. *gargādi*.

मान्त्र *mānth*, cl. i. P. *mānthati* = √*manth*

or I. *math*, to hurt, injure, Dhātup. iii, 9 (Vop.) **Mānthālā**, m. (prob.) the flying fox, VS.; TBr. (cf. *mānthāvala*, *māthālavā*, *mānthāla*, and next).

Mānthālavā (Padap. of MaitrS.) or **mānthī-lāva** (TS.), m. id.

Mānthya, mfn. (fr. *mantha*), g. *saṃkātādi*.

मान्थरेषण *mānthareṣaṇi*, m. patr. fr. *mantharēṣaṇa*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 66, Sch.

Māntharya, n. (fr. *manthara*) weakness, Kāvāḍ., Sch.

मान्द 1. *mānda*, mf(ā)n. (√*I. mand*) 'gladdening,' N. of water in partic. formularies, VS.; TS.; Kath.

Māndra, mfn. (fr. *mandra*), g. *chattrādi*.

मान्द 2. *mānda*, mfn. (fr. *manda*) relating to the higher apsis of a planet's course (°*dam karma*, the process of correction for the apsis; °*dam phalam*, the equation of the apsis), Sūryas.; n. = *māndya*, g. *prithv-ādi*.

Māndāra or **rava**, m. a partic. mystical flower, Buddh. (cf. *mandārā*).

Māndāraka, mfn. belonging to the Māndāra tree, Divyāv.

Māndāryā, m. (fr. *mandāra*, g. *pragady-ādi*) N. of a man, RV. i, 165, 5.

Māndurika, ni. (fr. *mandurā*) an ostler, groom, Siphās.

Māndodareya, m. metron. fr. *mandōdari*, Bālar.

Māndya, n. slowness, laziness, indolence, BhP.; Pañcat.; Sāh.; weakness, feeble state (as of understanding, digestion &c.), Daś.; Vedāntas.; Hcat.; sickness, disease, Kathās. (°*dyaṇ* √*kṛi*, to make one's self ill); stateliness, Ml. — **vyāja**, m. simulation of illness, Kathās.

मान्धातिक *māndhātiki*, m. patr., g. *taulcaly-ādi* (Kās.)

मान्धातृ *māndhātṛi*, m. (cf. *mandhātṛi*) N. of a king (son of Yuvanāśva, author of RV. x, 134), ĀśvŚr.; MBh. &c.; of another prince (son of Madana-pāra, patron of Viśvēśvara), Cat. **Māndhātā-pura**, n. N. of a city (also read *māndhātā-tripura*), Cat.

Māndhātṛa, mfn. relating to Māndhātṛi (in °*trōpākhyaṇa*, Cat.); m. patr. fr. *māndhātṛi*, ĀśvŚr.

मान्धातृ *māndhātṛi*, m. (prob.) the flying fox, Gaut.; Vas. (cf. *mānthālā* &c.)

मान्धीर *māndhīra*, m. a bat, L. (cf. prec. and next).

Māndhīlava, m. a large bat, L.

मान्ध्योद *māndhyoda*, m. patr., Samskārak. (prob. w.r.)

मान्मथ *mānmatha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *manmatha*) relating to or concerning love, produced by love, filled with love &c., Kāv.; belonging to the god of l^o, Vcar.

मान्य *mānya*. See p. 809, col. 3.

मान्यमान *mānyamānā*, m. (fr. *manyamāna*, see √*man*) the proud one, RV. vii, 18, 20 (lit. 'the son of the proud'; Sāy. 'the son of Manyamāna').

मान्यव *mānyava*, mfn. relating to Manyu, Nir.

मान्यवती *mānyavatī*, f. N. of a princess, MārKp. (perhaps w.r. for *mānyavatī*).

मापक *māpaka*, mfn. (fr. Caus. of √*3. mā*) serving as a measure of (gen.), Nilak.

Māpāna, m. a pair of scales, balance, L.; (ā), f. measuring or meting out (esp. the place for a sacrifice), MBh.; n. the act of measuring or forming or shaping, ib.

Māpāya, °*yati*, see Caus. of √*3. mā*, i. *mā* and *me*. **Māpya**, mfn. measurable (in *a-m^o*), Vajracch.

मापय *māpatya*, n. (prob. fr. *mā* + *apatya*, 'by no means a child' or 'not a child,' scil. in the ordinary sense; accord. to others fr. Caus. of √*me*) N. of the god of love, L.

माबर *mābara*, N. of a place, Cat.

माभीद् *mābhida*, m. a species of Rudrāksha with one berry, L.

माम् *mām*, acc. sg. of 3. *ma*, q. v. — **paśyā**, mfn. regarding or looking at me, AV.

माम *māma*, m. (fr. *mama*, lit. 'belonging to mine') dear friend, uncle (only in voc. sg. as a term of affection among animals in fables), Pañcat. (cf. *tāta*, *mātula* &c.) — **kesara**, m. a maternal uncle, Gal.

Māmaka, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 3) my, mine, RV. &c. &c.; selfish, greedy, a miser, L.; a maternal uncle, L.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Buddhist Devs, Dharmas. 4 (MWB. 216).

Māmākina, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 3) my, mine, Kāv.; Kathās.

Māmāteyā, m. (fr. *mama-lā*) metron. of the mother of Dirgha-tamas, RV.; AitBr.; BhP.

मानसायति *māmanasāyati*, m. patr. (?), Pravar.

मामल्लदेवी māmalla-devī, f. N. of the mother of Śrī-harsha, Vās., Introd.

मामिडि māmīḍi, m. N. of a man, Cat.

मामुखी māmukhī, f. N. of a Buddhist Devī, W. (cf. māmākī).

मामुदगजनवी māmuda-gajanavī, m. = محمود
 Māhūd of Ghaznī, Kshītīś.

माय māya, mfn. (√3. mā) measuring (see dhānya-m²); creating illusions (said of Vishnu), MBh.; (ā, f., see below. —dāsa (?), m. N. of an author, Cat. —vat, mfn. (comp. māyā-vattara) m. c. for māyā-vat, Br.

Māyā, f. art, wisdom, extraordinary or supernatural power (only in the earlier language); illusion, unreality, deception, fraud, trick, sorcery, witchcraft, magic, RV. &c. &c.; an unreal or illusory image, phantom, apparition, ib. (esp. ibc. = false, unreal, illusory; cf. comp.); duplicity (with Buddhists one of the 24 minor evil passions), Dharmas. 69; (in phil.) Illusion (identified in the Sāmkhya with Prakṛiti or Pradhāna and in that system, as well as in the Vedānta, regarded as the source of the visible universe), IW. 83; 108; (with Śaivas) one of the 4 Paśas or snares which entangle the soul, Sarvad.; MW.; (with Vaiṣṇavas) one of the 9 Śaktis or energies of Vishnu, L.; Illusion personified (sometimes identified with Durgā, sometimes regarded as a daughter of Anṛita and Nirṛiti or Nikṛiti and mother of Mṛityu, or as a daughter of Adharma), Pur.; compassion, sympathy, L.; Convolvulus Turpethum, L.; N. of the mother of Gautama Buddha, MW.B. 24; of Lakṣmī, W.; of a city, Cat.; of 2 metres, Col.; du. (Māye Indrasya) N. of 2 Sāmanas, ArshBr. —**kāpālīka**, n. N. of a drama. —**kāra** or **-kṛit**, m. 'illusion-maker', a conjurer, juggler, L. —**kṣetra-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. —**caṇa**, mfn. famous for juggling, Bhaṭṭ.; illusive, deceptive, W. —**cāra** (māyāc), mfn. practising illusion or deceit, Subh.; acting deceitfully, MBh. —**cid-yoga**, m. the union of Cit and Māyā, RTL. 37, n. 1. —**chadma-para**, mfn. only intent upon fraud and deceit, Subh. —**jīvin**, m. 'living by illusion', a conjurer, juggler, L. —**tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. —**tma** (māyāt^m), m(fikā)n. consisting of illusion, essentially illusory, W. —**da**, m. 'giving or causing illusion', an alligator, crocodile, L. —**darśana**, n. N. of ch. of BhavP. —**devī**, f. N. of the mother of Gautama Buddha, Buddh.; of the wife of Pradyumna, VP.; —**suta**, m. 'son of Māyā-devī', N. of Gautama Buddha, L. —**dhara**, mfn. possessing illusion, skilled in magic, R.; m. N. of a king of the Asuras, Kathās. —**dhika** (māyādh^m), mfn. abounding in magic, R. —**nvita** (māyānv^m), mfn. possessing ill^o, deceitful, MW. —**paṭu**, mfn. skilled in ill^o or magical arts, Var. —**pati**, m. 'lord of ill^o', N. of Vishnu, Pañcar. —**pur**, f. N. of a city, Kathās. (cf. māyā). —**puzī**, f. = prec., ib.; —**māhātmya**, n. N. of sev. wks. —**prayoga**, m. the application or employment of magic, Pañcat.; deceitfulness, A. —**phala**, n. a gall-nut, L. —**baṭu**, m. N. of a king of the Śābaras, Kathās. —**balavāt**, mfn. one who possesses or makes over to another the virtue of a partic. spell, R. —**bija-kalpa**, m. N. of wk. —**bhūdayana** (māyābh^k), m. N. of a Kāyastha, Rājat. —**mata**, m. or n. (?) N. of wk. —**maya**, m(fī)n. consisting of illusion, formed of or creating ill^o, illusive, unreal, magical, Up.; MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of a Rākshasa, Bālar. —**mānavaka**, mfn. appearing in an illusory way as a boy or dwarf, BhP. —**māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of SkandaP. —**mṛiga**, m. an illusory antelope, phantom deer, R. —**moha**, m. 'illusion, bewilderment', N. of a Jina or Buddha, VP. —**yantra**, n. 'instrument of illusion', enchantment (ibc. = enchanted, magical, e.g. *tra-vimāna*, n. n. an enchanted chariot, magical car), Kathās. —**yoga**, m. the application or employment of illusion, empl^o of magical arts, R.; BhP. —**yodhin**, mfn. fighting illusively or with deceitful artifices, MBh. —**rati**, f. N. of the wife of Pradyumna (=devī), VP. —**rasika**, mfn. see *-vasika*. —**rāvaṇa**, m. Rāvaṇa in an illusory or disguised form, Cat. —**līlā-mata**, m. or n. (?) N. of wk. —**vacana**, n. a deceptive or hypocritical speech, Pañcat. —**vat** (māyā-), mfn. having magical powers, employing deceit, sly, cunning, RV.; R.; Bālar. (*-lara*, AitBr.; more correctly māyā-vat-

tara, ŚBr.); connected with many magical arts, BhP., Sch.; m. N. of Kaṣpa, L.; (*atī*), f. a partic. magical art personified, Kathās.; N. of the wife of Pradyumna, Hariv.; Pur. (cf. *-devī*); of the wife of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; of a princess, ib.; of an author of certain magical incantations, Cat. —**va-ni** (māyāv^m), m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Bālar. —**vasika**, mfn. = *para-pratāra*, L. (prob. w. r. for *-rasika*, 'fond of illusion or deceit'). —**vāda**, m. the doctrine affirming the world to be illusion (applied to the doctrine of the Vedānta and of Buddhism), Cat.; —**khaṇḍana**, n. (*-na-tīppaṇi*, f., *-na-tīkā*, f.), *khaṇḍa-vivaraṇa*, n., *-saṃpūḍhaṇi*, f. N. of wks. —**vid**, mfn. experienced or skilled in magical arts, MBh. —**vidhī-jñā**, mfn. = prec., Divyāv. —**vin**, mfn. possessing illusion or magical powers, employing deceit, deluding or deceiving others (*-vi-tā*, f.), RV.; MBh.; R. &c.; illusory, creating illusions, Nilak.; m. a magician, conjurer, juggler, MBh.; BhP.; a cat, L.; N. of a son of Maya, R.; n. a gall-nut, MW.; *-vi-mālikā*, f. N. of wk. —**śila**, mfn. deceitful, Subh. —**śhaka** (māyāśk^m), n. N. of wk. —**suta**, m. 'son of Māyā', N. of Gautama Buddha, L. —**sura** (māyās^m), m. N. of an Asura, Virac. **Māyōpajīvin**, mfn. living by fraud, Pañcat.

Māyāyin, mfn. = māyā-vin above, MW.

Māyī, in comp. for māyin. —**kāya**, m. N. of a grammarian, TPāt. —**phala**, n. a gall-nut, L. —**bhairava-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra (cf. māyīka-bhairava). —**mata-khaṇḍana**, n. N. of wk.

Māyika, mfn. illusory, creating illusion, Pañcar.; practising deceit, deceiving others, L.; m. a conjurer, juggler, L.; n. or (ā), f. a gall-nut, L. —**bhairava**, n. N. of a Tantra.

Māyin, mfn. artful, skilled in art or enchantment, cunning, deceptive, illusory (*yi-tā*, f.), RV.; AV.; ŚvetUp. &c.; subject to illusion, BhP.; m. a conjurer, juggler, magician, Kathās.; a cheat, deceiver, W.; N. of Brahmā, L.; of Śiva, L.; of Agni, L.; of Kāma, L.; n. magic, magical art, BhP. (cf. *dur-m*); a gall-nut, L.

Māyīya, mfn. proceeding from Māyā, Harav.

Māyeya, mfn. (fr. māyā), g. nady-ādi.

मायण māyaṇa, m. N. of the father of Mādhava and Śāyaṇa, Cat.

मायव māyavā, m. a descendant of Mayu or Māyu, RV.

मायति māyāti (?), m. = nara-bali, Brah-mavP.

मायु 2. māyu, m. (√3. mā; for 1. māyū see p. 804, col. 2) = āditya, Nir.; sorcery, witchcraft, bad art (cf. *dur-m*); (ā), AV. xviii, 4, 4.

मायु 3. māyu, m. n. (accord. to Up. i, 1 fr. √1. mī) gall, bile, the bilious humour, L.

मायुक māyuka, mfn. = hrāsva, Naigh. (cf. *pra-māyū*, *yuka*, under *pra-√mī*).

मायुराज māyurāja, m. N. of a son of Kubera, L. (cf. *mayu-r*); of a poet (also read māyū-r), Cat.

मायुस māyus, m. N. of a son of Purū-ravas, VP.

मायूक māyūka. See under 1. māyū, p. 804, col. 2.

मायूर māyūra, m(fī)n. (fr. māyūra) belonging to or coming from a peacock, MBh.; R. &c.; made of p's feathers, VarBrS.; drawn by p's, Hariv.; dear to p's, Mālav.; (ī), f. a species of plant, L.; (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt.; a partic. sternerutatory, Car.; a flock of peacocks, Pāp. iv, 2, 44, Sch. —**kāra**, m. patr. fr. māyūra-k^o, g. *śivādī*. —**kalpa**, m. N. of a partic. Kalpa or long period of time, Cat. —**vratin**, m. a member of a partic. sect, L.

Māyūraka, m. a peacock-catcher or one who makes various articles with p's feathers, R.; (ikā), f. (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt.

Māyūri, m. patr. fr. māyūra, Pat.

Māyūrīka, m. a peacock-catcher, R.

मायोभव māyobhava or *o*ya, n. (fr. mayo-bhū) well-being, gladness, enjoyment, GfS.

माय्य māyya. See *puru-māyya*.

मार māra, mfn. (√mṛi) killing, destroying; m. death, pestilence, VarBrS.; AVParīś.; slaying, killing, Rājat. (cf. *paṣu-m*); an obstacle, hindrance, Vās.; the passion of love, god of love, Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās.; (with Buddhists) the Destroyer, Evil One (who tempts men to indulge their passions and is the great enemy of the Buddha and his religion; four Māras are enumerated in Dharmas. 80, viz. *skandha*, *klesa*, *devaputra*, and *mṛityu-m*); but the later Buddhist theory of races of gods led to the figment of millions of Māras ruled over by a chief Māra, MW.B. 208 &c.; the thorn-apple, L.; (ī), f. killing, slaughter, Prasannar.; pestilence (also personified as the goddess of death and identified with Durgā), AVParīś.; Kathās.; Pur. —**kāyika**, mfn. belonging to the retinue or attendants of Māra, Lalit. —**cittā**, f. N. of a Buddhist deity, Kālac. —**jī**, n. 'conqueror of Māra', N. of Buddha, L. —**da**, n. 'death-giving', flesh, Gal.; —**addhāra**, m. N. of a man, Cat. —**pa**, m. 'death-drinking (?)', N. of a man, Cat. —**pāpiyas**, m. the evil tempter, i.e. Māra, Lalit. —**putra**, m. a son of the Tempter, i.e. a tempter, ib. —**phī** (?), f. (in music). a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt. —**bija**, n. N. of a magical formula, Pañcat. —**mohita**, mfn. infatuated by the god of love, Kathās. —**ripu**, m. 'enemy of the god of love', N. of Śiva, Prasannar. —**vat**, mfn. full of love, enamoured, Nalōd. —**siṅha**, m. N. of a prince, VP. —**hāṭi**, **-hāṭṭa**, or **-hāṭṭi** (?), f. (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt. **Mārāṅka**, mfn. displaying tokens of passion, Git. **Mārāṭmaka**, mfn. naturally murderous, Hit. **Mārābhīḥṇu**, m. 'overthrower of M^o', N. of a Buddha, L. **Mārābhīrāma**, mfn. fond of destroying, murderous, Dās. **Mārāri**, m. = *māra-ripu*, Kathās.

Māraka, mfn. (ifc., f. ā), killing a killer, murderer (cf. *tri-* and *daśa-mārikā*); calcining (cf. *loha-māraka*); m. any deadly disease, plague, pestilence (personified as the god of death), Saṃk.; a falcon, hawk, L.; (also n.) death of all creatures at the dissolution of the universe, L.; (ikā), f. a plague, pestilence, BhP.

Mārāṇa, n. killing, slaying, slaughter, death, destruction, Maitrīś.; Mn.; Hariv. &c. (*nam pra-√āp*, to suffer death); a magical ceremony having for its object the destruction of an enemy (also *-karma* and *-kṛiya*, n.), RāmātUp.; Pañcar.; (scil. *astra*) 'slayer', N. of a partic. mystical weapon, R.; calcination, Cat.; a kind of poison (cf. *marāṇa*); (ī), f. 'slayer', N. of one of the 9 Samidhs, Gṛhyas.

Māri, f. death, pestilence, L. (also = *māraka*, m. n.); small-pox, L.; killing, slaying, L.; raiu, L. —**vyasana-vāraka**, m. 'averting plague and distress', N. of Kumāra-pāla, L.

Mārīta, mfn. (fr. Caus.) killed, slain, destroyed, MarkP.; Pañcat.

Mārīn, mfn. (only ifc.) dying (cf. *pūrva-* and *yuva-m*); killing, destroying (cf. *jantu-m*).

Mārī-mṛita, (prob. m.) a spectre, apparition, VarBrS.

Mārīya, mfn. belonging to the god of love, Kathās.

Mārūka, m(fā)n. dying, perishing, TS.; MānGr.; m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

मारकत mārakata, m(fī)n. (fr. *marakata*) belonging to an emerald, having any of the properties or qualities of an e^o, coloured like an e^o, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; m. (with *dhātu*) an emerald, MBh. —**tva**, n. state or colour of an emerald, L.

मारजातक mārājātaka, m. a cat (?), W.

मारव mārava, m(fī)n. (fr. *maru*) relating to a wilderness, forming a w^o, being in a w^o, Nalōd.; (ī), f. N. of a partic. musical scale, Col.

मारविक mārāvika or mārāvīda, mfn. (applied to *śuka*), Pat. on Pāp. ii, 2, 11.

मारिच mārīca, mfn. (fr. *marica*) made of pepper, peppery; n. (with *cūrṇa*) ground or pounded pepper, Hariv.

Mārīcaika, mfn. prepared or seasoned with pepper, peppered, Pāp. iv, 4, 3, Sch. (cf. *vyakta-m*).

मारित mārīta, mārīn. See above.

मारिष mārisha, m. (perhaps fr. Pāli *mārīsa* = *mādrīsa*, 'colleague'; cf. *mārsha*) a worthy or

respectable man (esp. in the voc. as a term of address = 'worthy friend' or 'dear sir'; in dram. applied to the manager or one of the principal actors), MBh.; Kāv.; Bhp.; *Amaranthus Oleraceus*, Bhpr.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (*ā*), f. N. of the mother of Dakṣha, Hariv.; Pur.; of the wife of Śūra, Pur.; of a river, MBh.

मारी *māri*. See under *māra*.

मारीच *mārica*, mfn. belonging or relating to or composed by Marici, Madhus; m. (patr. fr. *marici*) N. of Kaśyapa, MBh.; R. &c.; a royal elephant, L.; a species of plant (= *kakkola*), L.; N. of a Rakṣasa, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; (*ī*), f. N. of a Buddhist goddess, Dharmas, 4; of the mother of Gautama Buddha (= *māyā-devī*), L.; of an Apsaras, L.; of the wife of Parjanya, VP.; n. (fr. *marica*) a grove of pepper plants, Ragh.; N. of Comm. on Siddhāntas. **मारीचोपपुराण**, n. N. of an Upapurāṇa.

मारीच, m. patr. fr. *marici*, Cat.; metron. fr. *marici*, g. *bāhu-ādi*; w.r. for *marici*.

मारीच, m. pl. patr. fr. *marici*, Mn. iii, 195.

मारुङ्ग *māruṅga*, m. softness, L.

मारुण्ड *māruṇḍa*, m. a serpent's egg, L.; cow-dung or a place spread with it, L.; a road, way, L.

मारुत *māruta* or *mārutā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *marut*) relating or belonging to the Maruts, proceeding from or consisting of the M^o, RV. &c. &c.; relating to or derived from the wind, windy, aerial, Mn.; Hariv. &c.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, RV.; of Rudra, VarBṛS.; a son of the Maruts (applied to Vāyu, Ūrdhva-nabhas, Dyutāna or Nītāna), VS.; TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; (= *marut*) wind, air, the god of wind, Mn.; MBh. &c.; vital air, one of the 3 humours of the body, Suśr.; breath, Śikṣh.; a chief of the Maruts, g. *pariv-ādi*; N. of a Marut, Yājñ.; Sch.; of Agni, Gṛhyas.; pl. the Maruts (regarded as children of Diti), MBh.; R.; N. of a people, MBh. (B.; C. *maḍaka*); (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Vās., Introd.; (*ī*), f. (scil. *diś* or *vidiś*) the north-west quarter, VarBṛS.; n. (scil. *rīksa* or *nakṣatra*) the constellation Svāti, L.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrṣhBr. — **kopana**, mfn. disturbing the wind (of the body), Suśr. (cf. *vāta-k*). — **pūrpa-randhra**, mfn. having cavities filled with wind (said of reeds), MW. — **maṇḍaka**, n. N. of wk. — **maya**, mf(i)n. consisting or having the essence of w^o, Kuval. — **roga**, m. N. of a partic. disease (= *vāta-r*), Suśr. — **vratā**, n. 'the having w^o-like duties', penetrating everywhere (as a king by means of spies), MW. (cf. Mn. ix, 306). — **suta** (A.), — **sūnu** (R.), m. 'son of the w^o', N. of Hanumat. **Marutāmaja**, m. 'son of the w^o', N. of fire, R.; of Hanumat, L. **Mārutāṇḍolita**, mfn. shaken by the w^o, Ratnāv. **Mārutāpaha**, m. 'expelling the wind (of the body)', Capparis Trifoliata, L. **Mārutāpūra**, mfn. filled with w^o, MW. **Mārutāyana**, n. 'wind-passage', a round window, Bhām. **Mārutāsana**, mfn. feeding on w^o or air (alone), fasting, MBh.; m. a snake, L.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a Dānava, Hariv. **Mārutāśva**, m. having horses rapid as wind (?), RV. v, 33, 9 (patr. fr. *marutāśva*, Sāy.). **Mārutāśva-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. **Mārutōtpatti**, f. N. of ch. of VāyuP. **Mārutōdvellita**, mfn. = *mārutāṇḍolita*, Ratnāv. **Māruti**, m. (fr. *marut* or *mārutā*) patr. of Dyutāna, RAnukr.; of Bhīma, MBh.; of Hanumat, Kāv. — **prashtha**, mfn. led on or preceded by Hanumat, MW. — **mañjarī**, f. N. of a Stotra.

मारुतन्तव्य *mārutantavya*, w. r. for *mānvantavya*, q. v.

मारुदेव *mārudeva*, N. of a mountain, Śatr. (v. l. for *marud-eva*, q. v.)

मारुध *māruḍha*, N. of a place, MBh.

मारुला *mārulā*, f. N. of a poetess, Cat.

मारुवार *māruvāra*, N. of a country, ib.

मार्क *mārka*, m. = *mārkava*, L.

मार्कट *mārkaṭa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *markaṭa*) peculiar to a monkey, m^o-like, apish, Kathās. — **pipīlikā**, f. a small black ant, L.

मार्काṭi, m. patr. fr. *markaṭa*.

मार्काण्ड *mārkaṇḍa*, m. = *mārkaṇḍya*, Hariv.; mfn. composed by Mārkaṇḍa (as a Purāṇa, Cat.; (*ī*), f., see below. **Mārkaṇḍēśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.

Mārkaṇḍikā or *ādi*, f. a species of plant, Bhpr.

Mārkaṇḍiya, n. a species of shrub, L.

Mārkaṇḍeya, m. (fr. *mṛikaṇḍu* or *ḍa*; cf. g. *subhrādi*) patr. of an ancient sage (the reputed author or narrator of the Mārkaṇḍeya-purāṇa), MBh.; R. &c. (pl.) the descendants of M^o, Saṃskāra.; (*ī*), f. N. of the wife of Rājas, VP.; n. N. of a Tīrtha, L.; mfn. composed by M^o, Pur.; Madhus. — **kavindra**, m. N. of the author of the Prākṛita-sarvasva, — **carita**, n. N. of wk. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **darśana-stotra**, n. N. of ch. of Hariv. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas (so called from its supposed author M^o; it expounds the nature of Kṛishṇa and explains some of the incidents of the Mahā-bhārata; it differs from the other Purāṇas in the form of its narrative rather than its sectarian character), IW. 387, n. 1; 514. — **samhitā**, f., — **stotra**, n., — **smṛiti**, f. N. of wks.

मार्कव *mārkava*, m. Eclipta Prostrata, L. (w. r. *mārkava*).

मार्ग *mārg* (properly Nom. fr. *mārya*; cf. *√mrig*), cl. 1. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxiv, 39) *mārgati*, *mārgayati* (ep. also *ā. mārgate*; pf. *māmārga*, Gr.; aor. *amārgit*, ib.; fut. *mārgitā*, ib.; *mārgishyati*, R.; inf. *mārgitum*, R.; ind. p. *mārgitvā*, ib.), to seek, look for, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to search through, ib.; to seek after, strive to attain, MBh.; Var.; Bhp.; to endeavour to buy, Kathās.; to request, ask, beg, solicit anything from any one (with abl. of pers. and acc. of thing, or with two acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to ask (a girl) in marriage, Śatr.; (cl. 10. P. *mārgayati*), to purify, adorn; to go (?), Dhātup. xxxii, 74.

Mārga, m. (in most meanings fr. *mṛiga*, of which it is also the Vṛiddhi form in comp.) seeking, search, tracing out, hunting, L.; (exceptionally also n.; ifc. f. *ā*) the track of a wild animal, any track, road, path, way to (loc. or comp.) or through (comp.) course (also of the wind and the stars), Mn.; MBh. &c. (*mārgam* *√dā* or *yam*, with gen. of pers., to give up the way to, allow to pass; *mārgēna*, ifc. = by way of i. e. through, across or along; with *√yā*, to go the way of i. e. suffer the same fate as; *mārgais*, ifc., through; *mārgāya*, with gen., in order to make way for any one; *mārga*, by the wayside or on the way; with *pra-√cal*, to set out on one's way; *nijā-mārgam* *√gam*, to go one's way); a walk, journey, VarBṛS.; reach, range, Kir.; a scar, mark (left by a wound &c.), Ragh.; (in medic.) a way, passage, channel (in any part of the body, esp. the intestinal canal, anus); a way, expedient, means, Kām.; Kathās. (*mārgēna*, by means of, VarBṛS.); a way, manner, method, custom, usage, Up.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; the right way, proper course, MBh.; Hariv.; (cf. *ā-mārga*); (with Buddhists) the way or path pointed out by Buddha for escape from the misery of existence (one of the 4 noble truths), MW. 44 (cf. *āryāśāṅga-m*); a title or head in law, ground for litigation, Mn. viii, 3, 9 &c.; a way of speaking or writing, diction, style, Kāvyaḍ; Sāh.; a high (opp. to 'vulgar') style of acting or dancing or singing, Inscr.; Daśar.; (in dram.) pointing out the way, indicating how anything is to take place, Daśar.; Sāh.; (in astrol.) the 7th mansion, VarYogay.; (in geom.) a section, W.; musk, L. (cf. *mṛiga-māda*); the month Mārgaśīrṣa (November–December), Rājat.; the constellation Mṛiga-śīras, L.; N. of Viṣṇu (as 'the way', scil. to final emancipation), MBh.; mf(i)n. belonging to or coming from game or deer, R.; Var.; Suśr. — **kleśa**, m. the hardships of a journey, VarBṛS. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a partic. kind of measure, Saṃgit. — **torana**, n. a triumphal arch erected over a road, Ragh. — **akṣhaka**, m. one skilled in making roads, R. (v. l. — *rakṣhaka*). — **darśaka**, m. 'way-shower', a guide, Mṛic. — **dāyini**, f. 'giving up the way', N. of Dakṣhāyāni at Kedāra, Cat. — **deśika**, m. = *darśaka*, q. v., L. — **draṅga**, m. or *gā*, f. a city on a road, Rājat. — **druma**, m. a tree growing by the wayside, Kathās. — **dhenu**, m. or *oṅka*, n. a Yojana, a measure of distance (perhaps originally 'a mile-stone in the form of a cow'), L. — **pa** or *-pati*, m. 'road-inspector', N. of a partic. official, Rājat. — **patha**, m. a course, road, path, R. — **paripāyaka**, n. a guide, L. — **pālī**, f. 'road-protectress', N. of a goddess, PadmaP. — **bandhana**, n. obstruction of a road or way, Kām. — **madhya-ga**, mfn. going in the middle of a road, being on the road, Rājat. — **marshi**, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.

(B. *mārdam*). — **rakṣhaka**, m. a r^o-keeper, guard, R. — **rodhin**, mfn. r^o-obstructing, blocking up a r^o, Kathās. — **vaṭi**, f. N. of a goddess who protects travellers, Cat. — **vartman**, n. pl. ways and paths; *ma-su*, ind. everywhere, MBh. — **vaśāgata** (Kathās.), — **vaśānuga** (R.), — **vaśāyāta** (Kathās.), mfn. going or situated along the road. — **vāsas**, mfn. clad in antelope's skin, MānGr. — **vighna**, m. an obstacle on the way, VarBṛS. — **vinodana**, n. entertainment on a journey, Kathās. — **sākhin**, m. a tree by the r^o-side, Ragh. — **śira**, n. the month Mārgaśīrṣa, Var.; Bhp.; (*ī*), f. = *mārgaśīrṣi* below, A.; — *lakṣmī-vāra-vrata-kalpa*, m. N. of a Mantra. — **śiras**, m. the month Mārgaśīrṣa, ŚāṅkhŚr., Sch. — **śīrsha**, mf(i)n. born under the constellation Mṛiga-śīras, Pāp. iv, 3, 37, Sch.; m. (also with *māsa*) N. of the month in which the full moon enters the const. Mṛiga-śīr, the 10th or (in later times) the 1st month in the year = November–December, Kauś.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*ī* or *ā*), f. (with or without *paurṇamāsī*) the day on which the full moon enters the const. Mṛiga-śīr, the 15th d^o of the first half of the month Mārgaśīrṣa, GrS.; MBh.; — *māhātmya*, n.; — *śhādī-pūjā*, f. N. of wks. — **śīrshaka**, m. = *mārgaśīrsha*, m., Cat. — **śodhaka**, m. a r^o-clearer, R. — **śobhā**, f. the clearing of a path in honour of some one, Divyāv. — **sam-darśana**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **stha**, mfn. being on the road, a traveller, MW.; staying on the right way (lit. and fig.), Kathās.; ŚārṅgP. — **sthitī**, f. wandering about, Gal. — **harmya**, n. a niaison or palace on a high road, Kathās. **Mārgākhyāyin**, m. 'road-teller', a guide, L. **Mārgāgata** (MBh.; Kathās.) or **mārgāyāta** (Kathās.), mfn. come from a journey; m. a traveller, wayfarer. **Mārgāli**, f. a track, streak, Vcar. **Mārgāvalokin**, mfn. 'looking towards the road', waiting for any one anxiously, Kathās. **Mārgēśa**, m. = *mārga-pa*, q. v., Rājat. **Mārgāśhin**, mfn. searching for a road or path, MW. **Mārgōpādīś**, m. 'road-shower', a guide, leader, Kām.

Mārgaka, m. the month Mārgaśīrṣa, L. (cf. *prati-m*).

Mārgana, mfn. (ifc.) desiring, requiring, asking, MBh.; seeking, investigating, MW.; m. a beggar, suppliant, mendicant, Rājat.; an arrow, MBh.; R. &c.; a symbolical expression for the number 5 (derived from the 5 arrows of the god of love), Sūryas.; n. the act of seeking or searching for, investigation, research, inquiry, TBr., Comm.; MBh.; R. &c.; the act of begging, solicitation, affectionate sol^o or inquiry (also *ā*, f.), L.; a bow (16384 Hastas long?), L. — **tā**, f. the being an arrow (*tām gataḥ*, become an arrow), Vikr. — **priya**, f. N. of a daughter of Pradhā, MBh. **Mārganaka**, m. a beggar, solicitor, mendicant, L. **Mārgāyāni**, f. N. of Mṛiga-śīrṣa (q. v.), L.

Mārgārā, m. patr. fr. Mṛigāri, VS. (Mahidh.); metron. fr. Mṛigī, Pat.; 'one who catches fish with his hands', T'Er., Sch.

Mārgika, n. a hunter, Pāp. iv, 4, 35; a traveller, wayfarer, L.

Mārgita, mfn. sought, searched, searched through, pursued, hunted after, R.; Hariv.; SaddhP.; desired, required, Yājñ.; Kathās.

Mārgitavya, mfn. to be sought or s^o after, R.; Hariv.; to be searched through, Hariv.; to be striven after, MBh.

Mārgin, m. one who clears or guards or shows the way, a pioneer or a guide, R.

1. **Mārgya**, mfn. (for 2. see under *√mārg* below) to be sought or searched for, W.

मार्गयथ *mārgayatha*, m. pl., patr., Saṃskāra.

मार्गव *mārgava*, m. a partic. mixed caste (born from a Nishāda and an Āyogavi), Mn. x, 34 (cf. *mārgāra*).

Mārgaviya, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrṣhBr. **Mārgaveya**, n. patr. or metron. of a Rāma, AitBr.

मार्गार *mārgārā*. See above.

मार्गीयव *mārgiyava*, n. N. of two Sāmans, ĀrṣhBr. (also *mārgiya-vādyā*).

मार्ज *mārg* (rather Caus. of *√mrij*, q. v.), cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxii, 106, Vop.) *mārgayati*, to wipe, cleanse, purify; to sound (?) Dhātup. ib.

2. **Mārgya**, mfn. (for 1. see above) to be wiped away or removed, Bhaṭṭ.

Mārja, mfn. cleaning, a cleaner (see *astra-* and

śastra-m); m. a washerman, L.; cleansing, purification, L.; smoothness, unctuousness, L.; N. of Vishnu, L.; pl. N. of a people, VP.; (ā), f. a mixture of 3 oils, L.

मार्जका, mfn. cleaning, a cleaner (see *keśa-m*).

मार्जना, mfn. wiping away, cleaning, a cleaner (see *keśa*, *gātra*, *grīha-m*); m. Synplocos Race-mosa, L.; (ā), f. wiping off, washing, purifying, Bālār.; the sound of a drum, Mālav.; Bālār.; (prob.) the parchment stretched at the ends of a drum, Bālār. ii, ३३; performance with the fingers on a musical instrument (of which there are 3 kinds), L.; (ī), f. purification, ĀpŚr.; a broom, besom, brush, Kāv.; Kathās.; a washerwoman (as an abusive term), Lāty.; (in music) a partic. Śruti, Saṃgit.; N. of one of Durgā's female attendants, L.; n. wiping away, rubbing, sweeping, cleansing, purifying, GṛŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (also ā, f.), rubbing the ends of a drum with ashes or mud, ŚiS.; 'purifying (one's self with water)', part of a religious ceremony at the morning Saṃdhyā, RTL. 403; (ifc.) removal, effacement of, amends for, Sāh.

मार्जनीया, mfn. to be cleaned or purified, W.

मार्जारा, m. a cat (prob. so called from its habit of constantly cleaning itself), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a wild cat, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; a civet-cat, L.; Plumbago Rosca, L.; Terminalia Katappa, L.; Āgati Grandiflora, L.; N. of a poet, Cat.; (ī), f. a female cat, MārK.P.; Rājat.; a civet-cat, L.; another animal (= *koṭyīṅga*), L.; musk, L. — **kaṇṭha**, n. 'having the throat or cry of a cat,' a peacock, L. — **karapa**, n. a partic. posture in sexual intercourse (also *ṛi-kramaṇa*), MW. — **karnikā** or **-karpi**, f. 'cat-eared,' N. of Cāmuṇḍā, L. — **gandhā** or **dhikā**, f. a species of Phaseolus, L. — **nyāya**, m. 'cat-hold theory,' a kind of doctrine held by a partic. sect of Vaiṣṇavas, RTL. 125 — **mūshaka**, n. sg. cat and mouse, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 9, Sch. — **līṅgin**, mfn. having the nature or character of a cat, Mn. iv, 197.

मार्जारका, m. a cat, MBh.; a peacock (cf. *mārjara*), L.; (ikā), f. a civet-cat, L.

मार्जारी, m. N. of a son of Saha-deva, BhP.

मार्जारी-kramaṇa. See *mārjara-karaṇa*.

मार्जारीया, m. a cat, L.; a Śūdra, L.; one who continually cleanses his body, L.

मार्जाला, m. = *mārjara*, a cat, L.

मार्जालीया, mfn. fond of abluion or purification (said of Śiva), MBh. (= *uddha-deha* or *kirāta*, Nilak.); m. (scil. *dhiṣṇya*) a heap of earth to the right of the Vēdi on which the sacrificial vessels are cleansed, VS.; Br.; ŚiS.; N. of the 17th Kalpa (q.v.), Cat.; = *mārjāriya* (in all meanings), L.

मार्जाल्या, mfn. fond of washing or abluion, delighting in purification, RV.

मार्जिता, mfn. wiped, rubbed, swept, cleansed, purified (cf. ind. after purification), KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; wiped away, removed, destroyed, Prab.; m. (or ā, f.) curds with sugar and spice, L.

मार्शतव्या, mfn. to be cleansed or swept or purified, Kull.

मार्शति, f. washing, abluion, purification, L.; anointing a person with oil or perfumes, L.; N. of the wife of Duḥ-saha, VP. (cf. *nir-mārṣṭi*); m. N. of a son of Śāraṇa, VP. (v. l. *mārṣi*). — **mat**, m. N. of a son of Śāraṇa, VP. (v. l. *mārṣi-mat*).

माडीक *māḍīka*, m. patr. fr. *mṛḍāku*, g. *biddi*.

मार्दकवययाना, m. patr. fr. *māḍīka*, g. *harilādi*.

माडीक *māḍīka*, n. (fr. *mṛḍīka*) mercy, pity, compassion, RV.

माडीय *māḍīya*, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants), Saṃskārak.

मार्णाल *mārṇāla*, mfn. (fr. *mṛṇāla*) belonging to or being on a lotus-fibre, Dhūrtan.

मार्तण्ड *mārtaṇḍa*, m. (later form of *mār-tāṇḍa*, q.v.) the sun or the god of the sun, MBh.; R. &c. (often ifc. in titles of books; cf. *chando*, *prameya-m* &c.); a statue of the sun-god, Rājat.; N. of various authors (cf. comp.); pl. the Ādityas (and therefore a symbolical N. for the number 'twelve'), Śrutab.; a hog, boar, L. — **tilaka-vāmin**, m. N. of the teacher of the sage Vācaspati-miśra, Cat. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. — **pratimā**, f. an image or statue of the sun-god, Rājat. — **maṇḍala**, n. the disc of the sun, Sighās. — **māhātmya**,

n. N. of wk. — **vallabhā**, f. 'beloved of the sun,' Polanisā Icosandra, L.; N. of a Comm. — **vedō-dhāra**, m. N. of wk. — **sataka**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **Mārtaṇḍārcaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **candrikā**, f. of Comm. on it.

मार्तण्डीया, mfn. relating or belonging to the sun, solar, Bālār.

मार्तण्डी, m. (fr. *mṛtāṇḍa*) 'sprung from a (seemingly) lifeless egg,' a bird, RV.; Br.; 'bird in the sky,' the sun (= or v. l. for *mārtaṇḍa*), Rājat.

मार्तवत्स *mārtavatsa*, n. (fr. *mṛta-vatsā*) a still-born child, AV.

मार्त्तिक *mārttika*, mfn. (fr. *mṛttikā*) made of clay or loam, earthen, MānŚr.; Car.; m. n. an earthenware pot or dish, GṛŚrS. (m. also the lid of a pitcher, W.); n. a clod or lump of earth, Bhām.

मार्त्तिकवत्, (prob.) m. (fr. *mṛttikā-vat*) N. of a country, MBh.; m. a prince of M°, Vās., Intro.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; Var.; of a princely race, Hariv.; VP.; (prob.) n. N. of a town, MBh. — **vataka**, mfn. relating to the country M°, MBh. (v. l. *vatika*).

मार्त्य *mārtya*, n. (fr. *martya*) the corporeal part (of man), mortality, BhP.

मार्त्यवा, m. (fr. *mṛityu*) patr. of Antaka, AV. (ī, f., Kauś.)

मार्त्युजयि, f. (fr. *mṛityu-jaya*) patr., Kauś.

मार्त्सना *mārtśna*, mfn. (fr. *mṛtsnā*) ground fine or small, ŚBr.

मार्दगमार्दणिका, m. (fr. *mṛdaṇ-ga*) a drummer, L.; N. of a town, L.

मार्दगिका, m. a drummer, R. — **pāpavika**, n. sg. (fr. *mṛidaṇga* + *pāpava*) two players on different kinds of drums, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 2, Sch.

मार्दमर्षि *mārdamarṣi*. See *mārga-marṣi*, p. 812, col. 2.

मार्दलिक *mārdalika*, m. (fr. *mardala*) a drummer, Saṃgit.

मार्दव *mārdava*, m. (fr. *mṛidu*) patr., g. *biddi*; a partic. mixed caste, L. (prob. w. r. for *mār-gava*, q.v.); n. (ifc. f. ā) softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness, gentleness, kindness, leniency towards (with gen., e.g. *m° sarva-bhūtānām*, leniency towards all beings), Āpast.; Yājñ.; R. &c. — **bhāva**, m. = prec. n., Hariv.

मार्दव्याना, m. patr. fr. *mārdava*, g. *harilādi*.

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— **maṅgala**, m. N. of an author; — **bhāṇa**, m. N. of a play composed by him. — **śrī**, f. (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgit.

माला, m. (prob.) an arbour, bower, Sighās.; Melia Sempervirens, L.; a wood near a village, L.; pl. N. of a people, VP.; (ā), f. a garland, L.; (akī), f. g. *gaurdī*; (ikā), f. a garland, Kāv.; Kathās.; a necklace, Hariv.; a row, series, collection of things arranged in a line, Kāv.; a white-washed upper-storied house, L.; N. of various plants (double jasmīne, Linum Usitatissimum &c.), L.; a kind of bird, L.; an intoxicating drink, L.; a daughter, L.; N. of a river, L.; n. a garland, ring, Suśr.; Hibiscus Mutabilis, L.

माला, Nom. (fr. *mālā*), P. *yati* (for 2, see p. 814, col. 1), to crown or wreath, Up. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 4, 2, Sch.)

माला, f. a wreath, garland, crown, GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c.; a string of beads, necklace, rosary, Kāv.; Pañcat. (cf. *akṣha*- and *ratna-m*); a row, line, streak, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a series, regular succession (with *nāmnām*, a collection of words arrayed in a series, a vocabulary, dictionary; cf. *nāma-m*); a kind of Krama-pāṭha (cf. *krama-mālā*); N. of various metres, Col.; (in rhet.) a series of epithets or similes, W.; (in dram.) a series of offerings for obtaining any object of desire (Sak. iii, 17), Sāh.; (in astrol.) a partic. Dala-yoga (q.v.), VarBṛS., Sch.; Trigonella Corniculata, L.; N. of a river, MBh.; of a glossary. — **kaṇṭha**, m. Achyranthes Aspera, L. — **kanda**, m. a species of bulbous plant, L. — **kara**, m. = next, L. — **kāra**, m. a garland-maker, gardener, florist (also as a mixed caste), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ī, f., VarBṛS.); N. of a son of Viśva-karma by a Śūdra woman or by Gṛhīti, Brahmap. — **kāripī**, f. a female g°-maker or florist, Pañcat. — **kuṭa**, N. of a kingdom, Buddh.; — **danī**, f. N. of a Rākshasi, ib. — **guṇa**, m. the string of a g°, necklace; — **parikṣhīpā**, f. 'invested with the marriage-thread,' a marriageable woman, MW. — **guṇī**, f. (scil. *lūtā*) a species of venomous spider, Suśr. — **granthi**, m. = *dūrva*, L. — **hika** (*mālāṅka*), m. N. of a king and author, Cat. — **trīṇa** and **-trīṇaka**, m. Andropogon Schoenanthus, L. — **dāman**, n. a garland of flowers, R. — **dīpaka**, n. (in rhet.) a partic. figure of speech, a closely linked or connected clinax, Kāvād.; Kpr. — **dūrva**, f. a species of *Dūrva* grass, L. — **dhara**, mfn. wearing a garland, crowned, m. N. of a class of divine beings, Buddh.; of a man, Kathās.; (ī), f. N. of a Rākshasi, Buddh.; n. a kind of metre, Col. — **dhāra**, m. N. of a class of divine beings, Divyāv. (cf. prec.) — **prastha**, m. N. of a city, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 88; *sthaka*, mfn., ib. iv, 2, 122, Sch. — **phala**, n. the seed of Elaeocarpus Ganitrus (employed for rosaries), L. — **manu** or **-mantra**, m. a sacred text or spell written in the form of a wreath, RāmātUp.

— **maya**, mfn. made or consisting of garlands, forming a line or series of (comp.) Rājat. — **rishtā** (*mālār*), f. a species of plant, L. (prob. w. r. for *mālār*). — **rūpa**, mfn. (ā) forming a row or series (ī, f., -*tva*, n.), Kpr.; Sāh. — **likā** or **li** (*mālār*), f. Trigonella Corniculata, L. — **vat**, mfn. having a wreath or garland, garlanded, crowned, R., Sch.; m. (prob.) a gardener, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 72, Sch.; (āī), f. N. of the wife of Upa-barhaṇa, Cat.; of the w° of Kuśa-dhvaṇya, ib. — **vata**, n. the dwelling of the Mālavats, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 72, Sch. — **vāda-khaṇḍa**, m. or n., — **sodhana**, n. N. of wks. — **samskāra**, m. 'consecration of rosaries with prayers,' N. of wk. (also *-varṇana*, n.)

माला *mālā*, f. N. of wk. **मालोपम**, f. 'string of comparisons,' a partic. figure of speech, Kāvād. ii, 42.

मालिका, f. = *mālikā* (see under *mālaka*), L.

मालीयाना, m. pl., patr., Saṃskārak.

माली, mfn. (ifc.) = and v. l. for *mālin*, MBh. (cf. *yajña*-*veda*- and *su-m*); m. = *mālin*, N. of a son of the Rākshasa Su-keśa, R.

मालिका, m. a garland-maker, gardener, Kāv.; Pañcat.; a painter, dyer, L.; a kind of bird, L.; (ā), f., see under *mālaka*.

मालिता, mfn. (ifc.) garlanded, crowned, Vet.

मालिन, mfn. garlanded, crowned, encircled or surrounded by (instr. or comp.), Āpast.; MBh. &c.; (ī), m. a gardener, florist (cf. f.); N. of a son of the Rākshasa Su-keśa, R. (cf. *mālī*); (in), f., see next.

मालिनी, f. the wife of a garland-maker or gardener, female florist, Pañcat.; N. of two plants (= *Alhagi Maurorum* and *agni-ikāḥā*), L.; (in music) a partic. Śruti, Saṃgit.; N. of various metres, Col.; of Durgā and one of her female attendants (also of a girl seven years old representing D° at her festival), L.; of a

celestial maiden, MBh.; of one of the seven Mātṛis of Skanda, MBh.; of a Rākṣhasī (mother of Vibhishana), MBh.; N. assumed by Draupadī (while resident with king Virāṭa), MBh.; of the wife of Sveta-karṇa (daughter of Su-kāru), Hariv.; of the wife of Priya-vrata, Cat.; of the wife of Ruci and mother of Manu Raucya, MārK.P.; of the wife of Prasena-jit, Buddh.; of various rivers, MBh.; of the celestial Ganges, L.; of a city (= *campā*), MBh.; Hariv.; = next, Āryav. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **vi-jaya**, m. N. of wk.

1. **Mālīya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to wish one's self a garland, Pāp. vii, 4, 33, Sch.

2. **Mālīya**, mfn. fit or destined for a garland, Pāp. i, 1, 73, Sch.

Māleya, m. a garland-maker, florist, A.; (patr. fr. *mālī*) N. of a Rākṣhasa, R.; (*ā*), f. great car-damoms, L.

Mālya, m. patr., Pañcav Br. (also pl., Saṃskarak.); (*ā*), f. Trigonella Corniculata, L.; n. a wreath, garland, chaplet, GrSṛS.; Up.; Mn. &c.; a flower, L.; mfn. relating to a garland, W. — **guṇāya**, Nom. A. *yate* (fr. *mālya-guṇa*) to become the string of a g°, appear like a wreath, Bhāṭṭr. — **grathana**, n. the stringing together or winding of g°, Cat. — **jīvaka** (Hariv.), *vin* (L.), m. one who lives by making or selling garlands. — **dāman**, n. a g° of flowers, MBh. — **plāṇaka**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, ib. — **pushpa**, m. Cannabis Sativa or Crotilaria Juncea, L. — **pushpikā**, f. a species of plant (= *śaya-pushpī*), L. — **vat**, mfn. crowned with garlands, garlanded, MBh.; m. N. of a Rākṣhasa (son of Su-keśa), R.; of one of Śiva's attendants, Kathās.; of a mountain or mountainous range (lying eastward of mount Meru), MBh.; (*atī*), f. N. of a river, R. — **vṛitti**, m. = *jīvaka*, Hariv. **Mālyāpapa**, m. a garland or flower-market, MBh.; R.; Hariv.

मालति *mālātī*, f. = *mālātī*, Gīt. (v. 1.)

Mālātīkā, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a woman, Kathās.

Mālātī, f. Jasminum Grandiflorum (plant and blossom); it bears fragrant white flowers which open towards evening, Kāv.; Var.; Suśr.; Bigunia Sua-veolens, W.; Echites Carophyllata, L.; another species of plant (= *viśalyā*), L.; a bud, blossom, L.; = *kāca-mālī* (?), L.; a maid, virgin, L.; moon-light or night, L.; N. of various metres, Col.; of a river, VarBṛS.; of a woman (the heroine of the drama Mālātī-mādhava, q. v.); of Kalyāṇa-malla's comm. on Megha-dūta. — **kṣhāra**, m. (patr.) borax, L. — **tīra** (ibc.) the banks of the Mālātī; *-ja* and *-sambhava*, m. or n. 'produced on the banks of the M°', white borax, L. — **patrikā**, f. the outer shell of a nutmeg, L. — **phala**, n. a nutmeg, Bhpr. — **mādhava**, n. 'Mālātī and Mādhava', N. of a celebrated drama by Bhava-bhūti. — **mālā**, f. a garland of jasmine blossoms, Dhūrtas.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of a lexicon.

मालद *mālada*, m. pl. N. of a people, MārK.P. (v. 1. for *māna-da*).

मालय 2. *mālaya*, mfn. (for 1. see p. 813, col. 3) coming from the Malaya mountains, Nalōd.; m. sandal-wood, L.; N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh.; n. a caravansary, Sāh.; the unguent prepared from sandal, W.; = *malaya-dvīpa*, L.

मालव *mālava*, m. N. of a country (Malwa in central India; pl. its inhabitants), AVParīś.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. (with or scil. *nripatī*) a prince of the Mālavas, MBh.; Hariv.; Var.; a horse-keeper, L.; (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgīt.; a white-flowering Lodhra, L.; N. of a man, Rājāt.; (*ā*), f. N. of a river, MBh.; (*ī*), f. a princess of the M°, Pāp. v, 3, 114, Sch.; N. of the wife of Aśva-pati and progenitress of the M°, MBh.; (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt. (printed *bhālavi*); a kind of Prakṛit metre, Col.; Clypea Hernandifolia, L.; n. (with *pura*) N. of a city, Kathās.; m(fī)n. relating or belonging to the M°, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **gupta**, m. N. of an author (also *Idārya*), Cat. — **gauda**, m. in (music) a partic. Rāga, Gīt. — **deśa**, m. the country of Mālava or Malwa, Kathās. — **nripatī**, m. a king of M°, MBh. — **bhadra**, m. N. of a poet, L. (w. r. for *rudra*?). — **maṇḍalādhīpati**, m. a ruler of the district of M°, Inscr. — **rudra**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **viśaya**, m. = *deśa*, Hit. — **śrī**, f. (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt. — **strī**, f. a M° woman, Kathās. **Mālavā-dhīśa**, m. a king of M°, Daś.; Rājāt. **Mālavendra**,

m. a ruler of M°, Cat. **Mālavōdbhava**, mf(ā)n. born or produced in Mālava, Kathās.

Mālavaka, mfn. worshipping Mālava, Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 18, Pat.; m. the country of M°, Inscr.; the adulterous offspring of Śūdra parents whose mother's husband is still alive, L.; (*kā*), f. Ipomoea Turpethum, L.; N. of a woman (scenext). **Mālavikāgūmitra**, n. 'Mālavikā and Agnimitra', N. of a drama by Kālidāsa.

Mālavīya, mfn. native of or belonging to Mālava, Kathās.

Mālavya, mfn. relating or belonging to Mālava (= *deśa*, m. N. of a country, Cat.); m. a prince of the Mālavas, Pāp. v, 3, 114, Sch.; N. of 5 classes of extraordinary men (*mahā-purushāḥ*) born under partic. constellations, VarBṛS.

मालवर्ति *mālavartī*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. (cf. *mānavartika*).

मालवानक *mālavānaka*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *mālavā narāḥ*).

मालसिका *mālasikā*, f. (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt.

Mālasi, f. id., ib.; a species of plant, L.

मालहायन *mālahāyana*, m. patr., Pravar.

माला *mālā*, *mālin*. See p. 813, col. 3.

मालिन्द *māliṇdyā*, m. N. of a mountain, VarBṛS.

मालिन्य *mālinya*, mfn. (fr. *malina*), g. *saṃ-kāiddi*; n. foulness, dirtiness, impurity, Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; darkness, obscurity, ŚārngP.; trouble, shame, affliction (cf. *valana-m*).

मालु *mālu*, m. N. of a partic. mixed caste, BrahmvP. (v. 1. *malla*); N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; f. a species of creeper (= *pattra-valī* or *pattra-latā*), Up. i, 5, Sch.; a woman, L. — **dhāna**, m. a species of animal, Hcar.; a kind of serpent, L.; (*ī*), f. a species of creeper (prob. = prec. and next), Bālar. — **latā**, f. the creeper called *mālu*, Lalit.

Māluka, m. pl. N. of a people (*ī*, f.), VP. (cf. *kṛishṇa-m*). **Mālūkacchada**, m. a species of tree, L.

Mālūka, m. Ocimum Sanctum, L.

Mālōrja (?), m. id., L.

मालुद *māluda*, m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

मालुवा *māluvā*, f. a kind of sweet potato, L.

मालूर *mālūra*, m. a species of plant, Hcar. (Aegle Marmelos or Feronia Elephantum, L.)

मालोक *mālōka* and *mālōji*, m. N. of two poets, Cat.

माल्य *mālya* &c. See col. 1.

माल *māla*, m. (fr. *malla*, g. *saṃkalāddi*) N. of a partic. mixed caste (cf. *mālu*). — **vāstava**, mfn. (fr. *malla-vāstu*), Pāp. iv, 2, 120, Sch.

Māllavi, f. a procession or expedition of wrestlers (= *malla-yātrā*), L.

माल्य *mālyā*, n. (fr. *malva*) foolishness, inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness (opp. to *dhairya*), MaitS.; Kāth.

मावत् *mā-vat*, mfn. (for *ma-vat*, fr. 3. *ma*) like me, RV. (cf. Pāp. v, 2, 39, Vārtt. 1, Pat.)

माविलघ्नम् *mā-vilambam*, *ōbitam*. See under 1. *mā*, p. 804, col. 2.

मावेल *māvela*, m. N. of a son of Vasu (prince of Cedi), MBh.

Māvellaka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v. 1. *māvelaka* and *māvelvaka*).

माशब्दिक *mā-sabdika*. See under 3. *mā*.

माष *māsha*, m. (n., g. *ardhareādi*) a bean, RV. &c. &c. (sg. the plant; pl. the fruit; in later times = Phaseolus Radiatus, a valued kind of pulse having seeds marked with black and grey spots); a partic. weight of gold (= 5 Kṛishṇalas = $\frac{1}{16}$ Suvārṇa; the weight in common use is said to be about 17 grains troy), Mn.; Yājñ.; a cutaneous eruption resembling beans, L.; a fool, blockhead, L.; N. of a man, g. *bāhu-ādi*; pl. (with or scil. *akṛishṭāḥ*) 'wild beans', N. of a Rishi-gaṇa (the children of Su-rabhi, to whom RV. ix, 86, 1-10 is ascribed), RAnukr.; R.; Hariv.; (*ī*), f. see below. — **tīlā**, m. du. sesamum and beans, TS. — **taila**, n. an oily preparation from beans;

ŚārngS. — **patrikā** and *-parṇī*, f. Glycine Debilis, Var.; Suśr. — **piśha**, n. ground beans, KātyŚr. — **pushpa**, n. the blossom of b°, MBh. — **pesham**, ind. (with \sqrt{pish}) as if beans were ground, Mcar. — **prati**, ind., Pat. on Pāp. ii, 1, 19. — **mantha**, m. a beverage mixed with beans, Kauś. — **māya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of b°, Hcar. — **mudga-māya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of Phaseolus Radiatus and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Muṅgo, ib. — **rāsī**, m. a heap of blossoms, MBh. — **varṇa**, mfn. coloured like beans, Suśr. — **var-dhaka**, m. a goldsmith, jeweller, L. — **śarāvi**, m. N. of a man, Lāṭy. (prob. patr. fr. *māsha-śarāvin*; cf. g. *bāhu-ādi*). — **śas**, ind. Māsha-wise, M° by M°, Siddh. — **sūpa**, m. b°-soup, Suśr. — **sthalaka**, mfn. — **sthalī**, f. g. *dhūmādi* (Kās.). **Māshājya**, n. a dish of beans dressed or cooked with ghee, AV. **Māshāda**, m. 'b°-eater', a tortoise, L. **Māshāśa** or *śin*, m. 'id.', a horse, L. **Māshōna** or *māshōna*, mfn. less by a Māsha, g. *giri-nady-ādi*.

Māshaka, m. a bean, Suśr.; m. n. a partic. weight of gold &c. (= 7 or 8 Guṇjās, acc. to some about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains), Mn.; VarBṛS.; Suśr. (cf. *pañca-m*). **Māshi**, m. patr. fr. Māshaka, g. *bāhu-ādi* (cf. *māsha-śarāvi*). **Māshika**, mf(ī)n. See *pañca-m*. **Māshi**, f. N. of the wife of Śūra, VP. **Māshīpa**, mfn. sown with beans; n. a bean-field, Hcar. (Pāp. v, 2, 4).

Māshya, mfn. fit or suited for beans, Pāp. v, 1, 7; (ifc., after numerals) amounting to or worth a partic. number of Māshas, ib. v, 1, 34 (cf. *dvi-adhyardha-m*); n. a field of kidney-beans, W.

मास 1. *mās*, n. = *māṣ*, flesh, meat, RV.

मास 2. *mās*, m. ($\sqrt{3}$. *mā*; pl. instr. *mādbhīs*, RV.; loc. *māssu*, Pañcav Br., *māsi*, TS.) the moon, RV. (cf. *candra*- and *sūrya-mās*); a month, ib. &c. &c. [Cf. Gk. *μήν*, *μήνη*; Lat. *Menae*, *mensis*; Slav. *měsēc*; Lith. *mėnuo*, *mėnesis*; Goth. *mēna*; Germ. *mano*, *mane*, *Mond*; Angl. Sax. *mōna*; Eng. *moon*.]

Māsa, m. (or n., Siddh.) the moon (see *pūrṇa-m*); a month or the 12th part of the Hindū year (there are 4 kinds of months, viz. the solar, *sauri*; and the natural, *sāvana*; the stellar, *nākshatra*; and the lunar, *cāndra*; the latter, which is the most usual and consists of 30 Tithis, being itself of two kinds as reckoned from the new or full moon, cf. 1W. 179; for the names of the months see ib. 173, n. 3), RV. &c. &c. (*māsam*, for a month; *māsam ekam*, for one month; *māseṇa*, in the course of a m°; *māse*, in a m° = after the lapse of a m°); a symbolical N. for the number 'twelve', Sūryas. — **kālika**, mfn. lasting or available for a month, monthly, MBh. — **cārika**, mfn. practising anything for a m°, ib. — **jāta**, mfn. a m° old, Pāp. ii, 2, 5, Sch. — **jñā**, m. 'knowing m°', a species of gallinule, L. — **tama**, mf(ī)n. tanning or completing a m°, Pāp. v, 2, 57. — **tālā**, f. pl. (prob.) those parts of a calf skin from which the parchment stretched at the end of drums is made, MBh. — **tulya**, mfn. equal to a m° or to a number of m°s, MW. — **traya**, n. three m°s; *yōdvadhi*, ind. for the space of three m°s, Kathās. — **darpaṇa**, m. N. of wk. — **dēya**, mfn. to be paid in a m° (as a debt), Pāp. ii, 1, 43, Sch. — **dvaya**, n. two m°s; *yōdvadhava*, m. a species of rice ripening within two m°s, L. — **dhā**, ind. by the m°, monthly, AitBr. — **nāman**, n. the name of a m°, MānŚr. — **nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **pāka**, mfn. maturing or producing results in a m°, VarBṛS. — **pūrva**, mfn. earlier by a m°, Pāp. i, 1, 30, Sch. — **pramita**, mfn. measured by m°s, occurring once in a m° (as new moon), VarBṛS. (cf. Pāp. ii, 1, 28, Sch.). — **praveśa**, m. the beginning of a month; *-sāriṇī*, f., *śānayana*, n. N. of wks. — **phala**, mf(ā)n. having results in a m°, VarBṛS. — **bhāj**, mfn. partaking of a m°, ŚBr. — **bhāvādhyāya**, n. N. of wk. — **bhukti**, f. the (sun's) monthly course, BhP. — **māna**, m. a year, L. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. N. of wk. — **lokā** (*māśā*), f. N. of partic. bricks, ŚBr. — **vartikā**, f. a species of wagtail (= *sarshapī*); MBh. — **śās**, ind. m° by m°, for m°s, Br.; KātyŚr.; MBh. — **śiva-rātri-vrata-kalpa**, m., *-śiva-rātry-udyāpāna*, n. N. of wks. — **saṃcaika**, mfn. having provisions for a m°, Mn. vi, 18. — **stoma**, m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚātkhŚr. **Māsāguhotra-vāda**, m. N. of wk. **Māsādi** (ibc.) the beginning of a m°; *-nirṇaya*, m., *-bhāva-phala*, n. N. of wks. **Māsādhipa**, m. the regent or planet presiding over a month, Sūryas. **Māsādhīpati**, m. id. (*tya*, n.),

VarBrS. **Māsānumāsika**, mfn. performed or occurring every m^o, monthly, Mn.iii, 122. **Māsānta**, n. the end of a month, day of new moon, Lāṭy. **Māsāpavarga**, mfn. lasting a m^o at the most, ŚrS. (-lā, f., -vva, n., KāṭyŚr., Sch.) **Māsāvadhika**, mfn. happening in the period of a month at the latest, Daś. **Māsāhāra**, mfn. taking food only once a m^o, R. **Māsēśvara-phala**, n. N. of wk. **Māsōpavāsa** or **°saka**, m. fasting for a m^o, AgP. **Māsōpavāsīn**, mfn. one who fasts for a m^o, MBh.; (ini), f. a lascivious woman, procuress, L.

Māsaka, m. a month, Sūryas.; Śatr.

Māsala, n. a year, L.

Māsika, mf(ī)n. relating to or connected with a month (see *māgha-m^o*); monthly (i.e. 'happening every month' or 'lasting for a m^o' or 'performed within a m^o' &c.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; payable in a month (as a debt), Pān. iv, 3, 47, Sch.; engaged for a m^o (as a teacher), ib. v, 1, 80, Sch.; dedicated to a partic. month (as an oblation), ib. iv, 2, 34, Sch.; n. (with or scil. *śrāddha*) a partic. Śrāddha or oblation to deceased ancestors performed every new moon, Mn. v, 140 &c. - **śrāddha**, n. = prec. n. - *nirṇaya*, m., -*padāḥati*, f., -*prāyoga*, m. N. of wks. **Māsikāṇṇa**, n. food offered monthly to deceased progenitors, Mn. xi, 157. **Māsikārtha-vat**, mfn. happening or being done every month, Vishu.

Māsī-śrāddha, n. (fr. loc. of 2. *mās + ś*) a Śrāddha or oblation to deceased ancestors performed every month, ĀpGr.

Māsī-√1. kṛi, P. -*karoti*, to turn into months, Sūryas.

Māsīna, mfn. monthly, Gobh.; one month old, Pān. v, 1, 81.

Māsya, mfn. a month old, Pān. v, 1, 81 (cf. *devī-pañca-m^o* &c.)

मासन māsana, n. the seed of Vernonia Anthelmithica, L.

मासर māsara, n. a partic. beverage (a mixture of yeast, grapes, &c. with the water in which rice and millet have been boiled), KāṭyŚr.; Mahīdh. on VS. xix, 1 (accord. to Śay. on TBr. 'm. the meal of slightly parched barley mixed with sour milk or buttermilk'; accord. to L. 'm. rice-gruel').

मासुरकर्ण māsura-karṇa, m. patr. fr. *masura-karṇa*, g. *śivādi*.

मासुरी māsuri, f. a beard, L.

मासूर māsūra, mf(ī)n. (fr. *masūra*) lentil-shaped, Suśr.; made of lentils, Bhpr.

माह mäh, cl. 1. P. **°mähati**, °te, to measure, mete, Dhātup. xxi, 29.

माहकस्थली mähaka-sthali, f. N. of a place, g. *dhūmādi*.

Māhaka-sthalaka, mfn. (fr. prec.), ib.

माहकि mähaki, m. (patr. fr. *mahaka*) N. of a teacher, Pravar.

माहकीप्रस्थ mähaki-prastha, mf(ī)n., Kāś. on Pān. iv, 2, 110 (v.l. *mähiki-prastha*).

माहत mähata, mfn. (fr. *mahat*), g. *utsādi*; n. greatness, g. *prithv-ādi*.

माहान mähana, m. a Brāhman, L.

माहानीय mähaniya, w. r. for *mahanīya*.

माहा 1. mähā, f. a cow, L. (cf. *mahā, mahī, māheyi*).

माहा 2. mähā, Vṛiddhi form of *mahā*, in comp. -*kula* and -*kulīna*, mfn. (fr. *mahā-kulā*) nobly born, Pān. iv, 1, 114. - **camasya**, m. patr. fr. *mahā-camasa*, TUp. - **citti**, mfn. (fr. *mahā-citta*), g. *sutamgamādi*. - **janika** and **janīna**, mfn. (fr. *mahā-jana*) fit for great persons or for merchants, Pān. v, 1, 9, Vārtt. 6, Pat.; g. *prati-janādi*. - **°tmika**, mfn. (fr. *mahātman*) belonging to an exalted person, majestic, glorious, Mn. v, 94. - **°tmya**, n. (fr. *mahātman*) magnanimity, high-mindedness, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; exalted state or position, majesty, dignity, ib.; the peculiar efficacy or virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine &c., W. (cf. RTI. 433); a work giving an account of the merits of any holy place or object, W. (cf. *devī-m^o* &c.). - **nada**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *mahā-nada*) relating to a great river, g. *utsādi*. - **nasa**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *mahānasa*) relating to a large carriage or to a kitchen, ib. - **nā-**

mana, mf(ī)n. relating to the Mahā-nāmni verses, AitBr. - **nāmika** or **-nāmnika**, mfn., id.; m. a Brāhman versed in the M^o verses, Pān. v, 1, 94, Vārtt. 1 and 2, Pat. - **putri**, mfn. (fr. *mahā-putra*), g. *sutamgamādi*. - **prāpa**, mfn. (fr. *mahā-pr^o*), g. *utsādi*. - **bhāgya**, n. = *mahā-bh^o*, Nir. vii, 4 &c. - **rajanā**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *mahā-raj^o*) dyed with saffron, ŚBr. - **rajika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *mahā-rajā*) attached or devoted to the reigning prince, Pān. iv, 2, 35. - **ra-jya**, n. (fr. id.) the rank of a reigning prince or sovereign, AitBr. - **rāshatra**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *mahā-raj^o*) belonging to the Marāṭhas; (ī), f. (with or scil. *bhā-shā*) the M^o language (Marāṭhi), Cāp.; Mṛicch., Introd. - **°vārttika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *mahā-raj^o*) familiar with (Kāṭyāyana's) Vārttikas, Pān. iv, 2, 65, Vārtt. - **vrati**, f. (fr. *mahā-vratā*) the doctrine of the Pāsupatas, Prab.; *°tika*, mfn. adhering to it; m. a Pāsupata (v.l. for *mahā-vratika*) ; *°tiya*, w. r. for *mahā-vratīya*. **Māhendrā**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *mahēndra*) relating or belonging to great Indra, VS. &c. &c. (*°draṇi dhanus*, n. the rainbow; *°draṇi amibhas*, n. rain-water); eastern, running or flowing eastward, VarBrS.; Rājat.; m. (with or scil. *graha*, q.v.) a partic. ladeul, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.; = *śubha-dāṇḍa-viśe-sha*, L.; (in astron.) N. of the 7th Muhūrta; (with Jains) N. of a Kalpa (q.v.). Dharmas.; patr., Pravar.; pl. N. of a dynasty, VP.; (ī), f. (with or scil. *diś* or *ādi*) the east, MBh.; VarBrS.; Rājat.; the Consort or Energy of Indra (one of the seven divine Mātṛis and one of the Mātṛis of Skanda), MBh.; a partic. Ishti, ĀśvŚr.; a large banana, L.; a cow, L. (cf. *māheyi*); pl. (scil. *ricas*) N. of partic. verses in praise of Indra, VarBrS.; n. the asterism Jyeshtha, VarYogay.; -*ja*, m. pl. (with Jains) N. of a class of gods; -*vāṇi*, f. N. of a river, MBh. **Māheśa**, m. (fr. *māheśa*) one of the Mānavāghas (q.v.), Cat.; (ī), f. N. of Durgā, Pur. **Māheśvara**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *mahēśvara*) relating or belonging to the great lord Śiva, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; m. a worshipper of Śiva, Hariv.; Kathās.; Hcar.; (ī), f. see below; -*tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra; -*lā*, f. the worship of Śiva, Śivaism, Rājat.; -*pada*, n., -*para*, n. N. of two Tīrthas, MBh.; *°rōpapurāṇa*, n. N. of an Upapurāṇa. **Māheśvari**, f. the Consort or Energy of Śiva (one of the seven divine Mātṛis, also = Durgā), MBh. (cf. IW. 522); N. of a river, Śatr.; a species of climbing plant, L.; -*tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra.

माहिक mähika, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VP. (v.l. *māhisha*).

Māhiki-prastha. See *māhiki-pr^o*.

माहित्य māhitthi, m. patr. of a teacher, ŚBr.

माहित्य māhitya, m. patr. fr. *mahita*, g. *gargādi*.

Māhita, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *kaṇvādi*.

माहित mähitra, n. (scil. *sūkta*) N. of the hymn RV. x, 185 (beginning with the words *māhi trīṇām*), Mn. xi, 249.

माहिन mähina, mf(ā)n. (√1. *mah*) glad-some, blithe, causing or feeling joy (others 'great, powerful'), RV.; n. dominion, L.

Māhina-vat, mfn. exhilarated, excited (others 'great, mighty'), RV.

माहिर mähira, m. N. of Indra, L. (v.l. *mihira*).

माहिष mähisha, mf(ī)n. (fr. *māhisha*, °*shī*) coming from or belonging to a buffalo or b^o-cow, R.; MarkP.; m. N. of a district; pl. of a people, VarBrS.; n. the female apartments, L.; -*sthalī*, f. N. of a place, g. *dhūmādi* (°*laka*, mfn., ib.); *°śhāḍḍaka* (?), m. son of a Māhishya and a Karaṇi, L. **°shaka**, m. a buffalo keeper, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; Pur. **°shika**, m. = prec. sg., VP.; the paramour of an unchaste woman (others 'one who lives by the prostitution of his wife'), L.; (ā or ī), f. N. of a river, R. **°shaya**, n. a son of the first wife of a king, ĀpŚr.; N. of a granumarian and Sch. on TS., Cat. **°shya**, n. a partic. mixed caste (the son of a Kshatriya and a Vaiśya mother whose business is attendance on cattle), Yājñ.; Gaut.

माहिष् mähishma, m. pl. (cf. next) N. of a people, VP.

Māhishmati, f. N. of a city (founded by Mahishmat or Mucukunda), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Māhishmateyaka, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *kattṛy-ādi*.

माहीन māhina, m. (?) patr. (others mfn. = *māhina*), RV. x, 60, 1.

माहीयत्व māhiyatva, mfn. beginning with the word *māhiya-tva* (g. *vimuktādi*; Kāś. *māhi-yala*).

माहुदक mahuḍaka, m. (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of a poet, Cat.

माहुरदत्त mähura-datta, N. of a place, ib.

माहुल mähula, m. patr., Pravar.

माहेन्द्र mähendra. See col. 2.

माहेय mähaya, mf(ī)n. (fr. *māhi*) made of earth, earthen, MBh.; m. metron. of the planet Mars, VarBrS.; coral, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (ī), f. a cow, L.

माहेल mähela, m. patr., Pravar.

माहेश māheśa, °*svara*. See col. 2.

मि 1. mi (cf. √3. *mā* and *mī*), cl. 5. P. **Ā.** (Dhātup. xxvii, 4) *minōti*, *minute* (pf. P. *mināya*, *minyūh*, RV.; *mama*, Gr.; *Ā. mīmye*, Gr.; aor. *amāsīt*, °*sta*, ib.; Prec. *miyāt*, *māsishṭa*, ib.; fut. *mātā*, *māsyati*, °*te*, ib.; p. *meshyati* [?], AitBr.; ind. p. -*miya*, ib., -*māya*, Gr.), to fix or fasten in the earth, set up, found, build, construct, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; to mete out, measure, VarBrS.; to judge, observe, perceive, know, MāṇḍUp.; MBh.; to cast, throw, scatter, Dhātup.; Pass. *miyāte* (aor. *amāyi*, Gr.), to be fixed &c., AV.; Caus. *māpayati* (aor. *amimapat*), Gr.; Desid. *miṣati*, °*te*, ib.; Intens. *memiyate*, *memayite*, *memeti*, ib.

Mit, f. anything set up or erected, a post, pillar, RV. (cf. *garta*, -*upa*, -*prati-m^o*).

1. **Mitā**, mfn. (for 2. see below) fixed, set up, founded, established, RV.; AV.; ŚākhShr.; firm, strong (see comp.); cast, thrown, scattered, W. - **jñu** (*mitā*), mfn. having strong or firm knees, RV. - **drū** (*mitā*), mfn. strong-legged, running well, ib.; n. (perhaps fr. 2. *mita*, 'having a measured course') the sea, ocean, L. - **medha** (*mitā*), mfn. having firmly established power, RV.

1. **Mitī**, f. (for 2. see p. 816, col. 1) fixing, erecting, establishing, RV.

मि 2. *mī*. See √*mī*.

मिक् 1. miksh or *māmiksh* (prob. Desid. from a lost √*miś*, contained in *miśra* and *miśla*; but referred by others to √*mih*, q.v.; only pr. *mimikshati*, pf. *mimikshātuh*, °*shē*, °*shire*, and Impv. *mimikshvā*; cf. *sam-√niksh*), to mix (Ā. intrans.), mingle with (instr.), prepare (an oblation of Soma &c.), RV.; VS.; Br.; Caus. *mekshayati*, to stir up, mix, mingle, ŚBr.

Mimiksha, *mimikshu*. See s.v.

मिक् 2. *miksh*. See √*myaksh*.

मिघ migh = √*mih* (only in *ni-mégamāna* and *mégā*, q.v.)

मिचित्ता micitā, f. N. of a river, VP. (v.l. for *niscitā*).

मिच्छक miccaka or *micchaka*, m. N. of the sixth patriarchal sage, Buddh.

मिच्छ mich, cl. 6. P. *micchati*, to hurt, pain, annoy, Dhātup. xxviii, 16.

मिञ्ज miñj, cl. 10. P. *miñjayati*, to speak or to shine, Dhātup. xxxiii, 83.

मिञ्जिकामिञ्जिक mājñikā-miñjika, n. sg. N. of two beings sprung from the seed of Rudra, MBh.

मिमिमया mīmimāya, mfn. (onomat.) speaking indistinctly through the nose (-*tva*, n.), Suśr. (v.l. *minmina*).

मित *mit*. See under √1. *mī*.

मित 2. *mita*, mfn. (√3. *mā*; for 1. *mita* see √1. *mi*) measured, meted out, measured or limited by, i.e. equal to (instr. or comp.), Sūryas.; VarBrS.; BhP.; containing a partic. measure, i.e. measured, consisting of (acc.), RPrāt.; Bhāṭṛ. (v.l.); measured, moderate, scanty, frugal, little, short, brief, Inscr.; Mn.; Kāv. &c.; measured i.e. investigated, known (see -*loka*); m. N. of a divine being (associated with Sammita), Yājñ.; of a Rishi in the third Manv-antara, VP. - **m-gama**, mf(ā)n. taking measured steps, Pān. iii, 2, 38, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; m. and (ā), f. an ele-

phant, W. — **dakṣiṇa**, mf(ā)n. that for which a partic. fee is fixed, TāpBr. — **dhvaja**, m. N. of a prince, BhP. — **prākāśikā**, f. N. of wk. — **bhāṣitṛi**, mfn. speaking measurably or little, MBh. — **bhāṣin**, mfn. id. (‘*śki-tva*, n.), Ragh.; Sighāḥ; (īnī), f. N. of various commentaries. — **bhukta** (MBh.), **bhuj** (Mn.; Yājñ.), mfn. eating sparingly, moderate in diet. — **matī**, mfn. narrow-minded, Rājāt. — **m-paṇa**, nif(ā)n. cooking a measured portion of food, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 34; small-sized (said of a cooking utensil), Daś.; **sparing**, stingy, a miser, Hit. — **rāvin**, mfn. roaring moderately (used to explain *maruṭ*), Nir. xi, 13. — **rocin**, mfn. shining moderately (used to explain *maruṭ*), ib. — **vāc**, mfn. = **bhāṣin**, W. — **vyayin**, mfn. spending little, frugal, economical, MW. — **āyīn**, mfn. sleeping little or sparingly, MārKp. **Mitākshara**, mfn. having measured syllables, metrical, Nir.; RPrāt.; short and comprehensive (as a speech), Kum.; (ā), f. N. of various concise commentaries, (esp.) of a celebrated Comm. by Vijñānēśvara on Yājñavalkya's Dharmaśāstra (IW. 303 &c.); **rā-kāra**, n. ‘author of the M°’, N. of Vijñānēśvara; **vyākhyāna**, n., **sāra**, m., **siddhānta-saṃgraha**, m. N. of wks. connected with the M°. **Mitāṅka**, m. or n. (?) N. of a wk. (containing rules for compiling almanacs); **-karaṇa**, u. N. of wk. **Mitārtha**, m. a well-weighed matter (**-bhāṣin**, mfn. speaking deliberately), Sāh.; mfn. (also **-ka**) of measured meaning, speaking with caution (said of a partic. class of envoys), Kām.; Sāh. **Mitāsana**, mfn. = **mita-bhukta**, Yājñ. **Mitābhāra**, mfn. id., MBh.; m. moderate food, scanty diet, Daś. **Mitōkti**, f. moderate speech, Cat.

2. **Mitī**, f. (for i. see p. 815, col. 3) measuring, measure, weight, VarBrS.; ŚārngS.; accurate knowledge, evidence, MāṇḍUp.

Mitya, n. what is to be measured or fixed, (prob.) price, Rājāt.

मित्र i. **mitrā**, m. (orig. *mit-tra*, fr. $\sqrt{\text{mit}}$ *or mid*; cf. *mediv*) a friend, companion, associate, RV.; AV. (in later language mostly n.); N. of an Āditya (generally invoked together with Varuṇa, cf. *mitrā-v*), and often associated with Aryaman, q. v.; Mitra is extolled alone in RV. iii, 59, and there described as calling men to activity, sustaining earth and sky and beholding all creatures with unwinking eye; in later times he is considered as the deity of the constellation Auradāh, and father of Uisarga, RV. &c. &c.; the sun, Kāv. &c. (cf. comp.); N. of a Marut, Hariv.; of a son of Vasishṭha and various other men, Pur.; of the third Muhūrta, L.; du. = *mitrā-varuṇa*, RV.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh. (B. *citā*); of the mother of Maitreya and Maitreyī, Śaṃk. on ChUp.; BhP.; of the mother of Śatru-ghna (= *su-mitrā*), L. (W. ī); n. friendship, RV.; a friend, companion (cf. m. above), TS. &c. &c.; (with *aurasa*) a friend connected by blood-relationship, Hit.; an ally (a prince whose territory adjoins that of an immediate neighbour who is called *ari*, enemy, Mn. vii, 158 &c., in this meaning also applied to planets, VarBrS.); a companion to = resemblance of (gen.; ifc. = resembling, like), Bālār.; Vcar.; N. of the god Mitra (enumerated among the 10 fires), MBh.; a partic. mode of fighting, Hariv. (v.l. for *bhinna*). — **karana**, the making of friends, m° one's self fr°, Pāṇ. i, 3, 25, Vartt. i, Pat. — **karmaṇ**, n. a friendly office, friendship (‘*ma* $\sqrt{\text{krī}}$ ’, to join in friendship with [instr.]), Gaut.; Kām. — **kāma**, mfn. desirous of friends, MārKp. — **kārya**, n. the business of a fr°, a friendly office, MBh.; R. — **krīti**, m. ‘fr°-maker’, N. of a son of the 12th Manu, Hariv. — **krīti**, f. a kind or friendly office, AitBr. iii, 4 (Say.); but *mitra krītyeva*, instead of being understood as ‘*tyeva*, could also be resolved into the words ‘*tya*, ind. ‘making a friend,’ and *eva*). — **krītya**, n. = **kārya**, q. v., Ragh.; Pañcat. — **kaustubha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **krū** or **-krū**, m. or f. (prob.) N. of an evil being, RV. x, 89, 14. — **gupta** (*mitrā*), mfn. protected by Mitra, ŚBr.; m. N. of a man, Daś. — **gupti**, f. protection of friends, MW. — **ghna**, mfn. ‘fr°-killing’, treacherous, MW.; m. N. of a Rākshasa, RV.; of a son of Divo-dāsa, VP.; (ā), f. N. of a river, Hariv. (v.l. *citra-ghnī*). — **jīti**, m. N. of a son of Su-varṇa, VP. (v.l. *a-m°*). — **jña**, m. N. of a demon (said to steal oblations), MBh. — **tā**, f. friendship (‘*tām samprāptāḥ*, one who has become a friend), MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; equalness, likeness with (comp.). Vcar. — **turya**, n. victory of friends, AV. — **tva**, n. friendship, TS.; Pañcat. &c. — **deva**, m. N. of one

of the sons of the 12th Manu, Hariv.; of another man, MBh. — **drūh**, mfn. (nom. *-dhruk*) seeking to injure a friend, the betrayer of a fr°, a false or treacherous fr°, MaitrS.; TBr.; Mn. &c. [Cf. Zā. *mithra-drujī*.] — **droha**, m. injury or betrayal of a fr°, MBh.; R. &c. (*-drohena*, w.r. for *-drohānī*, Kathās.). — **drohin**, mfn. = **-drūh**, MBh.; Pañcat. &c. — **dvish** (Pāṇ., Sch.) or **-dveshin** (MBh.), mfn. hating or injuring a friend; m. a treacherous fr°, W. — **dharman**, m. N. of a demon (said to steal oblations), MBh. — **dhā**, ind. in a friendly manner, VS.; AV. — **dhita** (*mitrā*), u. (RV.) or **-dhiti** (*mitrā*), f. (ib.) or **-dhēya**, n. (VS.; ŚBr.) a covenant or contract of friendship. — **nandana**, mfn. gladdening one's friends, MBh. — **pati**, m. lord of friends or of friendship, RV. — **pathādī-kunda-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **pada**, n. ‘Mitra's place’, N. of a locality, L. — **pratikṣhā**, f. regard for a friend, MBh. — **bandhu-hīna**, mfn. destitute of fr°s or relations, ib. — **bāhu**, m. N. of one of the sons of the 12th Manu, Hariv. (v.l. *-vāha*); of a son of Kṛishṇa, ib. — **bha**, n. a friendly constellation, Var.; Mitra's Nakshatra i.e. Anurādhā, Var.; Śatr. — **bhānu**, m. N. of a king, MBh. — **bhāva**, m. a state of friendship, friendly disposition, MBh.; Hariv. &c. — **bhū**, m. N. of a man, L. — **bhrit**, mfn. entertaining or supporting a friend, TS. — **bheda**, m. separation of fr°s, breach of friendship, MBh.; Kām. &c.; N. of the first book of the Pañca-tantra. — **mahas** (*mitrā*), mfn. (perhaps) having plenty of fr°s, rich in fr°s, RV. — **mitra**, n. ‘a fr° of the fr°’, i.e. that king who is separated from another k° by an ‘enemy’ (the next neighbour) and the ‘friend’ (the neigh° of the prec°) and the ‘friend of the enemy’ (the neigh° of the prec°), Kām. — **miśra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **mukha**, mfn. speaking like a fr° (but not being really one), MBh. — **yajña**, m. N. of a man, Samskāra. — **yū**, mfn. one who has made an alliance, leagued, RV.; m. N. of a man; pl. N. of his descendants, Samskāra. — **yuddha**, n. a contest of fr°s, L. — **labdhi**, f. = next, W. — **labha**, n. acquisition of fr°s or of friendship, Var.; N. of the first book of the Hitopadeśa. — 1. **-vat**, mfn. having fr°s, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; m. N. of a demon (said to steal oblations), MBh.; of a son of the 12th Manu, Hariv.; MārKp.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; (atī), f. N. of a daughter of Kṛ°, ib. — 2. **-vat**, ind. like a fr° (acc.). Kāv. — **vaśala**, mfn. affectionate towards fr°s, devoted to fr°s, Mudr. — **vana**, n. ‘Mitra's wood’, N. of a forest, L. — **varana**, n. choice of fr°s, Var. — **varcas**, m. N. of a man, L. — **vardha**, g. *dhūmddī* (v.l. *-vardhra*; cf. *maitravaradhaka*). — **vārdhana**, mfn. prospering fr°s, AV.; m. N. of a demon (said to steal oblations), MBh. — **vardhra**, see **-vardha**. — **varman**, m. N. of a man, MBh. — **vāha**, m. N. of a son of the 12th Manu, Hariv. (v.l. *-bāhu*). — **vid**, m. a spy, L. (w.r. for *mantra-vid*). — **vinda**, mfn. ‘acquiring fr°s’, M. of an Agni, MBh.; m. N. of a son of the 12th Manu, MārKp.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; of a preceptor, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of an Ishṭī, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; MārKp.; of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; Pur.; Pañcat.; of a river in Kuśādvīpa, BhP.; of wk.; **‘āḍṣhī**, f. (‘*ti-prayoga*, m., *‘ti-hautra*, n.), N. of wks. — **vishaya**, m. friendship, MW. — **vaira**, n. dissension among fr°s, Var. — **sarman**, m. N. of various persons, Pañcat.; Rājāt. — **sis** (fr. $\sqrt{\text{sā}}$; cf. *āsī*), mfn., Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 34. — **saptamī**, f. N. of the 7th day in the light half of the month Mārgaśīrsha, BhavP. — **samprāpti**, f. ‘acquisition of friends’, N. of the 2nd book of the Pañca-tantra. — **saha**, m. ‘indulgent towards friends’, N. of a king (also called Kalmāsha-pāda), MBh.; R. &c.; of a Brāhman, Hariv. — **sāha**, mfn. tolerant of fr°s, indulgent towards fr°s, MBh. — **sāhvayā**, f. N. of a divine being, ib. — **sūkta**, n. N. of wk. — **sena**, m. N. of a Gandharva, VP.; of a son of the 12th Manu, Hariv.; of a grandson of Kṛishṇa, ib.; of a king of the Dravida country, Cat.; of a Buddhist, Buddh. — **sneha**, m. affection towards fr°s, friendship, Mudr. — **hatyā**, f. the murder of a friend, MW. — **han** or **-hana**, mfn. one who kills or murders a fr°, MBh. (cf. *-ghna*). — **hū**, mfn. = *mitram* *hwayati*, Vop. **Mitrākhye**, mfn. named after Mitra, Var. **Mitrācāra**, m. treatment of fr°s, conduct to be observed towards a fr°, Kathās. **Mitrā-tithi**, m. N. of a man, RV. **Mitrānugrahaṇa**, n. the act of favouring fr°s or causing them prosperity, MaitrUp. **Mitrābhīdroha**, m. = *mitra-droha*, R. **Mitrāmītra**, n. sg. friend and foe, Mn. xii, 79. **Mitrā-vārūna**, m. du. Mitra and Varuṇa, RV. &c.

&c. (together they uphold and rule the earth and sky, together they guard the world, together they promote religious rites, avenge sin, and are the lords of truth and light, cf. under 1. *mitrā* above; *‘nāyor ayanam* and *‘nāyor ishtīh*, N. of partic. sacrifices; *‘nāyoḥ saṃyojanam*, N. of a Sāman), RV.; VS.; R. &c. (sg., w.r. for *maitravarūna*, Hariv.); **-vat**, mfn. accompanied by M° and V°, RV.; **-samirita**, mfn. impelled by M° and V°, TBr. **Mitrāvaruṇa**, w.r. for *maitr°* (q. v.), Pāṇ. v, 1, 135, Sch. **Mitrā-vasu**, m. N. of a son of Viśvā-vasu (king of the Siddhas), Kathās.; Nāg. **Mitrōru** (or *mitr-eruṭ*), mfn. (accord. to Say.) troubling friends; (prob.) one who breaks an alliance, faithless, RV. **Mitrōsvara**, m. (with *Hara*) N. of a statue of Śiva erected by Mitra-sarman, Rājāt. **Mitrōdaya**, m. sunrise, ŚārngP.; a friend's welfare, ib.; N. of wk. **Mitrōpasthāna**, n. worship of the sun (part of the morning Sādhya service), RTL. 406.

2. **Mitra**, Nom. P. *mitrati*, to act in a friendly manner, Śatr.

Mitraka, m. N. of a man, Cat.

Mitraya, Nom. P. *mitrayati*, (prob.) to befriend (cf. next).

Mitravya, mfn. (fr. prec.) friendly-minded, L.; winning or acquiring friends, attractive, W.; possessing worldly prudence, Up. i, 38, Sch.; m. a friend, L.; N. of a teacher, Pur.; of a son of Divo-dāsa, Hariv.; pl. (said to be also pl. fr. *maitreya*) the descendants of Mitravya, ĀśvSr.; Pravar.

Mitrīya, Nom. P. *mitrāyate*, (prob.) to desire or wish for a friend (cf. next).

Mitrāyā, mfn. (fr. prec.) desiring a friend, seeking friendship, RV.; m. N. of a preceptor, BhP., Intro.; of a son of Divo-dāsa, Pur. (v.l. *mitreyu*).

Mitrin, mfn. befriended, troubled by friendship, RV.; AV.

Mitriya, mfn. friendly, coming from or relating to a friend, RV.; AV.

Mitri, in comp. for *mitra*. — $\sqrt{\text{i}}$. **kṛi**, P. Ā. *-karoti*, *-kurute*, to make any one a friend, RANukr.; Kām. &c. — **kṛita**, mfn. made a friend, won as a fr°, Kathās. — $\sqrt{\text{bhū}}$, P. *-bhavati* (ind. p. *-bhūya*), to become a friend, make friends with (instr.), ib.

Mitriya, Nom. P. *‘yati*, to seek to make any one a friend, RANukr.; Bhāṭ.; to think any one a fr°, to treat any one as a fr° or companion, VarYogay.; to be inclined to friendship or to an alliance, Hear.

Mitreyu. See *mitrāyū* above.

Mitreru. See under 1. *mitrā* above.

Mitrya, mfn. = *mitrīya*, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (ifc.) belonging to the friends of any one, g. *varyāddi*.

मिथ *mith*, cl. i. P. Ā. (cf. Dhātup. xxi, 7) *mēthati*, *‘te* (pr. p. f. *mīthati*), RV.; pf. *mimetha*, ib.; ind. p. *mīthivā*, BhP.), to unite, pair, couple, meet (as friend or antagonist), alternate, engage in altercation; (Ā.) to dash together, RV. i, 113, 3 (accord. to Dhātup. also ‘to understand’ or ‘to kill’).

Mitha, in comp. for *mīthā* = *mīthas* — **spṛīdhya**, ind. p. ($\sqrt{\text{spṛidh}}$) meeting together as rivals, mutually emulous, RV. i, 166, 9 (Padap. *mīthasprīdhya*).

Mithap, in comp. for *mīthas*. — **kṛitya**, n. mutual obligation, MBh. — **prasthāna**, n. mutual or common departure, Śak. — **samaya**, m. mutual agreement, ib. (v.l. *-samavāya*).

Mithatyā, ind. alternately, emulously, RV. vii, 48, 3 (accord. to Say. and others instr. of *mīthati* = *hnyā*).

Mīthās, ind. together, together with (instr.), mutually, reciprocally, alternately, to or from with each other, RV. &c. &c.; privately, in secret, Mn.; Kālid.; Daś.; by contest or dispute, BhP. — **tū**, mfn. following one another, alternating (as day and night), RV.

Mīthita, m. N. of a man, Samskāra.

Mīthū, ind. (cf. *mīthū*) alternately, pervertedly, falsely, wrongly, RV. (Padap. and Prāt.); TBr.; Kāth.

Mīthunā, nif(ā)n. paired, forming a pair; n. a pair (male and female; but also ‘any couple or pair’, RV. &c. &c., usually du., in later language mostly n.; ifc. f. ā); n. pairing, copulation, TS. &c. &c.; a pair or couple (= m.); but also ‘twins’, MBh.; (also m.) the sign of the zodiac Gemini or the third arc of 30° in a circle, Sūryas.; Var.; Pur.; the other part, complement or companion of anything, MBh. (also applied to a kind of small statue at the entrance of a temple, VarBrS.); honey and ghee, L.; (in gram.) a root compounded with a preposition, Siddh. — **tvā**, u.

the state of forming a pair, AV. &c. &c. — **bhāva**, m. id., Kap., Sch. — **yamaka**, n. a partic. kind of Yāniaka (e.g. Bhaṭṭ. x, 12). — **yoni** (°nd-), mfn. produced by copulation, MaitrS. — **vratin**, mfn. devoted to cohabitation, practising copulation, MBh. **Mithunāya**, Nom. A. *cyate*, to couple, pair, cohabit sexually, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 15, Sch.

Mithunin, ni. 'going in pairs,' a wagtail, L. **Mithunī**, in comp. for *mithuna*. — **√as** (only Pot. -*syām*), to become paired, cohabit sexually, ŚBr. — **√1. kṛi**, P. -*karoti*, to cause to pair, cause the union of the sexes, TS.; ŚBr. — **carin**, mfn. coupling together, having sexual intercourse, BhP. — **bhāva**, m. copulation, sexual union, BhP. — **√bhū**, P. -*bhāvati* (ind. p. -*bhūya*), = **√as**, ŚBr.; ChUp.; to be joined or arranged in pairs, BhP.

Mithune-cara, n. 'going or living in pairs,' the Cakra-vāka, Hariv.

Mithuyā, ind. 'conflictingly,' invertedly, falsely, incorrectly, RV.; AV. (with **√1. kṛi**, P. -*kuroti*, to undo, Apast.)

Mithus, ind. = *mithuyā*, TS. (*mithus* **√car**, P. -*carati*, to go astray, AV.; *mithur* **√bhū**, P. -*bhāvati*, to turn out badly, fail, TBr.)

Mithū, ind. = *mithu* in RV. (Sanhita-patha). — **kṛit**, mfn. fallen into trouble or danger, x, 102, 1. — **dris**, mfn. seen or appearing alternately, i, 29, 3; ii, 31, 5.

Mitho, in comp. for *mithas* (cf. g. *svar-ādi*). — **avadya-pa** (*mitho-av*), mfn. mutually averting calamities, RV. — **yodhā**, m. hand to hand fighting with one another, AV. — **vinīyoga**, m. employing mutually in any occupation, Apast.

Mithyā, ind. (contracted from *mithūyā*) invertedly, contrarily, incorrectly, wrongly, improperly, ŚBr. &c. &c. (with Caus. of **√kṛi**, to pronounce a word wrongly 'once' [P.] or 'repeatedly' [Ā.], Pāṇ. i, 3, 71; with **pra** **√car**, to act wrongly, Mn. ix, 284; with **pra** **√vṛi**, to behave improperly, MBh. iii, 2414; falsely, deceitfully, untruly, Mn.; MBh. &c. (often with **√brū**, *vac* or *vad*, to speak falsely, utter a lie; with **√kṛi**, to deny, MBh.; to break one's word, with *na* **√kṛi**, to keep it, R.; with **√bhū**, to turn out or prove false, MBh.; not in reality, only apparently, Madhus.; to no purpose, fruitlessly, in vain, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c. (ibc. often = false, untrue, sham; Mithyā is personified as the wife of A-dharma, KalkiP.). — **kārmān**, n. a false act, failure, ŚBr. — **kārupika**, mfn. pretending to be false, Pañcat.

— **kṛita** (*mithyā*), mfn. wrongly done, ib. — **kopa**, m. feigned anger, Vet. — **kṛaya**, m. a false price, Pañcat. — **krodha**, m. = **kopa**, A. — **gāha** (*mithyā*), m. improper persistency, useless obstinacy, ib.; (also °*hāna*, u.) misconception, misunderstanding, A. — **glāha**, m. a false game at dice, MBh. — **carayā**, f. false behaviour, hypocrisy, L. — °**cāra** (*mithyā*), m. improper conduct, wrong treatment (in medicine), Suśr.; mfn. acting falsely or hypocritically, Bhag.; m. a rogue, hypocrite; — **prahasana**, n. N. of a comedy. — **jalpita**, n. a false report or rumour, Pañcat. — **jivātā**, m. N. of a man, Kautukas. — **jāna**, n. a false conception, error, mistake, Yogas.; Pañcat. (cf. IW. 104); — **khaṇḍana**, n. N. of a drama. — **tva**, n. falsity, unreality, Kap., Sch.; (with Jains) perversion (as one of the 18 faults) or illusion (as the lowest of the 14 steps which lead to final emancipation), Sarvad. — **nirukti**, f. or **nirvacana**, n., — **vāda-rahasya**, n.; — **tvānūmāna-khaṇḍana**, n. N. of wks.; °**tvān**, mfn. being in a state of illusion, Śatr.

— **darśana**, n. a false appearance, MaitrUp.; = next, L. — **drishti**, f. false doctrine, heresy, atheism, Lalit. (one of the 10 sins, Dharmas. 56). — °**dhita** (*mithyā*), n. recitation practised in a wrong manner, Apast. — **dhyaṇasiti** (*mithyā*), f. a partic. figure of speech (in which the impossibility of a thing is expressed by making it depend upon some impossible contingency), Kuval. — **nirasana**, n. denial by oath, L. — **pañḍita**, mf(ā)n. educated or learned only in appearance, Kathās. — °**pavāda** (*mithyā*), m. a false accusation. — **purusha**, m. a man only in app., Cat. — **prapīdhāna**, n. (prob.) false exertion, Divyāv. — **pratijñā**, mfn. false to one's promise, faithless, treacherous, Hariv.; R. — **pratyaya**, m. f. conception, error, illusion, Sāṃkhyas., Sch. — **prayukta**, mfn. employed in vain, Śikhs. — **pravādin**, mfn. speaking falsely, lying, Pañcar. — **pravṛitti**, f. wrong function (of the senses), Col. — **prasupta**, mfn. falsely asleep, feigning sleep, MW. — **phala**, n. an imaginary or vain advantage, Bhartṛ.

— °**bhigṛidhna** (*mithyābh*), mfn. unjustly or eagerly covetous, MBh. — °**bhidhā** (*mithyābh*), f. a false name, BhP.; °**dhāna**, n. a false statement, MBh. — °**bhimāna** (*mithyābh*) = **pratyaya**, Sāṃkhyas., Sch. — **bhigoga** (*mithyābh*), m. a f. charge, L.; °**yogin**, mfn. making a f. charge, Yājñ. — °**bhisānsana** (*mithyābh*), n. a false accusation, R. (v. l.); °**śaṣin**, mfn. making a f. acc., Yājñ.; BhP. — °**bhisapta** (*mithyābh*), mfn. falsely accused, Prab. — °**bhisasta** (*mithyābh*), mfn. id., Yājñ.; °**śasti**, mfn. a false charge, Hariv. — °**bhisāpa** (*mithyābh*), m. id., ib.; a f. prediction, Tithyād. — °**bhisānga** (*mithyābh*), m. an unjust imprecation, MBh. — **mati**, f. a f. opinion, error, L. — **manorāma**, mfn. beautiful only in appearance, MaitrUp. — **māna**, m. f. pride, L. — **yoga**, m. wrong use or employment, ŚārṅgS. — **rambha** (*mithyār*), m. f. treatment (in medicine), Car. — °**ṛapa** (*mithyār*), n. N. of a man, Hasy. — **liṅga-dhara**, mfn. wearing false marks, being anything only in appearance, Cat. — **vacana**, n. telling an untruth, Gaut. — **vadhya-nukirtana**, n. the proclaiming that any one has been unjustly sentenced to death, MW. — **vākya**, n. a false statement, lie, R. — **vāc**, mfn. speaking falsely, lying, Sāh. — **vāda**, m. = **vākya**, MBh.; mfn. = **vāc**, Pañcat. (also **vādin**, Mn.; R. &c.). — **vārtā**, f. false report, MW. — **vikalpa**, m. false suspicion, Jātakam. — **vyāpāra**, m. wrong occupation, meddling with another's affairs, Pañcat. — **vyāhārin**, mfn. = **vāc**, MBh. — **sākshin**, m. false witness; °**kshi-pradātṛi**, mfn. bringing forward false witnesses, Pañcar. — **stava**, m. pl., — **stotra**, n. pl. f. or unfounded praise, Kāv.; Rājāt. — **hāra** (*mithyābh*), m. improper nourishment, wrong diet, Suśr.; — **vihārin**, mfn. taking improper n. and indulging in impr. enjoyments, ib. **Mithyōttara**, n. (in law) f. or prevaricating reply, L. **Mithyōpācāra**, m. a feigned or pretended service or kindness, Hit.; (in medicine) wrong treatment, Suśr. **Mithyōpayojita**, mfn. wrongly applied, Suśr.

मिथि *mithi*, m. N. of a son of Nimi and prince of Mithilā, R. (cf. IW. 511, n. 1).

Mithila, m. N. of a king (the founder of Mithilā) = *mithi*, BhP.; pl. N. of a people (prob. the inhabitants of Mithilā), MBh.; VarBṛS.; (ā), f. N. of a city said to have been founded by Mithi or Mithilā (it was the capital of Videha or the modern Tirhut, and residence of King Janaka), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of a school of law, IW. 302 &c. **Mithilādhipati**, m. lord of Mithilā, i.e. Janaka, R. **Mithilēsa**, m. (prob.) id.; — **carita**, n.; °**sāhnikā**, n. N. of wks.

मिथुन *mithuna* &c. See p. 816, col. 3.

मिथ्या *mithyā* &c. See col. 1.

मिद् 1. *mid* or *med*, cl. 1. P. Ā. = **√mith** ('to understand' or 'to kill'), Dhātup. xxi, 7.

मिद् 2. *mid* or *mind*, cl. 1. Ā. or 4. P. (Dhātup. xviii, 3 and xxvi, 133) *médate* or *medyati* (of the former only 3. sg. *mimé*. *medātām*, RV. x, 93, 11; pf. *mimēda*, *mimide*; aor. *amidat*, *amedishṭa*; fut. *meditā*, *medishyati*, °*te*; ind. p. *miditvā* or *meditvā*, Gr.; Pass. *midyate*, impers. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 82, Sch.); to grow fat, RV.; TS.; Br.; cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxii, 8) *mindayati* or *medayati* (cf. MBh. viii, 1992 and *mitra*); the latter also as Caus. 'to make fat,' RV. vi, 28, 6.

Minna, mfn. become fat, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 16 (impers. *minnam* or *meditam*, ib. 17).

मिद्ध *middha*, n. sloth, indolence, Lalit.; Divyāv. (one of the 24 minor evil passions, Dharmas. 69).

मिध् *midh* or *medh*, cl. 1. P. Ā. *medhati*, °*te* = **√mith**, Dhātup. xxi, 7.

मिन्दा *mindā*, f. a bodily defect, fault, blemish, TS.; N. of partic. verses, ApŚr. — °**huti** (°*dāh*), f. a partic. sacrifice, Hirany.

मिन्मिन *minmina*, mfn. = *minmīna*, L.

मिन्व *minv* (cf. **√ninv**, *sinv*) = **√pinv**, Dhātup. xv, 80.

मिमहा *mimānshā*, f. (fr. Desid. of **√majj**) the wish to plunge into water, W. °**kshu**, mfn. being about to bathe or dive, Śiś.

मिमत *mimata*, m. N. of a man, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 150 (cf. *maimata*).

मिमन्थिषा *mimanthishā*, f. (fr. Desid. of **√math** or **manth**) the wish to stir up or shake or destroy, W. °**shu**, mfn. wishing to stir up &c., ib.

मिमर्दयिषु *mimardayishu* or °*lishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of **√mrid**) wishing to crush or grind down, MBh.

मिमार्यिषु *mimārayishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of **√mri**) wishing to kill, HPariś.

मिमिक्ष *mimiksha*, mfn. (**√1. miksh**) mixed, RV. vi, 34, 4. °**kshū**, mfn. id. or 'mingling,' ib. iii, 50, 3.

मियेध *miyēdhu*, m. = *mēdha*, a sacrificial oblation, sacrifice, offering of food, RV.

Miyēdhas, n. = *mēdhas*, ib. x, 70, 2.

Miyēdhyā, mfn. = *mēdhyā*, partaking of the sacrificial food, RV.

मिरफ *mirapha*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

मिरा *mirā*, f. a limit, boundary, L. (cf. *mīra*). — **khāna**, n. (= خان) N. of a Pāṭhan chief (the patron of Rudra-bhaṭṭa), Cat.

मिरिका *mirikā*, f. a species of plant, L.

मिर्मिर *mirmirā*, mfn. blinking, TBr. (Sch.); having fixed unwinking eyes, L.

मिल् *mil*, cl. 6. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxviii, 71; 135; but cf. Vām. v, 2, 2) *milati*, °*te* (pf. *mimiluh*, Kāv.; fut. *milishyati*, Br.; aor. *amelit*, *amelishṭa*, Gr.; ind. p. *milutvā* and *-milya*, Kathās. &c.), to meet (as friends or foes), encounter, join, fall in with (instr. with or without *saha*; dat., gen., or loc.), come together, assemble, concur, Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājāt. &c.: Caus. *melayati* (or *melāpayati*; cf. *melāpaka*), to cause any one to meet any one else (gen.), bring together, assemble, Kathās.

Milat, mfn. meeting, joining &c.; appearing, happening, occurring, Naish.; (ibc. or ifc.) joined or connected with, Kāv.; Pañcar. **Milad-vyādhā**, mfn. joined or surrounded by huntsmen, Kathās.

Milana, n. coming together, meeting, contact, union, Amar.; Gīt.

Milā, *milikā*. See *dur-m*.

Milita, mfn. met, encountered, united &c.; happened, occurred, Kāv.; (ifc.) connected or combined or mixed or furnished with, Pañcat.

मिलिन्द *milinda*, m. a bee, Bhām.; N. of a king (= Menander), Buddh. — **praśna**, m. N. of a Pāli wk. (containing a conversation on Nirvāṇa between king Milinda and the monk Nāga-sena), MWB. 141.

Milindaka, m. a kind of snake, Suśr.

मिलिमिलिन् *mīlīmīlin*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. (accord. to Sch. fr. a Mantra containing the word *mili* repeated twice).

मिल्ला *millā*, f. N. of a woman, Rājāt.

मिश *miś* (cf. **√maś** and *i. miksh*), cl. 1. P. *meśati*, to sound or to be angry, Dhātup. xvii, 74.

मिशर *miśara*, m. or n. N. of a place, Cat. (cf. *misara*, p. 818, col. 2).

मिशि *miśi* or *miśī*, f. (only L.) Anethum Panmori and Anethum Sowa; Nardostachys Jatanansi (cf. *mishikā*); a species of sugar-cane. **Misreyā**, f. Anethum Panmori or dill, L.

मिशुष *miśuśha*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. (v. l. *miśrisha*).

मिश्र *miśra* (also written *misr*, properly Nom. fr. *miśra* below), cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxv, 67) *miśrayati* (or *miśrāpayati*, Vop.), to mix, mingle, blend, combine ('with', instr.), KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; to add, Sūryas. [Cf. Gk. *μισγω*, *μίσγωμι*; Lat. *miscere*; Slav. *měsiti*; Lith. *mišti*, *maistas*; Germ. *mischen*, *miscen*; Angl. Sax. *miscian*; Eng. *mix*.]

Misrā, mī(ā)n. (prob. fr. a lost **√miś**; cf. under *miksh*) mixed, mingled, blended, combined, RV. &c.

&c. (*vacāṃsi misra* √1. *kṛi*, A. -*kṛi* *ṇi* *ṭe*, to mingle words, talk together, RV. x. 93, 1); manifold, diverse, various, TS. &c. &c.; mixed or connected or furnished with, accompanied by (instr. with or without *samam*, gen. or comp.; rarely *misra* ibc., cf. *misra-vāta*), VS. &c. &c.; pl. (ifc. after honorific epithets = &c.; e.g. *ārya-misra*, respectable or honourable people &c.; often also in sg. ifc. and rarely ibc. with proper names by way of respect, cf. *Kṛishṇa*, *Madhu-m*^o, and comp. below); mixing, adulterating (cf. *dhānya-m*^o); m. a kind of elephant, L.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt.; N. of various authors and other men (also abbreviation for some names ending in *misra*, e.g. for Madana, Mitra, Vācaspati-m^o), Cat.; n. principal and interest, Lalit. (cf. *-dhana*); a species of radish, L. — *keśava*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *keśi*, f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. — *catur-bhūja*, m. N. of a man, L. — *-cora* or *-caura*, m. an adulterator of grain, Viṣṇ. — *-ja*, m. 'mixed-born', a mule, L. — *-jāti*, mfn. being of mixed birth or breed, one whose parents belong to different castes, L. — *-tā*, f. mixedness, mixture, MBh.; R. — *-dāmodara*, m. N. of the supposed arranger of the *Mahā-nātaka*, IW. 367. — *-dina-kara*, m. N. of a Sch. on Śiṣupāla-vadha. — *-dhana*, n. principal and interest, Lalit. — *-dhānya*, n. mixed grain, Kauś.; (*misra*-), mfn. made by mixing various kinds of grain, AV. — *-pushpā*, f. *Trigonella Foeniculum*, L. — *-praktika*, mfn. of a mixed nature, L. — *-bhāva*, m. N. of the author of the *Bhāva-prakāśa* (also called *Bhāva-misra*). — *-lata-kana*, m. N. of the father of *Misra-bhāva*, Cat. — *-varṇa*, mfn. being of a mixed colour, L.; m. a species of sugar-cane, L.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt.; n. a kind of black aloes-wood, L.; — *-phalā*, f. *Solanum Melongena*, L. — *-vṛtta*, n. a mixed story (partly popular and partly supernatural, as the source of a kind of drama), IW. 471. — *-vyavahāra*, m. (in arithm.) investigation of mixed or combined quantities, ascertainment of anything combined (as of principal and interest, &c.), Col. — *-śabda*, m. a mule, L. (cf. *misra-ja*).

Misra, mfn. mixed (either 'not pure' or 'various, manifold'), Var.; Suśr. (with *guṇa-śthāna*, n. N. of the third degree on the way to final emancipation, Jain.); singing out of tune, Saṃgīt.; m. a mixer or adulterator (of grain &c.), Mn. xi. 50; salt produced from salt soil, L.; a pigment produced from clarified butter, L.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; of a grove or garden of paradise, L. — *-vyavahāra*, m. = *misra-v*, Lil. *Misra-kāśa*, n. Indra's pleasure-grove, Pāṇ. viii. 4, 4 (cf. g. *koṭavādi*).

Misra, n. mixing, mixture, KātyŚr. (cf. *vāṇ-m*); addition, Col.

Misraṇīya, mfn. to be mixed or mingled, MW. **Misraṇī**, mfn. mixed, blended with (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; promiscuous, miscellaneous (as taste), VarBṣ.; added, W.; respectable, ib. — *-mā-bhṭmā*, m. N. of wk.

Misraṇ, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.

Misra, in comp. for *misra*. — *-karaṇa*, n. the act of mixing, seasoning, an ingredient, Pāṇ. ii. 1, 35. — √1. *kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to mix, mingle with (instr.), Mahidh. — *-bhāva*, m. mixing, mingling, mixture, Hit. (also -*karman*, n.); mingling carnally, sexual intercourse, Car. — √*bhū*, P. -*bhāvati*, to become mixed, mix (also sexually), interwine, meet together, Hariv.; Kāv.; Rājat.

Misra, mfn. = *misra* (in *ā*, *nt*, *sām*-m^o).

मिश्र I. *miśh*, cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 60) *miśhṭi* (of the simple verb only pr. p. *miśhṭi*; in Gr. also pf. *mimesha*; aor. *ameshit*; fut. *meshitā*, *meshishyati* &c.; cf. *un-* and *ni-* √*miśh*), to open the eyes, wink, blink, RV. &c. &c. (generally used in gen. = before the eyes of, in presence of, in spite of, e.g. *miśhato bandhu-vargasya*, the whole number of friends looking on, i.e. before their very eyes, in spite of them); to rival, emulate (*spardhāyām*), Dhātup.

Misra, m. rivalry, emulation, L.; the son of a Kshatriya and a low woman, L.; n. false appearance, fraud, deceit (*miśheṇa* or *miśhāt* or *-tas* or ifc. under the pretext of), Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājat.

मिश्र 2. *miśh*, cl. 1. P. *meshati*, to sprinkle, moisten, wet, Dhātup. xvii, 48. **Misra**, see col. 2.

मिश्रमिषाय *miśhamiṣāya*, Nom. *ā*. *oyate* (onomat.), to crackle, L.

मिषि *miṣi*, f. = *miṣi* (q. v.), L.

Mishikā, f. *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, L.

मिश्र *miśhṭa*, mfn. (prob. fr. *miśhṭa*) dainty, delicate, sweet (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a sweetmeat, dainty or savoury dish, ib. — *-kartṛi*, m. 'maker of dainties', a skillful cook, MBh. — *-tā*, f. sweetness, Naish. — *-nimbū*, f. a sweet citron, Bhpr. — *-pācaka*, mfn. cooking savoury food or delicacies, Cāp. — *-bhuj*, mfn. eating dainties, MW. — *-bhōjana*, n. the eating of dainties, Kathās. — *-vākya*, mfn. speaking pleasantly, VarBṣ. **Mishtaṇna**, n. sweet or savoury food, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a mixture of sugar and acids &c. eaten with rice or bread, W.; — *-pāna*, n. du. sweet food and drink, Cāp. **Mish-tāśā**, f. desire for delicacies, MBh.

मिस्र *mis*, cl. 4. P. *misṣyati*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

मिसर *misara*, m. or n. (perhaps = مصر Misr, Egypt?) N. of a place, Cat.; (cf. *misara*.)

Misaru, N. of a place, Cat.

Misaru-misra, m. N. of an author (14th cent.), Cat.

मिसि *miṣi*, f. (only L.) *Anethum Sowa* and *Panmori*; *Nardostachys Jatamansi* = *-aja-modā*; = *uṣiri* (cf. *miṣi*).

मिस् *mis*, see *miśh*, p. 817, col. 3.

मिह I. *miḥ*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxiii, 23) *miḥati* (ep. also *ā*. *te*, p. *-meghamāna*, RV.; pf. *mimeha*, Gr.; aor. *amikshat*, ŚBr.; fut. *meḥā*, Gr., *mekshyati*, AV.; inf. *miḥ*, RV.) to void or pass urine, make water upon (loc. or acc.) or towards (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to emit seminal fluid, BhP.; (*miḥ* *miḥ*) = *yācā-karman*, Naigh. iii, 19; Caus. *mehayati* (aor. *amimihāt*, Gr.) to cause to make water, RV.; Desid. *miḥikshati*, see √1. *miḥ*: Intens. *mimihāt*, see *ni-* √*miḥ*. [Cf. Gk. *μῆξω*; Lat. *mingere*, *mejere*; Slav. *miḥla*; Lith. *mēli*; Angl. Sax. *miḥgan*; Germ. *Mist*.]

2. **Miḥ**, f. mist, fog, downpour of water (also pl.); *miḥō nāpāt*, the demon of the mist, RV.

Mihikā, f. snow, BhP.; mist, fog, L.; camphor, L.

Mīḥa, mfn. urined, watered, L.; m. a ram, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Subh.; (*miḥ* *h* or *miḥ* *h*) n. contest, strife, RV.; prize, reward, ib.; excrement, faeces, Lalit.

Mīḥu, *miḥu*, m. = *dhana*, Naigh. ii, 10.

Mīḥūsh or **mīḥūsh**, in comp. for *miḥūsh*. — *-tama* (*qḥūsh*-), mfn. most bountiful or liberal (applied to various gods), RV. &c. &c.; m. the sun, W.; a thief, ib. — *-mat* (*qḥūsh*-), mfn. bountiful, liberal, kind, RV.

Mīḥusha, m. N. of a son of Indra by Paulomī, BhP.

Mīḥvas, *miḥśhī* n. (declined like a pf. p.; nom. *miḥvān*, voc. *miḥvas*, dat. *miḥśhe* or *miḥśhe* &c.), bestowing richly, bountiful, liberal, RV. &c. &c.; (*uṣhī*), f. N. of Devī (the wife of Iśāna), ĀpGr.

मिहिर *mihira*, m. (accord. to Up. i, 52 fr.

√1. *miḥ*, but prob. the Persian *مه*) the sun, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (L. also 'a cloud; wind; the moon; a sage'); N. of an author (= *varāha-m*^o), Cat.; of a family, VP. — *-kula*, m. N. of a prince, Rājat. — *-datta*, m. N. of a man, ib. — *-pura*, n. N. of a city (built by Mihira-kula), ib. — *-rati*, m. N. of a man, Cat. **Mihirāpāt**, f. eclipse of the sun, Hcat. **Mihirāśvara**, m. N. of a temple (built by Mihira-kula), Rājat.

Mihirāṇa, m. N. of Śiva, L. (v. l. *miharaṇa*).

मिहिलारोप *mihilāropya*, n. N. of a city in the south of India, Pañcat. (cf. *mahilāropya*).

मी I. *mī*, cl. 9. P. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxxi, 4)

mināti, *minīte* (Ved. also *mināti* and *minoti*; *miyate* or *miyāte* [Dhātup. xxvi, 28]; *mi-mītas*, *miṃiyāt* [?]; pf. *miṃyā*, RV.; *miṃyā*, AV.; *mama*, *miṃye*, Gr.; aor. *amāsit*, *amāsta*, Gr.; *meṣṭa*, AV.; aor. Pass. *dmāyī*, Br.; Prec. *miyāt*, *māsiṣṭa*, Gr.; fut. *mātā*, *māsyati*, *te*, Gr.; *meṣyate*, Br.; inf. *-mīyam*, *-mīye*, RV.; *-mētos*, Br.; ind. p. *miṃvā*, *-mīya*, *-māya*, Gr.) to lessen, diminish, destroy (Ā. and Pass. to perish, disappear, die), RV.; AV.; Br.; Up.; BhP.; to lose one's way, go astray, RV.; to transgress, violate, frustrate, change, alter, RV.; AV.; Caus. *māpayati*, aor. *amīpat*, see *pra-* √*mi*: Desid. *miṃsati*, *te*, Gr.: Intens. *memiyate*, *memiyāti*, *memeti*, ib. [Cf.

Gk. *μῖνω*; Lat. *minuere*; Slav. *minij*; Germ. *minnīro*, *minre*, *minder*; Angl. Sax. *min*.]

2. **Mi**. See *manyu-mi*.

Mita. See under *pra-* √*mi*.

मी 3. *mī*, cl. 1. IO. P. *mayati* or *māyayati*, to go, move, Dhātup. xxxiv, 18; to understand, Vop.

मीडम् *mīdam*, ind. in a low tone, softly, Kāth.

मीढ *mīḍha*, *mīḍhu*, *mīḍhūsh*, *mīḍhrās* &c.

See col. 2.

मीन *mīna*, m. (derivation fr. √1. *mī* very doubtful in spite of Up. iii, 3) a fish, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the sign of the zodiac Pisces, R.; VarBṣ.; Pur.; N. of a teacher of Yoga, Cat.; (*ā*), f. a stick, L.; N. of a daughter of Uśā and wife of Kaśyapa, Pur. — *-ketana*, m. 'fish-bannered', the God of love, L. — *-ketu*, m. id., Vcar.; *°tādāya*, m. N. of a poem.

— *-gandhā*, f. N. of Satyavati, Cat. (cf. *matsya-g*^o). — *-godhikā*, f. a pond, pool of water, L. (v. l. *-gan-dhikā*). — *-ghātīn*, m. 'fish-killer', a fisherman, L.; a crane, L. — *-tā*, f. the state or condition of a fish, MW. — *-dvaya*, n. a couple of fish, BhP. — *-dhāvana-*

-toya, n. water in which fish have been washed, Suśr. — *-dhvaṇa*, m. = *-ketana*, HYogaś. — *-nayanāsh-*

-ṭaka, n. N. of wk. — *-mātha*, m. N. of a teacher of Yoga, Cat. — *-netrā*, f. a species of grass, L. — *-puc-*

-cha, m. or n. (?) a fish-tail; — *-nibha*, mfn. resembling a fish-tail, VarBṣ. — *-matsya*, m. du. the zodiacal sign Pisces, Var. Sch. — *-raṇa* or *-raṇga*, m. a kingfisher, L. — *-ratha*, m. N. of a king, VP.

— *-rāja*, m. the king of the f^o, BhP.; (with *yava-nāṣṭara*) N. of an astrologer, Cat.; — *-jātaka*, n. his wk. — *-lāṅghana*, m. = *-ketana*, Vcar. — *-vat*, mfn. abounding in fish, MBh. **Mināksha**, mfn. marked with a fish-eye, L.; m. N. of a Daitya, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. (prob.) w. r. for next. **Minākshī**, f. a species of Soma-plant or of Dūrva grass, L.; N. of a daughter of Kubera, Pur.; of a deity (the deified daughter of a Pāṇḍya king, esp. worshipped in Madurā and also called Mināci), RTL. 228; 442, n. 1; — *-cūrnikā*, f.,

-pañca-ratna, n., *-pariṇaya*, m. N. of wks.; — *-sun-*

-darśvara, m. N. of a temple sacred to Minākshī and Śiva (considered as her husband), RTL. 441, n. 1; — *-stava-rāja*, m., *-stotra*, n. N. of wks. **Minā-**

-ghātīn, m. = *minā-gh*^o, L. **Mināṅka**, m. = *mi-*

-na-ketana, L. **Mināṇḍa**, n. fish-spawn, roe, milt, W.; (*ā* or *ā*), f. moist or brown sugar, L. **Mināri**,

m. 'enemy of fish', a fisherman, Jātakam. **Minā-**

-laya, m. 'abode of fish', the sea, ocean, L.

Minara, m. a kind of sea-monster (= *makara*), L.

Mināmrīṇa, m. a kind of sauce or condiment, L.; a wagtail, L. (v. l. *mināstriṇa*).

मीम *mīm*, cl. 1. P. *mīmati*, to move; to sound, Dhātup. xiii, 25.

मीमांसक *mīmāṃsaka*, m. (fr. Desid. of √*man*)

as examiner, investigator, prover (cf. *kāṇva-m*^o); a follower of the Mīmāṃsā system (see below), TPāt.; Śaṃk.; (*ikā*), f. the Mīmāṃsā system, Hcat.

Mīmāṃsā, f. profound thought or reflection or consideration, investigation, examination, discussion, ŚBr.; TĀr.; theory (cf. *kāṇva-m*^o); 'examination of the Vedic text', N. of one of the 3 great divisions of orthodox Hindū philosophy (divided into 2 systems, viz. the Pūrva-mīmāṃsā or Karma-mīmāṃsā by Jaimini, concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of Vedic ritual and text, and usually called the Mīmāṃsā; and the Uttara-mīmāṃsā or Brahma-m^o or Śāriṇaka-m^o by Bādarāyaṇa, commonly styled the Vedānta and dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the one universal Spirit), IW. 46; 98 &c. — *-kutūhala*, n., *-kutūhala-vṛtti*, f., *-kusanmājali*, m. N. of wfks. — *-kṛti*, m. 'author of the Mīmāṃsā system', N. of Jainini, Pañcat.

— *-kaumudī*, f., *-kaustubha*, m. n., *-jīva-rakshā*, f., *-tattva-candrīkā*, f. N. of wks. — *-tantra-*

-vārttika, n. N. of Kumārila's Comm. on Śābara-

-svāmīn's Mīmāṃsā-bhāṣya (see below). — *°dhika-*

-raṇa (*śādh*), n. (ibc.). — *-nyāya-vicārānyāsa*, m., *-mālā-tīkā*, f. N. of wks. — *-naya-viveka*, m. N. of a Comm. on the Mīmāṃsā-sūtras (q. v.) by Bhava-nātha-misra; *-gatārtha-mālikā*, f., *-śaṅkhā-*

-dīpikā, f.; *°kālamkāra*, m. N. of wks. — *-nyāya*, m. (ibc.). — *-parimalāllāsa*, m., *-prakāśa*, m., *-rat-*

-nāḍara, m. N. of wks. — *-padārtha-nirṇaya*, m., *-paribhāṣā*, f., *-pāvala*, n., *-pāṇḍkā*, f.,

-prakriyā, f., *-bhāla-prakāśa* (also called *-sāra-*

-saṃgraha), m. N. of wks. — *-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an

author, Cat. — *bhāṣya*, n. (also *-sūtra-bh*) N. of the oldest existing Comm. on the M°-sūtra, by Śabara-svāmīn. — *makaranda*, m., *-rasa-palvala*, n. N. of wks. — *ṛtha* (*ṛsthā*), m. (ibc.). — *dīpa*, n., *-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. — *vāda*, n. (or *dārtha*, m.) N. of wk. — *vārttika*, n. = *sāntantra-vārttika*. — *vidhi-bhūṣhaṇa*, n., *-viva-rapa-ratna-mālā*, f., *-vishaya*, m. N. of wks. — *śāstra*, n. (ibc.). — *dīpikā*, f., *-sarvasva*, n. N. of wks. — *śiromaṇi*, m., 'crest-gem of the M°', N. of an author (also called *Nīla-kaṇṭha*), Cat. — *śloka-vārttika*, n. N. of a metrical paraphrase of Śabara's M°-bhāṣya. — *saṃkalpa-kāṣṭhī*, f. N. of wk. — *saṃgraha*, m. = *śāntantra-saṃgraha*. — *sarvasva*, n. = *śā-sūtra-sarvasva*. — *śāra*, m. and *ra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. (cf. *śā-bāla-prakāśa*). — *siddhāntāryā*, f. N. of wk. — *sūtra*, n. (= *jaimini-s*) N. of the 12 books of aphorisms by Jaimini (see above); — *didhiti*, f., *-rahasya*, n. N. of wks. — *stabaṅka*, m. N. of an elementary treatise on the Mīmāṃsā by Rāghavanānda.

Mīmāṃsāṭavaya, mfn. to be examined or investigated, Jātakan.

Mīmāṃsya, mfn. to be thought over or reflected upon, to be examined or considered, Gobh.; KenUp. (cf. *a-m*°).

मीर *mīra*, m. the sea, ocean, Up. ii, 25, Sch. (L. also 'a partic. part of a mountain; a limit, boundary; a drink, beverage').

मीरमोरा *mīramīra*, f. N. of a woman (*-suta*, m. N. of a lexicographer), Cat.

मील *mīl*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xv, 10) *mīlati* (rarely *ā*° te; pf. *mimila*, Kāv.; aor. *amiliti*, Gr.; fut. *mīlīṭā*, *mīlīṣyati*, ib.; ind. p. *-mīlya*, RV.), to close the eyes, Gt.; to close (intrans. said of the eyes), wink, twinkle, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; (= *√mīl*) to assemble, be collected, Uttarā; Caus. *mīlayati* (ep. also *te*; aor. *amimīlat* or *amimīlat*, Pāp. vii, 4, 3), to cause to close, close (eyes, blossoms &c.), Kāv.; Pur.; Desid. *mimīlīṣati*, Gr.; Intens. *memīlyate*, *memīlīṭi*, ib.

Mīlana, n. the act of closing the eyes, Kathās.; closing (intrans., said of eyes and flowers), Kir., Sch.; Sāh.; (in rhet.) a covert or concealed simile (cf. *mīlita*), Prātāp.

Mīlaka, see *nīla-m*°; (*ā*), f. black brass, L. (v.l. *nīlīkā*).

Mīlita, mfn. one who has closed his eyes, sleepy (only compar. *ṭā-tara*), ŚBr.; closed, obstructed (opp. to *ukta*), PañcavBr.; closed, unblown, partly opened (as eyes, blossoms &c.), Kāv.; Pur.; disappeared, ceased to be, BhP.; met, assembled, gathered together, Rājāt.; (in rhet.) an implied simile (in which the similarity between two objects is only implied, as in the example: 'women clothed in white are invisible in the moonlight, therefore they are as bright as moonlight'), Kpr.; Kuval.

मीव 1. *mīv*, cl. 1. P. *mīvati*, to move (see *ā*-, *nī*-, *pra*-, *prati*-*√mīv*).

1. **Mūta**, mfn. (for 2. see *√mū*) moved (see *kāma-mūta*).

मीव 2. *mīv* (cf. *√pīv*), cl. 1. P. *mīvati*, to grow fat or corpulent, Dhātup. xv, 56.

मीवग *mīvaga*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

मीवर *mīvara*, mf(ī)n. hurtful, injurious, Up. iii, 1, Sch.; venerable, L.; m. a leader of an army, L.

मीवा *mīvā*, f. a tape-worm, Up. i, 154, Sch. (others 'air, wind,' W. *mīvan*, m.)

मु *mu*, m. (only L.; cf. *√mū*) a bond; N. of Śiva; final emancipation; a funeral pile or pyre; a reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुंसल *munsala*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.

मुक *muka*, m. the smell of cowdung; mf(ā)n. having the smell of cowdung, L.

मुकन्दक *mukandaka*, prob. w.r. for *su-l*°, q.v.

मुकय *mukaya*, m. and *mukayī*, f. a partic. kind of living being, Pāp. iv, 1, 63, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

मुका *mukā*, f. N. of a town, VP.

मुकारिणा *mukarīṇā*, f. = *مقار*, (in astrol.) a partic. position or conjunction of the planets.

मुकाविला *mukāvilā*, f. = *مقابله*, id.

मुकु *muku*, m. = *मुक्ति* (a word formed to explain *mukuṇḍa* as 'giver of liberation,' others assume an ind. *mukum*), L.

मुकुट *mukūṭa*, m. n. (ifc. f. *ā*) a tiara, diadem, crown (said to be crescent-shaped; the *kirīṭa* being pointed, and the *mauli* having three points), Inscr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a crest, point, head (*settrim*°); N. of an author (= *rāya-m*°), Cat.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (*ā*), f. N. of one of the Mātīs attending on Skanda, MBh.; (*ī*), f. snapping the fingers, L.; n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — *ṭāṭitaka*, n. N. of a drama. — *ratna*, n. = *mukūṭopala*, Ragh. **Mukūṭe-kārshāpāna, n. N. of a tax or tribute raised for a royal diadem (in the east of India), Pāp. vi, 2, 65, Sch. **Mukūṭśvara**, m. N. of a king, Cat.; (*ī*), f. N. of Dākṣhāyaṇi in Mukūṭa, ib.; *-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, ib. **Mukūṭopala**, n. a crest-gem, jewel on a diadem, MW.**

Mukūṭin, mfn. crowned, wearing a diadem, MBh.; Hariv.; R.

मुकुट *mukūṭa*, m. N. of a man, MBh.

मुकुण्डी *mukunḍī*, f. a kind of weapon, L. (prob. w.r. for *su-kunḍī*).

मुकुण्ठा *mukunṭha*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

मुकुन्द *mukunda*, m. (cf. *muku*) N. of Viṣṇu (sometimes transferred to Śiva), MBh.; BhP.; of a celebrated saint, RTL. 318; of a partic. treasure, MārKp.; a kind of precious stone, L.; a kind of grain, Car.; the resin of Boswellia Thurifera, Bhpr.; a kind of drum or kettle-drum, L.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgit.; N. of various scholars and authors (also with *miśra*, *paṇḍita*, *dīkṣhita*, *śarman*, *kavi*, *parivarjaka*; cf. comp.), Cat.; of a mountain, VP. — *govinda*, m. N. of the Guru of Rāmānanda, Cat. — *caturdaśa*, n. N. of a Stotra. — *dāsa*, m. N. of two authors; *-gūṇa-leśāśṭaka*, n. N. of wk. — *deva*, m. N. of various princes of Orissa, Cat. — *priya*, m. N. of the son of Gadādhara and father of Rāmānanda, Cat. — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of various authors (also *gāḍgāgila* and *ṭṭaccārya*); *ṭṭiya*, n. N. of wk. — *mālā*, f. N. of a Stotra (in 22 verses, addressed to Viṣṇu) by Kula-śekhara. — *mukṭa-ratna-valī-stotra-tikā*, f., *-mukṭa-valī*, f. N. of wks. — *muni* or *-rāja*, m., *-lāla*, m., *-vana*, m. N. of various men, Cat. — *vijaya*, m., *-vilāsa*, m. N. of wks. — *seṇa*, m. N. of a man, Cat. **Mukundānanda**, m. N. of a Bhāṇa (q.v.) by Kāśī-pati. **Mukundāśṭaka**, n. N. of a Stotra.

Mukundaka, m. a kind of grain (reckoned among the Ku-dhānyas), Suśr.; w.r. for *su-kandaka*.

Mukundu, m. the resin of Boswellia Thurifera, L.

मुकुम् *mukum*. See *muku* above.

मुकुर *mukura*, m. a mirror (= *makura*), Kāv.

(cf. *karya*- and *mati-m*°); the stick or handle of a potter's wheel, L.; Minusops Elengi, L.; Jasminum Zambac, L.; a bud, blossom, L. (g. *tārakādi*).

Mukurāya, Nom. *ā*° yate, to become a mirror, Dharmasām.

Mukurita, mfn. (prob.) = *mukulita* (q.v.), g. *-tārakādi*.

मुकुल *mukula*, n. (m., g. *ardharcēdi*; ifc. f. *ā*) a bud (also fig. 'a first tooth'), Kālid.; Pur.; Suśr. (in this sense also *makula*, L.); the body, L.; the soul, L.; (only n.) a kind of metre, Ked.; m. (with *hāsta*) a bud-like junction or bringing together of the fingers of the hand, Nalod.; N. of a king and another man, Rājāt.; (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of an author, Cat.; mf(ā)n. closed (as eyes), Mālatim., Sch. **Mukulāgra**, n. a partic. surgical instrument with a bud-like point, Suśr.

Mukulaya, Nom. P. °yati, to cause to close or shut (the eyes), Mālatim.

Mukulāya, Nom. *ā*° yate, to shut like a bud, resemble a closed bud, Hcar.; Kād.

Mukulāyita, mfn. budded, blossomed, Kāv.

Mukulikā, f. a low or humming sound made to lull a child to sleep, Vās., Introd.

Mukulita, mfn. budded, full of blossoms, R.; Gt.; closed like a bud, shut, Kāv.; Var.; Sāh. — *nayana*, mf(ā)n. or °*tākṣha*, mf(ī)n. having half-closed eyes, Kāv.

Mukulin, mfn. budding, full of buds, Mālatim.

Mukulī, in comp. for *mukula*. — *√I*. *kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to close in the form of a bud, Var. — *kṛita*, mfn. closed, shut (as a bud), Kum.; Amar. — *bhāva*, m. closing, the being closed (as a flower), Kum., Sch.

मुकुष *mukushṭha*, mfn. = *manthara*, L.; m. = next, L.

Mukushṭhaka, m. a species of bean, L.

मुकुलक *mukūlaka*, m. a species of plant (= *makūlaka*), L.

मुक्त *mukta*, *muktā*, *muṭti*. See p. 816 &c.

मुक्षीजा *mukṣhijā*, f. a net, snare, RV. i, 125, 2.

मुख *mukha*, n. (m., g. *ardharcēdi*; ifc. *ā* or *ī*, cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 54, 58) the mouth, face, countenance, RV. &c. &c.; the beak of a bird, snout or muzzle of an animal, GṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a direction, quarter (esp. ifc., cf. *dīn-m*°); mfn. turning or turned towards, facing, cf. *adhā-m*°; also *am*, ind. cf. *prān-mukham*); the mouth or spout of a vessel, KātyŚr.; opening, aperture, entrance into or egress out of (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the mouth or embouchure (of a river), Ragh.; the fore part, front, van (of an army), TBr.; MBh.; the upper part, head, top, tip or point of anything, VS.; Br.; MBh. &c. (also mfn. in comp., cf. *payo-m*°); the edge (of an axe), Kāv.; the nipple (of a breast), Hariv.; the surface, upperside, Āryabh., Sch.; the chief, principal, best (ifc. = having any one or anything as chief &c.), SBr.; MBh. &c.; introduction, commencement, beginning (ifc. = beginning with; also *-mukhādī*, cf. the use of *ādī*), Br.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; source, cause, occasion of (gen. or comp.), MBh.; a means (*ena*, ind. by means of), Saṃk.; (in dram.) the original cause or source of the action, Daśar.; Prātāp.; (in alg.) the first term or initial quantity of a progression, Col.; (in geom.) the side opposite to the base, the summit, ib.; the Veda, L.; rock salt, L.; copper, L.; m. Artocarpus Locucha, L. — *kamala*, n. 'face-lotus', a lotus-like face, MW. — *khura*, m. 'mouth-razor', a tooth, L. — *gata*, mfn. being in the mouth or in the face, Subh. — *gandhaka*, m. 'mouth-scenting', an onion, L. — *grahana*, n. kissing the mouth, Daś. — *ghaṇṭā*, f. 'mouth-bell', a partic. sound made with the mouth, L.; 'ṭikā', f. = *mukulikā*, col. 2. — *candra*, m. 'face-moon', a moon-like face, Bhartī; — *mas*, m. = prec., Kāvyaḍ. — *capala*, mf(ā)n. 'one whose mouth is ever moving', loquacious, garrulous (*-tva*, n.), Var.; (*ā*), f. a kind of Āryā metre, Piṅg.; Col. — *capetikā*, f. a slap on the face, box on the ear (cf. *durjana-m*°). — *cāpalya*, n. loquacity, Dhṛtān. — *cāli*, f. an introductory dance, Saṃgit. — *cīri*, f. the tongue, L. — *cchada*, m. or n. (?) a face-cover, eye-bandage, Kir. — *cchavi*, f. 'face-colour', complexion, Daś. — *ja*, mfn. produced from or in the mouth, L.; being on the face (with *abhinaya*, m. change of countenance, play of feature), Saṃgit.; m. 'mouth-born', a Brāhmaṇ (so called as produced from the mouth of Brahmā), Sighās.; a tooth, W. — *janman*, m. a Brāhmaṇ, Gal. (cf. prec.) — *jāha*, n. the root or point of issue of the mouth, the top of the pharynx, g. *karpādi*. — *ī*, *-tās*, ind. from or at the mouth, by means of the m°; at the head, in the front, from before, RV.; TS.; Br. &c.; *-tāḥ-kāram*, ind., Pāp. iii, 4, 61, Sch. — *2*, *-tas*, mfn. = *mukhe tasyati*, Pāp. ib. — *tundaka*, m. or n. (?) the mouth, Divyāv. — *dagh-nā*, mfn. reaching to the mouth, ŚBr. — *dūṣhāna*, n. (L.) or *ṭaka*, m. (Bhpr.) 'mouth-defiler', an onion. — *dūṣhikā*, f. 'face-spoiler', an eruption which disfigures the face, Bhpr.; ŚārngS. — *dhaṇṭa*, f. Clero-dendrum Siphonanthus, L. — *nāśika*, n. sg. the mouth and nose, APṛt. — *nirikṣhaka*, mfn. 'face-gazer', idle, lazy, L.; m. an idler, W. — *nivāsinī*, f. 'dwelling in the mouth', N. of Sarasvatī, L. — *paṅkaja*, m. 'face-lotus', a lotus-like f°, Kāvyaḍ. — *paṭa*, m. 'face-cloth', a veil, Megh. — *pāka*, m. inflammation of the mouth, Suśr.; ŚārngS. — *piṇḍa*, m. or n. (?) a lump or piece of food in the m°, Bhartī. — *pushpaka*, n. a kind of ornament, L. — *pūraṇa*, n. 'filling the mouth', a mouthful of water, a mouth in general, L. — *poṭhāna* (for *-prōṭhāna*), n. a cloth or napkin for wiping the mouth, L. (w.r. *-pocchana*). — *prati-mukha*, speech and reply (?), MW. — *prasāda*, m. the light of the countenance, graciousness of aspect. — *prasādhana*, n. decorating or painting the face, Mālav. — *priya*, mfn. pleasant in the mouth, Suśr.; m. an orange, Bhpr. — *prēkṣha* (MBh.) or *-prēkṣhin* (Rājāt.), nfn. observing or

watching the face (to detect any one's intentions). — **phullaka**, n. a kind of ornament, L. — **bandha**, m. 'head-composition,' preface, MW. — **bandhana**, n. 'top-fastening,' a lid, cover, L.; 'head-composition,' introduction, preface, Chandom.; the fifth change which takes place in warm milk when mixed with Takra, L. — **bāhūru-paṇḍa**, mfn. sprung from the mouth, arms, thighs and feet, Mn. i, 87. — **bāhūru-pāḍatas**, ind. from the m°, arms, thighs and feet, MW. — **bhagā**, f. (a woman) who suffers her mouth to be used as a vulva, Hariv. (cf. *mukhe-bhagā*, *bhagāśya*). — **bhaṅga**, m. a blow on the face (*upānan-m°*), a blow on the f° with a shoe, Cāṇ.; a face distorted by sickness, wry f°, grimace, Kād.; GāruḍaP. — **bhaṅgi**, f. the act of making wry faces, Naish., Comm. — **bhūshana**, n. 'mouth-ornament,' betel, L.; tin(?), L. — **bheda**, m. distortion of the face, gaping, MBh. — **maṇḍana** or **ṇaka**, n. Clerodendrum Phlomis, L. — **maṇḍala**, n. 'face-orb,' the face, countenance, Kāv. — **maṇḍikā** (MBh.; Suśr.) or **ḍinikā** (ŚārngS.), f. a partic. disease or the deity presiding over it. — **maṇḍī**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, Hariv. — **madhu**, mfn. honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped, Śak. — **mātra**, m(f) n. reaching to the mouth, VS., Comm.; (e), ind. as high as the m°, KātyŚr. — **mādhurya**, n. a partic. disease of the phlegm, ŚārngS. — **māruta**, m. 'm°-wind,' breath, Kālid. — **mārjana**, n. washing or cleansing the m° (after meals &c.), MW. — **mudrā**, f. distortion of the face (more prob.) silence, Naish. — **moda**, m. Hyperanthera Moringa, L. — **m-paca**, n. a beggar, L. — **yantrapa**, n. 'mouth-curb,' the bit of a bridle, L. — **yonī**, m. = *āsekyā*, Bhpr. — **rajjan**, f. 'mouth-cord,' the bridle or bit of a horse, L. — **randhra**, n. the mouth of a flute, Saṃgīt. — **rāga**, m. colour of the face, Ragh.; Kathās. — **ruj**, f. any disease of the mouth, VarBṛS. — **rekhā**, f. feature, mien, air, Prasannar. — **roga**, m. = *ruj* (q.v.), Suśr.; VarBṛS.; MārKp. — **rogika**, mfn. relating to mouth-disease, Suśr. — **rogin**, mfn. diseased in the m°, ib. — **lāṅgala**, m. 'using his snout for a plough,' a boar, hog, Harav. — **lepa**, m. anointing the m°, Bhartṛ; an° the upper side of a drum, ib.; a partic. disease of the phlegmatic humour, ŚārngS. (cf. *āyopalepa*). — **vat**, mfn. possessing a m°, MaitrUp. — **varpa**, m. colour of the face, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. — **vallabha**, m. a pomegranate tree, L. — **vastrikā**, f. a piece of fine muslin or net held before the face while speaking, HParīś. — **vāṭikā**, f. a species of plant (= *amba-shūkhā*), L. — **vāḍya**, n. any musical instrument sounded with the mouth, L.; (in the worship of Śiva) a kind of musical sound made with the m° (by striking it with the hand), L. — **vāsa**, m. 'mouth-perfume,' a perf° used to scent the breath, Pañcat.; BhP.; Pañcat.; a partic. intoxicating drink, L.; fragrant grass, L. — **vāsana**, n. mouth-perfume (= *vāsa*), L.; the smell of camphor, L.; mfn. having the smell of camphor, L. — **vīpūḷā**, f. a kind of Ārya metre, Ping. — **vīlupthika**, f. a she-goat, L. — **viśatthā**, f. a species of cockroach, L. — **vairasya**, n. a bad taste in the mouth, Suśr. — **vyāḍāna**, n. the act of opening the m° wide, gaping, Hit. — **śapha**, mfn. foul-mouthed, scurrilous, L. — **śāśin**, m. = *candra*, Ratnāv. — **śālā**, f. entrance-hall, waiting room, vestibule, L. — **śuddhi**, f. cleansing or purifying the mouth, Tithyād. — **śiṅga**, m. a rhinoceros, L. — **śeśha**, mfn. having only the face left; m. N. of Rāhu, R. — **śodhana**, mfn. cleansing the mouth, L.; sharp, pungent, L.; m. pungency, sharp or pungent flavour, MW.; n. the cleansing of the m°, Cat.; cinnamon, L. — **śodhin**, mfn. cleansing the m°, L.; m. a lime or citron, citron tree, L. — **śobhā**, f. brilliancy of the face resulting from reading the Veda, L. — **śośha**, m. dryness of them°, Suśr.; ŚārngS. — **śośhin**, mfn. suffering from dr° of the m°, Suśr. — **śrī**, f. beauty of countenance, a beautiful face, BhP.; Kāvyaḍ. — **śhṭhila**, mfn. (prob. for *mukhāśhṭhila*) = *lapha* (q.v.). L. — **samādāna**, n. forceps, Suśr. — **samādhi**, m. (in dram.) N. of a kind of fugue, Sāh. — **sambhava**, m. 'mouth-born,' a Brahman, L. (cf. *-ja*). — **sammīṭa** (*mūka*), mfn. reaching to the m°, ŚBṛ.; KātyŚr. — **sukha**, n. causing ease of pronunciation, Paṇ. iii, 3, 57, Sch. — **sura**, n. lip-nectar, L. — **seca**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — **śrāva**, m. flow of saliva, ŚārngS.; saliva, L. **Mukhākāra**, n. 'form of the countenance,' mien, look, R. **Mukhāśhepa**, m. the act of throwing up soil with the ploughshare, (or) an invective (as uttered by the mouth), Kāv. **Mukhāgni**, m. a forest-conflagration, L.; a sort of goblin with a face of

fire, W.; fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile, W.; a sacrificial or consecrated fire, W. **Mukhāgra**, n. the extremity of a nose or snout; any extremity, L. **Mukhāṅga**, n. a part of the face, Kāvyaḍ. **Mukhādāna**, mfn. seizing with the m°, MaitrS. **Mukhādi-tva**, n. fr. *mukhādi*, 'the face &c.', Kāvyaḍ. **Mukhānila**, m. 'm°-wind,' breath, ĀpŚr., Comm. **Mukhābja**, n. = *mukha-kamala* (q.v.), Bhaktām. **Mukhāmaya**, m. disease of the m°, L. **Mukhāmṛita**, n. the nectar of the mouth or countenance, MW. **Mukhāmōḍā**, f. Boswellia Thurifera, L. **Mukhāmūḍa**, n. = *mukha-kamala*, Kalyāṇam. **Mukhārcis**, n. 'm°-flame,' hot breath (?), Pañcat. **Mukhārjaka**, m. Ocimum Pilosum, L. **Mukhālu**, n. a species of arum, L. **Mukhāvāri**, f. N. of a Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt. **Mukhāvālepa**, m. clamminess of the mouth, Suśr. **Mukhāsava**, m. nectar of the lips, Ragh. **Mukhāstra**, m. 'mouth-armed,' a crab, L. **Mukhāsraṇa**, m. 'flow of saliva,' Suśr. **Mukhāśvāda**, m. kissing the m°, Yājñ. **Mukhēndu**, m. a moon-like face, Śrīṅgār.; Kāvyaḍ.; *-bimba*, n. id., Ratnāv. **Mukhe-balin**, m. a rhinoceros, L. **Mukhe-bhagā**, f. = *mukha-bhagā* (q.v.), MBh. **Mukhe-bhava**, m(f) n. formed in the mouth, RPrat., Sch. **Mukhechhāva**, m. breath, A. **Mukhōtkīrṇa**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. **Mukhōlkā**, f. a forest fire, L.

Mukhatiya, mfn. (fr. i. *mukha-tās*) being in the mouth or in the front, g. *gahādi*.

Mukhara, m(f) n. (fr. *mukha*; cf. Paṇ. v, 2, 107, Vartt. 1, Pat.) talkative, garrulous, loquacious (said also of birds and bees), Kāv.; Kathās.; noisy, tinkling (as an anklet &c.), Mṛicch.; Kālid.; sounding, resonant or eloquent with expressive (comp.) Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; foul-mouthed, scurrilous, speaking harshly or abusively, L.; m. a crow, L.; a conch shell, L.; a leader, principal, chief, Hit.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of a rogue, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a serpent-maid, Kīraṇḍ.; (ī), f. the bit of a bridle, KātyŚr., Sch. — **tā**, f. talkativeness, garrulity, noisiness, Kir.

Mukharaka, m. N. of a rogue, Kathās.; (*ikā*), f. the bit of a bridle, KātyŚr.; talking, conversation, BhP.

Mukharaya, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to make talkative, cause to speak, Bālār.; to make noisy or resonant, Nāg.; Gīt.; to announce, notify, declare, MW. *ṛita*, mfn. rendered noisy, made resonant, sounding, ringing, Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP.

Mukharī = *ī. kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make resonant, cause to resound, Kathās.

Mukhina. See *brāhmaṇa-m°*.

Mukhi = *bhū* (ind. p. *-bhūya*), Paṇ. iii, 4, 61, Sch. **Mukhiya**, mfn. (ifc.) being at the top or head, being foremost (see *śālā*, *savana-m°* &c.).

Mūkha, m(f) n. being in or coming from or belonging to the mouth or face, AV. &c. &c.; being at the head or at the beginning, first, principal, chief, eminent (ifc. = the first or best or chief among, rarely = *mukha* or *ādi*, q.v.), TS. &c. &c.; m. a leader, guide, Kām.; N. of a tutelary deity (presiding over one of the 81 or 63 divisions or Padas of an astrological house), VarBṛS.; Heat.; pl. a class of gods under Manu Sāvārpi, Pur. (ā), f. N. of the residence of Varuṇa, VP.; n. an essential rite, W.; reading or teaching the Vedas, ib.; the month reckoned from new moon to new moon, ib.; mnustache, Gal. — **candra**, m. or n. (?) the principal lunar month (which ends with the conjunction, as opp. to the *gaurāṇa*-° which ends with the opposition), Col. — **tas**, ind. principally, chiefly, particularly, Kap., Sch. — **tā**, f. — **tva**, n. pre-eminence, superiority, highest rank or positinn, MBh.; R. &c. — **aripa**, m. a paramount sovereign, reigning monarch, L. — **mantrin**, m. a prime minister (*Tri-tva*, n.), Hit. — **rāj** or **rājan**, m. = *aripa*, L. — **śas**, ind. principally, chiefly, before all, next, MBh. — **sadrāśa**, mfn. similar to the principal matter, Bhpr. **Mukhyārtha**, m. the primary meaning of a word (as opp. to *gaunārtha*, the secondary or metaphorical meaning), Śaṅk.; Sāh.; mfn. employed in (or having) the original sense, Siddh. **Mukhyāśramin**, m. the pupil of a Brahman, Gal. **Mukhyōpāya**, m. pl. the four chief stratagems (*sāman*, *dāna*, *bheda*, and *dāṇḍa*), A.

मुखण्डी mukhaṇḍī or **मुखण्डी**, f. a kind of weapon, L.

मुखली mukhulī, prob. w.r. for *utkhālī*, q.v.

मुगदस mugadasa, *mugademuc*, *mugala-sthāna*, N. of places, Cat.

मुगह mugāha, m. a species of gallinule (= *dātūyāha*), L.

मुग्ध mugdha &c. See p. 825, col. 1.

मुग्ग muṅga and *muṅgaṭa*, m. N. of two men, Rājāt.

मुच् 1. *muc*, cl. 1. Ā. *mocate*, to cheat, Dhātup. vi, 12 (= *mac*, q.v.)

मुच् 2. *muc*, cl. 6. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxviii, 136) *muñcāti*, °te (RV. also *muñcāti*, *mucasva*; p. *muñcāna*, MBh.; pf. *mumbea*, *mumuc*, Ved. also *mumcāt*, *mumocati*, *mumucas*, *mumoktu*, *amumuktam*; aor. *āmok*, AV.; Impv. *mogdhī*, TĀr.; *amauk*, Br.; *āmucat*, AV.; *amukshi*, *mukshata*, RV.; AV.; Prec. *mucishā*, RV.; *mukshiyā*, ib.; fut. *moktā*, Kālid.; *mukshiyati*, °te, Br. &c.; inf. *moktum*, Br. &c.; ind. p. *muktva*, ib., *-mūcyā*, RV., *mōkam*, Br.), to loose, let loose, free, let go, slacken, release, liberate ('from', abl. or -tas; A. and Pass. with abl. or instr., rarely with gen. 'to free one's self, get rid of, escape from'), RV. &c. &c. (with *kaṇṭham*, to relax the throat i.e. raise a cry; with *raimīn*, to slacken the reins; with *prāṇān*, to deprive of life, kill); to spare, let live, R.; to set free, allow to depart, dismiss, despatch ('to', loc. or dat.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to relinquish, abandon, leave, quit, give up, set aside, depose, ib. (with *kalevaram*, *deham*, *prāṇān* or *jīvitam*, to quit the body or give up the ghost, i.e. to die); to yield, grant, bestow, Rājāt.; Campak.; to send forth, shed, emit, utter, discharge, throw, cast, hurl, shoot ('at' or 'upon', loc., dat., or acc. with or without *prati*; with abl. and *ātmānam*, to throw one's self down from), Yājñ.; MBh.; R. &c.; (Ā.) to put on, Bhāṭṭ. (Sch.); Pass. *mūcyate* (or *mūcyate*, ep. also °ti and fut. *mokshyati*; aor. *āmoci*), to be loosed, to be set free or released, RV. &c. &c.; to deliver one's self from, to get rid of, escape (esp. from sin or the bonds of existence), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to abstain from (abl.), Pañcat.; to be deprived or destitute of (instr.), MBh.; Caus. *mucayati* (m. c. also °te; aor. *amūmucat*), to cause to loose or let go or give up or discharge or shed (with two acc.), Megh.; Bhāṭṭ.; to unloose, unyoke, unharness (horses), MBh.; R.; to set free, liberate, absolve from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to redeem (a pledge), Yājñ.; to open (a road), Prab.; to give away, spend, bestow, MārKp.; to gladden, delight, yield enjoyment, Dhātup. xxxiii, 66; Desid. of Caus. *mumocayishati*, to wish to deliver (from the bondage of existence), Śaṅk. (cf. *mumocayishu*); Desid. *mumukshati*, °te, (P.) to wish or be about to set free, Paṇ. vii, 4, 57, Sch.; to be about to give up or relinquish (life), Kathās.; to wish or intend to cast or hurl, Ragh.; (Ā.) to wish to free one's self, Paṇ. vii, 4, 57, Sch.; to desire final liberation or beatitude, RV.; BhP. (cf. *āmoksh*); Intens. *mumucate* or *mumokti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *μύσσω*, *mūkos*, *μυκτός*; Lat. *muŋgo*, *mucus*.]

Mukta, mfn. loosened, let loose, set free, relaxed, slackened, opened, open, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; liberated, delivered, emancipated (esp. from sin or worldly existence), Mn.; MBh. &c. (with instr. or ifc. = released from, deprived or destitute of; cf. Paṇ. ii, 1, 38); fallen or dropped down (as fruit), Hariv.; abandoned, relinquished, quitted, given up, laid aside, deposed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; sent forth, emitted, discharged, poured out, hurled, thrown, ib.; left free (as a road), Megh.; uttered (as sound), MBh.; shed (as tears), Pañcat.; let fly, applied (as a kick), Ragh.; gone, vanished, disappeared (esp. ifc.; cf. below); n. N. of one of the 7 sages under Manu Bhautya, MBh.; of a cook, Rājāt.; (ā), f. (with or scil. *dī*) the quarter or cardinal point just quitted by the sun, VarBṛS.; a pearl (as loosened from the pearl-oyster shell), Mn.; MBh. &c.; an unchaste woman, L.; a species of plant (= *rāsānā*), L.; N. of a river, VP.; n. the spirit released from corporeal existence, W.; (e), ind. beside (with instr.), Kāś. on Paṇ. ii, 3, 72; iii, 2, 108 &c. = *kaccha*, m. 'one who lets the hem of the upper garment hang down or loose,' a Buddhist, Sarvad.; — *mata*, n. the doctrine of Buddhists, ib. — **kaṇṭuka**, mfn. (a snake) that has cast its skin, L. — **kaṇṭha**, mfn. (BhP.) or °tham, ind. (Kāv.; Kathās.), with *√brand*, *√rud* &c., to cry aloud, cry or weep with all one's might. — **kara**,

mfn. open-handed, liberal, Kathās. — **keśa**, m(fā or ī)n. 'loose-haired,' having the hair dishevelled or hanging down, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. — **cakshus**, mfn. having the eyes opened, MW.; m. 'casting glances,' a lion, L. — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of wk. — **oetas**, mfn. one whose soul is liberated (from existence), emancipated, AśhvāS. — **tā**, f. or — **tva**, n. emancipation, the being liberated from existence, MBh.; AśhvāS. — **dhvani**, mfn. giving out thunder (as a cloud), Megh. — **nīdra**, mfn. set free from sleep, awakened, Kathās. — **nirmoka**, mfn. — **kaṇṭhika** (q.v.), L. — **pushpa**, n. pl. flowers scattered, Divyāv. — **phūt-kāra**, mfn. uttering a scream, screaming, Kathās. — **phūt-kṛti**, f. uttering a shriek, shrieking, hissing, ib. — **bandhana**, mfn. released from bonds, AśhvāS.; (ā), f. Arabian jasmine, L. — **buddhi**, mfn. one whose soul is liberated, emancipated, ib. — **maṇḍūka-kaṇṭha**, m(fā)n. having loudly croaking frogs, VarBṛS. — **mūrdhaja**, m(fā)n. — **keśa** (q.v.), MBh.; R.; BhP. — **rodho-nitamba**, mfn. quitting the hip-like bank, Megh. — **rosha**, mfn. one who has laid aside or relinquished anger, MW. — **lajja**, mfn. casting away shame, R.; Kum. — **vasana**, mfn. one who has put off his clothes, going about naked; m. a Jaina ascetic, Col. — **vyāpāra**, mfn. one who has resigned an office, L. — **śikha**, mfn. — **keśa**, Gaut. — **śaiśava**, m(fā)n. adult, grown up, Daś. — **saṃśaya**, mfn. free from doubt, certain, Pat. — **saṅga**, mfn. free from worldly or selfish attachment, disinterested, BhP. — **sūrya**, f. (with *diś*) the quarter just quitted by the sun, Var. — **svāmin**, m. 'lord of emancipation,' N. of a statue erected by a king, Rājāt. — **hastā**, m(fā)n. open-handed, liberal, Mn.; Hit.; loosed, let go, MW. **Muktātman**, m. the emancipated soul, MW.; mfn. one whose soul is liberated, emancipated, AśhvāS. **Muktānanda**, m. N. of an author, Cat. 1. **Muktābharapa**, mfn. (for 2. *muktā-bh*° see under *muktā* below) having no ornament, Subh. **Muktāmukta**, mfn. hurled and not hurled (applied esp. to weapons which may be wielded and hurled, as clubs and javelins &c.), L. **Muktāmbara**, mfn. or m. — **mukta-vasana**, L. **Muktāsana**, mfn. one who has risen from a seat, Kāv.; n. the mode in which the emancipated are said to sit, a partic. posture of ascetics (= *siddhāsana*, q.v.), Cat. **Muktāharapa-vrata**, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat. 1. **Muktāhāra**, mfn. (for 2. *muktā-h*° see under *muktā* below) taking no food, Cat. **Muktēśvara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat.

Muktaka, mfn. detached, separate, independent, Pur.; n. a missile, L.; a detached śloka (the meaning of which is complete in itself), Kāvyaḍ; simple prose (without compound words), Sāh.

Muktā, f. of *mukta*, in comp. — **kaṇa**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — **kalāpa**, m. an ornament made of strings of pearls, Kum.; Caurap. *°pi*, ind., with *°kri*, to make anything an ornament of p°, Kum. — *°kāra* (*°lāk*), mfn. having the look or appearance of a pearl (*-lā*, f.), Bhartṛ. — **kāvyā**, n. N. of a Kāvya. — **keśava**, m. N. of a statue of Kṛṣṇa, Rājāt. — **khyā** (*°lākḥ*), n. a partic. mode of beating a drum, Samgit. — **gāra** (*°lāg* or *°lāg*), n. 'pearl-abode,' the p°-oyster, L. — **gūpa**, m. a string of p°, Kāv.; the excellence of a p°, lustre or water of a p°, Ragh. — **caritra**, n. N. of wk. — **jāla**, n. an ornament of p°, MBh.; R.; Kāv.; — **maya**, m(fā)n. made or consisting of p°, MBh. — **dāman**, n. a string of p°, BhP. — **paṭala**, n. a mass of p°, Ragh. — **piḍā** (*°lāp*), m. 'pearl-crowned,' N. of a king, Rājāt; of a poet, Kshem. — **pura**, n. N. of a mythical city in the Himālaya mountains, Kathās. — **pushpa**, m. Jasminum. Multiflorum or Pubescens, L. — **prālamba**, m. — **prālamba** (q.v.), L. — **prasū**, f. 'p°-bearing,' the p°-oyster, L. — **prālamba**, n. a string of pearls, p° ornament, L. — **phala**, n. a p° Kāv. &c.; a species of flower, Buddh.; the fruit of the Laval plant, L.; camphor, L.; N. of wk.; m. N. of a king of the Sabaras, Kathās. — **jāla**, n. = *muktā-j*° (q.v.), Kum.; — *-lā*, f. the being a pearl, state of a p°, Mālav.; — *-dhvaja*, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; — *-parikṣhā*, f. N. of ch. of wk.; — *-maya*, mfn. formed of p°, Hcat.; — *-latā*, f. a string of p°, MārkP. — 2. **bhārāṇa** (*°lābh*), mfn. (for 1. see under *mukta* above) having a p° ornament, Subh. — **bhā** (*°lābhā*), m. Jasminum Zanibac, L. — **maṇi**, m. 'p°-gem,' a p°, ShadvBr.; Suśr. &c.; — *-sara*, m. a string of p°, Uttarar. — **maya**, m(fā)n. made or consisting of p°, MBh.; Ragh. — **māṭṛi**, f. mother

of pearl, a p°-oyster, L. — **mālā**, f. N. of 2 wks. — **modaka**, m. a kind of pastry, Bhpr. — **ratna**, n. 'pearl-gem,' a p°, Kāv.; — *-raimi-maya*, mfn. consisting of p°-rays, Hcat. — **latā**, f. a string of p°, L.; N. of a woman, Kathās. — **vali** or *°lī* (*°lāp*), f. a p° necklace, Kāv. &c. (*°lī*, L.); N. of various wks.; (*°lī*) N. of the wife of Candra-ketu, Kathās.; — *-kīraṇa*, m., — *-līkā*, f., — *-dīpikā*, f., — *-paddhati*, f., — *-prakāśa*, m., — *-prabhā*, f. N. of wks.; (*°lī*) — *-maya*, m(fā)n. formed of strings of p°, Hcat.; — *-vyākhyā*, f., — *-vyāpti-vāda-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — **śukti**, f. a p°-oyster, Pañcar. — **sena**, m. N. of a king of the Vidyā-dharas, Kathās. — **sthūla**, mfn. big as a pearl, MW. — **sphota**, m. or *°tā*, f. a p°-oyster, L. — **sraja**, f. a chaplet of pearls, L. — 2. **hāra**, m. (for 1. see under *mukta*, col. 1) a string of pearls, MBh.; R. &c.; — *-latā*, f. id., Prab.

Mukti, f. setting or becoming free, release, liberation, deliverance from (comp.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; final liberation or emancipation, final beatitude (= *moḥkṣa*, q.v.), Kāv.; Kathās.; abandonment, putting off, giving up (comp.), ib.; throwing, casting, hurling, shooting, sending, Hariv.; discharge (of a debt; cf. *ṛiṇa-m*°); N. of a divine being (the wife of Satya), Cat. — **kālāśa**, m. N. of one of the ancestors of Bilihaṇa, Vcar.; (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of a poet, Cat. — **kānta-vilāsa**, m. N. of a poem. — **kośaka** and **kośhaka**, m. N. of two poets, Cat. — **kshetra**, n. a place where final emancipation is attainable (esp. a partic. place south of the Kāverī); — *-māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of BrahminP. — **khaṇḍa**, m. or n., — **grantha**, m., — **cintāmaṇi**, m. (and *°nī-māhātmya*, n.), — **tattva**, n., — **traya-bheda-nirūpana**, n. N. of wks. — **pati**, m. lord of bliss or beatitude, BhP. — **pariṇaya**, m. N. of a drama. — **pura**, n. N. of a Dvīpa, Cat. — **pūr-dasyu**, n. a Dasyu in the city of emancipation, Subh. — **maṇḍapa**, m. N. of a temple, Cat. — **matī**, f. N. of a river, MBh.; Pur. (v.l. *bhukti*- and *sukti-m*°). — **mārga**, m. the path to liberation or final emancipation, Śāntiś. — **mukta**, m. frankincense, L. — **vat**, mfn. having freedom, freed from (abl.), Kathās. — **vāda**, m. (also *-līkā*, f., — *-rahasya*, n., — *-vidāra*, n.), — **sapta-śatī**, f., — **sāra**, m. N. of wks. — **sena**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **sopāna**, n. N. of wk. **Muktisvara**, m. (with *dikṣhita*) N. of a poet, Cat.

Muktikā, f. a pearl, L. **Muktikōpanishad**, f. and **Muktikōpakhyaṇa**, n. N. of wks.

Muktvé, ind. having loosed or freed or let go or given up or discharged or sent forth or left or abandoned, ŚBr. &c. &c.; having liberated one's self, having attained final emancipation, Vedāntas; having put aside, excepting, except, save (with acc.), Kāv.; Pañcat.

3. **Muc**, mfn. freeing or delivering from (see *ayho-m*°); letting go or letting fall, dropping, discharging, shooting, sending (see *jala*-, *parṇa*-, *sāyaka-m*° &c.); f. deliverance (see *a-mic*°).

Muca, n(fā)n. id. (see *ā-mucī*, *nakha-muca*, *raimi-muca*).

Mucira, mfn. liberal, munificent, Up. i, 52, Sch.; m. charity, virtue, L.; wind, L.; a deity, L.

Mumukṣhā, f. (fr. Desid.) desire of liberation from (abl.) or of final emancipation, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.

Mumukṣhā, mfn. desirous of freeing, wishing to deliver from (abl.), MBh.; eager to be free (from mundane existence), striving after emancipation, RV.; Up. &c.; wishing to let go or give up (acc.), Kathās.; wishing to discharge or shed or emit or shoot or hurl or send forth (acc. or comp.), MBh.; Ragh.; m. a sage who strives after emancipation, W. — **jana-kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **tā**, f. (Cat.), — **tva**, n. (Vedāntas.) desire of liberation or of final emancipation. — **māhātmya**, n., — **sarvasva**, n. (and *°sva-sāra-samgraha*, m.), — **sāra-samgraha**, m., **sāra-sarvasva**, n. N. of wks.

Mumucāna, m. a cloud, L.

Mumucu, m. N. of a Rishi (mentioned with Ummucu and Pramucu), MBh.; Hariv.

Mumokṣhayishu or **mumocayishu**, mfn. desirous of setting free or liberating, MBh.; R. **Moktavya**, **mokṭṛi**. See p. 834 col. 3.

मुचकं mucaka, m. gum-lac, L.

मुचलिनद mucalinda, v.l. for *mucilinda*, q.v.

मुचि mucī, m. N. of a Cakra-vartin, L.

मुचिलिन्द mucilinda, m. Pterospermum Suberifolium, L.; N. of a Nāga (who sheltered the Buddha from a violent storm by coiling himself

round him), Lalit.; MWB. 39 &c.; of the sacred tree protected by this Nāga (under which B° seated himself), MWB. 232; of a Cakra-vartin, L.; of a mountain, Kāraṇḍ. (also *-parvata*, L.); (ā), f. N. of a serpent-maid, Kāraṇḍ.

मुचुकुन्द mucukunda, m. Pterospermum Suberifolium, L.; N. of a Daitya, L.; of an ancient king (or Muni), MBh.; BhP.; of a son of Mādhātṛi (who assisted the gods in their wars with the demons and was rewarded by the boon of a long and unbroken sleep), MBh.; Pur.; of a son of Yadu, Hariv.; of the father of Candra-bhāga, Cat.; of a poet of Kāśmīra, ib. — **kavi**, m. the poet Mucukunda, Bhojapr. — **prasādaka**, n. N. of Kṛṣṇa, Pañcar. — **moḥkṣa**, m., — **stuti**, f. N. of wks.

मुचुटी mucuṭī, f. a pair of forceps, Vāgbh.; (also *°ṭ*) a closed hand, fist, L.; snapping the fingers, L.

मुचुलिन्द muculinda, m. a kind of big orange, L. (cf. *mucalinda* and *mucilinda*).

मुच much, cl. 1. P. *mucchati*, v.l. for *✓yuch*, Dhātup. vii, 35.

मुच् मुज or मुंज, cl. 1. P. *mojati* or *muñ-jati*, to give out a partic. sound, Dhātup. vii, 76, 77; (accord. to Vop. also) cl. 10. P. *mujayati* or *muñ-jayati*, 'to sound' or 'to cleanse'.

मुच् मुँच्, cl. 1. P. *muñcati*, to go, move, Dhātup. vii, 16 (Vop.); cl. 1. *Ā. muñcate*, to cheat, be wicked, Dhātup. vi, 12 (cf. *✓mac* and *✓1. muc*°).

मुँच्का, m. a species of tree, L.

मुँच्का, m. N. of a family, VP.

मुञ् मुंज. See *✓muj* above.

मुँजा, m. 'sounding, rustling (?)', a species of rush or sedge-like grass, Saccharum Sara or Munja (which grows to the height of 10 feet, and is used in basket-work), ŚBr. &c. &c.; the Brāhmanical girdle fomed of M° (cf. *mañjā*; Mn. ii, 27, 42 &c.) an arrow (?), W.; N. of a king of Dhārā, Daśar.; of a prince of Campā, Piṅg., Sch.; of a man with the patr. Sāmaśravasa, ShadvBr.; of a Brāhman, MBh.; of various authors &c., Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP.; = m. (see comp. below). — **kulāya**, m. a kind of basket-work made of rush, ŚBr. — **ketu**, m. N. of a man, MBh. — **keśa**, m. 'M°-haired,' N. of Viṣṇu (also *-vat*) or Śiva, MBh.; Pañcar.; of a king, MBh.; of a teacher, VP.; of a disciple of Vijitāśu, Kathās.; *°śin*, m. 'M°-haired,' N. of Viṣṇu, L.; of a man, Pravar. — **grāma**, m. N. of a village, MBh. (B. *ramya-gr*°). — **dhārīn**, mfn. holding M°-grass in the hand, Hariv. — **nejana**, mfn. purified from M°-grass, RV. i, 161, 8. — **m-dhaya**, m(fā)n. sucking M°-grass, Vop. — **prishtha**, m. N. of a place on the Himālaya mountains, MBh. — **bandhana**, n. investiture with the Brāhmanical girdle, W. — **maya**, m(fā)n. made of Muñja-grass, Kull. on Mn. ii, 42.

— **mekhalin**, n. 'Muñja-girdled,' N. of Viṣṇu or Śiva, Hariv. — **vata**, n. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. (cf. *muñjā-v*°). — 1. **-vat**, ind. like M°-grass or rushes, MBh. — 2. **-vat**, mfn. overgrown with rushes, Nir.; m. N. of a species of Soma plant (which are 20 in number), Suśr.; of a mountain of the Himālaya range, MBh. — **valśā**, m. a shoot or sprout of M°-grass, ŚBr. — **vāśas**, m. 'rush-clothed,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **vivayana**, m(fā)n. matted or twisted out of M°-grass, ŚBr. — **sūnu**, m. 'son of Muñja,' N. of Dāsa-sarman (q.v.), Cat. **Muñjā-jyā-balbajamaya**, m(fā)n. made of M°-grass and a bow-string and Eleusine Indica, Viṣṇ. **Muñjātavi**, f. a forest of M°-grass or rushes, BhP. **Muñjāditya**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. **Muñjādāri**, m. N. of a mountain, VarBṛS. **Muñjā-vata** = *muñja-prishtha*, MBh. (cf. *muñja-vajā*). **Muñjēśhika-tūla**, n. a panicle of Muñja-grass, Pān. vi, 3, 63, Sch.

Muñjaka, m. a species of rush (= *muñja*), VarBṛS. (v.l. for *mañjaka*). **Muñjana**, n. a sound, L. **Jara**, n. an edible lotus-root, L. **Jāta**, m. a species of plant, Suśr. **Jāṭaka**, m. a species of tree, MBh.; Suśr.; a kind of vegetable, Car.; Saccharum Munja, Bhpr. **Jāla**, m. N. of an astronomer, Cat. **Muñjī-✓kṛi**, P. *-karoti*, to reduce to Muñja-grass, i.e. to tear to shreds, MBh.

मुट मुट, cl. 1. 6. 10. P. *moṭati*, *muṭati*, *no-ṭayati*, to crush, grind, break, Dhātup. ix, 38; xxviii, 81; xxxii, 72 (cf. *frati-✓mut*°).

मुटा, m. or n. (?) a basket or bundle, Kāraṇḍ. (v.l. *mūṭa*; cf. *nir-mūṭa*, *moṭa*, and *mūṭa*).

मुट्ठा, m. (?), Subh.

मुट् *muḍ*, cl. 1. P. *muḍati*, to crush, grind, Dhātup. ix, 38 (v. l. for *muḍ*).

मुण *muṇ*, cl. 6. P. *muṇati*, to promise, Dhātup. xxviii, 44.

मुण्ड *muṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *muṇḍati*, to crush, grind, Dhātup. ix, 38 (v. l. for *muḍ*).

मुण्ड *muṇḍh*, cl. 1. Ā. *muṇḍhate*, 'to run away' or 'to protect' (*palāyane*, v. l. *pālāne*), Dhātup. viii, 12.

मुण्ड *muṇḍ* (prob. artificial, to serve as the supposed source of the words below), cl. 1. P. to cut (*khaṇḍane = chidi*), Dhātup. ix, 40; to crush, grind, ix, 38 (v. l. for *muḍ*); cl. 1. Ā. 'to cleanse' or 'to sink' or 'to shave' (*mārjane*, v. l. *magne* and *mun-dane*), viii, 22; Caus. *muṇḍayati* (or *muṇḍāpāyati*, Divyāv.), see *muṇḍaya* below.

मुण्डा, m(f)ān. shaved, bald, having the head shaved or the hair shorn, Mn.; MBh. &c.; having no horns, hornless (as a cow or goat), Var.; stripped of top leaves or branches, lopped (as a tree), MBh.; pointless, blunt, Kathās.; without awns or a beard (a kind of corn), L.; low, mean, W.; m. a man with a shaven head, bald-headed man, Yājñ. i, 271 (also applied to Śiva), MBh.; the trunk of a lopped tree, W.; a barber, L.; N. of Rāhu, L.; of a Daitya, Hariv.; of a king, Buddh.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; of a dynasty, VP.; (ā), f. a (close-shaved) female mendicant, L.; a widow, Gal.; a species of plant, L.; Bengal madder, W.; (ṛ), f. Sphaerantus Hirtus, Bhpr.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; n. (L. also n.) a shaven head, any head, Kāv.; Rājat.; iron, L.; myrrh, L. — **khaṇḍeyōpanishad** (?), f. N. of an Upanishad. — **capaka**, m. a kind of pulse, L. — **ja**, n. steel, L. — **dhānya**, n. a kind of grain without awns, Suśr. (v. l. *rūdhā-dh*). — **dhārin**, mfn. wearing (a garland of) heads or skulls. — **prishṭha**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. — **phala**, m. a cocoa-nut tree (the fruit being one step towards a human head made by Viśvānitra, when attempting a creation in opposition to that of Brahmā), L. — **maṇḍali**, f. a number of shaven heads, MW.; a collection of inferior troops, Hit. — **mathauṣ**, f. N. of Durgā, Mārkaṇḍeya. — **mālā-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **mālīnī**, f. a form of Durgā, W. — **loha**, n. iron, L. (cf. *muṇḍāyasa*). — **vedāṅga**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — **śayanaśau-vārika**, m. a partic. official in a monastery, Buddh. — **śālī**, m. a species of rice, L. — **śrīkhalika**, m. N. of a subdivision of the Pāsupatas, L. — **muṇḍākhyā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **muṇḍāyasa**, n. iron, L. (cf. *muṇḍā-loha*). — **muṇḍāsana**, n. a partic. posture in sitting, Cat. — **muṇḍēvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, ib.

मुण्डाका, mfn. shaved, shorn, Divyāv.; m. the lopped trunk or stem of a tree, pollard, L.; a shaver, barber, L.; (*ikā*), f. a species of plant, L.; n. the head, L.; N. of the chapters into which the Muṇḍakōpanishad is divided. — **muṇḍakōpanishad**, f. N. of a well-known Upanishad of the Atharva-veda (called also Atharvaṇḍakōpanishad and said to take its former name from the word *muṇḍa*, because every one who comprehends its sacred doctrine is 'shorn', i. e. liberated from all error, a similar idea being probably involved in the name of the Kshurikōpanishad or 'Razor Upanishad'; cf. IW. 35, 39 &c.); *śhat-khaṇḍīrtha*, m.; *śhad-āloka*, m.; *śhad-dīpikā*, f., and *śhad-bhāskyā*, n. N. of Comms. on the MuṇḍUp.

मुण्डाना, n. shaving the head (with or scil. *śirasak*), tonsure, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; protecting, defending (cf. *√ muṇḍh*), L.; m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Kāśikh. — **muṇḍauṣa**, m. N. of Śiva, ib.

मुण्डाका, m. a species of rice, L. (cf. *muṇḍā-sālī*); (*ikā*), f., see *mahā-m*.

मुण्डया, Nom. P. *yati*, to shave, shear, Hariv.; Pañcat.

मुण्डारा, n. N. of a place at which the sun is worshipped, Cat.

मुण्डिता, mfn. shaved, bald, shorn, lopped, Kāv.; Hit.; (ā), f. a window, Gal.; n. iron, L. — **praha-sana**, n. N. of a drama. — **muṇḍa**, **mūrdhan**, **-śiras**, mfn. shaven-headed, bald-pated, Kāv.; Kathās.

मुण्डितikā, f. Sphaerantus Hirtus, L.

मुण्डि, mfn. shaven, bald (also applied to Śiva), MBh.; Hariv.; Kām.; hornless, Bhpr.; m. a barber, L. — **muṇḍibhā**, m. N. of a man (the supposed author of VS. xxv, 9), ŚBr.; TBr.

मुण्डि-kalpa, m. N. of wk.

मुण्डिरा, m. the sun, L.

मुण्डिरिकā and **°rī**, f. a species of plant, L.

मुण्डिसवारा-tīrtha, n. (fr. *muṇḍin + īr*) N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. (cf. *muṇḍēv*).

मुतव *mutava*, m. or n. (?) a species of grass, Gobh.

मुत्कल *mutkala*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

मुत्खलिन् *mutkhalin*, m. N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.

मुत्य *mutya*, n. a pearl, L.

मुषशिल *muthasila* = **مُطَّسِل**, (in astrol.) N. of the third Yoga.

Muthasillita and **°sillu**, mfn. from the prec.

Muthahā, an astrol. term.

मुद 1. *mud*, cl. 10. P. *modayati*, to mix, mingle, blend, unite, Dhātup. xxxiii, 66.

मुद 2. *mud*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. ii, 15) *mō-date* (ep. and m. also P. *°ti*; pf. *mumōda*, RV.; *mumude*, MBh. &c.; aor. *amodishṭa*, Gr.; Pot. *modimahi*, RV.; Prec. *modishishṭhās*, AV.; fut. *moditā*, Gr.; *modishyate*, MBh.; ind. p. *-modam*, MBh.), to be merry or glad or happy, rejoice, delight in (instr. or loc.), RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *modayati*, *°te* (aor. *amūmudat*), to gladden, give pleasure, exhilarate, MBh.; Bhāṭṭ.: Desid. of Caus. *mumodayishati*, ŚBr.: Desid. *mumodishate* or *mumodishate*, Pāṇ. i, 2, 26: Intens. *momudyate*, *momuditi*, *momotti*, Gr.

3. **Mūd**, f. joy, delight, gladness, happiness (also pl.), RV. &c. &c.; Joy personified (as a daughter of Tushṭi), Bhpr.; intoxication, frenzy, W.; a species of drug (= *vriddhi*), W.; a woman (?), L.; pl. N. of a class of Apsaras, VP. — **bhāj**, mfn. feeling joy or pleasure, VarBṛS.

Mūda, mfn., see *hasā-mudā*; m. N. of a teacher, L.; (ā), f., see below.

Mūda-kara (?), m. pl. N. of a people.

Mūdā, f. pleasure, joy, gladness, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

-kara, m. (with *sūri*) N. of an author, Cat.

-°uvita (*°dānu*), mfn. filled with joy, pleased, delighted, R. — **yukta** and **-yuta**, mfn. id., MBh.

-vat, mfn. rejoicing, glad, delighted (see *nāti-mūdavat*), MBh.; (*atī*), f. N. of a daughter of king Viṣvānātha, Mārkaṇḍeya. — **vasu**, m. N. of a son of Prajāti, ib.

Mudita, mfn. delighted, joyful, glad, rejoicing in (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a partic. sort of servant, R.; (ā), f. joy, gladness, complacency, Lalit.; sympathy in joy, Divyāv.; n. a kind of sexual embrace, L.; a partic. Siddhi, Sāmkhyas., Sch.; w. r. for *nudita* and *siddita*. — **pushpā**, f. N. of a female Gandharva, Kāraṇḍ. — **bhadra**, m. N. of a nian, Buddh. — **madālāsa**, m. or n. (?) N. of a drama.

Mudira, n. a cloud, Git.; Bhām.; a lover, L.; a frog, L. — **phala**, m. Asteracantha Longifolia, L.

Mūdī, f. moonshine, L.

Mudgā, m. (accord. to Un. i, 127 fr. *√ mud*) Phaseolus Mungo (both the plant and its beans), VS.

&c. &c.; a cover, covering, lid, L.; a kind of sea-bird, L. (prob. w. r. for *madgu*, q. v.) — **giri**, m. N. of a city, Buddh. — **parpi**, f. Phaseolus Trilobus, Bhpr. — **bhu** or **-bhōjin**, m. 'bean-eater', a horse, L. — **modaka**, m. a kind of sweetmeat, Bhpr.

— **yūsha**, n. bean-soup, L. — **vat**, mfn. having beans &c., Nir. — **Mudgābha**, mfn. bean-coloured, VarBṛS.

Mudgārdraka-vaṭa, m. a kind of sweetmeat, Bhpr.

Mudgādana, m. a soup made of beans and rice, SāṅkhGr.

Mudgapa, n. N. of a man, Col.

Mudgara, m. (prob. fr. *mudga*) a hammer, mallet, any hammer-like weapon or implement, MBh.

Kāv. &c.; a bud, L.; a kind of jasmine (n. its blossom), L.; a species of fish, L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; n. a partic. posture in sitting, Cat. — **gomin**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **parpaka** and **-piṇḍaka**, m. N. of two Nāgas, MBh. — **phala**, m. Averrhoa Carambola, L. — **Mudgarākāra**, mfn. shaped like a hammer, MW.

Mudgaraka, ifc. (f. *ikā*) = *mudga*, a hammer, Kathās.; m. Averrhoa Carambola, L.

Mūdga, m. (prob. fr. *mudga*) N. of a Rishi

with the patr. Bhārmayaśva (the supposed author of RV. x, 102), AV.; Nir.; MBh. &c.; of a disciple of Śākalya, VP.; of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.; of various authors and other men (also with *bhaṭṭa*, *sūri* &c.), Cat.; pl. the descendants of Mudgala, TBr.; N. of a people, MBh.; n. a species of grass, L.; = *mudgalōpanishad*. — **deva**, m. N. of an author (who translated the Prakṛit passages of the Ratnāvalī), Cat. — **purāṇa**, n., **-smṛiti**, f. N. of wks. — **Mudgalāryā**, f. N. of wk. — **Mudgalōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Mudgalānū, f. the wife of Mudgala, RV. x, 102, 2 (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Vārtt. 5, Pat.)

Mudgashṭa and **°ṭaka**, m. a species of bean, L.

Mudgashṭha and **°ṭhaka**, m. id., ib.

Mudrā, mfn. joyous, glad, AV.; (ā), f., see *mudrā* below.

मुदर *mudara*, v. l. for *mṛidura*.

मुदानादत *mudānādāta*, m. N. of a divine being, HParīś.

मुद्ग *mudga* &c. See col. 2.

मुद्ग *mudda*, an astrological term.

मुद्रा *mudrā*, f. (fr. *mudra*, see above) a seal

or any instrument used for sealing or stamping, a seal-ring, signet-ring (cf. *āṅgulī-m*), any ring, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; type for printing or instrument for lithographing, L.; the stamp or impression made by a seal &c.; any stamp or print or mark or impression, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a stamped coin, piece of money, rupee, cash, medal, L.; an image, sign, badge, token (esp. a token or mark of divine attributes impressed upon the body), Kāv.; Pur.; Rājat.; authorization, a pass, passport (as given by a seal), Mudr.; shutting, closing (as of the eyes or lips, gen. or comp.), Kāv.; a lock, stopper, bung, Amar.; Bhpr.; a mystery, Cat.; N. of partic. positions or intertwinings of the fingers (24 in number, commonly practised in religious worship, and supposed to possess an occult meaning and magical efficacy, Daś.; Sarvad.; Kāraṇḍ.; RTL. 204; 406); a partic. branch of education ('reckoning by the fingers'), Divyāv.; parched or fried grain (as used in the Śākta or Tāntrik ceremonial), RTL. 192; (in rhet.) the natural expression of things by words, calling things by their right names, Kuval.; (in music) a dance accordant with tradition, Sāmpit. — **kāra**, m. a niaker of seals, engraver, coiner, MW. — **°kshara** (*°drāksh*), n. type, print (often used in the title-pages of books). — **°kshepa** (*°drāksh*), m. taking away or removing a seal, MW. — **°ūka** (*°drākha*), mfn. stamped, sealed, marked, Rājat.; m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **°ūkita** (*°drākik*), mfn. = prec. mfn., Kāv.; Kathās. — **dhāraṇa**, n. 'wearing a seal-ring'; **-māhātmya**, n., **-stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **prākāsa**, m. N. of two wks. — **bala**, n. a partic. high number, Buddh. — **mārga**, m. = *brahma-randhra*, Cat. — **yantra**, n. a printing-press; **°trālaya**, m. n. a printing office (often in the title-pages of books). — **rakshaka**, m. a keeper of seals, MW. — **rākshasa**, n. 'Rākshasa (N. of a minister) and the seal-ring,' N. of a celebrated drama by Viśākha-datta; **-kathā-saṃgraha**, m.; **-kathā-sāra**, m.; **-pūrvā-pīṭhikā**, f., **-prākāsa**, m. N. of wks. — **°rpava** (*°drārp*), m. (and *°va-lakshaya-ikā*), f., **-lakshana**, n. N. of wks. — **lipi**, f. 'printed writing', print, lithograph, L. — **vidhi**, m., **-vivarana**, n. N. of wks. — **sthāna**, n. the place (on the finger) for a seal-ring, Śak.

Mudrapa, n. the act of sealing up or closing or printing, Vcar.; Śah.

Mudrapī-pattra, n. a proof-sheet, Āryav., Introd.

Mudraya, Nom. P. *yati*, to seal, stamp, print, mark, Hariv.; Kāv.

Mudrikā, f. a little seal, seal, seal-ring, MBh.; stamp, impression, stamped coin, L.; a sealed or signed paper, W.; a partic. surgical instrument, Suśr.; N. of partic. positions or intertwinings of the fingers (= *mudrā*, q. v.), Pañcar.

Mudrita, mfn. sealed, stamped, impressed, printed, marked, Kāv.; Kām.; contracted, closed, sealed up, Kāv.; Kathās. (*nidrā-m*), sunk in sleep, Daś.; strung, bound, L.; unblown (as a flower), L.; intertwined in partic. forms (as the fingers; cf. *mudrā*), Pañcar.; n. impressing a seal on (loc.), Hit. — **pāṇsu**, mfn. making impressions on dust or sand (said of drops of water), Amar. — **mukha**, mfn. having the mouth closed or the lips sealed, Vikr. — **Mudritāksha**, m(f)ān. having the eyes closed, Subh.

मुधा *mudhā*, ind. (√*muh*) in vain, uselessly, to no purpose, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; falsely, wrongly, Bhartṛ. (v. l.)

मुनि *muni*, m. (accord. to Uṇ. iv, 122 fr. √*man*) impulse, eagerness (?), RV. vii, 56, 8; (prob.) any one who is moved by inward impulse, an inspired or ecstatic person, enthusiast, RV.; AV.; Br.; a saint, sage, seer, ascetic, monk, devotee, hermit (esp. one who has taken the vow of silence), ŚBr. &c. &c. (with *hrīdayeṣu sthitāḥ*, the internal monitor or conscience, Mn. viii, 91); a Brāhman of the highest (eighth) order, Hcat.; N. of a son of Kuru, MBh.; of a son of Dyuti-mat, MārKp.; of Vyāsa, Kir.; of Bharata, Sāh.; of Agastya, L.; of a Buddha or Arhat, Lalit.; of Pāṇini &c. (cf. -*traya*); of other men, VP.; of various authors, Cat.; of various plants (Agati Grandiflora, Buchanania Latifolia, Butea Frondosa, Terminalia Catappa, the mango-tree and Artemisia Indica), L.; pl. 'the celestial Munis', N. of the seven stars of Ursa Major (and therefore a symbolical N. for the number 'seven'), Var.; Sūryas.; Śrutab.; (i), f. a female Muni (also i), Uṇ. iv, 122, Sch.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (and wife of Kaśyapa), mother of a class of Gandharvas and Apsaras (cf. *mauneya*), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; n. N. of a Varsha (called after a royal Muni), VP. — **kumāra**, m. a young sage, A. — **keśa** (*muni*), mfn. wearing long hair like a Muni, AV. — **khajūrikā**, f. a species of date, L. — **gāthā**, f. N. of a partic. sacred text, Divyāv. — **candra**, n. N. of a pupil of Vardhamāna, Gaṇar. — **cita**, g. *śaṅgamādi*. — **chada**, m. 'seven-leaved', Alstonia Scholaris, L. — **jñāna-jyanta**, m. N. of a scribe, MW. — **tanaya**, f. a Muni's daughter, Śak. — **taru**, m. Agati Grandiflora, L. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. the state or character of a Muni, Kāv. — **traya**, n. 'triad of Munis', Pāṇini and Kātyāyana and Patañjali, Cat. — **dāraka**, n. = *kumāra*, A. — **deva**, m. (also with *ācārya*) N. of an author. — **deśa**, m. N. of a place, MBh. — **druma**, n. Agati Grandiflora, L.; Calosantos Indica, L. — **nirmita**, m. a species of plant (= *diṇḍīka*), Bhpr. — **pati-caritra**, n. N. of wk. — **patni**, f. a Muni's wife, R. — **padī**, f., g. *kumbhapaḍyādi*. — **parampaṛā**, f. a tradition handed down from Muni to Muni, uninterrupted tradition, VarBṛS. — **pittala**, n. copper, L. — **pishṭakin**, mf(ā)n. one who lives every day on 8 wild-rice cakes, L. — **pungava**, m. an eminent sage, VP. — **putra**, m. a Muni's son, VP.; Artemisia Indica, L. — **putraka**, m. a waṅtāl, L. — **pushpaka**, n. the blossom of Agati Grandiflora, L. — **pūga**, m. Areca Triandra, L. — **priya**, m. Panicum Miliaceum, L. — **bhāva-prakāśikā**, f. N. of wk. — **bheshaja**, n. 'sage's medicine', fasting, L.; Agati Grandiflora, L.; Terminalia Chebula or Citrina, L. — **mata** (ibc.), the opinion or doctrine of sages; -*mayi-mālā*, f., -*mināyā*, f. N. of wks. — **marapa**, n. N. of a district, PañcarBr. — **vana**, n. a forest inhabited by Munis, Ragh. — **vara**, m. the best of M's or sages, MBh.; N. of Vasishṭha (as one of the stars of the Great Bear), VarBṛS. — **vākya**, n. a M's saying or doctrine, MW. — **vishṭara**, m. a species of plant, L. — **virya**, m. N. of one of the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh. — **vriksha**, m. N. of various kinds of trees (the Palāśa, Sarala, Śyonāka &c.), L. — **vesha**, m. a Muni's garment, R.; also = *dhara*, mfn. wearing a Muni's garment, ib. — **vrata**, mfn. observing a M's vow, keeping perpetual silence, Śiś.; °*tin*, mfn. one who eats eight mouthfuls, L. — **sattra**, n. N. of a partic. Isṭi, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **suta**, m. = *putra*, R. — **suvara**, m. (with Jainas) N. of the 12th Arhat of the past and the 20th of the present Avasarpinī, L. — **sevita**, m. a kind of wild grain or rice, L. — **sthala**, g. *kumuddādi*. — **sthāna**, n. an abode of Munis or ascetics, L. — **hata**, m. N. of king Pushya-mitra, Buddh. — **Munindra**, m. 'chief of Munis', a great sage or ascetic (-*tā*, f.), Kathās.; N. of a Buddha or Jina, (esp.) of Gautama B°, L.; of Śiva, Vet.; of Bharata, Sāh.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of an author, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a Kim-nari, Kāraṇḍ. — **Muni-vatī**, f., g. *śarādi*. — **Muni-vaha**, Pāp. vi, 3, 121, Sch. — **Muniśa**, m. 'chief of Munis', N. of Gautama Buddha or of a Jina, L.; of Vālmiki, R., Intro. — **Muniśvara**, m. 'id.', N. of Viṣṇu or Buddha, Prasaṅg.; of a Sch. on the Siddhānta-śiro-maṇi, Col.; of Viśva-rūpa (son of Raṅga-nātha), Cat.; -*riya-pāṭi-sāra*, m. N. of wk. — **Munika**, m. N. of a man, VP. — **Muniśa**, mfn. full of ascetics, g. *lomādi*. — **Muny**, in comp. for *muni*. — **anna**, n. the food

of ascetics (consisting mostly of roots and fruits), Mn.; BhP. — **ayana**, n. N. of a partic. Isṭi, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **ālaya-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.

मुन्थहा *munthahā* = منتھی, an astrol. term.

Munthā = prec. — **phala-vicāra**, m. N. of wk.

मुन्नभट्ट *munna-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

मुमुक्षा *mumukṣhā*, °*kshu*, *mumucāna*, °*cu*. See p. 821, col. 2.

मुमुषिषु *mumushishu*. See p. 824, col. 2.

मुमूर्षा *mumūrṣhā*, °*shu*. See p. 827, col. 2.

मुमोक्षविषु *mumokṣayishu*, *mumocayishu*. See p. 821, col. 2.

मुम्मादिदेव *mummaḍi-deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

मुम्मुनि *mummuni*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

मुर 1. *mur* (fr. √*murch*), Pāp. vi, 4, 21, Sch.

मुर 2. *mur* (fr. √*muru*), L.

मुर 3. *mur*, cl. 6. P. *murati*, to encompass, entwine, bind together, Dhātup. xxviii, 53.

1. **Mura**, n. encompassing, surrounding, L.; (ā), f., see 2. *mura*.

मुर 4. *mūr*, m. (prob. fr. √*mū*); cf. ā-*mur*, *abhi-pra-mur* a destroyer, slayer, enemy, RV. viii, 55, 2 (Sāy. 'a mortal', others 'a wall').

2. **Mura**, m. N. of a Daitya slain by Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. (cf. *murū*); (ā), f. a species of fragrant plant (named after the Daitya), Bhpr.; said to be the N. of the wife of Nanda and mother of Candā-gupta, VP.; n., see under 1. *mura*. — **gandā**, m. an eruption on the face, L. (v. l. -*maṇḍa*). — **jit**, m. 'conqueror of Mura', N. of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu, Kāv. — **da**, m. 'Mura-slaying', the discus of Viṣṇu, W. — **dvish**, n. 'foe of Mura', N. of Kṛishṇa, Inscr. — **bhid**, -**mardana**, -**ripu**, -**vairin**, -**han**, m. 'slayer or foe of M°', N. of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu, Kāv. — **Murāri**, m. 'enemy of Mura', N. of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu, Kāv.; Pur.; Kathās.; N. of the author of the Murāri-nāṭaka or Anargha-rāghava; of a Sch. on the Kātantra grammar and other authors &c. (also with *pāṭhaka*, *bhaṭṭa*, *mīra* &c.), Cat.; -*gupta*, m. N. of a disciple of Caitanya, Cat.; -*nāṭaka*, n. Murāri's drama i.e. Anargha-rāghava (-*vyākhyā*, f. and -*vyākhyā-pūrṇa-sarasvatī*, f. N. of Comms. on it); -*mīrīya*, n. N. of wk.; -*vijaya*, n. N. of a drama by Kṛishṇa-kavi (son of Nṛi-siṅha); -*śri-pati*, m. (with *sarvabhauma*) N. of an author, Cat.

मुरङ्गी *murāṅgi*, f. Moringa Pterygosperma, Suśr. (v. l. *murūṅgi*).

मुरची *muracī*, f. N. of a river, Ragh. (v. l.) — **pattana**, n. N. of a town in the Dekhan (also called *marīci-pattana*).

मुरज *muraja*, m. (fr. *mura* + *ja* ?) a kind of drum, tambourine (ifc. f. ā), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a Śloka artificially arranged in the form of a drum, Sāh. (also -*bandha*, Kpr.); (ā), f. a great drum, L.; N. of Kubera's wife, L. — **dhvani**, m. the sound of a drum, L. — **phala**, m. Artocarpus Integrifolia, L. — **bandha**, see above.

Murajaka, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Kathās.

मुरण्ड *murāṇḍa*, m. a country to the north-west of Hindūstān (also called Lampāka, and now Lamghan in Cabul), L.; pl. N. of a people (cf. *murūṇḍa*).

मुरन्दला *murandālā*, f. N. of a river, L. (= *muralā*; thought by some to be Narmadā).

मुरमण्ड *muramaṇḍa*. See *mura-gaṇḍa*.

मुरल *murala*, m. (prob. fr. √3. *mur*) a species of fresh-water fish, Suśr.; a king of the Muralas, Inscr.; pl. N. of a people, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of a river in the country of the Keralas (= *murandālā*, L.), Ragh. (v. l. *muracī*); Uttarar.; (i), f., see below.

Muralikā, f. N. of a woman, Vās., Intro.

Murali, f. a flute, pipe, L. — **dhara**, m. 'flute-bearer', N. of Kṛishṇa, L.; of a grandson of Kālidāsa Mīśra, Cat. — **prakāśa**, m. 'instruction in flute-playing', N. of wk.

मुरवार *muravāra*, m. N. of a king of the Turushkas, Kathās.

मुरसिदाबाद *murasiḍābāda* = مرشد آباد Murshidabad, N. of a city, Kshitiś.

मुराद *murāda*, m. = مراد, N. of a man, ib.

मुरु *murū*, m. N. of a country, MBh.; of a Daitya (= *mura*), MBh. (C. *maru*); Hariv.; VP.; a species of plant (in explanation of *maurvi*), PañGr., Sch.; a kind of iron, L.; (ā), f. (in music) a kind of dance, Saṃgīt. — **deśa**, m. N. of a country, Cat. (cf. *maru-d*).

मुरुङ्गी *murūṅgi*, f. Moringa Pterygosperma, Suśr. (cf. *murāṅgi*).

मुरुण्डक *murūṇḍaka*, m. pl. N. of a school, Buddh.

मुरुण्ड *murūṇḍa*, m. N. of a king, Vās., Intro.; pl. N. of a dynasty and a people (cf. *Ma-pūvḍai* in Ptolemy), VP. (v. l. *murūṇḍa*).

Murūṇḍaka, m. N. of a mountain in Udyāna, Buddh.

मुरुताण्डेश *murutāṇa-deśa*, m. N. of a country, Cat.

मुरुण्ड *murūṇḍa*, v. l. for *murūṇḍa*.

मुर्छ *murch* or *murch*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. vii, 32) *murchati* (pf. *mumūrcha*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; aor. *amūrchit*, Gr.; fut. *murchiṣyati*, ib.; ind. p. *mūrṭvā*, ib.), to become solid, thicken, congeal, assume shape or substance or consistency, expand, increase, grow, become or be vehement or intense or strong, AV. &c. &c.; to fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over, Kālid.; to have power or take effect upon (loc.), ib.; to grow stiff or rigid, faint, swoon, become senseless or stupid or unconscious, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to deafen, Caurap.; to cause to sound aloud, MBh.; Caus. *murchayati* (m. c. also °*te*), to cause to thicken or coagulate (milk), Kauś.; to cause to settle into a fixed or solid form, shape, AitUp.; to strengthen, rouse, excite, MBh.; R.; to cause to sound loudly, play (a musical instrument), BhP.

Mūrkhā, mf(ā)n. stupid, foolish, silly, dull, TS.; Mn. &c.; inexperienced in (loc.), Kathās.; = *gāyatri-rahita* or *śrītha-gāyatri-rahita*, L.; m. a fool, blockhead, Bhartṛ.; Phaseolus Radiatus, L.; N. of a poet, Cat. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. stupidity, foolishness, dullness, Kāv.; Pañcat. = **paṇḍita**, m. a learned fool, Pañcat. — **bhūya**, n. stupidity, L. — **bhrāṣṭrika**, mfn. one who has a foolish brother, Pāp. v, 4, 157, Sch. — **maṇḍala**, n. a collection or assemblage of fools, Pañcat. — **vyaśani-nāyaka**, mfn. having a foolish and vicious commander, MW. — **śata**, n. a hundred fools, Hit. — **śataka**, n. N. of a Kāvya. — **hā** (?), f. N. of a treatise on Prāyascitta.

Mūrkhiman, m. dullness, stupidity, folly, g. *dṛi-ghādi*.

Mūrkhī - √ **bhū**, P. -*bhavati*, to become stupid or foolish, Kathās.

Mūrchanā, mfn. stupefying, causing insensibility (applied to one of the 5 arrows of Kāma-deva), R.; (ifc.) strengthening, augmenting, confirming, Pañcar.; n. (m. c.) and (ā), f. fainting, swooning, syncope, Suśr.; Kir., Sch.; (in music) modulation, melody, a regulated rise or fall of sounds through the Grāma or musical scale (ifc. f. ā), Kāv.; Pur.; Saṃgīt.; n. vehemence, violence, prevalence, growth, increase (of diseases, fire &c.), MBh.; (also ā, f.) a partic. process in metallic preparations, calcining quicksilver with sulphur, Bhpr.; Rāsar.

Mūrchā, f. fainting, a swoon, stupor, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mental stupefaction, infatuation, delusion, hallucination, Kāv.; Sarvad.; congealment, solidification (of quicksilver), Kāv.; modulation, melody (= *murchanā*), Śiś., Sch. — **°kṣhepa** (°*chākṣh*), m. (in rhet.) expression of vehement dissent or disapprobation by swooning, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 155. — **°pa-gama** (°*chāp*), m. the passing off of faintness, Ragh. — **pāpīpluta**, mfn. overcome with faintness, insensible, MārKp. — **parita**, mfn. id., MBh. — **prada**, mfn. causing faintness, MārKp. — **maya**,

mf(ī)n. swoon-like, Naish. -vat, mfu. suffering from faintness, swooning away, W.

Murchāya, m. faintness, a swoon, Car.

Murchāla, m. fainted, insensible, L.; liable to faint or swoon away, Bhpr.

Murchita, mfn. fainted, stupefied, insensible (n. impers.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; calcined, solidified (said of quicksilver), Sarvad.; intensified, augmented, increased, grown, swollen (ifc. = filled or pervaded or mixed with), MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr.; tall, lofty, W.; reflected (as rays), Var.; agitated, excited, MBh.; n. a kind of song or air, BhP.

Mūrta, min. coagulated, TS.; settled into any fixed shape, formed, substantial, material, embodied, incarnate, ŚBr. &c. &c.; real (said of the division of time in practical use, as opp. to *a-mūrta*), Sūryas. (IW. 177); stupefied, unconscious, insensible, Ragh. -*tva*, n. material form, incarnate existence, Bhāṣp.; MarkP.; -*jāti-nirākaraṇa*, n. N. of wk. -*mātra*, n. that which is merely material, MW.

Mūrtaya, m. N. of a son of Kuśa, BhP.

Mūrta, f. any solid body or material form (pl. material elements, solid particles; ifc. = consisting or formed of), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; embodiment, manifestation, incarnation, personification, TBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (esp. of Śiva, Hcat.); anything which has definite shape or limits (in phil. as mind and the 4 elements earth, air, fire, water, but not *ākāśa*, ether, IW. 52, n. 1), a person, form, figure, appearance, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an image, idol, statue, Kāv.; beauty, Pañcat.; N. of the first astrological house, VarBṣ.; of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharma, BhP.; m. N. of a Rishi under the 10th Manu, ib.; of a son of Vasishṭha, VP. -*tas*, ind. from the form, in bodily shape. -*tva*, n. the having a body, corporeal nature, materiality, Sūryas.; VarBṣ.; (in phil.) the having a finite or fixed measure or motion. -*dhara*, nfn. having a body, corporeal, incarnate, Kathās.; BhP. -*dhyaṇa*, n. N. of two wks. -*pa*, m. 'image-keeper', a priest who guards an idol, Cat. -*pūjā*, f. adoration of images, RTL. 524. -*pratishṭhā*, f., -*pratishṭhāpana*, n. 'setting up of idols', N. of wks. -*bhāva*, m. the state of assuming form, materiality, Dhātup. -*mat*, mfn. having a material form (ifc. = formed of), corporeal, incarnate, personified, Mn.; MBh. &c. -*maya*, mf(ī)n. possessing a partic. form (with gen. = poss^r the form of), Hariv. -*mātrā*, f. a particle of matter, MW. -*lakṣaṇa*, n. N. of wk. -*liṅga*, n. (prob.) = *prāṅ-īyotisha*, N. of the city of Naraka, Hariv. -*vighnēsa*, m. pl. the eight manifestations of Śiva and the various Gaṇeśas (with *mantrāḥ*, the verses or formulas addressed to them). Hcat. -*samcāra*, mfn. = *-dhara*, Mcar. -*sanātha*, mfn. (ifc.) possessing an idol of, Kathās. -*sevana*, n. (ifc.) worship of the idol of, Dhūrtas.

मुरभिणी murbhīṇī, f. a chafing-dish, fire-pail, L.

मुरुर mūrmura, m. (onomat.) an expiring ember, MaitrS.; burning chaff, Kāv. (v. l. *murmara*); the smell of the urine of a cow (mfn. smelling like the urine of a cow), L.; the god of love, L.; N. of one of the horses of the Suvi, L.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.

Murmuriya, Nom. P. *īyati* (fr. prec.), Pat.

मुरै mura, cl. I. P. *mūrvati*, to bind, tie, Dhātup. xv, 66 (cf. *mūrvā*).

मुल mul, v. l. for *√mūl* (q. v.), Dhātup. xxxii, 63.

मुलालिन् mulālīn, m. or *mulālī*, f. (prob.) a species of edible lotus, AV.

मुशटी muṣaṭī, v. l. for *muṣaṭī*.

मुशल muṣala, *ṭikā*, *ṭin*. See *musala* &c.

मुसल्लह muṣallaha = *مصالحة* 'reconciliation', an astrol. term.

मुष १. mush, cl. I. P. *moshati*, v. l. for *√mash*, q. v.

मुष २. mush, cl. 9. I. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 58 and xvii, 25 v. l.; cf. *√1. mūsh*) *mushnāti*, *mūshati* (ep. also cl. 6. P. *mushati*); 2. sg. Imp. *mushāna*, Śis.; pf. *mumoha*; aor. *amoshī*, 2. sg. *moshī*, RV.; fut. *moshīti*, *moshishyati*, Gr.; ind. p. *mushitvā*, Daś.; Kathās.; -*mūshya*, RV.; inf.

mushē, ib.; *moshitum*, Gr.), to steal, rob, plunder, carry off (also with two acc. = take away from, deprive of), RV. &c. &c.; to ravish, captivate, enrapture (the eyes or the heart), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to blind, dazzle (the eyes), ib.; to cloud, obscure (light or the intellect), ib.; to break, destroy, Kāvād. (cf. *√mus*): Pass. *mushyate* (ep. also *ṭi*; aor. *amoshī*), to be stolen or robbed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *mushayati* (aor. *amūmushat*), Gr.: Desid. *mumushishati*, ib. (cf. *mumushishu*): Intens. *momushyate*, *momoshīti*, ib. [For kindred words see under 2. *mūsh*, p. 827.]

Mumushishu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to steal, a thief (-*vat*, ind. like a thief), Bhāṭ.

3. **Mush** (ifc.; nom. *muḥ*), stealing, robbing, removing, destroying, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; surpassing, excelling, Megh.; Kād.; Bālar.; f. stealing, theft, MW.

Mushaka, m. = *mūshaka*, a mouse, L.

Mushā, f. = *mūshā*, a crucible, L.

Mushāya, Nom. P. *īyati*, to steal, rob, carry off, RV.

Mushi, (ifc.) stealing, a stealer (see *mano-mushigrihita*).

Mushitā, mfn. stolen, robbed, carried off, RV. &c. &c.; plundered, stripped, naked, ŚBr.; GrS.; bereft or deprived of, free from (acc.), RV.; removed, destroyed, annihilated, Ratnāv.; Kathās.; blinded, obscured, MBh.; seized, ravished, captivated, enraptured, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; surpassed, excelled, Kāvād.; deceived, cheated, Ratnāv.; BhP.; made fun of, Rājāt. -*cetas*, mfn. bereft of sense, deprived of consciousness, BhP. -*trapa*, mfn. one in whom the sense of shame has been destroyed (by love), Kathās. -*smṛiti*, mfn. bereft of memory, ib.; -*tā*, f. forgetfulness, L.

Mushitaka, mfn. stolen in a low or vile manner, MW.; n. stolen property, Daś.

Mushivān, m. a robber, thief, RV.

Mushrā, m. (fr. *mush* = *mūsh* + *ka*?) 'little mouse', a testicle, the scrotum, RV. &c. &c.; (du.) pudenda muliebria, AV.; VS.; TS.; an arm (?), L.; Schrebera Stereonioides, L.; a muscular or stout person, L.; a thief, L.; a crowd, heap, multitude, L. [Cf. Gk. *μύσχος*; Lat. *musculus*.] -*kacchū*, f. an eruption on the scrotum, Suśr. -*deśa*, m. the region of the scrotum, Hit. -*dvaya*, n. the two testicles, ib. -*bhāra* (*mushkē*), mfn. having large t^o, RV. -*vat*, m. 'having t^o', N. of Indra (as author of RV. x, 38), RANukr. -*śūnya*, m. 'destitute of t^o', a eunuch, L. -*śopha*, m. swelling of the t^o, Suśr. -*srotas*, n. (in anat.) vas deferens or funiculus, ib. **Mushkābarhā**, m. one who removes the testicles or gelds or castrates, AV.

Mushkaka, m. a species of tree (the ashes of which are used as a cautery), Suśr.

Mushkarā, mfn. having testicles, TS.; Br.; m. (prob.) a species of small animal, AV.

Mushṭa, mfn. stolen, robbed &c. (a rarer form for *mushita*), Kāv.; Pañcat.; n. theft, robbery, W. -*drishṭi*, mfn. one whose eyes are caught by (instr.), BhP.

Mushṭā-mushṭi, ind. (see next) fist to fist, fighting hand to hand, Mcar. (cf. *kacā-kaci*, *keśā-kēti* &c.)

Mushṭi, m. f. stealing, filching, W.; the clenched hand, fist (perhaps orig. 'the hand closed to grasp anything stolen'), RV. &c. &c.; a handful, ŚBr. &c. &c.; a partic. measure (= 1 Pala), ŚārngS.; a hilt or handle (of a sword &c.), Kāv.; Kathās.; a compendium, abridgment, Sarvad.; the penis (?), Mahidh. on VS. xliii, 24. -*karaṇa* and -*karma*, n. clenching the fist, ŚrS. -*graha*, m. claspings with one hand, Harav. -*grēhya*, mfn. to be clasped with one hand (as a waist), Kathās. -*ghāta*, m. a blow with the fist, VP., Sch. (*ṭam* *√han*, to strike with the fist), Śis. -*tā*, f. firmness of grasp, MW. -*deśa*, m. the part of a bow which is grasped in the hand, the middle of a bow, Hariv. -*dyūta*, n. a kind of game, odd or even, L. -*m-dhama*, mf(ī)n. blowing into the fist, Pāp. iii, 2, 30. -*dha-*ya, mfn. sucking the fist, ib.; m. a boy, L. -*nyēsa*, m. N. of wk. -*pāta*, m. pummeling, boxing, W. -*prāśna-cintana*, n. N. of wk. -*prabhāra*, m. -*ghāta*, Suśr. -*bandha*, m. = *-karaṇa*, L.; closing the hand (in taking hold of anything), L.; a handful, Pāp. iii, 3, 36, Sch. (*ṭdham*, ind., Kās. on Pāp. iii, 4, 41). -*māndya*, n. slight loosening of the bnw-string, L. (cf. *-deta*). -*mukha*, mfn. having a fist-like face, Pāp. vi, 2, 168. -*mēya*, mfn.

to be measured or spanned with one hand (as a waist), Kathās. -*m-paca*, see *nivāra*- and *īyamāka-m*. -*yuddha*, n. a pugilistic encounter, MBh. -*yo-*ga, m. the offering of handfuls i. e. small quantities, Praçand. -*vadha*, m. devastation of the crops, Daś. -*varcas*, n. the feces compacted into a ball, Suśr. -*visarga*, m. the opening of the fist or closed hand, KātyŚr. -*stha*, m. or n. (?) a kind of game, Sighās. -*hatyā*, f. = *yuddha*, RV. -*hān*, mfn. striking with the fist, fighting hand to hand, RV.; AV.

Mushṭika, m. a handful (see *catur-m*); a partic. position of the hands, Cat.; a goldsmith, L.; N. of an Asura, Hariv.; (pl.) of a despised race (= *dom-bās*), R.; (ā), f., see *akshara-mushṭikā*; (prob.) n. a pugilistic encounter, MBh.; a partic. game, Sighās. -*ghna*, m. 'slayer of Mushṭika', N. of Vishnu, Pañcar. -*svastika*, m. a partic. position of the hands in dancing, Cat. **Mushṭikāntaka**, m. 'annihilator of M^o', N. of Bala-deva (the brother of Kṛishṇa), L.

Mushṭikā, f. in comp. -*kathana*, n. talking with the fingers, Cat. -*cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of wk.

Mushṭi, in comp. for *mushṭi*. -*√1. kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to close the hand, clench the fist, TS.; ŚBr. -*mushṭi*, ind. = *mushṭā-mushṭi*, Vop.

Mushṭy, in comp. for *mushṭi*. -*aṅgula*, m. n. a partic. measure of length, AmṛitUp. -*aṣṭaka*, n. eight handfuls, L. -*āyojana*, n. seizing a bow with the hand, L.

Muṣṭu, mfn. = *mushṭi*, the closed hand, fist, L.

मुषल muṣala, *ṭya*. See *musala* &c.

मुषक muṣṭhaka, m. black mustard, L.

मुस् mus (cf. *√2. mush*), cl. 4. P. *musyati*, to break or cut in pieces, destroy, Dhātup. xxvi, 111.

Mūsala, m. n. (often spelt *mūsala* or *mushala*; cf. Up. i, 108, Sch.) a pestle, (esp.) a wooden pestle used for cleaning rice, AV. &c. &c.; a mace, club, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *cakra-m*); the clapper of a bell, Kathās.; a partic. surgical instrument, Suśr.; a partic. constellation, VarBṣ.; the 22nd astron. Yoga or division of the moon's path, MW.; m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.; (ī), f. Curculigo Orcheloides, L.; Salvinia Cucullata, L.; a house-lizard, L.; an alligator, L. -*pāpi*, m. 'club-handed', N. of Bala-deva, MW. -*yashṭika*, m. a long staff, L. -*Musalāyudha*, m. 'club-armed', N. of Bala-deva, MBh. **Musalolūkhalā**, n. sg. a pestle and mortar, Mn. iii, 88.

Musalaka, m. N. of a mountain, Buddh.; (ikā), f. a house-lizard, L.

Musalā-musalī, ind. club against club, fighting hand to hand, Pāp. v, 4, 127, Sch. (cf. *mushṭā-mushṭi*).

Musalita, mfn. (fr. *musala*), g. *tārakāddi*.

Musalīn, mfn. armed with a club, Gaut.; MBh.; m. N. of Bala-deva, Pañcar. (cf. IW. 332, n. 2).

Musalī-√bhū, P. -*bhavati*, to become a club, MBh.

Musalīya, mfn. deserving to be clubbed or pounded to death with a club, g. *apūpādi*.

Musalya, mfn. id., Hcar. (g. *danḍādi*).

Musra, n. = *musala*, a pestle, L.; (for *masru* = *asru*?) a tear, Up. ii, 13, Sch.

मुसटी muṣaṭī, f. a white variety of Panicum Italicum, L. (v. l. *muṣaṭī* and *muṣuṭī*).

मुसल्लह muṣallaha = *muṣallaha*, q. v.

मुसारागल muṣāragalva, m. or n. a kind of coral, Car.; Buddh.

मुसुरी musurī, f. = (or v. l. for) *bhusurī*, L.

मुस्त must (prob. artificial), cl. 10. P. *mustayati*, to gather, collect, Dhātup. xxxii, 87.

Musta, m. n. and (ā), f. a species of grass, Cyperus Rotundus, Kāv.; Var.; Suśr. (n. prob. the root of C^o R^o). -*giri*, m. N. of a mountain, Cat. **Mus-tāda**, m. 'grass-eater', a hog, wild boar, L. **Mus-tābha**, m. a species of Cyperus, L.

Mustaka, m. n. and (ā), f. = *musta*, Cyperus Rotundus, Var.; Suśr.; Bhpr.; m. a partic. vegetable poison, L.

मुस्त mustu. See above.

मुस musra. See above.

मुह १. muh, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 89) *mūhyati* (rarely *ā* *ṭe*; pf. *mumoha*, Br.

&c.; *mumuhe*, MBh.; aor. *amuhat*, Br.; fut. *mohitā*, *mogdhā*, *modhā*, Gr.; *mohishyati*, Br.; *mokshyati*, Gr.; inf. *mūhē*, RV.; ind. p. *mohitvā*, *mukhivā*, *mugdhvā*, *nūdhvā*, Gr.; -*mōham*, Gr.), to become stupefied or unconscious, be bewildered or perplexed, err, be mistaken, go astray, RV. &c. &c.; to become confused, fail, miscarry (opp. to *✓kṛip*), ŚBr. &c. &c.: Caus. *mohayati* (m. c. also *te*; aor. *amūmuhat*; Pass. *mohayate*), to stupefy, bewilder, confound, perplex, cause to err or fail, RV. &c. &c.; (Ā., with *adhvānam*) to cause to go the wrong way, MBh.: Desid. *mumohishati*, *mumukhishati*, *mumukshati*, Gr.: Intens. *monuhayati* (MBh.), *momogdhi* and *momodhi* (Gr.), to be greatly bewildered or perplexed.

Mugdhā, mfn. gone astray, lost, RV.; VS.; perplexed, bewildered, AV.; Daś.; foolish, ignorant, silly, ŚBr. &c. &c.; inexperienced, simple, innocent, artless, attractive or charming (from youthfulness), lovely, beautiful, tender, young (esp. ā, f. a young and beautiful female, often in voc.; also in rhet. a variety of the *Nāyikā*), Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājat.; (īc.) strikingly like, Vcar.; Bālār. — **kathā**, f. a tale about a fool, MW. — **kāntā-stana**, m. the bosom of a young mistress, Siś. — **ganḍa-phalaka**, mfn. (a face compared to a young lotus) whose pericarp are lovely cheeks, ib. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. ignorance, simplicity, artlessness, loveliness, Kāv. — **dūrvā**, f. young or tender *Dūrvā* grass, Śak. — **dris**, mfn. fair-eyed, Sāh. — **dvīpa**, m. N. of an island, Uttamac. — **dhī**, mfn. foolish, silly, a simpleton, Kathās. — **prabodha**, m. instruction of the ignorant (only in *‘dhe griha-praveśa-vīdhi*, m. N. of wk.). — **buddhi**, mfn. — **dhī**, Kathās. — **bodha**, n. (scil. *vyākaraṇa*) ‘instructing the ignorant,’ N. of a celebrated grammar by Vopadeva (supposed to have flourished in the 13th century, and regarded as a great authority in Bengal); of another wk. (on the consecration of new houses); -**kāra**, m. N. of Vopadeva, Cat.; -**pariśiṣṭa**, n., -**pradiṣṭa**, m., -**subodhinī**, f. N. of wks. connected with Vopadeva’s grammar; *‘dihkhyā jvarādi-roga-cikitsā*, f. N. of a medical wk. — **bodhinī**, f. (scil. *īkā*) N. of 2 Comms. on the Amara-kośa and the Bhaṭṭi-kāvya by Bharata-sena. — **bhāva**, m. stupidity, simplicity, Bhp. — **mati**, mfn. — **dhī**, A. — **mṛiga**, m. a young or harmless deer, Śānti. — **vat**, mfn. perplexed, embarrassed, ignorant of or inexperienced in (loc.), MBh. — **va-dhū**, f. a young and lovely woman, Ragh. — **vilokita**, n. a beautiful glance; *‘tāpadeśa*, m. instruction in b° glances, Śak. — **svabhāva**, m. artlessness, simplicity, Venis.; mfn. artless or charming by nature, Pañcat. — **harini**, f. a young or tender antelope, Bhartṛ. **Mugdhākshī**, f. a fair-eyed woman, Kāv.; Kathās. **Mugdhāgrāpi**, m. the chief of fools, Kathās. **Mugdhā-cakra**, n. a partic. mystical circle, Cat. **Mugdhātman**, mfn. foolish, ignorant, Kāv. **Mugdhānana**, mfn. lovely-faced, W. **Mugdhāloka**, mfn. lovely to look at, Uttarar. **Mugdhēkshapā**, f. = *mugdhākshī*, Priy. **Mugdhēndu**, m. the new moon, Kāv.

Mugdhiman, m. ignorance, simplicity, artlessness, Vām. v. 2, 56 (v. l.)

2. **Muh** (nom. *muk* or *mut*, Pāp. viii, 2, 33, Sch.) See *mano-mūh*.

Muhira, m. a fool, blockhead, L. (cf. *muhera*); m. ‘bewilderer,’ N. of the god of love, L.

Mūhu or **muhū**, ind. suddenly, in a moment, RV.; ŚBr.

Muhuh, in comp. = *muhur*. — **prōkta**, mfn. often told, L.

Muhukā, n. a moment, instant (*als*, ind. = prec.), RV.

Mūhur, ind. (perhaps orig. ‘in a bewildering manner’) suddenly, at once, in a moment (often with a following *ā*), RV.; AV.; for a moment, awhile, RV. &c. &c.; at every moment, constantly, incessantly (*muhur-muhur*, now and again, at one moment and at another, again and again), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; on the other hand, on the contrary, Śak. — **giz**, mfn. swallowing suddenly, RV. — **bhāshā**, f. repetition of what has been said, tautology, L. — **bhu** or **bhojin**, m. ‘constantly eating,’ a horse, L. — **vacas**, n. — **bhāshā**, L.

Muhus, in comp. for *muhur*. — **cārin**, mfn. occurring repeatedly, recurring, Suśr.

Muhus, in comp. for *muhur*. — **kāma**, m (ā) n. loving or desiring again and again, Pāp. viii, 3, 41, Vartt. 1, Pat. — **tanais**, ind. at repeated intervals, repeatedly, constantly, MW.

Muhūrtā, m. n. a moment, instant, any short space of time, RV. &c. &c. (ibc., in a moment; *ena*, ind. after an instant, presently); a partic. division of time, the 30th part of a day, a period of 48 minutes (in pl. personified as the children of Muhūrtā), ŚBr. &c. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (wife of Dhama or Manu and mother of the Muhūrtas), Hariv.; Pur. — **kalpadruma**, m. (and *‘mīya-saṅkṛānti-saṁjñā-kusuma*, n.), -**kalpākara**, m. N. of wks. — **kovidā**, m. ‘skilled in divisions of time,’ an astrologer, Caurap. — **gapapati**, m., -**grantha**, m., -**cakrāvali**, f., -**candrakālā**, f., -**cintāmaṇi**, m. (and *-sāra*, m., -*sārīṇi*, f.), -**cū-dāmaṇi**, m. N. of wks. — **ja** (m. c. for *‘jā-jā*), m. pl. the children of Muhūrtā, VP. — **ṭikā**, f., -**tattva**, n., -**darpana**, m., -**darśana**, n., -**dīpa** and **-dī-paka**, m., -**dīpikā**, f., -**nirāya**, m., -**padavi**, f., -**parikṣhā**, f., -**bhāga**, m., -**bhuvanōnmār-taṇḍa**, m., -**bhūṣhaṇa-ṭikā**, f., -**bhairava**, m., -**mañjarī**, f., -**mañjūshā**, f., -**maṇi**, m., -**mā-dhaviya**, n., -**mārtapaṇḍa**, m., -**mālā**, f., -**muk-tāmaṇi**, m., -**muktāvali**, f., -**racana**, n., -**ratna**, n. (and *‘na-mālā*, f., *‘ndakara*, m.), -**rājīya**, n., -**lakshana-paṭala**, m. n., -**vallabhā**, f., -**vi-dhāna-sāra**, m., -**vṛitta-sāta**, n., -**sāstra**, n., -**samgraha**, m., -**sarvasva**, n., -**sāra**, m., -**sā-riṇi**, f., -**siddhi**, f., -**sindhu**, n., -**skandha**, m. N. of wks. — **stoma**, m. pl. N. of a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr. **Muhūrtārka**, m., *‘tālapākāra*, m., *‘tāvali*, f. N. of wks.

Muhūrtaka, m. or n. (?) a moment, instant, MBh.; an hour, Pañcat.

Muhē. See under *✓i. muh*.

Muhera, m. = *muhira*, a fool, blockhead, L.

Mūdhā, mfn. stupefied, bewildered, perplexed, confused, uncertain or at a loss about (loc. or comp.), AV. &c. &c.; stupid, foolish, dull, silly, simple, Mn.; MBh. &c.; swooned, indolent, L.; gone astray or adrift, ĀśvGr.; driven out of its course (as a ship), R.; wrong, out of the right place (as the fetus in delivery), Suśr.; not to be ascertained, not clear, indistinct, Apast.; R.; perplexing, confounding, VP.; m. a fool, dolt, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; pl. (in Śāṅkhya) N. of the elements, Tattvas.; n. confusion of mind, Sarvad. — **garbha**, m. difficult delivery, a dead fetus, Suśr. — **grāha**, m. confused notion, misconception, infatuation, MW. — **caṣṣur-gaḍa-choṭtri**, m. the remover of the defect of vision of the foolish, ib. — **cetana** or **-cetas**, mfn. bewildered in mind, foolish, silly, MBh.; Kāv. — **tama**, mfn. very foolish or simple, MBh. — **tā**, f. bewilderment, perplexity, confusion, simplicity, folly, ignorance, Kāv.; Pur.; the gathering or drawing (of a tumour), Suśr.; degeneracy, morbid condition (of the wind in the body), ib. — **tva**, n. bewilderment, confusion, infatuation, folly, stupidity, MaitrUp.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; bewildering, confounding, Kap., Sch. — **dhī**, mfn. ‘silly-minded,’ simple, foolish, Kāv.; Kathās. — **prabhu**, m. the chief of fools, a great blockhead, Kathās. — **buddhi** (MBh.), -**mati** (Kathās.) and **-manas** (Sinhās.), mfn. — **dhī**. — **ratha**, m. N. of a man, pl. his descendants, Sāmśakrāk. — **vat**, ind. like a fool, MBh. — **viḍambana**, n. N. of a Kāvya. — **śreṣṭha**, m. = *prabhu*, A. — **sattva**, mfn. foolish or silly by nature, MW. **Mūdhātman**, mfn. = *mūdhā-dhī*, Suśr. **Mūdhēśvara**, m. ‘lord of fools,’ N. of a man, Cat.

मुहपर्यन्तं muharaparyanta, w. r. for *mud-gara-p°*, q. v.

मुहिष muhisha, m. N. of a mountain, VP.

मुहुर muhur. See col. 1.

मुहूर्त muhūrta. See above.

मू. mū (cf. *✓mav* and *i. miv*), cl. 1. Ā. *mavate*, to bind, tie, fix, Dhātup. xxii, 71: Caus. aor. *amī-mavāt*, Pāp. vii, 4, 80, Sch.; Desid. of Caus. *mī-māvayishati*, ib.; Intens. *māmoti*, *māmaviti*, Siddh. on Pāp. vi, 4, 20.

2. **Mū**, mfn. binding, tying, fixing, Pāp. vi, 4, 20, Sch.; f. the act of binding or tying, L.

Mūka (ŚBr. *mūkā*), m (ā) n. ‘tied or bound’ (scil. tongue-tied), dumb, speechless, mute, silent, VS. &c. &c.; wretched, poor, L.; m. a fish, L.; the offspring of a mule and a mare, L.; N. of a Dānava, MBh.; of a serpent-demon, ib.; of a poet, Cat.; (ā), f. a crucible, L. (= or w. r. for *mūṣhā*). — **kavi**, m. the poet Mūka, Cat. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. dumbness,

muteness, silence, MBh.; Pur.; Suśr. — **pañcaśatī**, f. N. of 5 poems in praise of Kāmākṣī, by Mūka-kavi. — **praśna**, m. N. of wk. — **bhāva**, m. the state of being dumb, dumbness, MW. — **vat**, ind. like a mute, Pañcat. **Mūkāṇḍaja**, mfn. (a forest) whose birds are silent, Kum. **Mūkāmbikā**, f. (prob.) a form of Durgā (*‘kāyāḥ sadana*, n. N. of a place), Cat.; -*stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra.

Mūkita, mfn. silenced, dumb, Nalac.

Mūkiman, m. dumbness, silence, g. *drīḍhddi*.

Mūki-✓*i. kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to make dumb, put to silence, Sāh.

2. **Mūta**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 819, col. 1) bound, tied, woven, Pāp. vi, 4, 20; m. n. a woven basket, TBr.; Kath.; ŚS.; pouring a little Takra into warm milk, L. — **kārya**, mfn. shaped like a basket, KātyŚr. **Mūtākāra**, mfn. id., KātyŚr., Sch. **Mūtāva-baddha**, mfn. made of plaited work, Suśr.

Mūtākā, n. a little basket, ŚBr.; pouring a little Takra into warm milk, L.

मू. mū, weak form of *✓miv*, q. v.

मूलराय mūlārāya, m. N. of a king, Cat.

मूचीप mūcīpa, m. pl. N. of a people, ŚāṅkhŚr.

मूजवत् mūjavat, m. N. of a mountain, VS.; pl. N. of a people, AV.; ŚBr.

मूजालदेव mūjāla-deva, m. N. of a man, Cat.

मूट mūṭa, m. or n. a basket or bundle, Kāraṇḍ. (cf. *miṭa*).

Mūṭaka (Campak.), **mūḍaka** (Pañcad.), m. or n. id.

मूढ mūḍha, **mūḍha-garbha** &c. See col. 2.

मूत 1. 2. mūta. See under *✓i. miv* and above.

मूतिव mūtiḥ, m. pl. N. of a people, AitBr.

मूत्र mūtra, n. (prob. fr. *✓mū* = *miv*; but cf. Up. iv, 162) the fluid secreted by the kidneys, urine (*mūtraṇ* ✓*i. kṛi*, to make water), AV. &c. &c. — **kāra**, mfn. producing urine, Vāgbh. — **kric-chra**, m. n. painful discharge of u°, strangury (*‘rin*, mfn. suffering from it), Suśr.; a class of urinary affections (of which 8 kinds are enumerated), ŚāringS. — **kṛita**, mfn. steeped or soaked in urine, KātyŚr.

— **koṣa**, m. the scrotum, ŚāringS. — **kshaya**, m. insufficient secretion of urine, Suśr. — **granthi**, m. a knot or induration at the neck of the bladder, ib.

— **ghāta**, prob. w. r. for *mūtrāghāta*. — **jaṭhara**, m. n. swelling of the abdomen in consequence of retention of urine, Suśr. — **dosha**, m. urinary disease, ib.

— **nīrodha**, m. obstruction of urine, GāruḍaP. — **patana**, m. the civet cat, L. — **patha**, m. = *mārga*, MW. — **parikṣhā**, f. uroscopy, N. of a ch. of the ŚāringS. — **puṭa**, m. ‘u°-cavity,’ the lower belly, L. — **purīṣa**, n. sg. du. pl. urine and excrement, Mn. vi, 76; xi, 154 (cf. g. *gavāśvādi*); *‘śhōc-cāra* and *‘śhōtsarga*, m. voiding urine and °, Cat.

— **pratighāta**, m. = *nīrodha*, Suśr. — **praseka**, m. the urethra, ib. — **phalā**, f. Cucumis Utilissimus or another species of cucumber, L. — **bhāvita**, mfn. = *kṛita*, MW. — **mārga**, m. the urethra (*nīro-dhana*, n. obstruction of it), Suśr. — **rodha**, m. = *nīrodha*, Bhp. — **vartī**, f. rupture of the scrotum, Suśr. — **vartma-rodha**, m. = *mārga-nīrodhana*, Gal. — **vardhaka**, mfn. increasing u°, diuretic, MW.

— **vaha**, mfn. conveying urine, Suśr. — **vi-bandha-gṇa**, mfn. preventing suppression of urine, ib.

— **visha**, mfn. poisonous with urine, ib. — **vṛāddhi**, f. copious secretion of urine, ib.; = *-vartī*, ib. — **śa-kṛit**, n. urine and excrement, VarBṛS. (g. *gavāśvādi*).

— **śukra**, n. a partic. disease (in which urine and semen are ejected together), Suśr. — **śūla**, n. urinary colic, ib. — **samkshaya**, m. = *kshaya*, ib. — **saṅga**, m. a painful and bloody discharge of u° (*‘gin*, mfn. suffering from it), ib. **Mūtrāghāta**, m. urinary disease (of which 12 or 13 kinds), ib. **Mūtrātita**, m. a partic. kind of retention of u°, ib. **Mūtrātī-sāra**, m. diabetes, Rasar. **Mūtrārti**, f. pain in discharging u°, Suśr. **Mūtrāśaya**, m. u°-receptacle, ib.; the belly or bladder, L. **Mūtrāsāda**, m. = *mūtrāduka-sāla*, ŚāringS. **Mūtrōccāra**, m. voiding urine and excrement, Gaut. **Mūtrōtsarga**, m. = *mūtra-saiga*, Car. **Mūtrōtsarga**, m. discharging

urine, Pañcat. **Mūtrāṅkasāda**, m. a partic. disease (in which the urine assumes various colours and is voided with pain), Suśr.; Car.

Mūtrāya, Nom. P. *yati* (Dhātup. xxxv, 55; ep. also *āte*; ind. p. *mūtryati*) to discharge urine, make water against (acc.), MBh.; Var.; BhP.: Intens. *momūtryate*, Pat. on Pāp. iii, 1, 22.

Mūtrāla, mfn. diuretic, Suśr.; (ā), f. Cucumis Utilissimus, L.; another species of cucumber (also n.), L.

Mūtrasāt, ind. into urine (*śād-√bhū*, to become urine), HYogaś.

Mūtrita, mfn. one who has voided urine, Suśr.; discharged like urine, W.; soiled with urine, MW.; n. the voiding of urine, Cat.

Mūtrya, mfn. urinary, belonging or relating to urine, AitBr.

मूर 1. *mūrā*, mf(ā)n. (either=*mūḍha* or fr. *√mūr*) dull, stupid, foolish, RV.; PañcatBr.

मूर 2. *mūrā*, mfn. (fr. *√mū* = *miv*) rushing, impetuous (said of Indra's horses), RV. iii, 43, 6 (Sāy. = *māraka*).

3. **मूरा**, n. (prob. also fr. *√mū* and meaning 'something firm and fixed', cf. Kāś. on Pāp. viii, 2, 18) = *mūla*, a root, AV. i, 28, 3. — **deva** (*mūra-*), m. pl. N. of a class of demons, RV. (accord. to Sāy. fr. 2. *mūra* = *māraka-kriḍā*).

मूरु *mūru*, N. of a country, Col.

मूर्ख *mūrkhā* &c. See p. 823, col. 3.

मूर्खलिका *mūrkhaliḥ*, f. an arrow in the form of a bird's heart, L.

मूर्चन *murchana*. See p. 823, col. 3.

मूर्ण *mūrṇa*. See under *√mūr*, p. 831, col. 2.

मूर्त *mūrta*, *mūrti*. See p. 824, col. 1.

मूर्त्ता *mūrtsā*, f. = *murchā*, fainting away, Gal.

मूर्धन् *mūrdhān*, m. (Up. i, 158) the forehead, head in general, skull, (fig.) the highest or first part of anything, top, point, summit, front (of battle), commencement, beginning, first, chief (applied to persons), RV. &c. &c. (*mūrdhni* with *√vrit* &c., to be above everything, prevail; with *√dhr* or *ā-√dā* = *mūrdhā* *√i*, *kṛi*, to place on the head, hold in high honour; the base (in geom.); opp. to *agra*; perhaps w.r. for *budhna*), Col.; (in gram.) the roof or top of the palate (as one of the 8 *śiḥānas* or places of utterance), Pāp. i, 1, 9, Sch.; (with Buddhists) 'the summit', N. of a state of spiritual exaltation, Divyāv. — **vāt**, mfn. containing the word *mūrdhan*, TS.; ŚBr.; m. N. of a Gandharva, TĀr.; of an Āṅgīrasa or Vamadevyā (author of RV. x, 88), RVĀnukr.

1. **Mūrdha**, in comp. for *mūrdhan*. — **karpi**, f., **-karpari**, f., **-khola**, n. a broad-brimmed hat or an umbrella, L. — **ga**, mfn. sitting down on a person's head, Kāv. — **gata**, m. N. of a Cakra-vartin, Divyāv. — **ja**, m. pl. 'head-born', the hair of the h°, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the mane, Kathās. N. of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh. — **jyotis**, n. = *brahma-randhira*, Cat. — **tās**, ind. out of the head, on the h°, MaitrS.; AV. — **tailika** (with *vastī*), m. N. of a kind of Erhine or remedy for promoting discharges from the nose, Suśr. — **dhara**, mf(ā)n. supporting the head; f. (with *śirā*) a vessel or vein which terminates in the head, Bhpr. — **pāta**, m. splitting of the skull, Jyot. — **piṇḍa**, m. the lump on the head (of an elephant in rut), L. — **pushpa**, m. Acacia Sirissa, L. — **bhinna** (*mūrdhā*), mfn. one who has his head cleft, Supar. — **rasa**, m. the scum of boiled rice, L. — **veshṭana**, n. 'h°-covering', a turban, diadem, L. — **samphitā**, mf(ā)n. attached or fastened to the h°, ŚBr. **Mūrdhāgata**, n. a partic. state of ecstasy, Divyāv. **Mūrdhānta**, m. the crown of the head, Kathās. **Mūrdhābhisikta**, mfn. having the h° sprinkled, anointed, consecrated, MBh.; universally, acknowledged (as a rule or example), Pat.; m. a consecrated king, Kāv.; Pur.; a man of the Kshatriya or warrior caste, L.; a royal counsellor, minister, L.; a partic. mixed caste (= *mūrdhāvāsikta*), Yājñi. (v.l.) **Mūrdhābhisheka**, m. 'h°-sprinkling', consecration, inauguration, Rājāt. **Mūrdhāvāsikta**, m. N. of a partic. mixed caste (the son of a Brāhmaṇa and a Kshatriyā), Gaut.; Yājñi. (v.l. *mūrdhābhi-*

shikta), a consecrated king, L.; an officer in the army (or 'expert in the Dhanur-veda', or 'one who carries arms, or knows the power of precious stones, Mantras, and medicinal herbs'), L.

2. **Mūrdha** (ifc.) = *mūrdhan*, the head (cf. *dvi-* and *tri-mūrdha*).

Mūrdhaka, m. a Kshatriya, L.

Mūrdhanya, mfn. being on or in the head, belonging to the head, capital, Kauś.; Kāv.; Pur.; 'formed on the roof or top of the palate', N. of a class of letters (the so-called 'cerebrals' or 'linguals', viz. *ri*, *ṛi*, *ḥ*, *ṭh*, *ḍh*, *ṇ*, *r*, *ṣh*), Prāt.; Pāp.; highest, uppermost, pre-eminent, Inscr.; (ā), f. N. of the mother of Veda-śiras, VP.

Mūrdhvan, m. = *mūrdhan*, Up. i, 158, Sch.

मूर्वा *mūrvā*, f. (cf. *√mūr*) Sansevieria Roxburghiana (a sort of hemp from which bowstrings and the girdle of the Kshatriyas are made), Var.; Suśr. (cf. *maurva*). — **maya**, mf(ā)n. made of Mūrvā, Kull. on Mn. ii, 42. — **vapa** or **-vana**, Pāp. viii, 4, 6, Sch.

Mūrvikā, f. = *mūrvā*, L.

मूल *mūl* (rather Nom. fr. *mūla* below), cl. 1. P. *mūlati* (accord. to Vop. also *āte*), to be rooted or firm, Dhātup. xv, 22: Caus. *mūlayati* (xxxii, 63; Vop. also *mōlayati*), to plant or to grow.

Mūla, n. (or m., g. *ardharāddi*; ifc. f. ā or ī; prob. for 3. *mūra*, see above) 'firmly fixed', a root (of any plant or tree; but also fig. the foot or lowest part or bottom of anything), RV. &c. &c. (*mūlam* *√kṛi* or *bandh*, to take or strike root); a radish or the root of various other plants (esp. of Arum Campanulatum, of long pepper, and of Costus Speciosus or Araticus), L.; the edge (of the horizon), Megh.; immediate neighbourhood (*mama mūlam* = to my side), R.; basis, foundation, cause, origin, commencement, beginning (*mūlād ārabhya* or *ā mūlāt*, from the beg^o; *mūlāt*, from the bottom, thoroughly; *mūlaṃ kramataś* ca, right through from beginning, Divyāv.), Mn.; MBh. &c. (ibc. = chief, principal, cf. below; ifc. = rooted in, based upon, derived from); a chief or principal city, ib.; capital (as opp. to 'interest'), ŚāmayBr.; Prab.; an original text (as opp. to the commentary or gloss), R.; Kathās.; Suśr.; a king's original or proper territory, Mn. vii, 184; a temporary (as opp. to the rightful owner, Mn. viii, 202; an old or hereditary servant, a native inhabitant, MW.; the square root, Sūryas; a partic. position of the fingers (= *mūla-bandha*), Pañcar.; a copse, thicket, L.; also m. and (ā), f. N. of the 17th (or 19th) lunar mansion, AV. &c. &c.; m. herbs for horses, food, Divyāv.; N. of Sada-śiva, Cat.; (ā), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.; (ī), f. a species of small house-lizard, L.; mfn. original, first, Cat.; = *nija*, own, proper, peculiar, L. — **karman**, n. 'root-machination', employment of roots for magical purposes, Mn. ix, 290 &c. (also *ma-kriyā*, f., MBh.) — **kāra**, m. the author of an original wk., L. — **kāraṇa**, n. first or original cause, TPāt., Comm.; Śāmk. on BṛĀrUp.; Kathās. — **kārikā**, f. a fire-place, furnace, L. — **kṛicchra**, m. n. 'root-austerity', a kind of penance, living solely on r's, Viśhu. — **kṛit**, mfn. preparing r's (for magical uses), AV. — **kesara**, n. a citron, L. — **khāṇaka**, m. 'r°-digger', one who digs for r's, a collector of r's, Mn. — **gṇa**, m. 'root-multiplier', the co-efficient of a root (in alg.), MW.; *jāti*, f. assimilation and reduction of the r's co-eff^o with a fraction, ib. — **grantha**, m. 'original text', N. of the very words uttered by Gautama Buddha, Buddh. — **granthi**, f. a species of Dūrvā grass, L. — **cchinna**, mf(ā)n. cut away with the r°, i.e. gone, lost (as hope), Daś. — **ccheda**, m. cutting away the r's, c° up by the r's, MBh.; VarBṛS. — **ja**, mfn. 'r°-born', growing from a r°, L.; formed at the roots of trees, MBh.; n. a plant growing from a r° (as a lotus), W.; n. green ginger, L. — **jāta-sānti**, f. N. of a Parīśiṣṭa of the Mānava Gṛhyas-sūtra. — **jāti**, f. chief or principal origin, L.; = *gṇa-jāti* above, MW. — **tās**, ind. on the root, on the lower side, TBṛ.; Kauś. &c.; ā m°, from the r° upwards, Ritus.; from the beginning, Kathās. — **tā**, f. = *tva*, Daś. — **trikopa**, n. the third astrological house, VarBṛS. — **tva**, n. the state of being a root or foundation or source, the having a r° (*tan-mūlatvāt prajānām rājā skandhaḥ*, 'the king is the stem of his subjects through their being his root'; *veda-mūlatva*, 'the fact that the Veda is the original source of all knowledge'; *śāstra-m°*, 'the being founded upon

the Śāstras'), Kām. (cf. *tan-m°*). — **deva**, m. = *mūra-d°* (q. v.); N. of Kaṇsa, L. (cf. *-bhadrā*); of various men, Kathās. — **dravya**, n. original property, capital, stock, L. — **dvāra**, n. a principal door, VarBṛS.; *-vati*, f. the original or ancient Dvāravati, the older part of that city, Cat. (cf. *laghu-dv°*, *mūla-nagara*). — **dhana**, n. = *-dravya*, L. — **dhātū**, m. lymph, L. — **nakshatra-sānti**, f. °ti-prayoga, m. N. of wks. — **nagara**, n. the old part of a town (opp. to the suburbs), L. — **nāthiya**, n. N. of wk. — **nāsa** or **-nāsaka**, m. N. of a barber, Dhūrtas. — **nikṛintana**, mf(ā)n. 'cutting away the roots', utterly destroying, Pañcar. — **parivāsa**, m. the original period for the continuance of the punishment called Par°, Mahāv. y; see *mūlāpakarsha-p°*. — **pari**, f. a species of plant (= *maṇḍuka-p°*), L. — **pāka**, m., g. *nyaṅkv-ādi*. — **puruṣa**, m. the male representative of a family, the last m° of a race, Śāk. — **pulisa-siddhānta**, m. the original Siddhānta of Pulisa, VarBṛS., Comm. — **pushkara**, n. the root of Costus Speciosus or Araticus, L. — **pushpikā**, f. Helianthus Indica, L. — **poti**, f. a species of plant, L. — **prakāsa**, m. N. of wk. — **prakṛiti**, f. (in phil.) the original root or germ out of which matter or all apparent forms are evolved, the primary cause or 'originant', Śāṅkhyak.; Pañcar. &c. (IW. 82); pl. the 4 principal kings to be considered in time of war (viz. the Vijigishu, Ari, Madhyama and Udaśina; cf. *prakṛiti* and *śākhā-p°*), Mn. vii, 157, Kull.; Kām. — **pranīhita**, mfn. (perhaps) known of old by means of spies (thieves), Mn. ix, 269. — **phala**, n. sg. roots and fruits, ŚāṅkhGr.; VarBṛS.; the interest of capital, Āryabh.; *-da*, m. the Jaka or bread-fruit tree, L.; *lāsana*, n. feeding on roots and fruits, MW. — **bandha**, mfn. deep-rooted (a sin), Rāmat-Up.; m. a partic. position of the fingers, Cat. — **bārhaṇa**, mf(ā)n. uprooting, AV.; n. and (ī), f. N. of the Nakshatra Mūla, TBṛ.; n. the act of uprooting, AV. — **bhaṭṭa-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **bhadra**, m. N. of Kaṇsa, L. (cf. *-deva*). — **bhava**, mf(ā)n. springing or growing from roots, Suśr. — **bhāga**, m. the lower part, Mṛicch., Comm. — **bhāra**, m. a load of roots, g. *vansādī*. — **bhāva-prakāśika**, f. N. of wk. — **bhūta**, mfn. become the root or original, MW. — **bhrītya**, m. an hereditary servant, one whose ancestors were servants before him (opp. to *āgantū*), Hit. — **mantra**, m. a principal or primary or fundamental text, BhP.; Icat. &c.; a spell, Kād.; *-maya*, mf(ā)n. formed of spells i.e. producing the effect of a sp°, Hcar.; *-sāra*, *trārtha-sāra*, m. n. N. of wks. — **māthuriya**, n. N. of wk. — **mādhava**, n. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.; *-tirtha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, MW. — **mitra**, m. N. of a man, L. — **rasa**, m. original taste (cf. under *rasa*); Sansevieria Zeylanica, L. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king, Cat. — **rāmāyana**, n. the original Rāmāyana i.e. Vālmiki's R°, Sarvad. — **rāśi**, m. a cardinal number, Piṅg., Comm. — **vacana**, n. primary words, a fundamental text, Cat. — **vaṇig-dhana**, n. a merchant's original property or capital, L. — **vat**, mfn. possessing (edible) roots, MBh.; standing upright, R.; m. a Rākshasa, R. (Sch.). — **vāpa**, m. one who plants (edible) roots, R. — **vārin**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **vāsin**, mfn. (said of the Yavanās), Virac. — **vitā**, n. 'original property', capital, L. — **vidyā**, f. 'principal science', N. of a partic. Mantra (= *dvādaśa-kshara*, q. v., Sch.), BhP. — **vināśana**, n. radical or entire destruction, R. — **vibhṇja**, mfn. bending down roots, Pāp. iii, 2, 5, Vārtt.; m. a chariot, W. — **virecana**, n. a purgative prepared from r's, Suśr. — **vya-sana-vṛtti-mat**, mfn. one who gains his living by an hereditary debasing occupation, Mn. x, 38. — **vyādhi**, m. a principal disease, Bhpr. — **vratin**, mfn. living exclusively on roots, Hariv. — **śakuna**, m. (in augury) the first bird, VarBṛS. — **śākaṭa** or **-śākina**, n. a field planted with (edible) r's, Pāp. v, 2, 29, Vārtt. 3, Pat. — **sānti**, f. °ti-paddhati, f. °ti-vidhāna, n. °ti-vidhi, m. N. of wks. — **śri-pati-tirtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. — **saṅgha**, n. N. of a society or sect (esp. of one of the groups of the Jaina-Siddhānta), W. — **sarvāsti-vāda** or °din, m. pl. N. of a Buddhist school, Buddh. — **sasya**, n. an esculent root, L. — **sādhana**, n. a chief instrument, principal expedient, Kum. — **sūtra**, n. an initial Sūtra, Cāp.; TPāt., Comm.; a principal S°, MW.; (with Jains) a partic. class of works. — **stambha-nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **sthala**, n. N. of a place, Cat. — **sthāna**, n. foundation, base, Cat.; principal place, VarBṛS., Sch.; the air, atmosphere, L.; a god, L.;

Mooltan, Cat. &c.; (i), f. N. of Gauri, L.; -*tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. - *stāyāin*, mfn. existing from the beginning (said of Śiva), MBh. - *srotas*, n. the fountain-head of a river, principal current, Rājāt. - *svāmin*, m. du. the temporary and the rightful owner, Yājñ. Sch. - *hara*, mfn. taking away the roots of (gen.), i.e. utterly destroying, Mn.; R.; -*tva*, n. utter ruin, Daś. *Mūlāgra*, w.r., NṛisUp. (°grau for °grau). *Mūlācāra*, m., 'lādi-sānti', f. N. of wks. *Mūlādhāra*, n. N. of a mystical circle situated about the generative organs, Pañcar.; Ānand.; the navel, RāmātUp. *Mūlāpakarsha-parivāsa*, m. the shortened period of the punishment called Parivāsa, see *mūla-p°*. *Mūlābha*, n. a radish, L. *Mūlābhidharma-sāstra*, n. the original Abhidharma-sāstra, Buddh. *Mūlāyatana*, n. an original residence, Ragh. *Mūlārtha-śekhara*, m. N. of wk. *Mūlāvalā*, n. = *ālavāla*, Vikr. (*mūla* is prefixed in connection with the gen. *tarōḥ*). *Mūlāvidyā-vināśaka*, mfn. destroying original ignorance, Pañcar. *Mūlāsāin*, mfn. living upon roots, Kāv. *Mūlāhva*, n. a radish, L. *Mūlōcheda*, m. 'cutting up the roots', utter destruction, Pañcat. *Mūlōtkhāta*, mfn. dug up by the roots, utterly destroyed, Pañcat.; n. digging up r's, MārKP. *Mūlōtpātana*, n. the digging up of roots, MW.; -*jvīn*, m. one who lives by digging for roots, ib. *Mūlōddharaṇa*, n. a means of plucking up anything (gen.) by the r° or of destroying, Vet. *Mūlāśadhī*, f. a species of plant, R.

Mūlaka, mf(ikā)n. (ifc.) rooted in, springing from (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Jain. Sch. &c.; born under the constellation Mūla, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 28; n. n. a radish, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; a sort of yam, W.; m. a kind of vegetable poison, L.; N. of a prince (a son of Āsmaka), Pur.; (ikā), f. a root used in magic, Pañcat.; Sighās; n. a root, MBh.; Pañcar. - *paṇa*, m. a handful or bunch of radishes &c. (for sale), Pāṇ. iii, 3, 66, Sch. - *par-pī*, f. Moringa Pterygospermia, L. - *potikā* (Suśr.; Npr.; Bhpr.) or -*poti* (Npr.; Bhpr.), f. a radish. - *mūla*, f. Lipeocercis Serrata, L. - *śākṣa* or -*śākina*, m. n. and (ā), f. = *mūla-p°*, L. *Mūlā-kādi-suta*, m. n. and (ā), f. gruel made of the root of Mūlaka, L. *Mūlākōpapaṇāśam*, ind. with a bite at a radish, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 47, Sch.

Mūlasa, mfn. fr. *mūla*, g. *trijñādi*. *Mūlika*, mfn. original, Tattvas.; primary, principal, W.; living on roots, L.; m. an ascetic, L.; a seller of roots, Nār. (accord. to others = *mūlaṃ vipralambhas tat-kāri*); (ā), f. a multitude or collection of roots, MW. *Mūlikārtha*, m. a radical fact, MW. (cf. *yoga*).

Mūlin, mfn. having a root, ŚBr.; Suśr. (cf. *phala-m°*) = *mūla-kṛt*, q. v., AV.; m. a plant, tree, L.

Mūli, in comp. for *mūla*. - *karapa*, n. the extraction of the square-root, Āryabh., Comm. - *kar-man*, n. = *mūla-karman*, q. v., L. - *√1. kṛi*, P. - *karoti*, to extract the square-root from (acc.), Āryabh., Comm. - *bhūta*, mfn. become a root, become a source or origin, MW.

Mūlera, m. a king, Up. i, 62, Sch.; = *jaṭā*, Siddh.

Mūlya, mfn. being at the root, KātyŚr., Sch.; to be torn up by the r's, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 88; = *mūlendraṃyam* and = *mūlena samah*, ib. 91; to be bought for a sum of money, purchasable, W.; n. (ifc. f. ā) original value, value, price, worth, a sum of money given as payment (e.g. *datum mūlyena*, to part with for a certain price, sell; *dattvā kṛicm mūlyena*, having given something in payment; *mūlyena √grah*, to buy for a price, buy; *mūlyena √mārg*, to seek to buy), Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; wages, salary, payment for service rendered, Rājāt.; Kathās.; earnings, gain, Pañcat.; capital, stock, Kathās.; an article purchased, W. - *karapa*, n. making the worth or value of anything, turning into money, MārKP. - *tva*, n. the being of a certain value or price, ĀpŚr., Comm. - *dravya*, n. a purchase-sum, Sighās. = *vivarjita*, mfn. devoid of price, priceless, invaluable, Pañcat. *Mūlyādhyāya*, m., *ya-vivarana*, n. N. of wks. *Mūlyaka*, n. price, worth, value, Āryabh., Comm.

मूलट mūlāṭa, ōṭi, g. *gaurādi*.

मृ I. mūṣh (= *√2. mūṣh*), cl. I. P. *mū-shati*, to steal, rob, plunder, Dhātup. xvii, 25.

2. *Mūsh*, m. f. 'stealer, thief', a mouse, RV. i, 105, 8. [Cf. Gk. *mūs*; Lat. *mus*; Slav. *mys*; Germ. *mūs*, *Maus*; Eng. *mouse*.]

Mūsha, m. (ā and ī) f. a rat, mouse, Pañcat.;

L.; a crucible, MārKP.; Kull.; L.; (ā), f. see below.

- *vāhana*, mfn. 'rat-vehicled', N. of Gaṇeśa, L. *Mūshaka*, m. a thief, plunderer, BhP.; a rat, mouse, Yājñ.; R.; Var. &c.; a partic. part of the face (= *kara-viraka*), VarBṚS., Sch.; a kind of metre, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (ikā), f., see below. - *karpikā* or -*karpī*, f. Salvinia Cucullata or Anthericum Tuberosum, L. *Mūshakāda*, m. 'mouse-eater', N. of a Nāga, MBh. (cf. *mūshikāda*). *Mūshakārāti*, m. 'mouse's foe', a cat, L. (cf. *mūshikārāti*).

Mūshapa, n. stealing, pilfering, W.

Mūshā, f. Lipeocercis Serrata, Car.; a round window, air-hole, L. - *karpī*, f. Salvinia Cucullata, L. - *tuttha*, n. a kind of vitriol, L.

Mūshika, n. a rat, mouse, Gaut.; MBh. &c.; Acacia Sirissa, L.; pl. N. of a people inhabiting the Malabar coast between Quilon and Cape Comorin, MBh. (B. *bhūshika*); (ā), f., see below. - *nirvi-śesha*, mfn. not differing from a mouse. - *parpī*, f. Salvinia Cucullata, L. - *ratha*, m. 'rat-vehicled', N. of Gaṇeśa, L. - *vishāpa*, n. a mouse's horn (= an impossibility), Sarvad. - *sthala*, n. (prob.) a mole-hill, MārKP. *Mūshikākṛiti*, mfn. formed like a rat's tail, Suśr. *Mūshikāṅka*, m. 'characterized by a rat', N. of Gaṇeśa, L. *Mūshikāṅ-cana*, m. 'riding on a rat', id., L. *Mūshikāñcita*, m. = *mūshikāṅka*, L. *Mūshikāṅka*, m. = *mūsha-kāda*, MBh. *Mūshikāntakṛit*, m. 'mouse-destroyer', a cat, MBh. *Mūshikārāti*, m. = *mūshakārāti*, L. *Mūshikōtkara*, m. a mole-hill, Mṛicch.

Mūshikakā, f. (dimin. of next) little rat or mouse, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 46, Sch.

Mūshikā, f. a rat, mouse, VS. &c. &c.; a kind of leech, Suśr.; a spider, L.; Salvinia Cucullata or Anthericum Tuberosum, L.; a crucible, L. - *dat* or -*danta*, mfn. 'mouse-toothed', having the teeth of a mouse, Pāṇ. v, 4, 145, Sch. - *hairapyika*, m. nickname of a man, Divyāv. - *hayaś* (*mūshikāhu*), f. Anthericum Tuberosum, Car.

Mūshikāra, m. a male mouse, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 120, Pat. (v. l.)

Mūshikikā, f. = *mūshikakā*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 46, Sch.

Mūshita, mfn. = *mūshita*, stolen, robbed, plundered, L.

Mūshi-parpikā, f. Salvinia Cucullata, L.

Mūshī, f. a crucible (see also under *mūsha*).

- *karapa*, n. melting in a crucible, Cat.

Mūshika, m. and (ā) f. = *mūshika*, a rat, mouse, L. - *karpī*, f. Salvinia Cucullata, L.

मूषायण mūshyāyaṇa, mfn. born of unknown parents (= *ajñāta-pitrika*), L. (prob. w.r. for *āmushyāyaṇa*).

मूसरिफ mūsarīṭpha and *mūsarīpha* = *مُصْرِف*, (in astrol.) N. of the fourth Yoga.

मृ mṛi, cl. 6. Ā. (Dhātup. xxviii, 110)

mṛiyāte (epate and m. c. also P. *ti*; cl. I. P. Ā. *marāti*, *mārāte*, RV.; Impv. *marā*, Cāp.; pf. *mamāra*, *mamruḥ*, RV. &c. &c.; p. *mamri-vā*, RV.; Ā. *mamrīre*, BhP.; aor. *amrita*, Subj. *mṛitāhā*, RV. AV.; Pot. *muriya*. AV.; *mṛishī-shā*, Pāṇ. i, 3, 61; fut. *martā*, Gr.; *marishyati*, AV. &c. &c.; °te, MBh.; inf. *marium*, MBh.; R. &c.; *maritave*, AVPāip.; ind. p. *mṛitā*, Br.; -*māram*, MBh.); to die, decess, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. *mriyate* (cf. above; sometimes used impers. with instr.; pf. *manre*; aor. *amārī*), Bhaṭṭ.: Caus. *mārdyati* (m. c. also °te; aor. *amimarati*): Pass. *māryate*, to cause to die, kill, slay, AV. &c. &c.; Desid. of Caus., see *mināryāyishu*: Desid. *mumūṣhātī* (Pāṇ. vii, 1, 102), to wish or be about to die, face death, ŚrS. &c. &c.; Intens. *memriyate*, *mar-marti*, Gr. [Cf. Zd. *mar*, *mareta*; Gk. *βροτός* for *μυρός*; Lat. *mors*, *morior* &c.; Slav. *mŕeti*; Lith. *mirti*; Goth. *maurthr*; Germ. *Mord*, *morden*; Eng. *murder*.]

Mumūṣhā, f. (fr. Desid.) desire of death, impatience of life, MBh.; R. &c.

Mumūṣhu, mfn. wishing or being about to die, moribund, ib.

Mṛitā, mfn. dead, deceased, deathlike, torpid, rigid, RV. &c. &c.; departed, vanished (as consciousness), MBh.; vain, useless, Kāv.; calcined, reduced (said of metals), ib.; n. death, MBh.; R.; = *caitya*, a grave, L.; begging, food or alms obtained by begging, L. - *kambala*, m. a dead man's shroud, Cāṇḍ. - *kalpa*, mfn. almost dead, apparently dead, Yājñ.; MBh.; Daś. - *garbhā*, f. (a woman) whose

fetus dies, Hcat. - *grīha*, n. 'house of the dead,' a tomb, Buddh. - *cela*, n. the garments of the d°, Mn. x, 52. - *jāta*, mfn. born dead, Vishn.; Daś. - *jātaka*, n. N. of wk. - *jīva*, n. Clerodendrum Philomoides, L. - *jivana*, mf(ī)n. raising the dead to life, Kathās. - *dāra*, m. one whose wife is dead, a widower, MW. - *deha*, m. a dead body, corpse, Kathās. - *dhavā*, f. (a woman) whose husband is dead, Up., Sch. - *dhāra* or °*raka*, mfn. bearing a corpse, MBh. - *nandana*, m. a kind of hall with 58 pillars, Vāstuv. - *nātha*, mfn. one whose lord is d°, MBh. - *niryātaka*, m. one who carries out d° bodies, ib. - *pa*, m. a person who guards a d° body, ib. (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 4, 10, Sch.) - *patnikādhāna*, n. N. of wk. - *pā*, m. a person who watches a d° body, a man of the lowest caste who collects d° men's clothes or conveys d° bodies to the river side to be burnt or executes criminals &c., W.; N. of an Asura, MBh. - *putra*, m. one whose son is d°, MW. - *puru-sha-sarīra*, n., - *pūruṣa-deha*, m. a human corpse, Kathās. - *prajā*, f. (a woman) whose children are dead, Mn.; BhP. - *prāya*, mfn. well-nigh dead, MW. - *prīyā*, f. whose beloved is d°, L. - *bhar-trikā*, f. (a woman) whose husband is d°, Kathās. - *bhāva*, m. a state of death, Vas. - *bhraj* (*mṛitā*), mfn. one who has lost the power of erection, AV. - *matta* or °*taka*, m. a jackal, L. - *manas* (*mṛitā*), mfn. unconscious, insensible, AV. - *mā-trika*, mfn. one whose mother is dead, Kathās. - *vat*, ind. like one d° (*ātmānam n° samdarśya*, feigning death), Hit. - *vatsakā*, w.r. for *vatsikā*, q. v., Hcat. - *vatsā* (*mṛitā*), f. whose offspring or new-born child dies, AV.; - *cikitsā*, f. N. of wk. - *vatsikā*, f. = *vatsā*, L. - *vastra-bhṛit*, mfn. wearing a dead man's clothes, Mn. x, 35. - *vār-shika*, m. or n. (?) the period of the short rains (which cease in 24 hours), Buddh. - *vāsa*, m. the day of any one's death, Hcat. - *śāṅkhā*, f. the fear of a person's being dead, W. - *śābda*, m. report of any one's death, AitBr. - *samskāra*, m. funeral rites or ceremonies, L. - *samjivana*, mfn. reviving the dead, Kathās.; (ī), f. revival of a d° person, Cat.; N. of sev. wks.; n. revival of a d° person or bringing the d° to life, MārKP. - *samjivīn*, mfn. reviving the d° (N. of various remedies), Bhpr.; Rāśendrac.; (mī), f. a species of shrub, L.; N. of Comm. - *sū-taka*, m. a partic. preparation of quicksilver, Sarvad. n. bringing forth a still-born child, MaitrUp.; VarBṚS. - *strī*, mfn. one whose wife is d°, AitBr., Comm. - *snāta*, mfn. one who has bathed after a death or funeral, L.; dying immediately after ablation, W. - *snāna*, n. ablation after a death or funeral, L. - *sva-mokṭri*, m. 'letting alone (i.e. not taking) the property of deceased persons', N. of Kumāra-pāla, L. - *hāra* or -*hārin*, m. a carrier of the dead, one who bears a corpse to the funeral pyre, MārKP. *Mṛitāṅga*, n. a dead body (°*ga-lagna*, prob. n. the clothing of a d° b°), Yājñ. *Mṛitāṅgāra*, m. N. of a man, Dhūrtas. *Mṛitāṅda*, n. a seemingly dead or lifeless egg (cf. *mārtāṅda*); (ā), f. (a woman) whose offspring dies, Hcat.; m. the sun, L. (cf. *mṛitāṅda*). *Mṛitādhāna*, n. placing a dead body (on the pyre), MW. *Mṛitāsana*, mfn. 'having lost the power of eating (?)', being of the age of 90 to 100 years, L. (cf. *mṛita-bhraj*). *Mṛitāsana*, n. impurity contracted through the death of any one, Cat. *Mṛitāha*, m. (Vishn.), °*han*, n. (MārKP.) or °*has*, n. (BhP.) the day of any one's death. *Mṛitōtthita*, mfn. died and risen again to life, BhP. *Mṛitōdbhava*, m. the sea, ocean, L. (for *am°*).

Mṛitaka, m. n. a dead man, a corpse, MBh.; BhP.; Vet.; n. death, decess, KātyŚr., Sch.; impurity contracted through the death of a relation, A.

Mṛitakāntaka, m. 'consumer of corpses', a jackal, L.

Mṛiti, f. death, dying, Śrutab.; BhP. &c. - *tat-tva* and -*tattvānusmarapa*, n. N. of wks.

- *rekhā*, f. a line (on the hand) denoting death, Daś. - *sādhana*, mfn. causing death, ib.

Mṛitiman, n. mortality, Kāth.

Mṛityu, m. (very rarely f.) death, dying, RV. &c. &c.; (deaths of different kinds are enumerated, 100 from disease or accident and one natural from old age; ifc. = 'd° caused by or through'); Death personified, the god of d° (sometimes identified with Yama or with Vishnu; or said to be a son of Adharma by Nirṛiti or of Brahma or of Kali or of Mayā; he has also the patronymics Pradhvaṇsana and Sāmparāyaṇa, and is sometimes reckoned among the 11 Rudras, and sometimes regarded as Vyāsa in the 6th Dvāpara or as a teacher &c.), ŚBr.; MBh.; Pur. &c.;

N. of the god of love, L.; of a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhBr.; of the 8th astrol. house, VarBṛS.; of the 17th astrol. Yoga, Col. (*mṛityor haraḥ* and *mṛityor vikarma-bhāse*, N. of Sāman). — **kanyā**, f. the goddess of d°, BrahmaP. — **kara**, mfn. causing d°, VarBṛS. — **kāla**, m. hour of d°, MBh.; R.; — **cihna**, n. pl. N. of wk. — **jīta**, m. 'conqueror of d°', N. of an author (also called *jīd-amṛitēṣa* and *jīd-bhātāraka*), Cat.; N. of wk. — **m-jaya**, mfn. overcoming d° (said of various remedies), Bhpr.; Rasēndrac.; m. (with or without *mantra*) N. of RV. vii, 59, 12, Pañcar.; N. of Śiva, Pañcar.; Prasaṅg.; Rājāt.; of an author (also called *ya-bhātāraka*), Cat.; N. of wk.; — **kokila**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — **japa**, m. muttering the verse RV. vii, 59, 12, Kād.; N. of wk.; — **tā**, f. the state of overcoming d° or of being Śiva, Kāv.; — **tantra**, n. N. of wk.; — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.; — **tva-prakarana**, n., — **dhyāna**, n., — **padhati**, f., — **mānasa**, n., — **yantra**, n., — **vidhāna**, n. (and *na-paddhati*, f.), — **vidhi**, m., — **stotra**, n. (and *tra-vidhāna, n.), — **yādi-homa-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **tūrya**, n. a kind of drum beaten at funeral ceremonies, Rājāt. — **da**, mfn. death-giving, fatal, MW. — **dūta**, m. 'death-messenger', one who brings the news of a death, AV. — **dvāra**, n. the door leading to death, R.; Hit. — **nāśaka**, m. 'd°-avorter', quicksilver, L. — **nāśana**, n. 'd°-destroying', the nectar of immortality, Kathās. — **nivartaka**, mfn. destroying death (Vishṇu), Pañcar. — **patha**, m. a way leading to d°, R.; Rājāt.; BhP. — **pā**, mfn. d°-quaffing (said of Śiva), MBh. — **pāśa**, m. d°'s noose (variously reckoned at 101 or even more than 1000 in number), AV.; TBr. &c. — **pushpa**, m. 'having fatal flowers', the sugarcane (so called because it dies after losing its flowers), L.; bamboo, L. — **pratibaddha**, mfn. subject or liable to d°, BrĀrUp.; Śamk. — **phala**, m. a species of cucumber, L.; (ā or ī), f. Musa Sapientum, L.; n. a sort of fruit considered as poisonous, W. — **bāndhu** (RV., or *mṛityū-bandhu*, TS.), m. companion of d°. — **bija**, m. 'dying after production of seed', the bamboo-cane, L. — **bhaṅguraka**, m. — **tūrya**, q. v., L. — **bhaya**, n. fear of death, Kathās.; danger of death, VarBṛS. — **bhita**, nfn. afraid of death, Kathās. — **bhṛitya**, m. 'servant of death', sickness, disease, L. (cf. *sevaka*). — **mat**, mfn. having death, subject to d°, PraśnUp.; dead, L. — **mahishī-dāna**, n., — **na-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **māra**, m. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 4 Māras, L. — **mṛityu**, m. the death of d° i.e. a remover or preventer of d° (*tva*, n.), — **rāj**, m. the god of d°, MBh. — **rūpini**, f. 'death-formed', mystical N. of the letter ṛ, RāmātUp. — **laṅghanopanishad**, f., — **lāṅgalōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **lāṅgula-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **lāṅgula** = **laṅghanōpanishad** above; — **mantra**, m. N. of wk. — **loka**, m. the world of d° (the 5th of the 7 w°s), ŚāṅkhBr.; w° of the dead, abode of Yama, MBh.; R. — **vañcana**, m. 'death-cheater', N. of Śiva, L.; a raven, L.; Aegle Marmelos, L. — **viṣaya**, m. N. of an elephant, Daś. — **samyamana**, n. or n. of two Yoga postures (= *cūlikā* or *vīrāsana*), L. — **samyuta** (*mṛityū*), mfn. connected with death, subject to d°, TS. — **samjivani**, f. a spell which causes the dead to live, Cat.; — **vidhāna**, n. N. of wk. — **samdhita** or **sammita** (v. l.), nfn. united with death, meeting with d°, MBh. — **sāt**, ind., with *√kṛi* to deliver any one over to d°, MBh. — **suta**, m. 'death's son', N. of a class of comets, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. patr. of Su-nithā, Hariv. — **sūti**, f. 'dying in partition', a female crab, L. — **senā**, f. the army of the god of death, MBh. — **sevaka**, m. — **bhṛitya**, q. v., Gal. — **hetu**, m. cause of death; (*ave*), ind. for the sake of death, in order to kill, BhP. **Mṛityv-ashtaka**, n. N. of wk.*

Mṛityuka, mfn. (ifc.) = *mṛityu*; cf. *sva-ccandana-m*.

मृकण्ड mṛikaṇḍa (and *oḍaka*, L.) or *mṛikaṇḍu*, m. N. of an ancient sage, the father of Mārkaṇḍeya, MārkaP. (cf. Up. i, 38, Sch.)

मृक mṛika &c. See *√mṛic*.

मृक्ष mṛikṣh, weak form of *√mrakṣh*.

मृक्षā, m. (prob.) a curry-comb, comb or any instrument for scraping, RV. viii, 66, 3.

मृक्षaka-nāṭaka, n. N. of a drama.

मृक्षīpī, f. 'tearing up (scil. the ground)', a torrent, RV. x, 98, 6 (others 'a rain cloud').

मृग mṛig (rather Nom. fr. *mṛiga*; cf. *√mārg*, *mṛij*), cl. 4, P., 10 A. (Dhātup. xxvi, 137; xxxv, 46) *mṛigyati*, *mṛigdyate* (m. c. also P. *ti*; pr. p. *mṛigayāṇa*, MBh.), to chase, hunt, pursue, RV. &c. &c.; to seek, search for or through, investigate, examine, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to visit, frequent, MBh.; to seek or strive after, aim at, endeavour to obtain (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to desire or request or ask anything (acc.) from (abl.), *-tas*, gen. with or without *sakāśāt*, Kathās.

Mṛiga, m. (prob. 'ranger', 'rover') a forest animal or wild beast, game of any kind, (esp.) a deer, fawn, gazelle, antelope, stag, musk-deer, RV. &c. &c.; the deer or antelope in the moon (i. e. the spots on the disk supposed to resemble those of an antelope as well as a hare); the d° or ant° in the sky (either the Nakshatra Mṛiga-śiras or the sign of the zodiac Capricorn; also in general the 10th arc of 30° in a circle), Sūryas.; VarBṛS. &c.; an elephant with partic. marks (accord. to L. 'one the secondary marks of whose body are small'), R.; Var.; a large soaring bird, RV. i, 182, 7 &c.; N. of a demon or Vritra in the form of a deer slain by Indra, ib. i, 80, 7 &c.; of a celestial being (occupying a partic. place in an astrol. house divided into 81 compartments), VarBṛS.; Hcat.; of a partic. class of men whose conduct in coitus resembles that of the roebuck, L.; of the district in Śāka-dvīpa inhabited principally by Brāhmanas, MBh. (B. *maṅga*); of the Brāhmanas of Śāka-dvīpa themselves, VP. (v. l. *maga*); of a horse of the Moon, VP.; musk (= *mṛiga-nābhi* or *-mada*), VarBṛS.; a partic. Aja-pāla sacrifice, L.; search, seeking, asking, requesting, L.; (ā), f. = *mṛiga-vi-tthi*, L.; (ī), f. a female deer or antelope, doe, Hariv.; R. &c.; N. of the mythical progenitress of antelopes, MBh.; R.; Pur.; a partic. class of women, L.; a kind of metre, Col.; a partic. gait of a dancing girl, Samgit.; demoniacal possession, epilepsy, L. — **kāka**, m. du. a deer and a crow, MW. — **kānana**, n. a forest abounding in game, park, Kathās. — **ketana**, m. the moon, Alanikārav. — **kāhira**, n. doe's milk, g. *kukkuty-ādi* (cf. *mṛigī-ḥ*). — **gartaśrayāp-cara**, mfn. containing wild beasts and animals living in holes and aquatic animals, Mn. vii, 72. — **gāmini**, f. Embelia Ribes, L. — **grahana**, n. the capture of a deer, Mn. v, 130. — **gharma-ja**, m. the substance called 'civet', Gal. — **cakra**, n. the zodiac(?), Divyāv. — **carṁiya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **caryā**, f. the acting like a deer (a kind of penance), MBh. — **cārin**, mfn. acting like a deer (as certain devotees; cf. *go-c*), ib. — **cirbhīṣā**, f. coloquintida, L. — **cal-ṭaka** (l), m. a wild cat, pole-cat, W. — **jambuka**, m. du. a deer and a jackal, MW. — **jala**, n. 'deer-water', mirage (see *irish*), MW.; — **snāna**, n. bathing in the waters of a nūr° (a term for any impossibility), ib. — **jāti**, f. pl. the deer species, whole race of d°, MBh. — **jālikā**, f. a net for snaring game, L. — **jivana**, m. one who lives by hunting, a hunter, MBh. — **taṅka**, m. 'a deer as a mark' or 'deer-marked', the moon, Āryabha, Sch. — **tīrtha**, n. 'animal-track', N. of the path by which the priests at the end of the Savana leave the sacred place to attend to their bodily wants, ŚrS. — **trish** (L.), — **trishā** (Kām.), — **trishpā** (Hit.; Dhūrtas.), — **trishpī** (BhP.), or **trishpikā** (R.; Śak. &c.), f. 'deer-thirst', mirage, vapour floating over sands or deserts, fancied appearance of water in deserts. — **toya**, n. the water of a mirage, Nilak. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a d°, R.; Pur. — **danā** or *śaka*, m. 'animal-biter', a hunting-dog, dog, L. — **darpa**, m. musk, VarBṛS., Sch. — **dāva**, m. 'deer-park', N. of the place where Gautama Buddha first preached, MW. 402. — **dris**, m. the zodiacal sign Capricorn, L.; f. a fawn-eyed woman, Pañcat.; Śis.; Rājāt. &c. — **dyut**, mfn. attacking or hunting a deer, Bhāṭṭ.; — **dyū**, mfn. delighting or taking pleasure in d°, ib.; m. a hunter, W. — **dvija**, m. pl. beasts and birds, Mn. v, 20. — **dvish**, m. a lion, A. — **dhara**, m. 'having deer-like marks', the moon, Śis.; N. of a minister of Prasena-jit, Buddh. — **dharmā** (Tāṇḍya-Br., Sch.), — **dharmān** (Tāṇḍya-Br.), mfn. having the nature of game. — **dhūma**, m. or n. (?) N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — **dhūta** or *taka*, m. 'animal-deceiver', a jackal, L. — **nayanā**, f. a fawn-eyed woman, MW. — **nābhi**, m. 'deer's navel', musk, Ritus.; Kum. &c.; a musk-deer, Ragh. (cf. *nābhi*); — **ja**, mf(ā)n. coming from the m°-d°, Subh.; (ā), f. musk, L.; — **maya**, mf(ā)n. made of musk, Hariv. — **nir-moka-vasana**, mfn. clothed in the cast-off skin of

a deer, MBh. — **netra**, mf(ā)n. having the Nakshatra Mṛiga for a leader, BrahmaP.; Malamāsāt.; (ā), f. a woman with eyes like a fawn's, L. — **pakṣin**, m. pl. beasts and birds, Mn.; Suśr. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the beasts', a lion, Hariv.; BhP. &c.; a tiger, MBh.; 'antelope's lord', a roebuck, Hariv.; — **ga-mandā**, f. (with Buddhists) N. of a goddess, Kālac. — **pada**, n. = *mṛigyaḥ padam*, g. *kukkuty-ādi*. — **pālikā**, f. a jackal-like musk-deer, L. — **pipu**, m. 'deer-marked', the moon, L. — **pota** (MW.) or *taka* (R.), n. a young deer, fawn. — **prabhu**, m. 'lord of beasts', the lion, Kathās. — **priya**, m. Jasminum Sambac, L.; a species of grass, L. — **prē-kṣin**, mfn. looking at (anything) like a deer, having the eyes of a d°, Ragh. (cf. *prika-p*). — **bandhinī**, f. a net for snaring game, L. — **bālaka**, m. a young deer, BhP. — **bhākṣhā**, f. Nardostachys Jatamansi, L. — **bhojanī**, f. coloquintida, Suśr. — **mattaka**, m. a jackal, L. — **mada**, m. (also pl.) musk, Git.; Śrutab. &c.; — **vāsā**, f. a m°-bag, L. — **manda**, m. a class of elephants, R.; (ā), f. N. of the mythical progenitress of lions, Śrīmaras (and Camaras), MBh.; R. (cf. *-vatī*). — **mandra**, m. a class of elephants, R. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. produced or coming from wild animals, Nir. — **māṇsa**, n. deer's flesh, venison, MW. — **māṭrika**, m., — **kā**, f. a species of wild animal, Car.; Suśr.; (ā), f. a kind of red-coloured hare-like deer, L. — **māsa**, m. the month Mārgaśīrṣa, VarBṛS. — **mukha**, m. the zodiacal sign Capricorn, VarBṛ. (cf. *mṛigadya*). — **yūtha**, n. a herd of deer, R.; — **pa**, m. lord of the herd of deer, MBh. — **raśā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **rāj**, m. 'king of beasts', a lion, R.; BhP. &c.; the zodiacal sign Leo, L.; a tiger, Nal. — **rāja**, m. 'king of beasts', a lion, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; the zodiacal sign Leo, VarBṛS.; a tiger, MBh.; the moon (see *ja-lakṣman*); N. of a poet, Cat.; — **tā**, f. dominion over the beasts, Vcar.; — **dhārin**, m. N. of Śiva, Vikr.; — **lakṣman**, mfn. having the mark or name of lion or the moon, Vepit. — **rājini**, f. N. of a Gandharva maid, Kāraṇḍ. — **rā-ṭikā**, f. a species of medicinal plant (eaten also as a pot-herb), L. — **ripu**, m. 'enemy of wild animals', the lion, L.; the sign Leo, Gaṇit. — **rūpin**, mfn. deer-shaped, being in the form of an antelope, MW. — **rocana**, f. a yellow pigment prepared from the bile of a deer, Vikr. (cf. *go-r°*). — **roma-ja**, mfn. 'produced from animal's hair', woolen, L. — **rksha** (m° + *riksha*), n. sg. an antelope or a bear, R. — **lakṣman**, m. deer-marked, the moon, Kathās. — **lāñchana**, m. id., Kād.; Vikr.; Dhūrtas.; — **ja**, m. 'son of the moon', the planet Mercury, VarBṛS. — **lipsu**, nfn. wishing to catch or kill a deer, MBh. — **lekṣā**, f. a deer-like streak on the moon, Ragh. — **locana**, m. 'deer-eyed', the moon, MW.; (ā or ī), f. a fawn-eyed woman, L. — **lomika**, mfn. 'inade of the hair of animals', woolen, Vishp. — **vatī**, f. N. of the mythical progenitress of bears and Śrīmaras, R. — **vadhājīva** or *vin*, m. 'one who lives by killing wild animals', a huntsman, L. — **vadhū**, f. a female deer, doe, Kāv. — **vana**, n. a forest abounding in wild animals, a park, Ragh.; — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **varman**, m. N. of a nian, L. — **val-labha**, m. 'liked by deer', a species of grass, L. — **vāhana**, m. 'having a d° for a vehicle', the god of wind (sometimes so represented), wind, L. — **vī-thikā** or *thi*, f. 'deer-track', N. of that portion of the moon's course which includes the constellations Śravaṇa and Śata-bhishaj and Pūrva-bhadrapadā, VP. (cf. *mṛigākhyā*). — **vainika**, n. a partic. posture in sitting, Cat. — **vyādha**, m. a huntsman, MBh.; Rājāt.; the dog-star, Sirius, AitBr.; Sūryas.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of one of the 11 Rudras, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; — **kāthānaka**, n. N. of ch. of the Nārada-purāṇa (called also *mṛigopākhyāna*); — **sarpa-sūkara**, m. pl. a deer, hunter, snake and boar, MW. — **vyādhiya**, n. N. of ch. of the Vāsishta-rāmāyaṇa. — **vyāla-nisheṭita**, mfn. infested by wild beasts and serpents, MBh. — **śaphā**, m. a stag's hoof, MaitrS. — **śāyikā**, f. the recumbent posture of an antelope (*śayita* °kām, 'let him lie as still as an ant°'), MBh. — **śā-va** (comp. or ifc.) — **śāvaka** (VarBṛS.), m. a young deer, fawn; — *vākṣhī*, f. a fawn-eyed woman, MBh.; R. &c. — **śira**, n. (Jyot.) or *rā*, f. (L.) the Nakshatra Mṛiga-śiras. — **śiras** (*mṛigā*), n. N. of the 3rd (or 5th) Nakshatra (q. v.) containing 3 stars (one of which is α Orionis); it is figured by an antelope's head, AV.; GṛŚrS.; VarBṛS.; mfn. born under that Naksh., Pāp. iv, 3, 37, Sch.; m. a partic. position of the hands, Cat. — **śirśā**, n. the Nakshatra Mṛiga-śiras, TS.; Br.; BhP.; mfn. born under

that N^o, VarBrS. (v. l. *mārgas*, *mārgasīra*); m. the mouth *Mārgasīra*, ib.; a partic. position of the hands (also *śhaka*), Cat.; N. of a serpent-king, Kāraṇḍ. — *śirshaṇ*, n. the Naksh^o *Mṛiga-śiras*, L. — *śringa*, n. a stag's horn, Vait.; -*vratin*, m. pl. N. of a Buddhist sect, Buddh. — *śreshtha*, m. 'best of beasts', 'chief of animals', a tiger, MBh. — *saktha*, n. = *mṛigasya sakthi*, Pān. v. 4, 98. — *sattama*, m. the best of antelopes, MW. — *sattra*, n. N. of a festival lasting 19 days, TāṇḍyaBr. — *siṅghaka*, m. a species of small lion, L. — *sūkara*, m. du. a deer and a boar, MW. — *han* or *hantri*, m. 'deer-slayer', a huntsman, MBh.; BhP. **Mṛigākshī**, f. a fawn-eyed woman, Megh.; Rājat. &c.; colouquintida, L. — *tri-yāmā*, L. **Mṛigākharā**, m. the lair or den of a wild animal, TS.; TBr. &c. **Mṛigākhyā**, mf (ā)n. named after a deer (*yā vithi*, a portion of the moon's course which comprises 3 constellations beginning with Maitra), VarBrS. **Mṛigāṅka**, m. 'deer-marked', the moon, Mfich.; VarBr.; Rājat.; camphor, L.; the wind, L. (cf. *mṛiga-vāhana*); N. of a sword, Kathās.; of a man, Vās., Introd.; -*gupta*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; -*tanaya*, m. N. of the planet Mercury, VarBr., Comm.; -*datta*, m. N. of various men, Kathās.; Cat.; -*dattīya*, mfn. relating to *Mṛigāṅka-datta*, Kathās.; -*bandhu*, m. the god of love, Bālar.; -*maṇi*, m. the stone Candra-kānta, Kād.; -*mālā*, f. N. of a woman, Vāsant.; -*mūrti*, m. 'having a deer-spotted form', the moon, Śis.; -*mauli*, m. N. of Śiva, Prasannar.; -*rasa*, m. a partic. mixture, Cat.; -*raksha* (rik^o), n. the Nakshatra *Mṛiga-śiras*, VarYogay.; -*lekha*, m., *°kha-kathā*, f. N. of wks.; -*lekha*, f. N. of the daughter of a king of the Vidyā-dharas, Kathās.; of a woman, Hāsya.; -*vati*, f. N. of various princesses (and of one of the Vidyā-dharas), Kathās.; Cat.; -*sataka*, n. N. of wk.; -*senā*, m. N. of a king of the Vidyā-dharas, Kathās. **Mṛigāṅkaka**, m. N. of a sword (= *mṛigāṅka*), Kathās. (w.r. *mṛigāṅga*). **Mṛigāṅgana**, f. a female deer, doe, Kum. **Mṛigājina**, n. a deer-skin, V. **Mṛigājiva**, m. 'subsisting by wild animals', a huntsman, L.; a hyena, L. **Mṛigātavi**, f. = *mṛiga-kānana*, q.v., Kām. **Mṛigāṇḍakī** or *°da-jā*, f. musk, L. **Mṛigād**, m. 'animal-devourer', a tiger, L. **Mṛigāda**, m. a hyena, L.; (ī), f. a thick cucumber, L. **Mṛigādāna**, m. 'animal-devourer', a hyena, L.; a hunting leopard, L.; (ī), f. colouquintida, Suśr.; Sida Rhombifolia, L.; = *saha-devī*, L. **Mṛigādhipa**, m. 'king of animals', a lion, Hariv.; Pañcat. &c. **Mṛigādhipa**, m. 'dominion over wild animals', Pañcat. **Mṛigādhirāja**, m. = *°dhipa*, q.v., Ragh. **Mṛigāntaka**, m. 'animal-destroyer', a hunting leopard, L. **Mṛigārāti**, m. an enemy or pursuer of deer, a lion, Kathās.; a dog, L. **Mṛigāri**, m. 'enemy of wild animals', a lion or tiger, Kathās.; a dog, L.; a species of Moringa with red blossoms, L. **Mṛigāvatī**, f. N. of Dīkshāyāni on the Yamunā, Cat.; of sev. princesses, Kathās.; Rājat.; Inscr.; -*caritra*, n. N. of wk. **Mṛigāvidh** (or *°gā-v*), m. 'deer-killer', a huntsman, L. **Mṛigāsana**, m. a lion, A. **Mṛigāshtaka**, n. N. of wk. **Mṛigāsya**, mfn. having the face or head of a d^o, VarBr.; m. the sign Capricorn, L. (cf. *mṛiga-mukha*). **Mṛigēksha**, n. a deer's eye, an eye like a deer's, Kāvyaḍ.; (ā), f. a fawn-eyed woman, VarBrS.; colouquintida, L. **Mṛigēndra**, m. 'king of beasts', a lion, Bhag.; Hariv.; R. &c.; the sign Leo, VarBrS.; a tiger, MBh.; 2 partic. metre, Col.; a house lying to the south (?), L.; N. of a king, VP.; of an author, Sarvad.; (prob.) n. N. of Mṛigēndra's wk.; of a Tantra; -*caṭaka*, m. a falcon, L.; -*tā*, f. dominion over wild animals, Pañcat.; -*mukha*, n. a lion's mouth, MW.; a partic. metre, Col.; -*vyishabha*, m. du. a lion and a bull, MW.; -*svatī-karna*, m. N. of a king, VP.; -*śāna*, n. 'lion's seat', a throne, L. (cf. *siṅhās*); -*śāya*, mfn. lion-faced (N. of Śiva), Śivag.; -*śrōtara*, n. N. of wk. **Mṛigēndrāpi**, f. Gendurasa Vulgaris, L. **Mṛigēbha**, n. sg. an antelope and (or) an elephant, Mn. xii, 67. **Mṛig-ervāru**, m. or n. (?) colouquintida, Suśr.; m. a species of animal, MW.; a white deer, W. **Mṛig-ervāruka**, m. a species of animal dwelling in holes or caves, Suśr. **Mṛigēsa** or *°sa-varman*, m. N. of a man, L. **Mṛigēśvara**, m. 'lord of beasts', a lion, VarBrS.; the sign Leo, VarBr. **Mṛigēshtha**, m. a species of jasmine, L. **Mṛigārvāru**, m. or n. colouquintida, Suśr. **Mṛigārvāruka**, m. = *mṛig-ervā*, q.v., Suśr. **Mṛigōttama**, m. best of antelopes, a very beautiful deer, R.; n. the Nakshatra *Mṛiga-śiras*, MBh.;

°māṅga, n. 'deer-head', the Nakshatra *Mṛiga-śiras*, L. **Mṛigōdbhava**, m. musk, L. **Mṛigōpā-khyāna**, n. = *mṛiga-vyādhā-kathānaka*. **Mṛigāṇā**, f. seeking, research, L. **Mṛiganyū**, mfn. hunting wild animals, RV. x, 40, 4. **Mṛigaya**, m. N. of a demon conquered by Indra, RV.; (ā), f., see below. **Mṛigayās**, m. a wild animal, RV. ii, 38, 7. **Mṛigayā**, f. hunting, the chase (acc. with *√at*, *gam*, *car* &c., dat. with *√yā*, *nir-√yā* and *vi-√har*, to go hunting), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Chase personified (as one of the attendants of Revanta), VarBrS. — *kṛidana*, n. — *kṛidā*, f. the pleasure of hunting, Kām. — *dharma*, m. the law or rules of hunting, MBh. — *yāna*, n. the going out to hunt, hunting, Kām. — *°raṇya* (*°yāra*), n. a hunting-forest, park, preserve, ib. (cf. *mṛiga-kānana*). — *rasa*, m. the pleasure of the chase, Vet. — *vana*, n. = *°raṇya*, Kathās. — *viḥāra*, m. = *°kṛidā*, Kāv.; mfn. = next, BhP. — *viḥārin*, mfn. delighting in the chase, Sak. — *vesha*, m. a hunting-garment, ib. — *vyasana*, n. a hunting-accident, Kām. — *śila*, mfn. devoted to the chase, addicted to hunting, Sak. **Mṛigayū**, m. a huntsman, AV. &c. &c.; a jackal, L.; N. of Brahmā, L. **Mṛigava**, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. **Mṛigavya**, n. hunting, the chase, Rājat.; MārKp.; the butt or mark in archery, a target, W. **Mṛigāra**, m. N. of the author of AV. iv, 23, 29, Anukr.; of a minister of Prasena-jit, Buddh.; n. (?) = next, Kauś. — *śūta*, n. the hymns AV. iv, 23-29. **Mṛigāreshī**, f. N. of TS. iv, 7, 15 and (prob.) of AV. iv, 23-29; -*padhati*, f. — *prayoga*, m. — *hauṭra*, n.; *°ty-ādi-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. **Mṛigita**, mfn. chased, pursued, sought, searched for, L. **Mṛigī**, f. (of *mṛiga* above) a female deer, doe. — *knḍā*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — *keḥira*, n. milk of a doe, Āpast. (cf. *mṛiga-k*). — *tva*, n. the state or condition of a female deer or doe, MārKp. — *dris*, f. a fawn-eyed woman, Bhartṛ.; Rājat. &c. — *pati*, m. 'husband of the woman called Mṛigī', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. — *locanā*, f. = *°dris*, q.v., Chandom. **Mṛigā**, f. N. of the mother of Rāma Māgaveya, AitBr. (Sīy.) **Mṛigya**, mfn. to be hunted after or sought for or found out, Kāv.; Pur.; to be striven after or aimed at (*a-m*), Kum.; to be investigated, questionable, uncertain, Vām. **मृच** 1. *mṛic* (cf. *√marc*), cl. 10. P. *mared-yati* (cl. 4. P. *mṛicyati* [?], JaimBr.; Prec. *mṛik-shīsha*), to hurt, injure, annoy, RV.; AV.; GrS. **Mṛiktā**, mfn. hurt &c. (cf. *d-mṛikta*). — *vāhas* (*mṛiktā*), m. (with *Dvīta Atreya*) N. of the author of RV. v, 18. 2. **Mṛico**, f. threatening or injury, RV. viii, 67, 9 (Sāy. 'a snare'). **Mṛicaya**, mfn. liable to destruction or decay, perishable, AitBr. **मृचय** *mṛic-caya* &c. See under 1. *mṛid*, p. 830, col. 1. **मृच** *mṛich*, cl. 6. Ā. *mṛicchate*, to pass away, perish, KaushUp. **मृज** 1. *mṛij* (cf. *√marj*, *mārj* and *mṛis*), cl. 2. P. *mārshī* (Ved. also Ā. *mṛishī*) and cl. 6. P. Ā. *mṛijāti*, *°te*, 3. pl. *mṛijhata*, RV.; Pot. *mṛijhyāt*, ŚBr.; cl. 1. P. Ā. *mārjati*, *°te*, MBh.; pf. *mamārjya*, *amārjī*, AV. &c.; 3. pl. *mamārjyuh*, MBh.; *māmṛijuh*, RV.; Ā. *māmṛijyē*, *°jita*, ib.; aor. *amṛikshat*, *°shata*, RV.; MBh.; *amārshīt* and *amārjīt*, Br.; fut. *mṛashāt*, Br.; *mārshāt* or *mārjāt*, Gr.; *mṛakshyate* or *mārshyate*, Br. &c.; *māmṛishyati*, Gr.; inf. *mārshyām*, *mārshyām* and *mārjyām*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *mṛishyā*, AV.; -*mṛijya*, AV.; -*mārjya*, Kāv.; to wipe, rub, cleanse, polish, clean, purify, embellish, adorn (Ā. also 'one's self'), RV. &c. &c.; to make smooth, curry (e. g. a horse or other animal), RV.; to stroke, R.; to wipe off or out, remove, destroy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to wipe off or transfer (impurity, debt &c.) from one's self upon (loc.), AV.; to carry away, win, RV. i, 174, 4; (*mārshī*), to go, Naigh. ii, 14 (Nir. xiii, 3); Caus. or cl. 10. *marjayati*, *°te* (Ved., *mārjyati*, *°te*, Br. &c.; aor. *amamārjat*, Gr.; *amimṛijanta*, Br.; Pass. *mārjyate*, Kāv.), to wipe, rub,

cleanse, purify, adorn, RV. &c. &c.; to wipe off, remove, destroy, Yājñ.; Bhartṛ.; (*marjayate*), to move about, roam, RV. vii, 39, 3 (Siy.); Desid. *mimārjishati* and *mimṛikshati*, Gr.; Intens. *marmṛijīti* (°jind, *°janta*, p. *°jand*), *marmṛijyāte*, RV.; AV.; *marmṛijyāte*, Br.; *marmārshīti*, Gr.; to rub or wipe off, clean, purify (Ā. also 'one's self'). [Cf. Gk. *δ-μύρνονμι*, *δ-μύρω*, *δ-μύρωμι*; Lat. *mulgere*; Slav. *mlešti*; Lith. *mīsti*; Germ. *melken*, *Milch*; Eng. *milk*.] 2. **Mṛij** (īc), see *dharma-mṛij*. **Mṛija**, mfn. (īc.) wiping off, removing, destroying (in *avadya-m*), BhP.; m. a kind of drum, L.; (ā), f., see next. **Mṛijā**, f. wiping, cleansing, washing, purification, ablution, Hariv.; Naish.; purity, cleanliness, MBh.; Kāv.; a pure skin, clear complexion, Suśr.; complexion (= *chāyā*), VarBrS. — *nagara*, n. N. of a town, Kshītis. — *°nvaya* (*mṛijānv*), mfn. possessing cleanliness, clean, Bhāṭṭ. — *vat*, mfn. possessed of cl^o, MBh. — *varṇa-bala-prada*, mfn. causing a clear complexion, colour and strength, Suśr. — *viḥina*, mfn. destitute of cl^o, uncleanly, unclean, R. — *hina*, mfn. id., MBh. **Mṛijōpēta**, mfn. = *mṛijā-vat*, Pañcar. **Mṛijita**, mfn. wiped, wiped off, removed, BhP. **Mṛijya**, mfn. to be wiped or wiped off or removed, Bhāṭṭ. 1. **Mṛishṭā**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 831, col. 1) washed, cleansed, polished, clean, pure (lit. and fig.), RV. &c. &c.; smeared, besmeared with (instr.), R.; Naish.; prepared, dressed, savoury, dainty, R.; Hariv.; Var. (cf. *mishṭa*); sweet, pleasant, agreeable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. pepper, L. — *kundala*, mfn. wearing polished or bright earrings, BhP. — *gandha*, m. (prob.) an agreeable smell or savour, Suśr.; -*pavana*, m. a fragrant wind, VarBrS. — *tama*, mfn. exceedingly delicate or savoury, Suśr. — *yaśas*, mfn. of pure glory or renown, BhP. — *inūcīta*, mfn. torn up and washed (as a root), g. *rāja-dantīdī*. — *vat*, mfn. containing a form of *√1. mṛij*, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *vākya*, mfn. speaking sweetly, VarBrS. (v. l. *mishṭa-v*). — *śalāka*, prob. w. r. for *aśka-śalāka* (an umbrella) having eight ribs, Hcat. — *salila*, mfn. having bright or pure water, MBh. **Mṛishṭānnulepana**, mfn. smeared with ointment, R. **Mṛishṭāśana**, mfn. eating dainty food, Vishn., Sch. **Mṛishṭāśin**, mfn. id., Vishn. 1. **Mṛishṭi**, f. (for 2. see p. 831, col. 1) cleansing, preparation, dressing (of food), MaitrS.; Kāth.; a savoury repast, Mn. iii, 255. **Mṛishṭeruka**, mfn. eating dainties or delicacies, luxurious, selfish, L.; liberal, L. **मृइ** *mṛid* (RV. *mṛil*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 38) *mṛidati* (*mṛilati*); once Ā. *mṛidāse*, Kāth.; cl. 9. P. *mṛidānti* (xxxii, 44), cl. 10. *mṛidayati* (*mṛilayati*), *°te*; *mṛidayati* (?), xxxii, 117 (pf. *mamarṭa*, Gr.; *mamṛidyuh*, RV.; aor. *amarṭit*, Gr.; fut. *marṭiṭā*, *°dīshyati*, ib.; inf. *marṭitum*, ib.; ind. p. *mṛititvā*, Pān. i, 2, 7), to be gracious or favourable, pardon, spare (with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing), RV. &c. &c.; to treat kindly, make happy, rejoice, delight (with acc.), BhP.; Caus. *marṭayati* (aor. *amimṛidat* or *amamarṭat*), Gr.; Desid. *mimārṭishati*, ib.; Intens. *marmṛidyate*, *marmarṭit*, ib. **Mṛida**, mfn. showing compassion or mercy, gracious, Kāth.; ĀsvGr.; m. N. of Agni at the Pūrṇahuti, Gṛihyas.; of Śiva, Śivag.; (ā or ī), f. N. of Pārvatī, L. **°dāna**, n. showing comp^o, pardoning, blessing, BhP. **°dāya**, see *a-mṛidaya*. **°dāya**, mfn. showing comp^o, favouring (superl. *°yāt-tama*), RV. **°dāyāku**, mfn. merciful, kind, ib. **°dāru**, m. N. of a man, g. *bidḍi*. **°dānī**, f. 'wife of Mṛida or Śiva', N. of Pārvatī, Kathās.; -*kānta*, n. 'P^o's loved one', N. of Śiva, Bālar.; -*tantra*, n. N. of wk.; -*pati* and *°nīṣvara*, m. 'P^o's lord', N. of Śiva, Prab.; Git.; Hāsya. **°dīṭṛi**, mfn. one who shows compassion or favour, AV. (cf. *marṭitṛi*). **°dīkḥa**, n. comp^o, favour, RV.; N. of a Vāsisṭha (author of ix, 97, 25-27; x, 150), RAnukr.; N. of Śiva, L.; a deer, L.; a fish, L. **Mṛilaya**, *°layāku*, *°lika*. See *mṛidaya* &c. **मृण** *mṛiṇ* (cf. *√mṛi*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 41) *mṛiṇḍti*, to crush, smash, slay, kill, RV.; AV.; to thread, winnow, ŚBr. **Mṛiṇāla**, n. (also m., g. *ardharēddi*; and ī, f., MBh.; R.; cf. Up. i, 117, Sch.) 'liable to be crushed,'

the edible fibrous root of some kinds of lotus (f. according to some 'a smaller root'), a lotus-fibre, fibre attached to the stalk of a water-lily, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. the root of Andropogon Muriatus, L. — **kaṇṭha**, m. a partic. aquatic bird, Car. — **ko-mala**, mfn. delicate like a lotus-fibre, Vikr. — **dha-vala**, mfn. white like a lotus-fibre, BhP. — **pattra**, n. sg. lotus-fibre and leaves, Kāv. — **bhaṅga**, m. a bit of a lotus-fibre, Ragh. — **bhaṅjam**, ind. (with *√bhañj*) as if one were to break a lotus-fibre, Bālār. — **maya**, m(f) n. consisting of lotus-fibres, Kād. — **latikā**, f. a lotus-tendrill or stalk, Kāv. — **vat**, mfn. possessing lotus-fibres, Śāk. — **valaya**, m. or n. a lotus-fibre as a bracelet, ib. — **vallī**, f. = *latikā*, Harav. — **sūtra**, n. (Kum.). — **hāra**, m. (Ratnāṅg.) a lotus-fibre as a necklace. **मृणालाङ्गदा**, n. = *mṛṇāla-valaya*, Kathās. **मृणालासवा**, m. a decoction of lotus-fibres, Suśr.

मृणालाका, (ifc.) a lotus-root or fibre, Kathās.; (ifcā), f., see next.

मृणालिका, f. id., Ratnāṅg.; N. of a woman, Vās. Introd. — **pelava**, mfn. as delicate as a lotus-fibre, Kum. — **māya**, m(f) n. consisting of lotus-fibres, Naish.; Kād.

मृणालि, m. a lotus, L.; (ifc.) f. a lotus plant or a group of lotuses, Ragh.; Kād.

मृमय *mṛiṇ-maya*, w. r. for *mṛiṇ-m*^o, col. 3.

मृत् *mṛit*, *mṛit-kaṇa* &c. See below.

मृत् *mṛita* &c. See p. 827, col. 2.

मृतरद *mṛitaṇḍa*, m. N. of the father of the sun, L.; the sun, L. (cf. *mṛitāṇḍa*).

मृतामद *mṛitāmada*, m. blue vitriol, L.

मृतालक *mṛitālaka*, *mṛitāla* and *laka*, n. a kind of loam or clay, L.

मृयच *mṛityava*, w. r. for *mṛit-paca*.

मृयु *mṛityu* &c. See p. 827, col. 3.

मृत्ता *mṛitsā*, *mṛitsna*. See col. 2.

मृद I. *mṛid* (cf. *√mrad* and *mṛiḍ*), cl. 9. P. *mṛidānāti* (cl. 1. P. A. *mṛdati*, *te*, MBh.; cf. Naigh. ii, 14; pf. P. *mamarda*, 3. pl. *mamṛiduh* or *mamarduh*, A. *mamṛide*, MBh.; aor. *amardit*, Gr.; fut. *mardishyati*, *te*, ib.; inf. *marditum*, MBh.; *tos*, Br.; *-mradē*, ib.; ind. p. *mṛiditvā*, Pāṇ. i, 2, 7; *-mṛidyā*, Br. &c.; *-mardam*, Kāv.), to press, squeeze, crush, pound, smash, trample down, tread upon, destroy, waste, ravage, kill, slay, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to rub, stroke, wipe (e.g. the forehead), ib.; to rub into, mingle with (instr.), Suśr.; to rub against, touch, pass through (a constellation), VarBrS.; to overcome, surpass, Bhaṭṭi.: Caus. *mardayati* (m. c. also *te*; aor. *amṛidat* or *amamardat*), to press or squeeze hard, crush, break, trample down, oppress, torment, plague, destroy, kill, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to rub, Kāv.; Kathās.; to cause to be trampled down, KātyŚr., Sch.: Desid. *mimardishati*, to desire to crush or pound, MBh.: Intens. *marmartti* (only Impr. *ottu*, RV. ii, 23, 6), to crush, grind down, destroy; *marmartti* and *marmṛidyate*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *μαλδ-ίνω* and under *mṛidu*.]

3. **Mr̥io**, in comp. for 2. *mṛid*. — **caya**, m. a heap of earth, KātyŚr., Sch. — **chakaṭikā** (for *śak*^o), f. 'clay-cart', N. of a celebrated Sanskrit drama (supposed to be one of the oldest) by king Śūdraka; — *setu*, m. N. of a Comm. on it by Lalla-dikshita. — **chilā-maya** (for *śil*^o), m(f) n. made of clay and stone, Pañcar.

Mr̥it, in comp. for 2. *mṛid*. — **kana**, m. a small lump or clod of earth or clay (*-tā*, f.), Kāv. — **kara**, n. a worker in clay, potter, L. — **karmaṇ**, n. work in clay; *-ma-sampanna*, mfn. coated with clay, Car. — **kānya**, n. an earthen vessel, L. — **kirā**, f. 'earth-scattering', an earth-worm or kind of cricket, L. — **kshāra**, n. a radish, L. — **khana**, m. a clay-pit, ĀpŚr. — **khaliṇī**, f. a species of plant (= *carma-kaśā*), L. — **toya**, n. pl. earth and water. — **paca**, m. 'clay-moulder', a potter, MaitrUp. — **pātrā**, n. an earthen vessel, MaitrS. — **piṇḍā**, m. a clod of earth, lump of clay, ŚBr. &c.; *-tas*, ind. from a lump of clay, MBh.; *-budhi*, m. 'clod-pated', a fool, blockhead, Śāk. — **prakṣhepa**, m. scattering earth over anything (for purification), Mn. v, 125. — **phali**, f. *Costus Speciosus* or *Arabicus*, L. — **stoma**, m. a heap of earth, VarYogay., Sch.

Mr̥itūlā, f. earth, clay, loam, VS. &c. &c. (ibc.

also a); a kind of fragrant earth, L.; aluminous slate, L. — **cūrṇa**, n. mould, powdered earth, L. — **vata**, n. (VP.). — **vatī**, f. (Kād.) N. of a town.

Mr̥itsā, f. good earth or soil, Pāṇ. v, 4, 40; a kind of fragrant earth, L.; aluminous slate, L.

Mr̥itsna, m. n. dust, powder, Suśr.; (*ā*), f., see next.

Mr̥itsnā, f. clay, loam, BhP.; good earth or clay, excellent soil, Pāṇ. v, 4, 40; a kind of fragrant e^o, L.; aluminous slate, BhPr. — **bhāṇḍaka**, n. a partic. earthenware vessel, L.

2. **Mr̥id**, f. earth, soil, clay, loam, VS. &c. &c.; a piece of e^o, lump of clay, Mn. v, 136; a kind of fragrant e^o, L.; aluminous slate, L. — **āhvayā**, f. a k^o of frag^o e^o, L. — **ga**, m. being in the e^o, growing in clay, Kāv. — **ghaṭa**, m. an earthen pot or pitcher, Pañcat. — **dāru-śaila**, mfn. made of clay or wood or stone, Hcat. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. a vessel of clay, earthenware; *ādvaśesham*, ind. (to steal) so that only an earthen vessel is left, Daś.

Mr̥idamga, n. (prob. fr. *mṛidam* + *ga*, 'going about while being beaten'; cf. *mardala* and Ūp. i, 120, Sch.) a kind of drum, tabour, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; noise, din, L.; a bamboo cane, L.; (*ī*), f. a species of plant (= *ghoshātākī*), L. — **phala**, m. the bread fruit-tree, L.; n. *Luffia Acutangula*, Car. — **phaliṇī**, f. = *mṛidamgi*, L.

Mr̥idamga, n. a species of metre, Piṅg., Sch.

Mr̥idava, n. (in dram.) contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with dement, Daśar.; Pratāp.

Mr̥idā, f. clay, loam, earth, SvetUp. — **kara**, m. a thunderbolt, W.

Mr̥idi, m. N. of a man (cf. *mārdēya*).

Mr̥iditā, mfn. pressed, squeezed, crushed, broken, trampled down, laid waste, AV. &c. &c.; rubbed, Kāv.; Suśr.; rubbed off, wiped away, removed, destroyed, ChUp.; BhP. — **kukshika**, mfn. (with *dū-va*) N. of a forest, Divyāv.

Mr̥idini, f. good earth or soil, L.

Mr̥idishṭha, w. r. for *mradishṭha*.

Mr̥idū, m(f) n. soft, delicate, tender, pliant, mild, gentle, VS. &c. &c.; weak, feeble, AV.; slight, moderate, Suśr.; slow (gait), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in astron.) situated in the upper apsis, Gaṇit.; m. the planet Saturn, VarBrS.; N. of a king and various other men, VP. (cf. g. *biddi*); (*u*), f. Aloe Perfoliata, L.; (*vī*), f. a vine with red grapes, L. (cf. *mṛidivikā*); n. softness, mildness, gentleness, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also m., Pāṇ. ii, 2, 8, Vārt. 3, Pat.) [Cf. Gk. *βραδύς*; Lat. *mollis*.] — **kaṇṭaka**, m. a kind of sheat-fish, L. — **karmaṇ**, n. = *mandak*^o, n. (q.v.), Gol. — **kāṛṇṇāyasa** (A.) or **k-ṛish-nāyasa** (L.), n. 'soft-iron', lead, L. — **kopa**, mfn. mild in wrath, of a gentle nature, VarBrS. — **koshṭha**, mfn. having relaxed bowels, relaxed, Car.

— **kriyā**, f. the act of softening, mollifying, Suśr. — **gaṇa**, n. = *-varga* below, L. — **gandhika**, m. a species of plant, Buddh. — **gamaṇā**, f. 'having a slow gait', a goose, female swan, L. — **gātra-tā**, f. having soft limbs (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — **gāmīn**, mfn. going softly, having a soft or gentle gait, MBh.; MārKp. (*inī*), f. = *-gamaṇā* above, L. — **gir**, mfn. soft-voiced, Mṛicch. — **granthī**, n. a species of grass, L. — **carmin**, m. Betula Bhojpatra, L. — **cāpa**, m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **cāru-bhāṣhīn**, mfn. emitting soft and sweet sounds, VarBrS. — **ochada**, m. (only L.) Betula Bhojpatra; a species of Pilu tree; Blumea Lacera; a tree similar to the vine-palm; Amphidonax Karka; a species of grass, = *śilpikā*.

— **jātiya**, mfn. somewhat soft, slightly weak, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 217, Sch.; ĀPrāt., Sch. — **jihva-tā**, f. having a soft tongue (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — **taruṇa-hasta-pāda-tala-tā**, f. having the palms and soles of the feet soft and tender (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83. — **tā**, f. softness, tenderness, mildness, weakness (*-tām* / *gam* or *vrāj*, to become mild or weak), MBh.; Ragh. &c. — **tāla**, m. a species of tree related to the vine-palm, L. — **tikṣhṇa**, mfn. mild and violent, gentle and harsh (*-tara*, mfn.), Mālav.; n. sg. the Nakshatras Kṛttikā and Viśākhā, VarBrS. — **tva**, n. softness, tenderness, mildness, MBh.; R. &c. — **tvac**, m. Betula Bhojpatra, L.; Saccharum Munja, L. — **pattra**, m. 'soft-leaved', a rush, reed, L.; (*ī*), f. a species of pot-herb of the nature of spinage, L. — **parusha-guṇa**, m. du. 'mild and harsh qualities', mildness and harshness, Kāv. — **parvaka** or **parvan**, m. 'soft-jointed', a reed, cane, L. — **pāpi**, mfn. having a delicate hand, W. — **pīṭha-ka**, m. a kind of sheat-fish, Silurus Pelorius, L.

— **pushpa** or **°paka**, m. Acacia Sirissa, L. — **pū-va**, m(f) n. 'beginning softly', gentle, tender (as a speech), MBh.; (*am*), ind. softly, tenderly, ib.; R. — **prayatna**, mfn. (to be pronounced) with a slight effort, ĀPrāt., Sch. — **priya**, m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **prādhā**, mfn. full of gentleness, MBh.; mild and haughty, MW. — **phala**, m. Flacourtia Sapida, L.; Asteracantha Longifolia, L.; a species of cocoa-nut tree, L. — **bhāva**, m. softness, mildness, HYog. — **bhāṣhīn**, mfn. speaking sweetly (*°shi-tā*, f.), Vikr.; VarBrS.; Daś. — **madhyā**, f. N. of a Mūrehanā, Samgit.; of a Kshānti, Divyāv. — **madhyādhimātra**, mfn. moderate, middling and (or?) excessive (*-tva*, n.), Yogas. — **mṛitsna**, mfn. consisting of soft or fine particles or atoms, Suśr. — **yud-dha**, mfn. fighting lazily (*-tā*, f.), MBh. — **roma-ka** or **°man** (A.) or **°ma-vaṭ** (L.), m. 'having soft hair', a hare. — **latā**, f. a species of grass (= *śūlī*), L. — **lomaka**, m. = *romaka*, q.v., L. — **varga**, m. the group of Nakshatras called *mṛidu* (viz. Anurā-dha, Citrā, Revati and Mṛiga-śiras), VarBrS. — **vāc**, mfn. mild in speech, Mn.; VarBrS. &c. — **vāta**, m. a gentle breeze, W. — **vid**, m. N. of a son of Śva-phalka, BhP. — **sārā**, f. Thespesia Populnea, L. — **sūrya**, mfn. (a day) on which the sun shines mildly, R. — **sparśa**, m(f) n. soft to the touch, MBh.; Kāv. — **hr̥idaya** (*mṛidū*), mfn. tender-hearted (superl. *-tama*), ŚBr. **Mr̥idūcca**, n. the upper apsis of a planet's course, Gaṇit. **Mr̥idūt-pala**, n. Nymphaea Cyanea, L.

Mr̥iduka, mfn. soft, tender, SaddhP.; (*a*), f. N. of an Apsaras, Kāraṇḍ.; (*am*), ind. softly, gently, tenderly, Lāṭy.

Mr̥idura, m. a species of aquatic animal, Āpast. (= *makara*, Conim.); N. of a son of Śva-phalka, Hariv. (v.l. *mudara*); Pur. — **svana**, m. N. of an Asura, Hariv. (v.l.)

Mr̥iduri, m., v.l. for *mṛidu-vid*, q.v., VP.

Mr̥idula, mfn. soft, tender, mild, Kāv.; BhP.; Kuval.; m. Amyris Agallocha, L.; n. water, W.; a variety of aloe-wood, A.

Mr̥idū, in comp. for *mṛidu*. — **as**, P. *-asti*, to become or be soft, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 26, Sch. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming soft, Nir.; subsiding (of a fever), Car. — **√bhū**, P. *-bhavati*, to become soft, ŚārngP.

Mr̥idv, in comp. for *mṛidu*, q.v. — **āṅga**, m(f) n. 'tender-limbed', delicately formed, Mn.; Kathās.; (*ī*), f. a delicate woman, W.; n. tiu, L. — **avagṛaha**, m. a partic. slight separation of the members of a compound, RPrāt.

Mr̥idvikā, f. a vine, a bunch of grapes (esp. a reddish one), Suśr.; VarBrS. &c.

Mr̥in, in comp. for *mṛid*. — **māya**, m(f) n. made of earth or clay, earthen, RV. &c. &c. (with *gr̥ihā*, n. the grave; with or soil, *pātra*, an earthenware vessel). — **mayaka**, mfn. id., Hcat. — **maru**, m. a stone, rock (?), L. — **māna**, used to explain *kūpa*, L. — **mūṣhā**, f. an earthenware crucible, Bhpr.

Mr̥il, in comp. for *mṛid*. — **loṣṭa**, n. a lump of clay, clod of earth, Mn. iv, 70.

मृदकुर *mṛidaṅkura* or *°kuru*, m. Columba Hariola, L.

मृदङ्ग *mṛidaṅga* &c. See *mṛidamga*, col. 2.

मृदर *mṛidara*, m. 'a hole' or 'a disease', Un. v, 41; mfn. sportive, sporting, W.; passing quickly away, transient, ib.

मृदानि *mṛidāni*, w. r. for *mṛidāni*.

मृदु *mṛidu* &c. See col. 2.

मृदुवक *mṛidunnaka* (?), n. gold, L.

मृदुर *mṛidura*, *°dula*. See above.

मृध् I. *mṛidh*, cl. 1. P. A. (Dhātup. xxi, 10) *mārdhati*, *te* (Ved. also cl. 6. P. A. *mṛidhati*, *te*; aor. *mardhī*, *mardhishāt*, RV.; Pot. *mṛidhyās*, ib.), to neglect, forsake, abandon, RV.; Gr̥S̥rS.; to be moist or moisten (*undane*), Dhātup. **Mr̥iddhā**, mfn. forsaken, helpless, MaitrS.

2. **Mr̥idh**, f. fight, battle, RV. i, 174, 4 (Śāy.); a contender, adversary, foe, RV.; VS.; Br.

Mr̥idha, m. n. fight, battle, war, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **bhū**, f. field of battle, Mcar.

Mr̥idhas, n. disdain, contempt (only *°dhas-√kṛi*, to disdain, contemn, injure), RV.; fight, battle, L.

मृधिरा, n. contempt of one who contemns or injuries, adversary, foe, RV. — **वृध** (mृधिरा-), mfn. speaking injuriously or contumeliously, insulting, ib.

मृधा mृधā, ind. = mृishā, L.

मृन्मय mṛin-maya, mṛil-loshā. See p. 830, col. 3.

मृक् mṛi. See **मृि**.

मृश I. mṛish (often confounded with **मृि** mṛish), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 131) mṛishāti (rarely **ā**. **te**; pf. P. māmāśa, māmāśuḥ, MBh.; māmāśuḥ, RV.; **ā**. māmāśe, Br.; aor. **āmāśat**, RV. &c.; **āmāśkāt** or **āmāśkāt**, Gr.; fut. **marshāṭa**, **marshāṭa**, ib.; **marshāṭyā**, **marshāṭyā**, ib.; inf. **marshāṭum**, MBh. &c.; **marshāṭe**, RV.; ind. p. **māśishā**, ib.; **māśishā**, Br.), to touch, stroke, handle, AV.; to touch mentally, consider, reflect, deliberate, BHp.: Intens. **māmāśat** (see **abhi-māśish**), RV.; **māmāśiyate** (?), to seize, grasp, SBr. [Cf. Lat. **mulceo**.]

2. **Mṛish** (mfn.) one who strokes or touches, MW.

Mṛishita, mfn. See under **vi-mṛish**.

2. **Mṛishṭa**, mfn. (for 1. and 3. see under **मृि** mṛi) and 3. **mṛish** touched, W.

2. **Mṛishṭi**, f. (for 1. and 3. see ib.) touching, contact, W.

मृशय mṛishaya, v. l. for **mṛicaya**.

मृशाखान mṛishākhaṇa, v. l. for **mūśa-kh**.

मृष I. mṛish (often confounded with **मृि** mṛish), cl. 4. P. **ā**. (Dhātup. xxvi, 55) mṛishyati, **te** (in RV. only **ā**); accord. to Dhātup. xvii, 57 also cl. 1. P. **ā**. **marshatī**, **te**, cf. **मृि** mṛish; pr. p. **māśishat**, BHp.; pf. **māmāśa**, RV.; **māmāśe**, MBh. &c.; aor. **māśishat**, **māśishat**, RV.; **marshishthās**, ib.; **marshishthās**, MBh.; **amarshat**, Gr.; fut. **marshishat**; **marshishyati**, **te**, ib.; inf. **marshishat**; **marshishat**, RV.; ind. p. **māśishat**, **māśishat**, Gr.; **māśishat**, MBh.), to forget, neglect, RV.; **Māśish**, to disregard, not heed or mind, bear patiently, put up with (acc.), SBr. &c. &c.; to pardon, forgive, excuse, bear with (gen.), MBh.; to suffer, permit to (inf.), Daś.; to like (with **na**, dislike), MBh.: Caus. (or cl. 10, Dhātup. xxiv, 40) **marshayati**, **te** (aor. **amāśishat** or **amāśishat**), to cause to forget, **Māśish**, to bear, suffer, overlook, pardon, excuse, RV. &c. &c. (mostly with acc.; sometimes with Pot. or fut. or with Pot. after **yad**, **yac**, **yadi**, **yadā**, **jātu**, e. g. **na marshayāmi yat** — I cannot endure that —; or with fut. after **kīṇ** **kīla**, Pāp. iii, 3, 145 &c.); to put up with anything (from gen.), R.; (with **na**), not to let alone, molest, MBh.: Intens. **māmāśishat**, to bear, suffer, Kauś.

2. **Mṛish** (mfn.) one who bears or endures, bearing, MW.

Mṛishā, ind. in vain, uselessly, to no purpose, RV. &c. &c.; wrongly, falsely, feignedly, lyingly, AV. &c. &c. (with **ā** **kṛi**, to feign; with **ā** **jñā** or **man**, to consider false or untrue; **mṛishāṭa tat**, that is wrong; **varjanīyam mṛishā budhāiḥ**, untruthfulness is to be avoided by the wise); 'Untruth' personified as the wife of A-dharma, BHp. — **jñāna**, n. false knowledge, ignorance, folly, Kathās. — **tva**, n. incorrectness, falsity, Śaṅk. — **dāna**, n. 'false gift', feigned or insincere promise of a gift, MBh. — **dṛish**, mfn. having a false view or opinion, BHp. — **dhyaṇin** or **dhyaṇin**, m. 'feignedly meditative', Ardea Nivea (a species of crane compared to a religious hypocrite), L. — **nūśāsin** (mṛishān), mfn. punishing unjustly, MBh. — **bhāśin**, mfn. speaking falsely, a liar, Rājāt. — **ṛtha** (mṛishān), mfn. having a false sense or meaning, untrue, absurd, Pracand.; **-ka**, mfn. id., L.; n. an impossibility, absurdity (e. g. horn on a rabbit &c.), W. — **vaca**, n. **-vāc**, f. untrue speech, sarcasm, irony, Kāv. — **vāda**, m. id., MBh.; lying (with Buddhists one of the 10 sins), Dharmas. 56; mfn. = next, R. — **vādin**, mfn. speaking falsely, a liar, R.; m. a false accuser, W. — **sākshin**, mfn. false witness, L. **Mṛishādyā**, mfn. speaking untruthfully, a liar, L.; to be spoken falsely, uttered untruthfully, Śiś.; n. untrue speech, lying, a lie, Āpast.

Mṛishāya, Nom. **ā**. **yate**, to err, be mistaken, hold a wrong notion or opinion, BHp.

Mṛishita. See **apa-mṛishita**.

मृष 3. mṛish (cf. **मृि** mṛish), el. I. P. **ā**. **marshatī**, **te**, to sprinkle, pour out, Dhātup. xvii, 57.

3. **Mṛishṭa**, mfn. (for 1. and 2. see under **मृि** mṛi) and **mṛish** sprinkled, W.

3. **Mṛishṭi**, f. (for 1. and 2. see ib.) sprinkling, W.

मृपालक mṛishālaka, m. the mango tree, L.

मृष mṛishṭa, mṛishṭi. See under **मृि** mṛi, **mṛish** and 3. **mṛish**.

मृमृ (cf. **मृि** mṛi and **mṛin**), cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 22; 26) **mṛināti** (Impv. **mṛināhi**, AV.; Subj. **mumurat**, RV.; pf. **māmāra**, Gr.; aor. **amārit**, ib.; Caus. aor. **āmimṛinan**, AV.; Pass. **mūryāte**, SBr.), to crush, smash, break, kill, destroy, RV.; AV.; Br.

मृमृ, mfn. crushed, broken, AV.; Br.; = **mūta**, bound, tied, L.

मे I. **me**, cl. I. **ā**. (Dhātup. xxii, 65) **mayate** (ep. also P. **mayati**; pf. **mame**, Gr.; aor. **amāsta**, ib.; fut. **māḍā**, **māsyate**, ib.; ind. p. **mītya** or **māya**, ib.), to exchange, barter (cf. **apa** and **ni** **me**): Caus. **māpayati**, ib.; Desid. **mātsate**, ib.: Intens. **memiyate**, **māmeti**, **māmāti**, ib.

मे 2. **me**, (onomat.) imitative of the sound of a bleating goat (**me-me-krī**, to bleat), Kāv.

— **nāda**, m. 'making the sound **me**', a goat, L.; a cat, L.; a peacock, L.

I. **Meka**, m. a goat, L.

मेक 2. **meka**. See **su-mēka**.

मेकल mekala, m. N. of a mountain in the Vindhya, VP.; Harav.; (?) of a Rishi (father of the river Narma-dā), ib.; pl. of a people, MBh.; of a dynasty, VP.; (ā). N. of the river Narma-dā (Nerbudda), ib.; of a town, ib. — **kanyakā**, f. 'daughter of Mekala', N. of the river Narā (also **kanyā**, L.); — **taṭa**, m. or n. N. of a district, Cat. — **prabhava**, mfn. arising or having its source in the M° mountain, Hariv. — **śaila**, m. the M° mountain, **kanyā**, f. = **mekala-kanyakā**, Bālar. **Mekalādrī**, m. the M° mountain, **jā**, f. N. of the river Narma-dā, L.

Mekalaka, m. pl. = **mekala**, N. of a dynasty, VP.

मेक्षय mekshaya, n. (**√miksh**) a wooden stick or spoon for stirring up the Caru (q.v.) or taking small portions from it, Br.; GrŚrS.

मेखल mekhala, m. or n. a girdle, belt, R.; m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. (prob. w.r. for **mekala**); (ā). f. see below. — **kanyakā**, f., w.r. for **mekala-k**, L.

Mekhala, f. a girdle, belt, zone (as worn by men or women, but esp. that worn by the men of the first three classes; accord. to Mn. ii, 42 that of a Brāhman ought to be of **mūṇja** [accord. to ii, 169 = **yajñōpavīta**, q.v.]; that of a Kshatriya, of **mūrvā**; that of a Vaiśya, of **jaṇa** or hemp, I. W. p. 240), AV. &c. &c.; the girth of a horse, Kathās.; a band or fillet, L.; (ifc., f. ā) anything girding or surrounding (cf. **sāgara-m**); investiture with the girdle and the ceremony connected with it, VarBṛS.; a sword-belt, baldric, L.; a sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt, L.; the cords or lines drawn round an altar (on the four sides of the hole or receptacle in which the sacrificial fire is deposited), BHp.; the hips (as the place of the girdle), L.; the slope of a mountain (cf. **nitamba**), Kālid.; a partic. part of the fire-receptacle, Hcat.; Hemionitis Cordifolia, L.; N. of the river Narma-dā (prob. w.r. for **mekalā**), L.; of a place (?), Vās., Introd.; of various women, Viddh.; Kathās. — **dāman**, n. 'girdle-band', a girdle, R. — **pada**, n. 'g°-place', the hips, Kathās. — **paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **bandha**, m. investiture with the g° and the rites connected with it, VarBṛS. — **maṇi**, m. the jewel on a g°, Kām. — **vat**, mfn. having a g°, wearing a fillet, KātyŚr. — **vin**, mfn. wearing a g°, APṛāt., Sch. **Mekhalaṭṭha**, mfn. (tinkling) produced by a girdle, Bhartṛ.

Mekhala, mfn. 'adorned with a girdle', N. of Śiva-Rudra, Hariv. (Nilak).

Mekhali, mfn. wearing a girdle, g. **vrihy-ādi**.

Mekhalin, mfn. id. (ifc. = wearing a girdle of), MBh.; Hariv.; m. a Brāhmanical student or Brahmacārin, MBh. (gen. pl. **vinām**, B.); N. of Śiva, Śivag.

Mekhali **√** I. **kṛi**, P. **karoti**, to put on a girdle or sacred cord, MBh.; Kām.

मेघ megha, m. (fr. **√migh** = **mih**, cf. **megha-māna** 'sprinkler', a cloud, RV. &c. &c. (also = cloudy weather); a mass, multitude (see **griha-m**); Cyperus Rotundus, L.; (in music) a partic. Rāga,

Col.; a Rākshasa (?), L.; N. of a king (pl. of a dynasty), VP.; of an author (= **bhagīratha**), Cat.; of a poet, ib. (v. l. **meca**); of the father of the 5th Arhat of the present Avastaripiṇ, L.; of a mountain (cf. **giri** and **parvata**), L.; n. talc, L. — **kapha**, m. 'cloud-lump', hail, L. — **karnā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **kālā**, m. 'c°-time', the rainy season, VarBṛS. — **kumāra-carita**, n. N. of a Jaina wk. — **kumāra-deva**, m. N. of a divine being, Siphās. — **kūṭābhigarjitēśvara**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit. — **gambhīra**, mfn. deep as (the rumbling of) a cloud, MBh. — **garjana**, n. or **nā**, f. 'cloud-rumbling', thundering, thunder, L.; **na-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **garjita-ghosha-tā**, f. having a voice like the rolling of a cloud (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — **giri**, see **mahā-m°-g°**. — **m-kara**, mfn. producing cl's, Bhaṭṭi. — **candra-śishya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **cintaka**, m. 'anxious for cl's', the Cātaka bird (supposed to drink only rain-water), L. — **jā**, mfn. 'cl°-born', coming from cl's (**jam ambu**, rain), R.; m. a large pearl, W.; n. water, L. — **jāla**, n. 'cloud-collection', a mass of clouds, thick clouds, L.; talc, L. — **jivaka** or **vana**, m. 'living on cl's', the Cātaka bird, L. — **vyotis**, n. 'cl°-light', lightning, a flash of l°, L. — **dambara**, m. thunder, Kāv. (cf. **meghāḍḍ**). — **taru**, m. 'cl°-tree', a partic. form of cl°, VarBṛS. — **timira**, n. 'cl°-darkness', darkness resulting from a clouded sky, cloudy or rainy weather, L. — **tva**, n. the being a cloud (**tvam upa-√gam**, to become a cl°), MārKP. — **dīpa**, m. 'cloud-light', lightning, L. — **dundubhi**, m. N. of an Asura, BHp.; — **nirghosha** (MBh.) or **rāvin** (R.), mfn. roaring as a cl° or a kettle-drum; — **svara-rāja**, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh. — **dūta**, m. 'cl°-messenger', N. of a celebrated poem by Kāli-dāsa; — **pāda-samasyā**, f. N. of wk.; **tābhīdhā**, mfn. entitled 'cloud-messenger', MW.; **tārtha-muktāvali**, f., **tāvacirī**, f. N. of wks. — **dvāra**, n. 'cl°-gate', heaven, the sky, Cat. — **nāda**, m. 'cl°-noise', thunder, MBh.; R.; mfn. sounding or rumbling like th°, R.; Inscr.; m. N. of Varuṇa, L.; Amaranthus Polygonoides, L.; Butea Frondosa, L.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a Dānava or Daitya, Hariv.; Virac.; of a son of Rāvaṇa (afterwards called Indra-jit), R.; Raghu.; Inscr.; of a man, Kād.; of a frog, Pañcat.; (ā). f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat.; — **jīṭ**, m. 'conqueror of Megha-nāda or Indra-jit', N. of Lakshmaṇa, L.; — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.; — **maṇḍapa**, m. a kind of pavilion, Pañcat.; — **dānūlāsaka** or **śrin**, m. 'rejoicing in the rumbling of clouds', a peacock, L.; **dāri**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nādin**, mfn. sounding like thunder, R.; crying (with joy) at the appearance of clouds, Hariv.; m. a car which rumbles, MBh.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **nāman**, m. 'cl°-named', Cyperus Rotundus, L. — **nirghosha**, m. the rumbling of cl's, thunder, L.; mfn. sounding like thunder, MBh. — **nīla**, m. N. of a Ganga of Śiva, Harav. — **pañkti**, f. a line or succession of cl's, MW. — **patha**, m. 'path of cl's', atmosphere, A. — **parvata**, m. N. of a mountain, MārKP. — **pālī-trītiyā-vrata**, n. a partic. ceremony, Cat. — **pushpa**, n. 'cl°-blossom', water, L.; a partic. medicinal plant, L.; river-water, L.; m. N. of one of the 4 horses of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; BHp. — **prishṭha**, m. N. of a son of Ghṛita-prishṭha; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by him, BHp. — **pradipa**, m. N. of wk. — **pravāha**, m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. — **prasara** or **pravasa**, m. water, L. — **baddha**, m. a partic. mixture, Cat. — **bala**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **bhagīratha-ṭhakkura** and **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **bhūti**, m. 'cl°-born', a thunderbolt, L. — **mañjarī**, f. N. of a princess, Rājāt. — **maṭha**, m. N. of a monastery or college, ib. — **maṇḍala**, n. 'cl°-sphere', cl°-region, atmosphere, MW. — **maya**, m(f) n. formed or consisting of cl's, Hariv.; Hcar. — **mallārikā**, f. N. of a Rāga, Saṃgit. — **mārga**, m. = **patha**, q.v., A. — **māla**, m. 'cl°-capped, crowned with cl's', N. of a mountain, BHp.; of a Rākshasa, R.; of a son of Kalki, KalkiP.; (ā). f. a line or succession or gathering of cl's, MBh.; Kām.; N. of a Mātṛi attending on Skanda, MBh.; of sev. wks. — **mālin**, m. 'cloud-wreathed', N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of an Asura, Śatr.; of a king, Kathās. — **medura**, mfn. (darkness) dense with cl's, Uttarak. — **modinī**, f. Eugenia Jambolana, L. — **yātil**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **yoni**, m. 'cl°-source', smoke, fog, L. — **raṅgikā** or **gī**, f. N. of a Rāga, Saṃgit. — **ratha**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, HParis. — **rava**, m. 'cl°-noise',

thunder, MBh.; Hariv.; (ā), f. 'thundering like a cl^o, N. of a Mātṛi attending on Skanda, MBh. — **rāga**, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga, Saṃgīt. — **rāja**, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **rāji** (MW.) or **ji** (Mālav.), f. a line of cl^os. — **rāva**, m. 'having a note like that of a cl^o, a kind of water-bird, Suśr.; Car. — **rekha**, f. a line of cl^os, VarBṛS. — **latā**, f. N. of wk. — **lekha**, f. = **rekha**, q. v., MBh. — **vat**, mfn. enveloped in cl^os, overcast with cl^os, Lalit.; m. N. of a mountain, VarBṛS. — **vat**, ind. like a cl^o, MBh. — **vana**, m. or n. (?) N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat. — **vapusa**, n. 'cl^o-body', a mass of cl^os of any shape, MBh. — **varpa**, mfn. having the hue of a cl^o, MBh.; m. N. of a man, Cat.; of a crow, Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās.; (ā), f. the indigo plant, L. — **varṣman**, n. 'cl^o-path', the atmosphere, L. — **varsha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vahni**, m. 'cloud-friend', lighting, L. — **vāta**, m. wind with cl^o or rain, Ratnāv. — **vāsa**, m. 'clad in cl^os', N. of a Daitya, MBh.; Hariv. — **vāhana**, m. 'having cl^os for a vehicle', N. of Indra, Śiś.; of Śiva, W.; of various kings, MBh.; Rājat.; of the 22nd Kalpa, Cat. — **vāhin**, m. 'producing clouds', smoke, L.; (in), f. 'riding upon a cloud', N. of a Mātṛi attending on Skanda, MBh. (v.l. *mesha-v*). — **vijaya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vitāna**, m. n. 'cl^o-canopy', an expanded mass of cl^os, a sky overcast with cl^os, VarBṛS.; n. a partic. metre, Ked. — **visphurjita**, n. the rumbling of cl^os, thundering, Chandom.; (ā), f. a partic. metre, Ked. — **vṛinda**, n. a mass of cl^os, MBh. — **vega**, m. N. of a man, MBh. — **veśman**, n. 'cl^o-abode', the sky, atmosphere, L. — **śyāma**, mfn. dark as a cl^o, R.; Pañcat. — **sakha**, m. 'cl^o-friend', N. of a mountain, Hariv.; (*meghā*), mfn. (ā) n. having a cl^o for a friend, Supar. — **samghāta**, m. an assemblage or multitude of cl^os, MBh. — **sampada**, m. = **dūta**, q. v. — **samdhī**, m. N. of a king, MBh. — **sambhava**, n. 'cl^o-produced', N. of a Nāga, Buddh. — **sāra**, n. 'cloud-essence', a kind of camphor, L. — **suhrid**, m. 'cloud-friend', a peacock (delighting in rainy weather), L. — **skandīn**, m. the fabulous animal Śarabha, L. — **stanita**, n. 'cloud-rumbling', thunder, MBh.; *tōdabhava*, m. Asteracantha Longifolia, L. — **svanā**, f. 'sounding like a thunder-cl^o', N. of a Mātṛi attending on Skanda, MBh. — **svara**, *ra-rāja*, m. N. of two Buddhas, Buddh. — **svātī**, m. N. of a king, Pur. — **hina**, mfn. cloudless, without rain, Subh. — **hṛit**, w. r. for *mesha-k*, q. v., MBh. — **hrāda**, mfn. shouting or roaring like a thunder-cl^o, MBh. — **Meghāksha**, m. N. of a Persian king, Mudr. — **Meghākha**, m., v.l. for prec. (in Prakṛit *meghākha*); n. Cyperus Rotundus, L.; talc, L. — **Meghāgama**, m. 'approach of cl^os', the rainy season, Rājat.; *-priya*, m. Nauclea Cordifolia, L. — **Meghāchanna** (MW.) or *ochādita* (Pañcat.), mfn. overspread or covered with clouds. — **Meghātapa**, m. 'cloud-mass', a dense cloud, Kathās. — **Meghādambara**, m. 'cl^o-drum', thunder, Cat. (cf. *megha-damb*). — **Meghādhvan**, m. 'cloud-path', atmosphere, A. — **Meghānandā**, f. 'rejoicing in cl^os', a kind of crane, L. — **Meghānandin**, m. 'rejoicing in clouds', a peacock, L. (cf. *megha-suhrid*). — **Meghānanyana**, n. N. of certain wks. — **Meghānta**, m. 'coming at the end of the rainy season', autumn, L. — **Meghābha**, m. 'resembling a cl^o', N. of a partic. kind of small Jambu, L. — **Meghābhyudaya**, m. N. of wk. — **Meghārāva**, m., v.l. for *megha-rāva*, q. v., Car. — **Meghāri**, m. 'cl^o-enemy', the wind, L. — **Meghāloka**, m. the appearance or sight of cl^os, Megh. — **Meghāvatata**, mfn. overspread with cl^os, overcast, Suśr. — **Meghāvali**, f. N. of a princess, Rājat. — **Meghāsthī**, n. 'cl^o-lump', hail, L. — **Meghāspada**, n. 'cl^o-region', the atmosphere, sky, L. — **Meghāśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **Meghāśvara-nāṭaka**, n. N. of wk. — **Meghōdaka**, n. 'cl^o-water', rain, Mficeh. — **Meghōdaya**, m. rising of cl^os, Nal.; Vikr. — **Meghōdara**, w. r., L. — **Meghōpala**, m. 'cl^o-stone', hail, L. — **Meghān-mukhya**, n. the looking up eagerly or longing for clouds (said of peacocks), Rājat.

Meghamāna. See *√mih*.

Meghaya, Nom. P. *meghyati*; to make cloudy, cause cloudy weather (only p. pr.; see next).

Meghāyat, mfn. making cloudy, TS.; (*antī*), f. N. of one of the 7 Kṛitikas, TS., Comm.; TBr.

Meghāya, Nom. A. *°yate* (= *megham karoti*, Pāp. iii, 1, 17), to form clouds, become cloudy (only p. dat. *°yati*, *°yishyati*, *°ghitāya*), TS.; to resemble clouds, rise like cl^o (*°yita*, n. impers.), Hcar.; Dhanañj.

Meghya, mfn. being in a cloud, VS.; TS.; (ifc.)

= *megham arhati*, g. *daṇḍādi*; = *megha iva*, g. *śākhādi*.

Maigha, mfn. descended from clouds, VS.; belonging to clouds, cloudy, MW.

मेघनाथ meṅga-nātha, m. N. of various authors (also with *bhāṭa* and *sarva-jña*), Cat.

मेघ meca, v. l. for *megha* (N. of a poet).

मेघक mecaḥ, mfn. (ā) n. dark-blue, black, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (in alg. applied to the 15th unknown quantity, Col.); m. dark-blue colour, blackness, L.; the eye of a peacock's tail, Mālatim.; a kind of gem, L.; smoke, L.; a cloud, L.; Moringa Pterygosperma, L.; (also n.) a teat, nipple, L.; n. darkness, L.; sulphuret of antimony, L. — **gala**, m. 'blue-necked', a peacock and N. of Śiva, Harav. — **cātani**, w. r. for *macaca*. — **Mecakāpagā**, f. 'dark-blue river', N. of the Yamunā, L. — **Mecakābhiddha**, f. a species of creeper, L.

Mecakita, mfn. furnished with decorations which resemble the eyes of a peacock's tail, Hcar.; having a dark blue-colour, Kād.; Hcar.

मेघटिक mecaṭika, m. the smell of bad oil, L.; mfn. having the smell of bad oil, L.

मेघरुदि mecurudi (?), N. of a place, Buddh.

मेढ meḍ, cl. I. P. *meḍati*, to be mad, Dhātup. ix, 3 (v.l. *mreḍ* and *mleḍ*).

मेढ meḍa, m. a whitewashed storied house, L.

मेढि meḍi and *meḍi*, v.l. for *methi* and *meḍhi*.

मेढला meḍulā, f. the myrobalan tree, L.

मेढ meḍha, m. (cf. *meḍḍa*) an elephant-keeper, Hcar.; a ram, L.

मेढि meḍhi and *meḍhi*, v.l. for *meḍhi*, *methi*, and *methi*.

मेड meḍ, cl. I. P. *meḍati*, to be mad, Dhātup. ix, 4 (v.l. *mreḍ* and *mleḍ*).

मेडि meḍi or *meḍi*, m. crackling, roaring, sounding (said of wind, fire &c.), RV.; TS.; AV. (in Kāth. v.l. *meḍu*).

मेढ meḍha, m. an elephant-keeper, Gal. (cf. *metha*).

मेढी meḍhi, f. = *methi*, *methi*, q. v. — **bhūta**, mfn. being the central point round which everything turns, BhP.

मेढ meḍhra, n. or (L.) m. (fr. *√I. mih + tra*) membrum virile, penis, AV. &c. &c.; m. a ram, L. — **carman**, n. the fore-skin, prepuce, Suśr. — **ja**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. — **tvac**, f. = *carman*, Suśr. — **nigraha**, m. N. of wk. — **roga**, m. venereal disease, ib. — **śringi**, f. Odina Pinnata (whose fruit is like a ram's horn), L.

Meḍhraka, m. the penis, L.; a ram, L.

Meḍha, m. a ram, L. — **Meḍhaka**, m. id., L.; N. of a man, Buddh. — **Meḍhra**, m. the penis, BhP.; a ram, L.

मेय meṭha, m. an elephant-keeper, HPa-riś.; N. of a poet (= *bhartṛi-m*), Rājat.

मेय मेḍa, m. = *meṭha*, L.

मेताय मेṭāya, m. (with Jainas) N. of one of the eleven Gaṇādhipas, L.

मेतु meṭi, m. (*√I. mi*) one who erects a column, builder, architect, RV. iv, 6, 2 (Say. *meṭā*, f. = *sthūṇā*, a column, pillar).

मेथित meṭhita, mfn. (for *methita* fr. *√mithi*) associated, TBr.

मेथ meṭh, strong form of *√mith*, q. v.

Methana, n. abusive speech, Vait.

मेथि meṭhi, m. (perhaps fr. *√I. mi*) a pillar, post (esp. a pillar in the middle of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound, but also any central point or centre), AV. &c. &c. (also *methi*, f.; v.l. *medhi*, *medhi*, *meṭhi*; *medhi-bhūta*, mfn. forming a solid pillar or centre, MBh.); a cattle-shed, AV. (*methi*, f., TāṇḍBr.); a prop for supporting carriage-shafts, AV. &c. &c. (also *methi*, f.) — **shṭha**, mfn. standing at the post to which cattle are bound, TS.

Methika, m. the 17th or lowest cubit (*aratni*) from the top of the sacrificial post, L.; (ā), f., see next.

Methikā or *methini*, f. Trigonella Foeniculum Graecum, L.

Methi, f. id., Pañcat.

मेढ meḍ, strong form of *√mid*.

1. **Meda**, m. fat (= *medas*), R.; Kām.; a species of plant (= *alambushā*), L.; a partic. mixed caste (the son of a Vaideha and a Kārāvāra or a Nishāda female, accord. to some 'any person who lives by degrading occupations'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; (ā), f. a root resembling ginger (said to be one of the 8 principal medicines), Suśr.; (ī), f., g. *gaurādi*. — **kṛit**, n. 'fat-producer', the flesh, Gal. — **ja**, n. 'fat-produced', a kind of bdellium, L. — **pāṭa**, N. of a country, Uttanac. — **pāṭha**, n. N. of a branch of the Vatsa family, ib. — **bhilla** (?), m. N. of a degraded tribe, Col. — **siras**, m. N. of a king, BhP. — **Medōabhavā**, f. a plant resembling ginger, L.

2. **Meda**, in comp. for *medas*. — **āhuti**, f. an oblation of fat, ŚBr.

Medaḥ, in comp. for *medas*. — **puccha** or **pucchaḥ**, m. the fat-tailed sheep, Suśr. — **sāra**, mfn. one among whose Dhātus (q. v.) fat predominates, Var.; (ā), f. a species of medicinal plant, L.

Medaka, m. spirituous liquor used for distillation, Bhpr.; Car.

Medana, n. the act of fattening, RV. x, 69, 2.

Medas, in comp. for *medas*. — **cheda**, m. the removal of fat (from the body), Śāk.

Medas, n. fat, marrow, lymph (as one of the 7 Dhātus, q. v.; its proper seat is said to be the abdomen), RV. &c. &c.; excessive fatness, corpulence, ŚārngS.; a mystical term for the letter *v*, Up. — **kṛit**, n. 'fat-producer', the body, flesh, L. — **tās**, ind. from the fat, VS. — **tejas**, n. 'strength of the Medas', bone, L. — **piṇḍa**, m. a lump of fat, g. *kaskādi*. — **vat** (*medas*), mfn. possessed of fat, fat, AV.; TS. — **vin**, mfn. 'having Medas', fat, corpulent, robust, strong, Śiś.; Suśr.

Medin, mfn. having Medas, possessing vigour or energy (= *medasāyukta* = *bala-vat*), Śay.; m. 'one who is unctuous or sticks close(?)', a friend, companion, partner, ally, RV.; AV.; Br.; (ī), f., see next.

Medinī, f. 'having fatness or fertility', the earth, land, soil, ground, Tār.; MBh. &c.; a place, spot, Hariv.; a kind of musical composition, Saṃgīt.; Gmelina Arborea, L.; = *medā*, L.; N. of a lexicon (also *-kośa* or *medinī-k*). — **kara**, m. N. of the author of the Medinī-kośa, Cat. — **kośa**, m., see above. — **ja**, n. 'earth-born', the planet Mars, VarBṛS. — **dāna**, n. N. of wk. — **dina**, n. a natural day, Gaṇit. — **drava**, m. dust, L. — **dhara**, m. 'earth-supporter', a mountain, Bhām. — **nandana**, m. = *ja*, Hasy. — **pati**, m. 'earth-lord', a king, prince, Rājat. — **śa** (*nīśa*), m. id., ŚārngP.; — *tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra.

Medurā, mfn. fat, ŚBr.; Suśr.; smooth, soft, bland, unctuous, L.; thick, dense, thick like (comp.), Uttarar.; thick with, full of (instr. or comp.), Kāv.; (ā), f. a partic. medicinal plant, L.

Medurita, mfn. thickened, made dense by or with (comp.), Uttarar.; unctuous, MW.

Medo, in comp. for *medas*. — **gaṇḍa**, m. a kind of fatty excrescence, ŚārngS. — **gala**, m. a species of plant resembling the Mimosa Pudica, Bhpr. — **granthi**, m. a fatty tumour, Suśr. — **ghna**, mfn. destroying or removing fat, Suśr. — **ja**, n. 'produced by Medas', bone, L. — **dosha**, n. excessive fatness, corpulence, ŚārngS. — **dhara**, f. a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat, the omentum, ib. — **bhava**, n. = *ja*, Bhpr.; (ā), f. = *vati*, L. — **rūpa** (*medo*), mfn. appearing as fat, TS. — **roga**, m. = *dosha*, Suśr. — **rūda**, n. a fatty tumour unattended with pain, W. — **vati**, f. a species of plant resembling ginger, Bhpr. — **vaha**, n. a vessel conveying fat, a lymphatic, W. — **vṛddhi**, f. corpulence, ib.; enlargement of the scrotum, ib.

Medya, mfn. fat, thick, consistent, Suśr.

मेथ meṭh, strong form of *√midh*.

Medha, m. the juice of meat, broth, nourishing or strengthening drink, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; marrow (esp. of the sacrificial victim), sap, pith, essence, AV.; TS.; Br.; a sacrificial animal, victim, VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; an animal-sacrifice, offering, oblation, any sacrifice (esp. ifc.), ib.; MBh. &c.; N. of the reputed author of VS. xxxiii, 92, Anukr.; of a son of

Priya-vrata (v.l. medhas), VP.; (ā), f., see below; mfn., g. *pacādi*. — **ja**, m. 'sacrifice-born', N. of Vishnu, MBh. — **jī**, see *medhā-jī*. — **pati** (*medhā*, TBr.; *medhā*, RV.), m. lord of sacrifice. — **śāti** (*medhā*), f. the receiving or offering of the oblation, sacrificial ceremony, RV. (Sāy.; others 'the offering of devotion, service or worship of the gods'; others 'the gaining or deserving of a reward or praise'). — **Medhātithi**, m. N. of a Kāṇva (author of RV. i, 12-23, viii, 1 &c.), RV. viii, 8, 20; of the father of Kāṇva, MBh.; R.; of a son of Manu Svāyambhuva, Hariv.; of one of the 7 sages under Manu Sāvāra, ib.; of a son of Priya-vrata, Pur.; (also with *dhātā*) of a lawyer and commentator on the Mānava-dharma-śāstra, Kull. on Mn. ix, 125 (1W. 303); of a river, MBh.; a parrot, L.

Medhayū, mfn. eager for war, RV. iv, 38, 3 (others 'desirous of reward or praise').

Medhas, n. = *medha*, a sacrifice, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; m. N. of a son of Manu Svāyambhuva, Hariv.; of a son of Priya-vrata (v.l. *medha*), VP.; (ifc.) = *medhā*, intelligence, knowledge, understanding.

Medhassa, m. N. of a man, Cat.

Medhā, f. mental vigour or power, intelligence, prudence, wisdom (pl. products of intelligence, thoughts, opinions), RV. &c. &c.; Intelligence personified (esp. as the wife of Dharma and daughter of Dakṣha), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Pur.; a form of Dakṣa-yaṇi in Kāśmīra, Cat.; a form of Sarasvatī, W.; a symbolical N. of the letter *dh*, Up.; = *dhana*, Naigh. ii, 10. — **kāma**, mfn. wishing intelligence to or for (gen.), MānGr. — **kārā**, mfn. causing or generating intel^o, RV. — **kṛti**, mfn. id.; m. a species of culinary plant, L. — **akra**, m. N. of a king, Rājāt. — **janana**, mfn. generating intel^o or wisdom, MBh.; n. N. of a rite (and of its appropriate sacred text) for producing mental and bodily strength in a new-born child or in a youth, GrŚrŚ. — **jī**, m. N. of Kātyāyana, L. (v.l. *medha-jī*). — **tithi**, see under *medha*. — **dhṛiti** or **-mṛiti**, m. N. of a Rishi in the 9th Manv-antara. — **rudra**, m. N. of Kālidāsa, L. — **vat**, mfn. possessing wisdom, intelligent, wise, Pāp. v, 2, 121, Sch.; (*atī*), f. a species of plant, L.; N. of a woman, Kathās. — **vara**, m. N. of a man, ib. — **vin**, mfn. = *vat*, AV. &c. &c.; m. a learned man, teacher, Pandit, L.; a parrot, L.; an intoxicating beverage, L.; N. of Vyāḍi, L.; of a Brāhman, MBh.; of a king, son of Su-naya (Su-tapas) and father of Nripam-jaya (Puram-jaya), VP.; of a son of Bhavya and (n.) of a Varsha named after him, MārKP.; (*inī*), f. N. of the wife of Brāhmā, L.; Turdus Salica, L.; a species of Jyotiṣ-mati, L. — **vi-ka**, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; — **vi-tā**, f. cleverness, judiciousness, Var.; — **vi-rudra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śukta**, n. N. of a partic. Vedic hymn.

Medhin. See *griha-medhin*.

Medhira, mfn. (fr. *medhā*) intelligent, wise (said of Varuṇa, Indra, Agni &c.), RV.

Medhiśhṭha and **medhiyas**, mfn. (superl. and compar. of *medhā-vin*) wisest, wiser, Vop.

Medhya, m(fā)n. (fr. *medha*) full of sap, vigorous, fresh, mighty, strong, AV.; fit for a sacrifice or oblation, free from blemish (as a victim), clean, pure, not defiling (by contact or by being eaten), Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (fr. *medhā*), wise, intelligent, RV.; AV.; VS.; = *medhām arhati*, g. *daṇḍādi*; m. a goat, L.; Acacia Catechu, L.; Saccharum Munja, L.; barley, L.; N. of the author of RV. viii, 53; 57; 58, Anukr.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (thought to be sacrificially pure), L.; the gall-stone of a cow (=*rocanā*), L.; a partic. vein, Pañcat.; N. of a river, MBh. — **tama**, mfn. most pure, purest, Mn. i, 92. — **tara**, mfn. more pure, purer, ib. — **tā**, f. (MārKP.), — **tvā**, n. (TS.; TBr.) ritual purity. — **mandira**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **maya**, m(fā)n. consisting of pure matter, BhP. **Medhyātithi**, m. N. of a Rishi (a Kāṇva and author of RV. viii, 1, 3-29; 3, 33; ix, 41-43), Anukr. (cf. *medhātithi* and *maidhyātithi*).

मेधि medhi. See *methi*.

Medhi, f. (cf. *methi*) a partic. part of a Stūpa, Divyāv.

मेन mena, m. N. of Vṛiṣaṇ-aśva (father of Menakā or Menā), ŚaṅvBr.; (ā), f., see below.

Menakā, f. N. of the daughter of Vṛiṣaṇ-aśva, ŚaṅvBr.; of an Apsaras (wife of Hima-vat), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **tmaja** (*kātmā*), f. daughter of M^o, N. of Pārvaṭi, L. — **prapāśa**, m. 'husband of M^o,

N. of Hima-vat, L. — **hita**, n. N. of a Rāsaka (kind of drama), Śāh.

Menā, f. a woman (also the female of any animal), RV.; speech (=*vāc*), Naigh. i, 11; N. of the daughter of Vṛiṣaṇ-aśva, RV. i, 51, 13 (Sāy.); of an Apsaras (=*menakā*, wife of Hima-vat and mother of Pārvaṭi), Hariv.; R.; Pur.; of a river, MBh. — **jā**, f. 'daughter of M^o', N. of Pārvaṭi, L. — **dhava**, m. 'husband of M^o', N. of Hima-vat, L.

Menilā, f. N. of a princess, Rājāt.

Menula, m. N. of a man, Pravar.

मेनाद me-nāda. See 2. *me*.

मेनि menī, f. (√*mī*) a missile weapon, thunderbolt, RV.; AV.; Br. (others 'wrath,' 'vengeance,' 'punishment'); speech (=*vāc*), Naigh. i, 11 (v.l. for *menā*).

मेन्यिका mendhikā or *mendhī*, f. Lawsonia Alba (a plant used for dyeing), L.

मेप mep, cl. i. P. *mepati*, to go, Dhātup. x, 9.

मेव meṇ, v.l. for √*mev*.

मेम mema, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

मेमिष memisha, mfn. (fr. Intens. of √*i*. *mish*) opening the eyes wide, staring (in *dti-m^o*), TBr.

मेम्यत् memyat. See √2. *mā*.

मेय méya, mfn. (√3. *mā*) to be measured, measurable, discernible, AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.

मेरक meraka, m. or n. a seat covered with bark, Divyāv.; N. of an enemy of Viṣṇu, L.

मेरखु meraṇḍu (?) = *melāṇḍhu*, an inkstand, Kāraṇḍ.

मेरṇu meru, m. (Up. iv, 101) N. of a fabulous mountain (regarded as the Olympus of Hindū mythology and said to form the central point of Jambu-dvīpa; all the planets revolve round it and it is compared to the cup or seed-vessel of a lotus, the leaves of which are formed by the different Dvīpas, q. v.; the river Ganges falls from heaven on its summit, and flows thence to the surrounding worlds in four streams; the regents of the four quarters of the compass occupy the corresponding faces of the mountain, the whole of which consists of gold and gems; its summit is the residence of Brāhmā, and a place of meeting for the gods, Rishis, Gandharvas &c.; when not regarded as a fabulous mountain, it appears to mean the highland of Tartary north of the Himālaya), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a partic. kind of temple, VarBṛs.; the central or most prominent bead in a rosary, L.; the most prominent finger-joint in partic. positions of the fingers, L.; N. of the palace of Gāndhārī (one of the wives of Kṛiṣṇa), Hariv.; of a Cakra-vartin, L.; (with *śāstrin*) of a modern teacher, Cat.; of another man, Rājāt.; f. N. of the wife of Nābhi and mother of Rishabha, VP. (cf. *-devī*). — **kalpa**, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh. — **kūṭa**, m. n. the summit of Meru, MBh.; m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh. — **gaṇḍa**, m. pl. N. of a mountain range near M^o, L. — **candra-tantra**, n. and **-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **tnūga**, m. N. of a Jaina, Cat. — **duhitri**, f. a daughter of the mountain M^o, Pāp. vi, 3, 70, Vārtt. 9, Pat.; a d^o of M^o (wife of Nābhi), BhP. — **drīśvan**, mfn. one who has seen or visited M^o, Pāp. iii, 2, 94, Sch. — **devī**, f. N. of a daughter of M^o (wife of Nābhi and mother of Rishabha, who was an incarnation of Viṣṇu), BhP. — **dhāman**, mfn. having M^o for a habitation (said of Śiva), MBh. — **dhvaja**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. — **nanda**, m. N. of a son of Sva-roci, MārKP. — **parvata**, m. the mountain M^o, MW. — **pntri**, f. a daughter of the mountain M^o, Pāp. vi, 3, 70, Vārtt. 9, Pat. — **prishṭha**, n. the summit of M^o, Hariv.; heaven, the sky, L. — **prabha**, n. 'shining like M^o', N. of a forest, Hariv. — **prastāra**, m. a partic. representation of all the possible combinations of a metre in such a form as to present a fancied resemblance to mount M^o, AgP. — **bala-pramardīn**, m. N. of a king of the Yakshas, Buddh. — **bhūta**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **mandara**, m. N. of a mountain, Pur. — **mahi-bhṛit**, m. mount M^o, MW. — **yantra**, n. (in math.) a figure shaped like a spindle, Col. — **vardhana**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — **varsha**,

n. N. of a Varsha, MārKP. — **viraha-tantra** *bhuvanāśvari-sahasra-nāma-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — **vraja**, n. N. of a city, MBh. — **śikhara-dhara-kumāra-bhūta**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **śṛiṅga**, n. the summit of M^o, heaven, Gal. — **śrī**, f. N. of a serpent-maiden, Kāraṇḍ.; — **garbha**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **sar-shapa**, m. du. mount Meru and a mustard-seed, MBh. — **sāvāra**, m. a general N. for the last 4 of the 14 Manus (*-tā*, f.), Hariv. — **sāvāri**, m. id. (*-tā*, f.), ib.; VP.; N. of the 11th Manu, VP. — **nsambhava**, m. N. of a king of the Kumbhāṇḍas, Buddh. — **Merv-adri-karnikā**, f. 'having mount Meru for a seed-vessel,' the earth, L.

Mernka, m. fragrant resin, incense, L.; m. or n. (?) N. of a people or country, VarBṛs.

मेरू meruṇū, (prob. f.) a partic. high number, Buddh. (also *merudu*).

मेरुदा meruṇḍā, prob. w. r. for *bheruṇḍā*.

मेल mēla, m. (√*mil*) meeting, union, intercourse, Kāv.; Kathās.; (ā), f., see below.

Melaka, m. id., Kāv.; Pañcat. (*°kaṇ* √*kṛi*, to assemble together); conjunction (of planets, in *graha-m^o*), Sūryas. — **lavana**, n. a kind of salt, L.

Melana, n. meeting, union, junction, association, Kathās.

Melās, f. an association, assembly, company, society, Pañcat.; a musical scale, Cat. (perhaps *mēla*, m.); a partic. high number, Buddh.; any black substance used for writing, ink, L.; antimony, eye-salve, L.; the indigo plant, L. — **nanda**, m. (and *ā*, f.) an ink-bottle, L. (cf. *-mandā*); *°dāya*, Nom. *ā*, 'yate, to become an ink-bottle, Vās. — *°adhn* or *°ndhnka* (*melāṇḍh^o*), an ink-bottle, L. — *°maṇi*, m. f. ink, L. — *°mandā*, f. an ink-bottle, L. — *°mbn* (*melāmbn*), n. ink, L.

Melāpaka, m. (fr. Caus.) uniting, bringing together, KātyŚr., Sch.; conjunction (of planets), Cat. — **Melāyana**, n. conjunction, Cat. (perhaps w. r. for prec.)

मेलु melu or *meluda*, N. of two high numbers, Buddh.

मेव meṇ, cl. i. *ā*. *mevate*, to worship, serve, Dhātup. xiv, 34.

मेवार्य mevārya, w. r. for *metārya*, q. v.

मेशिका meṣikā. See *kāla-m^o*.

मेशी mēśī, f. (v.l. *meshī*) N. of water in a partic. formula, TS.

मेप meshā, m. (√2. *mish*) a ram, sheep (in the older language applied also to a fleece or anything woollen), RV. &c. &c.; the sign of the zodiac Aries or the first arc of 30° in a circle, Sūryas.; Var.; BhP.; a species of plant, Suśr.; N. of a partic. demon, L. (cf. *nejam^o*); (ā), f. small cardamoms, L.; (ī), f. (cf. *mēśī*) a ewe, RV.; VS.; Kauś.; Nardostachys jatamansi, L.; Dalbergia Ougeensis, L. — **kambala**, m. a sheep's fleece serving for an outer garment, a woollen rug or blanket, L. — **kusuma**, m. Cassia Thora, L. — **carman**, n. a sheep-skin, Rājāt. — **pāla** or **-pālaka**, m. a shepherd, MW. — **pnsh-pā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **māṇsa**, n. the flesh of sheep, mutton, MW. — **yūtha**, n. a flock of sheep, Pañcat. — **locana**, m. Cassia Thora, Bhpr. — **valli**, f. Odina Pinnata, L. — **vāhinī**, f. 'riding on a ram,' N. of a Mātṛi attending on Skanda, MBh. (v.l. *megha-t^o*). — **vishapikā**, f. Odina Pinnata, L. — **vṛiṣhapa**, m. du. a ram's testicles, R.; mfn. having a ram's t^o, ib. — **śṛiṅga**, m. a species of tree, MBh.; Suśr.; a species of poisonous plant, L.; (ī), f. Odina Pinnata or Gymnema Sylvestre, L. — **sam-dhi**, w. r. for *megha-s^o*. — **hṛit**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. — **Meshākṣī-kusuma**, m. Cassia Thora, L. — **Meshāṇḍa**, m. 'having ram's testicles,' N. of Indra, L. — **Meshānana**, mfn. ram-faced, Suśr.; N. of a demon noxious to children, Cat. — **Meshāntṛi**, f. Argyreia Speciosa or Argentea, L. — **Meshāln**, m. a species of plant, L. — **Meshāśya**, mfn. ram-faced, Suśr. — **Meshāhvayā**, f. Cassia Thora, L.

Meshaka, m. a species of vegetable, L. (cf. *jīva-m^o*); (*ikā*), f. a ewe, L.

Meshāya, Nom. *ā*, 'yate, to act like a ram (*°yita*, mfn. acting like a ram), BhP.

मेपूरण meshūrāṇa, n. (Gk. *μεσοῦράνα*) N. of the 10th astrological house, VarBṛS.

मेष्क meshka, m. a partic. beast of prey, ApṢr.

मेह meha, m. (√*mih*) urine (*meḥam* √*kri*, to make water), Br. (cf. *d-meḥa*); MārKP.; urinary disease, excessive flow of urine, diabetes, Suśr.; a ram (= *mesha*), L. - **ghnī**, f. 'curing diabetes,' Indian saffron, L. - **pāya**, m. or n. N. of a place, Cat. (cf. *meda-p*). - **mudgata-rasa**, n. a partic. mixture serving as remedy against urinary disease, L. - **vāt**, mfn. suffering from ur^o d^o, Heat.

Mehatnā, f. N. of a river, RV.

Mehana, n. membrum virile, RV. &c. &c.; the urinary duct, AV.; urine, Suśr.; the act of passing ur^o, W.; copulation, L.; m. Schrebera Stenietoides, L.; (ā), f. = **mañilā**, L.

Mehānā, ind. in streams, abundantly, RV. - **vāt** (*mehānā*), mfn. bestowing abundantly, ib.

Mehala, m. the smell of urine, L.; mfn. having the smell of urine, L.

Mehin, mfn. (only ifc.) voiding urine, making water; suffering from a partic. urinary disease (cf. *ikshu*, *udaka*, *geha*, *nīla-m* &c.); m. a species of small tiger or panther, L.

मेघ maigha. See p. 832, col. 2.

मेरिमय mainmīya, n. = *minmīya-tva*, Car.

मैत्र maitrā, mf(i)n. (fr. *mitra*, of which it is also the Vjiddhi form in comp.) coming from or given by or belonging to a friend, friendly, amicable, benevolent, affectionate, kind, Mn.; MBh. &c.; belonging or relating to Mitra, VS. &c. &c.; m. 'friend of all creatures,' a Brāhmaṇa who has arrived at the highest state of human perfection, L.; a partic. mixed caste or degraded tribe (the offspring of an out-caste Vaiśya; cf. *maitreyaka*), Mn. x, 23; (scil. *samdhī*) an alliance based on good-will, Kām.; a friend (= *mitra*), Pāp. v, 4, 36, Vārt. 4, Pat.; N. of the 12th astrol. Yoga, Col.; the aus. Kull. on Mn. xii, 72; a man's N. much used as the N. of an imaginary person in giving examples in gram. and philos. (cf. *Caitra* and Lat. *Caius*); N. of an Āditya (= *mitra*), VP.; of a preceptor, Cat.; (ī), f., see below; n. (ifc. ā) friendship, ŚBr. &c. &c.; a multitude of friends, MBh. (Nīlak.); = *nakshatra*, Sūryas.; an early morning prayer addressed to Mitra, BhP.; evacuation of excrement (prescribed for by Mitra; *maitraṇ* √*i*, *kri*, to void ex^o), Mn. iv, 152; = *-sūtra*. - **kanyaka**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. - **citta**, n. benevolence, Kāraṇ.; mfn. benevolent, kind, Lalit. - **tā**, f. friendship, benevolence, L. - **nakshatra**, n. the Nakshatra Anurādhā (presided over by Mitra), MBh. - **bala**, m. N. of a man, Jātaka. - **bha**, n. = *nakshatra*, L. - **vardhaka**, mfn. (fr. *mitra-v*), g. *dhūmādi*. - **vardhaka**, mfn. (fr. *mitra-v*), ib. (v. l.). - **sākhā**, f. N. of a school, Cat. - **sūtra**, n. N. of a Sūtra. **Maitrākṣa-jyotika**, m. N. of a partic. class of evil beings, Mn. xii, 72. **Maitrābharaspatya**, mfn. belonging to Mitra and Brihaspati, ŚBr. 1. **Maitrāyana**, n. (for 2. see below) 'kind or friendly way,' benevolence, MBh. **Maitrāvaruṇa**, mf(i)n. descended or derived from Mitra and Varuṇa, belonging to them, AV.; TS.; VS.; Br.; relating to the priest called Maitrāvaruṇa, PāṇicBr.; m. a patr., RV. vii, 33, 11 (of Agastya or of Vālmiki, L.; ī, f., ŚBr.); N. of one of the officiating priests (first assistant of the Hotṛi), Br.; ŚrS.; -*camasīya*, mfn. being in the cup of this priest, ApṢr.; -*prayoga*, m., -*śastra*, n., -*śruti*, f., -*soma-prayoga*, m., -*hauṛa*, n. N. of wks.; °*nī*, n. a patr. of Mānya or Agastya, RAnukr.; MBh.; of Vasishṭha, ib.; of Vālmiki, Uttarar.; °*niya*, mfn. relating to the priest called Maitrāvaruṇa, ŚākhBr.; n. his office, Siddh.

Maitraka, m. a person who worships in a Buddhist temple, L.; n. friendship, Uttarar.

Maitrāya, P. - *yati*, to be kind or friendly, Divyāv. 2. **Maitrāyana**, n. (for 1. see under *maitra*) patr. fr. *mitra*, g. *naḍḍi*, pl. N. of a school (called after Maitri), MaitrUp., Intro.; (ī), f., see below. - **grihya-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. **Maitrāyānōpanishad**, f. = *maitry-up*.

Maitrāyānaka, mfn. (fr. 2. *maitrāyana*), g. *arīhanādi*.

Maitrāyāni, m. N. of Agni, MānGr.; N. of an Upanishad (prob. w. r. for °*ni*).

Maitrāyāni, f. of 2. *maitrāyana*, q. v.; N. of the mother of Pūrṇa, Buddh.; of a female teacher, Col. - **parīśiṣṭa**, n. N. of wk. - **putra**, m. metron. of Pūrṇa, Buddh. - **brāhmaṇa-bhāshya-dīpikā**, f., -*brāhmaṇōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. - **sākhā**, f. N. of a branch of the Black Yajur-veda. - **samhitā**, f. N. of the Saṃhitā of the Maitrāyānyas (q. v.) **Maitrāyāny-upanishad**, f. = *maitry-up*.

Maitrāyāniya, m. pl. N. of a school of the Yajur-veda (closely connected with the Kathas and Kalāpas), Carap. - **sākhā**, f. and -**samhitā**, f. = °*nī-s* and -*s*. **Maitrāyāniyōpanishad**, f. = *maitry-up*. **Maitrāyānyārdhvadehika-paddhati**, f. N. of wk.

Maitri, m. a metron. of a teacher, MaitrUp.

Maitry-upanishad, f. N. of an Upanishad, IW. 44.

Maitrika, (ifc.) a friendly office, Pañcar.

Maitrin, mfn. friendly, benevolent, Pañcar.

Maitri, f. friendship, friendliness, benevolence, good will (one of the 4 perfect states with Buddhists, Dharmas. 16; cf. MWB. 128), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Benevolence personified (as the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharma), BhP.; close contact or union, Megh.; Vcar.; (ifc.) equality, similarity, Prasaṇnar.; N. of the Nakshatra Anurādhā, L.; N. of an Upanishad (cf. under *maitri*). - **karuṇā-mudita**, m. a partic. Saṃādhi, Kāraṇ. - **dāna**, n. friendliness (with Buddhists, one of the three forms of charity), Dharmas. 105. - **nātha**, m. N. of an author, Buddh. - **pakṣa-pāta**, m. a partiality for anyone's friendship, Pañcar. - **pūrva**, mfn. preceded by friendship, MW. - **bala**, m. 'whose strength is benevolence,' a Buddha, L.; N. of a king (regarded as an incarnation of Gautama Buddha), Buddh.; v. l. for *maitra-b*, Divyāv. - **maya**, mf(i)n. benevolent, friendly, kind, Hcar.

Maitreya, mfn. (fr. *maitri*) friendly, benevolent, MBh.; m. (fr. *mitrayu*, Pāp. vi, 4, 174) patr. of Kaushārava, AihBr.; of Glāva, ChUp. (accord. to Sch. metron. fr. *mitrā*); of various other nien, MBh.; Pur.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva and future Buddha (the 5th of the present age), Lalit. (MWB. 181 &c.); of the Vidyūshaka in the Mṛic-chakṛikā; of a grāmārian (= *rakṣita*), Cat.; of a partic. mixed caste (= *maitreyaka*), Kull. on Mn. x, 33; (ī), f., see below. - **rakṣita**, m. N. of a grāmārian, Cat. - **vana**, n. N. of a forest, ib. - **sūtra**, n. N. of a Sūtra wk. **Maitreyōpanishad**, f. = *maitry-up*.

Maitreyaka, m. N. of a partic. mixed caste or degraded tribe (the offspring of a Vaideha and an Ayogavi, whose business is to praise great men and announce the dawn by ringing a bell), Mn. x, 33; (ikā), f. descent from Mitrāyu, Pāp. vii, 3, 2, Sch.; a contest between friends or allies, L.

Maitreyi, f. N. of the wife of Yājñavalkya, ŚBr.; of Ahalyā, ShaṅvBr.; of Sulabhā, ĀsvGrS. - **brāhmaṇa**, n. N. of ŚBr. xiv, 5 &c. - **sākhōpanishad**, f. = next. **Maitreyy-upanishad**, f. = *maitry-up*.

Maitrya, n. friendship, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcar. **Maitryābhīmukha**, m. a partic. Saṃādhi, Kāraṇ. **Maitry-upanishad**. See *maitri* above.

मैथिल maitihila, mf(i)n. relating or belonging to Mithilā, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a king of M^o (pl. the people of M^o), ib.; (ī), f., see below. - **kāyastha**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. - **paddhati**, f. N. of wk. - **vācaspati** and -**śrī-datta**, m. N. of two men, Cat. - **samgraha**, m. N. of wk.

मैथिलिका maitihika, m. pl. the inhabitants of Mithilā, MW.

मैथिली maitihilī, f. N. of Sītā (daughter of Janaka, king of M^o), R.; Kālid. - **nāṭaka**, n., -**paripaya**, m., -**śaraṇa**, n. N. of wks.

मैथिलेया maitihileya, m. metron. fr. *maitihilī*, Ragh.

मैथुन maitihuna, mf(i)n. (fr. *mithuna*) paired, coupled, forming a pair or one of each sex, BhP.; connected by marriage, PārGr.; relating or belonging to copulation, KathUp.; Mn.; MBh. (with *bhoga*, m. carnal enjoyment; with *dharma*, m. 'sexual law,' copulation; with *vāsa*, n. a garment worn during cop^o); n. (ifc. f. ā) copulation, sexual intercourse or union, marriage, ŚBr. &c. &c. (acc. with √*śas*, i, gam, car; dat. with *upa-√gam* or *upa-√kram*, to have sexual intercourse); union, connection, L. - **gata**, mfn. engaged in copulation, MBh. - **gamana**, n. sexual intercourse, Suśr. - **jvara**, m. sexual passion, MBh. - **dharmīn**,

mfn. cohabiting, copulating, BhP. - **vairāgya**, n. abstinence from sexual intercourse, MW. **Maithunābhāshana**, n. a conversation in which allusions are made to sexual int^o, Mahāvya. **Maithunābhigāṭa**, n. prohibition of sex^o int^o, Suśr. **Maithunōpagamana**, n. = °*na-gamana*, ib.

Maithunika, (ifc.) having sexual intercourse, MBh.; (ikā), f. union by marriage, Pāp. iv, 3, 125.

Maithunin, mfn. = prec. mfn., Mn.; MārKP.; m. Ardea Sibirica, L.

Maithuni-bhāva, m. copulation, sexual union, R.

Maithunya, mfn. proceeding from or caused by or relating to copulation, Mn.; BhP.

मैधातिथ maidhātitha, mf(i)n. relating to Medhātithi, ŚāṅkhŚr.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (also *maidhyātitha*).

Maidhāva, m. (fr. *medhā-vin*) the son of a wise man, Pāp. vi, 4, 164, Sch. °*vaka*, n. intelligence, wisdom, g. *manojñādī*.

मैनावी mainavi, f. (prob. fr. *mina*) a kind of gait or movement, Samgt.

मैनाक mainākā, m. (fr. *menā*) N. of a mountain (son of Hima-vat by Menā or Menakā, and said to have alone retained his wings when Indra clipped those of the other mountains; accord. to some this mountain was situated between the southern point of the Indian peninsula and Lañkā), Tār. (v. l. *mai-nāgā*); AVPāri.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Daitya, Hariv. - **prabhava**, m. N. of the river Śoṇa, VP. - **bhagini** and -**svasrī**, f. 'sister of Mainākā,' N. of Pārvati, L.

मैनाल maināla, m. (fr. *māna*) a fisherman, VS. (Sch.)

Mainika, m. id., Pāp. iv, 4, 35, Sch.

मैनेय maineya, m. pl. N. of a people, Lalit.

मैन्द mainda, m. N. of a monkey-demon killed by Kṛishṇa, MBh.; R. - **mandana** and -**han**, n. 'slayer of Mainda,' N. of Kṛishṇa, L.

मैमत mainata, m. patr. fr. *mimata*, Pāp. iv, 1, 150.

Maimatāyana (g. *naḍḍi*) and °*nī* (Car.; cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 150), m. patr. fr. *mimata*.

मैरव mairava, mf(i)n. (fr. *meru*) relating to mount Meru, Prab.

मैराल mairāla, m. N. of a mythical being, L.

मैरावण mairāvaṇa, m. N. of an Asura (-*caritra*, n. N. of wk.), Cat.

मैरेय maireya, m. n. a kind of intoxicating drink (accord. to Suśr., Sch. a combination of *surā* and *āsava*), MBh.; R. &c.

Maireyaka, m. n. id., MBh.; m. pl. N. of a mixed caste, MBh. (cf. *maitreyaka*).

मैलिन्द mailinda, m. (fr. *milinda*) a bee, L.

मैथ्रान्य maitrādhānya, n. (fr. *mīśra-dhānya*) a dish prepared by mixing various grains, Kauś.

मैहिक maitihika, mf(i)n. (fr. *meḥa*) relating to urinary disease, Suśr.

मो mō = *mā* + *u* (see under 3. *mā*).

मोक moka, n. (√*2. muc*) the stripped-off skin of an animal, MBh. (cf. *nir-m*); a quadruped, L.; a pupil, L.; (*mōki*, f. 'releaser,' night, RV. ii, 38, 3 (Naigh. i, 7)).

Moktavya, mfn. to be set free or liberated, MBh.; Kāv.; to be let go or given up or delivered, Mn.; Yājñ.; to be renounced or resigned, Campak.; to be flung or hurled or thrown upon or against (loc. or acc. with *prati*), MBh.; MārKP.

Moktu-kāma, mfn. wishing to let go, desiring to shoot or cast, MW.

Moktri, mfn. one who releases or liberates &c.; one who pays or discharges, Suśr.

Mokya. See *a-mokya*.

मोकलिन mokalin, m. N. of a man, Cat.

मोक्ष moksh, cl. 1. *ā. mokshate* (rather Desid. fr. √*2. muc*; fut. *mokshishyate*, MBh.), to wish to free one's self, seek deliverance, Kāth. (cf. Pāp. vii, 4, 57); to free one's self from

(acc.), shake off, MBh.; cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxiii, 57; rather Nom. fr. *moksha*, below), *mokshayati* (n. c. also *ā. te*; Impv. *mokshayadhvam*, MBh.; fut. *mokshayishyati*, *te*, ib.; inf. *mokshitum*, Hariv., v. 1.), to free or deliver from (abl.), Gaut.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to liberate, emancipate (from transmigration), Hariv.; to loosen, untie, undo, Suśr.; to detach, extract, draw out of (abl.), AitBr.; to wrest or take away anything from (abl.), Hariv.; to shed, cause to flow (blood), Suśr.; to cast, hurl, fling, Dhātup.

Mumokshayishu, mfn. See under √2. *muc*, p. 821, col. 2.

Moksha, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) emancipation, liberation, release from (abl., rarely gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; release from worldly existence or transmigration, final or eternal emancipation, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (IW. 39); death, L.; N. of partic. sacred hymns conducive to final eman^o, Yājñ.; (in astron.) the liberation of an eclipsed or occulted planet, the last contact or separation of the eclipsed and eclipsing bodies, end of an eclipse, Sūryas.; VarBrS.; falling off or down, Kum.; VarBrS. (cf. *garbha*-); effusion, VarBrS.; setting free, deliverance (of a prisoner), Gaut.; loosing, untying (hair), Megh.; settling (a question), Kathās.; acquittance of an obligation, discharge of a debt (cf. *riṇa*-); shedding or causing to flow (tears, blood &c.), MārKp.; Suśr.; casting, shooting, hurling, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; strewing, scattering, Kum.; Kathās.; utterance (of a curse), R.; relinquishment, abandonment, Kathās.; N. of the Divine mountain Meru, L.; Schrebera Swietenoides, L. — **kāśhāhina**, mfn. desirous of liberation or of final emancipation, MW. — **kānda**, N. of ch. of the Kṛtīya-kalpāturu by Lakshmi-dhara. — **kārapatā-vādārtha**, m., — **kārikā**, f. pl. N. of wks. — **kriyā-samācāra**, mfn. accomplishing the act of liberation, Pañcat.; — **khaṇḍa**, m. or n. of wk. — **jūṇa**, n., knowledge of final beatitude or emancipation, MW. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **dā**, f. N. of a female ascetic, Kathās. — **deva**, m. N. of Hieuentsang, Buddh. — **dvāra**, n. 'gate of eman^o', N. of the suu, MBh. — **dharma**, m. law or rule of eman^o, MBh.; N. of a section of the 12th book of the Mahābhārata (from Adhyāya 174 to the end; also *-parvan*, n.), IW. 374; — **ṭikā**, f., — **dipikā**, f., — **vyākhyāna**, n., — **sārōddhāra**, m.; *°mārtha-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — **nirpaya**, m. N. of wk. — **pati**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. — **parāyana**, mfn. having eman^o as chief object, Bhag. — **puri**, f. 'city of eman^o', N. of the city of Kāñci, Cat. — **praveśa-vyavasthāna**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **bhāgiya**, mfn. having to do with eman^o, Divyāv. — **bhāji**, mfn. attaining final eman^o, Cat. — **bhāva**, m. liberation, final eman^o, MBh. — **mahā-parishad**, f. 'great eman^o-assembly', the Buddhist general council, Buddh. — **mārga**, m. N. of a Jaina wk. — **lakshmi-vilāsa**, m. N. of a temple, Cat.; N. of wk. — **lakshmi-sāmrājya-tantra**, n., *°ya-siddhi*, f. N. of wks. — **vat**, mfn. connected with final eman^o, MārKp. — **vāda**, m., *°da-mīmāṃsā*, f. N. of wks. — **vārttika**, mfn. reflecting upon final eman^o, MBh. — **viṇṣaka** or *°ka-stotra*, n. '20 verses on eman^o', N. of the verses Hariv. 14348 &c. — **sāstra**, n. the doctrine of final eman^o, Up. — **sādhana**, n. means of eman^o, ib.; *°nūpadeśa*, m. N. of wk. — **sāmrājya-siddhi**, f., — **siddhi**, f., — **hetutā-vāda**, m., — **mokshāgama**, m. N. of wks. **Mokshāntaraṅga**, mfn. nearest or next to final eman^o, MW. **Mokshāvalambin**, m. resting (hopes) on eman^o, a heretic, L. **Mokshēcchā**, f. desire of eman^o, MBh. **Mokshēśvara**, m. N. of a man; of an author, Cat. **Mokshōpāya**, m. means of eman^o, Hariv.; a sage, saint, devotee(?), W.; — *nūś-caya*, m., — *sāra*, m. or n. (?) N. of wks.

Mokshaka, mfn. one who looses or unties or sets free, Mn.; (ifc.) final emancipation, L.; n. a species of tree, VarBrS.; Suśr.; Bhpr.; Schrebera Swietenoides, Bhpr.

Mokshapa, mfn. liberating, emancipating, Cat.; n. liberation, releasing, rescuing, MBh.; Mfich.; setting at liberty (a criminal), Mn. ix, 249; loosing, untying, Pañcat.; shedding, causing to flow, Mālav.; Suśr. (cf. *rakta-m*°); giving up, abandoning, deserting, Pañcat.; Hit. (v. 1.); squandering, W.; (i), f. the magic art of releasing any one, HParīś.

Mokshapiya, mfn. to be given up or resigned, to be disregarded or neglected (*a-m*°, inevitable), MBh.; R.

Mokshayitavya, mfn. to be emancipated, Bādar., Sch.

Mokshayitpi, mfn. one who frees or liberates from (abl.), R.

Mokshāya, Nom. *ā. °yate*, to become a means of emancipation, Cat.

Mokshita, mfn. set free, liberated, MBh.; Hariv.; wrested away, Hariv.

Mokshin, mfn. striving after emancipation, MBh.; MārKp.; emancipated, RāmatUp.

Mokshya, mfn. to be liberated, to be saved, Hariv.

Moga, m. the chicken-pox or some similar disease, L.

Mogha (or *moghā*, MaitrS.), mf(ā)n.

(√1. *muh*) vain, fruitless, useless, unsuccessful, unprofitable (ibc. and am, ind. in vain, uselessly, without cause), RV. &c. &c.; left, abandoned, MBh.; idle, ib.; m. a fence, hedge, L.; (ā), f. *Bignonia Suevolens*, L.; *Embelia Ribes*, L. — **karman**, mfn. one whose actions are fruitless, observing useless ceremonies, Bhag. — **jūṇa**, mfn. one whose knowledge is useless, cultivating any but religious wisdom, ib. — **tā**, f. vainness, uselessness, Kathās. — **pushpā**, f. a barren woman, L. — **hāsin**, mfn. laughing causelessly, Kath. **Moghāsa**, mfn. one whose hopes are vain, Bhag.

Moghāya, Nom. *ā. °yate*, to become vain or useless or insignificant, Alamkārav.

Moghi, in comp. for *mogha*. — √1. *kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make vain, frustrate, disappoint, Kalid.

bhūta, mfn. become useless, rendered vain, MBh.

Mogholi, m. an enclosure, hedge, fence, L.

Mocā, m. (√2. *muc*) the juice of a tree; L.; *Moringa Pterygosperma*, MBh.; (prob.) *Musa Sapientum*, Suśr.; (ā), f. *Musa Sapientum*, Naish.; the cotton shrub, L.; the indigo plant, L.; (i), f. *Hingstha Repens*, L.; n. a plantain, banana (the fruit), Vāgbh. — **niryāsa**, m., — **rāsa**, m., — **sāra**, m., — **srāva**, m., — **srut**, m. the resin of *Gossampinus Rumphii*, L. **Mocāhva**, m. id., Bhpr.

Mocaka, mfn. liberating, emancipating, Pañcat.; one who has abandoned all worldly passions and desires, an ascetic, devotee, L.; m. (only L.) *Moringa Pterygosperma*, L.; *Musa Sapientum*, L.; *Schrebera Swietenoides*, L.; (ikā), f. a species of plant, L.; a species of fish, Bhpr.; n. a kind of shoe, L.

Mocana, nif(ā)n. (ifc.) releasing from, BhP.; casting, darting, Git.; (i), f. a species of plant (= *kapṭha-kāri*), L.; n. release, liberation, freeing or delivering from (abl. or comp.), Daś.; Śukas. (cf. *riṇa-m*°); unyoking (a car), MBh.; (ifc.) discharging, emitting, Gobh. — **paṭṭaka**, m. or n. 'a clearing cloth', filter, L.

Mocanaka, mf(ikā)n. releasing, setting free (see *bandha-m*°); (ikā), f. N. of a woman, Kathās.

Mocaniya, mfn. to be released or set free, Pañcat.

Mocayitavya, mfn. id., Mālav. (v. 1. *moci*°).

Mocayitpi, mfn. freeing, releasing, Kull. on Mn. viii, 342.

Mocāta, m. (only L.) the pith or core of the banana; the fruit of the banana tree; *Nigella ludica*; sandal wood.

Moci. See *hila-m*°.

Mocika, m. a tanner or shoemaker (cf. Hind. *mochī*), L.

Mocita, mfn. caused to be released, set free, Hit.

Mocin, mfn. setting free, liberating (see *bandha-mocini*°).

Mocya, mfn. = *mocaniya*, Yājñ.; to be given up or restored, ib.; to be deprived of (acc.), Gaut.

मोजकेशिन् *mojakesin*, w. r. for *muñja-k*°.

मोट *moṭa*, m. or n. a bundle (= Hindi *moṭh*), Divyāv. (also written *mūḍha*, *muṭa*, *mūṭa*).

मोटक *moṭaka*, m. n. (√*muṭ*) a globe or pill to be used as a remedy against (gen.), Cat. (cf. *modaka*); m. N. of an author, Cat.; (i), f. (in music) a partic. Rāgini, L.; n. a broken or crushed leaf, L.

Moṭana, mfn. crushing, grinding, destroying (see *gaja-m*°); m. wind, air, L.; n. the act of crushing, breaking, snapping, wringing, strangling, Mfich.; Śukas. (cf. *āṅgulī-m*°).

Moṭanaka, n. crushing, entire destruction, Chandom.; a kind of metre, ib.

Moṭamāna, n. a partic. Siddhi, Saṃkhyas, Sch.

मोटपल्ली *moṭa-palli*, f. N. of a country, Uttamāc.

मोट *moṭā*, f. *Sida Cordifolia*, L.; *Sesbania Aegyptiaca*, L.

मोटि *moṭi* or *moṭi*. See *karṇa-m*°.

मोट्टयित *moṭṭayita*, n. showing affection in the absence of a loved object, the silent expression of returned affection, Daśar.; Sāh.

मोट *moṭha*, m. N. of a family, Cat. — **śa-taka**, n. N. of a poem.

Moṭhaka, m. N. of a man, Cat.

मोण *moṇa*, m. dried fruit, L.; a kind of fly, L.; a basket in which snakes are carried, L.

Moṇaka, a word used to explain *ḍimbikā*, L.

मोतीराम *motirāma*, m. (with *kavi*) N. of a poet (author of the *Kṛishṇa-vinoda-kāvya*), Cat.

मोट *mōḍa*, m. (√2. *mud*) joy, delight, gladness, pleasure, RV. &c. &c.; fragrance, perfume, BhP. (cf. *āmōḍa*); N. of a partic. formula, ApŚr.; of a Muni, Cat.; (ā), f. a species of plant (= *ajamodā*), L.; a kind of *Andropogon*, L. — **kāra**, m. N. of a Muni, R. — **nātha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **mañjari-guṇa-leśa-mātra-sūcakāśhṭaka**, n. and — **mañjari-guṇa-leśa-sūcaka-daśaka**, n. N. of Stotras. — **modinī**, f. *Eugenia Jambolana*, L. (prob. w. r. for *megha-m*°). **Modākhyā**, m. the mango tree, L. **Modā-giri**, m. N. of a country, MBh. **Modādhya**, f. a species of plant (= *ajamodā*), L. **Modā-pura**, n. N. of a town, MBh.

Modaka, mfn. (ifc.) gladdening, exhilarating, MBh.; m. n. a small round sweetmeat, any sweetmeat, MBh.; R. &c.; (in medicine) a kind of pill, Suśr.; Bhpr.; m. a partic. mixed caste (the son of a Kshatriya by a Śūdra mother), L.; (i), f. N. of a partic. mythical club, R.; n. a kind of metre, Col. — **kāra**, m. a sweetmeat-maker, confectioner, R. — **mayā**, mf(ā)n. composed of sweetmeats, Pān. v, 4, 22, Sch. — **vallabha**, m. 'fond of sweetmeats', N. of Gaṇeśa, Gal.

Modakikā, f. a sweetmeat (only ifc. after numerals, e. g. *dvi-modakikām dadāti*, he gives always two sweetmeats), Pān. v, 4, 1, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

Modana, mfn. (fr. Caus.) gladdening, delighting, gratifying (mostly ifc.), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; (i), f. musk, L.; n. the act of gladdening &c., Dhātup.; wax (= *ucchishṭa-m*°), L.

Modaniya, mfn. to be rejoiced at, delightful, KathUp.

Modamāna, mfn. rejoicing, being glad, ChUp.; m. (prob.) a proper N. (cf. *maudamānika*).

Modayat, mfn. (fr. Caus.) rejoicing, delighting; (*anti*), f. Ptychotis Ajowan, L. (also *°tikā*).

Modāki and *°kin*, v. l. for *maudākin*.

Modāyani, m. patr. fr. *moda*, Prav. (prob. w. r. for *maudāyani*).

Modita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) pleased, delighted, W.; n. pleasure, delight, ib.

Modin, mfn. rejoicing, glad, cheerful, MaitrUp.; (ifc.) gladdening, delighting, MBh.; (*inī*), f. *Jasminum Zambac* or *Auriculatum*, L.; = *ajamodā*, L.; musk, L. (cf. *modana*); an intoxicating drink, L. **Modinīsa**, n. N. of a Tantra, Āryav. (cf. *medinīsa*).

मोदोप *modosha*, m. N. of a preceptor, BhP.

मोमह *momaha*, m. N. of an author (15th century), Cat. — **villāsa**, m. N. of M°'s wk.

मोमुष *momughā*, mfn. (fr. Intens. of √1. *muh*) mad, insane, ŚBr.

मोर *mora*, m. a peacock (= *mayūra*), L.; (i), f. N. of a family, Cat. **Morēśvara**, m. (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of an author, ib.

मोरक *moraka*, n. a kind of steel, L.; the milk of a cow seven days after calving, L. (cf. next).

मोरट *morāṭa*, m. a species of plant with sweet juice, L.; (also n.) the milk of a cow seven days after calving, Suśr. (also 'sour buttermilk' = *moraya*, Bhpr.); (ā), f. *Sansevieria Roxburghiana*, L.; n. the root of the sugar-cane, L.; the flower and root of *Alangium Hexapetalum*, L.

Moraṭaka, n. the root of the sugar-cane, L.

मोरण *morāṇa*, m. sour buttermilk, Suśr., Sch. (cf. *morāṭa*).

मोरक *morāka*, m. N. of king Pravara-

senā's minister, Rājat. — **bhavaṇa**, n. N. of a temple built by M^o, ib.

मोरिका *morikā*, f. a side-door, postern-gate, Gal.; N. of a poetess, Cat.

मोर्वशीकर *morvaṇī-kara*, m. N. of Nara-hari-dikshita, Cat.

मोष *mosha*, m. (√2. *mush*) a robber, thief, plunderer, BHP.; Glt.; robbery, theft, stealing, plundering, Mu.; Var. &c. (also *ā*, f., L.); anything robbed or stolen, stolen property, Mn. ix, 278. — **krit**, mfn. proclaiming or predicting a theft, VarBrS. **Moshābhīdarsana**, n. seeing or witnessing a robbery, Mn. ix, 274.

Moshaka, m. a thief, robber, L.

Moshana, mfn. (ifc.) robbing, plundering, carrying off, BHP.; n. the act of robbing &c., Nir.; defrauding, embezzling, Kull. on Mn. viii, 400.

Moshayituu, m. (fr. Caus.) a Brāhman, L.; the Indian cuckoo, L.

Moshāṭṭi, m. a robber, thief, L.

Moshya, mfn. liable to be stolen, Vas.

मोह *mōha*, m. (√1. *muh*; ifc. f. *ā*) loss of consciousness, bewilderment, perplexity, distraction, infatuation, delusion, error, folly, AV. &c. (*moham* √brū, to say anything that leads to error; *moham* √yā, to fall into error; *mohāt*, ind. through folly or ignorance); fainting, stupefaction, a swoon, MBh.; Kav. &c.; (in phil.) darkness or delusion of mind (preventing the discernment of truth and leading men to believe in the reality of worldly objects); (with Buddhists) ignorance (one of the three roots of vice, Dharmas. 139); a magical art employed to bewilder an enemy (= *mohana*), Cat.; wonder, amazement, L.; Infatuation personified (as the offspring of Brahman), VP. — **kalila**, n. thicket or snare of illusion, Bhag.; spirituous liquor, L. — **kārin**, m. Caryota Urens, L. — **ūḍḍottara** or **ra-sāstra**, n. N. of wk. — **jāla**, n. net of illusion, mundane fascination, Yājñ.; MBh. — **nīdrā**, f. 'sleep of infatuation,' thoughtless confidence, ŚārngP. — **parāyana**, mf(ā)n. thoroughly stupefied, Kum. — **parimuktā**, f. N. of a Gandharva maid, Kāraṇḍ. — **pāsa**, m. the snare of (worldly) illusion, MW. — **mautra**, m. a spell or charm causing infatuation or delusion, Kathās. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of infatuation or delusion, Kav. — **mudgara**, n. 'hammer of ignorance or infatuation,' N. of two wks. — **rāja-parājaya**, m. N. of a drama. — **rātri**, f. 'night of bewilderment,' the n^o when the world is to be destroyed, BrahmiVP. — **vat**, mfn. filled with infatuation, MBh.; Śāmkhyak., Sch. — **sāstra**, n. false doctrine, KūrmaP. — **śūlōttara**, n. N. of wk. **Mohātma**, mfn. causing delusion, Up. **Mohānta**, m. deep bewilderment of mind, ŚBr. **Mohāudha-sūrya**, m. a partic. medicament, Rasēndrac. **Mohōpanishad**, f. N. of wk. **Mohōpamā**, f. 'delusion-comparison,' (in rhet.) a comp^o which leads to confusing the subject and object of comparison (e. g. 'regarding thy face, O dear one, as the moon, I run after the moon as if it were thy face'), Kāvyaḍ.

Mohaka, mfn. bewildering, infatuating, causing ignorance or folly, MW.

Mohana, mf(ā)n. depriving of consciousness, bewildering, confusing, perplexing, leading astray, infatuating, MBh.; R. &c.; m. the thorn-apple, L.; N. of Śiva, R.; N. of one of the 5 arrows of the god of love, Vet.; of various other authors and men, Kathās.; Śukas.; Cat.; (ā), f. the flower of a sort of jasmine, L.; Trigonella Corniculata, L.; (ī), f. Portulaca Quadrifida, L.; a partic. illusion or delusion, Sarvad.; a partic. incantation, Kathās.; N. of an Apsaras, Pañcar.; of a female demon (daughter of Garbha-hantṛi), MārkaP.; of one of the nine Śaktis of Viṣṇu, L.; n. the being deluded or infatuated, delusion, infatuation, embarrassment, mistake, Nir.; Bhag.; Glt.; stupor, being stupefied, Suśr.; sexual intercourse, Kav.; Sāh.; the act of perplexing, puzzling, bewildering, R.; Glt.; MārkaP.; any means employed for bewildering others, Daś.; temptation, seduction, W.; a magical charm used to bewilder an enemy; the formula used in that process (esp. the hymns AV. iii, 1, 2), Kauś.; N. of a town, MBh. — **canda**, m. N. of a man, MW. — **dāsa**, m. N. of two authors, Cat. — **prakṛiti**, n. N. of a pupil of Śāmkarācārya, Śāmkar. — **bhoga**, n. a partic. kind of sweetmeat, L. — **lata**, f. a plant which has the power of fascinating, MW. — **lāla**, m. N. of an

author, Cat. — **valikā** (Suśr.) or **valli** (Npr.), f. a species of plant. — **sapta-śatī**, f. N. of a poem. **Mohauśāstra**, n. N. of one of the 5 arrows of the god of love, Kathās.; a weapon which stupefies or fascinates the person against whom it is directed, MW. **Mohanaka**, m. the month Caitra, L.; (*ikā*), f. a species of plant, Suśr.

Mohaniya, mfn. 'to be deluded,' resulting from illusion or error or infatuation, MBh.; producing delusion, bewildering, puzzling, ib.; Sarvad.

Mohama, m. a partic. personification, SamavBr.

Mohayitṛi, mfn. one who bewilders or perplexes, MBh.

Mohita, mfn. stupefied, bewildered, infatuated, deluded (often in comp., e. g. *kāma-m^o*, infatuated by love), MBh.; R. &c.

Mohin, mfn. deluding, confusing, perplexing, illusive, MBh.; R. &c.; (*inī*), f. a fascinating woman, MW. (cf. RTL. 65, n. 1); the flower of a species of jasmine, L.; N. of an Apsaras, Pañcar.; of a daughter of Rukmāṅgada, VP.; **nī-mantra**, m., **-rāja-sahasra-nāmdāli**, f. N. of wks.

Mohuka, mfn. falling into confusion, TS.

मौक *mauka*, m. patr. fr. *mūka*, ĀśvŚr.

मौकालि *maukali*, m. a raven, L. (cf. *maukuli*; *maudgali*).

Maukalya, m. a Vaidehaka who sews and dyes clothes (also called a Rāmaka), L.

मौकुन्द *maukunda*, mfn. relating to Mukunda i. e. Viṣṇu, Pañcar.

मौकुलि *maukuli*, m. a crow, Uttarar. (cf. *maukali*).

मौक्तिक *mauktika*, mfn. (fr. *mukti*) striving after final emancipation, Pañcat.; m. (only in MBh.) n. (fr. *muktā*; comp. f. *ā*) a pearl (properly 'a collection of p^os'), MBh.; Kav. &c. — **gumphikā**, f. a female stringer of p^os, Kāśikh. — **tanḍula**, m. a kind of white Yāvanāla, L. — **dāman**, n. a string of p^os, L.; a kind of metre, Col. — **prasava**, f. a pearl muscle, L. (cf. *muktā-prasū*). — **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of pearls, Śrīṅgar. — **māraṇa**, n. N. of a subject treated of in the Dhātū-ratna-mālā, Cat. — **mālā**, f. a pearl necklace, L.; a species of metre, Col. — **ratna**, n. a pearl gem, pearl (*-tā*, f.), Rājat. — **śukti**, f. a pearl oyster, L. — **sara**, n. a string of p^os, Nalac.; Uttarar. **Mauktikābha**, mfn. like p^os, MW. **Mauktikāvali** (Kir.) or **ī** (Kathās.), f. a pearl necklace. **Mauktikā-hāra**, m. id., Mālatīm.

मौक्य *maukya*, n. (fr. *mūka*) dumbness, speechlessness, Mn. xi, 51.

मौक्ष *mauksha*, n. (fr. *moksha*) N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy.

Maukshika, m. mfn. relating to the release of a planet (from eclipse) or to the end of an ecl^o, Sūryas.

मौख *maukha*, mfn. (fr. *mukha*) relating to the mouth, oral (n. [?] a fault or defect connected with the mouth), Hariv.; based on oral instruction, Pat.

Maukhika, mfn. (fr. *mukha*), L.

Maukhya, n. precedence, pre-eminence, Hit. (w. r.)

मौखर *maukhara*, m. (fr. *mukhara*) N. of a family or race, Hcar.

Maukhari, m. a patr., Vās., Intro.

Maukhari, f. = next, MW.

Maukharya, n. talkativeness, garrulity, Pañcar.; scurrility, defamation, abusiveness, calumny, MW.; (ā), f. of *maukhari* above, Pāp. iv, 1, 79, Sch.

मौग्य *maugdha* (w. r., Sāh.; Uttarar.) or *maugdha* (ib.; Kathās. &c.), n. (fr. *mugdha*), simplicity, innocence, inexperience, a feminine grace (asking a lover to tell what is already known); charm, beauty, MW.

मौग्य *maughya*, n. (fr. *mogha*) vanity, unprofitableness, uselessness, BHP.

मौच *mauca*, n. (fr. *moca*) the fruit of the banana or plantain tree, Suśr.

मौजवत *maujavatā*, mfn. coming from or produced on the mountain Mūja-vat, RV.; Nir.; m. (said to be) a patr. of Aksha (author of RV. x, 34).

मौज्र *maujjā*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *mūjā*) made of Muñja-grass or its fibres, TS. &c. &c.; resembling

Muñja-grass or living on it, RV. i, 191, 3; m. a blade of Muñja-grass, MW.; N. of a village of the Bahikas, L.; (ī), f., see below. — **vivāna**, mfn. twisted or fabricated out of Muñja-grass, ĀpŚr.

Mauñjaka, m. blades of Muñja-grass, VarBrS. (v. l. *muñjaka*).

Mauñjakāyana, m. a patr., Pravar.

Mauñjavata, mf(ā)n. coming from the mountain Muñja-vat, Siddh. on Pāp. iv, 4, 110.

Mauñjāyana, m. patr. fr. *muñja*, g. *naddā*; N. of a man, MBh.; pl. N. of a warlike family, g. *dāmany-ādi*; (ī), f. a princess of the Mauñjāyanas, g. *śārṅgaravādī*. **ñiya**, m. a prince of the Mauñjāyanas, g. *dāmany-ādi*.

Mauñjin, mfn. girt with or wearing a girdle of Muñja-grass, Hariv. (cf. *nāga-m^o*).

Mauñji-bandhana, n. = *mauñji-bandhana*, Mn. ii, 169, 171; Yājñ. i, 39.

Mauñji, f. (scil. *mekhalā*, m. c. also *mauñji*) a Brāhman's girdle or cord made of a triple string of Muñja-grass; any girdle, MBh.; Kav. &c. — **tripākhyā**, m. Muñja-grass, L. — **dhara**, mfn. wearing or carrying Muñja-grass, MBh. — **nibandhana**, n. the binding on of the girdle of Muñja-grass or of the sacred cord, Mn. ii, 27. — **pattra**, f. Eleusine Indica, L. — **bandhana**, n. = *nibandhana*; *na-cihṇita*, mfn. distinguished by the binding of the Muñja girdle, Mn. ii, 170.

Mauñjya, mfn. made of Muñja-grass, BhavP.

Mauñjya, m. a partic. personification, Gaut.

मौडी *mauḍi*, f. coarse ground meal, L.

मौढ *mauḍhya*, m. (fr. *mūḍha*) patr., g. *kuru-ādi*; n. stupidity, ignorance, folly, MBh.; Kav. &c.; swoon, stupor, L.

मौखनिकाय *mauḍi-nikāya*, m. (*mauḍi* fr. *mūḍha*) a proper N., Pāp. vi, 2, 94, Sch.

Mauḍika, n. shaving, L.

Mauḍya, n. shaving the head, tonsure, baldness, Mn.; MBh. &c.

मौत्र *mautra*, n. (fr. *mūtra*) a quantity of urine, GṛŚrS. (cf. *a-mautra-dhauta*).

Mautra-kricchrika, mf(ā)n. (fr. *mūtra kricchra*) resembling strangury, Car.

मौद *mauda*, m. pl. (fr. *muda*) N. of a school, Pāp. iv, 2, 66, Sch.; sg. a pupil of this school (see *maudaka*). — **paippalāda**, m. pl., g. *kārita-kaujapādi*. — **hāyana**, m. a patr. (also pl.), Śāmkarāk. 1. **Maudaka**, n. a partic. version of a sacred text adopted by Mauda, Pat.

मौदक 2. *maudaka*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *modaka*) relating to sweetmeats, dealing with them, Cat. **°kika**, mf(ā)n. consisting of composed of sw^o, Pāp. v, 4, 22, Sch.; m. a confectioner, Pāp. v, 4, 21, Sch.

Maudanika, mf(ā) or īn. (fr. *modana*), g. *kāly-ādi*. **°neyaka**, mfn., g. *kattri-ādi*.

मौदमानिक *maudamānika*, mf(ā) or īn. (fr. *modamāna*), g. *kāly-ādi*.

मौदकिन् *maudākin*, m. (prob.) N. of a mountain, MBh. (v. l. *modakīn*); of a son of Bhavya and (n.) a Varsha ruled by him, VP. (v. l. *maudakī*).

मौज *maudga*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *mudga*) relating to a bean, consisting of beans, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; m. N. of a preceptor, VP. **Maudgika**, mf(ā)n. purchased with beans, Pāp. v, 1, 37, Vartt. 3, Pat. **°gīna**, mf(ā)n. sown with beans, Pāp. v, 2, 1, Sch.

मौहल *maudgali*, m. (fr. *mudgala*) a crow, L. — **kera**, m. a patr., L.

Maudgaliya, mfn. (fr. *maudgalya*), g. *kṛiśā-vādī*.

Maudgalya, mfn. descended or sprung from Mudgala, BHP.; m. patr. of Nāka, ŚBr.; of Sata-bālāksha, Nir.; of Lāṅgalāyana, AitBr.; N. of a chamberlain, Mālav.; m. a partic. mixed caste, MBh. **Maudgalyāyana**, m. (patr. fr. prec.) N. of a pupil of Gautama Buddha, Lalit.

मौद्रिक *maudrika*, m. (fr. *mudrā*) a maker of seal rings (?), L.

मौन *maund*, m. (fr. *muni*) a patr., ĀśvŚr.; pl. N. of a dynasty, VP.; (ī), f. N. of the 15th day in the dark half of the month Phālguna (when a partic. form of ablution is performed in silence), Col.;

n. the office or position of a Muni or holy sage, ŚBr.; MBh.; silence, taciturnity, ChUp.; Mu.; MBh. &c. (*maunam* with $\sqrt{\text{krī}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{vi-}}/\sqrt{\text{dhā}}$ or $\text{sam-ā-}/\sqrt{\text{car}}$, to observe silence, hold one's tongue). — **gopāla**, N. of wk. — **tyāga**, m. breaking silence, Cat. — **dhārin**, mfn. observing silence, Kathās. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of various men, Cat. — **mantrābhāṣa**, m. N. of wk. — **mudrā**, f. the Mudrā or attitude of silence, MW. — **vr̥ṭti**, mfn. observing a vow of silence, Subh. — **vrata**, mfn. id., Pañcat.; n. a vow of silence, MBh.; -**dhara** (MBh.), -**dhāri** (R.); **ti** (Mārkaṇḍeya), mfn. — **vr̥ṭti**. — **saṃmatī**, f. tacit assent, MW. — **sūtra**, n. N. of wk.

Mauni, Viddhi form of *muui*, in comp. — **citi** (fr. *muui-cita*), g. *sutaṃ-gamddi*. — **sthalika**, mfn. (fr. *muui-sthala*), g. *kumuddādi*. **Maunindra**, mfn. (fr. *muui-ndra*), Divyāv.

Maunika, mfn. like a Muni, g. *āṅguly-ādi*.

Maunin, mfn. observing silence, silent, taciturn, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. = *muui* (sometimes ifc. in proper names, e. g. *gopīuātha-m*). **Mauni-tva**, n. silence, Kāv.

Mauneya, m. metron. of a class of Gandharvas and Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; pl. N. of a school, L.; (*maun*), n. the position or office of a Muni, RV. x, 136, 3.

Maunya, a patr., w. r. for *mauna*.

मौन्द *maunda*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. (v. r. *moda*, *maudga*).

मौरजिक *maurajika*, m. (fr. *mura*) a drum-beater, drummer, L.

मौरव *maurava*, mf(i)n. (fr. *mu*) relating to the demon Muru, MBh.

1. **Maurva**, mf(i)n. made from the iron called *murva*, BhP.

मौर्ख्य *maurkhyā*, n. (fr. *mūrkhā*) stupidity, folly, fatuity, Kāv.; Kathās.; Suśr.

मौर्य *maurya*, m. patr. fr. *mura* and metron. fr. *murā*, VP.; HPariś. (cf. g. *kaṇvādi*); pl. N. of a dynasty beginning with Candragupta, Pur. — **dat-ta**, m. N. of a man, Daś. — **putra**, m. (with Jāinas) N. of one of the eleven Gaṇādhīpas, W.

मौर्व 2. *maurva*, mf(i)n. (fr. *mūrva*) made of the Sansevieria Roxburghiana, coming from or relating to Mūrva or bow-string hemp, GrŚS.; Mn.; MBh.; (ī), f., see below.

Maurvikā, f. (in geom.) the sine of an arc, Śūryas.; a bow-string, L.

Maurvī, f. a string or girdle made of Mūrva (see comp.); a bow-string, MBh.; (in geom.) the sine of an arc, Śūryas. — **mekhalin**, mfn. wearing a girdle made of Mūrva, MBh.

मौल *maula*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *mūla*) derived from roots (as poison), Hear.; handed down from antiquity, ancient (as a custom), MBh.; holding office from previous generations, hereditary (as a minister or warrior), Mn.; MBh. &c.; aboriginal, indigenous, Mn. viii, 62; 259; m. an hereditary minister (holding his office from father and grandfather), Ragh.; Daś.; pl. aboriginal inhabitants who have emigrated, L.; (with *pārthivāḥ*) = *mūlaprakṛitayāḥ*, Kām.

Maulabhārika, mfn. (fr. *mūla-bhāra*) carrying a load of roots, g. *vauśādi*.

Mauli, m. the head, the top of anything, Hariv.; Kāv.; Hit. &c. (*maulau ui-√dhā*, to place on the head, receive respectfully); chief, foremost, best, Bhām.; Jonesia Asoka, L.; patr., Pravar.; pl. N. of a people, Mārkaṇḍeya; m. f. a diadem, crown, crest, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a tuft or lock of hair left on the crown of the head after tonsure, a top-knot (= *cūdā*), Kum. (v. l.); hair ornamented and braided round the head (= *dhāmalla*), Venṭs.; (also ī), f. the earth, L. — **kapha**, m. the phlegm secreted in the head, ŚārngS. — **prishṭha**, n. the crown of the h^o, L. — **bāṇḍha**, m. a diadem for the h^o, Var. — **maṇi**, m. a crest gem, jewel worn in a diadem, Kalid. — **maṇḍana**, n. head ornament, Pañcar.; — **mālikā**, f. a garland worn as a h^o orn^t, Kathās. — **mālā** and — **mālikā**, f. a wreath worn on the h^o, Kāv.; Kathās.; *liu*, mfn. (ifc.) having anything for a crest, Mārkaṇḍeya; — **mukūṭa**, n. a diadem, tiara, Dhūrtas. — **ratna**, n. = *maṇi*, MW. **Maulindu**, m. the moon on (Śiva's) h^o, Hcat. **Maulī-ābharaṇa**, n. a h^o ornament, BhP.

Maulika, mfn. (fr. *mūla*) producing roots &c., g. *vauśādi*; derived from a root, original, Sāmpkhyapr., Intro.; inferior, of low origin (opp. to *kūliṇa*), Col.; m. a digger or vendor of roots, VarBṛS.; pl. N. of a people, Mārkaṇḍeya; n. = *garbhādhāna*, L. **Maulikya**, n. (fr. *mūlika*), g. *purohitādi*. **Maulin**, mfn. (fr. *mauli*) having anything uppermost or turned upwards (see *cakra-m*); being at the head, chief, Kāv.; having a diadem or crown, diadem, crested (also applied to Śiva), MBh.; Hcat. **Maulēya**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. **Maulya**, mfn. being at the root, KātyŚr.; n. = *mūlya*, price, Vet.; Pañcad. **Maulādhya**, m. N. of wk.

मौलुगि *maulugi*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

मौशल *mauśala*, *maushala*, w. r. for *mausala* below.

मौषिक *maushika*, mfn. (fr. *mūshikā*) relating or belonging to a mouse, Pañcat.

Mausikāra, m. a male mouse, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 1, 120.

Maushiki, m. metron. fr. *mūshikā*, g. *bāhv-ādi*. **Maushiki-putra**, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

मौश *mauśṭā*, f. (fr. *mushṭi*) a combat with fists, boxing match, L.

Mauśtika, m. a cheat, rogue, sharper, Buddh.; a goldsmith, L.

मौसल *mausala*, mf(i)n. (fr. *musala*) club-shaped, club-formed, ĀśvŚr.; R.; fought with clubs (as a battle), MBh.; Hariv.; relating to the battle with clubs (cf. *-parvan*); N. of a Madhu-parka (composed of ghee and spirituous liquor), Kauś.; relating to Mausalya, g. *kaṇvādi*; m. pl. N. of a family, Samskāra. — **parvan**, n. 'Musala-section', N. of the 16th book of the Mahā-bhārata (so called after the self-slaughter in a club-fight of Kṛiṣṇa's family, the Yādavas, through the curse of some Brāhmanas, IW. 374).

Mausalya, m. patr. fr. *musala*, g. *gargādi*.

मौसुल *mausula*, m. = مسلم a Moslim, Musalmān, Cat.

मौहनिक *mauhanika*, m. (fr. *mohana*) N. of Caitra, L.

मौहूर्त *mauhūrta*, m. (fr. *muhūrta*) an astrologer, MBh.

Mauhūrtika, mfn. lasting for a moment, momentary, BhP.; relating to a particular time or hour, ib.; skilled in astrology, Kāv.; m. an astrologer, Kāv.; Kathās.; Hit.; pl. N. of a class of celestial beings (children of Muhūrta), BhP.

मना *mnā* (cf. $\sqrt{\text{man}}$, with which *mnā* was originally identical), cl. 1. P. Dhātup. xxii, 31; *mauati* (Gr. also pf. *mamaui*; aor. *am-nāsi*; Prec. *unāyāt* or *uneyāt*; fut. *mnātā* and *mnāsyati*; inf. *mnātum*; Caus. *mnāpayati*, aor. *aminnapat*; Desid. *minnāsati*; Intens. *māmnāyate*, *māmuāti*, *māmuēti*, only in *auu-*, *ā-*, *praty-*, *ā-*, *sam-*, *pari-*, $\sqrt{\text{muā}}$.

Mnāta. See *ā-*, *sam-*, *ā-*, *unnāta*.

म्यक्ष *myaksh*, cl. 1. P. *myākshati* (pf. *mi-myaksha*, *unimikshū*, *ḥkshire*; aor. *amyak*, Pass. *amyakṣhi*), to be fixed or situated in (loc.), rest firmly, RV.; to be present, exist, ib. (cf. *apa-*, *ā-*, *ni-*, *sam-*, $\sqrt{\text{myakṣ}}$).

म्यक्ष *mraksh* or *mrīksh*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 12) *mrakshati* or *mrīkshati* (pf. *mimrīkshū*), to rub, stroke, curry, RV. viii, 74, 13; to smear, Lalt.; to accumulate, collect, Dhātup.; Caus. (or cl. 10, Dhātup. xxxii, 119) *mrakshayati* or *mrīkshayati*, to rub, smear, anoint, KātyŚr.; Buddh.; to accumulate, Dhātup.; to speak indistinctly or incorrectly, ib.; to cut, ib.

Mraksha, mfn. rubbing, grinding down, destroying (cf. *tuvi-mr*); m. concealment of one's vices, hypocrisy (with Buddhists, one of the 24 minor evil qualities), Dharmas. 69. — **kṛitvan**, mfn. rubbing to pieces, destroying, RV.

Mrakṣaṇa, n. rubbing in, anointing, Dhātup.; ointment, oil, Suśr.

Mrakṣita, mfn. rubbed in, smeared, Hariv.

Mrakṣhya, n. ill-feeling (?), Divyāv.

मृद *mrād* (cf. $\sqrt{\text{mrīd}}$), cl. 1. P. *mrādate* (Gr. also pf. *manrade*, fut. *mrādītā* &c.), only in *pra-* and *vi-*, $\sqrt{\text{mrād}}$: Caus. *mrādayati* (aor. *amanradat*, Pāp. vii, 4, 95), to smooth: Desid. *umiradishate*, Gr.: Intens. *māmradyate*, *māmrattī*, ib.

Mrāda, **mradas**. See *ūrya-mrāda* and *ūrṇa-mrādas*.

Mradiman, m. softness, Naish.; tenderness, mildness, Śiś.; Rājat. **Mradimānvita**, mfn. endowed with softness, mild, kind, W.

Mradishṭha, mfn. (superl. of *mrīdu*) very soft or mild, Pāp. vi, 4, 161, Sch.

Mradiyas, mfn. (compar. of *mrīdu*) softer, milder, APṛāt., Sch.; Pāp. vi, 4, 161, Sch.

म्रातन *mrātana*, n. Cyperus Rotundus, L.

म्रित् *mrit*, cl. 4. P. *mṛityāti*, to decay, be dissolved, ŚBr.

मृच *mruc* (cf. $\sqrt{\text{mluc}}$), cl. 1. P. *mrocoti* (aor. *amrucat* and *amrocit*, Pāp. iii, 1, 58), to go, move, Dhātup. vii, 13; Desid. *mumrucishati* and *mumrocishati*, Pāp. i, 2, 26 (cf. *ni-* and *abhi-*, $\sqrt{\text{mruc}}$).

Mrukta. See *abhi-ni-mrukta*.

Mroka, m. N. of a destructive Agni, AV. (*uro-kānumroka*, ii, 24, 3).

मृच *mrūc* (= $\sqrt{\text{mruc}}$, Dhātup. vii, 11), cl. 1. P. *mruṇāti*.

म्रेत् *mret* (cf. $\sqrt{\text{mlet}}$), v. l. for next.

म्रेद् *mred*, cl. 1. P. *mṛedati*, to be mad, Dhātup. ix, 4 (cf. *ā-* and *upa-*, $\sqrt{\text{mred}}$).

म्लक्त *mlakta* (?), mfn. stolen, L.

म्लक्ष *mlaksh*, cl. 10. P. *mlakshayati*, to cut, divide, Dhātup. xxxii, 119 (v. l.)

म्लान *mlāta*, *mlāna*, *mlāyin*, *mlānu*. See p. 838, col. 1.

म्लिच्छ *mlich*, *mlishṭa*. See $\sqrt{\text{mlec}}$.

मुच *mluc* (cf. $\sqrt{\text{mruc}}$), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. vii, 14) *mlucati* (aor. *amlucat* and *amlucit*, Pāp. iii, 1, 58), to go, move; to go down, set, ŚBr.: Desid. *mumlucishati* and *mumlocishati*, Pāp. i, 2, 26; Intens. *valimlucāmahe*, to bring to rest, allay, MānGr. (cf. *auu-*, *upa-*, *ui-*, *abhi-*, $\sqrt{\text{mluc}}$).

Mlukta. See *āpa-mlukta*.

म्लुच् *mluṇc* (= $\sqrt{\text{mluc}}$, Dhātup. vii, 12), cl. 1. P. *mluṇāti*.

मुप *mlup*, another form of $\sqrt{\text{mluc}}$, only in *abhi-* and *upa-*, *mluṇṭa*, q. v.

म्लेच्छ *mlecch* (= $\sqrt{\text{mlich}}$), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. vii, 25) *mlecchati* (Gr. also pf. *mimleccha*, fut. *mlēcchitā* &c.; Ved. inf. *mlecchitavai*, Pat.), to speak indistinctly (like a foreigner or barbarian who does not speak Sanskrit), ŚBr.; MBh.: Caus. or cl. 10. P. *mlecchayati*, id., Dhātup. xxxii, 120.

Mlishṭa, mfn. spoken indistinctly or barbarously, Pāp. vii, 2, 18; withered, faded, faint (= *vilāna*), L.; n. indistinct speech, a foreign language, L. **Mlishṭōkti**, f. indistinct or barbarous speech, Vop.

Mlecchā, n. a foreigner, barbarian, non-Aryan, man of an outcast race, any person who does not speak Sanskrit and does not conform to the usual Hindū institutions, ŚBr. &c. &c. (ī, f.); a person who lives by agriculture or by making weapons, L.; a wicked or bad man, sinner, L.; ignorance of Sanskrit, barbarism, Nyāyam., Sch.; n. copper, L.; vermillion, L. — **kāuda**, m. Allium Ascalonicum, L. — **jāti**, m. a nian belonging to the Mlecchas, a barbarian, savage, mountaineer (as a Kīrāta, Śabara or Pulinda), MBh. — **taskara-sevita**, mfn. infested by b's and robbers, Ml. — **tā**, f. the condition of b's, VP. — **deśa**, m. a foreign or barbarous country, Hariv. — **dvishṭa**, m. bellium, Gal. — **ulvaha**, m. a host or swarm of b's, Gīt. — **bhāṣhā**, f. a foreign or barbarous language, MBh. — **bhojana**, n. 'food of b's', wheat, L. (also *jya*); n. = *yāvaka*, half-ripe barley, L. — **mandala**, n. the country of the Mlecchas or b's, W. — **mukha**, n. = *mlecchāśya*, L. — **vāc**, mfn. speaking a barbarous language (i. e. not

Sanskrit; opp. to *ārya-vāc*), Mn. x, 43. **Mleccchākhyā**, n. 'called *Mlecchā*', copper, L. **Mleccchāśya**, m. = *mleccchā-bhojana*, L. **Mleccchāśya**, n. 'foreigner-face', copper (so named because the complexion of the Greek and Muhammadan invaders of India was supposed to be copper-coloured), L.

Mleccchana, n. the act of speaking confusedly or barbarously, Dhātup.

Mleccchita, mfn. = *mlīṣṭa*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 18, Sch.; n. a foreign tongue, L.

Mleccchitaka, n. the speaking in a foreign jargon (unintelligible to others), Cat.

म्ले *mleṣ* (cf. *√mreṣ*), cl. I. P. *mleṣati*, to be mad, Dhātup. ix, 3 (accord. to Vop. also *mleṣ*, *mleṣati*).

म्लेव *mlev* (cf. *√mlev*), cl. I. *ā. mlevate*, to serve, worship, Dhātup. xiv, 33.

म्लै *mlai*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 8) *mlāyati* (cp. also *te* and *mlāti*; pf. *mamlau*, MBh.; *mamlē*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 45, Sch.; aor. *amlāsiṭ*, 2. sg. *mlāsiḥ*, MBh.; Prec. *mlāyāt* or *mleṣyāt*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 68, Sch.; fut. *mlātā*, *mlāsyati*, Gr.; Cond. *amlāsyatām*, Br. *°syetām*, Up.; inf. *mlātum*, Gr.), to fade, wither, decay, vanish, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to be languid or exhausted or dejected, have a worn appearance, ib.: Caus. *mlāpyati*, to cause to wither or fade, enfeeble, make languid, AV.; *mlapayati*, to crush, Kāv.

म्लि *mlī*, mfn. (leather &c.) made soft by tanning, RV.; faded, withered, Kāv. &c.

म्लिना, mfn. faded, withered, exhausted, languid, weak, feeble, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; relaxed, shrunk, shrivelled, Car.; dejected, sad, melancholy, Daś.; vanished, gone, Naish.; black, dark-coloured, Prab.; foul, dirty, L.; m. a house frog, L.; n. withered or faded condition, absence of brightness or lustre, VarBṛ. — **ṛkṣiṇa**, mfn. withering and languishing, Rājāt. — **tā**, f. = next, Dhātus. — **tva**, n. withered or faded condition, dejectedness, languor, R. — **manas**, mfn. depressed in mind, dispirited, MBh. — **vaktra**, mfn. having a blackened countenance, Prab. — **vriḍa**, mfn. one whose shame is gone, shameless, Bhartṛ. (v.l. for *vīta-vr*). — **sraja**, mfn. having a withered or faded garland, MBh. **म्लिनाङ्गा**, mf(ī)n. having enfeebled limbs, weak-bodied; (f.) f. a woman during the menses, L. **म्लिनान्द्रिया**, mfn. having enfeebled senses, Bhartṛ.

म्लि *mlī*, f. withering, fading, decay, languishing, perishing, Kāv.; Kathās.; depression, melancholy, sadness, Kathās.; disappearance, Kād.; foulness, filth, Kāv.; blackness, ib.; vileness, meanness, ib.

म्लिनिमान, m. withered or faded condition, Vas.

म्लिपि, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to fade or wither, Naish.

म्लियत, mfn. fading, withering, languishing &c. **म्लियद-वक्रा**, mfn. having a haggard or sorrowful face, Rājāt.

म्लियि, mfn. fading, withering away, languishing, Bhartṛ.; Suśr.

म्लिन्नु, mfn. id., L.

य YA.

य *y*, the 1st semivowel (corresponding to the vowels *i* and *ī*, and having the sound of the English *y*, in Bengal usually pronounced *ṛ*). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ya*, TPrāt.; *°rādi-pada*, n. a word beginning with *ya* (epistemically applied to any form of *√yabhi*), Kāv. — **tva**, n. the being the sound *ya*, TPrāt., Sch.

य 2. *ya*, m. (in prosody) a bacchic (—), Piṅg.

य 3. *ya*, the actual base of the relative pronoun in declension [cf. *yād* and Gk. *ὅς, ἡ, ὅ*]. — **tamā**, mfn. (superl.; n. *°mat*, m. pl. *°me*; cf. Pāṇ. v, 3, 93) who or which (of many), RV.; AV.; Br.; *°mā-thā*, ind. in which of many ways, ŚBr. (*yatamathā kathamathā*, in the same way as always, ShadvBr.). — **tarā**, mfn. (compar.; cf. Pāṇ. v, 3, 92) who or which (of two), RV.; AV.; Br.; Up.; *°rā-thā*, ind. in which of the two places, MaitrS.; *°rā-thā*, ind. in which of two ways, ŚBr.

Yakā, mf(ī)n. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 45) = 3. *ya*, who, which, RV.; VS.

य 4. *ya*, m. (in some senses fr. *√yā*, only L.) a goer or mover; wind; joining; restraining; fame; a carriage (?); barley; light; abandoning; (ā), f. going; a car; restraining; religious meditation; attaining; pudendum muliebre; N. of Lakshmi.

यकन् *yakān*. See next.

यकृत् *yakṛit*, n. (the weak cases are optionally formed fr. a base *yakān*, cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 63; nom. acc. *yakṛit*, AV.; abl. *yakṛis*, RV.; *yakṛitas*, Suśr.; instr. *yakṛā*, VS.; loc. *yakṛit*, Suśr.; ibc. only *yakṛit*) the liver, RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Gk. *ἥπαρ*; Lat. *hepar*.] — **kośa**, m. n. the cyst or membrane enveloping the liver, MW. — **tas**, ind. from the liver, Nir. iv, 3.

Yakṛid, in comp. for *yakṛit*. — **ari-lauha**, n. a partic. drug, L. — **ātmikā**, f. a kind of cockroach, L. — **udara**, n. an enlargement of the liver, Suśr. — **dāilya**, n. or **dāily-udara**, n. id., ib. — **varpa**, mfn. liver-coloured, ib. — **vairin**, m. Andersonia Rohitaka, L.

Yakṛin, in comp. for *yakṛit*. — **medas**, n. liver and fat, g. *gavātvādi*.

Yakṛil, in comp. for *yakṛit*. — **loma** or **-lo-man**, n. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

यक्ष *yakṣh* (perhaps Desid. of a *√yah*, from which *yahu* and *yakva*), cl. I. P. *ā. yakṣhati*, *°te*, (prob.) to be quick, speed on (only in *pra-√yahṣh*, q. v.); and once in *yakṣhāmas*, to explain *yakṣha*, R. vii, 4, 12), cl. 10. *ā. yakṣhayate*, to worship, honour, Dhātup. xxxiii, 19.

Yakṣhā, n. a living supernatural being, spiritual apparition, ghost, spirit, RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; GrSṛ. (accord. to some native Comms. = *yajña*, *pūjā*, *pūjita* &c.); m. N. of a class of semi-divine beings (attendants of Kubera, exceptionally also of Vishṇu; described as sons of Pulastya, of Pulaha, of Kaśyapa, of Kṣhāṇḍa or Krodhā; also as produced from the feet of Brahmā; though generally regarded as beings of a benevolent and inoffensive disposition, like the Yakṣha in Kālidāsa's Megha-dūta, they are occasionally classed with Piśācas and other malignant spirits, and sometimes said to cause demoniacal possession; as to their position in the Buddhist system see MWB. 206, 218), Up.; GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (with Jains) a subdivision of the Vyantaras; N. of Kubera, VarYogay.; of a Muni, R.; of a son of Svaphalka, VP.; of Indra's palace, L.; a dog, L.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, HParīś.; (ī), f. a female Yakṣha, MBh.; R. &c. (*yakṣhīṇām prathamā yakṣhī* = *Durgā*, Hariv.); N. of Kubera's wife, L. — **kardama**, m. an ointment or perfumed paste (consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk, sandalwood and Kakkola), KātyŚr., Sch.; Dhanv.; Hcat. — **kūpa**, m. 'Yakṣha-tank', N. of a place, Cat. — **graha**, m. 'the being possessed by Y's', a partic. kind of insanity, MBh.; *-paripīḍita*, mfn. afflicted with it, Suśr. — **taru**, m. the Indian fig-tree, L. — **tā**, f. (Kathās.) or **-tva**, n. (R.) the state or condition of a Y°. — **dattā**, f. N. of a woman, HParīś. — **dara**, N. of a district, Rājāt. — **dāsi**, f. N. of a wife of Śūdraka, Daś. — **dig-vijaya**, m. N. of wk. — **dris**, mfn. having the appearance of a Y° (accord. to Sāy. = *utsavasya drashātā*), RV. — **deva-grīha**, n. a temple dedicated to the Y's, Kathās. — **dhūpa**, m. a partic. incense, Hcat.; the resin of Shorea Robusta, L.; resin in general, W. (also *°paka*, Gal.). — **nāyaka**, m. N. of the servant of the 4th Arhat of the present Avasarpīṇī, L. — **pati**, m. a king of the Y's, Kathās.; N. of Kubera, Hariv.; BhP. — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — **praśna**, m. N. of wk. — **balli**, m. an oblation to the Y's (a partic. nuptial ceremony), ĀpGr., Comm. — **bhavana**, n. a temple dedicated to Y's, Kathās. — **bhṛit**, mfn. supporting or nourishing living beings (?), RV. i, 190, 4. — **malla**, m. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 5 Lokēśvaras, W. — **rasa**, m. a kind of intoxicating drink, L. — **rāj**, m. 'king of the Y's', N. of Kubera, R.; BhP.; of Maṇi-bhadra, MBh.; a palaestra or place prepared for wrestling and boxing, L.; (*-rāj*)-*puri*, f. N. of Alakā, the capital of Kubera, L. — **rāja**, m. 'Y°-king', N. of Kubera, MBh. — **rātri**, f. 'night of the Y's', N. of a festival (= *dīpālī*, q. v.). — **varman**, m. N. of a commentator, Śākaṭ., Sch. — **vitta**, mfn. one whose property is like that of the Y's, one who has merely the guardianship of property and does not make use of it himself, BhP. — **sena**, m. N. of a king, Buddh.

— **sthala**, m. (l) N. of a place, Cat. **Yakṣhān-ganā**, f. a Y° woman, Megh. **Yakṣhāngi**, f. N. of a river, Śatr. **Yakṣhādhipa** (MBh.) or *°pati* (ShadvBr.), m. 'lord of the Y's', N. of Kubera. **Yakṣhāmālaka**, n. the fruit of a species of date, L. **Yakṣhāyatana**, n. a temple dedicated to the Y's, Kathās. **Yakṣhāvāsa**, m. 'abode of the Y's', the Indian fig-tree, L. **Yakṣhendra**, m. a king of the Y's, R.; MärkP.; N. of Kubera, MBh.; R. **Yakṣhēś**, m. N. of the servants of the 11th and 18th Arhat of the present Avasarpīṇī, L. **Yakṣhēśa**, m. = next, W. **Yakṣhēśvara**, m. a king of the Y's, Megh.; N. of Kubera, Hit.; *-medhiya*, n. N. of wk. **Yakṣhōdumbaraka**, n. the fruit of the Ficus Religiosa, L. (w. r. *yakṣhōd*).

Yakṣhaka, m. = *yakṣha*, N. of certain mythical beings attending on Kubera, R.

Yakṣhana, n. = *yakṣhaṇa* (q. v.), MärkP.

Yakshan, prob. w. r. for *yakṣman* (q. v.), MärkP.

Yakshinī, f. of *yakṣhin*; a female Yakṣha, MBh.; R. &c.; Kubera's wife, L.; a sort of female demon or fiend (attached to the service of Durgā and frequently, like a sylph or fairy, maintaining intercourse with mortals), W. — **kavaca**, n. orn. (?), *-tantra*, n. N. of wks. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a female Y°, Kathās. — **paṭala**, m. or n. (?), *-mantra*, m., *-vetāla-sādhana*, n., *-sādhana*, n. N. of wks.

Yakshin, mfn. having life, living, really existing (accord. to Sāy. = *pūjanīya*), RV.; (iṇī), f., see above.

Yakshī, f. of *yakṣha* above. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a female Yakṣha, Kathās.

Yakṣhu, m. sg. or pl. N. of a race or tribe, RV.

1. **Yakṣhma**, m. sickness, disease in general or N. of a large class of diseases (prob. of a consumptive nature), RV.; AV.; VS.; pulmonary disease, consumption, TS.; Kāth. &c. — **nāśana**, mf(ī)n. destroying or removing sickness, AV.; m. the reputed author of the hymn RV. x, 161.

2. **Yakṣhma**, in comp. for *man*. — **grihita**, mfn. seized or afflicted with consumption, ĀsvGr. — **grasta**, mfn. attacked by cons', BhP. — **graha**, m. an attack of cons', cons', ib. — **ghni**, f. 'destroying consumption', grapes, raisins, L.

Yakṣhman, m. pulmonary consumption, consumption, KātyŚr., Sch.; MBh. &c.

Yakṣhmin, mfn. consumptive, phthisical, MW.; one who suffers from pulmonary consumption, Mn.; MBh.

Yakṣhmodhā, f. (prob.) the seat of a disease, AV. (*yakṣhma-dhā*, Pada-pāṭha).

Yakṣhya, mfn. (prob.) active, restless, RV. viii, 60, 3 (Sāy. = *yakṣhyaya*).

यज्ञ *yaj*, (in gram.) a term for the Intensive suffix *ya*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 22 &c. — **anta**, m. the Ātmanepada Intens. formed by reduplication and the suffix *ya*, ib. vi, 1, 9, Sch. — **luk**, the dropping of the Intensive suffix *ya* (or a blank substituted for it), ib. ii, 4, 74; (*-lug*)-*anta*, m. the Parasmaipada Intens. formed without *ya*; *°ta-siromaṇi*, m. N. of wk.

यजन्द् *yac-chandas* &c. See p. 844, col. 3.

यज् *yaj*, cl. I. P. *ā. (Dhātup. xxiii, 33) yājati*, *°te* (1. sg. *yajase*, RV. viii, 25, 1; Ved. Impv. *yakṣhi* or *°shva*; pf. *iyāja*, MBh.; *ijā*, RV.; *yejē* [?], AV., cf. Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 120; Ved. aor. *ayākṣhit* or *ayāt*; *ayashat*; Subj. *yakṣhat*, *yakṣhati*, *°te*; 3. sg. *ayakṣhata*, ĀsvGr.; Prec. *iyāt*, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 104; *yakṣhiya*, MaitrS.; fut. *yajhā*, Br.; *yakṣhyati*, *°yate*, RV. &c. &c.; inf. *yajhūm*, *ijitum*, MBh.; Ved. *°tave*; *yā-jadhyai* or *yajādhyai*; p. p. *iṣṭā*, ind. p. *iṣṭvān*, AV.; *iṣṭvīnam*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 48; *-ijya*, Gr.; *yā-jam*, AV.), to worship, adore, honour (esp. with sacrifice or oblations); to consecrate, hallow, offer (with acc., rarely dat., loc. or *prati*, of the deity or person to whom; dat. of the person for whom, or the thing for which; and instr. of the means by which the sacrifice is performed; in older language generally P. of Agni or any other mediator, and Ā. of one who makes an offering on his own account, cf. *yājmaṇa*; later properly P. when used with reference to the officiating priest, and Ā. when referring to the institutor of the sacrifice), RV. &c. &c.; to offer, i. e. to present, grant, yield, bestow, MBh.; BhP.; (Ā.) to sacrifice with a view to (acc.), RV.; to in-

vite to sacrifice by the Yājñya verses, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.: Pass. *iyajate* (p. Ved. *ijyamāna* or *yajyamāna* Pat. on Pāp. vi, 1, 108; ep. also pr. p. *iyajāt*), to be sacrificed or worshipped, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *yājyati* (ep. also *te*; aor. *aiyayajāt*), to assist anyone (acc.) as a priest at a sacrifice (instr.), TS.; Br.; to cause any one (acc.) to sacrifice anything (acc.) or by means of any one (instr.), MBh.; R.: Decid. *yiyakshati*, *te* (cf. *iyakshati*), to desire to sacrifice or worship, MBh.; R.: Intens. *yāyajate*, *yāyajiti*, *yāyashīti*, Pāp. vii, 4, 83, Sch. [Cf. Zd. *yaz*; Gk. *áyvos*, *áyos*, *áyovai*.]

2. **Yaj.** (ifc.; cf. Pāp. viii, 2, 36) sacrificing, worshipping, a sacrificer (see *divi-* and *deva-yaj*).

Yajā, m. a word formed to explain *yajus*, ŚBr.; (ā), f. N. of a female tutelary being (mentioned with *Sitā*, *Samā* and *Bhūti*), PārGr.

Yajatā, mf(ā)n. worthy of worship, adorable, holy, sublime, RV. [cf. Zd. *yazata*]; m. a priest (= *ritu-ij*); L.; the moon, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; (with *Ātreya*) of a Rishi (author of RV. v, 67, 68), Anukr.

Yajati, m. N. of those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb *yajati* is applied (as opp. to *juhoti*), KātyŚr. (cf. Kull. on Mn. ii, 84). — **deśa**, m., — **sthāna**, n. the place or position of the Vedic or sacrificial altar, KātyŚr., Sch.

Yājatra, mf(ā)n. worthy of worship or sacrifice, deserving adoration, RV.; VS.; AV.; m. = *agni-hotrin*, L.; = *yāga*, L.; n. = *agni-hotra*, L.

Yājātha, (only in dat. = *sthāya*, construed like an inf.) worship, sacrifice, RV.

Yajadhyai. See under √1. *yaj*.

Yajana, n. the act of sacrificing or worshipping, Mn; MBh. &c. (*tava yajanāya*, to worship thee, BhP.); a place of sacrifice, R.; BhP.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. **Yajānādhyayana**, n. du. sacrificing and studying the Veda (the duties incumbent on all twice-born), Vishn.

1. **Yajaniya**, mfn. (fr. prec.) relating to sacrifice or worship; n. (with or scil. *ahan*) a day of sacrifice or consecration, GrŚrS.

2. **Yajaniya**, mfn. (√*yaj*) to be sacrificed or worshipped, Mi.

Yajanta, m. a sacrificer, worshipper(?), W.

Yaja-prāśha, mfn. having a Prāśha (or form of invitation to a priest) containing the Impv. *yaja*, KātyŚr.

Yajamāna, mfn. sacrificing, worshipping &c.; m. the person paying the cost of a sacrifice, the institutor of a *s*^o (who to perform it employs a priest or priests, who are often hereditary functionaries in a family), ŚBr. &c. &c. (ē, f. the wife of a Y^o, BhP.); any patron, host, rich man, head of a family or tribe, Pāncat. — **camasa**, n. the cup of a Y^o, AitBr. — **tva**, n. the rank or position of a Y^o, Śāṅk. — **devatya**, mfn. having the Y^o for a deity, TBr. — **prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **brāhmaṇa**, n. the Brāhmaṇa of the Y^o, AV. — **bhāga**, m. the share of a Y^o, ŚBr. — **mantrānukramanī**, f. N. of wk. — **lokā**, m. the world of the Y^o, TS.; AitBr. (*yāj^o-l*, MaitrS.). — **vākya** (?), n., — **vaijayanti**, f. N. of wks. — **śiśya**, m. the pupil of a Brāhmaṇ who defrays the expenses of a sacrifice, Śak. (v. l.) — **havis**, n. the oblation of a Y^o, BhP. — **haustrānukramanī**, f. N. of wk. **Yajamānāyatana**, n. the place of a Y^o, MaitrS.

Yajamānaka, m. = *yajamāna*, a sacrificer or institutor of a sacrifice, Cāp.

Yājas, n. worship, sacrifice, RV. viii, 40, 4 (= *yāga*, Say.)

Yājāka, mfn. making offerings, munificent, liberal, L.

Yājī, mfn. sacrificing, worshipping (see *deva-y*); m. worship, sacrifice, Pat. on Pāp. i, 3, 72; the root *yaj*, KātyŚr., Sch. — **mat**, mfn. being denoted by the verb *yajati*, Jaim., Sch.

Yājīn, m. a worshipper, sacrificer, MBh.

Yājishtha, mfn. (superl.) worshipping very much or in the highest degree, RV.

Yājishpu, mfn. worshipping the gods, sacrificing, MBh.

Yājīyas, mfn. (compar.) worshipping more or most, sacrificing excellently, RV.

Yaju, m. N. of one of the ten horses of the Moon, L.

Yajuh, in comp. for *yajus*. — **śākhin**, mfn. familiar with a Śākhā of the Yajur-veda, Cat. — **śrāddha**, n. a Śrāddha performed by a Brāhmaṇ versed in the Y^o-v^o, ib. — **sandhyā**, f. N. of wk. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a Purohita, Kathās.

Yajur, in comp. for *yajus*. — **āranyaka**, n. =

taittirīyāranyaka, Cat. — **uttama** (*yājūr*), mfn. ending with verses of the Yajur-veda, MaitrS. — **ga-ti**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Pāncar. — **brāhmaṇa-bhā-shya**, n., — **mañjarī**, f. N. of wks. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of verses of the Y^o-v^o, Br.; Up.; MBh. — **yukta** (*yājūr*), mfn. harnessed during the recitation of a verse of the Y^o-v^o, AitAr. — **vallabhā**, f., — **vāñī-mantra**, m. pl. N. of wks. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the Yajus or sacrificial formulas, AV. — **vi-dhāna**, n. rules about the application of sacrificial formulas, AgP.; N. of wk. — **vivāha-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **vedā**, m. 'the sacrificial Veda', the collective body of sacred Mantras or texts which constitute the Yajur-veda (these Mantras, though often consisting of the prose Yajus, are frequently identical with the Mantras of the Rig-veda, the Yajur-veda being only a sort of sacrificial prayer-book for the Adhvaryu priests formed out of the Rig-veda, which had to be dissected and rearranged with additional texts for sacrificial purposes; the most characteristic feature of the Yajur-veda is its division into two distinct collections of texts, the Taittirīya-saṃhitā and the Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā, q.v.; the former of which is also called Kṛishṇa, i.e. 'Black,' because in it the Saṃhitā and Brāhmaṇa portions are confused; and the latter Śukla, i.e. 'White,' because in this, which is thought the more recent of the two recensions, the Saṃhitā is cleared from confusion with its Brāhmaṇa and is as it were white or orderly; the order of sacrifices, however, of both recensions is similar, two of the principal being the Darśa-pūrṇa-māsa or sacrifice to be performed at new and full moon, and the Āśva-medha or horse-sacrifice; cf. IW. 6; 245, n. 2), Br.; GrŚrS.; Mn. &c.; — **kriyā-svara-lakshana**, n., — **jaṭṭvāli**, f., — **tri-kāṇḍa-bhā-shya**, n., — **pada**, n., — **brāhmaṇa**, n., — **bhāshya**, n., — **mañjarī**, f., — **mantra-saṃhitā-sukha-bodhana**, n., — **lakshana**, n., — **śākhā**, f., — **śrāddha**, n., — **srauta**, n., — **saṃhitā**, f. (and *ānukramanikā*, f.), — *brāhmaṇa*, n.), — **smārta**, n., — *āranyaka*, n., — *dār-ṇava*, m., — *dāśir-vāda*, m., — *āḍhanishad* (?), f. N. of wks. — **vedin**, mfn. familiar with the Yajur-veda, Kull. on Mn. iii, 145; — *di-ṛishṭhārga-tattva*, n., — *di-śrāddha-tattva*, n., N. of wks. — **vedīya**, mfn. relating to the Yajur-veda; — *dakṣiṇa-dvāra*, n. N. of wk.

Yajush, in comp. for *yajus*. — **kalpa**, mfn., Pāp. viii, 3, 39, Sch. — **kāmya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to be fond of sacrificial formulas, ib. — **kṛita** (*yajush*), mfn. performed or consecrated with *s*^o f^o, TS. — **kṛiti** (*yajush*), f. consecration with a *s*^o f^o, ib.; Br. — **kriyā**, f. a ceremony connected with a Yajus, KātyŚr. — **tama** and **ṭara**, mfn., Pāp. viii, 3, 101, Sch. — **ṭas**, ind. from or in relation to a Y^o, on the authority of the Yajur-veda, ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; ChUp. — **ṭā**, f. (Kāś.), — **ṭva**, n. (Vop.) the state of a Yajus. — **patī**, m. 'lord of the Y^o', N. of Vishṇu, BhP. — **pātra**, n., g. *kāśādī*. — **priya**, mfn. fond of the Y^o (said of Kṛishṇa), Pāncar. — **mat** (*yajush*), mfn. having or accompanied with a Y^o, Nir. (*tya ishṭakāḥ*, N. of partic. bricks used in the building of the sacrificial altar, ŚBr.)

Yajusha. See *rig-yajusha*.

Yajushka, mfn., Pāp. viii, 3, 39 (occurs only in a-yajishka).

Yajushyā, mfn. relating to ceremonial, AV.

Yajus, n. religious reverence, veneration, worship, sacrifice, RV.; a sacrificial prayer or formula (technical term for partic. Mantras muttered in a peculiar manner at a sacrifice; they were properly in prose and distinguished from the *ric* and *sāman*, q.v.), RV. &c. &c.; N. of the Yajur-veda, q.v. (also pl.); of a partic. sacrificial text, NṣipUp.; m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **sāt**, ind. to the state of a Yajus, APāt.

Yajūdara, mfn. (*yajus* + *udara*) having the Yajus for a belly (said of Brahman), KaushUp.

Yajūā, m. worship, devotion, prayer, praise; act of worship or devotion, offering, oblation, sacrifice (the former meanings prevailing in Veda, the latter in post-Vedic literature; cf. *mahā-y*), RV. &c. &c.; a worshipper, sacrificer, RV. iii, 30, 15; 32, 12; fire, L.; = *ātman*, L.; Sacrifice personified, MBh.; Hariv.; (with *Prājāpatya*) N. of the reputed author of RV. x, 130, Anukr.; N. of a form of Vishṇu, Pur.; of Indra under Manu Svāyambhuva, ib.; of a son of Ruci and Ākūti, ib. — **karmān**, mfn. engaged in a sacrifice, R.; n. sacrificial rite or ceremony, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; — *madhva*, mfn. worthy of a sacrifice, L. — **kalpa**, mfn. resembling a *s*^o

BhP. — **kāma** (*yajūd*), mfn. desirous of *s*^o or worship, RV. &c. &c. — **kāra**, mfn. occupied in a *s*^o, MBh. — **kāla**, m. time for *s*^o, Lāty.; the last lunar day in each half of a month, L. — **kilaka**, m. 's^o-post,' the post to which a victim is fastened, L. — **kunapī**, f. a partic. bird, MaitrS. — **kunḍa**, n. a hole in the ground for receiving the *s*^o fire, L.; — **cakra**, n. pl. N. of wk. — **kṛit**, mfn. worshipping, performing a *s*^o, TS.; BhP.; causing or occasioning *s*^os (said of Vishṇu), MBh.; m. N. of a king, BhP. (also *-kṛita*). — **kṛintatṛā**, n. pl. the dangers connected with a *s*^o, ŚBr. — **ketu** (*yajūd*), mfn. giving a sign by a *s*^o, RV.; m. N. of a Rakshasa, R. — **kopa**, m. N. of a Rakshasa, R. — **kratū**, in. *s*^oal rite or ceremony, a complete rite or chief ceremony, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; a personification of Vishṇu, BhP.; pl. the Yajña and Kratu *s*^os, RānatUp. — **kriyā**, f. *s*^oal act or rite, Kathās. — **gāmya**, mfn. accessible by *s*^o (Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa), Vishṇ. — **gāthā**, f. a memorial verse connected with a *s*^o, AitBr.; GrŚrS. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain, Hariv. — **guhya**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Pāncar. — **ghosha**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **ghna**, m. 's^o-destroying,' N. of a malicious demon, R.; BhP. — **ochāga**, m. a goat for a *s*^o, Mn. — **jāgara**, m. a kind of small *s*^oal grass, L. — **jña**, mfn. skilled in worship or *s*^o, Nir. — **tati**, f. performance of a *s*^o, APāt. — **tanū**, f. a form of worship or *s*^o, Kauś.; N. of partic. Vyāhṛitis, ŚBr.; of partic. *s*^oal bricks, TS. — **tantra**, n. extension of a *s*^o, Apāt.; — *sudhā-nidhi*, m., — *sūtra*, n. N. of wks. — **tā** (*yajūd*), f. state or condition of a *s*^o, MaitrS. — **turanga**, m. a horse for a *s*^o, Malav. — **tyāgin**, mfn. one who has abandoned a *s*^o, L. — **trāṭṭī**, m. *s*^o-protector, N. of Vishṇu, Pāncar. — **dakṣiṇā**, f. a *s*^oal gift or donation, a fee given to priests for performing a *s*^o, R. — **datta**, m. 's^o-given,' N. of a man (commonly used in examples = Latin *Caius*), R.; Kathās.; Kap.; (ā), f. N. of a woman (cf. *yajña-dattaka*); — *vadha*, f. initiation into *s*^os, N. of an episode of the Rāmāyana; — *śarman*, m. N. of a man (often used in examples), KātyŚr., Sch. — **dattaka**, m. (and *ikā*, f.) endearing forms of — *datta*, — *dattā*, Pat. — **dattiya**, mfn. (fr. *yajña-datta*), Pāp. i, 1, 73, Vārtt. 5, Pat. — **dāśī**, f. N. of a woman, Daś. — **dikṣhā**, f. initiation into *s*^os, due performance of a *s*^o, Mn.; R. — **dikṣhita**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **duḡha** (*yajūd*), mfn. milked or drawn out by a *s*^o, TS. — **dris**, mfn. looking on at a *s*^o, MBh. — **deva**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **dravya**, n. anything used for a *s*^o, R. — **druh**, m. 'enemy of *s*^os,' a Rakshasa, W. — **dha-ra**, m. 's^o-bearer,' N. of Vishṇu, L. — **dāhira** (*yajūd*), mfn. conversant with worship or *s*^o, R. — **nā-rāyaṇa**, m. (also with *dikṣhita*) N. of various authors, Cat. — **nidhāna**, m. N. of Vishṇu, Vishṇ. — **nishkṛit**, mfn. arranging the *s*^o, RV. — **nī**, mfn. conducting worship or *s*^o, ib. — **nemi**, m. 'surrounded by *s*^os,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Pāncar. — **pati** (*yajūd*), m. lord of *s*^o (applied to any one who institutes and bears the expense of a *s*^o), RV.; Br.; ŚrS.; N. of Soma and Vishṇu (as gods in whose honour a *s*^o is performed), VS.; BhP.; of an author (also with *upādhyāya*), Cat. — **patnī**, f. the wife of the institutor of a *s*^o (as taking part in the ceremony), MBh. — *tva*, n.; BhP. — **patṭā**, m. the path of worship or *s*^o, ŚBr. — **padī**, f. (prob.) taking a step or steps with the feet during a *s*^o, AV. — **paribhāshā**, f. N. of a Sūtra work by Āpastamba (also *-sūtra*, n.) — **parās**, n. a section or part of a *s*^o, TS. — **paśu**, m. an animal for *s*^o, victim, BhP.; a horse, L.; — *mimāṇsā*, f. N. of wk. — **pātra**, n. a *s*^oal vessel, ŚBr.; GrŚrS. &c.; — *kārtikā*, f., — *lakshana*, n. N. of wks.; — *irīya*, mfn. fit for a *s*^oal v^o, ŚBr. — **pārīva**, n. N. of wk. — **pūns**, m. 'soul of *s*^o,' N. of Vishṇu, BhP. — **pucchā**, n. the tail (i.e. the last part) of a *s*^o, ŚBr. — **puraścārana**, n. N. of wk. — **purusha**, m. = *-pūns* (also *-pūr*), BhP.; — *vajapeya-yāji-kārikā*, f. N. of wk.; — *śhāśmṇita* (?), mfn., MaitrS. — **prayāṇa**, n. N. of the 85th ch. of the Uttara-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyana. — **prāpya**, mfn. to be attained by *s*^os (said of Kṛishṇa), Pāncar. — **prāyaścitta-vivaraṇa**, n., — **prāyaścitta-sūtra**, n. N. of wks. — **priya**, mfn. fond of *s*^o (Kṛishṇa), Pāncar. — **prī**, mfn. delighting in *s*^o, RV. — **phala-da**, mfn. granting the fruit or reward of *s*^o (Vishṇu), Pāncar. — **bandhu** (*yajūd*), m. associate in *s*^o, RV. — **bāhu**, m. 'arm of *s*^o,' fire or Agni, BhP.; N. of a son of Priya-vrata, ib. — **ī**. — **bhāga**, m. a share in a *s*^o, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; — *bhuji*, m. enjoyer of a share in a *s*^o, a god, Kum.; Pur. — **2**. — **bhāga**, mfn. hav-

ing a share in a s°, MärkP.; m. a god, in °*gṛīvara*, m. 'lord of the gods', N. of Indra, Sak - **bhājana** (L.), -**bhājāda** (R.), n. = *pātra*. - **bhāvana**, mfn. promoting s° (Vishnu), BhP.; Pañcar. - **bhāvita**, mfn. honoured with s° (as the gods), MW. - **bhuj**, m. 's°-enjoyer', a god (esp. Vishnu), MBh.; Pur. - **bhūmi**, f. a place for s°, R.; Kathās. - **bhūṣaṇa**, n. s°-ornament, white Darbha grass, Bhpr. - **bhrīṭ**, m. 's°-bearer, the institutor of a s°, VarBrS.; N. of Vishnu, MBh. - **bhairava**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **bhoktri**, m. = *bhuj*, Pañcar. - **mañjūṣhā**, f. N. of wk. - **maṇḍala**, n. circle or place for a s°, R. - **manas**, mfn. intent on s°, ĀśvŚr. - **man-man** (*yajñā*), mfn. ready for s°, RV. - **mayā**, inf(3)n. containing the s°, Hariv. - **mahotsava**, m. a great s° feast or ceremony, BhP. - **māli**, m. N. of a man, Cat. - **mukhā**, n. mouth i. e. commencement of or introduction to a s°, TS.; Br. - **mūsh**, m. 's°-stealer', N. of a malicious demon, TS.; MBh. - **muh**, mfn. disturbing a s°, ŚāṅkhGr. - **mūrti**, m. N. of Vishnu, Vishn. - **mūṣh**, m. ancestor of Kāśī-nātha, Cat. - **meni**, f. s° compared to an angry or malicious demon, ŚBr. - **yaśasa**, n. s°al splendour, TS. - **yoga**, m. N. of Vishnu, Vishn. - **yogya**, m. Ficus Glomerata, L. - **rasa**, m. 'juice of s°', the Soma, Hariv. - **rāj**, m. 'king of s°', the moon, L. (cf. under *yajvan*). - **ruci**, m. N. of a Dānava, Kathās. - **rūpā**, n. the form or attribute of a s°, ŚBr.; KatyŚr. (-*dhṛik*, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar.); mfn. having the form of a s°, MuṇḍUp. - **retas**, n. 'seed of s°', the Soma, BhP. - **ṛta** (for -*ṛita*), *yajñā*, mfn. suitable or proper for s° (?), AV. - **līṅga**, m. 'having s° for an attribute', N. of Vishnu, BhP. - **liṅ**, m. 's°-taster', a priest, L. - **vacas** (*yajñā*), m. N. of a teacher (with the patr. Rāmastambāyana; pl. his family), ŚBr.; (-*vacds*), AV. xi, 3, 19, w.r. for *yajña-vatas* (Paipp.; cf. next). - **vat** (*yajñā*), mfn. worshipping, sacrificing, RV.; AV. - **vanas** (*yajñā*), mfn. loving s°, RV. - **varāha**, m. Vishnu in the boar-incarnation, W. - **vardhana**, mfn. increasing or promoting s°, AV. - **varman**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. - **valka**, m. N. of a nian, Śāṅk. - **valli**, f. Cocculus Cordifolius, L. - **vaha**, m. du. 'conducting the s° to the gods', N. of the two Āsṛins, L. - **vāta**, m. a place enclosed and prepared for a s°, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. - **vāma**, m. N. of a man, VāyUp. - **vastū**, n. = *bhūmi*, TS.; Br.; a partic. ceremony, Gaut.; Gobh. - **vāha**, mfn. conducting the s° to the gods, MBh.; ni. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, ib. - **vāhana**, mfn. performing a s° (as a Brāhman), MBh.; m. 'having s° for a vehicle', N. of Vishnu, ib.; of Śiva, Śivag. - **vāhas** (*yajñā*), mfn. offering or receiving worship or s°, RV.; AV.; TS. - **vāhin**, mfn. = *vāha*, MBh. (only a-*ṛ*-*v*). - **vid**, mfn. skilled in s°, ŚBr. - **vidyā**, f. skill in s°, Prab. - **vibhrāṇa**, m. failure of a s°, ĀpŚr. - **vibhrashta** (*yajñā*), mfn. failing or unsuccessful in s°, TS.; -*tva*, n., ĀpŚr., Sch. - **virya**, m. 'whose might is s°', N. of Vishnu, BhP. - **viksha**, m. 's°-tree', Ficus Indica, L. - **vididha** (*yajñā*), mfn. exalted or delighted with s°, RV. - **vididh**, mfn. pleased with or abounding in s°, AV. - **vedi** or *vedi*, f. an altar for s°, MW. - **vesasa**, n. disturbance or profanation of worship or s°, TS.; Br. - **vaibhava-khanda**, m. or n. N. of wk. - **vodhave** (for *yajñam* + *v*), Ved. inf. fr. *√vāh*), to convey the s° to the gods, Nidānas. - **vrata** (*yajñā*), mfn. observing the ritual of s°, TS. - **śatru**, m. 'enemy of s°', N. of a Rākshasa, R. - **śamālā**, n. a fault in a s°, TS. - **śaraṇa**, n. 's°-shed', a building or temporary structure under which s°s are performed, Mālav. - **śālā**, f. a s°al hall, BhP.; = *agni-śaraṇa*, Sch. - **śāstra**, n. the science of s° (-*vid*), mfn. familiar with it), Mn. iv, 22. - **śiṣṭa**, n. the remnants of a s° (*śiṣṭāna*, n. the eating of them), Mu. iii, 118. - **śīla**, mfn. frequently or zealously performing s°, Mn. xi, 20; m. N. of a Brāhman, Cat. - **śeṣha**, m. what is left (to be performed) of a s°, Lāṭy. - **śishṭa**, Mn. iii, 285. - **śrī**, mfn. promoting s°, RV. i, 4, 7; m. N. of a prince, Pur. - **śreṣṭha**, m. the best of s°s, Kauś. - **śrī**, f. Cocculus Cordifolius, L. - **samsita** (*yajñā*), mfn. excited or impelled by s°, AV. - **samsiddhi**, f. success of a s°, Gobh. - **samsthā**, f. the basis or fundamental form of a s°, ŚāṅkhGr. - **sac**, see *ā-yajña-sac*. - **sadana**, n. = *śālā*, MBh.; BhP. - **sadas**, n. an assembly of people at a s°, BhP. - **sammita** (*yajñā*), mfn. corresponding to the s°, ŚBr. - **sādḥ**, mfn. performing s°, RV. - **sādhana**, mfn. id., RV.; occasioning or causing s°

(said of Vishnu), MBh. - **sāra**, m. 'essence of s°', N. of Vishnu, Pañcar.; Ficus Glomerata, L. - **sāra-thi**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. - **siddhanta-vigraha**, m., -**siddhanta-samgraha**, m., -**siddhi**, f. N. of wks. - **sūkara**, m. = *varāha*, BhP. - **sūtra**, n. the s°al thread or cord (see *yajñāpavita*), R.; -*vidhāna*, n. N. of wk. - **sena** (*yajñā*), m. N. of a man, TS.; Kāth.; of Drupada, MBh.; of a king of Vidarbha, Mālav.; of a Dānava, Kathās.; of Vishnu, MBh. - **soma**, m. N. of various Brāhmanas, Kathās. - **stha**, mfn. engaged in a s°, Yājñ. - **sthala**, n. = *bhūmi*, Cat.; N. of an Agra-hāra, Kathās.; of a Grāma, ib.; of a town, Cat. - **sthāpū**, m. a s°al post or stake (over which the priest stumbles), TBr. - **sthāna**, n. = *bhūmi*, L. - **svāmin**, n. 'lord of s°', N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. - **hān**, mfn. destroying or disturbing s° or worship, TS.; Br.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh. - **hana**, mfn. = prec.; m. N. of a Rākshasa, R. - **hartṛi**, m. 'spoiler of s°', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. - **hut**, m. a s°al priest, Vishn. - **hṛidaya**, mfn. 'whose heart is in s°', loving s°, BhP. - **hotṛi**, m. the offerer at a s°, RV.; N. of a son of Manu Uttama, BhP. - **yajñānābhuj**, m. 'enjoying a share in the s°', a god, deity, Kum. - **yajñāgāra**, n. = *yajña-śaraṇa*, ŚāṅkhGr. - **yajñāgni**, m. s°al fire, f. - **yajñāṅga**, n. 's°-limb', a part or means or instrument or requisite of a s°, ŚrS.; Kum.; m. the black-spotted antelope, L.; N. of Vishnu-Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Ficus Glomerata, L.; Acacia Catechu, L.; Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.; m. Cocculus Cordifolius, L. - **yajñādhyā**, m. 'rich in s°', N. of Parāśara, L. - **yajñātita**, m. 'surpassing s° (?)', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. - **yajñātman**, m. 'soul of s°', N. of Vishnu, BhP.; (with *mītra*), N. of the father of Pārtha-sārathi, Cat. - **yajñānu-kāśin**, mfn. looking at or inspecting s°, TBr. - **yajñānta**, m. the end or conclusion of a s° (-*krīṭ*), m. 'one who causes the end of a s°', i. e. one who spoils a s°, N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar.; a supplementary s°, W.; mfn. ending with the word *yajña*, PāGr. - **yajñāpēta**, m. 'destitute of s°', N. of a Rākshasa, VP. - **yajñāyatana**, n. a place for s°, MBh.; R. - **yajñāyudhā**, n. any vessel or utensil employed at a s° (10 are usually enumerated), AV.; TS.; Br.; N. of a partic. litany, TS. - **yajñāyudhin**, mfn. furnished with s°al utensils, ŚBr. - **yajñāyus**, n. the life (i. e. duration) of a s°, TBr. - **yajñāraṇya**, n. s° compared to a wilderness (pl. the dangers connected with s°), Br. - **yajñārādhyā**, mfn. to be propitiated by s° (said of Vishnu), VP. - **yajñāri**, m. 'foe of s°', N. of Śiva, L. - **yajñārāha**, mfn. deserving or fit for a s°; m. du. N. of the Āsṛins, L. - **yajñāvakirāṇa**, mfn. one who has violated (or falsely performed) a s°, TāqDr. - **yajñāvacarā**, mfn. having its sphere in the s°, MaitrS. - **yajñāvayava**, mfn. whose limbs are s°s (said of Vishnu), BhP. - **yajñāvasāna**, n. N. of the 93rd ch. of the Uttara-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyana. - **yajñāvṛitti**, f. repetition of a s°, Kauś. - **yajñāsana**, m. 's°-eater', a god, L. - **yajñāśah** (strong form -*śah*), mfn. mighty in s°, RV. - **yajñōsa**, m. lord of s°, Mahidh.; N. of Vishnu, BhP.; Pañcar.; of the sun, MärkP. - **yajñōsvara**, m. 'lord of s°', N. of Vishnu, VāyUp.; of the wind-god, Hcat.; of the moon, ib.; (also with *ārya*, *bhaṭṭa* and *dikshita*) of various authors and other men, Cat.; (Z); f. N. of a goddess; *ri-vidyā-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. - **yajñōshu**, m. N. of a man, TBr. - **yajñōshṭa**, n. a kind of fragrant grass, L. - **yajñōtsava**, m. a s°al festival, Can.; -*vat*, mfn. abounding in s°s and festivals, MBh. - **yajñōdumbara**, m. Ficus Glomerata (also written *qumbāra*). - **yajñōpakarana**, n. an implement useful or necessary for s°, MBh. - **yajñōpavitā**, n. the investiture of youths of the three twice-born castes with the sacred thread or (in later times) the thread itself (worn over the left shoulder and hanging down under the right; originally put on only during the performance of sacred ceremonies but its position occasionally changed [cf. *prācināvitin*, *nivitin*]; in modern times assumed by other castes, as by the Vaidyas or medical caste in Bengal; cf. *upanayana* and IV. 192), TBr. &c. &c. (-*dāna*, n., -*dhāraṇa-mantra*, n., -*nāśa-prāyascitta-prayoga*, m., -*nirmāṇa-paddhati*, f., -*paddhati*, f., -*pratishṭhā*, f., -*pratishṭhā-saṅkīrṇa*, f., -*mantra*, ni., -*vidhi*, m. N. of wks.). - *ta-ka*, n. the sacred thread, L. (cf. *bālā-yajñāpav*). - *ta-vat*, mfn. invested with the s°th°, MBh.; Hariv.; *tin*, mfn. id., ŚBr.; GrS.; MBh. - **yajñōpāsaka**, m. an honourer of s°s, one who performs a s°, Kap. - **yajñōpēta**, w.r. for *yajñāpēta*.

Yajñaka, m. endearing form of *yajña-datta*, Pat.; (ā), f. id. of *yajña-dattā*, ib.

Yajñāya, Nom. P. *yāti*, to be diligent in worship or in sacrifices, RV.

Yajñāyājñiya, n. (fr. *yajñā-yajñā*, the beginning of RV. i, 168, 1) N. of various Sānians (also called *Agnishṭoma-s°*, from coming at the end of an Agni-ṣṭoma), AV.; VS.; Br. &c.

Yajñāraṅgēsa-purī, f. N. of a town, Nir., introd. (perhaps for *yajña-r°*).

Yajñika, m. Butea Frondosa, L.; = *yajña-dattaka*, Pāp. v, 3, 78, Sch.

Yajñin, mfn. abounding in sacrifices (said of Vishnu), MBh.

Yajñiya, m(ā) n. worthy of worship or sacrifice, sacred, godly, divine (applied to gods and to anything belonging to them), RV.; AV.; MBh.; BhP.; active or eager in worship and sacrifice, pious, devoted, holy, RV.; AV.; TS.; Hariv.; belonging to worship or sacrifice, sacrificial, sacred, RV. &c. &c.; m. a god, Nir.; N. of the Dvāpara or third Yuga, L.; Ficus Glomerata, L. - **deśa**, m. 'sacrificial country', the country of the Hindūs (or that region in which sacrificial ceremonies can be duly performed, the country in which the black antelope is indigenous; cf. Mn. ii, 23), W. - **śālā**, f. a sacrificial hall, L.

Yajñiyāt, mfn. = *adhvaryāt*, ŚBr.

Yajñiya, mfn. suitable or fit for sacrifice, sacrificial, MBh. (with *bhāga*, m. share of a sacrifice, v. l. *yajñiya*, Hariv.); m. Ficus Glomerata, L.; Flacourtia Sapida, L.

Yajya, mfn. to be worshipped &c.; n. and (ā), f., see *deva-y°*.

Yājyu, mfn. worshipping, devout, pious, RV.; worthy of worship, adorable, ib.; m. an Adhvaryu priest, L.; the institutor of a sacrifice (= *yajamāna*), L.

Yajvan, m(ā) n. according to Pāp. iv, 1, 7, Vārtt. 1, Pat.) n. worshipping, a worshipper, sacrificer, RV. &c. &c. (*yajvanām patih*, the moon, L.); sacrificial, sacred, RV. i, 3, 1; m. an offerer, bestower, Hcat.

Yajvin, mfn. = *yajvan*, worshipping, a worshipper, MBh.; Pur.

Yājñā, m. a word invented to explain *yajñā*, ŚBr.

Yāshṭave. See under *√yaj*.

Yashtavya, m. to be worshipped or adored (n. impers.), MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.

1. **Yashti**, f. (for 2. see p. 848, col. 3) sacrificing, Pāp. iii, 3, 110, Sch. (prob. w. r. for *ishṭi*).

Yashtu-kāma, mfn. desiring to sacrifice, R.

Yashtṛi or *yashtṛi*, m(ā) n. (fr. *trī*, ĀpŚr., Sch.) n. worshipping, a worshipper, RV. &c. &c. - **tara**, mfn. one who worships more or most, Nir. - **tā**, f., -*tva*, n. the state of a worshipper, Nyāyam., Sch.

Yiyakshat (R.), *°kshamāna* and *°kshu* (MBh.), mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to worship or sacrifice.

यय *yay*, (in gram.) a term for the semi-vowels *y*, *r*, *l*, *v*, Pāp. - **ādeśa-sūtra**, n. N. of wk.

ययव *yayva*, n. N. of a Sāman (*yayvāpatye*, n. du.), ĀrshBr.

यत् 1. *yāt*, mfn. (pr. p. of *√y*, i) going, moving, RV. &c. &c. (*abde yati*, in this year, L.)

यत् 2. *yat*, cl. 1. Ā. (prob. connected with *√yam* and orig. meaning 'to stretch'; Dhātup. ii, 29) *yālate* (Ved. and ep. also P. *°ti*; p. *yātāmāna*, *yātāna* and *yātāna*, RV.; pf. *yete*, 3. pl. *yētre*, ib. &c.; aor. *ayatishta*, Br.; fut. *yatishtyate*, Br., *°ti*, MBh.; inf. *yātītum*, MBh.; ind. p. -*yātya*, MBh.), (P.) to place in order, marshal, join, connect, RV.; (P. or Ā.) to keep pace, be in line, rival or vie with (instr.), ib.; (Ā.) to join (instr.), associate with (instr.), march or fly together or in line, ib.; to conform or comply with (instr.), ib.; to meet, encounter (in battle), ib.; Br.; to seek to join one's self with, make for, tend towards (loc.), ib.; to endeavour to reach, strive after, be eager or anxious for (with loc., dat., acc. with or without *prati*, once with gen.; also with *arthe*, *arthāya*, *artham* and *hetos* etc.; or with inf.), Mn.; MBh.; Kav. &c.; to exert one's self, take pains, endeavour, make effort, persevere, be cautious or watchful, ib.; to be prepared for (acc.), R.; Caus. (or cl. 10, Dhātup. xxxiii, 62) *yādyati* (or *°te*; aor. *ayiyatat*; Pass. *yātyate*), to join, unite (Ā. intrans.), RV.; to join or attach to (loc.), PāñcavBr.; to cause to fight, AitBr.; to strive to obtain anything (acc.) from (abl.), Mālav.;

(rarely *Ā.*) to requite, return, reward or punish, reprove (as a fault), RV. &c. &c.; (*Ā.*) to surrender or yield up anything (acc.) to (acc. or gen.), MBh.; (P. *Ā.*) to distress, torture, vex, annoy, BHP.; accord. to Dhātup. also *nīkāre* (others *nīrākāre* or *khede*) and *upaskāre*: Desid. *yiyatishate*, Gr.: Intens. *yā-yataye* and *yāyāti*, ib.

Yatana, n. making effort or exertion, W.

Yataniya, mfn. to be exerted or persevered or striven after (n. impers. with loc.), Sarvad.

Yatavyā, mif(ā)n. (fr. *yatu*; applied to *tanū*) = *prayatna-vat*, TS. (Sch.); Kāth. *yatavya* fr. *yātu*.

1. **Yāti**, m. (for 2. and 3. see col. 2 and p. 845) a disposer, RV. vii, 13, 1 (Sāy. 'a giver'); 'a striver', an ascetic, devotee, one who has restrained his passions and abandoned the world, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. IW. 131); N. of a mythical race of ascetics (connected with the Bhṛigus and said to have taken part in the creation of the world), RV. &c. &c.; N. of a son of Brahmā, BHP.; of a son of Nahusha, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; = *nīkāra* or *kāra*, L. = *kar-tavya-gaṅgā-stuti*, f. N. of wk. = *cāndrāyana*, n. N. of a partic. kind of penance, Mn. xi, 218. = *tva*, n. the state of a Yati or ascetic, Cat. = *dharma*, m. the duty of a Y^o; = *prākāśa*, m., = *sam-graha*, m., = *sannucaya*, m. N. of wks. = *dharma-man* or *dharmin*, m. N. of a son of Śvaphalka. = *pañcaka*, n. N. of 5 stanzas on the subject of ascetics (attributed to Śaṅkarācārya). = *pātra*, n. an ascetic's bowl, a wooden vessel for collecting alms (sometimes a hollow bamboo or an earthen bowl or a gourd is used for that purpose), W. = *prativandana-khaṇḍana*, n., = *prayoga*, m., = *pravāṇa-kalpa*, m., = *bhāgavata*, n., = *bhūṣhaṇi*, f. N. of wks. = *maithuna*, n. the unchaste life of ascetics, L. = *rāja*, m. 'king of ascetics', N. of Rāmañuja (RTL. 119 &c.); = *daṇḍaka*, m. or n., = *vinjati*, f., = *vijaya*, m. (also called *vedānta-vilāsa*), = *śataka-ṭika*, f., = *saptati*, f.; = *jīya*, n. N. of wks. = *linga-samarthana*, n., = *vandana-nishedha*, m., = *vandana-śata-dūṣhaṇi*, f., = *vandana-samarthana*, n. N. of wks. = *varya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *vilāsa*, m. N. of a man, Cat. = *samākāra*, m. N. of ch. of wk.; = *prayoga*, m., = *vidhi*, m., = *vidhinirṇaya*, m. N. of wks. = *samā-riddhana-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. = *sāntapana*, n. N. of a partic. kind of penance (a *pañca-garya* lasting for three days), Prāyaśc. = *svadharma-bhikṣhā-vidhi*, m. N. of a wk. (containing rules for the regulation of life on the part of religious mendicants, attributed to Śaṅkarācārya). **Yatin-dra**, m. = *yati-rāja*; = *mata-dīpikā*, f., = *mata-dū-shaṇi*, f., = *mata-bhāskara*, m. N. of wks. **Yatīśa**, m. N. of various authors (also with *pañḍita*), Cat. **Yatīśvara**, m. = *yati-rāja*; = *prārthanā*, f. N. of a Stotra; = *svāmin*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Yatita, mfn. striven, endeavoured, attempted, tried (with inf., e.g. 'to hantum, attempted to be killed'), MBh.; n. also imp. (e.g. 'tam mayā gantum, it was tried by me to go'), ib.

Yatitavya, mfn. to be endeavoured, to be striven for or after (n. impers. with loc.), R.; Pañcat.

Yatin, m. an ascetic, devotee, Pañcar.; (inī), f. a widow, L.

Yatu. See *yatavyā*.

Yatūna, mfn. (prob.) moving, active, restless, RV. v, 44, 8.

1. **Yatta**, mfn. (for 2. see under *yam*) endeavoured, striven, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; engaged in, intent upon, prepared for, ready to (loc., dat., acc. or inf. with *prati*), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; on one's guard, watchful, cautious, ib.; attended to, guided (as a chariot), MBh.

Yatna, n. activity of will, volition, aspiring after, Kap.; Bhāṣhāp.; performance, work, Bhar.; (also pl.) effort, exertion, energy, zeal, trouble, pains, care, endeavour after (loc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c. (*yatnam* with *√kri*, *ā-√sthā*, *samā-√sthā*, *ā-√dhā* and loc. or inf., 'to make an effort or attempt', 'take trouble or pains for', *yatnena* or *īnais*, 'with effort', 'carefully', 'eagerly', 'strenuously' [also *yatna*, ibc.]; *yatnendāpi*, 'in spite of every effort', *yatnair vinā*, 'without effort', *yatnāt*, 'with or notwithstanding effort', *mahato yatnāt*, 'with great effort', 'very carefully'; a special or express remark or statement, ĀpŚr., Sch. = *tas*, ind. through or with effort, diligently, zealously, carefully, Mn.; R. &c. = *prati-pādyā*, mfn. to be explained with difficulty, not easy, MW. = *vat*, mfn. possessing energy (*-tva*) n.,

making effort, taking pains about (loc.), strenuous, diligent, Mn.; MBh. &c. **Yatnākṣhepa**, m. all objection raised notwithstanding an eff^o to stop it, Kāvyaḍ. **Yatnātara**, n. another eff^o or exertion, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 1, 26.

Yaty, in comp. for 1. *yati*. = *anushthāna*, n. (and *na-paddhati*, f.), = *anta-karma-paddhati*, f., = *ācāra-samgrahiya-yati-samskāra-pra-yoga*, m., = *ācāra-saptarshi-pūjā*, f. N. of wks. **Yatya**, mfn. to be striven or exerted, Pat. on Pāp. iii, 1, 97.

यतं yata. See under *yam*, p. 845.

यतम ya-tama, ya-lara. See under 3. *ya*.

Yātas, ind. (fr. 3. *ya*, correlative of *tātas*, and often used as abl. or instr. of the relative pron.) from which or what, whence, whereof, wherefrom, RV. &c. &c. (*yato yatah*, 'from whichever', 'from whatever', 'whencesoever'; *yatas tatah*, 'from any one soever', 'from any quarter whatever', *yata eva kutaś ca*, 'from this or that place', 'whencesoever'; where, in what place, AV. &c. &c.; whither, Kāv.; Var.; Kathās. (*yato yatah*, 'whithersoever', *yatas tatah*, 'any whither', 'to any place whatever'); wherefore, for which reason, in consequence whereof, R.; BHP.; as, because, for, since, AV. &c. &c. (often connecting with a previous statement); from which time forward, since when (also with *prabhṛiti*; *yato jā-tā*, 'ever since birth'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; as soon as, RV. iii, 10, 6; that (= *or*, also to introduce an oratio recta), Kāv.; Pur.; in order that (with Pot.), BHP.

2. **Yāti** (fr. 3. *ya*, correlative of *tāti*; declined only in pl., nom. acc. *yāti*), as many as (= Lat. *quot*), as often, how many or often, RV. (for 1. and 3. *yati* see col. 1 and p. 845).

Yatithā, mif(ā)n. 'the as manieth', ŚBr.

Yatidhā, ind. in as many parts or ways, AV.

Yato, in comp. for *yatas*. = *jā*, mfn. produced from which, VS. = *dbhava* (irreg. for *yata-udbh*), mfn. id., Hariv. = *mūla*, mfn. originating in or from which, R.

Yātra, ind. (in Veda also *yātrā*; fr. 3. *ya*, correlative of *tātra*, and often used for the loc. of the relative pron.) in or to which place, where, wherein, wherever, whither, RV. &c. &c. (*yatra yatra*, 'wherever', 'whithersoever'; *yatra tatra* or *yatra tatrapī*, 'anywhere whatever' or = *yasminś tasmin*, 'in whatever'; *yatra tatra dine*, 'on any day whatever'; *yatra kutra*, 'with or without cit or apī', 'everywhere' or = *yasmin kasmin*, 'in whatever'; *yātra kvā ca* or *yatra kva cana*, 'wherever', 'in any place whatever', 'whithersoever'; *yatra kva ca*, 'anywhere whatever'; *yatra kvāpi*, 'to any place', 'hither and thither'; *yatra vā*, 'or elsewhere'); on which occasion, in which case, if, when, as, RV. &c. &c. (*yatra tatra*, 'on every occasion', *yatra kva ca*, 'whenever'); in order that, RV. iii, 32, 14; ix, 29, 5; that (with Pot. after 'to doubt, wonder &c.'), Pāp. iii, 3, 148; (with Pres.), Hit. i, 176 (v. l.) = *kā-mam*, ind. wherever one pleases, accord. to pleasure or wish, ŚBr. = *kāmavasāya*, n. the supernatural power of transporting one's self anywhere one likes (said to belong to Yogins), Cat.; = *śāyin*, mfn. (in *śāyi-tā*, f. and *-tva*, n.) possessing that power, Pur. = *tatra-śaya*, mfn. lying down or sleeping anywhere, MBh. = *sāyam-griha* and *sāyam-pra-tisraya*, mfn. taking up an abode wherever evening overtakes one, ib. = *stha*, mfn. where staying, in which place abiding, ib. **Yatrākūtā**, n. the aim or object in view, TS. **Yatrāstamita-śāyin**, mfn. lying down to sleep wherever sunset finds one, MBh. **Yatrōcchaka**, mfn. wherever one likes, ib. **Yatrōdbhūta**, mfn. wherever arisen, Kāvyaḍ.

Yatratya, mfn. where being or dwelling, relating to which place, Mālatim.; BHP.

Yatha for *yathā* before *ri* and *r=ri*. = *riśhi*, ind. according to the Rishi, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. = *rcam*, ind. acc^o to the Ric, Lāty. = *rtu*, ind. acc^o to the season or any fixed time, AitBr.; GrŚrS.; = *push-pita*, mfn. bearing flowers or blossoms at the right season, R. = *rtuka*, mfn. corresponding to the season of the year, MBh. = *rahi*, ind. = *riśhi*, KātyŚr.; acc^o to the number of Rishis, ĀpGr.; = *śhy-ādāna*, n. N. of partic. verses or formulas, ĀpŚr.

Yāthā, ind. (in Veda also unaccented; fr. 3. *ya*, correlative of *tāthā*) in which manner or way, according as, as, like (also with *cīd*, *ha*, *ha vai*, *tva*, *tvāṅga*, *iva* *ha*, *eva*, and followed by correl. *tathā*, *tathā tathā*, *tadvat*, *evam*, Ved. also *evā*), RV.

&c. &c. (*yathārtat* or *yathārvārtat*, 'as for that'; *yathā-tathā* or *yathā-tena satyena*, 'as surely as', 'so truly'; as, for instance, namely (also *tad yathā*, 'as here follows'), Up.; GrŚrS.; Nir.; as it is or was (elliptically), BHP.; that, so that, in order that (with Pot. or Subj., later also with fut., pres., imperf. and aor.; in earlier language *yathā* is often placed after the first word of a sentence; sometimes with ellipsis of *syāt* and *bhava*), RV. &c. &c.; that (esp. after verbs of 'knowing', 'believing', 'hearing', 'doubting' &c.; either with or without *iti* at the end of the sentence), Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; as soon as, Megh.; as, because, since (*yathā-tathā*, 'as'-'therefore'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; as if (with Pot.), Daś.; Śāk.; how (= *quam*, expressing 'admiration'), Pāp. vii, 1, 37, Sch.; according to what is right, properly, correctly (= *yathā-tathā*), BHP. (*yathā yathā-tathā tathā* or *evāṅva*, 'in whatever manner', 'in that manner', 'according as' or 'in proportion as', 'so', 'by how much the more', 'by so much', 'the more', 'the more'; *yathā tathā*, 'in whatever manner', 'in every way', 'anyhow'; with *na*, 'in no way', 'really not'; *yathā kathamcīd*, 'in any way', 'somehow or other'; *yathārtva*, 'just as', *tad yathāpīnāma*, 'just as if'), = *nā-tas* (*ṭhāṅ*), ind. (W.) or = *ṇsam* (*ṭhāṅ*), ind. (A.) according to shares or portions, in due proportion, proportionably. = *kathita*, mfn. as (already) mentioned, Vikr. = *kanishtham*, ind. acc^o to the age from the youngest to the oldest, PārGr. = *kartavya*, mfn. proper to be done (under any partic. circumstances), Hit. = *karmā*, ind. acc^o to actions, ŚBr.; ŚrS. &c.; acc^o to circumstances, MW.; = *guṇam*, ind. acc^o to actions and qualities, BHP. = *kāpam*, ind. in conformity with ritual or ceremonial, R. = *kāṇḍam*, ind. acc^o to chapters, L. = *kāma* (*yathā*), mfn. conformable to desire, ŚBr.; acting acc^o to wish, Heat.; (= *kāmam*, RV.; = *kāmam*, ŚBr.) ind. acc^o to wish, as one likes, at pleasure, easily, comfortably, RV. &c. &c.; = *cāra*, n. action acc^o to pleasure or without control, ChUp.; = *jyeya*, mfn. to be oppressed at pl^o, AitBr.; = *pruyāgya*, mfn. to be sent away at pl^o, ib.; = *vadhyā*, mfn. to be chastised or punished at pl^o, ib.; = *vicārin*, mfn. roaming at pl^o, MBh.; R.; = *mārcitārthin*, mfn. honouring suppliants by conforming to their desires, Ragh. = *kā-min*, mfn. acting acc^o to will or pleasure (*mi-tva*, n.), GrŚrS.; Śāmk. on AitUp.; Yājñ. = *kāmya*, n., w. r. for *yāthā*, q. v., Pāp. viii, 1, 66, Vārt. 1. = *kāyam*, ind. 'according to body or form', acc^o to the dimensions (of the Yūpa), KātyŚr. = *kāram*, ind. in such a way, in whatever way, Pāp. iii, 4, 28. = *kārin*, mfn. acting in such or in whatever way, ŚBr. = *kārya*, mfn. = *kartavya*, Hit.; Vet. = *kāla*, m. the proper time (for anything), suitable moment (*dvitīyo y*, 'the second meal-time'), MBh.; ibc. or (*am*), ind. acc^o to time, in due t^o, at the right or usual t^o, KātyŚr. &c. &c.; = *prabodhin*, mfn. watchful in proper seasons, waking at the right t^o, Ragh. = *kulam*, ind. acc^o to families, ĀpGr.; Comm.; = *la-dharmam*, ind. acc^o to family usage, GrŚ. = *kṛita*, mfn. made or done acc^o to rule, in *a-y*, MBh.; VarBrS.; agreed, Yājñ.; (*am*), ind. acc^o to usual practice, RV.; as happened, Kathās.; in the way agreed upon, Mn. viii, 183; acc^o as anything has been done, KātyŚr. = *kṛishtam*, ind. acc^o to furrows, f^o after f^o, KātyŚr. = *kṛipti*, ind. in a suitable or fitting way, R. (v. l. = *jñipti*). = *kratu* (*yathā*), mfn. forming such a plan, ŚBr. = *krama* (ibc.; Kathās.), = *mam* (Mn.; Kāv. &c.), or = *mepa* (MaitrUp.; VarBrS.), ind. acc^o to order, in due succession, successively, respectively. = *kriyamāna*, mif(ā)n. 'as being done', usual, customary, Hcar. = *krośam*, ind. acc^o to the number of Krośas, KātyŚr. = *kshamam*, ind. acc^o to power or ability, as much as possible, Kathās. = *ksharam* (*ṭhāṅ*), ind. acc^o to syllables, syl^o after syl^o, SamhUp. = *kshipram*, ind. as quickly as possible, R. = *kshemepa*, ind. safely, comfortably, peaceably, R. = *khātām*, ind. as dug or excavated, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. = *khelam*, ind. playfully, Vikr. = *khyam* (*ṭhāṅ*), ind. acc^o to names, as named, KātyŚr. = *khyāta* (*ṭhāṅ*), mfn. as previously told or described or mentioned, R.; Daś.; MārKP. = *khyānam* (*ṭhāṅ*), ind. acc^o to any narrative or statement, as narrated or stated, Kathās. = 1. = *gata*, mfn. as gone, as previously gone, MW. = 2. = *gata* (*ṭhāṅ*), mfn. as come, by the way one came, R.; Hariv. &c.; as one came (into the world), without sense, stupid, L. (cf. *-jāta*, *yathādgata*); *am* (MBh.; R. &c.) or *enu* (MBh.), ind. by the way one came. = *gama*

(*thāg*), mfn. orthodox, ŚāṅkhGr.; (*am*), ind. acc° to tradition, Āpast.; MBh. &c. — **gamanam** (*thāg*), ind. acc° to the way in which anything has come or has been found, Śak. — **gātram**, ind. acc° to every limb, limb after 1°, Kauś. — **gūṇam**, ind. acc° to qualities or endowments, ChUp.; Śaṅk.; Rājat. — **griham**, ind. acc° to houses (*yānti yathā-g*, they go to their respective homes), MBh. — **grīhitam**, ind. just as taken or laid hold of, as come to hand, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; in the order mentioned, RPrāt. — **gotra-kula-kalpam**, ind. acc° to the usages of a family or race, Gobh. — **gni** (*thāg*), ind. acc° to (the size of) the fire, KātyŚr.; acc° to the digestive power, Car. — **grahamam**, ind. acc° to any statement, acc° to what was mentioned, ĀśvŚr. — **ūgām** (*thān*), ind. — **gātram** (q. v.), AV.; ŚBr.; GrS. — **camasam**, ind. Camasa after C°, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Vait. — **cāram** (*thān*), ind. acc° to custom, as usual, R.; Prayogar.; Śaṃskarak. — **cārin**, mfn. as proceeding, as acting, ŚBr. — **citi**, ind. layer after 1°, KātyŚr. — **cittam**, ind. acc° to a person's thought or will, Mālatim. — **cintita**, mfn. as previously considered, Pañcat.; VarBṛS.; Kathās.; *ānubhāvin*, mfn. judging by one's own state of mind, Śak. — **coditam**, ind. acc° to precept or injunction, ŚrS. — **chandasam**, ind. acc° to metre, one metre after another, ĀitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **jana-padam**, ind. acc° to countries, ĀpGr., Sch. — **jāta**, mfn. just as born (ibc.); stupid, foolish, Kād.; barbarous, outcast, W.; (*ām*), ind. acc° to race or family, 1° by f°, ŚBr.; — **rūpa-dhara**, mfn. stark naked, JābāUp. — **jāti**, ind. acc° to kind or class, sort by sort, Lāty. — **jātyika**, mfn. of such a kind, of whatever kind, Pat.; Nyāyad., Sch. — **josham**, ind. acc° to will or pleasure, acc° to one's satisfaction, MBh. — **jāpta** (*thāp*), mfn. as before enjoined, before directed, R. — **jāpti** (*thāp*), ind. acc° to injunction, R. — **jñanam**, ind. acc° to knowledge, to the best of one's kno° or judgment, Gobh.; Pañcar. — **jñeyam**, ind. id., Hcat. — **jya-gāna** (*thāp*), n. a song corresponding to the Ājya, Lāty. — **jyeshtham**, ind. acc° to the oldest, by seniority, from the oldest to the youngest, Lāty.; Gobh.; Pañcat. — **tattva**, ibc. (MBh.) or **tattvam**, ind. (ib.; R.; Kathās.) in accordance with truth, acc° to actual fact, exactly, accurately. — **tatha**, mfn. conformable to truth or the exact state of the case, right, true, accurate, W.; (*am*), ind. in conformity with truth or reality, precisely, exactly; as is becoming or proper, fitly, duly, MBh.; Pur.; Kathās.; n. a detailed account of events, W. — **tathyam** (MBh.; R.) or **yena** (R.; Hariv.), ind. in accordance with the truth, really, truly. — **tripti**, ind. to the heart's content, MW. — **tmaka** (*thā*), mfn. conformable to or having whatever nature, Pañcar. — **datta**, mfn. as given, R. — **dadhi-bhakṣam**, ind. acc° to the Dadhi-bhakṣa, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **darśana**, ibc., or **darśanam**, ind. acc° to every occurrence, in every single case, Śāh. — **darśitam**, ind. as has been shown, Mālav. — **dāyam**, ind. acc° to shares or portions, BhP. — **dik** (ĀśvGr.; VarBṛS.) or **-diśam** (MBh.; Var.; BhP.), ind. acc° to the quarters of the compass; in all directions, MW. — **diśṭa** (*thād*), mfn. corresponding to what has been enjoined or directed, R.; Kathās.; (*ām*), ind. acc° to a direction or injunction, ŚBr.; Kauś.; RPrāt. — **dikṣam**, ind. acc° to the prescribed observances, MBh. — **drisṭam** (Mn.; Kathās.) or **ḍi** (Cat.), ind. as seen or observed. — **devatām**, ind. deity after d°, TS.; Br. — **1. de-śam**, ind. acc° to places, ŚrS.; Mn.; BhP.; — **śa-kala-dehāvasthāna-viśeṣam**, ind. acc° to differences of place, time, and bodily constitution, BhP. — **2. deśam** (*thād*), ind. acc° to direction or injunction, GrSṛS.; BhP. — **dosham**, ind. acc° to damage, ĀpŚr., Comm. — **dravya**, mfn. acc° to property, acc° to the kinds of wealth, KātyŚr. — **dharmaśam**, ind. acc° to duty or right, in proper form or order, ŚBr.; R. &c.; acc° to nature or character, Śulbas. — **dhikāra** (*thād*), ibc. according to office or rank or position, Jātak.; acc° to authority, BhP.; (*am*), ind. acc° to auth°, Gaut. — **dhish-pyām**, ind. acc° to the position or arrangement of the Dhishnya, ŚBr.; Vait. — **dhita** (*thād*), mfn. as read, conformable to the text; (*am*), ind. acc° to the text, Lāty.; BhP. — **dhyaṣakam** (*thād*), ind. acc° to a teacher, agreeably to a t°'s instructions, Pāp. ii, 1, 7, Sch. — **nāma**, mf(ā)n. having whatever name, ĀpŚr.; (*nd*), ind. n° by n°, AV. — **nā-rada-bhāṣita**, mf(ā)n. being just as Nārada announced, BhP. — **nishṛiptam**, ind. as gone forth

or out, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **nikāyam**, ind. acc° to the body, SvetUp. — **nirupam**, ind. as scattered or offered, GrS. — **niridishṭa**, mfn. as mentioned or described or directed, Kāv. — **nilayam**, ind. each in its own resting-place or lair, R. — **nivāsin**, mfn. wherever dwelling or abiding, R. — **nivesam**, ind. each in his own dwelling-place, R. — **niśantam**, ind. in the received or usual manner, ĀśvŚr. — **nikam** (*thān*), ind. acc° to the extent of the army, as far as the host extended, MW. — **nupūrvam** (*thān*), BhP.), ind., or **nupūrvya** (*thān*, KātyŚr.) ibc., or **vyā** (VarBṛS.), ind. acc° to a regular series, successively, respectively. — **nubhūtam** (*thān*), ind. acc° to experience, R.; BhP. — **nurūpam** (*thān*), ind. acc° to form or rule, in exact conformity, VarBṛS.; Kathās. — **ntaram** (*thān*), ind. acc° to the intermediate space, Kauś. — **nyastam**, ind. as deposited, Mn. — **nyāyam**, ind. acc° to rule or justice, rightly, fitly, GrSṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **nyāsam**, ind. acc° to the text of a Sūtra, as written down, Pat. — **nyup-ta**, mfn. as placed on the ground or offered, Mn. iii, 218; (*dm*), ind. throw by throw, TBr.; KātyŚr. — **payam**, ind. acc° to the (value or kind of the) commodities, Mn. viii, 398. — **padam**, ind. acc° to word, w° by w°, RPrāt. — **param**, ind. (prob.) as otherwise, MBh. — **parādham** (*thāp*), ind. acc° to the offence, BhP.; **dka-danḍa**, mfn. inflicting punishment in proportion to the crime, Ragh. — **paridhi**, ind. Paridhi after P°, MānŚr. — **parilikhi-tam**, ind. acc° to the outline or sketch, KātyŚr. — **parittam**, ind. as delivered up, ŚāṅkhGr. — **pari**, ind. joint after 1°, limb by 1°, AV.; Kauś. — **pariyukṣitam**, ind. as sprinkled, KātyŚr. — **parva**, ind. acc° to each Parvan, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **pā-tha**, mfn. conformable to the enumeration or recitation, VarBṛS.; Sch.; (*am*), ind. acc° to the recit°, MBh. — **punsam**, ind. man by man, ĀpGr., Sch. — **puram**, ind. as before, GobP.; GrSṛS. &c. — **purusham**, ind. man by man, L. — **pūrva**, mfn. being as before (*-tva*, n.), Kāth.; Ragh.; (*dm*), ind. in succession, one after another, RV.; TS.; Br. &c.; as before, as previously, R.; Pañcat.; BhP. — **pūrva-ka**, mfn., **kam**, ind. — **pūrva**, **vam**, A. — **prish-ṭhya**, mfn. conformable to the Prishṭhya, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **paurāṇa**, mfn. being as before, in the former state, Jātak. — **prakṛiti**, ind. acc° to a scheme or rule, ŚrS. — **prajñam**, ind. acc° to knowledge, Cat. — **pratigūṇam** (MW.) or **ḥais** (Hariv.), ind. acc° to qualities, to the best of one's abilities. — **prati-jñam**, ind. acc° to promise or agreement, MBh.; (*ābh*), ind. acc° to ag°, as arranged, MBh. — **prati-rūpam**, ind. as is suitable or fitting, ŚBr. — **praty-akṣa-darśanam**, ind. as if in one's view, as if one saw it with one's eyes, MBh. — **pratyarham**, ind. acc° to merit, Buddh. — **pradānam**, ind. in the same order as the offering (was made), Jaim. — **pradishṭam**, ind. acc° to precept, as suitable or proper, R. — **pradeśam**, ind. acc° to place, in a suitable or proper pl°, Kālid.; Pañcat.; on all sides, R.; — **pradishṭam** above, MBh.; Hariv. — **pradhānam**, ind. acc° to precedence or superiority or rank, ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh. &c.; acc° to size, Kād.; **na-tas**, ind. acc° to precedence &c., Hariv. — **prapannam**, ind. as each one entered, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **prabhāvam**, ind. acc° to strength or power, ŚBr. — **prayogam**, ind. acc° to usage or practice, TPrāt.; ĀpŚr., Comm. — **pravṛttam**, ind. as chosen, KātyŚr. — **praveśam**, ind. accord. as each one entered, Daś. — **praśnam**, ind. acc° to the questions, BhP.; Suśr. — **prasṛptam**, ind. as each one crept in, ĀśvŚr. — **prastaram**, ind. as in the Prastara, Lāty. — **prastāvam**, ind. on the first suitable occasion, Jātak. — **prastutam**, ind. as already begun or commenced, at last, at length, Mālatim.; conformably to the circumstances, MW. — **prāṇam** (MBh.) or **ḥena** (R.), ind. with the whole soul, with all one's might. — **prāpta**, mf(ā)n. as met with, the first that is met or occurs, Kād.; in conformity with a partic. state, suitable or conformable to circumstances, R.; Hit.; following from a previous grammatical rule, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 2, 135; (*am*), ind. in conformity with a previous rule, regularly, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 2, 108; **ta-svara**, m. a regular accent, Anup. — **prāpti**, mfn. w. r. for **prāpta**, R. — **prārthi-tam**, ind. as desired, acc° in wish, Ragh. — **prāśu**, ind. as quickly as possible, ĀpŚr. — **pṛiti**, mfn. in accordance with love or affection, MBh. — **prēshita**, ind. accord. as called upon or invited to take part (in liturgical ceremonies), ŚrS. — **praisham**, ind. id., Vait. — **phalam**, ind. acc° to fruit, Pañcat.

— **balām**, ind. acc° to power, with all one's might, AV.; MBh. &c.; in relation to p°, R.; acc° to the (condition of the) army, acc° to the (number of) forces, Mn.; Kām. — **bijam**, ind. acc° to the seed or germ, Mn.; BhP. — **buddhi**, ind. acc° to knowledge, to the best of one's judgment, R. — **bhaktāy** (instr. of *bhakti*), ind. with entire devotion, BhP. — **bhakṣitam**, ind. as eaten, KātyŚr. — **bhavanam**, ind. acc° to houses, house by house, VarBṛS. — **bhāgam**, ind. acc° to shares or portions, each acc° to his share, AV.; VS. &c.; each in his respective place or in the proper pl°, MBh.; Ragh.; **gas**, ind. = **gam**, A. — **bhājanam**, ind. each in his proper place or position, ĀitBr. — **bhāva**, m. proper condition or relation, Mn.; Kull. on Mn. viii, 95; conformity to any destined state, destiny, R.; mfn. having whatever nature, BhP. — **bhikāmam** (*thābh*), ind. acc° to wish or desire, BhP. — **bhijāya** (*thābh*), mfn. as desired, Car.; (*jā-yam*), ind. as perceived or ascertained, TBr. — **bhinivishṭa** (*thābh*), mfn. as acknowledged by each, Jātak. — **bhiprēta** (*thābh*), mfn. as wished or intended or desired, see *a-y*; (*am*), ind. acc° to one's (gen.) desire or wish, Lāty.; Pañcat. &c. — **bhimata** (*thābh*), mfn. as desired, as pleasing or agreeable to each, Hit.; Yogas.; Kathās.; (*am*), ind. acc° to wish or will, at pleasure, wherever desire leads, Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās. — **bhirāmam** (*thābh*), ind. acc° to loveliness, acc° to the degree of 1° (belonging to each), MW. — **bhirucita** (*thābh*), mfn. agreeable to taste or liking, agreeable, pleasant, Kathās. — **bhirūpam** (*thābh*), ind. = **abhirū-pasya yogyam**, Pāp. ii, 1, 7, Sch. — **bhiliashita** (*thābh*), mfn. as desired, R.; BhP. &c. — **bhili-khita** (*thābh*), mfn. painted or written in the manner stated, VarBṛS. — **bhivishṭam** (*thābh*), ind. as far as it has rained, ib. — **bhihitam** (*thābh*), ind. as spoken, MW. — **bhisṭa** (*thābh*), mfn. as liked or desired (*ta-dīam jagmuḥ*, they went to the quarter that each wished), Pañcat.; Kathās. — **bhūtam**, ind. in accordance with fact, acc° to what has happened, acc° to the truth, MBh.; Lalit.; **ta-darśin**, mfn. looking at things as they are, L. — **bhūmi**, ind. in or into the respective country (of each), Kād. (w. r. *nim*). — **bhūyas**, ind. acc° to seniority, Vishṇ.; **yaso-vāda**, m. a general rule, Lāty. — **bhyarthita** (*thābh*), mfn. as previously asked for, Śak. — **maṅgalam**, ind. acc° to custom, PārGr. — **matī**, ind. acc° to opinion, as seems fit to (gen.), R.; to the best of one's judgment, TPrāt.; BhP.; Vedāntas. — **manasam**, ind. to the heart's content, Āpast. — **manishitam**, ind. acc° to wish, Hariv. — **mantra-varṇam**, ind. acc° to the words of a formula or hymn, KātyŚr. — **mā-tram**, ind., see *a-y*. — **mānam**, ind. acc° to a partic. measure or dimension, MBh. — **mukham**, ind. from face to f°, Pāp. v, 2, 6. — **mukhina**, mfn. looking straight at (gen.), Bhaṭṭ. (Pāp. ib.). — **mukhyam**, ind. acc° to the chief persons, with respect to the chief per°, MBh.; (*ena*), ind. acc. to precedence above or before all, chiefly, ib. — **mūlya**, mfn. worth the price, accordant with the price or value, Hcat. — **mnātam** (*thām*, KātyŚr.; BhP.) or **mnā-yam** (Lāty.; BhP.), ind. as handed down or in accordance with sacred tradition, acc° to the tenor of the sacred text. — **yajūs**, ind. acc° to the Yajus, TS.; TBr. — **yatanām** (*thāy*), ind. each in his own place or abode, TS.; ŚBr.; Up.; (*āt*), ind. each from his own pl°, TS.; TBr. — **yatham**, ind. (fr. *yathā + yathā*) in a proper manner, as is fit or pr°, rightly, suitably, fitly; one after another, by degrees, gradually, AV.; TS. &c. — **yācita**, mfn. acc° as asked for, Sighās. — **yukta**, mfn. as joined, TPrāt.; directed to (loc.), concerning, MBh.; (*am*), ind. = next, Kathās. — **yukti** or **-yukti-tas**, ind. acc° to circumstances, VarBṛS. — **yūtham**, ind. acc° to the herds, Hariv. — **yūpam**, ind. acc° to the Yūpas, KātyŚr. — **yogam** (KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.) or **gena** (Kām.), ind. as is fit, acc° to circumstances, acc° to requirements; in due order, MW.; (*am*), ind. acc° to usage, as hitherto, usual, MBh. — **yogyā**, mfn. consonant with propriety, MW.; (*am*), ind. suitably, properly, fitly, Hit. — **yonī**, ind. acc° to the womb, BhP.; in the original manner, Lāty. — **rabdha** (*thāp*), mfn. as previously begun, Vāyup. — **rambham** (*thāp*), ind. acc° to the beginning, in the same order or succession, KātyŚr. — **rasam**, ind. acc° to the sentiments, Mālav. — **ru-cam**, ind. acc° to taste or liking, BhP. — **ruci**, ind. acc° to pleasure or liking, acc° to taste, BhP.; Śāh.;

Kathās. — **rūpa**, mf(ā)n. as constituted, Lāty.; of whatever form, of a corresponding form or appearance, extremely beautiful, MBh.; R.; exceedingly great, R.; (ām), ind. in a suitable way, properly, duly, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; BhP.; acc° to the form or appearance, of the same f° or app°, BhP. — **r̥tha** (^{ṭhār}), mf(ā)n. accordant with reality, conformable to truth or the true meaning, true, genuine, right (with *svapna*, n. a dream which is fulfilled; with *janman*, n. a life in the true meaning of the word), Kāv.; Pañcat. &c.; ibc. or (ām), ind. acc° to the aim or object, suitably, fitly, ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; Nir.; acc° to pleasure or liking, GṛŚrS.; RPrāt.; Drāhy.; acc° to truth or fact, truly, really, MBh.; R. &c.; — **kṛita-nāman**, mfn. appropriately named, R.; — **tattvam**, ind. in accordance with truth or reality, MBh.; — **-tas**, ind. id., Hariv.; R.; AṣṭāvS.; — **-tā**, f. suitability, rectitude, accordance of a name with its meaning, Kir.; Kathās.; — **-nāmaka**, mfn. having an appropriate name (—*ta*, n.), Kir., Sch.; — **-nāman**, mfn. id., Kāv. &c.; — **-bhāṣin**, mfn. speaking fitly or truly, Ragh.; — **-mañjarī**, f. N. of wk.; — **-varṇa**, m. 'having a true colour or appearance', a spy, secret emissary, MW. (cf. *-rha-v*); — **r̥thāḥshara**, mfn. having letters expressive of the true sense, Vikr.; — **r̥thāḥkya**, mfn. having an appropriate name, Kathās.; — **r̥tha-ka** (^{ṭhār}), mfn. right, true, real (with *svapna*, m. a dream which is fulfilled), Kathās.; — **r̥thita** (^{ṭhār}), mfn. as asked, as previously asked for, ib. — **r̥thi-tvam** (^{ṭhār}), ind. acc° to design or purpose, Sāh.; — **-rpita** (^{ṭhār}), mfn. as delivered, Yājñ.; — **-r̥sham** (^{ṭhār}), ind. acc° to divine descent (?), MānŚr. (prob. w. r. for *yathārtham*, q.v.) — **-r̥ha** (^{ṭhār}), mfn. as deserving, having suitable dignity, MBh.; accordant with merit or deserts, as is fit or right, appropriate, R.; Kathās.; ibc. or (ām), ind. acc° to merit or dignity or worth, suitably, fitly (—*kṛita-piṇḍa*, mfn. honoured acc° to m°), Kaus.; ParGr.; Mn. &c.; — **-tas**, ind. acc° to worth or merit, as is proper or suitable, justly, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — **-varṇa**, m. 'having a suitable appearance', a spy, secret agent, L. — **-r̥hanam** (^{ṭhār}), ind. acc° to merit or worth, BhP.; — **-labdha**, mfn. as obtained or met with, as actually in hand, R.; Kathās.; — **-lābha** (ibc.), acc° to what is met with, just as it happens to occur, Yājñ.; (ām), ind. id., ib.; VarBrS. &c.; acc° to gain or profit, MW.; — **-likhitānu-bhāvin** (^{ṭhār}), mfn. perceiving that anything is (only) painted, Śak.; — **-līngam**, ind. acc° to the characteristic marks or tokens, acc° to the cha° words, GṛŚrS.; — **-lokām**, ind. acc° to room or place, each in its respective pl° (also *-loka*, ibc.), AV.; MaitrS. &c.; — **-vakāśām** (^{ṭhāv}), ind. acc° to room or space, TBr.; GṛS.; RPrāt.; in the proper place, Ragh.; acc° to opportunity, on the first op°, Hit. — **-vacanam**, ind. acc° to the statement or word expressed, Nir.; — **-na-kārin**, mfn. performing any one's orders, obedient, R. — **-vat**, ind. duly, properly, rightly, suitably, exactly, RPrāt.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; as, like (—*yathā*, MārkP.; — *-vad-grahaṇa*, n. right comprehension, Sarvad.; — **-vattam** (^{ṭhāv}), ind. (*avatta*, p. p. of *ava-√do*) as cut off, KātyŚr.; — **-vaddānam** (^{ṭhāv}), ind. part by part, portion by p°, MānŚr.; — **-vanikṭham** (^{ṭhāv}), ind. as cleansed, KātyŚr.; — **-vabhitham** (^{ṭhāv}), ind. acc° to the Avabhitha, ib. — **-vayas**, ind. acc° to age, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; BhP.; of the same age, BhP. — **-vaya-sam**, ind. acc° to age, Lāty.; Gobh. — **-varṇam**, ind. acc° to caste, BhP.; Vait.; — **-ṇa-vidhānam**, ind. acc° to the rules or laws of caste, BhP. — **-vasām**, ind. acc° to pleasure or inclination, RV.; AV. — **-vashat-kāram**, ind. acc° to the Vashat-kāra, ŚāṅkhGr.; — **-vasaram** (^{ṭhāv}), ind. acc° to opportunity, on every occasion, Hit. — **-vastu**, ind. acc° to the state of the matter, precisely, accurately, Prab.; Kathās.; — **-vastham** (^{ṭhāv}), ind. acc° to state or condition, whenever the same circumstances occur, Sāh.; Kathās.; — **-vasthitārtha-kathana** (^{ṭhāv}), n. the representation of a matter as it is in reality, Yājñ.; Sch. — **-vāsa**, m. N. of a man, MBh.; — **-vāsam** (^{ṭhāv}), ind. each to his own abode, R. — **-vāstu**, ind. in accordance with the site or ground, BhP.; — **-vitānam**, ind. acc° to the Vitānas, Kaus.; — **-vittam**, ind. acc° to what is found, AitBr.; acc° to possession, in proportion to substance, BhP.; — **-tānusāram** or **-reṇa**, ind. acc° to one's circumstances or means, Hcat. — **-vidyam**, ind. acc° to knowledge, KaushUp.; — **-vidha**, mfn. of whatever kind or sort (= Lat. *qualis*), MBh.; Ragh.; of such a kind or sort, such as, MW. — **-vidhānam** (Pañcat.)

or **-nena** (Yājñ.), ind. acc° to prescription or rule. — **-vidhi**, ind. id., Kaus.; Mn. &c. (^{ḍhim}, m.c., Hariv.); fitly, suitably, acc. to the merit of (gen.), R. — **-viniyogam**, ind. in the succession or order stated, Nyāyas., Sch. — **-vibhava**, ibc. (Pañcat.) or **-vibhavam**, ind. (MārkP.; Hcat.) acc° to property or resources; *vibhava-tas*, — *mānena*, — *-vistaram*, — *-vistarais*, — *-vistāram* or *-sambhāvāt*, ind. id., Hcat. — **-vibhāgam**, ind. acc. to share or portion, ŚāṅkhGr.; — **-vishayam**, ind. acc° to the subject or point under discussion, Kāś. — **-vīrya**, mfn. of whatever strength, MBh.; (ām), ind. acc° to strength or vigour, in respect of manliness or courage, R.; BhP. — **-vṛitta**, mfn. as happened or occurred, as ensued, R.; as behaving or conducting one's self, Mn.; MBh.; n. a previous occurrence or event, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; the circumstances or details of an event, MBh.; R. &c.; ibc. or (ām), ind. acc° to the circumstances of an ev°, as anything happened, circumstantially, ib.; acc° to the metre, Piṅg.; — **-vṛtanta**, m. n. an event or adventure, Hcar.; Kathās.; — **-vṛitti**, ind. in respect to way or mode of living or subsistence, MBh. — **-vṛiddha**, ibc. or **-vṛiddham**, ind. acc° to age or seniority, R.; Kum.; — **-vṛiddhi**, ind. acc° to the increase (of the moon), R. — **-vedam**, ind. acc° to the Veda, KātyŚr.; Vait. — **-vedi**, ind. acc° to the Veda of each, KātyŚr. — **-vyavasaitam**, ind. as has been determined, Mṛicch.; — **-vyavaharam**, ind. acc° to usage, Hit. — **-vyādhi**, ind. acc° to (the nature of) a disease, Malamādī; — **-vyutpatti**, ind. acc° to the degree of education or culture, Sāh.; acc° to the derivation or etymology, MW. — **-śakti** (GṛŚrS. &c.) or **-tyā** (MBh.; Hariv. &c.), ind. acc° to power or ability, to the utmost of one's power. — **-śayam** (^{ṭhās}), ind. acc° to intention or wish, BhP.; Rājāt.; acc° to stipulation or presumption, BhP. — **-sarīram**, ind. body by body, TBr. — **-śāstra**, ibc. (Mn.; ChUp.; Śāmk.); or **-śāstram**, ind. (APrāt.; Mn. &c.) acc° to precept or rule, acc° to the codes of law; — **-rānusārin**, mfn. observing the Śāstras, following the precepts of the sacred book, MW. — **-śisham** (^{ṭhās}), ind. acc° to the prayer, Lāty.; — **-śīlam**, ind. in conformity with character, BhP. — **-śobham**, ind. so that it has a good appearance, Hcat. — **-śraddhām**, ind. acc° to inclination, Br.; KātyŚr. &c.; acc° to faith, in all faith or fidelity, confidently, MW. — **-śramam** (^{ṭhās}), ind. acc° to the period of life (see *śrama*), BhP. — **-śrayam** (^{ṭhās}), ind. in respect of or in regard to the connection, MBh.; Kathās.; — **-śraddham**, ind. acc° to the Śraddha (q.v.), Kaus.; — **-śrūta**, mfn. corresponding to (what has been) heard, agreeing with a report, Kathās.; n. a relative tradition, ChUp.; Śātpk.; (ām), ind. as heard, acc° to report, Mn.; Pur.; Kathās.; acc° to knowledge, KāthUp.; BhP.; acc° to Vedic precept, Śak. (w. r. for next). — **-śruti**, ind. acc° to the precepts of the sacred books, Śātk.; Cat. — **-śreshtham**, ind. in order of merit, so that the best is placed first, in order of precedence, ŚBr.; Hariv. — **-ślakshya**, mfn. pl. behaving in such a way as that the weaker is placed first, Āryabh. — **-samvṛittam**, ind. as has happened, Mṛicch. — **-samvedam**, ind. acc° to agreement or stipulation, KātyŚr. — **-samatham**, ind. acc° to circumstances, BhP. — **-sambhitam**, ind. acc° to the Samhitā, RPrāt. — **-sakhya**, ind. acc° to friendship, BhP. — **-samkalpam**, ind. acc° to wish, MBh. — **-samkalpita**, mfn. as wished for, fulfilling wishes, PrāśnUp.; Mn. — **-samkhyā**, n. 'relative enumeration,' (in rhet.) N. of a figure (which separating each verb from its subject so arranges verbs with verbs and subjects with subjects that each may answer to each), Kpr.; am (APrāt.; VPrāt.; KātyŚr. &c.) or *ena* (BhP.; Pān., Sch.), ind. acc° to number, n° for n° (so that in two series composed of similar n's, the several n's of one correspond to those of the other, e.g. the first to the first &c.). — **-saṅgam**, ind. acc° to need or exigency, suitably, opportunely, MBh. — **-satyam**, ind. in accordance with truth, MBh.; R. — **-sanam** (^{ṭhās}), ind. each in proper place or seat, accord. to pr° position, ŚrS.; Vas. — **-samsidhṣṭa**, mfn. as agreed or directed, MW.; (ām), ind. acc° to direction or order, R.; Kathās. — **-samdhi**, ind. acc° to Samdhi, RPrāt. — **-sannam** (^{ṭhās}), ind. acc° as any one approaches, MBh. — **-sambhaksham**, ind. in the order of each messmate, ĀśvŚr. — **-samayam**, ind. acc° to agreement, acc° to established custom, MW.; acc° to time, at the proper t°, MBh.; Prab. — **-samarthitam**, ind. as has been thought good, Mālav. — **-samānnātam**, ind. acc° to what has

been mentioned or specified, VPrāt. — **-samihita**, mfn. as desired, corresponding to wish, Pañcat.; (ām), ind. acc° to wish, Ratnāv. (in Prakṛit). — **-samudātām**, ind. as agreed or stipulated, ŚBr. — **-sampaḍ**, ind. acc° to the event, as may happen, Kaus. — **-sampsrakīram**, ind. as mingled or mixed, ŚāṅkhGr. — **-sampsratyayam**, ind. acc° to agreement, MBh. — **-sampsradāyam**, ind. acc° to tradition, Siddh. — **-sampsreshītam**, ind. as called upon or invited, ŚāṅkhGr. — **-sambandham**, ind. acc° to relationship, BhP. — **-sambhava**, mfn. accordant with possibility, as far as possible, compatible, Sāh.; (ām), ind. compatibly, acc° to the connexion, respectively, VPrāt., Sch.; BrArUp.; Śāṅk. &c. — **-sambhavin** (Kathās.) or **-bhāvita** (MārkP.), mfn. as far as possible, compatible or corresponding. — **-sarvam**, ind. as everything is, in all particulars, MBh. — **-savanam**, ind. acc° to the order of the Savana, Vait.; according to the time or season, BhP. — **-savam**, ind. acc° to the Sava, Kaus. — **-sāma**, ind. acc° to the order of the Sāman, AitBr. — **-sāmarthyam**, ind. acc° to ability or power, MW. — **-sāram**, ind. acc° to quality or goodness, Hariv. — **-siddha**, mfn. as effected or accomplished, MW.; as happening to be prepared, R. — **-sukha**, m. the moon, L.; (ibc., AVPray.) or *am* (ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.), ind. acc° to ease or pleasure, at ease, at will or pl°, comfortably, agreeably; — **-kha-mukha**, mfn. having the face turned in any direction one pleases, Mn. iv, 51. — **-sūktam**, ind. hymn by hymn, ŚāṅkhGr. — **-sūkshma**, mfn. pl. behaving in such a way as that the smaller precedes, Āryabh.; (ām), ind., Kād. — **-sūtram**, ind. acc° to the Sūtra, Baudh. — **-stam** (^{ṭhās}), ind. each to his respective home, MānGr. — **-stut**, ind. Stut by Stut, KātyŚr. — **-stutam**, ind. — **-stomam**, q.v., ŚrS.; Vait. — **-stotriyam**, ind. acc° to the order of the Stotriya (or *ṇyā*), ŚāṅkhGr. — **-stomam**, ind. acc° to the order of the Stoma, AitBr.; ŚrS. — **-stri**, ind. woman by woman, ĀpGr.; Sch. — **-sthāna**, n. (only loc. sg. and pl.) the respective place, the right or proper pl°, R.; Pañcat.; mfn. each in proper pl°, ŚāṅkhGr.; (ām), ind. acc° to pl°, each acc° to the right pl°, TS.; Br. &c.; instantly, MW.; (e), ind. as at first, Divyāv. — **-sthāma**, ind. in the proper place (= *-sthānam*), AV. — **-sthita**, mfn. accordant with circumstances, standing properly; right, proper, fit, true, MW.; (ām), ind. accord. to the place, KātyŚr.; in statu quo, MW.; certainly, assuredly, BhP.; Kathās. — **-sthiṭi**, ind. acc° to usage, as on previous occasions, Kathās. — **-sthūla**, ibc. (Car.) or *ana*, ind. (MBh.; Suśr.; Car.) in the rough, without detail. — **-smṛiti**, ind. acc° to recollection, as called to mind, MBh.; acc° to the precepts of the law-books, Śak.; — **-maya**, mf(ā)n. as fixed in the memory, Hariv. — **-sva**, mf(ā)n. each acc° to (his, her, their) own, every one possessing his own, MBh.; Suśr.; ibc. or (ām), ind. each on (his, her, their) own account, e° for himself or in his own way, individually, properly, ŚrS.; Gaut.; MBh. &c. — **-svaram**, ind. accord. to the sound, Vait. — **-svaira**, ibc. or *am*, ind. acc° to one's inclination or wish, at pleasure, freely, MBh. — **-hāra** (^{ṭhāḥ}), mfn. eating anything that comes in the way, R. — **-hṛitam** (^{ṭhāḥ}), ind. as fetched, Lāty. — **-Yathēkshītam**, ind. as beheld with one's own eyes, Kathās. — **-Yathēccha**, mfn. agreeable to wish or desire, Pañcat.; ibc. (ib.) or *am* (MBh.; Pañcat. &c.) or *ayā* (Pañcat.; Kathās.) or *chakam* (MBh.), ind. acc° to wish, at will or pleasure, agreeably. — **-Yath'ētām** (^{ṭhā} + *l. ēta*), ind. as come, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; Bādar. — **-Yathēpsayā**, ind. acc° to wish, at pleasure, MBh. — **-Yathēpsita**, mfn. agreeable to wish, wished for, MBh.; R. &c.; (ām), ind. acc° to wish or desire, agreeably, ad libitum, ibc. — **-Yathēshṭa**, mfn. agreeable to wish, desired, agreeable (—*ta*, n.), Mn.; VarBrS. &c.; ibc. (Pañcat.; Kathās.) or *am* (GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c.), ind. acc° to wish or inclination, at pleasure, agreeably; (ām), ind. acc° to the order of sacrifices, KātyŚr. (in this sense fr. 2. *iṣṭa*); — **-gati**, mfn. going as one wishes, Ragh.; — **-cārin**, m. a bird, L.; — **-tas**, ind. acc° to wish, at pleasure, MBh.; R.; — **-saṇcārin**, mfn. — **-gati** above, ŚāṅgP.; — **-īdāra**, mfn. doing as one likes, unrestrained, MW.; — **-īdāna**, mfn. sitting down as one likes, Mn. — **-Yathēshṭi**, ind. acc° to the sacrifice called *iṣṭi*, ŚBr. — **-Yathāika-divasam**, ind. as if it were or had been only one day, MBh. — **-Yathāitām**, ind. = *yath'ētām* above, ŚāṅkhGr. — **-Yathōkta**, mf(ā)n. as said or told, previously t° or prescribed, above mentioned, Kaus.; Mn. &c.; ibc. (Mn.; MBh.; R.) or *am*

(KātyŚr.; Āp.; R. &c.) or *ena* (Mn.), ind. acc^o to what has been stated, as mentioned before, in the above-mentioned way; -*vādīn*, mfn. speaking as told, reporting accurately what has been said, MBh. **Yathōcīta**, mfn. accordant with propriety or equity, fit, suitable, becoming, R.; Hit. &c.; ibc. (Kathās.) or *am*, ind. R.; BhP. &c.) suitably, fitly. **Yathōcīchritam**, ind. as raised or erected, KātyŚr. **Yathōcījitam**, ind. accord. to the victory gained, AitBr. **Yathōcīham**, ind. as led or brought along, in regular order or succession, ĀpGr. **Yathōcītara**, mfn. following in regular order, succeeding one another, VarBṛS.; (*am*), ind. in reg^o order or succession, one after another, ib.; Mn. &c. **Yathōcīpatti**, ind. acc^o to accomplishment, Kauś. **Yathōcītsāha**, mfn. corresponding to power or strength of effort, Lāty.; (*am*), ind. acc^o to p^o, with all one's might, ŚrS.; Mn. &c. **Yathōcīdaya**, mfn. (that) on which anything may follow, RPrāt.; (*am*), ind. in proportion to one's income, acc^o to means or circumstances, BhP.; Yājñ. **Yathōcīdita**, mfn. as said or told, previously stated, before mentioned, RPrāt.; Mn. &c.; (*am*), ind. as ment^o bef^o, acc^o to a previous statement, Ān.; Pur.; Kathās. **Yathōcīdgata**, mfn. as arisen, MW.; as one came (into the world), without sense, stupid, L. (cf. *yathāgata*). **Yathōcīdgama**, ibc. in ascending proportion, the higher the more, Kād. **Yathōcīddishṭa**, mfn. as mentioned or described, as directed by (instr.), Mn.; R.; Śak.; (*am*), ind. in the manner stated, R. **Yathōcīddeśam**, ind. acc^o to direction, MBh.; R.; Hariv. **Yathōcīdbhavam**, ind. acc^o to origin, BhP. **Yathōcīpakīrṇam**, ind. as strewed or scattered down, ŚBr. **Yathōcīpacāram**, ind. as politeness or courtesy requires, Jātak. **Yathōcīpajosham**, ind. acc^o to inclination or pleasure, MBh.; R.; BhP. **Yathōcīpadishṭa**, mfn. as indicated, as before stated, R.; (*am*), ind. in the manner before mentioned or prescribed, R.; Pān. i, 4, 12. **Yathōcīpadesam**, ind. acc^o to advice or suggestion, acc^o to precept or instructions, KātyŚr.; Āp. &c. **Yathōcīpapatti**, ind. acc^o to the event or occasion, as may happen, ĀśvŚr. **Yathōcīpapanna**, mfn. just as may happen to be at hand, just as happened, just as occurring, unconstrained, natural, MBh.; BhP. **Yathōcīpapātām**, ind. w. r. for next, ĀpŚr. **Yathōcīpapādam**, ind. just as or where anything may occur or happen, ŚāṅkhBr.; GṛŚrS. (*pāde* [1], Kauś.). **Yathōcīpapādin**, mfn. the first that appears to be the best, Kauś. **Yathōcīpamā**, f. (in rhet.) a comparison expressed by *yathā*, MW. **Yathōcīpamuktam**, ind. as put on, KātyŚr. **Yathōcīpayoga**, ibc. (Kathās.) or *am*, ind. (MārKp.); Rājāt. acc^o to use or need, acc^o to circumstances. **Yathōcīpalambham**, ind. just as one happens to lay hold of or set about anything, GṛŚrS. **Yathōcīpasthitam**, ind. as come to or approached, Lāty. **Yathōcīpasmūram**, ind. acc^o to recollection, as one may happen to remember, ŚBr. **Yathōcīpādhi**, ind. acc^o to the condition or supposition, BhP., Comm. **Yathōcīpta**, mfn. as sown, in proportion to the seed sown, Mn. **Yathōcīkasam**, ind. each acc^o to (his) abode, AV. **Yathōcīctiyam** (Pāñcat.; Kathās.) or *tyāt* (Sh.), ind. in a suitable manner, acc^o to propriety, fitly, suitably, duly.

Yadā, ind. (fr. 3. *yad*) when, at what time, whenever (generally followed by the correlatives *tadā*, *tatā*, *tarhi*, in Veda also by *āt*, *ād* *it*, *dāha*, *dāha* and *tād*), RV. &c. &c. (*yadā* *yadā*, followed by *tadā* or *tādā* *tadā*, 'as often as—so often', 'whenever'; *yadā*—*tadā*, id., with repeated verbs, e.g. Hit. i, 197; *yadā*—*tadā*, 'when indeed—then indeed', Śak.; *yadā* *prabhṛti*—*tadā* *prabhṛti*, 'from that time—forward', R.; *yadā*—*khalu*—*tadā* *prabhṛti* *eva*, 'as soon as—thenceforward', Śak.; *yadā* *kadā* *ca*, 'as often as', 'whenever', RV.; *yadā* *kadā* *cit*, 'at any time', Kauś.; *yadā* *tadā*, 'always', Naish.; the copula after *yadā* is often dropped, esp. after a participle, e.g. *yadā* *kshayam* *gatam* *sarvam*, 'when all had gone to ruin', R. *Yadā* is sometimes joined with other relatives used indefinitely, e.g. *yo* 'iti *yasya* *yadā* *māṣam*, 'when any one eats the flesh of any one', Hit.) — **nīkāmam**, ind. when it pleases, ŚBr. — **vā** *ja-dāvāri*, f. pl. N. of a Sāman, PāñcatBr.

यतीयस यतिyasa (?), n. silver, L.

यतुका yatakā or yatūkā, f. a species of plant, L.

यतुन yatuna. See p. 841, col. 1.

यत्कर yat-kara, yat-kāma, yat-kāraṇam &c. See col. 3.

यत्न yatna, yatya. See p. 841, cols. 1 and 2.

यथक्षिप yatha-pīshi, yatharcam &c. See p. 841, col. 2.

यथा yathā, yathāṅśa-tas &c. See p. 841, cols. 2 and 3 &c.

यद् yād (nom. and acc. sg. n. and base in comp. of 3. *yad*), who, which, what, whichever, whatever, that, RV. &c. &c. (with correlatives *tad*, *tyad*, *etad*, *idam*, *adas*, *tad* *etad*, *etad* *tyad*, *idam* *tad*, *tad* *idam*, *tādriśa*, *idriśa*, *idriśa*, *etāvad*, by which it is often followed than preceded; or the correl. is dropped, e.g. *yas tu nābhate karma kshīpam bhavati nīdravayā*, '[he] indeed who does not begin work soon becomes poor', R.; or the rel. is dropped, e.g. *andhakam bhārīdāram na tyajet sā mahā-satī*, 'she who does not desert a blind husband is a very faithful wife', Vet. *Yad* is often repeated to express 'whoever', 'whatever', 'whichever', e.g. *yo yad*, 'whatever man'; *yā yā*, 'whatever woman'; *yo yaj jayati tasya tat*, 'whatever he wins [in war] belongs to him', Mn. vii, 96; *yad yad vadati tad tad bhavati*, 'whatever he says is true', or the two relatives may be separated by *hi*, and are followed by the doubled or single correl. *tad*, e.g. *upyate yad dhi yad bijam tat tad eva pravohati*, 'whatever seed is sown, that even comes forth', Mn. ix, 40; similar indefinite meanings are expressed by the relative joined with *tad*, e.g. *yasmai tasmai*, 'to any one whatever', esp. in *yadvā tadvā*, 'anything whatever'; or by *yah* with *kaśca*, *kaścana*, *kaścit*, or [in later language, not in Manu] *ko'pi*, e.g. *yah kaścit*, 'whosoever'; *yāni kāni ca mītrāni*, 'any friends whatsoever'; *yena kenāpy upāyena*, 'by any means whatsoever'. *Yad* is joined with *tvad* to express generalization, e.g. *śūdrāns tvad yāns tvad*, 'either the Śūdras or anybody else', ŚBr.; or immediately followed by a pers. pron. on which it lays emphasis, e.g. *yo 'ham*, 'I that very person who'; *yas tvam kaṭham veltā*, 'how do you know?' ŚBr.; it is also used in the sense of 'si quis', e.g. *striyaṁ spīdēt yad*, 'should any one touch a woman'. *Yad* is also used without the copula, e.g. *andho jadāḥ pīṭha-sarpi śaptatya śhāviraś-ca yad*, 'a blind man, an idiot, a cripple, and a man seventy years old', Mn. viii, 394; sometimes there is a change of construction in such cases, e.g. *ye ca mānushāḥ* for *mānushāṁ-ca*, Mn. x, 86; the nom. sg. n. *yad* is then often used without regard to gender or number and may be translated by 'as regards', 'as for', e.g. *kshatram vā etad vanaspati-nām yan nyag-rodhah*, 'as for the Nyag-rodha, it is certainly the prince among trees', AitBr.; or by 'that is to say', 'to wit', e.g. *tato devā etaṁ vajram dadṛśur yad apah*, 'the gods then saw this thunderbolt, to wit, the water', ŚBr. *Yad* as an adv. conjunction generally = 'that', esp. after verbs of saying, thinking &c., often introducing an oratio directa with or without *iti*; *iti yad*, at the end of a sentence = 'thinking that', 'under the impression that', e.g. Ratnāv. ii, 3. *Yad* also = 'so that', 'in order that', 'wherefore', 'whence', 'as', 'in as much as', 'since', 'because' [the correlative being *tad*, 'therefore'], 'when', 'if', RV. &c. &c.; *dāha yad*, 'even if', 'although', RV.; *yad api*, id., Megh.; *yad u*—*evam*, 'as—so', SvetUp.; *yad uta*, 'that', Bālar.; 'that is to say', 'scilicet', Kāraṇ.; Divyāv.; *yat kila*, 'that', Prasannam.; *yac-ca*, 'if', 'that is to say', Car.; *yac ca*—*yac ca*, 'both—and', Divyāv.; 'that' [accord. to Pān. iii, 3, 148 after expressions of 'impossibility', 'disbelief', 'hope', 'disregard', 'reproach' and 'wonder'], *yad vā*, 'or else', 'whether', Kāv.; Rājāt.; [*yad vā*, 'or else', is very often in commentators]; 'however', Bālar.; *yad vā*—*yadi vā*, 'if—or if', Bhag.; *yad bhīyasa*, 'for the most part', Divyāv.; *yad satyam*, 'certainly', 'indeed', 'of course', Mricch.; Ratnāv.; *yan nu*, with 1st pers., 'what if I', 'let me', Divyāv.); ni. = *purusha*, Tattvas. — **anna**, mfn. eating which food, R. — **abhāve**, ind. in the absence or in default of which, MW. — **ārtha**, mfn. having which object or intention, BhP.; (*am* or *e*), ind. on which account, for which purpose, wherefore, why, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; as, since, because, whereas, ib. — **avadhi**, ind. since which time, Bhām. — **ava-sāna**, mfn. terminating in which, Lāty. — **aśana**, mfn. = *anna*, R. — **aśaniya**, n. anything that may

be eaten, ĀpGr. — **ātmaka**, mfn. having which essence or existence, BhP. — **ārsheya**, mfn. of which divine descent, L. — **piccha**, mf(ā)n. spontaneous, accidental, ĀpGr.; (*ā*), f. self-will, spontaneity, accident, chance (ibc. or *ayā*, ind. spontaneously, by accident, unexpectedly), SvetUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.), see *-śabda*, below; — *tas*, ind. by chance, accidentally, BhP.; — *bhīṣṇa* (*cchābh*), m. a voluntary or self-offered witness, Nār.; — *mātra-tas*, ind. only quite by accident, Kathās.; — *lābha-samtuṣṭa*, mfn. satisfied with obtaining what comes spontaneously, easily satisfied, Bhag.; — *śabda*, m. 'chance-word', a word neither derived from authority nor possessing meaning, Śiś.; — *saṁvāda*, m. accidental or spontaneous conversation, Uttarar.; *cchika*, m. (seil. *putra*) a son who offers himself for adoption, MW. — **gotra**, mfn. belonging to which family, ChUp. — **devata** (Śiś.) or **devatā** (ŚBr.), mfn. having which god-head or divinity. — **dvaṁdva**, n. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. — **dheto** (for *-hetos*), ind. from which reason, on which account, BhP. — **bala**, mfn. of which strength or power, MBh. — **bhaviṣya**, mfn. one who says 'what will be will be', Fatalist (N. of a fish), Hit. — **bhūyas**, (ibc.) the greatest part (*sā*, ind., see col. 2); *kārin*, mfn. doing anything for the most part, L. — **rūpa-vicāra**, m. N. of wk. — **vat**, ind. in which way, as (correlative of *tad-vat* and *evam*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **vada**, mfn. talking anything, saying no matter what, L. — **vāhiṣṭhiya**, n. (fr. *yad vāhiṣṭham*, the first two words of RV. v, 25, 7) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (also *agner-yadvā*). — **vidha**, mfn. of which kind, R. — **vīrya**, mfn. of which valour, MBh. — **vṛtta**, n. anything that has occurred, event, adventure, Hariv.; Kathās.; any form of *yad*, Pān. viii, 1, 66.

Yac, in comp. for *yad* — **chandas**, mfn. having which metre, ŚāṅkhGr. — **chila** (for *-śila*), mfn. having which disposition, MBh. — **chradha** (for *-śradha*), mfn. having which faith or belief, Bhag. **Yat**, in comp. for *yad*. — **kara**, mf(ā)n. doing or undertaking which, Pān. iii, 2, 21, Vārt. — **kāma** (*yāt*-), mfn. desiring or wishing which, RV.; (*myā*), ind. with which view or design, ŚBr. — **kāraṇam**, ind. for which cause or reason, wherefore, why, MārKp.; as, because, since (also *ṛdāt*), Pāñcat. — **kārin**, mfn. doing or undertaking which, TBr. — **kāryam**, ind. with which intention, MārKp. — **kīṁ-cana**, see col. 2 under *yād*; — **kāraṇa**, mfn. doing anything whatever, acting at random, MBh.; — **kārin**, mfn. acting at random or precipitately (*ri-tā*, f.), Kād.; Divyāv.; — **pralāpī**, mfn. talking at random, R.; — **vāda**, m. a ^r assertion, Nyāyas., Sch. — **kīṁ-cid**, see under *yad* above; — **cic-cāraka**, m. a servant of all work, L.; — **cic-āpi-saṁkalpa**, m. desire for anything whatever, Yogavās.; — **cic-duḥkha**, n. pl. pains of whatever kind, Mear. — **kīṁ-cēdam**, n. the first words of the verse RV. vii, 89, 5 (w. r. *kīṁcidam*). — **kula**, mfn. of which family, Hariv. — **kṛite**, ind. for which reason, wherefore, why, MBh.; Kathās. — **kṛatu**, mfn. having which resolution, forming which plan, BṛĀrUp. — **parākrama**, mfn. of which valour, being so courageous, MBh. — **priṣṭha**, mfn. connected with which Prishṭha (kind of Stotra), ŚāṅkhŚr. — **prathama**, mfn. dning which for the first time, Pān. vi, 2, 162, Sch. — **saṁkhyāka**, mfn. having which number, so numerous, Yājñ., Sch. — **śena**, mfn. having which (or so strong an) army, MBh. — **svabhāva**, mfn. being of which nature or character, ib.

Yan, in comp. for *yad*. — **nāman**, mfn. having which name, Hariv. — **nimitta**, mfn. caused or occasioned by which, MBh.; (*am*), ind. for which reason, in consequence of which, wherefore, why, R.; MārKp. — **maṇhiṣṭhiya**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (also *agner-yamm*). — **madhye**, ind. in the centre of which, MW. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. formed or consisting of which, Kāvād.; Pur. — **mātra**, mfn. having which measure or circumference &c., MBh.; VarBṛS. — **mūrdhan**, mfn. the head of whom, MW. — **mūla**, mfn. rooted in which, dependent on whom or which, MBh.

Yada = *yad* (only in the form *yadam* at the end of an adverbial comp.), g. *śarad-ādi*.

Yādī, ind. (in Veda also *yādī*, sometimes *yādī* *cit*, *yādī* *ka* *vai*, *yādī* *it*, *yādī* *u* *vai*) if, in case that, RV. &c. &c. In the earlier language *yādī* may be joined with Indic., Subj. or Let., Pot., or Fut., the consequent clause of the conditional sentence being generally without any particle. In the later language *yādī* may be joined with Pres. (followed

in cons^o cl^o by another Pres., e.g. *yadi jīvati bha-drāṇi paśyati*, 'if he lives he beholds prosperity', or by fut. or by Impv. or by Pot. or by no verb); or it may be joined with Pot. (e.g. *yadi rājā daṇḍam na prapayet*, 'if the king were not to inflict punishment', followed by another Pot. or by Cond. or by Pres. or by Impv. or by fut. or by no verb); or it may be joined with fut. (e.g. *yadi na karish-yanti tat*, 'if they will not do that', followed by another fut. or by Pres. or by Impv. or by no verb); or it may be joined with Cond. (e.g. *yady anujñam adāsyat*, 'if he should give permission', followed by another Cond. or by Pot. or by aor.); or it may be joined with aor. (e.g. *yadi Prajā-patir na va-pur arsrākṣhit*, 'if the Creator had not created the body', followed by Cond. or by Pot. or by pf.); or it may be joined with Impv. or even with pf. (e.g. *yady āha*, 'if he had said'). There may be other constructions, and in the consequent clauses some one of the following may be used: *atha, atra, tad, tena, tatas, tataḥ param, tadā, tarhi, tadānīm*. Observe that *yadi* may sometimes = 'as sure as' (esp. in asserations, followed by Impv. with or without *tathā* or *tena* or followed by Pot. with *tad*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; or it may = 'whether' (followed by Pres. or Pot. or no verb, e.g. *yadi-na vā*, 'whether-or not', and sometimes *kim* is added), ib.; or it may = 'that' (after verbs of 'not believing' or 'doubting', with Pres. or Pot., e.g. *nāsaṃse yadi jīvanti*, 'I do not expect that they are alive', cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 147, Sch.); or if placed after *dushkaram* or *katham* *cid* it may = 'hardly', 'scarcely', MBh.; R.; or it may = 'if perchance', 'perhaps' (with Pot. with or without *iti*, or with fut. or Pres.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. The following are other combinations: —*yadi tāvat*, 'how would it be if' (with Pres. or Impv.); *yadi nāma*, 'if ever'; *yadi cēt* (cēt being added redundantly) = 'if' (e.g. *yadi cēt syāt*, 'if it should be'); *purā yadi* = 'before' (e.g. *purā yadi paśyāmi*, 'before that I see'); *yady āpi* (rarely *api yadi*), 'even if', 'although' (followed by *tathāpi* or *tad āpi* or sometimes by no particle in the correlative clause); *yadi-yadi ca-yady āpi*, 'if—and if—if also'; *yadi-yadi vā*, or *yadi vā-yadi vā*, or *yadi vā-yadi vā*, or *yadi vā-yadi vā*, or *yad vā-yadi vā*, 'if—or if, "whether—or"; *yadi vā-nā vā*, 'whether—or not'; *vā-yadi vā-yadi vā-tathāpi*, 'whether—or—or—yet'; *vā yadi* = 'or if', 'or rather'; *yadi vā*, id. or = 'yet', 'however'.

Yadiya, mfn. relating to whom, belonging to which or what, whose, Inscr.; Rājāt.; BHP.

Yadriyaṇo (TS.) or **yadryaṇo** (MaitrS.), mfn. moving or turning in which direction, reaching whither.

Yadvan, m. pl. N. of a class of Rishis, Pat.

यदा yadā. See p. 844, col. i.

यदु yadu, m. N. of an ancient hero (in the Veda often mentioned together with Turvaśa [or Turvasu], q.v., and described as preserved by Indra during an inundation; in epic poetry he is a son of Yayāti and brother of Puru and Turvasu, Kṛishṇa being descended from Yadu, and Bharata and Kuru from Puru; Yadu is also called a son of Vasu, king of Cedi, or a son of Hary-aśva, RV.; MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; N. of a country on the west of the Jumna river (about Mathurā and Vṛindā-vana, over which Yadu ruled; according to others the Deccan or Southern peninsula of India), W.; pl. the people of Yadu or the descendants of king Yadu (cf. *yādava*), ib. —**knūḍvaha**, m. 'supporter of the Yadu family', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. —**giriśāstōttara-śata**, n. N. of a Stotra. —**dhra**, m. N. of a Rishi, Hariv. —**nandana**, m. N. of Akūrā, VP. —**nātha**, m. 'lord of the Yadus', N. of Kṛishṇa, L.; (also with *mīra*) N. of an author, Cat. —**pati**, m. 'lord of the Yadus', N. of Kṛishṇa, Cān.; of various authors, Cat. —**pungava**, m. a chief of the Yadus, MBh. —**bharata**, m. N. of an author, Cat. —**maṇi**, m. N. of a man (father of Parama), ib. —**vaṇsa**, n. the family of Yadu, Cat.; —**kāyā**, n. N. of a poem. —**vira-mukhya**, m. 'leader of the Yadu heroes', N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. —**śreṣṭha**, m. 'best of Yadus', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. **Yadūdava**, m. 'supporter of the Yadus', N. of Kṛishṇa, ib.

यदुच्छा yad-ūchā, **yad-gotra** &c. See p. 844, col. 3.

यद्विच yadriyañc, **yadryañc**, **yadvan**. See col. 1.

यद्वा yadvā, f. = *buddhi*, perception, mind, intelligence (?), L.

यन्त्रे yāntave (see under *yam* below), **yantravyā**, **yanti** &c. (see col. 3).

यन्त्र yantri (rather Nom. fr. *yantra*, see col. 3), cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxii, 3) **yantrayati** (or I. P. **yantrati**), to restrain, curb, bind (*saṃko-cane*), Dhātup.; to bind up, bandage, Suśr.

Yantra. See col. 3.

Yantrapa, **yantrita**, **yantrin**. See p. 846, col. 1.

यन्नामन् yan-nāman, **yan-nimitta** &c. See p. 844, col. 3.

यभ yabh, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xxiii, 11) **yā-bhāti** (or *Ā. te*, Vet.; pf. *yayābha*, Gr.; aor. *ayāpsit*, ib.; fut. *yapsyati*, TBr.; inf. *yabhi-tum*, BHP., *yabdhum*, TBr., Sch.), to have sexual intercourse, future, AV. &c. &c.; Desid. *yiyap-sati*, *te*, to desire sexual intercourse, ŚrS.

Yabhana, n. copulation, sexual intercourse, Vop.

Yabhya, f. to be carnally known (see *d-* and *sū-yabhya*).

Yiyapsu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) desiring sexual intercourse, Śay. on RV. x, 86, 17.

Yiyapsyamānā, f. desiring to be carnally known, Śaṅkṣh.

यम् yam, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xxiii, 15) **yāc-hati** (Ved. also *te*, and Ved. ep. *yāmāti*, *te*; pf. *yayāma*, *yeme*; 2. sg. *yayantha*, 3. pl. *yemūh*, *yemirē*, RV. &c. &c.; 3. du. irreg. *yam-atuh*, RV. v, 67, 1; aor. *dyān*, *dyamuh*; Impv. *yauṣi*, *yandhi*; Pot. *yanyās*, *yamimahi*, RV.; *dyāusam*, *ayāusi*, *dyagsta*, Subj. *yauṣat*, *salas*, *salat*, ib.; Br.; 3. sg. *yādmishṭa*, RV. v, 32, 7; *ayānsisham*, Gr.; fut. *yantā*, ib.; *yanyasyati*, *yamishyati*, Br. &c.; inf. *yāntum*, *yamitum*, ib.; *yāntave*, *yāmitavā*, RV.; ind. p. *yāvā*, *yamitvā*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *yātya*, AV.; Br.; *yanyia*, GṛSṛ.; *yādmam*, RV.; Br.), to sustain, hold, hold up, support (Ā. 'one's self'; with loc. 'to be founded on'), RV.; Br.; ChUp.; to raise, wield (a weapon &c.; Ā. with *āyudhaiḥ*, 'to brandish weapons'), RV.; to raise, extend or hold (as a screen &c.) over (dat.), RV.; (Ā.) to extend one's self before (dat.), AitBr.; to raise (the other scale), weigh more, ŚBr.; to stretch out, expand, spread, display, show, RV.; to hold or keep in, hold back, restrain, check, curb, govern, subdue, control, ib. &c. &c.; to offer; confer, grant, bestow on (dat. or loc.), present with (instr.), RV. &c. &c.; (with *mārgam*), to make way for (gen.), MBh.; (with *prati* and abl.), to give anything in exchange for anything, Kāś. on Pāp. ii, 3, 11; (Ā.) to give one's self up to, be faithful to, obey (dat.), RV.; to raise, utter (a sound &c.), ib.; to fix, establish, ib.; (Ā.) to be firm, not budge, RV.; to catch fire, TBr. (Sch.): Pass. *yamyāte* (aor. *dyā-mi*), to be raised or lifted up or held back or restrained, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *yāmayati* (AV.), *yamayati* (Br. &c.; *te*, MBh.; aor. *dyiyamat*), to restrain, hold in, control, keep or put in order: Desid. *yiyasati*, to wish to restrain &c., Br.: Intens. *yanyamiti* (see *ud-yam*) or *yanyam-yate* (Pāp. vii, 4, 85, Vārt. 2, Pat.) [Cf. Gk. *γ-μ-ν*, 'restraint, punishment'.]

Yatā, mfn. restrained, held in, held forth, kept down or limited, subdued, governed, controlled &c., RV. &c. &c. (cf. comp. below); n. restraint (?), see *yatam-karā*; the spurring or guiding of an elephant by means of the rider's feet, L. —**kṛit**, m. N. of a man, Cat. (prob. w.r.) —**gṛ**, mfn. one who restrains speech, silent, Ragh. —**m-karā**, n. (prob.) a restrainer, subduer, conqueror, RV. v, 34, 4. —**cit-tātman**, mfn. one who controls his soul and spirit, Bhag. —**cittendriyānala**, mfn. one who conquers the fire of his thoughts and senses, BHP. —**cetas**, mfn. restrained or subdued in mind, Bhag. —**man-yu**, mfn. restraining or controlling anger, BHP. —**mānasa**, mfn. = *cetas*, MārkP. —**mathuna**, mfn. abstaining from sexual intercourse, R. —**raś-mi** (*yatā*), mfn. having well held or guided reins, RV. —**vāk-tva**, n. (fr. next) reticence, silence, KātyŚr., Sch. —**vāo**, mfn. = *gṛ*, MaitrUp.; BHP. —**vrata**, mfn. observing vows, firm of purpose,

MBh.; MārkP. —**sruo** (*yatā*), mfn. raising or stretching out the sacrificial ladle, RV. **Yatākṣhā-su-mano-buddhi**, mfn. one who controls his eyes and breath and soul and mind, BHP. **Yatātman**, mfn. self-restrained, Mn.; MBh.; R. (also *ma-va*). **Yatāhāra**, m. temperate in food, abstemious, R. (v. l. *yatāhā*). **Yatendriya**, mfn. having the organs of sense restrained, of subdued passions, chaste, pure, MBh.

3. **Yāti**, f. (for 1. and 2. see p. 841, cols. 1 and 2) restraint, control, guidance, TS.; Br.; stopping, ceasing, a pause (in music), Saṃgīt.; a catura (in prosody), Piṅg.; (also *ti*, f. a widow, L. — *tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Git. — *nṛitya*, n. a kind of dance, Saṃgīt. — *bhrashṭa*, mfn. wanting the catura (in prosody), Kāvyaḍ.; Vām. — *rekṣā*, f. a partic. attitude in dancing, Saṃgīt. — *lagna*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, ib. — *śekhara*, n. a kind of measure, ib.

Yantavyā, mfn. to be restrained or checked or controlled, MaitrS.; MBh.

Yanti, f., Pāp. vi, 4, 39, Sch.

Yantu. See *su-yantu*.

Yantur, m. (only acc. *ōtūram*) a ruler, regulator, guide, RV.

Yantri, mfn. restraining, limiting, withholding from (loc.), Āpast.; fixing, establishing, RV.; AV.; VS. (f. *yāntri*); granting, bestowing, m. (ifc. also *ṭṛika*) a driver (of horses or elephants), charioteer, ib. &c. &c.; a ruler, governor, manager, guide, RV.; Hariv.; *yantārah* among the *yācā-karmāṇaḥ*, Naigh. iii, 19.

Yantra, n. any instrument for holding or restraining or fastening, a prop, support, barrier, RV. &c. &c.; a fetter, band, tie, thong, rein, trace, Mn.; MBh.; a surgical instrument (esp. a blunt one, such as tweezers, a vice &c., opp. to *śastra*), Suśr.; Vāgbh.; any instrument or apparatus, mechanical contrivance, engine, machine, implement, appliance (as a bolt or lock on a door, oars or sails in a boat, &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *kūpa*, *jala*, *taila*, *y*; ibc. or ifc. often = mechanical, magical); restraint, force (*ēya*, ind. forcibly, violently), MW.; an amulet, mechanical diagram supposed to possess occult powers, Kathās.; Pañcar. (cf. RTL. 203). — **karapdikā**, f. a kind of magical basket, Kathās. — **karmān**, n. the employment or application of instruments, Vāgbh.; *ma-kṛit*, m. a maker or employer of instruments, a machinist, artisan, R. — **garuḍa**, m. an image of Garuḍa (mechanically contrived to move by itself), Pañcar. — **griha**, n. an oil-mill or any manufactory, L.; a torture chamber, Divyāv. — **gola**, m. a kind of pea, L. — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of various wks. — **ceṣh-tita**, n. anything effected by magical diagrams, enchantment, Kathās. — **chedya**, n. N. of a partic. art, Kād. (prob. w.r. for *pattra-ech*). — **pi**, see *yantrapa*. — **takshan**, m. a constructor of machines or of magical diagrams, Kathās. — **torana**, n. a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it), A. — **drīdha**, mfn. secured by a lock or bolt (as a door), Mṛicch. — **dhārā-griha**, n. a room fitted up with a kind of shower-bath, a bath-room (*-tva*, n.), Megh. — **nāla**, n. a mechanical pipe or tube, tubular instrument, MārkP. — **pattra**, n. N. of wk. — **pīḍā**, f. the pressing (of grain &c.) by any mechanical contrivance, Hyog. — **putraka**, m. (Rājāt.), *tri-kā*, f. (Kathās.) a mechanical doll or puppet (fitted with strings or any mechanism for moving the limbs). — **pūjana-prakāra**, m. N. of wk. — **pūta**, mfn. (water) cleared by any mechanical contrivance, Gṛihas. — **peshāpi**, f. a hand-mill, L. — **prakāśa**, m., *-pratishṭhā*, f. N. of wks. — **pravāha**, m. an artificial stream of water, machine for watering, Ragh. — **maya**, m(f)z. consisting of machinery or mechanism, artificially constructed, BHP.; Kathās. — **mayū-raka**, m. an artificial peacock, Kād. — **māṭṛikā**, f. N. of one of the 64 Kālās (q.v.), Cat. — **mārga**, m. an aqueduct, canal, Prab. — **mālikā-ṭikā**, f. N. of wk. — **mukta**, mfn. thrown by any kind of machine, MBh.; R.; n. a kind of weapon, L. — **moha**, m. N. of wk. — **yukta**, mfn. furnished with (all necessary) implements or apparatus, MBh. — **ratnāvali**, f., *-rahasya*, n., *-rāja*, m. (also *ja-gaṇaṇā*, f., *-padhātī*, f., *-racanā*, f., *-racanā-prakāra*, m., *-vyākhyāna*, n., and *ja-gama*, m.) N. of wks. — **vat**, mfn. possessing or furnished with instruments or machines, Kām. — **vidhi**, n. the science of surgical instruments, Suśr. — **vimāna**, m. or n. a chariot moving by itself, Kathās. — **vedha-vicāra**, n. N. of wk. — **śara**, m. a missile shot off by machinery,

Kathās. — **saṃgraha**, m., — **sāra**, m. n. n. N. of wks. — **sadman**, n. an oil-mill, Gal. — **sūtra**, n. the cord attached to the mechanism of a doll or puppet, Rājāt.; N. of a Sūtra-work on war-engines. — **haṇsa**, m. an automatic goose or flamingo, Kathās. — **hastin**, m. an automatic elephant, ib. **Yantrākāra**, m. N. of wk. **Yantrādhyāya-vivṛiti**, f. N. of wk. **Yantrāpida**, mfn. suffering from feverish convulsions, Bhpr. **Yantrārūḍha**, mfn. fixed or mounted on the revolving engine (of the universe), Bhag. **Yantrālaya**, m. a printing-office, press (often in titles of books). **Yantrāvali**, f. N. of wk. **Yantrōtkshiptopala**, m. a stone shot off by a machine, R. **Yantrōddhāra**, m. (and *-vidhi*, m.) N. of wks. **Yantrōpāra**, m. a mill-stone, (pl.) a mill, L.

Yantraka (ifc.) any instrument or mechanical contrivance, Hcat.; m. (and *ikā*, f.) a restrainer, tamer, subduer, PañcavBr.; a machinist, artisan, R.; n. a bandage (in medicine), Suśr.; a turner's wheel, lathe, L.; a hand-mill, Hcat.

Yantrapa, n. (or *ā*, f.) restriction, limitation, restraint, constraint, force, compulsion (often ifc.), Kāv.; Kathās.; Suśr.; the application of a bandage, Suśr.; pain, anguish, affliction, W.; (f.), f. = *yantrīṇi*, L.; n. guarding, protecting, L.

Yantraya, Nom. P. °*yati*. See *Yantra*.

Yantrita, mfn. restrained, curbed, bound, fettered, confined (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *a* and *su-yo*); subject to, compelled by, depending on (instr., abl., or comp.), ib.; bandaged, placed in splints, Suśr.; one who takes pains or strenuously exerts himself for (*krīte*, ifc.), R.; Pañcat. — **katha**, mfn. restrained in speech, constrained to be silent, R. — **sāyaka**, mfn. one who has fixed an arrow (in a kind of self-acting bow or machine which discharges itself when touched), Kathās.

Yantrin, mfn. furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse), KātyŚr.; furnished with an amulet, Cat.; m. a tormentor, harasser, painer, R.; (ifc.), f. a wife's younger sister, L. (cf. *yantrīṇi*).

Yama, m. a rein, curb, bridle, RV. v, 61, 2; a driver, charioteer, ib. viii, 103, 10; the act of checking or curbing, suppression, restraint (with *vācām*, restraint of words, silence), BhP.; self-control, forbearance, any great moral rule or duty (as opp. to *nīyama*, a minor observance; in Yājñ. iii, 313 ten Yamas are mentioned, sometimes only five), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in Yoga) self-restraint (as the first of the eight Aṅgas or means of attaining mental concentration), IW. 93; any rule or observance, PārGr.; (*yamā*), nif(ā or ī)n. twin-born, twin, forming a pair, RV. &c. &c.; m. a twin, one of a pair or couple, a fellow (du. 'the twins', N. of the Āśvins and of their twin children by Mādrī, called Nakula and Saha-deva; *yamau mithunau*, twins of different sex), ib.; a symbolical N. for the number 'two', Hcat.; N. of the god who presides over the Pitṛs (q. v.) and rules the spirits of the dead, RV. &c. &c.; IW. 183; 197, 198 &c.; RTL. 10; 16; 289 &c. (he is regarded as the first of men and born from Vivasvat, 'the Sun', and his wife Saranyū; while his brother, the seventh Manu, another form of the first man, is the son of Vivasvat and Saṃjñā, the image of Saranyū; his twin-sister is Yamī, with whom he resists sexual alliance, but by whom he is mourned after his death, so that the gods, to make her forget her sorrow, create night; in the Veda he is called a king or *saṃgamano janānām*, 'the gatherer of men', and rules over the departed fathers in heaven, the road to which is guarded by two broad-nosed, four-eyed, spotted dogs, the children of Saramā, q. v.; in Post-vedic mythology he is the appointed Judge and 'Restrainer' or 'Punisher' of the dead, in which capacity he is also called *dharma-rāja* or *dharma* and corresponds to the Greek Pluto and to Minos; his abode is in some region of the lower world called Yama-pura; thither a soul when it leaves the body, is said to repair, and there, after the recorder, Citra-gupta, has read an account of its actions kept in a book called Agra-saṃdhānā, it receives a just sentence; in MBh. Yama is described as dressed in blood-red garments, with a glittering form, a crown on his head, glowing eyes, and, like Varuṇa, holding a noose, with which he binds the spirit after drawing it from the body, in size about the measure of a man's thumb; he is otherwise represented as grim in aspect, green in colour, clothed in red, riding on a buffalo, and holding a club in one hand and noose in the other; in the later mythology

he is always represented as a terrible deity inflicting tortures, called *yātana*, on departed spirits; he is also one of the 8 guardians of the world as regent of the South quarter; he is the regent of the Nakshatra Apa-bharanī or Bharanī, the supposed author of RV. x, 10; 14, of a hymn to Vishnu and of a law-book; *Yamasyārka*, N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.; N. of the planet Saturn (regarded as the son of Vivasvat and Chāyā), Hariv.; BhP.; of one of Skanda's attendants (mentioned together with Ati-yama), MBh.; a crow, L. (cf. *-dūtaka*); a bad horse (whose limbs are either too small or too large), L.; (f.), f. N. of Yama's twin-sister (who is identified in Post-vedic mythology with the river-goddess Yamunā), RV. &c. &c.; n. a pair, brace, couple, L.; (in gram.) a twin-letter (the consonant interposed and generally understood, but not written in practice, between a nasal immediately preceded by one of the four other consonants in each class), Prāt.; Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 8; pitch of the voice, tone of utterance, key, Prāt. — **kāṇḍī**, f. N. of Saṃjñā (mother of Yama), L. — **kimpāra**, m. Y's servant, MārKp.; Pañcat. — **kīṭa**, m. a wood- or earth-worm, L. — **kīla**, m. N. of Vishnu, L. — **ketu**, m. 'Y's ensign', a sign of death, BhP. — **koṭi** or **ṭi**, f. N. of a mythical town (fabled as situated 90° east of the meridian of Lañkā; also °*ti-pattana*, n., °*ti-purī*, f.), VP.; Sūryas. &c. (cf. *yava-koṭi*). — **kshaya**, m. Y's abode, MBh.; R.; BhP. — **gāthā**, f. a verse or hymn treating of Y; TS.; Kāth.; PārGr.; N. of RV. x, 10. — **gītā**, f. 'hymn of Y', N. of ch. of the Vishnu-Purāṇa. — **griha**, n. Y's abode, Pañcat. — **ghaṇṭa**, m. N. of an astronomical Yoga, Cat. — **ghna**, mfn. destroying Yama or death (N. of Vishnu), Śaṃk. — **ja** (MBh.; Hariv. &c.) or **-jāta**, °*taka* (R.), mfn. twin-born; m. du. twins. — **jit**, m. 'conqueror of Y'; N. of Śiva, L. — **jihvā**, f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat.; 'Yama's tongue', N. of a procuress, Kathās. — **tarpana**, n. presenting libations to Y on the 14th day of the dark half of the month Āśvina, MW. — **tā**, f. the being god of death (*-tām yā*, to become god of death; with gen., to cause any one's d°), Hcat. — **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **tvā**, n. the being Y; TS.; MBh.; Pañcat. — **daṇṣṭra**, m. N. of an Asura, Kathās.; of a Rākshasa, ib.; of a warrior on the side of the gods, ib.; (ā), f. Y's tooth (*trātaraṃ gataḥ*, one who has fallen into the jaws of Y or Death), MBh.; (prob.) a stab from a dagger, Pañcat.; a kind of poison, Rāśṇdrac.; f. pl. the last 8 days of the month Āśvina and the whole of Kārttika considered as a period of general sickness, MW. — **daṇḍa**, m. Y's rod, R.; Kathās. — **diś**, f. Y's quarter, the south, Hcat. — **dūtā**, m. Y's messenger or minister (employed to bring departed spirits to Y's judgment-seat, and thence to their final destination), AV.; PārGr. &c.; a crow (as boding evil or death), MW.; pl. N. of a race or family, Hariv.; (f), f. N. of one of the 9 Samidhs, Gṛhyas. — **dūtaka**, m. Y's messenger or minister, L.; a crow, L.; (f), f. Indian tamarind, L. — **devāta** (*yamā*), mfn. having Y for deity, ŚBr.; Gobh.; n. or (ā), f. N. of the lunar asterism Bharanī (as presided over by Y), L. — **devatyā**, mfn. having Y for deity, MaitrS. — **daivata**, mfn. having Y for lord or ruler, VarBṛS. — **druma**, m. 'Y's tree', Bombax Heptaphyllum, L. — **dvitīyā**, f. N. of the 2nd day in the light half of the month Kārttika, Cat. — **vratā**, n. a partic. ceremony, ib. — **dvīpa**, m. N. of an island, VP. (cf. *yava-d°*). — **dharma-nirbhaya-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **dhāni**, f. Y's dwelling or abode, Bhartṛ. — **dhāra**, n. a kind of double-edged weapon, L. — **nakshatrā**, n. Y's asterism or lunar mansion (see above under *yamā*), TBr. — **nagarātīthi**, m. 'guest in Y's city', i. e. dead, Daś. — **netra** (*yamā*), mfn. having Y as guide or leader, VS.; TS. — **paṭa**, n. a piece of cloth or canvas on which Y with his attendants and the punishments of hell are represented, Mudr. — **patika**, m. one who carries about the above Y°-paṭa, Hcat. — **pada**, n. a repeated word, Bhāṣik. — **pālaka**, m. Y's servant, Kāraṇḍ. — **pāla-purusha**, m. id., ib. — **pāsa**, m. the snare or noose of Y, MW. — **pura**, n. the city or abode of Y (see under *yamā*), MW. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of a Purāṇa. — **purusha**, m. Y's servant, ĀśvGr.; BhP. — **prastha-pura**, n. N. of a town (where Y was especially worshipped), Cat. — **priya**, m. 'beloved by Y'; Ficus Indica, L. — **bhagīnī**, f. 'Y's sister', the river Yamunā nr Junmā, L. — **bhāṭa**, m. Y's servant, AgP. — **manāḍra**, u. Y's dwelling, Hariv. — **mārga**, m. Y's

road; — **gamana**, n. the entering on Y's road, receiving the recompense for one's actions, Cat. — **yajña**, m. a partic. sacrifice, TĀr., Sch. — **yāga**, m. N. of a Yajña, Sāy. — **yātana**, f. the torment inflicted by Y, L. — **ratha**, m. 'Y's vehicle' i. e. a buffalo, MW. — **rāj**, m. king Y, L. — **rāja**, m. id., L.; N. of a physician, Cat. — **rājan**, m. king Y, BhP.; (*yamā*), mfn. having Y as king, subject to Y, RV.; AV. &c. — **rājya**, n. Y's dominion, AV.; VS. &c. — **rāshṭra**, n. Y's kingdom, Suśr.; Rājāt. — **raksha** (for *-riksha*), n. the lunar mansion Bharanī supposed to be under Y, VarBṛS. — **lokā**, m. Y's world, MaitrS.; TāndyaBr. &c. — **vat**, mfn. one who governs himself and his passions, self-restrained, Ragh. — **vatsā**, f. a cow bearing twin calves, Kauś. — **vāhana**, m. = *ratha*, q. v., L. — **vishaya**, m. Y's realm, MaitrUp.; R. — **vratā**, n. a religious observance or vow made to Y, Kauś.; a partic. ceremony of the Brahma-cārin, Kauś., Sch.; Y's method (i. e. punishing without respect of persons and without partiality, as one of the duties of kings), Mn.; R.; MārKp.; N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — **sānti**, f. N. of wk. — **śikha**, m. N. of a Vetāla, Kathās. — **śrāya**, m. the residence of Y, the Southern quarter, Bhartṛ. — **śreshṭha** (*yamā*), mfn. among whom Y is the chief (said of the Pitṛs), AV. — **śvā**, m. Y's dog (see under *yamā*), Kāth.; MaitrS. (du.) — **sambhā**, f. N. of a Samhitā. — **sattva-vat**, mfn. having Y's nature, Suśr. — **sādana**, n. Y's seat or abode, Pañcat.; Bhartṛ.; BhP. — **sabha**, n. (Pāp.) or **sabhā**, f. (Kathās.) Y's tribunal. — **sabhiya**, mfn. relating to Y's court of justice, Pāp. — **sāt**, ind. with *krī*, to deliver over to the god of death, Bhartṛ.; *yamasāt-kṛita*, made over to or sent to Y, MW. — **sādāna**, n. = *sādana*, q. v., AV.; TĀr. &c. — **sū**, f. bringing forth twins, RV.; VS. &c.; m. Y's father, the Sun, L. — **sūkta**, n. a hymn in honour of Y, PārGr.; Yājñ.; N. of RV. x, 14. — **sūrya**, n. a building with two halls (one with a western, the other with a northern aspect), VarBṛS. — **stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **stoma**, m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **smṛiti**, f. N. of a code of law. — **svasṛi**, f. 'Y's sister', N. of the river Yamunā or Jumnā, Hariv.; Hcat.; of Durgā, L. — **hārdikā**, f. N. of one of Devī's female attendants, W. — **hāsēśvara-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **Yamāṅgikā**, f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat. (v. l. *yamāntikā*). — **Yamātīrātra**, m. N. of a Sattra of 49 days' duration, TāndyaBr.; ĀśvŚr.; Maś. — **Yamā-darśana-trayodaśī**, f. a partic. 13th lunar day; — **vratā**, n. a religious observance on the above day (those who perform it are said to be exempted from appearing before Y), Cat. — **Yamāditya**, m. a partic. form of the sun, Cat. — **Yamānuga**, mfn. following Y, being in attendance on Y, MārKp. — **Yamānucara**, m. a servant of Y, BhP. — **Yamānataka**, m. Y (regarded) as the destroyer or god of death, MBh.; R.; Buddh. (cf. *kāṇḍīnaka*); 'Y's destroyer', N. of Śiva, L.; du. Y and the god of d°, MārKp.; (*ikā*), f., see *yamāṅgikā* above. — **Yamāri**, m. 'Y's enemy', N. of Vishnu, Pañcat. — **Yamālaya**, m. Y's abode, BhP. — **Yamāśa**, n. 'having Y as ruler', the Nakshatra Bharanī, VarBṛS. — **Yamāśvara**, n. N. of a Linga, Cat. — **Yamēśṭa**, n. an oblation made to Y, TS.

Yamakā, mfn. twin, doubled, twofold, MBh.; m. a religious obligation or observance (= *vratā*), L.; (scil. *sneha*) two similar greasy substances, oil and ghee, Suśr.; m. or n. restraint, check (= *yama*), L.; (*ikā*), f. (scil. *hikkā*) a kind of hiccup, Bhpr.; n. (in med.) a double band or bandage, Suśr.; (in rhet.) the repetition in the same stanza of words or syllables similar in sound but different in meaning, paronomasia (of which various kinds are enumerated), Kāvyaḍ.; Vām. &c. (cf. IW. 457); a kind of metre, Col. — **kāvya**, n. N. of an artificial poem (ascribed to Ghaṭa-karpara). — **tvā**, n. (in rhet.) the being a Yamaka, Sāh. — **bhārata**, n. a summary of the Mahā-Bhārata in alliterative verse (by Ananda-tirtha). — **ratnākara**, m., — **śikhāmaṇi**, m. N. of wks. — **śāla-vana**, n. N. of a place, Divyāv. — **Yamakārpava**, m. N. of a poem. — **Yamakāvali**, f. an uninterrupted series of Yamakas (e. g. Bhartṛ. x, 9). — **Yamakāśṭaka**, u. N. of wk.

Yamana, m(fē)n. restraining, governing, managing, VS.; m. the god Yama, L.; n. the act of restraining &c., Hariv.; Rājāt.; binding, tying, L.; cessation, end, L.

Yamala, m(fē)n. n. twin, paired, doubled, Suśr.; m. a singer in a duet, Saṃgit.; N. of the number

'two,' Sūryas.; du. twins, a pair, couple, brace, MBh.; Kav. &c.; (ā), f. a kind of hiccup, Suśr.; N. of a Tantra deity, Cat.; of a river, Satr.; a sort of dress (consisting of body and petticoat), W. (also ī, f., Divyāv.); n. a pair, L. — **cchada**, m. Bauhinia Variegata, L. — **janana-sānti**, f. N. of wk. on the purificatory ceremonies after the birth of twins. — **pattra**, m. Bauhinia Tomentosa, L. — **sānti**, f. N. of a Parīśiṣṭa of the MānGrS. (cf. *-janana-sānti*). — **sū**, f. bringing forth twins, Hcat. **Yama-lārjuna** or **°naka**, m. du. two Arjuna trees (which obstructed the path of Kṛṣṇa, when a child, and were uprooted by him; afterwards personified as the enemies of Kṛṣṇa, and in the later mythology regarded as metamorphoses of Nala-kūbara and Maṇi-grīva, two sons of Kubera), R.; Hariv.; Pur.; — **bhañ-jana** (Pañcar.), — **han** (W.), m. 'breaker or destroyer of the two Arjuna trees,' N. of Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu. **Yamalodbhava**, m. the birth of twins, VarBrS. **Yamalaka**, m. a singer in a duet, Saṃgit.; a twin, L.

Yamasāna, mfn. champing the bit (as a horse), RV. vi, 3, 4.

Yamānikā or **yamāni**, f. Ptychotis Ajowan, Suśr. (cf. *kshetra-y°* and *yavānikā*).

Yamāya, Nom. A. °yate, to represent or be like Yama (the god of death), Git.

Yamika, n. du. (with *Agastya*) N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

Yamita, nfn. (fr. Caus.) restrained, checked &c. (cf. *a-yamita*).

Yamitri, f. (prob.) holding together, ĀpŚr.

Yamin, mfn. restraining, curbing &c.; one who restrains himself or has subdued his senses, Kāv.; (inī), f. bringing forth twins, AV.

Yamishṭha, mfn. (superl.) guiding or managing best, most skilful in restraining or guiding (horses), RV.

Yamūnā, f. N. of a river commonly called the Jumnā (in Hariv. and MārKp. identified with Yamī, q. v.); it rises in the Himālaya mountains among the Jumnōtri peaks at an elevation of 10,849 feet, and flows for 860 miles before it joins the Ganges at Allahabad, its water being there clear as crystal, while that of the Ganges is yellowish; the confluence of the two with the river Sarasvatī, supposed to join them underground, is called *tīr-veṇī*, q. v., RV. &c. &c.; of a daughter of the Muni Mataṅga, Kathās.; of a cow, KātyŚr., Sch. — °**oārya**, see *yāmūnā-cārya*. — **janaka**, m. 'father of Yamūnā,' N. of the god of the sun, L. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **datta**, m. N. of a frog, Pañcat. — **dvīpa**, n. N. of a district, Buddh. — **pati**, m. 'lord of Y°,' N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar. — **pūjā**, f. N. of wk. — **prabhava**, m. the source of the river Y° (celebrated as a place of pilgrimage), MBh. — **bhāj**, mfn. living on the Y°, MW. — **bhid**, m. N. of Bala-deva (so called from having divided the river into two parts with his ploughshare), L. — **bhrātṛi**, m. 'brother of Y°,' N. of Yama, L. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of PadmaP. — **var-pāna**, n. N. of a poem (by Jagan-nātha Paṇḍita-rāja). — °**shtaka** (*°nāshṭ*), n. N. of two poems; — **īkā**, f. N. of a Comm. on prec. — °**shtapadi** (*°nāshṭ*), f. N. of a short poem. — **stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra.

1. **Yamya**, mfn. restrainable, to be curbed or controlled, Pāp. iii, 1, 100.

2. **Yamyā** (?), mfn. (fr. *yama*) being a twin, belonging to twins, RV.; (ā), f. night, Naigh. i, 7.

यमदग्नि yamadagni, w. r. for *jamad-agni*.

यमन्वा yamanvā, f. (in gram.) a term for a form increased by Vṛiddhi.

यमया yamayā, said to = *यम*, N. of the 6th astronomical Yoga.

यमयिष्णु yamayishṇu, w. r. for *namayishṇu*.

यमल yamala. See p. 846, col. 3.

यमुन्द yamunda, m. N. of a man, Pāp. iv, 1, 149, Sch.

यमुपदेव yamushadeva, N. of a kind of woven cloth, Rājat.

यमेरुका yamerukā, f. a kind of drum or gong on which the hours are struck, L.

ययाति yayāti, m. (prob. fr. *√yat*) N. of a celebrated monarch of the lunar race (son of king

Nahusha whom he succeeded; from his two wives came the two lines of the lunar race, Yadu being the son of Devayāni, daughter of Uśanas or Śukra, and Puru of Sarmishṭhā, daughter of Vṛisha-parvan; Yayāti Nāhusha is also represented as the author of RV. ix, 101, 4-6, RV.; MaitrUp.; MBh.; Kav. &c. — **carita**, n. 'the story of Yayāti,' N. of a Nāṭaka (by Rudra-deva). — **jā**, f. patr. of Mādhaṇi, MBh. — **patana**, n. 'fall of Y°,' N. of a place of pilgrimage, ib. — **vāt**, ind. like Y°, RV. — **vijaya**, m. 'Y°s victory,' N. of wk.

Yayātika, m. (m. c.) = *Yayāti*, AgP.

ययावर yayāvarā, v. l. for *yāyāvarā*.

ययि yayi, mfn. (*√yā*) going, hastening, quick, RV.; m. a cloud, ib.

Yayin, mfn. = prec. (see *ni-yayin*), m. N. of Śiva, L.

Yayi, mfn. = *yayi*, RV.; n. a horse, L.; N. of Śiva, L.

Yāyu, mfn. (*yayin* in a corrupted passage, AV. iv, 24, 2) going, moving, swift (applied to a horse), VS.; m. a horse (esp. 'one fit for sacrifice'), L.; N. of one of the horses of the Moon, VP.; the way of final beatitude, L.; f. obtaining, L.; mfn. having a long stick, L.

यरादेवीरहस्य yarādevī-rahasya, n. N. of wk.

यर्हि yārhi, ind. (fr. 3. *ya*; correlative of *tārhi*, *etārhi*, but also followed by *tadā*, *tatra*, *atha* &c.) when, at which time, whenever, while, whereas (with pres. or Pot., imp., aor. or pf.; sometimes also with no verb), TS.; ĀitBr.; BhP.; since, as, because, BhP.

यल yalla, m. N. of various authors (also with *bhaṭṭa* and *ārya*), Cat. — **bhaṭṭa-suta**, m. N. of the author of Comm. on ĀśvŚr. — **bhaṭṭiya**, n. N. of wk.

Yallaya and °**yārya**, m. N. of two authors, Cat.

Yallāji, m. N. of an author; °**jīya**, n. his wk.

यव 1. yāva, m. the first half of a month (generally in pl.; accord. to Comm. = *pūrva-pakṣāḥ*; also written *yāva*), VS.; ŚBr.; Kāth.

Yāvan, m. id., ŚBr.

1. **Yavyā**, m. (for 2. see p. 848, col. 1) a month (as containing a Yava), ŚBr.

यव 2. yāva, mfn. (*√I. yu*) warding off, averting, AV.; Yājñ.

Yavayāvan, m. one who keeps off or averts, AV.

यव 3. yāva, m. barley (in the earliest times, prob. any grain or corn yielding flour or meal; pl. barley-corns), RV. &c. &c.; a barley-corn (either as a measure of length = $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Aṅgula, VarBrS.; or as a weight = 6 or 12 mustard seeds = $\frac{1}{2}$ Guṇjā, Mn.; Yājñ.); any grain of seed or seed corn, Bhpr.; (in palmistry) a figure or mark on the hand resembling a barley-corn (supposed to indicate good fortune), VarBrS.; N. of a partic. astron. Yoga (when the favourable planets are situated in the 4th and 10th mansions and the unfavourable ones in the 1st and 7th), ib.; speed, velocity, W. (prob. w. r. for *yava*); a double convex lens, ib. [Cf. *Zd. yava*; Gk. *ζέα*; Lith. *javai*]. — **koṭi** or **koṭī**, f. = *yama-k°*, Āryabh. — **kṛin**, m. = *-kṛita*, MBh. — **kṛi**, m. a buyer or purchaser of barley, MW.; = next, MBh. — **kṛita**, m. 'purchased with barley,' N. of a son of Bharad-vāja, MBh.; R. &c. — **kshāra**, m. an alkali prepared from the ashes of burnt green barley-corns, Suśr.; ŚārngS. — **kshetra**, n. a field of barley, Kathās. — **kshoda**, m. b°-meal, L. — **khada**, g. *vrihy-ādī*. — **khadika**, mfn. (fr. *-khada*), ib. — **khala**, m. a barn-floor, ŚākhŚr. — **godhūma-ja**, mfn. produced from barley and wheat, MW. — **godhūma-vat**, mfn. sown with b° and wh° R. — **griva**, mfn. having a neck like a b°-corn, VarBrS. — **caturthī**, f. a sort of game played on the 4th day in the light half of the month Vaiśākha (when people throw b°-meal over one another), Cat. — **cūrṇa**, n. barley-meal, ŚākhŚr. — **ja**, m. = *-kshāra, L.; Ptychotis Ajowan, L. — **tiktā**, f. a species of plant, Suśr.; Car. — **dvīpa**, m. the island Yava, R. (v. l. *jala-d°*); Buddh. — **nāla**, m. Andropogon Bicolor or Sorghum, Suśr.; barley-straw (?), W.; — **ja**, m. an alkali made from the ashes of the above plant, L. (cf. *yava-kshāra*). — **pāla**, m. one who guards a b°-field, Pāp. vi, 2, 78. — **pishṭa**, n. barley-meal, Gobh.; MānŚr. (pl.); Suśr.; °**aka**, n. b°-cake, L. — **prakhya**, f. a partic. erup-*

tion or small tumour like a b°-corn, Bhpr. — **praroḥa**, m. a shoot or ear of b°, Kum. — **phala**, m. (only L.) the bamboocane; Nardostachys Jatamansi; Wrightia Antidysenterica; Ficus Infectoria; an onion (?). — **busa**, n. the husk of barley, Pāp. iv, 3, 48. — **bu-saka**, mfn. (to be paid) at the time of producing chaff from b° (as a debt), ib. — **maṇi**, m. a partic. amulet, Kauś. — **mat** (*√yava*), mfn. containing b°, mixed with b°, TS.; Kāth. &c.; m. one who cultivates grain, RV.; N. of a Gandhāra, ŚBr.; of the author of VS. ii, 19, Anukr.; (*atī*), f. a kind of metre, Piṅg.; Col.; n. abundance of grain, RV. — **matya**, Nom. P. °*yāti*, = *yava-mān iṣṭacarati*, Pat. — **madhya** (*yāva*), mfn. (ā)n. being like a barley-corn in the middle, i. e. broad in the centre and thin or tapering at the ends, ŚBr.; RPrāt. &c.; m. a partic. Pāuca-rātra, ŚBr.; a kind of drum, L.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, W.; n. a partic. measure of length, MārKp.; a kind of Cāndrāyana, Prāyaśc.; Kull. on Mn. xi, 217. — **madhyama**, m. a partic. measure of length, AgP.; n. a kind of Cāndrāyana or lunar penance, Mn. xi, 217. — **śāya**, mfn. (ā)n. consisting of barley, made of b°, TS.; ŚBr. — **mardana**, n. a barn-floor, ŚākhŚr., Comm. — **mātra**, mfn. of the size of a barley-corn, KātyŚr. — **mushṭi**, m. f. a handful of b°, Gobh. — **lāsa**, m. nitre, saltpetre, W. — **vakra**, mfn. (ā)n. having a head or point like a grain of b°, Suśr. — **velā**, f. the time of the barley-harvest, Lāty. — **śasya** (for *-sasya*), n. a species of corn, Divyāv. — **śiras**, mfn. having a head shaped like a grain of b°, VarBrS., Comm. — **śūka** or *-śūka-ja*, m. = *-kshāra*, q. v., L. — **saktū**, m. pl. b°-groats, ŚBr. — **sāhya**, see under *yavasa*. — **surā**, f. an intoxicating drink prepared from b°-meal, Madanav. **Yavākāra**, mfn. b°-shaped, shaped like a b°-corn, MW. **Yavāgrāja**, m. = *yava-kshāra*, Car.; Bhpr.; Ptychotis Ajowan, L. **Yavāgrāyana**, n. the first-fruits of b°, KātyŚr., Sch. **Yavāṅkura**, m. a shoot or blade of b°, Ragh. **Yavācitā**, mfn. laden with b° (or corn), TS.; Br.; ŚrS. **Yavādā**, mfn. eating b°, RV. **Yavāntara**, n. a partic. measure of time, Lāty., Comm. **Yavāna**, n. b°-food, boiled barley, Suśr. **Yavānvita**, mfn. having b°, L. **Yavāpatya**, n. = *yava-kshāra*, L. **Yavāmāja**, n. sour b°-gruel, L. **Yavāsir**, mfn. mixed with corn, RV. **Yavāhāra**, mfn. having b° for food, living on b°, Mn. xi, 199. **Yavāhva**, m. = *yava-kshāra*, Suśr. **Yavōtha**, n. = *yavāmlaja* above, L. **Yavōdara**, n. the body or thick part of a grain of b° (used as a measure of length), MārKp. **Yavōrvarā**, f. a field sown with barley, ŚrS.

Yavaka, mfn. being of the nature of barley, g. *sthūlādi*; m. barley, VarBrS.; Vāgh.

Yavakya, mfn. sown with barley, Pāp. v, 2, 3.

Yavakshā, f. N. of a river, MBh.

Yavayū, mfn. desiring corn, RV.

Yavalaka (?), m. a species of bird, Suśr.

Yāvāsa, m. n. grass, fodder, pasturage, RV. &c. &c. — **prathama** (*yāvāsa*), mfn. beginning with or depending on good past°, well-nurtured (accord. to Mahidh., 'first or best of all kinds of food'), VS. xxi, 43. — **mushṭi**, m. f. a handful of grass, ŚākhŚr. **Yavasāda**, mfn. eating gr°, grazing, pasturing, RV. **Yavasānnōdakēndhana**, n. grass, corn, water and fuel, MW. **Yavasāhva**, m. Ptychotis Ajowan, L. **Yavasōdaka**, n. du. grass and water, KātyŚr.

Yavasini, **yavasyu**. See *sū-yavasini*, *sū-yavasyu*.

Yavāgū, f. (in Up. iii, 81 said to come fr. *√2. yu*) rice-gruel; any weak decoction of other kinds of grain &c. (accord. to some, a dec° in which 4 measures of an ingredient are steeped in 64 meas° of water and the whole boiled down to half the original quantity; frequently in comp. with the ingredient from which the gruel is made), TS.; Br. &c. — **cāraka**, m. the lay-brother who prepares the rice-gruel, L. — **maya**, mfn. (ā)n. consisting of Yavāgū, Pāp. v, 4, 21, Sch.

Yavānikā, f. Ptychotis Ajowan, Car.

Yavāni, f. Ptychotis Ajowan, Suśr.; ŚārngS. &c.; a kind of bad barley, Pāp. iv, 1, 49, Sch.

Yavāsa, m. (said to be fr. *√2. yu*) Alhagi Maurorum, L.; a species of Khadira, L.; (ā), f. a kind of grass, L. (prob. w. r. for *jala-vāsā*). — **sarkarā**, f. a kind of sugar made from Yavāsa, Suśr.; Madanav.

Yavāsaka, m. Alhagi Maurorum, Suśr.; Car. &c. **Yavāsini**, f. a district abounding in Yavāsa, g. *pushkarādī*.

Yavika, **yavin**, or **yavila**, mfn., fr. 3. *yava*, g. *tundādī*.

2. **Yāvya**, mfn. (for 1. *yavyā* see p. 847, col. 2) suitable for barley, Pañ. v. 1, 7; sown with \bar{b}^0 , L.; m. (accord. to Mahidh.) a stock of barley or of fruit, MaitrS.; VS.; pl. N. of a family of Rishis, MBh. (v. 1.); n. of a field of \bar{b}^0 , MW.; (*yavyā*), n. N. of certain Homa-mantras, TBr.; (*ḍ*), f. a stock of \bar{b}^0 or of fruit, TS.; (accord. to Naigh.) a river, RV.; (*ḍ* or *ḍhīr*), ind. in streams, in abundance, ib.

Yavyā-vatī, f. N. of a river or a district, RV.; Tāpdyabr.

यवगण्डयavagaṇḍa, m. = *yuva-gaṇḍa* (q.v.), L.

यवन 1. *yavana*, mfn. (✓I. *yu*) keeping away, averting (see *dvesho-yavana*).

यवन 2. *yavana*, n. (✓2. *yu*) mixing, mingling (esp. with water), Nyāyam.

यवन 3. *yavana*, mfn. quick, swift; m. a swift horse, L. (prob. w.r. for *javana*).

Yavāna, mfn. quick, swift, L. (prob. w.r. for *javāna*).

यवन 4. *yavana*, w.r. for *paijavana*, Mn. vii, 41.

यवन 5. *yavana*, m. an Ionian, Greek (or a king of the Greeks, g. *kambojādi*; in later times also a Muhammadan or European, any foreigner or barbarian), Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a caste, Gaut. (accord. to L. 'the legitimate son of a Kshatriya and a Vaiśya' or 'an Ugra who is an elephant catcher'); of a country (= *yavana-dēśa*, sometimes applied to India, Greece, Bactria, and more recently to Arabia), W.; wheat, L.; a carrot, L.; oilbanum, L.; pl. the Ionians, Greeks (esp. the Greek astrologers), MBh.; VarBrS. &c.; N. of a dynasty, Pur.; (*ḍ*), f. the wife of a Yavana, a Greek or Muhammadan woman, Kalid.; Si. (Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, esp. to take charge of their bows and quivers); = *javanī*, a curtain, L.; n. salt from saline soil, L. = *jātaka*, n. N. of wk. = *dēśa*, m. the country of the Yavanas; -*ja*, mfn. growing or produced in the country of the Y's, Bhpr.; styx or benzoin, ib.; *śūbhava*, mfn. born in the c^o of the Y's, Prāyasc. = *dvishṭa*, n. 'disliked by Y's', *ḍ*delilium, L. = *pura*, n. 'city of Y's', (prob.) Alexandria, VarBrS., Introd. = *priya*, n. 'dear to Y's', pepper, L. = *mata-golādhya*, m. N. of wk. = *mūṇḍa*, m. a bald Y^o, one with a shaven head, g. *mayūra-vyānsakādi*. = *śāstre 'mala-prāsna*, m. = *sāra*, m. N. of wks. = *sena*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. = *horā*, f. N. of wk. **Yavanācārya**, m. N. of an astronomer (also called Yavanēśvara, author of various wks.; perhaps any Greek astronomer), Var., Sch. **Yavanāri**, m. 'enemy of the Y's', N. of Kṛishṇa, L.; of a king of Vārāṇasī, Cat. **Yavanēśvara**, m. N. of a prince of the Y's, Hcar.; of an astronomer (see *yavanācārya*). **Yavanāśṭha**, m. 'likened by Y's', a kind of onion or garlic, Bhpr.; Azadirachta Indica, L.; (*ḍ*), f. the wild date tree, L.; n. lead, L.; an onion, L.; pepper, L.

Yavanaka, m. a partic. kind of grain, L.; (*ikā*), f. a Yavana woman, Śak. (v. 1.); a screen of cloth or a veil, Kāv.; BhP. (cf. *javanikā*).

Yavanāni, f. the writing of the Yavanas, Pañ. iv, 1, 49, Vārt. 3, Pat.

Yavanīya-ramala-śāstra, n. N. of wk.

यवनालयavana-lāṭa &c. See p. 847, col. 2.

यवययavaya, Nom. fr. *yuvan*, P. *yavayati*, L.

यवयसyavayasa, m. N. of a son of Idhmajihva and (n.) of the Varsha in Plaksha-dvīpa ruled by him, BhP.

यवसyavasa &c. See p. 847, col. 3.

यवागूyavagū &c. See p. 847, col. 3.

यवानyavana. See above.

यवानिकाyavanikā. See p. 847, col. 3.

यवाषyavāsha, m. (cf. *yēvāsha*) a partic. noxious insect, Kath.; g. *kumuddā* (on Pañ. iv, 2, 80).

Yavāshika and **yavāshin**, mfn., g. *kumuddā* and *prēkshādi*.

यवासyavāsa &c. See p. 847, col. 3.

यविष्ठyāvishṭha, mfn. (superl. of *yuvan*) youngest, very young, last-born (esp. applied to Agni

when just produced from wood or placed on the altar after everything else; Agni Yavishṭha is also the supposed author of RV. viii, 91), RV.; BhP.; Pañcar.; m. a younger brother, L.; N. of a Brāhman (pl. his descendants), Cat. = 1. -**vat** (*yāv*), mfn. containing the word *yāvishṭha*, ŚBr. = 2. -**vat**, ind. like a youth, ŚBr.

Yāvishṭha, mfn. youngest (only at the end of a Pada = *yāvishṭha*), RV.

Yaviyas, mfn. (compar. of *yuvan*) younger, Mn.; MBh. &c. (with *māyri*, *janani* or *ambā*, a younger stepmother; with *dhūta* opp. to *mahā-bh*); also applied to a Śūdra as opp. to one of the three higher castes; m. c. acc. sg. m. also *yaviyasam*; nom. pl. m. also *yaviyāsa*; lesser, worse, MBh.; ni. a younger brother, L.; (*asī*), f. a younger sister, L. **Yaviyasa**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.

यवीनरyavinara, m. N. of a son of Ajamigha (Hariv.) or of Dvi-migha (BhP.) or of Bharmyāśva (ib.) or of Vāhyāśva (ib.)

यवीयुषyaviyūdh, mfn. (fr. Intens. of ✓I. *yudh*) eager to fight, fond of war, RV. (also written *yavyudh*, ŚātarUp.)

यय 1. 2. *yavya*. See p. 847 and col. 1.

यशyasha, **याश** &c. See below.

यशदyashada, n. zinc, Bhpr.

यशस्yāśas, n. beautiful appearance, beauty, splendour, worth, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; GrŚrS.; honour, glory, fame, renown, AV. &c. &c. (also personified as a son of Kāma and Rati, Hariv.; or of Dharma and Kirti, Pur.); an object of honour, a person of respectability, ŚBr.; favour, graciousness, partiality, RV.; N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; = *udaka*, water, or *anna*, food, or *dhana*, wealth, Naigh.; (*yāśas*), mfn. beautiful, splendid, worthy, excellent, RV.; AV.; honoured, respected, venerated, ib.; pleasant, agreeable, estimable, ib. = *kara*, mf(ṛ)n. causing renown; (ifc.) conferring glory on, glorious for, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of an author, Cat.; of various men, Kathās.; Rājat.; -*svāmin*, m. N. of a temple founded by Yaśas-kara, Rājat. = *kāma* (*yāśas*), mfn. desirous of fame or glory, ambitious, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, SaddhP. = *kāmya*, Nom. P. *yāsi*, to desire honour or fame, Bhāṭṭ. = *kṛit*, mfn. conferring dignity or renown, TS. = *tama* and *-tara* (*yāśas*), mfn. most (more) renowned or resplendent, RV. = **vat** (*yāśas*), mfn. glorious, famous, honourable, RV.; splendid, magnificent, excellent, ib.; TS.; pleasant, dear, AV.; (*atī*), f. N. of a woman, Kathās. = **vin**, mfn. beautiful, splendid, illustrious, famous, celebrated, AV. &c. &c. (superl. -*vi-tama*); m. (with *kavi*) N. of a poet, Cat.; (*ini*), f. N. of an artery, Cat.; of various plants (wild cotton = *yava-tikla*, = *mahā-jyotishmatī* &c.), L.; of one of the Mātrīs attending on Skanda, MBh.

Yaśa, mfn. (ifc.) = *yaśas* (see *atī-yaśa*).

Yaśah, in comp. for *yaśas* = *karma* (Inscr.), -**ketu** (Kathās.), m. N. of two princes. = **kāya**, m. a body of fame or glory, fullness of glory or reputation, Bhartṛ. = **khaṇḍin**, mfn. destroying fame, Pracaṇḍ. = **paṭaha**, m. a drum, double drum, L. = **pāla**, m. N. of a prince, Col.; of the author of the Moha-rāja-parājaya, Cat. = **prakhyaṇa**, n. spreading abroad or proclaiming the glory (of any one), Daś. = **sarira**, n. = *kāya*, Ragh. = **śeṣha**, mfn. having nothing left but glory or fame, i.e. dead (*-tām* with *pra-√yā*, to die, Kathās.; with *√ni*, to die; *śhī-bhūta*, mfn. dead, Kāv.); m. death, dying, W.

Yaśas, in comp. for *yaśas* = **candra**, m. N. of a king, Inscr.

Yaśasa, n. (ifc.) = *yaśas* (see *deva*, *manushya* and *trī-yaśas*).

Yaśasin, mfn. See *deva*- and *manushya*-*yaśas*.

Yaśasyā, mfn. conferring fame or renown, famous, creditable, glorious, TS. &c. &c.; honoured, celebrated, R.; stately, decent, Car.; (*ḍ*), f. N. of various plants (= *ridhī*, *jivanti* &c.), L.

Yaśasyū, mfn. seeking favour, AV.

Yaśo, in comp. for *yaśas* = **gopi**, m. N. of a Sch. on KātyŚr. = **ghna**, mfn. destroying fame or reputation, Mn.; BhP. = **da**, mfn. conferring fame or renown, L.; m. quicksilver, L. (cf. *yaśo-dhā*); (*ḍ*), f., see 1. *yaśo-dā*. = **datṭa**, m. N. of a man, Lalit.

= **darpanikā**, f. N. of wk. = 1. -**dā**, f. (of *yaśo-dā*) N. of the daughter of a class of deceased ancestors, Hariv.; of the wife of the cowherd Nanda (Kṛishṇa's foster-mother who nursed him immediately after his birth, cf. IW. 332), Hariv.; Pur. &c.; of the wife of Mahā-vīra (daughter of Samara-vīra), W.; -*garbha-sambhūtā*, f. N. of Durgā, MBh.; -*nanda* (Hariv.), -*naṇḍana* (Pañcar.), -*suta* (Cāp.), m. 'Yaśo-dā's son', metron. of Kṛishṇa.

= 2. -**dā**, mfn. bestowing fame or honour, TS.; f. N. of partic. bricks, ib.; ApŚr. = **deva**, m. N. of a Buddhist mendicant, Lalit.; of a son of Rāma-candra, Cat.; (*ḍ*), f. N. of a daughter of Vainateya and wife of Bṛīhan-manas, Hariv. = **dhana**, n. a fund or stock of fame, MW.; mfn. whose wealth is fame, renowned, famous, Inscr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a king, Kathās.; of the author of the Dhanamjaya-vijaya. = **dhara**, mfn. maintaining or preserving glory, BhP.; m. N. of the fifth day of the civil month, L.; of a son of Kṛishṇa by Rukmiṇī, MBh. (v. 1. *yaśo-vara*); (with Jains) of the 18th Arhat of the preceding and of the 19th of the future Utsarpiṇī, L.; of various other men, Kathās.; Rājat.; (also with *bhaṭṭa* and *miśra*) of various authors, Cat.; (*ḍ*), f. N. of the fourth night of the civil month, L.; of the mother of Rāhula, Buddh.; of several other women, MBh.; Kathās.; Pur. = **dhareya**, w.r. for *yāśodh*. = **dhā**, mfn. conferring splendour or fame, TBr.; BhP.; m. quicksilver (?), L. = **dhāman**, n. site or abode of glory, PhP. = **nandi**, m. N. of a prince, ib. = **nidhi**, mfn. = *dhana*, Pracaṇḍ. = **bhagin**, mfn. rich in glory, famous, renowned, VS. = **bhagina** or **-bhagya**, mfn., Pañ. iv, 4, 131 &c. = **bhadrā**, m. (with Jains) N. of one of the six Śrūta-kevalins, HPariś. = **bhrit**, mfn. possessing or conferring renown, MBh. = **maṅgala-stotra**, n. N. of wk. = **matī**, f. N. of the third lunar night, L. = **matya**, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. = **mādhava**, m. a form of Viṣṇu, Cat. = **mitra**, m. N. of an author, Buddh.; of various other men, HPariś. = **medhā-samanvita**, mfn. possessing fame and intelligence, Mn. iii, 263. = **yu-ta**, mfn. possessing fame, renowned, VarBrS. = **rāja**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. = **rāta**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. = **rāsi**, m. a heap or mass of glory, a glorious deed, Vikr. = **lekḥā**, f. N. of a princess, Kathās. = **vat**, mfn. possessing fame or glory; (*atī*), f. N. of various women, Rājat.; Vās., Introd.; (m. c. also *atī*) of a district (originally a stream), VarBrS.; of a mythical town on mount Meru, BhP., Sch. = **vara**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa by Rukmiṇī, MBh. (B. -*dhara*). = **varṭman**, n. the path of glory, MW. = **vardhana**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. = **varma** (ifc.) = next, Kathās. = **varman**, m. N. of a king of Kanya-kubja (who reigned about A. D. 720), IW. 499; of a poet (also *ma-deva*), Cat.; of various other men, Kathās.; Rājat. = **han**, m(ghnī)n. destroying beauty, Paṇḍ.; destroying fame or glory, BhP. = **hara**, mfn. depriving of reputation, MBh.; R.; m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Kshītis.; -*jit*, m. N. of Kacu-rāya, ib. = **hina**, mfn. shorn of glory, MW.

यश्चyashṭavya, **yashṭri**. See p. 840, col. 3.

यष्टि 2. *yashṭi*, m. (only L.) or f. (also *yashṭi*, cf. g. *bahv-ādi*; prob. fr. *√yach* = *yam*; for 1. *yashṭi*, see p. 840, col. 3) 'any support', a staff, stick, wand, rod, mace, elub, cudgel, pole, pillar, perch, ŚBr. &c. &c.; a flag-staff (see *dhvajay*); a stalk, stem, branch, twig, Hariv.; Kāv.; (ifc.) anything thin or slender (see *anga*, *bhujay*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the blade of a sword (see *asī*); a thread, string (esp. of pearls; cf. *maṇi*, *hāra*); Kalid.; a partic. kind of pearl necklace, VarBrS.; liquorice, Suśr.; sugar-cane, L.; Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.; any creeping plant, W. = **grīha**, n. N. of a district, Vās., Introd. (cf. *-grāma*). = **graha**, mfn. carrying a stick or staff, Pañ. iii, 2, 9, Vārt. 1. = **grāma**, m. N. of a district, Hcar. (v. 1. -*grihaka*). = **grāham**, ind. seizing sticks, Pañ. iii, 4, 53, Sch. = **nivāsa**, m. a pole serving as a perch, a pigeon-house standing on upright poles, Ragh. (cf. *vāsa-yashṭi*). = **prāna**, mfn. one whose strength lies (only) in his staff, powerless, feeble, out of breath, MBh. (cf. *yashṭy-utthāna*). = **mat**, mfn. having a stick or staff, furnished with a flag-staff (as a chariot), MBh. = **madhu** and **-madhuka**, n., **-madhuka**, f. liquorice, L. = **maudgalya**, m. Maudgalya with the staff (= *yashṭi-pradhāna-m*), Pat. = **yantra**, n. a partic. astronomical instrument, Sūryas. = **latā**, f. a kind of plant (= *bhramarārṇ*), L.

Yashṭika (ifc.) = *yashṭi*, a string of pearls (see *śata-yashṭika*); a species of water-fowl, L.; a bird, the lapwing, W.; (ā), f. a staff, stick, club, R.; Suśr.; a partic. pearl ornament or necklace, L.; an oblong pond or tank, L.; liquorice, Suśr.

Yashṭi, f. = *yashṭi*. Also in comp. for *yashṭi*. — **pushpa**, m. Putranjiva Roxburghii, L. — **maḍhu** or **dhuka**, n. liquorice, Suśr.

Yashṭika, n. liquorice, L.

Yashṭi, in comp. for *yashṭi* or *yashṭi*. — **īghāta**, m. a blow with a stick, cudgeling, beating, MW. — **āhva** and **āhvaya**, m., — **āhvā**, f. liquorice, Suśr.; Car.; Bhpr. — **utthāna**, n. rising with the help of a staff, Bhartṛ.

यष्टस्क *yashṭraska*, m. pl. N. of a people, L.

यस *yas*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 101)

yasyati (rarely *yasati*, cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 71; Impv. *yayastu*, RV.; Gr. also pf. *yayāsa*; aor. *ayasa*; fut. *yasitā*, *yasisyati*; inf. *yasitum*; ind. p. *yasitvā* or *yastvā*), to froth up, foam, RV. (cf. *yeshk*); to heat or exert one's self, Car.; to strive after (dat.), Kāvya, ii, 83 (v. l.); Caus. *yāsasati* (aor. *ayiyasat*), Gr.: Desid. *yāsisyati*, ib.: Intens. *yāsyasate*, *yāsyati*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *ἔω* &c.]

Yaska, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants and a partic. school; cf. *yāśka*), Kāth.; Āśvśr. (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 4, 63).

Yasta, mfn. entrusted, deposited, L. (cf. ā-, *prā-* &c.)

Yasya, mfn. to be endeavoured &c.; to be killed (-*tva*, n.), Bhartṛ.

यस्मात् *yasmāt*, ind. (abl. of 3: *ya*, correlative of *tasmāt*, *tatas*, *tad* &c.) from which, from which cause, since, as, because, Mn.; MBh. &c.; that, in order that, R.

यहस *yahas*, n. (prob. fr. a lost *yah*, to speed, be quick), water, Naigh. i, 12; strength, power, ib. ii, 9.

Yāhu, mfn. (prob.) 'restless, swift,' or 'mighty, strong', RV. (= *mahat*, Sāy.); m. offspring, a child (= *apātya*), Naigh. ii, 2 (*sahas* *yahūh*, RV. viii, 60, 13 = *sahas* *putrah*, Sāy.)

Yahvā, mī(ā)n. restless, swift, active (applied to Agni, Indra and Soma), RV.; continually moving or flowing (applied to the waters), ib. (= *mahat*, Sāy.); m. = *yajamāna*, a sacrificer, Up. i, 134, Sch.; (f), f. du. heaven and earth, RV.; pl. the flowing waters (with *sapta*, 'the seven great rivers'), ib. (cf. Naigh. i, 15).

Yahvāt, mī(ā)n. ever-flowing (waters), RV.

या *yā* (collateral form of *yā*, cl. 2.

P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 41) *yāti* (1. pl. *yāmahe*, MBh.; impf. 3. pl. *ayuh*, Br.; *ayān*, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 111, Sch.; pf. *yayau*, *yayātha*, *yayau*, RV. &c. &c.; *yaye*, Kāv.; aor. *ayāsam* or *ayāsisham*; Subj. *yāsāt*, *yesham*, *yāsishat*, RV.; Br.; Prec. *yāsishishāś*, Br.; fut. *yātā*, MBh. &c.; *yāsyati*, AV.; *ye*, MBh.; inf. *yātum*, MBh. &c.; Ved. inf. *-yāt*, *yātvae* or *-vāt*; ind. p. *yātuvā*, Br. &c.; *-yāya*, *-yāyam*, ib.), to go, proceed, move, walk, set out, march, advance, travel, journey (often with instr. or acc. of the way, esp. with *gatim*, *mārgam*, *adhvānam*, *panthānam*, *padavīm*, *yātrām*), RV. &c. &c.; to go away, withdraw, retire, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (also with *palāyā*) to flee, escape, R.; Kathās. (with *kshemeṇa* or *svastī*, to escape unscathed, Pāṇic.; BhP.); to go towards or against, go or come to, enter, approach, arrive at, reach, RV. &c. &c. (with acc. often followed by *prati*, e.g. with *griham*, to enter a house; with *ripum* *prati*, to march against the enemy; with *mṛigayām*, to go out hunting; with *śraśā mahīm*, to bow down to the ground with the head; with *prakṛitim*, to return to one's natural state; with *karnau*, to come to the ears, be heard; with *utsavād* *utsavam*, to go from one festival to another; with *hasatim* *lā*, to fall into the hands of; with *patham* or *gocaram* *lā*, to come within range of; esp. with the acc. of an abstract noun = to go to any state or condition, become, be, e.g. *vināśam* *yāti*, he goes to destruction, i. e. he is destroyed; *kālīyam* *yāti*, it becomes hard; *dvēshyatām* *yāti*, he becomes hated; similarly *nidhanam* *yā*, to die; *nidrām* *yā*, to fall asleep; *udayam* *yā*, to rise, said of stars &c.; sometimes also with loc., e.g. *yāhi rājñāh sakāṣe*, go into the presence of the king, R.; or even with dat., e.g. *yayatuḥ sva-niveśiṇya*,

both went home, Kathās.; *na cātmane kṛipāṇasya dhanam* *yāti*, nor does the wealth of the miser go to [i. e. benefit] himself, Hit.; *phalebhyo yāti*, he goes to [fetch] fruits, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 14, Sch.); to go to for any request, implore, solicit (with two acc.), RV.; (with *strīyam*) to go to a woman for sexual intercourse, MBh.; to go to for any purpose (inf.), Bhartṛ; Vop.; often with adverbs, e.g. with *bahir*, to go out, Kathās.; with *adho*, to go down, sink, BhP.; with *khaṇḍaśo* or *dalaśo*, to fall to pieces, Kathās.; with *śata-dhā*, to fall into a hundred pieces, ib.; to extend to (acc.), VarBṛS.; to last for (acc.), Hit.; to pass away, elapse (said of time), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to vanish, disappear (as wealth), Mṛicch.; to come to pass, prosper, succeed, BhP.; to proceed, behave, act, MBh.; to find out, discover, MBh.; to receive or learn (a science) from (abl.), BhP.; to undertake, undergo (acc.), RV.; Impv. *yātu*, be it as it may, Hit.: Pass. *yāyate*, to be gone or moved, MBh.: Caus. *yāpāyati* (aor. *ayipāpat*), to cause to depart, cause to go or march, dismiss, Kāv.; BhP.; to cause to go towards (acc.), Pāṇ. i, 4, 32, Sch. (cf. *yāpita*); to direct (the gaze) towards (loc.), Bhartṛ. (v. l. *pālayati*); to drive away, remove, cure (a disease), Suśr.; to cause to pass or elapse, pass or spend (time), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to live (Pāli *yāpeti*), Divyāv.; to cause to subsist, support, maintain, Divyāv.; to induce, MW.: Desid. *yiyāsati*, to intend or be about to go, desire to proceed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Intens. *iyāyate* (?), to move, PraśnUp.; *yāyāyate*, *yāyati*, Gr.

2. **Yā** (ifc.) going, moving (see *ṛiṇa*, *eva*, *tura*, *deva-yā*).

1. **Yāt**, mfn. (nom. *yān*, *yāti* or *yānti*, *yāt*; for 2. *yāt* see p. 851, col. 1) going, moving &c. (in RV. i, 32, 15, 'travelling', as opp. to *dva-sita*, 'resting'). — **sattra**, n. 'continuous sacrifice,' N. of partic. solemn ceremonies (which go on for a long period, also called *Sārasvata*), ŚrS.

Yātā, mfn. gone, proceeded, marched (n. also impers.), RV. &c. &c.; gone away, fled, escaped, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; passed by, elapsed, Hariv.; Var.; entered upon, pursued (as a path), R.; gone to, come or fallen into (acc., loc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; situated (as a heavenly body), VarBṛS.; become, turned out (*kva tad yātam*, what has become of this?), Hariv.; known, understood, Pat.; n. motion, progress, gait, course, drive, RV. &c. &c.; the place where a person has gone, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 68, Sch.; the past time (opp. to *an-āgatam*, the future), VarBṛS.; the guiding or driving of an elephant with a goad, L. — **yāma** or **yāman** (*yātā*), mfn. 'having completed its course,' used, spoiled, useless, rejected, Br.; GrS.; MBh. &c.; raw, half-ripe, W.; exhausted, old, aged, BhP.; *oma-tva*, n. uselessness, old age, Gobh. **Yātānyūta**, n. (prob.) the going and following, g. *śāka-pārthivādi*. **Yātāyāta**, n. going and coming, BhP.; ebb and flow, Sāukt. **Yātōpāyāta**, n. going and coming; *ṭika*, mfn. g. *akshadyātādi*.

1. **Yātavya**, mfn. to be gone or marched (n. impers.), MBh.; Hariv. (*vyāyā*, ind. for departure, Kām.; -*tā*, f. the necessity for setting out on a journey, ib.); to be marched against, to be attacked or assailed, Mālav.

2. **Yātavya**, mī(ā)n. (fr. *yāti*) serviceable against witchcraft or against Rākṣhasas, MaitrS.; Kāth. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 4, 121).

Yāti. See *āham-yāti*.

Yātika, m. a traveller, L. (prob. w. r. for *yātrika*).

Yātā, m. nne who goes, a traveller, L.; 'going against, attack (?)', sorcery, witchcraft, RV.; AV.; Kāth.; ŚBr.; a kind of evil spirit, fiend, demon, RV.; AV.; Kaus.; wind, L.; time, L.; n. = *yakshas*, L. — **ghana**, n. 'destroying Yātus', bellium, L. — **cātana**, mfn. driving away Yātus, AV. — **jambhana**, mfn. devouring Yātus, ib. — **jā**, mfn. incited or possessed by Yātus, RV. — **dhāna**, m. = *yānti*, a kind of evil spirit or demon (f, f.), RV. &c. &c.; — **kshāyana**, mfn. destroying Yātus, AV.; — **prēshita** (*dhāna*), mfn. hurled by Yātus, ŚBr. — **māt** or **māvat**, mfn. practising witchcraft or sorcery, injurious, malignant, RV. — **vid**, mfn. skillful in sorcery, ŚBr. — **hān**, mfn. destroying witchcraft, AV.

1. **Yātrī**, mfn. going, travelling, marching, being on a journey, RV.; going for, seeking, ib.; (ifc.) going to or in, riding on, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. a charioteer (?), RV. i, 70, 11; (*yātrī*), an avenger (?), RV. i, 32, 14 (= *hantrī*, Sāy.)

Yātrika, w. r. for *yātrika*.

Yātrā, f. going, setting off, journey, march, expedition, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with *prāyāntiki* or *aurdhvadehiki* = death; *yātrām* *yā* or *dā*, to undertake an expedition, take the field; *yātrām* *yā* *prich*, to wish luck, Divyāv.); going on a pilgrimage (cf. *gaṅgā*- and *tirtha-yā*); a festive train, procession, Kathās.; Rājat.; Hit. (cf. *deva-yā*); a feast, festival (= *utsava*), Bālar.; support of life, livelihood, maintenance, Mn.; MBh. &c.; intercourse (with *laukiki*, worldly intercourse = *jagad-yā*), Mn. xi, 184; way, means, expedient, L.; passing away time, W.; practice, usage, custom, W.; N. of a partic. kind of astronomical wk. (cf. *yoga-yā*); of a sort of dramatic entertainment (popular in Bengal), W. — **kara**, mfn. supporting life, subsisting, Car. — **karaṇa**, n. the setting forth on a journey or march, W. — **kāra**, m. the author of an astrological Yātrā, VarBṛS. — **gamaṇa**, n. the going on a journey or expedition, R. — **prakarāṇa**, n. (and *-ṭikā*, f.), **prabandha**, m. N. of wks. — **prasaṅga**, m. engaging in or performing a pilgrimage, W. — **phala**, n. the fruit of an expedition, success of a campaign, MW. — **maṅgala**, n. N. of wk. — **mahōtsava**, m. a great festive procession, Rājat.; Pāṇic. — **rtham** (*trār*), ind. for the sake of marching, MW. — **śiromapi**, m. N. of wk. — **śrāddha**, n. a Śrāddha performed before setting out on a journey, VP. **Yātrōtsava**, m. a festive procession, Kathās.; Hit.

Yātrika, mfn. relating to a march or campaign &c., Mn. vii, 184; relating to the support of life, requisite for subsistence, ib. vi, 27; customary, usual, W.; m. a traveller, pilgrim, ib.; n. a march, expedition, campaign, MBh.; provisions for a march, supplies &c., MW.; N. of a partic. class of astrological wks. (cf. *yātrā*).

Yātrin, mfn. being on a march or in a procession, Kām.

Yātha. See *dirgha-yāthā*.

Yāna, mfn. leading, conducting (said of a road; 'to', gen. or adv. in *trāḍ*), RV.; (*yāni*), f. a path, course, TS.; MaitrS.; Kāth. (cf. g. *gaurādi*); n. (ifc. f. ā) a journey, travel; going, moving, riding, marching &c. to (loc. or comp.) or upon (instr. or comp.) or against (acc. with *prati*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a vehicle of any kind, carriage, waggon, vessel, ship, litter, palanquin, RV. &c. &c.; (with Buddhists) the vehicle or method of arriving at knowledge, the means of release from repeated hirths (there are either 3 systems, the *Śrāvaka-yāna*, the *Pratyeka-buddha-yā* or *Pratyeka-yā*, and the *Mahā-yā*; or more generally only 2, the *Mahā-yāna* or 'Great method' and the *Hina-yā* or 'Lesser method'; sometimes there is only 'One Vehicle', the *Ekā-yāna*, or 'one way to beatitude'), SaddhP.; Dharmas. 2 (cf. MW. 159 &c.) — **kara**, m. 'carriage maker,' a wheelwright, carpenter, VarBṛS. — **ga**, mfn. riding in a carriage, Mu. iv, 120. — **pātra**, n. 'vessel for going,' a ship, boat, Hariv.; Kathās.; Pāṇic. — **pātraka**, n. (MW.), **pātrika**, f. (Kathās.) a small vessel, boat. — **bhaṇḍa**, m. 'fracture of a vessel,' shipwreck, Ratnāv. — **mukha**, n. the fore part of a waggon or chariot, L. — **yātrā**, f. 'going in a vessel,' a sea-voyage, Divyāv. (printed *pātra*). — **yāna**, n. riding on horseback or going in a carriage, Car. — **vāt**, mfn. having a carriage or travelling in a carriage, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **śayāsanaśāna**, n. sg. carriage and bed and seat and food, Mn. vii, 220. — **śālā**, f. a coach house, cart shed, R. — **svāmīn**, m. the owner of a vehicle, Mn. viii, 290. **Yānāsana**, n. du. marching and sitting quiet, ib. vii, 162. **Yānāstarāṇa**, n. a carriage-cushion, Mṛicch.

Yānaka, n. a vehicle, carriage, BhP.

Yānti *yānti*, P. *-karoti*, to make one's self familiar with, L.

Yāpa (fr. Caus.), see *kāla-yāpa*. **Yāpa**, mfn. causing to go or come, bringing, bestowing, BhP. **Yāpana**, mfn. causing to go or pass away, bringing to an end, BhP.; mitigating, alleviating, curing (as an injection), Car.; prolonging or supporting life, MBh.; m. (with *saṃgha*) N. of a partic. Jaina sect, Bhadrak. n. and (ā), f. causing to go, driving away, L.; causing time to pass away, delay, procrastination, Kām.; Kāv.; cure, alleviation (of a malady), Car.; maintenance, support, MBh.; exercise, practice, MBh.

Yāpaniya, mfn. = *yāpya*, L.; m. a partic. Jaina sect (cf. *pana*), L.; *-tara*, n. better state, Divyāv. **Yāniyaka**, mfn. = *yāpya*, L. **Yāpitavya**, mfn. trifling, unimportant, Pat. **Yāpita**, mfn. causing to go or to attain (acc.), VarBṛS.; removed, cured (as a dis-

case), Suśr. **Yāpya**, mfn. to be caused to go, to be expelled or discharged (as a witness), Gaut.; to be removed or cured (as a disease), Suśr. (-*tva*, n.); trifling, unimportant, VarBṛS.; mean, base (as an action), Gaut.; m. the father's elder brother, Gal.; -*yāna*, n. a palanquin, litter, L.

1. **Yāma**, m. (for 2. see below, for 3. see p. 851, col. 3) motion, course, going, progress, RV.; AV.; Br.; a road, way, path, ib.; a carriage, chariot, RV.; (ifc. f. ā) a night-watch, period or watch of 3 hours, the 8th part of a day, Mn.; MBh. &c.; pl. N. of a partic. class of gods, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (*yāma-syārkaḥ*, w. r. for *yam*, q. v.); (f.) f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (wife of Dharmā or Manu; sometimes written *yāmi*), Hariv.; Pur.; of an Apsaras, Hariv. — **kareṇukā**, f. a female elephant standing ready at a certain place and at appointed hours, Kād. — **kuñjara**, n. a male elephant standing ready &c. (see prec.), ib. — **kośa**, m. a carriage-box, RV. iii, 30, 15 (Sāy. 'mfn. obstructing the way'). — **ghoṣa**, m. 'proclaiming the watches,' a cock, L.; (also ā, f.) a metal plate on which the night-watches or hours are struck, a drum or gong used for a similar purpose, L. — **ceṭi**, f. a female servant on guard or watch, Car. — **tūrya**, n. (Ragh.). — **duṇḍubhi**, m. (R.) a kind of drum or clock on which the night-watches are struck. — **nāḍin**, m. 'proclaiming the watches,' a cock, BhPr. (v. l.) — **nāli**, f. = *tūrya*, L. — **nomi**, m. N. of Indra, L. — **bhadra**, m. a kind of pavilion, Vāstuv. — **mātra**, n. a mere watch, only three hours, MW. — **yama**, m. a regular or stated occupation for every hour, BhP. — **vaṭi**, f. 'possessing watches,' night, Kād. (cf. *yāmini*). — **vṛtti**, f. the being on watch, standing on guard, Kām. — **stamṇerama**, m. = *kuñjara*, Kād. **Yāmavasthita**, mfn. standing ready at a certain place and at stated hours, Kād.; Hcar.

2. **Yāma**, in comp. for 2. *yāman*. — **śruta** (*yāma*-), mfn. renowned for going or speed, RV. (others 'heard while going along'). — **hū**, mfn. one who allows himself to be invoked by devout approach or prayers, RV. (others 'invoked during the sacrifice'). — **hūti** (*yāma*-), f. invocation for assistance, cry for help, ib. (others 'invocation during the sacrifice').

1. **Yāmaka** (for 2. see p. 851, col. 3), in comp. = 1. *yāma*. — **kareṇukā**, f., — **kuñjara**, m. = *yāma-ka* and *yāma-ka*, Kād.

1. **Yāman**, n. (for 2. see p. 851, col. 3) going, coming, motion, course, flight, RV.; march, expedition, ib.; approaching the gods, invocation, prayer, sacrifice &c., ib.; AV.; TS. (loc. *yāman* sometimes = this time or turn).

1. **Yāmi** (for 2. see p. 851, col. 3) = *yāmi*; see under 1. *yāma*.

Yāmika, mfn. being on watch or guard; m. (also with *puruṣa*) a night-watcher, watchman, Kād.; Naish.; Kathās.; (ā, f.) = *yāmini*, night, L. — **tā**, f. the state or office of a watchman, Vcar. — **bhaṭa**, m. a night-watcher, watchman, L. — **sthita**, mfn. = *yāmavasthita*, Kād.

Yāminaya, Nom. (fr. next), P. *yati*, to appear like night, Kpr.

Yāmini, f. (fr. 1. *yāma*) 'consisting of watches,' night, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a daughter of Pralāda, Kathās.; of the wife of Tārkaṣa (mother of Śalabha), BhP. — **dayita** (Vcar.), — **nātha** (Viddh.), — **pati** (BhP.), m. 'the beloved or the husband of night,' the moon. — **yūrṇa-tīlakā**, f. assumed N. of a princess, Caurap. — **prīyatama** or **-ramana**, m. 'lover of night,' the moon, Vcar. — **vīrahin**, mfn. separated by night; in (with *vihaga*) the bird Cakravāka, Kir. — **śa** (*nīṣa*), m. = *pati*, Dharmś.

Yāmira, m. the moon, L.; (ā, f.) night, L.

1. **Yāmeya**, m. (for 2. see p. 851, col. 3) metron. fr. 1. *yāmi*, BhP.

Yāmyā, f. night, L. (cf. under *yāmya*, p. 851, col. 3).

Yāyāvarā, mfn. (fr. Intens.) going about, having no fixed or permanent abode, TS. &c. &c.; m. a vagrant mendicant, saint, Bhaṭṭ; a Brāhmaṇa who has preserved his household-fire (?), W.; 'wandering at large,' a horse selected for a horse-sacrifice, L.; pl. (also with *ganāḥ*) N. of a family of Brāhmaṇas (to which Jarat-kāru belongs), MBh. (sg. = *jarat-kāru*, L.); n. the life of a vagrant mendicant, BhP.

Yājñin, mfn. (mostly ifc.) going, moving, riding, driving, flying, travelling, marching, taking the field, going to war (also applied to planets opposed to each other in the *graha-yuddha*, q. v.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

1. **Yāvan**, m. (for 2. see p. 852, col. 3) a rider

horseman, invader, aggressor, foe, R.; (ifc.) going, driving, riding (cf. *akṣhya*-, *agra*-, *eka-yā* &c.).

Yiyāśā, f. (fr. Desid.) desire of going, HPariś. 'su', nfn. wishing to go or move or ride or drive or fly &c.; intending to set off or depart, desirous of marching or taking the field (with dat. or acc. with or without *prati*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

या 3. *yā*, f. of 3. *ya*, q. v.

याकुल्ययक्रुतिका, mfn. (fr. *yakṛit*), Pāp. vii, 3, 51, Sch.

यक्रुल्लोमा, mfn. (fr. *yakṛil-loma*), g. *palady-ādi*.

याक्षयकक्षा, mf(ī)n. (fr. *yakṣha*) belonging or peculiar to the Yakṣas, Sāmkhya, Sch.

याग *yāga*, m. (√ 1. *yaj*) an offering, oblation, sacrifice; any ceremony in which offerings or oblations are presented, Yājñ.; Ragh.; Rājat. &c.; presentation, grant, bestowal, Hcat. — **kapṭaka**, m. 'sacrifice-thorn,' a bad sacrificer (who does not know the god, metre, glossarial explanation, Brāhmaṇa, Rishi, Kṛit and Taddhita affixes of the Vedic verses), L. — **karman**, n. a sacrificial rite or ceremony, Mārkaṇ. — **kāla**, m. time of sacrifice, Jyot. — **maṇḍapa**, m. n. 'hall for sacrifices,' a temple, Cat. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of sacrifices, L. — **sampradāna**, n. N. of Jayanta (son of Indra), L. — **sampradāna**, n. the recipient of a sacrifice, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 2, 24. — **sūtra**, n. the sacrificial cord, sacred thread, Up. (cf. *yajña-sūtra*).

याच *yāc*, cl. I. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxi, 3)

yācati, 'te' (usually Ā. in sense of 'asking for one's self'; pf. *yayāca*, Gr., *yayāce*, Br. &c.; aor. *ayācit*, 'cishṭa', Subj. *yācishat*, 'śhāmahe', RV.; Prec. *yācyāt*, Gr.; fut. *yācīta*, ib.; *yācishyati*, 'te', Br. &c.; inf. *yācitum*, AV. &c.; ind. p. *yācitvā*, -*yācyā*, Br. &c.), to ask, beg, solicit, entreat, require, implore (with double acc.; or with abl., rarely gen. of pers.; the thing asked may also be in acc. with *prati*, or in dat., or ibc. with *arthe* or *artham*), RV. &c. &c.; (with *pūnar*) to ask anything back, TBṛ.; (with *kanyām*) to be a suitor for a girl, to ask a girl in marriage from (abl., rarely acc.) or for (*kṛite* or *arthe*; also with *vivāhārtham*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to offer or tender anything (acc.) to (dat.), AV.; to promise (?), ib.: Pass. *yācyate*, to be asked ('for,' acc.; rarely of things), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *yācyati* ('te', AV.; aor. *ayācyāt*, Pāp. vii, 4, 2), to cause to ask or woo, MBh.; to request anything (acc.) for (*arthe*), Pañcat.: Desid. *yiyācishate*, Pāp. vi, 1, 8, Vārt. 3, Pat.: Intens. *yācyate*, *yācyāti*, Gr.

Yācaka, m. a petitioner, asker, beggar, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (f.) f. a female beggar, MBh. — **vṛtti**, f. the occupation or profession of a beggar, MW.

Yācana, n. begging, soliciting, asking (also in marriage), ŚārngP. Sāh.; Vet.; (ā, f.) asking, soliciting, request, petition, entreaty for or solicitation of (comp.), R.; Kālid. &c. ('*nām* √ *kṛi*, to fulfil a request'). — **naka**, m. an asker, petitioner, beggar, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv. — **aiya**, mfn. to be asked, to be desired or requested (n. also impers.), MBh.; Pañcat.

Yāci or **Yācika**, f. a petition, request, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 3, 110.

Yācita, mfn. asked, begged (borrowed), Mn.; MBh. &c.; solicited or asked for (anything, acc.), entreated, importuned, ib.; asked in marriage, Vet.; required, requisite, necessary, MW.; n. alms obtained by begging, L. — **taka**, mfn. borrowed, Naish.; n. anything borrowed, Yājñ., Sch. — **tavya**, mfn. to be asked, MBh.; to be asked for (a girl, acc.) by (instr.), Kum.

Yācitṛi, m. an asker, petitioner, Gobh.; R.; a suitor, wooer, Kum.

Yācin, mfn. (ifc.) asking, requesting, Nir.

Yācishṭu, mfn. habitually asking or begging, importuning, an importunate person, MBh.; BhP.; -*tā*, f. the habit of soliciting favours, Mn. xii, 33.

Yācā, f. begging, asking for (comp.), asking alms, mendicancy, any petition or request, prayer, entreaty, TS. &c. &c. (*yācīṇam* √ *kṛi*, to fulfil a request); the being a suitor, making an offer of marriage, Kathās. — **jivana**, n. subsisting by begging or mendicancy, Hit. — **prāpta**, mfn. obtained by begging or asking, L. — **bhāṅga**, m. failure of a request, useless request, Bhartṛ. — **vacas**, n. pl. words used in begging or entreating, Śāntiś.

Yācūyā, m. (AV.), **yācūyā**, f. (ŚBr.) = *yācū*, asking, begging, request.

Yācya, mfn. to be asked (esp. for alms), Mn. viii, 181 &c.; to be wooed (-*tā*, f.), MBh.; to be required, ib., Hariv.; n. asking, making a request, MBh.

याचश्च यāc-chreshṭha. See under 2. *yāt*.

याज् यāj, m. (√ 1. *yaj*; nom. *yā*) a sacrificer, BhP. (cf. *hayamedha-yāj*).

Yāja, m. a sacrificer (in *ati-yājā*), RV.; m. a sacrifice (cf. *upāñṣu*-, *ritu-yā* &c.); boiled rice or any food, L.; N. of a Brahmarshi, MBh.

Yājaka, m. (fr. Caus.) a sacrificer, (ifc.) one who offers sacrifices or oblations for or to (cf. *grāma*-, *nakṣatra-yā*), Mn.; MBh. &c. (-*tva*, n.); a royal elephant (also -*gajā*, L.); an elephant in rut, L.

Yājana, n. (fr. Caus.) sacrificing for others, the act of performing a sacrifice for (gen. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c. — **prati-graha**, m. du. the performance of sacrifices for others and the acceptance of gifts (as the two privileges of Brāhmaṇas), Viṣṇu.

Yājaniya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be made or allowed to sacrifice, to be assisted at a sacrifice, Kull. on Mn. ix, 238.

Yājāmāna, n. (fr. *yajamāna*) the part of a sacrificial ceremony performed by its institutor, ŚR.

Yājāmānika, mfn. belonging or relating to the institutor of a sacrifice, Sāmk. on BrĀrUp.

Yājayitṛi, m. (fr. Caus.) the officiating priest at a sacrifice, Cat.

Yājī, f. a sacrifice, Pāp. iii, 3, 110, Sch.; m. = *yajhṛi*, a sacrificer, Up. iv, 124.

Yājīkā, f. a sacrifice, oblation, Pāp. iii, 3, 110, Sch.

Yājīn, mfn. (mostly ifc.) worshipping, sacrificing, a sacrificer, TS. &c. &c.

Yājuka. See *ishṭi-yājuka*.

Yājū, mfn. (fr. *yajña*, of which it is also the Vṛddhi form in comp.) relating or belonging to sacrifice, Nir. — **turā**, m. (fr. *yajña-tura*) patr. of Rishabha, ŚBr.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **datta**, mfn. (fr. *yajña-dattu*), Pāp. i, 1, 73, Vārt. 5, Pat.; *Utaka*, mfn., g. *arihaṇḍi*; *ṭti*, m. patr., Pāp. iv, 1, 157, Sch. (f. *ityā*, Pat.) — **deva**, m. (prob.) w. r. for *yājñika-deva*. — **pata**, mfn. (fr. *yajña-pati*), g. *asvapaty-ādi*. — **valka**, mfn. composed by or derived from Yājñavalkya, Pāp. iv, 2, 111. — **valkiya**, mfn. id. n. (scil. *dharmā-śāstra*) the code of Y.; -*kāṇḍa*, m. or n. N. of chs. 3 and 4 of the BrĀrUp. in the Kāṇva-śākhā; -*dharmā-śāstra-nibandha*, m. N. of wk. — **valkyā**, m. (*yā*, fr. *yajñavalka*) N. of an ancient sage (frequently quoted as an authority in the ŚBr.; the first reputed teacher of the Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā or White Yajur-veda, revealed to him by the Sun; he is also the supposed author of a celebrated code of laws, which is only second in importance to that of Manu, and with its well-known commentary, the Mitāksharā, is the leading authority of the Mithilā school; cf. IW. 291), ŚBr. &c. &c.; pl. the family of Y., Hariv.; mfn. relating to or derived by Y.; n. N. of an Upanishad; -*gītā*, f., -*īkā*, f., -*dharmā-śāstra*, n., -*mahimavarnana*, n., -*yoga*, m., -*śikṣā*, f., -*smṛiti*, f.; *kyōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. — **sona**, m. (fr. *yajña-sona*) patr. of Sīkhaṇḍin, KaushBr. (also *ni*, MBh.); (f.) f. patr. of Draupadī, MBh.

Yājñāyāni, m. a patr. fr. *yajña*, g. *tikādi*.

Yājñīkā, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to sacrifice, sacrificial, ŚR.; R.; BhP.; m. a sacrificer, one versed in s'al ritual, ŚBr. &c. &c. (cf. g. *ukthādi*; = *yājaka* or *yajña-kartṛi*, L.); N. of various plants used at a s' (a species of Kuśa-grass, barley, Ficus Religiosa, Butea Frondosa &c.), L. — **kitava**, m. (prob.) one who wishes to perform a s' for persons not worthy of it (*ayājya-yājana-trishvā-parah*), Kāś. on Pāp. ii, 1, 53. — **deva**, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on KātyŚr. &c. (he is also named *deva-yājñika* or *tri-deva* or *deva*), Cat. — **nātha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **paddhati**, f., -**vallabhā**, f., -**sarvasva**, n. N. of wks. **Yājñīkānanta**, m. N. of an author (also called *ananta-yājñika*), Cat. **Yājñīkāśraya**, m. 'refuge of sacrificers,' N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcat. **Yājñīkāśva**, m. the horse given to the sacrificer, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2, 65. **Yājñīky-upanishad**, f. N. of ch. x of TĀr. (also called *nārāyaṇīyop*).

Yājñīkyā, n. sacrificial or ritualistic rules, Kāś. on Pāp. ii, 3, 36 (*kyāka*, n. a bad Yājñīkyā, Pat.).

Yājñīya, mfn. belonging to or suitable for a sacrifice, MBh.; BhP.; m. one skilled in the performance of sacrifice or ritual, Hariv. (v. l. for *yājñīka*).

Yājñīya, mfn. = prec. mfn., Sāmk. — **mantra**, m. N. of a partic. sacred text; -*ṭikā*, f. N. of Comm. on it.

Yājya, mfn. to be made or allowed to sacrifice, one on whose behalf a sacrifice is performed, AitBr. &c. &c.; to be sacrificed, sacrificial (see *a-yājya*); m. a sacrificer, the master or institutor of a sacrifice (*-tā*, f., *-tva*, n.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*ā*), f. (scil. *ric*) sacrificial text or verse, the words of consecration used at a sacrifice, VS.; ŚrS.

Yājya-vat, mfn. having the Yājya or consecrating text, ŚBr.

Yājya-vat, ind. like the Yājya or consecrating text, ŚākhŚr.

Yājvana, m. (fr. *yajvan*) the son of a sacrificer, Vop.

याजुर्वेदिक *yājurvedika* or *°vaidika*, mfn. belonging or relating to the Yajur-veda, KātyŚr., Sch.

Yājusha, mfn. relating to the Yajus or Yajur-veda, TBr.; m. an observer of religious ceremonies as prescribed in the Yajur-veda, MW.; a partridge (cf. *taittirīya-samhitā*), L.

Yājushmata, mf(ī)n. (fr. *yajush-mat*); only (*ī*), f. (with *ishṭakā*) N. of a kind of brick used for the sacrificial altar, Śamk. on BrĀrUp.

याज्ञ *yājña*, *yājñika*, *yājya*. See above.

यात् 2. *yāt*, ind. (obs. abl. of 3. *ya*, cf. *tāt*; for 1. *yāt* see p. 849, col. 2) inasmuch as, so far as, as long as, since, RV.; AV. [Cf. Gk. *ōs*.]

Yāc-chreshthā, mf(ī)n. (*yāt + śr*) the best possible, RV. iii, 53, 21 (cf. *yāvac-chr*°).

Yād-rādhya, ind. (prob.) as far or as well or as quickly as possible, RV. ii, 38, 8.

यात् 3. *yāt* (√2. *yat*). See *riṇa-yāt*.

यात *yāta* &c. See p. 849, col. 2.

यातजतीय *yā-ta-ūtiya*, u. the hymn RV. vi, 25 (beginning with *yā ta ūti*), ŚākhŚr.

यातन *yātana*, n. (√2. *yat*) requital, retaliation, return (with *vairasya*, revenge, vengeance), MBh.; (*ā*), f., see next.

Yātana, f. id. (*°nām + dā*, to make requital, revenge; *vaira-y*°, vengeance; cf. above), MBh.; Hariv.; Pañcat.; acute pain, torment, agony, (esp.) punishment inflicted by Yama, the pains of hell (in BhP. personified as the daughter of *Bhaya* and *Mṛityu*, Fear and Death), Mn.; MBh. &c. — **griha**, m. torture-chamber, Pañcar. — **°rthiya** (*°nār*), mfn. destined to suffer or susceptible of the torments of hell, Mn. xii, 16.

Yātayā-jana, mfn. (fr. *yātaya*, pr. p. of Caus. of √2. *yāt*, and *jana*) 'bringing or arraying men together' or 'impelling men to exertion' (esp. said of Mitra, Varuṇa, and Aryaman), RV.

Yātya, m. (fr. Caus. of √2. *yāt*) 'to be tormented,' an inhabitant of hell, L.

यातयाम *yāta-yāma*, °man. See p. 849, col. 2.

यातलराय *yātalarāya*, m. N. of a king, Cat.

यातव्य 1. 2. *yātavya*. See p. 849, col. 2.

यातसुच *yātasruca*, n. (fr. *yata-sruc*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

यातानप्रस्थ *yātānaprastha*, °thaka, w. r. for *pāṭ*, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 26.

यातु *yātu* &c. See p. 849, col. 2.

यातृ 2. *yātri*, f. (acc. *yātaram*, nom. acc. du. °rau, nom. pl. °ras, Vop.; for 1. *yātri* see p. 849, col. 2) a husband's brother's wife, Sāh. [Cf. Gk. *elvánp*; Lat. *janiitricēs*; Lit. *jentē*; Slav. *jetry*.] **Yātā-nanāndri**, m. du. a husband's brother's wife and a husband's sister, Pāp. vi, 3, 25, Sch.

यातृनिक *yātṛnika*, m. pl. (fr. *yatna*) 'making effort,' N. of a Buddhist school, Buddh.

यात्रा *yātrā*, *yātrika* &c. See p. 849, col. 3.

यात्सत्र *yāt-sattra*. See p. 849, col. 2.

याथ *yātha*. See *dirgha-yāthā*.

याथा *yāthā*, Vṛiddhi form of *yathā*, in comp. — **kathāca**, n. (fr. *yathā kathā ca*) the happening under any circumstances, Pāp. v, 1, 98. — **kāmi**, f. (ŚrS.), **-kāmya**, n. (ib.; Śamk.; fr. *yathā-kāma*) the acting according to will or desire, arbitrary. — **tathya**, n. (fr. *yathā-tathani*) a real state or condition, propriety, truth, MBh.; R. &c. (am or *ena*, ind. according to truth, in reality);

-tās, ind. from the truth, truly, really, VS. — **°tmya**, n. (fr. *yathātman*) real nature or essence, Hariv.; Ragh.; BhP. — **°rthika**, mfn. (fr. and) = *yathārtha*, W. — **°rthya**, n. (fr. id.) conformity with truth, the true or real meaning, Kum.; Sāh.; application, use, accomplishment, attainment of an object, W. — **samstarika**, mfn. (fr. *yathā-samstarā*) letting a covering lie according (to its original position), Buddh.

याद् *yād* (only pr. p. *ā. yādamāna*), to be closely united or connected with (instr.), meet in (loc.), RV. (The meaning of this root, as well as its connection with the following words, is very doubtful.)

Yāda, in comp. for *yādas*. — **īśa**, m. 'lord of marine animals,' the sea, L.

Yādah, in comp. for *yādas*. — **pati**, m. = *yāda-īśa*, L.; N. of Varuṇa, L.

Yādas, n. 'close union (?)', voluptuousness, VS.; TBr.; any large aquatic animal, sea monster, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*°sām nāthah*, 'lord of aq° an', N. of Varuṇa, L.; *°sām prabhuh*, id., Rājāt.; *°sām patiḥ*, id. or 'the sea', L.); water, Naigh. i, 12; semen, Nir., Sch.; a river, Siddh. — **pati**, m. = *yādasām pati*, L.

Yādū, m. water, Naigh. i, 12.

Yādura, mf(ī)n. embracing voluptuously (with copious effusion), RV. i, 126, 6 (Sāy. *yādurī = bahurito-yuktā*).

Yādo, in comp. for *yādas*. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of sea animals,' N. of Varuṇa, Ragh.; the sea, L. — **nivāsa**, m. 'abode of sea animals,' the sea, L.

यादव *yādava*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *yadu*) relating to or descended from Yadu, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a descendant of Y° (also pl.), ib.; N. of Kṛishṇa, L.; N. of various authors (cf. comp.), Cat.; (*ī*), f. a female descendant of Y°, MBh.; Hariv.; N. of Durgā, L.; n. a stock of cattle, L. — **kośa**, m. N. of a dictionary (= *vaijayantī*; cf. *yādava-prakāśa*). — **giri**, m. N. of a place; *-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **campū**, f. N. of an artificial poem. — **paṇḍita**, m. N. of an author (also called *yādava-vyāsa*). — **putra**, m. 'son of Y°', N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of an ascetic and author (also called *govinda-dāsa*), Cat.; of the author of the *Vaijayantī* (see *yādava-kośa*), ib.; *-svāmī*, m. N. of a poet, ib. — **rāghava-pāṇḍaviya**, n. — **rāghaviya**, n. N. of two poems. — **raja**, m. N. of a king, Inser. — **vyāsa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śārḍūla**, m. 'tiger or chief of the Y°s', N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. **Yādavācārya**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. **Yādavābhyaṇḍaya**, m. 'rise of the Y°s', N. of a history of Kṛishṇa. **Yādavendra**, m. 'lord of the Y°s', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar.; of various authors (also with *bhaṭṭa* and *purī*), Cat. **Yādavācārya**, m. 'rise of the Yādavas', N. of a drama.

Yādavaka, m. pl. the descendants of Yadu, Hariv.

Yādavi-putra, m. metron. of Yudhi-śhīra, MBh.

Yādva, mfn. belonging to the family of Yadu, RV.; m. a descendant of Yadu, ib.

यादायनि *yādāyani*, m. a patr. fr. *yad*, Pat.

यादृक् *yādriksha*, mf(ī)n. (for *yad-dṛ*°) looking or appearing like which, which like, as like (used correlatively to *tādriksha*, q. v.), Pāp. vi, 3, 90, Sch.

Yādṛig, in comp. for *yādṛiś*. — **gupa**, mfn. of whatever qualities, Mn. ix, 21.

Yādṛiś, mfn. (for *yad-dṛiś*; nom. in Veda *yādṛiś*, Pāp. vii, 1, 83; *yādṛik*, RV. v, 44, 6; loc. *yādṛiśmin*, ib. 8), which like, as like, of whatever kind or nature, RV. &c. &c.; *yādṛik kidṛik ca*, quale tale, TBr.

Yādṛiśa, mf(ī)n. = prec., ŚBr. &c. &c.; *yādṛiśa tādṛiśa* (Pañcat.) or *yādṛiśa-°* (MBh.; Kathās.), 'any one whatever,' 'anybody whatsoever.'

यादृच्छिक *yādṛicchika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *yad-ricchā*) spontaneous, accidental, unexpected, MBh.; Daś. &c.; having no particular object, acting at random, BhP.; m. an officiating priest who does as he pleases, W.

याद्राधम् *yād-rādhya*. See under 2. *yāt*.

याद्वा *yādva*. See above.

यान *yāna* &c. See p. 849, col. 3.

यान्त्रिक *yāntrika*, mfn. (fr. *yantra*) relating to instruments or to (blunt) surgical instruments, Suśr.; mechanically refined (said of sugar), ib.

याप *yāpa*, *yāpaka*, *yāpana*. See p. 849, col. 3.

यात्रा *yātrā*, f. twisted or plaited hair (= *jatā*), L.

याप्य *yāpya* &c. See p. 850, col. 1.

याम *yābha*, m. (√*yabh*) sexual intercourse, BhP. — **vat**, mfn. having sexual intercourse, Kāv. &c.

यामिस् *yābhis*, ind. (instr. pl. f. of 3. *ya*) whereby, that, in order that, RV. viii, 1, 8.

याम 3. *yāma*, m. (√*yam*; for 1. 2. *yāma* see p. 850, col. 1) cessation, end, TS.; restraint, forbearance (= *yama*, *saṃyama*), L.; (*yāmā*), mf(ī)n. (fr. *yama*, of which it is also the Vṛiddhi form in comp.) relating to or derived from or destined for Yama, Br.; Kauś.; Mn.; n. N. of various Sānians, ĀrshBr. — **dūta**, m. pl. (fr. *yama-dūta*) N. of a family, Hariv. — **nemi**, m. N. of Indra, L. — **ratha**, n. (fr. *yama-ratha*) N. of a partic. observance, Hariv. **Yāmōttara**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

2. **Yāmaka**, m. du. (for 1. see p. 850, col. 1) N. of the Nakshatra Punarvasu, L.

2. **Yāman**, n. (for 1. see p. 850, col. 1) = *ni-yamana*, TāṇḍBr., Sch.

Yāmāyana, m. (fr. *yama*) patr. of various authors of Vedic hymns (viz. of Urdhva-kṛishṇa, of Kumārā, of Damana, of Deva-śrava, of Mathita, of Śaṅkha, and of Saṅkāsuka), RANukr.

Yāmin. See *antar-yāmin* (for *yāminī* see p. 850, col. 1).

Yāmya, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to Yama, GṛSṛS., Mn.; MBh. &c.; southern, southerly (also applied to a kind of fever; *e* or *ena*, ind. in the south or to the south), TS. &c. &c.; m. the right hand (cf. *dakṣhiṇa*), Hcat.; (scil. *nara* or *purusha* or *dūta*) a servant or messenger of Yama, ShadvBr.; ŚākhGṛ.; MārṅP.; N. of Śiva or Viṣṇu, MBh.; of Agastya, L.; the sandal-tree, L.; (*ā*), f. (cf. *yāmyā* on p. 850, col. 1) the southern quarter, south, Hariv.; R.; Var. &c. (also with *dīś* or *āsā*) = n., VP.; n. (also with *rikṣha*) the Nakshatra Bharāṇi (presided over by Yama), Var.; MārṅP.; Suśr. — **tas**, ind. from the south, VarBrS. — **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **pāśa**, m. the noose or fetter of Yama, BhP. — **sattva-vat**, mfn. having the nature or character of Yama, Suśr. (v. l. *yama-s*°). **Yāmyāyana**, n. the sun's progress south of the equator, the winter solstice (= *dakṣiṇyāyana*), L. **Yāmyōttara**, mfn. southern and northern, Sūryas.; going from south to north, VarBrS.; *-vṛitta*, n. s° and n° circle, the solstitial colure, MW.; *°radyata*, mfn. extended from s° to n°, VarBrS. **Yāmyōddhātā**, n. 'growing in the south,' a species of tree, L.

यामकिनी *yāmakinī*, f. = 2. *yāmi* below.

यामल *yāmala*, n. = *yamala*, a pair, L.; N. of a class of Tantra works (of which 3 or 7 or 8 are mentioned; cf. *rudra-yāmala*), Cat. — **sāra**, m. N. of wk. **Yāmalānusāri-prasna**, m., *lāshṭakatantra*, n. N. of wks.

Yāmalāyana, mfn. (fr. *yāmala*), g. *pakṣhādī*. **Yāmalīya**, n. N. of a work or of a class of works, Cat.

यामातृ *yāmātrī*, m. = *jāmātrī*, a daughter's husband, son-in-law, L.

Yāmātrika, m. id., Vet.

यामि 2. *yāmi* (or °mī), f. (for 1. see p. 850, col. 1) = *jāmi* (Up. iv, 43, Sch.), a sister, female relation, Mn. iv, 180, 183 (v. l. *jāmi*); MārṅP.; = *kula-strī*, a woman of rank or respectability, L.

2. **Yāmeya**, m. (for 1. see p. 850, col. 1) a sister's son, nephew, L.

यामिक *yāmika*. See p. 850, col. 1.

यामित्र *yāmitra*, n. = *jāmitra*, a diameter, VarBrS.

यामिनी *yāminī*, *yāmira*. See p. 850, col. 1.

यामो *yāmi*. See under 1. *yāma*, p. 850, col. 1, and 2. *yāmi* above.

यामुन *yāmūnā*, mfn. (fr. *yamunā*) belonging or relating to the river Yamunā (commonly called Jumna), coming from it, growing in it &c., MBh.; Hariv.; R.; m. a metron., Pāp. iv, 1, 113, Sch.; N. of a mountain, MBh.; R.; of an author (also called *yāmūnācārya* and *°rya-svāmīn*), Cat.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; Var.; Pur.; n. (scil. *āñ-jana*) antimony, collyrium, AV.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **stuti-ṭikā**, f. N. of wk. **Yāmūnācārya**, 3 1 2

m., see above; -*stotra*, n. N. of wk. **Yāmunēṣṭhaka**, n. lead, L. (cf. *yavanēṣṭhā*).

यामुन्दायनि yāmundāyāni, m. patr. fr. *yamunda*, g. *tikādi*.

Yāmundāyānika or **°dāyāniya**, m. patr. fr. *yāmundāyāni* (used contemptuously), Pāp. iv, 1, 149.

याम्य yāmya &c. See p. 851, col. 3.

यायनक yāyājñika, mf(ā)n. (fr. Intens. of $\sqrt{1}$. *yaj*) constantly sacrificing, devout, ŚBr.; n. a performer of frequent sacrifices, L.

Yāyashī, f. the frequent performance of sacrifices, Pāp. i, 1, 58, Vārt. 7, Pat.

यायात yāyāta, mf(ā)n. (fr. *yayāti*) relating or belonging to Yayāti, MBh.; Hariv.; n. the history of Yayāti (N. of ch. of BhP.).

Yāyātika, m. one conversant with the history of Yayāti, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 2, 60.

यायावर yāyāvāra, yāyāin. See p. 850, col. 1.

याकौयण yārkāyana, m. (also pl.), a patr., Samskarak.

याव १. *yāva*, m. = १. *yava*, TS.

याव २. *yāva*, mf(ā)n. (fr. ३. *yava*, of which it is also the Viddhi form in comp.) relating to or consisting of or prepared from barley, KātyŚr.; m. a kind of food prepared from b^o, L.; (f), f. Andrographis Paniculata, L. - **krītika**, m. one conversant with the history of Yava-krīta, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 2, 60. - **nāla**, m. = *yava-n* (f, f. sugar extracted from Yavanāla); -**nibha** or -*śara*, m. a kind of cane or reed resembling the Yavanāla. - **śūka**, m. (fr. *yava-śūka*) a kind of alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, L.

१. **Yāvaka**, m. n. a partic. food prepared from barley, Gaut.; n. grains of b^o, MBh. (Nīlak.). - **krīlochra**, m. a kind of penance, Prāyaśc. - **vratin**, mfn. living only on the grains of barley found in cowdung, Nīlak.

Yāvoya, n. a field of barley, Gal.

याव ३. *yāva*, m. lac or the red dye prepared from the cochineal insect, Naish.

२. **Yāvaka**, m. id., Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājat.

यावत् yāvat, mf(atī)n. (fr. ३. *ya*; correlative of *tāvat*, q. v.) as great, as large, as much, as many, as often, as frequent, as far, as long, as old &c. (or how great &c. = quantus, quot or qualis), RV. &c. &c. (*yāvantāḥ kīyantaḥ*, 'as many as,' TBr.; *yāvad vā yāvad vā*, 'as much as possible,' ŚBr.; *yāvat tāvat*, 'so much as,' in alg. applied to the first unknown quantity [= x] or so much of the unknown as its co-efficient number; in this sense also expressed by the first syllable *yā*, cf. IW. 182; *iti yāvat* in Comms. 'just so much,' 'only so,' 'that is to say,' 'such is the explanation'; ind. as greatly as, as far as, as much or as many as; as often as, whenever; as long as, whilst; as soon as, the moment that, until that, till, until, RV. &c. &c. (in these senses used with either pres., Pot., fut., impf., or aor., or with the simple copula). *Yāvat* with the 1st sg. of pres., rarely of Pot., may denote an intended action and may be translated by 'meanwhile,' 'just'; *yāvad yāvad-tāvat tāvat*, 'as gradually as-so,' ŚBr.; *yāvan na*, 'while not,' 'before,' 'till,' 'if not,' 'whether not'; *na yāvat-tāvat*, 'scarcely-when,' 'no sooner-than'; *na param* or *na kevalam-yāvat*, 'not only-but even.' Sometimes *yāvat* is also used as a preposition with a prec. or following acc., or with a following abl., rarely dat., e. g. *māsam ekam yāvat*, 'during one month'; *sūryodayam yāvat*, 'until sunrise'; *śarpa-vivaraṇi yāvat*, 'up to the serpent's hole'; *yāvad* or *yāvad-ā samāpanā*, 'until the completion'; *yāvad garbhāṣya paripākāya*, 'until the maturity of the fetus.' Sometimes also with a nom. followed by *iti*, e. g. *anta iti yāvat*, 'as far as the end'; *pañca yāvad iti*, 'up to five'; or with another ind. word, e. g. *adya yāvat*, 'up to this day.' *Yāvat*, ind. as far as, as long as, Apat.; R.; BhP.; till, until (with Pot.), Lāty. (with *na*, as long as not, before, BhP.); as soon as, the moment that, Cat.; inasmuch as, Pat.; *yāvati*, ind. as long as, as far as &c., ŚBr.; TBr.; *yāvati-tāvat*, Daś. - **kapālam**, ind. according to the circumference of the cup or bowl, KātyŚr. - **kartṛi**, ind. according to the number of the persons acting or sharing in a sacrifice, KātyŚr., Comm.

-**kāmam**, ind. as long as one likes, AitBr. - **kālam**, ind. as long as anything may last, ŚāṅkhGr.; for a while, Kathās. - **krītyas** (*yāvat*-), ind. as often as, ŚBr.; Kauś. - **kratu** (*yāvat*-), mfn. having as many purposes, ŚBr. - **tarasām**, ind. according to power or ability, MaitrS.; TĀr. (*yāvat-tarasām*). - **tāvat-kalpāna**, n. the putting down of the algebraic formula = x, Bijag. - **tmūtām**, ind. as far as soaked in grease, TS. - **pramāṇa**, mfn. as great, as large, BhP. - **priya** (*yāvat*-), mfn. as dear, MaitrS. - **samsāram**, ind. as long as the world lasts, MW. - **sattvam**, ind. as far as one's ability goes, to the best of one's understanding, BhP. - **sābandhu**, ind. as far as relationship extends, inclusive of all relations, AV. - **samasta**, mfn. as many as form the whole, as far as complete, as large as anything is, MW. - **sampatnam**, ind. as long as possible, ChUp. - **samidheni**, mfn. consisting of as many Samidheni verses, KātyŚr. - **smṛiti**, ind. as many as one remembers, ib. - **svam**, ind. as much as one possesses, ib.

Yāva, in comp. for *yāvat*. - **chakti** (for -*śak*°; A.) or **°ti-tas** (Kād.), ind. according to power. - **chakya** (for -*śak*°), mfn. as far &c. as possible, ĀpŚr., Comm.; (am), ind. according to ability, Hit. - **charāva** (for -*śar*°), mfn. consisting of the requisite number of measures of corn called Śarāva, ĀśvŚr. - **charkaram** (for -*śar*°), ind. proportionately to the quantity of gravel, ĀpŚr. - **chās** (for -*śas*), ind. as many times as, in as many ways or manners as, TS.; ŚBr. - **chastram** (for -*śas*°), ind. as far as the Śāstra extends, ŚāṅkhŚr. - **chesham** (for -*śesh*°), ind. as much as is left, KātyŚr. - **chreshthā** (for -*śr*°), mfn. the best possible, AV. - **chlokam** (for -*śr*°), ind. proportionately to the number of the Ślokas, Vop.

Yāvaj, in comp. for *yāvat*. - **janma**, ind. as long as life, all one's life long, MārK. - **jīva**, ibc. (Hcat.; Cat.), or **°vām** (ŚBr.; ŚrS. &c.), **°vena** (MBh.), ind. during the whole of life, for life. - **jīvika**, mfn. life-long, lasting for life, ĀśvŚr.; ĀpŚr., Comm.; Jaim.; -*tā*, f. the lasting for life, KātyŚr., Sch.

Yāvatitha, mfn. (a kind of ordinal of *yāvat*; cf. Pāp. v, 2, 53) 'the how-manieth,' 'as manieth,' to whatever place or point, in how many soever (degrees advanced), Mn. i, 20.

Yāvad, in comp. for *yāvat*. - **aṅgīna**, mfn. having as large a member or limb, AV. - **adhya-yanam**, ind. during the recitation, Mn. ii, 241. - **antam** (BhP.) or **°tāya** (Grihyas.), ind. as far as the end, to the last. - **antya**, mfn. life-long, lasting for life, MBh. - **abhikṣham**, ind. for a moment's duration, Nir. - **amatram**, ind. corresponding to the number of the vessels, Pāp. ii, 1, 8, Sch. - **artha**, mfn. as many as necessary, corresponding to requirement, Mn.; Śiś.; BhP.; devoted to anything (loc.), as much as is nec^o, BhP.; ibc. (BhP.) or (am), ind. (Bhartṛ.), as much as may be useful, according to need. - **ahā**, n. the corresp^d day ('the how-manieth day'), ŚBr.; ŚrS. - **ādishta**, mfn. as much as related, ŚāṅkhŚr. - **ābhūta-samplavam**, ind. up to the dissolution of created things, to the end of the world, Sindhās. - **āyusham**, ind. as long as life lasts, for the whole of life, ChUp. - **āyus**, ind. id., Vikr.; Rājat.; *yuch-pramāṇa*, mfn. measured by the duration of life, lasting for life, Kām.; Hit. - **ābhūta-samplavam**, ind. w. r. for -*ābhūta*-^s above, Yājñ.; BṛNārP. - **iccham**, ind. according to desire, Car. - **ittham**, ind. as much as necessary, Bhartṛ. (v. l.) - **iṣṭakam**, ind. according to the number of bricks, KātyŚr. - **iṣṭam**, ind. = next, A. - **īpsitam**, ind. as far as agreeable, as much as desired, R. - **ukta**, mfn. as much as stated, KātyŚr.; (am), ind. ib. - **uttamam**, ind. up to the furthest limit or boundary, MBh. - **upaniśad** (?), f. N. of wk. - **supamya**, n. a mere comparison, Vajracch. - **gamam**, ind. as fast as one can go, BhP. - **grihitin**, mfn. as often as one has taken or laded out, Lāty. - **grahapam**, ind. until taking, PārGr. - **deya**, ibc. (in law) until paying a debt. - **devatā**, mfn. directed to as many divinities, ŚBr. - **deha-bhāvin**, mfn. lasting as long as the body, Sāmkhyas, Sch. - **dhavis** (for -*havis*), ind. according to the number of oblations, KātyŚr. - **dhā**, ind. as often, as many times, ŚrS. - **balam**, ind. as far as strength goes, with all one's might, TĀr., Comm. - **bhāṣhita**, mfn. as much as has been said, Śāh. - **yajus**, mfn. as far as the Yajus extends, Lāty. - **rājyam**, ind. for the whole reign, Rājat. - **vaacanam**, ind. as far as the statement goes,

Lāty. - **vigānti**, mfn. up to 20, to the 20th, R. - **vīrya-vat** (*yāvad*-), mfn. as far as possessed of power, as effective, ŚBr. - **vedam**, ind. as much as gained or obtained, Pāp. - **vyāpti**, ind. to the utmost reach or extent, Nir.

Yāvan, in comp. for *yāvat*. - **mātrā**, mf(ā)n. having which measure, of w^o size, as large, extending as far, ŚāṅkhBr.; Kum.; Heat.; moderate, insignificant, diminutive, little, ŚBr.; MBh.; Rājat.; (am), ind. as long, RV.; in some measure or degree, a little, Br.

यावन २. *yāvan* (for १. see p. 850, col. 1), in *d-yāvan*, q. v.

यावन ३. *yāvan*, in *riṇa-yāvan*, q. v.

यावन १. *yāvana*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *yavana*; for २. and ३. see p. 853, col. 1) born or produced in the land of the Yavanas, Prāyaśc.; m. olibanum, L.

यावनाल yāvanāla, yāvāśūka. See under २. *yāva*.

यावन्तिका yāvāntikā, f. See *rīti*.

यावयत् yāvayat &c. See under $\sqrt{1}$. *yū*.

यावयिष yāvayīṣi. See under $\sqrt{2}$. *yū*.

यावस yāvāsa, m. (fr. *yavasa*) a quantity or heap of grass, fodder, provisions, L.

Yāvāśika, m. a mower of grass, Lalit.

यावास yāvāsa, mfn. (fr. *yāvāsa*), g. *palā-iddi*.

याविहोत्र yāvi-hotrā, n. a partic. sacrifice, ŚBr.

याव्य yāvya. See p. 853, col. 1.

याशु yāśu, n. embracing, embrace, sexual union (or effusion), RV. i, 126, 6 (Say.)

याशोधरेय yāśodhareya, m. (fr. *yāśo-dhara*) metron. of Rāhula, L.

याशोभद्र yāśobhadra, m. (fr. *yāśo-bhadra*) N. of the fourth day of the civil month, L.

याष्टि yāṣṭi, f. (fr. Caus. of $\sqrt{1}$. *yaj*) assistance at a sacrifice, Pāp. i, 1, 58, Vārt. 7, Pat.

याष्टीक yāṣṭhika, mf(ā)n. (fr. *yāṣṭi*) armed with a stick or club, Rājat. (cf. Pāp. iv, 4, 59; iv, 1, 15, Pat.)

यास् १. *yās* = *yas* (only in *awayāsisisṭhām*), Kāth.

२. *Yās*, mfn. See *a-yās*.

यास yāsa, m. = *yavāsa*, Alhagi Maurorum, L. (-*śarkarā*, f. = *yavāsa-s*, Car.); (ā), f. Turdus Salica, L.

Yāsaka, m. Alhagi Maurorum, L.

यास्क yāskā, m. (fr. *yaska*) patr. of the author of the Nirukta (or commentary on the difficult Vedic words contained in the lists called Nighaṇṭus; he is supposed to have lived before Pāṇini; cf. IW. 156 &c.). ŚBr.; RPrat.; MBh.; pl. the pupils of Yaska, Pāp. ii, 4, 63, Sch.; (f), f. (and pl. *yāskyā*), ib. - **nirukta**, n. Yaska's Nirukta, Cat.

Yāskiyani, m. patr. fr. Yaska, Pāp. iv, 1, 91, Sch.

Yāskiyāniya or **°Yiya**, m. pl. the pupils of Yāskiyani, ib.

यिच yittha, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

यियक्षत् yiyakṣat. See p. 840, col. 3.

यियप्सु yiyapsu. See p. 845, col. 2.

यियविषु yiyaviṣhu. See p. 853, col. 1.

यियासा yiyāsā, °su. See p. 850, col. 2.

यु १. *yū* (cf. \sqrt{yuch}) cl. ३. P. *yuyoti* (Impv.

२. sg. *yuyodhi*, RV.; *yuyudhi*, Pāp. iii, 4, 88, Sch.; २. du. *yuyotam* or *yuyulām*, RV.; २. pl. *yuyōta* or *°tana*, ib.; A. Subj. २. sg. *yuyothās*, ib.; A. impf. ३. pl. *yuyvanta*, AV.; aor. P. *yauṣ*, *ayaushit*; Subj. *yoshati*, *yoshat*, RV.; *yūshat*, AV.; *yūyāt*, *yūyātām*, Br.; *yūyot*, RV.; *yāvōis*, ib.; A. *yoshthās*, Br.; *yavanta*, RV.; Pass. *dyāvōi*, ib.; inf. *yōtave*, *°tave*, *°tas*, ib.; -*yāvām*, AV.), to separate, to keep or drive away, ward off (acc.), exclude or protect from (abl.), RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; to keep aloof, to be or remain separated from (abl.), RV.; AV.;

ŚāṅkhŚr.: Caus. *yāvāyati* or *yāvāyati*, to cause to separate or remove or keep off &c., RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.: Intens. *yōyavāti* (impf. *dyōyavāt*; p. *yōyavā*), to retreat back, recede, RV.; to be rent, gape asunder, ib.; to keep off from (abl.), MaitrS.

2. **Yāvāna**, n. (fr. Caus.; for 1. see p. 852, col. 3; for 3. below) keeping off, removing, Nir.; Say.

Yāvayat, mfn. (fr. Caus.) warding off, protecting (see comp.) — **sakhā**, m. a protecting friend or companion, RV.

Yāvayād-dveshas, mfn. (cf. prec.) driving away enemies, ib.

1. **Yāt**, mfn. (for √2. *yut* see s.v.) keeping off, in *dvesho-yūt*, q. v.

1. **Yanta**, mfn. (for 2. see below) kept off, removed (see comp.); separate (— *prithak*), L. — **dveshas** (*yūt-d*), mfn. delivered from enemies, RV.

1. **Yutaka**, n. = *yantaka* (q. v.), L.

Yāyavi or **Yāyuvī**, mfn. setting aside, removing, RV.

यु 2. *yu* (cf. √*yuj*), cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 23) *yauti* (Ved. also *Ā. yutē* and cl. 6. *yuvāti*, °*te*; accord. to Dhātup. xxxi, 9 also cl. 9. *yunāti*, *yunite*; pf. *yuyāva*, 2. sg. *yuyavitha*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 126, Sch.; *yuyuvē*, RV.; aor. *-yāvishatam* (?), ib.; *ayavishā*, Gr.; Prec. *yīyāv*, ib.; fut. *yuvilā*, ŚBr.; *yavilā*, *yavishyati*, °*te*, Gr.; ind. p. *yutvā*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 11, Sch.; *-yūya*, RV.; *-yutya*, GrŚS.), to unite, attach, harness, yoke, bind, fasten, RV.; to draw towards one's self, take hold or gain possession of, hold fast, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; to push on towards (acc.), AV.; to confer or bestow upon (dat.), procure, RV.; (*yauti*), to worship, honour, Naigh. iii, 14; Pass. *yūyate* (aor. *yāvī*), Gr.: Caus. *yāvayati* (aor. *ayīyavat*), ib.: Desid. of Caus. *yīyāvishati*, ib.: Desid. *yīyūshati* (RV.), *yīyavishati* (Gr.), to wish to unite or hold fast: Intens. *yōyūyate*, *yōyoti*, *yōyavīti* &c. (see *ā*, *ni*-*yu*).

3. **Yāvāna**, n. (fr. Caus.) uniting, joining, mixing (see *a-yō*).

Yāvayitri, mf(tri) n. procuring, bestowing, Śāy.

Yāvya, mfn. to be joined or mixed &c., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 126; = *yāpya*, unimportant, insignificant, L.

Yīyavishā, f. (fr. Desid.) the wish to mix or blend, W. °*shā*, mfn. wishing to mix or fill or cover with (instr.), Bhāṭṭ.

2. **Yanta**, mfn. (for 1. see above) attached, fastened (ifc.), Bhāṭṭ.; added, Sūryas.; united, combined, joined or connected or provided or filled or covered with, accompanied by, possessed of (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) standing in conjunction with, VarBṣ.; made or consisting of, R.; (with instr.) occupied in, performing (sacrifices), L.; (ifc.) connected with, concerning, R.; BhP.; n. a partic. measure of length (= 4 Hastas), L.

2. **Yutaka**, mfn. (for 1. see above) joined, connected, L.; n. (only L.) a pair; a sort of cloth or dress; the edge of a cloth or dress; the edge of a winnowing basket; doubt or an asylum (*samīaya* or *samītraya*); friendship or forming friendship.

Yuti, f. uniting, junction, union or meeting with (in astron. 'conjunction'), Sūryas.; VarBṣ.; the being furnished with or obtaining possession of (instr. or comp.), VarBṣ.; the sum, total number, Sūryas.; the number to be added, Bījag.

यु 3. *yū*, mfn. (√*yā*) going, moving, RV. i, 74, 7; x, 176, 3 (viii, 18, 13?).

यु 4. *yu*, the actual base of the du. and pl. numbers of the 2nd pers. pron. (see *yushma*).

युक् *yuk* or *yut* (?), ind. badly, ill, W.

युक्ता *yukta*, *yukti* &c. See cols. 2, 3.

युग *yuga*, *yugma*, *yugya* &c. See p. 854.

युगत *yugat*, v. l. for *dyu-gat* (q. v.), Naigh.

युग्वन् *yugvan*. See *abhi*-, *sa*-, *sva-yō*.

युग् *yug*, cl. 1. P. *yūgati*, to desert, relinquish, abandon, Dhātup. v, 50.

युग् *yugā*. See *d-yugā*.

युग्नि *yugini*, m. N. of a partic. mixed caste, Brahmvap.

युक् *yuch* (cf. √1. *yu*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. vii, 35) *yuchati*, to go away, depart, keep aloof,

vanish, RV. (Dhātup. 'to err, be negligent'; cf. *pra-nyuch*).

युज् 1. *yuj* (cf. √2. *yu*), cl. 7. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxix, 7) *yundkti*, *yunkte* (ep. also *yun-jati*, °*te*; Ved. *yōjati*, °*te*; *yuje*, *yujmahe*, 3. pl. *yuyata*, Impv. *yukshvā*; Pot. *yūjīyāt*, R.; pf. *yuyāja*, *yuyajē*, RV. &c. &c., 3. sg. *yuyajate*, RV. viii, 70, 7; aor. Class. P. *ayokshīt*, *ayaukshīt* or *ayujat*; Ved. also *Ā. dyuji*; Ved. and Class. *ayuk-shi*, *ayukta*; fut. *yoktā*, Br.; *yokshyati*, ib.; °*te*, AV. &c. &c.; inf. *yoktum*, Br.; *yujē*, RV.; ind. p. *yuktvā*, ib. &c. &c.; *yuktvāya*, RV.; Br.; *-yujya*, MBh. &c.), to yoke or join or fasten or harness (horses or a chariot), RV. &c. &c.; to make ready, prepare, arrange, fit out, set to work, use, employ, apply, ib.; to equip (an army), R.; to offer, perform (prayers, a sacrifice), BhP.; to put on (arrows on a bow-string), MBh.; to fix in, insert, inject (semen), ŚBr.; to appoint to, charge or intrust with (loc. or dat.), MBh.; VP.; to command, enjoin, BhP.; to turn or direct or fix or concentrate (the mind, thoughts &c.) upon (loc.), TS. &c. &c.; (P. Ā.) to concentrate the mind in order to obtain union with the Universal Spirit, be absorbed in meditation (also with *yogam*), MaitrUp.; Bhag. &c.; to recollect, recall, MBh.; to join, unite, connect, add, bring together, RV. &c. &c. (Ā. to be attached, cleave to, Hariv.); to confer, or bestow anything (acc.) upon (gen. or loc.), BhP.; MārKP. (Ā. with acc., to become possessed of, MBh.; with *ātmanī*, to use for one's self, enjoy, Mn. vi, 12); to bring into possession of, furnish or endow with (instr.), Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; to join one's self to (acc.), RV.; (in astron.) to come into union or conjunction with (acc.), VarBṣ.: Pass. *yuyajate* (ep. also °*ti*; aor. *dyoji*), to be yoked or harnessed or joined &c., RV. &c. &c.; to attach one's self to (loc.), Hit.; to be made ready or prepared for (dat.), Bhag.; to be united in marriage, Gaut.; MBh.; to be endowed with or possessed of (instr. with or without *saha*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in astron.) to come into conjunction with (instr.), VarBṣ.; to accrue to, fall to the lot of (gen.), Pañcat.; to be fit or proper or suitable or right, suit anything (instr.), be fitted for (loc.), belong to or suit any one (loc. or gen.), deserve to be (nom.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (with *na*) not to be fit or proper &c. for (instr.) or to (inf., also with pass. sense 'ought not to be'), Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcat.: Caus. *yōyajati* (m. c. also °*te*; aor. *ayū-yujat*; Pass. *yōyajate*), to harness, yoke with (instr.), put to (loc.), Kāv.; MBh. &c.; to equip (an army), draw up (troops), MBh.; R. &c.; to use, employ, set to work, apply, undertake, carry on, perform, accomplish, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to urge or impel to, Bhāṭṭ.; Prab.; to lead towards, help to (loc.), Sarvad.; to set (snares, nets &c.), MBh.; Hit.; to put or fix on (esp. arrows), ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; to aim (arrows) at (loc.), R.; to fasten on or in, attack, adjust, add, insert, Kāv.; Kāv.; Pur.; (with *manas*, *ātmānam* &c.) to direct the thoughts to, concentrate or fix the mind upon (loc.), MBh.; Haiv.; Pur.; to join, unite, connect, combine, bring or put together (also = write, compose), R.; Var.; Rājāt. &c.; to encompass, embrace, MBh.; to put in order, arrange, repair, restore, Rājāt.; to endow or furnish or provide with (instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to mix (food) with (instr.), Mu. vii, 218; to confer anything upon (loc.), BhP.; (in astron.) to ascertain or know (*jānāti*) the conjunction of the moon with an asterism (instr.), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 26, Vārt. 11, Pat.; (Ā.) to think little of, esteem lightly, despise, Vop. in Dhātup. xxxiii, 36; Desid. *yuyūshati*, to wish to harness or yoke or join &c.; to wish to appoint or institute, MBh.; to wish to fix or aim (arrows), BhP.; (Ā.) to wish to be absorbed in meditation, devout, Bhāṭṭ.; Intens. *yōyujate*, *yōyujīti* or *yōyokti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *ζεύωμι*, *ζυγόν*; Lat. *iungere*, *iugum*; Lith. *jūngus*; Slav. *igo*; Goth. *juk*; Germ. *joh*, *joch*; Angl. Sax. *geoc*; Eng. *yoke*.]

Yuktā, mfn. yoked or joined or fastened or attached or harnessed to (loc. or instr.), RV. &c. &c.; set to work, made use of, employed, occupied with, engaged in, intent upon (instr., loc. or comp.), ib.; ready to, prepared for (dat.), MBh.; absorbed in abstract meditation, concentrated, attentive, RV. &c. &c.; skilful, clever, experienced in, familiar with (loc.), MBh.; R.; joined, united, connected, combined, following in regular succession, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Var.; BhP. (*ām*, ind. in troops, ŚBr.); furnished or endowed or filled or supplied or provided with, accom-

panied by, possessed of (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; come in contact with (instr.), R.; (in astron.) being in conjunction with (instr.), ĀśvGr.; (ifc.) added to, increased by (e.g. *catvur-yukta viṣatīh*, twenty increased by four, i.e. 24), VarBṣ.; (ifc.) connected with, concerning, KāṭyŚr.; (ifc.) subject to, dependent on, MBh.; fitted, adapted, conforming or adapting one's self to, making use of (instr., e.g. *yuktah kālena yah*, one who makes use of the right opportunity), Kām.; fit, suitable, appropriate, proper, right, established, proved, just, due, becoming to or suitable for (gen., loc. or comp., e.g. *ayati-yukta*, suitable for the future; or ibc., see below; *yuktam* with *yad* or an inf. = it is fit or suitable that or to; *na yuktam bhavati*, it is not seemly for you), Mn.; MBh. &c.; auspicious, favourable (as fate, time &c.), Mn.; R.; prosperous, thriving, R.; (with *tathā*) faring or acting thus, MBh.; (in gram.) primitive (as opp. to 'derivative'), Pāṇ. i, 2, 51; m. N. of a son of Manu Raivata, Hariv.; of a Rishi under Manu Bhautya, ib.; (*ā*), f. N. of a plant, L. (cf. *yukta-rasā*); n. a team, yoke, ŚBr.; junction, connection, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 4; 8 &c.; fitness, suitableness, propriety (*ām*, ind. fitly, suitably, justly, properly, rightly; *ēna*, properly, suitably, RV. v, 27, 3; *buddhi-yuktena*, conformably to reason, Rājāt.). — **karman**, mfn. invested with any office or function, MW.; serving the purpose, suitable, appropriate (*ma-tā*, f.), Bhpr. — **kārīn** (Kām.), — **kṛit** (BhP.), mfn. acting properly or suitably. — **grāvan** (*yuktā*), mfn. having set the stones (for bruising the Soma) in motion, RV. — **ceśh-ṭa**, mfn. behaving properly, Bhag. — **tama**, mfn. most fit or intent upon, devoted to, BhP. — **tara**, mfn. more fit &c. (also °*raka*, L.); very much on one's guard against any one (loc.), Mn. vii, 186. — **tva**, n. application, employment, KāṭyŚr.; fitness, propriety (*a-yō*), Vedāntas. — **daṇḍa**, mfn. applying punishment, punishing justly, R.; Kām.; — *tā*, f., R. — **mada**, mfn. intoxicated, Mālav. — **manas** (*yuk-tā*), mfn. fixing the mind, ready-minded, attentive, ŚBr. — **māṇsala**, mfn. properly stout or fleshy, VarBṣ. — **yoga**, m. (in astrol.) being in conjunction, Laghu. — **ratha**, m. N. of a partic. kind of purging enema, Suśr.; n. a sort of elixir, ib. — **rasā** and — **rasnā**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **rūpa**, mfn. suitably formed, fit, proper (with loc. or gen.), MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; (*am*), ind. suitably, MBh. — **rūpaka**, n. an appropriate metaphor, Kāvād. — **vat** (*yuktā*), mfn. containing a form of √1. *yuj*, ŚBr. — **vādin**, mfn. speaking properly or suitably, Vepī. — **śītāṇ-ṇa**, mfn. of moderate cold and heat, R. — **seṇa**, mfn. one whose army is ready (for marching), Suśr.; *niya*, mfn. relating to him, ib. — **svapnāvabodha**, mfn. moderate in sleeping and waking, Bhag. — **Yuktāman**, mfn. concentrated in mind, Bhag.; (ifc.) wholly intent upon, Pañcat. — **Yuktāyas**, n. 'bound with iron', a sort of spade or shovel, W. — **Yuktāyukta**, n. the proper and improper, right and wrong, MW. — **Yuktārohin**, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 81. — **Yuktārtha**, mfn. having a meaning, sensible, significant, rational, R. — **Yuktāśva**, mfn. having (or 'brought by') yoked horses (as wealth), RV. v, 41, 5. — **Yuktāhara-vihāra**, mfn. moderate in diet and pleasure, Bhag.

Yuktaka, n. a pair, Pat.

Yukti, f. union, junction, connection, combination, AitBr.; TāṇḍBr.; preparation, going to, making ready for (loc. or comp.), R.; application, practice, usage, Kathās.; Suśr.; trick, contrivance, means, expedient, artifice, cunning device, magic, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcar. (*yuktim* √*kṛi*, to find out or employ an expedient; *yukti*, ibc.; °*tyā*, °*tibhis*, and °*ti-tas*, ind. by device or stratagem, artfully, skilfully, under pretext or pretence; *yuktyā* &c. ifc. = by means of); reasoning, argument, proof, influence, induction, deduction from circumstances, Kap.; Kāv.; Var. &c. (*-tas*, by means of an argument); reason, ground, motive, BhP.; MārKP.; suitableness, adaptedness, fitness, propriety, correctness, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*yuktyā* and °*ti-tas*, properly, suitably, fitly, justly, duly); meditation on the supreme being, contemplation, union with the universal spirit, Śāṅk. (cf. IW. 111, 3); (in law) enumeration of circumstances, specification of place and time &c., Yājñ. ii, 92; 212; (in rhet.) emblematic or mystical expression of purpose, W.; (in dram.) connection of the events in a plot, concatenation of incidents, intelligent weighing of the circumstances, Daśar.; Śāh.; Prāṭāp.; (in astron.) conjunction, Jyot.; (in gram.) connection of words, a sentence, Nir.; connection of letters,

Vishp.; supplying an ellipsis, W.; mixture or alloying of metals, VarBrS.; sum, total, Sūryas. — **kathana**, n. statement of argument, giving reasons, Hit. — **kara**, mfn. suitable, proper, fit; (or) established, proved, R. — **kalpa-taru**, m. N. of wk. — **kṛita**, mfn. acquired, gained (opp. to *saha-jā*), Car. — **jñā**, mfn. skilled in mixing (perfumes), VarBrS.; knowing the proper means, Kām. — **tas**, see under *yukti*, p. 853. — **dīpikā**, f., — **prakāśa**, m. N. of wks. — **bāhya**, mfn. ignorant of the proper application (of remedies), Car. — **bhāṣā**, f. N. of wk. — **mat**, mfn. joined or united or tied to (comp.), R.; possessing fitness, ingenious, clever, inventive (with inf.), Kathās.; furnished with arguments, based on arg., proved (*-tva*, n.), BhP.; suitable, fit, Naish. — **malikā** (?), f., — **mālikā**, f., — **muktāvali**, f. N. of wks. — **yukta**, mfn. experienced, skillful (see *a-y^o*); suitable, proper, fit; established, proved, very probable, ŚārngP.; Bālar.; argumentative, A. — **ratna-mālā**, f. N. of wk. — **śāstra**, n. the science of what is suitable or proper, MBh. — **sneha-prapūrṇa**, f. N. of wk.

Yugā, n. a yoke, team (exceptionally n.), RV. &c. &c.; (ifc. f. *ā*), a pair, couple, brace, GrSṛS.; MBh. &c.; (also with *mānusha* or *manushya*) a race of men, generation (exceptionally m.), RV. &c. &c.; a period or astronomical cycle of 5 (rarely 6) years, a lustrum (esp. in the cycle of Jupiter), MBh.; Var.; Sūtr.; an age of the world, long mundane period of years (of which there are four, viz. 1. Kṛita or Satya, 2. Tretā, 3. Dvāpara, 4. Kali, of which the first three have already elapsed, while the Kali, which began at midnight between the 17th and 18th of Feb. 3102 B.C. [o.s.], is that in which we live; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000, 1,296,000, 864,000, and 432,000 years of men, the descending numbers representing a similar physical and moral deterioration of men in each age; the four Yugas comprise an aggregate of 4,320,000 years and constitute a 'great Yuga' or Mahā-yuga; cf. IW. 178), AV. &c. &c.; a measure of length = 86 Aṅgulas, Śulbas. (= 4 Hastas or cubits, L.); a symbolical N. for the number 'four', Sūryas.; for the number 'twelve', Jyot.; N. of a partic. position or configuration of the moon, VarBrS.; of a partic. Nābhāsa constellation (of the class called Śāmkhya-yoga, when all the planets are situated in two houses), ib.; of a double Śloka or two Ślokas so connected that the sense is only completed by the two together, Rājāt. — **kilaka**, m. the pin of a yoke, L. — **kshaya**, m. the end of a Yuga, destruction of the world, R.; BhP. — **carman**, n. a leather pad attached to a yoke, MBh. — **dirgha**, mfn. as long as a chariot yoke, Ragh. — **dhāra**, m. (prob.) the pin by which a yoke is fastened to the pole, MānGr. — **dhur**, f. the pin of a yoke, ĀpSr. — **m-dhara**, mf(ā) n. holding or bearing the yoke (?), MBh.; m. n. the pole of a carriage or wood to which the yoke is fixed, MBh.; n. a partic. magical formula spoken over weapons, R.; N. of a king, Hariv.; Pur.; of a mountain, MBh. (with Buddhists one of the 8 mountains, Dharmas. 125); of a forest, Pañcar.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VarBrS.; VP. — **pa**, m. N. of a Gandharva, MBh.; Hariv. — **pattra**, m. Bauhinia Variegata, L. — **patrakka**, m. id., Bhpr.; (*ikā*), f. Dalbergia Sissoo, L. — **pad**, ind. 'being in the same yoke or by the side of each other', together, at the same time, simultaneously ('with', instr., Pān. ii, 1, 6, Sch.; cf. *yuga-sāram*), GrSṛS. &c. &c.; (*-pat*)-**karma**, n. a simultaneous action, Lāty.; (*-pat*)-**kāla**, mfn. taking place at the same time, ĀpSr.; (*-pat*)-**prāpti**, f. reaching simultaneously, ĀsvGr.; (*-pad*)-**bhāva**, m. simultaneousness, KātyŚr. — **pārśvaka** or **va-ga**, mfn. going at the side of the yoke (said of a young ox in training), L. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of a section of the Garga-saṃhitā. — **pradhāna-svarūpa**, n. or **na-patāvali-sūtra**, n., — **pramāṇa**, n. N. of wks. — **bāhu**, mfn. having arms like a yoke, long-armed, Kunl. — **bhaṅga**, n. the breaking of a yoke, Kathās. — **mētra**, n. the length of a yoke, ¹⁰ of 4 hands, MBh.; VP. — (*-mātrā*), mf(f) n. as large as a ¹⁰, 4 hands long, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **darśin** (Lalit.), — **dris** (Car.) or — **prēkshin** (Lalit.), mfn. looking as far as a ¹⁰ or towards the ground. — **varātra**, n. (or *trā*, f.) the strap of a ¹⁰, *g. khaṇḍikādi*. — **vyāyata-bāhu**, mfn. having arms long as a ¹⁰, long-armed, Ragh. — **vyā-vat**, w. r. for *-vyāyatā*, ib., Comm. — **samyā**, n. a yoke together with the pin, ŚBr. — **sāram**, ind. together with (instr.), MaitrS.; Kāth. (cf. *-pad*). — **samvatsara**, n. the lunar year

serving for the completion of the Yuga of 5 years, Sūryapr. — **sahasrāya**, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become a thousand mundane periods, i. e. appear infinitely long, Kād. **Yugāśaka**, m. 'part of a Yuga or lustrum', a year, L. **Yugādi**, m. the commencement of a Yuga, the beginning of the world, Cat.; — **kṛit**, m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; — **jina** (Śatr.), — **deva** and — **purusha** (Sighās.), or **dīśa** (Śatr.), m. N. of the Jina Rishabha. **Yugādya**, f. (scil. *tithi*) the first day of a Yuga or age of the world, VP.; the anniversary of it, MW. **Yugādhyaksha**, m. 'superintendent of a ¹⁰', N. of Prajā-pati, Jyot.; of Śiva, Śivag. **Yugānta**, m. the end of the yoke, R.; the meridian (*°tam adhirūḍhaḥ savitā* = it is noon-time), Śak.; the end of a generation, MBh.; the end of an age or Yuga, destruction of the world, R.; Hariv. &c.; — **bandhu**, m. a real and constant friend, MW.; *°lāgni*, m. the fire at the end of the world, MBh.; R.; Bhartṛ. **Yugāntaka**, m. the end of an age or of the ¹⁰, Cat. **Yugāntara**, n. a special yoke, peculiar ¹⁰, L.; the second half of the arc described by the sun and cut by the meridian (*°ram ādīrūḍhaḥ savitā* = midday is past), Śak.; another generation, a succeeding gen^o, Bhartṛ. **Yugāvadhī**, m. end or destruction of the world, Śis. **Yugēsa**, m. the lord of a lustrum, VarBrS. **Yugorasya**, m. N. of a partic. array of troops, Kām.

Yugala, n. (rarely m.; ifc. f. *ā*) a pair, couple, brace, Kāv.; Pur.; Pañcat. &c. (*°lo* *√bhū*, to be yoked or united with); 'double prayer', N. of a prayer to Lakshmi and Nārāyaṇa, L. — **kīśora-sahasra-nāma-stotra**, n., — **kīśora-stotra**, n., — **sahasra-nāman**, n. N. of Stotras containing 1000 names of Kṛishṇa. — **ja**, m. du. twins, HPariś. — **bhakta**, m. pl. N. of a subdivision of the Caitanya Vaishṇavas, W. **Yugalāksha** or **lākhyā**, m. a species of plant, L.

Yugalaka, n. a pair, couple, brace, Kathās.; a double Śloka (= *yuga*, q. v.), Rājāt. **Yugalāya**, Nom. A. *°yate*, to be like or represent a pair (of anything), Kāv.

Yugalāyita, mfn. (ifc.) representing or like a pair, ib.

Yugalin, mfn. (prob.) egoistical, Sighās.

Yugāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to appear like a Yuga i. e. like an immense period of time, BhP.

Yugin. See *vastra-yugin*.

Yugma, mf(ā) n. even (as opp. to 'odd'), GrSṛS.; Mn. &c.; n. a pair, couple, brace, ŚākhGr.; Yājñ.; R. &c.; twins, Sūtr.; (in astron.) the sign of the zodiac Gemini; a double Śloka (cf. *yuga*), Rājāt.; junction, confluence (of two streams), R.; often w. r. for *yuga*. — **kṛishṇala**, m. or n. a double Kṛishṇala, Kauś. — **cārin**, mf(i) n. going about in pairs, Uttarar. — **ja**, m. du. twins, L. — **janana-sānti**, f. N. of wk. — **janman**, m. du. twins, HPariś. — **dharman**, mfn. (?), Śatr. — **pattra**, m. Bauhinia Variegata, L. — **pattrikā**, f. Dalbergia Sissoo, L. — **parṇa**, m. Bauhinia Variegata, L.; Alstonia Scholaris, L. — **phalā**, f. colocynthida, L.; Tragia Involucrata, L.; = *gandhikā* (?), L.; *°littama*, m. Asclepias Rosea, L. — **lāṅghālin**, mfn. possessing two ploughs, Heat. — **vipulā**, f. a kind of metre, Ked. — **śukra**, n. two white spots in the dark portion of the eye, Sūtr. **Yugmāpatyā**, f. one who is the mother of twins, Kathās.

Yugmaka, mfn. even (= *yugma*), Ked.; n. (ifc. f. *ā*), a pair, couple, brace, Vet.; a double Śloka (= *yuga*), Rājāt.

Yugmāt, mfn. even, TS.; Br. &c. **Yugmad-ayujā**, mfn. even and odd, MaitrS.

Yugmān, mfn. even, ŚBr.

Yugmin, mfn. (fr. *yugma*), Śatr.

Yugya, mfn. yoked or fit to be yoked, L.; (ifc.) drawn by (e. g. *āśva-y^o*), L.; n. a vehicle, chariot, car, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (also m.) any yoked or draught animal, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (cf. Pān. iv, 4, 76); (with *Jamad-agneḥ*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **vāha**, m. a coachman, driver, Rājāt. — **sṭha**, mfn. being in a carriage, Mn. viii, 284. **Yugyāsana-praseva**, m. the nose-bag containing a horse's food, L.

2. **Yūj**, mfn. (mostly ifc.; when uncompounded, the strong cases have a nasal, e. g. nom. *yūi*, *yūjīva*, *yūjīas*, but *āśva-yuk* &c., Pān. vii, 1, 71) joined, yoked, harnessed, drawn by, RV. &c. &c. (cf. *āśva*, *hari*, *hayōttama-yuj*); furnished or provided or filled with, affected by, possessed of (instr., mostly comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; bestowing, granting (e. g. *kāma-yuj*, 'g^o wishes'), Hariv.; exciting, an exciter (e. g. *yūi bhīyah*, an exc^o of fear), Bhartṛ.; being in

couples or pairs, even (not odd or separate), Lāty.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a yoke-fellow, companion, comrade, associate, RV.; AV.; Br.; a sage who devotes his time to abstract contemplation, W.; a pair, couple, the number 'two', Pañcar.; du. the two Āsvins, L.; (in astron.) the zodiacal sign Gemini.

Yuja. See *a-yuj* and *yūjmad-ayujā*.

Yūjāya, mfn. connected, related, allied, RV.; AV.; homogeneous, similar, equal in rank or power, RV.; suitable, proper, capable, RV.; VS.; n. union, alliance, relationship, RV.; (with *Jamad-agneḥ*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (v. l. *yugya*).

Yūjāka, mfn. applying, performing, practising (e. g. *dhyanā-y^o*, practising devotion), Cat.

Yūjāna, mfn. uniting, joining, arranging, performing, Kathās.; BhP.; appointing to, charging or entrusting with (loc.), MBh.; suitable, proper, MW.; successful, prosperous, ib.; m. a driver, coachman, L.; a Yogin, L.

Yūjānakā, mfn. containing the word *yūjāna*, *g. goshad-ādi*.

Yuyujānā-sapti, mfn. one who has yoked his horses (in du. applied to the Āsvins), RV. vi, 62, 4.

Yoktavyā, mfn. to be joined or yoked or united &c.; to be concentrated (as the mind), MBh.; to be prepared or employed or practised or applied, TS.; Bhag. (n. impers.); to be inflicted (as punishment), MBh.; to be entrusted or charged with (loc.), ib.; to be furnished or provided with (instr.), ib.; Hariv.

Yoktrī, mfn. one who yokes or harnesses, a charioteer, MBh.; one who excites or rouses, VS.; one who applies effort to (loc.), Āpast.

Yoktra, n. any instrument for tying or fastening, a rope, thong, halter, RV. &c. &c. (also *yoktra-pāśa*, m.); the thongs by which an animal is attached to the pole of a carriage, MBh.; the band round a broom, ĀsvGr.; the tie of the yoke of a plough, L.

Yoktraka, n. = *yoktra*, VarBrS.

Yoktraya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to tie, bind, fasten, wind round, MBh.

Yoga, yogya &c. See pp. 856, 858.

Yojana, yojayitṛi, yojitṛi, yojya &c. See pp. 858, cols. 1, 2.

Yūjand *yūjanda*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.

Yūjvat *yūjvat*, w. r. for *muñja-vat*.

युत् 2. yut (fr. *√dyut*; cf. *√jut* and *√yut*; for 1. *yut* see p. 853, col. 1), cl. 1. *Ā. yotate*, to shine, Dhātup. ii, 30.

युत yuta, yutaka, yuti. See under *√1. 2. yu*.

युत्वार yut-kāra, yud-bhū &c. See under 1. *yudh* below.

युध 1. yudh, cl. 4. *Ā.* (Dhātup. xxvi, 64)

yūdhyate (rarely P. *ti*; cl. 1. P. *yodhati*, AV.; Br.; Impv. *yōtsi*, RV.; pf. *yuyōdha, yuyūdhe*, RV. &c. &c.; aor. Ved. *yodhi, yodhat, yodhānd*; *ayodhit, yodhishat; yutsmahi*; ep. *yōtsis*; Class. *ayuddha*; fut. *yōddhā*, MBh.; *yotsyati, °te*, Br. &c.; inf. *yūdhe* or *yūdhye*, RV.; *yudham*, Br.; *yōddhum*, MBh.; ind. p. *yuddhvi*, RV.; *-yudhya*, MBh.), to fight, wage war, oppose or (rarely) overcome in battle; to fight with (instr., also with *saha, samam*) or for (loc.) or against (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; (*yūdhyati*), to go, Naigh. ii, 14; to move, fluctuate (as waves), MaitrS. (cf. Pat. on Pān. iii, 1, 85): Pass. *yudhyate*, to be fought (also impers.), Hit. (v. l.): Caus. *yōddhāyati* (Pān. i, 3, 86; m. c. also *°te*; aor. *ayūyudhat*, MBh.; Pass. *yodhyate*, ib.), to cause to fight, lead to war, engage in battle, RV. &c. &c.; to oppose or overcome in war, be a match for (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to defend, MBh. iii, 639; Desid. *yūyutsati, °te* (P. in Class. only m. c.), to be desirous or anxious to fight, wish to fight with (instr.), RV. &c. &c.; Caus. of Desid. *yūyutsayati*, to make desirous of fighting, Bhartṛ.; Intens. *yoyudhyate, yoyōddhi* (cf. *yaviyūddh*), Gr. [Cf. Zd. *yud*; Gk. *δω-μύω*.]

3. **Yut** (for 1. see p. 853, col. 1; for 2. see above), in comp. for 2. *yudh*. — **kārā**, mfn. making war, fighting, RV. x, 103, 2.

Yud, in comp. for 2. *yudh*. — **bhū** or **-bhūmi**, f. battle-ground, a field of battle, L.

Yuddha, mfn. fought, encountered, conquered, subdued, MBh.; m. N. of a son of Ugra-sena, VP.; (*yuddhā*), n. (ifc. f. *ā*) battle, fight, war, RV. &c. &c.; (in astron.) opposition, conflict of the planets,

Sūryas.; VarBṛS. — **kāṇḍa**, n. 'battle-section,' N. of the 6th book of Valmiki's Rāmāyana; of the 6th book of the Adhyātma-rāmāyana; of a ch. of the Skanda-purāṇa. — **kāriṇa**, mfn. making war, fighting (°*ri-tva*, n.), Hit. — **kāla**, m. time of war, Pañcat. — **kirti**, m. N. of a pupil of Śaṅkarācārya, Cat. — **ku-tūhala**, n., — **kaṇṭhala**, n. N. of wks. — **kshamā**, f. a place of combat, Kāv. — **gāndharva**, n. battle-music, MBh.; a b° like the dance of the Gaudharvas, MW. — **cintāmaṇi**, m., — **jaya-prakāśa**, m., — **jayār-gava**, m., — **jayōtsava**, m., — **jayōpāya**, m. N. of wks. — **jit**, mfn. victorious in battle, MBh. — **tan-tra**, n. military science, Viddh. — **dyūta**, n. 'game of war,' chance of w°, luck of battle, MBh. — **dharma**, m. the law of b°, law of w°, Mcar. (pl.) — **dhvāna**, m. battle-cry, L. — **parāśmukha**, mfn. averse from fighting, Hariv. — **paripāṭi**, f. N. of wk. — **puri**, f. N. of a town; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of the Skanda-purāṇa. — **praviṇa**, mfn. skilled in war, Pracand. — **bhū** (Kathās.) or — **bhūmi** (MBh.; Hariv. &c.), f. battle-ground, a field of b°. — **mayā**, m(f) n. resulting from battle, relating to war, MBh. — **mārga**, m. (sg. and pl.) a mode of fighting, MBh.; Hariv.; Kām. — **mushṭi**, m. N. of a son of Ugra-sena, VP. — **medinī**, f. = **bhū**, q. v., Hariv.; R. — **yogya**, mfn. fit for war (— **tā**, f.), R. — **yo-jaka**, mfn. preparing for war, eager for battle, MBh. — **raṅga**, m. 'b°-arena,' field of b°, MBh.; Hariv.; 'whose ar° is b°,' N. of Kārtikeya, L. — **ratna-svara**, m., — **nāvali**, f. N. of wks. — **vat**, mfn. fr. *yuddhā*, g. baldi. — **varṇa**, m. a sort of battle, Ml. — **vastu**, n. an implement of war, Kām. — **vidyā**, f. the science of war, military art, MW. — **vinoda**, m. N. of wk. — **viśārada**, mfn. skilful in war, Bhag. — **vīra**, m. 'battle-hero,' a valiant man, warrior, hero, Sāh.; heroism (as one of the Rasas, q. v.), ib. — **vyatikrama**, m. violation of the rules of combat, Hariv. — **śakti**, f. warlike vigour or prowess, Cat. — **śālin**, mfn. warlike, valiant, R. — **sāra**, m. 'battle-goer,' a horse, L.; mfn. instinct with combativeness, warlike, provoking (as speech), MBh. — **śukta**, n. N. of the hymn RV. vi, 75. **Yud-dhācārya**, m. 'war-preceptor,' one who teaches the use of arms, Mn. iii, 162. **Yuddhājī**, m. (N. of a descendant of Aṅgiras), w. r. for *yuddhājī* below. **Yuddhādhanvan**, mfn. going or resorting to battle, Kathās. **Yuddhānivarṇin**, mfn. not turning the back (in battle), heroic, valiant, L. **Yuddhārthīn**, mfn. desirous of war, seeking war, MW. **Yuddhāvasāna**, n. cessation of war, truce, ib. **Yuddhāvahārīka**, n. booty, MBh. **Yuddhōdayama** or **°yoga**, m. preparing for battle, vigorous and active preparation for war, ib. **Yuddhōnmatta**, mfn. 'battle-mad,' fierce or frantic in battle; m. N. of a Rākshasa, R.; Bhāṭṭ. **Yuddhōpakarapa**, n. any war implement, accoutrements, Nir. ix, 11.

Yuddhaka, n. = *yuddha*, war, battle, Kathās. 2. **Yudh**, m. a fighter, warrior, hero, MBh.; Hariv.; (*yūdh*), f. war, fight, combat, struggle, contest, RV. &c. &c.

Yudhā, instr. of 2. *yudh*, in comp. — **jī**, m. (prob. for *jit*); but cf. *yaudhājaya* N. of a man (v. l. *yuddhājī*). — **jī**, mfn. conquering or vanquishing by means of war, Pañcat. Br.; MBh.; N. of a son of Kṛoshṭu by a woman called Mādri, Hariv.; of a son of Kekaya (uncle of Bharata), R.; of a son of Vṛishni, VP.; of a king of Ujjayini, Cat. — **jīva**, m. (w. r. for *yuddhājī*?) N. of a man. — **manyu**, m. N. of a warrior on the side of the Pāṇḍavas, MBh.; BhP. — **sura**, m. (w. r. for *yuddhājī*?) N. of a king.

Yudhām-sraushtī, m. N. of a man, AitBr.

Yudhāna, m. a man of the second or military order, a warrior, W.; an enemy, Up. ii, 90, Sch.

1. **Yudhi**, fighting, battle (only in dat. *yudhāye*; see under √1. *yudh*). — **m-gama**, mfn. going to battle, AV.

2. **Yudhi**, loc. of 2. *yudh*, in comp. — **sthira**, m. (for *sthira*) 'firm or steady in battle,' N. of the eldest of the 5 reputed sons of Pāṇḍu (really the child of Pṛithā or Kunti, Pāṇḍu's wife, by the god Dharma or Yama, whence he is often called Dharma-putra or Dharma-rāja; he ultimately succeeded Pāṇḍu as king, first reigning over Indra-prastha, and afterwards, when the Kuru princes were defeated, at Hastinā-pura; cf. IW. 379 &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; of two kings of Kāśmīra, Rājat.; of a potter, Pañcat.; (with *mahā-pādhyāya*) of a preceptor, Cat.; pl. the descendants of Yudhi-sthira (son of Pāṇḍu), Pāṇ. ii, 4, 66, Sch.;

— *vijaya* (or *-dig-v°*), m. N. of a poem by Vāsudeva Parama-siva-yogin of Kerala.

Yudhika, mfn. fighting, contending, L.

Yudhēnya, mfn. to be fought with, to be overcome in battle, RV.

Yudhmā, m. a warrior, hero, RV.; (only L.) a battle; an arrow; a bow; = *śeṣa-saṃgrāma*; = *śarabha*.

Yudhyāmadhi, m. N. of a man, RV. vii, 18, 24.

Yūdhan, mfn. warlike, martial, a warrior, RV.

Yuyutsā, f. (fr. Desid.) the wishing to fight, desire for war, pugnacity, combativeness, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; — *rahitā*, mfn. without wish or intention to fight, cowardly, W. — *tsu*, mfn. wishing to fight ('with,' instr., also with *saha*, *sārdham* &c.), eager for battle, pugnacious, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a combatant, W.; N. of one of the sons of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; BhP.

Yuyudhan, m. N. of a king of Mithilā, BhP.

Yuyudhāna, m. N. of a son of Satyaka (one of the allies of the Pāṇḍavas), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; a Kshatriya, warrior, L.; N. of Indra, L.

Yūyudhi (or *yūy°*), mfn. warlike, martial, pugnacious, RV.

Yoddhavya, mfn. to be fought or contended with or overcome in battle (n. impers.), MBh.; R. &c.

Yoddhu-kāma, mfn. wishing to fight, anxious for battle, Bhag.

Yoddhī, m. a fighter, warrior, soldier, MBh.; R. &c.

Yodha, **yodhin**, **yodhya**. See p. 858, col. 2.

युयु *yunth*, v. l. for √*punth*.

युप *yup*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 124; cf. *yūpa* *yupyati* (only in pf. *yuyōpa*; Gr. also aor. *ayupat*; fut. *yopitā*, *yopishyati*), to debar, obstruct, disturb, trouble, confuse, efface, remove, destroy, RV.; AV.; to be effaced or concealed, RV. i, 104, 4; Caus. *yophyati* (aor. *ayūyupat*), to efface, obliterate, conceal, remove, destroy, RV.; TS.; Br.: Intens. *yoyupyāte*, to make level, smooth, TS.; ŚBr.

Yupitā, mfn. effaced, removed, AV.; confused, troubled (cf. *ā-yupita*).

Yopana, n. effacing, removing, confusing, destroying &c. (only ifc.; cf. *jana*, *jivita*, *pada*, *śa-patha-y°*).

Yoyupana, n. (fr. Intens.) smoothing, levelling, TS., Sch.

युयु *yuyu*, m. a horse, L. (prob. w. r. for *yaya*).

युयुक्खुर *yuyukkhura*, m. = *kshudra-vyāghra*, L. (a hyena, W.)

युयुत्सा *yuyutsā*, °*tsu*; *yuyudhāna*, °*dhi*. See above.

युयुवि *yuyuvi*. See under √1. *yu*.

युव 1. *yuvā*, actual base of the 2nd pers. pron. in the dual number (from which the forms *yuvām*, *yuvābhyām*, *yuvābhyas*; Ved. also *yuvām*, *yuvābhyām*, *yuvāt*, *yuvās*, are derived). — **drīk**, ind. directed towards both of you, RV. — **dhita** (*yuvā-*), mfn. placed or arranged by you both, ib.

Yuvad-devatyā, mfn. having (both of) you for a divinity, ŚBr.

Yuvayū or **yuvāyū**, mfn. longing for you both, RV.

1. **Yuvā** (for 2. see col. 3), in comp. for 1. *yuva*. — **datta** (*yuvā-*), mfn. given to both of you, RV. — **nīta** (*yuvā-*), mfn. brought by both of you, ib. — **yūj**, mfn. yoked or harnessed by (or for) both of you, ib. — **vat** (*yuvā-*), mfn. belonging to both of you, ib.

Yuvāku, mfn. (sometimes ind., with gen. or dat.) belonging or devoted to both of you, RV.

युवक *yuvaka*. See col. 3.

युवन् *yuvan*, mf (yūnī or *yuvati*, q. v.) n. (prob. fr. √2. *yu*) young, youthful, adult (applied to men and animals), strong, good, healthy, RV. &c. &c.; m. a youth, young man, young animal (in Veda often applied to gods, esp. to Indra, Agni, and the Maruts), ib.; (in gram.) the younger descendant of any one (an elder being still alive), Pāṇ. i, 2, 65, &c.; N. of the ninth year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, Jyot.; an elephant 60 years old, Gal. [Cf. Lat. *juvencus*, *juvenis*; Slav. *junii*; Lith. *jaunas*;

Goth. *juggs*; Germ. *junc*, *juug*; Angl. Sax. *geoug*; Eng. *young*.]

2. **Yuva**, in comp. for *yuvan*. — **khalati**, mfn. bald in youth; (°), f. bald in girlhood, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 67, Sch. — **gaṇḍa**, m. an eruption on the face of young people L. — **jarat**, mf (ati) n. appearing old in youth, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 67, Sch. — **jāni** (*yūva-*), mfn. having a young wife, RV. viii, 2, 19. — **tā**, f. (Subh.), — **tva**, n. (Sāy.) youthfulness, youth. — **palita**, mf (ā) n. grey-haired in youth, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 67, Sch. — **pratyaya**, ni. a suffix forming the so-called Yuvan patronymics, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 59 &c., Sch. — **mārin**, mf (i) n. dying in youth, Apast. (cf. *ā-yuva-m°*). — **rāja**, m. 'young king,' an heir-apparent associated with the reigning sovereign in the government, crown prince, R.; VarBṛS. &c.; N. of Maitreya (the future Buddha), L.; of various authors, Cat.; — *tva*, n. the rank or position of an heir-apparent to a throne, R.; Kathās.; Rājat.; — *divākara*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **rājan**, m. = *rāja*, Hariv. — **rājya**, n. = *rāja-tva*, Kathās.; Pañcat. — **valina**, mf (ā) n. having wrinkles in youth, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 67, Sch. — **sena**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **han**, mf (ghnī) n. child-murdering, infanticide, Car.

Yuvaka, m. a youth, young man, Śaktān.

Yūvat, mfn. young, RV.; Suparṇ.

Yuvati, f. a girl, young woman, any young female animal, RV. &c. &c. (in RV. applied to Ushas, Night and Morning, Heaven and Earth &c.; with *śaryā*, prob. 'an arrow just shot off'; but cf. *yuvā*; ifc. as f. for *yuvan*, a youth, e. g. *sa-bāla-vridhā-yuvatiḥ puri*, a town with boys, old and young men, Hariv.); turmeric, L. — **jana**, m. a young woman, Bhartṛ. — **dē**, f. bestowing young women, ĀpSr. **Yuvatishtā**, f. yellow jasmine, L.

Yuvati, f. = *yuvati*, a girl, young woman, MBh.; R. &c.; (in astron.) the zodiacal sign Virgo. — **jana**, m. = *yuvati-j°*, MBh. — **sambhoga-kāra**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **sārtha**, m. a multitude of young women, Ratnāv. (in Prākṛit °*thaka*).

Yuvanyū, mfn. youthful, juvenile, RV.

Yuvāśā, mfn. young, youthful, juvenile; m. a youth, RV.

Yuvānaka, mfn. young, Hcat.

Yuvi-bhūta, mfn. become young, Kathās.

युवन *yuvana* (?), m. the moon, L.

युवनाथ *yuvanāśva*, m. N. of the father of Māndhātṛi and of various other men, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Pur. — **ja**, m. 'son of Y°,' patr. of Māndhātṛi (an early sovereign of the solar dynasty), L.

युवन्तु *yuvantu*, *yuva-palita* &c. See above.

युवा 2. *yuvā*, f. (for 1. see col. 2) N. of one of Agni's arrows, TS.

युवाकु *yuvāku*, *yuvā-datta* &c. See col. 2.

युवान *yuvāna*, N. of a town, Vās., Introd.

युष्टाय *yushṭa-grāma*, m. N. of a village, Rājat.

युष्म *yushma* (fr. *yu* + *sma*), the actual base of the 2nd pers. pron. in the plural number (from which all cases except the nom. *yūyam* are derived, viz. *yushmān*, *yushmābhis*, *yushmābhyam*, *yushmāt*, *yushmākam*, in Ved. also acc. f. *yushmās*; loc. *yushmē*, and gen. *yushmāka*; cf. Gk. *ύμεις*, fr. *ύμεις*).

Yushmat, in comp. for *yushmad*. — **tas**, ind. (afraid) of you, R.

Yushmad, the base of the 2nd pers. pron. as used in comp.; also considered by native grammarians to be the base of the cases *yushmān* &c. (see above). — **artham**, ind. for you, on your account, MW. — **āyatta**, mfn. dependent upon you, at your disposal, ib. — **vācya**, n. (in gram.) the second person. — **vidha**, mfn. of your kind or sort, like you, BhP.

Yushmadiya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 31) belonging to you, your, yours, Kathās.; m. a countryman of yours, Ratnāv.

Yushmaya, Nom. (fr. *yushma*) P. °*yati* (only in pr.p. *yushmayāt*, seeking you, addressed to you), RV.

Yushmā, in comp. for *yushma* or *yushmad*. — **datta** (*yushmā-*), mfn. given by you, RV. — **drīś** or **-drīśa**, mf (ā) n. like you, similar to you, one such as you, Kathās. — **nīta** (*yushmā-*), mfn. accompanied by you, RV. — **vat** (*yushmā-*), mfn. belonging to you, RV. **Yushmēshita**, mfn. excited

or instigated by you, ib. **Yushmōta**, mfn. protected or loved by you, ib.

Yushmāka, mf(ā)n. your, yours, RV. (cf. *yushmāka* under *yushma*).

यूयू *yūyū*, m. (or f.) soup, pease-soup, broth (= *yūsha*), L.

यूक *yūka*, m. or (more commonly) *yūkā*, f.

a louse, Mn.; Kathās.; Śuśr. &c.

यूका-देवि, f. N. of a princess, Rājat.

यूका-लिका, n. sg. a louse and its egg or the egg of a louse (as a measure of length), VarBrS.; MārKp.

यूकर *yūkara*, g. *kṛīṣādvādi*.

यूति *yūti*. See *go-* and *bahir-yūti*.

यूथ *yūthā*, m. n. (in the older language only

n.; fr. $\sqrt{2}$. *yū*) a herd, flock, troop, band, hnt, multitude, number, large quantity (ifc. f. ā), RV. &c. &c.; (f), f. a kind of jasmine (= *yūthikā*), L.

— **ga**, m. pl. N. of a class of gods under Manu Cākshusha, MārKp. — **cārin**, mf(ā)n. gning about in troops (as monkeys), Kathās. — **tvā**, f. the forming or going in troops, Kauś. (dat. *āyāi*); AVParīś.

— **nātha**, m. the lord or leader of a herd or band or troop (esp. the chief elephant of a herd), R.; BhP.; Hit. — **pa**, m. (ifc. f. ā), id., MBh.; Kāv. &c.

— **pati**, m. id., R.; BhP.; — **sakāśam**, ind. into the presence of the chief of the h^o, Hit. — **paribhrashta**, mfn. fallen out or strayed from a h^o, R. — **paśu**, m. N. of a partic. tax or tithe (*kāra*), Pāp. vi, 3, 10, Sch. — **pāla**, m. = **pa**, R. — **bandha**, m. a flock or herd or troop, R. — **bhrashta**, mfn. = **paribhrashta**, MBh.; BhP. — **mukhya**, m. the chief or captain of a troop, Hariv. — **vibhrashta**, mfn. = **paribhrashta**, Kathās. — **śas**, ind. in troops or bands or flocks or herds, gregariously, MBh.; BhP. — **hata**, mfn. = **paribhrashta**, R. **Yūthāgra-nī**, m. the leader of a herd or band, BhP.

Yūthaka (ifc.) = *yūtha*, BhP.

Yūthara, mfn. (fr. *yūtha*), g. *ātmādi*.

Yūthikā, f. a kind of jasmine, Jasminum Auriculatum, Kālid.; BhP.; globe-amaranth, L.; Clypea Hernandifolia, L.

Yūthi $\sqrt{1}$. **krī**, P. — **karoti**, to make or form into a herd, unite in a flock, BhP.

Yūthā, mfn. belonging to a herd or flock, RV.; (ifc.) belonging to the troop or herd of, g. *var-gyādi*; (ā), f. a herd, pack, MBh.

Yūna, n. a band, cord, string, KātyŚr.

Yūni, f. connection, union, L.

यूनर्वन् *yūnarvan*, m. (a word of which the sense is doubtful), PāncavBr.; Lāṭy.

यूप *yūpa*, m. (prob. fr. \sqrt{yup} ; but according to Up. iii, 27, fr. $\sqrt{2}$. *yū*) a post, beam, pillar, (esp.) a smooth post or stake to which the sacrificial victim is fastened, any sacrificial post or stake (usually made of bamboos or Khadira wood; in R. i, 13, 24; 25, where the horse sacrifice is described, 21 of these posts are set up, 6 made of Bilva, 6 of Khadira, 6 of Palāśa, one of Uḍumbara, one of Śleṣmātaka, and one of Deva-dāru), RV. &c. &c.; a column erected in honour of victory, a trophy (= *jaya-stambha*), L.; N. of a partic. conjunction of the class Ākṛiti-yoga (i.e. when all the planets are situated in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th houses), VarBrS. — **kaṭaka**, m. a wooden ring at the top of a sacrificial post (or an iron ring at its base), L. — **karma**, m. the part of a s^o post which is sprinkled with ghee, L. — **ketu**, m. N. of Bhūri-śravaṣa, MBh. — **keśin**, m. N. of a demon, MānGr. — **ochedana**, n. the cutting of a s^o p^o, KātyŚr. — **dāru**, n. the wood for a s^o p^o, Pāp. i, 2, 43, Sch. — **drū** and **-druma**, m. Acacia Catechu, L. — **dhvaja**, m. 'having the s^o p^o as an emblem', N. of the Sacrifice (personified), Hariv. — **madhya**, n. the middle part of the s^o p^o, L. — **mūrdha**, m. the head or top of a s^o p^o, MānŚr. — **lakṣaṇa**, n. N. of the 1st Parīś. of Kātyāyana. — **lakṣya**, m. a bird, L. — **vat**, mfn. having a s^o p^o, Ragh. — **vāsa**, n. a garment hanging on a s^o p^o, Vaitān. — **vāhā**, mfn. carrying or bearing a s^o p^o, RV. — **veśṭāna**, n. the winding of a covering round a s^o p^o, KātyŚr.; the pieces of cloth used for covering a s^o p^o, ib. — **vrasakā**, mfn. cutting the s^o p^o, RV. — **śakala**, m. a splinter from a s^o p^o, ŚBr. — **sam-skāra**, m. the consecration of a s^o p^o, L. **Yū-pāksha** or **Yūpākhyā**, m. N. of a Rākṣasa, R.

Yūpāgra, n. the top of a s^o post, L. **Yūpānga**, n. anything belonging to a s^o p^o, Jaim. **Yūpāvaṭa**, m. the pit in which a s^o p^o is fixed, ŚrS.; **°ya**, m. (scil. *śaṅku*), KātyŚr. **Yūpāhuti**, f. an oblation at the erection of a s^o p^o, ŚrS. **Yūpākhadaśini**, f. a collection of eleven s^o p^os, ŚBr. **Yūpōchraya**, m. the ceremony of erecting a s^o p^o, MBh. **Yūpō-lūkhalika**, mfn. having sacrificial posts and mortars (for pounding), MBh.

Yūpaka, m. = *yūpa* (m. c., esp. ifc.), Nyāyam.; n. a species of wood, L. — **vat**, mfn. having a sacrificial post, ĀṭvŚr., Sch.

Yūpi $\sqrt{1}$. **krī**, P. — **karoti**, to make into a sacrificial post, Nyāyam., Sch.

Yūpiya (Nyāyam., Sch.) or **yūpiya** (ŚāṅkhBr.), mfn. fit or suitable for a sacrificial post.

यूयम् *yūyam*. See under *yushma*, p. 855, col. 3.

यूयुधि *yūyudhi*, *yūyuvī*. See *yuy*.

यूयूश (cf. $\sqrt{jūsh}$), cl. 1. P. **yūshatī**, to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xvii, 29.

यूयूशा, m. n. (fr. $\sqrt{2}$. *yū*) soup, broth, pease-soup, the water in which pulse of various kinds has been boiled, GṛŚrS.; Kathās.; Śuśr.; m. the Indian mulberry tree, L. [Cf. Lat. *jūs*; Slav. *jucha*.]

Yūshān (only in the weak cases *yūshānā*, *°nās*; cf. Pāp. vi, 1, 63), id., RV.; VS.; TS. (cf. *yū*).

Yās (only nom. sg. *yās*), id., TS. (cf. *yū*).

येन *yena*, ind. (instr. of 3. *ya*) by whom or by which, by means of which, by which way, RV. &c. &c.; in which direction, whither, where, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; in which manner, PārGr.; Mn.; on which account, in consequence of which, wherefore, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; because, since, as, RV. &c. &c.; that, so that, in order that (with pres. or fut. or Pot.)

येमन *yemana*, n. = *jemana*, eating, L.

येयजामह *yeyajamāh*, m. N. of the expression *ye yajāmahe* (which immediately precedes the Yājyā or formula of consecration), VS.; ŚrS. &c.

येयज्ञेनेतिमुक्त *yeyajñēnētisūkta*, N. of the hymn RV. x, 62 (beginning with *ye yajñēna*), Cat.

येयायेय *yeyāyeya*, n. ($\sqrt{1}$. *yā*) that which is to be gone after and not to be gone after, MW.

येवाप *yēvāsha*, m. N. of a noxious insect, AV. (cf. *yavāsha*).

येय *yesh*, cl. 1. P. *yēshate*, to boil up, bubble, RV.; AV.; (Ā.) *yeshati*, to exert one's self, endeavour, Dhātup. xvi, 14 (v.l. for \sqrt{pesh}).

येष्टिह *yeshṭiḥa* (?), N. of partic. Muhūrtas, KaushUp.

येष्ट *yeshṭha*, mfn. (superl. fr. $\sqrt{1}$. *yā*) going best, very swift or rapid, RV.

योक *yok*, ind. = *iyok*, for a long time, g. *svar-ādi*.

योक्योक्तव्या *yoktavya*, *yoktri*, *yoktra*. See p. 854, col. 3.

योग *yōga*, m. ($\sqrt{1}$. *yuj*; ifc. f. ā) the act of yoking, joining, attaching, harnessing, putting to (of horses), RV.; MBh.; a yoke, team, vehicle, conveyance, ŚBr.; Kauś.; MBh.; employment, use, application, performance, RV. &c. &c.; equipping or arraying (of an army), MBh.; fixing (of an arrow on the bow-string), ib.; putting on (of armour), L.; a remedy, cure, Śuśr.; a means, expedient, device, way, manner, method, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a supernatural means, charm, incantation, magical art, ib.; a trick, stratagem, fraud, deceit, Mn.; Kathās. (cf. *yoga-nanda*); undertaking, business, work, RV.; AV.; TS.; acquisition, gain, profit, wealth, property, ib.; Kauś.; MBh.; occasion, opportunity, Kām.; MārKp.; any junction, union, combination, contact with (instr. with or without *saha*, or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*yogam* $\sqrt{1}$, to agree, consent, acquiesce in anything, R.); mixing of various materials, mixture, MBh.; R.; VarBrS.; partaking of, possessing (instr. or comp.), Mn.; R.; Hariv.; connection, relation (*yogāt*, *yogena* and *yoga-tas*, ifc. in consequence of, on account of, by reason of, according to, through), KātyŚr.; SvetUp.; Mn. &c.; putting to-

gether, arrangement, disposition, regular succession, Kāth.; ŚrS.; fitting together, fitness, propriety, suitability (*yogena* and *yoga-tas*, ind. suitably, fitly, duly, in the right manner), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; exertion, endeavour, zeal, diligence, industry, care, attention (*yoga-tas*, ind. strenuously, assiduously; *pūrṇa-yogena*, with all one's powers, with overflowing zeal), Mn.; MBh. &c.; application or concentration of the thoughts, abstract contemplation, meditation, (esp.) self-concentration, abstract meditation and mental abstraction practised as a system (as taught by Patañjali and called the Yoga philosophy; it is the second of the two Sāṅkhya systems, its chief aim being to teach the means by which the human spirit may attain complete union with Īśvara or the Supreme Spirit; in the practice of self-concentration it is closely connected with Buddhism), Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (JW. 92); any simple act or rite conducive to Yoga or abstract meditation, Sarvad.; Yoga personified (as the son of Dharma and Kriyā), BhP.; a follower of the Yoga system, MBh.; Sāṅk.; (in Sāṅkhya) the union of soul with matter (one of the 10 Mūlīkāthās or radical facts), Tattvas.; (with Pāsupatas) the union of the individual soul with the universal soul, Kulārṇ.; (with Pāncārātras) devotion, pious seeking after God, Sarvad.; (with Jāinas) contact or mixing with the outer world, ib.; (in astron.) conjunction, lucky conjuncture, Lāṭy.; VarBrS.; MBh. &c.; a constellation, asterism (these, with the moon, are called *cāndra-yogāḥ* and are 13 in number; without the moon they are called *kha-yogāḥ* or *nābhāsa-yogāḥ*), VarBrS.; the leading or principal star of a lunar asterism, W.; N. of a variable division of time (during which the joint motion in longitude of the sun and moon amounts to 13° 20'; there are 27 such Yogas beginning with Viśvakambha and ending with Vaidhṛti), ib.; (in arithm.) addition, sum, total, Sūryas.; MBh.; (in gram.) the connection of words together, syntactical dependence of a word, construction, Nir.; Śuśr. (ifc. = dependent on, ruled by, Pāp. ii, 2, 8, Vārtt. 1); a combined or concentrated grammatical rule or aphorism, Pāp., Sch.; Siddh. (cf. *yoga-vibhāga*); the connection of a word with its root, original or etymological meaning (as opp. to *rū-ḍhi*, q.v.), Nir.; Pratāp.; KātyŚr., Sch.; a violator of confidence, spy, L.; N. of a Sch. on the Pānārthasāra; (ā), f. N. of a Śakti, Pāñcar.; of Pīvarī (daughter of the Pitrīs called Barīshads), Hariv. — **kakṣā**, f. = **paṭṭa**, q.v., BhP. — **kanyā**, f. N. of the infant daughter of Yaśo-dā (substituted as the child of Devaki for the infant Kṛishna and therefore killed by Kansa, but immediately raised to heaven as a beautiful girl), Hariv. — **kara**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **karandaka**, m. N. of a minister of Brahma-datta, Katbās.; (ikā), f. N. of a female religious mendicant, ib. — **kalpa-druma**, m., — **kalpa-latā**, f. N. of wks. — **kuṇḍalīnī** or **kuṇḍaly-upanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **kshemā**, m. sg. and pl. (in later language also m. du. and n. sg.) the security or secure possession of what has been acquired, the keeping safe of property, welfare, prosperity, substance, livelihood, RV. &c. &c. (generally explained as a Dvāpda meaning 'acquisition and preservation of property', cf. *kshema-yoga*; *mam* \sqrt{vah} with dat. = to procure any one a livelihood, support, maintain, Sak.); the charge for securing property (from accidents), insurance, Mn. vii, 127; property destined for pious uses and sacrifices, Gaut. xxviii, 46; Mn. ix, 219 (others 'the means of securing protection, i.e. councillors, family priests and the like'); — **kāra**, mfn. causing gain and security, causing protection of what is acquired, one who takes charge of property, MBh.; R.; — **vat**, mfn. possessing property which is designed for pious purposes, L.; — **vaha** (R.), — **samarpiṭri** (MBh.), mfn. offering or procuring sustenance or a livelihood. — **gati**, f. state of union, the being united together, BhP. — **gāmin**, mfn. going (through the air) by means of magical power, VP. — **grautha**, m. N. of two wks. — **oakshus**, mfn. 'contemplation-eyed,' one whose eye is meditation (N. of Brahmā), MārKp. — **caudra-tkṣā**, f., — **caudrikā**, f. (and *°kā-vilāsa*, m.) N. of wks. — **cara**, m. N. of Hanumat, L. — **caryā**, f., — **cikitiśā**, f., — **ciutāmāni**, m., — **cūḍāmāni**, m., **uyupanishad** or **cūḍōpanishad**, f. N. of wks. — **cūrṇa**, n. magical powder, Daś.; Mudr. — **ja**, mfn. produced by or arising from Ynga or meditation, Bhāṣāp.; n. agallochum, Bhpr. — **jūṣāna**, n. N. of wk. — **tat-tva**, n. the principle of Ynga, YngatUp.; N. of an Upanishad (also *°vōpanishad*, f.); — **prakāśa** or

śaka, m. N. of wk. — *tantra*, n. a wk. treating of the Yoga philosophy, Hariv.; BhP.; (with Buddhists) N. of a class of writings. — *taraṅga*, n., — *taraṅgiṇī*, f. N. of wks. — *talpa*, n. 'Yoga-couch,' = *nīdrā*, q.v., BhP. — *tas*, ind. conjointly, W.; suitably, properly, Mn.; conformably to, in accordance with, by means of, in consequence of (comp.), Ragh.; Kathās.; with application of effort, with all one's powers, Mn. ii, 100; seasonably, in due season, W.; through devotion, by the power of magic &c., ib. — *tārakā* (Sūryas.; VarBṣ.) or — *tārā* (Sūryas.; Col.), f. the chief star in a Nakṣatra; *°rāvalī*, f. N. of sev. wks. — *tva*, n. the state of Yoga, Sarvad. — *daṇḍa*, m. a magic wand, Sighās. — *darpaṇa*, m. N. of wk. — *dāna*, n. gift of the Y°, communicating the Y° doctrine, W.; a fraudulent gift; *°prati-graha*, n. a fraudulent gift or acceptance, Mn. viii, 165. — *dīpikā*, f., — *āśiṣṭi-samuccaya-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. — *deva*, m. N. of a Jaina author, Sarvad. — *dharmīn*, mfn. doing homage to the Y°, MBh.; Hariv. &c. — *dhārāṇā*, f. continuance or perseverance in meditation, Bhag.; BhP. — *nanda*, m. the false Nanda, Kathās. — *nātha*, m. 'Yoga-lord,' N. of Śiva, Cat.; of Datta, BhP. — *nāvika*, m. a kind of fish, L. — *nīdrā*, f. 'meditation-sleep,' a state of half med' half sleep (which admits of the full exercise of the mental powers; it is peculiar to devotees), light sleep, (esp.) the sleep of Viṣṇu at the end of a Yuga, V°s Sleep personified as a goddess and said to be a form of Durgā, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; (accord. to others) the great sleep of Brahmā during the period between the annihilation and reproduction of the universe, MW. — *nīdrāṇu*, m. N. of Viṣṇu, L. — *nilaya*, m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *m-dhara*, m. N. of a partic. magical formula recited over weapons, R. (v.l. *yaugandhī*); N. of various men, Kathās.; Buddh. — *nyāsa*, m. N. of wk. — *paṭṭa* (Hcat.; PadmaP.) or — *paṭṭaka* (Hcat.; PadmaP.), m. the cloth thrown over the back and knees of a devotee during meditation. — *pati*, m. 'Yoga-lord,' N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar. — *patnī*, f. 'wife of Y°,' N. of Pivari (also called *yogā* and *yoga-mātṛī*), Hariv. — *patha*, m. the road leading to Y°, BhP. — *pada*, n. a state of self-concentration or meditation, DhyanabUp. — *padaka*, n., w.r. for — *paṭṭaka*, q.v., L. — *paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — *pāṭāṇjala*, m. a follower of Patañjali as teacher of the Yoga doctrine, Madhus. — *pādūkā*, f. a magical shoe (supposed to carry the wearer wherever he wishes), Sighās. — *pāraṅga*, m. 'conversant with Y°,' N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *pīṭha*, n. a partic. posture during religious meditation, Pañcar.; Kālp. — *prakāra*, m., — *prakāśa-ṭīkā*, f., — *pradīpa*, m., *°pikā*, f., — *praveśa-vidhī*, m. N. of wks. — *prāpta*, mfn. obtained through abstract meditation, MW. — *bala*, n. the force of devotion, the power of magic, supernatural p°, R.; BrahmaP.; Kathās. — *bindu-ṭippana*, m. or n. (?), — *bīja*, n., — *bhadrā*, f. N. of wks. — *bhāraka*, m. a shoulder-yoke for carrying burdens, Hcat. — *bhāvanā*, f. (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of the products, Col. — *bhāshya*, n., — *bhāṣkara*, m. N. of wks. — *bhrasṭa*, mfn. one who has fallen from the practice of Yoga or self-concentration, ĀpSr., Comm. — *mañjarī*, — *mañi-pradīpikā*, — *mañi-prabhā*, f. N. of wks. — *mayā*, m(f.) n. resulting from self-c° or Yoga, MBh.; Pañcar.; BhP.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar.; *°jñāna*, n. knowledge derived from self-c° or meditation, Hariv. — *mahima*, m. N. of sev. wks. — *mātṛī*, f. the mother of Yoga, MārKp.; N. of Pivari, Hariv. — *māyā*, f. magic, Kathās.; the Māyā or magical power of abstract meditation, BhP.; the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; N. of Durgā, A. — *mārga*, m. = *patha*, q.v., Śis.; Bādar. Sch. — *mārtaṇḍa*, m., — *mālā*, f., — *muktāvalī*, f. N. of wks. — *mūrti-dhara*, m. pl. 'bearing the form of the Yoga,' N. of a class of deceased ancestors, MārKp. — *yājñavalkya*, n., *°kya-gītā*, f., *°kya-smṛiti*, f. N. of wks. — *yātrā*, f. the road or way to union with the Supreme Spirit, the way of profound meditation, Bhartṛ.; N. of an astrological wk. by Varāha-mihira; of another wk. — *yukta*, mfn. immersed in deep meditation, absorbed in Yoga, MBh.; Pañcat. &c. — *yukti*, f. the being absorbed in Yoga, Kāśikh. — *yuj*, mfn. one who has given himself to Yoga, VP. — *yogin*, mfn. = *yukta* above, MBh. — *raṅga*, m. the orange tree, L. — *ratna*, n. a magical jewel, Cat. N. of a wk. on med.; — *mālā*, f., — *samuccaya*, m.; *°nāḍaka*, m., *°nāvalī*, f. N. of wks. — *ratha*,

m. the Yoga as a vehicle, BhP. — *rasāyana*, n., — *rahasya*, n. N. of wks. — *rāja*, m. 'king of medicines,' N. of a partic. med' preparation, Car.; Bhpr. &c.; a king or master in the Y°, Cat.; N. of various learned men and authors, Śrīkanṭh. &c.; — *guggulu*, m. a partic. med' preparation, Bhpr.; *°jōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — *rūḍha*, mfn. having a special as well as etymological and general meaning (said of certain words, e.g. *pañka-ja* means 'growing in mud' and 'a lotus-flower'), Bhāṣap., Sch.; — *lā*, f., KapS., Sch. — *rūḍhi-vāda*, m., — *rūḍhi-vidhā*, m. N. of wks. — *rocana*, f. N. of a kind of magical ointment (making invisible or invulnerable), Mṛicch. — *rōdhi-rūpa-vat* (*yoga + rōdhi-r°*), mfn. having the embodied form of the perfect Yoga, MBh. — *vat*, mfn. connected, united, joined, MārKp.; one who applies himself to contemplation or Yoga, Hariv. — *varpaṇa*, n. N. of wk. — *varṭikā*, f. a magical wick, Daś. — *vaha*, mfn. (ifc.) bringing about, promoting, furthering, MBh. — *vācaspatya*, n., — *vārttika*, n. N. of wks. — *vāsishṭha*, n. N. of a wk. (also called Vāsishṭha-rāmāyaṇa, in the form of a dialogue between Vāsishṭha and his pupil Rāma, treating of the way of obtaining happiness, cf. IW. 368); — *lāṭṭparya-prakāśa*, m., — *śāstra*, n., — *saṃkṣhepa*, m., — *sāra*, m., — *sāra-candrikā*, f., — *sāra-vivṛiti*, f., — *sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. — *vāsishṭhya*, mfn. relating to the Yoga-vāsishṭha, Cat. — *vāha*, m., w.r. for *a-y°*, q.v., VPṛat.; (f), f. alkali, L.; honey, L.; quicksilver, L. — *vāhaka*, mfn. resolving (chemically), L. — *vāhin*, mfn. receiving into or assimilating to one's self, Bhpr.; (perhaps) contriving artifices, plotting (*hi-tva*, n.), Rājat.; n. a menstruum or medium for mixing medicines, Susr. — *vikraya*, m. a fraudulent sale, W. — *vicāra*, m. N. of a ch. of the Kāśī-kanḍa. — *vid*, mfn. knowing the right means or proper method, knowing what is fit or suitable, Hariv.; R. &c.; conversant with the Yoga, MBh.; BhP. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; a follower of the Y° doctrines; a practiser of abstract meditation; a magician; a compounder of medicines, W. — *vidyā*, f. knowledge of the Y°, the science of Y°, Prasanar. — *vibhāga*, m. the disuniting or separation of that which is usually combined, the sep° of one grammatical rule into two, making two rules of what might be stated as one, Pāṇ., Sch. — *viveka*, m. (and *°ka-ṭippaṇa*), — *vishaya*, m., — *vyṭṭi-saṃgraha*, m., — *sata*, n., — *sataka*, n., *°ka-vyākhyāna*, n., *°kākyāna*, n. N. of wks. — *śabda*, m. the word Yoga, Sarvad.; a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology, Kāś. — *śarīra*, mfn. (one) whose body is Y°, MBh. — *śāyin*, mfn. half asleep and h° absorbed in meditation, Rājat. — *śāstra*, n. any wk. on the Y° doctrine (esp. that of Patañjali), MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; N. of sev. wks.; — *pattra*, n. pl., — *sūtra-pāṭha*, m. N. of wks. — *śikṣā*, f. N. of wk.; *°kshōpanishad*, f. = next. — *śikhā* or — *śikhōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — *samādhī*, f. perfection in Y°, Bhag. — *saṃgraha*, m. N. of sev. wks. — *samādhī*, m. absorption of the mind in profound meditation peculiar to the Yogasystem, Ragh. — *sāgara*, m., — *sādhana*, n. N. of wks. — *sāra*, ni. or n. (?) a universal remedy, GāruḍaP.; Bhpr.; N. of sev. wks.; — *tantra*, n., — *saṃgraha*, m., — *samuccaya*, m.; *°rāvalī*, f., *°rāvalī*, f. N. of wks. — *siddha*, mfn. perfected by means of Y°, BhP.; Col.; m. N. of an author, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a sister of Brīhas-pati, VP.; *°dhānta-candrikā*, f., *°ta-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. — *siddhi*, f. simultaneous accomplishment, Jaim.; — *prākriyā*, f. N. of wk.; — *mat*, mfn. experienced in the art of magic, Kathās. — *sudhākara*, m., — *sudhānidhi*, m. N. of wks. — *sūtra*, n. the aphorisms of the Y° system of philosophy ascribed to Patañjali; — *guḍhārtha-dyotikā*, f., — *candrikā*, f., — *bhāshya*, n., — *vr̥tti*, f., — *vyākhyāna*, n.; *°rārtha-candrikā*, f. N. of wks. relating to the Yoga-sūtra. — *sevā*, f. the practice or cultivation of religious abstraction, Bhag.; YogatUp. — *stha*, mfn. absorbed in Y°, Bhag. — *svarōdaya*, m. N. of wk. — *svāmin*, m. a master in the Y°, Hcat. — *hṛidaya*, n. N. of wk. *Yogākshara-nigraṇṭham*, *°yogākyāna*, n. N. of wks. *Yogāgnī-maya*, mfn. filled with the fire of the Y°, attained through the ardour of devotion, SvetUp. *Yogāṅga*, n. a constituent or part of the Y°, means of attaining it (generally said to be 8 in number, viz. *yama*, *niyama*, *āsana*, *prāṇāyāma*, *pratyāhāra*, *dhāraṇā*, *dhyāna*, and *samādhi*, or according to another authority 6, viz. *āsana*, *prāṇa-saṃroddha*, with the last four as enumerated above),

Yogas.; Sarvad. *Yogācāra*, m. the observance of the Y°, Cat.; a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; N. of wk.; = *yogin*, q.v., L.; a follower of a partic. Buddhist sect or school; pl. the disciples of that school, Buddh. &c.; — *bhūmi-śāstra*, n. (for *yogācārya-bh°*) N. of wk. *Yogācārya*, m. a teacher of the Y° system of philosophy, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; a teacher of the art of magic (also said to be a t° of the art of thieving), Mṛicch.; w.r. for *yogācāra* above. *Yogāñjana*, n. a healing ointment, Susr.; the Y° as a h° ointment, Prab.; N. of wk. *Yogātman*, mfn. (one) whose soul or essence is Y° or who fixes his mind on Y°, MBh. *Yogādhamana-vikṛita*, n. a fraudulent pledge or sale, Mn. viii, 165. *Yogādhiḥkara*, m. N. of wk. *Yogānanda*, m. 'delight of the Y°,' N. of two authors, Cat.; w.r. for *yoga-nanda*, Vās., Introd.; — *prahasana*, n. N. of wk. *Yogānugāṭā*, f. N. of a Kīm-nara maid, Kāraṇḍ. *Yogānuśāsana*, n. 'Y°-instruction,' the doctrine of the Y° by Patañjali, Madhus.; N. of two wks. — *sūtra*, n., *°tra-vṛitti*, f. N. of wks. *Yogānta* (in comp.) or *°gāntikā*, f. (scil. *gati*) N. of the 7 divisions into which (accord. to Parāśara) the orbit of Mercury is divided, VarBṣ. *Yogāpatti*, f. modification of usage or application, ĀpSr. *Yogābhyaśa-krama*, m., *°sa-prakarāṇa*, n., *°sa-lakṣhaṇa*, n., *°yogāṃṛita*, n., *°ta-taraṅgiṇī*, f. N. of wks. *Yogāmbara*, m. N. of a Buddhist deity, W. *Yogāyoga*, m. pl. a proper quantity, Susr. (v. l.); du. suitability and unsuitability, Kāvyaḍ. *Yogārāga*, m. = *yoga-raḥga*, q.v., L. *Yogārūḍha*, mfn. absorbed in profound or abstract meditation, NṣUp. *Yogārāva*, m., *°gāvalī*, f., *°valī*, f., *°jī-ṭātaka*, n., *°li-tantra kula-dipinī*, f. N. of wks. *Yogāvāpa*, m. the first attitude of an archer, L. *Yogāsana*, n. a mode of sitting suited to profound meditation or similar to that of the Yoga, AmṛitUp.; Bhartṛ. &c.; — *lakṣhaṇa*, n. pl. N. of wk. *Yogendra*, m. a master or adept in the Yoga, W. *Yogēsa*, m. id., BhP.; N. of Yājñavalkya, L.; of Śiva, W.; of the city of Brahmā, L.; *°jārnava*, m., *°jī-sahasra-nāma-stotra*, n. N. of wks. *Yogēśvara*, m. a master in magical art (said of a Vetāla), Kathās.; a master or adept in the Yoga, MBh.; Hariv.; Pañcat. &c.; a deity, the object of devout contemplation, W.; N. of Kṛishṇa, MW.; of Yājñavalkya, Cat.; of a son of Deva-hotra, BhP.; of a Brahma-rākṣasa, Kathās.; of various authors and learned men, Cat. &c.; of wk.; (f), f. a fairy, Rājat.; Kathās.; a mistress or adept in the Yoga, Kathās.; a form of Durgā, Hcat.; a species of plant, Bhpr.; N. of a goddess, Cat.; of a Vidyā-dhārī, Kathās.; — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.; — *tva*, n. mastery of the Y°, MBh.; BhP.; — *paddhati*, f., — *mantra*, m. N. of wks. *Yogēṣṭha*, n. tin, L.; lead, L. *Yogāśvarya*, n. mastery of the Y°, BhP. *Yogōdvahana*, n. support (with food and clothes), Divyāv. *Yogōpadeśa*, m., *°panishad*, f. N. of wks.

Yogas, n. meditation, religious abstraction, Uṇ. iv, 215, Sch.; the half of a lunar month, ib.

Yogāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become Yoga, to be changed into religious contemplation or devotion, Cat.

1. *Yogi* (m.c.) = *yogin* (only in gen. pl. *yoginām*).
2. *Yogi*, in comp. for *yogin*. — *tā*, f. the being connected with (ifc.), connection, relation, Bhāṣap.; the state or condition of a Yogi (cf. *yogin*), MW. — *tva*, n. = prec. Sāh.; MārKp. — *daṇḍa*, m. a kind of reed or cane (= *vetra*), L. — *nīdrā*, f. 'a Yogi's sleep,' light sleep, wakefulness, W. — *patnī* and — *mātṛī*, v. l. for *yoga-g°* and — *m°* (q.v.), Hariv. — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *mārga*, m. 'a Y°'s path,' the air, atmosphere, Gal. — *yājñavalkya* = *yoga-yā*, q.v. — *rāj*, m. a king among Y°s, Cat. *Yogindra*, m. id., Kathās.; N. of Yājñavalkya, Yājñ.; of Vālmiki, Bālar. *Yogisā*, m. a king among Y°s, MārKp.; N. of Yājñavalkya, L. *Yogisvara*, m. = prec. Kāv.; Yājñ.; a master in sorcery, Kathās.; (f), f. N. of a goddess, Cat. *Yogishṭa*, n. lead, L.

Yogita, mfn. bewitched, enchanted, mad, crazy, wild, L.

Yogin, mfn. joined or connected with, relating to, accompanied by, possessed of (comp.), KātyŚr.; MBh.; Hariv.; being in conjunction with (e.g. *candrayog*), MārKp.; possessed of superhuman powers, W.; m. a follower of the Yoga system, a Yogin (usually called Yogi) or contemplative saint, devotee, ascetic, MairUp.; Bhag. &c. (cf. RTL. 87);

a magician, conjurer, W.; a partic. mixed caste, Cat. (v.l. *yūgin*); an orange tree, L.; natron, alkali, L.; N. of Yājñavalkya, Cat.; of Arjuna, L.; of Viṣṇu, MBh.; of Śiva, L.; of a Buddha, L.; (inf.), f., see next.

Yoginī, f. a female demon or any being endowed with magical power, a fairy, witch, sorceress represented as eight in number and as created by Durgā and attendant on her or on Śiva; sometimes 60, 64 or 65 are enumerated, Hariv.; Kathās. &c. (cf. RTL. 188, 189); N. of Durgā, L.; (with Tāntrikas) a partic. Śakti; (with Buddhists) a woman representing any goddess who is the object of adoration. — **oṅkra-pūjāna**, n., — **jāta**, n., — **jāla-sambhara**, n., — **jñānārava**, m., — **tantra**, n. N. of wks. — **daśā**, f. state or condition of a Yoginī; — **krama**, m., — **cintāmaṇi**, m., — **jñāna**, n., — **dhya** (°śādh°), m., — **prakaraṇa**, n., — **vicāra**, n. N. of wks. — **pura**, n. N. of a city, Sighās. — **bhairava-tantra**, n., — **śādhana**, n., — **stava-rāja**, m., — **hridaya**, n. and **ya-setn-bandha**, m. N. of wks.

Yoginī, in comp. for *yoginī*. — **aśṭa-daśā-krama**, m., — **ādi-pūjāna-vidhi**, m. N. of wks.

Yogiya, Nom. A. °yate, to regard or treat as Yoga, Cat.

Yōga, mfn. (fr. *yoga* and √*i. yuj*) fit for the yoke, Pāp. v, 1, 102; belonging to a partic. remedy, ŚārngS.; useful, serviceable, proper, fit or qualified for, able or equal to, capable of (gen., loc., dat., inf. with act. or pass. sense, or comp.), KātyŚr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; perceptible, Kap.; fit for Yoga, proper for religious meditation, L.; n. a draught animal, AV.; ŚBr.; a calculator of expedients, W.; the constellation Pushya, L.; (ā), f. preparation, contrivance, RV.; exercise, practice, (esp.) bodily exercise, gymnastics, drill, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr.; (pl.) the straps with which horses are attached to the yoke of a carriage, traces (?), RV. iii, 3, 6; the earth, L.; N. of Bharatī, L.; of the wife of Sūrya, L.; n. (only L.) a vehicle or any machine; a cake; sandal; a kind of drug. — **tā**, f. suitability, fitness, propriety, ability, R.; Kathās. &c. — **grantha-rahasya**, n., — **pūrvapakṣa-rahasya**, n., — **rahasya**, n., — **vāda**, n., — **vicāra**, m. N. of wks. — **tva**, n. — **īā**, Kap.; Vedāntas. — **viśeṣa-guṇa-vicāra**, m. N. of wk. **Yogyā-nnpalabdhī-rahasya**, n. or °dhi-vāda, m. N. of wks. **Yogyā-ratha**, m. a carriage employed in military exercises, L.

Yojaka, m. a yoker, harnesser, MBh.; BhP.; a user, employer, Kāv.; an arranger, preparer, contriver, effector (cf. *yuddha-y°*); N. of Agni (as the nuptial fire), Gṛhyas.

Yōjana, n. joining, yoking, harnessing, PārGr.; Hariv.; that which is yoked or harnessed, a team, vehicle (also applied to the hymns and prayers addressed to the gods), RV.; course, path, ib.; (sometimes m.; ifc. f. ā) a stage or Yojana (i.e. a distance traversed in one harnessing or without unyoking; esp. a partic. measure of distance, sometimes regarded as equal to 4 or 5 English miles, but more correctly = 4 Krośas or about 9 miles; according to other calculations = 2½ English miles, and according to some = 8 Krośas), RV. &c. &c.; instigation, stimulation, Sāh.; mental concentration, abstraction, directing the thoughts to one point (= *yoga*), Up.; the Supreme Spirit of the Universe (= *paramātman*), L.; a finger, L.; n. and (ā), f. use, application, arrangement, preparation, RV.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Sāh.; erecting, constructing, building, Rājāt.; Kathās.; junction, union, combination, Sāh.; Vedāntas.; (ā), f. application of the sense of a passage, grammatical construction, Śāmk. — **gandhā**, f. 'diffusing scent or fragrance to the distance of a Yojana', musk, L.; N. of Satya-vatī (mother of Vyāsa), MBh.; Kād. (also °dhikā, L.); of Sita, L. — **parṇī**, f. Rubia Munjistā, L. — **bāṇa**, m. 'having arms a Y° long', N. of Rāvaṇa, Mcar.; Kād. — **bhāj**, mfn. effective at the distance of a Y°, AV. Parīś. — **valikā** or **vallī**, f. Rubia Munjistā, L. — **śata**, n. a hundred Yojanas, MW.

Yojanaka, mfn. (ifc., f. ikā) = next (cf. *padayojanikā*).

Yojanika, mfn. (ifc. after a numeral) so many Yojanas long, measuring so many Yojanas, R.

Yojaniya, mfn. to be joined or united with (instr.); with *karmaṇā*, to be set at work, Kām.; with *nṛpī-śā-doshaiḥ*, to accuse falsely, Bālar.; to be used or employed, Kāv.; to be grammatically corrected or arranged, MaitiUp., Sch.; n. it is to be connected

with or thought of in connection with (instr.), Sāy.

Yojanya. See *śaṣṭī-yojanya*.

Yojayitavya, mfn. (fr. Caus. of √*i. yuj*) to be joined or connected or furnished with (instr.), Śāmkhyak., Sch.; to be made use of or chosen or selected, VarBṛS.

Yojayitri, mfn. one who joins or connects &c.; m. a setter (of precious stones), Pañcat.

Yojita, infn. yoked, harnessed, BhP.; used, employed, applied, performed, MBh.; undertaken, begun, Yājñ.; appointed to, charged with (loc.), BhP.; tied or fastened to, put or placed in (loc.), ib.; joined, connected, put together, arranged, composed, MBh.; R.; supplied or furnished with (instr. or comp.), VarBṛS.; Rājāt.

Yojitṛi, mfn. (√*i. yuj*) one who joins or unites or connects, VarBṛS.

Yojya, mfn. (√*i. yuj*) to be joined or united &c.; to be fixed on or directed to (loc.), Pañcat.; (ifc.) to be appointed to or entrusted with, Pañcat.; (ifc.) to be led towards or urged to, R.; to be used or employed or set to work, Yājñ.; Var. &c.; to be pronounced or uttered, Śak. (v.l.); to be added to (loc.), Sūryas.; Kām.; to be supplied or furnished with (instr.), MBh.; R.; to be shared in, MW.; to be connected or construed, MI.; one on whom the mind is to be fixed or concentrated, MBh. (Nilak.)

योटक *yōṭaka*, m. a combination of stars &c., constellation, L.

योटवे *yōṭave*, °*lavaṭ*, °*tos*. See √*i. yu*.

योटिमत्सक *yōtimatsaka*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

योटु *yōtu*, m. (√*2. yu*?) = *parimāṇa*, L.; (i. *yu*?) cleaning, purifying, W.

योट *yōtra*, n. (√*2. yu*) = *yoktra*, a fastening, tie, rope, R.; the cord that fastens the yoke of a plough to the neck of an ox, L.

योटप्रमाद *yōtra-pramāda*, m. (= *yō'tra* p°?) a proper N., Cat.

योट्टय *yōddhavya*, *yōddhṛi*. See p. 855, col. 2.

योध *yōdhā*, m. (accord. to Gaṇar. ii, 26 also n.) a fighter, warrior, soldier, RV. &c. &c. (with *vṛishab*, a bull trained or fit for war, VarBṛS.); battle, war (see *dur-* and *mitho-y°*); a kind of metre, Col.; pl. the third astrological mansion, VarYogay. — **dharma**, m. the law of soldiers, duty of the Kshatriya caste, Mn. vii, 98. — **mukhya**, m. a chief warrior, leader, Bhag. — **vīra**, m. a hero, warrior, ib. — **samrāva**, m. challenging to battle, mutual defiance of combatants, L. — **hara**, mfn. carrying soldiers, W. **Yōdhāgāra**, m. a soldier's dwelling, barrack, MBh.

Yōdhaka, m. = *yōdha*, a fighter, warrior, MBh.; R. **Yōdhana**, n. the act of fighting, battle, war, MBh.; Pur.; battle-cry, L. — **pura-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.

Yōdhanī-pura, n. N. of a town, Cat.

Yōdhanīya, mfn. to be fought or overcome, Bālar. **Yōdhika**, n. a partic. mode of fighting, Hariv. (v.l. *yaudhika*).

Yōdhin, mfn. (ifc.) fighting, combating, MBh.; R.; m. a warrior, conqueror, ib.

Yōdhi-vana, n. N. of a place, R.

Yōdhiyas, mfn. more warlike or martial, RV.

Yōdheya, m. a warrior, combatant, L.; N. of a race, Hariv. (v.l. *yaudheya*).

Yōdhya, mfn. to be fought or overcome or subdued, RV.; MBh. (cf. *a-y°*); m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

योनल *yōnala*, m. = *yana-nāla*, L.

योन *yōni*, m. f. (in RV. only m.; f. sometimes also *yōnī*; fr. √*2. yu*) the womb, uterus, vulva, vagina, female organs of generation, RV. &c. &c. (together with the *līnga*, a typical symbol of the divine procreative energy, RTL. 224); place of birth, source, origin, spring, fountain (ifc. = sprung or produced from), ib.; place of rest, repository, receptacle, seat, abode, home, lair, nest, stable, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; family, race, stock, caste, the form of existence or station fixed by birth (e.g. that of a man, Brāhman, animal &c.; ifc. = belonging to the caste of), Mn.;

MBh. &c.; seed, grain (cf. *yoni-poṣhaṇa*); a partic. part of a fire-pit, Hcat.; a mine, L.; copper, L.; water, Naigh.; the regent of the Nakṣatra Pūrva-phalgunī, VarBṛS.; N. of the sound *e*, Up.; of a partic. verse or formula, KātyŚr.; (f), f. N. of a river in Śālmala-dvīpa, VP. — **knūda**, n. N. of a partic. mystical diagram, Cat. — **gāna**, n. N. of the first part of the Sāma-samhitā, Nyāyam., Sch. — **guṇa**, m. the property of a womb, quality of a place of origin, MW. — **grantha**, m. = *gāna*, Nyāyam., Sch. — **cikitsā**, f. N. of wk. — **ja**, mfn. produced from the womb, viviparous, MBh.; R. &c. — **tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **tās**, ind. out of a place of rest or stable, MaitrS. — **tva**, n. the being an origin or source, NṛpUp.; Kum.; (ifc.) the arising from or being based on, Suśr.; Sarvad. — **duṣṭā**, f. pl. sexually defiled (said of women), Hariv. — **devatā**, f. N. of the Nakṣatra Pūrva-phalgunī, L. — **deśa**, m. the region of the womb or the generative organs, MW. — **doshā**, m. sexual defilement, Hariv.; a defect of the female organ; — **cikitsā**, f. N. of wk. — **dvāra**, n. the orifice of the womb, Suśr.; N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — **nāsā**, f. the upper part of the female organ, W. — **niraya**, m. the womb compared to a hell, Hcat. — **poṣhaṇa**, n. the growing of seed or grain, Viṣṇu. — **bharaṇa**, m. fall of the w°, prolapsus uteri, Suśr. — **mat** (*yōnī-*), mfn. connected with the womb, TBr.; Kāth.; sprung from a womb, MaitrS.; descended from a good race, Hcat. — **mantra**, m. the text VS. viii, 29, Hcat. — **mukta**, mfn. released from birth or from being born again, SvetUp. — **mukha**, n. the orifice of the womb, Suśr. — **mndrā**, f. N. of a partic. position of the fingers, L. — **rañjana**, n. the menstrual excretion, W. — **roga**, m. disease of the female organs of generation, Suśr. — **līṅga**, n. the clitoris, L. — **vyāpad**, f. N. of wk. — **śas**, ind. fundamentally, thoroughly, Latit.; wisely, Divyāv. — **śāstra**, n. N. of a class of wks., VP. — **samvarana**, n. (Bhpr.), — **samvṛiti**, f. (W.) contraction of the vagina. — **samkṛta**, n. 'passage through the womb', re-birth, MBh. — **samkara**, m. 'confusion of births', mixture of caste by unlawful marriage, misalliance, Mn.; R. — **sambandha**, m. a blood-relation, Āpast. — **sambhava**, mfn. = *ja*, Cat. — **ha**, mfn. injuring the womb, MantraBr. **Yony-arśas**, n. a fleshy excrescence in the female organ (= *kanda*), L.

Yonika. See *a-yonika*.

Yonin (ifc.) = *yoni*, MBh.; Hariv. (cf. *nīca-y°*); n. (*Gṛitamasadya yoninī dāve*) N. of Sāmanas.

Yonyā, mfn. forming a womb or receptacle, RV.

योपन *yopana*, *yoyupana*. See p. 855, col. 2.

योषा *yōṣhā* (once *yōṣhāṇā*), f. (prob. fr. √*2. yu*; cf. *yuvān*) a girl, maiden, young woman, wife, RV. (accord. to Sāy. also = *smiti*, a hymn, praise).

Yōshan, f. id., ib. (also applied to the fingers). **Yōshā**, f. = *yōṣhāṇā*, RV. &c. &c. (esp. applied to Ushas; accord. to Sāy. also 'a mare'); (with *dā-u-mayī*) a wooden doll, MBh.

Yōshij-jana, m. (fr. *yashit* + *j°*) womenfolk, women, Ratnāv.

Yōshit, f. = *yōṣhāṇā* (also applied to the females of animals and to inanimate things, e.g. *yōshito mantrāḥ*, 'female magical texts'), RV. &c. &c. — **kṛita**, mfn. done by a woman, contracted by a female, W. — **prativātanā**, f. the image or statue of a woman, Ragh. — **priyā**, f. turmeric, Bhpr. — **sarpā**, f. a serpent-like woman, MW.

Yōshitā, f. a woman, wife, MuṇḍUp., Sch.

Yōshitvā, ind. (a kind of ind. p. fr. *yōshā* or *yōshit*) having made into a woman, BhP.

Yōshid, in comp. for *yōshit*. — **grāha**, m. one who takes the wife of a deceased man, Yājñ. — **ratna**, n. a jewel of a woman, a most excellent woman, MBh.

Yōshin-maya, m(f) n. formed like a woman, representing a woman, BhP.

योस *yōs*, ind. (only in *śāp yōḥ* and *śāp ca yōḥ ca*) welfare, health, happiness, RV.

योहिवाप *yōhi-bhāṣhya*, n. and *yōhi-śikshā*, f. N. of wks.

योहुल *yohula* (?), m. N. of a man, Pravar.

यौकरीय *yaukariya*, mfn. (fr. *yūkara*), g. *kṛīśīrōdī*.

यौक्तसूच *yauktasruca*, n. (fr. *yukta* + *sruca*) N. of a Sānian, ĀrshBr.

Yauktāya, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

यौक्तिक *yauktika*, mfn. (fr. *yukti*) suitable, proper, fit, logical, reasonable (*a-y*), Kap.; connective, binding, W.; usual, customary, ib.; m. a king's companion or associate (= *narma-saciva*), L.

योग 1. *yauṅga*, m. (fr. *yoga*) a follower of the Yoga system of philosophy, L.

2. **Yauṅga**, Vṛiddhi form of *yuga* in comp. — **m-dhara**, mfn. relating to Yuga-m-dhara (also *ra*), Pāp. iv, 2, 130. — **m-dharāyana**, n. (fr. *yugam-dhara* and *yoga-m-dhara*) patr. Pravar. (cf. *g. na-dḍi*); N. of a minister of king Udayana, Mṛicch.; Ratnāv.; Kathās.; *niya*, mfn. relating to Yaugam-dharāyana, Kathās. — **m-dhari**, m. a prince of the Yuga-m-dharas, Pāp. iv, 1, 173, Sch. — **pada**, n. = next, BHP. — **padya**, n. (fr. *yuga-pad*) simultaneousness, ŚākhŚr.; Sāh.; Pratāp. &c.; (*ena*), ind. simultaneously, together, MBh. — **varatra**, n. = *yuga-varatrayāṇa samūhaḥ*, *g. khaṇḍikādi*.

Yaugaka, mfn. (fr. *yoga*), Siddh.

Yaugika, mfn. (fr. *yoga*; cf. Pāp. v, 1, 102) useful, applicable (*a-y*), Kām.; belonging to a remedy, remedial, Suśr.; connected with or suiting the derivation, having an etymological meaning (*yauṅgikī samjñā*), f. a word retaining that signification which belongs to it according to its etymology, Pratāp.; Sarvad.; relating to or derived from the Yoga, Pañcar. — **rūḍha**, mfn. (a word) which has both an etymological and a conventional meaning, Bhāṣhāp. (cf. *yoga-r*). — **tva**, n. accordance (of the meaning of a word) with its derivation or etymology, L.

यौजनशतिका *yaujanaśatika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *yojana + śata*) one who goes a hundred Yojanas, Pāp. v, 1, 74, Vārt. 1, Pat.; one who deserves to be approached from a distance of a hundred Yojanas, ib., Vārt. 2, Pat.

Yaujanika, mfn. going or extending a Yojana, Pāp. v, 1, 74.

यौट *yauṭ* (v.l. *yauḍ*), cl. 1. P. *yauṭati*, to join or fasten together, Dhātup. ix, 2 (cf. *yoṭaka*).

यौतक *yautaka*, mf(i)n. (fr. 1. *yutaka*) right-fully or exclusively belonging to any one, being the property of any one, MBh.; n. a present, Bhojapr.; private property, (esp.) property given at marriage, a woman's dowry, presents made to a bride at her marriage by her father and friends (accord. to some also 'a gift to the bridegroom'), Yājñ.; MBh.; Rājat.

Yautaki, n. patr. (f. *kyā*), *g. kraudyādi*.

Yautuka, n. = *yautaka*, Mn. ix, 131.

यौतव *yautava*, n. measure in general (= or v.l. for *pautava*, q.v.), L.

यौत्र *yautra*, n. = *yotra*, a tie, rope, Pat.

यौथिक *yauthika*, m. (fr. *yūtha*) 'belonging to a troop or herd,' a companion, comrade, BHP.

Yauthya, mfn., *g. samkṣādi*.

यौध *yaudha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *yodha*) warlike, martial, Laty.

Yaudhājaya, n. N. of various Sāmans, Br.

Yaudhika. See *yodhika*, p. 858, col. 2.

Yaudhishthira, mf(i)n. relating or belonging to Yudhi-shthira, MBh.; Sāh.; Rājat.; m. a descendant of Yudhi-shthira (also pl. and f. *ī*), MBh.; Hariv.

Yaudhishthiri, m., patr. fr. *yudhi-shthira*, MBh. (*g. bahvādi*).

Yaudheya, m. (prob. fr. *yodha*) a warrior, soldier, L.; (pl.) N. of a warlike race, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a king of the Yaudheyas (f. *ī*), Pāp. iv, 1, 178; N. of a son of Yudhi-shthira, MBh.

Yaudheyaka, m. pl. = *yaudheya*, VarBṛS.

यौन 1. *yauna*, mf(i)n. (fr. *yoni*) relating to the womb or place of birth, uterine, W.; relating to or resulting from or connected by marriage, Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. natriimonial connection, conjugal alliance, relationship by marriage, ib.; the ceremony on conception (= *garbhādhāna*), L.; matrimonial duties, Gobh., Sch.; (ifc.) produced from (e.g. *agnī-y*), MBh. — **sambandha**, m. relationship by marriage, a finity, MW.

Yaunika, m. moderate wind (neither too mild nor too strong), L.

यौन 2. *yauna*, m. pl. N. of a people (prob. = *yavana*), MBh.

यौप *yaupa*, mf(i)n. relating to a sacrificial post, Bṛh.

Yaupya, mfn., *g. samkṣādi*.

यौयुधानि *yauyudhāni*, m. patr. fr. *yuyudhāna*, MBh.

यौवत 1. *yauvata*, n. (fr. *yuvati*) a number of girls or young women, Gīt. (Pāp. iv, 2, 38).

Yauvateya, m. the son of a young woman, Vop.

यौवत 2. *yauvata* = *yautava*, L.

यौवन *yauvana*, n. (fr. *yuvan*) youth, youthfulness, adolescence, puberty, manhood (also pl. = juvenile deeds or indiscretions; ifc. f. *ā*), AV. &c. &c.; a number of young people (esp. of young women), Pāp. iv, 2, 38; N. of the third stage in the Śākta mysteries, Cat. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. n. an eruption or pimples on the face (esp. of young people), L. — **darpa**, m. juvenile pride or indiscretion, Hit. — **daśā**, f. the period of youth, ib. — **padavi**, f. the path of youth (*vim āriṇḍhaḥ*), having entered on adolescence), Pañcat. — **pidakā**, f. = *kaṇṭaka*, Suśr. — **prānta**, m. the extreme verge or end of youth, ib. — **bhinna-saisava**, mfn. whose childhood is separated off by youth, passing from childhood to manhood, MW. — **matī**, f. 'intoxicated with (the pride of) youth,' N. of a metre, Col. — **lakṣha**, n. 'sign of youth,' the female breast, L.; loveliness, grace, L. — **vat**, mfn. possessing youth, young, youthful, Vet.; Hit.; Kathās. — **śrī**, f. the beauty of youthfulness, Bhartṛ. — **sukha**, n. the joys of youth or of love, Mṛicch. — **stha**, mfn. being in (the bloom of) youth, arrived at puberty, marriageable, MBh. **Yauvanānta**, mfn. ending in youth, having youthfulness at the end, Kum. **Yauvanārambha**, m. the prime of youth, first bloom of youth, juvenility, Mālatim. **Yauvanārūḍha**, mfn. one who has arrived at adolescence or puberty, Kathās. **Yauvanāvasthā**, f. the state of youth, youthfulness, puberty, MW. **Yauvanōbbheda**, m. the ardour of youthful passion, L.; the god of love, L.

Yauvanaka, n. = *yauvana*, *g. manojñādi*.

Yauvanāśva, n. (fr. *yuvanaśva*) patr. of Māndhātṛi, Pravar.; MBh. &c.; of a grandson of Māndhātṛi, BHP. (accord. to Pāp. vi, 2, 107, Sch., fr. *yauvana + āśva*).

Yauvanāśvaka, m. patr. of Māndhātṛi, L.

Yauvanāśvi, n. id., MBh.; R.

Yauvanika, m. (?) and (*ā*), f. = *yauvana*, youth, L.

Yauvanin, mfn. youthful, Hariv.; MärKP.

Yauvanīya, mfn. youthful, juvenile (with *dvār*, f. the gates of youth or adolescence), Naish.

यौवराजिक *yauvarājika*, mf(*ā* or *ī*) n. (fr. *yuva-rāja*), *g. kāśyādi*.

Yauvarājya, n. (fr. *yuva-rāja*; ifc. f. *ā*) the rank or office or rights of an heir-apparent, the right of succession to a kingdom, MBh.; R. &c.

यौवश्य *yauśhīya*, n. (cf. *yoshan*) womanhood, BHP.

यौष्मक *yaushmāka*, mf(i)n. (fr. *yushma*) your, yours, Kathās. (Pāp. iv, 3, 1; 2).

Yaushmākina, mf(*ā* or *ī*), HPariś. (Pāp. ib.)

य्यागुली *yvāgūli* or *yvāgūlyā*, f. sour scum of boiled rice, L. (cf. *yavāgū*).

र RA.

र 1. *ra*, the 2nd semivowel (corresponding to the vowels *ri* and *ri*, and having the sound of *r* in *ring*). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ra*, R.; *ādi-rāma-sahasra-nāman*, n. N. of a collection of the thousand names of Rāma (from the Brahmayāma). — **pratyāhāra**, m. N. of a partic. Pratyāhāra (q.v.). — **khaṇḍana**, n., **maṇḍana**, n., **varāna**, n. N. of wks. **Rōdara**, m. 'containing an *r*,' N. of the Cakra-vāka (q.v.), Vām. v, 1, 15 (v.l.)

र 2. *ra*, (in prosody) a cretic (— — —), Pīṅg. — **vipulā**, f. 'abounding in cetics,' N. of a metre, Col.

र 3. *ra*, mfn. (√*rā*) acquiring, possessing, Naish.; giving, effecting, Śis.; n. (only L.) fire, heat; love, desire; speed; (*ā*), f. (only L.) amorous play

(= *vibhrama*); giving; gold; (*ī*), f. going, motion, L.; n. brightness, splendour (used in explaining an etymology), L.

रंसु *rānsu*, mfn. (fr. √*ran* or *ram*) cheerful, delightful (only *u*, ind. delightfully), RV. ii, 4, 5. — **jihva** (*rānsu*), mfn. having a pleasing tongue or voice, RV.

रंह *raṅh* (for *raṅh*; cf. √*laṅgh* and *raṅghu*, *laghu*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 83) *rāṇhati* (RV. also *ā. rāṇhate*, *rāṇhamāna*; pf. *raraṇhā*, Bhāṭṭ.; fut. *raṇhitā*, *hishyati*; aor. *ararāṇhit*, Gr.); to hasten, speed (trans. and intrans.); to cause to go or flow; to go or flow, RV.; Śamk.; Bhāṭṭ.: Caus. *raṇhdyati*, *te* (aor. *ararāṇhit*, Gr.); to hasten, speed, run or cause to run, RV.; (cl. 10. P.) *raṇhayati*, to speak or to shine, Dhātup. xxxiii, 123 (v.l. *vaṇh*): Intens. see *rārāṇhā*.

Raṅha = *raṅhas* (see *vāta-raṅha*).

Raṅhana, n. going swiftly, hastening, MW.

Raṅhati, f. speed, velocity (of a chariot), W.

Raṅhas, n. speed, quickness, velocity, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; eagerness, impetuosity, BHP.; m. N. of Śiva (Vehemence personified), MBh.; of Viṣṇu, Hariv.

Raṅhasa (ifc.) = *raṅhas* (e.g. *mano-māruta-r*), having the swiftness of thought or of the wind, Hariv.

Rāṇhi, f. running, flowing, hastening, speed, velocity, eagerness, impetuosity, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; a flowing stream, RV.; a running horse, courser, ib.

Raṇhita, mfn. hastening, quick, rapid, Kauś.

1. **Rahas**, n. (for 2. see p. 871, col. 1) swiftness, speed, velocity, BHP.

Rārāṇhā, mfn. (fr. Intens.) id., R.

रक् *rak*, cl. 10. P. *rākayati*, to taste, relish; to obtain, get, Dhātup. xxxiii, 63 (v.l. *rag*, *ragh*).

Raka, m. the sun gem; crystal; a hard shower, W.

रकसा *rakasā*, f. a form of leprosy, Suśr.

रक्क *rakka*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — **jaṣṭā**, f. N. of an image of Śrī erected by Rakka, ib.

रक्ष 1. *raksh*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 6) *rākshati* (Ved. and m.c. also *te*; pf. *ra-rāksha*, RV. &c. &c.; aor. *arākshī*, AV. &c.; *arākshī*, Br.; Prec. *rakshyāt*, Gr.; fut. *rakshī*, MBh.; *rakshishyati*, Cond. *arākshishyati*, ib.; *rakshye*, R.; inf. *rakshitum*, MBh.); to guard, watch, take care of, protect, save, preserve ('from', abl.), RV. &c. &c.; to tend (cattle), Mn.; MBh.; R.; to rule (the earth or a country), MBh.; Rājat.; to keep (a secret), Kathās.; to spare, have regard to (another's feelings), Mālav.; to observe (a law, duty &c.), RV.; MBh.; to guard against, ward off, keep away, prevent, frustrate, injure, AV. v, 1; to beware of, Kathās.; (*ā*) to heed, attend to (loc.), RV. i, 72, 5; (*ā*) to conceal, hide(?), RV. ix, 68, 4; to conceal one's self, be afraid(?), ib. x, 68, 1; Caus. *rakshayati*, *te* (aor. *ararakshat*, Pāp. vii, 4, 93, Sch.); to guard, watch, save or protect from (abl.), Kāv.; Pañcat.: Desid. *rīrakshati*, to wish to guard, intend to protect from (abl.), MBh.; Intens. see *rārākshā*.

[Prob. a kind of Desid. of some root like *raj* or *raji*; cf. Gk. *ἀ-λέξω*, *ἀπείλω*; Lat. *arx*, *arceo*.]

2. **Raksh**, (ifc.) guarding, watching &c. (see *go-raksh*).

1. **Rakshā**, mf(i)n. (*ā*, f., see p. 860) guarding, watching, protecting, serving; a watcher, keeper, Suparn.; MBh. &c. (mostly ifc.; cf. *kshetra*, *go-cakra-r* &c.). — **pālā**, m. a protector, guard, Pañcat. — **pālaka**, m. id. (f. *ikā*), Pañcat. — **purusha**, w. r. for *rakshā-p*, Pañcat. — **bhagavati**, f. = *prajāṇā-pāramitā*, Buddh.

2. **Raksha**, in comp. for *rakshas*. — **īśa**, m. 'lord of the Rākshasas,' N. of Rāvaṇa, L.

Rakshah, in comp. for *rakshas*. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the Rākshasas,' N. of Rāvaṇa, Subh. — **pālā**, mfn. protecting from R°, MatsyaP. — **sabha**, n. an assemblage or multitude of Rākshasas, L.

Rakshaka, mf(i)n. = 1. *raksha*, Kathās.; Pañcat.; Hit. (cf. *aṅga*, *go*, *dhana-r* &c.); (*ikā*), f. an amulet, charm, anything worn as a preservative, L.

Rakshakāmbā, f. N. of a woman, Cat.

Rakshana, m. 'protector,' N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; (*ā*), f. guarding, protection, Śak. (v.l.); Pañcat.;

(*ī*), f. a rein, bridle, L.; Ficus Heterophylla, L.; (*rā*), n. the act of guarding, watching, protecting, tending (of cattle), preservation ('of', gen., loc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a ceremony performed

for protection or preservation, MārkP. **Rakṣa-nārtham**, ind. for the sake of guarding or protecting, MW. **Rakṣaṇāpāya**, ib. a means of safety, ib. **Rakṣaṇāraka**, m. morbid retention of urine, L. (v. l. *rakṣaṇāraka*).

Rakṣaṇāya, mfn. to be guarded or preserved or protected from (abl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be ruled by (gen. or instr.), R.; Kathās.; to be guarded against or prevented or avoided, Kathās.

Rakṣaṇāraka. See *rakṣaṇāraka*.

Rakṣas, mfn. guarding, watching (see *pathi-r*); n. 'anything to be guarded against or warded off', harm, injury, damage, RV.; (in RV. and AV. also *rakṣas*, m.) an evil being or demon, a Rākṣasa (q. v.); in VP. identified with Nirjiti or Nairita), RV. &c. &c.; pl. N. of a warlike race, g. *par-vādi*. N. the name of a Rākṣasa, fiendishness, malice, R. — **pāśa**, m. a contemptible R^o or demon, W. (cf. under *pāśa*). — **vīn**, mfn. demoniacal, evil-disposed, malignant, RV.; AV.

Rakṣasaya, mfn(ā)n. useful for (keeping off) Rākṣasas, anti-demoniacal, TS. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 4, 121).

Rakṣā, f. the act of protecting or guarding, protection, care, preservation, security, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a guard, watch, sentinel, Mfich.; Kām.; any preservative, (esp.) a sort of bracelet or amulet, any mysterious token used as a charm, BhP.; Suśr.; a tutelary divinity (cf. *mahā-r*); ashes (used as a preservative), L.; (*ā* or *ī*), f. a piece of thread or silk bound round the wrist on partic. occasions (esp. on the full moon of Śrāvāṇa, either as an amulet and preservative against misfortune, or as a symbol of mutual dependence, or as a mark of respect), MW. — **karaṇḍaka**, n. an amulet in the shape of a small box, Śak. — **gandaka**, m. a kind of amulet or talisman, ib. — **grīha**, n. 'watch-room', a lying-in chamber, Ragh. — **dhikṛita** (*ḥkṣādḥ*), mfn. entrusted with the protection or superintendence (of a country &c.), Mn. vii, 123; m. = next, ib. ix, 272. — **dhīpati** (*ḥkṣādḥ*), m. a superintendent of police, Śāntik. — **paṭṭolīkṣ**, f. a cluster or collection of amulets, BhavP. — **pati**, m. = *rakṣādhipati*, VarBṛS. — **patra**, m. Betula Bhojpatra, L. — **parigha**, m. a protective bar or bolt, Ragh. — **purusha**, m. a watchman, guard, protector, Pañcat. (w. r. *rakṣa-p*). — **pēkṣhaka** (*ḥkṣāp*), m. a doorkeeper or porter, W.; a guard of the women's apartments, ib.; a catamite, ib.; an actor, mime, ib. — **pratisara**, m. (or *rā*, f.) an amulet, MBh. — **pradīpa**, m. a light kept burning for protection (against evil spirits &c.), Kathās. — **bandhana-vīdhi**, m. N. of wk. — **bhūṣhapa**, n. an ornament worn for protection (against evil spirits &c.), Suśr. — **bhyadhikṛita** (*ḥkṣābh*), mfn. and m. = *rakṣādhipati*, MBh. — **maṅgala**, n. a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c.), Śak.; Suśr. — **maṇi**, m. a jewel worn as a preservative (against evil spirits &c.), Kathās.; N. of various wks. — **mantra**, m. N. of a collection of Vedic hymns (chanted at weddings in order to protect the bridal pair from evil influences). — **malla**, m. N. of a king, Col. — **mahānshadhī**, f. a sovereign remedy serving as a preservative (against evil spirits &c.), Kathās. — **ratna**, n. = *maṇi*, Kathās.; Rājāt. — **pradīpa**, m. a lamp shining or brilliant with gems used as a preservative (against evil spirits &c.), Kathās. — **ortham** (*ḥkṣārth*), ind. for the sake of protection, MW. — **vat**, mfn. enjoying protection, guarded, Ragh.; Prab. — **sarṣhapa**, m. mustard as a preservative (against evil spirits &c.), Rājāt. — **sūtra**, n. a carrying-girth, Harav.

1. **Rakṣi** (ifc.) guarding, protecting (see *pathi*, *paṭu*, *soma-p*).

2. **Rakṣi**, in comp. for *rakṣin*. — **jana**, m. an assemblage or force of policemen, Jātak. — **varga**, m. an assemblage of guards or sentinels, body-guard, L.

Rakṣika, m. (fr. *rakṣā*) a guard, protector, policeman, Daś. — **purusha**, m. id., ib.

Rakṣitā, mfn. guarded, protected, saved, preserved, maintained, kept, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a teacher of medicine, Suśr.; of a grammarian, Siddh.; of various other men, HPariś.; (*ā*), f. N. of an Ap-saras, MBh. — **vat**, mfn. containing the idea of *rakṣ* or 'protecting &c.', ĀśvŚr.

Rakṣhitaka, mfn., only in *dāra-s*, q. v.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a woman, Kathās.

Rakṣhitavya, mfn. to be guarded or protected or taken care of or kept, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be guarded against or kept off, Nir. iv, 18.

Rakṣhitṛi, mfn. one who guards or protects, a guard, protector, watch, sentinel, RV. &c. &c.

Rakṣhin, mfn. id. (often ifc.; *shi-tva*, n.), ŚR.S.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) guarding against, avoiding, keeping off, preventing, R.

Rakṣho, in comp. for *rakṣas*. — **gana**, m. a class or company of Rākṣasas; — **bhojana**, n. N. of a hell (in which human beings are devoured by R^o), BhP. — **ghna**, mfn. driving back or destroying R^o; Kauś.; R.; Suśr. &c.; m. (scil. *mantra*) a spell or incantation destructive of R^o, Kathās.; (*-mantra*, m., *-sūktā*, n. N. of wks.); Semecarpus Anocardium, L.; white mustard, L.; n. sour rice-gruel, L.; Asa Foetida, L. (for *rakṣho-ghni* see under *-han*). — **jana**, m. the Rākṣasa race, Gobh. — **janani**, f. 'producing R^o', night, L. — **devatā**, f. pl. the R^o compared to deities, the divine R^o, Vas. — **devatyā** (MaitrS.; Kauś.); or *-dāivata* (Vas.), mfn. having the R^o for deities, sacred to them. — **dhidevatā**, f. the chief goddess of the R^o, Kathās. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the R^o', N. of Rāvaṇa, A. — **bhāṣh**, mfn. yelling or making a noise like Rākṣasas, AitBr. — **mukha**, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. *yaskādī*. — **yūj**, mfn. associated with Rākṣasas, RV. — **vāha**, m. pl. N. of a race, MBh. — **vikṣho-bhīnī**, f. 'R^o-agitating', N. of a goddess, Cat. — **vidyā**, f. the science of dealing with Rākṣasas, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **haṇa**, mfn. = *-han*, g. *goshad-ādi*; *ṇaka*, mfn. containing the word *rakṣho-haṇa*, ib. — **hātya**, n. the killing of R^o, RV. — **hān**, mf (ghnī) n. killing or destroying R^o, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; m. a partic. spell, Kauś. (cf. *rakṣho-ghna*); bellium, L.; (with *Brāhma*) N. of the author of RV. x, 162, Anukr.; (*ghnī*), f. Acorus Calamus, L.

Rakṣha, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 90) protection, guard (*ṇam* / *ḥkṛi*, with abl. 'to protect from'), Bhāṭṭ.

Rakṣhya, mfn. to be guarded or protected or taken care of, Apast.; MBh. &c.; to be prevented from (abl.), Kathās.; to be guarded against or avoided, ib.; Rājāt. — **tama**, mfn. to be most carefully guarded, most worthy of protection, Mn.; MBh.; R.

Rākṣhāṇa, mfn. (fr. Intens. of *ṛakṣh*) protecting most carefully, RV.

रक् *rakh* (cf. *ṛanḥ*), cl. I. P. *rakhati*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 22.

रग *rag*, cl. I. P. *ragati* (pf. *rarāga*, aor. *aragīt* &c., Gr.), to doubt, suspect, Dhātup. xix, 23; cl. 10. P. *rāgayati* (v. l. for *ṛak*, *rākayati*), Dhātup. xxxiii, 63.

रघ *ragh*, v. l. for *ṛak*, q. v.

रघु *raghū*, mf (vī) n. (*ṛagḥ*; cf. *laghu*) hastening, going speedily, fleet, rapid, RV.; light, fickle, ib.; m. a racer, fleet courser, ib.; N. of an ancient king and ancestor of Rāma (described in Raghuvansa as son of Dilipa and Su-dakṣiṇā; he was father of Aja who was father of Daśa-ratha; hence he was great-grandfather of Rāma; in the Rāmāyaṇa Raghū is said to be son of Kakutṣtha; in the Hari-vanṣa two Raghus are mentioned among the ancestors of Rāma), R.; Hariv.; Ragh.; Pur. (IW. 344); of a son of Gautama Bddha, Buddh.; of various authors (also with *daiva-jña* and *sūri*), Cat.; = the poem *raghu-vaṇṣa* (cf. next); pl. the descendants of Raghū, Ragh.; Rājāt. — **kāra**, m. 'author of the Raghū-vaṇṣa', N. of Kālidāsa, L. — **kulōttanṣa**, m. 'crest-jewel of the race of Raghū', N. of Rāma, Prasannar. — **jā**, mfn. produced from a fleet courser or racer, RV. — **tippaṇi**, f. N. of a Comm. on Ragh. — **tanaya**, m. 'son of Raghū', N. of Rāma, MW. — **tilaka**, m. 'ornament of the Raghū', id., Prasannar. — **deva**, m. N. of various authors (also with *bhāṭṭācārya* and *nyāyālamkāra-bh*), Cat.; (*ī*), f. N. of a Comm. by Raghū-deva. — **drū**, mfn. running like a race-horse, RV. — **nandana**, m. 'son or descendant of Raghū', N. of Rāma-candra, R.; N. of various authors (also with *dikṣhita*, *miśra*, *bhāṭṭācārya* &c.), Cat.; — **kośa**, m. N. of wk. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the Raghū', N. of Rāma, Ragh.; N. of various authors and others (also with *dikṣhita*, *bhāṭṭa*, *ārya*, *ācārya*, *upādhyāya*, *kavi*, *yati*, *yatināra*, *paṇḍita*, *siṛi*, *cakravartin*, *bhū-pāla* &c.), Inscr.; Cat.; — *carita*, n., *pañca-ratna*, n., *bhāṭṭa-gosvāmī-guṇa-leśāśhaka*, n., *bhūpāliya*, n., *vilāsa*, n., *vrata-kathā*, f., *nāthā-bhyudaya*, m., *nāthiya*, n. N. of works. — **nāyaka**, m. 'chief of Raghū', N. of Rāma, Cat. — **pati**, m. id., Kāv.; Kathās.; N. of various authors

and teachers (also with *upādhyāya* and *mahōpādhyāya*), Cat.; — *rahasya-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. — **pātma-japhas**, mfn. light-winged, having a light-falling foot, RV. — **pātvān**, mfn. flying or moving quickly, RV. — **pratindhi**, m. an image or counterpart of Raghū, Ragh. — **pravara**, m. 'best of Raghus', N. of Rāma, R. — **maṇi**, m. 'gem of R^o', N. of an author, L. — **manyu**, mfn. quick-tempered, eager, zealous, RV. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **mukha**, m. N. of a man, Virac. — **yāman**, mfn. going quickly, moving lightly, RV. — **rāja-siṅha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **rāma**, m. N. of a man, Kṣhitṛ.; (with *bhāṭṭa*) of an author, Cat. — **lāla-dāsa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vaṇṣa**, m. Raghū's race, R.; N. of Kālidāsa's celebrated poem (cf. *mahā-kāvya*). — **tilaka**, m. 'ornament of the race of Raghū', N. of Rāma, MW.; — *samkṣhepa*, m. N. of an abridgment of the Raghū-vaṇṣa, Cat.; — *samyvāni*, f., *-subodhini*, f. N. of two Comms. on Raghū-vaṇṣa. — **vara**, m. = *-pravara*, R.; N. of an author, Cat.; — *sarāṇa*, n., *samhilā*, f. N. of wks. — **vartani** (*rāghu-*), mfn. lightly rolling or turning (said of a chariot and of a horse), RV. — **varya** and **varya-tīrtha**, m. N. of two authors, Cat. — **vilāpa-nāṭaka**, n. N. of a drama. — **vira**, m. 'Raghū-hero', N. of Rāma, RāmātUp.; of two authors (also with *dikṣhita*), Cat.; — *gadya*, n., *carita*, n., *viśvati*, f. N. of wks. — **śhyād**, mfn. (*ṛo* + *syad*) moving quickly, speedy, rapid, RV.; AV. — **suta**, m. 'Raghū's son', patr. of Rāma, Bhāṭṭ. — **syada**, m. the act of moving or gliding quickly, Pat. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 18 (cf. *śkyad*). — **svāmīn**, m. = *-pati*, N. of Rāma, Vcar. — **Raghūttama**, m. 'best of the Raghus', N. of Rāma, R.; (with *yati* and *ma-tīrtha*) N. of two authors, Cat. — **Raghūdvaṇa**, m. 'offspring of Raghū', N. of Rāma, Ragh.; Bālar.

Raghīyas, mfn. (compar. of *raghu*) more rapid or fleet, very swift, TS.

Raghuyāt, mfn. (pr. p. fr. an unused Nom. *raghuya*) moving fleetly or rapidly, RV. (dat. *raghū-yatē*, TBṛ.).

Raghuyā, ind. (fr. *raghu*) quickly, swiftly, lightly, RV.

Raghūyat. See *raghuyat*.

रङ्क *raṅka*, mfn. niggardly, avaricious, Up. iii, 40; slow, dull, ib.; poor, miserable, hungry (e.g. *baṅka-raṅka*, a hungry or half-starved crane), Prab.; m. a beggar, starveling (*prēta-r*), Mālatim.

Raṅkaka, m. = prec. m., Bharat.

रङ्कु *raṅku*, m. a species of deer or antelope, Vās.; Nalac.; N. of a place, g. *kacchādi*. — **mālin**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.

Raṅkuka, m. = *raṅku*, Śrīkaṇṭh.

Raṅkuṭi, f. a kind of vetch, L.

रङ्क *raṅkṛi*. See *rakṛi*, p. 862, col. 2.

रङ्कु *raṅkshu*, N. of a river, MārkP. (prob. w. r. for *vaṅkshu*).

रङ्क *raṅkh* (cf. *ṛakh*), cl. I. P. *raṅkhati*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 23.

रङ्ग *raṅg*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. v, 36) *raṅgati*, to move to and fro, rock, Nalac.

रङ्ग *raṅga*, *raṅgita*, *raṅgin*. See p. 862.

रङ्ग *raṅgh* (cf. *ṛaṅgh*), cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. iv, 33) *raṅghate*, to hasten, run, Bhāṭṭ. (cf. Ragh. iii, 21); Caus. or cl. 10 (Dhātup. xxxiii, 120) to speak; to shine.

Raṅghas, n. = *raṅhas*, haste, speed, velocity, Kāv.

Raṅghyā, f. a kind of disease, Kāśikh.

रच *rac*, cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxv, 12) *racayati* (pf. *racayām-āsa*, Kathās.; irr. fut. *racishyati*, Hariv. [with v. l. *karishyati*]) and ind. p. *racayitvā*, Vet.), to produce, fashion, form, make, construct, complete, cause, effect, R.; Var. &c. (with *cintām* or *cintā*, to be anxious, Prab.); to make into (with double acc.), Bālar.; to compose, write (a book or any literary work), Śak.; Var.; Pañcat.; to place in or on (loc.), Kāv.; Kathās.; to adorn, decorate, Megh.; to cause to make or do (with double acc.), Uttarar.; to cause to move, put in motion (a horse), MBh.

Racana, n. the act of making, forming, arranging, preparing, composing, Kāv.; mostly (*ā*), f.

arrangement, disposition, management, accomplishment, performance, preparation, production, fabrication, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a literary production, work, composition, VarBrS.; Sāh.; style, Sāh.; putting on, wearing (of a garment), Mṛicch.; arrangement (of troops), array, Pañcat.; contrivance, invention, Kathās.; BhP.; a creation of the mind, artificial image, Jaim.; fixing the feathers on an arrow, L.; dressing the hair (cf. *keśa-rō*), L.; stringing flowers or garlands, W. (often ifc. with concrete meaning, e.g. *nivāsa-racanā*, a building, Mṛicch.; *giti-racanā*, a song, Rājāt.; *kūṭa-racanā*, an artifice, trick, Kathās.; accord, to L. also = *pari-spanda* or *pari-syanda*, *prati-yatna*, *granthana*, *gumpka*, *vyūha*, *niveśa*, *sthiti*; also = *pāśa*, *bhāra* &c., abundance, quantity, ifc. after a word meaning 'hair'; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 44, Sch.); (*ā*), f. N. of the wife of Tvashṭṛi, BhP.

Racayitṛi, m. an author, composer, Cat.

Racita, mfn. produced, fashioned, constructed, performed, arranged, prepared, made of (instr. or comp.), Kāv.; Var.; BhP.; made or chosen for (nom.), Bhāṭṭi.; placed, inserted, inlaid, fixed on or in (loc.), Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP.; set out, displayed in (loc. or comp.), Kālid.; directed towards (loc.), BhP.; furnished, provided, set or studded with (instr. or comp.), Hariv.; Kālid.; Suśr.; (ifc.) occupied with, engaged in, Bālar.; (with *mrishā*) invented, Kathās.; m. N. of a man, g. *biddā*. — **tva**, n. the being composed or written, Sarvad. — **dhī**, mfn. one whose mind is directed to (loc.), intent upon, BhP. — **pañkti**, mfn. forming a line, MW. — **pūrva**, mfn. what has been prepared or performed before, Śak. (v. l.) — **maṇḍala**, mfn. one who has performed an auspicious ceremony, Kathās. — **śikhara**, mfn. having the summit adorned, Megh. — **svāgata**, mfn. one who has offered a welcome, Kathās. **Racitātithya**, mfn. one who has shown hospitality, ib. **Racitānati**, mfn. one who has made his obeisance, ib.

Racitārtha, mfn. one who has obtained his object, ib. **Racitotsava**, mfn. one who has celebrated a festival, ib.

raj. See *rañj*.

Raja, **rajani** &c. See p. 863, col. 1.

रजि 1. *raji*, m. N. of a demon or king subdued by Indra, RV. vi, 26, 6 (Sāy. 'a maiden or a kingdom called Rāji'); of an Āngirasa, ĀrshBr.; of a son of Āyu, MBh.; *ubhā raji* (RV. x, 105, 2), 'heaven and earth' or 'the sun and moon', Sāy.

रजि 2. *raji*, f. (cf. *riju*) direction, RV. x, 110, 12.

Rajishtha, mfn. (superl. of *riju*; cf. *rijiśṭha* and Pāṇ. vi, 4, 162) straightest, RV.; most honest or upright, ib.

Rajiyas, mfn. (compar. of *riju*) = *rijiyas*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 162.

रजीकु *raji-kṛi*, *rajo-gātra* &c. See p. 863, col. 2.

रज्जु *rājju*, f. (ifc. sometimes m.; in earlier language also *rajjū*, f.; Ved. acc. *rajjvam*; gen. *rajjvās*, Mn. xi, 168; probably fr. an unused *raji* or *raji*; cf. *rasanā* = *rasanā*) a rope, cord, string, line, RV. &c. &c. (*rajjum ā-viśhā*, to have recourse to the rope, to hang one's self, MBh.); N. of partic. sinews or tendons proceeding from the vertebral column, Suśr.; a lock of braided hair, braid (= *venū*), L.; N. of a partic. constellation, VarBrS.; Caryota Urens, L.; a measure of 8 Hastas or 192 inches, L. [Cf. Lith. *reagti*, 'I plait'.] — **kaṇṭha**, m. N. of a preceptor, g. *śaunakādī*. — **kriyā**, f. rope-work, rope-maker's work, ApGr., Sch. — **dāla** (*rājju*-), m. Cordia Myxa Latifolia, ŚBr.; = next, Vishp.; Mn. — **dālaka**, m. a kind of wild-fowl, Yājñ. — **dhāna**, n. the part of the neck of a domestic animal around which a rope is fastened, Kauś. — **pīṭhikā**, f. a stool or bench suspended by ropes, Kathās. — **peḍā**, f. a rope-basket, ib. — **bandha**, m. binding with ropes, tying with cords (*dhena* / *bandh*, to bind with ropes), ib. — **bhāra**, m. N. of a teacher, g. *śaunakādī*. — **maya**, mf(ē)n. consisting of ropes, ApŚr. — **mātra-tva**, n. the condition of being merely a rope, MW. — **yantra**, n. a contrivance with cords, any mechanism worked with strings (asa doll), Kathās. — **lamba**, m. a hanging rō, ib. — **vartana**, n. the twisting of rōs, Jātakam. — **vāla**, v. l. for *dāla*, Mn. v, 12. — **śārada**, mfn. newly drawn up by a rō (as water), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 9, Sch. — **sampānā**, n. rope and

foot-fetter, ŚBr. — **sarjā**, m. a rope-maker, VS. **Raj-jūta**, mf(ā)n. twisted or plaited out of rōs, KātyŚr. **Rajjūddhṛita**, mfn. drawn up by means of a rope, Up. i, 16, Sch. **Rajiv-avalambin**, mfn. hanging by a string, MW.

Rajavyā, n. material for a rope, ŚBr.

Rajjuka (ifc.) = *rajjū*, Kathās.

Rajjū - *krī*, P. - *karoti*, to use as a rope, A.

राञ्च *rañch*. See *nī-rañchana*.

राञ्ज *rañj* or *raj*, cl. 1. 4. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiii, 30; xxvi, 58) *rajjati*, *te* (only Gr.; -*rañjati*, R. vii, 99, 11) or *rajjati*, *te* (Gr. also pl. P. *rarāñja*, 3rd du. *rarājatuh* or *rarāñjatuh*; *ā. rarāñje*; aor. *arāñkhit*, *arāñkta*; Prec. *rajjāt*, *rañkshishā*; fut. *rañhktā*; *rañkshyati*, *te*; inf. *rañktum*; ind. p. *raktvā* or *rañktvā*, to be dyed or coloured, to redden, grow red, glow, AV.; Kāv.; to be affected or moved, be excited or glad, be charmed or delighted by (instr.), be attracted by or enamoured of, fall in love with (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*rajjati*, *te*), to go, Naigh. ii, 14: Caus. *rajjayati* (only AV.) and *rañjayati*, *te* (aor. *arī-rajat* or *ararāñjat*; Pass. *rajjate*; aor. *arāñji* or *arāñjī*), to dye, colour, paint, redden, illuminate, AV. &c. &c.; to rejoice, charm, gratify, conciliate, MaitrUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to worship, Naigh. iü, 14 (*rajjayati mṛigān* = *ramayati mṛigān*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 24, Vartt. 3, Pat.); Desid. *rirāñkshati*, *te*, Gr.; Intens. *rārājati* (Gr. also *rārājjate* and *rārāñktā*), to be greatly excited, exult, RV. ix, 5, 2 (others 'to shine bright'). [Cf. Gk. *πέζω*, 'to dye,' *peyeús*, 'dyer.']]

Rakta, mf(ā)n. coloured, dyed, painted, Br.; GrŚrS.; Mn. &c. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 1); reddened, red, crimson, ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (said of 5 or 7 parts of the body which ought to be red, MBh. iv, 253; VarBrS. lxviii, 84); 'coloured or modified by nasalization,' nasalized (said of a vowel), RPrāt. (cf. *rañga*); excited, affected with passion or love, impassioned, enamoured, charmed with (instr.), attached or devoted to, fond of (loc., gen. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; beloved, dear, lovely, pleasant, sweet, Kāv.; fond of play, engaging in pastime, sporting, L.; m. red colour, L.; safflower, L.; Barringtonia Acutangula, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of the planet Mars, VarBrS., Sch.; (*ā*), f. lac (= *lakshā*), Suśr.; Abrus Precatorius (or its seeds as a measure or weight, = *rak-tikā*), Car.; Rubia Munjista, L.; Echinops Echinatus, L.; N. of one of the 7 tongues of fire, L.; (in music) N. of a Sṛuti, Saṅgit.; n. blood, Mn.; Hariv. &c.; a partic. disease of the eyes, Hcat.; the menstrual fluid, L.; copper, L.; vermilion, L.; cinnabar, L.; saffron, L.; the fruit of Flacourtia Cataphracta, L.; = *padmaka*, L. — **kaṇḍu**, n. Panicum Italicum, L. — **kaṇṭha**, m. a species of Celastus, L. — **kaṇṭha**, mf(ē)n. sweet-voiced (said of a bird), BhP.; m. = *kokila*, the Indian cuckoo, ib., Sch. — **kaṇṭhin**, mfn. = *kaṇṭha*, MBh.; R. — **kadamba**, m. a red-flowering Kadamba, Vikr. — **kadalī**, f. a species of Musa or plantain, L. — **kanda**, m. coral, L.; Dioscorea Purpurea, L.; a kind of bulbous plant (= *rāja-palāṇḍu*), L. — **kandala**, m. coral, L. — **kamala**, n. a red lotus flower, L.; *lini*, f. a group of red lotus fōs, Vās. — **kambala**, n. = *kamala*, L. — **karavira** or **raka**, m. Nerium Odorum Rubro-simplex, L. — **kallola**, m. N. of a man, Hasy. — **kāñcana**, m. Baubinia Variegata, L. — **kāṇḍā**, f. a red-flowering Punarnavā, L. — **kāla**, n. a species of earth, L. — **kāshṭha**, n. Caesalpinia Sappan, L. — **kuṇḍala** or **kumuda**, n. the flower of Nymphaea Rubra, red lotus, L. — **kṛimī**, f. red lac, L. — **kṛishna**, mfn. dark red, ŚāṅkhGr. — **kesara**, m. Rottleria Tinctoria, L.; the coral-tree, L. — **kalrava** or **koka-nada**, n. = *kumuda*, L. — **kośṭhaki**, f. a species of plant (= *mahā-jālī*), L. — **khadira**, m. a red-flowering Khadira, L. — **khādava**, m. a species of foreign date, L. — **gandhaka**, n. myrrh, L. — **gar-bha**, f. Lawsonia Alba, L. — **gulma**, m. a particular form of the disease called *gulma*, GāruḍaP.; *mini*, f. a female suffering from it, Suśr. — **galrika**, n. a kind of ochre, L. — **gaura**, mfn. reddish yellow or white, DhyanabUp. — **granthi**, m. a kind of Mimosa, L.; a partic. form of urinary disease, Car. — **graha**, m. a kind of demon, L. — **grīva**, m. 'red-necked,' a kind of pigeon, L.; a Rākshasa, L. — **ghna**, m. 'blood-corrupting,' Andersonia Rohitaka, L.; (*ī*), f. a kind of Dūrvā grass, L. — **can-dana**, n. red sandal, Bhpr.; Caesalpinia Sappan, ib.;

saffron, L. — **citraka**, m. Plumbago Rosea, L. — **clilikē**, f. a kind of Chenopodium, L. — **cūrpa**, n. vermilion, L. — **cūrpaka**, m. the red powder on the capsules of Rottleria Tinctoria, L. — **cchada**, mfn. red-leaved (*-tva*, n.), Subh. — **coharḍī**, f. vomiting or spitting blood, ŚārngS. — **ja**, mfn. produced from blō, Suśr. — **jantuka**, m. a kind of worm, an earth-worm, L. — **jihva**, mfn. red-tongued; m. a lion, L. — **tara**, mfn. more red or attached &c. (see *rakta*); n. = *rakta-gairika*, L. — **tā**, f. redness, MBh.; the nature of blood, ŚārngS.; the being affected by passion, MW. — **tuṇḍa**, m. 'red-heaked,' a parrot, L. — **tuṇḍaka**, m. a kind of worm, L. — **trīṇā**, f. a species of grass, L. — **tejas**, n. flesh, L. — **trivṛit**, f. a red-flowering Ipomoea, L. — **tva**, n. redness, Bhartṛ.; = *-tā*, f., W. — **dat** or **dant**, mfn. having red or discoloured teeth, Āpast. — **dantikē** (MarkP.) or **dantī** (L.), f. 'red-toothed,' N. of Durgā. — **dalā**, f. a species of small shrub, L.; = *nalikā*, L. — **dūshapa**, mfn. corrupting or violating the blood, Suśr. — **ārīṣ** or **ārīṣṭī**, m. 'red-eyed,' a pigeon, L. — **druma**, m. a red-flowering Terminalia, L. — **dhātu**, m. red chalk or opiment, earth, ruddle, L.; copper, L. — **nayana**, mfn. red-eyed; m. Perdix Rufa, L. — **nāḍī**, f. a fistulous ulcer on the gum caused by a bad state of blood, ŚārngS. — **nāla**, m. or n. a kind of lotus, L.; = *jivanti*, L. — **nāsika**, m. 'red-beaked,' an owl, L. — **niryā-saka**, m. = *druma*, L. — **nīla**, mfn. blue-red, L. — **netra**, mfn. red-eyed, Pañcat.; Suśr.; *-tā*, f. (Suśr.), *-tva*, n. (ŚārngS.) the state of having red or blood-shot eyes. — **pa**, mfn. blood-drinking, blood-sucking, L.; m. a Rākshasa, L.; f. a leech, L.; a Dākinī or female fiend, L. — **paksha**, m. 'red-winged,' N. of Garuda, L. — **paṭa**, m. 'wearing red garments,' a kind of mendicant (= *sāṃkhyā-bhikshu*), Var.; = *maya*, mf(ē)n. made of red cloth, Vās. (v. l.); *-vāhini*, f. a Buddhist nun, Kād.; *ī-kṛita*, mfn. changed into a Rakta-pāṭa mendicant, Bhartṛ. (v. l.) — **patana**, n. a flow of blood, VarBrS. — **patra**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L.; (*ā*), f. Boerhavia Erecta Rosea, L.; *trirāṅga*, n. a kind of red sandal, L.; *trikā*, f. = *parṇa*, L.; = *nakulī*, L. — **padī**, f. a species of plant, L. — **padma**, n. a red lotus flower, VarBrS. — **parpa**, m. or n. (?) a red-flowering Punarnavā, L. — **palava**, m. Jonesia Asoka, L. — **pāki**, f. the egg-plant, L. — **pāta**, m. bloodshed, spilling of blood, L.; (*ā*), f. a leech, L. — **pāda**, mfn. red-footed; m. a bird with red feet, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a parrot, L.; an elephant, L.; a war-chariot, L.; (*ī*), f. Mimosa Pudica, L. — **pāyin**, mfn. blood-drinking; m. a bug, L.; (*ini*), f. a blood-sucker, leech, L. — **pārada**, m. n. cinnabar, L. — **pīṭikā**, f. a red boil or ulcer, ŚārngS. — **pīṇḍa**, m. Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis, L.; n. its flower, L. (W. also 'discharge of blood from the nose and mouth'; a red pimple; the plant Ventilago Madras-patana). — **pīṇḍaka** or **pīṇḍālu**, m. = *raktālu*. — **pitta**, n. 'bile-blood,' a partic. disturbance of the blood caused by bile, plethora, spontaneous hemorrhage from the mouth or nose, Suśr. &c.; *-kara*, mfn. causing the above disease, ib. *-kāsa*, m. the cough connected with it, Car.; *-hā*, f. 'removing it,' a kind of Dūrvā grass, ib.; *hika* or *ttin*, mfn. subject to or suffering from it, Car. — **pīṭāsita-śyeta**, mf(ā)n. red-yellow-blackish white, m. rō-yō-blō whiteness, L. — **pūochaka**, mf(ā)n. red-tailed; (*ikā*), f. a kind of lizard, L. — **pūarnavā**, f. a red-flowering Punarnavā, L. — **pushpa**, n. a red flower, Vet.; mfn. red-flowered, bearing red flowers, VarBrS.; m. (only L.) Bauhinia Variegata Purpurescens; Nerium Odorum; the pomegranate tree; Rottleria Tinctoria; Pentapetes Phoenicea; Andersonia Rohitaka; = *baka*; (*ā*), f. Bombax Heptaphyllus, L.; (*ī*), f. (only L.) Griseola Tomentosa; Bignonia Suaveolens; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis; the senna plant; Artemisia Vulgaris or Alpina Nutans; Echinops Echinatus; = *karuṇī*. — **pushpaka**, m. (only L.) Butea Frondosa; Salmalia Malabarica; Andersonia Rohitaka; Oldenlandia Herbacea; (*ikā*), f. (only L.) Mimosa Pudica; a red-flowering Punarnavā; Bignonia Suaveolens; = *bhū-pāṭalī*. — **pūya**, n. N. of a bell, Cat. — **pūra**, n. the dried peel or integument of the Mangosteen, L. — **pūṛpa**, mfn. field of blood (*-tva*, n.), MW. — **paṭita** or **paṭtika**, mfn. relating to *rakta-pitta* (q. v.), Suśr. — **pradara**, m. a flow of blood from the womb, ŚārngS. — **prameha**, m. a disease of the bladder, the passing of blood in the urine, MW. — **pravāha**, m. a stream of blood, Ragh. — **prasava**, m. Nerium Odorum

Rubro-simplex, L.; red globe-amaranth, L.; Pterispermum Suberifolium, L. = **phala**, mfn. having or bearing red fruit, VarBṣ.; m. the Indian fig-tree, L.; (ā), f. Momordica Monodelpha, L.; = **svarna-vallī**, f. L. = **phena-ja**, m. (prob.) the lungs, L. = **bindu**, m. a red spot forming a flaw in a gem, W.; a drop of blood, MärkP. = **bija**, m. the pomegranate tree, L.; N. of a physician, MärkP. = **tī-jakā**, f. a kind of thorny plant, L. = **bhava**, n. 'blood-produced,' flesh, L. = **bhāva**, mfn. being in love, amorous, enamoured, Hariv. = **mañjara**, m. Barringtonia Acutangula, L. = **maṇḍala**, mfn. having a red disk (said of the moon), Kāvyaḍ.; having devoted subjects, ib.; m. a species of red-spotted or red-ringed snake, Suśr.; (ā), f. a partic. venomous animal, ib.; n. a red lotus-flower, W.; -**tā**, f. the appearance of red spots on the body caused by a bad state of the blood, ŚārṅgS. = **matā**, mfn. drunk or satiated with blood (said of a leech), Vāghb. = **mat-sya**, m. a species of red fish, L. = **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of blood, full of blood, bloody, W. = **mas-taka**, m. 'red-headed,' Ardea Sibirica, L. = **mādrī**, f. a kind of woman's disease, L. = **mukha**, mf(ā) n. red-faced, having a red mouth; m. a kind of fish, Bhpr.; N. of an ape, Pañcat. = **mūtra-tā**, f. the voiding of blood with urine, ŚārṅgS. = **mūlaka**, m. a kind of tree, L. = **mūlā**, f. Mimosa Pudica, L. = **meha**, m. the voiding of blood with urine, ŚārṅgS.; **kin**, mfn. suffering from this disease, Car. = **moksha**, m. or **mokshaṇa**, n. bloodletting, bleeding, venesection &c., Suśr. = **yashāṭi** or **yash-tika**, f. Rubia Munjista, L. = **yavanāla**, m. = **tu-ḥara-yavanāla**, L. = **rāji**, m. a partic. venomous insect, Suśr.; a partic. disease of the eye, ib. = **rāji**, f. a partic. venomous insect, ib.; cresc. Lepidium Sativum, L. = **repu**, m. vermilion, L.; a bud of Butea Frondosa (also **ṇukā**), L.; Rottleria Tinctoria, L.; a sort of cloth, W.; an angry man, ib. = **raivataka**, n. a species of fruit tree, L. = **laṣṭana**, m. a kind of garlic, L. = **locana**, m. 'red-eyed,' a pigeon, L. = **vaṭi** or **-varatī**, f. small-pox, L. (the former also 'hemorrhoids,' Gal.) = **varga**, m. (only L.) lac; the pomegranate tree; Butea Frondosa; Pentapetes Phoenicea; Rubia Munjista; two kinds of saffron; safflower. = **varpa**, m. red colour or the c^o of blood, Cat.; mfn. red-coloured, Suśr.; the cochineal insect, L.; n. gold, L.; **ṇaka**, mfn. red-coloured; m. (scil. **varga**) = **rakta-varga**, L. = **vartmaka**, m. a kind of bird, Vāghb. = **vardhana**, m. 'blood-increasing,' Solanum Melongena, L. = **varshābhū**, f. = **rakta-varnarnavā**, L. = **vasana**, m. 'clad in reddish garments,' a religious mendicant, L. = **vastrin**, m. = **yogin**, Gal. = **vāta**, m. a partic. disease, GāruḍaP. = **vārīja**, n. a red lotus flower, L. = **vāluka**, n. or (ā), f. vermilion, L. = **vāsas**, mfn. wearing red garments, Mn. viii, 256. = **vāsin**, mfn. id., R. = **vikāra**, m. alteration or deterioration of blood, MW. = **vidradhi**, m. a boil filled with blood, Suśr. = **vindu**, **vija**, **-vijakā**, see **bindu**, **bija**, **-bijakā**. = **virakta**, mfn. passionate and dispassionate (said of Śiva), MBh. = **vīrksha**, m. a kind of tree, Suśr. = **vīratī**, f. Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis, L. = **īlī**, m. red rice, Oryza Sativa, L. = **śūsana**, n. vermilion, L. = **śigru**, m. red-flowering Sīgu, L. = **śirbhaka**, m. a kind of heron, Car.; Pinus longifolia or its resin, L. = **śukra-tā**, f. bloody condition of the semen, Suśr. = **śūla**, m. or n. (?) N. of a partic. disease (of women), Hcat. = **śrīṅgaka**, n. (or **ḡṛ**, f.) poison, venom, L. = **śmaśru**, mfn. having a red beard, MBh.; **śiroruha**, mfn. having a red beard and hair, ib. = **śyāma**, mfn. dark-red, Var. = **shthivana-tā** or **-shthivī**, f. the spitting of blood, ŚārṅgS. = **sam-koca**, m. safflower, L. = **samkocaka**, n. a red lotus flower, L. = **samjā**, n. saffron, L. = **samdaṇ-śikā**, f. a blood-sucker, leech, L. = **samdhayaka**, m. the flower of Nymphaea Rubra, L. = **saroruha**, n. id., L. = **sarshapa**, n. Sinapis Ramosa; pl. its seed, Suśr. = **sahā**, f. the red globe-amaranth, L. = **sāra**, mfn. whose essence is blood, having a sanguinary nature, VarBṣ.; m. a species of plant, Suśr. (= **amla-vetasa** or **rakta-kadhira**, L.); n. red sandal or Caesalpinia Sappan, Bhpr. = **sūrya-maṇi**, m. a beautiful red-flowering shrub (Hibiscus Phoeniceus), MW. = **sūryāya**, Nom. Ḍ. = **sūryāyate**, to represent or be like a red sun, Hariv. = **sauṅga-dhika**, n. a red lotus flower, L. = **srag-ānulepin**, m. (prob.) 'wearing a red garland and being anointed,' N. of Śiva, MBh. = **srāva**, m. a flow of blood, hemorrhage, VarBṣ.; a kind of acid sorrel or dock, L. = **haṇsa**, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga, Saṅgīt.; (ā), f. N.

of a Rāgīnī, ih. = **hīna**, mfn. bloodless, cold-blooded, W. **Raktāṅka**, m. a red ray of light, Vās.; n. a red garment, ib. **Raktākāra**, m. 'having a red appearance,' coral, L. **Raktākta**, mfn. dyed red, W.; sprinkled or besmeared with blood, ib.; n. red sandal or Caesalpinia Sappan, L. **Raktākṣa**, mf(ī)n. red-eyed, having red or blood-shot eyes, R.; BhP. (-**tā**, f., Dharmas.); fearful, dreadful, L.; m. a buffalo, L.; Perdix Rufa, L.; a pigeon, L.; the Indian crane, L.; N. of a sorcerer, Buddh.; N. of the minister of an owl-king, Kathās.; Pañcat.; n. N. of the fifty-eighth year in a Jupiter's cycle of sixty years, VarBṣ. (also **°kshi** or **°kshin**, m., Cat.); (ī), f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat. **Raktāṅka**, m. coral, L. **Raktāṅga**, m. 'red-bodied,' a species of bird, R.; a bug, L.; the red pollen on the capsules of the Rottleria Tinctoria, L.; the planet Mars, L.; the disk of the sun and moon, L.; N. of a serpent demon, MBh.; (ā), f. a species of plant (= **jivanti**), L.; (ī), f. Rubia Munjista, L.; coral, L.; n. coral, L.; saffron, L.; the red pollen on the capsules of the Rottleria Tinctoria, L. **Raktātisāra** or **raktātisāra**, m. flow of blood, dysentery, bloody flux, ŚārṅgS. **Raktā-dharā**, f. a Kimp-nari, Daś. **Raktādharā**, m. 'blood-receptacle,' the skin, L. **Raktādhimantha**, m. inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia with discharge of blood, L. **Raktānta**, mfn. having red extremities, having the corners (of the eyes) inflamed, MW. **Raktāpāṇa**, n. myrrh, L. **Raktāpāmarga**, m. a red-flowering Achyranthes, L. **Raktābha**, mfn. red-looking, having a red appearance, R. **Raktā-bhishyanda**, m. ophthalmia brought on by the state of the blood, redness of the vessels of the eye with a watery discharge, Suśr. **Raktāmishāda**, mfn. eating blood and flesh, R. **Raktāmbara**, n. a red garment (-**dharā**, mfn. wearing a red g^o), MBh.; mfn. clad in red g^os, m. any vagrant religious mendicant wearing red g^os (-**tva**, n.), Sarvad. **Raktāmbu-pūra**, m. a stream or flow of blood, MBh. **Raktāmburūha**, n. a red lotus flower, R. **Raktāmbhoja**, n. id., L. **Raktāmbra**, m. a species of plant, L. **Raktārūpa**, mfn. blood-red, red as blood, Kathās. **Raktārti**, f. a partic. disease of the blood, L. **Raktārbuda**, n. a bloody tumour, L. **Raktārman**, n. a partic. disease of the eyes, L. **Raktārasa**, n. a form of hemorrhoids, Bhpr. **Raktālu** or **raktāluka**, m. a species of red yam, Dioscorea Purpurea, L. **Raktāśaya**, m. 'blood-receptacle,' any organ containing or secreting blood (as the heart, liver, spleen), W.; = **uras**, the breast, Bhpr. **Raktāśoka**, m. red-flowering Asoka, Megh.; Kathās. **Raktākṣu**, m. red sugar-cane, L. **Raktāraṇḍa**, m. the red Ricinus or castor-oil plant, L. **Raktārāvru**, m. a kind of cucumber, L. **Raktōtkliṣṭa**, m. a partic. disease of the eyes, ŚārṅgS. **Raktōtpala**, m. Bombax Heptaphyllum, L.; n. a red lotus, VarBṣ.; **°lābha**, mfn. resembling the red lotus, L. **Raktōdara**, mfn. red-bellied, Bhpr. **Raktōpala**, n. red chalk, red ochre or pigment, L.

Raktaka, mfn. red, VarBṣ.; passionately attached to, fond of, enamoured, L.; pleasing, amusing, L.; bloody, L.; m. a red garment, L.; an amorous or impassioned or sporting man, L.; a player, L.; Pentapetes Phoenicea, L.; globe-amaranth, L.; a red-flowering Moringa, L.; red Ricinus, L.; Caesalpinia Sappan, L.; (īkā), f. Abrus Precatorius (its seed or grain is used as a weight = $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$ Māshaka), ŚārṅgS.; KātyŚr., Sch.; (in music) a partic. Śruti, Saṅgīt.

Raktālā, f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L.; = **kā-kādantī**, L.

Raktī, f. (only L.) pleasingness, loveliness; affection, attachment, devotion; Abrus Precatorius (cf. **raktikā**) = **mat**, mfn. charming, lovely, Kathās.

Raktiman, m. redness, red colour, Kuval; Sarvad.

Raktī, m. a dyer, painter, L. (prob. w. r. for **rahtī**).

Raṅga, m. colour, paint, dye, hue, MBh.; Suśr.; Lalit.; the nasal modification of a vowel, Śiksh.; a place for public amusement or for dramatic exhibition, theatre, play-house, stage, arena, any place of assembly, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the members of an assembly, audience, Śāk.; Sāmkyak.; Daśar.; a dancing-place, L.; a field of battle, L.; diversion, mirth, L.; love, L.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgīt.; borax, L.; an extract obtained from Acacia Catechu, L.; N. of a man, Rājat.; of various authors (also with **bhaṭṭa** and **jyotiṛ-vid**), Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a river, Divyāy.; n. (m.) tin (= **vaṅga**), L. = **kāra**

(BhP.), **-kāra** (Hariv.), m. 'colour-maker,' a painter, colourist. = **kāśhīṇa**, n. Caesalpinia Sappan, L. = **kāyaka**, m. borax, L. = **kshetra**, n. N. of a place, Cat. = **oara**, m. 'stage-goer,' a player, actor, gladiator &c., VarBṣ. = **ja**, n. vermilion, L. = **jivaka**, m. 'living by colours,' a dyer, painter, L.; 'living by the stage,' an actor, L. = **taramga**, m. N. of an actor, Vṛishabhān.; **°gīnī**, f. N. of a poem. = **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgīt. = **da**, m. borax, L.; an extract from Acacia Catechu, L.; (ā), f. alum, L. = **datṭa**, (prob.) n. N. of a drama. = **dāyaka**, m. a partic. kind of earth, L. = **drīdhā**, f. alum, L. = **devatā**, f. a goddess supposed to preside over sports and diversions, the genius of pleasure, MW. = **dvār**, f. a stage-door, the entrance of a theatre, Hariv.; BhP. = **dvāra**, n. 'id.,' the prologue of a play, Sāh. = **dhātu**, m. red ochre, L. = **nātha**, m. (also with **bhaṭṭa**, **dikshita**, **ācārya**, **yajvan**, **sūri**) N. of various authors and other men, (esp.) of a Sch. on the Vikramōrvaśī (A. D. 1656) and a Sch. on the Sūrya-siddhānta; of a place, Cat.; **-deśikādhika**, n., **-nāṭaka**, n., **-nāma-ratna**, n., **-pādūka-sahasra**, n., **-maṅgala-stotra**, n., **-māhātmya**, n., **-stotra**, n.; **°thānuśāsana**, n., **°thāshṭaka**, n., **°thāshṭōtara-sata**, n., **°thiya**, n. N. of wks. = **nāmaka** or **-nāyaka**, n. a partic. kind of earth, L. = **patākā**, f. N. of a woman, Daś. = **pattī** or **-pushpī**, f. the indigo plant, L. = **pīṭha**, n. a place for dancing, Daś. = **pradipaka**, m. (in music.) a kind of measure, Saṅgīt. = **praveśa**, m. entering on the stage, engaging in theatrical performances, Mṛicch. = **prasādana**, n. prostration of the audience (of a theatre), Pratāp. = **pluta-lakṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wk. = **bhūti**, f. the night of full moon in the month Āśvina, L. = **bhūmi**, f. a place for acting, stage, theatre, arena, battle-field, MBh.; Pañcat. = **bhṛīṅga-vallī**, f. N. of wk. = **maṅgala**, n. N. of an actor, Vṛishabhān.; n. a festive ceremony on the stage, Sāh. = **maṇḍapa**, m. n. a play-house, theatre, Kathās. = **madhya**, n. the middle of an arena, MW. = **malla**, m. N. of a mau, Cat.; (ī), f. the Indian lute, L. = **mānikya**, n. a ruby, L. = **mātrī**, f. lac (= **lakṣhā**), L. (also **°trikā**); a bawd, L.; = **truṭī**, L. = **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. = **rāja**, m. N. of the patron of Sāyana, Cat.; of various authors (also with **dikshita**, **-adhvarin**, **-adhvarivara** and **-adhvarīndra**), ib.; **-stava**, m. N. of a Stotra. = **rāt-chandasa**, n. N. of a wk. on metres. = **rāmānuja**, m. N. of an author (also **°jācārya**); **°jīya**, n. his wk. = **latā**, f. the senna plant, L. = **lāsini**, f. Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis, L. = **lila**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgīt. = **vaṭi**, f. N. of a woman (who killed her husband Ranti-deva), Vās., Introd. = **vallikā** or **-vallī**, f. a kind of plant used at sacrifices, Samskāra. = **vastu**, n. any colouring substance, paint, dye, Pañcat. = **vāṭa**, m. a place or arena enclosed (for contests, plays, dancing &c.), MBh.; Hariv. = **vārāḍana**, f. a kind of dancing-girl, Śrīṅgar. = **vidyā-dhara**, m. a master in the art of acting, Cat. = **śālī**, f. a play-house, theatre, dancing-hall, L. = **samgara**, m. contest on the stage, Prasannar. = **stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. **Raṅgāṅ-gana**, n. an arena or place of public contest, MBh. **Raṅgāṅga**, f. alum, L. **Raṅgācārya**, m. N. of a teacher (who died in 1344), Cat.; of various authors, ib. **Raṅgājīva**, m. 'living by colours or by the stage,' a painter or an actor, L. **Raṅgā-bharana**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgīt. **Raṅgārī**, m. a fragrant oleander, L. **Raṅgāro-hana**, n. N. of a poem. **Raṅgāvatarana**, n. 'entering on the stage,' the profession of an actor, MBh. **Raṅgāvatāraka** or **°rin**, m. (cf. prec.) a stage-player, actor, Mn. iv, 215; Yājñ. i, 161 (the latter also 'an actor who dresses like Rudra,' L.). **Raṅgāvalī**, f. a row of stages or arenas, Dharmas. **Raṅgēsa**, m. N. of a king (patron of Parāśara Bhaṭṭa), Cat.; **-pura**, n. N. of a city (Serīngapatam), VBr. **Raṅgēsvarī**, f. (prob.) N. of the wife of Raṅgēsa, Cat. **Raṅgēśṭālu** or **°uka**, n. a kind of bulbous root nr onion, L. **Raṅgōddayota**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgīt. **Raṅgōpajivin** (R.), **°vya** (VarBṣ.), m. 'living by the stage,' a stage-player, actor. **Raṅgōpamardin**, m. 'injuring the stage,' an actor who dresses like Rāvaṇa, L. **Raṅgaṇa**, n. (prob.) dancing, merry-making &c., MW.

Raṅgita, mfn. well-coloured, handsome, pretty, Hcat.; Nalac.

Raṅgin, mfn. colouring, dyeing, painting, W.; passionate, impassioned, ib.; (īc.) attached to, de-

lighting in, fond of, Śatr.; entering the stage, BhP.; (*inī*), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.

1. **Raja**, m. (g. *paṇḍā*) = *rajas*, dust (cf. *nī*, *vi-r*); the pollen of flowers, Prasāṅgh. b.; the menstrual excretion (also n.), L.; emotion, affection, L.; the quality of passion, Up. iv, 216, Sch.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a king (son of Viraja), VP.

2. **Raja**, in comp. for *rajas*. — **udvāṣa**, f. a woman who has put off her soiled clothes (after her impurity), Kauś. (cf. *malādvāṣa*). **Rajāśaya**, mfn. (for *rajaś*-s, q. v.), ĀpŚr. **Rajāśhita**, mfn. (for *raja-ish*) driven by camels or asses, RV. viii, 46, 28 (Sāy.) **Rajōtsava-māhātmya**, n. (for *raja-uts*) N. of ch. of BhavP. **Rajōnmiśra**, mfn. (for *raja-nm*) mixed with the pollen of flowers, R. **Rajōpama**, mfn. (irreg. for *raja-up*) resembling dust, Hit.

Rajajā, in comp. for *rajas*. — **kaṇa**, m. a grain of dust; pl. dust, Ragh. — **paṭala**, n. a coating of dust, MW. — **putra**, m. 'son of passion', a vulgar person of low origin, Cat. — **pluta**, mfn. filled with (the quality of) passion, BhP. — **śayā**, mfn. silver, made of silver, MaitrS.; VS. (= *rajasī śete*, Mahidh.); m. a dog, W. — **śuddhi**, f. a pure or right condition of the senses, Suśr. — **suvasīni**, f. a girl that has menstruated but still lives in her father's house, MānGr. — **spṛiś**, mfn. touching the dust or the earth, Kathās.

Rajaka, m. a washerman (so called from his cleaning or whitening clothes; regarded as a degraded caste; accord. to L. either 'the son of a Para-dhe-nuka and a Brāhman' or 'the son of a Nishthya and an Ugrī'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a parrot or a garment (*śuka* or *aṇṣuka*), L.; N. of a king, VP. (prob. w. r. for *rajaka*); (*ikā*), f. a washerwoman, Pāp. iii, 145, Pat.; (*akī*), f. id. or the wife of a washerman, ib.; N. of a woman on the third day of her impurity, Bhpr. — **sarasvatī**, f. N. of a poetess, Cat.

Rajātā, mfn. (cf. 2. *piṇḍa*) whitish, silver-coloured, silvery (°*dm. hīranyam*, 'whitish gold,' i. e. silver), RV.; TS.; VS.; silver, made of silver, Br.; ĀśvŚr.; ChUp.; n. (m., g. *ardhakarāḍī*) silver, AV. &c. &c.; (only L.) gold; a pearl ornament; ivory; blood; an asterism; N. of a mountain and of a lake. — **kum-bha**, m. a silver jar, MW. — **kūṭa**, m. or n. N. of a peak on the Malaya mountains, Kathās. — **daṇḍa**, m. N. of a son of Vajra-daṇḍa (king of the Vidyā-dharas), Kathās. — **dāna-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **dyuti**, m. N. of Hanumat, L. — **nābha**, m. N. of a partic. fabulous being, Hariv. — **nābhi** (*ra-jatā*), mfn. having a white navel, VS.; m. N. of a descendant of Kubera, AV. — **padma-dāna**, n. N. of wk. — **parvata**, m. a silver mountain, R.; N. of a partic. mountain, Hariv. — **pātrā**, n. a silver cup or vessel of any kind, AV.; Rājāt. — **prastha**, m. N. of Kailāsa, L. — **bhājana**, n. — **pātra**, Suśr. — **maya**, mfn. made of silver, silver, VarBrS.; Kathās. — **vāha**, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, Samśkārak. **Rajātākara**, (prob.) m. 'silver-miue', N. of a place, Cat. **Rajātācala** or **tādri**, m. 'silver-mountain', N. of Kailāsa, Kāv. **Rajātān-vita**, mfn. adorned with silver, Mn. iii, 202.

Rājāna, mfn. colouring, dyeing, AV.; m. aray, ŚāṅkhBr.; N. of a man with the patr. Kaṇeya, TS.; PāñcavBr. (also *naka*), n. safflower, L.; (*i*), f., see s. v.

Rajani, f. (m.c. and i.b.c.) = *rajanī*, night. — **kara** and **krīṭ**, m. 'night-maker', the moon, Kāv. — **cara**, m. 'night-rover', a Rākshasa, MBh.; R.; a night-walker, Viddh. — **purandhṛī**, f. a form of the Upamā Vām. iv, 3, 3a, Sch. — **m-manya**, mfn. thinking itself to be night (said of day), Bhāṭṭ. — **rā-kshasi**, f. night regarded as a Rākshasi, Kathās.

Rajani, f. 'the coloured or dark one,' night, AV. &c. &c.; Curcuma Longa (du. = *dvaya*), Suśr.; the indigo plant, L.; a grape or lac (*dṛākshā* or *lā-kshā*), L.; N. of Durgā, Hariv.; of a partic. personification, MānGr.; (in music) of a partic. Murchanā, Sāmpgīt.; of an Apsaras, Bālar.; of a river, BhP. — **kara**, m. = *rajanī-k*, Gt.; BhP.; *nātha*, w. r. for *rajanī-cara-n*. — **gandha**, m. (and ā, f.) Poli-anthes Tuberosa, L. — **cara**, mfn. wandering in the night (as the moon), Hariv.; m. a n°-rover (*nātha*, m. 'lord of the n°-r's', the moon; w. r. *rajanī-cara-n*), Hit.; a Rākshasa, R.; a n°-washer, W.; a thief, ib. — **jala**, n. 'n°-dew', rime, hoar-frost, L. — **dvam-dva**, n. a period of two nights with the intermediate day, MW. — **dvaya**, n. Curcuma Longa and Aromatic, Suśr. — **pati**, m. 'lord of night', the moon,

Kathās. — **bhujanga**, m. 'lover of n°', id., Śrīkaṇṭh. — **mukha**, n. 'night-beginning', the evening, Rājāt. — **ramaṇa**, m. 'husband of night', the moon, Kathās. — **śa** (*śiṣa*), m. = *pati*, Vcar. — **hāsā**, f. Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis, L.

Rajaniya, w. r. for *mahaniya*, MBh.

Rajayitrī, f. (fr. Caus.) a female painter or colourist, VS.

Rajas, n. 'coloured or dim space,' the sphere of vapour or mist, region of clouds, atmosphere, air, firmament (in Veda one of the divisions of the world and distinguished from *div* or *sva*, 'the sphere of light,' and *rocānā divah*, 'the ethereal spaces,' which are beyond the *rajas*, as ether is beyond the air; often *rajas* = 'the whole expanse of heaven or sky,' divided into a lower and upper stratum, the *rajas uparam* or *pārthivam* and the *rajas uttamam* or *paramam* or *divyam*; hence du. *rajasī*, 'the lower and higher atmospheres,' sometimes also three and RV. i, 164, 6 even six such spheres are enumerated, hence pl. *rajānsī*, 'the skies', RV.; AV.; TS.; VS.; Br.; vapour, mist, clouds, gloom, dimness, darkness, RV.; AV.; impurity, dirt, dust, any small particle of matter, RV. &c. &c. (cf. *go-r*); the dust or pollen of flowers, Kālid.; BhP.; cultivated or ploughed land (as 'dusty' or 'dirty'), arable land, fields, RV.; the impurity, i. e. the menstrual discharge of a woman, GṛS.; Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; the 'darkening' quality, passion, emotion, affection, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in phil.) the second of the three Gūpas or qualities (the other two being *satva*, goodness, and *tamas*, darkness; cf. IW. 85; *rajas* is sometimes identified with *tejas*, q. v.; it is said to predominate in air, and to be active, urgent, and variable), Sāmkhyak.; VarBrS.; Suśr. &c.; 'light' or 'day' or 'world' or 'water', Nir. iv, 19; a kind of plant (= *parpaṭa*), Bhpr.; tin, L.; autumn, L.; sperm, L.; safflower, L.; m. N. of a Rishi (son of Vasishṭha), VP. [Cf. Gk. *ἔρπετος*; Goth. *rigis*.] — **tamasaka**, mfn. (any one or any thing) under the influence of the two qualities *rajas* and *tamas* (see above), BhP. — **tamo-maya**, mfn. made up or consisting of *r* and *t* (cf. prec.), MārKp. — **tas**, ind. from the dust, Praçaṇḍ. — **tūr**, mfn. penetrating the sky, hastening through the air, RV. — **toka**, m. n. 'offspring of passion,' avarice, greediness, BhP. — **vala**, mfn. covered with dust, dusty, MBh.; BhP.; full of the quality *rajas*, full of passion, Mn. vi, 77; having water (= *udaka-vat*), Nir., Sch.; m. a buffalo, L.; = *ushtra* or *gardabha*, Sāy. (cf. *rajāśhita* under 2. *raja*, col. 1); (*ā*), f. a menstruating or marriageable woman, GṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **vin**, mfn. dusty, full of dust or pollen, Cat.; full of the quality *rajas*, ib.

Rajasā, mfn. unclean, dusty, dark, AV.; living in the dark, ib.; ifc. (f. *i*) the menstrual excretion (= *rajas*), Gṛhyas.

Rajasasya, Nom. P. *°yati* = *rajasvinam ācāṣṭe*, Pat.

Rajasānu, m. a cloud, L.; soul, heart (= *citta*), L.

Rajāśa, ifc. (f. *ā*) = *rajas*, in *nī*- and *vi-r*.

1. **Rajasya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to become dust, be scattered as dust, Gaṇar. [Cf. Goth. *rigisja*.]

2. **Rajasya**, mfn. dusty, VS.; having the quality *rajas*, MW.

Rajāśaya. See under 2. *raja*, col. 1.

Rajita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) affected, moved, captivated, allured, Śiś.

Rajī-kṛī, P. *°karoti*, to change or turn into dust, Vop.

Rajo, in comp. for *rajas*. — **gātra**, m. N. of a son of Vasishṭha, MārKp. — **gūpa-maya**, mfn. having the quality *rajas* (q. v.), ib. — **grāhi**, mfn., Vop. xxvi, 48. — **jush**, mfn. connected with the quality *rajas* (q. v.). Kād. — **dārāna**, n. (first) appearance of the menstrual excretion, Samśkārak. — **śanti**, f. N. of wk. — **dhika**, mfn. one in whom the quality *rajas* predominates, VarBrS. — **nimilita**, mfn. blinded by passion or desire, MW. — **bandha**, m. suppression of menstruation, MW. — **bala** (or *-vaka*), n. darkness, L. — **megha**, m. a cloud of dust, MBh.; R. — **rasa**, m. darkness, L. — **vala**, see *-bala*. — **virikta-manas**, mfn. one whose mind is free from passion, Ragh. — **hara**, m. 'remover of impurity,' a washerman, L.; (with Jains) 'the broom,' HParīś. — **harapa**, n. = prec. (with Jains), L.; *-dhārin*, m. = *-vatin*, L.

Rājya, m., see *jala-r*; (*ā*), f. a kind of drum, Sāmpgīt.

Rājyaka, mfn. (*ikā*), colouring, dyeing, ŚārngS.; exciting passion or love, charming, pleasing, Cat.; m.

a colourist, dyer, painter, Mn. iv, 216; an inciter of affection &c., stinulus, W.; the red powder on the capsules of the Rottleria Tinctoria, L.; biliary humour on which vision depends, W.; (*akī*), f. a female colourer or dyer, Cat.; n. cinnabar, L.; vermilion, L.

Rājāna, mfn. colouring, dyeing (*-tva*, n.), Sarvad.; ifc. pleasing, charming, rejoicing, delighting, Gt. (cf. *jana-rajanī*); conciliating, befriending, MW.; m. Saccharum Munja, L.; (*i*), f. (prob.) friendly salutation, Buddh.; the indigo plant, L.; Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis, L.; turmeric, L.; saffron, L.; a kind of fragrant perfume, L.; red arsenic, L.; (in music) a partic. Śruti, Sāmpgīt.; n. the act of colouring or dyeing, Vāgbh.; colour, dye, paint, R.; (in gram.) nasalization, VPrāt., Sch.; the act of pleasing, delighting, conciliating, giving pleasure, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a partic. game, L.; red sandal-wood, L.; cinnabar, L. — **dravya**, n. any colouring substance, Kum., Sch. — **drau**, m. a kind of tree, L. — **druma**, m. Shorea Robusta, L. — **valli**, f. Mor-mordica Charantia, L.

Rājjanaka, m. a kind of tree, L.

Rājjanīya, mfn. to be coloured or dyed, MW.; to be rejoiced or pleased or made happy, Kathās.; to be rejoiced at, pleasant, delightful, Sarvad.

Rājita, mfn. coloured, dyed, painted, tinted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; illumined, BhP.; affected, moved, charmed, delighted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Rājini, f. N. of various plants (the indigo plant, Rubia Munjista &c.), L. (cf. *rajanī*).

रा, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. ix, 10) *raṭati* (pf. *varāṭa*; fut. *varāṭam*, Gr.), to howl, shout, roar, yell, cry, Kāv.; Var.; Kathās.; to crash (as an axe), Prab.; to ring (as a bell), Mālatīm.; to lament, wail, HParīś.; to proclaim aloud, Kṛishnāj.; Caus. *raṭayati* (aor. *arīraṭat*), to howl, shout &c., Daś.; Intens. *rāraṭati*, to scream aloud, roar, yell, caw &c.; R.; Kāśikh.; Bhojap.

Raṭana, n. shouting, shout, applause, Rājāt.

Raṭanti, f. N. of the 14th day in the dark half of the month Māgha, W.

Raṭaraṭāya, Ā. *°yate* (onomat.), to croak, Subh. (v. l.)

Raṭita, mfn. screamed, shouted &c.; received with shouts, applauded, Inscr.; n. shouting, roaring, yelling, screaming, creaking, crying, Kād.; Hcar.; Rājāt.

रा *raṭā*, f. N. of a princess, Rājāt.

र *raṭh* (cf. *√rat*), cl. 1. P. *raṭhati*, to speak, Dhātup. ix, 50.

र *raṭi*, f. (with *raṭi*) play, sport (= *krī-ḍā*), Kāth., Sch. (omitted in other texts).

र *raḍḍa*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; (*ā*), f. N. of a princess, ib.

रण I. *raṇ* or *ran* (cf. *√ram*), cl. 1. 4. P. *rānati*, *rānyati* (2. du. *rānyāṭha*, RV. i, 112, 18; pf. *rāraṇa*, RV.; aor. *arānīshuh*, *ra-nīshama*, ib.), to rejoice, be pleased, take pleasure in (loc., rarely acc.), RV.; to gladden, delight, gratify, ib.; Caus. *raṇyati*, *°te*, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate with (instr. or loc.), RV.; to be at ease, be pleased or satisfied with, delight in (loc.), ib.; TS.; AV.; Intens. (Subj. *rārānat*, *rārāne*; Impv. *rārāndhi*, *rārāntu*) = Caus. (as well in the trans. as in the intrans. meanings), RV.

1. **Rāna**, m. delight, pleasure, gladness, joy, RV.; VS.; AV.; (also n.) battle (as an object of delight), war, combat, fight, conflict, RV. &c. &c. — **harman**, n. 'war-business', battle, fighting, R.; MārKp. — **kāmin**, mfn. desirous of war, wishing to fight, W. — **kāmya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to wish for battle, be desirous of battle, Śiś.; Bhāṭṭ. — **kārin**, mfn. causing b° or strife, VarBrS. — **kṛīṭ**, mfn. causing joy, delighting, RV.; fighting, a fighter, MBh. — **kshiti**, f., **-kshetra**, n., **-kshopi** or **-kshaṇṇi**, f., **-kshma**, f., **-khala**, m. or n. (?) place of battle, battle-field, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **gocara**, mfn. engaged in war, fighting, MārKp. — **jambuka**, m. N. of a man, Hasy. — **jaya**, m. victory in battle, MW. — **m-jaya**, m. (*raṇam*, acc.) N. of a king, Pur. — **tūrya**, n. a war-drum, L. — **dara**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **dandubhi**, m. a military drum, Hariv.; Sighās. — **dnrgā**, f. N. of Durgā, Hariv.; *°gādharāna-yantra*, n. N. of a partic. amulet, Cat. — **dhur**, f. (R.) or **-dhnrā**, f. (Vēṇis.) the heavy burden of fighting, the brunt of battle. — **dhrishṭa**, m. N. of various men, VP.

— **pakshin**, m. a species of falcon, L. — **paṇḍita**, m. 'skilled in battle,' a warrior, W. — **para-svāmin**, m. N. of a partic. image of Śūrya, Rājāt. — **priya**, m. (ā)n. fond of war or battle, warlike, Hariv.; Kām.; m. a falcon, L.; n. the fragrant root of *Andropogon Muricatus*, L. — **bahādura-sāha-virudhāvali**, f. N. of wk. — **bhaṭa**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **bhū** (BhP.) or **bhūmi** (MBh.; Ragh.), f. a battle-ground, field of battle. — **matra**, mfn. furious in b°, L.; m. an elephant, L. — **mārga-kovida**, mfn. experienced in the art or ways of war, BhP. — **mnkha**, n. the jaws of battle, MBh.; the van of b° or of an army, ib.; BhP. &c. — **mnshikā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **mūrdhan**, m. the front or van of a battle, MBh.; R.; Kathās. — **yajña**, m. a b° regarded as a sacrifice, Yeuṣ. — **raṇika**, m. the space between the tusks of an elephant, L. — **raṇga**, m. 'battle-stage,' a place or field of b°, BhP.; Rājāt.; **-malla**, m. = **śhoja-rāja**, q.v., Col. — **1. -raṇa**, n. (for 2. see col. 2), a longing, desire, wish, regret (for a lost object), L. — **raṇaka**, m. (Mālatim.; Uttarar. &c.) or n. (L.) or (ā), f. (Daś.) longing, anxiety, anxious regret for some beloved object; m. n. desire, love, W.; m. the god of love, Dhūrtan. — **rasika**, mfn. fond of fighting, desirous of f° with (comp.), Bālar. — **lakshmi**, f. the fortune of war, goddess of battle, Kathās. — **vaṅga-malla**, m. (prob.) w.r. for **-raṇga-m°**, q.v., Col. — **vanya**, m. N. of a king, MārKP. — **vādyā**, n. a military musical instrument, martial music, MW. — **vikrama**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. — **vigraha**, m. id., ib. — **viśāra**, mfn. skilled in war, MBh. — **vritti**, mfn. having war or battle for a profession, Hariv. — **śikṣā**, f. the art or science of war, MBh. — **śiras**, n. the front or van of a battle, Kāv. — **śirsha**, n. id., R. — **śīra**, m. a hero in war, warrior, R. — **śaṇḍa**, mfn. skilled in war, MBh. — **samrambha**, m. the fury of battle, Rājāt. — **samkula**, n. the confusion or noise of battle, a mixed or tumultuous combat, L. — **sajjā**, f. military accoutrement, MW. — **sattra**, n. war or battle regarded as a sacrifice, MBh. — **sa-hāya**, m. 'war-helper,' an ally, MW. — **stambha-bhramara**, N. of a country, VP. — **stambha**, m. 'battle-pillar,' a monument of war or battle, L.; N. of a country, VP.; Cat. (prob. w.r. : cf. prec.) — **stha**, mfn. engaged in w° or b°, fighting, MBh. — **sthāna**, n. place or field of b°, ib. — **svāmin**, m. an image of Śiva as lord of b°, Rājāt. — **hastin**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **Ṛaṇāgnī**, m. b° regarded as fire, MBh. — **Ṛaṇāgra**, n. the front or van of a battle, Kathās. — **Ṛaṇāṅga**, n. 'war-implement,' weapon of war or b°, a sword, Bhāṭṭ. — **Ṛaṇāṅgana**, n. a battle-arena, field of b° (also **gana**), MBh.; Rājāt. — **Ṛaṇāji**, m. N. of the Sādhyā, Hariv. — **Ṛaṇājira**, n. area or arena for fighting, b°-field, MBh.; R. &c. — **Ṛaṇā-todaya**, n. a b°-drum, Kathās. — **Ṛaṇāditya**, m. N. of various men, Rājāt.; Subh. — **Ṛaṇānta-kṛit**, mfn. making an end of b° (N. of Vishnu), R. — **Ṛaṇā-pēta**, mfn. flying away from b°, Kir. — **Ṛaṇābhi-yoga**, m. engaging in battle, warlike encounter, W. — **Ṛaṇayudha**, m. a cock, Bhpr. — **Ṛaṇārambhā**, f. N. of the wife of Rāṇāditya, Rājāt.; **-svāmi-deva**, n. N. of a statue erected by Rāṇārambhā, ib. — **Ṛaṇālamkaraṇa**, m. a heron, L. — **Ṛaṇāvani**, f. battle-ground, a field of b°, Hariv. — **Ṛaṇāsava**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **Ṛaṇa-cara**, mfn. going or moving about in the field of b° (said of Vishnu), Pañcar. — **Ṛaṇēsa** or **Ṡvara**, m. = **raṇa-svāmin**, q.v., Rājāt. — **Ṛaṇa-svaocha** (I), m. a cock, L. — **Ṛaṇā-shin**, mfn. eager for b°, Cat. — **Ṛaṇōtkāṣa**, mfn. furious or mad in b°, R.; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a Daitya, Hariv. — **Ṛaṇōt-sāha**, m. prowess in b°, R. — **Ṛaṇōddāma**, mfn. eager for b°, MW. — **Ṛaṇōddipa-siṅha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **Ṛaṇōddesa**, m. a field of b°, R.; a partic. spot or quarter of a battle-field, MW. — **Ṛaṇaka**, m. N. of a king, BhP. — **Ṛaṇātri**, mfn. delighting in (loc.), RV. — **Ṛānya**, mfn. delectable, pleasant, RV.; AV.; fit for fighting, warlike, RV.; n. joy, pleasure, ib.; war, battle, ib. — **jīṭ**, mfn. victorious in battle, ib. — **vāo**, mfn. speaking agreeably, ib.

1. **Ṛaṇvā**, m. (ā)n. pleasant, delightful, agreeable, lovely, RV.; joyous, gay, ib. — **saṇḍāṣa** (**raṇvā**), mfn. appearing beautiful, ib.

2. **Ṛaṇva**, Nom. P. °*vatī*, to rejoice, delight, TS. — **Ṛaṇvan**, mfn. agreeable, pleasant, RV. v, 4, 10 (= **raṇāṇiya**, Sāy.)

Ṛaṇvitā, mfn. joyous, gay, RV. ii 3, 6 (only f.

du. **raṇvite**; Sāy. = *śabdite*, stute, or *paras-param gacchantyau*; cf. *√raṇv*).

रण 2. **raṇ**, cl. i. P. (Dhātup. xiii, 2) *raṇati* (Gr. also pf. *raṇāḥ*, fut. *raṇati* &c.), to sound, ring, rattle, jingle, Kāv.; Pur.: Caus. *raṇayati* (aor. *arirāṇat* or *ararāṇat*, Pat. on Pāp. vii, 4, 3), to make resound, BhP.: Desid. *rirāṇi-shati*, Gr.: Intens. *raṇraṇyate*, *raṇraṇi*, ib.

2. **Ṛaṇa**, m. (for 1. see p. 863, col. 3) sound, noise, L.; the quill or bow of a lute (= *kona*), L. — **2. -raṇa**, m. (for 1. see col. 1) a gnat, L. — **raṇā-yita**, mfn. rattling or sounding aloud, Kād.

Ṛaṇat, mfn. sounding, ringing, rattling &c., Kāv.; Pur. — **kāra**, m. a rattling or clanking sound, Mālatim.; Prab.; humming (of bees), Rājāt.

Ṛaṇita, mfn. sounded, sounding, ringing &c., Kāv.; n. any ringing or rattling sound, ib.; Rājāt.; BhP.; humming (of bees), Gīt.

रण 3. **raṇ**, cl. io. P. *raṇayati*, to go, Dhātup. xix, 33; 56.

3. **Ṛaṇa**, m. going, motion, L.

रण् **raṇḍa**, mfn. (cf. *baṇḍa*) maimed, crippled, L.; faithless (see *śākhā-r°*); m. a man who dies without male issue, MW.; a barren tree, ib.; (ā), f. a term of abuse in addressing women, a slut (others 'a widow'; *bālā-r°*, 'a young widow'). Kāv.; Pañcat.; *Salvinia Cucullata*, L.; Anthericum Tuberosum, L.; a kind of metre, Col. — **Ṛaṇḍananda** (°*dān°*), m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **Ṛaṇḍāramin**, m. one who loses his wife after the 48th year, BhavP. — **Ṛaṇḍaka**, m. a barren tree, L.

रण्य **raṇya**. See col. i.

रण्व **raṇv** (cf. *ramb*, *riṇv*, *rāmb*), cl. i. P. *raṇvati*, to go, Dhātup. xv, 87.

रण्व 1. 2. **raṇva**, **raṇvita**. See col. i.

रत **rata**, **rati** &c. See under *√ram*, p. 867, cols. 2, 3.

रतामुक **ratāmbuka** (?), n. du. the two cavities immediately above the hips, L.

रतू **ratū**, f. (cf. *√rit*) the river of heaven, the celestial Ganges, Up. i, 94, Sch.; true speech, L.

रत्न **ratna**, n. (√ *īra*) a gift, present, goods, wealth, riches, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; a jewel, gem, treasure, precious stone (the nine j° are pearl, ruby, topaz, diamond, emerald, lapis lazuli, coral, sapphire, Gomeḍa; hence *ratna* is a N. for the number 9; but accord. to some 14), Mn.; MBh. &c.; anything valuable or best of its kind (e.g. *putra-r°*, an excellent son); a magnet, loadstone, Kār., Sch. (cf. *manī*); water, L.; = *ratna-havis*, ŚBr.; m. (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of a man, Cat. — **kaṇṭha**, m. N. of various authors, Cat. — **kandala**, m. coral, L. — **kara**, m. N. of Kubera, L. — **karandaka**, m. N. of wk. — **karṇikā**, f. an ear-ringing with jewels, Divyāv. — **kalasa**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — **kalā**, f. N. of a woman, Cat.; **-caritra**, n. N. of wk. — **kiriṭin**, m. N. of a king of the Kimp-naras, Kāraṇḍ. — **kirti**, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **knmbha**, m. a jar set with jewels, Mṛicch. — **kūṭa**, m. N. of a mountain, L.; of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; n. N. of an island, Kathās.; **-sūtra**, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra wk. — **ketu**, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh.; of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; a N. common to 2000 future Buddhas (also *tu-rāja*), ib.; °*tīdaya*, m. N. of a drama. — **koṭi**, m. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. — **kośa**, m. N. of a lexicon and various wks.; **-kāra-mata-vāda**, m. (and **-kāra-vādārtha**, m.), **-kārikā-vicāra**, m., **-pari-shkāra**, m., **-mata-rahasya**, n., **-vāda** or **-vicāra**, m., **-vāda-rahasya**, n., and **-vādārtha**, m. N. of wks. — **kshetra-kūṭa-saṇḍarjāna**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit. (v.l. **-chhatra-kūṭ**) — **khacita**, mfn. set or studded with gems, MW. — **khāni**, f. a mine for precious stones, Śatr. — **kheta**, m. (with *di-kṣhita*) N. of an author, Cat. — **garbha**, mfn. filled with precious stones, containing jewels, set with j°, MBh.; R.; m. the sea, L.; N. of Kubera, L.; of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit.; W.; of a commentator, Cat.; W.; (with *sārvabhauma*) of another author, Cat.; (ā), f. the earth, Prasannar.; Singhās. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain, Buddh.; **-rasa**, m. a partic. medication, Rasēndrac. — **grīva-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **candra**, m. N. of a god (said to be guardian of a jewel-mine), Śatr.; of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; of a son of Bimbisāra, ib.; °*rāmātī*, m. N. of a

Bhikṣu, Kathās. — **cūda**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; of a mythical king, W.; **-muni**, m. N. of a nian, W.; °*dā-paripriṣṭhā*, f., °*dōpākhyāna*, n. N. of wks. — **cūra-muni**, °*dōpākhyāna*, n. prob. w.r. for **-cūda-m°**, °*dōpākhyāna* above. — **oohattra**, u. an umbrella (adorned with jewels, Pañcar.; **-kūṭa-saṇḍarjāna**, m., v.l. for *ratna-kshetra kūṭa-s°*, q.v., Lalit.; °*rābhynḍatāvabhāsa*, m. N. of a Buddha, ib. — **ochāyā**, f. glitter or splendour of jewels, Megh. — **jātaka**, n. N. of wk. — **talpa**, m. a couch adorned with j°, Daś. — **tūlikā**, f. N. of wk. — **tejo-bhynḍagata-rāja**, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh. — **traya**, n. 'j°-triad,' the three j° or excellent things (with Buddhists, viz. *buddha*, *dharma* and *saṃgha*; or with Jains, viz. *samyak-darśana*, *s°-jñāna* and *samyak-cāritra*; **-jaya-mālā** (prob. w.r. for *japa-m°*), f. N. of a Jaina wk.; **-parīkṣā**, f. N. of a Vedānta wk.; **-vidhāna-kathā**, f.; °*yōdyāpana*, n. N. of Jaina wks.; °*yōdyōta*, m. N. of a Śaiva wk. — **daṇḍatapatrin**, mfn. having a staff and an umbrella adorned with jewels, Heat. — **daṭṭa**, m. N. of various men, Buddh.; Kathās.; Cat. — **darpaṇa**, m. 'j°-mirror,' a looking-glass consisting of jewels, Pañcar.; N. of a Comm. — **dīpa**, m. 'j°-lamp,' a lamp in which j°s give out light, a gem serving as a light (such gems are fabled to be in Pātālā), Kathās.; BhP. &c.; **-viśva-prakāśa**, m. N. of wk. — **dīpaka**, m., **-dīpikā**, f., **-dyota**, m. N. of wks. — **druma**, m. (prob.) coral; **-maya**, m. (f. n.) (prob.) made or composed of coral, MBh. — **dvīpa**, m. 'j°-island,' N. of an island, Hariv.; Rājāt.; Tantras. — **dhā**, mfn. = **-dhā**, q.v. — **dhara**, m. N. of various men, Cat. — **dhā**, mfn. procuring wealth, distributing riches or precious things (**-tana**, mfn. dist. ° great riches), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; possessing wealth, RV. — **dhenn**, f. a cow symbolically represented by j°, Cat. — **dhēya**, n. distribution of wealth, RV. — **dhvaja**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **nadī**, f. 'j°-river,' N. of a river, Kathās. — **nātha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nābha**, mfn. one whose navel is a jewel (said of Vishnu), MBh. — **nāyaka**, m. a ruby, L. — **nicaya**, m. a heap or collection of j°s &c., MW. — **nidhi**, m. 'receptacle of pearls,' the sea, MBh.; N. of Meru, ib.; of Vishnu, Pañcar.; a wagtail (w.r. for *ratana*), L. — **pañcaka**, n. the 5 jewels (viz. gold, silver, pearls, a kind of diamond [°*rājāvarta*] and coral), Heat.; N. of wk. — **pati**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **pariṇāma**, m., **-parīkṣā**, f. N. of wks. — **parvata**, m. a mountain containing j°s, R.; N. of Meru, Hariv. — **pāpi**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, MW. 203; of various authors, Cat. — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Madanav. — **pīṭhā**, f. N. of a Gandharva maiden, Kāraṇḍ. — **pnra**, n. N. of a town, Kathās.; Virac. — **pri-bhaṭṭāra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of a lexicon and sev. wks. — **pra-dīpa**, m. = **-dīpa**, q.v. (if. °*paka*), Megh.; BhP. &c.; N. of wks.; **-nighaṇṭu**, m. N. of wk. — **prabha**, m. N. of a class of deities, Buddh.; of a king, Kathās.; (ā), f. the earth, Śūryapr.; (with Jains) N. of a hell, L.; of various women, Hit.; Rājāt.; Kathās.; of a Nāgi, Kathās.; of an Apsara, Bālar.; of the 7th Lambaka of the Katha-sarīt-sāgara. — **prāsāda**, m. a palace adorned with jewels, Kathās. — **bandhaka**, m. a jeweller, Hcar., Sch. — **bhān**, m. 'jewel-armed,' N. of Vishnu, L. — **bhāj**, mfn. distributing gifts or wealth, RV.; possessing jewels, R. — **bhūta**, mfn. being a gem or jewel, Nal. — **bhūti**, m. N. of a poet, Subh. — **mañjarī**, f. N. of a Vidyā-dharī, Hit.; of a woman, ib.; of wk.; **-guṇa-lēsa-mātra-sūcakāśhṭaka** and **-śa-sūcaka-daśaka**, n. N. of Stotras. — **matī**, m. N. of a grammarian, Gajar.; of another man, Buddh. — **maya**, m. (f. n.) made or consisting of j°, studded with precious stones, R.; Bhartṛ. &c. — **mālā**, f. a jewel necklace, pearl n° &c. (if. f. ā), Ratnāv.; Pañcar.; Pañcar.; N. of a Gandharva maid, Kāraṇḍ.; N. of various wks.; **-vatī**, f. 'having a necklace of jewels,' N. of one of Rādhā's female attendants, Pañcar. — **mālikā**, f. in *kula-r°*, q.v. — **mālin**, mfn. adorned with a necklace of jewels, RāmātUp. — **māliya-puṇḍroka** (Sadukt.) and **-mitra** (Subh.), m. N. of poets. — **mukuta**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **mnkha**, n. 'chief of jewels,' a diamond, L. — **mnḍrā**, f. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh.; **-hastā**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, ib. — **megha-sūtra**, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra wk. — **yaśhṭi**, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **yugma-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **rakṣita**, m. N. of a scholar, Buddh. — **ratna**, n. the pearl of pearls, Daś. — **rājī**, m. 'jewel-king,' a ruby, L. — **rājī**, f. a string of pearls, Rājāt. — **rāṣi**, m. a heap of precious stones, collec-

tion of pearls, MBh.; Śak. &c.; the sea, L. — **rekhā**, f. N. of a princess, Kathās. — **lakshana**, n. — **liṅga-sthāpana-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **liṅgāśvara**, m. (with Buddhists) N. of Svayambhū in his visible form, W. — **vat** (*rātina*), mfn. accompanied with gifts, RV.; abounding in or decorated with precious stones or pearls, MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of a mountain, Mārkaṇḍ. (*atī*), f. the earth, Hariv.; N. of various women, Daś.; Kathās. — **vara**, n. 'best of precious stones,' gold, L. — **vardhana**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; *nāda*, m. an image of Śiva erected by Ratna-wardhana, ib. — **varman**, m. N. of a merchant, Kathās. — **varsha**, m. N. of a king of the Yakshas, ib. — **varshuka**, n. the mythical car Pushpaka (supposed to rain or pour out jewels; see *pushpaka*), L. — **viśuddha**, m. (with Buddhists) N. of a world, Buddh. — **vrīksha**, m. = *vidruma* (in another sense than 'coral'), L. — **śālākā**, f. a sprout or sprig of jō, Kum. — **śāpa**, m. — **śāstra**, n. N. of wks. — **śikhanda**, m. N. of a mythical bird (companion of Jātāyū), Bālar. — **śikhara**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **śikhin**, m. N. of a Buddha, ib. — **śilā**, f. mosaic (?) Divyāv. — **śekhara**, m. N. of a Jaina author (15th century), Cat. — **śepā**, f. N. of wk. — **śashatī**, f. the 6th day of a partic. fortnight, MW.; a partic. religious ceremony, Mṛicch., Sch. — **samgraha**, m. N. of various wks. — **samghāta**, m. a number or collection of jewels; *mayā*, mfn. made or consisting of a number of jō, MBh. — **samnocaya**, m. N. of wk. — **samudgala** (*sa-mudgaka*), m. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. — **sambhava**, m. N. of a Buddha, (esp.) of a Dhyanibuddha, MW. 203; of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit.; of a place, Buddh. — **sūgara**, m. N. of wk. — **sūna**, m. N. of the mountain Meru, Kāv.; Sighās. — **sūra**, m. or n. (?) N. of wk.; *—cintāmaṇi*, m. — *jātake jyotiṣa-sāra-samgraha*, m. N. of wks.; *—parvata*, m. N. of Meru, Sighās.; *—sātaka*, n. — *samucaya*, m. N. of wks. — **siṅha**, m. N. of various men, Buddh. — **sū**, mfn. producing jewels, Ragh.; Rājāt.; f. the earth, L. — **sūti**, f. the earth, Rājāt. — **sūtra-bhāṣya**, n. N. of wk. — **sona**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **sthala-nagara**, n. N. of a town, ib. — **svāmin**, m. N. of an image erected by Ratna, Rājāt. — **havis**, n. a partic. oblation in the Rājāsūya (having reference to person; who may be reckoned among a king's most valuable treasures), KātyŚr. (cf. *ratnini*). — **hastā**, m. N. of Kubera, L. (cf. *garbhā*). — **Ratnākara**, m. (ifc. f. ā) a jewel-mine (*—tva*, n.), Pañcar.; BhP. &c.; the sea, ocean, Kāv. &c.; N. of a Buddha, Buddh.; of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; of various other persons, Rājāt.; Cat. &c.; of a mythical horse, Kathās.; of various wks.; of a town (in this sense perhaps n.), Kathās.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; *—nighaṇṭa*, m. — *padhātī*, f. N. of wks. — *mekhalā*, f. 'sea-girded,' the earth, Daś.; *—sa-pāda-sātaka*, n. N. of wk.; *—rāyita*, mfn. resembling a jewel-mine, (or) 'the sea, Hcat. — **Ratnākā**, m. N. of Viṣṇu's car, L. — **Ratnāṅkura**, m. 'sprout of a pearl,' a small pearl, Mṛicch. — **Ratnāṅga**, m. coral, L. — **Ratnāṅguriyaka** (Pañcar.) or *guriyaka* (Kathās.), n. a finger-ring (set) with gems. — **Ratnāṅghya**, mfn. abounding in jewels or precious stones, R. — **Ratnāṅdi-nandin**, m. N. of a Muni, Bhadrar. — **Ratnāṅdi-parikshā**, f. N. of wk. — **Ratnā-devī**, f. N. of a princess, Rājāt. — **Ratnādri**, m. N. of a mythical mountain, RāmāUp. — **Ratnādhipati**, m. 'superintendent of treasures,' N. of Agastya, Bālar.; of a king, Kathās. — **Ratnānuvidha**, mfn. set or studded with jewels, A. — **Ratnāpana**, m. N. of wk. — **Ratnāpura**, n. N. of a town, Rājāt. — **Ratnābharaṇa**, n. an ornament made of jō's, MW. — **Ratnābhishheka-mantra**, m. N. of wk. — **Ratnārcis**, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **Ratnārpaṇa**, m. — **ratnāpana**, n. N. of wks. — **Ratnāloka**, m. the lustre or brilliance of a gem, MW. — **Ratnā-vatī**, f. N. of a woman, Hcar.; of a town, Cat. — **Ratnāvabhāsa**, m. (with Buddhists) N. of a Kalpa, Buddh. — **Ratnāvalī**, f. a string of pearls, Mṛicch.; Hit.; Kathās.; a partic. rhetorical figure, Kuval.; N. of various women, Kathās.; Rājāt. &c.; of a dramaby king Harsha-deva (or rather by the poet Bāṇa; cf. IW. 505, n. 1); of other wks. (also *—vālī*). — *—nibandha*, m. — *—padhātī*, f. N. of wks. — **Ratnāṣṭaka**, n. N. of wk. — **Ratnāsana**, n. a throne ornamented with jewels, RāmāUp. — **Ratnāndra**, m. 'jewel-chief,' a precious jō, Pañcar. — **Ratnāsaka**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **Ratnāsvara**, m. N. of various men, Cat.; n. of a Liṅga, ib. — **Ratnōjvala**, mfn. shining with pearls, Rājāt. — **Ratnōttama**, m. N. of a Buddha, Kāraṇḍ.

(ā), f. N. of a Tantradeity, Buddh. — **Ratnōdbhava**, m. N. of a Buddhist saint, W.; of the son of a Padmōdbhava, Daś. — **Ratnōlka**, f. N. of a Tantradeity, Buddh. — **Ratnaka**, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

Ratnin, mfn. possessing or receiving gifts, RV.; m. pl. N. of certain persons in whose dwelling the Ratna-havis (q. v.) is offered by a king (viz. the Brāhmaṇa, Rājanya, Mahiṣī, Parivṛikti, Senā-nī, Sūta, Grāma-nī, Kshatṛi, Samgrahitṛi, Bhāga-dugha, and Akshāvāpa), TBr.; SBr. (*—ni-tva*, n., TBr.).

रति ratni, m. f. (a corrupt form of *aratni*; cf. Up. iv. 2) the elbow, ĀśvŚr.; a measure of length (= the distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit), ShadvBr.; m. the closed fist, W. — **prishthaka**, n. the elbow, L.

रत्य raty-āṅga. See under *rati*, p. 867.

रथ rātha, m. (√4. ṛi) 'goer,' a chariot, car, esp. a two-wheeled war-chariot (lighter and swifter than the *anas*, q. v.), any vehicle or equipage or carriage (applied also to the vehicles of the gods), waggon, cart, RV. &c. &c. (ifc. f. ā); a warrior, hero, champion, MBh.; Kathās.; BhP.; the body, L.; a limb, member, part, L.; Calanus Rotang, L.; Dalbergia Ougeinensis, L. — *—paurusha*, L.; (f.), f. a small carriage or waggon, cart, Śiṣ. — *—kātyā* (Pārśvan.) or *—kadyā* (Vop.; L.), f. a quantity of chariots. — *—kara*, m. — *—kārā* below, L. — *—kalpaka*, m. the arranger or superintendent of a king's or a great man's equipages, MBh. — *—kāmya*, Nom. P. *—yati*, to long for a ch°, wish to be yoked (said of a horse), Kāth. — *—kāya*, m. the whole body or collection of ch°s (constituting one division of an army), Buddh. — *—kārā*, m. a ch°-maker, carriage-builder, wheelwright, carpenter (regarded as the son of a Mahiṣya by a Karāṇi), AV.; VS.; Br. &c. (cf. IW. 149, n. 2); *—kuld*, n. the caste of carriage-builders, SBr.; *—tva*, n. the trade or business of a carriage-b°, Pañcat. — *—kāraka*, m. — *—kārā* above, L. (accord. to some, 'the son of a Vaidehaka by a Kshatriyā'). — *—kṛtumbha* (BhP.) or *—bika* (L.) or *—bin* (R.), m. a carriage-driver, charioteer, coachman. — *—kūbāra*, m. n. a ch°-shaft, pole of a carriage, M. th. — *—kricchra*, m. N. of a Yaksha, VP. — *—kṛit*, m. — *—kārā* above, KātyŚr.; N. of a Yaksha, VP. — *—kṛitśā*, m. a partic. character or personification, MaitrS. (*—gritśā*, VS.). — *—ketn*, m. the flag or banner of a ch°, R. — *—krānta*, mfn. travelled over by ch°s, Tār.; m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt. — *—kṛitā*, mfn. purchased for the price of a ch°, AV. — *—kshaya* (*rātha-*), mfn. sitting in a ch°, RV. — *—kshobha*, m. the shaking about of a ch°, Ragh. — *—gaṇaka*, m. 'ch°-numberer,' (prob.) an officer who numbers or counts a great man's ch°s, g. *—udgāt-ādī*. — *—garbhaka*, m. 'embryo-carriage,' a litter, sedan-chair, L. — *—gupti*, f. 'car-preservative,' a fence of wood or iron protecting a war-ch° from collisions &c., L. — *—gritśā*, m. a skillful charioteer, royal coachman (as a partic. character), VS.; AitBr. (*—kṛitśā*, MaitrS.). — *—gopana*, n. — *—gupti* above, L. — *—granthi*, m. the knot of a ch°, Hariv. — *—ghoṣha*, m. the rattling or rumbling of a ch°, MBh. — *—cakrā*, n. (m., w. r., MBh.) a ch°-wheel, Br.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; N. of wk.; *—cit*, mfn. arranged in the form of a ch°-wh°, TS.; SBr. &c.; *—rākriti*, mfn. having the f° of a ch°-wh°, KātyŚr., Paddh. — *—carapa*, m. a ch°-wheel, BhP.; Anas Casarca, L. — *—caryā*, f. 'ch°-course,' travelling or going by carriage (frequently in pl.), MBh.; R. &c. (*—carya*, w. r. for *—varya*, MBh.). — *—cārāṇa*, m. or n. a partic. part of a ch°, RV. — *—carshani*, mfn. = *—gamana*, Nir. v, 12, Sch. — *—citra*, m. N. of a Yaksha, VP.; (ā), f. of a river, MBh.; VP. — *—jaṅghā*, f. a partic. part of a chariot, the hinder part, Lāty. = *—jīti*, mfn. (for 2. see under 2. *ratha*) conquering ch°s, obtaining ch°s by conquest, RV.; m. N. of a Yaksha, VP. — *—jūti* (*rātha-*), mfn. rushing along in a chariot; (or) m. a proper N., AV. — *—jūṇa*, n. knowledge of carriages and c°-driving, Kathās.; *—jūin*, mfn. skilled in it, ib. — *—jvara*, m. a crow, MW. — *—tūr*, mfn. urging or drawing (others, 'overtaking') a ch°, RV. — *—dāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — *—dāru*, n. wood suitable for carriage-building, Pāu. vi, 2, 43, Sch. — *—durga*, n. throng or crowd of ch°s, MBh. — *—dru* or *—druma*, m. Dalbergia Ougeinensis, L. — *—dhur*, f. the pole of a ch°, MBh.; *—dhūr-gata*, mfn. standing upon the fore-part of a ch°, ib. — *—dhurya*, m. an excellent fighter, MBh.; *—tā*, f. the state of an c°f, Jātak. — *—nābhī*, f. the nave of

a ch°-wheel, VS.; SBr.; MuṇḍUp. — **nirghoṣha** (Nal.) or *—nirhrāda* (BhP.) or *—nisvāna* (Nal.), m. the sound or rattling of a ch°. — **nīda**, m. n. the seat or the inner part of a ch°, KātyŚr.; MBh.; BhP. — **nomi**, f. the rim or circumference of a ch°-wheel, SBr.; MBh. — **—m-tarā**, n. (*ratham*, acc.) N. of various Sāmāns, RV. &c. &c.; m. a form of Agni (regarded as a son of Tapas), MBh.; a partic. cosmic period, Hcat.; N. of a Sādhyā, VP.; (f), f. N. of a daughter of Tāṅsu, MBh.; *—carapa-bhāṣya*, n. — *—pāda*, m. N. of wks.; *—prishthā*, mfn. having the Sāman Rathāmāra for a Stotra called Prishthā, ŚrS.; *—varna*, mf(ā)n. being of the kind of the Sāman Rath°, Lāty.; *—sāman*, mfn. having a Rath° for a Sāman, ŚrS. — *—pātha*, m. a carriage road, Lāty.; AmṛitUp. — *—pada*, n. 'carriage-foot,' a wheel, L. — *—paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — *—paryāya*, m. Calamus Rotang, L. — *—pāda*, m. = *—pada*, L.; a discus, VarYogay. — *—pūṅgava*, m. chief of warriors, MBh. — *—prati-shthā-vidhi*, m. N. of ch. of the Pañca-rātra. — *—prashthā*, m. any one who goes before or leads a ch°. Ragh. — *—prā*, mfn. (accord. to Śay.) filling a ch° (with riches; said of Vāyu), RV.; f. N. of a river, Cat. — *—prōta* (*rātha*), m. 'fixed in a car,' a partic. personification, VS.; MaitrS. — *—proshthā* (*rātha-*), m. N. of a man; pl. of his family, RV. — *—psā*, f. N. of a river, L. — *—bandha*, m. 'ch°-fastening,' anything that holds a ch° together, MBh.; a league of warriors, ib. — *—bhaṅga*, m. the breaking or fracture of a chariot, ib. — *—bhṛit*, m. N. of a Yaksha, VP. — *—maṇḍala*, m. n. a number of ch°s, MBh. — *—maḍhya*, mf(ā)n. occupying the centre of a car, RV. v, 87 = MānGr. ii. 13; *—stha*, mfn. standing in the centre of a car, MW. — *—mahōtsava*, m. a great car-festival, the solemn procession of an idol on a car, Cat. — *—mārga*, m. a carriage-road, MBh. — *—mitra*, m. N. of a Yaksha, VP. — *—mukhā*, n. the front or fore-part of a c°, AV.; TS. — *—yātaka*, n. (*ena* instr.) by carriage, in a c°, Cat. — *—yātrā*, f. 'car-procession,' the festive proc° of an idol on a car (esp. the proc° of the c° of Jagan-nātha; also *—trā-mahōtsava*, m.), W.; Cat.; *—prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — *—yāna*, n. the going by c°, AV.; R. — *—yāvan*, mfn. going by c°, RV. — *—yuga*, m. (l) a ch° yoke, BhP. — *—yūj*, mfn. yoking or yoked to a ch°, RV.; m. a charioteer, Ragh. — *—yuddha*, n. a fight (between combatants mounted) on ch°s, MBh. — *—yūtha*, m. n. a quantity or number of ch°s, Hariv.; *—pa*, m. a chief warrior, MBh.; Hariv. &c. — *—yoga* (*rātha-*), m. a team (of horses &c.) on a ch°, SBr.; MBh.; use of a ch°, art of driving it, MBh. — *—yojaka*, m. the yoker or harnesser of a ch°, MBh. — *—yodha*, m. one who fights from a ch°, MBh. — *—raśmi*, m. the trace or traces of a carriage or ch°, ch°-rein, Ragh. — *—rāja*, m. N. of an ancestor of Gautama Buddha, Buddh. — *—regu*, m. the dust whirled up by a ch° (as a partic. cubic measure = 8 Traśa-repus), AgP. — *—reshā*, m. injury done to a chariot, MaitrS. — *—lakshana*, n. N. of wk. — *—vaṇṣa*, m. a number of chariots, MBh. — *—vat* (*rātha-*), mfn. having ch°s, accompanied with ch°s, RV.; containing the word *ratha*, AitBr.; n. abundance of ch°s, RV.; ind. like a ch°-wheel, TBr. (w. r. *—vrit*). — *—vara*, m. the best warrior, MBh.; an excellent ch°, MW.; N. of a king, VP. — *—vartman*, n. a ch°-road, highway, R.; Ragh. — *—vāraka*, m. the son of a Śūdra and a Sairandhri, L. (v. l. *—kāraka*, q. v.) — *—vāhā*, mf(ā)n. drawing a ch°, SBr.; KātyŚr.; m. a ch°-horse, a h° yoked in a ch°, MBh.; = next, Kathās. — *—vāhaka*, m. a coachman, charioteer, MBh. — *—vāhapa*, see next. — *—vāhana*, m. N. of a man, MBh.; n. a movable platform on which ch°s may be placed (also *—vāhaṇa*; cf. Pāp. viii, 4, 8), RV.; VS. &c.; *—vāhā*, m. an ox for drawing such a platform, TS. — *—vijāṇa*, n. (Kathās.) or *—vidyā*, f. (ib.); KātyŚr., Comm.) the art of driving chariots. — *—vimocana*, n. the unyoking of a ch°; *—niya*, mfn. relating to the unyoking of a ch°, Br.; KātyŚr. — *—vīti* (*rātha-*), m. N. of a man, RV. — *—vīthi*, f. a carriage way, high road, BhP. — *—vrit*, see *—vat*, ind. — *—vega*, m. the speed of a ch°, MW. — *—vraja* or *—vrāta*, m. = *—vaṇṣa*, q. v., MBh. — *—śakti*, f. (prob.) the staff which supports the banner of a war-ch°, MBh.; Hariv. — *—śālā*, f. a coach-house, carriage-shed, MBh. — *—śikshā*, f. the art of driving a ch°, R. — *—śiras* (ŚrS.; Mear.) or *—śirahā* (SBr.), n. = *—mukha*, q. v. — *—śreṇī*, f. a row of ch°s, SBr. — *—sahga*, m. the meeting or encounter of war-ch°s, RV. — *—sattama*, m. a most excellent ch°, MW.; the best of warriors, MBh. — *—saptamī*, f. N. of the 7th day in the light half of the month Āśvīna (so

called as the beginning of a Manv-antara when a new Sun ascended his car), W.; *-kāla-nirṇaya*, m., *-pūjā*, f., *-vratā*, n., *-snāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — **sārathi**, m. a charioteer, MBh. — **sūtra**, n. rules or directions about carriage-building, KāyŚr., Sch.; MBh. — **stha**, mfn. being on a ch^o, mounted on a car, R.; Prasahg.; (*ā*), f. N. of a river, MBh. — **s-pāti** (*rāthas-*), m. (*rāthas* prob. a form of the gen.; cf. *vānas-pāti*) the 'lord of chariots', a deity presiding over ch^os or over pleasure and enjoyment, RV. — **spashta** (*rātha-*), mfn. knowable or conspicuous by cartways, TS. — **spriś**, mfn. touching the ch^o, RV. — **svana**, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) the sound or rattling of ch^os, Kathās.; (*nd*) 'having the sound of a ch^o' (?), h^o a sounding ch^o, a partic. personification, VS.; N. of a Yaksha, BHP. — **Rathāksā**, m. a ch^o-axle, TS.; Kath. &c.; a measure of length, = 104 Angulas (*-mātra*, mfn. having that length), KāyŚr.; ib., Sch. &c.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. — **Rathāgra**, m., w. r. for *thāgrya* below; n. the fore-part of a ch^o, MBh.; *-tas*, ind. in the fore-part of a ch^o, ib. — **Rathāgrya**, m. the chief or best warrior, ib. — **Rathāhā**, f. N. of a river, VarBṛS. (v.l. *thāhvā*). — **Rathāhā**, n. any part of a ch^o, GṛS.; MBh.; a ch^o-wheel, MaitrS.; Kāv.; Sāh.; a discus (esp. that of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu), MBh.; Hariv.; BHP.; a potter's wheel, MBh.; m. the Anas Casarca or ruddy goose (= *cakra-vāka*, q. v.), Vikr.; Rājat.; N. of a poet, Sadukt.; (*ā*), f., see *rathāhvā*; (*ī*), f. a species of medicinal plant, L.; *-tulyādhvayana*, m. 'having the same name as a ch^o-wheel', the above bird, Hariv.; *-dhvani*, m. the rattling of ch^o-wheels, Ragh.; *-nāmaka* (L.) or *-nāman* (Kāv.; Kathās.), m. = *ga-tulyādhvayana* above; *-nemi*, f. the circumference or felly of a ch^o-wheel, Śak.; *-pāni*, m. 'having a discus in his hand', N. of Viṣṇu, Hariv.; BHP. &c.; *-bhartṛi*, m. 'discus-bearer', ib., MW.; *-sroni-bimbā*, f. having circular or rounded buttocks, MW.; *-sanjñā* (R.) or *-sahva* (MBh.), or *gāhva* (R.) or *gāhvaya* (L.), m. = *ga-tulyādhvayana* above; *gāhvayana*, mfn. having the name 'wheel'; (with *dvija*), m. the ruddy goose, R.; *gin*, m. 'one who possesses a discus', N. of Viṣṇu, Pracand. — **Rathāntaka**, n. an array or army of war-ch^os, MBh. — **Rathāntara**, m., w. r. for *rathitara*, q. v. (VP.), or for *ratham-tara*, 'a partic. cosmic period' (AgP.); n. another ch^o, TS., Comm. — **Rathābhīrūdhā**, f. N. of a serpent-maiden, Kāraṇḍ. — **Rathābhra**, ni. Calamus Rotang (also *-pushpa*), L. — **Rathābhūka**, m. a kind of bow, L. — **Rathā-rathi**, ind. (fr. *ratha + r*) ch^o against ch^o, MBh. (cf. *nakhā-nakhi* &c.). — **Rathārūdhā**, mfn. mounted on a ch^o, Kathās. — **Rathāroha**, m. 'mounted on a ch^o', one who fights from a ch^o, MBh.; the mounting or ascending a ch^o, Śak. — **Rathārohin**, mfn. one who fights from a ch^o, L. — **Rathārbbhaka**, m. a small carriage, W. — **Rathāvayya**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — **Rathāvayava**, m. any part of a ch^o or a wheel; *yaadvayulha*, m. 'wheel- or discus-armed', N. of Viṣṇu (Kṛishṇa), Śiś. — **Rathāvarṇa**, m. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.; of a mountain, HParīś. — **Rathāśman**, m. the son of a Brāhman by a Ratha-kāri, L. — **Rathāśva**, m. a ch^o-horse, Kathās.; n. a ch^o and horse, Mu. vii, 96. — **Rathāśāh**, mfn. (the same stem in the strong cases) able or fit to draw a ch^o, RV. — **Rathāśas**, n. or *hna*, (prob.) m. (ŚrS.) or *hnyā*, n. (ŚBr.; ĀpŚr.) a day's journey by carriage. — **Rathāhvā**, f. N. of a river, VarBṛS. (v. l. *rathāhvā*, *thāhvā*). — **Rathēcitra**, m. 'glittering on a ch^o', a partic. personification, VS. — **Rathēsa**, m. 'ch^o-lord', the owner of a ch^o, a warrior fighting from a ch^o, Ragh. — **Rathēśubh**, mfn. flying along in a ch^o, RV. — **Rathēśūh**, f. a ch^o-pole, MBh.; Hariv. — **Rathēśhu**, m. a kind of arrow, Hariv. — **Rathē-shthā** (RV.) or *-shthā* (RV.; VS.), mfn. standing on a ch^o, a warrior fighting from a ch^o; [cf. Zd. *rathastā*]. — **Rathōṇpa**, m. or n. the body of a carriage, the 'boot' or interior receptacle of a c^o, MBh. — **Rathōḍha** or *thōḍha*, mfn. carried on a ch^o, RV. — **Rathōṭta**, m. an excellent chariot, Bhag. — **Rathōtsava**, m. a car-festival, a solemn procession of an idol mounted on a car, Cat. — **Rathōddhata**, mfn. behaving arrogantly in (his) ch^o, VarBṛS.; (*ā*), f. N. of a kind of metre, Śrutab.; Piṅg., Sch.; N. of wk. — **Rathōdvaha**, m. a ch^o-horse, L.; the Indian cuckoo, L. (w. r. for *ratōd*); = next, MW. — **Rathōpasthā**, m. the seat of a ch^o, driving-box (as lower than the main body of the car), the hinder part of a car, AV.; Br. &c. — **Rathōraga**, m. pl. N. of a

people, MBh. — **Rathōshmi**, f. N. of a river, Hariv. — **Rathāṅgha**, m. a number of carriages, VarBṛS. — **Rathāṅghas**, m. 'having the strength of a ch^o', a partic. personification, VS.; MaitrS.; N. of a Yaksha, VP.

— **Rathaka**, m. a small chariot or cart, Jātak.; pl. partic. parts of a house, AgP.

— **Ratha-garuta** (?) m. (prob. w. r. for *ratni-g*) the ninth cubit (*aratni*) from the bottom or the eleventh from the top of a sacrificial post, L.

— **Rathayā**, f. desire for carriages or chariots, RV. — *yū*, mfn. desiring or wishing for carriages, ib.

— **Ratharya**, Nom. P. *yāti*, to go or travel by carriage or chariot, RV.

— **Rathas-pāti**. See col. 1.

— **Rathika**, mfn. going by carriage or chariot, the driver or owner of a car or chariot, VarBṛS.; HParīś.; m. a cartwright (see *bhūmi-r*); Dalbergia Ougeinensis, L.

— **Rathita**, mfn. furnished with a chariot, MaitrUp.

— **Rathin**, mfn. possessing or going in a chariot or carriage, fighting in a war-ch^o (superl. *thit-tama*), RV. &c. &c.; consisting of ch^os, MBh.; carried in ch^os (as goods), RV.; accustomed to ch^os (as horses), ib.; m. an owner of a carriage or ch^o, charioteer, warrior who fights from a ch^o, RV. &c. &c.; a Kshatriya, MBh.; a driver, HParīś.; (*ini*), f. a number of carriages or ch^os, g. *khalādi* on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51, Vārtt.

— **Rathina**, mfn. possessing or riding in a chariot, Vop.

— **Rathirā**, mfn. id., RV.; speedy, quick, ib.

— **Rathirāya**, Nom. P. (only p. *yāti*) to hasten, speed, RV.

— **Rathī**, mfn. (nom. sg. m. and f. *rathīs*; acc. sg. *rathyām*, pl. *rathyās*) going or fighting in a chariot (as subst. = a carriage-driver, charioteer, car-fighter, champion, hero, leader, lord), RV.; AitBr.; carried on a waggon, forming a cart-load, RV.; belonging to a chariot, ib. — **tama** (*rathī-*), mfn. driving or fighting best in a chariot, chief of charioteers, RV. — **tara** (*rathī-*), mfn. a better or superior charioteer, ib.; m. N. of a teacher; pl. his descendants, Pravar.

— **Rathikara**, m. N. of a man, Cat.

— **Rathinara**, w. r. for *rathī-tara*, VP.

— **Rathiya**, Nom. P. (only p. *yāti*) to wish to go or travel in a chariot, RV.

— **Rāthya** (or *rathya*), mfn. belonging or relating to a carriage or chariot, accustomed to it &c. (with *ājī*, 'a chariot-race'), RV.; ŚBr.; (?) delighting in roads (see f. and *rathya-virathya*); m. a carriage or chariot-horse, RV.; Śak.; (*ā*), f., see below; n. carriage equipments (trappings, a wheel &c.), RV.; Lāty.; a chariot-race or match, RV.; a carriage, vehicle (?), ib. — **caya**, m. a team of horses, Daś. — **carya**, w. r. for *ratha-c*, R. — **virathya**, m. 'delighting in roads and by-roads', N. of Śiva, MBh.

— **Rathyā**, f. a carriage-road, highway, street, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a number of carriages or chariots, Śiś. xviii, 3. — **ntar** (*thyāntar*), ind. in the street, Śāntiś. — **paṅkti**, f. a row of streets, Bhartṛ. — **mukha**, n. entrance to a road or street, Ratnāv. — **mṛiga**, m. 'street-animal', a dog, L. — **li** (*thyāli*), f. — **paṅkti**, Amar. — **vasarpana** (*thyāv*), n. going down to the street, MW. — **Rathyōpasarpana**, n. walking in a street, Yājñ.

२. **ratha**, m. (√*ram*) pleasure, joy, delight (cf. *mano-ratha*); affection, love (cf. next). — 2. **jī**, mfn. (for 1. see under 1. *ratha*) winning affection, charming, lovely, AV.

३. **rad**, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. iii, 16) *radati* (rarely *ā*, *te*; Ved. Impv. *rasi*; pf. *rarāda*, RV.; aor. *arādīt*, Gr.; fut. *radātā*, *dishtyati*, ib.), to scratch, scrape, gnaw, bite, rend, dig, break, split, divide, RV.; AV.; Suśr.; to cut, open (a road or path), RV.; to lead (a river) into a channel, ib.; to convey to, bestow on, give, dispense, RV.; AV.; Br. [Cf. Lat. *rad-o*, *rod-o*; Eng. *rat*.]

— **Rada**, mfn. (ifc.) scratching, splitting, gnawing at, Ghaṭ.; m. the act of splitting or gnawing, L.; a tooth (and therefore N. of the number 32), Kāv.; Var.; the tusk of an elephant, Var.; Nalōd. — **khan-dana**, n. a tooth-bite, Git. — **ochada**, m. 'tooth-covering', a lip, Viddh. — **Radānkura**, m. the point of a tooth, L. — **Radāyudha**, m. 'armed with tusks', a wild boar, L. — **Radāvāli** (ibc.) a row of teeth; *-dvandva*, Nom. P. *vati*, to appear like two rows of teeth, Naish. — **Radā-vasu**, mfn. (Padap. *radā-v*) dispensing wealth, RV.

— **Radana**, m. a tooth, Suśr. (cf. comp.); an ele-

phant's tusk, Hariv.; Ragh.; n. the act of splitting, tearing &c., W. — **ochada**, m. 'tooth-covering', a lip, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

— **Radanikā**, f. N. of a woman, Mficc.

— **Radanin** or (*radin*, m. 'tusked', an elephant, L.

४. **radda**, m. (in astrol.) N. of the eleventh Yoga.

५. **raddha**, *raddhri*. See below.

६. **radh** or *randh*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 84) *radhyati* (pf. *rarandha*, 1. pl. *rarandhima* or *redhma*, Gr.; 3. pl. *rārādhih*, RV.; aor. *aradhat*, ib.; Subj. *randhis*, Impv. *randhi* for *randdhi*, ib.; fut. *radhiṭā*, *raddhā*, Gr.; *radhishtyati*, *ratsyati*, ib.; inf. *radhitum*, Bhāṭṭ.; to become subject to (dat.), be subdued or overthrown, succumb, RV.; AV.; to be completed or matured, MW. (cf. √*rād*h); to bring into subjection, subdue, RV.; to deliver into the hand of (dat.), ib.; to hurt, torment, Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. *randhyati* (Ved. also *te*; aor. *rīradhat*, RV.; *ararandhat*, Gr.), to make subject, deliver over to (dat.), RV.; AV.; to torment, afflict, R.; to destroy, annihilate, BHP.; to cook, prepare (food), MānGr.; Desid. *rīradhishtati*, *rīratsati*, Gr.; Intens. *rāradyate*, *rāraddhi*, Gr. (in RV. vi, 25, 9 *rārandhi* for *rārāndhi*, and v, 54, 13 *rāranta* for *rārānta*) to hand over to, deliver.

— **Raddhā**, mfn. subdued, overcome, RV.; hurt, injured, W.

— **Raddhri**, m. a subduer, tormentor, Bhāṭṭ.

— **Radhita**, mfn. injured, hurt, MW.

— **Radhitri**, mfn. injurious, hurtful, ib.

— **Radhrā**, mfn. willing, pliant, obedient, RV. (others 'weary' or 'wealthy' or 'a miser' or 'official' or 'active' &c.). — **codā** or *-codanā*, mfn. furthering or encouraging the obedient, RV. — **tūr**, mfn. (prob.) id., ib.

— **Randha**, m. (prob.) subjection, destruction, Kās. on Pāṇ. vii, 1, 61.

— **Randhaka**, mfn. subduing, destroying, id.; m. n. and (*ikā*), f. the sheath of a knife, L.

— **Randhana**, mfn. destroying (in *abhadra-r*), BHP.; n. destruction, ib.; cooking, TS., Sch.

— **Randhanāya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to make subject, deliver into the power of (dat.), RV.

— **Randhas** or *dhasa*, m. N. of a man belonging to the family of Andhaka (cf. *rāndhasa*).

— **Rāndhi**, f. (for *rānddhi*) subjection, subjugation, RV.; the being prepared or cooked, BHP.

— **Randhita**, mfn. subdued, destroyed, MW.; cooked, dressed (as food), L.

— **Randhin**. See *sādhur*.

— **Randhisha**, m. = *hantri*, a destroyer, VS.

७. **ran**. See √1. *raṇ*.

८. **rān** (meaning doubtful), RV. i, 120, 7 (accord. to Sāy. = *rātārau* or *dātārau*, 'givers', fr. √*ā*, the sg. being substituted for the du.)

९. **rantavya**, 2. **ranti**, *rantu*, *rantri*. See under √1. *ram*, p. 868, col. 1.

१०. **rantī** 1. *rantī*, m. (√1. *raṇ*) a fighter, warrior (?), RV. vii, 18, 10; ix, 102, 5.

— **Rantya**, mfn. (√*ram*?) pleasant, comfortable, RV.; AV.

११. **randalā**, f. N. of Samjñā (wife of the Sun), Cat.

१२. **randh**. See √*radh*.

१३. **rāndhra**, n. rarely m. (prob. fr. √*rad*) a slit, split, opening, aperture, hole, chasm, fissure, cavity, RV. &c. &c. (nine openings are reckoned in the human body, cf. under *kha*; and sometimes a tenth in the skull, as in the fontanel of an infant); the vulva, BHP.; a partic. part of a horse's head, VarBṛS.; Śiś. (cf. *upa-r*) a defect, fault, flaw, imperfection, weak part, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (cf. *chidra*); N. of the 8th astrological mansion, VarBṛS.; of the number 'nine' (cf. above), MW.; m. N. of a son of Manu Bhautya, VP. (v.l. *bradhna*); the offspring of a Brāhman and a Maitri, L. — **kanṭa**, m. a species of acacia, L. — **gupti**, f. concealing one's weak points, Kām. — **praharin**, mfn. attacking the weak places (of an enemy), Ragh. — **babhrū**, m. a rat, L. — **vagā**, m. hollow bamboo, L. — **Randhrāgata**, n. a disease which attacks the throat of

horses, MBh. **Randhrānūsārin**, m(f*ī*)n. seeking for weak or assailable points, Mfich. **Randhrānveshana**, n. the act of seeking for weak places, MW. **Randhrānveshin**, mfn. = *randhrānūsārin*, ib. **Randhrāpēkshin**, mfn. watching for weak places, spying out holes, ib. **Randhrōpanipātin**, mfn. rushing in through holes or weak places (said of misfortunes), Śak.

Randhrakra, m(f*ī*kā)n. = *randhra*, in *bahurandhrīkā*, q.v.

रप *rap* (cf. *√lap*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xi, 7) *rāpati* (pf. *rārāpa* &c., Gr.), to talk, chatter, whisper, RV.; Intens. *rārāpiti*, id., ib.

Rāpya, mfn. to be talked or whispered, Pān. iii, 1, 126.

रपस् *rāpas*, n. (cf. *repas* fr. *√rip*) bodily defect, injury, infirmity, disease, RV.; VS. (accord. to Śāy. also = *rakshas*).

रप् *rapś* (only occurring in the pr. p. below and in *pra-* and *vi-* *√rapś*, q.v.), to be full, RV.

Rapsād-Radhan, mfn. having a full or distended udder, RV. ii, 34, 5.

रप्सु *rapsu* = *rūpa*, Mahīdh. on VS. xxxiii, 19.

Rapsādē, f. du. (of unknown meaning), RV. viii, 72, 12.

रफ *raph* (cf. *√rip* and *ramph*), cl. I. P. *raphati*, to go, Dhātup. xi, 19 (accord. to Vop. also 'to injure, kill').

Raphitā, mfn. hurt, injured, wretched, miserable, RV.

रभ *rabdha*, *rabdhri*. See below.

रम् *rabh* or *rambh* (mostly comp. with a prep.; cf. *√grabh* and see *√labh* with which *rabh* is connected), cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. xiii, 5) *rābhatē* (m. c. also *°ti*, and ep. *rambhāti*, *°te*; pf. *rebhā*, RV.; also *rārabhe* and i. pl. *rarabhmā*; aor. *ārābha*, RV.; fut. *rābhdhā*, Gr.; *rapsyati*, MBh.; *°te*, ib. &c.; inf. *rambhum*, MBh.; Ved. *rābham*, *rābhe*; ind. p. *rābhya*, RV. &c.), to take hold of, grasp, clasp, embrace, BhP. (*arabhat*, Hariv. 8106, w.r. for *ārābhat*), to desire vehemently, MW.; to act rashly, ib. (cf. *rabhas*, *rabhasa*): Pass. *rabhyate*, aor. *arambhi*, Pān. vii, 1, 63; Caus. *rambhayati*, *°te*, aor. *ararambhat*, ib.; Desid. *ripśate*, Pān. vii, 4, 54; Intens. *rārabhyate*, *rārabhīti*, *rārabdhī* (as far as these forms really occur, they are only found after prepositions; cf. *anu-ā-*, *ā-*, *prā-*, *vy-ā-*, *pari-*, *sam-* *√rabh* &c.)

Rabdhā, mfn., see *ā-*, *prā-*, *pari-* &c.; (*ā*), f. food, HPariś.

Rabdhri, m(f*ī*r)n. one who seizes or takes hold of, Mahīdh.

Rabha, m. N. of a monkey, R.

Rābhas, n. violence, impetuosity, zeal, ardour, force, energy, RV.; (*°sā*), ind. violently, impetuously, forcibly, roughly, MBh.; Pur. = *vat* (*rābhas-*), mfn. violent, impetuous, zealous, RV.

Rabhasā, m(f*ī*ā)n. (fr. prec.) impetuous, violent, rapid, fierce, wild, RV. &c. &c.; (*ī*) eager for, desirous of, Kālid.; strong, powerful (said of the Soma), RV.; shining, glaring, ib.; m. impetuosity, vehemence, hurry, haste, speed, zeal, passion, eager desire for (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also *ā*, f., L.; *rabhasa*, ibc.; *āt* and *ena*, ind. violently, impetuously, eagerly, quickly); joy, pleasure, Git.; regret, sorrow, W.; poison, L.; N. of a magical incantation recited over weapons, R.; of a Dānava (v. l. *raśmisa*); of a king (son of Rambha), BhP.; of a Rākshasa, L.; of a lexicographer (also called *rabhasa-pāla*), Cat.; of a monkey, R. = *kośa*, m. R. Rabhasa's dictionary, Cat. = *nandin*, m. N. of a Buddhist author, ib. = *pāla*, m. N. of a lexicographer (cf. above), ib.

Rabhasānā, mfn. shining, glaring, RV.

Rābhi, f. a partic. part of a chariot, RV. (accord. to Śāy. 'mfn. supporting').

Rābhishṭha, m(f*ī*ā)n. most violent or inpetuous or strong, RV.; VS.

Rābhīyas (VS.) or **rābhīyas** (RV.), mfn. more violent, very strong.

Rabhū, m. (nom. *ūs*) a messenger, L.

Rabho-dā, mfn. (fr. *rabhas* + *dā*) bestowing strength or force, RV.

1. **Rambhā**, m. (for 2. see p. 868, col. 2) a prop, staff, support, RV. viii, 45, 20; a bamboo, L.; N. of the fifth Kalpa (q.v.), Cat.; of the father of the Asura Mahisha and brother of Karambha, ib.; of a Naga, VP.; of a son of Āyū, Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Viṅṣati, BhP.; of a king of Vajra-rātra, Kathās.; of a monkey, R.; (*ā*), f., see next.

Rambhē, f. the plantain (*Musa Sapientum*), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; a sort of rice, L.; a cotton string round the loins, L.; a courtesan, Kāv. (v. l. for *veṭyā*); a kind of metre, Col.; N. of Gauri or of Dakṣhāyāni in the Malaya mountains, Cat.; of a celebrated Apsaras (wife of Nala-kūbara and carried off by Rāvaṇa; sometimes regarded as a form of Lakshmi and as the most beautiful woman of Indra's paradise), MBh.; Kāv. &c. = *trītiyā*, f. N. of the third day of the first half of the month Jyāishṭha (so called because Hindū women on this day imitate Rambhā, who bathed on the same day with partic. ceremonies), Cat. = *°bhisāra* (*°bhāb*), m. and = *mañjari*, f. N. of two dramas. = *vrata*, n. N. of a partic. ceremony (cf. *°trītiyā*), Cat. = *stambha*, m. the trunk of a plantain tree, Naish. = *stambhana*, n. the turning of R° into a pillar, Mcar. (cf. R. i, 64). **Rambhōru**, m(f*ī*ā)n. having thighs (smooth and tapering like (the stem of) a plantain tree, full, round, lovely (said of women, esp. in the voc. *rambhōru*, cf. Vām. ii, 49), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Rambhin, mfn. carrying a staff or stick (m. an old man, a doorkeeper, Śay.), RV.; (*inī*), f. (prob.) the shaft of a spear, RV.

Ripsu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to seize or grasp, Vop.

रम् *ram*, cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. xx, 23) *ramate* (Ved. also P. *rāmāti* or *ramāti*, pf. *rā-rāma*, MBh.; *reme*, Br. &c.; aor. 3. pl. *ranta*, RV.; *aransit*, Kāv.; *aranta*, RV.; *raṁsham*, SV.; fut. *rantā*, Gr.; *raṁsyati*, Br.; *°te*, ib. &c.; inf. *ramitum*, MBh.; *rantum*, ib. &c.; *rantos*, Br.; ind. p. *ratvā*, ib.; *rantvā*, Kāv.; = *ramya* or *-ratya*, Pān. vi, 4, 38), to stop, stay, make fast, calm, set at rest (P.; esp. pres. *ramāti*), RV.; VS.; (P. Ā.) to delight, make happy, enjoy carnally, MBh.; Hariv.; Śukas.; (Ā.) to stand still, rest, abide, like to stay with (loc. or dat.), RV. &c. &c.; (Ā.; P. only m. c.) to be glad or pleased, rejoice at, delight in, be fond of (loc., instr. or inf.), RV. &c. &c.; to play or sport, dally, have sexual intercourse with (instr. with or without *samam*, *saha*, *sākam* or *sār-dham*), ChUp.; MBh. &c.; to couple (said of deer), Pān. iii, 1, 26, Vārtt. 8, Pat. (cf. Caus.); to play with i. e. put to stake (instr.), Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. *ramāyati* or *rāmāyati* (aor. *drīramat*), to cause to stay, stop, set at rest, RV.; TS.; PañcavBr.; KātyŚr.; (*ramayati*, m. c. also *°te*) to gladden, delight, please, caress, enjoy carnally, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (3. sg. *ramāyati-tarām*, Ratnāv. iii, 9); to enjoy one's self, be pleased or delighted, MBh.; Hariv.; *mṛigān ramāyati*, he tells that the deer are coupling, Pān. iii, 1, 26, Vārtt. 8, Pat.; Desid. in *riramāṣu*, q.v.: Desid. of Caus. in *riramāyishu*, q.v.: Intens. *raṁranyate* or *raṁramīti*, Pān. vii, 4, 85. [Cf. Zd. *ram* = Gk. *ῥέπα*, *ῥέπαυ*, *ῥέπαρος*; Lith. *rimti*; Goth. *rimis*.]

Ratā, mfn. pleased, amused, gratified, BhP.; delighting in, intent upon, fond or enamoured of, devoted or attached or addicted or disposed to (loc., instr. or comp.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; (ifc.) having sexual intercourse with, BhP.; loved, beloved, MW.; (*ā*), f. N. of the mother of Day, MBh.; n. pleasure, enjoyment, (esp.) enjoyment of love, sexual union, copulation, Kāv.; Var. &c.; the private parts, L. = *kila*, m. a dog, Vās. = *kūjita*, n. lascivious murmur, L. = *guru*, m. a husband, L. = *grīha*, n. pudendum muliebri, Gal. = *jvara*, m. a crow, L. = *tālin*, m. a libertine, voluptuary, L. = *tālī*, f. a procuress, bawd, L. = *nārīca* or *nārīca*, m. (only L.) a voluptuary; a dog; the god of love; lascivious marmur. = *nidhi*, m. the wagtail, L. = *bandha*, m. sexual union, L. = *mānasa*, mfn. having a delighted mind or heart, Cat. = *rdhika* (for *-rid*), n. (only L.) a day; bathing for pleasure; the aggregate of eight auspicious objects. = *vat*, mfn. pleased, gratified, happy, R.; containing a form of *√ram*, AitBr. = *viśesha*, m. pl. the various kinds of sexual union, Cat. = *vraṇa* and = *śāyin*, m. a dog, L. = *hindaka*, m. a seducer of women, libertine, L. **Ratānta**, m. the end of sexual enjoyment, Kathās. **Ratānduka**, m. a dog, L. **Ratāndhrī** (?), f. mist,

fog, L. **Ratāmarda**, m. a dog, L. **Ratāmbuka** (?), n. du. the two deep places immediately over the hips, L. **Ratāyāni**, f. a prostitute, harlot, L. **Ratārambhāvasānika**, mfn. relating to the beginning and end of sexual enjoyment, Cat. **Ratārthin**, mfn. wishing for s° enj°, amorous, lascivious; (*inī*), f. a wanton woman, W. **Rate-madā**, f. an Apsaras, L. **Ratōtsava**, m. the feast of sexual enj°, Śak. **Ratōdvaha**, m. the Indian cuckoo, L. **Ratōparata-samsupta**, mfn. sleeping after the cessation of sexual enjoyment, R.

Rāti, f. rest, repose, VS.; ŚāṅkhGr.; pleasure, enjoyment, delight in, fondness for (loc. or comp.; *ratim* with *√āp*, *labh*, *upa-labh*, *adhi-gam*, *vid*, *kṛi* or *bandh* and loc., 'to find pleasure in'), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the pleasure of love, sexual passion or union, amorous enjoyment (often personified as one of the two wives of Kāma-deva, together with Priti, q.v.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; the pudenda, L.; = *rati-grīha*, pleasure-house, VarBrS.; N. of the sixth Kālā of the Moon, Cat.; of an Apsaras, MBh.; of the wife of Vibhu (mother of Priṭhu-shepa), BhP.; of a magical incantation recited over weapons, R.; of the letter *n*, Up.; of a metre, Col. = *kara*, m(f*ī*n) causing pleasure or joy, R.; BhP.; being in love, enamoured (= *kāmin*), VarBrS.; m. a partic. Samādhi, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of an Apsaras, Kāraṇḍ. = *karman*, n. sexual intercourse, MW. = *kūta-tarka-vāgīśa*, m. N. of a Sch. on the Mugdha-bodha, Col. = *kāma-pūjā*, f. N. of wk. = *kuhara*, n. pudendum muliebri, L. = *kriyā*, f. = *karman*, Kām. = *kheda*, m. the languor of sexual enjoyment; = *khinna*, m. fatigued by s° enj°, Pañcat.; = *supta*, mfn. sleeping after the fatigue of s° enj°, Vikr. = *guṇa*, m. N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh. = *grīha*, n. a pleasure-house, VarBrS.; pudendum muliebri, L. = *carana-samanta-svara*, m. N. of a Gandharva, L. = *janaka*, m. N. of a prince, Cat. = *jaha*, m. N. of a Samādhi, L. = *jāa*, mfn. skilled in the art of love, Hit. = *taskara*, m. 'stealer of s° enj°', a ravisher, seducer, Hariv. = *tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgit. = *da*, m(f*ī*n) causing pleasure or comfort, VarYogya. = *deva*, w. r. for *ranti-d*. = *nāga*, m. a kind of coitus, L. = *pati*, m. 'Rati's husband', Kāma-deva, the god of love, Kāv.; Pur. = *paricaya*, m. frequent repetition of s° enj°, Śis. = *pāsa*, m. a kind of coitus, L. = *prapūra*, m. N. of a partic. Kalpa, or age, Buddh. = *priya*, mfn. pleasant during coition, Vās.; 'beloved by Rati', N. of Kāma-deva, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of Dakṣhāyāni, Cat. (v. l. *ravi-ṣ*); of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. = *prīti*, f. du. Rati and Priti (the wives of Kāma-deva), Kathās. = *phala*, mfn. productive of sexual pleasure, aphrodisiacal, Ml. = *bandhu*, m. a husband, lover, ib. = *bhavana*, n. = *grīha*, VarBrS.; a brothel, L.; pudendum muliebri, VarBrS. = *bhoga*, m. sexual enjoyment, ib. = *mañjari*, f. N. of an erotic wk.; = *guṇa-leśa-sūcakṣhika*, n. N. of a Stotra. = *mat*, mfn. having enjoyment or pleasure, cheerful, glad, delighting in (loc.), Kathās.; enamoured, Ratnāv.; accompanied by Rati, ib. = *madā*, f. an Apsaras, L. (cf. *rate-m*). = *mandira*, n. a pleasure-house, Pañcar.; pudendum muliebri, L. = *manmatha*, (prob. n.) N. of a Nāṭaka; = *pūjā*, f. N. of wk. = *mitra*, m. a kind of coitus, L.; N. of a poet, Subh. = *raṇa-dhira*, mfn. bold or energetic in Love's contests, MW. = *ratna-pradīpikā*, f. N. of wk. = *ramana*, m. 'lover of Rati', N. of Kāma-deva, Mālatim. = *rasa*, m. the taste or pleasure of love, Amar.; mfn. as sweet as love, Megh.; = *glāni*, f. lassitude after sexual enjoyment, MW. = *rahasya*, n. 'mysteries of love', N. of an erotic wk. by Kokkoka; = *dīpikā*, f. N. of another wk. (prob. a Comm. on the former). = *laksha*, m. sexual intercourse, L. = *lampaka*, mfn. desirous of s° int°, lascivious, lustful, Cat. = *lila*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgit.; (*ā*), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. = *loia*, m. N. of a demon, Buddh. = *vara*, m. 'Rati's husband', N. of Kāma-deva, L.; a gift or offering vowed to R°, Cat. = *vardhana*, mfn. increasing love, BhP. = *valli*, f. love compared to a creeper, Kathās. = *śakti*, f. the faculty of sexual enjoyment, virile power, Cān. = *sūra*, m. 'lover-hero', a man of great generative power, Pañcar. = *samyoga*, m. sexual union, R. = *samhita*, mfn. accompanied with love, abounding in affection, MW. = *samgraha-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wk. = *satvarā*, f. Trigonella Corniculata, L. = *sarvasva*, n. the whole essence of love, Śak.; N. of wk. = *sahacara*, m. 'R°'s consort', N. of Kāma-deva, Daś. = *sāra*,

m. or n. N. of wk. — **sundara**, m. a kind of coitus, L. — **sema**, m. N. of a king of the Colas, Rājāt.; of a poet, Cat. **Matia**, m. = **rati-pati**, Naish. **Raty-ahga**, n. pudendum muliebri, L.

Ratiki, f. (in music) a kind of Śruti, Saṃgit. **Rati**, f. n. c. for **rati**, the goddess of love, MBh.; Hariv.

Rantavya, mfn. to be rejoiced at or enjoyed, to be toyed with or carnally known, Mṛicch.; n. pleasure, enjoyment, play, MW.

2. **Ranti**, f. (for 1. see p. 866, col. 3) loving to stay, abiding gladly with (loc.), AV.; VS.; pleasure, delight (used as a term of endearment for a cow), TS.; VS.; PañcavBr.; m. N. of a lexicographer (= **ranti-deva**), Śiā, Sch. — **deva**, m. N. of Vishnu, L.; of a king of the lunar race (son of Saṃskṛiti); he spent his riches in performing grand sacrifices, and the blood which issued from the bodies of the slaughtered victims was changed into a river called **carmay-vati**; Sch. on Megh. 46), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; of another king, Hcar.; of a teacher of Yoga and various authors, esp. of a lexicographer (= **ranti**), Cat.; adog. W. — **nāra** or **bhāra**, m. N. of a king, BbP.

Rantu, f. a way, road, L.; a river, L.

Rantu-manas, mfn. inclined to take pleasure, wishing to enjoy sexual intercourse, MW.

Rānti, mfn. gladly abiding with, delighting in (loc.), RV.

Rantos. See **ram** and **a-rantos**.

Rama, mfn. pleasing, delighting, rejoicing (only ifc.; cf. **mano-r**); dear, beloved, W.; m. (only L.) joy; a lover, husband, spouse; Kāma-deva, the god of love; the red-flowering Aśoka; (ā), f. see s.v.

Ramaka, mfn. sporting, dallying, toying amorously; m. a lover, suitor, MW. — **tva**, n. love, affection, ib.

Ramapa, m(f)n. pleasing, charming, delightful, BbP.; m. a lover, husband (cf. **kshap-r**), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Kāma-deva, the god of love, L.; an ass, L.; a testicle, L.; a tree similar to the Melia Bukayun, L.; = **tinduka**, L.; N. of Aruṇa or the charioteer of the Sun, L.; of a mythical son of Manoharā, MBh.; Hariv.; of a man, Pravar.; pl. N. of a people (cf. **ramathā**), MBh.; (ā), f. a charming woman, wife, mistress, L.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of Dakṣāyāni in Rāma-tīrtha, Cat.; (ī), f. see s.v.; n. pleasure, joy, Subh.; dalliance, amorous sport, sexual union, copulation, Nir.; Śukas; decoying (of deer), Śiā, vi, 9 (cf. Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 24, Vārt. 3); (ifc.) gladdening, delighting, BbP.; the hinder parts, pudenda (= **jaghana**), L.; the root of Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.; N. of a forest, Hariv.; of a town, Divyāv. — **pati**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **vasati**, f. the dwelling-place of a lover, Megh. **Ramapāsakta**, mfn. addicted to pleasure, Subh.

Ramapaka, m. N. of a son of Yājña-bāhu, BbP.; of a son of Viti-hotra, ib.; of a Dvīpa, ib.; n. N. of a Varsha (ruled by Ramapaka), MBh.; BbP.; of a town, Divyāv.

Ramapi, f. a beautiful young woman, mistress, wife, Kāv.; Kathās; BbP.; Aloe Indica, L.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of a serpent-maid, Rājāt. — **sakta**, mfn. devoted to a mistress or wife, Subh.

1. **Ramapiya**, m(f)ān. to be enjoyed, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, charming, Up.; MBh. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a singer, Mālav.; of a town, HParīś. — **carapa**, mfn. of pleasant conduct or behaviour, ChUp. — **janman**, mfn. of auspicious birth, born under an auspicious star, Mālatīm. — **dāmara**, mfn. charming and amazing (-**tva**, n.), ib. — **tama**, mfn. most charming, MW. — **tara**, mfn. more charming or lovely (-**tva**, n.), Jātakam. — **tā**, f. loveliness, beauty, charm, Kāv.; Sāh. — **tāraka**, (prob.) m. N. of a Mantra. — **tva**, n. = **tā**, R.; Śāk. — **rāghava**, (prob.) n. N. of a poem.

2. **Ramapiya**, Nom. (fr. **ramapi**) **ā**. **yate**, to represent a wife, be the mistress of (gen.), Sāh.

Ramapiyaka, m. or n. (?) N. of an island, Suparq.; w. r. for **rāmaniyaka**, q.v.

Ramapya, mfn. = 1. **ramapiya** (in **su-ramapiya**, q.v.)

Ramāti, f. a place of pleasant resort, AV.; TBr.; (rdm°), mfn. liking to remain in one place, not straying (said of a cow), AV.; TS.; m. (only L.) a lover; paradise, heaven; a crow; time; Kāma-deva, the god of love.

Ramayantika, f. N. of a dancing girl, Daś.

Ramā, f. of **rama**, q.v.; a wife, mistress, W.; N. of Lakṣmi, the goddess of fortune, Bhartṛ.; BbP.; good luck, fortune, splendour, opulence, Cap.; splen-

dour, pomp, Bhām.; N. of the 11th day in the dark half of the month Kārttika, Cat.; of the syllable **śrim** (also **rama**), Sarvad.; of a daughter of Śaśi-dhvaja and wife of Kalki, KalkiP. — **kānta** (Pañcat.) or **dhava** (L.), m. 'lover or husband of Rāmā', N. of Vishnu. — **dhīpa** (**madhī**), m. 'lord of R°', id., Cat. — **nātha**, m. id., MBh.; N. of various authors (also with **vaitya** and **rāyi**), Cat. — **pati**, m. = **ramādhipa**, Kathās.; BbP.; N. of various authors (also with **mitra**), Cat. — **priya**, n. 'dear to R°', a lotus, L. — **vesha**, m. turpentine, L. — **samkara**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **āraya** (**mā**), m. 'refuge of R°', N. of Vishnu, BbP. **Ramēśa** (Kāv.) or **Ramēśvara** (Pur.), m. = **ramādhipa**.

Ramita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) gladdened, delighted, rendered happy, Git.; n. (prob.) pleasure, delight (see next). — **m-gama**, m. a proper N., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 47, Sch.

Ramya, m(f)ān. to be enjoyed, enjoyable, pleasing, delightful, beautiful, ŚBr. &c. &c.; = **bala-kara**, L.; m. Michelia Champaka, L.; another kind of plant (= **baka**), L.; N. of a son of Āgnidhra, VP.; m. or n. (?) a pleasant abode, Vishn.; (ā), f. night, Hariv.; Hibiscus Mutabilis, L.; = **mahēndra-vāruṇī**, L.; (in music) a kind of Śruti, Saṃgit.; N. of a daughter of Meru (wife of Rāmā), BbP.; of a river, W.; n. the root of Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.; semen virile, L. — **grāma**, m. N. of a village, MBh. — **tā**, f. (Pratāp). — **tva**, n. (R.) pleasantness, loveliness, beauty. — **dāruṇa**, mfn. beautiful and terrible, MBh. — **deva**, m. N. of a man the father of Loṣhṭa-deva, Śrīkanth. — **patha**, mfn. furnished with pleasant roads, Laghuk. — **pushpa**, m. Bombyx Heptaphylum, L. — **phala**, m. Stychnos Nux Vomica, L. — **rūpa**, mfn. having a lovely form, beautiful, Bhām. — **śrī**, m. N. of Vishnu, Pañcar. — **sānu**, mfn. having pleasant peaks or summits (said of a mountain), MW. **Ramyākshi**, m. N. of a man, Pravar. **Ramyāntara**, mfn. pleasant at intervals, pleasantly diversified (said of a journey), Śāk.

Ramyaka, m. Melia Sempervirens, Bhpr.; N. of a son of Āgnidhra, BbP.; n. (in Sāmkhya) one of the 8 perfections or Siddhis, Tattvas; Sāmkhyak., Sch. (also ā, f., scil. **siddhi**); the root of Trichosanthes Dioeca, Suśr.; n. N. of a Varsha called after Ramyaka, Pur.

Ramra, m. N. of Aruṇa (the charioteer of the Sun), L. (cf. **ramaṇa**); beauty, splendour (= **śobhā**), L.

ramāṭha, m. pl. N. of a people in the west of India (also read **ramāṭa**, **rāmāṭha**), MBh.; VarBṛS.; n. = **rāmāṭha**, Asa Foetida, L. — **dhvani**, m. Asa Foetida, L.

ramala, m. or n. (cf. Arabic مال, **ramāl**) a mode of fortune-telling by means of dice (a branch of divination borrowed from the Arabs), Cat.; N. of various wks. — **grantha**, m., — **cintā** — **maṇi**, m., — **tattva** — **sāra**, m., — **tantra**, n., — **na** — **va** — **ratna**, n., — **paddhati**, f., — **prāna**, m., — **prā** — **na** — **tantra**, n., — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n., — **yantrika**, f., — **rahasya**, n., — **rahasya-sāra-saṃgraha**, m., — **śāstra**, n., — **sāra**, m., — **sikṭā** (?), f. N. of wks. **Ramālābhidheya**, **lāmpita**, **lōṇdu-prakṣā**, m., **lōṭkarsha**, m. N. of wks.

ramph (cf. **riph** and **raph**), cl. 1. P. **ramphati**, to go, Dhātup. xi, 20 (accord. to Vop. also 'to kill').

ramb 1. **ramb** (cf. **lamb**), cl. 1. **ā**. **rāmbate**, to hang down, RV. [Cf. Lith. **rambū**, **rambōkas**.]

ramb 2. **ramb** (cf. **rambh**), cl. 1. **ā**. **rāmbate**, to sound, Dhātup. x, 14; cl. 1. P. **rambati**, to go, xv, 87 (cf. **raṇu**).

rambh 1. **rambh**. See **rabh**.

1. **Rambha**, **rambhin**, &c. See p. 867, col. 2.

rambh 2. **rambh** (cf. **ramb**), cl. 1. **ā**. **rāmbhate**, to sound, roar, Dhātup. x, 24 (only p. **rambhamāṇa**, BbP.).

2. **Rambha**, mfn. sounding, roaring, lowing &c. (see **go-r**); (ā), f. a sounding, roaring, lowing &c., L. **Rambhana** or **bhita**, n. a lowing, L.

ramya, **ramra**. See above.

ray (cf. **lay**), cl. 1. **ā**. **rayate**, to go, Dhātup. xiv, 10.

raya, m. (**ri**) the stream of a river,

current, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; quick motion, speed, swiftness (**ena** and **at**, ind. quickly, immediately, straightway), Kāv.; Pur.; course (cf. **samvatsara**); impetuosity, vehemence, ardour, zeal, Śis.; BbP.; N. of a son of Purū-ravas, BbP.; of another king, Cat. — **prāna-sūtra-siddhānta**, m. N. of wk. — **maṇi**, m. N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **vat**, mfn. of rapid course, swift, MW.

Rayana-sāra, m. N. of wk.

Rayishtha, mfn. very swift or fleet or vehement, W.; m. N. of Agni or Kubera or Brahman, ib.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

रयक rayaka, v.l. for **ravaka**, q.v.

रयस् rayas. See **amūrta-rayas**.

रयि rayi, m. or (rarely) f. (fr. **√rā**; the following forms occur in the Veda, **rayis**, **yim**, **yibhis**, **yīṇām**; **rayyā**, **yayā**, **yām**; cf. 2. **rai**), property, goods, possessions, treasure, wealth (often personified), RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; ChUp.; stuff, materials, PrāśUp.; v.l. for **raji**, q.v.; (?) mfn. rich, RV. viii, 31, 11; ix, 101, 7. — **dā** or **da**, mfn. bestowing wealth, RV. — **dhāraṇa-piṇḍa**, m. a lump of earth, Kauś. — **pāti**, m. lord of w°, ib. — **māt**, mfn. = **vat** (q.v.), ib.; VS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; containing the word **rayi**, ŚBr. — **vāt**, mfn. possessing wealth, rich, RV. (cf. **revat**). — **vid**, mfn. obtaining or possessing w°, RV. — **vāridh**, mfn. enjoying w°, ib. — **shāo** (-**shāc**), mfn. possessing w°, ib. — **shāh** (-**shāh**), mfn. ruling over w°, ib. — **shthā** or **shthāna** (AV.), **sthāna** (RV.), possessed of wealth, wealthy; m. a rich man.

Rayika, v.l. for **raikva**, q.v.

Rayin-tama, mfn. (superl. of an unused form **rayin**; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 17) possessing much property, very wealthy, RV.

Rayiyāt, mfn. (p. from a Nom. **rayiyati**) wishing for wealth or riches, RV.

Rayishin, mfn. desiring treasures, SV. (prob. w.r.)

रयावट्ट rayyāvāṭṭa, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. (cf. **rathāvāṭṭa** under 1. **ratha**).

राराṭa, n. = **lālāṭa**, the forehead, brow, VS.; TBr.; Kāth.; PārGr.; (ī), f. id., BbP.; twisted grass used for the Havir-dhāna, Br.; ŚrS.

Rarāṭya, m(f)ān. belonging or relating to the forehead, PārGr.; (ā), f. twisted grass &c. (= **rarāṭi**, q.v.), ŚāṅkhBr.; ŚrS.; the horizon, ŚāṅkhBr.

राराṇa, mfn. (**√rā**) distributing, bestowing, bountiful, liberal, RV.

Rārāvan, mfn., id., ib. (others 'w.r. for **drāvan**).

रर्फ rarp (cf. **√raph**), cl. 1. P. **rarpṭhi**, to go, Dhātup. xi, 18 (v.l.)

रलमानाथ ralamā-nātha, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

रलरोल ralarola, (prob.) m. howling, wailing, lamenting, HParīś.

रलाṭa, f. a species of bird, VarBṛS.

रलक rallaka, m. a species of stag or deer with a shaggy or hairy body, Kād.; a woollen cloth, coverlet, blanket, ŚārhS.; the eyelashes, L.

रवṛa, m. (**√ru**) a roar, yell, cry, howl (of animals, wild beasts &c.), RV. &c. &c.; song, singing (of birds), MBh.; R. &c.; hum, humming (of bees), Ragh.; Kathās.; clamour, outcry, Kathās.; thunder, RV.; MBh.; talk, MW.; any noise or sound (e.g. the whizz of a bow, the ringing of a bell &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), f. see s.v.

Ravana, mfn. roaring, yelling, crying, howling, singing &c., Bhartṛ.; sonorous (= **śabdāna**), L.; sharp, hot (= **tikṣha**), L.; unsteady, fickle (= **cañcala**), L.; m. a sound, L.; a camel, L.; the Koil or Indian cuckoo, L.; a wagtail (= **dhāṇḍaka**), L.; a bee, L.; a big cucumber, L.; N. of a man, g. **śivdā**; of a serpent-king, L.; n. brass, bell-metal, L.

Ravat, **ravamāṇa**, **ravāṇa**. See under **√ru**.

Ravata, m. = **rava**, roaring, yelling &c., ĀpŚr.

Ravātha, m. id., RV.; ŚBr.; Lāty.; the Indian cuckoo, L.

Ravas. See **purū-** and **brihad-r**.

Ravasa. See **purū-r**.

Ravitṛi, mfn. one who cries or calls out, crier, screamer, AitBr.

रवक ravaka, m. N. of a Dharana or partic.

weight of pearls (30 making the Dh°; v.l. *rayaka*, *riyaka*), VarBṛS.; Hcat.

रवणक ravanaka, m. or n. (?) a filter made of cane or bamboo, Buddh.

रवा rava, f. Gossypium Herbaceum, L.

रवि ravi, m. (accord. to Up. iv, 138, Sch. fr. √1. *ru*) a partic. form of the sun (sometimes regarded as one of the 12 Ādityas; hence *ravi* is also a N. of the number 'twelve'), Var.; Hariv. &c.; the sun (in general) or the sun-god, Mn.; MBh. &c.; = *ravīdina*, Sunday, Inscr.; Calotropis Gigantea, L.; a mountain, L.; N. of a Sauvīraka, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib.; of the author of a Comm. on the Kāvya-prakāśa, Cat.; of the author of the Horā-prakāśa, ib.; the right canal for the passage of the vital air (?), W. — **kara**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **kānta**, m. sun-stone, a sort of crystal (= *sūrya-kānta*), L.; = *maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of sun-stones, Naish. — **kirāṇa**, m. a sunbeam, Śak.; = *kūrcikā*, f. N. of wk. — **kīrti**, m. N. of a poet (of the 7th century), Cat. — **kula-dipa-prakāśa**, m. N. of wk. — **gupta**, m. (with *bhāṇā*) N. of a poet, Cat. — **graha**, m., = *grahana*, n. an eclipse of the sun, Cat. — **grāvan**, m. = *kānta*, L. — **oakra**, n. a partic. astronomical diagram (the sun represented as a man carrying the stars on the various parts of his body), GāruḍaP.; = *kshepaka-dhruvādhikāḥ*, pl. N. of astronomical tables. — **candra**, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on the Amara-śāstra. — **ja**, m. 'sun-born,' N. of the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; of Yama, Subh.; pl. N. of partic. meteors or comets, ib. — **tanaya**, m. 'son of the sun,' N. of the planet Saturn, ib.; of Yama, VP. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **tejas**, n. the radiance of the sun, MW. — **datṭa**, m. N. of a priest and of a poet, Cat. — **dāsa**, m. N. of a poet, ib. — **dina**, n. day of the sun, Sunday, Inscr. — **dīpta**, mfn. lighted or illuminated by the sun, VarBṛS. — **duḡdha**, n. the milk of Calotropis Gigantea, Bbpr. — **deva**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **dharma**, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on the Kavi-rahasya, ib. — **dhvaja**, m. 'having the sun for a banner,' day, L. — **nandana**, m. 'son of the sun,' N. of Manu Vaivasvata, BbP.; of the ape Su-grīva, L. — **nāga**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **netra**, m. 'sun-eyed,' N. of Viṣṇu, A. — **pati-guru-mūrti**, f. N. of wk. — **patra**, m. Calotropis Gigantea, L. — **putra**, m. 'son of the sun,' N. of the planet Saturn, VarBṛS. — **prabhu**, m. N. of a Brāhmaṇ, Vīrac. — **prāṇa**, m. N. of wk. — **priya**, m. (only L.) Calotropis Gigantea; Nerium Odorum Rubro-simplex; Artocarpus Locucha; (ā), f. N. of Dakṣhāyāni in Gaṅgā-dvāra, Cat. (v.l. *raṭi-priyā*); n. a red lotus-flower, L.; copper, L. — **bimba**, n. the sun's disk, VarBṛS. — **maṇi**, m. = *kānta*, ŚārngP. — **maṇḍala**, n. = *bimba*, BbP. — **māsaka**, m. a solar month, Sūryas. — **muhūrta**, m. or n. N. of wk. — **ratna**, n. = *kānta*, Rājat. — **ratnaka**, n. 'sun-jewel,' a ruby, L. — **ratha**, m. the Sun's chariot, Siphās. — **locana**, m. 'sun-eyed,' N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of Viṣṇu, L. — **loha**, n. 'sun-metal,' copper, L. — **vajra**, m. the solar race (of kings), Naish. — **varman**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. — **vāra**, m. = *dina*, W.; = *varata-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — **vīśara**, m. n. = *dina*, Cat. — **samkrānti**, f. the sun's entrance into a sign of the zodiac, MārkaP.; = *nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk. — **samjñaka**, n. 'called after the sun,' copper, L. (cf. *-loha*). — **sama-prabha**, mfn. radiant as the sun, MW. — **sārathi**, m. 'the Sun's charioteer,' N. of Aruna or the Dawn, L. — **sata**, m. 'son of the sun,' N. of the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; of the ape Su-grīva, Ragh. — **sundara-rasa**, m. N. of a partic. elixir, Cat. — **stana**, m. 'son of the sun,' the planet Saturn, L. — **sona**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **avindra**, n. N. of an author, Cat.; w.r. for *su-rendra*, Hariv. — **avishṭa**, m. 'loved by the sun,' an orange, L.; (ā), f. Polarisia Icosandra, L.

रविता ravita, n. precipitation, hurry, L.

रवित् रवित्. See p. 868, col. 3.

रविन्द ravinda, n. = *aravinda*, a lotus flower, L.

रविपुला ra-vipulā. See under 2. *ra*.

रवीपु ravishu, m. the god of love, Kāma-deva, L. (v.l. *varishu*).

रसाना raśanā, f. (prob. connected with *raśmi* and *rāśi* and derived from a lost √*rai*) a

rope, cord, strap; rein, bridle; girth, girdle, zone (esp. of woman), RV. &c. &c. (also fig. applied to the fingers; cf. Naigh. ii, 5); a ray of light, beam, ŚāṅkhBr.; the tongue (w.r. for *rasanā*), L.; (ifc.) girt by, dependent on, Hariv.; BbP. — **kalāpa** or **paka**, m. a woman's girdle formed out of several strings or threads, Kāv. (cf. *raśmi-kalāpa*). — **ṛkṣita** (nāḥ), mfn. guided or led by a cord or bridle, Kauś. — **gūṇa**, m. the cord of a girdle; ṇāspada, n. 'place for the c° of a g°,' the waist, Kum. — **pada**, n. 'place for the girdle,' the hip, L. — **raśanāpamā**, f. 'string of comparisons,' a form of simile (when the object to which anything is compared is made the subject of another comparison, which again leads to a third and so on), Sāh.

Rasana, in comp. for *raśanā*. — **sammīta** (nd-), mfn. as long as the rope (on the sacrificial post), TS.; ĀpSr.

Rasānāya, Nom. Ā. °yate (only p. *raśanāyā-māna*), to be guided by a rein, AV.

रश्मि raśmi, m. (exceptionally f.; cf. *raśanā* and Up. iv, 46) a string, rope, cord, trace, rein, bridle, leash, goad, whip (also fig. applied to the fingers), RV. &c. &c.; a measuring cord, RV. viii, 25, 18; a ray of light, beam, splendour, RV. &c. &c.; = *anna*, food, VS. xv, 16; = *paksha* or *pakshman*, L. — **kalāpa**, m. a pearl-necklace consisting of 54 or 56 threads, VarBṛS. — **ketu**, m. 'beam-bannered,' a partic. comet, ib.; N. of a Rākshasa, R. — **kṛidā**, m. N. of a Rākshasa, R. — **jāla**, n. a net or garland of rays, VarBṛS. — **pa**, m. pl. N. of a partic. class of deceased ancestors, VP. — **pāti**, mfn. drunk by the rays of the sun (= *āditya-raśmaya eva pātāro yāsām*, scil. āpām, Sch.; lit. 'ray-lord'), Tār.; m. Calotropis Gigantea, L. — **pavitra** (mi-), mfn. purified by rays or beams, TBr. — **puṇja**, m. a heap or mass of rays, VP. — **prabhāsa**, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh. — **maṇḍala**, n. a circle or garland of rays, AVPārī. — **mat**, mfn. having rays or beams, radiant, R.; m. the sun, MBh.; m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. formed or consisting of rays, BbP. — **mālin**, mfn. encircled or garlanded with rays, R.; the sun, L. — **muca**, m. 'ray-emitting,' the sun, MBh. — **rasa-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **rāja**, m. 'ray-lord,' N. of a man, Buddh. (cf. *raśmi-pāti*). — **vāt**, mfn. = *mat*, TBr.; MBh. &c.; m. the sun, MBh.; (ati), f. a verse containing the word *raśmi*, Kāth. — **śata-sahasra-paripūrṇa-dhava**, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh. — **raśman**, m. = *raśmi*; only in instr. *raśmā* (RV. vi, 67, 1) and ifc. (cf. *a-raśmān* and *sthā-raśman*).

Rasmin, (ifc.) = *raśmi*, a rein, bridle, BbP.

Rasmiṣa, m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. (v.l. *ra-bhasa* and *nabhasa*).

Rasmi-vāt, mfn. = *raśmi-vāt*, VS.

रस I. *ras* (cf. √1. *rās*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 63) *rasati* (rarely *ā. te*; pf. *varāsa*, *resuh*, MBh. &c.; aor. *arāsīt*, Gr.; fut. *rasitā*, *rasishyati*, ib.; inf. *rasitum*, ib.), to roar, yell, cry, sound, reverberate, RV. &c. &c.; to praise, Naigh. iii, 14; Caus. *rāseyati* (aor. *arīrasat*), Gr.; Desid. *rīrasishati*, ib.; Intens. *rāseyate* (or *rāstī*, Gr.), to cry out loudly, scream aloud, Bhaṭṭ.

I. **Rasana**, n. (for 2. see p. 870, col. 3) the act of roaring or screaming or rumbling or thundering, any sound or noise, VarBṛS.; Bālar.; croaking (of frogs), VarBṛS.

I. **Rasita**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 871, col. 1) sounded, resounding, uttering inarticulate sounds, Kād.; Git.; n. a roar, scream, cry, noise, sound, thunder, Kāv.; Rājat. — **Rasitāsina**, mfn. consuming or destroying by mere noise, MW.

I. **Rasitī**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 871, col. 1) one who roars or bellows, Sāh.

रस 2. *ras* (rather Nom. fr. *rasa* below), cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxv, 77) *rasdyati* (rarely *ā. te*, ep. also *rasati* and *rasyati*), to taste, relish, SBr.; Up.; MBh. &c.; to feel, perceive, be sensible of, Sāh.; to love, Dhātup.; Desid. *rīrasayishati*, to desire to taste, Śiḥ.

Rāsa, m. (ifc. f. ā) the sap or juice of plants, juice of fruit, any liquid or fluid, the best or finest or prime part of anything, essence, marrow, RV. &c. &c.; water, liquor, drink, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; juice of the sugar-cane, syrup, Sutr.; any mixture, draught, elixir, potion, R.; BbP.; melted butter, L.; (with or scil. *gavām*) milk, MBh.; (with or scil.

vishasya) poison, Daś.; Rājat.; nectar, L.; soup, broth, L.; a constituent fluid or essential juice of the body, serum, (esp.) the primary juice called chyle (formed from the food and changed by the bile into blood), ib.; mercury, quicksilver (sometimes regarded as a kind of quintessence of the human body, elsewhere as the seminal fluid of Śiva), Sarvad.; semen virile, RV. i, 105, 2; myrrh, L.; any mineral or metallic salt, Cat.; a metal or mineral in a state of fusion (cf. *upa*, *mahā-r*); gold, L.; Vangueria Spinosa, L.; a species of amaranth, L.; green onion, L.; resin, L.; = *amṛita*, L.; taste, flavour (as the principal quality of fluids, of which there are 6 original kinds, viz. *madhura*, sweet; *amla*, sour; *lavana*, salt; *kaṭuka*, pungent; *tikta*, bitter; and *kashāya*, astringent; sometimes 63 varieties are distinguished, viz. beside the 6 original ones, 15 mixtures of 2, 20 of 3, 15 of 4, 6 of 5, and 1 of 6 flavours), SBr. &c. &c.; N. of the number 'six,' VarBṛS.; Śrūtub.; any object of taste, condiment, sauce, spice, seasoning, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the tongue (as the organ of taste), BbP.; taste or inclination or fondness for (loc. with or scil. *upari*, or comp.), love, affection, desire, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; charm, pleasure, delight, ib.; (in rhet.) the taste or character of a work, the feeling or sentiment prevailing in it (from 8 to 10 Rasas are generally enumerated, viz. *śringāra*, love; *vīra*, heroism; *bibhatsa*, disgust; *raudra*, anger or fury; *hāsyā*, mirth; *bhayanaka*, terror; *karuṇā*, pity; *adbhuta*, wonder; *śānta*, tranquillity or contentment; *vātsalya*, paternal fondness; the last or last two are sometimes omitted; cf. under *bhāva*), Bhar.; Daśar.; Kāvyaś. &c.; the prevailing sentiment in human character, Uttara.; Rājat.; (with *Vaiṣṇavas*) disposition of the heart or mind, religious sentiment (there are 5 Rasas or Ratis forming the 5 degrees of *bhakti*, q.v., viz. *śānti*, *dāsyā*, *sākhya*, *vātsalya*, and *mādhurya*), W.; a kind of metre, Piṅg.; N. of the sacred syllable 'Om,' ŚāṅkhGr.; the son of a Nishāda and a Śanākī, L.; (ā), f., see s. v. — **kāṅkālī**, m. N. of a medical wk. by Kāṅkālī. — **kadamba-kallolīnī**, f. N. of a Comm. on Gita-govinda. — **karpūra**, n. sublimated mercury, Bbpr. — **karma**, n. a sacrificial rite connected with (the sipping of) liquids, Kauś.; = *kalpanā*, Sarvad. — **kalikā**, f. N. of a wk. on rhetoric. — **kalpanā**, f. preparation of quicksilver, Cat. — **kalpa-latā**, f., **kalpa-sāra-stava**, m. N. of wks. — **kalyāṇi-vrata**, n. N. of a partic. ceremony and of various wks. — **kashāya**, m. or n. N. of a medical wk. — **kulyā**, f. N. of a river in Kuśa-dvīpa, BbP. — **ketu**, m. N. of a prince, L. — **kesara**, n. camphor, L. — **komala**, n. a partic. mineral, Cat. — **kantuka**, n. N. of a medical wk. — **kaumudī**, f. N. of various wks. — **kriyā**, f. the inspersion and application of fluid remedies or fomentations, Sutr. — **gaṅgā-dhara**, n. N. of an author; °*riya*, n. his wk. — **gandha**, m. or n., myrrh, L. (v.l. *bhaṅga*); N. of wk. — **gandhaka**, m., myrrh, L.; brimstone, sulphur, L. — **garbha**, n. a collyrium made from the juice of Curcuma Xanthorrhiza, Bbpr.; an ointment made from the calx of brass, L.; cinnabar, L. — **gāndhāra**, m. or n. N. of wk. — **gūṇa**, mfn. possessing the quality of taste, Mn. i, 78. — **govinda**, m. N. of wk. — **graha**, mfn. apprehending flavours, having a taste for enjoyments, BbP.; m. the organ of taste, ib. — **grāha-ka**, mfn. apprehending or perceiving flavours, Tarkas. — **ghanā**, mfn. full of juice, consisting entirely of juice, SBr. — **ghna**, m. borax, L. — **candra**, m., = *candrikā*, f., = *cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of wks. — **cintāmaṇi**, m. a partic. preparation, L. — **ja**, mfn. bred in fluids, Mn. xi, 143; proceeding from chyle, L.; m. sugar, molasses, L.; any insect engendered by the fermentation of liquids, W.; n. blood, L. — **jāta**, n. an ointment prepared from the calx of brass, L. — **jñā**, mfn. knowing tastes or the taste of, appreciative (gen. or comp.), Kāv.; Pur.; Kathās.; familiar with (loc. or comp.), Ragh.; Uttara.; m. a poet or any writer who understands the Rasas, W.; an alchemist who understands the magical properties of mercury, ib.; a physician or any preparer of mercurial and chemical compounds, ib.; n. and (ā), f. the tongue, Kāv.; BbP.; -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. knowledge of flavours, poetical skill or taste, discrimination, judgment, experience, familiarity with (gen. or comp.), Kāv.; Kām.; Kathās.; alchemy, W. — **jñāna**, n. knowledge of tastes (a branch of medical science), Sutr. — **jyeshṭha**, m. the first or best taste, sweet taste, sweetness, L.; the sentiment of love, W. — **jvara**,

m. (prob.) a gastric fever, HPariś. — **tattva-sāra**, m. N. of wk. — **taumātra**, n. the subtle element or rudiment of taste, Tattvas. — **tama** (*rāsa*), m. the juice of all juices, essence of essences, ŚBr.; ChUp. — **taramgipī**, f. N. of various wks. — **tas**, ind. according to taste or flavour, MBh. — **tā**, f. juiciness, fluidity, MBh.; Kād. &c. (*-tām upātām*, become fluid). — **tejas**, n. 'strength of the chyle, blood, L. — **tva**, n. the being chyle, state of chyle, MBh.; *-jāti-pramāṇa*, n. N. of wk. — **da**, mfn. emitting juice or sap, exuding resin, Nalōd.; m. 'giver of fluids or mixtures,' a physician, MBh. — **daṇḍa**, n. (prob.) a magic wand, Pañcad. — **darpaṇa**, m. N. of wk. — **dālikā**, f. a kind of sugar-cane, L. — **dīpikā**, f., *-dīrghikā*, f. N. of wks. — **drāvin**, m. a kind of citron, L. — **dhātu**, m. 'fluid metal,' quicksilver, L. — **dheṇu**, f. a cow consisting of fruit-juice, Hcat. — **nātha**, m. 'chief of fluids,' quicksilver, L. — **nābha**, n. = *-jāta*, L. — **nāyaka**, m. 'lord of the feelings,' N. of Kāma-deva, Vcar.; of Śiva, L. — **nibandha**, m., *-nirūpaṇa, n. N. of wks. — **nivṛtti**, f. cessation or loss of taste, W. — **netrikā** or *-netri*, f. realgar, red arsenic, L. — **n-tamā**, m. = *rāsa-tama*, ŚBr. — **pati**, m. = *-nātha*, L. — **paddhati**, f., *-padma-candrikā*, f., *-padmakāra*, m. (and *°ra-campū*, f.), *-parimāla*, m. N. of wks. — **parpatī**, f. a partic. preparation of mercury, Bhpr. — **pāka-ja**, m. 'produced by the maturing of juices,' sugar, L. — **pāoca**, m. 'cooker of sauces or flavours,' a cook, MBh. — **pārijāta**, m. N. of wk. — **pushpa**, n. a partic. preparation of mercury, a kind of muriate (formed by subliming a mixture of sulphur, mercury, and common salt in closed vessels), W. — **prakāsa**, m. (and *°sa-sudhākara*, m.), *-pradīpa, m. N. of various wks. — **prabandha**, m. 'connection of Rasas,' any poetical composition, (esp.) a drama, Vikr. — **prāsaṇi**, f. N. of the verse AV. v. 2, 3, Kauś. — **phala**, m. a cocoa-nut tree (the fruit of which contains a fluid), L. — **bandhana**, n. (prob.) a partic. part of the intestines, R. — **bodha**, m. knowledge of taste (esp. in poetical composition), MW. — **bhaṅga**, m. interruption or cessation of passion or sentiment, W.; v.l. for *-gandha*, q.v. — **bhava**, n. = *-ja*, n. — **bhasman**, n. calx or oxide of mercury, W.; *°ma-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — **bhāva-vid**, mfn. knowing the sentiments and passions, Śis. — **bheda**, m. a variety of different mixtures (*°diya*, mfn. relating to them), Lil.; a partic. preparation of quicksilver, MBh. — **bhedin**, mfn. of different taste or flavour, MBh.; discharging juice (said of fruits which burst with ripeness), MW. — **bhesajja-kalpa**, m., *-bhoga-muktāvali*, f. N. of wks. — **bhojana**, mfn. feeding on liquids or fluids, VarBrS.; n. an entertainment given to Brahmins in which they are feasted with the juice of mangoes, MW. — **mañjarī**, f. N. of various wks.; *-guṇa-leśa-sūcakāśhṭaka*, n., *-parimāla*, m., *-prakāśa*, m., *-sthūla-tātparyārtha*, m. N. of wks. — **maṇi**, m. N. of a medical wk. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. formed of juice, consisting of fluid, liquid, Kathās.; BhP.; consisting of quicksilver, Sarvad.; whose essence is taste, savoury (as water), BhP.; delightful, charming, MārK.P. — **mala**, m. or n. the refuse of juices (of the body), impure excretions, Kap. — **ma-hārṇava**, m. N. of wk. — **mātri** or *-mātrikā, f. 'mother of taste,' the tongue, L. — **mātra**, n. = *-tanmātra*, BhP. — **māśra**, mfn. mixed with fluids, Kauś. — **mimāṃsā**, f., *-muktāvali*, f. N. of wks. — **mūlā**, f. N. of a Prakṛit metre, Col. — **yāmala**, n. N. of a medical wk. — **yoga**, m. pl. scientifically mixed juices, prepared mixtures, MBh.; *-muktāvali*, f. N. of wk. — **yoni**, m. borax, L. — **ratna**, n. 'jewel of Rasas,' N. of a medical wk.; (ibc.) juice and pearls (cf. *-maya*). — *-kośa*, m., *-dīpikā*, f., *-pradīpa*, m., *-pradīpikā*, f. N. of various wks. — *-maya*, nf(ī)n. consisting of juices and pearls, Hcat.; *-mālā*, f., *-samuccaya*, m., *-hāra*, m.; *°nāka*, m., *°nduvālī*, f. N. of various wks. — *-rasārṇava*, m., *-rahasya*, n. N. of medical wks. — *-rāja*, m. = *-nātha*, L. = *-rasādī-jana*, L.; N. of a wk. on medicine; *-lakṣmi*, f., *-śaṃkara*, m., *-siromaṇi*, m., *-haṃsa*, m. N. of medical wks. — *-leha* (prob. w.r. or *-loha*, m. quicksilver, L. — *-vat* (*rāsa*), mfn. full of juice or sap, juicy, succulent, strong, RV. &c. &c.; moist, well watered (as a field), MBh.; filled with juice (as a cup), Kauś.; overflowing with (instr.), Pañcar.; tasty, charming, elegant, graceful, lovely, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; possessing love and the other Rasas, impassioned, full of feeling, affected by emotions of love or jealousy***

&c., MW.; spirited, witty, ib.; (ī), f., see below; n. a tasteful style, Bhaṭṭ., Sch.; *-lara*, mfn. moresavoury, more delightful, Vikr.; *-lā*, f. juiciness, savouriness, sapidity; tastefulness, elegance, beauty, Vās.; Śāh. — **vatī**, f. a kitchen, Kāv.; a meal, HPariś.; N. of various wks.; *-lātaka*, n. N. of a poem. — **vara**, m. = *-nāyaka*, L. — **varja**, m. avoidance of tastes or flavours; (am), ind. except taste, Bhag. — **vaha**, mfn. bringing or producing juice, Suśr. — **vāda**, m. alchemy, Subh. — **vikraya**, m. the sale of stimulating juices or liquors, W. — **vikrayin** (Mn.), *-vikretrī* (Kull.), n. a syrup seller, liquor seller, a dealer in essences or spices. — **vid**, mfn. knowing tastes or flavours, having good taste, discriminating, BhP. — **vidha**, n. artificial gold, L. — **vilāsa**, m., *-viveka*, m. N. of wks. — **viśeṣa**, m. a more excellent juice or flavour, MW. — **vaisheshika**, (prob.) n., *-śabda-sāraṇi-nighaṇṭu*, m. N. of wks. — **sārdūla**, n. a partic. preparation of quicksilver, Rasēndrac. — **śāstra**, n. 'science of Rasas,' alchemy, Sarvad. — **śukta**, n. a sour beverage prepared from the juice of fruit, Suśr. — **śodhana**, m. borax, L.; n. purification of quicksilver, Cat.; N. of wk. — **saṃskāra**, m., *-saṃketa*, m. (and *°ta-kalikā*, f.), *-saṃgraha*, m. (and *°ha-siddhānta*, m.) N. of various wks. — **saṃgrāhi**, f. N. of a Yogini, Hcat. — **śadana**, n., *-samuccaya*, m., *-sarvasva*, n., *-sāgara*, m., *-sāra*, m. (*°ra-saṃgraha*, m., *°ra-samuccaya*, m.; *°rāmritā*, n.) N. of wks. — **siddha**, mfn. brought to perfection by means of quicksilver, skilled in alchemy, Rājat.; Sarvad.; conversant with the poetical Rasas, accomplished in poetry, Bhartṛ. — **siddhānta-saṃgraha**, m., *-siddhānta-sāgara*, m. N. of wks. — **siddhi**, f. perfection attained by means of quicksilver, skill in alchemy, Rājat.; *-prakāśa*, n. N. of a medical wk. — **sindūra**, n. a sort of factitious cinnabar (used as an escharotic), W. — **sindhu**, m., *-sudhākara*, m., *-sudhā-nidhi*, m., *-sudhām-bhodhi*, m., *-sūtra-sthāna*, n., *-setu*, m. N. of wks. — *-sthāna*, n. cinnabar or vermilion, L. — *-harana*, n. the sucking up or imbibing of juice, Nir.; mf(ī)n. = *-vaha*, Car. — *-hārin*, mfn. id., ib. — *-hridaya*, n., *-hema*, n. N. of wks. — **śaṅkara**, m. N. of a work on the poetical Rasas. — **śaṅkara**, n. an ointment prepared from the calx of brass, L. — **śaṅgaka**, m. the resin of Pinus Longifolia, L. — **śaṅgajana**, n. vitriol of copper or a sort of collyrium prepared from it with the addition of Curcuma or (accord. to some) from the calx of brass with Amomum Anthorrhiza or (accord. to others) from lead ore, Suśr. — **śaṅkadya**, m. 'abounding in juice or sap,' Spondias Mangifera, L.; (ā), f. a species of plant, L. — **śaṅtmaka**, mf(ikā)n. having juice for its essence, consisting of nectar (as the moon), Kum.; characterized by sapidity or savour (as water), Cat.; tasteful, elegant, charming, beautiful, Śāh. — **śaṅdāna**, n. the taking up of moisture, absorption of fluid, suction, L. — **śaṅdī-siddhi**, f. N. of a medical wk. — **śaṅdvaita**, n. N. of a wk. on the Vedānta. — **śaṅdhāra**, n. 'receptacle of fluids or moisture,' the sun, L. — **śaṅdhāraṇa**, n. retention of moisture (by the sun's rays), MW. — **śaṅdhika**, mfn. full of taste, abounding in enjoyments, Śak.; m. borax, L.; (ā), f. a species of grape without seeds or stones, L. — **śaṅdhikāra**, m. N. of a medical wk. — **śaṅdhyaksha**, m. a superintendent of liquors or fluids, R., Sch. — **śaṅdhyāya**, m. N. of a medical wk. — **śaṅanupadāna**, n. the bestowing of moisture (one of the functions of Indra), Nir. — **śaṅantara**, n. difference of taste (*-vid*, mfn. knowing different tastes or flavours), Kpr.; another pleasure or enjoyment, Kathās.; different passion or emotion, Kum.; difference of the poetical Rasa or sentiment, Vāmi. — **śaṅbuddhi**, m. N. of a poem. — **śaṅbhāsa**, m. the mere semblance or false attribution or improper manifestation of a sentiment, Śāh. — **śaṅbhiniवेशa**, m. accession of sentiment, intendment of feeling or passion, W. — **śaṅbhivyājanā** and *°vyañjikā*, f. N. of wks. — **śaṅbhyanantara**, mfn. filled with water or love, Ml. — **śaṅamrita**, n. (and *°sa-sindhu*, m.), *-śaṅambhodhi*, m., *-śaṅambhonidhi*, m. N. of wks. — **śaṅāmila**, m. Rumex Vesicarius, L.; (ā), f. a species of creeper, L.; vinegar made from fruit, Bhpr.; sour sauce, (esp.) tamarind sauce, MW. — **śaṅayana**, m. a partic. drug used as a vermifuge (Embelia Ribes), L.; an alchemist, L.; N. of Garuḍa, L.; (ī), f. a canal or channel for the fluids (of the body), Car.; Suśr.; N. of various plants (Solanum Indicum; Cocculus Cordifolius; a species

of Karanja; = *goraksha-dugdha*; = *māyasa-cchadā* &c.), L.; n. (sometimes following the gender of the word to which it refers) a medicine supposed to prevent old age and prolong life, an elixir, elixir vitae (also applied to the first fructifying rains), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; buttermilk, L.; poison, L.; long pepper (?), L.; the employment of mercury as a remedy or for magical purposes, W.; *-kara*, mfn. forming an elixir, L.; *-tantra*, n., *-taramgini*, f., *-nidhāna*, n. N. of wks.; *-phalā*, f. Terminalia Chebula or Citrina, L.; *-vidhi*, m. N. of wk.; *-śreshṭha*, m. 'best of elixirs,' mercury, L.; *°nāmritā-lauha*, m. a partic. medicinal preparation, L.; *°nin*, mfn. employing elixirs, L. — **śaṅarṇava**, m. 'ocean of Rasas,' N. of a medical wk.; *-kalā*, f., *-sudhākara, m. N. of wks. — **śaṅāmikāra**, m. aesthetics, Caurap.; N. of a wk. on medicine. — **śaṅalaya**, m. the seat of the Rasas or of enjoyments, Cat.; pl. N. of a people, MārK.P. — **śaṅavātara**, m. N. of a medical wk. — **śaṅveshta**, m. the resin of Pinus Longifolia, L. — **śaṅāsā**, °sin, see *a-ras*. — **śaṅāsir**, mfn. mixed with juice or milk, RV. — **śaṅāivāsa**, f. a kind of creeper (= or w.r. for *rasāmlā*), L. — **śaṅāvāda**, m. 'sipping of juice' or 'perception of pleasure,' Vedāntas.; *°din*, m. 'juice-sipper,' a bee, L. — **śaṅāhva**, m. the resin of Pinus Longifolia, L.; (ā), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. — **śaṅaksha**, m. sugar-cane, L. — **śaṅendra**, m. 'chief of fluids,' quicksilver, Capd.; the philosopher's stone (the touch of which turns iron to gold), W.; *-kalpadruma*, m., *-cintāmaṇi*, m., *-cūdāmaṇi*, m., *-maṅgala*, n., *-saṃhitā*, f., *-sāra-saṅgraha*, m. N. of wks. — **śaṅāvara**, m. 'lord of fluids,' quicksilver; *-dārṣana*, n. the science of the application of mercury, the doctrine of alchemy; N. of wk., Sarvad. (RTL 206, n. 1); *-siddhānta*, m. N. of a wk. (establishing the efficacy of mercury in alchemy), ib. — **śaṅōttama**, n. quicksilver, L.; Phaseolus Mungo, L.; milk, L. — **śaṅōtpatti**, f. production of taste or flavour, W.; development of passion or sentiment, ib.; generation of the vital fluids, ib. — **śaṅōdadhī**, m. 'ocean of Rasas,' N. of various wks. — **śaṅōdbhava**, n. a pearl, L.; cinnabar, L.; blood, L. — **śaṅōna**, see *rasona*, p. 871. — **śaṅōparasa**, m. or n. (?) N. of a medical wk. (also *-śodhana*, n.). — **śaṅōpala**, m. or n. (?) 'water-stone,' a pearl, L. — **śaṅōlīsa**, m. the springing up of desire for (comp.), Gīt., Sch. (*°sin*, mfn. feeling the awakening of desire, Cat.); (ā), f. (scil. *siddhi*) 'spontaneous evolution of the fluids (or juices) of the body, without nutriment from without,' N. of one of the 8 Siddhis or states of perfection, VP.; *-bhāna*, m. N. of a drama. — **śaṅādāna**, n. rice boiled in meat-broth, Bhpr.*

Rasaka, m. or n. soup made from meat, Kathās.
2. **Rasana**, m. (for 1. see p. 869, col. 2) phlegm or saliva (regarded as the cause of taste to the tongue), ŚārngS.; (ā), f., see below; n. tasting, taste, flavour, savour, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; the tongue as organ of taste, Tarkas.; the being sensible of (anything), perception, apprehension, sense, Śāh. — **Rasanendriya**, n. 'organ of taste,' the tongue, Suśr.
Rasānā, f. the tongue as organ of taste, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; N. of two plants (= *gandha-bhadra* and *rāsnā*), Bhpr. — **nigraha**, m. N. of wk. — **māla**, n. any impurity on the tongue, L. — **mūla**, n. the root of the tongue, Subh. — **rada**, m. 'having the tongue for teeth,' a bird, L. — **lih**, m. 'licking with the tongue,' a dog, L.

Rasaniya, mfn. to be tasted, tasty, palatable, MBh.
Rasayati, m. or f. taste, flavour, BrĀśUp.
Rasayativya, mfn. = *rasaniya*, PraśnUp.
Rasayitṛi, mfn. one who tastes, a taster, ŚBr.
Rasā, f. moisture, humidity, RV.; N. of a river, ib.; a mythical stream supposed to flow round the earth and the atmosphere, ib. (Nir. xi, 23); the lower world, hell, MBh.; Pur. (cf. *-tala*); the earth, ground, soil, Kāv.; the tongue, L.; N. of various plants (Clypea Hernandifolia; Boswellia Thurifera; Panicum Italicum; a vine or grape; = *kākoli*), L. — **khana**, m. 'digging or scratching in the soil,' a cock, L. — **tala**, n. N. of one of the seven hells or regions under the earth, MBh.; Pur. &c. (RTL 102, n. 1); the lower world or hell in general (not to be confounded with Naraka or the place of punishment), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the 4th astrological mansion, VarBrS.; the earth, ground, soil, Subh.; m. N. of a poet, ib. = *°dhipatyā* (*rasādhi*), n. dominion over the lower world, BhP. — **pāyin**, m. 'drinking

with the tongue, a dog, L. — **push**, m. 'acquiring moisture i.e. honey (?)', a bee, Śrīkaṇṭh.

Rasāyaka, m. a kind of grass, L.

Rasāyā, mfn. juicy, tasteful, savoury, RV.

Rasārasā, f. = *rasāśālā*, Lalit.

Rasāśālā, m. the mango tree, Prasannar.; the sugar-cane, L.; the bread-fruit tree, L.; a kind of grass, L.; wheat, L.; a kind of mouse, Cat.; (ā), f. curds mixed with sugar and spices, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; the tongue, L.; Dūrva grass, L.; Desmodium Gangeticum, L.; a vine or grape, L.; N. of wk.; (i), f. sugar, L.; n. myrrh or frankincense, L.

Rasāśālā, f. any tubular vessel of the body (esp. one conveying the fluids), vein, artery &c., L.

Rasāśālā, f. Hemionitis Cordifolia, L.

Rasika, mf(ā)n. tasteful, elegant, Bhart.; having a discriminating taste, aesthetic, Kāv.; Kathās.; having a taste for or a sense of, fond of, devoted to, delighting in (loc. or comp.), ib.; Rājāt.; Sāh.; sentimental, W.; fanciful, MW.; lustful, ib.; m. a man full of taste or feeling (cf. *a-rō*); a libertine, W.; Ardea Sibirica, L.; a horse, L.; an elephant, L.; unboiled juice of sugar-cane, L.; (ā), f., see below. — **candrikā**, f., **jivana**, n., **jivani**, f. N. of wks. — **tā**, f., **tva**, n. sense of, taste or fondness for, devotion or addiction to (loc.), Kāv. — **prakṣā**, m., **priyā**, f., **bhūṣhaṇa**, n., **rañjana**, n., **rañjini**, f., **ramana**, n., **samjivini**, f., **sarvasa**, n. N. of wks.

Rasikā, f. an emotional wife (cf. comp.); the juice of sugar-cane, molasses, L.; curds with sugar and spice, L.; chyle, L.; the tongue, L.; a woman's girdle, L. (cf. *raśanā*). — **bhārya**, m. one who has a wife liable to strong emotions or feelings, Vop. **Rasikēśvara**, m. 'lord or husband of a passionate wife', N. of Kṛishṇa, Brahmap.

2. **Rasita**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 869, col. 2) tasted, Kāv.; covered or overlaid with gold, gilded, plated, L.; having taste or flavour or sentiment, W. — **vat**, mfn. one who has tasted &c., Śis.

2. **Rasitṛi**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 869, col. 2) = *rasayitṛi*, a taster, MBh.

Rasīn, mfn. juicy, liquid (as Soma), RV.; VS.; impassioned, W.; having good taste, aesthetic, Nalōd.

Rasya, mfn. juicy, tasty, savoury, palatable, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of two plants (= *rāsnā* and *pā-ḥā*), L.; n. blood (supposed to be produced from chyle), L.

Rasyamāna, mfn. being tasted or perceived (tā, f.), Sāh.

रसुन rasuna, m. Allium Ascalonicum, L. (cf. *launa*).

Rasona or **ṛnaka**, m. id., Suśr., L.

रस rasna, n. (said to be fr. √*r*. *ras*) a thing, object, Up. iii, 12, Sch.; (ā), f. = *rasanā*, the tongue, L.

रह rah, cf. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 82) *rahati* (pf. *rarāha* &c., Gr.; inf. *-rahitum*, see *vi-√rah*), to part, separate, MBh. i, 5199 (v.l.); to leave, quit, abandon, Dhātup.; Caus. or cl. 10. P. (xxxv, 6) to leave, abandon, Kāv.; to cause to give up or abandon, Balar. [Cf. *laḥ* in *lavāṇav*.]

Raha, m. = 2. *rahas*, L. — **rāḥa**, m. = *rāḥa*, mfn. withdrawn into privacy, being private or in secret, BhP. — **sā**, f. (a woman) bringing forth a child in secret, RV. — **stha**, mfn. = (and v.l. for) *rahaḥ-stha*, q. v. **Rahāta**, m. 'gone to a secret place (?)', a counsellor, minister, W.; a ghost, spirit, ib.; a spring (?), ib.

Rahāṇ, in comp. for 2. *rahas*. — **āṇa**, mfn. of a reserved or silent disposition, not talkative, Apast. — **ānci**, mfn. one who has executed a secret commission, Kathās. — **sakhī**, f. a secret female friend, Ragh. — **stha**, mf(ā)n. standing or being in a lonely place or in private, being apart or alone, Kathās.; Pañcat.; being in the enjoyment of love, VarBṛS.

Rahāṇa, n. desertion, abandonment, separation, Nalōd.

2. **Rahas**, n. (for 1. see p. 859, col. 3) a lonely or deserted place, loneliness, solitude, privacy, secrecy, retirement (*rahas*, 'si and 'ssu, ind. privately, in secret), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a secret, mystery, mystical truth, Kāv.; Pur.; sexual intercourse, copulation, L. — **kara**, mfn. executing a secret commission, BhP. — **kāma**, m. fond of solitude (tā, f.), Car. — **tas**, ind. out of retirement, Harav.

Rahasa. See *anu*, *ava*, and *taṭṭa*.

Rahasa-nandin or **rahasā-nandin**, m. N. of a grammarian, Col.

Rahasya, mfn. secret, private, clandestine, concealed, mysterious, Vas.; MBh. &c. (°*syāni romāṇi*, hair on the private parts, Mn. iv, 144); (ā), f. = *rāsnā* or *pāḥā*, L.; N. of a river, MBh.; n. a secret, any secret doctrine or mystery, any subtle or recondite point, mystical or esoteric teaching, Mn.; MBh. &c.; an Upanishad (see *sa-rō*); full or abridged N. of various wks.; (am), ind. in secret, secretly, privately, MBh. — **gāna**, n. = *ūhya-gō*, q. v. — **chalākshara**, n. N. of wk. — **traya**, n. the three categories of Rāmānuja and his school (defining the universe as consisting of *Īśvara*, *Cit* and *A-cit*, cf. RTL. 119); N. of wk.; — **kārikā-vyākhyā**, f., — **culuka**, m., — **cūdamāṇi**, m., — **mimāṃsā**, f., — **vidhi**, m., — **vyākhyārtha**, m., — **saṃgraha**, m., — **sāra**, m., — **sāra-saṃgraha**, m.; °*yārtha*, m. N. of wks. — **dhārīn**, mfn. one who is in possession of a secret or mystery, initiated into a secret rite or mystery, Kathās.; (in), f. a confidante, Ml. — **navanīta**, n. N. of wk. — **nikshepa**, m. one who is entrusted with (lit. 'the deposit of') a secret, Vikr. — **padavi**, f., — **puraścārāṇa-vidhi**, m., — **brāhmaṇa**, n. N. of wks. — **bheda**, m., — **bhedana**, n. the disclosure of a secret or mystery, Kāv.; Kathās. — **mañjari**, f., — **mātrikā**, f., — **rakshā**, f. N. of wks. — **vibheda**, m. = *bhedā*, MW. — **vṛata**, n. 'mystical vow', the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons, ib. — **śhodai-ṭikā**, f. N. of wk. — **saṃprakṣhaṇa**, n. the keeping of a secret, Kathās. — **saṃdēsa-vivaraṇa**, n., — **sāra**, m. N. of wks. **Rahasyākhyaṇin**, mfn. whispering (as it were) a secret, Śak.; making secret reports, Mn. vii, 223. **Rahasyātīrāhasya-puraścārāṇa**, n. N. of wk. **Rahasyālocaṇa**, n. the pondering over secret things, L.; (ā), f. id., R.; (nā) *para*, mfn. addicted to p' over s' things, ib. **Rahasyāṣṭi**, f. (and °*ti-paddhati*, f.), °*syōcchishṭa* — **sumukhi-kalpa**, m., °*syōpanishad*, f. N. of wks.

Rahasyu, m. N. of a man, Pañcat.

Rahāya (fr. 2. *rahas*), Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to be lonely or private, g. *bhrīṣiddi*.

Rahita, mfn. left, quitted, forsaken, deserted, lonely, solitary, MBh.; R. &c. (e or *eshu*, ind. in secret, secretly, privately); deserted by, separated or free from, deprived or void or destitute of (instr. or comp.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (ibc.) wanting, absent (cf. below). — **tva**, n. (ifc.) want or lack of, Campak. — **ratna**, mfn. destitute of gems, MW. (also *ratna-rahita*). — **ratna-caya**, mfn. destitute of heaps of gems, Kīr. **Rahitāsura**, mfn. destitute of divinity, BhP.

Rahī, in comp. for *raha* or 2. *rahas*. — √*kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to withdraw to a solitary place, Vop. — √*bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, id., ib. — **bhūta**, mfn. withdrawn to a lonely place, retired, Bhaṭṭ.

Raho, in comp. for 2. *rahas*. — **gata**, mfn. being in a lonely place, alone, secret, concealed, private, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **mānin**, mfn. thinking one's self hidden, Jātak.

रुहान rahu-rāja, m. N. of a man, Inscr.

रुहण rāhu-gaṇa, m. (pl.) N. of a family belonging to the race of the Āṅgirasas, RV.; ĀśvŚr.; (sg.) N. of the author of the hymns RV. ix, 37; 38, Anukr.

1. **rā** or **rās**, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 49) *rāti* (Ved. also Ā. *rātē*; Impv. *rirīhi*, *rarāṣva*, *raridhvam*; p. *rarāṇa*; 3. sg. *rārate* and *rāsate*; pf. *rarimā*, *rare*; aor. *drāsma*, Subj. *rāsāt* &c., Pot. *rāsiya*; Class. forms are only pr. *rāti*; fut. *rātā*, BhP.; *rāsyati*, Vop., and inf. *rātave*, BhP.), to grant, give, bestow, impart, yield, surrender, RV. &c. &c.

Rārāṇa and **rārāvan**. See p. 868, col. 3.

2. **Rē**, (ifc.) granting, bestowing, BhP.

3. **Rā**, f., see 3. *rai*.

Rākā, f. (Up. iii, 40) the goddess presiding over the actual day of full moon (or regarded as the Full Moon's consort; Anumati is supposed to preside over the previous day), Jyot. (cf. IW. 158); the day of full moon, full moon, RV. &c. &c.; N. of a daughter of Āṅgiras and Smṛiti, Pur.; of a daughter of Āṅgiras and Śraddhā, ib.; of the wife of Dhātṛi and mother of Prāṭṛi, ib.; of a Rākshasī (the mother of Khara and Śūrpa-nakhā), MBh.; of a daughter of Su-mālin, R.; of a river, BhP.; itch, scab, L.; a

girl in whom menstruation has begun, L. — °*gama* (°*kāgō*), m. N. of wk. — **candra**, m. full moon, Kathās. — **nīśā**, f. the night of 1° m., ib. — **pati**, m. 'husband of R', full moon, BhP. — **yajña**, m. 1° m° sacrifice, Pañcat. — **ramana**, m. = *-pati*, Kathās. — **vibhavarī**, f. = *nīśā*; *jāni*, m. 1° m°, Sāh. — **śasāṅka** (Kathās.), — **śasān** (Kāv.), m. = *-candra*. — **sudhākara**, m. id., Mcar.; N. of a poem. **Rākēndivara-bandhn**, m. full moon, Cat. **Rākēndra**, m. = *rākā-pati*, Bhām. **Rākēśa**, m. id., BhP.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.

Rātā, mfn. given, presented, bestowed, RV. &c. &c. (often ifc.; cf. *asmad*, *deva*, *brahma* &c.); m. N. of a teacher, Piṅg. Sch. — **manas** (*rātd-*), mfn. ready-minded, willing to (dat.), ŚBr. — **havis** (*rātd-*), mfn. one who willingly presents offerings, a liberal offerer or worshipper (of the gods), RV. — **havya** (*rātd-*), mfn. id., ib.; one to whom the offering is presented, one who receives the oblation, ib.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; m. (with *Atreya*) N. of the author of RV. v, 65; 66, Anukr.

Rātī, mfn. ready or willing to give, generous, favourable, gracious, RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; f. a favour, grace, gift, oblation, RV. &c. &c. (in RV. also 'the Giver' conceived of as a deity and associated with Bhaga; *Indraya rātī*, v. 1° *ti*, N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.) — **śhāc** (for *-sāc*), mfn. granting favours, dispensing gifts, liberal, generous, RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Rātīn, mfn. containing gifts or oblations (as a sacrificial ladle), RV.

1. **Rāvan**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 879, col. 1) granting, bestowing, VS. (cf. *a-rō*).

1. **rā**. See under 3. *ra*.

राउल rāula, m. N. of a man, Cat.

राकिणी rākīṇī, f. N. of a Tantra goddess, Cat. (cf. *ḍākīnī* and *lākīnī*).

राक राक्या, mfn. coming or descended from Raka, g. *saṇḍikādi*.

राक्षस rākshasa, mf(i)n. (fr. *rakshas*) belonging to or like a Rakshas, demoniacal, infested by demons, AitBr. &c. &c. (with *vivāha* or *dharma* or *vidhi*, m. 'one of the 8 forms of marriage', the violent seizure or rape of a girl after the defeat or destruction of her relatives, see Mn. iii, 33); m. a Rakshas or demon in general, an evil or malignant demon (the Rākshasas are sometimes regarded as produced from Brahmā's foot, sometimes with Rāvaṇa as descendants of Pulastya, elsewhere they are styled children of Khasā or Su-rasā; according to some they are distinguishable into 3 classes, one being of a semi-divine benevolent nature and ranking with Yakshas &c.; another corresponding to Titans or relentless enemies of the gods; and a third answering more to nocturnal demons, imps, fiends, goblins, going about at night, haunting cemeteries, disturbing sacrifices and even devouring human beings; this last class is the one most commonly mentioned; their chief place of abode was Laṅkā in Ceylon; in R. v, 10, 17 &c. they are fully described; cf. also IW. 310; RTL. 237), Kauś.; Up. &c.; a king of the Rakshas, g. *parṣva-ādi*; (with Jains) one of the 8 classes of Vyantaras, L.; N. of the 30th Muhūrta, L.; of one of the astronomical Yogas, Col.; of a minister of Nanda, Mudr.; of a poet, Cat. (cf. below); m. n. the 49th year in the Jupiter cycle of 60 years, VarBṛS.; (i), f. a Rākshasī or female demon, MBh.; Kāv.; Kathās.; the island of the Rākshasas, i.e. Laṅkā or Ceylon, Buddh.; N. of a malignant spirit supposed to haunt the four corners of a house, VarBṛS.; of a Yogini, Hcat.; night, L.; a kind of plant (= *caṇḍī*), L.; a large tooth, tusk, L. — **kāvya**, n. N. of a poem in 20 stanzas (also called *kāvya-rākshasa*, and attributed to 3 authors, to Kālidāsa, to Ravidēva and to Vararuci). — **graha**, m. 'Rākshasa-demon', N. of a partic. kind of insanity or seizure, MBh. — **ghna**, m. 'R'-slayer', N. of Rāma, L. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a R', fiendishness, R.; Kathās. **Rākshasālaya**, m. 'R'-abode', N. of Laṅkā or Ceylon, Sūryas. **Rākshasēndra** (MBh.), °*sēsa* (L.), °*sēsvara* (MBh.), m. 'R'-king', N. of Rāvaṇa. **Rākshasōtpatti**, f. N. of a poem.

Rākshasī, in comp. for *rākshasa*. — **karāṇa**, n. the act of changing into a Rākshasa, Cat. — **bhūta**, mfn. become or changed into a R', Kathās.

राक्षā rākshā, f. = *lākshā*, lac. Up. iii, 62, Sch.

राक्षोम *rākshoghna*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *raksho-ghna*) relating to the slayer of a Rakshas, TS.; AitBr. &c.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ArshBr.

राक्षोसुरा, mf(ī)n. (fr. *raksho'sura*) relating to or treating of the Rakshas and Asuras, g. *devā-surādī*; containing the words *raksho'sura*, g. *vimuktādī*.

राक्ष *rākṣ* (cf. *√lākṣ*), cl. 1. P. *rākhati*, 'to be dry' or 'to suffice' (*śoṣhaṇam-arthayoh*), Dhātup. v, 8.

राक्षडी *rākṣadī* (?), f. a partic. kind of ornament, Pañcat.

राग *rāga*, m. (fr. *√rañj*; ifc. ā or ī) the act of colouring or dyeing (cf. *mūrdhaja-r*); colour, hue, tint, dye, (esp.) red colour, redness, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; inflammation, Car.; any feeling or passion, (esp.) love, affection or sympathy for, vehement desire of, interest or joy or delight in (loc. or comp.), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; loveliness, beauty (esp. of voice or song), Śak.; Pañcat.; a musical note, harmony, melody (in the later system a partic. musical mode or order of sound or formula; Bharata enumerates 6, viz. *Bhairava*, *Kauṭika*, *Hindola*, *Dīpa-ka*, *Śrī-rāga*, and *Megha*, each mode exciting some affection; other writers give other names; sometimes 7 or 26 Rāgas are mentioned; they are personified, and each of the 6 chief Rāgas is wedded to 5 or 6 consorts called Rāginī; their union gives rise to many other musical modes), BhP.; Samgit.; Rājat.; Pañcat. &c.; nasalization, RPrāt.; a partic. process in the preparation of quicksilver, Sarvad.; seasoning, condiment, Car.; a prince, king, L.; the sun, L.; the moon, L.; (ā), f. Eleusine Coracana (a sort of grain, commonly called Rāgy, and much cultivated in the south of India), L.; N. of the second daughter of Aṅgiras, MBh.; (ī), f. Eleusine Coracana, L. — **kaśhṭha**, n. the wood of Caesalpinia Sappan, L. — **khādava**, w.r. for next or *-shādava*, q.v. — **khādava**, m. or n. a kind of sweetmeat, MBh.; R.; *vikā*, m. a maker of it, MBh. — **graha-vat**, mfn. containing passions compared to crocodiles, Bhart.; — **oandrodāya**, m. N. of wk. — **ofirpa**, m. Acacia Catechu (a tree yielding an astringent resin, the wood of which is used in dyeing), L.; a red powder (which Hindūs throw over each other at the Holi festival), L.; lac, L.; Kāma-deva, god of love, L. — **ochanna**, m. 'love-covered', N. of the god of l', L.; of Rāma, L. — **tattva-vibodha**, m. N. of wk. — **da**, mfn. colour-giving, colouring, passion-inspiring, W.; m. a kind of shruḥ, L.; (ā), f. crystal, L. — **dālī**, m. a kind of lentil, L. — **dīpī**, m. a ruby, L. — **dravya**, n. 'colour-substance', paint, dye, Pān. iv, 2, 1, Sch. — **dvēsha**, m. du. love and hatred, Mn. xii, 26; — **prakarāṇa**, n. N. of wk.; — **mohapartimoksha**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kīraṇḍ. — **dhyañādī-kathanādhyañā**, m. N. of wk. — **paṭṭa**, prob. w.r. for *rāja-p*, q.v. — **pushpa**, m. Pentapetes Phoenicea, L.; the red globe-amaranth, L.; (ī), f. the Chinese rose, L. — **prasaava**, n. Pentapetes Phoenicea, L.; the red globe-amaranth, L. — **prastāra**, m. N. of wk. — **prāpta**, mfn. conformable to desire, gratifying the senses, ĀpSr., Sch. — **bandha**, m. connection of the Rāgas, expression or manifestation of affection, passion, Kālid. — **bandhin**, mfn. exciting or inflaming the passions, Ragh. — **bhañjana**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — **mañjarikā**, f. a diminutive from *rāga-mañ-jarī* below ('wicked Rāga-mañjarī'), Daś. — **mañ-jarī**, f. N. of a woman, ib.; N. of wk. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. 'consisting of colour or of a red colour,' red-coloured, red, Kāvād.; dear, beloved, ib. — **mālī**, f. 'string or series of musical Rāgas,' N. of various wks. — **yaj**, m. a ruby, L. — **raju**, m. Kāma-deva, the god of love, Vās. — **ratnākara**, m., — **rāginī-svarūpa-vell-varaṇa**, n., — **lakshana**, n. N. of wks. — **latī**, f. 'Passion-creeper,' N. of Rati (wife of Kāma-deva), L. — **lekṣhā**, f. a streak or line of paint, stroke, the mark of dye, Mālav.; N. of a woman, Vās. — **vat**, mfn. having colour, coloured, red, Git.; impassioned, enamoured, Śis.; m. Areca Catechu, L. — **vardhana**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgit. — **vibodha**, m., — **vibodha-viveka**, m., and — **viveka**, m. N. of musical wks. — **vihiṣṣana-vrata-nirpāya**, m. N. of wk. — **vīṇita**, m. 'Passion-stem,' N. of Kāma-deva, the god of love, L. — **shādava** (or *-shādava*), m. a kind of sweetmeat or syrup compounded of grapes and pomegranates and the juice of Phaseolus Mungo (or

of half ripe mango fruit with ginger, cardamoms, oil, butter &c.), R.; Suśr. (also written *rāga-khādava*, cf. *rāga-khādava*). — **sūtra**, n. (only L.) any coloured thread or string; a silk thread; the string of a balance (also *√traka*). **Rāgāṅgi** or **rāgā-dhyā**, f. Rubia Munjista (= *mañjishṭhā*), L. **Rā-gātmaka**, mf(ī)n. composed of or characterized by passion, impassioned, Bhag. **Rāgānuga**, f. (with *vivṛiti*) N. of a Comm. on a musical wk. **Rāgān-dha**, mfn. blind with passion or desire, MaitrUp. **Rāgānvita**, mfn. having colour or dye, coloured, W.; affected by passion or desire, ib. **Rāgāyāta**, n. the uprising of passion, excess of p°, MW. **Rā-gārpava**, m. N. of a wk. on the musical Rāgas. **Rāgārha**, mfn. worthy of affection, any suitable object of affection, W. **Rāgāsani**, m. a Buddha or Jina, L. **Rāgōtpatti**, f. N. of wk. **Rāgōdre-ka**, m. excess of passion, MW.

Rāgāru, mfn. one who raises hopes of a gift which he afterwards disappoints, L.

Rāgi, in comp. for *rāgin*. — **taru**, m. 'the red or passionate tree,' Jonesia Asoka, L. — **tē**, f. the state of being coloured or impassioned, fondness or desire for, longing after (loc. or comp.), Kām.; Kathās.

Rāgin, mf(ī)n. (fr. *√rañj* and *rāga*) coloured, having a partic. colour (applied to a kind of Amaurosis or blindness when it affects the second membrane of the eye, as opp. to *a-rāgin*, which affects the first), Suśr.; colouring, dyeing, L.; red, of a red colour, Pañcat.; Kathās.; impassioned, affectionate, enamoured, passionately fond of or attached to or hankering after (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; gladdening, delighting, Mālatī.; m. a painter, L.; a lover, libertine, ib.; a sort of grain, L.; (īnī), f. a modification of the musical mode called Rāga (q.v.); 35 or 36 Rāginis are enumerated, Samgit.; Pañcat.; Śukas.; a wanton and intriguing woman, W.; N. of the eldest daughter of Menakā, Pur.; of a form of Lakshmi, ib.

राघ I. *rāgh* (cf. *√lāgh*), cl. 1. *Ā. rāghate* (pf. *rārāghe* &c.; Cans. *rāghayati*, aor. *ararā-ghat*, Gr.), to be able or competent, Dhātup. iv, 38.

2. **Rāgh**, m. (nom. *rāk*) an able or efficient person, MW.

राघव *rāghava*, m. (fr. *raghu*) a descendant of Raghu, patr. of Aja, of Daśa-ratha, and (esp.) of Rāma-candra (du. *rāghavau* = Rāma and Lakshmaṇa), R.; Ragh. &c.; N. of various authors and others (also with *ācārya*, *bhaṭṭa*, *pañcādana-bhaṭṭācārya*, *cakravartin*, *rāya* &c.), Cat.; of a serpent-demon, L.; the sea, ocean, L.; a species of large fish, L. — **caritra**, n. N. of a modern abridgment of the Rāmāyaṇa. — **calitāya**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **deva**, m. N. of various authors, ib. — **nandana**, m. N. of an astronomer, ib. — **pañ-dita**, m. N. of a poet; *īṭiya*, n. his wk. — **pāṇ-dava** (ibc.) the Rāghavas and the Pāṇḍavas; — **prā-kāṣa**, m.; — **yādaviya**, n. N. of poems. — **pāṇ-daviya**, n. N. of an artificial poem by Kavi-rāja (giving a narrative of the acts of both Rāghavas and Pāṇ-davas in such a way that it may be interpreted either as the history of one or the other); of another poem by Venkāṭācārya. — **prabandha**, m. N. of a musical wk. — **yādava-pāṇḍaviya**, n., — **yādaviya**, n., — **yādaviya-carita**, n. N. of poems. — **rahasya**, n., — **vilāsa**, m. N. of wks. — **siṅha**, m. 'R°-lion', N. of Rāma-candra, R. **Rāghavānanda**, m. N. of various authors and others (also with *muni*, *yati*, *īarman*, and *sarasvatī*), Cat.; of a drama by Venkāṭācārya. **Rāghavānuga**, mfn. referring to the younger brother of Rāma, MW. **Rāghavābhya-dāya**, m. 'rise of Rāma', N. of a drama. **Rāgha-vāśhṭaka**, n. N. of a wk. by Śaṅkara-ācārya. **Rāghavēndra**, m. 'R°-chief', N. of various authors and others (also with *ācārya*, *muni*, *yati*, *śatōva-dhāna*, and *sarasvatī*), Cat.; — *ślotra-vyākhyā*, f.; — *driya*, n. N. of wks. **Rāghavāśvara**, 'R°-lord', N. of one of Śiva's Liṅgas, Kshīṭī. **Rāghavāvilāsa**, m. N. of a poem.

Rāghavāyaṇa, n. Rāma's history, i.e. the Rāmāyaṇa, AgP.

Rāghaviya, n. (with or scil. *kāvyā*) the poem composed by Rāghava, Cat.

राङ्गल *rāṅkala*, m. a thorn, L.

राङ्गव *rāṅkava*, mf(ī)n. belonging to the Raṅku deer, MBh.; made from the hair of the R° deer, woollen, ib., R.; coming from Raṅku (said of

animals), Pān. iv, 2, 100; m. a woollen cover or blanket, MBh.; R. — **kūṭa-bāyin**, mfn. lying on a heap of woollen rugs, MBh. **Rāṅkavājīna**, n. a woollen skin, — *śāyin*, mfn. lying upon a w° skin, ib.; — *samparīa*, m. the touch of a woollen skin, MBh. **Rāṅkavāstarapa**, n. a w° coverlet, R. **Rāṅka-vāstrita**, mfn. covered with a woollen rug, ib.

Rāṅkavaka, mf(ī)n. coming from Raṅku (said of men), Pān. iv, 2, 134.

Rāṅkavāyaṇa, mf(ī)n. coming from Raṅku (said of animals), Pān. iv, 2, 100.

राङ्ग *rāṅga*, m. (fr. *rāṅga*) an actor (?), Dhātus.

राङ्गण *rāṅgaṇa*, n. a kind of flower (commonly called Rangan), L.

राचित *rācita*, m. patr. fr. *racita*, g. *bidādi*.

Rācītāyana, m. patr. fr. *racita*, g. *haritādi* (v.l.)

राज I. *rāj* (prob. originally two roots; cf. *√raj*, *rañj*, *rāj*), cl. 1. P. *Ā.* (Dhātup. xix, 74) *rājati*, 'te (Ved. also *rāshṭi*, *rāt*; pf. *rārāja*; *rarāje* or *reje*, 2. sg. P. *rarājītha* or *rejītha*, MBh. &c.; aor. *arājīshuḥ*, RV.; *arājīshā*, Gr.; fut. *rā-jitā*, *rājīshyati*, ib.; inf. *rājase*, RV.), to reign, be king or chief, rule over (gen.), direct, govern (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to be illustrious or resplendent, shine, glitter, ib.; to appear as or like (*iva*), Kum. vi, 49; Caus. *rājayati*, 'te (aor. *ararājat*), to reign, rule, AV.; MBh.; to illumine, make radiant (cf. *rājita*); Desid. *rirājīshati*, 'te, Gr.; Intens. *rārājyate*, *rārā-shṭi*, ib. [For cognate words see under *rājan*.]

2. **Rāj** (ifc.) shining, radiant &c.; (*rāj*), m. (nom. *rāj*) a king, sovereign, chief (in later language only ifc.), RV. &c. &c.; anything the best or chief of its kind (cf. *śaṅkha-r*); N. of an Ekāha, ŚrS.; a kind of metre, RPrāt.; f. N. of a goddess (explained by *rājamānā*), TB.

1. **Rāja**, m. (ifc.) = 1. *rājan*, a king, sovereign, chief or best of its kind, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

2. **Rāja**, in comp. for 1. *rājan*. — **rishi** = *-rshi*, BhP. — **kathā**, f. history of kings, royal h°, Rājat. — **kadamba**, m. Nauclea Cadamba or a similar tree, L. — **kandarpa**, m. N. of a writer on music, Cat. — **kanyakā**, f. a king's daughter, Kathās.; Rājat. — **kanyā**, f. id., ib.; a kind of flower, L. — **kara**, m. king's tax, tribute paid to a king, Sighās. — **karaṇa**, n. a law-court, Mricch. — **karkaṭi**, f. a kind of cucumber, L. — **karma**, m. an elephant's tusk, Col. — **kartī**, m. 'king-maker', pl. those who place a king on the throne, AitBr.; R. — **karmān**, n. the business or duty of a k°, Pat.; royal service, Mn. vii, 125; the Soma ceremony, Kauś.; pl. royal or state affairs, Pañcat. — **karmīn**, mfn. working for a prince, Pān. i, 4, 49, Vārtt. 2, Pat. — **kalaśa**, m. N. of the father of Bilhāṇa, Rājat.; of another man, Vcar. — **kalā**, f. the 16th part of the moon's disk, Sāh. — **kali**, m. a bad king who does not protect his subjects, MBh. xii, 363. — **kaneru**, m. or f. Cyperus Rotundus, L. (also *rukāḥ*, Car.). n. the root of Cyperus Pertensis, L. — **kārya**, n. a king's duty or business, state affairs, MBh.; R. &c.; royal command, Yājñi., Sch. — **kibishin**, mfn. one who being a king has committed a transgression, MBh. — **kira**, m. a species of parrot, L. — **kūṭajara**, m. 'king-elephant,' a great or powerful monarch. — **kun-ḍa**, m. N. of a Sch. on the Kīratārjunīya. — **kumāra**, m. a king's son, prince, Vet.; Sāh.; *rikā*, f. a princess, Kathās. — **kula**, n. a king's race, royal family (pl. = kings, princes), Kāv.; BhP.; a royal palace or court (where also law is administered), ShadvBr.; MBh. &c.; a main road or street, R. (B.); — *prajāta*, mfn. born from a race of kings, R.; — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; — *vivāda*, m. a contest among kings, ShadvBr.; *olūnumantaryā*, m. to be approved by k°, Inscr.; *īya*, mfn. of royal race or descent, MW. — **kushmāṇḍa**, m. Solanum Melongena, L. — **kṛt**, m. = *kartī*, AV.; *ŚBr.* — **kṛta** (*rāja*-), mfn. made or performed by a k°, AV.; — *pratijñā*, mfn. one who has fulfilled the k°'s conditions, MW. — **kṛtya**, n. a k°'s duty or business, state affairs, Kathās.; Pañcat. — **kṛtvān**, mfn. (with acc.) = *kartī*, Bhaṭṭ. (Pān. iii, 2, 95). — **kṛishya**, m. Oldenlandia Herbacea, L. — **kola**, m. a kind of jujube, L. — **kolāhala**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgit. — **koṣa-nighaṇṭu**, m. N. of a dictionary by Raghu-nātha Paṇḍita (also called *rāja-vyavahāra-koṣa*). — **koṣṭaka**, n. a gourd or cucumber, L.; (ī), f. Luffa Foetida or some

nther species, Car. — *kaustubha*, n. = *dharmakaustubha*, q.v. — *kṛaya*, m. purchase of Soma, ŚrS. — *kṛayāṇī*, f. a cow which serves as the price of the Soma-plant (= *soma-kṛ*), Lāty. — *kṛiyā*, f. the business of a king, royal or state affairs, Pañcat. — *kṣhavaṇa*, m. a kind of mustard, Suśr. — *kharjūri*, f. a kind of date tree, L. — *gapa*, m. a host of kings, MW. — *gavi*, f. Bos Grunniens, Tār. Sch. — *gāmin*, mfn. coming to or brought before the king (as slander), Mn. xi, 56; devolving or escheating to the king (as property &c. to which there are no heirs), W. — *giri*, m. 'king's hill', N. of a place, Daś.; a species of vegetable, L. — *giriya*, m. N. of a school, Buddh. — *guru*, m. a king's minister or counsellor, R. — *guhya*, n. a royal mystery, Bhag. — *grīha*, n. a king's house, palace, Kathās.; (once ī, f.) N. of the chief city in Magadha, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. belonging to the city Rāja-grīha, Vāyup.; — *nirmāṇa*, n. — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wks.; — *haka*, mfn. belonging or relating to a k's palace, g. *dhūmādi*. — *geha*, n. a k's palace, Suśr. — *griva*, m. a species of fish, L. — *gha*, m. a slayer of hostile k's, Naish. (others 'best of k's' or = *tikṣha*). — *ghāṭaka*, m. a king-killer, regicide, Gaut. — *caakra*, n. the wheel of a k's chariot (*krām pra-vṛti*, Caus. to cause it to roll over the earth, obtain sovereignty), MBh. — *candra*, m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat. — *campaka*, m. a kind of Campaka, L. — *oṭha*, n. pl. the insignia of royalty, Singhās.; — *naka*, n. the organs of generation, L. — *oḍḍimaṇi*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt.; (with *tikṣhita*) N. of an author, Cat. — *jakshman*, w.r. for *yakshman*. — *jambū*, f. a species of Jambū or date tree, Vikr. — *jhamkāra*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt. — *tanaya*, m. 'a k's son', prince, Kathās.; (ā), f. a princess, ib. — *taramgini*, f. 'stream (i.e. continuous history) of k's', N. of a celebrated history of the k's of Kashmir or Cashmere by Kalhana (written A.D. 1148) and of some other chronicles of that country; N. of a woman, Vās.; — *saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk. — *taraṇī*, f. globe amaranth, L. — *taru*, m. a kind of tree, Suśr. (accord. to L. Cathartocarpus Fistula or Pterospermum Acridifolium). — *tas*, ind. from the k's, Mn. iv, 33. — *tā*, f. kingship, royalty, sovereignty, government, Kāv.; Kathās. &c. — *tāla*, m. the Areca-nut tree, L. (also ī, f., Ragh.); (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt. — *timisha*, m. Cucumis Sativus, L. — *tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, W. — *tuṅga*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — *temisha*, m. = *timisha*, L. — *tva*, n. = *tā*, f., MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *daṇḍa*, m. a k's sceptre or authority, punishment inflicted by a k's; — *bhayāḍkula*, mfn. afraid of it, Rājat. — *daṇṭā*, f. N. of a woman, Kathās. — *daṇṭa*, m. (for *danta-rājāḥ* — *dantānām rājā*, Pāp. ii, 2, 31) a principal tooth, front tooth, Naish.; N. of a man (cf. next). — *danti*, m. patr. fr. *danta*, Pāp. iv, 1, 160, Sch. — *darśana*, n. the sight of a king, royal audience (*māṇi nāṇi kāraya*, 'let me see the k's'), Hit.; N. of an artificial poem. — *dāra*, m. pl. a k's wife or wives, R.; — *rīkā*, f. a k's daughter, princess, Mālav. — *duhitṛī*, f. a k's daughter, princess, Kathās.; Pañcat. — *mayā*, m[ī]n. consisting of full of princesses, Pañcat.; the musk rat, Yājñ. Sch. — *dūrva*, f. a kind of high-growing Dūrva grass, Prayogar. — *dṛishad*, f. (prob.) the larger or lower mill-stone, Pāp. vi, 1, 223, Sch. — *deva*, m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat. — *daivika*, mfn. (misfortune) proceeding from the k's or fate, Yājñ. — *druma*, m. = *vriksha*, Suśr. — *droha*, m. oppression, tyranny, W.; rebellion, ib.; — *hin*, m. arebel, traitor, ib. — *dāvṛ*, f. (Hit.). — *dāvāra*, n. (Hariv. &c.) the k's gate, gate of a royal palace, — *rīka*, m. a royal porter or gate-keeper, Pañcat. — *dhātūra* or *raka*, m. a kind of thorn-apple, L. — *dharma*, m. a k's duty; pl. rules or laws relating to kings, Mn.; MBh. &c.; = *mānuṣāsana*, Cat.; — *kāṇḍa*, m. or n. — *kaustubha*, m., — *prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wks.; — *bhṛī*, mfn. maintaining or fulfilling a k's duties, MBh.; — *lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wk.; — *vid*, mfn. knowing a k's duties, MBh.; — *sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk.; — *mānuṣāsana*, n. 'instruction in a k's duties', N. of MBh. xii, 1. — *dharmān*, m. N. of the k's of the cranes or herons (son of Kaśyapa), MBh. — *dhāna* or *naka*, n., — *nīk*, f. a king's residence, metropolis, capital, palace, L. — *dhāni*, f. id., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *lat*, ind. from the k's residence, Kathās. — *dhānya*, n. 'royal grain', Panicum Frumentaceum or a kind of rice, VarBṛS. — *dhāman*, n. a k's residence, royal palace, Rājat. — *dhīra*, m. N. of a man, Kāṭhīṭ. — *dhura*, m. 'k's yoke', the

burden of government, Pāp. v, 474, Sch. (ā, f., Vop. vi, 73). — *dhustūra* or *dhūrtā*, m. a species of large Datura or thorn-apple, L. (cf. *dhātūra*). — *nagarī*, f. a royal city, MW. — *nandana*, m. a k's son, prince, Yājñ. — *naya*, m. royal conduct or policy, politics, R. — *nātha*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *nāpita*, m. a royal barber, a first-rate barber, Pāp. vi, 2, 63, Sch. — *nāman*, m. Trichosanthes Dioeca, L. — *nārīyapa*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt.; (with *mukhāpādhyāya*) N. of an author, Cat. — *nighaṇṭu* (also called *nighaṇṭu-rāja* or *abhi-dhāna-cintāmaṇi*), m. N. of a dictionary of materia medica (including many herbs and plants) by Haraharī-paṇḍita. — *nindaka*, m. a scolder or reviler of a k's, Rājat. — *nirbhūta-danda*, mfn. one who has undergone punishment inflicted by a k's, Mn. viii, 318. — *nivāsana*, n. a k's abode, palace, R. — *nīti*, f. royal conduct or policy, statesmanship, politics, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; — *prākāśa*, m., — *mayū-kha*, m., — *īāstra*, n. N. of wks. — *nīla*, m. an emerald, L. — *nīlikā*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *paṭola*, m. Trichosanthes Dioeca, L. (also *laka*); (ī), f. a kind of plant (= *madhura-paṭolī*), L. — *paṭṭa*, m. a kind of precious stone or diamond of inferior quality (said to be brought from Virāṭa-dēsa in the north-west of India), Uttarar.; Mālatīm.; a royal fillet or tiara, W. — *paṭṭikā*, f. (prob.) intercourse with k's, Vet. (= *pāṭikā*); the bird Cātaka, L. — *pati* (*rāja*), m. a lord of kings, ŚBr. — *patālī*, f. a king's wife, royal consort, queen, R.; VarBṛS. — *patha*, m. (īc. f. ā) the k's highway, a main road, public road or street, Hariv.; R. &c. — *pathāya*, Nom. ā. 'gate, to represent or he like a main road, Cat. — *pada*, n. the rank of a k's, royalty, MW. — *padāhati*, f. a main road, principal street; Sarvad. — *parivarta*, m. change of k's or government, Mfich. — *parāṇī*, f. Paederia Foetida, L. — *palāṇḍu*, m. a kind of onion, L. — *pāṭikā*, f. = *pāṭikā*, Pañcat. — *pāla*, m. N. of a k's, Col.; of a royal family, Cat. — *piṇḍī*, f. a species of date, L. — *pīṭṛī*, m. a king's father, AitBr. — *pīlu*, m. a species of tree (= *mahā-pīlu*), L. — *pūṇa*, m. a royal servant or minister, Var. — *putra*, m. a k's son, prince, RV. &c. &c. (tā, f., MBh.); a Rājput (who claims descent from the anciet Kāshatriya), IW. 210, n. 1; the son of a Vaiśya hy an Ambaśāṭhī, or the son of a Kshatriya hy a Karaṇī, Kathās.; Rājat. &c.; the planet Mercury (regarded as son of the Moon), MatsyaP.; a kind of mango, L.; N. of a writer on Kāma-śāstra, Cat.; (ī), f. a k's daughter, princess, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a Rājput female, Cat.; N. of various plants (a kind of wild cucumber; Jasminum Grandiflorum; = *jāṭī*), L.; a kind of perfume (= *reṇūkā*), Bhpr.; a kind of metal (= *riti*), L.; a musk-rat, L.; the belly or the amputated limb of an animal, L.; (ā), f. (*rāja*) 'having kings for sons', a mother of k's, RV.; — *para-tā*, f. the condition of a Rājput, MBh.; — *tra-para*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; — *trā-loka*, m. a number of princes, Hcar.; — *trāgaṇa*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — *putraka*, m. a k's son, prince, Kathās.; (ikā), f. a k's daughter, princess, Hariv.; a species of bird, L.; n. = *trā-loka*, Pāp. iv, 2, 39. — *putriya*, n. N. of a wk. — *pura*, n. 'king's-town', N. of a city, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of a city, Rājat. — *purusha*, m. = *pūṣ*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *vāda*, m. N. of wk. — *yusha*, m. Mesua Roxburghii, L.; (ī), f. a species of plant (= *karuṇī*), L. — *pūga*, m. a kind of Areca-nut palm, BhP. — *pūrusha*, m. = *purusha*, Kathās.; HParī. — *paurushika*, m[ī]n. being in a k's service, MBh. — *paurushya*, n. the state of a royal servant, the being a k's minister, g. *anustati-kādi*. — *prakṛiti*, f. a k's minister, R. — *pratyenas*, m. (prob.) the nearest heir to the throne, Pāp. vi, 2, 60. — *prathamābhishāka*, m. N. of the 2nd Parī. of AV. — *prasaḍa*, m. royal favour; — *paṭṭaka*, n. any grant or document granted by royal favour, royal letters patent, Lokapr. — *priya*, m. a kind of onion, L.; (ā), f. a k's mistress or favourite wife, Kāv.; the moon's f' w', ib.; a species of plant (= *karuṇī*), L. — *preśhya*, m. a king's servant, MBh.; n. (for *prāishya*) royal service, ib. — *phanṭīṭhaka*, m. an orange tree, L. — *phala*, n. 'royal fruit', the fruit of Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.; m. 'bearing royal fruit', Mangifera Indica, L.; a species of tree (= *rājādanī*), L.; (ā), f. Eugenia Jambolana, L. — *badara*, m. a species of Jujube tree, L.; n. = *rakta-melaka*, L.; salt, L. — *bandin*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. (printed *vandin*). — *bandha*, m. imprisonment by the k's, Hariv. — *balā*, f. Paederia Foetida, L. — *balāndra-keṭu*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — *bāndhava*, m.

(and ī, f.) a male or female relation of a king, GrS.; Rājat. — *bijin*, mfn. of royal descent, ib. — *bāh-mapa*, m., Pāp. vi, 2, 59. — *bhāksha*, m. a kind of plant, L. — *bhaṭa*, m. a k's soldier, soldier of the royal army, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; a messenger, envoy (= *dūta*), VP.; Sch. — *bhaṭṭikā*, f. a species of water-fowl, L. — *bhadra*, m. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L.; — *Adirachta Indica*, L. — *bhaya*, n. 'k's risk', danger from or fear of a k's, VarBṛS.; Pañcat. — *bhavana*, n. a k's abode, royal palace, R.; Kathās. &c. — *bhāj*, mfn. belonging to or claimed by the king, W. — *bhāryā*, f. a king's wife, queeo, MW. — *bhūya*, n. = *rāja-tā*, royalty &c., L. — *bhūshaṇī*, f. N. of a wk. on royal polity. — *bhṛinga*, m. a large shrike (bird), L. — *bhṛit*, g. *saṃkalādi*. — *bhṛita*, mfn. (fr. prec.) ib.; m. = *bhaṭa*, a k's soldier, MBh.; R. — *bhṛitya*, m. a k's servant, royal servant or minister, R.; Rājat. — *bhoga*, m. a k's meal, royal repast, W. — *bhogina*, mfn. fit for a k's enjoyment, suitable for a k's use, Pāp. v, 1, 9, Vārti. 3, Pat. — *bhogya*, m. Buchanalia Latifolia, L.; n. nutmeg, L. — *bhojana*, mfn. eaten by k's, Pāp. vi, 2, 150, Sch. — *bhaṭa*, m. a k's fool or jester, MW. (others 'an idiotic k's'). — *bhrātṛī*, m. a k's brother, ŚBr. — *maṇi*, m. a royal gem or precious stone, VarBṛS. — *maṇḍika*, m. a species of large frog, L. — *mantra-dhara*, m. a k's counsellor, royal minister, Hariv. — *mantrin*, m. a minister of state, MW. — *mandira*, n. a k's palace, royal mansion, Kām.; Kathās.; Rājat.; N. of the chief town of Kālīṅga, Inscr. — *malla*, m. a royal wrestler, L.; N. of a k's, Cat. — *mahila*, N. of a town, L. — *mahishī*, f. the chief wife of a k's, Hcar. — *mahendra-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — *mātamgi-paddhati*, f. — *mātamgi-stotra*, n. N. of wks. — *māṭṛī*, f. a k's mother, Pañcat. — *mātra*, mfn. any one who claims the title of king or enjoys royal authority, ŚāṅkhBr.; Car.; Divyāv. — *mānasōlīsa*, m. N. of wk. — *mānasha*, m. a royal officer or minister, Yājñ. — *mārga*, m. the k's highway, a royal or main road, principal street (passable for horses and elephants), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (met.) the great path, Sarvad.; the way or method of k's, procedure of k's (as warfare &c.; — *viśāda*, mfn. skilled in it), Hariv.; — *gi-ā-kṛi*, P. *karoti*, to make into a main road, Jātak. — *māṇḍa*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt.; N. of various wks. (esp. of a Comm. by Bhoja-deva on Patañjali's Yoga-sūtras). — *māsha*, m. a kind of bean, Dolichos Catjang, MBh.; — *shya*, mfn. suited to the cultivation of it, consisting of or sown with this plant (a field &c.), Pāp. v, 1, 20, Vārti. 1, Pat. — *māsa*, w.r. for *māsha*, MBh. — *mukuta*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *mukhā*, n. a k's face, TBr. — *mudga* or *gaṇa*, m. a kind of bean, Hcar. — *mudrā*, f. a royal signet or seal, MW. — *muni*, m. = *rājārshi*, Śak. — *mṛigāṇa*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt.; N. of a partic. medicinal compound, Bhpr.; of an astronomical and of a medical work, Cat. — *m-bhavya*, mfn. destined for the succession to the throne, heir-apparent, AṅŚr. — *yakṣmā* or *yakṣman*, m. a partic. kind of dangerous disease (later 'pulmonary consumption, atrophy'), RV. &c. &c. (*yakṣman* also 'N. of a divine being', Hcar.); — *nāman*, m. N. of a partic. mythical being (said to be connected with the foundation of a house), VarBṛS.; — *min*, m[ī]n. suffering from consumption, consumptive, Suśr. — *yajña*, m. a k's sacrifice, royal offering, KātyŚr.; Mālav. — *yājaka*, mfn. one who has a warrior for sacrificer, MBh. — *yāna*, n. a royal vehicle, palanquin, BhP. — *yudhāna*, m. an enemy, rebel, one who makes war against a k's, Pāp. iii, 2, 95; a k's soldier, royal warrior, MW. — *yoga*, m. a constellation under which princes are born or a configuration of planets &c. at birth denoting a person destined for kingship, VarBṛS.; a partic. stage in abstract meditation, or an easy mode of meditation, Cat. (cf. *yoga*); N. of various wks. (also with *yavana-praṇita*). — *vidhi*, m.; — *gādhyāya*, m. N. of wks. — *yogya*, mfn. befitting a king, suitable for royalty, princely, W. — *yoshit*, f. a k's wife, queen, R. — *raṇa*, n. 'royal tin', silver, L. — *ratha*, m. a royal carriage, MBh. — *rākṣasha*, m. a 'Rākṣasha-like king', a had king, Rājat. — *rāj*, m. a king of kings, supreme sovereign, R.; BhP.; N. of the moon, Hariv. — *rāja*, m. 'k' of k's', a supreme sovereign, emperor, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of Kubera, ib.; of the moon, L.; of a man, Rājat.; — *giri*, m. N. of Himavat, Daś.; — *tā*, f. (Kathās.), — *tva*, n. (MBh.)

the rank of a supreme sovereign or emperor, dominion over all other princes, universal sovereignty; *śrīśvara*, m. (prob.) N. of Śiva (-*yoga-kathā*, f. N. of wk.); *śrīśvarī*, f. (prob.) N. of Durgā (-*kavaca*, n., -*tantra*, n., -*danḍaka*, m. or n., -*mantra*, m., -*stotra*, n. N. of wks.); *śrī*, n. = *rāja-tā*, Hariv. - **rāṇaka**, m. a k^o's vassal, L. - **rāma**, m. N. of various authors (also with *dikshita*; cf. *rājārama*), Cat.; - *nagara*, n. N. of a city, Cat. - **rīti**, f. a kind of brass or bell-metal, L. - **rishabha** (for -*rish*), the chief of k^s, Nal. - **rishi** (for -*rishi*), m. a royal Rishi or saint, Rishi of royal descent, that holy and superhuman personage which a k^o or man of the military class may become by the performance of great austerities (e.g. Purū-ravas, Viśva-mitra &c.; cf. *deva-rshi* and *brahma-rshi*), ŚrS.; Mn.; Mbh. &c.; N. of a son of Kālyāṇa and of various authors, Cat.; - *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, ib.; - *loka*, m. the world of the Rājashris, R. - **rashin**, m. (only gen. pl. *śhīnam*) = *rājashri*, Hariv. - **lakshana**, n. a royal sign or token, any mark on the body &c. indicating a future k^o, Daś.; royal insignia, regalia, W. - **lakshman**, n. a royal token, sign of royalty (in a-r^o), Pañcat.; m. 'having the marks of royalty', N. of Yudhi-shthira, Dhananj. - **lakshmi**, f. the Fortune or Prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), royal majesty or sovereignty, Kālid.; Rājat. &c.; N. of a princess, Rājat. - **liṅga**, n. a kingly mark, royal token, L. - **lila-nāman**, n. pl. N. of Vallabhācārya's collection of epithets borne by Kṛishṇa (having reference to 118 of his diversions when he had attained to royal rank), Cat. - **lekha**, m. 'k^o's writing', a royal letter or edict, W. - **loka**, m. an assemblage of k^s, Hcar.; Pañcat. - **vaṇṣa**, m. a family of k^s, dynasty, R.; Kathās.; - *kāya*, n. N. of a poem; *śāvali*, f. 'royal pedigree', N. of wk.; *śīya*, mfn. of royal race or descent, MW.; *śīya*, mfn. id.; m. a Kshatriya, Mcar. - **1. -vat**, ind. like a king, Kāv.; Suśr.; as towards a king, R. - **2. -vat**, mfn. having a k^o, possessing k^s, MBh. (*vati*, ind. in the presence of k^s, Āpast.); having a bad k^o, L.; m. N. of a son of Dyutinatī, VP.; (*vati*), f. N. of the wife of the Gandhāra Devaprabha, Kathās. - **vadana**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. - **vadhā**, m. a k^o's weapon, AV. - **vandin**, see *bandin*. - **varacasa**, n. kingly rank or dignity, Pān. v. 4, 78, Vārtt.; *śin*, mfn. being in royal service, HParis. - **varpaka**, n. N. of wk. - **varta**, m. cloth of various colours, L. - **vartman**, n. a k^o's high road, L.; a partic. gem, Hcar. - **vardhana**, w.r. for *rāja-v*. - **vallabha**, m. a k^o's favourite, MārKp.; a kind of Jujube tree, L.; a kind of Āmra, L.; = *rājādanī*, L.; a kind of incense, L.; N. of various wks. and authors, Cat.; - *tā*, f. the state of being a k^o's favourite (*-tām eti*, 'he becomes a k^o's f', Pancar.); - *turaṅgama*, m. the f^o horse of a k^o, Kād.; - *maṇḍana*, n. N. of wk. - **valli**, f. Momordica Charantia, L. - **vaśi-bhūta**, mfn. subject to a k^o, loyal, MW.; - *tā*, f. loyalty, allegiance, ib. - **vasati**, f. dwelling in a k^o's court, MBh.; a royal residence, palace, ib. - **vahana**, mfn. carrying k^s, ridden by k^s, MBh.; n. the vehicle on which the Soma is carried, Vait. - **vahikā**, v. l. for -*vāhikā*, q.v. - **vādhavya** (?), m. a patr., Pravar. - **vārttika**, n. N. of wk. - **vāha**, m. a horse, L. - **vāhana**, m. N. of a son of king Rāja-haṇsa, Daś. - **vāhikā**, f. (prob.) the diary of a k^o, Sighās. - **vāhya**, m. a royal elephant, L. - **vi**, m. 'royal bird', the blue jay, L. - **viṇaya**, m. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgīt.; N. of wk. - **vidyā**, f. royal science, state policy, statesmanship, Kām.; - *dhara*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. - **vinoda**, m. N. of wk.; - *tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. - **vihaṅgama**, m. = *vi*, L. - **vihāra**, m. a royal pleasure-seat, Vīrac.; a royal convent, Rājat. - **viḥin**, see *biḥin*. - **vithi**, f. = *vartman*, Ragh. - **virya**, n. the power of a k^o, MW. - **vrksha**, m. 'royal tree', N. of a kind of tree, Car.; Bhpr. (accord. to L., Cathartocarpus Fistula; Buchanania Latifolia; or Euphorbia Tirucalli). - **vrīta**, n. the conduct or occupation of a k^o, R. - **vetrin**, m. a king's staff-bearer, Pañcat. - **veśman**, n. a king's palace, MBh.; R.; Kathās. - **vesha**, m. a royal garment, Ragh. - **vyavahāra-kośa**, m. = *kośa-nighaṇṭu*, q.v. - **sana**, m. Corchorus Olitorius (from the fibres of which a coarse cordage and canvas are prepared), L. - **saphara**, m. Clupea Aloa (a kind of fish), L. - **śayana**, n. (Pān. vi. 2, 151, Sch.) and -*śayya*, f. (L.) a k^o's couch, royal seat or throne. - **śāka**, u. Chenopodium (a kind of pot-herb), L.

- **śākanikā** or -**śākinī**, f. a kind of vegetable, L. - **śārdūla**, m. k^o-tiger, a great k^o, MBh. - **śāsana**, n. a royal edict or order, Mn. x, 55. - **śāstra**, n. = *vidyā*, MBh. - **śirshaka**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. - **śuka**, m. a kind of parrot (with red stripes on the neck and wings), L. - **śrīṅga**, m. Macropteronotus Magur (a kind of fish), L.; n. a royal Chattr or golden-handled umbrella, L. - **śekhara**, m. (also with *kavi*, *śūri* &c.) N. of various authors and teachers; (esp.) of a poet (son of Durdaka and Śila-vatī, tutor of Mahēndrapāla, king of Kanyakubjā; he lived in the 10th century and wrote 4 plays, viz. Pracāṇḍa-pāṇḍava or Bāla-bhārata, Bāla-rāmāyana, Viddhaśālā-bhañjikā, and Karpūra-mañjarī). - **śaila**, m. N. of a mountain, MārKp. - **śyāmalopāsaka**, m. N. of a sect, Cat. - **śyāmāka**, m. a kind of grain, MārKp. - **śravas**, m. N. of a Vyāsa, VP. (v. l. -*śravas*). - **śrī**, f. = *lakshmi*, Hariv.; R.; Rājat.; N. of a Gandharva maiden, Kāraṇḍ. - **samāraya**, mfn. having k^s for a refuge or protection, Pañcat. - **samśad**, f. a k^o's assembly, court of justice, Kathās. - **sattra**, n. a k^o's sacrifice, ib. - **sadana** (L.), - **sadman** (Kathās.), n. a k^o's palace. - **samnidhāna**, n. the royal presence, MW. - **sabhā**, f. = *samsad*, Kāv.; Kathās.; - *stha*, mfn. being at a k^o's court, a courtier, MW. - **sarpa**, m. a species of large serpent, L. - **sarshapa**, m. (or ā, f., L.) black mustard, Sinapis Rariosa (the seed used as a weight = 3 Likshās = 1/3 of a Gaura-sarshapa), Mn.; Yājñ. - **sākhika**, mfn. testified by the k^o (as a document), Vishn. - **sāt**, ind. to the state or power of a k^o, MW.; - *√ kri*, to make dependent on a k^o, ib.; - *√ bhū* (HParis.) or - *sam-√ pad* (Vop.), to fall to a k^o's share. - **sāman**, n. pl. N. of partic. Sāmans, TāṇḍBr. - **śāyujya**, n. 'close union with royalty', sovereignty, L. - **śārasa**, m. 'royal crane', a peacock, L. - **siṅha**, m. 'king-lion', an illustrious king, MBh.; R.; N. of various kings, Inscr.; Cat.; - *sudhā-saṃgraha*, m. N. of a medical wk. (written by Mahādeva, at the request of king Rāja-siṅha, and also called *sudhā-sindhu*). - **sukha**, n. a k^o's happiness or welfare, Caupar. - **suta**, m. a k^o's son, prince, Kāv.; Kathās.; (ā), f. a princess, ib. - **sundara-gapi**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat. - **sū**, f. creating or making a king, VS. - **sūna**, m. a k^o's son, prince, R.; Kathās. - **śūya**, m. a great sacrifice performed at the coronation of a k^o (by himself and his tributary princes, e.g. the sacrifice at the inauguration of Yudhi-shthira, described in MBh. ii), AV. &c. &c.; N. of various wks. (esp. of ŚBr. vii, in the Kāṇva-śākhā); n. (only L.) a lotus-flower; a kind of rice; a mountain; mfn. relating &c. to the R^o-s^o ceremony (e.g. *yo mantra*, a Mantra recited at the R^o-s^o), Pāp. iv, 3, 66, Vārtt. 5, Pat.; - *yājñ*, mfn. a priest who officiates at a R^o-s^o sacrifice, ŚBr.; - *sūtra*, n. N. of a Sūtra wk.; - *yārambha-parvan*, n. N. of MBh. ii, 12-18; *śrīśhī*, f. the R^o-s^o sacrifice, MBh. - **sūyika**, m(f) n. relating to the R^o-s^o sacrifice, ŚrS.; MārKp. - **seṇa**, m. N. of a man, Mudr. - **sevakā**, m. a k^o's servant, Kathās.; BhP.; a Rājput, Pañcat. - **sevē**, f. royal service, Kuval.; *śūpajivin*, m. = next, Kathās. - **sevin**, m. a k^o's servant, Hariv.; Pañcat. - **sandha**, m. or n. a k^o's palace, Pañcat. - **skandha**, m. a horse, L. - **stamba**, m. N. of a man (cf. next). - **stambhāyana** (or *śāyana*, ŚBr.) and - **stamb** (Pravar.), m. patr. fr. prec. - **strī**, f. a k^o's wife, queen, R. - **sthalaka**, mfn. (fr. next), g. *dhūmādi*. - **sthalī**, f. N. of a place, ib. - **sthānādhikāra**, m. viceroyalty, Rājat. - **sthāniya**, m. a viceroy, governor, Inscr. - **śravas**, see *śravas*. - **śva**, n. the property of a k^o, Mn. viii, 149. - **svarpa**, m. a kind of thorn-apple, L. - **svāmin**, m. 'lord of k^s', N. of Vishnu, Rājat. - **haṇsa**, m. (ifc. f. ā) 'k^o-goose', a kind of swan or goose (with red legs and bill, sometimes compared to a flamingo), Hariv.; R. &c. (ī, f., Kālid.; Kathās.); an excellent k^o, L.; N. of a k^o of Magadha, Daś.; of an author, Cat.; of a servant, Kathās.; - *sudhā-bhāshya*, n. N. of wk.; *śāya*, Nom. ā. *śyate*, or *śīya*, Nom. P. *śyati*, to behave like a Rāja-haṇsābird, Alampkīrat. - **hatyā**, f. assassination of a k^o, regicide, MW. - **harmya**, n. a k^o's palace, Kām. - **harshana**, n. Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L. - **hastin**, m. a royal elephant, excellent el^o, Pāp. vi, 2, 63, Sch. - **hāra**, n. a bearer or bringer of Soma, Kath. - **hāsaka**, m. Cyprinus Catla (a species of fish), L. - **Rājāṅga**, n. the court-yard of a palace, Kathās. - **Rājājñā**, f. a k^o's edict, royal decree, MW. - **Rājātmaka-stava**, m. N. of a panegyric of Rāma.

Rājātyāvartaka, w.r. for *rājanyāṭ*. **Rājādāna**, m. (and ī, f., L.) N. of a kind of tree, Hcar.; Suśr. &c. (accord. to L., Buchanania Latifolia [n. its nut]; Mimosaop Kauki [n. its fruit]; Butea Frondosa). **Rājāditya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Rājādāri**, m. a species of vegetable, L. **Rājādhara**, m. N. of a man, Cat. **Rājādhiakārīn** or *krīta*, m. 'royal official', a judge, Kathās. **Rājādhīdeva**, m. N. of a Sūra, Hariv.; (ī), f. of a daughter of Ś^o, ib.; Pur. **Rājādhirājā**, m. a king of kings, paramount sovereign, Tār. **Rājādhisbāhā**, n. (with *nagara*) a royal residence, Pañcat. **Rājādhīna**, m. the servant of a k^o, Āpast. **Rājādhvan**, m. a royal road, principal street, Rājat. **Rājādhana**, m. an inferior k^o, petty prince, ib.; N. of Mamta, Cat.; - *mahimācārya*, m. N. of an author, ib. **Rājānujivin**, m. the dependent of a king, a king's servant, MatsyaP. **Rājāntakarāṇa**, mfn. causing the destruction of k^s, Mn. ix, 221 (v. l.). **Rājāna**, n. food obtained from a k^o or Kshatriya, Mn. iv, 218; a kind of rice of a superior quality (grown in Andhra), L. **Rājānya-tva**, n. a change of k^s, VarBṛS. **Rājāpatyā**, f. (with *śānti*) N. of wk. **Rājāpasada**, m. a degraded or outcast king, Nal. **Rājābharaṇa**, n. a k^o's ornament, regalia, MW. **Rājābhishheka**, m. 'consecration of a k^o', N. of wk.; - *paddhati*, f., - *prayoga*, m. N. of wks. **Rājāmra**, m. a superior kind of mango, L. **Rājāmra**, m. Rumex Vesicarius, L. **Rājārāma**, m. (also with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of various authors, Cat. **Rājārka**, m. Calotropis Gigantea, L. **Rājārha**, mfn. fit for worship or due to a k^o, royal, noble, R.; (ā), f. Eugenia Jambolana, L.; n. aloe wood, Agallochum, L.; a kind of rice (= *rājāṇna*), L. **Rājārhaṇa**, n. a royal gift or offering of honour, L. **Rājālabhū**, f. a species of cucumber, L. **Rājāluṅka**, m. a species of tuberous plant or yam, L. **Rājāvarta**, m. (once n.) Lapis Lazuli, Bālar.; a kind of diamond or other gem (of an inferior quality, said to come from the country Virāṭa, and regarded as a lucky possession though not esteemed as an ornament; = *rāja-maṇi*, VarBṛS., Sch.; also *tīpala*, m., Kathās.); n. cloth of various colours, L. (cf. *rāja-ṭ*). **Rājāvali**, f. = *oṭali*; - *patākā*, f. N. of a continuation of the Rāja-taraṅgiṇī by Prājya-bhaṭṭa. **Rājāvali**, f. 'line of kings', N. of various chronicles; - *phala-grantha*, m. N. of wk. **Rājāvavāda**, m. a sermon for a k^o, Jātak.; *ḍaka*, n. N. of a Buddhist wk. **Rājāśva**, m. a kind of powerful stallion, AV. **Rājāsana**, n. a royal seat, throne, MBh.; R. **Rājāsandī**, f. a stool or stand on which the Soma is placed, ŚBr. **Rājāhi**, m. a kind of large snake, L. **Rājendra**, m. a lord of k^s, supreme sovereign, emperor, MBh.; R. &c.; a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; N. of a poet and other men, Cat.; - *karma-pūra*, m. or n. N. of a poem in praise of Harsha-deva of Kāśmīra; - *gir*, m. N. of a man, W.; - *daśavadhāna*, m. (with *bhaṭṭācārya*) N. of an author, Cat. **Rājōvara**, m. 'lord of kings', N. of a man, Rājat.; - *mahōdaya*, m. N. of wk. **Rājōsha**, m. 'likened by k^s', a kind of onion, L.; (ā), f. Musa Sapientum, L.; a species of date, L.; n. a kind of rice, L. **Rājōdvejana-saṃjñaka**, m. a species of tree, L. **Rājōpakaraṇa**, n. pl. the paraphernalia of a k^o, ensigns of royalty, VarBṛS.; Kathās. **Rājōpacāra**, m. attention paid to a k^o, Vikr.; Kathās. **Rājōpajivin**, m. pl. the subjects of a k^o, MW. **Rājōpasevā**, f. royal service, Mn. iii, 64. **Rājōpasevin**, m. a king's servant, VarBṛS.

Rājaka, mfn. illuminating, irradiating, splendid, W.; (*kā*), m. a little king, petty prince, RV.; Hariv.; a king, prince (= *rājan*, esp. ifc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of various men, Rājat.; Lalit.; n. a number of kings, Kāv.; Pur. (cf. Pān. iv, 2, 39). **Rājakiya**, mfn. (fr. prec.) of or belonging to a king, princely, royal, Rājat.; Sah. &c.; m. (scil. *puruṣha*) a king's servant, Vet.; - *nāman*, n. the royal name, Vet. - **saras**, n. a pond or lake belonging to a king, Kathās.

1. **Rājan**, m. (ifc. mostly -*rāja*, esp. in Tat-purushas; f. -*rājan*, *śā* or *śhī*; cf. Pān. iv, 1, 28, Sch.) a king, sovereign, prince, chief (often applied to gods, e.g. to Varuṇa and the other Ādityas, to Indra, Yama &c., but esp. to Soma [also the plant and juice] and the Moon), RV. &c. &c.; a man of the royal tribe or the military caste, a Kshatriya, ĀśvŚr.; ChUp.; Mn. &c. (cf. *rājanya*); a Yaksha, L.; N. of one of the 18 attendants on Śūrya (identified with a form of Guha), L.; of Yudhi-shthira, MBh. (*rājāṇam* *indra-mahōtsava* and *rājāṇam*

pratibodha, N. of wks.; (*rājān*), f., see s.v. [Of Lat. *rex*; Kelt. *rīg*, fr. which Old Germ. *rīk*; Goth. *reiks*; Angl.-Sax. *rice*; Eng. *rich*.] — *vat*, mfn. (anomalous for *rāja-vat*; cf. Pān. viii, 2, 14) having a good king, governed by a just monarch, Ragh.; Kāvyaḍ.; Hcar.; Siphās.

2. *Rājān*, (only in loc. *rājān*) government, guidance, RV. x, 49, 4.

Rājāna, mfn. belonging to a royal family (but not to the warrior caste), Siddh. on Pān. iv, 1, 137; (*ī*), f. N. of a river, MBh.; = *gautami*, L.; (*ṇā*), n. N. of various Sāmans, ArshBr.

Rājanyā, mf(ā)n. kingly, princely, royal, RV. &c. &c.; m. a royal personage, nian of the regal or military tribe (ancient N. of the second or Kshatriya caste), ib. (cf. IW. 228); N. of Agni or Fire, Up. iii, 100, Sch.; a kind of date tree (= *kshirikā*), L.; pl. N. of a partic. family of warriors, VarBrS.; (*ā*), f. a lady of royal rank, MBh.; Hariv. — *kumāra*, m. a prince, R. — *tva*, n. the being a warrior or belonging to the military caste, Sāy. — *bandhu* (*ṇyā*), m. the friend or connection of a prince (generally used in contempt), ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; a Kshatriya, Mn. ii, 65. — *rshi* (for *ṛishi*), m. a Rishi of royal descent, TāpBr. — *vat* (*ṇyā*), mfn. connected with one of royal rank, TS. *Rājanyavarata*, m. Lapis Lazuli, L.

Rājanyaka, mfn. inhabited by warriors, Pān. iv, 2, 53; n. a number nr assemblage of warriors, Ragh.; Daś. (cf. Pān. iv, 2, 39).

Rājamāna, mfn. shining, radiant (*-tva*, n.), Vedāntas.

Rājase. See under *√raj*.

Rājāna (fr. I. *rājan*), Nom. P. *ṇati*, Siddh. on Pān. vi, 4, 15.

Rājāya (fr. id.), Nom. *ā*. *ṇyate*, to act or behave like a king, consider one's self a king, MBh.

Rājika, mfn., see *śhoḍa-s*; m. = *narēndra*, L.; N. of a Muni, Cat.; (*ā*), f., see *rājikā* under *rājī*, col. 2.

Rājita, mfn. illuminated, resplendent, brilliant, adorned or embellished with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Rājīya (fr. I. *rājan*), Nom. P. *ṇatī*, Pān. i, 4, 13, Sch.

1. *Rājīva*, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) living at a king's expense (= *rājōpajivin*), L.

Rājoka, m. N. of a poet, L.

Rājñī, f. (see I. *rājan*) a queen, princess, the wife of a king, VS. &c. &c.; N. of the western quarter or that which contains the Soul of the Universe, ChUp. iii, 15, 2; of the wife of the Sun, Pur.; deep-coloured or yellowish-red brass (consisting of three parts of copper to one of zinc or tin), L. — *devī-pañcāṅga*, n. — *devī-māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. — *padā*, n. the rank or dignity of a queen, VarBrS. — *stava*, m. N. of wk.

Rājyā, mfn. kingly, princely, royal, TBr.; n. (also *rājya* or *rājyā*) royalty, kingship, sovereignty, empire ('over', loc. or comp.; 'of', gen. or comp.; acc. with *√kri* or Caus. of *√kri* or with *upa-√ās* or *vi-√dhā*, to exercise government, rule, govern), AV. &c. &c.; kingdom, country, realm (= *rāshtra*), ib. — 1. *-kara*, mfn. exercising government, ruling, MBh. — 2. *-kara*, m. the tribute paid by tributary princes, Kshitṣ. — *kartṛi*, w.r. for *rāja-k*, q.v. — *kṛit*, mfn. = 1. *-kara*, Pañcat. — *khaṇḍa*, n. a kingdom, country, R. — *cyuta*, mfn. fallen from sovereignty; m. a dethroned or deposed monarch, W. — *cyuti*, f. loss of sov^o, dethronement, Daś. — *tantra*, n. (sg. and pl.) the science or theory of government, R.; Rājat. — *tyāga*, m. abandonment of rule or gov^o, Cat. — *devī*, f. N. of the mother of Bāpa, Vās. Introd. (v.l. *rāshtra-d*). — *dravya*, n. a requisite of sov^o, any object necessary for a king's consecration; — *māya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of or belonging to the requisites of royalty, R. — *dhara*, m. 'kingdom supporter', N. of a man, Kathās. — *dhnrā*, f. burden of government, administration, W. — *padā*, n. royal rank, majesty, L. — *parikriyā*, f. exercise of government, administration, Pañcat. — *pari-bhrashta*, mfn. = *-cyuta*, MBh. — *pālā*, m. N. of a king (v.l. for *rāja-ṇ*, q.v.). — *prada*, mfn. giving or conferring a kingdom, Rājyat. — *bhaṅga*, m. subversion of sovereignty, Hit. — *bhāj*, m. 'kingdom-possessor', a king, MBh. — *bhāra*, m. the weight of (the duties of) government, MW. — *bheda-mara*, mfn. causing division or discord in a government, Hit. — *bhoga*, m. possession of sovereignty, MBh. — *bhrasṭa*, m. = *-cyuti*, R. — *bhrashta*, mfn. =

-cyuta, MW. — *vakṣā*, f. protection or defence of a kingdom, Vcar. — *lakṣmī*, f. the good fortune of a kingdom, glory of sov^o, R. — *lābha*, m. obtainment of sov^o, succession to the throne; — *stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — *līlā*, f. 'king-play', pretending to be a king; Nom. *ā*. *ṇyate* (only *ṇyita*, n. the playing at kings), Kathās. — *loka*, w.r. for *rājya-l*, Kathās. — *lobha*, m. desire for royalty, ambition, R. — *lanlya*, n. id., L. — *vati*, f. N. of a princess, L. — *vardhana*, m. N. of a king (son of Dana), Pur.; of another k^o (son of Pratāpa-sīla or Prabhākara-var-dhana), Vās. Introd. — *vibhava*, m. (Kathās.), — *vibhūti*, f. (BhP.) the might or power of royalty. — *vyavahāra*, m. government business, MW. — *āri*, f. = *lakṣmī*, HPariś. (personified, Hcar.); N. of a daughter of Pratāpa-sīla, Hcar. — *sukha*, n. the pleasure of royalty, enjoyment of a kingdom, VarBrS. — *seṇa*, m. N. of a king of Nandi-pura, Cat. — *stha* (R. &c.) or *-sthāyin* (Pañcar.), mfn. being in a kingly office, ruling. — *sthitī*, f. the being in a kingly office, government, Rājat. — *hara*, mfn. spoiling a kingdom, the spoiler of an empire, R. *Rājyāṅga*, n. 'limb of royalty', a requisite of regal administration (variously enumerated as 7, 8, or 9, viz. the monarch, the prime minister, a friend or ally, treasure, territory, a stronghold, an army, the companies of citizens, and the Puro-hita or spiritual adviser), L. *Rājyādhihikāra*, m. authority over a kingdom, right or title to a sovereignty, MW. *Rājyādhi-devatā*, f. the tutelary deity of a kingdom, Kād. *Rājyāpaharaṇa*, n. the taking away or deprivation of a king, usurpation, Nal. *Rājyāpahāraka*, m. a usurper, MW. *Rājyābhishikāra*, mfn. inaugurated to a kingdom, crowned, RāmUp. *Rājyābhi-śheka*, m. inauguration to a k^o, coronation, Pañcat. — *didhiti*, f., — *padhati*, f., — *prakaraṇa-tika*, f., — *mantra*, m., — *vidhi*, m. N. of wks. *Rājyā-śrama-muni*, m. 'monk of a royal hermitage', a pious king, Ragh. *Rājyāka-śeṣeṇa*, ind. with the single exception of the kingdom, MW. *Rājyō-pakaraṇa*, n. pl. the instruments or paraphernalia of government, insignia of royalty, MBh. (cf. *rājōp*). — *Rāshtra*. See s.v.

राजकिनेय *rājakineya*, m. metron. fr. *ra-jakī*, Vop.

राजत *rājata*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *rajata*) silvery, made of silver, silver, ŚS.; MBh. &c.; n. silver, Mn.; R. &c. *Rājatādri*, m. 'silver-m^o', N. of the Kailāsa mountain, Śiś. (cf. *rajatādri*). *Rāja-tānvita*, mfn. covered or overlaid with silver, Mn. iii, 202.

राजनि *rājanī*, m. patr. fr. *rajana*, TĀr.

राजस *rājasa*, mf(ā)n. belonging or relating to the quality *rajas* (q.v.), endowed with or influenced by the quality of passion, passionate (*-tva*, n.), MaitrUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. pl. N. of a class of gods in the 5th Manv-antara, VP.; (*ī*), f. N. of Durgā, L.

Rājasika, mfn. = *rājasa*, Pañcar.

राजसाइ *rājasāi*, N. of a country, Kshitṣ.

राजसलखण *rājāsalakhaṇa*, m. N. of a man, Inscr. (prob. corrupted fr. *rājasa-lakṣaṇa*).

राजि *rājī*, f. (prob. fr. *√raj*, *rañj*) a streak, line, row, range, ŚBr. &c. &c.; a line parting the hair, MW.; the uvula or soft palate, L.; a striped snake, L.; a field, L.; Vernonia Anthelminthica, L. (cf. *rājī*); m. N. of a son of Āyu, MBh. (B. *rājī*). — *citra*, m. a kind of striped snake, Suśr. — *tas*, ind. in long rows or lines, VarBrS. — *phalā* or *-phall*, f. 'having striped fruit', a kind of cucumber, L. — *mat*, mfn. possessing stripes, striped, Hativ.; Kathās.; m. a species of snake, Suśr.

Rājikā, f. (for *rājika* see col. 1) a stripe, streak, line, L.; a field, L.; Sinapis Ramosa (a grain of it = $\frac{1}{2}$ Sarshapa), Suśr.; ŚārngS.; a partic. eruption (enumerated among the Kshudra-rogas), ŚārngS. — *phala*, m. Sinapis Glaucia, L.

Rājīn, m. N. of a horse of the Moon, VP.

Rājila, m. 'striped', a species of snake, Ragh.; Kathās.; Suśr.; m. an elephant, Gal.

Rājī, f. = *rājī*, a streak, line, row, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Vernonia Anthelminthica, L.; black mustard, L. — *kṛita*, mfn. formed into lines, striped, Kāv.; Kathās. — *phala*, m. Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.

— *mat*, mfn. striped, Suśr.; a kind of snake, Cat.; — *matī-parityāga*, m. N. of wk.

2. *Rājīva*, mf(ā)n. (for 1. see col. 1) streaked, striped, ŚS.; m. a species of fish, Mn. v, 16; Yājñ.; Suśr.; a kind of striped deer, Bhpr.; the Indian crane, L.; an elephant, L.; N. of the pupil of Viśva-nātha, MW.; n. a blue lotus-flower, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. — *netra*, mfn. lotus-eyed, blue-eyed, MBh. — *prāṇi*, mfn. having 1^o-coloured spots or streaks, KāṭyŚr. — *phala*, m. a species of cucumber, L. — *mukha*, mfn. lotus-faced, Vcar.; (*ī*), f. a 1^o-^o or beautiful woman, ib. — *locana*, mfn. = *-netra*, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ā*), f. N. of a daughter of Jarā-samḍha, MBh. — *vilocana*, mfn. = *-netra*, Vcar. — *śubha-locana*, mfn. having eyes resembling the lotus-flower, blue-eyed, R.

Rājīvaka, m. a kind of fish, L.

Rājivini, f. the lotus plant or a group of lotuses (Nelumbium Speciosum), g. *pushkarddī*. — *jivita-vallabha*, m. 'beloved of the lotus plant', the moon, Vcar.

Rājeya, mfn. derived from Rājī or Rājī, Hariv.

राजीक *rājika*, m. pl. N. of a people, R. (v.l.)

राजयु *rājeyu*, m. N. of a man, VP. (v.l. for *riteyu*).

राज्यु *rājju*, Vṛiddhi form of *rajju*, in comp. — *kanṭhin*, m. pl. the school of Rajju-kanṭha, g. *saunakādi*. — *dāla*, mf(ā)n. (*rājju*) coming from the Rajju-dāla tree, made of its wood, ŚBr.; TBr.; KāṭyŚr. — *bhāra*, m. pl. the school of Rajju-bhāra, g. *saunakādi*.

राज्ञी *rājñī*, *rājya* &c. See col. 1.

राटि *rāṭi*, f. (*√raṭ*) war, battle, L.

राटिका, f. See *mṛiga-rāṭikā*.

Rāṭn, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.

राट राठा, m. Vangueria Spinosa, Car. (cf. *rāḍha*).

राटारāḍhā, f. beauty, splendour, L.; (sometimes written *rārā*) N. of a district in the west of Bengal (= *sukma*) and its capital, Kathās.; Prab. — *pura*, n. N. of a town, Cat.

Rāḍha, mf(ā)n. belonging to the district of Rāḍhā; m. N. of a tribe of Brāhmins belonging to that district, IW. 210, n. 1; Vangueria Spinosa, L. (cf. *rāṭha*).

Rāḍhiya, mfn. (also written *rārīya*) belonging to Rāḍhā, Prab., Sch.

राण *rāṇa*, m. n. (*√2. raṇ*) murmuring, L.; n. a leaf, L.; a peacock's tail, L. (cf. *rāja-rāṇaka*); (*ā*), f. (prob.) N. of a goddess. *Rāṇā-devī-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.

Rāṇaka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; of a Comm. on the Tantra-vārttika (also called *nyāya-sudhā* or *vārttika-yojanā* or *sarvānavadya-kārini*); (*ikā*), f. a bridle, L. (cf. *rāja-rāṇaka*). *Rāṇakōjivini*, f. N. of wk.

Rāṇāyana, m. patr. fr. *raṇa*, g. *naḍḍi*; (*ī*), f., see next.

Rāṇāyāni-putra, m. N. of a preceptor, Lāṭy. *Rāṇāyāniya*, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.; pl. the school of Rāṇāyana, Śāmpk. — *sūtra*, n. = *gobhila-grihya-sūtra*, Hcat.

Rāṇāyāniyi, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.

Rāṇi, m. patr. fr. *raṇa*, g. *pailādi*.

राणद्यु *rāṇadya*, m. N. of Dāmōḍara, Cat.

राणि *rāṇā*, m. (corruption of *rājan*, q.v.) a king.

Rāṇī, f. (corruption of *rājñī*, q.v.) a queen.

राणिक *rāṇika*, m. N. of a man, MW.

राणिग *rāṇiga*, m. N. of a man (father of Keśava, Jayāditya and Kṛishṇa), Cat.

राणद्यु *rāṇḍya* or *rāṇḍrya*, mfn. = *ramāṇi-ya*, agreeable, gratifying, Sāy. on RV. vi, 23, 6.

रात *rāta*, *rāti* &c. See p. 871, col. 3.

रातन्ती *rātantī* (?), a festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of the month Pausa (when people bathe at the first appearance of dawn), MW.

रातुल *rātula*, m. N. of a son of Śuddho-dana, VP. (cf. *rāhula*).

रत्न *rātna*, mf(ī)n. consisting of pearls, HParīś.

रात्र *rātra*, *rātraka*. See below.

रात्रि *rātri* or (older) *rātri*, f. (prob. 'be-sower', fr. *√rā*; or 'season of rest', fr. *√ram*) night, the darkness or stillness of night (often personified), RV. &c. &c. (*rātrau* or *īryām*, ind. at n°, by n°; *rātrau śayanam*, a festival on the 11th day of the first half of the month Āśāḍha, regarded as the night of the gods, beginning with the summer solstice, when Viṣṇu reposes for four months on the serpent Śeṣha); = *atī-rātra*, ŚBr.; = *rātri-paryāya*, ib.; = *rātri-sāman*, Lāty.; (only *rātri*) one of the 4 bodies of Brahman, VP.; = *haridrā*, turmeric, MBh.; Suśr.; (with the patr. *Bhāradvājī*) N. of the authoress of RV. x, 127, Anukr. = *kāra*, m. night-maker, the moon, Inscr. = *kāla*, m. n°-time, MW. = *cara*, m. 'n°-wandering', a thief, robber, L.; a n°-watcher, watchman, W.; a Rākshasa, L. (f. f., Bhāṭṭ); = *caryā*, f. = *cāra*, MBh.; a n° ceremony, Kathās. = *cāra*, m. n°-roving, Śrīṅgār. = *ochandasa*, n. a metre employed at the Atirātra, ŚāṅkhBr. = *ja*, n. 'night-born', a star, L. = *jala*, n. 'n°-water', dew, mist, L. = *jāgara*, m. n°-watching, Ragh.; 'night-watcher', a dog, L.; = *da*, m. 'causing n°-watching', a mosquito, L. = *jāgarana*, n. n°-watching, MW. = *m-cara*, m. = *rātri*, a Rākshasa, L. = *tarā*, f. (compar. of *rātri*) the depth or dead of n°, Pāp. vi, 3, 17, Sch. = *tithi*, f. a lunar night, Sūryapr. = *divam*, w.r. for *rātri-m-d*, Kathās. = *devata*, nif(ā)n. having the n° as a deity, ĀśvGr. = *aviṣa*, m. 'n°-hater', the sun, L. = *nātha*, m. 'n°-lord', the moon, Vāstuv. = *nāśana*, m. 'n°-destroyer', the sun, L. = *m-diva*, n. n° and day, Kālid.; (am or ā), ind. by n° and day, Kāv.; Kām. = *m-divasa*, n. n° and day, Divyāv. = *padā-vicāra*, m. N. of wk. = *parīśiṣṭa*, n. = *sūkta*, q.v. = *paryāya*, m. the three recurring ritual acts in the Atirātra ceremony, ŚāṅkhBr. = *paryushita*, mfn. anything which has stood over-night, stale, not fresh, Suśr. = *pushpa*, n. 'n°-flower', a lotus-flower which opens at n°, L. = *pūjā*, f. the nocturnal worship of a deity, W. = *bala*, m. 'powerful by n°', a Rākshasa, L. = *bhujanga*, m. 'night-lover', the moon, Vcar. = *bhṛit*, mfn. one who maintains the Dikṣā only for a few n°s, Śulbas. = *bhojana*, n. eating at n°, MW.; = *nisheda*, m. N. of wk. = *m-ata*, m. = *rātri-ata*, Vop. = *maṇi*, m. 'n°-jewel', the moon, L. = *maya*, mf(ī)n. nightly, nocturnal, Hcat. = *māraṇa*, n. murder (committed) at n°, L. = *m-manya*, mfn. being regarded as or appearing like n°, MW. = *yoga*, m. night-fall, the coming on of n°, MW. = *rakshaka*, m. a n°-watcher, watchman, Kathās. = *rāga*, m. n°-colour, darkness, L. = *lagna-nirūpaṇa*, n. N. of a treatise ascribed to Kalidāsa. = *loka* (*rātri*), mf(ā)n. representing n°, ŚBr. = *vāsa*, n. n°-dress, Tantras; the garment of n°; i.e. darkness, obscurity, L. = *vigama*, m. 'n°-departure', dawn, day, light, L. = *viśeṣa-gāmin*, m. 'separating at n°', the ruddy goose (= *cakravāka*, q.v.), L. = *viḥārin*, mfn. roaming at n°, Mālatīm. = *veda* or *vedin*, m. 'n°-knower', a cock, L. = *āpta*, mfn. cooked by n°, KātyŚr. = *śeṣa*, m. the remainder or last part of night, ĀśvGr. = *śāman*, n. = *sāman*, PañcavBr. = *sattva*, n. a sacrifice or ceremony at n°, ŚrS. = *sahasra*, n. a thousand n°s, ŚBr. = *sācayā*, mfn. coming together or united at n°, ib. = *sāmān*, n. a Sāman belonging to the Atirātra, ib. = *sūkta*, n. N. of the hymn interpolated after RV. x, 127, ŚāṅkhGr.; = *vidhāna*, n. N. of wk. = *hāsa*, m. 'laughing, i.e. opening at n°', the white lotus, L. = *hindaka*, m. 'moving about at n°', a guard of the women's apartments, L. = *huta*, n. a n° sacrifice, KātyŚr.

Rātra, m. n. (ifc.) = *rātri*, Pāp. iv, 2, 29 (cf. *atī*, *tri*, *divā*-n° &c.; also used alone in *trīṇi rātrāṇi*, MBh. xiii, 6230).

Rātraka, mf(ī)ān. nocturnal, nightly, lasting a night, Rājāt.; Pañcat. (cf. *pañca-r°*); m. a man who dwells for a whole year in a harlot's house, L.; n. = *pañca-rātra*, N. of the sacred books of various Vaiṣṇava sects, L. (others 'a period of 5 nights' collectively).

Rātrika, mfn. nocturnal, nightly, Pañcat.; (ifc. after a numeral) lasting or sufficient for or completed in a certain number of nights or days (cf. *eka*, *dvai*, *pañca-r°*); (ā), f. night, MW.

Rātri (= *rātri*), in comp. = *karapa*, mfn. turn-

ing into night, HParīś. = *dalvodāsa*, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (v.1. *rātri-hava-daiu*). = *sūkta* = *rātri-s°*, Cat.

Rātrīpa. See *eka*- and *dvai-r°*.

Rātrau-bhava, mfn. (fr. *rātrau*, loc. of *rātri* + *bhava*) happening or occurring at night, ApŚr. Sch.

Rātri, in comp. for *rātri*. = *ata*, m. 'night-rover', a Rākshasa or a thief, L. = *andha*, mfn. n°-blind, unable to see at n°, Pañcat.; Suśr.; = *idā*, f. = *andhya*, q.v. = *ahanī*, n. du. n° and day, Mn.; R. &c. = *Ekhyā*, f. Turmeric Curcuma, L. = *āga*, m. the coming on or approach of n°, Bhag. = *andhya*, n. n°-blindness, ŚāringS. = *upāya*, m. = *āgama*, Lāty.

रात्रि 1. rātha, Vṛiddhi form of 1. *ratha*, in comp. = *kārika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ratha-kāra*), g. *ku-muāddi*. = *kārya*, m. patr. (fr. id.), g. *kurv-ādi*. = *gapaka*, n. the occupation or office of a Ratha-gapaka, g. *udgāt-ādi*. = *m-tara* (*rāth°*), mf(ī)n. relating to the Ratham-tara Sāman, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; m. patr., g. *biddā*; (f), f. N. of a female teacher, Brih.; = *arāyaṇa*, m. patr. fr. *rāthamāra*, g. *haritādi*; = *tari*, m. N. of Airāvata, L. = *proshtha*, m. patr. of A-samāti, L.

Rāthitara, m. (fr. *rathi-tara*, g. *biddā*) patr. of Satya-vacas, TUp.; = *rāyaṇa*, m. patr. fr. *rāthi-tara*, g. *haritādi*.

Rāthitara-pātra, m. N. of a preceptor, ŚBr. **Rāthya**, n. possession of chariots (Padap. *rāthya*), RV. i, 157, 6; (*rāthyā*), mfn. fit for a carriage, VS.

रात्रि 2. rātha, Vṛiddhi form of 2. *ratha*, in comp. = *jityā*, f. pl. (fr. 2. *ratha-jit*) N. of a class of Apsarases, AV.

राध *rādh* (cf. *√ridh* and *radh*), cl. 5. 4.

P. (Dhātup. xvii, 16; xxvi, 71) *rādhnōti*, *rādhya*ti (Ved. also pr. *rādhati* and *rādhya*te; pf. *rādhā*, RV. &c. &c. [2. sg. *rādhāsi* or *redhita*, cf. Pāp. vi, 4, 123]; aor. *arātsit*, *rādhishi*, AV.; Br.; Prec. *rādhya*am, ib.; fut. *rādhā*, Gr.; *rāsiyati*, AV.; Br.; ind. p. *rādhvā*, *rādhya*, Br.), to succeed (said of things), be accomplished or finished, VS.; TS.; AV.; to succeed (said of persons), be successful with (instr.), thrive, prosper, RV.; TS.; Br.; GṛŚr.; to be ready for, submit to (dat.), AV.; to be fit for, partake of, attain to (dat. or loc.), Āpast.; TUp.; (*rādhya*ti) to prophesy to (dat.), Pāp. i, 4, 39, Kās.; to accomplish, perform, achieve, make ready, prepare, carry out, RV.; VS.; Br.; to hit, get at (acc.), TS.; to propitiate, conciliate, gratify, RV.; AitBr.; to hurt, injure, destroy, exterminate, Bhāṭṭ. (cf. Pāp. vi, 4, 123): Pass. *rādhya*te (aor. *arādhī*), to be conciliated or satisfied, RV. (cf. *rādhya*te above): Caus. *rādhya*ti (aor. *arādhāt*, Br.; Pass. *rādhya*te, MBh.), to accomplish, perform, prepare, make ready, AV. &c. &c.; to make favourable, propitiate, satisfy, TS.; TBr.; Desid. of Caus. *rādhayishati*, Br.; Desid. *rādhāsi* or *rāsiyati*, Pāp. vii, 4, 54, Vārtt. i, Pat.: Intens. *rādhya*te, *rādhā*, Gr. [Cf. *√iradh*; Goth. *garēdan*, *rathjō*; Slav. *raditi*.]

Rādhā, mfn. accomplished, brought about, perfected, achieved, prepared, ready (n. impers. 'it has been achieved by', with instr.), KātyŚr.; BhP.; successful, fortunate, happy, Br.; Kauś.; fallen to the share or lot of any one, BhP.; propitiated, conciliated, MW.; perfect in mysterious or magical power, adept, initiated, ib. **Rādhānta**, m. = *siddhānta*, an established end or result, demonstrated conclusion or truth, doctrine, dogma, Sarvad.; BhP.; = *muktā-hāra*, m. N. of wk.; = *itā*, mfn. logically demonstrated, proved, established, PañcavBr., Sch. **Rādhānna**, n. dressed food, HParīś.

Rādhī, f. accomplishment, perfection, completion, success, good fortune, AV.; Br.; ŚrS.

Rādha, m. or n. = *rādhas*, a gift, favour (only in *rādhānam patih*, N. of Indra), RV.; m. (fr. *rādhā*) N. of the month Vaiśākha (= April-May), Rājāt.; of a man, Buddh.; (with *Gautama*) N. of two teachers, Cat.; (ā), f. see below. = *gupta*, m. (for *rādhā-g°*; cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 63) N. of a minister of Aśoka, Buddh. = *raṅka*, m. = *sira*, *siraka*, and *jaladāpala*.

Rādhaka, mfn. liberal, bountiful, MW.

Rādhana, n. (only L.), propitiating, conciliating;

pleasure, satisfaction; obtaining, acquisition; the means or instrument of accomplishing anything (*-dravya*, n. = *pācala*); (ā), f. speech, L.; (ī), f. worship, A.

Rādhas, n. favour, kindness, bounty, a gift of affection, any gift, RV.; AV.; munificence, liberality, ib.; accomplishment of one's wishes, success, BhP.; striving to accomplish or gain, ib.; wealth, power, ib. = *pati*, m. a lord of gifts or wealth, RV.

Rādha, f. prosperity, success, L.; (also du.) N. of the 21st Nakshatra Viśākha (containing 4 stars in the form of a curve supposed to be α, ε, ν Librae, and γ Scorpionis, cf. *nakshatra*), L.; lightning, L.; a partic. attitude in shooting (standing with the feet a span apart; cf. *-bhedhin*, *-vedhin*), Pracaṇḍ.; Emblc Myrobolan, L.; Clytoria Ternatea, L.; N. of the foster-mother of Kārṇa (q.v.); she was the wife of Adhiratha, who was Sūta or charioteer of king Śūra, MBh. (cf. IW. 377); of a celebrated cowherd or Gopi (beloved by Kṛiṣṇa, and a principal personage in Jaya-deva's poem *Gita-govinda*; at a later period worshipped as a goddess, and occasionally regarded as an Avatāra of Lakṣmī, as Kṛiṣṇa is of Viṣṇu; also identified with Dākṣyaṇī), Gīt.; Pañcat. &c. (cf. IW. 332); of a female slave, Lalit. = *kavaca*, m. n. N. of wk. = *kānta*, m. 'lover of Rādha', N. of Kṛiṣṇa, BrahmapP.; (with *śarman* and *tarka-vāg-īśa*) N. of two authors; = *deva*, m. N. of a lexicographer (author of the *Śabdā-kalpadrūma*). = *kṛiṣṇa*, m. N. of various authors and teachers (also with *vedānta-vāg-īśa*, *go-svāmī* and *śarman*), Cat.; du. R° and Kṛiṣṇa, RTL. 184; = *koṣa*, m. = *padā-cihna*, n. = *rūpa-cintāmaṇi*, m. = *līlā*, f. = *ānṛcana-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. = *caraṇa*, m. (with *kavindra cakra-vartin*) N. of a man, Cat. = *janmāśhtami*, f. N. of the 8th day of a partic. fortnight (commemorating the birthday of R°), Cat. (cf. *kṛiṣṇa-j°*). = *tanaya*, m. 'R°'s son', N. of Kārṇa, L. = *tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra. = *dāmōdara*, n. N. of various authors, Cat. = *nagarī*, f. N. of a town in the neighbourhood of Ujjayinī, L. = *nātha*, m. (with *śarman*) N. of an author, Cat. = *nurādhiya* (*rādhān°*), mfn. relating to the Nakshatras R° and Anurādhā, Pāp. iv, 2, 6, Sch. = *padāhati*, f. N. of wk. = *bhartṛi*, m. 'R°'s husband', N. of Adhiratha, MBh. = *bhedhin*, m. N. of Arjuna, L. (cf. *vedhin*). = *mantra*, m. N. of wk., L. = *mādhava*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; = *rūpa-cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of wk. (= *rādhā-kṛiṣṇa-rūpa-c°*). = *vilāsa*, m. N. of a Camp by Jaya-rāma Kaviśvara. = *māna-taraṅ-ginī*, f. N. of a poem (written in 1696). = *mohana*, m. (with *śarman* and *go-svāmī* *bhāṭṭācārya*) N. of two authors, Cat. = *ramaṇa*, m. 'lover of R°', N. of Kṛiṣṇa, Cat.; = *dāsa*, m. (with *go-svāmī*) N. of an author, ib. = *rasa-māñjarī*, f. = *rasa-sudhā-nidhi*, m. = *rahasya-kāvya*, n. N. of poems. = *vat*, mfn. wealthy, rich, Nāld. = *valis-bha*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; (with *tarka-pañcānana bhāṭṭācārya*) an author, ib.; = *bhōpanishad*, f. N. of wk. = *vinoda-kāvya*, n. = *vilāsa*, m. N. of two poems. = *vedhin*, mfn. shooting in a partic. attitude (cf. *rādhā*), Siphās.; m. N. of Arjuna, L. (cf. *-bhedhin*). = *śhāka* (*dhāshī*), n. N. of a Stotra. = *sahasra-nāman*, n. N. of wk. = *suta*, m. = *tanaya*, MBh. = *sudhā-nidhi*, m. N. of a poem (= *rasa-sudhā-nidhi*). = *saundarya-māñjarī*, f. N. of a poem. **Rādhasa** and **Rādhasvara**, m. 'lord of R°', N. of Kṛiṣṇa, Pañcat. **Rādhotāra-tāpanīyōpanishad**, f., **Rādhdhōbhava-sampvāda**, m. N. of wks. **Rādhdhōpāsaka**, m. a worshipper of Rādha, Cat.

Rādhi and **rādhi**, f., g. *bahv-ādi* (cf. *kṛiṣṭā-rādhi*).

Rādhika, m. N. of a king (son of Jaya-sena), BhP.; (ā), f., see next.

Rādhikā, f. endearing form of Rādha (the Gopi), Gīt.; Pañcat. = *vinoda*, m. N. of a poem (= *rādhā-vinoda-kāvya*).

Rādheya, n. metr. of Kārṇa (cf. under *rādhā*), MBh.; R.; Rājāt.; of Bhishma, L.

Rādhe, in comp. for *rādhā*. = *gūrta* (*rādho-*), mfn. agreeable through kindness or gifts, VS. = *dōya*, n. bestowal of gifts or favour, RV.

Rādhyā, mfn. to be accomplished or performed, RV.; to be obtained or won, ib.; to be appeased or propitiated, ib.; to be worshipped, AitBr.

राधेविक *rādhrevaki* (?), m. patr., Samskāra.

राम्य rāndrya. See rāṇḍya.

रान्धस rāndhasa, m. patr., Pāp. iv, 1, 144, Sch.

राप्य rāpya. See p. 867, col. 1.

राभसिक rābhasika, mfn. (fr. rābhas) impetuous, vehement (= āyāśūlika, q.v.), L. -tā, f. vehemency, impetuosity, Kād.

रब्ध्या rābhyā, n. (fr. rābhasa) velocity, impetuosity, Dhātup.; delight, joy, pleasure, MW.

राम rāma, mf(ā)n. (prob. 'causing rest,' and in most meanings fr. /ram) dark, dark-coloured, black (cf. rātsr), AV.; Tār. (rāmaḥ śakunśh, a black bird, crow, KaṭhGr.; Vishn.); white (P), L.; pleasing, pleasant, charming, lovely, beautiful, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a kind of deer, Car.; a horse, L.; a lover, VarBṛS.; pleasure, joy, delight, BhP.; N. of Varuṇa, L.; N. of various mythical personages (in Veda two Rāmas are mentioned with the patr. Mārgaveya and Aupatāsini; another R° with the patr. Jāmadagnya [cf. below] is the supposed author of RV. x, 110; in later times three R°s are celebrated, viz. 1. Paraśu-rāma [q.v.], who forms the 6th Avatāra of Viṣṇu and is sometimes called Jāmadagnya, as son of the sage Jāmad-agni by Reṇukā, and sometimes Bhārgava, as descended from Bhṛigu; 2. Rāma-candra [see below]; 3. Bala-rāma [q.v.], 'the strong Rāma,' also called Halayudha and regarded as elder brother of Kṛṣṇa [RTL. 112]; accord. to Jains a Rāma is enumerated among the 9 white Balas; and in VP. a R° is mentioned among the 7 Rishis of the 8th Manv-antara, RV. &c. &c.; N. of a king of Malla-pura, Cat.; of a king of Śrīnga-vera and patron of Nāgāś, ib.; of various authors and teachers (also with ācārya, upādhyāya, kavi, cakra-varin, jyotiṣ-vid, jyau-tishaka, tarka-vāg-īśa, dīkṣhita, daiva-jña, paṇḍita, bhāṭṭa, bhāṭṭācārya, vājapeyin, śarman, śāstrin, saṃyamīn, sūri &c.), Cat.; N. of the number 'three' (on account of the 3 Rāmas), Hcat. (rāmasya ishuk, a kind of cane = rāma-kaṇḍa, L.); pl. N. of a people, VP.; (ā), f. a beautiful woman, any young and charming woman, mistress, wife, any woman, KaṭhUp.; MBh. &c. (for comp. see p. 878); a dark woman i. e. a woman of low origin; TS.; Tār.; N. of various plants (Jonesia Asoka; Aloe Perfoliata; Asa Foetida &c.); L.; vernilion, L.; red earth, L.; a kind of pigment (= go-rocanā), L.; a river, L.; a kind of metre, L.; 'dravya' a kind of measure, Saṃgit.; N. of an Ap-saras, L., Sch.; of a daughter of Kumbhāṇḍa, Hariv.; of the mother of the ninth Arhat of the present Ava-sarpinī, L.; (ā), f. darkness, night, RV.; n. id., ib.; the leaf of Laurus Cassia, L.; Chenopodium Album, L.; = kushīla, L. -rishi, see rāma-rshi. -kaṇḍa, m. N. of an author, Cat. -kaṭhā, f. N. of wk. (also 'thāmśīta, n. and 'thā-saṃgraha, m.) -kari, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī, W. (prob. w.r. for -kiri, q.v.) -karpāṃpita, n. N. of a poem. -karpūra or 'raka, m. a species of fragrant grass, L. -kalpa, m. N. of a ch. of the Agastya-saṃhitā; -druma, m. N. of wk. -kavaca, n. 'R°s breastplate or charm,' N. of a ch. of the Brahma-yāmala-tantra. -kāṇḍa, m. a species of cane, L. -kānta, m. = (or w.r. for) prec., L.; N. of various authors (also with vācas-pati and vidyā-vāg-īśa), Cat.; -tanaya, m. N. of an author, ib. -kāvyā, n. N. of a poem. -kimpaka, m. N. of various authors (also with sarasvatī), Cat. -kiri, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī, Saṃgit. (also written -kiri or -kari). -kilbiṣha, n. an offence against Rāma, MW. -kisorā, m. (with śarman nyāyālaṅkāra) N. of an author, Cat. -kiri, see -kari. -kirti-mukundamālā, f. N. of wk. -kutūhala, n. N. of a poem. -kumāra, m. (with mīra) N. of a man, Cat. -kṛt, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga, Saṃgit. -kṛishṇa, m. N. of various authors and other men (also with ācārya, dīkṣhita, daiva-jña, paṇḍita, bhāṭṭa, bhāṭṭācārya, bhāva, mīra, vaidya-rāja, śeṣha &c.), Cat.; -kāvyā, n. = viloma-kāvyā; -dīkṣhītya, n. N. of wk.; -deva, m. N. of a Sch. on Bhāskara's Līlāvatī; -paddhats, f. N. of wk.; -viloma-kāvyā, n. N. of an artificial poem (by the astronomer Śūrya Paṇḍita) celebrating the praises of Rāma and Kṛishṇa (read either backwards or forwards; cf. vilomākshara-kāvyā); -saṃvāda, m., -stotra, n. N. of wks.; -ṇānanda, m. N. of a Sch. on the Mahā-bhāṣya; -ṇānanda-tīrtha, m. N. of a

teacher, Cat.; -ṇīya, n. N. of various wks. -keli, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī, Saṃgit. -keśava-tīrtha, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. -kautuka, n., -kautūhala, n. N. of wks. -kri, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga, Saṃgit. -kahetra, n. N. of a district, Prāyasc. -gaṅgā, f. N. of a river, Inscr. -gāyatri, f. N. of a partic. hymn on Rāma Dāsarathi, RāmātUp. -giri, m. 'R°s mountain,' N. of sev. mountains (esp., accord. to some, of Citra-kūṭa in Bundelkhand and of another hill near Nagpore, now called Ramtek). Megh.; VP. -gita-govinda, m. N. of a poem (an imitation of the Gita-govinda, attributed to a Jaya-deva). -gītā, f. N. of a ch. of the Adhyātma-rāmāyaṇa (in which spiritual knowledge is shown to be better than ritualistic observances; also pl.); of a ch. of the SkandaP. -guṇāskara, m. N. of a poem. -go-pāla, m. N. of authors (also with śarman), Cat. -govinda, m. N. of authors (also with śarman), ib.; -kirtana, n. N. of a Stotra; -tīrtha, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. -grāma, m. N. of a kingdom, Buddh. -cakra, n. N. of a partic. mystical circle, Cat. (also read rāmāc). -candra, m. 'R°-moon,' N. of the principal Rāma called Dāsarathi, as son of Dāsa-ratha, and Rāghava, as descended from Raghu (although the affix candra seems to connect him with the moon, he is not, like Kṛishṇa and Bala-rāma, of the lunar but of the solar race of kings; he forms the 7th Avatāra of Viṣṇu and is the hero of the Rāmāyaṇa, who, to recover his faithful wife Sītā, advanced southwards, killed the demon Rāvaṇa and subjugated his followers the Rākshasas, the poetical representatives of the barbarous aborigines of the south), RāmātUp. (IW. 330; RTL. 110); N. of various kings and authors &c. (also with ācārya, kavi, kṣhīti-pati, cakra-varin, daṇḍin, dīkṣhita, naimisha-stha or vājapeyin, nyāya-vāg-īśa, parama-hansa, pāṭhaka, bhāṭṭa, bhāṭṭācārya, bhārgava, bhīṣha, mīra, yajvan, yajñvara, vācas-pati, śāstrin, sārvasvatī, siddha &c.), Cat.; -karuṇā-sāgara-candrikā, f., -kavaca, n., -kāvyā, n. N. of wks.; -gaṇēśa, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -catuḥ-sūtrī, f., -candrikā, f., -campū, f., -carita, n., -caritra-sāra, m., -jyotsnā, f. N. of wks.; -tīrtha, m. (formerly mādhaba śāstrin) N. of the successor of Vāg-īśa-tīrtha of the Madhva school; he died in 1377, Cat. (cf. RTL. 130); of two other scholars, Cat.; -dāsa, m. N. of a poet, ib.; -nāṭaka, n. N. of a drama (= rāma-nāṭaka); -nāmāśhīlāra-sata, n., -pañcadaśī, f., -pūjā-vidhi, m., mahōdaya, n., -yasaḥ-prabandha, m., -stava-rāja, m., -stotra, n.; -dravya-maṅgalāśāsana, n. N. of wks.; -drāśrama, m. N. of an author, Cat.; n. of a Tīrtha, ib.; -drāśrita-pārijāta, m., -drāśhaka, n., -drāhnikā, n., -drikā, f. N. of wks.; -drēndra, m. (with sarasvatī) N. of a teacher, Cat.; -drōdaya, m. 'rise of Rāma-candra,' N. of various wks. -cara, m. N. of Bala-rāma, L. -carapa, m. N. of various authors (also with tarka-vāg-īśa), Cat. -carita, n. 'R°s exploits,' N. of various wks. -ochardanaka, m. a species of plant (v. l. rāmācch). -ja, m. N. of a man, Rājat. -janani, f. R°'s mother, MW. -jamaṇa, n. the birth or birthday of R°, ib. -jayanti-pūjā, f., -jātaka, n., and 'ka-mahā-yantra, n. N. of wks. -jit, m. N. of an author, Cat. -jivana, m. N. of a king (son of Rudra-rāja), Kṣhīti; (with tarka-vāg-īśa) N. of an author, Cat. -tattva-prakāśa, m., -tattva-bhāṣaka, m., -tantra, n., -tapana, n. N. of wks. -tarani or -tarunī, f. a species of plant, L. -tāpanī, f., -paniya, n., -panōpanishad, f., and 'pinī, f. N. of a well-known Upanishad (belonging to the Atharva-veda). -tāraka-brahmōpanishad, f. N. of an Upanishad. -tāraka-mantra-tīkā, f. N. of a Comm. -tīrtha, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of various authors and other men (also with yatī), Cat.; -mahātmā, n. N. of wk. -toshapa, m. (with śarman) N. of a modern author, Cat. -trayodāśākhari, f., -trigūṇa-nāma-stotra, n., -trailokya-mohana-kavaca, n. N. of wks. -tva, n. the being Rāma, Hariv.; R. -dandaka, m. or n. N. of a Stotra. -datta, m. N. of a minister of Nṛ-siṅha (king of Mithilā), Cat.; (also with mantrin) of various authors, ib. -dayā, f. N. of a wk. on Bhakti. -dayālu, m. N. of various authors, Cat. -darśanāśhīlā-tas, ind. after having seen Rāma, R. -dāsa, m. N. of a minister of Akbar, Cat.; of the father of Dharma-gupta, ib.; of the son of Ratnākara (father of Mahī-dhara); is also called Rāma-bhakta), ib.; of another man, ib.; (also with mīra and dīkṣhita) of various authors, ib. -durga,

n. N. of a Stotra (attributed to Viśvāmītra). -dūta, m. 'R°'s messenger,' N. of Hanumat, L.; a monkey, L.; (ā), f. a kind of basil, L. -deva, m. N. of R° Dāsarathi, RāmātUp.; (also with mīra and ciraṇ-jīva) N. of various authors and other men, Cat. -dvādasā-nāma-stotra, n. N. of a Stotra. -dvādaśī, f. N. of the 12th day in one of the halves of the month Jyāishṭha, Cat. -dhara, m. N. of a man, Vas., Introd. -dhyāna, n. N. of wk.; -stotra, n. N. of a Stotra. -nagara, n. N. of a town, Cat. -navamī, f. N. of the 9th day in the light half of the month Caitra (being the birthday of Rāma-candra), RāmātUp.; RTL. 430; -nirṇaya, m., -pūjā, f., -vratā-kathā, f., -vratā-mahātmā, n. N. of wks. -nava-ratna-sāra, m. N. of wk. -nāṭaka, n. -rāma-candra-nāṭaka, q.v. -nāṭha, m. 'R°s lord,' N. of R° Dāsarathi, W.; (with hosālādhyāvara) of a king of Deva-giri (also called Rāma-candra), Cat.; of a teacher (also called Rāma-candra), ib.; of another man, ib.; (also with cakra-varin, vidyā-vācas-pati, and siddhānta) of various authors, ib.; -stotra, n. N. of a ch. of the SkandaP. -nāma, 'R°s name' (in comp. for -nāman); -paddhati, f., -mādhātmya, n., -lekhaṇa-vidhi, m., -lekhaṇādhyāpana-vidhi, m. N. of wks.; -vratā, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat.; -māshīlāra-sata, n., -mōdayāpana, n. N. of wks. -nārāyaṇa, m. N. of a man (son of Ghana-śyāma), Cat.; (also with śarman and bhāṭṭācārya cakra-varin) of various authors, ib.; -jīva, m. N. of a king, ib. -nidhi, m. (with śarman) N. of an author, ib. -nibandha, m. N. of wk. -nī-pati, m. N. of a king, Cat. -nyāyālaṅkāra, m. N. of an author, ib. -pañcadaśī-kaipa-latikā, f., -pañcāṅga, n., -paṭala, n., -paṭṭābhishheka, m. N. of wks. -pati, m. N. of the father of Viṣṇu-pati, Cat.; of an author, ib. -paddhati, f., -para, m. or n., -pāda-stava, m. N. of wks. -pāla, m. N. of a man, Rājat. -putra, m. patr. of Rudra, Lalit. -pura, n. N. of a village, L. -pūga, m. Arca Triandra, L. -pūjā, f. worship of R°. -paddhati, f., -vidhāna-paddhati, f., -vidhā, m., -sarani, f. (= rāma-paddhati), -stotra, n. N. of wks. -pūrvā-tāpanīya, n. the first part of the Rāma-tāpanīya, q.v. -prakāśa, m. N. of wk. -prasāda, m. N. of various authors (also with tarkālaṅkāra and vidyālaṅkāra bhāṭṭācārya), Cat. -bāṇa, m. a species of cane, L.; a partic. medicinal preparation, Bhpr. -bāla-caritra, n., -bāhu-śataka, n. N. of wks. -brahmānanda-svāmin, m. N. of an author, Cat. -bhakta, m. a worshipper of R°, RāmātUp.; N. of a man (= rāma-dāsa, q.v.), Cat. -bhagīnī, f. 'R°'s sister,' N. of Pārvatī, L. -bhādra, m. N. of R° Dāsarathi, Uttarar.; Kathās.; of two kings, Cat.; of various authors and teachers (also with dīkṣhita, bhāṭṭa, bhāṭṭācārya, mīra, yajvan, yatī, sarasvatī, sārva-bhāuma &c.), ib.; -drāmbā, f. N. of a poetess, ib.; -drāśrama, m. N. of two authors, ib. -bhū-janga and -maṅgala, n. N. of two Stotras. -maṇi-dāsa, m. N. of an author, Cat. -mantra, m. n. a verse addressed to R° Dāsarathi, RāmātUp.; -paṭala, n., -paṭhana-vidhi, m., -paddhati, f., -tīrtha, m., -tīrthāra-nirṇaya, m. N. of wks. -maya, m. (with śarman) N. of a Sch. on Mṛicak and Vikr. -mahāman, m. the greatness or glory of R° (Cmāḥ stotra, n. N. of a Stotra). -mānasika-pūjā, f. N. of wk. -mohana, m. N. of an author, Cat. -yantra, n. a partic. diagram, RāmātUp.; -pūjā-paddhati, f. N. of wk. -yasaḥ, m. N. of a man, Cat. -rakshā, f. N. of a Stotra (also called vajra-pañjara); -kavaca, n., -stotra, n. and -stotra-mālā, f. N. of wks. -ratnākara, m., -rasāṃpita, n. N. of two poems. -rahasya, n. or -rahasyōpanishad, f. N. of an Upanishad. -rāja, m. N. of an author, Bhpr. -rāma, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.; of another man, ib.; (with nyāyālaṅkāra) of a Scholast. -rāsa, m. N. of wk. -rudra, m. (with bhāṭṭa and with nyāya-vāg-īśa bhāṭṭācārya) N. of two authors, Cat. -rshi, m. N. of a Scholast. (also called -rishi), ib. -lavana, n. a kind of salt, L. -līnga, m. N. of two authors, Cat. -varṇana, n. and -gāmritā, n. N. of two poems. -līlā, f. N. of the dramatic representation of Sītā's abduction by Rāvaṇa and her recovery by R°-candra (performed at the annual festival which takes place in Northern India in the beginning of October and corresponds to the Durgā-pūjā of Bengal), IW. 365, n. 1; -mṛita (°lām), n., -sīci, f. and -lōdaya, m. N. of wks. -lekha, f. N. of a princess, Rājat. -vacana, n., -vajra-pañjara-kavaca, n., -varṇana-

stotra, n. N. of wks. — **varḍhana**, m. N. of a nian, Rājat. — **varman**, m. N. of the author of the Tilaka (a Comm. on the Rāmāyaṇa). — **valābha**, n. cinnamon, L.; m. (with *śarman*) N. of an author, Cat. — **vāṇa**, see *vāṇa*. — **vijāyana-stotra**, n. N. of a stotra. — **vinoda**, m. N. of wk.; *karāṇa*, n. (also called *pañcāṅga-sādhana-dīharāṇa*), N. of a wk. composed by Rāma-candra in 1614. — **vilāsa-kāvya**, n., *visva-rūpa-stotra*, n. N. of wks. — **vipā**, f. 'R^o's lute,' a kind of lute (said to be also applicable ironically to the horn blown by Bala-rāma), L. — **vyākaraṇa**, n. N. of a grammar by Vopadeva. — **vratin**, m. pl. N. of a partic. school, Buddh. — **śaṅkara**, m. (also with *rāya*) N. of various authors, Cat. — **śataka**, n. N. of a poem. — **śara**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L. — **śarman**, m. N. of the author of the Uṇādi-kośa (a metrical wk. on words formed with Uṇādi suffixes), Cat. — **śāstrin**, m. secular N. of Nara-hara-tirtha (who died in 1214), ib. — **śilā-māhātmya**, n. N. of a ch. of the Skanda P. — **śiṣya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śītalā**, f. = *ārāma-śītalā*, L. — **śeṣha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śrī-krama-candrikā**, f. N. of a wk. on Bhakti. — **śrī-pāda**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śhaḍ-akṣara-mantra-rāja**, m., **śhaḍ-akṣara-vidhāna**, n., **śhodaśa-nāman**, n. N. of wks. — **śakha**, m. 'R^o's friend,' N. of Sugriva, L. — **saparyā-sopāna**, n., **sapta-ratna**, n. N. of wks. — **samudhāra**, m. N. of a man, Kṣhīṭi. — **saras**, n. N. of a sacred lake, Cat. (cf. *-hrada*). — **sahasra-nāman**, n. 'R^o's thousand names,' N. of chs. of the Brahma P. and Liṅga P.; *ma-vivaraṇa*, n., *ma-stotra*, n. N. of similar wks. — **sāhi**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a king (son of Jaya-siṅha), Cat.; *-deva*, m. N. of a king of Mithilā and of the patron of Ratnēśvara, ib.; *-varman*, m. N. of a king of Jaya-pura (who passes as the author of the Dhātū-ratna-māñjarī), ib. — **siddhānta-saṅgraha**, m. N. of a wk. on Bhakti. — **subrahmanya**, m. (with *śāstrin*) N. of an author, Cat. — **sūkta**, n. N. of a hymn. — **śota**, m. 'R^o's bridge,' the ridge of coral rocks by which Rāma crossed to Ceylon (now called Adam's bridge, cf. Rāmēśvara below), Cat.; N. of a poem (= *setu-bandha*). — **pradipa**, m. N. of wk. — **seṇa**, m. N. of the author of the Rāsa-sārāṃpita, Cat. — **senaka**, m. Gentiana Cherayta, L.; Myrica Sapida, L. — **sevakā**, m. N. of a son of Devt-datta, ib.; of an author, ib. — **stava-rāja**, m., **stuti**, f., **stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **svasrī**, f. = *bhagini*, L. — **svāmīn**, m. N. of a statue of Rāma, Rājat.; of various authors, L. — **hari**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **hṛdaya**, n. 'R^o's heart,' N. of a wk. on Bhakti (*Yāspada*, n. N. of a Comm. on it); of a ch. of the Adhyātma-rāmāyaṇa (revealing the supposed mythical essence of Rāma). — **hrada**, m. 'R^o's lake,' N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. **Rāmākheta**, m. or n. N. of a poem by Padma-nābha. **Rāmāgnī-cit**, see *rāmāṇḍāra*. **Rāmāgnī-ja** (?), m. N. of an author, Cat. **Rāmāṅka-nāṭikā**, f. N. of a drama. **Rāmātmakya-prakāśikā**, f. N. of wk. **Rāmādvaya** and **Rāmādhāra**, m. N. of two authors, L. **Rāmādhikaraṇa**, mfn. relating to Rāma, R. **Rāmānanda**, m. N. of a disciple of Rāmānuja (see below) and founder of a subdivision of his sect, W.; (also with *ācārya*, *yati*, *vācas-pati*, *sarasvatī* &c.) of various authors and other men, Cat.; *-tirtha*, m. N. of a preceptor (also called *tirtha-svāmīn*), ib.; *-rāya* and *-svāmīn*, m. N. of two authors, ib.; *diya*, n. N. of a Vedānta wk. by Rāmānanda. **Rāmānuja**, m. 'younger brother of Rāma' (this title would be applicable to Kṛṣṇa as born after Bala-rāma of the same father); N. of a celebrated Vaiṣṇava reformer (founder of a particular Vedantic school which taught the doctrine of *Vitishṭādvaita* or qualified non-duality i.e. that the human spirit is separate and different from the one Supreme Spirit though dependent on it and ultimately to be united with it; he lived at Kāñcīpuram and Śrī-raṅgiri in the South of India, in the 12th century, and is believed by his followers to have been an incarnation of Śeṣha; he is also called Rāmānujācārya and Yati-rāja; n. or *jam matam*, Rāmānuja's doctrine), RTL 119, 448 &c.; (with *dikṣhita*) N. of another author, Cat.; *-guru-parampara*, f., *-grantha*, m., *-campū*, f., *-carita*, n., *-caritra*, n., *-darśana*, m. or n., *-darśana*, n. N. of wks.; m. N. of an author, Cat.; *-divya-caritra*, n., *-bhāṣya-gāmbhīrya*, n., *-mata-khaṇḍana*, n., *-mata-dhvaṅsana*, n., *-mauktika*,

n., *-vaṇṇāvali*, f., *-vijaya*, m., *-śataka-tikā*, f., *-siddhānta-pāṭavī*, f., *-siddhānta-vijaya*, m., *-siddhānta-saṅgraha*, m., *-su-prabhāta*, n., *-stotra*, n. N. of wks.; *-svāmīn*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *śārādhana-vidhi*, m., *śāstrotara*, n., *śiṅga*, n., *śiṅga-siddhānta*, m. N. of wks. **Rāmānushubh**, f. N. of a partic. prayer addressed to Rāma, RāmātUp. **Rāmānushmṛiti**, f. N. of a ch. of the Brahmanḍa P. **Rāmābhīnanda**, m. N. of a Nāṭaka, Sāh. **Rāmābhishheka**, m. 'R^o's consecration,' N. of a poem by Keśava Paṇḍita. **Rāmābhayada**, m. N. of a Nāṭaka by Yaśo-varman, Sāh.; of a poem by Venkaṭeśa; *-śilaka*, n., *-vyākhyāna*, n. N. of wks. **Rāmāmātya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Rāmāyana**, see *rāmāyana*, col. 3. **Rāmārcana**, n. worship of Rāma; *-candrikā*, f., *-dīptā*, f., *-padhati*, f., *-ratnākara*, m., *-vidhi*, m., *-sopāna*, n. N. of wks. **Rāmāroṇ**, f. N. of a ch. of the Agastya-samhitā; *-padhati*, f. N. of a wk. by Rāmānuja. **Rāmārya**, m. N. of the Guru of Śaṅkara, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a poem by Rāma-candra; *-vijāpti*, f., *-śataka*, n. N. of wks. **Rāmāśrama**, m. N. of various authors (also with *ācārya*), Cat.; *śmādhāra-kośa*, m. N. of a dictionary. **Rāmāśvamedha**, m. 'R^o's horse-sacrifice,' N. of the Padma P.; *dhika*, mfn. relating to R^o's h^o-s^o, Cat. **Rāmāśhaka**, n. 'eight verses of R^o' N. of various Stotras; *-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wk. **Rāmāśhṭavijñāti-nāma-stotra**, n., **Rāmāśhṭottara-śata-nāman**, n. N. of wks. **Rāmēndra**, m. (with *yati*, *yogin* and *sarasvatī*) N. of 3 teachers, Cat.; *-vana*, m. N. of the Guru of Rāmānanda, ib. **Rāmēśa**, m. (with *bhārati*) N. of an author, ib.; (with *bhāṭa*) of another man, ib.; n. N. of a Liṅga, ib. **Rāmēśvara**, m. (also with *bhāṭa*, *bhārati*, *maithila*, *yogendra*, *śarman*, *śāstrin*, *śukla* &c.) N. of various authors and other men; n. N. of a Liṅga, RāmātUp.; of a Tirtha, ib.; of an island (which with its coral reef or bridge of rocks nearly connects the South of India with Ceylon) and of the celebrated Śaiva temple and town on it (this is the place where Rāma is supposed to have crossed to Ceylon and one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage in India), RTL 443; *-datta*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *-pūjā*, f., *-stava*, m. N. of wks. **Rāmēśhn**, m. 'R^o's arrow,' N. of a species of sugar-cane, L.; of a man, Dāi. **Rāmōttara-tāpaniya**, n. the second part of Rāma-tāpaniya, q.v. **Rāmōda**, m. N. of a man, q.v. **Rāmōdanta**, m. N. of a poem. **Rāmōdaya**, m. N. of a drama. **Rāmōdayana**, m. patr. fr. *rāmōda*, q.v. **Rāmōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad (*śhaṭ-pañcaka*, n., Cat.). **Rāmōpākhyāna**, n. 'episode of R^o' N. of an abridged story of Rāma in MBh. iii, 15872-16601 (cf. IW. 366). **Rāmōpādhyāya**, m. N. of a preceptor, Caurap., Introd. **Rāmōpāsaka**, m. a worshipper of Rāma Dāśarathi, Cat. **Rāmōpāsana-krama**, m. N. of wk. **Rāmaka**, mfn. (fr. Caus. of *ram*) delighting, gratifying, Pāp. vii, 3, 34; = *ramaka*, enjoying one's self, playing, sporting, Vop.; m. a partic. form of a temple, Hcat.; a partic. mixed caste, Vas. (either 'a Vaidehaka who sews and dyes clothes,' or 'a Māgadha who lives as a messenger,' L.); N. of Rāmā Rāghava, AgP.; of a mountain, MBh. **Rāmākāyaṇa**, m. (wrongly printed *ōnā*), patr., MaitrS. **Rāmātha**, m. n. Asa Foetida, L.; m. Alangium Hexapetalum, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (ī), f. the resin of Gardenia Gummifera, L. **Rāmāṇa**, m. Diospyros Embryopteris, L. (v. l. *ramaṇa*); a tree resembling the Melia Bukayun, L.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, R. (v. l. *vāmanā*). **Rāmāni**, m. patr., Pravara. **Rāmāniyaka**, n. (fr. *ramaṇiya*) loveliness, charm, beauty, Kāv.; m. or n. N. of a Dvīpa, MBh.; mfn. = *ramaṇiya*, lovely, beautiful, pleasing, L. **Rāmāyaka**, n. loveliness, beauty, R. (B.) **Rāmala**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. **Rāmā**, f. (of *rāma*) a lovely or charming woman. — *cakra*, prob. w.r. for *rāma-cakra*, Cat. — *devī*, f. N. of the mother of Jaya-deva, Git. — *liṅgana-kāma* (*rāmāṭ*), m. 'longing for the embrace of a beautiful person,' N. of the red-flowering globe-anianth, L. — *vakshojōpama*, m. 'resembling the breasts of a beautiful woman' (which are not separated from each other), N. of the ruddy goose or Cakra-vāka (q.v.), L. **Rāmāpādāra**, m. N. of a fch. on Āpśr. (also called Rāmāgnūcit).

Rāmāyana, m(f)n. relating to Rāma (Dāśarathi), ŚārngP.; (ī), f. the female descendant of the Black One (*rāma*), AV. vi, 83, 3; n. (*Rāmāyana*) N. of Vālmiki's celebrated poem, describing the 'goings' [*ayana*] of Rāma and Sītā (it contains about 24000 verses in 7 books called Kāṇḍas, viz. 1. Bala-kāṇḍa or Ādi-k^o; 2. Ayodhya-k^o; 3. Aranya-k^o; 4. Kishkindhya-k^o; 5. Sundara-k^o; 6. Yuddha-k^o; 7. Uttara-k^o; part of the 1st book and the 7th are thought to be comparatively modern additions; the latter gives the history of Rāma and Sītā after their re-union and installation as king and queen of Ayodhya, afterwards dramatized by Bhava-bhūti in the Uttara-rāmācarita; Rāma's character, as described in the Rāmāyana, is that of a perfect man, who bears suffering and self-denial with superhuman patience; the author, Vālmiki, was probably a Brahman connected with the royal family of Ayodhya; and although there are three recensions of the poem, all of them go back to a lost original recension, the groundwork of which, contained in books 2-6, in spite of many amplifications and interpolations, may be traced back to one man, and does not, like the Mahābhārata, represent the production of different epochs and minds), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (cf. IW. 335). — *ka-thā*, f. 'the story of the Rāmāyana,' N. of an abridgment of the Rāmāyana; *-prāna*, m. N. of wk.; *-sāra*, m. or *-sāra-mahārjī*, f. N. of a poem based on the R^o, by Kshemendra (11th century). — *kāla-nirṇaya-candrikā*, f. N. of wk. — *kāṭa-tikā*, f. N. of a Comm. by Rāmānanda-tirtha. — *campū*, f. N. of a poetical paraphrase of the R^o in 7 books (attributed to Bhoja and Kālidāsa, and also called *campū-rāmāyana* or *bhoja-campū*). — *tattva-darpana*, m., *-tātparyā-dīpikā*, f., *-tātparyā-nirṇaya*, m., *-tātparyā-saṅgraha*, m., *-nāṭaka*, n., *-nirvacana*, n., *-paṭhana-phala*, n., *-prabandha*, m., *-bhārata-sāra-saṅgraha*, m., *-mahimādarśa*, m., *-māhātmya*, n., *-rañ-janī*, f., *-rahasya*, n., *-vidhi*, m., *-viveka*, n., *-saṃkṣhepa*, m., *-saṅgraha*, m., *-śāra*, m., *-śāra-saṅgraha*, m., *-sūtra-dīpikā*, f., *-stotra*, n. N. of wks. **Rāmāyana-yodhya-kāṇḍa**, m. N. of a poem based upon the 2nd book of the R^o. **Rāmāyana-pānyāsa-śloka**, m. pl. N. of wk. **Rāmāyāṇika**, mfn. one who recites the Rāmāyana, Gaṇar. **Rāmāyāṇiya**, mfn. relating or belonging to the Rāmāyana, Cat. **Rāmi**, m. patr. fr. *rāma*, g. *bāhu-ādi*. **Rāmin**. See *kṣhāṇa-rāmin*. **Rāmila**, m. a lover, husband, L.; the god of love, L.; (also *laka*), N. of a poet, Cat. **Rāmī**. See under *rāmā*. **Rāmīyā** (RV.) or *rāmīyā* (AV.), f. night. **रामुप** *rāmusha*, m. or n. N. of a place, Rājat. **राम** *rāmbha*, m. (fr. I. *rambha*) the bamboo staff of a religious student, L. **राय** I. *rāya*. See *ā-rāya*. **राय** 2. *rāya*, m. (at the beginning or end of a proper N. used as a title of honour = *rājan*, of which it is a corruption) a king, prince; N. of a son of Purū-ravas, W. (prob. w.r. for *raya*). — *nara-siṅha-paṇḍita*, m., *-madana-pāla*, m., *-mnukṭa*, m., *-m-bhāṭa*, n. N. of authors, Cat. — *raḡgāla*, n. (in music) a kind of dance, Samgt. — *raḡghava*, m. N. of a king (patron of Raghu-nātha), Cat. — *vaṅkola*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgt. — *vaṅgāla*, see *raḡgāla*. — *siṅhōtsava*, m. N. of a medical wk. by Kāyasiṅha (also called *vaidyaka-sāra-saṅgraha*). **रायण** *rāyaṇa*, n. = *pidā*, L. **रायणेंद्रा-sarasvatī**, f. N. of a Scholiast, Cat. **रायभादी** *rāyabhāḍī*, f. the stream of a river, L. (cf. *raya*). **रायस्काम** *rāyas-kāma* &c. See p. 888, col. 1. **रायशानीय** *rāyashāniya*, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat. (v. l. *rāṇyāniya*). **रायान** *rāyāna* (?), m. N. of a cow-herd, Cat. (v. l. *rāyana*). **रायोवाज** *rāyo-vāja* &c. See p. 888, col. 1. **रारा** *rārā*, *rāriya*. See *rāḍhā*, *ḍhiya*.

राल *rāla*, *rālaka* or *rāli*, m. the resin of Shorea Robusta, L.

रालकृत्या (?), m. Shorea Robusta, L.

राव *rāva*, m. (√ *r*. *ru*) a cry, shriek, roar, yell, any sound or noise, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

रवणा, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to cry (with gen. or inf.); only in this sense to explain the name of the famous Rākshasa, MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of the ruler of Laṅkā or Ceylon and the famous chief of the Rākshasas or demons whose destruction by Rāmacandra forms the subject of the Rāmāyaṇa (as son of Viśrava he was younger brother of Kubera, but by a different mother, Ilavilā being the mother of Kubera, and Keśini of the three other brothers, Rāvaṇa, Vibhishana, and Kumbha-karṇa; he is one of the worst of the many impersonations of evil common in Hindū mythology; he has ten heads and twenty arms, symbolizing strength; this power was, as usual, acquired by self-inflicted austerities, which had obtained from Brahmā a boon, in virtue of which R^o was invulnerable by gods and divine beings of all kinds, though not by men or a god in human form; as Viṣṇu became incarnate in Rāma-candra to destroy R^o, so the other gods produced innumerable monkeys, bears, and various semi-divine animals to do battle with the legions of demons, his subjects, under Khara, Dūshana, and his other generals), MBh.; R.; Hariv. &c. (IW. 353); patr. fr. *ravana*, g. *ivādi*; N. of a prince of Kāśmīra, Rājat.; of various authors, Cat.; (f), f. (with *cikitsā*) N. of a medical wk.; n. the act of screaming &c., MW.; N. of a Muhūrta, Cat. — **gaṇḍa**, f. 'R^o's Ganges, N. of a river in Laṅkā, GāruḍaP. — **caritra**, n., -**bhaiṭ** (or *chalākshara*), N. of wks. — **vadha**, m. 'killing of R^o', original N. of the Bhaṭṭi-kāvya. — **vaha**, m. (Prākṛit = prec.) another N. of the Setubandha (q.v.) — **śūdana**, m. 'destroyer of R^o', N. of Rāma, L. — **hasra**, m. or n. a partic. stringed instrument, L., Sch. — **hrada**, m. N. of a lake (from which the Śata-dru or Sutej takes its rise), Buddh. — **Rāvanāri**, m. 'R^o's enemy, N. of Rāma, L. — **Rāvaṇārjunīya**, n. N. of a grammatical poem, by Bhaumaka Bhaṭṭa (quoted in Kāś.).

Rāvani, m. (patr. fr. *ravana*, g. *taulvaly-ādi*), N. of Indra-jit, MBh.; R.; of Siṅha-nāda, Bālar.; of any son of Rāvaṇa (pl. the sons of R^o), Bhaṭṭi.

2. **Rāvan**, mfn. (fr. i. see p. 871, col. 3) crying, sounding (in *bṛihad-r^o*, q.v.)

Rāvita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) sounded, made to resound, filled with sound or noise, MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.; n. sound, noise, R.

Rāvin, mf(*i*)n. screaming, crying, roaring, bellowing, MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.

रावट *rāvaṭ*, ind. (a word occurring in a partic. formula), MaitrS.

रावौट *rāvauṭa*, m. N. of a royal race, Cat.

राश *rāś*, v.l. for √ *rās*, q.v.

राशभ *rāśabha*, w.r. for *rāśabha*.

राशि *rāśi*, m. (L. also f.; once m.c. in R. f.; derivation doubtful, but cf. Up. iv, 32) a heap, mass, pile, group, multitude, quantity, number, RV. &c. &c.; (in arithm.) a sum or the figure or figures put down for an operation (such as multiplying, dividing &c.), Col.; a measure of quantity (= *droṇa*), ŚārngS.; a sign of the zodiac (as being a certain sum or quantity of degrees), one-twelfth part of the ecliptic, an astrological house, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c. (cf. IW. 178); a heap of corn, L.; N. of an Ekāha, ŚrS. — **gata**, mfn. placed in a heap, heaped, piled up, MW.; summed up, computed, algebraic or arithmetical, Col. — **akra**, n. the zodiacal circle, zodiac, Col.; N. of a partic. mystical circle, Cat. — **traya**, n. 'triad of numbers,' (in arithm.) the rule of three. — **dāśa-phala**, n. N. of wk. — **nāman**, n. a name given to a child taken from the Rāśi under which he is born, MW. — **pa**, m. the regent of an astrological house, VarBṛS. — **pravibhāga**, m. a division or distribution of the 12 signs of the zodiac under the 28 Nakshatras (N. of VarBṛS. cii). — **prāyaścitta**, n. N. of wk. — **bhāga**, m. a fraction, Col.; *gānubandha*, m. the addition of a fr^o, ib.; *gopā-vāha*, m. the subtraction of a fr^o, ib. — **bheda**, m. a portion or division of a zodiacal sign or astrological house, VarBṛS. — **bhoga**, m. the passage of the sun or moon or any planet through the sign of a planet, W. — **marāya**, n. N. of two Sāmans, ArshBr.

— **vyavahāra**, m. (in arithm.) the method for finding the quantity contained in a heap, Līl. — **śas**, ind. in heaps, Śiś. — **stha**, mfn. standing in a heap, heaped up, accumulated, Kathās.

Rāsika, mfn. (ifc. after a numeral) consisting of a partic. sum or number of quantities, Col. (cf. *rāsi*).

Rāsi, in comp. for *rāsi*. — **karapa**, n. the making into a heap, piling together, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 41, Sch.; -**bhāshya**, n. N. of a wk. of the Pāsupatas (also called -*kara-bhāshya*), Sarvad.; Cat. — √ *kri*, P. A. -*karoti*, -*kurute*, to form into a heap, pile up, accumulate, Kathās. — **kṛita**, mfn. made into a heap, heaped up, accumulated, R. — √ *bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to become a heap or mass, be piled up or accumulated, Megh. — **bhūta**, mfn. become a heap, piled up, accumulated, ib. — **dhana**, mfn. one who has piled up treasures, Rājat.

Rāsy, in comp. for *rāsi*. — **anāsa**, m. = *navāyasa*, q.v. — **adhīpa**, m. the regent of an astrological house, VarBṛS. — **abhidhāna**, n. N. of wk.

राष्ट्र *rāṣṭra*, m. n. (fr. √ *rāj*; g. *ardharcādi*;

m. only MBh. xiii, 3050) a kingdom (Mn. vii, 157 one of the 5 Prakṛitis of the state), realm, empire, dominion, district, country, RV. &c. &c.; a people, nation, subjects, Mn.; MBh. &c.; any public calamity (as famine, plague &c.), affliction, L.; m. N. of a king (son of Kāśi), BhP. — **karshaṇa**, n. distressing or oppressing a kingdom, Mn. vii, 112. — **kāma** (*rāṣṭra*), mfn. desiring a k^o, TS. — **kūṭa**, m. N. of a man, HPariś.; of a people, Inscr. — **gupti**, f. protection of a k^o, MBh. — **gopa**, m. a guardian or protector of a k^o, AitBr. — **tantra**, n. system of government, administration, R. — **dā**, mfn. conferring dominion, MaitrS. — **dipsā**, mfn. intending to injure a k^o, menacing a country, AV. — **devī**, f. N. of the wife of Citra-bhānu, Vās., Introd. — **paṭa**, mfn. (fr. next), g. *āsvapaty-ādi*. — **pati** (*rāṣṭra*), m. 'lord of a k^o', a sovereign, ŚBr.; MBh. — **pāla**, m. 'protector of a k^o', a sovereign, BhP.; N. of a son of Ugra-sena, Hariv.; Pur.; of another man, Buddh.; (f), f. N. of a daughter of Ugra-sena, Hariv.; Pur.; *la-paripīchā*, f. N. of wk. — **pālīkā**, f. = *pālī*, BhP. — **bhāga**, m. breaking up or dissolution of a k^o, Dhūrtas, AV. — **bhaya**, n. fear for a k^o, danger threatening a country, VarBṛS. — **bhṛit**, m. 'bearing sway,' (prob.) a tributary prince, AV.; AitBr.; Kāth.; N. of dice, AV.; of a son of Bharata, BhP.; f. N. of an Apsaras, AV.; of partic. prayers and oblations (-*ruḍa*, n.), TS.; ŚBr.; GrS. — **bhṛiti**, f. (TS.), -**bhṛitya**, n. (AV.) maintenance of government or authority. — **bheda**, m. division of a k^o, Kathās. — **bhedin**, m. 'subverter of a k^o', a rebel, ib. — **mukhya**, m. the chief of a k^o or country, Daś. — **vardhana**, mfn. increasing a k^o, exalting dominion, R.; m. N. of a minister of Daśa-ratha and Rāma, ib. — **vāsin**, m. an inhabitant of a k^o, subject, L. — **viplava**, m. calamity or ruin of a k^o, Cān. (v.l.) — **vivṛiddhi**, f. increase or prosperity of a k^o, VarBṛS. — **samparga**, m. N. of a Paris. of the AV. — **Rāstrānta-pāla**, m. the protector of the borders of a k^o, Kām. — **Rāstrābhivivṛiddhi**, f. increase or exaltation of a kingdom, VarBṛS.

Rāstraka (ifc.) = *rāṣṭra*, a kingdom, country &c., MBh.; mfn. dwelling in a k^o or c^o, BhP.; (ikā), f. a kind of solanum (= *brīhātī*), L.

Rāstrī, f. = *rāṣṭrī*, a female ruler, proprietress, Gobh.

Rāstrika, mfn. belonging to or inhabiting a kingdom, MW.; m. an inhabitant of a k^o, subject, Mn. x, 61; the ruler of a k^o, governor, Hariv.

Rāstrin, mfn. possessing or occupying a kingdom, ŚBr.

Rāstrīya, mfn. relating to or dealing with a kingdom, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 87, Sch.; m. an heir-apparent or pretender, MaitrS. (v.l.); a king's brother-in-law (also -*syāla*), Mṛchic.; Śak.

Rāstrī, f. a female ruler or sovereign or proprietress, RV.; AitBr.

Rāstrīya, mfn. (cf. *rāṣṭrīya*) belonging to a country or kingdom, ŚBr.; m. an heir-apparent or pretender, MaitrS.; a king's brother-in-law, MBh.

रास *rās* (cf. √ *rās*), cl. i. Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 25) *rāsate* (p. *rarāse*, Kāv.; fut. *rāsīlā*, *rāsishyale*, Gr.; aor. *arāsishā*, ib.), to howl, cry, MBh.; R. &c. : Intens. *rārāsīyate*, to cry aloud, utter loud lamentations (only p. *rārāsīyamāna*; B. *vārāsīyamāna*), MBh.

Rāsa, m. uproar, noise, din, L.; N. of a partic.

rustic dance practised by cowherds, (esp.) the dance practised by Kṛishṇa and the Gopīs, Hariv.; Pur.; Gīt. &c. (cf. *rāsaka*); any sport or play, L.; a legend (?), in *narmadā-sundarī-r^o* (q.v.); = *bhāshā-śīrīṅghalaka*, L. — **kṛidā**, f. = *goshṭhī*, BhP.; Pañcar.; N. of a ch. of the BhP.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **gītīkā**, f. N. of a ch. of the Rāsollāsa-tantra. — **goshṭhī**, f. the sportive dance of Kṛishṇa and the cowherdesses, BhP. — **pañcādhyāyī**, f. N. of a ch. of the BhP. — **prapetrī**, m. leader of the dance called Rāsa, Hariv. — **mañjarī**, f. N. of wk. — **maṇḍala**, n. Kṛishṇa's circular dancing ground, BhP.; Pañcar. — **mahōtsava**, m. = *goshṭhī*, Pañcar. — **yātrā**, f. a festival in honour of Kṛishṇa and his dances with the Gopīs (kept on the full moon of the month Kārtika), W.; -*padhātī*, f., -*viveka*, ni. N. of wks. — **vilāsa**, m., -**sundara-mahākāvya**, n. N. of wks. — **Rāse-rasa**, m. = *ulsava* or = *parihāsa*, L. — **Rāsollāsa-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **Rāsaka**, m. a kind of dance, Hcar.; a kind of song, ib.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgit.; m. n. a kind of dramatic entertainment, Sāh.

1. **Rāsana**. See *ghora-rāsi*.

Rāsabha, m. (√ *rās*) 'the brayer,' an ass, jackass, donkey, RV. &c. &c.; (f), f. a she-ass, MBh.; Pañcat. — **dūhāsa**, mfn. grey as an ass, light brown, MW. — **yukta**, mfn. yoked with asses, R. — **vandini**, f. Arabian jasmine, W. — **sena**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **Rāsabhāra**, m. the braying of asses, MBh. — **Rāsabhārūpa**, mfn. brown as an ass, ib.

Rāsin. See *ghora-rāsin*.

Rāsya. See *go-rāsya*.

रास 2. *rās*. See √ *rā*.

रासन 2. *rāsana*, mfn. (fr. *rasanā*) relating to or perceptible by the tongue, savoury, palatable, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 92, Sch.

रासभ *rāsabha*. See above.

रासायन *rāsāyana*, mfn. (fr. *rāsāyana*) relating to an elixir &c., Suśr.

रासा *rāsna*, f. a girdle (cf. *raśanā*, *raśmī*), VS.; ŚBr.; the ichneumon plant, Suśr.; ŚārngS. (v.l. *rāṣṇā*); N. of various other plants (Mimosa Octandra; Acampe Papillosa &c.), L.; bdellium, Bhpr.

Rāsnākā, f. a small girdle or band, Kāth.

Rāsnāvā, mfn. having a girdle, girdled, girt, ŚBr.

रास्य *rāspa*. See *rāspira* below.

रास्पिन *rāspind*, mfn. (prob. connected with √ *rās*, i. *rās*, *raṣ*, and said to mean 'sounding, noisy, loud,' RV. i, 122, 4; cf. Nir. vi, 21).

Rāspirā, mfn. (prob.) id., RV. v, 43, 14 (Śāy. 'the Hotṛi who holds the sacrificial ladle,' fr. a word *rāspa* = 2. *juhū*).

राहक्षति *rāhakshati*, m. patr., g. *pailādi* (Kāś. *rohakshiti*).

राहडी *rāhaḍī*, f. (in music) a kind of composition, Saṅgit.

राहवि *rāhavi*, *oṅya*. See p. 880, col. 1.

राहित्य *rāhitya*, n. (fr. *rahita*, ifc.) destituteness, non-possession, the being destitute of or free from or without, Sāh.; Sarvad.

राहिल *rāhila*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

राहु *rāhū*, m. (fr. √ *rabh*; cf. *graha* and √ *grah*) 'the Seizer,' N. of a Daitya or demon who is supposed to seize the sun and moon and thus cause eclipses (he is fabled as a son of Vipra-citti and Singhikā and as having a dragon's tail; when the gods had churned the ocean for the Amṛita or nectar of immortality, he disguised himself like one of them and drank a portion; but the Sun and Moon revealed the fraud to Viṣṇu, who cut off Rāhū's head, which thereupon became fixed in the stellar sphere, and having become immortal through drinking the Amṛita, has ever since wreaked its vengeance on the Sun and Moon by occasionally swallowing them; while at the same time the tail of the demon became Ketu [q.v.] and gave birth to a numerous progeny of comets and fiery meteors; in astron. Rāhū is variously regarded as a dragon's head, as the ascending node of the moon [or point where the moon intersects the ecliptic in passing northwards], as one of the planets [cf. *graha*], and as the regent of the

south-west quarter [Laghn.]; among Buddhists many demons are called Rāhu, AV. &c. &c.; an eclipse or (rather) the moment of the beginning of an occultation or obscuration, VarBṛS. — **raṇya**, w. r. for **rāhūganya**, q. v. — **kālāvali**, f. N. of wk. — **ketu**, m. du. R° and Ketu, MBh. (cf. IW. 180, n. 1; RTL. 344). — **gata**, mfn. 'gone to Rāhu', darkened, eclipsed, VarBṛS. — **grāmya**, mfn. liable to be obscured or eclipsed, L. — **grāsana**, n. 'the being swallowed by R°', an eclipse, Kāv. — **grasta**, mfn. 'swallowed by R°', eclipsed; — **nīdā-kara**, mfn. (a night) whose moon has been sw^o by R°, MBh. — **grāha**, m. the demon (lit. 'seizer') R°, Kāv. — **grahapa**, n. 'seizure by R°', an eclipse, R. — **grāsa** or **-grāha**, m. = **grāsana** or **-grahapa**, L. — **oṣṭra**, m. N. of two wks. — **oohattra**, n. green ginger, L. — **darśana**, n. 'appearance of R°', an eclipse, Āpast. — **parvan**, n. the day or period of an eclipse, MW. — **piḍā**, f. 'seizure by R°', an eclipse, ib. — **pyjā**, f. 'worship of R°', N. of wk. — **bhedini**, m. 'severing (the body of) R°', N. of Vishnu, L. — **mukha**, n. R°'s mouth, Mṛicch. — **mūrdha**, bhid or **-mūrdha-hara**, m. 'R°'s decapitator', N. of Vishnu, L. — **ratna**, n. 'R°'s jewel', the hyacinth, L. — **śatru**, m. 'R°'s enemy', N. of Vishnu (according to others 'the moon'), R. ii, 14, 3. — **samparsa**, m. 'contact with R°', an eclipse, L. — **suta**, m. pl. 'R°'s sons', N. of partic. Ketu or comets &c., VarBṛS. — **sūkta**, n. N. of wk. — **sūta**, n. 'birth or appearance of R°', an eclipse, Yājñ. **Rāhūchishṭa** or **Rāhūtsrishṭa**, n. Allium Ascalonicum, L.

Rāhavi, m. patr. fr. **rāhu**, g. **paillādi**.

Rāhaviya, mfn. relating or belonging to Rāhu, Balar.

Rāhula, m. N. of a nian, Pravar.; of a son of Gautama Buddha, MW. 25; 193; of a son of Suddhodana, VP. (v. l. for **rātula**); of a minister, Buddh. — **bhadra**, m. = **rāhula**, N. of a son of Gautama B°, Buddh. — **sū**, f. 'father of R°', N. of Gantama B°, L.

Rāhulaka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Rāhulata (?), m. N. of a Buddhist patriarch.

राहुगण **rāhūgaṇa**, mfn. (fr. **rāhūganya**), g. **kaṇvādi**; m. patr. fr. **rāhū-gaṇa**, ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.

Rāhūganya, m. patr. fr. **rāhū-gaṇa**, g. **gargādi**.

रि 1. **ri**. See **√ri**.

रि 2. **ri** (ifc.) = 3. **rai** (cf. **ati-ri**, **brīhad-ri**).

रि 3. **ri** (for **riṣabha**), the second note of the Hindū gamut.

रिःफ **riṣapha**, n. (for **ṛiṣṇ**) N. of the 12th astrological house, VarBṛS.

रिक्कस् **rikhas**, n., w. r. for **rekhas**, Up. iv, 198, Sch.

रिक्ता **rikṭā**, **rikṭhā** &c. See col. 2.

रिक्कान् **rikvan**, m. = **stena**, a thief, Naigh. iii, 24.

रिक्का **rikshā**, f. a nit (= **likshā**), L.; a mote in a sunbeam, W.

रिक्ख **rikh**, cl. 1. P. **rekhati**, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 33, Vop. (cf. **√rikh**); cl. 6. P. **rikhati**, to scratch, scrape (cf. **√rikh** and **√likh**).

रिक्ख **riṅkh** (cf. prec.), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. v, 33, Vop.) **riṅkhati**, to go, move, crawl (said of young children), BhP.; to go or advance slowly, Cat.

Riṅkha, m. (only L.) disappointing, deceiving; a horse's hoof; one of a horse's paces; dancing; sliding; slipping; a hammock, swing; (**ā**), f. (only L.) one of a horse's paces; dancing; Carpopogon Puriens.

Riṅkhapa, n. the crawling of children, L.

Riṅkhola or **lana**, n. a hammock, swing, L.

रिङ्ग **riṅg** (cf. **√riṅkh**), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. v, 47) **riṅgati** (pr. p. **riṅgat** or **riṅga-māna**), to move, creep, crawl, advance with difficulty or slowly, Inscr.; BhP.; Pañcar.; Caus. **riṅgati**, to cause to creep, BhP.

Riṅgana, n. = **riṅkhana**, L.; (**ā**), f. a species of plant (= **kajavrikā**), L.; Phaseolus Trilobus, L.

Riṅgi, f. going, motion, BhP.

Riṅgita, n. motion, surging (of waves), Chandom. **Riṅgin**, mf (iṅ) n. creeping, crawling (said of young children), Hariv.

रिच् **ric**, cl. 7. P. **Ā**. (Dhātup. xxix, 4)

riṅkti, **riṅkte**, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxxiv, 10) **recati**; cl. 4. **Ā**. (cf. Pass.) **ricyate** (ep. also **ti**; pf. **riṅka**, **riṅci**, RV. &c. &c.; **riṅciyām**, **aricēti**, RV.; p. **riṅkud**, **riṅcānā**, ib.; aor. **āraik**, RV.; **arikiṣi**, ib.; Br.; **aricat**, Kāv.; fut. **rekti**, Gr., **rekshyati**, **te**, Br. &c.; inf. **rektum**, Gr.), to empty, evacuate, leave, give up, resign, RV.; to release, set free, ib.; to part with i. e. sell ('for', instr.), ib. iv, 24, 9; to leave behind, take the place of (acc.), supplant, AV.; TS.; Br.; to separate or remove from (abl.), Bhaṭṭ.; Pass. **ricyate** (aor. **areci**), to be emptied &c., RV.; ŚBr. &c.; to be deprived of or freed from (abl.), Vikr.; BhP.; to be destroyed, perish, R.; Caus. (or cl. 10, Dhātup. xxxiv, 10; aor. **ariricat**), to make empty, Daś.; to discharge, emit (as breath, with or scil. **māru-tam**), AmṣitUp.; Pañcar.; to abandon, give up, Kāv.; Desid. **riṅkshati**, **te**, Gr.; Intens. **rericyate**, **rerēkti**, ib. [Cf. **Zd. ric**; Gk. **ῥέω**, **ῥοιός**; Lat. **linguo**, **licet**; Lith. **likti**; Goth. **leiḥwan**; Angl. Sax. **león**; Eng. **loan**, **lend**; Germ. **lhan**, **leihen**.]

Rikṭā, mfn. (accord. to Pāp. vi, 1, 208, also **rikta**) emptied, empty, void, AV. &c. &c.; bared (as an arm), Megh.; hollow, hollowed (as the hands), Cat.; poor, indigent, MBh.; BhP.; idle, worthless, Pāp. viii, 1, 8, Sch.; (ifc.) devoid or destitute of, free from, without, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. (in augury) N. of one of the four wagtails which serve for omens, VarBṛS.; of a man, Pat.; (**ā**), f. (scil. **tithi**) N. of the 4th, 9th, or 14th day of the lunar fortnight, VarBṛS. (cf. **rikṭārka**); n. an empty place, desert, wilderness, wood, L. — **kumbhā**, n. pl. 'the sound of' an empty vessel, (prob.) empty or senseless language, AV. — **kṛit**, mfn. making empty, causing a vacuum, VarBṛS. — **guru**, see Pāp. vi, 2, 42. — **tā**, f. emptiness, vacuity, Śis.; Kathās. — **pāṇi**, mfn. empty-handed, having nothing in the hand, Āpast.; hinging no present, ib.; MBh. &c. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. an empty vessel, Mn.; VarBṛS.; having no vessels or effects, W. — **mati**, mfn. empty-minded, thinking of nothing, BhP. — **hanta**, mfn. empty-handed, hinging no present, Pañcad.; Kathās.; carrying away no pr°, Cap. — **hāra**, w. r. for **rikṭhā**, q. v., BhP. **Rikṭārka**, m. a Sunday falling on one of the Rikṭa days, Cat.

Riktaka, mfn. empty, void, L.; unladen, unburdened, Mn. viii, 404.

Rikṭi, in comp. for **rikta**. = **√kṛi**, P. **-karoti**, to make empty or void, Kav.; to leave, quit, Hcar.; Kād.; to remove, take away, Bhaṭṭ., Sch.; to steal, MW.; to get hack, recover, ib. — **kṛita-hṛidaya**, mfn. emptied or deprived of heart, Pañcat.

Rikṭhā, n. (sometimes written **rikṭ**) property left at death, inheritance, RV.; AitBr. &c.; any prop°, possessions, wealth, Mn.; BhP.; gold, MW. — **grāha**, mfn. receiving an inheritance, inheriting property; m. an inheritor, heir, Yājñ. — **jāta**, n. the aggregate of a prop°, collected estate (of a deceased person), MW. — **bhāgin** (Mn.) or **-bhāji** (ib.; Gaut.; ŚāṅkhGr., Sch.), mfn. inheriting or sharing property, an heir. — **vibhāga**, m. the division or sharing of (a deceased person's) prop°; a share in an inheritance, Cat. — **hara** (Mn.) or **-hāra** (BhP.), mfn. or m. = **grāha** above. — **hārin**, mfn. or m. id., Yājñ., Sch.; m. a maternal uncle, W.; the seed of the Indian fig-tree, ib. **Rikṭhāda**, mfn. receiving an inheritance; m. a son and heir, BhP.

Rikṭhin, mfn. or m. inheriting property, an heir, Yājñ.; Dāyabh.; mfn. possessing property, wealthy, W.; m. a testator, Yājñ.

Rikṭhiya, mfn. in **a-ṣ**, q. v.

Ririkvās, **riṅcānā**. See above under **√ric**.

Reka, **reca**, **recita** &c. See p. 887, col. 1.

रिज् **rij** (cf. **√ri**, **riṅj**), cl. 1. **Ā**. **rejate**, to fry, parch, Dhātup. vi, 19, Vop.

रिटि **riṭi**, f. (only L.) the crackling or roaring of flames; a musical instrument; black salt (cf. **bhṛiṅgi**- and **bhṛiṅgi-r°**).

रिणनगर **riṇi-nagara**, n. N. of a town, Cat.

रिण्व **riṇv**, cl. 1. P. **riṇvati**, to go, Dhātup. xv, 86 (v. l. **rimb**).

रित् **rit**, mfn. (**√ri**, **rī**) running, flowing, RV. vi, 37, 4 (Say. = **gantri**).

रितक्कान् **ritakvan**, m. a thief, Naigh. iii, 24 (v. l. for **takvan**).

रिद्ध **ridḍha**, mfn. (prob. for **ṛiddha**) ripe (as grain), L.

रिधम **ridhama**, m. spring, L.; love, L.

रिप् 1. **rip** (cf. **√lip**; only pf. **riripāḥ**), to smear, adhere to (loc.), RV. (cf. **riṣṭā**); to deceive, cheat, ib.

2. **Rip**, f. injury, fraud, deceit, RV.; an injurer, deceiver, enemy, ib.; the earth (ṛ), RV. iii, 5, 5; x, 79, 3 (Say.; cf. Naigh. i, 1).

Ripā, mfn. deceitful, treacherous, false, RV.; m. a deceiver, cheat, rogue, ib.; an enemy, adversary, foe, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in astrol.) a hostile planet, VarBṛS.; N. of the 6th astrological house, ib.; a gall-nut, L.; N. of a son of Śliṣṭhi, Hariv.; of a son of Yadu and Bahhru, Pur. — **kāla**, m. the god of death (as invoked against enemies), Jātakam. — **ghātin**, mfn. slaying an en°, L.; (**ini**), f. Abrus Precatorius, W. — **ghna**, mfn. killing an en°, VarBṛS. — **m-jaya**, mfn. conquering a foe, Cap.; BhP.; m. N. of several kings, Hariv.; Pur.; of an author, Cat. — **tā**, f. enmity, hostility, Hit. — **nipātini**, mfn. causing an enemy to fall, destroying a foe, MBh. — **paksha**, mfn. being on the side of an en°, m. an en°, Mcar. vii, 1 (perhaps w. r. for **-pakshe**, 'on the side of the en°').

— **bala**, n. an en°'s army, VarBṛS. — **bhaya**, n. fear or danger from an en°, ib. — **bhavana**, n. (ib.) or **-bhāva**, m. (Cat.) N. of the 6th astrological house. — **mardin**, mfn. harassing or destroying enemies, Hariv. — **malla**, m. N. of a king, Śatr. — **rakta**, n. an en°'s blood, Pañcat. — **rakshin**, mfn. preserving from an en°, MW. — **rākshasa**, m. N. of an elephant, Kathās. — **rāsi**, m. the 6th astrological house, VarYogay. — **varjita**, mfn. freed from an en°, W. — **vāsa**, mfn. subject to an en°; **-tva**, n. subjection to an en°, VarBṛS. — **sūdana**, mfn. destroying en°, R. — **sthāna**, n. the 6th astrological house, Cat.

Riptā, mfn. smeared, adhering to (loc.), RV. i, 162, 9. — **lepa**, m. what sticks or adheres (to the hand), AṣṢr.

Riprā, n. dirt, impurity (lit. and fig.), RV.; AV.; m. N. of a son of Śliṣṭhi, Hariv. (v. l. **vipra**); mfn. vile, bad, W. — **vāhā**, mfn. removing impurity or sin, RV.

Repa, mfn. low, vile, wicked, cruel, savage, L. **Rēpas**, n. a spot, stain, fault, RV.; mfn. = prec. L.; miserly, niggardly, L.

रिफ् **riph**, cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 23) **riphati** (p. **-rephat**, ŚāṅkhBr.; pf. **ri-repha** &c., Gr.; ind. p. **rephitvā**, Pāp. i, 2, 23, Sch.), to snarl, AV.; (only L.) to speak or boast (**kathane** or **kathane**); to blame; to fight; to give; to hurt, kill (cf. **√rimph**). Pass. **riphyate**, to be murmured or spoken in a guttural or hurring manner (like the letter **r**); to have or take the pronunciation of the letter **r**, ĀśvŚr. (cf. **repha**).

Riphitā, mfn. pronounced with a guttural roll (as the letter **r**), burred, rolled in the throat like **r**, VS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Repha, m. a hurring guttural sound, the letter **r** (as so pronounced), Prāt.; ŚrS.; a word, BhP.; (in prosody) a cretic (— u —), Piṅg.; passion, affection of the mind, L.; mfn. low, vile, contemptible, L. (cf. **repa**). — **vat**, mfn. giving a burring sound, having the sound of **r** (said of the vowel **ri**), RĀṭṭ. — **vipulā**, f. a kind of metre (= **ra-v**), Piṅg., Sch. — **samdhī**, m. the euphonic junction of **r**, Prāt.

Rēphas, mfn. (only L.) low, vile; wicked; cruel; niggardly (cf. **repa**).

Rēphin, mfn. having or containing the letter **r**, having the nature of **r**, ĀśvŚr.

रिभ् **ribh** or **rebh**, cl. 1. P. **rebhāti** (accord. to Dhātup. x, 22, **Ā**. **te**; pf. **riribha**, RV.; aor. **arebhit**, Gr.; fut. **rebhitā**, **rebhishtyati**, ib.), to crackle (as fire), RV.; to creak (as a car), TS.; to murmur (as fluids), RV.; to chatter, talk aloud, AitBr.; to shout, sing, praise, RV.

Ribhvan, m. = **stena**, a thief, Naigh. iii, 24 (cf. **rihvan**).

Rebhā, mfn. creaking, crackling, murmuring, resounding, RV.; m. a praîser, panegyrist, celebrator,

ib.; AV.; a prattler, chatterer, VS.; N. of a Rishi (who was cast into a well by the Asuras and lay there for ten nights and nine days until rescued by the Āsins; he is the supposed author of RV. viii, 97, having the patr. *Kāyapa*), RV.; (ā), f. = *sobhā*, Āpast., Sch. (cf. *rebhāya*). — *sūnu*, m. du. two sons of Rebha, authors of RV. ix, 99; 100.

Rebhāna, n. the lowing of kine, L.

Rebhāya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to shine, beam, Āpast.

Rebhān, mfn. (ifc.) causing to resound, Śiā.

Rebhila or **laka**, m. N. of a man, Mṛicoh.

रिमेद *rimeda*, m. = *ari-meda*, L.

रिम्फ *rimph* (cf. *√rīph*), cl. 6. P. *rimphati*, to hurl, kill, Dhātup. xxviii, 30.

Rimpha, n. the zodiac, W.

रिम्ब *rimb*. See *√riṇp*.

रिय *riya*, Nom. P. °*yati* (fr. *rai*), Pat. (cf. *√1. rī*).

रिरसा *rirasā*, f. (fr. Desid. of *√ram*) desire of pleasure or of sexual enjoyment, lasciviousness, lustfulness, MBh.; Kathās.; Pur.

Rirāṣu, mfn. wishing for sport or sexual pleasure, wanton, lustful, Hariv.; Kāv.; Suśr.; wishing to enjoy (any one, acc.) carnally, HParis.

Rirāyāṣu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wishing to cause or give (sexual) pleasure, Up. i, 99, Sch.

रिरक्षिषा *rirakṣishā* (fr. Desid. of *√rakṣh*) the desire to watch or guard or protect or maintain, Hariv.; (ungrammatical form *rirakṣhā*, Bhp.) *°kṣishu*, mfn. desiring to watch &c., MBh. (*°kṣhu* incorrect, Bhp.)

रिरिक्षु *ririkṣu*. See below.

रिरी *riri*, f. yellow or pale brass, prince's metal, L. (cf. *riri*, *riti*).

रिल्हा *rilhaṇa*, w. r. for *bilhaṇa*.

रिवक *rivaka*, w. r. for *ravaka*.

रिम् *riś* (cf. *√rish*, from which it is not in all forms distinguishable), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 126) *riśāti* (Ved. also °*te*; pf. *riśeta* &c., Gr.), to hurt, tear, pluck off, crop, RV.; Caus. *reśayati* (aor. *arirīṣat*), Gr.: Desid. *ririṣhati*, ib. (cf. *√rish*): Intens. *rerīṣyate*, *rereshṭi*, ib.

Ṛiśā, mfn. tearing; m. an injurer, enemy (cf. *riśādas*); (ā), f. N. of a partic. small animal, AV.

Ṛiśādas, mfn. (prob. fr. *riśa* + *adas*, *√ad*) devouring or destroying enemies, RV.

1. **Ṛiśhṭā**, mfn. (for 2. see below) torn off, broken, injured, RV.; AV.

रिश्य *riśya*, m. = *riśya*, a deer, antelope, L. = *pad* (*riśya*-), mfn. (*padī*) n. deer-footed, AV. i, 18, 4.

रिष् I. *riśh* (cf. *√riś*), cl. I. 4. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 43 and xxvi, 120, v.l.) *reshati* or *riśhyati* (ep. also *riśhyate*; aor. *riśhvam*, TĀr.; *arishat*, Subj. *riśhātha*, p. *riśhat*, RV.; *arishṭi*, Gr.; fut. *reshṭā*, *reshṭā*, ib.; *reshṭishyati*, ib.; inf. *reshitum* or *reshṭum*, ib.; Ved. inf. *riśhē*, *riśhās*), to be hurt or injured, receive harm, suffer wrong, perish, be lost, fail, RV. &c. &c.; to injure, hurt, harm, destroy, ruin, RV.; AV.; Bhaṭṭ.; Caus. *reśhṭayati* (aor. *arirīṣhat*; Ved. forms *rīrīṣhṭā*, *rīrīṣhē*, *riśhayādhyat*), to hurt, injure, harm, cause to miscarry or fail, RV.; AV.; TBr.; MBh.; (Ā. *rīrīṣhṭā*), to fail, meet with misfortune or disaster, Bhp.; Desid. *ririṣhṭati* (RV.); *ririṣhṭati* or *rireshṭishṭati*, Gr.) to wish to injure or harm (cf. *√riś*): Intens. *rerīṣhyate*, *rereshṭi*, Gr.

2. **Ṛiśh**, f. injury of an injurer, RV. (for *riśhē*, *riśhās* see under *√1. riśh*).

Ṛiśha. See *naghā-rīśhā*.

1. **Ṛiśhāṇya**. See *d-rishānya*.

2. **Ṛiśhāṇya**, Nom. P. °*yati*, to fail, miscarry, RV.

Ṛiśhāṇyā, mfn. injurious, deceitful, false, RV.

Ṛiśhika, mfn. (prob.) destructive, injurious, Hariv.

Ṛiśhikara, mfn. = *higra*, Nilak.

2. **Ṛiśhṭā**, mfn. hurt, injured, wounded (cf. *d-rishṭa* and 1. *riśhṭā*); failed, miscarried, ŚBr.; m. a sword, L. (cf. *riśhṭi*); Sapindus Detergens, L. (cf. *a-rishṭā*); N. of a Daitya, Hariv.; of a king, MBh.;

of a son of Manu, MārKp.; (ā), f. N. of the mother of the Apsaras, ib. (prob. w.r. for *a-rishṭā*); n. misfortune, calamity, VarBṛS., Sch.; a bad omen, Suśr.; good luck, fortune, L. — *tāti*, f. causing prosperity, auspicious, L. (cf. *śiva-tāti*). — *deha*, mfn. wounded in body, MW. — *navanita*, n., — *samuccaya-sāstra*, n. N. of wks.

Ṛiśhṭaka, m. Sapindus Detergens, L.

Ṛiśhṭi, f. injury, damage, TBr.; failure, miscarriage, bad luck, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; in. = *riśhṭi*, a sword, L.

Ṛiśhṭiya, Nom. P. °*yati*, = 2. *riśhānya*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 36, Sch.

Ṛiśhya, mfn. = *higra*, Up. i, 153, Sch.

रिषि *riṣi*, m. = *riṣi*, L.

रिष्क *riśhpha*, n. = *riṣhpha*, L.

रिष्य *riśhya*, m. = *riśhya*, *riśya*, L. — *mūka*, m. = *riśhya-mūka*, VarBṛS.

रिस्सु *riśsu*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

रिह *rih* (Vedic form of *√lih*), cl. 6. 2. P. *rihāti*, *rihāti* (or *rihāti*; 3. pl. Ā. *rihātē*; pr. p. *rihānti* or *rihāna*), to lick, kiss, caress, RV.;

AV.; VS.; (*rihāti*) to praise, worship, Naigh. iii, 14; (Imp. *rihāti*, *rihāti*) to ask, implore, ib. iii, 19; also v.l. for *√riph*, Dhātup. xxviii, 23; Intens. *rerihyate* (*rerihā*, *hāna*, see s.v.), to lick or kiss again and again, caress repeatedly, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

Ṛiśhyas, m. a thief, robber, Naigh. iii, 24 (v.l. *rihvan*; cf. *rihvan*).

Ṛiśha, mfn. licked (see *d-rīṣha*), RV.; (ā), f. disregard, contempt, irreverence, Harav. (cf. *ava-līṣhā*).

Ṛiśha &c. See s.v.

रिहम् *riham*, ind. little, Naigh. iii, 2 (v.l. for *rihat*).

री I. *rī* or *ri* (cf. *√rī*), cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 30) *riṇāti*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 29) *riyate* (*riṇite*, RV.; Br.; GṛS.; *riyati*, Dhātup. xxviii, 111; impf. *ariyānu*, MaitrS.; Gr. pf. *riyāya*, *riyē*; aor. *arīṣhit*, *arēṣhā*; fut. *retā*; *reshyati*, °*te*; inf. *retum*), to release, set free, let go, RV.;

to sever, detach from (abl.), ib.; to yield, bestow, AV.; (Ā.) to be shattered or dissolved, melt, become fluid, drop, flow, RV.; Caus. *repayati* (aor. *arirīṣat*), Gr.: Desid. *ririṣhṭati*, °*te*, ib.: Intens. *rerīṣyate*, *rerayāti*, ib.

Ṛīpa, mfn. melted, dissolved, vanished, Śiā.

Ṛīti, f. going, motion, course, RV.; a stream, current, ib.; a streak, line, row, PārGr.; Hariv.; Naish.; limit, boundary (= *śīman*), L.; general course or way, usage, custom, practice, method, manner, Kāv.; Kathās.; Sarvad.; natural property or disposition, L.; style of speaking or writing, diction (three are usually enumerated, viz. *vaidarbhī*, *gauḍī*, *pāṇicāli*, to which a fourth is sometimes added, viz. *lāṭikā*, and even a fifth and sixth, viz. *āvantikā* or *yāvantikā* and *māgadhī*), Vām.; Kāvād.; Sāh. &c.; yellow or pale brass, bell-metal, Rājat.; Kathās.; rust of iron, L.; scoria or oxide formed on metals by exposure to heat and air, L.

— *kusuma*, n., and *ja*, n. calx of brass, L. — *jā*, mfn. acquainted with established usages or customs, MW. — *prastha*, n. calx of brass, L. — *prastha*, m. n. a Prastha weight of brass, MW. — *baddha*, mfn. brass-bound, studded or inlaid with brass, ib.

— *vrīṭti-lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of a wk. on rhet.

Ṛītika, n. calx of brass, L.; (ā), f. brass, bell-metal.

Ṛīti-bhūta, mfn. being in a row, standing in a line, PārGr.

Ṛīty-āp, mfn. streaming with water, RV.

री 2. *rī* = *rai* in *riḥād-rī*, q.v.

री 3. *rī*, f. See under 3. *ra*, p. 859, col. 3.

रीज्या *rijyā*, f. (cf. *riḥād* above) contempt, disgust, L.; shame, L.

रीटि *riṭi*. See *bhṛṅgiriṭi*.

रीठा *riṭhā*, f. a species of Karañja (al: o-*karañja*, m.), L.

रीढ *riḍha*. See under *√rih* above.

रीढक *riḍhaka*, m. (*√riḥ*?) the back-bone, L.

रीर *rira*, m. N. of Śiva, Cat.

रीरी *riri*, f. = *riri*, yellow brass, L.

रीव *riv*, cl. I. P. Ā. *rivati*, °*te*, to take, Dhātup. xxi, 15; to cover, ib. (v.l. for *√civ*, q.v.)

रु I. *ru*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 24; cf.

Pāṇ. vii, 3, 95) *rauti* or *ravūti* (Ved. also *ruvāti* and *ravati*, °*te*; p. *ruvat*, *ravat*, *ravamāna*, *ravāna*; pf. *ruvāva*, MBh.; *ruvuvire*, Br.; aor. *drāvūt*, RV.; Prec. *ruyāt*, Gr.; fut. *ravāt* or *roāt*, ib.; *ruvishyati*, ib.; inf. *ruvitum*, ib., *rotum*, Kāv.), to roar, bellow, howl, yelp, cry aloud, RV. &c. &c.; to make any noise or sound, sing (as birds), hum (as bees), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*rauti*) to praise, Naigh. iii, 14; Caus. *rūvayati* (aor. *arūruvat* with the sense of the Intens., Bhp.; or *ariravat*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 80, Sch.), to cause to bellow or roar, cause an uproar, ĀśvŚr.; MBh. &c.; Desid. of Caus. *rūvayishati*, Gr.: Desid. *rūvishati*, ib.: Intens. (Ved.) *rūvāvati* (p. *rūruvat* and *rūruvāna*) or (ep.) *rūvayate*, °*ti* or (Gr.) *roroti*, to bellow or roar &c. loudly, scream aloud, vociferate. [Cf. Gk. *ῥόπος*; Lat. *raucus*; Angl. Sax. *rŋn*.]

2. **Ṛu**, m. (only L.) sound, noise; fear, alarm; war, battle.

1. **Ṛutā**, mfn. sounded, made to resound, filled with cries (of animals), AV. &c. &c.; n. (often pl.) any cry or noise, roar, yell, neigh (of horses), song, note (of birds), hum (of bees), KātyŚr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *jā*, mfn. understanding the cries (of beasts or birds), MBh.; m. an augur, VarBṛS. — *vet-tpi*, m. = prec. m., Cat. = *vyāja*, m. simulated cry or sound, W.; mimicry, ib. **Ṛutābhijā**, mfn. = *ruṭa-jā*, Kathās.

Ṛutāyāta, mfn. (w. r. for °*yita*?) rendered vocal (by the sound of birds &c.), W.

Ṛuvānya (fr. an unused *ruvāna*), Nom. P. °*yati*, to cry, utter harsh or loud cries, RV.

Ṛuvayā, mfn. sounding, clamouring, RV.

Ṛuvātha, m. the bellowing of a bull, Kāth.; a dog, Up. iii, 116, Sch.

Ṛoravāna &c. See s.v.

रु 3. *ru*, cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. xxii, 63) *ra-vate* (only *rāvisham*, RV. x, 86, 5; *ruvishē*, *aravishṭa*, *aroshṭa*, Vop.), to break or dash to pieces, RV. (Dhātup. also 'to go; to kill; to be angry; to speak'): Intens. (only p. *rūruvat*) to break, shatter, RV. i, 54, 1; 5.

4. **Ṛu**, m. cutting, dividing, L.

2. **Ṛutā**, mfn. broken to pieces, shattered, divided, RV.; AV.; VS.

रुश *ruṣh*, cl. I. IO. P. *ruṣhāti*, *ruṣhayati*, to speak, Dhātup. xxxiii, 115.

रुष् *ruṣh*, only *ruṣhita*, mfn. covered with dust, Kir. (cf. *adhi-* and *prati-r*).

रुक *ruka*, mfn. liberal, bountiful, L.

रुक्काम *ruk-kāma* &c. See under I. *ruk*.

रुक्केश *ruk-keśa* &c. See under 2. *ruk*, p. 882, col. 3.

रुकम *rukma*, *rukmin*. See next page.

रुक्ष I. *rukṣā*, m. (prob.) a tree (cf. *vrīk-shā*), RV. vi, 3, 7.

रुक्ष 2. *rukṣha*, w. r. for *rūkṣha*, q.v.

रुग्ण *rugna*, *rugna*. See p. 882, col. 3.

रुक्मत *ruṭi-mat*. See p. 882, col. I.

रुच I. *ruc*, cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. xviii, 5) *rocate* (Ved. and ep. also °*ti*; pf. *ruvaca*, *ruvuc*, RV. &c. &c.; Subj. *ruvucanā*, Pot. *ruvucyās*, RV.; p. *ruvucās*, *ruvucāna*, ib.; aor. *arucat*, Rājat.; *arocishṭa*, Br. &c.; *arukta*, TĀr.; p. *rucāna*, RV.; aor. *Pass. aroci*, RV.; Prec. *ru-ciya*, TĀr.; *rocishṭa*, Br.; *rucishṭa*, AV.; fut. *rocitā*, Gr.; *rocishyate*, MBh.; inf. *rocitum*, ib.; *ruc*, RV.; ind. p. *rucitvā* or *rocitvā*, Pāṇ. i, 2, 26), to shine, be bright or radiant or resplendent, RV. &c. &c.; (only in pf. P.) to make bright or resplendent, RV.; to be splendid or beautiful or good, AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be agreeable to, please (dat. or gen.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be pleased with, like (acc.), MBh.; R.; to be desirous of, long for (dat.), Hariv.: Caus. *rocayati*, °*te* (aor. *drūruvat*, *°cata*; Pass. *rocayate*), to cause to shine, RV.; to enlighten, illuminate, make bright, ib.; ŚBr.; Bhp.;

to make pleasant or beautiful, AV.; AitBr.; Kum.; to cause any one (acc.) to long for anything (dat.), Gīt.; to find pleasure in, like, approve, deem anything right (acc. or inf.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to choose as (double acc.), R.; to purpose, intend, Hariv.; (Pass.) to be pleasant or agreeable to (dat.), R.; Desid. *rukishate* or *rukishate*, Gr.: Intens. (only p. *rukāna*), to shine bright, RV. [Cf. Gk. *λευκός*, *ἀφελύξω*; Lat. *lux*, *lucio*, *luna*, *lumen*; Goth. *liuhath*, *lauhmuni*; Germ. *licht*, *lieht*, *licht*; Angl. Sax. *leht*; Eng. *light*.]

1. **Ruk** (for 2. see under √1. *ruj*, col. 3), in comp. for 2. *ruk*. — **kāma** (*ruk-*), mfn. desiring splendour, eager for lustre, TS.; Kāth. — **mat** (*ruk-*), nifu, possessed of brightness, shining (said of Agni), TS.

Rukmā, m. 'what is bright or radiant,' an ornament of gold, golden chain or disc, RV.; AV. (here n.); VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; Mesua Roxburghii, L.; the thorn-apple, L.; N. of a son of Rucaka, BHP.; n. gold, L.; iron, L.; a kind of collyrium, L. — **ka-vaca**, m. N. of a grandson of Uśanas, Hariv.; VP. — **kāraka**, m. a worker in gold, goldsmith, L. — **keśa**, m. N. of a son of Bhīṣmaka, BHP. — **dhara**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **pāśā**, m. a string on which golden ornaments are worn, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **puṣka**, mfn. gold-shafted (as an arrow), R. — **para**, n. 'city of gold,' N. of the city inhabited by Garuḍa, Pañcat. — **purushā**, m. du. N. of partic. bricks, ŚBr. — **prishāṭa**, mfn. having a gold surface, coated with g^o, g^o-plated, gilded, MBh.; R. — **prastaraṇa** (*rukmd-*), mfn. having a g^o-ornamented outer garment, AV. — **bhū**, m. N. of a son of Bhīṣmaka, BHP. — **maya**, mfn. made of gold, golden, MBh.; Hariv. — **mālin**, m. N. of a son of Bhīṣmaka, BHP. — **ratha**, m. a golden chariot; the chariot of Rukma-ratha i. e. of Droṇa, MBh.; mfn. having a g^o ch^o; m. N. of Droṇa, ib.; of various men (also pl.), ib.; Hariv.; BHP. — **lalāṭa**, mfn. having a golden ornament on the forehead (said of a horse), KātyŚr. — **loha** or **lauha**, n. a partic. drug, Bhpr. — **vakshas** (*rukmd-*), mfn. golden-breasted, having g^o ornaments on the breast (said of the Maruts), RV.; AV. — **vat**, mfn. possessing gold, ornamented with g^o, L.; m. N. of the eldest son of Bhīṣmaka (= *rukmin*), Hariv.; (ati), f. a partic. metre, Piṅg. N. of a granddaughter of Rukmin and wife of Aniruddha, Hariv. — **vāhana**, mfn. having a golden chariot, L.; m. N. of Droṇa, MBh. — **steya**, n. stealing gold, Mn. xi, 58. **Rukmān-gada**, mfn. wearing a golden bracelet on the upper arm, L.; m. N. of various men, MBh.; Hit.; Cat.; *-carita* or *trā*, n.; *°diya*, n. N. of wks. **Rukmā-bha**, mfn. shining like gold, bright as the purest g^o, Mn. xii, 122. **Rukmēshu**, m. 'golden-arrowed,' N. of a king, Hariv.; Pur.

1. **Rukmi**, m. (only acc. *rukmin*) = *rukmin* (son of Bhīṣmaka), Hariv.

2. **Rukmi**, in comp. for *rukmin*. — **darpa**, m. N. of Bala-deva (so called as proud of having overcome Rukmin), W. — **dārāṇa**, **dārīn** or **bhid**, n. 'destroyer of R^o', N. of Bala-deva, L. — **śāsana**, m. 'chastiser of R^o', N. of Vishnu-Krishṇa, Pañcar.

Rukmipī-nandana, m. (for *rukmiṇī-n^o*) N. of Pradyumna, MBh. (cf. next).

Rukmipī, f. (of *rukmin*) a species of plant (= *svarna-kshīrī*), L.; N. of a daughter of Bhīṣmaka and sister of Rukmin (betrothed by her father to Śiṣu-pāla but a secret lover of Kṛṣṇa, who, assisted by Bala-rāma, carried her off after defeating her brother in battle; she is represented as mother of Pradyumna, and in later mythology is identified with Lakṣmī), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; N. of Dākṣhāyaṇī in Dvāravātī, Cat.; of various other women, HPārśi. — **kalyāṇa**, n. — **kṛṣṇa-vallī**, f. — **cam-pū**, f. N. of wks. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **nāṭaka**, n. — **parinaya**, m. N. of two dramas. — **vratā**, n. a partic. observance and N. of a ch. of the Kalkī, Cat. — *°sa* (*°ṣiṣa*), m. 'lord of R^o', N. of Vishnu-Kṛṣṇa, Pañcar.; *-vijaya*, m. N. of a poeni. — **svayam-vara**, m. — **haraṇa**, n. N. of wks. — **hrada**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.

Rukmin, nif (*ṇi*) n. wearing golden ornaments, adorned with gold, RV.; Br.; m. N. of the eldest son of Bhīṣmaka and adversary of Kṛṣṇa (he was slain by Bala-rāma; see *rukmiṇī* above), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; N. of a mountain, L.; (*ṇi*), f. see above.

Rūm-mat, mfn. (*ruṇ* for 2. *ruc* + *mat*) containing the word *ruc*; (*ati*), f. a verse containing that word, ŚBr.

2. **Rūc**, f. light, lustre, brightness, RV. &c. &c.;

splendour, beauty, loveliness, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; colour, hue, VarBṛS.; Kālid.; BHP.; (ifc.) appearance, resemblance, BHP.; Kāvād.; pleasure, delight, liking, wish, desire, VS.; MBh.; pl. N. of a partic. class of Apsaras, VP.

Rūcā, mfn. bright, radiant, brilliant, VS.; (*ā*), f. liking, desire, MBh.; light, lustre, beauty, L.; the note of the parrot or Maina, L.

Rūcaka, mfn. very large, L. (W. also 'agreeable, pleasing; sharp, acid; tonic, stomachic'); m. n. a tooth, Suśr.; a kind of golden ornament or necklace, Daś.; a ring, L.; any object or substance supposed to bring good luck, Suśr.; a citron, L.; m. a dove, pigeon, L.; Ricinus Communis, L.; N. of one of the five remarkable personages born under partic. constellations, VarBṛS.; a kind of four-sided column, ib.; N. of a son of Uśanas, BHP.; of a king, VP. (v. l. *ruruka*); of an author, Prātāp., Sch.; of a mountain, Pur.; Śatr.; n. a horse-ornament, L.; a garland, L.; Embelia Ribes, L.; sochal salt, L.; natron, L.; sweet juice, L.; a bright yellow pigment = *go-rocanā*, q. v., L.; a kind of tonic (see above); a sort of building or temple having terraces on three sides and closed only on the north side, VarBṛS.

Rūci, f. (*rucl*, MaitrS.) light, lustre, splendour, beauty, AV. &c. &c.; colour, Kāv.; liking, taste, relish, pleasure, appetite, zest, AV. &c. &c. (ifc. taking pleasure in, desirous of, longing for, with loc., *prati*, inf. or comp.; *rucim* √ *dā* or *rucaye* √ *bhū*, to please; *rucim ā-√ vah*, with dat., to excite a desire for; *rucyā* or *sva-rucyā*, at pleasure, at will); a kind of coitus, L.; a kind of pigment (= *rocanā*), L.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; of the wife of Deva-sarman, ib.; m. N. of a Prajā-pati (the husband of Ākūti and father of Yajña or Su-yajña and of Manu Raucya), Pur.; of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.; of a king, VP.; mfn. pleasant, agreeable (= *rucira*), R. — **kara**, mfn. causing pleasure, exciting desire, Kir.; causing an appetite or relish, Suśr.; m. N. of a king, Cat. — **kṛt**, mfn. causing a relish, relishing, MW. — **tā**, f. (Mn.; MBh. &c.) or *-tva*, n. (R.) the having a taste or liking or desire for, taking pleasure in (ifc.; e. g. *ārambha-ruci-tā*, 'fondness or taste for new enterprises'; cf. *samānār^o*, *hinsā-ruci-tva*; *adharmā-ruci-tā*, MBh. xiii, 5628 [w. r. *adharme^o*]). — **data**, m. N. of various authors, Cat.; *-bhāṣya*, n.; *°ltiya*, n. N. of wks. — **deva**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **dhēman**, mfn. having light for an abode, MW.; n. 'abode of light', the sun, Śiṣ. — **nātha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **pati**, m. N. of various men, Cat. — **parvan**, m. N. of a man, MBh. — **prada**, mfn. giving an appetite, appetizing, Suśr. — **prabha**, m. N. of a Daitya, MBh. — **phala**, n. a pear, L.; the fruit of Momordica Monodelpha, L. — **bhartṛi**, m. 'lord or bearer of light', the sun, Śiṣ.; 'lord of pleasure,' a husband, ib. — **rañjana**, m. Moringa Pterygosperma, L. — **rucl**, m. N. of a man, ĀrshBr. — **vadhū-gala-ratna-mālā**, f. N. of wk. — **vaha**, mfn. bringing light, Pān. vi, 3, 121; Vārt. — **samprakṛipta**, mfn. prepared with good taste, Bhaṭṭi. — **stava**, m. N. of a ch. of the Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa. — **stha**, mfn. w. r. for *rucishya*, 'causing an appetite,' Suśr.

Rucika, m. a kind of ornament, Riktantr. (prob. w. r. for *rukaka*).

Rucita, m. the son of a Kshatriya and a Caṇḍālī, L. **Ruotā**, mfn. shone upon (by the sun &c.), bright, brilliant, glittering, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; pleasant, agreeable, ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh.; sweet, delicate, dainty, Up. iv, 185, Sch.; sharpened (as appetite), W.; digested, ib.; (*ā*), f. a kind of metre, W. (prob. w. r. for *rucirā*); n. an exclamation used at the Śrāddha, Mn. iii, 254. — **vat**, mfn. containing the meaning or any form of √1. *ruc*, AitBr.

Rucira, mfn (*ā*) n. bright, brilliant, radiant, splendid, beautiful, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; pleasant, charming, agreeable to, liked by (gen. or comp.), ib.; sweet, dainty, nice, L.; stomachic, cordial, ŚārṅgS.; m. N. of a son of Sena-jit, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. a kind of pigment (= *go-rocanā*), L.; N. of a woman (see col. 3); of two metres, Col.; of a river, R.; n. (only L.) saffron (prob. w. r. for *rudhira*), a radish; cloves (prob. w. r. for *sushira*). — **ketu**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **deva**, m. N. of a prince, Kathās. — **dhī**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **prabhāva-sam-bhava**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh. — **bhā-shapa**, mfn. of pleasant speech, eloquent, Daś. — **mud**, mfn. exquisite, affording great pleasure, W. — **mūrti**, mfn. of pleasant form or appearance, Daś. — **vadana**, mfn. sweet-faced, MW. — **śrī-garbha**,

m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. **Rucirānana**, mfn. = *°ra-vadana*, W. **Rucirāpāṇī**, f. a fair-eyed woman, ib. **Rucirāśva**, m. N. of a son of Sena-jit, Pur.

Rucirā, f. (of *°ra*) N. of a woman. — **tanaya**, m. a metron. of Kakshivāt, Gal. — **suta**, m. a metron. of Pālākāpya, L.

Rucishya, mfn. pleasant, agreeable, liked, Hariv.; giving an appetite, tonic, stomachic, Suśr.; dainty, nice, L.; n. white salt, L.

Ruci, f. pl. (m. c.) = *rucl*, light, splendour, Naish.

Rucu, m. a deer with black horns (either white like a sheep or yellow like a boar), L.

Rucē. See p. 881 under √1. *ruc*.

Rucya, nif (*ā*) n. bright, radiant, beautiful, pleasing, Naish.; giving an appetite, tonic, Suśr.; Bhpr.; m. (only L.) a lover, husband; Strychnos Potorium; Aegle Marmelos; rice; (*ā*), f. (only L.) black cummin; a species of cucumber; n. a kind of tonic, W.; sochal salt, L. — **kanda**, m. Arum Campanulatum, L. — **vāhana**, n. N. of one of the 7 Rishis under Manu Rohita, Hariv. (v. l. *haya-v^o*).

रुज I. *ruj*, cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 123) *rujāti* (ep. also *°te*; pf. *rurjha*, RV. &c. &c.; aor. 2. sg. *rok*, VS.; *ruk*, MaitrS.; *araukshī*, Gr.; fut. *rokiyā*, *rokshyati*, ib.; inf. *-rije*, RV.; ind. p. *ruktoḥ*, *-rijiya*, Br.); to break, break open, dash to pieces, shatter, destroy, RV. &c. &c.; to cause pain, afflict, injure (with acc. or gen.; cf. Pān. ii, 3, 54), VS. &c. &c.; Caus. *rojayati* (aor. *arī-rujāt*), to cause to break &c.; to strike upon (loc.), BHP.; (cl. 10, Dhātup. xxiii, 129) to hurt, injure, kill: Desid. *rurukshāti*, Gr. (see *rurukshāṇi*); Intens. *rorujayati*, *rorokti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *λυπέω*; Lat. *lugeo*.]

2. **Ruk** (for 1. see col. 1), in comp. for 2. *ruj*.

— **keśa**, m. a partic. medical compound, L. — **pratikriyā**, f. counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, remedying. — **sadman**, n. 'seat of disease,' excrement, feces, L.

Rug, in comp. for 2. *ruj*. — **anvita**, mfn. attended with pain, painful. — **ārta**, mfn. afflicted with pain, ill, Vepīs. — **dāha**, m. a kind of fever, Bhpr. — **bhaya**, n. fear of disease, MW. — **bheshaja**, n. 'disease-drug,' any medicine or drug, VarBṛS. — **vi-nisocaya**, m. (also called *roga-v^o* or *mādhava-ni-dāna* or simply *nidāna*) 'determination of disease,' N. of a wk. by Mādhava (treating of the causes and diagnosis of 80 kinds of disease).

Rugnā, mfn. (sometimes incorrectly written *rugnā*) broken, bent, shattered, injured, checked, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; diseased, sick, infirm, W.; n. a cleft, fissure, RV. iii, 31, 6. — **tā**, f. and *-tva*, n. brokenness, crookedness, MW.; infirmity, sickness, disease, ib. — **raya**, mfn. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack, ib.

Ruḥ, in comp. for 2. *ruj*. — **nivartana**, n. cessation of disease, recovery of health, L.

2. **Ruj** (ifc.), breaking, crushing, shattering, MBh.; pain, illness, disease, Mn.; MBh. &c.; fracture, MW.; toil, trouble, ib.; Costus Speciosus, Bhpr.

Rujā, mfn (*ā*) n. breaking, crushing, destroying, RV.; VS. (cf. *valam-r^o*); m. of doubtful meaning, AV. xvi, 3, 2; (*ā*), f. see below.

Rujas-kara, nifn. (acc. pl. of 2. *ruj* + 1. *kara*) causing or producing pain, MBh.

Rujā, f. breaking, fracture, Megh.; pain, sickness, disease, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L.; an ewe, L. — **kara**, mfn. causing pain, sickening, Kāvād.; m. sickness, disease, L.; sickness induced by passion or love (said to be one of the Bhāvas, q. v.), MW.; the fruit of Averrhoa Carambola, L. — **pāha** (*rujāp^o*), mfn. keeping off pain, removing sickness, Suśr. — **vat** (Suśr.), *-vā* (Pān. v, 2, 122, Vārt. 1), mfn. painful. — **saha**, m. Grewia Elastica, L.

Rujāṇā, f. a river, RV. i, 36, 6 (cf. Naigh. i, 13; Nir. vi, 4).

Rujāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to be sick or ill, MW.

Rurukshāṇi, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing or able to destroy, RV.

रुज *ruṭ* (cf. √ *ruṭh* and *luṭ*), cl. 1. *Ā. ro-tate*, to strike against, Dhātup. xviii, 7, to shine, ib.; cl. 10. P. *rojayati*, to be angry, xxiii, 131 (v. l.); to speak or to sbine (*bhāṣārthe* or *bhāṣārthe*), xxxiii, 110.

रु *ruṭh* (cf. √ *ruṭ* and *luṭh*), cl. 1. P. *ro-ṭhati*, to strike down, fell, Dhātup. ix, 51;

cl. 1. Ā. (xxviii, 9, v.1.), to torment, pain (only p. *roṣhamāṇa*, R.)

रुणस्करा ruṇaskarā, f. a cow easily milked, a gentle cow, L.

रुणा ruṇā, f. N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvatī, MBh.

रुण्ठ ruṇṭh (v. l. *ruṇṭh*), cl. 1. P. *ruṇṭhati*, to steal, rob, Dhātup. ix, 41 (v. l. *ruṇṭh*).

रुण्ठ ruṇṭh (cf. *√ruṇṭh*), cl. 1. P. *ruṇṭhati*, to go, Dhātup. ix, 61; to be lame; to be idle, 58, v. l.; to strike against; to steal, 41, v. l.

रुण्ठ ruṇṭh. See *√ruṇṭh*.

रुण्डा, mfn. maimed, mutilated; m. a headless body, Uttarar.; Kathās. (L. also n.); the offspring of a mule and a mare, L.

रुण्डाका, m. = *ruṇḍa*, a headless body (only ifc.), Kathās.; the son of a Śūdra and a Varuṇī, L.; (*ikā*), f. (only L.) a field of battle; a female messenger or go-between; the threshold of a door; superhuman power (= *vibhūti*).

रुत 1. 2. ruta &c. See p. 881, col. 3.

रुथ ruṭha, m. N. of a man, MārKP.

रुद 1. rud (cf. *√ru*), cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 59; cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 76) *rudati* (Ved. and ep. also *rudati*, *te* and *rodati*, *te*; pf. *ruroda*, *rud*, MBh.; aor. *rudat*, AV. &c.; aoridit, *dishuh*, Gr.; *aravishit*, BHP.; fut. *roditā*, Gr.; *rodish-yati*, Kāv.; inf. *roditum*, ib.; ind. p. *ruditvā* or *roditvā*, MBh.; -*rudya*, Kathās.), to weep, cry, howl, roar, lament, wail, RV. &c. &c.; to bewail, deplore, ib.: Pass. *rudiyate* (aor. *arodit*; *rudya-māne*, 'while weeping is heard,' Mn. iv, 108): Caus. *rudiyati* (aor. *arurudat*), to cause to weep or lament, RV. &c. &c.: Desid. *rududishati*, Gr. (cf. *rududishā*, *shu*): Intens. *rorudyate*, *rorotti* (p. *rorudishamāna*, *rorudat*), MBh. [Cf. Lat. *rudere*; Lith. *rudis*, *raudā*, *raudoti*; Angl. Sax. *roetan*.]

2. **Rud** (ifc.), weeping, crying &c. (see *agharud* and *bhava-rud*); f. cry, wail; sound; grief, pain; disease, W.

Rudatha, m. (only L.) a child, pupil, scholar; a dog; a cock.

Rudana, n. the act of crying, weeping, lamentation, Hariv.

Rudantikā and **rudanti**, f. 'weeper,' N. of a species of small succulent plant (= *amrita-sravā*), L.

Rudita, mfn. wept, lamented, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; weeping, crying, lamenting, ib.; wet with tears, MBh.; n. weeping, crying, lamentation, Kāv.; VarBṢ.; Kathās. &c.

Rudrā, mfn. (prob.) crying, howling, roaring, dreadful, terrific, terrible, horrible (applied to the Aśvins, Agni, Indra, Mitra, Varuṇa, and the *spāśah*), RV.; AV. (accord. to others 'red, shining, glittering, fr. a *√rud* or *rudh* connected with *rudhira*; others 'strong, having or bestowing strength or power,' fr. a *√rud* = *urid*, *uridh*; native authorities give also the following meanings, 'driving away evil,' 'running about and roaring,' fr. *ru + dra* = 2. *dru*; 'praiseworthy, to be praised'; 'a praiser, worshipper,' = *stotri*, Naigh. iii, 16); m. 'Roarer or Howler,' N. of the god of tempests and father and ruler of the Rudras and Maruts (in the Veda he is closely connected with Indra and still more with Agni, the god of fire, which, as a destroying agent, rages and crackles like the roaring storm, and also with Kāla or Time, the all-consumer, with whom he is afterwards identified; though generally represented as a destroying deity, whose terrible shafts bring death or disease on men and cattle, he has also the epithet *śiva*, 'benevolent' or 'auspicious,' and is even supposed to possess healing powers from his chasing away vapours and purifying the atmosphere; in the later mythology the word *śiva*, which does not occur as a name in the Veda, was employed, first as an euphemistic epithet and then as a real name for Rudra, who lost his special connection with storms and developed into a form of the disintegrating and reintegrating principle; while a new class of beings, described as eleven [or thirty-three] in number, though still called Rudras, took the place of the original Rudras or Maruts: in VP. i, 7, Rudra is said to have sprung from Brahmā's forehead, and to have afterwards separated himself into a figure half male and half female, the former portion separating again into the

11 Rudras, hence these later Rudras are sometimes regarded as inferior manifestations of Śiva, and most of their names, which are variously given in the different Purāṇas, are also names of Śiva; those of the VāyuP. are Ajākapad, Ahir-budhnya, Hara, Nir-ṛita, Īśvara, Bhuvana, Angāraka, Ardhaketu, Mityu, Sarpa, Kapālin; accord. to others the Rudras are represented as children of Kaśyapa and Surabhi or of Brahmā and Surabhi or of Bhūta and Sur-rūpā; accord. to VP. i, 8, Rudra is one of the 8 forms of Śiva; elsewhere he is reckoned among the Dik-pālas as regent of the north-east quarter), RV. &c. &c. (cf. RTL 75 &c.); N. of the number 'eleven' (from the 11 Rudras), VarBṢ.; the eleventh, Cat.; (in astrol.) N. of the first Muhūrta; (in music) of a kind of stringed instrument (cf. *rudrī* and *rudra-viṇā*); of the letter *e*, Up.; of various men, Kathās.; Rājat.; of various teachers and authors (also with *ācārya*, *kavi*, *bhaṭṭa*, *arjuman*, *sūri* &c.), Cat.; of a king, Buddh.; du. (incorrect acc. to Vām. v, 2, 1) Rudra and Rudrāṇī (cf. also *bhavā-ro* and *somā-rudra*); pl. the Rudras or sons of Rudra (sometimes identified with or distinguished from the Maruts who are 11 or 33 in number), RV. &c. &c.; an abbreviated N. for the texts or hymns addressed to Rudra, GrŚrS.; Gaut.; Vas. (cf. *rudra-japa*); of a people (v. l. *ruṇḍra*), VP.; (*ā*), f. a species of creeping plant, L.; N. of a wife of Vasu-deva, Vāyup.; of a daughter of Raudrāśva (v. l. *bhadra*), VP.; p. a hundred heat-making suns' rays, L.; (*i*), f. a kind of lute or guitar, L. (cf. m. and *rudra-viṇā*). - *ruṇ-mantra-dhyāna*, n. N. of wk. - *kālāśa*, m. 'Rudra's jar,' a partic. receptacle for water used in making oblations to the planets, Cat.; - *snāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. - *kal-pa*, m. (and -*taru*, m., -*druma*, m.), and -*kavaca*, n., and *ca-stotra*, n. N. of wks. - *kavindra*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *kāṭi*, f., w. r. for -*koṭi*. - *kālī*, f. a form of Durgā, VP. - *kumārā*, m. N. of a man, Cat. - *koṭi*, f. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.; - *māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of the Bhavishy-yōttara Purāṇa. - *kośa*, m. N. of a lexicon by Rudra. - *gāṇa*, m. the class of (beings called) Rudras (see under *rudra*), VarBṢ. - *garbha*, m. 'Rudra's offspring,' N. of Agni, MBh. - *gāyatri* (m. c.) or *tri*, f. N. of the text *tatpuruṣhāya - tan no rudrah pra-codayāt* (Tār. i, 10, 5) and of a modification of it, Hcat. - *gīta*, n. (BHP. for *ā*), f. sg. or pl. (RāmātUp.; Cat.) the song of Rudra (in which Agastya repeats a dialogue between himself and R^o). - *caṇḍika*, N. of a partic. text or formula, Cat. - *caṇḍī*, f. a form of Durgā, Cat.; N. of a section in the Rudra-yāmala and of a Stotra. - *candra*, m. N. of a king, Cat.; -*deva*, m. N. of an author, ib. - *cchattrā*, m. N. of a man, ib. - *ja*, m. 'produced from R^o,' quicksilver (supposed to be the semen of Śiva), L. - *jaṭā*, f. 'R^o's hair,' a species of creeper, Bhpr. - *japa*, m. N. of a prayer or hymn addressed to R^o, VarBṢ.; NṛisUp.; - *kalpa*, Mānśr.; - *pañcādhyāya*, m. pl. - *vidhi*, m. N. of wks. - *japana*, n. the recitation of the R^o-japa in a low tone, Cat. - *jāpaka* (NṛisUp.) or *pin* (ib.; Yājñi), mfn. one who recites the R^o-japa in a low tone. - *jāpa-viniyoga*, m. N. of wk. - *jāpya*, n. = *japa* above, Cat. - *jēbālōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. - *damarūdhava-sūtra-vivarāṇa*, n. N. of wk. - *tanaya*, m. 'R^o's son,' N. of Punishment, MBh.; of a sword, L.; (with Jainas) of the third black Vāsudeva, L. - *tri-pāṭhin*, m. N. of an author, Daśar., Introd. - *tri-śatī*, f. N. of a Stotra. - *tva*, n. the being Rudra, Kāth.; MaitrUp. &c. - *datta*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; of a wk. on medicine; - *vyitti*, f.; *ṭṭiya*, n. N. of wks. - *darśana*, mfn. of dreadful appearance, terrific, R. - *dāna-vidhi*, m. N. of a section of the Vāyu Purāṇa. - *dēman*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. - *dīpikā*, f. N. of various wks. - *deva*, m. N. of various persons, Inscr.; Cat. - *dhara*, m. N. of various authors, Cat. - *dhyāna-varṇana*, n. N. of wk. - *nandin*, m. (Sadukt.), - *nētha*, m. (Cat.) N. of authors. - *nārāyaṇa*, m. N. of a man, Cat. - *nir-mālya*, n. a species of plant, Bhpr. - *nyāya-vācas-pati-bhaṭṭācārya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *nyāsa*, m., - *pañcāṅga-nyāsa*, m. N. of wks. - *paṇḍita*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *patnī*, f. Rudra's wife, the goddess Durgā, L.; Linum Usitatissimum, L. - *paddhati*, f., - *pāṭha*, m., - *pāda-mahiman* (prob. w. r. for -*pāṭha-m*), m. N. of wks. - *pāla*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. - *putra*, m. R^o's son, a patr. of the 12th Manu, MārKP. (cf. *sā-varṇī*). - *pura*, n. N. of a province, W. - *purāṇa*, n. N. of wk. - *pushpa*, n. the China rose, Rosa

Sinensis, L. - *pūjana*, n., - *pūjā*, f. N. of wks. - *pratāpa*, m. N. of a king, Cat. - *pratiśhṭhā*, f., - *pradipa*, m. N. of wks. - *prajāga*, m. N. of the sacred place where the river Mandākinī joins the Ganges, Cat. - *prāṇa*, m. N. of wk. - *prīyā*, f. 'dear to R^o,' Terminalia Chebulā, L.; the goddess Pārvatī, W. - *ball*, m. an oblation of flesh &c. presented to the R^o, W. - *bhaṭṭa*, m. (also with *ācārya*), N. of various scholars and authors, Cat. - *bhāṣya*, n. N. of various wks. - *bhūi*, f. 'R^o's ground,' a cemetery, L. - *bhūti*, m. N. of a preceptor, L.; of a chief, Inscr. - *bhūṣi*, f. = *bhū* above, MW. - *bhairavi*, f. a form of Durgā, Cat. - *maṇi*, m. (also with *tri-pāṭhin*), N. of authors, Cat. - *man-tra* and *tra-vibhāga*, m. N. of wks. - *maya*, mfn. (f. n.) having the essence of R^o, Hariv. - *maṇā-de-vi*, f. N. of a princess, Cat. - *maṇā-nyāsa*, m. N. of wk. - *yajña*, m. an oblation or sacrifice offered to R^o, Kathās. - *yāmala*, n. N. of a Tantra wk. in the form of a dialogue between Bhairava and Bhairavi; - *tantra*, n. id. (cf. IW. 525); *lāṇi-saṅgraha*, m., *ṭṭiya-cikitsā*, f. N. of wks. - *yāmila*, n. = *yāmala* above. - *rāya*, m. N. of a king, Kshīṇī. - *rāsi*, m. N. of a man, Inscr. - *rodana*, n. 'R^o's tears,' gold, BhP. - *roman*, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending upon Skanda, MBh. - *lātā*, f. a species of creeper, L. - *loka*, m. R^o's world, Hariv.; VP. - *vaṭa*, N. of a Tirtha, MBh. - *vat* (*rudrā*), mfn. having R^o or the R^o's, VS. &c.; - *vad-gaṇa* (*rudrā*), mfn. surrounded by the R^o troop (said of Soma), TS. - *vartani* (*rudrā*), m. du. 'moving in terrific paths,' N. of the Aśvins, RV. (others 'moving on red or shining paths,' scil. after the rising of the dawn). - *viṇṣatī*, f. N. of the last 20 years in the Jupiter cycle of 60 y^o, L. - *vidhāna*, n. (and - *paddhati*, f.), - *vidhi*, m. N. of wks. - *viṇā*, f. a kind of lute, Saṃgit. - *vratā*, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat.; *tin*, n. a Kshātriya who stands on one foot, L. - *sāman*, m. N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. - *samhitā*, f. N. of wk. - *sakha*, m. 'Rudra's friend,' N. of Kubera, L. - *sampradāyīn*, m. pl. N. of a sect, W. - *sam-mita*, mfn. equal to eleven, L. - *saras*, n. N. of a lake, Cat. - *sarga*, m. R^o's creation, VarP.; the cr^o of the 11 R^os, Cat. - *sahasra-nāman*, n. N. of a Stotra. - *sāman*, n. N. of a partic. Sāman, Samskāra. - *sāvarṇī*, m. N. of the 12th Manu, BHP. (cf. *putra*, col. 2). - *sāvarṇika*, mfn. belonging or relating to Rudra-sāvarṇī, being under R^o-s^o, MārKP. - *sāvitrī*, f. a partic. imitation of the Sāvitrī, AVPāṇi. - *siṅha*, m. N. of various men, Cat. - *siha*, m. (Prākṛit for -*siha*) N. of a king, Inscr. - *suta*, m. a patr. of Skanda, Kād. - *sun-darī*, f. N. of a goddess, Cat. - *sū*, f. a mother of 11 children, L. - *śukta*, n. N. of a partic. hymn, Samskāra. - *japa*, m. N. of wk. - *sūtra*, n. N. of wk. - *sūri*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *śrīṣṭī*, f. R^o's creation, (or) the cr^o of the 11 R^os, Cat. (cf. -*sarga*). - *seṇa*, m. N. of a warrior, MBh.; (*ā*), f. R^o's army, ŚāṅkhŚr. (pl.). - *soma*, m. N. of a Brāhman, Kathās.; (*ā*), f. N. of the wife of a Soma-deva, HPāṇi. - *skanda* or - *skanda-svāmin*, m. N. of a commentator, Cat. - *snāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. - *svarga*, m. R^o's heaven, Cat. - *svāmin*, m. N. of a man, Inscr. - *havana*, m. or n. (?) N. of wk. - *hāsa*, m. N. of a partic. divine being, Bālar. - *himālaya*, m. N. of a peak of the Himālaya mountains, L. - *hūti* (*rudrā*), mfn. invoked by the R^os (or accord. to Mahidh. 'by praisers'), VS. (cf. *rudrā-hotṛi*). - *hṛīdaya*, n., *yōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. - *hotṛi* (*rudrā*), mfn. having the R^os for invokers, being invoked by the R^os, Tār. (cf. *ru-drā-hūti*). - *Rudrākṛīḍa*, m. 'Rudra's pleasure-ground,' a cemetery or burning-ground for corpses (R^o being supposed to dance in such places at evening twilight), Bhaṭṭ. - *Rudrāksha*, m. 'R^o-eyed,' Elaeo-carpus Ganitrus or its berry (used for rosaries), W. (cf. RTL 67, 82); a rosary (gender doubtful), Rājat.; N. of an Upanishad (gender d^o); - *kalpa*, m., - *dhā-raṇa*, n., - *parīkshā*, f. N. of wks.; - *mālā* (Hcat.) or - *mālīkā* (Kād.), f. a rosary; - *māhātmya*, n., *ya-varṇana*, n. N. of wks.; - *valaya*, m. or n. (?) a rosary, Kād.; *shōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. - *Rudrāgni*, see *raudrāgna*. - *Rudrākṣa*, m. R^o's trident, Bālar. - *Rudrācārya*, m. N. of a man, Cat. - *Rudrātharvapa-sirshōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. - *Rudrādhyāya*, m. N. of partic. prayers addressed to R^o, Hcat.; - *ṭṭikā*, f. N. of wk.; *yōyin*, mfn. reciting the above prayers, Up. - *Rudrānuja*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *Rudrānu-*

shthāna-paddhati, f., **Rudrābhisheka**, m., **ṛavidhi**, m. N. of wks. **Rudrāyatana**, n. a temple dedicated to R°, VarBṛS. **Rudrāri**, n. R°'s enemy, L.; N. of Kāma-deva, L.; mfn. having R° for an enemy, L. **Rudrārcana-candrikā**, f. N. of wk. **Rudrāvarta**, N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. **Rudrāvasiṣṭha**, mfn. hurled by R°, TS. **Rudrāvāsa**, m. R°'s abode i.e. Kāśi or Benares, Kāśikh.; the mountain Kailāsa, A.; a cemetery, A. **Rudrāśva**, see **raudrāśva**. **Rudrāhva**, mfn. having 11 names, L. **Rudrākṣāśaka-mantra**, m. pl. (Heat.) or **daśinī**, f. (Yājñ.) the 11 Rudra hymns (Anuvāka in the Taittirīya Saṁhitā). **Rudrākṣāśaka-vastradāna-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. **Rudrōpanishad**, f. N. of 2 Upanishads. **Rudrōpāstha**, m. 'R°'s generative organ,' N. of a mountain, Hariv.

Rudraka, m. N. of a man, Buddh. (v. l. *udraka*). **Rudraṣa**, m. (with *śāṭananda*) N. of a writer on rhetoric (son of Vāṇuka), Cat. **Rudrāṇī**, f. Rudra's wife, the goddess Durgā, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; N. of a girl eleven years of age (in whom menstruation has not yet commenced, representing the goddess D° at the D° festival), L.; a species of plant (= *rudra-jātā*), L. **Rudrāyana**, m. N. of a king of Roruka, Buddh. **Rudriya**, nif(ā)n. relating to Rudra or the Rudras, coming from them &c., RV.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. (cf. *jata-r°*); terrific, fearful, impetuous, RV. (Sāy. 'uttering praise' or 'giving pleasure'; cf. *rudrā*); m. (sg. and pl.) the Maruts, RV.; ŚBr.; n. Rudra's majesty or power, ib. (Sāy. 'pleasure, delight,' = *sukha*).

Rudriya, mfn. = *rudriya*, Kapishth. **Rudrishā**, f. wish or inclination to weep, Śis. **ṛshu**, mfn. wishing to weep, inclined to cry, Bhaṭṭ. **Rōda**, m. weeping, wailing, lamentation, AV.; ChUp.

Rodana, n. id., Āpast.; R.; Suśr. &c. (in ŚārngS. reckoned among the diseases of children); a tear, tears, L.; (f.), f. Alhagi Maurorum, L.

Rodanikā, f. Alhagi Maurorum, L.

Rodas, **rodasī**. See p. 889, cols. 1, 2.

Roditavya, mfn. to be bewailed or lamented (n. impers. it is to be wept or cried), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Rorudat, °*dyamāna*. See Intens. of √1. *rud*.

Rorudā, f. (fr. Intens.) violent weeping (*-vat*, mfn. weeping violently or intensely), Bhaṭṭ.

रुद्र ruddha &c. See col. 2.

रुद्र rudra &c. See p. 883, col. 1.

रुध 1. *rudh* (cf. √1. *ruh*, of which this seems to be only another form), cl. 1. P. *rodhati*, to sprout, shoot, grow (only *rodhati*, RV. viii, 43, 6; and *virōdhat*, i, 67, 9; accord. to some also p. *rudhat*, i, 179, 4, in *naddasya rudhatāḥ kāmāḥ*, 'the desire of the growing reed' i.e. of the membrum virile; others, 'of the husband who keeps me away,' fr. √2. *rudh*; cf. also *nada*).

1. **Rodha** (ifc.) sprouting, growing &c. (cf. 2. *ava-rodha* and *nyag-r°*); m. growing, ascending, moving upwards (cf. next). **Rodhavarodha**, m. (prob.) moving up and down, Kauś.

1. **Rodhana**. See 2. *ava*, *ud*, *-pra-r°*.

रुध 2. *rudh*, cl. 7. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxix,

1) *ruṇddhi*, *ruṇddhē* (i. pl. *-rudhmas*, AV.; *ruṇdhati*, °*te*, Br. &c.; *rodhati*, MBh.; pf. *ruṇodha*, *ruṇudhe*, RV. &c. &c.; *ruṇudhatuh*, MBh.; aor. *araut*, AV.; *arautsi*, Br. &c.; *rotsis*, Up.; *arutsi*, *arudha*, Br.; *Up*; *arautsi*, AitBr.; *arodham*, RV.; *arudhma*, MaitrS.; p. *rudhāt*, cf. √1. *rudh*; *arudhat*, RV. &c. &c.; Prec. *rudh-yāt*, Kāv.; fut. *rodhāḥ*, Gr.; *rotsyati*, °*te*, Br. &c.; inf. *rodhum* or *rodhitum*, MBh.; *rodhos*, Br.; ind. p. *ruddhva*, MBh. &c.; *-rudhya*, RV. &c. &c.; *-rudhya*, MBh.; *-rudham*, AV.; Br.; *-rūdham*, Br.; *-rōdham*, ib.), to obstruct, check, arrest, stop, restrain, prevent, keep back, withhold, RV. (always with *na*), &c. &c.; to avert, keep off, repel, Bhaṭṭ. (cf. *rudhat* under √1. *rudh*); to shut, lock up, confine in (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c. (accord. to Vop. also with double acc.); to besiege, blockade, invest, Pat.; MBh. &c.; to close, block up (a path), R.; to cover, conceal, veil, obscure, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to stop up, fill, ib.; to lay (dust), Ragh.; to touch, move (the heart), Bālar.; to torment, harass, R.; to lose, be deprived of (acc.), TS.; ŚBr.; toteat, rend asunder (?), AV. xix, 29, 3: Caus. *rodhayati* (ep. also °*te* and

ruṇdhayati; aor. *arūrudhat*; Pass. *rodhyate*), to stop, arrest, MBh.; to cause to be confined by (acc.), Pañcar.; to cause to be besieged by (instr.), Ragh.; to close (with a cover or lid), Bhpr.; to fetter, enchain, influence, BhP.; to oppress, torment, harass, MBh.; R.; Desid. *rorutsale* (Br.), °*ti* (MBh.); to wish to obstruct &c.: Intens. *rorudhyate*, *rorodhi*, to obstruct intensely or repeatedly &c., Gr. (only *rorudhaḥ*, MBh.)

Buddhā, mfn. obstructed, checked, stopped, suppressed, kept back, withheld, RV. &c. &c.; shut, closed, covered, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; invested, besieged, blockaded, R.; Pañcat.; secured, held, taken possession of, Kāv.; BhP.; obstructed in its effect, ineffectual (as a spell), Sarvad.; (ā), f. a siege, W.; (prob.) n. N. of a town, Cat. — **gir**, mfn. having the utterance choked or impeded, BhP. — **taṭābhimukhya**, mfn. obstructed (in its motion) towards the shore (said of the sea), Rājat. — **dris**, mfn. having the sight impeded by (tears &c.), VarBṛS. — **pravāha**, mfn. obstructed in (its) flow, Rājat. — **mukha**, mfn. having the mouth filled or stuffed, Kathās. — **mūtra**, mfn. having suppressed urine, suffering from retention of urine, Suśr. — **vaktra**, mfn. having the face covered or hidden, Mṛchic. — **vadana**, mfn. having the mouth filled full (with food), VarBṛS. — **vasudha**, mfn. filling the earth, Rājat.; covering i.e. touching the e°, Amar. — **virya**, mfn. one whose strength is impeded, Ragh. **Buddhāpāṅga-prasara**, mfn. having the space in the outer corner (of the eye) obstructed, Megh. **Buddhāloka**, mfn. obstructing the sight, dark, ib.

Buddhaka, n. a citron, Nilak. (w. r. for *rucaka*).

3. **Budh** (ifc.) impeding, holding (see *kara-r°*).

Budha (ifc.) id. (see *ā-g-r°*).

Budhi-krā, m. N. of an Asura conquered by Indra, RV. (cf. *dadhi-krā*).

Burutsā, f. (fr. Desid.) the wish to obstruct or check or prevent, Harav. **tsu**, mfn. wishing to obstruct or oppose or keep back, Naish.; wishing to bind or tie up (as the hair), W.

Boddhavya, mfn. to be closed or shut, Kathās.

Boddhri, mfn. one who stops or obstructs or shuts in, a besieger, Ragh.

Boddhos. See √2. *rudh*, col. 1.

2. **Bodha**, m. (for 1. see above, col. 1) the act of stopping, checking, obstructing, impeding; suppressing, preventing, confining, surrounding, investing, besieging, blockading, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; obstruction of the bowels, costiveness, Car.; attacking, making war upon (gen.), R.; a dam, bank, shore, Rājat.; Suśr. (cf. *rodhas*); an arrow, L.; a partic. hell, VP.; N. of a man, g. *tiṇddi*. — **krīt**, m. N. of the 45th year in the Jupiter cycle of 60 years, VarBṛS. — **cakra** (*rōdha*-), mf(ā)n. (prob.) forming eddies on the bank, RV.; AV. — **vakrā**, v. l. for *rodho-v°*. — **vedi**, f. a river, L. — **sṭha**, mfn. standing on the bank of a river, Rājat.

Rodhaḥ, in comp. for *rodhas*. — **patana-kalasha**, mfn. (rendered) muddy by the falling in of a bank, MW. — **sṭha**, v. l. for *rodha-sṭha*, Rājat.

Rodhaka, mfn. stopping, holding back, restraining, shutting up, besieging, blockading, Kāv.

2. **Rodhana**, mf(ā)n. (for 1. see above, col. 1) obstructing, impeding, being an obstacle or hindrance, W.; m. the planet Mercury, L.; (ā), f. a dam, bank, wall (= *rodhas*), RV. ii, 13, 10; (*rō*), n. shutting up, confinement, RV.; BhP.; stopping, restraining, checking, preventing, impeding, Kāv.; Pur.

Rōdhas, n. a bank, embankment, dam, mound, wall, shore, RV. &c. &c.; a mountain slope, R.; Hariv.; the steep wall or bank (of a cloud), Kathās.; the brink (of a well), BhP.; the flank, side, a woman's hips, BhP. (cf. *taṭa*). — **vat** (*rōdhas*-), mfn. having high banks, RV.; (*atī*), f. N. of a river, BhP.

Rodhin, mfn. (ifc.) = *rodhaka*, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; obstructing, overpowering or drowning (one sound by another), Rājat.; filling, covering, Kathās.

Rodho, in comp. for *rodhas*. — **bhū**, mfn. growing on the bank of a river, Kir. — **vakrā**, f. 'winding along its banks,' a river, L. — **vatī**, f. 'having banks,' id., L. — **vapra**, m. a rapid river, L.

Rodhya, mfn. to be stopped or checked or restrained (see *a-r°*).

रुध 4. *rudh*, prob. a root of this form once existed with a meaning 'to be red.'

Budhirā, mfn. (prob. fr. the above lost root *rudh*, 'to be red'; cf. *rohita* and also under *rudra*)

red, blood-red, bloody, AV. v, 29, 10; m. the blood-red planet or Mars, VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; a kind of precious stone (cf. *rudhirākha*); (*rū*), n. (ifc. f. ā) blood, ŚBr. &c. &c.; saffron, Car.; N. of a city, Hariv. (cf. *sonita-pura*). [Cf. Gk. *ῥουβρός*, *ῥεπυθός*; Lat. *ruber*, *rubeo*, *rufus*; Lith. *rūdas*, *raidas*, *raudonas*; Slav. *rūdrā*, *rūditi*; Goth. *rauths*; Angl. Sax. *redd*; Eng. *red*; Germ. *rōt*, *rot*.] — **car-cita-sarvāṅga**, mf(ā)n. having the whole body smeared with blood, Vet. — **tāmrāksha**, mf(ā)n. having b°-red eyes, R. — **pāta**, m. a 'flow of b°', Kautukar. — **pāyin**, m. 'b°-drinking,' a Rākshasa or demon, W. — **pradigbha**, mfn. besmeared with blood, Bhag. — **plāvita**, mfn. swimming with blood, soaked in b°, Pañcat. — **bindu**, m. a drop of b°, ib. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. bloody, Anargh. — **rūshita**, mfn. covered with b°, R. — **klāsa**, mfn. b°-thirsty, sanguinary, MBh. — **lepa**, m. a spot of blood, MBh. — **varsha**, n. b°-shower, ShaṅBṛ. — **sāra**, mfn. one whose essence is b°, sanguine, Laghu. **Budhirāksha** or **rākha**, n. 'blood-named, red in b°', a partic. precious stone, Var. **Budhirādāna**, n. 'removal of b°', bleeding, Kāv. **Budhirādhyāna**, m. N. of a ch. of the Kālikā Purāṇa. **Budhirānana**, n. N. of one of the 5 retrograding motions of Mars, VarBṛS. **Budhirāndha**, m. 'b°-blind,' N. of a hell, VP. **Budhirāmaya**, m. 'b°-disease,' hemorrhage, Suśr.; hemorrhoids, A. **Budhirāvila**, mfn. stained or soiled with b°, MW. **Budhirāśana**, mfn. feeding on b° (said of demons and arrows), R. **Budhirōdgāria**, mf(ā)n. 'emitting b°', N. of the 57th year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, Cat.

रुद्र rundra, mfn. (ifc.) rich in, L.

रुन्ध *rundh*. See √2. *rudh*, col. 1.

रुप 1. *rup* (cf. √*lup*), cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 125) *rupyati* (pf. *ruropa*, aor. *arupat* &c., Gr.), to suffer violent or racking pain (in the abdomen), TBṛ.; Kāth.; to violate, confound, disturb, Dhātup.: Caus. *ropayati* (aor. *arūrupat*), to cause acute or violent pain, AV.; to break off, TBṛ. [Cf. Lat. *rumpere*; Angl. Sax. *rebfan*; Germ. *rouben*, *rauben*; Eng. *reave*.]

Rupita. See *ā-rupita*.

Ropa, 1. *ropapa* &c. See p. 889, col. 2.

रुप 2. *rup*, f. the earth, RV. (Sāy.)

रुप *rupā*, m. v. l. for *rūpa*, AV. xviii, 3, 40.

रुप्यक *rupyaka* and *rairupyaka*, m. N. of a poet, L.

रुभेदि *rubheṣi*, f. fog, vapour, L.

रुम *rūma*, m. N. of a man, RV.; (ā), f., s. v.

Rumapa, m. N. of an ape, R.

Rumap-vat, m. N. of various men, MBh.; Kāv.; Kathās.; 'possessing salt,' N. of a mountain, Paṇ. viii, 2, 12, Sch.

Rumā, f. N. of a river, Suśr., Sch.; of a place, Kāśikh.; of a salt-mine or salt-lake (in the district of Sambhar in Ajmere), L.; of a wife of Su-grīva (the ape), R. — **bhava**, n. salt (obtained from the salt-lake of Ruma), L.

रुच *rumra*, mfn. tawny (or 'the dawn,' = *aruna*), Up. ii, 14, Sch.; beautiful (= *sobhana*), ib.

रुच्यक *ruyaka*, m. N. of a teacher (v. l. for *rucaka*), Cat.

रुरु *rūru*, m. (cf. √1. *ru*; Up. iv, 103) a species of antelope (picta), VS. &c. &c.; a kind of savage animal, BhP. (cf. *raurava*); a dog, L.; a species of fruit tree, g. *plakshāddi*; a form of Bhairava, Car.; N. of a son of the Rishi Pramati by the Apsaras Ghrītāci, MBh.; Kathās.; of a son of Ahina-gu, VP.; of one of the Viśve Devāḥ, Hariv.; of one of the 7 Rishis under Manu Savarpi (with the patr. Kāśyapa), ib.; of a Dānava or Daitya (said to have been slain by Durgā), Kathās. — **nakha-dhāria**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. — **prishata**, n. sg. or m. pl. Runas and Prishatas (two kinds of deer), Paṇ. ii, 4, 12, Vārtt. 1, Pat. — **bhadrava**, m. a form of Bhairava (cf. above), Cat. — **mupda**, m. N. of a mountain, Buddh. (v. l. *uru-m°*). — **vidāripi**, f. N. of Durgā, Kathās. — **āirahan** (*rūru*), mfn. 'deer-beaded,' having a deer's horn or a destructive point (said of an arrow), RV.

Ruruka, m. N. of a king, Hariv.; VP.

रुरुक्स् *rurukvas*. See √1. *ruc*, p. 881.

रुक्खणि *rukukshāṇi*. See under *✓I. ruj*.

रुक्खा *rukukshā*, °*tsu*. See p. 884, col. 2.

रुक्खि *rukukshā*, °*shu*. See p. 884, col. 1.

रुक्खरुवण्या, °*nyu*; *rukuksha*. See p. 881, col. 3.

रुक्ख *rukuk*, m. (cf. *uruvu*) the castor-oil tree, *Ricinus Communis*, ŚārngS.

रुक्का or रुक्का, m. id., L. (cf. *rūvuka*, *uruvuka*, *uruvūka*).

रुक् *ruk* (cf. *✓rush* and *rits*), cl. 6. P.

(Dhātup. xxviii, 126) *ruśditi* (pf. *ruśā*; fut. *ruśhā*, *rukukshati*; aor. *aruśhāt*, Gr.; only pr. p. *ruśhāt*, q.v.); to hurt, injure, annoy (*hīṇsāyām*, Dhātup. 40r.); Caus. *rośayati* (aor. *arūśayāt*, Gr.); Desid. *rukukshati*, ib.; Intens. *roruśyate*, *roruśhā*, ib.

1. *Ruśāt*, mf (nti or ati) n. cropping, browsing on, AV. iv, 21, 7 (RV. *riśānti*); hurting, injuring, mortifying, detestable, disagreeable, AV.; Kauś.; MBh. (v.l. *ruśhāt*); BhP.

रुक्ख *rukuk*, m. (cf. *rukukshā* and *rukukshā*) N. of a Rishi, Cat. (v.l. *nrishāṅgu*).

रुक्ख 2. *ruśāt*, mf (ati) n. (cf. *✓I. ruk*) brilliant, shining, bright, white, RV. — *paśu* (*ruśāt*), mfn. having white cattle, RV.

Ruśād, in comp. for 2. *ruśāt*. — *ūrmī* (*ruśād*), mfn. having glistening waves, RV. — *gu* (*ruśād*), mfn. having white or bright cattle, ib.; m. N. of a man (cf. *rukukshā*, *rukukshāṅgu*); — *ratha*, m. 'having a white chariot', N. of a prince, BhP. — *vatsa* (*ruśād*), mfn. having white calves, RV.

रुक्खाना *ruśānā*, f. N. of one of the wives of Rudra, BhP.

रुक्ख *ruśama* (or *ruśāma*), m. N. of a man, RV.; (*ruśmās*), pl. his descendants, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a woman (said to have contended with Indra as to which of the two would run fastest round the earth, and to have won by the artifice of only going round Kurukshetra), PañcavBr.

रुक्ख *ruśeku*, m. N. of a king, BhP. (v.l. *rukukshā*, *rukukshāṅgu*, *rukukshāṅgu* &c.).

रुक् *ruk* (cf. *✓ruk*), cl. 1. 4. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 42; xxvi, 120) *roshati* or *rukukshati* (rarely °*te*, and *rukukshati*, cf. *rukukshat*; Gr. also pf. *rukukshā*; aor. *arukshat* or *arukshī*; fut. *roshhā*, *roshhā*; *roshhishyati*; inf. *roshhitum* or *roshhitum*; ind. p. *rukukshā*, MBh.); to hurt, injure, kill (*hīṇsāyām*, Dhātup. 40r.); (cl. 1.) to be hurt or offended by, take offence (acc.), RV. viii, 99, 4; to displease, be disagreeable to (gen.), ib. viii, 4, 8; AitBr. iv, 10 (cf. *rukukshat* and *rukukshat*); (cl. 4.) to be vexed or cross, be angry with (gen.), MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. (or cl. 10), Dhātup. xxxii, 131 *roshayati*, °*te* (aor. *arūśayāt*; Pass. *roshyate*), to vex, annoy, displease, irritate, exasperate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be furious or angry, Divyāv. Desid. *rukukshati*, *rukukshati*, Gr.; Intens. *roruśyate*, *roruśhā*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *λύσσα* &c.].

2. *Ruśh*, f. (nom. *ruśh*, Siddh.) anger, wrath, rage, fury, passion, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Ruśhāṅgu, m. N. of a Brāhman, MBh. (prob. w.r. for *ruśād-gu*).

Ruśhāt, mf (ati) n. (cf. 1. *ruśāt*) hurting, injuring, displeasing, MBh.; Hariv.

Ruśhād, in comp. for *ruśhāt*. — *gu*, m. N. of a king, VP. (prob. w.r. for *ruśād-gu*). — *ratha*, m. N. of a king, ib. (v.l. *rukukshā-ratha*; cf. *ruśād-r*).

Ruśhā, f. = 2. *rukuksh* (mostly ifc.) = °*nvita* (*rukukshā*), mfn. filled with anger, full of wrath, MW. *Ruśhita*, mfn. injured, offended, irritated, furious, angry, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Ruśhā, mfn. id., ib.; m. N. of a Muni, Cat. *Ruśhī*, f. = 2. *rukuksh*, W. — *mat*, mfn., g. *madhū-ādi*.

Ruśhya, °*shya-mat*, g. *madhū-ādi*.

Ruśh, mfn. (nom. *ruśh*) one who hurts or injures or irritates or enrages, L.

Ruśha, m. anger, rage, wrath, passion, fury, Āpast.; MBh. &c. (*rosham* ✓ *kri* with *prati*, 'to be angry with'). — *tāmrukshā*, mf (īn). having eyes red with anger, MBh. — *dīpshī*, f. an angry look, BhP. — *parita*, mfn. filled with wrath, R.

— *bhāḥ*, mfn. angry, Śiś. — *bhāshapa*, n. angry speech, Daśar. — *maya*, mf (īn). consisting of anger, proceeding from fury, Hariv.; BhP. — *rūksha*, mfn. rough or harsh through wrath, Daś. — *vāshapa*, mfn. 'being a vehicle of anger', bearing or feeling wrath, W. *Ruśhākūṭa*, mfn. troubled or perplexed by passion, Hariv. *Ruśhākshapa*, n. (in rhet.) angry expression of dissent, angry reproach, ironical taunt, Kāvād. *Ruśhāgni*, m. the fire of passion or fury, Mjicch. *Ruśhāvāroha*, m. N. of a warrior on the side of the gods in the war against the Asuras, Kathās. *Ruśhōkti*, f. angry speech, L.

Ruśhaka, mfn. furious, angry, Divyāv.

Ruśhapa, mfn. angry, wrathful, passionate, enraged at or against (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Hariv.; MārK.P. (-ā, f., Śāk.); m. (only L.) a touchstone; quicksilver; an arid or desert soil containing salt; Grewia Asiatica.

Ruśhāpa, mfn. (cf. prec.) angry, furious, L.; m. a touchstone for gold, L.; quicksilver, L.

Ruśhita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) enraged, exasperated, irritated, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Ruśhin, mf (īn) n. angry, wrathful, furious, passionate, Hariv.

Ruśhī, mfn. id., Bhaṭṭ.; m. an injurer, MW.

रुक् *ruk* (cf. *✓I. rudh*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xx, 29) *rōhati* (m. c. also °*te* and *rukukshat*, °*te*; Ved. and ep. impf. or aor. *arukshat*; Pot. *rukukshyam*, *rukukshā*, *rukukshā*; Impv. *rukukshā*, p. *rukukshā*; pf. *rukukshā*, *rukukshā*, RV. &c. &c.; *rukukshā*, BhP.; aor. *rukukshat*, RV.; AV. &c.; fut. *rukukshā*, Gr.; *rukukshyati*, °*te*, Br. &c.; *rukukshyē*, MBh.; inf. *rukukshum*, Br. &c.; *rukukshum*, MBh.; *rukukshyati*, TS.; ind. p. *rukukshā*, AV., *rukukshā*, ib. &c.; *rukukshā*, AitBr.; *rukukshā*, RV.; *rukukshā*, Br., to ascend, mount, climb, RV.; AV.; Br.; Śrś.; to reach to, attain (a desire), ŚBr.; to rise, spring up, grow, develop, increase, prosper, thrive, RV. &c. &c. (with *na*, 'to be useless or in vain', MBh.); to grow together or over, cicatrize, heal (as a wound), AV.; Kathās.; Suśr. &c.; Caus. *rukukshati* or (later) *rukukshati*, °*te* (aor. *arūśayāt* or *arūśayāt*, Gr.; Pass. *rukukshyate*, MBh.; aor. *arūśi*, Kāv.); to cause to ascend, raise up, elevate, RV.; AV.; Rājāt.; to place in or on, fix in, fasten to, direct towards (with acc. or loc.), MBh.; Kāv.; Kathās.; to transfer to, commit, entrust, Ragh. (cf. *rukukshā*); to put in the ground, plant, sow, MBh.; R.; VarBṛ.; to lay out (a garden), MBh.; to cause to grow, increase, Rājāt.; to cause to grow over or heal, AV.; Kathās.; Suśr.; Desid. *rukukshati*, see ā-*ruk*: Intens. *roruśyate*, *roruśhā*, Gr.

2. *Rūh*, f. rising, growth, sprout, shoot, RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (ifc.) shooting, sprouting, growing, produced in or on (cf. *ambho*, *avani*, *kshiti*-r° &c.). *Rūha*, mf (ā) n. (ifc.) = prec. (cf. *anga*, *ambukara*, *jala*-r° &c.); mounted, ascended, W.; (ā), f. Panicum Dactylon, L.; = *rohiṇī*, Bhpr.

Rūhaka, n. a hole, vacuity, chasm, L. (cf. *ī. rūpa*).

Rūharūhikē (Hear., Sch.) or *rūharūhikē* (L.), f. longing, desire.

Rūhvan, m. a plant, tree, Up. iv, 113, Sch.

Rūhā, mfn. mounted, risen, ascended, AV. &c. &c.; lifted up, imposed on, laden (see *pariccheda*); grown together, healed, R.; Suśr.; sprung up, grown, increased, developed, produced from (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; budded, blown, W.; large, great, MW.; high, noble (see *vajā*); diffused, spread about, widely known, current, notorious, famous, Kāv.; Śāh.; traditional, conventional, popular (opp. to *yaugika* and said of words which have a meaning not directly connected with their etymology; esp. in pl. applied to names of warrior tribes which also denote the country inhabited by them), Śiś.; Pāṇ., Sch. &c.; acquainted or conversant with (loc.), Gauṇit.; certain, ascertained, W.; obscure, MW.; m. a scar (also n. and ā, f.); barley, L. — *granthi*, mfn. forming a knot, Uttarar. — *trīpāṇkura*, mfn. (a palace) on the roof of which young grass has sprouted, Ragh. — *pariccheda*, mfn. laden with chattels, BhP. — *pariyāya*, mfn. (a ceremony) in which the regularly returning formulas are constantly increasing, Lāty. — *pranaya*, mfn. one whose love or affection has grown strong, MW. — *manya*, mfn. one whose passion has grown strong, BhP. — *mūlātva*, n. having taken firm root, firmness (a-r°), Mālav. — *yoga*, mfn. one whose Yoga or devotion has increased, ib. — *yauvana*, mfn. one who has attained to youth or adolescence, ib.; Kathās. &c.

— *rāga-pravāla*, mfn. (the tree of love) in which the sprouts of affection have grown strong, Mālav. — *vajā*, mfn. of a high family, Daśar. — *vacana*, n. = *rūḍhi*-śabda, MW. — *vrapa*, mfn. one whose wounds are healed, R. — *śādvala*, mfn. (a wood) whose grass has grown high, Hariv. — *śāmasru*, mfn. one whose beard has grown, R. — *śaughā*, mfn. one whose friendship is grown or increased, firm in friendship, Vikr. — *skandha*, mfn. (a tree) whose stem or trunk has grown high, lofty, R.

Rūḍhi, f. rise, ascent (lit. and fig.), increase, growth, development, Kāv.; Rājāt.; birth, production, W.; decision, Rājāt.; fame, celebrity, notoriety, Śiś.; tradition, custom, general prevalence, current usage (esp. of speech), Nyāyam.; Rājāt.; (in rhet.) the more amplified or popular or conventional meaning of words, the employment of a word in such a meaning (as opp. to *yoga*, q.v.), Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 2, 55; Śāh.; Kpr. &c. — *śabda*, m. a word used in its conventional sense (as opp. to *yoga*-s°; thus *śatru* as a *Rūḍhi*-śabda means 'enemy', but as a *Yoga*-s° 'destroyer'), APrāt.; Bhar. &c.; -ā, f. the state of being in a conventional sense, Rājāt.

Rūḍhi, 2. *ropa* &c. See p. 889, cols. 1, 2.

रुक् *rukuksh* (rather Nom. fr. *rukukshā*), cl. 10. P. *rukukshayati* (Vop. also *rukukshāpayati*; aor. *arukukshat*), to be rough or harsh, Dhātup. xxxv, 56; to make dry or emaciated, ŚBr.; to soil, smear, VarBṛ.; to injure, offend, exasperate, Jātak.

1. *Rūkshā*, mf (ā) n. (prob. fr. *✓rukuksh*; cf. 2. *rukukshā*) rough, dry, arid, dreary, ŚBr. &c. &c.; emaciated, thin, Suśr.; rough to the taste, astringent, MBh.; Suśr.; not greasy or oily (as food or medicine), Kathās.; Suśr.; hard, harsh, unkind, cruel (as a person or speech), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; unpleasant, disagreeable, not soft (to the sight, smell &c.), ib.; dismal (as a house), Pañcat.; soiled, smeared, dirtied, R.; Mudr.; having the smell of an elephant in rut, L.; m. hardness, harshness, L.; the smell of the rut of an elephant, L.; a kind of grass (= *varaka*), L.; (ā), f. Croton Polyandrum or Tigilium, L.; n. a good kind of iron, L.; the thick part of curds, L. — *gandha* or *-gandhaka*, m. bellium, L. — *tē*, f. (Kāv. &c.), -*tva*, n. (Śāṅk.) roughness, dryness, aridity, harshness, unkindness. — *darbha*, m. a kind of Kusa-grass, L. — *durba*, mfn. emaciated and feeble, Suśr. — *nishthura-vāda*, m. harsh and rough language, ib. — *pattra*, m. Trophis Aspera, L. — *pesham*, ind. (✓*pish*, to pound) having pounded (anything) into dry powder (without adding butter or any liquid), Pāṇ. iii, 4, 35. — *priya*, n. a species of bulbous plant (growing on the Himavat), L. — *bhāva*, m. harsh or unfriendly behaviour, Ratnāv. — *mānānga*, mfn. having emaciated and withered limbs, Suśr. — *varna*, mfn. dark-coloured (as clouds), MBh. — *vāro*, f. rough speech, MBh. — *vādin*, mfn. speaking roughly, R. — *vāluksa*, n. honey of a small bee, L. — *vāsin*, mfn. screaming or crying harshly, Kām. — *svara*, mfn. harsh-sounding (am, ind.), Mjicch.; m. an ass, L. — *svādūphala*, m. Grewia Elastica, L. *Rūkshābhībhāshin*, mf (īn) n. speaking harshly or unkindly, Hariv.

Rūkshapa, mfn. making thin, attenuating, ŚārngS.; n. the act of making thin, (esp.) medical treatment for reducing fat or corpulence, Suśr.

Rūkshāpiya, m. rum, spirit distilled from molasses, L.; (ā), f. Coix Barbata, L.

Rūkshita, mfn. made rough, rough (see *a-r°*); soiled, smeared, VarBṛ.; injured, offended (-*tva*, n.), Jātak.

Rūkshī-kṛita, mfn. made rough, soiled, be-smeared, covered with (comp.), Mjicch.

रुक् 2. *rukuksha*, m. (prob. for Prākṛit *rukuksha* = *vrīksha*) a tree, L.

रुक् *rukukshā*, m. pl. N. of a Śaiva sect, W.

रुक् *rukuksha*, w.r. for *rukuksha*, q.v.

रुक् *rūḍha*, *rūḍhi*. See col. 2 and above.

रूप *rūp* (prob. Nom. fr. *rūpa*), cl. 10. P.

(Dhātup. xxxv, 79) *rūpayati*, to form, figure, represent (esp. on the stage), exhibit by gesture, act, feign, Hariv.; Kāv.; BhP. &c.; to view, inspect, contemplate, Kir. viii, 26; Pāṇ. iii, 1, 25, Sch.; (Ā. yate) to show one's self, appear, Vop.

Rūpa, n. (perhaps connected with *varpa*, *varpas*; ifc. f. ā, rarely ī) any outward appearance or phenomenon or colour (often pl.), form, shape, figure,

RV. &c. &c. (*rūṣa*, ifc. in the form of; *rūpaṃ* $\sqrt{\text{rū}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{bhū}}$, to assume a form; often ifc. = 'having the form or appearance or colour of'; formed or composed of; 'consisting of'; 'like to'; sometimes used after an adj. or p.p. to emphasize its meaning or almost redundantly, cf. *ghora-rū*; or connected with a verb, e.g. *pacati-rūpaṃ*, he cooks very well, cf. Pāṇ. viii, 1, 57); dreamy or phantom shapes (pl.), VS.; ŚBr.; handsome form, loveliness, grace, beauty, splendour, RV. &c. &c.; nature, character, peculiarity, feature, mark, sign, symptom, VS. &c. &c.; likeness, image, reflection, Mn.; Kathās.; circumstances (opp. to 'time' and 'place'), Mn. viii, 45; sort, kind, R.; Suśr.; mode, manner, way, Kap.; (ifc.) trace of, R.; a single specimen or exemplar (and therefore a term for the number 'one'), VarBṣ.; Gāpīt.; a partic. coin (prob. a rupee), VarBṣ.; a show, play, drama, Daśar.; (in alg.) the arithmetical unit; (pl.) integer number; known or absolute number, a known quantity as having specific form (and expressed by *rū* i.e. first syllable of *rūpa*), IW. 182; (in gram.) any form of a noun or verb (as inflected by declension or conjugation), Pāṇ. i, 1, 68 &c.; (in phil.) the quality of colour (one of the 17 or 24 *Guṇas* of the *Vaiśeṣikas*), IW. 68; (with Buddhists) material form i.e. the organized body (as one of the 5 constituent elements or *Skandhas*), Dharmas. 22; MW. 109; (in dram.) a reflection or remark made under partic. circumstances when the action is at its height (*garbhe*), Bhar.; Daśar. &c.; (only L.) cattle; a beast; a sound, word; re-reading a book (= *granthādvṛtti*); m. a word of unknown meaning, AV. xviii, 3, 40; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh.; m. or n. N. of a place (v.l. *rūma*), Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP. = *kartṛi*, m. 'maker of forms or figures', N. of Viśva-kṛit, R. = *kavi-rāja-go-svāmi-guṇa-leśa-sūcakāśhṭaka*, n. N. of wk. = *kāntā*, f. N. of a *Surāṅganā*, Sīghās. = *kāra*, m. a maker of images, sculptor, Kathās. = *kṛit*, mfn. making forms or figures (N. of *Tvaṣṭri*), TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; m. a sculptor, Kathās. = *guṇa*, mfn. possessing the quality of colour, Mn. i, 77; (ifc.) beauty of form; *ṛṇpēta*, mfn. endowed with it, MBh. = *go-svāmin*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *mi-guṇa-leśa-sūcaka-nāma-daśaka*, n. N. of wk. = *graha*, mfn. apprehending forms, perceiving colours, L.; m. the eye, L. = *candra*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of wk. = *jīva*, mfn., w.r. for *rūpā* below, R. = *jīvanā*, f. 'subsisting by beauty of form', a prostitute, L. = *jña*, mfn., see *ā-rū*. = *tattva*, n. 'reality of form', inherent property, nature, essence, L. = *tama* (*rūpā*), n. the best form or colour, ŚBr. = *tarāṅgīnī*, f. N. of sev. wks. = *tarka*, m. (prob.) an assaye-master or inspector of a mint, Pat. = *tas*, ind. according to form, by shape, in form, Nal. = *tā*, f. (ifc.) the state of being formed or composed of (e.g. *duḥkha-rū*, 'the consisting of pain'), Nilak. = *tva*, n. id. or the state of having form or figure, Sarvad.; = *tā*, Kap.; *jāti-pramāṇa*, n. N. of wk. = *dīpa*, m. N. of wk. = *deva*, m. N. of two poets, Saṅkṛ.; Cat. = *dhara*, mfn. having the form or shape of, being of the colour of (ifc.; e.g. *go-rū*, cow-shaped; cf. *kāma-rū*), Ragh.; VP. &c.; m. N. of a king, Kathās. = *dhātu*, m. the element of form, original seat or region of f° (with Buddhists; the other two e's being *kāma-dh°*, q.v., and *arūpa-dh°*, 'the e° of formlessness'), Buddh. = *dhārin*, mfn. bearing a form, assuming a shape (*catur-guṇa-rū*, 'having a 4 times greater sh°'), Pañcat.; endowed with beauty, VāmP.; *ri-tva*, n. the power of assuming any f° or sh°, Kām. = *dhṛik*, mfn. (see *dhṛik*, p. 519) = next, MW. = *dhṛit*, mfn. having the form or shape of (ifc.; e.g. *kāpi-rū*, 'monkey-shaped'; cf. *viśvādhā-rū*), Kathās. = *dhēya*, n. form and colour, external appearance, AV.; beauty, Naish.; (cf. *nāma-dh°*). = *nyāna*, m. N. of a commentator, Cat. = *nārāyaṇa*, m. N. of two authors, Cat.; (?) of wk.; = *cakra-vartin*, *-sena*, m. N. of men, Cat. = *nāśana*, m. 'form-destroying', an owl, L. = *nāśin*, mfn. destroying form or beauty, disfiguring, MBh. = *pa*, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. = *pati* (*rūpā*), m. lord of forms (N. of *Tvaṣṭri*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. = *parikalpanā*, f. the assuming of a shape, R. = *pura*, n. N. of a town, Cat. = *prāṇa*, m. N. of wk. = *bhā-gānubandha*, m. addition of the fraction of an unit, Col. = *bhāgāpavāha*, m. subtraction of the fraction of an unit, ib. = *bhāj*, mfn. endowed with beauty, Viśhṇ. = *bhṛit*, mfn. having form or beauty, MW.; (ifc.) having the appearance of, VarYogay. = *bheda*,

m. diversity or variety of forms or manifestations, Kṛishṇaj.; (in gram.) div° of phonetic form or sound; n. N. of a Tantra wk.; = *prakāśa*, m. N. of a glossary. = *mañjari*, f. N. of sev. wks.; of a woman, Cat.; = *guṇa-leśa-sūcakāśhṭaka*, n., = *pādāmbuja-sevā-prārthanā*, f. N. of Stotras. = *maṇḍana*, n. N. of wk. = *matī* (?), f. N. of a princess, Inscr. = *mātra*, n. only beauty, MW. = *mālā*, f. N. of a grammatical wk. (also *-vyākaraṇa*); (ī), f. N. of a metre, Col. = *yauvana-vat*, mfn. possessing beauty and youth, Hit.; Kathās. = *yauvana-otsāhin*, mfn. poss° b° y° and energy, Sāh. = *ratnākara*, m. N. of wk. = *rasa-gandha-sparśa-vat*, mfn. having colour and taste and smell and palpability, Kap. = *rasa-sparśavat*, mfn. having col° and t° and pal°, ib. = *rāga*, m. (with Buddh.) craving for life in a material form (either on earth or in heaven; one of the 10 fetters or *Samyojanas*), MW. 127. = *latā*, f. N. of a princess, Kathās. = *lāvanya*, n. beauty of form, elegance, loveliness, W. = *vajrā*, f. N. of a Buddhist goddess, Kālac. = *vat*, mfn. having form or colour, formed, embodied, corporeal, R.; BhP.; Kathās.; having a beautiful form or col°, handsomely formed, handsome, beautiful (superl. *-tama*), PārGr.; MBh.; Nir. &c.; having the form or appearance of (ifc.), MBh.; MārKp.; (*ati*), f. a handsome woman (N. of various women), Buddh.; Kathās.; of a river, BhP. = *vāsika* (VP.) or *-vāhika* (MBh.), m. pl. N. of a people. = *vicāra*, m. N. of wk. = *viparyaya*, m. a morbid change of bodily form, Mn.; R. = *vi-bhāga*, m. the dividing of an integer number into fractions, Col. = *śāś*, ind. in various forms, according to peculiarity, RV.; Kauś. = *śālin*, mfn. possessed of beauty, handsome, beautiful, MārKp.; Hcat.; Kathās. = *śikhā*, f. N. of a daughter of the *Rākshasa* Agni-śikha, Kathās. = *sanātana*, m. N. of an author, L. = *samiddha* (*rūpā*), mfn. perfect in form, AitBr.; perfectly beautiful, TS.; ŚBr. = *samiddhi*, f. perfection of form, suitable form, AitBr.; Say. = *sampatti* (MW.) or *-sampaḍ* (MBh.), f. perfection or excellence of form, beauty. = *sampanna*, mfn. endowed with beauty, MBh.; R.; modified, Nir. = *siddhi*, m. N. of a man, Kathās.; of a grammatical wk. = *sena*, m. N. of a *Vidyā-dhara*, Kathās.; of a king, Vet. = *saubhāgya-vat*, mfn. having beauty of form, Viśhṇ.; Hcat.; Campak. = *skandha*, m. (with Buddhists) a physical element (of which there are 11), Dharmas. 26. = *stha*, mfn. possessed of form or shape, RāmātUp. = *sparśa-vat*, mfn. possessing colour and palpability, Kap. = *hāni*, f. loss of form (in the *Nyāya* one of the 7 prelatives of classification), MW. = *Rūpājīva*, m(f)ān. making a living by beauty of form, living by prostitution, Kām.; Daś.; (ā), f. a harlot, R. = *Rūpādhibodha*, m. the perception of form or of any visible object (by the senses), W. = *Rūpābhigrāhita*, mfn. caught in the act, c° red-handed, A. = *Rūpāyatana*, n. (with Buddhists) form as one of the 12 *Āyatana*s (or organs and objects of sense), Dharmas. 24. = *Rūpāyudha-bhṛit*, mfn. (men) possessing beauty and bearing weapons, VarBṣ. = *Rūpāvaca*, m. pl. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 18 classes of gods of the world of form, Dharmas. 128 (cf. *kāmāt*). = *Rūpāvātara*, m. N. of wk. = *Rūpāvalī*, f. a list or series of (grammatical) forms or of the variations of (grammatical) forms (caused by declension, conjugation &c.), MW.; N. of various wks. = *Rūpāśraya*, m. a repository or receptacle of beauty; (or) mfn. exceedingly handsome, BhP. = *Rūpāstra*, m. 'having beauty for a weapon', the god of love, L. = *Rūpēndriya*, n. the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye, Suśr. = *Rūpēśvara*, m. N. of a god, Cat.; (ī), f. N. of a goddess, DevibhP. = *Rūpēcaya*, m. a collection of lovely forms, Śak. = *Rūpēcāyana*, n. the gaining a livelihood by a beautiful form, MBh. = *Rūpēcājīvin*, mfn. gaining a livelihood by a b° f°, VarBṣ. = *Rūpaka*, mfn. having form, figurative, metaphorical, illustrating by figurative language, Sāh.; m. a partic. coin (prob. a rupee), Var.; Pañcat. &c.; (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt. (cf. *-tāla*); (*rūpakā*), f. a female fox or jackal, AV. xi, 9, 15 [cf. *Zd. urupi*]; (*ikā*), f. swallow-wort, *Asclepias Lactifera*; n. form, figure, shape, appearance (mostly ifc., with f. ā, = having the form of, composed or consisting of, similar to), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; image, likeness, AitBr.; Kathās.; feature, sign, symptom, W.; kind, species, MārUp.; (in rhet.) a figure of speech, metaphor, comparison, simile (esp. one in which *iva*, *vat* &c. are omitted, e.g. *bāhu-latā*, 'a creeper-

like arm', *paṇi-pādma*, 'a lotus-like hand'; there are 3 or 4 varieties of *Rūpaka*, e.g. the *ardha-r°*, 'partial metaphor', *khaṇḍa-r°*, 'imperfect m°', and *lālāma-r°*, 'flowery m°'), KāvYād.; Sāh. &c. (cf. IW. 458); a drama, play, theatrical performance (esp. of the principal class, as opp. to the *upa-rūpakas* or inferior dramas; of the former there are 10 species including the *Nāṭaka* or higher order of play and the *Prabhasana* or farce), Daśar.; Sāh. &c. (IW. 471); a partic. weight (= 3 *Guṇjās*), L.; = *mūrta* or *dhūrtā*, L. = *tāla*, n. (in music) a kind of measure, Git. (w.r. *-tala*). = *nṛitya*, n. (in music) a kind of dance, Samgīt. = *paribhāṣhā*, f. N. of wk. = *rūpaka*, n. a partic. kind of *Rūpaka* (metaphor), KāvYād. = *vākya*, n., = *śabda*, n. a figurative expression, MW. = *Rūpakākhyā-śaḍ-āṅga*, n. N. of a collection of Mantras.

Rūpaṇa, n. figurative illustration, metaphorical description, KāvYād.; Sāh.; examination, investigation, proof, Sāh.

Rūpasvin, mfn. (fr. an unused *rūpas* = *rūpa* + *vin*) handsome, beautiful (superl. *vi-tama*), PārGr.; Vet.; (*int*), f. N. of a woman, Sīghās.

Rūpāvatā, m. N. of a prince, Divyāv.; (ī), f. N. of a woman, ib.

Rūpāvaty-alamkarana, n. (fr. pree. f. + *al°*) N. of a poem, Cat.

Rūpika, m. or n. (?) coined gold or silver, money, L.

Rūpiṇa, m. N. of a son of *Aja-miḍha*, MBh.

Rūpīṇikā, f. (dimin. fr. *rūpiṇi*) N. of a courtizan, Kathās.

Rūpita, mfn. formed, represented, exhibited, imagined, Kāv.; Sarvad.

Rūpi-dāraka, m. (fr. *rūpin* + *d°*) a fine boy, Mṛicch.

Rūpin, m(f)ān. having or assuming a partic. form or figure, embodied, corporeal, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; having a beautiful form or figure, well-shaped, handsome, beautiful, ŚBr. &c. &c.; (ifc.) having the form or nature or character of, characterised by, appearing as, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Rūpi-√kṛi, P. -*karoti*, to make rough, soil, besmear, A.

Rūpya, mfn. well-shaped, beautiful, Pāṇ. v, 2, 120; stamped, impressed, ib.; to be denoted (or capable of being denoted) figuratively or metaphorically, Sāh.; (ifc.) formerly in the possession of or possessed by, Pāṇ. v, 3, 54; proceeding from or originating with (= *tasmād āgatah*), ib. iv, 3, 82; m. N. of a man, g. *tikādi*; of a mountain, Śatr.; (ā), f. a partic. fragrant substance, Gal.; n. silver, Mn.; MBh. &c.; wrought silver or gold, stamped coin, rupee, L.; collyrium, L. = *da*, mfn. one who gives silver, Mn. iv, 230. = *dhautā*, n. silver, L. = *maya*, m(f)ān. made or consisting of silver, containing s°, Pañcat. = *mākshika*, n. s° *Makshika*, Hepatic pyrites of iron, MW. = *māsha*, m. a s° *Māsha* (= 2 *Kṛishṇalas*), Yājñ. i, 363. = *raju*, f. a cord or rope made of s°, Mṛicch. = *ratna-parīkshā*, f. 'test of silver and jewels', N. of one of the 64 *Kālās*, Cat. = *rukma-maya*, m(f)ān. made or consisting of s° or gold, MBh. = *śata-māna*, n. a partic. weight (= 3½ *Palas*), L. = *svarna-maṇi-maya*, m(f)ān. consisting of silver and gold and (or) jewels, HPariś. = *Rūpyācala*, m. 's°-mountain', N. of the m° *Kailāsa*, Samkṛ. = *Rūpyādhyaksha*, m. a superintendent of silver or silver coinage, master of the mint, L.

Rūpyaka. See *suvarṇa-r°*.

रुमा rūma, m. or n. N. of a place, Cat. (v.l. *rūpa*).

रुर rūrā, mfn. hot, burning (as fire, fever &c.), AV.; TāpBr.

रुवुक rūvuka, m. the castor-oil tree, *Ricinus Communis*, L. (cf. *ruvuka*).

रुश rūsh, cl. i. P. *rūshati*, to adorn, decorate, Dhātup. xvii, 27; to cover, strew, smear (see *rūshita*): Caus. (or cl. 10. P.) *rūshayati*, 'to tremble' or 'to burst' (*visphurane*), Dhātup. xxxv, 84, Vop.

Rūsha, m. bitter and sour taste, L.; m(f)ān. bitter and sour, L. (cf. *rūksha*).

Rūshaka, m. Gendarussa *Vulgaris*, L.

Rūshana, n. covering, strewing, Chandom.; soiling, L.; adorning, decoration, MW.

Rūshita, mfn. (sometimes confounded with *rūshita*) strewed, covered, soiled, smeared with (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; adhering to (comp.), BhP.; per-

fumed with (comp.), MBh.; pounded, reduced to powder, L.; adorned, decorated, L.; = *nashṭa*, Prabh.; made rough or rugged (cf. *rūkṣha*), W.

रे re, ind. a vocative particle (generally used contemptuously or to express disrespect; often doubled), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.

रेउइ reūi, N. of a village, Kshitīś.

रेक rek, cl. 1. *Ā. rekate*, to suspect, doubt, Dhātup. iv, 6.

1. **Reka**, m. (only L.) suspicion, doubt, fear; a man of low caste; a frog (cf. *bheka*); a kind of fish.

2. **reka**, m. (✓*ric*) emptying, loosening, purging, Bhpr.

Reku, mfn. empty, void, deserted, RV.

Rekṣas, n. property left by bequest, inherited possession, any property or valuable object, wealth, gold, RV. = *vat* (✓*re*), mfn. possessed of valuable property, wealthy, rich, ib.

Reca, m. the emptying of the lungs by exhalation (see next), emission of breath, AmṛitUp.

Recaka, mī(ā)n. emptying, purging, aperient, cathartic, L.; emptying the lungs, emitting the breath, L.; m. the act of breathing out, exhalation, VarBṛS.; (esp.) expelling the breath out of one of the nostrils (one of the three *Prāṇāyāmas* [q. v.] or breath-exercises performed during *Samdhyā*), AmṛitUp.; BhP. &c.; RTL. 402; a syringe, BhP.; a partic. movement of the feet, VP.; saltpeper, L.; Croton *Jamalgota*, L.; Clerodendrum *Phlomidoides*, L.; N. of a forester, Vikr. (v. l. *redhaka*); pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *drocaka*); n. a kind of soil or earth, L.; the fruit of the yellow myrobolan, L.; a purge, cathartic, W.; m. or n. (?) = *bhramana*, Harav. (cf. next).

Recakita, mfn. = *bhramita*, Vām. iv, 1, 2.

Recana, mī(ā)n. purging, cathartic, aperient, Suśr.; clearing (the head), Car.; (✓*re*), f. N. of various plants (Ipomoea *Turpethum*; Croton *Polyandrum*; = *kālāñjani*, *gundrā*, *kāmpilla* &c.), L.; n. the act of emptying, lessening, exhausting, Kām.; emission of breath, exhalation, Yogas. Sch. (cf. *reca* and *recaka*); purging, evacuation, Suśr.; Sarvad.; clearing (the head), Car.; a kind of earth, L.; mucus, Gal.

Recanaka, m. a kind of red powder, L. (cf. *recin*).

Recita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) emptied, purged, cleared, W.; left, abandoned, Ragh.; Śiś.; m. (scil. *hasta*) N. of a partic. position of the hands in dancing, Cat.; (ā), f. contraction of one eye-brow, L.; n. N. of one of a horse's paces, cantering, Kād.

Recin, m. Alangium *Hexapetalum*, L.; a kind of red powder, L. (cf. *recanaka*).

Recya, m. = *reca*, L.

रेख rekha, m. (m. c. for *rekḥā*, fr. ✓*rikh* = *likh*) a scratch, line, Carup.; N. of a man, g. *śi-vādi*; (ā), f., see below.

Rekhaka, see *bindu-r*.

Rekhā, f. a scratch, streak, stripe, line, Gṛīhyas.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a continuous line, row, range, series, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the first or prime meridian (considered to be a line drawn from *Laṅkā* to *Meru*, i. e. from Ceylon [supposed to lie on the equator] to the north pole), Śūryas.; a right or straight position of all the limbs in dancing, *Samgit*; delineation, outline, drawing, sketch, Kāv.; Kathās.; appearance (*rekḥayā*, īfc. under the app^o of *Balar*; *rekḥāṇa* na✓*labh*, not to attain even to the app^o of, not to be at all equal to, Vcar.); deceit, fraud (= *chadman*), L.; fullness, satisfaction (= *ābhoga*), L.; a small quantity, little portion, L. (cf. *mātram*). = *reśa* (*rekḥāṇa*), m. a degree of longitude, L. = *kāra* (*rekḥāṇa*), mfn. formed in lines, striped, MW. = *ganita*, n. 'line-reckoning, geometry', N. of a wk. by Bhāskaračārya; = *kṣetra-vyavahāra*, m. 'geometry and mensuration', N. of a wk. by Jagannātha (18th century). = *jātaka-sudhākara*, m. N. of a wk. (on prognostications from lines on various parts of the body). = *ntara* (*rekḥāṇa*), n. geographical longitude, distance east or west from the first meridian, L. = *nyāsa*, m. the marking down of lines or lineaments, outline, sketch, Kāv. = *pratiti*, f., = *pradipa*, m. N. of astron. wks. = *mātram*, ind. even by a line or by a hair's breadth, Ragh.

Rekhāya, Nom. *Ā. yate*, g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*.

Rekhāyāni, m. patr. (also pl.), Samskāra.

Rekhin, mfn. having lines on the hand, lined (*baku-r*), VarBṛS.

रेच reca, recaka &c. See col. 1.

रेज rej, cl. 1. P. *Ā. rējati*, °te, (P.) to go, Naigh. ii, 14; to cause to tremble or shake, RV.; (Ā.) to shine (cf. ✓*rāj*), Dhātup. vi, 23; to shake, tremble, quiver, RV.: Caus. *rej-yati*, to cause to tremble or quake, to shake, RV.

2. **Rej**, nfn. (nom. *rej*; cf. 2. *resh*) trembling, quaking, VS.; MaitS.; m. fire, L.

Reja, mfn. = *tejishṭha*, Śiś. xix, 102 (Sch.)

रेद reḍ, cl. 1. P. *Ā. reḍati*, °te (pf. *rireḍa*, *rireḍe* &c., Gr.), to speak; to ask, request, Dhātup. xxi, 4; Caus. *reḍayati* (aor. *arireḍat*), Gr.: Desid. *rireḍishati*, °te, ib.: Intens. *reḍyate*, *reḍēti*, ib.

Reṭi, f. the sound of fire, L.; harsh or unrestrained speech, L.

रेटमत reṭa-mata, n. N. of an astron. wk.

रेड red or *reḍ*, cl. 1. *Ā. rēlate*, to be angry (= *krudhyati*), Naigh. ii, 12 (only in *d-redat* = *anādaram akurvat*, TS, Sch.)

रेणा reṇā, f. N. of a woman, HPariś.

रेणु reṇu, m. (or f., Siddh.; or n., g. *ardhareḍdi*; fr. ✓*ri*, *rī*) dust, a grain or atom of dust, sand &c., RV. &c. &c.; the pollen of flowers, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; powder of anything, Śiś.; a partic. measure, Lalit. (= 8 *trasa-reṇus*, L.); m. N. of a partic. drug, Piper *Aurantiacum*, VarBṛS.; Suśr. (cf. *reṇu-kā*); Oldenlandia *Herbacea*, L.; N. of the author of RV. ix, 70 and x, 81 (with the patr. *Vaiśvāmītra*), AitBr.; ŚrS.; of a descendant of Ikṣvāku, Hariv.; of a son of Vikukshī, R.; f. N. of a wife of Viśvāmītra, Hariv. = *kakāṭa* (*renū*), mfn. whirling up dust (?), RV.; VS. (others 'having the head covered with dust'; cf. *kakāṭikā*). = *kadamabaka*, m. a species of *Kadamba*, L. = *kārikā*, f. N. of a *Kārikā*.

= *garbha*, m. 'sand-vessel', (prob.) a kind of hourglass (used for astron. purposes), MW. = *guṇḍhita*, mfn. covered with dust, MBh. = *jāla*, n. a dense mass or cloud of dust, Hariv. = *tva*, n. the state of being dust (*reṇu-tvam* ✓*i*, to become dust), Ragh. = *dikṣhita*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *pa*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *veṇu-pa*). = *padavi*, f. a path of dust, MW. = *pālaka*, m. N. of a man, Pravar. = *mat*, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmītra by Reṇu, Hariv. = *rūshita*, m. 'covered with d^o, dusty', an ass, L. = *lakshman*, m. 'marked by d^o', the wind, Harav. = *vāsa*, m. 'covered with d^o or with the pollen of flowers', a bee, L. = *śas*, ind. to d^o, into d^o (-*śah* ✓*kri*, to make into d^o, turn to d^o), Rājat. = *sāra* or *sāraka*, m. 'essence of dust', camphor, L. = *sahasra*, n. N. of a Stotra. **Reṇūtpāta**, m. rising or sudden appearance of dust, VarBṛS.

Reṇuka, m. a partic. formula recited over weapons, R.; N. of a Yaksha, MBh. (Nilak.); of a son of Reṇu, VP.; of a mythical elephant, MBh.; (ā), f., see below; n. a species of gem, L. **Reṇu-kācārya**, m. N. of an author (who lived in the 13th century).

Reṇukā, f. a partic. drug or medicinal substance (said to be fragrant, but bitter and slightly pungent in taste, and of greyish colour; cf. *reṇu*), L.; N. of a *Kārikā* (composed by Hari-hara; cf. *reṇu-kārikā*), Cat.; of the wife of Jamad-agni and mother of Paraśu-rāma (she was the daughter of Reṇu and of king Prasena-jit), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a river, VP. = *kavaca*, m. N. of a partic. Kavaca. = *tanaya*, m. 'son of Reṇukā', patr. of Paraśu-rāma (-*tā*, f.), Śiś. = *tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. = *mālā-mantra*, m. = *māhātmya*, n. = *śhṭaka* (°*kāshṭ*), n. = *sahasra-nāman*, n. N. of wks. = *suta*, m. = *tanaya*, MBh. = *stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra.

Reṭa = *retas*, semen virile, L. = *ja*, mfn. born from (one's own) seed, one's own or beloved (son), MBh.

Retah, in comp. for *retas*. = *kulyā*, f. a stream or river of semen virile (in a partic. hell), BhP. = *pāta*, m. effusion of s^o v^o, Kull. on Mn. v, 63. = *pātin*, mfn. discharging s^o, having sexual intercourse with (loc.), ib. = *pīta*, mfn. one who has swallowed s^o, Tār. = *sic*, mfn. discharging s^o; f. N. of partic. *Ishtakās*, ŚBr.; TS. = *sicya*, n. discharge of s^o, ŚāṅkhBr. = *seka*, m. id., sexual intercourse with (loc.), Mn. xi, 58. = *sekti*, m. 'impregnator, one who has offspring, Nilak. = *skandana* (Gaut.), = *skhalana* (Kull.), n. effusion of semen.

Retana, n. semen virile, L.

Retas, n. (✓*ri*, *rī*) a flow, stream, current, flow of rain or water, libation, RV.; AV.; flow of semen, seminal fluid, sperm, seed, RV. &c. &c. (*retah* ✓*sic* or *ni* ✓*sic* or *ā* ✓*dhā* with loc., 'to discharge semen into', impregnate; *reto* ✓*dhā*, *Ā.*, to conceive; *retaso* ✓*nte*, after the discharge of s^o); offspring, progeny, descendants, TS.; ŚBr.; quicksilver (regarded as Śiva's semen), L.; water, L.; sin (?), Śay. on RV. iv, 3, 7. = *vat* (*retas*), mfn. possessed of seed, prolific, impregnating, MaitS.; m. N. of Agni, ŚāṅkhBr. = *vin*, mfn. abounding in seed, prolific, productive, TS.

Retasa (īfc.) = *retas* (cf. *agni*- and *kapota*-r^o).

Retasya, mī(ā)n. conveying seed, AitBr.; (ā), f. (with or without *ric*) N. of the first verse of the Bahish-pavamāna Stotra, ShaḍvBr.; Lāṭy.

Retin, mfn. abounding in seed, prolific, impregnating, RV.

Reto, in comp. for *retas*. = *āhas*, mfn. impregnating, fertilizing, begetting offspring; m. (with or without *pītri*) 'a begetter, natural father, Āpast.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. = *dhā*, mfn. = prec. mfn., RV.; AV.; TS. &c.; f. = next, Kauś. = *dhya*, n. discharge of semen, impregnation, Br. = *mārga*, m. the seminal duct or canal, Suśr. = *vasikta*, mfn. 'sprinkled with seed' (said of ascetics who live on the flesh of animals killed by other animals), Baudh. = *vaha*, m. conveying or producing semen, Bhpr.

Retoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Betya, n. = *riti*, bell-metal, L.

Betra, n. (only L.) semen virile; quicksilver; nectar, ambrosia; perfumed or aromatic powder (cf. *vetra*).

रेधक redhaka, m. N. of a man, Vikr. (v. l. *recaka*).

रेप rep, cl. 1. *Ā. repate*, to go; to sound, Dhātup. x, 10.

रेप repa, repas. See p. 880, col. 3.

रेफ repa, °phas, °phin. See ib.

रेफाय repḥāya, v. l. for *rebḥāya*, Āpast.

रेव reb. See ✓*rev*.

रेभ rebh, rebha &c. See ✓*rihb*, p. 880, col. 3.

रेभट rebhaṭi, f. deceit, L.

रेमि remi (✓*ram*), Pat. on Pāp. iii, 2, 171, Vārt. 2.

रेविवन revivan, mfn. = *prērayitri*, TUP. (Samk.)

रेरिह rerihā, mfn. (fr. Intens. of ✓*rih*) continually or repeatedly licking, AV.

रेरिहत rerihat, mfn. excessively licking, licking up, consuming, RV.; AV.

रेरिहाना rerihāna, mfn. repeatedly licking or caressing, RV.; m. N. of Śiva, L. (cf. *lekhāna*); a thief, L.; = *ambara*, *vara* or *asura*, L.

रेव rev or *reb* (prob. artificial and of doubtful connection with the following words; Dhātup. xiv, 39; x, 14), to go, move; to leap, jump.

Reva, m. N. of a son of Anarta and father of Raivata, Hariv.; (ā), f., see below; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

Revaṇa, m. (only L.) a boar; a bamboo or dust (*veṇu* or *reṇu*); a whirlwind; a doctor skilled in antidotes; oil of the Morunga tree; the fruit of the plantain; n. a muscle or a conch-shell which coils from right to left, L.

Revana, m. N. of a writer on Mīmāṃsā, Cat. **Revā**, f. the indigo plant, L.; N. of Rati (the wife of Kāma-deva), L.; (in music) a partic. Rāga, *Samgit*; N. of the Narmadā or Nerbudda river (which rises in one of the Vindhya mountains called *Amra-kūṭa* or more commonly *Amara-kāṇṭak* in Gondwana, and after a westerly course of about 800 miles falls into the sea below *Broach*), Kāv.; Var. &c. = *khaṇḍa*, m. n. = *māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. **Revōttaras**, m. N. of a man, ŚBr.

रेवत revata, m. a species of plant (the citron tree or *Cathartocarpus Fistula*, L.), Suśr.; N. of various persons, Buddh. (cf. *revataka*); of a son of Andhaka, Hariv. (v. l. *raivata*); of a son of Anarta, BhP. (cf. *reva*); of the father of Revati and

father-in-law of Bala-rāma, MBh.; of a Varsha (?), ib.; (i and ī), f., see under *revatī* below. **Revatōttara**, prob. n. N. of wk. (v.l. *revantōttara*).
Revataka, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; n. a species of date, L. (prob. w.r. for *raivataka*).

रेशय reṣaya, mfn. (√*riś*) injuring, hurting (= *hiṣat*), Nir. vi, 14, Sch. = *dāria*, mfn. (*in*) n. destroying those who injure, ib. (used to explain *riśādas*; v.l. *dāsin*).

रेशी reśi, f. N. of water, MaitrS.; TS.

रेष 1. *resh*, cl. I. *reshate* (pf. *rireshe* &c., Gr.), to howl, roar, yell (as wolves), Dhātup. xvi, 19 (others 'to neigh' or 'to utter any inarticulate sound').

2. **Reṣh**, mfn. (nom. *reṣ*; cf. 2. *reṣ*) any animal that howls or yells or neighs, howling, neighing, W.
 1. **Reṣhaṇa**, n. the howl of a wolf, howling, yelling, roaring, L.

Reṣhā, f. id., L.

Reṣhita, mfn. yelled, sounded; n. neighing, roaring, W.

रेष reṣha, m. (√*i.riśh*) injury, hurt, Śamk. on ChUp. (cf. *ratharā*°).

2. **Reṣhaṇā**, mfn. injuring, hurting, RV.; n. injury, damage, failure, Nir.; Dhātup.

Reṣhin, mfn. (*in*) n. = prec. (see *puruṣha*°).

Reṣhṭri, mfn. one who injures or hurts, an injurer, Bhāṣṭ.

Reṣhma, in comp. for *reṣhmaṇ*. — **chinna** (*reshmd-*), mfn. rent or torn up by a storm, AV. — **mathita**, mfn. id., Kauś.

Reṣhmanyā, mfn. = *reṣhmya*, MaitrS.

Reṣhmān, m. a storm, whirlwind, storm-cloud, AV.; VS. (Mahidh. 'the dissolution or destruction of the world').

Reṣhmya, mfn. being in a storm or in a storm-cloud, VS.

रेहत rehat, g. *bhriśādi* (Kāś. *rehas*).

Rehāya, Nom. P. °*yate* (fr. prec.), ib.

रे I. rai, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 23) *rāyati*, to bark, bark at (acc.), RV. [Cf. Lat. *latrare*; Lith. *reiti*, *lōti*; Slav. *lajati*; Goth. *laian*.]

2. **Rai**, m. (nom. *rās*?) barking, sound, noise, MW.

रे 3. rai, m., rarely f. (fr. √*rā*; nom. *rās*, acc. *rāyam* or *rām*, instr. *rāyā*, dat. *rāyē*, abl. gen. *rāyās*, loc. *rāyī*; du. *rāyau*, *rābhyām*, *rāyās*; pl. nom. *rāyas*; acc. *rāyas*, *rāyās* or *rās*; instr. *rābhī*; dat. abl. *rābhyās*, gen. *rāyām*, loc. *rāsī*; cf. the cognate stems 3. *rā* and *rayī*, and Lat. *rēs*, *rēm*), property, possessions, goods, wealth, riches, RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚS.; BhP.; (rai), ind., g. *cdāi*. — √*krī*, P. *karoti*, to convert into property, Up. ii, 66, Sch.

Rāyas, gen. of *rai*, in comp. — **kāma** (*rāyās-*), mfn. desirous of property, anxious to become rich, RV. — **posha**, m. increase of property or wealth or prosperity, Prāt. (cf. *bahu-r*°); mfn. increasing riches (said of Kṛishṇa), MBh.; — **dā** (VS.), — **dāvan** (TS.), mfn. granting increase of wealth or prosperity; — **vāni**, mfn. procuring increase of riches, VS. — **poshaka**, mfn. (fr. *posha*), g. *arīhaṇḍī*.

Rāyo, in comp. for *rāyas*. — **vāja**, m. N. of a man, PañcavBr. — **vājīya**, n. (fr. prec.) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Revāt, mfn. (prob. contracted fr. *rayi-vat*) wealthy, opulent, rich, prosperous, RV.; AV.; abundant, plentiful, ib.; brilliant, splendid, beautiful (*dt*, ind.), ib.; MBh. xiii, 1853 (here applied to the Gaṅgā); (*dti*), f., see below; n. wealth, prosperity, RV.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Revatī, f. = *revatī*, the wife of Bala-rāma, Hariv.; N. of Rati (wife of Kāma-deva), L. — **putra**, m. a son of Revatī, L.

Revātī, f. of *revatī* above; (also pl.) N. of the fifth Nakṣatra, RV. &c. &c.; a woman born under the N° Revatī, Pāp. iv, 3, 34, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; (in music) a partic. Rāgīnī, Saṃgīt.; N. of a female demon presiding over a partic. disease or of a Yoginī (sometimes identified with Durgā or with Aditi), MBh.; Kathās.; Suśr. &c.; of the wife of Mitra, BhP.; of a daughter of the personified light (*kāntī*) of the Nakṣatra Revatī and mother of Manu Rai-vata, MārkaP.; of the wife of Bala-rāma (daughter of Kakudmin), Hariv.; Megh.; Pur.; of a wife of Amṛitodana, Buddh.; of various other women,

HParīś.; Tiariidum Indicum, L.; Jasminum Grandiflorum, L.; pl. 'the wealthy ones' or 'the shining ones' (applied to cows and the waters), RV.; VS.; GrS.; N. of the verse RV. i, 30, 13 (beginning with *revatī*), VS.; TS.; Br. &c.; of the Sāman formed from this verse, ĀrshBr.; ChUp. ii, 18, 1; 2; of the divine mothers, L. — **kānta**, m. 'beloved of Revatī', N. of Bala-rāma, L. — **grāha**, m. N. of a demon presiding over diseases, Buddh. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **dvīpa**, m. N. of an island, L. — **prishṭha**, mfn. whose Prishṭha (q.v.) consists of the R° verses, Lāty. — **bhava**, m. 'son of R°', N. of the planet Saturn, L. — **ramaṇa**, m. 'husband of R°', N. of Bala-rāma, L.; of Viṣṇu, Pañcar. — **sa** (*śīja*), m. 'lord of R°', N. of Bala-rāma, L. — **suta**, m. 'son of R°', N. of Skanda, MBh. — **hālānta**, m. N. of a drama.

Revatyā, n., Pāp. iv, 4, 122.

Revanta, m. N. of a son of Sūrya and chief of the Guhyakas, VarBṛS.; Pur.; the 5th Manu of the present Kalpa (cf. next and *raivata*). — **manu-sū**, f. 'mother of Manu Revanta', N. of Sāmjñā (wife of Sūrya), L. **Revantōttara**, prob. n. N. of wk. (v.l. *revatōttara*).

Raikva, m. N. of a man, ChUp. (cf. *rayikva*).

— **parṇa**, m. pl. N. of a place, ib.

Raiya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to desire riches, Pāp. vi, 1, 79, Sch.

Raiva, m. N. of a king, BhP.

Raivatā, mfn. (*in*) n. (fr. *revatī*) descended from a wealthy family, rich, RV.; relating to Manu Raivata, Pur.; connected with the Sāman R°, TS.; VS.; m. a cloud, Naigh. i, 10; a kind of Soma, Suśr.; a species of tuberous vegetable (= *suvarṇāḍi*), L.; N. of Śiva, L.; (as patr. of *revata* and metron. of *revatī*) N. of a demon presiding over a partic. disease of children, MBh.; of one of the 11 Rudras, Hariv.; Pur.; of a Daitya, L.; of the 5th Manu, Mn. i, 62; Hariv.; Pur.; of a Rishi, MBh.; of a Brahmarshi, Lalit.; of a king, MBh.; of Kakudmin (the ruler of Anarta), Pur.; of a son of Amṛitodana by Revatī, Buddh.; of a mountain near Kuśa-sthali (the capital of the country Anarta), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (with *rishabha*) N. of a Sāman, PañcavBr.; Lāty.; (i), f. (with *ishti*) N. of a partic. Ishti (= *pavitrīśhti*, Nilak.); n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; Vas. — **garbha**, n. N. of a Sāman, ŚaṅkhŚr. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain (cf. above), Cat. — **prishṭha**, mfn. = *revatī*-pp°, ib. — **madanikā**, f. N. of a drama. — **stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. **Raivatācala** and **tādāri**, m. = *ta-giri*, Śatr.

Raivataka, m. N. of a mountain (= *raivata*), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (pl. the inhabitants of it, VarBṛS.); of a Parama-hansa (q.v.), JabāUp. (v.l. *rai-vatika*); of a doorkeeper, Śak.; of a prince, VP.; n. a species of date, L.

Raivatika, m. metron. fr. *revatī*, Pāp. iv, 1, 46; 3, 131; v.l. for prec. (q.v.) — **tikiya**, mfn. (fr. prec.), Pāp. iv, 3, 131. — **tyā**, mfn. (fr. *revatī*); m. (with *rishabha*) N. of a Sāman (v.l. for *raivata*, q.v.); n. riches, wealth, RV.

रेख raikha, m. patr. fr. *rekha*, g. *śivādi*.

रेचिक्य raicikya, m. N. of a man, Hcat.

रेखव rainava, m. patr. fr. *reṇu*, ĀśvŚr.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (v.l. *vainava*).

Rainukoya, m. (fr. *reṇukā*) metron. of Paraśurāma, L.

रेतस raitasā, mfn. (*in*) n. (fr. *retas*) belonging to seed or semen, seminal, ŚBr.

रेतिक रaitika, mfn. (*in*) n. (fr. *riti*) of or belonging to brass, brazen, Suśr.

Raitya, mfn. made of brass, brazen, Mn. v, 114.

रेभ raibha, m. patr. fr. *rebha*, Cat.; (*raibhī*), f. N. of partic. ritualistic verses (esp. of AV. xx, 127, 4-6; containing several repetitions of the word *rebha*).

Raibhya (or *raibhyā*), m. (fr. *rebha*) N. of various men, ĀśvŚr.; MBh. &c.; of a son of Sumati and father of Dushyanta, BhP.; of an astronomer, Cat.; of a class of gods, Hariv. (Nilak.)

रेवत raivata &c. See above.

रेणायन raishṇāyana, m. patr., Sāṃskārik.

रोक i. rokā, m. (√*i.ruc*) light, lustre, brightness, RV. iii, 6, 7; = *kṛaya-bhid*, L. (buying with

ready money, W.); n. (only L.) a hole, vacuity; a boat, ship; = *cara* or *cala*; = *kṛipaya-bheda*.

2. **Rōka**, m. or **rōkas**, n. light, splendour, RV. vi, 66, 6.

Rokya, n. blood, L.

रोग rōga, m. (√*i.ruj*) 'breaking up of strength', disease, infirmity, sickness (also personified as an evil demon), AV. &c. &c.; a diseased spot, Suśr.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. — **grasta**, mfn. seized with any disease or sickness, W. — **ghna**, mfn. removing disease, Śiś.; Suśr.; n. medicine, L.; ([*ṣ*], f., see *-han*). — **jña**, m. a physician, Gal. — **jñāna**, n. knowledge of d°, Cat. — **da**, mfn. giving or causing d°, VarBṛS. — **nāsana**, mfn. destroying or removing d°, AV. — **nigrahaṇa**, n. suppression of d°, Suśr. — **nirpaya**, m. N. of wk. — **pālaka**, m. one who has the care of the sick, Subh. — **pushta**, m. fever, Gal. — **prada**, mfn. causing d°, VarBṛS. — **pradipa**, m. N. of various wks. — **prashṭha**, m. fever, L. (v.l. *-śreshṭha*). — **bhaya**, n. fear of d°, VarBṛS. — **bhāḥ**, mfn. possessing d°, ill, sick, ib.; Pañcar. — **bhū**, f. the place or seat of d°, the body, L. — **mukta**, mfn. freed or recovered from a d°, Cat. — **murāri**, m. — **mūrti-dāna-prakaraṇa**, n. N. of wks. — **rāj**, m. 'king or chief of d°s', fever, Car.; Suśr. — **rāja**, m. 'king or chief of d°s', consumption, L. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. the sign or symptoms of a d°, pathology, Cat.; N. of wk. — **vinīcāya**, m. N. of wk. — **vairūpya**, n. disfigurement caused by d°, Kathās. — **sama**, m. recovery from sickness, Car. — **sāntaka**, m. 'disease-alleviator', a physician, L. — **sānti**, f. alleviation or cure of d°, W. — **śila**, f. realgar, red arsenic, L. — **śilpa**, n. a species of plant, L. — **śreshṭha**, m. 'chief of d°s', fever, L. (v.l. *-prashṭha*). — **samghāta**, m. an attack of fever, Suśr. — **sambaddha**, mfn. 'affected by d°', sick, Āpast. — **sambandha**, mfn., w.r. for prec. — **ha**, n. 'destroying disease', a drug, medicament, W. — **han**, mfn. (*ghni*) n. removing disease, Suśr.; m. a physician, W. — **hara**, mfn. taking away d°, curative, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; n. medicine, L. — **hārīn**, mfn. (*in*) n. = prec. mfn., L.; m. a physician, L. — **hṛit**, mfn. curing d°, L.; m. a physician, Rājat. **Rogākhyā**, n. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. (cf. *roga*). **Rogādhiṣṭa**, m. = *roga-rāja* above. **Rogānika**, n. a class of d°s, a species of d°, Car.; — *rāj*, m. 'chief of all d°s', fever, Suśr. **Rogāntaka**, mfn. 'd°-destroying', curative, m. a physician, W.; — *sāra*, N. of wk. **Rogānvita**, mfn. affected by d°, sick, W. **Rogābhyāgama**, m. the symptom of a d°, VarYogay. **Rogāyatana**, n. abode or seat of d°, the body, Mn. **Rogārambha**, m. N. of wk. **Rogārta**, mfn. suffering from d°, sick, Mn.; MBh. **Rogārdita**, mfn. id., MBh. **Rogāviśṭha**, mfn. attacked or affected by d°, sick, Āpast. **Rogāhvaya**, n. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, Bhpr. (cf. *roga*). **Rogōnmāḍita**, mfn. maddened by disease (said of a dog), L. **Rogopasama**, m. alleviation or cure of disease, Cat. **Rogolbanatī**, f. the spreading or raging of diseases, VarBṛS.

Rogi, in comp. for *rogin*. — **taru**, m. 'tree of the sick', the Āśoka tree, L. (prob. w.r. for *rāgi-r*°). — **tā**, f. sickness, disease, W. — **vallabha**, n. 'friend of the sick', medicine, a drug, L.

Rogita, mfn. (fr. *roga*; g. *tārakādi*) diseased, suffering from sickness, VarBṛS.; mad (said of a dog), L.

Rogin, mfn. sick, diseased, ill, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Rogishṭha, mfn. (superl. fr. prec.) always sick or ill, MW.

Rogya, mfn. (adj.; or fut. p. fr. √*i.ruj*, Vop.) related to or connected with disease, producing sickness, unwholesome, L.

रोच rōc, ind. (√*i.ruc*) used in a partic. formula, MaitrS.

Rōcā, mfn. shining, radiant, AV.; one who lightens or makes bright, MW.; m. N. of a king, Buddh.; (i), f. Hingstia Repens, L.

Rōcaka, mfn. brightening, enlightening, W.; giving an appetite, Suśr.; pleasing, agreeable, W.; m. a worker in glass or artificial ornaments, R.; (only L.) hunger, appetite; a stomachic or stimulant; a sack; Musa Sapientum; a kind of onion; = *granthi-parṇa-bheda*.

Rōcakin, mfn. having desire or appetite, taking delight in (loc.), Bālār. (cf. *a-roc*°).

Rōcanā, mfn. (*in*) n. bright, shining, radiant, AV.; Br.; GrS.; MBh.; Hariv.; giving pleasure or satisfaction, pleasant, charming, lovely, Bhāṣṭ.; BhP.; sharpening or stimulating the appetite, stomachic,

Susr.; m. N. of various plants (Andersonia Rohitaka; Alangium Hexapetalum; the pomegranate tree &c.), L.; a partic. yellow pigment (v. l. for *rocana*), MBh. (C.); a stomachic, W.; N. of a demon presiding over a partic. disease, Hariv.; of one of the 5 arrows of the god of love ('exciter'), Cat.; of a son of Vishnu by Dakṣiṇā, BhP.; of Indra under Manu Svārociṣa, ib.; of one of the Viśve Devāḥ, VP.; of a mountain, MārKp.; (ā) and (i), f. see below; n. light, brightness, (esp.) the bright sky, firmament, luminous sphere (of which there are said to be three; cf. under *rajas*), RV.; AV.; Br. (in this sense sometimes ā, f.); pl. lights, stars, AV.; (ifc.) the causing a desire for, BhP.; (*Ruci-ruce* r°) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **phala**, m. the citron tree, L.; (ā), f. a species of cucumber, L. — **sthā**, mfn. abiding in light or in the firmament, RV.

Rocanaka, m. the citron tree, L.; (*ikā*), f. N. of various plants, L.; = *vaṇṣa-rocana*, bamboo manna or Tabāshir, L.

1. **Rocanā**, f. the bright sky or luminous sphere (= *rocana*, m.), AV.; TBr.; a partic. yellow pigment (commonly called *go-rocana*), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Susr.; a handsome woman, L.; a red lotus-flower, L.; bamboo manna or Tabāshir, L.; dark Śālmali, L.; N. of a wife of Vasu-deva, BhP.; of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — **mukha**, m. N. of a Daitya, MBh. — **vat** (*rocana*-, Padap. °nd-), mfn. shining, bright, AV.

2. **Rocanā**, ind. (in *rocana*-√*kṛi*, ind. p. -*kṛitvā* or -*kṛitya*), g. *sākṣhād-ādi*.

Rocanī, f. a partic. yellow pigment (= 1. *rocana*), Pañcat. (v. l.); red arsenic, realgar, L.; N. of various plants (Convolvulus Turpethum; the myrobolan tree; Croton Polyandrum; = *kāmpilla*), L.; (with Buddhists) N. of one of the four Devis, Dharmas.

Rocanāna, mfn. shining, bright, splendid, RV. &c. &c.; pleasing, agreeable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a tuft or curl of hair on a horse's neck, Śiṣ.; Kathās.; N. of a king, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, ih.

Rocas, n. light, lustre, MaitrS. (cf. *svd-r°*).

Roci, f. light, a beam, ray, Hariv.; MārKp.

Rocin. See *mita-r°*.

Rocisha, m. (fr. *rocis*) N. of a son of Vibhāvasu by Ushas, BhP.

Rocishat, mfn. shining, bright, brilliant, splendid, gay, VS. &c. &c.; giving an appetite, stomachic, Susr. — **mukha**, mfn. having a bright countenance, MW.

Rocish-mat, mfn. (fr. *rocis* + *mat*) possessing or giving light, Hariv.; m. N. of a son of Manu Svārociṣa, BhP.

Rocis, n. light, lustre, brightness, RV. &c. &c.; grace, loveliness, BhP.

Roci. See under *rocd*.

Rocuka, mfn. causing pleasure or delight, MaitrS. (cf. *arocukā*).

Rocyā, mfn. used in a partic. formula, MaitrS. (cf. *rocā*).

रोट *roṭa*. See *pūga-roṭa*.

Roṭaka-vrata, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat.

Roṭikā, f. bread or a kind of bread, wheaten cakes toasted on an earthen or iron dish, Bhpr. (cf. next).

Roṭī, f. bread (see *phiraṅga-r°*; cf. the similar Hindi word).

रोड़ *roḍ*, cl. I. P. *roḍati*, to be mad, Dhātup. ix, 73 (cf. √*loḍ*); to despise, disrespect, ih, ix, 72, v. l. (cf. √*rauḍ*, *rauḍ*).

रोड़ *roḍa*, mfn. satisfied, contented (= *trip-ta*), L.; m. crushing, pounding (= *kṣheda*), L.

रोड़ *roḍhri*, mfn. (√*I. ruh*) one who grows or ascends &c., L.

रोणी *ronī*, f., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 78.

Roṇika, **Ṛṇiya**, proh. w. r. for *eṇika*, *ṛṇiya*, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 141.

रोद *roda*, *rodana* &c. See p. 884, col. 1.

रोदर *ródara*. See under 1. *ra*, p. 859, col. 2.

रोदस् *ródas*, n. du. (prob. connected with *rudra*; cf. *rodasi*) heaven and earth (only ibc. and in gen. *ródasah*, RV. ix, 22, 5); the earth (see *svarga-rodah-kuhara*). — **tvā**, n. a word used to explain *rodasi*, TBr.

Rodah, in comp. for *rodas*. — **kandara-kuha-**

ra, n. the void or hollow space between heaven and earth, Bālār. — **kuhara**, n. id., Nalod.

Rodasi-prā, mfn. (for °*si-prā*) filling heaven and earth, RV.

Rodasi, f. (du., once sg.) heaven and earth, RV. &c. &c.; (sg.) N. of lightning as wife of Rudra and companion of the Maruts (also *rodasi*), RV.; the earth, R.; Hcat.

Rodo, in comp. for *rodas*. — **griha** (Bālār.) o. — **randhra** (Śiṣ.), n. the void or hollow space between heaven and earth.

रोदाका *rodākā*, f. (a word of unknown meaning), Vait.

रोद्धव्य *roddhavya*, *roddhri*. See p. 884.

रोध 1. *rodha*, *rodhana*. See p. 884, col. 1.

रोध 2. *rodha*, *rodhaka* &c. See p. 884, col. 2.

रोध *rodhra*, m. (prob. connected with *rudhira*) the tree Symplocos Racemosa (it has yellow flowers, and the red powder scattered during the Holi festival is prepared from its bark), Kāv.; Var.; Susr.; n. sin (also m.), L.; offence, L. — **pushpa**, m. Bassia Latifolia, L.; a species of ringed snake, Susr. — **pushpaka**, m. a kind of grain (said to be a sort of Śālī), Susr.; a species of snake (= *pushpa*), ib. — **pushpini**, f. Griseola Tomentosa, L. — **śūka**, m. a kind of rice (having ears coloured like *Rodhra* flowers), L.

रोप 1. *ropa*, m. (√*I. rup*) confusing, disturbing, W.

1. **Ropapā**, mfn. causing bodily pain, AV.; n. = *vimohana* or *upadava*, TBr., Sch.

Ropayishṇu, mfn. rending, tearing, lacerating, Vait.

Rōpi, f. acute or racking pain, AV.

1. **Ropita**, mfn. bewildered, perplexed, W.

Rōpushi, f. (prob.) female destroyer, RV. i, 191, 13 (Sāy.)

रोप 2. *ropa*, m. (fr. Claus. of √*I. ruh*) the act of raising, setting up, planting, fixing in &c., MBh.; an arrow, Śiṣ.; Naish.; n. a fissure, hole.

Ropaka, m. a planter (see *viksha-r°*); a weight of metal or a coin (¼ of a Suvarṇa), W. (cf. *rūpaka*).

2. **Ropana**, m(f) n. causing to grow, causing to grow over or cicatrize, healing, Susr.; putting on, Kathās.; m. an arrow, L.; n. the act of setting up or erecting, raising, Kṛishis.; the act of planting, setting, sowing, transplanting, Pañcat.; Kṛishis.; healing or a healing application (used for sores), Susr.

Ropaiya, mfn. to be set up or erected or raised, Kṛishis.; to be planted or sown, VarBṛS.; useful for healing or cicatrizing, Susr.

Ropayitṛ, mfn. one who sets up or erects, an erector (with acc. or gen.), R.; a planter, Kull. on Mn. iii, 163.

Ropita, mfn. caused to grow, raised, elevated &c.; fixed, directed, aimed (as an arrow), Ragh.; Śāh.; set (as a jewel), Hit.; committed, entrusted, Ragh.; set, planted, Kull. on Mn. i, 46.

Ropin, m(f) n. (ifc.) raising, erecting, setting planting, MBh.; Kull.

Ropya, mfn. to be planted or sown or transplanted, MBh.; Susr.

रोपणाका *ropaṇākā*, f. a kind of bird, RV.; AV. (Sāy. 'a thrush', = *śārikā*).

रोम 1. *roma*, m. (of uncertain derivation, but cf. 1. *ropa*) a hole, cavity, L.; n. water, L.

रोम 2. *roma*, m. the city Rome, Cat. (cf. *bṛihad-roma* and next); pl. N. of a people, VP.

1. **Romaka**, m. Rome, Siddhāntas.; 'the Roman', N. of a partic. astronomer, Var.; N. of a village in the north of India, g. *palady-ādi*; of a partic. mixed caste (v. l. for *rāmaka*), Vas.; = *romaka-siddhānta* below; pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1837 (cf. 2. *roman*); the people of the Roman empire, the Romans, VarBṛS. — **pattana** or **-pura**, n. the city of Rome, Siddhāntas.; Gol. &c. — **viśaya**, m. the country or empire of the Romans, Āryabh. — **siddhānta**, m. N. of Romakācārya's Siddhānta (one of the 5 chief astronomical Siddhāntas current in the age of Varāha-mihira); of a modern fiction, Cat. — **Romakācārya**, m. N. of a teacher of astronomy (author of the above Siddhānta).

Romakāyana, m. N. of an author, Bṛih.

रोम 3. 4. *roma*. See under 1. *roman*.

रोमक 2. *romaka*, n. (fr. *rumā*) a kind of saline earth and the salt extracted from it (accord. to some 'the salt from the lake Sambar in Ajmere'), Susr. &c. (cf. *raumaka*); a kind of magnet, L.

रोमक 3. *romaka*. See under 1. *roman*.

रोमन् 1. *róman*, n. (prob. connected with √*I. ruh*; cf. *loman*) the hair on the body of men and animals, (esp.) short hair, bristles, wool, down, nap &c. (less properly applicable to the long hair on the head and beard of men, and to that of the mane and tail of animals), RV. &c. &c.; the feathers of a bird, R. (cf. *mayūra-r°*); the scales of a fish (see *prithu-r°*).

3. **Roma**, in comp. for *roman*. — **kanda**, m. Dioscorea Globosa, L. — **karaka**, m. 'hair-eared', a hare, L. — **kūpa**, m. n. 'hair-hole', a pore of the skin (*bhavatāṃ roma-kūpāṇi prahrishāṇy upalakṣhaye*, 'I observe that the hairs on your bodies bristle'), MBh.; R. &c. (cf. *-randhra*). — **kesara**, n. (said to be) = *-gutsa*, q. v., L. — **garta**, n. = *-kūpa* above, GopBr.; BhP. — **guccha**, m. or *-gutsa*, n. the tail of the Yak used as a Chowrie (cf. *cāmara*), L. — **ja**, n. 'produced from h° or wool', a kind of cloth, L. — **tyaj**, mfn. losing hair (said of a horse), VarBṛS. — **pāda**, m. N. of two kings, Pur. — **pulaka**, m. = *-harsha*, q. v., BhP.; Caurap. — **phalā**, f. a species of plant, Npr. — **baddha**, mfn. 'h°-bound', woven with h°, Yājñ. — **bandha**, m. h°-texture, ib. (v. l.) — **bhū** or **-bhūmi**, f. 'hair-place', the skin, L. — **mūrdhan**, mfn. covered with h° or down on the head (said of insects), Susr. — **ratādhāra**, m. the belly, L. (v. l. *ratāsāra* and *rasāsāra*). — **randhra**, n. 'h°-hole', a pore of the skin, MW. — **rasāsāra**, see *-ratādhāra*. — **rāji** or **-rāji**, f. a row or line or streak of hair (esp. on the abdomen of women just above the navel, said to denote puberty), R.; Susr. &c.; °*ji-patha*, m. the waist, Śiṣ. — **latā** (L.) or **-latikā** (Śāh.), f. a winding line of hair above the navel (in women). — **vat**, mfn. possessed of hair, covered with h°, Susr. — **vallī**, f. Mucuna Pruriens, L. — **vāhin**, mfn. cutting off h°, sharp enough to cut a h°, Vāgh. — **vikāra**, m. (L.) or **-vikriyā**, f. (Kum.; Śāh.; Prātp.). 'changed condition of the h°', bristling or erection of the h° of the body. — **vidhāvāsa**, m. 'h°-destroying', a louse, W. — **vibheda**, m. = *-harsha*, Kir. — **viśaya**, n. = *-kūpa* above, BhP.; m. n. N. of partic. mythical regions, Kāraṇḍ. — **vedha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śātana**, n. a depilatory for removing the hair, Cat. — **śuka**, n. a species of fragrant plant, Bhpr. — **saṃvejana**, n. the bristling of the hair of the body, Susr. — **śūof**, f. the quill of the porcupine, a hair-pin, ĀpGr., Sch. — **harsha**, m. the bristling of the h° of the body, thrill (caused by joy, fear, cold &c.), MBh.; R. &c. — **harshana**, mfn. causing the h° to bristle or stand erect (through excessive joy or terror), MBh.; R. &c.; m. Terminalia Bellerica (the nuts of which are used as dice), L.; N. of Sūta (the pupil of Vyāsa and supposed narrator of the Purāṇas), Pur.; of the father of Sūta, BhP.; n. = *-harsha* above, L.; °*ya-ka*, m(f) n. w. r. for *raumak°*, q. v., VP.; °*shani* or °*shini*, m., w. r. for *raumaharshani*, q. v., Cat. — **harshita**, mfn. having the h° of the body bristling or erect (through excessive joy or terror), PadmaP. — **harshin**, mfn. id., Śiṣ. — **hrit**, n. 'hair-destroying', sulphuretted arsenic, L. — **Romāṅka**, m. a mark of hair, Ragh. — **Romāṅkura**, m. a bristling hair of the body, Kād. 1. **Romāṅka**, m. (ifc. f. ā) thrill of the hair, Kāv.; Hariv. &c.; -*kañcuka*, m. a coat of mail consisting (as it were) of the down of the body erect through delight, Kathās.; °*māñcodd-gata-rāji-mat*, mfn. surrounded with erect rows of bristling hair, Hariv. 2. **Romāṅka** (fr. the prec.), Nom. P. °*cati*, to feel a thrill of joy or horror, Git. — **Romāṅka**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, L. — **Romāṅka**, f. a species of small shrub, L. — **Romāñcita**, mfn. having the hair of the body erect or thrilling with joy or terror (*ūrdhva-r°*, id.), Hariv.; Kāv. &c. — **Romāñcin**, mfn. id., Kād. — **Romānta**, m. the hairy side i. e. the upper side of the hand, ĀpGr. — **Romāla-viṭapin**, m. a species of tree, L. — **Romāli**, f. a line of hair (above the navel in women; cf. *roma-rāji*), Kāv.; puberty, L. — **Romālu**, m. Dioscorea Globosa, L.; Mucuna Pruriens, L.; -*vi-ṭapin*, m. a species of plant, L. — **Romāvalī**, f. a

line of hair (above the navel; cf. *romāli*), Kāv.; -*śa-taka*, n. N. of various wks. **Romāśraya-phalā**, f. a species of shrub, L. (w. r.). **Romōtpāta**, m. (Hcat.) or **romōdgati**, f. (Vepis.) = *roma-harsa* above. **Romōdgama**, m. (ifc. f. ā) id. (*vyakta-romōdgama-tva*, n.), Kum.; Pañcat. &c. **Romōd-bheda**, m. id., Prab.

4. **Roma** (ifc.) = *roman* (cf. *a-*, *dirgha-*, *sa-r*).
3. **Romaka**, n. hair (= *roman*), Hcat. (esp. ifc., f. *ikā*).

Roman-vat, mfn. (for *i. roman + vat*) covered with hair, hairy (= *roma-vat*), RV.

Romāśa, mif(ā)n. (cf. *lomaśa*) having thick hair or wool or bristles, hairy, shaggy, RV. &c. &c.; applied to a faulty pronunciation of vowels, Pat.; m. a sheep, ram, L.; a hog, boar, L.; N. of two plants (= *kambhī* and *pinḍalu*), L.; = *dullala* (?), L.; N. of a Rishi, BhP.; of an astronomer (cf. *-siddhānta*); (ā), f. *Cucumis Utilissimus*, L.; another plant (= *dagdhā*), L.; N. of the reputed authoress of RV. i, 120, 7, RAnukr.; (ī), f. a squirrel, L.; n. the pudenda, RV. x, 86, 16. — **puochaka**, m. a species of rodent animal (= *kata*), L. — **phala**, m. a species of plant (= *tiṇḍia*), Bhpr. — **siddhānta**, m. N. of an astron. work.

रोमन् 2. *roman*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VP.

रोमन्थ *romantha*, m. (perhaps for *ruj-m*°; cf. cognate words below) ruminating, chewing the cud, Kālid.; VarBṛS. &c.; chewing (of betel), Rājat.; frequent repetition, ib. (cf. *gugana-r*°). [Cf. Gk. *ῥομνῆ*, *ῥομνῆ*; Lat. *e-rugere*, *ructare*, *ruminare*, fr. *rugminare*; Slav. *rygati*; Lith. *atrigas*; Germ. *itarucchen*, *itrückchen*; Angl. Sax. *roccettan*, *edroccian*.]

Romanthana, n. ruminating, L.

Romanthāya, Nom. P. *yate*, to ruminate, chew the cud, Pān. iii, 1, 15.

रोमाञ्च *romāñca*. See p. 889, col. 3.

रोमिन्नेवद्वेष्टुध *rombilla-veṇkaṭa-budha*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

रोर 1. *rōra*, m. a partic. part of the body, MaitrS. (du.); VS. (= *aṅsa-granthi*, Mahidh.)

रोर 2. *rora* or *raura*, m. a worker, labourer (?), HPariś.

रोरवण *roravāṇa*, n. (fr. Intens. of *√i. ru*) a loud roaring or bellowing, Nir.

रोरुया, mfn. crying much, Vop.

रोरुक *roruka*, m. or n. (?) N. of a country or a town, Buddh.

रोरुदा *rorudā*. See p. 884, col. i.

रोल *rola*, m. *Flacourtia Cataphracta*, L.; green ginger, L.; (ā), f. a kind of metre (= *lolā*), Col. — **deva**, m. N. of a painter, Kathās.

रोलम्ब *rolamba*, mfn. distrustful, unbelieving (?), W.; m. a bee, Kāv.; Sāh.; dry or arid soil (?), W. — **kadamba**, n. a swarm of bees, Sāh. — **rāja**, m. N. of an author; *jiya*, n. his wk.

रोलिचन्द्र *rolicandrū* (?), m. N. of a man, Cat.

रोशंसा *rośaṅsā* or *rośaṅsā* (?), f. wish, desire, W.

रोश् *rosh*, *rosha* &c. See p. 885, col. i.

रोह *rōha*, mfn. (*√i. ruh*) rising, mounting, ascending &c.; Kāv.; Rājat.; ifc. riding on (cf. *āva-r*°); m. rising, height, AV.; mounting, ascending (gen.), AitBr.; growth, increase, ŚrS.; the increasing of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination, MW.; sprouting, germinating, MBh.; a shoot, sprout, bud, blossom, L. — **kāhiti**, w. r. for *rauhakshiti*, q. v. — **ga**, m. N. of a mountain (= *rohāṇa*), W. — **pūrva**, mfn. having the tones or accents ascending, SamhUp. — **śikhin**, m. fire which mounts upwards, ascending flame, Rājat. — **senā**, m. N. of a boy, Mṛicch.

रोहा, mfn. one who mounts or rises (= *ro-ḥri*), L.; (ifc.) riding on, a rider (see *kāṭi-r*°); growing on (see *grāva-r*°); m. a kind of spirit or goblin, L.

रोहणा, m. N. of a mountain (Adam's Peak in

Ceylon), Rājat.; (ī), f. a medicine for healing or cicatrizing, AV.; n. a means of ascending, RV.; the act of mounting or ascending or riding or sitting or standing on (comp.), Yājñ.; the putting or fastening on (of a bowstring), Cat.; the growing over, healing of a wound; cf. *khata-r*°, MBh.; the proceeding from, consisting of, Vās.; Sāh.; semen virile, L. — **druma**, m. the sandal tree, L. — **parvata**, m. Adam's Peak in Ceylon, Śatr. **Rohanācala**, m. id., Sarvad.

रोहत, mfn. rising, mounting, ascending, growing, RV. &c. &c. — **parvā**, f. a species of *Dūrva* grass, L. (v. l. *rohit-p*°).

रोहन्ता, m. a partic. tree (others 'any tree'), L.; (ī), f. a partic. creeper (others 'any creeper'), L.

रोहास, n. height, elevation, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

रोहया (fr. *rohat*), Nom. A. *yate*, g. *bhṛisādi*.

रोhin, mif(ā)n. rising, Nir.; (ifc.) mounting, ascending towards, Śiś.; grown, shot up, long, tall, MBh.; (ifc.) grown on or in, R.; Ragh.; growing, increasing (in number), Nidānas.; m. Andersonia Rohitaka, L.; *Ficus Indica* and *Religiosa*, L.; (*ini*), f., see s. v.

रोहिश्या. See *√i. ruh*.

रोहि *rohi*, m. (prob. fr. a *√ruh* for 4. *rudh*, 'to be red') a kind of deer, R.; (only L.) a seed; a tree; a pious or religious man (= *vratin*), — **māṇsa**, n. the flesh of the deer called Rohi, R.

रोहिण, mfn. born under the asterism Rohini, Pān. iv, 3, 37, Sch.; m. N. of Vishnu, Hariv.; of a man, g. *āvaḍi* (pl. his descendants, *āsvŚr*); of various plants, Mālatim. (Andersonia Rohitaka; *Ficus Indica*; *Andropogon Schoenanthus*, L.); n. N. of the ninth Muhūrta (a part of the forenoon extending to midday, in which Śrāddhas are especially to be performed), W.; (ī), f., see below.

रोहिणी, f. (m. c. and ibc.) = *rohiṇī*. — **tva**, n. = *rohiṇī-tva*, TBr. (cf. Pān. vi, 3, 64, Sch.) — **nan-dana**, m. 'son of Rohini', metron. of Bala-rāma, MBh. — **putra**, m. son of Rohini (as a proper N.), Pān. vi, 3, 63. — **shena** or **senā**, m. N. of a man, Pān. viii, 3, 100, Sch.

रोहिणी, f. inflammation of the throat, ŚārngS.; a woman with a red face (either from anger or from being coloured with pigments), L.

रोहिṇī, f. (f. of *rohita*, 'red,' below; also f. of *rohin* above) a red cow or [later] any cow (represented as a daughter of Surabhi and mother of cattle, esp. of Kāma-dhenu, 'cow of plenty'; in the Veda, Rohini may perhaps also mean 'a red mare'), RV. &c. &c.; N. of the ninth Nakshatra or lunar asterism and of the lunar day belonging to it (in this sense it may optionally have the accent on the last syllable; it is personified as a daughter of Dakṣha, and as the favourite wife of the Moon, called 'the Red one' from the colour of the star Aldebaran or principal star in the constellation which contains 5 stars, prob. α, β, γ, δ, ε, Tauri, and is figured by a wheeled vehicle or sometimes by a temple or fish; it is exceptionally pl. and in TS. and TBr. there are 2 Nakshatras of this name; it may also be used as an adj. and mean 'born under the Nakshatra Rohini', Pān. iv, 3, 34, Vārtt. i); lightning, L.; a young girl (in whom menstruation has just commenced; others 'a girl nine years of age'), Gṛhyas.; Pañcat.; N. of various plants, Suśr.; Bhpr. (= *Helleborus Niger*; *Acacia Arabica*; *Gmelina Arborea* &c., L.); inflammation of the throat (of various kinds), Suśr.; (in music) a partic. Śruti, Samgit.; a partic. Murchanā, ib.; a kind of steel, L.; N. of two wives of Vasudeva and the mother of Bala-rāma, MBh.; Pur.; of a wife of Kṛishna, Hariv.; of the wife of Mahā-deva, Pur.; of a daughter of Hiranya-kāśipu, MBh.; of one of the 16 Vidyā-devīs, L.; of a river, VP. — **kānta**, m. 'lover of Rohini', the Moon, Kṛishnāj. — **candra-vrata** and **ōra-sāyana**, n. N. of two religious observances, Cat. — **tanaya**, m. the son of Rohi, i. e. Bala-rāma, RāmātUp.; Śiś. — **tapas**, n. N. of wk. — **taru**, m. a species of tree, Kathās. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **tvā**, n. the state or condition of the Nakshatra R°, ŚBr. — **pati**, m. 'husband of R°', the Moon, Vcar. — **priya**, m. 'lover of R°', the Moon, L. — **bhava**, m. 'son of R°', the planet Mercury, L. — **yoga**, m. the conjunction of the moon with the Nakshatra R° (more completely *candra-r*°), Vikr.; VarBṛS. — **ramapa**, m. 'cow-lover', a bull, L.; 'lover or husband of R°', the Moon, Gīt.; Hcar.; Vāsant. — **vallabha**, m. 'lover of R°', the Moon, L. — **vrata**, n. N. of a

partic. religious observance, Cat.; *ōdyāpāna*, n. N. of wk. — *ōsa* (*niśa*), m. 'lord or husband of R°', the Moon, Śiś. — *śakata*, m. n. an asterism (prob. α, β, γ, δ, ε, Tauri), Pañcat.; VarBṛS.; Sighās. — *śānti*, f. N. of wk. — *shena*, m. N. of a man, g. *sushāmdī* (cf. *rohiṇī-sh*°). — *suta*, m. 'son of R°', the planet Mercury, L. **Rohinyā-ashṭami**, f. the 8th day in the dark half of the month Bhādra when the moon is in conjunction with the Nakshatra R°, Cat.

Rohit, mfn. red (in *rohit-aśva*, q. v.); m. the sun, L.; Cyprinus Rohita, L.; f. a red deer or a red mare, VS.; TS.; AV.; a woman in her courses, Sāy.; a kind of creeper, L.; pl. the rivers, Naigh. i, 13; the fingers, ib. ii. 5. — **parvā**, v. l. for *rohit-p*°, q. v.

Rohita, mif(ā) or *ini*, q. v. n. (cf. *lohita*) red, reddish, RV. &c. &c.; m. a red or chestnut horse, RV.; TS.; Br. (applied to the Sun, AV. xiii, 1 &c., and therefore in pl. N. of these hymns); a kind of deer, VarBṛS.; Uttar.; Suśr.; a kind of fish, Cyprinus Rohitaka, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a kind of tree, Andersonia Rohitaka, Suśr.; a sort of ornament made of precious stones, L.; a partic. form of rainbow (cf. n.), VarBṛS.; N. of a son of Hari-scandra, AitBr.; BhP.; of a Manu, Hariv.; of a son of Kṛishna, ib. (v. l. *rauhita*); of a son of Vapush-mat (king of Śāl-mala), MārKṛ.; of a river, Buddh.; pl. N. of a class of Gandharvas, R.; of a class of gods under the 12th Manu, MārKṛ.; n. a kind of metre, AitBr.; a kind of rainbow appearing in a straight form, Indra's bow unbent and invisible to mortals, VarBṛS.; L. (cf. *rohitendra-dhanus*); blood, L.; saffron, L.; N. of the Varsha ruled by Rohita (son of Vapush-mat), VP. — **kūla**, N. of a place, PañcatBr. — **kūliya**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (also *yādya* and *yōttara*, n.). — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain; *riya*, n. pl. its inhabitants, Pān. iv, 3, 91, Sch. — **pura**, n. N. of a town (founded by Rohitaka, the son of Hari-scandra), Hariv. — **matsya**, m. Cyprinus Rohitaka, VarBṛS. — **rūpā**, n. the red colour, MaitrS. — **vat**, mfn. having a red horse, Lāty. — **vastu**, N. of a place, Lalit. (also read *-vāstra*). — **viksha**, m. Andersonia Rohitaka, VarBṛS. **Rohitāksha**, mif(ā)n. red-eyed, R.; m. N. of a man, Mudr. **Rohitāñji**, mfn. marked with red, VS. **Rohitāśva**, m. 'having red horses', Agni, the god of fire, L.; N. of a son of Hari-scandra, VP. **Rohitāśya**, prob. w. r. for prec., MārKṛ. **Rohitendra-dhanus**, n. pl. imperfect and perfect rainbows, Mn. i, 38. **Rohitāta**, m. (fr. *r*° + *a* eta) marked with red and other colours, TS.

Rohitaka, m. N. of a tree, Andersonia Rohitaka, MaitrS. (v. l. *rohitaka*); of a river, Buddh.; of a Stūpa, ib.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. **Rohitakā-rānya**, n. N. of a place, MBh.

Rohitāyana, m. patr., Sanskārak. (prob. w. r. for *rauhitāyana* or *rauhināyana*).

Rohiteya, m. Andersonia Rohitaka, L.

Rohid-āśva, mfn. (*rohit + a*°) having red horses (said of Agni), RV. (cf. *rauhidāśva*).

Rohish, m. a kind of deer, L.; f. a doe, L.

Rohisha, m. a kind of fragrant grass, Suśr.; a kind of fish, L.; a kind of deer, L.

Rohi, f. a doe, MBh. (v. l. *rauhī*); N. of a river, ib.

Rohitaka, m. Andersonia Rohitaka, MaitrS. (v. l. *rohitaka*), VarBṛS.; Bhpr.; N. of a place or a mountain, MBh. (accord. to some a stronghold on the borders of Multan is so called).

रोहिन् *rohin*, mif(ā)n. See under *roha*, col. 2.

रोक्म *rauikma*, mif(ā)n. (fr. *rukma*) golden, adorned with gold, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Raukmiṇeya, m. 'descendant of Rukmiṇī', N. of Pradyumna, MBh.

रौक्षचिन् *rauiksha-citta*, mfn. (fr. *rūksha*-c°) harsh-tempered, Divyāv.

Raukshya, n. (fr. *rūksha*) roughness, hardness, dryness, aridity, Yājñ.; Suśr.; harshness, cruelty, uncouthness, MBh.; Ragh.

रौक्षक *rauikshaka*, m. (also pl.) patr., Pravar. **Raukshāyana**, m. (also pl.) id., ib.

रौचनिक *raucanika*, mif(ā)n. (fr. *rocana*) coloured with or like (the pigment) Rocanā, yellowish, Kir.; n. the tartar of the teeth, W.

Raucya, m. (fr. *rucya* = *bilva*) a staff of Bilva wood, L.; an ascetic with a staff of B° w°, W.; (fr. *ruci*) N. of the 13th (9th) Manu, Hariv.; Pur.; mfn. belonging to Manu Raucya, MārKṛ.

रौद्र *rauḍ* or *rauḍ* (cf. \sqrt{rod}), cl. 1. P. *rauḍati*, *rauḍati*, to despise, treat with disrespect, Dhātup. ix, 72.

रौडि *rauḍi*, m. patr., Pat.

रौदीय *rauḍhiya*, m. pl. (prob. fr. *rūḍhi*) N. of a grammatical school, Siddh.

रौद्र *rauḍra* or *raudrā*, mf(ā or ī)n. (fr. *rudra*) relating or belonging to or coming from Rudra or the Rudras, Rudra-like, violent, impetuous, fierce, wild (am, ind.), RV. &c. &c.; bringing or betokening misfortune, inauspicious, R.; Var.; m. a descendant of Rudra, MBh.; a worshipper of Rudra, W.; (pl. or sg. with *gana*) a class of evil spirits, Hariv.; (scil. *rasa*) the sentiment of wrath or fury, Sāh.; Pratāp.; N. of Yama, L.; the cold season of the year, winter, L.; a partic. Ketu, VarBṛS.; N. of the 54th year of the Jupiter cycle of 60 years, ib.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh.; (also n.) heat, warmth, sunshine, L.; (also n. and f.) N. of the Nakṣatra Ārdra when under Rudra, VarBṛS.; (f.) N. of Gauri, L.; one of the 9 Samidhs, Gṛhyas.; a partic. Śakti, Hcat.; (in music.) a partic. Śruti, Saṃgit.; a partic. Murchanā, ib.; a species of creeper, L.; N. of the Comms. on the Tattva-cintāmaṇi-dīdhi and the Nyāya-siddhānta-muktāvalī by Rudra Bhaṭṭācārya; (with *megha-mālā* and *sānti*) of two older wks.; n. savageness, fierceness, formidableness Kathās.; Suśr.; N. of a Liṅga, Cat.; of various Sānians, ĀrshBr. — **karman**, n. a terrible magic rite or one performed for some dreadful purpose, Cat.; mfn. doing ¹ acts, MBh.; m. (also ⁰ min) N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, ib. — **tā**, f. wild or savage state, dreadfulness, R.; Mātām. — **daṇṣṭra**, mfn. having terrible tusks or fangs, BhP. — **darśana**, mfn. of dreadful appearance, terrific, W. (cf. *rudra-d*). — **netrā**, f. N. of a Buddhist goddess, Kālac. — **pāda**, (prob.) N. of the Nakṣatra Ārdra, Kṛishis. — **manas** (*raudra-*), mfn. savage-minded, fierce, ŚBr. **Raudra-rksha**, n. N. of the Nakṣatra Ārdra, VarBṛS.

Raudra, n. Rudra's work (= *rudreṇa kṛitam*), g. *kuḷāḍdi*.

Raudrāksha, mf(ī)n. (fr. *rudrāksha*) made from Elaeocarpus Ganitrus, Anarghar.

Raudrāgni, mf(ī)n. (fr. *rudrāgni*) relating to Rudra and Agni, ĀśvŚr.

Raudrāṇi, (prob.) w.r. for *rudrāṇi*.

Raudrāyana, m. (also pl.) patr. fr. *rudra*, Pravar.

Raudrāśva, m. (prob. fr. *rudrāśva*) N. of a son or a more distant descendant of Puru, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a Rishi, Cat.

Raudri, m. patr. fr. *rudra*, Hariv.

Raudri, in comp. for *rudra*. — **karana**, n. the doing dreadful acts, performing horrors, MānŚr. — **bhāva**, m. 'terribleness' the character of Rudra or Śiva, MBh.

रौध *raudha*, m. patr. fr. *rodha*, g. *śivādi*.

रौधादिक *raudhādika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *rudh-ādi*) belonging to the class of roots beginning with *rudh* (i.e. the 7th class), Pāṇ. viii, 2, 56, Sch.

रौधिर *raudhira*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *rudhira*) bloody, consisting of or caused by blood, MBh.; Suśr.

रौप्य *raupya*, mfn. (fr. *rūpya*) made of silver or resembling silver, silvery, silver, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a place, MBh.; n. silver, GāruḍaP. — **nābha**, m. N. of a Rākshasa, VP. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting or made of silver, Hariv.; Rājāt. — **māshaka**, m. a Māshaka weight of silver, Mn. viii, 135. — **rukma-maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting or made of silver and gold, MBh. **Raupyāyasa-hiraṇ-maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting or made of silver and iron and gold, BhP.

Raupyaka, mfn. silvery, silver, Hcat.

Raupyāyana, m. (also pl.) patr., Sāṃskārak.

Raupyāṇi, m. patr. fr. *rūpya*, g. *tikādi*.

रौम *rauma*, m. (fr. *ruma*) N. of a man, Rājāt.; (pl.) = *raumya*, VP.; n. (fr. *rumā*) a kind of salt procured from the Rumā district, L. — **lavaṇa**, n. = prec. n., L.

1. **Raumaka**, n. (cf. 2. *romaka*) = prec. n., Suśr. — **lavana**, n. id., L.

Raumya, n. N. of partic. evil demons in the service of Śiva, MBh. (cf. *rauma*).

रौमक 2. *raumaka*, mfn. (fr. 2. *romaka*), g. *palady-ādi*; Roman, spoken by the inhabitants of

the Roman empire, Col.; derived or coming from the astronomer Romaka, Cat.

Raumakiya, mfn., g. *kṛishāvādi*.

रौमण्य *raumanya*, mfn. (fr. 1. *roman*), g. *samkāḍdi*.

Raumasiya, mfn. (fr. *romasa*), g. *kṛishāvādi*.

Raumaharshapaka, mf(ikā)n. made or composed by Roma-harshapa, BhP., Introd. (cf. *lauma-h*).

Raumaharshani, m. patr. of Sūta, BhP. (cf. *lauma-h*).

Raumāyana, mfn. (fr. 1. *roman*), g. *pakshādi*.

रौम्य *raumya*. See col. 1.

रौरा *raura*. See 2. *rorā*, p. 890, col. 1.

रौरव *raurava*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ruru*) coming from or made of the skin of the deer called Ruru, GrŚrS.; MBh. &c.; fearful, L.; unsteady, dishonest, L.; m. N. of one of the hells, Mn.; MBh. &c. (personified as husband of Vedanā and father of Duḥkha, MārkaP.; with Buddhists, one of the 8 hot hells, Dharmas. 121); N. of the fifth Kalpa (q.v.); a savage, monster, W.; n. the fruit of the Ruru tree, g. *plakshādi*; N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra.

Rauravaka, n. = *rurupā kṛitam*, g. *kuḷāḍdi*.

Raurukin, m. pl. (fr. *ruruka*) the school of Ruruka, Gobh.; Lāṭy.; n. pl. the Yajus handed down by this school, Lāṭy.

Raurukīya, mfn. (fr. prec.), Lāṭy., Sch.

रौशदश्च *rauśadaśva*, m. (fr. *ruśad-aśva*) patr. of Vasu-manas (the supposed author of RV. x, 179, 3), Ml. (cf. *rauśidaśva*).

रौशर्मन् *rauśarman*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

रौहक्षित *rauḥakṣiti*, m., g. *pailādi* (Kāś.).

रौहिक *rauḥika*, mfn. = *ruha iva*, g. *aṅguly-ādi*.

रौहिण *rauḥiṇā*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *rohiṇi*) connected with the Nakṣatra Rohiṇi, born under it, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 37, Sch.; m. the sandal tree (accord. to others 'the Indian fig-tree'), Suparn.; MBh.; Hariv.; N. of partic. Puroḍāsas used in the Pravargya ceremony, ŚBr.; N. of Agni, ŚBr.; of a demon slain by Indra, RV.; AV.; of a man (with the patr. *Vāsishṭha*), ĀśvŚr.; TAr.; pl. N. of a grammatical school, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 36, Sch.; n. sandal-wood, MW.; the 9th Muhūrta of the day, L.; N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **kapilā**, n. the dish for the Rauhiṇa cakes, ŚBr. — **hāvani**, f. the ladle for the R^o c^o, ib.

Rauhiṇēśvara-tirtha, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.

Rauhiṇaka, n. N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy.

Rauhiṇāyana, m. (also pl.) patr. fr. *rohiṇa*, ŚBr.; Pravar.

Rauhiṇi, m. id. (Ṇer *ekarshe rājanam*, N. of a Sāman), L.

Rauhiṇika, n. a jewel, L.

Rauhiṇeya, m. (fr. *rohiṇi*) a calf, L.; nietron. of Bala-rāma, MBh.; Hariv.; of the planet Mercury, VarBṛS., Sch.; n. an emerald, L.

Rauhiṇya, m. (also pl.), patr., Sāṃskārak.

Rauḥita, mf(ī)n. (fr. *rohita*) coming from the animal or fish called Rohita, Suśr.; relating to Manu Rohita, Hariv.; m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. (v. l. *rohita*).

Rauhitaka, mfn. (fr. *rohita*) made of the wood of the Andersonia Rohitaka, KātyŚr.; Car.

Rauhitāyāni, m. patr., Sāṃskārak.

Rauhidaśva, m. (fr. *rohidaśva*) patr. of Vasu-manas, RANukr. (cf. *rauśadaśva*).

Rauhish, m. (cf. *rohish*) a kind of deer, L.

Rauhisha, m. (cf. Up. i, 48) id., L.; Cyprinus Rohita, L.; a kind of medicinal plant, L.; (f. only L.) a doe of the Rauhisha species; a creeper; Dūrvā or some other kind of grass.

Rauhi, f. the female of a partic. kind of deer, MBh.

Rauhitaka, mfn. = *rauḥitaka*, ŚrS.; coming from the district Rohitaka, Rājāt.; m. Andersonia Rohitaka, MBh.

Rauheya, mfn. (fr. *roha*), g. *sakhy-ādi*.

ल LA.

ल 1. *la*, the 3rd semivowel (corresponding to the vowels *lī*, *lī*, and having the sound of

the English *l*); a technical term for all the tenses and moods of a finite verb or for the terminations of those tenses and moods (also applied to some forms with *kṛit* affixes construed like a finite verb, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69; cf. iii, 2, 124, and when accompanied by certain indicatory letters denoting each tense separately, see *laṭ*; *lan*; *lin*; *loṭ*; *lit*; *lut*; *lṛit*; *luṇ*; *lṛin*; *leṭ*), Pāṇ. iii, 4, 69; 77, Sch. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *la*, APrāt. (applied in naming the 10 tenses and moods as above, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 77, Sch.); — **vāda**, m., — *viśeṣārtha-nirūpaṇa*, n.; — *vārtha-prakriyā*, f., — *vārtha-vāda*, m. N. of wks.

ल 2. *la*, m. N. of Indra, L.; cutting (? cf. *lava*), W.; (*lā*), f., see s.v.

ल 3. *la* (in prosody) = *laghu*, a short syllable.

लक *lak* (cf. \sqrt{rah}), cl. 10. P. *lākayati*, to taste; to obtain, Dhātup. xxxiii, 63, v. l. (Prob. artificial and of very questionable connection with the following words.)

Laka, n. the forehead, W.; the ear or spike of wild rice, W.

Lakaca (L.) or **lakuca** (MBh.; Suśr. &c.), m. a kind of bread-fruit tree, Artocarpus Lacucha (a tree containing a large quantity of sticky milky juice); n. the fruit of this tree.

लकुट *lakuṭa*, m. = *laguṭa*, a club, ĀpŚr.; Car.

Lakuṭin, mfn. carrying a club, armed with a club, L.; MārkaP.

लकुल *lakula*, ⁰lya, g. *balādi*.

Lakulin, m. N. of a Muni, Cat.

लक्क *lakkaka*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

लक्त *lakta*, m. = *rakta*, red, MW. (cf. *gūtha-l*). — **karman**, m. a red variety of the Lodhi tree (used in dyeing), W.

Laktaka, n. = *naktaka*, a dirty and tattered cloth, a rag, Suśr.; (?) = *alakataka*, lac, the red dye, W.

लक्कनचन्द्र *lakkana-candra*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

लक्ष *lakṣ*, cl. 1. Ā. *lakṣate*, to perceive, observe, BhP.; Kathās.; (P. ⁰ti), to recognise, MBh.; cl. 10. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxxii, 5; xxxiii, 23; rather Nom. fr. *lakṣa* below) *lakṣayati*, ⁰te (aor. *alalakṣat*, ⁰ta; inf. *lakṣayitum*; ind. p. *lakṣayitvā*, *lakṣhya*), to mark, sign, MBh.; to characterize, define (in Comms.); to indicate, designate indirectly, Sāṃp.; Kpr.; Sāh.; Sarvad.; to aim at (as to aim an arrow at any object), direct towards, have in view, mean, Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 37 &c.; to consider or regard any one (acc.) as (acc. with or without *iva*), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; to suppose of any one (acc.) that he will &c. (oratio recta with *iti*), MBh. iii, 10375; to know, understand, recognise by (instr.) or as (acc.) or that &c. (oratio recta with *iti*), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; to notice, perceive, observe, see, view, MaitrUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.: Pass. *lakṣhyate*, to be marked &c.; to be meant or intended, Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 14 &c.; to be named or called (with double nom.), BhP.; to be perceived or seen, appear, seem, look like (nom. with or without *iva*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Desid., see *lilakṣhayishita*.

Lakṣā, m. or n. (prob. fr. \sqrt{lag} as 'that which is attached or fixed') a mark, sign, token, (esp.) a mark to aim at, target, butt, aim, object, prey, prize, RV. ii, 12, 4 &c. (cf. *labhā-P*; *ākāśe lakṣam* \sqrt{bandh} , to fix the gaze vaguely on space, look into space as if at some object barely visible in the distance, Śāk.; cf. also *ākāśa-baddha-lakṣa*); appearance, show, pretence (cf. *-supta*); a kind of citron, L.; a pearl, L.; (also n., or ā, f.) a lac, one hundred thousand, Yājñ.; Hariv. &c. — **tā**, f. the state of being a mark or aim, MW. — **tulasī-vratōdyaṇa**, n., — **tulasī-udyāṇa-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **datṭa**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. — **dīpa-kalpa**, m., — **dīpa-vratōdyaṇa**, n., — **namaskāra-vidhi**, m., — **namaskāra-vrata**, n., — **padma-vratōdyaṇa**, n., — **pārthiva-līṅga-vratōdyaṇa**, n. N. of wks. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Kathās. — **pushpa-pūjōdyaṇa**, n., — **pushpa-vrata**, n., — **pushpavratōdyaṇa-vidhi**, m., — **pushpōdyaṇa**, n., — **pūjā-māhātmya**, n., — **pūjōdyaṇa**, n., — **pradakṣhiṇa-vidhi**, m., — **pradakṣhiṇa-vrata-vidhi**, m. N. of wks.

—*bhūta*, mfn. that which has become the aim or object (of all), sought by all, Cat.; (ifc.) liable or subject to, Jātakam. —*rāma-nāma-lekhana-vrata*, n., —*vartik-kathā*, f., —*vartikōdyāpana-vidhi*, m., —*vartik-dīpa-vrata-kalpa*, m., —*vartik-vrata*, n., —*varty-udyāpana*, n., —*varty-udyāpana-vidhāna*, n. N. of wks. —*vedhin*, mfn. piercing or hitting the mark, Vikr. (cf. *lakṣhya-v*). —*śas*, ind. by hundreds of thousands, by laṣ, MW. —*śloka*, mfn. containing 100,000 verses, Pañcar. —*supta*, mfn. pretending to be asleep, feigning sleep, Mṛicch. (v.l. *lakṣha-s*). —*svastika-vrata-kalpa*, m., —*svastika-vratōdyāpana*, n. N. of wks. —*homa*, m. a partic. sacrifice offered to the planets, AgP.; —*padhati*, f., —*vidhi*, m. N. of wks. **Lakṣhādhiṣa**, m. a person possessed of a lac (or of 100,000 rupees), MW. **Lakṣhānta-purī**, f. N. of a town, Cat. **Lakṣhāntara**, n. a distance of 100,000 (Yojanas), Vcar. **Lakṣhāvātara**, m. N. of wk. **Lakṣhāśa**, m. = *lakṣhādhiṣa*, Kāv.

Lakṣha, mfn. indicating, hinting at, expressing indirectly or elliptically or by metonymy, Sāh.; N. of two men, Rājat.; n. a lac, one hundred thousand, Pañcar.

Lakṣha, mfn. indicating, expressing indirectly, Vedāntas.; m. Ardea Sibirica, L.; N. of a man, Rājat. (often confounded with *lakṣhmaṇa*); (ā), f., see s.v.; n. (ifc. f. ā) a mark, sign, symbol, token, characteristic, attribute, quality (ifc. = 'marked or characterized by', 'possessed of'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a stroke, line (esp. those drawn on the sacrificial ground), ŚBr.; GṛSṛ. &c.; a lucky mark, favourable sign, GṛSṛ.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a symptom or indication of disease, Cat.; a sexual organ, MBh. xiii, 2303; a spoon (?), Divyāv.; accurate description, definition, illustration, Mn.; Sarvad.; Suśr.; settled rate, fixed tariff, Mn. viii, 406; a designation, appellation, name (ifc. = 'named', 'called'), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; a form, species, kind, sort (ifc. = 'taking the form of', 'appearing as'), Mn.; Śāmk.; BhP.; the act of aiming at, aim, goal, scope, object (ifc. = 'concerning', 'relating to', 'coming within the scope of'), APāt.; Yājñ.; MBh.; BhP.; reference, quotation, Pāṇ. i, 4, 84; effect, operation, influence, ib. i, 1, 62 &c.; cause, occasion, opportunity, R.; Dat.; observation, sight, seeing, W. —**karmān**, n. statement of marks or qualities, accurate description, definition, APāt. —**kāṇḍa**, m. or n., —**grantha**, m. N. of wks. —**jūṣa**, mfn. sign-knowing, understanding marks (esp. those on the body), able to interpret or explain them, R.; VarBṛS. (ifc.) understanding a person's lucky marks or signs, BhP. —**tva**, n. the being a mark or definition, Sāh. —**dīpikā**, f., —**prakāśa**, m. N. of wk. —**prasaṅga**, mfn. celebrated on account of good or lucky marks, Gobh. —**bhrashta**, mfn. deprived of good marks, fallen into misfortune, ill-fated, unhappy, Yājñ. iii, 217 (v.l. *alakṣhaṇa bhrashta* for *lakṣhaṇa-bhr*). —**ratna**, n., —**ratna-mālikā**, f., —**rājī**, f. N. of wks. —**lakṣhaṇa**, f. N. of a partic. figure of speech (in which the proper meaning of a word gives place to the figurative one, cf. *lakṣhaṇa* below, and *jaḥal*), Kpr.; Sāh. —**vat**, mfn. possessing marks or signs, marked or characterized by (instr.), MBh.; endowed with auspicious marks, MānGr.; R.; giving correct definitions, Car.; (ifc. after a numeral) having a partic. number of marks or characteristics, BhP. —**vāda**, w.r. for *lakṣhaṇa-v*. —**vṛtti**, f., —**śaṭka**, n., —**samgraha**, m. N. of wks. —**samni-pāta** (R.), —**samnivēsa** (Mahān.), m. the impressing or fixing of a mark, branding, stigmatizing. —**samuccaya**, m. N. of a wk. on the characteristic marks of deities (attributed to Hemādri). —**sampad**, f. a multitude of marks or characteristics, Vajracch. —**śra-samuccaya**, m. N. of a wk. (containing rules for the construction of Liṅgas of Śiva). **Lakṣhaṇavṛta**, mfn. endowed with good marks, lucky, Mn. iii, 4. **Lakṣhaṇāmṛita** (or *ṇām*?), n. N. of wk. **Lakṣhaṇalakṣhaṇa-tas**, ind. with regard to characteristics and non-ch's, Vajracch. **Lakṣhaṇavall**, see under *lakṣhaṇa*. **Lakṣhaṇōttamā**, f. N. of a Kiṇi-nārī, Kīraṇḍ. **Lakṣhaṇōru**, m(f)u(n), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 70 (cf. *lakṣhmaṇōru*).

Lakṣhaṇa (ifc., f. *ikā*) = *lakṣhaṇa*, a mark, sign, Piṅg., Sch. **Lakṣhaṇa**, f. aiming at, aim, object, view, Hariv.; indication, elliptical expression, use of a word for another word with a cognate meaning (as of 'head' for 'intellect'), indirect or figurative sense of a word (one of its three Arthas; the other two being *abhidhā* or proper sense, and *vyañjanā* or suggestive s°;

with *śrōpā*, the placing of a word in its figurative sense in apposition to another in its proper s°), Sāh.; Kpr.; Bhāṣap. &c.; the female of the Ardea Sibirica (= *lakṣhmaṇa*), Suśr.; a goose, Up. iii, 7, Sch.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv. —**vali** (*ṇāv* or *ṇāv*?), f. N. of various wks. —**vāda**, m. N. of two wks. (by Gadā-dhara and Raghu-deva); —**rahasya**, n. N. of a wk. (by Mathura-nātha). —**vṛtti-prakarana**, n. N. of wk.

Lakṣhaṇin, mfn. possessing marks &c.; = *lakṣhaṇa-jña*, R. ii, 29, 9.

Lakṣhaṇiya, mfn. to be perceived, visible, Ragh.; to be expressed figuratively or elliptically, anything so expressed, L.

Lakṣhaṇya, mfn. serving as a mark or token, PārGr.; having auspicious marks or signs, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; m. a diviner, Divyāv.

Lakṣhita, mfn. marked, indicated, distinguished or characterized by (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; vaguely indicated or expressed, equivocal, ambiguous (as a word which is indecent only in its figurative sense, e.g. *janma-bhūmi*, 'place of birth' and 'the female organ'), Vām. ii, 1, 18; (ifc.) aimed at (as a target or object aimed at by an arrow), R.; called, named, Śrutab.; considered or regarded as, taken for (nom.), BhP.; enquired into, examined, Mn.; Sāh.; recognised, MBh.; perceived, observed, beheld, seen, evident, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; known, understood, Ratnāv.; proved, Jātak.; excellent, ib. —**tva**, n. the state of being marked or expressed indirectly, Vedāntas.; excellence, Jātak. —**lakṣhaṇa**, mfn. having the marks (of anything) perceived or evident, MW.

Lakṣhitavya, mfn. to be marked or indicated or defined, Sāh.

Lakṣhin, mf(i)n. (fr. *lakṣha*) having good marks or signs, R.

Lakṣhi, in comp. for *lakṣha*. —**krī**, P. Ā. —**ka-roti**, —**kurute**, to make a mark or object, aim or point or look at, Kālid.; Dhūrtas.; to set out towards, Naish.; to calculate (cf. next). —**kṛita**, mfn. made a mark, aimed at, directed towards (*-nāsa*, mfn. fixing the gaze on the tip of the nose), MW.; amounting to (instr.), Naish. —**bhū**, P. —**bhuvati**, to become a mark or aim or object, Kull. (v.l. *lakṣhyi-bhū*).

Lakṣhma. See *deva-lakṣhmā*.

Lakṣhmaṇa, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

Lakṣhma-kapikā, f. a little spot, Kāv.

Lakṣhmaṇa, mf(i)n. having marks or signs or characteristics, TS.; endowed with auspicious signs or marks, lucky, fortunate, L.; m. Ardea Sibirica, APāt.; N. of a Vasiṣṭha, g. *subhṛddi*; of a son of Daśa-ratha by his wife Su-mitrā (he was younger brother and companion of Rāma during his travels and adventures; L° and Śatru-ghna were both sons of Su-mitrā, but L° alone is usually called Saumitri; he so attached himself to Rāma as to be called R°'s second self; whereas Śatru-ghna attached himself to Bharata), R.; Pur. &c.; N. of various authors and other persons (also with *ācārya*, *kavi*, *deśika*, *divyēdin*, *paṇḍita*, *bhaṭṭa*, *śāstrin*, *sūri* &c.), Cat.; (ā), f. the female of the Ardea Sibirica, MBh.; a goose, Up. iii, 7, Sch.; a kind of potherb, Car.; N. of various other plants (Hemionitis Cordifolia; Urtica Lagopodioides; = *putra-kandā* and a white-flowering *Kantakārī*), L.; N. of a wife of Kṛiṣṇa, Hariv.; Pur.; of a daughter of Dur-yodhana (carried off by Sāmbha, a son of Kṛiṣṇa), BhP.; of an Apsaras, Hariv.; of a Buddhist Devī, Kālac.; of the mother of the 8th Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; n. a mark, sign, token, MBh.; R. &c. (often v.l. *lakṣhaṇa*), a name, L. —**kavaca**, n. N. of a hymn in praise of Lakṣhmaṇa. —**kundaka**, n. N. of a place, Cat. —**khaṇḍa-prasasti**, f. N. of wk. —**candra**, m. N. of a king, Cat. —**campū**, f. N. of a poem (= *campū-rāmāyaṇa*, q.v.). —**cūṛṇikā**, f. N. of wk. —**dēsa**, m., —**deva**, m., —**pati**, m. N. of three men, Cat. —**prasū**, f. 'mother of L°', N. of Su-mitrā (cf. above), L. —**bhaṭṭiya**, n. N. of a wk. on the Vedānta. —**rāja-deva**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. —**siṅha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. —**seṇa**, m. N. of various men (esp. of a son of Ballāla-seṇa, who gave his name to an Era which commenced in 1119-20). —**svāmin**, m. N. of a man, Inscr.; of an image of L°, Rājat. **Lakṣhmaṇāditya**, m. (with *rāja-putra*) N. of a poet and pupil of Kṣhemendra, Cat. **Lakṣhmaṇābharaṇiya**, n. N. of a Campū. **Lakṣhmaṇōtsava**, m. N. of a medical wk. by Lakṣhmaṇa. **Lakṣhmaṇōru**, m(f)u(n), Vop. iv, 30 (cf. *lakṣhmaṇōru*).

Lakṣhmaṇya, mfn. serving as a mark, visible far and wide, AgP.; m. N. of a man, RV. v, 33, 10 (Sāy. 'son of Lakṣhmaṇa').

Lakṣhmaṇ, n. a mark, sign, token, characteristic, AV. &c. &c.; a good or lucky mark, excellence, MBh.; a bad mark, stain, blemish, Bālār.; definition (as 'the marks or characteristics collectively'), Sarvad.; = *pradhāna*, the chief, principal, L.; a pearl, L.

Lakṣhmī, (m.c.) in comp. for *lakṣhmī*. —**var-dhana**, mfn. increasing good fortune, R. —**sam-panna**, mfn. possessed of good fortune, ib.

Lakṣhmī, f. (nom. *ś*, rarely *ī*; also ifc. as m. f., but n. *i*; cf. *lakṣhmika*) a mark, sign, token, RV. x, 71, 2; Nir. iv, 10; (with or without *pāpī*) a bad sign, impending misfortune, AV.; APār.; (but in the older language more usually with *pūṇya*) a good sign, good fortune, prosperity, success, happiness (also pl.), AV. &c. &c.; wealth, riches, Kāv.; Rājat.; beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour, lustre, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of the goddess of fortune and beauty (frequently in the later mythology identified with Śrī and regarded as the wife of Viṣṇu or Nārāyaṇa; accord. to R. i, 45, 40-43 she sprang with other precious things from the foam of the ocean when churned by the gods and demons for the recovery of the Amṛita, q.v.; she appeared with a lotus in her hand, whence she is also called Padmā; accord. to another legend she appeared at the creation floating over the water on the expanded petals of a lotus-flower, she is also variously regarded as a wife of Sūrya, as a w° of Prajā-pati, as a w° of Dharma and mother of Kāma, as sister or mother of Dhātṛi and Vidhātṛi, as w° of Dattātṛeya, as one of the 9 Śaktis of Viṣṇu, as a manifestation of Prakṛti &c., as identified with Dākṣhaṇi in Bharatāśrama, and with Sitā, wife of Rāma, and with other women), ib. (cf. RTL. 103; 108 &c.); the Good Genius or Fortune of a king personified (and often regarded as a rival of his queen), royal power, dominion, majesty, Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājat.; a partic. verse or formula, NpīUp.; N. of various plants (Hibiscus Mutabilis; Mimosa Suma; turmeric; a white Tulasi; = *ṛiddhi*, *vṛiddhi*, *priyangu*, and *phalini*), L.; of the eleventh Kālā of the moon, Cat.; of two kinds of metre, Col.; the wife of a hero, L.; = *dravya*, L.; a pearl, L.; N. of the wife of king Candrar-siṅha of Mithilā and patroness of various authors (also called *lakṣhmā*, *lakṣhmā*, *lakṣhmī* or *lakṣmī*), Cat.; of a poetess, ib.; of another woman, Śukas. —**kalpa**, m. a partic. period of time, Hcat. —**kavaca**, n. N. of various Kavacas, Cat. —**kānta**, m. 'beloved of Lakṣhmī', N. of Viṣṇu, ib. (cf. *kallāṇḍa lakṣhmī-k*). —**king**, A.; N. of an author, Cat.; (with *nyāya-bhūṣhaṇa bhaṭṭācārya*) of another author, ib.; —**śikṣā**, f. N. of wk. —**kumāra-tātācārya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. —**kula-tantra**, n., —**kulārpaṇa**, m., —**khaṇḍa**, N. of wks. —**gṛha**, n. 'abode of Lakṣhmī', a mint, Gal.; a red lotus-flower, L. —**candra-miśra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. —**caritra**, n. N. of wk. —**janārdana**, n. sg. L° and Janārdana, Brahmav. —**tantra**, n. N. of wk. —**tāla**, m. a tree resembling the vine-palm, L.; (in music) a kind of measure, Samgit. —**tva**, n. the being L° (of Sitā), R., Sch. —**ḍatta**, m. (also with *ācārya*) N. of various authors, Cat. —**dēsa**, m. N. of various men, ib.; Col. —**deva**, m. N. of a man, Śrīkaṇṭh.; (ī), f. N. of a learned woman, Cat. —**dvādaśa-nāma-mahiman**, m., and **ma-stotra**, n. N. of wks. —**dhara**, m. (also with *ācārya*, *kavi*, *dikṣita*, *deśika*, *bhaṭṭa*, *sūri*) N. of various authors and other persons, Kathās.; Cat. &c.; (prob.) n. a partic. metre, Col.; m. or n. (?) N. of a commentary; —**kārya**, n. N. of wk.; —**seṇa**, m. N. of a man, Cat. —**nara-siṅha**, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; of various authors, Cat. —**nātha**, m. 'lord of Lakṣhmī', N. of Viṣṇu, BhP.; (also with *bhaṭṭa*, *mīśra*, *śarman*) of various authors, Cat. —**nāmāmṛita**, n. N. of a Stotra. —**nārāyaṇa**, m. du. or n. sg. L° and Nārāyaṇa, Hcat. (cf. RTL. 151; 184); m. N. of a prince, Inscr.; (also with *nyāyāḷamkāra*, *paṇḍita*, *yati*) of various authors and other men, Cat.; mfn. belonging to L° and Nārāyaṇa, Hcat.; —**pañcāṅga**, n., —**pūja-vidhāna**, n. N. of wks.; —**vṛata**, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat.; —**ta-kalpa**, m., —**samvāda**, m., —**sahasra-nāman**, n., —**stava**, m., —**stotra**, n., —**hṛdaya**, n.; —**ṇārā-kāumudī**, f., —**ṇiya**, N. of wks. —**niketana**, n. the bathing with fragrant myrobolan powder, L. —**nivēsa**, m. the abode of the goddess of fortune, Cat.; N. of a commentator, ib.; —**sābhidhāna**, n. N. of wk. —**nṛi-siṅha**, n. sg. L° and Viṣṇu as

the man-lion, Brahmap. ; m. N. of a king, Cat. ; (also with *kavi* or *bhaṭṭa*) of various authors and other men, ib. ; -*kavaca*, n., -*pañca-ratna-mālikā*, f., -*mahāśhōṭṭara*, n. (and -*ra-bhāshya*, n.), -*sahasra-nāman*, n., -*stava-rāja*, m., -*stotra*, n. of wks. -*m-dadā*, f. N. of a Kinnari, Kāraṇ. - **pañcāśat**, f. N. of wk. - **pati**, m. 'husband or lord of L°', a king or prince, Kir. ; N. of Vishnu-Krishṇa, Viṣṇu. ; the betel-nut tree, L. ; the clove tree, L. ; (also with *īarman*) N. of various authors and other persons, Cat. - **putra**, m. 'son of L°', N. of Kāma, L. ; of Kuśa and Lava (the sons of Rāma), L. ; a horse, Śiś. Sch. ; a wealthy man, L. - **pura**, n. N. of various towns, Campak. ; Cat. ; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. in the Brahmaṇḍa-purāṇa. - **puruṣa-kāra**, m. N. of wk. - **puṣpa**, n. 'L°'s flower, a clove, Gal. ; a ruby, L. - **pūjana**, n. the ceremony of worshipping L° performed by a bridegroom along with his bride (at the conclusion of the marriage after the bride has been brought to her husband's house), MW. - **pūjā**, f. 'worship of L°', N. of a festival on the 15th day in the dark half of the month Āśvina (celebrated in modern times by bankers and traders to propitiate Fortune), Col. ; N. of wk. ; -*vi-veka*, m. N. of wk. - **prapāyin**, mfn. dear to L°, a favourite of fortune, Rājat. - **phala**, m. Aegle Marmelos, L. - **bahish-kṛta**, mfn. excluded from fortune, destitute of wealth, Rājat. - **mantra**, m. N. of wk. - **mandira**, n. a fictitious N. of a town, Caurap. - **yajus**, n. N. of a partic. sacred text (more correctly *lakshmi* and *yajus* as N. of two sacred texts), NpīUp. - **ramaṇa**, m. the husband of L°, i. e. Viṣṇu, Kāv. - **lahari**, f. N. of wk. - **vat**, mfn. possessed of fortune or good luck, lucky, prosperous, wealthy, MBh. ; R. &c. ; handsome, beautiful, Hariv. ; R. &c. ; m. Artocarpus Integrifolia, L. ; Andersonia Rohitaka, L. ; (atī), f. N. of a woman, HParī. - **varma-deva**, m. N. of a king, Col. ; Inscr. - **vallabha**, m. 'favourite of L°', N. of an author, Cat. - **vasati**, f. 'abode of L°', N. of the lotus-flower (Nelumbium Speciosum), ŚārngP. - **vākyā**, n. N. of wk. - **vāra**, m. 'L°'s day, Thursd., MW. - **vinaya**, m. du. good fortune and modest conduct, Kathās. - **vilāsa**, m. a partic. compound, Rasēndrac. ; N. of various wks. ; pl. royal behaviour (personified), Uttarar. - **vivarta**, m. change of fortune, Dhūrtas. - **veshta**, m. the resin of Pinus Longifolia, L. - **vrata-pūjā**, f. N. of wk. - **śā (mīśa)**, m. 'lord of L°', N. of Viṣṇu, Vop. ; a prosperous man, W. ; the mango tree, L. ; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgit. ; (with *śūrti*) N. of a man, Cat. - **śreṣṭhā**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, L. - **śvara-siṅha (mīś)**, m. N. of a king, Cat. - **samhitā**, f. N. of wk. ; of ch. in the Nārada-panca-rātra ; of ch. in the Vāyu-purāṇa. - **sakha**, m. a friend or favourite of the goddess of fortune, Rājat. - **saṁhātha**, mfn. endowed with beauty or fortune, MW. - **saparyāś-kāra**, N. of wk. - **samābhaya**, f. 'having the name of Lakshmi', N. of Sītā, L. - **sarasvatī**, f. du. L° and Sarasvatī, Kathās. ; -*samvāda*, m. N. of wk. - **saha-ja**, m. 'produced together with L°', the moon (supposed to have arisen together with L° from the ocean when churned by the gods and Asuras, see *lakshmi* above), L. - **sahasra-nāman**, n., -*ma-stotra*, n. N. of wks. - **sahō-dara**, m. - *saha-ja* (q. v.), A. - **sūkta**, n. a partic. hymn addressed to L°, Cat. - **seṇa**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. - **stava**, m., -*stuti*, f. N. of wks. - **stotra**, n. praise of L°, W. ; N. of various Stotras. - **svayamvara-nāṭaka**, n., -*hṛdaya*, n. ; -*ya-stotra*, n. N. of wks.

Lakshmi (ifc.) = *lakshmi*, g. *uraḥ-prabh-ṛiti* (cf. *gata*, *pūrṇa*-P &c.)

Lakshmy, in comp. for *lakshmi*. - **aśhōṭṭara-sata-nāman**, n., -*aśhōṭṭara-sata-stotra*, n. N. of wks. - **ārkma**, m. 'garden of Lakshmi', N. of a forest, L.

Lakshya, mfn. to be marked or characterized or defined, Kap. Sch. ; to be indicated, indirectly denoted or expressed, Sāh. ; Vedāntas. ; (to be) kept in view or observed, VarBṛS. ; Kathās. ; to be regarded as or taken for (nom.), Śiś. ; Hit. ; to be recognised or known, recognisable by (instr. or comp.), Hariv. ; Kālid. ; Dhūrtas. ; observable, perceptible, visible, MBh. ; Kāv. &c. ; m. N. of a magical formula or spell recited over weapons, R. ; n. an object aimed at, prize, MBh. ; R. ; Kām. ; (exceptionally also n., with m. as v. l.) an aim, butt, mark, goal, Up. ; Gaut. ; MBh. &c. (*lakshyam* / *labh*), to attain an object, have success ; *lakshyam* / *bandh* with loc., 'to fix

or direct the aim at,' with *ākāśe* = *ākāśe laksham* / *bandh*, see under *laksha* ; the thing defined (opp. to *lakshana*), A. ; an indirect or secondary meaning (that derived from *lakshana*, q. v.), Kpr. ; a pretence, sham, disguise, Ragh. ; Kām. (cf. -*supta*) ; a lac or one hundred thousand, Rājat. ; an example, illustration (?), Sāh. ; often v. l. or w. r. for *laksha* and *lakshman*. - **krama**, mfn. having an indirectly perceptible method, MW. - **graha**, m. taking aim, L. - **jñā-tva**, n. knowledge of a mark or of examples, Cat. - **tā**, f. the being visible, visibility (acc. with / *ni*, to make visible, show), Rājat. ; the being an aim or object (acc. with / *yā*, to become an aim), Kathās. - **tva**, n. the being indirectly expressed, Sarvad. ; (ifc.) the being an aim or object of, Kathār. - **nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. - **bhūta**, mfn. that which has become a mark or aim, BhP. - **bheda**, m. the cleaving or hitting of a mark, Kir. - **laksha-ṇa-bhāva**, m. the connection of the indicated and indicator, Ml. - **vithi**, f. the visible or universally recognisable road, Hariv. (= *brahma-loka-mārga* or *deva-yāna*, Nilak.) - **vedha**, m. = *bheda* ; °*dhin*, mfn. piercing or hitting a mark, MW. (cf. *laksha-vedhin*). - **siddhi**, f. the attainment of an object, Kām. - **supta**, mfn. pretending to be asleep, Daś. ; Mjich. (cf. *laksha-supta*). - **han**, m. 'hitting the mark,' an arrow, L. **Lakshyābhīharaṇa**, n. the carrying off of a prize, MBh. **Lakshyārtha**, m. indirectly expressed meaning, Kāv. **Lakshyā-lakshya**, mfn. visible and not visible, scarcely visible, MBh.

Lakshyī, in comp. for *lakshya*. - / *kṛi*, P. - *karoti*, to make an aim or object, Kālid. (cf. *lakshī* - / *kṛi*). - / *bhū*, P. - *bhavaṭi*, to become an aim or object (v. l. for *lakshī* - / *bhū*, q. v.)

लक्ष lakh (cf. / *laṅkh* and / *liṅkh*), cl. 1. P. *lakṣati*, to go, move, Dhātup. v. 24.

लक्ष्मदेवी lakṣmā-devī or *lakṣmī-devī*, f. N. of a princess, Cat. (cf. under *lakshmi*).

लग lag (cf. / *laksh*, *laksha* &c.), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xix, 24) *lagati* (accord. to Nir. iv, 10 also *lagyati* ; pf. *lalāga*, Gr. ; aor. *alagī*, ib. ; fut. *lagitā*, ib. ; *lagishyati*, Pañcat. ; ind. p. *lagitvā*, -*lagya*, Kāv.). to adhere, stick, cling or attach one's self to (loc.), MBh. ; Kāv. &c. (with *hṛidi* and gen., 'to penetrate to a person's heart, Kathās.) ; to take effect upon (loc.), Śiś. ; to meet, come in contact, cut (as lines), Gol. Sch. ; to follow closely, ensue or happen immediately, Kathās. ; to pass away (as time), Pañcat. ; Caus. or cl. 10. (Dhātup. xxxiii, 63) *lāgayati*, 'to taste' or 'to obtain' (*āsvādane* or *āśādane*). [In Hindi this root often means 'to begin'.]

Laganiya, mfn. to be attached or clung to, Cat. **Lagita**, mfn. attached to, adhered to, W. ; obtained, got, ib. ; entered, Hit. (v. l. *calita*).

1. **Lagna**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 895, col. 2) adhered, adhering or clinging to, attached to, sticking or remaining in, fixed on, intent on, clasping, touching, following closely (with gen. or ifc.), MBh. ; Kāv. &c. (with *prishīthe*, *prishītha-tas* ; or *prishītha* ibc., following on a person's heels ; with *mārga*, sticking to i. e. following the road ; with *hṛidaye*, one who has penetrated the heart) ; one who has entered on a course of action, one who has begun to (inf.), Pañcat. ; meeting, intersecting, cutting (said of lines), Gol. ; immediately ensuing, Pañcat. ; passed (as days), Vet. ; consumed by, spent in (instr.), Kull. on Mn. vii, 127 ; auspicious (see comp.) ; furious through being in rut (an elephant), L. ; m. a bard or minstrel (who awakes the king in the morning), L. ; m. n. (ifc. f. ā) the point of contact or intersection (of two lines), the point where the horizon intersects the ecliptic or path of the planets, Sūryas. ; VarBṛS. ; the point or arc of the equator which corresponds to a given point or arc of the ecliptic, ib. ; the division of the equator which rises in succession with each sign in an oblique sphere, ib. ; the point of the ecliptic which at a given time is upon the meridian or at the horizon (*kṣhītiḥ lagna*, horizon *Lagna* ; *madhya-lagnam*, meridian *Lagna*), ib. ; the moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign, ib. ; the rising of the sun or of the planets, ib. ; (in astral.) a scheme or figure of the 12 houses or zodiacal signs (used as a horoscope) ; the whole of the first astrological house ; (also with *śubha*, *śobhana*, *anukūla* &c.) an auspicious moment or time fixed upon as lucky for beginning to perform anything, Rājat. ; Kathās. ;

Hit. ; the decisive moment or time for action, decisive measure, Kathās. - **kāla**, m. the time or moment pointed out by astrologers as auspicious, Kathās. - **graha**, mfn. insisting firmly on anything, persistent, obtrusive, ib. - **grahana**, n. the computation of the moment favourable for any undertaking, Camp. - **candrikā**, f. N. of wk. - **cintā**, f. thinking of the auspicious moment, Kāv. - **darpapa**, m. N. of wk. - **dina**, n., -*divasa*, m. an auspicious day (fixed upon as favourable for beginning any undertaking), Kathās. - **devī**, f. N. of a fabulous cow of stone, Satr. - **dvādaśa-bhāva**, m. pl. N. of wk. - **nakshatra**, n. any auspicious constellation in the moon's path, MW. - **pañcāṅga-bhāshya**, n. N. of wk. - **pattrikā**, f. a paper on which the auspicious moment for a marriage &c. is noted down, MW. - **bhuja**, m. (in astron.) ascensional difference i. e. the d° between the time of rising of a heavenly body at Lāṅkā and at any other place, W. - **maṇḍala**, n. 'circle of signs,' the zodiac, MW. - **māsa**, m. an auspicious month, ib. - **muhūrta**, n. the auspicious moment for a marriage &c., ib. - *yāna*, n., -*vāda*, m. N. of wks. - *vānara*, m., -*dina*, A., -*velā*, f. - *kāla*, Kathās. ; Hit. - **śuddhi**, f. auspiciousness of the signs &c. for the commencement of any contemplated work, MW. - **samaya**, m. = *kāla*, Pañcat. - **śārīrī**, f., -*horā-prakāśa*, m. N. of wks. **Lagnāṅka**, m. N. of wk. **Lagnāśu**, m. pl. (in astron.) ascensional equivalents in respirations, MW. **Lagnāha**, m. = *lagna-dina*, Kathās. **Lagnōd-dyōta**, m. N. of wk.

Lagnaka, m. a (fixed) surety, bondsman, bail, L. ; (ikā), f., w. r. for *nagnikā*, q. v.

लग laga, (in prosody) an iambus. **लग्ना-लक्ष**, f. 'series of iambi,' a kind of metre (four times u - u, cf. *nagānikā* &c.), MW.

लगड lagaḍa, mfn. beautiful, handsome, L. (cf. *laḍaha*). **Lagaḍācārya**, m. N. of an astronomer, Āryabha.

लगण lagaṇa, m. a partic. disease of the eyelid, Suśr. ; (ā), f. the heart pea, Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.

लगत lagata, prob. w. r. for next.

लगध lagadha, m. N. of the author of the Vedāṅga called Jyotisha.

लगुड laguḍa, m. (cf. *lakuṭa*) a stick, staff, club, MBh. ; Kāv. &c. ; n. Nerium Odorum, L. - **vanāṅka**, f. a kind of small bamboo, L. - **hastā**, m. 'staff-in-hand,' a man armed with a stick or mace, a staff-bearer, MW.

Lagudin, mfn. armed with or holding a club or staff, Kād.

Lagura, m. = *laguḍa* above, W. - **hastā**, m. = *laguḍa*-h°, ib.

लग्न 1. and 2. lagna. See col. 2 and p. 895, col. 2.

लघ laghaṭ or *laghaṭi*, m. (fr. / *laṅgh* ?) the wind, Up. 1, 134, Sch.

Laghanti, f. N. of a river, MBh. (B. *laṅghati*).

लघय laghaya, *laghtiman*. See p. 894, col. 3.

लघु laghu, m(f(vi or u)n. (a later form of *raghu*, q. v.) light, quick, swift, active, prompt, nimble, Mn. ; MBh. &c. (also said of a partic. mode of flying peculiar to birds, Pañcat. ; applied to the Nakshatras Hasta, Āśvini, and Pushya, VarBṛS.) ; light, easy, not heavy or difficult, AV. &c. &c. ; light in the stomach, easily digested, Suśr. ; easy in mind, light-hearted, Hariv. ; Kālid. ; causing easiness or relief, Sāṃkhyak. ; well, in good health, L. ; unimpeded, without attendance or a retinue, MBh. iii, 8449 ; short (in time, as a suppression of the breath), MarkP. ; (in prosody) short or light (as a vowel or syllable, opp. to *guru*) ; (in gram.) easily pronounced or articulated (said of the pronunciation of *va*, as opp. to *madhyama* and *guru*) ; small, minute, slight, little, insignificant, ŚBr. &c. &c. ; weak, feeble, wretched, humble, mean, low (said of persons), Mn. ; MBh. &c. ; young, younger (see -*bhṛātrī*) ; clean, pure (see -*vāśas*) ; soft, gentle (as sound), Kathās. ; BhP. ; pleasing, agreeable, handsome, beautiful, MBh. ; Kālid. ; m. bdellium, L. ; (u), f. Trigonella Corniculata, L. ; (vī), f. id. L. ; a light carriage, L. ; a slender or delicate woman, W. ; n. a partic. measure of time (= 15 Kāṣṭhās = 1/8 Nāḍikā), L. ; a partic.

species of *agallochum*, L.; the root of *Andropogon Muricatus*, L.; (u), ind. lightly, quickly, easily &c., Sak. (*laghu* √man, to think lightly of, Sak.) [Cf. Gk. ἡλαύς; Lat. *levis*, *lenhuus*; Lith. *lengvus*, *lengvas*; Angl. Sax. *lungre*, 'quickly'; Eng. *lungs*, 'lights']; — *kāṅkola*, m. Pimenta Acris, Npr. — *kāṅtakā*, f. Mimosa Pudica, ib. — *kāṅkan-dha*, m. f. a small kind of Zizyphus, ib. — *kāṅrikā*, f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — *kāṅrī*, f. a species of plant, L. — *kāya*, mfn. light-bodied; m. a goat, L. — *kārikā*, f., *kāla-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wks. — *kāsmārya*, m. a kind of tree (= *kaṭphala*), L. — *kāśhtha*, m. a light stick for defence against another stick, L. — *koshtha*, mfn. having a light stomach, having little in the st^o, Kām. — *kaumudī*, f. 'the short or easy Kaumudī', N. of an easy epitome of the Siddhanta-k^o by Varada-rāja. — *krama*, mfn. having a quick or rapid step, going quickly, Hariv.; MarkP.; (am), ind. with quickstep, quickly, hastily, Kathās. — *kriyā*, f. a small matter, trifle, MW. — *khaṭvikā*, f. a small couch, easy chair, L. — *khartara*, m. N. of a family, W. — *ga*, m. 'moving quickly', N. of Vāyu, the god of the wind, L. — *gaṅgā-dhara*, m. a partic. powder (used in diarrhoea), ŚārngS. — *gati*, mfn. having a quick step, Megh. — *garṇa*, m. a species of fish, L. — *gītā*, f. N. of wk. — *godhūma*, m. a small kind of wheat, L. — *graha-mañjari*, f. N. of wk. — *cacari*, f. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgit. — *candrikā*, f., *kā-paddhati*, f., *cakṣya-rāja-nīti*, f. N. of wks. — *citta*, mfn. (ā) n. light-minded, little-minded, fickle, MBh.; *-tā*, f. light-mindedness, fickleness, R. — *citra-hasta*, mfn. light and ready-handed, possessing unusual manual skill, MBh. — *citrālakṣara*, m., *-ciutana*, n. N. of wks. — *ciutāmaṇi*, m. N. of wk.; *-rasa*, m. a partic. fluid compound, Cat. — *cirbhīṣā*, f. colocynt, L. — *ceetas*, mfn. little-minded, low-m^o, Bhartṛ.; Pañcat. &c. — *cehadā*, f. a kind of asparagus, L. — *cohe-dya*, mfn. easy to be cut or extirpated, easily destroyed, Pañcat. (prob. w.r. for *laghūchedya*). — *jaṅgala*, m. Perdic Chinensis, L. — *jātaka*, n., *-jāti-viveka*, m., *-jānakāya*, n., *-jūṣāna-vāsishtā*, n. N. of wks. — *tara*, mfn. more quick, lighter, easier &c. (= *laghīyas*), Pañcat. — *tā*, f. quickness, promptness, agility, dexterity, MLh.; MarkP.; lightness, ease, facility, Suśr.; Ritus.; feeling of ease, f^o of bodily freshness, Kāraṇḍ.; prosodial shortness, VarBṛS.; smallness, littleness, meanness, insignificance, MBh.; Rājat.; Śiś.; light-mindedness, thoughtlessness, levity, wantonness, R.; want of rank or dignity, humbleness, disregard, disrespect, Kav.; Pañcat. &c. — *tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgit. — *tva*, n. quickness, agility, dexterity, MBh.; lightness, ease, facility, SvetUp.; Suśr.; feeling of ease, Mṛicch.; prosodial shortness, Piṅg., Sch.; levity, thoughtlessness, wantonness, MBh.; want of dignity, humbleness, disregard, disrespect, Kav.; Pañcat. &c. — *danti*, f. a kind of Croton, Bhpr. — *dipikā*, f. N. of sev. wks. — *dundubhi*, n. a small drum, L. — *drākṣhā*, f. a small stoneless grape, L. — *drāvin*, mfn. fusing or liquefying easily, flowing rapidly (said of quicksilver), Sarvad. — *dvara-vatī*, f. the young or recent Dvara-vatī, (or) the more modern part of the town D^o, Cat. — *nābha-maṇḍala*, n. a partic. mystic circle, Cat. — *nāman*, n. Agallochum, L. — *nārādiya*, n., *-nārāyaṇōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. — *nālika*, n. a musket, L. — *nidāna*, n., *-nyāya-sandhā*, f., *-nyāsa*, m. N. of wks. — *pañca-mūla*, n. a compound of five different roots, L. — *paṇḍita*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *īya*, n. N. of wk. — *patanaka*, m. 'quickly flying', N. of a crow, Pañcat.; Hit. — *pattra*, m. a kind of plant (= *rocami*), L. — *pattra-phalā*, f. Ficus Oppositifolia, L. — *patṭrī*, f. the small Pippala tree, L. — *paddhati*, f. N. of various wks. — *parīkrama*, mfn. of quick resolution, R. — *parīkrama*, m. N. of wk. — *parīkṣara*, m. the shorter Parāśara, Cat. — *parīkrama*, mfn. moving quickly (= *tva-rita-gati*, Comm.), Kām. — *paribhāshā-vṛttī*, f. N. of Comm. — *parīkṣā*, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. — *parṇī*, f. a species of plant, L. — *pāka*, m. easy digestion, digestibility, ŚārngS.; mfn. growing old rapidly, Bhpr.; easy of digestion, easily digested, Suśr.; ŚārngS. — *pākin*, mfn. easily digested, Suśr. — *pāti*, m. 'quickly flying', N. of a crow, Kathās. — *pāṭṣārya*, n. N. of wk. — *plocchila*, m. Cordia Myxa, L. — *pulastya*, m. the shorter Pulastya, Cat. — *pushpa*, n. a kind of Kadamba, L. — *pūjā-prakāra*, m. N. of wk. — *pramāṇa*, mfn. (ā) n. of little magni-

tude, short, VarBṛS. — *prayatna*, mfn. using little effort, indolent, impotent, W.; pronounced with slight articulation (*-lara*, mfn.), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 18. — *prāyaścitta*, n. N. of wk. — *badara*, m. or (f), f. a kind of jujube tree, L. — *badra-śekhara*, m., *-buddha-purāṇa*, n., *-bodha*, m., *-bodhinī*, f., *-brahma-valvarta*, n. N. of wks. — *brāhmī*, f. a kind of Rue, L. — *bhava*, m. (in *a-laghu-bh^o*) m. low or humble station, Bhartṛ. (v. l.) — *bhāga-vata*, n. N. of wk. — *bhāva*, m. light state, lightness, ease, facility, Cat.; *-prakāśikā*, f. N. of wk. — *bhāskariya*, n. N. of various wks. — *bhuḥ*, mfn. eating little, VarBṛS. — *bhūta-druma*, m. Cordia Myxa, L. — *bhūṣha-kānti*, f. N. of Comm. — *bhojana*, n. a light repast, slight refreshment, Pañcat. — *bhrātṛī*, m. a younger brother, Pañcat. — *mañjūṣhā*, f. N. of Comm. — *maṇas*, mfn. = *-citta* above, A. — *mantha*, m. Premna Spinosa, L. — *māṇsa*, n. 'having light (i.e. easily digested) flesh', a kind of partridge, L.; (f), f. a kind of Valerian, L. — *mātra*, n. an unimportant matter, trifle, ĀśvŚr.; mfn. having small property, MBh. — *māna*, n. N. of various wks. — *mītra*, n. a slight or weak friend, an ally of little power or value, W. — *mīmāṃsā-vārttika-īkṣā*, f. N. of wk. — *mūla*, n. (in alg.) the least root with reference to the additive quantities, W.; (or) the lesser root of an equation, L.; mfn. having a small root or beginning, small in the beg^o, MBh.; R. — *mūlaka*, n. a radish, Bhpr. — *meru*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgit. — *yama*, m. N. of a short version of Y^o's law-book, Cat. — *yoga-ratnāvalī*, f., *-ratnākara*, m. N. of wks. — *rāsi*, m. (with *pakṣa*) in arithm.) a set of fewer terms, Col. — *lakṣha-homa*, m. a partic. sacrifice, Cat.; N. of the 30th Pāṇishṭa of the Atharva-veda. — *laya*, n. the root of Andropogon Muricatus, L. — *lalita-vistara*, m., *-vāsishtā-siddhānta*, m., *-vākya-vṛttī*, f., *īti-prakāśikā*, f., *-vādārtha*, m., *-vāyu-stuti*, f., *-vārttika*, n. N. of wks. — *vāsa*, mfn. wearing a light or clean dress, Mn. ii, 70. — *vāsishtā*, n., *īti-siddhānta*, m. N. of wk. — *vikrama*, m. a quick step, R.; mfn. having a qu^o st^o, quick-footed, Hariv.; R. — *vimarsinī*, f. N. of wk. — *vivaratva*, n. narrowness of an aperture or opening, Pañcat. — *viśṇu*, m. N. of a short version of Vishnu's law-book, Cat. — *vṛttī*, f. 'short commentary', N. of Comm.; mfn. having a light nature, light in conduct or behaviour, RPrāt.; light-minded, W.; ill-conducted or conditioned, ib.; ill-done, mismanaged, ib.; *-kārikā*, f. N. of wk.; *-tā*, f. insignificance, meanness, W.; light-mindedness, Kir.; bad conduct, mismanagement, W.; *īti-avacūrikā*, f. N. of wk. — *vedhin*, mfn. easily piercing, cleverly hitting, MBh. — *vaiyākaraṇa-bhūṣha*, n., *śhaṇa-siddhānta-mañjūṣhā*, f., *-vyākaraṇa-bhūṣha-sāra*, n. N. of wks. — *vyāsa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *śāṅkha*, m. a kind of small shell, Madanav. — *śabda-ratna*, n., *śeṇḍu-śekhara*, n. N. of wks. — *samī*, f. a kind of Acacia, MW. — *śānti-purāṇa*, n., *īti-vidhāna*, n. N. of wks. — *śikhara-tāla*, m. N. of a partic. time in music, Cat. — *śiva-purāṇa*, n. N. of wk. — *śita*, m. Cordia Myxa, L. — *śekhara*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgit. — *śaunaka*, m. or n., *-naki*, f., *-samgraha*, m., *-haṇi-sūtra*, n. N. of wks. — *sattva*, mfn. 'weak-natured', having a w^o or fickle character, VarBṛS.; *-tā*, f. weakness of char^o, fickleness, MBh.; R. — *sadā-phalā*, f. Ficus Oppositifolia, L. — *santāpa*, mfn. having the pain (of sickness) alleviated, Sak. — *samdeśa-pada*, mfn. (ā) n. (speech) expressing a request in few words, Ragh. viii, 76. — *sapta-śatikā-stava*, m., *-sapta-śatikā-stotra*, n., *-sapta-śati*, f., *īti-stotra*, n. N. of wks. — *saṃutthāna*, mfn. rising quickly to work, active, alert, Kām.; Daś. — *saṃudirana*, mfn. moving easily; *-tva*, n. mobility (of the body), Buddh. — *saralā*, f., *-sahasra-nāma-stotra*, n., *-sāmkhya-vṛttī* or *'khyā-sūtra-v^o*, f. N. of wks. — *sāra*, mfn. of little importance, insignificant, worthless, Insur.; *'rāvaṇī*, f. N. of wk. — *siddhānta-kaumudī*, f., *īti-candrikā*, f. N. of easy versions of the Siddhanta-k^o, see *laghu-k^o*. — *su-darśana*, n. a partic. medicinal powder, Cat. — *sūtra-vṛttī*, f., *-stava*, m., *'va-tippanaka*, *-stotra*, n. N. of wks. — *sthāna-tā*, f. w.r. for *laghūthāna-tā*, q.v., Kāraṇḍ. — *syada*, m. the act of moving or gliding quickly, MBh. (= *raghu-ry^o*, Kās.). — *has-ta*, mfn. light-handed, ready-h^o, possessing skill in the hands (as an archer, writer &c.), MBh.; Suśr. &c.; m. a good archer, W.; *-tā*, f. (MBh.; Ragh.)

or *-tva*, n. (Kathās.) ready-handedness, skilful-h^o; *-vat*, mfn. = *laghu-hasta*, Hariv.; BhP. — *hārīta*, m. 'short Hārīta', N. of a partic. recension of H^o's law-book; *-smṛitī*, f. N. of wk. — *hāridaya*, mfn. light-hearted, fickle, Kād. — *hema-dugdhā*, f. Ficus Oppositifolia, L. — *homa-paddhati*, f., *-horā*, f. N. of wks. — *laghū-karapa*, n., see *laghū-kri*. — *laghūkti*, f. a brief mode of expression, Kull. on Mn. v, 64. — *laghūthāna*, mfn. easily set about or begun, Kām.; making active efforts, doing work rapidly, MW.; *-tā*, f. bodily vigorousness or activity, good health, Divyāv. — *laghūthita*, mfn. promptly ready or at hand, Kām. — *laghūdumbarikā*, f. Ficus Oppositifolia, L.

Laghaya, Nom. P. *īyati*, to make light, lessen, diminish, mitigate, soften, alleviate, Kālid.; Kir.; to cause to appear light, Subh.; to make light of, slight, despise, Kir.; to excel, surpass, Hcar.

Laghima, n. lightness, levity, absence of weight, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; a kind of *siddhi* or supernatural faculty of assuming excessive lightness at will, Vet.; MarkP.; Pañcar. (cf. RTL. 427); lowness, meanness (of spirit), Kād.; thoughtlessness, frivolity, Bhartṛ.; slight, disrespect, ŚārngP.

Laghishtha, mfn. (superl. of *laghu*, q.v.) most light or quick, very light or quick &c. [Cf. Gk. ἡλαίστος.]

Lāghīyas, mfn. (compar. of *laghu*, q.v.) more or very quick or light, AV. &c. &c. — *tva*, n. extreme insignificance, want of authority, HYog.

Laghuka, mfn. = *laghu*, light, unimportant, insignificant, Harav.

Laghū, in comp. for *laghu*. — *karapa*, n. the act of making light, lessening, diminishing, diminution, Sarvad.; thinking little of, contemning, W. — *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make light, reduce in weight, diminish, alleviate, Mālatīm.; Vents.; Śiś.; to lessen, shorten (days), Naish.; to reduce in importance, slight, humiliate, ib.; to think lightly of, despise, Mṛicch., Sch. — *krīta*, mfn. made light, reduced in weight &c. (cf. prec.); 'shortened' and 'reduced in importance or authority', ŚārngP.

Laghūya, Nom. P. *īyati*, to think lightly of, despise, ŚBr.

Laghv, in comp. for *laghu*. — *akshara*, mfn. short-syllabled, RPrāt. — *aksharakā*, m. a space of two Truṭis (a partic. measure of time), L. — *añjira*, n. a species of fig, L. — *atri*, m. N. of a short version of Atri's law-book. — *amara*, m. N. of an abbreviation of Amara's dictionary. — *ashtavarga*, m. N. of wk. — *īcārya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *īdyāṇḍumbarābhvā*, f. = *laghūdumbarikā*, L. — *īryabhaṭa-siddhānta*, m. N. of an astron. wk. (= *mahā-siddhānta*). — *āśin* and *-āhāra*, mfn. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious, MBh. — *āhika*, n. N. of wk.

laṅ laṅ, (in gram.) a technical term for the terminations of the Imperfect or for that tense itself (cf. 1. 1a).

laṅka laṅka, m. N. of a man, g. *naḍḍi*; (ā), f. see below. — *taṅkaṭṭā*, f. N. of a daughter of Saṃdhya (wife of Vidyut-keśa and mother of Sukēśa), R. — *śāntamukha*, m. pl. the descendants of Laṅka and Śānta-mukha, g. *tika-kitaḍḍi*.

Laṅkaka, m. abridged N. of Alam-kāra (brother of Maṅkha, minister of Jaya-siṅha of Kaśmīra, 1129-1150), Śrīkaṇṭh.

Laṅkā, f. N. of the chief town in Ceylon or of the whole island (renowned as the capital of the great Rākṣhasa Rāvaṇa, q.v.; accord. to some accounts L^o was much larger than the island of Ceylon is at present, or was even distinct from it, the first meridian of longitude which passed through Ujjayini being supposed to pass through L^o also), MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a lake (= *rāvaṇa-hrada*), R.; of a Yo-ginī, Hcar.; of a Śākini or evil spirit, L.; an unchaste woman, L.; a branch, L.; a kind of grain, L. — *kāṇḍa*, m. or n. N. of wk. — *dāhin*, m. 'bumer of Laṅkā', N. of Hanumat (as having set fire to the city with his burning tail), L. — *deśa*, m. the place or district of L^o, Gol. — *dhīpati* (*laṅkādh^o*), m. 'lord of L^o', N. of Rāvaṇa, R. — *dhīrāja* (*laṅkādh^o*), m. 'id.', N. of Vibhishaya (brother of Rāvaṇa), Rājat. iii, 73. — *nagarī*, f. the city of L^o, Gaṇit. — *nātha*, m. N. of Rāvaṇa and of Vibhishaya, Ragh. xv, 103. N. of an author (also called Rāvaṇa), Cat. — *niḷa* (*laṅkādh^o*), n. the wind blowing from L^o, south-wind, Vcar. — *pati*, m. 'lord of L^o', N. of Rāvaṇa and of Vibhishaya, L. — *purī*,

f. the city of L^o, AV. Paris. — **°ri** (*laṅkāri*); m. 'enemy of L^o', N. of Rāma-candra, Kālid. — **°vātāra** (*laṅkāra*), m. N. of a Sūtra wk. of the Northern Buddhists (one of their 9 canonical scriptures, also called *sad-dharma-p^o*, see *Dharma*, MWB. 69). — **sthāyin**, mfn. residing or being in L^o, W.; m. Euphorbia Tirucalli, ib. **Laṅkēśvara**, n. N. of Rāvaṇa, Rājāt. **Laṅkēśa**, m. N. of Rāvaṇa, Hariv.; Ragh.; — *vanāri-ketu*, m. 'having the enemy of the grove of L^o' (i.e. the monkey Hanumat) for an ensign, N. of Arjuna, MBh. iv, 1294 (Nilak.). **Laṅkēśvara**, m. N. of Rāvaṇa, R.; Ragh. &c.; N. of an author (cf. *laṅkā-nātha*), Cat.; (f), f. N. of a Yoginī, L. **Laṅkōdaya**, m. 'ascension at L^o', the equivalents of the signs in right ascension, Sūryas.

Laṅkāpikā or **°kāyikā** or **°kārīkā** or **°kotīkā** or **°kopikā** or **°koyikā**, f. Trigonella Corniculata, L.

लङ्क *laṅkh* (cf. *√lakṣ* and *līṅkh*), to go, Dhātup. v, 25.

लङ्कनी *laṅkhanī*, f. the bit of a bridle, W.

लङ्ग *laṅg*, cl. I. P. *laṅgati*, to go, Dhātup. v, 37; Nir. vi, 26; to limp, Vop. (cf. 2. *vi-lagita*).

1. Laṅga, mfn. lame, limping, KātyŚr., Sch.; m. limping, lameness, W.

Laṅgana, n. leaping across, L. (cf. *laṅghana*).

Laṅgin, mfn. lame, limping, L.

लङ्ग 2. laṅga, m. (prob. fr. *√lag*) union, association, L.; a lover, paramour (also *°gaka*), L.; = *āra*, L. — **datta**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Laṅgani, f. a stick or rope on which to hang clothes, L.

Laṅgiman, m. union (*°ma-maya*, joined), Dhātus.

लङ्गल *laṅgala*, n. = *laṅgala* (q.v.), a plough, Kāth.; N. of a country, Buddh. (v.l. *laṅgala*).

लङ्गुरा *laṅgura*, f. millet, Gal.

लङ्गुला *laṅgūla*, f. = *laṅgūla* (q.v.), L.

लङ्घ *laṅgh* (cf. *√raṅh* and *laghu*) cl. I. P. A. (Dhātup. iv, 34; v. 55) *laṅghati*,

°te (Gr. also *lalaṅgha*, *°ghe*; aor. *alaṅghī*, *°ghish-ya*; fut. *laṅghīṣā*; *°ghishyati*, *°te*; inf. *laṅghitum*), to leap over, go beyond (A.), Pañcad.; to ascend, mount upon (P.), Bhāṭṭ.; to pass over meals, abstain from food, fast (P.), Dhātup.; to dry, dry up, waste, consume, L.; Caus. or cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxiii, 87; 121) *laṅghayati* (m.c. also A. *°te*; Pass. *laṅghyate*), to leap over, cross, traverse, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to mount, ascend, tread upon, enter, Kāv.; Kathās.; to overstep, transgress, violate, neglect, Yājñ.; Kāv.; Rājāt.; to get over, avoid, shun, escape from, Kāv.; Kathās.; to frustrate, prevent, avert, R.; Mṛich.; to disregard, slight, offend, insult, injure, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to excel, surpass, outshine, obscure, eclipse, R.; Ragh.; Rājāt.; to remove, transport, Kāraṇḍ.; to cause to pass over meals i.e. fast, Suśr.; Desid. of Caus. *laṅghayishati*, to intend to step over, Kāvāyād., Sch.

Laṅghaka, mfn. one who leaps over or transgresses, a transgressor or offender, VarBṛS.

Laṅghatī, f. N. of a river, MBh. (v.l. *laṅghantī*).

Laṅghana, n. the act of leaping or jumping, leaping over, stepping across, crossing, traversing (gen. or comp.), PārGr.; R. &c.; one of a horse's paces, curvetting, bounding, L.; (ifc.) rising to or towards, ascending, mounting, attaining, Kālid.; sexual union, impregnating, Daś.; attack, conquest, capture, Kāv.; Pur.; transgression, violation, disdain, neglect, R.; Rājāt.; (also *ā*, f.) insult, offence, injury, wrong, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fasting, hunger, starving system, Suśr. — **pathya-nirpaya**, m. N. of a medical wk.

Laṅghanaka, (prob.) n. means of crossing (?), Divyāv.

Laṅghaniya, mfn. to be leapt or passed over, to be crossed or traversed, Kathās.; to be reached or caught or overtaken (*a-l^o*), Śāk.; to be transgressed or violated, Cat.; to be insulted or injured, Pañcat. — **tā**, f. (Śiś.). — **tva**, n. (Rājāt.) capability of being stepped over or transgressed or violated or injured.

Laṅghita, mfn. leapt over, overstepped, traversed, transgressed, violated, disregarded, insulted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; made to fast, Car.

Laṅghitavya, mfn. = *laṅghaniya*, MW.

Laṅghiman, v.l. for *laṅgiman*, q.v.

Laṅghya, mfn. to be leapt or passed over or crossed

or traversed, Kāv.; Kathās.; attainable, Rājāt.; to be transgressed or violated or neglected, ib.; BhP.; Pañcar.; to be injured or offended or wronged, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be made to fast, Suśr.; to be cured by fasting, Car.

लङ् लक्ष (cf. *√lakṣ* and *lāṅch*), cl. I. P. *lacchati*, to mark, Dhātup. vii, 26.

लक्षिमा *lachimā*, f. N. of a woman (= *laksh-mī*, q.v.), Cat.

लज् 1. laj (cf. *√lajj*), cl. 6. A. *lajate* (only 3. pl. pf. *lejire*, Bhāṭṭ.), to be ashamed, Dhātup. xxviii, 10.

Laja-kārikā, f. (*laja* for *lajjā*) the sensitive plant, Mimosa Pudica, W.

लज् 2. laj (cf. *√1. lañj*), cl. I. P. *lajati*, 'to fry' or 'to blame' (*bharjane*, v.l. *bharisane*), Dhātup. vii, 64.

लज् 3. laj (cf. *√2. lañj*), cl. 10. P. *lajati*, to appear (*prakāśane*), Dhātup. xxxv, 66.

लज्ज *lajj*, cl. 6. A. (Dhātup. xxviii, 10) *lajjate* (ep. also *°ti*; pf. *lalajje*, 3. pl. *°jire*, Kathās.; fut. *lajjīṣā*, *lajjīshyate*, Gr.; aor. *alajjīṣā*, Bhāṭṭ.; inf. *lajjītum*, MBh. &c.), to be ashamed, blush, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *lajjayati* (or *lajjāpayati*), to cause any one (acc.) to be ashamed, inspire with shame, Kāv.; Rājāt.; Desid. *lilajjishate*, Gr.: Intens. *lālajjyate*, ib.

2. Lagna, mfn. (also referable to 1. *laj*; for 1. *lagna* see p. 893, col. 2) ashamed, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 14, Sch.

Lajja, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, Vop.; (ā), f., see below.

Lajjakā, f. the wild cotton tree, Gossypium, L.

Lajjari, f. a white sensitive plant, L.

Lajjā, f. shame, modesty, bashfulness, embarrassment (also Shame personified as the wife of Dharma and mother of Vinaya), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the sensitive plant, Mimosa Pudica, L. — **kara**, mf(ā)n. causing shame, shameful, disgraceful, Kāvāyād. — **kārin**, mf(ā)n. id., W. — **°kriti** (*lajjādh^o*), mfn. feigning modesty, Śrīngār. — **°dhāra** (*lajjādh^o*), m. N. of a mountain, VP. (prob. w.r. for *jāldādh^o*). — **°nvita** (*lajjānv^o*), mfn. possessed of shame, modest, bashful, W. — **rahita**, mfn. void of shame, shameless, immodest, ib. — **vat**, mfn. ashamed, embarrassed, bashful, perplexed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — **tva**, n. bashfulness, modesty, Śāh. — **vaha**, mf(ā)n. causing shame, disgraceful, Rājāt. — **vinamranāna**, mf(ā)n. bending down the face with shame, VarBṛS. — **śīla**, mfn. of a modest disposition, bashful, humble (*-tva*, n.), TBr., Sch. — **śūnya**, mfn. destitute of shame, shameless, impudent, W. — **hīna**, mfn. id., W. **Lajjājāhita**, mfn. id., Rājāt. **Lajjādvahana**, n. possession or sentiment of shame; *°nākshama*, mfn. incapable of feeling shame, ib.

Lajjāpayitṛi, mfn. (Prākṛit *°trika*, see *√lajj*) causing shame, Śāk.

Lajjāya, Nom. (prob. A.) *lajjāyate*, to be ashamed (see next).

Lajjāyita, mfn. ashamed, abashed, embarrassed, BhP.; n. pl. shame, embarrassment, perplexity, Kād.

Lajjālu, mfn. shameful, bashful, timid (in Prākṛit *°luka*), Ratnāv.; f. Mimosa Pudica, Bhpr.

Lajjini and **lajjiri**, f. Mimosa Pudica, L. (cf. *lajjari*).

Lajyā, f. = *lajjā*, shame, modesty, L.

लञ्चा *lañcā*, f. a present, bribe, Nilak.

लञ्चना *lañchana*, m. Eleusine Corocana, L.

लञ्ज 1. lañj (cf. *√2. laj*), cl. I. P. *lañjati*, 'to fry' or 'to blame' (*bharisane*, v.l. *bharjane*), Dhātup. vii, 65.

लञ्ज 2. lañj (cf. *√luñj*), cl. 10. P. *lañjati*, to be strong; to strike; to dwell; to give, Dhātup. xxxii, 30 (v.l.); to speak; to shine, xxxiii, 111; to manifest (also *lañjāpayati*), xxxv, 66 (v.l.)

लञ्ज *lañja*, m. (only L.) a foot, a tail; = *kaccha*; = *paṅgu*; (ā), f. (only L.) an adulteress; sleep; a current; N. of Lakshmi.

Lañjikā, f. a harlot, prostitute, L.

लट् 1. laṭ (cf. *√raṭ*), cl. I. P. *laṭati*, 'to be a child' or 'to cry', Dhātup. ix, 11.

Laṭa, m. (only L.) a thief; one who speaks like

a child or like a fool (= *pramāda-vacana*); a fault, defect. — **parpa**, n. = *tvacca*, large cinnamon.

Laṭaka, m. a bad man, contemptible person. — **melana-prahasana**, n. N. of a drama.

Laṭṭa, m. (cf. *laḍḍa*) = *laṭaka*, a bad nian, L.

Laṭya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to speak foolishly, g. *kaṇḍvādi*.

लट् 2. laṭ, (in gram.) a technical term for the terminations of the Present or for that tense itself (cf. 1. *la*).

Laṭ-artha-vāda, m. N. of a treatise on the meaning of the Present tense.

लटकन *laṭakana*, m. (with *miśra*) N. of the father of Bhāva-miśra (author of the Bhāva-prakāśa), Cat.

लटभ *laṭabha*, mfn. (cf. next and *laḍaha*) handsome, pretty, lovely, Vcar.; (ā), f. a handsome girl, beautiful woman, ib.

Laṭaha, mfn. handsome, pretty, VarBṛS., Sch.

लटूक *laṭūshaka*. See *laḍūshaka*.

लट्टन *laṭṭana*, m. (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of a poet, Cat.

लट् लट्वा, m. (accord. to Up. i, 151 fr. *√laṭ*; only L.) a horse; a partic. caste (said to be a tribe of mountaineers); a dancing boy; a big boiler; (in music) a partic. Rāga; (ā), f. a kind of bird, Suśr.; (only L.) safflower; a kind of Karañja; any fruit; a game, gambling; a curl on the forehead (= *bhramaraka*); = *śilī*; = *vāḍya* or *avadya*; = *tūlikā* or *tulikā*.

Laṭvāṅkā, f. = *laṭvā*, a kind of bird, MBh. (C. *laṭvāṅkā*).

लड् लड् (cf. *√laṭ*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. ix, 76) *laḍati*, to play, sport, dally, Rājāt. vii, 928; cl. 10. P. *laḍayati*, to loll the tongue, put out the tongue, lick, Dhātup. xix, 53; (*laḍayati*), to throw, toss, ib. xxxv, 81; to cherish, foster, ib. xxxii, 7; (*laḍayate*), to wish, desire, ib. xxxii, 15, Vop.

Laḍita, mfn. moving hither and thither, Jātak.

लडक *laḍaka*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *dhenuka*).

लडह *laḍaha*, mfn. (cf. *laṭabha* and *laṭaha*) handsome, pleasing, beautiful, Kād.; Bālar.; pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. (v.l. *lahara*). — **candra**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

लडितमहेश्वर *laḍita-mahēśvara*, m. N. of a temple of Śiva, Inscr.

लडुक *laḍuka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

लडु *laḍḍa*, m. a wretch, villain, L. (cf. *laṭṭa*).

लडु *laḍḍu* or *laḍḍuka*, m. a kind of sweetmeat (made of coarsely ground gram or other pulse, or of corn-flour, mixed with sugar and spices, and fried in ghee or oil), AgP.; Hcat.

लड्वा *laḍvā*, f. N. of a woman, Rājāt.

लड्वाका *laḍvākā*. See *laṭvākā*.

लण्ड *laṇḍ* (cf. *olaṇḍ*), cl. 10. P. *laṇḍayati*, to throw or toss up, Dhātup. xxxii, 9; to speak, ib. xxxiii, 125.

लण्ड *laṇḍa*, n. (cf. *leṇḍa*) excrement, BhP. x, 37, 8 ('hard excrement, as of horses', L.)

लण्ड *laṇḍra* (prob. fr. the French *Londres*), London, L. — **ja**, mfn. born or produced in London, ib.

लता *latā*, f. a creeper, any creeping or winding plant or twining tendril, Mn.; MBh. &c. (the brows, arms, curls, a slender body, a sword-blade, lightning &c. are often compared to the form of a creeper, to express their graceful curves and slowness of outline; cf. *bhrū^o*, *bāhu^o*, *taḍil^o* &c.); the Mādavi-creeper, Gaertnera Racemosa, Bhpr.; Trigonella Corniculata, ib.; Panicum Italicum, L.; Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; Panicum Dactylon, L.; = *kaivartikā*, L.; = the plant *sāri-vā*, L.; musk-creeper, L.; a slender woman, any woman, Naish.; Tantras.; the thong or lash of a whip, whip, Pañcat.; Suśr.; a string of pearls, VarBṛS.; a streak, line (*vārāṇ* *latāḥ*, thin jets of water), Bālar.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; of a daughter of Meru and wife of Ilāyāras, BhP. — **kara**, m. a partic. position of the hands in

dancing, Samgt. (du.) — *karañja*, m. Guilandina Bonduca, L. — *kastūrikā* or *ri*, f. musk-creeper, a kind of aromatic medicinal plant; (accord. to some 'Hibiscus Moschatus'), Susr.; Bhpr. &c. — *kusa*, m. the sacrificial grass creeper, L. — *koli*, f. the Jujube creeper, L. — *gahana-vat*, mfn. thickly overspread with creepers, R. — *grīha*, n. (ifc. f. ā) a creeper-bower, arbour of cr's, MBh.; Kāv.; Kathās. — *ākura* (°tān°), m. the marshy date palm, L. — *hṛī* (°tān°), f. a kind of gall-nut, L. — *hṛuli* (°tān°), f. 'cr'-finger, a branch serving as a °, MW. — *jihva*, m. 'cr'-tongued, a snake, L. — *taru*, m. N. of various trees (Shorea Robusta; Borassus Flabelliformis; the orange tree), L. — *druma*, m. Shorea Robusta, L. — *nana* (°tān°), m. a partic. position of the hands in dancing, Cat. — *anta* (°tān°), n. 'end of a creeper', a flower, L.; — *bāṇa*, m. the god of love, Daś. — *panasa*, m. the water-melon, L. — *parṇa*, m. N. of Vishnu, L.; (°), f. Curculigo Orchioidea, Dhav.; Trigonella Foeniculum Graecum, ih. — *pāṇa*, m. a snare or festoon formed of cr's, Ratnāv. — *puṣkālī*, f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, Car., Sch. — *pūga*, n. the Arca creeper, L. — *prīkṣā*, f. Trigonella Corniculata, L. — *pratāna*, m. the tendril of a cr., Ragh. — *phala*, n. the fruit of Trichosanthes Dioeca, Brahmap. — *bāṇa*, m. c. creeper-arrowed, N. of Kāma-deva. — *bṛihatī*, f. the creeper egg-plant, L. — *bhadra*, f. Paedaria Foetida, L. — *bhavana*, n. — *grīha* above, in *apa-F*, q.v. — *maṇi*, m. 'cr'-jewel, coral, L. — *mandapa*, m. a cr'-bower, Kāv. — *marut*, f. Trigonella Corniculata, L. — *mādhavi*, f. Gaertneria Racemosa, Sak. — *mārisha*, m. the Amaranth creeper, L. — *mṛiga*, m. an ape, monkey, W. — *mubja* (°tām°), n. a kind of cucumber, L. — *yashī*, f. Rubia Munjista, L. — *yāvaka*, n. a shoot, sprout, young or tender pasturage, L. — *rada*, m. an elephant, Gal. — *raṣana*, m. 'cr'-tongued, a snake, L. — *rka* (°tān°), m. a green onion, L. — *laka* (°tān°), m. an elephant, L. — *laya* (°tān°), m. 'cr'-abode, arbour of cr's, Kathās. — *lāga* (?), Cat. — *valaya*, m. n. (?) — *grīha* above, Sak.; — *vat*, mfn. possessed of bowers made of cr's, ib. — *vitāna*, m. or n. a canopy made of cr's, ih. — *vṛiksha*, m. the cocoa-nut tree, Npr.; Shorea Robusta, ib. — *veshṭa*, m. N. of a mountain, Hariv.; a kind of coitus, L. — *veshṭāna*, n. 'cr'-embrace, an embrace, L. — *veshṭita*, m. N. of a mountain (— *veshṭa*), Hariv. — *veshṭitaka*, n. the winding (embrace) of a creeper, Naish. — *śakku-taru*, m. Shorea Robusta, Npr. (correctly *latā-taru* and *śanku-F*). — *śakha*, m. id., L. (w.r.) *latāḍgama*, m. (as an explanation of *avaraha*) a shoot or root sent down from a branch, L.; the upward climbing of a creeper, MW. *Latika*, Nom. Ḍ. *ṣate*, to resemble a creeping plant, Kāv.

Latikā, f. a delicate or slender creeper or small winding tendril (to which the graceful curve of a slim figure is compared), Kāv.; Kām.; a string of pearls, Śāh.

latu latu, m. N. of a man, Up. i, 78, Sch. (cf. *lātavya*).

लतादिनिर्णय *lattādī-nirṇaya*, m. N. of a wk. by Govinda.

लतिका *lattikā*, f. a kind of lizard, Up. iii, 147, Sch.

लदनी *ladanī*, f. N. of a female poet, Cat.

लदूषक *ladūṣhaka* (or *laṣūṣhaka* ?), m. a kind of bird, Car.; Susr.

लदी *laddī*, f. = *laḍḍu* (?), Divyāv.

लद्धदेव *laddhana-deva*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

लद्धा *laddhā*, w.r. for *laṭvā*.

लप *lap* (cf. *rap*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. x, 8) *lapati* (cf. also *te* and *lapyati*; pf. *lalāpa*, *lepus*, MBh. &c.; aor. *alāpī*, Gr.; fut. *lapitā*, ih.; *lapiṣhyati*, Br. &c.; inf. *laptum*, MBh.; *laptum*, Kāv.; ind. p. *lapyā*, MBh.); to prate, chatter, talk (also of birds), MBh.; Hariv.; to whisper, Git.; Pañcar.; to wail, lament, weep, Naṭḍ.; Caus. *lāpāyati*, °te (aor. *alālapat* or *alālapat*, Gr.); to cause to talk, ChUp.; Desid. *lāpishati*, Gr.; Intens. *lālapīti*, to prate senselessly, AV.; Kath.; *lālapayate* (m.c. also °ti), to wail, lament, MBh.; R.; MarkP.; to address repeatedly, MBh.;

lālapīti, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *δ-λοφ-ύποι*; perhaps Lat. *lamentum* for *lap-mentum*.]

2. *Lap*, (ifc.) speaking, uttering (see *abhilāpa-lap*).

Lapana, n. the mouth, Śiś.; speaking, talking, W. *Lapita*, mfn. chattered, spoken, said, L.; (ā), f. N. of a Śārngikā (a kind of bird) with which Mandapāla is said to have allied himself, MBh.; (°tā), n. chatter, hum, AV.

Lāpa, m. speaking, talking, W.

Lāpikā. See *antar*- and *bahir-F*. *Lāpin*, mfn. (ifc.) speaking, uttering, Hariv.; wailing, lamenting, MarkP.

Lāpinikā, f. (proh.) talk, conversation, Sighās. *Lāpya*, mfn. to be spoken &c., Pān. iii, 1, 126.

लपेटिका *lapetika*, f. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.

लपेत *lapeta*, m. N. of a demon presiding over a partic. disease of children, ParGr.

लपिका *lapsikā*, f. N. of a kind of prepared food, Bhpr.

लपुद *lapsuda*, n. = *kūrca*, the beard (of a goat &c.), Kātyā., Sch.

Lapsudin, mfn. having a beard, bearded (said of a goat), TS.; ŚBr.; Kātyā.

लभ *labā*, m. a quail, VS.; (with *Aindra*) N. of the supposed author of RV. x, 119, Anukr. — *sūkta*, n. N. of the hymn RV. x, 119, Nir.

लभ *labh* (cf. *rabh*), cl. I. Ḍ. (Dhātup. xxiii, 6) *labhate* (ep. also °ti and *lambhate*; pf. *lebhe*, ep. also *lālābha*; aor. *alabha*, *alapsata*, Br.; Prec. *lapsiya*, Pān. viii, 2, 104, Sch.; fut. *labdhā*, Gr.; *lapyate*, °ti, Br. &c.; *labhishyati*, Kāv.; inf. *labdhum*, MBh.; ind. p. *labdhvā*, AV. &c.; — *labhya*, — *labham*, Br. &c.; *lābham*, Pān. vii, 1, 69), to take, seize, catch; to catch sight of, meet with, find, Br. &c. &c. (with *antaram*, to find an opportunity, make an impression, be effective; with *avakāśam*, to find scope, be appropriate; with *kālam*, to find the right time or moment); to gain possession of, obtain, receive, conceive, get, receive ('from, abl.; 'as, acc. '), recover, ib. (with *garbham*, 'to conceive an embryo', 'become pregnant'; with *padam*, to obtain a footing); to gain the power of (doing anything), succeed in, be permitted or allowed to (inf. or dat., e.g. *labhate drakṣtum* or *darśanāya*, 'he is able or allowed to see'), ChUp.; MBh. &c.; to possess, have, Sāh.; MarkP.; to perceive, know, understand, learn, find out, Kathās.; Kull.; Pass. *labhyate* (ep. also °ti; aor. *alābhi* or *alambhī*, with prep. only *alambhī*; cf. Pān. vii, 1, 69, Kāś.), to be taken or caught or met with or found or got or obtained, Br. &c. &c.; to be allowed or permitted (inf. sometimes with pass. sense, e.g. *nādharmo labhyate kartum*, 'injustice ought not to be done', cf. above), Kathās.; to follow, result, Sāh.; Sarvad.; to be comprehended by (abl.), Bhāṣap.; Caus. *lambhayati*, °te (aor. *alalambhat*), to cause to take or receive or obtain, give, bestow (generally with two acc.; rarely with acc. and instr. — to present with; in Kir. ii, 55 with two acc. and instr.; cf. Vām. v, 2, 10), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to get, procure (cf. *lambhita*); to find out, discover, Mn. viii, 109; to cause to suffer, MW.; Desid. *lāpate* (m.c. also °ti; TBr. *lāpate*), to wish to seize or take or catch or obtain or receive (with acc. or gen.; 'from, abl. '), TBr. &c. &c.; Intens. *lālabhyate*, *lālambhīti* or *lālabhī*, Gr. [Gk. *λαβ-υπον*, *λαβ-εω*; Lat. *labor*; Lith. *lābas*, *lābis*.]

Labdha, mfn. taken, seized, caught, met with, found &c.; got at, arrived (as a moment), Kathās.; obtained (as a quotient in division), Col. (cf. *labdhi*); (ā), f. N. of a partic. heroine, L.; a woman whose husband or lover is faithless, W. — *kāma*, mfn. one who has gained his wishes, MW. — *kīrti*, mfn. one who has won fame or glory, ih. — *cetas*, mfn. one who has recovered his right mind, restored to sense, recovered, W. — *janman*, mfn. one who has obtained birth, born, ib. — *tīrtika*, mfn. one who has gained an opportunity, BhP. — *datta*, m. 'restoring what has been received', N. of a man, Kathās. — *dhana*, mfn. one who has acquired wealth, wealthy, W. — *nāman*, mfn. one who has gained a name, well spoken of, famous, celebrated, Kām.; Ratnāv. ('for, loc.; in Prakṛit). — *nāma*, m. the loss of what has been acquired, MBh. — *nidrā* —

sukha, mfn. enjoying the pleasure of sleep, Ml. — *para-bhāga*, mfn. one who has gained pre-eminence over (abl.), ib. — *prapāsa*, m. id., N. of the 4th hook of the Pañca-tantra. — *pratiśṭhā*, mfn. one who has acquired fame or renown, Kum. — *pratyaya*, mfn. one who has won confidence, one who has firm belief in (°tā, f.), Ratnāv. (in Prakṛit). — *prasamana*, n. the securing of what has been acquired, keeping acquisitions in safety, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; (accord. to Kull. 'bestowing acquisitions on a proper recipient') — *svastha*, mfn. at ease by (reason of) the securing or secure possession of acquisitions, Ragh. — *prasara*, mfn. (ā)n. that which has obtained free scope, moving at liberty, unimpeded, Mudr.; Ratnāv. (in Prakṛit). — *laksha*, mfn. one who has hit the mark, one who has obtained the prize, proved, tried, tested in (loc.), Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; skilled in the use of missiles, MW.; m. N. of a man, MBh. — *lakshapa*, mfn. one who has gained an opportunity for (doing anything), Daś. — *lakshya*, mfn. — *laksha* above, R.; Kām. — *lābha*, mfn. (ā)n. one who has gained a profit or advantage, one who has attained his aim, satisfied, Kāraṇḍ.; one who has gained possession of (comp.), ih.; happily obtained or reached, ih. — *vat*, mfn. one who has obtained or gained or received, MBh. — *vara*, mfn. one who has obtained a boon or favour, MBh.; m. N. of a dancing master, Kathās. — *varṇa*, mfn. one who has gained a knowledge of letters, lettered, learned in (comp.), Ragh.; Pārsvan.; famous, renowned, Mṛicch.; — *bhāḍ*, mfn. honouring the learned, Ragh. — *vidya*, mfn. one who has acquired knowledge or wisdom, learned, educated, W. — *śabda*, mfn. — *nāman* (q.v.), R. — *sambhāra*, mfn. brought together, h° about, Divyāv. — *samjña*, mfn. one who has recovered his senses, restored to consciousness, MBh.; R. — *sambhāra*, mfn. — *sambhāra* above, Divyāv. — *siddhi*, mfn. one who has attained perfection, W. *Labdhātīśaya*, mfn. one who has obtained the possession of supernatural power, Sāmkhyas. *Labdhānūjña*, mfn. one who has obtained leave of absence, L. *Labdhāntara*, mfn. one who has found an opportunity (°tva, n.), Sak.; one who has got access or admission, Ragh. *Labdhāvākāśa*, Sak.; Kathās. or *vasara* (KaushUp.; HPari.), one who has found an opportunity or gained scope, one who has obtained leisure. *Labdhāpāda*, mfn. one who has gained a footing or secured a position, Mālav. *Labdhodaya*, mfn. one who has received birth or origin, Kum.; one who has attained prosperity, Rājat.

Labdhaka, mfn. (ā)n. = *labdha*, obtained, got (see *duḥkha-labdhikā*).

Labdhavya, mfn. to be obtained or received, obtainable &c., MBh.; Śāṅk.

Labdhi, f. obtaining, gaining, acquisition, Yājñ.; Kathās.; Pur.; gain, profit, VarBrS.; in (arithm.) the quotient, Col.

Labdhī, mfn. one who obtains or receives, a receiver, gainer, recipient, KathUp.; MarkP.

Labha. See *ishat*, *dur*, *su-F*.

Labhana, n. the act of obtaining or getting or gaining possession of (in *dīma-F*), BhP.; the act of conceiving, conception, Jain., Sch.

Labhana, n. (only L.) a horse's foot-rope (= *vāji-bandhana*); wealth, riches; one who asks or solicits, a solicitor.

Labhya, mfn. to be found or met with, KathUp.; Pat.; Kum.; capable of being reached or attained, obtainable, acquirable, procurable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be understood or known, intelligible, Up.; MBh. &c.; suitable, proper, fit, Kālid.; Kathās.; Rājat.; to be allowed to (inf. with pass. sense), MBh. ii, 921; to be furnished or provided with (instr.), MBh. xiii, 5081.

Lambha, m. (for *lambham* see *labh*) the obtaining or attaining, meeting with, finding, recovery, ChUp.; MBh. &c.; capture (of a fortress), VarBrS.; (ā), f. a sort of fence or enclosure, L. *bhaka*, mfn. one who finds, a finder, Pān. vii, 1, 64, Sch. (cf. *varsha-lambhaka*).

Lambhana, n. the act of obtaining or receiving, attainment, recovery, MBh.; R.; causing to get, procuring, Daś.; HPari. *bhāniya*, mfn. to be attained, attainable, KathUp. *bhāyitavya*, mfn. to be applied or set to work, Mālav.

Lambhita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to obtain or receive, given, procured, gained, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (W. also 'heightened, improved; cherished; applied, adapted; addressed, spoken to; abused'). — *kānti*,

mfn. one who has acquired lustre or beauty, MW. — **lobha**, mfn. one who has a desire of (comp.), Gt. — **Lambhuka**, mfn. one who is accustomed to receive (acc.), ChUp.

Lābha, m. meeting with, finding, Mn.; Kathās.; obtaining, getting, attaining, acquisition, gain, profit, Mu.; MBh. &c.; capture, conquest, Hariv.; VarBṛS.; apprehension, perception, knowledge, Śaṅk.; Sāh.; BhP.; enjoying, MW.; N. of the 11th astrological house or lunar mansion VarBṛS. (also *-sthāna*, Cat.) — **kara** (MW.) or **-kṛt** (W.), mfn. causing gain, making profit, gainful, profitable. — **kāraṇāt**, ind. for the sake of gain or profit, MBh. — **tās**, ind. = *yathā-lābham*, Car. — **lipsā**, f. greediness of gain, avarice, covetousness, ŚārngP. — **vāt**, mfn. one who has gain or advantage, Ragh.; (ifc.) one who has got possession of, Kathās. **Lābhāślābha**, m. du. profit and loss, gain and detriment, Mn. ix, 331.

Lābhaka, m. gain, profit, advantage, VarBṛS.

Lābhām. See under *√labh*.
Lābhīn, mfn. (ifc.) obtaining, meeting with, finding, Rājāt.; Pracand.; Kāraṇḍ.

Lābhya, n. = *lābha*, L.
Lipsā, f. (fr. Desid.) the desire to gain, wish to acquire or obtain, longing for (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Lipsitva, mfn. wished to be obtained, desired, R. **Lipsitavya**, mfn. desirable to be obtained, wished for, MBh. **Lipān**, mfn. wishing to gain or obtain, desirous of, longing for (acc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*lipsu-tā*, f. 'desire of gaining').

Lipsya, mfn. to be wished to be obtained, desirable to be acquired, Vop.

Lipsitavya, mfn. worthy to be acquired, desirable, AitBr.

लम् lam (= *√ram*; not in Dhātup.; only pf. *lālāma*), to delight in, sport, enjoy sexually, Hariv.

Lamaka, m. a lover, gallant, W.; = *tīrtha-śodhaka*, Uṇ. ii, 33, Sch.; N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. *upakāddi*.

लसत lamna, m. pl. N. of a partic. tribe, Rājāt.

लम्पक lampaka, m. pl. N. of a Jainasect, W.

लम्पट lampāṭa, mf(ā)n. covetous, greedy, lustful, desirous of or addicted to (loc. or comp.), Inscr.; Kāv.; Pur.; m. a libertine, lecher, dissolute person, W.; (ā), f. a partic. personification, L. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. greediness, dissoluteness, lewdness.

Lampāka, mfn. = *lampāṭa*, Nalac.; pl. N. of a people and country (= *muraṇḍa*; accord. to some the district of Lamghan in Cabul), MBh.; MarkP.; (ī), f. a woman from the country of the Lampākas, Bālar.; (prob. n.) N. of a wk. on accents (*svara-śāstra*) by Padma-nābha.

लम्पा lampā, f. the black banana, L.; N. of a town and of a kingdom, Kathās.; Buddh. — **paṭāha**, m. a kind of drum, L. (cf. *lambā-p*).

लम्फ lampha, m. a leap, spring, jump, L. (cf. *jhampa*).

Lampahana. See *ul-* and *pra-*P.

लम्ब l. *lamb* (cf. *√ramb*), cl. i. ā. (Dhātup. x, 15) *lāmbate* (m. c. also *°ti*; pf. *lāmbē*, MBh. &c.; aor. *alambishṭa*, Gr.; fut. *lāmbitā*, ib.; *lambishyati*, MBh.; inf. *lāmbitum*, ib.; ind. p. *-lambya*, ib.), to hang down, depend, dangle, hang from or on (loc.), Supari.; MBh. &c.; to sink, go down, decline, fall, set (as the sun), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be fastened or attached to, cling to, hold or rest on (loc.), ib.; to fall or stay behind, be retarded, Sūryas.; to lag, loiter, delay, tarry, MBh.; Caus. *lambayati* (aor. *alalambat*), to cause to hang down or depend, let down, Kathās.; to hang up, suspend, ib.; to cause to be attached or joined, MW.; to stretch out, extend (the hand) for (dat.), Ragh.; (prob.) to depress, discourage, MBh. i, 1445 (C. *lāṅghayitvā* for *lambayitvā*); Desid. *lāmbishate*, to be about to sink or decline, Hcar., v. l. [Cf. Gk. *λoβός*; Lat. *labi*, *labare*, *labes*; Germ. *lappa*, *Lappen*; Eng. *lap*, *limp*.]

Lamba, mf(ā)n. hanging down, pendent, dangling, hanging by or down to (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; long, large, spacious (see comp.); m. (in geon.) a perpendicular, Col.; (in astron.) complement of latitude, co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, Sūryas.; N. of a partic. throw or move (at a kind of chess or backgammon or

draughts), L.; a present, bribe, L. (prob. w. r. for *lāncā*); = *nartaka*, *aṅga*, or *kānta*, L.; N. of a Muni, Cat.; (ā), f. of a Daitya, Hariv.; (ā), f., see s. v.; (ī), f. a kind of food prepared from grain, Madanav.; a flowering branch, Harav. — **karpa**, mf(ā) or *ī*n. having pendulous ears, long-eared, MBh.; R.; m. a he-goat, goat, L.; an elephant, L.; a hawk, falcon, L.; a Rākshasa, L.; Alangium Hexapetalum, L.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; of an ass, Pañcat.; of a hare, ib. — **keśa**, mfn. having hanging or flowing hair, Gṛihyas. — **keśaka**, m. 'long-haired', N. of a Muni, Cat. — **guṇa**, m. (in astron.) the sine of the co-latitude, Gol. — **jaṭhara**, mfn. big-bellied, MBh. — **jihva**, mfn. letting the tongue hang out; m. N. of a Rākshasa, Kathās. — **jyākā** or **-jyā**, f. (in astron.) the sine of the co-latitude, Sūryas. — **daṇṭā**, f. a kind of pepper, L. — **payo-dharā**, f. a woman with large or pendent breasts, MBh.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending upon Skanda, ib. — **bījā**, f. a kind of pepper, L. — **māla**, mfn. (prob.) w. r. for *lambamāna*, Hariv. — **rekhā**, f. (in astron.) the complement of latitude, co-lat°, Gol. — **stani**, f. a woman with flaccid breasts, Sūtr. — **spīho**, mfn. having large or protuberant buttocks, MBh. **Lambāksha**, m. 'long-eyed', N. of a Muni, Cat. **Lambāśaka**, mfn. having pendulous curls, Daś.; — *tva*, n. pendulosity of curls, MW. **Lambōdara**, mf(ā)n. having a large or protuberant belly, pot-bellied (*-tā*, f.), MBh.; Kād.; Kathās.; voracious, L.; m. N. of Gaṇeśa, Pañcar.; Kathās.; of a king, Pur.; of a Muni, Cat.; (ī), f. N. of a female demon, Sūtr.; of a river, Cat.; *°ra-prahasana*, n., *°ri-nadī-māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. **Lamb'oshṭha** (Śiksh.) or **°bāshṭha** (L.), mfn. having a large or prominent under-lip; m. a camel, L.

Lambaka, m. (in geom.) a perpendicular, Āryabdh.; (in astron.) the complement of latitude, co-latitude, Gol.; a partic. implement or vessel, L.; N. of the 15th astrological Yoga, L.; N. of the larger sections or books in the Kathā-sarīt-sāgara (there are 18 Lambakas containing 124 Taramgas or chapters); w. r. for *lambhaka*, Kathās. lxi, 24; (*ikā*), f. the uvula or soft palate (cf. *lambikā-kokilā*).

Lambana, mfn. hanging down or causing to hang down (said of Śiva), MBh.; m. a camp-follower, soldier's boy, Hcar.; phlegm, the phlegmatic humour, L.; N. of a son of Jyotish-mat, VP.; n. hanging down, depending, falling, W.; a partic. mode of fighting, Hariv.; the moon's parallax in longitude, the interval of the lines between the earth's centre and surface, Sūryas.; Gol.; a fringe, L.; a long necklace (depending from the neck to the navel), L.; N. of a Varsha in Kusa-dvīpa, MarkP. — **vidhī**, m. (in astron.) the rule for calculating the moon's parallax in longitude.

Lambara, m. a kind of drum, BrĀrUp.

Lambē, f. of *lamba*, q. v.; a kind of bitter gourd or cucumber, Sūtr.; a present, bribe, L. (perhaps w. r. for *lāncā*); N. of Durgā and Gaurī, Hariv.; of Lakshmi, L.; of one of the Mātṛis attending upon Skanda, MBh.; of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Dharmā (or Manu), Hariv.; Pur.; of a Rākshas, Buddh. — **paṭāha**, m. a kind of drum, Hcar. — **viśvavayasan**, m. du., w. r. for *bambā-v°*, g. *vanas-paty-ādi*.

Lambika, m. the Indian cuckoo, Kāraṇḍ.

Lambikā-kokilā, f. N. of a goddess, Cat.

Lambita, mfn. hanging down, pendent, MBh.; hanging by (instr.), ib.; sunk, gone down, glided down, fallen off, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) clinging or adhering to, supported or resting on, R.; Ragh.; = *vi-lambita*, slow (of time in music), L.

Lambin, mfn. hanging down, pendent, hanging by or down to (comp.), Kālid.; (*imī*), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending upon Skanda, MBh.

Lambuka, m. N. of the 15th astrological Yoga, Col. (cf. *lambaka*); N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh.

Lambushā, f. a necklace of seven strings, L.

लम्ब 2. lamb (cf. *√2. ramb*), cl. i. ā. *lambate*, to sound, Dhātup. x, 15.

लम्ब lambh (cf. *√2. rambh*), cl. i. ā. *lambhate*, to sound, Dhātup. x, 24 (Vop.)

लम्ब lambha, *°bhaka*, *°bhana* &c. See p. 896, col. 3.

लम् lay (cf. *√ray*), cl. i. ā. *layate*, to go, Dhātup. xiv, 10 (Vop.)

लम् laya, *layana* &c. See p. 903, col. 2.

लर्द lard, cl. 10. P. *lardayati*, to load, Divyāv. (cf. Hindi *lāṛ*).

लर्ब larb, cl. 1. P. *larbati*, to go, Dhātup. xi, 37.

लल lal (cf. *√laḍ*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. ix, 77) *lalati* (m. c. also *°te*), to play, sport, dally, frolic, behave loosely or freely, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to loll or wag the tongue (see below): Caus. *lālayati*, *°te* (Pass. *lālyate*), to cause to sport or dally, caress, fondle, foster, cherish, ib.; to wave, flourish, Hariv.; to favour, Sāh.; (Ā.) to desire, Dhātup. (cf. under *√laḍ*).

Lala, mfn. sporting, playful, W.; lolling, wagging, ib.; wishing, desirous, ib.; m. a partic. fragrant substance, Gal.; n. a shoot, sprout, L.; a garden, L.

Lalaj-jihva, mf(ā)n. (fr. pr. p. *lalat + j°*) lolling the tongue, moving the tongue to and fro, Kathās.; Hcat.; fierce, savage, L.; m. a camel, L.; a dog, L.

Lalad-ambn, m. (fr. pr. p. *lalat + a°*) the citron tree, L.

Lalana, mfn. sporting, playing, coruscating (as light or colour), BhP.; m. Vatica Robusta, L.; Buchanania Latifolia, L.; (ā), f., see below; n. play, sport, dalliance, L.; the lolling or moving the tongue to and fro, MarkP. **Lalanāksha**, m. 'having quivering eyes,' a kind of animal, L.

Lalanā, f. a wanton woman, any woman, wife, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the tongue, L.; N. of various metres, Col.; of a mythical being, R. (v. l. *anālā*).

-priya, mfn. dear to women, L.; m. Nauclea Cadamba, L.; a kind of Andropogon, L. — **varūthin**, mfn. surrounded by a troop of women, BhP.

Lalanikā, f. (dimin. fr. *lalanā*) a little woman, miserable woman, Kāvād.

Lalantikā, f. (fr. *lalanī*, f. of pr. p. *lalat*) a long pendulous necklace, L.; a lizard, chameleon, W.

Lalalla, (onomat.) indistinct or lisping utterance, Kathās.

Lalita, mfn. sported, played, playing, wanton, amorous, voluptuous, Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; artless, innocent, soft, gentle, charming, lovely (*am*, ind.), ib. &c.; wished for, desired, MBh.; Mṛicch.; BhP.; quivering, tremulous, Bālar.; m. a partic. position of the hands in dancing, Cat.; (in music) a partic. Rāga, Sāh.; (ā), f. a wanton woman, any woman, W.; musk, L.; N. of various metres, Col.; (in music) a partic. Murchanā, Saṃgīt.; a partic. Rāga, ib.; N. of a gram. wk.; N. of a Durgā or a partic. form of her, Hcat.; Cat.; of a Gopt (identified with Durgā and Rādhikā), PadmaP.; of the wife of a Śatāyudha, HPariś.; of a river, Kālp.; n. sport, dalliance, artlessness, grace, charm, R.; Kpr.; languid gestures in a woman (expressive of amorous feelings, 'lolling, languishing' &c.), Daśar.; Sāh.; N. of 2 metres, Piṅg., Sch.; of a town, Rājāt. (cf. *-pura*); a kind of necklace (?), L. — **caitya**, m. N. of a Caitya, W. — **tāla**, m. a partic. time (in music), Cat. — **tri-bhaṅga**, m. N. of wk. — **pada**, mf(ā)n. consisting of amorous or graceful words, elegantly composed, VarBṛS.; n. a kind of metre, VarBṛS.; — **bandhana**, n. an amorous composition in verse, a metrical composition treating of love, MW.

— **pura**, n. N. of a town, W. — **purāṇa**, n. = *-vistar-purāṇa*. — **prabhā**, m. a soft or gentle blow, MW. — **priya**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. — **mādhava**, n. — **ratna-mālā**, f. N. of dramas. — **lalita**, mfn. excessively beautiful, Uttarar.; Pañcar. — **loosane**, mf(ā)n. beautiful-eyed, MBh.; Rājāt.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of the Vidyā-dhara Vāma-datta, Kathās. — **vanitā**, f. a lovely woman, MW. — **vistara**, m. or *°ra-purāṇa*, n. N. of a Sūtra wk. giving a detailed account of the artless and natural acts in the life of the Buddha. — **vyūha**, m. (with Buddh.) a partic. kind of Samādhi or meditation, Lalit.; N. of a Deva-putra, ib.; of a Bodhisattva, ib. — **sva-cohanda**, m. N. of wk. **Lalitāṅga**, m. N. of a man, HPariś.; (ī), f. a beautiful woman, Vcar.; — *narāṅgava-carita*, n. N. of wk. **Lalitāditya**, m. N. of a king of Kāśmīra, Rājāt.; — *pura*, n. N. of a town founded by him, ib. **Lalitānūrūga**, m. N. of a poet, Subh. **Lalitāpīṇa**, m. N. of a king, Rājāt. **Lalitābhinaya**, m. erotic performance, representation of love scenes, Bhar. **Lalitārtha**, mfn. having an amorous meaning; — *bandha*, mfn. composed in words of love or in words having an amorous meaning, Vikr.

Lalitaka, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. (v. l. *lālītika*). **Lalitā**, f. (see *lalita*) in comp. — *krama-dīpi*.

kā, f., -*khaṇḍa*, n., -*gadya-nirūpaṇa*, n., -*tantra*, n. N. of wks. - *trītiyā*, f. N. of a partic. third day. - *vrata*, n. a partic. religious ceremony, Cat. - *tri-śatī*, f. N. of wk. - *dikṛti* (*śatī*), m. N. of a man, Bhadrab. - *di-pūjā-vidhi* (*śatī*), m. N. of wk. - *pañcamī*, f. the 5th day of the moon's increase in the month Āṣvina (when the goddess Lalitā or Pārvatī is worshipped), MW. - *pañca-śatī*, f., -*pañcāṅga*, n., -*paddhati*, f., -*pūjā-khaṇḍa*, n., -*jā-vidhāna*, n., -*bhaṭṭa-bhāṣa-kara*, m., -*bhāṣya*, n., -*mādhava*, n. (= *lālita-m*), -*māhātmya*, n., -*rahasya*, n.; -*roana-candrikā* (*śatī*), f., -*na-dīpikā*, f., -*na-vidhi*, m., -*ryā-dvi-śatī* (*śatī*), f. N. of wks. - *vrata*, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat. - *śaśthī*, f. a partic. sixth day; -*vrata*, n. a partic. rel^o obs., Cat. - *śhōṭṭara-śata-nāman* (*śatī*), n. pl., -*saparyā-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. - *saptamī*, f. N. of the 7th day in the light half of the month Bhādra, L. - *saṁhāra*, n., -*sra-nāman*, n. pl., -*ma-bhāṣya*, n., -*siddhānta*, m., -*stavaratna*, n., -*hṛdaya*, n. N. of wks. **Lalitōpākhyāna**, n. N. of wk. and of chs. of Purāṇas.

Lalitoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Lalittha, m. pl. N. of a people (sg. a prince of this people), MBh.

Lalitikā, f. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.

Lāla, m. the son of a Maitreya and a Brāhmaṇi, L.; N. of an astronomer in Kānyakubja, Cat.; (with *paṇḍita* and *vihārīn*) of two other authors, ib.; (*ā*), f., see below; n. (only L.) persuasion; a secret matter; the wife of another. - *candra*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *bhārata-kāvyā*, n. N. of a poem. - *maṇi*, m. N. of various authors (also with *tri-pāṭhin* and *bhaṭṭācārya*), Cat. - *matī*, f. N. of a princess, Inscr. - *mīśra*, m. N. of a man, Cat. - *vat*, mfn. (for *lālā-vat*) causing saliva to flow, Suśr. - *siṅha*, m. N. of an astronomer, Col. (cf. *lalla*).

Lālaka, mf (*ikā*) n. (fr. Caus.) fondling, caressing, Nalōd.; m. a king's jester, VarBṛS., Sch.; also (n. and *ikā*), f. an infant's attempts at speaking, L.; (*ikā*), f. a rope round the nostrils of a horse, L.; a jesting or evasive reply, equivoque, W.

Lālana, mfn. caressing, fondling, coaxing, L.; m. a partic. venomous animal resembling a mouse, Suśr.; resin, L.; n. the act of caressing, fondling, coaxing, indulging, Kāv.; BhP.; Rājāt.

Lālaniya, mfn. to be caressed or fondled or indulged, Hariv.; R.; Kathās.

Lālayitavya, mfn. id., MBh.; Hariv.

Lālā, f. saliva, spittle, slobber, Kāv.; Var.; Suśr. &c.; a species of myrobolan, L. - *linna*, mfn. wet with saliva, Bhartṛ. - *pāna*, n. drinking saliva, sucking the thumb, Subh. - *pūrnāpāna*, m. a sea full of s, BhP. - *bhāksha*, m. 'having s for food,' N. of a partic. hell (assigned to those who eat their meals without offering portions of food to the gods, deceased ancestors, and guests), Pur. - *meha*, m. passing mucous urine, ŚārṅgS. - *viśha*, mfn. having poisonous saliva (said of venomous insects), L. - *sraṇa*, m. 'distilling saliva,' spider, L. - *sraṇa*, m. id., L.; flow of saliva, Suśr.; *vin*, mfn. causing a flow of saliva, ib.

Lālāya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to let saliva fall from the mouth, slobber, drivel, Bhartṛ.

Lālāyita, mfn. emitting saliva, slobbering, drivelling, L.

Lālān, id., Car.

Lālaka, m. a buffalo (cf. *lāvika*), L.; (*ā*), f., see under *Lālaka*.

Lālita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged, cherished, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. pleasure, joy, love, MW.

Lālītaka, m. a favourite, pet, Rājāt. (perhaps in some places a proper N.)

Lālitya, n. (fr. *lālita*) grace, beauty, charm, amorous or languid gestures, Inscr.; Śāh.; Hcat.

Lālīn, mfn. caressing, fondling, coaxing, Śiś.; m. a seducer, W.; (*ini*), f. a wanton woman, ib.

Lālīlā, m. N. of Agni, TĀr.

Lālīya, mfn. = *lālaniya*, Hit.

ललाट *lālāṭa*, n. (later form of *rarāṭa*, q.v.) the forehead, brow, AV. &c. &c. (s. ind. on the forehead, in front; the destiny of every individual is believed by the Hindūs to be written by Brahmā on his forehead on the 6th day after birth, see RTL 370). - *taṭa*, m. the slope or surface of the forehead, Rājāt. - *deśa*, m. the region of the f°, Pañcat. - *m-tapa*, mfn. scorching the f° (as the sun), Kālid.;

Hcar. - *paṭṭa* or -*paṭṭaka*, m. (Kād.), -*paṭṭikā*, f. (Pārśvan.) the flat surface of the f°; a tiara, fillet, W. - *pnra*, n. N. of a town, Pāp. v, 4, 74, Sch. - *phalaka*, n. the flat surface of the f°, MārKP. - *rekhā*, f. (only W.) a line on the f° supposed to indicate long life; a wrinkled or corrugated brow; a coloured sectarian mark on the f°. - *likhita*, mfn. written (by Brahmā) on the f° (see above), Bhartṛ. - *lekḥā*, f. the lines written on the f°, Mahān.; a line-like or very narrow forehead, Śiś. **Lālāṭāksha**, mf (ī) n. having an eye in the forehead, MBh.; m. N. of Śiva, ib.

Lālāṭaka, n. the forehead, brow, AgP.; a beautiful f°, L.; (*ikā*), f. an ornament worn on the f°, L. (cf. Pāp. iv, 3, 65, Sch.); a mark made with sandal or ashes on the forehead, Kād.

Lālāṭika, mfn. being in front, ĀpŚr.; (*ā*), f., see prec.

Lālāṭikāya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to represent or be like a mark on the forehead, Cat.

Lālāṭīla, mfn. having a high or handsome forehead, g. *siddhādi*.

Lālāṭya, mfn. (cf. *rarāṭya*) belonging to the forehead, frontal, Pāp. iv, 3, 55, Sch.; suitable for the forehead, ib. v, 1, 6, Sch.

ललाम *lālāma*, mf (ī) n. having a mark or spot on the forehead, marked with paint &c. (as cattle), AV.; TS.; having any mark or sign, MBh.; beautiful, charming, L.; eminent, best of its kind (f. *ā*), L.; m. n. ornament, decoration, embellishment, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*ī*), f. N. of a female demon, AV.; a kind of ornament for the ears, L.; n. (only L.) a coloured mark on the forehead of a horse or bull; a sectarian mark; any mark or sign or token; a line, row; a flag, banner; a tail; a horse; = *prabhāva*, - *gu* (*lālāma*), m. a facetious term for the penis, VS. - *vat*, mfn. having a mark or spot or ornament, L.

Lālāmaka, n. a chaplet or wreath of flowers worn on the forehead, L. - *rūpaka*, n. (in rhet.) a flowery metaphor.

Lālāman, n. an ornament, decoration, Vcar.; (only L.) a sectarian mark; any mark or sign; a banner, flag; a tail; a horn; a horse; chief or principal; a species of stanza (having 10 syllables in the first two Pādas, 11 in the third, and 13 in the fourth); = *ramya* or *sukha*.

ललित *lalita* &c. See p. 897, col. 3.

ललान *lalyāna*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Rājāt.

लल *lalla*, m. N. of an astronomer, Gol.; of a writer on law, Cat.; of a minister, Rājāt.; (*ā*), f. N. of a courtizan, ib. - *vārāha-suta*, m. N. of an astronomer, Cat.

Lālā-dīkṣhita, m. N. of a modern commentator on the Mṛicchakaṭikā.

ललर *lallara*, mf (ā) n. (onomat.) stammering, L.

ललिय *lalliya*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

ललुगीलाल *lallugī-lāla*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

लव *lāva*, m. (√ *lū*) the act of cutting, reaping (of corn), mowing, plucking or gathering (of flowers &c.), Daś.; Nalōd.; that which is cut or shorn off, a shorn fleece, wool, hair, Mn.; Ragh.; anything cut off, a section, fragment, piece, particle, bit, little piece (*am*, ind. a little; *lavam apī*, even a little), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *padātī*), a minute division of time, the 60th of a twinkling, half a second, a moment (accord. to others २००० or २०००० or २००००० of a Muhūrta), ib.; (in astron.) a degree, Gol.; (in alg.) the numerator of a fraction, Col.; the space of 2 Kāshthās, L.; loss, destruction, L.; sport, L. (cf. *lala*); Perdix Chinesis, W.; N. of a son of Rāmacandra and Sītā (he and his twin-brother Kuśa were brought up by the sage Vālmiki and taught by him to repeat his Rāmāyaṇa at assemblies; cf. *kuśīlāva*), R.; Ragh.; Uttarar.; Pur.; of a king of Kāśmīra (father of Kuśa), Rājāt.; n. (only L.) nutmeg; cloves; the root of Andropogon Muricatus; a little (cf. m.). - *rāja*, m. N. of a Brāhmaṇ, Rājāt. - *vat*, mfn. lasting only for a moment, Śāntis. - *śas*, ind. in small pieces, bit by bit, Mn.; MBh.; in minute divisions or instants, after some moments, MBh. **लवप** *lavapa*, m. (in alg.) subtraction of fractions, Līl. **लवेष** *lavēṣa*, mfn. wishing to cut or reap.

Lavaka, mfn. reaping, a reaper, Pāp. iii, 1, 14; N. of a partic. substance (see *sa*-f°).

Lavanga, m. (Up. i, 119) the clove tree; n. cloves, Kāv.; Var.; Kathās.; (*ī*), f. N. of an Apsaras, Bālār.; of another woman, Nalac. - *kalikā*, f. cloves, L. - *pnshpa*, n. the flower of the clove tree, Ragh. - *latā*, f. Limonia Scandens, L.

Lavāṅga, n. cloves, L.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a woman, Vās., Intro.

Lavana, mfn. one who cuts &c., a cutter, reaper, g. *nandy-ādi*; (*ī*), f. Anona Reticulata, L.; n. the act of cutting, reaping, mowing &c., KātyŚr.; an implement for cutting, sickle, knife &c., Kauś. (see *darbha*-f°). - *karṭṛi*, m. a mower, reaper, Kull. on Mn. vii, 110. - *kalāyī*, -*sādhikā*, see *lavāṇa-k*°, *lavāṇa-s*°.

Lavaniya, mfn. to be cut or reaped or mown, Bhartṛ., Sch.

Lavanya, m. N. of a partic. tribe of men, Rājāt. **Lavaya**, Nom. P. *yati* = *lavam ācāṣṭe*, Pāp. i, 1, 58, Vārt. 2, Pat.

Lavāka, m. (prob. w. r. for next) an implement for cutting, sickle, reaping-hook, L.; the act of cutting, L.

Lavāṅka, m. an implement for cutting, sickle reaping-hook &c., Up. iii, 83, Sch.

Lavi, mfn. cutting, sharp, edged (as a tool or instrument), W.; m. an iron instrument for cutting or clearing, Up. iv, 138.

Lavitavya, mfn. to be cut (-*iva*, n.), Nyāyam., Sch.

Lavitra, n. = *lavāṇaka* above, Pāp. iii, 2, 184.

Lavya, mfn. to be cut or mown or hewn down, Bhartṛ. (cf. *eka*- and *duḥkha*-f°).

लवट *lavaṭa*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

लवण *lavāṇa*, mf (ā) n. (derivation doubtful) saline, salt, briny, brinish, ŚBr. &c. &c. (*nyam kṛitvā* or *kṛitiya*, g. *sākshādi*); tasteful, graceful, handsome, beautiful, W.; m. saltiness, saline taste, W.; the sea of salt water (in MBh. vi, 236 &c. one of the seven oceans which surround the Dvīpas in concentric belts), IW. 420; N. of a hell, VP. (v. l. *savāna*); of a Rakṣhasa or Daitya, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a king belonging to the family of Harīśandra, Cat.; of a son of Rāma (= *lava*, q.v.), Śatr.; of a river, L.; = *bala* and *asthi-deva*, L.; (*ā*), f. lustre, grace, beauty, L. (cf. *lavāṇya*); Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; N. of a river, Malatim.; (*ī*), f. (g. *gaurādi*) N. of various rivers, L.; n. (according to some also m. and *ā*, f.) salt (esp. sea-salt, rock or fossil salt; but also factitious salt or salt obtained from saline earth), AV. &c. &c.; over-salted food, L.; lustre, beauty, charm, grace (ifc., see *nir*-f° and *lava-nākara*); a partic. mode of fighting (prob. w. r. for *lavāṇa*), Hariv. - *kaṇṭka*, mfn. saline and acrid, Suśr. - *kalāyī* (prob. w. r. for *lavāṇa-kalāyī*), f. (perhaps) a trough, Hcar. (v. l. *sādhikā*). - *kashāya*, mfn. saline and astringent, Suśr. - *kimśnukā*, f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L. - *krītaka*, m. a Cakrika (q.v.) who sells salt, L. - *kshāra*, m. a kind of salt, L.; a partic. preparation made of sugar-cane juice, L. - *khāni*, f. a salt-mine, L.; the district of Sambar in Ajmer celebrated for its fossil salt, W. - *jala*, mfn. having salt water, MBh.; m. the sea, ocean, ib.; -*dhi* (BhP.) or -*nidhi* (R.), m. 'receptacle of s° w°' sea, ocean; *śāddhava*, m. 'sea-born,' a muscle, shell, MBh. - *tā*, f. saltiness, brinishness, Suśr. - *tiktā*, mfn. saline and bitter, ib. - *tīpā*, n. a kind of grass, L. - *toya*, mfn. having salt water; m. the sea, ocean, R. - *tva*, saltiness, MBh. - *dāna-ratna*, n. N. of sev. wks. - *dhennā*, f. an offering of salt, a cow symbolically represented with salt, Cat. - *parvata*, m. a mountain symb° repr° with salt, Cat. - *pāṭalikā*, f. a salt-bag, Buddh. - *pnra*, n. N. of a town, Cat. - *pragāḍha*, mfn. strongly impregnated with salt, Suśr. - *māda*, m. a kind of salt, L. - *mantra*, m. a prayer accompanied with an offering of salt, Cat. - *meha*, m. a kind of urinary disease (discharging saline urine), L.; *hin*, mfn. suffering from it, Suśr. - *īkyikā*, f. an instrument by which salt is given to a horse, L. - *vārī*, mfn. having salt water; m. sea, ocean, ŚārṅgP. - *śrāddha*, n. N. of wk. - *samndra*, m. the salt-sea, sea, ocean, Sūryapr. - *sādhikā*, f. (prob. for *lavāṇa-s*°), see -*kalāyī*. - *sindhā*, n. the salt-sea, sea, ocean, Śiś., Comm. - *sthāna*, n. N. of a place, Cat. **Lavāṇakara**, m. a salt-mine, L.; (met.) treasure of grace or beauty, Daśar. **Lavāṇa-cala**, m. = *lavāṇa-parvata*, q.v., Cat. **Lavāṇa-**

taka, m. 'slayer of the Rākshasa Lavaṇa', N. of Satru-ghna, Ragh.; Pañcar. **Lavanāpapa**, m. a salt market, L. **Lavanābhdhi**, m. 'receptacle of salt water', the sea, ocean, MärkP.; -*ja*, u. 'sea-born', sea-salt, L. **Lavanāmbu-rāsi**, m. 'mass of salt water', the sea, ocean, Kāv. **Lavanāmbhas**, n. salt water, MW.; m. 'having salt w^o', the sea, ocean, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. **Lavanārnava** (R.); Rājat.; BhP. or **Lavanālaya** (R.), m. 'sea of salt w^o', the ocean. **Lavanāśva**, m. N. of a Brāhmaṇa, MBh. **Lavanāśura**, m. N. of an Asura, Virac.; -*ja*, n. a kind of salt, L. **Lavanōtkata**, m. n. and (ā), f. oversalted food, L. **Lavanōttama**, n. 'best salt', river or rock s^o, Suśr.; Bhpr.; nitre, W. **Lavanōttha**, n. a kind of salt, L. **Lavanōtsa**, n. N. of a town, Rājat. **Lavanōḍa**, n. salt water, brine (comp.); m. 'containing salt w^o', the sea of salt w^o, ocean, Sūryapr.; Cat.; *āhi*, m. 'receptacle of salt w^o', the sea, ocean, R.; Pur. **Lavanōḍaka**, n. salt w^o, brine, L.; mfn. having or containing salt water, MBh.; m. the sea, ocean, Buddh.

Lavanaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to salt, season with salt, Pāp. iii, 1, 21.

Lavanasya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to desire salt, long for salt, Pāp. vii, 1, 51.

Lavanita, mfn. salted, seasoned with salt, Car. **Lavaniman**, m. saltiness, g. *drīḍhādi*; grace, beauty, Prasannar.

Lavapiya, Nom. P. *°yati*, Pāp. vii, 1, 51, Sch.

लवन *lavana* &c. See p. 898, col. 3.

लवलि *lavali*, f. Averrhoa Acida, Viddh.

Lavali, f. id., Śis.; Vās.; Bhpr.; a kind of metre, Col.; (prob.) N. of a woman (see next). - **pari-paya**, m. N. of a drama. - **phala-pāṇḍura**, mfn. pale as the fruit of the Lavali tree, Vikr.

लवेटिका *laveṭikā*, f. corn, L.

लवेरणि *laverani*, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, Samskāra. (prob. w.r. for *lāverani*).

लव *lavya*. See p. 898, col. 3.

लश् *laš*, cl. 10. P. *lāsyati*, to exercise an art, Dhātup. xxxvi, 55 (v.l. for *las*).

लस *lasa*, m. gum, resin, L.

लशुन *lašuna*, n. or (rarely) m. (Up. iii, 57; sometimes written *lasuna*, cf. *rasuna*) garlic, Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; one of the 10 kinds of onion, L. **Lasuniya**, mfn. garlicky, W.

लष *lash* (cf. *√las*), cl. 1. 4. P. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxi, 23; cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 70) *lāshati*, *°te*, *lāshyati*, *°te* (pf. *lālāsha*, *leshe*; aor. *ālāshīt*, *alashishṭa*; fut. *lāshitā*; *°shishyati*, *°te*; inf. *lāshitum*), to wish, desire, long for (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (mostly with prepos. *abhi*); to strive after, approach (acc.), VarBrS. Sch.; Caus. or cl. 10. P. *lāshayati* (aor. *ālāshat*), to exercise an art, Dhātup. xxxiii, 55 (v.l. for *las*): Desid. *lāshishati*, Gr.: Intens. *lāshishate*, *lāshīṣṭi*, ib.

Lashapa, mfn. one who desires or longs for, Pāp. iii, 2, 150.

Lashanā-vati, f. N. of a place, Cat.

Lashita, mfn. wished, desired &c., MBh.

Lashva, m. a dancer, actor, Up. i, 153, Sch.

लषमण *lashamaṇa*, m. (= *lakshmaṇa*) N. of a man, Inscr.

Lashamā-devī, f. = *lakshmi-devī*, N. of a princess, Inscr.

लस 1. *las*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 64) *lasati* (only p. *lasat*, *lasamāna*, and pf. *lālāsa*; Gr. also aor. *alasit*; fut. *lasitā*, *lāshyati*), to shine, flash, glitter, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to appear, come to light, arise, Kathās.; to sound, resound, ib. (cf. *√ras*); to play, sport, frolic, Chandom.; to embrace, Dhātup.: Caus. or cl. 10 (Dhātup. xxxiii, 55), *lāsyati* (aor. *ālāsat*; Pass. *lāsyate*), to dance, R.; to cause to teach to dance, Vikr.; to exercise an art (cf. *√lat*), Dhātup. [Cf. Lat. *lascivus*, *lascivire*.]

2. **Las**, mfn. shining, glittering (see *a-las*).

Lasa, mfn. shining, playing, moving hither and thither (cf. *a-lasā*); having the smell of bell-metal, L.; m. fever in a camel, L.; smell of bell-metal, L.; (ā), f. saffron, turmeric, L.; n. red sandalwood, L.

Lasaka, mfn. = *lāsaka*, L.; m. a kind of tree,

L.; (*ikā*), f. spittle, saliva, L.; a tendon, muscle, L. (cf. *lasikā*); n. a partic. drug, L.

Lasad-aṅṣu, mfn. (p. *lasat* + *aṅ*) having flashing or glancing rays (as the sun), MW.

Lasita, mfn. played, sported &c., MBh.

Lasikā, f. watery humour in the body, lymph, serum &c., Car.; Bhpr.; the juice of the sugar-cane, L.; a tendon, muscle, L.

Lasta, mfn. embraced, grasped, W.; skilled, skilful, ib.

Lastaka, m. the middle of a bow (the part grasped), L. - **graha**, m. seizing the m^o of a bow, L.

Lastakin, m. a bow, L.

Lāsa, m. the act of jumping, sporting, dancing, Rit. (cf. *rāsa*); dancing as practised by women, L.; soup, broth (= *yāsha*), L.; saliva (?), in *alāsa*, q. v. - **vati**, f. N. of a woman, Kathās.

Lāsaka, mfn. moving hither and thither, playing, gambling, L.; m. a dancer, actor (with *nar-taka*, among the names of Śiva), R.; a peacock, L.; N. of a dancer, Kathās.; embracing, surrounding (= *veshṭa*), L.; n. or n. a kind of weapon, Kād.; (*ikā*), f. a female dancer, Kathās.; Vcar.; a harlot, wanton, L.; a kind of dramatic performance (= *vilāsikā*), Sāh.; (*aki*), f. a dancing girl, L.; n. a turret, tower, room on the top of a building (= *aṭṭa*), L.

Lāsana, n. moving hither and thither, MBh.

Lāsika, mfn. dancing, Śis.

Lāsina, mfn. moving to and fro, dancing, MW. (cf. *rānga-lāsini*).

Lāsa, n. dancing, a dance (esp. accompanied with instrumental music and singing), a dance representing the emotions of love dramatically (this was at one time a principal part of the drama, and as such accord to Bharata and the Daśa-rūpa consisted of 10 divisions or *Aṅgas*, viz. *geya-pada*, *sthita-pāṭhya*, *āsina*, *pushpa-gaṇḍikā*, *prachedaka*, *tri-gūḍha* or *tri-mūḍhaka*, *saindhava*, *dvigūḍhaka* or *vi-mūḍhaka*, *uttamōttamaka*, and *ukta-pratyukta*; including also a style of dramatic composition in which there is abrupt transition from Sanskrit to Prakṛit and from Prakṛit to Sanskrit; the term *lāsa* is also applied to the Nāch [Nautch] dance of the Indian dancing girls, consisting chiefly of gesticulation with a shuffling movement of the feet forwards and backwards, as invented by Pārvasi and opposed to the boisterous masculine dance called *Tāṇḍava* practised by Śiva and his followers; cf. IW. 467), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a dancer, MärkP.; N. of a king, VP.; (ā), f. a dancing girl, L. **Lāsyāṅga**, n. a division of the Lāsa (cf. above).

Lāsyaka, n. = *lāsa*, a dance, L.

लसोफर *lasoparaṇja*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.

लस्त *lasta*, *lastaka* &c. See above.

लस्पूजनी *laspūjanī*, f. a large needle, ŚBr.; KatyŚr. (here ibc. *°ni*).

लहका *lahakā*, f. g. *kshipakādi* on Pāp. vii, 3, 45, Vārtt. 5 (6).

लहड *lahaḍa*, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBrS. (v.l. *laḍaha* and *lahara*).

Lahara, m. pl. N. of a people (see prec.); of a province in Kāśmīra (perhaps the present Lahore), Rājat.

लहरि *lahari* or *°ri*, f. a large wave, billow, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.

लहलहाय *lahalahāya*, *°yate*, onomat., to breathe, snort, Pañcad.

लहिक *lahika*, m. dimin. fr. next, Pāp. v, 3, 83, Vārtt. 3, Pat. (cf. *kahika*).

Lahoḍa, m. N. of a man, ib. (cf. *kahoḍa*).

लस *lahya*, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi*; pl. his descendants, g. *kaskādi*.

लह *lahvā*, f. a kind of bird, Suśr. (prob. w.r. for *laṭvā*).

ला 1. *lā*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 50) *lāti* (pf. *lālau*, Bhāṭṭ.; aor. *ālāsīt*, ib.; fut. *lātī*, *lāsyati*, Gr.; ind. p. *lātvā*, Śatr.), to take, receive, obtain, Kāv.; Sāh.; HPariś.; to undertake, begin, Campak.; to give, Dhātup. [Cf. Hind. *lenā*.]

2. **Lā**, f. the act of taking or giving, L.

Lāta, mfn. taken, received, obtained, MW.

Lāti, f. taking, receiving (cf. *deva-l*).

Lātvā, ind. having taken, taking (often = 'with', accompanied by), Kāv.

लाकिनी *lākini*, f. N. of a Tantra goddess, Cat. (cf. *ḍākini*).

लाकुष *lakuca*, mf(i)n. (fr. *lakuca*) belonging or relating to the tree *Arthocarpus Locucha*, Vāgbh.

Lākuṇi, m. patr. fr. *lakuca* (also pl.), Samskāra.

लाकुटिक *lakuṭika*, m. (fr. *lakuṭa*) 'staff-bearer', a servant, attendant, Pañcat. (B.; v.l. *lāgu-ḍika*).

लाक्षकी *lākshakī*, f. N. of a Sītā, L.

लाक्षणा *lākṣhaṇa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *lākṣhaṇa*) relating to or acquainted with characteristic signs or marks, APṛāt., Sch.

Lākṣhaṇi, m. patr. fr. *lākṣhaṇa*, Pāp. iv, 1, 153.

Lākṣhaṇika, mf(i)n. knowing marks, acquainted with signs, an interpreter of marks or signs, R.; indicative, expressing indirectly or figuratively, metaphorical, secondary, technical (-*tva*, n.), Śamk.; Kpr.; Sarvad.

Lākṣhanya, mfn. = *lākṣhaṇa*, R.; m. patr., Pāp. iv, 1, 152.

लाक्षा *lākṣhā*, f. (cf. *rākṣhā* and Up. iii, 62, Sch.) a species of plant, AV.; a kind of red dye, lac (obtained from the cochineal or a similar insect as well as from the resin of a partic. tree), Mn.; MBh. &c.; the insect or animal which produces the red dye, MW. - **gṛīha**, n. = *jatugṛ* (q. v.), Vepīś. - **cūrpa**, n. lac-powder, Suśr. - **taru**, m. the tree *Butea Frondosa* (in which the above insect is especially found), L. - **taila**, n. a particular medicinal oil, L. - **pura**, n. N. of a town, Virac. - **prasāda**, m., - **prasādana**, n. the red Lodh tree (an astringent infusion prepared from its bark is used to fix colour in dyeing), L. - **bhavana**, n. = *-gṛīha*, BhP. - **rakta**, mfn. coloured or dyed with lac, Kauś. - **rasa**, m. (prob.) = *-taila*, Suśr. - **vāṇijya**, n. dealing in lac or similar articles, HYog. - **vriksha**, m. *Butea Frondosa*, L.; *Mangifera Sylvatica*, L.

Lākshika, mf(i)n. relating to or dyed with lac, Bhāṭṭ.; (fr. *lakṣha*) relating to a large number or to a lac, MW.

लाक्ष्य *lākshya*, m. patr., Samskāra.

लक्ष *lākṣma*, mf(i)n. (fr. *lakṣmi*) addressed to Lakṣmi, L.

लाक्ष्मण *lākṣhmaṇa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *lākṣhmaṇa*) relating to the plant *Lakṣhmaṇā*, Vāgbh.; a patr. fr. *lākṣhmaṇa*, Samskāra.

Lākṣhmaṇi, m. patr. fr. *lākṣhmaṇa*, Pravar.

Lākṣhmaṇeya, m. patr. fr. id., g. *śubhrādi*.

लाक्ष्यिक *lākshyika*, mf(i)n. = *lakshyam* *adhite veda vā*, Pāp. iv, 2, 60, Vārtt.

लक्ष *lākṣ*, cl. 1. P. *lākṣhati* = *√rākṣ* (q. v.), Dhātup. v, 9.

लागनुत् *lāga-nṛita*, n. (in music) a kind of dance, Sāmpit.

लागुडिक *lāguḍika*. See *lakuṭika*.

लाघ *lāgh*, cl. 1. *Ā*. *lāghate* = *√rāgh* (q. v.), Dhātup. iv, 39.

लाघकोलस *lāgharakolasā*, m. a partic. form of jaundice, Suśr.

लाघ *lāghava*, n. (fr. *laghu*) swiftness, rapidity, speed, MBh.; R.; alacrity, versatility, dexterity, skill, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; lightness (also of heart), ease, relief, Mn.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; levity, thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness, rashness, R.; Kathās.; insignificance, unimportance, smallness, R.; Mālav.; MärkP.; (in prosody) shortness of a vowel or syllable (opp. to *gaurava*), Piṅg.; shortness of expression, brevity, conciseness, Sarvad.; Katy., Sch.; lack of weight or consequence, derogation of dignity, slight, disrespect, MBh.; Kāv. &c. - **kārin**, mfn. degrading, disgraceful, Pañcat. - **gaurava-vloka**, m. N. of wk. **Lāghavānita**, mfn. possessed of brevity, MW.

Lāghavāyana, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Lāghavika, mfn. being short or brief, KatyŚr.

Lāghavin, n. a juggler, Siphās.

लाङ्काकायनि *lāṅkākāyani*, m. metron. fr. *lāṅkā*, g. *vākinādi*.

Lāṅgāyana, m. patr. fr. *lāṅka*, g. *naḍḍi*.

लाङ्गल lāṅgala, n. (cf. $\sqrt{\text{lag}}$ and *laṅg*) a plough, RV. &c. &c.; a kind of pole used in gathering fruit from a tree, R.; Sch.; a plough-shaped beam or timber (used in the construction of a house), L.; a partic. appearance presented by the moon, VarBṣ.; the palm tree, L.; a kind of flower, L.; membrum virile, L. (cf. *lāṅgūla*); (f), f. N. of various plants, Pañcar.; Suśr. (accord. to L. Jussiza Repens; Hemionitis Cordifolia; Rubia Munijista; Hedyasum Lagopodioides; the cocoa-nut tree; = *rāsnā*); of a river, MBh.; m. a kind of rice, Car.; N. of a son of Śuddhoda and grandson of Śākya, BhP.; pl. N. of a school, SamhUp.; of a people, VP. (v. l. for *jāṅgala*). — **graha**, m. 'plough-holder', a ploughman, peasant, L. — **grahana**, n. the act of holding or guiding the plough, ploughing, W. — **cakra**, n. a partic. pl^o-shaped diagram, L. — **daṇḍa** or **daṇḍaka**, m. the pole or beam of a pl^o, L. — **dhvajā**, m. 'plough-bannered', N. of Bala-rāma (q.v.), MBh. — **padhātī**, f. 'pl^o-path', a furrow, L. — **phāla**, m. n. a ploughshare, MW. **Lāṅgalākhya**, m. 'pl^o-named', Jussiza Repens, Suśr. (cf. under *lāṅgala*). **Lāṅgalāpakarashin**, mf(i)n. drawing the plough (said of an ox), Pañcat. **Lāṅgalāhvā**, f. = *lākhya*, Suśr. **Lāṅgal'ishā**, f. (for *lāshā*) the pole of a pl^o, g. *śakandhu-ādi* m. Pāp. vi, 1, 94, Vārtt. 4. **Lāṅgalaka**, mfn. plough-shaped (as an incision in surgery), Suśr.; (ikā or akī), f. Methonia Superba or Jussiza Repens, L.; n. a plough (cf. *pañca-l^o*). — **mārga**, m. 'plough-path', a furrow, Hcat. (cf. *lāṅgala-paddhati*). **Lāṅgalyana**, m. patr. fr. *lāṅgala* (pl. N. of a school), AitBr. **Lāṅgali**, m. patr. of a certain preceptor, VP. **Lāṅgalika**, mfn. relating or belonging to a plough, W.; m. a partic. vegetable poison, L.; pl. N. of a school of the Sāma-veda, Āryav.; (f), f. Methonia Superba, L. (ikā, f., see under *lāṅgalaka*). **Lāṅgalin**, mfn. furnished with or possessing a plough (cf. *phāla-kuddāla-l^o* and *yugma-l^o*); m. N. of Bala-deva (q.v.), MBh.; Hariv.; nf a preceptor, Pāp. vi, 4, 144, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; the cocoa-nut tree, L.; (inī), f. Methonica Superba, L. **Lāṅgale-grīhya**, ind. (loc. of *lāṅgala* + g^o) seizing by the plough, g. *mayūra-vyaṅsakādi*, Kāś.

लाङ्गुल lāṅgula, n. = *lāṅgūla*, Pañcat.; BhP.; membrum virile, L. **Lāṅgulikā**, f. Uraria Lagopodioides, L. **Lāṅgulinī**, f. N. of a river, VP. (cf. *lāṅgulinī*). **Lāṅgule-grīhya**, ind. seizing by the tail, g. *mayūra-vyaṅsakādi* (cf. *lāṅgale-grīhya*). **Lāṅgūla**, n. (Up. iv, 90, Sch.) a tail, hairy tail, ŚākhSr.; MBh. &c.; membrum virile, L.; (f), f. Uraria Lagopodioides, L. — **grīhya**, ind. seizing by the tail, g. *mayūra-vyaṅsakādi*. — **cālana**, n. wagging or waving the tail, MBh. — **vikāhepa**, m. id., Kum. **Lāṅgūlikā** (L.), [°]xi (Car.), f. Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. **Lāṅgūlin**, mfn. tailed, having a tail, W.; m. a monkey, L.; a kind of bulbous plant which grows on the Hima-vat, L.; (inī), f. N. of a river, MärkP. (cf. *lāṅgulinī*).

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a name, appellation, L. — **lā**, f. the condition of being marked or stained, Subh.

Lāṅohanāya, Nom. A. [°]yate, to become a mark or sign, Nalac.

Lāṅohita, mfn. marked, decorated, characterized by, endowed or furnished with (comp.), Kāv.; Pur.; Kathās.; Rājat.

लाङ्ग lāṅg, cl. i. P. *lāṅjati* = $\sqrt{\text{lāṅ}}$, Dhātup. vii, 67.

लाट lāṭa, m. pl. (fr. *rāṣṭra*) N. of a people and of a district inhabited by them (= *Λαρινη* of Ptolemy), MBh.; Var. &c.; (sg.) a king of the Lāṭas, Kathās.; the country of the Lāṭas, Uttamac.; m. or n. (only L.) clothes, dress; worn-out clothes, shabby ornaments; idle or childish language; (in rhet.) repetition of words in the same sense but in a different application; mf(i)n. relating to the Lāṭas or belonging to Lāṭa, Rājat.; Sāh.; old, worn, shabby (as clothes), W.; childish, ib. — **jana**, m. an inhabitant of Lāṭa or the people of L^o, Sāh. — **diṇḍira**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **deśa**, m. the country of the L^os, Kathās. — **nārī**, f. a Lāṭa woman, ib. — **bhāṣā**, f. the language of the Lāṭas, Cat. — **viśaya**, m. — **deśa**, Kathās. **Lāṭacārya**, m. 'teacher of the L^os', N. of an astronomer, VarBṣ., Introd. **Lāṭānu-prāsa**, m. 'Lāṭa repetition', the repetition of a word in the same sense but with a different application, Kāvād.; Sāh. **Lāṭānvaya**, m. the offspring or family of the Lāṭas, Inscr. **Lāṭēśvara**, m. a king of the Lāṭas, Das.

Lāṭaka, mf(i)n. of or belonging to the Lāṭas, customary among them; (ikā), f. (with or scil. *riti*) = *lāṭi*, Sāh.

Lāṭāyana, w. r. for *lāṭyāyana*, Col.

Lāṭī, f. (with or scil. *riti*) a partic. style of speech or composition, Sāh.

Lāṭiya, mfn. = *lāṭaka*, Cat.

लाङ्गाय lāṭyāyana, Nom. P. *lāṭyāyati*, to live, g. *kaṇḍu-ādi*.

लाङ्गायन lāṭyāyana, m. N. of the author of a Sūtra wk., IW. 146. — **śrauta-sūtra**, n. the Śrauta-sūtra of Lāṭyāyana.

लाङ्ग लङ् (cf. $\sqrt{\text{lad}}$), cl. 10. P. *lāḍayati*, to throw, Dhātup. xxxv, 81 (v. l.)

लाङ्ग lāḍa, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; of a royal race, Cat. — **khāna**, m. N. of a king, ib.

Lāḍana, m. N. of a man (also -*malla*), Cat.; n. = (and v. l. for) *lālana*, fondling, caressing, cherishing, Can.

लाङ्ग लङ्गama, m. N. of a man, Cat.

लाङ्ग लङ्गī, m. patr., g. *kraudy-ādi* (*lāḍyā*, f., ib.)

लाङ्ग लङ्गika or *lāḍika*, m. a boy, servant, slave, L.

लाङ्ग लङ्गācārya, w. r. for *lāṭācārya*, Col.

लाङ्ग lāṭa, *lāṭi*. See under $\sqrt{\text{r. lā}}$.

लाङ्ग लāṭaka, m. a kind of globe amaranth, L.

लाङ्ग लāṭavya, m. patr. of various men, Br.; Vikr.

लाङ्ग लāṭa, m. a mystical N. for the letter *va*, RāmātUp.

लाङ्ग लāṭaka-ja, m. pl. (with Jainas) N. of a class of deities, L.

लाङ्ग लāṭava, m. (with Jainas) a partic. Kalpa (q.v.), Dharmas.

लाङ्ग लāṇḍra, g. *yāvādi*.

Lāṇḍraka, mfn., ib.

लाप lāpa, *lāpin*. See p. 896, col. 2.

लापु lāpu, m. or n. a partic. instrument, MaitrS.

लाप्य lāpya. See p. 896, col. 2.

लाप lāpa (often written *lāva*), m. Perdix Chinensis, R.; Suśr. (also *ā*, f.); a partic. gait, Samgit. **Lāḍākha** or *shaka*, m. 'quail-eyed', a kind of rice, Suśr.

Lābaka, m. Perdix Chinensis, Suśr.

लाबु lābu or *lābū*, f. = *alābū*, L.

Lābuki, f. a kind of lute, L. (cf. *alābū-viṇā*).

लाबुकायन lābukāyana, m. N. of a philosophical writer (mentioned in the Mīmāṃsā-sūtras).

लाभ lābh, cl. 10. P. *lābhayati*, to throw, direct, Dhātup. xxxv, 81.

लाभ lābha &c. See p. 897, col. 1.

लाभकायन lāmakāyana, m. patr. fr. *lamaka*, g. *naḍḍi*; N. of a teacher, Nidānas.; pl. the descendants of Lamaka, g. *upakādi*.

Lāmakāyani, m. a patr., Pravar.

Lāmakāyanin, m. pl. the school of Lāmakāyana, Cat.

Lāmagāyana, m. = *lāmakāyana*, GopBr.

Lāmagāyani, m. = *lāmakāyani*, Cat.

लाभजक lāmajaka, n. the root of Andropogon Muricatus, Hcar.; Suśr.

लाभ्य lāpāya, n. (fr. *lāpāya*) lasciviousness, lustfulness, dissoluteness, Nalac.

लाप lāpa, m. (perhaps fr. $\sqrt{\text{li}} = \text{ri}$, to set in motion, throw) a missile, weapon, RV. x, 42, 1 (accord. to Sāy. = *saṁśleṣhaṇa*, *hṛdaya-vedhin*).

लाल lāla, *lālaka*, *lālana* &c. See p. 898, col. 1.

लाल लāla, mf(i)n. (fr. Intens. of $\sqrt{\text{las}}$) eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of, delighting or absorbed in, devoted or totally given up to (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (-*tā*, f.); m. and (ā), f. longing or ardent desire, fond attachment or devotion to (loc.), Bhartṛ.; Bālar. (L. also 'regret, sorrow, asking, soliciting, the longing of a pregnant woman; dalliance'); (ā), f. a kind of metre, Piṅg., Sch.

Lālasaka, mf(i)n. = *lālasa*, Vikr. (in Prakṛit).

Lālasika, n. sauce, gravy, W.

लालाट lālāṭa, mf(i)n. (fr. *lālāṭa*) being in or on the forehead, relating to it &c., Prab.; (f), f., see below.

Lālāṭī, m. a patr. (also pl.), Saṁskarak.

Lālāṭika, mf(i)n. = *lālāṭa*, q.v., KātyŚr., Sch.; relating to fate or destiny (supposed to be written on the forehead), W.; useless, low, vile, ib.; m. an attentive servant (as 'one who watches his master's face or countenance'), L.; an idler (prob. as 'one who is always gazing at the countenance of others'), L.; a mode of embracing, L. **Lālāṭī**, f. the forehead, Suśr.

लालाप lālādha, m. epilepsy, the falling sickness, L.

लालामिक lālāmika, mf(i)n. = *lālāmaṇ grihṇāti*, Pāp. iv, 4, 40.

लालिका lālīka, *lālita* &c. See p. 898, col. 1.

लाली lālī, f. the being possessed by a demon, Gal.

लालील lālīlā. See p. 898, col. 1.

लालुका lāluka, f. a sort of necklace, W.

लाव 1. lāva, *lāvaka* &c. See p. 905, col. 2.

लाव 2. lāva, *lāvaka*, w. r. for *lāba*, *lāvaka*.

लावण lāvaṇa, mf(i)n. (fr. *lavaṇa*) saline, salt, salted, cooked or dressed with salt, Hariv.; Suśr.; m. N. of the salt sea which surrounds Jambudvīpa, L. — **saṁdhava**, mf(i)n. situated on the sea-coast, Śiś.

Lāvānika, mf(i)n. = *lāvāṇa* (cf. *uda*- and *daka-l^o*); dealing in salt, Śiś.; charming, lovely, ib.; n. a vessel holding salt, salt-cellar, L.

Lāvānya, n. (ifc. f. ā) saltiness, the taste or property of salt, Amar.; beauty, loveliness, charm, Inscr.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c. — **kalita**, mfn. endowed with beauty, MW. — **mañjarī**, f. N. of a woman, Kathās. — **maya**, mf(i)n. consisting entirely of beauty, Kād.; lovely, charming, Kum. — **lakṣmī**, f. 'wealth of b^o', great beauty, Kathās. — **laharī**, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.; of another woman, Kathās.; of a poem by Kṣhemendra. — **śarman**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śeṣha**, mfn. having only beauty left (-*tā*, f.), Kathās. — **śrī**, f. = *lakṣmī*, MW. **Lāvanyārjita**, mfn. obtained through beauty;

n. (in law) the private property of a married woman (consisting of that which has been presented to her at her marriage as a token of respect or kindness by her father or mother-in-law).

लावणक *lāvaṇaka*, m. or n. N. of a place, Ratnāv.

लवणिका, m. N. of a district adjacent to Magadha, Kathās. (sometimes written *lāvānā*); N. of the 3rd Lambaka of the Kathā-sarit-sāgara.

लावली *lāvalī*, f. a species of myrobolan, L.

लाविक *lāvika*, m. = *lālika*, a buffalo, W.

लावु *lāvu*, *lāvū* &c. See *lābu*, p. 900, col. 3.

लावेरणि *lāveraṇi*, m. a patr., g. *gahādi*.

लवेरणि, mfn. ib.

लवेरिणी (?), m. patr., Pravar.

लाव्य *lāvyā*. See p. 905, col. 2.

लायुक *lāshuka*, mfn. (√*lash*) covetous, greedy, Pān. iii, 2, 154.

लास *lāsa*, *lāsin*, *lāsyā*. See p. 899, col. 2.

लास्फोटनी *lāspṛhoṇī*, f. = *āspṛhoṇī*, a gimlet, auger, L.

लाहरीमल्ल *lāhari-malla*, m. N. of a general, Kshītī.

लाहल *lāhala*, m. = *śabara-viśeṣa*, L.

लास *lāhya*, m. patr. fr. *lahya*, Śaṅk. (cf. g. *śivādi*).

लह्यायानी, m. (fr. *lāhya*) patr. of Bhujyu, ŚBr.

लि *li*, m. (only L.; perhaps connected with √*li*) weariness, fatigue; loss, destruction; end, term; equality, sameness; a bracelet; (in gram.) abbreviated form of *liṅga* (see *li-dhu*).

लिकुच *likuca*, m. = *lakuca*, Artocarpus Lacucha, Daś.; Car.; n. vinegar, L.

लिकुच, m. N. of a man, Cat.

लिखा *likṣā*, f. (also written *likkā*) a nit, young louse, the egg of a louse (as a measure of weight = 8 Trasa-reṇus), Mn.; Yājñ. (m. c. also *likṣa*, VarBrS.)

लिक्षिक, f. = *likṣā*, a nit, L.

लिक्या, m. and (ā), f. id. (also a measure of weight), ŚārngS.; Bhpr.; AgP.

लिख *likh* (cf. the earlier form √*rikh*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 72) *likhāti* (rarely *ā* te; pf. *likṣā*, Br. &c.; aor. *alekṣit*, ib.; fut. *lekṣitā*, *lekṣishyati*, Gr.; *likṣishyati*, Hariv.; inf. *lekṣitum* or *likṣitum*, Gr.; ind. p. *lekṣitvā*, ib.; *likṣitvā*, Hariv.; -*likhya*, Br. &c.), to scratch, scrape, furrow, tear up (the ground), AV. &c. &c.; to pick, peck (said of birds), VarBrS.; Hit.; to scarify, lance, Suśr.; to produce by scratching &c., draw a line (with or scil. *lekṣām*), engrave, inscribe, write, copy, trace, sketch, delineate, paint, Br. &c. &c.; to make smooth, polish, MarkP.; to graze, touch, MW.; to unite sexually with a female (?), MBh. xiii, 2456 (Nlak.); Pass. *likhyate* (aor. *alekṣi*), to be written, Kathās.; Pañcat.; Caus. *lekṣayati* (or *likṣāpyati*; aor. *ālīkṣat*), to cause to scratch or write or copy or paint, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.; to scratch, lance, Suśr.; to write, paint, Yājñ.; Desid. *līkṣishati* or *līkṣishati*, Pān. i, 2, 26. [Cf. Gk. *ḗpeleō*; Lith. *rekti*, 'to cut'.]

लिका, mfn. scratching, writing; a writer &c., Pān. iii, 1, 135.

लिकहाना, n. the act of scratching, furrowing &c., Kāv.; Śāh.; writing, inscribing, MarkP.; Pañcat.; scarifying, W.; a written document, ib.

लिकहित, mfn. scratched, scraped, scarified, AV. &c. &c.; written, Pañcat.; Kathās. (= mentioned, Inscr.); drawn, delineated, sketched, painted, Kāv.; VarBrS.; m. N. of a Rishi and author of a work on law (frequently mentioned together with Śaṅkha, q.v.), MBh. (IW. 302); N. of Śaṅkha's brother (whose hands were cut off by king Śu-dyuma as a punishment for having eaten some fruit in Śaṅkha's hermitage without leave, described in MBh. xii, 668 &c.); n. a writing, written document, scripture, Yājñ., Sch. (IW. 297). - *tvā*, n. the condition of being written down, Yājñ., Sch. - *pāṭha*, m. the reading of written words, learning from books, Sarvad. - *pāṭhaka*, m. one who reads from manuscript,

Śiksh. - *rudra*, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. - *smṛiti*, f. N. of a law-book (cf. above).

लिकहितव्या, mfn. to be painted, Śak.

लिकहित्री, m. a painter, Viddh.

लेखा, m. (cf. *rekha*) a line, stroke, MānGr.; (also pl.) a writing, letter, manuscript, written document of any kind, Hariv.; Kāv.; VarBrS. &c. (cf. *kūṭa* l°); a god, deity, Śiś.; = *ābhoga*, L.; N. of a man, g. *śivādi*; of a poet, Cat.; pl. N. of a class of gods under Manu Cākshusha, Pur.; (ā), f., see below. - *pañcāśikā*, f. N. of wk. (containing 50 forms of letters, deeds, bonds &c., composed A.D. 1232). - *pattra*, n. (Mālatim.), and - *pattrikā*, f. (Kathās.) a written document, letter, writ, deed. - *pratīlekha-lipi*, f. a partic. kind of writing, Lalit. - *rahaḥbha* (for -*rishā*), m. 'best of gods', N. of Indra, L. - *śālā*, f. a writing-school, Camp. - *śālīka*, m. a pupil in a writing-school, ib. - *saṁdeśa-hārin*, mfn. (√*ni*) n. taking or conveying a written message or instructions, Kathās. - *sādhana*, v. l. for *lekṣhana* s°, q.v. - *hāra* or -*hāraka*, m. a letter-carrier, the bearer of a letter, Kathās. - *hārin*, mfn. (√*ni*) n. taking or conveying a letter (-*tvā*, n.), Kull. on Mn. vii, 153. **लेखकशारा**, n. writing (opp. to *ālekhyā*, painting), MW. **लेखद्विकारिन**, m. 'presiding over written documents', a king's secretary, Rājat. **लेखद्वार**, m. N. of a man (g. *śubhrādi*); pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi*. **लेखद्वार**, m. N. of a tale (= *vikrama-carita*, q.v.). **लेखद्वार** or *hāya*, m. 'fit for writing', a kind of palm-tree (the leaves of which are used for writing on), L. **लेखद्वार**, m. = *lekha-rshabha*, Dhūrtan.

लेखका, m. a writer, scribe, clerk, secretary, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; one who delineates or paints, MW.; (ikā), f. a little stroke, Kād.; n. a writing, written message, Subh.; a calculation (°*kam* √*kṛi*, to make a calculation, reckon), Mṛich. - *pramāda*, m. error in writing, mistake of a copyist, MW. - *muktā-maṇi*, m. 'pearl-gem for scribes', N. of a treatise by Hari-dāsa on letter-writing and on secretarial art.

लेखना, mfn. (√*ni*) n. scratching, scraping, scarifying, lancing, Suśr.; exciting, stimulating, attenuating, ib.; ŚārngS.; Bhpr.; m. Saccharum Spontaneum (a sort of reed of which pens are made), W.; (i), f. id., L.; an instrument for writing or painting, reed-pen, painting-brush, pen, pencil, MBh.; VarBrS.; Hcat. (m. c. also *ni*); a spoon, ladle (cf. *ghṛita* l°); n. the act of scratching or scraping, lancing, scarifying, Car.; Suśr.; touching, coming in contact (said of heavenly bodies), AV. Parāś.; writing down, transcribing, Kathās.; Pañcat.; an instrument for scraping or furrowing, Kauś.; Betula Bhojpatra (the bark of which is used for writing), L.; the leaf of the palm tree (used for the same purpose), W.; making thin, attenuating, reducing corpulency (see next). - *vasti*, f. a kind of enema for reducing corpulency, Suśr.; ŚārngS. - *sādhana*, n. writing materials, Śak. (v. l. *lekha* s°).

लेखनी. See under *lekṣhana* above.

लेखनिका, m. one who makes a deputy sign a document, signing by proxy or making a mark (from inability to write), L.; a letter-carrier, bearer of a letter, L. (cf. *lekṣhika*).

लेखनिक. See *citra* l°.

लेखनीया, mfn. to be written or drawn or painted, Yājñ., Sch.; useful as a remedy for reducing corpulency or for scarifying, Suśr.; Car.; n. (in law) an accusation or defence (required to be made in writing), W.

लेख, f. (cf. *rekha*) a scratch, streak, line, stroke, stripe, furrow, ŚBr. &c. &c.; the pale or faintly discernible streak of the young moon's crescent, Kir. (cf. *candra*- and *śaśāṅka* l°); the act of delineation, drawing, painting, Śak. (v. l.); writing, handwriting, L.; a drawing, likeness, figure, impression (cf. *mṛiga*- and *śavya-pāda* l°); the drawing of lines with fragrant substances (on the face, arms, breast &c.), L.; a hem, border, rim, edge, horizon, Kām.; VarBrS.; the crest = *śikhā* or *cūḍāgra*, L. - *bhrū*, f. N. of a woman, g. *śubhrādi* (v. l. for *lekṣhābhrū*); - *bhrum*-*manya*, mfn. passing for *lekṣhā*-*bhrū*, Pān. vi, 3, 68, Sch. - *valaya*, m. n. an encircling line, MW. - *vidhi*, m. the act of drawing or painting, Mālatim. - *saṁdhi*, m. the point where the eyebrows meet, MantraBr.; Gobh. - *stha-vṛtta*, mfn. conforming to prescription, Car.

लेख्या, Nom. P. °*yati* (fr. *lekha* or *lekṣā*, g. *kaṇḍu-ādi*), 'to be wanted' or 'to waver.'

लेखिता, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to be written, Mn. viii, 168; written, Yājñ. ii, 86.

लेखिन, mfn. scratching, grazing, touching (*ambara* l°, 'touching the sky'), Ragh.; (in), f. a spoon, ladle (see *ghṛita* l° and cf. *lekṣhana*).

लेखिलाका, m. a letter-carrier, L.

1. **लेख्या**, Nom. P. °*yati* = *lekṣhāya*, g. *kaṇḍu-ādi*.

2. **लेख्या**, mfn. to be scratched or scraped or scarified, Suśr.; to be written or transcribed, Yājñ.; MarkP.; to be drawn or painted, Yājñ.; to be portrayed, painted, BhP.; to be written down or numbered among (loc.), Kāvād.; favourable to the gods (said of Vishnu), Vishn. (Sch.); u. the act or the art of writing, MBh.; R.; copying, transcribing, VarBrS.; delineation, drawing, painting, ib.; a writing, letter, manuscript, Kām.; Kathās.; Śāh.; (in law) any written document (esp. a written accusation or defence), Vishn.; Yājñ. (cf. IW. 293); an inscription, MBh. xiii, 6330; (*ganana* s°) a catalogue, list of, Ragh.; a painted figure, BhP. - *kṛita*, mfn. done in writing, signed, executed, W. - *gata*, mfn. represented in painting, painted, MBh.; Hariv. - *ūrpika*, f. a pencil for writing or drawing, paint-brush, L. - *dala*, m. = *lekṣhāra*, L. - *pattra*, m. the palmyra or palm tree, L.; n. a written document, writing, scripture, letter, Mudr.; a leaf or sheet of anything for writing, L. - *pattra*, m. and n. = prec., L. - *padma*, n. a painted lotus-flower, Kāv. - *prasaṅga*, m. a written contract, record, document, MW. - *maya*, mfn. delineated, painted, BhP., Sch. - *rūpa*, mfn. id., Kāv. - *stāhā*, n. a writing-place, office, L. **लेख्यारूढा**, mfn. committed to writing, recorded, W.

लेख्याका, mfn. written, epistolary, W.

लिखिखिल *likhikhilla* (?), m. a peacock, L.

लिख्य *likhya*. See col. 1.

लिगी *ligi*. See ā- and vī-*ligi*.

लिगु *ligu*, n. (√*lag*?) the mind, heart, Up. i, 37, Sch.; m. a fool, blockhead, L.; a deer, L.; = *dhū-pradeśa*, L.; N. of a man, g. *naddādi* and *gargādi*.

लिङ्ग *liṅ*, (in gram.) N. of the terminations of the Potential and Precative Moods or N. of those Moods themselves (the Precative being usually distinguished by the fuller term *liṅ āśīhi* or *āśir-liṅ*; cf. under 1. *la*). - *arthā-vāda* and -*arthā-vi-ōra*, m. 'explanation of the sense of Liṅ', N. of grammatical treatises.

लिङ्गवाराही *liṅka-vārāha-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.

लिङ्ग *liṅkh* (cf. √*lakh*, *laṅkh*), cl. 1. P. *liṅ-khati*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 34.

लिङ्ग *liṅ* (cf. ā-√*liṅ*), cl. 1. P. *liṅgati*, to go, Dhātup. v, 48; cl. 10. P. *liṅgayati*, to paint, variegate (*citrī-karṇa*), ib. xxxiii, 65; to change or inflect a noun according to its gender, Vop., Sch.

लिङ्गा, n. (once m. in NṛisUp.; ifc. f. ā, ī only in *viśvnu-lingā*; prob. fr. √*lag*; cf. *lakṣa*, *lakṣhāna*) a mark, spot, sign, token, badge, emblem, characteristic (ifc. = *tal-liṅga*, 'having anything for a mark or sign'), Up.; MBh. &c.; any assumed or false badge or mark, guise, disguise, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a proof, evidence, Kan.; KātyŚr.; Sarvad.; a sign of guilt, corpus delicti, Yājñ., Sch.; the sign of gender or sex, organ of generation, Mn.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.; the male organ or Phallus (esp. that of Śiva worshipped in the form of a stone or marble column which generally rises out of a *yoni*, q.v., and is set up in temples dedicated to Śiva; formerly 12 principal Śiva-liṅgas existed, of which the best known are Soma-nātha in Gujarāt, Mahā-kāla at Ujjayinī, Viśveśvara at Benares &c.; but the number of Liṅgas in India is estimated at 30 millions, IW. 322, n. 1; RTL. 78, 1; 90), MBh.; R. &c.; gender (in gram.; cf. *puruṣ* l°), Prāt.; Pān.; the image of a god, an idol, VarBrS.; (in Ingc.) = *vyāpya*, the invariable mark which proves the existence of anything in an object (as in the proposition 'there is fire because there is smoke', smoke is the *liṅga*; cf. IW. 62); inference, conclusion, reason (cf. *kārya* l°); = *liṅga-sarira* (in Vedānta); anything having an origin and therefore liable to be destroyed again, Kap.; = *ākāśa*, Kāraṇ.; (in Sāṃkhya) = *prakṛiti* or *pradhāna*,

'the eternal procreative germ,' L.; = *vyakta*, L.; cf. RTL. 30; = *prātipadika*, the crude base or uninflected stem of a noun (shortened into *li*), Vop., Sch.; (in rhet.) an indication (word that serves to fix the meaning of another word; e.g. in the passage *kupito makara-dhvajah* the word *kupita* restricts the meaning of *makara-dhvaja* to 'Kāma'), Kpr.; = *liṅga-purāṇa*, BHP.; the order of the religious student, W.; a symptom, mark of disease, W. — *kāraṇa-vāda*, m., *pa-tā-pūva-pakṣa-rahasya*, n., *°tā-vāda*, m., *°tā-siddhānta-rahasya*, n.; — *kārikā*, f. pl., *°rikā-vṛitti*, f. N. of wks. — *klṛipta*, mfn. having the right mark, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *guṇatama-rāma*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *caṇḍa-bhāṣya*, n. N. of wk. — *ja*, n. (mucus) secreted on the penis, Gal.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, L. — *jyeshtha*, m. (in Śāṅkhya) the great principle or intellect, L. — *tas*, ind. from a mark or sign, according to marks &c. (see comp.); (*to*)-*dhāra*, n. a partie, magical circle, Cat.; N. of wk.; *°ra-kārikā*, f. pl., *°ra-prayoga*, m., *°ra-lakṣaṇa*, n. N. of wks. — *tva*, n. the state of being a mark, BHP. — *durbheda*, N. of a drama. — *deha*, m. n. the subtle body (see *liṅga* above and *°-śarīra* below), Bilar. — *dvādaśa-vrata*, n. a partie, religious ceremony, Cat. — *dhara*, mfn. (ifc.) wearing or having marks or mere marks, having the mere appearance of, simulating anything (*mithyā-°*), wearing false marks, a hypocrite; cf. *suhṛit-°*, R.; BHP. — *dhātṛaṇa*, mfn. wearing a badge, MW.; n. the act of w^a b^o or any characteristic mark, MBh.; — *candrikā*, f., *-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — *dhārīn*, mfn. wearing a badge, w^a the Liṅga of Śiva, MW.; m. = *-vat*, m., ib.; (*inī*), f. N. of Dākṣyaṇi in Naimisha, Cat. — *nāśa*, m. loss of what is characteristic or of the real essence, SvetUp. (Śāṅk.); a partie, disease of the eyes (loss of vision from cataract &c., considered to be a discolouration of the pupil), Suśr.; ŚāṅkS.; loss of the penis, W. — *nirṇaya*, m., *°ya-bhūṣaṇa*, n. N. of wks. — *parāmarśa*, m. (in log.) the groping after or seeking for a sign or token, the inference drawn from an invariable sign or characteristic (e.g. as of the existence of fire from smoke), MW. — *pīṭha*, n. the pedestal of a Śiva-Phallus, Rājāt. — *purāṇa*, n. N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas (in which Śiva, supposed to be present in the Agni-linga or great fiery Liṅga, gives an account of the creation &c. as well as of his own incarnations in opposition to those of Viṣṇu). — *pūjā-paddhati*, f., *°jā-phala*, n., *°jādyāpana*, n.; — *prakāśa*, m. N. of wks. — *pratishthā*, f. the setting up or consecration of a Phallus of Śiva (see comp.); N. of sev. wks.; — *paddhati*, f. N. of wk.; — *vidhi*, m. rules for setting up a Phallus of Śiva, Cat. — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *bhaṭṭiya*, n. (written also *liṅgā-bhṭ*), *-bhāṣā-purāṇa*, n. N. of wks. — *mātra*, n. the intellect, Yogas. — *māhātmya*, n. N. of a section of sev. Purāṇas; — *dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. — *mūrti*, mfn. (represented) in the form of a Phallus (said of Śiva), Cat. — *līlā-vīlāsa-caritra*, n. N. of wk. — *lepa*, m. a partie, disease, Cat. — *-vat*, mfn. having marks, containing a characteristic, Vait.; BHP.; having various sexes or genders, MaitrUp.; having or wearing a small model of the Phallus of Śiva in a casket suspended round the neck; m. N. of a partie. Śaivasect who so wear the Ph^o (commonly called Liṅgaits and sometimes Jaṅgamas), RTL. 88. — *vartī*, f. a partie, disease of the genital organs, Bhpr. — *var-dhana*, mfn. causing erections of the male organ, L.; m. Feronia Elephantum, L. (also *-vardha*). — *vardhīn*, mfn. causing erections, L.; (*inī*), f. Achyranthes Aspera, L. — *vāda*, m., *-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — *viparyaya*, m. change of gender, RāmātUp. — *viśeṣaṇa*, n. N. of wk. — *viśeṣa-vidhi*, m. rules for the different genders, N. of a grammatical treatise. — *vṛitti*, mfn. making a livelihood by false appearance or assumed outward marks, hypocritical, L.; m. a religious hypocrite, one who assumes the dress &c. of an ascetic to gain a livelihood, W.; f. N. of various wks. — *vedī*, f. the pedestal of a Śiva-Phallus, MW. — *śarīra*, n. the subtle body which accompanies the individual spirit or soul in all its transmutations and is not destroyed by death (it is also called *sūkṣhma-°*, q. v., and since it is the sign and accompaniment of individuality it can never perish till the individualized soul is finally merged in the Universal), Kap.; Vedāntas. (IW. 53, n. 2). — *śāstra*, n. a grammatical treatise on gender; N. of various wks. — *śoṇa*, m. swelling on the penis, L. — *sambhūṭā*, f. N. of a plant, L. — *stha*, m.

a religious student, Mn. viii, 65 (Kull.). — *hanī*, f. Sanseviera Roxburghiana, L. *Liṅgāma-tantra*, n. N. of wk. *Liṅgāgra*, n. the end or glans of the penis, L. *Liṅgādi-pratishthā-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. *Liṅgānūṣāṇa*, n. the doctrine or laws of grammatical gender, Pañcad.; N. of various wks.; — *vṛitti*, f. N. of wk. *Liṅgā-bhaṭṭiya*, n. N. of wk. (cf. *liṅga-bhṭ*). *Liṅgārcaṇa*, n. worship of the Phallus of Śiva, W.; — *candrikā*, f., *-tantra*, n. N. of wks. *Liṅgāroḍ-pratishthā-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. *Liṅgārāsa*, n. a partie, disease of the genital organs, Bhpr. *Liṅgāśhṭaka*, n. N. of a Stotra. *Liṅgōtpatti*, f. N. of wk. *Liṅgōddhāra*, m. the excision or removal of the male organ, Gaut. *Liṅgōpadāṇa*, m. = *liṅgārāsa*, Bhpr. *Liṅgō-padhāna-vādārtha*, *°panishad*, f., *°pahita-liṅgika-bhāṇa-nirṇāsa-rahasya*, n., *°ka-bhāṇa-vicāra*, m., *°ka-vādārtha*, N. of wks. *Liṅgaka* (ifc.) = *liṅga*, Sarvad.; Heat; m. Feronia Elephantum, L.; (*ikā*), f. a species of plant, Bhpr.

Liṅgana, n. = *ā-liṅgana*, embracing, an embrace, W. *Liṅga-sūri*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *Liṅgīn*, mfn. having a mark or sign, wearing a distinguishing mark; (ifc.) having the marks or appearance of, characterized by, Mn.; MBh. &c.; bearing false marks or signs, a hypocrite, (ifc.) only having the appearance or acting the part of, ih. (cf. *dvija-°*); having a right to wear signs or badges, one whose external appearance corresponds with his inner character, ih.; having a subtle body, BhP.; m. a Brāhmaṇa of a partie, order, religious student, ascetic, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; pl. 'possessing or furnished with a Liṅga,' N. of a Śaiva sect (see *liṅga-vat*), Col.; 'sustaining the Liṅga or Pradhāna,' N. of Paramēvara, LiṅgP.; (in logic) = *vyāpaka*, that which possesses an invariable characteristic mark (as in the proposition 'there is fire because there is smoke,' fire is the *liṅgin*; cf. IW. 62); original source or germ, Kap., Sch.; an elephant, L.; (*inī*), f. a female ascetic, Daśar.; a species of plant, L. *Liṅgi-vesha*, m. (fr. *liṅgin* + *v*) the dress or the insignia of a religious student, Mn. iv, 200. *Liṅgya*, ind. = 2. *ā-liṅgya*, having embraced, MBh. xii, 6089.

लिङ्गालिका *liṅgālikā*, f. a kind of mouse, L.

लिङ्गिक *liṅgika* and *liṅgita*, n. lameness, L. (prob. w.r. for *laṅgika*, *°gita*).

लिच्छवि *licchavi* or *licchivī*, m. N. of a regal race (accord. to L. 'the son of a Kshatriya Vṛātya and a Kshatriya'), MWB. 409; 410.

लिट् *liṭ*, (in gram.) N. of the terminations of the Reduplicated Perfect Tense or N. of that Tense itself.

लिट् *liṭya*, Nom. P. *liṭyati*, 'to be little' or 'to think little of,' g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*.

लिधु *li-dhu*, (in gram.) a term for nominal verbs (abbreviated from *liṅga*, 'the crude base or stem of a noun,' and *dhatu*, 'a root'), Vop.; IW. 169, n. 1.

लितु *litu*, mfn. = *picchala*, slimy, slippery, ChUp. viii, 14, Śāṅk.

लिप् *lip* (cf. *°rip*), cl. 6. I. P. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxviii, 139) *liṃpāti*, *°te* (pf. *lilepa*, Br. &c.; aor. *alipat*, Kathās.; *alipata*, *alipa*, Gr.; *-alipsata*, RV.; fut. *leptā*, *lepsyati*, *°te*, Gr.; inf. *leptum*, ib.; ind. p. *-liṭya*, Br. &c.), to smear, besmear, anoint with (instr.), stain, soil, taint, pollute, defile, TB. &c. &c.; to inflame, kindle, burn, Bhaṭṭ.: Pass. *liṭyate* (ep. also *°ti*; aor. *alepi*), to be smeared &c.; to be attached to (loc.), stick, adhere, ĪUp.: Caus. *lepayati* (aor. *alipat*), to cause to smear &c.; to smear or anoint anything (acc.) with (instr.) or on (loc.), Heat; Suśr.; to cover, R.; to cast blame on any one, Sāv.; (*lim-payati*), to smear anything (acc.) with (instr.): Des. *liṭisati*, *°te*, Gr.: Intens. *leliṭyate*, *lelepti*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *δ-λελειπας*, *λελειπας*; Lat. *lippos*; Lith. *lipti*; Goth. *bileiban*; Germ. *bilban*, *bliben*, *bleiben*, *leben*, *Leib*; Angl. Sax. *libban*; Eng. *to live*, *life*.] *Lipa*, m. smearing, anointing, plastering, W. *Lipi*, f. (accord. to L. also *lipi*) smearing, anointing &c. (see *-kara*); painting, drawing, L.; writing,

letters, alphabet, art or manner of writing, Kāv.; Kathās.; anything written, manuscript, inscription, letter, document, Naish.; Lalit.; outward appearance (*lipim* *°āp*, with gen., 'to assume the appearance of'; *citrām lipim* *°nī*, 'to decorate beautifully'), Vcar. — *kara*, m. an anointer, whitewasher, plasterer, R.; a writer, scribe, MBh.; Vās.; an engraver, MW. — *karman*, n. drawing, painting; *°ma-nir-mita*, mfn. painted, Śi. — *kāra*, m. a writer, scribe, copyist, L. — *jñā*, mfn. one who can write, Kām. — *jñāna*, n. the science or art of writing, Dāś. — *tva*, n. the condition of being anything written, Heat. — *nyāsa*, m. 'the act of putting down written characters,' writing, transcribing, Kathās. — *phala-ka*, n. a writing-tablet, leaf for writing on, Lalit. — *vi-veka*, m. N. of a wk. on the art of wr^o. — *śikṣā*, f. a wr^o-school, Lalit. — *śāstra*, n. the art of wr^o, ib. — *samkhyā*, f. a number of written characters, L. — *saṃjā*, f. implements or materials for writing, W. — *samkha*, m. 'writing belt,' a belt worn on the fore-arm, L.

Lipika, m. a scribe, clerk, Divyāv.; (*ā*), f. = *lipi*, a writing, written paper &c., L.

Liptā, mfn. smeared, anointed, soiled, defiled, AV. &c. &c.; sticking or adhering to (loc.), ŚBṛ.; joined, connected, Up. v, 55, Sch.; envenomed, L.; eaten, L.; (*ā*), f., see *liptā* below. — *-vat*, mfn. one who has been or anointed &c., W. — *vāṣita*, mfn. anointed and perfumed, Bhaṭṭ. (cf. g. *rāja-dantādi*). — *hastā*, mfn. having the hands smeared or stained, W. *Liptāṅga*, mfn. having the body anointed with unguents &c., MW.

Liptaka, mfn. smeared, covered with poison; m. a poisoned arrow, L.; (*ikā*), f., see *liptikā* below.

Lipti, f. ointment, Naish.

Libi. See *livi*.

Limpa, m. smearing, anointing, plastering, Pāp. iii, 138; m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.

Limpaṭa, mfn. libidinous, lustful, lecherous; m. a libertine, L. (cf. *lampāṭa*).

Limpka, m. an ass, L.; a citron or lime tree (n. its fruit), L.

Limpī, f. = *lipi*, a writing &c., Pañcar.

Livi, f. = prec. Up. iv, 119, Sch. (accord. to L. also *°vi*). — *kara*, m. a writer, scribe, Pāp. iii, 2, 21.

— *m-kara*, m. id., L.

Lepa, m. the act of smearing, daubing, anointing, plastering, Yājñ.; Kāv.; Pur.; anything smeared on, ointment, unguent, plaster, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr. &c.; a coating of paint &c.; spot, stain, impurity (lit. and fig.), any grease or dirt sticking to vessels, (esp.) particles or remnants wiped from the hand after offering oblations to three ancestors (these remnants being considered as an oblation to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees), ŚrS.; Gaut. &c.; food, victuals, Bhadrab.; a kind of disease, Car. — *kara*, m. a plaster-maker, bricklayer, whitewasher, R. — *kāminī*, f. a moulded figure of a woman, L. — *bhāgin*, m. 'sharing the Lepa,' a paternal ancestor (in the 4th, 5th, and 6th degrees; cf. above), Mn. iii, 216. — *bhuj*, m. id., MatsyP.

Lepaka (ifc.) = *lepa* (see *a-lepaka*); m. a plasterer, bricklayer, one who moulds or models, L.

Lepana, n. the act of smearing, anointing, plastering, spreading on, ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; ointment, plaster, mortar (ifc. = smeared or plastered with), Mn.; MBh. &c.; flesh, meat, L.; m. olibanum, incense, L.

Lepanīya, mfn. to be smeared or anointed, fit to be plastered, MW.

Lepin, mfn. besmearing or covering, L.; (ifc.) smeared or covered with, Kālid.; m. = *lepaka*, L.

Lepya, mfn. to be smeared or anointed or stained or defiled, MaitrUp.; moulded, modelled, BhP.; n. plastering, moulding, modelling, L. — *kāra* (Hcar.), *-kṛit* (L.), m. one who makes moulds or models, a bricklayer, plasterer. — *nāri*, f. a moulded figure of a woman, L. — *maya*, mfn. made of mortar or clay, moulded, HPariś.; (*ī*), f. a doll, puppet, L. — *yashit*, f. = *nārī*, L. — *strī*, f. a perfumed woman, L.

लिप्ता *liptā*, f. = λεπτή, a minute, the 60th part of a degree, Jyot. (cf. IW. 173, n. 2).

लिप्टिक, f. id., ih.

लिप्टि-*°kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to reduce to minutes, VarBṛS.

लिप्सा *lipsā*, *lipsu*, *lipsya* &c. See p. 897, col. 1.

Pratyayas or affixes (the symbols *luk*, *lup*, and *lu* are distinguished from *lopa*, q.v., and are called *lum*, as containing the syllable *lu*).

लुगि *lugi*. See *mahā-lugi*.

लुङ् *luṅ*, (in gram.) N. of the terminations of the Aorist or Third Preterite and N. of that Tense itself.

लुङ्ग *luṅga* = *mātuluṅga*, a citron, L.

लुञ्च् *luñc*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. vii, 5) *luñcati* (pf. *luluñca*, °ce, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; aor. *aluñcit*, Gr.; fut. *luñcitā*, *luñchisyati*, ib.; ind. p. *luñcitvā* or *lucitvā*, Pāṇ. i, 2, 24; -*lucya*, MBh.); to pluck, pull out, tear off, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to peel, husk, Pāṇcat.

लुओ, f. plucking out or off, MW.

लुञ्चा, mfn. one who plucks or pulls (in a- and *ku-l*°, q.v.).

लुञ्चका, mfn. id. (see *keśa-l*°); m. (prob.) a kind of grain, Suśr.

लुञ्चाना, mfn. = prec. (see *keśa-l*°); n. plucking or tearing out, Bhpr.; (ā), f. concise speech, L.

लुञ्चिता, mfn. plucked, pulled; husked, peeled, MBh.; Suśr.; Pāṇcat. = *keśa* or *mūrdhaja*, m. 'having the hair torn out,' N. of a Jaina ascetic (so called as pulling out the hair of the head and body by way of self-mortification), Sarvad.

लुञ्ज *luñj*, v.l. for *√lañj*, q.v.

लुड 1. *luḍ* (cf. *√ruḍ* and I. *luḍh*), cl. I. Ā. *loḍate*, to resist; to suffer pain; to shine, Dhātup. xviii, 8; cl. 10. P. *loḍayati*, to speak; to shine, xxxiii, 81.

लुड 2. *luḍ* (connected with *√2. luḍh*), cl. I. 4. P. *loḍati*, *luḍyati* (only p. *luḍyat*, rolling, in Bhāṭṭ.; Gr. also pf. *luloḍa* &c.), to roll, roll about, wallow, Dhātup. ix, 27; xxvi, 113; cl. 1. Ā. *loḍate*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14; Caus. or cl. 10. P. *loḍayati*, see under *√1. luḍ*.

लोडाना, n. tumbling, rolling, W. (cf. *loḍana*); (ā), f. persuasive speech, complaisance, L.

लुड 3. *luḍ*, (in gram.) N. of the terminations of the First Future or N. of that Tense itself.

लुट्टका *luṭṭaka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

लुट् 1. *luṭh*, cl. I. P. *loṭhati* (pf. *luloṭha* &c.), to strike, knock down, Dhātup. ix, 52; to roll, wallow, Dharmas. (see *√2. luṭh*); cl. 1. Ā. *loṭhate* (pf. *luluṭhe*; aor. *aluṭhat*, *aloṭhishṭa*, Pāṇ. i, 3, 91), to resist; to suffer pain, Dhātup. xviii, 9; to go, Naigh. ii, 14; Caus. or cl. 10. P. *loṭhayati*, to rob, pillage, sack, Dhātup. xxxii, 27, Vop.

लुट् 2. *luṭh*, cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 87) *luṭhati* (pf. *luloṭha*, Hit.; aor. *aloṭhit*, °*loṭhishṭa*, Gr.; fut. *luṭhiṣā*, *loṭhishyati*, ib.), to roll, move about or to and fro, wallow, welter, flutter, dangle, Kāv.; Pur.; Rājāt. &c.; to roll down from (abl.), HPrāt.; to touch, BhP.; to agitate, move, stir, ib.: Caus. *loṭhayati* (aor. *aluṭhat* or *aluṭhāt*), to set in motion, stir, agitate, BhP., Sch.; to sound, make resound, Viddh.; to deal blows round about, Bhāṭṭ.; Desid. *luluṭhishṭate*, to wish to roll, be on the point of rolling, Pat.: Intens. *luluṭhiti*, to roll about (said of a drunken man), Bālār.

लुट्हात, mfn. rolling, falling down, W.; flowing, trickling (?), ib.

लुट्थाना, n. the act of rolling, rolling or wallowing on the earth, Mudr. **लुट्थानाश्वरा-तिर्था**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.

लुट्थिता, mfn. rolled, rolled down, rolling on the ground (as a horse), fallen, Kathās.; Pāṇcat.; n. the rolling on the ground (of a horse), L.

लुट्थेश्वरा, n. = *luṭṭhāśvara*, Cat.

लोथा, m. rolling, rolling on the ground, Vop. = *bhū*, f. a place where a horse is rolling in dust, L.

लोथका, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

लोथाना, n. wagging of the head, Car.; Bhpr.; m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

लोथिताका, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (cf. *loṭhitaka*).

लुड *luḍ* (connected with *√1. luḍ* and *√2. luḍh*), cl. I. P. *loḍati*, to agitate, move, stir, Dhātup. ix, 27; cl. 6. P. *luḍati*, to adhere; to cover, xxviii, 87; to cover, Vop.: Caus. *loḍayati* (ind. p. *-loḍya*; Pass. *loḍyate*), to set in motion, agitate, disturb, MBh.; R. &c.

लोडाना, n. the act of agitating or disturbing, Dhātup. ii, 4 (v.l. *loḍana*).

लोडिता, mfn. (fr. Caus.) agitated, troubled, MBh.

लुयिग *luṅiga*, m. N. of a man (the father of Māhā-deva; he wrote notes on his son's book), Cat.

लुण्ड *luṇḍ* (cf. *√runḍ* and *luṇḍ*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. ix, 42) *luṇḍati*, to rob, plunder, HPrāt.; cl. 10. P. *luṇḍayati*, id., Dhātup. xxxii, 27 (Vop. 'to despise').

लुण्टाका, m. a kind of vegetable, L.; N. of a man, Cat.

लुण्टा, f. rolling, MW.; = *luṭhana*, L.

लुण्टाका, m. a robber, thief, Vcar.; HPrāt.; a crow, L.

लुण्टिता, mfn. robbed, plundered, MW.; v.l. (or w.r.) for *luñcita*, q.v.

लुण्ठ *luṇṭh* (cf. *√runṭh*), to stir, agitate, MBh.; to go, Dhātup. ix, 61; to be idle; to be lame; to resist, ix, 58; to rob, plunder, ix, 41 (cf. *nir-* and *vi-* *√luṇṭh*): Caus. *luṇṭhayati* (Pass. *luṇṭhyate*), to cause to rob or plunder, Sighās.; to rob, steal, plunder, sack, Rājāt.; Kathās.

लुण्ठा, m. a kind of grass, Gobh. = *nadi*, f. N. of a river, Hariv. (v.l. *kuṇḍa-n*°).

लुण्ठाका, m. a robber, plunderer, Hcar.

लुण्ठाना, n. the act of plundering, pillaging (see *grāma-l*°); w.r. for *luñcana*, Śak., Sch.; v.l. for *luṭhana*, L.

लुण्ठि, f. = *luṭhana*, L.

लुण्ठिका, m. a robber, plunderer (-*tā*, f.), Bālār.; a crow, L.

लुण्ठि, f. plundering, pillaging, sacking, Rājāt.

लुण्ठिता, mfn. plundered, pillaged, robbed, stolen, Hariv.; Kathās. (also w.r. for *luñcita*).

लुण्ठि, f. = *luṭhana*, L.

लुण्ड *luṇḍ*, v.l. for *√luṇḍ*, q.v.

लुण्डिका *luṇḍikā*, f. a ball, round mass (of anything); = *leṇḍa*, q.v.; = next, L.

लुण्डी, f. proper behaviour, acting and judging rightly, L.; = *nigama*, L.

लुण्डी-कृति, mfn. made into a ball, rolled up together, L.

लुण् *luṇ* (cf. *√1. luṇh*), cl. I. P. *luṇhati*, to strike, hurt, cause or suffer pain, Dhātup. iii, 8.

लुप् 1. *lup* (cf. *√rup*), cl. 6. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxviii, 137) *lumpāti*, °*te* (pf. *lulopa*, *lulope*, Br. &c.; aor. *alupat*, *alupta*, Gr.; Prec. *lopiya*, ChUp.; fut. *lopiṭā*, *lopiyati*, °*te*, Gr.; inf. *loptum*, Hit.; ind. p. *luptvā*, MBh. &c.; -*lūpya*, AV.; -*lūpmā*, MaitrS.; *lopmā*, Kauś.), to break, violate, hurt, injure, spoil, Hariv.; VarBṛS. to seize, fall or pounce upon (acc.), MBh.; Hit.; to rob, plunder, steal, Kathās.; BhP.; to cheat (said of a merchant), Campak.; to take away, suppress, waste, cause to disappear, ŚārṅgS.; Śatr.; BhP.; to elide, erase, omit (a letter, word &c.), Prāt.; Pāṇ., Kār.; cl. 4. P. *lupyati* (pf. *lulopa*; fut. *lopiṭā*, *lopiṣyati*, &c.), to disturb, bewilder, perplex, confound, Dhātup. xxvi, 126; Pass. *lupyate* (TS. *lūpyate*; aor. *alope*), to be broken &c., AV. &c. &c.; to be wasted or destroyed, Hcar.; (in gram.) to be suppressed or lost or elided, disappear; to be confounded or bewildered, MaitrUp.; Caus. *lopayati*, °*te* (aor. *alūlupat*, MBh.; *alūlopat*, Gr.; Pass. *lopyate*), to cause to break or violate, cause to swerve from (abl.), Ragh.; to break, violate, infringe, neglect, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (Ā.) to cause to disappear, efface, MānGr.; Desid. *lulup-sati* or *lulopishati*, °*te*, Gr.: Intens. *lolopi* (p. *lulopat*), to confound, bewilder, perplex, KārUp.; *lolopyate* = *garhitam lupati*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 24; to be greedy, in a-*lolopyamāna*, q.v. [For cognate words, see under *√rup*.]

2. **लुप्**, (in gram.) falling out, suppression, elision (cf. 2. *luk*); mfn. = *lupta*, fallen out, dropped, elided, VPrāt.

लुप्ता, mfn. broken, violated, hurt, injured, VarBṛS.; robbed, plundered, (ifc.) deprived of, Kauś.; MBh. &c.; suppressed, lost, destroyed, annihilated, disappeared, ĀśvŚr.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) dropped, elided, Prāt.; Pāṇ. &c.; (in rhet.) elliptical (as opp. to *pūrṇa*, 'complete'), Vām.; Kpr.; n. stolen property, plunder, booty, L.; (prob.) disappearance (cf. *śaṭa-l*°). = *tā*, f. the state of being cut off or divided, disappearance, non-existence, W. = *daṇḍaka*, m. (prob.) an arch-rogue, Mjicch. = *dharma-kriya*,

mfn. excluded from or deprived of religious ordinances, Mn. viii, 226. = *pada*, mfn. wanting (whole) words, W. = *piṇḍōḍaka-kriya*, mfn. deprived of funeral rites, Bhag. = *pratibha*, mfn. deprived of reason, Rājāt. = *visarga*, mfn. dropping the Visarga, Sāh.; n. = next, Prātāp. - *ka*, u. (ib.); -*tā*, f. (Sāh.) absence of Visarga. **लुप्तहता-विसर्गा**, mfn. having Visarga dropped or coalesced (with a preceding *a*) into *o* (-*tā*, f.), Sāh. **लुप्तोपामा**, mfn. wanting or omitting the particle of comparison, Nir.; (ā), f. (in rhet.) a mutilated or imperfect simile (the conjunction expressing comparison or the common attribute being omitted), Vām.; Kpr. &c. (IW. 458). **लुप्तोपामाना**, mfn. = prec. mfn., Mahidh.

लोपा, m. breaking, hurting, injury, destruction, interruption, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; neglect, violation, transgression (of a vow or duty), Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; robbing, plundering, MBh.; want, deficiency, absence, disappearance, ŚrS.; Ragh.; (in gram.) dropping, elision (generally as distinguished from the terms *lup*, *lu*, *luk*, which are only applicable to affixes; when *lopa* of an affix takes place, a blank is substituted, which exerts the same influence on the base as the affix itself, but when either *luk* or *lup* or *lu* of an affix is enjoined, then the affix is not only dropped but it is also inoperative on the base; thus in the 1st pl. of *kāti*, where *jaṣ* is said to be elided by *luk*, the change of the final of the base to *Gūpa* does not take place, i.e. both the affix and its effect on the base are abolished; moreover, *lopa* refers only to the last letter of an affix, whereas by *luk* &c. the dropping of the whole affix is implied), Nir.; Prāt.; Pāṇ. &c.; (lōpā), f. a partic. bird, TS.; a kind of bird, L.; = *lopa-mudrā* below. **लोपा-पट्टि**, f. the being cut off or dropped or elided, MW. **लोपाका**, mfn. (ifc.) interrupting, violating, destroying (see *vidhi-l*°); m. violation, MW.; (ikā), f. a kind of sweetmeat, AgP.; Hcat.

लोपाना, n. the act of omitting or violating, violation (see *vratā-l*°); the mouth, Gal. (prob. w.r. for *lapana*).

लोपिका, m. a kind of jackal, Suśr.

लोपिका, m. id. (ikā, f.), L.

लोप-मुद्रा, f. N. of the reputed wife of the sage Agastya (she is said to have been formed by the sage himself and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha, where she grew up as his daughter; she asked her husband to acquire immense riches; so he went to the rich demon Ilvala, and having conquered him, satisfied his wife with his wealth; she is considered as the authoress of RV. i, 179, 4). RV.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; -*kavi*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -*pati* or -*sahacara*, m. husband of Lopā-mudrā, N. of Agastya, L.

लोप्यिका, f. a kind of bird, L.

लोप्या, m. a jackal, fox, or a similar animal, RV.; VS. [Cf. Gk. *ἀλώπηξ*.] °*śaka*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; (ikā), f. a female jackal or fox, L.

लोपि, mfn. (ifc.) injuring, diminishing, impairing, MBh.; Ragh.; liable or subject to elision, Pat. (cf. *madhyama-pada-l*°).

लोप्री, mfn. one who interrupts or violates (with gen.), MBh.; (trī), f. a lump of dough or paste, Bhpr.

लोप्रा, n. stolen property, plunder, booty, Yājñ.; MBh.

लोप्या, mfn. to be broken &c.; to be omitted or elided, Vop.; being among thickets or inaccessible places, VS. (Mahidh.)

लुम् *luṃh*, cl. 6. P. *luḥhati* (only Dhātup. xxviii, 22) or cl. 4. P. (xxvi, 124) *luḥyati* (pf. *luluḥhe*, R.; aor. *aluḥhat* or *alobhī*, Gr.; fut. *lobhā* or *lobhiṣā*, *lobhishyati*, ib.; inf. *lobhum*, MBh.; ind. p. *lobhītvā*, *lobhītvā*, *lobdhvā*, Gr.), to be perplexed or disturbed, become disordered, go astray, AitBr.; to desire greatly or eagerly, long for, be interested in (dat. or loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to entice, allure, R.: Caus. *lobhayati*, °*te* (aor. *alulubhat*, Br.; Pass. *lobhyate*, MBh.), to confound, bewilder, perplex, derange, ŚBr.; to cause to desire or long for, excite lust, allure, entice, attract, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to efface, ĀpŚr. (cf. Caus. of *√lup*): Desid. of Caus. -*lulobhayishati*, see *ā-√lubb*: Desid. *lulubhishati* or *lulobhishati*, Gr.: Intens. *lobhhyate* (Gr. also *lobodhī*), to have a vehement desire for (loc.), Kām. [Cf. Lat. *lubet*, *libet*, *libido*; Goth. *liufs*; Germ. *liob*, *lieb*, *lieben*; Angl. Sax. *leof*; Eng. *lieve*, *love*.]

लुब्ध, mfn. bewildered, confused, AitBr. (am, ind.); greedy, covetous, avaricious, desirous of or

longing for (loc. or comp.), Gaut.; MBh. &c.; n. a hunter, MBh.; R.; a lustful man, libertine, W. — *jana*, mfn. having covetous followers, MW. — *jātake varsha-vardhāpāna-vidhāna*, n. N. of wk. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. greediness, covetousness, ardent desire for (loc.), Rājāt.; Kathās.

Lubdhaka, m. a hunter, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a covetous or greedy man, L.; the star Sirius (so called because Śiva in the form of a hunter shot an arrow [represented by the three stars in the belt of Orion] at Brahmā transformed into a deer and pursuing his own daughter metamorphosed into a doe; cf. *mr̥ga-vyādha*), Gaṇit.; Kathās.; N. of the hinder parts, BhP.

Lubhita, mfn. perplexed, disturbed, fascinated, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 54.

Lobha, m. perplexity, confusion (see *a-l'*); impatience, eager desire for or longing after (gen., loc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; covetousness, cupidity, avarice (personified as a son of Puṣṭi or of Dambha and Māyā), ib. — *tā*, ind. from greediness or desire, Kathās. — *mañjari*, f. 'flower of avarice', nickname of a courtesan, Daś. — *mohita*, mfn. beguiled by covetousness or avarice, Hit. — *vīraha*, m. absence of avarice, ib.; mfn. = next. — *śūnya*, mfn. free from avarice (*-tva*, n.), Viṣṇ. **Lobhākrishṭa**, mfn. attracted by greediness or covetousness, Hit. **Lobhātman**, mfn. greedy-minded, avaricious, A. **Lobhānvita**, mfn. possessed of covetousness, avaricious, greedy, MW. **Lobhābhipātina**, mfn. hastening through eager desire, rushing greedily, MBh. **Lobhōtkarṣha**, m. excess of avarice or greed, MW.

Lobhana, mfn. alluring, enticing, attracting, L.; (f), f. a kind of Sphaerantus, L.; n. allurements, enticement, temptation, R.; Kām.; gold, L.

Lobhaniya, mfn. to be desired or longed for, alluring, seductive, MBh. — *tama*, mfn. most attractive; *mākr̥ti*, mfn. having a most att' figure, ib. **Lobhayāna**, mfn. alluring, enticing, seducing, Hariv.

Lobhāyana, m. a patr., Pravar.

Lobhita, mfn. allured, enticed, seduced, Kām. — *vat*, mfn. one who has allured &c., MBh.

Lobhin, mfn. covetous, avaricious, desirous of, eager after, longing for (often ifc.), Rājāt.; BhP.; Campak. (*°bhi-tā*, f.); alluring, enticing, charming, R.

Lobhya, mfn. = *lobhaniya*, L.; m. Phaseolus Mungo, L.

लुमा *lu-mat*. See under 2. *luk*.

लुम्ब *lumb*, cl. 1. P. *lumbati*, to torment, harass, Dhātup. xi, 37; cl. 10. P. *lumbayati*, id., xxxii, 113; to be invisible, ib. (*adarśane*, v. l. for *ardane*).

लुम्बिका *lumbikā*, f. a kind of drum, L.

लुम्बिनि *lumbini* (m. c.) or *°ni*, f. N. of a princess and a grove named after her, Buddh. (cf. MWB. 389). *°niya*, mfn. relating to the above, Lalit.

लुल *lul* (connected with *√lud*, and *√1. lu*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. ix, 27, v. l.) *lolati* (only pr. and pr. p. P. *ā. lolat* and *lolamāna*), to move to and fro, roll about, stir, Śiṣ.; Pañcar.; to disappear, Śiṣ. x, 36: Caus. *lodayati*, to set in motion, agitate, confound, disturb, R.; Śiṣ.

Lulita, mfn. moved or tossed about, agitated, swinging to and fro, dangling, flinching, heaving, waving, tremulous, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) touched by, come in contact with, Śak. (v. l.); BhP.; disarranged, dishevelled (as hair), Ritus; hurt, injured, crushed, destroyed, MBh.; R. &c.; fatigued, unnerved, Mālatim.; agreeable, pleasing, beautiful, W. (w. r. for *lulita* ?); n. movement, motion, Uttarar. — *kundala*, mfn. having dangling earrings, Kathās. — *palāya*, mfn. (a wood) with waving twigs, Bhāṭṭ. — *makaranda*, mfn. (flowers) whose sap is disturbed (by bees), Veṇis. — *maṇḍana*, mfn. having ornaments tossed about in confusion, MW. — *śrag-ākula*, mfn. (a bed) strewn with scattered garlands, Ragh. **Lulitākula-kośānta**, mfn. one whose hair is disordered and dishevelled, R. **Lulitālake-kośānta**, mfn. one whose curls and locks are dishevelled, Kathās.

Lola, mf(ā)n. moving hither and thither, shaking, rolling, tossing, dangling, swinging, agitated, unsteady, restless, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; changeable, transient, inconstant, fickle, Kāv.; Kathās.; desirous, greedy, lustful, (ifc.) eagerly desirous of or longing

for (loc., inf. or comp.), Kāv.; Var. &c.; m. the penis, Gal.; N. of a man, MärkP.; (ā), f. the tongue, L.; lightning, Prab. (v. l.); 'the fickle or changeable one', N. of the goddess of fortune or Lakṣmī, Pañcar.; of Dākṣhāyaṇi in Upalāvartaka, Cat.; of the mother of the Daitya Madhu, R.; of a Yogiṇi, Hcat.; of two metres, Chandom.; Col.; (f), f. (in music) a kind of composition, Saṅgīt. — *karṇa*, mf(ā)n. listening to everybody, Rājāt. — *kundala*, mfn. having dangling or pendent earrings, MW. — *ghaṭa* (?), the wind, ib. — *cakṣhuṣa*, mfn. having a rolling eye, W.; looking wantonly upon (loc.), Śiṣ. — *jihva*, mfn. having a rolling or restless tongue, insatiable, greedy, W. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. movableness, fickleness, restlessness, wantonness, cupidity, eager desire, Kāv.; Śāh.; Suśr. — *nayana*, *-netra*, and *-locana*, mfn. having rolling eyes, W. — *lāṅgūla*, n. 'wagging tail', N. of a hymn in praise of Hanumat. — *lola*, mfn. being in constant motion, ever restless, Śāntiś. **Lolākṣhikā** or **lolākṣhī**, f. (a woman) with a rolling eye, Kāv. **Lolāpāṇa**, mfn. having tremulous or quivering outer corners (said of eyes), MW. **Lolārka**, m. a form of the sun, Vāmp. **Lolēkṣhaṇa**, mf(ā)n. = *lola-nayana*, Hasy. **Lol'-oṣṭhā**, mfn. having moving or restless lips, Śiṣ.

Lolat, mf(ā)n. moving to and fro, rolling &c. (cf. *√lul*). — *karāṅgulī*, mfn. having restless or tremulous fingers, Pañcar.

Lolad, in comp. for *lolat*. — *bhuja*, mfn. having swinging arms, Śiṣ.

Lolana, m. pl. N. of a people, MärkP.

Lolita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) moved hither and thither, shaken, agitated, tremulous, Śiṣ

लुलप *lulāpa*, m. a buffalo, Hcat.; Dhūrtan. — *kanda*, m. a kind of plant with a tuberous root, L. — *kāntā*, f. a buffalo cow, L.

Lulāya, m. a buffalo, Bālār. — *ketu*, m. 'having a buffalo for an emblem', N. of a Gaṇa of Śiva, Harav. — *lakṣman*, m. id., N. of Yama, Bālār.

लुश *lusa*, m. N. of a Rishi with the patr. Dhānaka (author of RV. x, 35; 36), PañcarBr.

लुशकपि, m. N. of a man, ib.

लुश् *lush* (cf. *√lūsh*), cl. 1. P. *loshati*, to rob, steal, Dhātup. ix, 42.

लुष *lusha*, m. the son of a Nishāda and a Chāpaki, L.

लुषभ *lushabha*, m. an elephant in rut, Up. iii, 124, Sch.

लुस्त *lusta*, n. the end of a bow, L.

लुह *luh* (cf. *√lubbh*), cl. 1. P. *lohati*, to covet, Dhātup. xxvi, 128 (Vop.)

लु 1. *lū*, cl. 9. P. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxxi, 13) *lunāti*, *lunīte* (Ved. also *lunoti*; pf. *lulāva*, Kathās.; 2. sg. *lulāvīta*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 196, Sch.; 2. pl. *luluvīdhe* or *°vidhve*, ib. viii, 3, 79, Sch.; aor. *ālāvī*, *ālaviṣṭa*, Gr.; fut. *lavīta*, *lavishyati*, *°te*, ib.; inf. *lavītum*, ib.; ind. p. *lūtvā*, ib.; *-lāvam*, Kāv.), to cut, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather, TBr. &c. &c.; to cut off, destroy, annihilate, Kāv.; Rājāt.: Pass. *liyate* (aor. *ālāvī*), to be cut, Gr.: Caus. *lāvayati* (aor. *ālīlavat*, *°vata*), to cause to cut, Gr.: Desid. of Caus. *līlāvayishati*, ib.: Desid. *lulūshati*, *°te*, ib.: Intens. *lōlūyate*, *loloti*, ib.: Desid. of Intens. *lōlūyishate* (ind. p. *°yam*), ib. [Cf. Gk. *lōvo*; Lat. *so-luo, solvo*; Goth. *fra-liusan*; Germ. *vir-liosan, ver-lieren*; Angl. Sax. *for-leosan*; Eng. *lose*.]

Lava, *lavana* &c. See p. 898, cols. 2, 3.

Lāva, mf(ā)n. (ifc.) cutting, cutting off, plucking, reaping, gathering, Ragh.; Śāh.; cutting to pieces, destroying, killing, Bhāṭṭ.

Lāvaka, m. a cutter, reaper, Śāmk.; MärkP.

Lāvina. See *pushpa-l'*.

Lāvya, mfn. to be cut or reaped &c., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 125, Sch.

2. **Lū**, mfn. cutting, dividing &c., Pāṇ. vi, 4, 83, Sch. (cf. *eka-lū*).

Lūta, mfn. = *pūrva-vicchinna*, TS. (Sch.)

Lūna, mfn. cut, cut off, severed, lopped, clipped, reaped, plucked, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; nibbled off, Hit.; knocked out, Kathās.; stung, Rājāt.; pierced, wounded, Ragh.; destroyed, annihilated, Rājāt.; n. a tail, L. (cf. *lūma*). — *duṣkṛita*, mfn. one who has

destroyed or annihilated his sins, Rājāt. — *dos*, m. N. of Vjishāṇa (one of Śiva's attendants), L. — *pakṣha*, mfn. one whose wings have been clipped, R. — *bāhu*, mfn. one whose arms have been cut off, Kathās. — *māṃsa*, mfn. one whose flesh is stung by (instr.), Rājāt. — *yavam*, ind. after the barley has been cut, after barley-harvest, g. *tishṭhad-gu*. — *viṣha*, mfn. having poison in the tail, L.

Lūnaka, m. cut, divided &c. (= *bhinna* or *bhe-dita*), L.; m. an animal, L.; a cut, wound, anything cut or broken, W.; sort, species, difference, W.

Lūni, f. the act of cutting or reaping &c., Pāṇ. viii, 2, 44, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; rice (= *vrihi*), Up. iv, 105, Sch.

Lūnī, mfn. (fr. next), Pāṇ. vi, 1, 112, Sch.

Lūniya, Nom. (fr. *lūna*), ib.

Lūyamāna, mfn. being cut or plucked or gathered. — *yavam*, ind. when the barley is cut, g. *tishṭhad-gu*.

Loluva, mfn. (fr. Intens.) cutting much or often, Pāṇ. i, 1, 4, Sch.

Lolūya, mfn. (fr. id.) = prec., Vop. xxvi, 29; (ā), f., see next.

Lolūyā, f. determination to cut, W. — *vat*, mfn. resolved to cut or cut off, ib.

लूक्ष *lūkṣhā*, mfn. = *rūkṣha*, rough, harsh, TS.; Āpśr.

लूता *lūtā*, f. a spider, Mn.; Var.; Suśr. &c.; an ant, L.; a kind of cutaneous disease (said to be produced by the moisture from a spider), Rājāt. — *tantu*, m. a spider's web, cobweb, MW. — *paṭṭa*, m. a spider's egg, L. — *°maya* (*lūtām*), m. the skin disease called *lūtā*, Rājāt. — *markaṭaka*, m. (only L.) an ape; Arabian jasmine; = *putrī*. — *°rī* (*lūtārī*), m. 'spider-enemy', a kind of shrub, L.

Lūtāta, m. an ant, L.

Lūtikā, f. a spider, L.

लूम *lūma*, n. a tail, a hairy tail (as a horse's or monkey's), L. (cf. *lūna*). — *viṣha*, m. 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with the tail (as a scorpion), L.

Lūman, n. = *lūma*, L.

लूलुक *luluka*, m. a frog, L.

लूश् *lūsh* (cf. *√lūsh* and *rūsh*), cl. 1. P. *lūshati*, to adorn, decorate, Dhātup. xvii, 26; cl. 10. P. *lūshayati* (aor. *ālūshat*), to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xxxii, 70; to steal, xxxii, 27 (Vop.)

Lūsha. See *arka-l'*.

लूह *lūha*, mfn. bad (?), L.; N. of a man, Buddh.

Lūha-sudatta, m. N. of a man (= *lūha*), Buddh.

ल्ल *lri*, (in gram.) N. of the terminations of the Conditional Mood or N. of that Mood itself.

ल्ल *lri*, (in gram.) N. of the terminations of the Second Future or N. of that Tense itself.

लेक *lēka*, m. (said to be) N. of an Āditya, TS.

लेकुचिक *lekuñcika*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

लेख *lekha*, *lekhaṇa*, *lekṣhān* &c. See p. 901, cols. 2, 3.

लेट *leṭ*, (in gram.) N. of the terminations of the Vedic Subjunctive Mood or N. of that Mood itself.

लेट *leṭa*, m. N. of a partic. mixed caste, BrahmapP.

लेख *leṭya* or *loṭya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to deceive; to be first; to sleep; to shine, g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*.

लेट *leṭhri*. See p. 903, col. 1.

लेख *lepā*, n. (cf. *laṇḍa*) excrement, BhP.

लेत *leta*, m. n. (cf. *lota*) tears, L.

लेदरी *ledarī*, f. N. of a river, Rājāt.

लेप *lep*, cl. 1. *Ā*. *lepatē*, to go; to serve, Dhātup. x, 11.

लेप *lepa*, *lepāna*, *lepin* &c. See p. 902, col. 3.

लेय *leya*, m. (fr. Gk. *λέων*) the sign of the zodiac Leo, VarBṛS.

लेलाय *lelāya* (either a kind of Intens. fr. *√li*, or Nom. fr. *lelā*, cf. next), P. *lā*, *lelāyati*, °te (pr. p. *lelāyanti*, gen. *lelāyatas*; impf. *lelāyat*, *lelāyat*; pf. *lelāya*), to move to and fro, quiver, tremble, shake, MaitrS.; TS.; Br.; Up.; ĀpSr. [Cf. Goth. *reisraih*.]

लेल, f. (only instr. *lelāyā*, cf. above) quivering, flickering, shaking about, ŚBr.

लेल्यमनस, f. N. of one of the seven tongues of fire, MuṇḍUp.

लेलितक *lelitaka* or *lelitaka*, m. or n. (?) sulphur, Car.

लेलिह *leliha*, °hāna &c. See p. 903, col. 1.

लेल्य *leya*. See p. 903, col. 2.

लेवार *levāra*, m. N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat.

लेश *leśa*, *leśya*, *leśavya* &c. See p. 903, col. 1.

लेसक *lesaka* or *lesika*, m. a rider on an elephant, L.

लेह *leha*, *lehana* &c. See p. 903, col. 1.

लेख *laikha*, m. patr. fr. *lekha*, g. *śivādi*.

लेखभ्रूया, m. patr. fr. *lekhabhru* or metron. fr. *lekha-bhru*, g. *śubhrādi*.

लेगवायन *laigavāyana*, m. a patr. fr. *ligu*, g. *naḍādi*.

लेगव्या, m. id., g. *gargādi*.

लेगव्यायानि, f. a patr. fr. *laigavya*, g. *lohitādi*.

लेङ्ग *laiṅga*, mf(i)n. (fr. *liṅga*) relating to grammatical gender, Pat.; (ṛ), f. a species of plant, L.; n. N. of a Purāṇa and an Upaṇṛāṇa. — **dhūma**, m. an ignorant priest (who does not know the god, metre &c. of Vedic hymns), L. **लेङ्गोद्भव**, n. (the tale of) the origin of the Liṅga, Balar.

लेङ्गिका, mfn. based upon a characteristic mark or evidence or proof, Say.; m. a sculptor, Kap., Sch. — **bhāva-vāda**, m. N. of wk.

लेङ्गिका, w. r. for *laiṅgika*.

लेय *laiṇ*, cl. 1. P. *laiṇati*, to go; to send; to embrace, Dhātup. xlii, 15 (w. r. for *paiṇ*).

लेशिक *laiśika*, n. the offence of a monk who taking advantage of an apparent transgression committed by a fellow monk wrongfully accuses him of it, Buddh.

लो *lo*, mfn. (fr. *lavaya*; nom. *laus*), Pāṇ. i, 1, 58; Vārtt. 2, Pat.; m. N. of a man, Rājat.

लोक *lok* (connected with *√i. ruc*), cl. 1. *lōka* (Dhātup. iv, 2) *lokate* (pf. *luloke*, Bhāṭṭ; inf. *lokita*, Kathās.), to see, behold, perceive: Caus. or cl. 10. (Dhātup. xxxiii, 103) *lokayati* (aor. *atulukat*), id., ŚBr.; Sah.; to know, recognize, R.; LiṅgaP. [Cf. Eng. *look*.]

Loka, m. (connected with *roka*; in the oldest texts *loka* is generally preceded by *u*, which accord. to the Padap. = the particle 3. *u*; but *u* may be a prefixed vowel and *uloka* a collateral dialectic form of *loka*; accord. to others *u-loka* is abridged from *uru-* or *ava-loka*), free or open space, room, place, scope, free motion, RV.; AV.; Br.; Āiśr. (acc. with *√kṛi* or *√dā* or *anu-√nī*, 'to make room, grant freedom'; *loke* with gen., 'instead of'); intermediate space, Kauś.; a tract, region, district, country, province, ŚBr.; the wide space or world (either 'the universe' or 'any division of it', esp. 'the sky or heaven'; 3 Lokas are commonly enumerated, viz. heaven, earth, and the atmosphere or lower regions; sometimes only the first two; but a fuller classification gives 7 worlds, viz. Bhūr-¹, the earth; Bhuvā-², the space between the earth and sun inhabited by Munis, Siddhas &c.; Svar-³, Indra's heaven above the sun or between it and the polar star; Mahā-⁴, a region above the polar star and inhabited by Bhṛgu and other saints who survive the destruction of the 3 lower worlds; Janar-⁵, inhabited by Brahmā's son Sanat-kumāra &c.; Tapa-⁶, inh. by deified Vairāgins; Satya-⁷ or Brahma-⁷, abode of Brahmā, translation to which exempts from re-

birth; elsewhere these 7 worlds are described as earth, sky, heaven, middle region, place of re-births, mansion of the blest, and abode of truth; sometimes 14 worlds are mentioned, viz. the 7 above, and 7 lower regions called in the order of their descent below the earth—A-tala, Vi-t², Su-t³, Rasi-t⁴, Tala-t⁵, Mahā-t⁶, and Pātāla; cf. RTL. 102, n. 1; IW. 420, 1; 431, 1, AV. &c. &c.; N. of the number 'seven' (cf. above), VarBṛS., Sch.; the earth or world of human beings &c., Mn.; MBh. &c. (*ayam lokāḥ*, 'this world'; *asaṁ pāro lokāḥ*, 'that or the other world'; *loke* or *ika loke*, 'here on earth', opp. to *para-tra*, *para-loke* &c.; *kṛtsne loke*, 'on the whole earth'; (also pl.) the inhabitants of the world, mankind, folk, people (sometimes opp. to 'king'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (pl.) men (as opp. to 'women'), Vet.; Hit.; a company, community (ofteu ifc. to form collectives), Kāv.; Vas.; Kathās. &c.; ordinary life, worldly affairs, common practice or usage, GrS.; Nir.; Mn. &c. (*loke* either 'in ordinary life', 'in worldly matters'; or 'in common language, in popular speech', as opp. to *vede*, *chandasi*); the faculty of seeing, sight (only in *cakṣur-lo*, q. v.); *lokānām sāmāni*, du. and *lokānām vratāni*, pl. N. of Sāmāni, ĀrshBr. [Cf. Lat. *lucus*, originally 'a clearing of a forest'; Lith. *laikas*, a field. — **kaṭaka**, m. 'man-thorn', a wicked man (who is a 'curse' to his fellow-men), Mn.; MBh.; R.; N. of Rāvaṇa, MW. — **kathā**, f. a popular legend or fable, ib. — **kartṛi**, m. 'world-creator' (N. applied to Vishnu and Śiva as well as to Brahmā), MBh.; R. — **kalpa**, mfn. resembling or appearing like the world, becoming manifested in the form of the w^o, BhP.; regarded by the world, considered by men as (nom.), ib.; m. a period or age of the world, ib. — **kānta**, mfn. w^o loved, liked by every one, pleasing to all, MBh.; R.; (ā), f. a kind of medicinal herb, L. — **kāma**, mfn. longing for a partic. world, MBh. — **kāmyā**, f. love towards men, ib. — **kāra**, m. creator of the w^o (N. of Śiva), Śivag. — **kāraṇa-kāraṇa**, n. cause of the causes of the w^o (N. of Śiva), MW. — **kṛt** (also *uloka-k*), nfn. making or creating free space, setting free, RV.; AV.; TS. &c.; m. the creator of the w^o, MBh.; R.; MārṅP. — **kṛt-nā**, mfn. creating space, RV. (prob. *uloka-k*). — **kshāt**, mfn. inhabiting heaven, ChUp. — **gati**, f. 'way of the world', actions of men, Hariv.; R. — **gāthā**, f. a verse or song (handed down orally) among men, Sarvad. — **guru**, m. a teacher of the world, instructor of the people, R.; BhP. — **caḥshu**, n. 'eye of the world', the sun, L. (accord. to some m.); pl. the eyes of men, Śāh. — **cara**, mfn. wandering through the w^o, MBh. — **cāritra**, n. the way or proceedings of the world, R. — **cārin**, mfn. — **cara**, q. v., MBh. — **janani**, f. 'mother of the world', N. of Lakṣmī, Cat. — **jit**, mfn. winning or conquering any region, ŚBr.; winning Heaven (*loka-jitām svargām = svarga-loka-jitām*), AV.; Mn.; m. conqueror of the world, W.; a sage, ib.; N. of a Buddha, L. — **jñā**, mfn. knowing the w^o, understanding men; — *idā*, f. knowledge of the w^o, kn^o of mankind, Prasāṅg. — **jyeshtha**, m. 'the most distinguished or excellent among men', N. of Buddha, Buddh.; a monk of a partic. order, ib. — **tattva**, n. 'w^o-truth', knowledge of the w^o, kn^o of mankind, R. — **tantra**, n. the system or course of the w^o, MBh.; Hariv.; Śāk.; Pur. — **tas**, ind. by men, from people, from people's talk, R.; Kathās.; (ifc.) on the part of the people of (*jñāti-lo*), on the part of the collective body of relations, VarBṛS.; as usual or customary in the world, ŚāhikGr. — **tā**, f. (in *tal-loka-tā*) the being possessed of one's world, BhP. (MBh. vii, 6519, read *gantā sa-lokatām*). — **tushāra**, m. 'earth's dew', camphor, L. — **traya**, n. (MBh.; Ragh.; or (ṛ), f. (Kuvāl.) 'world-triad', the three w^os (heaven, earth and atmosphere, or h^o, earth and lower regions). — **dambhaka**, mfn. deceiving the w^o, cheating mankind, Mn. iv, 195. — **dūbhāsa**, mfn. damaging mankind, R. — **dvaya**, n. both w^os (heaven and earth), Kām.; Rājat. — **dvāra**, n. the door or gate of heaven, ChUp.; °*riya*, n. N. of a Sāman, KātyŚr., Sch. — **dharma**, m. a worldly matter, Lalit.; worldly condition (eight with Buddhists), Dharmas. 61. — **dhātu**, m. f. a region or part of the world, Buddh.; N. of a partic. division of the w^o, ib.; °*tu-īvari*; f. N. of Marīcī, wife of Vairocana, Tantr. — **dhātṛi**, m. creator of the w^o (N. of Śiva), MBh.; (trī), f. N. of the earth (?), Caṇḍ. (perhaps for *-dhartri*; cf. next). — **dhāripi**, f. N. of the earth, TĀr. — **nātha**, m. 'lord

of worlds', N. of Brahmā, Cat.; of Vishnu-Kṛṣṇa, MBh.; BhP.; of Śiva, Kum.; of the gods in general, BhP.; of the sun, Cat.; a protector or guardian of the people, king, sovereign, R.; BhP. &c.; a Buddha, L.; N. of a Buddha, Rājat.; of Avalokiteśvara, ib.; Inscr.; of various authors, Cat.; a partic. mixture, Rasendrac.; mfn. being under the guardianship of mankind, Kāv.; — **cakra-vartin**, m. N. of a Scholiast, Cat.; — **bhāṭṭa**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — **rāsa**, m. a partic. medicinal preparation, Cat.; — **śarman**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nāyaka**, m. leader of the worlds (the sun), Hcat. — **uindita**, mfn. blamed by the w^o, generally censured, Sarvad. — **netṛi**, m. guide of the w^o (N. of Śiva), Śivag. — **nyāyāmrīta**, n. N. of wk. — **pa**, m. a w^o-guardian, world-protector (8 in number; see *P-pāla*), MBh.; BhP. — **paṭti**, f. the mental evolution of the w^o, ŚBr.; worldly reward or esteem, Jātakam. — **paṅkti**, f. w. r. for prec., Sāmkhyak., Sch. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the world', N. of Brahmā, VarBṛS.; of Vishnu, BhP.; a lord or ruler of people, king, sovereign, R.; BhP. — **patha**, m. way of the world, general or usual way or manner, MBh. — **paddhati**, f. general or universal way, Sarvad. — **paro'ksha**, mfn. hidden from the world, MBh. — **pārya**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. — **pālā**, m. a world-protector, guardian of the w^o, regent of a quarter of the w^o (the Loka-pālas are sometimes regarded as the guardian deities of different orders of beings, but more commonly of the four cardinal and four intermediate points of the w^o, viz. accord. to Mn. v, 96, 1. Indra, of the East; 2. Agni, of South-east; 3. Yama, of South; 4. Sūrya, of South-west; 5. Varuṇa, of West; 6. Pavana or Vayu, of North-west; 7. Kubera, of North; 8. Soma or Candara, of North-east; others substitute Nir-ṛiti for 4 and Iśāni or Pṛithivī for 8; according to Dharmas. the Buddhists enumerate 4 or 8 or 10 or 14 Loka-pālas), ŚBr. &c. &c.; a protector or ruler of the people, king, prince, Ragh.; Rājat.; N. of various kings, Bhadrab.; Col.; of Avalokiteśvara, MW. 198; protection of the people (?), R.; — *idā*, f. (MārṅP.) or — *trā*, n. (Hariv.; R.) the being a guardian of the world; °*śaṣṭaka-dāna*, n. N. of wk. — **pālaka**, m. a world-protector, BhP.; a king, sovereign, ib. — **pālīni**, f. 'world-protectress', N. of Durgā, Kautukar. — **pitāmaha**, m. 'progenitor of the w^o', great forefather of mankind, N. of Brahmā, R.; BhP. — **pūṇya**, N. of a place, Rājat. — **puruṣa**, m. 'w^o-man', the World personified, L. — **pūjita**, mfn. honoured by the world, universally worshipped, L.; m. N. of a man, Lalit. — **prakāśa**, m. and °*śaka*, n. N. of wks. — **prakāśana**, m. 'world-illuminator', the sun, L. — **pratyaya**, m. world-currency, universal prevalence (of a custom &c.), KātyŚr. — **pradīpa**, m. 'light of the world', N. of a Buddha, Buddh.; °*pānvaya-candrikā-nidāna*, n. N. of wk. — **pravāda**, m. popular talk, common saying, commonly used expression, R.; Hit. — **pravāhin**, mfn. flowing through the world, MBh. — **prasiddha**, mfn. celebrated in the world, generally established, universally known, Kām. — **prasiddhi**, f. universal establishment or reception (of any custom &c.), general prevalence (°*dhyā*, ind. according to prevalent usage), VarBṛS. — **bandhu**, m. 'universal friend, friend of all', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of the sun, L. — **bāndhava**, m. 'friend of all', N. of the sun, Cat. — **bāhya**, mfn. excluded from the w^o, excluded from society, excommunicated, L.; differing from the w^o, singular, eccentric, MW.; m. an outcast, ib. — **binduśāra**, n. N. of the last of the 14 Pūrvas or most ancient Jaina writings, L. — **bhartṛi**, m. supporter of the people, R. — **bhāj**, mfn. occupying space, ŚBr. — **bhāvāna** (MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.) or °*vin* (R.), mfn. promoting the welfare of the world or of men; w^o-creating, MW. — **bhās-kāra**, m., — **mano-ramā**, f. N. of wks. — **māya**, mfn. containing space or room, spacious, ŚBr.; containing the worlds or the universe, Hariv.; BhP. — **maryādā**, f. 'bounds of the w^o'; popular observance, established usage or custom, Sāmkar. — **mahā-devī**, f. N. of a princess, Inscr. — **mahāśvara**, m. N. of Kṛṣṇa, Bhag. — **mātṛi**, f. the mother of the w^o, Sah.; BhP.; N. of Lakṣmī, BhP.; of Gaurī, Kāv. — **mātṛikā**, f. (pl.) the mother of the w^o, Hcat. — **mārga**, m. general or universal way, prevalent custom, Pāṇcat. — **m-prīṇa**, mfn. filling the world, penetrating everywhere, Bhām.; (ā), f. (scil. *īṣṭakā*), N. of the bricks used for building the sacrificial altar (set up with the formula *lokām prīṇa* &c., those which have a peculiar formula being called *yajush-matī*,

q.v.), ŚBr.; TS.; ĀpŚr.; Jaim.; (scil. *ṛic*), N. of the formula *lokām pṛiṇa* &c., ŚBr.; TS.; KātyŚr. — **yātrā**, f. the business and traffic of men, worldly affairs, conduct of men, ordinary actions, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; worldly existence, career in life, Mālav.; support of life, Hit. — **yātrika**, mfn. relating to the business or traffic of the world, MW. (said to be also employed to explain the word *devaya*, L.) — **raksha**, m. 'protector of the people,' a king, sovereign (*°kṣādhīrāja*, m. a king supreme over all rulers), R. — **rañjana**, n. pleasing the world, satisfying men, gaining public confidence, Yājñ., Comm. — **rava**, m. the talk of the world, popular report, MBh. — **lekha**, m. an ordinary letter, Cat. — **loana**, n. (accord. to some m.) 'eye of the world,' the sun, Vās.; BHP.; pl. the eyes of men, Kathās.; *°ndpāta*, m. the glancing of men's eyes, i.e. the prying eyes of men, ib. — **vaana**, n. people's talk, public rumour, Pañcat. — **-vat**, mfn. containing the worlds, MaitrUp. — **-vat**, ind. as in the ordinary life, Jaim.; TPāt., Comm. — **vartana**, n. the means by which the world subsists, Kathās. — **vāda**, m. the talk of the world, public rumour, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **vādhin**, mfn. occupying space, Śulbas. — **vārtā**, f. the world's news, popular report or rumour, Cat. — **vikraśa**, mfn. abused by the w°, universally blamed or condemned, Mn. — **viṣṭā**, mfn. universally known, Pat. — **vid**, mfn. possessing or affording space or freedom, MaitrS.; knowing the w°, MBh.; kn° or understanding the w° (N. of a Buddha), Buddh. — **vidviṣṭa**, mfn. hated by men, universally hated, Mn.; Yājñ.; R. — **vidhi**, m. the creator of the world, disposer of the universe, MBh.; order or mode of proceeding prevalent in the world, BHP. — **vināyaka**, m. pl. a partic. class of deities presiding over diseases, VahniP. — **vinūn**, mfn. possessing or creating or affording space or freedom, TāpdyBr. — **viruddha**, mfn. opposed to public opinion, notoriously at variance, Vām. — **virodha**, mfn. opposed to the people's opinion, R. — **visruta**, mfn. universally celebrated, famous, Mn.; R. — **visruti**, f. world-wide fame, notoriety, W.; unfounded rumour or report, ib. — **visarga**, m. the end of the world, MBh.; the creation of the w°, BHP. — **visargika**, mfn. bringing about or leading to the creation of the w°, MBh. — **visargin**, mfn. creating the w°, ib. — **viśtāra**, m. universal spreading, general extension or diffusion, Kull. on Mn. vii, 33 (v.l. *loke v°*). — **virā**, m. pl. the w°'s heroes, BHP. — **vrīta**, n. a universal custom, Mn.; Śak.; and the conduct of the common people or of the public, MBh.; worldly intercourse, idle conversation, W. — **vrītānta**, m. the events or occurrences of the world, course or proceedings of the w°, R.; Śak. — **vyavahāra**, m. id., Kull. on Mn. ix, 27; usual or commonly current designation, Pāp. i, 2, 53. Sch. — **vrata**, n. general practice or way of proceeding, gen° mode of life, BHP.; N. of several Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **vāda**, m. the noise of the world, bustle of the day, Dhātun. — **āruṭi**, f. world-wide fame, universal notoriety, R.; a popular report, A. — **śroṣṭha**, mfn. best in the world, Mālatīm. — **śroṣṭi**, f. fright conduct (in the world), Divyāv. — **saṃvyavahāra**, m. commerce or intercourse with the w°, worldly business, Mn.; MārkP.; — **nā-mahāka**, m. N. of wk. — **saṃsṛiti**, f. passage through worlds, course through the world, events of the w° or life, BHP. — **saṃ-sṛita** (?), N. of wk. — **saṃkara**, m. confusion of mankind or among men, R. — **saṃkshaya**, m. the destruction of the w°, MBh. — **saṃgraha**, m. experience gained from intercourse with men, Cat.; the propitiation or conciliation of men, Bhag.; R. (v.l.); BHP.; the whole of the universe, aggregate of worlds, VP.; the welfare of the world, MW.; N. of wk. — **saṃgrāhin**, mfn. propitiating men, Kām. — **sāni**, mfn. causing room or space, effecting a free course, VS.; Vait. — **saṃpanna**, mfn. experienced in the world, possessed of worldly wisdom, MBh. — **sākshika**, mfn. having the world as a witness, attested by the world or by others, MBh.; (am), ind. before or in the presence of witnesses, ib.; R. — **sākshin**, m. witness of the world, universal witness (said of Brahman, of Fire &c.), R.; Cat.; mfn. = *sākshika* above, Hariv. — **sāgara**, m. N. of wk. — **sāt**, ind. for the general good, for the sake of the public; — **krīta**, mfn. made or done for the gen° good, made common property, Kathās. — **sādhaka**, mfn. creating worlds, Cat. — **sādhaka**, mfn. common (as a topic), Daś. — **sāman**, n. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. — **sāraṅga**, m. N. of Vishnu, MBh. — **siddha**, mfn. world-estab-

lished, current among the people, usual, common, Sarvad.; universally admitted, generally received, MW. — **simātivartin**, mfn. passing beyond ordinary limits, extraordinary, supernatural, Śāh. — **sundara**, mfn. thought beautiful by all, generally admired, R.; m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **sthala**, n. an incident of ordinary life, common or ordinary occurrence, L. — **sthiti**, f. duration or existence of the world, Kāv.; a universal law, generally established rule, Śāmpk. on BrĀrUp. — **sṛit**, mfn. = *sṛni* above, TS. — **sṛit**, mfn., v.l. for prec. (accord. to Comm. = *prithivī-lokasya smartā*), MaitrUp. — **hāya**, mfn. world-derived, universally ridiculous, any object of general ridicule; — *tā*, f. state of being so, Kathās. — **hita**, mfn. beneficial to the world or to mankind, A.; n. the welfare of the world, Śak.; BHP. — **lokākāśa**, m. space, sky, Sarvad.; (accord. to the Jainas) a worldly region, the abode of unliberated beings, MW. — **lokākāśi** (VP.) or *°kshin* (Cat.), m. 'eye of the world,' N. of a preceptor. — **lokā-ōra**, m. usage or practice of the world, common practice, general or popular custom, Pañcat. — **lokā-ōra**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *siddhānta*, m. N. of wk. — **lokātiga** (Śāh.) or *°tiāya* (ib.) or *°tita* (Kād.), mfn. = *loka-simātivartin* above. — **lokātman**, m. the soul of the universe, R. — **lokādī**, m. the beginning of the w°, i.e. the creator of the w°, MBh. — **lokādharma**, mfn. depending on the people or on the support of the p°, Pañcat.; Kām. — **lokādharma**, mfn. extraordinary, uncommon, Kir.; Bhām. — **lokādhipa**, m. a ruler of the w°, a god, Buddh.; a king, A. — **lokādhipati**, m. the ruler or lord of the w°, Up.; *°teya*, n. conduct suited to public opinion, Jātakam. — **lokānanda**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **lokānukampaka**, mfn. pitying the w°, Lalit. — **lokānugraha**, m. the welfare of the world, prosperity of mankind, Kāv.; — *prāvṛtta*, m. N. of Gautama Buddha, Divyāv. — **lokānugraha**, m. the love of mankind, universal love or benevolence, Śāh. — **lokānūvṛtta**, n. obedience of the people, Kāv. — **lokānūvṛtti**, f. accommodating one's self to others, dependence on others, Śiś. — **lokāntara**, n. another world, the next w°, a future life (*°raṃ* *°gam* or *°yā*, to go into the next w°, die), Kāv.; BHP. &c.; — *gata* (Rājat.), — *prāpta* (W.), or *stha* (Mfich.), mfn. gone to another w°, deceased, dead. — **lokāntarika**, mfn. dwelling or situated between the worlds, Buddh. — **lokāntarita**, mfn. deceased, dead, Kād. — **lokāntādri**, m. the range of mountains forming a border round the world (= *lokāloka* below, cf. *cakra-vāla*), L. — **lokāpavāda**, m. the reproach or censure of the world, general evil report, public scandal, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **lokābhidhāna**, n. N. of wk. — **lokābhībhāvin**, mfn. overcoming the w°, MW.; overspreading or pervading the w° (said of light), ib. — **lokābhīlāshita**, mfn. w°-desired, universally coveted, generally liked; m. N. of Buddha, Lalit. (w.r. *°lāshita*). — **lokābhīlāshita** (w.r. for prec.) or *°shin*, n. N. of a Buddha, Buddh. — **lokābhīyudaya**, m. the prosperity of the world, general welfare, Ragh. — **lokāyata**, mfn. 'world-extended (?)', materialistic; m. a materialist, Buddh.; Nilak.; Āryav. (*°ti-°kṛi*, *°kari*, to consider as materialistic); n. (scil. *sāstra* or *matā* or *tantra*), materialism, the system of atheistical philosophy (taught by Carvāka), Prab.; Sarvad. &c. — **lokāyatana** (I), m. a materialist, Col. — **lokāyatika**, m. id., Śāmpk. on BrĀrUp. and PraśnUp. &c.; (perhaps) a man experienced in the ways of the world, MBh.; Hariv.; — *°paksha-nirāsa*, m. N. of wk. — **lokāyana**, m. 'refuge of the w°', N. of Nārāyaṇa, Hariv. — **lokāyā-pañcāśat**, f. N. of a Stotra. — **lokāloka**, n. sg. or m. du. (also m. sg.?) the world and that which is not the w°, i.e. world and non-w°, MBh.; Pur.; m. N. of a mythical belt or circle of mountains surrounding the outermost of the seven seas and dividing the visible world from the region of darkness (as the sun is within this wall of mountains they are light on one side and dark on the other; see IW. 420; cf. *cakra-vāla*), Sūryas.; Ragh.; Pur. &c. — **lokālokin**, mfn. looking through the worlds, Śiś. — **lokāśvabhāga**, n. consideration for the world, anxiety or care for the welfare of the public, Rājat. — **lokāśa**, m. lord of the world, KaushUp.; Mn.; R. &c.; N. of Brahmā, L.; of a Buddha, Buddh.; W.; quicksilver, L.; — *°kara*, m. N. of a commentator, Cat.; — *°prabhavāpaya*, mfn. having both origin and end subject to the lords of the world, MW. — **lokāśvarā**, m. the lord of the world, ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; N. of a Buddha (also *°ra-rāja*), W.; Buddh.; of Ava-

lokitēśvara, Inscr.; — *°ataka*, n. N. of a poem; *°rā-majā*, f. 'Lokēśvara's daughter,' N. of a Buddhist goddess, L. — **Lokēśṭakā**, f. N. of partic. bricks, ĀpŚr. (cf. *logēṣṭakā*). — **Lokēṣṭi**, f. N. of a partic. Ishti, ĀśvŚr. — **Lokāka-bandhu**, m. 'the only friend of the world,' N. of Gotama and of Śākya-muni, W. — **Lokāśhaṇā**, f. desire or longing after heaven, ŚBr.; NṛisUp. &c. — **Lokōkta-muktāvali**, f. N. of wk. — **Lokōkti**, f. people's talk, Pañcat.; a general or common saying, any s° commonly current among men, proverb, Pañcat. — **Lokōttara**, mfn. excelling or surpassing the w°, beyond what is common or general, unusual, extraordinary, Kathās.; Rājat. &c.; (ibc.), ind., HParis.; m. an uncommon person, Uttarar.; m. or n. (?) N. of wk.; — *°parivarta*, m. N. of wk.; — *°vadin*, m. pl. N. of a Buddhist school (prob. so called from their pretending to be superior to or above the rest of the world), Buddh. — **Lokōddhāra**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — **Lokōpākāra**, m. a public advantage, Pañcat.; *°rin*, mfn. useful to the p°, ib.

Lokana, n. the act of looking, seeing, viewing, MW. — **Lokaniya**, mfn. to be seen or perceived, visible, worthy of being looked at, W.

Lokita, mfn. seen, beheld, viewed, ib. — **Lokin**, mfn. possessing a world, possessing the best world, ŚBr.; ChUp.; m. pl. the inhabitants of the universe, MundUp.

Lokyā, mfn. granting a free sphere of action, bestowing freedom, ĀśvGr.; diffused over the world, world-wide, MBh. (C. *laukya*); conducive to the attainment of a better world, heavenly, BHP.; customary, ordinary, correct, right, real, actual, ŚBr.; MBh.; usual, every-day, MBh.; n. free space or sphere, ŚBr. — **°tā** (*lokyā*), f. the attainment of a better world, ŚBr.

लग *logā*, m. (perhaps connected with *√l. ruṣ*) a clod of earth, lump of clay, clod, RV.; ŚBr. (= *loṣṭa*, Say.) — **Logāksha**, m. 'clod-eyed,' N. of a man (cf. *laugākshī*). — **Logēṣṭakā**, f. a brick made from a lump of clay, ŚBr.

लोच *loc* (connected with *√ruc* and *√lok*), cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. vi, 3) *locate* (pf. *luloce*; fut. *locitā* &c., Gr.), to see, behold, perceive (see *ā-* and *nir-√loc*): Caus. or cl. 10. P. *locayati* (aor. *alulocat*), to speak; to shine (*bhāshārthe* or *bhāsārthe*), Dhātup. xxxiii, 104; Desid. *lulocishate*, Gr.: Intens. *lologyate*, ib.

Loca, m. sight (?), MW.; n. tears, L. (cf. *lota*). — **markaṭa** or **markata**, m. cock's comb, Celosia Cristata, L. — **mālaka**, m. a dream before midnight, L.

Locaka, mfn. 'gazing, staring,' stupid, senseless, L.; one whose food is milk, L.; m. the pupil of the eye, Śiś.; (only L.) lamp-black; a dark or black dress; a lump of flesh; a partic. ornament worn by women on the forehead; a partic. car-ornament; a bow-string; a wrinkled skin or contracted eyebrow; the cast-off skin of a snake; the plantain tree, Musa Sapientum; (*ikā*), f. a kind of pastry, L.

Locana, mfn. illuminating, brightening, BHP.; m. N. of an author, Cat.; (*ā* or *i*), f. N. of a Buddhist goddess, Dharmas. 4; (*i*), f. a species of plant, L.; n. (ifc. f. *ā*) 'organ of sight,' the eye, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of wk. — **lēra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **gocara**, m. the range or horizon of the eye; mfn. being within the range of vision, visible, Bhartṛ. — **traya-patha**, m. the range of the three eyes (of Siva), Ratnāv. — **patha**, m. = *gocara*, Amar. — **parusha**, mfn. looking fiercely, Daś. — **pāta**, v.l. for *locandpāta*, q.v. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of eyes, Kād. — **mērga**, m. = *gocara*, MW. — **hita**, mfn. useful for the eyes; (*ā*), f. a kind of medicinal preparation, L.; Dolichos Uniflorus, L. — **loonaśāloa**, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) a corner of the eye, Bhartṛ. — **loonaśānanda**, m. delight of the eye, Kathās. — **loonaśāpāta**, m. 'eye-fall,' a glance, Kathās. — **loonaśāmaya**, m. eye-disease, L. — **loonaśānāra**, m. or n. (?) N. of a village, Rājat. — **loonaśāna**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, ib.

लोड *lōḍ* (or *loḍ*), cl. I. P. *loḍati* or *loḍati*, to be mad or foolish, Dhātup. ix, 74.

लोड *lōḍ*, (in gram.) N. of the terminations of the Imperative and N. of that Mood itself.

लोट *loṭa*, see *upa-* and *śaka-l°*; (*ā*), f. sorrel, L.

Loṭikā, f. sorrel, L.; N. of a princess, Rājat.

लोदल *loṭula*, m. = *abhi-loṭaka* (?), L.

लोह *loṭya*. See *leṭya*, p. 905, col. 3.

लोह *loṭha*, *loṭhaka* &c. See p. 904, col. 1.

लोह *loḍ*. See *√1. loḍ*.

लोडन *loḍana*, *loḍita*. See p. 904, col. 2.

लोड्य *loḍya*. See *aṅka-l^o*, *aṅga-l^o* &c.

लोण *loṇa*, in comp. for *lavaṇa*. — *trīṇa*, n.

a species of grass, L. **लोणमिल**, f. *Oxalis Pusilla*, L.

लोण, f. = *loṇāmlā*, L.

लोण, m. a. = *loṇā*, m. of salt, L.

लोणिक, f. *Portulacca Oleracea*, L.; = *loṇāmlā*, L.

लोण, f. See *amla-l^o*.

लोणिक, f. = *loṇikā*, Car.

लोणितक *loṇitaka*, m. N. of a poet (cf. *lo-ṭhitaka*, p. 904, col. 1).

लोह *loṭa*, m. tears, Up. iii, 86, Sch. (cf. *leṭa*);

a mark, sign, ib.; n. = *loṭra*, plunder, booty, L.

लोत्र, n. tears, L.; plunder, booty, Up. iv, 172, Sch.

लोदी *lodī*, N. of a family or race, Cat.

लोध *lodha*, m. (prob.) a species of red

animal, RV. iii, 53, 23 (cf. *rudhira*; Nir. and Say.

= *ludha*); m. = next, L.

लोधरा, m. = *rodhra*, *Symplocos Racemosa*,

MBh.; Kāv. &c. = *tilaka*, n. (in rhet.) a species of

Upamā (subdivision of the *Saṃśṛiṣṭi*), Vām. iv, 3, 23.

— *pushpa*, m. *Bassia Latifolia*, L. — *prasaṇa-ra-*

jas, n. pollen of *Lodhra* blossoms, Ml.

लोधराका, m. *Symplocos Racemosa*, Bhpr.

लोप *lopa*, *lopaka* &c. See p. 904, col. 3.

लोभ *lobha*, *lobhana* &c. See p. 905, col. 1.

लोमन् *loman*, n. (later form of *roman*, q.v.)

the hair on the body of men and animals (esp. short

hair, wool &c.; not so properly applicable to the

long hair of the head or beard, nor to the mane and

tail of animals), RV. &c. &c.; a tail, L.; du. (with

Bharad-vāṇasya), N. of *Sāman*, ĀrshBr.

1. Loma, in comp. for *loman*. — *karāṇi*, f. a

species of plant, L. — *karāṇa*, m. 'hair-eared', a hare,

L. — *kīṭa*, m. 'hair-insect', a louse, Kālac. — *kūpa*

(Pācar.) or *-gartā* (ŚBr.), m. 'hair-hole', a pore

of the skin. — *ghna*, n. 'hair-destruction', loss of

hair through disease, L. — *tās*, ind. on the hairy side

(of a skin; opp. to *māṇsa-tās*), MānŚr. — *dvīpa*,

m. a species of parasitic worm, Car. — *pāda*, m. N.

of a king of the *Aṅgas*, MBh.; R.; — *pur* or *-purī*,

f. N. of *Campa*, the capital of *Loma-pāda*, L. — *pra-*

vāhin, mfn. = *loma-vāhin*, MBh. — *phala*, n. the

fruit of *Dillenia Indica*, L. — *maṇi*, m. an amulet

made of hair, Kauś. — *yūka*, m. a hair-louse, Kālac.

— *randhra*, n. = *kūpa* above, A. — *rāji*, f. = *loṇā-*

vālī below, A. — *ruha*, mf(ā)n. (any surface) having

short hair growing (on it), Car. — *latādhara*, m.

the belly, Gal. — *vat* (*loma-*), mfn. having hair,

hairy, TS.; AV.; ŚBr. — *vāhana*, mfn. (cf. next)

sharp enough to cut a hair, MBh. (v. l.) — *vāhin*,

mfn. either 'bearing or having feathers, feathered,' or

'sharp enough to cut a hair' (said of an arrow), MBh.

— *vivara*, n. 'hair-hole', a pore of the skin, Pācar.

N. of partic. mythical regions (= *roma-v^o*), Kāraṇḍ.

— *viṣa*, mfn. having poisonous hair, L. — *vetāla*,

m. N. of a demon, Hariv. — *śātana*, n. 'hair-re-

moval', a depilatory, Cat. — *saṃharshapa*, mfn.

causing the hair of the body to bristle or stand erect,

MBh. — *śātana*, w. r. for *śātana* above, L. — *śāra*,

n. an emerald, L. — *harsha*, m. the bristling or

erection of the hair of the body, thrill or shudder

(caused by excessive joy, fear &c.), MBh. (cf. *roma-*

k^o); N. of a *Rākshasa*, R. — *harshapa*, mf(ā)n.

causing the hair to bristle, exciting a thrill of joy or

terror, thrilling, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Uttarar.; m. N.

of *Śūta* (the pupil of *Vyāsa*), MBh.; VP.; of the

father of *S^o*, Cat.; n. the bristling of the hair, horri-

pilation, thrill or shudder, L.; *ṇaka*, mf(ā)n., w. r.

for *laumak^o*, q.v., Cat. — *harshin*, mfn. = *har-*

shana, mfn., above, R. — *hārin*, mfn. = *vāhin*,

MBh. — *hrīṭ*, mfn. hair-removing, depilatory; n.

yellow ornament, L. **लोमāṇa**, m. = *romāṇa*,

curling or erecting of the hair, a thrill of rapture or

terror, shudder &c., W. **लोमāda**, m. a species of

parasitic worm, Car. **लोमāli** or *li^o*, f. = *loṇāvalī*,

A. **लोमālikā**, f. a fox, L. **लोमāvalī** or *li^o*, f.

the line of hair from the breast to the navel, MW.

2. Loma (ifc.) = *loman* (see *aja-lomā*); n. a

hairy tail, tail, L.

लोमāka (ifc.) = *loman* (see *a-, prati-, mṛidu-l^o*).

लोमāk-khaṇḍa, m., Pāp. vi, 3, 63, Sch.

लोमāk-gṛīha, n. ib.

लोमākin, m. a bird, L.

लोमāka, m. a fox, Śil.

लोमādhi, m. N. of a prince, BhP.

लोमāna, m. n., g. *ardharāddi* (v. l.)

लोमāśa, mf(ā)n. hairy, woolly, shaggy, bristly,

covered or mixed with hair, made of hair, containing

hair, TBr. &c. &c.; consisting in sheep or other

woolly animals (as property), TUp.; overgrown with

grass, Kāth.; GṛŚrS.; m. a ram, sheep, L.; N. of a

Rishi, MBh.; of a cat, ib.; m. nr. n. N. of a partic.

plant or its root, Car.; (ā), f. (only L.) a fox; a

female jackal; an ape; N. of various plants (*Nar-*

dostachys Jatamansi; *Leea Hirta*; *Carpopogon Pru-*

riens &c.); green vitriol, L.; N. of a Śākini or

female attendant of *Durgā*, L.; (ī), f. spikenard, L.;

(with or scil. *śikshā*) = *loṇāśa-śikshā*; n. a kind of

metre, Nid. — *karāṇa*, m. a species of animal living

in holes, Suśr. — *kāṇḍa*, f. *Cucumis Utilissimus*, L.

— *patṛikā*, f. a species of gourd, L. — *parāṇi* or

parāṇi, f. *Glycine Debilis*, L. — *pushpaka*, m.

Acacia Sirissa, L. — *māṇjara*, m. the civet cat, L.

— *vakshapa*, mf(ā)n. covered with hair on the

body, shaggy, AV. — *śikshā*, f. N. of a Śikshā at-

tributed to *Garga*. — *samhitā*, f. N. of wk. — *sak-*

tha (*loṇāśa*)- or *-sakthi*, mfn. having hair or

bristles on the thighs or hind feet, VS.; ŚBr. (*Mahidh*,

'having a hairy tail').

लोमāya, n. hairiness, woolliness, MW.; n.

'roughness', N. of a partic. pronunciation of the

sibilants, RPrāt.

लोमāyayani (?), patr., Pravar.

लोमāsa, m. a jackal or fox, VarBṛS. (cf. *loṇāśa*,

loṇāśa).

लोमāśikā, f. the female of the jackal or fox, ib.

लोराय *lorāya*, Nom. P. *ṇyati* (said to be

vilocane), g. *kaṇḍu-ādi* (Gaṇar.)

लोल *lola*, *lolita* &c. See p. 905, cols. 1, 2.

लोलम्ब *lolamba*, m. a large black bee, L.

(cf. *rolamba*).

लोलिका *lolikā*, f. a sort of sorrel, *Oxalis*

Pusilla, L. (cf. *loṭikā* and *loṇikā*).

लोलिम्वराज *lolimba-rāja*, m. N. of an

author, Cat.

लोलुप *lolupa*, mf(ā)n. (fr. Intens. of *√1.*

luḥ) very destructive, destroying, MW.; (prob. cor-

rupted fr. *loṭubha*) very desirous or eager or covetous,

ardently longing for (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv.

&c.; (ā), f. eager desire, appetite, longing for (loc.),

MBh.; N. of a *Yoginī*, Hcat. — *tā*, f. — *tva*, n. eager

desire or longing for (comp.), greediness, cupidity,

lust, Kāv.; Pur.; Suśr.

लोलुभ *lolubha*, mf(ā)n. (fr. Intens. of

√1. luḥ) very desirous, eagerly longing for or greedy

after (comp.), Kathās. (cf. *lolupa*).

लोलुव *loluva*, *lolūya* &c. See p. 905, col. 3.

लोलोर *lolora*, n. N. of a town, Rājat.

लोल्लट *lollaṭa*, m. (also with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of

an author, Cat.

लोशशरायणि *lośaśarāyaṇi* (?), m. N. of an

author, Cat.

लोह *loṣṭ* (prob. artificial), cl. I. *Ā. loṣ-*

ṭate, to heap up, gather into a heap or lump,

Dhātup. viii, 5.

लोṣṭā, m. n. (prob. connected with *√1. ruḥ*;

said to be fr. *√1. luḥ*, Up. iii, 92) a lump of earth

or clay, clod, TS. &c. &c.; a partic. object serving

as a mark, VarBṛS., Sch.; n. rust of iron, L.; m. N.

of a man, Rājat. — *kapāla*, mfn. having a lump of

earth serving as a cup, KātyŚr. — *guṭikā*, f. a pellet

of clay, Mṛicch. — *ghāta*, m. a blow with a clod,

Hāsy.; (*ṭam* *√han*, to kill with clods, i.e. stone

to death, Mudr.) — *ghna*, m. an agricultural instrument

for breaking clods, harrow, L. — *oayana*, n.,

-citi-prayoga, m. N. of wks. — *deva*, m. N. of

an author, Cat. — *dhara*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

— *bhaṣṭāna*, m., *-bhedana*, m. n. = *ghna*, L.

— *māya*, mf(ā)n. made of clay, earthen, Mn. viii,

289. — *mardin*, mfn. crushing or breaking clods, ib.

iv, 71. — *1. -vat*, ind. like a clod, BhP. — *2. -vat*,

mfn. containing or mixed with lumps or particles of

earth, Suśr. — *śarva-jāṇa*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

लोṣṭāksha, m. N. of a man, *Saṃskarak*.

लोṣṭaka, m. = *loṣṭa*, a clod, MBh.; Mṛicch.

(*kuḥ kṛitah* = 'hewn down', 'cut up', Rājat.);

m. or n. (?) a partic. object serving as a mark, VarBṛS.,

Sch.; m. N. of various mfn., Rājat.

लोṣṭan, m. or n. (only in instr. pl. *loṣṭabhis*)

= *loṣṭa*, a clod, MBh. iii, 2559.

लोṣṭāsa, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

लोṣṭāya, Nom. *Ā. ṇyate*, to resemble a clod of

earth (i.e. to be quite valueless), *Alampkāras*.

लोṣṭn, m. a clod, L.

लोṣṭra, *loṣṭha*, *loṣṭhaka*, incorrect for

loṣṭa, *ṭaka*.

लोस्तानी *lostāni* or *lostoni*, f. a proper N.,

Rājat.

लोह *lohā*, mfn. (prob. fr. a *√ruh* for a lost

√rudh, 'to be red'; cf. *rohi*, *rohiṇa* &c.) red,

reddish, copper-coloured, ŚrS.; MBh.; made of

copper, ŚBr. (Sch.); made of iron, Kauś.; m. n. red

metal, copper, VS. &c. &c.; (in later language) iron

(either crude or wrought) or steel or gold or any

metal; a weapon, L.; a fish-hook, L.; blood, L.; m.

the red goat (cf. *lohāya*), Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ.; (prob.)

a kind of bird, MārKp.; N. of a man, g. *naḍḍi*;

(pl.) N. of a people, MBh.; (ī), f. a pot, *Divyāv.*;

n. any object or vessel made of iron, Kāv.; aloe

wood, *Agallochum*, L. — *kaṭaka*, m. or n. (?) an

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iron, Bhpr. — **sṭha**, mfn. being in iron, Kāv. **Lohā-kara**, N. of a town, Cat. **Lohākhya**, n. black pepper, L.; Agalochum, L. **Lohāṅgaraka**, N. of a hell ('pit of red-hot charcoal'), MW. **Lohācala**, m. N. of a mountain, Cat.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Lohāōrya**, m. N. of an Ādyāṅga-dhārin, Jain. **Lohāja**, m. the red goat; — **vaktra**, m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. **Lohāṇḍa** (or **hāṇḍ**), mf(ī)n., g. *gaurādi*. **Lohābhī-sāra**, m. N. of a military ceremony performed on the 10th day after the Nirājana, L.; = next, L. (cf. *lauhābhī-sārika-prayoga*). **Lohābhīhāra**, m. = *nirājana*, q. v., L. **Lohāmisha**, n. the flesh of the red-haired goat, Mn. **Lohāyasa**, mfn. made of a reddish metal, made of copper, Mānśr.; n. any metal mixed with cop^o, (or) cop^o, Br.; KātyŚr. **Lohā-gala**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. **Lohārnava**, m. N. of wk. **Lohāsava**, m. a partic. preparation of iron, Bhpr. (cf. *lauhāsava*). **Lohānra-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Lohōtama**, m. 'best metal', gold, L. **Lohaka**. See *indu*, *tri*, *panca* &c.

Lohara, m. or n. (?) N. of a district, Rājat. **Lohala**, mfn. iron, made of iron, W.; lisping, speaking inarticulately, L.; m. the principal ring of a chain, W. (= *śrīṅkhallādhārya* or *lōcārya*, L.) **Lohi**, n. a kind of borax, L.

Lohikā, f. an iron pot or vessel (being a sort of large shallow bowl, usually of wood and bound with iron, used for washing rice &c.), L.

1. **Lōhita**, mf(ā or *lōhinī*)n. (cf. *rohita*) red, red-coloured, reddish, AV. &c. &c.; made of copper, copper, metal, AV.; Kauś.; m. red (the colour), redness, L.; a partic. disease of the eyelids, ŚārṅgS.; a kind of precious stone, Pañcat.; a species of rice, Bhpr.; a sort of bean or lentil, L.; Dioscorea Purpurea, L.; Cyprinus Rohita, L.; a sort of deer, L.; a snake, serpent, L.; the planet Mars, VarBrS.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a man (pl. his descendants), Pravar.; Hariv. (cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 18); of a country, MBh.; of a river (the Brahma-putra), ib.; of a sea, ib.; R.; of a lake, Hariv.; (pl.) of a class of gods under the 12th Manu, VP.; (ā), f. N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni, Gṛhyas.; Mīmāsa Pudica, L.; a Pūnar-nava with red flowers, L.; (*lōhinī*), f. a woman with a red-coloured skin or red with anger, L.; n. any red substance, ŚBr.; ChUp.; (also m., g. *arūharādi*; ifc. f. ā), blood, VS. &c. &c. (*lōtām* & *lōri*, to shed blood); ruby, L.; red sanders, L.; a kind of sandal-wood, L.; a kind of Agallochum, L.; an imperfect form of rainbow, L.; a battle, fight, L. — **kalmāśa**, mfn. variegated with red, red-spotted, Pāp. vi, 2, 3, Sch. — **kūṭa**, N. of a place, Hariv. — **kṛt-sna**, n. N. of one of the 10 mystic exercises called Kṛtsna, Buddh. — **kṛishna**, mfn. of a reddish black colour; — *varṇa*, mf(ā)n. id., SvetUp. — **kshaya**, m. loss of blood, Suśr. — **kshayaka**, mfn. suffering from loss of blood, ŚārṅgS. — **kshūra** (*lōhita*), mf(ā)n. yielding red or bloody milk, AV. — **gaṅga**, N. of a place, Hariv.; (*am*), ind. where the Ganges appears red, Pāp. ii, 1, 2, 1, Sch. — **gaṅgaka**, N. of a place, Kālp. — **gātra**, m. 'red-limbed', N. of Skanda, AV. Parīś. — **griva**, mfn. red-necked; m. N. of Agni, MBh.; MārkP. — **candana**, n. saffron, Hariv.; Bhpr. — **jahnu**, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants), ĀśvŚr. — **tā**, f. redness, MW. — **tūla**, mfn. having red tufts, Kāth. — **tva**, n. redness, red colour, L. — **darsana**, n. the appearing or flowing of blood, Gaut. — **dalā**, f. a kind of Chenopodium, L. — **drapsa**, m. a drop of blood, Kauś. — **dhvaja**, mfn. having a red flag; m. pl. N. of a partic. association of persons, Pāp. v, 3, 112, Sch. — **nayana**, mfn. red-eyed, having eyes reddened with anger or passion, MW. — **pacanīya**, mfn. becoming red when boiled, ApŚr. — **pāṅsu**, mfn. having red earth, Gobh. — **pātra**, mfn. having a red vessel in one's hand, Gaut. — **pāḍaka**, mf(ī)ān. one having the soles of the feet still red (as in early childhood), Pat. — **pāḍa-deśa**, m. N. of a place, Cat. — **piṇḍā**, m. a red lump, Pāp. — **pittin**, mfn. subject to hemorrhage, suffering from h^o, Suśr. (cf. *rakta-p*). — **pura**, n. N. of a place, Cat. — **pushpa** (*lōhita*), mfn. r^o-flowering, bearing r^o flowers, ŚBr.; (f), f. Echinops Echinatus, L. — **pnshpaka**, mfn. r^o-flowering, L.; m. the granate tree, Bhpr. — **pravā-**pa, mfn. having a r^o border, Lāty. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. blood-red, Hcar. — **mīśra**, mfn. mixed with blood, ŚBr. — **mukṭi**, f. a kind of precious stone, Buddh. — **mṛitkī**, f. red earth, r^o chalk, ruddle, L. — **rasa** (*lōhita*), mfn. having red juice, ŚBr. — **rāga**, m. a red colour, red hue, MW. — **lavana**, n. red salt, Kauś. — **vat** (*lōhita*), mfn. containing blood, TS. — **var-**

sha, m. or n. (?) a shower of blood, bloody rain, Kauś. — **vāsas** (*lōhita*), mfn. having red or blood-stained garments, AV.; ŚrS. — **sata-patra**, n. a red lotus-flower, BhP. — **śabala**, mfn. variegated or dappled with r^o, Pāp. ii, 1, 69, Sch. — **śukla-kṛishna**, mf(ā)n. red, white and black, SvetUp. — **sā-raṅga** (*lōhita*), mfn. = *śabala*, q. v., ŚBr.; ŚrS. — **smṛiti**, f. N. of a law-book. 1. **Lohitāksha**, m. a red die (used in gaming), MBh. 2. **Lohitākshā**, mf(ī)n. r^o-eyed, ŚBr.; SvetUp. &c.; m. a kind of snake, Suśr.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; N. of Vishnu, L.; of another deity, MānGr.; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a man (pl., his descendants), ĀśvŚr.; (f), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; n. a part of the arm and of the thigh, the place where these are joined to the body, joint of the arm, thigh-j^o, Suśr.; Bhpr.; *°ksha-samjñā*, f. (scil. *sirā*) an artery or vein situated either at the thigh-joint or at the arm-j^o, Suśr. **Lohitākshaka**, m. a kind of snake, L. **Lohitā-giri**, m. (*lōhitā* for *lohita*) N. of a mountain, g. *kīmūlukādī*. **Lohitāṅga**, m. 'red-limbed', the planet Mars, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a partic. red powder, L. **Lohitāja**, m. a reddish he-goat, Kauś.; (ā), f. a red she-goat, ib. **Lohitāda**, mfn. consuming blood, MantraBr. **Lohitādhipa**, m. the planet Mars, VP. **Lohitāna-na**, mfn. red-faced, r^o-mouthed; m. an ichneumon, L. **Lohitā-mukhī**, f. N. of a club, R. **Lohitāyas**, n. 'red metal', copper, L. **Lohitāyasa**, mfn. made of r^o metal; m. or n. (?) a razor m^o of r^o met^o, MaitrS.; TBṛ.; n. copper, MaitrS. **Lohitārapi**, f. N. of a river, MBh. (v.l. *loha-tārapi*, q. v.) **Lohitārōis**, m. 'red-rayed', the planet Mars, VP. **Lohitārpa**, m. N. of a son of Ghṛita-pṛishṭha, BhP.; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by that prince, ib. **Lohitārādra**, mfn. wet or dripping with blood, soaked in bl^o, MBh. **Lohitārman**, n. a red swelling or blood-shot appearance in the whites of the eyes, Suśr. **Lohitālamkṛita**, mfn. adorned with red, Kauś. **Lohitāln**, m. a red-coloured sweet potato, L. **Lohitāvabhāsa**, mfn. having a red appearance, reddish, Suśr. **Lohitājoka**, m. a red-flowering Āsoka, Kathās. **Lohitāśva**, mfn. having or driving r^o horses, MBh.; m. fire, Kir.; N. of Śiva, Śivag. **Lohitāśvattha**, m. a species of tree, Kauś. **Lohitāśva**, mfn. having a red or blood-stained mouth, AV. **Lohitāhī**, m. a red snake, VS. **Lohitākshapa**, mfn. r^o-eyed, MBh. **Lohitākshu**, m. r^o sugar-cane, L. **Lohitaita**, mfn. variegated with r^o (= *roh*), Pāp. vi, 2, 3, Sch. **Lohitōtpala**, n. the flower of Nymphaea Rubra, BhP. **Lohitōda**, mfn. having red water, having blood instead of w^o, MBh.; R.; m. N. of a hell, Yājñ. **Lohitōrpa**, mf(ī)n. having r^o wool, VS. **Lohitōkṣhīsha**, mfn. wearing a red turban, ŚrS.; — *tā*, f. Jaim., Comm.

2. **Lohita**, Nom. P. *tati*, to be or become red, Vop. **Lohitaka**, mf(ī)ān. (*tika* or *lohinikā*) n. red, of a red colour, reddish, Āpast.; MBh. &c. (in arithm. said of the 5th unknown quantity, Col.); m. n. a ruby, Śis. xiii, 52; m. a sort of rice, Suśr.; the planet Mars, L.; N. of a Stūpa, Buddh.; (*tika*), f. a partic. vein or artery, Suśr.; a species of plant, ib.; n. bell-metal or calx of brass, L.

Lohitāya, Nom. P. *āyati*, 'te, to be or become red, redder, MBh.; Hariv.; Kād. **Lohitāyana**, m. patr., Hariv.; pl., Samskarak. **Lohitāyani** (m. c. for *°ni*), f. patr., MBh. **Lohitiman**, m. redness, red colour, ŚākhBr.; Gobh.

Lohitika, n. a partic. weight or coin (3 Māshas), L. **Lohiti**—*bhū*, P. *bhavati*, to be or become red, Vop.

Lohitya, m. a kind of rice, L.; N. of a man, Hariv. (v.l. *lauh*)^o; of the Brahma-putra river, VarBrS. (v.l. for *lauh*)^o; of a village, R.; of the blood sea near Kusa-dvīpa, L.; (ā), f. N. of a celestial female, Hariv. (with *jana-mātā*; v.l. *lohityāyana-m*)^o; of a river, MBh.

Lohinikā. See under *lohita* above.

Lōhinī. See under 1. *lōhita*, col. 1.

Lohinikā, f. red glow or lustre, TBṛ.

Lohinya (?), m. patr., Pravar.

Lohya, n. brass, L.

लौकक्ष्य laukāksha, m. pl. N. of a school, Divyāv. (g. *kārtā-kaujapādī*).

लौकयतिक laukāyatika, m. (fr. *lokāyata*) a follower of Cārvāka, a materialist, atheist, R.

लौकिक laukika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *loka*) worldly,

terrestrial, belonging to or occurring in ordinary life, common, usual, customary, temporal, not sacred (as opp. to *vaiddika*, *ārsha*, *jāstriya*; *laukikeshu*, ind. = *loke* 'in ordinary or popular speech', opp. to *vaiddikeshu*, Nir.), ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) belonging to the world of (cf. *brahma-°*); m. common or ordinary men (as opp. to 'the learned, initiated' &c.), Śāmk.; Sarvad.; men familiar with the ways of the world, men of the world, Uttarar.; men in general, people, mankind, MBh.; n. anything occurring in the world, general custom, usage, Śak.; MārkP.; a person's ordinary occupation, BhP. — **śīla**, mfn. knowing the ways of the world, Śak. — **tva**, n. worldliness, commonness, usual custom, general prevalence, Śah. — **nyāya**, m. a general rule or maxim; — *mukṭāvalī*, f., — *ratnākara*, m., — *saṅgraha*, m. N. ofwks. — **bhāṇa-vāda-rahasya**, n., — **vishayātā-vāda**, m., — **vishayātā-vicāra**, m. N. of wks.

Laukyā, mfn. belonging to the world, mundane, AV.; extended through the world, generally diffused, MBh.; general, usual, common, commonplace, ib.; m. N. of a man, ŚākhŚr.

लौगाक्षि laugākshi, m. patr. fr. *logāksha*, N. of a teacher and author of a law-book, KātyŚr. — **bhāṣakara**, m. N. of a modern author, Cat. — **mīmāṃsā**, f., — *smṛiti*, f. N. of wks.

लौहरथ lauharatha, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

लौह laud (cf. *√loṭ*, *loḍ*), cl. 1. P. *laudati*, to be foolish or mad, Dhātup. ix, 74 (v.l.)

लौष laupsa, v.l. for *lauśa*, q. v.

लौम lauma, mfn. (fr. *loman*), g. *saṅka-lādi* and *tarkarādi*.

Laumakāyana, mfn. (fr. *lomaka*), g. *pakshādi*.

Laumakāyani, m. patr. fr. *lomaka*, g. *tikādi*.

Laumakīya, mfn. (fr. *lomaka*), g. *kṛishāvādi*.

Laumana (cf. Pāp. vi, 4, 167) and **nya**, mfn. (fr. *loman*), g. *saṅkaśādi*.

Laumasīya, mfn. (fr. *lomaśa*), g. *kṛishāvādi*.

Laumaharshaka, mf(ī)ān. composed by Loma-harshaṇa, BhP., Introd.

Laumaharshaṇi, m. patr. fr. *loma-harshaṇa*.

Laumaharshaṇi, m. patr. fr. *loma-harshaṇa*.

Laukāyana, mfn. (fr. *loman*), g. *pakshādi*;

pl., see next.

Laukāyana, n. patr. fr. *loman*, g. *kaujādi*

(pl. *laukāyanaḥ*, ib.)

Lauṁi, m. patr. fr. *loman*, g. *bāhvādi*.

लौयामानि lauyamāni, m. patr. fr. *lūyamāna*,

Pat.

लौलक laulaka or **laulika**, m. N. of a poet,

Cat.

लौलाह laulāha, m. or n. (?) N. of a place,

Cat.

लौल्य laulya, n. (fr. *lola*) restlessness, Suśr.;

unsteadiness, inconstancy, fickleness, Hariv.; lustful-

ness, eagerness, greediness, passion, ardent longing

for (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **tā**, f. lust-

fulness, eager desire, BhP. — **vat**, mfn. eagerly desirous, avaricious, lustful, Kathās.

लौश lauśa, n. (fr. *luśa*) N. of various

Sāmans, ĀrshBr. (cf. *laupsa*).

लौह lauha, mf(ī)n. (fr. *loha*) made of

copper or iron or any metal, coppery, iron, metallic,

GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c.; red, MBh.; belonging to or

coming from the red-coloured goat, MārkP.; (ā), f.

a metal or iron cooking-pot, kettle, pan, L.; n. iron,

metal, Bhāṭṭ. — **kāra**, m. = *loha-k*^o, a blacksmith,

Hit. — **ōraka**, m. N. of a hell, L. (cf. *loha-dāraka*).

— **ja**, n. = *loha-ja*, the rust of iron, L. — **pradīpa**,

m. N. of a wk. on the application of metals or

minerals (in medicine). — **bandha**, n. an iron chain,

iron fetters, W. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. an iron vessel, metal

mortar, L. — **bhū**, f. a metal pan, boiler, caldron, L.

— **mala**, n. rust of iron, L. — **śakṇ**, m. = *loha-°*,

L. — **śāstra**, n. a Śāstra treating of metals, Cat.

— **śāra**, m. or n. (?) salts of iron, L. **Lauhācārya**,

m. a teacher of metallurgy or the art of working

metals, ib. **Lauhātman**, m. = *lauha-bhū*.

Lauhābhīśārika-prayoga, m. N. of wk. **Lau-**

hāsava, m. a partic. preparation of iron, L. **Lau-**

hēsha, mfn. having a metal pole (said of a carriage),

Pāp. vi, 3, 39, Sch.

Lauhāyana, m. patr. fr. *loha*, g. *naḍḍāi*.
Lauhāyasa, mfn. (fr. *lohāyasa*) made of metal or copper, GrS.
Lauheyi, f. N. of an Apsaras, VP.
लौहि *lauhi*, m. N. of a son of Ashtaka, Hariv.
लौहित *lauhita*, m. (fr. i. *lohita*) the trident of Śiva, L.
Lauhitudhvaja, m. a follower of the Lohitadhwajas, Pān. v, 3, 112, Sch.
Lauhittāva, w.r. for *lohittāva*.
Lauhītika, mfn. (fr. i. *lohita*) reddish, having a reddish lustre, Pān. v, 3, 110, Sch.; m. rock-crystal, Harav.
Lauhitya, m. (fr. id.) a kind of rice, Car. (cf. *lohiya*); patron. (also pl.), Hariv. (cf. g. *gargādi*); N. of a river, the Brahma-putra, MBh.; Hariv.; of a sea, ib.; of a mountain, MBh.; (prob. n.) of a Tirtha, ib.; n. red colour, redness, Sāh. — **bhaṭṭa-gopāla**, m. N. of an author, Cat.
Lauhityāyani, f. (feminine form of the patr. *lauhitya*), Pān. iv, 1, 18.

लौ *lō* or *lī*, cl. 9. P. *līnāti*, *līnāti*, to join, unite, mix with, Dhātup. xxxi, 31 (v. l. for *√lī*).

ल्यप् *lyap*, (in gram.) N. of the affix *ya* (of the ind. p.)

ल्युट् *lyut*, (in gram.) N. of the Kṛit affix *ana*.

ली *lī*, cl. 9. P. *līnāti*, *līnāti*, to go, move, approach, Dhātup. xxxi, 32 (v. l. for *√lī* or *plī*).
Lvina, mfn. gone, MW.

व VA.

व 1. *va*, the 3rd semivowel (corresponding to the vowels *u* and *i*, and having the sound of the English *v*, except when forming the last member of a conjunct consonant, in which case it is pronounced like *w*; it is often confounded and interchanged with the labial consonant *b*). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *va*, TPrāt.; — **bheda**, m. N. of a treatise on the proper spelling of words beginning with *v* or *b*.

व 2. *va*, (only L.) m. air, wind; the arm; N. of Varuṇa; the ocean, water; addressing; reverence; conciliation; auspiciousness; a dwelling; a tiger; cloth; the esculent root of the water-lily; (*ā*), f. going; hurting; an arrow; weaving; a weaver (?); n. a sort of incantation or Mantra (of which the object is the deity Varuṇa); = *pra-cetas*; mfn. strong, powerful.

व 3. *va*, ind. = *iva*, like, as, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (in some more or less doubtful cases).

वंश *vaṇśa*, m. (derivation doubtful) the bamboo cane or any cane (accord. to L. also 'sugar-cane' and 'Shorea Robusta'), RV. &c. &c.; the upper timbers or beams of a house, the rafters or laths fastened to the beams (of a roof); cf. *prācīna-v*, AV. &c. &c.; a cross-beam, joist, joint, VarBṛS.; a reed-pipe, flute, fife, Kāv.; Rājāt; the back-bone, spine, VarBṛS.; BhP.; a hollow or tubular bone, BhP. (B.), Sch.; the upper nasal bone, L.; the central projecting part of a scimitar or sabre, VarBṛS.; the line of a pedigree or genealogy (from its resemblance to the succession of joints in a bamboo), lineage, race, family, stock, ŚBr. &c. &c. (esp. a noble race, a dynasty of kings, a list of teachers &c.; cf. Pān. ii, 1, 19, Sch.); offspring, a son, BhP.; (ifc.) a succession or collection of similar things, assemblage, multitude, host (as of chariots, stars &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a partic. measure of length (= 10 Hastas), Līl.; a partic. musical note, Śis.; pride, arrogance, Vās.; bamboo-manna, L.; N. of Vishnu, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of an Apsaras (daughter of Prādhā), MBh.; (*ī*), f., see s. v. — **ṛishi**, m. a Rishi mentioned in a Vāṇśa-Brahmaṇa (or list of ancient teachers), Śaṅk. — **kaṭhina**, m. a clump or thicket of bamboos, Pān. iv, 4, 72, Sch. (cf. *vāṇśakaṭhinika*). — **kapha**, n. 'bamboo-pilegm', cottony or flocculent seeds floating in the air, L. — **kara**, m. making or founding a family, propagating or perpetuating a race, MBh.; R.; m. an ancestor, ib.; a son, Vikr.; N. of a man, Cat;

(*ā*), f. N. of a river rising in the Mahēndra mountains, MarkP. — **karṇa**, m. bamboo-work, manufacture of baskets &c.; °ma-kṛit, mfn. doing bamboo- or basket-work, R. — **kṛiti**, mfn. having family renown, celebrated, W. — **kṛit**, mfn. = *vaṇśa-karma-kṛit*, R.; m. the founder of a family, BhP. — **kṛitya**, n. flute-playing, Ragh. — **kramāgata**, mfn. descended or inherited lineally, coming from a family in regular succession, obtained by family inheritance, Kām.; Hit. — **kramāhita-gaurava**, mfn. highly esteemed by the successive generations of a family, Hcar. — **kshaya**, m. family decay, W. — **kshiri**, f. b°-manna, L. — **ga**, f. id., L. — **gulma**, N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — **goptṛ**, m. the supporter or preserver of a family, MBh. — **ghaṭikā**, f. a kind of children's game, Divyāv. — **carita**, n. family history, the history of a race or dynasty, genealogy, W. — **carma-kṛit**, m. a worker in b° and leather, R. — **cintaka**, m. an investigator of pedigrees, genealogist, Hariv. — **cohetṛ**, m. one who cuts off the line of descent, the last of a family or race, VarBṛS. — **ja**, mfn. made of or produced from b°, W.; born in the family of, belonging to the family of (loc. or comp.), Kāv.; Var.; Rājāt; belonging to the same family (plur. with *prāktanāḥ* = forefathers, ancestors), Kāv.; sprung from a good family, W.; m. the seed of the bamboo, L.; n. and (*ā*), f. b°-manna, L. — **tanḍula**, m. the seed of the b°, L. — **dalā**, f. a kind of plant or grass (= *vaṇśa-patṛi*, *jirika*), L. — **dhara**, mfn. carrying or holding a b°-cane &c., W.; maintaining or supporting a family, MBh.; R. &c.; m. the continuer of a family, VP.; a descendant, BhP.; (with *mītra*) N. of an author, Cat. — **dhān-ya**, m. n. the seed of the b°, L. — **dhārā**, f. N. of a river rising in the Mahēndra mountains, VP. — **dhārīn**, mfn. = *vaṇśa-dhara*, Pañcar. — **nar-tin**, m. 'family-dancer', a buffoon, VS. — **nāḍikā** or **nāḍi**, f. a pipe or tube made of bamboo, Kathās. — **nātha**, m. the head of a family, chief of a race, R. — **nāḍikā**, f. a pipe made of b°, a reed, flute, L. (cf. *nāḍikā*). — **nīrenī**, f. a ladder made of b°, Pañcar. — **netra**, n. a kind of sugar-cane, the root of s°-c° (= *ikshu-mūla*), L. — **pr** *pr*, n. a b°-leaf, VarBṛS.; sulphuret of arsenic, L.; a kind of metre (= *vaṇśa-patṛa-patita*), Col.; m. a reed, L.; (*ī*), f. a partic. kind of grass, L.; the resin of Gardenia Gummiifera, Bhpr.; — **patita**, mfn. fallen on a b°-leaf; n. a species of metre, VarBṛS. — **haritāla**, n. bamboo-leaved orpiment, L. — **patrakā**, m. (only L.) a reed; white sugar-cane; a sort of fish, Cynoglossus Lingua; n. yellow orpiment, L. — **paramparā**, f. family succession, lineage, descent, W. — **pātra**, n. a bamboo vessel (also *f*, f.), KātyŚr., Sch.; — **kāriṇī**, f. a woman who makes b° vessels or baskets, MW. — **pīta**, m. a kind of bellium, L. — **pushpā**, f. a species of creeper, L. — **pūṛaka**, n. the root of the sugar-cane (= *ikshu-mūla*), L. — **pota**, m. 'b°-shoot' and 'child of a good family', Vās. — **pratiṣṭhāna-kāra**, m. one who establishes his family on a firm foundation, R. — **bhāya**, mf(ā)n. repudiated by a family, Hcar. — **brāhmaṇa**, n. N. of a Brāhmaṇa (belonging to the Sāma-veda and containing a chronological list of ancient teachers); of a part of the Śāta-patha Brāhmaṇa (xiv, 5, 5, 20-22). — **bhava**, nfn. 'made of b°' and 'descended from a noble race', Bhām. — **bhāra**, m. a load of b°, Pān. v, 1, 50. — **bhṛit**, m. the supporter or perpetrator of a family, head of a race, MBh.; Kathās. — **bhoj-ya**, mfn. to be possessed by a family, hereditary; n. (with *rājya*) an hereditary estate, MBh. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. made of b°, KātyŚr., Sch. — **mūla**, n. the root of the sugar-cane, L. — **mūlaka**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — **mṛin-māya**, mf(ā)n. made of b° and clay, L. — **yava**, m. the grain of b°, L. — **rāja**, m. a high or lofty b°, Hariv.; N. of a king (-*kula*, n. his race), Lalit. — **rāja-dhara**, mfn. perpetuating race and dominion, Kathās. — **rocanā** or **-locanā**, f. an earthy concretion of a milk-white colour formed in the hollow of a b° and called b°-manna, L. (also *-locana*, Car.). — **lakshmi**, f. the family fortune, MW. — **lūna**, mfn. cut off from one's family, alone in the world, Ml. — **varṇa**, m. the chick pea, Cicer Arietinum, L. — **vartin**, m. a partic. class of gods in the third Manv-antara, VP. — **var-dhana**, mf(ā)n. increasing or prospering a family, Vikr.; n. the act of causing prosperity to a family, R.; m. a son, Daś. — **vardhin**, mfn. = prec., MBh. — **vitati**, f. a clump or thicket of bamboos, Kir.; family descent, W. — **vidārīṇī**, f. a woman whose

employment is to split b°, MW. — **visuddha**, mfn. (made) of a good b°, W.; of a pure or good family, ib. — **vistara**, m. a complete genealogy, VP. — **vṛid-dhi**, f. prosperity of a family, W. — **sarkarā**, f. = *-rocanā*, L. — **śālākā**, f. a b° peg or screw at the lower end of a Vīṇa or lute, (accord. to some) the b° pipe that forms the body of the lute, L.; any small b° pin or stake (as the bar of a cage &c.), W. — **sam-koṣa**, m. family usage, W. — **stanita**, v. l. for *-sthavila*, Chandom. — **stūpa**, n. the uppermost beam of a house (that supports the roof), ApGr., Sch. — **stha**, n. (or *ā*, f. ?) a partic. metre (= *vaṇśa-sthavila*), Piṅg. — **sthavila**, n. the hollow or cavity of a b° cane; N. of a species of Jagati metre (used in the beginning of the Ritu-samhāra), Chandom. — **sthiti**, f. the state or condition of a family, Kālid. — **hina**, mfn. destitute of family or descendants, having no kindred, Hit. — **vaṇśagata**, mfn. coming from one's family, inherited, obtained by inheritance, Kām. — **vaṇśagra**, n. the point or end of a b° cane, the shoot of a bamboo, Śāy. — **vaṇśākura**, m. a b° shoot or sprout, L. — **vaṇśānukirtana**, n. the recounting or proclaiming a family or a genealogy, Cat. — **vaṇśānukrama**, m. family succession, genealogy, lineal inheritance, Ragh. — **vaṇśānuga**, mfn. being on or along the central projecting part of a sword, VarBṛS.; passing from family to family, Rājāt. — **vaṇśānucarita**, n. the history of a family or dynasty, a genealogical list (one of the five distinguishing marks of a Purāṇa), BhP.; 1W. 511. — **vaṇśānugavaṇśa-carita**, n. the history of both old and recent families (see prec.), L. — **vaṇśāntara**, m. Amphidioxan Karka, L. — **vaṇś-vatī**, f. a proper N., g. *śardāi* on Pān. vi, 3, 120. — **vaṇśvālī**, f. the line of a family, pedigree, genealogy, L. — **vaṇś-śāha**, m. bamboo-manna, L. — **vaṇśodbheda**, N. of a Tirtha, Matsyap.

vaṇśaka, m. a kind of large sugar-cane, Suśr.; a tubular bone, R. (B.), Sch.; a small fish, Cynoglossus Lingua, L.; N. of a prince, VP.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of pipe or flute, L.; aloe wood, Agallochum, L.; n. Agallochum, L.

vaṇśika, mfn. belonging or relating to a bamboo, pertaining to a family &c., lineal, genealogical, W.; m. a measure of 4 Stomas, L.; the son of a Sūdra and a Veṇī, L.; n. aloe wood, L.

vaṇśi, mfn. belonging to a family (cf. *sva-v*).

vaṇśi-vādyā, prob. w.r. for *vaṇśi-v* (q. v.)

vaṇśi, f. a flute, pipe, Pañcar.; an artery, vein, L.; a partic. measure (cf. *vaṇśika*), L.; a partic. weight (= 4 Karshas), L.; bamboo manna, L. — **gīta**, n. playing on a flute, Vjishabhān. — **dāsa**, n. N. of an author, Cat. — **dhara**, mfn. holding a flute (said of Kṛishṇa), Pañcar.; m. (also with *daiva-jīva* and *īarman*) N. of various authors and other men, Cat. — **rava**, m. the sound of a flute, Gīt. — **vadana**, m. (with *īarman*) N. of an author, Cat. — **vādyā** (?), n. a flute, Tithyād. (cf. *vaṇśi-v*).

vaṇśiṇya, mfn. belonging to a family, of a good family, of the same family, BhP.

vaṇśya, mfn. = prec., peculiar to a family, genealogical, lineal, Mn.; MBh. &c.; belonging or attached to a main beam, BhP.; connected with the back-bone or spine (as subst. 'a bone in the arm or leg'), BhP.; preceding any one (gen.) in a science (loc.), being a person's teacher in anything, Apast.; m. any member of a family, a son, lineal descendant; an ancestor, forefather; a kinsman from seven generations above and seven below, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a pupil, scholar, W. (cf. Pān. ii, 1, 19); pl. the members of a family, ancestors or descendants, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a cross-beam, joist, BhP.; (*ā*), f. coriander, L. — **vaṇśyānucarita**, v. l. for *vaṇśān*, BhP.

वंसग *vāṇsaga*, m. a bull, RV.; AV.

वह *vaṇh*. See *√baṇh*, p. 719.

vaṇhishṭha, **vaṇhīyas**. See *baṇh*°, ib.

वक् 1. *vak* = *vac*, in the Vedic form *vi-vakmi*.

वक् 2. *vak* or *vañk* (connected with *√vañc*, q. v.), cl. 1. *Ā. vāṇkate*, to be crooked, go crookedly, Dhātup. iv, 14; to go, roll, ib. 21 (only 3. pl. *pl. vāvakre*, 'they rolled', RV. vii, 21, 3).

Vaka &c. See *baka*, p. 719.

Vakrá, mf(ā)n. crooked, curved, bent, tortuous, twisted, wry, oblique, AV. &c. &c.; curled, curly (as hair), AV. &c. &c.; having an apparently backward motion, retrograde (said of planets), Sūryas;

Var. &c.; (in prosody) long (the form of the long mark being curved); crooked in disposition, cunning, fraudulent, dishonest, evasive, ambiguous, KaṭhUp.; MBh. &c.; hostile, cruel, malignant, inauspicious, Kāv.; Kathās.; Sāh.; m. a nose, L.; the planet Mars, VarBrS.; the planet Saturn, L.; a partic. drug (= *parpaṭa*), L.; N. of Rudra, L.; of the Asura Bāṇa, L.; of a prince of the Kārūṣhas, MBh. (v.l. *vakra*); of a Rākṣhasa, R.; pl. N. of a people, VP. (v.l. *akra*); (ā), f. a partic. musical instrument, Lāty.; (scil. *gati*) a partic. variation in the course of Mercury, VarBrS.; n. the winding course of a river, the arm or bend of a stream, SvetUp.; the apparent retrograde motion of a planet, MBh.; Hariv.; VarBrS.; a form of fracture (when a bone is bent or only partially broken), Suśr.; w.r. for *vakra*.
-kaṇṭha, m. 'having crooked thorns,' the jujube tree, L.; = next, L. = **kaṇṭhaka**, m. Acacia Catechu, L. = **kila**, m. a curved iron for striking an elephant, L. = **khaḍga** or **khaḍgaka**, m. a curved sword, scimitar, sabre, L. = **ga** or **-gata**, mfn. having a retrograde motion (as a planet), Sūryas.; VarBrS.
-gati, mfn. = prec., BhP.; = **-gāmin**, Hariv.; f. crooked or winding course, apparent retrograde motion or retrogression (said of the course of a planet), Sūryas.; = **gandha-nibandha-kṛit**, m. N. of the poet Bāṇa, Cat. = **gamana**, n. = **-gati**, f., MBh.
-gāmin, m. going crookedly, fraudulent, dishonest, Hariv. = **-grīva**, m. 'having a curved neck,' a camel, L. = **-cañen**, m. 'having a curved beak,' a parrot, L. = **-tā**, f. crookedness, curvedness, tortuousness, Śiś.; MārK.P.; (in astron.) retrograde motion, Sūryas.; the going crookedly or wrong, failure, mishap, L.; ambiguity, perverseness, falseness, Prasannar.
-tāla, n. or **-tālī**, f. a partic. wind-instrument, L. (cf. *-nāla*). = **-tūṇḍa**, mfn. having a curved beak, BhP.; m. a parrot, L.; N. of Gaṇeśa (as having an elephant's curved trunk), T.Ār.; = **gaṇa-nāyaka-prakarana**, n., *-piṇḍi-vidhi*, m., *-stavana*, n., *-stotra*, n.; ° *dāshṭaka*, n. N. of wks. = **-todin**, mfn. stinging or pricking treacherously, MantraBr. = **-tva**, n. = **-tā**, Kāv.; Kathās. = **-dāshṭaka**, m. 'having curved tusks,' a boar, L. (w.r. *vakra-d*). = **-danta**, m. N. of a prince of the Kārūṣhas, MBh. (v.l. *danta-vakra* and *danta-vakra*). = **-danti-bija**, m. Croton Jalmagota, L. = **-dala**, w.r. for *vakra-d*. = **-driś**, mfn. looking obliquely, squinting, Gal. = **-dṛiṣṭi**, mfn. id.; jealous, envious, MW.; f. oblique vision, an oblique look, malignant regard, hostile view, ib. = **-dhi**, mfn. deceitful, dishonest, BhP.; f. deceitfulness, dishonesty, ib. = **-nakra**, m. 'having a curved beak,' a parrot, L.; a low or depraved man, L. = **-nāla**, n. a sort of wind-instrument, L. (cf. *-tāla*). = **-nāsa**, mfn. having a curved nose or beak, R.; Pañcat.; m. N. of the councillor of an owl-king, Kathās.; Pañcat. = **-nāsika**, m. 'having a curved beak,' an owl, L. = **-pakṣa**, mfn. having bent or curved wings, Śulbas. = **-pada**, n. a cloth marked with various patterns, L. = **-pāda**, mfn. crooked-legged, Kathās.; m. N. of Gaṇeśa, Gal. = **-pucca** or **-puccika**, m. 'curly-tailed,' a dog, L. = **-pura**, n. N. of a town, Kathās. = **-pushpa**, m. Butea Frondosa, L.; Agati Grandiflora, L.; another plant (cf. *baka*), L. = **-pluta**, mfn. leaping in curves, Kathās. = **-buddhi**, mfn. 'crooked-minded,' deceitful, false, Hcat. = **-bhanita**, n. indirect speech, equivocation, evasion, Ratnāv. (in Prākṛit). = **-bhāva**, m. curvature, crookedness, Piṅg.; Sch.; cunning, craft, deceit, Prab. = **-bhuja**, m. 'crooked-armed,' N. of Gaṇeśa, Gal. = **-mati**, mfn. = **-buddhi**, MBh. = **-yodhin**, m. 'fighting deceitfully,' N. of a Dānava, VP. = **-rekha**, f. a curved line, MW. = **-lāṅgūla**, m. = **-puccha**, L. = **-vaktra**, m. 'having a curved snout,' a boar, L. = **-vākya**, n. ambiguous speech, Śiś. (w.r. *vakra-v*). = **-vīlādhi**, m. = **-puccha**, L. = **-śalya**, f. Capparis Sepiaria, L.; Abrus Precatorius, L. = **-āriṅga**, mfn. having crooked or curved horns, Col. = **-samstha**, mfn. placed transversely, MW. **Vakrākha**, n. tin, L. **Vakrāgra**, n. N. of a plant, L. **Vakrāṅga**, n. (if. f. ī) a crooked limb, Hariv.; w.r. for *vakrāṅghri* (q.v.), Rājat.; m. 'having a curved body,' a goose; the ruddy goose, L.; a snake, L. **Vakrāṅghri**, m. a crooked foot; = *-samgrāma*, m. (prob.) a treacherous fight, Rājat. **Vakrētara**, mfn. 'other than crooked,' straight, not curled (as hair), Ragh. **Vakrōkti**, f. indirect mode of expression, Kull. on Mn. iii, 133; a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply (either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone, e.g. Mudr. i, 1), Kpr.; -j-

vita, n., = *pañcāśikā*, f. N. of wks. **Vakr'-oṣṭhi**, f. (L.), = **śhṭhika**, n. (L.) or = **śhṭhikā**, f. (HPariś.) a slight smile, one in which the lips are drawn on one side without the teeth being shown.

Vakratu, m. N. of a deity, MārK.P.

Vakri, mfn. equivocating, prevaricating, lying, L. **Vakrita**, mfn. curved, crooked, bent, Amar.; Naish.; entering on an apparently retrograde course (as a planet), VarBrS.

Vakrin, mfn. crooked, W.; bending the neck (as a singer), SamgIt.; retrograding, moving apparently backwards (said of Mars and other planets), Sūryas.; dishonest, fraudulent, W.; m. a weaking of a partic. kind, Car.; a Jaina or Buddha, L.

Vakrima, mfn. bent, curved, Amar. (v.l. for *vakrita*).

Vakrīman, m. crookedness, curvature, Kāv.; ambiguity, duplicity, Sāh.

Vakri, in comp. for *vakra*. = **-karaṇa**, n. curving, bending, distorting, W. = **-kṛi**, P. = *-karoti*, to make crooked or curved, bend (a bow), Bālar. = **-kṛita**, mfn. made crooked or curved, bent, Gol., Sch. = **-bhāva**, m. curvature, curve, W.; fraudulent or dishonest disposition, ib. = **-vḥḥ**, P. = *-bhavati*, to become crooked or bent, Suśr.; to retrograde (said of planets), MBh., Sch. = **-bhūta**, mfn. bent, crooked, W.; dishonest, ib.; inauspicious, hostile, adverse, Cān.

Vākva, mfn. winding about, rolling, bubbling (as Soma), RV.

Vākvan, mfn. (arī)n. id., ib.

Vaṅka, m. 'roaming about,' a vagabond, Bhadrab.; crookedness, W.; the bend or elbow of a river, L.; = *-nadi-pātra*, L.; = *-t*, L.; (ā), f. the pommel of a saddle, L. = *-sena*, m. a kind of tree (cf. *vaṅga-s*).
Vaṅkaṭaka, m. N. of a mountain, Kathās.

Vaṅkara, m. = *vaṅka*, the bend of a river, L.

Vaṅkalakāśrya, m. (Prākṛ. for *vakrāḥ*?) N.

of an astronomer (who wrote in Prākṛit), Cat.

Vaṅkalā, f. N. of a place, Rājat.

Vaṅkīṇī, f. a species of plant, L.

Vaṅkīma-dēsa, m. (Prākṛ. for *vakrīma-d*?)

with *kavi-rāja*, N. of an author, Cat.

Vaṅkila, m. a thorn, L.

Vaṅkū, mfn. going crookedly or hurriedly, hastening, rash, RV.

Vaṅkya, mfn. crooked, curved, flexible, pliant, Pāy. vii, 3, 63, Sch.

Vaṅkri, f. a rib, the rib of any animal (as of a horse, said to have 34 ribs, or of an ox, said to have 26, &c.), RV.; Br.; ŚrS.; BhP. (also ī, f.); the ribs or timber of a roof, L.; a partic. musical instrument, L.

Vakala, m. inner rind or bark, bast, TBr.; ŚāṅkhBr.

Vakasuhaṇa, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, L.

Vakula, m. or n. See *bakula*.

Vakuṣa, m. a partic. animal living in the foliage of trees, Suśr.

Vakerukā, *vakoṭa*. See *bak*°.

Vakk, cl. I. Ā. *vakkate*, to go, Dhātup.

iv, 27 (v.l.)

Vakkalin, m. (Prākṛ. for *valkalin*)

N. of a Rishi, Buddh.

Vakkasa, prob. w.r. for *vakasa*.

Vakkula, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

(v.l. *vakula* and *vakula*).

Vaktavya, *vaktṛi*, *vakra* &c. See p. 912, cols. 1, 2.

Vakra &c. See p. 910, col. 3.

Vakra, m. (for *ava-krama*) flight, retreat, L.

Vakraya, m. (for *ava-kraya*), price, L.

Vakratapa, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *cahrātī*).

Vakrolaka, m. N. of a village, Kathās.; of a town, ib.

Vakva, *vākvan*. See above.

Vakasa, m. a partic. intoxicating drink, Suśr. &c.

Vaksh (cf. √ *uksh*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup.

xvii, 11) *vakshati* (pf. *vavaksha*, fut.

vakshīṭā &c., Gr.; really there occur only the pf.

forms *vavaksha*, *vavakshīṭa*, *vavakshatūḥ*, *va-*

vakshūḥ, *vavakshē*, *vavakshire*), to grow, increase,

be strong or powerful, RV.; to be angry, Dhātup.:

Caus. *vakshayati*, to make grow, cause to be strong,

RV. [Cf. Gk. *δέω*, *αὐξάνω*; Lith. *aukti*; Goth.

wahsan; Germ. *wahsan*, *wachsen*; Angl. Sax.

wæxan; Eng. *wax*; see also under √ *uksh*.]

Vakshaḥ, in comp. for *vakshas*. = **-sammar-**

-dini, f. a wife (as 'pressing or reclining on her

husband's breast'), MW. = **-stha**, mfn. being on or

in the breast, Kathās. = **-sthalā**, n. the place of the

breast, bosom, heart, MW.

I. Vākshana, mfn. strengthening, refreshing,

invigorating, RV. x, 64, 9 (cf. *vi-* and *vīra-v*); n.

refreshment, invigoration, ib. vi, 23, 6; the breast,

L. (cf. *vakshas*). = *(dā)*, f. 'nourisher,' the stomach,

abdomen, interior, cavity; the sides, flank, RV.; AV.;

Kauś. (others also 'udder,' = *yoni*, lit. and fig., &c.);

the bed of a river, RV. iii, 33, 12; a river, Naigh.

i, 13; refreshment, oblation, RV. v, 52, 15.

Vakshāpi, mfn. strengthening, making strong,

RV.

Vakshātha, m. invigoration, increase, growth, ib.

Vakshaś, in comp. for *vakshas*. = **-chada**, m.

'breast-cover,' armour, L.

Vākshas, n. sg. and pl. (cf. *vakshana* and *pak-*

shas) the breast, bosom, chest, RV. &c. &c.; n. an

ox, bullock, L. = **-kāra**, m. a bag, sack or bag-like

receptacle (prob. for keeping valuable things, and

so called from being borne upon the breast, applied to

sections of Jaina wks.; cf. *karandaka* and *pitaka*).

= **-kṛikā**, f. (prob.) id., Uttamac. = **-tatāghāta**,

m. a blow on the region of the chest, MW.

Vakshasi-ja, m. = *vaksho-ja*, L.

Vaksho, in comp. for *vakshas*. = **-grīva**, m. N.

of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. = **-ja**, m. du. 'rising

out of the chest,' the female breast, Kāv.; Sāh. (-*tā*,

f., Bhām.). = **-maṇi**, n. a jewel worn on the breast,

Śiś. = **-maṇḍalin**, m. (scil. *hasta*) a partic. position

of the hands in dancing, Cat. = **-ruḥ** (Dhūrtas.) or

-ruha (L.), m. = **-ja**.

वक्ष्य 2. vakshana, m. (√ *vah*), prob. 'rush-

ing along,' N. of Agni (see next). **Vakshane-**

sthā, mfn. being in Agni or fire, RV. v, 19, 5 (Śāy.)

Vakshī, f. a flame, RV. v, 19, 5 (cf. prec.)

वक्षु vakshu, (prob.) m. the Oxus, VarBrS.

(cf. *vaṅkshu*).

वक्ष्यमाण vakshyamāṇa. See p. 912, col. 2.

वक्ख *vakḥ* (cf. √ *vaṅkh*), cl. I. P. *vakḥati*,

to go, move, Dhātup. v, 16.

वगला vagalā, f. a goddess worshipped by

the Tāntrikas, Cat. = **-kalpa**, m., = **-paṭala**, m. or

n., = **-mantra-sādhana**, n., = **-vidhāna**, n., = **-sa-**

hasra-nāman, n. N. of wks. = **-mukhi**, f. = **-va-**

galā, Cat.; = **-kavaca**, n., = **-dīpa-dāna**, n., = **-pañcāṅga**,

n., = **-paddhati**, f., = **-prakaraṇa**, n., = **-stotra**, n. N. of

wks.

वगाह va-gāha, m. (for *ava-gāha*) bathing,

ablution, Vop.

Va-gāhya, ind. having bathed or dipped into or

entered, MW.

वगु vagnu, *vagvana*, *vagvanu*. See p. 912,

col. 2.

वघा vāghā, f. a kind of noxious animal,

AV. = **-pati**, m. the male of the Vaghā, ib.

वङ्क vaṅk. See √ *2. vak*.

Vaṅka, *vaṅkaṭaka* &c. See under √ *2. vak*,

col. 2.

वङ्कण vaṅkṣaṇa, n. (cf. I. *vakshana*) the

groin, the pubic and iliac regions (also ā, f.), VarBrS.;

Suśr.; the thigh-joint, MW.

वङ्कु vaṅkshu, f. an arm or branch of the

Ganges, W. (cf. *vaṅka*, *vaṅku*); the Oxus, MBh.;

Pur. (cf. *vakshu*).

वङ्ख vaṅkh (cf. √ *vakh*), cl. I. P. *vaṅkhati*,

to go, move, Dhātup. v, 17.

वङ्खर vaṅkhara, mfn. = *cāru* (applied to a

body), Pañcar.; m. N. of a man (see next). = **-bhaṇ-**

diratha, m. the descendants of Vāṅkhara and Bhaṇḍiratha, g. *tika-kilavaddi*.

वङ्ग वाङ्, cl. 1. P. *vaṅgati*, to go, Dhātup. v, 39; to go lamely, limp, Vop.

वङ्ग वाङ्गा, m. Bengal proper or the eastern parts of the modern province (pl. its inhabitants), AV. Parīś.; MBh. &c.; N. of a king of the lunar race (son of Dirgha-tamas or Dirgha-tapas and Su-deshṇā, regarded as the common ancestor of the people of Bengal), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; a tree, AitBr.; a species of tree, Hcar. (v. l. *vaṅgaka*); N. of a mountain, Jātak.; m. n. cotton, L.; Solanum Melongena, L.; n. tin or lead, L. — **ja**, n. brass, red-lead, L. — **jivana**, n. silver, L. — **ḍatta-vaidd-yaka** (?), N. of a wk. by Vāṅga-sena. — **dāsa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **deśa**, m. the country of Bengal, MW. — **lipi**, f. Bengal writing, Lalit. — **śul-baja** (?), n. brass, bell-metal, L. — **seṇa**, m. a kind of tree, L. (cf. *vaṅka-s*); N. of a medical writer (author of the Cikitsā-sāra-saṃgraha), Bhpr.; of a grammarian, Cat. — **senaka**, m. Agatī Grandiflora, L. **Vaṅgārī**, m. yellow orpiment, L. **Vaṅgāśa-vara-ṣaṣa**, m. a partic. medical preparation, L.

Vaṅgaka, m. a species of tree, Hcar. (v. l. *vaṅga*). **Vaṅgana**, m. the egg-plant, Solanum Melongena, W. (cf. *vaṅga*).

Vaṅgiya, mfn. relating or belonging to Vaṅga, Bengal, g. *gaḥḍādi*.

वङ्गर वाङ्गरा, m. N. of a prince, VP.

वङ्गला वाङ्गलā, f. (in music) a partic. Rā-giṇī, L.

Vaṅgāla, m. N. of a son of the Rāga Bhairava, L.; (ḥ), f. N. of the wife of the Rāga Bhairava (also *ikā*, f.), ib.

Vaṅgulā, f. = *vaṅgalā*, W.

वङ्गिरि वाङ्गिरī, m. N. of a king, BhP.

वङ्गुद वाङ्गुदि, m. N. of a demon, RV.

वङ्गुरिका वाङ्गुरिकā, f. a small basket, Daś.

वङ्ग वाङ्ग, cl. 1. Ā. *vaṅghate*, to go; to set out; to begin; to move swiftly; to blame or censure, Dhātup. iv, 36.

वङ्ग वाङ्गा, m. a kind of tree, Kauś. (cf. *vaṅga*).

वच vac, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 55)

vakti (occurs only in sg. *vacmi*, *vakshi*, *vakti*, and Impv. *vaktu*; Ved. also cl. 3. P. *vivakti*; pf. *uvāca*, *ūcā*, RV. &c. &c.; *uvākhā*, AV.; *va-vāca*, *va-vakshē*, RV.; aor. *avocāt*, *cala*, RV. &c. &c.; in Veda also Subj. *vacati*, *ṛce*, *vacāti*; Pot. *vocei*, *ceia*; Impv. *vacatu*; Prec. *ucyāsam*, Br.; fut. *vakādi*, ib. &c.; *vakshyādi*, RV. &c. &c.; *ṛce*, MBh.; Cond. *avakshyāt*, Br.; Up.; inf. *vaktum*, Br. &c.; *ṛave*, RV.; *ṛos*, Br.; ind. p. *uktvā*, Br. &c.; *śicya*, ib.), to speak, say, tell, utter, announce, declare, mention, proclaim, recite, describe (with acc. with or without *prati*, dat. or gen. of pers., and acc. of thing; often with double acc., e.g. *tam idam vākyaṃ uvāca*, 'he spoke this speech to him'; with double acc. also 'to name, call', Ā. with nom. 'one's self'; with *punar*, 'to speak again, repeat'; or 'to answer, reply'), RV. &c. &c.; to reproach, revile (acc.), Hariv.; R. Pass. *ucyāte* (aor. *avāci*, or in later language *avoci*), to be spoken or said or told or uttered &c., RV. &c. &c. (*yad ucyate*, 'what the saying is'), to respond, RV.; to be called or accounted, be regarded as, pass for (nom., L. also loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Acc. *vācyati*, *ṛce* (Pot. *vācyāyita*, ĀvGr.; aor. *avivacat*; Pass. *vācyate*), to cause to say or speak or recite or pronounce (with double acc.; often the object is to be supplied), Br.; GrS.; MBh. &c.; to cause anything written or printed to speak, i. e. to read out loud, Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; (Dhātup. xxxiv, 35) to say, tell, declare, Bhāṭṭi; to promise, MBh.; Desid. *vivakshati*, *ṛce* (Pass. *vivakshyate*), to desire to say or speak or recite or proclaim or declare, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (Pass.) to be meant, Saṅk.; Sarvad.; Intens. (only *dvāvāci*) to call or cry aloud, RV. x, 102, 6. [Cf. Gk. *ἔω* for *ἔω* in *ἔω*, *ἔω*, *ἔω*, *ἔω* &c.; Lat. *vocare*, *voc*; Germ. *gi-waht*, *gi-wahinnen*, *er-wähnen*.]

Vāktave, Ved. inf. of *vac* (cf. above), RV. vii, 31, 5 (Sāy. 'vaktu', mfn. speaking harshly, reviling').

Vaktavyā, mif(ā)n. to be (or being) spoken or said or uttered or declared, fit to be said or spoken &c.,

ŚBr. &c. &c. (n. impers. 'it should be said' &c.); to be named or called, VarBrS.; to be spoken to or addressed, to be told (with acc. of thing), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be spoken about or against, objectionable, reprehensible, vile, low, bad, Mn.; MBh. &c.; liable to be called to account, accountable or answerable or responsible or subject to, dependent on (gen. or comp.), MBh.; R.; n. speaking, speech, Pañcat.; blame, censure, Mṛicch.; a rule, dictum, aphorism, W. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. the state of being fit or proper to be said or spoken or spoken to or about or against, reproachableness, blamableness, the having a bad name, accountableness or subjection to, dependence, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **hridaya**, mfn. (ifc.) one whose heart is accountable to or dependent on, R.

Vakti, f. speech (cf. *ukti*), BrArUp. (ŚBr. *vacas*). **Vaktu**, in comp. for inf. *vaktum*. — **kāma**, mfn. desirous of speaking, intending to speak, ŚārṅgP. — **manas**, mfn. having a mind to speak, being about to speak, MW.

Vaktṛi, mfn. one who speaks, a speaker, proclaimer of (Ved. gen.; Class. gen., acc., or comp.) RV. &c. &c.; croaking (said of frogs), Subh.; speaking sensibly, eloquent, L.; learned, wise, W.; honest, sincere, ib.; loquacious, talkative, ib.; m. a speaker, orator, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an expounder, teacher, Sarvad. — **tā**, f. ability to speak, talkativeness, eloquence, Śatr. — **tva**, n. id., Kshem.; **-kṛti**, f. power of speech, MW.

Vaktṛika (ifc.) = *vaktṛi*, speaking, a speaker, Kap. Sch.

Vaktos. See under *vac*.

Vaktra, n. 'organ of speech', the mouth, face, muzzle, snout, proboscis, jaws, beak &c., Mn.; MBh. &c. (*vaktram* *√kṛi*, to open the mouth, gape); the point (of an arrow), MBh.; the spout (of a jug or vessel, see *a-vaktra*); beginning, commencement, Gaṇit.; (in alg.) the initial quantity or first term of a progression, Col.; a metre containing 4 × 8 syllables, Kāvyaḍ.; a sort of garment, L.; the root of Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L.; m. N. of a king of the Kārṣhas, MW. (v. l. *vakra*). — **khura**, m. (prob. for *-kshura*, 'mouth-razor') a tooth, L. — **ochada**, m. a cloth covering the face (of an elephant), Śiś. — **ja**, m. 'mouth-born', a tooth, L.; 'sprung from the m^o (of Brahman)', a Brahman, L. — **tāla**, n. a wind-instrument (said also to mean 'making a noise by striking the m^o with the hand at the moment of uttering sound'), L. (cf. *vakra-ḥ*). — **tunda**, m. 'having a proboscis on the face', N. of Gaṇḍa, L. (cf. *vakra-ḥ*). — **daṇḍāstra**, w. r. for *vakra-d*. — **dala**, n. 'part of the mouth, the palate, L. — **dvāra**, n. the aperture of the mouth, Pañcat. — **paṭa**, (ifc. f. ā) a veil, Rājat. — **paṭṭa**, m. 'nose-bag', a bag containing corn tied round a horse's head, L. — **parispanda**, m. 'm^o-motion', speech, discourse, MBh. i, 223. — **bhedin**, mfn. 'mouth-cutting', pungent, bitter, L. — **yodhin**, m. 'fighting with the mouth', N. of an Asura, Hariv. — **ruha**, m. or n. (?) 'face-growing', hair growing on the face or on the proboscis of an elephant, VarBrS. — **roga**, m. 'm^o-disease', *gin*, mfn. suffering from it, ib. — **vākya**, Śiś. x, 12, prob. w. r. for *vakra-v*, q. v. — **vāsa**, m. 'mouth-scenting', an orange, L. — **śodhana**, n. 'm^o-cleansing', the fruit of Dillenia Speciosa or of Averrhoa Carambola, L. — **śodhin**, m. 'id.', the citron tree, L.; n. a citron, L. **Vaktrāmbuja**, n. a lotus-like face, Kāvyaḍ. **Vaktrāśava**, m. 'mouth-liquor', saliva, L. **Vaktrāṇḍu**, m. a moon-like face, Ratnāḥ.

Vaktraka (ifc.) = *vaktra*, Hariv.

Vaktva, mfn. to be uttered or spoken, RV.

Vākman, n. utterance, speech, hymn of praise (?), RV. i, 132, 2.

Vakma-rāja-satya, mfn. faithful to those who are the rulers or ordainers of hymns (of praise), RV. vi, 51, 10.

Vākmya, mfn. to be praised, worthy of celebration, RV.

Vakshyamāna, mfn. about to be said or described, to be mentioned hereafter or subsequently. — **tva**, n. the being about to be mentioned, subsequent mention, Pāṇ. i, 2, 48, Sch.

Vagnū, m. a cry, call, roar, sound (esp. of animals; but also applied to the noise produced by dice), RV.; TBr.; a speaker, W.; mfn. loquacious, talkative, L.

Vagvanā, mfn. talkative, chattering, RV.

Vagvanū, m. a sound, noise, ib.

Vaca, mfn. speaking, talking (see *ku-v*). m. a parrot, L.; = *sūrya*, the sun, L.; = *kāraṇa*, L.;

(ā), f. a kind of talking bird, Turdus Salica (= *sū-rikā*), L.; a kind of aromatic root (accord. to some = Acorus Colamus), Hcar.; n. the act of speaking, speech (see *dur-v*). **Vacācārya**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat. (cf. *vacchāc*). **Vacā-cohada**, m. a kind of white basil, L. **Vacāroṣa**, m. a sun-worshipper, Parsee, ib.

Vacaḥ, in comp. for *vacas*. — **krama**, m. course of speech, discourse (m. pl. series of discourses), Kathās.

Vacaḥ. See *dur-v*.

Vacaku, mfn. talkative, loquacious, eloquent, Uṇ. iii, 81; m. a Brahman, L.; N. of a man, Śaṃk.

Vacaku, w. r. for *prec*.

Vacandā or *ḍā*, f. (only L.) a kind of talking bird, Turdus Salica; the wick of a lamp (= *varti*); a dagger, knife.

Vacanā, mfn. speaking, a speaker, eloquent, RV.; (ifc.) mentioning, indicating, expressing, meaning, Pāṇ.; KātyŚr.; Sarvad. (-*ā*, f., *-tva*, n.); being pronounced, RPrāt. (-*tva*, n.); n. (ifc. f. ā) the act of speaking, utterance, Śaṃkhyak.; pronunciation, Pāṇ.; Prāt.; statement, declaration, express mention, AitBr.; ŚrS.; Pāṇ. &c.; speech, sentence, word, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) the injunction of a teacher, rule, Kāś.; advice, instruction, direction, order, command, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*°naṃ* *√kṛi* or *°ne* *√sthā* with gen. = to do the bidding of any one, follow a person's advice, obey; *°nena* or *°nāt*, with gen. = in the name of); sound, voice, APrāt.; Megh.; Hit.; (in gram.) number, Pāṇ.; Vop. (cf. *eka-dvi-bahu-v*); rumour, L.; dry ginger, L. — **kara**, mif(ā)n. making a speech, speaking, W.; doing what one is told, obedient, Pañcat.; m. the author or enunciator of a precept, W. — **kāra** and **-kārīn**, mfn. doing what one is commanded, obeying orders, obedient, MBh. — **krama**, m. order of words, discourse, W. — **gocara**, mfn. forming a subject of conversation, BhP. — **gaurava**, n. respect for an order, deference to a command, R. — **grāhin**, mfn. accepting or obeying orders, obedient, submissive, humble, L. — **paṭu**, mfn. skilful in speech, eloquent, VarBrS.; Pañcat. — **bhūṣaṇa**, n., **mālikā**, f. N. of wks. — **mātra**, n. mere words, assertion unsupported by facts, MW. — **raoanā**, f. skilful arrangement of speech, eloquence, Pañcat. — **viruddha**, mfn. opposed to a declaration or precept, contrary to a text, W. — **virodha**, m. inconsistency of precepts or texts, incongruity, contradiction, ib. — **vyakti**, f. distinctness or perspicuity of a text, ib. — **śata**, n. a hundred speeches, repeated speech or declaration, Pañcat. — **saṃgraha**, m., **-samuccaya**, m., **-sampaṭa**, m. N. of wks. — **śahāya**, m. a companion to converse with, any sociable companion, Pañcat. — **sāra-saṃgraha**, m. N. of wk. **Vacanānuga**, mfn. following advice or orders, obedient, submissive, MarkP. **Vacanābādhā**, m. an obstacle to speech, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 21, Sch. **Vacanārtha**, m. N. of wk. **Vacanāvakshepa**, m. scornful or abusive speech, Śak. (in Prākṛit). **Vacanāvat**, mfn. (for *°nāvat*) possessed of speech, eloquent, RV. **Vacanōpa-krama**, m. commencement of a speech, exordium, MW. **Vacanōpanyāsa**, m. suggestive speech, insinuation, Śak. (in Prākṛit).

Vacani-kṛta, mfn. made an object of (reproachful) speech, exposed to censure or abuse, R.

Vacaniya, mfn. to be spoken or uttered, mentionable, Mn.; R.; to be called or named, Nir.; to be spoken about or against, censurable, liable to reproach, Hariv.; n. reproach, censure, blame, Kālid.; Uttara. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. liability to be spoken about or against, rumour, report, (esp.) evil report, blame, reprehension, Kāv. — **doṣa**, m. the fault of being censurable or reprehensible, Mṛicch.

Vacane-sthita, mfn. (loc. of *vacana* + *sth*) abiding in a command, obeying orders, complaint, obedient, L.

Vacara, m. a cock, L.; a low person, L.

Vacalu, m. = *satru*, an enemy, L.; offence, fault (?), L.

1. **Vācas**, n. (for 2. see p. 914, col. 2) speech, voice, word, RV. &c. &c. (*°casāṃ patih*, N. of Bṛihaspati, Laghu.); singing, song (of birds), Ritus; advice, direction, command, order, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*vacāḥ* *√kṛi*, with gen., 'to follow the advice of'; *vacasā mama*, 'on my advice'); an oracular utterance (declarative of some future fate or destiny), VarBrS.; a sentence, L.; (in gram.) number (see *dvi-v*). — **kara**, mfn. = *vacana-k*. — **vin**, mfn. possessed of speech, eloquent, Śiś.

1. **Vacasa**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 914, col. 2) talka-

tive, eloquent, wise, MW.; (ifc.) = *i. vacas* (see *ā-cārya-v*).

1. **Vaocasya** (fr. *i. vacas*), Nom. *Ā. °syate*, to be audible, to murmur (said of the sound of the trickling Soma), RV.

2. **Vacasyā**, mfn. worthy of mention, praiseworthy, celebrated, AV.

Vacasyā, f. (fr. *i. vacasya*) desire of speaking, readiness of speech, eloquence, RV.

1. **Vacasyū**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 914, col. 2) eloquent, RV.

Vaci (ifc.) = *vacana*, statement, mention, declaration (only in *-bhedāt*), KātyŚr.

Vaco, in comp. for *i. vacas*. — **grāha**, m. 'receiving words', the ear, L. — **mārgāṭita**, mfn. 'gone beyond the path of words', greater than words can tell, Sighā. — **yū**, mfn. yoked by a (mere) word (said of Indra's steeds), RV. — **vid**, mfn. skillful in speech, eloquent, ib. — **vīparilopā** (*vāco*-), m. loss of speech or of words, ŚBr. — **hara**, n. 'receiver of words', a messenger, envoy, Śiś.

वच्छ vaccha, m. and (*ū*), f. = *vatsa*, child (esp. in familiar address), Pañcad.

Vacchācārya, m. N. of the maternal grandfather of Nila-kaṇṭha, Cat. (cf. *vacchācārya*).

Vacchikā. See *dirgha-v*.

वच्चिय vacchiya, m. N. of an author, Cat.

वज्र vaj (prob. corrupted fr. *√vraj*), cl. 1. P. *vajati* (pf. *vavāja*, fut. *vajitā* &c., Gr.), to go, Dhātup. vii, 78: Caus. or cl. 10. P. *vājyati*, to prepare the way; to trim or feather an arrow (*mārga* or *mārgaṇa-saṅskāre*), Dhātup. xxxii, 74.

Another *√vaj* or *vj*, 'to be hard or strong,' may be inferred from *ugra*, *ojas*, *vajra*, *vāja* (qq. vv.), the last of which gave rise to the Nom. *vājaya*, q. v. [For cognate words see under *ugra* and *ojas*.]

Vajja-deva, m. (prob. for *vajra-d*) N. of a king, Inscr.

Vājra, m. n. 'the hard or mighty one,' a thunderbolt (esp. that of Indra, said to have been formed out of the bones of the Rishi Dadhica or Dadhici [q. v.], and shaped like a circular discus, or in later times regarded as having the form of two transverse bolts crossing each other thus x; sometimes also applied to similar weapons used by various gods or superhuman beings, or to any mythical weapon destructive of spells or charms, also to *Manyu*, 'wrath,' RV., or [with *apām*] to a jet of water, AV. &c. &c.; also applied to a thunderbolt in general or to the lightning evolved from the centrifugal energy of the circular th° of Indra when launched at a foe; in Northern Buddhist countries it is shaped like a dumb-bell and called Dorje; see MWB. 201; 322 &c.), RV. &c. &c.; a diamond (thought to be as hard as the th° or of the same substance with it), ShaḍvBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a kind of talc, L.; a kind of penance (feeding for a month on only barley prepared with cow's urine), L.; sour gruel, W.; m. a form of military array, Mu.; MBh. &c. (cf. *vayūha*); a kind of column or pillar, VarBṛS.; a partic. form of the moon, ib.; a partic. Ekāha, Vait.; a kind of hard mortar or cement (*kalkā*), VarBṛS. (cf. *-lepa*); N. of the 15th of the 27 Yogas or astronomical divisions of time, ib.; a partic. Soma ceremony, ShaḍvBr.; Euphorbia Antiquorum and another species, L.; Asteracantha Longifolia, L.; white-flowering Kuśa grass, L.; N. of a mountain, R.; of an Asura, Virac.; of a son of Aniruddha, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.; of a son of Manu Sāvārṇa, Hariv.; (with Jainas) of one of the 10 Daśa-pūrvins, L.; of a Rishi, VarBṛS. (v. l. for *vātsya*); of a minister of Nārēndrāditya, Rājāt.; of a son of Bhūti, ib.; of a heretical king, Buddh.; (ā), f. Cocculus Cordifolius, L.; Euphorbia Antiquorum or Tirucalli, L.; N. of Durgā, DevīP.; of a daughter of Vaiśāṇara, VP.; (ṛ), f. a kind of Euphorbia, L.; n. denunciation in strong language (compared to thunder), R.; Sāh.; Pratāp. (cf. *vākya* and *vāg-v*); a kind of hard iron or steel, L.; a partic. posture in sitting, Cat. (cf. *vajrāsana*); N. of a partic. configuration of the planets and stars (in which favourable planets are situated in the 1st and 7th houses and unfavourable in the 4th and 10th), VarBṛS.; myrobolan, L.; the blossom of the sesamum or of any plant called Vajra, L.; Andropogon Muricatus, L.; = *bīlaka*, a child, pupil, L.; mfn. adamant, hard, impenetrable, W.; shaped like a kind of cross (cf. above),

forked, zigzag, ib. [Cf. Zd. *vazra*, 'a club.'] — **kaṇṭaka**, m. 'having adamantine armour,' N. of Hanumat, L. — **kaṇṭa**, m. Euphorbia Nerifolia or Antiquorum, L. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. id., L.; Asteracantha Longifolia, L.; — **śālmali**, f. 'having hard-thorned Ṣ°-trees,' N. of a hell, BhP. — **kanda**, m. a species of bulbous plant, L. — **kandaka**, m. = *kaṇṭa*, Hcar., Sch. — **kapāṭa-mat**, mfn. having adamantine doors, BhP. — **kapāṭa-rasa**, m. a kind of medicament, L. — **karna**, m. = *kanda*, L. — **karshaṇa**, m. N. of Indra, Mcar. — **kavaca**, m. or n. adamantine mail, Kāraṇḍ.; m. a partic. Samādhi, ib. — **kāmā**, f. N. of a daughter of Maya, VP. — **kālikā**, f. N. of the mother of Gautama Buddha, L. — **kālī**, f. N. of a Jina-śakti, L. — **kīṭa**, m. a kind of insect (which bores holes in wood and stones), Śiś., Sch. (cf. *daṇṣh-ṭra*). — **kila**, m. a thunderbolt, Mcar. — **kilāya**, Nom. *Ā. °yate*, to act or be like a th° (*°yita*, n. impers.), Uttarar. — **kuksi**, N. of a cave, Kāraṇḍ.; a partic. Samādhi, ib. — **kuca**, m. a partic. Samādhi, ib. — **kūṭa**, m. 'diamond-peak,' a mountain consisting of diamonds, BhP.; N. of a mountain, ib.; of a mythical town on the Himalaya, Kathās. — **kṛta**, mfn. caused by a thunderbolt, Rājāt. — **ketu**, m. 'having a Vajra for ensign,' N. of the demon Nāraka, Pur. — **kshāra**, n. an alkaline earth, impure carbonate of soda, L. — **garbha**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **gopa**, m. = *indra-gopa*, L. — **ghāta**, m. a thunder-stroke, MBh. — **ghosha**, mfn. sounding like a thunderbolt, Ragh. — **cañcu**, m. 'hard-beaked,' a vulture, L. (cf. *-tuṇḍa*). — **carman**, m. 'hard-skinned,' a rhinoceros, L. — **cinha**, n. a Vajra-like mark, VarBṛS. — **cchedaka-prajñā-pāramitā**, f. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra wk. (also *-chedikā*). — **jit**, w. r. for *vajri-jit*, — **jvalana**, n. thunder-flash, lightning, Kām. — **jvālā**, f. id., L.; N. of a granddaughter of Vairocana, R. — **ṭaṅka**, m. N. of an author (also with *āstrin*); *°kiya*, n. N. of his wk. — **ṭika**, m. N. of a Buddha, L. — **ṭākhā**, f. a proper N., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 88, Sch. (cf. *-nākha*). — **tara**, m. N. of a kind of very hard cement (= *kalka*), VarBṛS. — **tā**, f., or *-tva*, n. great hardness or impenetrableness, severity, MW. — **tīrtha-māhātmya**, n. N. of a wk. — **tuṇḍa**, mfn. 'hard-beaked,' BhP.; m. (only L.) a vulture; a mosquito, gnat; N. of Garuḍa; of Gaṇeśa; Cactus Opuntia. — **tuḷya**, m. 'resembling a diamond,' lapis lazuli, beryl, L. — **daṇṣhṭra**, mfn. having teeth as hard as adamant, BhP.; m. N. of a Rākshasa, R.; of an Asura, BhP.; of a king of the Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; of a lion, Pañcat.; = *-kiṭa*, Cat. — **daśashipa** (*vājra*-), mfn. holding a thunderbolt in the right hand, RV.; m. N. of Indra, L. — **daṇḍa**, mfn. having a handle or staff studded with diamonds, BhP. — **daṇḍaka**, m. Cactus Opuntia. — **datta**, m. N. of a son of Bhaga-datta, MBh.; of a prince, Hcar.; of a king of Puṇḍarikūṭi, HPariś.; (*śri*-), N. of an author, Buddh. — **danta**, mfn. 'hard-tusked,' a hog, boar, L.; a rat, L. — **daśana**, m. 'id.,' a rat. — **drīḍha-netra**, m. N. of a king of the Yakshas, Buddh. — **deśa**, m. N. of a district, Cat. — **deha**, mfn. having an adamantine frame or a very hardy body, MW.; (ā), f. N. of a goddess, Kālac. — **dehin**, mfn. = prec. MW. — **drū** or *-druma*, m. N. of various kinds of the Euphorbia plant, L. — **druma-kesara-dhvaja**, m. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, Buddh. — **dhara**, mfn. holding a thunderbolt; m. N. of Indra, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of a Bodhi-sattva (= *vajra-pāṇi*), MWB. 195; 201; of a king, Rājāt.; — *prabhāva*, m. having the power of Indra, Ragh. — **dhātṛi** or *-dhātṛi*, f. N. of a Buddhist Śakti, Dharmas. 4; MWB. 216. — **dhātṛiśvārī**, f. N. of Vairocana's wife and of a Tantra deity, L. — **dhāra**, mfn. whose edge or point is as hard as a diamond. — **dhārāṇa**, n. artificial gold, L. — **dhrik**, mfn. wielding a th°, MBh. — **nakhā**, mī(ṭ)n. having hard claws, TĀr. (cf. *-nakhā*). — **nagara**, n. N. of the city of the Dānava Vajra-nābha, Hariv. — **nābha**, mfn. having a hard nave (said of a wheel &c.), MBh.; R.; m. Kṛishna's discus, MW.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of several princes (a son of Uktha; of Unnābha; of Sthala), Kāv.; Pur.; *°bhīya*, mfn. relating to the Dānava Vajra-nābha, treating of him, Hariv. — **nirghosha**, m. a clap of thunder, L. — **nishkambha**, w. r. for *-vishkambha*. — **nish-pesha**, m. the clashing or concussion of thunderclouds, a thunder-clap. — **pañjara**, m. 'adamantine cage,' a secure refuge for, protector of (gen. or comp.), Hcar.; Rājāt.; (prob. n.) N. of partic. prayers addressed to Durgā, Cat. (cf. *nṛsiṅha-pañjara* and

nṛsiṅha-vajra-p); m. N. of a Dānava, Kathās. — **patana**, n. the fall or stroke of a thunderbolt, Mālatīm. — **patrikā**, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. — **parikshā**, f. the testing a diamond, VarBṛS. — **pāṇi**, mfn. 'thunderbolt-handed,' wielding a th°; whose th° is the hand (said of Brāhmins), MBh.; m. N. of Indra, ShaḍvBr.; MBh. &c.; of a Bodhi-sattva (also called *vajra-dhara*, and corresponding in some respects to Indra), MWB. 195; 201 &c.; — *ṭva*, n. the state of a wielder of a thunderbolt, VarBṛS. — **pāṇin**, mfn. 'th°-handed,' wielding a th°, Hariv. — **pāta**, mfn. falling like a th°, R.; m. the fall of a th°, stroke of lightning, Kāv.; Prab.; — *dārūna*, mfn. terrible as a clap of thunder, Pañcat.; — *duh-saha-tara*, mfn. more dangerous than a th°-clap, ib.; — *sadṛiṣa*, mfn. like a th°-clap, ib.; *°āya*, Nom. *Ā. (only °yita)* to fall like a thunderbolt, Pārśvan. — **pātana**, n. the hurling of a thunderbolt, MBh. — **pāshāṇa**, m. diamond stone, a kind of spar or precious stone, L. — **pura**, n. N. of the city of the Dānava Vajra-nābha, Hariv. (cf. *-nagara*). — **pushpa**, n. 'diamond-flower,' a valuable flower, W.; the blossom of sesamum, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of fennel, Anethum Sowa, L. — **prabha**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — **prabhāva**, m. N. of a king of the Karūshas, Vās., Intro. — **prastāvinī** or *-prastāvinī*, f. N. of a Tantra goddess; — *mantra*, m. pl. N. of partic. magical formulas, Cat. — **prākāra**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **prāya**, mfn. like adamant, adamantine, exceedingly hard, MW. — **badha**, see *-vadhā*. — **bāhu** (*vājra*-), mfn. 'th°-armed,' wielder of a th° (said of Indra, Agni and Rudra), RV.; m. N. of a kind of Orissa and of another person, Cat. — **bijaka**, m. Guilandina Bonduca, L. — **bhaṭṭiya**, n. N. of wk. — **bhūmi**, f. N. of a place; — *rajas*, n. a partic. precious stone, L. — **bhṛikūṭi**, f. (with Buddhists) one of the 6 goddesses of magic, Dharmas. 13. — **bhṛit**, mfn. carrying or wielding a th°; m. N. of Indra, RV.; MBh. &c. — **maṇi**, m. 'th°-gem,' a diamond, Bhartṛ. — **maṇḍa**, f. N. of a Dhārāṇi, Buddh. — **matī**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ. — **maya**, mī(ṭ)n. made of diamond, hard as diamond, adamant, Kāv.; Kathās.; hard-hearted, W. — **māra**, m. the calculating of a diamond, Bhpr. — **mālā**, f. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; N. of a Gandharva maiden, ib. — **mitra**, m. N. of a king, Pur. — **mukūṭa**, m. N. of a son of Pratāpa-mukūṭa, Kathās.; Vet.; *°i-vilāsa*, m. N. of a drama. — **mukha**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **mushṭi**, m. 'grasping a th°' or 'one whose clenched fist is like adamant,' N. of Indra, R.; of a Rākshasa, ib.; of a Kshatriya or warrior, Kathās.; m. or f. an adamantine clenched fist or a kind of weapon, Hariv.; N. of a Gaṇa of Śiva, ib.; f. a partic. position of the hand in shooting an arrow, ŚārngP. — **mūli**, f. Glycine Debilis, L. — *yogini*, f. N. of a goddess, Buddh. — **ratha**, mfn. one whose th° is a war-chariot (said of a Kshatriya), MBh. — **rada**, m. 'having adamantine tusks,' a hog, boar, L. — **rātra**, n. N. of a town, Kathās. — **rūpa**, mfn. shaped like a Vajra or cross (see *v*°), VarBṛS. — **lipi**, f. a partic. style of writing, Lalit. — **lepa**, m. a kind of hard mortar or cement, Vcar.; Ratnāv.; Vās.; — *ghaṭita*, mfn. joined with adamantine cement, Vikr.; Mālatīm. — **lepāya**, Nom. *Ā. °yate*, to be like Vajra-lepa, i. e. as hard as cement (*°yamāna-ṭva*, n.), Sarvad. — **lohaka**, m. or n. a magnet, lodestone, L. — **va-dha**, n. death by a th° or by lightning, W.; oblique or cross multiplication, Col. — **vara-candra**, m. N. of a king of Orissa, Cat. — **varman**, n. N. of a poet, ib. — **vallī**, f. a species of sun-flower, Heliotropium Indicum, L. — **vāh** (or *-vāh*), m. wielding a th°, RV. — **vāraka**, m. a title of respect applied to certain sages, L. — **vārāhi**, f. N. of a Tantra goddess, MWB. 491; 526 (cf. *-kālikā*). — **vidāśvinī**, f. N. of a Buddhist goddess, W. — **vishkambha**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. — **vihata** (*vājra*-), mfn. struck by a th° or lightning, ŚBr. — **vijaka**, see *-bijaka*. — **vira**, m. N. of Mahā-kila, W. — **vīksha**, m. Cactus Opuntia, Snr.; Euphorbia Antiquorum, L. — **vega**, m. 'having the swiftness of a thunderbolt or of lightning,' N. of a Rākshasa, MBh.; of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — **vyūha**, m. a kind of military array, Kathās. — **śarira**, mfn. = *-deha*, MW. — **śālya**, n. 'having hard quills or bristles,' a porcupine, L.; (*ā*), f. a species of plant, L. — **śākṣā**, f. N. of a branch or sect of the Jainas (founded by Vajra-svāmī), W. — **īrsha**, m. N. of a son of Bhṛigu, MBh. — **śuci**, w. r. for *-śuci*. — **śṛiṅkhālā**, f. (with Jainas) N. of one of the 16 Vidyā-devīs, L.; *°likā*, f. Asteracantha

Longifolia, L. = *śrī*, f. N. of a Gandharvī, Kāraṇḍ.
 - *samghāta*, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. - *samghāta*, mfn. having the hardness or compactness of adamant (said of Bhīma), MBh. i, 4775; m. N. of a kind of hard cement, VarBṣ. - *sattva*, m. 'having a soul or heart of adamant,' N. of a Dhyanī-buddha, Dharmas. 3; *śrīvātmikā*, f. N. of Vajrasattva's wife, W. - *samādhi*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. - *samāna-sāra*, mfn. having a diamond-like essence or nature, hard as adamant, MBh. - *samutkīrṇa*, mfn. perforated by a diamond or any hard instrument, Ragh. - *sāra*, mfn. having the essence or nature of a diamond, R.; Pañcat.; adamantine, MBh.; m. orn. a diamond, ih.; Mālatīm.; m. N. of various men, Kathās.; Rājat.; -*maya*, m(f)n. hard as a diamond, adamantine (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Kāv.; Kathās.; *śrī-kṛī*, P. -*karoti*, to make as hard as adamant, Śak. - *aiṣha*, m. N. of a king, Pañcat. - *sūci* or -*sūci*, f. a diamond-pointed needle, MBh.; Hcar.; N. of an Upanishad ascribed to Śaṅkarācārya (also *cikā* or *cy-upanishad*); of a wk. by Āśva-ghoṣa. - *sūrya*, m. N. of a Buddha, L. - *seṇa*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ.; of a king of Śrāvastī, Śatr.; of a preceptor, Cat. - *sthāna*, n. N. of a place, R. - *svāmin*, m. (with Jains) N. of one of the seven Daśapūrvins, Śatr. - *hasta* (*vajra*), mfn. 'thunderbolt-handed,' wielding a th° (said of Indra, Agni, the Maruts), RV.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; (ā), f. N. of one of the nine Samidhs, Gṛhyas.; of a Buddhist goddess, W. - *hūna*, m. N. of a place, Cat. - *hṛdaya*, n. an adamant heart, A.; N. of a Buddhist wk. *Vajraṅgu*, m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, Hariv. (v.l. *vajrasu*). *Vajraṅguṣa*, n. cloth marked with various patterns, L. *Vajrakara*, m. a diamond mine, Ragh.; N. of a place, Cat. *Vajrakāra* (VarBṣ.) or *vajrakṛti* (Vop.), mfn. shaped like a thunderbolt or Vajra, having transverse lines (see *v°*); a cross-shaped symbol (formerly used in grammars to denote Jihvāmūlyas). *Vajrakāṇḍī*, f. Aśteracantha Longifolia, L. *Vajrākhyā*, mfn. named or called Vajra, MBh.; VarBṣ.; m. a kind of mineral spar, L. (cf. *vajra-pāṣāṇa*). *Vajraghāta*, m. the stroke of a thunderbolt or of lightning, W.; any sudden shock or calamity, ih. *Vajrahīta*, mfn. marked with a Vajra-like symbol (see *v°*), VarBṣ. *Vajrahūṣa*, m. N. of a mountain, Kāraṇḍ.; (ī), f. N. of a goddess, Buddh. *Vajraṅga*, m. (proh. for *vakraṅga*) a snake, L.; (ī), f. Coix Barbatia, L.; Heliotropium Indicum, L. *Vajrākṛya*, m. N. of a preceptor, Buddh. *Vajraṇḍī* (?), f. a species of plant, Bhpr. *Vajrāditya*, m. N. of a king of Kāśmīra, Rājat. *Vajrābha*, m. 'diamond-like, a kind of spar or precious stone, (perhaps) opal, L. (cf. *vajrākhyā*). *Vajrabhishavaṇa*, n. a partic. penance lasting for 3 days (eating only food prepared with barley), L. *Vajrabhīṣa*, m. cross or zigzag multiplication, Bijag. *Vajrabhṛa*, n. a species of dark-coloured talc, L. *Vajrambujā*, f. N. of a goddess, Buddh. *Vajrayudha*, m. 'thunderbolt-armed,' N. of Indra, Hariv.; BhP.; of a poet, Cat.; of another man, Kathās. *Vajravali*, f. N. of a Tantra wk. *Vajrasaṇi*, mfn. Indra's th°, L.; -*nīpāta*, m. the fall of Indra's th°, R.; -*vibhūṣita*, mfn. adorned with Indra's th°, ih. - *sama-svāna*, mfn. sounding like Indra's th°, ih. *Vajrasana*, n. a diamond seat, Buddh.; a partic. posture in sitting (the hands being placed in the hollow between the body and the crossed feet), HYog.; m. N. of Buddha, Inscr. *Vajrasu*, see *vajraṅgu*. *Vajrasura*, m. N. of an Asura, Vcar. *Vajrasthī*, f. Aśteracantha Longifolia, L. *Vajrahata*, mfn. struck by a th°, Kathās. *Vajrahikā*, f. Carpopogon Pruriens, L. *Vajrēndra*, m. N. of various men, Rājat. *Vajrēsvārī*, f. N. of a Buddhist goddess, W.; -*kāvya*, n. N. of a poem. *Vajrōdārī*, f. N. of a Rākshasī, R. *Vajrōdgata*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.

Vajraka, mfn. (with *taila*) a kind of oil (prepared with various substances and used for curing skin diseases), Suśr.; m. N. of a mountain, Divyāv.; (īkā), f. (in music) a partic. Śruti, Saṃgīt.; n. a diamond, L.; = *vajra-kṣhāra*, L.; a partic. phenomenon in the sky, L.

Vajrāya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to become a thunderbolt, MBh.; Vcar.

Vajrī, in comp. for *vajrin*. - *jī*, m. 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of Garuḍa, L. - *vat*, for *vajra-vat* (only in voc. *vajri-vas*; cf. *adri-vas*, *hari-vas*), having or wielding a thunderbolt, RV.

Vajrin, m(f)n. holding or wielding a thunder-

bolt (said of various gods), RV.; MBh.; containing the word *vajra*, Pañcat.; m. 'thunderer,' N. of Indra, ih.; MBh. &c.; a Buddha or Jaina deified saint, L.; one of the Viṣve Devāḥ, MBh.; (īṇī), f. N. of partic. Ishṭakāś, TS.

Vajrī, in comp. for *vajra*. - *karana*, n. the making into a Vajra or into the form of a thunderbolt, Cat. - *bhūta*, mfn. become or turned into a thunderbolt, Śay. on RV. viii, 14, 13.

वज्रसाय वजाङ्गा and वजहृणा, N. of places, Cat. (cf. *vajra-hūṇa*).

वज्रत वज्राता, m. N. of the father of Uvaṭa, Cat.

वज्रोली vajrolī, f. a partic. position of the fingers, Cat.

वज्र वाक् (cf. $\sqrt{2}$. *vak*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. vii, 7) *vāñcī* (Gr. also pf. *vavañca*; fut. *vāñcī*, *cishyati*; aor. *avañcī*; Prec. *vacyāt*; inf. *vāñcītum*; ind. p. *vāñcīvā*, *vacitvā*, or *vak-tvā*), to move to and fro, go crookedly, totter, stagger, waver, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; ŚākhŚr.; to go, go to, arrive at (acc.), Bhaṭṭ.; to go slyly or secretly, sneak along, VS.; to pass over, wander over, go astray, MW.; Pass. *vacyāte*, to move or rock to and fro, hurry along, speed, RV.; AV.; to be moved (in the heart), be poured forth, issue forth (as hymns or prayers), RV.; Caus. *vāñcayati*, *te* (aor. *avañcī*), to move or go away from, avoid, shun, escape (mostly P. and with acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to cause to go astray, deceive, cheat, defraud (of instr. or abl.); in these senses more properly Ā., but sometimes also P.; Pass. *vāñcyate*, ih. Desid. *vivañcīshate*, Gr. Intens. *vanivacyate*, *vanivāñcīti*, ib.

2. *Vacas*, mfn. (for 1. see p. 912, col. 3) in *adhō-vacas*, q.v.

2. *Vacasā*, mfn. (for 1. see p. 912, col. 3) moving about, rolling (said of a carriage), RV.

2. *Vacasyā*, mfn. (for 1. see p. 913, col. 1) tottering, staggering, wavering, RV.

Vañcaka, m(f)n. (fr. Caus.) deceiving, a deceiver, fraudulent, crafty, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a jackal, Vās.; Hit.; a tame or house-ichneumon, L.; a low or vile man, W.

Vañcata, m. (only L.) deceit; a deceiver; the Indian cuckoo; time.

Vañcana, n. (or *nā*, f.; fr. Caus.) cheating, deception, fraud, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*ṇam* or *ṇām* \sqrt{kri} , to practise fraud, cheat, take in; *ṇām* \sqrt{labh} or *pra- $\sqrt{āp}$, to be deceived); illusion, delusion, hallucination, MW.; (ā), f. lost labour or time, Kālid. (cf. *śīla-v°*). - *cañcutā*, f. skill in fraud or deception, Pañcat. - *tā*, f. trickery, deception, roguishness (in *a-v°*), Cāp. - *pravaṇa*, mfn. inclined to fraud or deception, Kathās. - *yoga*, m. practice of fraud or deception, MBh. - *vat*, mfn. deceitful, crafty, fraudulent, Nir.*

Vañcanā, f. (see prec.) in comp. - *pañḍita*, mfn. clever at cheating; - *tva*, n. cleverness at cheating, roguishness, Mṛicch. - *matī*, m. N. of a man, Campak.

Vañcanīya, mfn. to be avoided or shunned, R.; to be deceived, capable of being cheated, ih.; Pañcat.

Vañcayitavya, mfn. to be deceived, MBh.; Hit. (n. impers.)

Vañcayitṛī, mfn. one who deceives, a deceiver, cheater, Hariv.

Vañcita, mfn. deceived, tricked, imposed upon, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), f. a kind of riddle or enigma, Cat.

Vañcitaka. See *pakṣha-v°*.

Vañcin. See *agala-v°*.

Vañcuka or *vāñcūka*, mfn. deceptive, fraudulent, dishonest, L.

Vañcya, mfn. to be cheated or deceived &c.; to be gone, Pāp. vii, 3, 63.

वञ्चति vañcati (?), m. fire, L. (cf. *añcati*).

वज्ररा वाँजरा, f. N. of a river, Prāyaśc.

वज्रुल वाँजुल, m. N. of various trees and other plants (accord. to L. Dalbergia Ougeinensis, Jonesia Asoka, Calamus Rotang or Hihiscus Mutabilis), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a sort of bird, R.; VarBṣ.; N. of a river (written *bañjula*), VP.; (ā), f. a cow that yields abundance of milk, L.; N. of a river, MarkP. - *druma*, m. the Asoka tree, L. - *priya*, m. the ratan, Calamus Rotang, L.

Vaṇḍaka, m. a kind of plant, BhP. (also *druma*, Hariv.); a sort of bird, R.; (īkā), f. Oldenlandia Herhacea, L.

वट् 1. *vaṭ* (prob. invented to serve as a root for the words below; cf. $\sqrt{1}$. *vṛt*), cl. 1. P. *vaṭati* (pf. *vavāṭa* &c.), to surround, encompass, Dhatup. ix, 13; cl. 10. P. *vaṭayati*, to tie, string, connect, xxxv, 5; to divide, partition, xxxv, 65; to speak, xix, 17: Pass. *vaṭyate* (only *vaṭyante*, Vishp. xliii, 34), to be crushed or pounded or ground down.

Vaṭa, m. (perhaps Prākṛit for *vṛita*, 'surrounded, covered'; cf. *nyag-rodha*) the Banyan or Indian fig-tree (Ficus Indica), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; RTL. 337 (also said to be n.); a sort of bird, BhP.; a small shell, the Cypraea Moneta or cowry, L.; a pawn (in chess), L.; sulphur, L.; = *sāmya*, L.; N. of a Tirtha, Vishn.; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; the son of a Vaiśya and a Venukī, L. (also n. and f.); a string, rope, tie, L. (only *vaṭa* ibc., and *pañca-v°*, q.v.); a small lump, globule &c. = *vaṭaka*, ŚārngS.; (ī), f. a kind of tree, Rājat.; (with *gā-dhā*) a partic. position in the game of Catur-aṅga or chess, L.; a little round ball, L. - *kaṇikā* or -*kaṇikā*, f. - *kaṇiya*, (prob.) n. a very minute portion of the Indian fig-tree, MBh. - *kalikā*, f. N. of wk. - *ja*, m. Pāp. vi, 2, 22. - *tirtha-nātha*, N. of a Liṅga; - *māhātmya*, n. N. of a ch. of the SkandaP. - *nagara*, n. N. of a town, L. - *pattra*, n. a kind of white basil, L.; (ā), f. a kind of jasmine, L.; (ī), f. a partic. plant (= *irā-vaṭī*), Madanav. - *yakṣhī-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. - *vaṭī*, f. g. *madhu-ādi*. - *vāsin*, m. 'dwelling in the Banyan tree,' a Yaksha, L. - *sāvitrī-pūjā*, f. - *sāvitrī-vrata*, n., and - *sāvitrī-vrata-kā-nirpaya*, m. N. of wks. *Vaṭākara*, m. a cord, string, L. (cf. *vaṭāraka*). *Vaṭāranya-māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of the AgniP. *Vaṭāranya*, m. 'dwelling in the Indian fig-tree,' N. of Kuhera, L. (cf. *vaṭa-vāsin*). *Vaṭāśvattha-vivāha*, m. the marriage (generally by engrafting) of the Ficus Indica with the Ficus Religiosa (a religious ceremony), Cat.; cf. RTL. 335-337. *Vaṭeśa*, m. N. of a man (the father of Śiṣu), Cat. *Vaṭeśvara*, m. N. of a Liṅga, Rājat.; of a poet and of various other men, Cat. - *datta*, m. N. of a man (the father of Pṛithu and grandfather of Viśakha-datta who wrote the *Mudrā-rākṣasa*), Cat.; - *māhātmya*, n., - *siddhānta*, m. N. of wks. *Vaṭōdākā*, f. N. of a river, BhP.

Vaṭaka, m. n. a small lump or round mass, hall, globule, pill, round cake made of pulse fried in oil or butter, Vās.; Suśr.; m. a particular weight (= 8 Māshas or 2 Śāpas), ŚārngS.; (ākā), f. = m. n., Dhūrtan.; (īkā), f. id., Pañcat. (B.); Lalit; a pawn (at chess), L.

Vaṭakini, f. (fr. prec.) N. of a partic. night of full moon (when it is customary to eat *Vaṭaka* cakes), Pāp. v, 2, 82, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

Vaṭāraka, m. a cord, string (cf. *vaṭākara* and *vaṭāraka*), MBh. (also ā, f.); N. of a man; (pl.) his descendants, g. *upakādi*. - *maya*, m(f)n. made of a rope or of string, MBh.

Vaṭī, f. a sort of ant (= *divī* and *upajihvā*), L.; a kind of louse or other insect, L.

Vaṭika, m. a pawn (at chess), L.; (ā), f., see under *vaṭaka*.

Vaṭin, mfn. strangled, having a string, L.; circular, globular, L.; m. = *vaṭika*, BhavP.

Vaṭibha, mfn. having or containing the insect *Vaṭī*, Pāp. v, 2, 139.

Vaṭī. See under *vaṭa* above.

Vaṭūrin, mfn. broad, wide, RV. i, 133, 2 (Śay.)

Vaṭya, mfn. belonging to the Banyan or Indian fig-tree, g. *balādi*; m. or n. a kind of mineral, Cat.

वट् 2. *vaṭ*, ind. an interjection or exclamation used in sacrificial ceremonies, TS.

वटर vaṭara, mfn. wicked, villainous, unsteady, L.; m. (only L.) a thief; a cock; a turban; a mat; a fragrant grass, Cyperus; a churning-stick; (?) a kind of bee (cf. *vāṭara*).

वटाकु vaṭaku, m. N. of a man (cf. *vāṭakavi*).

वटावीक vaṭavika, m. 'one who assumes a false name' or 'a notorious thief' (= *nāma-raura*), L.

वटु vaṭu &c. See *baṭu*.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, prob. w. r. for barku, Nyāyam., Sch.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, cl. i. P. *vaṅṅati*, Pat. on Pāp. i, 3, 1, Vārt. 12.

वृत्त वाङ्मय or बाङ्मय, m. N. of a man (also -deva), Rājāt.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, m. a pill, bolus, Bhadrab. (cf. *vaṅṅa*).

वृत्त वाङ्मय (also written बाङ्मय), cl. i. P. *vaṅṅati*, to be big or fat, Dhātup. ix, 46; to be powerful or able, ib.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, mfn. stupid, dull, a fool, blockhead, Hcar.; (only L.) wicked, vile (cf. *vaṅṅara*); m. a physician; a water-pot; = *vakra*; = *ambash-tā*; = *śabda-kāra*.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, m. (also written *vaṅṅavā*, *baṅṅavā*, *baṅṅabā*) a male horse resembling a mare (and therefore attracting the stallion), Vait.; (ā), f., see next. - *dhenu*, f. a mare, KātyŚr.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, f. (also written *vaṅṅavā*, *baṅṅavā*, *baṅṅabā*) a female horse, mare, TS. &c. &c.; the nymph Aśvinī (who, in the form of a mare as wife of Vivasvat or the Sun, became the mother of the two Aśvins; cf. *aśvinī*), Pur.; Daś.; a partic. constellation represented by a horse's head, W.; a female slave, L.; a harlot, prostitute, L.; = *divija-stri*, L.; N. of a woman (having the patr. Prātiṭheyī), GrS.; of a wife of Vasu-deva (called *Parīcārīka*), Hariv.; of a river, MBh.; of a place of pilgrimage, Vishn. - *gauri* ('*bāgni* or '*vāgni*'), m. 'mare's fire,' submarine fire or the fire of the lower regions (fabled to emerge from a cavity called the 'mare's mouth' under the sea at the South pole; cf. *aurva*), MBh.; Kathās.; -*mala*, n. a partic. foamy substance on the sea, L. - *°nala* ('*bān*'), m. = *vaṅṅabāgni*, Gol.; Kāv. (also personified, Virac.); a partic. powder (prepared from pepper and other pungent substances to promote digestion), Bhpr. - *bhārti*, m. 'mare's husband,' N. of the mythical horse Uccaiḥśravas (q.v.), Śiś. - *bhṛita*, v.l. for -*hṛita* (q.v.) = *mukha*, n. 'mare's mouth,' N. of the entrance to the lower regions at the South pole, Aryabh.; MBh.; Hariv.; m. (with or scil. *agni*) = *vaṅṅabāgni* (also identified with Śiva or the Maharshi Nārāyaṇa), ib.; R.; Kathās.; pl. N. of a mythical people, VarBrS.; MārK.; (ī), f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat. - *raṭha*, m. a chariot drawn by mares, L. - *vaktra*, n. = *mukha*, n., MBh.; -*hula-bhuj*, m. = *vaṅṅabāgni*, Uttarar. - *suta*, m. du. 'the two sons of Vaṅṅabā,' N. of the Aśvins, L. - *hṛita*, mfn. said of a kind of slave, Yājñ., Sch.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, mfn. (fr. *vaṅṅabā*), g. *vriky-ādi*.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, f. a kind of bird (belonging to the class Prutadā, q.v.), Car.

वृत्त वाङ्मय or 'bhi, f. = *valabhi*, 'bhi (q.v.), Hariv.; R.; Megh.

वृत्त वाङ्मय-kāra, m. N. of a man, g. *kurv-ādi* (cf. *baṅṅabhi-kāra*).

वृत्त वाङ्मय, vāṅṅabā. See *vaṅṅabā*, vāṅṅabā.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *vaṅṅahansikā* or 'sī, f. (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, f. (cf. = *vaṅṅa*) a small lump, globule, round mass or cake, L.

वृत्त वाङ्मय. See *baṅṅiṣa*.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, m. N. of a man, Cat.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *vaṅṅausaka*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Rājāt.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, cl. i. P. *vaṅṅhati*, Pat. on Pāp. i, 3, 1, Vārt. 12.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, mfn. large, great, L.

वृत्त वाङ्मय (also written *baṅṅ*), cl. i. P. *vaṅṅati* (pf. *vavāṅa* &c.; Caus. aor. *avivāṅat* or *ava-vāṅat*), to sound, Dhātup. xiii, 3.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, m. sound, noise, MW. (cf. *dhig-v*).

वृत्त वाङ्मय, mfn., v.l. for *veshṭita*, KātyŚr., Sch.; = *vyūta*, ib.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *vaṅṅathala-grāma*, m. (prob. for *vana-sthala-grāma*) N. of a village, Cat.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *vaṅṅi*, m. (also written *baṅṅi*) a merchant, trader, RV. &c. &c.; the zodiacal sign Libra, VarBrS.; N. of a partic. Karaṇa (q.v.), ib.; trade, traffic, commerce, Gaut.; Mn.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, in comp. for *vaṅṅi*. - *kaṭaka*, m. a company of merchants, caravan, Daś. - *karman*, n. (Pañcat.), -*kriyā*, f. (VarBrS.) the business or occupation of a m°, trade. - *tva*, n. the position of a m°, Mudr. - *patha*, m. 'm°'s path,' trade, traffic, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a m°'s shop, Śiś.; Rājāt.; a m°, BhP.; the zodiacal sign Libra, ib. - *putra*, m. a m°'s son, m°, Kathās.; Kāraṇ. - *puruṣa*, m. a m°, Kāraṇ. - *sārtha*, m. = *kaṭaka*, BhE. - *suta*, m. a m°'s son, Kathās.; (ā), f. a m°'s daughter, ib. - *sūnu*, m. = *suta*, ib.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, in comp. for *vaṅṅi*. - *grāma*, n. a merchant's house, L. - *grāma*, m. an association or guild of merchants, Daś. - *jana*, m. a commercial man, merchant, the m°-class, VarYogay. - *bandhu*, m. 'm°'s friend,' the indigo plant, L. - *bhāva*, m. 'condition of a m°' trade, L. - *vaha*, m. 'm°'s vehicle,' a camel, L. - *vīthi*, f. a market-street, bazaar, Caṇḍ. - *vṛtti*, f. 'm°'s business,' trade, traffic, business, Bhārt.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, in comp. for *vaṅṅi* f. *vaṅṅi*. - *mārga*, m. a market-street, bazaar, L.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, m. = *vaṅṅi*, a merchant, trader, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; the zodiacal sign Libra, Laghuj.; N. of a Karaṇa (q.v.), VarBrS.; (ā), f. traffic, commerce, L.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, m. a merchant, trader, L.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, n. trade, traffic, L.; (ā), f. id., ŚBr. &c. &c.

वृत्त वाङ्मय (also written *baṅṅ*), cl. i. IO. P. *vaṅṅati* or *vaṅṅayati* (accord. to some also *vaṅṅāpayati*), to partition, apportion, share, divide, Dhātup. ix, 43; xxxii, 48 (only *vaṅṅyate*, Caṇ., and *vaṅṅyamāna*, Hcar., v.l.)

वृत्त वाङ्मय, mfn. tailless, having no tail, Gaut. (cf. *baṅṅa*); unmarried, L.; m. an unmarried man, L.; a portion, share, L.; the handle of a sickle, L.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, m. a portion, share, L.; dividing, MW.; an apportioner, distributor, ib.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, n. apportioning, distributing, partition, dividing into shares, L.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, mfn. to be apportioned or divided, W.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, mfn. divided into shares, partitioned, MW.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *vaṅṅāla* or *vaṅṅhāla* or *vaṅṅāla*, m. (only L.) a spade, shovel, hoe; a boat; a kind of contest or partic. mode of fighting.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, cl. i. A. *vaṅṅhate* (pf. *vavaṅṅhe* &c.), to go or move alone, go unaccompanied, Dhātup. viii, 9.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, mfn. crippled, maimed, L.; unmarried, L.; m. an unmarried man, L.; a servant, L.; a dwarf, L.; a javelin, L.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, m. (only L.) the new shoot of the Tāl or palm tree; the sheath that envelops the young bamboo; a rope for tying a goat &c.; the female breast; a dog's tail; a dog; a cloud.

वृत्त वाङ्मय (connected with *vaṅṅ*), cl. i. A. *vaṅṅate*, to partition, share, divide, Dhātup. viii, 18; to surround, cover, ib. (v.l. *veshṭane* for *vibhā-jane*); cl. io. P. *vaṅṅayati*, to partition, share, divide, xxxii, 48 (v.l.)

वृत्त वाङ्मय *vaṅṅara*, m. (cf. *baṅṅa*) a niggard, miser, W.; a eunuch or attendant on the women's apartments, ib.

वृत्त वाङ्मय. I. *vat*, an affix (technically termed *vati*; see Pāp. v, I, 115 &c.) added to words to imply likeness or resemblance, and generally translatable by 'as,' 'like' (e.g. *brāhmaṇa-vat*, like a Brāhmaṇ; *pitṛi-vat* = *pitṛva*, *pitaram iva*, *pitur iva* and *pitāriva*). - *kāra*, ni. the affix *vat*, Śaṅk.

वृत्त वाङ्मय. 2. *vat*. See *api*-*vat*.

वृत्त वाङ्मय. See i. *bata*.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *va-taṅsa*, m. (ifc. f. ā) = *ava-taṅsa*, a garland, ring-shaped ornament, crest (also '*saka*'), Kāv.; Chandom.

वृत्त वाङ्मय, mfn. = *ava-taṅsita*, Harav.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *va-taṅḍa*, m. N. of a man, g. *lohitādi* on Pāp. iv, 1, 18; pl. his descendants, Pravar. (cf.

taṅḍa-vataṅḍa); (ī), f. a female descendant of *Va-taṅḍa*, Pāp. iv, 1, 109.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *va-taraṇi*, w.r. for *vaitaraṇi*.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *va-tāyana*, w.r. for *vātāyana*.

वृत्त वाङ्मय. See under *√1. van*, p. 917.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *va-tu* or *va-tū*, ind. an interjection = hush! silence! Hcar.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *va-tū*, f. a river of heaven, L.; m. (only L.) one who speaks the truth; a road; a disease of the eyes.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *va-tokā*, f. = *ava-tokā*, a cow mis-carrying from accident, L.

वृत्त वाङ्मय *va-tsa*, m. (prob. originally 'yearling,' fr. a lost word *va-tas*) a calf, the young of any animal, offspring, child (voc. *va-tsa* often used as a term of endearment = my dear child, my darling, RV. &c. &c.; a son, boy (see *bāla-v*); a year (see *tri-v*); N. of a descendant of Kaṇva, RV.; PañcavBr.; ŚākhShr.; of an Āgneya (author of RV. x, 187), Anukr.; of a Kāśyapa, Kathās.; of the step-brother of Maitreya (who passed through fire to prove the falseness of Maitreya's allegation that he was the child of a Śūdrā), Mn. viii, 116 (Sch.); of a son of Prataradana, MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Sena-jit, Hariv.; of a son of Aksha-malla, Cat.; of a son of Uru-kshapa, VP.; of a son of Soma-sarman, Kathās.; of the author of a law-book, Cat.; (with *carakādh-varyu-sūtra-kṛit*) of another author, ib.; of a serpent-demon, VP.; N. of a country (whose chief town is Kauśāmbi), Kathās.; Nerium Antidysentericum, L.; the Kuṭaja tree, L.; pl. the descendants of *Va-tsa*, ĀśvŚr. (cf. Pāp. ii, 4, 64, Sch.); the inhabitants of the country called *Va-tsa*, MBh.; Kathās.; (ā), f. a female calf, little daughter (voc. *va-tse* = my dear child), Kālid.; Uttarar.; Prab.; m. n. the breast, chest, L. [cf. *va-tsara* and *ēros* for *ēros*; Lat. *vetus*, *vetus-tus*, *vitulus*; Germ. *widar*, *Widder*; Eng. *weither*.] - *kāṁś*, f. 'affectionate towards offspring,' a cow longing for her calf or a mother for her child, L. - *guru*, m. a teacher of children, preceptor, W. - *cchavi*, f. a calf's skin, ŚākhShr.; ŚrS. - *jānu* or -*jū*, mfn. formed like a calf's knee, ŚrS. - *tantī* (Apat.; Gaut.) or -*tantī* (Vas.; Vishn.; Mn.), a longrope to which calves are tied (by means of shorter ropes). - *tarā*, m. (and *ī*, f.) more than a calf, a weaned calf, a young bull or heifer (also applied to goats and exceptionally to sucking calves and even to full grown animals which have not yet copulated), TS.; VS.; AitBr. &c.; *tarāna* ('*ra-rina*'), n. the debt or loan of a bullock (?), Pāp. vi, 1, 89, Vārt. 7, Pat. - *tva*, n. the state or condition of a calf, BhP. - *daṇṭa*, m. 'calf-toothed,' a kind of arrow (having a point like a calf's tooth), MBh.; R. (also '*taka*'); N. of a mythical person, Virac.; n. an arrow point like a calf's tooth, ŚārngP. - *devī*, f. N. of a princess of Nepāl, Inscr. - *napāt* (*va-tsā*), m. N. of a descendant of Babhru, ŚBr. - *nābha*, m. a partic. tree, MBh.; Hariv. (also '*bhaka*'); N. of a mythical being, Hariv. (v.l. *rajata-n*); m. n. (also '*bhaka*') a partic. strong poison prepared from the root of a kind of aconite (said to resemble the nipple of a cow; it is also called *Mithā zahr*), Suśr.; Bhpr.; n. a cavity of a partic. shape in the frame of a bedstead, VarBrS. - *nābhi*, m. a calf's navel, Bhpr. - *nikānta* (*va-tsā*), mfn. affectionate towards offspring, MaitrS. - *pa* (*va-tsā*), m. a keeper of calves, BhP.; N. of a demon, AV. - *pati*, m. a king or lord of the *Vatsas*, (or) N. of a king, Vas., Introd.; N. of *Uda-yana*, Hcar. - *pattana*, n. 'Vatsa town,' N. of a city in the north of India (also called Kauśāmbi), L. - *pāla* or '*laka*', m. a keeper of calves (also applied to Kṛishṇa and Bala-deva), Hariv.; BhP.; HPariś. - *pālana*, n. the keeping or tending of calves, Pañcar. - *pīṭā*, f. (a cow) at which a calf has sucked, MBh. - *praocetas*, mfn. mindful of *Va-tsa* or the *Vatsas*, RV. - *pri* (Sāy.), -*prī* (TS.) or -*prīti* (BhP.), m. N. of the author of RV. ix, 68; x, 43; 46 (his patr. is Bhālandana). - *priya*, n. N. of the hymn RV. ix, 68, Sāy. (cf. prec. and *vātsapriya*). - *bandhā*, w.r. for *baddha-va-tsā* (q.v.), MBh. - *bālaka*, m. N. of a brother of *Vasu-deva*, VP. - *bhūmi*, f. the country of the *Vatsas*, MBh.; m. N. of a son of *Va-tsa*, Hariv. - *mītra*, m. N. of a certain Gobhila, VBr.; (ā), f. N. of a celestial virgin (Dik-kumārī), Harav. - *mukha*, mfn. calf-faced, Pāp. vi, 2, 168. - *rāja*, m. a king of the *Vatsas*, 3 N 2

MBh.; Ratnāv.; Kathās.; N. of various authors and other men (also *-deva*), Cat. — *rājya*, n. sovereignty or authority over the Vatsas, Kathās. — *rūpa*, m. a small calf, Hcar. — *lāṅghana* and *-varadaśārya*, m. N. of two authors, Cat. — *vat*, mfn. having a calf, Hariv.; m. N. of a son of Śūra, ib. — *vinda*, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, Pravar. — *vīddha*, m. N. of a son of Uru-kriya, BHP. — *vyāha*, m. N. of a son of Vatsa, VP. — *sāla*, mfn. (fr. next) born in a calf-shed, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 36. — *śālā*, f. a calf-shed, ib. — *smṛiti*, f. N. of wk. — *hanu*, m. N. of a son of Sena-jit, VP. **Vatsākshī**, f. Cucumis Maderaspatanus, L. **Vatsājīva**, m. 'gaining a livelihood by keeping calves', N. of a Pīṅgala, Buddh. **Vatsādāna**, m. 'eating calves', a wolf, L.; (f.) f. Cocculus Cordifolius, Car. **Vatsānūsārīpi**, f. (scil. *vivṛiti*) a hiatus between a long and short syllable, Māṇṣ. **Vatsānūsārī** (perhaps w.r. for *ṣṛī*), a common N. for prec. and next, TPṛāt., Sch. **Vatsānūsārītā** (Māṇṣ.), *ṛiti* (TPṛāt., Sch.), f. a hiatus between a short and long syllable. **Vatsāsura**, m. N. of an Asura, Pañcar. **Vatsāhvaya**, m. Wrightia Antidyssenterica, Sufr. **Vatsāśa**, m. a king of Vatsa, Kathās. **Vatsāśvara**, m. id., ib.; Ratnāv.; N. of two authors, Cat. **Vatsāśādharaṇa**, (prob.) n. N. of a place, g. *takshāśilādī*.

Vatsaka, m. (ifc. f. ā) a little calf, any calf or young animal, Mn.; BHP.; Heat. (in voc. as a term of endearment; cf. *vatsa*); Wrightia Antidyssenterica, L.; N. of an Asura, BHP.; of a son of Śūra, ib.; (ikā), f. a female calf, heifer, young cow, Yājñ.; n. green or black sulphate of iron, L.; the seed of Wrightia Antidyssenterica (also *-bija*), L.; = *vatsanābha*, n., Vāstuv.

Vatsarā, m. the fifth year in a cycle of 5 or 6 years, (or) the sixth year in a cycle of 6 years, VS.; TS.; PārGr.; a year, Mn.; Yājñ.; VarBrS. &c. (also n., MaitrUp. and f. h, PārGr.); the Year personified, Mu. xii, 49 (as a son of Dhruva and Bhrami, BHP.; also applied to Vishnu, MBh.); N. of a Śādhya, Hariv. (v.l. *matsara*); of a son of Kaśyapa, Cat. (v.l. *vatsara*). — **phala**, n. N. of wk. **Vatsarādi**, m. the first month of the Hindu year, Mārgaśīrṣa, L. **Vatsarāntaka**, m. the last month of the Hindu year, Phālguna, L. **Vatsarāra** (*ra-riṇa*), n. a debt or a loan for a year (?), Vop. ii, 9.

Vatsala, mf(ā)n. child-loving, affectionate towards offspring (ā, f. with or scil. go or *dhenu*, a cow longing for her calf), MBh.; R.; BHP.; kind, loving, tender, fond of or devoted to (loc., gen., acc. with *prati*, or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. (with *rasa*) the tender sentiment in a poem, Śāh.; a fire fed with grass (i.e. quickly burning away), L.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; n. = next, W. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. affectionateness, tenderness towards or delight in (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vatsalaya, Nom. P. *ṛyati*, to make tender or affectionate (esp. towards offspring or children), Śak. **Vatsāya**, Nom. P. *ṛyati*, to represent or be like a calf, BHP.

Vatsāra, m. N. of a son of Kaśyapa, Cat. (cf. *vatsara* and *avatsāra*).

Vatsikā, f., see under *vatsaka* above.

Vatsin, mfn. having a calf, RV.; m. 'having many children(?)', N. of Vishnu, MBh. **Vatsiman**, m. childhood, early youth, Naish. (g. *prithu-ādi*).

Vatsī-putra, *ṛiya*, w.r. for *vātsī-ṛ*.

Vatsīya, mfn. proper or fit for a calf, tending calves, Pāṇ. v, 1, 5, Sch. — **bālaka**, m. a boy who understands tending calves, cowherd, Hcar.

Vatsya, m. pl. = *vatsa-deśāḥ*, R. (B.); w.r. for *vatsa*, MBh.

वत्सपुरकतीर्थ vatsapuraka-tīrtha, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.

वत्सर vathsara, m. = *vatsara* (accord. to the grammarian Paṇḍharāsādī).

वद vad, cl. 1. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiii, 40) *vādāti*, *ṛte* (ep. m. c. also *vādātī*; Pot. *udēyam*, AV.; pf. *uvāda*, pl. *ūdima*, RV.; *ūde* &c.; Br.; Up.; *vedītha*, *ḍathuh*, *ḍuh*, Vop.; aor. *avādī*, *dishuh*, RV. &c.; Subj. *vādishaḥ*, AV.; *avādiran*, ib.; *vādishma*, *ṣhthāḥ*, Br.; Prec. *udyāt*, ib.; fut. *vādishyati*, *ṣh*, AV. &c.; inf. *vādīto*, Br.; *vādītum*, ib. &c.; ind. p. *udītva*, GrSṚS.; *-udya*, Br.), to speak, say, utter, tell, report, speak to, talk with, address (P. or Ā.; with acc. of the thing said, and acc. [with or without *abhi*] or gen.,

or loc. of the person addressed; also followed by *yad*, 'that', or by *yadi*, 'whether'), RV. &c. &c.; (P.) to praise, recommend, MBh.; to adjudge, adjudicate, TS.; BHP.; to indicate, designate, VarBrS.; to proclaim, announce, foretell, bespeak, ĀśvGr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to allege, affirm, ib.; to declare (any one or anything) to be, call (two acc. or acc. and nom. with *iti*), AV. &c. &c.; (with or scil. *vācam*) to raise the voice, sing, utter a cry (said of birds &c.), RV. &c. &c.; (Ā.) to say, tell, speak to (acc.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; to mention, state, communicate, name, TS.; R.; Hariv.; to confer or dispute about, RV.; TS.; to contend, quarrel, ŚBr.; to lay claim to (loc.), AitBr.; to be an authority, be eminent in (loc.), Pāṇ. i, 3, 47; to triumph, exult, Bhaṭṭi.; Pass. *udyāte* (aor. *avādī*), to be said or spoken &c., AV. &c. &c.; Caus. *vādyati*, m. c. also *ṛte* (cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 89; aor. *avāvadat*; Pass. *vādyate*, ep. also *ṛte*), to cause to speak or say, MBh.; to cause to sound, strike, play (with instr., rarely loc. of the instrument), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to play music, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; (with *bahu*) to make much ado about one's self, Subh.; to cause a musical instrument (acc.) to be played by (instr.), Pāṇ. i, 1, 58, Vārt. 2, Pat.; to speak, recite, rehearse, Hariv.; Desid. *vāvadishati*, *ṛte*, to desire to speak, Br.; Gobh.; Intens. *vāvādīti* (RV.; AV.), *vāvadyāte* (ŚBr.), *vāvāṇīti* (Gr.), to speak or sound aloud. [Cf. Lit. *vādanti*.]

Udita. See 2. *udita*, p. 186.

Vada, mfn. speaking, a speaker (only ifc.; see *ku-v*, *priyam-v*); speaking well or sensibly, L.; n. N. of the first Veda (with the Magians), Cat.

Vadaka. See *dur-v*.

Vādāna, n. (ifc. f. ā) the act of speaking, talking, sounding, ŚBr.; ŚR.; the mouth, face, countenance, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*ṇam* *ṇkri*, to make a face or grimace, *ṇi-ṇbhū*, to become a face); the front, point, R.; Sufr.; (in alg.) the first term, initial quantity or term of a progression, Col.; (in geom.) the side opposite to the base, the summit or apex of a triangle, Āryabh. — **kamja**, n. a lotus-face, MW. — **ochada**, w.r. for *radana-och*, R. — **dantura**, m. pl. N. of a people, Märkp. — **pañka-ja**, n. = *-kamja*, Kāvād. — **pavana**, m. 'mouth-wind', breath, Śis. — **madirā**, f. the wine or nectar of the mouth, Megh. — **māruta**, m. = *-pavana*, Śak. — **mālīnya**, n. a troubled face, shame-faced appearance, Balar. — **roga**, m. mouth-disease, VarBrS. — **āyākimikā**, f. 'blackness of the face', a kind of disease, Cat. — **saroja**, n. = *-kamja*, W. **Vadānāmaya**, m. mouth-disease, face-sickness, L. **Vadānāsava**, m. 'mouth-liquor', saliva, spittle, L. **Vadānāndu**, m. 'face-moon', the face, W. **Vadānōdara**, n. 'mouth-hole', the jaws, Bhartṛ.

Vadanta, *ṛti*, or *ṛti*. See *kim-v*.

Vadantika, m. pl. N. of a people, Märkp.

Vadanya, mfn. = *vadānya*, L.

Vadamāna, mfn. speaking, saying &c.; glorifying, boasting, W.

Vadānya, mf(ā)n. bountiful, liberal, munificent, a nṛ giver, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; eloquent, speaking kindly or agreeably, affable, L.; m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. — **śreṣṭha**, m. 'best of givers', N. of Dadhyac (q. v.), Gal.

Vadāvada, mfn. (prob. an old Intens.; cf. *carācara*, *calācala* &c.) speaking much or well, a speaker, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 12, Vārt. 6, Pat. (cf. *a-vadāvada*).

Vadāvin, mfn. id., Lāṭy.

Vaditavya, mfn. to be said or spoken (n. impers.), AitBr.; Sarvad.

Vaditṛi, mfn. speaking, saying, telling (with acc.), Śis.; m. a speaker (with gen.), AitBr.; MBh.

Vadīto. See *ṇvad* above.

Vadishṭha, mfn. speaking best or very well, PañcarBr.

Vadmān, mfn. speaking, a speaker (said of Agni), RV.

Vadya, mfn. to be spoken &c. (see *a-v* and *an-v*); N. of the days of the dark lunar fortnight; n. speech, speaking about, conversing (see *brahma-v*, *satya-v*). — **paksha**, m. the dark fortnight of the lunar month (in which the moon is waning), MW.

वदर vadara, *ṛika* &c. See *badara*.

वदाम vadāma, m. (fr. Persian بادام) an almond, L. (cf. *bādāma*).

वदाल vadāla, m. a kind of Silurus or sheat-fish, L.; an eddy or whirlpool, L.

Vadāla, m. = *vadāla*, a kind of sheat-fish, L.

वदि vadi, ind. (g. *svar-ādi*; accord. to some for *badi*, contracted fr. *bahula-dina*, but cf. *vadya*) in the dark half of any month (affixed to the names of months in giving dates; see *vaiśākha-v*).

वदक vaddaka, v.l. for *vattaka* (q. v.)

वद्विवास vaddivāsa, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Rajat.

वद्वी vaddhri, v.l. for *vadhri* (q. v. under *vadhra*).

वध vadh (also written *badh*; cf. *ṇbād*; properly only used in the aor. and Prec. tenses *avadhāt* and *dhishīta*; *vadyāt* and *vadhishīta*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 42 &c.; vi, 4, 62; the other tenses being supplied by *ṇhan*; cf. Dhātup. xxiv, 2; but in Ved. and ep. poetry also pres. *vadhati*; Pot. *vadhet*; fut. *vadhishyati*, *ṛte*; other Ved. forms are aor. *avadhīm*, *vddhīm*, Subj. *vadhishaḥ*; *badhīh*, T.Ār.; Prec. *badhyāsam*, *ṣuh*, AV.), to strike, slay, kill, murder, defeat, destroy, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. *vadyate*, *ṛti* (aor. *avadhī*), to be slain or killed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *vadhayati*, to kill, slay, MBh. [Cf. Gk. *ὠθέν*.]

Vadhā, m. one who kills, a slayer, vanquisher, destroyer, RV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; a deadly weapon (esp. Indra's thunderbolt), RV.; AitBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; the act of striking or killing, slaughter, murder, death, destruction, RV. &c. &c.; (in law) capital or (more commonly) corporal punishment, Mn.; Yājñ. &c. = *vadha-bhūmi*, place of execution, Caurap., Introd.; stroke, hurt, injury, Nir.; paralysis, Sufr.; annihilation, disappearance (of inanimate things), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; frustration, prevention, Gaut.; a defect, imperfection (28 are enumerated), VP.; multiplication, Ganit.; a product, Bijag.; N. of a Rākshasa, VP.; (ā), f. a kind of pot-herb, Convolvulus Repens, L. — **karmādhipati**, m. 'one who superintends the act of putting to death', an executioner, hangman, Rajat. — **kāṅkshin**, mfn. wishing for death, W. — **kēma**, mfn. desirous of killing, Gobh. — **kāmyā**, f. desire to kill, intention to hurt, Mn. iv, 165. — **kshama**, mfn. deserving death, MBh. — **jivin**, m. 'living by killing (animals)', a butcher, hunter &c., Yājñ. — **ī-ṛta**, mfn. (for 2. *vadhātra* see below) protecting from death or destruction, PārGr. — **danḍa**, m. capital or corporal punishment, Mn. viii, 129. — **nigraha**, m. capital punishment, Kathās. — **nirpeka**, m. expiation for killing, atonement for murder or manslaughter, Mn. xi, 139. — **bandha**, m. du. death and bonds, Mn. v, 49. — **bhūmi**, f. a place of execution, Caurap., Sch. (cf. *vadhya-bh*). — **rata**, mfn. fond of killing, L. — **sthali**, f., *-sthāna*, n. a place of execution, L.; a slaughter-house, L. **Vadhāṅga**, n. a prison, L. **Vadhārha**, mfn. deserving death, W. **Vadhāśaka**, m. or n. (BṛĀrUp.); (ā), f. (ŚBr.) fear of death or destruction. **Vadhāshin**, mf(ā)n. desirous of killing, MBh. **Vadhōdarka**, mfn. resulting in death, MW. **Vadhōdyata**, mfn. prepared or ready to kill, murderous; m. an assassin, murderer, L. **Vadhōpāya**, m. an instrument or means of putting to death, Mn. ix, 248.

Vadhaka, mfn. killing, destructive, Up. ii, 36; intending to strike or kill, Jātak.; m. a murderer, assassin, MBh.; VarBrS.; Rajat.; an executioner, hangman, Kathās.; a partic. sort of reed or rush, AV.; ŚBr.

2. **Vadhātra**, n. (for 1. *vadha-trā* see under *vadhā* above) 'instrument of death', deadly weapon, dart, RV.

Vadhānā, f. a deadly weapon, RV.

Vadhār, n. (only this form) a destructive weapon (esp. the thunderbolt of Indra), RV.

Vadharya, Nom. P. *ṛyati*, to hurl a thunderbolt (only f. of pr. p. *vadharyānti*, 'casting a bolt', prob. = lightning), RV.

Vadhasnā, m. or n. (only in instr. pl.) = *vadhār*, RV.

Vadhasann, mfn. wielding a deadly weapon, RV. **Vadhika**, m. or n. musk, L.

Vadhitra, n. sexual love or the god of love, Up. iv, 172, Sch.

Vadhin, mfn. incurring death, killed by (ifc.), L.

Vādhyā, mfn. (frequently written *bādhyā*) to be slain or killed, to be capitally punished, to be corporally chastised (cf. under *vadha*), sentenced, a criminal, AV. &c. &c.; to be destroyed or annihilated, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. an enemy, MW.; (ā),

f., see below. — *ghātaka* (L.), — *ghna* (MBh.), mfn. killing one sentenced to death, executing criminals. — *cīhna*, n. the mark or attribute of one sentenced to be killed, Nāg. — *diṇḍima*, m. or n. (?) a drum beaten at the time of the execution of a criminal, Mfich. — *tā*, f., — *tva*, n. the state of being sentenced to death, fitness to be killed, MBh. — *paṭa*, m. the red garment of a criminal during his execution, Śrīkaṇṭh. — *paṭaha*, m. = *diṇḍima*, Mfich. — *paṭyāya*, m. (a hangman's) turn to execute a criminal, Mfich. — *pāla*, n. 'guardian of criminals', a jailer, VP. — *bhū* or *bhūmi*, f. a place of public execution, Kathās. — *mālā*, f. a garland placed on the head of one sentenced to death, Mfich. — *vāsas*, n. the clothes of a criminal who has been executed (given to a Caṇḍāla), Mn. x, 56. — *śilā*, f. a stone or rock on which malefactors are executed, scaffold, slaughter-house, shambles, Nāg.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; N. of wk. — *sthāna*, n. = *bhū*, Pañcat. — *sraja*, f. = *mālā*, Mudr.

Vadhyat, mfn. = *vadhyamāna*, being struck or killed, MBh. iii, 805.

Vadhya, f. killing, murder (see *ātma*- and *brahma*-v°).

Vādri, mfn. 'one whose testicles are cut out', castrated, emasculated, unmanly (opp. to *vrishan*), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. — *matī*, f. a woman who has an impotent husband, RV. — *vāo* (*vādri*), mfn. speaking unmanly or useless words, idly talking, ib. **Vadhry-āsvā**, m. 'having castrated horses', N. of a man, RV.; Br. &c. (in Pañcat. Br. he has the patr. *Ānūpa*); pl. the family of Vadhry-āsva, ŚrS. (cf. *vadhryāsva* and *bradhnaśva*).

Vadhrikā, m. a castrated person, eunuch, Kās. on Pāp. vi, 1, 204.

वधा *vadhā*, ind., g. *cādi*.

वधिर *vadhira*. See *badhira*.

वधू *vadhū*, f. (fr. *√vadh* = *vah*; cf. *ūdhā*) a bride or newly-married woman, young wife, spouse, any wife or woman, RV. &c. &c.; a daughter-in-law, HPariś.; any younger female relation, MBh.; R. &c.; the female of any animal, (esp.) a cow or mare, RV. v, 47, 6; viii, 19, 36 (cf. *vadhū-mat*); N. of various plants (Trigonella Corniculata; Echites Frutescens; Curcuma Zerbumbet), L. — *kāla*, m. the time during which a woman is held to be a bride, R. — *grīha-praveśa*, m. the ceremony of the entrance of a bride into the house of her husband, Cat. — *jana*, m. a woman or wife (also collectively 'women'), Ratnāv. — *tva*, n. condition of a bride, Vcar. — *darśā*, mfn. looking at a bride, AV. — *dhana*, n. a wife's private property, ĀpGr., Sch. — *pathā*, m. the path or way of a bride, ib. — *praveśa*, m. = *grīha-pr*, Cat. — *mat* (*vadhū-*), mfn. (prob.) drawn by mares, RV. — *vāra*, n. sg. or m. pl. bride and bridegroom, a newly-married couple, HPariś.; m. pl. brides and bridegroom, ib. — *vastra*, n. bridal apparel, MW. — *vāsas*, n. a bride's undergarment, ĀpGr. — *samyāna*, n. a woman's vehicle, Mfich. — *sarā*, f. N. of a river (fabled to have sprung from the weeping eyes of Pulomā, wife of Bhṛigu), MBh.; — *kṛtīdhvayā*, f. id., ib.

Vadhu, f. a young wife or woman, Śiś.; a daughter-in-law, L.

Vadhukā, f. a young woman or wife, L.

Vadhuṭī, f. a young woman living in her father's house, L.; a daughter-in-law, L.

Vadhūka (ifc.) = *vadhū*, a wife, HPariś. (cf. *sa-v°*).

Vadhūṭikā, f. a young wife or woman, Prasannar. **Vadhūṭī**, f. id., Bālār.; a daughter-in-law, L. — *śayana*, n. 'resting-place of women,' a lattice, window, Gal.

Vadhūyā, mfn. one who loves his wife or longs for a wife, uxorious, lustful, a wooer, suitor, bridegroom, RV.; AV.

Vadhvaṭī, f. = *vadhūṭī*, L.

वध्म *vadhna*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *vadhra*).

वध्म *vadhya* &c. See p. 916, col. 3.

वध्मोष *vadhyosha*, m. N. of a man, Kās. in g. *biddi* on Pāp. iv, 1, 104 (cf. *badyoga*).

वध्म *vadhra*, m. n. (also written *badhra*; cf. *√bandh*) a leathern strap or thong, Supār.; MBh.; (f), f. (also written *vadhri*) id., L.; (prob.) a slice of bacon (see *varāha-v°*); n. lead, L.

Vadhraka, n. lead, L.

Vadhrāśva, v.l. for *vadhry-āsva*.

Vadhrya, m. (also written *badhrya*) a shoe, slipper, L.

वधि *vadhri* &c. See col. 1.

वधा *vadhvā*, ind., g. *cādi*.

वन् 1. *van*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xiii, 19; 20; xix, 42) *vānati* (Ved. also *°te*, and *vandti*); cl. 8. P. Ā. (xxx, 8) *vanōti*, *vanutē* (pf. *vāvāna*, *vāvāntha*, *vavanmā*, *vavntē*; p. *vavan-vās*, RV.; aor. *vanta*, *vāgsva*, ib.; *vaṇsat*, 'sate', ib.; *vanishat*, AV.; 'shanta', TS.; *vanushanta*, RV.; Pot. *vaṇsimahi*, *vaṇsimahi*, ib.; Prec. *vanishishā*, RV.; *vaṇsishīya*, AV.; fut. *vanitā*, Gr.; *vanishyate*, Sāṅkhśr.; inf. *vanitum*, Gr.; — *vantave*, RV.), to like, love, wish, desire, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Kāth.; Sāṅkhśr.; to gain, acquire, procure (for one's self or others), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to conquer, win, become master of, possess, RV.; AV.; to prepare, make ready for, aim at, attack, RV.; to hurt, injure, MW. (Dhātup. also 'to sound'; 'to serve, honour, worship, help, aid'; Caus. *vanayati* or *vānayati*, Dhātup. xix, 68; xxxix, 33, v.l. (cf. *saṃ-√van*). Desid. *vānāsati*, 'te, to attract, seek to win over, RV.; Intens. (only *vāvānāt* and *vāvandhi*; but cf. *vanīvan*) to love, like, RV. [Cf. Lat. *venia*, *Venus*; Got. *gawinnan*; Germ. *gewinnen*; Eng. *to win*].

Vata, mfn. uttered, sounded, spoken, W.; asked, begged, ib.; killed, hurt, MW.; (ind.), see *bata*. **Vatī**, f. (prob.) asking, begging, Pāp. vi, 4, 37, Sch.

2. **Vān** = *vāna* (only in gen. and loc. pl. *vānām*, *vānsu*), 'wood' or 'a wooden vessel', RV.; *da*, worship, L.

1. **Vāna**, n. (once m., R. v, 50, 21; for 2. see p. 919, col. 1) a forest, wood, grove, thicket, quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick cluster (but in older language also applied to a single tree), RV. &c. &c.; plenty, abundance, R.; Kathās.; a foreign or distant land, RV. vii, 1, 19 (cf. *aranyā*); wood, timber, RV.; a wooden vessel or barrel (for the Soma juice), RV. (?); a cloud (as the vessel in the sky), ib.; (prob.) the body of a carriage, RV. viii, 34, 18; water, Naigh. i, 12; a fountain, spring, L.; abode, Nalōd.; Cyperus Rotundus, VarBrS.; = *raśmi*, a ray of light, Naigh. i, 4; (prob.) longing, earnest desire, KenUp.; m. N. of a son of Uśtara, BhP.; of one of the 10 orders of mendicants founded by Śaṃkarācārya (the members of which affix *vana* to their names, cf. *rāmānāra-v°*), W.; (ā), f. the piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition (= *araṇī*, q.v.; sometimes personified), RV. iii, 1, 13; (f), f. a wood, forest, Śh. — *ṭikṣhā*, v.r. for *-krakṣhā*. — *kacu*, m. Arum Colocasia, L. — *kaṇṇ*, f. wild pepper, L. — *kaṇḍūla*, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — *kaḍālī*, f. wild banana or plantain, L. — *kanda*, m. N. of two kinds of tuberous plant (= *dharaṇī-kanda* or *vana-sūraṇā*), L. — *kapi*, m. a wild monkey, Kās. on Pāp. ii, 3, 68. — *kapivat*, m. N. of a son of Pulaha, VP. (v.l. *ghana*- and *dhana-k°*). — *karin*, m. a wild elephant, Kād. — *kāma*, mfn. fond of (or living in) a forest, MBh. — *kārpaśi* (Suśr.), 'sī (L.), f. the wild cotton tree. — *kāśhthikā*, f. 'forest-twig,' a piece of dry wood in a forest, Pañcat. — *kukkuṭa*, m. a wild fowl, jungle fowl, L. — *kuñjara*, m. = *karin*, BhP. — *kusuma*, n. a forest-flower, Subh. — *kokilaka*, n. a kind of metre, Chāndōm. — *koḍraṇa*, m. a kind of inferior grain, L. — *koli*, f. the wild jujube, L. — *kaṇṣāmbī*, f. N. of a town, g. *nady-ādi*. — *krakṣhā*, mfn. (prob.) crackling or bubbling in a wooden vessel (said of Soma), RV. — *khaṇḍa*, n. 'group of trees,' copse, wood, MBh. (also written *-shaṇḍa*). — *ga*, m. inhabitant of a forest, MBh. — *gaja*, m. a wild elephant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *mada*, m. the fluid exuding from the temples of a wild e^o in rut, Megh. — *gamana*, n. retiring to a forest, leading the life of an anchorite, Vikr. — *gava*, m. Bos Gavēus, L. — *gahana*, n. the depth or thick part of a forest, Pañcat. — *gupta*, m. 'forest-protected,' a spy, emissary, L. — *gulma*, m. a forest-shrub or bush, MBh. — *go*, n. = *gava*, L. — *gocārā*, mf(ā)n. dwelling in a f^o, denizen or inhabitant of forests (said of men and animals), Mn.; MBh. &c.; living in water, BhP.; m. a hunter, forester, W.; n. a forest, ib. — *grahana*, n. the act of occupying a forest (cf. *grāhin*), Śak.; — *kolāhala*, m. or n. the din of o^o a forest, hunting cries, Śak.

— *grāmaka*, m. a forest village, a poor small v^o, Hcar. — *grāhin*, m. 'occupying or searching a forest,' a hunter, Śak. (cf. *grahana*). — *gholi*, f. = *aranyagh°*, MW. — *m-kāraṇa*, n. a partic. part of the body (with *meḥana*), RV. x, 163, 5. — *candana*, n. aloë wood or Agallochum, L.; Pinus Deodora, L. — *can-drīkē*, f. Jasminum Sambac, L. — *campaka*, m. the wild Campaka tree, L. — *cara*, mf(ā)n. roaming in woods, living in a forest, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a woodman, forester, ib.; a wild animal, ib.; the fabulose eight-legged animal Śarabha, MW. — *carya*, n. (SampUp.), — *caryā*, f. (R.) the roaming about or dwelling in a forest. — *cārīn*, mfn. = *cara*, Mn.; MBh. &c. — *cchāga*, m. a wild goat, L.; a boar, hog, L. — *cchid*, mfn. cutting wood, felling timber; m. a woodcutter, Hariv.; Bhāṭ. — *ocheda*, m. cutting timber, W. — *ja*, mfn. f^o-born, sylvan, wild, Śiś.; m. a woodman, forester, R.; (only L.) an elephant, Cyperus Rotundus; the wild citron tree; a partic. bulbous plant (= *vana-sūraṇā*); coriander; (ā), f. (only L.) Phaseolus Trilobus; the wild cotton tree; wild ginger; Physalis Flexuosa; a kind of Curcuma; Anethum Panmori; a species of creeper; n. 'water-born,' a blue lotus-flower, Hariv.; — *patrākṣha*, mf(ā)n. (MBh.) and *-jākṣha*, mf(ā)n. (Prasannar.) lotus- (leaf-) eyed; — *jādyata*, mfn. long and resembling a blue lotus-flower, Subh. — *jāta* = *ja*, mfn., Hit. — *jira*, m. wild cumin, L. — *jivikā*, f. forest-life (i.e. living by gathering leaves and fruit &c.), HPariś. — *jivin*, m. 'living in a forest,' a woodman, forester, W. — *vyotsai*, f. 'Light of the Grove,' N. of a plant, Śak. (in Prakṛit). — *taramgipī*, f. N. of wk. — *tikṭa*, m. Terminalia Chebula, L.; (ā), f. a kind of plant (accord. to L. Symlocos Racemosa or = *sveta-buhnā*), Vāgbh. — *tiktikā*, f. Cleypea Herandifolia, L. — *da*, m. 'rain-giving,' a cloud, L. — *damana*, m. a wild Artemisia, L. — *dāraka*, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. — *dāha*, m. a forest-conflagration; *dhāgni*, m. fire from a f^o-c^o, R. — *dīpa*, m. = *campaka*, L. — *dīya-bhaṭṭa*, n. N. of a Commentator, Col. — *durga*, mfn. made inaccessible by (reason of) a forest; n. a place made so inac^o, MBh.; R. — *durgā*, f. (prob.) a form of the goddess Durgā; — *kalpa*, m., *tattva*, n., *prayoga*, m., *mantra*, m.; *gōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. — *devatā*, f. a f^o-goddess, Dryad, Kāv.; Kathās. — *druma*, m. a f^o-tree, Bhārṭ. (v.l.) — *dvipa*, m. = *karin*, Ragh.; Kathās. — *dhānya*, n. pl. grains of wild corn, HPariś. — *dhārā*, f. an avenue of trees, Vikr. — *dhāti* (*vand-*), f. (prob.) a layer of wood to be laid on an altar, RV. — *dhenu*, f. the cow or female of the Bos Gavēus, L. — *nitya*, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, Hariv. — *pā*, m. a forest-protector, woodman, VS.; MBh. — *pannaga*, m. a forest-snake, MBh. — *parvan*, n. 'F^o-section,' N. of MBh. iii (describing the abode of the Pāṇḍava princes in the Kām-yaka f^o). — *pallava*, m. Hyperanthera Moringa, L. — *pāṇsula*, n. a hunter, deer-killer, L. — *pādapa*, m. a f^o-tree, L. — *pārśva*, m. f^o side or region, R. — *pāla*, m. = *pa* (*lōdhika*, m. high-forester), R.; N. of a son of Deva-pāla, Satr.; of a son of Dharmapāla, Buddh. — *pālaka*, m. = *pa*, Dhūrtan. — *pīpālī*, f. wild pepper, L. — *pushpa*, n. a f^o-flower, wild flower (*-maya*, mf(ā)n. made or consisting of wild fl^os), Kathās.; (ā), f. Anethum Sowa, L. — *pūraka*, m. the wild citron tree, L. — *pūrva*, m. N. of a village, Rājat. — *prakṣhā*, v.l. for *-krakṣhā*, SV. — *praveśa*, m. entering a forest, (esp.) a solemn procession into a forest (for cutting wood for an idol), VarBrS.; commencing to live as a hermit, W. — *prastha*, m. or n. (?) a forest situated on elevated or table land, MBh.; N. of a place, Rājat.; mfn. retiring into a forest, living the life of an anchorite, MW. — *priya*, m. 'fond of woods,' the Indian cuckoo, Pārṇat.; n. the cinnamon tree, L. — *phala*, n. wild fruit, R. — *barbaraka*, m. Ocimum Sanctum, L. — *barbarikā*, f. Ocimum Pilosum, L. — *barhina*, m. a wild peacock (*-vra*, n.), Ragh. — *bāh-yaka*, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. — *bīḍāla*, m. a kind of wild cat, Felis Caracal, Kautukas. — *bija*, m. the wild citron tree (also *jakā*), L.; — *pūraka*, m. id., L. — *bhadrikā*, f. Sida Cordifolia, L. — *bhuj*, m. a partic. bulbous plant (growing on the Himavāt), L. — *bhū* or *bhūmi*, f. 'forest-region,' the neighbourhood of a wood, Kāv. — *bhūṣhaṇī*, f. 'wood-adorning,' the female of the Indian cuckoo, L. — *bhojana-prayoga*, m. — *bhojana-vācana-prayoga*, m., — *bhojana-prayoga*, m., — *bhojana-vīdhi*, m. N. of wks. — *makṣhikā*, f. a gad-fly, L. — *mallikā*, f. Jasminum Sambac, L. — *mali*, f. wild jasmine,

L. — **mātāṅga**, m. — *karin*, Daś. — **mānusha**, m. 'wild-man', the orang-utang, MW.; *śhikā* (Kād.), *śhi* (Hcar.), f. a (little) f^o woman, — **māya**, m. aloe wood, Agallochum, L. — **māla**, mfn. wearing a garland of f^o-flowers (said of Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa), Hariv. — **mālā**, f. a garland of f^o-flowers, (esp.) the chaplet worn by Kṛishṇa, Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of a wk. on Dharma; of various women, HParis. — *dharma*, (prob.) n. a kind of metre; — **mītra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. (*ṛiya*, n. his wk.). — **vijaya**, m., — **stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **mālikā**, f. a garland of wild flowers, Bhp.; yam, L.; a kind of metre, Ping., Sch.; N. of one of Rādhā's female attendants, Pañcar.; of a river, Hariv. — **mālin**, mfn. — **māla** (said of Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt.; N. of various authors (also with *bhāṭṭa*), Cat.; (*inī*), f. Dioscorea or = *varāhi* (prob. a kind of plant, accord. to others 'the female energy of Kṛishṇa'), L.; N. of the town Dvārakā, L.; *li-kirti-chando-mālā*, f. N. of a poem; *li-dāsa* or *li-mitra*, m. N. of two authors, Cat.; *liṣā*, f. 'having Kṛishṇa as husband', N. of Rādhā, Pañcar. — **muc**, mfn. pouring forth rain, Ragh.; m. a cloud, L. — **mudga**, m. Phaseolus Trilobus (also ā, f.) or Aconitifolius, L. — **mūta**, m. a cloud, L. — **mūrdhaja**, f. gall-nut, L. — **mūla**, m. Tetranthera Lanceifolia, MW.; — **phala**, n. roots and fruits of the forest, VarBṛS. — **mṛga**, m. a forest deer, R. — **methikā**, f. Melilotus Parviflora, L. — **moḥ**, f. wild plantain, L. — **yamāni**, f. Cnidium Diffusum, L. — **rakshaka**, m. a forest-keeper, MW.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Vṛishabhān. — **rāja**, m. 'forest-king', a lion, L.; Verbesina Scandens, L. — **rājī**, m(f) n. embellishing or beautifying a f^o, W.; (*ṛjī*), f. a row of trees, a long track off or a path in a f^o, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (only *ṛjī*), a female slave belonging to Vasu-deva, VP. — **rājya**, n. N. of a kingdom, VarBṛS. — **rāṣṭra** or **rāka**, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS.; MārKP. — **rāddhi** (for *ṛiddhi*), f. an ornament of the forest, Bhp. — **lakshmi**, f. 'f^o-ornament', Musa Sapientum, L. — **latā**, f. a f^o-creeper, Śak. — **lekḥā**, f. = *rājī*, Śit. — **varāha**, m. a wild hog, MW. — **var-tikā**, f. a kind of quail, Mālatim. — **vartul**, mfn. residing in the forest, W. — **varbara**, **varbarikā**, **varbhā**, see *barbara* &c. — **vallari**, f. a kind of grass, L. — **vahni**, m. a forest-conflagration, Kathās. — **vāta**, m. a f^o-wind, Śak. — **vāsa**, m. dwelling or residence in a forest, wandering habits, R.; Kām.; MārKP.; N. of a country, Cat.; mfn. residing in a f^o, wood-dweller, Śak.; *saka*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *sika*). — **vāsana**, m. 'f^o-dweller', a civet-cat, L. — **vāsin**, mfn. living in a f^o; m. a forest-dweller, hermit, anchorite, Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of various plants or roots (= *ṛishabha*, *mushkaka*, *varāhi-kanda* &c.), L.; a crow, L.; N. of a country in the Dekhan (also *śimāpāda*), Inscr.; *śi*, f. N. of the chieftown of that country, ib. — **vāśya**, (prob.) n. N. of a country, Hariv. (cf. *vāsin*). — **vāhyaka**, **viḍika**, see *bāk*. — **biḍ**. — **virodhin**, m. 'forest-enemy', N. of one of the Hindū months (that succeeding the Nidāgha, q. v.), L. — **vilāsini**, f. Andropogon Auriculatus, L. — **vija** &c., see *biya*. — **vṛitti**, f. = *jivikā*, HParis. — **vṛintāli**, f. the egg-plant, L. — **vrihi**, m. wild rice, L. — **śikhaṇḍin**, m. = *barhiya*, L. — **śūkarī**, f. Mucuna Pruriens, L. — **śūrapa**, n. a kind of hulsous plant, L. — **śrīṅ-gāṭa** and *ṭaka*, m. Trihulus Lanuginosus, L. — **śobhana**, n. 'water-beautifying', a lotus-flower, L. — **śvan**, m. 'f^o-dog', a jackal, Śit.; a tiger, L.; a civet-cat, L. — **śhaṇḍa**, see *khaṇḍa*. — **śhad**, v. l. for *sad*, ParGr. — **samkṛta**, m. lentil, L. — **sād**, mfn. abiding in wood or in a f^o, VS.; ParGr.; m. a forest-dweller, forester, Kir. — **samnivāsin**, mfn. dwelling in a forest; m. a forester, Kir. — **sam-ūha**, m. a thick forest or wood, L. — **sampraveṇa**, m. = *vana-praveṇa*, VarBṛS. — **sarojinī**, f. the wild cotton plant, L. — **sāhvayā**, f. a kind of creeping plant, L. — **sindhura**, m. = *karin*, HParis. — **stamba**, m. N. of a son of Gada, Hariv. — **stha**, mfn. forest-ahiding; m. a f^o-dweller, hermit, ascetic, Mn.; R. &c.; a deer, gazelle, L.; (with *gajā*) a wild elephant, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. the holy fig-tree, L.; the small Pippala tree, L.; a kind of creeper, L. — **sthali**, f. f^o-region, a wood, Hariv.; Kālid. — **sthāna** (?), n. N. of a country, Buddh. — **sthāyīn**, mfn. being or abiding in a forest, W.; m. a hermit, anchorite, ih. — **sthita**, mfn. situate or being in a f^o, ib. — **s-pāti** (*vānas*-), m. (*vanas* prob. a form of the gen.; cf. *a. van* and *rdhas-pāti*) 'king of the wood', a forest-

tree (esp. a large tree bearing fruit apparently without blossoms, as several species of the fig, the jack tree &c., but also applied to any tree), RV. &c. &c.; a stem, trunk, beam, timber, post (esp. the sacrificial post), RV.; VS.; Br.; 'lord of plants', the Soma plant, ib.; GṛS.; Bhp.; the Indian fig-tree, L.; Biguonia Sueaeolens, L.; an offering made to the sacrificial post, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; anything made of wood (esp. partic. parts of a car or carriage, a wooden drum, a wooden amulet, a block on which criminals are executed, a coffin &c.), RV.; AV.; VS.; an ascetic, W.; N. of Vishṇu, Vishṇu.; of a son of Gṛbhrī-prishṭha, Bhp.; du. pestle and mortar, RV. i, 28, 6; f. N. of a Gandharvi, Kāraṇḍ.; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by Vanas-pati, Bhp.; — **kāya**, m. the whole body or world of plants, L.; — **yāga**, m. and — **savta**, m. N. of partic. sacrificial rites, Vait. — **sraja**, f. a garland of forest-flowers, Bhp. — **hari**, m. (prob.) a lion, Rājat. — **haridārā**, f. wild turmeric, L. — **hava**, m. a partic. Ekāha, ŚrS. — **hāsa**, m. Saccharum Spon-taneum (also *saka*), L.; a kind of jasmine, L. — **hutaśana**, m. = *vana-dāha*, Cat. — **homa**, m. a partic. oblation, AṅŚr. — **Vanākampa**, m. the shaking of f^o-trees by the wind, W. — **Vanākhu**, m. 'forest rat', a hare, L.; *khuka*, m. Phaseolus Mungo, L. — **Vanāgnī**, m. = *vana-dāha*, R. — **Vanāśrya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **Vanāja**, m. the wild goat, L. — **Vanātana**, n. roaming about in a f^o (also pl.), Rājat. — **Vanāṣṭu**, m. 'forest-roamer (?)', a kind of blue fly, L. — **Vanādhi-vāsin**, mfn. dwelling in a forest, Kir. — **Vanānta**, m. 'forest-region', a wood, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. bounded by a f^o, Hariv.; — **bhū**, f. neighbourhood of a f^o, Kir.; — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling in a f^o, Rājat.; — **stha**, mfn. standing or situate in a forest (as a town), Kathās.; — **sthali**, f. a forest-region, Bhart. — **Vanāntara**, n. interior of a forest, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Kathās. (*re*, in the f^o; *rat*, out of the f^o; *ram*, into the f^o, with *pra-vaṣi* or *āp*, to enter or reach a f^o); *āpi*, pl. forests, Vcar.; — *cara* and — *cārin*, mfn. roaming about in a f^o, Kāv.; VarBṛS. — **Vanāpaga** (ib. for *gā*), a forest stream, river, R. — **Vanābhīni**, f. lotus growing in a f^o, Kathās. — **Vanābhilāva**, mfn. f^o-destroying, W. — **Vanāmala**, m. Carissa Carandas, L. — **Vanāmbikā**, f. N. of a tutelary deity in the family of Dakṣa, Cat. — **Vanāmra**, m. Mangifera Sylvatica, L. — **Vanārishṭā**, f. wild turmeric, L. — **Vanāraka**, m. f^o-worshipper, a florist, maker of garlands, L. — **Vanāśṭraka**, n. the root of wild ginger, L.; (*ā*), f. wild ginger, L. — **Vanālakta** or *ktaka*, n. 'wild lac', red earth, ruddle, L. — **Vanālaya**, m. forest-habitation; — *jivin*, mfn. living in f^os, Hariv. — **Vanālikā**, f. Heliotropium Indicum, L. — **Vanāli**, f. = *vana-rājī*, Prab. — **Vanāliu**, m. Marsilia Dentata, L. — **Vanāssa**, mfn. living on water, MBh. (Nīlak.); m. a kind of small harley, L. — **Vanāśrama**, m. a abode in the f^o (the third Āśrama [q. v.] in a Brāhman's life), Hariv.; — *ni-vāsin* (ib.) or *iramini* (Bhp.), m. a Vānaprastha or Brāhman dwelling in a forest, an anchorite. — **Vanāśraya**, mfn. living in a f^o; m. a f^o-dweller, MārKP.; a sort of crow or raven, L. — **Vanāśya**, m. a highly valued species of mango, L. — **Vanāśka-desa**, m. a part or spot of a f^o, Hit. — **Vanāśtarga**, m. N. of a wk. (on the dedication of temples, tanks, groves &c.) by Vishṇu-sarman. — **Vanāśtāha**, m. a rhinoceros, L. — **Vanāśodeśa**, m. a partic. spot in a f^o, MBh. — **Vanāśbhava**, mfn. produced or existing in a f^o, growing wild, MBh.; m. (with *mārga*) a path in a f^o, ib.; (*ā*), f. the wild cotton plant, L.; Phaseolus Trilobus, L.; the wild citron, L. — **Vanāpāplava**, m. = *vana-dāha*, Megh. — **Vanāpala**, m. 'forest-stone', shaped and dried cow-dung, Bhp. — **Vanāpēta**, mfn. one who has retired to the forest, VarBṛS. — **Vanāśrī**, f. = *vana-bhū*, Rājat. — **Vanāśka**, m. = next, MBh.; Bhp. — **Vanāśkas**, mfn. living in a forest; m. a f^o-dweller, anchorite, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a f^o-animal, (esp.) a wild boar, Bhp.; an ape, L. — **Vanāśgha**, m. a mass of water, Śit.; 'thick f^o', N. of a district or mountain in the west of India, VarBṛS. — **Vanāśhadhi**, f. a medicinal herb growing wild, Cat.

Vanād (only pl. *vanādāh*), longing, earnest desire, RV. ii, 4, 5 (Sāy. = *vanantah* = *sambhaktārah*; others translate *me van-dāh*, 'of me, the wood-devourer').

Vanana, n. longing, desire, Nir. v, 5; (*dnā*), f. (prob.) wish, desire, RV. ix, 86, 40.

Vananiya, mfn. to be desired, desirable, Nir.; Śaṅk.

Vānanva, Nom. P. *vāni*, to be in possession, be

at hand, RV. viii, 102, 19; x, 92, 15; pr. p. *vāvat*, possessing, ib. vii, 81, 3; viii, 6, 34; being in possession, ib. viii, 1, 31.

Vanayitri, mfn. (superl. *ṛi-tama*) one who causes to ask &c., Nir.

Vanar, in comp. for *vanas* (= *vana*). — **grū**, mfn. moving about in woods, wandering in a forest or wilderness, a savage, RV.; AV.; a thief or robber, Naigh. — **ja**, m. a kind of plant (= *īringi*), L. — **śhād**, mfn. sitting on trees or in the forest (as birds), RV.; MaitrS.

Vānas, n. loveliness, RV. x, 172, 1; longing, desire (cf. *yajña-vanas* and *gir-vānas*); = *vana*, a wood (cf. *vanar*).

Vanasa, mfn., g. *īrindādi*.

Vānas-pāti. See col. i.

Vanasyā. See *sajāta-v*.

Vanasyū. See *gir-vānasū*.

Vanāyū, m. N. of a country (see comp.); of a son of Purū-ravas, MBh.; Hariv. (also *yus*, VP.); of a Dānava, MBh. — **ja** (Hcar.) or **-deśya** (Ragh.), mfn. produced or bred in Vanāyū (as horses).

Vani, f. wish, desire, AV.; m. fire, L.; (*vāni*, ifc.) procuring, bestowing (cf. *rāyas-posha-v* and Pān. iii, 2, 27).

Vanikā, f. a little wood, grove, MBh.; R. &c. (only in *asoka-v*); once in R. *-vanika*, n.)

Vanikāvāsa (or *kāv*?), m. N. of a village, Rājat.

Vanita, mfn. solicited, asked, wished for, desired, loved, L.; served, W.; (*ā*), f. a loved wife, mistress, any woman (also applied to the female of an animal or bird), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of metre, Col.

Vanitā, f. (see prec.) in comp. — **dvish**, m. hating women, a misogynist, MBh. — **bhoginī**, f. a woman like a serpent, MW. — **mukha**, m. pl. 'woman-faced', N. of a people, MārKP. — **rājya**, n. the kingdom of women, L. (cf. *śrī-śr*). — **vilāsa**, m. the wantonness of women, MW.

Vanitāya, Nom. A. *ṇyate*, to be or act like a woman, Śringār.

Vanitāsa, m. N. of a family, Cat.

Vanitri, mfn. one who owns or possesses (with acc.), RV. (cf. *vantri*).

1. **Vānin**, mfn. (fr. *√van*) asking, desiring, RV.; granting, bestowing, ib.

2. **Vānin**, m. (fr. i. *vana*) a tree, RV.; the Soma plant, ib. iii, 40, 7; (perhaps) a cloud, ib. i, 73, 8; 130, 4; 'living in a wood', a Brāhman in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha, Kull. on Mn. vi, 38.

Vānina, n. a tree or a wood, RV. x, 66, 9.

Vanila, mfn. (fr. i. *vana*), g. *kāśiddi*.

Vānishṭha, mfn. (superl.) obtaining or imparting most, very munificent or liberal, RV.

Vani. See under i. *vana*.

Vanika (L.) or **vanipaka** (L. and Sighās., v. l.), m. a heggar, mendicant.

Vaniya, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to beg, ask alms, Uṇ. iv, 139, Sch.

Vāniyaka, m. a mendicant, beggar, R. (B.); Dhūrtan.; Sighās. (v. l. *vanipaka*). — **jana**, m., id., Śit.

Vāniyas, mfn. (compar.) obtaining most, imparting more, RV.; very munificent or liberal, Bhp.

Vānivan, mfn. (an intens. form) asking for, demanding, RV. x, 47, 7.

Vanū, m. 'zealous, eager' (either) an assailant, injurer, enemy, RV. iv, 30, 5; (or) an adherent, friend, ib. x, 74, 1.

Vanusha (fr. *vanūs*), Noni. A. *śhate* (only *vanushanta*), to obtain, acquire, RV. x, 128, 3.

Vanushya (fr. *vanūs*), Nom. P. *śhyati*, *ṇte*, to plot against, attack, assail, RV. i, 132, 1 &c.; (A.) to wish for, desire, ib. ix, 7, 6.

Vanūs, mfn. zealous, eager; (either) anxious for, attached or devoted to, a friend; (or) eager to attack, a foe, enemy, RV.

Vane, loc. of i. *vana*, in comp. — **kimsuka**, m. pl. 'Butea Frondosa in a wood', anything found unexpectedly, Pān. ii, 1, 44, Sch. (cf. *-bilvaka*).

— **kshudrā**, f. Pongamia Glabra, L. — **cara**, m(f) n. wandering or dwelling in a wood, inhabitant of a forest (applied to men, animals and demons), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *ṛāgrya*, m. 'chief of forest-dwellers', an ascetic, anchorite, sage, W. — **jā**, mfn. born or existing in woods, RV. — **blivaka**, m. pl. 'Aegle Marmelos in a forest', anything found unexpectedly, Pān. ii, 1, 44, Sch. (cf. *-kimsuka*). — **rāj**, mfn. shining or blazing in a wood, RV. vi, 12, 3. — **vāśia**, m. 'forest-dweller', a Brāhman in the third stage of his

life, a Vānaprastha, L. — **śaya**, mfn. living in woods, W. — **śāh** (*-śāh*), mfn. prevailing in woods, RV. x, 61, 20. — **śad**, m. a forest-dweller, Kir. (cf. *vanasād*). — **śarja**, m. Terminalia Tomentosa, L.

Vaneyu, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, MBh.

Vanti, f., Pāp. vi, 4, 39, Sch.

Vantri, m. an enjoyer, owner, possessor (with gen.), RV. (cf. *vānitrī*).

Vanya, m(f) n. growing or produced or existing in a forest, wild, savage, VS. &c. &c.; greenish (?), AV. vi, 20; being or existing in woods (said of Agni), TS.; made of wood, wooden, RV.; m. a wild animal, R.; VarBrS.; a wild plant, R.; N. of partic. wild plants (= Arundo Bengalensis; *varāhi-kanda*; *vana-sūraṇa*), L.; a Buddhist novice, Gal.; (ā), f. a multitude of groves, large forest, L.; abundance of water, a flood, deluge, Kṛishis.; N. of various plants (Physalis Flexuosa; Abrus Precatorius; a kind of Curcuma; a kind of gourd or cucumber; a kind of Cyperus; (dill), L.; n. anything grown in a wood, the fruit or roots of wild plants, MBh.; R. &c.; = *tvaca*, L. (cf. also *akshur-v* and *a-jita-punar-vanya*). — **damana**, m. a species of Artemisia, L. — **dvipa**, m. a wild elephant, MW. — **pakṣin**, m. a wild bird, forest-bird, ib. — **vṛitti**, f. forest-food, f^o-produce, ib.; mfn. living on forest-food, Ragh. **Vanyāna-bhojana**, m. 'eating forest-food', a Brahman in the third stage of his life, Gal. **Vanyāśana**, mfn. = *vanya-vṛitti*, mfn., VarBrS. **Vanyāśrama**, w.r. for *vandīśrama*, Hariv. **Vanyētara**, mfn. different from wild, tame, civilized, Ragh. **Vanyēbha**, m. a wild elephant, Śiś. **Vanyōpōdākī**, f. a species of creeper, L.

वन 2. vana, ind., g. cādi.

वनर vanara, m. = *vānara*, an ape, L.

वनर्गु vanar-gu &c. See p. 918, col. 3.

वनहर्षान्द vanahabandī, N. of a place, Cat.

वनाहिर vanāhira, m. a hog, wild boar, L.

वनिष्ठ vaniṣṭhu, m. a part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice (accord. to Sch. either 'the rectum' or 'a partic. part of the intestines near the omentum'), RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS. — **sava**, m. a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Vanishpan, m. (prob. w.r. for *vanishṭu*) = *apāna*, the anus, Up. iv, 2, Sch.

वनिवाहन vanivāhana, n. (anom. intens. form fr. √1. *vah*) the act of carrying or moving hither and thither, ŚBr.; ŚrS.

Vanivāhitā, mfn. carried hither and thither, ŚBr.

वनोद्देश vanōddeśa, *vanōpaplava*, *vanōdukas*. See p. 918, col. 2.

वन्तव vantava (?), m. N. of a man, Pravar.

वन्द vand (cf. √*vad*), cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup.

ii, 10) *vāndate* (ep. also °*ti*; pf. *vavanda*, °*dē*, RV. &c. &c.; Prec. *vandishimāhi*, RV.; fut. *vanditā*, *vandishyate*, Gr.; inf. *vanditum*, MBh. &c.; *vandādhya*, RV. i, 27, 1; 61, 5; ind. p. *vanditvā*, *vandya*, MBh. &c.), to praise, celebrate, laud, extol, RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to show honour, do homage, salute respectfully or deferentially, venerate, worship, adore, RV. &c. &c.; to offer anything (acc.) respectfully to (dat.), MärkP.: Pass. *vand-yate* (aor. *avandī*, *vandī*), to be praised or venerated, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *vandayati* (aor. *avavandat*, °*data*), to show honour to any one, greet respectfully, MärkP.: Desid., see *vivandishu*.

Vanda, mfn. praising, extolling (see *deva-vandā*); (ā), f., see below.

Vandaka, m. a parasitical plant, L. (also ā, f.); a Buddhist mendicant, Gal.

Vandatha, m. 'a praiser' or 'one deserving praise', L.

Vandād-vāra, w.r. for *vānde dārūm*, SV.

Vandād-vira, w.r. for *vāndād-vira*, ib.

Vandādhyai. See under √*vand*.

Vādana, m. N. of a Rishi (who was cast into a well, along with Rebha, by the Asuras, and rescued by the Asvins), RV.; (ā), f. praise, worship, adoration, L.; (with Buddhists) one of the 7 kinds of Anuttara-pūjā or highest worship (the other 6 being *pūjanā*, *pāpa-deśanā*, *anumodanā*, *adhyeshanā*, *bodhi-cittōtpāda* and *pariṇamanā*), Dharmas. 14;

a mark or symbol impressed on the body (with ashes &c.), Vas.; (ī), f. (only L.) reverence; a drug for resuscitating the dead (= *jīvātū*); begging or thieving (*yācana* or *mācala-karman*); the hip or a species of tree (*kaṭī* or *vaṭī*); = *go-rocana*; n. the act of praising, praise, RV.; reverence (esp. obeisance to a Brahman or superior by touching the feet &c.), worship, adoration, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a parasitical plant, AV.; Bhpr.; a disease attacking the limbs or joints, cutaneous eruption, scrofula (also personified as a demon), RV.; = *vadana*, L. — **mālā** (L.), — **mālīkē** (Kāv.; Pāficat.), f. a festoon of leaves suspended across gateways (in honour of the arrival of any distinguished personage, or on the occasion of a marriage or other festival). — **śrut**, mfn. listening to praise, a hearer of praises, RV. **Vandane-sthā**, mfn. mindful of praises, ib.

Vandanaka, n. respectful salutation, Śil.

Vandaniya, mfn. to be respectfully greeted, Vājracch.; m. a Verbesina with yellow flowers, L.; (ā), f. a yellow pigment (= *go-rocanā*).

Vandā, f. (only L.) a parasitical plant (esp. Epidendrum Tesselatum); a female mendicant; = *bandī*, a prisoner.

Vandāka, m., °*kē* or °*kī*, f. Vanda Roxburghii, L.

Vandāra, m. a parasitical plant, L.

Vandāru, mfn. praising, celebrating, RV.; VS.; respectful, reverential, civil or polite to (comp.), Mcar.; Prab.; Dhōrtan.; m. N. of a man, Cat.; n. praise, RV.

Vandī, °*dī*. See 1. 2. *bandin*.

Vanditā, mfn. praised, extolled, celebrated, AV. &c. &c.

Vanditavya, mfn. to be praised, Nir.; to be respectfully greeted, R.

Vanditṛi or **vānditṛi**, mfn. one who praises or celebrates, a praiser, RV.; ŚBr.

Vandin, mfn. to praise or honour (ifc.), Kum. (cf. 1. *bandin*).

Vandinikā or °*niyā*, f. N. of Dākshāyaṇī, Cat.

Vāndya, mfn. to be praised, praiseworthy, RV. &c. &c.; to be saluted reverentially, adorable, very venerable, Kāv.; Kathās.; to be regarded or respected, L.; m. N. of a man, Cat.; (ā), f. a parasitical plant, L.; = *go-rocanā*, L.; N. of a Yakshi, Kathās. — **ghaṭīyā**, f. N. of a Comm. on the Amara-kośa. — **tā**, f. laudability, praiseworthiness, venerableness, Rājāt. — **bhaṭīyā**, n. N. of wk.

Vandra, mfn. praising, doing homage, worshipping, Up. ii, 13, Sch.; m. a worshipper, votary, follower, W.; n. prosperity, plenty, abundance, L.

वन्दीक vandika, m. (also written *bandh°*) N. of Indra, L.

वन्धा vandhā, ind., g. ūry-ādi.

वन्धुर vandhura, n. (also written *bandhura*; rather fr. 2. *van* + *dhura* than fr. √*bandh*) the seat of a charioteer, the fore part of a chariot or place at the end of the shafts, a carriage-seat or driver's box, RV.; AV.; MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. (cf. *tri-v°*). **Vandhure-shṭhā**, mfn. standing or sitting on the chariot-seat, RV.

Vandhūr, m. = *vandhura*, RV. i, 34, 9.

Vandhūrāyō, mfn. having a standing-place in front or seat for driving (said of the car of the Asvins), RV.

वन्धुल vandhula, m. N. of a Rishi (see *bandhula*).

वन्ध्या vandhya, mf(ā)n. (also written *bandhya*, q.v., and perhaps to be connected with √*bandh*) barren, unfruitful, unproductive (said of women, female animals and plants), Mn.; MBh. &c.; fruitless, useless, defective, deprived or destitute of (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), f., see below. — **tā**, f., -*tva*, n. barrenness, sterility, uselessness, deficiency, lack of (loc. or comp.), Hariv.; Kāv.; Rājāt. — **parvata**, m. N. of a district, Cat. — **phala**, mfn. fruitless, seless, idle, vain (-*tā*, f.), Bhartṛ.

Vandhyā, f. a barren or childless woman, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; a barren cow, L.; a partic. fragrant substance, L. — **karkaṭākī**, f. a species of medicinal plant (given to barren women), L. — **garbha-dhā-rapa-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **tanaya**, m. = *putra*, L. — *tva*, n. the barrenness of a woman, Suśr.; Hcat.; -*karakōpadraava-hara-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — **duhitṛī**, f. the daughter of a barren woman, a mere chimera or anything merely imaginary, L. — *putra*, m. the son of a b^w, i.e. anything merely imaginary,

an impossibility, Śamk. — **prakāśa**, see *pañcadhā-bandhyā-pr°*. — **prāyasoitti-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **roga**, m., -**vallī** (°*dhyaṭ*), f. N. of wks. — **suta**, or -**śūna**, n. = *tanaya*, L.

Vandhyāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to become barren or useless, Cat.

वन्ना vannā, f. N. of a woman, Cat.

वन vanra, m. (prob. fr. √1. *van*) a co-partner, co-heir (= *vibhāgin*), Up. ii, 28, Sch.

वप 1. vap, cl. I. P. Ā. *vāpati*, °*te* (only pres. stem and ind. p. *uptvā*, -*upya*), to shear, shave (Ā. 'one's self'), cut off, AV.; TS.; Br.; GṛŚrS.; to crop (herbage), mow, cut (grass), graze, RV. vi, 6, 4: Caus. *vāpayati*, °*te* (Pot. *vāpayita*, ĀśvŚr.), to cause (Ā. 'one's self') to be shorn, GṛŚrS.

1. **Upta**, mfn. shorn, shaved, GṛŚrS. — **keśa**, mfn. one who has his hair shorn, MānGr.; -*śmaśru*, mfn. one who has his hair and beard shorn, Kauś.

1. **Vapa**, m. shaving, shearing, W.

1. **Vapana**, n. the act of shearing or shaving or cutting off, ŚBr. &c. &c.; a razor, L.; (ī), f. a barber's shop, L. — **nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **prayoga**, m. N. of a treatise on the ceremony of shaving the Brahma-cārin for the first time. — **vidhi**, m. N. of ch. of TS.

1. **Vapaniya**. See *keśa-v°*.

1. **Vaptrī** or **vāpṛī**, m. one who shears, a shearer, cutter, shaver, RV.; AV.; TBr.; GṛS.

वप 2. vap, cl. I. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiii, 34)

vāpati, °*te* (Pot. *upet*, GṛS.; pf. *uvāpa*, *ūpūh*; *ūpe*, RV. &c.; *vavāpa*, MBh.; -*vepe*, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 4, 120; aor. *avāpsit*, Br. &c.; *avapā*, Gr.; Pot. *upyāt*, ib.; fut. *vāptā*, ib.; *vāpsyati*, Br.; *vāpishyati*, MBh. &c.; inf. *vāptum*, Gr.; ind. p. *uptvā*, MBh.; -*ūpya*, RV. &c.), to strew, scatter (esp. seed), sow, bestrew, RV. &c. &c.; to throw, cast (dice), ib.; to procreate, beget (see *vapus* and 2. *vapṛī*); to throw or heap up, dam up, AV.: Pass. *upyāte* (aor. *vāpi*, Br.), to be strewn or sown, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *vāpayati* (aor. *avivāpat*, Gr.), to sow, plant, put in the ground, MBh.; Desid. *vivāp-sati*, °*te*, Gr.: Intens. *vāvāpyate*, *vāvāpti*, ib.

Uptā, mfn. scattered, sown, MBh.

2. **Uptā**, mfn. scattered, sown, planted, put in the ground, RV. &c. &c.; bestrewn or covered with (instr. or comp.), BhP.; thrown down, lying, AV.; presented, offered, BhP.; n. a sown field, Gal. — **kṛishṭa**, mfn. ploughed after sowing, Gal. — **gā-dha**, mfn., g. *rāja-dantādī*.

Upti, f. sowing seeds, L. — **vid**, mfn. an agriculturist, Mn. ix, 330.

Uptṛima, mfn. sown, cultivated, Pāp. iii, 3, 88, Sch.

Upya, mfn. (cf. under √2. *vap*) to be scattered or sown, KātyŚr.

2. **Vapā**, m. one who sows, a sower, VS. (cf. g. *pacādi*); (ā), f., see below.

2. **Vapana**, n. the act of sowing seed, L.; semen virile, W.; placing, arranging, L.

2. **Vapaniya**, mfn. to be scattered or sown (n. impers.), Kull. on Mn. ix, 41.

Vapā, f. a mound or heap thrown up by ants (see *vaimika-v°*); a cavity, hollow, hole, L.; the skin or membrane investing the intestines or parts of the viscera, the caul or omentum, VS. &c. &c. (the horse has no omentum accord. to ŚBr.); the mucous or glutinous secretion of the bones or flesh, marrow, fat (= *medas*), L.; a fleshy prominent navel, L. — **kṛit**, m. marrow, L. — **dhīśrayaṇī** (*vapādhī*), f. du. = *vapā-trapaṇī*, L. = *nta* (*vapānta*), m. the end of the offering of the omentum, ŚrS. — **mārjana**, n. the wiping or separating off of the omentum, Vait.; mf(ā)n. that on which the om^o is wiped or separated off, ib. — **vat** (*vapā*), mfn. furnished with or enveloped in the om^o, RV.; VS.; ŚBr. — **śrāpāṇī**, f. du. a two-pronged fork on which the om^o is fried, ŚBr. — **śrāvāṇī**, w.r. for prec., MaitrS. — **hanti** (*vapāh*), f. (ĀitBr.). — **homa** (KātyŚr.), m. the offering of om^o. **Vapōdara**, mfn. fat-bellied, corpulent (said of Indra), RV. **Vapōddharapa**, n. the aperture through which the om^o is taken out, GṛŚrS.

Vapāka. See *a-vapāka*.

Vapila, m. a procreator, father, L.

Vapu, m. = *vapus*, a body, MW.; f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; MärkP. — **nandana**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Vapn, in comp. for *vapus*. — **prakarṣa**, m.

excellence of form, personal beauty, Ragh. — **sra-va**, n. humour of the body, chyle, L.

Vapuna, m. a god, L.; n. knowledge, L. (w. r. for *vayuna*).

Vapur, in comp. for *vapus*. — **dhara**, m. having form, embodied, BhP.; having beautiful form, handsome, MBh. — **mala-samācīta**, mfn. having the body covered with dirt, ib. &c.

Vapush, in comp. for *vapus*. — **tama**, mfn. most beautiful or handsome or wonderful, AV.; (ā), f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, L.; N. of the wife of Janamejaya, MBh.; Hariv. — **tara** (*vāpūsh-* or *vapūsh-*), nfn. more or most beautiful or wonderful (*vāpūsho vapushṭara*, most wonderful of all), RV. — **mat**, mfn. having a body, embodied, corporeal, Kir.; having a beautiful form, handsome, Mn.; MBh. &c.; containing the word *vapus*, AitBr.; m. N. of a deity enumerated among the Viśve Devāḥ, Hariv.; of a son of Priya-vrata, Pur.; of a Rishi in the 11th Manv-antara, VP.; of a king of Kuṇḍina, ib.; (atī), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending upon Skanda, MBh.; -tā, f. beauty, Divyā. — **mata**, m. (only acc. -*matam* m. c. for -*mantam*) N. of a king of Kuṇḍina, MārKp.

Vāpūsha, mfn. wonderfully beautiful, RV.; (ā), f. = *havyashā*, BhPr.; n. marvellous beauty (dat. with *darśatā*, wonderful to look at), RV.; (°*shī*), f., see under *vapus*.

1. **Vapushya**, Nom. P. °*yāti*, to wonder, be astonished, RV.

2. **Vapushyā**, mfn. wonderfully beautiful, wonderful, RV.

Vapushyā, f. (the same form as instr.) wonder, astonishment, RV.

Vāpus, mfn. having form or a beautiful form, embodied, handsome, wonderful, RV.; n. form, figure, (esp.) a beautiful form or figure, wonderful appearance, beauty (*vāpūsha*, ind. for beauty; *vāpūshā*, a wonder to see), RV. &c. &c.; nature, essence, Mn. v, 96; x, 9 &c.; (ifc. f. *ushī*) the body, Mn.; MBh. &c.; f. Beauty personified as a daughter of Dakṣa and Dharma, VP.; MārKp.; N. of an Apsaras, VP. — **sāt**, ind. into the state of a body, APṛāt, Sch.

Vaptavya, mfn. = *vapanīya*, Mn. ix, 41; 42.

2. **Vapti**, m. a sower, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a procreator, progenitor, father, Dharmś.; a poet, L.

Vaptika. See *prakhyāta-v*.

Vappa-nila, N. of a country, Rājat.

Vapra, m. n. a rampart, earthwork, mound, hillock, mud wall, earth or bank raised as a wall or buttress or as the foundation of a building, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a high river-bank (also *nadī-v*), any shore or bank, MBh.; R.; Kir.; the slope or declivity of a hill, table-land on a mountain, Kir.; Śis.; a ditch, VarBṛS.; the gate of a fortified city, W.; the circumference of a sphere or globe, Gol.; a sown field, any field, Dharmś.; dust, L.; = *nishkūṭa*, *vanaja*, n., *vājikā* (?) and *pāṭīra*, L.; the butting of an elephant or of a bull (see *-kriyā* and *-kriḍā*); m. a father, L. (cf. 2. *vapti*); = *prajā-pati*, L.; N. of a Vyāsa, VP.; of a son of the 14th Manu, Hariv.; (ā), f. a flat bank of earth, garden-bed (*vapra-vat*, ind. as in a level bank, i.e. as in levelling or arranging a place for the fire, Mahidh.); Rubia Munjista, L.; N. of the mother of the Arhat Nimi, L.; (ī), f. a hillock, ant-hill (cf. *vamri*), MW.; n. lead, L. (cf. *vardra*). — **kriyā** (Ragh.). — **kriḍā** (Megh.), f. the playful butting of an elephant or of a bull against a bank or mound of any kind. — **kshetra-phala**, n. the circumference of a sphere or globe, Gol. — **phala**, n. id., ib. **Vapranata**, mfn. bound or stooping to butt at a bank or wall, W. **Vaprañter**, ind. in or between banks or mounds, ib. **Vaprabhigāta**, m. butting at a bank or mound, Kir., Sch. (cf. *latāghāta*). **Vaprabhas**, n. the water flowing along a bank, W.; °*bhaḥ-sruti*, f. the stream of water flowing along or issuing from a bank, a rivulet, MW. **Vaprañanī**, f. cultivated land, Dharmś.

Vapra, m. the circumference of a sphere, Gol. **Vapri** (only L.) = *kshetra*, *durgati*, or *samudra*.

Vapriṇan, m. N. of a Vyāsa, VP.

Vapras, n. a beautiful form or appearance, RV. i, 181, 8 (Śāy.)

Vāpita, mfn. (fr. Cans.) scattered, sown, VarBṛS.

वपाटिका vapāṭikā, f. = *ava-pāṭikā*, laceration of the prepuce, Suśr.

वप्प vappa, *vappaka*. See *bappa*.

वप्पदेवी vappaṭa-devī or *vappaṭa-devī*, f. N. of a princess, Rājat.

Vappiya or °*yaka*, m. N. of a king, ib.

वप्पीह vappiḥ, m. Cuculus Melanoleucus, L.

वभ्र vabhr (or *babhr*), cl. 1. P. *vabhrati* (aor. *avabhrīt*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 2, Sch.), to go, go astray, Dhātup. xv, 49.

वभ्रुक vābhruka, v. l. for *bābhruka*, MaitrS.

वम् *vam*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xx, 19) *vamati* (Ved. also *vāmiti*; impf. *avamāt* or *avamit*; pf. *vavāma*, *vemūḥ*, MBh. &c.; *vavamūḥ*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 126; 2. sg. *vemitha* or *vavamitha*, ib.; Siddh.; 3. sg. *vāmā*, ŚBr.; aor. *avān*, ŚākhBr.; fut. *vamitā*, *vamishyati*, Gr.; inf. *vamitum*, ib.; ind. p. *vamitū*, Mn. iv, 121; *vāntvā*, Vop.), to vomit, spit out, eject (lit. and fig.), emit, send forth, give out, RV. &c. &c.; to reject, i.e. repent (a word), RV. x, 108, 8; Pass. *vamyate* (aor. *avāmi*, Gr.), to be vomited &c.; Caus. *vāmayati*, *vamayati* (cf. Dhātup. xix, 68; aor. *avivamat*, Gr.), to cause to vomit, Suśr.; Desid. *vivamishati*, Gr.: Intens. *vayvamyate*, *vayvanti*, ib. [Cf. Gk. ἐμῆν for *feḗn*; Lat. *vomere*; Lith. *vėmti*].

Vama, m(f) n. vomiting, ejecting, giving out, W.; m. = *vāma*, g. *jvalādi*.

Vamati, m. the act of vomiting, L.

Vamathu, m. id., Suśr.; qualmishness, nausea, Car.; water ejected from an elephant's trunk, Hcar.; a cough (?), L.

Vamana, m. hemp, L.; pl. N. of a people, MārKp.; (ī), f. a leech, L.; the cotton shrub, L.; N. of a Yogini, Hcar.; n. the act of vomiting or ejecting from the mouth, Suśr.; emitting, emission, Kālid.; 'causing vomiting', an emetic, Kathās.; Suśr. &c.; offering oblations to fire, L.; pain, paining, L. — **kalpa**, m. N. of a ch. of the Aṣṭāṅga-hṛdaya-samhitā. — **dravya**, n. an emetic, Suśr. **Vamanārthīya**, mfn. serving as an emetic, Car.

Vamanīya, mfn. to be vomited &c.; (ā), f. a fly, L.

Vami, f. vomiting, nausea, qualmishness (also ī), Suśr.; an emetic, W.; m. (only L.) fire; a thorn-apple; a rogue, cheat. **Vamy-śānti** (?), f. N. of wk.

Vamita, mfn. vomited, made to vomit, sickened, W. (cf. Vop. xxvi, 103).

Vamitavya, mfn. to be vomited or ejected from the mouth, Kull. on Mn. xi, 160.

Vamīu, mfn. vomiting, being sick, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 157.

Vamya, mfn. to be made to vomit (in *a-v*), Car.

Vāuta, *vānti* &c. See s v.

वम्ब vambha, m. = *vaṅśa*, a bamboo &c., L.

वम्भारव vambhā-rava. See *bambh*.

वम्भागदेश vammāga-deśa, m. N. of a place, Cat.

वम्र vamrā, m. (and ī, f.), accord. to some also ā; derivation fr. *vam* very doubtful, cf. *valmī* an ant, RV.; Br.; m. N. of a man, RV. (with *Vaikkānasa*, the supposed author of x, 99).

Vamrakā, m. a small ant, RV.; mfn. small, little (= *hrasva*), Naigh. iii, 2.

Vamri-kūṭa, n. an ant-hill, L.

वय vāy, cl. 1. Ā. *vayate*, to go, Dhātup. xiv, 2 (for cl. 1. P. *vayati*, see *v*).

वय vāya, m. (fr. *v*) one who weaves, a weaver, L.; (ī), f. a female weaver, RV.

Vāyat, m(f) n. weaving, interweaving, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a man, Śāy. on RV. vii, 33, 3.

Vayana, n. the act of weaving &c., Vop.

1. **Vāyas**, n. a web (?), RV. ii, 31, 5.

Vayitri, f. a female weaver, TāpBr.

Vayīyu, *vayūna*. See col. 3.

वयम् vāyam, nom. pl. of 1. pers. pron., we (cf. *asma*).

वयस् 2. vāyas, n. (cf. 2. *val*) a bird, any winged animal, the winged tribe (esp. applied to smaller birds), RV. &c. &c.

1. **Vayasā**, m. = 2. *vāyas*, a bird, TS.

Vāyo-vidhā, mfn. (*vāyo* for 2. *vāyas*) of the kind or nature of birds, ŚBr.

वयस् 3. vāyas, n. (√*vī*) enjoyment, food,

meal, oblation, RV.; AV. (cf. *vīṭi*); energy (both bodily and mental), strength, health, vigour, power, might, RV.; AV.; VS. (often with *bṛhāt*; with *√dhā* and) or loc. of pers. 'to bestow vigour or might on'; vigorous age, youth, prime of life, any period of life, age, RV. &c. &c. (*sarvāṇi vāyāṇsi*, animals of any age; *vayasānṛita* or *vayasātita*, aged, old); degree, kind (in *vāyāsi pra-brūhi*), ŚBr. — **kara**, m(f) ā or ī n. causing life or health; of mature age (?), MW. — **kṛt**, mfn. causing strength, preserving health or youth, RV.; VS. — **vat** (*vāyas-*), mfn. possessed of power or vigour, mighty, vigorous, ib.

Vayah, in comp. for 3. *vayas*. — **paripati**, f. ripeness of age, MW. — **pramāṇa**, n. measure or duration of life, age, MBh. — **śāta**, n. an age of a hundred years, BhP. — **samāhi**, m. 'life-juncture', puberty, Cat.; -*mati*, f. a girl arrived at puberty, Gal. — **sama**, mfn. equal in age, R. — **stha**, m(f) ā n. being in the bloom of age, grown up, full-grown, strong, vigorous, MBh.; R.; aged, old, MBh.; nourishing (as flesh), Vāgbh.; m. a contemporary, associate, friend, W.; (ā), f. a female friend or companion, L.; N. of various plants, Suśr.; Car. (accord. to L. Emblica Officialis; Terminalia Chebula or Citrina; Cocculus Cordifolius; Bombax Heptaphyllum; = *atya-amlā-parṇi*, *kākolī*, *kshira-kākolī*, and *brāhmī*); small cardamoms, L. — **sthāna**, n. the firmness or freshness of youth, Kām. — **sthāpāna**, mfn. maintaining or preserving the freshness of youth, Suśr.

Vayasā (ifc.) = 3. *vayas* (see *uttara*, *pūruva*, *madhyama-v*).

Vayasīu. See *pūruva*- and *prathama-v*.

Vayaska. See *abhinava*- and *madhyama-v*.

Vayasya, mfn. being of an age or of the same age, contemporary, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a contemporary, associate, companion, friend (often used in familiar address), ib.; (ā), f. a female friend, a woman's confidante, Mṛicch.; Kathās.; (scil. *ishṭakā*) N. of 19 bricks used for building the sacrificial altar (so called from the word *vayas* in the formula of consecration), TS.; Kath.; ŚBr. — **tva**, n. (MBh.). — **bhāva**, m. (R.) the condition of being a contemporary, companionship, friendship.

Vayasaka, m. a contemporary, friend, Kathās.; (ikā), f. female friend, faithful female servant, Malav. — **tva**, n. companionship, friendship, Ratnāv.

Vayā, f. a branch, twig, RV. also fig. = offspring, posterity; vigour, strength, power (?), ib. i, 165, 5. — **vat** (*vayā-*), mfn. rich in offspring (others 'mighty, powerful'), ib. vi, 2, 5.

Vayāka, m. a little branch, tendril, creeper (= *latā*), Śāy. (cf. next).

Vayākin, mfn. having little branches or tendrils, ramifying (said of the Soma plant), RV. v, 44, 5.

Vayīyu, mfn. (prob.) = *vāyas-vat*, mighty, powerful, RV. viii, 19 ('anything woven, clothes', fr. *√vṛ*, Nir. iv, 15, Sch.)

Vayūna, mfn. (rather fr. *vāy* than fr. *√ve*) moving, active, alive, ŚBr.; waving, agitated, restless (applied to the sea), TS.; MaitrS.; clear (as an eye), BhP. (cf. *a-vayuna*); a path, way (= *mārga* also fig. either = 'means, expedient' or 'rule, order, custom'), RV.; AV.; VS. (instr. 'according to rule', RV. i, 162, 18); distinctness, clearness, brightness, RV. ii, 19, 3; iii, 29, 3 &c. (loc. pl. 'clearly, distinctly', ii, 34, 4); a mark, aim (?), RV. i, 182, 1; ii, 19, 8 &c.; knowledge, wisdom, BhP.; a temple, Up. iii, 61, Sch.; (ā), f. a mark, aim, goal (?), RV. iv, 5, 13; x, 49, 5; knowledge, wisdom, BhP.; N. of a daughter of Svadhā, BhP.; m. N. of a son of Kṛishāva and Dhishanā, BhP. — **vat** (*vayūna-*), mfn. clear, distinct, bright, RV. — **sās**, ind. according to rule or order, in due order, ib. **Vayunā-dhā** or **-dhā** (for *vayuna-dhā*), mfn. establishing rule or order, MaitrS. **Vayunā-vid** (Padap. *vayuna-vid*), mfn. learned in rules, well versed in ordinances, RV.

Vayo, incomp. for 3. *vayas*. — **gata**, mfn. advanced in years, aged, old, AitUp.; n. advanced age (cf. ind. 'when youth is passed'), Kāv. — **jū**, mfn. exciting or increasing strength, RV. — **tiga** or **-tita**, m(f) ā n. advanced in age, exceedingly old or decrepit, Mn.; MBh. &c.; passing beyond or liberated from all periods or stages of existence, MBh. — **dhās**, mfn. = *dhā*, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; young, fresh, Up. iv, 228, Sch. — **dhā**, mfn. bestowing or possessing health or strength, strong, vigorous, RV.; AV.; TS.; m. a young or middle-aged man, W.; f. strengthening, invigorating (*dhāt* as inf.), RV. — **dhika**, mfn. superior in years, older in age, VarBṛS.; advanced in

years; m. an old man, Mn.; R. —**dhēya**, n. bestowing strength or vigour, RV. —**nādhā**, mfn. (√*nah*) establishing or preserving health, VS. —**bāla**, mfn. young in years, R. —**rūpa-samanvita**, mfn. endowed with youth and beauty, Mn. viii, 182. —**vasthā**, f. a stage or state of life (generally considered to be three, viz. *bāla-tva*, childhood, *taruṇa-tva*, youth, and *viriddha-tva*, old age), Kāv.; Pur.; Suśr. —**vidyā**, f., see *vayovidyā*. —**viśeṣha**, m. difference of age, Āpast. —**viriddha**, mfn. advanced in years, old, ib.; Ragh. —**viridh**, mfn. increasing strength or energy, invigorating, RV. —**hāni**, f. loss of youth or vigour, the growing old, Dhātup.; Sāy.

वयोवक्त्रं vayovaṅga(?), n. lead, MW.

वय्य vayya, m. a companion, friend, RV. ix, 68; N. of an Asura, ib. i, 112, 6; patr. of Turviti, ib. i, 54, 6 (Sāy.)

वर I. vāra, m. (fr. √*i*. *vrī*) 'environing,' 'enclosing,' circumference, space, room, RV.; AV.; TS. (*vāra ā prithivyāḥ*, on the wide earth); stopping, checking, RV. i, 143, 5. —**ga**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. —**ja = vare-ja**, Pāp. vi, 3, 16. —**sād**, mfn. sitting in a circle or in the wide space, RV. iv, 40, 5. **Vare-ja = vara-ja**, Pāp. vi, 3, 16.

1. Varaka, m. a cloak, L.; n. cloth, L.; the cover or awning of a boat, L.

1. Varāṇa, m. a rampart, mound, L.; a causeway, bridge, L.; the tree Crataeva Roxburghii (also called *varuṇa* and *setu*); it is used in medicine and supposed to possess magical virtues, MaitrS. &c. &c.; any tree, W.; a camel, L.; a kind of ornament or decoration on a bow, MBh.; a partic, magical formula recited over weapons, R. (*varuṇa*, B.); N. of Indra, L.; N. of a country, Buddh.; (pl.) of a town, Pāp. iv, 2, 82 (cf. Kās. on Pāp. i, 2, 53); (ā), f. N. of a small river (running past the north of Benares into the Ganges and now called Barnā), Up.; Pur.; n. surrounding, enclosing, L.; keeping off, prohibiting, L.

Varanaka, mfn. covering, covering over, concealing, Sāmkyak.

Varanasi (L.) and Varanasi (Gal.), f. Benares (more usually *varānasi* and *vārānasi*, qq. vv.)

Varanā-vatī, f. (prob.) N. of a river, AV.

Varanda, m. (Up. i, 128) the string of a fish-hook (cf. *lambuka*), Mṛicch.; (only L.) a multitude; an eruption on the face; a rampart separating two combatant elephants; a heap of grass; a packet, package; (ā), f. (only L.) *Turdus Salica*; a dagger, knife; the wick of a lamp. —**lambuka**, m. the string of a fish-hook (?), Mṛicch. **Varandātu**, m. a kind of bulbous plant (= *phala-pucha*), L.; the castor-oil tree, *Ricinus Communis*, L.

Varandaka, mfn. (only L.) round; large, extensive; miserable, wretched; fearful, terrified; m. a small mound of earth, KātyŚr., Sch.; a rampart separating two combatant elephants, Śiś.; Vās.; the seat or canopy on an elephant, a howdah, L.; a wall, L.; an eruption on the face, L.; a multitude, L.

Varanya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, g. *kanḍo-ādi*.

Varatī, f. a strap, thong, strip of leather, RV. &c. &c. (once in BhP. *ṽra*, prob. n.); an elephant's or horse's girth, L. —**kānda**, m. or n. (?) a piece of a strap or thong, KātyŚr.

Vāras, n. width, breadth, expanse, room, space, RV. [Cf. Gk. *εὐρος*.]

Varāka, mf(ā)n. wretched, low, miserable, pitiable (mostly said of persons), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; vile, impure (as money), Kathās.; m. (only L.) N. of Śiva; battle, war; a kind of plant.

Varākaka, mf(ikā)n. wretched, low, vile, Pañcat.

Varāṭa, m. a cowry (used as a coin), Pañcat.; a rope, L.; (ī), f. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Col. (cf. *varāḍī* below).

Varāṭaka, m. a cowry, *Cypraea Moneta* (= $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Kāṅṇi or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a Pana), Kāv.; Kathās.; Sāh. &c. (also *ikā*, f.); the seed vessel of a lotus-flower, Naish.; a rope, cord, string (only ifc., with f. ā), MBh. xii, 2488, v.l. *varārakā*; (*ikā*), f. *Mirabilis Jalapa*, L.; n. a partic. vegetable poison, Suśr. —**rajas**, m. *Mesua Roxburghii*, L.

Varāḍī or **varāḍī**, m. (in music) a partic. Rāga (cf. *varāṭī* above).

Varāṇa, m. Crataeva Roxburghii, L.; N. of Indra, L.

Varāṇasa, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *trīṇādi*; (ī), f. N. of a river, MBh.; the city of Benares (more usually written *vārānasi*, cf. *varānasi*; two small rivers,

the Varāṇa and Asi are said to join or give rise to the name, see RTL. 434).

Varāla, m. or n. cloves, L.; m. a black-yellowish whiteness, L.; mfn. black-yellowish-whitish white, L.; (ā), f. a female goose, L.

Varāṭaka, m. orn. cloves, L.; Carissa Carandas, L.

1. Varitri, mfn. one who covers or screens, Pāp. vii, 2, 34, Sch. (cf. 1. *varitri*).

Varimat (RV.) or varimat (AV.) = next.

1. Variman or variman, m. (abstract noun of *urī*, q. v.) expanse, circumference, width, breadth, space, room, RV.; VS.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Varivas, n. room, width, space, free scope, ease, comfort, bliss, RV.; VS.; TS. (acc. with √*kṛ*, *dhā* or *vid* and dat., 'make room for, clear the path to'); wealth, treasure (= *dhana*), Naigh. —**kṛit**, mfn. procuring space, affording relief, delivering, RV.; TS.

Varivasita, mfn. = *varivasyita*, L.

Varivasya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to grant room or space, give relief, concede, permit, RV.; to show favour, wait upon, cherish, tend, Bhāṭṭ.; Sāy. (p. *ṽyamāna = varivasyita*, Daś.)

Varivasyā, f. service, honour, devotion, attendance, RV.; Kāv.; obedience to a spiritual teacher, L. —**rahasya**, n. N. of various wks.

Varivasyita, mfn. served, cherished, adored, L.

Varivo, in comp. for *varivas*. —**dā** (VS.), —**dhā** and —**vid** (RV.), mfn. granting space or freedom or relief or repose or comfort.

1. Vārishtha, mfn. (superl. of *urī*, q. v.) widest, broadest, largest, most extensive, RV.; VS.; TBr.; R.

1. Varitri, mfn. one who covers or screens, Pāp. vii, 2, 34, Sch. (cf. 1. *varitri*).

1. Variman, n. = 1. *variman*, expanse, width, breadth, room, RV.

1. Vārīyas, mfn. (compar. of *urī*, q. v.) wider, broader ('than, abl.); freer, easier, ib.; ŚBr.; (as), ind. farther, farther off or away, RV.; n. wider space ('than, abl.), ib.; free space, freedom, comfort, ease, rest, ib.

Varuṇa, m. (once in the TĀr. *varuṇā*) 'All-enveloping Sky,' N. of an Āditya (in the Veda commonly associated with Mitra [q. v.] and presiding over the night as Mitra over the day, but often celebrated separately, whereas Mitra is rarely invoked alone; Varuṇa is one of the oldest of the Vedic gods, and is commonly thought to correspond to the *Oṽpavōs* of the Greeks, although of a more spiritual conception; he is often regarded as the supreme deity, being then styled 'king of the gods' or 'king of both gods and men' or 'king of the universe'; no other deity has such grand attributes and functions assigned to him; he is described as fashioning and upholding heaven and earth, as possessing extraordinary power and wisdom called *māyā*, as sending his spies or messengers throughout both worlds, as numbering the very winkings of men's eyes, as hating falsehood, as seizing transgressors with his *pāśa* or noose, as inflicting diseases, especially dropsy, as pardoning sin, as the guardian of immortality; he is also invoked in the Veda together with Indra, and in later Vedic literature together with Agni, with Yama, and with Vishnu; in RV. iv, 1, 2, he is even called the brother of Agni; though not generally regarded in the Veda as a god of the ocean, yet he is often connected with the waters, especially the waters of the atmosphere or firmament, and in one place [RV. vii, 64, 2] is called with Mitra *Sindhu-pati*, 'lord of the sea or of rivers'; hence in the later mythology he became a kind of Neptune, and is there best known in his character of god of the ocean; in the MBh. Varuṇa is said to be a son of Kardama and father of Pushkara, and is also variously represented as one of the Deva-gandharvas, as a Nāga, as a king of the Nāgas, and as an Asura; he is the regent of the western quarter [cf. *loka-pāla*] and of the Nakshatra Śata-bhishaj [VarBṛS.]; the Jains consider Varuṇa as a servant of the twentieth Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, RV. &c. &c. (cf. IW. 10; 12 &c.); the ocean, VarBṛS.; water, Kathās.; the sun, L.; a warder off or dispenser, Śāy. on RV. v, 48, 5; N. of a partic. magical formula recited over weapons, R. (v.l. *varāṇa*); the tree Crataeva Roxburghii, L. (cf. *varāṇa*); pl. (prob.) the gods generally, AV. iii, 4, 6; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. —**kāṣṭhikā**, f. wood of the Ficus Religiosa (used for kindling fire by rubbing), L. —**kṛicchakra**, n. a partic. penance (in which for a month only ground rice with water is eaten), L. —**gṛīha-pati** (*vā*), mfn. having Varuṇa

for a house-lord (i.e. giving V^o precedence at a great sacrifice), MaitrS. —**gṛīhita** (*vā*), mfn. seized by V^o, afflicted with disease (esp. dropsy); see under *varuṇa*, ŚBr.; TS. —**graha**, m. 'seizure by V^o', paralysis, L. —**grāha**, m. seizure by V^o (in *d-vā*), TS.; TBr. —**japa**, m. N. of wk. —**jyeshtha** (*vā*), m. pl. having V^o for chief, TBr. —**tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. —**tejas** (*vā*), mfn. one whose vital power is V^o i.e. water, AV. —**tva**, n. the state or nature of V^o, R. —**datta**, m. N. of a man, Pāp. v, 3, 84, Śch. —**deva**, n. 'having V^o as deity,' the Nakshatra Śata-bhishaj, VarBṛS. —**devatā**, mfn. having V^o as deity, MaitrS. —**daiva** or —**daivata**, n. = *deva*, VarBṛS. —**dhṛt**, mfn. deceiving V^o, RV. vii, 60, 9. —**pāśā**, m. V^o's snare or noose, TS.; Br.; a shark, L. —**purāṇa**, n. N. of wk. —**puruṣa**, m. a servant of V^o, ĀśvGr. —**praghāsa**, m. pl. the second of periodical oblations offered at the full moon of Āshāḍha for obtaining exemption from V^o's snares (so called from eating barley in honour of the god V^o), TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; (sg.) a partic. Ahina, ŚāṅkhŚr.; *ṽśika*, mfn. relating to the above oblation, Lāṭy., Sch. —**praśiṣṭa** (*vā*), mfn. ruled over or guided by V^o, RV. —**priyā**, f. V^o's wife, L. —**bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of an astronomer, Col. —**matī**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, L. —**mitra**, m. N. of a Gobhila, VBr. —**meni**, f. V^o's wrath or vengeance, punishment or injury inflicted by V^o, TS.; Kāth. —**rājan** (*vā*), mfn. having V^o as king, TS.; ŚrS. —**loka**, m. V^o's world or sphere, KaushUp.; his province, i.e. water, Tarkas. —**vidhi**, m. N. of wk. —**vegā**, f. N. of a Kimp-nari, Kāraṇḍ. —**śarman**, m. N. of a warrior on the side of the gods in their war against the Daityas, Kathās. —**śeṣha** (*vā*), mfn. having descendants capable of protecting, RV. v, 65, 5 (Sāy.; others 'being V^o's posterity, i.e. sinless'). —**śrād-dha**, n. N. of a partic. Śrāddha offering, Cat.; —*vidhi*, m. N. of wk. —**savā**, m. 'V^o's aid or approval,' a partic. sacrificial rite, TBr.; ŚBr. —**sāman**, n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. —**srotasa**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. (C. *śrotasa*). **Varuṇāṅgaruṇa**, m. 'V^o's offspring or scion,' patr. of Agastya, VarBṛS. **Varuṇātmajā**, f. 'V^o's daughter,' spirituous or vinous liquor (so called as produced from the ocean when it was churned), L. **Varuṇādri**, m. N. of a mountain, Pañcat. **Varuṇārishṭaka-maya**, mf(ā)n. made from Crataeva Roxburghii and the soapberry tree, Suśr. **Varuṇālaya**, m. 'V^o's habitation,' the sea, ocean, R. **Varuṇāvāsa**, m. 'V^o's abode,' the sea, ocean, R. **Varuṇēśa**, mfn. having V^o as lord or governor; n. the Nakshatra Śata-bhishaj, VarBṛS.; —*deśa*, m. the district or sphere governed by V^o, Gayit. **Varuṇēśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. **Varuṇōda**, n. 'V^o's water,' N. of a sea, MārkP. **Varuṇōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad. **Varuṇōpapurāṇa**, n. N. of an Upapurāṇa.

Varunaka, m. = *varuṇa*, Crataeva Roxburghii, MBh.; Suśr.

Varuṇāni, f. Varuṇa's wife, RV.; AV. (also pl., Kāth.); *ṽnyāḥ sāman*, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Varuṇāvi or **vis**, f. N. of Lakshmi, Cat.

Varupika, *ṽya* and *ṽya*, m. endearing forms of *varuṇa-datta*, Pāp. v, 3, 84, Sch.

Varupya, mf(ā)n. coming from Varuṇa, belonging to him &c., RV.; ŚBr. (f. pl. with *āpah*, 'stagnant water').

Varutri, mfn. = *varitri*, Pāp. vii, 2, 34.

Varutra, n. an upper and outer garment, cloak, mantle, Up. iv, 172, Sch. [Cf. Gk. *ἐλντρον* for *ἐλντρον*.]

Varūttri, mfn. one who wards off or protects, protector, defender, guardian deity (with gen.), RV.; N. of an Asura priest (mentioned together with Trishṭha), Kāth.; (*vārūttri*), f. a female protector, guardian goddess (applied to a partic. class of divine beings), RV.; TS.; VS.; ŚBr. [Cf. Gk. *ῥύτρον* for *ῥύτρον*.]

Vārūtha, n. protection, defence, shelter, secure abode, RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr.; a house or dwelling, Naigh.; armour, a coat of mail, L.; a shield, L.; (also m.) a sort of wooden ledge or guard fastened round a chariot as a defence against collision, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; any multitude, host, swarm, quantity, assemblage (also of sons &c.), BhP.; m. the Indian cuckoo, L.; time, L.; = *nija-rāshṭraka* (?), L.; N. of a Grāma, R.; of a man, MārkP. —**pa**, m. the leader of a multitude or host, chief, general, BhP. —**vati**, f. a host, army, Harav. —**śas**, ind. in multitudes or heaps, BhP. **Vārūthādhipa**, m. the leader of an army, ib.

Varūthaka. See *sāpta-dhātu-v^o*.

Varūthin, mfn. wearing defensive arms or armour, VS.; furnished with a protecting ledge, having a guard, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; affording protection or shelter, GṛS.; MBh.; Hariv.; seated in a chariot, Ragh.; (ifc. surrounded by a quantity or heap of, Bhp. (cf. *lalanā-v*); m. a guard, defender, W.; a car, Śis. (*inā*), f., see next.

Varūthinī, f. a multitude, troop, army, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **pati**, m. the leader of an army, Bhp.

Varūthyā, mfn. affording shelter or protection, safe, secure, RV. — **deśe**, ind. in a secure abode, ŚākhGṛ.

Vartave, Ved. inf. fr. √1. *vri*, q.v.
I. Vartu. See *dur-v*.

Vartṣi, mfn. one who keeps back or wards off, expeller (with gen.), RV.

Vārtra, mf(ā)n. keeping or warding off, protecting, defending, ĀsvGr.; n. a dike, dam, AV.; TS.

वर 2. **varā**, mf(ā)n. (fr. √2. *vri*) choosing (see *patim-varā*, *svayam-varā*); m. 'chooser,' one who solicits a girl in marriage, suitor, lover, bridegroom, husband (rarely 'son-in-law'), RV. &c. &c.; a bridegroom's friend, MW.; a dissolute man (= *vēta* or *śhigda*), L.; (*vāra*), mf(ā)n. 'select,' choice, valuable, precious, best, most excellent or eminent among (gen., loc., abl., or comp.) or for (gen.), ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) royal, princely, Jātakam.; better, preferable, better than (abl., rarely gen.) or among (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; eldest, W.; (*ane*), ind. (g. *svār-ādī*) preferably, rather, better (also = preferable, sometimes with abl. which in Veda is often followed by ā, e.g. *agnibhyo vāram*, 'better than fires,' RV.; *sākhībhyā ā vāram*, 'better than companions,' ib.; exceptionally with acc., e.g. *śishyāḥ kṛta-kulān homān ekah putra-kulo vāram*, 'better one sacrifice offered by a son than a hundred offered by disciples,' ŚhaṅBr.), RV. &c. &c.; it is better that, it should be best if (with pres., e.g. *vāram gachāmi*, 'it is better that I go'; or with Impv., e.g. *vāram naye śhāghyatām*, 'it would be better if he were initiated into our plan,' Kathās.; or without any verb, e.g. *vāram sikhāt*, 'better [death caused] by a lion,' Pañcat.; sometimes with Pot., e.g. *vāram tat kuryāt*, 'better that he should do that,' Kām.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; it is better than, rather than (in these senses *vāram* is followed by *na*, *na ca*, *na tu*, *na punah*, *tad api na* or *tathāpi na*, with nom., e.g. *vāram mṛityur na cā-kīrtih*, 'better death than [lit. 'and not'] infamy'; exceptionally with instr., e.g. *vāram eko guṇī putro na ca mūrkhā-śatair api*, 'better one virtuous son than hundreds of fools,' Hit.; *na hi—vāram*, 'by no means—but rather'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. (rarely n.; ifc. f. ā) 'act or object of choosing,' choice, election, wish, request; boon, gift, reward, benefit, blessing, favour (*vārāya*, *vāram ā*, *prati vāram* or *vāram vāram*, 'according to wish, to one's heart's content'; *mad-varāt*, 'in consequence of the boon granted by me'; *vāram √vri*, 'to choose a boon'; *vāram √yāc* or *ā-√kāṇksh* or *√brū* or Caus. of *pra-√arth*, 'to prefer a request'; *vāram √dā*, 'to grant a boon or blessing'; *vāram pra-√dā* or *pra-√yam*, id.; *vāram √labh*, 'to receive a boon or reward'), RV. &c. &c.; a benefit, advantage, privilege, Daś.; charity, alms, VarBṛS.; a dowry, Pañcat.; m. a kind of grain (= *vara(a)*), KātyŚr., Sch.; bdellium, L.; a sparrow, L.; N. of a son of Svaphalka, VP.; (*ā*), f. N. of various plants and vegetable products (accord. to L. 'the three kinds of myrobalan'; Clypea Hernandifolia; Asparagus Racemosus; Cocculus Cordifolius; turmeric; Embelia Ribes; a root similar to ginger; = *brāhmī* and *renukā*), Suśr.; N. of Pārvatī, L.; N. of a river, Bhp.; (*ī*), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.; N. of Chāyā (the wife of Sūrya), L.; n. saffron, Bhp. (In comp. not always separable from I. *vara*). — **kalyāna**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — **kṣāṇṭhaka**, f. the plant Clerodendrum Siphonanthus, Npr.; a grain similar to Varāṭikā, ib. — **kīrti**, m. N. of a man, Pañcat. — **kratu**, m. N. of Indra, L. — **ga**, N. of a place, Cat. — **gūtra**, mf(ā)n. fair-limbed, beautiful, Mṛicch. — **ghaṇṭa**, m. N. of Skanda, AV. Pañcat. — **ghaṇṭikā** or *ī*, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. — **can-dana**, n. a sort of dark sandal-wood, L.; Pinus Deodora, L. — **candrikā**, f. N. of a Commentary. — **ja**, see under I. *vara*, p. 921. — **jānuka**, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. — **tanu**, mf(ā)n. having a beautiful body, Kālac.; (*ū*), f. a beautiful woman, Kāv.; a kind of metre, Piṅg. — **tantu**, m. N. of an ancient pre-

ceptor, Ragh.; Hcat.; pl. his descendants, Cat. — **tama**, mfn. most preferable or excellent, L. — **tara**, mfn. more or most excellent, Sighās. — **tā**, f. the being a blessing, Kād. — **tikta**, m. Wrightia Antidysenterica, L.; Azadirachta Indica, L.; = *par-paṭa*, Bhp. — **tiktaka**, m. Azadirachta Indica, Dhanv.; a species of medicinal plant, = *par-paṭa*, ib.; (*ikā*), f. Clypea Hernandifolia, L. — **toyā**, f. 'having excellent water,' N. of a river, Śatr. — **tvao** or *tvaca*, m. Azadirachta Indica, L. — **dā**, mf(ā)n. granting wishes, conferring a boon, ready to fulfil requests or answer prayers (said of gods and men), AV.; ŚvetUp.; Tār. &c.; m. a benefactor, W.; N. of Agni in Śāntika, Gṛihas.; fire for burnt offerings of a propitiatory character, W.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a partic. class of deceased ancestors, MārKp.; of a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ.; of one of the 7 Rishis in the 4th Manv-antara, VP.; of a Dhyāni-buddha, W.; (mostly with *ācārya*, *kavi*, *deśika*, *bhāṭṭāraka* or *deś āc*) N. of various authors and other men, Cat.; pl. N. of a people, R.; (*ā*), f. a young woman, girl, maiden, L.; N. of a guardian goddess in the family of Varā-tantu, Cat.; of a Yoginī, Hcat. (cf. *vara-pradā*); of various plants, Physalis Flexuosa, Bhp.; Npr.; Polanisia Icosandra, L.; Helianthus, Npr.; Linum Usitatissimum, Bhp.; the root of yam, ib.; = *tri-parṇī*, Npr.; N. of a river, MBh.; Kāv. — *gaṇapati-stotra*, *gaṇēśa-stotra*, n. N. of Stotras; — *caturthī*, f. N. of the 4th day in the light half of the month Māgha, Cat. (prob. w.r. for *varadā-caturthī*); — *nāika*, *thidācārya-sinu*, *nāyaka-sūri* (Cat.), *bhāṭṭa* (V.P.), *mūrti* (Cat.), m. N. of authors; — *rāja*, m. (also with *ācārya*, *colapāṇḍita*, *bhāṭṭa*, *bhāṭṭāraka*) N. of various authors and other persons, Cat. (*ja-campū*, f., *daṇḍaka*, *pañcāśat*, f., *maṅgala*, *mahishī-stotra*, n., *mūla*, n., *śataka*, n., *su-prabhadā*, *stava*, m., *stotra*, n.; *jāśhṭaka*, n., *jāśhṭottara-śata*, n. N. of wks.; *jīya*, mfn. coming from or relating to or composed by Varadā-rāja; n. N. of wks.); — *vishṇu-sūri*, m. N. of a Commentator, Cat.; — *hasṭa*, m. the beneficent hand (of a deity or benefactor of any kind), MW.; *dā-caturthī*, see *varadā-c* above, L.; *dā-tantra*, n. N. of wks.; *dādhanīya-yajvan*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *dārka*, m., *dōpanishad-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — **dakṣhiṇā**, f. a present made to the bridegroom by the bride's father in giving her away, MW.; a term for expense or costs incurred in fruitless endeavours to recover a loss, ib.; mfn. (with *kratu*, a sacrifice) at which excellent fees are given, Yājñ. i, 358 (cf. Mn. viii, 306). — **datṭa**, mfn. given as a boon, granted in consequence of a request, R.; presented with the choice of a boon, ib.; m. N. of a man, Cat. — **darśini**, f. prob. incorr. for *varṇini* (q.v.), R. — **dāstu**, m. Tectona Grandis, Bhp. — **dāṭṭi**, mfn. = *da* (q.v.), Pañcar. — **dāna**, n. the granting a boon or request, MBh.; R.; the giving compensation or reward, ĀsvŚr.; N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.; — *maya*, mf(ā)n. caused by the granting of a request, arising from the bestowal of a favour or boon, R.; *ōnika*, mfn. id., ib. — **dāyaka**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ. — **dāru**, Tectona Grandis, Npr.; Bhp. — **dārūka**, a kind of plant with poisonous leaves, Suśr. — **dāśvas**, mfn. = *da* (q.v.), Bhp. — **druma**, m. Agallochum, L. — **dharma**, m. a noble act of justice, excellent work &c.; *ōmī √kri*, P. — *karoti*, to do a noble act towards any one (acc.), R. — **dharmin**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **nārī**, f. the best woman, a most excellent woman, MW. — **nimantrana**, n. a journey undertaken by the parents of the bride to recall the bridegroom (who pretends to go to Kāśī), L. — **nīcāya**, m. the determining or choosing of a person to be a husband, choice of a bridegroom, MW. — **pakṣha**, m. the party or side of a bridegroom at a wedding, Ragh.; *ōhiya*, mfn. belonging to the p^o of the br^o, a relation of the br^o, Pañcat. — **pakṣhiṇī**, f. N. of a Tantra goddess, Cat. — **paṇḍita**, m. (with *ī* prefixed) N. of an author, Cat. — **parāṅkya**, m. Lipocercis Serrata, L. — **pāṇḍya**, m. N. of a man, W. — **pī-taka**, talc, L. — **puruṣha**, m. the best of men, Mṛicch. — **pota**, m. a kind of antelope, Car. (prob.) n. a kind of vegetable, Npr. — **prada**, mfn. granting wishes, Kathās.; (*ā*), f. N. of Lopāmudrā, L.; of a Yoginī, Hcat.; — *stava*, m. N. of a hymn. — **pradāna**, n. the bestowal of a boon, MBh.; Hit. &c. — **prābha**, mf(ā)n. having excellent brightness; m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **prasthāna**, n. the setting out of a bridegroom in the procession towards the bride's house, MW. — **prārthanā**, f. the

desiring a husband, Śak. — **phala**, mfn. possessing or yielding the best fruits, L.; m. the cocoa-nut tree, L. — **bāhika**, n. saffron, L. (written *vāhika*). — **mukhī**, f. a kind of drug, L. — **yātrā**, f. the procession of a suitor or bridegroom (to the bride's house), L. — **yuvati or *ō*, f. a beautiful young woman or girl, L.; a kind of metre, Piṅg. — **yogya**, mf(ā)n. worthy of a boon or reward, MārKp.; fit for marriage, Priy. — **yonika** = *kesara*, Npr. — **yoshit**, f. a beautiful woman, Hcat. — **rucl**, min. taking pleasure in boons (N. of Śiva), Śivag.; m. N. of a grammarian (also a poet, lexicographer, and writer on medicine, sometimes identified with Kātyāyana, the reputed author of the Vārttikas or supplementary rules of Pāṇini; he is placed by some among the nine gems of the court of Vikramāditya, and by others among the ornaments of the court of Bhoja; he was the author of the Prakṛit grammar called Prakṛita-prakāśa, and is said to be the first grammarian who reduced the various dialects of Prakṛit to a system), Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; — *kārikā*, f., *-kośa*, m., *prākṛita-sūtra*, n., *linga-kārikā*, f., *vākya*, n. N. of wks. — **rūpa**, mfn. having an excellent form, L.; m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **lakṣmi-kathā**, f., *mi-pūṣh*, f., *mi-māhātmya*, n., *mi-vrata*, n., *ta-kathā*, f., *ta-kalpa*, m. N. of wks. — **labdha**, mfn. one who has obtained a boon (= *labdha-vara*), R.; received as a boon, L.; m. Michelia Champaka, L.; Bauhinia Variegata, Npr. — **vatsalā**, f. a mother-in-law, L. — **varaṇa**, n. the act of choosing or requesting, ŚrS.; the choosing a bridegroom, Viddh. — **vara-muni**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *śataka*, n. N. of wks. — **varpa**, m. or n. 'best-coloured,' gold, Hariv. (cf. *su-v*). — **varṇin**, mf(ā)n. having a beautiful complexion or colour, MBh.; (*inī*), f. a woman with a beautiful complexion, an excellent or handsome woman, any woman, MBh.; R. &c.; N. of Durgā, MBh.; of Lakṣmī, L.; of Sarasvatī, L.; turmeric, Bhp.; lac, L.; = *go-rocanā*, L.; a kind of plant (= *priyāṅgu*, *phalini*), L. — **vastra**, n. a beautiful garment, Mṛicch. — **vā-rana**, m. a fine elephant, MBh. — **vāsi** (?), m. pl. N. of a people, VP. — **vāhika**, see *bāhika*. — **vṛita**, mfn. received as a boon, AitBr. — **vṛid-dha**, m. N. of Śiva, L. — **śāpa**, m. du. blessing and curse, Bhp. — **śikha** (*varā*), m. N. of an Asura whose family was destroyed by Indra, RV. vi, 27, 4; 5. — **śīta**, cinnamon, Npr. — **śreṇī**, f. a kind of plant, ib. — **śvitrī-caritra**, n. N. of a Kāvya. — **sundarī**, f. a very beautiful woman, Caurap.; a kind of metre, Piṅg. — **surata**, mf(ā)n. well acquainted with the secrets of sexual enjoyment, Hit. — **strī**, f. an excellent or noble woman, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Kathās. — **sraja**, f. a bridegroom's garland, the g^o placed by a maiden round the neck of a chosen suitor, Rājat. **Varāṅkṣhin**, mfn. soliciting a boon, preferring a request, ib. **Varāṅga**, n. 'best member of the body,' the head, R.; VarBṛ.; the female pudenda, Kathās.; the principal piece or part, VarBṛS.; an elegant form or body, MW.; mfn. having an excellent form, excellent or beautiful in all parts, L.; m. an elephant, Divyāv.; (in astron.) a Nakṣatra year consisting of 324 days; N. of Viṣṇu, L.; of a king, VP.; (*ī*), f. turmeric, L.; N. of a daughter of Dṛishadvat, MBh.; n. Cassia bark, green cinnamon, Bhp.; sorrel, L.; *rūpīn*, m. a great hero, L.; *-rūpōpēta*, mfn. handsome and well shaped; (accord. to others, 'shaped like an elephant'), L. **Varāṅgaka**, n. = *varāṅga*, Cassia bark, L. **Varāṅganā**, f. a beautiful woman, MBh.; R. &c. **Varāṅgin**, m. sorrel, L. **Varāṅjin**, m. an astrologer, Col. **Varāṅja**, n. the choicest ghee or clarified butter, MW. **Varāṅtisarga**, m. the granting a boon or request, MBh. **Varāṅdana**, n. the nut of Buchanania Latifolia, L. **Varāṅnā**, f. a lovely-faced woman, R.; N. of an Apsaras, VP. **Varāṅnanda-bhairava-tantra**, n. N. of wk. **Varāṅbhīda**, m. one who has a good name, MW.; (*ā*), f. sorrel, L. **Varāṅra**, m. Carissa Carandas, L. **Varāṅarā**, m. a mother, R. vii, 32, 22. **Varā-roha**, m. an excellent rider, L.; a rider on an elephant, L.; a rider in general, L.; mounting, riding, MW.; mf(ā)n. having fine hips, MBh.; R.; Bhp.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, L.; (*ā*), f. a handsome or elegant woman, MW.; the hip or flank, L.; N. of Dākṣhayaṇi in Somēśvara, Cat. **Varārthā**, f. (a woman) who wishes for a husband, Bhp. **Varārthin**, mfn. asking for a boon, Kathās. **Varārthya**, w.r. for *avar*, ApGṛ. xxi, 9. **Varārha**, mf(ā)n. worthy of a boon, MW.; exceedingly worthy, being in high esteem,**

R.; very costly, R.; Hariv. **Varāli**, m. the moon, W.; a partic. Rāga, W. (cf. *varāḍī*). **Varālikā**, f. N. of Durgā, L. (cf. *vār*). **Varāsana**, n. an excellent or chief seat, a throne, MBh.; BhP.; N. of a town, Kālp.; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis, L.; a cistern, reservoir, W. (for *vār-ās*, q. v.); mfn. having an excellent seat, L.; m. a door-keeper, L.; a lover, paramour, L. **Vare-ja**, see under *I. vara*, p. 921. **Varēndra**, m. a chief, sovereign, MW.; Indra, ib.; m. N. of a part of Bengal, Buddh.; (ṛ), f. ancient Gauḍa or Gaur, the capital and district so named (accord. to some), MW.; -*gati*, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Varēśa**, mfn. presiding over boons, able to grant wishes, BhP. **Varēśvara**, mfn. id. (*sarva-kāma-var*°, 'able to grant all wishes'), ib.; m. N. of Śiva, L. **Varēśudhī**, mfn. wearing an excellent quiver, R. **Varōru**, m. a beautiful thigh, VarBrS.; mfn. (u or ū) n. (a woman) having b^c th^s, Kāv.; BhP. 2. **Varaka**, m. one who asks a female in marriage, ŚāṅkhGr.; a wish, request, boon, MBh.; N. of a prince, VP. (v. l. *dhanaka* and *kanaka*); Phaeolus Trilobus, L.; a kind of rice, L.; = *parpaṭa* or *sara-parṇikā*, L.

Varaṭa, m. a kind of grain, (prob.) the seed of safflower, Carthamus Tinctorius, = 2. *vara*, Gṛhyas.; KātyŚr., Sch.; a kind of wasp, L.; a gander, L.; an artisan of a partic. class (reckoned among Mlecchas or Barbarians), L. (cf. *varuṭa*, *varuḍa*); pl. N. of a barbarous tribe, L.; (ā), f. the seed of Carthamus Tinctorius, L.; a kind of wasp, L.; a goose, Pat.; Hcar.; (ṛ), f. a kind of wasp, Suśr.; n. a jasmine flower, L.

Varaṭaka, m. (KātyŚr., Sch.) and **varaṭṭikā**, f. (Bhpr.) = *varaṭa*, the seed of safflower.

2. **Varaṇa**, n. the act of choosing, wishing, wooing, choice of a bride, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; honouring &c. (*pūjanādi*), L.; m. pl. the sacred texts recited at the choice of a priest, ĀpŚr. — **mālā**, f. (Kathās.), — **śraṇḍ**, f. (Naish.) the garland placed by a maiden round the neck of a selected suitor.

Varaṇīya, mfn. to be chosen or selected, KāthUp.; Kathās.; Sarvad.; to be solicited (for a boon) &c., W.

Varaṇīyavya, mfn. to be chosen or selected, Nir.; MBh. (*-tva*, n., ĀpŚr., Sch.)

Varaṇīṭri, m. a suitor, lover, husband, L.

Varaya, n. N. of a man, MBh.

Varala, m. a sort of gad-fly or wasp, L.; (ā), f. id., L.; a goose, L.; (ṛ), f. = *varaṭā*, L.

Varasyā, f. wish, desire, request, RV.

Varāya, Nom. (only *ṛyā*, n. impers.) to be or represent a boon, Kathās.

2. **Varitṛi**, mfn. choosing, a chooser, MW.

Varin, m. 'rich in gifts (?)', N. of a divine being enumerated among the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh.

2. **Variman**, m. the most excellent, best, BhP. (lit. 'excellence, superiority, worth').

2. **Varishṭha**, mfn. (supl. of 2. *vara*) the most excellent or best, most preferable among (gen. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; better than (abl.), Mn. vii, 84; chief (in a bad sense) = worst, most wicked, MBh. xiv, 879; iii, 12590. **Varishṭhāśrama**, m. N. of a place, Cat.

Varishṭhaka, mfn. = prec., most excellent or best, Pañcar.

2. **Varitṛi**, m. a wooer, suitor (°*tā*, as fut. 'he will woo'), Balar.

2. **Variman**, m. = 2. *variman*, BhP.

2. **Varīyas**, mfn. (compar. of 2. *vara*) better, more or most excellent, chief or best or dearest of (gen.), MBh.; BhP.; m. (in astrol.) N. of a Yoga; of Śiva, Śivag.; of a son of Manu Śavarpa, Hariv.; of a son of Pulaba by Gati, BhP.; (*asī*), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.

Vareṇ (fr. *vareṇyaya*), Up. iii, 98, Sch.

Vareṇya, mfn. to be wished for, desirable, excellent, best among (gen.), RV. &c. &c.; m. a partic. class of deceased ancestors, MārkaP.; N. of a son of Bhṛigu, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of Śiva's wife, L.; n. supreme bliss, VP.; saffron, L. — **kratu** (v^d), mfn. having excellent understanding, intelligent, wise, RV.; AV.

Vareṇyaya, Nom. °*yayati* (fr. *vareṇya*), Up. iii, 98, Sch.

Vareya, Nom. P. °*yāti* (fr. 2. *vara*), to be a suitor, ask in marriage (inf. °*yāmi*), RV.

Vareyā, m. a wooer, suitor, RV.

Varaṇṭa. See *jala-v*°.

Varakṛī *varatkṛī*, f. a sort of perfume (= *reṇukā*), L.

वर्मुरा varambarā, f. the Nux Vomica plant, L.

वसन्त varasāna, m. = *dārika*, Up. ii, 86, Sch.

वरहक varahaka, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.

वराडिराग varāḍi-rāga. See *varāḍi*, p. 921.

वराणस varāṇasa. See p. 921, col. 1.

वराक varāraka, n. a diamond, L.

वराशि varāśi, *varāśi*. See *barāśi*.

वराह varāha, m. (derivation doubtful) a boar, hog, pig, wild boar, RV. &c. &c. (ifc, it denotes 'superiority, pre-eminence'; see g. *vyāghrāḍi*); a cloud, Naigh. i, 10; a bull, Col.; a ram, L.; Delphinus Gangeticus, L.; N. of Viṣṇu in his third or boar-incarnation (cf. *varāhāvatāra*), Tār.; MBh. &c.; an array of troops in the form of a boar, Mn. vii, 187; a partic. measure, L.; Cyperus Rotundus, L.; yam, manioc-root, L.; = *varāha-purāṇa* and °*hōpanishad* (q. v.); N. of a Daitya, MBh.; of a Muni, ib.; of various authors (also with *paṇḍita* and *śarman*), Cat.; abridged fr. *varāha-mihira*, ib.; Up., Sch.; of the son of a guardian of a temple, Rājat.; of a mountain, MBh.; R.; of one of the 18 Dvīpas, L.; (ṛ), f. a species of Cyperus, L.; Batatas Edulis, L. — **kanda**, m. an esculent root, a sort of yam, L. — **karna**, m. 'boar-eared', N. of a kind of arrow, MBh.; R.; N. of a Yaksha, MBh.; (ṛ), f. Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **karpikā**, f. a kind of missile weapon, L. — **kalpa**, m. the period during which Viṣṇu assumed his boar-form, MBh. — **kavaca**, n. N. of a Kavaca (q. v.), Cat. — **kāntā**, f. a kind of yam, L. — **kālin**, m. a kind of sunflower, Helianthus Annuus, L. — **krāntā**, f. a sort of sensitive plant, Mimosa Pudica, L. (accord. to some 'Lycopodium Imbricatum'). — **daṇḍāṭra**, m. and (ā), f. 'boar-toothed', N. of a disease (reckoned among the Kṣudra-roga), ŚārngS. — **dat** or **-danta**, mfn. having b^o's teeth, L. — **datta**, m. N. of a merchant, Kathās. — **dāna-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **deva**, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; — **svāmīn**, m. N. of an author. — **dvā-dasī**, f. N. of a festival in honour of the boar-incarnation of Viṣṇu (observed on the twelfth day in the light half of Māgha), W. — **dvīpa**, N. of a Dvīpa, Vāyup. — **nāman**, m. Mimosa Pudica, L.; an esculent root, yam, L.; °*māshīṭṭara-sata*, n. N. of a Stotra. — **patṛi**, f. Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **parvata**, m. N. of a mountain, Viṣṇu. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of the fifteenth Purāṇa (celebrating Viṣṇu in his boar-incarnation; cf. *purāṇa* and IW. 514). — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **mihira**, m. N. of an astronomer (son of Āditya-dāsa and author of the Bṛīhaj-jātaka, Bṛīhat-samhitā, Laghu-jātaka, Yoga-yātra, Pañca-siddhāntikā; in the last of these wks. he takes 506 A.D. as the epoch of his calculations), IW. 176 &c. — **mūla**, n. N. of a place having an image of Viṣṇu in his boar-form, Rājat. — **yūtha**, m. a herd of wild boars, Ritus. — **vat**, ind. like a boar, MW. — **vadhri**, f. (prob.) a fiteb, R. — **vapusha**, n. the body of a boar, ib. — **vasā**, f. hog's grease, Suśr. — **śrīṅga**, m. 'boar-horned', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **śaila**, m. N. of a mountain, Cat. — **samhitā**, f. N. of wk. (the Bṛīhat-samhitā of Varāha-mihira). — **stuti**, f. N. of ch. of the BrahmanḍaP. — **sphuṭa**, m. or n. N. of wk. — **svāmīn**, m. N. of a mythical king, Kathās.

Varāhādri, m. N. of a mountain, MārkaP. **Varāhāvatāra**, m. the boar-incarnation (in which Viṣṇu, in boar-form, raised up on one of his tusks the earth which lay hurled beneath the waters when the whole world had become one ocean), IW. 327; RTL. 109. **Varāhāśva**, m. N. of a Daitya, MBh. **Varāhōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad. **Varāhōpānah**, f. du. shoes made of pig's leather, Kāty.

Varāhaka, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; (*ikā*), f. Physalis Flexuosa, L.; n. N. of an Upanishad. **Varāhayū**, mfn. eager after boars, useful or fit for boar-hunting, RV.

Varāhū, m. a boar, hog, RV.; pl. N. of partic. winds, Tār.; N. of a class of gods belonging to the middle sphere, Śāy.

वरित् 1. varitṛi, *varimān*, *varishṭha*. See p. 921, col. 2.

वरित् 2. varitṛi, °*riman* &c. See p. 923, col. 1.

वरिवस् varivas, *varivo-dā* &c. See p. 921, col. 2.

वरिशो varīśi. See *barīśi*.

वरिष varisha, m. = *varsha*, rain &c., Up. iii, 62, Sch.; (ā), f. pl. the rains, rainy season, L. **Varishā-priya**, m. 'friend of the rainy season', the Cātaka bird (being supposed to drink only rain-water), L.

वरी varī, f. pl. (see also under 2. *vara*) streams, rivers, Naigh. i, 13 (cf. *vār*, *vāri*). — **tā-kṣha**, m. N. of a Daitya, MBh. — **dāsa**, m. N. of the father of the Gandharva Nārada, Hariv. — **dharā**, f. a kind of metre, L.

वरीमन् 1. vāriman, *vāriyas*. See p. 921, col. 2.

वरीमन् 2. variman, °*riyas*. See p. 923, col. 1.

वरीवर्द varivarda = *balivārda* (see under *balivārda*).

वरोवृत्त vārivṛjāt. See under *✓vṛj*.

वरीवृत् varivṛitā, mfn. (fr. Intens. of *✓i*. *vṛit*) turning frequently, rolling, AV.

वरीषु varīshu, m. N. of Kāma-deva, the god of love, L. (cf. *raṅgīshu*).

वरु varu, (accord. to Śāy.) N. of a man, RV. viii, 23, 28; 24, 28; 25, 2 (only in *varo*, which is always followed by *sushāmya*, and should be a voc., but, accord. to others, ought to form the one word *Varosushāman* a proper N.)

वरुक varuka, m. a species of inferior grain, Suśr.

वरुट varuṭa, m. N. of a class of Mlecchas, L. (accord. to some 'theson of an out-caste Kshatriya,' = *kāraṇa*, q. v.).

Varuḍa, m. N. of a low mixed caste (one of the 7 low castes called Antya-ja, whose occupation is splitting canes), Kull. on Mn. iv, 215; (ṛ), f. a woman of the above caste, Yājñ., Sch.

वरुण varuṇa &c. See p. 921, col. 2.

वरुत् varutṛi, *varutra*. See p. 921, col. 3.

वरुल varula = *sambhakta*, L.

वरुक varūka, m. = *varuka*, Car.

वरुत् varutṛi, *varūtha* &c. See p. 921, col. 3.

वरेण vareṇ, *vāreṇya*, *vareya* &c. See col. 1.

वरेण vareṇa, m. a wasp, L. (cf. *varola*); (ā), f. (prob.) w. r. for *vareṇya*.

वरेणुक vareṇuka, m. corn, L.

वरेन्द्र varēndra, *varēśa* &c. See col. 1.

वरोट varoṭa, m. N. of a plant (= *maru-paka*), L.; n. its flower.

वरोरु varōru. See col. 1.

वरोल varola, m. a kind of wasp, L.; (i), f. a smaller kind of wasp, L.

वर्कर varkara. See *barkara*.

वर्कराट varkarāṭa, m. (only L.) a side glance; the rays of the ascending sun; the marks of a lover's finger-nails on the hosom of a woman.

वर्करीकुण्ड varkari-kuṇḍa, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.

वर्कुट varkuṭa, m. a pin, bolt, L.

वर्ग vārga (accented only in Nigh.), m. (fr. *✓vrij*) one who excludes or removes or averts, KaushUp.; (ifc. f. ā) a separate division, class, set, multitude of similar things (animate or inanimate), group, company, family, party, side (mostly ifc., e. g. *catur*-, *tri*-, q. v.; often pl. for sg.), KātyŚr.; Prāt. &c.; (esp.) any series or group of words classified together (as *manushya-v*° *vanas-pati-v*° &c.), or a class or series of consonants in the alphabet (seven such classes being given, viz. *ka-varga*, 'the

class of Guttural letters; 'ca-kāra-v' or ca-v', 'the Palatals; 'fa-v', 'the Cerebrals; 'la-v', 'the Dentals; 'pa-v', 'the Labials; 'ya-v', 'the Semivowels; 'sa-v', 'the Sibilants; and the aspirate *h*, cf. *varga-devāyā* and *-prathama*, Prāt.; VarBrS.; Vop.; everything comprehended under any department or head, everything included under a category, province or sphere of, VarBrS.; = *tri-varga* (q. v.), Bhp.; a section, chapter, division of a book, (esp.) a subdivision of an *Adhyāya* in the R̥g-veda (which, accord. to the mere mechanical division, contains 8 *Aśṭakas* or 64 *Adhyāyas* or 2066 *Vargas*; cf. *maṇḍala*) and a similar subdivision in the Bṛhad-devatā; (in alg.) the square of a number, Col. (e. g. *pañca-v'*, square of five, cf. *bhinna-v'*); = *bala*, strength, Naigh. ii, 9; N. of a country, Buddh.; (ā), f. N. of an *Apsaras*, MBh. — *karman*, n. N. of an indefinite problem or of an operation relating to square numbers, Lll. — *ghana*, n. the square of a cube, W.; *-ghāta*, m. (in arithm.) the fifth power. — *dvitīya*, m. (in gram.) the second letter of a *Varga* (see above). — *pada*, n. a square root, Col. — *prakṛiti*, f. (in arithm.) an affected square, Col. — *prathama*, m. (in gram.) the first letter of a *Varga* (see above). — *prasaṅgin*, mfn. praising one's own class or set (relatives, dependants &c.), Nilak. — *mūla*, n. (in arithm.) square root, Col. — *varga*, m. (in arithm.) the square of a square, a biquadratic number; *-varga*, m. the square of a squared square, = *śas*, ind. accord. to divisions, in groups, Bhp. — *stha*, mfn. standing by or devoted to a party, partial, MBh. *Vargāntya*, m. (in gram.) the last letter of a *Varga*, a nasal, APrāt., Sch. *Vargāśṭaka*, n. the eight groups of consonants i. e. the consonants collectively, RāmātUp., Sch. *Vargōttama*, m. = *vargāntya*, APrāt., Sch.; (in astrol.) 'chief of a class', N. of the Ram and the Bull and the Twins (being the first in a partic. grouping of the zodiacal signs), Var.

Varganā, f. division, class, Sil.; multiplication, VarBrS.

Vargaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to raise to a square, Lll. (ḡ), mfn. square, ib.)

Vargas, n., among the *bala-nāmāni*, Naigh. ii, 9.

Vargin, m(fī)n. belonging to a class, devoted to a side or party, MBh.

Vargī-kṛita, mfn. made into classes, classified, arranged, MW.; (in alg.) raised to a square, squared.

Vargīna, mfn. (īc.) belonging to the class or category or family or party of, Pān. iv, 3, 64.

Vargiya, mfn. (īc.) id., ib. (e. g. *ka-vargiya*, a guttural, *pa-vargiya*, a palatal, Sch.; cf. *artha-mad-v'* &c.)

Vargya, mfn. (īc.) id., Pān. iv, 3, 54 (cf. *mad-v'*); m. a member of a society, colleague, Mālatīm.

Varja, m(fā)n. (īc.) free from, devoid of, excluding, with the exception of, MBh.; Bhp.; m. leaving, leaving out, excepting, W.; (am); see below.

Ṭaka, mfn. (īc.) shunning, avoiding, MBh.; Hcat.; excluding, exclusive of, MW. *°jana*, n. excluding, avoiding, leaving, abandoning, Mn.; MBh. &c.; neglect, Pañcar.; omission, ĀsvŚr.; exception, Pān. i, 4, 8S &c.; hurting, injury, L. *°janiya*, mfn. to be excluded or shunned or avoided, improper, censurable, Mn.; MBh. &c. *°jam*, ind. (mostly īc., exceptionally with acc.) excluding, excepting, except, without, with the exception of, GrŚrS.; Mn. &c.

°jayitavya, mfn. to be shunned or avoided, VarBrS.

°jayitṛi, mfn. one who excludes or avoids or shuns, MBh.; one who pours out, discharger (of rain), Śāy.

Varjita, mfn. excluded, abandoned, avoided, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with instr. or īc.) deprived of, wanting, without, with the exception of, Mn.; MBh. &c.

°jita, mfn. avoiding, shunning, MBh. *°jya*, mfn. to be excluded or shunned or avoided or given up, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (īc.) with the exception of, exclusive of, without, MBh.; MārKP.; n. a stage in each lunar mansion during which no business should be begun, W.

वर्च *varc* (prob. artificial, to serve as the source of the words below), cl. 1. *Ā. varcate*, to shine, be bright, Dhātup. vi, 1.

Varca, m. N. of an ancient sage, MBh. (= *su-varcaka*, Nilak.)

Varcaś-sthāna, n. (for *varcas* + *sthā*) a place for voiding excrement, Car.

Varcala. See *su-varcala*.

Varcas, n. (√*ruc*) vital power, vigour, energy, activity, (esp.) the illuminating power of fire or the sun, i. e. brilliance, lustre, light, RV. &c. &c.; colour,

R.; Bhp.; splendour, glory, Kāv.; Pur.; form, figure, shape, L.; excrement, ordure, feces, Rājāt.; Suśr.; m. N. of a son of Soma, MBh.; of a son of Su-tejas or Su-ketas, ib.; of Rākshava, BHP. (Sch.) — *vat* (*vdreas*), mfn. vigorous, fresh, AV.; VS.; shining, bright, VS.; containing the word *varcas*, Pān. iv, 4, 125, Sch. — *vin*, mfn. vigorous, active, energetic, AV.; VS. &c.; m. an energetic man, ŚBr.; N. of a son of *Varcas* and grandson of Soma, MBh.; Hariv.

Varcasā, n. (īc.) = *varcas*, light, lustre, colour, AV.; MBh.; R. &c. (cf. *brahma-v'*).

Varcasin. See *brahma-* and *su-v'*.

Varcaska, m. n. (g. *ardharaddi*) power, vigour, brightness &c., MBh.; Hariv.; ordure, excrement, Pān. vi, 1, 148. — *sthāna*, n. = *°caś-sthāna*, Car.

Varcasya, nfn. bestowing vital power or vigour, VS.; AV.; ŚākhGr.; relating to *varcas*, Kauś.; acting on the excrement, Suśr.; (ā), f. (scil. *isṭhākā*) N. of partic. sacrificial bricks (at the laying of which certain Mantras containing the word *varcas* are used), Pān. iv, 4, 125, Sch.

Varcāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to shine, g. *bhṛīṣṭādi*.

Varcā-vasu, m. a partic. sunbeam, VP., Sch. (in a quotation); N. of a Gandharva, VP.

Varcita, w.r. for *carcita*, Pañcat.

Varcin, m. N. of a demon (slain by Indra or by Indra and Viṣṇu jointly), RV.

Varco, in comp. for *varcas*. — *graha*, m. obstruction of the feces, constipation, Suśr. — *dhā* (AV.), — *dhās* (AV.), — *dhāś* (AV.; VS.), mfn. granting power, bestowing vigour or energy. — *bheda*, m. diarrhoea, Car.; °*dn*, mfn. suffering from it, ib. — *mārga*, m. the anus, L. — *vinigraha*, m. = *graha*, Car.

वर्चटी *varcaṭi* (?), f. a kind of rice, W.; a harlot, ib.

वर्ज *varja* &c. See col. 1.

वर्ण *varṇ* (rather Nom. fr. *varṇa*), cl. 10. P.

(Dhātup. xxxv, 83) *varṇayati* (m. c. also

°te; aor. *avavarnat*; inf. *varṇayitum* or *varṇitum*), to paint, colour, dye, Yājñ.; Daś.; to depict, picture, write, describe, relate, tell, explain, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to regard, consider, Kathās.; to spread, extend, MBh.; to praise, extol, proclaim qualities, W.; Pass. *varṇyate* (aor. *avarnī*), to be coloured or described &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Varṇa, m. (or n., g. *ardharaddi*, prob. fr. √ 1. *vyi*; īc. f. ā) a covering, cloak, mantle, L.; a cover, lid, Yājñ. iii, 99; outward appearance, exterior, form, figure, shape, colour, RV. &c. &c.; colour of the face, (esp.) good colour or complexion, lustre, beauty, Mn.; MBh. &c.; colour, tint, dye, pigment (for painting or writing), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; colour

= race, species, kind, sort, character, nature, quality, property (applied to persons and things), RV. &c. &c.; class of men, tribe, order, caste (prob. from contrast of colour between the dark aboriginal tribes and their fair conquerors; in RV. esp. applied to the Āryas and the Dāsas; but more properly applicable to the four principal classes described in Manu's code, viz. Brāhmins, Kshatriyas, Vaiśyas, and Śūdras; the more modern word for 'caste' being *jāti*; cf. IW. 210, n. 1), ib.; a letter, sound, vowel, syllable, word, Br.; Prāt. &c.; a musical sound or note (also applied to the voice of animals), MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; the order or arrangement of a song or poem, W.; praise, commendation, renown, glory, Mṛicch.; Kum; Rājāt.; (in alg.) an unknown magnitude or quantity; (in arithm.) the figure 'one'; (accord. to some) a co-efficient; a kind of measure, L. (cf. *-tāla*); gold, L.; a religious observance, L.; one who wards off, expeller, Śāy. on RV. i, 104, 2; (ā), f. Cajanus Indicus, L.; n. saffron, L. [Cf., accord. to some, Slav. *vrani*, 'black', 'a crow'; Lith. *vārnas*, 'a crow.']

— *kavi*, m. N. of a son of Kubera, L. — *kū-pikā*, f. any vessel containing colour or paint, an ink-bottle, ink-stand, L. — *kṛit*, mfn. causing or giving colour, Suśr. — *krama*, m. order or succession of colours, KātyŚr., Sch.; order of castes (*ena*, ind. according to the order of castes), Prab.; order or series of letters, alphabetical arrangement, alphabet, W.; a partic. *krama* or method of reciting Vedic texts (see under *krama*), TPrāt.; — *darpaṇa*, m., — *lakṣhaṇa* and *-vivarāṇa*, n. N. of wks. — *gata*, mfn. 'gone to colour', coloured, described, W.; algebraical, Col. — *guru*, m. 'father or chief of the castes', a king, prince, Rājāt. — *grathasā*, f. a partic. artificial method of writing verses, Vās. — *ghana-sārīṇi*, f. N. of wk. — *cāraka*, n. a painter, L.

— *citrīta*, mfn. painted with colours, Śak. — *caura*, m. a stealer of colour, L. — *ja*, mfn. produced from castes, VarBrS. — *jyāyas*, mfn. higher in caste, Āpast.

— *jyeshṭha*, m(fā)n. highest in caste, Hit. iv, 21 (v. l.); m. a Brāhman, L. — *tanu*, f. N. of a partic. Mantra addressed to Sarasvatī, Cat. — *tantra-mālā*, f. a grammar or N. of a partic. grammar, Cat.

— *tarpaṇa*, n. or °*pikā*, f. woollen cloth used as a mat, L. — *tas*, ind. by or with or according to colour &c., RPrāt.; AgP. — *tā*, f. (MBh.), — *tva*, n. (Suśr.; Kull. &c.) the state of colour, colour (*anya-varṇa-tva*, the being of another colour); the state or condition of caste, division into classes; the state or condition of a letter or sound. — *tāla*, m. N. of a king, Vār., Intro.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgit. — *tūli*, — *tūlikā*, or — *tūli*, f. 'letter-brush', a pen, pencil, paint-brush, L. — *da*, mfn. giving colour, colouring, dyeing, W.; giving tribe &c., ib.; n. a kind of fragrant yellow wood, L. — *dātri*, f. 'giving colour', turmeric, L. — *dīpikā*, f. 'letter-explainer', N. of a wk. on the mystical meaning of letters. — *dūta*, m. 'letter-messenger', a letter, epistle, L. — *dūshaka*, m(fā)n. violating or disturbing the distinctions of caste, Mn. x, 61. — *devatā*, f. the deity presiding over any partic. letter, VPrāt.

— *deśauś*, f. 'instruction in letters', N. of a treatise (by Deva-kīrti on the proper spelling of words with certain cognate consonants, such as *ś*, *sh*, *s*; *j* and *y*; *gh* and *h*), and of some similar wks. — *dva-*

ya-maya, m(fā)n. consisting of two syllables, Cat.

— *dharma*, m. the partic. duty or occupation of any caste or tribe, Gaut.; Mn. &c. — *uṣṭha*, m. the planetary regent of a caste, Vāstuv. — *paṭala*, m. or n. (?) N. of a Pārisiṣṭa of the AV. — *patra*, n. 'colour-leaf', a pallet, L. — *parioṣa*, m. skill in song or music, Śak. — *paridhvaṇa*, m. (Sch.) or °*sā*, f. (Āpast.) loss of caste. — *pāṭha*, m. 'letter-register', the alphabet, Pat. — *pāta*, m. the dropping or omission of a letter in pronunciation, MW. — *pā-*

tra, n. 'colour-vessel or receptacle', a paint-box, L.

— *pushpa*, n. the blossom of globe-amaranth, L.; (ḡ), f. Echinops Echinatus, L. — *pushpaka*, m. globe-amaranth, L. — *prakarsha*, m. excellence or beauty of colour, MW. — *prakāśa*, m., — *prabodha*, m. N. of wks. — *prasādana*, n. aloe wood, Agallochum, L. — *buddhi*, f. the idea or notion connected with partic. letters or sounds, Sarvad. — *bhīna* and

— *bhīra*, m. (in music) two kinds of measure, Saṅgit.

— *bheda-vidhī*, m. method of letter-division, N. of wk. — *bhedinī*, f. millet, L. — *bhairava*, m. or n. (?) N. of a wk. on the terrible importance of the mystical meaning of letters. — *mañcīkā*, f. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgit. — *maya*, m(fā)n. consisting of colours, MW.; consisting of symbolical letters or sounds, Cat. — *mātri*, f. 'letter-mother', a pen, pencil &c., L. — *mātrikā*, f. N. of Sarasvatī, L. — *mātra*, n. only the colour, nothing but colour, Hit.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, Śāh. — *mālā*, f. order or series of letters (esp. rows of letters written on a board or in a diagram), the alphabet, L.; — *prāna-grantha*, m. N. of wk. — *yati*, f. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgit. — *ratna-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk.

— *rāśi*, m. 'multitude or series of letters', the alphabet, RPrāt., Intro.; Sarvad. — *rekṣā*, f. chalk or a white substance often confounded with chalk, L. — *lila*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgit. — *lekṣā* or — *lekṣikā*, f. = *rekṣā*, L. — *vat*, mfn. having colour &c., MW.; (vati), f. turmeric, L.

— *varti* or — *vartikā*, f. a writing-pen, pencil &c., L. — *vādin*, m. a speaker of praise, panegyrist, L. — *vikriyā*, f. enmity against the castes, Ragh.

— *viparyaya*, m. the change or substitution of one letter for another, MW. — *vilāsa*, m. N. of wk. — *vilāsinī*, f. turmeric, L. — *vilodaka*, m. a plagiarist, L.; a house-breaker, L. — *viveka*, m. distinction of sounds, N. of a treatise on the different spelling of nouns. — *vṛitta*, n. N. of a class of metres regulated by the number of syllables in the half-line (such as the Anuṣṭubh, Indra-vajray &c.; cf. *mātrā-vṛitta*), Col. — *valkṛita*, n. degeneracy of caste, Cat. — *vyatikrāntā*, f. a woman that has transgressed by intercourse with a man of lower caste, Āpast. — *vyavasthā* (Sighās.), — *vyavasthiti* (Gol.), f. caste-system, institution of caste. — *śā-*

sana, n. N. of wk. — *śreshṭha*, mfn. belonging to the best of tribes, W.; m. a Brāhman or member of the highest caste, R. — *samyoga*, m. 'union of tribe or caste', matrimonial connection or marriage between persons of the same caste, MārKP. — *samsarga*, m. mixture or confusion of castes, matrimonial connec-

tion or marriage with members of other castes, Mn. viii, 172. — **sambhāra**, m. an assemblage or mixture of different castes, an assembly in which all the four tribes are represented, Bhar.; Daśar.; Sāh. — **samhitā**, f. a kind of Samhitā (q.v.), TPrāt. — **samkara**, m. mixture or blending of colours, MBh.; mixture or confusion of castes through intermarriage, Mu.; MBh.; (-tā), f. a tribe of different origin, a man descended from a father and mother of different castes, W.; -**jāti-mālā**, f. N. of a wk. on mixed c's; °**rika**, mfn. one who causes confusion of castes by intermarriage, MBh. — **samghāṭa** or **-samghāṭa** (Pat.), -**samāmnāya** (VPrāt. &c.), m. 'assemblage or aggregate of letters,' the alphabet. — **sārabhūta-varṇa-krama**, m., -**sāra-mani**, m., and -**sūtra**, n. N. of wks. — **stāhāna**, n. the place or organ of utterance of any sound or letter (eight in number, as 'the throat' &c.; see under *sthāna*), Ragh. — **hina**, mfn. deprived of caste, out-caste, W. **Varṇāgama**, m. the addition of a letter to a word, MW. **Varṇāṅkā**, f. 'letter-maker,' a pen, L. **Varṇātman**, n. 'consisting of sounds or letters,' a word, L.; °**tmaka**, mfn. having articulate sound, Tarkas. **Varṇādhipa**, m. 'caste-lord,' a planet presiding over a class or caste, L. **Varṇānuprāsa**, m. alliteration, paronomasia, Vām. **Varṇāntara**, n. another caste, Āpast. (-*gamaṇa*, n. the passing into another caste, Gaut.); another letter, change of sound, Jaini. **Varṇānyatva**, n. change of complexion or colour, Sāh. **Varṇāpasada**, m. one who is excluded from caste, an out-caste, W. **Varṇāpēta**, mfn. = *varṇa-hina*, Mn. x, 57. **Varṇābhidhāna**, n. N. of a glossary of monosyllables by Nandana Bhaṭṭa. **Varṇātha**, m. a sort of bean, Phaseolus Mungo, L. **Varṇāvara**, mfn. inferior in caste, Mālav. **Varṇāśrama**, n. caste and order, class and stage of life (see *āśrama*), Śāk.; -**guru**, m. 'chief of caste and order,' N. of Śiva, L.; -**dharmā**, m. the duties of caste and order, W.; N. of wk. (also °*madīpa*, m.); °*śrama-val* or °*śramin*, mfn. possessed of caste and order, BhP. **Varṇāśvari**, f. N. of a goddess, Cat. **Varṇāśaka**, n. coloured water, Ragh. **Varṇādaya**, m., °**oddhṛiti**, f. N. of wks. **Varṇāpānishaḍ**, f. N. of an Upanishad. **Varṇāpēta**, mfn. having tribe or caste, W.

Varṇaka, m(f*ikā*)n. painting, picturing, representing, Rājat.; m. a strolling player or singer, L.; a species of plant, Suśr.; fragrant ointment, L.; N. of a man (pl. his descendants), g. *upakādi*; m. or n. a model or specimen, Kathās.; m. n. and (*ikā*), f. colour for painting, paint, pigment, unguent, anything for smearing on the body, Ait. Ār.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c. (ifc. f. *akā*); sandal, L.; (*akā*), f. woven cloth, L.; (*ikā*), f. a mask, dress of an actor &c. (-*parigraha*, m. the assumption of a mask or part), Mālatim.; a pencil or brush for painting or writing, L.; kind, description, HPariś.; a woman's fragrant ointment, L.; (*akā* or *ikā*), f. fine gold, purity of gold, L.; n. a chapter, section of a book, Nyāyam, Sch.; a circle, orb, HPariś.; orpiment, L.; the red colouring or paint with which bride and bridegroom are marked at weddings, the painting of the bride by the bridegroom and of the bridegroom by the bride, L.; (ifc.) a letter or syllable, Śrutat. — **citrīta**, mfn. painted with colours or with a brush, Śāk. (cf. *varṇac*). — **daṇḍaka**, m. or n. 'a stick used in painting' and 'a kind of metre,' VarBrS. — **dāru**, n. sandal-wood, Harav. — **maya**, mf*ī*n. composed or consisting of colours, painted, Śāntik.

Varṇakita, mfn. (fr. *varṇaka*). **g. tārakādi**. **Varṇāṇa**, n. N. of a man, Rājat.

Varṇāna, n. and °**nā**, f. the act of painting, colouring &c.; delineation, description, explanation, Kāv.; Pur.; Kathās. &c.; writing, MW.; embellishment, decoration, ib.; (*ā*), f. praise, commendation, L.

Varṇāniya, mfn. to be painted or coloured or delineated or described, BhP.; Sāh.; Sarvad. (cf. *soṇita-v*).

Varṇāyitavya, mfn. = *precc*, Śāṃk.

Varṇasa, mfn. (fr. *varṇa*). **g. trīṇādi**.

Varṇāṭa, m. (only L.) a painter; a singer; one who makes his living by his wife; a lover.

1. **Varṇi** (gender doubtful), gold, Up. iv, 123, Sch.; m. fragrant ointment, L.

2. **Varṇi**, in comp. for *varṇin*. — **hūgin**, m. one wearing the marks of a religious student, W. — **vadha**, m. killing or occasioning the death of a man belonging to one of the four castes, MW.

Varṇika, mfn., in *aika-v*, q. v.; m. (v. l. for

varṇika) a writer, scribe, secretary, L.; (*ikā*), f., see under *varṇaka*.

Varṇita, mfn. painted, delineated, described, explained, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; praised, eulogized, extolled, W.; spread, MBh. — **vat**, mfn. one who has painted or described &c., W.

Varṇin, n(f*ī*)n. having a partic. colour, coloured, AgP.; (ifc.) having the colour or appearance of, R.; belonging to the caste or tribe of (see *jyeshtha-v*); m. a painter, L.; a writer, scribe, L.; a person belonging to one of the four castes, Yājñ.; Kām.; a religious student or Brahma-cārin (q. v.), Kum.; Kathās. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 134); a partic. plant (?), MBh. xii, 2652; pl. N. of a partic. sect, Vās., Intro.; (*inī*), f. a woman belonging to one of the higher castes, Vāgbh.; any woman or wife, L.; turmeric, L.

Varṇila, mfn. (fr. *varṇa*), g. *picchādi*.

Varṇi-√bhū, P. -*bhavaṭi*, to become or be changed into an articulate sound, RPrāt.

1. **Varṇya**, mfn. to be (or being) delineated or described or pictured, describable, Sāh. — **sama**, m. (scil. *pratishedha*) a kind of sophism, Nyāyam.; Sarvad.; Car. (cf. *a-varṇya-sama*).

2. **Varṇya**, mfn. relating to or useful for or giving colour, Suśr.; n. saffron, L.

वर्णसि *varṇasi*, m. or f. (?) water, Up. iv, 107, Sch.

Varṇāśē, f. N. of two rivers, VP.

Varṇu, m. N. of a river and the adjacent district, Up. iii, 38, Sch. (cf. *vāṇava*); the sun, L.

वर्त *varta*, m. (fr. √*vrīt*) subsistence, livelihood, L. (mostly ifc.; see *andhaka*, *kalya*, *bahu*, *brahma-v*); the urethra, Kaus., Sch. (v. l. for *i. varti*). — **janman**, m. a cloud, L. — **tikṣhṇa** or **-loha**, n. a sort of brass or steel, L.

Vartaka, mfn. one who or what abides or exists, abiding, existing, living, W.; (ifc.) given up or devoted or attached to (cf. *guru-v*), R.; m. a quail, Car.; a horse's hoof, L.; (*ā*), f. a quail, L.; (*vartikā*), f. (see also s. v. id., RV.; MBh.; Suśr. (here of a different kind fr. the m.); (*ī*), f. id., L.; n. a sort of brass or steel, L. [Cf. Gk. *ōpruē*, *ōpruyia*].

Vartana, mfn. (also fr. Caus.) abiding, staying &c. (= *vartishṇa*), L.; setting in motion, quickening, causing to live or be (also applied to Vishnu), Hariv.; BhP.; m. a dwarf, L.; (*ā*), f., see under n.; (*ī*), f. staying, abiding, living, life, L.; a way, road, path (= *varṇant*), HPariś.; 'grinding' or 'despatching' (= *peṣhaṇa* or *prēṣhaṇa*, L.; a spindle or distaff, Lalit.; n. the act of turning or rolling or rolling on or moving forward or about (trans. and intrans.), Nir.; KātyŚr.; BhP.; Car. &c. (also *ā*, f., Harav.); twisting (a rope), L.; staying, abiding in (loc.), Uttarar.; living on (instr.), livelihood, subsistence, occupation, earnings, wages, Kāv.; Rājat.; Kathās.; Hit.; commerce, intercourse with (*saha*), Kām.; proceeding, conduct, behaviour, Sāh.; (ifc.) application of, Kir.; a distaff or spindle, L.; a globe or ball, L.; an often told word, L.; a place where a horse rolls, L.; decoction, L. — **dāna**, n. the gift of means of subsistence or wages, W. — **vinīyoga**, m. appointment of means of s., salary, wages, ib. **Vartanābhāva**, m. want of means of s., destitution, ib. **Vartanārthin**, mfn. seeking an occupation, Hit.

Vartani, f. the circumference or fellow of a wheel, RV.; Br.; the track of a wheel, rut, path, way, course, ib.; AV.; ChUp.; the course of rivers, RV.; TS.; the eyelashes, ŚBr. (cf. *vartman*); the eastern country, L.; = *stotra*, g. *uñchādi*.

Vartanin. See *eka*, *ubhaya*- and *sahasra-v*. **Vartaniya**, mfn. to be stayed or dwelt in; n. (impers.) it should be applied or attended to (loc.), Var.

Vartamāna, mfn. turning, moving, existing, living, abiding &c.; present, KātyŚr.; (*ā*), f. the terminations of the present tense, Kāt.; n. presence, the present time, Kāv.; BhP.; (in gram.) the present tense. — **kavi**, m. a living poet, Mālav. — **kāla**, m. the present time (-*tā*, f.), Kās.; VP. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. the being present, the condition of present time, Śāṃk.; Sarvad.; the dwelling or abiding in (with loc.), TPrāt. — **vat**, ind. like the present time, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 31. **Vartamānākṣhepa**, m. denying or not agreeing with any present event or circumstances, Kāvād.

Vartayādhyai. See under √*vrīt*.

1. **Varti** (or °*ti*), f. anything rolled or wrapped round, a pad, a kind of bandage bound round a wound, Suśr.; any cosmetic prepared from various

substances (used as a remedy in the form of a paste or pill), ib.; ointment, unguent, collyrium, Uttarar.; Kathās.; a suppository, ib.; the wick of a lamp, MBh.; VarBrS.; Kathās.; a magical wick, Pañcat.; a lamp, L.; the projecting threads or unwoven ends of woven cloth, a kind of fringe, L.; a projecting rim or protuberance round a vessel, KātyŚr.; a swelling or polypus in the throat, Suśr.; a swelling or protuberance formed by internal rupture, ib. (cf. *mūtra-v*); a surgical instrument, bougie, L.; a streak, line (see *dhūma-v*).

2. **Varti**, in comp. for *vartin*. — **tā**, f. (ifc.) conduct or behaviour towards, R. — **tva**, n. (ifc.) treatment as of, Kām.

Vartika, m. = *vartaka*, a quail, L.

Vartikā, f. (fr. *i. varti*; cf. under *vartaka*) a stalk, MBh.; the wick of a lamp, KāP. (cf. *yoga-v*); a paint-brush, Śāk. (cf. *citra-v*); colour, paint, ib. (prob. w. r. for *varṇikā*); Odina Pinnata, L.

Vartita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) turned, rounded (see *su-v*); turned about, rolled (as a wheel), BhP.; caused to be or exist, brought about, accomplished, prepared, MBh.; Pañcat.; spent, passed (as time or life), MBh.; BhP. — **janman**, mfn. one in whom existence has been brought about, begotten, procreated, BhP. — **vat**, mfn. one who has passed or spent (time), MBh.

Vartitavya, mfn. to be dwelt or stayed in, BhP.; to be carried out or practised or observed, R.; to be treated or dealt with, MBh.; n. (impers.) it should be abided or remained in (loc.; with *asmad-vat*, 'in obedience to us' = 'we ought to be obeyed'), BhP.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; it should be applied (by any one) to (loc.), MBh.; R.; it should be lived or existed, Pañcat.; (with an adv. or instr.) it should be proceeded or behaved towards or dealt in any way with any one (loc., gen., or instr. with *saha*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*mātri-vat* = *mātarīva*, 'as with a mother').

Vartin, mfn. abiding, staying, resting, living or situated in (mostly comp.) Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; (ifc.) being in any position or condition, engaged in, practising, performing, MBh.; R. &c.; obeying, executing (an order; cf. *nideśa-v*); conducting one's self, behaving, acting, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) behaving properly towards, ib. (cf. *guru-v*; *guru-val* = *gurāu va*); turning, moving, going, MW.; m. the meaning of an affix (= *prayayārtha*), Pat.

Vartira, m. = *varṭira*, L.

Vartishṇu, mfn. = *vartana* or °*tin*, L.

Vartishyamāṇa, mfn. about to be or take place, future, Sarvad.

Vartisi, n. circuit, orbit, RV.; lodging, abode, ib. (= *mārga*, Mahidh.; = *grih*, Śāy.)

Varti = 1. *varti*, q. v. — √*krī*, P. -*karoti*, to make into a paste or pill, &c., ŚāṅgS.

Vartira, m. a sort of quail or partridge, Suśr.

2. **Vartu**. See *tri-vartu* (for *i. vartu* see p. 922, col. 1).

Vartula, m(f*ā*)n. round, circular, globular, BhP.; Vet.; Hcat.; m. a kind of pea, Madanav.; a ball, L.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; (*ā*), f. a ball at the end of a spindle to assist its rotation, L.; (*ī*), f. Scindapsus Officinalis, L.; n. a circle, Cat.; the bulb of a kind of onion, L. **Vartulākṣa** or °**lakṣiti**, mfn. of circular shape, round, Pañcat. **Vartulākṣha**, m. 'having circular eyes,' the brown hawk, L.

Vartulā-tantra, n. N. of a Tantra.

Vartuli (gender doubtful), a kind of bean, Buddh.

Vartavya, n. (impers.) it should be acted or behaved, R.

Vartma, in comp. for *vartman*. — **karman**, n. the business or science of road-making, R. — **da**, m. pl. N. of a school of the Atharva-veda. — **pāta**, m. coming into the way, Git. — **pātana**, n. waylaying, HPariś. — **bandha**, m. a disease which obstructs the movement of the eyelids, L. — **roga**, m. a disease of the eyelids, Suśr. — **vibandhaka**, m. = *bandha*, ib. — **śarkarā**, f. hard excrescences on the eyelids, ib. **Vartmābhihoma**, m. a libation poured on the track of a wheel, Vait. **Vartmāyāsa**, m. 'road-fatigue,' weariness after a journey, Cat. **Vartmāvabandha** and °**varoha**, m. = *vartma-bandha*, Suśr.

Vartman, n. the track or rut of a wheel, path, road, way, course (lit. and fig.), RV. &c. &c. (instr. or loc., ifc. = by way of, along, through, by); an edge, border, rim, Suśr.; an eyelid (as encircling the eye), AV.; ChUp.; Suśr.; basis, foundation, RPrāt. (cf. *dyūta-v*).

Vartmani, f. = *vartani*, L.

1. **Vartsyat**, mfn. about to be or take place, Bhāṭṭ.

वर्तक *vartarūka*, m. (only L.) standing water, a pool; a crow's nest; a doorkeeper; N. of a river.

वर्त *vartri*, *vartra*. See under \sqrt{I} . *vri*.

वर्त *vartsa*, (prob.) w.r. for *bārsva* (adj. *varṣya*).

वर्त्स्यत् 2. *vartsyat*, mfn. (fut. p. of \sqrt{vridh}) intending or going to augment, about to increase or grow, Pañcat.

वर्ध *vardh*, cl. 10. P. *vardhayati* (also *var-dhāpayati*; cf. below), to cut, divide, shear, cut off, Dhātup. xxxii, 111; to fill, ib. (in this sense rather Caus. of \sqrt{vridh}).

1. **Vardha**, m. (for 2. see below) cutting, dividing, W.; n. lead, L. (cf. *vardhra*).

Vardhaka, mfn. cutting, dividing, cutting off, shearing (see *māsha-* and *śmaṣṭu-v*); m. a carpenter, R.

Vardhaki, m. a carpenter, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; VarBṣ. (also *kin*). — **hastā**, m. a carpenter's measure of 42 inches, L.

1. **Vardhana**, n. the act of cutting or cutting off (see *nābhi-v*); ifc. after a proper N. pro. = 'town' (cf. *pūṇḍra-v*, and Old Persian *vardana*).

1. **Vardhāpaka**, m. (prob.) one who performs the ceremony of cutting the umbilical cord, L.; (prob.) the presents distributed at this ceremony, L.

1. **Vardhāpana**, n. (for 2. see col. 2) the act of cutting the umbilical cord, (or) the ceremony in commemoration of that act, Vet.; Pur.; (prob.) = *vardhāpaka*, presents distributed at the ceremony of cutting the umbilical cord, L. — **prayoga**, m. N. of wk.

1. **Vardhāpanaka**, n. the cutting of the umbilical cord, (or) a ceremony commemorating it, Pañcat.

1. **Vardhita**, mfn. cut off, L.; carved or fashioned (as timber for a building); fabricated, built, Vastuv.; filled, full, L.

Vardhra, m. 'what is cut out or off (?)', a strap, thong, leather band of any kind, AV.; ŚBr.; (ī), f. a sinew, leather thong, L.; n. id., Śiś.; leather, L.; lead, L. — **kaṭhina**, n. a strap or band by means of which anything is carried, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 4, 72. — **vyūta** (*vd*), mfn. intertwined with bands or thongs, ŚBr.

Vardhrikā, f. 'strap, thong,' a person as supple or flexible as leather, Pāp. vi, 1, 204, Sch. (Kāś. *vadhrikā*).

वर्ध 2. *vārdha*, mfn. (fr. \sqrt{vridh} ; for 1. *vardha* see above) increasing, augmenting, gladdening (see *nandi-* and *mitra-v*); m. the act of increasing, giving increase or prosperity, RV.; increase, augmentation, W.; Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L. — **phala**, m. Pongamia Glabra, L. — **māla**, m. N. of a Brāhman, Buddh.

2. **Vārdhana**, mf(ī)n. increasing, growing, thriving, MBh.; (often ifc.) causing to increase, strengthening, granting prosperity, RV. &c. &c.; (mostly ifc.) animating, gladdening, exhilarating, MBh.; R.; BhP.; m. a granter of increase, bestower of prosperity, ih.; a tooth growing over another tooth, Suśr.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of one of Skanda's attendants, ib.; of a son of Kṛishṇa and Mitra-vindā, BhP.; (ī), f. a broom, brush, L.; a water-jar of a partic. shape, Pur.; Hcat. (cf. *vārdhani*); the act of increasing, increase, growth, prosperity, success, MBh.; R.; enlarging, magnifying, strengthening, promoting, Kātyāy. Hit.; a means of strengthening, restorative, comfort, RV.; educating, rearing, Kathās. — **śāla**, mfn. having a tendency to increase or grow, increasing, growing, MW. — **stūri**, m. N. of a Jaina preceptor, W. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a partic. temple or image, Rājāt.

Vardhanaka, mf(īkā)n. exhilarating, gladdening (see *cakshur-vardhanikā*); (īkā), f. a small vessel in which sacred water is kept, Buddh.

Vardhaniya, mfn. to be increased or strengthened, to be made prosperous or happy, Inscr.; MBh.; Hariv. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. augmentability, MW.

Vardhamāna, mfn. increasing, growing, thriving, prosperous, RV. &c. &c.; m. Ricinus Communis (so called from its vigorous growth), Suśr.; sweet citron, L. (also ā, f.); a partic. way of joining the hands, Cat.; a partic. attitude in dancing, Saṃgīt.;

a kind of riddle or charade, L.; N. of Vishṇu, L.; of a mountain and district (also of its town, now called Bardwān or Burdwān), VarBṣ.; Pur.; of a Grāma, Rājāt.; of various authors and other men, Cat.; of the last of the 24 Arhats or Jinas, Jain.; of the elephant who supports the eastern quarter, L.; (pl.) of a people, MarkP.; m. or n. a kind of mystical figure or diagram, VarBṣ.; Lalit.; a dish or platter of a partic. shape (sometimes used as a lid or cover for water-jars &c.), MBh.; Suśr.; a house having no entrance on the south side, VarBṣ.; MatsyaP.; (ā), f. a species of Gāyatrī metre, RPrāt.; N. of the town of Bardwān, Vet.; (ī), f. N. of a Comm. written by Vardhamāna; n. = *varthamāna-pura*, Kathās.; Pañcat.; a kind of metre, Col. — **dvāra**, n. 'gate leading to Vardhamāna', N. of a gate in Hastināpura, MBh. — **pura**, n. the town of Bardwān, ib.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; — **dvāra**, n. the gate leading to the town of Bṛ., MBh. — **puriya**, mfn. coming from or born in V^o-pura, Kathās. — **pūraṇa**, n., — **prakriyā**, f., and — **prayoga**, m. N. of wks. — **matī**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **miśra**, m. N. of a grammarian, L. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a Jina, L. **Vardhamānendu**, m. N. of a Comm. on the Vardhamāni. **Vardhamānēśa**, m. N. of a partic. temple or an image, Rājāt.

Vardhamānaka, m. a dish or saucer of a partic. shape, lid or cover, MBh.; a partic. way of joining the hands, Cat.; N. of a class of persons following a partic. trade, MBh. (Nīlak.); of a district or of a people, AV. Paris.; of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; of various men, Mṛicch.; Pañcat.

Vardhayitṛi, mfn. one who causes to grow or increase &c.; m. (ifc.) an educator, rearer of (ī, f.), Kathās.

2. **Vardhāpaka** = *kañcuka*, *pāyasa-cāmara*, and *pūrṇa-pātra*, L.; (īkā), f. a nurse, HParis. (cf. prec.)

2. **Vardhāpana**, n. (for 1. see col. 1; possibly 1. and 2. ought not to be separated) a birthday ceremony, festival on a birthday or any festive occasion, L. — **ānaka**, n. id.; congratulation, congratulatory gift, Campak. — **ānika**, mfn. congratulatory, auspicious, ih.

Vardhāya, ind. having congratulated, Hariv. (v. l. and prob. more correct *vardhāyāya*).

2. **Vardhita**, mfn. increased, grown, expanded, augmented, strengthened, promoted, gladdened, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a kind of dish (?), Mn. iii, 224.

Vardhitavya, mfn. to be increased &c.; n. (impers.) it should be grown or increased, Pat.

Vardhin, mfn. augmenting, increasing (ifc., always f. *ini*), MBh.; R. &c.

Vardhishṇu, mfn. increasing, growing, Śiś.; enlarging, expanding, W.

Vardha (or *man*), m. internal rupture, hernia, Car.; Bhpr. (cf. *antra-vardhman*). — **roga**, m. the above disease, ŚārngS. — **vṛiddhy-adhikāra**, m. N. of ch. of wk.

वर्धिपथक *vardhi-pathaka*, m. or n. (?) N. of a district, Inscr.

वर्ष *vārpas*, n. (prob. connected with *rūpa*) a pretended or assumed form, phantom, RV.; any form or shape, figure, image, aspect, ib.; artifice, device, design, ih.

Vārpa-nīti, mfn. (fr. *varpa* = *varpas* + *nīti*) taking a pretended form, acting artfully, RV.

Varphas, n. = *varpas*, Up. iv, 200.

वर्षेयु *varpeyu*, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, VP.

वर्ध *varph*, cl. 1. P. *varphati*, 'to go' or 'to kill', L.

वर्मती *varmatī*, f. N. of a place, Pāp. iv, 3, 94.

वर्मन् *varman*, n. (or m., Siddh.; fr. \sqrt{I} . *vri*) 'envelope,' defensive armour, a coat of mail, RV. &c. &c.; a bulwark, shelter, defence, protection, ib. (often at the end of the names of Kshatriyas); hark, rind, VarBṣ.; N. of partic. preservative formulas and prayers (esp. of the mystic syllable *hum*), BhP.

1. **Varma**, in comp. for *varman*. — **kañṭhaka**, m. Gardenia Latifolia or Fumaria Parviflora, L. (v. l. *karma-k*). — **kaśā** or **-kaśā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **mantra**, m. a partic. formula or prayer (cf. under *varman*), Cat. — **vat**, mfn. having armour or

a coat of mail, mailed, MBh.; n. an unfortified (?) town, MārK. — **śarman**, m. N. of various men, Inscr. — **hara**, mfn. wearing armour or mail, being young or of a military age, Ragh.; Kathās. (cf. *ka-vaca-k*); one who bears arms or despoils another of them, W.

2. **Varma** (ifc., f. ā) = *varman*, MBh.

Varṃaka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

Varmaṇa, m. the orange tree, L.

Varmaṇ-vat, mfn. = *varma-vat*, RV.

Varṃaya, Nom. P. *ṃyati*, to provide with a coat of mail, Śiś.

Varṃāya, Nom. Ā. *ṃyate*, Pāp. iv, 1, 15, Sch.

Varṃika, mfn. clad in armour, mailed, accounted, g. *vrihy-ādi*.

Varṃita, mfn. id., g. *tārakādi*. **Varṃitāṅga**, mfn. having the body clad in armour, R.

Varṃin, mf(ī)n. clad in armour, mailed, AV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a man, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 1, 158, Vārt. 2.

वर्मि *varmi*, m. a kind of fish (commonly called *vāmi*), Suśr. — **matsya**, m. the fish Varmi, ib.

Varṃusha, m. a kind of fish (commonly *vāmi-rūsha*), L.

वर्ष *vārya*, mf(ā)n. (fr. $\sqrt{2}$. *vri*) to be chosen, eligible, to be asked or obtained in marriage, Pāp. iii, 1, 101, Sch.; excellent, eminent, chief, principal, best of (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. the god of love, L.; (ā), f. a girl who chooses her husband, L.

वर्ष *varva*, m. or n. (prob.) a partic. coin, Kām.

वर्षट *varvaṭa*. See *barbaṭa*.

वर्षणा *varvaṇā*, f. (also written *barb*) a kind of fly, L. (v. l. *carmaṇā*).

वर्षर *varvata* &c. See *barbara*.

Varvaraka, m. (more correct *barb*) N. of a man, Mudr.

Varvari, m. N. of a man, Cat.

वर्षि *varvi*, mfn. voracious, gluttonous (= *ghasmara*), Up. iv, 53, Sch.

वर्षूर *varvūra*, m. Acacia Arabica, L.

Varvurika, *varvūraka*. See *jāla-v*.

वर्षन्त *varśman*, m. = *Zd. barešman*, Cat.

वर्ष *varśā*, mf(ā)n. (fr. \sqrt{vri} *ri*) raining (ifc., e.g. *kāma-v*, raining according to one's wish), BhP.; m. and (older) n. (ifc. f. ā) rain, raining, a shower (either 'of rain,' or fig. 'of flowers, arrows, dust &c.,' also applied to seminal effusion), RV. &c. &c.; (pl.) the rains, AV. (cf. *varśā*, f.); a cloud, L.; a year (commonly applied to age), R. &c. &c. (*ā varśāt*, for a whole year; *varśāt*, after a year; *varśhe-ṇa*, within a year; *varśhe*, every year); a day (?), R. vii, 73, 5 (Sch.); a division of the earth as separated off by certain mountain ranges (9 such divisions are enumerated, viz. Kuru, Hiraṇyava, Ram-yaka, Ilāvṛita, Hari; Ketu-māla, Bhadrāśva, Kimp-nara, and Bhārata; sometimes the number given is 7), MBh.; Pur. (cf. IV. 420); India (= *Bhārata-varsha* and *Jambu-dvīpa*), L.; m. N. of a grammarian, Kathās.; (ā), f., see p. 927, col. 2. — **kara**, mfn. making or producing rain, L.; m. a cloud, MW.; (ī), f. a cricket (this animal chirping in wet weather), L. — **karman**, n. the act of raining, Nir. — **kāma**, mfn. desirous of rain; *māṣṭhi*, f. an offering made by one desirous of rain, GrSṛS.; Nir. — *kāri*, f. (accord. to L. = *śravat-pāṇipādā*) 'a girl with moist hands and feet, unfit for marriage' (hut of doubtful meaning), GrS. — **kṛitya**, mfn. to be done or completed in a year, Cat.; n. N. of various wks.; — *kaumudī*, f., — *taraṇ-ga*, m. N. of wks. — **ketu**, m. a red-flowering Punar-navā, L.; N. of a son of Ketu-mat, Hariv. — **kośa**, m. (also written *-kośa*) a month, L.; an astrologer, L. — **gapa**, m. a long series of years (pl.), Mn. xii, 54; N. of a grammarian, Cat. — **gapita-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **giri**, m. a mountain bounding a V^o (see *-parvata*), BhP. — **ghna**, mfn. keeping off rain, protecting from rain, R. — **caryā-varṇana**, n. N. of wk. — **ja**, mfn. born or produced in the rainy season, MW.; coming from rain, Śāh.; arisen a year ago, one year old, RāmUp. — **tantra**, n. N. of various wks. — **tra**, n. 'rain-protector,' an umbrella, R. — **trāṇa**, m. id., L. — **daśā-prakarāṇa**, n., — **daśā-phala**, n., — **dīdhitī**, f. N. of wks.

—**dhara**, m. 'rain-holder,' a cloud, L.; a mountain bounding a Varsha, Śatr.; the ruler of a Varsha, BhP.; 'withholding generative fluid,' a eunuch, attendant on the women's apartments, Kāv.; Pañcat. &c. —**dhārsha**, m. a eunuch, W. —**dhāra**, m. N. of a serpent demon, Buddh. —**dhārā-dhara**, mfn. containing torrents of rain, Cāp. —**nakshatra-sūcaka**, m. a weather-prophet and astrologer, Nār. —**niripī** (*varshā*), mfn. clothed with rain (said of the Maruts), RV.; ŚāṅkhGr. —**m-dhara**, m. N. of a Rishi, ĀrshBr., Sch. —**pa** or **-pati**, m. the ruler of a Varsha, BhP. —**pada**, n. a calendar, L. —**pad-dhati**, f. N. of various wks. —**parvata**, m. one of the mountainous ranges supposed to separate the Varshas or divisions of the earth from each other (6 in number, viz. Himavat, Hema-kūṭa, Nishadha, Nila, Sveta and Śringin or Śringa-vat; Meru constitutes a 7th, and others are given), L. —**paśu-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. —**pākin**, m. Spondias Mangifera, L. —**pāta**, m. (pl.) fall of rain, Mricch. —**purusha**, m. an inhabitant of a Varsha, BhP. —**pushpa**, m. N. of a man, Saṃskarak.; (ā), f. a kind of creeping plant, L. —**pūga**, m. n. (sg. or pl.) quantity of rain, BhP.; a series or succession of years, MBh.; BhP. —**prati-bandha**, m. stoppage of rain, drought, Pāp. iii, 3, 51. —**pradipa**, m. N. of wk. —**praveśa**, m. the entrance into a new year, MW. —**prāvān** (*varshā*), mfn. giving plenty of rain, TBr. (Sch.). —**priya**, m. 'fond of rain,' the Cātaka, Cuculus Melanoleucus, L. —**phala**, n. 'la-pad-dhati', f. 'la-rahasya', n. —**bhāsa-kara**, m. N. of wks. —**bhuji**, m. the ruler of a Varsha, BhP. —**mañ-jari**, f. N. of wk. —**maryādā-giri**, m. —**giri**, (q. v.), BhP. —**mahādāya**, m. N. of wk. —**mātra**, n. one year only, MW. —**medas** (*varshā*), mfn. thick or plentiful through rain, AV. xii, 1, 42 (*-medhas*, AV. Paipp.). —**rātra** or **tri**, w.r. for *varshā* below, R. —**rtu** (for *-ritu*), m. the rainy season, MW.; —**māsa-pakṣhō-velā-dēsa-pradeśa-vat**, mfn. containing a statement of the place and country and time and day and fortnight and month and season and year, Yājñ., Sch.; —**varṇana**, n. N. of wk. (proh. the Ritu-saṃhāra). —**lambhaka**, m. (prob.) = *parvata* (q. v.), MBh. —**vat**, ind. as in rain, ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 7. —**vara**, m. a eunuch, one employed in the women's apartments, Kād. —**var-dhana**, mfn. causing increase of years, Uttarar.; n. increase of years, MW. —**vardhāpana-vidhāna**, n. N. of a section of the Lubdha-jāta. —**vasana**, n. (more correctly *varshā*) the dwelling in houses (of the Buddhist monks) during the rainy season, Buddh. —**vicāra**, m. N. of wk. —**vṛiddha** (*varshā*), mfn. grown up in or through rain, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Kauś. —**vṛiddhi**, f. 'year-increase,' birthday, L.; N. of wk.; —**prayoga**, m. N. of wk. —**śata**, n. a century, ChUp.; Mn. &c.; *śādhika*, mfn. more than a century, Vet.; *śin*, mfn. 100 years old, Hariv. —**sahasrā**, n. 1000 years, ŚBr.; R.; *raka*, n. id., Hariv.; mfn. living or lasting 1000 y., MBh.; Pañcat.; *raya*, Nom. ā, *yate*, to appear like 1000 years, Kād.; *rika*, mī(ā)n. lasting 1000 y., MBh.; *rin*, mfn. 1000 years old, becoming 1000 years old, MBh.; *riya*, mfn. id., MBh. —**sthāla**, n. a rain-vessel (?), Divyāv. —**Varshāpa** or **śaka**, m. 'year-portion,' a month, L. —**Varshāṅga**, n. 'y^o-member,' a month, L.; (ā), f. Boerhavia Procumbens, L. —**Varshājya**, mfn. 'having ghee for rain' or 'having rain for ghee,' AV. —**Varshādhipa**, m. the regent of a year, Gaṇit. —**Varshāmbu**, n. rain-water; —*pravaḥa*, m. a receptacle or reservoir of rain-water, Yājñ. —**Varshāmbhah-pāraṇa-vrata**, m. 'breaking fast on rain-water,' the Cātaka bird, L. —**Varshā-yuta**, n. 10,000 years, MBh. —**Varshārtha**, m. a half year (*āt*, after a h^o y.), VarBrS. —**Varshārtha**, mfn. sufficient for a year, Hcat. —**Varshāhika**, m. a kind of venomous snake, Suśr. —**Varsha-ja**, mfn. = *varsha-ja*, Pāp. vi, 3, 16. —**Varshēsa**, m. the regent of a year, L. —**Varshāka**, mfn. yearly, annual, W. —**Varshāpala**, m. 'rain-stone,' hail, VarBrS. —**Varshāgha**, m. a torrent, sudden shower of rain, Kāv.

Varshaka, mfn. raining, falling like rain, Pāp.; Siddh.; m. or n. (?) a summer-house, Buddh.; (īc.) = *varsha*, a year (e.g. *pañca-v*, 5 years old), MBh.

Varshapa, mī(ā)n. (mostly īc.) raining (with *astram*, a missile causing rain), Hariv.; R.; BhP.; Inscr.; n. raining, causing to rain, pouring out, shedding out gifts upon (comp.), Hariv.; VarBrS.; Pañcat. &c.; sprinkling, MW.

Varshaṇi, f. (only L.) raining; abiding; action; sacrifice.

Varshat, mfn. raining (*varshati*, loc. 'while it rains'), AV. &c. &c.; m. rain, ŚBr.; m. or n. (?) a summer-house, MW.

Varshāyanti, f. (fr. Caus. of *√vri*ish) causing to rain; N. of one of the 7 Kṛittikās, TS.

Varshā, f. rain, ŚāṅkhGr.; VarBrS.; pl. (exceptionally sg.) the rains, rainy season, monsoon (lasting two months accord. to the Hindū division of the year into six seasons [see *ritu*], the rains falling in some places during Śrāvāṇa and Bhādra, and in others during Bhādra and Āśvina; and in others for a longer period), TS. &c. &c.; Medicago Esculenta, L. [Cf. Gk. *ἐπείρα*, 'rain-drops.']; —**kāra**, m. N. of a Brāhman, Divyāv. —**kāla**, m. the rainy season, R.; Vās.; Hit.; *lika*, mfn. relative to the rainy season, R.; Sch.; *liṇa*, mfn. belonging to or produced in the r^o s^o, MW. —**gama** (*varshā*), m. beginning of the rainy s^o, VarBrS. —**ghosha** (*varshāgh*), m. 'uttering cries in the r^o s^o', a large frog, L. —**cara**, mfn. (of obscure meaning), MBh. —**dhṛita**, mfn. worn in the rainy season (as a garment), KātyŚr. —**nadi**, f. a river which becomes swollen in the rainy season, Bhām. —**prabhañjana**, m. 'rain-scattering,' a high wind, gale, W. —**bija**, n. hail, L. —**bhava**, m. a red-flowering Boerhavia, L. —**bhū**, m. 'produced in the rains,' a frog, L.; an earth-worm, L.; a lady-bird, L.; (ū), f. a female frog, L.; Boerhavia Procumbens, Suśr.; (vī), f. id., L.; (ū or vī), f. an earth-worm, MW. —**mada**, n. 'rejoicing in the rains,' a peacock, L. —**rātra**, m. or **tri**, f. the rainy season, R. —**rcis** (*varshār*), m. the planet Mars (as visible in the r^o s^o), L. —**lañ-kāyikā** (?), f. Trigonella Corniculata, L. —**vasāna** (*varshā*), m. (?) or **śāya**, m. the close of the rainy season, autumn, L. —**vasu**, n. N. of a section in the Vinaya, Buddh. —**vāsa** (*varshā*), m. the residence during the rains, Divyāv. —**śarāḍ**, f. du. the rainy season and autumn, ŚBr. (once *śaraddu*). —**śūṭi**, f. a garment worn in the rainy s^o (also *fi-civara*; *fi-gopaka*, m. a keeper of such garments), Buddh. —**samaya**, m. the rainy season, HParis.; Vās.; Kathās. —**Varshāsu-ja**, mfn. arising or appearing in the rainy s^o, Pāp. vi, 3, 1, Vārt. 6, Pat. —**Varshā-hū**, f. Boerhavia Procumbens, TS.; a frog, VS. —**Varshāpanāyikā**, f. the first residence in houses during the rainy season (when Buddhist monks suspend their peregrinations), Divyāv. —**Varshāshita**, mfn. one who has spent the rainy season, Divyāv.

Varshālī, ind. with *√kri*, *bhū*, *as*, *g. ūry-ādi*.

Varshika, mfn. raining, rainy, relating or belonging to the rains, W.; shedding, showering, pouring down, ib.; (īc.) = *varsha*, a year (e.g. *dva-dāta-v*, 12 years old), ĀśvŚr.; n. Agallochum, MW.

Varshita, mfn. fallen like rain, VarBrS.; n. rain, Hariv. (v.l. *varshaṇa*; for *ōtā* see under *varshin*).

Varshitri, mfn. raining, one who makes rain, Nir.

Varshin, mfn. raining, discharging like rain, pouring out, showering down, distributing (anything good or evil; mostly īc.), ŚāṅkhGr. &c. &c. (*śhi-tā*, f.); shedding profuse tears, Kāv.; (īc.) attended with a rain of (e.g. *sāma-v*); (īc.) having (so many) years (e.g. *shashī-v*, 60 years old), MBh.

Varshikā, f. a kind of metre, Nidāna.

Varshina, mfn. (īc.) so many years old, Pāp. v, 1, 86 &c.

Varshiya, mfn. (īc.) id. (e.g. *tri-v*, 3 years old), MBh.; Pañcat.

Varshu, mfn. 'lasting' or 'produced by rain,' VS. (Sch.).

Varshuka, mī(ā)n. rainy, abounding in rain, TS.; Br.; Bhāṭṭ.; raining, causing to rain, pouring out, Śis. (cf. *rātna-v*); m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, *g. yaskādi*. —**Varshukābda**, m. a rainy cloud, MW. —**Varshukāmbuda**, m. a rain-cloud, ib.

Varshṭri, mfn. one who rains, TS.

Varshya, or **varshya**, mī(ā)n. of rain or belonging to rain, rainy, RV.; VS.; TS. &c.; to be rained or showered, MW.; to be sprinkled, ib.; (*varshyā*), f. pl. rain-water, Kauś.

वर्षिन् varshiman, m. (prob. in some of the following senses connected with *√vri*, 'to cover') height, length, width, breadth, VS. [Cf. Slav. *vrishū*; Lith. *virshūs*.]

Varshishṭha, mfn. (accord. to Pāp. vi, 4, 157

superl. of *vṛiddha*) highest, uppermost, longest, greatest, very great, RV.; Br.; BhP.; oldest, very old, L. —**kshatra** (*vd*), mfn. having the greatest power or might, RV.

Varshiyas, mfn. (compar. of *vṛiddha*; cf. prec.) higher, upper, longer, greater than (abl.), RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; better than (abl.), Āpast.; very great, considerable, important, BhP.; thriving, prosperous, ib.; aged, old, Bhadrab.

1. **Varshma**, m., PārGr. i, 3, 8 (*varshmo* 'smi prob. w.r. for *varshmāsmi*); n. body, form, = *varshman*, MW.

2. **Varshma**, in comp. for *varshman*. —**vat**, mfn. having a body, MBh. —**vīrya**, n. vigour of body, MW. —**seka**, m. pouring water upon the body (to cool it), HParis. —**Varshmābha**, mfn. resembling the body or form (of anything), MW.

Varshman, m. height, top, RV.; AV.; the vertex, RV.; n. (*vdarshman*) height, top, surface, uttermost part, RV.; VS.; TS. &c.; height, greatness, extent, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; measure, W.; body, MBh.; Hariv.; Yājñ. &c.; a handsome form or auspicious appearance, L.; mfn. holding rain, W.

Varshmala, mfn. fr. *varshman*, *g. sidhmādi*.

वर्ह varh. See *√barh*.

वर्ह varha, *varhishṭha*, *varhis*. See *barha* &c.

वल val (cf. *√bal*, *vall*, and *vri*), cl. i. A. (Dhātup. xiv, 20) *valate* (oftener P. *valati*; cf. Vām. v, 2, 3; pf. *valavale*; ind. p. *valitvā*, Kāv.; aor. *avalishṭa*; fut. *valitā* &c., Gr.), to turn, turn round, turn to (with *abhimukham* and acc. or loc.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; to be drawn or attached towards, he attached to (loc.), Nalōd., Git.; to move to and fro, Hcat.; to go, approach, hasten, Mcar.; Śis.; to return i. e. come back or home, Uttamac.; to return i. e. depart or go away again, ib.; HParis.; to break forth, appear, Git.; to increase, Sāh.; to cover or enclose or to be covered (cf. *√i*, *vri*), L.; Caus. *valayati* or *vālayati* (Dhātup. xix, 58; aor. *avāvalat*), to cause to move or turn or roll, Śis.; HParis.; Naish., Sch.; to cherish &c., W. (rather *bālayati*; see *√2 bal*); Desid. of Caus. in *vivālayishu*, q. v.

1. **Valā**, m. 'enclosure,' a cave, cavern, RV.; AV.; Br.; a cloud, Naigh. i, 10; a beam or pole, KātyŚr., Sch.; N. of a demon (brother of Vjitra, and conquered by Indra; in later language called *Bala*, q. v.) —**m-rujā**, mfn. shattering caverns, RV. —**krama**, m. N. of a mountain, VP. —**gā**, n. a partic. charm or spell hidden in a pit or cavern, any secret charm or spell, AV.; VS.; (*-ga*)-*hān*, mfn. destroying secret charms, VS. —**gim**, mfn. versed in secret charms, AV. —**nāsana**, -**bhid**, -**śidana** &c., see under *bala*. —**rasā**, f. sulphur, L. —**vat**, mfn. containing the word *valā*, AitBr.

2. **Vala** = *vali* (see *tata-vala*).

Valaka (cf. *balaka*), m. or n. (?) a beam, pole, KātyŚr., Sch.; n. a procession, Kathās.; m. N. of one of the seven sages under Manu Tāmasa, MārKp. —**Valakēśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.

Valana, n. (īc. f. ā) turning, moving round in a circle, waving, undulation, agitation, Kāv.; Sāh.; Rājāt.; (also ā, f.) deflection (in astron.), Sūryas; VarBrS. —**Valanāṇsa**, m. degree of deflection, MW.

Valantika, f. a partic. mode of gesticulation, Vikr. (v. l. *valahikā*).

Valabhi or (more usual) **bhi**, f. (perhaps abbreviated fr. *vala-bhid*, 'cloud-splitting') the ridge of a roof, top or pinnacle of a house, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a turret or temporary building on the roof of a house, upper room, L.; N. of a town in Saurāshṭra, Dās. (also *bhi-pura*). —**Valabhi-niveśa**, m. an upper room, Dharmas.

Valaya, m. n. (īc. f. ā) a bracelet, armlet, ring (worn by men and women on the wrist), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also applied to waves as compared to bracelets); a zone, girdle (of a married woman), MW.; a line (of bees), Śis.; a circle, circumference, round enclosure (īc. often = 'encircled by'), Gol.; Kāv.; Kathās.; m. a sore throat, inflammation of the larynx, Suśr.; a kind of circular military array, Kām.; a branch, MW.; pl. N. of a people, AV. Paris.; n. N. of certain round bones, Bhpr.; multitude, swarm, Kād. —**vat**, mfn., see *latā-valaya-vat*.

Valayita, mfn. encircled, surrounded, encompassed, enclosed by (instr. or comp.), Kāv.; Chandam.; put round (the arm, as a bracelet), Śis.; forming a circle, curling, whirling round, Kād.; Mālatim.

Valayitri, mfn. encircling, surrounding, Dharmas.

Valayin, mfn. provided with a bracelet, BHP.; (ifc.) encircled by, studded with (see *yjotir-lekhā-v*).

Valayī, in comp. for *valaya*. — *√kṛi*, P. *karoti*, to make into or use as a bracelet, ŚiS. — *krīta*, mfn. made into or used as a br^o; — *vāsuki*, m. 'one who has made the serpent Vāsuki his br^o', N. of Śiva, MW.; *śāhi*, mfn. girdled with a serpent as with a br^o (as Śiva's hand), Kum. — *√bhū*, P. *bhāvati*, to become a circle or circular enclosure, Kir.

Valāka &c. See *balāka*.

Vali (cf. *bali* and *valī*), f. (once m.) a fold of the skin, wrinkle, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *tri-v*); a line or stroke made with fragrant unguents on the person, L.; the edge of a roof, VP.; sulphur, L.; a partic. musical instrument, L. — *mat*, mfn. wrinkled, shrivelled, BHP. — *mukha*, m. 'having a wrinkled face,' a monkey, L.

Valika, m. n. the edge of a thatched roof, W.

Valita, mfn. bent round, turned (n. impers.), Kāv.; turned back again, Uttamac.; broken forth, appeared, Gīt.; (ifc.) surrounded or accompanied by, connected with; Ritus; Pañcar.; wrinkled, MW.; m. a partic. position of the hands in dancing, Cat.; n. black pepper, L. — *kamdhara*, mfn. having the neck bent, Mālatim. — *grīva*, mfn. id., Kathās. — *drīṣi*, mfn. having the eyes turned towards, Kathās. **Valitānana**, mfn. having the face turned, ib. **Valitāpāṅga**, m(f) n. having the (corners of the) eyes turned or directed towards anything, ib.

Valitaka, m. a kind of ornament, Buddh.

Valina, mfn. shrivelled, wrinkled, flaccid, ŚaṅkhŚr. **Valibha**, mfn. id., ŚiS. (cf. *Pān. v, 2, 139*).

Valira, mfn. squint-eyed, squinting, L.

Vali, f. = *vali*, a fold, wrinkle, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a wave, L. — *palita*, n. wrinkles and grey hair, Mn. vi, 2. — *bhrīṭ*, mfn. curled, having curls (as hair), R. (B.). — *mat*, mfn. curled, Ragh. — *mukha*, m. = *vali-m*, R.; N. of a monkey, Kathās.; n. the sixth change which takes place in warm milk when mixed with Takra, L.; — *mukha*, n. pl. N. of a people, Pracand. — *vadana*, m. a monkey, Mālatim.

Valika, ifc. = *vali* (cf. *tri-valika*); n. a projecting thatch, Kauś.; Gaut.; reed, sedge (used for a torch), Kauś.

Valinaka, m. Pandanus Odoratissimus, L.

Valūka, mfn. (Up. iv, 40) red or black, PañcavBr.; ŚrS. (Sch.); m. a bird, L.; m. n. the root of a lotus, L.

Valūla. See *balūla*, p. 723, col. 2.

वलख valaksha &c. See *balaksha*.

वलग्न va-lagna, m. n. = *ava-lagna*, the waist, middle, L.

वलम्ब va-lamba, m. = *ava-lamba*, a perpendicular, W.

वलम्ब valambha, m. or n. (?) N. of a country, Cat.

वलाक valāka &c. See *balāka*.

वलाट valāṭa, m. Phaseolus Mungo, L.

वलासक valāsaka, m. (prob. for *ava-l*) the koil or Indian cuckoo, W.; a frog, L.

वलाहक valāhaka. See *balāhaka*.

वलिवाह valivaṇḍa, m. N. of a king, Cat.

वलिश valīśa, °śi, °śi. See *balīśa*.

वलिशान valīśān, m. a cloud, Naigh. i, 10.

वल्क valk, cl. 10. P. *valkayati*, to speak, Dhātup. xxxii, 35.

1. **Valka**, m. (for 2. see below) = *vaktṛi*, a speaker, Śaṅk., in BrĀrUp. (in explaining *Yajña-valka*).

2. **valka**, m. n. (prob. connected with *√val*, 'to cover' for 1. see above) 'covering', the bark of a tree, TS. &c. &c.; n. the scales of a fish, L. — *ja*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. — *taru*, m. the Areca palm, Areca Catechu, L. — *druma*, m. Betula Bhojpata, L. — *pattra*, m. Phoenix Paludosa, L. — *phala*, m. the pomegranate tree, L. — *rodhra* or *lodhra*, m. a kind of Lodhra tree, L. — *vat*, mfn. having bark or scales, W.; m. a fish, L. — *vāsa*, n. clothing made of bark, Ragh.; Kir.

Valkala, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) the bark of a tree, a garment made of bark (worn by ascetics &c.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; m. = *valka-rodhra*, L.; N. of a Daitya, BHP. (prob. w. r. for *balvala*); pl. N. of a school of

the Bahv-ricas (cf. *bāshkala*), Divyāv.; (ā), f. = *silā-valka*, a medicinal substance said to be of cooling and lithontrypic properties, Suśr.; n. the bark of Cassia, L. — *ksheṭra*, n. N. of a sacred district; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *cīrin*, m. N. of a man, HPariś. — *vat*, mfn. clad in bark, Ragh. — *samvita*, mfn. clothed in a bark dress, MW. **Valkalājina-dhāraṇa**, n. the wearing of clothes of bark and deer-skin, R. **Valkalājina-vāsa**, mfn. clad in bark and deer-skin, R. **Valkalājina-samvṛita**, mfn. id., MW.

Valkalin, mfn. yielding bark (as a branch), Bhartṛ.; clothed in a bark-dress, MBh.; Ragh.

Valkita, m. a thorn, L.

Valkuta, n. bark, rind, L.

वल्कल valkala &c. See col. 1.

वल्ग valg, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. v, 35) *vālgati* (m. e. also °te; pf. *vavāga*, MBh.; aor. *avālgit*, Gr.; fut. *valgiṭā*, °gishyati, ib.), to spring, bound, leap, dance (also of inanimate objects), VS. &c. &c.; to sound, Pañcat. i, 71 (v. l.); (Ā.) to take food, eat, ŚiS. xiv, 29 (*vavālgire*, v. l. *vavālbhire*). **Valgaka**, m. a jumper, dancer, Mālav.

Valgana, n. bounding, jumping, galloping, Ragh.

Valgā, f. a bridle, rein, Mṛicch.; Rājat.; N. of a woman, Rājat. — *ñka* (*valgānka*), mfn. holding a bridle, MW. — *maṭha*, m. the college founded by Valgā, Rājat.

Valgita, mfn. leaped, jumped, gone by bounds or leaps (n. impers.), Hariv.; VarBṛS.; fluttering, moving to and fro, Kāvyaḍ.; BHP.; sounding well, Hariv.; n. a bound, jump, spring, gallop of a horse, MBh.; R.; motion, gesture, Bhar.; leaping for joy, MBh.; ŚiS.; shaking, fluttering, BHP. — *kaṇṭha*, mfn. uttering a pleasant sound (in the throat), BHP. — *bhrū*, mfn. moving the eyebrows playfully, Kāvyaḍ.

Valgū, mfn. (Up. i, 20) handsome, beautiful, lovely, attractive (ifc. ind. beautifully), RV. &c. &c.; m. a goat, L.; N. of one of the four tutelary deities of the Bodhi tree, Lalit.; (prob.) N. of a place, g. *varanāddi*; n. an eyelash, L. — *ja*, m. or *jā*, f. = *avālgūja*, L. — *jaṅgha*, m. 'handsome-legged', N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. — *danti-suta*, m. metron. of Indra, Sch. on Kām. — *nāda*, mfn. singing sweetly (said of a bird), R. — *pattra*, m. Phaseolus Trilobus, L. — *podakī*, f. Amaranthus Polygamus or Oleraceus, L.

Valguka, mfn. = *valgu*, handsome, beautiful, L.; m. a kind of tree, Pañcar.; n. (only L.) sandal; a wood; price (= *paṇa*).

Valgula, m. the flying fox, W.; (ā) f. a species of night-bird, L.; (ī), f. id. or a kind of bat, VarBṛS.; Suśr.

Valgulikā, f. a box, chest, Kathās.; = *valgulī*, Nalac.

Valgūya, Nom. P. °yati, to treat kindly, RV. iv, 50, 7; to exult, Bhāṭṭ.

वल्ग् valbh, cl. 1. Ā. to take food, eat, Dhātup. x, 31 (cf. *√valg*).

Valbhana, n. the act of eating, L.; food, W.

Valbhita, mfn. eaten, W.

वल्मी valmi, f. (cf. *vamra* and *vamrī* for *varmi*; often w. r. for *valit*) an ant. — *kalpa*, m. N. of the 11th day in the dark half of Brahmā's month, L. (cf. under *kalpa*). — *kūṭa*, n. an ant-hill (cf. *vamrī-kūṭa*), L.

Valmika or *ki*, m. n. an ant-hill, L.

Valmika, m. and n. (g. *ardharcedī*) an ant-hill, mole-hill, a hillock or ground thrown up by white ants or by moles (cf. *vamrī-kūṭa*) &c., VS. &c. &c.; swelling of the neck or of the chest and other parts of the body, elephantiasis, Suśr.; m. = *sātaṇḍa megha* or *sūryaḥ*, Megh., Sch.; N. of the father of Vālmiki, BHP.; the poet Vālmiki, L.; n. N. of a place, Kathās. — *janman* and *bhava*, m. patr. of Vālmiki, Kāv. — *bhauma*, n. an ant-hill, ŚhaḍvBr. — *mātra*, mfn. having the size of an ant-hill, MW. — *rāśi*, m. (Kauś.), — *vapā*, f. (TS.) an ant-hill. — *śirsha*, n. antimony, L. — *śrīṅga*, n. (the top of) an ant-hill; — *vat*, ind. like an ant-hill, Kaśikh. — *sambhavā*, f. a kind of cucumber, L. **Valmikāgra**, n. N. of a peak of Rāma-giri, Megh.

वल्मुल valyula or °yūla, Nom. P. °layati = *palyula*, Dhātup. xxxv, 29, Vop.

वल्ल vall (prob. artificial; cf. *√val* and *vell*), cl. 1. P. *vallate*, 'to be covered' or 'to go', Dhātup. xiv, 21.

Valla, n. a kind of wheat, VarBṛS.; Śaṅk.; a partic. weight (3 or 2 or 1½ Guṇjās), ŚārngS.; Lil.; covering, W.; winnowing corn, ib.; prohibiting, ib. — *karaija*, m. Pongamia Glabra, L. — *brahmasūtra-bhāshya* (?), n. — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wks.

Vallaka, m. a sea-monster, Divyāv. (cf. *valla-bhaka*).

Vallaki, f. a kind of lute (often mentioned with the *Vijā*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also °kṛi); N. of a partic. configuration of the stars caused by the position of the planets in seven houses, VarBṛS.; Boswellia Thurifera, L.

Vallana, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Vallabha, m(f) n. (Up. iii, 125) beloved above all, desired, dear to (gen., loc., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; dearer than (abl.), Pañcat. iv, 38; supreme, superintending, L.; a favourite, friend, lover, husband, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; a cowherd, L. (prob. w. r. for *ballava*); a horse (esp. one with good marks or a favourite horse), L.; a kind of Agallochum, Gal.; N. of a son of Balakāśva, MBh.; of the founder of a Vaishṇava sect = *Vallabhācārya*, q. v.; of a grammarian and various other writers and teachers (also with *ganaka* and *nyāyācārya*), Cat.; (ā), f. a beloved female, wife, mistress, R.; Kālid.; N. of two plants (= *ativisha* and *priyangu*), L.; (ī), f. N. of a city in Gujarāt (the capital of a line of kings).

— *gaṇi*, m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat. — *jana*, m. a beloved person, mistress, Ragh. — *jī*, m. N. of various authors (also = *Vallabhācārya*), Cat. — *ta-ma*, mfn. most beloved, dearest, Bhartṛ. — *tara*, mfn. more or most beloved, Caurap. (*-tā*, f., Kād.). — *tā*, f. (MBh. &c.), — *tva*, n. (Mālav.) the being beloved or a favourite, love, favouritship, popularity with (gen., loc., or comp.). — *dāsa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *dīkshita*, m. N. of a teacher (= *Vallabhācārya*), Cat. — *deva*, m. N. of a poet and others (esp. of the compiler of the *Subhāshitāvalī*, 16th cent.).

— *nṛsiṅha*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *pāla* (ŚiS.) or *pālaka* (L.), m. a horse-keeper, groom. — *pura*, n. N. of a town and of a village, Kśitṛis.

— *rāja*, m. N. of a king, Cat. — *śakti* (Kathās.), m. N. of kings.

— *siddhānta-tīkā*, f. N. of a wk. on Bhakti.

— *svāmin*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. **Vallabhā-khyāna**, n. N. of a wk. in Prakṛit (by Gopāla-dāsa).

Vallabhācārya, m. N. of a celebrated Vaishṇava teacher (successor of a less celebrated teacher Viṣṇu-svāmin; he was born, it is said, in the forest of Campāranya in 1479; at an early age he began travelling to propagate his doctrines, and at the court of Kṛishṇa-deva, king of Vijaya-nagara, succeeded so well in his controversies with the Saivas that the Vaishṇavas chose him as their chief; he then went to other parts of India, and finally settled down at Benares, where he composed seventeen works, the most important of which were a commentary on the Vedānta and Mīmāṃsā Sūtras and another on the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa, on which last the sect rest their doctrines; he left behind eighty-four disciples, of each of whom some story is told, and these stories are often repeated on festive occasions. He taught a non-ascetical view of religion and deprecated all self-mortification as dishonouring the body which contained a portion of the supreme Spirit. His followers in Bombay and Gujarāt, and their leaders, are called Mahā-rājas; they are called the epicureans of India), RTL. 134-137; — *vaṇḍavali*, f. N. of wk. **Vallabhānanda**, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. **Vallabhāshṭaka**, n. N. of a Stotra (by Viṭṭhala-dīkshita); — *vivṛiti*, f. N. of Comm. on it. **Vallabhēndra**, m. N. of two authors, Cat. **Vallabhēśvara**, m. N. of a king, Piṅg., Sch.

Vallabhaka, m. a sea-monster, Divyāv. (cf. *val-laka*).

Vallabhāyita, n. a kind of coitus, MW. (cf. *purushāyita*).

Vallara, n. = *vallura*, L.

Vallari or °rī, f. a creeper, any climbing or creeping plant (also fig. applied to curled hair), Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.; a branching foot-stalk, compound pedicle, L.; Trigonella Foeniculum Gracum, Bhpr.; a kind of metre, Col.; (only °rī) a partic. musical instrument, Divyāv.

Vallarika (ifc.) = *vallari*, a creeping plant, Bālar.; (ā), f. thin hair, L.

Vallava. See *ballava*.

Vallā-pura, n. N. of a town, Rājat.

Vallāra, m. the son of a Nīṣṭya and Kīrāṭikā, L.; (ī), f. (in music) a partic. Rāgini, Saṅgit.

Valli, f. the earth, L. (mostly m. c. and in comp.

for *valli*). — **kaṇṭa-kārikā**, f. *Jasminum Jacquini*, L. — **ja**, m. a species of plant with poisonous blossoms, Suśr. ('pepper' or 'tabāshir', L.; cf. *valli-ja*). — **dūrvā**, f. a kind of *Dūrvā* grass, L. — **mat**, mfn. (ifc.) having anything (as locks, eyebrows &c.) resembling a creeper, Git. — **rāshṭra**, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. (v. l. for *malla*-^o). — **sākaṭa-potikā**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **sāstrin**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **sūraṇa**, n. a species of creeper, L.

Vallikā, f., dimin. fr. *valli* (mostly ifc.; cf. *ah-gri-vallikā* &c.). **Vallikāgra**, n. coral, L.

Vallikī, f. a partic. musical instrument, Divyāv.

Vallinī, f. = *valli-dūrvā*, L.

Valli (or *valli*, q.v.), f. a creeper, creeping plant (often fig. applied to arms, eyebrows, lightning &c.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a class of medicinal plants (= *vidāri*, *sarivā*, *rajanī*, and *guḍīcī*), Suśr.; N. of various other plants (esp. = *aja-modā*, *kaivartikā*, and *cavya*), L.; (only ī) N. of the sections of partic. Upanishads (e.g. of the *Kaṭha*); = *phala-valli* (q.v.), Āryabh., Sch. — **karṇa**, m. a partic. deformity of the ear, Suśr. — **gada**, m. a kind of fish (commonly called *bholā* or *bālīkaḍā*), MW. — **ja**, m. N. of a class of plants (accord. to L. 'pepper'), VarBrS.

— **pada**, n. a kind of cloth with various markings or patterns, L. — **badarī**, f. a species of jujube, L. — **mudga**, m. *Phaseolus Aconitifolius*, L. — **vriksha**, m. *Shorea Robusta*, L.

Vallura, n. (only L.) an arbour, bower; a field; a thicket or wilderness; a place destitute of water; a cluster of blossoms; a compound pedicle.

Vallīra, n. (L. also m. and ā, f.) dried flesh, Mn.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; hog's flesh, L.; m. (only L.) an uncultivated field; a desert; a thicket; = *nakshatra*, white water.

Vallīraka, m. a partic. deformity of the ear, Suśr.

Vallyā, f. *Emblīc Myrobalan*, L.

वल्व *valva*. See *balva*.

वल्वज *valvoja* &c. See *balbaja*.

वल्श *vāśa*, m. (also written *bāśa*) a shoot, branch, twig, RV.; AV.; BhP.

वल्ह *valh* (also written *balh*; cf. *√barh*), cl. 1. *Ā. valhate*, to be excellent, Dhātup. xvi, 38; to speak; to kill; to hurt; 'to give' or 'to cover' (*dāna*, v. l. *chādāna*), ib. 40; cl. 10. P. *valhayati*, 'to speak' or 'to shine' (*bhāshārthe* or *bhāśārthe*), Dhātup. xxxiii, 97.

वल्हि *valhi*, *valhika*. See *balhi*.

वव *vava*. See *bava*.

ववाङ्ग *vavāṅga*, w. r. for *varāṅga*, L.

ववूल *vavūla*, m. *Acacia Arabica*, Madanav. (cf. *vavoola*).

वव्र *vavṛā*, mfn. (fr. *√i. vrī*) hiding or concealing one's self, RV.; m. 'hiding-place,' a cavern, hole, cave, ib.

वव्राय, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to retire or shrink from, keep aloof, RV. viii, 40, 2.

वव्री, m. a lurking-place, RV.; a cover, vesture, ib.; the body, ib.; N. of the supposed author of RV. v, 19, Anukr. — **vāsas** (*vavṛī*-), mfn. (prob.) dwelling in the body, AV.

वव्वोल *vavvola*, m. *Acacia Arabica*, L. (cf. *vavūla*).

वश *vaś*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 71) *vāśhi* (1. pl. *uśmāsi* or *śmāsi*, RV.; 3. pl. *uśānti*, ib.; p. *uśāt*, *uśānd* and *uśāmāna*, ib.; cl. 1. *vāśati* and cl. 3. *vivāśhi* [also *vavāśhi*], 2. sg. *vavāśhi*, ib.; pf. *vāvāśhi*, ^ose; p. ^ośānd, ib.; *uśāta*, *uśūh*, Gr.; aor. *avāśit*, ib.; 2. sg. *vaśih*, MBh.; Prec. *uśyāt*, Gr.; fut. *vaśitā*, ^ośishyati, ib.), to will, command (p. *uśmāna*, 'having at command'), RV.; AV.; to desire, wish, long for, be fond of, like (also with inf.), RV. &c. &c. (p. *uśāt* and *uśānd*, 'willing, glad, eager, zealous, obedient,' the former with superl. *uśat-tama*, also = charming, lovely, BhP. [accord. to Sch. also = *suddha*, *dedīpyamāna*, and *sv-arcita*]); to aver, maintain, affirm, declare for (two acc.), MaitrUp.; VarBrS.; BhP.: Caus. *vāśatyati* (aor. *avāśat*), to cause to desire &c.; to get in one's power, subject, Cat.: Desid. *vivāśishati*, Gr.: Intens. *vāvāśyate*, *vāvāśiti*, or *vāvāśhi*, ib.; p. *vāvāśānd*, 'willing, eager,' RV. [Cf. Gk. *ἐκόν* for *ἑκόν*, 'willing,']

1. **Vāśa**, m. will, wish, desire, RV. &c. &c. (also pl. *vāśān* *anu* or *anu vāśa*, 'according to wish or will, at pleasure'); authority, power, control, dominion (in AV. personified), ib. (acc. with verbs of going, e.g. with *√i*, *anu-√i*, *√gam*, *ā-√gam*, *√yā*, *ā-√pad*, *ā-√sthā* &c., 'to fall into a person's [gen.] power, become subject or give way to;') acc. with *√nī*, *ā-√nī* and *pra-√yuj*, or loc. with *√kṛi*, *√labh* or Caus. of *√sthā* or *saṃ-√sthā*, 'to reduce to subjection, subdue; 'loc. with *√bhū*, *√vrit*, *√sthā* and *saṃ-√sthā*, 'to be in a person's [gen.] power; ' *vaśena*, ^ośāt, and ^ośa-tah, with gen. or ifc., 'by command of, by force of, on account of, by means of, according to;') birth, origin, L.; a brothel, L. (cf. *veśā*); Carissa Carandas, L.; the son of a Vaiśya and a Karājī, L.; N. of a Rishi preserved by the Āsvins, RV.; (with *Āśvya*) of the supposed author of RV. viii, 46 (in ŚBr. &c. also of this hymn itself); = *Vālmiki*, Gal.; pl. N. of a people, AitBr.; MBh.; (ā), f., see below; m(ā)n. willing, submissive, obedient, subject to or dependent on (gen.), Kathās.; BhP.; Pañcat.; docile, L.; free, licentious, L. — **m-vada**, mfn. (mostly ifc.) submissive to the will of another, obedient, compliant, devoted or addicted to, actuated or transported or overcome with (*svēchā-v*), dependent on one's own will), Kāv.; Śāh. &c.; -*iva*, n. submission to the will of another, complaisance, Ragh.; ^odita, mfn. made compliant, fascinated, Bhām. — **kāra**, nif(ā)n. subjugating, winning, MBh.; Hit. — **kāraka**, mfn. leading to subjection, Pañcat.

— **kriyā**, f. the act of subduing or bewitching (esp. by charms, incantations, drugs, gems), L.; the charms &c. so used, MW. — **ga**, m(ā)n. being in the power of, subject, obedient, dependent on (gen. or comp.), MBh. &c. &c.; (ifc.) subjugating, Pañcat.; (ā), f. an obedient wife, MW.; -*iva*, n. (ifc.) dependence on, BhP. — **gata**, mfn. subject to the will (of another), being in the power of, obedient (ifc.), Pañcat.; VarBrS.; BhP. — **gamana**, n. the coming into the power (of another), Nir. — **gāmin**, mfn. coming into the power (of another), becoming subject or obedient, MārKP. — **m-kara**, mfn. (ifc.) subjugating, Pañcat. — **m-kṛita**, mfn. brought into subjection, R. — **m-gata**, mfn. = *vaśa-gata* above, MW. — **m-gama**, mfn. subjected, influenced (said of partic. Samdhis), RPāt.; m. du. N. of a partic. text, Gobh. — **tas**, ind. (ifc.) in consequence of, on account of, through the influence of, Bhart.; Gol. — **tā**, f. subjection, the being under control of, dependence on (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Cat.; the having power over (loc.), Kāv. (v. l.) — **tva**, n. (ifc.) the being under the control of, VarBrS. — **nī**, mfn. performing the will (of another), subject, vāśal of (with gen.), RV. x, 16, 2. — **vartin**, mfn. being under the control of, acting obediently to the will of, obsequious, subject (with gen. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; (ifc.) having power over, ruling, Lalit.; having power over all, too powerful, ib.; m. N. of Vishṇu, Vishṇ. or of a Brāhman or Mahā-Bṛ., Lalit.; sg. (scil. *gaṇa*) or pl. a partic. class of gods in the third Manv-antara, VP. — **stha**, mfn. being under the control (of another), MBh. **Vasāgata**, mfn. gone or lying along (a road; see *mārga-v*). **Vasādhya**, w. r. for *vasādh*, q.v. **Vasānuga**, m(ā)n. following one's own will, CūlUp.; obedient or subject to the will of, submissive to (with gen. or ifc.), Mn.; MBh.; R.; Pur.; = *vasāgata* above (in *mārga-vasānuga*); m. (ā), f. a male or female servant, MW. **Vasāpāyin**, w. r. for *vasā-p* (q.v.). **Vasāyāta**, mfn. (ifc.) come in consequence of, Kathās.; lying along (cf. *mārga-v*). **Vasāroha**, w. r. for *vasār* (q.v.) **Vasāndriya**, mfn. one who has the command of his senses (-*tva*, n.), R.

Vasākā, f. an obedient wife, L.

Vasana, n. wishing, desiring, willing &c., Pāp. iii, 3, 58, Vārtt. 3, Sch.

Vasaniya, mfn. to be wished or willed, MW.

Vasāyita, mfn. (?), L.

1. **Vaśi**, mfn. = *kānta*, VS. (Mahidh.); m. subjugation, fascination, bewitching, holding others in magical submission to the will, MW.; n. = *vasi-tva*, L.; the state of being subject, subjection, MW.

2. **Vaśi**, in comp. for *vaśin*. — **tā**, f. subjugation, dominion, W.; the supernatural power of subduing all to one's own will, unbounded power of (comp.; a Bodhi-sattva is said to have 10 *Vaśitas*, viz. *āyur*, *citta*, *parishkāra*, *dharma*, *ṛiddhi*, *janma*, *adhimukti*, *prāṇidhāna*, *karma*, and *jñāna-v*, Dharmas. 74), BhP.; Buddh.; subduing by the use of magical means, fascinating, bewitching, W. — **tva**,

n. freedom of will, the being one's own master, MBh.; Hariv.; power or dominion over (loc.), Sarvad.; the supernatural power of subduing to one's own will, MārKP.; Pañcat. &c.; mastery of one's self, self-command, Kum.; MārKP.; subduing by magical means, fascinating, bewitching, MW. — **prāp-ta**, mfn. having power over (also ifc.), Divyāv. — **man**, m. the supernatural power of subduing to one's own will, MārKP.

Vaśika, mfn. void, empty, Hcar. (written also *vasika*; cf. *vaśin*); (ā), f. aloe wood, MW.

Vaśitṛi, mfn. having one's will free, independent, BhP.

Vaśin, mfn. having will or power, having authority, a ruler, lord ('over', gen.), RV.; AV.; Br. &c.; compliant, obedient, VS.; TS.; Vet.; master of one's self, having the mastery of one's passions, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; void, empty (properly 'at disposal'), KātyŚr.; m. a ruler, see above; a sage with subdued passions, W.; N. of a son of Kṛiti, BhP.; (mī), f. a mistress, RV.; a parasite plant, L.; Prosopis Spigera or Mimosa Suma, L.

1. **Vaśi**, f., in *urvatī*, q.v.

2. **Vaśi**, in comp. for 1. *vaśa*. — **kara**, mfn. bringing into subjection, subjugating, (ifc.) making any one subject to one's will, MBh.; Pañcat.; -*prakarana*, n., -*vārāhi*, f. N. of wks. — **karana**, n. the act of making subject, subjugating, bewitching (by means of spells &c.), overcoming by charms and incantations &c. (with gen. or ifc.), PārGr.; R.; Pañcat. &c. — **kāra**, m. id., Yogas; Kathās. &c. — *√kṛi*, P. *ā. karoti*, *kurute*, to reduce to subjection, subdue, TBr. &c. &c. — **kṛita**, mfn. brought into subjection, subdued, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.; bewitched, enchanted, fascinated, W. — **kṛiti** (MBh.) or -**kriyā** (Cat.), f. = -*karana* above. — *√bhū*, P. *bhuvati*, to become subject to another's will, Kām.; Vcar.; Insr. — **bhūta**, mfn. become subject, subject, obedient, Cāp.; Pañcat.; become powerful, Buddh.

Vaśira, m. *Achyranthes Aspera*, L.; *Scindapsus Officialis*, L. (cf. *vasira*).

Vaścika, m. N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat.

Vaśmasā, ind., g. *ūry-ādī*.

Vaśya, mfn. to be subjected &c.; subdued, tamed, humbled; being under control, obedient to another's will, dutiful, docile, tame, humble, at the disposal of (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a dependent, slave, MW.; N. of a son of Āgnidhra, MārKP.; (ā), f. a docile and obedient wife, W.; (ā), f. (Cat.) or n. (ib.; Prabh.) the supernatural power of subjecting to one's own will, any act (such as the repetition of spells) performed with that object, VarBrS.; Gṛhyās.; cloves, W. — **kara**, mfn. giving power over others, Cat. — **karmān**, n. the act of subjecting to one's will (by spells &c.), Cat. — **kārin**, mfn. = -*kara*, L. — **tā**, f. (MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.) or -*tva*, n. (MBh.; R.) the being under the control of (gen. or comp.), fitness for subjection, obedience, humility.

Vaśyātman, mfn. of subdued mind, Bhag.

Vaśyaka, m(ā)n. obedient, dutiful, L.; = *vaśya* above, MW.; (ā), f. an obedient wife, ib.; n. = *vaśya-karmān* above, Cat.

Vaśhī, mfn. (fr. *√vaś*) eager, desirous, RV. v, 79, 5.

वश 2. *vaśa*, n. (cf. *vasā*) liquid fat, grease, AV.; AitBr.; Kāth.

वशा *vaśā*, f. (rather fr. *√vāś*, as 'the lowing animal,' than fr. *√vaś*) a cow (esp. barren), RV.; AV.; Br.; GṛŚr.; (with *dvī*) a ewe, TS.; TBr.; a female elephant, Vikr.; Kathās.; a barren woman, Mn. viii, 28; any woman or wife, L.; a daughter, L.; *Prenna Spinosa* and *Longifolia*, L. [Cf., accord. to some, Lat. *vacca*.] — **jāta**, n. a kind of cow, AV. — **tvā**, n. the being a cow, MaitrS. — **nna** (*vaśāna*), mfn. eating cows, RV. — **bhogā**, n. use of a cow, AV. — **makha**, m. the son of a Śūdra and a Kuvāṇshkī (?), L. — **mat**, mfn., g. *yavddī*.

Vaśā-tamā, f. (for *vaśā-l*) the best cow, AV. xii, 4, 42.

वशाकु *vaśaku*, w. r. for *vaśaku*.

वशातल *vaśātala*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

वशाति *vaśāti* &c., w. r. for *vaśāti*.

वशीर *vaśira*, w. r. for *vasira*.

वशीष्ट *vaśishṭha*, w. r. for *vasishṭha*.

वशीर *vaśira*, m. *Achyranthes Aspera*, L.; *Scindapsus Officialis*, L. (cf. *vasira*).

वृश्चिक *vaścika*, m. N. of an Agra-hūra, Rājāt.

वश्मसा *vaśmasā*, ind., g. ūry-ādi.

वष् *vash* (also written *bash*), cl. 1. P. *va-shati*, to hurt, strike, kill, Dhātup. xvii, 40.

वषट् *vashat*, ind. (accord. to some fr. √1. *vah*; cf. 2. *vaś* and *vaushat*) an exclamation uttered by the Hotri priest at the end of the sacrificial verse (on hearing which the Adhvaryu priest casts the oblation offered to the deity into the fire; it is joined with a dat., e.g. *Pūṣhne vashat*; with √*kṛi*, 'to utter the exclamation *vashat*'), RV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh.; Pur. — *karāṇa*, n. the utterance of *Vashat*, Jaim., Sch. — *kartṛi*, m. the priest who makes the oblation with V°, ŚBr.; ŚrS. — *kārā*, m. the exclamation V° (also personified as a deity), VS.; AV.; Br. &c.; — *kriyā*, f. an oblation accompanied with the utterance of V°, ĀśvŚr.; — *nidhana*, n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; *ṛin*, m. = *kartṛi*, Lāty. — *kṛita* (*vashat*), mfn. offered in fire with V°, RV. — *kṛiti* (*vashat*), f. = *kārā*, ib. (ind., i, 14, 8). — *kṛitya*, n. (ind.) V° should be uttered, AitBr. — *kriyā*, f. = *kārā-kriyā*, MārkP.

वष्क *vashk*, cl. 1. Ā. *vashkate*, to go, Dhātup. iv, 27 (v.l. for *vask*).

वष्कय *vashkaya*, °*kayaṇi*, °*kiha*. See *bash-kiya* &c.

वस 1. *vas* (encl.) acc. dat. gen. pl. of 2nd pers. pron. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 1, 21, 24 &c.), RV. &c. &c.

वस 2. *vas* (a Vedic root connected with √1. *uśh*, q.v.; not in Dhātup.), cl. 6. P. *ucchāti* (pf. *uśāsa*, *uśhish*, RV. &c.; aor. *avāt* [?], AV.; *avasran*, RV.; Cond. *avatsyat*, ŚBr.; Ved. inf. *vāstave*, -*uśhi*), to shine, grow bright (esp. applied to the dawn), RV.; to bestow by shining upon (dat.), ib. i, 113, 7; (with *dūrē*) to drive away by shining, ib. vii, 77, 4; Caus. *vāśdyati*, to cause to shine, RV. [Cf. *vasar* in *vasar-han*; Gk. *ēap* for *Feap*; Lat. *vēr* &c.]

Ush, *usha*, *ushās*, 1. *ushita*. See under √1. *ush*.

Vasantā, m. (n., g. *ardharādi*) 'brilliant (season)', spring (comprising, accord. to some, the months Caitra and Vaiśākha or from the middle of March to that of May, see *ṛitu*); often personified and considered as a friend or attendant of Kāma-deva, the god of love, RV. &c. &c.; a partic. metre (4 times u—u—u) Col.; a partic. time (in music), L.; diarrhoea, L.; N. of a man, Rājāt. — *kāla*, m. sp^o-time, vernal season, R. — *kusuma*, m. 'having blossoms in spring', *Cordia Latifolia* or *Myxa*, L.; °*mākhara*, m. a partic. mixture, L. — *gandhi* or °*ghin*, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — *ghosha* or °*ghoshin*, m. 'singing in spring', the Koil or Indian cuckoo, L. — *ja*, mfn. born or produced in sp^o, W.; (ā), f. a kind of jasmine, L.; a festival in honour of the god of love, W. (cf. *vasantotsava*). — *tilaka*, n. the ornament of spring, Chandom.; the blossom of the Tilaka, VarBrS.; a partic. mixture, L.; (also ā, f.) a kind of metre (four times u—u—u—u—u—u—u—u), Piṅg.; m. N. of a nian, Kathās; — *tantra*, n. N. of a Buddhist wk.; — *bhāṇa*, m. N. of a drama. — *dūta*, m. (only L.) 'sp^o-messenger', the Indian cuckoo (see *kokila*); the mango tree; the month Caitra (March–April); the 5th Rāga or the musical mode Hindola; (ī), f. the female of the Indian cuckoo; Gārtnera Racemosa; Bignonia Suaveolens; a plant like the Premna Spinosa. — *deva*, m. N. of a king and poet, Cat. — *dru* or °*druma*, m. 'spring-tree', the mango (blossoming in March or April), L. — *pañcamī*, f. a festival held on the 5th of the light half of the month Māgha, RTL. 429; — *pūjā*, f., — *prayoga*, n. N. of wks. — *pura*, n. N. of a town, HPariś. — *pushpa*, n. a spring-flower, Kum.; a kind of Kadamba, L. — *bandhu*, m. 'friend of Spring', N. of Kāma-deva (god of love), Daś. — *bhānu*, m. N. of a king, ib. — *bhūṣhaṇa*, n. N. of a Stotra. — *madana*, n. a plant resembling the Premna Spinosa, L. — *ma-hōtsava*, m. the great sp^o-festival (in honour of the love-god), Ratnāv. (cf. *vasantotsava*). — *mādanī*, f. = *madanā*, L. — *mālatī-rasa*, m. a partic. mixture, L. — *mālikā*, f. a kind of metre, Piṅg. — *māsa*, m. N. of the 9th month, L. — *yātrā*, f. a spring-procession, W. — *yodha*, m. 'spring-combatant', the

god of love, Ritus. — *rāja*, m. spring compared to a king, Sighās; N. of a king of Kūmāra-giri (author of the *rājya-nātya-sāstra*), Cat.; (also with *bhaṭṭa*) of various authors; — *cikitsā*, f. N. of a medical wk. — *rtu* (for *ṛitu*), m. spring-season, Cat. — *latā* or °*latikā* (Dhūrtan.), — *lekṣhā* (Sāh.), f. N. of women. — *varṇana*, n. 'description of spring', N. of a poem. — *vitala*, n. N. of a form of Viṣṇu, W. — *vilāsa*, m. N. of a poem. — *vṛana*, n. 'sp^o-pustule', small-pox, L. — *vṛata*, n. sp^o-observance, Cat. — *sākhin*, m. = *dru*, Dharmas. — *śekhara*, m. N. of a Kīm-nara, Cat. — *śrī*, f. the pomp or beauty of spring, Kāvyaḍ. — *sakha*, m. = *bandhu*, L.; N. of the wind blowing from the Malaya mountains, Vikr. — *samaya*, m. = *kāla*, Ratnāv.; °*yotsava*, m. the festive time of spring, Kathās. — *sahāya*, m. = *bandhu*, Daś. — *senā*, m. N. of a king, Kathās; (ā), f. N. of various women, Mṛicch.; Vās., Introd. **Vasantā-cārya**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. **Vasantādhyayana**, n. studying in spring, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 63. **Vasantotsava**, m. spring-rejoicings, spring festival (formerly held on the full moon of Caitra, but now of Phālguna, and = Dola-yātrā or 1201, IW. 430), Śak.; Kathās; — *carita*, n. N. of wk.

Vasantaka, m. (ifc. fem. ā) spring, Ratnāv.; a partic. tree, a species of Syonāka, L.; N. of a man, Ratnāv.; (ikā), f., w.r. for *vāsantikā*.

Vasāntā (or °*tā*), ind. in spring, TS.; ŚBr. &c. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 1, 39, Sch.)

Vasar = *ushar*, q.v. — *hān*, striking in the dawn, destroying (nocturnal demons) at dawn, RV. i, 123, 3.

Vasāvāna, m. (fr. 1. *vasu*) a possessor or preserver of wealth (also with *vasvas*), RV.

Vasavyā, mfn. (prob.) wealthy, affluent (applied to Agni, Soma and Sūrya), TS.; n. riches, wealth, RV.

Vāsā or **vasā** (sometimes written *vaśā*), f. 'shining', 'white', the serum or marrow of the flesh (considered by some as distinct from that of the bones, by others as the same), marrow, fat, grease, lard, suet, melted fat, any fatty or oily substance, VS. &c. &c.; brain, Kathās; a partic. root similar to ginger, L.; N. of a river, MBh. — *ketu*, n. a partic. comet, VarBrS. — *graha*, m. a ladleful of melted fat, KātyŚr. — *chaṭā*, f. the mass of the brain, MW. — °*dhya* or °*dhya*ka (*vasādhā*), m. Delphinus Gangeticus, L. — °*danī* (*vasādhā*), f. 'fat-eating (?)', Dalbergia Sissoo, L.; Gendarussa Vulgaris, L. — *pāyin*, m. 'drinker of melted fat', a dog, L. — *pāvan*, mfn. drinking melted fat, VS. — *mayā*, m(f) n. consisting of fat, Prab. — *mūra*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. — *meha*, m. a kind of diabetes ('hīn' mfn. suffering from it), Suśr. — *roha* (or *vasār*?), m. a mushroom, L. — °*vaśesha-malina* (*vasārv*), mfn. soiled with the remains of fat, Hit. — *homā*, m. an offering of fat, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; — *śesha*, m. n. the remains of an offering of fat, MānGr.; — *hāvamī*, f. the ladle used at an offering of fat, ŚBr.; ĀpŚr.

Vasāti, (prob.) f. (cf. *ushā*) dawn, Nir. xii, 2 (in a quotation; Sch. = *jana-pāda*); m. N. of a son of Janam-ejaya, MBh.; of a son of Ikshvāku, Hariv. (v.l. *vasāti*); pl. N. of a people (also °*tika*), MBh.

Vasātiya, mfn. relating to the Vasātis, MBh.; m. a king of the Vasātis, ib.

Vasāvi or °*vī*, f. (fr. 1. *vasu*) a treasury, RV. x, 73, 4.

Vasīn, m. (fr. *vasā*) an otter, L.

Vasishtha, mfn. (superl. fr. 1. *vasu*; cf. *vāstīyas* and under √3. *vas*) most excellent, best, richest, RV.; AV.; Br.; ChUp.; MBh.; m. (wrongly written *vasishtha*), 'the most wealthy', N. of a celebrated Vedic Rishi or sage (owner of the 'cow of plenty', called Nandini, offspring of Surabhi, which by granting all desires made him, as his name implies, master of every *vasu* or desirable object; he was the typical representative of Brāhmanical rank, and the legends of his conflict with Viśvā-mitra, who raised himself from the kingly or Kshatriya to the Brāhmanical class, were probably founded on the actual struggles which took place between the Brāhmanas and Kshatriyas; a great many hymns of the RV. are ascribed to these two great rivals; those of the seventh Maṇḍala, besides some others, being attributed to Vasishtha, while those of the third Maṇḍala are assigned to Viśvā-mitra; in one of Vasishtha's hymns he is represented as king Su-dās' family priest, an office to which Viśvā-mitra also aspired; in another hymn Vasishtha claims to have been inspired by Varuṇa, and in another [RV. vii,

33, 11] he is called the son of the Apsaras Urvasi by Mitra and Varuṇa, whence his patronymic Maitrāvareji; in Manu i, 35, he is enumerated among the ten Prajā-patis or Patriarchs produced by Manu Svāyambhuva for the peopling of the universe; in the MBh. he is mentioned as the family priest of the solar race or family of Ikshvāku and Kāma-candra, and in the Purāṇas as one of the arrangers of the Vedas in the Dvāpara age; he is, moreover, called the father of Auruva [Hariv.], of the Sukālinas [Mn.], of seven sons [Hariv.; Pur.], and the husband of Aksha-mālā or Arundhati [MBh.] and of Ūrjā [Pur.]; other legends make him one of the 7 patriarchal sages regarded as forming the Great Bear in which he represents the star ζ, see *ṛishi*, RV. &c. &c. (cf. IW. 361; 402, n. 1 &c.); N. of the author of a law-book and other wks. (prob. intended to be ascribed to the Vedic Rishi above); pl. the family of Vasishtha, RV.; ŚBr.; ŚrS. (*Vasishthasyānukūṭah* &c., N. of Sāmans, ĀrshBr.); N. of an Anuvāka, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 131, Vārt. 2; n. flesh, Gal. — *kalpa*, m. N. of wk. — *kaśyapikā*, f. a matrimonial alliance between the descendants of Vasishtha and those of Kaśyapa, Pat. — *tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra. — *tva*, n. the state or condition of being V°, MBh. — *nihava*, m. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. — *putra*, m. pl. 'the sons or descendants of V°', N. of the authors of RV. vii, 33, 10–14. — *pramukha*, mfn. preceded or led by V°, MW. — *prācī*, f. N. of a place, Cat. — *bhṛigv-atri-sama*, mfn. equal to (the three great saints) V° and Bhṛigu and Atri, MW. — *yajña* (*vā*), m. N. of a partic. sacrifice, ŚBr. — *līṅga-purāṇa*, n. N. of a Purāṇa. — *vāt*, ind. like V°, RV.; MBh. — *śapha*, m. du. N. of a Sīman, Lāty. — *śikshā*, f. N. of a Śikshā. — *śilā*, f. N. of a place, GopBr. — *śrāddha-kalpa*, n. N. of wk. — *samsarpa*, m. a partic. Catur-aha, ŚrS. — *samhitā*, f., — *siddhānta*, m., — *smṛiti*, f., — *homa-prakāra*, m. N. of wks. **Vasishthōkta-vādhī**, m. N. of wk. **Vasishthōpapurāṇa**, n. N. of an Upapurāṇa.

Vasishthaka, m. the sage Vasishtha (see above).

Vāstīyas, mfn. (compar. of 1. *vasu*; cf. *vasishtha* and *vasyas*) more wealthy or opulent, more excellent, better than (abl.), TS.; Br.; Gobh.

Vasīyo-bhūya, n. better condition, superiority, MaitrS.

1. **Vāsu**, mf(u or vī) n. (for 2. see p. 932, col. 3) excellent, good, beneficent, RV.; GṛŚrS.; sweet, L.; dry, L.; N. of the gods (as the 'good or bright ones', esp. of the Ādityas, Maruts, Āśvins, Indra, Ushas, Rudra, Vāyu, Viṣṇu, Śiva, and Kubera), RV.; AV.; MBh.; R.; of a partic. class of gods (whose number is usually eight, and whose chief is Indra, later Agni and Viṣṇu); they form one of the nine Gaṇas or classes enumerated under Gaṇa-devatā, q.v.; the eight Vasus were originally personifications, like other Vedic deities, of natural phenomena, and are usually mentioned with the other Gaṇas common in the Veda, viz. the eleven Rudras and the twelve Ādityas, constituting with them and with Dyauṣ, 'Heaven', and Pṛithivī, 'Earth' [or, according to some, with Indra and Prajā-pati, or, according to others, with the two Āśvins], the thirty-three gods to which reference is frequently made; the names of the Vasus, according to the Vishnu-Purāṇa, are, 1. Āpa [connected with *ap*, 'water']; 2. Dhruva, 'the Pole-star'; 3. Soma, 'the Moon'; 4. Dhava or Dhara; 5. Anila, 'Wind'; 6. Anala or Pāvaka, 'Fire'; 7. Pratyūsha, 'the Dawn'; 8. Prabhāsa, 'Light'; but their names are variously given; Ahan, 'Day', being sometimes substituted for 1; in their relationship to Fire and Light they appear to belong to Vedic rather than Purāṇic mythology), RV. &c. &c.; a symbolical N. of the number 'eight', VarBrS.; a ray of light, Naigh. i, 15; a partic. ray of light, VP.; = *jina*, Sil. (only L. the sun; the moon; fire; a rope, thong; a tree; N. of two kinds of plant = *baka* and *pīta-madgu*; a lake, pond; a kind of fish; the tie of the yoke of a plough; the distance from the elbow to the closed fist); N. of a Rishi (with the patr. Bharad-vāja, author of RV. ix, 80–82, reckoned among the seven sages), Hariv.; of a son of Manu, ib.; of a son of Uttāna-pāda, ib.; of a prince of the Cedis also called Upari-cara, MBh.; of a son of Ilina, ib.; of a son of Kūsa and the country called after him, RV.; of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, ib.; of a son of Vatsara, ib.; of a son of Hiranya-retas and the Varsha ruled by him, ib.; of a son of Bhūta-jyotiṣ, ib.; of a son of Naraka, ib.; of a king of Kaś-

mira, Cat.; (4), f. light, radiance, L.; a partic. drug, L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and mother of the Vasus (as a class of gods), Hariv.; VP.; (5), f. night, Naigh. i, 7; n. (in Veda gen. *vāsoḥ*, *vāsvaḥ* and *vāsunāḥ*; also pl., exceptionally m.) wealth, goods, riches, property, RV. &c. &c. (*vasosh-pati*, m., prob. 'the god of wealth or property', AV. i, 1, 2 [Paipp. *asosh-pō*, 'the god of life']; *vāsoḥ-dhārā*, f. 'stream of wealth', N. of a partic. libation of Ghṛta at the Agni-cayana, AV.; TS.; Br. &c.; of the wife of Agni, BhP.; of the heavenly Gaṅgā, MBh.; of a sacred bathing-place, ib.; of a kind of vessel, ib.; *°rā-prayoga*, m. N. of wk.); gold (see *varma-dhara*); a jewel, gem, pearl (see *mekhala*); any valuable or precious object, L.; (also f.) a partic. drug, L.; a kind of salt (= *romaka*), L.; water, L.; a horse (?), L.; = *śyāma*, L. — *karṇa*, m. N. of a Rishi with the patr. Vāsukra (author of RV. x, 65; 66). — *kalpa* and *°pa-datta*, m. N. of poets, Sadukt. — *kiṭa*, m. 'money-worm', a suppliant, beggar, L. — *krīti*, m. N. of a Rishi with the patr. Vāsukra (author of RV. x, 20-26). — *krīmi*, m. = *kiṭa* above, MW. — *kra*, m. N. of a Rishi with the patr. Aindra (author of RV. x, 27, 29 and part of 28); of another Rishi with the patr. Vāsiṣṭha (author of RV. ix, 97, 28-30); (with prefix *śrī*) of a grammarian, Gaṇar.; *-patnī*, f. N. of the authoress of RV. x, 28, 1. — *gupta* or *°tācārya*, m. N. of an author, Sarvad. — *candra*, m. N. of a warrior, MBh. — *carita*, n. N. of a Campū. — *chidāra*, f. N. of a medicinal plant, Bhpr. — *jīti*, mfn. gaining wealth, AV. — *jyeshṭha*, m. N. of a king, VP. — *tā* or *-tāti* (*vāsi-*), f. wealth, riches (or) liberality, RV. — *tti* (*vāsu-*), f. (for *-datti*; cf. *bhaga-tti*, *magha-tti*) the granting of wealth, enrichment, RV. — *tvā* or *-tvānā*, n. wealth, riches, RV. — *da*, mfn. (ā) granting w° or treasures, VarBrS.; m. N. of Kubera, Hariv.; (ā), f. the earth, MBh.; N. of a goddess, Cat.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a Gandharvī, R. — *datta*, m. N. of various men, Pat.; Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of various women (esp. of the mother of Vāra-ruṇi), Kathās.; *-pura*, n. N. of a town, ib. — *dattaka*, m. an endearing form of *-datta*, L. — *dā*, mfn. granting wealth, generous, RV.; AV. (said of the earth). — *dāna*, mfn. id., AV.; ŚBr.; m. N. of various men, MBh.; VP.; (prob.) n. N. of a Varsha called after a Vāsu-dāna, BhP. — *dāma*, m. N. of a partic. divine being, Pañcar.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — *dāman*, m. N. of a son of Bṛihad-ratha, Cat. — *dāvan*, mfn. (also with gen. *vāsoḥ*) = *-dā*, RV.; TS. — *dēya*, n. the granting of wealth, liberality, RV.; AV. — *deva*, m. N. of the father of Kṛishṇa (he was the son of Sūra, a descendant of Yadu of the lunar line, and was also called Ānaka-dundubhi, q.v., because at his birth the gods, foreseeing that Viṣṇu would take a human form in his family, sounded the drums of heaven for joy; he was a brother of Kuntī or Prithā, the mother of the Pāṇḍu princes, who were thus cousins of Kṛishṇa; see 1. *Kṛishṇa*), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. &c.; of a king of the Kaṇva dynasty, Pur.; Vās., Introd.; of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar.; of the grandfather of the poet Māgha, Cat.; (also with *brahma-prasāda*) of two authors, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Śva-phalka, VP.; n. the lunar mansion Dhanishṭhā, VarBrS.; *-janman*, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Śiś.; *-tā*, f. a goddess granting w°, Haviv. (cf. *vāsu-devatā* below); *-putra*, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Kāv.; *-brahma-prasāda*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *-bhū*, m. 'son of Vāsu-deva', N. of Kṛishṇa, L.; *°vātma-jā*, m. id., Pañcar. — *devatā*, n. (VarBrS.) or (ā), f. (L.) the lunar mansion Dhanishṭhā (presided over by the Vasus). — *devyā*, f. id., L.; the 9th day of a fortnight, L. — *daiva* or *°vata*, n. = *-devata* above, VarBrS. — *dhara*, m. N. of a poet, Subh.; (ā), f. (with Buddhists) N. of a goddess, Buddh. — *dharmān*, m. N. of a man, MBh. — *dharmikā*, f. crystal, L. — *dhā*, mfn. producing wealth, liberal (*-tama*, *-lara*, mfn. more or most l°), AV.; VS.; TS.; (ā), f. the earth; a country, kingdom, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the ground, soil, VarBrS.; earth (as a material), R.; N. of Lakṣmī, Viṣṇu; an auspice, Piṅg.; *-kharjūrīkā*, f. a kind of date, L.; *-gama* (*-dhāg°*), m. the products of the soil, VarBrS.; *-tala*, n. the surface of the earth, the e°, Kāv.; Kathās.; the ground, soil, VP.; *-dhara*, mfn. bearing or supporting the e° (said of Viṣṇu), MBh.; m. a mountain, ib.; Kāv.; a prince, king, Siphās.; *-dhava*, m. a king, prince, ib.; *-dhātri*, m. id., Hariv.; *°dhipa* (*-dhādhipa*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.)

or *°pati* (R.; Rājat.; Inscr.), m. lord of the earth, a king; *°dhipatya* (*-dhādhip°*), n. kingdom, royalty, Śāntis.; Inscr.; *-nagara*, n. the capital of Varuṇa in the western ocean, MW.; *-nāyaka*, m. 'earth-leader', a king, Kautukas.; *-pati*, m. id., Hariv.; Kālid.; *°paripālaka*, m. earth-guardian (N. of Kṛishṇa), Pañcar.; *-reṇu*, m. earth-dust, MBh.; Megh.; *-vīlāsin*, m. a king, prince, Śrīkaṇṭh.; *-suta*, m. the planet Mars, VarBrS. — *dhātu-kārikā*, f. N. of wk. — *dhāna*, mfn. (ā) containing or keeping wealth, AV.; ChUp.; Nir.; n. granting w°, Nir.; VS.; Mahldh. — *dhāra*, mfn. holding w° or treasure, Hit.; m. N. of a mountain, MārKP.; (ā), f. (with Buddhists) N. of a goddess, Buddh.; a female Śakti peculiar to the Jains, MW.; N. of a river, Hariv.; of the capital of Kubera, L.; a stream of wealth, st° of gifts, MBh.; Hcar.; HParis.; *°rā-maya*, mfn. consisting of a st° of w°, Hcar. — *dhārīnī*, f. 'treasure-holding', the earth, MBh. — *dhita*, (prob.) n. possession of w°, Pāp. vii, 4, 45, Sch. (Ved.). — *dhiti* (*vāsu-*), mfn. possessing w°, bestowing w°, RV.; VS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Nir.; f. the bestowal of w° or a treasury, RV. iv, 8, 2. — *dhēya*, n. (in a formula) the bestowal of w° (or) possession of w°, VS.; Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Nir. — *nanda*, m. N. of a king, Rājat. — *nandaka* = *khetaka*, L. — *nāga*, m. N. of a poet, Subh. — *nīti* (*vāsu-*), mfn. bringing wealth, AV. xii, 2, 6. — *nītha*, mfn. id., VS. xii, 44. — *netra*, m. N. of a Brahman, Buddh. — *nemi*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Kathās. — *m-dhara*, mfn. containing w°, Hariv.; m. N. of a poet, ŚāṅgP.; Sadukt. &c.; of another man, Kathās.; pl. N. of the Vāsiṇys in Śālmala-dvīpa, BhP.; of a people, MW.; (ā), f., see below; *°rāṇā*, f. 'having the keeper of wealth (Kṛishṇa) for lord', N. of Rādhā, Pañcar. — *m-dhārā*, f. the earth; a country, kingdom, NṛisUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the soil, the ground (also *°rā-prishṭha*, n.), MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a minute portion of Prakṛiti, Cat.; (with Buddhists) N. of a goddess, VP.; of a daughter of Śva-phalka, Hariv.; of a princess, Daś.; of another woman, Ratnāv.; du. N. of the two Kumārīs (set up with Indra's banner, see *kumārī*), VarBrS.; *-dhara*, m. a mountain, MBh.; Bālar.; *-dhava*, m. a king, prince, Rājat.; *-dhriti*, m. a mountain, Vcar.; *-jñāsira*, a prince, king, Prasannar. (w. r. *-sūnā-s°*). — *pati* (*vāsu-*), m. lord of wealth or of good things (also with *vāsinām*; N. of Agni, Indra, Savitṛ and Kubera), RV.; Pañcar.; 'lord of the Vasus', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. — *pātnī*, f. (said of the cow) mistress of wealth (also with *vāsinām*), RV. i, 164, 27. — *pātri*, mfn. 'protector of the Vasus', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. — *pāla*, m. 'protector of wealth', a king, BhP. — *pālita*, m. N. of various men, Daś.; HParis. — *pūjya-rāj*, m. N. of the father of the 12th Arhat of the present Avasarpitī, Jain. — *prada*, mfn. bestowing w°, Viṣṇu; MBh.; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. — *prabhā*, f. one of the 7 tongues of fire, L.; N. of Kubera's capital, L. — *prāna*, m. 'breath of the Vasus', fire, L. — *bandhu*, m. N. of a celebrated Buddhist scholar, Hcar.; Buddh. (w. r. *-bandha*). — *bha*, n. the constellation Dhanishṭhā (presided over by the Vasus), VarBrS.; N. of a town, Virac. — *bhaṭṭa*, m. Aeschynomene or Sesbana Grandiflora, L. — *bharita*, mfn. full of treasures, Pañcar. — *bhāga*, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. — *bhūta*, m. N. of a Gandharva, Cat. — *bhūti*, m. N. of various men, Mn.; Kull.; Ratnāv.; Kathās.; W. — *bhrīd-yāna*, m. N. of a son of Vasiṣṭha, BhP. — *mat* (*vāsu-*), mfn. having or possessing or containing treasures, wealthy, rich (*-lara*, compar.), RV.; ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh. &c.; attended by the Vasus, TS.; Kath.; AitBr. &c.; m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, Pur.; of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of a king, MBh.; of various other persons, Śak.; BhP.; of a mountain in the North, VarBrS.; MārKP.; (āt), f., see below; *-tā*, f. the state of being wealthy, wealth, MBh.; (*-mad*)-*gaṇa* (*vā°*), mfn. having or attracting the troop consisting of the Vasus (said of Soma), TS.; N. of TS. iii, 2, 5, 2 (as beginning with this word), Aṇṣr. — *mati*, m. N. of a Brahman, Kathās. — *matī*, f. (of *-ma*) the earth; a country, kingdom, region, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the ground, Kāv.; N. of two kinds of metre, Ked.; Col.; N. of various women, Śak.; Kathās.; *-citra-senā-vīlāsa*, m., *-citra-senīya*, n., *-citṛāsana*, n. N. of wks.; *-pati*, m. a prince, king, Rājat.; *-pariṇaya*, m. N. of wk.; *-prishṭha*, n. the surface of the (spherical) earth, Gol.; *-sūnu*, m. metron. of Naraka, Bālar. — *manas*, m. N. of a king of Kosala, MBh.; (with *Rauhidaṭva*) N. of the author of RV. x, 179, 3. — *māya*, mfn. (ā) n. con-

sisting of wealth or of good things, ŚBr. — *mitra*, m. N. of various men, MBh.; Mālav.; Pur. &c. — *mekhala*, mfn. wearing a jewelled girdle, Pañcar.; — *rakṣita*, m. N. of a man, Daś. — *raṇya*, mfn. delighted with wealth, NāUp. — *ratha*, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. — *rāja*, m. the king Vasu, Hyog. — *rāta*, m. N. of a man, MārKP. — *rūc*, mfn. (perhaps) bright like the Vasus or the gods, RV. ix, 110, 6; a proper N., MW. — *ruci* (*vāsu-*), m. N. of a Gandharva, AV. — *rūpa*, mfn. having the nature of the Vasus (said of Śiva), MBh. (also applied to an ancestor on offering the Piṇḍa, Samskāra). — *retas*, m. fire or the god of fire, MBh.; R.; N. of Śiva (also *°ah-su-vapuḥ*), MBh. — *rocis* (*vāsu-*), m. N. of a man; (pl.) of his family, RV.; ŚāmapBr.; n. = *yajña*, Up. ii, 112, Sch.; a religious ceremony in which the Vasus are esp. worshipped, MW. — *lakṣmī*, f. N. of a sister-in-law of Agni-nūtra, Mālav. (in Prakṛit); *-kalyāṇa*, n. N. of a Kāvya. — *vat* (*vāsu-*), mfn. united with the Vasus (said of Agni), AV. — *vān*, mfn. = *-vāni* (with *vāsu-dhīcasya*), VS.; Br. &c. — *vana*, n. N. of a mythical country, VarBrS. — *vānī*, mfn. asking wealth (or) bestowing wealth, RV.; AV.; f. a request or prayer for w°, MW. — *varma-dhara*, mfn. wearing a golden armour, MBh. — *vallikā*, f. Serratula Anthelmintica, L. — *vāha*, m. N. of a Rishi, Cat. — *vāhana*, mfn. carrying w°, bringing treasures, RV. — *vid*, mfn. bestowing w°, RV.; AV. &c.; (*-vit*)-*tama*, mfn. one who bestows great w°, MW. — *vinda*, mfn. gaining w°, Gaut. — *virya*, n. (prob.) the power of the Vasus, MānGr. — *viṣṭi*, f. a shower of w° or of treasures, Cat. — *vṛata*, n. a kind of penance (eating only ground rice for twelve days), L. — *śakti*, m. N. of a man, Pañcar. — *śravas* (*vāsu-*), mfn. (perhaps) famous for wealth (or 'flowing-with-w°'), RV. v, 24, 2; N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *śrī*, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — *śruta*, m. (prob.) a person renowned for w°, MW.; (with *Atreya*) N. of the author of RV. v, 3-6. — *śreshṭha*, mfn. the best of the Vasus (said of Kṛishṇa), Pañcar.; m. N. of a king, VP.; n. 'best of treasure', silver, L.; wrought gold, MW. — *sheṇa*, m. N. of Viṣṇu, Viṣṇu.; of Kāṇva (half brother of the Pāṇḍu princes by the same mother, Prithā; the name is supposed by some to have reference to his wealth which he distributed liberally; cf. *karṇa*), MBh.; of a merchant, HParis. — *sampatti*, f. accession or acquisition of wealth, Vait. — *sampūrṇa*, mfn. filled with wealth, MBh. — *sāra*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; (ā), f. Kubera's capital, L. — *seṇa*, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. — *sthalī*, f. the capital of Kubera, L. — *haṭṭa* (Car. Sch.) or *-haṭṭaka* (L.), m. a kind of tree = *baka*; = *baka-pushpa* or *Sesbana Grandiflora*, MW. — *homa*, m. N. of a king of the Aṅgas, MBh. — *vāsu-jū*, mfn. raising wealth, RV. viii, 88, 8. — *Vasūttama*, m. 'best of the Vasus', N. of Bhishma, BhP. — *Vasūdreka*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *Vasūpamāna*, mfn. resembling or equal to Kubera, MW. — *Vasū-matī* (m.c. *vāsu-m°*), f. a rich or wealthy woman, Hariv.

Vasuna, m. a sacrifice, L.

Vasura, mfn. (fr. 1. *vāsu*) valuable, rich, L.

Vasula, m. (fr. id.) a god, L.; an endearing form for *vāsu-datta*, Pāp. v, 3, 83, Pat.

Vasūya, Nom. P. *°yāti*, to desire wealth, RV. *°yā*, ind. through desire of wealth, ib. *°yā*, mfn. desiring wealth, ib.

Vāsoḥ-dhārā and **vasosh-pati**. See col. I under 1. *vāsu*.

1. **Vāstu**, f. (for 2. see p. 932, col. 3) becoming light, dawning, morning, RV.; VS. (gen. *vāstoh*, in the m°; *vāstor vāstoh*, every m°; *vāstor aśyāḥ*, this m°; *prāti vāstoh*, towards m°; dat. *vāstave*, see under *√2* *vāst*).

1. **Vastri**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 932, col. 1) shining, illuminating (see *doshā*- and *prātara-v°*).

1. **Vasnā**, n. (L. also m.; for 2. see p. 932, col. 2) wealth, riches, L.; price, value, RV.; AV.; VS.; hire, wages, L. [Cf. Gk. *ānos* for *foos-ros*; *ἀνῆ*, *ἀνέποι*; Lat. *venum*, *veneo*, *vendo*].

Vasnaya, Nom. P. *°yāti* (only pr. p. *°yāt*), to higgie, haggle, RV. vi, 47, 21.

Vasnika, mfn. earning wages, mercenary, Pāp. iv, 4, 13; purchasable (?), ib. i, 51; (ā), f. a valuable deposit, TāpBr.

Vasnaya, mfn. precious, valuable, RV. x, 34, 1.

Vāsyā-ishṭi, f. (fr. *vāsyas* + *ishṭi*) seeking or desire for the better i. e. for welfare, RV.

Vāsyasṭhi, f. (for prec.) attaining to welfare, TS.; MaitrS.; Br. (in a formula).

Vāsyas, mfn. = *vāsiyas*, better, more excellent or glorious, wealthier or richer than (abl.), RV.; VS.; TBr.; TUp.; n. increasing wealth or prosperity, welfare, RV.; AV.

Vasyana. See *pāpa-* and *two-v*.

Vasyo-bhūya, (cf. *vāsyas* + *bhūya*) increasing wealth, welfare, AV.

1. **Vasra**, m. (for 2. see p. 933, col. 1) a day, L. **Vasv**, in comp. for 1. *vasu*. — **ananta**, m. N. of a son of Upagupta, BHP. — **anta**, mfn. ending with the word *vasu*, Gobh. — **okasārā** or **ankasārā**, f. N. of a river, MBh.; R.; of the residence of Kuberā, MBh.; Kāv.; of the city of Indra, VP.

Vasvi. See under 1. *vasu*, p. 931, col. 1.

वस 3. *vas*, cl. 10. P. *vāsayaṭi* (aor. *avī-vasat*), to love; to cut off; to accept, take; to offer; to kill (*ni-vāṣita*, killed), Dhātup. xxiii, 70 (only with prep.; see *pari-vas*; but accord. to some the Impv. *vāsiṣva* [RV. viii, 70, 10] and *uśha*, 'a lover' [x, 95, 5], and *vāsiṣṭha* [ib. 17] belong also to this root, which has developed an ob-scene meaning = Gk. *κέρειν*, future).

वस 4. *vas*, cl. 2. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiv, 13) *vāste* (Impv. *vāsiṣva*, RV.; *vāsiṣvam*, Kaus.; p. *vāṣāna*, once *uśāṇā* and *uśmāna*, RV.; pf. *vāvase*, Śiś.; *vāvase*, p. *āṇā*, RV.; aor. *avā-siṣṭa*, ib.; fut. *vāsiṣṭa*, Gr.; *vāsiṣṭa*, ib.; *vāsi-yati*, Hariv. 11206; inf. *vāsiṣṭum*, MBh.; R.; ind. p. *vāsiṣṭā*, Mn.; BHP.; *vāsiya*, MBh.), to put on, invest, wear, (clothes &c.), assume (a form &c.), enter into, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *vāsiyati*, 'te (Pass. *vāsiyate*), to cause or allow to put on or wear (clothes), clothe (Ā. 'one's self') with (instr.), RV.; GrSṛS.; Mu.: Desid. *vāsiyashate*, Gr.: Intens. *vāvāsiyate*, *vāvāsi*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *ἐννυμι* for *φεν-νυμι*, *ἐννυ*; Lat. *vestis*; Goth. *wasjan*; Angl. Sax. *werian*; Eng. *wear*.]

Vas (ifc.), clothed in, wearing (e.g. *prēta-civara-vas*, 'wearing the garments of dead men'), Ragh.

1. **Vāsana**, n. (for 2. see col. 3) cloth, clothes, dress, garment, apparel, attire (du. an upper and lower garment), RV. &c. &c. (ifc., f. *ā* = clothed in, surrounded by, engrossed by i.e. wholly devoted or attached to, e.g. to a doctrine, Kāv.; Pur.); investment, siege, L.; a leaf of the cinnamon tree, L.; (also *ā*, f.) an ornament worn by women round the loins, L. — **parāyā**, m. change of clothes, Mfich. — **ma-ya**, mfn. consisting of made of cloth, Lāṭy. — **vat**, mfn. clothed, Gobh. — **sadman**, n. 'cloth-house', a tent, Śiś. **Vāsanaṭra**, n. (*na* + *ṛiṇa*) the debt of a cloth, Pāp. vi, 1, 89, Vārt. 7, Pat. **Vāsanaṭra-ṇava**, mī(ā)n. sea-girt (the earth), R.

1. **Vasi**, m. or f. (for 2. see col. 3) = *vastra*, clothes &c., L.

1. **Vasita**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) worn, put on, MBh.; n. cloth, L.

Vasitavya, mfn. to be worn or put on, R.

Vasitri, mfn. one who wears or puts on (-*tama*, mfn. = *āchādāyitri-tama*, used to explain *vāsiṣṭha*), Śamk. on ChUp. v, 1, 2.

Vasukā, m. (in a formula) is said to = *vāsiyitri* (prob. 'one who clothes'), MaitrS.; TāpBr. N. of various plants (accord. to L. = *Calotropis Gigantea*; Agati Grandiflora; Adhatoda Vasika and Cheooodium), Suśr.; a kind of measure (in music); n. a kind of salt, L.

Vasūka, m. a species of tree (= *baka*), L.; n. its flower, L.; a kind of salt, L.

1. **Vasti**, m. or f. (for 2. see col. 2) the ends or skirt of a cloth (also pl.), L.

2. **Vastri**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 931; for 3. p. 933) clothing, covering, RV. iii, 49, 4 (Sāy.); putting on (clothes), Kaus.

Vastra, n. (or m., g. *ardharācādi*; ifc. f. *ā*) cloth, clothes, garment, raiment, dress, cover, RV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP.; n. a leaf of the cinnamon tree, L. — **kupṭima**, n. 'cloth-covering', an umbrella, L.; a tent, L. — **kośa**, n. a clothes-bag, L. — **knopam**, ind. so that the clothes are thoroughly wetted, Śiś. — **griha**, n. 'cloth-house', a tent, L. — **gopana**, n. pl. N. of one of the 64 arts, Cat. — **granthi**, m. a piece of cloth wrapped round the waist, L.; the knot which fastens the lower garments above the hips, W. — **gharghari**, f. a sieve or cloth for straining, L. — **cōhana**, mfn. clad in clothes, Vop. — **da**, mfn. giving clothes, MBh. — **daśā**, f. the border of a garment, Gobh. — **dā**, mfn. = *-da*, RV. — **dāna**, n. N. of wk.; *-kathā*, f. N. of a tale.

— **dhāraka**, w. r. for *vastrādhā*, q. v. — **dhārapi**, f. a stick or rope to hang clothes upon, L. — **dhāvin**, mfn. washing clothes, Kathās. — **nirnejaka**, n. a washer of cl^o, washerman, W. — **pa**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **pañjala**, m. N. of a bulbous plant, L. — **paridhāna**, n. the putting on of cl^o, dressing, Cat. — **ptrikā**, f. a doll or puppet made of cloth, L. — **pūta**, mfn. purified with a cl^o, strained through a cl^o, Mn. vi, 46. — **peṭṭā**, f. a cl^o's-basket, Kathās. — **peṭi**, f. a fringe, L. — **bandha**, m. a cl^o used for binding round, L. — **bhūṣhana**, n. a kind of plant, L.; (ā), f. a kind of pl^o, MW. — **bhedaka** or *din*, m. a cl^o-cutter, tailor, W. — **māthi**, mfn. tearing off or carrying off clothes, RV. iv, 38, 5. — **mukhya**, mfn. having clothes as the chief thing, Ml. — **yu-gala**, n. two garments, Pañcat. — **yuṅin**, mfn. clad in an upper-g^o and under-g^o, Pāp. viii, 4, 13, Sch. — **yngma**, n. a pair of garment or clothes of any kind, Kathās. — **yoni**, f. the basis or material of cloth (as cotton &c.), L. — **raṅgā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **rajaka**, n. 'cl^o-colourer', safflower, Bhpr. — **ra-janī**, f. Rubia Munjista, ib. — **rañjana**, n. = *-ra-jaka* above, L. — **vat**, mfn. having fine clothes, well-dressed, MBh. — **vidyā**, w. r. for *vāstu-v*, q. v. — **vilāsa**, m. foppery in dress, MW. — **veśa**, m. or *-veśman*, n. a tent, L. — **veṣṭita**, mfn. covered with clothes, well clad, Hit. **Vastrāgrā**, m. n. a clothier's shop, MW.; a tent, ib. **Vastrāñcala**, m. the end or hem of a garment, Kathās.; Hit. **Vastrādhāraka**, a layer or stratum of cloth (placed underneath), Suśr. **Vastrānta**, m. the end or hem of a garment, ŚākhGr.; MBh.; R. &c. **Vastrāntara**, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) an upper-garm^o, Kathās. **Vastrāpātha-kāhetra**, n. N. of a place, Cat. **Vastrāpāthāraka** (Mn.) or *hārin* (MW.), m. a stealer of clothes. **Vastrārdha**, n. the half of a garment; *-prāṇvita* (MBh.) or *-saṃvita* or *-saṃvrita* (MW.), mfn. covered or clothed with half a garment. **Vastrā-vakata**, m. a fragment of a garment, MBh. **Vastrōt-karṣhana**, n. the act of taking off clothes, MBh.

Vastraka, n. cloth (in *sūkṣhma-v*), MBh.

Vastraya, Nom. P. *yati*, Pāp. iii, 1, 21.

Vastrīya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to represent a garment, Vām. iv, 1, 9 (in a quotation).

2. **Vasna**, n. (for 1. see p. 931, col. 3) a garment, cloth, L.; the skin, L.

Vasnana, n. an ornament for a woman's loins, a zone, girdle (= *kaṭi-bhūṣhana*), L.

1. **Vasman**, n. (for 2. see p. 933, col. 1) a cover, garment, RV. iv, 13, 4.

Vasya, mfn. to be put on (see *snāta-v*).

वस 5. *vas*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxiii, 36)

vāsati (m. c. also *te*; pf. *uvāsa*, *ūshuh*, RV. &c. &c.; p. *vāvāṣāna*, RV. i, 46, 13; *-vā-sām cakre*, Up.; aor. *avāsiṣṭ*, AV.; *avāksam*, AitBr. [where it is artificially connected with *vāc*]; *avāstam*, Up.; fut. *vāslā*, Gr.; *vāsiyati*, 'te, Br. &c.; *vāsiṣṭyati*, MBh.; inf. *vāstum*, *vāsitum*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *uśiṣṭā*, Br.; *uśiṣṭā*, MBh.; *-uśṣya*, Br. &c.), to dwell, live, stop (at a place), stay (esp. 'overnight' with or without *rātrīm* or *rātrīs*), RV. &c. &c.; to remain, abide with or in (with loc. of pers.; loc. or acc. of place, esp. with *vāsam* or *vasatim*), ŚBr. &c. &c.; to remain or keep on or continue in any condition (with a pp., e.g. with *channa*, 'to continue to be covered', KātyŚr.; or with an acc., with *brahmacaryam*, 'to practise chastity', AitBr.; or with an adv., e.g. with *sukham*, 'to live pleasantly or at ease'; with or without *dūrata*, 'to keep aloof'), TS. &c. &c.; to have sexual intercourse with (loc.), Hariv.; to rest upon (loc.), Subh.; to charge or entrust with (instr.), Hariv.; cl. 10. P. *vāsiyati*, to dwell, Dhātup. xxxv, 84, e: Pass. *uśyate* (aor. *avāsiṣṭ*), to be dwelt &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *vāsiyati*, 'te (cf. Pāp. i, 3, 89; aor. *avāvasat*, MaitrS.; Pass. *vāsiyate*, Br., 'ti, MBh.), to cause to halt or stay (overnight), lodge, receive hospitably or as a guest, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to cause to have sexual intercourse with (loc.), MatsyP.; to let anything stand overnight (with *tiśro*, scil. *rātrīs*, 'three nights'), Kaus.; to cause to wait, keep in suspense, RV.; to delay, retard, Kām.; to cause to exist, preserve, ŚBr.; to cause to be inhabited, populate (a country), Hit.; to put in, place upon (loc.), MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. (*anadhya-yam mukhe*, to put restraint on the mouth, refrain from speaking); to produce, Sarvad.: Desid. *viva-tsati*, to wish to dwell, ŚBr.: Intens. *vāvāsiyate*, *vāvāsi*, to remain, be in, be engaged in, MW.

[Cf. Goth. *visan*; Germ. *visan*, *ge-wesen*, *war* &c.; Angl. Sax. *visan*; Eng. *was*, *were*.]

2. **Ushita** (ep. also *uśṭa*), mfn. (for 1. see p. 220) past, spent (as time; n. impers. 'time has been spent'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; retired or resorted to (as a place), Kāv.; one who has halted or stayed (esp. 'overnight') or has been absent or lived or remained or waited in any place (loc. or comp.) or for any time (acc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; one who has had sexual intercourse with (*saha*), BrahmaP.; what has stood or lain (esp. 'overnight' said of things), VarBṛS.; Suśr.; one who has fasted, VarBṛS. — **mgavina**, mfn. (a place) where cows have been for a time, L. (cf. *āṣṭam-g*).

6. **Vās** (only in gen. *vāsam*), prob. either 'an abode' or 'a dweller', RV. v, 2, 6.

Vasa, m. or n. dwelling, residence (see *dur-vasa*); (ā), f. (accord. to some) id. (?), RV. v, 2, 6.

Vasati, f. staying (esp. 'overnight'), dwelling, abiding, sojourn, ŚBr. &c. &c. (*tiśro vasatir uśi-tvā*, 'having passed three nights'; *vasatim* / *grāh*, 'to pass the night, take up one's abode in', with loc.); a nest, RV.; a dwelling-place, house, residence, abode or seat of (gen. or comp.), ib. &c. &c.; a Jain monastery, L.; night, MBh.; mfn. (accord. to some) dwelling, abiding (with *vāsam*), fixing one's residence (?), RV. v, 2, 6. — **druma**, m. a tree under which a night is passed, Ragh.

Vasati, f. = *vasati*, staying, dwelling, a dwelling-place, &c., L. — **vāri**, f. pl. (scil. *āpas*) water left standing overnight (drawn from a stream on the eve of the Soma sacrifice), TS.; Br.; ŚrS. (ibc. *ṛi*, KātyŚr.) **Vasatha**, m. a house, Gal.

2. **Vasana**, n. (for 1. see col. 1) dwelling, abiding, sojourn, residence in (comp.), MBh. — **sadman**, see under 1. *vasana*.

2. **Vasi**, m. (for 1. see col. 1) dwelling or a dwelling-place, W.

2. **Vasita**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) = 2. *ushita*, inhabiting &c.; stored (as grain), W.; n. abiding, abode, residence, ib.

2. **Vasn**, m. or n. (for 1. see p. 930, col. 3) dwelling or dweller (see *sāpi-vasu*).

Vasta, n. a house, L. (cf. also *upa-vasta*).

Vastavya, mfn. to be stayed or dwelt or lived in or with (loc.; n. impers. 'one should stay' &c.), MBh.; R. &c.; to be spent or passed (as time), ib. — *tā*, f. abode, residence, R.

2. **Vasti**, f. (for 1. see col. 1, for 3. see p. 933, col. 1) abiding, dwelling, staying, W.

2. **Vastn**, n. (for 1. see p. 931, col. 3) the seat or place of (see *kāpila-vraṇa-v*); any really existing or abiding substance or essence, thing, object, article, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Kathās. &c. (also applied to living beings, e.g. Śak. ii, 4); (in phil.) the real (opp. to *a-v*, 'that which does not really exist, the unreal'; *a-dvitiya-v*, 'the one real substance or essence which has no second'), IW. 53, n. 1; 103 &c.; the right thing, a valuable or worthy object, object of or for (comp.), Kāv.; goods, wealth, property (cf. *vi-nimaya* and *-hāni*); the thing in question, matter, affair, circumstance, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; subject, subject-matter, contents, theme (of a speech &c.), plot (of a drama or poem), Kāv.; Daśar.; Sāh. &c.; (in music) a kind of composition, Saṃgit; natural disposition, essential property, W.; the pith or substance of anything, W. — **kṛita**, mfn. practised, cherished, Buddh. — **kośa**, m. N. of a dictionary. — **kṣapāt**, ind. at the right moment, MW. — **jāta**, n. the aggregate of things, Sarvad. — **tattva**, n. and *-tattva-prakṣāṇikā*, f. N. of wks. — **tantra**, mfn. dependent on things, objective (-*tva*, n.), Śamk. — **tas**, ind. owing to the nature of things, BHP.; in fact, in reality, actually, verily, essentially, ib.; Rajat.; Sarvad. — *tā*, f. (ifc.) the state of being the object of, Pañcat.; = next, BHP. — *tva*, n. reality, Kap. — **dharma**, m. sg. and pl. the true nature of things (-*tva*, n.), Kap.; Kathās.; Sāh.; *min*, mfn. dependent on the nature of a thing, objective, Kpr. — **nirdeśa**, m. table of contents, register, Kāvād.; Sāh. — **patita**, mfn. become real or corporeal, Vajracch. — **pāpi**, mfn. holding the (necessary) things in one's hand, BHP. — **pāla**, m. N. of a minister of king Virādhavala (died A.D. 1241), Cat.; of a poet, ib. — **bala**, n. the power of things, Sarvad. — **bhāva**, m. reality, truth (instr. pl. 'really'), Rajat.; *-bhūta*, mfn. substantial, VP. — **bhedā**, m. an actual or essential difference, ib. — **mātra**, n. the mere outline of any subject, skeleton of a discourse, W. — **racanā**, f. arrangement of matter, elaboration of a plot, Ratnāv.; Sāh.

—**vat**, mfn. supplied with commodities, MW. —**vi-cāra**, m. essential discrimination (personified), Prab. —**vijñāna-ratna-kośa**, m. N. of a dictionary (= *ratna-kośa*). —**vinimaya**, m. exchange of goods, barter, MW. —**vivarta**, mfn. the developing of the one real Essence (so as to create the illusory external world), Vedāntas. —**vṛitta**, n. the actual fact, real matter, Mālatīm.; Rājāt.; n. a beautiful creature, Mālav.; Sch. —**śakti**, f. sg. and pl. the power of things, force of circumstances (-*tas*, ind. through the force of c°), Kāv. —**śāsana**, n. a genuine or original edict, Rājāt. —**śūnya**, mfn. devoid of reality, unreal, Yogas. —**sthiti**, f. reality (instr. 'in reality'), Śaṅkhyas., Sch. —**hāni**, f. loss of substance or property, W. **Vastūttāpāna**, n. or **nā**, f. invention of things or of incidents through supernatural causes (in a drama), Bhar.; Daśar.; Sāh. **Vastūpama**, f. comparison of things (a kind of comparison where the common quality is omitted, e.g. thy face is like the lot's, where the word 'beautiful' is omitted), Kāv. **Vastūpāhita**, mfn. placed on a good or worthy object (as trouble or care), Ragh.

Vastuka (īc.) = 2. *vastu*, substance, essence (in *an-ūna-v*), 'of perfect substance or nature', Mālav. i, 8; n. Chenopodium Album, W.

Vastūki, f. a kind of potherb, L.

3. **Vastri** (for 2. see p. 931, col. 3), mfn. (only in superl. *vastri-tama*, 'dwelling most', used in giving an etymology), ŚBr.

Vastyā, n. a house, abode, L. (cf. *pastya*).

Vastv, in comp. for 2. *vastu*. —**antara**, n. another thing, another object or subject, W. —**abhāva**, m. absence of reality, unsubstantial essence, ib.; loss or destruction of property, ib.

2. **Vāsman**, n. (for 1. see p. 932, col. 2) a nest, RV. ii, 31, 1.

2. **Vasra**, n. (for 1. see p. 932, col. 1) a house, abode, L.; a cross-road, L.

वस् 7. vas (only *vasishva*, [anu]-*vāvase*, *vāvasānā*, and *vāstos*), to rush or aim at, attack, RV. viii, 70, 10 (cf. under √3. *vas*): viii, 4, 8; i, 51, 3; vi, 11, 6 (?); i, 174, 3.

वस् 8. vas (also written *bas*), cl. 4. P. *vas-yati*, to be or make firm, Dhātup. xxxiii, 70.

वसति vasati &c. See p. 932, col. 3.

वसन 1. 2. vasana. See p. 932, cols. 1 and 3.

वसन्त vasanta &c. See p. 930, col. 1.

वसा vasā, vasāti &c. See p. 930, col. 2.

वसार vasāra (?), n. wish, purpose, W.

वसिक vasika, mfn. empty, L. (cf. *vaśika*, *vaśin*); one who sits in the Padmāsana posture, L. **वसिर vasira**, m. Scindapsus Officialis (n. its fruit), Suśr.; Bhpr. (v.l. *vasira* and *vasira*); Achyranthes Aspera, L.; n. sea salt (v.l. *vasira* and *vasira*), L.

वसिष्ठ vasishtha, vasiyas. See p. 930.

वसु 1. 2. vasu. See pp. 930 and 932.

वसुर vasura, vasula, vasūya &c. See p. 931.

वसूरा vasūrā, f. a harlot, prostitute, W.

वस्क vask (cf. √*vashk*), cl. 1. *Ā. vaskate*, to go, Dhātup. iv, 27.

Vaska, m. going, motion, W.; application, perseverance, ib. (= *adhyavasāya*, L.)

वस्कय vaskaya, °yañi. See *bashkāya*.

वस्करीका vaskarīkā, f. a scorpion, L.

वस्त vast, cl. 10. *Ā. vastayate*, to waste, hurt, Dhātup. xxxiii, 10; to go, W.; to ask, ib.

वस्त vasta, vastavya. See p. 932, col. 3.

वस्ति 3. vasti, m. f. (also written *basti*; perh. connected with 2. *vasti*, see p. 932, col. 3) the bladder, AV. &c. &c.; the lower belly, abdomen, VarBṛS.; Kāśikh.; the pelvis, MW.; an injection-syringe made of bladder or the injection itself, Kathās.; Suśr. &c. [Cf. Lat. *venter, vesica*; Germ. *wanast, Wanst*.] —**karmān**, n. the application of an enema or injection, Cat. —**karmādhya**, m. the soap berry, Sapindus Detergens, L. —**kupāḍala**, n. (Car.). —**kupāḍalikā**, f. (ŚārṅgS.) a partic. disease of the bladder. —**kośa**, m. a bladder, bag, Suśr. —**piḍā**, f. spasm in the bladder, ib. —**biḍā**, n. aperture of the bl°, AV.

—**mala**, n. 'bladder-excretion, urine, L. —**mūla**, n. 'bl°-root,' aperture of the bl°, MBh. —**ruj** (Suśr.) or **vyāpad** (Cat.), f. disease of the bl°. —**śiras**, n. the tube of an enema, W.; = next, ib. —**śirsha**, n. sg. (Yājñ.) or m. du. (Vishp.) the neck of the bl°. —**śodhana**, m. 'bl°-cleanser,' Vāgueria Spinoso, L. **Vasty**, in comp. for 3. *vasti*. —**artham**, ind. for an enema, Kathās. —**aushadha**, n. 'remedy for the lower belly,' injection, enema, Cat.

वस्तु 1. 2. vastu. See pp. 931 and 932.

वस्तु 1. 2. 3. vastri. See pp. 931, 932, & col. 1.

वस 1. 2. vasna. See pp. 931 and 932.

वसना vasnasā, f. (cf. *snāyu*) a tendon, nerve, fibre (described as a hollow, string-like tube, attached to the bones and supposed to serve as a passage for the vital air), L.

वसिक vasnika, vasnya. See p. 931, col. 3.

वसन्त 1. 2. vasman. See pp. 932 and 933.

वस्यस् vasyas &c. See p. 932, col. 1.

वस 1. 2. vasra. See p. 932, and col. 1.

वह् 1. vah, cl. 1. P. *Ā. (Dhātup. xxiii, 35)* *vadhāti*, °te (in later language *Ā.* only m. c.;

Vedic forms which may partly belong to the aor. are *vākshi, voḍham, °dhām or voḍham, °dhām, uḥita, vākshva, voḍham, uḍhvam, uḥāna*; pf. *uvāha, uḥh; uḥt, RV. &c. &c.*; *vavāha, °hatuḥ*, MBh; aor. Ved. *avākshī or vād, Subj. vākshat, °ati*, Prec. *uhyāt; avakshi, avoḍha, Gr. fut. voḍhā, Br. vākshyati, °te*, AV. &c.; *vahishyati*, MBh. &c.; inf. *voḍham*, RV. &c. &c. [Ved. also *°dhave* and *°dhavati*]; *vāhe, RV.; vādhayai*, ib.; ind. p. *uḍhvā, Br.; -uḥya*, AV. &c. &c.; cf. √1. *uḥ*), to carry, transport, convey (with instr. of vehicle), RV. &c. &c.; to lead, conduct (esp. offerings to the gods, said of Agni), ib.; to bear along (water, said of rivers), ib.; to draw (a car), guide (horses &c.), ib.; to lead towards, to bring, procure, bestow, Kāv.; Kathās.; to cause, effect, BhP.; to offer (a sacrifice), ib.; to spread, diffuse (scent), Kathās.; to shed (tears), BhP.; to carry away, carry off, rob, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to lead home, take to wife, marry, RV. &c. &c.; to bear or carry on or with (loc. or instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to take or carry with or about one's self, have, possess, Kāv.; Pur.; Rājāt.; to wear (clothes), Mricch.; (with *śiras*) to bear one's head (*uccais-tarām*, 'high'), Hariv.; (with *vasum-dharām* or *kshamā-maṇḍala*) to support i.e. rule the earth, Rājāt.; (with *garbham*) to be with child, Pañcat.; to bear, suffer, endure, Kāv.; Pur.; to forbear, forgive, pardon, BhP.; to undergo (with *agnim, visham, tulām*, 'the ordeal of fire, poison, and the balance'), Yājñ.; to experience, feel, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to exhibit, show, betray, ib.; to pay (a fine), Yājñ.; to pass, spend (time), Rājāt.; (intrans.) to drive, ride, go by or in (with instr. of the vehicle), be borne or carried along, run, swim &c., RV. &c. &c.; to draw (scil. a carriage, said of a horse), Mn. viii, 146; to blow (as wind), Kāv.; Sāh.; to pass away, elapse, Hcar.; Pass. *uhyāte* (ep. also *°ti*; aor. *avāhi*), to be carried (*nhyamāna*, 'being c°') &c.; to be drawn or borne by (instr.) or along or off, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *vahayati* (m. c. also *°te*; aor. *avi-vahat*; Pass. *vāhyate*), to cause to bear or carry or convey or draw (with two acc., Pāṇ. i, 4, 52, Vārtt. 6, Pat.), drive (a chariot), guide or ride (a horse), propel (a boat), go or travel by any vehicle, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to cause to guide (two acc.), Vop.; to cause any one (acc.) to carry anything (acc.) on (loc.), MBh.; to cause to take in marriage, ib.; to cause to be conveyed by (instr.), Ragh.; Rājāt.; to traverse (a road), Ragh.; to accomplish (a journey), Megh.; to employ, keep going or in work, Mn. iii, 68; iv, 86; to give, administer (see *vāhita*); to take in, deceive (see id.). Desid. *vivakshati, °te*, G1.; Intens. *vanivāhyate*, to carry thither and thither (cf. *vanivādhana* and *vanivāhita*); *vāvahiti*, to bear (a burden), Subh.; *vāvahyate, vāvohi*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *ōxos* for *foxos, dōxōpai*; Lat. *vehere, vehiculum*; Slav. *vesti*; Lith. *vėiti*; Goth. *ga-wigan*; Germ. *wēgan, bewegen*; Eng. *weigh*.]

Udhā, mfn. (cf. √1. 2. *uḥ*, p. 223) carried, conveyed, borne off or along, RV. &c. &c.; stolen, robbed, Mn. ix, 270; washed away (by water), ib. viii, 189; borne or carried on (instr.), MBh.; Kāv.

&c.; led home, taken in marriage, married, ib.; advanced (see comp.); exhibited, betrayed, BhP.; (ā), f. a married woman, wife, L. —**pūrva**, mfn. married before, Sak. —**bhārya**, mfn. one who has taken a wife, married, g. *āhitiḥgy-ādi*. —**ratha**, mfn. drawing a carriage, Laghuk. —**vayas**, mfn. advanced in years, full grown, BhP.

Udhaya, Nom. P. *yati* (fr. *ūḍha* and *ūḍhi*), Kāś. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 1.

Udhi, f. bearing, carrying, bringing, Rājāt.

2. **Vah** (īc.; strong form *vah*, weak form *hā*, which with a preceding *a* coalesces into *au*; cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 64; iv, 1, 61) carrying, drawing, bearing, holding (cf. *anaḍ-uh, apsu-vah, indra-vah* &c.).

Vāha, mfn. (ān. (īc.) carrying, bearing, conveying, bringing, causing, producing, effecting (cf. *gandha-dāru, punya-v* &c.); flowing through or into or towards (cf. *para-loka-v, sarva-loka-v* &c.); bearing along (said of rivers), Hcar.; bearing (a name), Kull. on Mn. iv, 203 (in a quotation); exposing one's self to (heat &c.), MBh.; m. the act of bearing or conveying (cf. *dur-, sukha-v*); the shoulder of an ox or any draught animal, AV.; VS.; Br.; MBh.; the shoulder-piece of a yoke, AV.; ŚBr.; a horse, L.; a male river, L.; a road, way, L.; wind, L.; the breathing of a cow, L.; a weight or measure of four Droṇas, L.; (ā), f. a river, stream in general, L. —**m-liha**, mfn. (ān.) licking the shoulder, Hcar. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 32). —**rāvin**, mfn. groaning under a yoke, AitBr. (Sāy.)

Vahāt, f. (prob.) a vessel, ship, RV. iii, 7, 4 (Sāy. 'a stream').

Vahata, m. an ox, L.; a traveller, L.

Vahati, m. (only L.) wind; a friend; an ox; (i), f. a river.

Vahatū, m. the bridal procession (to the husband's house), nuptial ceremony, RV.; AV.; AitBr. (pl. the objects constituting a bride's dowry, TBr.); means of furthering, RV. vii, 1, 17 (= *stotra* and *śastra*, Sāy.); an ox, L.; a traveller, L.

Vahad-gu, ind. (pr. p. of √*vah* + *go*) at the time when the oxen are yoked, g. *tishthad-gv-ādi*.

Vāhadhyai. See √1. *vah*, col. 2.

Vahana, mfn. bearing, carrying, conveying (see *rāja-v*); n. the act of bearing, carrying, conveying, bringing, MBh.; Kāv.; VarBṛS.; the flowing (of water), Nir. vi, 2; a ship, vessel, boat, Kathās.; the undermost part of a column, VarBṛS.; a square chariot with a pole, L. —**bhaṅga**, m. shipwreck, Ratnāv.; Kathās.

Vahanī - √*kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to turn into a vehicle, Kathās.

Vahanīya, mfn. to be carried or borne or drawn or conducted, Vop.

Vahanta, m. air, wind, L.; an infant, L.

Vahanti, f. (of pr. p. of √1. *vah*) flowing water, TS.; Kāth.; ŚrS.

Vahalā, mfn. (ān.) accustomed to the yoke, broken in, ŚBr.; n. a ship, L. (prob. w.r. for *vahana*).

Vāhas, n. the shoulder of a draught animal, ŚBr. (v.l. for *vahā*).

Vahi, m. (artificial) N. of a Piśāca, MBh.

Vahikā. See *rāja-v*.

Vahitra, n. 'instrument of conveying,' a boat, vessel, Gīt. (also *°traka*, L.); a square chariot with a pole, L. —**karna**, m. N. of a partic. Yoga posture (in which the two legs are stretched out together in front on the ground), L. (cf. *marañālāsa*). —**bhaṅga**, m. shipwreck, Sāh.

Vahin, mfn. bearing the yoke, drawing well, TBr.; ŚrS.; m. an ox, L.

Vāhishtha, mfn. (superl.) drawing or driving or carrying best, swiftest, RV.; PañcatBr.

Vāhiyas, mfn. (compar.) drawing or driving or carrying better, swifter, RV.; ŚaṅkBr.

Vāhni, ni. any animal that draws or bears along, a draught animal, horse, team, RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr.; any one who conveys or is borne along (applied to a charioteer or rider, or to various gods, esp. to Agni, Indra, Savitṛi, the Maruts &c.), RV.; AV.; N. of Soma (as 'the flowing or streaming one'), RV. ix, 9, 6 &c.; the conveyer or bearer of oblations to the gods (esp. said of Agni, 'fire,' or of the three sacrificial fires, see *agni*), RV.; a partic. fire, Grihyas.; fire (in general or 'the god of fire'), Mn.; MBh. &c. (*vahniḥ śam-śakṛi*, to hallow by fire, burn solemnly); the fire of digestion, VarBṛS.; N. of the number 'three' (fr. the three sacred fires), L.; N. of various plants (accord. to L. Plumbago Ceylanica; Semecarpus Anacardium; Poa Cynosuroides; and the citron tree), Suśr.; a mystical N. of the letter

r, Up.; N. of the Sth Kalpa (q.v.), Cat.; of a Daitya, MBh.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of a son of Turvasu, ib.; of a son of Kukurā, ib. — **kanyā**, f. a daughter of the god of fire, Hariv. (pl.) — **kara**, mfn. making fire, igniting, lighting, W.; promoting digestion, stomachic, L.; (f.) f. Grisea Tomentosa, L. — **kārya**, mfn. to be performed or achieved through fire, VarYog. — **kāshṭha**, n. a kind of Agallochum used as incense, L. — **kunḍa**, n. a pit in the ground for receiving the sacred fire, Kathās. — **kumāra**, m. pl. (with Jains) a partic. class of gods, L. — **kṛit**, nfn. causing a fire, VarBṛS. — **kopa**, m. the south-east quarter, Pañcar. — **kopa**, m. the raging of fire, a conflagration, VarBṛS. — **gandha**, m. the resin of Shorea Robusta, L.; incense, W. — **garbha**, m. a bamboo, L.; a partic. Gaṇa of Śiva, Harav.; (ā), f. Mimosa Suma, L. — **grīha**, n. a fire-chamber, VarBṛS. — **oakṛā**, f. Methonica Superba, Bhpr. — **caya**, n. a fire-place, hearth, Kāty. — **cūda**, n. = **sthūpaka** (?), L. — **jāyā**, f. the wife of Vahni (called Svāhā), Sarvad. — **jvāla**, m. N. of a hell, VP.; (ā), f. Grisea Tomentosa, Bhpr. — **tama** (**vahnī**), mfn. carrying or leading best, VS.; bearing an oblation (to the gods) in the best manner, TrāṣṇUp.; most luminous, brightest, MW. — **taskara-pār-thiva**, m. pl. fire and thieves and the king, MW. — **da**, mfn. giving heat (to the body), Suśr. — **dag-dha**, mfn. burned, ŚārngS. — **damani**, f. Solanum Jacquinii, L. — **dāha-samudbhava**, mfn. produced by burning, MW. — **dīpaka**, m. safflower, L.; (*ikā*), f. = *aja-moḍā*, L. — **daivata**, nfn. having Agni for a deity, MBh. — **dhaṭa**, mfn. pure like fire, Siphās. (cf. *-juddha*). — **nāman**, m. 'called after fire,' the marking-nut plant, W.; lead-wort, ib. — **nāsana**, mfn. extinguishing the heat (of the body), Suśr. — **nī**, f. Nardostachys Jatamansi, L. — **netra**, m. 'having 3 eyes,' N. of Śiva, L. — **patana**, n. 'entering the fire,' self-immolation, Mālatim. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of a Purāṇa (= *agni-ṣṭ*). — **pushpi**, f. Grisea Tomentosa, L. — **prīyā**, f. the wife of Fire (called Svāhā), Hariv. — **bija**, n. 'fire-seed,' gold, L.; a citron-tree, L.; a N. of the mystical syllable *ram* (repeated as the peculiar Mantra of fire in the Tantra sys em), RāmUp. — **bhaya**, n. danger of fire, conflagration, VarBṛS. — **da**, mfn. bringing danger of fire, ib. — **bhogya**, n. 'that which is to be consumed by fire,' ghee or clarified butter, L. — **mat**, mfn. containing fire, Tarkas. — **rva**, n. ib. — **man-tha**, m. the tree Premna Spinosa (the wood of which when rubbed produces fire), L. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of fire, Hcar.; Kuval. — **māraka**, mfn. destroying fire; n. water, L. — **mītra**, m. 'f'-friend, air, wind, L. — **rasa**, n. a partic. mixture, Cat. — **retas**, m. 'fire-semen,' N. of Śiva, L. — **rohiṇī**, f. a kind of disease, Suśr.; ŚīrngS. — **lakshana**, n. N. of wk. — **loka**, m. the world of Agni, Cat. — **loha** or **lohaka**, n. 'fire-like iron,' copper, W.; (*haka*), white brass, L. — **vaktā**, f. Methonica Superba, Bhpr. — **vat**, mfn. containing the word *vahni*, AitBr. — **vadhū**, f. the wife of Agni (Svāhā), L. — **varga**, mfn. fire-coloured; n. a flower of the red water-lily, L. — **vallabha**, m. 'fire-favourite,' resin, L.; (ā), f. the wife of Agni, Pañcar. — **veda**, m. N. of a physician, = *agni-v*, Car. — **śālā**, f. a fire-chamber, MārKP. — **śikha**, n. safflower, L.; saffron, L.; Echites Dichotoma, MW.; (ā), f. a flame, L.; Methonica Superba, L.; Grisea Tomentosa, L.; Commelina Salicifolia and other species, L. (v.l. for *bahu-ṣ*). — **śikhara**, m. Celosia Cristata, L. — **śuddha**, mfn. pure as fire, Pañcar. — **śekhara**, n. saffron, L. — **samskāra**, m. the religious rite of cremation (of a corpse), Kathās. — **sakha**, m. 'fire-friend,' the wind, L.; cumin, L. — **samjñaka**, m. = *citraka*, q.v., MW. — **sākhikam**, ind. so that fire is or was witness, Kathās. — **suta**, m. chyle, L. — **sthāna**, n. a fire-place, hearth, Kāty. — **sphulbha**, m. a spark of fire, Vām. — **vahnīśvari**, f. N. of Lakshmi, Pañcar. — **vahny-utpāta**, m. an igneous meteor, L.

Vahnika, m. heat, L.; mfn. hot, L.

Vahni-sāt = **krī**, P. *-karoti*, to consume with fire, burn, Veñis.

Vahniya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become fire, Nalac.

Vahyā, mfn. fit to bear or to be borne or to draw or to be drawn &c., ĀśvŚr.; (ā), f. the wife of a Muni, L.; n. a portable bed, litter, palanquin, AV. — **śivan**, mf(ari)n. reclining on a couch or palanquin, AV.

Vahyaka, mfn. = *vahya*; m. a draught animal, KātyŚr.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, g. *tikādi*.

Vahyaska, m. N. of a man, g. *biddā*.

Vahye-śaya, mf(ā)n. = *vahya-śivan*, RV.

वह्नि *vahis*. See *bahis*.

वहीनर *vahinara*. See *bahinara*.

वहेदक *vahedaka*, m. Terminalia Belerica, KātyŚr., Sch. (cf. *bahetaka*).

वह्नि *vahni* &c. See p. 933, col. 3.

वह्नि *vahni*, *vahlika* &c. See *bahli*.

वा r. *vā*, ind. or (excluded, like the Lat. *ve*, from the first place in a sentence, and generally immediately following, rarely and only m.c. preceding, the word to which it refers), RV. &c. &c. (often used in disjunctive sentences; *vā*—*vā*, 'either'—'or', 'on the one side'—'on the other'; *na vā*—*vā* or *na*—*vā*, 'neither'—'nor'; *vā* *na*—*vā*, 'either not'—'or'; *yadi vā*—*vā*, 'whether'—'or'; in a sentence containing more than two members *vā* is nearly always repeated, although if a negative is in the first clause it need not be so repeated; *vā* is sometimes interchangeable with *ca* and *api*, and is frequently combined with other particles, esp. with *atha*, *athā*, *uta*, *kim*, *yad*, *yadi*, q.v. [e.g. *atha vā*, 'or else'']; it is also sometimes used as an expletive; 'either'—or not, optionally, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c. (in gram. *vā* is used in a rule to denote its being optional, e.g. Pāṇ. i, 2, 13; 35 &c.); as, like (= *vā*), PārGr.; MBh. &c.; just, even, indeed, very (= *eva*, laying stress on the preceding word), KātyŚr.; Kāv.; but even if, even supposing (followed by a future), Pañc. v, 33; however, nevertheless, Bādar.; Bālar.; (after a rel. or interr.) possibly, perhaps, I dare say, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (e.g. *kim vā Śakuntalēty aya mātūr ākhyā*, 'is his mother's name perhaps Śakuntalā?'; Śāk. vii, 31; *ko vā* or *ke vā* followed by a negative may in such cases be translated by 'every one, all', e.g. *ke vā na syuh paribhava-padam nishphaldram-bha-yatnāḥ*, 'everybody whose efforts are fruitless is an object of contempt,' Megh. 55).

वा 2. *vā*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 42) *vāti* (pf. *vavau*, Br.; MBh. &c.; aor. *avāsīt*, Br.; fut. *vāsyati*, Megh.; inf. *vātum*, Hariv.), to blow (as the wind), RV. &c. &c.; to procure or bestow anything (acc.) by blowing, RV. i, 89, 4; to blow towards or upon (acc.), MBh. xii, 2798; to emit an odour, be diffused (as perfume), ŚBr.; to smell (trans.), Vikr. iv, 41 (v.l.); to hurt, injure, Vop.; Caus. *vāpayati*, see *nir-vā* and cf. *vājaya*: Desid. *vivā-sati*, see *√1. van*. [Cf. Gk. *ἄνυ* for *φανυ*; Lat. *ventus*; Slav. *vejati*; Goth. *waian*, winds; Germ. *wājan*, *wejen*, *wehen*, Wind; Angl. Sax. *wāwan*; Eng. *wind*.]

1. **Vāta**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 939, col. 3) blown &c.; (*vāta*), m. wind or the wind-god (pl. also 'the Maruts,' cf. *vāyu*), RV. &c. &c.; wind, air, Hit.; wind emitted from the body, MBh. iv, 117; wind or air as one of the humours of the body (also called *vāyu*, *māruta*, *pavana*, *amila*, *samirana*), Kathās.; Suśr. &c.; morbid affection of the windy humour, flatulence, gout, rheumatism &c., VarBṛS.; Śīrngar.; N. of a people (see *vāta-pati* and *vātādhipa*); of a Rākshasa, VP.; of a son of Sūra, ib. — **kaṇṭhaka**, m. a partic. pain in the ankle, Suśr.; ŚārngP. — **kara**, mfn. producing wind (in the body), causing flatulence, Bhpr. — **karmaṇ**, n. breaking wind, VarP. — **kalākalā**, f. the particles of w^o or air distributed in the body (*liya*, mfn. relating to them), Car. — **kundalika** (Car.) or *li*, f. (Suśr.) scanty and painful flow of urine. — **kumbha**, m. the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses, L. — **kṛit**, mfn. = *kara*, Bhpr. — **ketu**, m. 'w^o-sign,' dust, L. — **keli**, m. amorous sport or murmur, L.; = *śhigānām danta-lekhanam*, L.; the marks of finger-nails on a lover's person, W. — **kopana**, mfn. exciting w^o (in the body), Suśr. — **kshobha**, m. disturbance or movement of w^o (in the body), Kathās. — **khudakā**, f. a partic. rheumatic disease, Car. — **khudā**, f. = *vātyā*, *picchila-sphoṭa*, *vāmā*, and *vāta-sonita*, L. — **gaṇṭhaka**, m. a partic. drug, L. — **gaṇḍa**, mfn. relating to the company called *vāta-gaṇḍā*, Rājāt.; (ā), f. N. of a partic. company or association, ib. — **gāmīn**, m. 'wind-goer,' a bird, L. — **gulma**, m. 'w^o-cluster,' a gale, high wind; acute gout or rheumatism, MārKP.; Suśr.; *-vat* (Vishp., Sch.), *°min* (Vishp.; Suśr.), suffering from the above disease. — **gopa** (*vāta*), mfn. having the w^o for a guardian, AV. — **grasta**, mfn. 'w^o-seized,' epileptic

or rheumatic, W. — **graha**, m. 'w^o-seizure,' a partic. disease, Pañcar. — **ghna**, mf(ī)n. removing disorders of the w^o, Suśr.; m. the shrub Hedysarum Gangeticum and other plants, L.; N. of a son of Viśvāmītra, MBh.; — *vuddi-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk. — **cakra**, n. 'w^o-circle,' the circular markings of a compass, VarBṛS. — **codita** (*vāta*), mfn. driven by the w^o, RV. — **ja**, mfn. produced by w^o, Suśr.; n. a kind of colic, Gal. — **java**, mfn. fleet as w^o, MBh.; N. of a demon, Lalit. — **jā**, mfn. arisen from w^o, AV. — **jāma** (?), n. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **jī**, m. = *ghna*, Suśr. — **jūta** (*vāta*), mfn. w^o-driven, swift as w^o, RV.; AV. — **jūti**, m. (with *vāta-raṣana*, q.v.) N. of the author of RV. x, 136, 2, Anukr. — **jvara**, m. 'w^o-fever,' fever arising from vitiated w^o, Cat.; — *pratikāra*, m. the remedying or counteraction of the above disease, MW. — **tūla**, n. cottony or flocculent seeds floating in the air, L. — **tejas** (*vāta*), mfn. strong as w^o, AV. — **trāṇa**, n. shelter from w^o, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 8. — **tvish** (*vāta*), mfn. impetuous as wind (said of the Maruts), RV. — **thudā**, w.r. for *-hudā*. — **dhārjī-gati**, mfn. sweeping along like w^o, T. Ar. — **dhvaj**, m. 'wind-sign,' a cloud, L. — **nāmān**, n. pl. N. of partic. invocations of the wind (connected with partic. libations), TS.; ŚBr.; Kāth. — **nāsana**, mfn. = *ghna*, Suśr. — **m-dhama**, mfn. w^o-blowing, Vop. — **paṭa**, n. 'wind-cloth,' a sail, Kathās. — **paṇḍa**, n. an impotent man or enuch of a partic. kind, Dasar., Sch. (cf. *vātaka-piṇḍaka*). — **pati**, m. 'lord of the Vātas,' N. of a son of Sattra-jit, Hariv. — **patnī** (*vāta*), m. the Wind's wife, AV. — **paryāya**, m. a partic. inflammation of the eyes, Suśr. — **pāta**, m. a gust of wind, L. — **pāna**, n. 'shelter from wind (?),' a partic. part of a garment, TS. — **pālita**, m. N. of Go-pālita, Uj. iv, 1, Sch. — **pitta**, n. 'wind-bile,' a form of rheumatism, W.; *-ja*, mfn. arising from the w^o and from the b^o, GāruḍaP.; (*-ja-śūla*, n. a form of the disease called *śūla*, ib.). — *-jvara*, m. a fever arising from the w^o and from the b^o, Cat. — **pittaka**, mfn. arising from the w^o and from the b^o, ŚīrngS. — **putra**, n. 'son of the Wind,' N. of Bhtma, L.; of Hanumat, L.; a cheat, swindler, L. — **pū**, mfn. (prob.) purified by the wind, AV. — **potha** or **-pothaka**, m. the tree Butea Frondosa, L. — **prakopa**, n. (in medicine) excess of wind, MW. — **prabala**, mfn. (in medicine) having an excess of wind, ib. — **pramī** (*vāta*), mfn. outstripping the wind, RV. iv, 58, 7; m. a kind of antelope, L.; a horse, L.; an ichneumon, L. — **prameha**, m. a kind of urinary disease (cf. *vāta-meha*); — *-cikilsā*, f. N. of a medical wk. — **phullānta**, n. 'air-inflated organ,' the lungs, L. (colic, flatulence, W.). — **balāsa**, m. a kind of disease, Cat. — **bahula**, mfn. causing flatulence, VarBṛS. — **bhaksna**, mfn. feeding on wind, R. — **bhrajasa** (*vāta*), mfn. (prob.) w.r. for *vāta-dhrajasa*, following the course of the w^o, AV. i, 12, 1. — **m-aja**, mfn. wind-driven, swift as w^o, Bhāṭṭ.; m. an antelope, L. — **maṇḍālī**, f. 'w^o-circle,' a whirlwind, L. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of w^o, MaitrUp., Sch. — **mṛiga**, m. a kind of antelope, L. — **meha**, m. a kind of rheumatic urinary disease, Car. — **yantra**, n. 'wind-machine,' an apparatus for ventilating, ib.; — *-vimānaka*, n. a mechanical car or other vehicle driven by the w^o, Kathās. — **raṇha**, mfn. = next, MBh. — **raṇhas** (*vāta*), mfn. fleet as w^o, RV.; MBh. &c. — **rakta**, m. w^o (in the body) and blood, Suśr.; acute gout or rheumatism (ascribed to a vitiated state of w^o and blood), ib. (cf. *-sonita*); — *ghna*, m. 'gout-destroyer,' Blumea Lacera, L.; *°dri*, m. 'enemy of gout,' Cocculus Cordifolius, L. — **raṅga**, m. the holy fig-tree (= *asvattha*), MW. — **raṇju**, f. pl. the bands or fetters of the winds, MaitrUp., Sch. — **ratha**, mfn. w^o-borne (as odour), BhP.; m. a cloud, L. — **raṣana** (*vāta*), mfn. wind-girt, having (only) air for a girdle (said of Munis and Rishis), RV.; T. Ar.; m. a naked monk (= *dig-ambara*, *dig-vāsa*), BhP.; patr. of seven Rishis (viz. of Rishya-śringa, Eṭaśa, Karikrāta, Jūti, Vāta-jūti, Vipra-jūta, and Vṛṣhāṇaka), RAnukr. — **rūpā**, f. N. of a female demon (the daughter of Likā), MārKP. — **rūsha**, m. (only L.) a gale, storm; a rainbow; = *utkoca* or *utkaka*. — **reca**, m. a gust of wind, Hariv.; an empty boaster, braggart, MBh. — **repu-suvarṇa**, mfn. (said of a cow), Heat. — **roga**, m. 'wind-disease,' any disease supposed to arise from a diseased state of the wind in the body (e.g. gout, rheumatism, paralysis &c.), Suśr.; ŚīrngS.; — *-hara* (*prāyaścitta*, n. N. of wk.; *°gin*, mfn. suffering from gout or rheumatism &c., VarBṛS. — **rādhi** (for *-rid-dhi*), m. (also written *vātardhi*) a sort of cup made

of wood and iron, (or) a wooden vessel with an iron stand, L.; a mace or iron-bound club, W. — **vat**, mfn. windy, gusty, Pāṇ. v, 2, 129, Sch. (cf. *vātā-vat*); m. N. of a man (cf. *vātāvata*; *drīti-vātāvator ayanam*, N. of a Sattrā, PañcavBr.) — **varsha**, m. (sg. and pl.) rain and wind, Pañcat.; Rājat. — **vasti**, f. suppression of urine, Suśr.; ŚāringS. — **vaha**, m. N. of a village (*haka*, mfn.), Pat. — **vikāra**, m., **rin**, mfn. = *-roga*, *gin*, Suśr. — **vididhi**, f. swelled testicle, W. — **vrishṭi**, f. = *-varsha*, VarBṛS. — **vega**, mfn. 'fleet as wind', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāsh-ṭra, MBh.; of Garuḍa, ib. — **vetaka**, v. l. fr. *-recaka*, MBh. — **vairin**, m. 'enemy of wind-disease', the castor-oil tree &c., L. (cf. *vāṭāri*). — **vyādhi**, m. = *-roga*, Suśr.; — *-karma-prakāśa*, m. N. of wk.; — *-cikitsā*, f., *-nidāna*, n. the cure of any morbid affection of the w^o, MW. — **śirsha**, n. 'wind-source', the lower belly, L. — **śukra-tva**, n. a morbid state of the semen (also in women), MārKp. — **śūla**, n. 'w^o pain', colic with flatulence, Suśr. — **śonita**, n. diseased state of w^o and blood, Suśr.; *śaka*, m(f)ṇ, applied in that disease, Car.; *tin*, mfn. suffering from it, Cat. — **śleshma-jvara**, n. a fever ascribed to the w^o and phlegm, ib. — **sakha**, mfn. (fire) having w^o as friend or companion, BhP. — **samcāra**, m. hiccup, L. — **saha**, m(f)ṇ bearing or enduring the wind (as a ship), MBh.; suffering from gout or rheumatism, L. — **sārathi**, m. 'having the Wind as charioteer', Agui or Fire, L. — **suta**, m. a dissolute companion of a king or of a courtizan who knows one art (*kalā*), L. (cf. *-putra*). — **skandha**, m. 'wind-region', the quarter from which the w^o blows (seven are enumerated), R.; N. of a Rishi, MBh. — **svana** (*vāta*), mfn. sounding like w^o, RV. (also 'nas'), n. N. of a mountain, MārKp. — **hata**, mfn. smitten by the w^o with *vartman*, n. a partic. disease of the eyelid), Suśr.; mad, Buddh. — **han**, mfn. = *-ghna*, Suśr.; (*-ghni*), f. Physalis Flexuosa, L.; Desmodium Gangeticum, L.; Sida Cardifolia, L.; a species of shrub (= *simpidi*), L. — **hara**, mfn. = *-ghna*, Suśr. — **hudā**, f. = *-khuḍā* (with v. l. *rāja-sonita* for *vāta-ś*), L. — **homā**, m. air-oblation offered with the hollowed hand), ŚBr.; Kāth. **Vātākhyā**, n. a house with two halls (one looking south and the other east), VarBṛS. **Vātāgara** (*āgara* prob. for *āḡara*), g. *utkarādī* ('riya', mfn., ib.). **Vātāgrā**, n. the point of the w^o, TS. **Vātāta**, m. 'wind-goer', a horse of the sun, L.; an antelope, L. **Vātānda**, m. swelling of the testicles (mfn. suffering from it), L. **Vātātipika**, mfn. occurring in w^o and sunshine, Car. **Vātātisāra**, m. dysentery produced by vitiated w^o, MW. **Vātātma**, mfn. having a rheumatic nature, Car. **Vātātmaja**, m. 'son of the Wind', patr. of Hanu-mat, R.; of Bhima-sena, MBh. **Vātātman**, mfn. having the nature of wind or air, airy, Mahidh. **Vātāda**, m. 'air-eater', a kind of animal, Car. the almond tree, L. (cf. *bādāma*). **Vātādhipa**, m. = *vāta-pati*, MBh. **Vātādhanvan**, m. 'wind-way', air-hole, a round window, BhP. (cf. i. *vātāyana*). **Vātānulomana** or *min*, mfn. forcing the w^o in the right direction or downwards (as in inflating the lungs), Suśr. **Vātā-parjanya**, m. du. w^o and rain (or the gods Vāta and Parjanya), RV. x, 66, 10. **Vātāpaha**, mfn. = *vāta-ghna*, Suśr. **Vātāpi**, mfn. (*āpi* fr. *ā-ṇpyai*) w^o-swelled, fermenting, RV. i, 187, 8; m. (fr. *āpi*, 'friend, ally') 'having the w^o as an ally', N. of an Asura (son of Hrāda); he is said to have been devoured by the Muni Agastya), MBh.; R. &c. (also *°pin*); (f), f. N. of a town (also called *°pi-purī*), Inscr.; — *-dvish*, *-sūdana* or *-han*, m. N. of Agastya, L. **Vātāpya**, mfn. = *vātāpa*, RV.; n. swelling, fermentation, ib. **Vātābhra**, n. a w^o-driven cloud, Inscr. **Vātāmodā**, f. musk, L. i. **Vātāyana**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 2) moving in the w^o or air, MBh.; m. 'moving or fleet as w^o', a horse, L.; n. 'w^o-passage', a window, air-hole, loop-hole, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; a balcony, portico, terrace on the roof of a house, Vcar.; Kathās. &c. (— *valabhi*, VarBṛS., Sch.); — *-gata*, mfn. gone to or being at a window, R.; — *-chidra-rājas* or *-rajas*, n. a partic. measure of magnitude (= 7 Truṭis), Lalit.; — *-śha*, mfn. standing or being at the window, MW. **Vātāri**, m. 'enemy of w^o-disease', N. of various plants (esp. Ricinus Communis; Asparagus Racemosus; Ptychotis Ajowan; Embelia Ribes &c.), L.; — *-tanḍulā*, f. Embelia Ribes, L. **Vātāli**, f. a whirlwind, gale, Kathās. **Vātāvat**, mfn. windy, airy, TS.; Br.; m. N. of a man (cf. *vātāvata*, col. 2). **Vātāvi**, f. = *vātāli*, Ratnāv. **Vātāsa** or *°sin*, m. 'w^o-eater', a serpent, Kāv.; Rājat.

Vātāsava, m. a horse swift as the wind, Kathās. **Vātāshthilā**, f. 'w^o-globe', a hard globular swelling in the lower belly, Car. **Vātā-saha**, mfn. = *vātāsa*, rheumatic, gouty, L. **Vātāśrij** or *vātāśra*, n. a partic. class of diseases (= *vāta-rakta*, q. v.), Bhpr. **Vātāhata**, mfn. stirred or shaken by the w^o (*-nau*, f. a ship tossed by the w^o), MW.; struck by w^o-disease, affected by rheumatism, W. **Vātāhati**, f. 'w^o-stroke', a violent gust of w^o, Kathās.; an attack of rheumatism or gout, W. **Vātāhāra**, mfn. one who feeds only on air, L. **Vātāka-bhaksha**, mfn. feeding only on air, fasting, Ml. **Vātēśvara-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. **Vātōttha**, mfn. = *vāta-ja*, Suśr. **Vātōdarin**, mfn. 'wind-bellied', having the belly swollen from flatulence, ib. **Vātōna**, mfn. deficient in w^o or windy humour, MW.; (ā), f. a species of plant, L. (v. l. *prafānā*). **Vātōpajūta**, mfn. = *vāta-jūta*, MW. **Vātōpadhūta**, mfn. shaken or impelled by the w^o, RV. x, 91, 7. **Vātōpasrīṣṭa**, mfn. affected with w^o-disease, rheumatic, gouty &c., Suśr. **Vātōrmi**, f. a wave moved by the wind, Chandm.; a kind of metre, ib.

Vātaka, m. Marsilea Quadrifolia, L. — **piṇḍaka**, m. an impotent man (born without testicles), Car. (cf. *vāta-panḍa*).

Vātaki, m. N. of a man, g. *kurv-ādi*.

Vātakin, mfn. suffering from wind-disease, rheumatic, gouty, Pāṇ. v, 2, 129.

Vātakya, n. patr. fr. *vātaki*, g. *kurv-ādi*.

Vātaya, Nom. P. 'yati' (cf. √ 2. *vāt* and Dhātup. xxxv, 30), to fan, ventilate, Kāś.

Vātara, mfn. windy, stormy, W.; swift as the wind, ib.

Vātārāyana, m. pl. N. of a partic. school (cf. next); (only L.) an arrow; arrow's flight, bow-shot; a saw; a mountain peak; a madman; an idler; the Sarala tree.

Vātārāyāṇiya, m. pl. N. of a partic. school, AV. Paipp.

Vātala, m(f)ṇ windy, stormy (= *vātula*), L.; flatulent, Suśr.; m. a sort of pulse, Cicer Arietium, L.; (ā), f. (with or scil. *yonī*) a morbid state of the uterus, Suśr.; ŚāringS. — **maṇḍali**, f. a whirlwind, L. **Vātavata**, m. patr. fr. *vāta-vat*, PañcavBr.

2. **Vātāyana**, m. (for 1. see above, col. 1) patr. of Anila and Ulu, RAnukr. (also pl., Pravar.); a partic. school of the Sāma-veda, Āryav.; N. of a chamberlain, Śak.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. **Vātāyn**, m. an antelope, L. **Vātāvata**, m. patr. fr. *vātā-vat*, AitBr.

Vāti, m. (only L.) air, wind; the sun; the moon. **Vātika**, m(f)ṇ windy, stormy, L.; affected by wind-disease, rheumatic, L.; exciting or allaying wind (in the body), Pat.; produced by or proceeding from disorder of the wind, Suśr.; mad, MW.; m. a man of mere words, noisy talker, flatterer, MBh.; a juggler or conjurer, MBh.; Hcar.; a person who cures poison, dealer in antidotes, L.; the bird Cātaka, Śāh. (cf. *vātika*); N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. — **khaṇḍa**, m. N. of a pass leading to lake Mānasa, MBh. — **piṇḍaka**, m. = *vātaka-ś*, Car. — **shaṇḍa**, m. = *-khaṇḍa*, MBh. (B.).

Vātiga, mfn. acquainted with or working in minerals, L.; m. a mineralogist, metallurgist, or = next, L. — **gama**, m. Solanum Melongena, L. — **ṃ-gama**, m. id., L.

Vāti, in comp. for 1. *vāta*. — **kārā**, m. a partic. disease of the eyes, AV. — **kṛita** (*vāti*), n. id., ib.; — *-nāśana*, mfn. curing the above disease, ib.

Vātika, m. a kind of bird, Car. (cf. *vātika*). **Vātiya**, mfn. windy, relating or belonging to wind &c., W.; sour rice-gruel, L.

Vātula, mfn. windy, L.; affected by wind-disease, gouty, rheumatic, W.; mad, crazy, Bhartṛ.; m. N. of certain leguminous plants causing flatulence, (Cicer Arietium, Panicum Italicum &c.), L.; a whirlwind, gale, L.; n. N. of a Tantra, Hcar. (also written *vātula* and *vāthula*). — **bhedādika-tantra**, n. — **śuddhāgama**, m. N. of Tantric wkts.

Vātulānaka, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Rājat. **Vātuli**, f. a large bat ('the flying fox'), L.

Vātūla, m(f)ṇ inflated with wind or affected with wind-disease, gouty, rheumatic &c., L.; mad, insane, Rājat.; (ifc.) entirely devoted to or bent upon, HParīś.; m. a whirlwind, gale, hurricane, L.; N. of a Mantra (?), Pat.; n. N. of a Tantra (cf. *vātula*). — **sūtra**, n. N. of wk.

Vātūli-bhrama, m. a whirlwind, Nalac. **Vātṛi**, m. 'blower', air, wind, L.

Vātoka, m. N. of a poet, L.

1. **Vātya**, mfn. (for 2. see *sa-vātya*) being in the wind &c., VS.

Vātyā, f. a strong wind, gale, storm, hurricane, Kāv.; Kathās. &c. — **cakra**, n. a whirlwind, Venṭs.

Vātyāpamya, mfn. resembling a storm, BhP. **Vātyāya**, Nom. A. 'yate, to resemble a storm, Kathās.

1. **Vāna**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 940) blown &c. (cf. *nir-vāna*); n. blowing, L.; a perfume, fragrance, L.; living, ib.; going, moving, rolling, W.; the rolling of water or of the tide (esp. the high wave in Indian rivers, commonly called 'the Bore'), ib.

वांश *vāṇśa*, m(f)ṇ (fr. *vāṇśa*) relating or belonging to sugar-cane, Car.; made of bamboo, W.; (f), f. bamboo-manna, Car.; Bhpr. — **kāṭhinika**, mfn. (fr. *vāṇśa-kāṭhina*) dealing in bamboo-poles, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 72, Sch. — **bhārika**, mfn. (fr. *vāṇśa-bhārika*) carrying a load of bamboos, Pāṇ. v, 1, 50. **Vāṇśika**, mfn. = *vāṇśa-bhārika*, Pāṇ. ib.; m. a flute-player, piper, L.; a bamboo-cutter, W.

वाःकटि *vāḥ-kiṭi*, *vāḥ-pushpa* &c. See under *vār*, p. 943, col. 1. **वाक** *vāka*. See *bāka* and p. 936, col. 2.

वाकलराशि *vākala-rāśi*, m. N. of a Śaiva ascetic, Inscr.

वाकारकृत् *vākāra-kṛit*, m. N. of a man, Samskāra.

वाकिन *vākina*, m. N. of a man, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 158; (f), f. N. of a Tantra deity, Cat. (cf. *ḍākinī*, *rākinī*, *lākinī*).

Vākinākāyani or *vākinī*, m. patr. fr. *vākina*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 158.

वाकुचो *vākucī*, f. Vernonia Anthelmintica, L.

वाकुल *vākula*. See *bākula*.

वाकोपवाक *vākōpavāka* &c. See p. 936, col. 2.

वाकलह *vāk-kalaha* &c. See p. 936, col. 1.

वाक्य *vākya* &c. See p. 936, col. 2.

वागतीत *vāg-utita* &c. See p. 936, col. 3.

वागर *vāgara*, m. (only L.) ascertainment; a scholar, Paṇḍit.; a hero, brave man; one desirous of final emancipation; submarine fire; an obstacle; a wolf; = *vāta-veshika*; = *sāpa*.

वागा *vāgā*, f. a bridle, L. (prob. w. r. for *valgā*).

वागायन *vāgāyana*, m. patr., Samskāra. (cf. *vāgmāyana*).

वागु *vāgu*, (prob.) f. N. of a river, Cat.

वागुजि *vāguji* or *vāguji*, f. = *vākucī*, L.

वागुञ्जर *vāguñjara*, m. a species of fish, L.

वागुख *vāguḥ*, n. Averrhoa Carambola, L.

वागुरा *vāgura*, f. a net (for catching deer or wild animals), trap, toils, snare, noose, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **vrīṭti**, mfn. one who lives by snaring animals, Mn. x, 32; f. livelihood obtained by snaring or catching animals, W.

Vāgura, m. the son of a Vaiśya and a Vēṇī, L.; N. of a poet, Cat.

Vāguri, m. N. of a writer on medicine, Cat.

Vāgurika, m. a deer-catcher, hunter, Ragh.

वागुलि *vāguli* = *paṭi*, L.

वागुस *vāgusa*, m. a species of large fish, L.

वागोयान *vāgoyāna*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Kshīṭis.

वागुगुण *vāg-guṇa*, *vāg-guḍa* &c. See p. 936, col. 3.

वाघत् *vāghat*, m. (prob. fr. a √ *vāgh* = *vāh* = *vah*; cf. Ved. inf. *vāhe*) the institutor of a sacrifice, RV. (accord. to Nigh. = *ritvij* or *medhavin*).

वाघेल *vāghella*, N. of a family, Cat.

वाङ्क *vāṅka*, m. (cf. √ 2. *vak*, and *vāṅka*) the ocean, sea, L.

वाङ्क् *vāṅksh* (connected with √ *vāṅch*, cf. *kāṅksh*), cl. 1. P. *vāṅkshati*, to wish, desire, long for, Dhātup. xvii, 17.

वाङ्ग *vāṅga*, m. a king of the Vaṅgas, VarBṛS. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 170, Sch.); N. of a poet, Cat.

वाङ्गका, m. a reverer of the Vaṅgas or of their king, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 100, Sch.

वाङ्गर्त्त, m. patr., Pravar.

वाङ्गला, m. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgīt.; (f.), f. a partic. Rāgiṇī, ib.

वाङ्मथन *vān-nidhana*, *vān-matī* &c. See p. 937, cols. 1 and 2.

वाच *vāc*, f. (fr. *√vac*) speech, voice, talk, language (also of animals), sound (also of inanimate objects as of the stones used for pressing, of a drum &c.), RV. &c. &c. (*vācam* *√ri*, *ir*, or *ish*, to raise the voice, utter a sound, cry, call); a word, saying, phrase, sentence, statement, asseveration, Mn.; MBh. &c. (*vācam* *√vad*, to speak words; *vācam* *vyā-√hri*, to utter words; *vācam* *√dā* with dat., to address words to; *vācā satyaṃ* *√hri*, to promise verbally in marriage, plight troth); Speech personified (in various manners or forms, e.g. as Vāc Ambhijit in RV. x, 125; as the voice of the middle sphere in Naigh. and Nir.; in the Veda she is also represented as created by Prajā-pati and married to him; in other places she is called the mother of the Vedas and wife of Indra; in VP. she is the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kaśyapa; but most frequently she is identified with Bhārati or Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech; *vācā śāma* and *vācō vratam*, N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; *vācā śtomah*, a partic. Ekāha, ŚrS.) — **chalya**, w.r. for *vāk-ch*, MBh. xii, 530.

Vāk, in comp. for *vāc*. — **kalaha**, m. 'speech-strife', quarrel, dispute, Prab. — **kira**, m. 'parrot or repeater of what has been said', i.e. 'always officious or obliging (?)', a wife's brother, L. — **kūta**, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. — **keli** or **lī**, f. a word-jesting, witty conversation, Daśar.; Sāh.; Pratāp. — **koka**, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. — **khata**, n. injurious speech, MBh.; Pāṇcat. — **cakehus**, n. sg. speech and sight, Yājñ. — **capala**, mfn. talking flippantly or idly, a careless talker, Mn.; MBh. — **cāpalya**, n. flippancy of speech, idle talk, Yājñ. — **cit**, mfn. arranged in layers with certain formularies of speech, ŚBr. — **chala**, n. the mere semblance of a voice, Kād.; (sg. or pl.) untruthful talk, Hariv. (v.l.); Kathās.; prevarication or perversion of the words of an opponent in disputation, Nyāyas.; *lānvita*, mfn. equivocating, evasive, W. — **chalya**, n. = *śalya*, q.v., Hariv. — **tvaca**, n. sg. (said to be a Dvandva comp.), Pāṇ. v, 106, Sch. — **tvisha**, n. sg. (said to be a Dvandva comp.), ib. — **paṭu**, mfn. skilled in speech, eloquent, Hit.; ŚārngP.; Cāṇ.; — **tā**, f. or *-tva*, n. skill in sp^o, eloquence, Kāv.; Hit. &c. — **pātī**, m. a lord of sp^o, VS.; Kāth. &c.; N. of Bṛihas-pati or the planet Jupiter, R.; Var. &c.; a master of sp^o, eloquent man, L.; a Śaiva saint of a partic. degree of perfection, Bālar., Sch.; N. of a poet, Sadukt.; m(f) or *tni* n. eloquent, L.; — **rāja**, m. N. of a poet, Rājat.; ŚārngP. &c.; *ja-deva*, m. N. of a king of Mālava, Inscr.; N. of a poet, Daśar., Sch. — **pati-ya** (TBr.) or **-patya** (Kāth.), n. mastery of speech. — **patha**, mfn. suitable or seasonable for discourse, W.; m. an opportunity or moment fit for speech, MBh.; the compass or range of sp^o (*vāk-patha-pāram avāpita*, passed beyond the range of speech, indescribable; *atita-v*, id.), Śiś.; Naish. — **pavitra** (*vāk*), mfn. having speech as a means of purifying, TS. — **pā**, mfn. protecting sp^o, TS.; AitBr. — **pāṭava**, n. skilfulness in sp^o, eloquence, Cat.; — **nirukti**, f. N. of a Kāvya. — **pārushya**, n. harshness of sp^o, ŚārngP.; abusive words, insulting or scurrilous language, Mn.; Pāṇcat. — **pushtā**, f. N. of a princess, Rājat.; *ṭāṭavi*, f. N. of a forest called after her, ib. — **pushpa**, n. pl. 'sp^o-flowers', high-soaring words, Hariv.; Kathās. — **pūta** (*vāk*), mfn. purified by sp^o, MaitrS. — **pracodana**, n. a command expressed in words; (*āt*), ind. in consequence of a command, in obedience to an order, R. — **pratoda**, n. goading words, cutting or taunting language, R. — **pradā**, f. N. of the river Sarasvatī, L. — **prakāpa**, m. readiness of speech, eloquence, MBh. — **pravadiṣhu**, mfn. coming forward as a speaker, ĀśvŚr. — **prastā**, mfn. consecrated or declared pure by certain formularies of speech, Gaut. — **prasārin**, mfn. spreading out or exuberant in speech, eloquent; *ri-kāma* (prob. w.r. for *-prasārikā-kāma* or *-prasāra-k*), mfn. wishing that (a child) may advance in speaking, PārGr. — **śālākā**, f.

'pointed speech', injurious speech, MBh. — **śalya**, n. 'sp^o-dart', injurious speech, MBh.; R.; Kathās. (cf. *-chalya*). — **śava-hū**, mfn. (said of a Saṃhita), SaṃhUp. — **śasta**, mfn. = *-praśasta* above, Yājñ. — **śamyama**, m. restraint or control of sp^o, MBh. — **śamvara**, m. restraint of sp^o, caution in speaking, Lalit. (w.r. *vākya-vara*). — **śaṅga**, m. sticking fast or impediment in speech, impeded or slow speech (of aged persons), MBh.; paralysis of speech, Suśr. — **śāyaka**, m. an arrow-like word, MBh.; Śiś. — **śāra**, m. vigour of sp^o, eloquence, VarBṛS. — **siddha**, n. supernatural perfection in sp^o, Pāṇcat. — **stambha**, m. paralysis of speech, Vāgbh.

Vākā, mfn. sounding, speaking (ifc.; cf. *cakra-v*, *cirī-v*); m. (RV. &c.) or (*ā*), f. (VS.; MaitrS.) a text, recitation or formula (in certain ceremonies), rite; m. pl. chattering, murmuring, humming, AV.; n. N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. **Vākōpavāka**, n. speech and reply, dialogue, Sāh. **Vākovākya**, n. id. (also N. of partic. Vedic texts), ŚBr.; ChUp. &c. (cf. IW. 295, n. 1).

Vākātaka, m. pl. N. of a family of princes, Inscr. **Vāku**. See *krika-vāku* and *ni-vāku*.

Vākya, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) speech, saying, assertion, statement, command, words (*mama vākya*, in my words, in my name), MBh. &c. &c.; a declaration (in law), legal evidence, Mn.; an express decl^o or statement (opp. to *liṅga*, 'a hint' or indication), Sarvad.; betrothment, Nār.; a sentence, period, RāmātUp.; Pāṇ. Vārt. &c.; a mode of expression, Cat.; a periphrastic mode of expression, Pāṇ.; Sch.; Siddh.; a rule, precept, aphorism, MW.; a disputation, MBh.; (in logic) an argument, syllogism or member of a syllogism; the singing of birds, Hariv.; (in astron.) the solar process in computations, MW. — **kaṇṭha**, mfn. one whose speech is in the throat, being on the point of speaking anything, MBh. — **kara**, mfn. (ifc.) executing the words or commands (of another), R. — **karana-siddhānta**, m. N. of wk. — **kāra**, m. the author of (a Vedānta wk. called) Vākya, Sarvad. — **khaṇḍana**, n. refutation of an argument, W. — **garbhita**, n. insertion of a parenthesis, Pratāp. — **graha**, m. paralysis of speech, Suśr. — **candrikā**, f. — **tatva**, n. N. of wks. — **tas**, ind. conformably to the saying, MW. — **tā**, f. in *gaḍga-v*, a stammering utterance, Suśr. — **tva**, n. the being a word or speech, Sāy.; the consisting of words, Sarvad.; the being a sentence or period, Sāh.; (ifc.) pronunciation, Suśr. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. — **dhrik**, mfn. having a commission from any one (gen.), R. — **pañcādhyāyī**, f. N. of wk. — **pada**, n. a word in a sentence, MW.; (f), f. N. of wk. — **padiya**, n. N. of a celebrated wk. on the science of grammar by Bhartṛhari (divided into Brahma-kāṇḍa or Āgama-samuccaya, Vākya-kāṇḍa, Pada-kāṇḍa or Prakīrṇaka). — **pad-dhati**, f. the manner or rule of constructing sentences, MW. — **pūraṇa**, mfn. the filling up of a sentence, Nir. — **prakaraṇa**, n. — **prakāsa**, n. N. of wks. — **pradīpa**, w.r. for *-padiya*, q.v., Cat. — **prabandha**, m. connected flow of words, connected composition or narrative, Dhātup. — **prayoga**, m. employment or application of speech or language, W. — **bheda**, m. difference of assertion, Jaim.; division of a sentence (*vākya-bhedād a-nigṛhāta*, because there is a division of the sentence there is no grave [but an acute] accent), Ml.; pl. contradictory statements, Mudr.; — **vada**, m. N. of wk. — **mañjari**, f. N. of sev. wks. — **mālā**, f. connection or sequence of several sentences, Kāvyaḍ.; N. of a Comm. — **racanā**, f. formation of speech, speaking, talking, R., Sch.; the arrangement or construction of sentences, syntax, MW. — **ratna**, n. N. of wk. — **vajra**, n. (sg. or pl.) words which fall like a thunderbolt, crushing words, strong language, R.; — **viśama**, mfn. rough or harsh (through the use of such words), BhP. — **vara**, w.r. for *vāk-saṃvara*, q.v., Lalit. — **vāda**, m. N. of sev. wks. — **vināśa**, m. the arrangement or order of a sentence, syntax, W. — **vivarana**, n. N. of wk. — **viśrāda**, mfn. skilled in speech, eloquent, W. — **viśeṣa**, m. a particular or special statement, W. — **vṛitti**, f. *ti-prakāśikā*, f. *ti-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. — **śālākā**, f. = *vāk-ś*, q.v., MBh. — **śeṣa**, m. 'speech-remainder (in an ellipsis)', the part of a sentence which is wanting and has to be supplied, the words needed to complete an elliptical sentence (also *-tva*, n.), Jaim.; ĀśvŚr., Sch.; Vikr. — **śruti**, f. (with *aparokṣānubhūti*) N. of wk. — **saṃyoga**, m. grammatical construction, Nir. — **saṃkīrṇa**, n.

confusion of two sentences, Pratāp. — **saṃgraha**, m., — **śāra**, m. or n. N. of wks. — **śārathi**, m. a chief speaker, spokesman, R. — **siddhānta-stotra**, n., — **sudhā**, f. N. of wks. — **stha**, mfn. (ifc.) attentive to words, obsequious, Suśr.; = next, W. — **sthi**, mfn. being or contained in a sentence, ib.; attentive to what is said, MW. — **spōtha**, see *spōtha*. — **svara**, m. the accent in a word or sentence, Cat. — **hāriṇī**, f. a female messenger, f^o m^o of love, L. **Vākyaḍambara**, m. bombastic language, turgidity, Pratāp. **Vākyaḍhyāhāra**, m. supplying what is wanting in a sentence, Pāṇ. **Vākyaṃrita**, n. N. of various wks. **Vākyaṛtha**, m. the meaning or contents of a sent^o, VS.; Prāt., Sch.; Tarkas.; Kāvyaḍ.; — **candrikā**, f., — **darpaṇa**, — **dīpikā**, f., — **bodha**, m., — **viśeṣa**, m. N. of wks.; *lōpamā*, f. a simile in which the resemblance of two things is specified in detail, Kāvyaḍ. **Vākyaḷamkāra**, m. ornament of speech, L. **Vākyaḷāpa**, n. talking together, conversation, MW. **Vākyaḷopacāra**, m. practice or employment of words, speaking, R.

Vāksha-sād, mfn. (in a formula; accord. to Sch. *vāksha* = *vāc*), TS.

Vāg, in comp. for *vāc*. — **atita**, m. a partic. mixed caste, Cat. — **adhipa**, m. 'lord of speech', N. of Bṛihas-pati, Kir. — **anta**, m. the end or pitch of voice, the highest voice, KātyŚr.; mfn. ending with *vāc*, ib. — **apahāṛaka**, NityŚr.; 'word-stealer', one who appropriates to himself what has been spoken or written by others, a reader of prohibited works or passages, Mn.; Yājñ. — **apēta**, mfn. destitute of speech, dumb, KaushUp. — **artha**, m. du. a word and its sense (between which, accord. to the Mīmāṃsā, there is an eternal connection), Ragh. — **asi**, m. 'speech-sword', sharp or cutting sp^o, W. — **āḍambara**, m. boastful or bombastic language, Śiś., Sch. — **ātman**, mfn. consisting of words, Uttarar. — **ādi-pitṛya**, n. (with *ṛitūnām*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **ālabana**, n. depending on mere words or on some merely verbal difference, MW. — **āśīrdata**, m. N. of a nian, Pāṇ. v, 3, 84, Vārt. 3, Pat. — **indra**, m. N. of a son of Prakāsa, MBh. — **īsa**, mfn. one who is a master of language, eloquent, an orator, author, poet &c. (frequently at the end of names of scholars), MBh.; Kāv.; N. of Bṛihas-pati or the planet Jupiter, VarBṛS.; of Brahmā, Kum.; BhP.; (also with *bhaṭṭācārya*) N. of various authors, Cat.; (*ā*), f. N. of Sarasvatī, Sāy.; — *tīrtha*, m. N. of a scholar, Cat.; — *iva*, n. mastery of language, eloquence, Pāṇcat. — **iśvara**, m. a master of language, an orator, GṛādaP.; Pāṇcat.; (with Buddhists) a deified sage (= Mañju-ghoṣa), MW.; N. of Brahmā, L.; of a Jina, Buddh.; (also with *bhaṭṭa*) of various authors, Sarvad.; Cat.; (f), f. N. of Sarasvatī, Cat.; — **kīrti**, n. N. of a teacher, Buddh.; — *stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra; *ri-datta*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *ri-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — **uttara**, n. the last word, end of a speech, MBh.; speech and reply, MW. — **riśabha**, m. any one eminent in speech, an eloquent man, — *tva*, n. eminence in speaking, eloquence, R. — **guna**, m. excellence of speech, L. — **guda**, m. a kind of bat or bird, Mn. xii, 64. — **gumpha**, m. pl. 'word-weaving', artificial language, Cat. — **guli** or **lika**, m. the betel-bearer (of a king or prince &c.), L. — **ghastavāt** (*vāc* + *hastā*), mfn. possessed of speech and hands, Pāṇcat.; Hit. — **jāla**, n. a confused mass or multitude of words, Śiś. — **vyotis** (*vāg*), mfn. receiving light or enlightenment by sp^o, ŚBr. — **ḍambara**, m. n. loud-sounding or boastful language, grandiloquence, Kāv.; graceful or eloquent language, MW. — **ḍanda**, m. verbal rebuke or reprimand, reproof, admonition, Mn.; Yājñ.; du. insult and assault (*ḍayoḥ pārushyam* or *ḍa-pārushye*, violence both by words and blows, violence both of language and bodily assault), Mn.; Gaut.; Hit.; speech-control, restraint of sp^o, Mn. xii, 10; — *ja*, mfn. arising from insulting lang^o and bodily assault (with *pārushyam* see above), Mn. vii, 48. — **ḍaṇḍaka**, (prob. m.) pl. long-extended speeches, Car. — **datta**, m(f)ān. 'given by word of mouth', promised, W.; (*ā*), f. a betrothed virgin, Kull. on Mn. v, 72. — **dariḍra**, mfn. poor in speech, of few words, L. — **dala**, n. 'speech-leaf', a lip, L. — **dā**, mfn. bestowing voice (in a formula), ĀśvŚr. — **ḍāna**, n. 'gift by word of mouth', the promise or betrothment of a maiden in marriage, Sighās.; Kull.; — *prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — **dur-ukta**, n. hard or injurious words, MBh. — **dushṭa**, mfn. speaking badly or ill; m. a rude or insulting speaker, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; — *vrātya*, an out-caste or a Brāhman who has passed the proper time of life

without investiture with the sacred thread &c., L.; N. of a Brāhman, Hariv. — **devatā**, f. the divinity of speech, Sarasvatī, Vcar.; Sāh.; Tāntras; — *guru*, m. 'master of words', N. of Kālī-dāsa, Piṅg., Sch. (in a quot.); — *stava*, m. N. of wk. — **devatāka**, mfn. sacred to Sarasvatī, Kull. on Mn. viii, 105. — **devatya**, mfn. consecrated to speech, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **devī**, f. the goddess of sp^o, Sarasvatī, Kāv.; Rājāt. &c.; — *kula*, n. science, learning, eloquence, MW. — **daivatya**, mfn. sacred to Sar^o, Mn. viii, 105. — **dosha**, m. 'speech-fault', speaking badly or ill, abusive or ungrammatical speech, W.; uttering a disagreeable sound, Hit. — **dāvāra**, n. entrance to sp^o (*kṛita-v*), mfn. anything to the description of which a way has been facilitated, Ragh.; N. of a place, W. — **baddha**, mfn. suppressing sp^o, saying nothing, silent, Kathās. — **bandhana**, n. the obstruction or suppression of sp^o, silencing, silence (*nam-pra-√kṛi*, to silence), Amar. — **ball**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **brāhmaṇa**, n. a Brāhmaṇa which treats of Vāc, Ait. Ār. — **bhaṅga**, m., v. l. for *vāk-saṅga* (q. v.). — **bhaṭa**, m. N. of a writer on rhetoric (author of the Vāg-bhaṭālmkāra), Cat.; of a writer on medicine, ib.; of other authors and learned men, ib.; — *kośa* (?), m., — *śāstra-sthāna*, n., — *sūtra-sthāna*, n.; — *śāstrakāra*, m. N. of wks. — **bhaṭṭa**, w. r. for *bhaṭṭa*, Cat.; — *maṇḍana*, n. N. of wk. — **bhūṣhaṇa-kāya**, n. N. of wk. — **bhṛt**, mfn. bearing or supporting speech, ŚBr. — **manasa**, see *vān-m*. — **mīn**, mfn., see below. — **mūla**, see *vān-m*. — **yajña**, m. an offering made in words, Śiṅhās. — **yata**, mfn. restrained in speech, reserved, silent, ŚāṅkhBr.; GrŚrS. &c. — **yama**, m. one who has controlled his sp^o, a sage, A. — **yamana**, n. restraint of speech, silence, ŚrS. — **yāma**, mfn. — *yata*, Pāp. iii, 2, 40, Sch.; m. a dumb man, one silent from necessity, W. — **yuddha**, n. war of words, controversy, vehement debate or discussion, MW. — **yoga**, m. correct use of words, Pat. — **rodha**, m. — **bandhana**, MW. — **vajra**, n. words which fall like a thunderbolt, violent or strong language, ŚiṅhŚr.; R.; BhP.; mfn. one whose words are like thunderbolts, BhP. — **vaṭa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vat**, mfn. having speech, connected with sp^o, AitBr.; — *vati-tirtha-yātrā-prakāśa*, m. N. of wk. — **vada**, m. (prob.) a kind of bat, Gaut., Sch. (v. l. *valgu-da*). — **vāda**, m. N. of a nian, Pāp. vi, 3, 109, Vārtt. 2, Pat. — **vādinī**, f. N. of a goddess, Cat.; — *stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — **vid**, mfn. skilled in speech, eloquent, Kāvād.; Śiṅ. — **vidagdha**, mfn. id. (-*tā*, f.), Vet.; (*ā*), f. a kindly-speaking or agreeable woman, MW. — **vidheya**, mfn. to be effected by (mere) words, to be recited from memory, R. — **vin**, mfn. eloquent, AV. — **vinipṛṣṭa**, mfn. enquired or put forth by speech, Mn. iv, 256. — **viprasha**, n. sg. (said to be a copulative comp.), Pāp. v, 4, 106, Sch. — **vibhava**, m. stock of words, power of description, command of language, Kāv. — **virodha**, m. verbal dispute, controversy, Hcat. — **vilāsa**, m. play of words, ŚāṅkBr.; graceful or elegant speech, W. — **vilāsin**, m. a pigeon, dove, L. — **visarga**, m. the emitting of the voice, breaking of silence, speaking, Gobh.; BhP. — **visarjana**, n. id., KātyŚr. — **vistara**, m. prolixity, diffuseness, Hasy. — **vīpa**, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. — **vīra**, m. a master of speech, MBh. — **vīrya** (*vāg*), mfn. vigorous in voice, TS. — **vyaya**, m. expenditure of words or sp^o, waste of breath, MW. — **vyavahāra**, m. employment of many words, a long discussion or altercation, Mālav. — **vyāpāra**, m. the practice of speaking, talking, talk, Sāh.; Hit.; manner of speaking, style or habit of speech, W.; customary phraseology, ib.

Vāgūyana, m. a patr., Samskarak. (pl.)
Vāgāru, mfn. breaking promise or faith, disappointing, a deceiver, L.
Vāgāśani (?), m. a Buddha, L.
Vāgmāyana, m. patr. fr. *vāgmin*, g. *atvādi*.
Vāgmī-tā, f. (Kām.; Sāh.) or **mi-tva**, n. (MBh.; Kām.; Rājāt.) eloquence (see next).
Vāgmin, mfn. speaking well, eloquent, ŚBr.; Lāty.; MBh. &c.; speaking much, loquacious, talkative, wordy, L.; m. a parrot, L.; N. of Brīhas-pati or the planet Jupiter, L.; of a son of Manasyu, MBh.
Vāgya (?), mfn. (perhaps fr. *vāc* + *ya* fr. *√yam*; cf. *vāg-yata*) speaking little, speaking cautiously or humbly, L.; sp^o truly, L.; m. modesty, humility, self-disparagement, L.; doubt, alternative, L. — **tas**, ind. silently, W.
Vāgvīn, mfn. See under *vāg* above.
Vāh, in comp. for *vāc*. — **nīdhana**, mfn. having

vāc as the burden or refrain (in a recitation), Nid.; Lāty.; (with *kravūṭa*, n. or *sauhaviṣa*, n. N. of Sāmāns.) — **nīścaya**, m. settlement by word, affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract, MW. — **nīshṭhā**, f. abiding by one's words, punctuality in fulfilling a promise, faithfulness, ib. — **matī**, f. N. of a sacred river, W. — **matasara**, m. envious or jealous speech, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **madhu**, n. pl. sweet words, Sāk. — **madhura**, mfn. sweet in speech, speaking sweet words, Hit. — **manas**, n. du. (KāthUp.; Mn.; Vās.) or **manasa**, n. (sg. [Pāp.; Vop.] or in comp. [Gaut.; Vedāntas.] or du. [MW.]) speech and mind. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of speech, depending on sp^o, whose essence is sp^o, relating to sp^o (also *-tva*, n.), ŚBr.; VS. Prāt.; ChUp. &c.; eloquent, rhetorical, W.; (*ā*), f. the goddess of speech, Sarasvatī, L.; n. sp^o language, Kum.; eloquence, rhetoric, manner of sp., RPrāt.; Sāh. &c.; — *devatā*, f. the goddess of sp., Śiṅhās.; — *viveka*, m. N. of wk.; — *yādhi-kṛita-tā*, f. the state of presiding over sp^o or eloquence (said of the goddess of sp.), MW. — **mātra**, n. mere words, only sp., Hariv. — **mādhurya**, n. sweetness of speech or voice, ŚāṅkBr. — **mālā**, f. N. of wk. — **mīśraṇa**, n. exchanging words, conversation with (instr.), Prab. — **mukha**, n. the opening of a speech, an exordium, L. — **mūrti**, mfn. having sp^o for a body; (with *devatā*), f. Sarasvatī, Pracand. — **mūla**, mfn. having root or origin in sp^o, Mn. iv, 256.

Vācam, in comp. for *vācam*. — **yama**, mf(ā)n. restraining speech or voice, silent, Br.; Up. &c.; m. a sage who practises silence, L.; N. of a man, Cat.; — *tva*, n. silence, Ragh.; Kuval.

Vācaka, mf(ikā) [akā, w. r.] n. speaking, saying, telling anything (gen.), Hit.; BhP.; speaking of, treating of, declaring (with gen. or ifc.), RāmatUp.; MBh. &c.; expressive of, expressing, signifying, RPrāt.; RāmatUp.; MBh. &c.; verbal, expressed by words, MW.; m. a speaker, reciter, MBh.; R. &c.; a significant sound, word, W.; a messenger, ib. — **tā**, f. (BhP.; Sarvad.) or **-tva**, n. (RāmatUp.; Pat.; Sāh. &c.) the speaking or treating of, expressing, significance. — **pada**, mfn. containing expressive (not senseless) words, Yājñ., Sch.; n. an expr^o or significant word, explicit term, W. — **mukhya**, N. of wk. — **lakṣhaka-vyāñjaka-tva**, n. direct or indirect or implicit designation of a thing, Prātāp. **Vācakācārya**, m. N. of a teacher (also *umā-svātī-v*), Sarvad.

Vācakūṭi, f. (prob.) w. r. for next, Col.

Vācaknavī, f. (fr. *vācaku*) N. of a preceptor with the patr. Gārgi, ŚBr.; GrŚs.; AV. Parīś.

Vācoana, n. the causing to recite, ŚrS.; the act of reciting, recitation, Yājñ.; Vārhāt.; the act of reading, Balar.; the act of declaring or designating, Sāh.; (*ā*), f. a lesson, chapter, HParīś.

Vācanaka, n. recitation (esp. of *svastī*), Hcat.; an enigma, riddle, MW.; a kind of sweetmeat, L.

Vācanika, mf(ā)n. founded on an express statement, mentioned expressly, Śamk.; ĀpŚr., Sch.; VarBṛS., Sch.

Vācam, acc. of *vāc*, in comp. — **inva**, mfn. 'word-moving', singing, reciting, MaitrS. — **īṅkhayā**, mfn. id. (said of Soma), RV.

Vācayitṛi, mfn. one who causes to recite, the director of a recitation, Samskarak.

Vāca-śravaṇa, m. N. of a man, Cat. (perhaps w. r. for *vāja-s*).

1. **Vācas**. See *vī-vācas* and *sā-vācas*.

2. **Vācas**, gen. of *vāc*, in comp. — **pāti**, m. patr. fr. next, ŚāṅkhBr. — **pāti** (*vāc*-), m. 'lord of voice or speech', N. of a divine being (presiding over human life which lasts as long as there is voice in the body; applied to Soma, Viśva-karman, Prajā-pati, Brahmā &c., but esp. to Brīhas-pati, who is lord of eloquence, preceptor of the gods, and regent of the planet Jupiter), RV.; AV. &c.; a master of speech, orator, BhP.; N. of a Rishi, a lexicographer, a philosopher &c., Sarvad.; Up., Sch. &c.; — *kalpa-taru*, m. N. of wk.; — *govinda* (Cat.), — *bhaṭṭācārya*, m. N. of authors; — *nītra*, m. N. of various authors (esp. of a philosopher and celebrated lawyer), IW. 92, n. 2; 305; — *vallabha*, m. a topaz, L. — **patya**, mfn. relating to Vācas-pati (N. of Śiva), MBh.; composed by V^o, Cat.; declared by V^o, MW.; n. eloquence, Śiṅ.; Hit.; fine language, eloquent speech, harangue, MW.

Vācasām-pati, m. N. of Brīhas-pati or the planet Jupiter, L. (w. r. for *vācasām-p*).

1. **Vācā**, f. speech, a word, Pañcat.; KātyŚr., Sch. &c.; the goddess of sp^o, Up. ii, 57, Sch.; a holy word, sacred text, MW.; an oath, ib.; w. r. for *vācā*,

MBh. xiii, 6149. — **rambhana** (*vācār*), n. (said to be) = *vāg-āmbana*, ChUp.; Vedāntas.; N. of wk. — **viruddha**, mfn. unsuitable to words, not describable with words; m. pl. a partic. class of divine beings, MBh. — **vṛitta** or **-vṛiddha**, m. pl. N. of a class of gods in the 14th Manv-antara, VP. — **sa-hāya**, m. a conversable or sociable companion, R.

2. **Vācā**, instr. of *vāc*, in comp. — **karman**, n. an act performed only by the voice, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **kar-mīna**, mfn. performed only by the voice, ib. — **stena** (*vācā*), mfn. (prob.) one who makes mischief by his words, RV. x, 87, 15.

Vācāta, mf(ā)n. talkative (said also of birds), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; boastful, grandiloquent (-*tā*, f.), Balar.; Prasannar.; (ifc.) filled with the song of, resounding with, Vās.

Vācāyana, m. N. of an author, HYog.

Vācāla, mf(ā)n. talkative, chattering (said also of birds), Kāv.; Kathās.; boasting, VarBṛ., Sch.; Rājāt.; full of noise and bustle, (ifc.) filled with the song or noise of, R.; Vās. &c. — **tā**, f. (Kāv.; Bhpr.) or **-tva**, n. (Viddh.) talkativeness, loquacity.

Vācālanā, f. the act of making talkative, Kād.

Vācālaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make talkative, cause to speak, Balar.; Kād.; Kathās.; to make full of noise, Kād.; Rājāt.

Vācika, mfn. verbal, effected or caused by words, significant in words, communicated by speech (with *abhinaya*, m. a declamatory speech; with *vināsa*, m. threatened destruction; *pārushye danḍa-vācike*, the two violences i. e. blows and words, or assault and slander), Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a short expression for *vāg-āśir-datta*, Pāp. v, 3, 84, Vārtt. 3, Pat.; n. a verbal commission or message, Naish.; Śiṅ.; Rājāt.; news, tidings, intelligence, W. — **pattra**, n. a written agreement or contract, L.; a letter, dispatch, W.; a newspaper, gazette, ib. — **praśna**, m. N. of wk. — **hāraka**, m. a letter, epistle, L.; a messenger, courier, MW.

Vācin, mfn. (ifc.) asserting, supposing, Sarvad.; Kās.; expressing, signifying (*ci-tva*, n.), APrāt.; TPāt., Sch. &c.

Vāci, f. See *ambu-v*.

Vāco, in comp. for 2. *vācas*. — **yukti**, f. fit or appropriate speech, Mālatim.; Pat.; mfn. (?) possessing fitness of speech, eloquent, L.; — *paṭu*, mfn. skilled in speech, eloquent, Śiṅ., Sch.

1. **Vācyā**, Nom. P. *°yati*, fr. *vāc*, Pāp. i, 4, 15, Sch.

2. **Vācyā**, mfn. to be spoken or said or told or announced or communicated or stated or named or predicated or enumerated or spoken of, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (n. impers. it is to be spoken or said &c.); to be addressed or spoken to about anything (acc. or nom. with *itī*), Mn.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; to be directed that (with *yathā*), MBh.; to be told about (= still untold), KātyŚr.; to be expressed or designated or meant expressly by (gen. or comp.), ChUp.; Śamk.; Sāh. &c.; to be spoken against, blamable, censurable by (gen. or instr.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; used as a substantive, Vop.; (*vācyā*), belonging to the voice &c., VS.; (*vācyā*), m. metron. of the Rishi Prajā-pati, RV.; n. what may be said against any one or anything, blame, censure, reproach, fault (*vācyam* + *gam*, to undergo blame), MBh.; Kāv.; that of which anything is predicated, a substantive, Vop.; a predicate, W.; the voice of a verb (e.g. *kartari-v*), the active voice; *karmanī-v*, the passive voice, ib.; = *pratipādana*, L. — **ci-tra**, mfn. fanciful in sense (as a poetical expression), MW.; n. a play upon words, Sāh. — **tā**, f. the being to be said or spoken, the being predicated or the quality of being predicable, BhP.; blamableness, ill repute, infamy, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; conjugation, W. — **tva**, n. = prec. (esp.) the being to be said or expressly stated, KātyŚr.; the being expressed or expressly meant by or by means of, Śamk. on ChUp.; Sarvad. &c. — **lūga** or **°gaka**, mfn. following or having the gender of the substantive, adjectival (*ga-tva*, n., Pāp. ii, 4, 18, Sch.), L. — **vajra**, n. 'thunder-like words', violent or strong language, MW. — **vat**, ind. like the substantive (see above), according to the gender of the substantive, adjectively, Vop. — **var-jita**, n. an elliptical expression, Prātāp. — **vāca-ka-tā**, f. (BhP.) and **-vācaka-tva**, n. (RāmatUp.) and **-vācaka-bhāva**, m. (KapS.) the state of the signified and the signifier. **Vācyārtha**, m. the directly expressed meaning (*-tva*, n. direct expression of meaning), Vedāntas.

Vācāya, Nom. A. *vācāyate*, to appear as if really expressed, Śāh.

Vācāyanā, m. patr. of Vācya, TS.

वाच vāca, m. (only L.) a species of fish; a species of plant; = *madana*.

वाचोक्त vāchoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

वाज vāja, m. (fr. *√vaj*; cf. *ugra*, *uj*, *ojas* &c.) strength, vigour, energy, spirit, speed (esp. of a horse; also pl.); RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚāṅkhŚr. (*vājebhis*, ind. nightly, greatly; cf. *sahasā*); a contest, race, conflict, battle, war, RV.; VS.; GṛŚrS.; the prize of a race or of battle, booty, gain, reward, any precious or valuable possession, wealth, treasure, RV.; VS.; AV.; PañcavBr.; food, sacrificial food (= *anna* in Naigh. ii, 7 and in most of the Commentators), RV.; VS.; Br.; = *vāja-peya*, ŚāṅkhŚr.; (?) a swift or spirited horse, war-horse, steed, RV.; AV.; the feathers on a arrow, RV.; a wing, L.; sound, L.; N. of one of the 3 Ribhus (pl. = the 3 Ribhus), RV.; of the month Caitra, VS.; of a son of Laukya, ŚāṅkhŚr.; of a son of Manu Dāvarpa, Hariv.; of a Muni, L.; n. (only L.) ghee or clarified butter; an oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha; rice or food in general; water; an acetous mixture of ground meal and water left to ferment; a Mantra or prayer concluding a sacrifice. — **karman (vāja)**, mfn. (prob.) active in war, SV. (v. l. for *bharman*). — **karmīya**, n. (with *Bharadvājasya*) N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — **kṛtīya**, n. a warlike deed, battle, fight, RV. — **gandhya (vāja)**, mfn. (prob.) forming or possessing a cart-load of goods or booty, RV. ix, 98, 12 (cf. *gadadhā* and *gādhyā*; others 'whose gifts are to be seized or held fast'). — **candra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **jāthara (vāja)**, mfn. containing food (in the interior), RV. v, 19, 4 (= *ha-vir-j*, Śāy.) — **jīti**, mfn. conquering in a contest, winning in a race, winning booty, VS.; TBr.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ArshBr. — **jīti (Kāth.)**, -**jītyā** (TBr.), f. a victorious course or contest. — **dā**, mfn. bestowing vigour or speed, RV. — **dāvan**, mfn. bestowing the prize, granting wealth, ib.; (°*varj*), f. N. of a Sāman, PañcavBr. — **dravinas (vāja)**, mfn. finding rich reward, RV. — **pati (vāja)**, m. the lord of booty or reward (said of Agni), RV.; VS.; GṛŚrS. — **patni (vāja)**, f. the queen of booty or treasure, RV.; Kaus. — **pastya (vāja)**, mfn. possessing or bestowing a house full of wealth or treasure, RV. — **pīta**, mfn. one who has acquired strength by drinking, Lāty. — **pēya**, m. n. 'the drink of strength or of battle', N. of one of the seven forms of the Soma-sacrifice (offered by kings or Brāhmins aspiring to the highest position, and preceding the Rāja-sūya and the Bṛihaspati-sava), AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; MBh.; R.; Pur.; N. of the 6th book of the Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa in the Kāṇva-śākhā; m. = *vājapeya bhavo mantrāḥ* or *vājapeyasya vyākhyānam kalpaḥ*, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 66, Vārt. 5 &c.; -*klṛpti*, f., -*krator udgātri-prayoga*, m. N. of wks.; -*grahā*, m. a ladleful taken at the Vājapeya, ŚBr.; -*padadhāti*, f., -*prayoga*, m. N. of wks.; -*vājini*, m. one who offers (or has offered) a V°, TBr.; -*yūpā*, m. the sacrificial post at the V°, ŚBr.; -*rahasya*, n., -*rāja-sūya*, m. or n., -*sarva-prīṣṭhāptoryāmduḡātra-prayoga*, m. N. of wks.; -*sāman*, n. N. of a Sāman, Lāty.; -*stoma-prayoga*, m., -*hotri-saptaka*, n., -*hautra*, n.; °*yādī-samśaya-nirṇaya*, m., °*yādrīka*, n., °*yādrīka-prayoga*, m., °*yāduḡātra-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. — **peyaka**, mfn. belonging or relating to the Vājapeya-sacrifice, R. — **peyika**, m(f) n. id., KātyŚr., Sch. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 68, Sch.). — **peyin**, mfn. one who has performed a Vāja-peya sacrifice, Cat. — **peśas (vāja)**, mfn. adorned with precious gifts, RV. — **pramahas**, mfn. (prob.) superior in courage or strength, ib. — **prasaviya (TS.)** or °*vyā* (MaitrS.), mfn. beginning with the words *vāja* and *prasaava*; n. (scil. *karman*) a rite so beginning, TS.; ŚBr.; (°*viya*)-*homa*, m. a sacrifice so beginning, Vait. — **prasuta (vāja)**, mfn. started for a race or impelled by courage, RV. — **bandhu**, m. an ally in battle (or N. of a man), ib. — **bastyā (vāja)**, v. l. for *pastya*, TBr. (*vajenānūnena janyam bastyam balaṃ tad-yogyāḥ*, Sch.). — **bharman (vāja)**, mfn. winning a prize or reward, RV. — **bharminya or -**bhrīti** (also with *Bharadvājasya*), n. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. — **bhojin**, m. = *peya*, L. — **m-bharā**, mfn. carrying off the prize or booty, RV.; m. (with *Sapti*) N. of the author of RV. x, 79. — **ratna****

(*vāja*), m(f) n. rich in goods or treasure (as the Ribhus), RV.; m. N. of a man (cf. next). — **ratnāyana**, m. patr. of Soma-sushman, AitBr. — **vat (vāja)**, mfn. consisting of a prize or of treasures, connected with them &c., RV.; vigorous, strong, ib.; consisting of steeds or race-horses, ib.; accompanied by Vāja or by the Vājas (i.e. Ribhus), ib.; VS.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; furnished with food, ŚāṅkhŚr.; containing the wood *vāja*, TS.; PañcavBr. — **vāla**, m. an emerald, L. — **śrava**, m. N. of a man, VP. — **śravas (vāja)**, mfn. famous for wealth or steeds, RV.; (-*śrāvas*), m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr. — **śruta (vāja)**, mfn. famous for swiftness, RV. — **sana**, see s. v. — **sāni**, mfn. winning a prize or booty or wealth, granting strength or vigour, victorious, RV.; bestowing food, Mahidh.; m. N. of Vishnu, MBh. — **saneya** &c., see s. v. — **samnyasta**, mfn., BhP. xii, 6, 74 (prob. corrupted). — **sā**, mfn. (superl. -*tama*) = *sāni*, RV.; VS. — **sāta**, n. or -*sāti*, f. (*vāja*)-the winning of a prize or of booty, battle, victory, RV.; VS.; AV. — **sāman**, n. N. of a Sāman, Vait. — **sṛit**, mfn. racing, a racer, race-horse, RV.; TS. — **srajaśa** (Cat.), -**srava** or -**sravas** (VP.), m. N. of Venia. — **vājāpya**, n. 'connection with food or strength (?)', a word formed to explain *vāja-peya*, TBr. — **vājēdhya**, f. (*vāja + idhyā*) = *dīpti*, Mahidh. on VS. i, 29 (perhaps w.r. for *vā-jētyā*, race, course).

Vājāpya, m. N. of a man, g. *naḡādi*.

Vājāpyāyana, m. patr. of a teacher, Sarvad.

Vājaya (cf. *√vaj*), Nom. P. A. °*yāti*, °*te* (inf. *vājayādhyat*), to race, speed, hasten, run, contend, vie, RV.; to urge on, incite, impel, ib.; AV.; PañcavBr.; P. (*vājīdyati*), to worship, Naigh. iii, 14; to fan, kindle (considered as Caus. of *√vā*), Pāṇ. vii, 3, 88.

Vājayū, mfn. eager for a race or contest, swift, active, energetic, vigorous, RV.; winning or bestowing wealth or booty, ib.

Vājavata, m. (fr. *vāja-vat*) N. of a man, g. *tikādi* (Kāś. *dhvāvavata*).

Vājavatāyana, m. patr. fr. prec., ib. (Kāś. *dhvāvavatāyana*).

Vājasana, m(f) n. relating or belonging to Vāja-saneyā (said of Śiva and Vishnu), MBh.; R.; BhP.

Vājasaneyā, m. patr. of Yājñavalkya (m. pl. the school of V°), ŚBr. — **grīhya-sūtra**, n., -**pariśiṣṭa-nigama**, m. N. of wks. — **brāhmaṇa**, n. the Brāhmaṇa of the V°, i.e. the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa, Kull. — **śākhā**, f. the branch or school of the V°, Inscr. — **samhitā**, f. = *vājasaneyi-s°*, Cat.

Vājasaneyaka, mfn. belonging or relating to Vājasaneyā, devoted to him, composed by him &c., ŚrS.; BṛArUp.; n. N. of the ŚBr., KātyŚr.

Vājasaneyi, in comp. for °*yin*. — **prātiśākhyā**, n. the Prātiśākhyā of the Vājasaneyins. — **brāhmaṇa**, n. = *śata-pātha-b°* (cf. above); °*nōpaniśad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **śākhā**, f. the branch or school of the V°, Cat. — **samhitā**, f. 'the Samhitā or continuous text of the Vājasaneyins' (i.e. of the hymns of the White Yajur-veda ascribed to the Rishi Yājñavalkya and called *śukla*, 'white', to distinguish it from the Black or Dark Yajur-veda, which was the name given to the Taittirīya-samhitā [q.v.] of the Yajur-veda, because in this last, the separation between the Mantra and Brāhmaṇa portion is obscured, and the two are blended together; whereas the White Samhitā is clearly distinguished from the Brāhmaṇa; it is divided into 40 Adhyāyas with 303 Anuvākas, comprising 1975 sections or Kaṇḍikās: the legend relates that the original Yajus was taught by the Rishi Vaisampāyana to his pupil Yājñavalkya, but the latter having incurred his teacher's anger was made to disgorge all the texts he had learnt, which were then picked up by Vaisampāyana's other disciples in the form of partridges [see *taittirīya-samhitā*]; Yājñavalkya then hymned the Sun, who gratified by his homage, appeared in the form of a *vājini* or horse, and consented to give him fresh Yajus texts, which were not known to his former master; cf. *vājini*; °*nōpaniśad*, f. N. of an Upanishad (forming the 40th Adhyāya of the VS. and also called *Īśa* or *Īśa-vāsyopaniśad*, q.v.). — **Vājasaneyin**, m. pl. the school of Vājasaneyā, Hariv. (g. *śaunakādi*); mfn. belonging to that school, Śāy.

1. **Vājī** (for 2. see col. 3), in comp. for *vājini*.

— **keśa**, m. pl. N. of a mythical people, MāikP.

— **gandhā**, f. the plant *Physalis Flexuosa*, L. — **grīva**, m. N. of a prince, MBh. — **vā**, f. the state of

having strength or food or wings, Śiś.; the state or nature of a horse, ib. — **tva**, n. = prec., MW. — **danta** and -**dantaka**, m. Adhatoda Vasika, L. — **daitya**, m. N. of an Asura (also called Keśin), Hariv. — **nirājana-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **pa-kshin**, m. a partic. bird, L. — **pīta**, mfn. drunk by the Vājins, ApŚr. (in a quotation; cf. *vāja-p°*). — **prīṣṭha**, m. the globe-anarant, L. — **bha**, n. N. of the Nakshatra Āśvini, VarBṛS. — **bhaskhya**, n. the chick-pea, Cicer Arietinum, L. — **bhū** (Kām.) or -**bhūmi** (Kīr.), f. a place where horses are bred or a spot abounding in or suitable for horses. — **bhojana**, m. Phaseolus Mungo, L. — **mat**, mfn. joined or connected with the Vājins, Vait.; m. Trichosanthes Dioeca, L. — **medha**, m. a horse-sacrifice, MBh.; R.; Pur. — **mesha**, m. pl. 'horse-rams', a partic. class of Rishis, R. (accord. to Sch. they can at will assume the shape of a horse or a rani). — **yojaka**, m. 'h°-yoker', a driver or groom, MBh. — **rāja**, m. N. of Vishnu, Pañcar. — **vāraṇa-sālā**, f. pl. stables for h's and elephants, R. — **vāhana**, n. h° and chariot, MBh.; a kind of metre, Col. — **viśthā**, f. 'horse's station', the Indian fig-tree, Suśr. (cf. *asva-ttha*). — **vega** (*vājī*), mfn. having the swiftness of a h°, Suparj. — **śatru**, m. a species of plant, L. — **śālā**, f. a horse-stable, Rājāt. — **śiras**, m. 'horse-head', N. of a Dānava, Hariv.

Vājita, mfn. having feathers, feathered (as an arrow), MBh. (cf. *grīdhra-v°*).

Vājīn, mfn. swift, spirited, impetuous, heroic, warlike, RV. &c. &c. (with *ratna*, m. a war-chariot; superl. *vājīn-tama*); strong, manly, procreative, potent, RV.; TS.; Br.; winged, (ifc.) having anything for wings, BhP.; feathered (as an arrow), Hariv.; m. a warrior, hero, man, RV. (often applied to gods, esp. to Agni, Indra, the Maruts &c.); the steed of a war-chariot, ib.; a horse, stallion, Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of the number 'seven', Gol. (cf. *asva*); a bridle, L.; a bird, L.; an arrow, L.; Adhatoda Vasika, L.; pl. 'the Coursers', a class of divine beings (prob. the steeds of the gods, but accord. to TBr. Agni, Vayu and Sūrya), RV.; Br.; ŚrS. (*vājīnām sāma*, N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.); the school of Vājasaneyā (so called because the Sun in the shape of a horse revealed to Yājñavalkya partic. Yajus verses called *a-yātayāmāni*, q.v.), VP.; (inī), f., see below.

Vājīna, mfn. belonging to the Vājins, VS.; m. N. of a Rishi, Br.; n. race, contest, emulation, RV.; VS.; AV.; curds or the scum of curdled milk, Lāty., Sch. (curds of two-milk whey or whey from which the curds have been separated, W.); the ceremony performed with curds for the Vājins, ĀsvŚr. — **brāhmaṇa**, m. the priest who performs the Vājina ceremony, ApŚr., Sch.

Vājīni, f. (of *vājini*) a mare, L. (cf. comp.); *Physalis Flexuosa*, L. — **vat (vājini)**, mfn. possessing or driving swift man, kin in horses (applied to various gods, and to the rivers Sindhu and Sarasvatī), RV.; AV.; TBr. (accord. to others 'strong', 'spirited', 'rich in sacrifices' &c.); m. the sun, AV.; pl. the steeds of the gods, ib. — **vasu (vājīni)**, mfn. = prec., RV.; bestowing strength or power, TĀr.

Vājīneya, m. the son of a hero or warrior, RV. vi, 26, 2.

Vājī, in comp. for *vāja*. — **kara**, mfn. strengthening, stimulating, producing virility, Suśr.; n. an aphrodisiac, ib. — **karana**, m(f) n. = prec. (also n.), ib.; Kām. &c.; N. of wk.; -*tantra*, n.; °*nādhikāra*, m. N. of wks. — **kārya**, n. = *kriyā*, Cat. — *√kri*, P. -*karoti*, to strengthen, excite, produce virility, Suśr. — **kriyā**, f. the use or application of aphrodisiacs, Suśr. — **vidhāna**, n. id., Cat.

Vājya, m. patr. fr. *vāja*, g. *gargādi*.

वाजि 2. vāji (?), m. (for 1. see col. 2) a partic. manner of cutting the hair, Samśkarak.

वाज्येय vājyeya, mfn. (fr. *vājra*), g. *sakhyādi*.

वाचेष्टर vācēṣvara, m. (prob.) w. r. for *vāñchēṣvara*.

वाञ्च vāñch (cf. *√van*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. vii, 28) *vāñchati* (occurring only in forms from the present stem, and in pr. p. Pass. *vāñchamāna* [Kāthās.]; but accord. to Gr. also pl. *vā-vāñcha*; aor. *avāñchit*; fut. *vāñchitā*, *vāñchishyati* &c.), to desire, wish, ask for, strive after, pursue, RV. &c. &c.; to state, assert, assume, VarBṛS.; Caus. -*vāñchayati* (see *abhi-√vāñch*), MBh. [Cf. Germ. *wunsn*, *Wunsch*, *wünschen*; Angl. Sax. *wifscan*; Eng. *wish*.]

वाञ्छका, mfn. wishing, desiring; a wisher &c., MW.

वाञ्छाना, n. the act of desiring or wishing, W.

वाञ्छानिया, mfn. to be wished for, desirable, ib.

वाञ्छा, f. (ifc. f. *ā*) wish, desire, longing for (acc. with *prati*, loc. or gen.; *vāñchām* ✓ *kṛi* with loc., 'to desire or long for'), Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājat. &c.; statement, assumption, Sarvad. — **kalpa**, m., — **kalpa-lātā**, f. N. of wks. — **nātha**, m. N. of two authors, Cat.; *ṭhiya-sūtra*, n. N. of wk. **वाञ्छेश**, m. N. of a man (the father of Samkarānanda), Cat. **वाञ्छेश्वरा**, m. (with *kavi*) N. of a poet (also called *Vāñchā-nātha*), ib.; (with *Hoia-nikarṇā-ṭaka*) of an author whose date is about 1800 A.D.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of the SkandaP. **वाञ्छोद्धारा**, m. N. of a Tantric wk.

वाञ्छका, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

वाञ्छिता, mfn. wished, desired, beloved, longed for, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. wish, desire, ib.; m. (in music) a kind or measure.

वाञ्छितव्या, mfn. to be wished or desired, desirable, MW.

वाञ्छिन, mfn. wishing, desirous, lustful, W.; (*inī*), f. a libidinous woman, ib.

वाञ्छया, mfn. = *vāñchitavya*, MW.

वाट् वाट्, ind. (g. *cādi*) an exclamation on performing a sacrifice (prob. = 'bring' or 'take', fr. ✓ *vāh* = *vah*), VS.; Br.; ŚrS. — **kāra**, m. the exclamation *vāt*, KātyŚr.

वाट् वाटा, m(f)(i)n. (fr. *vaṭa*) made or consisting of the Banyan or Indian fig-tree or its wood &c., Mn. ii, 45; n. an enclosure, (either) a fence, wall, (or) a piece of enclosed ground, garden, park, plantation, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a district, Daś.; a road, Vās.; the site of a house, L.; *Panicum Spicatum*, W.; the groin, W.; the son of a Vaiśya and a Maitrī, L.; (also n. and [f], f.) an enclosure of a (low-caste) village consisting of boundary trees, L.; (f.) f. a piece of enclosed ground, garden, Hariv.; Śāh.; Bhp.; the site of a house, L.; a hut, L.; a species of bird, Car.; n. = *varāṇḍā*, *aṅga*, and *anna-bheda*. — **dhāna**, m. the descendant of an out-caste Brāhman by a Brāhman mother, Mn. x, 21; an officer who knows the disposition of his army, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Bhp. (sg. a prince of the V's; n. the country of the V's, MBh.) — **mūla**, mfn. being at the root of the *Ficus Indica*, Hariv. — **śrīñkhalā**, f. a chain fixed round an enclosure, a sort of fence(?), L.

वाटका, m. an enclosure, garden, plantation, Kathās.; Hcat.; (*ikā*), f. id., Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcad.; the site of a house, L.; a hut, L.

वाटि, (prob.) f. a piece of enclosed ground, Kāty.

वाटि-दिग्घा or **वाटि-दिग्घा**, n. a sort of grass or reed, L.

वाटिया. See *brahma-* and *śṛigāla-v*.

वाट्या, mfn. (fr. *vaṭa*) made of the Indian fig-tree, Suśr.; m. fried barley, Car. (cf. *vaṭṭaka*); (*ā*), f. = *vāṭyāḷaka*, Bhp. — **pushpikā** (L.) or **pushpī** (Car.), f. *Sida Rhomboidea* or *Cordifolia*. — **maṇḍa**, m. scum of fried barley, L.

वाट्यायानि, f. a species of *Sida* with white flowers, Car.

वाट्याला or **लाका**, m., *li*, f. *Sida Rhomboidea* or *Cordifolia*, L.

वाटर *vāṭara*, n. (prob.) a sort of honey, Pañ. iv, 3, 119 (cf. *vāṭara*).

वाटाकवि *vāṭākavi*, m. patr. fr. *vaṭaku*, g. *bāhv-ādi*.

वाटु *vāṭu*, m. N. of a man, Kshitīś.

वाटुक *vāṭṭaka*, n. fried barley, L. (cf. *vāṭya*).

वाटुदेव *vāṭṭa-deva*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

वाड *vād*. See ✓ *bād*.

वाडव *vādaba* (or *vādava*), mfn. (fr. *vādaba*) coming from a mare (as milk), Suśr.; m. a stallion, stud-horse, Pañ. vi, 2, 65, Sch.; submarine fire (cf. under *vādaba* and *aurva*), Kāv.; Pur.; a Brāhman, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *vādabya*); N. of a grammarian, Pat. on Pañ. viii, 2, 106; m. or n. the lower world, hell, L.; n. a stud, g. *khaṇḍikādi*; a partic. Muhūrta, Cat.; a kind of coitus, L. — **karsha**, m. N. of a village (*ṣhiya*, mfn.), Pañ. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 2, Pat. — **harapa**, n. the fodder given to a stud-horse, Pañ. vi, 2, 65, Sch. — **hāraka**, m. a shark or other sea-monster, L. — **hārya**, n., Siddh. on Pañ. vi, 2, 65.

वाडबग्न, m. submarine fire (supposed to be at the south-pole), Kāv. **वाडबग्न**, m. id., Pañcar.

वाडबिया, mfn. (with *jyotis*) submarine fire, Balar.

वाडबेया, n. a stallion, stud-horse, g. *nady-ādi*; a Brāhman, L.; a bull, W.; du. the two Asvins as the sons of Vādabā (or Asvini, q.v.), L.

वाडब्या, n. a number of Brāhmins, Pañ. iv, 2, 42; the state of a Brāhman, g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

वाडभीकार *vādabhikāra*. See *bād*.

वाडबभिकार्या, m. patr. fr. *vādabhikāra*.

वाडव *vādava*. See *vādaba*.

वाडेपुत्र *vādeyī-pūtra*. See *bād*.

वाडुसै *vādūtsa*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

वाडुलि *vādūli*, m. (said to be) patr. fr.

vāg-vāda, Pañ. vi, 3, 109, Vārtt. 2, Pat.

वाद *vādha*. See *bādha*.

वाण 1. *vāṇā*, m. (fr. ✓ *vaṇ*; often written *bāṇa*, q.v.) sounding, a sound, Kir. xv, 10; an arrow (see *bāṇa*, p. 727 for comp.), RV. ix, 50, 1; music (esp. of flutes, harps &c.), RV. i, 85, 10 &c.; AV. x, 2, 17 (here written *bāṇā*); a harp with 100 strings, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; (f), f., see below; n. the sound of a partic. little hand-drum, L. — **vat**, mfn. containing the word *vāṇa* (a harp), TāṇḍBr. — **śabda**, m. the sound of a lute (or 'the whizz of an arrow'), Mn. iv, 113. — **śāla**, n. (or *ā*, f.) N. of a fortress, Rājat. **वापित**, f. N. of a metre, Ked.

वापिन, mfn. (cf. *bāṇin*) speaking, W.; (*inī*), f. an actress, dancer, L.; a clever or intriguing woman, Hcar.; an intoxicated woman, R.; N. of two metres, Ked.; Col.

1. **वापि**, f. sound, voice, music (pl. a choir of musicians or singers), RV. (the *saṭa vāpīs* are referred by the Comins. to the seven metres or to the seven notes of the gamut &c.); speech, language, words, diction, (esp.) eloquent speech or fine diction, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a literary production or composition, Uttara.; Bhām.; praise, laudation, MW.; the goddess of speech; Sarasvatī, R.; Brahmapur.; N. of a metre consisting only of long syllables, Kāvyaḍ., Sch.; of a river (accord. to some the Sarasvatī), VP. — **kavi**, -**kūṭa-lakṣmī-dhara**, -**nātha**, m. N. of certain authors, Cat. — **pūrva-pakṣa**, m. N. of a Vedānta wk. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n. N. of a wk. on metrics (by Dāmōdara). — **vat**, mfn. rich in words, Pañcar. — **vāda**, m. a kind of bird, MBh. — **vilāsa**, m. N. of two authors, Cat.

वापि, f. (prob.) a partic. musical instrument, RV. v, 75, 4 ('speech', Naigh.)

वाण 2. *vāṇa*, w.r. for *vāṇa* in *vāṇadāṇḍa* and *vāṇaprasṭha* (see 3. and 6. *vāṇa*).

वाणकि *vāṇaki*, m. N. of a man, Samskāra.

वाणारसी *vāṇārasi*, f. = *vārānasi* (q.v.), the city of Benares, Vcar.; Śatr. (w.r. *vāṇar*).

वाणार्थी *vāṇārṇī*, w.r. for *bāṇa-parṇī*, Kauś.

वाणि *vāṇi*, f. (only L.); cf. 1.2. *vāṇi* weaving; a weaver's loom; voice, speech; a species of metre; a cloud; price, value. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n., w.r. for *vāṇi-bh*.

वाणिकज्य *vāṇikājya*, w.r. for *vāl*.

वाणिज *vāṇijā*, m. (also written *bāṇijā*; fr. *vāṇij*) a merchant, trader, TBr.; MBh. (cf. Pañ. vi, 2, 13); the submarine fire (supposed to be at the south-pole), L.

वाणिजा, m. a merchant, MBh.; Hariv.; the submarine fire, L. — **vidha**, mfn. inhabited by merchants, g. *bhawriky-ādi*.

वाणिजा, m. a merchant, trader, Mn. iii, 181 (v.l. *vāṇijaka*).

वाणिजा, n. (Āpast.; Gaut. &c.), **वाणिज्या**, f. (Kathās.) traffic, trade, commerce, merchandise.

वाणिज्या, m. a merchant, trader, Hcat. (cf. *dharmav*).

वाणी 2. *vāṇi*, f. (cf. *vāṇi*) weaving, L.

वाणी 3. *vāṇi*, f. reed, RV. v, 86, 1; du. the two bars of a car or carriage, ib. i, 119, 5.

वाण्यविद *vāṇyavida* or *vāṇyovida*, m. N. of a Rishi, Car. (cf. *vāyovida*).

वात् 1. *vāt*, ind., g. *cādi*.

वात् 2. *vāt*, cl. 10. P. *vātayati*, to fan (cf. *vātaya*, p. 935, col. 2); to fan; to serve, make happy; to go, Dhātup. xxxv, 30.

वात 1. *vāta* &c. See p. 934, col. 2 &c.

वात 2. *vāta*, mfn. (fr. ✓ *van*) = *vanita*, solicited, wished for, desired (cf. *vivasvad-v*); attacked, assailed, injured, hurt (cf. 3. *a-v* and *ni-vāta*).

वातरु *vātaru*, m. patr. fr. *vataru*, g. *gargādi*.

वातारु, m. patr. fr. *vataru*, g. *gargādi*.

वातरुश *vāta-rasana*. See p. 934, col. 3.

वातरि *vātardi*. See *vātarddhi*, ib.

वातव्य *vātavya*. See under ✓ *ve*.

वातश्चिक *vātaśchika*, prob. w.r. for *vātāś-vika*, mfn. one whose horses are swift as the wind, Kām. xvi, 12.

वाताम *vātāma*, m. the almond-tree, Car.; Bhp. (cf. *vātāma*).

वाति *vāti*, *vātula*, *vatūla*, *vātya* &c. See p. 935, col. 2 &c.

वात्स 1. *vātsa*, m. patr. fr. *vatsa*, VarBṛS. (v.l.); (f), f., see below; n. N. of a Sāman, Pañcar. Br.; Lāty.

2. **Vātsa**, Vṛddhi form of *vatsa*, in comp. — **prā**, m. (fr. *vatsa-pri*) patr. of a grammarian, TPāt.; n. N. of R. V. x, 45 (= VS. xii, 18 &c.) and the ceremony connected with it, TBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — **priya**, mfn. (fr. prec.) containing the hymn of Vatsa-pri and the ceremony connected with it, ŚBr. — **preya**, m. patr. fr. *vatsa-pri*, Pat. — **bandhā**, n. pl. (fr. *vatsa-b*) a partic. text, TS.; *vid*, mfn. knowing the text called Vātsa-bandha, ib. (*vātsabandha-vid*, MaitrīS.). — **śāla**, mfn. (fr. *vatsa-śāla*) born in a cow-shed, Pañ. iv, 3, 36. **Vātsoddharaṇa**, mfn. born in Vātsoddharaṇa, g. *takṣaśilādi*.

1. **Vātsaka**, n. (fr. *vatsa*) a herd of calves, Pañ. iv, 2, 39.

2. **Vātsaka**, mfn. (fr. *vatsaka*) coming or made from the Wrightia Antidysenterica, Suśr.

3. **Vātsaka**, mfn. (fr. *vātsya*), Pat. on Pañ. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 18; 22.

Vātsalya, n. (fr. *vātsala*) affection or tenderness (esp. towards offspring), fondness or love for (gen., loc. or comp.), R.; Kālid. &c. — **tē**, f. (ifc.) id., Bhp. — **bandhin**, mfn. showing tenderness, displaying affection, Vikr.

Vātsāyana, w.r. for *vātsāyana*.

Vātsi, m. (fr. *vatsa*) patr. of Sarpi, AitBr.

Vātsi, f. of *vātsya* (q.v.), Pañ. iv, 1, 16, Sch.; (prob.) N. of a woman (see comp. W. 'the daughter of a Śūdra woman by a Brāhman'). — **pūtra** (*vātsi-*), f. N. of an ancient teacher, ŚBr.; Buddh.; of a serpent-demon, Kīraṇḍ.; a barber, L. — **putriya**, m. pl. the sect or school of Vātsi-putra, Buddh. — **māṇḍavi-pūtra** (*vātsi-*), m. N. of a preceptor, ŚBr.

Vātsiya, m. pl. N. of a school, Pañ. iv, 1, 89, Sch.

Vātsya, mfn. treating of Vatsa, ŚāṅkhŚr.; m. patr. fr. *vatsa*, g. *gargādi*; N. of an ancient teacher, KātyŚr.; of an astronomer, Hcat.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (f), f., see above; n., g. *prihv-ādi*. — **khaṇḍa**, m. N. of a man, Pat. on Pañ. ii, 2, 38. — **gulmaka**, m. pl. N. of a people, Cat.

Vātsyāyana, m. patr. of *vātsya*, g. *śāṅgaravādī* (f, f., ib.); N. of various authors (esp. of the Kāma-sūtras and of the Nyāya-bhāṣya, Pañcat.; Vās., Introd.; Cat.; mf(f)n. relating to or composed by Vātsyāyana, Cat. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n. N. of V's Comm. on the Nyāya-sūtras. — **sūtra**, n. = *kāma-s* (q.v.); — **sāra**, m. N. of a wk. by Kṣhēnēdra. **Vātsyāyani**, m. N. of a law-giver, Cat.

Vātsyāyanīya, n. a wk. composed by Vātsyāyana (esp. the Kāma-sūtras), Cat.

वाद *vāda*, mfn. (fr. ✓ *vad*) speaking of or about (see *brahma-v*); causing to sound, playing (see *vāṇa-v*); m. speech, discourse, talk, utterance, statement, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) speaking about, mentioning, MBh.; Hariv.; Bhp.; advice, counsel, MBh.; a thesis, proposition, argument, doctrine, Sarvad.; Suśr.; discussion, controversy, dispute, contest, quarrel, Mn.; MBh. &c.; agreement, Daś.; cry,

song, note (of a bird), AitBr.; sound, sounding (of a musical instrument), Pañcat.; demonstrated conclusion, result, W.; a plaint, accusation, ib.; a reply, ib.; explanation, exposition (of holy texts &c.), MW.; report, rumour, ib. — **kathā**, f. N. of a wk. on the Vedānta. — **kara**, mfn. making a discussion, causing a dispute, W. — **kartṛi**, m. a player on a musical instrument, Samgīt. — **kelpaka**, m. or n., — **kutūhala**, n. N. of wks. — **kṛit**, mfn. = **-kara**, MW. — **kutūhala**, n., — **grantha**, m. N. of wks. — **cañcu**, mfn. clever in repartee, a good jester, Bharṭṛ. — **diṇḍima**, m., — **taramgini**, f. N. of wks. — **da**, mfn. emulating, vying with (comp.), Śiṣ. — **nakshatra-mālā-sūryōdaya**, m., — **nakshatra-mālīkā**, f. also called **nakshatra-vāda-mālīkā** or **nakshatra-vādāvalī**, a defence of the Vedānta against the Mīmāṃsā doctrine. — **pariccheda**, m. N. of wks. — **prativāda**, m. (sg. and du.) a set disputation, assertion and counter assertion, statement and contradiction, controversy, disputation, MW. — **phakkikā**, f., — **mañjari**, f., — **mahārṇava**, m. N. of wks. — **yuddha**, n. war of words, controversy, dispute, Mn. xii, 46; — **pradhāna**, mfn. skilled in controversial discussion, ib. — **raṅga**, m. Ficus Religiosa, L. — **rata**, mfn. adhering to or following any partic. proposition or doctrine, W.; added to controversy, disputations, ib. — **ratnāvalī**, f. N. of wk. — **vatī**, f. N. of a river, L. — **vāda**, mfn. causing a controversy, BHP.; an assertion about a proposition, ib. — **vādin**, see **syād-vāda-vādin**. — **vivāda**, m. sg. or du. discussion about a statement, argument and disputation, MW. — **samgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **sādhana**, n. proof of an assertion, maintaining of an argument, controversy, W. — **sudhākara**, m., — **sudhā-tikā-ratnāvalī**, f. N. of wks. **Vādādrī-kulīsa**, m. or n. N. of wk. **Vādānuvāda**, m. du. assertion and reply, plea and counterplea, accusation and defence, controversy, dispute, disputation, W. **Vādārtha**, m. N. of various wks.; — **khaṇḍana**, n., — **cūḍāmaṇi**, m., — **dīpikā**, f. N. of wks. **Vādāvalī**, f. N. of wk. **Vādaka**, mfn. (fr. Caus. of **√vad**) making a speech, speaking, a speaker, MW.; m. a musician, Samgīt.; a partic. mode of beating a drum, ib. **Vādana**, m. a player on any musical instrument, musician, R.; n. = **-daṇḍa**, ŚrS.; (ifc. f. ā) sound, sounding, playing a mus^o instr^o, music, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **daṇḍa**, m. a stick for striking a mus^o instr^o, L. — **pariccheda**, m. N. of wk. **Vādanaka**, n. playing a musical instrument, MBh. **Vādaniya**, m. 'to be made to resound,' a reed, L. **Vādānya**, mfn. = **vādānya**, L. **Vādāyana**, m. patr. fr. **vada**, g. **āsvādi**.

1. **Vādi**, mfn. speaking, Up. iv, 124, Sch.; learned, wise, ib.

2. **Vādi** (not always separable from prec.), in comp. for **vādin**. — **karapa-khaṇḍana**, n., — **khaṇḍana**, n., — **ghaṭa-mudgara**, m. N. of wks. — **candra**, m. (with **sīri**) N. of a Jaina, Cat. — **tarjana**, n. N. of wk. — **tva**, n., see **satya-vāditva**. — **bhīkarāśāstra**, m. N. of an author. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **rāj**, m. 'king among disputants,' an excellent disputant, Pañcat.; a Buddha sage (also N. of Mañju-ghosha or Mañju-śrī), L. — **rāja**, m. N. of various authors (also **-tirtha**, **-pati**, **-śiṣya**, **-svāmin**). — **vāg-īśvara**, m. N. of an author, L. — **vinoda**, m. N. of a wk. by Śamkara-miśra. — **śrī-vallabha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śiṅha**, m. 'lion of disputants,' N. of Buddha, L. **Vādiṇḍra**, m. N. of a philosopher and a poet, ib. **Vādiḥha**, m. N. of a Jaina, ib. **Vādiśvara**, m. = **vādi-rāj**, an excellent disputant, Dhananj. **Vādy-adhyāya**, m. N. of a ch. of the Samgīta-ratnākara.

Vādika, mfn. talking, speaking, asserting, maintaining (a theory &c.), MBh.; m. a conjurer, magician, Hcat. (v. l. **vātika**).

Vādika, mfn. (fr. Caus. of **√vad**) made to speak or to be uttered &c.; made to sound, sounded, played, BHP.; n. instrumental music, ŚāṅkhBr.: Gobh. **Vāditavya**, mfn. to be said or spoken &c.; n. instrumental music, MBh.

Vādita, n. a musical instrument, Āpast.; music, musical performance, ib.; Gobh.; Gaut. &c.; a musical choir, Uttanac. — **gaṇa**, m. a band of music, MW. — **laguḍa**, m. a drum-stick, L. — **vat**, mfn. accompanied by music, KātyŚr.

Vādin, mfn. saying, discoursing, speaking, talking, speaking or talking about (often ifc. or sometimes with acc. of object), declaring, proclaiming, denoting, designating (or sometimes = designated as,

addressed by a title &c.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; producing sounds, ŚāṅkhBr.; m. a speaker, asserter, (ifc.) the teacher or propounder or adherent of any doctrine or theory, MaitUp.; Śamk.; Sarvad.; a disputant, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor (du. plaintiff and defendant), Yājñ.; Nār.; an alchemist, Kālac.; a player on any musical instrument, musician (see f.), the leading or key-note, W.; N. of Buddha (as 'the disputant'), L.; (ini), f. a female musician, R.; (prob.) N. of a Comm. on the Amara-kośa. **Vādīsa**, mfn. (prob. for **vādīsa**) = **sādhuvādin**, L.; m. a learned and virtuous man, sage, seer, W.

Vādyaka, m. to be said or spoken or pronounced or uttered, AitBr.; to be sounded or played (as a musical instrument), Cat.; n. a speech, ŚBr.; instrumental music, Mālav.; Kathās. &c.; m. or n. a musical instrument, R.; Kathās.; Pañcat. — **kara** (MW.), — **dharma** (BHP.), m. 'performer on a mus^o instr^o,' a musician. — **nirghosha**, m. the sound of mus^o instr^os, W. — **bhaṇḍa**, n. a mus^o instr^o, SaddhP.; a multitude of mus^o instr^os, band, L.; — **mukha**, n. the mouth or top part or point of a mus^o instr^o, L. — **maṇḍa**, w. r. for **vātya-m^o**. — **vādaka-sāmagri**, f. the whole collection of mus^o instr^os and those who play upon them, L.

Vādyaka, n. instrumental music, BHP.

Vādyamāna, mfn. (fr. Caus. of **√vad**) being made to speak or sound &c.; n. instrumental music, Hariv.

Vādyoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

वादर vādara, °rāyaṇa. See **bādara**.

वादल vādala, m. liquorice, L.; a dark day, L. (cf. **bādara**).

वादाम vādama. See **bādama**.

वादाल vādala, m. the sheat-fish (= **va-dāla**), L.

वादिर vādira, m. N. of a partic. tree (resembling the Badari), L.

वादुलि vāduli, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. (v. l. **vāhuli**).

वाङ्गल vāṅgala (?), n. the lip, Gal.

वाध vādh, **vādha** &c. See **√bādha**.

वाधव vādhava, n. (fr. **vadhū**), g. **udgātrādi**.

Vādhavaka, n. (fr. id.), g. **kulāldādi**.

Vādhukya, n. (fr. id.) the taking a wife, marriage, L.

Vādhūya, mfn. (fr. id.) relating to a bride, bridal; n. a bridal dress, wedding garment, RV.; AV.; Kauś.

वाधावत vādhāvata, v. l. for **vātāvata**, q. v.

वाधिन vādhin. See **loka-vādhin**.

वाधुल vādhula, m. N. of a man, Samskāra.

Vādhūla (cf. **bādhūla**), m. N. of a man, Cat.

Vādhūleya, m. a patr., g. **kārta-kaujapa** (Kāś. **vārcaleya**).

Vādhaula, m. patr., ĀsvŚr.

वाधू vādhū, f. (fr. **√vadh** = **vah**) a vessel, boat, raft, W.

वाधून vādhūna, m. N. of a teacher (prob. w. r. for **vādhūla** above).

वाधोपाय vādhōpāya, m. patr. fr. **vādhōshāyana**, m. patr. fr. **vādhōsha**, g. **biddādi**.

वाधिय vādhriya (?), m. patr., Pravar.

Vādhryaśva, m. patr. fr. **vādhryaśva**, RV.; ĀsvŚr.

Vādhryaśvi, m. patr., ĀrshBr.

वाध्रीयस vādhriyasa or **śaka**, m. a rhinoceros, MBh.; R.; MārKP. (accord. to a Sch. also 'a kind of goat, bull, or bird'; cf. **vādhriyasa** and **vādhriyasa**).

वान 2. vāna, mfn. (fr. **√vai**; for 1. see p. 935, col. 3) dried &c.; n. dry or dried fruit, L.; a kind of bamboo manna, L.

वान 3. vāna, n. (fr. **√ve**) the act of weaving or sewing, Nyāyam.; Sāy. (reckoned among the 64 Kālās); a mat of straw, L. — **daṇḍa**, m. a weaver's loom, L. (w. r. **vāṇā-d^o**).

Vāniya, mfn. to be woven &c., Pat.

वान 4. vāna, m. or n. (?) a hole in the wall of a house, L.

वान 5. vāna, m. an intelligent man, L.; N. of Yama, L.

वान 6. vāna, m(f) (fr. 1. **vana**, p. 917) relating to a wood or to a dwelling in a wood &c., W.; n. a dense wood, Nalōd.; a multitude of woods or groves or thickets, W.

Vānaka, n. the state of a Brahma-cārin, L.

Vānakaśāmbeya, mfn. (fr. **vana-kauśāmbī**), g. **naty-ādi**.

Vānaprastha, m. (fr. **vana-prastha**) a Brāhman in the third stage of life (who has passed through the stages of student and householder and has abandoned his house and family for an ascetic life in the woods; see **āśrama**), hermit, anchorite (mentioned by Megasthenes under the name **ὠλόβιοι**), Āpast.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; RTL. 362; a class of supernatural beings, MW.; Bassia Latifolia or Butea Frondosa, L.; mfn. relating to a Vānaprastha; m. (scil. **āśrama**) the third stage of a Brāhman's life, forest-life, MBh.; R.; Hariv. — **dharma**, mfn. the law or duty of a V^o, MW. **Vānaprasthāśrama**, m. the order of a V^o, ib.

Vānaprastha, n. the condition of a Vānaprastha, Āpast.

Vānara, m. (prob. fr. **vanar**, p. 918) 'forest-animal,' a monkey, ape (ifc. f. ā), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a kind of insect, Olibanum, L.; (with **ācārya**) N. of a writer on medicine, Cat.; (f), f. a female ape, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Carpogon Pruriens, L. m(f) (fr. belonging to an ape or monkey, m^o-like &c., MBh.; R. — **ketana**, m. 'm^o-bannered,' N. of Arjuna, MBh.

— **ketu**, n. the m^o-banner, ib.; = prec., ib. — **dhva-ja**, m. = **ketana**, ib. — **priya**, m. 'dear to m^os,' the tree Mimosa Kauli, L. — **rāja**, m. 'm^o-king,' a strong or excellent m^o, MBh. — **vira-māhātmya**, n. N. of a ch. of the Skandap. **Vānarāksha**, m. 'm^o-eyed,' a wild goat, L. (v. l. **bālavāhya**). **Vānarāksha**, n. Olibanum, VarBrS., Sch. **Vānarāghāta**, m. 'm^o-stroke,' i. e. 'struck or injured by m^os,' the tree Symplocos Racemosa (commonly called Lodhra or Lodhi), L. **Vānarāpasada**, m. a contemptible m^o, MW. **Vānarāśhaka**, n. N. of eight verses (supposed to be spoken by a m^o). **Vānarāśya**, m. pl. 'm^o-faced,' N. of a people, VP. **Vānarāndra**, m. 'm^o-chief,' N. of Sugriva or of Hanumat, L. **Vānarāśvara-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha.

Vānarāśhaka, n. N. of a poem (cf. **vāna-rāśhaka**).

Vānala, m. the black species of Tulasi or holy basil (Ocimum Sanctum), L.

Vānavāsaka, m(f) (fr. **ikā**) n. belonging to the (people of the) Vāna-vāsakas, Cat.; m. the son of a Vaiśya and a Vaideti, L.; (ikā), f. a kind of metre, Col.

Vānavāsi, f. N. of a city, Daś. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of the Skandap., Cat.

Vānavāsya, m. a king of Vānavāsi, ib.

Vānaspadya, m(f) (fr. **vanas-pati**) coming from a tree, wooden, AV.; VS.; Br.; GṛŚrS.; prepared from trees (as Soma), AitBr.; performed under trees (as a sacrifice), BHP.; living under trees or in woods (said of Siva), R.; belonging to a sacrificial post; m. a tree or shrub or any plant, AV. (accord. to L. any flowering fruit-tree, such as the Mango, Eugenia &c.); n. the fruit of a tree, Br.; Mn. viii, 2, 39; a multitude or group of trees, Paṇ. iv, 1, 85, Vārt. 10, Pat.

Vānā, f. a quail, L.

Vānavāsya, w. r. for **vānavāsya**.

Vānika, mfn. (prob.) living in the wood, Bhav.

Vānira, m. (ifc. f. ā) a sort of cane or reed, Calamus Rotang, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; = **citraka**, L. — **grīha**, n. an arbour of reeds, Ragh. — **ja**, m. Saccharum Munjia, L.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L.

Vāniraka, m. Saccharum Munjia, L.

Vāneya, m(f) (fr. **√vā**) n. living or growing in a wood, sylvan, MBh.; R.; relating or belonging to water &c., W.; n. Cyperus Rotundus, L. — **pushpa**, n. a forest flower, MBh.

Vānya, m(f) (fr. **√vā**) n. relating to a wood, sylvan, Baudh. (ā), f., see next.

1. **Vānyā**, f. (for 2. see p. 941, col. 1) a dense wood or a collection of woods, L.

वानमन्तर vānamantara, m. pl. (with Jainas) a class of gods, L.

वानव vānava, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

वानायु vānāyu, m. = **vānāyu**, N. of a country (pl. a people) to the west of India, VP.; an antelope, L. (v. l. **vāyāyu**). — **ja**, mfn. 'Vānāyu-born,' a V^o

horse (regarded as of a particularly good breed), MBh.; R.

वानिर vānira. See p. 940, col. 3.

वान्ता vānta, mfn. (fr. √vam) vomited, ejected from the mouth, effused, Br.; MBh.; Pur. (e. ind. when one has v°); dropped, Ragh. vii, 6; one who has v°, Mn. v, 144; m. N. of a family of priests, Cat. — वृषिष्टि, mfn. (a cloud) that shed its rain, Megh. Vāntāda, m. 'eating what is vomited,' a dog, L.; (prob.) a kind of bird, Car. Vāntāna, n. vomited food, L. Vāntāśin, mfn. eating v° food, a foul feeder, Mn.; BhP.; HPariś.; a person who tells his Gotra &c. for the sake of getting food, L.; a foul-feeding demon, MW.

Vānti, f. the act of vomiting, ejecting from the mouth, L. — कृति, mfn. causing vomiting, emetic, L.; m. Vangueria Spinosa, L. — da, mfn. = prec., L.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (Helleboms Niger, Wrightia Antidysenterica or Calotropis Gigantea &c.), L. — śodhanī, f. Nigella Indica, L. — hrit, w.r. for -kṛit.

Vānti, in comp. for vānta. — √kṛi, P. -karoti, to reject, give up, resign, Buddh. — bhāva, m. the being given up, ib.

1. Vāma, m. (for 2. and 3. see col. 2) the act of vomiting, g. jvalādi; (ī), f. id., Gal.

1. Vāmaka, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) one who vomits, MW.

Vāmāniya, mfn. causing vomiting, emetic, Suśr.; to be cured with emetics, ŚārṅgS.

1. Vāmin, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) vomiting, ejecting from the mouth, TS.; ŚBr.; (inī), f. (with yoni) a vulva ejecting the semen virile, Suśr.

1. Vāmya, mfn. (for 2. and 3. see cols. 2, 3) to be cured with emetics, ŚārṅgS.

वान्न vādana, m. patr. fr. vandana, ĀśvŚr.

वाय 2. vāya, f. (for 1. see p. 940, col. 3) a cow whose calf is dead, TB. (cf. api, abhi, ni-v°).

वाप 1. vāpa, m. = 1. vāya, 'weaving' or 'a weaver' (see tanta-, tantra-, sūtra-v°). — dan-
da, m. a weaver's loom, L. (cf. vāna- and vāya-d°).
Vāpaka. See paṭṭikā-v°.

वाप 2. vāpa, m. (fr. √i. vap) the act of shearing or shaving (see kṛita-v°).

1. Vāpana, n. the act of causing to shave or of shaving, GrŚS.

1. Vāpita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) shaven, shorn, L.

वाप 3. vāpa, m. (fr. √2. vap) a sower (see bija-v°); the act of sowing seed, W.; the act of pouring in or mixing with Nyāyam; seed, MBh.; (ifc.) sown with, L. (cf. Pāp. viii, 4, 11, Sch.).

2. Vāpana, n. the act of scattering or sowing, SamhUp.

Vāpi, f. = vāpī, a pond, BhP. (cf. Un. iv, 124).

Vāpikā, f. id., Kāv.

2. Vāpita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to be sown, sown (as seed), VarBṛS.

Vāpin, mfn. (ifc.) sowing, Pāp. viii, 4, 11, Sch.

Vāpima, n. an unannealed vessel, L. (cf. next).

Vāpi, f. any pond (made by scattering or damming up earth), a large oblong pond, an oblong reservoir of water, tank, pool, lake, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. kṛidā-v°); a partic. constellation, VarBṛS.

— kṛpa-tatāka-śānti, f. — kṛpa-tadāgādi-pad-dhati, f. N. of wks. — jala, n. lake-water, Ml.

— vistīrṇa, (prob.) n. a hole (made by a thief in a wall) resembling a pond, Mfich. — ha, m. 'abandoning lakes,' the Cātaka bird, Cuculus Melanoleucus, L.

Vāpy-utsarga, m. N. of wk.

Vāpika, (ifc.) = vāpi, Kathās.; m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Vāpya, mfn. to be scattered or sown or cast or thrown, Kauś.; coming from ponds or tanks (as water), Suśr.; m. a father (?), L.; n. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. (v.l. vyāpya).

Vāpyāya, Nom. P. yate (only pr. p. vāpyāya-māna), to become or resemble a pond, Divyāv.

वापुष vāpuṣa, mfn. (fr. vapuṣ) wonderful, admirable, RV.

वाभट vābhaṭa, m. N. of a lexicographer, L. (prob. w.r. for vāg-bhaṭa).

वाभि vābhi. See ūra-vābhi.

वाम vām, (encl.) acc. dat. gen. du. of 2nd

pers. pron. (cf. Pāp. viii, 1, 20; 24 &c.), RV. &c. &c. (the accented vām in RV. vi, 55, 1 is thought to be = āvām, nom. du. of 1st pers. pron.)

वाम 2. vāmā, m(fī or ā)n. (fr. √i. van; for 1. see col. 1) lovely, dear, pleasant, agreeable, fair, beautiful, splendid, noble, RV. &c. &c.; (ifc.) striving after, eager for, intent upon, fond of, Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; m. the female breast, L.; the god of love, L.; N. of Śiva, BhP.; of a Rudra, ib.; of Varuṇa, L.; (with Śaivas) = vāma-deva-guhyā, Sarvad.; of a son of Ricika, MBh. (B. rāma); of a son of Kṛiṣṇa and Bhadrā, BhP.; of a prince (son of Dharmā), Cat.; of a son of Bhaṭṭa-nārāyaṇa, Kṣhitī. (cf. deva); of one of the Moon's horses, VP.; m. or n. a kind of pot-herb, Cheuopodium Album, L.; (ā), f. a beautiful woman, any woman or wife, Pañcar.; Sāh.; a partic. form of Durgā, Pur.; a partic. Śakti, Hcat.; N. of Lakṣmī, W.; of Sarasvatī, ib.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of the mother of Pārśva (the 23rd Arhat of the present Avasarpīṇī), L.; (dyā), ind. in a pleasant or lovely manner, RV. vii, 9, 7; (ī), f. a mare, L. (vāmī-ratha, mfn., Pat. on Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 20); a she-ass, L.; a female camel (cf. uṣtra-v°); a young female elephant, L.; the female of the jackal, L.; n. a lovely thing, any dear or desirable good (as gold, horses &c.), wealth, fortune, RV.; AV.; Br.; ChUp.; mfn. relating to a mare, Pat. (cf. under ī, f. above). — jāta (vāmā-), mfn. lovely or dear by nature, RV. x, 140, 3. — 1. tā, f., -tva, n. (for 2. see col. 3) loveliness, W. — datta, m. 'given by Śiva,' N. of a man, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, ib. — dṛiś (nom. &c.) or -dṛiṣṭi, f. a fair-eyed woman, Kāv. — deva (vāmā-), m. N. of an ancient Rishi (having the patr. Gaṇtama, author of the hymns RV. iv, 1-41; 45-48, comprising nearly the whole fourth Maṇḍala; pl. his family), RV. &c. &c.; of a minister of Daśa-ratha, MBh.; R.; of a king, MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Nārāyaṇa (father of Viśva-nātha), Cat.; of a lawyer, a poet &c. (also with upādhyāya- and bhāṭṭā-cārya), ib.; of a form of Śiva, Hariv.; BhP.; of a demon presiding over a partic. disease, Hariv.; of a mountain in Śālmala-dvīpa, BhP.; of the third day or Kalpa in the month of Brahmā (see under kalpa); (ī), f. a form of Durgā, Hcat.; m(fī)n. relating to the Rishi Vāma-deva, MBh.; -guhyā, m. (with Śaivas) one of the five forms of Śiva, Sarvad.; -rathā, m. V°-d°'s chariot, MaitrS.; -saṃhitā, f. N. of wk. — devyā, mfn. coming or descended from the Rishi Vāma-deva, ŚBr.; m. patr. of Apho-muc (author of RV. x, 127), Anukr.; of Bṛihad-uktha and Mūrdhanvat, ib.; m. N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrṣhBr.; -vūdyā, f. N. of wk. — dhva-
ja, m. N. of an author, Cat. — nayanā, f. a fair-eyed woman, Kāv. — 1. -nī, mfn. (for 2. see p. 942, col. 1) bringing wealth, ChUp.; -tva, n. the attribute of bestowing w°, Śāṃk. — nīti (vāmā-), mfn. conducting to wealth or to the good, RV. — netra, n. a mystical N. of the vowel ī, L.; (ā), f. = nayanā, L. — bhāṣ, mfn. partaking of goods or of the good, RV. — bhṛit, f. a kind of bird (-tvā, n.), TS.; MaitrS. — 1. -bhṛū, f. (for 2. see col. 3) a woman (with fine eyebrows or eyes), Kāv. — moshā, mfn. stealing precious things, TS. — ratha, m. N. of a man (pl. his family), g. kurva-ādī. — rathya, m. patr. fr. prec., ib.; a branch of the Ātreya, KātyŚr. — locana, mfn. fair-eyed, Śak.; (ā), f. = -dṛiṣ, Hit.; N. of a woman (the daughter of Vira-keṭu), Daś. — śiva, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — svabhā-
va, m(fī)ān. of noble character or disposition, BhP. Vāmākṣhi, n. = vāma-netra, L.; (ī), f. = vāma-dṛiṣ, Kāv.; Kathās. Vāmāpīdana (or mā-pīda?), m. Carey Arborea or Salvadoria Persica, L. Vāmākṣhapā, f. = vāma-nayanā, Hasy. Vāmōru or vāmōrū, f. (Nom. rūs, Śiś. viii, 24; voc. rūs; cf. Vām. v, 2, 49; compar. rūs-tarā, Vop.) a handsome-thighed woman, MBh.; Kāv.; BhP.

Vāmila, vāmīya-bhāṣya. See col. 3.

2. Vāmīya, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1, for 3. col. 3) belonging to Vāma-deva, MBh.

वाम 3. vāma, m(fī)ān. (perhaps originally identical with 2. above) left, not right, being or situated on the left side, ŚBr. &c. &c. (the quivering of the left eye or arm is supposed to be a good omen in women and of the left arm a bad omen in men); reverse, adverse, contrary, opposite, unfavourable, Kāv.; Kathās.; crooked, oblique (am, ind. side-ways), BhP.; refractory, coy (in love), Sāh.; acting in the opposite way or differently, Śak. iv, 18; hard,

cruel, Kāv.; Pur.; vile, wicked, base, low, bad, Kir.; m. or n. the left side (vāmād dakṣiṇam, from the left to the right; vāmena, on the left side), Kāv.; Kathās.; m. the left hand, RāmātUp.; a snake, L.; an animal, sentient being, L.; n. adversity, misfortune, Kathās.; the left-hand practices of the followers of the Tantras (= vāmācāra, q.v.), Cat. — kaṭi-
stha, mfn. lying or situated on the left side, Singhās. — kīrtin, mfn. one whose crest or diadem is turned towards the left, VarBṛS. — kukṣhi, m. the left side of the abdomen, Singhās (v.l. -pārśva). — cūda or -cūla, m. pl. 'left-crested,' N. of a people, Hariv. — jushṭa, n. = vāmākṣvara-tantra, Āryav. — tantra, n. N. of a Tantra. — tas, ind. from or on the left, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — 2. tā, f. (also pl., Kāv.; Rājāt.; -tva, n. (for 1. see col. 2) contrariety, disavowal, refractoriness, coyness. — nata, mfn. bent or turned to the left, VarBṛS. — pārśva, m. the 1st side, Singhās. (see -kukṣhi). — bhāṣhin, m(fī)n. speaking ill or adversely, R. — 2. -bhṛū, f. (for 1. see col. 2) the left eyebrow, PratiñāS. — mārga, m. the left-hand doctrine (see vāmācāra), Cat.; gin, m. = vāmācārin, R. TL. 185. — śila, mfn. of bad character or disposition, Kir.; refractory or timid (in love), coy, Mālatīm. — stha, mfn. standing on the left, Kathās. — hasta, m. the dew-lap of a goat, Āryav. Vāmāgama, m. = next, W. Vāmācāra, m. the left-hand practices or doctrines of the Tantras (i.e. the worship of the Śakti or Female Energy personified as the wife of Śiva, as opposed to dakṣiṇācāra, q.v.), Cat.; mfn. behaving badly or in the wrong way, Suśr.; Pañcar.; -rin, m. an adherent of the left-hand practices of the followers of the Tantras, IW. 523, n. 1. Vāmārambha, mfn. refractory, stubborn, Mālatīm. Vāmārcana-candrikā, f. N. of a Tantric wk. Vāmāreṣi, mfn. (a fire) flaming towards the left (and so foreboding evil), MBh. Vāmāvacara, mfn. keeping on the left side, Lalit. Vāmāvarta, mfn. winding or wound towards the left, Bhpr.; turned towards the left or west, Hcat. Vāmētara, mfn. 'different from left,' right, Ragh. Vāmāka-vṛitti, mfn. always acting perversely (-tva, n.), Kathās.

2. Vāmaka, m(fī)kān. (for 1. see col. 1) left, not right, VarBṛS.; Mālatīm.; adverse, cruel, rough, hard, Kālp.; m. a partic. mixed tribe, MBh.; N. of a king of Kāśi, Car.; of a son of Bhajamāna, VP.; of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh.; (prob.) n. of kind of gesture, Vikr.; (ikā), f. N. of Durgā, MW. Vāmākṣvara-tantra, n. and Vāmākṣvara-saṃ-
hitā, f. N. of wks.

Vāmākakṣhāyana (once yand), m. patr., ŚBr.

2. Vāmin, mfn. (for 1. see this page, col. 1) = vāmācārin, W.

Vāmila, mfn. = vāma or dāmbhika, L.

Vāmī-√kṛi, P. -karoti, to turn or direct towards the left side, VarBṛS.

Vāmīya-bhāṣya, n. N. of wk.

3. Vāmīya, n. (for 1. and 2. see cols. 1; 2) perverseness, refractoriness, Naish.; Sāh.

वामन् vāman (g. pāmādi), prob. invented to explain vāmana.

वामन vāmanā, m(fī)ān. (of doubtful derivation) dwarfish, small or short in stature, a dwarf, VS. &c. &c.; small, minute, short (also of days), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; bent, inclined, HPariś.; relating to a dwarf or to Vishṇu (cf. below), treating of him, Pur.; descended from the elephant Vāmana (see below), R.; m. 'the Dwarf,' N. of Vishṇu in his fifth Avatāra or descent (undertaken to humble the pride of the Daitya Bali [q.v.]); the germ of the story of this incarnation seems to be contained in the 1st book of the ŚBr.; the later legend is given in R. i, 32, 2; N. of a partic. month, VarBṛS.; of Śiva, MBh. xiv, 193; a dwarfish bull, MaitrS.; TS.; a goat with partic. marks, VarBṛS.; a person born under a partic. constellation, ib.; = kāṇḍa, L.; Alangium Hexape-
tatum, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a son of Garuḍa, ib.; of a son of Hiranya-garbhā, Hariv.; of one of the 18 attendants of the Sun, L.; of a Dā-
nava, Hariv.; of a Muni, Cat.; of a poet (minister under Jayāpīḍa), Rājāt.; (also with bhāṭṭa, ācārya &c.) of various other scholars and authors &c. (esp. of one of the authors of the Kāśikā-vṛitti, the other being Jayāditya, and of the author of the Kāvālaṃ-kāra-vṛitti); of the elephant that supports the south (or west) quarter, MBh.; of a mountain, MBh.; (pl.) N. of a people, ib. B. ambasthā; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras (v.l. rāmanā), R.; (ī), f. a female dwarf,

W.; N. of a Yoginī, Hcat.; a partic. disease of the vagina, W. (prob. w. r. for *vāminī*, q. v. under 1. *vāminī*); a sort of woman, W.; a mare, MW.; N. = *vāmana-purāṇa* and *ṇopapurāṇa* (q. v.); N. of a place of pilgrimage (called after the dwarf form of Viṣṇu), MBh. = *kārikā*, f., -*citra-caritra*, n., -*jayanti-vrata*, n., -*jāṭaka*, n., -*tattva*, n. N. of wks. = *tanu*, mfn. dwarf-bodied, MW. = *tā*, f. (Gāṇḍāp.), -*tva*, n. (ŚārngS.) shortness, dwarfishness (-*tvam* / *gam*, to assume the form of a dwarf, R.) = *datta* and -*deva*, m. N. of two authors, Cat. = *dvādaśī*, f. N. of the 12th day in the light half of the month Caitra (on which a festival is held in honour of Viṣṇu), L.; -*kathā*, f., -*vrata*, n. N. of wks. = *nighaṇṭu*, m. N. of a dictionary. = *purāṇa*, m. N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas (said to have been related by Pulastya to Nārada, and containing an account of the dwarf-incarnation of Viṣṇu), 1W. 514. = *prādur-bhāva*, m. 'the Dwarf manifestation or incarnation (cf. above)', N. of a ch. of the Hari-vagā. = *rūpin*, mfn. dwarf-formed, being in the form of a dwarf, MW. = *vṛitti*, f. = *kāśikā-ur* or = *kāvya-lamkāra-ur*?, -*ikā*, f. N. of Mahāśvara's Comm. on the latter wk. = *vrata*, n. N. of a partic. Vrata to be observed on the 12th day of Śrāvaṇa in celebration of Viṣṇu's dwarf-incarnation, L. (cf. *vāmana-dvādaśī-vrata*). = *sūta*, n. N. of a partic. Vedic hymn, Cat. = *sūtra-vṛitti*, f. = *kāvya-lamkāra-vṛitti*. = *stava*, m. N. of a ch. of the Hari-vagā. = *svāmin*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. **Vāmanākr̥ti**, mfn. dwarf-shaped, dwarfish, MW. **Vāmanānanda**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Vāmanānava**, m. 'descended from the elephant Vāmana', an el^o with partic. marks, Gal. **Vāmanāvatāra**, m. the dwarf-incarnation; -*kathana*, n. N. of a ch. of the PadmaP. **Vāmanāśrama**, m. N. of a partic. hermitage, Ragh. **Vāmanāśra-svāmin**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat. **Vāmanāśhi**, f. the female of the elephant Vāmana, L. **Vāmanāpapurāṇa**, n. N. of an Upapurāṇa.

Vāmanaka, mī(ikā)n. dwarfish, small, Hariv.; BhP.; n. a dwarf, VarBṣ.; Kād.; a person born under a partic. constellation, VarBṣ.; N. of a mountain, MBh.; (ikā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, ib.; a female dwarf, Nalac; a sort of woman, ib.; n. dwarfishness (*ḥaṇi* / *kṛi*, to assume the form of a dwarf), BhP.; N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.

2. **Vāmanī** (for 1. see p. 941, col. 2), in comp. for *vāmana*. = *kṛta*, mfn. turned into a dwarf (said of Viṣṇu), ŚārngP.; pressed down, flattened, Amar. = *bhūta*, mfn. become a dwarf, lowered, bent or broken down, Śiṣ.

वामरिन् vāmarin, w. r. for *cāmarin*, L.

वामलूर vāmalūra, m. an ant-hill, Kāśikh.

वामिल vāmila. See p. 941, col. 3.

वाम्नी vāmnī, f. N. of a woman (cf. next).

Vāmneya, m. metr. fr. prec., PañcavBr.

वामवाम्रा, m. (fr. *vamra*) N. of a Rishi, Br.; n. N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy.

वाय 1. vāya, m. (fr. *√ve*; cf. 1. *vāpa*) 'weaving' or 'a weaver' (see *tanu*-, *tantra*-, *tunna*-, *vāso-v*); a thread, strap (see *tiraścina-v*). = *daṇḍa*, m. a weaver's loom, L.

1. **Vāyaka**, m. a weaver, sower, Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP. **Vāyana-kriyā**, f. weaver's work, weaving, ĀpGr., Sch.

Vāya-raju, f., g. *deva-pathādi* (Kāś. *cāmar*). **Vāyin**, mfn. weaving, sowing, MW.

वाय 2. vāya, m. (said to be) patr. fr. *vi*, a bird, Nir. vi, 28.

वाय 3. vāya, m. (fr. *√vā*) a leader, guide (see *pada-vāyā*).

वायक 2. vāyaka, m. (said to be fr. *√vay*) a heap, multitude, number, L.

वायत vāyata, m. (fr. *vayat*), patr. of Pāśadyumna, RV. vii, 33, 2.

वायन vāyana or *onaka*, n. sweetmeats or cakes which may be eaten during a religious feast, presents of sweetmeats &c. (forming part of an offering to a deity or prepared on festive occasions, such as marriages &c.), L.; a kind of perfume.

Vāyanin (?), n. patr. (also pl.), Samskāra.

वायव vāyava &c. See p. 943, col. 1.

वायस vāyasā, m. (fr. *vayas*) a bird, (esp.) a large bird, RV. i, 164, 52 (cf. Nir. iv, 17); a crow, Br.; MBh. &c.; a prince of the Vayas, g. *pārivādi*; Agallochum or fragrant aloe, L.; turpentine, L.; a house facing the north-east, L.; (i), f. a female crow, Mṛicch.; Pañcat.; Hit.; N. of various plants (accord. to L. *Ficus oppositifolia*, *Agati Grandiflora*, = *kāka-tuṇḍī* and = *mahā-jyotiśhmātī*), Suśr.; mī(ī)n. relating or peculiar to crows, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; consisting of birds, Nalōd.; containing the word *vayas*, g. *vimuktādi*; n. a multitude of crows, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 37, Sch. = *jaṅghā*, f. a species of plant (= *kāka-j*), L. = *tira*, n. (prob.) N. of a place (*°riya*, mfn.), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 2, Pat. = *tuṇḍa*, mfn. resembling the beak of a crow; m. (with *samdhī*) the joint of the jaw, Processus Coronoides, Suśr. = *pīlu*, m. a partic. tree (= *kāka-j*), Car. = *vidyā*, f. 'the science of (augury from observing) crows,' N. of a ch. of VarBṣ. = *dyika*, mfn. versed in the above science, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60. = *śānti*, f. N. of wk. **Vāyasādani**, f. (only L.) N. of various plants or trees (Agati Grandiflora; Cardiospermum Halicacabum; Capparis Sepiaria; = *kāka-tuṇḍī*). **Vāyasāntaka**, m. 'crow-destroyer,' an owl, MBh. **Vāyasāri** or 'sārāri', m. 'crow's enemy,' id., L. **Vāyasāhvā**, f. (only L.) Agati Grandiflora; Solanum Indicum; Capparis Sepiaria. **Vāyasāśhuka**, m. Saccharum Spontaneum, L.

Vāyasī, in comp. for *vāyasa*. = *kṛta*, mfn. turned into a crow, Subh. = *bhūta*, mfn. become or being a crow, Kathās.

Vāyasolikā or *li*, f. a medicinal root (= *kākolī*), Bhpr.

वायस्क vāyaska, Uṇ. iv, r88, Sch.

वायु 1. vāyu, m. (fr. *√2. vā*) wind, air (as one of the 5 elements; in MBh. 7 winds are reckoned), RV. &c. &c.; the god of the wind (often associated with Indra in the Rīg-veda, as Vāta [q. v.] with Parjanya, but although of equal rank with Indra, not occupying so prominent a position; in the Puruṣa-sūkta he is said to have sprung from the breath of Puruṣa, and elsewhere is described as the son-in-law of Tvāṣṭri; he is said to move in a shining car drawn by a pair of red or purple horses or by several teams consisting of ninety-nine or a hundred or even a thousand horses [cf. *nī-yūṣ*]; he is often made to occupy the same chariot with Indra, and in conjunction with him honoured with the first draught of the Soma libation; he is rarely connected with the Maruts, although in i, 134, 4, he is said to have begotten them from the rivers of heaven; he is regent of the Nakṣatra Svātī and north-west quarter, see *loka-pāla*), ib.; breathing, breath, VPrāt.; ĪśUp.; the wind of the body, a vital air (of which 5 are reckoned, viz. *prāṇa*, *apāna*, *samāna*, *udāna*, and *vyāna*; or *nāga*, *kūrma*, *krikara*, *devadatta*, and *dhananī-jaya*), Hariv.; Sāmkyak.; Vedāntas.; (in medicine) the windy humour or any morbid affection of it, Suśr.; the wind as a kind of demon producing madness, Kād.; Vcar. (cf. *-grasta*); (in astron.) N. of the fourth Muhūrta; a mystical N. of the letter *ya*, Up.; N. of a Vasu, Hariv.; of a Daitya, ib.; of a king of the Gandharvas, VP.; of a Marut, R.; pl. the Maruts, Kathās.; MārkaP. = *kṛtsna*, n. one of the ten mystical exercises called Kṛtsna, L. = *ketu*, m. 'wind-sign,' dust, L. = *keśa* (*vāyū*-), mfn. (prob.) having waving hair (said of the Gandharvas), RV. iii, 38, 6. = *koṇa*, m. 'wind-corner,' the north-west quarter, W. = *gaṇḍa*, m. 'w^o-swelling,' flatulence, indigestion, L. = *gati*, mfn. going like the w^o, swift as w^o, fleet, W. = *gadya*, N. of a Stotra. = *gīta*, mfn. sung by the w^o (i. e. universally known), Mn. ix, 42. = *gulma*, m. 'wind-cluster,' a whirlwind, hurricane, W.; a whirlpool, eddy, L. = *gocara*, m. the track or range of the w^o, MW.; the north-west, Hcat. = *gopa* (*vāyū*-), mfn. having the wind as protector, RV. x, 151, 4. = *gopā*, nfn. id., MW. = *granthī*, m. a lump or swelling caused by disturbance of the air in the body, MārkaP. = *grasta*, mfn. 'wind-seized,' affected by w^o, nad, VarBṣ.; Daś.; flatulent; gouty, A. = *ghna*, mfn. 'wind-destroying,' curing windy disorders, W. = *caakra*, m. N. of one of the 7 Rishis (said to be fathers of the Maruts), MBh.; n. the range of the w^o, Virac. = *citī*, f. Vāyu's pile or layer, ŚBr. = *ja*, (prob.) m. 'air-born,' N. of a tree (?), Pañcat. i, 328. = *jāta*, m. 'wind-born,' N. of Hanu-mat, W. = *jvāla*, m. N.

of one of the 7 Rishis (see *-caakra*), MBh. = *tana-ya*, m. = *-pulra*, MW. = *-tejas* (*vāyū*-), mfn. having the sharpness of w^o, AV. x, 5, 26. = *tva*, n. the notion or idea of air, Sarvad. = *datta*, m. N. of a man, g. *subhṛādi*; -*maya*, mī(ī)n. and -*rūpya*, nfn., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 23, Sch. = *dattaka*, m. endearing form of -*datta*, Pat. = *datteya*, mfn. (fr. -*datta*), g. *sakhy-ādi*; m. patr. (fr. id.), g. *subhṛādi*. = *dāra*, m. a cloud, L. = *dāru*, m. 'air-tearer, air-scatterer,' id., W. = *dis*, f. the north-west, VarBṣ. = *dīpta*, mfn. (said of animals in the practice of augury), VarBṣ. = *deva*, n. the lunar mansion Svātī (presided over by Vāyu), ib. = *daivata* or -*daivatya*, mfn. having Vāyu as a deity, VarBṣ. = *dvāra*, n. the door of breath, AmṛitUp. = *dhātu*, m. the element air or wind, Sarvad. = *dhārāṇa*, mfn. (with *divasa*, j.) N. of partic. days in the light half of the month Jyāishṭha, VarBṣ. = *nandana*, m. = *-putra*, MW. = *nānā-tva*, n. diversity of air (said to be caused by the concurrence [*sammūrchana*] of two winds), MW. = *nighna*, mfn. 'subject to wind,' mad, Daś. = *nivṛitti*, f. 'cessation of w^o,' a calm, lull, W.; cure of windy disorders, ib. = *pañcaka*, n. the set of five vital airs, MW. = *patha*, m. 'wind-path,' N. of a partic. region in the atmosphere, Hariv.; R.; N. of a king, Kathās. = *paramāṇu*, m. a primary aerial atom, MW. = *putra*, m. 'son of the w^o,' N. of Hanumat, RāmatUp.; R.; of Bhima, L. = *putrāya* (only *ṛita*, n. impers.), to represent or act the part of Hanumat, Rajat. = *pura*, n. N. of a town, W. = *purāṇa*, n. N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas (prob. one of the oldest, and supposed to have been revealed by the god Vāyu; it treats of the creation of the world, the origin of the four classes, the worship of Śiva &c.), 1W. 514. = *pūta*, mfn. purified by the wind, NṣisUp. = *pracyuta* (*vāyū*-), mī(ī)n. driven by the wind, TS. = *pranetra* (*vāyū*-), mfn. having the wind as leader, ŚBr. = *pratyakṣa-vāda*, *śha-vicāra*, m. N. of wks. = *phala*, n. 'wind-fruit,' hail, L.; the rainbow, L. = *bala*, m. N. of one of the 7 Rishis (see *-caakra*), MBh.; of a warrior who fought on the side of the gods against the Asuras, Kathās. = *bija*, n. seed or germ of the air, Sarvad. (accord. to some N. of the syllable *jam*). = *bhāksha*, mī(ī)n. eating (only) air, living on air, MBh.; R.; BhP.; m. a snake, L.; an ascetic, W.; N. of a Muni, MBh. = *bhākshaka*, mfn. = *bhāksha*, Hit. = *bhāksha-ṇa*, n. the act of eating or living on air, fasting, W.; m. = *bhuja*, A. = *bhākshya*, mfn. = *bhāksha*, R.; m. a snake, L. = *bhārati-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. = *bhuja*, m. one who feeds only on air (as an ascetic, a snake &c.), A. = *bhūta*, mfn. become air, become like the wind, W.; going everywhere at will, ib. = *bhūti*, m. (with Jāinas) N. of one of the eleven Gaṇādhīpas, L.; W. = *bhojana*, mfn. = *bhāksha*, q. v., BhP. = *maṇḍala*, m. N. of one of the 7 Rishis (see *-caakra*), MBh.; n. a whirlwind, ib. = *māt*, mfn. attended with wind, AV.; ŚrS.; containing the word *vāyu* &c., TS. = *maya* (*vāyū*-), mī(ī)n. having the nature of the wind or of air, ŚBr.; MBh. = *marulīpi* (fr. *-marut* + *l*), f. a partic. mode of writing, Lalit. = *mārga*, m. the path or track of the wind, MW.; the atmosphere, Gal. = *rugna*, mfn. broken off by the w^o, R. = *rujā*, f. 'w^o-disease,' inflammation (of the eyes), MBh. = *retas*, m. N. of one of the 7 Rishis (see *-caakra*), MBh. = *roṣhā* (?), f. 'raging with wind,' night, L. (prob. for *vāsūrōṣhā*, i. e. *vāsura* + *ushā*). = *lakṣhaṇa*, n. the character or property of air (viz. touch), MW.; N. of wk. = *loka*, m. the world of Vāyu, ŚāṅkhBr.; KaushUp. = *vat*, ind. like w^o, MBh. = *vartman*, m. (?) or n. 'wind-path,' the atmosphere, L. = *valana-pañca-taramgīpi-māhātmya*, n. = *vāda*, m. N. of wks. = *vāha*, m. 'having the wind for a vehicle,' smoke, vapour, L. = *vāhana*, m. 'id.,' N. of Viṣṇu, L.; of Śiva, Sivag. = *vāhinī*, f. the air-conveying (vessel of the body), L. = *vega*, m. the velocity of the wind, a gust of w^o (see below); mfn. having the vel^o of w^o, fleet as the w^o, L.; m. N. of one of the 7 Rishis (see *-caakra*), MBh.; of a son of Dhṛitārāṣṭra, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of a Yoginī, Kālac.; of a Kīmī-nara maiden, Kārāṇḍ.; -*yaśas*, f. N. of a sister of Vāyu-patha, Kathās.; -*sama*, mfn. equal to the velocity of wind, swift as the wind, R. = *vegaka*, mī(ī)n. swift as the w^o, Hcat. = *vegin*, mfn. id., NāḍabUp. = *śānti*, f., -*samhitā*, f. N. of wks. = *sakha* or *khi*, m. 'having the w^o for a friend,' fire, L. = *sama*, mfn. resembling the wind, PārGr.; swift as wind, W.; like air or wind, unsubstantial, ib.

— *sambhava*, m. 'wind-born,' N. of Hanumat, W.; (ā), f. a red cow, L. — *savitri* or *ōtrā*, m. du. Vāyu and Savitri, MaitrS. (cf. *vāyosāvitri*), — *suta*, m. = *putra*, MW. — *sūnu*, m. patr. of Hanumat, RāmaUp.; R. — *skandha*, m. the region of the wind, Hariv.; VarBrS. &c. — *stuti*, f. N. of two hymns. — *han*, m. N. of one of the 7 Rishis of the Maruts, MBh. — *hina*, mfn. destitute of wind, MW.

Vāyava, mf(ā)n. relating or belonging to the wind or air, given by or sacred to the god of wind &c., PatGr.; MBh.; north-western; (i), f. (with or scil. di) the north-west (cf. under *vāyu*), ĀsvGr.

Vāyaviya, mfn. relating to the air or the wind or the god of the wind, windy, aerial, Yājñ.; Suśr. &c. — *tantra*, n., — *samhitā*, f. N. of wks.

Vāyavi-samhitā, f. N. of wk. (= *vāyaviya-s*).

Vāyavyā, nif(ā)n. = *vāyava* (in both meanings), MaitrS.; VarBrS.; Mārka.; n. (with or scil. *pātra*) N. of partic. Soma vessels shaped like mortars, TS.; Br.; GrS. — *the Nakshatra Svāti* (of which Vāyu is the regent), VarBrS.; (also m. and [ā], f.) the north-west (as presided over by V°), VarBrS.; MārkaP. — *purāṇa*, n. N. of a Purāṇa.

Vāyuka, n. endearing form for *vāyu-datta*, Pat.

Vāyūra, mfn. windy, ŚBr. (Sch.)

Vāyuv, in comp. for 1. *vāyu*. — *agni*, m. du. Vāyu and Agni, MW. — *adhika*, mfn. 'having an excess of wind,' gouty, Divyāv. (w.r. *vāyuv-ādhi*). — *abhi-bhūta*, mfn. = *vāyuv-grasta*, Sarvad. — *āsava*, mf(ā)n. having the winds for horses, TĀr. (w.r. *vāyuv-āsava*). — *āspada*, n. 'wind-place,' the atmosphere, sky, L.

वायु 2. vāyū, mfn. (fr. √*vai*) tired, languid, RV. vii, 91, 1.

वायु 3. vāyū, mfn. (fr. √*vi*) desirous, covetous, greedy (for food, applied to calves), TS.; desirable, desired by the appetite, RV.

वायुन vāyuna, m. a god, deity, L.

वायुष vāyusha, m. a kind of fish, L.

वायोधस vāyodhasa, mfn. relating or belonging to Vayo-dhas (i. e. Indra), KātyŚr.

वायोयानो vāyoyāni, f. N. of a kind of brick, MaitrS.

वायोर्विद vāyorvida, prob. w.r. for *vāyo-vida*.

वायोविद vāyovida, m. (fr. *vayo-vid*) N. of a Rishi, Car.

वायोविद्या m. (fr. *vayo-vidyā*) a bird-catcher, fowler, ŚBr.

वायोमावित्र vāyosāvitṛ (in *ōtrā*, said to be = *vāyu-savitṛibhyām*), TS.

वाय्य vāyyā, m. (fr. *vayya*) patr. of Satyaśravas (represented as a poet and an Ātreya), RV.

वायग्नि vāyuv-agni &c. See above.

वार vār, n. (said to be fr. √*i. vri*) water, RV. &c. &c. (n. pl. once in Bhp. *vāras*, as if m. or f.; *vāraṃ nidhiḥ*, 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean, Prab.); stagnant water, a pond, RV. iv, 19, 4; viii, 98, 8; ix, 112, 4; m. (?) a protector, defender, i, 132, 3; x, 93, 3. [Cf. accord. to some, Gk. *ōvōpō*, *ōvōpē*; Lat. *urina*, *urinari*.] — *āsana*, n. a water-reservoir, L. — *kāryā*, mfn. (prob.) producing w° or rain, RV. i, 88, 4 (Sāy. 'to be performed with w°'). — *gara*, m. 'w°-swallower (?)', a wife's brother, Gal. (cf. *vādgalā*). — *ghaṭī-yantra-cakra*, n. a wheel for drawing water, Dharmas. — *da*, m. 'w°-giving,' a rain-cloud, Sātr. — *dara*, — *dala* &c., see s. v. — *dhanī*, f. a water-jar, HParīś. — *dhārā*, f. a jet of water, Divyāv. — *dhi*, m. w°-holder, the sea, ocean, Kāv.; Bhp.; — *phena*, n. Os Sepiz. L.; — *bhava*, n. = next, L. — *dheya*, n. a kind of salt, L. — *bhata*, m. 'w°-fighter,' an alligator, L. — *mno*, m. 'w°-discharger,' a cloud, Bhp. — *rāsi*, m. 'water-bearing,' the ocean, L. — *vaṭa*, m. 'water-exclosure (?)', a boat, vessel, L. (also written *vārbaṭa*). — *vati*, f. containing w°, a river, Naigh. i, 13 (v. l. for *pārvaṭi*). — *vāha*, n. 'water-bearer,' a rain-cloud, Mcar.

Vāh, in comp. for *vār*. — *kiṭi*, m. 'water-pig,' the Gangetic porpoise, W. — *pushpa*, n. cloves, ib. — *sadana*, n. water-receptacle, L. — *stha*, mfn. standing in water, MW.

1. **Vāri**, n. = *vār*, water, rain, fluidity, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a species of Andropogon, Bhpr.; a kind

of metre, RPrāt. — *kaṭṭaka*, m. Trapa Bispinosa, L. — *karpikā*, f. Pistia Stratiotes, L. — *karpūra*, m. a kind of fish, Clupea Aloia, L. — *kubja* (W.) or *ṭaka* (L.), m. Trapa Bispinosa. — *kūṭa*, m. a turret or mound protecting the access to the gate of a town, L. — *kośa*, m. the consecrated water employed at ordeals, Kathās. — *krimi*, m. 'water-worm,' a leech, W.; a water-fly, L. — *kheḍa-grāma*, m. N. of a village, Inscr. — *garbha*, m. 'filled with water,' a cloud, Harav.; *ōbhōdura*, mfn. pregnant inside with rain (as a cloud), Śak. — *catvara*, n. a piece of water, W.; Pistia Stratiotes, L. — *cara*, mfn. or m. living in or near water, aquatic, an aquatic animal, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; n. a fish, MBh.; Bhp.; pl. N. of a people, VarBrS.; MārkaP. — *cāmasa*, m. Vallisneria (Blyxa) Octandria, L. — *cārin*, mfn. living or moving on w°, Car. — *ja*, mfn. born or produced in or by w°, L.; m. a conch-shell, MBh.; R.; any bivalve shell, W.; (perhaps) a lotus, MBh. i, 3373 (Nīlak. 'a fish'); n. a lotus, Kāv.; Kathās.; Bhp.; a kind of pot-herb, L.; cloves, L.; a kind of salt, L.; *jāksha*, mfn. lotus-eyed, Cat.; *sha-caritra*, n. N. of a ch. of the Brahmināṇḍa-purāṇa. — *jāta*, m. a conch-shell, MBh. — *jāvan*, Vop. xxvi, 69. — *jiva-ka*, mfn. gaining a livelihood by water, VarBrS. — *taranga*, m. a wave, Bhartṛ. — *tas*, ind. 'from water' (and 'restrained'; cf. *vārīta*, p. 944, col. 1), ŚārngP. — *taskara*, m. 'water-thief,' N. of the sun (as absorbing water), MārkaP.; a cloud, L. — *trā*, f. 'protecting from rain,' an umbrella, L. — *da*, mfn. giving w° or rain, Mn.; VarBrS.; m. a rain-cloud, Kāv. &c.; Cyperus Rotundus, VarBrS.; Suśr. &c. (in Bhpr. also n. or ā, f.); n. a sort of perfume (= *vālā* or *bāla*), L.; *ddgama*, m. the rainy season, Vcar.; *ddnta*, m. 'end of the rainy season,' autumn, Bālar. — *durga*, mf(ā)n. inaccessible or difficult of access by reason of water, Hariv. — *dra*, m. the Cātaka bird, W. — *dhara*, mf(ā)n. holding water, MBh.; m. a rain-cloud, ib.; Kāv. &c. — *dhāni*, f. a w°-receptacle or reservoir, Kathās. — *dhāpayanta*, m. a patr. (also pl.), ĀsvŚr. — *dhāra*, n. N. of a mountain, Pur.; (ā), f. (sg. or pl.; ifc. f. ā) a torrent of w° (*galad-āru-v°*, a° of flowing tears), Kāv. &c.; a shower of rain, MW. — *dhi*, m. 'w°-holder,' the sea, ocean (sometimes four, sometimes seven oceans are enumerated), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; N. of the number four, the fourth, Ked. — *nātha*, m. 'lord of waters,' the god Varuṇa, W.; the ocean, L.; a cloud, L.; the habitation of the Nāga or serpent race, L. — *nidhi*, m. 'w°-receptacle,' the ocean, Bālar.; Cand. — *i-pa*, mfn. drinking water, one who has drunk w°, MBh.; Naish. — *2-pa*, mfn. protecting w°, Naish. — *patha*, m. a water-way, communication by water, Kām.; Pat. (see *pathika*); a voyage, MBh.; *ōthpajivin*, mfn. living by sea-traffic, Śak. — *pathika*, mfn. going by water, conveyed or imported by w°, Pāṇ. v, 1, 77. Vārtt. 1, Pat. — *parṇi* or *pālīkā*, f. Pistia Stratiotes, L. — *pinda*, m. a frog in the middle of a stone (*asma-madhya-ja*), L. — *pūra*, m. pl. a w°-stream, Nāg. — *pūrṇi*, f. Pistia Stratiotes, Col. — *pūrvam*, ind. after having first poured out water, Śiś. xiv, 34. — *prāṇi*, f. = *pūrṇi*, L. (w.r. *prāṇi*). — *pravāha*, m. a waterfall, cascade, L. — *praśni*, w.r. for *prāṇi*, q. v. — *badara*, n. the fruit of Flacourtia Cataphracta, L.; (ā), f. the plant Fl° C°, W. — *bandhana*, n. the damming or banking up of w°, Vāstuv. — *bālaka*, n. a perfume (= *bāla*), W. — *bindu*, m. a w°-drop, HParīś. — *bija*, n. the seed or germ of water, Sarvad.; N. of the mystical syllable *dam*. — *bhava*, n. antimony, L.; (prob.) a kind of plant, MW. — *mat*, mfn. abounding in w°, MBh. — *maya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of water, MBh.; Hariv.; VarBrS.; inherent in or peculiar to w°, MBh. — *masi* (more correctly *masi*), f. w°-ink, 'a rainy cloud,' L. — *muc*, mfn. discharging w° or rain (*prā-bhūta-v°*), VarBrS.; m. a rain-cloud, ib.; Kāv. — *mūli*, f. Pistia Stratiotes, L. — *yantra*, n. a water-engine, machine for drawing up water, Mālav. — *ra*, mfn. giving or shedding water, W.; m. a cloud, Śiś.; *ōdrava*, mfn. sounding like clouds or like thunder, MW. — *ratha*, m. 'water-carriage,' a boat, ship, L. — *rāja*, m. N. of Varuṇa, Hariv. — *rāsi*, m. a great mass of w°, Ragh.; the sea, ocean, Kāv.; Kathās.; Hit. &c.; a lake, MW. — *ruha*, n. 'w°-growing,' a lotus-flower, Kāv.; Hariv.; Kathās. — *leśa*, m. a drop of w° (see *śrama-v°*). — *loman*, m. 'having watery hair,' N. of Varuṇa, L. — *vadana*, n. = (or w. r. for) *badara*, L. — *vara*, m. Carissa Carandas (n. its fruit), L. — *varṇaka*, (perhaps) sand, Kṛishṇaj. — *vallabhā*, f. Batatas Paniculata, L. — *vaha*,

mf(ā)n. carrying water, running with water, R. (in *ramya-vāri-vaha*, *śiva-v°-v°*). — *vāraṇa*, m. 'w°-elephant,' a kind of aquatic monster, Vcar. — *vālaka*, n. a kind of Andropogon, L. — *vāsa*, m. a distiller of spirit or spirituous liquors, L. — *vāna*, mf(ā)n. carrying water, running with w° (in *kālikānta-vāri-vaha*), VarBrS.; m. a rain-cloud, Kāv.; the god of rain, Sighās.; — *jāla*, n. a mass of clouds, MW. — *vāhaka*, mfn. carrying or bringing w°, Pañcat. — *vāhana*, m. a rain-cloud, L. — *vāhin*, mfn. carrying water, running with w°, Hariv. — *vindī* (?), f. a blue lotus, L. — *vihāra*, m. sporting and splashing one another in the w°, Ragh. — *śa*, m. (said to be fr. *vāri* + *śa* fr. √*śi*, to sleep) N. of Vishṇu, L.; n. N. of a Sāman, SV. — *śaya*, mfn. living in w°, Car. — *sukti*, f. a bivalve shell (found in fresh water), L. — *sheṇa*, m. (fr. *vāri* + *senā*) N. of a king, MBh. (v. l. *senā*); *ōndicārya*, n. N. of a Jina, Inscr. — *sheṇya*, m. patr. fr. *sheṇa*, Pat. — *samjña*, m. a kind of Andropogon, VarBrS., Sch. — *sambhava*, mf(ā)n. produced in or from w°, R.; Suśr.; a kind of cane, L.; n. (only L.) cloves; the root of the plant Andropogon Muricatus; sulphuret of antimony. — *sāgara*, n. a partic. mixture, Rasēndrac. — *sāmya*, milk, L. — *sāra*, m. N. of a son of Candragupta, Bhp. — *seṇa*, n. N. of a king, MBh.; Inscr.; (v. l. *sheṇa*); of a Jina, W. — *stha*, mfn. standing in water, reflected in the w°, Mn. iv, 37. — *Varīsa*, m. 'lord of waters,' the ocean, L.

Vārīti, mfn. growing near the water (said of water-plants), VS.; TBr.

1. **Vārin** (ifc.) = 1. *vāri*, water, R. (for 2. *vārin* see p. 944, col. 1).

Vāriya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to resemble water, Sāh. **Vāry**, in comp. for 1. *vāri*. — *ayana*, n. a reservoir of water, pond &c., Bhp. — *āmalaka*, m. a kind of Myrobalan growing near water, R. — *udbha-va*, n. 'w°-born,' a lotus-flower, L. — *upajivin*, mfn. or m. gaining one's living by w°. — *o*, m. w°-carrier, fisherman &c., VarBrS. — *oka*, m. (W.) or *okas*, (prob.) f. (Mn.; Suśr.) 'dwelling in water,' a leech.

1. **Vārya**, mfn. (for 2. and 3. see p. 944, col. 1) watery, aquatic, L. **वार 1. vāra**, m. (earlier form of *vāla*, q. v.) the hair of any animal's tail (esp. of a horse's tail, = *ōpā*), RV.; m. n. sg. and pl. a hair-ess, ib. — *vat* (*vāra*), mfn. long-tailed (as a horse), RV. — *vantiya*, n. (fr. prec.) N. of a Sāman, MaitrS.; Br.; ŚrS. (also *indraya vārantantiyam*, *vāra-vantiyādyam*, and *vāravantiyōttaram*).

वार 2. vāru (fr. √*i. vri*), m. keeping back, restraining (also mfn. ifc. = difficult to be restrained, TBr.; cf. *dur-v°*); anything which covers or surrounds or restrains, a cover, MW.; anything which causes an obstruction, a gate, doorway, W.; anything enclosed or circumscribed in space or time, esp. an appointed place (e.g. *sva-vāraṇi samā-√sthā*, to occupy one's proper place), R.; the time fixed or appointed for anything (accord. to some fr. √*2. vri*, to choose), a person's turn, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (often, esp. with numerals, = times, e.g. *varāṇs trin* or *vara-trayam*, three times; *bhūri-bhir vā-rāṇ* or *bhūri-vārān* or *bahu-vāram* or *vāraṇ vāram* or *vārāṇ vāreṇa*, many times, often, repeatedly); the turn of a day (under the regency of a planet), a day of the week (they are Āditya-, Soma-, Maṅgala-, Budha-, Guru-, Śukra-, and Śani-v°; cf. 1W. 178, n. 1), Gayit.; Yājñ., Sch.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *dina* and *divasa-v°*); a moment, occasion, opportunity, W.; a multitude, quantity (see *bāna-v°*); an arrow, L.; Achyranthes Aspera, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; (ā), f. a harlot, courtesan, MBh. vi, 5766 (cf. *kanyakā* &c.); n. a vessel for holding spirituous liquor, L.; a partic. artificial poison, L. — *kanyakā*, f. 'girl (taken) in turn,' a harlot, courtesan, Daś. — *nārī*, f. id. (ifc. *ōrika*), Kathās. — *pāsi* or *pāśya*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VP. (cf. *vāsi*). — *bāṇa*, m. or n. (?) an armour, mail, Ragh.; Śiś. &c. (cf. *bāna-v°*). — *bushā* or *brishā*, f. Musa Sapientum, L. (cf. *vārāna busā*). — *matha*, n. N. of a prince, VP. — *mukhya*, m. (prob.) a singer, dancer, MārkaP.; (ā), f. the chief of a number of harlots, a royal courtesan, MBh.; R. &c. — *yuvati*, f. = *kanyakā*, Daś. — *yoga*, m. ground flour or meal, powder, Gal. — *yoshit*, f. = *kanyakā*, Kāv.; Pur.; *ōshin-mukhyā* = *vāra-mukhyā*, Daś. — *rāmā* (Kuṭāṇim), — *vadhū* (Śiś.; Kathās.), — *vanitā* (Ratnāv.; Dhūr-tan.), f. a harlot, prostitute. — *vāṇa*, see *bāṇa*.

—**vāṇi**, m. (only L.) a player on the flute; a principal singer, musician; a judge; a year; (also *ī*), f. a harlot. — **vāraṇa**, w.r. for *-bāṇa*. — **vāla**, m. N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat. — **vāsi** or **-vāsyā**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VP. (cf. *-pāṣi*). — **vīlāsini** (Kāv.), — **sundarī** (L.), f. = *-kanyakā*. — **sevā**, f. practice of harlotry or a set of harlots, W. — **strī**, f. = *-kanyakā*, L. — **Vārāṅganā**, f. id., Kāv. — **Vārā-vaskandin**, mfn. (said of Agni), Lāṭy.

Vāraka, m. a restrainer, resister, opposer, an obstacle, MBh.; a kind of vessel, Hcat.; a person's turn or time (*°keṇa*, ind. in turn), HPariś. (cf. *śata-vārakam*); one of a horse's paces, L.; a sort of horse or any h°, L.; n. a sort of perfumed or fragrant grass, L.; the seat of pain (= *kāṣṭha-sthāna*), L.

Vārakini, m. (only L.) an opposer, obstructor, enemy; a piebald horse or one with good marks; a hermit who lives on leaves; the sea, ocean.

1. **Vārāpā**, mf(ī)n. warding off, restraining, resisting, opposing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; all-resisting, invincible (said of the Soma and of Indra's elephant), RV. ix, 1, 9; Hariv. 1700; relating to prevention, Suśr.; shy, wild, RV.; AV. (with *mriga*, accord. to some = elephant, RV. viii, 33, 8; x, 40, 4); dangerous, RV.; ShadvBr.; forbidden, AitBr.; m. (ifc. f. *ā*) an elephant (from its power of resistance), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an el^o-hook, Daś.; armour, mail, L.; a kind of ornament on an arch, MBh. iv, 1326; (*ī*), f. a female elephant, L.; w.r. for *vāruṇī*, HYog.; n. the act of restraining or keeping back or warding off from (abl.); resistance, opposition, obstacle; impediment, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; a means of restraining, Bhartṛ.; = *hari-tāla*, L.; N. of a place, MBh. — **kara**, m. an elephant's 'hand' i.e. trunk, Bhām. — **kṛicakra**, m. 'el^o's penance, a penance consisting in drinking only rice-water, Prāyaśc. — **kesara**, m. Mesua Roxburghii, Suśr. — **pushpa**, m. a species of plant, MBh. — **busā** or **-vallabhā**, f. Musa Sapientum, L. — **veśa**, m. (with *śāstrin*) N. of an author, Cat. — **śālā**, f. an elephant-stable, R. — **sāhvaya**, n. (with or without *pura*) 'the town called after el^s', N. of Hastināpura, MBh.; Hariv. — **sthala**, n. N. of a place, R. — **hasta**, m. a partic. stringed instrument, Samgīt. — **Vārāṇanana**, m. 'el^o-faced', N. of Gaṇeśa, Kathās. — **Vārāṇāhvaya**, n. = *vārāṇa-sāhvaya*, MBh. — **Vārāṇendra**, m. 'elephant-chief', a large and excellent elephant, MW.

Vārāṇvata, n. N. of a town (situated on the Ganges at a distance of 8 days' journey from Hastināpura), MBh. — **°taka**, mfn. inhabiting the town Vārāṇvata, MBh.

Vārāṇiya, mfn. to be checked or restrained (see *a-v°*); belonging to an elephant (m. with *kara*, an elephant's-trunk), Kathās.

Vārāyitavya, mfn. to be kept off from (acc.), MBh.

1. **Vārāyitrī**, m. a protector, MW.

2. **Vārī**, f. (for *ī*, see p. 943, col. 1) a place for tying or catching an elephant, Vās.; Śiś. (also *ī*); a rope for tying an elephant, Dharmas. (also *ī*); a captive, prisoner, W.; a water-pot, pitcher, jar, L. (also *ī*); N. of Sarasvatī (the goddess of speech), L.

Vārīka, see *nāga-v°*.

Vārīta, mfn. (fr. Caus.) warded off, prevented, hindered, impeded, restrained, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; forbidden (see next). — **vāma**, mfn. eager for forbidden things, Kathās.; Rājat.

Vārītra, n. observance of that which is forbidden, Buddh.

Vārīta, m. an elephant, L.

Vāru, m. a royal elephant, war-elephant (carrying a standard, = *vijaya-kūṭjara*), L.; a horse, L.

2. **Vārya**, mfn. (for *ī*, see p. 943, col. 3) to be warded off or prevented or checked or impeded, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a wall, R.

वार 3. **vāra**, m. (fr. *√2. vri*) choice (see *vāre-vṛita*); anything chosen or choice or exquisite, goods, treasure, RV. (often ifc.; cf. *astāsa-rīdhad-ātīti-v°* &c.); N. of a poet, Cat.

2. **Vārāyitrī**, m. 'chooser', a husband, MW.

2. **Vārīn**. See *kāṇḍa-vārīṇī* and *mūla-vārīn*; (for 1. *vārīn* see p. 943, col. 3.)

Vārūka, mfn. choosing (with acc.), MaitrS.

Vāre-vṛita, mfn. chosen, TS.

3. **Vārya**, mfn. to be chosen, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 101, Sch.; precious, valuable, RV.; n. treasure, wealth, goods, ib. — **vṛita** (*vārya*), mfn. received as a boon, MaitrS.; Kāth. (cf. *vāra-vṛita* and *vāre-vṛita*).

वारकीर *vārakīra*, m. (only L.) a wife's

brother; the submarine fire; a louse; a small comb; a war-horse, charger; = *vāra-grāhin* or *dvāra-grāhin*.

वारङ्क *vārāṅka*, m. a bird. L.

वारङ्ग *vārāṅga*, m. the handle of a sword or knife &c.; Suśr. (cf. Up. 1, 121, Sch.)

वारट *vārāṭa*, n. a field, L.; a number of fields, L.; (*ā*), f. a species of bird belonging to the Vikiras, Vāgbh.; a goose, L. (cf. *vārālā*).

वारण 1. *vārāṇa*, mfn. (fr. *vārāṇa*; for *ī*, see col. 1) consisting of or made from the wood of the Crataeva Roxburghii, ŚBr.; Kauś.

वारणसी *vārāṇasī*, f. = *vārāṇasī* below.

वारतन्तव *vāratantavu*, m. patr. fr. *vāratantu*, Pravar.

Vāratantaviya, m. pl. the school of Vāra-tantu (belonging to the Black Yajur-veda), Āryav. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 102).

वारत्र *vārātra*, n. = *varatrā*, a leather thong, L.; (*ā*), f. a species of bird (= or w.r. for *vārāṭa*), Car.

Vārātraka, mfn. (fr. *varatrā*), g. *rājanyādi*.

वारधान *vāradhāna*, (prob.) w.r. for *vāṭadhā*, MBh.

वाररुच *vāraruca*, mfn. composed by Vararuci, Pat.

वारलक *vārālaka*. See *nandi-v°*.

वारला *vārālā*, f. (cf. *vārāṭa*) a kind of gadfly, L.; a goose, L.

वारलीक *vārālīka*, m. Eleusine Indica, L.

वारटकि *vārāṭaki*, m. a patr., g. *gahādi*.

Vārāṭakiya, mfn. (fr. prec.), ib.

वाराणसी *vārāṇasī*, f. the city Benares (more properly written Banāras; accord. to JābāUp. so called after the names of two rivers, *vārāṇā* and *asī* or *asī*; also written *vārāṇasī*, q.v., *vārāṇasī* or *vārāṇasī*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; cf. RTL. 434. — **darpaṇa**, m., — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. — **°svara** (*°śiv*), m. N. of an author.

Vārāṇaseya, mfn. produced or born in Benares &c., g. *nady-ādi*.

वारालिका *vārālīkā*, f. N. of Durgā, L.

वारह *vārāha*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *varāha*) coming from or belonging to a boar (with *upānahan*, du. shoes made of pig's leather; with *māyasa*, n. pig's flesh), Br.; Yājñ. &c.; relating to the Boar form of Viṣṇu, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; taught or composed by Vārāha i.e. Vārāha-mihira (see comp.); m. 'the Boar' i.e. Viṣṇu in his third incarnation, as a *Vārāha*, q.v.), MBh.; Pāñcar. (v.l. *varāha*); a banner with the representation of a boar, MBh.; a kind of bulbous plant, Dioscorea (cf. *kanda*); N. of a mountain, MBh.; Hariv. (v.l. *varāha*); pl. N. of a school of the Black Yajur-veda, Hcar.; Āryav.; (*ī*), f., see below; n. N. of a Sāman (*vārāham uttaram*), ĀrshBr.; of a Tīrtha, MBh.; = *varāha-dvīpa*, L. — **kanda**, n. the esculent root of Dioscorea, Suśr. — **kalpa**, f. Physalis Flexuosa. — **kalpa**, m. 'Boar-Kalpa', N. of the now existing Kalpa or day of Brahmā (being the first of the second Parārdha of Brahmā's existence), MW. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **dvādaśī**, f. = *varāha-dv°*, ib. — **patrī**, f. Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas (said to have been revealed to the Earth by Viṣṇu in his form of *Vārāha*, q.v.; it contains an account of the creation, the various forms or incarnations of Viṣṇu, and a number of legends and directions relating to the Vaiṣṇava sect), IW. 514 &c. — **prayoga-vidhi**, m., — **mantra**, m., — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. — **samhitā**, f. N. of Vārāha-mihira's Bṛīhat-samhitā. — **Vārāhāṅgi**, f. Croton Polyandrium or Tiglium, L. — **Vārāhaka**, mfn. (fr. *varāha*), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80. — **Vārāhi**, f. a sow, W.; the Śakti or female Energy of the Boar form of Viṣṇu, Yājñ., Sch.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; a kind of bulbous plant, Dioscorea, VarBṛS.; the earth, W.; a measure, ib.; N. of a river, Cat. — **kanda**, m. = *mūla*, MW. — **tantra**, n., — **nigrahāśṭaka**, n. N. of wks. — **putra**, m. = *vārāhyā-p°*, Pat. — **prā-**

na, m., — **sahasra-nāma-stotra**, n., — **stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **Vārāhy-anugrahāśṭaka**, n. N. of wk.

Vārāhiya, N. of wk.

Vārāhyā, f. patr. fr. *varāha*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 78, Sch.

वारुठ *vārūṭha*, m. (fr. *√1. vri*?) a bier, the bed on which a corpse is carried, L.

वारुड *vārūḍa*, m. = *varuḍa*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 36, Vārt. 1, Pat.

Vārūḍaka, n. (fr. *varuḍa*), g. *kulāḍdi*.

Vārūḍaki, m. patr. (fr. *varuḍa*), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 97, Vārt. 1, Pat.

वारुण *vārūṇa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *varuṇa*) relating or belonging or sacred to or given by Varuṇa, AV. &c. &c. (in MBh. and R. also said of partic. weapons); relating to the sea or to water, marine, oceanic, aquatic, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with *bhūta*, n. an aquatic animal); western (cf. under *varuṇa*), AdhbBr.; R.; VarBṛS.; relating to Vārūṇi.e. Bhṛigu, MBh.; n. an aquatic animal, fish, MBh. xiii, 4142 (perhaps also RV. ii, 38, 8, where *varuṇa* seems to be w.r.); patr. of Bhṛigu (cf. *vārūṇī*), MBh.; (pl.) Varuṇa's children or people or warriors, Hariv.; N. of a Dvīpa (see n.), VP.; (in astron.) N. of the 15th Mūhūrta; (*ī*), f., see below; n. water, L.; the Nakṣatra Śata-bhishaj (presided over by Varuṇa), MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; n. or m. the west (*°ne*, in the west), Pāñcar.; (with *khaṇḍa*) N. of one of the 9 divisions of Bhārata-varsha, Gol. — **karmaṇ**, n. 'Varuṇa's work', any work connected with the supply of water (e.g. the digging of tanks or wells &c.), VahniP. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **pad-dhati**, f. N. of wk. — **pāśaka**, m. a sea-monster, L. — **praghāśika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *varuṇa-praghāśa*), ŚrS. — **Vārūṇendra**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **Vārūṇēśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib. — **Vārūṇō-papūrāṇa**, n. N. of an Upa-purāṇa.

Vārūṇāni, w.r. for *varuṇāni*.

1. **Vārūṇi**, m. 'son of Varuṇa', patr. of various persons (esp. of Bhṛigu, Satya-dhṛiti, Vasishṭha, Agastya &c.), Br.; RANukr.; MBh.

2. **Vārūṇi**, f. (m. c.) = *vārūṇī*, spirituous liquor, Hariv.

Vārūṇī, f. the western quarter or region (presided over by Varuṇa), the west (with or without *diś*), VarBṛS.; N. of partic. serpents, GrS.; (pl.) of partic. sacred texts, Gaut.; Varuṇa's female Energy (personified either as his wife or as his daughter, produced at the churning of the ocean and regarded as the goddess of spirituous liquor), TĀr.; MBh.; R.; Pur.; a partic. kind of spirit (prepared from hogweed mixed with the juice of the date or palm and distilled), any spirituous liquor, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of Śiva's wife, L.; a partic. fast-day on the thirteenth of the dark half of Caitra, Col.; Dūrvā grass or a similar species, L.; colocynth, L.; the Nakṣatra Śata-bhishaj (ruled by Varuṇa), L.; N. of a river, R. — **vallabha**, m. N. of Varuṇa, L. — **°sa** (*°śiśa*), m. N. of Viṣṇu, Pāñcar. — **Vārūṇy-upanishad**, f. N. of TĀr. viii and ix.

Vārūṇya, mfn. relating to Varuṇa; n. illusion, MW.

वारुण्ड *vārūṇḍa*, m. n. the excretion of the eyes and the ears, L.; a vessel for baling water out of a boat, L.; m. = *ganīṣṭha-rāja* or *phaṇinām rājakaḥ*, L.; (*ī*), f. a door-step, L.

वारुढ *vārūḍhā*, f. (only L.) fire; a viaticum (*jambala*); a cage; the edge of a garment; the leaf of a door.

वारेण्ययनि *vāreṇyāyani*, m. patr. fr. *va-reṇya*, g. *tikādi*.

वारेन्द्र *vārēndra*, m. n., and *°drī*, f. = *vārēndra*, *°drī*, L.

वार्क *vārka*, Vṛiddhi form of *vṛika*, in comp. — **khaṇḍi**, m. patr. fr. *vṛika-khaṇḍa*, Gobh. — **grāhika**, m. patr. fr. *vṛika-grāha*, g. *revaty-ādi*. — **jambha**, m. patr. fr. *vṛika-jambha*, Cat.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **bandhavika**, m. patr. fr. *vṛika-bandhu*, g. *revaty-ādi*. — **rūpya**, mfn. (fr. *vṛika-rūpya*), Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 106. — **vañcaka**, m. patr. fr. *vṛika-vañcing*, g. *revaty-ādi*.

Vārkeṇī, f. of next, Pāṇ. v, 3, 115, Sch.

Vārkeṇya, m. a king of the Vṛikas, Pāṇ. ib.

वार्कलि *vārkalī*, m. metron. fr. *vṛikalā*, ŚBr. (cf. g. *bāhu-ādi*).

Vārkalēya, m. metron. fr. *vṛikalā* or patr. fr. *vārkalī*, Samskāra. (cf. g. *tauṭvāy-ādi*).

वार्काहणीपुत्र *vārkāraṇī-pūtra*, m. N. of a preceptor, ŚBr.

वार्कार्य *vār-kārya* &c. See under *vār*, p. 943, col. 1.

वार्क्ष *vārksa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *vrīksa*) relating or belonging to trees, consisting or made of trees, coming from or growing on trees, arboreous, Mn.; MBh. &c.; made of wood, wooden, KātyŚr.; Gobh.; MBh.; made of bark, MW.; (ī), f. 'daughter of the trees', N. of the wife of Pracetas, MBh.; n. a forest, L.

वार्क्षायणा, m. N. of an author, Cat.

वार्क्ष्या, mfn. = (or w. r. for) *vārksa*, wooden, Suśr.; m. patr., g. *gargādi*; n. a forest, L. (prob. w. r. for *vārksa*).

वार्क्ष्यापि, f. of the patr. *vārksya*, g. *lohīdādi*.

वार्च *vārca*, m. (said to be fr. *vār* + *cara* fr. *√car*) a goose, Vop.

वार्चलीय *vārcaliya*, mfn. (fr. *varcala*), g. *kṛīśādi*.

वार्जनीवत *vārjinivata*, m. patr. fr. *vrjini-vat*, Hariv.

वार्ज्या, mfn. (fr. *varjya*), g. *dhūmādi*.

वार्ध *vārḍhya*. See *bārḍhya*.

वार्ण *vārṇa*, mfn. (fr. *varṇa*) relating to a sound or letter (in gram.)

वार्णका, mfn. (fr. next), g. *kaṇvādi* (v. 1.)

वार्णक्या, m. patr. fr. *varṇaka*, g. *gargādi*.

वार्णवा or **वार्णा**, mfn. (fr. *varṇa*), g. *suavāstādi* and g. *kṛīchhrādi*.

वार्पिका, m. a scribe, writer, L.

वार्तक *vārtaka*, m. (fr. *√i. vrit*) a quail (cf. *vartaka*), L.; (*tikā*), f. id., ib.

वार्ताना, mfn. = *vartanīshu bhavaḥ*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 125, Sch.

वार्तानाक्ष, m. patr. fr. *vartanāksha*, g. *śivādi*.

वार्तमानिका, mfn. (fr. *vartamāna*) relating to the present, now existing, Śāṅk.

वार्तका, m. = *vārtaka*, a quail, L.; (also *°kī* or *°ku*, f.) the egg-plant, Ūp. iii, 79; iv, 15 (prob. w. r. for *vārtika* &c.)

वार्तिका, m. a kind of bird, Vāgbh. (= *vartika*, L.)

वार्तिका, m. a kind of quail, Bhpr.

वार्तिरा, m. id., Vāgbh.

वार्त्ता, mfn. (fr. *vrītti* and *vrīta*) having means of subsistence, practising any business or profession, L.; healthy, well, Sarvad.; ordinary, middling, ĀśvGr.; worthless, vain, Sarvad.; right, correct (see *-taraka*), Pat.; m. N. of a man, MBh.; (ā), f. see below; n. health, welfare, Kāv.; chaff, W. - *taraka*, mfn. all correct, quite in order, Pat.

वार्त्तया, Nom. P. *°yatī*, to talk to, converse with (acc.), HPariś.

वार्त्ता, f. livelihood, business, profession (esp. that of a Vaiśya, i. e. agriculture, breeding of cattle, and trade; ife. living on or by), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (sometimes pl.) an account of anything that has happened, tidings, report, rumour, news, intelligence, story of or about (gen. or comp.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c. (*vārtāṃ* *√kṛit* with gen., 'to give an account of, talk about'; *kā vārtā*, 'what is the news?'); talk-*ing* or talk about (gen., loc., acc. with *uddīya*, or comp.), ib. &c. (*kā vārtā* with loc., 'what talk or question can there be about that?' *vārtāyā* *√kṛi* with acc., 'to talk about'; *anayā vārtāyāpī kiṃ kāryam*, 'what is to be done with her even in mere words?') the mere mention of facts without poetical embellishment (in rhet.), MW.; staying, abiding, W.; occurrence, event, L.; the egg-plant, L. (cf. *vārtika*); a female monster, Car. (v. l. *vāṛā*); N. of Durgā, DevIP. - *karman*, n. the practice of agriculture and keeping cattle and trade (cf. above), Mn. x, 80. - *°nukarshaka* (*°ttān*), m. 'news-bringer', a spy, emissary, MBh. - *°nujīvin* (*°ttān*), mfn. living by trade or business, Kām. - *°nyoga* (*°ttān*), m. inquiring after news or health, MW. - *°pati*, m. 'lord or granter of a livelihood', an employer, BhP. - *°mātra*, n. mere report; *°trāvabodhana*, n. knowledge based only on hearsay, Daś. - *°mālā*, f. N. of a wk. on Bhakti. - *°mūla*, mfn. based on business or profession, R. - *°yana* (*°ttān*), m. 'going for news', an emissary, spy, L. - *°rambha* (*°ttān*), m. commercial enterprise, business, Mn. vii, 43. - *°vaśeśa* (*°ttān*), mfn. 'having nothing left

but to be talked about,' dead, gone, Pārvat. - *vaha*, n. 'news-bearer,' a pedlar, L. - *°vrītti*, m. 'living by any business or profession,' a householder, (esp.) a Vaiśya (cf. *-karman*), BhP. - *°vyatikara*, n. bad news, Pañcat.; general report, common rumour, MW. - *°sin* (*°ttān*), m. 'news-eater,' a talker, prattler, L. - *hara* (Mālatim.), - *hartṛi* (BhP.), - *hāra* (Mcar.), m. a carrier of tidings, messenger, courier. - *hārin*, mfn. (ifc.) bringing a message from, Mṛicch.; (*iṇi*), f. a female messenger, Mcar.

वार्त्तका, m. (rarely *ī*, f.; prob. fr. *vrīta*, round) the egg-plant, Solanum Melongena and another species (n. its fruit), Hariv.; Suśr.; MārKP. - *°saka* or *°sākina*, m. n. or (ā), f. a field producing the egg-plant, L.

वार्त्तकिन, m. and (*īnī*), f. = *vārtika*, L.

वार्त्तकु, m. id., Suśr.

वार्त्तिका, mfn. (fr. *vārtā* and *vrītti*) skilled in a profession or business (= *vrīttau sādhuḥ* or *vrītim adhīte veda vā*), g. *kāhādi* and g. *ukthādi*; relating to news, bringing or conveying intelligence, W.; explanatory, glossarial, containing or relating to a critical gloss or annotation (see n.); m. a business-man, trader, Kathās.; an emissary, envoy, MBh.; one who knows antidotes, conjurer, physician, L.; the egg-plant, L.; (ā), f. business, trade (ifc. = occupied with, practising), MBh.; BhP.; a sort of quail (prob. w. r. for *vārtikā*, q. v.); n. an explanatory or supplementary rule, critical gloss or annotation (added to a grammatical or philosophical Sūtra and defined to be 'the exposition of the meaning, of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is ill or imperfectly said'; the term *Vārtika* is, however, especially applied to Kātyāyana's critical annotations on the aphorisms of Pāṇini's grammar, the object of which is to consider whether Pāṇini's rules are correct or not, and to improve on them where this may be found to be necessary; and also to similar works on various matters by Kumārila, Surēśvara &c.; cf. *tantra-v*, *śloka-v*); a marriage feast, L. - *°kāra*, m. 'composer of *Vārtikas*', N. of Kātyāyana, Kumārila &c., Cat.; of a poet, ib. - *°kāśikā* (?), f. N. of wk. - *°kṛit*, m. = *-kāra*, ib. - *°tippana*, n., - *°tāparya-ṭikā*, f., - *°tāparya-suddhi*, f., - *°pāṭha*, m., - *°yojanā*, f., - *°sāra*, m., - *°sāra-vyākhyā*, f., - *°sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. - *°sūtrika*, mfn. one who studies the *Vārtikas* and *Sūtras*, Pat. **Vārtikābharapa**, n. N. of a Comm. on the *Tuṭṭikā* (q. v., also called *tuṭṭikā-vyākhyāna*). **Vārtikēndra**, m. an alchemist, VarYogay.

वार्त्तिकāhya, n. (for *°kākhya*?) N. of a Sāman, L.

वार्त्तनवीय *vārtantaviya* and *vārtātaveya*, m. pl. N. of two Vedic schools (cf. *vārtantaviya*).

वार्त्त *vārta*, f. *vrīddhi* form of *vrīta* in comp. - *ghna* (*vārta-*), mf(ī)n. (fr. *vrīta-han*) relating or belonging to the slayer of *Vṛita* i. e. Indra (n. with *havis*, an oblation for victory), VS.; TS.; Br.; BhP.; containing the word *vrīta-han*, g. *vīmukthādi*; m. patr. of Arjuna (as son of Indra), Kir.; n. (with *indrasya*) N. of Sāman, ĀrshBr. - *tura*, n. (fr. *vrīta-tur*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. - *hatya* (*vārta-*), mfn. (fr. *vrīta-hatya*) fit for slaying *Vṛita*, RV.; n. the slaying of *Vṛita*, ib.

वार्दर *vārdara*, n. (only L.; cf. *bādarā*; prob. in some meanings from *vār* + *dara*) the berry of the Abrus Precatorius or the plant itself; the seed of the Mangifera Indica; silk; water; a conch shell (= *dakṣiṇāvarta*); a sort of curl on the right side of a horse's neck (regarded as an auspicious mark); = *vīra* (prob. w. r. for *vāri*; cf. above).

वार्दल *vārdala*, m. n. (only L.; cf. prec.; prob. in the first meaning fr. *vār* + *dala*, accord. to some fr. *vārda* + *la*) a rainy day, bad weather; an inkstand; m. ink.

वार्दलिक, f. rainy weather, Divyāv. (printed *vārdalika*).

1. **वार्दाली**, f. N. of a plant, Gaṇar. - *vat*, mfn., ib.

2. **वार्दाली**, ind. (*prākāśye hiṃsāyām* ca), ib.

वार्द्ध *vārdha*, m. (fr. *vriddha*) patr., g. *bi-*

वार्द्धका, m. an old man, Naish.; n. old age, senility, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*°kaṃ* *√dhā*, to grow old); the infirmity or imbecility of old age, L.; a multitude of old men, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 39. - *°bhā-*va, m. advanced age, old age, senility, Pañcat. (B.)

वार्द्धakya, n. old age, senility, MBh.; Hāsy.

वार्द्धakshatri, m. (fr. *vriddha-kshatri*), patr. of Jayad-ratha, MBh.

वार्द्धakshemi, m. patr. (fr. *vriddha-kshema*), MBh.

वार्द्धāyana, m. patr. fr. *vārdha*, g. *haritādi*.

वार्द्धya, n. old age, senility, Subh.

वार्द्धुप *vārdhusha*, m. (prob. fr. *vriddhi*, interest) one who exacts high interest, a usurer, MBh. *°adhushi*, m. id., Vās.; Mn.; Yājñ.; a debt with accumulated interest, SāmavBr. *°adhushika* (Āpast.; Vās.), *°adhushin* (MBh.), m. a usurer. *°adhushi*, f. (MBh.), *°adhushya*, n. (Mn.; Yājñ.) usurious loan, usury.

वार्धनी *vār-dhani*, *vār-dhi* &c. See under *vār*, p. 943, col. 1.

वार्ध *vārdhra*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *vardhra*) fit for straps (as a hide), Pāṇ. v, 1, 15, Sch.; consisting of leather, leathern, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 151; n. and (ī), f. a leather thong, PañcatBr. - *°kaṭhinika*, mfn. dealing in leather straps, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 4, 72.

वार्धhrāṇasā, m. a rhinoceros (cf. next), TS.; Āpast. (accord. to Sch. also 'an old white he-goat' or 'a kind of crane').

वार्धhrīnasa (also written *°nasa*), m. (fr. *vār-dhri* + *nasa* for *nāśā*) a rhinoceros (prob. so called as having a leather-like snout), Mn.; Yājñ. (accord. to some also 'a bird with a black neck, red head, and white wings'); mfn. (fr. prec.), Gaut.

वार्धhrīnasā, mfn. (prob.) having streaks on the nose or snout, VS. (Mahidh. 'having pendulous excrescences on the neck'); m., see *vārdhrīnasa*.

वार्धट *vārbaṭa*, m. (also written *vārvaṭa*; cf. *vārvaṭa*) a ship, boat, L.

वार्मेण *vārmaṇa*, n. (fr. *varman*) a collection of coats of mail, L.

वार्मिका, m. the son of an Āyogava and a Kshatriyā, L.

वार्मिकāyani, m. patr. fr. *varmin*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 158, Vārt. 2, Pat.

वार्मिका, n. (fr. *varmika*), g. *purohitādi*.

वार्मिना, n. (fr. *varmin*) a multitude of men in armour, L.

वार्मितेय *vārmateya*, mfn. born in Varmatī, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 94.

वार्मतेयका, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *kaltry-ādi*.

वार्ये 4. *vārya*, m. (for 1. 2. 3. see pp. 943, col. 3, and 944, col. 1) patr. (?), ĀrshBr.

वार्येयन *vāry-ayana* &c. See p. 943, col. 3.

वार्धट *vārbaṭa*. See *vārbaṭa*.

वार्विणा *vārvaṇā*, f. = *varvaṇā*, a kind of blue fly, L.

वार्वितो *vār-vatī*, *vār-vāha*. See p. 943, col. 1.

वार्वर *vārvara*, *°raha*. See *bārbara*.

वार्श *vārśa*, n. (fr. *vrīśa*) N. of a Sāman, PañcatBr.

वार्प 1. *vārśā*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *varsha* or *varśā*) belonging to the rainy season, VS.; belonging to a year, yearly, annual, W.; (ī), f. = *varśā*, the rainy season, L.

2. **वार्श्वा**, *vrīddhi* form of *varsha* in comp. - *°sa-*tika, mfn. (fr. *varsha-śata*) 100 years old, Pāṇ. v, 1, 58, Vārt. 5, Pat.; bestowing a life of 100 years, Kāś. - *°sahasrika*, mfn. (fr. *varsha-sahasra*) 1,000 years old, Pāṇ., ib.

वार्शका, n. (fr. *varsha*, division of the world) N. of one of the 10 parts into which Su-dyumna divided the world, VahniP.

वार्शaki-praśna, m. N. of wk.

वार्शika, mf(ī)n. belonging to the rainy season, rainy, AV. &c. &c. (with *āpas*, f. pl. rain-water, with *dhanus*, n. a rainbow); growing in the rainy season or fit for or suited to it, W.; others 'a river, the water of which lasts the whole year i. e. does not dry up in the hot season'; having water only during the rains (as a river), MBh. (cf. *vārshikō-daka*); versed in calculating the rainy season, g. *va-*santādi; sufficient or lasting for a year, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; yearly, annual, Gaut.; Pur.; (ifc. after a nume-

ral) lasting a certain number of years, being so many years old (cf. *tri-*, *pañca-v* &c.); n. or m. N. of various wks., Cat.; (f), f. *Jasminum Sambac*, L. — **praśna**, m. N. of wk. **Vārshikōḍaka**, m. (f) n. having water only during the rainy season, MBh.

Vārshika, mfn. yearly, annual, BhP.; n. the rainy season, R.

Vārshikā, f. hail, L.

Vārshuka, mfn. (= or w. r. for) *varshuka*, raining, L.

वार्ष 3. vārsha, n. (fr. *vṛsha* of which it is also the Vṛddhi form in comp.), *g. prithvī-ādi*; N. of a Sāman, L. — **gana**, m. (*vārsha-*, fr. *vṛsha-gaṇa*) patr. of Asita, ŚBr.; pl. the descendants of Vārshagaṇa, *g. kanvādī*. — **gaṇi-pūtra** (*vārsha-*), m. N. of a preceptor, ŚBr. — **ganyā**, m. patr. (fr. *vṛsha-gaṇa*), Lāly.; MBh. (*g. gargaḍī*); N. of a philosopher, Cat. — **da**, mfn. (fr. *vṛsha-da*), *g. utsādi* (v. l.) — **daṇḍa**, mfn. (fr. *vṛsha-daṇḍa*) made of cat's hair, MBh. ii, 1823 (Nlak.); m. a patr. Up. v, 21, Sch. (accord. to some two distinct patr., *vārshada* and *āṇḍa*). — **m-dhara**, n. N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. — **parvapa**, mfn. coming from Vṛsha-parvan, Śis; (f), f. patr. of Sāmishthā, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. — **bhāṇavī**, f. (fr. *vṛsha-bhāṇu*) patr. of Rādhā, L. (more correctly *-bhānavī*).

Vārshākapa, mfn. (fr. *vṛshā-kapi*), ĀitBr.

Vārshāgirā, n. pl. (fr. *vṛshā-gir*) patr. of Ambarisha, Rjīrāśva, Bhajāmāna, Saha-deva, and Surādhas (authors of RV. i, 100), Anukr. (cf. i, 100, 17).

Vārshāyāni, m. patr. of an author, VP. (cf. *g. tikādi*).

Vārshāyāni-putra, m. N. of a preceptor, ĀrshBr.

Vārshāhara, n. N. of various Sāmāns (also *ṛā-dya* and *ṛōtara*, n.), ĀrshBr.

Vārshāyāni, n. patr. of a grammarian and of a lawyer, Āpast.

Vārshāyāniya, mfn. (fr. prec.), Āpast.

वार्षम vārshabha, mfn. (fr. *vṛshabha*) relating or belonging to a bull, Cat.

वार्षल vārshala, mfn. (fr. *vṛshala*) relating or peculiar to a Śūdra, Nār.; n. the condition or occupation of a Śūdra, *g. yuvādi*.

वार्शलī, m. (fr. *vṛshalī*) the son of a Śūdra woman, *g. bāhū-ādi*.

वार्षिह्य vārshihavya, m. (fr. *vṛshī-havya*) patr. of Upastuta (author of RV. x, 115), Anukr.

Vārshīya, mfn. (fr. *vṛshī*), *g. saṃkāṭādi*.

वार्षा vārshā or **vārshā**, m. (fr. *vṛshā*), *vṛshan*, or *vṛshā*) patr. of Go-bāhu and Barku, TBr.; ŚBr.

Vārshā, m. patr., Nyāyam. — **vṛddha**, mfn. = *vṛshī-vṛddhesu jātaḥ*, KaushBr., Sch.

Vārshānika, m. patr. fr. *vṛshānika*, *g. śivādi*.

Vārshānya, m. (fr. *vṛshānyā*) patr. of Śūsha, TBr.; of Cektāna, MBh.; of Kṛishṇa, Bhag.; of Nala's charioteer (who afterwards became a servant of Ritu-parṇa), Nal.; pl. the race descended from Vārshānya, MBh.; (f), f. patr., ib.; mfn. relating or belonging to Kṛishṇa, ib. — **sahita**, mfn. accompanied by Vārshānya, Nal. — **sārathī**, mfn. having Vārshānya for a charioteer, ib.

Vārshānyā, m. patr., ŚBr. (v. l. *vārshā*).

वार्षम vārshmaṇa, mfn. (fr. *varshman*) being uppermost, Kauś. (accord. to others 'a tree struck at the top by lightning').

वार्हत vārhat, **vārhatā**, **vārhadagna** &c. See *bārhat* &c.

वार्हस्पत vārhaspata, *ṛpatya* &c. See *bārhas-p*.

वाल 1. vāla, m. (later form of *v. vāra*) also written *bāla*, q. v.) the hair of any animal's tail (esp. of a horse's tail), any tail or hair, TS. &c. &c.; bristle, Kathās.; a hair-sieve, VS.; ŚBr.; m. n. a kind of Andropogon, VarBṛS.; Suśr.; (ā), f. the cocoa-nut, L.; a kind of jasmine, L.; Pavana Odorata, L.; = *siṃhā*, L.; N. of a Yoginī, Heat; (f), f. a post, pillar, Anup. (= *medhi*, L.); a kind of ornament, L.; a pit, cavern, L. — **kūroḷa**, m. young growing hair, L. — **keṭī**, f. a kind of sacrificial grass, L. — **ja**, mfn. consisting of hair, hairy, MBh. — **tushā**, m. (of unknown meaning), MaitrS. — **dhāman**, n. a hair-thread, ŚBr. — **dhāna**, n. a tail, TS.; ŚrS. — **dhī**, m. id., ShadvBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a

Muni, MBh. (B. and C. *bāla-dhī*); — **priya**, m. 'fond of its tail', a buffalo, the Yak or Bos Grunniens, L. (cf. *vāla-priya*). — **nāṭaka**, n. a kind of inferior grain, L. — **pāśaka**, m. a partic. part of an elephant's tail, L. — **pāśyā**, f. a string of pearls or other ornament for the hair, L. — **putra**, m. a moustache, L. — **priya**, mfn. (an animal) fond of its tail (*-tva*, n.), Kum.; m. the Yak or Bos Grunniens, L. — **bandha**, m. 'tail-band', a crupper, MBh.; N. of a partic. performance, Cat. — **bandhana**, n. a crupper (cf. prec.), MBh. — **bhid**, see *mahā-vāla-bhid*. — **maya**, m. (f) n. consisting of hair, KātyŚr. — **mātrā**, n. the thickness of a hair, ŚBr. — **mūlaka**, see *bāla-m*. — **mṛga**, m. 'tail-animal', the Yak or Bos Grunniens, L. — **varti**, f. a hair-compress, Suśr. — **vāya**, m. a hair-weaver, Pāp. vi, 2, 76, Sch.; N. of a mountain, ib. 67, Sch.; — **ja**, n. 'produced on the Vāla-v' mountain, the cat's eye, lapis lazuli, Śik. xiii, 58. — **vāsas**, n. a garment of hair, Mn.; Yājñ. — **vijya**, m. a wild goat, L. — **vyajana**, n. a chowrie (= *cāmara*, q. v.) made from the tail of the Yak or Bos Grunniens, SaddhP.; — **ni-√bhū**, P. — **bhavatī**, to become a chowrie, Ragh. — **hastā**, m. a tail, L. **Vālākshī**, f. a species of plant, L. **Vālāgra**, n. the point of a hair (as a measure = 8 Rāgas = 64 Paramāṇus), VarBṛS.; MārKṛP.; mfn. having a hair-like point, ShadvBr.; n. a kind of dove-cot, L. (cf. *bālāgra*); — **potikā**, f. a kind of pleasure-house floating on a lake, L.

Vālaka, m. the tail of a horse or of an elephant, L.; n. n. a kind of Andropogon, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Suśr.; a bracelet, L.; n. a finger-ring, L.; (*ikā*), f. a seal-ring, Hcar., Sch. (L. also m.); sand, L.; a kind of ornament for the ears, L. — **vālin**, N. of a monkey, R.; of a Muni, Cat.

2. **Vāli**, in comp. for *vālin*. — **śikha**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — **sambhava**, m. 'sprung from Vālin', N. of a monkey, MW. — **hanṭri**, m. 'killer of Vālin', N. of Rāma-candra, ib.

Vālīka, m. pl. (also written *bālīka*) N. of a people, MārKṛP.; (ā), f., see under *vālaka*.

Vālin, m. (also written *bālin*) 'haired or tailed', N. of a Daitya, MBh.; of a monkey (son of Indra and elder brother of the monkey-king Su-griva, during whose absence from Kishkindha Vālin usurped the throne, but when Su-griva returned he escaped to Rishyamūka), MBh.; R. &c.; (*ini*), f. the constellation Aśvinī, L.

वाल 2. vāla, n. (said to be) = *parvan*, Nir. xi, 31.

वालखिल्य vālakhilya, n. (also written *bāl*^o, of doubtful derivation) N. of a collection of 11 (accord. to some only 6 or 8) hymns of the Ṛig-veda (commonly inserted after viii, 48, but numbered separately as a supplement by some editors; they are also called *vālakhilyāḥ*, with or scil. *mantrāḥ* or *ṛicāḥ*, and *daśatī vālakhilyakā*), Br.; ŚrS. &c.; (*lyā*), pl. N. of a class of Rishis of the size of a thumb (sixty thousand were produced from Brahmā's body and surround the chariot of the sun), TĀr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*vālakhilyā*), f. N. of a partic. kind of brick, ŚBr. — **grantha**, m. — **śāstra**, n. N. of wks. — **samhitā**, f. the collection of the V^o hymns, Bh. **Vālakhilyāśrama**, m. N. of a hermitage, Cat. **Vālakhilyāśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib.

वालन vālana, mfn. (fr. *v. valana*) relating to the variation of the ecliptic, Gol.

वालमदेश vālamma-deśa, m. N. of a country, Cat.

वालव vālava, n. (in astron.) N. of the second Karāṇa (q. v.), VarBṛS.

वालवितु vālāvitū, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

वालह vālāha, *ḥaka*. See *bālāha*.

वालकाज्य vālākājya, m., *g. bhauriky-ādi*. — **vidha**, mfn. inhabited by Vālākājya, ib. (v. l. *vānikājya*; Kāś. *vālīja*, *vālīyaka*).

वालकायन vālākāyana, mfn. (fr. *valika*), *g. pakshādi*.

वालखिल्य vālakhilya, w. r. for *vālakh*^o.

वालखिल vālakhilla, m. N. of a son of Dravida, Śatr.

वालु vālu, m. = *elavālu*, L.

Vāluka, mfn. (fr. next); containing or resembling sand, L.; made of salt, R.; m. a kind of poison, L.; (f), f. a sandbank, L.; camphor, L.; Cucumis Utilissimus, L.; = *ela-v*^o or *hari-vāluka*, L.

Vālūkā, f., sg. and pl. more commonly written *bālūkā*; of doubtful derivation) sand, gravel, SvetUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **gaḍa**, m. a species of fish, L. — **oatya-kṛīḍā**, f. 'playing at heaps of sand', a kind of child's game, HParīś. — **tmikā** (*ḥkām*), f. brown-sugar, L. — **tva**, n. 'the being mere sand', nothingness, vanity, Kautukas. — **di** (*ḥkādi*), m. pl. sand and other things, Subh. — **prabhā**, f. (with Jāinas) a partic. hell, L. — **bāhi** (*ḥkābhi*), m. 'sand-sea', a desert, Vcar. — **maya**, n. (f) n. consisting or made of sand, Bhpr.; Heat. — **mbudhi** (*ḥkāmb*) = *vālūkābhi*, Rājāt. — **mbhas** (*ḥkāmbhas*), n., id.; N. of a sea or lake, Kālac. — **yantra**, n. a sand-bath, Bhpr. — **ṛnava** (*ḥkārṇ*), m. = *vālūkābhi*, MBh.; Rājāt. **Vālūkēśvara**, m. 'sand-lord', N. of Śiva, RTL. go; — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a well-known sacred tank (called Walkēśvar) near Bombay, Cat.

Vāluki or **kin**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.

Vālūke, n. a species of salt (cf. *elavāluka*).

Vālūka, (prob.) n. a kind of cucumber, HParīś.; (f), f. Cucumis Utilissimus, L.

Vālūka, m. a kind of poison, L. (cf. *vāluka*); (ā), f. = *vālūkā*, sand, R.

वालैय vāleya. See 2. *bāleya*.

वालौपथक vālauya-pathaka, m. or n. N. of a place, Inscr.

वालक vālka, m. (f) n. (fr. *valka*) made of the bark of trees, L.; n. cloth or a garment made of bark, MārKṛP.

Vālaka, mfn. (fr. *valkala*) made of bark, L.; (f), f. intoxicating liquor, L.; n. a bark dress worn by ascetics, W.

वालग्य vālgavya, m. patr. fr. *valgu*, *g. gargādi*.

Vālgavyāyāni, f. of prec., *g. lohītādi*.

Vālguka, m. (f) n. very handsome or beautiful, *g. anguly-ādi*.

वालुद vālguda, m. a kind of bat, Vishṇ. (cf. *vāg-guda*).

वाल्मीक vālmika, m. (fr. *valmika*) = *vālmiki*, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; N. of a son of Citra-gupta, Cat.; mfn. composed by Vālmiki, BrahmapP. — **bhauma**, n. an ant-hill, AdhBr. (v. l. *valmika-bh*^o).

Vālmiki, m. (incorrectly *vālmiki*) N. of the celebrated author of the Rāmāyana (so called, according to some, because when immersed in thought he allowed himself to be overrun with ants like an ant-hill; he was no doubt a Brāhman by birth and closely connected with the kings of Ayodhyā; he collected the different songs and legendary tales relating to Rāma-candra and welded them into one continuous poem, to which later additions may have been made; he is said to have invented the Śloka metre, and probably the language and style of Indian epic poetry owe their definite form to him; according to one tradition he began life as a robber, but repenting betook himself to a hermitage on a hill in the district of Banda in Bundelkund, where he eventually received Sītā, the wife of Rāma, when banished by her husband; cf. IW. 314; 315 &c.), MBh.; R. &c.; of a son of Garuḍa, MBh.; of a grammarian, TPṛāt.; of the authors of various wks. (the Yoga-vāsisṭha, the Adbhuta-rāmāyana, and the Gaṅgāśhṭaka), Cat.; (with *kavi*) of the son of Rudra-maṇi Tri-pāṭhin and author of the Ramalendu-prakāśa, ib. — **carita**, n. — **tātparya-tarāni**, f. — **śikshā**, f. — **sūtra**, n. — **hrīdaya**, n. N. of wks.

Vālmikiya, mfn. relating to Vālmiki, composed by him &c., R.; Ragh.

वालभ्य vālabhya, n. (fr. *vallabha*) the state of being beloved or a favourite, popularity, favour, MBh.; Kāv.; VarBṛS.; love, tenderness, Rājāt.

वालङ्गिर vālvaṅgiri, m. Cucumis Utilissimus, L. (cf. *vāluka*).

वाच vāvā, ind. (a particle laying stress on the word preceding it, esp. in relative clauses; also *ha vāvā*, *ha[khātu] vāvā*, *u ha vāvā*, *ha tvāvā* [q. v.]) just, indeed, even, TS.; Br. (in ŚBr. only from book vi); Up.; BhP.

वावदूक vāvādūka, mfn. (fr. Intens. of *vad*) talking much, eloquent, garrulous, disputatious, MBh.; *Śaṅk.*; n. N. of a man, g. *kurv-ādi*. — **तā**, f. garrulity, loquaciousness, MW. — **तva**, n. id., eloquence, Pañcar.

वāvādūka, m. patr. fr. *vāvādūka*.

वावय vāvaya, m. a sort of basil, Ocymum Sanctum, L.

वावर vāvāra, m. a partic. Pañca-rātra, Āśvār.

वावल vāvāla (?), m. a kind of plant, L.

वावल vāvāla, m. a kind of arrow, L.

वावशत vāvāśat. See *vāś*.

वावशान vāvāśānā. See *vāś* and *vāś*.

वावसान vāvāśānā. See *vāś*.

वावह vāvāhi, mfn. (fr. Intens. of *vah*) carrying or conducting well, RV.

वावात vāvāta, mfn. (Padap. *vavāta*; fr. *vāvan*) beloved, dear, RV.; (*ā*), f. a king's favourite wife (accord. to Sch. inferior to the *mahishī*, but superior to the *pari-vrikī*), Br.; *Gr̥h̥S.*; R.

वāvātī, n. an adherent, follower, RV.

वावुट vāvūṭa, m. (cf. *vārbaṭa*) a raft, boat, vessel, L.

वावृत् vāvṛit, cl. 4. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxvi, 51, rather Intens. fr. a lost *vṛit*) *vāvṛityate* (only pr. p. *vāvṛityamāna*), to choose, select, Bhaṭṭ.

वāvṛitta, mfn. chosen, selected, appointed, L.

वावृद्ध vāvṛiddha, v. l. for *vācā-vṛiddha*, q. v.

वावृधै vāvṛidhadhyai. See *vṛidh*.

वāvṛidhēnya, mfn. (Padap. *vavṛ*) to be increased or comforted, RV.

वाश vāś, cl. 4. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxvi, 54) *vāśyate* (ep. also *vāśyati*, Ved. and ep. also *vāśati*, *te*; pf. *vavāśe*, *śire*; in RV. also *vā-vaśre* and p. *vāvāśānā*; aor. *avāśishṭa*, Br.; fut. *vāśitā*, *vāśishyate*, Gr.; ind. *vāśitum*, ib.; ind. p. *vāśitvā*, *-vāśya*, VarBṛS.), to roar, howl, bellow, bleat, low (as a cow), cry, shriek, sing (like a bird), sound, resound, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *vāśayati* (aor. *avavāśat*, in RV. also *avivāśat*, *dvivāśanta*), to cause to roar or low or resound or thunder, RV.; (*Ā*.) to roar or sound aloud, ib.; Desid. *vivāśishate*, Gr.; Intens. *vāvāśyate* (v. l. *vāśyate*, MBh.), *vāvāśitī* (impf. aor. *dvivāśanta*, *vāvāśanta*, *avāśa-śitām*; p. *vāvāśat*), to roar or scream or sound aloud, RV. [*Vāś* is sometimes wrongly written *vāś*].

1. **Vāśā**, mfn. roaring, sounding, RV. viii, 19, 31; (*vāśa*), id. (only *ā* and *i*, f. pl. applied to water), VS.; TS.

1. **Vāśaka**, mfn. (for 2. see below) croaking, screaming, warbling (said of birds), Mṛicch.

Vāśana, mfn. id., Bhaṭṭ.; m. (*saṃjñāyām*), g. *nandy-ādī*; n. the act of roaring, bleating &c., TBr., Sch. (cf. *ghora-v*).

Vāśi, m. 'roaring,' fire or the god of fire, Up. iv, 124, Sch.

1. **Vāśita**, mfn. roared, cried, sung, MBh. &c.; n. roaring, croaking, yelling, howl, cry, scream, MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.; Kathās.

Vāśin, mfn. (also written *vāśin*) howling, croaking &c., Kām. (cf. *ghora-v*).

Vāśrā, mf(ā)n. roaring, lowing, howling, thundering, sounding, whistling &c., RV.; Bṛh. (compar. *-lara*, Kāth.); m. a day, L.; (*ā*), f. (scil. *dhenū*) a lowing cow, any cow, RV.; AV. (also written *vāśrā*); a mother, MW.; n. (only L.) a building; a place where four roads meet; dung.

वाश 2. vāśa, m. patr. fr. *vāśa*, ŚāṅkhŚr.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

वाशक 2. vāśaka, m. (and *ōikā*, f.) Gendarussa Vulgaris, L. (cf. 1. *vāśa*, *vāśaka*).

वाशव vāśava, m. = *vāśava*, L.

वाशा vāśā, f. a species of plant, Kauś.

वाशित 2. vāśita = 1. *vāśita*, L.

वाशिता vāśitā, f. (also written *vāśitā*, prob. fr. *vāś*) a cow desiring the bull (also applied to

other animals desiring the male, esp. to a female elephant), AV. &c. &c.; a woman, wife, MBh. — **ग्रिश्टी**, f. a young female elephant, MBh. xi, 642 (cf. Pāp. ii, 1, 65).

वाशिश्त vāśishṭha, incorrect for *vāśishṭha*.

वाशी vāśī, f. (also written *vāśī*; accord. to some connected with *vṛaś*) a sharp or pointed knife or a kind of axe, adze, chisel (esp. as the weapon of Agni or the Maruts, and the instrument of the Ribhus, while the paraśu or axe is that of Tvashṭri), RV.; AV.; MBh.; sound, voice, Naigh. (cf. under 1. *vāśa*). — **मत (vāśt)**, mfn. having a sharp knife, armed with an axe, RV.

वाशुरा vāśurā, f. (said to be fr. *vāś*) night, Up. i, 39, Sch. (cf. *vāsurā*).

वाष्कल vāshkala. See *bāshkala*.

वाष्टुका vāshṭukā, f. N. of a village, Rājāt.

वाष्प vāshpa &c. See *bāshpa*.

वास 1. vās. See *nī-vās*.

वास 2. vās, cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxv, 32; perhaps only Nom. fr. next) *vāsayati* (ep. also *te*; aor. *avavāśat*), to perfume, make fragrant, scent, fumiigate, incense, steep, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

1. **Vāsa**, m. perfuming, perfume, Vikr.; Mālatīn.; Car.; Gendarussa Vulgaris, L. (also *ā*, f.) — **tām-bhā**, n. perfumed betel, Daś. — **dhūpi**, m. patr., Śaṅkārak. — **yoga**, m. a powder formed of various fragrant substances (esp. the red powder scattered about and sprinkled on the clothes at the Holi festival, RTL. 430), L. **Vāsā-khaṇḍa-kushmāṇḍaka**, m. a partic. mixture or compound, L.

1. **Vāsaka**, m. scent, Pañcar.; (also *akā* and *ikā*, f.) Gendarussa Vulgaris or Adhatoda Vasica, VarBṛS.; Suśr. &c.; mfn. perfuming, fumiigating, MW.

1. **Vāsana**, n. the act of perfuming or fumiigating, infusing, steeping, Git., Sch.; (*ā*), f. id., Śis., Sch.

Vāśikā. See 1. *vāśika* above.

1. **Vāśita**, mfn. infused, steeped, perfumed, scented, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; affected with, influenced by (instr. or comp.), Śaṅk.; spiced, seasoned (as sauces), W.; (*ā*), f., see *vāśitā*.

1. **Vāsin**, mfn. fragrant; (*inī*), f. a Barleria with white flowers, L.

वास 2. vāsa, m. (fr. *vāś*) a garment, dress, clothes (m. c. for *vāśas*), MBh. (cf. *krishṇa-vāsa*). — **dhṛīk**, mfn. wearing a garment, Hariv.

Vāśa, in comp. for 1. *vāśas*. — **kuṭī**, f. a tent, L. — **khaṇḍa**, m. n. a piece of cloth, a rag, ŚārngP.

— **palpūlī**, m. a washer of clothes, VS. — **śatā**, n. a hundred garments, ŚBr.

2. **Vāśaka** (ifc.) = 2. *vāśa*, clothing, clothes, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (cf. *asūddha-v*).

2. **Vāsana**, n. covering, clothing, garment, dress, Kāv.; an envelope, box, casket, Yājñ. — **stha**, mfn. being in a box or casket, ib.

Vāsayitṛi, n. one who clothes or supports or preserves, MBh. iv, 420 (used also by Comm. to explain *vasu* and *vasuka*).

1. **Vāśas**, n. (for 2. see col. 2) cloth, clothes, dress, a garment (du. an upper and under garment; cf. *vāso-yuga*), RV. &c. &c.; the 'clothing' or feathers of an arrow, MBh.; R. &c. (only ifc.; cf. *barhiṇa-v*); cotton, L.; a pall, MW.; a screen, ib.; (with *markaṭasya*) a cobweb, L.; du. (with *sanuḍrasya*) N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

2. **Vāśita**, mfn. clothed, dressed, L.; (*ā*), f., see *vāśitā*.

2. **Vāsin**, mfn. having or wearing clothes, (esp. ifc.) clothed or dressed in, wearing, ĀitBr.; MBh. &c.

Vāso, in comp. for 1. *vāśas*. — **da**, mfn. giving clothes, Mn. iv, 231. — **dhā**, mfn. id., RV. — **bhṛit**, mfn. wearing clothes, Bhaṭṭ.; (gender unknown) the hip, VarBṛS. — **yuga**, n. a pair of garments, suit of clothes (the dress of the Hindūs usually consisting of two pieces of cloth, viz. a lower garment fastened round the waist, and an upper one thrown loosely over the shoulders), MBh. — **vāyā**, mfn. weaving cloth, RV.

1. **Vāśya**, mfn. to be (or being) covered or enveloped, ĪśUp.; being worn (see *prathama-vāśyā*).

वास 3. vāśa, m. (fr. *vāś*) staying, remaining (esp. 'overnight'), abiding, dwelling, residence, living in (loc. or comp.; cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 18, Sch.), abode, habitation, RV. &c. &c.; ifc. = having

one's abode in, dwelling or living in; *vāsaṇ* *vās*, to take up one's abode, abide, dwell; place or seat of (gen.), R.; a day's journey, ib.; state, situation, condition, Hariv.; = *vāsa-griha*, bed-chamber (see *-sajjā*); = *vāsanā*, imagination, idea, semblance of, MBh. — **karpi**, f. = *yajña-sālā*, a sacrificial hall, L.; a place where public exhibitions (as Nāches &c.) are held, W. — **griha** or **-geha**, n. 'dwelling-house,' the inner part of a house, sleeping-room, bed-chamber, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **pariyaya**, m. change of residence, VarBṛS. — **pushpā**, f. a kind of cress growing in gardens, L. — **pushpi**, m. patr. (also pl.), Śaṅkārak. — **prāsāda**, n. a palace, Kathās. — **bhavana**, n. = *-griha*, Kād. — **bhūmi**, f. dwelling-place, homestead, Hit. — **yashṭi**, f. a pole or stick serving as a perch for tame birds to rest upon, a roosting perch, Megh. — **vesman**, n. = *-griha*, Kathās., Sch. — **sajjā**, f. 'ready in her chamber,' a woman ready to receive her lover (cf. *vāsaka-v*), L. **Vāsāgāra**, n. = *vāsa-griha*, Vās.; Prab. **Vāsākas**, n. id., L.

3. **Vāsaka**, mf(ikā)n. causing to dwell or inhabit, populating, MW.; (ifc.) abode, habitation, Yājñ.; n. (ifc. f. *ā*) a sleeping-room, bed-chamber, Kathās. — **sajjā** or **-sajjikā**, f. a woman ready to receive her lover (cf. *vāsa-sajjā*), Kāv., Sch.

Vāsativara, mfn. (fr. *vāsa-ti-vārī*) relating to water left standing overnight, Bṛh.

Vāsatēya, mfn. (fr. *vāsati*) to be lodged or sheltered, AV.; affording shelter, Bhaṭṭ.; (*ā*), f. night, Hcar.

3. **Vāsana**, mfn. belonging to an abode, fit for a dwelling, W.; n. causing to abide or dwell, Bālar.; abiding, abode, L.; a receptacle for water, L.; knowledge, L.; a partic. posture (practised by ascetics during abstract meditation, and by others; described as sitting on the ground with the knees bent and the feet turned backwards), W.; (*ā*), f., see next.

Vāsanā, f. the impression of anything remaining unconsciously in the mind, the present consciousness of past perceptions, knowledge derived from memory, Śaṅk.; Kāv.; Kathās.; fancy, imagination, idea, notion, false notion, mistake (ifc., e.g. *bheda-v*), the mistake that there is a difference), ib.; Rājāt.; Sarvad. &c.; thinking of, longing for, expectation, desire, inclination, Kathās.; liking, respectful regard, Bhām.; trust, confidence, W.; (in math.) proof, demonstration (= *upapatti*), Gol.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of Durgā, BhP.; of the wife of Arka, ib.; of a Comm. on the Siddhānta-śiromaṇi. — **tattva-bodhikā**, f. N. of a Tantric wk. (= *tārā-rahasya-vṛttikā*). — **bhāshya**, n. N. of various wks. — **ma-ya**, mf(ī)n. consisting in notions or ideas or in impressions of (comp.), Vedāntas. (*-va*, n.) — **vārtika**, n., *-vāsnadevasyētipadya-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks.

Vāsaniya, mfn. intelligible only by much reflection, Vām.

Vāsayitavya, mfn. to be taken in or lodged, MBh.

2. **Vāśas**, n. lodging for the night, night-quarters, PrāśUp.

Vāśāyanika, mfn. (fr. 3. *vāsa* + *ayana*) going from house to house, niaking visits, MBh.

Vāśi, m. abiding, dwelling, W.; (*i*), f., see *vāśi*.

3. **Vāśita**, mfn. caused to stop or stay (esp. 'overnight'), caused to dwell or live in (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; peopled, populous (as a country), W.; n. the art of rendering populous or causing to be inhabited, W.; knowledge (esp. derived from memory, = *vāsanā*, ib.)

3. **Vāsin**, mfn. staying, abiding, dwelling, living, inhabiting (often ifc. = living in or among or in a partic. manner or condition), TS. &c. &c.

2. **Vāśya**, mfn. to be caused to dwell or settle down, VarBṛS.

वासक 4. vāsaka, m. (in music) a species of *dhruvaka* (q. v.), Śaṅgṭ.

वासक 5. vāsaka, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; pl. N. of a people, MārKP.

वासत vāsata, m. an ass, L.; Terminalia Bellerica, L.

वासन vāsantā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *vasanta*) relating to or produced in the spring season, vernal, AV. &c. &c.; being in the spring of life, young, W.; = *avahita* or *vihita*, L.; n. (only L.) a camel; the Indian cuckoo; a young elephant, any young animal;

the southern or western wind (= *malayānila*, q.v.); Phaseolus Mungo or a black species of this kind of bean; a purple species of Barleria Cristata; Vangueria Spinoza; a dissolute man; (f), f., see below.

Vāsantaka, mf(i)ñ. relating to or grown in spring, vernal, L.; (ikā), f. Gærtnera Racemosa, Pañcad.; N. of a forest deity, Cat.; of a drama (also *vāsantikā-pariṇaya*, m.), ib.

Vāsantika, mf(i)ñ. relating to spring, vernal, VS. &c. &c.; = *vasantam adhite veda vā*, Pāp. iv, 2, 63; m. the spring festival, Apast.; an actor, dancer, the buffoon in a drama (= *vidūshaka*, q.v.), L.

Vāsanti, f. (see *vāsanta* above) N. of various plants (Gærtnera Racemosa, a kind of jasmine, Bignonia Suaveolens &c.), L.; = *nava-mālikā*, Bhpr.; a spring festival (held in the month Caitra in honour of Kāma-deva or in some places of Durgā), L.; a kind of metre, Col.; (in music) a partic. Rāgini, Samgt.; N. of a sylvan goddess, Uttarar.; of a daughter of king Bhūmi-sukla, Buddh. — **kusuma**, n. the flower Vāsanti, Gīt. — **pūjā**, f. the worship of Durgā in the month Caitra, MW.

वासमुलि *vāsamuli*, m. pl. patr., Samskāra. (prob. w.r. for *vāsamūli*).

वासर *vāsara*, mf(i)ñ. (fr. *vasar*, √2. *vas*) relating to or appearing in the morning, matutinal, early, RV.; m. n. day (as opp. to 'night'), a day (in general), a week-day, GrS.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; m. time, turn, succession, Hit. (v.l. *vāra*); N. of a serpent-demon, L.; (ā), f., w.r. for *vāsura*, q.v.; (f), f. a god of the day, Kālac.; N. of a cow, MW. — **kanyakā**, f. 'daughter of day', night, L. — **kṛt**, m. 'day-maker', the sun, L. — **kṛtya**, n. 'day-work', the daily observances to be performed at fixed hours, Kathās. — **manī**, m. 'day-jewel', the sun, Kāv. — **saṅga**, m. 'day-junction', the morning, Bhaṭṭi. **Vāsārādhiśa**, m. 'lord of the day', the sun, Sāh. **Vāsārēśa**, m. id., Kathās.; the regent of a week-day (e.g. a planet, the sun, or the moon), L.

वासव *vāsava*, mf(i)ñ. (fr. *i. vasu*) relating or belonging to the Vasus, derived or descended from them &c., AV.; TS.; Kāth.; ĀśvBr.; relating or belonging to (king) Vasu, MBh.; containing the word *vasu*, g. *vimuktādi*; m. N. of Indra (as chief of the Vasus), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a son of (king) Vasu, MBh.; (with *Indrasya*) N. of a Sāman, L.; of a poet, Cat.; m. n. N. of the Nakshatra Dhanishthā (presided over by the Vasus), Sūryas.; (f), f. patr. of the mother of Vyāsa (she was the offspring of the Apsaras Adrikā, who as a fish had swallowed the seed of king Vasu), MBh.; BhP.; Indra's energy, Cat.; (with or scil. *dī*) Indra's region or quarter, the east, Kād.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; mf(i)ñ. relating or belonging to Indra, Kād. — **grāma** or **ma**, m. N. of a village, Divyāv. — **cāpa**, m. 'Indra's bow', a rainbow, Vcar. — **ja**, m. 'Indra's son', patr. of Arjuna, MBh. — **datta**, m. 'given by Indra', N. of a man, Buddh.; (ā), f. N. of various women (esp. of the wife of Udayana, king of Vatsa and daughter of king Caṇḍa-mahā-sena of Ujjayini [Kathās.], or of king Pradyota [Ratnāv.], to whom she offered herself after having been betrothed by her father to Sanjaya [Mālatim.]; and of the heroine of Subandhu's novel, who is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpa-keṭu, but carried off by Kandarpa-keṭu); the story of Vāsava-dattā, Pāp. iv, 3, 87, Vārtt. 1, Pat. (esp. as narrated in Subandhu's tale); *ṭṭika*, mfn. acquainted with the story of V° or studying it, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 2, 60; *ṭṭikhyāyikā*, f. the story of V°, Cat.; *ṭṭeya*, m. metron. of *vāsava-dattā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 113, Sch. — **dīś**, f. 'Indra's quarter', the east, Kathās. **Vāsa-vāvaraja**, m. 'I's younger brother', N. of Vishṇu, L. **Vāsavāvāsa**, m. I's abode or heaven, the sky, L. **Vāsavāśā**, f. = *vāsava-dī*, Śis. **Vāsavēśa**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. **Vāsavō-pama**, mfn. resembling or like Indra, MW.

Vāsavi, m. 'Indra's son', N. of Arjuna, MBh.; of the monkey Vālin, R.

Vāsaveya, mfn. (fr. *vāsava*), g. *sakhy-ādi*; (fr. *vāsavi*) metron. of Vyāsa, MBh.

वासवत *vāsavata*, m. pl. N. of a partic. grammatical school, Bhaṭṭi, Sch. (prob. w.r. for *rā-savata*, 'follower of the Rāsa-vatī', q.v.)

वासस्तेवि *vāsastevi* (?), m. pl., patr., Samskāra.

वासात *vāsāta* or *°taka*, mfn. (fr. *vasāti*) inhabited by the Vāsatis, Pāp. iv, 2, 52, Vārtt. 2; 3, Pat.

Vāsātya, mfn. relating to the dawn, dim, dusky, TĀr.; m. pl. N. of a people (= *vasāti*), MBh.

वासि *vāsi* or *vāsi*, f. a carpenter's adze, L. (cf. *vāsi*).

वासिक *vāsika*. See *kashāya*-, *rūpa*-, and *vana-v°*; (ikā), f., see under *i. vāsaka*, p. 947, col. 2.

वासित 1. 2. 3. *vāsita* and *vāsin*. See p. 947.

वासिनायनि *vāsināyani*, m. patr. fr. *vāsin*, Pāp. vi, 4, 174.

वासिल *vāsila*, mfn. (fr. *vāsa*), g. *kāśādi*; m. endearing form of *vāsishtha*, Vām. v, 2, 63.

वासिपुम्फ *vāsishumpha* (?), m. or n. N. of a place, Cat.

वासिष्ट *vāsishṭa*, n. blood, L. (prob. w.r. for *vāsishtha*; see next).

वासिष्ठ *vāsishṭhā*, mf(i)ñ. (also written *vā-ishṭhā*) relating or belonging to Vāsishṭha, composed or revealed by him (as the 7th Maṇḍala of the Rīg-veda); with *jata*, n. the hundred sons of V°, ĀitBr.; MBh.; R. &c.; m. a son or descendant of V° (applied as a patr. to various Rishis), TS.; Br.; ŚrS. &c.; (f), f. a female descendant of V°, Pāp. iv, 1, 78, Sch.; N. of a river (= *go-matī*), MBh.; (also with *śānti*) N. of various wks.; n. N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; = *yoga-vāsishṭha*, q.v.; blood, L.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **tātparya-prakāśa**, m., -**nava-graha-paddhati**, f. N. of wks. — **rāmāyana**, n. = *yoga-vāsishṭha*. — **laiṅga** or **laiṅgya**, n. = *vāsishṭhōpapurāṇa*. — **vīvarāṇa**, n., -**śikshā**, f., -**sāra**, m., -**siddhānta**, m., -**sūtra**, n., -**smṛiti**, f. N. of wks. **Vāsishṭhōttara-rāmāyana**, n. N. of wk.

Vāsishṭhāyani, mfn. (fr. *vasishṭha*), g. *kār-ṇādi*.

Vāsishṭhika, mfn. (fr. id.), Pāp. iv, 3, 69, Sch. — **vācaspati** (?), N. of wk.

वासी *vāsi*. See *vāsi*.

वासीफल *vāsi-phala*, n. a kind of fruit, VarBṛS.

वासु *vāsu*, m. (said to be fr. √5. *vas*) N. of Vishṇu (as dwelling in all beings), Up. i, 1, Sch.; the spirit or soul considered as the Supreme Being or Soul of the universe, W. (also Vṛiddhi form of *vasu* in comp.) — **devā**, see below. — **m-dhāreya**, m. (fr. *vasum-dharā*) metron. of Naraka, Bālar.; (f), f. metron. of Śitā, ib. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, W. — **pūjya**, m. (with Jainas) N. of the 12th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi (son of Vasu-pūjya-rāj), L. — **bha**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Virac. (cf. *vasu-bha*). — **bhadra**, m. N. of Krishna, L. — **mata**, mfn. containing the word *vasu-mat*, g. *vimuktādi*. — **manda**, n. N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

Vāsudeva, m. (fr. *vasu-a°*) patr. of Krishna, TĀr. &c. (RTL III); of a king of the Pundras, Hariv.; N. of a class of beings peculiar to the Jainas, L.; a horse, L.; N. of various kings and authors (also with *ācārya*, *dikshita*, *śarman*, *śāstrin* &c.), Inscr.; Cat.; (f), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.; n. N. of an Upanishad; mf(i)ñ. relating to (the god) Krishna, NṛisUp.; written or composed by V°, Cat.; -**jñāna**, n. N. of wk.; -**jyotiś**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -**tīrtha**, m. N. of a man, ib.; -**dvaśāśiksharī**, f., -**pūjyā**, n., -**pūjā**, f. N. of wks.; -**priya**, m. 'friend of V°', N. of Kārtikeya, MBh.; -**priyam-karī**, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.; -**manana**, n. N. of a Vedānta wk.; -**maya**, mf(i)ñ. consisting of Krishna, representing him, AgP.; -**mahārādhanā**, n., -**rahasya**, n. N. of wks.; -**vargina** or **vargya**, mfn. taking V°'s side, partial to him, Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. II, Pat.; -**viṇaya**, m., -**sahasra-nāman**, n. N. of wks.; -**suta**, m., -**senā**, m. N. of authors, Cat.; -**stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra; *vānandī-campū*, f. N. of a poem; *vānubhava*, m. N. of a medical wk.; *vāśrama*, m., *vāśdra*, m., *vāśdra-śishya*, m. N. of authors, Cat.; *vāpānīśad*, f. N. of one of the more recent Upanishads of the Atharva-veda.

Vāsudevaka, m. = Vāsudeva (Krishna), AgP.; an adherent or worshipper of V°, Pāp. iv, 3, 98; one who disgraces the name V°, Hariv. (cf. *4. ka*, p. 240); a second V°, Mṛicch. (in Prakṛit).

वासुक *vāsuka*, mfn. (fr. *i. vasu*), g. *āsvādi*; (f), f. N. of a woman, HParīś.

वासुकि *vāsuki*, m. (fr. *vasuka*) N. of a divine being, Gobh.; Kauś.; of a serpent-king (one of the three chief kings of the Nāgas, the other two being Śeṣha and Takshaka); the gods and demons used the serpent Vāsuki as a rope for twisting round the mountain Mandara when they churned the ocean, RTL 108, 233, MBh.; R. &c.; of an author, Prātāp., Sch.; of another man, Pravar. — **ja**, mfn. descended from Vāsuki, MBh. — **hrada**, m. N. of a lake, MW.

Vāsukeya, m. the serpent Vāsuki, L. — **svasṛi**, f. 'sister of Vāsuki', N. of the goddess Manasā (presiding over serpents and regarded as wife of Jarat-kāru), W.

वासुक्र *vāsukra*, mfn. composed by Vasukra, ŚāṅkhŚr.

वासुरा *vāsura*, f. (fr. √5. *vas* or *vās*) night, L. (cf. *vāśura*); the earth, L.; a woman, L.; a female elephant, L.

वासुरायणीय *vāsuraṇi* (I), m. pl. N. of a school, L.

वासु *vāsu*, f. (of doubtful derivation) a young girl, maiden (voc. *vāsu*), Daś.

वासोद *vāso-da*, *vāso-bhṛit* &c. See p. 947, col. 2.

वासौकस् *vāsūkas*. See p. 947, col. 3.

वास्तल *vāskala*. See *bāshkala*.

वास्त *vāsta*, *vāstāyana*, *vāstika*. See *bāsta* &c.

वास्तव *vāstava*, mf(i)ñ. (fr. 2. *vastu*, √5. *vas*) substantial, real, true, genuine, being anything in the true sense of the word, Gol.; BhP.; Pañcar.; fixed, determined, demonstrated, W.; n. an appointment, ib.; (e), ind. = *vasu-tas*, really, truly, Nalac., Sch. — **tva**, n. reality, substantiality, Sarvad. **Vāstavōśhā**, prob. w.r. for *vāsura + uśhā*, L.

Vāstavika, mfn. = *vāstava*, real, substantial &c., L.; m. a realist, Vās.; a gardener, ib.

Vāstavya, mfn. left on any spot (as a worthless remainder; also applied to Rudra, to whom the leavings of the sacrifice belong), TS.; VS.; Br.; settled, resident, an inhabitant, MBh.; R. &c.

Vāstu, n. (m. only in BhP.) the site or foundation of a house, site, ground, building or dwelling-place, habitation, homestead, house, RV. &c. &c.; an apartment, chamber, VarBṛS.; m. N. of one of the 8 Vasus, BhP.; of a Rākshasa, Cat.; (prob.) f. N. of a river, MBh.; n. the pot-herb Chenopodium Album, L.; a kind of grain, ApŚr., Sch. (cf. *maya*). — **ricaka**, m. or n. (?) N. of wk. — **karman**, n. house-building, architecture, R.; VarBṛS. — **kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **kāla**, m. the time suited for building a house, Cat. — **kīrṇa**, m. a kind of pavilion, Vāstuv. — **cakra**, n., -**candrikā**, f. N. of wks. — **ja**, mfn. home-bred, MBh. — **jñāna**, n. knowledge of building, architecture, VarBṛS. — **tattva**, n. N. of wk. — **deva**, m. (W.), -**devatā**, f. (ĀśvGr.) the deity presiding over a house. — **nara**, m. the archetype or ideal pattern of a house personified as a deity, VarBṛS. — **nirmāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **pā**, mfn. keeping the ground or homestead (when quitted by its owner), VS.; the tutelary deity of a h°, Vāstuv. — **paddhati**, f., -**parikshā**, f. N. of wks. — **paśya**, (prob.) n. a partic. Brāhmaṇa, L. — **pāla**, m. the tutelary deity of a h°, Vāstuv. — **purusha**, m. = *nara*, AgP.; -**vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **pūjana**, n., -**pūjana-paddhati**, f., -**pūjā-vidhi**, m., -**prakarana**, n., -**prakāśa**, m., -**pradipa**, m., -**pratyoga**, n., -**praveśa-paddhati**, f. N. of wks. — **prasamana**, n. the lustration or purification of a h°, SāmavBr. — **bandhana**, n. the building of a h°, VarBṛS. — **mañjarī**, f., -**mandana**, n. N. of wks. — **madhya**, n. the centre of a h°, Mn. iii, 89. — **maya**, mf(i)ñ. (prob.) domestic, AgP.; consisting of the grain called Vāstu, ApŚr. (Sch.). — **yāga**, m. a sacrifice performed before the building of a h°; -**vidhes tattva** or -**vidhi-tattva**, n. N. of a wk. (giving the rules for the above sacrifice). — **lakshana**, n., -**vicāra**, m., -**vijñāna-phaladeśa**, m. N. of wks. — **vidya**, mfn. (fr. next) relating to architecture, g. *ṛig-ayandī*. — **vidyā**, f. 'science in

building, architecture, MBh.; VarBṛS.; -*kuśala*, mfn. versed in arch^o, Car. - **vidhāna**, n. house-building, R. - **vidhi**, m., -**vyākhyāna**, n. N. of wks. - **sāmana** (or -*samāmana*, MW.), n. the purificatory ceremony performed on laying a foundation or on entering a new house, SāmavBr. - **sāka**, n. a kind of vegetable, Car. - **sānti**, f. = *sāmana* (also N. of various wks.); -*padhhati*, f., -*prayoga*, m.; -*ty-ādi*, m. N. of wks. - **sāstra**, n., -**śiro-maṇi**, m. N. of wks. - **samsāmanīya**, mfn. relating to the lustration of a h^o, R. - **samhitā**, f., -**samgraha**, m., -**sanatkuṃāra**, m., -**samucaya**, m. N. of wks. - **sampādana**, n. the preparation of a h^o, Mn. iii, 255. - **sāra**, m., -**saukhyā**, n. of wks. - **sthāpana**, n. the erection of a h^o, Cat. - **ha**, mfn. left remaining on a (sacred) spot, remainder, AitBr. v, 14. - **homa**, m. N. of wk. (cf. -*yāga*). **Vāstūpaśama**, m., -**sāmana**, n. = *vāstu-sāmana*, Cat.; -*ma-paddhati*, f. N. of wk.

Vāstuka, mfn. left remaining on the sacrificial ground, BhP. (cf. prec. and *vāstu-ka*); m. n. Chenopodium Album, Suśr.; (ī), f. a kind of vegetable, L. - **sākaṭa** or -**sākina**, m. n. and (ā), f. a field producing Chenopodium, L.

Vāstūka, m. n. Chenopodium Album, L. **Vāstosh-pāti**, m. (fr. *vāstos*, gen. of *vāstu* + *p*) 'house-protector, N. of a deity who presides over the foundation of a house or homestead (addressed in RV. vii, 54), RV.; AV.; PārGr.; Mn.; BhP.; N. of Rudra, TS.; of Indra, L. - **sūkta**, m. N. of a hymn (prob. RV. vii, 54), Cat. **Vāstoshpati** (TS.) or **tya** (Kau.), relating or belonging to Vāstosh-pati.

Vāstvā, mfn. = *vāstavyā*, left remaining; n. remainder, leavings, MatṛS. - **māya**, m(f) n. consisting of leavings, ib.

Vāstrya, mfn. = *vāstvā*, Pāp. vi, 4, 175.

वास्तेय *vāsteya*, m(f) n. (fr. *vasti*; see *basti*) being in the bladder, AV.; ChUp. (cf. Pāp. iv, 3, 56); resembling the bladder, Pāp. v, 3, 101.

वास्त्र *vāstra*, mfn. (fr. *vastra*) covered with cloth, Pāp. iv, 2, 10, Sch.

वास्त्य *vāstyā*. See *bāshpa*.

Vāspeya, m. the tree Nāga-kesara (commonly called Nāgesar), MW.

वास्य 3. *vāsyā*, m. or n. (for 1. and 2. see p. 947) = *vāsi* or *vāsi*, an axe, Nilak. on MBh. i, 4605; v, 5250.

वास *vāsa*, m. (cf. *vāsara*) a day; (ā), f., see *vāitrā*.

वाह 1. *vāh*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 44) *vāhate*, to bear down, Car. (cf. *pra-√vāh*); to endeavour, make effort, try, Dhātup.: Caus. *vāhayati* (cf. under *√1. vāh*), to cause to labour or work, use, employ, Bhāṭṭ.

1. **Vāhana**, n. (for 2. see col. 2) the act of making effort, endeavouring, exertion, W.

1. **Vāhita**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 2) exerted, endeavoured, ib.; removed, destroyed, Divyāv.

वाह 2. *vāh* (nom. *vāt*; strong form of 2. *vah*, p. 933, col. 3), bearing, carrying.

Vāha, m(f) n. (ifc.) bearing, drawing, conveying, carrying, Kathās.; BhP.; flowing, BhP.; undergoing, MBh.; m. the act of drawing &c., MBh.; Hit.; riding, driving, ŚārṅgP.; flowing, current, Kathās.; a draught-animal, horse, bull, ass, RV. &c. &c.; any vehicle, carriage, conveyance, car (ifc. = having anything as a vehicle, riding or driving on or in), SvetUp. MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a bearer, porter, carrier of burdens &c., W.; air, wind, L.; a measure of capacity (containing 10 Kumbhas or 2 Prasthas), L.; the arm, W.; a figurative N. of the Veda, Kuval. - **tva**, w.r. for *grāha-tva*, MBh. i, 399. - **dvishat**, m. 'horse-hater', a buffalo, L. - **bhṛaṅs** (nom. *bhṛat*) or -**bhṛaṅs** (nom. *bhṛat*), falling from a vehicle &c., W. - **ripu**, m. 'horse-foe', a buffalo, L. - **vārāṇa**, m. 'elephant among draught-animals', Bos Gavæus, L. - **śreṣṭhā**, m. 'best of draught-animals', a horse, L. **Vāhāvali**, f. (prob.) = *vāhyāvali*, Siphās.

Vāhaka, mif(ā) n. one who bears or carries, bearer, carrier, conveyer, Yājñ.; MBh.; R. &c.; (ifc.) causing to flow, carrying along, MārKp.; setting in motion, Prab.; stroking (in *ahga-v*), MatsyāP.; m. a partic. venomous insect, Suśr. (cf. *vāhyakṛ*); a driver or rider, W.; w.r. for *bārhataka*, q.v. - **tva**, n. the business of a carrier or porter, BhP.

2. **Vāhana**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) drawing, bearing, carrying, conveying, bringing &c., Kathās.; Rājāt.; m. N. of a Muni, Cat.; (ā), f. an army, Śiś. xix, 33; n. the act of drawing, bearing, carrying, conveying, MPh.; R. &c.; driving, Suśr.; riding, Kathās.; guiding (horses), MBh.; any vehicle or conveyance or draught-animal, carriage, chariot, waggon, horse, elephant (cf. Pāp. viii, 4, 8), AitBr. &c. &c. (ifc. [f. ā] riding or driving on or in); any animal, Kathās. xxi, 30; 'oar' or 'sail', R. ii, 52, 5. - **kāra**, m. (prob.) a carriage-maker, waggon-maker, wheelwright; -*śālā*, f. a wheelwright's workshop, Lalit. - **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. the condition of a vehicle or of a draught-animal, Kād.; Kathās. - **pa**, m. a keeper of animals used in riding or draught, groom, R. - **prajāñapti**, f. N. of a partic. method of reckoning, Lalit. - **śreṣṭhā**, m. 'best of draught-animals', a horse, L.

Vāhanika, mfn. (fr. 2. *vāhana*) living by (tending or dealing in &c.) draught-animals, g. *vetanādi*.

Vāhanī, in comp. for 2. *vāhana*. - **√kṛi**, P. - **karoti**, to make into a vehicle, Kathās. - **√bhū**, P. - **bhavadati**, to become a vehicle, ib.

Vāhaniya, (prob.) m. a beast of burden, Kull. on Mn. vii, 151.

Vāhalā, f. a stream, current, L.

Vāhas, mfn. carrying, conveying, bringing, offering (cf. *uktha-nṛi-yajña-v* &c.); n. an offering, worship, invocation, RV.; VS.; ŚākhikŚr.

Vāhasā, m. the Boa Constrictor, TS.; VS.; a spring from which water flows (= *vāri-niryāna*), L.; fire, L.; a species of plant, L.

1. **Vāhi**, m. carrying, bearing, L.

2. **Vāhi**, in comp. for *vāhin*. - **tā**, f. flowing, flow, current, Cat. - **ttha**, see *vāhittha*. - **tva**, n., see *yoga-vāhitva*.

Vāhika, m. (fr. *vāha*) a car or vehicle drawn by oxen, L.; a large drum, L.; a carrier, Divyāv.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh.; n. Asa Foetida, L. (in the two last meanings prob. w. r. for *bāhika* or *bāhika*).

2. **Vāhita**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) caused to be borne or conveyed, R.; (ifc.) urged on, driven, actuated by, Ragh.; given, administered (as medicine), Bhpr.; taken in, deceived, Pañcat.

Vāhitṛi, m. a conductor, leader, guide, MBh. xiii, 1227 (= *vohṛi*, Nilak.)

Vāhittha, n. (*ittha* prob. for *stha*; cf. *śivāttha*, *kapittha*) the middle of an elephant's face, L.

Vāhin, mfn. conveying along, driving along (as a car), MBh.; (ifc.) drawing, R.; flowing, streaming, Hariv.; Pur.; Kathās.; causing to flow, shedding, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; bearing along (said of rivers), ib.; wafting (said of the wind), ib.; bringing, causing, producing, effecting, Hariv.; Kathās.; BhP.; carrying, bearing, wearing, having, possessing, Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; undergoing, performing, practising, MBh.; m. a chariot, MBh.; (*inī*), f., see next.

Vāhinī, f. an army, host, body of forces, AV.; MBh. &c.; a partic. division of an army (consisting of 3 Gaṇas, i.e. 81 elephants, 81 cars, 243 horse, 405 foot; cf. *akṣhauhinī*), MBh.; a river, ib.; R. &c.; a channel, KātyŚr., Sch.; N. of the wife of Kuru, MBh. - **niveśa**, m. the camp of an army, W. - **pati**, m. 'chief of an army', a general, MBh.; R.; BhP.; 'lord of rivers', N. of the ocean, W.; N. of a poet, Cat.; (with *mahā-pātra bhāṭṭicārya*) N. of a Commentator, ib. - **śa** (*niśa*), m. 'lord of an army', a general, MBh.; N. of a man, Cat.

Vāhinika, ifc. for *vāhinī*, Ragh.

Vāhiṣṭha, mif(ā) n. bearing or carrying best or most, RV.; flowing most, ib.

Vāhika. See *bāhika*.

Vāhivah. See *prāsāṅga-v*, p. 702, col. 3.

Vāheyika, mif(ā) n. perhaps connected with *bāhika*, MBh.

Vāhya, mfn. (cf. *bāhya*) to be (or being) drawn or driven or ridden or borne ('by or on', comp.), Hariv.; Pañcat.; BhP.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MārKp.; n. any vehicle or beast of burden, an ox, horse &c., Mn.; MBh. &c. - **tva**, n. the being a vehicle, L. - **naya**, m. = *vāhika-nīti*, MBh. (Nilak.) **Vāhyāli**, f. a road for horses (also *vi-bhū*, f.), Rājāt.; HParīś. **Vāhyāśva**, m. (also written *bāhy*) N. of a man, Hariv.

Vāhyaka, n. a chariot, L.; (ī), f. a partic. venomous insect, Suśr. (cf. *vāhaka*).

Vāhyakāyani, m. metron. fr. *vāhyākā*, g. *ti-kādi*.

Vāhyāyau, m. patr. fr. *vāhya*, Up. iv, 111, Sch.

वाहट *vāhaṭa*, m. N. of a medical writer, Cat. (cf. *bāhaṭa*).

वाहतक *vāhataka*, w.r. for *bārhataka*, q.v.

वाहादुर *vāhādura*, *vāhirvedika*, *vāhuka*. See *bāhādura* &c.

वाहुलि *vāhuli*, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. (v.l. *vāduli*).

वाहूक *vāhūka*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

वाहू *vāhū*, mfn. (fr. *vāhni*) relating or belonging to Agni, addressed to him &c., VarBṛS.; BhP.

Vāhneya, m. patr. (fr. id.), Cat.

वाह्यस्क *vāhyaska*, m. patr. fr. *vāhyaska*, g. *hari-tādi*.

Vāhyaskāyana, m. patr. fr. *vāhyaska*, g. *hari-tādi*.

वाह्यपन *vāhlyāyana*, *vāhli*, *vāhlika*. See *bāhlyāyana* &c.

वि 1. *vī*, m. (nom. *vīs* or *vēs*, acc. *vīm*, gen. abl. *vēs*; pl. nom. acc. *vāyas* [acc. *vīn*, Bhāṭṭ.]; *vībhīs*, *vībhīyas*, *vīnām*) a bird (also applied to horses, arrows, and the Maruts), RV.; VS.; PañcatBr. (also occurring in later language). [Cf. 1. *vāyas*; Gk. *oiwōs* for *oiwōs*; Lat. *a-vis*; accord. to some Germ. Et.; Angl. Sax. *ēg*; Eng. *egg*.] - 1. - **gata**, n. (for 2. see under *vi-√gam*) the flight of birds, MW. - 1. - **cchāya**, n. (for 2. see p. 950, col. 2) the shadow of a flock of b^o, L. (also ā, f., BhP.) - **patman** (*pt-*), mfn. having the flight of (i.e. flying as fast as) a bird, RV. i, 180, 2. - 1. - **rāj**, m. (for 2. see s.v.) king of birds, BhP. - **va**, mfn. (said to be fr. *√vā*, *vāti* = *gacchati*) riding on a bird, Śiś. xix, 86.

वि 2. *vī*, n. an artificial word said to be = *anna*, ŚBr.

वि 3. *vī*, ind. (prob. for an original *dri*, meaning 'in two parts'; and opp. to *sam*, q.v.) apart, asunder, in different directions, to and fro, about, away, away from, off, without, RV. &c. &c. In RV. it appears also as a prep. with acc. denoting 'through' or 'between' (with ellipse of the verb, e.g. i, 181, 5; x, 86, 20 &c.) It is esp. used as a prefix to verbs or nouns and other parts of speech derived from verbs, to express 'division', 'distinction', 'distribution', 'arrangement', 'order', 'opposition', or 'deliberation' (cf. *vi-√bhīd*, -*śish*, -*dha*, -*rudh*, -*car*, with their nominal derivatives); sometimes it gives a meaning opposite to the idea contained in the simple root (e.g. *√kṛi*, 'to buy'; *vi-√kṛi*, 'to sell'), or it intensifies that idea (e.g. *√hiṃs*, 'to injure'; *vi-√hiṃs*, 'to injure severely').

The above 3. *vī* may also be used in forming compounds not immediately referable to verbs, in which cases it may express 'difference' (cf. 1. *vi-luksha-ṇa*), 'change' or 'variety' (cf. *vi-citra*), 'intensity' (cf. *vi-karāla*), 'manifoldness' (cf. *vi-viḍha*), 'contrariety' (cf. *vi-loka*), 'deviation from right' (cf. *vi-tila*), 'negation' or 'privation' (cf. *vi-kaccha*, being often used like 3. *a*, *nir*, and *nīs* [qq. vv.], and like the Latin *dis*, *se*, and the English *a*, *dis*, *in*, *un* &c.); in some cases it does not seem to modify the meaning of the simple word at all (cf. *vi-jāmi*, *vi-jāmātri*); it is also used to form proper names out of other proper names (e.g. *vi-koka*, *vi-prithu*, *vi-vijā*). To save space such words are here mostly collected under one article; but words having several subordinate compounds will be found s.v. - **kaṇsā**, f. N. of a woman, g. *śubhrādi* (v.l.) - **kakara** (*vi-*), m. a kind of bird, VS. (cf. *kakara*). - **kaṇkaṭa**, m. *Asteracantha Longifolia*, L. ^o *tika*, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *kumuddādi*. - **kaṇkata** (*vi-*), m. *Flacourtia Sapida* (from which sacrificial vessels are made), TS. &c. &c.; (ā), f. *Sida Cordifolia* and *Rhombifolia*, L.; *vi-mukha*, mfn. thorny-mouthed, AV. - 1. - **kaoca**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 953, col. 2) hairless, bald, MBh.; m. a Buddhist mendicant, L.; a species of comet (65 enumerated), MBh.; VarBṛS.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; (ā), f. a kind of shrub, L.; *oca-śrī*, mfn. having the beauty of the hair gone, Kāv. = *kaccha*, mfn. having no marshy banks, L. - **kaocchapa**, mfn. deprived of tortoises, Kathās. - 1. - **kaṭa**, mfn. (for 2. see s.v.) having no mat, without a mat, MW. - **kaṭaka**, m. 'having no thorns or having spreading thorns', *Alhagi Maurorum* or *Asteracantha Longifolia*, L.; - *pura*, n. N. of a town, Pañcat. - **kadru**,

m. N. of a Yādava, Hariv. — **kapāla**, mfn. deprived of skull, ib. — **1. -kara**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√i. kṛi*) deprived of hands (as a punishment), Vishp. — **1. -karaṇa**, mfn. (for 2. see ib.) deprived of organs of sense (-*tva*, n.), Bādar. Sch. — **karāla**, nif(ā)n. very formidable or dreadful, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, Kathās.; of a courtizan, Kuṭṭanīm.; -*tā*, f. formidableness, dreadfulness, Pañcat.; -**mukha**, m. N. of a Makara, ib. — **karālin**, mfn. hot, L.; m. heat, ib. — **karnā**, mfn. (prob.) having large or divergent ears, AV.; having no ears, earless, deaf, Pañcat.; m. a kind of arrow, MBh.; N. of a son of Karṇa, Hariv.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; (pl.) of a people, ib.; (ā), f. a kind of brick, TS.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; °**naka**, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; (ikā), f. (see *kala-karṇikā*); °**nika**, m. pl. N. of a people, L.; °**nin**, m. a kind of arrow, MBh. (also °**ni**, L.) — **1. -karma**, n. (for 2. see *vi-√i. kṛi*) prohibited or unlawful act, fraud, Mn.; MBh. &c.; various business or duty, W.; (with *Vāyok*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; mfn. acting wrongly or unlawfully, MBh.; not acting, free from action, ib.; °**karmī**, mfn. following unlawful occupation, Mn. viii, 66; active or busy in various ways, W.; °**karmīyā**, f. an illegal or immoral act, vicious conduct, Mn. ix, 226; °**ma-nirata** (BhP.), °**ma-stha** (Mn.), mfn. = °**karmī**; °**mika**, mfn. id., W.; m. a clerk or superintendent of markets and fairs, ib.; °**min**, mfn. acting wrongly or unlawfully, MBh. — **kala**, see s.v. — **kalaṅka**, mfn. spotless, bright (as the moon), Vām.; -*tā*, f., Harav. — **1. -kalpa**, m. (for 2. see under *vi-√kṛip*) an intermediate Kalpa, the interval between two Kalpas (q.v.), BhP. — **kalmasha**, mfn(ā)n. spotless, sinless, guiltless, R. — **kavaca**, mfn. armourless, MBh.; R. — **kaśyapa**, mfn. (a sacrifice) performed without the Kaśyapa, AitBr. — **kāṅkud**, mfn. having a badly formed palate, Pāp. v, 4, 148. — **kāṅksha** (MBh.), °**kshin** (Hariv.), mfn. free from desire; (°*kshā*) f., see *vi-√kāṅksh*. — **kāma**, mfn. free from d^o, VarBṛS. — **1. -kāra**, m. (for 2. see *vi-√i. kṛi*) the syllable *vi*, BhP. — **kāraṇa**, mfn. causeless, Pañcat. (v.l.) — **kāla**, m. twilight, evening, afternoon (am, ind. in the evening, late), ĀpSr.; MBh. &c.; °*laka*, m. id.; °*likā*, f. a sort of clepsydra or water-clock, L. — **1. -kāśa**, m. (for 2. see *vi-√kāś*) absence of manifestation or display, loneliness, privacy, L.; -*tva*, n. id., ib. — **kāshku**, m. a carpenter's measure of 42 inches, L. — **kukshi**, mfn. having a prominent belly (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Hariv. (also °*kshika*); m. N. of a son or grandson of Ikshvāku, ib. — **kuja**, mfn. without the planet Mars, Laghuj.; (with *dina*) any day except Tuesday, VarBṛS.; -*raṇḍu*, mfn. without Mars and sun and moon, Laghuj. — **kuñja**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **kunṭha**, mfn. sharp, keen, penetrating, irresistible, BhP.; very blunt (*a-v*, sharp &c.), ib.; m. N. of Vishnu, MBh.; BhP.; N. of Vishnu's heaven, BhP.; °*thana*, m. N. of a son of Hastin, MBh.; (ā), f. inward glance, mental concentration, L.; °*thita*, mfn., see *vi-√kunṭh*. — **kunḍala**, mfn. having no earrings, Hariv.; m. N. of a man, Cat. — **kunm-bhāṇḍa**, m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **kūṭa**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. (v.l. *tri-k*). — **kūbara**, mfn. deprived of the shaft or pole, MBh. — **ketu**, mfn. deprived of the flag or banner, MBh. — **keśā**, mfn(ā)n. having loose or dishevelled hair, AV.; hairless, bald, L.; m. N. of a Muni, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a class of demoniacal beings, AV.; (with *tārakā*) 'a hair-like star,' comet, ib.; lint, L.; a small braid or tress of hair (first tied up separately and then collected into the Veṇī or larger braid), L.; a woman without hair, L.; N. of the wife of Śiva (manifested in the form of Mahi or 'the Earth,' one of his eight Tanus or visible forms), Pur.; °*ikā*, f. a kind of compress, lint, Suśr. — **koka**, m. N. of a son of the Asura Vṛika and younger brother of Koka, KalkiP. — **kośa**, mfn(ā)n. uncovered, denuded, unsheathed, drawn (as a sword), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; having no prepuce, Suśr.; containing no passage from a dictionary, Cat. — **kantka**, mfn. showing no curiosity or interest, indifferent, Śis. — **1. -krama**, m. (for 2. see *vi-√kram*) the absence of the Krama-pāṭha (q.v.), RPrāt. — **krodha**, mfn. free from anger or wrath, ĀpGr. — **klava**, see under *vi-√klav*. — **kṣanam**, ind. momentarily, for a moment, W. — **kshira**, m. Calotropis Gigantea, L. — **kṣudra**, mfn. comparatively smaller, each smaller than another, AitBr. — **kshubhā**, f. N. of Chāyā, L. — **khura**, m. 'hoofless,' a goblin, demon, Rāksasa, L. — **kheda**, mfn. free from weariness, fresh, alert, BhP. — **gaṇḍira**, n. a

kind of small amaranth, L. — **1. -gada**, mfn(ā)n. (for 2. see under *vi-√gad*) free from disease, healthy, well, Śis. — **gandha**, mfn. having a bad smell, VarBṛS.; Suśr.; odourless, Car.; °*dhaka*, m. Terminalia Catappa, L.; (ikā), f. = °*hapushā*, L.; °*dhi*, mfn. ill-smelling, stinking, Bhārṭ.; -**gara**, m. 'not swallowing,' an abstemious man, W.; a naked ascetic, ib.; a mountain, ib. — **garbhā**, f. delivered of a living child or fetus, MBh. — **gāthā** and **1. -gīti** (for 2. see *vi-√gai*), f. two kinds of the Āryā metre, Col. — **gūṇa**, mfn. without a string (see below); deficient, imperfect, destitute (of comp.), KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; unsuccessful, ineffective, Rājāt.; adverse (as fortune), Pañcat. (v.l.); void of qualities, BhP.; destitute of merits, wicked, bad, MBh.; R. &c.; disordered, corrupted (as the humours of the body), Suśr.; -*tā*, f. disordered condition, corruption, ib.; °*ni-√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to detach the string of a bow, Mudr. — **1. -graha**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√grah*) freed from 'the Seizer' i.e. Rāhu (said of the moon), R. — **grīva** (v.l.), mfn. having the neck twisted or cut off, RV. — **ghaṭikā**, f. a partic. measure of time (= $\frac{1}{3}$ Ghaṭikā), Rājāt. — **1. -ghana**, mfn. (for 2. see s.v.) not stiff or very stiff (see *pūrṇa-vighana*); cloudless (loc. 'under a cloudless sky'), MBh.; °*nendu*, m. a cloudless moon, MW. — **cakra**, mfn. wheelless, AitBr.; MBh.; having no discus, Kāv.; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; °*kṛpaskarāpasta*, mfn. (a chariot) without wheels and implements and seat, MBh. — **caṅkshus**, mfn. eyeless, blind, MBh.; = **2. vi-manas**, L.; m. N. of a prince, Hariv.; n. (in a formula, with *caṅkshu*), ĀpSr.; °*shush-karaṇa*, n. rendering hostile, alienation, Buddh. — **catra**, mfn. containing various quarters (or half-verses), ŚāṅkhŚr. (cf. Pāp. v, 4, 77). — **candra**, mfn(ā)n. moonless (as a night), R. — **1. -caraṇa**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√car*) footless, MBh. — **carman**, mfn. shieldless, MBh. — **carshana** (prob. w.r.) and **-carshani** (v.l.), mfn. very active or busy, RV.; Tār. — **cārṇ**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. — **1. -citta**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√cit*) unconscious, Suśr.; not knowing what to do, helpless, Hcar.; -*tā*, f. unconsciousness, Sāh. — **citti**, f. perturbation (= *vi-bhrama*), Gal. — **citra**, see s.v. — **cūlin**, mfn. having no crest, Hariv. — **1. -cetana**, mfn(ā)n. (for 2. see under *vi-√cit*) senseless, unconscious, absent-minded, MBh.; R. &c.; inanimate, dead, Hit.; foolish, stupid, Kum.; (f. ī), rendering unconscious, Pañcat. — **1. -cetas** (v.l.), mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√cit*) absent-minded, confounded, perplexed, Hariv.; R.; BhP.; ignorant, stupid, MBh. — **ceti**, ind., with °*kṛi*, bhū, and as, Pāp. v, 4, 51, Sch. — **ceṣṭha**, mfn. motionless, R. — **cchanda** (v.l.), mfn. consisting of various metres, VS.; m. = next, L. — **cchandaṅka**, m. a building consisting of several stories and surrounded by a portico, a palace or temple, L. — **cchandas** (v.l.), mfn. = *vi-cchanda*, Br.; ŚrS.; f. (scil. *ric*) a verse containing various metres, AitBr.; n. a kind of metre, L. — **cchardaka**, m. = *vi-cchandaṅka*, L.; (ikā), f. (see *vi-√chrid*). — **2. -cchāya**, mfn(ā)n. (for 1. see 1. vi, p. 949) destitute of shadow, shadowless, MW.; lacking colour or lustre or distinction, pale (-*tā*, f.), Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP.; m. a jewel, gem, L. — **cchāyaya**, Nom. P. °*yayati*, to free from shadow, deprive of colour or lustre (-*cchāyita*, colourless, pale), Kāv.; -*cchāyī-√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, id., Kathās. — **jaṅgha**, mfn. having no legs i.e. wheels (said of a chariot), MBh.; °*ghā-kūbara*, mfn. having no wheels and no pole, ib. (v.l. °*ghāṅghrivaara*). — **jaṭa**, mfn. unplaited (hair), ŚāṅkhGr.; °*ni-√kṛi*, to unplat, Pāp. iii, 1, 21, Sch. — **jana**, mfn. free from people, destitute of men, deserted, solitary, lonely, Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. a deserted or solitary place, absence of witnesses (e. rarely *eshu*, ind. in private, in a lonely spot where there are no witnesses; °*nam-√kṛi*, to remove all w^os), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*tā*, f. solitude, Sāh.; °*ni-√kṛi*, to remove all w^os, R.; Ratnāv.; Kathās.; °*ni-kṛita*, mfn. separated from a (loved) person, R. — **janman**, n. a separate birth, birth in general, W.; m. a bastard, illegitimate child, the son of an out-caste or degraded Vaisya, Mn. x, 23. — **japila**, mfn. = *picchila*, L. (v.l. *vi-javala*). — **jayina** (?), mfn. = *jila*, L. — **jarā**, mfn. not growing old, ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. a stalk, W.; (ā), f. N. of a river in Brahmā's world, KaushUp. — **jar-jara** (v.l.), mfn. decrepit, infirm, MBh.; rotten (as wood), Car.; °*ri-√kṛi*, to weaken, make old or infirm, MBh. — **jala**, mfn. waterless, dry, Hariv.; VarBṛS.; n. drought, AdhBr.; m. n. and (ā), f. sauce &c. mixed with rice-water or gruel, W. — **ja-**

vala (?), mfn. = *picchila*, L. — **jāti**, mfn. belonging to another caste or tribe, dissimilar, heterogeneous, Kull.; m. N. of a prince, VP.; f. different origin or caste or tribe, W.; °*tiya*, mfn. = °*jāti*, Sarvad.; Kull. — **jāmi** (v.l.), mfn. 'strange, foreign' or 'having no wife,' AV. v, 17, 18. — **jānu**, n. a partic. mode of fighting, Hariv. — **jāman**, mfn. related, corresponding. — **jāmātri** (v.l.), m. (prob.) = *jāmātri*, a son-in-law, RV. i, 109, 2 (accord. to Nir. 'a defective son-in-law, one who has not all the necessary qualifications'). — **jāmi** (v.l.), mfn. (prob.) = *jāmi*, consanguineous, related (opp. to *ā-jāmi*), RV. x, 69, 12. — **jighatsā**, mfn. not liable to hunger, not becoming hungry, ŚBr.; ChUp. — **jina**, -**jipila** (?), mfn. = *picchala*, L. — **jila**, mfn. id.; -**bindu**, N. of a town, Samkar. — **jivila**, mfn. = *picchila*, L. — **jīhma**, mfn. crooked, curved, bent, Kir.; sidelong (as a glance), Ragh.; dishonest, W.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. crookedness, dishonesty, craftiness, ib. — **jihva**, mfn. deprived or destitute of tongue, tongueless, Vishp. — **jīvita**, mfn(ā)n. lifeless, dead, R. — **jenya**, mfn. (fr. *vi-jana*?) lonely, solitary, RV. i, 119, 4 (Sāy.). — **joshas** (v.l.), mfn. (opp. to *sa-j*) deserted, alone, RV. viii, 22, 10 (Sāy. 'delighting the gods'). — **jya** (v.l.), mfn. stringless (as a bow), VS.; R.; BhP. — **jvara**, mfn(ā)n. free from fever or pain, Kathās.; free from distress or anxiety, cheerful, MBh.; R. &c.; exempt from decay, W. — **jarjara**, mfn. discordant, disagreeable, Śis. — **tatkarana** and **-tad-bhāshana**, see *a-vi-l*. — **tatha**, see s.v. — **tannu** (v.l.), mfn(ā)n. extremely thin or slender, MBh.; bodiless, Kāvād.; having no essence or reality, TS.; m. the god of love (cf. *anahga*), Gīt. — **tantu**, n. a good horse, W.; f. a widow, ib. — **tantri**, f. (noni. īs) a string out of tune, Kum. — **tamas**, mfn. free from darkness, light, MBh.; Ragh. — **tamaska**, mfn. id., MBh.; VarBṛS.; -*tā*, f., Jātak.; exempt from the quality of ignorance, MW. — **taram**, see s.v. — **tala**, n. N. of one of the seven hells, ĀrunUp.; BhP. (cf. *pātāla*); depth of hell, Bālar.; -**loka**, m. the world or lower region of Vaitāla, MW. — **1. -tāna**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√tan*) 'out of tune,' dejected, sad, Ragh. vi, 86; empty, Harav. (also in *a-v*), Śis. iii, 50; dull, stupid, W.; wicked, abandoned, ib.; °*ni-bhūta*, mfn. being sad or dejected, Jātakam. — **tāmāsa**, mfn. = *tamas*, Kathās. — **tāra**, mfn. starless, Ghṛ.; without a nucleus (as a comet), VarBṛS. — **tāla**, mfn. (in music) breaking time, Saṃgīt.; m. wrong time or measure, Nalac.; (ā), f. an instrument for beating time. L. — **timira**, mfn. = *tamas*, MBh.; R. &c. — **tilaka**, mfn. having no sectarian mark (on the forehead), BhP. — **tūṅga-bhāga**, mfn. not being on the highest point, VarBṛS. — **tusha**, mfn. unhusked, Gobh.; °*shī-karaṇa*, n. unhusking, Nyāyam, Sch.; °*shī-√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to unhusk, ŚBr. — **tushṭa**, mfn. displeased, dissatisfied, Pañcat. — **trīpa**, mfn. grassless, Bhāṭṭ. — **trītiyā**, mfn. intermittent on the third day (said of a kind of fever), AV.; n. a third, ŚBr. — **trish** or **-trisha**, mfn. free from thirst, BhP. — **trishṇa**, mfn(ā)n. id., MBh.; free from desire, not desirous (of comp.), BhP.; (ā), f. = next, BhP. (cf. under *vi-√trish*). — **-tā**, f., -*tva*, n. freedom from desire, satiety, Kāv. — **toya**, mfn(ā)n. waterless, Hariv. — **trapa**, m. 'shapeless,' N. of a man, Rājāt. — **dakṣhiṇa**, mfn. directed to another quarter than the south, Kām. — **1. -dagdha**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√dah*) undigested, W. — **daṇḍa**, m. a door-key, L.; N. of a king, MBh. — **danta**, mfn. toothless, deprived of his tusks (said of an elephant), Hariv. — **1. -dara**, mfn(ā)n. (for 2. see under *vi-√dri*) free from cracks or holes, Kām. — **darbha**, see s.v. — **darvya**, mfn. (fr. *darvi*) hoodless (said of a serpent), ŚāṅkhGr. — **1. -dala**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√dal*) leafless, MW. — **dasa**, mfn. having no fringe or border (as a garment), MārKp. — **dārva** or **-dārva**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, ŚāṅkhGr. (cf. *vi-darvya*). — **diś**, f. an intermediate point of the compass (as south-east), VS. &c. &c.; mfn. going into different quarters or regions, KātyŚr.; -**(dik-)chaṅga**, m. a sort of yellow bird, L. — **diśā**, f. an intermediate quarter or region, MBh.; Hariv.; N. of a river and the town situated on it (the capital of the district of Dasārṇā now called Bilsa), MBh.; Kālid. &c.; of a town situated on the Vetravati, Kād. — **didhiti**, mfn. rayless, VarBṛS. — **dnash-kṛita**, mfn. free from sins or faults or transgressions, KaushUp. — **dūra**, see s.v. — **dṛis**, mfn. eyeless, blind, VarBṛS. — **degāḥ**, m. (older form of *vi-deha*, q.v.) N. of a man, ŚBr. — **deva** (v.l.), mfn. godless, hostile to gods (as demons), AV.; performed without

gods (as a sacrifice), Kāth. — **deśa**, see s.v. — **deha**, see s.v. — **dohā**, m. 'wrong or excessive milking,' taking too much profit out of anything, Br. — **dyat**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√dyat*) devoid of splendour, lustreless, L. — **druma**, mfn. treeless, Naish. — **druma**, n. (accord. to L. m.) 'peculiar tree,' coral, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a young sprout or shoot, L.; = **viksha**, L.; N. of a mountain, VP.; — **cchavi**, m. 'coral-coloured,' N. of Śiva, Śivag.; — **cchāya**, mfn. 'coral-coloured' and 'affording no tree-shade,' Kuval. (cf. *i. vi-druma*); — **taṭa**, mfn. having banks of coral, MW.; — **daṇḍa**, m. a branch of coral; — **lā**, f. the condition of a [fivefold] branch of c^o [said of the hand], Kathās.; — **dehātī**, f. a threshold of c^o, MW.; — **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of c^o, Kād.; — **latā**, f. = **daṇḍa**, Cat. (also *-latikā*, L.); a kind of fragrant substance, Bhpr.; N. of a woman, Vṛishabhān.; — **vana**, n. = **daṇḍa**, Subh. — **dhana**, mfn. devoid of wealth, poor, VarBṛS.; — **lā**, f. poverty, Mṛich.; Hit.; °*nī-√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to impoverish, Kathās. — **dhannshka**, **dhannas**, or **dhannvan**, mfn. having no bow, MBh. — **i. -dharma**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√dhrī*) wrong, unjust, unlawful (also °*maka*), MBh.; devoid of attributes or qualities (= *nir-guṇa*, said of Kṛishṇa), ib. (Nilak.); m. wrong, injustice, MBh.; VarBṛS.; MārK.P.; — **tas**, ind. wrongly, unlawfully, MBh.; — **stha**, mfn. 'abiding in wrong,' unjust, ib. — **i. -dharman**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√dhrī*) acting wrongly or unlawfully, ib. — **dharmika**, v. l. for *-dharma* (see above). — **dharmīn**, mfn. transgressing the law (as speech), MBh.; of a different kind, Car. — **i. -dhura**, mf(ā)n. destitute of a shaft (as a carriage), MBh. vi, 1890 (perhaps 'damaged' = 2. *vidhura*, see s.v.) — **dhūpa**, mfn. without perfume or incense, MārK.P. — **dhūma**, mf(ā)n. smokeless, not smoking (said of fire), MBh.; R. &c. (e. ind. when no smoke is seen, Mn. vi, 56); m. N. of a Vasu, Kathās. — **dhūma**, mfn. quite grey, BhP. — **dhūsara**, mfn. 'dust-coloured,' grey, Bhāṭṭ. — **nagna**, mfn. quite naked, Lalit. — **nadī**, f. N. of a river, MBh. (v. l. *vainadī*). — **namra**, mf(ā)n. bent down, stooping, submissive, humble, modest, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Pur.; — **kaṇḍhara**, mfn. having the neck bent, BhP. — **namraka**, n. the flower of Tabernemontana Coronaria, L. — **nasa**, mf(ā)n. without a nose, noseless, Bhāṭṭ. — **nāḍa**, m. (prob.) a leather bag, Baudh. — **nāḍikā** or °*qī*, f. a period of 24 seconds (the 60th part of a Nādi or Indian hour), VarBṛS.; Yājñ. Sch. — **nātha**, mf(ā)n. having no lord or master, unprotected, deserted, R. — **nārāsana**, mf(ā)n. without the formulas called Nārāṣaṇa, TāṇḍBr. — **nāla**, mfn. without a stalk, MBh. — **nāsa**, mf(ā)n. noseless, AgP.; — **daṣana**, mfn. bereft of nose and teeth, MBh. (B. *vi-nemi-d*). — **nāsaka** or **nāsika**, mfn. = **nāsa**, L.; (ikā), f. a partic. venomous insect, Suśr. — **nīhkaṃpa**, see *nīshka*. — **niketa**, mfn. having no fixed abode, Kāśikh. — **nigada**, mfn. free from foot-fetters (°*qī-√kṛi*, to unfetter), Daś. — **nighna**, see s.v. — **nidra**, mf(ā)n. sleepless, awake, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also *-ka*, Kathās.); occurring in the waking condition, Kathās.; passed sleeplessly, Kāv.; expanded, blown, Śis.; opened (as the eyes), Vikr.; m. a partic. formula recited over weapons, R.; — **tā**, f. (Bhpr.). — **tva**, n. (L.) sleeplessness, wakefulness, vigilance. — **nimitta**, mfn. having no real cause, not caused by anything, Car. — **nirōdha**, mfn. uninfluenced, inactive, Harav. — **nirbāṇa**, m. a partic. mode of fighting with a sword, Hariv. — **nirbhaya**, m. N. of a Sādhyā, VahniP. — **nirbhoga**, m. N. of a cosmic period, Buddh. — **nirmala**, mfn. extremely pure, Hariv. — **nirmūḍha**, mfn. not stultified, not made void or vain, MārK.P.; — *-pratijñā*, mfn. one who is faithful to a promise or agreement, ib. — **niscala**, mfn. immovable, firm, steady, Vikr.; Kathās. — **nishkaṃpa**, mfn. id., AmṛitUp. — **nishkriya**, mfn. abstaining from ceremonial rites, MW. — **nīla**, mfn. dark-blue, blue, L.; — **bandhana**, mfn. having dark-blue stalks, MW. — **nīlaka**, n. a corpse that has become blue, Buddh. — **nīvaraṇa**, mfn. without hindrance, ib. — **nīvi**, mfn. deprived of askirt or covering, denuded, BhP. — **i. -netra**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√nī*) eyesless, blind, Subh. — **nemi-daśana**, see *vi-nīsa-d*. — **pakṛima**, mfn. thoroughly matured, fulfilled, developed, Bhāṭṭ. — **pakva** (vī-), mf(ā)n. well cooked, well done, AV.; VarBṛS.; Suśr.; matured, ripe (as fruit), Kum.; fully developed, perfect, MBh.; BhP.; thoroughly burnt i.e. destroyed, BhP.; not burnt (as *pāka-hina*), MBh. (Nilak.) — **paksha**, see s.v. — **pakshapāta**, mfn. free from

partisanship, impartial, indifferent, W.; m. impartiality, indifference, MW. — **pakshas** (vī-), mfn. going on both sides (of a chariot), RV. — **pañcika**, f. = next, L.; N. of wk. — **pañci**, f. the Indian lute, Kād.; Naish. (ifc. °*ika*, mfn., R.); sport, amusement, L. — **i. -pana**, m. (for 2. see *vi-√pay*) low or petty traffic, MW. — **patāka**, mfn. deprived of a flag or banner, MBh. — **patna** (?), m. or n. a kind of disease, Cat. — **patman** (vī-), mfn., see under *i. vi*, p. 949. — **patha**, see s.v. — **padma**, mfn. deprived of a lotus-flower, Jātakam. — **pannaga**, mfn. destitute of serpents, Śis. iv, 15. — **payas**, mfn. destitute of water, waterless, MW. — **parākrama**, mfn. destitute of courage or energy, MBh. — **parivatsara**, m. a year, L. — **parus** (vī-), mfn. without knots or joints, AV. — **parna**, (prob.) w.r. for *dvi-p*, 'two-leaved,' ĀpGr., Sch. — **parṇaka**, m. the Palāśa tree, Butea Frondosa, L. — **paryak**, ind. (fr. *-paryāñc*) invertedly, BhP. — **paryāṇa**, mfn. unsaddled, Kathās.; °*nī-kṛita*, mfn. id., ib. — **parva** (vī-), mfn. without joints or vulnerable points, RV. — **parvan** (vī-), mfn. id. (used to explain the prec.). Nir. ix, 25. — **pala**, n., see s.v. — **palāśa**, mfn. leafless, Hariv. — **pavana**, mf(ā)n. windless, VarBṛS. — **paśā**, mfn. deprived of cattle, ib. — **pāṇsula**, mf(ā)n. free from dust, dustless, MBh. — **pātala**, mfn. very red, Ratnāv.; — **netra**, mfn. red-eyed, Ritus. — **pāṇḍava**, w.r. for *-pāṇḍura*, Ritus. — **pāṇḍu**, mfn. pale, pallid, Kāv.; Suśr. (—*tā*, f.); painted with different yellow colours, MW.; °*qura*, mf(ā)n. pale, pallid, Kāv.; Sāh. — **pāḍikā**, f. (fr. *-pāda*) a disease of the foot, a sore tumour on the foot, Suśr.; Rājāt.; a riddle, enigma, L. — **pāpā**, mf(ā)n. faultless, sinless, ŚBr.; Gaut. (ā), f. N. of various rivers, MBh.; VP. — **pāpman** (vī-), mfn. = prec.; TBr.; Gaut. &c.; free from suffering, MBh.; m. N. of a being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, ib. — **pārśva**, (only instr.) close by, R. — **pāla**, mfn. having no keeper or attendant, unguarded, Mn. viii, 240 &c. — **pāś** and **-pāśa**, see s.v. — **pīḍam**, ind. without harm or injury, Ragh. — **pūṇsaka**, mfn. not quite manly, unmanly, Kathās. — **pūṇsī**, f. a masculine woman, PārGr. (v. l. *śā* and °*shī*). — **pūṇṭa**, mf(ā)n. (prob.) without (large) apertures (said of a nose), VarBṛS. — **pūṇṭra**, mf(ā)n. bereft of a son (calf), R. — **i. -pura**, n. the intellect, VP. (cf. 3. *pur*). — **2. -pura**, mfn. having no fixed abode or home; °*rī-√bhū*, *-bhavati*, to become homeless (*-bhāva*, m. homelessness), VāyUp. — **pūṇishā**, mfn. freed from ordure, ŚBr. — **pūṇusha**, mfn. void of men, empty, MBh. — **ṇula**, see s.v. — **pūṇishāmbhṛna**, mfn. having no sandbanks nor lotus-flowers (as a river), Śis. — **pūṇshṭa**, mfn. ill-fed, underfed, Pañcat. — **pūṇshṭī**, f. perfect welfare or prosperity, Vait. — **pūṇshpa**, mf(ā)n. flowerless (as a tree), R. — **pūṇṭh**, m., v. l. for *vi-pathā*, ŚāṅkhŚr.; N. of a prince belonging to the Vṛishṇis, MBh.; of a son of Citrakā and younger brother of Prithu, VP. (w.r. *pritha*). — **pūṇishṭī-√bhū**, P. *-bhavati*, to be depressed or dejected, L. (prob. w.r. for *-pūṇishṭī-bhū*). — **prakāśa**, mfn. (ifc.) = *prakāśa*, resembling, similar to, Hariv. — **pratikūla**, mfn. obstinate, refractory, BhP. — **prati-pratyanika**, mfn. = *pratyanika*, Lalit. — **pratipa**, mfn. = *-pratikūla*, MBh.; reversed, inverted, Ratnāv. — **pratyanika**, mfn. hostile, SaddhP. — **pratyaniyaka**, mfn. id., Lalit. — **pratyaya**, m. distrust, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **pramatta**, mfn. (prob.) not neglected, Kathās. xxxiv, 255. — **pramanas**, mfn. dejected, low-spirited, MBh. vi, 2860 (B. *nātipramanasa* for *te vipr*; cf. *nātipr*). — **i. -pralāpa**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√pra-√lap*) free from mere chatter (as truth), MBh. — **prāśastaka**, m. pl. N. of a people, MārK.P. — **priya** (vī-), mfn. disaffected, estranged, TS. (cf. *-preman*); disagreeable, unpleasant to (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. (also pl.) anything unpleasant or hateful, offence, transgression, ib.; — *-kara* (Kathās.), *-kārīn* and *-m-kara* (MBh.), mfn. doing what is displeasing, acting unkindly, offensive; — *-tva*, n. unpleasantness, BhP., Sch. — **preman**, n. estrangement, AitBr. (cf. *-priya*). — **i. -plava**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√phu*) having no ship or boat, MBh. — **pha**, mfn. without the sound or letter *pha*, TāṇḍBr. — **phala**, see s.v. — **phāṇṭa**, mf(ā)n. decocted or distilled with (comp.), Gobh. — **bandhu** (vī-), mfn. having no relations, AV.; BhP. — **i. -barha**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√i. bṛhi*) having no tail-feathers, MBh. — **bala**, mfn. having no strength, weak, VarBṛS. — **balāka**, mfn. not filled with cranes (as a cloud), Hariv. (Sch.) — **bāṇa**, mfn. without an arrow (as a bow), Hariv.;

-jya, mfn. without an arrow and a string, ib.; — *-dhi*, mfn. without a quiver, MBh. — **bāḥn**, mfn. deprived of arms, armless, MBh. — **bila**, mfn. having no hole or aperture (as a sheath), Kauś. — **i. -buddha**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√budh*) without consciousness, W. — **buddhi**, mfn. unreasonable, Kautukas. — **i. -bndha**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√budh*) destitute of learned men, Kāvād. — **i. -bodha**, n. (for 2. see ib.) inattention, absence of mind, L. — **bhaṅgi**, f. mere appearance or semblance (cf. *bhaṅgi*), Dharmas. — **bhaya**, n. freedom from danger, BhP.; mfn. not exposed to danger, ib. — **bhasman**, mfn. free from ashes or dust; *mī-karaṇa*, n. freeing from ashes, dusting, KātyŚr. — **bhāṇḍa**, m. N. of a man, MBh.; = *-māṇḍavya*, Kāśikh.; (f.) the senna plant, L. — **nīla-gokarnī**, L. — **bhāṇḍaka**, m. N. of a Muni, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; (ikā), f. Senna Obtusa, L. — **i. -bhāṇḍā**, f. (for 2. see *vi-√bhāṇḍa*) a class of Prakṛit languages, Cat.; (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Samgīt.; (with Buddhists) a great Commentary. — **bhāṇḍaka**, mfn. having no sun, without the sun, Laghuj. — **bhī**, mfn. fearless, MBh. — **i. -bhīta**, mfn. (for 2. see s.v.), id., W. — **bhīṭaka**, see s.v. — **bhūma**, mfn. distant from the ground, AitAr. — **bhrātrivya** (vī-), n. rivalry, hostility, ŚBr. — **majjānta**, mfn. deprived of marrow and intestines (said of the body), MBh. — **maṇḍala**, n. the orbit of the planets and of the moon, Gaṇit. — **i. -matī**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√man*) of different opinion (*-man*, m. difference of opinion, disagreement), °*qāṇḍīddī*; stupid, silly (—*tā*, f. stupidity, silliness), Bhartṛ. — **matasara**, mfn. free from envy or jealousy, unenvious, unselfish, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; °*riri*, mfn. id., Hcat. — **mada**, mfn. free from intoxication, grown sober, R.; Pañcat.; free from rut, Kāv.; free from pride or arrogance, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; joyless, MW.; (d), m. N. of a man protected by Indra (he gained his wife with the assistance of the Aśvins), RV.; (with Aindra or Prā-jāpatya) of the author of RV. x, 20-26, Anukr.; °*di-√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to free an elephant from rut, MBh. — **madya**, mfn. one who has abstained from intoxicating drinks for a time, Car. — **madhya** (vī-), n. the midst, middle, RV.; — *-bhāva*, m. mediocrity, Jātakam. — **madhyama**, mfn. middling, indifferent, ib. — **mana**, mfn. (m. c.) = *vi-manas*, dejected, downcast, R. — **i. -manas** (vī-), mfn. having a keen or penetrating mind or understanding, sagacious, RV. x, 82, 2. — **2. -manas**, mfn. destitute of mind, foolish, silly, RV. viii, 86, 2; out of one's mind or senses, discomposed, perplexed, dejected, downcast, heart-broken, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; changed in mind or feeling, averse, hostile, R.; m. N. of the author of a hymn (v. l. for *viśva-manas*, q.v.). — **manas-ka**, mfn. perplexed in mind, distressed, disconsolate, MBh.; R. &c. — **manāya**, Nom. A. °*yate*, to be out of one's mind, be disconsolate or downcast, Naish.; Sāh. — **maniman**, m. depression of mind, dejectedness, °*qāṇḍīddī*. — **manī-kṛita**, mfn. offended, angry, Śis. — **manī-bhūta**, mfn. changed or depressed in mind, W. — **manthara**, mfn. rather slow or dull, Hāsy. — **i. -manyu** (vī-), m. longing, desire, RV. — **2. -manyu**, mfn. free from anger or fury, Kum.; BhP. — **manyuka** (vī-), mfn. not angry, allaying anger or wrath, AV. — **mala**, see s.v. — **mastakita**, mfn. beheaded, decapitated, Naish. — **mahat**, mfn. very great, immense, MBh. — **mahas** (vī-), mfn. merry, joyous (said of the Maruts), RV. — **mahi** (vī-), mfn. (prob.) exhilarating, inspiring (plur. = spirituous liquors), RV. viii, 6, 44 (Sāy. and others, 'very great'). — **māṇsa**, n. unclean meat (e.g. the flesh of dogs &c.), Viśṇu.; Yājñ.; 'without meat' in °*si-√kṛi*, *-karoti*, to deprive of meat, Jātakam. — **māṇḍavya**, mfn. N. of a people, MārK.P. — **mātri**, f. a stepmother (cf. *śubhrādi*). — **ja**, m. a stepmother's son, Kull. on Mn. ix, 118. — **mātra**, mfn. unequal in measure (—*tā*, f.), Lalit. — **i. -māna**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√man*) devoid of honour, disgraced, BhP. — **māṇsha**, mfn. without or except men, VarBṛS. — **māya** (vī-), mfn. devoid of magic, free from illusion, RV. — **i. -mārga**, m. (for 2. see *vi-√i. mṛi*) a wrong road, evil course, MBh.; R. &c.; mfn. being on a w^o r^o, MārK.P.; — *-ga* (Suśr.), *-gāmin* (MW.), mfn. going on a wrong r^o; — *-dṛishṭi*, mfn. looking in a wrong direction, Suśr. — *-prasthita* (Śāk.), *-stha* (MBh.), mfn. following a wrong road. — **mithuna**, mfn. excluding the sign Gemini, VarBṛS. — **mīśra**, see under *vi-√mīśr*. — **mukha**, see s.v. — **mūṭja** (vī-), mf(ā)n. without a sheath, ŚBr. — **mundra**, mfn. 'unsealed,' opened, blown, L.; abundant, Vcar.; °*drāṇa*, n. causing to blow, Naish.

— 1. **-mūḍha**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√mūḍh*) not foolish; m. a kind of divine being, MW. — **mūr-
chana**, n. = *mūrchana*, modulation, melody, &c., Hariv. — **mūrdha-ja**, mfn. hairless (on the head), MBh. — **mūla**, mfn. uprooted (lit. and fig.), Hariv.; *°lana*, n. the act of uprooting, Satr. — **mūṣa**, mfn. containing no deer (as a forest), R. — **mṛityu**, mfn. not liable to death, immortal, Up. — **megha**, mfn. cloudless, Vishn. — **mogha**, mfn. quite fruitless, idle, vain, Bhp. — **manna**, mfn. breaking silence, Kathās. — **manli**, mfn. having no crest or diadem, Hariv. — 1. **-mlāna**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√mlai*) unfaded, MW. — **yantri**, mfn. deprived of a guide, MBh. — **yava**, m. a kind of intestinal worm, Suśr. — **yu-
gala**, mfn. not fitting together, Nalac. — **yūtha**, mfn. separated from its herd, MBh. — **yodha**, mfn. deprived of combatants, ib. — **yonī**, f. the womb of animals, debased (or 'manifest') birth (of plants and animals), Mn.; MBh. &c. (also *°nī*); mfn. contrary to one's own nature, Pañcat. &c.; Kathās.; destitute of vulva, Suśr.; of low origin, MBh. (Nilak.); *°ja*, m. or n. 'sprung from a low origin', an animal, MBh.; *°janman*, n. the birth of animals and plants; mfn. having an animal for mother, MārKp.; *°mādhya*, m. N. of ch. of VarBṛS. — **rakshas** (*vi-*), mfn. free from Rakshasas, ŚBṛ. (*-tama*, superl.; *°kshās-tā*, f., ib.). — 1. **-raṅga**, n. (for 2. see *vi-√raiṅg*) a partic. kind of earth (= *kaukushtha*), L. — **raja**, see s. v. — **ratha**, mfn. chariotless, deprived of a chariot, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; *°thi-karapa*, n. the depriving any one of a ch^o, R.; *°thi-√kri*, P. *-karoti*, to deprive a person of a chariot, Bhp.; *°thi-kṛita*, mfn. deprived of a ch^o, MBh.; Kathās.; *°thi-√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to be deprived of a chariot, Kathās.; *°thi-bhūta*, mfn. deprived of a chariot, ib. — **ratya**, m. 'delighting in by-roads (?)', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **ra-
thya**, f. (prob.) a bad road or a by-road, MārKp. — **rasmi**, mfn. rayless, MBh.; R.; VarBṛS. — **rasa**, mfn. juiceless, sapless, unseasoned, Āpast.; flavourless, tasteless, insipid (lit. and fig.), unpleasant, disagreeable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; painful, MW.; (ifc.) having no taste for, Kull. on Mn. ii, 95; m. pain, MW.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; (am), ind. unpleasantly, Mjicch.; *-tva*, n. bad taste, nauseousness, Prab.; Śānti.; *°śānana-tva* (Suśr.), *°śāya-tva* (ŚārngS.), n. a bad taste in the mouth; *°si-√kri*, P. *-karoti*, to affect unpleasantly, Vās.; *°si-bhāva*, n. the becoming sapless (said of the earth), Car.; *°si-√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become sapless or insipid, Jātakam.; to be unpleasantly affected, Kām. — 1. **-rā-
ga**, mfn. passionless, without feeling, dispassionate, indifferent (*sarvatas*, 'to everything'), R.; Bhp.; *-tā*, f. indifference to everything, stoicism, MBh. — **rātra**, m. or n. (fr. *rātri*) the end of night, MBh. — **riphita**, mfn. proficiated without an *r*, AitBr. — **rūkmāt**, mfn. shining, RV.; m. a brilliant ornament, bright armour, ib. — 1. **-rūj**, f. violent pain, a great disease, Bhp. — 2. **-rūj**, mfn. free from pain, well, healthy, VarBṛS. — 1. **-ruja**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√i. rūj*) id., VarGrS. — **rndra** (*vi-*), mfn. not accompanied by Rudra or the Rudras (others 'shining, brilliant'), RV. i, 180, 8. — **rūksha**, mfn. rough, harsh (as speech), VarBṛS.; Bhar.; *-kodrava*, m. a kind of inferior grain, L. — **rūpa**, see s. v. — **repas**, mfn. faultless, blameless, L. — **repha**, m. the absence of an *r*, W.; a river, L. — **rephas**, mfn. = *-repas*, Harav. — **roga**, m. absence of illness, L.; mfn. healthy, Hariv. — **rosha**, mfn. free from anger, MBh.; very angry, ib. (v.l. *sa-rosha*). — **rohita**, m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi*. — **laksha**, mfn. (ā) n. having no fixed aim, Vāgbh.; Amar. (v.l.); missing its mark (as an arrow), Śiś.; having no characteristic mark or property, W.; having a different m^o or a character different to what is usual or natural, strange, extraordinary, ib.; embarrassed, abashed, ashamed, astonished, surprised (*-tā*, f.), Kāv.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; *-tva*, n. absence of mark or aim, absence of distinguishing property, W.; the missing of the mark (of an arrow), Śiś.; confusion, shame, ib.; *°kshī-√kri*, P. *-karoti*, to cause to miss the mark, disappoint, HPariś.; to disconcert, abash, Kathās.; *°kshī-kṛita*, mfn. disconcerted, abashed, ib.; scoffed at, insulted, MW. — 1. **-lakshana**, mfn. (ā) n. (for 2. see *vi-√laksh*) having different marks, varying in character, different, differing from (abl. or comp.; *-tā*, f.; *-tva*, n.), NṛisUp.; Suśr.; Śāh. &c.; various, manifold, Bhp.; not admitting of exact definition, Bhp.; Kāvād., Sch.; n. any state or condition which is without distinctive mark or for which no cause can be assigned, vain or causeless state, L.; *-catuṛ-dāśaka*, n. *-janma-*

prakāśikā, f., *-mokshādhikāra*, m. N. of wks. — 1. **-lakshita**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√laksh*) undistinguished, undiscriminated, unmarked, W. — **la-
kshya**, mfn. having no fixed aim, Amar. (v.l.); missing its mark (as an arrow), MārKp. — **lajja**, mfn. shameless, Bhp. — **liṅga**, n. absence of marks; mfn. of a different gender, Pat.; *-stha*, mfn. not to be understood, MBh. ii, 845. — 1. **-liptā** or *°tikā*, f. a second (= ३००० of a degree), Gaṇit. — 1. **-loka**, (prob.) n. (for 2. see *vi-√lok*) absence of man (*-stha*, mfn. living apart from the world), MBh.; mfn. apart from the world, solitary, W. — 1. **-locana**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√loc*) distorting the eyes, MBh.; m. N. of a poet, Vās., Introd.; of a mythical person, Kathās.; of an antelope, Hariv. — **loma**, see s. v. — **loṇpa**, mfn. (ā) n. free from all desires, Vishu. (v.l.); *a-vil*^o with the same meaning, ib. — 1. **-lohitā**, m. a kind of disease, (perhaps) bleeding of the nose, AV. — 2. **-lohitā** (*vi-*), mfn. deep-red, VS.; Hariv. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Rudra and Fire (as identified with R^o), MW.; a kind of onion, L.; N. of a hell, VP.; (ā), f. N. of one of the 7 tongues of fire (v.l. *su-lohitā*), MuṇḍUp. — **lohitaka**, n. a dead body that has become red, L. — **vaṅsa**, m. pl., w. r. for *-viṅsa*, m. pl. below. — **vat**, mfn. containing the word *vi*, AitBr. — **vatsa**, mfn. (ā) n. deprived of a calf or young ones or children, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **va-
rṇa**, mfn. keeping off Varuṇa i.e. death, AV. viii, 7, 10. — **varūtha**, mfn. deprived of a chariot-guard i.e. of the wooden ledge fixed on a chariot (to ward off collision), MBh. — **varcas**, mfn. without splendour, R. — **varṇa**, mfn. (ā) n. colourless, bad-coloured, pale, wan, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; low, vile, W.; belonging to a mixed caste, VarBṛS.; MārKp.; unlettered, stupid, L.; m. a man of low caste or of degrading occupation, an out-caste, W.; *-tā*, f. loss of colour, paleness, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; a low condition of life, Dharmasām.; *-bhāva*, m. loss of colour, paleness, Ragh.; *-maṇi-kṛita*, mfn. (a bracelet) having its jewels discoloured, Śāk.; *-vadana*, mfn. pale-faced, MBh. — **vartman**, n. a wrong road (fig.), Kām. — **varman**, mfn. deprived of armour, having no armour, MBh.; *°ma-dhvaja-jivita*, m. (a warrior) who has been deprived of armour and banner and life, ib.; *°māyudha-vāhana*, m. deprived of armour and weapons and chariot, ib. — **vavri** (*vi-*), mfn. unveiled, bare, RV. x, 99, 5. — **vāsa**, mfn. (ā) n. deprived or destitute of will, powerless, helpless ('through', comp.), unwilling, involuntary, spontaneous (ibc. 'involuntarily'), Mn. &c. &c.; (only W.) unrestrained; independent; subject; apprehensive of death; desirous of death (as being free from worldly cares); m. a town, suburb (?), Gal.; pl., v.l. for *vi-
viṅsa* below, VP.; *-tā*, f. absence of will, helplessness, Rājat.; *°si-√kri*, to render helpless; *°si-kṛita*, checked (as a carriage in motion), MBh.; Rājat.; Kathās. — **vasana**, mfn. (ā) n. unclothed, naked, MBh.; MārKp. &c.; m. a naked Jaina mendicant, Sarvad.; Bādar., Sch. — **vastra**, mfn. (ā) n. without clothes, unclothed, naked, MBh.; Pur. &c.; *-tā*, f. nakedness, MBh.; Kām. — **vāco**, see *vi-√vac*. — **vācas** (*vi-*), mfn. speaking in various ways, AV. xii, 1, 45. — **vāta**, m. a vehement wind, ShaṅvBr. — **vāsa**, m. pl., v.l. for *-viṅsa* below, VP. — 1. **-vāsa**, mfn. without clothes, naked, W. — 2. **-vāsa**, m. pl. (for 3. and 4. see under *vi-√4* and *5. vas*) v.l. for *-viṅsa* below, VP. — **vāsas**, mfn. unclothed, naked, MBh.; Bhp. — **viṅsa**, m. N. of various kings, MBh.; Pur.; pl. N. of a mythical caste in Plaksha-dvīpa (corresponding to the Vaiśyas), VP. — **viṅsatī**, m. N. of various men, MBh.; Pur. — **vidyut**, mfn. without lightning, Hariv. — **vidha**, see s. v. — **vindhya**, m. N. of a Dānava, MBh. — **vibhaktika**, mfn. lacking case-terminations (*-tva*, n.), Pat. — **vivādha** (*vi-*), mfn. not counterpoising, TS. — **viśa**, m. pl., w. r. for *-viṅsa* above, VP. — **viśāh**, f. Kyllingia Monocephala, L. — **vivādha**, m. = *-vivādha*, Pañcat. — **vra-
ta** (*vi-*), mfn. reluctant, refractory, RV.; AV.; per-
forming various actions or ceremonies, MW. — **sa-
kala**, mfn. fallen into sins, MBh. (*°si-√kri*, to break into pieces, ib.); *°lita*, mfn. separated, divided, different, Śāh.; discriminated, sifted, Śiś. — **śaṅka**, mfn. fearless, not afraid of (ifc.), Kāv.; causing no fear, free from danger, safe, Kām.; (am), ind. fear-
lessly, Daś.; Śiś.; (ā), f., see below. — **śaṅkaṭa**, mfn. (ā) n. [L.] īṇ. (cf. *-saṅkaṭa*) extensive, large, big, Kāv.; Pañcat. &c.; strong, vehement, MW.; ghastly, hideous, Mālatim.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; (am), ind. vehemently, MW. — 1. **-śāṅka**, f. (for 2. see *vi-
√śaṅk*) absence of fear; (ā), ind. fearlessly, with-

out hesitation, Bhp. — **śaphā**, mfn. having no hoofs or inverted hoofs (said of a demon), AV. iii, 9, 1. — **śabāda**, (ibc.) words of various kinds, Cat. — 1. **-śarapa**, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√śrī*) destitute of protection, ib. — **śarada**, w. r. for *-śarada*, Kathās. xv, 145. — **śalabha-marut**, mfn. not exposed to grass-hoppers (moths) or to the wind (as a lamp), VarBṛS. — **śalya**, see s. v. — **śāstra**, mfn. weaponless, MBh.; *-tva*, n. an unarmed or defenceless condition, MW. — **śākha** (*vi-*; once *vi-sākha*, AV. xix, 7, 3), mfn. (ā) n. branched, forked, AV.; TS.; GrSṛS.; branch-
less, Hariv.; handless, ib.; born under the constella-
tion Viśākṣā, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 34; m. a beggar, L.; a spindle, L.; a partic. attitude in shooting, L.; Boer-
havia Picumbens, L.; N. of Skanda, MBh.; a mani-
festation of Skanda (regarded as his son), ib.; Hariv.; VarBṛS. &c.; N. of a demon dangerous to children (held to be a manifestation of Sk^o), Suśr.; ŚārngS.; Hcat.; of Śiva, MBh.; of a Devārshi, ib.; of a Dā-
nava, Kathās.; of a Daśa-pūrvin and other persons, Bhadrab.; Rājat. &c.; = *viśākha-datta* below, L.; (ā), f. a species of plant, KātyŚr. (Dārvā grass, Comm.; = *kaṭhillaka*, L.); (also du. or pl.) the 14th (later 16th) lunar asterism (figured by a decorated arch and containing four or originally two stars under the regency of a dual divinity, Indra and Agni; it is probably to be connected with the quadrangle of stars *α, β, γ* Libræ; see *nakshatra*), AV. &c. &c.; N. of a woman, Buddh.; (ī), f. a forked stick, Śiś.; n. a fork, ramification, Gobh.; *-ja*, m. the orange-tree, L.; *-datta*, m. N. of the author of the Mudrā-rākshasa (he was the son of Pṛithu and lived probably in the 9th century), IW. 507; *-deva*, m. N. of a poet, Subh.; of another man, Buddh.; *-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.; *-yūpa, m. N. of a king, Pur.; m. or n. (?) N. of a place, MBh.; *-vat*, m. N. of a moun-
tain, MārKp. — **śākhaka**, mfn. (ā) n. branched, forked, Hcat.; (ikā), f. a forked pole, Kād.; *°khi-
kā-dāṇḍa*, m. id., Hcat. — **śākhala**, n. a partic. attitude in shooting, L. (cf. *viśākha*). — **śākhila**, m. N. of an author, Vām.; Kāv.; of a merchant, Kathās. — **śāpa**, mfn. freed from a curse, Bhp.; m. N. of a Muni, Cat. — **śārada**, mfn. (ā) n. experienced, skilled or proficient in, conversant with (loc. or comp.; *-tva*, n., Pañcat.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; learned, wise, W.; clever (as a speech), Bhp.; of a clear or serene mind, Lalit.; famous, celebrated, W.; beauti-
fully autumnal, Vās.; lacking the gift of speech, ib.; bold, impudent, ib.; = *śreṣṭha*, L.; m. Mimusops Flengi, Kir., Sch.; N. of an author and of another person, Cat.; (ā), f. a kind of Alhagi, L. — *°di-mam*, m. skill, proficiency, conversancy, Harav. — **śikhā** (or *vi-s*), mfn. devoid of the top-knot or tuft of hair (left on the head after tonsure), VS.; AV.; Hcat.; bald, unfeathered (as an arrow), RV.; pointless, blunt (as an arrow), R.; flameless (as fire), R.; tailless (as a comet), VarBṛS.; weak (?), MW.; m. an arrow (in general), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a spear, javelin, L.; an iron crow, W.; a versed sine (= *śara*), Gaṇit.; a sort of Śara or reed, MW.; (ā), f. a little shovel, spade, hoe, W.; a small arrow, ib.; a sort of pin or needle, ib.; a spindle, ib.; a passage, road, street, Suśr.; Hcat.; a barber's wife, L.; = *nalikā* or *nālikā*, L.; a sick-room or the dwelling of the sick, W.; *-śreṇī*, f. a line of arrows, MW.; *°kṣānu-praveśana*, n. entrance into a sick-room (= ent^o into medical practice; *°śanī-
ya*, mfn. treating of it), Suśr.; *°kṣāntara*, n. the interior of a street (*°ram anu-√car*, to go through ast^o; *°rānyati-√pat*, to traverse streets), Car.; Śiś.; the vagina, Suśr.; *°kṣāvalī*, f. a line of arrows, MW.; *°kṣāśraya*, m. a quiver, L. — **śīpriya** (*vi-*), mfn. (variously interpreted by the Commentators), VS.; TS. — **śira**, mfn., w. r. for *-sira* below. — **śiras**, mfn. headless, MBh.; Hariv.; freed from a (foreign) head, MBh.; topless, Hariv. — **śiraska**, mfn. headless, MBh. — **śisnā** (*vi-*; MaitrS.) or *-śisnyā* (Kāth.), f. (prob.) tailless. — **śishya**, mfn. without pupils. — **śirshan** (*vi-*), mfn. (shn) n. headless, Br.; Tār. — **śīla**, mfn. ill-behaved, ill-mannered, badly con-
ducted, Mn.; MBh. — **śushka**, mfn. dried up, withered, parched (*-tva*, n., Car.), MBh.; Kāv.; Kathās.; thirsty, MW. — **śūnya**, mfn. (ā) n. perfectly empty, MBh.; R. — **śūla**, mfn. without a spear, Ragh. — **śūlkhala**, mfn. unfettered, unrestrained, unbounded (am, ind., Śiś.), Kāv.; Rājat.; Kathās.; dissolute, MW.; sounding or tinkling excessively, Kāv.; Kathās.; (ifc.) abounding excessively in, Rājat. — **śūṅga**, mfn. deprived of a horn or horns, Hariv.; peakless, deprived of a peak (said of a hill), MBh. — **śoka**, m. cessation of sorrow, Bhp.;*

mf(ā)n. free from sorrow; removing sor^o, AitBr.; Up. &c.; containing no description of any sor^o, Sāh.; n. Jonesia Asoka, L.; N. of a spiritual son of Brahmā, VP.; of a Rishi, SV.; of the charioteer of Bhima, MBh.; of a Dānava, Kathās.; of a mountain-chain, MarkP.; (ā), f. N. of one of the perfections which are obtained by Yoga, Sarvad.; VP.; exemption from grief (one of the original properties of man), MW.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; n. N. of a Sāman, SV.; -*keṭa*, N. of a mountain, MW.; -*tā*, f. freedom from sorrow, MBh.; MarkP.; -*leva*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; -*dvādaśī*, f. a partic. 12th day, ib.; -*parvān*, n. N. of a section of the Mahā-bhārata; -*śaśthī*, f. a partic. 6th day, Cat.; -*saptamī*, f. a partic. 7th day, ib.; -*kṛi-√kṛi*, to free from sorrow, ib. -*śopita*, mfn. bloodless, Jātakam. -*śyāpārpa*, mfn. (a sacrifice) performed without the Śyāpārpa, AitBr. -*śravaṇa*, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi*. -*śrāvās*, n. great fame, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Vait.; (vī-), mfn. famous, Br.; KātyŚr.; m. N. of a Rishi (son of Pulastya and father of Kubera, Rāvaṇa, Kumbha-karṇa and Vibhishana), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; BhP. -*śri-√kṛi*, P.-*karoti*, to rob of (i.e. surpassing) beauty, Dhātū. -*ślātha*, mfn. relaxed, loose, Ragh.; Pratāp.; -*śhāṅga*, mfn. having languid limbs; (am), ind. with lang^o limbs, Amar. -*śloka*, mfn. destitute of fame, Piṅg.; m. a kind of metre, ib.; Col. -*sha-mha*, see s.v. -*shkandha* (vī-), n. (fr. *vi* + *skandha*) a partic. disease, AV.; TS. (cf. *śam-skandha*); -*dishana*, mfn. destroying it, AV. -*shāṭva*, m. (fr. *vi* + *śāṭva*) a subdivision of the periods of a Stoma, Lāt.; PañcavBr., Sch. -*shāṭhala*, n. (fr. *vi* + *shāṭha*, Pāp. viii, 3, 96) a remote place, a spot situated apart or at a distance, W. -*samsāya*, mfn. free from doubt, certain, Pañcat. (v.1.); (Am), ind. without doubt, MW. -*samshthula* (Kṛi.; Rājāt. &c.) or -*samsthula* (HYog.; Śatr.), mfn. (fr. Prakṛit *vi-samsthula*, prob. derived from *√strath*) unsteady, infirm, tottering; confused, frightened, HPārś.; -*shthula-gamana*, mfn. going unsteadily, tottering, MW. -*samsarpin*, mfn., see *tiryag-vi-s*. -*samsthita*, mfn. not finished, unachieved, ŚrS.; -*saṅgāra*, m. the place taken as long as the Savana is not completed, ib. -*samsthula*, see -*samshthula*. -*samkafa*, mfn. = -*śaṅkafa*, q.v.; m. alion, W.; the Ingudi tree, MW. -*samkula*, mf(ā)n. not confused, self-possessed, Kum.; n. absence of confusion, composure (*sa-visamkulam*, ind.), Viddh. -*samgata*, mfn. unconnected, inconsistent, not in harmony, MW. -*samjāna*, mf(ā)n. unconscious, MBh.; R. &c.; bereft of sense, lifeless, W.; -*jñā-gati* and (prob. more correct) *jñā-vatī*, f. a partic. high number, Buddh. -*samjñita*, mfn. deprived of consciousness, Hariv. -*sadṛśa*, mfn. (in *a-visadṛśa*, 'not dissimilar, correspondent'), L. -*sadṛśa* (vī-), mf(ā) or īn. unlike, dissimilar, different, not corresponding, unequal, RV.; KātyŚr., Sch. &c.; -*phala*, mfn. having dissimilar consequences (-*tā*, f.), Vās. -*1. samadhi*, m. a secondary joint, SaddhP.; absence of Saṁdhi, Kṛi. -*2. samadhi*, mfn. jointless, MBh.; unalied with, Kām.; without (grammatical) Saṁdhi, Pratāp. -*samdhika*, mfn. without (grammatical) Saṁdhi, Kāvṛd. -*samāna*, mfn. without a coat of mail, Mn. vii, 12; unclothed, naked, MW. -*sabhāga*, mfn. having no share (-*tā*, f.), Harav. -*samāpti*, f. non-completion, Pāp. ii, 1, 60, Vārt. 5. -*salya* or -*sālyaka*, m. a partic. disease, AV. -*sāmagrī*, f. the absence of means; (in phil.) the absence of causes calculated to produce an effect, MW. -*sārathi*, mfn. being without a charioteer, R.; -*haya-dhvaja*, mfn. without char^o and horses and banner, MBh. -*sira*, mf(ā)n. having no (prominent) veins, VarBṛS. -*sukalpa*, m. N. of a king, Buddh. -*sukṛit*, mfn. doing no good work, ŚBr. -*sukṛita*, mfn. without good works, KaushUp. -*sukha*, mfn. joyless, VarBṛ. -*suta*, mf(ā)n. childless, ib.; Kāv. -*subhṛid*, mfn. friendless, VarBṛ. -*sūta*, mfn. deprived of a charioteer, MBh. -*sūtra* &c., see *vi-√sūtr*. -*sūrya*, mfn. deprived of the sun, Hariv.; R. -*secaka*, mfn. = *vigatahsecako yasmāt*, Pat. -*somā*, mf(ā)n. being without Soma, ŚBr.; moonless, MBh. -*saukhyā*, n. absence of ease, pain, R. -*saurabha*, mfn. lacking fragrance, Kathās. -*sthāna*, mfn. belonging to another place or nrgan (as a sound), RPārś. -*1. spardhā*, f. (for 2. see under *vi-√spardh*) absence of envy or emulation, MW. -*sprikka*, mfn. (applied to a partic. taste), VarBṛS. -*1. sma-ya*, mfn. (for 2. see *vi-√smi*) free from pride or arrogance, BhP.; Śiś. -*srotas*, n. a partic. high

number, Buddh. -*svapna*, -*svapnaj*, Pat. -*sva-ra*, m. discord, Pañcat.; mfn. having no sound, CūlUp.; dissonant, discordant (*am*, ind.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; pronounced with a wrong accent (*am*, ind.), Mn.; MBh.; Śiksh. -*svāda*, mfn. tasteless, W. -*1. harsha*, m. excessive joy or gladness, MW. -*2. harsha*, mfn. joyless, sad, BhP. -*has-ta*, mfn. without a hand or trunk, handless, Naish. (-*tā*, f., Śiś.); unhandy, inexperienced (see *a-vih*); confounded, perplexed, helpless, Kād.; Naish. (-*tā*, f., Śiś.; Hear.); (ifc.) completely absorbed in, Ragh.; adroit, skilled, experienced (in; comp.), Hariv.; wise, learned, W.; m. a eunuch, N. -*hasita*, mfn. confused, embarrassed, Kathās. -*1. hāyas* (vī-), mfn. (for 2., from which perhaps it is scarcely separable, see *vi-√hā*) vigorous, active, mighty, RV.; AV.; TĀr. (accord. to Sch. = *mahat, vañcana-vat, vyāpti, vividha-gamana-yukta*). -*hina-ra*, see s.v. -*1. hita*, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√dhā*) improper, unfit, not good, W. -*hūt-mat*, mfn. presenting no offerings, RV. i, 134, 6; (Sāy. 'offering, in voking'); (aī), f. a special oblation, MW. -*hridaya* (vī-), n. want of courage, AV. -*hradin*, mfn. (perhaps) niaking pools, Kāth. xxiii, 6.

विंश I. *viṣa* (for 2. see below). See *pad-viṣa*.

विंशति *viṣatī*, f. (prob. for *dvi-daśatī*, 'two decades') twenty, a score (with a noun either in genitive or in apposition, e.g. *viṣatīr ghaṭānām*, '20 jars'; *viṣatyā hāribhīh*, 'with 20 horses'), RV. &c. &c.; a partic. form of military array (= *vyūha*), MBh. (Nilak.); m. N. of a son of Ikshvāku, VP. [Cf. Gk. *fikari, ekooi*; Lat. *viginti*]. -*tama*, mf(ā)n. twentieth, Pāp. v, 2, 56 (with *bhāga*, n. 76, Yājñ., Sch.). -*taulika*, mfn. containing 20 Tulas, Hcat. -*dvija*, mfn. (a festival) to which 20 Brahmins are invited, Mn. viii, 392. -*pa*, m. the chief of 20 (villages), MBh. -*bāhu*, m. '20-armed,' N. of Rāvaṇa, Bhāṭṭ. -*bhāga*, m. the twentieth part, Gaut.; Hcat. -*bhuja*, n. = -*bahu*, R. -*varsha-deśiya*, mfn. about 20 years old, MW. -*vārshika*, mf(ā)n. lasting 20 years, ĀpŚr., Sch.; occurring after 20 years, Yājñ. -*vidha*, mfn. of 20 kinds, Car. -*śata* (*viṣatī*), n. 120, ŚBr.; Lāt. -*sahasra*, mf(ā)n. 20,000, Hariv.; R. -*stotra*, n. -*smṛiti*, f. N. of wks. *Viṣatīsa* or *tīsin*, m. = *viṣatī-pa*, Mn. vii, 115, 116.

2. *Viṣa*, mf(ā)n. twentieth, Mn.; Yājñ.; BhP.; accompanied or increased by 20, VarBṛS. (with *śata*, n. 120, Pāp. v, 2, 46); consisting of 20 parts, TS. &c. &c.; (ifc.) = *viṣatī*, 20, Hcat.; m. (with or without *anā* or *bhāga*) the 20th part, Mn.; VarBṛS.; N. of a king, MBh.; VP.; n. a decade, 20, MBh.; R. &c. -*ja*, m. N. of a king, VP. *Viṣāṇsa*, m. the 20th part, Hcat.

Viṣāka, mfn. accompanied or increased by twenty, BhP.; consisting of 20 parts, MBh.; n. a decade, 20, Hariv.; (with *śata*) 20 per cent., Yājñ. *Viṣac-chloki*, f. (fr. *viṣat* + *ī*) N. of wk. *Viṣat*, in some comp. = *viṣatī* (see *eka-* and *pari-viṣat*; *viṣac-chloki* and *viṣad-bāhu*).

Viṣatikina. See *adhyardha-* and *dvi-v*.

Viṣatima, mfn. = *viṣatī-tama*, twentieth (with *bhāga*, n. 76), Yājñ., Sch.

Viṣaty, in comp. for *viṣatī*. -*akshara*, mfn. twenty-syllabled, ŚBr. -*aṅguli*, mfn. twenty-fingered, ib. -*adhupati*, m. = *viṣatī-pa*, MBh. *Viṣad-bāhu*, m. (fr. *viṣat* + *b*) 'twenty-armed,' N. of Rāvaṇa, R.

Viṣin, mfn. consisting of twenty, PañcavBr. (cf. Pat. on Pāp. v, 237); = *viṣatī-pa*, Mn. vii, 119; = *viṣatī*, twenty, L.

विःकृन्धिका *viḥ-krindhikā*, f. a croaking sound, croaking, MaitrUp. (Sch.)

विक *vika*, m. N. of a man, Kshilīś.; n. the milk of a cow that has just calved, L.; (with *Prajā-pateh*) N. of a Sāman, Ārsh.

विकच 2. *vi-kaca*, mfn. (√*kac*; for 1. see p. 949, col. 3) opened, blown, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; shining, resplendent, brilliant, radiant with (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*īrī*, mfn. having radiant beauty, Kāv.; -*ānana*, mf(ā)n. with a radiant face, Kathās.; -*āmbā*, f. N. of Durgā, L.

Vi-kacaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to open, expand (a blossom), BhP. *°kacita*, mfn. opened, expanded, blown, Bhāṭṭ. (v.1.)

Vikaci-√kṛi, P.-*karoti*, to open, expand, Bhāṭṭ.

विकट 2. *vi-kāṭa*, mf(ā) or īn. (prob. Prakṛit for *vi-kṛita*, cf. *ut-*, *pra-k* &c.; for 1. *vi-kāṭa* see p. 949, col. 3) having an unusual size or aspect, horrible, dreadful, monstrous, huge, large, great, RV. &c. &c. (*am*, ind. terribly); unusually handsome, R.; Chandom.; large-toothed, L.; knitted (as brows), frowning, Prab.; obscure, obsolete, W.; m. a kind of plant or fruit, L.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh.; of one of the attendants of Skanda, ib.; of a Rākshasa, L.; of a mythical person, Kathās.; of a goose, ib.; Pañcat.; (ā), f. a bawdy-legged girl (unfit for marriage), ĀpGr.; N. of the mother of Gautama Buddha, L.; of a female divinity peculiar to Buddhists, W.; of a Rākshasi, R.; n. (only L.) white arsenic; sandal; a peculiar attitude in sitting, a boil, tumour; -*grāma*, n. N. of a village, Cat.; -*tva*, n. (in rhet.) a sound of words reminding of a dance, Sāh.; -*nīlambā*, f. N. of a poetess, Cat.; -*mūrti*, mfn. having a hideous or distorted shape, deformed, ugly, MW. -*vadana*, m. 'hideous-faced,' N. of an attendant of Durgā, Kathās.; -*varman*, m. N. of a king, Daś.; -*vishāna* or -*īrīṅga*, m. 'large-horned,' a stag, L.; -*tākṛiti*, mfn. of dreadful appearance, Kathās.; -*tāksha*, mf(ā)n. having dreadful eyes, Pañcat.; m. N. of an Asura, Kathās.; -*ānana*, mfn. ugly-faced, Kathās.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh.; -*ābhā*, m. 'of terrible appearance,' N. of an Asura, Hariv. *°kātaka*, mfn. suffering from a partic. deformity, Buddh. *°kaṭi-√kṛi*, P.-*karoti*, to make wide, extend, Śiś.

विकल्प *vi-√kathā*, -*kathate* (ep. also P. *°ti*), to boast, vaunt, brag, boast of or about (instr.), MBh.; R.; to praise, extol, commend (also ironically), R.; to mock or blame, disparage, humiliate by (instr.), MBh.; Caus. -*kathayati*, to humiliate, humble, MBh.; to boast, Śiś. *°kathana*, mfn. boasting, a boaster, braggart, MBh.; R. &c.; praising ironically, W.; n. and (ā), f. the act of boasting or vaunting or praising, MBh.; Daś.; Kathās. &c.; irony, W.; -*tva*, n. boastfulness, Rājāt. *°kathāniya*, mfn. to be praised (also ironically), W. *°kathā*, f. *°kathita*, n. boast, vaunt, (ironical) praise, MBh. *°kathin*, mfn. boasting, vaunting, proclaiming, MBh.; Bhāṭṭ.

विकषा *vi-kathā*, f. (√*kath*) useless or irrelevant talk, Āpast.

विकम्प *vi-√kamp*, cl. I. *Ā. -kampate*, to tremble greatly, quiver, move about, MBh.; R. &c.; to become changed or deformed, change a position or place, shrink from, ib.; Caus. -*kampayati*, to cause to tremble, agitate, Kālid. *°kapita*, mfn. changed, altered, deformed, Pāp. vi, 4, 24; Vārt. 1, Pat. *°kampa*, mfn. trembling, heaving, unsteady, shrinking from, W. *°kampana*, n. trembling, motion (of the sun), L.; n. N. of a Rākshasa, BhP. *°kampita*, mfn. trembling, shaking, tremulous, agitated, unsteady, Ritus.; n. a kind of sinking of the tone of the voice, APrāt.; a partic. faulty pronunciation of the vowels, Pat. *°kampin*, mfn. trembling, shaking, MarkP.; (ī), f. (in music) a partic. Śruti, Samgīt.

विकर 1. *vi-kara*, *vi-karaṇa*. See p. 950.

विकर 2. *vi-kara* &c. See *vi-√i. kṛi*.

विकर्त *vi-karta*, *°kartana*. See p. 955.

विकल *vi-kala*, mf(ā) or īn. deprived of a part or a limb or a member, mutilated, maimed, crippled, impaired, imperfect, deficient in or destitute of (instr. or comp.; cf. Pāp. ii, 1, 31, Sch.), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; confused, agitated, exhausted, unwell, depressed, sorrowful, MBh.; Kāv.; Kathās.; m. N. of a son of Śambara, Hariv.; of a son of Lambōdara, BhP.; of a son of Jimūta, VP.; of another man, Cat.; (ā) or ī, f. a woman in whom menstruation has begun, L.; (ā), f. the 60th part of a Kalā, the second of a degree, Sūryas.; a partic. stage in the revolution of the planet Mercury, VarBṛS.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. deficiency, infirmity, imperfection, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*pānika*, m. one who has a mutilated or withered hand, a cripple, L.; -*vadha*, 'death of Vikala,' N. of a ch. in GauP. *°lāṅga*, mf(ā)n. having mutilated or imperfect limbs, deformed, crippled, lamed, MBh.; VarBṛS.; *°lāndriya*, mfn. having impaired or defective organs of sense, Mn. viii, 66. *Vi-kalaya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to afflict, mutilate, injure, ill-treat, Bhām.

Vikalī-√kṛi, P.-*karoti*, to injure, impair, inflict

great injury upon, harm, distress, perplex (*kṛita*- or *-bhūta*, nfu, mutilated, injured, harmed), Śiṣ.; Gīt. &c.

विकल्प *vi-kalpa* &c. See under *vi-√kṛip*.

विकल्प *vi-kalya*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v.1. *vi-kalpa*).

विकल्पर *vi-kāvara*, *vi-kashā*, *vi-kashvara*, incorrect for *vi-kasvara* &c.

विकस् *vi-√kas* (also incorrectly written *vi-kas*), cl. 1. P. *-kasati*, to burst, become split or divided or rent asunder, Suśr. (cf. *vi-kasta*); to open, expand, blossom, bloom, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *vi-kasita*); to shine, be bright, beam (with joy &c.), Kāv.; VarBṣ.; to spread out, extend, increase, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr.; Caus. *-kāsayati*, to cause to open or blow or expand or shine, Kāv.; Kathās.

Vi-kasa, m, the moon, L.; (ā), f. Bengal madder (also written *vikashā*), L.; = *māyasa-rohiṇī*, L. *ka-sat*, mfn. opening, blown, expanding, shining, bright, Kāv.; Pur. *kasana*, n. (ne-√kṛi), g. *sākṣhād-ādi*. *kasita*, mfn. (Pāp. vii, 2, 54) opened, open, expanded, budded, blown, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-kumudēndīvaralōkin*, mfn. looking like the expanded white and blue lotus, MW.; *-nayana-vadana-kamala*, mfn. opening (her) lotus-like eyes and mouth, Pañcat.; *-vadana*, mfn. with opened mouth, BhP. *kasuka* (v1-), m. a partic. Agni, AgP. *kasta* (v1-), mfn. (Pāp. vii, 2, 34) hurst, split, rent asunder, RV.; VS.; Kaus. *kasti* (v1-), f. the act of bursting, TS. *kasvara*, mfn. opened (as eyes), Kathās.; expanded, blown, Śiṣ.; clear (as sound), Daś.; candid, L.

Vi-kāsa, m. expanding, budding, blowing (of flowers), Kum.; Śiṣ.; opening (of the mouth or eyes), VarBṣ.; Pañcat.; opening (of the heart), cheerfulness, serenity, Daś.; Śiṣ.; expansion, development, growth, Śiṣ.; Pur.; Sarvad.; *-bhāj* or *-bhṛit*, mfn. expanded, blown, Kāv. *kāsaka*, mfn. opening, expanding (the mind i.e. making wise), Dhūrtas. *kāsana*, mfn. causing to blow or expand, Kāv.; n. developing, Sāmk. *kāsita*, mfn. caused to expand, expanded, blown, Amar. *kāsina*, mfn. blossoming, blooming, Śiṣ.; opened, open (as the eyes or nose), Daśar.; Sāh.; open = candid, sincere, L.; expanding, developing, Śiṣ.; extensive, great, Kāv.; Kām.; (ifc.) rich or abounding in, Rājat.; dissolving, relaxing, paralyzing, Suśr.; *-si-tā*, f. expansion, development, Sāmk.; *-si-nīlōtpala*, Nom. P. *ṭati*, to resemble a blossoming blue lotus-flower, Sāh.

विकस्वरूप *vikasva-rūpa* (?), m. N. of a man, Sāmskārak.

विकाङ्क्ष *vi-√kāṅksh*, P. Ā. *-kāṅkshati*, °te, to have anything in view, aim at (acc.), Hariv.; to tarry, linger, hesitate, TāṇḍBr. *kāṅkshā*, f. (cf. *vi-kāṅksha*, p. 950, col. 1) hesitation, irresolution, indecision as to (inf. or gen.), MBh.; R.

विकार 1. *vi-kāra*. See p. 950, col. 1.

विकार 2. *vi-kāra* &c. See under *vi-√1. kṛi*.

विकाल *vi-kāla* &c. See p. 950, col. 1.

विकाश *vi-√kāś* (in derivatives sometimes confounded with *vi-√kas*), cl. 1. Ā. *-kāśate*, to appear, become visible, shine forth, R.: Caus. *-kāśayati*, to cause to appear or shine forth, illuminate, make clear, publish, MBh.; Intens., see *vi-cākaśat* below. 2. *kāśa*, m. (for 1. see p. 950, col. 1) brightness, radiance, lusc., appearance, display, manifestation, L.; = *prasāra* and *vishama-gatī*, Kir. xv. 52 (Sch.). *-lā*, f., *-lva*, n. appearance, display, MW. *kāśaka*, *kāśana*, *kāśita*, incorrectly for *vi-kāsana* &c. above. *kāśin*, mfn. shining, radiant, (ifc.) illuminating, illustrating, explaining, Kāv.; (inf.), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.

Vi-cākaśat, mfn. (fr. Intens.) shining, radiant, RV.; looking on, seeing, beholding, perceiving, ib.

विकाशिन *vi-kāśin* for *vi-kāśin* and *vi-kāśin*.

विकास *vi-kāsa* &c. See above.

विकिर *vi-kira*, *vi-kiraṇa*, *vi-kirṇa* &c., see under *vi-√kṛi*.

विकिरिड *vikiriḍa* (Kāth.), °rida (TS.), °ridra (VS.), mfn. applied to Rudra (accord. to Sch. 'averting wounds' or 'sending off arrows').

विकुक्षि *vi-kukshi*, *vi-kuja* &c. See p. 950, col. 1.

विकुघास *vikughāsa*, g. *kṛiśāvādi* (v.1. *vikutyāsa*).

विकुचित *vi-kucita*, n. (√kuc) a partie. mode of fighting, Hariv.

विकुञ्च *vi-√kuñc*, Caus. *-kuñcayati*, to contract, draw back (the ears), R. *kuñcita*, mfn. contracted, crisped, curled, knitted (as the brow), MBh.; Kāv.; *-bhṛi-latam*, ind. with contracted eyebrows, frowning, Kum.; *-lalāṭa-bhṛit*, mfn. having a scowling brow, MBh.

विकुञ्चास *vikutyāsa*. See *vikughāsa*.

विकुण्ठित *vi-kunṭhita*, mfn. (√kunṭh) blunted, obtuse, Ragh.

विकुत्सा *vi-kutsā*, f. (√kuts) violent abuse or reviling, MBh.

विकृप *vi-√kup*, only Caus. *-kopayati*, to disturb, Divyāv.

विकृषेण *vi-kurvaṇa*, °vāṇa. See col. 3.

विकुसुक् *vikusuka*, m. a partic. Agni, ĀpŚr. (cf. *vi-kasuka*).

विकुस्र *vikusra* or *vikrasra*, m. the moon, Up. ii, 15 (prob. for *vi-kasra*).

विकृन् *vi-√kūj*, cl. 1. P. *-kūjati*, to chirp, sing, hum, warble (as birds), R. *kūjana*, n. rumbling (see *antra-vik*). *kūjita*, n. humming, chirping, singing (of birds), MBh.; Ragh.

विकृण *vi-√kūṇ*, to contract, wrinkle (the face), VarBṣ. *kūṇana*, n. contraction (*mukha-v*), wrinkling the face), L.; a side-glance, leer, wink, W. *kūṇikā*, f. the nose, L.

विकृ *vi-√1. kṛi*, P. Ā. *-karoti*, *-kurute*, to make different, transform, change the shape (or the mind), cause to alter or change (esp. for the worse), deprave, pervert, spoil, impair, RV. &c. &c.; (Pass. and Ā., rarely P.) to become different, be altered, change one's state or opinions, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. Pāp. i, 3, 35); to develop, produce (esp. variously), RV.; MBh.; to embellish, decorate (in various manners), MBh.; to distribute, divide, RV.; ŚBr.; to destroy, annihilate, RV.; MBh.; to represent, fill the place of (acc.), KātyŚr., Sch.; (Ā.; cf. above) to move to and fro, wave, shake (hands or feet), R.; Suśr.; to be or become restless (with *netrābhyām*, 'to roll the eyes'), Suśr.; to utter (sounds), Pāp. i, 3, 34; to become unfaithful to (loc.), Mn. ix, 15; to act in a hostile or unfriendly way towards (gen. or loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to contend together, AV.; MBh.; to act in various ways, Bhaṭṭ.; Pass. *-kriyate*, to be changed &c. (cf. above): Caus. *-kārayati*, to cause to change or be changed, Hit.

2. **Vi-kara**, m. (for 1. see p. 950, col. 1; for 3. see *vi-√kṛi*) disease, sickness, L.; a partic. mode of fighting, Hariv. (v.1. *vishkara*).

2. **Vi-karaṇa**, m. (for 1. see p. 950, col. 1) 'producing a change' (in gram.) a term for the affix or conjugational characteristic which is placed between the root and terminations, the inserted conjugational affix (according to Pāṇini these affixes are *ṣap*, *ṣapo luk*, *ṣlu*, *ṣyan*, *ṣm*, *ṣa*, *ṣnam*, *u*, *ṣnā*, *yak*, and *cli* [with its substitutes], *tāsi*, *ṣya*, *ṣip*, the first nine of which are added in the Pres., Impf., Imperative, and Potential, and before a Kṛit which contains a mute palatal *ṣ*, in the case of Active verbs; *yak* is added in the case of the Karman or Bhāva, i.e. Passives or Neuters; *cli* is added in the Aorist, *tāsi* in the 1st Future, *ṣya* in the 2nd Future and Conditional, and *ṣip* before Let; *lug-vikaraṇa*, 'having *luk* for its Vik' [said of rts. of cl. 2]; *ākhyāta-pada-vikaraṇāḥ*, 'words which modify the finite verb,' i.e. make it accented); (ī), f. a partic. Śakti, Hit.; n. change, modification, Nir.; a disturbing influence, Sarvad. *karṭṛi*, m. a transformer, ŚBr. &c. &c.; an insulter, offender, R.; MBh. (v.1. *nikarṭṛi*). *karman* &c., see p. 950, col. 1.

2. **Vi-kāra**, m. (for 1. see p. 950, col. 1) change of form or nature, alteration or deviation from any natural state, transformation, modification, change (esp. for the worse) of bodily or mental condition, disease, sickness, hurt, injury, (or) perturbation,

emotion, agitation, passion, ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; an apparition, spectre, Kathās.; extravagance, ib.; a product, Gaut.; (in Sāmkhya) a production or derivative from Prakṛiti (there are 7 Vikāras, viz. *buddhi*, 'intellect', *ahaṇi-kāra*, 'the sense of individuality', and the 5 *tan-mātras*, q.v.; these are also producers, inasmuch as from them come the 16 Vikāras which are only productions, viz. the 5 *mahā-bhūtāni*, q.v., and the 11 organs, viz. the 5 *buddhēndriyāni* or organs of sense, the 5 *karmēndriyāni* or organs of action, and *manas*, 'the mind'), IW. 82 &c.; the derivative of a word, Nir.; contortion of the face, grimace, Kathās.; change of sentiment, hostility, defection, MBh.; Rājat.; *-las*, ind. from or through change, MW.; *-lva*, n. the state of change, transformation, Vedāntas.; *-maya*, mf(f)n. consisting of derivatives (from Prakṛiti), Up.; *-va*, mfn. undergoing changes, Kām.; *-hetu*, m. 'cause of perturbation, temptation, seduction, Kum. *karita*, mfn. changed, rendered unfavourable or unfriendly, Hit. *karin*, mfn. liable to change, changeable, variable, VPrāt.; MBh.; Suśr.; undergoing a change, changed into (comp.), Bhag.; feeling emotion, falling in love, Mālatīm.; inconstant, disloyal, rebellious (see *a-v*); altered or changed for the worse, spoiled, corrupted, Suśr.; producing a change for the worse, corrupting (the mind), Hit.; m. n. the 33rd year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṣ.; *ri-tā*, f. (Kām.), *ritva*, n. (Vedāntas.) change, alteration. *kārya*, mfn. to be changed, liable to change, Bhag.; m. N. of Aham-kāra (the sense of individuality), BhP.

Vi-kurvaṇa, m. (prob. for *vi-kurvāṇa*) N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1244; n. and (ā), f. the ability to assume various shapes, Buddh. *kurvā*, f. id., ib. *kurvāṇa*, mfn. undergoing a change, modifying one's self, Mn. i, 77; rejoicing, being glad, L. *kurvita*, n. the assuming of various shapes, ib.

Vi-kṛita, mfn. transformed, altered, changed &c.; (esp.) deformed, disfigured, mutilated, maimed, unnatural, strange, extraordinary, Mn.; MBh. &c.; unaccomplished, incomplete, RV. ii, 33, 6; ugly (as a face), MBh.; estranged, rebellious, disloyal, hostile, ib.; decorated, embellished, set with (comp.), ib.; (with *vadha*, m.) capital punishment with mutilation, Mn. ix, 291; sick, diseased, L.; m. the 24th year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṣ.; N. of a Praja-pati, R. (v.1. *vi-kṛita* and *vi-kṛānta*); of a demon (the son of Pari-varta), MārKp.; (ā), f. N. of a Yogin, Hcat.; n. change, alteration, Vop.; disgust, aversion, W.; misshaped offspring, abortion, Mn. ix, 247; untimely silence caused by embarrassment, Sāh. (v.1. *vi-hṛita*); *-janana-sānti-vidhāna*, n. N. of a ch. of the Padma-purāṇa; *-lva*, n. the state of being changed, transformation, Sāmk.; *-daṣṣitra*, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; *-darśana*, nfn. changed in appearance, MBh.; R.; *-buddhi*, mfn. changed in mind, estranged, made unfriendly or ill-disposed, MW.; *-rakta*, mfn. dyed red, red-stained (as a garment), Bhpr.; *-locana*, nfn. having troubled eyes, MW.; *-vadana*, mfn. having a distorted face, ugly-faced, W.; *-veshin*, mfn. having an unusual dress, BhP.; *-tāḍikā*, nfn. changed in form or appearance, misshaped, distorted in form, MBh.; *-tāḍikṛiti*, mfn. having a deformed shape or aspect, Mn. xi, 52; *-tāḍiksha*, mfn. blind, Pāp. vi, 3, 3, Vart. 2, Pat.; *-tāṅga*, mfn. changed in form, having misshaped limbs, deformed, W.; *-tāṇana*, mfn. = *ta-vadana* above, MBh.; *-mūrdhujā*, mfn. having a disturbed face and dishevelled hair, ib.; *-tā-dara*, m. N. of a Rakshasa, R.

Vi-kṛiti, f. change, alteration, modification, variation, changed condition (of body or mind; acc. with *√gam*, *yā*, *vraj*, or *pra-√pad*, to undergo a change, be changed), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; sickness, disease, L.; perturbation, agitation, emotion, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; alienation, hostility, defection, Kām.; Pañcat.; a verse changed in a partic. manner, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; an apparition, phantom, spectre, Kathās.; any production (ifc. anything made of), MBh.; Suśr.; (in Sāmkhya) = 2. *vi-kāra*; (in gram.) a derivative, Nir.; formation, growth, development, AitBr.; abortion, Suśr. (v.1. *vaikṛita*); = *ḍimba*, L.; = *pralāpa*, Harav., Sch.; N. of a class of metres, Pibg.; m. N. of a son of Jimūta, VP.; *-kaumudī*, f., *-pradīpikā*, f. N. of wks.; *-mat*, mfn. liable to change, Śak.; indisposed, ill, Nalūd.; *-hauṭra*, n. N. of wk.

Vi-kriyā, f. transformation, change, modification, altered or unnatural condition, Kāv.; Pur.; Suśr.; change for the worse, deterioration, disfigurement, deformity, R.; ailment, indisposition, affliction, R.;

Daś.; Suśr.; perturbation, agitation, perplexity, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; hostile feeling, rebellion, defection, alienation, Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās.; injury, harm, failure, misadventure (acc. with √yā, to suffer injury, undergo failure), ib.; extinction (of a lamp), Kathās.; a strange or unwonted phenomenon, ib.; any product or preparation, Mn.; Yājñ.; MärkP.; contraction, knitting (of the brows; see *bhrī-v*); bristling (of the hair; see *roma-v*); °yōpamā, f. a kind of simile (in which the object of comparison is represented as produced from that to which it is compared, e.g. 'thy face, O fair one, seems to be cut out from the disc of the moon'), Kāv. ii, 41.

विकृत vi-√2. kṛit, P. -kṛitātī (rarely -kar-tātī), to cut into or through, divide by cutting, tear or rend asunder, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.: Caus. -kartayati, id. (see -kartita).

Vi-karta, see go-vikarta. °kartana, mfn. cutting asunder, dividing, Nir.; m. the sun (prob. as the 'divider of clouds'), Uttarar.; Rājāt.; a son who has usurped his father's kingdom, L.; n. the act of cutting asunder or dividing, L. °kartita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) cut or torn asunder, Pañcat. °karttī, see go-vikarttī.

Vi-kṛitikā, f. (perhaps w.r. for °kṛitikā) acute and violent pain in the limbs, Car. °kṛitātā, m. one who cuts through or rends asunder, VS. (TS. pra-kṛitātā).

विकृ vi-√kṛiś, Caus. -karśayati (only p. p. -karśita), to emaciate, distort, deform, BhP.

विकृष vi-√kṛiś, P. -karshati, -kṛiśati (°te), to draw apart or asunder, tear to pieces, destroy, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to bend (a bow), draw (a bow-string), MBh.; R.; to widen, extend, KātyŚr.; to draw along or after, MBh.; Bhv.; BhP.; to lead (an army), BhP.; to pull out, Bhart.; Rājāt.; to deprive, TS.; AitBr.; to withdraw, keep back, MBh.; (-kṛiśati), to draw a furrow, plough, RV.; Lāṭy.

Vi-karsha, m. the drawing (a bow-string), R.; parting or dragging or drawing asunder (as in the separation of semi-vowel-combinations &c.), RPrāt.; Nid.; distance, Gobh.; Nir.; an arrow, L. °kar-shana, mfn. drawing (a bow-string), MBh.; taking away, removing, destroying, BhP.; n. the act of drawing or dragging asunder, MBh.; Suśr.; the drawing (a bow-string), MBh.; Hariv.; Śiś.; putting apart, distributing, MBh.; BhP.; putting off eating, abstinence from food, MBh.; searching, investigation, Kām.; a cross-throw (in wrestling), MW.; m. 'distractor', one of the five arrows of Kāma-deva, ib. °karshin, mfn. causing violent and acute pain in the limbs, Bhpr.; ear-distracting, shrill (as a sound), AV. Pāris.

Vi-kṛiśṭa, mfn. drawn apart or asunder &c.; separated, isolated (as vowels), Prāt. (also -kṛiśṭatā); extended, protracted, long, R.; robbed, plundered, AitBr.; sounded, making a noise, W.; (ā), f. a partic. method of beating a drum, Samgīt.; -kāla, m. a long period, MW.; -simānta, mfn. (a village) having extended boundaries, R.

विकृ vi-√kṛi, P. -kirati, to scatter, throw or toss about, disperse, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to dishevel, BhP.; to pour out, utter, heave (sighs), Gīt.; to tear asunder, cleave, split, rend, burst, MundUp.; MBh. &c.; to scatter over, bestrew, cover, fill with (instr.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to revile (?), MBh.

3. **Vi-kara**, m. (for i. see p. 950, col. 1; for 2. p. 954, col. 2) an earth-pit, TS.; Sch.; °ryā, mfn. (ā)n. being in earth-pits, ib.

Vi-kira, n. scattering or anything scattered, L.; a scattered portion of rice (offered in conditiāe beings hostile to sacrifice), Mn. iii, 245; 'scatterer', a kind of gallinaceous bird, Āpast.; a partic. Agni, ib.; water trickled through, Suśr. (cikira, Bhpr.) °kīraṇa, n. scattering, strewing, Kull. on Mn. iii, 245; m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. (v.l. vikīraṇa). °kīraṇa, m. Calotropis Gigantea, L.

Vi-kīra, mfn. scattered, thrown about, dispersed &c.; dishevelled (as hair), Kum. (cf. comp.); filled with, full of (comp.), MBh.; celebrated, famous, W.; n. a partic. fault in the pronunciation of vowels, Pat.; -keśa or -mūrdhaja, having dishevelled hair, MW. (cf. above); -roman or -sanjñā, n. a kind of fragrant plant, L.

विकृष vi-√kṛiś, Ā. -kalpate, to change or alternate, change with (instr.), AV.; MBh. &c.; to be undecided or questionable or optional, Nyāyam;

Pañcat.; to be doubtful or irresolute, waver, hesitate, Hit.; Caus. -kalpayati, to prepare, arrange, contrive, form, fashion (in various ways), RV.; AV.; BhP.; to choose one of two alternatives, proceed eclectically, VarBṛS.; to call in question, prescribe variously, pronounce optional, Kās.; Prab.; BhP.; to combine variously, vary, Car.; to state a dilemma, Samk.; to consider with distrust (?), BhP.; to suppose, conjecture, imagine, presume, Kāv.; Pañcat.; to reflect upon, Bhāṭṭ.

2. **Vi-kalpa**, m. (for i. see p. 950, col. 1) alternation, alternative, option, ŚrS.; Mn.; VarBṛS. &c. (ena, ind. 'optionally'); variation, combination, variety, diversity, manifoldness, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; contrivance, art, Ragh.; difference of perception, distinction, Nyāyas.; BhP.; indecision, irresolution, doubt, hesitation, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; admission, statement, BhP.; false notion, fancy, imagination, Yogas.; Gīt.; calculation, VarBṛS.; mental occupation, thinking, L.; = kalpa-sthāna, Car.; a god, BhP. (Sch.); (in rhet.) antithesis of opposites, Prātāp.; (in gram.) admission of an option or alternative, the allowing a rule to be observed or not at pleasure (vṛti vikālpaḥ, Pāp. i, 1, 44, Sch.); a collateral form, VarBṛS.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. (C. vikālya); mfn. different, BhP.; -jāla, n. a number of possible cases, dilemma, Sarvad.; TPrāt., Sch.; -tva, n. manifoldness, variety, Suśr.; -vat, mfn. undecided, doubtful, Vedāntas.; -sama, m. a partic. sophistical objection, Sarvad.; °pānupapatti, f. untenableness owing to a dilemma, Sarvad.; °pāsaha, mfn. not standing (the test of) a dilemma (-tva, n.), ib.; °pāpāhāra, m. an optional offering, MW. °kalpaka, m. a distributor, apportioner, MBh.; a contriver, composer, Cat.; a transformer, changer, Car.; = 2. vi-kalpa, TejobUp. °kalpana, m. a contriver, composer, Cat.; n. and (ā), f. allowing an option or alternative, Pañcat.; Kār. on Pāp.; the use of a collateral form, VarBṛS., Sch.; distinction (pl. = different opinions), Sarvad.; false notion or assumption, fancy, imagination, BhP.; indecision, MW.; inconsideration, ib. °kalpaniṇya, mfn. to be calculated or ascertained, VarBṛS. °kalpayitavya, mfn. to be put as an alternative, Samk. °kalpita, mfn. prepared, arranged &c.; divided, manifold (with caturdaśa-dhā = fourteenfold), BhP.; doubtful, undecided, ib.; Sarvad. (cf. a-vikalpa); optional (-tva, n.), Nyāyam.; Śāy. °kalpin, mfn. possessing doubt or indecision, liable to be mistaken for (comp.), Ritus.; versed in the Mīmāṃsā, Vas.; Baudh. °kalpya, mfn. to be distributed, VarBṛS.; to be calculated or ascertained, ib.; to be chosen according to circumstances, Car.

विकेतु vi-√ketu, vi-keśa &c. See p. 950, col. 1.

विकोश vi-kośa, vi-kautuka &c. See ib.

विक्र vikṛa, m. an elephant twenty years old, L.

विक्र vikṛa. See under √vic, p. 958, col. 2.

विक्रम vi-√kram, P. Ā. -krāmāti, -kramate (cf. Pāp. i, 3, 41), to step beyond or aside, move away, depart from (abl.), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to move apart or asunder, become divided, RV.; AV.; TS.; to go or stride through, traverse, RV.; AV.; TBr.; to move on, walk, go, advance, RV. &c. &c.; to rise to (acc.), ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; to bestride, BhP.; to show valour or prowess, attack, assail, fight, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -kramayati, to cause to step or stride over or through, KātyŚr.

2. **Vi-kramā**, m. (for i. see p. 950, col. 1) a step, stride, pace, ŚBr. &c. &c.; going, proceeding, walking, motion, gait, MBh.; Kās. &c.; course, way, manner (anukrama-vikramaṇa = anukramaṇa, in regular order), MBh.; valour, courage, heroism, power, strength, ib.; Kāv. &c. (°man √kṛi, to display prowess, use one's strength); force, forcible means, ib. (°māt, ind. by force; °nūsti vikramaṇa, it cannot be done by force); intensity, high degree, VarBṛS.; stability, duration (opp. to 'cessation'), BhP.; a kind of grave accent, TPrāt.; non-change of the Visarga into an Ūshman, RPrāt.; the 14th year in the 60 years cycle of Jupiter, VarBṛS.; the 3rd astrological house, ib.; a foot, L.; N. of Vishnu, MBh.; of the son of Vasu, Kathās.; of a son of Vatsa-pri, MärkP.; of a son of Kanaka, Cat.; n. various authors (also with bhāṭṭa), Cat.; = candragupta, ib.; = vikramāditya, Pañcat.; N. of a town, Cat.; -karmā, n. an act of prowess, feat of valour, MV.; -kesarin, m. N. of a king of Pāṭali-putra,

Kathās.; of a minister of Mṛigāṅka-datta, ib.; -caṇḍa, m. N. of a king of Vārāṇasī, ib.; -caritka, f. N. of a drama; -carita or -caritra, n. N. of 32 stories describing the acts of Vikramāditya (also called siṅghāsana-dvārīṇīśat, q.v.); -tūṅga, m. N. of a prince of Pāṭali-putra, Kathās.; of a prince of Vikrama-pura, ib.; -deva, m. N. of Candragupta, Inscr.; -narēśvara, m. = vikramāditya, Siṅhās.; -nava-ratna, n. 'the 9 jewels (on the court) of Vikramāditya', N. of wk.; -nidhi, m. N. of a warrior, Kathās.; -paṭṭana, n. 'V's town', N. of Ujjayinī, Cat.; -pati, m. = vikramāditya, Cāp.; -pura, n. (Kathās.), -purī, f. (Buddh.) N. of a town (prob. = -paṭṭana); -prabandha, m. N. of wk.; -bāhu, m. N. of various princes, Ratnāv.; Cat.; -bhārata, a modern collection of legends about Vikramāditya and of Pauranic stories; -rāja, m. N. of a king, Rājāt.; -rājan, m. = vikramāditya, Vcar.; -rādhi (for riddhi), m. (with kavi) N. of a poet, Cat.; -lāñchana, m. id., ib.; -sakti, m. N. of various men of the warrior-caste, Kathās.; -śīla, m. N. of a king, MärkP.; of a monastery, Buddh.; -sabhā, f. V's court, Siṅhās.; -siṅha, n. N. of a king of Ujjayinī, MärkP.; of a king of Ujjayinī, ib.; -sena, m. N. of a kṛ of Pratiśṭhāna, Kathās. (°na-campū, f. N. of a poem); -sthāna, n. a walking-place, promenade, Kṛiṣṇaj.; °māṅka (or -deva), m. N. of a king of Kālyāṇa (also called Tribhuvana-malla; of the 11th century A.D. and was celebrated by Bilhaṇa in the Vikramāṅka-deva-carita); °māditya, m., see below; °mārka, m. = vikramāditya (-carita, -caritra, n. = vikrama-c); °mārjita, mfn. acquired by valour, W.; °mēṣa, n. N. of a Buddhist saint, W.; °mēśvara, m. (with Buddh.) N. of one of the 8 Vīta-rāgas, W.; of a temple built by Vikramāditya, Rājāt.; °mōdaya, n. N. of wk.; °mōpākyāna, n. = vikrama-carita; °mōrvaṣṭi, f. 'valour (won) Urvaśī', N. of a celebrated drama by Kālidāsa. °kramaka, m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. °kramāpa, n. striding, a step, pace, stride (esp. of Viṣṇu), RV. &c. &c.; bold advance, courage, heroism, strength, power, MBh.; (with Pāsupatas) supernatural power (-dharmī-tva, n. the being possessed of the above power), Sarvad.; the conforming to the rules of the Krama-pāṭha (q.v.), RPrāt. °kramin, mfn. striding (said of Viṣṇu), MBh.; displaying valour, courageous, gallant, MBh.; Hariv.; m. a lion, L. °kramiṇya, N. of a Comm. on the Anangha-rāghava.

Vikramāditya, m. 'valour-sun', N. of a celebrated Hindū king (of Ujjayinī and supposed founder of the [Mālava-] Vikrama era [cf. samvat], which begins 58 B.C. [but subtract 57-56 from an expired year of the V era to convert it into A.D.]; he is said to have driven out the Śakas and to have reigned over almost the whole of Northern India; he is represented as a great patron of literature; nine celebrated men are said to have flourished at his court [see nava-ratna], and innumerable legends are related of him all teeming with exaggerations; according to some he fell in a battle with his rival Śāli-vāhana, king of the south country or Decan, and the legendary date given for his death is Kali-yuga 3044 [which really is the epoch-year of the Vikrama era]; there are, however, other kings called Vikramāditya, and the name has been applied to king Bhoja and even to Śāli-vāhana, Inscr.; Kathās.; Vet. &c.; of a poet, Cat. (-kośa, m. N. of a dictionary; -caritra, n. N. of a poem = vikrama-c); -rāja, m. N. of a king).

Vi-kṛānta, mfn. stepped beyond, taking wide strides &c.; courageous, bold, strong, mighty, victorious (with dhanuśi, skilled in archery), MBh.; m. a warrior, L.; a lion, L.; 'passed over', N. of a kind of Samdhi which leaves Visarga unchanged, RPrāt.; N. of a Prajā-pati, VP.; of a son of Kuvālayāśva and Madālāśa, MärkP.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (Cocculus Cordifolius, Clitoria Ternatea, Cissus Pedata &c.); L.; n. a step, stride, VS.; TBr.; manner of walking, gait, MBh.; R.; bold advance, courage, might, ib.; a sham diamond, L.; a kind of intoxicating drink, L.; -gati, m. a man with a portly gait, MW.; -bhima, N. of a drama; -yodhin, m. an excellent warrior, MBh.; -śūdraka, N. of a drama, Sarav.

Vi-kṛānti, f. stepping or striding through, striding everywhere i.e. all-pervading power, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr.; a horse's gallop, L.; heroism, prowess, courage, strength, might, Rājāt.; -varman, m. (with lub-dhaka) N. of a poet, Cat. (cf. vīśvānti-v). °krāntī, m. 'valiant', a hero, W. °krāmā, m. a step's width, TBr.

Vi-cakramāṇa, mfn. (fr. Intens.) striding, traversing, MW.

विक्रय *vi-kraya* &c. See below.

विक्रस *vikrasa*. See *vikusra*.

विक्रान्त *vi-krānta* &c. See p. 955, col. 3.

विक्रिड *vikriḍa*, mfn. (applied to Rudra), MaitrS.

विक्रिया *vi-kriyā* &c. See p. 954, col. 3.

विक्री *vi-√kri*, *Ā. -kriṇte* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 18), to buy and sell, barter, trade, VS.; AV.; to sell, vend, sell or exchange for (instr.), Mn.; MBh. &c.: Desid. *-vikriṣhate*, to wish to sell, desire to exchange for (instr.), Daś.

Vi-krayā, m. sale, selling, vending, AV. &c. &c.; *-patra*, n. a bill of sale, Rājāt.; *-yānuṣaya*, m. rescission of sale, Mn. viii, 5; *-yārtham*, ind. for sale, MW. **°kṛayaka**, m. a seller, MBh. (B. *°kṛayika*). **°kṛayana**, n. the act of selling, Campak. **°kṛayika**, see *°kṛayaka*. **°kṛayin**, m. a seller, vender, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. **°kṛayya**, mfn. to be sold, MBh. **°kṛāyika**, m. a seller, L. **°kṛita**, mfn. sold, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a Prajā-pati, R. (v. l. *vi-kṛita* and *vi-krānta*); n. sale, Mn. viii, 165.

Vi-kretavya, mfn. to be sold, saleable, Campak.; Kull. **°kṛetpi**, m. a seller, Yājñ.; Hariv. &c. **°kṛeya**, mfn. to be sold, vendible, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (prob.) n. selling price, Yājñ. ii, 246.

विक्रीड *vi-√kriḍ*, P. *-kriḍati*, to play, jest, sport with (*saha*), MBh.; R.; Pur. **°kṛida**, m. a play-ground, Hariv.; a plaything, toy, HPariś. (ā), f. play, sport, BhP. **°kṛidita**, mfn. played, played with, made a plaything of, BhP.; n. play, sport, SaddhP.; a child's play (i. e. 'easy work'), Lalit.

विकृश *vi-√kruś*, P. *-krośati* (ep. also *°te*), to cry out, exclaim, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to raise or utter (a cry), MBh.; R.; to call to, invoke (acc.), ib.; to sound, R.; to revile, MW. **°kṛuśta**, mfn. called out &c.; harsh, abusive, cruel (as speech), W.; ifc. offensive to (e. g. *loka-°*, offensive to men), Mn. iv, 176; n. a cry of alarm or help, Yājñ.; R.; abasing, reviling, L. **°krośa**, m. a cry of alarm or help, MBh.

Vi-krośana, m. N. a mythical being, Suparṇ.; of a king, Kathās.; n. the act of calling out, W.; abasing, reviling, ib. **°krośayitṛi**, m. a word used to explain *kuśika*, Nir. ii, 25. **°krośatṛi**, m. one who calls out or cries for help, Yājñ. ii, 234; a reviler, W.

विक्लम *vi-√klam* (only in pf. *-caklame*), to become faint or weak, despond, despair, Śiś. xv, 127. **°klānta**, mfn. dispirited, fatigued, wearied, MW.

विक्लव *vi-√klav*, *Ā. -klavate*, to become agitated or confused, Dhātup. xxxv, 84. **°klava**, mfn. overcome with fear or agitation, confused, perplexed, bewildered, alarmed, distressed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; timid, shy, Megh.; Śiś. (ifc.) disgusted with, averse from, Śak.; faltering (as speech), R.; unsteady (as gait), Śak.; impaired (as senses), Kāśikā; exhausted, Kathās.; n. agitation, bewilderment, R.; BhP.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. agitation, confusion, alarm, fear, timidity, irresolution, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *°vānana*, mfn. one whose face is troubled or sorrowful, R. **°klavaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to render despondent, depress, Bālar. **°klavita**, n. timid or despondent language, BhP.

Vi-klavi, in comp. for *viklava* (g. *ūry-ādī*). *-√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to depress, trouble, Vās. *-√bhā*, P. *-bhavati*, to grow despondent, despair, Kāśik.

विक्लिप्ति *vi-klitti*, f. (*√klid*) becoming soft or moist, Car. **°klidhā**, mfn. moist with perspiration (others 'having projecting teeth' or 'leprosy'), Br.; ŚrS. (Sch.)

Vi-klindu, m. a kind of disease, AV.

Vi-klina, mfn. softened (by cooking), L.; dissolved, decayed, MBh.; *-hṛidaya*, mfn. soft-hearted, one whose heart is easily moved with pity, MW.

Vi-kloda, m. getting wet, MBh.; R.; wetness, moisture, Suśr.; dissolution, decay, BhP. **°kledana**, u. the act of softening (by cooking or boiling), Nyāyam., Sch. **°kledīyas** (*vi-*), mfn. moistening more, AV.

विक्लिष्ट *vi-klishta*, mfn. (*√kliś*) hurt, harassed, destroyed, R.; n. a partic. fault in pronunciation, RPrāt. (prob. = next).

Vi-kleśa, m. 'indistinctness,' incorrect pronunciation of the dentals, ib.

विक्ली *viklī*, ind. (with *√kṛi*, *bhū*, or *as*), Gaṇar.

विक्षणम् *vi-kṣaṇam*. See p. 950, col. 1.

विक्षत *vi-kṣata*, mfn. (*√kṣan* or *kṣaṇ*) hurt severely, wounded, MBh.; n. a wound, ib.

विक्षय *vi-kṣaya*. See under *vi-√4. kṣi*.

विक्षर *vi-√kṣar*, P. *-kṣharati*, to flow away or into, ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh. **°kṣharā**, mfn. pouring out, Hariv.; n. effluence, AV.; N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa, MBh.; of an Asura, ib. **°kṣharāṇa**, n. flowing out, Daś. **°kṣhārā**, m. a lucky hit, TBr. (Sch.)

विक्ष्वा *vi-kṣhā*, f, g. *chattrādi*.

विक्षाम *vi-kṣhāma*, mfn. (*√kṣhai*) burnt (as a cake), AV. Prāyaśc.; n. 'what has burnt out,' a dead coal, ŚāṅkhŚr.

विक्षालित *vi-kṣhālita*, mfn. (*√2. kṣhal*), washed off, bathed, Ragh.

विक्षाव *vi-kṣhāva*, m. (*√kṣhu*) sneezing, cough, L.; a sound, cry (pl.), Bhaṭṭ.

विक्षि *vi-√4. kṣi*, P. *-kṣhiṇāti* (inf. *-kṣhetas*, TanḍBr.), to hurt, harm, waste, ruin, destroy, ŚBr.: Desid. *-vikṣhiṣhate*, to wish to hurt &c., ib.

Vi-kṣhaya, m. a partic. disease of drunkards, Car. **Vi-kṣhiṇatka**, mfn. destroying (evil), VS. (Maṭh.) **°kṣhita**, mfn. brought down, wretched, miserable, R. **°kṣhīpa**, mfn. diminished, destroyed (*d-v*), ŚBr. **°kṣhiṇakā**, v. l. for *°kṣhiṇatka*; m. 'destroyer,' N. of the chief of a class of demigods attendant on Śiva (described as causing destruction by pestilential diseases &c.), W.; a meeting or assembly of the gods, ib.; a place prohibited to eaters of meat, ib.

विक्षिप *vi-√kṣhip*, P. *Ā. -kṣhipati*, *°te*, to throw asunder or away or about, cast hither and thither, scatter, disperse, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to remove, destroy (pain), Suśr.; to extend, stretch out, ib.; to bend (a bow), draw (a bow-string), MBh.; R.; to handle, manage, Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 57; to separate, Sūryas.; to cause to deviate in latitude, ib.

Vi-kṣhipta, mfn. thrown asunder or away or about, scattered &c.; distorted, contracted (see comp.); agitated, bewildered, distraught, Sarvad.; frustrated (see *a-v*); sent, dispatched, W.; refuted, falsified, ib.; projected, MW. (see *vi-kṣhepa*); n. the being dispersed in different places, RPrāt., Sch.; *-citta*, mfn. distraught in mind, Madhus.; *-bhrū*, mfn. having contracted eyebrows, BhP.; *°tendriya-dhī*, mfn. bewildered in senses and mind, BhP. **°kṣhiptaka**, n. a dead body which has been torn asunder or lacerated, Buddh.

Vi-kṣhepa, m. the act of throwing asunder or away or about, scattering, dispersion, MarkP.; Dhātup.; casting, throwing, discharging, Ragh.; VP.; moving about or to and fro, waving, shaking, tossing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; drawing (a bow-string), Hariv.; letting loose, indulging (opp. to *saṇyama*), BhP.; letting slip, neglecting (time), L.; inattention, distraction, confusion, perplexity, MaitrUp.; Yogas.; Mālatim.; extension, projection, Vedāntas. (see *°śakti*); abusing, reviling, Bhar.; compassion, pity, Daśar.; celestial or polar latitude, Sūryas.; a kind of weapon, MBh. (Nilak.); a camp, cantonment (?), Buddh.; a kind of disease, Cat.; sending, dispatching, W.; refuting an argument, ib.; *-dhruva*, m. (in astron.) the greatest inclination of a planet's orbit, W.; *-līpi*, m. a kind of writing, Lalit.; *-vṛitta*, n. = *kṣhepa-°*, Gol.; *-śakti*, f. (in phil.) the projecting power (of Māyā or A-vidyā, i. e. that power of projection which raises upon the soul enveloped by it the appearance of an external world), Vedāntas. (*°ti-mat*, mfn. endowed with the above power, ib.); *°pādhipati*, m. the chief of a camp or cantonment (?), Buddh. **°kṣhepaṇa**, n. the act of throwing asunder or away &c.; moving to and fro, tossing about, Kuval.; Suśr.; confusion proceeding from error, Vedāntas. (v. l. for *vi-kṣhepa*). **°kṣhepam**, ind. carrying to and fro, tossing, shaking (acc. or comp.), Pāṇ. iii, 4, 54. Sch. **°kṣheptṛi**, m. a scatterer, disperser, MBh.

विक्षुण *vi-kṣhuṇa*, mfn. (*√kṣhud*) trodden, pounded, Devīm.; (ifc.) urged on, actuated by, Pañcat.

विक्षुद्र *vi-kṣudra*. See p. 950, col. 1.

विक्षुध *vi-√kṣudh*, P. *-kṣudhyati*, to be hungry, TBr.

विक्षुभ *vi-√kṣubh*, *Ā. -kṣobhate* &c. (Ved. inf. *vi-kṣobhdhos*, ŚBr.), to be shaken about or agitated or disturbed, AV.; BhP.; to confuse, disturb, ŚBr.: Caus. *-kṣobhayati*, to agitate, disturb, throw into disorder or confusion, MBh.; R.; Suśr.

Vi-kṣhnbḍha, mfn. disturbed (see *d-v*).

Vi-kṣobha, m. shaking, agitation, motion, Hariv.; Ragh.; mental agitation, perturbation, distraction, alarm, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *d-v*); tearing open or asunder, Śiś.; the side of an elephant's breast, L. **°kṣobhaṇa**, m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; n. tossing about, violent motion, Buddh. **°kṣobhita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) shaken, tossed about, agitated, MBh. **°kṣobhin**, mfn. agitating, disturbing (see *rakṣo-vikṣobhin*).

विख *vikha*, mfn. (prob. *vi-kha*, also *vikhu* and *vikhra*), noseless, L.

विखण्डित *vi-khaṇḍita*, mfn. (*√khaṇḍ*) cut into pieces, divided, lacerated, Pañcat.; BhP.; torn asunder, cleft in two, VarBṛS.; disturbed, interrupted, Pur.; refuted, W. **°khaṇḍin**, mfn. breaking, removing, destroying (ennity), Cat.

विखन *vi-√khan*, P. *-khanati*, to dig up, AV. **°khanana**, n. digging up, Nir. **°khānasa**, m. (prob.) 'one who digs up (scil. roots),' N. of a Muni, Śak., Sch. (cf. *vaikhānasa*).

विखनस् *vikhanas*, m. N. of Brahmā, BhP.; of a Muni (cf. *vi-khānasa*).

विखाद *vi-khādā*, m. (*√khād*) devouring, destroying, RV. x, 38, 4 (= *saṃgrāma*, Naigh. ii, 17). **°khādītaka**, n. a dead body which has been devoured by animals, Buddh.

विखासा *vikhāsā*, f. the tongue, W.

विखिह *vi-√khiḍ*, P. *-khiḍati*, to tear asunder, rend apart, ŚāṅkhBr.

विखुर *vi-khura*, *vi-kheda*. See p. 950.

विख्या *vi-√khyā*, P. *-khyāti* (Ved. inf. *vi-khye*, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 11; *vi-khyat*, RV. x, 158, 4), to look about, look at, view, see, behold, RV.; ŚBr.; to shine, shine upon, lighten, illumine, RV.; AV.: Caus. *-khyāpayati*, to show, make visible, ŚBr.; to make known, announce, proclaim, declare, Mn.; MBh. **°khyāta**, mfn. generally known, notorious, famous, celebrated, Yājñ.; R. &c.; known as, called, named, MBh.; R.; Hit.; avowed, confessed, W. **°khyāti**, f. fame, celebrity, renown, R. **°khyāpana**, n. making known, announcing, publishing, Gaut.; explanation, exposition, W.; avowing, acknowledging, confessing, MW.

विख्र *vikhra* or *vikhru*. See *vikha* above.

विगण *vi-√gaṇ*, P. *-gaṇayati* (ind. p. *-gaṇayya*), to reckon, compute, calculate (Pass. to be reckoned i. e. amount to), Yājñ.; R.; to deliberate, consider, ponder, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to regard as, take for (with double acc.), Ragh.; Kathās.; to esteem, regard (*a-vigāṇayya*, 'not taking notice of'), Kād.; BhP.; to disregard, take no notice of, Pañcat.; BhP. **°gaṇana**, n. paying off, discharge (of a debt), Pāṇ. i, 3, 36; reckoning, computing, W.; considering, deliberating, ib. **°gaṇita**, mfn. reckoned, calculated, W.; considered, weighed, ib.; reckoned off, discharged (as a debt), ib.

विगद 2. *vi-gadā*, m. (*√gad*; for 1. see p. 950, col. 2) talking or sounding variously, confused shouting, RV. x, 116, 5. **°gadita**, mfn. talked or spoken about, spread abroad (as a report), R.

विगम् *vi-√gam*, P. *-gacchati*, to go asunder, sever, separate, AV.; MBh.; to go away, depart, disappear, cease, die, AV. &c. &c.: Caus. *-gama-yati*, to cause to go or pass away, speed (time), Śak.

2. **Vi-gata**, mfn. (for 1. see under 1. *vi*) gone asunder, dispersed, MBh.; gone away, departed, disappeared, ceased, gone (often ibc.), AV. &c. &c.; dead, deceased, Mn. v, 75; (ifc.) abstaining or desisting from, R.; come from (cf. *vidūra-vigata*), destitute of light, obscured, gloomy, dark, L.; (*ā*), f. a girl in love with another or unfit for marriage, L.;

-*kalmasha*, mfn. free from stain or soil or sin, sinless, pure, righteous, R.; -*klama*, mfn. one whose fatigues have ceased, relieved from fatigue, Mn. vii, 151; -*jñāna*, mfn. one who has lost his wits, MW.; -*juara*, mfn. cured of fever, freed from feverishness or morbid feeling, freed from trouble or distress of mind, Nal.; exempt from decay, W.; -*tva*, n. the having disappeared, disappearance, TPPrāt., Sch.; -*dvamāva*, m. 'free from pairs of opposites,' a Buddha (cf. *dvamāva*), L.; -*nayana*, mfn. eyeless, blind, Pañcat.; -*nāsika*, mfn(ē)n. noseless, L.; -*puṣka*, mfn. castrated, ĀpŚr., Sch.; -*bhaya*, m. 'free from fear,' N. of a Brāhmaṇ, Kathās.; -*bhī*, mfn. fearless, MW.; -*manyu*, mfn. free from resentment, ib.; -*rāga*, mfn. devoid of passion or affection, MW. (-*dhwaja*, m. N. of a preceptor, Buddh.); -*lakṣhaṇa*, mfn(ā)n. 'devoid of good or lucky marks,' unfortunate, Kathās.; -*irika*, mfn. destitute of fortune or splendour, unfortunate, Yājñ.; MBh.; -*saṅkalpa*, mfn. devoid of purpose or design, without resolution, Nal.; -*samtrāsa*, mfn. free from terror, interpid, MBh.; -*sneha*, mfn. void of affection (-*saṅhrida*, mfn. one who has relinquished love and friendship, MBh.; -*spriha*, mfn. devoid of wish or desire, indifferent, W.; -*tārtaṇā*, f. a woman in whom the menstrual excretion has ceased, L.; -*tāśoka*, n. N. of a younger brother or a grandson of Aśoka, Buddh.; -*tāsu*, mfn. lifeless, dead, MBh.; -*uddhava*, m. 'free from levity,' N. of Buddha, Divyāv.

Vi-gama, m. going away, departure, cessation, end, absence, Kāv.; Var. &c.; (ifc.) abstention from, avoidance, Yājñ.; -*candra*, m. N. of a prince, Buddh.

विगर्ज् vi-*garj*, P. -*garjati*, to roar out, cry out, MBh. **garjā**, f. pl. the roaring or thundering (of the ocean), Kāv.

विगर्ह vi-*garh*, Ā. -*garhate* (rarely *oti*), to blame, abuse, revile, reproach, despise, contemn, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -*garhayati*, to revile, rail at, vituperate, MW. **garha**, m., g. *pushkarādi*. **garhapa**, n. and (ā), f. the act of blaming, censure, reproach (Caus. *nam* / *kpi*, to blame), MBh.; R. **garhaniya**, mfn. reprehensible, bad, wicked, Jātakam. **garhā**, f. blame, censure, ib. **garhita**, mfn. blamed, reprehensible, prohibited, forbidden by (instr. gen., or comp., or on account of (comp.)), Mn.; MBh. &c.; -*lācāra*, mfn. of reprehensible conduct, Mn. iii, 167. **garhin**, mfn. (ifc.) blaming, Hariv.; (ifc.) f. a place abounding in Vi-garha, g. *pushkarādi*. **garhya**, mfn. censurable, reprehensible, Mn.; BhP.; -*kathā*, f. reprehensible speech, censure, MW.; -*tā*, f. blame, reproach, censure (-*tām pra* / *yā*, to incur censure), Rājāt.

विगल् vi-*gal*, P. -*galati*, to flow or ooze away, drain off, dry up, melt or pass away, fall out or down, disappear, vanish, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **galita**, mfn. flowed away, drained off, dried up, MBh.; Mfich.; Prab.; melted away, dissolved, Kathās.; Gīt.; fallen down or out, slipped out of (abl.), MBh.; Kāv.; Pañcat.; slackened, untied (see -*nivī*); dishevelled (see -*keśa*); passed away, disappeared, vanished, Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; come forth, MBh.; -*keśa*, mfn. having dishevelled hair, W.; -*nivī*, mfn. having the knot untied, MW.; -*bandha*, mfn. having the band loosened, Vikr.; -*lajja*, mfn. free from shame, bold, Gīt.; -*vasana*, mfn. destitute of garments, unclothed, ib.; -*tuc*, mfn. freed from sorrow, Megh.

विगा vi-*gā* (only aor. -*gāt*), to go or pass away, disappear, PārGp.

Vi-gāman, n. a step, pace, stride (applied to the three strides of Viṣṇu), RV. i, 155, 4.

विगान vi-*gāna*. See under vi-*gai*.

विगाह vi-*gāh*, Ā. -*gāhate* (ep. also *oti*), to plunge or dive into, bathe in, enter, penetrate, pervade, betake one's self into (acc. or loc.), RV. &c. &c.; to pierce, AV.; to agitate, disturb, Ragh.; to be engrossed by or intent upon, ponder, BhP.; to follow, practise, Kum.; to reach, obtain, Bhartṛ.; to approach, fall (as night), MBh.; Pass. -*gāhyate*, to be plunged into or penetrated, to be entered into or engaged upon, Kāv.; Pañcat. **gāha**, mfn. plunged into, entered, R. (*ambhasi vigāha-mātre*, 'at the very moment of the water being plunged into'), one who has entered or plunged into, bathing in (loc.), ib.; (a weapon) that has deeply penetrated, MBh.; come on, advanced, begun, set in, taken

place, MBh.; R. &c.; flowing copiously, W.; deep, excessive, ib.; -*maumatha*, mfn. one whose passion has become deep or ardent, Ragh. **gādhri**, mfn. one who plunges or penetrates into (gen.), Bhartṛ.; one who agitates or disturbs, MW. **gāhā**, mfn. one who plunges into or penetrates (said of Agni), RV. iii, 3, 5 (cf. *dur-vigāha*). **gāhya**, mfn. to be plunged into or entered (as the Ganges), MBh.

विगुण vi-*guṇa* &c. See p. 950, col. 2.

विगुप् vi-*gup*, Desid. -*jugupsate*, to shrink away from, wish to conceal from, ŚBr.; KathUp. **gopa**, m. exposure, commitment, HPariś.

विगुल्फ vi-*gulpha*, mfn. (cf. vi-*phalka*) abundant, plentiful, GṛŚS.

विगूढ vi-*gūḍha*, mfn. (√*guh*) concealed, hidden, BhP.; blamed, censured, L.; -*cārin*, mfn. proceeding or acting secretly, Mn. ix, 260.

विगृ vi-*grī* (only -*grīṣhe* in a very obscure passage, RV. vi, 35, 5, where others read -*grīṣhe*).

विगै vi-*gai*, P. -*gāyati* (only Pass. -*gīyate*), to decry, abuse, reproach, Naish.

Vi-gāna, n. inconsistency, contradiction, Śamk.; repugnance, Naish.; ill-report, detraction, L.

Vi-gita, mfn. inconsistent, contradictory, Mn. viii, 53 (-*tva*, n., Śamk.); abused, reproached, W.; sung or said in various ways, ib.; sung badly, ib.

विग्र vighna, vighra. See under √*vij*.

विग्रथ vi-*grath* (or *granth*), P. -*grathnāti*, to connect, tie or bind together, wind round, ŚBr.; GṛŚS. **grathita** (vi-), mfn. tied together, ŚBr.; bound up (as a wound), Suśr.; having knots or tubercles, ib.; hindered, impeded, ib.

विग्रह vi-*grah*, P. Ā. -*grīhṇāti*, *ṇite* (Ved. also -*grīhṇāti*, *ṇite*), to stretch out or apart, spread out, AV.; to distribute, divide (esp. to draw out fluids at several times), RV.; ŚBr.; TBr.; KātyŚr.; to hold apart, separate, isolate, ŚrS.; (in gram.) to analyse (cf. vi-*graha*); to wage war, fight against (acc.), MBh.; to quarrel, contend with (instr. with or without *saha* or *sārdham*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to seize, lay hold of (acc. or loc.), MBh.; Mfich.; to receive in a friendly manner, welcome, MBh.; to perceive, observe, BhP.; Caus. -*grāhayati*, to cause to fight, cause to wage war against, Daś.; Bhartṛ.; Desid. -*jighrikshati*, to wish to fight against, Bhartṛ.

Vi-grāhita, mfn. stretched out or apart &c.; changed, BhP. 1. **grāhya**, ind. having stretched out or apart &c.; having warred against or contended with, aggressive, inimical (see comp.); -*gamana* or -*yāna*, n. aggressive movement, hostile advance, Daś.; -*vāda*, m. word-fight, discussion, disputation, Gaut.; -*sambhāṣhā*, f. id., Car.; *hyāsana*, n. 'besieging' or 'sulkily encamping with' (instr.), Daś. 2. **grāhya**, mfn. to be (or being) separated or isolated, independent (in the Pada-pāṭha), APṛāt.

2. **Vi-graha**, m. (for 1. see p. 950, col. 2) keeping apart or asunder, isolation, Nir.; BhP.; division, Bh.; distribution (esp. of fluids, cf. vi-*grah*), KātyŚr.; (in gram.) independence (of a word, as opp. to composition), APṛāt.; separation, resolution, analysis, resolution of a compound word into its constituent parts, the separation or analysis of any word capable of separation (such words are Kṛdantas, Taddhitas, all Samāsas or compound words, Ekaśe-shas, and all derivative verbs like desideratives &c.; the only words incapable of resolution being the simple verb, the singular of the noun, and a few indeclinables not derived from roots; all compounds being called *nitya* or 'fixed,' when their meaning cannot be ascertained through an analysis of their component parts; cf. *jamad-agni*), Pār., Sch.; Śamk. &c.; discord, quarrel, contest, strife, war with (instr. with or without *saha*, *sārdham* or *sākam*, loc., gen. with *upari*, or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (one of the 6 Guṇas or measures of policy, Mn. vii, 160 [cf. under *guṇa*]), also applied to the conflict of hostile planets, in this sense also n., Sūryas.; R.; acc. with √*kṛ*, to make or wage war; separate i. e. individual form or shape, form, figure, the body, Up.; MBh. &c. (also applied to the shape of a rain-bow; acc. with √*grah*, *pari* / *grah*, √*kṛ*, *upā* / *dā*, to assume a form); an ornament, decoration, MBh.; R.; (in Sāmkhya) an element; N. of Śiva,

MBh.; of one of Skanda's attendants, ib.; -*grahāṇa*, n. the assumption of a form, Sarvad.; -*dhyāna*, n. N. of a Stotra; -*para*, mfn. intent on war, engaged in fighting, MW.; -*parigraha*, m. = -*grahāṇa*, Sarvad.; -*pāla-deva*, m. N. of a king, Col.; -*rāja*, m. N. of various kings, Rājāt.; of a poet, Cat.; -*vat*, mfn. having form or figure, embodied, incarnate, MBh.; R. &c.; having a handsome form or shape, fine, beautiful, MW.; -*vyāvartanī*, f. N. of wk.; -*kāvara*, n. 'hinder part of the body,' the back, L.; -*hēcchu*, mfn. eager for combat, Mear. **grāhāṇa**, n. diffusion, distribution, TS.; TāṇḍBr.; taking hold of, seizure, MBh. **grahaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to contend or fight with (*sārdham*), Hit. **grahin**, mfn. waging war, Kām.; a minister of war, R.

Vi-grāha, m. a partic. kind of recitation, ĀśvŚr.; Sch. **grāham**, ind. in portions, successively, ĀśvŚr. **grāhita**, mfn. 'taken hold of,' prejudiced, Divyāv. **grāhya**, mfn. to be warred upon or contended with, Hit.

Vi-jgrāhayishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) to cause to fight or wage war, Bhartṛ. **jighrikshu**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to make war or fight, Rājāt.

विग्लै vi-*glai*, Caus. -*glāpayati*, to weary, distress, afflict, BhP. **glāpāna**, n. weariness, fatigue, ŚBr.

विघट् vi-*ghaṭ* (often confounded with vi-*ghaṭṭ*), Ā. -*ghaṭate*, to go or fly apart, become separate, disperse, Kāv.; to be broken or interrupted or marred or frustrated or destroyed, Rājāt.; Hit.: Caus. -*ghaṭayati*, to tear or rend asunder, separate, disperse, Prab.; Hit.; to mar, frustrate, annihilate, destroy, Mfich.; Rājāt. **ghaṭana**, n. breaking up, separation, dispersion, destruction, ruin, Prab.; Sāh. **ghaṭita**, mfn. broken, separated, divided, severed, Rājāt.; Prab.

विघट्ट vi-*ghaṭṭ* (cf. vi-*ghaṭ*), Ā. -*ghaṭṭate*, to smash or break to pieces, Prasannar.; P. -*ghaṭṭayati*, to strike or force asunder, open (a door), sever, disperse, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to shake, stir, rub against, ib.; Suśr. **ghaṭṭana**, mfn. opening, Hariv.; (ā), f. striking against, Śiś.; rubbing, friction, Bālār.; separation, Nalōd; n. rubbing, friction, Śiś.; moving to and fro, stirring, shaking (also pl.), Bālār.; Suśr.; striking against, Śiś.; striking asunder, forcing apart, hewing in pieces, Inscr.; Vcar.; Kād.; loosening, untying, Ragh. **ghaṭṭaniya**, mfn. to be shaken or broken (*manah* / *niyam*, 'one should rack or cudgel one's brains about,' with loc.), Singhās.; to be forced asunder or broken open, to be separated or set at variance, MW. **ghaṭṭita**, mfn. broken, opened &c.; violated, betrayed, MBh.; untied, undone, W.; hurt, offended, MW. **ghaṭṭin**, mfn. (ifc.) rubbing, Ragh.

विघन 2. vi-*ghand*, mfn. (√*han*; for 1. see p. 950, col. 2) injuring, hurting, MantraBr.; m. an implement for striking, mallet, hammer, TS.; ĀpŚr.; N. of two Ekāhas, Br.; ŚrS. (-*tvā*, n., TBr.); N. of Indra, Kāth. **ghanin**, mfn. slaying, killing, RV. vi, 60, 5 (Sāy.)

Vi-ghāta, m. a stroke, blow with (comp.), VarBṛS.; breaking off or in pieces, ib.; driving back, warding off, MBh.; R.; destruction, ruin, Kāv.; Var.; Pañcat.; removal, prohibition, prevention, interruption, impediment, obstacle, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; failure; want of success, Jātakam. **ghāṭaka**, mfn. impeding, interrupting, MBh.; Bh. **ghāṭana**, mfn. warding off, averting, MBh.; n. impeding, interrupting, disturbing, R.; Suśr.; -*siddhi*, f. the settling or removal of obstacles or impediments, W. **ghāṭin**, mfn. fighting, slaying, MBh.; Hariv.; hurting, injuring, Vet.; opposing, impeding, preventing, interrupting, R.; Kathās.

Vi-ghna, m. a breaker, destroyer, MBh.; (ep. also n.) an obstacle, impediment, hindrance, opposition, prevention, interruption, any difficulty or trouble, Kauś.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; N. of Gaṇeśa, Up.; Carissa Carandas, L.; -*kara*, mfn. causing any obstacle or interruption, opposing, impeding, obstructing, RāmātUp.; VarBṛS.; -*kartṛi*, mfn. id., MBh.; Pañcat.; -*kārin*, mfn. id., R.; fearful or terrible to be looked at, L.; -*kṛi*, mfn. = -*kara*, RPṛāt.; VarBṛS. &c.; -*jit*, n. 'conqueror of obstacles,' N. of the god Gaṇeśa (this deity being supposed capable of either causing or removing difficulties and being therefore worshipped at the commencement of all

undertakings), Kathās.; -*tantrita*, mfn., g. *tāra-kādi* (perhaps for *vighnita* and *tantrita*); *dhvanya*, m. the removal of obstacles, MW.; -*nāyaka*, m. 'obstacle-chief', N. of Gaṇeśa, L.; -*nāśaka*, mfn. who or what removes obstacles or difficulties, W.; m. N. of Gaṇeśa, L.; -*nāśana*, n. destruction or removal of ob., W.; m. N. of Gaṇeśa, L.; -*pati*, m. 'lord of ob.', N. of Gaṇeśa, L.; -*pratikriyā*, f. counteraction or removal of an impediment, Ragh.; -*rāj*, m. 'ob.-king', N. of Gaṇeśa, Cat.; -*rāja*, m. id., Kathās.; Pañcar.; N. of an author, Cat.; -*śeṣa*, n. a slight obstacle, W.; -*vat*, mfn. having obstacles, obstructed by difficulties or impediments, Śak.; -*vighāta*, m. removal of obstacles, MW.; -*vināyaka*, m. 'obstacle-remover', N. of Gaṇeśa, Cat.; -*śiddhi*, f. the settling or removal of obstacles, W.; -*hantri*, m. 'remover or destroyer of obstacles', N. of Gaṇeśa, Cān.; -*hārin*, nfn. removing ob., MW.; m. N. of Gaṇeśa, L.; -*nādhika*, m. = *ghna-pati*, Cat.; -*nāntaka*, m. = *ghna-nāśaka*, Kathās.; -*nēśa*, m. = *ghna-pati*, Bhp.; Kathās.; pl. (with Śaivas) N. of those who have attained a place, degree of emancipation, Heat.; -*kāntā*, f. white-blossomed Dūrvā grass, L.; -*dāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wk.; -*vāhana*, m. 'vehicle of Gaṇeśa', a kind of rat, L.; -*nēśina*, m. = *ghna-pati*, L.; -*kāntā*, f. = *ghnēśa-kāntā*, L.; -*nēśvara*, n. = *ghna-pati*, Kathās.; N. of a teacher, Śaktir. (-*kaṣaṇa*, n., -*saṃhita*, f., -*sahasra-nāman*, n., -*varāṣṭhottara-sata*, n. N. of wks.) *ghnaka* (īc.) = *vi-ghna*, preventing, hindering, Vet. *ghna-ya*, Nom. P. *yaṭi*, to impede, check, obstruct, Kāv.; Rājat. *ghnita*, mfn. impeded, stopped, prevented, obstructed, Kāv.; Var.; Kathās. &c.; -*karman*, mfn. one who is interrupted in his work, Pañcat.; -*drishṭi-pāta*, mfn. one whose sight is impeded, blinded, Kum.; -*pada*, mfn. one whose steps are impeded, VarBṛS.; -*samāgama-sukha*, mfn. having the joy of union frustrated, Vikr.; -*īccha*, mfn. one whose wishes are disappointed, frustrated in one's desires, Ragh.

विघर्षण *vi-gharṣaṇa*, n. (√*ghr*ish) rubbing, Dhātup.

Vi-ghrīṣṭa, mfn. excessively rubbed, sore, Suśr.

विघ्न *vi-ghasā*, m. or n. (√*ghas*) food, AV.; the residue of an oblation of food (offered in the gods, to deceased ancestors, to a guest, or to a spiritual preceptor), Mn.; MBh. &c. (*śam bahu* √*kṛi*, to make an ample meal). **विघ्नसा** (MBh.) or *śin* (Mn.), mfn. one who eats the remains of an offering.

विघुष *vi-ghuṣh* (only ind. p. *ghuṣhya*), to cry or proclaim aloud, Mn. viii, 233. *ghuṣh-ṭa*, mfn. proclaimed loudly, cried, MBh.; made to resound, resounding, resonant, vocal, R.; VarBṛS.; Bhp.

Vi-ghoṣhaṇa, n. the act of proclaiming aloud, proclamation, crying, W.

विघृणिका *vighṛṇikā*, f. the nose, L.

विघूर्ण *vi-ghūrṇ*, P. *ghūrṇati*, °*te*, to roll or whirl about, be agitated, MBh.; R. *ghūrṇana*, n. (or *ā*, f.) swaying to and fro, Kād. *ghūrṇita*, mfn. rolled about, tolling, shaken, agitated, MBh.; R. &c.

विघृण *vi-ghṛita*, mf(ā)n. (√*ghṛi*) besprinkled, dripping, RV. iii, 54, 6.

विघ्न *vi-ghna* &c. See p. 957, col. 3.

विघ्रा *vi-ghrā*, P. *jighrāti*, to smell or scent out, find out by smelling, Bhp.; to smell, sniff, smell at, VarBṛS.

विह *vinka*, m. (with *bhāgavata*) N. of a poet, Cat.

विह *vinṅka*, m. a horse's hoof, L.

विच *vic* (cf. √*vi*), cl. 7. P. *ā*. (Dhātup. xxix, 5) *vināktā*, *vinṅte* (2.sg. *vivekṣhi*, RV. vii, 3, 4; pf. *viveca*, AV., p. *vivekṣv*, RV., aor. *avaikṣhit*, Gr.; fut. *vektā*, *vekṣhyati*, ib.; inf. *vektum*, MBh.; ind. *vicya*, -*vecam*, ŚS., Kāv.), to sift, separate (esp. grain from chaff by winnowing), RV.; AV.; to separate from, deprive of (instr.), Bhatt.; to discriminate, discern, judge, RV. iii, 57, 1; Pass. *vicyāte* (aor. *aveci*), AV. &c.; Caus. -*veci* (aor. *aveci*), see *vi-√vic*; Desid. *vivekṣhāti*, Gr.; Intens. (or cl. 3, see Dhātup. xxv, 12) *vevekti*, Kauś. [Cf. Gk. *éikō*; Lat. *vices* &c.]

Vikta, mfn. separated &c. (cf. *vi-vikta*); empty (prob. w.r. for *rikta*), MW.

विकिल *vicakila*, m. a kind of jasmine (Jasminum Zambac), Vās.; Bālar.; Dhūrtan (L. also 'a species of Artemisia' and 'Vanguiera Spinosa'). -*maya*, mf(ā)n. made or consisting of *Vicakila* flowers, Viddh.

विचक्ष *vi-√caksh*, *Ā*. -*cakṣhe* (Ved. inf. -*cakṣhe*), to appear, shine, RV.; to see distinctly, view, look at, perceive, regard, RV.; AV.; Bhp.; to make manifest, show, RV.; to proclaim, announce, tell, Br.; MBh.; Bhp.: Caus. -*cakṣhayati*, to cause to see distinctly, make clear, RV.; to proclaim, tell, GopBr. *°cakṣhapā*, mfn. conspicuous, visible, bright, radiant, splendid, RV.; AV.; Br.; GṛSṚS.; distinct, perceptible, PārGr.; clear-sighted (lit. and fig.), sagacious, clever, wise, experienced or versed in, familiar with (loc. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a preceptor (with the patr. Tāndya), VBr.; (ā), f. Tiardium Indicum, L.; N. of Brahmā's throne, KaushUp.; N. of a female servant, Viddh.; (anv), ind., g. *gotrādi*; -*canasita-vat*, mfn. accompanied by the word *vīcakṣha* or *canasita*, KātyŚr.; -*tva*, n. sagaciousness, cleverness, discernment, judgment, wisdom, MBh.; -*m-manya*, mfn. considering one's self clever or wise, Sarvad.; -*vat*, mfn. connected with the word *vīcakṣha*, AitBr. (cf. *°nānta*, Lāty., *°nōttara*, Vait.) *°cakṣhas*, m. a teacher, Up. iv, 232, Sch.; n. seeing clear, clear-sightedness, MaitrS. (w.l. *°cakṣhus*). *°cakṣha*, mfn. conspicuous, visible, RV.

विचक्षुस् *vi-cakshus*, *vi-catura*, *vi-candra* &c. See p. 950, col. 2.

विचक्षु *vicakṣhu* or *vicakhyu*, m. N. of a king, MBh.

विचट *vi-√caṭ*, P. -*caṭati*, to break (intr.), Bālar. *°caṭana*, n. breaking, Śil.

विचय *vi-caya*. See *vi-√I* 2. *ci*, col. 3.

विचर *vi-√car*, P. -*carati*, to move in different directions, spread, expand, be diffused, RV.; MBh.; VarBṛS.; to rove, ramble about or through, traverse, pervade, RV. &c. &c.; to sally forth, march against, make an attack or assault, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to wander from the right path, go astray, be disolute, Mn. ix, 20; to commit a mistake or blunder (with words), Bhp.; to run out, come to an end, RV.; to stand or be situated in (loc.); applied to heavenly bodies, VarBṛS.; to associate or have intercourse with (instr.), Bhp.; to act, proceed, behave, live, MBh.; Pañcat.; to practise, perform, accomplish, make, do, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to graze upon, feed upon (a pasture), Bālar.; Caus. -*cārayati*, to cause to go or roam about, MBh.; R.; to cause to go astray, seduce, R.; to move hither and thither (in the mind), ponder, reflect, consider, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to doubt, hesitate, ib.; to examine, investigate, ascertain, ib. *°cāra*, mfn. wandered or swerved from (abl.), MBh. v, 812. 2. *°cāraṇa*, n. (for *i*. see p. 950, col. 2) wandering, motion, Suśr. *°cāraṇiya*, mfn. it is to be acted or proceeded, Pañcat. *°carita*, mfn. moved in different directions &c.; n. wandering, roaming about, MBh.

Vi-cāra, m. (īc. f. *ā*) mode of acting or proceeding, procedure (also = a single or particular case), ŚrS.; change of place, Gobh.; pondering, deliberation, consideration, reflection, examination, investigation, RPāt.; MBh. &c.; doubt, hesitation, R.; Kathās.; Bhp.; a probable conjecture, Śāh.; dispute, discussion, W.; prudence, MW.; -*kartri*, m. one who makes investigation, a judge, investigator, W.; -*cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of wk.; -*jīta*, mfn. knowing how to discriminate or judge, able to decide on the merits of a case, a judge, MW.; -*drīṣi*, mfn. 'employing no spies for eyes' (see *cāra*), and 'looking at a matter with consideration', Naish.; -*nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk.; -*para*, m. N. of a king, Śiṅhās.; -*bhū*, f. a tribunal, L.; the judgment-seat of Yama (judge of the dead), W.; -*mañjarī*, f., -*mālā*, f. N. of wks.; -*mūḍha*, mfn. foolish or mistaken in judgment, Ragh.; Hit.; -*va*, mfn. proceeding with consideration, considerate, prudent, Śatr.; Kāv.; -*vid*, m. (prob.) 'knowing how to discriminate', N. of Śiva, MBh.; -*śāstra*, n. N. of wk.; -*śīla*, disposed to deliberation or reflection, considerate, deliberative, MW.; -*sudhākara*, m., *°dhārṇava*, m.

N. of wks.; -*sthala*, n. a place for discussion or investigation, tribunal, MW.; a logical disputation, W.; *°rārka-saṅgraha*, m. N. of wk.; *°rārtha-samāgama*, n. assembly for the sake of trial or judgment, an assembly for investigation or discussion, MW.; *°rōkti*, f. discriminating speech, L. *°cāraka*, m. a leader, guide, R.; a spy, ib.; (īc.) one who deliberates or considers, Sarvad.; (*ikā*), f. a female servant who looks after the garden and the various divisions of the house, L.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. investigation, deliberation, discussion, W. *°cārāṇa*, n. (also *ā*, f.) consideration, reflection, discussion, doubt, hesitation, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; changing a place (only n.), Suśr.; (*ā*), f. distinction, kind, Car.; N. of the Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy, W. *°cārāṇiya*, mfn. to be deliberated about, needing careful consideration, Mṛicch.; Ragh. *°cārīta*, mfn. deliberated, considered, discussed, judged, Mn.; MBh. &c.; anything which is under discussion, dubious, doubtful, uncertain, ib.; anything which has been discussed or decided, ascertained, settled, Mn. xi, 28; n. (also pl.) deliberation, doubt, hesitation, MBh.; Mṛicch.; Pañcat. *°cārīn*, mfn. having wide paths (as the earth), RV. v, 84, 2; moving about, wandering, traversing, MBh.; R. &c.; proceeding, acting, MBh.; changing, mutable, ĀśvŚr.; wanton, dissolute, lascivious, Cān. (v.l.); (īc.) deliberating, judging, discussing, MBh.; Mṛicch.; m. N. of a son of Kāvandha, GopBr. *°cārīya*, mfn. to be deliberated or discussed (n. impers.), dubious, doubtful, questionable, MBh.; Kathās. &c.

Vi-cirṇa, mfn. gone or wandered through &c.; occupied by, W.; entered, ib.

विचर्चिका *vi-carcikā*, f. (√*carc*) 'coating, cover', a form of cutaneous eruption, itch, scab, Suśr. *°cārcita*, mfn. rubbed, smeared, anointed, applied (as an unguent), Ritus. *°cārci*, f. = *°cārcikā*, Suśr.

विचर्मन् *vi-carman*, *vi-carshaṇi*. See p. 950, col. 2.

विचल *vi-√cal*, P. -*calati*, to move about, shake, waver, R.; Kathās.; to move away, depart or swerve or deviate or desist from (abl.), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to fall off or down, Git.; Kathās.; to go astray, fail, be agitated or disturbed or destroyed, MBh.; Hariv.; Mṛicch.: Caus. -*cālayati*, to cause to move, loosen, shake, MBh.; Suśr.; to agitate, excite, stir up, trouble, MBh.; R.; to cause to turn off or swerve from (abl.), MBh.; Bhp.; to destroy, rescind, Mn.; MBh. *°cala*, mfn. moving about, shaking, unsteady (see *a-v*); conceited, W. *°calana*, n. wandering from place to place, roaming about, unsteadiness, Bhp.; boastfulness, Bhar.; Daśar.; moving from, deviation, W. *°calita*, mfn. gone away, departed, deviated from (abl.), R.; troubled, obscured, blinded, Mṛicch.

Vi-cācala, *°cācalat*, *°cācali*, see *ā-vicācala* &c.

Vi-cāla, m. putting apart, distributing, separating, Pāp. v, 3, 43; interval, L.; mfn. intervening, intermediate, W. *°cālana*, mf(ā)n. removing, destroying, R. *°cālita*, *°cālin*, *°cālya*, see *ā-vicāla* &c.

विचाकशत् *vi-cākaśat*. See *vi-√kāś*.

विचार *vi-cāra* &c. See under *vi-√car*.

विचि *vici* or *vici*, f. = *vici*, a wave, L.

विचि *vi-√I* *ci* (not always separable from *vi-√2*, *ci*), P. *ā*. -*cinoti*, -*cinute* (Inpr. -*citana*, -*ciyantu*, RV.), to segregate, select, pick out, cull, TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; to divide, part (hair), VS.; to take away, remove, disperse, RV.; KātyŚr.; to clear, prepare (a road), RV.; to distribute, ib.; to gather, collect, ib.; Pañcat.; to pile or heap up in a wrong way, disarrange, ŚBr.

1. **Vi-caya**, m. gathering or putting together, arrangement, enumeration, Nidānas. *°cayishṭha* (v-l), mfn. removing most effectually, effacing, RV.

विचि *vi-√2* *ci* (cf. prec.), P. -*ciketi*, -*cinoti* &c. (pr. p. -*cinvat* and -*cinvāna*), to discern, distinguish, RV.; TBr.; to make anything discernible or clear, cause to appear, illumine, R.; to search through, investigate, inspect, examine, MBh.; R. &c.; to look for, long for, strive after, ib.

2. **Vi-caya**, m. search, investigation, examination, Ragh.; Uttarar.; Car. *°cayana*, n. id., Cat.

Vi-cicishā, f. (fr. Desid.) desire of searching,

Mcar. °cīt, mfn. searching, sifting, VS. °cīta, mfn. searched through, searched, MBh. °cīti, f. = °cāya, Nalōd. °cītya, mfn. to be sifted, TS. °cīvatkā, mfn. (fr. pr. p. °cīvat) sifting, discriminating, ib.

Vi-cetavya, mfn. to be searched or examined or investigated or found out, MBh.; R. &c. °cetṛī, mfn. one who sifts, sifter (with gen.), ŚBr. °ceya, mfn. to be searched or searched through, R. (-tā-raka, mfn. having the stars distinguishable or separated by long intervals, Ragh.); n. investigation, R.

विचिकिल *vicikila*, v.l. for *vicakila*, L.

विचित् *vi-√4. cit*, P. Ā. -ceti, °te, to perceive, discern, understand, RV.; (Ā.) to be or become visible, appear, ib.; AV.: Caus. -cīyati, to perceive, distinguish, RV. v, 19, 2; Desid. -cīkīti-sati, to wish to distinguish, ib. iv, 16, 10; to reflect, consider, doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, TS.; Br.; KathUp.; MBh.; BhP. °cīkītsana, n. (fr. Desid.) the being uncertain, doubtfulness, Śamk. °cīkītsā, f. doubt, uncertainty, question, inquiry, TBr.; ChUp.; BhP.; error, mistake, W.; °sāthīya, mfn. expressing doubt or uncertainty, Nir. °cīkītsya, n. (impers.) it is to be doubted, NṛisUp. 2. °cīta (vī-), mfn. (for 1. see p. 950, col. 2) perceived, observed, perceivable, manifest, AV.; TBr.

2. **Vi-cetana**, see *a-vicetana*. 2. °cetas (vī-), mfn. visible, clearly seen, RV.; discerning, wise, ib.

विचित्र *vi-citra*, mf(ā)n. variegated, many-coloured, motley, brilliant, MBh.; R. &c.; manifold, various, diverse, Mu.; MBh. &c.; strange, wonderful, surprising, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; charming, lovely, beautiful, R.; Ritus; amusing, entertaining (as a story), Kathās.; painted, coloured, W.; (am), ind. manifoldly, variously, BhP.; charmingly, R.; m. the Aśoka tree, L.; N. of a king, MBh.; of a son of Manu Raucya or Deva-sāvarṇi, Hariv.; Pur.; of a heron, Hit.; (ā), f. a white deer, MW.; colocyth, L.; (in music) a partic. Murchanā, Saṃgīt.; N. of a river, VP.; n. variegated colour, party-colour, W.; wonder, surprise, Git.; a figure of speech (implying apparently the reverse of the meaning intended), Kuval.; Pratāp.; -katha, m. 'one whose stories are amusing', N. of a man, Kathās.; -caritra, mfn. behaving in a wonderful manner, MW.; -cīndīsiuka, n. variegated China cloth, shot or watered China silk, W.; -tā, f., -tva, n. variegation, variety, wonderfulness, Kāv.; Sāh.; -deha, mfn. having a painted body, W.; elegantly formed, ib.; m. a cloud, L.; -pānu, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -bhūṣhaṇa, m. N. of a Kimp-nara, Buddh.; -mālyābharaṇa, mfn. having variegated garlands and ornaments, Nal.; -mauli-śrī-cūda, m. N. of a prince, Buddh.; -rūpa, mfn. having various forms, various, diverse, MBh.; -var-śhin, mfn. raining here and there (not everywhere), VarBṛS.; -vākya-patutā, f. great eloquence, Prasaṅg.; -vāgurbhecrāya-maya, mf(ā)n. filled with various outspread nets, Kathās.; -vīrya, m. 'of marvellous heroism', N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race (the son of Śāmtanu by his wife Satya-vatī, and so half-brother of Bhisma; when he died childless, his mother requested Vyāsa, whom she had borne before her marriage to the sage Parāśara, to raise up issue to Vicitra-vīrya; so Vyāsa married the two widows of his half-brother, Ambikā and Ambālīkā, and by them became the father of Dhṛita-rāshṭra and Pāṇḍu; cf. IW. 375; 376), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (-sū, f. 'mother of Vicitra-vīrya', N. of Satya-vatī, L.); -siṅha, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; °trāṅga, m. 'having variegated limbs or a spotted body', a peacock, L.; a tiger, L.; °trāpīḍa, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; °trāṇḍakāra-svara, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh. -citra, mfn. wonderful, surprising, Pañcar.; (ifc.) connected with (?), Hcat.; m. Betula Bhojpatra, L.; n. wonder, astonishment, L. -cītrita, mfn. variegated, spotted, coloured, painted, MBh.; embellished by, adorned or decorated with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; BhP.; wonderful, W.

विचित्पारा *vicitpārā*, (prob.) w.r. for *vit-jitpārā*.

विचिन् *vi-√cint*, P. Ā. -cīntayati, °te, to perceive, discern, observe, KenUp.; to think of, reflect upon, ponder, consider, regard, mind, care for, MBh.; R. &c.; to find out, devise, investigate, MBh.; Pañcar.; to fancy, imagine, BhP. °cīntana, n. thinking, thought, MBh. °cīntāniya, mfn. to be considered or observed, VarBṛS. °cīntā, f. thought, reflection, care for anything, MBh.; R.

°cīntita, mfn. thought of, considered, imagined, BhP. °cīntitṛi, mfn. one who thinks of (gen.), MBh. °cīntya, mfn. to be considered or thought of or cared for, VarBṛS.; Prab.; BhP.; to be found out or devised, Daś.; doubtful, questionable, Vān.

विचिलक *vicilaka*, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.

विचिरिन् *vicirīn*, w. r. for *vi-cārīn*, Hariv.

विचोर्ष *vi-cirṣa*. See under *vi-√car*.

विचुम्ब *vi-√cumb*, P. -cumbati, to kiss eagerly, kiss, Sāh.

विचुल *vicula*, m. Vangueria Spinosa, L.

विचूर्ण *vi-√cūrṇ*, P. -cūrṇayati, to grind to pieces, pound, smash, pulverize, MBh.; R.; Suśr. °cūrṇana, n. grinding to pieces, pulverizing, Suśr. °cūrṇita, mfn. ground, pounded &c.; n. N. of a man, Virac. °cūrṇi-√bhū, P. -bhavati, to become pulverized or smashed, become dust, Śamk.

विचृत् *vi-√cṛit*, P. -cṛitāti, to loosen, detach, untie, open, set free, RV.; AV.; VS.; Kauś. °cṛit, f. the act of loosening or untying, RV. ix, 84, 2; du. N. of two stars, AV.; of the 17th Nakshatra, TS. °cṛitta (vī-), mfn. loosened, untied, opened, spread, RV.; AV. (°cṛita, w.r., VS. xxii, 7).

विचेतन *vi-cetana*, *vi-cetas* &c. See under *vi-√4. cit*, col. 1.

विचेष्ट *vi-√ceshṭ*, P. Ā. -ceshṭati, °te, to move the limbs about, writhe, wallow, struggle, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; to bestir or exert one's self, be active or busy, KathUp.; R.; Suśr.; act or proceed against, deal with (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -ceshṭayati, to set in motion, rouse to action, Kathās. °ceshṭana, n. moving the limbs, MBh.; kicking or rolling (said of horses), Ragh. °ceshṭā, f. motion (see *nir-viceshṭa*); acting, proceeding, conduct, behaviour, MBh.; Kām.; BhP. (cf. *nir-viceshṭa*); effort, exertion, MW. °ceshṭita, mfn. struggled, striven, exerted &c.; effected, produced, Hit.; investigated, inquired into, W.; unconsidered, ill-judged, ib.; n. motion (of the body), gesture, Kāv.; Suśr.; action, exertion, conduct, behaviour, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; evil or malicious act, machination, W. °ceshṭitṛi, mfn. moving the limbs, &c., L.

विच्छद् 1. *vi-cchad* (√1. *chad*), Caus. -cchādayati, to uncover, unclot (only ChUp. viii, 10, 2, as v.l. for -cchāyayati).

विच्छद् 2. *vi-cchad* (√3. *chad*), Caus. -chan-dayati, to render or return homage (?), Buddh.

विच्छन्द *vi-cchanda*, *vi-cchandasa*, *vi-cchar-daka*. See p. 950, col. 2.

विच्छेदन *vi-cchardana*, n. (√chṛid) the act of vomiting, W.; disregarding, ib.; wasting (?), ib. °cchardikā, f. the act of vomiting, L. °cchardita, mfn. vomited, ejected, W.; disregarded, neglected, ib.; diminished, impaired, ib.

विच्छाय *vicchāy*, *vicchāyati*. See *vich*.

विच्छाय 1. 2. *vi-cchāya*. See pp. 949, 950.

विच्छिद् *vi-cchid* (√chid), P. -chinatti, -chintte, to cut or tear or cleave or break asunder, cut off, divide, separate, AV. &c. &c.; to interrupt (see *vi-cchidya*); to disturb, destroy, Bhaṭṭ.; to be divided, TS. °cchitti (vī-), f. cutting asunder or off, breaking off, prevention, interruption, cessation, TBr. &c. &c.; wanting, lack of (instr.), Śis.; (in rhet.) a pointed or cutting or sharp style, Sāh.; Kuval.; irregularity or carelessness in dress and decoration, Vās.; Daśar.; colouring or marking the body with unguents, paintings, Śak.; Śis.; catura, pause in a verse, W. °cchidya, ind. having cut off &c.; separately, interruptedly, Prab.; Vedāntas.

Vi-cchinna, mfn. cut or torn or split or cleft or broken asunder &c., AV.; Hariv.; BhP.; interrupted, disconnected (-tā, f. disconnectedness), incoherent, GrS.; Kāv.; VarBṛS.; ended, ceased, no longer existing, Rājat.; crooked, L.; anointed, L.; -dhūma-prasara, mfn. having the free course of the smoke interrupted, Ragh.; -prasara (*vicchinna-prasara*), mfn. having its progress interrupted (said of science), Rājat.; -bali-karman, mfn. having sacrificial rites interrupted, ib.; -madya, mfn. one who has

long abstained from spirituous liquor; -sara-pāta-tva, n. 'distance of an arrow's flight', i. e. excessive nearness of combatants to each other, MBh.

Vi-ccheda, m. cutting asunder, cleaving, piercing, breaking, division, separation, Kāv.; Sāh.; interruption, discontinuance, cessation, end, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; removal, destruction, Rājat.; Kathās.; (ifc.) injury to, Kām.; distinction, difference (ifc. also 'variety', i. e. different kinds of), MBh.; Śamk.; Sarvad.; division of a book, section, chapter, W.; space, interval, ib.; catura, pause in a verse, Piṅg.; Sch. °cchedaka, mf(ā)n. cutting off or asunder, dividing, separating, a cutter, divider, W. °cchedana, mfn. separating, interrupting, Suśr.; (ā), f. breaking off (pl.), Bālar.; n. cutting off, removal, annulment, destruction, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; distinguishing, MBh. °cchedaniya, mfn. to be separated, divisible, W. °cchedin, mfn. breaking, destroying, MBh.; Pañcar.; having breaks or intervals, VarBṛS.

विचुरण *vi-cchurāṇa*, n. (√chur) besprinkling, bestrewing, powdering, Kād. °cchurita, mfn. bestrewed or powdered or covered or inlaid with (instr. or comp.), Kum.; Vikr.; Caurap.; m. a partic. Samadhī, Kāraṇḍ.

विच्छो *vi-ccho* (√cho), Caus. -cchāyayati, to cut about, wound, MW. (cf. √vich).

विच्यु *vi-√cyu*, Caus. -cyāvayati, to cause to fall to pieces, throw down, destroy, Pañcar. °cyuta (vī-), mfn. fallen asunder or to pieces, R.; fallen or departed or swerved or deviated from (abl.), Mn.; VarBṛS., Sch.; failed, perished, lost, Yājñ.; loosened, set free, RV. ii, 17, 3; (in surgery) separated from the living part, sloughed, W. °cyuti, f. falling from (lit. and fig.), Kathās.; severance, separation, MBh.; failure, miscarriage (see *garbha-vṛ*).

विच *vich*, cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxiii, 109) *vicchayati*, to speak or to shine; *vicchāyati* (xxviii, 129; cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 28), to go (with *ny-ā*, to press or rub one's self against); Caus. *vicchāyayati*, to press, bring into straits, ŚBr. (perhaps ChUp. viii, 10, 2).

विज 1. *vij* (cf. √vic), cl. 6. Ā. *vijāte* (m. c. also *vijati* and *vejate*, and accord. to Dhātup. xxix, 23 and xxv, 12 also cl. 1. P. *vinakti*, and cl. 3. P. Ā. *vevekti*, *vevikte*; pf. *viyijie*, 3. pl. °jre, RV.; aor. *viktās*, *viktā*, ib.; *avijit*, *avijishṭa*, Gr.; fut. *vijitā*, ib.; *vijishyati*, MBh.; *vejishyati*, Śatr.; inf. *vijitum*, Gr.), to move with a quick darting motion, speed, heave (said of waves), ŚBr.; to start back, recoil, flee from (abl.), RV.; AV.: Caus. *vejayati* (aor. *avivijat*), to speed, accelerate, Pañcar. Br.; to increase (see *vejita*); to terrify (see id.); Desid. *vivijishati*, Gr.; Intens. *vevijyāte* (p. *vevijāna*), to tremble at (dat.), start or flee from (abl.), RV. [Cf. Germ. *wilchen*, *welchen*; Angl. Sax. *wilkan*; Eng. *vigorous*; *weak*].

Vigna, mfn. shaken, agitated, terrified, alarmed, Ragh.; Kathās.

Vigra or **Vigra**, mfn. (perhaps) strong, vigorous (according to Naigh. = *medhāvin*), RV.; noseless (prob. for *vi-ghra*, cf. *jighra*), L.

2. **Vij**, m. or f. (prob.) a stake at play, RV. ('a bird', Say.)

1. **Vijita**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√ji*) to be apprehended or feared, W.

Vijitṛi, mfn. who or what separates or divides, W.; m. a judge, discriminator, distinguisher, ib.

विजग्ध *vi-jagdhā*, mfn. (√jaksh) eaten up, devoured, MBh. **Vijagdhaka**, g. *varādhdi*.

विजङ्घ *vi-jāṅgha* &c. See p. 950, col. 2.

विजम्प *vi-jāṅjapa*, mfn. (fr. Intens. of √jaṣ) whispering, Nir. v, 22.

विजन् *vi-√jan*, Ā. -jāyate (pf. p. *vi-jāni-vas*, gen. *nishas*, RV.; inf. *vi-janitos*, TS.), to be born or produced, originate, arise, RV. &c. &c.; to be transformed, turn into, become (nom.), MBh.; to bear young, generate, bring forth, produce, AV.; TS.; Br.; MBh. °janana, n. the act of generating or bringing forth, birth, delivery, L. °janita, mfn. born, begotten, W. °janyā, f. a woman that is about to bring forth a child, pregnant, PārGr. °jāta, mfn. born, transformed &c.; born separately, W.; base-born, of mixed origin, ib.; (ā), f. a woman who has borne children, mother, matron, L. °jāman, mfn. related i. e. corresponding to each other, symmetrical, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. °jāvatī (vī-), f. (a woman) that

has brought forth a child, AV. *ṛjāvan*, mfn. bodily, own, RV.

विजन् *vi-jana, vi-janman* &c. See p. 950, col. 2.

विजयित *vi-jayita, vi-jayitna*. See ib.

विजल्प *vi-jalpa*, m. (*√jalp*) an unjust reproach, MārkP.; speech, talk, MW. *ṛjālpita*, mfn. spoken, uttered, Śāk.

विजयल *vi-javala*. See p. 950, col. 2.

विजान *vi-jāna* &c. See under *vi-√jān*.

विजि *vi-√ji*, *Ā. -jayate* (rarely *ṛti*; cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 19). to conquer, win or acquire by conquest, Br.; MBh. &c.; to vanquish, defeat, subdue, overpower, master, control, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be victorious or superior, RV.; Br.; Up. &c.; (often in respectful salutation, e.g. *vi-jayasya rājan*, 'be victorious' or 'hail to thee, O king!') to contend victoriously with (instr.), AitBr.; to excel in (instr.), Bālar.; to be about to conquer, go in victory, Mn. vii, 107; Caus. (only aor. *vy-ajijayāt*; but cf. *vi-jāpayitri*) to conquer, MBh.; Desid. *-jigishate* (rarely *ṛti*), to strive for victory, wish to conquer or vanquish, attack, assail, ŚBr. &c. &c.

Vi-jayā, m. contest for victory, victory, conquest, triumph, superiority, RV. &c. &c. (fig. applied to 'the sword' and to 'punishment', MBh. xii, 6204; 4428); the prize of victory, booty, KātyŚr.; N. of a partic. hour of the day (esp. the 17th, and the hour of Kṛṣṇa's birth, accord. to some the 11th Muhūrta), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; the third month, L.; the 27th (or first) year of Jupiter's cycle, VarBṛS.; a kind of military array, Kām.; a province, district, HParis.; (in music) a kind of flute, Saṃgīt.; a kind of measure, ib.; a kind of composition, ib.; a divine car, chariot of the gods (?), L.; N. of Yama, L.; of a son of Jayanta (son of Indra), Hariv.; of a son of Vasu-deva, ib.; of a son of Kṛṣṇa, BhP.; of an attendant of Viṣṇu, ib.; of an attendant of Padma-pāṇi, W.; of a son of Sva-roci, MārkP.; of a Muni, Hariv.; of a prince, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛitaraṣṭra (?), ib.; of a warrior on the side of the Pāṇḍavas, ib.; of one of the eight councillors of Daśaratha, R.; of Arjuna, MBh.; BhP.; of a son of Jaya, Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Caṇḍu or Caṇḍu, ib.; of a son of Saṃjaya, VP.; of a son of Su-deva, BhP.; of a son of Puruṣa, ib.; of a son (or grandson) of Bṛhan-manas, Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Yajña-śrī, Pur.; of the founder of Buddhist civilisation in Ceylon, MW.; (with Jains) N. of one of the 9 white Balas and of one of the 5 Anuttaras; of the 20th Arhat of the future and of the father of the 21st Arhat of the present Avasarpinī; of the attendant of the 8th Arhat of the same; of a son of Kalki, KalkiP.; of a son of Kalpa, KalkiP.; of a hare, Kathās.; of the lance of Rudra (personified), MBh.; (pl.) of a people, MBh.; (*ā*), f. N. of various plants (accord. to L. Terminalia Chebula; Sesbania Aegyptiaca; Vitex Negundo; Rubia Munjistia; Premna Spinosa; a kind of hemp; a kind of *Samī*; = *vacā*), VarBṛS.; Suśr. &c.; of a partic. Tithi or lunar day (the 12th day in the light half of Śrāvaṇa, i.e. Kṛṣṇa's birthday, the 10th in that of Āṣvina, being a festival in honour of Durgā, and the 7th in that of Bhādrapada, if it falls on a Sunday; also the 7th night in the Karma-māsa), VarBṛS.; BhP. &c.; of a partic. magical formula, Bhaṭṭ.; N. of Durgā, MBh.; Hariv.; of a female friend of Durgā, Mudr.; of the wife of Yama, L.; of another goddess, Cat.; of a Yoginī, Hcat.; of a Surāṅganā, Siphās.; of the mother of the 2nd Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; of a daughter of Dakṣa, R.; of the mother of various Su-hotras, MBh.; of Kṛṣṇa's garland, MBh.; of a Kumārī (i.e. small flag-staff) on Indra's banner, VarBṛS.; of a partic. spear, R.; n. the poisonous root of the plant Vijayā, Suśr.; a royal tent, Vāstuv.; a kind of pavilion, ib.; N. of a sacred district in Kāśmīra, Kathās. (cf. *-kshetra*); mfn. leading to victory, proclaiming victory, MBh.; victorious, triumphant, L. — **kaptaka**, m. 'victory-thorn', 'fighter for victory', N. of a king, Inscr. — **kalpa-lātā**, f. N. of wk. — **kuñjara**, m. a royal elephant, L. — **ketu**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Vās. — **kshetra**, n. N. of a sacred district in Kāśmīra (= *vi-jaya*, n.), Kathās.; Rājāt.; — **bhaṭṭāgra-hāra**, n. pl., Vcar. — **gāpi**, **-govinda-siṅha**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **candra**, m. 'victory-moon', N. of a

king, Inscr. — **cchanda**, m. a necklace of pearls consisting of 504 rows or strings, VarBṛS. — **diṇḍima**, m. 'drum of victory', a large military drum, Cat. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib. — **daṇḍa**, m. a triumphal staff, Pañcad.; a partic. detachment of an army, Mālav. — **datta**, m. N. of two women, Kathās.; Cat.; of the hare in the moon, Pañcad. — **daśamī**, f. the 10th day of the light half of the month Āṣvina, the day of the Daśa-harā &c., MW.; — **nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **dundubhi**, m. a triumphal drum (*tā*, f.), Ragh. — **devī**, f. N. of a woman, W. — **dvādaśī**, f. the 12th day in the light half of the month Śrāvaṇa; — **vrata**, n. a partic. ceremony, Cat. — **dvāra**, n. a gate leading to victory, VarYogay. — **dhvaja-tīrtha**, n. N. of an author, Cat. — **nagara**, n. N. of a town in Karpāṭa, Cat. — **nandana**, m. N. of a Cakra-vartin, L. — **nandin**, **-nātha**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **patākā**, f. a triumphal flag, Vās. — **pārijāta**, m. N. of a drama. — **pāla**, m. a kind of functionary, Mudr.; N. of various kings (also *-deva*), Siphās.; Kathās.; Inscr.; (with prefixed *rājānaka*) of a poet, Subh. — **pura**, n. N. of various towns, Col.; — **kathā**, f. N. of wk. — **pūrnimā**, f. a partic. full-moon night, Cat. — **prakoshṭha**, m. N. of an ancestor of Kshemīśvara, Caṇḍ. — **pratyarthin**, mfn. desirous of victory, Mālav. — **prasasti**, f. or **ti-kāvya**, n. N. of a Kāvya. — **phala**, mfn. having victory for a result, MW. — **bhaṭṭārikā**, f. N. of a princess, Inscr. — **bhāga** (*vi-jayā*), mfn. giving luck (in play), TBr. — **bhairava**, n., — **maṅgala-dīpikā**, f. N. of wks. — **mardala**, m. = *diṇḍima* above, L. — **malla**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — **mahā-devī**, f. N. of a princess, Inscr. — **mādhava**, m. N. of a poet, Subh. — **mālikā**, f. N. of a woman, Pañcad. — **mālin**, m. N. of a merchant, Kathās. — **mitra**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — **yantra-kalpa**, m. N. of a ch. of the Ādi-purāṇa. — **rakṣita**, **-rāghava**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king and of various other persons, Rājāt.; Inscr. — **rāma**, m. N. of two authors, Cat. — **lakṣmī**, f. N. of the mother of Venkāṭa, ib. — **vat**, mfn. possessing victory, triumphant, glorious, Inscr. (*ati*), f. N. of a daughter of the serpent-demon Gandha-mālin, Kathās. — **varman**, m. N. of a poet, Subh.; of various other men, Ratnāv.; Kathās. — **vilāsa**, m. N. of sev. wks. — **vega**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — **śrī**, f. the goddess of victory, Kāv.; N. of a Kinnara naiden, Kāraṇḍ. of a woman, Cat. — **saptamī**, f. a partic. 7th day, Cat. — **siṅha**, m. N. of various kings, Rājāt.; Inscr. — **siddhi**, f. accomplishment of victory, success, W. — **sena**, m. N. of various men, Kathās.; Siphās.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Lalit. — **stotra-baṭuka**, m. N. of wk. (prob. for *baṭuka-vijaya-stotra*). — **haṇsa-gaṇi**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Vijayākālpa**, m. N. of wk. **Vijayāṅkā**, f. N. of a poetess, ŚārngP. **Vijayā-daśamī**, f. the 10th day of the light half of the month Āṣvina, Cat. **Vijayāditya**, m. N. of various kings, Inscr. **Vijayānanda**, m. a kind of measure, Saṃgīt.; N. of an author, Cat. **Vijayāparājita-stotra**, n. N. of wk. **Vijayābhinnandana**, m. N. of a king, Virac.; of a great warrior yet to arise and to be the founder of an era, MW. **Vijayābhayapāya**, m. means of victory, Kum. **Vijayā-rahasya**, n. N. of wk. **Vijayārtham**, ind. on account of victory, for vict^o, MW. **Vijayārthīn**, mfn. seeking victory, desirous of conquest, ib. **Vijayārtha**, m. N. of a mountain, Dharmas. **Vijayā-saptamī**, f. the 7th day of the light half of a month falling on a Sunday, Tithyād. **Vijayendra-parābhava**, n. N. of wk. **Vijayēsa**, m. 'lord of victory', N. of the god Śiva, MW.; of a sacred place, Rājāt.; — **sahasra-nāman**, n. pl. N. of wk. **Vijayēśvara**, m. N. of a sacred place (cf. prec.), Rājāt.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Vijayāśāṣṭī**, f. the 11th day of the dark half of the month Phālguna, W. **Vijayōtsava**, m. 'vict^o-festival', N. of a festival in honour of Viṣṇu celebrated on the 10th day of the light half of the month Āṣvina, Cat. **Vijayōllāsa**, m. N. of a Kāvya. **Vi-jayaka**, mfn. = *vijaya-kusalaḥ*, g. *ākarsāhādi*. **Jayanta**, m. 'victorious', N. of Indra, L.; (*ī*), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. **Jayantikā**, f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat. **Vi-jayin**, mfn. victorious, triumphant, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; m. (ifc.) a conqueror, subduer, Kāv.; Pur.; *ṛti-kshetra*, n. N. of a sacred district in Orissa, Inscr.; *ṛjindra*, m. (with *vi*indra or *bhikṣhu*) m. N. of an author (also *svāmīn*), Cat. **Jayishṭha**, mfn. conquering most, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 154; Sch.

Vi-jāpayitri, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing or granting victory, Kāth.

Vi-jigīsha, mfn. (fr. Desid.) desirous of victory, envious, W.; (*ā*), f. desire to conquer or overcome or subdue (acc., dat., or comp.), R.; Kām.; Kathās. (*ṣhā-vat* [Nilak.] or *ṣhin* [MBh.], mfn. desirous to conquer or overcome; *ṣhā-vivarjita*, mfn. devoid of ambition, MW.; *ṣhiya*, mfn., g. *utkardādi*). **Jigīṣhu**, mfn. desirous of victory or conquest, wishing to overcome or surpass (acc. or comp.), envious, ambitious, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a warrior, invader, antagonist, MBh.; a disputant, opponent, Sarvad.; — *tā*, f. (Kathās.). — *tva*, n. (Kām.) desire of conquest, emulation, ambition.

2. **Vi-jita**, mfn. (for *i*. see under *√vij*) conquered, subdued, defeated, won, gained, ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. or n. a conquered country, ŚBr.; any country or district, Lalit.; conquest, victory, ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; Gaut.; — *rūpa* (*vi*ṛ), mfn. appearing as if conquered or won, ŚBr.; *-vat*, mfn. one who has conquered, victorious, W.; *ātman*, m. 'self-subdued', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; *ātmanīra*, mfn. one who has overcome his enemies, R.; *ātmi*, m. 'id.', N. of a Rakṣasa, ib.; *ātśva*, m. N. of a son of Pṛithu, BhP.; *ātśana*, mfn. one who has won a seat and is indifferent about sitting on it, BhP.; *ātśu*, m. N. of a Muni, Kathās.; *tēndriya*, mfn. one who has the organs of sense or passions subdued, Mn.; Yājñ.; R. **Jiti** (*vi*-), f. contest for victory, conquest, triumph, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; (ifc.) gain or acquisition of, MaitrUp.; Kāvyaḍ.; N. of a goddess, MBh. **Jittin**, mfn. victorious, triumphant, AitBr. **Jitvara**, mf(ā)n. id. (*tva*, n.), ChUp.; Kum.; (*ā*), f. N. of a goddess, Cat.

Vi-jetavya, mfn. to be subdued or overcome or restrained or controlled, MBh.; Kathās.; Śāh. **Je-tri**, m. a vanquisher, conqueror (also in argument), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (with *purām*, 'conqueror of towns', N. of Śiva, Kir.) **Jeya**, mfn. to be vanquished or overcome, Kathās.; — *vilāsa* (?), m. N. of wk.

Vi-jesha-kṛit, mfn. causing or bestowing victory (said of Indra), RV.

विजिगीत *vi-jigita* (BrĀUp.) or *vi-jigithā* (ŚBr.), mfn. (*√gai*) celebrated, famous.

विजिग्राहयिषु *vi-jigrāhayishu, vi-jighri-kshu*. See under *vi-√grah*, p. 957, col. 3.

विजिघांसु *vi-jighāṃsu*, mfn. (Desid. of *√han*) wishing to slay or to kill or to remove or to destroy, MBh.; BhP.

विजिज्ञासा *vi-jijñāsā* &c. See under *vi-√jñā*.

विजिन *vi-jina, vi-jila*. See p. 950, col. 3.

विजिहीषा *vi-jihirshā*, f. (fr. Desid. of *vi-√hrī*) wish or intention to roam about or take one's pleasure, Kir. **Jihirshu**, mfn. wishing to walk about, Cat.; wishing to sport or take one's pleasure, MBh.

विजिह्वा *vi-jihva, vi-jihva*. See p. 950, col. 3.

विजीव *vi-√jiv*, P. *-jīvati*, to revive, return to life, MBh.

विजु *viju*, m. that part of a bird's body on which the wings grow, AitĀr.

विजुल *vijula*, m. the root of Bombax Heptaphyllum, L. (prob. w.r. for *vijāla*).

विजृम्भ *vi-√jrumbh*, *Ā. -jrumbhate*, to open the mouth, yawn, gape, VS. &c. &c.; to open (intr.), expand, become expanded or developed or exhibited, spread out, blossom, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; to extend, become erect (said of the membrum virile), RV.; to arise, appear, awake (fig.), MBh.; R.; to begin to feel well or at ease, Hariv. **Jrumbha**, m. bending or knitting (the brows), BhP.; (*ā*), f. yawning, L. **Jrumbhaka**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; (*ikā*), f. gasping for breath, Kād.; Suśr.; yawning, Suśr. **Jrumbhapa**, n. yawning, Suśr.; opening, expanding, blossoming, budding, Ragh.; spreading, extension, Malatim.; bending, knitting (the brows), BhP. **Jrumbhita**, mfn. yawning, gaped, opened, expanded, blown &c. (n. impers.); drawn, hent (said of a bow), MBh.; R.; sported, wanted, W.; n. yawning, Gaut.; coming out, appearance, manifestation, consequences, Kāv.; Kathās.; Sarvad;

exploit, Malay. *Jṛimbhita*, mfn. breaking forth, appearing, Kāv.

विज्ज *vi-jeh* (only pr. p. *-jēhamāna*), to open the mouth, show the tongue, RV.

विज्ज *vijja*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, ib. — *nāman*, m. N. of a Vihāra called after Vijjā, ib. — *rāja*, m. N. of a man, ib.

विज्जका or **विज्जका** or **विज्जिका**, f. N. of a poetess, Cat.

विज्जल *vijjala*, mfn. (L. also *vijjana* or *vijjila*) slimy, smeary, VarBṛS.; n. the root of Bombax Heptaphyllum, L.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, Rājāt.; n. a kind of arrow, L.; sauce &c. mixed with rice-gruel, W. — *pura*, n. N. of a town, Cat. — *viḍa*, n. id. (cf. *vijila-bindu*).

विज्जल *vijjala*, m. the bark of the Cassia tree, L.

विज्जुलिका, f. a species of Oldenlandia, L. (prob. w. r. for *vanjulika*).

विज्ञा *vi-jñā*, P. Ā. *-jñāti*, *-jñāte*, to distinguish, discern, observe, investigate, recognize, ascertain, know, understand, RV. &c. &c. (with *na* and inf. 'to know not how to'); to have right knowledge, KathUp.; to become wise or learned, Mn. iv, 20; to hear or learn from (gen.), ChUp.; MBh.; to recognize in (loc.), Pañcat.; to look upon or regard or consider as (two acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to learn or understand that (two acc. or *yad*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to explain, declare, BhP.; Pass. *-jñāyate*, to be distinguished or discerned &c.; (esp. 3. sg., 'it is known or understood,' ŚBr.; 'it is recognized or prescribed,' scil. by authorities, GrSṛS; and in gram. *mā vi-jñāyati* with preceding nom., 'let this not be considered as'); Caus. *-jñāpayati* or *-jñāpayati* (rarely *te*; aor. *vy-ajñāpat*), to make known, declare, report, communicate, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to ask or request anything, Hariv.; to declare or tell that (two acc.), R.; to apprise, teach, instruct, ask, beg (with acc. of pers.; and dat. of thing, or with *artham* inf., or *prati* and acc.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; to inform of or about (two acc.), Rājāt.; Pass. (only Cond. *vy-ajñāpayishyata*, with v.l. *shyati*), to become manifest, appear, ChUp. vii, 2, 1: Desid. of Caus., see *vi-jijñāpayishā* below (cf. also *vi-jijñāsu*): Desid. *-jijñāsati*, *te*, to wish to understand or know &c., TS.; ChUp.

विज्ञान, m. N. of a man, TāṇḍBr. *ḥjānaka*, mfn. knowing, familiar with (gen.), MBh. *ḥjānat*, mfn. understanding, knowing &c.; m. a wise man, sage, Mn.; MBh. &c. *ḥjānatā*, f. cleverness, shrewdness, Bālar.

विजिज्ञापयिषह, f. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) desire of teaching or instructing, Saṃk.

विजिज्ञासा, f. (fr. Desid.) desire of knowing distinctly, wish to prove or try, inquiry about (comp.), ŚBr.; MBh.; BhP. *ḥjijñāsītavya*, mfn. wished or intended to be known or understood, ChUp. *ḥjijñāsu*, mfn. desirous of knowing or understanding, R.; wishing to learn from (gen.), MBh. *ḥjijñāsya* (or *syā*), mfn. = *ḥjijñāsītavya*, ŚBr.; Yājñ.; Saṃk.

विज्ञान, mfn. knowing, intelligent, wise, clever; m. a wise man, sage, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-tā*, f., *tva*, n. wisdom, skill, cleverness, W.; — *buddhi*, f. Indian spikenard, ib.; — *rāja*, m. a king or chief among sages, Kāraṇḍ.; *ḥjijñāhīmānin*, mfn. thinking one's self clever or wise, BhP.

विज्ञाप, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made known, reported, informed, Kathās.; Hit. *ḥjāpti*, f. information, report, address (to a superior), request, entreaty of (gen.), Naish.; Kathās.; Rājāt. (*ḥjāpti* *ḥkṛi*), to announce anything, scil. to a superior' with gen., 'to address a request to'); imparting, giving, L. *ḥjāptikā*, f. a request, solicitation, Kāv. *ḥjāpya*, mfn. to be appraised or informed, Kathās.

विज्ञाता, mfn. discerned, understood, known &c.; celebrated, famous, W.; — *virya* (*vi-*), mfn. of known strength, TBr.; — *sthalā*, f. (prob.) a vessel prepared in the known or usual manner, MaitrS.; *ḥjātman*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; *ḥjārtha*, mfn. one who is acquainted with any matter on the true state of a case, MW. *ḥjāstavya*, mfn. to be recognized or known or understood, KaushUp.; to be found out, MBh.; to be regarded or considered as, VarBṛS.; to be inferred or conjectured with certainty, ib. *ḥjāti* (*vi-*), f. knowledge, understanding, ŚBr.; N. of the 25th Kalpa (q. v.); m. N. of a deity, Cat. *ḥjātrī*, mfn.

one who knows, a knower, understander, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.

विज्ञाना, n. (ifc. f. ā) the act of distinguishing or discerning, understanding, comprehending, recognizing, intelligence, knowledge, AV. &c. &c.; skill, proficiency, art, Uttamac.; science, doctrine, Suśr.; worldly or profane knowledge (opp. to *jñāna*, 'kn' of the true nature of God'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; the faculty of discernment or of right judgment, MBh.; R. &c.; the organ of kn' (= *manas*), BhP.; (ifc.) the understanding of (a particular meaning), regarding as, Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 17; 66 &c.; (with Buddhists) consciousness or thought-faculty (one of the 5 constituent elements or Skandhas, also considered as one of the 6 elements or Dhātus, and as one of the 12 links of the chain of causation), Dharmas. 22; 42; 58 (cf. MWB. 102; 109); — *kanda*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; — *kāya*, m. N. of a Buddhist wk.; — *kṛtsna*, n. one of the 10 mystical exercises called Kṛtsnas, Buddh.; — *kevala*, mfn. (with Śaivas) an individual soul to which only *māla* adheres, Sarvad.; — *kaumudī*, f. N. of a female Buddhist, Cat.; — *ghandā*, m. pure knowledge, nothing but intelligence, ŚBr.; Sarvad.; — *taraṃgīnī*, f. N. of wk.; — *tā*, f. knowledge of (loc.), Cāṇ.; — *tārāvalī*, f. N. of wk.; — *taila-garbha*, m. Alangium Decapetalum, L.; — *deśana*, m. a Buddha, L.; — *naukā*, f. N. of sev. wks.; — *pati*, m. a lord of intelligence, TUp.; N. of one who has attained to a partic. degree of emancipation, Bādar., Sch.; — *pāda*, ni. N. of Vyāsa, L.; — *bhāṭāraka*, m., — *bhārata*, m., — *bhikṣhu*, m. N. of scholars, Cat.; — *bhairava*, *ḥvādāyola-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks.; — *māya*, m(f)n. consisting of knowledge or intelligence, all kn', full of intell', ŚBr.; Up. &c.; *ḥya-kosha*, m. the sheath cons' of intell', the intelligent sheath (of the soul, accord. to the Vedānta) or the sheath caused by the understanding being associated with the organs of perception, MW.; — *mātrika*, m. 'whose mother is knowledge,' a Buddha, L.; — *yati*, m. = *bhikṣhu*, Cat.; — *yogin*, m. = *vi-jñānēśvara*, Col.; — *latikā*, f., — *lalita* or *ḥta-tantra*, n. N. of wks.; — *vāt*, mfn. endowed with intelligence, Up.; ChUp., Sch.; Kathās.; — *vāda*, m. the doctrine (of the Yogācāras) that only intelligence has reality (not the objects exterior to us), Bādar., Sch.; — *vādin*, mfn. one who affirms that only intelligence has reality; m. a Yogācāra, Sarvad.; Buddh.; — *vinodini-tika*, f., — *vilāsa*, m., — *sāstra*, n., — *śikṣhā*, f., — *saṃjñā-prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wks.; — *nākalā*, mfn. = *na-kevala* above, Sarvad.; *ḥnācārya*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.; *ḥnātman*, m. N. of an author, ib.; *ḥnāntyadyatana*, n. (with Buddhists) N. of a world, Buddh.; *ḥnāmṛita*, n. N. of Comm.; *ḥnātama*, m. = *ḥnātman*, Cat.; *ḥnāstīva-mātra-vādin*, mfn. = *na-vādin*, Bādar., Sch.; *ḥnāhāra*, m. spiritual food as nourishment, L.; *ḥnēśvara*, m. N. of an author, Cat. (— *tantra*, n., — *vārttika*, n. N. of wks.); *ḥnēśvariya*, n. a wk. of Vi-jñānēśvara, Cat.; *ḥnāka-skandha-vāda*, m. = *na-vāda* above, Bādar., Sch. *ḥjñānanā*, f. (perhaps for *ḥjānanā* or *ḥjānatā*) perceiving, understanding, L. *ḥjñānika*, mfn. = *vi-jñā* or *vi-jñānika*, L. *ḥjñānin*, mfn. having intelligence or knowledge or science, clever, skilful, a specialist, Har.; Kathās.; MārKp.; *ḥni-tā*, f. (ifc.) science or knowledge of, acquaintance with, Kām. *ḥjñāniya*, mfn. (ifc.) treating of the science or doctrine of, Suśr.

विज्ञापका, mfn. (fr. Caus.) who or what makes known, W.; m. an informant, instructor, ib. *ḥjñāpana*, n. (or ā, f.) information, communication, address (esp. to a superior), request, entreaty, Kālid.; Mudr.; Kathās. *ḥjñāpaniya*, mfn. to be made known, to be communicated, BhP.; to be (respectfully) informed or apprised, Daś.; fit to be taught or instructed, L. *ḥjñāpti*, mfn. = *ḥjāpta*, Ragh.; Hit. *ḥjñāpin*, mfn. announcing, telling, Naish. *ḥjñāpti*, f. = *ḥjāpti*, MW. *ḥjñāpya*, mfn. = *ḥjñāpaniya*, MBh.; R. &c. *ḥjñāya*, mfn. recognizable (see *baḷa-v*).

विज्ञप्सु, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wishing to inform, intending to address a request to, HPārīs.

विज्ञेया, mfn. to be perceived or known, knowable, cognizable, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to be understood or heard or learned, Mn.; R.; VarBṛS.; to be recognized or considered or regarded as (— *tva*, n.), TPārāt.; Up.; MBh. &c.

विज्य *vi-jya*, *vi-jvara* &c. See p. 950, col. 3.

विजिलविन्दु *viñilavindu*, N. of a town, Cat.

विज्जर *viñjamarā* or *viñjamarā*, n. the white of the eye, L.

विज्जोली *viñjoli*, f. a line, row, range, L.

विट् *viṭ* (prob. artificial; cf. *√ biṭ* and *viḍ*), cl. 1. P. *veṭati*, to sound, Dhātup. ix, 29.

विटा, m. (derivation doubtful) a voluptuary, sensualist, non-vivant, boon-companion, rogue, knave, Kāv.; Rājāt.; Kathās. &c. (in the drama, esp. in the Mṛicchakaṭikā, he is the companion of a dissolute prince and resembles in some respects the Vidūshaka, being generally represented as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate, but at the same time accomplished in the arts of poetry, music, and singing; ifc. a term of reproach, g. *ḥkhasūcy-ādi*, Gaṇar.; L. also 'the keeper of a prostitute; a catamite; a mouse; Acacia Catechu; the orange tree; a kind of salt; = *prāṭhcalloha* (?); = *viṭapa*, N. of a mountain'; n. a house, Gal. — *kāntā*, f. turmeric, L. — 1. — *pa*, ni. (for 2. see below) a keeper of catamites, L. — *putra*, m. N. of a writer on Kāmaśāstra, Kuṭṭanīm. — *peṭaka*, m. or n. a multitude of rogues, Rājāt. — *priya*, m. a kind of jasmine, L. — *bhūta*, m. N. of an Asura, MBh. — *mākṣhika*, n. a sort of mineral, L. — *lavana*, n. a kind of salt (= *viḍ-F*), L. — *vallabhā*, f. Bignonia Suaveolens, L. — *vyitta*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. *Viṭāṭikā* (?), f. a kind of small hog-weed, L.; a room where Viṭas meet, L. *Viṭāśraya*, m. a house occupied by a Viṭa, L.

विटका, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS.; = *piṭaka*, a boil, blister, Gal.; (ā), f. a room where Viṭas meet.

विटङ्क *vi-taṅka*, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*; see *√ taṅk* and *taṅka*) the loftiest point, top, pinnacle, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also *ḥkaka*, L.); a dove-cot, aviary, L.; m. a big cucumber, L.; mfn. trim, nice, pretty, handsome, Pracaṇḍ.; BhP.; — *pura*, n. N. of a town, Kathās. *ḥṭāṅkita*, mfn. stamped or marked or adorned with (instr. or comp.), BhP.

विटप 2. *viṭapa*, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*; of doubtful derivation, accord. to Up. iii, 145 fr. *√ viṭ*; for 1. *viṭa-pa* see under *viṭa*), the young branch of a tree or creeper, twig, sprout, shoot, bough, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a bush, shrub, cluster, thicket, tuft, ib.; expansion, spreading, L.; the perineum or the septum of the scrotum, Suśr.; m. N. of a man, g. *ḥi-vādi* = *viṭa* or *viṭādhipā*, L. — *śas*, ind. in branches or shoots, BhP.

विटपका, m. a tree, Kād.; a rogue, voluptuary (= *viṭa*), ib.

विटपिन, mfn. having branches or boughs (as a tree), MBh.; m. a tree, Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP. (m. c. also *viṭapi*, in gen. acc. pl. *ḥpinām* and *ḥpin*, R.); the Indian fig-tree, L. *Viṭapi-mṛiga*, m. 'tree-animal,' a monkey, ape, MW.

विटि *viṭi*, f. yellow sanders, L. — *kaṇṭhī-rava*, m. N. of Varada-rāja (the author of the Madhya-siddhānta-kaumudī), Cat.

विट्ट *viṭṭa*, *viṭ-karikā*, *viṭ-kṛimi* &c. See under 3. *vish*.

विट्टल *viṭ-kula*. See under 2. *viś*.

विट्टल *viṭṭhala*, m. (also written *viṭhala*, *viṭṭhala*, and *viḍḍhala*) N. of a god worshipped at Pandharpur in the Deccan (he is commonly called Vitho-bā, and stated to be an incarnation of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa himself, who is believed to have visited this city and infused a large portion of his essence into a Brahman named Puṇḍarikā or Puṇḍalika, who had gained a great reputation for filial piety; his images represent him standing on a brick [cf. 2. *viḍ*] with his arms akimbo), RTL. 263; (also with *ā-cārya*, *dikṣhita*, *bhāṭa* &c.) N. of various authors and teachers (esp. of a grammarian, disparaged by Bhāṭojī, and of a son of Vallabhācārya and successor to his chair, also called Viṭṭhala-dikṣhita or V-nātha or Viṭṭhalēśa or ḥlēśvara, said to have been born in 1515), Cat. — *kavaca*, n. N. of a Kavaca (q. v.) — *mīśra*, m. N. of a Commentator, Cat. — *sahasra-nāman*, n. N. of wk. — *sūnu*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *stava-rāja*, m. N. of wk. *Viṭṭhalācārya-sūnu*, m. N. of a Commentator, Cat. *Viṭṭhalāśhṭōttara-sāta*, n. N. of a Stotra. *Viṭṭhalī-paddhati*, f. N. of an astron. wk. by Viṭṭhalācārya.

Viṭṭhalēśa or **Ṭēśvara**, see above. **Viṭṭhalō-pādhyāya-pattra**, n. N. of wk.

विट्पणय *viṭ-panya, viṭ-pati* &c. See under 2. *viṭ*.

विठङ्क *viṭhaṅka*, mfn. bad, vile, W.

विठर *viṭhara*, mfn. = *vāgmin*, eloquent (applied to Bṛhaspati), L.

विठल *viṭhala, viṭṭhala*. See *viṭṭhala*.

विठोवा *viṭho-bā*. See *viṭṭhala*.

विड 1. *viḍ* (cf. *√biḍ* and *viḍ*; prob. artificial and of doubtful connection with the following words), cl. 1. P. *veḍati*, to call, cry out, curse, swear, Dhātup. ix, 30, v.l.; to break, W.

2. **Viḍ**, f. a bit, fragment, W.

Viḍa, m. n. a kind of salt (either factitious salt, procured by boiling earth impregnated with saline particles, or a partic. kind of fetid salt used medicinally as a tonic aperient, commonly called Vit-lavan or Bit-noben, cf. *viḍ-lavana*; it is black in colour and is prepared by fusing fossil salt with a small portion of Emblie Myrobalan, the product being muriate of soda with small quantities of muriate of lime, sulphur, and oxide of iron), Suśr.; m. N. of a country and its king, Inscr.; a fragment, bit, portion(?), W. — **gandha**, n. the medicinal salt described above, W. — **lavāṇa**, m. n. id., MBh.; Bhpr.

Viḍaṅga, mfn. clever, able, skilful, L.; m. and (ā), f. Embelia Ribes, L.; n. the fruit of the above plant (a vermifuge), L.

विडम्ब *vi-ḍamb, Ā. -ḍambate*, to imitate, vie with, BhP.; P. *-ḍambayati*, to imitate, copy, emulate, equal, be a match for any one or anything, Hariv.; Kāv.; Kāvyaḍ.; to mock, deride, ridicule, Hariv.; to impose upon, take in, cheat, deceive, Śāk.; Bhartṛ.; Pañcat.; to afflict, MW. **ḍambā**, mfn. imitating, representing, BhP.; m. mockery, derision, Kāv.; Sāh.; degradation, desecration, VarBṛS.; afflicting, distressing, annoyance, MW. **ḍambaka**, mfn. imitating, strikingly resembling, Kād.; disgracing, profaning, Kāv.; BhP. **ḍambana**, mfn. imitating, representing, acting like, BhP.; n. and (ā), f. imitation, copying, representing, playing the part of any one, imposture, disguise (esp. applied to a god assuming human form), Kāv.; Pur. (acc. with *√kṛi*, to imitate, copy, represent); derision, ridiculousness, mockery, scoff, scorn, vexation, mortification, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (acc. with *√kṛi*, to mock, deride); disgrace, degradation, profanation, BhP.; abuse, misusage, VarBṛS.; disappointing, frustrating, MW. **ḍambanīya**, mfn. to be imitated &c.; to be distressed or annoyed, MW. **ḍambita**, mfn. imitated, copied &c.; disguised, transformed, distorted, Hariv.; vexed, mortified, W.; low, poor, abject, ib.; deceived, disappointed, frustrated, MW.; n. an object of ridicule or contempt, despicable object, ib.; **ḍēśvara**, mfn. imitating or representing Śiva, Ragh. **ḍambin**, mfn. imitating, copying, bearing a striking resemblance, Uttarar.; Kād.; mocking, deriding, vying with, surpassing, Śiś.; Kāvyaḍ.; disgracing, degrading, profaning, VarBṛS.; causing deception or error, MW. **ḍambya**, n. an object of ridicule or contempt, BhP.

विडायतनीय *viḍ-āyatanīya*. See under 2. *viṭ*.

विडारक *viḍāraka, viḍāla*. See *biḍ*.

विडिनायकवि *viḍi-nātha-kavi*, m. (also written *viḍi-n*) N. of an author, Cat.

विडीन *vi-ḍina*, n. (*√ḍi*) the act of flying aslant or obliquely (one of the different modes of flight attributed to birds; others being *avā-*, *ud-*, *ni-*, *pari-*, *pra-*, *saṃ-* *ḍina*, and *ḍina-ḍinaka*, q.v.), MBh.

Vi-ḍinaka, n. flying apart, ib.

विडु *viḍu, viḍula*, w.r. for *viḍ*.

विडूरज *viḍūra-ja* for *vi-dūra-ja*, p. 966, col. 1. (Cf. *vaidurya*.)

विडोजस् *viḍ-ojas* or *viḍ-ajās*, m. (also written *biḍ*; said to be fr. *viḍ* = 2. *viṣ* + *ojas*) N. of Indra, Kālid.; Śatr. (in BhP. viii, 5, 41 as two words, meaning 'the Vaiśya and his trade').

विङ्गन्ध *viḍ-gandha, viḍ-graha* &c. See under 3. *vish*.

विडु *viḍḍa*, n. bone, L. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

विट्टल *viḍḍhala*, v.l. for *viṭṭhala*, q.v.

विशद् *viṣṭ*, cl. 10. P. *viṣṭayati*, 'to kill' or 'to perish', Dhātup. xxxii, 116 (v.l.)

विशटक *viṣṭaka*, w.r. for *vi-taṅka*, Vcar.

विशमूत्र *viṣ-mūtra*. See under 3. *vish*.

वितंस *vi-taṅsa*, m. (*√taṅs*) any net or chain or apparatus for catching and confining beasts and birds, L. (cf. *vi-t* and *ava-t* and *ut-taṅsa*).

वितक्ष *vi-ṭaksh*, P. *-takshati*, to cut off, cleave or split in pieces, RV.

Vi-taṣṭa, mfn. hewn or carved out, planed, fashioned, ŚBr.

वितड *vi-ṭaḍ*, P. *-tāḍayati* (Ved. Impv. *-tāḍhi, -tāḍhi*, for *-taḍḍhi*), to strike back, dash to pieces, RV.; to strike against (loc.), Pañcat.; to wound, MBh.

Vi-taṇḍa, m. (prob. connected with prec.) a sort of lock or bolt with three divisions nr wards, W.; an elephant, ib.; (ā), f. cavil, captious objection, fallacious controversy, perverse or frivolous argument (esp. in Nyāya, 'idly carping at the arguments or assertions of another without attempting to prove the opposite side of the question', cf. IW. 64), Nyāyas. (-*tva*, n., Sch.); Sarvad.; MBh. &c.; criticism, W.; a ladle, spoon, L.; Arum Colocasia, L.; = *karavīri*, L.; = *śilākhya*, L.

Vi-taṇḍaka, m. N. of an author (-*smṛiti*, f. his wk.)

वितत *vi-tata* &c. See below.

वितथ *vi-tatha*, mif(ā)n. (fr. *vi* + *tathā*, not so) untrue, false, incorrect, unreal, vain, futile (instr. 'falsely'; *ṭhaṇ* *√kṛi*, 'to revoke, annul'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; free from (abl.), Āpast.; m. N. of Bharad-vāja, Hariv.; of a partic. class of domestic deities, VarBṛS.; Hcat.; *-tā*, f. untruth, falsehood (acc. with *√gam*, 'to become a lie'), Hariv.; *-pratyatna*, mfn. one whose efforts are futile or in vain, Ragh.; *-maryāda*, mfn. incorrect in behaviour, MBh.; *-vāc* (Sighās), *-vādin* (Kathās), mfn. speaking a falsehood, lying; *ṭhābhiniṣēṣa*, m. inclination to falsehood, Mu.; Yājñ. (*-vat*, mfn. prone to falsehood, Yājñ. iii, 135); *ṭhya*, mfn. untrue, MW.

Vitathaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to render untrue, accuse of falsehood, Śiś.

Vitathī-√kṛi, P. -karoti, to render vain or futile, MBh.; Kum.; to remove, expel, Dharmas.

वितद्वापण *vi-tad-bhāṣhaṇa*. See *a-vit*.

वितद्रु *vitadru*, f. N. of a river, Up. iv, 102, Sch.

वितन *vi-ṭan*, P. *Ā. -tanoti, -tanute* (fut. *-tāyitā*, BhP.), to spread out or through or over, cover, pervade, fill, TUp.; MBh. &c.; to spread, stretch, extend (a net, snare, cord &c.), RV. &c. &c.; to draw or bend (a bow), MBh.; to spread out i.e. lay on, impose (a yoke), RV.; to apply (ointment), Kāv.; to extend, make wide (with *tanvās*, the bodies, = to oppose or resist boldly, RV.; with *padāni*, steps, = to stride, Git.); to unfold, display, exhibit, manifest, RV. &c. &c.; to carry out, perform, accomplish (esp. a rite or ceremony), ib.; to sacrifice, Hariv.; to cause, effect, produce, Sāh.; to make, render (two acc.), Prasannar.

Vi-tata, mfn. spread out, extended &c.; diffused, drawn (as a bow-string), RV.; bent (as a bow), R.; covered, filled, Hariv.; prepared (as a road), AV.; extensive, far-spreading, broad, wide (*am*, ind.), VS. &c. &c.; n. any stringed instrument (such as a lute &c.), L.; *-tva*, n. extendedness, expansiveness, largeness, Hariv.; Pur.; *-dhanvan*, mfn. one who has drawn a bow to its full stretch, MBh.; *-vaṇus*, mfn. having an elongated body, MW.; *ṭādhyava* (*vi-*), mfn. one who has prepared a sacrifice, ŚBr.; *ṭāyudha*, mfn. = *vitata-dhanvan*, MBh.; *ṭōtsava*, mfn. one who has arranged a festival, Kathās.

Vi-tati, f. extent, length, BhP.; spreading, extension, expansion, diffusion, ib.; excess, Kāv.; quantity, collection, cluster, clump (of trees &c.), Kir.

Vitati, in comp. for *vi-tata*. — **karana**, f. spreading, W. — *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti* (pp. *-kṛita*), to stretch out, expand, Naish.

Vi-tatyā, Nom. Ā. *ṇyate*, to stretch, expand, be diffused, ĀpŚr.

Vi-tana. See *āhara-vitanā*.

Vi-tanitrī, mfn. one who spreads or extends, BhP.

2. **Vi-tāna**, m. n. (for 1. see p. 950, col. 3) extension, great extent or quantity, mass, heap, plenty, abundance, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; high degree, Bhartṛ.; manifoldness, variety, Git.; performance, accomplishment, development, growth, BhP.; an oblation, sacrifice, MBh.; Śiś.; BhP.; an awning, canopy, cover, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the separate arrangement of the three sacred fires or the separate fires themselves, GrŚrS.; m. or n. (?) a partic. bandage for the head, Suśr.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Sattrāyaṇa, BhP.; n. N. of a partic. metre or of a class of metres, Piṅg., Sch.; Col.; leisure, opportunity, L.; *-kalpa*, m. N. of a Parisiṣṭa belonging to the Atharva-veda, Caran.; *-mūlaka*, n. the root of Andropogon Muricatus, L.; *-vat*, mfn. having a canopy or awning, Kum. **ṭānaka**, m. n. an awning, canopy, covering, (esp.) a cloth spread over a large open hall or court (in which dancing, singing &c. are exhibited), R.; Kathās.; quantity, mass, Śiś.; an expanse, W.; Caryota Urens, L.

Vitānāya, Nom. (only Pass. *ṇyate* impers.) to represent an awning or canopy, Mālatim.

Vitāni, in comp. for *vi-tana*. — *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti* (pp. *-kṛita*), to spread or extend over (as a canopy &c.), overshadow, MW. — *√bhū*, P. *-bhanati*, to represent a canopy, Bālar.

वितनसाय *vitantasāyā*, mfn. to be shaken or set in violent motion, RV.

वितप *vi-ṭap*, P. *Ā. -tapati*, *ṭe*, (P.) to give out heat, TBr.; to force asunder, tear, penetrate, RV.; AV.; (Ā); cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 27, Sch.) to burn (intr.), Bhartṛ.; to warm one's self or any member of the body, Pāṇ. i, 3, 27, Vārt. 1, Pat.: Caus. *-tāpaya*, to heat, warm, VarBṛS.

वितमस् *vi-tamas*. See p. 950, col. 3.

वितरण *vi-taraṇa* &c. See under *vi-ṭrī*.

वितरम् *vi-tarām*, ind. (fr. 3. *vi* + *taram*) farther, farther off, more distant (either in space or time), more, RV. **ṭarām**, id., ŚBr.; ĀpŚr.

वितर्क *vi-ṭark*, P. *-tarkayati*, to reflect, ponder, think, believe, suppose, conjecture, consider as or take for (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to find out, ascertain, Kathās. **ṭarka**, m. conjecture, supposition, guess, fancy, imagination, opinion, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; doubt, uncertainty, Yogas.; Sarvad.; a dubious or questionable matter, Yogas.; reasoning, deliberation, consideration, Kāv.; Sāh.; purpose, intention, Jātakam.; a teacher, instructor in divine knowledge, W.; a partic. class of Yogis, Jātakam.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh.; pl. N. of the five principal sins, Jātakam.; *-padavi*, f. the path of conjecture or supposition, Prab.; *-vat*, mfn. (speech) containing a *c* or *s*, Daśar. **ṭarkana**, n. reasoning, conjecture, doubt, L. **ṭarkita**, see *a-vitarkita*. **ṭarkya**, mfn. to be considered, questionable, doubtful, BhP.

वितर्दि *vi-tardi* or *ḍikā*, f. (said to be fr. *√trid*) a raised and covered piece of ground in the centre of a house or temple or in the middle of a court-yard, verandah, balcony &c., R.; Rājat. (L. also *ṭardi*, *ṭarddhi* and *ṭarddhikā*).

वितष्ट *vi-taṣṭa*. See col. 2.

वितस्त *vi-tasta*, mfn. (said to be fr. *√tays* or *tas*) = *upa-kṣhiṇa*, Nir. iii, 21, Sch.; (ā), f. see below; *-datta*, m. (for *vilastā-d*, cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 63) N. of a merchant, Kathās.; *ṭādrī*, m. N. of a mountain, Rājat. **ṭāstā**, f. N. of a river in the Panjāb (now called Jhelum or Bitasta or Bihāt = the Hydaspes or Bidaspes [Ptolemy] of the Greeks; it rises in Kaśmīr; cf. *pañca-nada*), RV.; MBh. &c. (*-tva*, n., Rājat.); = *vi-tasti* (in *tri-vitastā*, q.v.); *ṭakhya* (*ṭastākhyā*), n. N. of the habitation of the serpent-demon Takshaka in Kaśmīr, Rājat.; *-purī*, f. N. of a town, Cat.; *-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.

वितस्ति *vi-tasti*, f. (once in Heat. m.; prob. fr. *√tan*) a partic. measure of length (defined either as a long span between the extended thumb and little finger, or as the distance between the wrist and the

tip of the fingers, and said to = 12 *Āṅgulas* or about 9 inches), ŚBr.; Gr̥S. &c.; -*deśya*, mfn. almost a *Vitasti* long, Rājāt.

वितान *vi-tāna* &c. See p. 962, col. 3.

वितामस *vi-tāmasa*, *vi-tāra*. See p. 950, col. 3.

विति *viti*, f. = *vīti*, in *gaūrī-viti*, q. v.

वितिरे *vi-tīre*, *vi-tīra*. See *vi-√tīr*.

वितुह *vi-√tud*, P. *Ā. -tudati*, *te*, to pierce, tear, strike, scourge, sting, prick, RV. &c. &c.; to strike i.e. play (a musical instrument), BhP.: Caus. -*tudādyati*, to prick, sting, AV. *ṛtāda*, m. N. of a partic. spectral being, TĀr.

Vi-tunna, mfn. pierced, torn &c., MBh.; n. *Marsilea Quadrifolia*, L.; *Blyxa Octandra*, L.; (ā), f. *Flacourtia Cataphracta*, L. *tunnaka*, m. n. and (*ikā*), f. *Flacourtia Cataphracta*, Car.; m. n. coriander, L.; blue vitriol, L.; m. or n. (?) a hole in the ear (for a ring), L.

वितुल *vitula*, m. N. of a prince of the *Sauvīras*, MBh. (B. *vipula*).

विनुष *vi-tusha* &c. See p. 950, col. 3.

विनुस्तय *vi-tustaya*, Nom. (fr. *tūsta* with 3. *vi*) P. *yati*, to comb out or smooth (hair), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 21, Sch.; to free from dust, Up. iii, 86, Sch.

विनुष *vi-tīṇa*, *vi-tīṇiya* &c. See p. 950, col. 3.

वितुह *vi-√trid*, P. *Ā. -trīṇatti*, -*trīṇitte*, to pierce, bore, cleave, break asunder, excavate, AV.; KathUp.: Caus. -*tardayati*, id., ŚāṅkhŚr.

Vi-tīṇa, mfn. pierced, cleft &c., ŚBr.

विनुष *vi-√trip*, P. -*trīpyati*, to be satisfied, become satiated with (loc.), BhP. *ṛtripṭa*, mfn. satisfied, satiated, R.; -*kāma* and -*drii*, see *a-vitṛ*. *ṛtripṭaka*, mfn. satiated with (gen.), MBh. (in *a-vitṛ*).

विनुष 1. *vi-√trish*, P. -*trīshyati*, to be thirsty, VS.; TS.; Kath.: Caus. -*tarshayati* (aor. -*tīrīshat*), to make thirsty, cause to thirst, TS.; Kath. *trīshṇa*, f. (cf. p. 950, col. 3) thirst for, ardent desire, BhP.; N. of a river, VP.

2. **Vi-trīsh** &c. See p. 950, col. 3.

वितु *vi-√tīr*, P. -*tarati*, -*tirati* (Ved. inf. -*ltre*), to pass across or through, traverse, pervade, RV.; to bring away, carry off, remove, ib.; TS.; to cross, frustrate, disappoint (a wish), ib.; to extend, prolong, ib.; to give away (also in marriage), grant, afford, bestow, yield, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with *āsanam*, to offer a seat; with *dvāram*, to grant admittance; with *uttaram*, to favour with an answer; with *darśanam* or *dṛṣhṭim*, to grant a sight, i.e. give an audience); to give (medicine), apply (a remedy), Suśr.; to produce, effect, perform, accomplish, Kāv.; Rājāt.; BhP.: Caus. -*tārīyati*, to pass (a comb) through, comb out, ŚBr.; to carry out, accomplish, ŚāṅkhŚr.: Intens. -*tārtīryate* (p. -*tārturāna* or -*tārtīrat*), to pass over violently, labour or perform energetically, RV.

Vi-tara, mfn. leading further away (as a path), ŚBr. *ṛtarāna*, mfn. one who crosses or passes over, MBh.; n. the act of crossing or passing over, MW.; leading over, transference, Suśr.; granting, bestowal, donation, gift, Inscr.; Kāv.; *ṛtārīya*, m. N. of a preceptor, W. *ṛtarīṣi*, m. a grantor, bestower (with gen.), Bālar. *ṛtārurām*, ind. (fr. Intens.) alternately, RV. *ṛtārīn*, see *a-vitārīn*.

Vi-tīṇa, mfn. one who has penetrated beyond or crossed or passed or gone over or through &c.; remote, distant (-*tāra*, mfn. more distant), Nir. viii, 9; given, granted, afforded, bestowed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fought (as a battle), Rājāt.; forgiven, pardoned, Bhartṛ.; performed, produced, accomplished, Rājāt.; subdued, overcome, W.; effaced, id.

वितोला *vitolā*, f. N. of a river, Rājāt.

वितोकिटा *vitokikā* (?), f. a kind of game, Divyāv.

विन्न *vinn*, cl. 10. P. *vittayati*, to abandon, give away, Dhātup. xxxv, 78 (Vop.)

विन्न *vitta*. See under *√1. vid* &c.

वित्यज *vi-tyaja*. See *a-vityaja*.

वित्रस् *vi-√tras*, P. -*trasati*, -*trasyati*, to tremble, be frightened, MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Caus. -*trāsāyati*, to cause to tremble, terrify, Mn.; MBh. &c. *ṛtrasta*, mfn. frightened, alarmed, terrified, MBh.; Hariv. &c. *ṛtrastaka*, nfn. a little affrighted or intimidated, R. *ṛtrāsa*, m. fear, terror, alarm, Kathās.; Suśr.; mfn. = next, Hariv. *ṛtrāsana*, mf(ā)n. terrifying, ib.; R.; n. the act of terrifying, Car. *ṛtrāsāyitu-kāma*, mfn. (inf. of Caus. + *k*) wishing to frighten or terrify, R. *ṛtrāsita*, nfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to tremble, terrified, affrighted, MBh.; R.; -*viṇagāma*, mfn. having (its) birds frightened away, MW.

वित्रिभल्लक *vi-tribha-lagnaka*, (prob.) n. = *tribhāṇa-l*, the highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon, Gol.

वित्रुइ *vi-√trud* (for *trud*), P. -*trudiyati*, to scratch, excoriate, skin, KātyŚr., Sch.

वित्रक्ष *vi-√tvaksh*, RV. v, 34, 6 (Sāy. = *viśeṣheṇa tanū-kartṛi*).

वित्सन *vitsana*, m. an ox, bull (= *vṛisha-bha*), L.

विष *vith* (cf. *√veth* and *vidh*), cl. 1. *Ā. vethate*, to ask, beg, Dhātup. ii, 32.

विषक् *vithak*, ind., g. *svar-ādi*.

विषुर *vithurd*, mf(ā)n. (*√vyath*) staggering, tottering, RV.; AV.; not solid, defective, precarious, AitBr.

Vithurya, Nom. P. *yāti*, to stagger, totter, RV.

विषुतिलोत्र *vithūti-stotra* (?), n. N. of a Stotra, Cat.

विथ्या *vithyā*, f. a species of plant (= *go-jikvā*), L.

विद् 1. *vid*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 56) *veti* (*vidmahe*, Br.; *vedati*, *te*, Up.; MBh.; *vidditi*, *te*, AV. &c.; *vindati*, *te*, MBh. &c.; Impv. *vidim-karoti*, Pañcat. [cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 41]; 1. sg. impf. *avedam*, 2. sg. *avet* or *aves* [Pāṇ. viii, 2, 75], RV. &c. &c.; 3. pl. *avidus*, Br. [cf. Pāṇ. iii, 4, 109]; *avidan*, MBh. &c.; p. *vidā* [often substituted for pr. *veti*, cf. Pāṇ. iii, 4, 83], 3. pl. *vidis* or *vidre*, RV.; *videda*, MBh. &c.; *vidām-cakāra*, Br. &c. [cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 38; accord. to Vop. also *vidām-babhūva*]; aor. *avedit*, ib.; *vidām-akran*, TBr.; fut. *veditā*, ŚBr.; *vetitā*, MBh.; fut. *vedishyati*, *te*, Br.; Up.; *vetiyati*, *te*, MBh. &c.; inf. *viditum*, *tos*, Br.; *vetitum*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *viditvā*, Br. &c.), to know, understand, perceive, learn, become or be acquainted with, be conscious of, have a correct notion of (with acc., in older language also with gen.; with inf. = to know how to), RV. &c. &c. (*viddhi yathā*, 'know that', *vidyāt*, 'one should know', 'it should be understood'; *ya evam veda* [in Br.], 'who knows thus', 'who has this knowledge'); to know or regard or consider as, take for, declare to be, call (esp. in 3. pl. *vidus*, with two acc. or with acc. and nom. with *iti*, e.g. *taṁ sthaviṛam viduh*, 'they consider or call him aged'; *rājarshir iti mān viduh*, 'they consider me a Rājārshi'), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to mind, notice, observe, remember (with gen. or acc.), RV.; AV.; Br.; to experience, feel (acc. or gen.), RV. &c. &c.; to wish to know, inquire about (acc.), ŚBr.; MBh.: Caus. *veddyate* (rarely *ṛti*; aor. *avivīdat*; Pass. *vedyate*), to make known, announce, report, tell, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to teach, explain, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Nir.; to recognize or regard as, take for (two acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to feel, experience, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.: Desid. of Caus. in *viweddyishu*, q. v.: Desid. *viweddyishati* or *viweddyati*, to wish to know or learn, inquire about (acc.), ŚBr. &c. &c.: Intens. *vevidyate*, *veveti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *eidōv* for *ēfīdōv*, *oīda* for *foīda* = *veda*; Lat. *videre*; Slav. *viděti*; Goth. *uitan*, *wait*; Germ. *wizzen*, *wissen*; Angl. Sax. *vāt*; Eng. *wot*.]

1. **Vitta**, mfn. (for 2. see under *√3. vid*) known, understood (see comp.); celebrated, notorious, famous for (comp.), Daś. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 58). **Vitārtha**, m. 'one who knows the matter', an expert, L.

1. **Vittaka**, mfn. very famous or renowned, Daś.

1. **Vitti**, f. consciousness, Sarvad.; understanding, intelligence, SamhitUp.

2. **Vid**, mfn. knowing, understanding, a knower (mostly ifc.; superl. *vit-tama*), KathUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. the planet Mercury, VarBṛS. (cf. 2. *jāa*); f. knowledge, understanding, RV.; KaushUp.; (pl.), Bhām.

Vida, mfn. = prec. (cf. *ko-*, *trayī-*, *dvi-v*); m. knowledge, discovery (cf. *dur-v*); m. N. of a man (cf. *bida*). = *gaṇa* (?), AV. xix, 22, 18. = *bhrīṭ*, m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi* (cf. *vaidabhrīṭa*, *tya*).

Vidatra. See *dur-* and *su-vidatra*.

Vidatriya. See *su-vidatriya*.

Vidātha, n. knowledge, wisdom; (esp.) 'knowledge given to others, i.e. instruction, direction, order, arrangement, disposition, rule, command (also pl.), RV.; AV.; VS. (*vidatham ā-√vad*), to impart knowledge, give instruction, rule, govern); a meeting, assembly (either for deliberating or for the observance of festive or religious rites, i.e.) council, community, association, congregation, ib. (also applied to partic. associations or communities of gods, which in RV. viii, 39, 1 &c. are opposed to those of men; in RV. ii, 27, 8; vi, 51, 2 &c. three associations of gods are mentioned); a host, army, body of warriors (esp. applied to the Maruts), RV.; war, fight, ib.; a sage, scholar, L.; a saint, devotee, ascetic (= *yogin*), L.; = *kṛitīn*, L.; N. of a man, Sāy. on RV. v, 33, 9. *ṛthin*, m. N. of a man, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 165 (cf. *vaidathina*). *ṛthyā*, mfn. fit for an assembly or council or any religious observance, festive, solemn, RV.

Vidāna. See under *√3. vid*.

Viditā, mfn. known, understood, learnt, perceived, known as (nom.), AV. &c. &c. (*viditam astu vaḥ* or *astu vo viditam*, 'let it be understood by you', 'know that'); promised, agreed, L.; represented, W.; apprised, informed, ib.; m. a learned man, sage, W.; (ā), f. N. of a Jain goddess, L.; n. information, representation, W.

Vidu, mfn. intelligent, wise, Gal.; m. the hollow between the frontal globes of an elephant, L.; N. of a man, Buddh.; m. or f. N. of a deity of the Bodhi tree, ib. = *pa*, m. N. of a king, VP.

Vidura, mfn. knowing, wise, intelligent, skilled in (comp.), Uttamac.; m. a learned or clever man, W.; an intriguer, ib.; N. of the younger brother of Dhṛitā-rāshṭra and Pāṇdu (they were all three sons of Vyāsa, but only the latter two by the two widows of Vicitra-vīrya; when Vyāsa wanted a third son, the elder widow sent him one of her slave-girls, dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura, who is sometimes called Kshatṛi, as if he were the son of a Kshatriya man and Sūdra woman; Vidura is described as *sarva-buddhimatām varah*, and is one of the wisest characters in the Mahā-bhārata, always ready with good advice both for his nephews, the Pāṇdavas, and for his brother Dhṛitā-rāshṭra), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (cf. IW. 376; 385 &c.). = *tā*, f. the state or condition of (being) Vidura, MBh. xv, 752. = *nīti*, f. or -*prajāgara*, m. N. of chs. 32-39 of MBh. v. **Vidurākṛura-varada**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. **Vidurāgama-parvan**, n. N. of chs. 200-206 of MBh. i.

Vidula, m. Calamus Rotang or Fasciculatus, Vās.; Car.; of a prince, VP.; (ā), f. a species of Euphorbia, Bhpr.; N. of a woman, MBh.

Vidush, weak form of *vidvas*, in comp. = *ṛara*, mfn. (compar. for *vidvat-tara*, fr. id.) wiser or very wise, RV. = *mat*, mfn. full of learned men, Vop.

Vidushi, f. (compar. *ṛshī-tarā*, Vop.; fr. *vidvas*) a wise woman, L.

Vidús, mfn. wise, attentive, heedful, RV.

Vidmán, n. knowledge, intelligence, wisdom (dat. *vidmāne* as Ved. inf. to know, to learn), RV.

Vidmana, mfn. (fr. prec.), Sāy.

Vidmanāpas, mfn. (fr. instr. of *vidman*, + *apas*) working skillfully or carefully, RV.; AV.

1. **Vidyā** (for 2. see p. 965, col. 1) = *vidyā* (ifc.; see *a-v*), *ṛkṛita-vidyā*, *saṁāna-vidyā-tā*.

Vidyā, f. knowledge (cf. *kāla-jāta-v*), science, learning, scholarship, philosophy, RV. &c. &c. (according to some there are four Vidyās or sciences, 1. *trayī*, the triple Veda; 2. *ānvikshiki*, logic and metaphysics; 3. *daṇḍa-nīti*, the science of government; 4. *vīritā*, practical arts, such as agriculture, commerce, medicine &c.; and Manu vii, 43 adds a fifth, viz. *ātma-vidyā*, knowledge of soul or of spiritual truth; according to others, Vidyā has fourteen divisions, viz. the four Vedas, the six Ve-

dāṅgas, the Purāṇas, the Mīmāṃsā. Nyāya, and Dharma or law; or with the four Upaniṣads, eighteen divisions; others reckon 33 and even 64 sciences [= *kalās* or arts]; Knowledge is also personified and identified with Durgā; she is even said to have composed prayers and magical formulas; any knowledge whether true or false (with Pāsupatas), Sarvad.; a spell, incantation, MBh.; Ragh.; Kathās.; magical skill, MW.; a kind of magical pill (which placed in the mouth is supposed to give the power of ascending to heaven), W.; Prenina Spinosa, L.; a mystical N. of the letter *ī*, Up.; a small bell, L. (cf. *vidyā-maṇi*). — 1. *-kara*, mfn. causing wisdom, giving knowledge or science, W. — 2. *-kara* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. 'mind of learning,' a learned man, W.; N. of a teacher, Cat.; (also *ṛa-vajapeyin*) N. of an author, ib.; — *misra-maithila*, m. N. of an author, ib. — *karmān*, n. the study of sacred science, Āpast.; (du.) kn° and action, ŚBr. — *kalpa-sūtra*, n. N. of wk. — *kośa-grāha*, n. or *sa-samāśraya*, m. a library, Hcat. — *gama*, m. pl. N. of a partic. Buddhist wk. — *gama* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. acquirement of kn°, proficiency in science, Kāv. — *gītā*, f. N. of wk. — *guru*, m. an instructor in science (esp. in sacred science), Gaut. — *grahana*, n. acquisition of science, Kās. — *cakravartin*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *capa*, mfn. famous for learning, learned, Pāp. v, 2, 26, Sch. (cf. *cuñcu*; *capa* and *cuñcu* are regarded by Pāp. as Taddhita affixes). — *carapa-sampanna*, mfn. perfect in kn° and of good moral conduct, Kāraṇ. — *cit*, mfn. puffed up by science, ŚBr. — *cuñcu*, mfn. = *capa* above, Pāp. v, 2, 26, Sch. — *jambhaka-vārtika*, mfn. exercising magic of various kinds, MBh. — *tas*, ind. in consequence or by virtue of kn°, Āpast.; Nir.; also = abl. of *vidyā*. — *tīrtha*, n. knowledge compared to a sacred bathing-place, Prasāṅg.; N. of a b°-pl°, MBh.; of Śiva, Śay.; of an author, Cat. — *tishya*, m. N. of Śaṅkara, Cat. — *tva*, n. the state or idea of *vidyā*, Kām. — *ḍala*, m. Betula Bhojpatra (whose leaves are used for writing), L. — *ḍasaka*, n. N. of wk. — *ḍāṭṭi*, mfn. one who gives or imparts knowledge, a teacher, MW. — *ḍāna*, n. the imparting of kn°, instruction in sc° (esp. sacred sc°), Hcat. — *ḍāyāda*, m. the inheritor of a sc°, Pāp. vi, 2, 5, Sch. — *devī*, f. 'goddess of learning,' a female divinity peculiar to the Jainas (16 are named), Campak. — *dhana*, n. the treasure of kn°, wealth consisting in learning, Mn. ix, 206. — *dhara*, mfn. possessed of science or spells, L.; m. a kind of supernatural being (dwelling in the Himālaya, attending upon Śiva, and possessed of magical power), fairy (*-tva*, n.), Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; (also *-kavi*, *ṛācārya*) N. of various scholars, Kir., Sch.; Vās., Intro.; Cat.; a kind of metre, Col.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt.; (*ā* and *ī*), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.; (*ī*), f. a female of the above class of supernatural beings, fairy, sylph, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a daughter of Śūra-sena, Kathās.; *-cakravartin*, m. a supreme lord of the Vidyā-dharas, Vās.; *-tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure (= *vidyā-dhara*), Cat.; *-piṭaka* (?), N. of wk.; *-mahā-cakravartin*, m. the paramount lord of all fairy-like beings (*ṛi-tā*, f.), Kathās.; *-yantra*, n. an apparatus for sublimating quicksilver, Bhpr.; *-rasa*, m. a partic. mixture, Cat.; *-rādhika*, m. = *ṛa-cakra-vartin* (*-tā*, f.), Kathās.; *-rābhra*, n. a partic. mixture, L.; *-ṛi-parijana*, mfn. attended by Vidyā-dharas, MW.; *-ṛi-ḥbhū*, to become a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; *-ṛi-vilāsa*, m. N. of wk.; *-ṛāndra*, m. a prince of the Vidyā-dharas (*-tā*, f., *-tva*, n.), Rājat.; Kathās.; N. of Jambavat, MBh. — *dhāma-muni-sishya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *dhāra* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. 'receptacle of kn°,' a great scholar, Mālatim. — *dhigama* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. acquisition of knowledge, study, ib. — *dhidevatā* (*ṛyāḥ*), f. the tutelary deity of sc°, Sarasvatī, Pañcar. — *dhīpa* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. 'lord of knowledge,' (prob.) N. of Śiva, RāmātUp. — *dhīpati* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. N. of two poets, Kshem.; Subh. — *dhīrāja* or *-dhīrāja* (*ṛyāḥ*), m., *ja-tīrtha*, n., *-dhīsa-tīrtha* (*ṛyāḥ*), n., *sa-nātha*, m., *sa-muni*, m., *sa-vaḍeru*, m., *sa-svāmīn*, m. N. of scholars, Cat. — *dhra*, m. = *dhara*, a fairy, BhP. — *nagara*, n. (Buddh.; Col.) or (*ī*), f. (Inscr.) N. of a city. — *nanda* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. 'delight in kn°,' Cat.; N. of ch. of the Pañca-daśī of various authors, Kshem.; Cat.; *-nātha*, m. N. of an author, ib.; *-nibandha*, m. N. of wk. — *nātha*, m. (Pratāp.; Cat.). *-tha-bhaṭṭa*, m. (Col.). *-nidhi*, m. (Cat.). *-dhī-tīrtha*, m. (Cat.) N. of various authors or scholars. — *nivāsa*, *sa-bhaṭṭācārya*, m. N. of various men, Cat.

— *nupālana* (*ṛyāḥ*), n. encouragement or cultivation of science, W.; acquiring learning, studying, ib. — *nupālīn* (*ṛyāḥ*), mfn. cherishing or encouraging sc°, acquiring learning, W.; faithfully preserving (traditional) learning, Mn. ix, 204. — *nulomā-lipī* (1), f. (*ṛyāḥ*) a partic. manner of writing, Lalit. — *nusevana* (*ṛyāḥ*), n. the cultivation of science, W. — *nusevin* (*ṛyāḥ*), mfn. cultivating learning, engaged in study, W. — *nta* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. the end of an apprenticeship, ĀśvGr.; Gaut.; the end of knowledge, MW.; *-ga*, mfn. one who has completely mastered his profession, VarBṛS. — *nyāsa*, m. N. of a Mantra. — *pati*, m. the chief scholar at a court (*-tva*, n.), Rājat.; Vcar.; (also *ṛi-svāmīn*) N. of various authors or scholars, Kāv. &c. — *paddhati*, f. N. of scv. wks. — *pariṇaya*, m. N. of sev. dramas. — *piṭha*, n. seat of kn°, Hcat. — *prakāśa-cikitsā*, f. N. of wk. — *pradāna*, n. = *-dāna* above, Cat.; N. of a ch. of the Pārsv. — *pravāda*, n. N. of one of the Pūrvas or oldest writings of the Jainas. — *prāpti*, f. acquirement of kn°, W.; any acquisition made by learning, W. — *phala*, n. the fruit of learning, MW. — *bala*, n. the power of magic, MBh. — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — *bharapa* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. N. of an author, Cat.; (*ī*), f. N. of his wk. — *bhāj*, mfn. learned, VarBṛS. — *bhīmāna* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. the fancy or idea that one possesses learning, MW.; *-vat*, mfn. imagining one's self learned, Kathās. — *bhīpsin* (*ṛyāḥ*), mfn. desiring kn°, KāṭhUp. — *bhūḥana*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *bhrīt*, m. = *-dhara*, a fairy, Śatr. — *bhyāsa* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. practice or pursuit of learning, application to books, study, Saṃk. — *maṭha*, m. a college, monastic school, Pañcat. — *maṇi*, m. a small bell, L. — *maṇḍalaka*, n. 'circle of knowledge,' a library, Hcat. — *mada*, m. pride in one's learning, MBh. — *mandira*, n. a school-house, college, Kād. — *maya*, m(f) n. consisting of or absorbed in kn°, MBh.; BhP. — *maheśvara*, m. 'lord of science,' N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *mātra-siddhi*, f., *ḍhi-tri-daśa-sāstra-kārikā*, f. N. of Buddhist wks. — *mādhava*, m. N. of two authors. — *mādhaviya*, n., *-māhātmya*, n., *-mṛita-varaṇīnī* (*ṛyāḥ*), f. N. of wks. — *raṇya* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. (also *ṛa-tīrtha*, *ṛa-yati*, *ṛa-yogin*, *ṛa-svāmīn*, *bhārati-tīrtha-vidyāranya*) N. of various scholars, Col.; W. &c.; *-jātaka*, n., *-nārāyaṇīya* (?), n., *-pañca-daśī*, f., *-bhāṣya*, n., *-mūla*, n., *-saṅgraha*, m. N. of wks. — *ratna*, n. the jewel of learning, Cāp.; valuable knowledge, MW.; N. of wk.; *-nāḥara*, m. N. of wk. — *rambha* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. beginning of study, Mall.; N. of a ch. of the Pārsv. — *rāja*, m. a king of kn°, lord of spells, Buddh.; N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar.; of a saint, Buddh. — *rāma*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *rāsi*, m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *ṛcāna-maṇjarī* (*ṛyāḥ*), f. N. of wk. — *ṛjana* (*ṛyāḥ*), n. acquirement of kn°, W.; acquiring anything by kn° or by teaching, W. — *ṛjita* (*ṛyāḥ*), mfn. acquired or gained by kn°, W. — *ṛnava* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. N. of wk. — *ṛtha* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. the seeking for kn°, W.; mfn. desirous of kn°, Āpast.; *-dipikā*, f., *-prakāśikā*, f. N. of wks. — *ṛthin* (*ṛyāḥ*), mfn. desirous of kn°, Cāp.; KāṭhUp., Sch.; m. a student, pupil, W. — *laṃkāra* (*ṛyāḥ*), *ra-bhaṭṭācārya*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — *labdha*, mfn. acquired or gained by learning, W. — *laya* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. abode or seat of learning, a school, college, W.; N. of a place, Cat. — *laharī*, f. N. of wk. — *lābha*, m. acquisition of kn°, W.; any acquirement gained by kn°, W. — *vaṇsa*, m. a chronological list of teachers in any branch of science, Pāp. ii, 1, 19, Sch. — *vat*, mfn. possessed of learning, learned, MBh.; Pañcat. &c. (*atī*), f. N. of an Apsaras, VP.; of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — *va-taṇsa* (*ṛyāḥ*), m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Bālar. — *vadhū*, f. a goddess thought to preside over learning, Vcar. (cf. *vidyādhidevatī*). — *vayo-vṛiddha*, mfn. advanced in learning and years, MW. — *val-labha*, m. a partic. mixture, Rasēndrac. — *vāgīśa* ('master in sc° and speech') or *sa-bhaṭṭācārya*, m. N. of a scholar, Cat. — *vikraya*, m. 'sale of knowledge,' instruction in return for payment, Pañcat. — *vid*, mfn. learned, ĀpŚr. — *vinoda*, m. (also *ḍdārya*) N. of various scholars, Cat. &c.; of various wks. — *viruddha*, mfn. conflicting with science, Vām.; *-tā*, f., Sāh. — *vilāsa*, m. (prob.) N. of a king, L.; of wk. — *viśārada*, m. N. of a scholar, Cat.; of a minister, Vtrac. — *viśiṣṭa*, mfn. distinguished for learning, possessed of science, W. — *vi-shaye homa-vidhi*, n. N. of wk. — *vihina*, m. *-vi*, destitute of kn°, ignorant, Sindhās. — *vṛiddha*, mfn.

old in knowledge, increased in learning, Hit.; Sarvad. — *veda-vrata-vat* or *-veda-vrata-snāta*, mfn. one completely versed in religious observances and the Veda and the sciences, MBh. (cf. *vidyā-vrata-sr°*, *veda-vidyā-vrata-sr°*). — *vesman*, n. a school-house, college, Rājat. — *vyavasāya*, m. the pursuit of science, MW. — *vyasana*, n. id., A. — *vyākhyāna-maṇḍapa*, m. n. a hall where the sc°s are explained, college, Hcat. — *vrata*, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat.; m. (prob.) a kind of magician, Buddh.; *-snāta* (Mn. iv, 21) or *ṭaka* (GrS.), mfn. one who is completely versed in the Veda and religious observances; (*ṭaka*), n. a Brāhmaṇ who has finished his studentship, W. — *śruta-sampanna*, mfn. well equipped with secular and sacred science, BhP. — *sadman*, n. 'abode of learning,' a school, Bhām. — *sampradāna*, n. = *-dāna*, Āpast. — *sāgara*, m. 'ocean of knowledge,' N. of various scholars, Cat. &c.; *-pāra*, N. of wk. — *sādhana*, n. N. of wk. — *sthāna*, n. a branch of kn°, Nir.; Bālar. — *snāta* (MBh.; R.) or *-snātaka* (PārGr.), mfn. one who has finished his studentship and completed his study of the Vedas. — *hina*, mfn. destitute of knowledge, unlearned, uninstructed, Gaut.; Mu.; Pañcat. **Vidyendra-sarasvatī**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Vidyēsa**, m. 'lord of kn°,' N. of Śiva, Śivag.; = *vidyēśvara* (*-tva*, n.), Hcat.; Sarvad. **Vidyēśvara**, m. (with Śaivas) N. of a class of emancipated beings, Sarvad.; N. of a magician, Daś. **Vidyōttara-tāpīnī**, f., **Vidyōt-patti**, f. N. of wks. **Vidyōpaya**, m. acquisition of learning from (abl.), Gaut. **Vidyōpārjana**, n. (MW.) or *ṇā*, f. (ML.) acquisition of knowledge. **Vidyōpārjita**, mfn. acquired by learning, MW.

Vidyika. See *vayōv*.

Vidvao, in comp. for *vidvat*. — *cakora*, m. (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of a lexicographer, L. — *citta-prasādinī*, f. N. of wk.

Vidvaj, in comp. for *vidvat*. — *jana*, m. a wise man, sage, scer, Bhartṛ.; Hit. — *parisevitā*, f. N. of a Kim-nari, Kāraṇ. — *mada-bhañjana*, n., *-mano-harā*, f., *-vallābha*, m., *-vallabhiya*, n. N. of wks.

Vidvat, in comp. for *vidvas*. — *kaṭha-pāśa*, m. N. of a poem. — *kalpa*, mfn. a little learned, slightly learned, W. — *tama*, m. 'wisest, very wise,' N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *tara*, mfn. wiser, very wisc, Vop. (cf. *vidush-tara*). — *tā*, f. (Hariv.). *-tva*, n. (Cāp.) scholarship, science, wisdom. — *prabodhi-nī*, f., *-samnyāsa-lakṣaṇa*, n. N. of wks.

Vidvad, in comp. for *vidvat*. — *deśiya* or *-deśiya*, mfn. = *vidvat-kalpa*, MW. — *bhūḥana-padya-saṅgraha*, m., *-vallabha*, m., *-vinoda-kāvyā*, n., *-vinoda-maṇjūshā*, f., *-vivāda*, m. N. of wks.

1. **Vidvān**, mfn. = *vidvās*, AV. ix, 9, 7.

2. **Vidvan**, in comp. for *vidvat*. — *maṇḍana*, n., *-manorañjinī*, f., *-manoramā*, f., *-mano-harā*, f. N. of wks. — *moda-taraṅgiṇī*, f. N. of a survey of philosophical and religious systems. — *modinī*, f. N. of a Comm. on Ragh. by Rāma-bhadra.

Vidvalā, m(f) n. clever, artful, RV.

Vidvās, m(f) n. one who knows, knowing, understanding, learned, intelligent, wise, mindful of, familiar with, skilled in (acc., loc., or comp.), RV. &c. &c. (cf. *vidvat-tara*, *vidvat-tama*, *vidush-tara*, *vidush-tara*); m. a wise man, sage, scer, W.; N. of a Brāhmaṇ, Hariv.

1. **Vinna**, mfn. known, understood (= *jñāta*), L.

Vivitsā, f. (fr. Desid.) desire of knowing, MBh. **Vivitsu**, mfn. desirous of knowing or learning (with acc.), MBh.; BhP.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh.

Vividishā, f., *shu*, mfn. = *vivitsā*, *tsu*, Saṃk.

विद् 3. vid (originally identical with √1. *vid*), cl. 6. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxviii, 138) *vindāti*, 'te (Ved. also *vittē*, *vittē*; p. *vidānt* or *vindānt* [q. v.]; ep. 3. pl. *vindate*, Pot. *vindatyā*, often = *vidyāt*; pf. *vivida* [3. pl. *vividus*, Subj. *vividat*], *vividit*, 3. pl. *vividre*, *vidrē*, RV. &c. &c.; p. *vividās*, RV.; *vividāvas*, Pāp. vii, 2, 68; aor. *avidat*, *data*, ib. [Ved. Subj. *vidāsi*, *ḍdāt*; Pot. *vidtē*, *deta*, VS.; AV.; Br.; 3. sg. *videshya*, AV. ii, 36, 3]; Ā. 1. sg. *avitā*, RV.; Br.; fut. *vetā*, *vedishyati*, Gr.; *vetiyati*, *te*, Br. &c.; inf. *vidē*, RV.; *vettum*, MBh. &c.; *vettave*, AV.; *ṭlavat* [?] and *ṭos*, Br.; ind. p. *vittvā*, AV.; Br.; *-vidya*, Br. &c.), to find, discover, meet or fall in with, obtain, get, acquire, partake of, possess, RV. &c. &c. (with *dīśa*, to find out the quarters of the sky,

MBh.); to get or procure for (dat.), RV.; ChUp.; to seek out, look for, attend to, RV. &c. &c.; to feel, experience, Cān.; to consider as, take for (two acc.), Kāv.; to come upon, befall, seize, visit, RV.; AV.; Br.; to contrive, accomplish, perform, effect, produce, RV.; ŚBr.; (Ā., m.c. also P.) to take to wife, marry (with or scil. *bhāryām*), RV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to find (a husband), marry (said of a woman), AV.; Mn.; MBh.; to obtain (a son, with or scil. *sutam*), BhP.: Pass. or *Ā. vidyāte* (ep. also *ti*; p. *vidyamāna* [q.v.]; aor. *avedi*), to be found, exist, be, RV. &c. &c.; (esp. in later language) *vidyate*, 'there is, there exists', often with *na*, 'there is not'; with *bhoktum*, 'there is something to eat'; followed by a fut., 'is it possible that?' Pāṇ. iii, 3, 146, Sch.; *yathā-vidi*, 'as it happens', i.e. 'as usual', 'as well as possible', RV. i, 127, 4 &c.; Caus. *vedayati*, to cause to find &c., MBh.; Desid. *vidiṣhanti* or *vidiṣati*, °te, Gr. (cf. *vidiṣita*): Intens. *vevidyate*, *veveti*, ib. (for p. *vevidat* and °dāna see *vi-* and *saṃ* 3. *vid*).

2. **Vittā**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 963) found, acquired, gained, obtained, possessed, AV.; Br.; caught or seized by (instr. or comp.), Br.; Kaus.; (ā), f. taken, married (as a woman), ŚBr.; n. anything found, a find, AitBr.; (in later language also pl.) acquisition, wealth, property, goods, substance, money, power, RV. &c. &c.; the second astrological mansion, VarYogay. — **kāma**, mfn. desirous of wealth, covetous, avaricious, MBh.; °myā, ind. (instr. f.) from avarice, AV. — **goptri**, m. 'guardian of w', N. of Kubera, MBh. — **ja**, mfn. produced by w°, Pañcat. — **jāni** (*vitt-*), mfn. one who has taken a wife, married, RV. — **da**, m. 'wealth-giver', benefactor, W.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh. — **ḍugdha**, n. 'milk-wealth', wealth compared to milk, Hit. — **dhā**, mfn. 'w°-possessing', rich, VS. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of wealth', N. of Kubera, Kathās. — **nīcaya**, m. pl. great wealth, opulence, MärkP. — **pa**, mf. (ā)n. guarding w°, BhP.; m. N. of Kubera, R.; Hariv. — **pati**, m. = *nātha*, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **pāla**, m. id., R.; N. of a poet, Cat. — **purī**, f. N. of a town, Kathās. — **peṭa** or *peṭi*, f. money-receptacle, a purse, Pañcat. — **mayā**, mf. (ā)n. consisting in w°, KaṭhUp. — **mātrā**, f. a sum of money, Pañcat. — **rakshin**, m. a wealthy man, MBh. — **rdhī** (for *ridhī*), f. increase or abundance of w°, MärkP. — **vat**, mfn. possessing w°, opulent, rich, ĀsvŚr.; MBh. &c. — **vardhana**, mf. (ā)n. increasing w°, lucrative, MW. — **vivardhin**, mfn. increasing property or capital, bearing interest, Mn. viii, 140. — **sāhya**, n. cheating in money matters, Heat. — **samcaya**, m. accumulation of w° or riches, R. — **hīna**, mfn. destitute of w°, poor, Pañcat. (v.l.) **Vittāgama**, m. acquisition of w°, means of making money, Mn.; Pañcat. **Vittādhya**, mfn. abounding in wealth, rich, Var. **Vittāpti**, f. = *vittāgama*, ib. **Vittāp-pati**, n. du. the lords of wealth and water (i.e. Kubera and Varuṇa), Mn. v, 96. **Vittāsa**, m. 'wealth-lord', Kubera, Mn.; Hariv. &c. — **patana**, n. Kubera's town, Rājat. **Vittāśvara**, m. a lord of w°, VarBṢ.; MärkP.; N. of Kubera, Kathās. **Vit-tēṣa**, f. desire of wealth, cupidity, avarice, MBh. **Vittāśhanā**, f. id., ŚBr.

2. **Vittaka**. See *prāsāda-v°* (for 1. see p. 963). **Vittāyana**, mf. (ā)n. (prob.) procuring wealth or riches, TS.; MaitrS.

2. **Vitti**, f. finding, acquisition, gain, ŚBr.; ChUp.; GṛŚr.; a find, AitBr.; the being found, existence, L.; (ifc.) a term of praise, g. *matallikādi*.

Vittoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

4. **Vid**, (ifc.) finding, acquiring, procuring (see *anna*, *āśva*, *ahar-vid* &c.).

Vidad (for *vidat*, pr. p. of 3. *vid*), in comp. — **śava**, m. 'granting horses', N. of a man (cf. *vaidadāvi*). — **vasu** (*viddā*), mfn. possessing or granting wealth, RV.; Br.

Vidāna or *vidānā*, mfn. (Ā. pr. p.) existing, being, real, RV.; AV.; common, usual, ib.; forming, making (?), RV.

Vidāyya, mfn. to be found, RV. x, 22, 5.

2. **Vidya**, n. finding, acquiring, gaining (see *pati-v°* and *putra-v°*).

Vidyamāna, mfn. (Pass. pr. p.) 'being found', existent, existing, present, real, Pat.; Kāv.; Pur. (cf. *a-vid°*). — **keśa**, mfn. one who possesses hair, MW. — **tā**, f., -*tva*, n. existence, presence, Śaṃk. — **matī**, mfn. possessing understanding, wise, Pañcat.

2. **Vinna**, nfn. found, acquired &c.; existent, real, L.; (ā), f. a married woman, Yājñ. i, 85. — **pa**,

m. N. of a king, Rājat.; of the saint Agastya, MW. (perhaps w.r. for *vitta-pa*).

Vividivas, *vividāvas*. See under 3. *vid*.

विद् 5. vid, cl. 7. Ā. (Dhātup. xxix, 13) *vintte*, to consider as, take for (two acc.), Bhāṭṭ. 3. **Vitta** or *vinna*, mfn. = *vicārita*, L.

विदंश् vi-√daṣ, P. -*daṣati*, to bite to pieces, bite asunder, PārGr.; Yājñ.; BhP. °**daṣa**, m. biting, Kir.; any pungent food which excites thirst, Śiṣ. °**daḍaṣkhu** (?), mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to bite or to eat, Śiṣ. x, 9.

Vi-dashṭa, mfn. crushed or forced asunder, Suśr.

विदथ vi-dagdha. See *vi-√dah* below.

विदन्वत् vidanvat, m. N. of a Bhārgava, PāñcavBr.

विदय vi-√day, Ā. -*dayate*, to divide, sever, destroy, RV.; to distribute, bestow, be liberal with (instr.), ib.

विदर vi-dara, *vi-daraṇa*. See under *vi-√dri*, p. 966, col. 1.

विदर्भ vi-darbha, m. 'destitute of Darbha grass', N. of a country south of the Vindhya hills (now called Berar; it was the country of Damayanti, wife of Nala; the soil was probably grassless and arid, but the absence of Darbha is said to be due to the fact that the son of a saint died of the prick of a sharp blade of that grass), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a king of Vidarbha, MBh.; Naish.; a partic. disease of the gums (= *vaidarbha*), ŚārngS.; N. of a man, Hariv.; of a son of Jyā-magha, ib.; of a son of Rishabha, BhP.; (ās), m. pl. the inhabitants of V° and also the country itself; the interior of anything, Harav.; (ā), f. N. of the capital city of V° (= Kuṇḍina), MBh.; of a river, Hariv.; of a daughter of Ugra and wife of Manu Cākshusha, MärkP.; °**bha-jā**, f. 'V°-born', N. of the wife of the saint Agastya, of Damayanti, and of Rukmiṇī, L.; °**bha-tanayā**, f. 'daughter of the Vidarbha king', N. of Damayanti, MBh.; °**bha-nagari**, f. the city of V°, MBh.; °**bha-pati**, m. the king of V°, Mālav.; °**bha-bhū**, f. the country of V°, Naish.; °**bha-rāj**, m. the king of V°, MW.; °**bha-rāja** (or °*jan*), m. id., R. °**ja-dhāni**, f. the capital of V°, Cat.; °**ja-putrī**, f. patr. of Rukmiṇī, Śiṣ.; °**bhādhipa**, n. the Vidarbha king, MBh. (-*rāja-dhāni*, f. his residence, Ragh.); °**bhādhipati**, m. id., BhP.; °**bhādhipatukha**, mfn. facing V°, MW.; °**bhi**, m. N. of a Rishi, Śaṃk.; °**bhi-kauṇḍīnyā**, m. N. of a preceptor, ŚBr.

विदर्शना vi-darśanā, °sin. See under 2. *vi-√dri*, p. 966.

विदल् vi-√dal, P. -*dalati*, to break or burst asunder, be rent or split asunder, Naish.; to open, rend or tear asunder, R. (Pass. fut. p. *-dalish-yamāna*, Daś.)

2. **Vi-dala**, mf. (ā)n. (cf. *bidala*; for 1. see p. 950, col. 3) rent asunder, split, Gṛhiyas.; expanded, blown, Śiṣ.; m. rending, dividing, separating, W.; sweetmeats, a cake, L.; Bauhinia Variegata, L.; (ā), f. Ipomoea Turpethum, L.; n. anything split or pared, a chip, piece, fragment, Gaut.; MärkP.; Suśr. &c.; split bamboo, a cane, Mn. ix, 230; wicker-work, Yājñ. i, 85; a split pea, Suśr.; pomegranate bark, L. °**dalana**, n. the act of tearing or rending asunder, splitting, Kāv.; Sarvad.; bursting (intrans.), Kathās. °**dalita**, mfn. burst or rent asunder &c.; expanded, blown, Git. °**dalī-karaṇa**, n. the act of rending asunder or dividing, W. °**dalī-kṛita**, mfn. rent asunder, torn, cut, divided, separated, MBh.; R. &c.

विदस् vi-√das, P. -*dasyati* or -*dasati*, to waste away, become exhausted, come to an end, RV.; VS.; Kāth.; to be wanting, fail (with abl. of pers.), RV. °**dasta**, nfn. wasted away, exhausted (= *upa-kshīṇa*), Nir. i, 9, Sch. °**dasya**, see *a-vidasyd*. °**dāsin**, see *a-vidāsin*.

विदह vi-√dah, P. -*dahati*, to burn up, scorch, consume or destroy by fire, RV.; MBh.; to cauterize (a wound), Suśr.; to decompose, corrupt, Car.: Pass. -*dahyate*, to be burnt &c.; to burn, be inflamed (as a wound), Suśr.; to suffer from internal heat, ib.; to be consumed by grief, waste, pine, MBh.; to be puffed up, boast, R. (v.l. *vi-katthase* for *vi-dahyase*).

Vi-dagdha, mfn. burnt up, consumed, ŚBr.;

Kaus.; inflamed, Suśr.; cooked by internal heat as by the fire of digestion, digested, ib.; decomposed, corrupted, spoiled, turned sour, ib.; natrue (as a tumour), Bhpr.; tawny or reddish brown (like impure blood), L.; clever, shrewd, knowing, sharp, crafty, sly, artful, intriguing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. tawny (the colour), L.; a clever man, scholar, Pañdit, W.; a libertine, intriguer, ib.; N. of a teacher of the Vajasaneyius, ŚBr.; (ā), f. a sharp or knowing woman, W.; °**cuḍamāni**, m. N. of an enchanted parrot, Kathās.; Vet.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. cleverness, sharpness, skill in (loc.), Kāv.; -*toshīṇī*, f. N. of an astron. wk.; °*-parivridhatā*, f. the turning acid and swelling (of food in the stomach), Suśr.; °*-parishad*, f. an assembly or company of clever people, Bhartṛ. °*-bodha*, m. N. of a grammar (by Kāma-candra Mīśra); °*-mādhava*, n. N. of a Nāṭaka or drama (by Rūpa Go-svāmin, in 7 acts, written A.D. 1549; it is a dramatic version of the Gita-govinda on the loves of Kṛishṇa and Rādhā); °*-mukha-maṇḍana*, n. N. of a wk. on enigmas (by the Buddhist Dharmadāsa); °*-vacana*, nfn. clever or skilful in speech, Pañcat.; °*-vaidya*, m. N. of a medical writer; °*-dhā-jirna*, n. a partic. form of indigestion, Bhpr.; °*-dhā-lāpa*, mfn. clever in language, elegant, witty, Bhartṛ.

Vi-dagdhaka, m. a burning corpse, Buddh.

Vi-dāha, m. burning, heat, inflammation (also applied to the action or to a diseased condition of the bile), Suśr.; ŚārngS.; the turning acid (of food in the stomach), Car.; °*-vat*, mfn. burning, hot, Suśr. °**dāhaka**, n. caustic potash, L. °**dāhin**, mfn. burning, scorching, hot (°*hi-tva*, n.), Lāty.; Suśr.; Bhpr.; pungent, acid, W.

विदा vi-√i. dā, P. -*dadāti*, to give out, distribute, grant, R.

Vi-datta, mfn. given out, distributed, Kār. on Pān. vii, 4, 47.

Vi-dāyin, mfn. granting, causing, effecting, Śatr.

Vi-deya, nfn. to be given or granted, Āpast.

विदा vi-√3. dā (or *do*, not separable fr. 4. *dā*), P. -*dāti* or -*dyati* (ind. p. -*ditya*), to cut up, cut to pieces, bruise, pound, VS.; to untie, release, deliver from (abl.), ŚBr.; to destroy, Hariv. °**dāna**, n. cutting to pieces, dividing, ŚBr. °**dāya**, m. division, distribution, Pāñcav. (v.l.); permission to go away, dismissal with good wishes (in this sense perhaps not a Sanskrit word; cf. *दाय*).

विदान vidānta, m. N. of a prince, Hariv.

विदार vi-dāra, °*raka*, °*raṇa*. See under *vi-√dri*, p. 966, col. 1.

विदाश् vi-√dāś, P. -*dāṣati*, to reject, deny, RV. vii, 19, 9.

विदिष् vi-√2. div, P. Ā. -*divyati*, °te, to lose at play, Kāth.; MBh.; to play, ŚBr.

2. **Vi-dēvā**, m. (for 1. see p. 950, col. 3) game at dice, ŚBr. °**devana**, n. dicing, Vait.

विदिश् vi-diś &c. See p. 950, col. 3.

विदोगय vidigāya, m. a species of gallinaceous bird, TS.; TBr. (= *śveta-baka*, Sch.)

विदिधयु vididhayu. See *a-v°*.

विदिप vi-√dip (only Ā. impf. *vy-adipanta*), to shine forth, shine very brightly, MBh. vii, 7222: Caus. -*dīpayati*, to shine upon, illuminate, MBh.; R. &c. °**dīpaka**, m. a lantern, MBh. (C. *ikā*, f.) °**dīpita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) illuminated, bright, MBh.; inflamed, incensed, BhP. °**dīpta**, mfn. shining, bright; °*-tejas*, mfn. of bright splendour, MBh.

विदीर्ण vi-dirṇa. See under *vi-√dri*.

विदु vi-√2. du (or *dū*), P. -*dumoti*, to consume or destroy by burning, AV.; Ā. -*dunute*, -*diyate* (ep. also °*ti*), to be agitated or afflicted or distressed, MBh.; BhP.

Vi-dūna, mfn. distressed, afflicted, W.

विदु vidu, *vidura*, *vidula*. See under 1. *vid*, p. 963, col. 3.

विदुह vidud, (prob.) = *Vendidad*, BhavP.

विदुष् vi-√dush, P. -*dushyati*, to be defiled, commit a fault or sin, transgress, Vishṇ.; Caus. -*dūshayati*, to defile, corrupt, disgrace, RV.; BhP.; (with *upahāsaḥ*) to deride, ridicule, MärkP.

Vi-dūshaka, nfn. defiling, disgracing, BhP.;

facetious, witty, W.; m. a jester, wag, buffoon (esp. in dram.) the jocose companion and confidential friend of the hero of a play (he acts the same confidential part towards the king or hero, that her female companions do towards the heroine; his business is to excite mirth in person and attire, and to make himself the universal butt; a curious regulation requires him to be a Brāhman, or higher in caste than the king himself; cf. IW. 474), Hariv.; Kāv.; Sāh. &c.; a libertine, catamite, L.; N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. °dūṣhaṇa, mf(ā)n. defiling, detracting, corrupting, R.; n. censuring, reviling, abuse, satire, W. °dūṣhaṇaka, mfn. = prec., Sāy. °dūṣhita, mfn. soiled, defiled, disgraced, R.

Vi-dosha, m. a fault, sin, offence, Lāty., Sch.

विदुषितर viduṣi-tara, viduṣ-ṭara &c. See p. 963, col. 3.

विदुह vi-√duh, P. -dogdhi, to milk out, drain, exploit, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

Vi-dohā, mfn. false or excessive milking out or exploiting, TBr.

विदूर vi-dūra, mf(ā)n. very remote or distant, SāhkhŚr.; Kāv. &c. (acc. with √kṛi, to remove; vi-dūram, ind. far distant, far away, TBr.; vi-dūrāt or °ra-tas, from afar, far away; °re, far distant; °ra, ibc. far, from afar); far removed from, not attainable by (gen.), BhP.; (ifc.) not caring for, ib.; m. N. of a son of Kuru, MBh. (B.); of a mountain or town or any locality, Śiś., Sch. (cf. Pān. iv, 3, 84); -kramaṇa-kṣama, mfn. able to run far away, Kām.; -ga, mfn. going far away, Cat.; far-spreading (as scent), L.; -gamana, n. the going far away, Kathās.; -ja, n. cat's eye (a sort of jewel), Harav.; -jāta, mfn. grown a long way off, MBh.; -tā, f. = next, Mjchch.; -tva, n. a great distance (abl. 'from afar'), Hariv.; -bhūmi, f. N. of a locality (= vidūra), Kum.; -ratna, n. = °ja, L.; -vigata, mfn. 'come from afar', of lowest origin, BhP.; -samīraṇa, mfn. audible a long way off, R.; °rādri, m. N. of a mountain, W.; °ri-√bhū, P. -bhavati, to become far distant, Ragh.; °rōdbhāvita, n. = °ra-ja, L.

Vi-dūraya, Nom. P. °yati, to drive far away, Kāv. (v. l.)

विदूरय विदूरथा, m. (perhaps for vi-dūra-ratha) N. of a Muni, VarBṛS.; of a son of the 12th Manu, Hariv.; of a king, ib.; of a descendant of Vṛishṇi, MBh.; of a son of Kuru, ib.; of a son of Bhajamāna and father of Śūra, Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Su-ratha and father of Riksha (Sārvabhauma), ib.; of a son of Citra-ratha, BhP.; of the father of Su-niti and Su-mati, MārK. &c.; of a man who was killed by his wife; cf. Kām. vii, 54; Vās., Intro., p. 53.

विदूष I. vi-dṛiṣ, see under 3. vī, p. 950, col. 3.

विदूष 2. vi-√dṛiṣ (only Pass. and Ā. -dṛiṣ-yate; aor. vy-adariṣ; cf. vi-√pas, to be clearly visible, become apparent, appear, RV.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -darīyati, to cause to see, show, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to teach, R.

Vi-darśanā, f. (right) knowledge, Lalit. °dar-śin, w. r. for ni-darśin, R.

Vi-draṣṭṛi, mfn. seeing clearly or distinctly, Pat.

विद्व vi-√dri, P. -driṇāti, to tear asunder or to pieces, lacerate, MBh.; R. &c.; to cleave, open (aor. Subj. -darśhasi), RV. viii, 32, 5; Pass. -driyate (ep. also °ti), to be torn or rent asunder, split open, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to be torn with grief or anguish, MBh.; R.; Caus. -darīyati, to cause to burst asunder, rend or tear to pieces, lacerate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to open, AitUp.; Hariv.; Ritus.; to scatter, disperse, R.; Rājāt.; to push away, Kathās.; Intens. -dardarīti, to tear or split in pieces, burst asunder, open, RV.

2. **Vi-dāra**, m. (for 1. see p. 950, col. 3.) tearing asunder, rending, L.; a crevice, fissure, Naish.; n. Cactus Indicus (prob. the flower), L. °darana, n. tearing asunder, reading, L.; = vidradhi, L.

Vi-dāra, m. tearing or rending asunder, cutting, splitting, Kāv.; Vop.; war, battle, L.; an inundation, overflow, L.; (f), f., see below; a swelling in the groin, L. °dāraṇa, mfn. tearing asunder, cutting, splitting, lacerating, Subh.; ChUp., Sch.; a hole or pit for water in the bed of a dry river, L.; a tree or rock in the middle of a stream dividing its

course, W.; (ikā), f. Hedyarum Gangeticum, VarBṛS.; Suśr.; Batatas Paniculata, L.; a swelling in the groin, Car.; N. of a female demon, AgP.; Hcat. (also aki, PārGr.) °dāraṇa, mf(ā)n. tearing or rending asunder, breaking, splitting, cleaving, piercing, crushing, lacerating, MBh.; R. &c.; m. Pterospermum Acerifolium, L.; a tree or rock in the middle of a stream to which a boat is fastened, MW.; n. the act of tearing asunder &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; hewing down, wasting (of a forest), Inscr.; opening wide (themouth), Śamk.; repelling, rejecting, Kathās.; killing, L.; = viṣamba or °bana, L.; (also ā), f. war, battle, L. °dāri (m. c.), f. = °dāri, Hedyarum Gangeticum, Suśr. (also -gandhā, Car.); N. of a female demon, VarBṛS. °dārita, mfn. torn asunder, rent, split, broken open, Vet.; Suśr. °dārin, mfn. tearing asunder, breaking, cutting &c., MBh.; Kathās.; (ī), f. Gmelina Arborea, L. °dāri, f. Batatas Paniculata, L.; Hedyarum Gangeticum, L.; -gandhā (Suśr.) or -gandhikā (Bhpr.), id.

Vi-dārṇa, mfn. rent asunder, torn, split, broken, wounded, burst open, ripped up, expanded, opened, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -mukha, mfn. open-mouthed, Ragh.; -hridaya, mfn. broken-hearted, ib.

Vi-dṛiti, f. a suture in the skull, AitUp.

Vi-driya, Caus. a-vidriya.

विदेय vi-deya. See under vi-√I. dā.

विदेश vi-deśa, m. another country, foreign c°, abroad, Kauś.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a partic. place (cf. -stha); -ga, mfn. going abroad, VarBṛS.; -gata, mfn. gone abroad, W.; -gamana, n. the act of going abroad or on a journey, Kathās.; Pañcat.; -ja, mfn. 'born or produced abroad', foreign, exotic, W.; -nirata, mfn. taking delight in going abroad, VarBṛS.; -vāsa, m. staying ab°, absence, Vet.; -vāsīn, mfn. dwelling ab°, VarBṛS.; -stha, mfn. remaining ab°, living in a foreign country, ĀsvGr.; MBh. &c.; standing apart or in a partic. place, Pat.; occurring elsewhere, Pān. vi, 1, 37, Sch.; °sin or °siya, mfn. belonging to another country, foreign, MW.; °jyā, mfn. foreign (opp. to sam-deśya), AV.

विदेह vi-deha, mfn. bodiless, incorporeal; deceased, dead (also videha-prāptā), MBh.; R.; BhP. &c.; (d), m. (cf. vi-deghā) N. of a country (= the modern Tirhut), ŚBr. &c. &c.; a king of V° (esp. applied to Janaka), Up.; BhP. Rājāt.; N. of a medical author (also called -pati or °hādhipa), Cat.; (ā), f. the capital city of V°, i.e. Mithilā, L.; (ār), m. pl. the people of V°; -kaivalya-prāpti, f. the attainment of emancipation after death, Madhus.; -jā, f. 'daughter of Janaka', N. of Sitā, R.; -tva, n. bodilessness (acc. with gatah = deceased, dead), R.; -nagara, n. (Cat.), °ri, f. (Ragh.) the city of Mithilā; -pati, lord of M°; -mukti, f. deliverance through release from the body, RāmātUp. (°ti-kathana and °ty-ādi-kathana, n. N. of two treatises); -rāja, m. a king of V°, R.; °hādhipa, see viheha; °hādhipati, ni. = °ha-rāja, Hariv.

Vi-dehaka, ni. (fr. vi-deha) N. of a mountain, Buddh.; n. N. of a Varsha, Śatr.

विदोष vi-dosha. See col. 1.

विदोह vi-dohā. See p. 951, col. 1.

विद्वन्नाचार्यविद्वान्नाचार्य, m. N. of an author.

विद्ध viddhā, mfn. (p.p. of √vyadh) pierced, perforated, penetrated, stabbed, struck, wounded, beaten, torn, hurt, injured, AV. &c. &c.; cleft, split, burst asunder, MBh.; (with jūlīyām) impaled, Kathās.; opposed, impeded, L.; thrown, sent, L.; stung, incited, set in motion, BhP.; filled or affected or provided or joined or mixed with (instr. or comp.), Hariv.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; like, resembling, Śrutab.; m. Echites Scholarius, L.; n. a wound, MW. -karpā, mf(ā)n. having the ears pierced or slit, W.; m. and (ā, ī, or ikā), f. Clypea Hernandifolia, L. -tva, n. the being penetrated or affected with, ChUp., Sch. -parkati, f. Pongamia Glabra, L. -prajānana, m. N. of Saṅgila, Gal. -śāla-bhañjīkṣ, f. N. of a drama by Rāja-sekhara. Viddhāyudha, n. a bow of a partic. length, L.

Viddhaka, m. a kind of harrow, Kṛishis.

Viddhi, f. the act of piercing, perforating &c., Pān. vi, 4, 2, Sch.

विमन् vidman &c. See p. 963, col. 3.

विद्य 1. vidya, vidyā &c. See p. 963, col. 3.

विद्य 2. vidya, vidyamāna &c. See p. 965.

विद्युत् I. vi-√dyut, Ā. -dyotate (Ved. also P.), to flash forth, lighten, shine forth (as the rising sun), RV. &c. &c. (vi-dyotate, 'it lightens'; vi-dyōtāmāne, 'when it lightens'); to hurl away by a stroke of lightning, RV.; to illuminate, MBh.; Caus. -dyotyati, to illuminate, irradiate, enlighten, make brilliant, MBh.; R. &c.; Intens. (only p. vi-dvidyut) to shine brightly, RV.

Vidyut, in comp. for 2. vidyut. -chatru (for śatru), m. N. of a Rākshasa, BhP. -chikhā (for tikhā), f. a kind of plant with a poisonous root, Suśr.; N. of a Rākshasī, Kathās.

Vidyuj, in comp. for 2. vidyut. -jihva, mfn. having a lightning-like tongue, R.; m. N. of a Rākshasa, MBh.; R.; of a Yaksha, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. -jvāla, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; (ā), f. the flashing of lightning, MW.; Methonica Superba, L.

2. **Vidyūt**, mfn. flashing, shining, glittering, RV.; VS.; ĀsvGr.; m. a partic. Samādhi, Karaṇḍ.; N. of an Asura, Cat.; of a Rākshasa, VP.; f. lightning (rarely n.), a flashing thunderbolt (as the weapon of the Maruts), RV. &c. &c.; the dawn, L.; pl. N. of the four daughters of Prajā-pati Bahuputra, Hariv.; a species of the Ati-jagati metre, Col. -kampa, m. the quivering or flashing of lightning, Megh. -keśa (R.) or -keśin (Cat.), m. N. of a Rākshasa; (°jin) n. a king of the Rākshasas, MW. -patāka, m. 'having 1° for its banner', N. of one of the seven clouds at the destruction of the world, Cat. -parṇā, f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv. -pāta, m. a stroke of 1°, Prab. -pujā, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of his daughter, ib. -prapatana, n. a stroke of 1°, Hariv. -prabha, mfn. flashing like lightning, L.; m. N. of a Rishi, MBh.; of a king of the Daityas, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of a granddaughter of the Daitya Bali, ib.; of the daughter of a king of the Rākshasas, ib.; of the d° of a king of the Yakshas, ib.; of a Surāṅganā, Siphās.; of a serpent-maiden, Karaṇḍ.; pl. N. of a class of Apsaras, MBh. -priya, n. 'I-loved', brass, bell-metal, L. -vat, mfn. containing or charged with 1° (a cloud), MBh.; Megh.; m. a thunder-cloud, Kum.; N. of a mountain, Hariv.; R. -sāni, mfn. hringing 1°, MaitṛS. -sāmpātām, ind. like a flash of lightning, i.e. in an instant, in a trice, MBh.

Vidyutaya, Nom. Ā. °yate, to flash or gleam (like lightning), be radiant, MW.

Vidyutā, f. = 2. vidyut, lightning (see comp.); a partic. Śakti, Hcat.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh. -ksha (°tāksha), m. 'lightning-eyed', N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.

Vidyutya, mfn. being or existing in lightning, VS. (cf. Pān. iv, 4, 110, Sch.)

Vidyud, in comp. for 2. vidyut. -aksha, m. N. of a Daitya, Hariv. -ambhaṣ, f. N. of a river, VP. -unmesha, m. a flash of lightning, Megh. -dāman, n. 'garland or mass of 1°', a flash or streak of forked lightning, ib. -dyota, in the brightness of 1°, Hariv.; (ā), f. N. of a princess, Kathās. -dhasta (vidyūd-), mfn. (for v° + hasta) holding a glittering weapon in the hand, RV. viii, 7, 25. -dhva-ja, m. N. of an Asura, Kathās. -ratha (vidyūd-), mfn. 'borne on a glittering car' or 'having 1° for a vehicle', RV. -vat, w. r. for vidyut-vat (q.v.), R. -varcas, m. N. of a divine being, MBh. -varṇā, f. N. of an Apsaras, VP. (cf. vidyut-parnā). -vallī, f. a flash of lightning, Bhartṛ.

Vidyun, in comp. for 2. vidyut. -maṇḍala-vat, mfn. wreathed with lightning (a cloud), R. -mat (vidyūn-), mfn. 'containing 1°', gleaming, glittering, RV. i, 88, 1. -mahas (vidyūn-), mfn. 'rejoicing in lightning' or 'brilliant with 1°', RV. v, 54, 1. -māla, m. N. of a monkey, R.; (ā), f. a wreath of 1°, R.; VarBṛS.; Kathās. &c.; a kind of metre, Śrutab. &c.; N. of a Yakshi, Kathās.; of a daughter of Su-roha, ib. -mālin, mfn. wreathed with 1°, R.; m. N. of an Asura, MBh.; of a Rākshasa, R.; of a god, HParis.; of a Vidyā-dhara, ib. -mukha, n. a partic. phenomenon in the sky, L.

Vidyul, in comp. for 2. vidyut. -lakshana, n. N. of the 59th Pāriśiṣṭa of the AV. -latā, f. 'lightning-creeper', forked 1°, Kathās.; N. of Comm. -lekha, f. a streak of 1°, Kāv.; a kind of metre, Ked.; N. of a certain merchant's wife, Kathās. -loana, m. a partic. Samādhi, Karaṇḍ.; (ā), f. N. of a Nāga maid, ib.

Vidyōt, irreg. abl. of 2. vidyut, VS. (in TS. and TBr. diydōt).

Vi-dyōta, mfn. flashing, glittering, BhP.; m. a flash of light, lightning, Hariv.; N. of a son of Dharmā and Lanibā (father of Stanayitnu, 'the Thunder'), BhP.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh. **dyōtaka**, mfn. irradiating, illuminating, illustrating, Cat. **dyōtana**, mfn. id., Dhūrtas.; n. lightning, Samk. **dyōtamāna**, see *vi-√dyut*. **dyōtāyitavya**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be illustrated or illuminated, PrasnUp. **dyōtin**, mfn. irradiating, illustrating, Cat.

विद्रु vidra, n. (prob. invented to explain *vi-drādhi*) = *chidra*, a hole, chasm, L.

Vi-drādhi, f. (said to be fr. *vi* + *√dri*; accord. to others fr. *vidra* + *√dhā*) an abscess (esp. when deep-seated or internal), VarBṣ.; Suśr. &c. (*dhī*, Car.); -*nāṣana*, m. 'abscess-destroyer', Hyperanthera Moringa, L. **drādhi**, f. a kind of abscess (which accompanies diabetes), Suśr.

विद्रुष vidradhā, mf(ā)n. (of doubtful origin and meaning), RV. iv, 32, 23 (Nir. = *viddha*; Durga = *vikushitādhō-bhāga*; Śāy. = *vi-drīdha*; others = undressed, naked, fr. *vi* + *drādha* = *dradhas*); m. a kind of disease (= *vi-drādhi*), AV.

विद्रु vi-√dru, P. -*dravati*, to run apart or in different directions, disperse, run away, escape, RV. &c. &c.; to part asunder, become divided, burst, MBh.; Caus. -*drāvayati*, to cause to disperse, drive or scare away, put to flight, MBh.; R. &c.

Vi-drava, m. running asunder or away, flight, MBh.; R. &c.; panic, agitation, Bhar.; Śāh. &c.; flowing out, oozing, L.; melting, liquefaction, L.; censure, reproach, L.; intellect, understanding, L. **dravana**, n. running away, Apsat.

Vi-drāva, m. flight, retreat, W.; liquefaction, ib. **drāvaka**, mfn. driving away, W.; causing to melt, liquefying, ib. **drāvana**, mfn. putting to flight, Kāv.; agitating, perplexing, Dhūrtan.; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; n. the act of putting to flight, Chandom.; fleeing, flight, MBh. **drāvita**, mfn. caused to disperse, driven away, defeated, routed, R.; BhP.; liquefied, fused, W. **drāvin**, mfn. running away, fleeing, escaping, MBh.; (?) putting to flight, defeating (see *vajra-vidrāvini*). **drāvya**, mfn. to be put to flight or driven away, R.; Sarvad.

Vi-druta, mfn. run away or asunder, running to and fro, flown, fled (n. impers.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; burst asunder, destroyed, BhP.; agitated, perplexed, distraught, R.; Pañcat.; liquefied, fluid (as an oily or metallic substance when heated), L.; (prob.) n. a partic. manner of fighting (in which flight is simulated?), Hariv.; (ā), f. (scil. *sirā*) unsuccessful blood-letting (caused by a patient's moving his limbs hither and thither), Suśr. **druti**, f. running, course, Mear.; flight, L.

विद्रुम vi-druma &c. See p. 951, col. 1.

विद्रुह vi-√druh (only Ā. pf. -*dudruhe*), to injure, do wrong (with dat.), BhP.

विद्रै vi-√drai (or *drā*, only Ā. pr. p. -*drāna*), to awake from sleep, Kāth.

विद्रत् vidvat, *vidvas* &c. See p. 964.

विद्रि vi-√dvish, P. Ā. -*dveshti*, -*dvishṭe*, to dislike, hate, be hostile to (acc.), KātyŚr.; MBh.; Hariv.; (Ā.) to hate each other mutually, dislike one another, AV.; KāthUp.; GrŚrŚ.: Caus. -*dveshayati*, to cause to dislike, render an enemy, make hostile towards one another, Bhaṭṭ.

2. **Vi-dvish**, mfn. hating, hostile, an enemy to (mostly ifc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. **dvisha**, mfn. id., W. **dvishat**, mfn. id., BhP. **dvishāna**, mfn. id., Gaut. **dvishṭa**, mfn. hated, disliked, odious, Mn.; Yājñ.; R.; hostile to (loc.), MBh.; (ifc.) opposite or contrary, R.; -*tā*, f. hatred, dislike, MBh.

Vi-dvesha, m. hatred, dislike, contempt, aversion to (loc. or gen.), AV. &c. &c. (*shaṇ* + *gam*, to make one's self odious; *shaṇ* + *kri*, with loc., to show hostility towards; *shaṇ* + *grah*, with loc., to conceive hatred against); a magical act or formula used for exciting hatred or enmity (also -*karma*, n.), Cat.; proud indifference (even for desired objects), Bhar.; a class of evil demons, Hariv.; -*vira*, m. N. of a chief of the Śaivas, Cat. **dveshaka**, mfn. hating, adverse to (comp.), MBh. **dveshapa**, mfn. causing to hate, rendering hostile, RV.; m. one who hates, a hater, MW.; (Ḍ), f. a woman of resentful disposition, ib.; N. of a female demon (daughter of Duṣ-saha), MärkP. (v. l. for *shinī*); n. hating, dis-

liking, having an aversion to (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Hariv.; the being hated or disliked, a means for making one's self hateful, MBh.; VarBṣ.; exciting hatred or enmity, Gaut.; a magical act performed to excite hatred, Cat. **dveshas** (v-l-), mfn. opposing or resisting enmity, RV. **dveshin**, mf(ā)n. hating, hostile, inimical to (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) rivalling or vying with, Śrutab.; (inī), f. N. of a female demon, MärkP. (cf. *shani*); *shi-tā*, f. hatred, enmity, Rājat.; *shi-prabhava*, mfn. proceeding from an enemy, MW. **dveshtri**, mfn. one who hates, an enemy, Kāvād. **dveshya**, mfn. hated, disliked, hateful to (comp.), Rājat.

विध 1. vidh, cl. 6. P. -*vidhati* (in RV. also *te*), to worship, honour a god (dat., loc., or acc.) with (instr.), RV.; AV.; TBṛ.; BhP.; to present reverentially, offer, dedicate, RV.; AV.; to be gracious or kind, befriend (said of Indra), RV. viii, 78, 7.

1. **Vidhi**, m. (for 2. see p. 968, col. 1) a worshipper, one who does homage, AitBr.

विध 2. vidh (or *vindh*), cl. 6. Ā. *vindhāte*, to be destitute or bereft of, lack, want (instr. or acc.), RV. i, 7, 7; viii, 9, 6; 51, 3.

Vidhava, in comp. for *vā* below. -*tā*, f. widowhood, VarBṣ. -*yoshit*, f. a widow, ib.

Vidhavā, f. (accord. to some fr. *vi* + *dhava*, see 2. *dhavā*, p. 513) a husbandless woman, widow (also with *nārī*, *yoshit*, *strī* &c.), RV. &c. &c.; (bereft of a king (a country), R. [Cf. Gk. *thēos*; Lat. *vidua*; Goth. *widuwō*; Germ. *witawa*, *witewe*, *Witwe*; Angl. Sax. *widuwe*, *widewe*; Eng. *widow*]. -*gāmin*, m. one who has intercourse with a widow, Yājñ. ii, 234. -*dharma*, m. 'duty of a widow', N. of ch. of the PŚarv. -*viśāha*, m. 'marrying a widow', N. of wk.; -*khandana*, n., -*vicāra*, m. N. of wks. -*vedana* (*vāṇ*), n. marrying a widow, Mn. viii, 65. -*strī*, f. a widow, Pañcat.

Vidhas, m. = *vedhas* or *brahman*, L.

Vidhu, *vidhura*. See p. 968, col. 2.

विध 3. vidh, weak form of *√vyadh*.

4. **Vidh**, mfn. (ifc.) piercing, penetrating (cf. *marmā*, *mṛigā*, *śūā*, *hrīdayā-vidh*).

1. **Vidha**, m. piercing, perforating, L. (for other meanings see 2. *vidha*, col. 3).

विध 5. vidh, cl. 1. Ā. *vedhate*, to ask, beg (v. l. for *√vith*, q. v.)

विधन vi-dhana, *vi-dhanushka* &c. See p. 951, col. 1.

विधम vi-√dham (or -*dhmā*), P. -*dhamati* (ep. also *te*), to blow away, scatter, disperse, destroy, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*dhmāpayati*, to extinguish, HYogay.

Vi-dhama (2. sg. Impv.), -*oṣāḍā*, f. g. *ma-yūra-vyaṇṣakāddi*. **dhamaṇa**, mfn. blowing out, extinguishing, Śūr.; blowing away, destroying (-*tā*, f.), Car.; n. the act of blowing away or asunder, Nir. **dhama**, f. N. of a female demon, AV.

Vi-dhmāpana, mfn. (fr. Caus.) scattering, dispersing, Vāgbh.

विधरा vi-dharaṇa, *vi-dhartri* &c. See *vi-√dhri*.

विधव vi-dhava, Nom. (fr. 1. *vidhu*) P. *ṇvati*, to resemble the moon, Kāvād.

विधवन vi-dhavana. See under *vi-√dhū*.

विधा vi-√i dhā, P. Ā. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte*, to distribute, apportion, grant, bestow, RV. &c. &c. (with *kāmam*, to fulfil a wish); to furnish, supply, procure (with *ātmanah*, 'for one's self'), MBh.; to spread, diffuse, RV.; AV.; to put in order, arrange, dispose, prepare, make ready, RV.; AV.; Br.; Up.; to divide, parcel out, Śukas.; to ordain, direct, enjoin, fix, settle, appoint, GrŚrŚ.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to form, create, build, establish, found, ŚvetUp.; MBh. &c.; to perform, effect, produce, cause, occasion, make, do, Mn.; MBh. &c. (like *√kri* to be translated variously in connection with various nouns, e.g. with *sinhatvam*, to change into a lion; with *saciva-tāna*, to assume the office of a minister; with *vesham*, to put on a garment; with *ṇṇitim*, to secure a maintenance; with *upāyam*, to devise a means; with *mantram*, to hold a consultation; with *rājyam*, to carry on government, rule; with *saṃdham*, to conclude peace; with *ka-*

laham, to pick up a quarrel; with *vairam*, to declare war; with *lajjām*, to display bashfulness; with *kolāhalam*, to raise a clamour; with *cumbanam*, to give a kiss); to make, render (with two acc.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; to contrive or manage that (*yathā*), MBh.; R.; to put or lay on or in, direct towards (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with *hrīdaye*, to take to heart; with *agratāh* or *adhaḥ*, to place before or below); to send out, despatch (spies), Mn. vii, 184; to take trouble with (dat.), Kir. i, 3; to treat, deal with (acc.), R. ii, 38, 17; Pass. -*dhīyate*, to be distributed &c.; to be allotted or intended for (gen.), Mn. ix, 119; to be accounted, pass for (nom.), ib. iii, 118; Caus. -*dhāpayati*, to cause to put, cause to be laid, R.; cause to put in order or arrange or fix, MW.; Desid. -*dhītsati*, *te*, to wish to distribute or bestow, BhP.; to wish to decide or determine or fix or establish, Samk.; to wish to find out or devise (a means), BhP.; to wish to procure or acquire, MBh.; to wish to perform or accomplish anything, intend, purpose, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; to wish to make or render (two acc.), BhP.

2. **Vidha** (for 1. see col. 2), m. n. of *vidhā* (ifc.); m. measure, form, kind, L.; food for an elephant, L. (cf. *vi-dhāna*) = *viddhi*, L. (cf. next).

Vi-dhā, f. division, part, portion, ŚBr.; Śulbas. (often ifc. = 'fold'; cf. *ekā*, *bahu-vidhā* &c.; also adv. in *tri*- and *dvi-vidhā*, q. v.); form, manner, kind, sort, TS. &c. &c. (*yayā kayā-cid vidhāyā*, in whatsoever way, anyhow; often ifc.; cf. *asmad*, *evam*, *nānā-vidhā* &c.); fodder, Pat.; increase (= *viddhi*), L.; wages, hire, L.; pronunciation, L.; = *vedhana*, L. (cf. 1. *vidha*). **dhātavya**, mfn. to be fixed or settled, Hariv.; to be got or procured, MBh.; to be performed or accomplished or exhibited, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be striven after or cared for, ib.; n. impers. with *yathā*, 'care must be taken that', R.; to be used or employed or appointed, Śāh.; Sarv. **dhātā**, f. = *madya*, L. **dhātṛi**, mf(ā)n. distributing, arranging, disposing &c.; m. a distributor, disposer, arranger, accomplisher, maker, author, creator, RV. &c. &c.; a granter, giver, bestower, Kum.; N. of Brahmā (as the creator of the world and disposer of men's fate, sometimes in pl. = *prajā-pati*, e.g. Śak. vii, 33; sometimes Vi-dhātṛi is mentioned together with Dhātṛi, e.g. MBh. iii, 10419 &c.; both are supposed to be the sons of Brahmā [MBh.] or of Bhṛigu [Pur.]; in VarBṣ. Vi-dhātṛi is the regent of the 2nd Tithi, while Brahmā presides over the first), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Fate or Destiny (personified), Kāv.; Hit.; N. of Vishnu, BhP.; of Śiva, Śivag.; of Kāma (god of love), L.; of Viśva-karman, MW.; (*trī*), f., see below; -*bhū*, m. 'son of Brahmā', N. of Nārada, L.; -*vaiśā*, ind. from the will of Br., through the power of destiny, MW.; *tr-āyus*, m. the sunflower, L. **dhātṛikā**, f. (used to explain *vidhava*), Nir. iii, 15. **dhātṛi**, f. a female creator, mother of (comp.), Pañcat.

Vi-dhāna, mf(ā)n. disposing, arranging, regulating, Vait.; acting, performing, possessing, having, MW.; m. N. of a Sādhyā, Hariv.; n. order, measure, disposition, arrangement, regulation, rule, precept, method, manner, RV. &c. &c. (instr. sg. and pl. and -*tas*, ind. according to rule or precept; *saṃkhyā-vidhānāt*, according to mathematical method, mathematically; *deśa-kāla-vidhānena*, in the right place and at the right time); medical prescription or regulation, diet, Suśr.; fate, destiny, MBh.; Kāv.; taking measures, contriving, managing, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a means, expedient, Pañcat.; setting up (machines), Yājñ.; creating, creation, Kum.; Ragh.; performance (esp. of prescribed acts or rites), execution, making, doing, accomplishing, Mn.; MBh. &c.; enumeration, statement of particulars, Suśr.; (in dram.) conflict of different feelings, occasion for joy and sorrow, Śāh.; Prātāp.; (in gram.) affixing, prefixing, taking as an affix &c., W.; an elephant's fodder &c., Śiś. v, 51 (only L. worship; wealth; wages; sending; act of hostility &c.); -*kalpa*, m., -*khaṇḍa*, m. or n. (?) N. of wks.; -*ga*, m. 'rule-goer', a Paṇḍit, teacher, L.; -*gumpha*, m. N. of wk.; -*jñā*, mfn. one who knows rules or precepts, MBh.; Suśr.; m. a teacher, Paṇḍit, W.; -*tilaka*, n., -*pīrī-jāta*, m., -*mālā*, f. N. of wks.; -*yukta*, mfn. agreeable to rule or precept, MBh.; -*ratna*, n., -*ratna-mālā*, f., -*rahasya*, n. N. of wks.; -*saṭtāmī*, f. N. of the 7th day in the light half of Māgha, W.; -*sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk.; *nōkta*, mfn. proclaimed or enjoined according to rule or (sacred) precept, Bhag. **dhānaka**, mfn. disposing, arranging, one

who knows how to arrange, MW.; n. ordinance, regulation, rule, AgP.; distress, pain (= *vyathā*), L. **°dhāyaka**, mfn. enjoining, containing an injunction, Śāṅk.; KātyŚr.; Sch.; performing, exhibiting, Rājāt.; consigning, delivering, one who entrusts or deposits anything (-*tva*, n.), W.; m. a founder, builder, establisher, Pañcar.; Rājāt. **°dhāyin**, mfn. regulating, prescribing, containing an injunction or ordinance with regard to (comp.), Nyāyas.; Rājāt.; performing, accomplishing, Hariv.; Kathās.; causing, occasioning, Hariv.; Rājāt.; placing, fixing, securing, W.; delivering, entrusting, ib.; m. a founder, builder, establisher, Rājāt.

2. **Vidhi**, m. (for 1. see p. 967, col. 2) a rule, formula, injunction, ordinance, statute, precept, law, direction (esp. for the performance of a rite as given in the Brāhmaṇa portion of the Veda, which accord. to Śāy. consists of two parts, 1. Vidhi, 'precepts or commandments', e.g. *yajeta*, 'he ought to sacrifice', *kuryat*, 'he ought to perform'; 2. Artha-vāda, 'explanatory statements' as to the origin of rites and use of the Mantras, mixed up with legends and illustrations), GṛŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. IW. 24); a grammatical rule or precept, Pāṇ. i, 1, 57; 72; any prescribed act or rite or ceremony, Mn.; Kālid.; Pañcat.; use, employment, application, Car.; method, manner or way of acting, mode of life, conduct, behaviour, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a means, expedient for (dat., loc., or comp.; *adhvavividhā*, by means of i. e. along the road), Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; Hit.; any act or action, performance, accomplishment, contrivance, work, business (ifc. often pleonastically, e.g. *mathana-vidhi*, the [act of] disturbing), Yājñ.; Śāk. &c.; creation [also pl.], Kum.; Kir.; fate, destiny, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the creator, Pañcar.; N. of Brahmā, Śāk.; Naiṣh.; of Viṣṇu, L.; of Agni at the Prāyaścitta, Gṛhyas.; a physician, L.; time, L.; fodder, food for elephants or horses, L.; f. N. of a goddess, Cat. — **kāra**, mf(ē)n. executing commands; m. a servant, BHP. — **kṛit**, mfn. or m. id., ib. — **ghna**, mfn. 'rule-destroying', one who deviates from or disregards rules or disturbs modes of proceeding, W. — **jña**, mfn. 'rule-knowing', one who knows the prescribed mode or form, ib.; learned in ritual, ib.; m. a Brāhmaṇ who knows the ritual, ib. — **tas**, ind. according to rule, ib. — **traya-paritrāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **tva**, n. the state of being a rule, Sarvad. — **darsaka** or **°sin**, m. 'rule-shower', a priest who sees that a sacrifice is conducted according to prescribed rules and corrects any derivation from them, L. — **ṛishṭa**, mfn. prescribed by rule, MBh.; R. — **desaka**, m. — **darsaka**, L. — **dvādha**, n. diversity of rule, variance of rite, Lṣṭy. — **urūpaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **nishodha-tā**, f. the being precept and prohibition, BHP. — **parāgata**, mfn. come into possession through destiny, MBh. — **putra**, m. N. of Nārada, Pañcar. — **pūrvakam** (Mn.; R.; Suśr.) or **-pūrvam** (Gaut.; MBh.), ind. according to rule, duly. — **prayukta**, mfn. performed according to rule, MW. — **prayoga**, m. the application of a rule, acting according to rule, W. — **prasaṅga**, m. id., ib. — **bhishapaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **mantra-puraskṛitam**, ind. in accordance with rule and with the due recitation of Mantras or mystical texts, MBh. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice performed according to rule, Mn. ii, 85, 86; a ceremonial act of worship, W. — **yoga**, m. the observance of a rule, Mn. viii, 211; dispensation of fate (= *āt* or *-tas*, ind. according to the ruling of fate), Hit.; Kathās.; combining for any act or rite, W. — **ratna**, n. N. of various wks. — **kṛit**, m. N. of an author, Hcat.; — **mālā**, f. N. of wk. — **rasāyana**, n., — **na-dūshana**, n., — **na-vyākhyā**, f., — **na-sukhōpajivini**, f., — **payogini**, f., — **rūpa-nirūpaṇa**, n. N. of wks. — **lopa**, m. transgression of a commandment, MBh. — **lopa**, mfn. transgressing com^o, ib. — **vat**, ind. according to rule, duly, MuṇḍUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **vadhū**, f. 'wife of Brahmā', Sarasvatī, Cat. — **vaśāt**, ind. through the power of fate or destiny, Megh. — **vāda**, m. N. of wk.; **°da-vicāra**, m. id.; **°dārtha**, m. id. — **vicāra**, m. N. of wk. — **viparyaya**, m. contrariety of fate, misfortune, Vikr. — **viveka**, m. N. of wk. — **vihita**, mfn. established by rule, MW. — **ṣonṭiya**, mfn. treating of the blood in its normal state, Cat. — **shedha** (only *-tas*, ind.), commandment and prohibition, BHP. — **sāra**, m. N. of a king, ib. (w.r. for *bimbi-s*). — **sudhākara**, m., — **svarūpa-vādartha**, n., — **pa-vicāra**, m. N. of wks. — **hina**, mfn. destitute of rule, unauthorised, irregular, W.

Vi-dhitisamāna, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to distribute or bestow &c.; intending to do, scheming, planning, interested, selfish, MBh. **°dhitsa**, f. intention to do, intention, design, purpose, desire for (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the wish to make or turn into (comp.), Rājāt. **°dhitsita**, mfn. intended; n. intention, purpose, BHP. **°dhitsa**, mfn. wishing to do or make, purposing to perform (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vi-dheya, mfn. to be bestowed or procured, BHP.; to be used or employed (*a-vi-dh*), MBh.; to be (or being) enjoined (as a rule), PāṇGr.; to be stated or settled or established, VarBṛS.; Kām.; to be performed or practised or done, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be drawn (as a line), Gol.; to be kindled (as fire), MBh.; to be exhibited or displayed or shown or betrayed, Kāv.; Rājāt.; Hit.; docile, compliant, submissive, liable to be ruled or governed or influenced by, subject or obedient to (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ifc.) subdued or overcome by, Ragh.; Prab.; Rājāt.; n. what is to be done, duty, necessity, Rājāt.; — *jña*, mfn. knowing what ought to be done, Pañcat.; — *-tā*, f. fitness to be (or 'state of being') prescribed or enjoined, Prāyaśc. (opp. to *nishiddha-tā*); docility, submission, Car.; — *-tva*, n. applicability, usefulness, MBh.; dependency, submission, Rājāt.; necessity of being established or stated, Sāh.; — *-pada*, n. an object to be accomplished, W.; — *-mārga*, m. the seeking to do a necessary act, ib.; — *-varin*, mfn. submissive to another's will, obedient, Śiś.; **°yātman**, mfn. having the soul (well) subdued or controlled, Bhag.

Vidheyi, ind. comp. for **dheya**. — **kṛita**, mfn. subdued or subject to another's will, dependent, Mālatī. — **bhūya**, ind. (ifc.) submissive or subject to, Inscr.

Vidhyi, ind. comp. before vowels for 2. **vidhi**. — **anta**, m. a concluding act, Nyāyam.; KātyŚr.; Sch.; — *-tva*, n., Nyāyam. — **aparādha**, m. transgression of a rule, ŚrS.; Jaim.; — **prāyaścitta**, n.; **°tta-prayoga**, m., **°tta-sūtra**, n. N. of wks. — **apāsraya**, m. adherence to a rule, Bhar. — **alam-kāra**, m. or **alam-kriyā**, f. a kind of rhetorical figure, Vās., Sch. — **ātma**, mfn. consisting of a positive injunction (opp. to *pratiśedhāt*), Yājñ., Sch. — **ādi**, m. the commencement of an action, Nyāyam. **Vi-hita**. See s.v.

विधाव् vi-√1. **dhāv**, P. **-dhāvati**, to run or flow off, trickle through, RV.; to flow away, disappear, Kāṭh.; to run away, be scattered or dispersed, RV.; AV.; Br.; to run between (*antar*, said of a road), Kāṭh.; to run through, perambulate, R.; to rush upon, Bhāṭṭ. (aor. *vy-adhāvishṭa*, v.l. *vy-adhādhishṭa*). **°dhāvana**, n. running hither and thither, Nir. iii, 15. **°dhāvita**, mfn. run in different directions, dispersed, MBh.

विधाव् vi-√2. **dhāv** (only Pass. pf. **-dadhāvire**), to wash off, Śiś.

Vi-dhanta, mfn. cleansed by washing, ib.

विधी vi-√1. **dhī** (or *didhī*, only Subj. **-dīdhayaḥ** and **-dīdhyah**), to be uncertain, hesitate, RV.; AV.

विधु 1. **vidhū**, mfn. (prob. fr. √2. **vidh**; for 2. **vi-dhū** see **vi-√dhū**, col. 3) lonely, solitary, RV. x, 55, 5 (applied to the moon; accord. to Śāy. = *vi-dhātṛi*, *vi-dhārayitṛi*); m. the moon, Mn.; Bhāṭṭ.; Gīt.; (L. also 'camphor'; N. of Brahmā and of Viṣṇu; a Rākshasa; wind; an expiatory oblation; time; = *āyudha*); N. of a prince, VP. (v.l. *vipra*). — **krānta**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Śāṅgit. — **kshaya**, m. the wane of the moon, the dark nights of the month, Mn. iii, 127. — **gupti**, m. N. of a man, Bhadrab. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of (being) the moon, Naiṣh. — **dina**, n. a lunar day, Gaṇit. — **m-tuda**, m. 'moon-troubler', N. of Rāhu or the personified ascending node (causing the m^o's eclipses), Kāv. — **pañjara**, m. a scimitar, sabre, L. — **paridhvāṇa**, n. distress i. e. eclipse of the m^o, Śrīṅār. — **priyā**, f. 'dear to the moon', a lunar mansion or Nakshatra (personified as a nymph, the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of the M^o), W. — **maṇḍala**, n. the moon's disc, Kāv. — **māsa**, mf(ē)n. consisting of moons, Hcar. — **māsa**, m. a lunar month, Gaṇit. — **mukhī** or **-vadanī**, f. a moon-faced woman, Kāv.

2. **Vidhura**, mf(ē)n. (for 1. see p. 951, col. 1) bereft, bereaved (esp. of any loved person), alone,

solitary, Kāv.; Rājāt.; (ifc.) separated from, destitute of, wanting, BHP.; Sarvad.; suffering from want, miserable, helpless, distressed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; perplexed, troubled, depressed, dejected (*am*, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; adverse, unfavourable, hostile, ib.; n. a Rākshasa, L.; a widower, MW.; (ā), f. curds mixed with sugar and spices, L.; n. adversity, calamity, distress, Kathās. (L. also = *viślesha*, *pravīślesha* or *parīślesha*); du. N. of two parts, joints of the body, Bhpr. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. want, trouble, distress, Kāv.; Sarvad. — **darśana**, n. the sight of anything alarming, agitation, uneasiness, MW.

Vidhuraya, Nom. P. **°yati**, to put in a miserable condition, deject, depress, Hcar.; Gīt.; Subh. **°rita**, mfn. dejected, depressed, Śiś.; n. pl. adversities, calamities, Rājāt.

Vidhuri-kṛita, mfn. dejected, distressed, ib.

विधु vi-√dhū, P. **°dhūnoti**, **-dhūnute** (later also **-dhunoti**, **-dhunute**; inf. **-dhavitum** or **-dhotum**), to shake about, move to and fro, agitate, toss about (Ā. also 'one's self'), RV. &c. &c.; to fan, kindle (fire), MBh.; to shake off, drive away, scatter, disperse, remove, destroy, R.; Kathās.; BHP. &c.; (Ā.) to shake off from one's self, relinquish, abandon, give up, AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; Pass. **-dhūyate** (ep. also **°ti**), to be shaken or agitated, MBh.; Caus. **-dhūnayati**, to cause to shake about &c.; to shake violently, agitate, harass, annoy, MBh.; R. &c.

Vi-dhavana, n. shaking off, Nir. iii, 15; agitation, trembling, W. **°dhavya**, n. agitation, trembling, tremor, ib. **°dhavya**, n. shaking, agitation, ib.

2. **Vi-dhū**, m. (for 1. see col. 2) palpitation, throbbing (of the heart), AV. ix, 8, 22. **°dhuta**, mfn. shaken about or off, dispersed, removed, abandoned, relinquished, Inscr.; VarBṛS.; BHP.; **-trilinga**, mfn. liberated from the three qualities, BHP.; **-paksha**, mfn. shaking one's wings, VarBṛS.; **-bandhana**, mfn. released from bonds, Rājāt.; **-mārtya**, mfn. one who has shaken off what is human or corporeal, BHP. **°dhuti**, f. shaking, agitating, tossing about, Kāv.; BHP.; removal, destruction, BHP. **°dhunana**, n. = **°dhūnana**, L. **°dhuvana**, n. trembling, tremor, W.

Vi-dhūta, mfn. shaken or tossed about &c.; shaken off, dispelled, removed, discarded, abandoned, relinquished, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; trembling, tremulous, W.; unsteady, ib.; n. the repelling of affection, repugnance, Bhar.; Daśar.; **-kalmasha**, mfn. having sin dispelled or removed, delivered from sin, MW.; **-keśa**, mfn. having hair tossed about or dishevelled, Kir.; **-nidra**, mfn. roused from sleep, awakened, Ragh. (v.l. *vi-nīta-n*). — **pāpman**, mfn. delivered from evil or sin, MBh.; **-vēśa**, mfn. shaking one's garment, R. **°dhūti**, f. shaking or tossing about, Śiś.; tremor, agitation, W. **°dhūnana**, mf(ē)n. (fr. Caus.) causing to move to and fro, Naiṣh.; n. shaking, agitation, Sāh.; waving, undulating, Cat.; repugnance, repulsion (as of love), Daśar., Sch. **°dhūnita**, mfn. shaken, agitated, harassed, annoyed, W.

विधूप vi-√dhūp, P. **-dhūpāyati**, to emit vapour, smoke, AV.; Pass. **-dhūpyate**, id., Suśr.

विधु vi-√dhri, P. **°dhari**, **°te** (only pf. **-dadhāra**), to hold, bear, carry, BHP.; Caus. **-dhārayati** (rarely **°te**; Ved. inf. **-dhartāri**), to keep asunder or apart, separate, divide, distribute, RV.; ŚBr.; Kaus.; to arrange, manage, contrive, MBh.; to keep off, withhold from (abl.), TĀr.; Hariv.; R.; to lay hold of, seize, bold fast, Hariv.; to check, restrain, Suśr.; to support, maintain, PrāśUp.; (with *vapīṣṭhi*) to possess or have bodies, MBh.; (with *manas*) to keep the mind fixed upon (loc.), BHP.; to preserve, take care of, BHP.: Intens. (only impf. *vy-adardhar*) to divide, separate, RV.

Vi-dharaṇa, mf(ē)n. checking, restraining, ŚBr.; (ē), f. maintaining, supporting, ib. **°dhartṛi**, m. a distributor, arranger, supporter, RV.; VS.; AV.

2. **Vi-dharman**, m. (for 1. see p. 951, col. 1) a maintainer, arranger, disposer, RV.; AV.; n. that which encircles or surrounds, receptacle, boundaries, circumference, RV.; AV.; Pañcar.; disposition, arrangement, order, rule, RV.; AV.; N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. **°dhāra**, m. (prob.) a receptacle, RV. ix, 110, 4 (others 'running through', fr. √1. *dhāv*). **°dhārana**, mf(ē)n. dividing, separating, Vas.; BHP.; n. stopping, detaining (a carriage), Kathās.; checking, restraining, retention, suppression, APrāt.; MBh. &c.; bearing, carrying, MBh.; Hariv. &c.;

maintaining, supporting, MBh. °dhārayā, mfn. (prob.) disposing, arranging, VS. °dhārayitavya, mfn. to be (or being) supported or maintained, PrāśUp. °dhārayitṛi, mfn. = °dhāraya (used to explain vi-dhārṭṛi), Nir. xii, 14. °dhārīn, mfn. checking, restraining, Vāgbh.

Vi-dhṛita, mfn. kept asunder, divided, separated, TS. &c. &c.; kept off, avoided, Hariv.; stopped, checked, suppressed, restrained, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; held, borne (with *śirasā*, *mūrdhnā* or °*dhni*, borne on the head, i.e. highly esteemed; with *vāḍdareṇa*, borne in one's own body), ib.; held, possessed, Bhartṛ.; saved, preserved, BhP.; (with *antare*) pledged, Pañcat.; n., w.r. for vi-dhṛita (q.v.), Sāh.; °*id-yudha*, mfn. holding weapons, MW. °*dhṛiti* (vi-), f. separation, division, partition, arrangement, regulation, AV.; VS.; TB.; keeping away, Br.; anything that separates or divides, a boundary-line, barrier, TS.; N. of two blades of grass which indicate a boundary-line between Barhis and Prastara, TB.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; m. a partic. Sattrā, ŚrS.; N. of a partic. divine being, BhP.; of a king, ib.

विधृष् vi-√*dhṛish*, Caus. -*dhārshayati*, to violate, spoil, injure, annoy, trouble, MBh. °*dhṛish-ti*, f. (in a formula), ŚaṅkhŚr.

विधेय vi-dheya &c. See p. 968, col. 2.

विध्मा vi-√*dhmā*. See vi-√*dham*, p. 967.

विध्यन् vi-dhy-anta, &c. See p. 968, col. 2.

विध्वंस vi-√*dhvaps* (or *dhvas*), Ā. -*dhvapsate* (rarely °*ti*), to fall to pieces, crumble into dust or powder, be scattered or dispersed or destroyed, perish, ŚBr. &c. &c.; Caus. -*dhvapsayati* (ind. p. -*dhvapsya* or -*dhvasya*), to cause to fall to pieces or crumble, dash to pieces, crush, destroy, annihilate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to hurt, injure, R.

Vi-dhvansa, m. ruin, destruction, hurt, injury, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; cessation (of a disease), Suśr.; insult, offence, Kir.; violation (of a woman), Kathās. °*dhvansaka*, m. a debaucher, violator (of a woman), ib. °*dhvansana*, mfn. causing to fall, ruining, destroying, removing, MBh.; R.; n. the act of causing to fall &c., ib.; insulting, violating (a woman), Kathās. °*dhvansita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) dashed or broken to pieces, destroyed, R.; BhP. °*dhvansin*, mfn. falling to pieces, perishing, Ragh.; causing to fall, ruining, destroying, Kāv.; VarBrS. &c.; insulting, violating (a woman), Kathās.; hostile, adverse, W.; (°*ini*), f. a partic. magical formula, ib.

Vi-dhvasta, mfn. fallen asunder, fallen to pieces, dispersed, ruined, destroyed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; whirled up (as dust), R.; (in astron.) darkened, obscured, eclipsed, Sūryas.; -*kavaca*, mfn. one whose armour is destroyed, R.; -*tā*, f. ruin, destruction, Kathās.; -*nagarāśrama*, mfn. containing ruined cities and hermitages, MBh.; -*para-guṇa*, mfn. one who detracts from the merits of another, Vās.; -*vi-paṇḍhana*, mfn. (a town) whose market and trade are ruined, R.

विनङ्गस vinanṅṛisa, m. (of unknown origin and meaning), RV. ix, 72, 3 (*kamaniyam stotraṃ grihṇāti yaś*, Sāy.; du. 'the two arms,' Naigh. ii, 4).

विनटन vi-naṭana, n. (√*naṭ*) moving to and fro, going hither and thither, Vās.

विनद् vi-√*nad*, P. -*nadati*, to sound forth, cry out, roar, bellow, thunder, MBh.; R. &c. (with *raṇam mahā-svanam*, to roar aloud); to roar or scream at or about (acc.), MBh.; to fill with cries, Hariv.: Caus. -*nādayati* (Pass. -*nādayate*), to cause to sound or resound, fill with noise or cries, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to sound aloud, R. °*nada*, m. sound, noise, R.; Alstonia Scholaris, L.; (°*ā*), f. a partic. Śakti, Pañcar.; (°*ī*), f. N. of a river, MBh.; VP. (v. l. *vainadi*). °*nadin*, mfn. roaring, thundering, grumbling, MBh. °*nādita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to resound, caused to sound aloud, ib. °*nādin*, mfn. sounding forth, crying out, ib.

विनद्ध vi-naddha, mfn. (√*nah*) untied, unfastened, set free, AV.

Vi-nāha, m. a top or cover for the mouth of a well, L. (cf. vi-nāha).

विनन्द vi-√*nand*, P. Ā. -*nandati*, °*te*, to rejoice, be glad or joyful, MBh.

विनम् vi-√*nam*, P. Ā. -*namati*, °*te*, to bend

down, bow down, stoop, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*nāmayati* or -*namayati* (ind. p. -*nāmya* and -*namayya*), to bend down, incline, bend (a bow), MBh.; Hariv.; (in gram.) to cerebralize or change into a cerebral letter (cf. -*nāmīta*).

Vi-nata, mfn. bent, curved, bent down, bowed, stooping, inclined, sunk down, depressed, deepened (am, ind.), MBh.; Kāv.; VarBrS.; bowing to (gen.), Ghṛt.; humble, modest, Bhāṭṭ.; Kathās.; dejected, dispirited, MW.; (in gram.) changed into a cerebral letter, Pāṇ., Sch. (cf. -*nāma*); accentuated in a partic. manner, Sāy.; m. a kind of ant, Kauś.; N. of a son of Su-dyumna, VP.; of a monkey, R.; (perhaps) n. N. of a place situated on the Go-mati, R.; (°*ā*), f., see below; -*kāya*, mfn. one who has the body bent, stooping, SaddhP.; -*tā*, f. inclination, TPrāt., Sch.; °*lānana*, mfn. one who has his face bent or cast down, dejected, dispirited, MBh.; °*tāva*, m. N. of a son of Su-dyumna, Hariv.; VP.; °*lānara*, mfn. with bending waist, bending at the waist, MW. °*nataka*, m. N. of a mountain, Buddh.

Vi-natā, f. a girl with bandy legs or a hunch-back, GṛS.; an abscess on the back or abdomen accompanying diabetes, Suśr.; Car.; a sort of basket, W.; N. of one of Kasyapa's wives (and mother of Supariya, Arupa and Garuḍa &c.; in MBh. i, 2520, Vinatā is enumerated among the thirteen daughters of Dakṣa; the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa makes her the wife of Tarkṣha; the Vāyu describes the metres of the Veda as her daughters, while the Padma gives her only one daughter, Saudāminī), Suparn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a female demon of illness, MBh.; of a Rakṣhaśī, R.; -*tanayā*, f. 'daughter of Vṛ' metr. of Su-mati, VP.; -*nanda* (°*lān*), m. N. of a drama by Go-vinda; -*suta* (Siś.), -*sūnu* (L.), m. 'son of Vṛ', N. of Arupa, Garuḍa &c. °*natī*, f. bowing, obeisance to (loc.), Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; humility, modesty, W.

Vi-namana, n. the act of bending down (opp. to un-). Suśr. °*namita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) bent or turned towards (abhimukham), Amar. °*namra*, see p. 951, col. 1.

Vi-nāma, m. crookedness (of the body, caused by pain), Bhṛṣ.; Car. (also °*naka*, m., °*nika*, f.); conversion into a cerebral letter, the substitution of *sh* for *s* and *ṣ* for *n*, Prāt. °*nāmīta*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) bent down, inclined, MBh.

विनय i. vi-naya (said to be artificially formed fr. vi + nṛi; for 2. see under vi-√*nī*), Nom. P. °*yati* (with prefix 3. vi; ind. p. vi-vinayya), Pāṇ. i, 4, 1, Vārt. 7, Pat.

विनद् vi-√*nard*, P. Ā. -*nardati*, °*te*, to cry out, roar, thunder, MBh.; R. &c. °*nardin*, mfn. roaring (applied to a partic. method of chanting the Sama-veda), ChUp.

विनश् vi-√*i. naś*, P. -*naśati*, to reach, attain, RV.

विनश् vi-√*2. naś*, P. -*naśati* or -*naśyati* (fut. -*naśishyati* or -*naśkshyati*; inf. -*naśitum* or -*naśkshṭum*), to be utterly lost, perish, disappear, vanish, RV. &c. &c.; to come to nothing, be frustrated or foiled, ib.; to be deprived of (abl.), RV. ix, 79, 1; to destroy, annihilate, Hariv.: Caus. -*nāśayati* (aor. vy-*anāśat*), to cause to be utterly lost or ruined or to disappear or vanish, RV. &c. &c. (once in Sūryas. with gen. for acc.); to frustrate, disappoint, render ineffective (a weapon), AV.; to suffer to be lost or ruined, Ragh. ii, 56; (aor.) to be lost, perish, MBh.; R.

Vi-nāśin, mfn. disappearing, vanishing, VS. **Vi-nāśana**, n. utter loss, perishing, disappearance (with *sarasvatīyā*, N. of a district north-west of Delhi [said to be the same as Kuru-kṣetra and adjacent to the modern Paniput] where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand; also *sarasvatī-vin*), PañcarBr.; ŚrS.; -*kṣetra*, n. the district of Vināśana, MW. °*naśvara*, mf(ī)n. liable to be destroyed or lost, perishable, Kāv.; Rājāt. &c.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. perishableness, transitoriness, Sarvad.

Vi-nāshṭa, mfn. utterly lost or ruined, destroyed, perished, disappeared, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; spoiled, corrupted, Mn.; Yājñ.; (prob.) n. a dead carcass, carrion (see below); -*cakṣus*, mfn. one who has lost his eyes, MBh.; -*tejas* (vi-n), mfn. one whose energy is lost, weak, feeble, AV.; -*drishti*, mfn. one who has lost his sight, BhP.; -*dharma*, mfn. (a country) whose laws are corrupted, Bhāṭṭ.; °*lōpajvin*, mfn.

living on dead carcasses or carrion, GopBr. °*nash-taka*, see *bāla-vinashṭaka*. °*nashṭi* (vi-), f. loss, ruin, destruction, ŚBr.; KenUp.; BhP.

Vi-nāśa, m. utter loss, annihilation, perdition, destruction, decay, death, removal, TPrāt.; Up.; MBh. &c.; -*kṛti*, mfn. (ifc.) causing destruction of, destroying, Yājñ.; -*dharmān*, mfn. subject to the law of decay, Ragh. viii, 10 (v. l. 'min'; but cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 124); -*sanibhava*, m. a source of destruction, cause of the subsequent non-existence of a composite body (*avayavin*), MW.; -*hatu*, mfn. being the cause of death, Suśr.; °*śānta*, m. 'end (caused by) destruction,' death, MBh.; mfn. ending in death, ib.; °*śōn-mukha*, mfn. ready to perish, fully ripe or mature, L. °*nāśaka*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) annihilating, destroying, a destroyer, MBh.; R. &c. °*nāśana*, mf(ī)n. (fr. id.) id., Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of an Asura (son of Kalā), MBh.; n. causing to disappear, removal, destruction, annihilation, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*nāśayitṛi*, mfn. (fr. id.) one who destroys, a destroyer, MW. °*nāśīta*, mfn. (fr. id.) utterly destroyed, ruined, Pañcat. °*nāśin*, mfn. perishing, perishable (°*ī-tva*, n.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; undergoing transformation, W.; (mostly ifc.) destructive, destroying, MBh.; Kāv.; VarBrS. &c.; (a tale) treating of the destruction of (gen.), MBh. °*nāśya*, mfn. to be destroyed or annihilated (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Kathās.; Sarvad.

विना vinā or vinā, ind. (prob. a kind of instr. of 3. vi) without, except, short or exclusive of (preceded or followed by an acc., instr., rarely abl.; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 32; exceptionally ifc., e.g. *śuci-vinā*, without honesty, *satya-v*, without faith, Subh., AV. xx, 136, 13 (not in manuscript), Mn.; MBh. &c. (sometimes *vinā* is used pleonastically, e.g. *na tad asti vinā deva yat te virahitaṃ Hare*, 'there is nothing, O god Hari, that is without thee,' Hariv. 14966). -*kṛta*, mfn. 'made without,' deprived or bereft of, separated from, left or relinquished by, lacking, destitute of, free from (instr., abl., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; standing alone, solitary, R. °*kṛitya*, ind. setting aside, without (instr.), Subh. -*nyonyam* (°*nān*), ind. (perhaps two separate words) without each other, one without the other, MBh. -*bhava*, m. the being separated, separation from (abl.), R. -*bhāva*, m. id., ib. -*bhāvam*, ind. (√*bhū*) separately, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 62, Sch. -*bhāvin*, see *a-vinābh*. -*bhāvya*, mfn. separable (in *a-vinābh*), RāmātUp. -*bhūta*, mfn. separated from, bereaved of (instr.), MBh. -*bhūya* or -*bhūtva*, ind. = -*bhāvam*, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 62, Sch. -*vāsa*, m. abiding separate from a beloved person, R. Vinōkti, f. (in rhet.) a figure of speech (using *vinā* (e.g. *kā nīśaśaśinā vinā*, 'what is the night without the moon?'), Kpr.

विनाट vināṭa, m. (cf. nāḍa) a leather-bag, ŚBr.

विनायक vi-nāyaka &c. See under vi-√*nī*.

विनारुहा vinārūha, f. a kind of plant, L.

विनाल vi-nāla, vi-nāsa &c. See p. 951, col. 1.

विनिःश्वस vi-niḥ-√*śvas* (cf. vi-ni-√*śvas*), P. -*śvasati*, to breathe hard, heave a deep sigh, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; to hiss (as a serpent), R.; to snort (as an elephant), ib.

विनिःसृ vi-niḥ-√*sṛi*, P. Ā. -*sarati*, °*te*, to go forth, issue out, spring from (abl.), MBh.; R. &c. °*nīhsarapa*, n. the act of going forth or out, issuing forth, MW. °*nīhsṛita*, mfn. (often vi-ni-*sṛita*) gone forth or out, issued forth, sprung from (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; escaped, Hariv. °*nīhsṛīti*, f. escaping, flight, Lalit.

विनिःसृष्ट vi-niḥ-√*sṛishṭa*, mfn. (√*sṛij*) discharged, shot off, thrown, hurled, R.

विनिकषय vi-ni-kṣaya, n. (√*kash*) scratching, scraping, Daśar.

विनिकृ vi-ni-√*1. kṛi*, P. Ā. -*karoti*, -*kurute*, to act badly towards, ill-treat, offend, Mn. ix, 213. °*nīkāra*, m. offence, injury, MBh. °*nīkṛita*, mfn. ill-treated, injured, damaged, MBh.; R.

विनिकृत् vi-ni-√*2. kṛit*, P. -*kṛintati*, to cut

or hew in pieces, cut away, tear off, destroy, MBh. **°nikarttavya**, mfn. to be cut down, ib. **°nikṛtita**, mfn. cut away, torn off, R. **°nikṛtatana**, mfn. cutting in pieces, hewing down, ib.

विनिकृ *vi-ni-/kṛi* (only ind. p. -*kīrya*), to cast off, abandon, Kum. **°nikṛpa**, mfn. thrown asunder, scattered, dispersed, broken, MBh.; R.; covered, filled, crowded with (instr. or comp.), R.; Ragh.

विनिकोचन *vi-ni-kocana*, n. (✓*kuc*) contraction (of the brows), Bhpr.

विनिक्ष *vi-/niksh*, P. **°nikshati** (Ved. inf. -*nikshe*), to pierce, penetrate, RV.; AV. **°nikshapa**, n. the act of piercing, Nir. iv, 18.

विनिक्षिप *vi-ni-/kship*, P. **°nikshipati**, *°te*, to throw or put down, infix, insert, fasten, Yājñ.; R.; (with *manas*) to fix the mind upon (loc.), MBh.; to deposit, entrust with, ib.; to charge with, appoint to (loc.), ib. **°nikshipta**, mfn. thrown or put down &c.; (ifc.) placed in or under, ŚārngP. **°nikshapa**, m. tossing, throwing, sending, W.; separation, isolation (*gūṇa-vinikshapa-tas*, with regard to the qualities singly or separately), Car. **°nikshopya**, mfn. to be thrown into (loc.), MBh.

विनिगद् *vi-ni-/gad*, P. **°gadati**, to speak to, address, Sāh.; Pass. *°gadyate*, to be called or named, ib.

विनिगमक *vi-ni-gamaka*, mfn. (✓*gam*) deciding between two alternatives, Kap., Sch. **°nigamaṇā**, f. decision between two alternatives, ŚārngP.

विनिगुह *vi-ni-/guh*, P. **°gūhati**, to cover over, conceal, hide, MBh.; R. **°nigūhita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) covered, concealed, hidden, VarBrS. **°nigūhitrī**, n. one who conceals, keeper (of a secret), MBh.

विनिग्रह *vi-ni-/grah* (only ind. p. -*grīhya*), to lay hold of, seize, keep back, restrain, impede, MBh. **°nigraha**, m. separation, division, Nir.; restraining, checking, stopping, subduing, controlling, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; restriction, limitation, L.; disjunction, mutual opposition, an antithesis which implies that when two propositions are antithetically stated peculiar stress is laid on one of them, MW.; **°hārtha**, m. the sense of the above antithesis, ib.; **°hārthīya**, mfn. standing in the sense of the above antithesis, ib. **°nigrāhya**, mfn. to be stopped or restrained, MBh.

विनिगूयते *vi-ni-ghūrṇita*, mfn. (✓*ghūrṇ*) moving to and fro, agitated, MBh. viii, 4665 (w. r. *vi-nicūrṇita*).

विनिग्न *vi-ni-gṇa*, mfn. (✓*han*) multiplied, Gaṇit. (cf. *ni-gṇa*).

Vi-nighnat. See under *vi-ni-/han*.

विनिज *vi-/nij* (only aor. *vy-ānījam*), to wipe off, AV. x, 4, 19.

विनिद्र *vi-nidra* &c. See p. 951, col. 1.

विनिधा *vi-ni-/dhā*, P. **°dadhāti**, *°dhat-*, to put or place or lay down in different places, distribute, TS.; ŚBr.; to put off, lay down or aside, MBh.; Suśr.; to put by, store up, VarBrS.; to put or place on, fix upon, direct (mind, eyes &c.), Kāv.; Rājāt.; (with *hṛidi*) to fix in the heart, bear in mind, Gīt.

Vi-nihita, mfn. put or laid down, placed or fixed upon, directed towards (loc. or comp.), Bhartṛ.; Gīt.; appointed to (loc.), Hariv.; separated, turned off (see *°tātman*); **°dṛishṭi**, mfn. one who has the eyes fixed upon, eagerly looking at, Mṛicch.; **°manas**, mfn. one who has the mind fixed upon, intent upon, devoted to, Gīt.; **°tātman**, mfn. disagreeing (in mind), not assenting, Apast.

विनिधु *vi-ni-/dhri*, P. **°dhārayati**, to fix (the eyes) upon, AmṛitUp.

विनिध्वंस *vi-ni-/dhvans* (or *dhvas*), P. **°dhvāṇsati**, *°te*, to fall to pieces, disappear, vanish (2. sg. Impv. *°dhvāṇsa*, begone, take thyself off), R. **°nidhvasta**, mfn. destroyed, ruined, struck down, ib.

विनिन्द *vi-/nind* (or *nid*), P. **°nindati**, to

reproach, revile, abuse, MBh.; Pur. **°ninda**, mfn. mocking (= surpassing, exceeding), Pañcar.; (ā), f. reproach, abuse, VP. **°nindaka**, mfn. blaming, censuring, Subh.; scoffing, deriding, MārKP.; mocking, i. e. surpassing, Gīt.

विनिपट *vi-ni-/paṭ* (only ind. p. -*pāṭya*), to split open, cleave, sever, BhP.

विनिपत् *vi-ni-/pat*, P. **°patati**, to fall down, fall in or into (loc.), Hariv.; Sāh.; to flow down, alight upon (loc.), Hariv.; to fall upon, attack, assail, Kathās.; Caus. **°pātayati** (Pass. **°pāt-yate**), to cause to fall down, strike off (a man's head), MBh.; to throw down, kill, destroy, annihilate, Mn.; MBh. &c. **°nipatita**, mfn. fallen or frown down &c., Hariv.; Kāv. &c. **°nipāta**, m. falling down, falling, L.; a great fall, ruin, loss, calamity, Mn.; MBh. &c.; death, Hcar.; frustration, Subh.; failure (see *a-vin*); **°gata**, mfn. fallen into misfortune, R.; **°pratikriyā**, f. (Kathās.); **°pratikāra**, m. (Pañcat.) a remedy against m°; **°sajsin**, mfn. announcing m° or destruction, portentous, W. **°nipātaka**, mfn. throwing down, causing to fall, destroying, MBh. **°nipātana**, n. causing miscarriage, Harav. **°nipātita**, mfn. thrown down, killed, destroyed, R. **°nipātīn**, see *a-vin*.

विनिपीड *vi-ni-/pīd*, Caus. **°pīdayati**, to torment, harass, annoy, MBh. vi, 3515 (ind. p. *vi-nipīḍya*, with v.l. *ca nipīḍya*).

विनिबन्ध *vi-ni-bandha*, m. (✓*bandh*) the being attached or attachment to anything, Buddh.

विनिबहेष *vi-ni-barhaṇa*, mfn. (✓1. *bṛih*) throwing down, crushing, MBh. **°nibarhin**, mfn. id., ib.

विनिमग्न *vi-ni-magna*, mfn. (✓*majj*) dived under, bathed or immersed in (loc.), BhP.

विनिमय *vi-ni-maya*, m. (✓*me*) exchange, barter (*ena*, alternately), Apast.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mutual engagement, reciprocity (see *kārya-vin*); a pledge, deposit, security, L.; transmutation (of letters), MW.

विनिमीलन *vi-ni-milana*, n. (✓*mīl*) shutting, closure (of a flower, of the eyes &c.), Ratnāv.; Dharmas. **°nimīlita**, mfn. closed, shut; **°āṅkshana**, mfn. having the eyes closed, Bhartṛ.; Kathās.

विनिमेष *vi-ni-mesha*, m. (✓*mish*) winking or twinkling of the eyes, a wink, sign, Kir. **°nimeshana**, n. id., ib.

विनियम *vi-ni-/yam*, P. **°yacchati**, to restrain, check, control, keep in check, regulate, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to draw in, withdraw, MBh.; to keep off, ib.; Kir.

Vi-niyata, mfn. restrained, checked, regulated, Bhag.; retrenched, limited, R. (see comp.); **°cetas**, mfn. one who has a controlled or regulated mind, MārKP.; **°ādhāra**, mfn. moderate in food or diet, abstemious, R.

Vi-niyama, m. limitation, restriction to (loc.), MBh.; restraint, government, W. **°niyamya**, mfn. to be restricted or limited, Pat.

विनियुज् *vi-ni-/yuj*, **°yujkte** (rarely P. *°yunakti*; cf. Pat. on Pāp. i, 3, 64), to unyoke, disjoin, loose, detach, separate, MBh.; to discharge (an arrow) at (loc.), R.; to assign, commit, appoint to, charge or entrust with, destiny for (dat., loc., or *artham*), MBh.; R. &c. (with *sakhye*, to chose for a friend); to apply, use, employ, Kāv.; Kathās.; Car.; to eat, Dhūrtas.; Pass. **°yujyate**, to be unyoked &c.; to fall to pieces, decay, MBh.; Caus. **°yojayati**, to appoint or assign to, commit to (loc., or *arthāya* or *artham*), Yājñ.; Hariv. &c.; to entrust anything (acc.) to (loc.), Mn. vii, 226; to offer or present anything (acc.) to (dat.), Pañcar.; to use, employ, SvetUp.; Car.; to perform, Pañcar. **°niyukta**, mfn. unyoked, disjoined &c.; appointed to, destined for (loc.), Sarvad.; enjoined, commanded, MW.; **°tātman**, mfn. one who has his mind fixed on or directed towards, Kum.

Vi-niyuktavya, mfn. to be appointed to or employed in, W.; to be enjoined or commanded, MW. **°niyoktri**, mfn. one who appoints &c.; appointer to (loc.), employer, MBh.; Kām.; mf (trī)n. containing the special disposition of anything, KātyŚr., Sch.

Vi-niyoga, m. apportionment, distribution, division, Nir.; appointment to (loc.), commission,

charge, duty, task, occupation, MBh.; R. &c.; employment, use, application (esp. of a verse in ritual), TĀr.; Hariv. &c.; relation, correlation, VPāt.; Pāp. viii, 1, 61 &c.; = *adhikāra*, 'governing rule,' Kāś. on Pāp. i, 3, 11; separation, abandonment, W.; impediment, ib.; **°mālā**, f., **°samgraha**, m., **°sat-kriyā**, f. N. of wks. **°niyojita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) appointed or directed or applied to, destined for, chosen as (with loc., *artham* or *arthāya*), R.; Hariv. &c. (*pasu-tve*, destined for a sacrificial victim; *adhipati-tve*, appointed to the sovereignty); commissioned, charged, deputed, R. **°niyojya**, mfn. to be applied or used or employed, Kāv.; Pur.

विनिरोधन् *vi-ni-rodhin*, mfn. (✓*rudh*) checking, obstructing, Harav.

विनिर्गम *vi-nir-/gam*, P. **°gacchati**, to go out or away, depart or escape from (abl.), MBh.; R. &c.; to be beside one's self, BhP.

Vi-nirgata, mfn. gone out, come forth, issued, R.; VarBrS. &c.; liberated or freed from (abl.), Mn. viii, 65. **°nirgati**, f. coming forth, issuing, Car.

Vi-nirgama, m. going out, departure from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; being spread or divulged, spreading abroad, MārKP.; the last of the three divisions of an astrological house, VarBrS.

विनिर्घोष *vi-nir-ghosha*, m. (✓*ghush*) sound, MBh.

विनिर्जि *vi-nir-/ji*, P. **°jayati**, to conquer completely, win, MBh.; R.; to vanquish, defeat, overpower, subdue, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Vi-nirjaya, m. complete victory, conquest, MBh. **°nirjita**, mfn. entirely conquered, subdued, won, ib.; R.; BhP.

विनिर्ज्ञा *vi-nir-/jñā* (only Pass. *°jñāyate*), to distinguish, discern, find out, ŚBr.

विनिर्णय *vi-nir-/ni* (✓*nī*; only ind. p. -*ñiya*), to decide or determine clearly, BhP.

Vi-nirṇaya, m. complete settlement or decision, certainty, a settled rule, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Vi-nirṇita, mfn. determined clearly, ascertained, certain, W.

विनिर्दह *vi-nir-/dah*, P. **°dahati**, to burn completely, consume by fire, destroy, MBh.; BhP.

Vi-nirdagdha, mfn. completely burned up or consumed, utterly destroyed, MBh.; R.; Hariv.

Vi-nirdahana, n. the act of burning or destroying utterly, MW.; (ī), f. a partic. remedy, Suśr.

विनिर्दिश *vi-nir-/diś*, P. **°disati**, to assign, destine for (loc.), BhP.; to point out, indicate, state, declare, designate as (two acc.), MBh.; BhP.; Suśr.; to announce, proclaim, Yājñ.; VarBrS.; to determine, resolve, fix upon, MBh. **°nirdishṭa**, mfn. pointed out &c.; charged or entrusted with (loc.), R. **°nirdishya**, mfn. to be announced or reported, VarBrS.

विनिर्धु *vi-nir-/dhū* (only ind. p. -*dhūya*), to shake off, drive or blow away, scatter, R.; to shake about, agitate, ib.; to reject, repudiate, Vcar. **°nir-dhūta**, mfn. shaken off or about, tossed, agitated, ib. **°nirdhūta**, mfn. shaken off, BhP.; driven away, MBh.

विनिर्वन्ध *vi-nir-bandha*, m. (✓*bandh*) persistence or perseverance in (comp.), MBh.; MārKP.

विनिर्बाहु *vi-nirbāhu*, *vi-nirbhaya* &c. See p. 951, col. 1.

विनिर्भग् *vi-nir-bhagna*, mfn. (✓*bhañj*) broken asunder, broken down, MBh.; **°nayana**, mfn. one who has his eyes dashed out, R.

विनिर्भस् *vi-nir-/bharts* (only ind. p. -*bhartṣya*), to threaten or revile, R.; BhP.

विनिर्भिह *vi-nir-/bhid* (only ind. p. -*bhid-ya*), to split asunder, pierce, shoot through, MBh.; Hariv. **°nirbhīna**, mfn. split asunder, cleft, opened, pierced, MBh.; Daś.; BhP.

विनिर्भुज *vi-nir-/i. bhuj* (only ind. p. -*bhujya*), to bend or turn on one side, Suśr.

विनिर्भोग *vi-nir-bhoga*, m. (prob. fr. ✓3. *bhuj*) N. of a partic. cosmic period, Buddh.

विनिर्मेष *vi-nir-/math* (or *manth*; only

ind. p. -*mathya*), to churn out, Suśr.; to crush, annihilate, Kathās.

विनिर्मा *vi-nir-√3. mā* (only pf. -*mame*, with act. and pass. meaning), to fabricate, create, fashion, form, build, construct out of (instr. or abl.), Bhaṭṭ; Kathās. **निर्माणा**, n. meting out, measuring, MBh.; building, forming, creating (ifc. made of, formed according to), Kathās.; Rājāt.; Pañcar. **निर्मात्रि**, m. a maker, builder, creator, MBh.

विनिर्मिता, mfn. formed, created, constructed, built, prepared, made from or fashioned out of (abl. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; laid out (as a garden), Kathās.; fixed, appointed, destined to be (nom.), Hariv.; Kāv.; kept, celebrated, observed (as a feast), R. **निर्मिति**, f. formation, building, creation, Hcat. **निर्मित्सु**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to form or create, Kpr.

विनिर्मुच्ये *vi-nir-√muc*, P. -*muñcati* (only ind. p. -*muçya*), to abandon, relinquish (the body, i.e. to die), Hariv.: Pass. -*muçyate*, to be liberated or set free, be delivered from, be rid of (instr.), PraśnUp. **निर्मुक्ता**, mfn. liberated, escaped, free or exempt from (instr. or comp.), MBh.; VarBrS.; Suśr. &c.; discharged, shot off, hurled, R. **निर्मुक्ति**, f. (ifc.) liberation, W.

विनिर्मुक्ष्ये *vi-nir-moksha*, m. (√*moksh*) emancipation, liberation, release from (comp.), MBh.; R.; exclusion, exemption, L.

विनिर्यते *vi-nir-yat*, mfn. (√5. *i*) going forth, issuing, W.

विनिर्या *vi-nir-√yā*, P. -*yāti*, to go forth, go out, issue, set out, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **निर्याणा**, n. the act of going forth, setting out, R. **निर्याता**, mfn. gone forth or out, set out, W.

विनिर्युज्ये *vi-nir-√yuj* (only fut. -*yokshyā-*), to discharge, shoot off, R. ii, 23, 37 (B. *vi-ni-yokshyāmi*).

विनिरिक्ष्ये *vi-nir-√likh*, P. -*likhati*, to make incisions in, scarify, Suśr.; to scratch or scrape off, free from dirt, Car.

विनिर्वम्ये *vi-nir-√vam*, P. -*vamati*, to vomit or spit out, R.

विनिर्वर्ण्ये *vi-nir-√varṇ* (only ind. p. -*varṇya*), to look closely at, contemplate, Śāk. v, 1½ (v.l. for *nir-varṇya*).

विनिर्वृत्त *vi-nir-vṛtta*, mfn. (√*vṛt*) proceeded, come forth, issued from (abl.), R.; completed, finished, Yājñ. ii, 31.

विनिर्हते *vi-nir-hata*, mfn. (√*han*) completely destroyed, AV.

विनिर्ह्ये *vi-nir-√hri*, P. Ā. -*harati*, °*te*, to take out, extract, Suśr.; to remove, destroy, MBh.

विनिर्विद्वे *vi-ni-√i. vid*, Caus. -*vedayati*, to make known, announce, inform, report, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; to offer, present, Hcat.

विनिवेदना, n. the act of announcing, announcement, Kathās. **वेदिता**, mfn. made known, announced, MBh.

विनिविश्ये *vi-ni-√viś*, Caus. -*veśayati*, to cause to enter into, set down or place in, put on, Hariv.; Kāv.; Rājāt.; to apply, Kāv.; to appoint to, institute or instal in (loc.), MBh.; to fix (the eyes or thoughts) upon (loc.), MBh.; Hariv.; to fix or erect (a statue), Rājāt.; to establish or found (a city), Kum.; to draw up in array (as troops), MBh.; (with *kare*) to place in tribute, make tributary, MBh.; (with *hrīdaye*) to impress on the heart, Rājāt. **निविशता**, mfn. dwelling or residing in (comp.), VarBrS.; occurring in (loc.), Śāh.; placed on or in (loc.), Kām.; drawn on (loc.), R.; laid out (astanks), MBh.; divided i.e. various or different, Lāṭy., Sch. **विनिवेशा**, m. putting down, placing upon, Śiś.; Gīt.; an impression (as of the fingers &c.), Śāk.; putting down (in a book), i.e. mentioning, Sarvad.; suitable apportionment or disposition, ŚrS., Sch.; entrance, settling down, MW. **निवेशना**, n. setting down, Dharmas.; raising, erection, building, Rājāt.; arrangement, disposition, AṅgR., Sch.; impressing, Yogas., Sch. **निवेशिता**, mfn. raised, erected, built, Rājāt.; placed or fixed in or on (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. **निवेशिन**, mfn. situated in or on (comp.), Kathās.

विनिवृत्ते *vi-ni-√vṛt*, Ā. -*vartate*, to turn back, return, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to turn away, desist or cease from (abl.), ib.; to cease, end, disappear, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be extinguished (as fire), Yājñ.; to be omitted, Lāṭy.: Caus. -*vartayati*, to cause to return, call or lead back from (abl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to cause to cease or desist from (abl.), R.; MarkP.; to draw back (a missile), MBh.; to avert, divert (the gaze), R.; Mālav.; to give up, abandon, MBh.; R.; to cause to cease, remove, R.; to render ineffective, annul (a curse, fraudulent transactions &c.), SvetUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.

विनिवर्तका, mfn. reversing, annulling, TPrāt. **विनिवर्ताना**, n. turning back, return, MBh.; R. &c.; coming to an end, cessation, Daśar., Sch. **विनिवर्ति**, f. ceasing, cessation, Divyāv.

विनिवर्तित, mfn. caused to turn back or to desist from anything, MBh.; turned away, averted, Mālav. **निवर्तिन**, see *a-nivartin*. **निवर्तिता**, mfn. turned back, returned, retired, withdrawn, Yājñ.; R.; turned away or averted or adverse from (abl. or comp.), R.; MarkP.; (ifc.) freed from, MBh.; desisting from (abl.), having abandoned or given up, R., disappeared, ended, ceased to be, Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās.; -*kāma*, mfn. one whose desires have ceased, foiled in one's wishes, Bhag.; -*śāpa*, mfn. freed from (the evil effects of) a curse, Kathās. **निवर्तिता**, f. cessation, coming to an end, Mn.; Hariv. &c.; omission, discontinuance, PārGr.; Car.

विनिश्चये *vi-ni-√śam* (only ind. p. -*śamyā*), to hear, learn, MBh.

विनिश्चर्ये *vi-niś-√car*, P. -*carati*, to go forth in all directions, ŚBr.; MBh.

विनिश्चिन्त्ये *vi-niś-√2. ci* (only ind. p. -*cityā*), to debate about, deliberate, consider, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to determine, resolve, decide, BhP. **विनिश्चया**, m. deciding, settling, ascertainment, settled opinion, decision, firm resolve regarding (gen. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c. (*aṅga-v*), the fixing or settling of a horoscope, MW.; -*jñā*, mfn. knowing the certainty of anything, MBh. **निश्चयिन**, mfn. settling finally, deciding, Sarvad.

विनिश्चिता, mfn. firmly resolved upon (comp.), MBh.; ascertained, determined, settled, certain, ib.; R. &c.; (*am*), ind. most certainly, decidedly, Amar.; *ārtha*, mfn. having a decided meaning, Bhart.

विनिश्चस्ये *vi-ni-√śvas* (cf. *vi-niś-√śvas*), P. -*śvasita*, to breathe hard, snort, hiss, R.; Bhaṭṭ.; to sigh deeply, MBh.; R. **निश्वासिता**, n. exhalation, Jātakam. **निश्वासा**, m. breathing hard, sighing, a sigh, W.

विनिश्चद्वे *vi-ni-shad* (√*śad*), P. -*śhīdati*, to sit down separately.

विनिश्चूदित *vi-ni-shūdita*, mfn. (√*śūd*) destroyed utterly, MBh. (C. -*śūdita*).

विनिश्चकम्प्ये *vi-niśhkampa*, *vi-niśhkriya* &c. See p. 951, col. 1.

विनिष्कुर्ये *vi-niś-√kṛi*, Caus. -*kārayati*, to cause to be mended or repaired, Kauś.

विनिष्क्रम्ये *vi-niś-√kram*, P. Ā. -*krāmāti*, -*kramate* (ind. p. -*kramya*), to step forth, go out, issue from (abl.), MBh.; R. &c. **निष्क्रान्ता**, mfn. gone forth, come out, MBh.

विनिष्कृत्ये *vi-ni-shṭan* (prob. for *vi-niś-shṭan*; *shṭan* = √*stan*), P. -*shṭanati*, to groan loudly, Car.

विनिष्कृत्ये *vi-niś-√tapa*, mfn. (√*tap*; cf. Pān. viii, 3, 102) well roasted or fried, R.

विनिष्कृत्ये *vi-ni-√shṭhiv*, P. -*shṭhivati* or *vyati*, to spit out, Suśr.

विनिष्कृत्ये *vi-niś-√paṭ*, P. -*pāyati*, to split or cleave asunder, BhP.

विनिष्पत्ये *vi-niś-√pat*, P. -*patati*, to fall out of, fly forth from, rush forth, issue, MBh.; R. &c.; to fly or run away, Mn. vii, 106 (Kull. 'to double or flee or move crookedly, as a hare'). **निष्पतिता**, mfn. rushed forth, lept out, MBh.; R. **निष्पता**, n. rushing forth or out, pushing on (*mushī-vi-niś*), a blow with the fist, BhP.

विनिष्पाद्ये *vi-niś-pādyā*, mfn. (√*pad*) to be accomplished or effected, MarkP.

विनिष्पिष्ये *vi-niś-√piśh*, P. -*pinashṭi*, to grind to pieces, crush, bruise, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*pāṇau pānim*), to rub the hands together, MBh. **निष्पिषिता**, mfn. ground down, crushed into powder, smashed, MBh.; BhP.

विनिष्पेष्ये *vi-niś-pēśha*, m. grinding to pieces, rubbing together, friction, MBh.

विनिष्पीड्ये *vi-niś-√piḍ*, P. -*pīḍayati*, to squeeze out, Suśr.

विनिष्पूदये *vi-ni-√śud*. See *vi-ni-shūdita*.

विनिष्पृत्ये *vi-ni-√ṣṛita*. See *vi-niś-ṣṛita*.

विनिष्पृत्ये *vi-niś-tap*. See *vi-niś-ṭapta*.

विनिष्पृत्ये *vi-ni-smṛita*, mfn. (√*smṛi*) recorded, mentioned, Pañcar.

विनिहन्त्ये *vi-ni-√han*, P. -*hanti*, to strike down, slay, slaughter, kill, destroy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

विनिहन्त्ये *vi-ni-√han*, P. -*hanti*, to strike down, slay, slaughter, kill, destroy, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **निहन्ता**, mfn. striking down, destroying, R. **विनिहता**, mfn. struck down &c.; expelled (as darkness), MBh.; disregarded (as a command), R.; afflicted, distressed (as the mind), MBh.; m. a great or unavoidable calamity, infliction caused by fate or heaven, W.; a portent, comet, meteor, ib.

विनिहन्त्ये *vi-ni-√hnu*, P. -*hnauti*, to deny, disown, MBh. xiii, 5521 (w.r. *hnoti*). **निहन्ता**, mfn. denied, disowned, hidden, concealed, Kāv.; Kathās.

विनी *vi-√ni*, P. Ā. -*nayati*, °*te*, to lead or take away, remove, avert, RV. i, 24, 9; to throw off, drive away, dispel, expel (a disease), Car.; (Ā.) to elicit, draw from (abl.), RV.; to stir up (the Soma), RV.; to part (the hair), GṛSṚS.; to stretch, extend, ŚāṅkhBr.; R.; to train, tame, guide (horses), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to educate, instruct, direct, MBh.; R. &c.; to chastise, punish, Yājñ.; Kum.; to induce, lead or cause to (inf.), RV. i, 1, 64, 6; to spend, pass (time), Gīt.; to perform, accomplish, MBh.; (Ā.) to pay off, restore (a debt), Pān. i, 3, 36; to expand (esp. for religious purposes), ib., Sch.; to get rid of, give up, cease from (anger), Pān. i, 3, 37; Desid. A. -*ninīshate*, to wish to get rid of or give up (egoism), ŚāṅkhŚr.

2. **विनी**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 969) leading away or asunder, separating, RV. ii, 24, 9; cast, thrown, L.; secret, L.; m. taking away, removal, withdrawal, Śiś. x, 42; leading, guidance, training (esp. moral tr.), education, discipline, control, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with Buddhists) the rules of discipline for monks, MW. 55 &c.; good breeding, propriety of conduct, decency, modesty, mildness, ib. (in the Purāṇas sometimes personified as son of Kriyā or of Lajjā); an office, business, Śiś. xi, 36; N. of a son of Sudyumna, MarkP.; a man of subdued senses, L.; a merchant, trader, L.; (ā), f. Sida Cordifolia, L.; -*karman*, n. instruction, Ragh.; -*kshudraka* or -*ka-vastu*, n. N. of a Buddhist wk.; -*grāhī*, mfn. conforming to rules of discipline, compliant, tractable, L.; m. an elephant which obeys orders, L.; -*jyotiś* (?), m. N. of a Muni, Kathās.; -*tā*, f. good behaviour; modesty, Cāṇ.; -*daṭṭa*, m. N. of a man, Mṛicch.; -*deva*, m. N. of a teacher, Buddh.; of a poet, Sadukt.; -*nandin*, m. N. of the leader of a Jaina sect, Inscr.; -*m-dhara*, m. N. of a chamberlain, Venīs.; -*pattra*, n. = -*sūtra* (below), Buddh.; -*piṭaka*, 'basket of discipline,' (with Buddhists) the collection of treatises on discipline (cf. above); -*pradhāna*, mfn. having humility pre-eminent, of which modesty is chief, MW.; -*pramāthin*, mfn. violating propriety, behaving ill or improperly, W.; -*bhāṭ*, mfn. possessing propriety or modesty, ib.; -*mayā*, m(f). n. consisting of propriety, Kād.; -*yogin*, mfn. possessing humility, MW.; -*rāma*, m. = -*sundara*, Cat.; -*vaś*, mfn. well-behaved (in *a-vin*), Vet.; (*ati*), f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; Daś.; Pañcar.; -*vallī*, f. N. of wk.; -*vastu*, n. (with Buddhists) N. of a section of the works which treat of Vinaya

(q.v.); -*vāc*, mfn. speaking modestly, W.; f. modest speech, ib.; -*viyaya*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*vi-bhaṅga*, m. N. of wk.; -*viśhāśhā-śāstra*, n. N. of a Buddhist wk.; -*śī*, f. N. of a woman, HParis.; -*sāgara*, -*sundara*, n. N. of authors, Cat.; -*sūtra*, n. (with Buddhists) the Sūtra treating of discipline (cf. above); -*stha*, mfn. conforming to discipline, compliant, tractable, L.; -*svāminī*, f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; -*yāditya*, m. N. of Jayāpīḍa, Rājat.; of a king of the race of the Cālukyas, Inscr.; (-*para*, n. N. of a town built by Jayāpīḍa, Rājat.); -*yādī-dhara* (i.e. *vinaya-dhā*), m. N. of a man, Kāv.; -*yānvita*, mfn. endowed with modesty, humble, L.; -*yāvānata*, mfn. bending down modestly, bowing low with modesty, MBh.; Kathās.; -*yōkti*, f. pl. modest speech, Bālār. -*nyayana*, mfn. taking away, removing, MBh.; Megh.; n. the act of tanning or training, education, instruction, Daś.

Vi-nāyaka, mī(ikā)n. taking away, removing, MW.; m. 'Remover (of obstacles)', N. of Gaṇeśa, Yājñ.; VarBrS. &c.; a leader, guide, MBh.; R.; a Guru or spiritual preceptor, L.; a Buddha, L.; N. of Garuḍa, L.; an obstacle, impediment, L.; = *anūtha* (?), L.; N. of various authors &c., Cat.; pl. a partic. class of demons, MānGr.; MBh. &c.; N. of partic. formulas recited over weapons, R.; (ikā), f. the wife of Gaṇeśa or Garuḍa, L.; -*caturthī*, f. the fourth day of the festival in honour of Gaṇeśa, Cat.; (-*thi-vrata*, n. N. of wk.); -*carita*, n. N. of the 73rd ch. of the Kṛīḍā-khaṇḍa or 2nd part of the Gaṇeśa-Purāṇa.; -*dvādaśa-nāma-stotra*, n. N. of wk.; -*paṇḍita*, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP.; = *nanda-panḍ*, Cat.; -*purāna*, n.; -*piṇḍa-vihī*, m. N. of wks.; -*bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of various authors, Cat.; -*bhojana-varṇana*, f.; -*māhātmya*, n.; -*vrata-kalpa*, m.; -*vrata-piṇḍa*, f.; -*śānti*, f.; -*śānti-pad-dhātī*, f.; -*śānti-prayoga*, m.; -*śānti-saṃgraha*, m.; -*saṅghitā*, f.; -*sahasra-nāman*, n.; -*stava-rāja*, m. N. of wks. or chs. from wks.; -*śnapana-catur-thī*, f. the fourth day of the Gaṇeśa festival (when his image is bathed), Cat.; -*kāvatāra-varṇana*, n.; -*kāvīr-bhāva*, m.; -*kōṭpattī*, f. N. of parts of wks.

Vi-nīta, mfn. led or taken away, removed &c.; stretched, extended, R.; tamed, trained, educated, well-behaved, humble, modest, Mn.; MBh. &c.; versed in, acquainted or familiar with (loc. or comp.), Yājñ.; R. &c.; performed, accomplished, MBh.; one who has subdued his passions, L.; lovely, handsome, W.; plain, neat (in dress &c.), A.; m. a trained horse, L.; a merchant, trader, L.; N. of a son of Pulastya, VP.; -*tā*, f. (Kām.); -*tva*, n. (Ragh.) modesty, decency, decorum; -*datṭa* or -*deva*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -*prabha*, m. N. of a Buddhist scholar; -*mati*, m. N. of two men, Kathās.; -*vesha*, m. modest or plain attire, Ragh.; -*śābharāṇa*, mfn. humble or modest in dress and ornaments, Mn. viii, 2; -*sattva*, mfn. (a grve) containing tame animals, Ragh.; -*senā*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; -*tīrtman*, mfn. having a well-controlled mind, well-behaved, modest, Mn. vii, 39; -*tāḍya*, m. N. of a man, Hcat.; -*tīśvara*, m. N. of a divine being, Buddh. -**nīṭaka**, m. n. = *vainīṭaka*. -**nīṭi**, f. training, good behaviour, modesty, Hit. -**nīya**, m. = *kalka*, L.

Vi-netri, m. a leader, guide, instructor, teacher, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a chastiser, punisher, Ragh.; Mcar.; a tamer, trainer, Kull. on Mn. iii, 162; a prince, king, L.

2. **Vi-netra**, m. (fmr I. see p. 951, col. 1) a teacher, preceptor, Hariv.

Vi-neya, mfn. to be taken away or removed, Hariv.; to be trained or educated or instructed, Śāh.; Sarvad.; to be chastised, L.; m. a pupil, disciple, L.

विनील *vi-nīla*, *vi-nīvi* &c. See p. 951, col. 1.

विनु *vi-√3. nu*, *Ā. navate*, to go or spread in different directions, RV. x, 22, 9.

विनुद् *vi-√nud*, P. *Ā. -nudati*, *ōte*, to drive away or asunder, scare away, dispel, remove, RV.; Śākhkṣr.; to strike (cnrds), play (on a musical instrument), BhP. (v.l. *vi-tud*): Caus. -*nodayati*, to drive asunder or away, dispel, Śis.; Git.; to spend (time), MBh.; to divert, amuse, entertain, Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās.; to amuse one's self with, delight in (instr.), Ragh. v, 67. -**nutti**, f. dispelling, removal, Kath.; N. of an Ekāṅka, ŚrS. -**nūda**, f. a stroke, thrust, blow, RV. ii, 13, 3. -**nūna**, mfn. driven asunder &c.; stricken, hurt, wounded, MBh.

Vi-noda, m. driving away, removal, VarBrS.; Kathās.; diversion, sport, pastime, pleasure, playing or amusing one's self with (comp.), Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c. (-*dīya*, ind. for pleasure); eagerness, vehemence, L.; a kind of embrace, L.; a kind of palace, L.; N. of a wk. on music; -*kallola*, m.; -*mañjari*, f.; -*raṅga*, m. N. of wks.; -*rasika*, mfn. given or addicted to pleasure, Kathās.; -*vat*, mfn. amusing, delightful, ib.; -*sthāna*, n. ground (lit. and fig.) for pleasure or enjoyment, Śak.; -*dārtham*, ind. for the sake of sport or pl^o, Kathās.; -*dōpāpādin*, mfn. causing pl^o or delight, ib. -**nodana**, n. diversion, play, amusement, pastime (-*tā*, f.), Kāv.; Kathās.; -*śata*, n. pl. hundreds of amusements, Vikr. -**nodita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) driven away, dispelled, Śis.; Git.; diverted, amused, delighted, R.; Hariv.; allayed, soothed, W.

Vi-nodin, mfn. driving away, dispelling, Śak.; Kathās.; amusing, diverting, Kathās.; Pañcar.

विनुत् *vi-√nrit*, P. -*nṛityati*, to begin to dance, TBr.

विनोक्ति *vinōkti*. See under *vinā*, p. 969.

विन्त *vinṭa*, m. N. of a partic. divine being, MarkP.

विन्द *vind*, P. *vindati*. See *√3. vid*.

Vinda, mfn. finding, getting, gaining (ifc.; see *go-*, *cāru-v* &c.); m. a partic. hour of the day, R.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of a king of Avantī, ib.

Vindaka, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

Vindāt-vat, mfn. containing a form of *√3. vid*; (*ati*), f. a verse of this kind, MaitrS.

1. **Vindu**, mfn. finding, getting, acquiring, procuring, PañcarBr. (cf. *go-*, *loka-v*).

विन्दु 2. *vindu*, mfn. (fr. *√1. vid*) knowing, acquainted or familiar with (ifc.), Vās.; = *veditavya*, L.

विन्दु 3. *vindu*, *ōduka*, *ōdula*. See *bindu*.

विन्ध *vindh*, *Ā. vindhate*. See *√2. vidh*.

विन्ध *vindha*, *vindha-culaka*, w.r. for *vindh-ya*, *vindhya-culika*.

विन्धपत्र *vindha-pattra*, m. (or ī, f.) a plant (commonly called Bel Sunṭh), L.

विन्धस *vindhasa* (?), m. the moon, L.

विन्ध *vindhya*, as, m. (of doubtful derivation) N. of a low range of hills connecting the Northern extremities of the Western and Eastern Ghats, and separating Hindūstān proper from the Dekhan (the Vindhya range is reckoned among the seven principal ranges of Bhārata-varsha [see *kula-giri*, p. 294, col. 3], and according to Manu ii, 21, forms the Southern limit of Madhya-deśa or the middle region; according to a legend related in MBh. iii, 8782 &c., the personified Vindhya, jealous of Himālaya, demanded that the sun should revolve round him in the same way as about Meru, which the sun declining to do, the Vindhya then began to elevate himself that he might bar the progress of both sun and moon; the gods alarmed, asked the aid of the saint Agastya, who approached the Vindhya and requested that by bending down he would afford him an easy passage to the South country, begging at the same time that he would retain a low position till his return; this he promised to do, but Agastya never returned, and the Vindhya range consequently never attained the elevation of the Himālaya), Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a prince, HParis.; a hunter, L.; (*ā*), f. Averrhoa Acidia, L.; small cardamoms, L. -**kandara**, n. N. of a place, Cat. -**kūṭa**, *ōṭaka* or *ōṭana*, m. N. of the saint Agastya, L. -**ketu**, m. N. of a king of the Pulindas, Kathās. -**kailāsa-vāsinī**, f. a form of Durgā, Hariv. -**giri**, m. the Vindhya range of hills, Vās. -**culika**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v.l. -*pulika*). -**nilayā**, f. a form of Durgā, L. -**nivāsin**, m. N. of Vyāḍi, L. (cf. -*vāsin*). -**para**, m. N. of a king of the Vidyā-dharas, Kathās. -**parvata**, m. = *giri*, Vitrac. -**pā-laka**, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. -**pulika**, m. pl. id., MBh. (cf. -*culika*). -**mūlika** (VP.) or -**mau-leya** (MārkP.), m. pl. id. -**vat**, m. N. of a man, MārkP. -**vana**, n. a forest in the Vindhya, R. -**varman**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. -**vāsin**, mfn. dwelling in the V^o, L.; n. N. of Vyāḍi, Cat.; Vās.,

Introd.; of a medical writer, Cat.; (*inī*), f. (with or without *devī*) a form of Durgā, Kathās.; Daś.; N. of a place, VP.; -*nī-dasaka*, n. N. of wk. -**śakti**, m. N. of a king, VP.; Inscr. -**śalla**, m. the V^o hills, MW. -**senā**, m. N. of a king, VP. (v.l. *bimbi-sāra*). -**stha**, mfn. residing in the V^o, L.; m. N. of Vyāḍi, Cat. **Vindhyaśāla**, m. = *ya-giri*, Var.; -*vāsinī*, f. a form of Durgā, RTL. 575. **Vindh-yāṭavī**, f. a forest in the Vindhya, VarBrS.; Kathās. &c. **Vindhyaśāri**, m. = *ya-giri*, Ragh.; VarBrS. &c.; -*vāsinī*, f. = *vindhya-vās*, MW. **Vindhya-dhivāsinī**, f. a form of Durgā, Cat. **Vindhya-n-ta-vāsin**, m. pl. the inhabitants of the inner V^o, VarBrS. **Vindhyaśāri**, m. N. of Agastya, Kaśikh. **Vindhyaśāli** or -*li*, f. N. of the wife of the Asura Bali and mother of Bāṇa, Pur.; -*li-putra* (C.) or -*sula* (W.), m. N. of the Asura Bāṇa. **Vindhyaś-vārī-prasāda**, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Vindhya, m. pl. N. of a dynasty, VP.

Vindhyaśa, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to represent or act the part of the Vindhya mountains, Śis.

विन्न *vinna*. See pp. 964, 965.

विन्निभट्ट *vinni-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

विन्ध्य *vi-ny-aya*, m. (√5. ī) position, situation, TPrāt.

विन्ध्य *vi-ny-√2. as*, P. -*asyati* (rarely -*asati*), to put or place down in different places, spread out, distribute, arrange, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to put down, deposit, place or lay on, fix in, turn or direct towards, apply to (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to mark or designate by (instr.), Megh.; to entrust or make over to (loc.), Vikr. -**nyasana**, n. putting down (*pada-vinyasanam* *√kri*, to put down the feet, step, stride), Vcar. -**nyasta**, mfn. put or placed down &c.; directed to (as the mind, eyes), R.; entrusted, delivered, Yājñ. -**nyasya**, mfn. to be put or placed upon (*uparā*), VarBrS. -**nyāsa**, m. putting or placing down &c.; a deposit, W.; putting on (ornaments), Kāvyaḍ.; movement, position (of limbs), attitude, TPrāt.; Kāv.; arrangement, disposition, order, Pur.; scattering, spreading out, MBh.; Hariv.; establishment, foundation, MārkP.; putting together, connecting (words &c.), composition (of literary works), Vās.; Śāh. &c.; exhibition, display (ifc. = showing, displaying), MBh.; the utterance of words of despair, Śāh.; assemblage, collection, W.; any site or receptacle on or in which anything is deposited, ib.; -*rekha*, f. a line drawn, Bālār.

विन्ध्याक *vinyāka*, m. the tree Echites Scholarius, L.

विप् 1. *vip* (or *vep*), cl. 1. *Ā.* (Dhātup. x, 6) *vepate* (ep. also *ōti*; p. *vipāṇa*, RV.; pf. *vivepe*, Gr.; *vivipre*, RV.; aor. *avepishā*, Br.; fut. *vepīṭa*, *vepishyate*, Gr.; inf. *vepītum*, ib.), to tremble, shake, shiver, vibrate, quiver, be stirred, RV. &c. &c.; to start back through fear, Pañcar.; Kathās.: Caus. *vīpāyati* or *vepāyati* (aor. *avīpīpat*), to cause to tremble or move, shake, agitate, RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Lat. *vibrare*; Goth. *weipan*; Germ. *wiften*, *weifen*, *Wipfel*; Eng. *whiffle*.]

2. **Vip**, mfn. inwardly stirred or excited, inspired, RV.; f. 'easily moved or bent, flexible (?)', a switch, rod &c., the shaft (of an arrow), the rods (which form the bottom of the Soma filter, and support the straining cloth), RV.; a finger, Naigh. ii, 5.

Vipā, m. a learned man (= *medhāvīn*), Naigh. iii, 15; (*ā*), f. speech (= *vāc*), ib. i, 11.

Vipās, in comp. for *vipas*. -*ci*, mfn. = next, TBr. -*cit*, mfn. inspired, wise, learned, versed in or acquainted with (comp.), RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of Indra under Manu Svārocisha, Pur.; of the Supreme Spirit, Sarvad.; of a Buddha (prob. w.r. for *vipas-yin*), Lalit. -*ciṭa*, mfn. = prec., Hariv.

Vipina, n. 'stirring or waving (scil. in the wind)', a wood, forest, thicket, grove, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a multitude, quantity, Bālār.; -*tilaka*, n. a kind of metre, Cnl.; -*nāduka*, m. 'wood-dweller', an ape, monkey, Mcar.

Vipināya, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to become or be like a forest, Git.

Vipo-dhā, mfn. (fr. *vipas* + 2. *dhā*) bestowing inspiration, RV. x, 46, 5.

Vipra, mī(ā)n. stirred or excited (inwardly), inspired, wise (said of men and gods, esp. of Agni, Indra, the Asvins, Maruts &c.; cf. *paṇḍita*), RV.;

AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; learned (esp. in theology), TS.; ŚBr.; a sage, seer, singer, poet, learned theologian, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; a Brahman (ā, f. a Br^o woman), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a priest, domestic priest, R.; the moon, L.; the month Bhādrapada, L.; Ficus Religiosa, L.; Acacia Sirissa, L.; (in prosody) a proleusmatic, Col.; N. of a son of Śliṣṭi, VP. (v. l. *ripā*); of a son of Śrutap-jaya (or Śpītap-jaya), BhP.; of a son of Dhruva, ib.; pl. a class of demi-gods (mentioned with the Sādhyas, Yakshas and Rākshasas), ĀśvGr. — **kanyā**, f. a Brāhman girl, MW. — **kāśhṭha**, n. Thespesia Populneoides, L. — **kun-ḍa**, m. adulterous offspring of Br^o parents, L. — **cit**, m. N. of a Dānava (father of Rāhu), BhP. (cf. *-citti*). — **citta**, g. *sutam-gamddi* — **citta**, w.r. for next. — **citti** (*vi-pra-*), mfn. sagacious, TBr.; m. N. of a preceptor, BrĀrUp.; of a Dānava (father of Rāhu), Suparṇ.; MBh. &c. (cf. *-cit*); f. N. of an Apsaras, VP. — **cūdāmaṇi**, m. 'Br^o-jewel', an excellent Br^o, MW. — **jana**, m. a Br^o or a priest (also collectively), MBh.; N. of a man (with the patr. Saurāki), Kāth. — **jūta** (*vi-pra-*), mfn. impelled or urged by the wise, RV. — **jūti**, m. N. of a man (with the patr. Vātaraśana, author of RV. x, 136, 3), Anukr. — **tama** (*vi-pra-*), mfn. most wise, wisest, RV. — **tā**, f. the rank or condition of a Br^o (*-tām upa-√gam*, to become a Br^o), VP. — **tāpasa**, m. a Br^o ascetic, Kathās. — **tva**, n. the rank of a Br^o or a scholar, Yājñ.; BhP. — **damana**, m. 'Br^o-tamer', N. of a man (in a farce), Kautukas. — **daha**, m. (possibly *vi + pra + dāha*) dried fruit or roots &c., L. — **deva**, m. N. of a prince, Inscr.; of a chief of the Bhāgavatas, Cat. — **putra**, m. a Br^o's son, Kathās. — **priya**, mfn. dear to Br^o's, R.; m. the Palāśa tree, L.; n. thick sour milk, L. — **bandhu**, m. 'Br^o's friend, N. of the author of RV. v, 24, 4; x, 57-60 (having the patr. Gaupāyana or Laupāyana), Anukr. — **bhāva**, m. the rank or dignity of a Br^o, Daś. — **maṭha**, m. a Br^o monastery, Kathās. — **man-man** (*vi-pra-*), mfn. having an inspired mind, RV. — **rāja**, n. the reign of the wise or pious, RV.; the kingdom or sovereignty of the Br^o's or priests, Pañcat. — **rshabha** (for *rishā*), m. hulk i.e. chief among Br^o's, MBh. — **rshi** (for *rishā*), m. a Br^o Rishi, priestly sage (e.g. Vasishṭha), MBh.; R.; Pur. — **lobhan**, m. 'Br^o-enticing', N. of the Kiñkīrā tree, L. — **vacas** (*vi-pra-*), mfn. one whose words are inspired, RV. — **vat**, ind. like a Br^o, Mn. iii, 220. — **vācana**, n. = *brāhmaṇa-vā*, Heat. — **vāhas**, mfn. receiving the homage and offerings of the wise, RV. — **vitti**, v. l. for *-citti*. — **vīra**, m. a heroic Br^o, Kathās.; (*vi-pra-*), mfn. having inspired men or inspiring men, RV. — **śeshita**, n. the remainder of a Br^o's food, L. — **samāgama**, m. a concourse of Br^o's, MW. — **sāt-√kri**, P. *-karoti*, to present anything (acc.) to Br^o's, Ragh. — **sevā**, f. service of a Br^o master, Mu. x, 123. — **sva**, n. the property of a Br^o, Mjich. **Viprādhipa**, m. the moon; — *mu-khā*, f. a moon-faced woman, Heat. **Viprānu-madita**, mfn. rejoiced at by seer or poets, TBr.; ŚBr. **Viprāpavāda**, m. abuse of a Brāhman, W. **Viprāvamanyaka**, mfn. despising Brāhman, VP. **Viprēndra**, m. chief of Brāhman, MBh. **Vipraka**, m. a contemptible Brāhman, Kautukas.

विप्रक्त्रिम् vi-paktrima, vi-pakva. See p. 951, col. 1.

विपक्ष vi-paksha, mfn. deprived of wings, R.; m. 'being on a different side', an opponent, adversary, enemy (mfn. 'counteracting', Jātak.), Inscr.; Kāv.; Kathās.; a disputant, Kir.; a female rival, Ragh.; Śis.; the day of transition from one half of a lunar month to another, KātyŚr.; (in gram.) an exception, MW.; (in logic) a counter-statement, counter-instance, argument proving the contrary (e.g. 'there cannot be fire in a lake, because there is no smoke there'), Tarkas.; Bhāṣāp.; Sāh.; — *as*, ind. from or after a rival, Kir.; hostilely, inimically, W.; — *lā*, f., — *tva*, n. hostility, enmity, opposition, R.; — *bhāva*, m. hostile disposition, state of hostility, Ragh.; — *ramanī*, f. a female rival, Amar.; — *sūla*, m. N. of a chief of a sect called Ārādhyā, Cat.; — *kshākrānta*, mfn. seized by an enemy, MW.; — *kshī-√kri*, P. *-karoti*, to deprive of wings, Kathās.; — *kshīya*, mfn. hostile, inimical, BhP.

Vipakshaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make enemies (p. p. *vi-pakshita*), MBh.

विपच् vi-√pac, P. *-pacati*, to cook thoroughly, dissolve by cooking or boiling, KātyŚr.;

Suśr.; Pass. *-pacyate*, to be cooked or baked or roasted, MBh.; to be digested, ib.; to be completely matured or ripened or developed, Ragh.; Suśr.; to bear fruit, develop consequences, VarBṛS.; Caus. *-pacyati*, to cook thoroughly, dissolve by cooking, melt, liquefy, Suśr. **°paktavya**, mfn. to be cooked or boiled, Car.

Vi-pāka, nif(ā)n. ripe, mature, RV.; m. cooking, dressing (= *pacana*), L.; ripening, maturing (esp. of the fruit of actions), effect, result, consequence (of actions in the present or former births pursuing those who commit them through subsequent existences), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; maturing of food (in the stomach), digestion, conversion of food into a state for assimilation, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.; bad digestion, Car.; any change of form or state, Uttarar.; calamity, distress, misfortune, Yājñ.; Uttarar.; withering, fading, Śis.; 'sweet' or 'flavour' (*sveda* or *svāda*), L.; (ibc.) subsequently, afterwards (see comp.); — *kaṭuka*, mfn. sharp or bitter in its consequences, Kathās.; — *kāla*, m. the time of ripening or maturing, Rājāt.; — *liura*, mfn. sharp or terrible in consequence of (comp.), BhP.; — *dārmṇa*, mfn. terrible or dangerous in results, Prab.; — *dosha*, m. morbid affection of the digestive powers, Suśr.; — *viśphūrjathu*, m. the consequences (of sins committed in a former birth) compared to a thunder-stroke, Ragh.; — *śruta*, n. N. of a sacred book of the Jainas, W. **°pākin**, mfn. ripening, maturing, bearing fruits or having consequences, Mālatim.; difficult to be digested (in *a-viṣṭ*), Car.

विपचय vi-√pañcaya, P. *-pañcayati*, to divulge, proclaim, HPariś. (cf. *pra-pañcaya*).

Vi-pañcanaka or **°cika**, n. a soothsayer, Divyāv.

विपचिका vi-pañcika, vi-patāka &c. See p. 951, col. 2.

विपद् vi-√paṭ, P. *-pātayati*, to split in two, tear open, tear out, destroy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to drive asunder, scare away, Kād.; Rājāt.

Vi-pāṭa, m. a kind of arrow, MBh.; Śis.; N. of a man, MBh. **°pāṭaka**, mfn. (prob.) opening, unfolding, bringing, MārKp. **°pāṭana**, n. the act of splitting in two, tearing open, Nir.; eradication, destruction, Rājāt.; acute pain, Car. **°pāṭita**, mfn. split in two, torn asunder, uprooted, eradicated, destroyed, Hariv.; Pur. &c.; separated, divided, Śhaḍgurus.

विपद् vi-√paṭh, P. *-paṭhati*, to read through, peruse, BhP.

विपण vi-√paṇ, P. *-paṇati*, to sell, Hariv.; Pañcat.; A. *-panate*, to bet, wager for (gen.), MBh. 2. **°paṇa**, m. (for 1. see p. 951, col. 2) selling, sale, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a wager, MBh.; a trading-place, shop, market-place, MBh.; MārKp.; 'market' (fig. applied to speech, the organ of speech, or the energy of activity), MārKp.; N. of Śiva, MBh. (= *nir-vyavahāra* or *daṇḍādi-rahita*); **°pāṇa-vaṭ**, mfn. furnished with shops and markets, MBh. — **pa-ṇana**, n. selling, traffic, Śis., Sch. **°paṇi**, f. sale, traffic, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; a place where things are sold, shop, stall, fair, market-place, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also *ṭi*, f.); any article or commodity for sale, L.; a street of shops, L.; — *gata*, mfn. being on the market, Mālav.; — *jivikā*, f. subsistence by traffic, MBh.; — *jivin*, mfn. subsisting by traffic, Hariv.; — *paṭha*, m. a shop-street, Kād.; — *madhya-ga*, mfn. being in the midst of a market, Kathās.; — *stha-ṇanya*, mfn. (a town) containing commodities exposed for sale, Ragh. **°paṇin**, m. a trader, shopkeeper, merchant, Śis.

विपत् vi-√pat, P. *-patati*, to fly or dash or rush through, RV. i, 168, 6; to fly apart, fall off, burst asunder, be divided or separated, ŚBr.; ChUp.; to fly along, RV. x, 96, 9; Caus. *-patayati*, to fly in various directions, RV. iii, 55, 3; to fall asunder, be opened, ib. vi, 9, 6; — *pātayati*, to cause to fly away, shoot off (arrows), AV.; to cause to fly asunder or off, split or strike off (a head), ib.; to strike down, kill, MBh. **°patita** (*vi-*), mfn. flown away, fallen off &c.; — *loman*, mfn. one whose hair has fallen out, ŚBr.

Vi-patman. See under 1. *vi*, p. 949, col. 3.

Vi-pāṭa, g. *brāhmaṇādi*. **°pātaka**, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *yāvdi*. **°pātana**, n. (fr. Caus.) melting, liquefying, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 39.

विपथ vi-patha, m. n. a different path,

wrong road, evil course, L.; a partic. high number, Buddh.; (ā), m. n. a kind of chariot (fit for untrodden paths), AV.; PañcatBr.; ŚrS.; — *gāmin*, mfn. going in a wrong way or evil course, MW.; — *gati*, f. the going in a wrong way, MBh.; — *yamaka*, n. a kind of Yamaka (q. v.) in which the paranomasia is only at the beginning and end of the verse (e.g. Bhaṭṭi. x, 16); — *yuga*, n. a yoke fit for bad roads, ĀpŚr.; — *vāhā*, m. drawing a chariot called Vipatha (see above), AV.; *°thāvapāta-paratā*, f. the inclination to go in wrong ways (or pursue evil courses), Rājāt. — **pathaya**, Noni. P. *°yati*, to lead upon the wrong way, Lalit. — **pathi** (*vi-*), mfn. going in wrong ways, RV.; going on paths that spread in different directions, MW.

विपद् vi-√pad, Ā. *-padyate*, to fall or burst asunder, MBh. xi, 95; to come between, intervene, prevent, hinder, Kaus.; to go wrongly, fail, miscarry, come to nought, perish, die, ŚhaḍBṛ.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *-pādayati*, to cause to perish, destroy, kill, Rājāt.

Vi-pat, in comp. for *vi-pad*; — *kara*, mif(ā)n. causing misfortune, Harav.; (ī), f. N. of a goddess, ib.; — *kāla*, n. season of m^o or calamity, Hit.; — *phala*, mfn. resulting in m^o, calamitous, MW.; — *sāgara*, m. 'ocean of misfortune', heavy calamity, W.

Vi-patti, f. going wrongly, adversity, misfortune, failure, disaster (opp. to *saṃ-patti*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; unfavourableness (of time), Kāni.; ruin, destruction, death, MBh.; R. &c.; cessation, end, MBh. xii, 9140; agony, torment (= *yātanā*), L.; — *kāra*, mfn. causing misfortune or calamity, VarBṛS.; — *kāla*, m. a season of adversity or m^o, Pañcat.; — *yukta*, mfn. attended with m^o, unfortunate, W.; — *rahita*, mfn. free from misfortune, prosperous, happy, ib.

Vi-pad, f. going wrongly, misfortune, adversity, calamity, failure, ruin, death, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *ākṛānta* and *-gata*, mfn. fallen into misfortune, L.; — *uddharāṇa*, n., — *uddhāra*, m. extrication from misfortune, W.; — *grasta*, mfn. seized by m^o, unfortunate, ib.; — *daśā*, f. a state of m^o, calamitous position, MW.; — *yukta*, mfn. attended with m^o, unfortunate, W.; — *rahita*, mfn. free from m^o, prosperous, ib. **°padā**, f. misfortune, adversity, calamity, L. **°padi**, f., g. *kumbha-pady-ādi*.

Vi-panna, mfn. gone wrong, failed, miscarried (opp. to *saṃ-panna*), MBh.; afflicted, distressed, Hit.; ruined, destroyed, decayed, dead, gone, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a snake, L.; — *kṛitya*, mfn. (a deity) whose rites have been disturbed or neglected, VarBṛS.; — *lā*, f. misfortune, ruin, destruction, VarBṛS. (*-lām gataḥ*, ruined, R.); — *didhiti*, mfn. one whose splendour or glory is gone, Bhartṛ.; — *deha*, mfn. having a decomposed body, dead, defunct, Mjich. i, 30; **°nnāpalyā**, f. a woman who has lost her child by abortion, MW.; — *nnārtha*, mfn. one whose property or fortune is ruined, R. (v. l. *nnārtman*). **°pana**, mfn. unfortunate, dead, destroyed, MW.

Vi-pādana, n. the act of destroying, killing, destruction, W. **°pādaniya**, **°pādita**, **°pādya**, mfn. to be killed, destructible, ib. **°pādita**, mfn. destroyed, killed, ib.

विपदुमक vipadamaka (?), n. a dead body gnawed by worms, Buddh.

विपन् vi-√pan (only 1. pl. pr. Pass. *-panyāmahe*), to pride one's self, boast, RV. i, 180, 7. **°panyā** or **°panyāyā**, ind. joyfully, wonderfully, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. **°panyū**, mfn. praising, admiring, rejoicing, exulting, RV.; wonderful, admirable (said of the Āsvins and Maruts), ib.

विपरिक्लम् vi-pari-√kram, P. Ā. *-krāmati*, — *kramate*, to step or walk round, circumbulate, ŚBr. **°parikrānta**, mfn. one who has shown valour (in battle), courageous, powerful, R. **°parikrā-mam**, ind. having walked round, going all about, ŚBr.

विपरिगा vi-pari-√gā, P. *-jigāti*, to go over, be upset (as a cart), BhP.

विपरिच्छन्न vi-pari-√chhinna, mfn. (√ *chid*) cut off on all sides, utterly destroyed; — *mūla*, mfn. having the roots cut completely round or off, entirely uprooted, MBh.

विपरिणम् vi-pari-ṇam (√ *nam*), Pass. *-ṇam-yate*, to undergo change or alteration, be changed into (instr.), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 87, Sch.; Caus. *-ṇam-yati*, to alter, change into (instr.), Pat.; ĀpŚr., Sch.

°*pariṇata*, mfn. altered, changed, ib. °*parina-*
mana, n. changing, change, alteration, MW. °*pari-*
namayitavya, mfn. to be changed or altered,
Pat. °*pariṇāma*, n. change, exchange, transfor-
mation, Pat.; Śāṅk. &c.; ripening, maturing, Naigh.,
Sch. °*pariṇāmin*, mfn. undergoing a change of state
or form, turning into (instr.), Kull. on Mn. i, 27.

विपरिणीत *vi-pari-ṇita*, mfn. (√*nī*) having
one's place changed for that of another, ŚhaṅvBr.

विपरितप *vi-pari-√tap*, Pass. -*tapyate*, to
be greatly distressed, suffer great pain, R.

विपरिटु *vi-pari-√dru*, P. -*dravati*, to run
round about, Kāth.

विपरिधा *vi-pari-√I dhā*, Ā. -*dhatte*, to ex-
change, alter, TS.; Kaus.; (ind. p. -*dhāya*, with or
scil. *vāsas*, having shifted one's clothes), Gobh.; Yājñ.
°*paridhāna*, n. change, exchange, Kaus.

विपरिधाव *vi-pari-√dhāv*, P. -*dhāvati*, to
run about or through, overrun, MBh.; Hariv.; R.

°*Vi-paridhāvaka*, mfn. running about or in all
directions, R.

विपरिपत् *vi-pari-√pat*, P. -*patati*, to fly
round or back, ŚBr.; Śāṅk.

विपरिभ्रंश *vi-pari-bhraṇsa*, m. (√*bhraṇs*)
failure, miscarriage, MBh.; (ifc.) being deprived of,
loss, ib.

विपरिमुच *vi-pari-√muc*, Pass. -*mucyate*,
to be freed or released from (abl.), MBh.

विपरिम्लान *vi-pari-mṛāna*, mfn. (√*mṛai*)
entirely faded or withered, R.

विपरिलुप्त *vi-pari-lupta*, mfn. (√*lup*)
broken or destroyed utterly, broken up, Śāṅk. °*pari-*
lopa, m. destruction, loss, ruin, ŚBr.; Śāṅk.

विपरिवृत् *vi-pari-√vṛt*, Ā. -*varīate*, to turn
round, revolve, Bhag.; to roll (on the ground), Mn.
vi, 22; to move about, roam, wander, MBh.; R.
&c.; to turn round or back, return, MBh.; to be
transformed, change, alter, ib.; to visit or afflict con-
tinually, ib.; Caus. -*varīyati*, in cause to turn round
or revolve, turn round or away, Lāty.; MBh. &c.

°*Vi-parivartana*, m(f)n. causing in turn round
or in return; (i), f. (with or scil. *vidyā*) a partic.
magical formula supposed to be efficacious in causing
the return of an absent person, Kathās.; n. turning
round, ĀpŚr., Sch.; rolling about, wallowing, R.
°*parivartita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) turned away; °*tā-*
dharā, mfn. having the lips turned away, Ragh.

°*Vi-parivṛtti*, f. turning round or back, return,
Prab.

विपरिहृ *vi-pari-√hṛi*, P. Ā. -*harati*, °*te*, to
transpose, exchange, Br.; GṛS.

°*Vi-pariharaṇa*, n. transposition, exchange,
ĀpŚr., Sch. °*parihāra*, m. id., Sāy.

विपरी *vi-pari (pari + √i)*, P. -*pari-eti*,
to turn round or back, return, ŚBr.; to turn out badly
or wrongly, fail, Mālatim.

°*Vi-parita*, mfn. turned round, reversed, inverted,
ĀpŚr.; Nir. &c.; being the reverse of anything, acting
in a contrary manner, opposite, contrary to (abl.), Kāv.;
Kathās. &c.; going asunder or in different directions,
various, different, KathUp.; perverse, wrong, con-
trary to rule, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; adverse, inauspicious,
unfavourable, ib.; false, untrue, Bhām.; (ā), f. a
perverse or unchaste woman, L.; N. of two metres,
RPrāt.; -*kara* or -*karīri*, mfn. acting in a contrary
manner or perversely, MW.; -*kārin*, mfn. id., Gīt.;
-*kriḍā*, f. N. of a ch. of ŚāṅgP.; -*gati*, mfn. going
backwards or in a reverse direction, W.; f. inverse or
reverse motion, ib.; -*graha-prakarana*, n. N. of
wk.; -*cīta* (MBh.), -*cetas* (R.), mfn. contrary-
minded, having a perverted mind or impaired mental
faculties; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. contrariety, inversion,
counterpart, Kāv.; Pañcat.; -*pathyā*, f. a kind of
metre, Col.; -*prayāṅgirā*, f. N. of a Tantric wk.;
-*buddhi* (Pañcat.), -*bodha* (MW.), -*mati* (Yājñ.),
mfn. = *cīta*; -*malla-taila*, n. a kind of preparation
made of oil, Bhpr.; -*rata*, n. inverted sexual inter-
course, Caurap.; -*lakṣaṇā*, f. ironical description
of an object by mentioning its contrary properties,
MW.; -*vat*, ind. invertedly, R.; -*vṛtti*, mfn. acting
or behaving in a contrary manner, Ragh.; °*ākhyā-*
naki, f. 'inverted Ākhyānaki', a kind of metre, Col.;

°*ādi*, n. (with *vakra*) a kind of metre, Ked.;
°*lānta*, n. (with *pragātha*) a kind of metre, RPrāt.;
°*lāyana*, n. a contrary Ayana nr progress of the sun
from solstice to solstice (-*gata*, mfn. situated in con-
trary Ayana), MW.; °*lōtara*, n. (with *pragātha*)
a kind of metre, RPrāt.

°*Vi-paritaka*, mfn. reversed, inverted, Kāv.; m.
(with *bandha*) inverted coitus, L.

°*Vi-paryaya*, mfn. reversed, inverted, perverse,
contrary to (gen.), BhP.; n. turning round, revolu-
tion, Jyot.; running off, coming to an end, R.; trans-
position, change, alteration, inverted order or suc-
cession, opposite of, ĀpŚr.; Nir.; MBh. &c. (e.g.
buddhi-v), the opposite opinion; *svapna-v*, the
opp^o of sleep, state of being awake; *sanidhi-vipar-*
yayau, peace and its opposite i.e. war; *viparyaye*,
°*yena* and °*yāi*, ind. in the opp^o case, otherwise; ex-
change, barter (e.g. *dravya-v*), exchange of goods,
buying and selling, trade), MW.; change for the
worse, reverse of fortune, calamity, misfortune, Mn.;
MBh. &c.; perverseness, R.; Kathās.; BhP.; over-
throw, ruin, loss, destruction (esp. of the world), Kāv.;
change of opinion, Sāh.; change of purpose or con-
duct, enmity, hostility, W.; misapprehension, error,
mistake, Mu.; BhP.; Sarvad.; mistaking anything
to be the reverse or opposite of what it is, MW.;
shunning, avoiding, R. vii, 63, 31 (Sch.); N. of partic.
forms of intermittent fever, Suśr. °*Paryāya*, m. =
vi-paryaya, reverse, contrariety, L.

विपरे *vi-paré (parā + √i)*: only Impv.
-*pārātana*, to go back again, return, RV. x, 85, 33.

विपर्ये *viparya*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high
number, Buddh.

विपर्येस *vi-pary-√2. as*, Ā. -*asyate*, to turn
over, turn round, overturn, reverse, invert, ŚBr.;
Gaut.; to change, interchange, exchange, KātyŚr.;
to have a wrong notion, be in error, Bhartṛ.; Caus.
-*āsayati*, to cause to turn round or to change, Bālar.
°*Paryasta*, mfn. turned over, reversed, opposite,
contrary, AitBr.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) interchanged,
inverted, Pāp. ii, 3, 56, Sch.; standing round, Kathās.;
erroneously conceived to be real, W.; -*tā*, f. per-
verseness, Siphās.; -*putrā*, f. a woman bearing no
male children, MW.; -*manas-cesha*, mfn. having
mind and actions perverted or inverted, Mṛicch.

°*Vi-paryāsa*, m. overturning, overthrow, up-
setting (of a car), GṛS.; transposition, transportation,
MBh.; expiration, lapse (of time), MBh.; exchange,
inversion, change, interchange, ŚrS.; MBh. &c.;
reverse, contrariety, opposition, opposite of (e.g.
stuti-v), the opposite of praise, i.e. blame), MBh.;
Kāv. &c.; change for the worse, deterioration, MBh.;
death, R.; perverseness, Rājāt.; error, mistake, de-
lusion, imagining what is unreal or false to be real
or true, Kāv.; Bhāṣap.; Pañcat.; °*sōpamā*, f. an
inverted comparison (in which the relation between
the Upamāna and Upameya is inverted), Kāvād.
°*Paryāsa*, ind. alternately, AitBr.; ŚBr.; Śulbas.

विपर्यवृत् *vi-pary-ā-√vṛt*, Ā. -*vartate*, to
be turned back, Kaus.; Caus. -*vartayati*, to cause
to turn away from, cause to be overturned, TS.

विपर्यूह *vi-pary-√I. ūh*, P. -*ūhati*, to place
or fix separately, TS.

विपल *vi-pala*, n. (fr. *pala*) a moment, in-
stant, $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a breathing, Siddhāntas.

विपालय *vi-palāy (fr. palā = parā + ay =*
√5. i): only impf. *vy-apalāyate*, to run away in
different directions, R. °*palāyana*, n. running away
or asunder, W. °*palāyita*, mfn. run away, routed,
put to flight, ib. °*palāyīn*, mfn. running away,
fleeing, Yājñ.

विपालाश *vi-palāśa*, vi-pavana &c. See
p. 951, col. 2.

विपल्य *vi-paly-√ang (paly = pari +*
Caus. *vi-palyāṅgayaṇta*), to envelop, surround, ŚBr.

विपल्यय *vi-paly-√ay (paly = pari + ay =*
√5. i), Ā. -*ayate*, to go back, turn round, return,
ŚBr.

विपय *vi-pavya*. See *vi-√pū*, p. 975.

विपश्य *vi-√paś*, P. -*paśyati* (rarely °*te*), to
see in different places or in detail, discern, distinguish,
RV.; AV.; AitBr.; KathUp.; to observe, perceive,

learn, know, R.; BhP. °*paśyana*, n. (or ā, f.)
right knowledge, Buddh. °*paśyīn*, m. N. of a Buddha
(sometimes mentioned as the first of the 7 Tathā-
gatas nr principal Buddhas, the other six being Śikhin,
Viśva-bhū, Kraku-cchanda, Kanaka-muni, Kāśyapa,
and Śākya-sipha), Dharmas. 6 (cf. MW. 136).
°*paśvin*, m. N. of a Buddha, Kāraṇḍ.

विपाश्च *vipaś-ci*, *vipaś-cit*. See *√vip*.

विषा *vi-√I. pā*, P. Ā. -*piḥati*, °*te* (rarely
-*pīp*), to drink at different times, drink deep, RV.;
AitBr.; to drink up from (abl.), VS.

°*Vi-pāna*, n. drinking up, VS.; Br.

°*Vi-pipāna*, mfn. one who drinks much or vari-
ously, RV.; AV.

°*Vi-pīta*, mfn. drunk up, Sāy.; -*vat*, mfn. one
who has drunk up, ib.

विपाक *vi-pāka*, vi-pākin. See under *vi-*
√*pac*, p. 973.

विपाटल *vi-pāṭala*, vi-pāṇḍu &c. See
p. 951, col. 2.

विपाठ *vipāṭha*, m. (cf. *vi-pāṭa* under *vi-*
√*paṭ*) a kind of large arrow (described by Nīlak. as
viśālo vaiśākhi-mukha-vaṭ), MBh.; R.; (ā), f. N.
of a woman, MārkaP.

विपाप *vi-pāpa*, vi-pāpman &c. See p. 951.

विपाश *vi-pāś*, f. (nom. -*pāṭ*) 'fetterless'
(cf. next), the Vipāś or Vipāś river (see below), RV.
(ifc. °*śam*, ind., g. *śarad-ādi*); (-*pāṭ*)-*chutudrī*,
f. du. the river V^o and Sūtudrī, RV. iii, 33, 1.

°*Vi-pāśa*, mfn. having no noose, Hariv.; R.;
unnoosed, untied, freed from fetters, AitBr.; MBh.;
(ā), f. the Vipāś or Beas river (one of the 5 rivers
of the Panjāb, said to be so called as having destroyed
the cord with which Vasishṭha had tried to hang him-
self through grief for his son slain by Viśvāmitra;
it rises in the Kullu range of the Himālaya, and after
a course of 290 miles joins the Sutlej at the southern
boundary of Kapurthala; it is considered identical
with the °*Tapsas* of Arrian, the Hyphasis of Ptolemy,
and *Bīwas* of Ptolemy), MBh.; Hariv.; Var.; Pur.

°*Vi-pāśana*, n. unbinding, unfettering, Nir. °*pā-*
śaya, Nom. (fr. *vi-pāśa*; only Pass. *vyapāśyanta*),
to unbind, loose, ib.

°*Vi-pāśin (vī-)*, mfn. without fastenings, without
a trace (as a chariot), RV. iv, 30, 11 (Nir.; but *vī-*
pāśi is prob. loc. of *vī-pāś*).

विपिन *vipina* &c. See under *√vip*.

विपिष् *vi-√piś*, P. -*piṇṣati* = *vi-pushyati*,
Nir. vi, 11, Sch. °*piṣita*, mfn. = *vi-kasita* or *vi-*
nihita, placed or laid on (as an ornament), ib. vii,
11, Sch.

विपिष्टी *vi-piṣṭhī*. See *vi-prīṣṭhī*, p. 951.

विपुय *vi-√pūth*, Caus. -*pothayati*, °*te*, to
crush, dash to pieces, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to grind
down, pulverise, Car. °*pothita*, mfn. crushed,
shattered, MBh.; Hariv.; MārkaP.

विपुल *vi-puḥla*, m(f)n. (prob. fr. *pula* =
pura; cf. under *√pul*) large, extensive, wide, great,
thick, long (also of time), abundant, numerous, im-
portant, loud (as a noise), noble (as a race), PārGr.;
MBh. &c.; m. a respectable man, W.; N. of a prince
of the Sauvīras, MBh.; of a pupil of Deva-sarman
(who guarded the virtue of Ruci, his preceptor's
wife, when tempted by Indra during her husband's
absence), MBh.; of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP.; of
a mountain (either Meru or the Himālaya), Pur.;
(ā), f. the earth, L.; a form of the Āryā metre (in
which the caesura is irregular; divided into 3 species,
Ādi-, Anlyā-, and Ubhaya-vipulā), Col.; (in music)
a kind of measure, Saṅgīt.; n. a sort of building,
Gal.; -*grīva*, mfn. long-necked, R.; -*chāyā*, mfn.
having ample shade, shady, unbragous, MW.;
-*jaghanā*, f. a woman with large hips, ib.; -*tara*,
mfn. larger or very large, Śiś.; -*tā*, f. (Śak.), -*tva*,
n. (MBh.) largeness, greatness, extent, width, magni-
tude; -*dravya*, mfn. having great wealth, wealthy,
Car.; -*pārśva*, m. N. of a mountain, Buddh.;
-*prajña* (MBh.), -*buddhi* (Suśr.), mfn. endowed
with great understanding; -*mati*, mfn. id., Bhartṛ.;
m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; -*rasa*, m. 'hav-
ing abundant juice', the sugar-cane, L.; -*vratā*, mfn.
one who has undertaken great duties, MBh.; -*śroni*,
m(f)n. having swelling hips, MW.; (°*nī-bhara*,

mf[ān.id., Amar.); -*skandha*, m. 'broad-shouldered', N. of Arjuna, L.; -*śravā*, f. = *śīśravā*, L.; -*krīdaya*, mfn. large-hearted, ¹⁰-minded, Bhartṛ. (v. l.); *śīśravāśka*, mfn. having large and long eyes, MW.; *śīśravābhoga-vat*, mfn. having great wealth and many enjoyments, VarBṛS.; *śīśravā*, f. Aloe Perfoliata, L.; *śīśkṣaṇa*, mfn. large-eyed, MW.; -*śīśraska*, mfn. broad-chested, ib.; *śīśrājas*, mfn. having great strength, very strong, R.

Vi-pulaka, mfn. 'very extensive' and 'without bristling hair', Śīs. (cf. *pulaka*).

Vipulaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to lengthen, make longer, Subh.

Vipulī-√kṛi, P. -*karoti*, to extend, BhP.

Vipulī-bhāva, m. spaciousness, extensiveness, VP.

विपू *vi-√pū*, P. -*punāti*, to cleanse thoroughly, purify effectually, MBh.; = *vi-dārayati*, Nir. xii, 30, Sch.

Vi-pavya, mfn. to be thoroughly cleansed or purified, Pān. iii, 1, 117, Sch.

Vi-pūya, mfn. cleansing, purifying, Bhaṭṭ.; m. Saccharum Munjia, Pāp. iii, 1, 117.

विपूजन *vi-pūjana*, m. (√*pūj*) N. of a man, MaitrS.

विपूयक *vi-pūyaka*, n. (√*pūy*) suppuration or an offensive smell, Suśr.; a decomposed corpse, Buddh.

विपृच् *vi-√pric*, P. -*prīṇakti* (Impv. -*prīṇk-tam*, Pot. -*paṇṇīyāt*, Inf. -*prīce*), to isolate, separate from (instr.), VS.; to scatter, dispel, RV. iv, 13, 3; to fill, satiate, ib. iv, 24, 5. **°prīkta** (v. l.), mfn. separated, divided, ib. i, 163, 3. **°prīkvat**, mfn. unmixed, pure, ib. v, 2, 3 (= *sarvato vyāpta*, Śāy.) **Vi-pric**, mfn. isolated, separate, VS.

विपृच्छ *vi-priccham*. See *vi-√prach*.

विपृथ *vi-prītha*, *vi-prīthu*. See p. 951.

विपोधा *vipo-dhā*. See *√vip*, p. 972.

विप्र *vipra* &c. See *√vip*, p. 972.

विप्रकीर्ण *vi-pra-kīrṇa*, mfn. (√*kṛi*) scattered or thrown about, dispersed, dashed to pieces, MBh.; R. &c.; dishevelled, loose (see comp.), extended, wide, spacious, R.; -*śīroruḥa*, mfn. having dishevelled or flowing hair, MBh. iii, 401; *°nīka-pāriva*, mfn. having one side stretched out, Megh. 87 (v. l. for *saṃ-nī-kīrṇ*).

विप्रकृ *vi-pra-√i. kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to treat with disrespect, hurt, injure, offend, oppress, MBh.; R. &c.; to appoint, admit (*sākṣhye*, as a witness), MBh. v, 1225 (prob. w. r. for *adhi-√kṛi*): Pass. of Caus. -*kāryate*, to be slighted or injured or treated disrespectfully, MW. **°prakartṛi**, mfn. injuring, an injurer, offender, ib.

Vi-prakāra, m. treating with disrespect, hurt, injury, wickedness, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; retaliation, W.; various manner, MW. (rather fr. *vi-pra-√kṛi*). **°prakārin**, mfn. treating with contempt, opposing, retaliating, W.

Vi-prakṛit, mfn. hurting, injuring, offending (with gen.), BhP. **°prakṛita**, mfn. hurt, injured, offended &c.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; thwarted, frustrated, MBh. **°prakṛiti**, f. change, variation, Yājñ. ii, 9; injury, offence, opposition, retaliation, W.

विप्रकृप् *vi-pra-√krish*, P. -*karshati*, to drag or draw apart, lead away or home, MBh.; to remove from (abl.), Naish.

Vi-prakarsha, m. dragging away, carrying off, MBh.; remoteness, distance (in space or time), Gobh.; Kāv.; difference, contrast, MBh.; (in gram.) the separation of two consonants by the insertion of a vowel.

Vi-prakṛishṭa, mfn. dragged or drawn apart &c.; remote, distant, a long way off, R.; Pañcat.; Suśr. (with gen. or abl.); Pān. ii, 3, 34; *°śūdrāgataḥ*, come from afar, ib. ii, 1, 39, Sch.); remote in rank, see *a-vip*; protracted, lengthened, MW.; -*iva*, n. remoteness, distance, MBh.; *°śāntara*, mfn. separated by a long distance, Śāk. **°prakṛishṭaka**, mfn. remote, distant, L.

विप्रकृति *vi-pra-kṛipti*, f. (√*kṛip*) separate or special arrangement or preparation, KātyŚr.

विप्रगम् *vi-pra-√gam*, -*gacchati*, to go apart or asunder, be dispersed or scattered, MBh.

विप्रगीत *vi-pra-gīta*, mfn. (√*gai*) that about which opinions differ, not agreed upon, Jaim., Sch.

विप्रचिन् *vi-pra-√cint* (only ind. p. -*cint-ya*), to meditate on, think about, MBh.

विप्रच्छन्न *vi-pra-echanna*, mfn. (√*chad*) concealed, hidden, secret, Kathās.

विप्रश् *vi-√prach*, P. -*pricchati* (rarely *°te*; Ved. Inf. -*priccham*), to ask various questions, make various inquiries, RV.; BhP.

Vi-prishṭa, m. N. of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP.

Vi-prāṇa, m. interrogation of fate, Pān. i, 4, 39 (cf. *vai-praṇika*). **°prāṇika**, m. a fortune-teller, Kath.; (ā), f. L.

विप्रजिज्ञि *vi-prājīti*, m. N. of a preceptor, ŚBr. (cf. *vi-pra-citi*).

विप्रयाश *vi-pra-ṇaś* (√*2. naś*), P. -*ṇaśyati*, -*ṇaśati*, to be lost, perish, disappear, Yājñ.; MBh.; to have no effect or result, bear no fruit, MBh.; Caus. -*ṇaśayati*, to cause to be lost or perish, SaddhP. **°pranāśa**, see *a-v*. **°pranāśha**, mfn. (not *°pranāśha*, cf. Pān. viii, 4, 36) lost, disappeared, gone, fruitless, vain, MBh.; -*viśeshaka*, mfn. one who has lost his discriminative faculty, R.

विप्रयी *vi-pra-ṇi* (√*nī*), to turn (the mind) to (loc.), MBh.; to let elapse or pass away (time), ib.

विप्रतारक *vi-pra-tāraka*, m. (√*tṛi*) an impostor, deceiver, L. **°pratārīta**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) imposed upon, deceived, Śatr.

विप्रतिकृ *vi-prati-√i. kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to counteract, oppose, MW. **°pratīkāra**, m. counteraction, opposition, reverse, retaliation, ib. **°pratīkṛita**, mfn. counteracted, opposed, requited, ib.

विप्रतिपद् *vi-prati-√pad*, Ā. -*pad-yate*, to go in different or opposite directions, turn here and there, ŚBr.; to roam, wander (said of the senses), Kād.; to be perplexed or confounded, be uncertain how to act, waver, hesitate, MBh.; to differ or diverge in opinion, be mutually opposed, Śāṅk.; to be mistaken, have a false opinion about (loc.), Car.; to reply falsely or erroneously, Nyāyas, Sch.

Vi-pratipatti, f. divergence, difference or opposition (of opinion or interests), contrariety, contradiction, ŚrS.; Gaut.; VarBṛS. &c.; incompatibility of two conceptions, opposition of one rule to another, Sarvad.; erroneous perception or notion, error, mistake, Suśr.; Car.; suspicion about (loc.), Jātakam; aversion, hostile feeling or treatment, ib.; false reply or objection (in argument), Nyāyas; various acquiescence, consensancy, W.; mutual connection or relation, ib.

Vi-pratipadya, mfn. to be opposed or contested, W.; to be variously acquired, ib.

Vi-pratipanna, mfn. gone in different directions &c.; perplexed, confounded, uncertain, Āpast.; of opposite opinion, dissentient, Śāṅk.; Sarvad.; wrong, false (as an opinion), Pat.; having a false opinion, being mistaken about or in (loc.), Car.; forbidden, prohibited, Āpast.; conversant or acquainted with in various ways, W.; mutually connected, ib.; -*buddhi*, mfn. having a false opinion, being mistaken or in error, Pat.

विप्रतिभा *vi-prati-√bhā*, P. -*bhāti*, to appear as, seem to be (uom.), MBh.

विप्रतिषिद्ध *vi-prati-shiddha*, mfn. (√*2. sidh*) prohibited, forbidden, KātyŚr.; contradicted, opposed (ām, ind.), Nir.; Āpast. &c.; of opposed meaning, Pān. ii, 4, 13.

Vi-pratishedha, m. restraining, keeping in check, MBh.; opposition, contradiction, contrariety, conflict (of two statements), ŚrS.; Śāṅk. &c. (esp. in gram., *pratishedhe*, where there is a conflict between two rules, Pān. i, 4, 2; *°dhena*, in consequence of a conflict of two rules, iv, 1, 170, Vārtt. 1; *°pūva-vipratishedha*, a conflict of two rules of which the former prohibits the latter, iv, 2, 39, Vārtt. 1; *°para-v*, a conflict of two rules of which the latter prohibits the former, ii, 2, 35, Vārtt. 1, Pat.); prohibition, negation, annulment, Nyāyas.

विप्रतिसार *vi-prati-sāra*, n. (L. m., fr.

√*sri*) repentance, Kāraṇḍ.; evil, wickedness, L.; anger, wrath, L.; -*vat*, mfn. = next, Jātakam. **°pratisārin**, mfn. full of repentance, Lalit.; afflicted, dejected, ib. **°pratisāra**, m. = *°pratisāra*, L.

विप्रथ *vi-√prath*, P. Ā. -*prathati*, *°te*, (P.) to spread (trans.), RV. vi, 72, 2; (Ā.) to spread out, extend (intrans.), be wide, RV.; TS.; Hcar.: Caus. -*prathayati*, spread out or abroad, celebrate, RV.; MBh.; to unfold, display, exhibit, MBh. **°prathita**, mfn. spread out or abroad, celebrated, MBh.

विप्रदुष्ट *vi-pra-dushṭa*, mfn. (√*dush*) very corrupt or corrupted, very sensual or dissolute, very bad, Mn. ix, 72 &c.; -*bhāva*, mfn. having a very wicked or vicious disposition, ib. ii, 97.

विप्रदुह *vi-pra-√duh*, P. -*dogdhi* (cf. *pra-√duh*), to milk out, drain, exploit, RV. iv, 24, 9 (Śāy. 'to take').

विप्रद्रु *vi-pra-√dru*, P. -*dravati*, to run asunder or away, disperse, flee, Pañcat.; MBh.; R. **°pradruta**, mfn. fled, escaped, MBh.; R.

विप्रधर्ष *vi-pra-dharsha*, m. (√*dhṛish*) harassing, annoyance (in *ati-v*), R.

विप्रधाव *vi-pra-√i. dhāv*, P. -*dhāvati*, to run in different directions, MBh.

विप्रनष्ट *vi-pranashṭa*. See *vi-pra-ṇaś*.

विप्रपात *vi-pra-pāta*, m. (√*pat*) a partic. method of flying, Pañcat.; a precipice, abyss, MBh.

विप्रबुद्ध *vi-pra-buddha*, mfn. (√*budh*) awakened, awake, Megh. **°prabodhita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) mentioned, discussed, MBh.

विप्रमापिन् *vi-pra-māthin*, mfn. (√*math*) destroying everything, destructive, Kām.

विप्रमादिन् *vi-pra-mādin*, mfn. (√*mad*) heeding nothing, thoughtfully heedless, ib. (v. l.)

विप्रमुच् *vi-pra-√muc*, P. -*muñcati*, to loosen, unfasten, take off, MBh.; to liberate, set free, ib.; to discharge, hurl, shoot, R.: Pass. -*mucyate*, to be liberated or released from (abl.), get off free, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.

Vi-pramukta, mfn. loosened &c.; discharged, shot, hurled, R.; delivered or freed from (instr. or comp.), MBh.; BhP.; v. l. for *vi-prayukta* (below); -*bhaya*, mfn. removed from danger, free from fear, Hariv. **°pramooya**, mfn. to be liberated or freed from (abl.), R.

विप्रमुह *vi-pra-√muh*, Caus. -*mohayati*, to throw into confusion, render confused, MBh.

Vi-pramoha, m. committing a fault, transgression (in *a-vip*), ĀśvŚr. **°pramohita**, mfn. confused, perplexed, bewildered, MBh.

विप्रमोक्ष *vi-pra-moksha*, m. (√*moksh*) loosening, release, ChUp.; Sarvad.; deliverance from (abl. or gen.), MBh.; Heat. **°pramokshana**, n. (ifc.) deliverance from, Hariv.; Sarvad.

विप्रयाण *vi-pra-yāṇa*, n. (√*yā*) going away, flight, L. **°prayāṇa**, mfn. gone apart or asunder, fled in all directions, MBh.

विप्रयुज् *vi-pra-√yuj*, P. -*yunakti*, to separate from, deprive of (instr.), MBh.: Pass. -*yujyate*, to be separated from (instr.), R.: Caus. -*yojayati*, to cause to be separated from, deprive of (instr.), R.; to release from (instr.), Hariv.

Vi-prayukta, mfn. separated or removed or absent from, destitute of, free from, without (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; not being in conjunction with, VarBṛS. (v. l. *°pramukta*).

Vi-prayoga, n. disjunction, dissociation, separation from (instr. with or without *saka*, gen., or comp.), Mu.; MBh. &c.; absence, want, Sāh.; quarrel, disagreement, W.; the being fit or deserving, ib. **°prayogin**, mfn. separated (from a beloved object), Kathās. **°prayojita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) freed from (instr.), Hariv.

विप्रलप *vi-pra-√lap*, P. -*lapati*, to discourse or speak about variously, be at variance, disagree, Pān. i, 3, 50 (also Ā.); to complain, lament, bewail, MBh. **°pralapita**, mfn. discussed, debated about, MW. **°pralapta**, n. discussion, debate, disquisition, MBh. 2. **°pralāpa**, m. (for 1. see p. 951,

col. 2) discussion, explanation, MBh.; talking idly, prattle, Suśr.; mutual contradiction, Pāṇ. i, 3, 50; breaking of a promise or engagement, Pañcatantra, L. °**pralāpin**, mfn. prattling, a prattler, Kāv.

विप्रलभ vi-pra-√labh, Ā. -labhate, to insult, violate, to mock at, take in, cheat, deceive, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to regain, recover, MBh. (B.) xiv, 1732 (C. *pra-vi-l*), prob. w.r. for *prati-l*): Caus. -**labhaya**, to mock, insult, violate, Bhp.

Vi-pralabdha, mfn. insulted, violated &c., MBh.; (ā), f. a female disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment (one of the incidental characters in a drama), W.; (am), ind. deceitfully, falsely (in a-v), Bhp. °**pralabdhī**, mfn. deceiving, a deceiver, MW. °**pralabhya**, mfn. to be mocked at or imposed upon, Naish.

Vi-pralambha, m. (fr. Caus.) deception, deceit, disappointment, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the being disappointed or deceived through (abl.), MBh. xiv, 133; separation of lovers, Ragh.; Uttar. &c.; disunion, disjunction, W.; quarrel, disagreement, ib. °**pralambhaka**, mfn. deceiving, fallacious, a cheat or deceiver, Kathās.; Prab.; -**va**, n. deceptiveness, fallaciousness, Samk. °**pralambhana**, n. pl. deception, fraud, trick, Daś. °**pralambhin**, mfn. deceiving, fallacious, Pañcat.

विप्रलम्बक vi-pra-lambaka, w.r. for °**lambhaka**, Prab.

विप्रलय vi-pra-laya, m. (√li) extinction, annihilation, absorption in (loc.), R.; Uttar. °**pralīna**, mfn. dispersed or scattered in all directions, routed (said of a defeated army), MBh.

विप्रलुप vi-pra-√lup, P. -lumpati, to tear or snatch away, rob, plunder, Mn.; MBh.; to visit, afflict, disturb, MBh. °**pralupta**, mfn. robbed, plundered, MBh.; interrupted, disturbed, Bhp.

Vi-pralumpaka, mfn. rapacious, exacting, avacious, Mn. viii, 309.

Vi-pralopa, m. destruction, annihilation, Vajracch. °**pralopin**, mfn. plucking off, Jātakam.

विप्रलभ vi-pra-√lubh, Caus. Ā. -lobhaya, to allure, try to seduce or deceive, MBh. °**pralobhin**, m. a species of plant (= *kinikīrītā*), L.

विप्रलून vi-pra-lūna, mfn. (√lū) cut off, plucked off, gathered, Śiḥ.

विप्रलोक vi-pra-loka, m. (√lok) a bird-catcher, Nalac.

विप्रलोडित vi-pra-loḍita, mfn. (fr. Caus. of √luḍ) disarranged, spoiled, MBh. vii, 6624.

विप्रवद् vi-pra-√vad, P. Ā. -vadati, °te, to speak variously, be at variance, disagree, Bhaṭṭ. (cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 50). °**pravāda**, m. disagreement, MBh.

विप्रवस् vi-pra-√5. vas, P. -vasati, to set out on a journey, go or dwell abroad, GrSṛS.; Mn.; MBh.; Caus. -**vāsayati**, to cause to dwell away, banish, expel from (abl.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; to take away, remove, R. °**pravāsita**, mfn. withdrawn, departed (n. impers.), Bhp. - **i. pravāsa**, n. going or dwelling abroad, staying away from (abl. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c. °**pravāsana**, n. expulsion, banishment, R.; residence abroad, W. °**pravāsita**, mfn. removed, destroyed (as sin), R.

Vi-prōshita, mfn. (vi-pra + uśhita) dwelling abroad, set out or gone away to (acc.), absent from (abl.), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; banished (see next); -**kumāra**, m. (a kingdom) whose hereditary prince is banished, Ragh.; -**bharīkī**, f. (a woman) whose husband or lover is absent, W. °**prōshya**, ind. having dwelt abroad, having been absent, (returning) after a journey, Gobh.; Gaut.; Āpast.

विप्रवास 2. vi-pra-vāsa, m. (√4. vas) the offence committed by a monk in giving away his garment, Buddh.

विप्रविड vi-pra-viddha, mfn. (√vyadh) dispersed, scattered, MBh.; violently struck or shaken, Ragh.

विप्रव्रज vi-pra-√vraj, P. -vrajati, to go away in different directions, Kātyā. &c.; to depart from (abl.), Āpast. °**pravrajīni**, f. a woman who consorts with two men, ĀśvGr. (= *dvi-pr*), Sch.)

विप्रश्न vi-praśna, vi-praśnika. See under vi-√prach, p. 975, col. 2.

विप्रसृ vi-pra-√sṛi, P. -sarati (Ved. inf. -*sartave*), to spread, be expanded or extended, RV.; MBh. &c.

Vi-prasāraṇa, n. (fr. Caus.) stretching out (the limbs), Suśr.

Vi-prasṛita, mfn. spread, extended, diffused, ib.

विप्रसृप vi-pra-√sṛip, P. -sarpati, to wind about or round, meander (said of a river), Hariv.

विप्रस्था vi-pra-√sthā, Ā. -tishthate (m. c. also °tr), to spread in different directions, go apart or asunder, be diffused or dispersed, GrS.; MBh.; to set out, depart, MBh.

Vi-prasthita, mfn. set out on a journey, departed, Hariv.

विप्रहत vi-pra-hata, mfn. (√han) struck down, beaten, defeated (as an army), MBh.; Hariv.; trodden (see a-v).

विप्रहा vi-pra-√3. hā, P. -jahāti, to give up, abandon, MBh. °**prahāṇa**, n. disappearance, cessation, MBh. °**prahīna** (also written °*hina*), mfn. excluded from (abl.), MBh.; disappeared, vanished, gone, ib.; deprived or destitute of, without, lacking (instr.), ib.

विप्रा vi-√prā (only 2. sg. pf. -*paprātha*), to fill completely, RV. vi, 17, 7.

विप्रापण vi-prāpaṇa, n. (√āp), Nir. vii, 13; ix, 26. °**prāpta**, mfn. (to explain *vi-shpiti*), ib. vi, 20 (= *vi-stīra*), Sch.)

विप्रापिक vi-prāśhika(?), m. a kind of culinary herb, MārkaP.

विप्रिय vi-priya &c. See p. 951, col. 2.

विप्रु vi-√pru (cf. vi-plu), Ā. -pravate, to sprinkle about, scatter, MaitrS. °**pruta** (vf-), mfn. borne away, cast or carried away, vagrant, RV.

विप्रुष 1. vi-prush, -prushyati, to ooze out, drip away, ŚBr.

Vi-pruḍ-dhoma, m. (for 2. *vi-prush + homa*) an expiatory offering designed to atone for the drops of Soma let fall at a sacrifice, ŚrS.

2. **Vi-prūsh**, f. (nom. °*prūṣ*) a drop (of water), spark (of fire), speck, spark, small bit, atom, AV. &c. &c.; pl. (with or scil. *mukhyāḥ*) drops falling from the mouth while speaking, Mn.; Yājñ.; MārkaP.; a phenomenon (= *āścarya-v*), Rājāt.; -**mat**, mfn. having or covered with drops, Bhp. °**prusha**, m. or n. a drop, Pañcat.; MārkaP.; m. a bird, L.

विप्रै vi-prē (pra + √5. i), P. -prāti (Impv. -*prāhi* for -*prehi*, MBh. i, 6392), to go forth in different directions, disperse, RV.; to go away, depart, MBh. °**prēta**, mfn. gone asunder or away, dispersed, ŚBr.

विप्रैश् vi-prēksh (pra + √iksh), Ā. -prēkshate, to look here and there, regard, consider, MBh.; Kathās. °**prēkshana**, n. looking round, R. °**prēkshita**, n. a look, glance, Kum. °**prēkshitī**, mfn. one who looks round, Rājāt.

विप्रोषित vi-prōshita, vi-prōshya. See under vi-pra-√5. vas, col. 1.

विप्रु vi-√plu, Ā. -plavate (m. c. also P.), to float asunder, drift about, be dispersed or scattered, TS.; MBh.; to fall into disorder or confusion, go astray, be lost or ruined, perish, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -**plāvayati**, to cause to swim or float about, Kāv.; to spread abroad, make known, divulge, Mn. xi, 198; to bring to ruin or calamity, waste, destroy, Śiḥ.; Bālar.; (-*plav*), to perplex, confuse, confound, Kpr.

1. **Vi-plava**, m. (for 2. see p. 951, col. 2) confusion, trouble, disaster, evil, calamity, misery, distress, Mn.; MBh. &c.; tumult, affray, revolt, Kāv.; Rājāt.; destruction, ruin, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; loss, damage, Yājñ.; violation (of a woman), Kathās.; profanation of the Veda by unseasonable study, Yājñ.; Sch.; shipwreck, Hariv.; rust (on a niiror), Kir. ii, 26; portent, evil omen, L.; terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures, W.; spreading abroad, divulging (*vam + gam*, to become widely known), MW.; mfn. confused (as words), Bhp.; -**tas**, ind. in consequence

of misfortune, MW.; °*vāṭṭahāsa*, m. malicious laughter, Dharmas. °**plavin**, mfn. fugitive, transitory, Kathās. °**plāva**, m. a horse's canter or gallop, L.; deluging, W.; devastating, ib.; causing tumult or public disturbance, ib. °**plāvaka** (Gaut.), °**plāvin** (Frāyasc.), mfn. spreading abroad, divulging. °**plāvana**, n. abusing, reviling, Yājñ., Sch. °**plāvita** (fr. Caus.), mfn. made to float or drift about, divulged, confused, &c.; confounded, ruined, lost, Bhp.

Vi-pluta, mfn. drifted apart or asunder, scattered, dispersed &c.; confused, disordered, gone astray, lost, perished, Mn.; MBh. &c.; suffused, dimmed (as the eyes), R.; agitated, excited, troubled (as speech or reason), MBh.; broken, violated (as chastity, a vow &c.), Mn.; Yājñ.; Bhp.; vicious, immoral, Kathās.; committing adultery with (*saha*), Mn. viii, 377; (with *karmanā*) wrongly treated, mismanaged (in med.) Car.; (with *plava*) drawn out of the water, landed (?), Hariv.; deprived, wicked, W.; contrary, adverse, ib.; inundated, immersed, ib.; *am*, n. springing or bursting asunder, Hariv.; -**netra** or -**locana**, mfn. having the eyes suffused or bathed (with tears, joy &c.), R.; Hariv.; Bhp.; -**bhāshin**, m(f) n. speaking confusedly, stammering, stuttering, K.; -**yoni**, f. (in med.) a partic. painful condition of the *vagina*, Suśr. °**pluti**, f. destruction, ruin, loss, Suśr.

विप्रुष vi-plush, m. f. = 2. *vi-prush*, a drop of water, R.; Śiḥ.; pl. drops falling from the mouth while speaking, L.

विप्रुष्ट vi-plushṭa, mfn. (√plush) burned, scorched, R.

विप्सा vipsā, f. = *vīpsā*, repetition, succession, W.

विफल vi-√phal (only pf. -*paphāla*, 3. pl. -*phelire*, v. l. -*pecire*), to burst or split asunder, MBh.; to bear or produce fruit, become fruitful, Ragh. (C.) xvii, 52.

विफल vi-phala, mf(ā)n. bearing no fruit (as a tree), Kāv.; VarBṛS.; fruitless, useless, ineffectual, futile, vain, idle, Yājñ.; Hariv. &c.; having no testicles, R.; n. Pandanus Odoratissimus, L.; -**ta**, f., -**tva**, n. fruitlessness, uselessness, unprofitableness, Kāv.; Pañcat.; -**prāṇa**, mfn. flung in vain, Hit.; -**īrama**, mfn. exerting one's self in vain (-*tva*, n.), Rājāt.; °**īdrambha**, mfn. one whose efforts are vain or idle, Yājñ.; °**īdāsa**, mfn. one whose hopes are disappointed, Hariv. (v. l. *nishphaṭ*).

Viphalaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to render fruitless, frustrate, disappoint, prevent any one (gen.) from (inf.), Mudr.

Viphalī, in comp. for *vi-phala*. -**karapa**, n. making fruitless, frustrating, foiling, defeating, W.; doing anything in vain, ib. -**√kṛi**, P. Ā. -**karoti**, -**kurute**, to make fruitless or useless, frustrate, thwart, foil, misr.; Kāv.; to emasculate, R. -**kṛita**, mfn. rendered fruitless, frustrated, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; done in vain, W. °**īta-yatna**, mfn. making fruitless efforts, MW. -**bhaviṣṭu**, mfn. becoming or become useless or unprofitable (-*tā*, f., -*tva*, n.), Kāv. -**√bhū**, P. -**bhāvati**, to become useless, be unprofitable, Kāv.; Pañcat. -**bhūta**, mfn. become useless, R.

विफलम् vi-phalapha, mfn. (cf. *vi-gulpha*) abundant, plentiful, Kātyā. (? w. r. for *vi-phalka*).

विबन्ध vi-√bandh, P. Ā. -badhnāti, -**badhnīte**, to bind or fasten on different sides, stretch out, extend, RV.; AV.; ŚrS.; to seize or hold by (instr.), Kāv.; to obstruct (faeces), Car.

Vi-baddha, mfn. bound or fastened &c.; obstructed, constipated (as the bowels), Suśr. °**badhdhaka**, mfn., g. *riṣyādi*.

Vi-bandha, m. encircling, encompassing, MBh. vii, 5923; = *ākālana*, L.; a circular bandage, Suśr.; obstruction, constipation, ib.; a remedy for promoting obstr. Car. -**hṛit**, mfn. destroying or curing obstr., Vāgbh. °**bandhana**, mfn. obstructing, constipating, Suśr.; n. the act of fastening or binding on both sides (*paraspara-v*), mfn. mutually bound, depending on each other, MW.

विबन्धु vi-bandhu, vi-bala, vi-bāṇa &c. See p. 951, col. 2.

विबाध vi-√bādha, Ā. -bādhatē, to press or drive asunder in different directions, drive or scare

away, RV.; AV.; Kāth.; to oppress, harass, annoy, molest, afflict, injure, violate, Kāv.; Pur.: Intens. *-bādhā*, to release, set free, RV. vii, 36, 5.

Vi-bādhā, m. an expeller, remover, RV. x, 133, 4 (AV. *vi-√b*); expulsion, removal (in *dhā-dāt*, mfn. expelling, removing), TS.; Kāth.; (ā), f. pressure, pain, agony, anguish, L.

विवाली *vibālī*, f. (of doubtful derivation) N. of a river, RV. iv, 30, 12.

विवाहु *vi-bāhu*, *vi-bīla* &c. See p. 951, col. 3.

विबुक् *vibuka*, m. the son of a Vaiśya and a Mallī, L.

विबुध *vi-√budh*, *Ā*. *-budhyate*, to awake, be awake or awakened, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to become conscious or aware of, perceive, learn, Bhp.: Caus. *-bodhayati*, to awaken, RV. &c. &c.; to restore to consciousness, Daś.

2. **Vi-buddha**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 951, col. 3) awakened, wide awake, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; expanded, blown, ib.; clever, experienced, skilful in (loc.), MBh. xiv, 1015; *-kamala*, mfn. having expanded lotuses, MBh.; *-cūta*, m. a mango-tree in blossom, Malav.

2. **Vi-būdha**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 951, col. 3) very wise or learned, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; m. a wise or learned man, teacher, Pañdit, ib.; a god, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the moon, L.; N. of a prince (son of Deva-miṣha), R.; of Kṛita, VP.; of the author of the Janma-pradīpa; *-guru*, m. 'teacher of the gods', Bṛihas-pati or the planet Jupiter, VarBṛS.; *-tātini*, f. 'river of the gods', the Gaṅgā, Prasāṅg.; *-tva*, n. wisdom, learning, Cat.; *-nadi*, f. = *-tātini*, Viddh.; *-pati*, m. 'king of the gods', N. of Indra, Car.; *-priyā*, f. 'favourite of the gods', N. of a metre, Piṅg.; *-mati*, mfn. of wise understanding, Kām.; *-raṣṭrāṇi*, f. N. of wk.; *-rāja*, m. = *-pati*, R.; *-rīpu*, m. an enemy of the gods, Prab.; *-rshabha* (for *-rīsh*), m. chief of the gods, Bhp.; *-vijaya*, m. a victory won by the gods, MW.; *-vidviṣh* (MBh.) or *-jātru* (Vikr.), m. 'foe of the gods', a demon; *-sakha*, m. a friend of the gods, Bhaṭṭ.; *-sadmān*, n. 'abode of the gods', heaven or the sky, Kād.; *-strī*, f. 'divine female', an Apsaras, Śāk.; *dhā-dāt*, m. 'teacher of the gods', N. of Bṛihas-pati, Daś.; *dhādhīpa* (MBh.), *dhādhīpati* (VarBṛS.), m. sovereign of the gods (*tya*, n. sovereignty of the gods, Bhp.); *dhānucara*, m. a god's attendant, Mn. xii, 47; *dhādvāsa*, m. 'god's abode', a temple, Rājat.; *dhātara*, m. 'other than a god', an Asura, Bhp.; *dhēndra*, m. 'best of the wise' (with *ācārya* or *āśrama*) N. of a teacher, Cat.; *dhēśvara*, m. lord of the gods, MBh.; *dhōpadeta*, m. N. of a vocabulary. **budhāna**, m. a wise man, teacher, preceptor, MW.

2. **Vi-bodha**, m. (for 1. see p. 951, col. 3) awakening, *MaivUp*; Kāv. &c.; perception, intelligence, Bhp.; (in dram.) the unfolding of the faculties in carrying out an object, Bhar.; Daśar. &c.; N. of a bird (a son of Droṇa), MārKP. **bōdhāna**, m. an arouser, promoter of (gen.), RV. viii, 3, 22; n. awakening, awakening (trans. and intrans.), MBh.; MārKP. **bodhayitavya**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be awakened, Bālar. **bodhita**, mfn. (fr. id.) awakened, W.; instructed, ib.

विबुध्या *vi-bubbhūshā*. See under *vi-√bhū*.

विबृ *vi-√i*. *bṛih* (or *vṛih*), P. *-bṛihati*, to tear in pieces, break or pluck off, tear away, RV.; Br.; GrSṚS.

2. **Vi-barha**, m. (for 1. see p. 951, col. 2) scattering, dispersing (in *a-v*), ŚāṅkhBr.

विबृ *vi-√2*. *bṛih* (or *vṛih*), P. *-bṛihati* (only 1. du. Pot. *-bṛihēva*), to embrace closely or passionately, RV. x, 10, 7; 8.

विबोक् *vibboka*. See *bibboka*.

विब्रू *vi-√brū*, P. *Ā*. *-bravīti*, *-brūte*, to speak out, express one's self, state, depose, declare, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to explain, propound, teach, RV.; TS.; Br. &c.; to interpret, decide (a law), Mn. viii, 390; to answer (a question), Āpast.; MBh.; to make a false statement, Mn. viii, 13; 194; to be at variance, disagree, Kathās.; to dispute, contend about, RV. vi, 25, 4.

विभज् *vi-√bhaj*, P. *Ā*. *-bhajati*, *te*, to di-

vide, distribute, apportion, assign (with two acc., or with acc. of thing and dat. or loc. of pers., or with acc. of pers. and instr. of thing), RV. &c. &c. (Ā. also = 'to share together or with each other' or 'to share with [instr.]' with *samam*, to divide into equal parts; with *ardham* and gen., to divide in halves; to separate, part, cut, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to divide (arithmetically), Sūryas.; VarBṛS.; to open (a box or chest), Kathās.; to worship, MārKP.: Pass. *-bhajyate*, to receive one's share from (instr.), MBh. i, 2344: Caus. *-bhajayati*, to cause to distribute or divide or share, AV.; to divide, Kathās.; Sūryas. &c.

Vi-bhakti, mfn. divided, distributed among (instr.), AV. &c. &c. (e, ind. after a partition, Yājñ. ii, 126); one who has received his share, Mn. ix, 210; 215; one who has caused a partition to be made, Bhp. (Sch.); parted, separated by (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; separated from, i.e. without (instr.), Yājñ. iii, 103; isolated, secluded, R.; distinct, different, various, manifold, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; divided into regular parts, harmonious, symmetrical, ib.; ornamented, decorated, Hariv.; Kathās.; divided (arithmetically), Sūryas.; m. N. of Skanda, MBh.; n. isolation, seclusion, solitude, Pāp. ii, 3, 42; *-gātra*, mfn. one whose limbs are embellished with (comp.), Hariv.; *-jā*, m. a son born after the partition of the family property between his parents and brothers, Gaut.; *-tva*, n. manifoldness, variety, Vām. iv, 1, 7 (quot.); *īdman*, mfn. divided (in his essence), Ragh. x, 66; *īdvibhakta-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk.

Vi-bhakti, f. separation, partition, division, distinction, modification, Br.; Mn.; MBh.; part, portion, share of inheritance &c., W.; (in gram.) inflection of nouns, declension, an affix of declension, case (accord. to Pāp. 'a termination or inflection either of a case or of the persons of a tense'; certain Taddhita affixes which are used like case terminations have also the name *Vi-bhakti*; in the Yājñ formulas esp. the cases of *agñi* are so called), TS.; Br. &c.; a partic. division of a Sāman (= *bhakti*), ŚāṅkhBr., Sch.; a partic. high number, Buddh.; *-tātva*, n., *-vivaraṇa*, n.; *ty-artha-kāraṇa-prakriyā*, f., *ty-artha-nirṇaya*, m., *ty-artha-vicāra*, m. N. of wks. **bhaktika** (ifc.) = *bhakti* (in *āpta-v*), complete as to case terminations), TāpBr. **bhaktin**, see *a-vibhaktin*.

Vi-bhaktī (with gen., or *vi-bhaktī*, with acc.), mfn. one who distributes, distributor, apportioner, RV.; ŚBr.; (ifc.) an arranger, Pañcar.

Vi-bhaja, m. a partic. high number, Buddh. **bhājana**, n. separation, distinction, L. **bhajanīya**, mfn. to be apportioned or partitioned or distributed or divided &c., Pān., Sch.; Kull. 1. **bhājya**, mfn. to be divided, Hariv.; to be (or being) distinguished, Pāp. v, 3, 57. 2. **bhājya**, ind. having distributed or separated or divided, by dividing or distinguishing &c.; *-pātha*, m. the distinct pronunciation (of every sound), Piṅg., Sch.; *-vāda*, m. a partic. Buddhist doctrine; *-vādin*, m. an adherent of the above doctrine, SaddhP.

Vi-bhāgā, m. distribution, apportionment, RV.; AitBr.; partition of patrimony, law of inheritance (one of the 18 titles or branches of law), Mn.; Yājñ. &c. (cf. IW. 261); a share, portion, section, constituent part of anything, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; division, separation, distinction, difference, Nir.; GrSṚS. &c. (ena, separately, singly, in detail; cf. also *yoga-v*); disjunction (opp. to *sam-yoga* and regarded in Nyāya as one of the 24 Guṇas), IW. 68; (in arithm.) the numerator of a fraction, Col.; N. of Śiva, R.; *-kalpanā*, f. apportioning or allotment of shares or portions, W.; *-jñā*, mfn. (ifc.) knowing the difference between, ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh.; *-tas*, ind. according to a part or share, proportionately, Sarvad.; W.; *-tātva-vicāra*, m. N. of wk.; *-tva*, n. state of separation or distinction, Sarvad.; *-dharma*, m. the law of division, rule of inheritance, Mn. i, 115; *-patirikā*, f. a deed of partition, MW.; *-bhāj*, mfn. one who shares in a portion of property already distributed (applied esp. to a son by a father and mother of the same tribe, born subsequently to a distribution of property amongst his parents and brethren, in which case he inherits the portion allotted or reserved to the parents), Yājñ.; Pañcat.; *-bhinna*, n. = *takra*, buttermilk mixed with water, L.; *-rēkhā*, f. partition-line, boundary between (gen.), Bālar.; *-vat*, mfn. divided, separated, distinguished (*-tāf*), Sarvad.; *-jas*, ind. according to a part or share, separately, proportionately, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) according

to, Bhp.; *-sāra*, m. N. of wk.; *gēcchu*, mfn. wishing for a partition or distribution, MW. **bhāgaka**, m. a distributor, arranger, Pañcar. (perhaps w.r. for *bhājaka*). **bhāgin**, see *a-vibhāgin*. **bhāgi-√kṛi**, P. *-karoti*, to divide, parcel out, Pañcar. **bhāgya**, mfn. to be separated or divided, Lāṭy.

Vi-bhāj, mfn. separating, dividing, Āpast. **bhā-jaka**, mfn. id., Nilak.; distributing, apportioning, Hariv.; (*ki-bhūta*, mfn. being a distributor or divider, Cat.) **bhājana**, n. division, distinction, L.; the act of causing to share or distribute, participation, MW. **bhājayitṛi**, mfn. one who causes to divide or distribute, Pāp. iv, 4, 49; Vārt. 3. **bhājita**, mfn. caused to be divided, distributed, apportioned, partitioned, VarBṛS.; Kathās. **bhājya**, mfn. to be divided or apportioned, divisible, Mn. ix, 219.

विभज् *vi-√bhañj*, P. *-bhanakti*, to break asunder, break to pieces, R.; VarBṛS. &c.; to frustrate, disappoint, VP.

Vi-bhagna, mfn. broken asunder, shattered, crushed, Pañcar. Br.; SamhitUp. &c.

Vi-bhaṅga, m. bending, contraction (esp. of the eyebrows), Ragh.; Vās.; a furrow, wrinkle, MBh.; Vās.; Gt.; interruption, stoppage, frustration, disturbance, Kāv.; Pur.; fraud, deception, Vās.; a wave, Vās.; breaking, fracture, W.; division, ib.; N. of a class of Buddhist wks., MW. 64, n. 1. **bhaṅgi**, f. the mere semblance of anything (= *bhaṅgi*), Dharmas. **bhaṅgin**, mfn. wavy, undulating, wrinkled, MW. **bhaṅgura**, mfn. unsteady (as a look), Śiś.

विभण्डक *vibhaṇḍaka*, w. r. for *vi-bhāṇḍaka* (see p. 951, col. 3).

विभरट् *vibharatṭa*, m. N. of a king, Buddh. (v.l. *vi-bharata*).

विभव *vi-bhava* &c. See under *vi-√bhū*.

विभा 1. *vi-√bhā*, P. *-bhāti*, to shine or gleam forth, come to light, become visible, appear, RV. &c. &c.; to shine upon, illumine, RV.; AV.; MBh.; to procure light, i.e. to kindle (fire, dat.), RV. i, 71, 6; to shine brightly, glitter, be resplendent or beautiful, strike or catch the eye, excel by (instr.), RV. &c. &c.; to strike the ear, be heard (as sound), MBh.; to seem or appear as, look like (nom. with or without *iva*, or adv. in *-vat*), RV. &c. &c.

2. **Vi-bhā**, mfn. shining, bright, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; f. light, lustre, splendour, beauty, Śiś.; Sāh.; N. of the city of Soma, VP.; *-kara*, m. 'light-maker', the sun, Sāh.; fire, L.; that portion of the moon which is illumined by the sun, Gāpīt.; a king, prince (and 'the sun'), Sāh.; (*ra-śarman*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.); *-vasu* (*vibhā*), mfn. abounding in light (applied to Agni, Soma, and Kṛishṇa), RV.; VS.; Hariv.; m. fire or the god of fire, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the sun, APariś.; MBh.; Bhp.; the moon, L.; a sort of necklace or garland, L.; N. of one of the 8 Vasus, Bhp.; of a son of Naraka, ib.; of a Dānava, ib.; of a Rishi, MBh.; of a mythical prince dwelling on the mountain Gaja-pura, Kathās.; of a Gandharva (who is said to have stolen the Soma from Gāyatrī as she was carrying it to the gods), MW. **bhāt**, mfn. shining, splendour (applied to Ushas), RV.; m. the world of Prajā-pati, AitBr.; TS. **bhāta**, mfn. shone forth, grown light &c. (*tā vibhāvartī*, the morning has dawned, Kathās.); become visible, appeared, ChUp.; Bhp.; n. dawn, day-break, morning, Kālid. **bhānu**, mfn. shining, beaming, radiant, RV. 1. **bhāva** (for 2. see p. 978, col. 3) and **bhāvan**, mī (*arī*, see next) n. (voc. *vi-bhāvas*), id., ib. **bhāvāri**, f. (see prec.) brilliant, bright (in RV. often applied to Ushas, 'Dawn' accord. to Nilak. on MBh. v, 4495 also = *kupitā*); the (starry) night, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; turmeric, L.; = *haridrā* and *drā-dāru*, Bhp.; a kind of ginger, L.; a procures, L.; a deceitful woman, L.; a loquacious woman, L.; (?) the shreds of a garment torn in a scuffle (= *vivāda-vastra-guṇthī* or *tra-muṇḍī*), L.; a kind of metre, Ked.; N. of a daughter of the Vidyadhara Mandāra, MārKP.; of the city of Soma, Bhp.; of the city of the Pracetas, ib.; *-kānta*, m. 'husband of night', the moon, Kpr.; *-mukha*, n. 'beginning of night', evening, MBh.; *-śa* (*śa*), m. 'lord of night', the moon, VarBṛS.

विभाष 1. and 2. *vi-bhāva*. See above and p. 978, col. 3.

विभाष *vi-√bhāsh*, *Ā*. *-bhāshate*, to speak 3 R

variously, speak against, abuse, revile, MBh.; (in gram.) to admit an alternative, be optional, Kāt.

2. **Vi-bhāṣhā**, f. (for 1. see p. 951, col. 3.) an alternative, option, nptionality (*vi-bhāṣhayā*, optionally), one of two ways (cf. *vi-kalpa*), APrāt.; (in gram.) the allowing a rule to be optional (of two kinds, viz. *prāpta-v* or *prāpte v*), an option allowed in a partic. operation which another rule makes necessary; *apṛāpta-v* or *apṛāpte v*, an option allowed in a partic. operation which another rule makes impossible), Pāṇ. i, 1, 44 &c.; -*vyritti*, f. N. of wk. **°bhāṣhita**, mfn. admitting an alternative (esp. in gram. = optional), Nir.; Kaus.; Pāṇ.

विभाषा *vi-√bhāṣ*, *Ā. -bhāṣate* (in Ved. also P.), to shine brightly or pleasantly, be bright, AV.; R.; Śatr.: Caus. -*bhāṣayati*, to cause to shine, illuminate, brighten, MBh. **°bhāṣ**, f. brightness, splendour, Kir. ix, 9; -*vat*, mfn. very brilliant or resplendent, Cat. **°bhāṣā**, m. N. of one of the 7 suns, T.Ār.; a partic. Rāga, Vās.; Git.; N. of a deity, MārKp.; (ā), f. shining brightly, light, lustre, W. **°bhāṣita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made bright, illuminated, MBh.

विभ्रि *vi-√bhid*, P. *Ā. -bhinatti*, -*bhintte*, to split or break in two, break in pieces, cleave asunder, divide, separate, open, RV. &c. &c.; to pierce, sting, ŚBr.; MārKp.; to loosen, untie, Hariv.; BHp.; to break, infringe, violate, R.; Bālār.; BHp.; to scatter, disperse, dispel, destroy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to alter, change (the mind), MBh.; BHp.: Pass. to be split or broken, burst asunder &c. (also P. Cond. *zy-abhetsyat*, ChUp.); to be changed or altered, R.; BHp.: Caus. -*bhedayati*, to cause to split &c.; to divide, alienate, estrange, MBh.; R.

Vi-bhīṣṭu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to break asunder, purposing to cleave or pierce, MW.

Vi-bhittī, f. cleaving, splitting, Kāth.; ŚaṅgBr.

Vi-bhida, m. N. of a demon, Suparṇ.; (ā), f. 'perforation' and 'falling away', 'apostasy', Śis. xx, 23.

Vi-bhindū, mfn. splitting or cleaving asunder, RV.; m. N. of a man, ib. **°bhinduka**, m. N. of an Asura, PañcavBr.

Vi-bhinnā, mfn. split or broken in two &c.; passed across or through (as by a heavenly body), VarBṛS.; opened blown, Ragh.; cleft (said of the temples of an elephant which exude during rut), Bhāṭṭ.; broken, destroyed, BHp.; altered, changed (also in one's feelings), Kāv.; Kathās.; alienated, estranged, become faithless, Rājāt.; separated, divided, Kathās.; disunited, living at variance, R.; (a place) filled with dissensions, Kathās.; disappointed (see *āśā-v*); contradictory, Subh.; various, manifold, Kathās.; MārKp.; mingled with (instr.), Kir.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; -*tamisra*, mfn. having darkness expelled or destroyed, MW.; -*lā*, f. -*tva*, n. the state of being broken or split asunder or scattered &c., ib.; -*darīn*, mfn. seeing different things, discerning differences, discerning well, MārKp.; -*dhairya*, mfn. having firmness or constancy shaken, BHp.; -*vesha*, mfn. dressed in various garments, Pañcar.; **°mūṭiga**, mfn. one who has his body pierced or transfixed, R.

Vibhinnī-√krī, P. -*karoti*, to separate, divide, HYog.

Vi-bhettī, mfn. one who splits or breaks asunder, a destroyer of (gen.), Śak.

Vi-bheda, m. breaking asunder, splitting, piercing, division, separation, MBh.; R. &c.; knitting, contraction (of the brows), Śāh.; interruption, disturbance, Bālār.; change, alteration, Car.; diverging (in opinion), dissension, disagreeing with (*samam*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; distinction, variety, VarBṛS.; Kathās.; BHp.

Vi-bhedaka, mfn. distinguishing anything (gen.) from (abl.), Cat.; m. = *vibhidaka*, L. **°bhedana**, mfn. splitting, cleaving, piercing, VarBṛS.; n. the act of splitting &c., Nir.; MBh.; setting at variance, disuniting, MBh.; R. &c. **°bhedika**, mfn. separating, dividing (ifc.), Kāraṇḍ. **°bhedin**, mfn. piercing, rending (see *marma-bh*); dispelling, destroying (with gen.), Hariv. **°bhedyā**, mfn. to be split or cleft or broken, MBh.

विभी *vi-√bhī*, P. -*bibheti*, to be afraid of, fear, MBh.; MārKp.: Caus. -*bhishayati*, 'to, to frighten, terrify, intimidate, RV.; TS.; MBh.

1. **Vi-bhīta**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 2) afraid, intimidated, MārKp.

Vi-bhishaka, mfn (*ikā*) n. frightening, terrifying,

MW.; (*ikā*), f. the act of terrifying, means of terrifying, terror, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; **°shikā-sthāna**, n. an object or means of terrifying, MW.

Vi-bhishana, mfn (*ā*) n. terrifying, fearful, horrible, RV. &c. &c.; bullying or blustering (as language), MW.; m. miscarriage, abortion, MBh.; Aniphidonax Karka, L.; N. of a brother of Rāvaṇa (his other brothers were Kubera [by a different mother] and Kumbha-karna; both Rāvaṇa and Vibhishana are said to have propitiated Brahmā by their penances, so that the god granted them both boons, and the boon chosen by V° was that he should never, even in the greatest calamity, stoop to any mean action; hence he is represented in the Rāmāyana as endeavouring to counteract the malice of his brother Rāvaṇa, in consequence of which he was so ill-treated by him that, leaving Lañkā, he joined Rāma, by whom, after the death of Rāvaṇa, V° was placed on the throne of Lañkā), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; N. of two kings of Kāśmīra (the sons of Go-narda and Rāvaṇa), Rājāt. i, 192 &c. (in later times V° appears to have been used as a general N. of the kings of Lañkā); N. of an author, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; n. the act or a means of terrifying, terror, intimidation, MBh.; N. of the 11th Mubhūrta, Cat.; **°bhishheka**, m. 'V°'s inauguration', N. of R. v, 91 (accord. to one recension).

Vi-bhishā, f. the wish or intention of terrifying, MBh. **°bhishikā**, f., see under *vi-bhishaka* above.

Vi-bhetavya, n. (impers.) it is to be feared, Pañcat.; Hit. (v.l.)

विभीत 2. *vibhīta*, m. n. = next, ŚārngS.

Vibhītaka, m. (or ī, f.) the tree Terminalia Bellerica; n. its berry (used as a die), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.

Vibhīdaka, m. n. id., RV.; GṛŚrS. (cf. *vi-bhedaka* under *vi-√bhid*).

विभु *vi-bhu* &c. See col. 3.

विभुक्त *vi-bhukta* (√3. *bhuj*), in *bhukta-v*, g. *śaka-pārthivōddi* (Siddh. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 69).

विभुग्न *vi-bhugna*, mfn. (√1. *bhuj*) bent, bowed, crooked, L.

Vi-bhuja, mfn., in *mūla-v* (q. v.)

विभू *vi-√bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to arise, be developed or manifested, expand, appear, RV.; TS.; MuṇḍUp.; to suffice, be adequate or equal to or a match for (dat. or acc.), ŚBr.; to pervade, fill, PañcavBr.; to be able to or capable of (inf.), BHp.; to exist (in *a-vibhavat*, 'not existing'), KātyŚr.: Caus. -*bhāvayati*, to cause to arise or appear, develop, manifest, reveal, show forth, display, ŚāṅkhBr.; MBh. &c.; to pretend, feign, Kull. on Mn. viii, 362; to divide, separate, BHp.; to perceive distinctly, find out, discover, ascertain, know, acknowledge, recognise as (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to regard or consider as, take for (two acc.), Kuval.; to suppose, fancy, imagine, BHp.; Pañcar.; to think, reflect, Kathās.; Pañcat.; to suppose anything of or about (loc.), BHp.; to make clear, establish, prove, decide, Mn.; Yājñ.; to convict, convince, Yājñ.; Daś.: Pass. of Caus. -*bhāvayate*, to be considered or regarded as, appear, seem (nom.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Desid., see -*bubhūshā*: Intens., see -*bobhuvat*.

Vi-bubhūshā, f. (fr. Desid.) the wish or intention to manifest one's self, BHp. **°bubhūshu**, mfn. wishing to develop or expand one's self, ib.

Vi-bobhuvat, mfn. (fr. Intens.) spreading or expanding exceedingly over (loc.), MaitṛS.

Vi-bhava, mfn. powerful, rich, MBh. xiii, 802; m. being everywhere, omnipresence, Kaṇ.; development, evolution (with *Vaiśvāyas* 'the evolution of the Supreme Being into secondary forms'), Sarvad.; power, might, greatness, exalted position, rank, dignity, majesty, dominion, R.; Kalid.; VarBṛS. &c. (ifc. with loc., 'one whose power consists in', Gīt.); influence upon (loc.), ŚāṅkhBr.; (also pl.) wealth, money, property, fortune, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; luxury, anything sumptuary or superfluous, Hcar.; magnanimity, lofty-mindedness, W.; emancipation from existence, Inscr.; BHp.; N. of the 2nd year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṛS.; destruction (of the world), Buddh.; (in music) a kind of measure; -*kshaya*, m. loss of fortune or property, Cāṇ.; -*tas*, ind. according to rank or fortune or dignity, Kalid.; Prab.; -*matī*, f. N. of a princess, Rājāt.; -*mada*, m. the pride of power, MW.; -*vat*, mfn. possessed

of power, wealthy, Mṛicch. **°bhavin**, mfn. rich, wealthy, Śis.

2. **Vi-bhāva**, m. (for 1. see under *vi-√bhā*) any condition which excites or develops a partic. state of mind or body, any cause of emotion (e.g. the persons and circumstances represented in a drama, as opp. to the *anu-bhāva* or external signs or effects of emotion), Bhar.; Daśar.; Śāh. (-*tva*, n.); a friend, acquaintance, L.; N. of Śiva, Pañcar. **°bhāvaka**, mfn. causing to appear, procuring or intending to procure (ifc.), MBh. iii, 1347 (Nilak.); discussing, W. **°bhāvana**, mfn. causing to appear, developing, manifesting, Hariv.; (ā), f. (in rhet.) description of effects the causes of which are left to be conjectured (or, accord. to some, 'description by negatives, bringing out the qualities of any object more clearly than by positive description'), Vām.; Kāvād. &c.; n. causing to appear or become visible, development, creation, BHp. (Sch. = *pālana*); showing, manifesting, Kull. on Mn. ix, 76; clear perception, examination, judgment, clear ascertainment, Mn.; Vikr.; (ifc.) reflection on, Kathās.; the act of producing a partic. emotion by a work of art, Śāh.; **°nālaya-kāra**, m. the rhetorical figure described above, MW. **°bhāvanīya**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be clearly perceived or ascertained, MārKp.; to be convicted (= *bhāvya*), Kull. on Mn. viii, 60. **°bhāvita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to arise or appear &c.; -*tva*, n. the state of being perceived or judged, W. **°bhāvin**, mfn. mighty, powerful, Śis.; (ifc.) causing to appear (*varṇa-v*), m. N. of Śiva), MBh. xiii, 1219; arousing a partic. emotion (esp. of love), Nalōd. **°bhāvya**, mfn. to be clearly perceived or observed, distinguishable, comprehensible, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be attended to or heeded (n. impers. 'it should be heeded'), MBh.; Kāvād.

Vi-bhū or (Ved.) **vi-bhū**, mfn (*ū* or *vi*) n. being everywhere, far-extending, all-pervading, omnipresent, eternal, RV.; VS.; Up.; MBh. &c.; abundant, plentiful, RV.; VS.; Br.; mighty, powerful, excellent, great, strong, effective, able to or capable of (inf.), RV. &c. &c.; firm, solid, hard, L.; m. a lord, ruler, sovereign, king (also applied to Brahmā, Vishṇu, and Śiva), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) chief of or among, VarBṛS.; a servant, L.; the sun, L.; the moon, L.; N. of Kubera, L. (W. also 'ether; space; time; the soul'); N. of a god (son of Veda-siras and Tushitā), BHp.; of a class of gods under Manu Sāvartī, MārKp.; of Indra under Manu Raivata and under the 7th Manu, ib.; BHp.; of a son of Vishṇu and Dakṣiṇā, BHp.; of a son of Bhaga and Siddhi, ib.; of Buddha, L.; of a brother of Śakuni, MBh.; of a son of Śambara, Hariv.; of a son of Satya-ketu and father of Su-vibhu, VP.; of a son of Dharmā-ketu and father of Su-kumāra, ib.; of a son of Varsha-ketu or Satya-ketu and father of Anarta, Hariv.; of a son of Prastāva and Nityutsa, BHp.; of a son of Bhṛigu, MW.; pl. N. of the Ribhus, RV.; -*krātu*, mfn. strong, heroic, RV.; -*lā*, f. power, supremacy, W.; -*tva*, n. being everywhere, omnipresence, SvetUp.; Sarvad.; omnipotence, sovereignty, PrāśUp.; Śak.; Bālār.; -*tva-samāsthana*, n. N. of wk.; -*pramita*, n. the hall of Brahmā, KaushUp.; -*mat*, mfn. extending everywhere, RV.; joined with the Vibhus or Ribhus, VS.; AitBr.; ŚrS.; -*varman*, m. N. of a man, Inscr. **°bhuvarī**, f. (prob. f. of *vi-bhuvan*) far-reaching, Kāth.

Vi-bhū, in comp. for **vi-bhu**; -*dāvan*, mfn. bestowing richly, liberal, TS.; -*mat*, mfn. joined with the Vibhus or Ribhus, MaitṛS.; -*vasu* (*vibhū*), mfn. possessing mighty treasures or wealth, RV.

Vi-bhūta, mfn. arisen, produced &c.; great, mighty (see comp.); m. = next, Buddh.; -*m-gamā*, f. a partic. high number, Buddh.; -*dyumna* (*vi*), mfn. abounding in splendour or glory, RV.; -*manas*, mfn. (used to explain *vi-manas*), Nir. x, 26; -*rāti* (*vi*), mfn. bestowing rich gifts.

Vi-bhūti, mfn. penetrating, pervading, Nir.; abundant, plentiful, RV.; mighty, powerful, ib.; presiding over (gen.), ib. viii, 50, 6; m. N. of a Sādhyā, Hariv.; of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.; of a king, VP.; f. development, multiplication, expansion, plenty, abundance, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; manifestation of might, great power, superhuman power (consisting of eight faculties, especially attributed to Śiva, but supposed also to be attainable by human beings through worship of that deity, viz. *āniman*, the power of becoming as minute as an atom; *laghiman*, extreme lightness; *prāpti*, attaining or reaching anything [e.g. the moon with the tip of the

finger]; *prākāmya*, irresistible will; *māhiman*, illimitable bulk; *īśitā*, supreme dominion; *vasitā*, subjugating by magic; and *kāmāvasāyitā*, the suppressing all desires, ib.; a partic. Śakti, Hcat.; the might of a king or great lord, sovereign power, greatness, Kālid.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; successful issue (of a sacrifice), MBh.; R.; splendour, glory, magnificence, Hariv.; Ragh.; VarBṛS.; fortune, welfare, prosperity, PrāśnUp.; MBh. &c.; (also pl.) riches, wealth, opulence, Kām.; Kāv.; Kathās.; N. of Lakṣmī (the goddess of fortune and welfare), BhP.; the ashes of cow-dung &c. (with which Śiva is said to smear his body, and hence used in imitation of him by devotees), Pañcar.; Sāh.; (in music) a partic. Śruti, Saṃgīt.; -*grahana*, n. taking up ashes (at the Vaiśvadeva ceremony), RTL. 420; -*candra*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*dādaśi*, f. a Vrata or religious observance on a partic. twelfth day (in honour of Viṣṇu), ib.; -*dhārāṇa-vidhi*, m. N. of wk.; -*bala*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -*mat*, mfn. mighty, powerful, superhuman, Bhag.; BhP.; smeared with ashes, W.; -*mādhava*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of a ch. of the PadmaP.; -*yoga*, m. N. of the 6th canto of the Śiva-gīṭā.

Vi-bhūman, m. extension, greatness, might, TS.; N. of Kṛishṇa, BhP. (prob. = 'appearing in manifold form' or 'omnipotent').

Vi-bhūr-asi, m. (lit. 'thou art mighty') a form of Agni of the god of fire, MBh.

Vi-bhūvas, mfn. (prob.) powerful, MaitrS.; m. N. of a man, Sāy.

Vi-bhva, in comp. for *vi-bhvan* below. -**ta-shṭa**, mfn. cut out or furnished by a skilful artificer, very perfect or handsome, RV.

Vi-bhvan, mfn. far-reaching, penetrating, pervading, RV.; m. N. of one of the Rikhus, ib.; (ān), mfn. skilful, ib.; m. an artificer, ib.

Vi-bhva-sāh, mfn. (*vi-bhva* for *vi-bhvan*) conquering or overcoming the rich, RV.

विभू vi-√bhūṣ, P. -*bhūṣati*, to be brilliant, appear (?), RV. i, 112, 4 (Sāy. *vyāpto bhavati*); to adorn, decorate, ib. vi, 15, 9; Caus. -*bhūshayati*, to adorn, decorate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vi-bhūṣhaya, mfn. adorning, R.; m. N. of Mañju-srī, L.; n. (ifc. f. ā) decoration, ornament, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; splendour, beauty, Daśar.; -*kalā*, f. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ.; -*vat*, mfn. adorned, decorated, Mṛicch.; *°nūdhūṣin*, mfn. glittering with ornaments, Kum. *°bhūṣhā*, f. ornament, decoration, VarBṛS.; Kām.; light, splendour, beauty, L. *°bhūṣhita*, mfn. adorned, decorated, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. an ornament, decoration, R.; *°lāṅga*, mfn. decorated about the body, MW.; *°tīlāṅkāra*, f. N. of a Gandharvī and of a Kim-nari, Kāraṇ. *°bhūṣhin*, mfn. adorned, decorated (ifc.), MBh.; adorning, MW. *°bhūṣhṇu*, mfn. (prob.) 'omnipresent' or 'omnipotent' (said of Śiva; cf. *vi-bhū*), Śivag.

विभू vi-√bhṛi, P. Ā. -*bharati*, °te, to spread out, spread asunder, RV.; AV.; (Ā.) to distribute, diffuse, ib.; VS.; to bear, endure, MBh.; Intens. (only -*bhāribhvat* and -*jarbhṛitā*), to move hither and thither or from side to side (as the tongue), RV. ii, 4, 4; to open the mouth, gape, ib. i, 28, 7.

Vi-bhṛita, mfn. spread out, distributed, RV. x, 45, 2 &c.; upheld, supported, maintained, W. *°bhṛitra* (vī-), mf(ā)n. to be (or being) borne about or in various directions, RV. *°bhṛitvan*, mfn. bearing hither and thither, ib.

विभोक vibhoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

विभ्रंश vi-√bhrāṣ (sometimes written *bhrāṣ*), Ā. -*bhrāṣate*, to fall off (fig.), be unfortunate, fail or be unsuccessful in (loc.), PañcavBr.; to be separated from, desert (abl.), KātyŚr.; Caus. -*bhrāṣayati*, to cause to fall, MBh.; to strike or break off, R.; to cause to disappear or vanish, destroy, annihilate, BhP.; to divert from, deprive of (abl.), MBh.; BhP. *°bhrāṣa*, m. diarrhoea, laxity of the bowels (see *manda-v*); decline, cessation, end, MBh.; Kathās.; Pur.; disturbance, perturbation (see *citta-v*); fall, decay, ruin, MBh.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; (ifc.) being deprived of, loss, Pur.; Rājāt.; a precipice, MW.; -*yajña*, m. a partic. Ekāha, Vait. *°bhrāṣita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to fall &c.; -*jñāna*, mfn. deprived of reason or consciousness, BhP.; -*pushpa-pattra*, mfn. having the flowers and leaves knocked off, R. *°bhrāṣin*, mfn. crumbling to pieces (see *a-v*); falling down, dropping from (ifc.), Megh.

Vi-bhrashta, mfn. fallen, sunk, MBh.; disappeared, vanished, gone, lost, R.; MärkP.; ugeless, vain, PañcavBr.; (ifc.) strayed from, Kathās.; deprived of, MBh.; R.; unsuccessful in, TS.; -*timira*, mfn. freed from darkness (as the sky), R.; -*harsha*, mf(ā)n. deprived of joy, ib.; *°tēṣṭi-prayoga*, m. N. of wk.

विभ्रम् vi-√bhrām, P. -*bhrāmati*, -*bhrām-yati*, to wander or roam or fly about, roll, hover, whirl, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to reel, quiver, shake, BhP.; to roam over, wander through (acc.), MBh.; to fall into disorder or confusion, be disarranged or bewildered, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to drive asunder, disperse, scare away, MBh.; to move about (the tail), R.; Caus. -*bhrāmayati* or -*bhrāmayati* (Pass. -*bhrāmyate*), to confuse, perplex, MärkP.; Hcat.

Vi-bhrama, m. (ifc. f. ā) moving to and fro, rolling or whirling about, restlessness, unsteadiness, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Rājāt.; violence, excess, intensity, high degree (also pl.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; hurry, rapture, agitation, disturbance, perturbation, confusion, flurry, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; doubt, error, mistake, blunder (with *daṇḍasya*, 'erroneous application of punishment'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; illusion, illusive appearance or mere semblance of anything, Kāv.; Kathās. &c. (cf. -*bhāṣhita*); beauty, grace, Kālid.; Mālatīm.; feminine coquetry, amorous gestures or action of any kind (esp. play of the eyes), perturbation, flurry (as when a woman in her confusion puts her ornaments in the wrong places), Bhar.; Daśar.; Sāh.; caprice, whim, MW.; (ā), f. old age, L.; -*tantra*, n. (= -*sūtra*); -*bhāṣhita*, n. pl. language in appearance, Subh.; -*vatī*, f. a girl, Harav.; N. of a female servant, Prab.; -*sūtra*, n. N. of a treatise on grammar (attributed to Hema-candra); *°mārka*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

Vi-bhramin, mfn. moving hither and thither, Chandom.

Vi-bhrānta, mfn. wandered or wandering about &c. (n. impers. 'it has been roamed', Nalōd.); rolling or ogling (as the eyes; see below); spread abroad (as fame), Prab.; confused, bewildered, MBh.; -*na-yana*, mfn. one who rolls the eyes or casts side glances, R.; -*manas*, mfn. bewildered or confused in mind, MBh.; -*sila*, mfn. confused in mind or disposition, intoxicated or insane, W.; m. a monkey, ib.; the disc of the sun or moon, ib. *°bhrānti*, f. whirling, going round, W.; hurry, agitation, ib.; error, delusion, Prab.

विभ्रान् i. vi-√bhrāj, Ā. -*bhrājate* (ep. also P.), to shine forth, be bright or radiant, RV. &c. &c.; to shine through (acc.), RV.; AV.; Caus. -*bhrājayati*, to cause to shine or beam, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.

2. **Vi-bhrāj**, mfn. (nom. f.) shining, splendid, luminous, RV.; m. (with *Saurya*) N. of the author of RV. x, 170, Anukr. *°bhrāja*, m. N. of a king, Hariv. *°bhrājita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made splendid or bright, caused to shine, MBh.

Vi-bhrāṣṭi, f. radiance, flame, blaze, RV.

विभ्रु vibhru, m. (perhaps w. r. for *vi-bhu*) a prince, king, MBh. iii, 12705 (B. -*babhru*).

विभ्रेष vi-bhresha, m. (√*bhresh*) commission of an offence, transgression (used to explain *vi-pramoha*), ĀśvŚr., Sch.

विभ्रन् vi-bhvan &c. See col. i.

विमह vi-√maḥ, Ā. -*maḥate*, to distribute, bestow, RV.

विमज्ज vi-√majj, P. -*majjati*, to plunge or dive into, enter into, MBh. vii, 9223 (perhaps w. r. for *ni-majj*); Caus. -*majjayati*, to submerge, cause to plunge, lead into (loc.), ib. vi, 538. *°majjita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) submerged, drowned, ib. iii, 10612.

विमत vi-mata. See under *vi-√man*, col. 3.

विमति i. vi-mati, *vi-matsara* &c. See p. 951, col. 3. For 2. *vi-mati*, see col. 3.

विमथ vi-√math (or *manth*), P. Ā. -*mathati*, °te, -*mathnāti*, °nite &c. (in Veda generally Ā.; inf. -*mathitis*, AitBr.; *°tum*, BhP.), to tear off, snatch away, TS.; ŚBr.; to tear or break in pieces, rend asunder, bruise, ib.; AitBr.; Kāth.; to cut in pieces, disperse, scatter, MBh.; R.; to confuse, perplex, bewilder, BhP. *°mathita*, mfn. crushed or

dashed to pieces, scattered, dispersed, destroyed, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c. *°mathitri*, m. a crusher, destroyer, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Vi-manthana, n. churning, R.

Vi-māthā, m. the act of crushing or destroying utterly, TBr.; ŚBr. *°māthin*, mfn. crushing down, destroying, Kathās.

विमह i. vi-√mad, P. -*mādyati* (Ved. also -*madati*), to be joyful or merry (only p. -*mādat*), AV.; to become perplexed or discomposed, AitBr.; to confound, embarrass, disturb, ŚāṅkhBr.; Caus. (only aor. *vy-amimadam*), to confuse, perplex, bewilder, AV.

Vi-matta, mfn. discomposed, perplexed, AitBr.; being in rut, ruttish, ib.; Kir.; intoxicated, MW.

2. **Vi-mad**, f. pl. N. of partic. verses or formulas, ŚāṅkhBr.

Vi-mada &c. See p. 951, col. 3.

Vi-madita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) discomposed, bewildered, confused, AitBr.

विमथ vi-madhyā, vi-madhyama. See p. 951, col. 3.

विमन् vi-√man (only i. pl. pr. Ā. -*man-mahe*), to distinguish, RV. x, 92, 3; Caus. -*minayati*, to dishonour, slight, treat with disrespect, SaṃhitUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vi-mata, mfn. disagreed, at variance, of a different mind or disposition, hostile, ĀśvŚr.; slighted, offended, BhP.; any that may please (= 'every'), Sarvad.; m. an enemy, W.; m. or n. (?) N. of a place on the river Go-matī, R. 2. *°mati*, mfn. of different opinion, g. *°driḥḥādi*; f. difference of opinion, dissent, disagreement about (loc.), Pāṇ.; Naish.; Sāh.; dislike, aversion, R.; doubt, uncertainty, error, Lalit.; Saddh.; -*tā*, f. (MW.), -*man*, m. (g. *°driḥḥādi*) difference of opinion; -*vikraṇa*, n. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; -*samudghātin*, m. N. of a prince, ib.

2. **Vi-māna**, m. (for i. see p. 951, col. 3; for 3. under *vi-√mā*) disrespect, dishonour (see *a-vi-māna*). *°māna*, n. (and ā, f.) disrespect, contempt, slight, humiliation, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; refusal, denial, Susr. *°mānita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) dishonoured, slighted, treated with disrespect, MBh.; R. &c. *°mānya*, mfn. to be dishonoured or offended, Śak.

विमन्स i. 2. vi-manas, *vi-manthara*, *vi-manyu* &c. See p. 951, col. 3.

विमभूपाल vima-bhūpāla (?), m. N. of a Scholiast, Cat.

विमय vi-maya. See under *vi-√me*, p. 981.

विमर्द vi-marda, *vi-marśa*. See under *vi-√mrid* and *vi-√mṛis*, p. 981, col. i.

विमर्ष vi-marsha, °śhaṇa, °shin, w. r. for *vi-marśa* &c.

विमल vi-mala, mf(ā)n. stainless, spotless, clean, bright, pure (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (e. ind. at daybreak, MBh. v, 7247); clear, transparent, Sarvad.; white (see *°lōha*); m. a magical formula recited over weapons, R.; a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; a partic. world, ib.; a lunar year, L.; N. of an Asura, Kathās.; of a Deva-putra and Bodhi-maṇḍa-pratipāla, Lalit.; of a Bhikṣu, ib.; of a brother of Yaśas, Buddh.; (with Jainas) N. of the 5th Arhat in the past Utsarpiṇi and of the 13th in the present Avasarpiṇi, L.; of a son of Su-dyumna, BhP.; of the father of Padma-pāda, Cat.; of various authors (also with *sarasvatī*), ib.; (ā), f. a species of Opuntia, L.; a partic. Śakti, Hcat.; N. of Dākṣhāyāṇi in Puruṣōttama, Cat.; of a Yoginī, Hcat.; of a daughter of Gandharvī, MBh.; (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 10 Bhūmis or stages of perfection, Dharmas. 64; n. silver gilt, L.; N. of a town (see *-pura*); of a Tantra; -*kirīṭa-hāra-vat*, mfn. having a bright crest and pearl-necklace, R.; -*kirīti*, m. 'of spotless fame', N. of a Buddhist scholar; -*nir-deśa*, m. N. of a Mahāyāna-sūtra; -*garbha*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; of a Bodhi-sattva and a prince, ib.; -*candra*, m. N. of a king, Buddh.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. stainlessness, cleanliness, brightness, clearness, purity, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*datta*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; N. of a prince, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a princess, ib.; -*dāna*, n. a gift or offering to a deity, MW.; -*nātha-purāṇa*, n. N. of a Jaina wk.; -*nir-bhāsa*, m. a partic. Samādhi, SaddhP.; -*netra*, m. N. of a Buddha, ib.; of a prince, ib.; -*pinḍaka*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; -*pura*, n. N. of a city,

Kathās.; -*pradīpa*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; -*prabha*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. (also ā, f., Dharmas. 136); N. of a Buddha, ib.; of a Deva-putra, ib. (v.l. a-vimala-p); (ā), f. N. of a princess, Rājāt.; -*prabhāsa-tri-tejo-rāja-garbha*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; -*prānōttara-māli*, f. N. of wk.; -*buddhi*, m. N. of a nian, Kathās.; -*bodha*, m. N. of a Commentator, Cat.; -*brahma-varya*, m. N. of an author, ib.; -*bhādra*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; -*bhāsa*, m. a partic. Samādhi, ib.; -*bhūdhara*, m. N. of a Commentator, Cat.; -*mañi*, m. crystal, L.; (°) *pi-kara*, m. N. of a Buddhist deity, Kālac.; -*mati*, mfn. pure-minded, pure in heart, VP.; -*mitra*, m. N. of a scholar, Buddh.; -*vāhana*, m. N. of two princes, Śatr.; -*vega-tri*, m. N. of a prince of the Gandharvas, Buddh.; -*zyūha*, m. N. of a garden, ib.; -*tri-garbha*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; -*sambhava*, m. N. of a mountain, ib.; -*svabhāva*, m. N. of a mountain, ib.; -*lākara*, m. N. of a prince, Kathās.; -*lāgera-netra*, m. N. of a future Buddha, SaddhP.; -*lātmaka*, mfn. pure-minded, clean, pure, L.; -*lātmān*, mfn. id., R.; -*lāditya*, m. a partic. form of the sun, Cat.; -*lādri*, m. N. of the mountain Vimala or Girnar in Gujarāt (celebrated for its inscriptions; it is also called Śatrum-jaya), L.; -*lānana*, mfn. bright-faced, Kāv.; -*lānanda* (with *yogindra*), m. N. of a teacher, Cat. ('da-nātha', m. N. of an author; 'da-bhāshya', n. N. of wk.); -*lēpa*, mfn. having pure water, Laghuk.; -*lārthaka*, mfn. (said to be) = *vimalātmaka*, L.; -*lāśoka*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.; -*lāśvā*, f. N. of a village, Rājāt.; -*lēśvara-tīrtha*, n. and -*lēśvara-pushkarinī-saṃgama-tīrtha*, n. N. of two Tīrthas, Cat.; -*lōdaka* or *lōdā*, f. N. of a river, MBh.; -*lōrja* or *lōgya* (?), n. N. of a Tantra.

Vi-malaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to make clear or pure, Ragh.; Kuval.; -*lita*, mfn. clear, pure, Inser. **ma-liman**, m. clearness, purity, Daś. **ma-li-karapa**, n. the act of clearing, purification, Sarvad.

विमस्तकित vi-mastakita, vi-mahat &c. See p. 951, col. 3.

विमा vi-√3. mā, P. Ā. -*māti*, -*mimite*, to measure, mete out, pass over, traverse, RV.; Br.; Kaus.; to enumerate, BhP.; to ordain, fix, set right, arrange, make ready, prepare, RV.

3. **Vi-māna**, mf(ā)n. (for 1. see p. 951, col. 3; for 2. under *vi-√man*) measuring out, traversing, RV.; AV.; MBh.; m. n. a car or chariot of the gods, any mythical self-moving aerial car (sometimes serving as a seat or throne, sometimes self-moving and carrying its occupant through the air; other descriptions make the Vimāna more like a house or palace, and one kind is said to be 7 stories high; that of Rāvaṇa was called *pushpaka*, q.v.; the *nav-v* [Ragh. xvi, 68] is thought to resemble a ship), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; any car or vehicle (esp. a bier), Rājāt. vii, 446; the palace of an emperor or supreme monarch (esp. one with 7 stories), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a temple or shrine of a partic. form, VarBṛS.; a kind of tower (?), R. v, 52, 8; a grove, Jātakam.; a ship, boat, L.; a horse, L.; n. measure, RV.; extension, ib.; (in med.) the science of (right) measure or proportion (e.g. of the right relation between the humours of the body, of medicines and remedies &c.), Car.; -*gamana*, n. 'going in a car,' N. of a ch. of the GauP.; -*rārin*, mfn. travelling in a celestial car, MW.; -*cyuta*, mfn. fallen from a cel° car, Rājāt.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the state or condition of a cel° car, Kāv.; Kathās.; -*nirvyūha*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; -*pāla*, m. the guardian of a cel° car, MBh.; -*pratima*, mfn. resembling a cel° car, MBh.; -*prabhu-tā*, f. the ownership of a cel° car, MW.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of a ch. of the VP.; -*yāna*, mf(ā)n. going or driving in a cel° car, BhP.; -*rāja*, n. the driver of a celestial car, MW.; -*lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of a wk. on architecture; -*vāt*, ind. like a self-moving car, Kir.; -*vidyā*, f., -*buddhi-piṇḍā*, f. N. of wks.; -*stha*, mfn. standing on a cel° car, MW.; -*sthiāna*, n. N. of a wk. on medicine. **mānaka** (ifc.) = *vi-māna*, a celestial car, Kathās.; a seven-storied palace or tower, R. **Vi-māni-√kṛi**, P. -*karoti*, to turn into a celestial car, Kād.

विमांस vi-māṇsa, vi-mātri &c. See p. 951.

विमातय vi-mātavyu. See under *vi-√me*.

विमार्ग 1. vi-mārga &c. See p. 951, col. 3.

विमार्ग 2. vi-mārga. See under *vi-√mṛi*.

विमार्ग vi-mārgaṇa, n. (√*mārg*) the act of seeking for (gen.), Kir.

विमि vi-√1. mi, P. Ā. -*minoti*, -*minute*, to fix, build, erect, RV.; Br.; GrSṚS.

Vi-mita, mfn. fixed, built &c.; n. a square shed or large building resting on four posts (ifc. any hall or building), ŚBr.; ŚrS.; ChUp.

विमिश्र vi-√miśr, P. -*miśrayati*, to mix or mingle together, MBh.

Vi-miśra, mf(ā)n. mixed, mingled, miscellaneous, MBh.; Hariv.; VarBṛS.; mixed or mingled with, attended or accompanied by (instr. or comp.), ib.; Suśr. &c.; applied to one of the 7 divisions into which the course of Mercury, accord. to Parāśara, is divided, VarBṛS.; n. capital and interest &c., Lil. **°miśraka**, mfn. mixed, miscellaneous, VarBṛS.; n. a kind of salt, L. **°miśrita**, mfn. mixed, mingled (with *līpi*, f. a partic. mode of writing), Lalit.

विमुक्त vi-mukta. See under 1. *vi-√muc*.

विमुख vi-mukha, mf(ā)n. having the face averted, turned backwards (acc. with √*kṛi*, 'to cause to fly,' 'put to flight'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; turning away from (gen.), disappointed, downcast, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur.; averse or opposed to, abstaining or desisting from (loc., abl., gen. with *upari*, or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) indifferent to, Vcar.; adverse, hostile (as fate), Venis.; (ifc.) wanting, lacking, Śāntiś.; (vi priv.) without the mouth or opening, ŚārigṛS.; deprived of the face or head, Hariv.; m. N. of a text (VS. xvii, 86; xxxix, 7), KātyŚr.; of a Muni (v.l. *vimuca*), R.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. aversion, disinclination to (loc., acc. with *prati*, or comp.), Kāv.; Śah. **Vi-mukhaya**, Nom. P. °*yati*, to render averse; **°khita**, mfn. averse, hostile, Kād.

Vi-mukhin, mfn. having the face averted, averse from, hostile, W.; **°khi-tā**, f. (or -*tva*, n.) turning away, aversion, enmity, ib.

Vi-mukhi, in comp. for *vimukha*. - **karapa**, n. (ifc.) the rendering averse to, Śamk. - √*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to put to flight, MBh.; Hariv.; to render averse or indifferent to (abl. or comp.), Śamk.; -*kṛita*, mfn. turned away, averse, indifferent, ib.; Caurap.; frustrated, R. - **bhāva**, m. aversion, Gīt. - √*bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to turn the back, flee, Ragh.; to turn away from (abl.), Mṛicich.

विमृग् vi-mugdha. See under *vi-√muh*.

विमुच् 1. vi-√muc, P. Ā. -*muñcati*, °*te* (Impv. -*munoktu*, RV. i, 24, 13), to unloose, unharness (Ā. 'one's own horses'), unyoke (i. e. 'make to halt, cause to stop or rest'), RV. &c. &c.; to take off (clothes, ornaments &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to release, set free, liberate, ib.; to leave, abandon, quit, desert, give up, relinquish, ib.; to shun, avoid, MuṇḍUp.; Bhag. &c.; to lose (consciousness), Hariv.; to pardon, forgive, Gīt.; BhP.; to emit, discharge, shed, pour or send forth, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. (with *grastam*, to set free a seized plant i. e. 'free it from eclipse,' Sūryas.; to throw, hurl, cast (with *ātmanam* and loc., 'to cast one's self into,' Uttarar.), MBh.; R. &c.; to utter (a sound), MBh.; to assume (a shape), Mn. i, 56; to lay (eggs), Pañcat. i, ३३३; Pass. -*mucyate*, to be unloosed or detached &c.; to be slackened (as reins), Śak.; to drop or be expelled (prematurely, as a fetus), Suśr.; to be freed or delivered or released (esp. from the bonds of existence), get rid of, escape from (abl., adv. in -*tas*, gen., or instr.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be deprived of (instr.), Hit.; Caus. -*mucayati*, to loosen, detach, Śak.; to unyoke, Kaus.; to set free, deliver from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to keep off, avoid, R.; Desid. -*munuk-shati*, °*te*, to wish to liberate (Ā. 'one's self'), BhP.

Vi-mukta, mfn. unloosed, unharnessed &c.; set free, liberated (esp. from mundane existence), freed or delivered or escaped from (abl., instr., or ifc.); rarely ib.; cf. -*śīpa*, Mn.; MBh. &c.; deprived of (instr.), MBh.; launched (as a ship), R.; given up, abandoned, relinquished, deserted, ib.; BhP.; hurled, thrown, MBh.; emitted or discharged by, flowing from (comp.), Ratnāv.; shed or bestowed on (loc.), Rājāt.; (a snake) which has recently cast its skin, MBh. viii, 740; dispassionate, R. iv, 32, 18; -*kaṇṭha*, mfn. having the throat or voice unloosed, raising a loud cry (am, ind. aloud, at the top of one's voice), Amar.; -*keśa*, mfn. having flowing or dishevelled hair, BhP.; -*tā*, f. loss of (gen.), Kām.; -*pragraha*, mfn. with slackened reins, Bhāṭṭ.; -*maunam*, ind. breaking

silence, Kathās.; -*śāpa*, mfn. released from the (consequences) of a curse, VP.; -*senā*, m. N. of a teacher, Buddh.; -*śācārya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. **°mukti**, f. disjunction (opp. to *yukti*), AitBr.; (ifc.) giving up, Kum.; release, deliverance, liberation, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur.; release from the bonds of existence, final emancipation, Kap.; VP.; -*candra*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; -*patha*, m. the way of final emancipation, MW.; -*mahiman*, m. N. of wk.

2. **Vi-mūc**, f. unyoking, alighting, stopping, putting up, RV. (*vimuco napāt*, 'son of unyoking,' N. of Pūshan as 'conductor on the way to the next world,' ib.) **°muca**, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh.

Vi-mokā, n. unyoking, unbending, cessation, termination, TS.; AV.; letting go, abandoning, giving up, AgP.; deliverance from (abl. or comp.), Nyāyam., Sch.; liberation from sensuality or worldly objects, Sarvad. **°mōkam**, ind. so that the horses are unharnessed or changed, TS.; Br. **°mōkavya**, mfn. to be let loose or set at liberty, MBh.; to be given up or abandoned, R.; to be discharged or hurled or cast at (dat. or loc.), MBh. **°mōkṛi**, mf(ā)n. one who unyokes or unharnesses, VS.; TBr. **°mōkya**, see a-vimokyā.

Vi-mocana, mfn. releasing, delivering from (ifc.), Cat. **°mōcana**, mf(ā)n. unyoking, loosening, RV.; &c. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; (f), f. N. of a river, VP.; n. unharnessing, alighting, stopping for rest, relief, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; deliverance, liberation (esp. from sin), MBh.; MärkP.; giving up, abandoning, MBh.; N. of a place of pilgrimage, ib. **°mōcaniye**, mfn. (ifc.) relating to the unharnessing of, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. (cf. *dundubhi* and *ratha-v*). **°mōcita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) loosened, liberated; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. **°mōcya**, mfn. to be released or delivered, MBh.

विमुद् vi-muḍa, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

विमुह vi-√muh, P. Ā. -*muhyati*, °*te*, to be confused, become bewildered or stupefied, faint away, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -*mohayati*, to confuse, bewilder, infatuate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to confound, efface, Śāy.

Vi-mugdha, mfn. confused, bewildered, infatuated, Hit.

Vi-mūḍha, id., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) perplexed as to, uncertain about, Kathās.; foolish, stupid, Prab.; -*celas* (R.), -*dhi* (MärkP.), mfn. foolish-minded, simple; -*bhāva*, m. bewildered state, confusion, MW.; -*sanjñā*, mfn. bewildered in mind, senseless, unconscious, W.; -*dhātman*, mfn. foolish-minded, perplexed in mind, senseless, Bhag. **°mūḍhaka**, n. a kind of farce, Bhar. (perhaps w.r. for *dvī-gūḍhaka*).

Vi-mōha, m. confusion of the mind, perplexity (also *mati-v*), Kathās.; BhP.; a kind of hell, VP.; -*da*, mfn. causing perplexity, bewildering, Kathās. **°mōhaka**, mf(ā)n. bewildering the mind, bewitching, Naish. **°mōhana**, mfn. id., BhP.; m. a kind of hell, VP. (cf. *naraka*); n. confusion, perplexity, Rājāt.; Prab.; the art of confusing or bewildering (= *ākuli-karāṇa*), Pān. vi, 2, 54. Sch. **°mōhita**, mfn. confused, infatuated, bewitched, beguiled, R.; Kathās. &c. **°mōhin**, mfn. perplexing, bewildering, Kathās.; BhP.

विमूर्छित vi-mūrchita, mfn. (√*murch*) thickened, coagulated, become solid, Yājñ.; Vāghb.; (ifc.) full of, mixed with, Bh.; Car.; resounding with, BhP.; n. 'becoming stiff,' fainting, a swoon, Divyāv.

Vi-mūrta, mfn. coagulated, become hard or solid, ŚāṅkhBr.

विमृज् vi-√mṛi, P. Ā. -*mārṣṭi*, -*mṛiṣṭe* (pf. Pot. -*māmṛijita*, RV.), to rub off or out, purify, cleanse, Br.; ŚrS.; to rub dry, TS.; to rub on or in, anoint, smear with (instr.), GrSṚS.; to wipe off, MBh.; Mṛicich.; to rub, stroke, caress, MBh.; R. &c.; Ā. (with *tanvām*), to adorn or arm one's self, RV. vii, 95, 3.

2. **Vi-mārga**, m. (for 1. see p. 951, col. 3) wiping off, ApŚr., Sch.; a broom, brush, L.

Vi-mārjana, n. wiping off, cleansing, purifying, ŚāṅkhBr.

1. **Vi-mṛiṣṭa**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√mṛi*) rubbed off &c.; depressed (see below); -*rāga*, mfn. having the colour refined or purified, Kum.; -*tān-tarāṣya*, mfn. having the space between the shoulders a little depressed (*nyūna*, Sch.), ŚBr.

विमृद् vi-√mṛid, P. -*mṛidnāti*, -*mardati*, to

crush or press to pieces, bruise, pound, grind down, lay waste, destroy, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to rub together, Suśr.: Caus. -*mardayati*, to crush to pieces, bruise, Kāv.; Pur.; to rub, Suśr.

Vi-mardā, m. crushing, bruising, grinding, pounding, rubbing, friction, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; trampling, Ratnāv.; hostile encounter, conflict, scuffle, fight, war, tumult, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; laying waste, devastation, destruction, ib.; interruption, disturbance, Mfich.; Hit.; touch, contact, Sāmkhyak.; refusal, rejection, R.; complete obscuration, total eclipse, Sūryas.; VarBrS.; weariness, tediousness, MW.; the trituration of perfumes, W.; Cassia Sophora, L.; N. of a prince, MārkaP.; -*kshama*, mfn. patient of being trampled on (in wars or tumults, said of the earth), Uttarar.; °*dārdha*, n. the time from the apparent conjunction to the end of an eclipse, W.; °*dōṭha*, m. fragrance arising from the trituration of perfumes, ib. °*mardaka*, mfn. crushing, pounding, destroying, Hariv.; m. the act of pounding, grinding, destroying, MW.; rolling, ib.; the trituration of perfumes, ib.; the conjunction of the sun and moon, eclipse, ib.; Cassia Torā, L.; N. of a man, Daś. °*mardana*, mfn. pressing, squeezing, Sāh.; crushing, destroying, MBh.; R. &c.; fragrance, perfume, Gal.; N. of a Rākshasa, R.; of a prince of the Vidyādhara, Kathās.; n. (and ā, f.) the act of rubbing or grinding, or pounding or crushing, Gaut.; Āpast.; hostile encounter, fight, battle, war, Prab.; BhP.; devastation, destruction, MBh.; the trituration of perfumes, W.; an eclipse, ib. °*mardita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) crushed, bruised, &c., R.; BhP.; rubbed, anointed, Suśr. °*mardin*, mfn. crushing to pieces, destroying, removing, MBh.; VarBrS. &c.

Vi-mṛidita, mfn. bruised, pounded, broken, rubbed, Yājñ.; R.; Suśr.; -*dhvaja*, mfn. having a crushed or broken banner, R.

विमृद् vi-mṛidh, m. (√*mṛidh*) a despoiser, foe, enemy, Vait.; 'averted of enemies,' N. of Indra, RV.; °*mṛid-vaṭ*, mī(ā) n. belonging to Indra, SākhBr. °*mṛidhā*, mī(ā) n. warding off an enemy, TS.

विमृश् vi-mṛiś (often confounded with *vi-mṛiś*), P. -*mṛiśati*, to touch (with the hands), stroke, feel, MBh.; R.; to touch (mentally), be sensible or aware of, perceive, consider, reflect on, deliberate about, RV. &c. &c.; to investigate, examine, try, test, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with inf.) to hesitate about doing anything, Sāh.; Caus. -*mariyati*, to ponder, reflect on, consider, Kāv.; Pañcat.; BhP.

Vi-marśa, m. consideration, deliberation, trial, critical test, examination, Pañcat.; MBh. &c.; reasoning, discussion, Prab.; knowledge, intelligence, Sarvad.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; (in dram.) critical juncture or crisis (one of the 5 Saṃdhis or junctures of the plot, intervening between the *garbha* or germ and the *nirvāṇa* or catastrophe, e.g. in the Śakuntalā the removal of her veil in the 5th act), Bhar.; Daśar. &c.; -*vaṭ*, mfn. reflecting, meditative, doubtful, Jātakam.; -*vādin*, mfn. uttering discussions, one who reasons, a reasoner, Prab.; °*sāṅga*, n. a division of the dramatic Vimarśa (of which there are said to be 13), Bhar. °*marśana*, m. (written °*marshana*) N. of a king of the Kīrtās, Cat.; n. discussing, investigation, BhP. °*marśita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) reflected on, considered, Pañcat. °*marśin*, mfn. considering, trying, examining, Kathās.; Sarvad.

Vi-mṛiśa, m. reflection, consideration, deliberation, ib. °*mṛiśita*, mfn. reflected on, considered, BhP. 1. °*mṛiśya*, mfn. to be tried or examined, ib. 2. °*mṛiśya*, ind. having deliberated or considered (-*kārin*, mfn. acting after due deliberation), Hit. 2. **Vi-mṛiśṭa**, mfn. (for 1. see under *vi-mṛiś*) reflected on, considered, weighed, MW.

विमृष vi-mṛiṣ, P. Ā. -*mṛiṣyati*, °te, or -*marshati*, °te (cf. *vi-mṛiś*), to be distressed, bear hardly, W.

Vi-marsha, m. irritation, impatience, displeasure, W. °*marshin*, mfn. impatient, intolerant, averse, disliking, ib.

विमे vi-me, Ā. -*mayate*, to change places, alternate (?), RV. x, 40, 10.

Vi-maya, m. exchange, barter, L.

Vi-mātavya, mfn. to be bartered with (instr.), Vās.

विमेघ vi-megha, vi-mogha, &c. See p. 952.

विमोक्ष vi-moksh, P. -*mokshayati*, to set free, let loose, liberate, MBh. °*mokshā*, m. the

being loosened or undone, PārGr.; release, deliverance from (abl. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; liberation of the soul, i. e. final emancipation (sometimes 8, sometimes 3 kinds are enumerated, cf. Dharmas, 59 and 73), ŚBr.; Bhag. &c.; letting loose, setting at liberty (a thief), Mn. viii, 3, 16; giving up, abandoning, VPāt.; MBh.; letting flow, shedding (of tears), MBh.; gift, bestowal (of wealth), R.; discharge (of arrows), MBh.; -*karā*, f. N. of a Kimp-nari, Kāraṇḍ. °*mokshaka*, mfn. one who releases from (ifc.), R. °*mokshana*, mfn. liberating from (ifc.), BhP.; n. untying, loosening, VarBrS.; liberation, deliverance from (abl. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c. (also 'from an embryo,' MBh. i, 2369; *aṇḍa-v*, 'laying eggs,' Pañcat.; *asṛig-v*, 'letting blood,' Suśr.); taking off, casting away, Śṛiṅgār.; giving up (the ghost), MBh.; discharging (arrows), R. °*mokshin*, mfn. one who has attained to final emancipation, MBh.

विमोचक vi-mocaka, °cana &c. See p. 980.

विम्व vimba &c. See *bimba*.

विमृद् vi-mṛad (only Impv. -*mṛadā*), to make soft or tender, soften, RV. vi, 53, 3.

विमृत् vi-mṛit, P. -*mṛityati*, to fall to pieces, crumble away, decay, ŚBr.

विम्लै vi-mṛai, P. Ā. -*mṛāyati*, °te, to wither away, languish, become weak or weary, ChUp.; Caus. -*mṛāpayati*, to cause to wither or languish, weary, enfeeble, Suśr.

2. **Vi-mṛāna**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 952, col. 1) faded or withered away, bereft of lustre or beauty, fresh, pure, W.

Vi-mṛāpana, n. causing to wither or languish, softening, Suśr.

विमृङ्ग vi-mṛāṅga. See 2. *avyāṅga*.

विमृत् vi-mṛat, Ā. -*yata*, to dispose in various rows, AV.; Caus. -*yātayati*, to place in rows, arrange, TS.; to do penance, AV.; to torment, pain, punish, MBh.

विमृत् vi-yat, mfn. (pr. p. of *vi-mṛat*) going apart or asunder, RV. i, 164, 38; being dissolved, passing away, vanishing, BhP.; n. the sky, heaven, air, atmosphere (prob. as 'that which parts asunder or forms the intermediate region between heaven and earth'), VS. &c. &c.; either (as an element), BhP.; Sarvad.; N. of the 10th mansion, VarBrS.; a kind of metre, VS. -*patākā*, f. 'sky-banner,' lightning, Rīt. iii, 12. -*patha*, m. 'sky-path,' the atmosphere, Dharmā. -*sṭha*, mfn. standing or being in the air, MBh.

Vi-yac, in comp. for *vi-yat*. -*cara*, mfn. flying through the air, MBh. -*cārin*, m. 'sky-goer,' Falco Cheela (= *cilla*), L.

Vi-yad, in comp. for *vi-yat*. -*gaṅgā*, f. the heavenly Ganges, i. e. the galaxy, L. -*gata*, mfn. moving or flying in the air, MBh.; Śiś. -*gati*, f. motion in the air, W. -*bhūti*, f. 'sky-power,' darkness, ib. -*vyāpin*, mfn. filling the air, Vṛishabhān.

Vi-yan, in comp. for *vi-yat*. -*maṇi*, m. 'sky-jewel,' the sun, L. -*madhya-haṅsa*, m. 'the flamingo in the middle of the sky,' the sun, Daś. -*maya*, mī(ā) n. consisting of air, Hcar.

विमृति vi-yati, m. N. of one of the six sons of Nahusha, Pur.; a bird, L.

विमृत् vi-yam, P. -*yacchati* (3. pl. pf. Ā. -*yemire*, RV. iv, 54, 5), to spread out, extend, RV.; to stretch out the legs, step out (as a running horse), ib.; to hold apart or asunder, ib.: Caus. -*yāmayati*, to stretch out, extend, AV.

Vi-yata, mfn. stretched out, extended, kept apart, RV.; AV.; (am), ind. separately, at intervals, intermittingly, ŚrS.

Vi-yama, m. (only L.) = next, Pāp. iii, 3, 63.

Vi-yāma, m. (only L.) a partic. measure of length (= a fathom measured by the two extended arms); forbearance, restraint; rest, stop, cessation, pain, distress.

विमृति vi-yā, P. -*yāti*, to go or pass through, traverse, cross, drive through (with a car), cut through (with wheels), destroy, RV.; MaitrS.; ŚBr.; to depart, turn away, MaitrS.; BhP. °*yāta*, mfn. 'gone apart or from the right path,' shameless, impudent, ill-behaved, L.; -*tā*, f. = next, Śiś. °*yātiman*, m. shamelessness, impudence, L.

विमृङ्ग vi-yāṅga. See 2. *avyāṅga*.

वियास vi-yāsū, m. (√*yas*) N. of a partic. demon who inflicts torment in Yama's world, VS.; TS.

वियु vi-yu, P. -*yuyoti*, -*yauti*, to separate, part (intr.), RV.; AV.; to be separated from or deprived of (instr.), RV.; VS.; to separate (trans.), divide, detach or exclude from, deprive of (instr.), RV.; to keep off, avert, Śiś.; to spread, scatter, TS.; to open, RV.

Vi-yuta, mfn. separated from, deprived of (instr. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; not being in conjunction with (comp.), VarBrS.; diminished, that from which something has been subtracted, Sūryas.; (ā), f. du. 'the two separated ones,' heaven and earth, RV. iii, 54, 7; °*tārthaka*, mfn. void of meaning, L. °*yuti*, f. the difference between two quantities, Bijag.

Vi-yotri, mfn. one who divides or separates, RV. iv, 55, 5.

वियुज् vi-yuj, P. Ā. -*yunakti*, -*yunkte*, to disjoin, detach, divide, separate from or deprive of (instr., rarely abl.), AV. &c. &c.; to part from (instr.), Sāmk.; (ā.) to forsake, abandon (acc.), Kir.; to relax, abate, yield, BhP.; Pass. -*yuyjate*, to be separated from or deprived of, lose (instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to break (a vow, instr.), Mn. v, 91; to be relaxed, yield, give way, R.; Caus. -*yojayati*, °te, to cause to be disjoined, separate or deliver from, deprive of (instr. or abl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to rob, MBh.; to subtract, Lil.

Vi-yukta, mfn. disjoined, detached, separated or delivered from, deprived or destitute of, deserted by (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; disunited (as husband and wife), Mn. ix, 102; failing, deficient, MW.; -*tā*, f. (ifc.) the being free from, L.

Vi-yoga, m. disjunction, separation (esp. of lovers), loss or absence or want of (instr. with or without *saha*, abl., or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c. (°*gam* √*gam*, to be lost, Mfich. ix, 33); giving up, getting rid of, abstention from (comp.), Gaut.; subtraction, Gāṇit.; = *vi-yuti*, Bijag.; a partic. astrological Yoga, Cat.; -*tas*, ind. (ifc.) from want of, in consequence of any one's absence, Kathās.; -*tā*, w.r. for °*gi-tā* (q.v.), Kathās.; -*pura*, n. N. of a town, ib.; -*bāh-ya*, mfn. excluded from separation, not separated, MW.; -*bhāj*, mfn. suffering from s°, W.; °*gāva-sāna*, mfn. ending in s° (-*tva*, n.), MW.; °*gāvaha*, mfn. bringing or causing separation, Śāntiś.

Vi-yogāya, Ā. °*yate*, to be like or resemble a separation, Subh.

Vi-yogin, mfn. separated or absent from (instr. or comp.), Kathās.; MārkaP.; Dhūrtas.; liable to separation (see a-v°); m. the ruddy goose, Anas Casarca (cf. *cakravāka*), L.; (inī), f. a woman separated from her husband or lover, MW.; a kind of metre (commonly called *vaitāliya*, q.v.); °*gi-tā*, f. the being separated, separation, Kathās.

Vi-yogī-karāṇa, n. causing separation, = *himsā*, Śil.

Vi-yojana, n. detaching or liberating from (comp.), Sarvad.; separation from (comp.), Kāv.; Kathās.; subtraction, Lil. °*yojanīya*, mfn. to be separated from or deprived of (instr.), Kull. on Mn. viii, 374. °*yojita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) disjoined, disunited, separated from or deprived of (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*yojya*, mfn. to be separated from (abl.), Pañcat.

वियोत्त vi-yotri. See under *vi-yu*.

वियोध vi-yodha, vi-yoni &c. See p. 952, col. 1.

विरक्त vi-rakta &c. See under *vi-√rañj*.

विरक्ष vi-√raksh, P. -*rakshati*, to watch over, guard, protect, AV.; MBh.

विरग viraga, m. or u. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

विरच् vi-√rac, P. -*racayati* (rarely Ā.; aor. *vy-aracat*, once -*ariracat*; ind. p. *vi-racaya*; Pass. *vi-racyate*; aor. *vy-arac*), to construct, contrive, form, fashion, make, arrange, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; to build, erect, Rājāt.; to invent, produce, compose, write, Kāv.; VarBrS. &c.; to put on, don, wear, Kāv.; BhP. °*racana*, n. (and ā, f.) arrangement, disposition, embellishment, Kāv. (with *alakā-nām*, beautifully arranged locks, Bālār.); putting on, wearing (ornaments &c.), Vikr.; Mālatim.; composition, compilation, W. °*racayitavya*, mfn. to be formed or made, Sāmk. °*racita*, mfn. constructed,

arranged &c.; performed, BhP.; composed, written, Kālid.; Pañcat.; put together, spoken, uttered (see comp.); put on, worn, Ragh.; furnished with (instr.), Megh.; put in, inlaid, set, MW.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; -*pada*, mfn. (a speech or song &c.), the words of which are artificially composed or arranged, rhythmic, poetic, Kālid.; -*vapus*, mfn. one who has his body formed or arranged, MW.; -*vāc*, mfn. one who has composed a speech or who has spoken, Ragh.; °*ṛkṣi*, mfn. id., Kathās.

विरज् *vi-raja* (3. *vi+raja* for *rajas*), mf(ā)n. free from dust, clean, pure (also fig. 'free from passion'), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; free from the menstrual excretion, L.; m. N. of a Marut-vat, Hariv.; of a son of Tvashṭri, BhP.; of a son of Pūrṇiman, ib.; of a pupil of Jātukarnya, ib.; of the world of Buddha Padma-prabha, SaddhP.; (pl.) of a class of gods under Manu Sāvārjī, BhP.; (ā), f. Panicum Dactylon (= *dūrva*), MBh. (= *kapitthāni*, L.); of the wife of Nahusha (spiritual daughter of a class of Pitis called *Su-svadas* or *Sva-svadas*), Hariv.; of a mistress of Kṛishṇa (who was changed into a river), Pañcar.; of a Rākshasi, Cat.; n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.; -*prabha*, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh.; -*loka*, m. N. of a partic. world, VB.; °*jāksha*, m. N. of a mountain (to the north of Meru), MārKp.; °*jā-kshetra*, n. N. of a sacred district, Cat.; °*jāsvārī*, f. N. of Rādhā, Pañcar.

Vi-*rajas*, mfn. = -*raja*, free from dust &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a Rishi, Hariv.; of a sage under Manu Cākshusha, ib.; of a son of Manu Sāvārjī, MārKp.; of a son of Nārāyaṇa, MBh.; of a son of Kavi, ib.; of a son of Vasiṣṭha, BhP.; of a son of Paurṇamāsa, MārKp.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; f. a woman who has ceased to menstruate, L.; N. of Durgā, L.; -*karāṇa*, n. freeing from dust, cleansing, KātyŚr., Sch.; -*ta-mas*, mfn. free from (the qualities of) passion and ignorance, L.; -*tejah-svara*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; -*tejo'mbara-bhūṣhaṇa*, mfn. having apparel and ornaments free from dust, MW.

Vi-*rajeska*, mfn. = -*rajas*, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; m. N. of a son of Manu Sāvārjī, BhP.

Virajī, in comp. for *vi-raja* or *vi-rajas*. = √*kṛi*, P. A. -*karoti*, -*kurute*, to render free from dust or passion, ib.; -*kṛita*, mfn. freed from dust, cleansed, Śiṣ. xiii, 49. = √*bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to be or become free from dust or p^o (also with √*as*), Pān. v, 4, 51, Sch.; -*bhūta*, mfn. free from dust or p^o, pure, MW.

विरज् *virāja*, m. (perhaps fr. √*rac*) N. of Brabmā, BhP., Sch.

Virāñcana (L.), °*ci* (Kāv.), °*cya* (BhP.), m. id.

विरज् *vi-rāj*, P. A. -*rajyati*, °*te*, to be changed in colour, be discoloured, lose one's natural colour, Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.; to become changed in disposition or affection, become indifferent to, take no interest in (abl. or loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. Caus. -*rañjayati*, to discolour, stain, Suśr.

Vi-*rakta*, mfn. discoloured, changed in colour, Ragh.; changed in disposition, disaffected, estranged, averse, indifferent to, i. e. having no interest in (abl., loc., acc. with *prati*, or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; become indifferent, i. e. arousing no interest, Rājat.; impassioned, feeling excessive passion, W.; -*citta*, mfn. disaffected at heart, estranged, MW.; -*prakṛiti*, mfn. having disaffected subjects, Kām.; -*bhāva* (Pañcat.), -*hrīdaya* (Kathās.), mfn. = -*citta*; °*id-sarvasva*, n. N. of wk. °*rakti*, f. change of disposition or feeling, alienation of mind, want of interest, freedom of passion, indifference to (loc., gen. with *upari*, or acc. with *prati*), Rājat.; Pañcat.; BhP.; indifference to worldly objects, want of interest from the world, BhP.; -*mat*, mfn. indifferent to (loc.), Kathās.; connected with freedom from worldly attachment, BhP.; -*ratnāvalī*, f. N. of a Stotra.

2. **Vi-*raṅga***, m. (for 1. see p. 952, col. 1) = 2. *virāga*, L. (cf. *vairāṅgika*).

Vi-*rajana*, mfn. useful for or causing change of colour, Car.

Vi-*rañjaniya*. See *purīsha-virañjaniya*.

Vi-*rañjita*, mfn. estranged, cooled in affection, R.

2. **Vi-*rāga***, m. (for 1. see p. 952, col. 1) change or loss of colour, Naish.; excitement, irritation, Pān. vi, 4, 91; aversion, dislike or indifference to (loc., abl., or comp.), Kāv.; Rājat.; BhP.; indifference to external things or worldly objects, Sāmkhyak.; the faulty suppression of a sound in pronunciation,

RPrāt.; a partic. high number, Buddh.; -*vat*, mfn. indifferent (*sarvatra*, 'to everything'), Cat.; -*viśa-bhṛit*, mfn. cherishing the poison of dislike or aversion, MW.; °*gārha*, mfn. qualified for freedom from passion (= *vairāṅgika*), L. °*rāga*, Nom. P. °*yati*, to estrange, alienate, Vishṇu; to displease, Divyāv.; °*gita*, mfn. exasperated, irritated, Vajracch.; ifc., feeling aversion or dislike to, MBh. °*rāgin*, mfn. indifferent to (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.

विरट् *virāṭa*, m. the shoulder, W.; a kind of black Agallochum, ib.; N. of a king, ib.

विरण् *vi-√2. raṇ*, Caus. -*raṇayati*, to cause to sound, make to resound, play upon (a musical instrument), BhP.

Vi-*rāpin*, m. an elephant, L.

विरण् 1. *vi-raṇa*. See *ā-v^o*.

विरण् 2. *virāṇa*, n. = *virāṇa*, *Andropogon Muricatus*, L.

विरत् *vi-rata*, *vi-rati* &c. See under *vi-√ram* below.

विरय *vi-ratha* &c. See p. 952, col. 1.

विरद् *vi-√rad*, P. -*radati*, to rend asunder, sever, RV. i, 61, 12; to open to, bestow on, vi, 62, 3.

विरद *virada*. See *viruda*.

विरप् *vi-√rap*, Ā. -*rapṣate*, to be full to overflowing, abound in (gen.), have too much of (instr.), RV.; A. °*rapṣa*, mf(ā)n. copious, abundant, RV. i, 8, 8; m. superabundance, ib. iv, 50, 3 &c. °*rapṣin*, mfn. copious, exuberant, powerful, mighty, RV.; AV.; VS.

विरम् *vi-√ram*, P. -*ramati* (rarely Ā.; cf. Pān. i, 3, 83), to stop (esp. speaking), pause, cease, come to an end, TS. &c. &c.; to give up, abandon, abstain or desist from (abl.), KātyŚr.; MBh. &c. Caus. -*rāmāyati*, to cause to stop or rest &c., bring to an end, finish, R.; BhP.: Desid., see *vi-rirāṇsā*.

Vi-*rata*, mfn. stopped, ceased, ended, R.; Kālid. &c. (n. impers., e.g. *virataṃ vācā*, 'the speech ended', Kathās.); one who has given up or resigned or ceased or desisted from (abl., loc., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*tva*, n. the having come to an end, cessation, Sāh.; -*prasāṅga*, mfn. one who has ceased from being occupied in (loc.), Kum. iii, 47; °*idāya*, mfn. one whose desires have ceased or who has resigned worldly intentions, MW. °*rati*, f. cessation, pause, stop, end (ibc. = finally), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; end of or catura within a Pāda, Śrutab.; resignation, desistence or abstention from (abl., loc., or comp.), Kāv.; Vedāntas.; ŚārngS.

Vi-*rama*, m. cessation, end, MBh.; BhP.; sunset, Śiṣ. ix, 11; (ifc.) desistence or abstention from, MBh. °*ramāṇa*, n. ceasing, cessation, KātyŚr.; (ifc.) desistence from, Subh. °*ramita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to cease, stopped, BhP.

Vi-*rāma*, m. cessation, termination, end, ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. &c. (acc. with √*yā* or *pra-√yā*, to come to an end, rest); end of a word or sentence, stop, pause (ifc. = ending with), Aprāt.; Pān. &c.; end of or catura within a Pāda, Śrutab.; (in gram.) 'the stop', N. of a small oblique stroke placed under a consonant to denote that it is quiescent, i. e. that it has no vowel inherent or otherwise pronounced after it (this mark is sometimes used in the middle of conjunctions of consonants; but its proper use, according to native grammarians, is only as a stop at the end of a sentence ending in a consonant); desistence, abstention, Kās.; Vop.; exhaustion, languor, Car.; N. of Vishṇu, MBh.; of Śiva, Śivag.; -*idā*, f. cessation, abatement, Pañcar. °*rāmaka*, mfn. ending in (ifc.), L. °*rāmaṇa*, n. a pause, Hcat.

Vi-*riraṇsā*, f. (fr. Desid.) the wish to cease or desist from, Subh.

विरल *virula*, mf(ā)n. (perhaps from *vira* = *vila* for *bila* + *la*, 'possessing holes') having interstices, separated by intervals (whether of space or time), not thick or compact, loose, thin, sparse, wide apart, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; rare, scarcely found, unfrequent, scanty, few, Kāv.; Kathās. &c. (ibc. and *am*, ind. sparsely, rarely, seldom; *viralaḥ* with or without *ko'pi*, one here and there); n. sour curds (= *dadhī*), L. = *jānuka*, ni. 'having knees wide apart', a bandy-legged man, L. = *tā*, f. rareness, scarcity, Veniṣ. = *drava*, f. gruel made of rice or

other grain with the addition of ghee &c., Suśr. = *druma*, mfn. (a wood) consisting of trees planted sparsely, Hariv. = *pātaka*, mfn. rarely committing crimes, sinning rarely, Vet. = *pārśvaga*, mfn. having a scanty retinue, Rājat. = *bhakti*, mfn. of little variety, monotonous, Ragh. = *saṣya-yuta*, mfn. scantily furnished with grain, VarBṛS. **Virālāgata**, mfn. happening rarely, rare, MW. **Virālāguli**, mfn. (feet) having the toes wide apart, VarBṛS. **Virālāṭapa-cohavi**, mfn. (a day) having little sunshine, Śiṣ. **Virālētara**, mfn. 'other than wide apart', dense, thick, close, L.

Virālāya, Nom. P. °*yate*, to be thin or rare, to become clearer (as a wood), Kād.

Virālīkā, f. a kind of thin cloth, L.

Virālita, mfn. not dense or close (in *a-v^o*), Uttarar.

Virali-√*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to scatter, disperse, Siphās. (-*kṛita*, mfn., Hariv.); to make clearer (a wood), Kād.

विरव *vi-rava*. See under *vi-√1. ru*.

विरस् *vi-√1. ras*, P. -*rasati*, to cry out, yell, shriek, Hariv.; Bhaṭṭ.

विरस *vi-rasa* &c. See p. 952, col. 1.

विरह *vi-√rah*, P. -*rahayati* (inf. -*rahitum*; ind. p. -*rahayya*), to abandon, desert, relinquish, leave, ŚāṅkhGr.; R.; BhP.

Vi-*raha*, m. abandonment, desertion, parting, separation (esp. of lovers), absence from (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; lack, want (ifc. = lacking, with the exception of), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; -*gunita*, mfn. increased by separation, Megh.; -*ja*, mfn. arising from s^o, Śak.; -*janita*, mfn. id., MW.; -*jvara*, m. the anguish of s^o, ib.; -*virasa*, mfn. painful through (the idea of) separation, Śāntiṣ.; -*vyāpad*, mfn. decreased by s^o, Megh.; -*sayana*, n. a solitary couch or bed, Megh.; °*hādīgama*, m. experiencing s^o, ib.; °*hānala*, m. the fire of s^o, ib.; °*hārita*, mfn. pained by s^o, W.; °*hāvasthā*, f. state of s^o, MW.; °*hōtkarṇīkā*, f. (in dram.) a woman who longs after her absent lover or husband, Sāh.; °*hōtsuka*, mfn. suffering from s^o, A. °*rahita*, mfn. abandoned, deserted, solitary, lonely, separated or free from, deprived of (instr., gen., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), ind. with the exception of (gen.), Kāraṇ. °*rahin*, mfn. separated, parted (esp. from a beloved person), lonely, solitary, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; absent, Bhartṛ.; (ifc.) abstaining from, Sarvad.; (iñi), f. a woman separated from her husband or lover, W.; wages, hire, ib.; °*ni-mano-vinoda*, m. N. of wk. °*rahī-√*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to separate from (instr.), R.*

विराज् *vi-√rāj*, P. A. -*rājati*, °*te*, to reign, rule, govern, master (gen. or acc.), excel (abl.), RV.; AV.; Br.; to be illustrious or eminent, shine forth, shine out (abl.), glitter, ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to appear as (nom.), MBh.; Caus. -*rājayati*, (rarely °*te*) cause to shine forth, give radiance or lustre, brighten, illuminate, MBh.; R. &c.

2. **Vi-*rāj***, mfn. (for 1. see p. 949, col. 3) ruling far and wide, sovereign, excellent, splendid, RV.; mfn. a ruler, chief, king or queen (applied to Agni, Sarasvatī, the Sun &c.), ib.; AV.; VS.; Br.; MBh.; f. excellence, pre-eminence, high rank, dignity, majesty, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; m. or f. the first progeny of Brabmā (according to Mn. i, 32 &c., Brabmā having divided his own substance into male and female, produced from the female the male power Virāj, who then produced the first Manu or Manu Svāyambhuva, who then created the ten Prajā-patis; the BhP. states that the male half of Brabmā was Manu, and the other half Śata-rūpā, and does not allude to the intervention of V^o; other Purāṇas describe the union of Śata-rūpā with V^o or Puruṣa in the first instance, and with Manu in the second; Virāj as a sort of secondary creator, is sometimes identified with Prajā-pati, Brabmā, Agni, Puruṣa, and later with Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, while in RV. x, 90, 5 he is represented as born from Puruṣa, and Puruṣa from him; in the AV. viii, 10, 24; xi, 8, 30, V^o is spoken of as a female, and regarded as a cow; being elsewhere, however, identified with Prāṇa), IW. 22 &c.; (in Vedānta) N. of the Supreme Intellect located in a supposed aggregate of gross bodies (= *vaiśvānara*, q. v.), Vedāntas.; m. a warrior (= *kshatriya*), MBh.; BhP.; the body, MW.; a partic. Ekāha, PañcarBr.; Vait.; N. of a son of Priya-vrata and Kāmyā, Hariv.; of a son of Nara, VP.; of Buddha,

L.; of a son of Rādhā, MW.; of a district, ib.; f. a particular Vedic metre consisting of four Pādas of ten syllables each (and therefore also a symbolical N. of the number 'ten'; in RV. x, 130, 5 this metre is represented as attaching itself to Mitra and Varuṇa, and in AitBr. i, 4 Virāj is mystically regarded as 'food,' and invocations are directed to be made in this metre when food is the especial object of prayer; in prosody V° is applied to any metre defective by two syllables, RPrāt.; pl. N. of partic. bricks (40 in number), VS.; ŚBr.

Vi-rāja, mfn. shining, brilliant, Pañcar. ; m. a partic. form of a temple, Hcat.; a part. Ekāha, Vait.; a species of plant, L.; N. of a Prajā-pati, Hariv.; of a son of A-vikshit, MBh. **°rājāna**, mfn. embellishing, beautifying (ifc.), Car.; n. ruling, being eminent or illustrious, &c.; Nir. **°rājita**, mfn. eminent, illustrious, brilliant, splendid, glorious, MBh.; Kāv. etc. **°rājīn**, mfn. splendid, brilliant, MBh. **°rājī**, f. a female ruler, queen, TBr. **°rājya**, n. reign, dominion, MaitrUp.

Virāj, in comp. for 2. **vi-rāj**. — **kāmā**, f. a kind of Vedic metre, RPrāt. — **krama**, m. pl. a partic. religious observance, ĀpŚr. — **kshetra**, n. N. of a district, Cat. — **tva**, n. the being ten or tenfold (from the metre Virāj containing 10 syllables), AitBr. — **pūrvā**, f. N. of a metre, RPrāt. — **su**, n. (with *Vāmadēvya*) N. of a Sāman, L. — **suta**, m. 'son of Virāj,' N. of a class of deceased ancestors (also called Soma-sads), Mn. iii, 195. — **sthānā**, f. a partic. Vedic form of the Trishubh metre, RPrāt. — **svarāja**, m. a partic. Ekāha, ŚākhŚr. — **svarūpe**, mfn. consisting of Virāj (applied to the supreme Being), MW.

Virāja, m. N. of one of the midland or north-west districts of Indiz (perhaps Berar), VarBṛS.; N. of an ancient king of a particular district in India, (the Pāṇḍavas being obliged to live in concealment during the thirteenth year of their exile, journeyed to the court of this king and entered his service in various disguises), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of Buddha, L. — **ja**, m. = **rāja-paṭṭa**, a sort of inferior diamond (said to be found in the country Virāja), L.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of king Virāja, MBh. — **nagara**, n. the city of the Virātas, MBh. (cf. Pān. vi, 2, 89, Sch.). — **parvan**, n. N. of the fourth book of the Mahābhārata (describing the adventures of the Pāṇḍu princes when living in the service of king Virāja).

Virājaka, m. a diamond of inferior quality, MW. **Virājā**, in comp. for 2. **vi-rāj**. — **aśtāma** (**virād**), mfn. having the metre Virāj in the eighth place, ŚBr. — **deha**, m. 'having the body of Virāj,' N. of the Universe, MW. — **rūpa**, f. a Vedic form of the Trishubh metre, RPrāt. — **varṇa**, mf(ā)n. having the form of the metre Virāj, ŚākhŚr.

विराणि vi-rāṇi. See under **vi-√2. raṇ**.

विरातक virātaka, m. Terminalia Arunja, L.; the fruit of Semecarpus Anacardium, L.

विराध vi-√rādh, P. **-rādhyati**, to hurt, injure, Śiṣ.; (only aor. **-rādhishī**), to lose, be deprived of (instr.), AV.; ChUp.: Caus. **-rādhyati**, to become disunited, beat variance, disagree, PañcarV. (cf. **a-virādhyat**).

Vi-rādha, mfn. opposed, thwarted, offended, reviled, abused, W. **°rāddhī**, mfn. opposing, thwarting; an injurer, offender, Śiṣ.

Vi-rādha, m. thwarting, opposition, vexation, W.; N. of a Rākshasa, Hariv.; R. &c.; of a Dānava, Hariv. — **gupta**, m. N. of a man, Mudr. — **han**, m. 'slayer of Virādha,' N. of Indra or Vishnu, Pañcar. **°rādha**, n. failure, want of success, AV.; injury, offence, L.; (ā), f. hurt, injury, Śiṣ. **°rādha** (fr. Caus.), g. **brāhmaṇādī**. **°rādha** (?), n. hurt, pain, L. **°rādha**, mfn. to be lost, anything of which one is to be deprived, Jātakam.

विराल virāla, m. = **viḍāla**, a cat, W.

विराव vi-rāva &c. See under **vi-√1. ru**.

विरावृत्त virāvṛtta (?), n. black pepper, L.

विराह virā-shāh, mfn. (nom. **-shāt**; **vira** prob. for **vīra**) subduing or confining or harbouring men (applied to Yama's heaven), RV. i, 35, 6.

विरिच vi-√ric, Pass. **-ricyate**, to reach or extend beyond (aor. **-reci**), RV. iv, 16, 5; to be emptied or purged, Lāṭy.: Caus. **-recayati**, to empty, drain, MBh.; to purge, Suśr.; to emit, Nilak.

Vi-rikta, mfn. evacuated, emptied, purged, Mn.; Suśr. **°rikti**, f. purging, Car.

Vi-reka, m. purging, evacuation of the bowels, Suśr.; making the head clear, Car.; a purgative, cathartic, Suśr.

Vi-recaka, mfn. purgative; not accompanied by breath-exhalation (in this sense **vi** is priv.), Vām. ii, 2, 8 (in a quotation). **°recaṇa**, mfn. opening, Suśr.; m. Careya Arborea or Salvadora Persica, L.; n. purging or any purging substance, Suśr.; a means for making the head clear, Car.; **-dravya**, n. any purging substance or medicine, Suśr. **°recita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) purged, emptied, evacuated, W. **°recin**, mfn. purgative, L. **°recya**, mfn. to be purged.

विरिच viriṭca, m. (perhaps fr. **√ric**; but cf. **virāṭca**) N. of Brahmā (but also applied to Vishnu and Śiva), MBh.; Kathās.; Pur. (**-tā**, f., BhP.). **Virīṭcaṇa**, n. N. of Brahmā, L.

Virīṭol, m. = **virīṭca**, MBh.; BhP.; Sarvad.; N. of a poet, Cat. — **gola**, m. or n. (?) N. of a mythical place, Virac. — **nātha**, m. N. of an author (**°thiya**, n. his wk.), Cat. — **pāda-suddha**, m. N. of a pupil of Saṃkāśācārya, Cat.

Virīṭya, m. N. of Brahmā, BhP. (accord. to Sch. also 'N. of Brahmā's world').

विरिभ vi-riḍha, m. (**√riḍh**) a note, tone, sound, Śiṣ. xi, 41 (cf. Pān. vii, 2, 18).

Vi-riḍhita and **vi-reḍhita**, mfn., Pāp. vii, 2, 18, Sch.

विरिंसा vi-riraṇsā. See under **vi-√ram**.

विरिष्ट vi-riṣṭha, mfn. (**√riṣ**; cf. **vi-liṣṭha**) rent asunder, broken, disordered, AV.; TS.

विह vi-√1. ru, P. **-ruvati**, **-ravati**, **-rauti**, to roar aloud, cry, buzz, hum, yell, sing, lament, &c., Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; cry or call to, invoke, Bhāṭṭ.: Caus. **-rāvayati**, to roar or scream aloud, Mn. iv, 64.

Vi-ravā, m. roaring, thundering, RV. **°rāva**, n. crying, clamour, sound, noise, buzzing, humming, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a horse, MBh. **°rāvapa**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing clamour or roar, R. **°rāvita**, mfn. (fr. id.) made to resound, filled with noise, VarBṛS. **°rāvīn**, mfn. shouting, roaring, crying, singing, lamenting, MBh.; R. &c.; sounding, resounding, R.; VarBṛS.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛitā-rāshṭra, MBh.; (**īnī**), f. weeping, crying, W.; a broom, ib.; N. of a river, ib.

Vi-ruta, mfn. roared, cried, &c.; invoked, VarBṛS.; made to resound, filled with the cries &c. of (instr. or comp.), R.; BhP.; n. shrieking, howling, yelling, humming, chirping, &c., any noise or sound, Mn.; R. &c. **°ruti**, f. screaming, howling, Kād.; Mudr.

विहच vi-√ruc, Ā. **-rocate** (pf. **-rurucuḥ**, RV.; aor. **vy-arucat**, Ragh.; Kathās.; Bhāṭṭ.), to shine forth, be bright or radiant or conspicuous or visible, RV. &c. &c.; to appear as or like (nom.), MBh.; to outshine, excel (acc.), ib.; to please, delight (gen.), R.; (only pf. P.) to cause to shine, illuminate, RV. iv, 7, 1; x, 122, 5; Caus. **-rocayati**, to cause to shine, brighten, illuminate, RV.; BhP.; to find pleasure in, delight in (acc.), R.; Hariv.

Vi-rūkmat, mfn. shining, brilliant, bright, RV.; m. a bright weapon or ornament, ib.

Vi-ruca, m. a magic formula recited over weapons, R.

Vi-rokā, m. shining, gleaming, effulgence, RV.; a ray of light, L.; (also n.) a hole, aperture, cavity, chasm, L. (cf. **nāśa-viroka**). **°rokīn**, mfn. shining, radiant, RV.

Vi-rōcana, mfn. shining upon, brightening, illuminating, MBh.; m. the sun or the god of the sun (also applied to Vishnu), MBh.; Rājat.; the moon, MBh. ix, 202, 5; fire, L.; a species of Karañja, L.; a species of Śyonāka, L.; N. of an Asura (son of Prahrāda or Prahlāda and father of Bali and Mantharā or Dirgha-jihvā), AV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Matṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh.; of the wife of Tvastṛi (and mother of Virāja), BhP.; n. (?) light, lustre, W. — **vadha**, m. N. of a ch. of the GaṇP. — **suta**, m. 'son of Virocana,' N. of Bali (sovereign of Mahābali-pura), W. **°rociṣṭhū**, mfn. shining, bright, Mn. i, 77; illuminating, making visible, W.

विहच vi-√1. ru, P. **-rujati**, to break to pieces, tear asunder, crush, destroy, RV. &c. &c.

Vi-rugna, mfn. (less correctly **vi-rugna**) broken to pieces, torn asunder &c., Bhāṭṭ.

2. **Vi-ruja**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 952, col. 1) break-

ing, rending, causing pain, PārGṛ. **°rojana**, n. the act of breaking or tearing asunder, ĀpŚr., Sch.

विहृद vi-√rud, P. **-roditi**, to weep or cry aloud, sob, lament, bewail, MBh.; BhP. **°rudita**, n. loud lamentation, wailing, grief, Uttarar.

विहृद viruda, m. (also written **biruda** and **birada**) a laudatory poem, panegyric (on a prince, in prose or verse), Sāh.; Prātāp.; crying, proclaiming, W. — **dhvaja**, m. a royal banner, R. (B.) — **maṇi-mālā**, f. N. of a poem (quoted in Sāh.) **Virudāvallī** (or **°lī**), f. a detailed panegyric, Vcar.; N. of a poem by Raghu-deva (celebrating the praises of a certain king of Mithilā).

विहृष vi-√1. rudh (only in **-rōdhat**, RV. i, 67, 9), to shoot forth.

विहृष vi-√2. rudh, P. Ā. **-ruṇaddhi**, **-rund-dhe** (P.), to hinder, obstruct, invest, besiege, R.; to close, Ritus.; (Ā.) to encounter opposition from (instr.), TS.: Pass. **-rudhyate** (m.c. also **°ite**), to be impeded or checked or kept back or withheld, R.; Kathās. &c.; to be opposed, to contend with (instr. with or without *saha*, gen., loc., or acc. with *pratī*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be at variance with or contradictory to (instr.), MBh.; BhP.; to fail, MBh.: Caus. **-rodhayati** (rarely **°te**), to set at variance, disunite, MBh.; R.; to oppose, encounter, fight against or contend with (acc., rarely gen.); to object to (acc.), MBh. x, 180; Desid. **-rurutsati**, to wish to commence hostility, MBh.

Vi-rudha, mfn. opposed, hindered, restrained, arrested, kept back, R.; Kālīd. &c.; surrounded, blockaded, W.; forbidden, prohibited, Mn.; MBh. &c.; doubtful, uncertain, precarious, dangerous, MBh.; R.; hostile, adverse, at variance or at enmity with (instr., gen., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; unpleasant, disagreeable, odious or hateful to (comp.), R.; Kathās.; disagreeing (as food), Bhpr.; contrary, repugnant, contrasted, reverse, inconsistent or incompatible with, excluded from (gen., instr., or comp.), KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*am*), ind. perversely, incongruously, MW.; m. pl. N. of a class of gods under the tenth Manu, Pur.; n. opposition, hostility, repugnance, MW.; (scil. **rūpaka**) a figure of speech in which an object compared to another object is said to lack its functions and to possess others not properly belonging to it (e.g. 'the moon of thy face does not rise in the sky, but only takes away my life'), KāvYād. ii, 84; N. of a wk. on Nyāya; **-grantha-pūrva-paksha-rahasya**, n., **-grantha-rahasya**, n. N. of wks.; **-tā**, f.; **-tva**, n. hostility, enmity, opposition, contrariety, incompatibility, Rājat.; Pañcar.; Sarvad.; **-dhi**, mfn. malevolently disposed, malignant, Rājat.; **-pūrva-paksha-grantha-tīkā**, f., **-pūrva-paksha-granthāloka**, m. N. of wks.; **-prasāṅga**, m. prohibited or unlawful occupation, Yājñ.; **-bhuj**, mfn. eating incompatible or unsuitable food, W.; **-bhojana**, n. incompatible food, ib.; **-matī-kārin**, mfn. suggesting contradictory notions, Sāh.; **°ri-tā**, f. a figure of speech which (by using ambiguous words) suggests contradictory notions (e.g. **vidadhātī gala-graham**, 'she gives an embrace, where the word **gala-graha** means also 'a disease of the throat'), Sāh.; Kpr.; **-matī-kṛt**, mfn. (= **-kārin**), Kpr.; Prātāp.; N. (= **-kāri-tā**), ib.; **-lakṣhaṇa**, n. N. of a ch. of the PSārV.; **-śaṅsana**, n. malignant or abusive language (= **gātī**), L.; **-sambandhaniya**, mfn. (in law) allied or kin in a forbidden degree; **-siddhānta-grantha-tīkā**, f., **-siddhānta-grantha-rahasya**, n., **-siddhānta-granthāloka**, m. N. of wks.; **°ddhārtha**, mfn. containing a contradiction (**-tā**, f.), KāvYād.; (**°tha-dīpika**, n. a partic. figure of speech in which seemingly contradictory functions are attributed to one and the same object, KāvYād. ii, 109); **°ddhāraṇa**, n. wrong or improper course of conduct, MW.; **°ddhāna** or **°dhāna**, n. incompatible or forbidden food, Suśr.; **°ddhōkti**, f. adverse or contradictory speech, quarrel, dispute, L.; **°ddhōpakrama**, mfn. (in medicine) applying incompatible remedies (**-tva**, n.), Suśr.

Vi-rodhavya, mfn. to be opposed or contended with, Pañcar.; n. (impers.) it is to be contended or fought, Kathās. **°rodhāṭi**, mfn. contending, fighting (in **a-vir**), MBh.

Vi-rodha, m. opposition, hostility, quarrel, strife between (gen., rarely instr., or comp.) or with (instr. with or without *saha*, or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; hostile contact of inanimate objects (as of planets &c.), VarBṛS.; (logical) contradiction, contrariety,

antithesis, inconsistency, incompatibility, KātyŚr.; Kap.; Kap. &c.; (ifc.) conflict with, injury of (instr. = at the cost or to the detriment of), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; hindrance, prevention, Gaut.; blockade, siege, W.; adversity, calamity, misfortune, Sāh.; perversity, Kathās.; (in rhet.) an apparent contradiction or incongruity (e.g. *bharato 'pi satru-ghnaḥ*), Kpr.; (in dram.) impediment to the successful progress of a plot, W.; (f), f. fixed rule, ordinance (?), W.; -*kāraka*, mfn. causing opposition or disagreement, fomenting quarrels, MW.; -*kṛit*, mfn. causing dissension or revolt, Yājñ., Sch.; m. an enemy, MW.; the 45th year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, Cat.; -*kriyā*, f. quarrel, strife, Ragh.; -*parihāra*, m. removal of incompatibility, reconciliation, Kull. on Mn. vii, 152; N. of a wk. on Bhakti (by Lakshmañācārya); of another wk. on the reconciliation of the different Vaishvapa systems (by Varadācārya); -*phala*, n. the fruit or result of perverseness, Kathās.; -*bhāñjani*, f. N. of a commentary on the Rāmāyaṇa; -*bhāñj*, mfn. contradictory, opposed to (instr.), Sāh.; -*vāt*, mfn. containing a contradiction, Kāvyaḍ.; -*varūthini*, f., -*varūthini-nirodha*, m., -*varūthini-bhāñjini*, f., -*vāda*, m. N. of wks.; -*sama-na*, n. making up a quarrel, Daśar.; °*dhācarana*, n. hostile conduct, L.; °*dhābhāsa*, m. (in rhet.) apparent contradiction, the semblance of opposite qualities, Prātāp.; °*dhālamkāra*, m. (in rhet.) a figure of speech implying incongruity (cf. under *vi-rodha*), MW.; °*dhokṛit*, f. dispute, mutual contradiction, Pāṇ. i, 3, 50, Sch.; °*dhoddhāra*, m. N. of wk.; °*dhōpamā*, f. (in rhet.) a comparison founded on opposition (e.g. 'the lotus flower and thy face are opposed [as rivals] to each other', i.e. resemble each other), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 33. °*rodhaka*, mfn. disuniting, causing dissension or revolt, Yājñ., Sch.; opposed to, incompatible with (gen. or comp.), MBh.; (ifc.) preventing, an obstacle to, ib. °*rodhana*, mfn. opposing, fighting, MBh.; n. checking, restraining, Nir. vi, 1 (Sch.); quarrel, contest, resistance, opposition to (gen.), Kām.; Kathās. &c.; harming, injuring, R.; (in dram.) either 'angry altercation' (e.g. in Śāk. the dialogue between the king and Śārngarava), Bhar.; or 'consciousness of the risk of an enterprise' (e.g. Vep̄s. 6, 2), Sāh.; incongruity, inconsistency, W.; investing, blockading, ib.

Vi-rodhi, in comp. for *vi-rodhin*; -*grantha*, m. N. of wk.; -*tā*, f. enmity, hatred, strife, quarrel between (comp.) or with (*saha*), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; obstinacy, restiveness (of a horse), VarBṛS.; contradictoriness, Sāh.; -*tva*, n. withdrawal, removal, Kap., Sch.; -*nirodha*, m., -*purusha-kāra*, m. N. of wks.; -*yodha*, m. a hostile warrior, Rājāt.; -*vicāra*, m. N. of wk. °*rodhita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) opposed, contended against or fought with, Mṛicch.; injured, impaired, R.; refused (see *a-virodhita*).

Vi-rodhin, mfn. opposing, hindering, preventing, obstructing, excluding, disturbing, Gobh.; Mn. &c.; obstructive (see *a-rodh*), besieging, blockading, W.; dispelling, removing, Śak. (v.l.); adverse, hostile, inimical (often ifc. = foe or enemy of), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; disagreeing (as food), Bhpr.; opposed, contradictory, inconsistent, Kap.; MBh.; Rājāt.; rivalling with, equalling, Kāvyaḍ.; contentious, quarrelsome, W.; m. N. of the 25th year of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṛS.; (f), f. a woman who causes enmity or promotes quarrel (between husband and wife &c.), MW.; N. of a female demon (daughter of Duḥ-saha), MārkaP.

Vi-rodhya, mfn. to be disunited or set at variance, MBh.; to be opposed or contended against, MW.

विरुष vi-rush (only pr. p. *ā. -rushya-māna*), to be much irritated, to be very angry with (gen.), Hariv. °*rushṭa*, mfn. very angry, wrathful, Caurap.

विरुह vi-ruh, P. -*rohati*, to grow out, shoot forth, sprout, bud, RV.; AV.; TBr.: Caus. -*rohayati* or -*ropayati*, to cause to grow, RV. viii, 91, 5; to thrust out, remove, expel, MBh.: Pass. -*ropate*, to be planted, R.; to be caused to grow over, healed (see *vi-ropiya*).

Vi-rūḍha, mfn. shot out, sprouted, budded, grown, ŚBr. &c. &c.; come forth, formed, produced, born, arisen, Āpast.; BhP.; ascended, mounted, ridden, MBh.; -*trindānkura*, m(f)ān. overgrown with young grass, Mṛicch.; -*bodha*, mfn. one whose intelligence has increased or is matured, BhP. °*rūḍhaka*, m. n. grain that has begun to sprout, Suśr.; m. N. of

a prince of the Kumbhāṇḍas, Lalit. (cf. MW. 206; 220); N. of a Loka-pāla, Buddh.; of a son of Prasena-jit (enemy of the Śākya), ib.; of a son of Ikshvāku, ib. °*rūḍhi*, f. shooting forth, sprouting, L.

Vi-ropana, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to grow, planting, MW.; causing to grow over, healing, Śak.; n. the act of planting, VarBṛS.; the act of healing (cf. *vraṇa-viropana*). °*ropita*, mfn. caused to grow, planted, MW.; caused to grow over, healed; -*vraṇa*, mfn. one whose wound is healed or cicatrized, Daś.

Vi-rohā, m. growing out, shooting forth, MaitrS.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; 'place of growth', source, origin, ib. °*rohapa*, mfn. causing to grow over or heal, Śak. (v.l. for *vi-ropana*); n. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; growing out, shooting forth, budding, ŚrS.; MBh.; VarBṛS. °*rohin*, mfn. shooting forth, sprouting, budding, Suśr.

विरुक्षण vi-rūkṣaṇa, mf(i)n. (√*rūkṣh*) making rough or dry, drying, astringent, Suśr.; the act of making rough &c., acting as an astringent, ib.; censure, blame, imprecation, L. °*rūkṣanīya*, mfn. fit for making rough, astringent, Car.; to be blamed or reviled, Vcar. °*rūkṣita*, mfn. made rough &c.; smeared over, covered, VarBṛS.

विरुज virūja, m. N. of an Agni supposed to be in water, MantraBr.

विरूप vi-rūpa, mf(ā)n. many-coloured, variegated, multiform, manifold, various, RV.; TS.; Br.; Kauś.; varied, altered, changed, AlBr.; different, Pāṇ., Vārtt. (with *ekārtha*, 'different in form but the same in meaning'; ifc. 'different from', Sāmkyak.); deformed, misshapen, ugly, monstrous, unnatural, ChUp.; MBh. &c.; less by one, minus one, VarBṛS.; m. jaundice, Gal.; N. of Śiva, MBh. (cf. *virūpa-cakṣus* and *virūpākṣha*); N. of an Asura, MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of the demon Parivarta, MārkaP.; of an Āngirasa (author of RV. viii, 43; 44; 75; father of Prishad-aśva and son of Amba-risha); pl. the family of the Virūpas, RV.; MBh.; Pur.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of one of the descendants of Manu Vaivasvata, MW.; of a prince, W.; of two teachers, Buddh.; (ā), f. Alhagi Maurorum, L.; Aconitum Ferox, L.; N. of the wife of Yama, W.; (with Buddhists) N. of a Tantra deity, Kālac.; n. deformity, irregular or monstrous shape, W.; difference of form, variety of nature or character, ib.; the root of Piper Longum, L.; -*karaya*, mf(i)n. disfiguring, BhP.; n. the act of disfiguring, R.; BhP.; inflicting an injury, Pañcat.; -*cakṣus*, mfn. 'diverse-eyed', N. of Śiva, MBh.; -*tas*, ind. like Virūpa or the Virūpas, RV.; -*tā*, f. manifoldness, variety, Sarvad.; deformity, ugliness, MBh.; R.; -*rūpa*, mfn. of deformed or monstrous shape, misshapen, MBh.; R.; -*śakti*, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; -*sarman*, m. N. of a Brahman, ib.; °*pākṣha*, mf(i)n. 'diverse-eyed', having deformed eyes (comp. -*tara*), PārGr.; R.; Kum.; having various occupations, Vās. (Sch.); m. N. of a partic. divine being, MānGr. (also f, f. N. of a tutelary deity, Cat.); of Śiva (as represented with an odd number of eyes, one being in his forehead; cf. *tri-locana*), Vās.; of one of Śiva's attendants, Hariv.; of a Rudra, MBh.; of a Yaksha, Kathās.; of a Dānava, MBh.; of a Rākṣhasa, ib.; R.; of a serpent-demon, Lalit.; of a Loka-pāla, L.; of the author of VS. xii, 30, Ānukr.; of a teacher of Yoga, Cat.; (with *śarman kavi-kāṇṭhābhārana ācārya*) of a philos. author (who wrote in the 16th cent. A.D.), ib.; °*pākṣha-pañcākṣhari*, f. N. of a Mantra; °*pākṣha-pañcāśat*, f. N. of a Stotra; °*pātva*, m. N. of a prince, MBh.

Vi-rūpaka, mf(i)ān. deformed, ugly, frightful, hideous, Vet.; unseemly, improper, Kād.; m. 'Ugly', N. of a man, Daś.; N. of an Asura, MBh.

Vi-rūpin, m. 'changing various colours', a chameleon, L.

विरेक vi-reka &c. See under *vi-√ric*.

विरपस vi-repas, vi-roga &c. See p. 952, col. 1.

विरोलित vi-rolita, mfn. (prob. for *vi-lolita*, p. 986, col. 1) disordered, disturbed, L.

विल vil, cl. 6. P. *vilati*, to cover, conceal, clothe, Dhātup. xxviii, 66; cl. 10. P. *velayati*, to throw, cast, send, ib. xxxii, 65 (cf. √*pil*); to break or divide (cf. √*bil*).

Vila &c. See *bila*.

विलक्ष vi-lakṣh, P. *Ā. -lakṣhayati*, °*te*, to distinguish, discern, observe, perceive, mark, notice, MBh.; BhP.; to lose sight of one's aim or object, become bewildered or perplexed or embarrassed, MBh.; Pañcat. 2. °*lakṣhaṇa*, n. (for 1. see p. 952, col. 1) the act of distinguishing, perceiving, seeing, observing, W. 2. °*lakṣita*, mfn. (for 1. see ib., col. 2) distinguished, marked by (instr. or comp.), BhP.; perceived, observed, noticed, MBh.; confused, bewildered, ib.; Kathās.; vexed, annoyed, Uttara.

विलग vi-lag, P. -*lagati*, to hang to, cling to, hold on to (loc.), Cat. 1. °*lagita*, mfn. attached to &c., MW. °*lagna*, mfn. clung or fastened or attached to, resting or hanging on, connected with (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*tira-vilagna*, come ashore, landed, Kathās.); pendulous, flaccid (as breasts), R.; hanging in a cage, caged (as a bird), ib.; gone by, passed away, Pañcat.; thin, slender, MBh.; Kum.; m. or n. the waist, middle (as connecting the upper and lower parts of the body), L.; n. the rising of constellations, a horoscope &c. (= *lagna*), Var.; -*madhyā*, f. a woman with a slender waist.

विलगित 2. vi-lagita or *vi-laṅgita*, mfn. (√*lāṅg*), Pāṇ. vi, 4, 24, Vārtt. 1, Pat. (*upatāpe*).

विलङ्ग vi-laṅgh, P. *Ā. -laṅghati*, °*te* (aor. *vy-alagṣishuḥ*, Śiś. xvii, 55), to leap, jump, rise up to (acc.), Śiś.; BhP.: Caus. -*laṅghayati*, to leap or jump over, cross, pass (time), traverse (a distance), overstep (bounds), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to transgress, contemn, neglect, violate (commands &c.), Kāv.; Kathās.; to rise up, ascend to (acc.), MBh.; Kir.; to rise beyond, overcome, subdue, Kāv.; Kathās.; to excel, surpass, Kāvyaḍ.; to pass over, set aside, abandon, Ragh.; Kathās.; to act wrongly towards, offend, Śiś.; to cause to pass over (the right time for eating), cause to fast, Suśr. °*laṅghana*, n. leaping over, crossing, MBh.; striking against, Kir.; offence, injury, ib.; Kathās.; (also pl.) fasting, abstention from food, Suśr.; (ā), f. passing beyond, overcoming, surmounting, Rājāt. °*laṅghaniya*, mfn. to be overstepped or passed over or transgressed, W. °*laṅghayitṛ*, ind. having transgressed or missed (the proper time), having waited, MBh. °*laṅghita*, mfn. overleaped, overstepped, &c.; baffled, defied (as efforts), Ragh. v, 48; °*lāṅkā*, mfn. passing or rising beyond the sky, MW.; n. fasting, abstention from food, Suśr. °*laṅghin*, mfn. passing beyond, overstepping, transgressing, Ragh.; Kāvyaḍ.; ascending to, striking against, Kathās. °*laṅghya*, mfn. to be passed over or crossed (as a river), Kāv.; to be overcome or subdued, tolerable, Kathās.; N. of wk. (cf. *lakṣhaṇa*); -*tā*, f. tolerableness, Rājāt.; -*lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of a treatise on the changes of *e* and *ai* before a following vowel.

विलज्ज vi-lajj, *Ā. -lajjate* (rarely P.), to become ashamed or abashed, blush, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*lajjita*, mfn. ashamed, abashed, ib.

विलप vi-lap, P. -*lapati* (rarely *Ā. inf. -lapitum* or -*laptum*; pr. p. -*lapyat*, MBh. vii, 2681), to utter moaning sounds, wail, lament, bewail (acc. with or without *prati*), AV. &c. &c.; to speak variously, talk, chatter, MBh.; Hariv.: Caus. -*lāpayati*, °*te*, to cause to mourn or lament, AV. (cf. Pāṇ. i, 4, 52, Vārtt. 3, Sch.); to cause to speak much (Ā.), Bhaṭṭ.; Intens. (only p. -*lālapat*), to talk idly, MaitrS. °*lapana*, n. wailing, lamenting, Uttara.; Hit.; talking idly or wildly, W.; the dirt or sediment of any oily substance (as of clarified butter, &c.), Yājñ., Sch.; -*vinoda*, m. removing grief by weeping, Uttara. °*lapita*, mfn. wailed, lamented, &c.; n. lamentation, wailing, MBh.; R. °*lāpa*, m. = prec. n., ib.; -*kusumāñjali*, m. N. of a poem. 1. °*lāpana*, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√li*) causing moaning or lamentation (as a weapon), R.; Hariv.; m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Hariv.; n. the act of causing moaning or P. MBh. xii, 6113 (= *nāśa*, Nilak.); m. c. = *vi-lapana*, wail, 1°, BhP. °*lāpita*, mfn. wailing, lamenting, uttering moaning or inarticulate sounds, Śiś.

विलम्ब vi-labha, *Ā. -labhate*, to part asunder, separate, KātyŚr.; to take away, remove (dung from a stable), Kṛishis.; to procure, bestow, grant, consign, hand over, deliver up, Inscr.; Kathās.; Rājāt. &c.; to choose, elect, HParis.; Caus. -*lambhayati*, to cause to receive or fall to the share of

(two acc.), Kathās.; Desid. -*līpsate*, to desire to divide or distribute, ŚBr. **lābha**, mfn. parted asunder, &c.; given, bestowed, consigned, Kathās. **lābhi**, f. taking away, removing, Kṛishis. **lāmbha**, m. gift, donation, liberality, L. **lābha**, mfn., **lābhimān**, m., g. *drīḥhādi* (Kāś.)

विलम्ब *vi-lamb*, **lāmbate** (rarely P.), to hang on both sides to (acc.), PañcavBr.; to hang down, hang on, be attached to (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to sink, set, decline, MBh.; to continue hanging, linger, delay, tarry, hesitate ('with' or 'to', *prati*), Gaut.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -*lambayati*, to hang on (loc.), Pañcat. ii, ३३ (read -*lambaya* with B.); to cause to linger or loiter, detain, delay, Kathās.; to spend (time) unprofitably, waste, lose, Hariv.; to put off, procrastinate, Yājñ.; R.; Pañcat.

Vi-lamba, mfn. hanging down, pendulous (as arms), R.; m. hanging or falling down, pendulousness, W.; hanging for support, Śis. iv, 25; slowness, tardiness, delay, procrastination (*āt*, 'with delay', 'late'; *ena*, id., 'too late'; ibc. 'slowly'), Kāv.; Rājāt. &c.; N. of the 32nd year in the 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, Cat.; -*sauparna*, n. N. of various Sāmans, PañcavBr. **lambaka**, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; (*ikā*), f. a partic. form of indigestion (with retardation of the feces; accord. to some 'the last stage of exhaustion in cholera'), Suśr. **lambana**, n. hanging down or from, depending, W.; (also *ā*, f.) slowness, delay, procrastination, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **lambita**, mfn. hanging down, pendulous, Hariv.; Kāv.; (ifc.) dependent on, closely connected with, BhP.; delayed, retarded, loitering, tardy, slow, measured (in music opp. to *druta*, q. v.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*ant*), ind. slowly, tardily, ib.; m. a partic. class of heavy animals, L.; n. slowness, delay, procrastination (also impers. 'it has been delayed'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*gati*, f. 'slow or tardy in motion', N. of a metre, VarBṛS.; -*phala*, mfn. having the fruit or fulfilment delayed, MW. **lambin**, mfn. hanging down, pendulous, hanging to or from, leaning against (loc. or comp.), Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Suśr. &c.; (ifc.) hung with, that from which anything hangs or falls down, MBh.; Pur.; tarrying, delaying, slow, reluctant, Sak. (v. l.); Gīt.; m. n. the 32nd year in the 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBṛS.; (*bi*-*tā*, f. slowness, measuredness, L. **lambya**, ind. having lingered or loitered, slowly, tardily, Rājāt.; Kathās. (*a-vi-lambya*, 'without delay', ib.)

विलय *vi-laya* &c. See *vi-lī*, col. 3.

विलला *vilālā*, f. a sort of plant (= *svetabālā*), L.

विलस् *vi-las*, P. -*lasati*, to gleam, flash, glitter (only pr. p. -*lasat*, q. v., and pf. -*lalāsa*, Bhaṭṭ.); to shine forth, appear, arise, become visible, Śis.; to sound forth, echo (see *vi-lasan*); to play, sport, dally, be amused or delighted, Kāv.; Kathās.; to vibrate, coruscate (see *vi-lasat*); Caus. -*lāsayati*, to cause to dance, Vās.

Vi-lasat, mīf(antī)n. flashing, shining, glittering &c.; -*patāka*, mfn. having a gleaming or waving flag, MW.; -*saudāminī*, f. a flash of lightning, Bhartṛ.

Vi-lasan, in comp. for **vi-lasat**; -*marīci*, mfn. having rays of light gleaming or playing, MW.; -*megha-śabda*, m. the echoing sound of clouds (i. e. thunder), Kathās.

Vi-lasana, n. gleaming, flashing (of lightning), Megh.; play, sport, ib.; Daś. **lasita**, mfn. gleaming, glittering, shining forth, appearing, BhP.; played, sported (n. also impers.), Kāv.; Kathās.; moving to and fro, BhP.; n. flashing, quivering (of lightning), Vikr.; Prob.; appearing, manifestation (*vidyā-v*), manifestation of knowledge, Cat.; sport, play, pastime, dalliance, Kāv.; Kathās.; any action or gesture, Ragh.

Vi-lāsa, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) shining forth, appearance, manifestation, Rit.; Gīt.; sport, play, pastime, pleasure, diversion (esp. with women &c.; but also applied to any playful action or gesture), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*śāya*, 'for sport'); coquetry, affectation of coyness, wantonness (a form of feminine gesture considered as indicative of amorous sentiments), Hariv.; Kāv.; Daśar.; Sāh.; liveliness, joviality (considered as a masculine virtue), Daśar. ii, 9; wantonness, lust, Daśar.; Sāh.; grace, charm, beauty, BhP.; N. of a gram. wk.; (with *ācārya* of a preceptor, Cat.; n. (and *ā*, f.) N. of a metre, VarBṛS.; -*kānana*, n. a

pleasure-grove, L.; -*kodaṇḍa*, m. N. of the god of love, Vcar.; -*griha*, n. a pl^o-house, ib.; -*cāpa*, m. (= *kodaṇḍa*), ib.; -*dolā*, f. a pl^o-swing, Pañcat.; -*dhanvan*, m. (= *kodaṇḍa*), Vcar.; -*pura*, n. N. of a town, Kathās.; -*bāna*, m. (= *kodaṇḍa*), Vcar.; -*bhavana*, n. (= *griha*), Rājāt.; -*bhitti*, f. a wall (only) in appearance, Vcar.; -*maṇi-darpaṇa*, m. a mirror set with jewels to play with, Rājāt.; -*mandira*, n. (= *griha*), L.; -*maya*, mīf(ī)n. full of grace, charming, Vcar.; -*mekhalā*, f. a toy-girdle (not a real one), Ragh.; -*rasikā*, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Singhās.; -*vat*, mfn. sportive, playful, Sāh.; (*atī*), f. a wanton or coquettish woman, Kālid.; N. of various women, Vās.; Kād.; of a drama (quoted in Sāh.); -*vasati*, f. a pleasure resort, Kathās.; ŚārṅgP. (v. l.); -*vātāyana*, n. a pl^o-balcony or terrace, Vcar.; -*vipina*, n. a pl^o-grove, Prob.; -*vibhavināsa* (?), mfn. = *lubbha*, L.; -*viḥāra*, n. a pl^o-walk, promenading, Bhartṛ. (v. l.); -*veśman*, n. = *griha*, Kathās.; -*ṣayya*, f. a pl^o-couch, ib.; -*śīla*, m. N. of a king, ib.; -*sadman*, n. = *griha*, Vcar.; -*svāmin*, m. N. of a man, Inscr.; -*śendra-gāminī*, f. N. of a Gandharvī, Kāraṇḍ. **lāsaka**, mīf(ikā)n. moving to and fro, dancing, fluttering, MBh.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of drama (in one act on any light subject or adventure), Sāh. **lāsana**, n. (m. c. for *vi-lasana*) play, sport, dalliance, MBh. iii, 1829; fascination, W. **lāsin**, mfn. shining, beaming, radiant, MBh.; moving to and fro, fluttering, ib.; wanton, sportive, playful, dallying with or fond of (comp.), R.; Ragh.; Dhūrtas.; coquettish, Ragh.; Gīt.; m. 'sporter', a lover, husband, Kum.; Sāh. L. also 'a sensualist; a serpent; fire; the moon; N. of Kṛishṇa of Śiva, and of Kāma-deva'; (*inī*), f. a charming or lively or wanton or coquettish woman, wife, mistress (also *nikā*, Pañcar.; -*nī-jana*, m., Śis.); a kind of metre, VarBṛS.; N. of a woman, Kathās.; (*si*-*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. wantonness, playfulness, cheerfulness, Hariv.; Mālav.; Rājāt.

विलात *vilāta*, mfn., g. *drīḥhādi* (v. l. *vilābha*), Kāś.; (*ā*), f. a kind of bird, ib.

Vi-lātman, m. (fr. prec.), ib.

विलातय *vi-lātavya*, *vi-lātrī* &c. See *vi-lī*, col. 3.

विलाल *vilāla*, m. (perhaps fr. *√lat*) = *yantra*, a machine, L.; = *bilāla*, a cat, W.

विलापिन् *vi-lāshin*, mfn. (fr. *√lash*), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 144.

विलिख *vi-likh*, P. -*likhati* (Ved. inf. -*likhas*; cf. Pāṇ. iii, 4, 13, Sch.), to scratch, scrape, tear up, lacerate, Lāṭy.; MBh. &c.; to rub against, reach to, touch, Hariv.; to wound (the heart), i. e. vex, offend, ŚBr.; to scratch in or on, make a furrow or mark, write, delineate, paint, Gol.; MBh. &c.; (in medicine) to tear up, i. e. stir up (phlegm &c.), Car.; Caus. -*lekhayati* or -*likhāpayati*, to cause to scratch or write, Kṛishṇaj.

Vi-likha, see *a-vilikha*. **likhana**, n. the act of scraping, scratching &c., Bālar. **likhita**, mfn. scratched, scraped, scarified, Pañcat.

Vi-lekha, n. scratching, tearing up, wounding, Śis.; KātyŚr., Sch.; (*ā*), f. a scratch, furrow, mark, MBh.; Suśr.; a written contract, Nār. **lekhana**, mfn. scratching, lacerating, Suśr.; n. the act of making an incision or mark or furrow, Dhātup.; scratching, wounding, lacerating, Gaut.; MBh.; the course (of a river), Hariv.; dividing, splitting, W.; digging, delving, rooting up, ib. **lekhin**, mfn. scratching i. e. rubbing against, touching, reaching up to (ifc.), MBh.

विलिगी *viligī*, f. a kind of serpent, AV.

विलिनाय *vilī-nātha*, m. (with *kavi*) N. of a poet (author of the drama Madana-mañjart), Cat.

विलिप *vi-lip*, P. **līpati**, ^ote, to smear or spread over, anoint (also 'to anoint one's self', P.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; to smear or spread with (instr.), Kum.; Caus. -*lepayati*, to smear or anoint with (instr.), Hcat.; -*līmpayati*, see -*līmpita*.

Vi-līpta, mīf(ā)n. smeared over, anointed &c.; (*ā*), f., see p. 952, col. 2; (*ī*), f. a cow in a partic. period after calving, AV.

Vi-līpita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) smeared, anointed, L.

Vi-lepa, m. ointment, unguent (esp. the fragrant u^o of sandal &c.), BhP.; anointing, plastering, W.; mortar, plaster, ib.; (*ī*), f. rice-gruel, BhP.; Car. **lepana**, n. smearing, anointing (esp. with fragrant

oils &c.), VarBṛS.; Kathās.; Suśr.; (ifc. f. *ā*), unguent, ointment, perfume for the person (as saffron, camphor &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a partic. mythical weapon, R.; (*ī*), f. a woman scented with perfumes &c., L.; rice-gruel, L.; ^onīn, mfn. smeared, anointed (in *a-vil^o*), R. **lepika**, f. a female anointer, L.; rice-gruel, L. **lepīn**, mfn. smearing or plastering over, one who anoints &c., Kathās.; viscous, sticky (in *a-vil^o*), Suśr.; (ifc.) stuck or clung to, accompanied by, BhP. **lepya**, mfn. to be (or being) spread over or plastered, made of mortar or clay, BhP.; ni. n. and (*ā*), f. rice-gruel, L.

विलिश *vi-līś*, **līśate**, to become out of joint, be disarranged or disordered, break off, become rent or torn, TS.; ŚBr.

Vi-līśṭa, mfn. (cf. *vi-rīṣṭa*) broken off, out of due order, VS.; KātyŚr.; -*bheshaja*, n. a remedy for fractures or dislocation, AV. Paipp.

विलिखेङ्गा *vilisteṅgā*, f. N. of a Dānavi, Kāth.

विलिह *vi-līh*, P. **līḥi**, -*līḥe*, to lick, lick up, lap, MBh.; BhP.; Suśr.: Intens. (only p. -*līḥat* and *hāna*), to lick continually or repeatedly, MBh.

विली *vi-lī*, **līyate** (pf. -*līlyuḥ*, MBh.; fut. -*letā* or -*lātā*; ind. p. -*līya* or -*lāya*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 51, Sch.), to cling or cleave or adhere to, MBh.; Ratnāv.; Śis.; to hide or conceal one's self, disappear, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be dissolved, melt, AV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*lāpayati* or -*lāyayati* or -*lālayati* or -*linayati* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 39, Sch.), to cause to disappear, destroy, Sāmk.; to cause to be dissolved or absorbed in (loc.), BhP., Sch.; to make liquid, dissolve, melt, Suśr.

Vi-laya, m. dissolution, liquefaction, disappearance, death, destruction (esp. d^o of the world), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (acc. with *√gam*, *yā*, *vraj* &c. to be dissolved, end; with Caus. of *√gam*, to dissolve, destroy). **layana**, mfn. dissolving, liquefying, Suśr.; n. dissolution, liquefaction, ib.; melting (intrans.), Kap.; a partic. product of milk, Gaut.; Gobh.; corroding, eating away, W.; removing, taking away, ib.; attenuating or 'an attenuant, escharotic' (in medicine), ib.

Vi-lāṭavya and ^otrī, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 51, Sch.

2. **Vi-lāpāna**, mīf(ī)n. (fr. Caus.; for 1. see under *vi-lap*) dissolving, destroying, removing, Suśr.; melting, liquefying (see *āya-vilāpani*); n. destruction, death, BhP.; a means of destruction, VP.; melting or a means of melting, ib.; a partic. product of milk, VarYog. (cf. *vi-layana*). **lāpayitrī**, m. a dissolver, Bālar. **lāpita**, mfn. = next, BhP., Sch.

Vi-lāyita, mfn. dissolved, liquefied, Prob.; Suśr. **Vi-līna**, mfn. clinging or sticking or attached to, fixed on, immersed in (loc. or comp.), Kāv.; Pañcar.; (ifc.) alighted or perched on (said of birds), Kathās.; sticking (see comp.); hidden, disappeared, perished, absorbed in (loc.), MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; dissolved, melted, liquefied, ChUp.; Kathās.; Suśr.; contiguous to, united or blended with, W.; infused into the mind, imagined, ib.; -*śatpada*, mfn. having bees clinging or attached, MW.; ^onāksīaram, ind. so that the sound sticks (in the throat), Bhartṛ.

Vi-līyana, n. melting (intrans.), ĀpŚr., Sch.

विलुच् *vi-luñc*, P. -*luñcati*, to tear or pull out (hair), Bhaṭṭ. **luñcana**, n. the act of tearing off, MW.

विलुट् *vi-luṭ* (cf. *vi-luṭ* below), P. -*luṭhāti*, to roll, move to and fro, quiver, flicker, Inscr.; Bālar.; Rājāt.; Sāh. **luṭhita**, mfn. agitated, excited, Cat.; n. rolling, wallowing, Vās. **loṭhin**, mfn. moving to and fro, dangling, Pracaṇḍ.

विलुड् *vi-luḍ* (cf. prec. and *vi-lulita*), Caus. -*loḍayati*, to stir about, stir up, mingle, Suśr.; Heat.; to move to and fro, toss about, upset, disorder, confuse, MBh.; Hariv.; to betake one's self into (acc.), Naish., Sch.

Vi-loda, n. (prob. = *vi-loṭa*, q. v.) rolling, wallowing, Dhāt. ix, 27. **loḍaka**, m. a thief (see *varṇa-v*). **loḍana**, n. stirring up, churning, Śis.; splashing (in water), Daś. (v. l. *nā*, f.); agitating, alarming, Pratāp. **loḍayitrī**, m. an agitator, disturber (used to explain *vi-gāḍhri*), Bhaṭṭ., Sch. **loḍita**, mfn. agitated, churned &c.; n. = *takra* or *dadhi*, L.

विलुप्त *vi-luṣṭ* (only ind. p. *-luṣṭya*), to unhusk, Pañcat. iii, § 3 (v.l. for *luṣṭivā*).

विलुप्त *vi-luṣṭh* (cf. *vi-luṣṭh*), P. *-luṣṭhāti* (fut. *-luṣṭhīsyati*, inf. *-luṣṭhitum*; Pass. *-luṣṭhyate*), to carry off, plunder, steal, ravage, Kāv.; Kathās. **लुप्त** *luṣṭha* (f. *ikā*), see *mukha-vilunṭhikā*. **लुप्ताना**, n. the act of plundering or robbing or stealing, R.; Sāh.; hanging down, dangling, Subh. (v.l.) **लुप्तिता**, mfn. robbed, plundered &c.; = *vi-luṣṭhita*, rolling, wallowing, Rājat.

विलुप *vi-lup*, P. *-lumpati* (rarely *Ā.*), to tear or break off or to pieces, wound, lacerate, pull out or up, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to tear away, carry off, ravish, seize, rob, plunder, AitBr. &c. &c.; to destroy, confound, ruin, MBh.; R. &c.; (Ā.) to fall to pieces, be ruined, disappear, Kauś.; ChUp.; Pass. *-lupyate*, to be torn away or carried off, be impaired or destroyed, perish, be lost, disappear, fail, AitBr. &c. &c.; Caus. *-lopayati* (°te), to tear or carry away, withhold, keep back, suppress, extinguish, destroy, MBh.; Kām.; MārKp. **लुप**, mfn. torn or broken off, carried away &c.; impaired, destroyed, ruined, lost, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-pūrva*, mfn. torn off or carried away before, Mṛchch.; *-vitta*, mfn. one whose goods are robbed or plundered, VarBrS.; *-sāvitrīka*, mfn. deprived of the Sāvitrī (cf. *patita*-°), ĀpSr., Sch. **लुप्या**, mfn. destructible, perishable (in *a-vit*), Prasang. **लुम्पका**, m (ikā) n. one who breaks or tears off &c.; m. a robber, ravisher, BhP.; a destroyer, MBh.

Vi-lopa, m. carrying off, taking away, Hariv.; a break, interruption, disturbance, injury, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *a-vit*); ruin, loss, R. **लोपा**, mfn. (and m.) = *-lumpaka*, MBh.; Hariv.; Pañcat. **लोपाना**, n. the act of tearing or breaking to pieces, destroying, destruction, R.; cutting or plucking off, Subh.; leaving out, omission, Sāh.; robbing, stealing, Hariv. **लोपिता**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) broken, destroyed, extinguished, MBh. **लोपिन**, mfn. breaking, destroying, Samk. **लोप्री**, m. a robber, thief, MBh. **लोप्या**, mfn. to be broken or destroyed, Inscr.

विलुभ *vi-lubh*, Caus. *-lobhayati*, to lead astray, perplex, confuse, Daśar.; to allure, entice, tempt, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to divert, amuse, delight, R.; Sak. (v.l.)

Vi-lubhita, mfn. disordered, disarranged, agitated, Pān. vii, 2, 54, Sch.; *-plava*, mfn. going in an agitated manner, Bhaṭṭ.

Vi-lobha, m. attraction, delusion, seduction, W. **लोभाना**, n. the act of leading astray, perplexing, beguiling, seduction, temptation, Ragh.; Kir.; Vās.; (in dram.) flattery, praise, commendation (e.g. Sak. i, 17-21, the stanzas containing the king's description of Sakuntalā's beauty), Bhar.; Daśar. &c. **लोभानिया**, mfn. enticing, alluring, Vās.; Kād. **लोभिता**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) allured, beguiled, deceived, flattered, praised, W.

विलुलित *vi-lulita*, mfn. (√*lul*; cf. *vi-luḍ*) moved hither and thither, Vikr.; shaken down, falling down, shed, Uttarar.; BhP.; shaken, agitated, disordered, disarranged, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-lālaka*, mfn. having dishevelled hair, Ritus.

Vi-lola, m (ān) moving to and fro or from side to side, rolling, waving, tremulous, unsteady, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; unsteadier than (abl.), Subh.; *-lā*, f., *-lva*, n. tremulousness, unsteadiness, rolling (of the eyes), W.; *-lāraka*, mfn. (a face) with rolling (pupils of the eyes), ŚārṅgP.; *-locana*, mfn. having eyes swelling (with tears), BhP.; *-hāra*, mfn. having necklaces tossed about, MW. **लोलाना**, n. the act of shaking, stirring, agitating, Naish. **लोलिता**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) moved hither and thither, shaken, agitated, tossed about, MBh.; *-dris*, mfn. rolling the eyes, having tremulous eyes, MārKp.

विलू *vi-lū* (only ind. p. *-lūya*), to cut off, Bālar. **लूना**, mfn. cut off, severed, ib.

विलोक *vi-lōk* (only inf. *-lokita* and ind. p. *-lokyā*), to look at or upon, regard, examine, test, study, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *-lokeyati*, to look at, consider, observe, regard, examine, try, inspect, Gobh.; MBh. &c.; to be able to see, possess the faculty of seeing, Bhaṭṭ. (v.l.); to have regard to (acc.), Prab.; to look over or beyond (acc.), Mn. viii, 239; Pass. *-lokyate* (aor. *vy-alokī*), to be seen, be visible, Kathās.; BhP.

2. **Vi-loka**, m. (for 1. see p. 952, col. 2) a glance, view, BhP. **लोकाना**, n. the act of looking or seeing, Kāv.; Pur.; Suśr.; looking at, regarding, observing, contemplating, Kāv.; Kathās.; looking for, finding out, ŚārṅgP.; Campak.; (ifc.) perceiving, noticing, becoming aware of, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; paying attention to, studying (also pl., with gen.), Subh. **लोकानिया**, mfn. to be looked at or perceived or noticed or learnt (n. also impers.), Heat; Campak.; worthy to be looked at, lovely, beautiful (*-lā*, f., *-lva*, n.), W. **लोकित**, mfn. looked at, seen, beheld &c.; m. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgt.; n. a look, glance, Sak.; observation, examination, Lalit. **लोकिन**, mfn. looking at, looking, seeing, beholding, perceiving, noticing, becoming aware of (ifc.), Kathās.; Śatr. **लोक्या**, mfn. to be (or being) looked at, visible, MārKp.

विलोचन 2. *vi-locana*, mfn. (√*loc*; for 1. see p. 952, col. 2) 'causing to see' or 'seeing' (ifc.), Hariv. 14943; n. (ifc. f. *ā*) the eye, sight, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; *-pātha*, m. the range of vision, Sāh.; *-pāta*, m. 'eye-fall', a glance, look, Śiś.; *-nāmbu*, n. 'eye-water', tears, W.

विलोद *vi-loḍa*, m. (used to explain √*2. luḍ*; cf. *vi-loḍa*), rolling, wallowing, Dhātup. ix, 27. **लोटा**, m. a sort of fish, Clupea Cultrata, L. **लोताना**, n. = *लोटा*, Dhātup. ix, 27.

विलोड *vi-loḍa*, *vi-loḍana* &c. See under *vi-luḍ*, p. 985, col. 3.

विलोप *vi-lopa* &c. See *vi-lup*, col. 1.

विलोभ *vi-lobha* &c. See *vi-lubh*, ib.

विलोम *vi-loma*, m (ā) n. (fr. 3. *vi + loman*) against the hair or grain, turned the wrong way, inverted, contrary to the usual or proper course, opposed (*ṣavana-vil*°, 'turned against the wind'; *am*, ind. 'backwards'), GopBr.; Var.; Rājat.; produced in reverse order, MW.; refractory, VarBrS.; hairless (see *-lā* below); m. reverse order, opposite course, reverse, W.; a snake, L.; a dog, L.; N. of Varuṇa, L.; (f), f. Emblic Myrobalan, L.; n. a water-wheel or machine for raising water from a well, L.; *-kāṣya*, n. = *vilomākshara-k*° below; *-kriyā*, f. reverse action, doing anything in reverse order or backwards, W.; (in arithm.) rule of inversion, ib.; *-ja* (VP.) or *-jāta* (BhP.), mfn. 'born in reverse order', born of a mother belonging to a higher caste than the father; *-jihva*, m. an elephant, L.; *-lā*, f. the being hairless, (and) perverseness, Dharmas.; *-trairāśika*, n. rule of three inverse, Col.; *-pātha*, m. recitation in reverse order (i.e. from the end to the beginning), Cat.; *-rasana*, m. an elephant, L.; *-varṇa*, mfn. = *viloma-ja* above, L.; m. a man of mixed or inferior birth, W.; *-vidhi*, m. an inverted rite, reversed ceremony, ib.; (in arithm.) rule of inversion, ib.; *vilomākshara-kāṣya*, n. N. of a poem which may be read syllable by syllable either backwards or forwards, = *rāma-kṛishṇa-kāṣya*, q.v.; *vilomāpanna*, mfn. = *viloma-ja* above, MW.

Vi-lomaka, mfn. inverted, reversed, L.

Vi-loman, mfn. against the hair or grain, turned in the opposite direction, inverted, TS.; Br.; VarBr.; hairless, Kathās.; m. N. of a king, Pur.

Vi-lomita, mfn. reversed, inverted, Naish.

विलोल *vi-lola*, *vi-lolana*, *vi-lolita*. See col. 1.

विलोलुप *vi-lolupa*, 1. 2. *vi-lohita*. See p. 952, col. 2.

विल्ल *villa*, *vilva*. See *bitla*, *bitva*.

विवक्तृ *vi-vakṭri*, *vi-vakvāt*. See under *vi-vac*, col. 3.

विवक्ष्य *vi-vākshya*, mfn. (√*vaksh*) swelling, exuberant (applied to the Soma), RV. (Sāy. 'gushing', 'spurting' or 'bringing to heaven' = *svarga-prāpaṇa-śila*).

विवक्षसे *vi-vakshase* (fr. √*vaksh* or *vac* or *vah*, either 2. sg. *Ā.* or Ved. inf.), occurring only as refrain and without connection with other words in the hymns of Vi-mada, RV. x, 24 &c. (accord. to Naigh. iii, 3 = *mahat*).

विवक्षा *vi-vakshā*, f. (fr. Desid. of √*vac*) the wish or desire to speak or declare or teach or express, Samk.; Sarvad. &c.; meaning, signification, sense,

sense of (loc. or comp.), BhP.; Pān. Sch.; the (mere) wish or intention to speak, uncertainty, doubt, hesitation ('as to', comp.), MBh.; R.; wish, desire, W.; a question, MW.; *-ratham* (°*kshā*°), ind. (ifc.) in order to point out or lay stress upon, Pān. Sch.; *-vaśāḥ*, ind. according to the meaning (of a speaker or writer), MW. **विवक्षिता**, mfn. wished or intended to be spoken or said, meant, intended, MBh.; R.; Samk.; expressly meant, to be urged, essential (in *a-vit*°), Samk.; chief, favourite, Kām.; literal (not figurative), W.; n. what is wished or intended to be spoken &c.; any desired object or aim, ib.; (ā), f. meaning, purpose, wish (?), ib.; *-lva*, n. the being intended or meant to be said, Nilak. **विवक्षितव्या**, mfn. to be intended or meant to be said, necessarily meant, Nyāyam, Sch. **विवक्षु**, mfn. calling or crying aloud, AV.; wishing to speak, intending to say or announce or tell or ask anything (acc., rarely gen., or comp.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; wishing to speak to (acc.), MBh.

विवक्ष *vi-vac*, P. *-vakti* (rarely *Ā.*), to declare, announce, explain, solve (a question), RV.; ŚBr.; to decide, Yājñ., Sch. (in explaining *vivāka*); to discuss, impugn, MBh.; (Ā.) to speak variously or differently, dispute with one another about (loc.), RV.

Vi-vakṭri, mfn. one who declares or explains or sets right or corrects, AitBr.; *-lva*, n. eloquence, Rājat. **विवक्षत**, mfn. eloquent, RV.

Vi-vāka, m. one who decides causes or pronounces judgment (cf. *prād-v*°), Yājñ., Sch. **विवक्ष्या**, see *a-vivākya*.

Vi-vāo, mfn. crying aloud, screaming, yelling, roaring, RV.; f. opposing shout, contest, battle, war, fight, ib. **विवक्षाना**, m. one who decides, arbitrator (f. f.), RV.; n. arbitration, authority, AitBr. **विवक्षाना**, see p. 952, col. 2. **विवक्ष्या**, mfn. to be corrected or set right, ĀśvŚr.

विवक्षिषु *vivāncishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of √*vac*) wishing to deceive, deceitful, W.

विवत्सु *vivatstu* (Kāv.) or *vivadishu* (Sāy.), mfn. (fr. Desid. of √*vad*) wishing to speak or tell.

विवद *vi-vad*, P. *Ā.* (cf. Pān. i, 3, 47, Sch.) *-vadati*, °te, (P.) to contradict, oppose (acc.), AV.; (P. *Ā.*) to be at variance, contest, litigate, dispute with (instr., rarely acc.) or about (loc., rarely acc.), TBr. &c. &c. (Ved. inf. *-vade* with *vyā*, 'to be about to quarrel'; pr. p. *Ā.* *-vadamāna*, 'disputing', 'disputed', 'questionable'); (P.) to talk, converse, Hariv.; (Ā.) to raise the voice, sing (said of birds), R.; Caus. *-vadayati*, to dispute or litigate, commence an action or lawsuit, Yājñ.; Intens. (only P. *-vāvadati*), to roar aloud, AV. **वदना**, n. contest, quarrel, litigation, MBh. **वदिता**, mfn. disputing, quarrelling, MBh. xiii, 356; disputed, controverted, litigated, MW. **वदितार्या**, n. (impers.) it is to be disputed about (loc.), Samk. **वदितार्य**, see *a-vivadishnu*.

Vi-vāda, m. (exceptionally n.) a dispute, quarrel, contest between (gen. or comp.) or with (instr. with or without *saha*, or comp.) or about, regarding (loc., gen., acc. with *prati*, or comp.), ŚhaṅBṛ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; contest at law, legal dispute, litigation, lawsuit, Mn.; Yājñ. &c. (with *svāmi-pālayoh*, disputes between the owner and tender of cattle or between master and servant, IW. 261); an argument, Sarvad.; 'sound' or 'command', Ragh. xviii, 42; *-kalpatari*, m. N. of wk.; *-kaumudī*, f. N. of a treatise on disputed points of grammar (by Līlā-maṇi); *-candra*, m., *-candrikā*, f., *-cintāmaṇi*, m., *-tattva-dīpa*, m., *-lāṇḍava*, n. (?), *-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wks. (cf. IW. 304, 305); *-pāda*, n. the subject of a dispute or lawsuit, Yājñ., Sch.; *-pariccheda*, m. N. of wk.; *-bhaṅgārṇava*, m. N. of a compendium of civil law by Jagannātha (compiled at the close of the last century); *-bhīru*, mfn. afraid of a quarrel or contest, Mālav.; *-ratnākara*, m. (IW. 305), *-vāridhi*, m. N. of wks. on law; *-śamana*, n. the allaying or settling of a dispute, pacification, LiṅgaP.; *-sam-vāda-bhū*, f. a matter or subject of controversy or discussion, BhP.; *-sārīrṇava*, m. N. of a compendium of law by Sarvōru Trivedin (compiled by order of Sir William Jones); *-sindhu*, m., *-setu*, m., *-saukhyā*, n. N. of wks.; *-dīdhyaśita*, mfn. subject to dispute, disputed, discussed, Sarvad.; *-dānavasara*, m. not an occasion for dispute or contest, BhP.; *-dīnugata*, mfn. subject to dispute or litigation, Yājñ., Sch.; *-dātṛava-bhaṅga*, m. (or *-bhaṅjana*,

n.) N. of a wk. on law (compiled by a number of Pandits); *°dārṇava-setu*, m. N. of a legal digest by Bāṇeśvara and others (compiled by order of Warren Hastings); *°dārthin*, m. 'seeking for litigation,' a litigant, prosecutor, plaintiff, Yājñ. Sch.; *°dāspada*, n. the subject of a lawsuit (*°dā-bhūta*, mfn. become the subject of a lawsuit, litigated, contested at law), ib. *°vādin*, mfn. disputing, contending; a litigant, party in a lawsuit, Mn.; MBh.; Kathās.

विध्व *vi-vadh* (only aor. *vy-avadhāt*, Subj. *vi-vadhishah*), to destroy utterly, RV.

विध्व *vi-vadh* or *vi-vadha*, m. (prob. fr. *√vadh* = *vah*; cf. *vadhū*) a shoulder-yoke for carrying burdens, Tār.; ĀśvGr. &c. (cf. *vi*- and *sa*-); a store of grain or hay, provisions &c., Kāv.; Kām.; Pañcat.; a partic. Ekāha, Vaitān.; a road, highway, L. (*vi*°, Pat. on Pāp. ii, 3, 12, Vārt. 1); a ewer, pitcher, W.; the income which a king obtains from his subjects, L.; (*vi-vadhā*), f. a yoke (fig.), i.e. chain, fetters (cf. *vyiddha*-°).

Vi-vadhika or **vi-vadhika**, mf(ā)n. one who carries a burden on a shoulder-yoke, Pāp. iv, 4, 17; m. a dealer, pedlar, hawker, W.

विचिन्धा *vi-vandishā*, f. (fr. Desid. of *√vand*) the wish to salute or worship, HPariś.

Vivandishu, mfn. wishing to salute, intending to praise, MarkP.

विचयन *vi-vayana*. See under *vi-√ve*.

विवर *vi-vara*, *vi-varaṇa* &c. See under *vi-√1. vri*, p. 988.

विवरुण *vi-varuṇa* &c. See p. 952, col. 2.

विवर्जक *vi-varjaka*, *vi-varjana* &c. See under *vi-√vrij*, p. 988.

विवर्ण *vi-varṇa* (also written *vi-√vriṇ*), q.v.), P. *-varṇayati* (aor. *vyavivriṇat*), to excel in painting or description, Uttarar.; to discolour, Jātakam.; to dispraise, Divyāv. *°varṇayitavya*, mfn. to be disapproved, ib. *°varṇita*, mfn. dispraised, disapproved, Lalit.

विवर्ण *vi-varṇa* &c. See p. 952, col. 2.

विवर्त *vi-varta*, *vi-vartana* &c. See under *vi-√vrit*, p. 988.

विवर्ध *vi-√vardh*, P. *-vardhayati*, to cut off, sever, MW.

1. **Vi-vardhana**, n. (for 2. see under *vi-√vridh*) the act of cutting off, cutting, dividing, W.

1. **Vi-vardhita**, mfn. (for 2. see ib.) cut off, cut, divided, ib.

विवर्त्त *vi-varman* &c. See p. 952, col. 2.

विवर्षण *vi-varshaṇa* &c. See *vi-√vriṣh*.

विवल *vi-√val*, P. *-valati*, to turn away or aside (intr.), Kpr. *°valā*, mfn. (applied to a metre), VS. *°valita*, mfn. turned away, averted, Amar.

विवल्ग *vi-√valg*, P. *-valgati*, to leap, jump, spring, Mfich.; to burst asunder, MW.

विवर्त्रि *vi-vartri*, *vi-vaśa* &c. See p. 952, col. 2.

विवस् *vi-√2. vas* (cf. *vyush*), P. *vy-ucchati*, to shine forth, shine, dawn, RV. &c. &c.; (*vi-vāste*), to illumine, ŚBr.; Caus. *-vāsayati*, to cause to shine, RV.; TS.; Br.

Vi-vasvat or **vi-vāsvat**, mfn. shining forth, diffusing light, maternal (applied to Ushas, Agni &c.); *°sadane vivasvatah*, 'at the seat of Fire', RV.; VS.; Kathās.; m. 'the Brilliant one', N. of the Sun (sometimes regarded as one of the eight Ādityas or sons of Aditi, his father being Kaśyapa; elsewhere he is said to be a son of Dakṣhāyāni and Kaśyapa; in epic poetry he is held to be the father of Manu Vaivasvata or, according to another legend, of Manu Sāvarni by Sa-varṇā; in RV. x, 17, 1 he is described as the father of Yama Vaivasvata, and in RV. x, 17, 2 as father of the Āśvins by Saranyū, and elsewhere as father of both Yama and Yamī, and therefore a kind of parent of the human race), RV. &c. &c.; the Soma priest, RV. ix, 14, 5 &c.; N. of Aruṇa (charioteer of the Sun), W.; of the seventh or present Manu (more properly called Vaivasvata, as son of Vivasvat), RV. viii, 52, 1; N. of a Daitya, MBh.; a god, L.; N. of the author of the hymn RV. x, 13

(having the patronymic Āditya), Anukr.; N. of the author of a Dharma-śāstra (cf. *-smṛiti*); (*ati*), f. N. of the city of the Sun, L.; *-suta*, m. 'son of Vivasvat', N. of Manu Vaivasvata, Mn. i, 62; *-smṛiti*, f. the law-book of Vivasvat; (*°vad*)-*vāta*, mf(ā)n. (prob.) loved by Vivasvat, TS. *°vāsvan*, only in instr. pl. (prob. = 'to shine forth'), RV. i, 187, 7.

3. **Vi-vāsa**, m. (for 1. and 2. see p. 952, col. 2) shining forth, dawning, ĀśvGr.; *-kāle*, ind. at the time of daybreak, ib. 1. *°vāsana*, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√4. vas*) illumining, Nir.; n. illumination, ib.; *-vat*, mfn. (used to explain *vi-vasvat*), ib.

Vy-ushṭa, **vy-ushṭi**. See 2. *vy-√ush*.

विवस् *vi-√4. vas*, Ā. *-vaste*, to change clothes, TS.; ĀśvGr.; to put on, don, Bhaṭṭ.; Caus. *-vāsayati* (Pass. *-vāsyate*), to put on, don, MBh.

2. **Vi-vāsana**, n. (for 1. see *vi-√2. vas*) being clothed in or covered with (instr.), MBh.

विवस् *vi-√5. vas*, P. *-vasati*, to change an abode, depart from (abl.), BHP.; (with *brāhma-caryani*), to enter upon an apprenticeship, become a pupil, ChUp.; to abide, dwell, live, MBh.; R.; to pass, spend (time), ib. &c.; Caus. *-vāsayati*, to cause to dwell apart, banish, expel, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to send forth, dismiss, MBh.

4. **Vi-vāsa**, m. (for 3. see under *vi-√2. vas*) leaving home, banishment, MBh.; R. &c.; separation from (instr.), MBh.; *-karaṇa*, n. causing banishment, banishing, transporting, W. 3. *°vāsana*, n. the act of banishing, banishment, exile, R.; Uttarar. *°vāsayitṛi*, m. an expeller, TBr., Sch. *°vāsita*, mfn. banished, exiled, transported, W. *°vāsya*, mfn. to be expelled or exiled, Mn.; Yājñ.; R. **Vy-ushita**, **vy-ushṭa**. See 2. *vy-ushita*.

विवह *vi-√vah*, P. *-vahati* (rarely Ā.), to bear or carry off, remove, RV.; MBh.; to lead away (the bride from her father's house), take in marriage, marry, AV. &c. &c.; (also Ā.), with or without *mīhas* to marry or form a matrimonial alliance together, Gobh.; Āpast.; BHP.; Caus. *-vāhayati*, to marry (a girl) to (gen. or *saha*), MBh.; Pañcat.; (Ā.) to lead home, take to wife, Kathās.; Vet.; Pañcat.

Vi-vaha, m. 'carrying away,' N. of one of the seven winds, MBh.; Hariv.; of one of the seven tongues of fire, Col.

Vi-vāhā, m. leading away (of the bride from her father's house), taking a wife, marriage with (instr. with or without *saha*), AV. &c. &c. (eight kinds of marriage are enumerated in Mn. iii, 21, viz. Brāhma, Daiva, Ṛṣha, Prājāpatya, Āsura, Gandharva, Rākṣhasa, and Pāisāca; cf. Yājñ. i, 58-61 and LW. 190 &c.); a partic. wind, Śak., Sch. (prob. w. r. for *vi-vaha*); a vehicle (and 'marriage'), AitBr. vii, 13; n. a partic. high number, Buddh.; *-karman*, n., *°ma-paddhati*, f. N. of wks.; *-kāma*, mfn. desirous of marriage, MW.; *-kārikā*, f. pl. N. of wks.; *-kāla*, m. the (right) time for m°, VarBṛS.; *-griha*, n. 'm°-house,' the house in which a wedding is celebrated, Kathās.; *-caturthika*, n. or *-caturthi-karman*, n. N. of wks.; *-catuṣṭaya*, n. a quadruple m°, the marrying of four wives, MW.; *-tattva* (or *udvāha*-°), n., *-tattva-āṭṭipikā*, f. N. of wks.; *-dīkṣhā*, f. the m° rite, m° ceremony, Ragh.; (*°kṣhā-tīlaka*, m. n. a Tilaka mark made on the forehead during a m° cer°, MW.; *°kṣhā-vidhi*, m. the preparatory rites of m°, ib.); *-dviv-āgamana-paddhati*, f. N. of a wk. (containing rules to be observed on a bride's coming for the second time from her father's to her husband's house); *-nepathya*, n. a m°-dress, Mālav.; *-pātala*, m. n. N. of various wks. (or of that section in an astrological wk. that treats of the times fit for m°); *-pātala*, m. a m°-drum, Mfich.; *-paddhati*, f., *-prakaraṇa*, n. (and *°pa-tīkā*, f.), *-prayoga*, m., *-bhūṣhaṇa*, n., *-mela-vānī-vidhi*, m. N. of wks.; *-yajña*, m. a m°-sacrifice, MW.; *-ratna*, n. N. of wk.; *-vidhi*, m. the law of m°, Mn. ix, 65 (also N. of wk.); *-vṛindāvana*, n. N. of an astrol. wk. by Kesa-vārka; *-vesha*, m. (ifc. f. ā) a m°-dress, Ragh.; *-samaya*, m. = *-kāla*, Pañcat.; *-sambandha*, m. relation or connection by m°, Pracapd.; *-siddhānta-rahasya*, n., *-saukhyā*, n. N. of wks.; *-sthāna*, n. the place for a m°-ceremony (before a house), ĀpGr., Sch.; *-homa*, m. = m°-sacrifice; (*°ma-vidhi*, m. and *°mōpayukṭa mantrāḥ*, m. pl. N. of wks.); *°hāgnī*, m. a m°-fire, ĀśvGr.; *°hādi-karmanām prayoga*, m. N. of wk.; *°hārtha*, m. purpose of m°, a m° suit, MW.; *°hēcchi*, mfn. desirous of m°, ib.;

°hōtsava, m. 'marriage feast,' N. of wk. *°vāhaniyā*, f. to be led away (as a bride), to be married, Daś. *°vāhayitavya*, mfn. = *vi-vāhya*, Gobh.; Sch. *°vāhita*, mfn. caused to marry, married (said of men and women), Pañcat.; Kathās. *°vāhin*, see *a-* and *dviv-vāhin*. *°vāhya*, mfn. to be married, marriageable, Kathās.; connected by marriage, Yājñ. i, 110 (cf. *a-viv*); m. a son-in-law, MānGr.; Gobh. &c.; a bridegroom, W.

Vi-vodhṛi, m. a husband, L.

1. **Vi-vūdha**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vy-√ūh*) led home, married, Kathās.; BHP.

विवा *vi-√vā*, P. *-vāti*, to blow on all sides or in every direction, blow through, blow, RV. &c. &c.

विवाक *vi-vāka*, *vi-vāc*. See under *vi-√vac*.

विवात *vi-vāta*, *vi-vāsa* &c. See p. 952.

विवान *vi-vāna*. See *vi-√ve*, p. 989.

विवारयिषु *vivārayishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of *√1. vri*) wishing to keep back or ward off (an army), MBh.

विवालपिषु *vivālayishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of *√val*) wishing to recover, HPariś.

विविक्त *vi-vikta*, *vi-vikṣas* &c. See below.

विविक्ख *vivikṣh*, *vivikṣhu*. See p. 989.

विविग्ग *vi-vigna*, mfn. (*√vij*) very agitated or alarmed, Kalid.; Kathās. &c.

Vi-vejita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) terrified, frightened, Hariv. 568 (v.l. *pratodita* and *virejita*).

विविच् *vi-√vic*, P. *-vinakti*, to sift (esp. grain by tossing or blowing), divide asunder, separate from (instr. or abl.), ŚBr.; ŚrS.; BHP.; to shake through (acc.), RV. i, 39, 5; to cause to lose, deprive of (abl.), Bhaṭṭ.; to distinguish, discern, discriminate, KathUp.; BHP.; to decide (a question), MBh.; to investigate, examine, ponder, deliberate, Kāv.; Kathās.; BHP.; to show, manifest, declare, MBh.; Pass. *-vicyate*, to go asunder, separate (intrans.), Ā.; Caus. *-vēcayati*, to separate, distinguish, Mn.; Suśr.; to ponder, investigate, examine, Pañcar.; Sāh.

Vi-vikta, mfn. separated, kept apart, distinguished, discriminated, Kap.; MBh.; BHP.; isolated, alone, solitary, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) alone with i. e. intent upon (e.g. *cinā-v*), MBh.; free from (instr. or comp.), Hariv.; Kum.; pure, clean, neat, trim, Mn.; MBh. &c.; clear, distinct, Hariv.; Kām.; discriminative, judicious (= *vi-vekin*), L.; profound (as judgment or thought), W.; m. = *vasu-nandana* or *vasu-nanda*, L.; n. separation, solitude, a lonely place (see comp.); clearness, purity, MarkP.; *-ga*, mfn. going to a lonely place, seeking solitude, Kathās.; *-carita*, mfn. faultless in conduct or behaviour, BHP.; *-cetas*, mfn. pure-minded, ib.; *-tarka*, mfn. clear in reasoning, MW.; *-tā*, f. separation, isolation, Rājāt.; clearness, purity, Suśr.; being well, good health, ib.; distinction, discrimination, L.; an empty or free place, loneliness, MW.; *-vva*, n. solitude, Mfich.; *-dṛiṣṭi*, mfn. clear-sighted, BHP.; *-nāman*, m. N. of one of the 7 sons of Hiranyaretas and of the Varsha ruled by him, ib.; *-bhāva*, mfn. having a mind separated or abstracted (from other pursuits), intent on any object, W.; *-varṇa*, mfn. containing letters or syllables distinctly enunciated, MW.; *-śarāṇa* (BHP.), *-sevin* (Bhag.), mfn. resorting to or seeking solitude; *°kīṣana*, mfn. having a secluded seat, sitting at a sequestered place, Mn. ii, 215; *°kīṣṭa*, mfn. emptied, cleared, Kathās.; left, deserted, Ragh.

Vi-vikṭi (*vi-*), f. separation, division, VS.; discrimination, discernment, Sarvad.

Vi-vikvās, mfn. discriminating, discerning (applied to Indra), RV. iii, 57, 1.

Vi-vicī, id. (applied to Agni or Indra), RV.; Br.; ĀśvGr.; *°cīkṣṭi*, f. an oblation made to Agni Vivici, TS., Sch.

Vi-veka, m. discrimination, distinction, Mn.; Sarvad.; Suśr.; consideration, discussion, investigation, Gīt.; MarkP.; Sarvad.; true knowledge, discretion, right judgment, the faculty of distinguishing and classifying things according to their real properties, ChUp.; Kap. &c.; (in Vedānta) the power of separating the invisible Spirit from the visible world (or spirit from matter, truth from untruth, reality from mere semblance or illusion); a water-

trough (= *jala-dronī*), L.; N. of wk.; -*kaumudī*, f. N. of wk.; -*khyātī*, f. right knowledge, Sarvad.; -*candrabāya*, m., -*cūḍāmanī*, n. N. of wks.; -*ja*, mfn. produced or arising from discrimination, Dharmas. 72; -*jña*, mfn. skilled in discr., intelligent, well acquainted with (comp.), R. &c.; -*jñāna*, n. knowledge arising from discr., the faculty of discr., Sarvad.; -*lā*, w. r. for *vivekī* (q. v.); -*lilaka*, m., -*dīpaka*, m. (or *ikā*, f.) N. of wks.; -*driṣṭvan*, mfn. one who sees or is conversant with true knowledge (= *sva-iva*, n.), Bhāṭṭ.; -*dhairyaśraya*, m. N. of a wk. on Bhakti (by Vallabha-cārya); -*padavi*, f. 'path of discr.', reflection, Kathās.; -*paripanthin*, mfn. obstructing right judgment, Kathās.; -*phala*, n. N. of wk.; -*bhāṣ*, mfn. 'possessed of discr.', discerning, wise, Bhām.; -*bhrashta*, mfn. one who has lost the faculty of discr., foolish, unwise, Bhāṭṭ.; -*maka-randa*, n., -*mañjari*, f. N. of wks.; -*mantharatā*, f. feebleness of judgment, Ml.; -*māntaṇḍa*, m. N. of various wks.; -*rahitā*, mfn. 'not separated' (applied to breasts) and 'wanting discernment', Śringār.; -*vat*, mfn. 'possessing discr.', judicious, discerning, Kathās.; -*vigraha*, mfn. 'wanting discr.', unwise, foolish, Rajat.; -*viraḥa*, m. 'want of discr.', ignorance, folly, Śānti.; -*vilāsa*, m. N. of wk.; -*viśada*, mfn. distinct, clear, intelligible, Rajat.; -*viśrānta*, mfn. void of discr., foolish, unwise, Mālav.; -*śataka*, n., -*śloka*, n., -*saṃgraha*, m., -*sāra*, m., -*sāra-varaṇa*, n., -*sāra-sindhu*, m., -*sindhu*, m.; -*kāṇ-jana*, n., -*kāṇṛita*, n., -*kāṇṛava*, m. N. of wks.; -*kārtham*, ind. in order to distinguish, Mn. i, 26; -*kāśrama*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; -*kādaya*, m. the rise of true knowledge or wisdom, Bhāṭṭ.; -*vekin*, mfn. discriminating, distinguishing, Rajat.; separated, kept asunder (in *a-vi*°), Kuval.; examining, investigating, Cat.; discriminative, judicious, prudent, discreet, wise, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; m. N. of a king (son of Deva-sena), Kālp.; -*kī-tā*, f., -*tva*, n. discriminativeness, discernment, judgment, Yājñi.; Bhāṭṭ.; -*vektavya*, mfn. to be judged correctly (n. impers.), Sarvad.; -*vektṛi*, mfn. one who discriminates or distinguishes, a discriminator, Rajat.; judicious, discerning, prudent, wise, ib.; Bālar.; -*tva*, n. discriminativeness, discernment, Rajat.

Vi-vecaka, mfn. discriminating, distinguishing, Nilak.; discriminative, judicious, wise, Kap.; Śānti.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. discernment, correct judgment, wisdom, Rajat.; Śāh.; Sarvad.; -**vecana**, mf(ī)n. discriminating, distinguishing, BhP.; investigating, examining, treating critically, Śāh.; n. the act of discriminating or distinguishing (as truth from falsehood, reality from semblance), the making a distinction, Hariv.; Bālar.; Sarvad. (also *ā*, f.); investigation, examination, discussion, critical treatment, Mn.; MBh. &c.; right judgment, Pañcar.; -*vikroḍa-pattra*, n. N. of wk.; -**vecanīya**, mfn. to be distinguished or discussed, W.; -**vecita**, mfn. discriminated, distinguished, investigated, MW.; -**vecya**, mfn. = *vecanīya*, ib.

विविचि vi-vitti, f. (√3. vid) gain, acquisition, TBr. (VS. vi-vikṭi).

विवित्सा vivitsā, vivitsu, vividishu. See p. 964, col. 3.

विविद vi-√1. vid (only pf. -veda) to discern, know, RV.

विविध vi-vidha, mf(ā)n. of various sorts, manifold, divers, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a partic. Ekāha, Śākhṣr.; n. variety of action or gesture, MW.; (am), ind. variously, R.; Vedāntas.; -*citra*, mfn. coloured variously, changing from one colour into another, Kāraṇḍ.; -*bhaṅgika*, mfn. = *vi-vidha* above, HPariś.; -*rūpa-dhrit*, mfn. having various forms, MW.; -*vidhi-prayoga-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk.; -*śāstra-goshtī*, f. discourse about various sciences, L.; -*dhāgama*, mfn. comprising various sacred (or traditional) works, Mn. xii, 105; -*dhātman*, mfn. (= *vi-vidha* above), Car.; -*dhāpala-bhūṣita*, mfn. decorated with various jewels, MW.; -*dhāpeta*, mfn. (= *vi-vidha* above), R.

विविप vi-√vip, Ā. -*vepate*, to quiver, tremble, Kauś.

विविश vi-√viś, P. -*viśati*, to enter, penetrate (*abhyantaram*), MaitrUp.

विविष्ट vi-viṣṭi, f. (√viś) = *viśeṣeṇa viṣṭir vyāptir yasya brahmaṇas tat*, TĀr. (Sch.).

विवीत vi-vita, m. (√vye) an enclosed

spot of ground (esp. pasture ground), paddock, Yājñ.; -*bhartṛi*, m. the owner of a preserved or enclosed pasture, ib.

विवृ vi-√1. vṛi (cf. *vy-√vṛu*), P. Ā. -*vṛi-noti*, -*vṛiṇute* &c. (in later language Ā. only intrans. or m. c.; in Veda aor. often *vy-āvar*, -*āvo*, -*āvah*; inf. -*varitum* or -*varitum*), to uncover, spread out, open, display, show, reveal, manifest, RV. &c. &c.; to illumine (darkness), RV.; to un-sheath (a sword), VarBṛS.; to part, comb (hair), HPariś.; to explain, describe, comment upon, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to cover, cover up, stop up, MBh.; Hariv. (perhaps always w. r. for *pi-vṛi* = *api-√vṛi*, q. v.); pf. *vi-vavāra* (Śiṣ. xix, 100) = *vivārayām-āsa*, *jaghāna* (Sch.).

Vi-varā, m. n. a fissure, hole, chasm, slit, cleft, hollow, vacuity (also applied to the apertures of the body and to gaping wounds), RV. &c. &c.; intermediate space, interstice, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; difference, VarBṛS.; Gaṇit.; a breach, fault, flaw, vulnerable or weak point, MBh.; Kāv.; harm, injury, MārKp.; expansion, opening, widening, BhP.; N. of the number 'nine' (cf. above and under *randhra*), MW.; a partic. high number, Buddh.; -*darśaka*, mfn. showing one's weak points, MBh.; -*nālika*, f. a fife, flute, L.; -*ānuga*, mfn. seeking after (another's) weak points, MBh.; -*re-sad*, mfn. abiding in intermediate space, an inhabitant of the sky, Kir.; -**varāṇa**, mfn. the act of uncovering, spreading out, opening, laying bare or open, TPrāt.; MBh.; Śuśr.; explanation, exposition, interpretation, gloss, comment, translation, interpretation, specification &c., Pur.; Śaṃk.; Sarvad.; a sentence, MW.; N. of a wk. on Vedānta; -*kārikā-bhāṣya*, n., -*catuḥ-sūtrī*, f., -*tattva-dīpana*, n., -*darpaṇa*, m., -*prameya-saṃgraha*, m., -*prasthāna*, n., -*bhāva-prakāṭikā*, f., -*ratna*, n., -*vrāṇa* (?), m., -*saṃgraha*, m., -*sāra-saṃgraha*, m.; -*nūḥanyāsa*, m. N. of wks.; -**varishu**, mfn. (fr. Desid. and prob. for *vi-vivarishu*) wishing to make manifest or explain or declare, Bhāṭṭ.

Vi-vāra, m. dilation, expansion, W.; (in gram.) open or expanded state of the organs of speech, expansion of the throat in articulation (one of the *Ābhyantara-prayatanas* or efforts of articulate utterance which take place within the mouth, opp. to *saṃ-vāra*, q. v.), Pāp. i, 1, 9, Sch. -**vārin**, mfn. keeping back, warding off, Śiṣ.

Vi-vṛit (?), in a formula, VS. xv, 9.

Vi-vṛita, mfn. uncovered, unconcealed, exposed, naked, bare, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; unhurt, woundless, MBh. iv, 2027; unclosed, open, ĀsvGr.; Up.; Prāt.; MBh. &c. (also applied to the organs in speaking and to the articulation of partic. sounds, = *vivṛita-prayatanāpeta*, Śaṃk. on ChUp. ii, 22, 5; superl. -*ania*, APrāt.); extensive, large, wide, W.; (also *vi-vṛita*) unfolded, exposed, revealed, explained, divulged, public, manifest, evident, known, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; opened i. e. presented, offered (as an opportunity), BhP.; (am), ind. openly, publicly, in the sight of every one, MBh.; (ā), f. a partic. disease, an ulcer attended with much pain and heat, Śuśr.; a species of plant, ib.; n. the bare ground, MBh.; Hariv.; publicity (loc. 'in public' or 'straight out'), MBh. iv, 34, 4; (in gram.) open articulation, approach of the tongue towards the organ of speech but without contact; -*tā*, f. the being known, publicity (acc. with √gam, to become known or public), R.; -*dvāra*, mfn. 'open-gated,' unchecked, unbounded (sorrow), Kum.; -*paṇṛuṣa*, mfn. one whose prowess is displayed, displaying valour, Mn. vii, 102; -*bhāva*, mfn. open-hearted, candid, sincere, Mālatim.; -*vat*, mfn. one who has opened, Kathās.; -*snāna*, n. bathing publicly, PārGr.; -*smayana*, n. an open smile (i. e. one in which the mouth is sufficiently open to show the teeth), ĀśvŚr.; -*tiksha*, m. 'open-eyed,' a cock, L. (cf. *vi-vṛitksha*); -*ṭṭāna*, mfn. open-mouthed (-*tva*, n.), Ragh.; -*tāsyā*, mfn. id., MW.; -*tikṭi*, f. open or explicit expression (opp. to *gūḍhikṭi*), Kuval.; -**vṛiti**, f. making clear or manifest, explanation, exposition, gloss, comment, interpretation, Sarvad.; exposure, discovery, W.; -*vimarśinī*, f. N. of wk.

विवृक् vi-vṛikṇa. See under *vi-√vraś*.

विवृज vi-√vrij, Caus. -*varjayati*, to exclude, avoid, shun, abandon, leave, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to distribute, give (see below).

Vi-varjaka, mfn. avoiding, shunning, leaving,

MBh. -**varjana**, n. the act of avoiding, shunning, leaving, giving up or desisting from (gen., abl., or comp.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c. -**varjaniya**, mfn. to be avoided or abandoned, R.; to be given up (as incurable), Car. -**varjita**, mfn. avoided, left, abandoned by, destitute or deprived of, free or exempt from (instr. or comp.), Up.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) that from which anything is excluded, excepting, excluding, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; that from which anything is subtracted, diminished by, Gaṇit.; distributed, given, MārKp.

Vi-vṛikta, mfn. abandoned, left; (ā), f. a woman disliked or deserted by her husband (= *dur-bhagā*), L. (v. l. *vi-vikṭa* and *vi-rikṭa*).

विवृण vi-√vṛiṇ. See *vi-√varu*, p. 987.

विवृत् vi-√vṛit, Ā. -*vartate* (rarely P.), to turn round, revolve, RV.; to roll, wallow, MBh.; Hariv.; to writhe in convulsions, struggle, R.; Uttar.; to turn hither and thither, move about (as clouds), Hariv. 3822 (v. l. *vi-vardhante*); to turn back or away, depart, part, sever, RV. &c. &c.; to go astray, MBh. v, 2861 (v. l. *ni-vartantam*); to be parted (as hair), TUp.; to change one's place, Śuśr.; to go down, set (as the sun), MBh.; to come forth from (abl.), ŚBṛ.; to expand, develop, SvetUp.; (with *antikam*), to turn upon, set upon, attack, MBh. iii, 8438; Caus. -*vartayati*, to turn round (trans.), turn, roll, RV.; MBh.; to turn, make or produce by turning ('out of,' instr.), VP.; to cause to turn away, remove, withdraw, RV.; AV.; to keep asunder, RV.; to leave behind, ib.; to cast off (a garment), Divyāv.; to accomplish, execute, AitĀr.

Vi-vartā, m. 'the revolving one,' N. of the sky, VS.; TS.; a whirlpool, SV.; turning round, rolling onwards, moving about, Mcar.; turning away, L.; dance, L.; changing from one state to another, modification, alteration, transformation, altered form or condition, Kāv.; Kathās.; (in Vedānta) error, illusion, an apparent or illusory form, unreality (caused by A-vidyā, 'ignorance,' and removed by Vidyā, 'true knowledge'), Vedāntas.; collection, multitude, L.; (with *Atreḥ*) N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; -*kalpa*, m. (with Buddhists) one of the 4 cosmic periods, Dharmas. 87; -*vāda*, m. a method of asserting the Vedānta doctrine (maintaining the development of the Universe from Brahma as the sole real entity, the phenomenal world being held to be a mere illusion or Māyā; cf. *pariṇāma-vāda*), Madhus. -**vartana**, mfn. turning round, revolving, MBh.; changing, transforming, Kathās.; n. (ifc. f. ā) rolling (of a horse), RV. i, 162, 14; rolling or tossing about, struggling, Kāv.; Kathās. (also *ā*, f., Harav.); moving or wandering to and fro, Mn. xii, 75; turning round, Śuśr.; turning, turn, change, TBr.; Mālatim.; turning away or back, MBh.; Kalid.; returning, return, Kir.; a kind of dance (also -*vrīṇya*, n.), Śaṃgīt.; transformation, RPrāt.; existing, being, abiding, W.; going round, circumambulating (an altar &c.), ib.; reverential salutation, MW.; causing to turn or to change, overturning, ib. -**vartita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) turned round &c.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; turned away or back, averted, Kum.; distorted, Śuśr.; knitted (as the brows), Śak.; whirled round (as dust), Kir.; removed from one's place, Śiṣ. -**vartin**, mfn. turning round, rolling, revolving, Kāv.; Kathās.; (ifc.) turning towards, Śak.; changing, undergoing a change, Kathās.; dwelling, abiding, ib.; MārKp.

Vi-vṛita, mfn. turned or twisted round &c.; whirling round, flying in different directions (as a thunderbolt), RV.; opened (see comp.); uncovered, shown, displayed, Lalit.; (ā), f. a kind of eruption, Bhpr. (cf. *vi-vṛita*); -*daṣṭra*, mfn. with opened jaws, showing the teeth, Hariv. (m. c. for *vi-vṛita*°); v. l. *vi-vṛiddha*°); -*vadana*, mf(ā)n. bending or turning the face, Śak.; -*utksha*, mfn. distorting the eyes, R.; m. a cock, L. (cf. *vi-vṛitksha*); -*utāṅga*, mfn. distorting the limbs (in agony), R.; -*utāṣya*, mfn. open-mouthed (m. c. for *vivṛitāsyā*), Hariv. -**vṛitti**, f. going asunder, opening, expansion, development, Kir.; BhP.; turning round, revolution, rolling, whirling, tumbling, Kir.; (in gram.) the opening of two vowels upon each other without blending, hiatus, Prāt.; -*pūṛva*, mfn. preceded by a hiatus, ib.; -*ṭṭy-abhiprāya*, m. an intended or apparent hiatus, RPrāt.

विवृध vi-√vridh, Ā. -*vardhate*, to grow, increase, swell, become large or powerful, thrive, prosper, RV. &c. &c.; to be lengthened, Śākhṣr.;

to be lucky or fortunate (cf. under *dishṭi*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to spring up, arise, MBh.; Caus. *-varḍhayati*, to cause to grow or increase or prosper, nourish, rear, enlarge, augment, advance, further, promote, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to gratify, exhilarate, gladden, MBh.; R.

2. **Vi-varḍhana**, mfn. (fr. *ī*, rarely *ā*) n. (for 1. see under *vi-varḍh*) augmenting, increasing, furthering, promoting (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a warrior, MBh.; n. growth, increase, prosperity, MBh.; R. &c. **Varḍhanīya**, mfn. to be increased or furthered, Pañcat.

Vi-varḍhayishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wishing to increase or augment, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.

3. **Vi-varḍhita**, mfn. (for 1. see under *vi-varḍh*) increased, augmented, furthered, promoted, gratified, delighted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; caused to increase in (instr.), R.

Vi-varḍhin, mfn. increasing, augmenting, furthering, enhancing (only in f. *inī*, and at the end of a Śloka), Mn.; MBh. &c.

Vi-varḍdha, mfn. grown, increased, enhanced, grown up, fully developed, large, numerous, abundant, mighty, powerful, SvetUp.; MBh. &c.; *-mat-sara*, mfn. one whose anger or resentment is increased, MW. **Varḍdhi**, f. growth, increase, augmentation, enlargement, furthering, promotion, ŚrS.; MBh. &c. (acc. with *gam*, *yā* &c., 'to be augmented or increased'); prosperity, Mn. i, 31; lengthening (of a vowel), Pāp. viii, 2, 106, Vārt. 1; *-kara* or *-da*, mfn. causing increase or prosperity, VarBṛS.; *-bhāj*, mfn. growing, increasing, Kathās.

Vi-varḍhat, mfn. (prob. w. r.) augmenting, increasing, Pañcat.

विवृष *vi-√vrish*, Caus. *-varshati* (aor. *vy-avvriṣhat*), to rain, rain upon, besprinkle or cover with (instr.), MBh. viii, 801.

Vi-varshana, n. abundant flow (of milk from the female breast), Pañcat.

विवृह *vi-√vrih* (Ved. inf. *-vrihas*, Kāth.), see *vi-√I* and 2. *brih*.

Vi-vriha, m. breaking loose, separating one's self (from others), Kauś.

Vi-vrihat, m. (with *Kāṣyapa*) N. of the author of RV. x, 163, Anukr.

विवे *vi-√ve*, P. *ā*. *-vayati*, °te, to interweave, Lāṭy.

Vi-vayana, n. plaited work, Br.; Lāṭy.

Vi-vāna, n. plaiting, twisting, ŚrS.

Vy-uta, **vy-ūta**. See s. v.

विवेक *vi-veka* &c. See under *vi-√vic*.

विवेदयिषु *vivedayishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of *√I* *vid*) wishing to tell or communicate ('that &c.', two acc.), MBh.

विवेन *vi-√ven*, P. *-venati*, to be hostile or ill-disposed, RV.; TBṛ. (cf. *ā-vivenat*).

Vi-vena. See *ā-vivenam*.

विवेज *vi-√vell*, P. *-vellati*, to quiver, tremble, Kathās.

विवेदिदत् *vi-veḍidat*, mfn. (pr. p. of Intens. of *√3* *vid*) seeking for, striving after, RV.

विवेह *vi-√vesht*, Caus. *-veshtayati*, to strip off (the skin), AV.; to wind round (see next); to surround, invest (a stronghold), Rājat. **Veshtita**, mfn. wound round, Hariv. (v. l. *vesht*); Kathās.

विबोद्ध *vi-√vodhri*. See under *vi-√vah*.

विब्याथित *vi-vyathita*, mfn. (*√vyath*) greatly troubled or alarmed, MBh.

विव्यथ *vi-√vyadh*, P. *-vidhyati*, to pierce through, transfix, VS.

Vi-vyādhin, mfn. piercing, transfixing, AV.

विव्रत *vi-vrata*. See p. 952, col. 2.

विव्रज *vi-√vraṣ*, P. *-vriṣati*, to cut or hew in pieces, cut off, sever, RV.; AV.; BhP.

Vi-vrikṣa, mfn. cut in pieces, entirely severed or cut asunder, RV.; BhP.

विवोक *vivoka*. See *bibboka*.

विश 1. *viś*, cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 130) *viśati* (rarely, in later language

mostly m. c. also *ā*. *viśate*; pf. *viśēṣa*, *vivīṣe*, RV. &c. &c. (*viśēṣiṭha*, *viśēṣuḥ*, RV.; *viśiṣyās*, ib.; p. *-viśiṣdās*, AV.; *viśiṣivāṣ* or *viśiṣivāṣ*, Pāp. vii, 2, 68; *avivēṣiṣ*, RV.); aor. *āviśran*, *āvikṣmahī*, *veṣit*, RV.; *avikṣhat*, Br. &c.; *avikṣhata*, Gr.; Prec. *viśyāt*, ib.; fut. *veṣhā*, MBh.; *vekṣhyati*, °te, Br. &c.; inf. *veṣhūm*, MBh. &c.; *veṣhāvai*, Br.; *viśam*, RV.; ind. p. *-viśya*, AV. &c. &c.), to enter, enter in or settle down on, go into (acc., loc., or *antar* with gen.), pervade, RV. &c. &c. (with *punar* or *bhūyas*, to re-enter, return, come back); to be absorbed into (acc.), Bhag.; (in astron.) to come into conjunction with (acc.), VarBṛS.; (with *agnim*, *jvalanam* &c.) to enter the fire i. e. ascend the funeral pyre, MBh.; R. &c.; (with *apas*) to sink or be immersed in the water, BhP.; to enter (a house &c.), Hariv.; to appear (on the stage), R.; Kām.; to go home or to rest, RV.; ŚākhBr.; to sit down upon (acc. or loc.), R.; Hariv.; to resort or betake one's self to (*agratas*, *agry*, or acc.), Ragh.; Pur.; to flow into (and 'join with'; applied to rivers and armies), Rājat. v, 140; to flow or redound to, fall to the share of (acc.), Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; to occur to (as a thought, with acc.), R.; to befall, come to (as death, with acc.), BhP.; to belong to, exist for (loc.), ib.; to fall or get into any state or condition (acc.), R.; Śāntiṣ.; to enter upon, undertake, begin, R.; PhP.; to mind (any business), attend to (dat.), MBh. xii, 6955; Caus. *veśyati*, °te (aor. *avivīṣat*; Pass. *veśyate*), to cause to enter into (acc.), AV.; to cause to sit down on (loc.), BhP.; Desid. *viśiṣhati*, to wish to enter (acc.), BhP.; (with *agnim* or *vahnim*) to wish to enter the fire i. e. to ascend the funeral pyre, Kathās.; Intens. *veśiṣyate*, *veśiṣhī*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *oikos*; Lat. *vicius*; Lith. *vešėti*; Slav. *viśi*; Goth. *veihis*; Angl.-Sax. *wic*; Germ. *wich*, *Weich-bild*.]

1. **Viś** (for 2. see p. 995, col. 2), in comp. for 2. *viś*. — **kula**, n. the house of a Vaiśya, ŚvSṛ. — **pāpya**, n. the wares or commodities of a man of the mercantile class, Mn. x, 85. — **pati**, m. 'chief of men', a king, prince, MBh.; a chief of Vaiśyas, BhP.; a daughter's husband, son-in-law, Mn. iii, 148; a head-merchant, W. — **sūdra**, n. sg. Vaiśya and Sūdra, R.

Vivikṣh, mfn. (fr. *id.*; nom. *vivīṣi*) one who wishes to enter, Vop.

Vivikṣhu, mfn. (fr. *id.*) wishing or intending to enter (acc., rarely loc.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.

2. **Viś**, f. (m. only L.; nom. sg. *viś*; loc. pl. *viśhī*) a settlement, homestead, house, dwelling (*viśās pati*, 'lord of the house' applied to Agni and Indra), RV.; (also pl.) a community, tribe, race (pl. also 'subjects', 'people', 'troops'), RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; MBh.; BhP.; (sg. and pl.) the people *kar'ēḥoṣh* (in the sense of those who settle on the soil; sg. also 'a man of the third caste', 'a Vaiśya'; *viśām* with *patiḥ* or *nāthaḥ* or *iśvaraḥ* &c., 'lord of the people', a king, sovereign); ŚBr. &c. &c.; with *sāma*, N. of a Sāman; (pl.) property, wealth, BhP.; entrance, L.; m. or f. a man in general, person, L.; f. or n. feces, L. (w. r. for *viśh*). — **pāti**, m. the chief of a settlement or tribe, lord of the house or of the people (also applied to Agni and Indra; du. 'master and mistress of the house'), RV.; AV.; TS.; pl. 'kings' or 'head-merchants', BhP.; Sch. [Cf. Zd. *viś-pāti*; Lith. *vešz-patis*.] — **pātī**, f. the mistress or protectress of a house (also applied to the fire of attrition), RV.; AV.; TBṛ.

Viśa, mfn., see *dur-viśa*; w. r. for *bīsa*, q. v.; m. N. of a man, g. *subhrādi*; n. and (*ā*), f. = 2. *viś*, a tribe, class, people (see *manushya-v*); (*am*), ind. (ifc.), g. *śarad-ādi*.

Viśana, n. (ifc.) entering, entrance into, MBh.; VarBṛS.

Viśam-pa, mfn. (acc. of 2. *viś* + *pa*) 'people-protecting', N. of a man (?), g. *atvādi* (cf. *vaiśam-pāyana*).

Viśam-bhala, n. (acc. of 2. *viś* + *bhala* = *bhara*?) supporting or nourishing the people, TBṛ., Sch. (to explain *vaiśambhalyā*).

Viś-ajās, mfn. (incorrectly for *viś-ajas*, p. 962) ruling the people (?), VS.

Viśya, mfn. forming or belonging to a community &c., RV.; m. a man of the people or of the third caste, AV.; VS.

1. **Viśhā**, mfn. (for 2. see under *√vish*) entered into, contained in (acc. or loc.), ŚBr.; BhP.; filled or accompanied with (instr.), TS. — **karna**, mfn. marked on the ear in a partic. manner, Pāp. vi, 3, 115. — **tva**, n. the being connected or accompanied

with, Nyāyas., Sch. — **pura**, m. N. of a man, g. *subhrādi*.

विशंस *vi-√śaṇs*, P. *-śaṇsati* (Ved. inf. *-śāse*), to recite, comprise in words, RV.; to divide in parts for recitation, AitBr.

1. **Vi-śasta**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√śas*) praised, celebrated, W.

Vi-śasti, Gaṇar. 399.

विशङ्क *vi-√śaṅk*, *ā*. *-śaṅkate*, to be apprehensive or distrustful or uneasy, MBh.; to be afraid of (abl.), Kathās.; BhP.; to fear, apprehend (acc.), Śak.; to mistrust (acc.), R.; to doubt, suspect, MBh.; R.; to believe a person to have or to be (two acc.), Git.; (with *anyathā*) to judge wrongly, misjudge, Śak. v, 17. **Śaṅkanīya**, mfn. to be suspected or distrusted, doubtful, questionable, R.

2. **Vi-śaṅkā**, f. (for 1. see p. 952, col. 2) suspicion, doubt in (loc.), MBh.; R.; BhP.; apprehension, fear of (gen. or comp.), MärkP.; hesitation (acc. with *√kri*, *ā*. *-kurute*, to hesitate), MBh. **Śaṅkita**, mfn. apprehensive, distrustful, suspicious, uncertain of (*prati* or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. **Śaṅkin**, mfn. (ifc.) supposing, presuming, surmising, Śiś.; apprehending, fearing, afraid of, afraid that (comp. or Pot. with *iti*), Kathās. **Śaṅkya**, mfn. to be distrusted or suspected, R.; to be feared, Mālatim.

विशङ्कट *vi-śaṅkaṭa*. See p. 952, col. 2.

विशद *vi-śada*, mf(ā)n. (prob. fr. *√I* *śad*) 'conspicuous', bright, brilliant, shining, splendid, beautiful, white, spotless, pure (lit. and fig.; *am*, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; calm, easy, cheerful (as the mind, the eye, a smile), Kālid.; Śiś.; Rājat.; clear, evident, manifest, intelligible (compar. *-tara*), Hariv.; Mṛicch.; Rājat.; tender, soft (to the touch; as food, wind, odour), MBh.; Suśr.; (ifc.) skilled or dexterous in, fit for, Mṛicch. i, 9; endowed with, Suśr.; m. white (the colour), L.; N. of a king (the son of Jayad-ratha), BhP.; n. yellowish sulphur of iron, L.; *-tā*, f. clearness, distinctness, Pañcat. (v. l.); *-nara*-*karāṅkāya* (*ā*. *ṛyate*), to resemble a white human skull, Caṇḍ.; *-prajñā*, mfn. of clear understanding, keen-witted, sagacious, Rājat.; *-prabha*, mfn. of pure effulgence, shedding pure light, MW.; *ātmāna*, mfn. pure-hearted, Kām.; *ādnana*, mfn. (ifc.) one whose face is radiant with, Rājat.

Vi-śādāya, Nom. P. *ṛyati*, to clean, purify, Bālar.; Vāgbh.; to make clear, explain, Jaim., Sch.

Vi-śādāya, Nom. *ā*. *ṛyate*, to become clear or evident, Cat. **śādita**, mfn. purified, Bālar.

Viśādi-√kri, P. *-karoti*, to make clear, explain, illustrate, Pañcat.

विशप्त *vi-śapta*, n. (*√śap*) forswearing, abjuring, taking an oath against, MaitrS.

विशब्द *vi-śabda*. See p. 952, col. 3.

Vi-śābdana, n. (*√śabd* = *prati-jñāna*, Kāś. on Pān. vii, 2, 23. **śābdita**, mfn. mentioned, indicated, R.

विशय *vi-śaya* &c. See under *vi-√śi*.

विशर *vi-śarā*, 2. *vi-śaraṇa* &c. See under *vi-√yri*.

विशाल *vi-śala*, m. (for *viśāla*?) N. of the son of Abja, MW.; (*ā*), f. N. of a town, ib. (cf. *vaiśālī*).

विशल्य *vi-śalya*, mfn. pointless (as an arrow), VS.; freed from an arrow-head, healed of an arrow-wound, MBh.; R.; free from thorns or darts, W.; freed from an extraneous substance in the body (*ā viśalya-bhānā*, 'until freed from the embryo'), Suśr.; freed from pain, MBh.; without trouble or care or pain, W.; (*ā*), f. N. of various plants (also of a specific for arrow-wounds), Suśr.; MBh.; R.; Cocculus Cordifolius, L.; Croton Polyandrum, L.; Convolvulus Turpethum, L.; Methonica Superba, Bhpr.; = *agni-tikhā*, L.; = *aja-modā*, L.; Menispermum Cordifolium, W.; a sort of pot-herb, ib.; a sort of fruit, Langaliya, ib.; N. of the wife of Lakṣmaṇa, L.; of a river, MBh.; *-karaṇa*, mf(ā)n. healing wounds inflicted by arrows; (*ī*), f. a partic. herb with wonder-working properties, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; *-krit*, mfn. freeing from pain or distress, MW.; m. Echites Dichotoma, L.; *-ghna* or *-prāṇa*-*hara*, mfn. (prob. said of those spots of the body, such as the temples and space between the eye-brows a blow on which is fatal even without any point entering the surface, but commonly applied to those spots

a wound on which becomes fatal as soon as a pointed weapon is extracted), Suśr.; °yā-saṅgama, n., °yā-sambhava, m. N. of chapters of the Revā-māhātmya.

Vi-śalya, Nom. P. °yati, to free from a pointed weapon or from pain, Kathās.

विशस् vi-śas, P. -śasati, -śasti, -śāsti (2. pl. -śasta, RV.; 3. pl. Impv. -śasatu, VS.; impf. vy-śāt, ib.), to cut up, dissect, cut down, slaughter, immolate, kill, destroy, RV. &c. &c.; Desid., see vi-śiśāśhat. °śāsana, mf(ā)n. causing death, deadly, MBh.; Mṛicch.; m. a sabre, crooked sword, MBh. (also fig. 'punishment'); m. n. a partic. hell, Pur.; n. cutting up, dissecting, MBh.; Suśr.; slaughter, havoc, fight, battle, MBh.; R.; cruel treatment, Uttara. °śāsi, g. brāhmaṇādi (Kāś.). °śāsita, mfn. cut up, dissected, Pañ. vii, 2, 19. °śāsitrī, m. one who cuts up, a dissector, Mn. v, 51.

2. **Vi-śasta**, mfn. (for 1. see under vi-śas) cut up, dissected, MBh.; R.; rude, ill-mannered, Pañ. vii, 2, 19. °śāstrī, m. -śāstri, RV.; MBh. °śāstrī, m. id., PañcavBr.

Vi-śiśāśhat, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to cut up or dissect, ŚākhŚr. °śhu, mfn. id., AitBr.

विशस्त्र vi-śastra, vi-śākha &c. See p. 952.

विशतन vi-śātana, mf(ā)n. (√śat, Caus.) causing to fall to pieces, destroying, MBh.; BhP.; setting free, delivering, MW.; m. N. of Vishnu, MBh. (= saṃhartṛī, Nilak.); n. cutting off, VP.; hewing in pieces, destroying, MBh.

Vi-śātaya, Nom. P. °yati, to hew in pieces, cut down or off, MBh.; R.; to knock out (an eye), R.; to scatter, dispel, remove, destroy, MBh.; R.

विशायक viśāyaka. See viśāyaka.

विशारद vi-śārada. See p. 952, col. 3.

विशाल viśālā, mf(ā), accord. to g. bahv-ādi also ī)n. (prob. fr. √viś; accord. to others, fr. vi-√śrī) spacious, extensive, broad, wide, large, TS. &c. &c. (am, ind. extensively, PañcavBr.); great, important, powerful, mighty, illustrious, eminent, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) abundant in, full of, Kap.; m. a kind of beast or bird or plant, L.; a partic. Śhaḍ-aha, ŚrS.; N. of the father of Takshaka, ŚākhGr.; of an Asura, Kathās.; of a son of Ikṣvāku (founder of the city Viśālā), R.; of a son of Tṛiṇabindu, Pur.; of a king of Vaidisa, MārKp.; of a mountain, ib.; (ā), f. colocynt, Suśr.; Basella Cordifolia, L.; Portulaca Quadrifida, L.; = mahēndra-vārūṇī, L.; (in music) a partic. Murchana, Saṃgīt.; N. of the city Ujjayini or Uogin, R.; Megh.; Kathās.; of another town (see vaiśālī, vaiśālī); of a river and a hermitage situated on it, MBh.; R.; BhP.; = sarasvatī, L.; N. of an Apsaras, VP.; of the wife of Aja-midha, MBh.; of the wife of A-rishta-nemi (and daughter of Dakṣha), GārūḍP.; (ī), f. a kind of plant, L.; n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, Bh.; du. (with Viśṇoḥ) N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr. - **kula**, n. a great or illustrious family, MW.; mfn. of noble family, ib. - **sambhava**, mfn. sprung from an illustrious race, ib. - **grāma**, m. N. of a village, MārKp. - **tā**, great extent, greatness, ŚiS.; eminence, distinction, W. - **talla-garbha**, m. Alanguium Hexapetalum, L. - **tva**, n. = -tā, MW. - **tvaṇ**, m. Bauhinia Variegata or Alstonia Scholaris, L. - **datta**, m. N. of a man, Pañ. v, 3, 84, Sch. - **dā**, f. Alhagi Maurorum, L. - **nagara**, n. N. of a town, Cat. - **nayana-tā**, f. having large eyes (one of the minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. - **netra**, m. 'large-eyed', N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; (ī), f. of a supernatural being, ib.; °tri-sādhana, n. N. of wk. - **patta**, m. a species of bulbous plant, L.; a tree resembling the wine-palm, L. - **purī**, f. N. of a town, Cat. - **phalaka**, mf(ā)n. bearing large fruits, L. - **locanā**, f. a large-eyed woman, Daś. - **varman**, m. N. of a man, ib. - **vijaya**, m. a kind of military array, Kām. **Viśālāksha**, mf(ā)n. large-eyed, MBh.; R.; m. a screech-owl, L.; N. of Śiva (also as author of a Śāstra), MBh.; Kām.; Daś.; of Garuḍa, J.; of a son of Garuḍa, MBh.; of a serpent-demon, Hariv.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib.; (ī), f. Tiaridium Indicum, L.; a form of Durgā, Cat. (°kṣhi-mā-hātmya, n. N. of wk.); N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh.; of a Yogini, Heat.; of a daughter of Śaṇḍilya, Cat.; n. N. of the Śāstra composed by Śiva Viśālāksha, MBh. xii, 2203.

Viśālaka, m. Feronia Elephantum, L.; N. of

Garuḍa, L.; of a Yaksha, MBh.; (ikā), f. Odina Pinnata, L.

Viśālaya, Nom. P. °yati, to enlarge, magnify, Subh. **Viśālika**, °liya, °lla, m. endearing forms of names beginning with viśāla, Pañ. v, 3, 84.

Viśāliya, mfn. (fr. viśāla), g. ukardādi.

विशस् vi-śas, P. -śāsti, to give different directions ('concerning', acc.), ĀpŚr.

Vi-śis, f. (prob.) explanation, AV.

विशिका viśikā, f., g. chattrādi (v. l. śibikā).

विशिक्ष vi-śikṣh (properly Desid. of √śak; only Impv. -śikṣha), to impart, share out, RV. iv, 35, 3. °śikṣhu, mfn. imparting willingly or readily, ib. ii, 1, 10.

विशिक्ष vi-śikha &c. See p. 952, col. 3.

विशिक्ष vi-śiṅj, Ā. -śiṅkte (only pr. p. -śiṅjana), to sound, warble, Bhāṭṭ.

विशित vi-śita, mfn. (√śi or śo) sharpened, sharp, W.

विशिय viśiya, n. (said to be fr. √viś) a house, palace, temple, Uṇ. iii, 145, Sch.

विशिशामित vi-śiśāśhat, °shu. See col. 1.

विशिशिम viśi-śiprā, m. (so divided in Paṇ.; accord. to Say. = viśata-hanu) N. of a demoniacal being, RV. v, 45, 6.

विशिश्रमिषु vi-śiśramishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of vi-√śram, p. 991) wishing to rest, Daś.

विशिष vi-śiṣh, P. -śiṣasṭi, to distinguish, make distinct or different, particularize, specify, define, Sāmkyak.; Sarvad.; to distinguish (from others), prefer to (instr.), MBh.; to augment, enhance, MBh.; Pass. -śiṣyate, to be distinguished or particularized by (instr.), differ from (abl. or instr.), Prāt.; Ragh.; to be pre-eminent, excel, be better than (abl. or instr.) or best among (gen. or loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -śiṣayati, to distinguish, define, specify, Pat.; Kāś.; to prefer, Kām.; to enhance the worth or value of (acc.), Bhāṭṭ.; to surpass, excel, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Pass. -śiṣyate, to be of much account, MBh. i, 3174 (v. l.)

Vi-śiṣṭa, mfn. distinguished, distinct, particular, peculiar, MBh.; Rājāt.; Sarvad.; characterized by (instr. or comp.), MārKp.; Vedāntas.; pre-eminent, excellent, excelling in or distinguished by (loc., instr., adv. in tas, or comp.), chief or best among (gen.), better or worse than (abl. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; (ī), f. N. of the mother of Śaṃkarācārya, Cat.; -**kula**, mfn. descended from an excellent race, Subh.; -**cāritra** or -**cārin**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, SaddhP.; -**tama** and -**tara**, mfn. distinguished, chief, best, better than (abl.), MBh.; Mṛicch.; Sāmky.; -**tā**, f. (Hit.), -**tva**, n. (Sāmky.; Vedāntas.) difference, speciality, peculiarity, distinction, excellence, superiority; -**buddhi**, f. differentiated or distinguishing knowledge (e. g. the kn^o of 'a man carrying a staff' which distinguishes him from an ordinary man), MW.; -**liṅga**, mfn. different in gender, Pañ. ii, 4, 7; -**varṇa**, mfn. having a distinguished colour, MBh.; -**vaiśiṣṭya**, (ibc.) 'what is different' and 'difference'; (-**jñāna-vāddārtha**, m., -**bodha**, m., -**bodha-rahasya**, n., -**bodha-vicāra**, m., -**bodha-vicāra-rahasya**, n.; °**tyāvagāhi-vāddārtha**, m. N. of wks.); °**īdāvaita**, n., see below; °**īṭpamā**, f. a partic. comparison, MW.; -**yukta**, n. (scil. rūpaka) a metaphor which contains a partic. comp^o (said to be a variety of the general Rūpaka), ib.

Viśiṣṭādvaita, n. 'qualified non-duality' the doctrine that the spirits of men have a qualified identity with the one Spirit (see Rāmānuja), RTL. i 19 &c.; -**candrikā**, f., -**bhāṣya**, n., -**vāddārtha**, m. N. of wks.; -**vādin**, m. one who asserts the doctrine of qualified non-duality, L.; -**vijaya-vāda**, m., -**samarthana**, m., -**siddhānta**, m. N. of wks.

Vi-śeṣa, m. (once in Pañcat. n.; ifc. f. ā) distinction, difference between (two gen., two loc., or gen. and instr.), GrŚrS.; MBh. &c.; characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, peculiarity, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a kind, species, individual (e. g. vṛikṣha-v^o), a species of tree, in comp. often also = special, peculiar, particular, different, e. g. chando-v^o, 'a particular metre', v^o-maṇḍana, 'a peculiar ornament', argha-viśeṣhā, 'different prices', MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (pl.) various objects, Megh.; distinction, peculiar merit, excellence, su-

periority (in comp. often = excellent, superior, choice, distinguished, e. g. ākrīti-v^o, 'an excellent form'; cf. v^o-pratipatti), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) a word which defines or limits the meaning of another word (cf. vi-śeṣhaka and vi-śeṣha); (in phil.) particularity, individuality, essential difference or individual essence (with the Vaiśeṣikas the 5th category or Padārtha, belonging to the 9 eternal substances or Dravyas, viz. soul, time, place, ether, and the 5 atoms of earth, water, light, air, and mind, which are said to be so essentially different that one can never be the other), IW. 66 &c.; (in medicine) a favourable turn or crisis of a sickness, Suśr.; (in rhet.) statement of difference or distinction, individualization, variation, Kuval. (cf. viśeṣhōkti); a sectarian mark, any mark on the forehead (= tilaka), L.; (in geom.) the hypotenuse, Śulbas.; N. of the primary elements or Mahā-bhūtas (q. v.), MaitrUp.; the earth as an element, BhP.; the mundane egg, ib.; = vi-rāj, ib.; (ibc., ena or āt, ind. exceedingly, especially, particularly, even more, Mn.; MBh. &c.; āt, ifc., by reason or in consequence of, VarBrS.; yena yena viśeṣheṇa, in any way whatever, MBh.); mf(ā)n. extraordinary, abundant, Ragh. ii, 14 (B. viśeṣhāt for viśeṣhā); -**karaṇa**, n. making better, improvement, Mālav.; -**kṛit**, mfn. making a distinction, distinguishing, RPrāt.; -**garhaṇīya**, mfn. especially reprehensible, even more blameable, Kuval.; -**guṇa**, m. a special or distinct quality, Nilak.; (in phil.) a substance of a distinct kind (as soul, time, space, ether, and the five atoms enumerated above), W.; -**jñā**, mfn. knowing distinctions, judicious, Kāv.; Kathās.; (ifc.) knowing various kinds of, R.; -**jñāna-vāddārtha**, m. N. of wk.; -**tas**, ind. according to the difference of, in proportion to (comp.), Mn. xi, 2; especially, particularly, above all, Mn.; MBh. &c.; individually, singly, Vedāntas.; -**tva**, n. distinction, notion of the particular, L.; -**drīṣya**, mfn. of splendid aspect or appearance, Ragh.; -**dharma**, m. a peculiar or different duty, W.; a special law, MW.; -**niyama**, n. a partic. observance, MBh.; -**nirukti**, f. (ibc.) 'explanation of differences'; N. of wk. (-**kroḍa**, m., -**ṭikā**, f., -**prakāśa**, m.; °**ty-āloka**, m. N. of wks.); -**pataniya**, n. a partic. crime or sin, Yājñ. iii, 298; -**padārtha**, m. (in Nyāya) the category of particularity (cf. above under viśeṣha); -**pratipatti**, f. a special mark of honour or respect, Ragh.; -**pratiśhedha**, m. a special exception, MW.; -**pramāṇa**, n. sp^o authority, ib.; -**bhāṅga**, m. a partic. part of an elephant's fore-foot, L.; -**bhāvanā**, f. reflecting on or perceiving difference, W.; (in arithm.) a partic. operation in extracting roots, composition by the difference of the products, ib.; -**bhūta-pariśiṣṭa**, n. N. of wk.; -**maṇḍana**, n. a peculiar ornament, Śak.; -**mati**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva and of another man, Buddh.; -**mitra**, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; -**ramaṇīya**, mfn. especially delightful, particularly pleasant, Vikr.; -**lakṣhaṇa**, n. any specific or characteristic mark or sign, W.; (°**ṇā-ṭikā**, f. N. of wk.); -**liṅga**, n. a partic. mark, specific property, attribute of a subordinate class, Kap.; -**vacana**, n. 'distinguishing or defining word', an adjective, apposition, Pañ. viii, 1, 74; a special text, special rule or precept, W.; -**vat**, mfn. pursuing something particular, MBh. ii, 849; possessed of some distinguishing property or specific quality, BhP.; excellent, superior, better than (abl.), MBh.; Hariv.; making a difference (see a-v^o); -**vāda**, m. the above doctrine of the Vaiśeṣikas; (-**ṭikā**, f. N. of wk.; °**din**, m. an adherent of that doctrine, Sāmkyak., Sch.); -**vikrama-ruci**, mfn. taking delight in splendid heroism, Bhāṭṭ.; -**vid**, mfn. = **jñā**, MBh.; -**vid-vas**, m. 'eminently learned', a sage, philosopher, W.; -**vidhi**, m. a special rule or observance, W.; -**vyāpti**, f. (in logic) a form of Vyāpti or pervasion, L.; N. of wk. (also -**rahasya**, n.); -**sārṅghadhara**, m. N. of wk.; -**śālin**, mfn. possessing peculiar merit or excellence, Kir.; -**śāstra**, n. (in gram.) a special rule = **apa-vāda**, MW.; -**śtha**, mfn. being (found only) in excellent persons or things, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 170; °**śhātideśa**, m. a sp^o supplementary rule, ib.; °**śhāmṛita**, n. N. of wk.; °**śhārtha**, m. the sense or essence of distinction, difference (am, ind. for the sake of d^o, MW.); -**prakāśikā**, f., -**bodhikā**, f. N. of wks.; °**śhārthin**, mfn. seeking for excellence or distinction, MBh.; particular in searching for anything, MW.; (°**thi**-tā, f. the searching for something better, Pañcat.; °**śhāvayaka-niryukti**, f. N. of wk.; °**śhōkti**, f. 'mention of difference', N. of a figure of speech (in which the excellence of a thing is implied by comparing it to

some highly prized object, yet mentioning the difference, e.g. *dyūtaṇ nāma puruṣaśyāsiṅhāsanaṇ rājāya*, 'truly gambling is a man's throneless kingdom', *Mr̥cch. ii, 8*, *Vām. iv, 3, 23* (cf. *Kāvya* ii, 323 &c.); enumeration of merits, panegyric, *W.*; *śhōcchvasita*, n. the peculiar breath or life, cherishing object, a peculiar treasure (applied to an object especially dear), *MW.*; *śhōdāsa*, m. (in *Nyāya*) a partic. kind of enunciation, *ib.*

Vi-śeṣhaka (ifc.) = *vi-śeṣha*, distinction, difference, *Bhāṣāp.*; mfn. distinguishing, qualifying, specifying, *L.*; m. n. a mark on the forehead (made with sandal &c.), *R.*; *Mālav.*; *Kathās.* (cf. *pattra-v*); an attribute, predicate, *W.*; m. a partic. figure of speech (in which the difference of two objects otherwise said to be similar is dwelt upon; cf. *vi-śeṣhōkti*), *Kuval.*; *N.* of a scholar, *Buddh.*; of a country, *Nalac.*; (*ikā*), f. a kind of metre, *Col.*; n. a series of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; cf. *yugma* and *kalāpaka*, *Sātr.*; *cechedya*, n. N. of one of the 64 *Kālas* (prob. the act of painting sectarian marks on the forehead), *Cat.*

Vi-śeṣhāṇa, mfn. distinguishing, discriminative, specifying, qualifying, *L.*; distinctive (as a property), *W.*; n. the act of distinguishing &c., distinction, discrimination, particularization, *BhP.*; *Sarvad.*; *Sāh.*; a distinguishing mark or attribute, *MBh.*; (in gram.) 'differencer', a word which particularizes or defines (another word which is called *vi-śeṣhya*, q.v.), attribute, adjective, adverb, apposition, predicate, *Pān.*; *Tarkas.*; *Sāh.* &c.; a species, kind, *MBh. vii, 1124*; surpassing, excelling, *ib. i, 73*; (in rhet.) = *viśeṣhōkti*, *Sāh.*; *-khaṇḍana*, n., *-jīḍana-vādārtha*, m. N. of wks.; *-tā*, f. the state of a distinguisher or of distinguishing, *Bhāṣāp.*; individuality, *MW.* (*-sambandha*, m. the relation of predicate to subject, *ib.*); *-traya-vaiarthya*, n. N. of wk.; *-tva*, n. = *-tā*, *MW.*; adjectival nature, *Sāy.*; *-dvaya-vaiarthya*, n. N. of wk.; *-pada*, n. a title of honour, *Mudr.*; *-mātra-prayoga*, m. the use of an adjective for a substantive (e.g. *sāgarāmbārā*, 'the sea-girt', for *prithivī*, 'the earth'), *Vām. v, 1, 10*; *-viśeṣhya-tā*, f., *-viśeṣhya-bhāva*, m. the relation of predicate and subject, *Vedāntas.*; *-vat*, mfn. endowed with discrimination, *MW.*; having a distinguishing attribute, *ib.*; *-varga*, m. N. of a ch. of the *Śabda-ratnāvalī* lexicon. **Vi-śeṣhāṇi-*kr̥i***, P. *-karoti*, to predicate, *Kusum.* **Vi-śeṣhāṇi**, mfn. to be distinguished or discriminated, *W.*; to be marked as different or distinct, *ib.*; to be particularized, *MW.*

Vi-śeṣhita, mfn. (fr. *Caus.*) distinguished, defined, characterized, *Śāṅk.*; preferred, *Kām.*; superior to, better than (abl.), *MBh.*; surpassed, exceeded, *Hariv.*; *Mālav.*; predicated, attributed, *W.* **Vi-śeṣhin**, mfn. distinct, individual, *BhP.*; (ifc.) vying with, rivaling, *Hariv.*

Vi-śeṣhya, mfn. to be (or being) distinguished or qualified or particularized (see comp.); n. (in gram.) the word to be 'differenced' or distinguished (from another word which is called *vi-śeṣhāṇa*, q.v.), a substantive, noun, the object or subject of a predicate, *Pān.*; *Tarkas.*; *Vedāntas.*; *-tā*, f. the being defined or qualified, substantival nature, *Kusum.* (*-vāda*, m. N. of wk.); *-tva*, n. = *-tā*, f., *KātyāṢr.*, *Sch.* **Vi-śeṣhyaka** (ifc.) = *śeṣhya*, *Bhāṣāp.*

विशिस *vi-śis*. See *vi-śās*, p. 990, col. 2.

विशी *vi-śī*, *Ā.* *-sete*, to lie outstretched, *BhP.*; to remain lying or sitting, *R.*; to be subject to doubt, *Śāṅk.*

Vi-śāya, m. the middle, centre, *Śulbas.*; doubt, uncertainty, *Jaim.*; *Śāṅk.*; = *āśraya*, *L.*; *-vat*, mfn. = next, *Nir.* **Vi-śāyin**, mfn. doubtful, uncertain (*vi-tva*, n. doubt, uncertainty), *ĀpŚr.*, *Sch.*

Vi-śāya, m. sleeping and watching alternately, *W.* (cf. *Pān. iii, 3, 39*). **Vi-śāyin**, mfn., g. *grahādi*.

विशीत *viśīta*, m. N. of a man (cf. *vaiśīti*).

विशीर्थ *vi-śīrṇa* &c. See under *vi-śrī*.

विशुक *viśuka*, m. *Calotropis Gigantea* *Alba*, *L.*

विशुडि *viśuṇḍi*, m. N. of a son of *Kaśyapa*, *MBh.*

विशुध *vi-śudh*, P. *Ā.* *-śudhyati*, *°te*, to become perfectly pure (esp. in ritual sense), *Mn.*; *Yājñ.* &c.; to become clear (said of the senses), *R.*; (in alg.) to remain naught, *Bījag.*; *Caus.* *-śodha-*

yati, to purify (esp. ritually), *MBh.*; *Pañcar.*; *Suśr.*; to improve, correct, *Yājñ.*, *Sch.*; to free from suspicion, exculpate, *Yājñ.*; *MBh.*; *R.*; to justify, *MBh.*; to set clear, fix or determine accurately, *Yājñ.*; *VarBrS.*; (in alg.) to subtract, *VarBrS.*

Vi-śuddha, mfn. completely cleansed or purified (also in a ritual sense), clean, clear, pure (lit. and fig.), *Mn.*; *MBh.* &c.; free from vice, virtuous, honest, *MBh.*; *Kāv.* &c.; brilliantly white (as teeth), *Ritus.*; thoroughly settled or established or fixed or determined or ascertained, *ib.*; (ifc.) one who has gone through or thoroughly completed (*upadeśa-v*), *Mālav.*; cleared i.e. exhausted, empty (as a treasury), *Rājat.*; (in alg.) subtracted, *Gol.*; n. a kind of mystical circle in the body (cf. *cakra* and *vi-śud-dhi-v*); *-karaṇa*, mfn. one whose acts are pure or virtuous, *BhP.*; *-gātra-tā*, f. the having bright or pure limbs (a minor mark of a Buddha), *Dharmas. 84*; *-cāritra*, m. 'of virtuous conduct', *N.* of a Bodhi-sattva, *SaddhP.*; *-tā*, f. (*Kāv.*), *-tva*, n. (*Śāṅk.*) purity; *-dhishana*, mfn. having the mind purified, *BhP.*; *-dhi*, mfn. id., *Rājat.*; *-dhira*, mfn. pure and grave, *Kathās.*; *-netra-tā*, f. having the eyes bright (one of the minor marks of a Buddha), *Dharmas. 84*; *-pārshni*, mfn. having the rear or back protected or covered, *Kām.*; *-prakṛti*, mfn. of pure or virtuous disposition, *Rājat.*; *-bhāva* (*R.*), *-manas* (*Bhāṭṭ.*), mfn. pure-minded; *-mugha*, mfn. p^o and innocent, *Mālatim.*; *-rasa-dīpika*, f. N. of wk.; *-vaṇṇiya*, mfn. of a p^o or virtuous family, *Rājat.*; *-sattva*, mfn. of a pure character, *MuṇḍUp.*; *-sattva-pradhāna*, mfn. chiefly characterized by pure goodness, *MW.*; *-sattva-viññāna*, mfn. of pure character and understanding, *R.*; *-sīṅha*, m. N. of a man, *Buddh.*; *-svara-nirghoṣā*, f. a partic. Dhāraṇī, *Buddh.*; *°ddhātman*, mfn. of a p^o nature or character, *MBh.*; *R.* &c.; *°ddhivara-āntra*, n. N. of a Tantra.

Vi-śuddhi, f. complete purification, purity (also fig.), holiness, virtue, *Mn.*; *MBh.* &c.; rectification, removal of error or doubt, *W.*; settlement (of a debt), *Śāṅkhyak.*, *Sch.*; retribution, retaliation (see *vaira-v*); perfect knowledge, *BhP.*; (in alg.) a subtractive quantity, *Bījag.*; = *sama*, *L.*; *-cakra*, n. a kind of mystical circle or mark in the body (said to be in the region of the throat), *Cat.*; *-darpaṇa*, m. N. of wk.; *-mat*, mfn. possessing purity, free from sin or vice, pure, *Mcār.*

Vi-śodhana, m(f) n. cleansing, purging, washing away, *R.*; *Suśr.* &c.; m. N. of *Vishnu*, *MBh.*; (*Ṛ*), f. Croton Polyandrum or Tiglium, *L.*; N. of the capital of Brahmā, *L.*; n. cleansing, *Suśr.*; lopping (of trees), *VarBrS.*; purification (in the ritual sense), *Mn.*; *Yājñ.*; a laxative, *Suśr.*; the becoming decided or certain (*a-v*), *Vishn.*; subtraction, *VarBrS.* **Vi-śodhaniya**, mfn. to be purified or cleansed &c.; to be treated with laxatives, *Car.*; purging, *ib.*; to be rectified or corrected, *MW.* **Vi-śodhita**, mfn. (fr. *Caus.*) purified, cleansed, freed from soil or taint, *Yājñ.*; *VarBrS.* **Vi-śodhin**, mfn. purifying, cleaning, clearing (*dhi-tva*, n.), *Hit.*; (*inī*), f. *Tiaridium Indicum*, *L.*; *dhini-bija*, n. Croton Jamalgoti, *ib.* **Vi-śodhya**, n. to be cleansed or purified &c.; to be subtracted from (abl.); n. debt, *L.*

विशुन्मलवण *viśuntha-lavaṇa*, n. rock salt, *L.*

विशुभ *vi-śubh*, *Ā.* *-śobhate*, to shine brightly, be beautiful, *MBh.*

Vi-śobhita, mfn. (fr. *Caus.*) beautified or adorned with (instr. or comp.), *MBh.*; *R.*

विशुष *vi-śuṣh*, cl. 4. P. *Ā.* *-śuṣhyati*, *°te*, to become very dry, dry up, wither away, *MBh.*; *R.* &c.; *Caus.* *-śoṣayati*, to make dry, dry up, desiccate, *ib.*

Vi-śoṣha, m. dryness, drought, *Vcar.* **Vi-śoṣhana**, mfn. drying, desiccative, *MBh.*; *Bh.*; healing (a wound; cf. *vraṇa-vi*); n. the act of drying up, desiccation, *Rājat.*; *Suśr.* **Vi-śoṣhita**, mfn. (fr. *Caus.*) completely dried up or withered, *Kum.* **Vi-śoṣhin**, mfn. drying up, withering, *Ragh.*; making dry, desiccating, *Suśr.*

विशून्य *vi-śūnya*, *vi-śūla*, *vi-śrīṅkhala* &c. See p. 952, col. 3.

विशुध *vi-śrīdh*, *Ā.* *-śardhate*, to break wind, *Suśr.*

Vi-śardhita, n. the act of breaking wind, *ib.*

विशृ *vi-śrī*, Pass. *-śiryate* (aor, *-śāri*,

RV.), to be broken or shattered or dissolved, crumble or fall to pieces, waste away, decay, *RV.* &c. &c.; to be scattered or dispersed, *Hariv.*; to be severed from (abl.), *R.*; to be damaged or destroyed, perish, *Mn.*; *MBh.* &c.

Vi-śarā, mfn. tearing asunder, rending, *TS.*; m. a kind of disease, *AV.*; killing, slaughter, *L.*

2. Vi-śārāṇa, n. (for *1.* see p. 952, col. 3) dissolution, Dhātup.; killing, slaughter, *L.* **Vi-śārāru**, mfn. falling to pieces, being scattered or dispersed, *Vcar.*; *Hcar.*; frail, perishable, *Śil.*; *Hcar.*; *-tā*, f. dissolution, decay, *Kpr.*; frailty, perishableness, *Rājat.* **Vi-śarika** (*vi-*), m. a kind of disease, *AV.* **Vi-śārāṇa**, n. killing, slaughter, *L.*

Vi-śīrṇa, mfn. broken, shattered &c.; scattered, dispersed (as an army), *R.*; fallen out (as teeth), *Kāv.*; squandered (as a treasure), *MBh.*; rubbed off (as unguent), *GāruḍaP.*; frustrated (as an enterprise), *Sāntis.*; destroyed (as a town), *R.*; *-jīrṇa-vasana*, n. pl. worn and shattered garments, *Bhāṭṭ.*; *-tā*, f. crumbling or falling to pieces, *Kām.*; *-dhāra*, mfn. intermittent (as urine), *BhPr.*; *-pañkti*, mfn. having broken ranks or lines, *Ragh.*; *-parṇa*, m. *Azadirachta Indica*, *L.*; *-mūrti*, mfn. having the body destroyed (said of Kāma-deva), *Kum.* **Vi-śīrya**, mfn. to be broken to pieces or dissolved, *W.*

विशेष *vi-śeṣha* &c. See p. 990, col. 2.

विशोक *vi-śoka*. See p. 952, col. 3.

विशोभगी *viśobhagīna*, m(f) n. an adj. or epithet applied to *Śarasvatī*, *ĀpŚr.* (cf. *veśa-bhagīna* and *veśo-bhagīna*).

विशोविशीय *viśoviśīya*, n. N. of various *Sāmans*, *TāṇḍyaBr.* (also *Agner viśo*, *ĀrshBr.*)

विशौजस् *viś-ajās*. See p. 989, col. 2.

विश्वकद्र *viś-cakdra*, m. (said to be fr.

2. viś = *3. vi + c*) 'a dog-keeper' (regarded as a low man) or 'a dog', *Nir. ii, 3, Sch.*; *°dr̥kārsha*, m. the chastiser of a dog-keeper or of a dog, *ib.*

विश्व *viśva*, m. (fr. *√vich*), *Pān. iii, 3, 90*.

विश्वपति *viś-pāti*, *viś-pātnī*. See under *2. viś*, p. 989, col. 2.

विश्वला *viśpālā*, f. (accord. to some fr.

2. viś and *pālā* = *pālā*) N. of a woman (whose lost leg was replaced by the *Aśvins*), *RV.* = *vasu* (*viś-pālā*), mfn. (prob.) kind or friendly to *Viśpālā* (said of the *Aśvins*), *ib.*

विश्रण *vi-śraṇ*, *Caus.* *-śrāṇayati*, to give away, distribute, present, *Gobh.*; *MBh.* &c. **Vi-śrāṇa**, n. gift, donation, *L.* **Vi-śrāṇana**, n. id., *R.*; *Naish.* **Vi-śrāṇika**, mfn. (ifc.) treating of the gift or bestowal of, *R. (v. l.)* **Vi-śrāṇita**, mfn. given away, distributed, bestowed, *Gobh.*; *R.* &c.

विश्रथ *vi-śrath* (only 3. sg. pf. *Ā.* *-śa-sratho*), to open for one's self, *RV. ix, 70, 2*; *Caus.* *-śrathayati* (2. sg. Impv. *-śrathāya*, Subj. aor. *-śīsrathah*), to loosen, untie, *RV.*; *AV.*; to remit, pardon (a sin), *RV. iv, 12, 4*; to destroy, *ib. ii, 28, 7*.

विश्रम *vi-śram*, P. *-śrāmyati* (ep. also *-śramati*, *°te*; ind. p. *-śrāmya* or *-śramya*), to rest, repose, recreate one's self, *SBr.*; *MBh.* &c.; to rest from labour, cease, stop, desist, *Kāv.*; *Kathās.*; *Rājat.*; to rest or depend on (loc.), *Kāv.*; to rest i.e. trust or confide in, rely on, *R.*; *Cāṇ.*; to feel at ease or comfortable, *R.*; *Bhāṭṭ.*; Pass. *-śrāmyate* (aor. *vy-śīrāmi*, *Vop.*; esp. 3. sg. Impv.; *-śrāmyatām*, 'you may rest', 'enough of this'), *Bhāṭṭ.*; *Ratnāv.*; *Caus.* *-śrāmyati*, to cause to rest, make to cease, stop, *ŚāṅkhGr.*; *MBh.*; *Kāv.* &c.; to cause to rest or settle down on (loc.), *Ragh.*; *Desid.*, see *vi-śīramishu*.

Vi-śrama, m. rest, repose, quiet, relaxation, *Kālid.*; *Śiś.*; *Vās.*; N. of a scribe, *MW.* **Vi-śramāṇa**, n. resting, relaxation, *MBh.*; *Kathās.*; *BhP.* **Vi-śramita**, mfn. made to rest, allayed, *Gīt.*

Vi-śrānta, mfn. reposed, rested or ceased from (comp.), *MBh.*; *Kāv.* &c.; reposing, taking rest, *VarBrS.*; *Pañcat.*; abated, ceased, stopped, *Kāv.*; *Kathās.*; coming to rest or to an end, reaching to (acc. or comp.), *Kāv.*; *Rājat.*; feeling at ease in or with (loc.), *R.*; (in comp.) destitute of (see *viveka-v* and comp. below); m. N. of a king, *VP.*; *-katha*, mfn. speechless, dumb, mute, *Ragh.*; *-karna-yugala*, mfn. (for *k^o-y^o*) reaching to the ears, *Caurap.*; *-nyāsa*, m. N. of wk.; *-pushpōdgama*, mfn. ceased

from shooting forth blossoms, Vikr.; *-vighraha-katha*, mfn. one in whom 'war' or 'a body' (cf. *vi-graha*) is out of the question, i.e. 'unwarlike' and 'bodiless' (applied to king Udayana and to the god of love), Ratnāv. i, 8; *-vidyādhara*, m. N. of a grammar; *-vidyā-vinoda*, m. N. of a medical wk.; *-vilāsa*, mfn. one who has given up sporting or dallying, Kathās.; *-vaira*, mfn. one who has ceased from enmity, ib.

Vi-śrānti, f. rest, repose, Kāv.; Kathās.; abatement, cessation, coming to an end, Kathās.; Sāh.; N. of a Tirtha, VarP.; *-kṛit*, mfn. causing or giving rest, Kathās.; *-bhūmi*, f. means of relaxation, Subh.; *-mat*, mfn. possessing rest, feeling at ease, Kāv.; *-varman*, m. N. of a poet, Subh.

Vi-śrāma, m. rest, repose, relaxation, calm, tranquillity, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; deep breathing (after exertion), VarBṛS.; resting-place, Hariv.; BhP.; cessation, abatement, R.; Śāk.; Uttarar.; a pause, catura, Śrutab.; a house, Gal.; N. of various men, Cat.; (with *śukla*) N. of an author, ib.; *-bhū*, f. a resting-place, Venis.; *-veśman*, n. a resting-chamber, Hariv.; *-sthāna*, n. a place (i.e. means) of rest or recreation (said of a friend), Ratnāv.; *-mātmaja*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *śrāmaṇa*, n. causing to rest, Kauś., Sch.

विश्रम्ब *vi-śrambh* (accord. to some, more correctly *-śrambh*), *Ā. -śrambhate*, to confide, be confident, trust in or rely on (loc.), BhP. (ind.p. *-śrabhya*=trustfully, with confidence) Caus. *-śrambhayati*, to relax, loosen, untie, Lāṭy.; to inspire with confidence, encourage, MBh.

Vi-śrabdhā, mfn. confiding, confident, fearless, tranquil, calm, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; trusting in, relying on (*prati*), Malav.; showing or inspiring confidence, Kāv.; BhP.; (only L.) 'trusted'; 'excessive'; 'firm'; 'mean' &c.; (*am*), ind. confidingly, quietly, without fear or reserve, Mn.; MBh. &c.; *-kārya*, mfn. one who has confidential business to transact, Śāk.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. trustiness, trustworthiness, W.; *-navābhā*, f. a confiding bride (one of the several classes into which brides are divided), MW.; *-pralāpīn*, mfn. talking confidently or confidentially, Śāk.; *-supta*, mfn. sleeping peacefully, Mṛicch.

Vi-śrambha, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) slackening, loosening, relaxation (of the organs of utterance), cessation, RPrāt.; trust, confidence in (loc., gen., or comp.); absence of restraint, familiarity, intimacy, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ibc. or *āt*, *epa*, ind. 'confidingly, confidentially'; *bhaṃ* *ṣṛi* with gen., 'to win the confidence of'; *kasmā* *bhaṃ* *kathayāmi*, 'in whom shall I trust?'); a playful or amorous quarrel, L.; killing (?), L.; *-kathā*, f. (Vās.); *-kathita*, n. pl. (Śāk.); *-garbha-kathā*, f. (Mālatīn.) confidential talk; affectionate conversation; *-tā*, f. trust, confidence (acc. with *gam*, to win c°), R.; *-bhṛitya*, m. a confidential servant, Rājat.; *-vat*, mfn. trustful, certain, at ease, Jātakam.; *-saṃsṛpta*, mfn. quietly asleep, Kām.; *-saṃkathā*, f. = *-kathā*, Kathās.; *-bhāḍā*, m. id., Hit. *śrambhaṇa*, n. confidence (*ṇam* *gam*, to win c°); gaining a person's c°, Daś. *śrambhaṇīya*, mfn. inspiring a person (gen.) with c°, BhP. *śrambhitavya*, n. (impers.) it should be trusted in (loc.), Jātakam. *śrambhīn*, mfn. trusting in, relying on (comp.), BhP.; Sāh.; enjoying c°, MBh.; confidential (as talk), Kathās.

विश्रवण *vi-śravaṇa*, *vi-śravas*. See p. 953, col. 1.

विश्राव 1. *vi-śrāva*, m. (fr. *√2. śru* = *śru*; for 2. see col. 2) flowing forth, dropping, W.

Vi-śrāvāna, n. (fr. Caus.) causing to flow forth, bleeding, ib.

1. **Vi-śruta**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 2) flowed away, flowing forth, W.

2. **Vi-śrutī**, f. oozing, flowing, ib.; 'flowing asunder', ramification of a channel or road, ŚākhShr.; 'flowing (scil. with milk)', N. of the cow, VS.; PañcavBr. (Sch. 'the celebrated one'; cf. 2. *vi-śrutī*).

Vi-śrotasikā, f. = *pramāda*, Śil.

विश्रि *vi-śri*, P. *Ā. -śroyati*, *te*, to set or put asunder, separate, throw open, open, RV.; (mostly *Ā.*) to go asunder, be opened or separated or expanded or spread or diffused, ib.; to have recourse to, rely on, W.

Vi-śraya, m. having recourse to, dependance on, asylum, W. *śrayin*, mfn., Pān. iii, 2, 157.

Vi-śrita, mfn. (prob. = resounded), RV. i, 17, 1.

विश्रि *viśri*, m. (of doubtful derivation) death, L.; N. of a man (pl. his descendants), g. *grishṭy-ādi* and *yaskādi* (cf. *visri*).

विश्रीकृ *vi-śrī-√kṛi*. See p. 953, col. 1.

विश्रु *vi-√1. śru*, P. *-śṛipoti*, to hear distinctly, TUp.; Hariv.; BhP.: Pass. *-śṛiyate* (Ved. also *Ā. -śṛipute*), to be heard or be heard of far and wide, become known or famous, RV.; TBr.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *-śṛāvayati*, to cause to be heard everywhere, narrate, communicate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to mention (one's name), MBh.; to tell (with acc. of pers. and acc. [v.l. loc.] of thing), ib.; to make famous, R.; Hariv.; to cause to resound, MBh.

2. **Vi-śrāva**, m. (for 1. see s.v., col. 1) noise, sound, Bhāṭṭ.; great fame or celebrity, L. *śrāvāna*, n. causing to hear, narrating, apprising, W.

2. **Vi-śruta**, mfn. heard of far and wide, heard, noted, notorious, famous, celebrated, RV. &c. &c.; known as, passing for, named (nom.), Hariv.; pleased, delighted, happy, L.; m. N. of a man, Daś.; of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP.; of Bhava-bhūti, Gal.; n. fame, celebrity, BhP.; learning (see comp.); *-deva*, m. N. of a king, Buddh.; *-vat*, mfn. possessing much learning, very learned, Hariv.; m. N. of Maru (the father of Bṛihad-bala), VP.; *śābhijana*, mfn. of a renowned family, of noted birth, MW.

2. **Vi-śrutī**, f. celebrity, fame, notoriety, MBh.; BhP. (*ṇim* *gam*, to become famous or celebrated); N. of a partic. Śruti, Saṃgit.

विश्रथ *vi-ślath* (only pr. p. *-ślathat* and *-ślathamāna*), to become loose or relaxed, BhP.; Pañcar.

Vi-ślatha &c. See p. 953, col. 1.

Vi-ślathita, mfn. loose, relaxed, BhP.

विश्रिप *vi-√ślip*, P. *Ā. -ślishyati*, *te*, to be loosened or dissolved or relaxed, Bhāṭṭ.; Kathās.; to be divided or separated (*mithaḥ*, 'from each other'), Kathās.; to fall wide of a mark, fail to strike, miss the aim, Ratnāv.; to divide, separate from (abl.), Kathās.; Caus. *-śleshayati*, to cause to be disunited, separate from (abl.), Kāv.; Pañcat.; to deprive of (instr.), Pañcat.

Vi-ślishta, mfn. loosened, Ragh.; disunited, disjoined, separated, AitBr.; Kathās.; severed from one's party, Kām.; dislocated (as limbs), Suśr.; *-tara*, mfn. standing far apart, Cat.

Vi-śleśha, m. loosening, separation, dissolution, disjunction, falling asunder, Kathās.; Suśr. (*saṃdhan* *v* or *saṃdhi* *v*, non-union of letters, hiatus, Sāh.); separation (esp. of lovers), Kāv.; Kathās.; a chasm, MW.; (in arithm.) the converse of addition, Gaṇit.; *-jāti*, f. (in arithm.) the assimilation of difference, reduction of fractional d°, Līl.; *-sūtra*, n. a rule for (an operation which is) the converse of addition, Col. *śleśhana*, mfn. dissolving, Suśr.; n. separation, BhP.; dissolution, Car. *śleśhita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) separated, Megh.; Kathās.; torn, rent asunder, Mṛicch.; dissolved, Kum. iii, 38, Sch.; severed, Suśr.; *-vaksha*, mfn. one whose breast is torn or lacerated, Suśr. *śleśhin*, mfn. falling asunder, loosened, Ragh.; separated (from a beloved object), Kathās.

विश्लोक *vi-śloka*. See p. 953, col. 1.

विश्वजित् *viśva-jit*, m. (prob. fr. *√1. viś*, to pervade, cf. Up. i, 151; declined as a pron. like *sarva*, by which it is superseded in the Brāhmaṇas and later language) all, every, every one; whole, entire, universal, RV. &c. &c.; all-pervading or all-containing, omnipresent (applied to Vishnu-Kṛishṇa, the soul, intellect &c.), Up.; MBh. &c.; m. (in phil.) the intellectual faculty or (accord. to some) the faculty which perceives individuality or the individual underlying the gross body (*sthūla-sarīra-vyasya-upāhita*), Vedāntas.; N. of a class of gods, cf. below; N. of the number 'thirteen', Gol.; of a class of deceased ancestors, MārKp.; of a king, MBh.; of a well-known dictionary = *viśva-prakāśa*; pl. (*viśve*, with or scil. *devās*, cf. *Viśve-deva*, p. 995) 'all the gods collectively' or the 'All-gods' (a partic. class of gods, forming one of the 9 Gaṇas enumerated under *gaṇa-devatā*, q.v.; accord. to the Vishnu and other Purāṇas they were sons of Viśvā, daughter of Dakṣha, and their names are as follow, 1. Vasu, 2. Satya, 3. Kratu, 4. Dakṣha, 5. Kālā, 6. Kāma, 7. Dhṛiti, 8. Kuru, 9. Purī-ravas, 10. Mādravas [?]; two others are added by some, viz. 11. Rocaka or Locana, 12. Dhvani [or Dhūri; or this may make 13]; they are

particularly worshipped at Śrāddhas and at the Vaiśva-deva ceremony [RTL. 416]; moreover, accord. to Manu [iii, 90, 121], offerings should be made to them daily—these privileges having been bestowed on them by Brāhmā and the Pitrīs, as a reward for severe austerities they had performed on the Himālaya: sometimes it is difficult to decide whether the expression *viśve devāḥ* refers to all the gods or to the particular troop of deities described above), RV. &c. &c.; (*ā*), f. the earth, L. (loc. pl. 'in all places, everywhere', RV. viii, 106, 2); dry ginger, L.; Piper Longum, L.; Asparagus Racemosus, L.; = *ati-vishā* or *vishā*, L.; N. of one of the tongues of Agni, MārKp.; a partic. weight, L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣha (the wife of Dharmā and mother of the Viśve Devāḥ), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a river, BhP.; n. the whole world, universe, AV. &c. &c.; dry ginger, Suśr.; myrrh, L.; a mystical N. of the sound o, Up. — *kathā*, f., g. *kathādi*. — *kadrākasha*, w. r. for *viś-cakad*, q. v. — *kadru*, mfn. wicked, vile, L.; m. a dog trained for the chase, L.; sound, noise, L. — *kartṛi*, m. the creator of the world (*īri-tva*, n.), Kāv.; Pur. &c.; N. of an author, Cat. — *karma* and *-karman*, see p. 994, col. 2. — *kāya*, mfn. whose body is the universe, BhP.; (*ā*), f. a form of Dākṣhāyāṇi, Cat. — *kāraka*, m. the creator of the universe (said of Śiva), Śivag. — *kāru*, m. the architect of the Universe, Viśva-karman, Pañcar. — *kārya*, m. N. of one of the seven principal rays of the sun, VP. (cf. *-karman*). — *kṛit*, mfn. or m. making or creating all, the creator of all things, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; m. the architect and artificer of the gods, Viśva-karman, MBh.; R.; MārKp.; N. of a son of Gādhi, Hariv. — *kṛita*, mfn. made by Viśva-karman (?), MBh. — *kṛishṭi* (*viśvā*), mfn. dwelling among all men, universally known, kind to all men, RV. — *ketu*, m. 'whose banner is the universe,' N. of the god of love, L.; of Anuruddha (a son of the god of love), L. — *kośa*, m. N. of various wks. — *kshaya*, m. destruction of the world, Rājat. — *kshiti* (*viśvā*), mfn. = *-kṛishṭi*, TBr. — *ga*, m. 'going everywhere,' N. of Brāhmā, L.; of a son of Pūrjiman, BhP. — *gata*, mfn. omnipresent, LiṅgaP. — *gandha* (only L.), mfn. diffusing odour everywhere; m. an onion; (*ā*), f. the earth; n. myrrh. — *gandhi*, m. N. of a son of Pṛithu, BhP. — *garbha* (*viśvā*), m. bearing or containing all things, AV.; Śivag.; m. N. of a son of Raivata, Hariv. — *guṇādarśa*, m. N. of wk. — *gudh*, mfn. (nom. *-gudh*) all-enveloping, MW. — *guru*, m. the father of the universe, Kāv.; BhP. — *gūrtva* (?), N. of wk. — *gūrtva* (*viśvā*), mfn. approved by or welcome to everybody, RV. — *gūrti*, mfn. id., ib. — *gocara*, mfn. accessible to all men, VP. — *gotra* (*viśvā*), mfn. belonging to all families, ŚBr. — *gotrya* (*viśvā*), mfn. (perhaps) bringing all kinsmen together (said of a drum), AV. — *goptṛi*, m. 'preserver of the universe,' N. of Viṣṇu, Hariv.; of Śiva, Śivag.; of Indra, L. — *granthi*, m. a kind of plant (= *haya-paṇḍi*), L. — *m-kara*, mfn. all-creating, making all, W.; m. the eye, L. — *oakra*, n. 'world-wheel,' a wheel made of gold representing the universe (or the gift of such a wheel offered to Brāhmanas), Hcat.; *-dāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wk.; *śrātmān*, m. N. of Viṣṇu, Hcat.; MatsyaP. — *oaksha*, mfn. all-seeing, MW. — *cakshaṇa* (*viśvā*), mfn. id., AV. — *cakshas* (*viśvā*), mfn. id., RV. — *cakshus*, mfn. id. (or) n. an eye for all things, MaitrUp. — *candra*, mfn. all-radiant, all-brilliant, MW. — *camat-kṛiti*, f. N. of Comm. — *carshaṇi* (*viśvā*), mfn. = *-kṛishṭi*, RV.; Naigh. — *cya-vas*, m. one of the seven principal rays of the sun, VP., Sch. — *janā*, m. all men, mankind, VS.; TBr. (*-janasya chattrā or chattrā*, n., Pān. iv, 1, 76, Vartt. i, Sch.). — *janina*, mfn. containing all kinds of people, AV.; ruling all people, ib.; good for or benefiting all men, MaitrS.; Kāv.; Pān.; *-vṛitti*, mfn. one whose conduct or actions are for the benefit of the whole world, MW. — *janīya*, mfn. suitable to all men, benefiting all men, Pat. — *janman* (*viśvā*), mfn. of all or various kinds, AV. — *janya* (*viśvā*), m. (ā)n. containing all men; existing everywhere, universal, dear to all men, RV.; VS.; Mn.; universally beneficial, W. — *jayin*, mfn. conquering the universe, BhP. — *jīit*, mfn. all-conquering, all-subduing, RV.; AV.; BhP.; m. N. of an Ekāha in the Gavām-ayana rite (the 4th day after the Vishuvat), AV. &c. &c.; a partic. form of Fire, MBh.; the cord or noose of Varuṇa, W.; N. of a Dānava, MBh.; of a son of Gādhi, Hariv.; of various other persons, ib.; Pur.; *-jic-chilpa*, m. (for *-jīit* + *śilpa*)

N. of an Ekāha, PañcavBr.; ŚrS.; (*jīd*)-*atirātra-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — **jīva**, mfn. all-refracting, RV. — **jīva**, m. the universal Soul, BhP. — **jū**, mfn. all-impelling, RV. — **jyotiṣa**, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants), Cat. — **jyotis** (*viśvā*), mfn. all-brilliant, L.; m. N. of an Ekāha, PañcavBr.; KātyŚr.; of a man, Samskarak.; f. N. of partic. bricks (supposed to represent fire, the wind, and the sun), TS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; n. N. of a Sāman, SV. — **tanu**, mfn. whose body is the universe, BhP. — **tas** &c., see p. 994. — **tūr**, mfn. all-surpassing, all-subduing, RV. — **turāśah**, mfn. (nom. *śhāt*) all-surpassing, Hariv. — **tūrti** (*viśvā*), mfn. id., RV. — **tripta**, mfn. satisfied with everything, Pañcar. — **toya**, m(ā)n. having water for all, MBh. — **traya**, n. sg. the three worlds (viz. heaven, earth, and atmosphere; or h°, e°, and the lower world), MārKp. — **try-arcas**, m. one of the seven principal rays of the sun, VP. — **daṇṣhṭra**, m. N. of an Asura, MBh. — **datta**, m. N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. — **darśata** (*viśvā*), mfn. visible to all, RV.; ĀpŚr.; to be honoured by all, MW. — **dāni**, mfn. all-giving, TBr. — **dāvś**, mfn. all-scorching, TS. — **dāvan**, mfn. all-distributing, AV. — **dāvya**, mfn. all-scorching, AV.; MaitrS. — **dāśā**, f. one of the seven tongues of fire, TAr., Sch. — **dīpa**, m. N. of wk. — **dīś**, mfn. all-seeing, BhP. — **dīśhṭa** (*viśvā*), mfn. seen by all, RV. — **deva** (*viśvā*), mfn. all-divine, RV.; Hariv.; m. N. of a god, Hariv.; of a teacher, Cat.; pl. a partic. class of deities, the Viśve Devāḥ (see *viśva* above), RV.; VS.; Hariv.; VarBṛS.; (ā), f. Uraia Lagopodioides, Suśr.; Hedyasura Lagop. — **vā**, a species of red-flowering Dandōpala, L.; -*vā*, f. pl. the Viśve Devāḥ, L.; -*dīkshīṭya*, n. N. of wk.; -*netra* (*viśvā-deva*), mfn. led by the V° D°, VS.; -*bhaktā*, mfn. (prob.) inhabited by worshippers of the V° D° (g. *aishukāryādi*); -*vat* (*viśvā-deva*), mfn. united with all gods, AV. — **devya** (*viśvā*), mfn. relating or sacred or dear &c. to all gods, RV.; distinguished by all divine attributes, MW.; -*vyā-vat*, mfn. relating or dear to all gods, RV.; VS. &c.; accompanied by the Viśve Devāḥ, AitBr.; ŚrS. — **daiva** or -**daivata**, n. the lunar mansion or asterism Uttarāṣṭhādhā (presided over by the V° D°), VarBṛS. — **dohas** (*viśvā*), mfn. milking or yielding all things, RV. — **dhara**, mfn. preserving all things (N. of Vishnu), Vishn.; N. of a man, Cat. — **dharaṇa**, n. preservation of the universe, Rājāt. — **dāhā** (*viśvā*), mfn. (cf. *viśvādāha*, p. 994) all-preserving, VS.; f. preservation of the universe, g. *chattrādi*. — **dhātṛi**, mfn. all-sustainer, Hariv. — **dhāman**, n. a universal home, SvetUp. — **dhāyas** (*viśvā*), mfn. all-sustaining, all-nourishing, RV.; AV. — **dhāra**, m. N. of a son of Medhātithi, BhP.; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by him, ib. — **dhārin**, mfn. all-maintaining, W.; m. a deity, W.; (*ijī*), f. the earth, L. — **dhrik** or -**dhrit**, mfn. sustaining everything, Say. — **dhena** (*viśvā*), m(ā)n. all-feeding, RV.; (ā), f. N. of the earth, MW. — **dhenu**, see *vaishva-dhenava* and *vaishva-dhainava*. — **nagara**, m. N. of a man, Dhūrtas. — **nanda**, n. N. of a spiritual son of Brahmā, VP. — **nara**, mfn. = *viśve narā yasya saḥ*, Pān. vi, 3, 129. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the universe', N. of Śiva (esp. as the object of adoration at Benares, cf. *viśvā*), Inscr.; of various authors and other men (also with *kavi*, *cakravartin*, *dīkshita*, *daivajña*, *paṇḍita*, *miśra*, *rāja*, *vajapeyin* &c.), Kshītṛs.; Cat.; Col.; -*kavi-rāja*, m. N. of the author of the Sāhitya-darpaṇa, 1W. 457; -*caritra*, n., -*tājaka*, n. N. of wks.; -*tirtha* and -*deva*, m. N. of various authors &c., Cat.; (-*va*-*prabāsa*, m. N. of wk.); -*nagarī*, f. the town of Viśva-nātha i.e. Kāśī, Cat.; (-*rī*-*stotra*, n. N. of wk.); -*nārāyaṇa*, -*uyyālam-kāra*, m. N. of authors; -*pañcāna* (also with *bhāṭṭācārya*), m. N. of the author of the Bhāṣā-pariccheda and of a Comm. on the Nyāya-sūtra of Gotama; -*pūrti*, f. (= *nagarī*), MW.; -*bhāṭṭa*, m. N. of the author of the Sāhitya-darpaṇa (cf. *kavi-rāja*), Cat.; -*siṅha* (or *ha-deva*), -*sūri*, -*senā*, m. N. of authors; -*stotra*, n. N. of various wks.; *ṭhācārya*, *ṭhādrāma*, m. N. of authors, Cat.; *ṭhāshaka*, n. N. of wk.; *ṭhōpādhyāya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nāthīya**, mfn. composed by Viśva-nātha, Cat.; n. N. of wk. — **nābha**, m. N. of Vishnu, Cat. — **nābhī**, f. the navel of the universe, BhP. — **nāman** (*viśvā*), m(ā)n. having all names, AV. — **nigṇanṭu**, m. N. of wk. — **n-tara**, mfn. all-subduing (Buddha), Buddh.; m. N. of a king, AitBr.; of a former state of existence of the Buddha, Jātaka. — **paksha**, m. N. of an author of mystical prayers,

Cat. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the universe', N. of Mahā-purusha and of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; N. of a partic. fire, MBh.; of various authors, Cat. — **pad** (-*pad*), w. r. for -*pā*, Hariv. — **parṇi**, f. Flacourtiac Cataphracta, L. — **pā**, mfn. all-protecting, Hariv.; m. the sun, W.; the moon, ib.; fire, ib. — **pācaka**, mfn. cooking everything (fire), MārKp. — **pāpi**, m. N. of a Dhyāni-hodhi-sattva, MW. 203. — **pāṭṛi**, m. a partic. class of deceased ancestors, MārKp. — **pāda-siro-grīva**, mfn. one whose feet and head and neck are formed of the universe, ib. — **pāla**, m. 'all-protector', N. of a merchant, Cat. — **pāvana**, m(ā)n. all-purifying, BhP.; Pañcar.; (ī), f. holy basil, Cat. — **piś**, mfn. all-adorned, having all sorts of ornaments, RV. — **pūsh**, mfn. all-nourishing, ib. — **pūjita**, mfn. all-honoured, L.; (ā), f. holy basil, Cat. — **pūjya**, mfn. all-venerable, Kāv. — **peśas** (*viśvā*), mfn. containing all adornment, RV. — **prakāsa**, m. N. of a lexicon by Mahēśvara (also *kāśikā*, *kāśīu*); of sev. other wks.; -*paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — **pradīpa**, m. N. of wk. — **prabodha**, mfn. all-wake-ning, all-enlightening, BhP. — **prī**, N. of the section TBr. iii, 11, 5. — **psan**, m. (accord. to some corrupted fr. *viśva* + *bhasan*, cf. *bhasad* = *deva*, Uṇ. i, 158, Sch.; = *vahnī*, *candra*, *samirāṇa*, *kṛitānta*, *sūrya*, L.; = *viśva-harman*, Uṇv. — **psā**, m. fire, L. — **psu** (*viśvā*), mfn. having all forms, RV. (cf. *viśvā-psu*). — **psnya** (*viśvā*), mfn. (*psnya* said to be for *psanya* fr. *apsā*) either 'having all forms' or 'all-nourishing', RV.; VS. (*psnya*, instr. f.); (*āya*), ind. (prob.) to the satiation of all, RV. — **bāndhu**, m. a friend of the whole world, BhP. — **bija**, n. the seed of everything, Pañcar. — **budbuda**, m. the world compared to a bubble, Śāntis. — **bodha**, m. a Buddha, L. — **bhaṇḍa**, m. N. of a man, Hāsy. — **bhadra**, mfn. altogether agreeable &c., Kālac. — **bharas** (*viśvā*), mfn. all-sup- porting, all-nourishing, RV.; ŚrS. — **bhartṛi**, m. an all-sustainer, BhP.; Kālac. — **bhava**, mfn. one from whom all things arise, BhP. — **bhānu** (*viśvā*), mfn. all-illuminating, RV. — **bhāva**, mfn. all-creating, BhP. — **bhāvana**, mfn. id., RāmātUp.; Pur.; m. N. of Vishnu, MW.; of a spiritual son of Brahmā, VP. — **bhuji**, mfn. all-enjoying, all-possessing, W.; eating all things, MaitrUp.; Hariv.; m. N. of Indra, MW.; of a son of Iḍ, MBh.; of a fire, ib.; of a class of deceased ancestors, MārKp. — **bhujā**, f. N. of a goddess, Cat. — **bhū**, m. N. of a Buddha, Dharmas. 6. — **bhūta**, mfn. being everything, Hariv. — **bhṛit**, mfn. = *bharas*, AV.; MaitrUp.; f. pl. a hundred heat-making sun-rays, L. — **bheshaja** (*viśvā*), m(ā)n. containing all remedies, all-healing, RV.; VS.; AV.; m. a universal remedy, MW.; n. dry ginger, Suśr. — **bhojana**, n. the eating of all sorts of food, W. — **bhojas** (*viśvā*), mfn. all-nourishing, granting all enjoyment, RV.; AV. — **bharāj**, mfn. all-illuminating, RV. — **madā** or -*m-adā*, f. 'all-delighting' or 'all-consuming', N. of one of the seven tongues of fire, L. — **manas** (*viśvā*), mfn. perceiving everything, RV.; m. N. of the author of the hymns RV. viii, 23-26, RV.; Pañcar. Br. — **manus** (*viśvā*), mfn. = *krishṭi*, RV. — **maya**, m(ā)n. containing the universe, Hcat.; Kathās. — **maha**, m. N. of a kind of personification, ŚāṅkhGr. (also *maha-viśva*). — **mahat**, m. N. of a son of Viśva-sarman, VP. — **mahas** (*viśvā*), mfn. 'all-powerful' or 'all-pleasant', RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **mahēśvara**, m. the great lord of the universe (Śiva), Cat.; -*matcāra*, m. N. of wk. (w. r. *carā*). — **māṭṛi**, f. all-mother, Kālac. — **māṭṛikā**, f. N. of wk. — **mānava** (see *vaishva-mānava*). — **mānusha** (*viśvā*), mfn. (prob.) known to all men, MW. (cf. *viśvā-mānus*); m. every mortal, RV. viii, 45, 42. — **mitra**, m. pl. (prob.) = *viśvā-mitra*, pl. the family of Viśvāmitra, AV. — **m-inva**, m(ā)n. all-moving, all-pervading, all-embracing, RV.; all-containing, ib. — **mukhi**, f. N. of Dākshāyaṇi (as worshipped in Jālamdhara), Cat. — **mūrti**, mfn. having all forms (or one 'whose body is the universe'), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (applied to the Supreme Spirit); m. a kind of mixture, Rasēndrac.; -*mat*, mfn. having or taking all forms, MBh. — **mējaya**, mfn. all-shaking, all-exciting, RV. — **medini**, f. N. of a lexicon. — **mohana**, mfn. all-confusing, Pañcar. — **m-bharā**, m(ā)n. all-bearing, all-sustaining, AV.; ŚBr.; Cān. (also applied to the Supreme Being); fire, ŚBr.; KaushUp.; a kind of scorpion or similar animal, Suśr.; Car.; N. of Vishnu, Pañcar.; Chandom.; of Indra, L.; of a king, Kshītṛs.; of an author, Cat.; (ā), f. the earth, Kāv.; Rājāt. &c.; -*kulāyāt*, m. a fire-receptacle, ŚBr.;

KaushUp.; -*mat*-*hīlōpādhyāya*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*vāśu-sāstra*, n., -*sāstra*, n. N. of wks.; *ḥharādhipa* (MW.) or *ṛādhiśvara* (Bhām.), m. 'lord of the earth', a king; *ḥharā-putra*, m. N. of the planet Mars, Vastuv.; *ḥharā-bhuj*, n. a king, Rājāt.; *ḥharōpanishad*, f. N. of wk. — **m-bha-raka**, m. a kind of scorpion or similar animal, VarBṛS. — **m-bhari**, f. the earth, Dharmasarm. — **yaśas**, m. N. of a man, Pān. v, 4, 155, Sch. — **yoni**, m. or f. the source or creator of the universe, SvetUp.; MBh. &c.; N. of Brāhmā, MW.; of Vishnu, ib. — **ratha**, m. N. of a son of Gādhi, Hariv.; of an author, Col. — **rāj**, mfn. for *viśvā-rāj* (in the weak- est cases); m. a universal sovereign, W. (also -*rāja*, A.). — **rādhas** (*viśvā*), mfn. all-granting, AV. — **rucl**, m. N. of a divine being, MBh.; of a Dā- uava, Kathās.; = next, L. — **rucl**, f. 'all-glittering', N. of one of the seven tongues of fire, MuṇḍUp. — **rūpa**, n. sg. various forms, Mn.; Pañcar.; Rāmāt- Up.; (*viśvā*), m(ā)n. many-coloured, varie- gated, RV.; AV. &c.; wearing all forms, manifold, various, RV.; AV.; TS. &c.; m. N. of partic. comets, VarBṛS.; of Śiva, MBh.; of Vishnu-Kṛishṇa, Cat.; of a son of Tvashṭri (whose three heads were struck off by Indra), RV.; TS.; Br. &c.; of an Asura, MBh.; Hariv.; of various scholars &c. (esp. of a Sch. on Yājñ.), Kull.; Cat. &c.; (ā), f. a dappled cow, RV.; VS.; TBr.; N. of partic. verses (e.g. RV. v, 81, 2), Br.; Lāty.; pl. the yoked horses of Bṛihas-pati, Naigh.; (ī), f. N. of one of the seven tongues of fire, MuṇḍUp.; n. Agallochum, W.; (prob.) n. N. of wk.; -*keśava*, m., -*gayaka-muniś- vara*, n. N. of authors, Cat.; -*tama*, mfn. having the greatest variety of forms or colours, MW.; -*tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.; m. N. of a scholar, ib.; -*daršana*, n. N. of two chs. in the Kṛiḍā-khaṇḍa of the GapP.; -*deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*dhara*, mfn. wearing various forms, VP.; -*nibandha*, m. N. of a ch. of the BhavP.; -*maya*, m(ā)n. represent- ing Viśva-rūpa (i.e. prob. Vishnu-Kṛishṇa), AgP.; -*vat*, mfn. appearing in various forms, R.; -*samur- caya*, m. N. of wk.; *ḥhācārya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **rūpaka**, n. a kind of black aloe wood, L.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a Yogini, Hcat. — **rūpin**, mfn. ap- pearing in various forms, Hariv.; MārKp.; (*ijī*), f. N. of a goddess, Cat. — **retas**, m. (?) 'seed of all things', N. of Brahmā, L.; of Vishnu, Pañcar. — **ro- cana**, m. Colocasia Antiquorum, L. — **līnga**, mfn. containing the distinguishing word *viśva*, Nir. — **locana**, n. N. of a lexicon. — **lopa**, m. a species of tree, TS. — **vat** (*viśva*), mfn. containing the word *viśva*, ŚBr. — **vada**, m. (prob.) = the Visparad, Cat. — **vāni**, mfn. all-granting, TS. — **vāpari**, mfn. = *viśvasmīn jagati rasmin āvaptā viśvārayitā*, TBr. (Sch.). — **vambas** (*viśvā*), mfn., AV. xix, 56, 2; m. a N., see *bamba-viś* and *bambā-viś*. — **vasu**, m. 'wealth of all', N. of a son of Purū-ravas, MW. (cf. *viśvā-vasu*). — **vah** (in the strong cases *vāh*, in the weak cases *viśvāh*), m(ā)n. *viśvāh* n., Pān. vi, 4, 132, Sch. — **vāc**, f. 'all-speech', N. of Mahā- purusha, Hariv. — **vājīn**, Hariv. 11253 (doubtful, prob. *drīya* vāḥ is better reading). — **vāra** (*viśvā*), m(ā)n. containing all good things, bestowing all treasures &c., RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; adored or cherished by all, RV. (Sāy.); (ā), f. N. of the authors of the hymn RV. v, 28. — **vārya** (*viśvā*), mfn. contain- ing all good things, bestowing all treasures &c., RV. (Sāy. 'all-desired'). — **vāsa**, m. the receptacle of all things, MBh. — **vikhyāta**, mfn. known in the whole world, Sarvad. — **vijayin**, mfn. all-conquer- ing, Pañcar. — **vid**, mfn. knowing everything, omniscient, RV.; TS.; SvetUp. &c. — **vid**, mfn. all-possessing, RV. — **vidvas**, mfn. all-knowing, Cat. — **vidhāyin**, m. 'all-making, all-arranging', a creator, deity, W. — **vinna**, mfn., see *ā-viśva-v*. — **vibhāvana**, n. creation of the universe, BhP. — **visruta**, mfn. = *vikhyāta*, Kathās. — **viśva**, mfn. (perhaps) constituting all things (said of Vishnu), Pañcar. — **visārin**, mfn. spreading everywhere, Inscr. — **viśā**, f. N. of the 15th day of the light half of the month Vaiśākha, L. — **viksha**, m. 'tree of the universe', N. of Vishnu, Pañcar.; -*vṛṣṭi*, f. universal practice, L. — **veda**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vedas** (*viśvā*), mfn. = **vid**, RV.; VS.; AV.; a sage, saint, W. — **vedas** (*viśvā*), mfn. = **vid**, RV.; VS.; BhP. — **vyacas** (*viśvā*), mfn. embracing or absorbing all things, RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; f. N. of Aditi, MW. — **vyāpaka**, mfn. all-pervading, everywhere diffused, W. — **vyā- pin**, mfn. filling the universe, all-diffused, RāmātUp.

—**vyāpti**, f. universal diffusion or permeation, W. —**sambhu** or **bhu-muni**, m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat. —**sambhū** (*viśvā-*), mfn. beneficial to all, RV.; VS.; MaitrS.; m. he who is the source of all prosperity, MW.; N. of Viśva-karman, ib. —**sardhas** (*viśvā-*), mfn. being in a complete troop, complete in number, RV.; displaying great power, making gr^o exertion (Sāy.) —**sarman**, m. N. of the father of Viśva-mahat, VP.; of an author, Cat. —**sārada** (*viśvā-*), mfn. annual (or 'lasting a whole year'), AV. (applied to the disease called Takman as likely to occur every autumn). —**śūc**, mfn. all-enlightening, RV. —**śūci**, mfn. id., MW. —**śoandra** (*viśvā-*), mfn. all-glittering, RV. —**śradhā-jñāna-bala**, n. N. of one of the ten faculties of a Buddha, Buddh. —**śrī**, mfn. useful to all (said of Agni), MaitrS. —**śrūṣṭi** (*viśvā-*), mfn. compliant to all, RV. —**samvānana**, n. means of bewitching all, Rājāt.; Vcar. —**sambhāra**, m. general destruction, Kathās. —**sakha**, m. a universal friend, Ragh. —**sattama**, mfn. the best of all (said of Kṛishṇa), MBh. —**samplava**, m. the destruction of the world, BhP. —**sambhava**, mfn. one from whom all things arise, Hariv. —**saha**, mfn. all-bearing, all-enduring, W.; m. N. of sev. men, Ragh.; Pur.; (ā), f. the earth, W.; N. of one of the seven tongues of fire, L. —**sahāya**, mfn. joined with the Viśve Devāḥ, Hariv. —**sākshī**, mfn. all-seeing, Prab. —**sāma** (*viśvā-*), m. N. of a kind of personification, VS.; of the author of RV. v, 22, 1. —**sāra**, m. N. of a son of Kṣhatrūjas, Cat.; n. (also *pa-tantra*) N. of a Tantra, RTL. 207. —**sāraka**, m. Cactus Indicus, L. —**sāhva** or **sāhvau**, m. N. of a son of Mahasvat, BhP. —**siṅha**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. —**su-vā**, mfn. granting everything well, RV. —**sū**, f. all-generating, AV. —**sūtra-dhṛik**, m. 'architect of the universe', N. of Viśṇu, Pañcar. —**srīj** (nom. *-srīk* or incorrectly *-srīj*), mfn. all-creating; m. creator of the universe (of whom there are ten accord. to some), AV. &c. &c. (*-srījān ayaṇa*, n. a partic. festival, ĀpSr.); N. of Brahmā, L.; of Nārāyaṇa, Kād. —**srī**, m. = *viśvasya srashṭā* (cf. prec.) or = *viśvasya pātā*, TB. (Sch.). —**srishṭi**, f. creation of the universe, MarkP. —**sema**, m. N. of the 18th Muhūrta, Sūryapr.; of a preceptor, W.; —**rāj**, m. N. of the father of the 16th Arhat of the present Avasarpini, L. —**saubhaga** (*viśvā-*), mfn. bringing all prosperity, RV. —**sthā**, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.; a widow (w.r. for *viśvasṭā*), L. —**spṛis**, mfn. all-touching, all-reaching (applied to Mahā-purusha), Hariv. (v.l. *diva-sp*). —**sphaṭika**, —**sphāṭi**, —**sphāṇi**, —**sphārṇi**, —**sphāni**, —**sphūrjī** or —**sphūrti**, m. N. of a king of Magadhā, Pur. —**srashṭi**, m. creator of the universe, W. —**svāmin**, m. N. of an author, Cat. —**hartṛi**, m. the world-destroyer (N. of Śiva), Śivag. —**haryaka** or (v.l.) —**haryata**, m. a sacrifice, L. —**hetu**, m. the cause of all things (applied to Viśṇu), Pañcar. —**Viśvak-śha**, mfn. having eyes everywhere, Hariv. —**Viśvāṅga**, mfn. all-membered, AV. —**Viśvāṅgya**, mfn. being in all members, AV. —**Viśvācārya**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. —**Viśvājñā**, m. a N., Pāp. vi, 2, 106, Vartt. i. —**Viśvāṇḍa**, u. the world-egg, Heat. —**Viśvātithi**, m. a universal guest i.e. going everywhere, Bālar. —**Viśvātita**, mfn. all-surpassing, Cat. —**Viśvātmaka**, mfn. constituting the essence of all things, Prab. —**Viśvātman**, m. the Soul of the Universe, the Universal Spirit, MaitrUp.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; the sun, L.; N. of Brahmā, L.; of Śiva, Kum.; of Viśṇu, Cat.; (°nas), ind. (knowing any one) in his whole nature, thoroughly, Hariv. —**Viśvād**, mfn. all-consuming, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. —**Viśvādāra**, m. or —**sa-smṛiti**, f. N. of wk. —**Viśvādāra**, m. support of the universe, Pañcar.; RāmUp.; HYog. —**Viśvādhipa**, m. lord of the universe, SvetUp. —**Viśvādhipāṇa**, **Viśvānanda-nātha**, m. N. of authors, Cat. —**Viśvātara**, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; of a son of Su-shadman, MW. —**Viśvānūa**, n. 'food for all' or 'all-eating', AV. —**Viśvānrita**, mfn. (perhaps) immortal for all times, MaitrUp. —**Viśvāyana**, mfn. penetrating everywhere, all-knowing, Hariv. —**Viśvāyana**, mfn. = *viśvā-kṛishṭi*, RV.; VS.; m. N. of a son of Purū-ravas, MBh.; Hariv. (*viśvāyana*?), n. all people, RV.; —**poshas** (*viśvāyana*), mfn. causing prosperity to all men, RV.; —**vepas**, mfn. exciting or terrifying all men, ib. —**Viśvāyus**, m., see *viśvāyus*, n. universal life, un^o health (in a formula), TS.; ŚākhŚr. —**Viśvāvarta**, m. N. of a man, Cat. —**Viśvāvāsa**, m. a receptacle for everything, MBh.; MarkP. —**Viśvāśhṛiti**, mfn. all-

seeing, Prab. (v.l. *viśvāśhṛiti*). —**Viśvēśa**, m. lord of the universe (N. of Brahmā, Viśṇu or Śiva), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; the Supreme Spirit, MW.; N. of a man, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharma, VP.; n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat.; the Nakshatra Uttarāśāḍhā (presided over by the Viśve Devāḥ), VarBrS. —**Viśvēśitṛi**, m. the lord of the universe, Bhartṛ. (cf. *viśvāśhṛiti*). —**Viśvēśvara**, m. id., Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a form of Śiva (esp. worshipped in Benares), RTL. 50; 437 &c.; of various authors and other persons, Cat.; (ī), f. the mistress of the universe, Cat.; a species of plant, VarBrS.; N. of wk.; (prob. n.) N. of a place, Cat.; n. the Nakshatra Uttarāśāḍhā, VarBrS.; —**kālī**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; —**tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra; —**tīrtha**, m. N. of sev. authors, Cat.; n. N. of a sacred place, MW.; —**datta**, —**datta-mitra**, —**daiva-jña**, —**nātha**, m. N. of authors, Cat.; —**nirājana**, n. N. of wk.; —**paṇḍita**, m. N. of sev. authors, Cat.; —**pattana**, n. N. of Benares, Śāk., Sch.; —**paddhati**, f. N. of wk.; —**pūjya-pāda**, —**bhaṭṭa** (also with *gāgā-bhaṭṭa* and *maunin*), m. N. of authors &c., Cat.; —**māhātmya**, n. N. of wk.; —**mitra**, m. N. of a man, Cat.; —**liṅga**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat.; —**veda-pāda-stava**, m. N. of a Stotra; —**samhitā**, f. N. of a ch. of the Śiva-purāṇa; —**sarasvatī**, —**sūnu**, m. N. of sev. authors or learned men, Cat.; —**stuti-pārijāta**, m. N. of wk.; —**sthāna**, n. N. of a place, MBh.; —**smṛiti**, f. N. of wk.; —**śrācārya**, —**rānanda-sarasvatī**, —**rāmbu-muni**, —**rā-irama**, m. N. of authors, Cat.; —**śrī-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. —**Viśvēśvariya**, n. N. of wk. —**Viśvāka-sāra**, n. 'one heart of the universe', N. of a sacred region, Rājāt. —**Viśvōddhāra-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. —**Viśvāśas**, mfn. all-powerful, RV.; ŚākhŚr. —**Viśvāśhadha**, n. dry ginger, L. —**Viśvāśhi**, see *viśva-vah*.

Viśvaka, mfn. all-pervading, all-containing, RāmUp.; m. N. of a man (also called Kṛishṇiya, the Āśvins restored to him his lost son Viśvāpū), RV.; (with the patr. *Kārshṇi*) N. of the author of RV. viii, 86, Anuk.; of a son of Pṛithu, VP.

1. **Viśvā-karma**, mfn. accomplishing everything, all-working, RV. x, 166, 4.

2. **Viśva-karma**, in comp. for °man; —**jā**, f. 'daughter of Viśva-karman', N. of Samjñā (one of the wives of the Sun), L.; —**purāṇa**, n. —**na-sam-graha**, m. —**prakāśa**, m. —**māhātmya**, n. N. of wks.; —**śāstrin**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; —**siddhānta**, m. N. of wk.; —**sulā**, f. = *viśva-karma-jā*, L.; —**śmā** or —**māvara-liṅga**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat.

Viśva-karman, n. (only ibc.) every action, MaitrUp.; Vās.; (*viśvā-*), mfn. accomplishing or creating everything, RV.; AV.; Br.; MBh.; Hariv.; m. 'all-doer, all-creator, all-maker', N. of the divine creative architect or artist (said to be son of Brahmā, and in the later mythology sometimes identified with Tvashṭri, q.v.), he is said to have revealed the Sthāpatya-veda, q.v., or fourth Upa-veda, and to preside over all manual labours as well as the sixty-four mechanical arts [whence he is worshipped by Kārus or artisans]; in the Vedic mythology, however, the office of Indian Vulcan is assigned to Tvashṭri as a distinct deity, Viśva-karman being rather identified with Prajā-pati [Brahmā] himself as the creator of all things and architect of the universe; in the hymns RV. x, 81; 82 he is represented as the universal Father and Generator, the one all-seeing God, who has on every side eyes, faces, arms, and feet; in Nir. x, 26 and elsewhere in the Brāhmaṇas he is called a son of Bhuvana, and Viśva-karman Bhāvana is described as the author of the two hymns mentioned above; in the MBh. and Hariv. he is a son of the Vasu Prabhāsa and Yoga-siddhā; in the Purāṇas a son of Vastu, and the father of Barhishmati and Samjñā; accord. to other authorities he is the husband of Ghṛitaci; moreover, a doubtful legend is told of his having offered up all beings, including himself, in sacrifice; the Rāmāyaṇa represents him as having built the city of Laṅkā for the Rākshasas, and as having generated the ape Nala, who made Rāma's bridge from the continent to the island; the name Viśva-karman, meaning 'doing all acts', appears to be sometimes applicable as an epithet to any great divinity), RV. &c. &c.; N. of Sūrya or the Sun, Vās.; MarkP.; of one of the seven principal rays of the sun (supposed to supply heat to the planet Mercury), VP.; of the wind, RV. xv, 16 (Mahīdh.); N. of a Muni, L.; (also with *śāstrin*) N. of various authors, Cat.

Viśvakarmiya, n. any work of Viśva-karman, Cat.; —**śilpa**, n. N. of work.

Viśvak-seua, w.r. for *viśvak-s*.

Viśvag-aśva, **viśvag-gati**, **viśvag-jyotis** &c., w.r. for *viśvag-aśva* &c.

Viśvaṇḍ, &c., w.r. for *viśvaṇḍ*.

Viśva-taś, in comp. for *viśva-tas*. —**cakshus** (*°śvatas*), mfn. one who has eyes on all sides, RV.; MaitrS.

Viśvā-tas, ind. from or on all sides, everywhere, all around, universally, RV. &c. &c. (°to *bhayāt*, 'from all danger', BhP.); = abl. of *viśva*, n. the universe, Tār. —**pad** (*°śvatas*); strong form *-pād*, mfn. one who has feet on every side, RV.; MaitrS. —**pāpi** (*°śvatas*), mfn. one who has hands on every side, AV. —**pṛitha** (*°śvatas*), mfn. one who has his hands spread out everywhere, AV.

Viśva-to, in comp. for *viśva-tas*. —**dāvan**, mfn. granting from all sides, SV. —**dhi** (*°śvato*), mfn. heedful of all, RV. —**bāhu** (*°śvato*), mfn. one who has arms on every side, ib. —**mukha** (*°śvato*), mfn. facing all sides, one whose face is turned everywhere, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; (am), ind. in every direction, BhP.; m. N. of the sun, MBh. —**virya** (*°śvato*), mfn. powerful or effective everywhere, MantraBr. —**hasta** (*°śvato*), mfn. one who has hands on all sides, MaitrS.

Viśvātra, ind. everywhere, always, RV.; Kathās.

Viśvatha (ŚākhŚr.) or **viśvāthā** (RV. &c.), ind. in every way, at all times.

Viśvadānim, ind. (cf. *taḍānim*, id^o) at all times, at all seasons, RV.; AV.; ĀśvŚr.

Viśvadryaṇḍ, w.r. for *viśvadryaṇḍ*.

Viśvādha or **viśvādha**, ind. in every way, at all times, on every occasion, RV.

Viśvāya, m. air, wind, L.

Viśvāha or **viśvāhā**, ind. always, at all times, RV.; AV.

Viśvā, in comp. for *viśva*. —**dhīyas**, m. a god, L. (cf. *viśva-dh*). —**nara** (*viśvā-*), mfn. relating to or existing among or dear to all men (applied to Savitṛi, Indra &c.), RV.; N. of a man, &c. *biddā*; of the father of Agni, Cat.; = *vallabhācārya*, ib.

—**pūsh**, mfn. all-sustaining, RV. —**psu** (*viśvā-*), mfn. having all forms, ib. (cf. *viśvā-psu*). —**bhū**, mfn. being in everything or everywhere, ib. —**mitra**, see below. —**rāj**, mfn. all-ruling, TS. (cf. *viśva-rāj* and Pāp. vi, 3, 128). —**vaṭva** (?), m. N. of a man, Rājāt. —**vat** (*viśvā-*), mfn. (perhaps) universal, TS.; (atī), f. N. of the Gaṅgā, MBh. (= *viśvam avantī pālayanti*, Nilak.). —**vasu** (*viśvā-*), mfn. beneficent to all (said of Viśṇu), MBh.; m. N. of a Gandharva (regarded as the author of the hymn RV. x, 139), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; of a Sādhyā, Hariv.; of a Marut-vat, ib.; of a son of Purū-ravas (said to be one of the Viśve Devāḥ), ib.; VP.; of a prince of the Siddhas, Kathās.; Nāg.; of a son of Jamad-agni, MBh.; of one of the Manus, Uṇ., Sch.; of a poet, Cat.; of the 39th year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBrS.; of the 7th Muhūrta, AV. Jyot.; f. night, L.; N. of a partic. night, W.; —**mantra**, m. N. of wk. —**sāh** (strong form *sāh*), mfn. all-conquering, RV.; AV.; TS.

Viśvāci, f. (fr. *viśva* + 2. *añ*) universal, RV.; f. paralysis of the arms and the back, Suār.; a partic. personification, VS.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.

Viśvā-mitra, m. (prob.) 'friend of all', N. of a celebrated Rishi or Sage (having the patr. Gāthina, Gādheya, and Jāhnavā; he was at first a functionary, together with Vasishṭha, of Su-dās, king of the Tṛitrus; seeing V^o preferred by the king, he went over to the Bharatas, but could not prevent their being defeated by Su-dās, although he caused the waters of the rivers Vipāś and Sūtudri to retire and so give the Bharatas free passage, RV. iii, 33; he was born as a Kshatriya, deriving his lineage from an ancestor of Kuśika, named Purū-ravas, of the lunar race of kings, and himself sovereign of Kanyā-kubja or Kanoj; his fame rests chiefly on his contests with the great Brāhmaṇ Vasishṭha, and his success in elevating himself, though a Kshatriya, to the rank of a Brāhmaṇ, see Manu vii, 42; the Rāmāyaṇa, which makes him a companion and counsellor of the young Rāma-caudra, records [i, 51–65] how Viśvāmitra, on his accession to the throne, visited Vasishṭha's hermitage, and seeing there the cow of plenty [probably typical of *go*, 'the earth'], offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused, prepared to take it by force; a long contest ensued between the king and the saint [symbolical of the struggles between the Kshatriya and Brāhmaṇical classes], which

ended in the defeat of Viśvāmītra, whose vexation was such that, in order to become a Brāhmaṇa and thus conquer his rival, he devoted himself to intense austerities [during which he was seduced by the nymph Menakā and had by her a daughter, Śakuntalā], gradually increasing the rigour of his mortification through thousands of years, till he successively earned the titles of Rājārshi, Rishi, Maharshi, and finally Brahmarshi; he is supposed to be the author of nearly the whole of RV. iii, and of ix, 67, 13-15; x, 137, 5; 167; moreover, a law-book, a Dhanurveda, and a medical wk. are attributed to him), RV. &c. &c.; a partic. Catur-aha (= *Viśvāmītrasya sanjayah*), PañcatBr.; KātyŚr.; a partic. Anuvāka (= *Viśvāmītrasyānuvākaḥ*), Pat.; pl. the family of Viśvāmītra, RV.; AV.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.; -*kalpa*, n., -*pa-taru*, m. N. of wks.; -*jamad-agni*, m. du. Viśvāmītra and Jamad-agni, RV.; -*nadi*, f. N. of a river, MBh.; -*pura*, n. or -*puri*, f. N. of a town (Cīya, mfn.), Pratiñās.; -*priya*, m. 'dear to Viśvāmītra, the cocoa-nut tree, L.; N. of Kārttikeya, MBh.; -*rāsi*, m. N. of a man, Iśur.; -*saṃhita*, f. N. of sev. wks.; -*śrīṣṭi*, f. Viśvāmītra's creation (in allusion to several things fabled to have been created by this saint in rivalry of Brahmā, e.g. the fruit of the Palmyra in imitation of the human skull, the buffalo in imitation of the cow, the ass of the horse &c.), MW.; -*smṛiti*, f. N. of wk.

Viśvāhā, ind. = *viśvāhā*, at all times, RV.; AV. **Viśve-deva**, m. pl. the Viśve Devāḥ (see under *viśva*), Pur.; sg. N. of the number 'thirteen' (at the end of the Saṃpadeha-viśvāśhadi); of Mahāpurusha, Hariv.; of an Asura, ib.; or another divine being, Kāth.; (ā), f. Uaria Lagopodioides, L.

Viśve-devī, m. the clitoris, L.
Viśve-bhojas, m. N. of Indra, Up. iv, 237, Sch. (cf. *viśva-bh*).

Viśve-vedas, m. N. of Agni, ib. (cf. *viśva-bh*).
Viśvā, ind. anywhere, RV.

विश्वास *vi-śvas*, P. -*śvasati* (ep. also -*śvasati*, °te), to draw breath freely, be free from fear or apprehension, be trustful or confident, trust or confide in, rely or depend on (acc., gen., or loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*śvasayati*, to cause to trust, inspire with confidence, console, comfort, encourage, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; Desid. of Caus. -*śiśvasayishati*, to wish to inspire confidence or to encourage, Bhāṭṭ.; **śvasana**, n. trusting, confiding in, W. **śvasaniya**, mfn. to be trusted or relied on, reliable, trustworthy, credible, Kāv.; Pañcat. (n. impers. with loc., 'it should be trusted or relied on'); -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. trustworthiness, credibility, Kalid. **śvasita**, mfn. full of confidence, fearless, unsuspecting, BhP.; trusted, believed or confided in, W. **śvasitavya**, mfn. = *śvasaniya*, MBh.; Prab.

Viśvasta, mfn. full of confidence, fearless, bold, unsuspecting, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; trusted, confided in, faithful, W.; (am), ind. confidently, without fear or apprehension, Kāv.; (ā), f. a widow, Har.; -*ghātaka* (Pañcat.; HPariś.; -*ghātin* (Kathās.), mfn. ruining the trustful; -*vañchaka*, mfn. deceiving the trustful, Kathās.; -*vat*, ind. as if trustful, MW.

Viśvāsa, m. confidence, trust, reliance, faith or belief in (loc., gen., instr. with or without *saha*, or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a confidential communication, secret, Daś.; Hit.; -*kāraka*, m(ikā)n. inspiring confidence, causing trust, MBh.; -*kārana*, n. reason for c°, Hit.; -*kārya*, n. a confidential matter of business, Hit.; -*krī*, mfn. = -*kāraka*, W.; -*ghāta*, m. destruction of confidence, violation of trust, treachery, RāmUp.; -*ghātaka* or -*ghātin*, mfn. one who destroys c°, a traitor, MBh.; R. &c.; -*janman*, mfn. produced from c°, MW.; -*devī*, f. N. of the patroness of Vidyā-pati (to whom he dedicated his Gaṅgā-vākyāvalī, a wk. on the worship of the waters of the Gaṅges), Cat.; -*parama*, mfn. wholly possessed of c°, thoroughly trustful, R.; -*pātra*, n. 'receptacle of confidence, a trustworthy person, Hit.; -*pratiṣṭhāna*, mfn. possessed of c°, trustful, Hit.; -*prada*, mfn. inspiring c°, W.; -*bhāṅga*, n. violation of c°, breach of faith, Mālatīm.; -*bhūmi*, f. 'ground for c°, a trustworthy person, Hit.; -*māya*, m(ikā)n. consisting in c°, Jātakam.; -*rāya*, m. N. of a minister, Cat.; -*sthāna*, n. 'place for or object of c°, a hostage, surety, Pañcat.; -*hantri* (MārKp.) or -*hartri* (MBh.), m. 'destroyer or stealer of c°, a traitor; -*sāika-bhū*, f. 'sole ground for c°, sole trustworthy person, Kusum.; -*sāika-sāra*, m. 'one whose sole essence is c°, N. of a man, MW.; -*sā*

jhita-dhī, mfn. 'one whose mind has abandoned c°', distrustful, suspicious, Rājat.; -*śōpaṅama*, m. access of c°, Sak. **śvāsana**, n. inspiring confidence (°ndrtham, ind. for the sake of insp. c°), Pañcat. **śvāsika**, mfn. trusty, confidential (-*tara*, mfn. more trusty), MBh. **śvāsita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to trust, inspired with confidence, W. **śvāsita**, mfn. confiding, trustful, Megh.; Kathās.; trusty, confidential, trustworthy, honest, Kām. **śvāsya**, mfn. to be trusted or confided in, trustworthy, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (-*tara*, mfn. more trustworthy, Daś.); to be inspired with confidence, liable to be consoled or encouraged or comforted, MBh.

विश्वि *vi-śvi*, P. -*śvayati* (only pr. p. -*śvayāt*), to swell, RV.

विश्वित् *vi-śvit*, Ā. -*śvetate* (only 3. pl. aor. *vy-śvitān*), to shine, be bright, RV.

विष *i. viṣ*, cl. 3. P. *viveshti* (only RV., cf. Intens.; here and ep. also cl. 1. P. *ve-shati*, cf. below; Subj. *veṣh, vteṣha*, RV.; pf. *vivesha*, *vivishuḥ*, ib. [*dviveshi*, iv, 22, 5 &c.]; aor. *avishat*, *avishat*, Gr.; Impv. *viddhī*, AV.; fut. *vekshyati*, °te, Br.; *veshṭā*, Gr.; inf. *veshtum*, Gr.; -*viṣe*, RV.; ind. p. *viṣvot*, ib.; -*viṣhya*, AV.), to be active, act, work, do, perform, RV.; ŚBr.; (cl. 1. P. *ve-shati*, cf. Dhātup. xvii, 47) to be quick, speed, run, flow (as water), ib.; to work as a servant, serve, ib.; to have done with i. e. overcome, subdue, rule, ib.; (Naigh. ii, 8) to be contained in (acc.), Tattvak.; Caus. *veshayati*, to clothe, BhP.; Intens. (or cl. 3. accord. to Dhātup. xxv, 13) *veveshti*, *vevishṭe*, to be active or busy in various ways &c., RV.; AV.; (p. *vevishat*) to consume, eat, ib. (cf. Naigh. ii, 8); (p. *vevishāna*) aided or supported by (instr.), RV. vii, 18, 15.

2. **Viṣ** (for 1. see p. 989, col. 2) in comp. for 3. *viṣ*. -*kārikā*, f. 'ordure maker', a kind of bird (prob. a variety of *Turdus Salica*), L. -*krimi*, m. a worm bred in the bowels, HPariś. -*khādira*, m. *Vachellia Farnesiana*, L. -*cara*, m. 'filth-goer', a tame or village hog, L. -*sūla*, m. a partic. form of colic, Suśr. -*saṅga*, m. coherence or obstruction of the feces, constipation, ib. -*sārikā* or -*sāri*, f. a sort of thrush or variety of the bird inaccurately called 'Maina' in Bengal, L.

Viṭka (ifc.) = 3. *viṣ*, feces (cf. *kārya* and *bhima-viṭka*).

Viḍ, in comp. for 3. *viṣ*. -*gandha*, n. = -*lavāna*, L. -*graha*, m. stoppage or obstruction of the feces, constipation, BhPr. -*ghāta*, m. a partic. urinary disease, Car. -*ja*, mfn. produced from ordure, Yājñ.; n. a fungus, W. -*bandha*, m. constipation, Suśr. -*bhaṅga*, m. diarrhoea, ib. -*bhava*, mfn. = -*ja*, W. -*bhid*, f. = -*bhaṅga*, BhPr. -*bhu*, mfn. feeding on ordure, Mn. xii, 56; m. a dung-beetle or a similar insect, BhPr. -*bheda*, m. = -*bhaṅga*, Car. -*bhedin*, mfn. laxative, Suśr.; (prob.) n. = -*lavāna*, L. -*bhojin*, mfn. = -*bhu*, Pañcat. -*lavāna*, n. a medicinal salt (commonly called Vitaban or Bitoben), L. -*varāha*, m. a tame or village hog, BhP. -*vighāta*, m. = -*ghāta*, Car.

Viṇ, in comp. for 3. *viṣ*. -*mūtra*, n. (sg. or du.) feces and urine, Mn. iv, 48 &c.

2. **Viṣ**, mfn. consuming (cf. *jarad-viṣh*); = *vyāpāna*, pervasion, L.

3. **Viṣh**, f. (nom. *viṣ*) feces, ordure, excrement, impure excretion, dirt, Mn.; Yājñ.; VarBrS. &c. **Viṣha**, m. a servant, attendant, RV.; N. of a Sadhya, Hariv. (cf. *dur-ṣo*); (*viṣhā*), n. (also m., Siddh.; ifc. f. ā) 'anything active', poison, venom, bane, anything actively pernicious, RV. &c. &c.; a partic. vegetable poison (= *vaśa-nābha*), L.; water, Naigh. i, 12; a mystical N. of the sound *m*, Up.; gun-myrh, L.; the fibres attached to the stalk of the lotus, W. (see *bisa*); (ā), f. a kind of aconite, L.; a tree (commonly called *Atis*, its bark is used as a red dye), W.; = 3. *viṣh*, feces (cf. *viṣta-viṣha*); m(ikā)n. poisons, AV. vii, 113, 2. [Cf. Gk. *lós for fūos*; Lat. *virus*.] -*kaptakini*, f. a kind of plant (= *bandhya-karkotaki*), L. -*kaṇṭha*, m. 'poison-necked', N. of Śiva, A. (cf. *viṣhāgni-pā*). -*kanda*, m. a species of bulbous plant (= *nīla-kanda*), L. -*kanyakā* or -*kanyā*, f. a girl supposed to cause the death of a man who has had intercourse with her, Mudr.; Kathās. -*kāshṭha*, n. *Thespesia Populnea*, L. -*kumbha*, m. a jar of poison, Hit. -*kṛta*, mfn. poisoned, Kāv. -*kṛimi*, m. 'poison-

worm', a worm bred in poison, Cāp.; -*nyāya*, m. the rule of the poison-worm (denoting that what may be fatal to others, is not so to those who are bred in it), A. -*khā*, see *bisa-khā*. -*giri*, m. 'p°-mountain', a mountain producing p°, Av. -*granthā*, N. of a plant (?), MW. -*ghāṭikā*, f. N. of a solar month; -*janana-sānti*, f. N. of a ch. of the Vṛidha-gārgya-samhita (describing rites for averting the evil consequences of being born at one of the 4 periods of the month Vṛ-gh°). -*ghā*, f. a kind of twining shrub, *Menispermum Cordifolium* or *Cocculus Cordifolius* (= *guḍūci*), L. -*ghāta*, m. 'p°-destroying', a physician who applies antidotes, R. -*ghātaka*, mfn. one who kills with poison, VarBrS. -*ghātin*, mfn. p°-destroying, antidotal, an antidote, m. *Mimosa Sirissa* (= *śirisha*), L. -*ghna*, m(ikā)n. (cf. *han*) destroying or counteracting p°, antidotal, an antidote, Mn.; Kathās.; Suśr.; m. (only L.) *Mimosa Sirissa*; *Hedysarum Alhagi*; *Beleric Myrobalan*; *Terminalia Belerica*; (i), f. (only L.) *Hingstha Repens*; another plant (commonly called *Bicchati*); turmeric; bitter apple or colocynth. -*ghnikā*, f. a species of strychnos, L. -*ja*, mfn. produced by p°, MBh. -*jala*, n. poisoned water, BhP. -*jī*, n. 'conquering or destroying p°', a kind of honey, L. -*jihva* (*viṣhā*), venom-tongued, ŚBr.; m. *Lipocercis Serrata*, L. -*jushṭa*, mfn. possessed of poison, poisonous, W.; poisoned, Suśr. -*jvara*, n. a buffalo, L. (v. l. -*ivara*). -*tantra*, n. 'toxicology', a ch. of most medical Samhitās. -*taru*, m. a p°-tree, Vās. -*tā*, f., or -*tva*, n. the state of poison, poisonousness, Vishu.; Kāv. &c. -*tindu*, m. *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, L.; a kind of ebony tree with poisonous fruit, BhPr. -*tinduka*, m. a species of poisonous plant, BhPr. -*tulya*, mfn. resembling poison, fatal, deadly, W. -*da*, mfn. yielding p°, poisonous, W.; m. 'shedding water', a cloud, Śiś.; n. green vitriol, W. -*daṇṣṭrā*, f. a medicinal plant and antidote (= *sarpa-kāṅkālī*), L. -*daṇḍa*, m. = *viṣhāpā-hāra-dāṇḍa*, Pañcat. -*dantaka*, m. 'having poisonous teeth', a snake, L. -*daršana-mṛityuka*, m. 'dying at the sight of p°', a kind of pheasant, L. (cf. *viṣha-mṛityu*). -*dāyaka*, m(ikā)n. or -*dāyin*, mfn. giving p°, poisoning, a poisoner, Kām.; R. -*digdha*, mfn. smeared with p°, empoisoned, poisoned, MBh. -*dūshana*, m(ikā)n. destroying p°, AV.; n. corrupting by admixture of p°, poisoning (of food), Kān. -*doṣha-hara*, mfn. taking away the ill effects of p°, MW. -*druma*, m. a kind of p°-tree, the *Upas tree*, Kāv.; Rājat. -*dvishā*, f. a kind of *Guḍī*, L. -*dharma*, mfn. holding or containing p°, venomous, poisonous; m. or (i), f. a snake, Gīt.; Subh.; -*nīlaya*, m. abode of snakes, *Pāṭala* or one of the lower regions, MW.; m. (ifc. f. ā) 'containing water', a receptacle of water, Vās. -*dharma*, f. coward, Carpopogon Pruriens or *Mucuna Pruriens*, L. -*dhātṛi*, f. 'venom-preserver', N. of a goddess who protects men from snakes (she was wife of the Rishi Jarat-karu and sister of Vasuki; cf. *manasā*), L. -*dhāna*, m. a receptacle of poison, AV. -*nāḍi*, f. a partic. inauspicious period of time (the evil consequences of being born in which are to be averted by religious rites), Samśkarak.; -*janana-sānti*, f. N. of work (= *viṣha-ghāṭikā-j*). -*nāsaka*, m(ikā)n. p°-destroying, MW. -*nāsana*, n. 'id.', *Mimosa Sirissa*, L.; n. removing or curing p°, W. -*nāśin*, mfn. p°-destroying, any antidote, W.; (inī), f. a kind of plant (= *viṣha-daṇṣṭrā*), BhP. -*nimita*, mfn. caused by p°, MW. -*nud*, m. 'p°-expeller', *Bignonia Indica*, L. -*patṛikā*, f. a partic. plant with poisonous leaves, Suśr. -*pannaga*, m. a venomous serpent, Kām. -*parpi*, f. = *nyag-radha*, L. -*parva*, m. N. of a Daitya, Kathās. -*pādapa*, m. a p°-tree, Kām. -*pīta*, mfn. one who has drunk p°, Hariv. -*pucchā*, m(ikā)n. having a venomous tail, L. -*puṭa*, m. N. of a man (pl. 'his descendants'), g. *yaskādi*. -*pushpa*, n. a poisonous flower, Kathās.; the blue lotus, L.; m. 'having poisonous flowers', *Vangueria Spinosa*, L. -*pushpaka*, mfn. (sickness or disease) caused by eating poisonous flowers, Pañ. v, 2, 81; m. *Vangueria Spinosa*, L. -*pradigdha*, mfn. smeared with p°, empoisoned, VarBrS. -*prayoga*, m. the use or employment of p°, administering p° as a medicine (also as N. of wk. or ch. of wk.), W. -*prastha*, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. -*bhaktshana*, n. the act of eating p°, taking p°, W. -*bhadra*, f. N. of a plant (= *brihad-danti*), L. (v. l. *bhishag-bh*). -*bhadrikā*, f. N. of a plant (= *laghu-danti*), L. -*bhishaj*, m. a poison-doctor, a dealer in antidotes, one who

pretends to cure snake-bites, L. — **bhujamga**, m. a poisonous snake, L. — **bhṛt**, mfn. bearing or containing p°, venomous, poisonous, m. a snake, W. — **mañjari**, f. N. of a medical wk. — **mantra**, n. a snake-charmer, one who pretends to charm snakes or cures the bite of snakes, L.; n. a charm for curing snake-bites, MW. — **maya**, mf(ā or ā)n. consisting of p°, poisonous, Kāv. — **mardanika**, **mardani** or **-mardini**, f. 'destroying p°', a species of plant, L. — **muc**, mfn. 'discharging venom', venomous (as speech), Śāntiś; m. a serpent, Hear.; Priy. — **mushā**, f. a kind of shrub possessing medicinal properties (commonly called Bishdori or Karsinh), Bhpr. — **mushṭika**, m. Melia Sempervirens, ib. — **mṛityu**, n. 'to whom poison is death', a kind of pheasant (cf. *visha-darṣana-mṛityuka*), L. — **rasa**, m. 'poison-juice', a poisoned draught or potion, MBh. — **rūpa**, f. a species of plant, L. — **roga**, m. sickness arising from being poisoned, Cat. — **ladduka**, mfn. poisoned, Vet. — **latā**, f. 'poisonous creeper', the colocynth plant, L. — **lāṅgala**, m. or n. a species of plant, Suśr. — **lātā** or **-lāntā**, f. N. of a place, Rājāt. — **vat** (*vishā*), mfn. poisonous, RV. &c. &c.; poisoned, Cat. — **vallari**, **-valli**, or **-valli**, f. a poisonous creeper, Kāv.; Kathās. — **vitāpin**, m. = *-tari*, Venis. — **vidyā**, f. 'p°-science', the administration of antidotes, cure of p°s by drugs or charms, ĀśvSr. — **vidhāna**, n. administering poison judicially or by way of ordeal, W. — **vimuktātman**, mfn. one whose soul or nature is released from poison, MBh. — **viksha**, m. a poison-tree, the Upas tree, Rājāt; **-nyāya**, m. the rule of the p°-tree (denoting that as a tree ought not to be cut down by the reaper of it so a noxious object should not be destroyed by the producer of it; cf. Kum. ii, 55, *visha-viksho 'pi samvārdhya svayaṃ chetum asāṃpratam*), A. — **vega**, m. 'poison-force', the effect of p° (shown by various bodily effects or changes), Mālv. — **valāya**, m. 'poison-doctor', a dealer in antidotes or one professing to cure the bites of snakes, ib.; N. of wk. — **valiripā**, f. 'p°-enemy', a kind of grass used as an antidote (= *nir-vishā*, q.v.), L. — **vyavasthā**, f. the state of being poisoned, Daś. — **śūluka**, see *bīsa-p°*. — **śūka** (Suśr.) or **-sringin** (L.), m. 'having a poison-ousting', a wasp. — **samyoga**, m. vermilion, L. — **sūcaka**, m. 'p°-indicator', the Greek partridge, Perdix Rufa (= *cakora*). — **srikvan**, m. 'poison-mouthed', a wasp, L. — **secana**, mfn. emitting p°, Nidānas. — **ha**, mfn. removing p°, L.; (ā), f. Kyllingia Monoccephala, L.; a kind of gourd, L. — **han**, mf(ā or ā)n. destroying poison; (*-ghnū cikitsā*, the science of antidotes), Car.; m. a kind of Kadamba, L.; (*-ghnū*), f. N. of various plants (see under *visha-ghna*). — **hantri**, mfn. destroying or counteracting p°; (*-tri*), f. N. of various plants (= *a-parajitā* or *nir-vishā*), L. — **hara**, mf(ā or ā)n. removing venom, antidotal, MBh.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, ib.; (ā or ā), f. the goddess who protects from the venom of snakes (see *visha-dhātṛi*, *manasā*), L.; *-cikitsā*, f., *-mantra-prayoga*, m., *-mantrāśadhā*, n. N. of wks. — **hina**, nfn. free from poison (as a serpent), ŚārngP. — **hṛdaya**, mfn. poison-hearted, cherishing hatred or hostility, malicious, malignant, Hit. — **heti**, m. 'whose weapon is poison', a serpent, Harav. **Vi-shākta**, mfn. smeared with p°, poisoned, L. **Vi-shāgni**, m. the fire of p°, burning p°, Ritus.; **-pā**, m. 'drinker of burning p°', N. of Śiva, MBh. (cf. *visha-kapṭha* and *vishāntaka*). **Vishāgraja**, m. 'elder brother of p°', a swind, L. **Vishāṅkura**, m. a poisoned sprout, Bhartṛ; 'having a poisoned point', a spear, dart, L. **Vishāṅganā**, f. = *visha-kanyakā*, Mudr. **Vishād**, mfn. eating p°, Kāth. **Vishādani**, f. 'p°-destroying', a kind of creeper (= *palāṣī*), L. 1. **Vishādin**, mfn. (for 2. see under *vi-√shad*, col. 3) swallowing p°, Vcar. **Vishānana**, m. 'p°-mouthed', a snake, L. **Vishānala**, m. = *vi-shāgni*, VarBrS. **Vishāntaka**, mfn. 'p°-destroying, antidotal'; m. N. of Śiva (so called because he swallowed the p° produced at the churning of the ocean), L. **Vishānna**, n. poisoned food, Daś. **Vishāpavādin**, mfn. curing poison by charms; (*inī*), f. a magical formula curing p°, ŚāṅkhBr. **Vishāpaha**, mfn. p°-repelling, antidotal, an antidote (*mantrair vishāpahaiḥ*, with texts or charms which have the power of repelling poison), Mn.; Suśr.; m. a kind of tree (= *mushkaka*), L.; N. of Garuḍa, L.; (ā), f. (only L.) a kind of birth-wort, Aristolochia Indica (= *arka-mūlā*); N. of various other plants (= *indra-vāruṇī*; *nir-vishā*; *nāga-damanī*; *sarpa-kankālikā*). **Vishāpaharapa**, n. removing or

destroying p°, Cat. **Vishāpahāra**, n. id.; *-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra; *-danḍa*, m. a magical wand for destroying p°, Pañcad. **Vishābhāvā**, f. 'having no p°', a species of plant (= *kṛishya-dhattiraka*), L. **Vishāmrīta**, n. p° and nectar (also N. of wk.); *-maya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of p° and n°, having the nature of both, Kathās. **Vishāyudha**, m. = *vishaheti*, L.; *°dhīya*, m. a venomous animal, VarBrS. **Vishārāti**, m. 'enemy of poison', a kind of thorn-apple, L. **Vishārī**, m. 'p°-enemy', a kind of plant or tree (L. = *mahā-calcu* or *ghṛita-karañja*), Suśr. **Vishāstra**, n. a poisoned arrow, L. **Vishāsa**, m. 'p°-mouthed', a snake, L.; (ā), f. the marking-nut plant, Semecarpus Anacardium, L. **Vishāsvāda**, mfn. tasting p°, Mn. xi, 9 (cf. *madhu-āpāta*). **Vishāddhāra**, m. N. of a wk. on toxicology. **Vishālopa**, mfn. full of p°, MBh. **Vishāushadhi**, f. Tiariidum Indicum, L. **Vishanī**, m. a kind of snake, L. **Vishala**, n. poison, venom, L. **Vishāya**, Nom. *ā*. *Cyate* (n. c. also P. *°yatī*), to become poison, turn into poison, Bhartṛ; Subh. **Vishāra**, m. a venomous snake, L. **Vishālu**, mfn. venomous, poisonous, L. **Vishin**, mfn. poisoned, Pañcar. **Vishī-bhūta**, mfn. become poison (as food), Kathās.

2. **Vishṭa**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 989, col. 2) only in *pari-* and *saṃ-v°*, q.v.; (ā), f. the feces, excrement (w. r. for *vishṭhā*).

1. **Vishṭi**, f. (for 2. see p. 999, col. 1) service, (esp.) forced s°, compulsory work, drudgery (also collectively 'servants, slaves, bondsmen'), MBh.; R.; Inscr. (ifc. also *°tika*); m. N. of one of the seven Rishis in the 11th Manv-antara, MarkP.; (*ī* or *ībhis*), ind. changing, alternatively, by turns, RV. (in this sense accord. to some from *vi* + *√i*, as; cf. *abhi-
pari-shṭi*). — **kara**, m. the lord of bondsmen or slaves, MBh. (Nilak.); = next, VarBrS. — **kṛit**, m. a servant, slave, bondsman, ib.

1. **Vishṭhā**, f. (for 2. see p. 999, col. 1) = 3. *vish*, feces, excrement (acc. with *√kri* or *vi-√dhā*, to void excreta), Mn.; MBh. &c. (often w. r. *vishṭā*). — **karapa**, n. voiding excrement, VarBrS. — **bhū**, m. a worm living in ordure, BhP. — **bhūdāraka**, m. a tame or village hog, L. (cf. *viq-varāha*). — **sāt**, ind. into excrement or ordure (with *√as*, to be turned into excrement or ordure), HYog.

Vishya, mfn. worthy of poison, deserving death by poison, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 91.

विष 4. **viṣ**, cl. g. P. *vishṇāti*, to separate, disjoin, Dhātup. xxxi, 54.

विषम *vi-shaṇj* (√*saṇj*), P. *-shajati*, to hang on, hang to, attach, TS.; Kāth.; (*-shajjate*), to be attached or devoted to, BhP. (pr. p. *-shajjat*, addicted to worldly objects, ib.; *-shajjantī*, f. devoted to a man, ib.); to be stuck to or clung to, i. e. be followed at the heels by (instr.), ib.

Vi-shakta, mfn. hung to or on or upon, hung or suspended to, hanging or sticking on or in, firmly fixed or fastened or adhering to (loc.), AV. &c. &c.; turned or directed towards (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; spread or extended over (loc.), Jātakam.; (ifc.) dependent on, Daś.; produced, implanted, Uttarar.; stopped, interrupted (said of a cow that has ceased to give milk), RV. i, 117, 20; *-tva*, n. the being occupied with (loc.), MBh.

Vi-shaṅga, m. the hanging on or being attached to (see *nir-v°*). **°shaṅgin**, mfn. adhering, clinging or crowded together, Śiś.; (ifc.) smeared or anointed with, Pañcar.

Vi-shajjita, mfn. clinging or sticking or adhering to, BhP.

विषर *visharḍa*, n. = *mṛiṇāla*, the fibres of the stalk of the water-lily, L.

विषवर *vishatvara*, v. l. for *visha-jvara* (see p. 995, col. 3).

विषद *vi-shad* (√*sad*), P. *-shidati* (impf. Class. *vy-ashidat*, Ved. *vya-shidat* or *vy-asidat*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 119; pf. *vi-shasāda*, ib. 118; inf. *-shatium* or *-shiditum*, MBh.), to be exhausted or dejected, despond, despair, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to sink down, be immersed in (loc.), R. v, 95, 15 (perhaps *vi-sheduḥ* w. r. for *ni-sh°*). Caus. *-shādayati*, to cause to despond or despair, vex, grieve, afflict, MBh.; R. &c.

Vi-shappa, mfn. dejected, sad, desponding, sorrowful, downcast, out of spirits or temper, Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP.; *-cetas*, mfn. dejected in mind, low-spirited, downcast, R.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. dejection, sadness, languor, lassitude (esp. as one of the effects of unsuccessful love), L.; *-bhāva*, m. id., Daś.; *-manas*, mfn. = *-cetas*, BhP.; *-mukha*, mf(ā)n. dejected in countenance, looking sad or dejected, R.; *-rīpa*, mf(ā)n. having a sorrowful aspect, being in a dejected mood, R.; *-vadana*, mfn. = *-mukha*, ib.; *°nyātman*, mfn. low-spirited, desponding, downcast, BhP.

Vi-shāda, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) drooping state, languor, lassitude, Mālatim.; dejection, depression, despondency (esp. as the result of unrequited love), MaitrUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; disappointment, despair (one of the Vyabhicāras, q.v.), Daśar.; Śāh.; aversion, disgust, Bhartṛ; fear, weakness, MBh.; dulness, stupidity, insensibility (= *moha*), ib.; *-kṛit*, mfn. causing depression or grief, R.; *-janaka*, mfn. id., Prab., Sch.; *-vat*, mfn. dejected, downcast, sad, Kathās.; *°dārta-vadana*, mfn. looking depressed with care or sorrow, R. **°shādana**, mfn. causing depression or grief, R.; (*ī*), f., see *vishādani*, col. 1; n. the causing despondency or sadness, Car.; affliction, grief, despair, BhP.; a distressing experience, Kuval. **°shādita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to sink down, made sorrowful, dejected, MW.

2. **Vi-shādin**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) dejected, dismayed, disconsolate, sad, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*°di*)-*tā*, f. (Kāv.; Kathās.), *-tva*, n. (Suśr.) dejection, despondency, grief, despair.

विषम *vi-shama*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *vi* + *sama*) uneven, rugged, rough, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; unequal, irregular, dissimilar, different, inconstant, Br.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. &c.; odd, not even (in numbers &c.), Var.; Kāvād.; that which cannot be equally divided (as a living sheep among three or four persons), Mn. ix, 119; hard to traverse, difficult, inconvenient, painful, dangerous, adverse, vexatious, disagreeable, terrible, bad, wicked (ibc. 'terribly', Śiś.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; hard to be understood, Gol.; Kāv.; unsuitable, wrong, Suśr.; Sarvad.; unfair, dishonest, partial, Mn.; MBh.; rough, coarse, rude, cross, MW.; odd, unusual, unequalled, W.; m. a kind of measure, Samgit.; N. of Vishnu, MW.; (*ī*), f. N. of various wks.; n. unevenness, uneven or rough ground or place (*sama-vishameshu*, 'on even and uneven ground', Śiś.), bad road, VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; oddness (of numbers), W.; a pit, precipice, Mn.; MBh. &c.; difficulty, distress, misfortune, MBh.; R. &c.; unevenness, inequality (*ēya*, ind. 'unequally'), Kāś; (in rhet.) incongruity, incompatibility, Kāvād.; Prātāp.; Kuval.; pl. (with *Bharad-vājasya*), N. of Sāmāns, SV.; ĀrshBr.; (*am*), ind. unequally, unfairly, MW.; *-karpa*, mfn. having unequal diagonals, Col.; m. or n. (?) any four-sided figure with un° di°, MW.; the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle (esp. as formed between the gnomon of a dial and the extremities of the shadow), W.; *-karmān*, n. an odd or unequalled act, W.; a dissimilar operation; the finding of two quantities when the difference of their squares is given and either the sum or the difference of the quantities, Col.; *-kāla*, m. an unfavourable time, inauspicious season, MW.; *-kriya*, mfn. undergoing unequal (medical) treatment (*-tva*, n.), Suśr.; *-khāta*, n. an irregular cavity or a solid with unequal sides, Col.; *-gata*, mfn. situated or placed on an uneven place (higher or lower), Āpast.; fallen into distress, ib.; *-akṛa-vāla*, n. (in math.) an ellipse, Sūryapr.; *-catuṣ-āśra* or *-catuṣ-bhujā* or *-catuṣ-koṇa*, m. an unequal four-sided figure, trapezium, Sūryapr.; *-cchada*, m. = *sapta-cch°*, Alstonia Scholaris, L.; Echites Scholaris, W.; *-cchāya*, f. 'uneven-shadow', the shadow of the gnomon at noon when the sun is on the equinoctial line, W.; *-jvara*, m. irregular (chronic) fever, Suśr.; (*°rāṅkuśa-lauha*, m. a partic. ferruginous preparation, Rasēndrac.; *°rātaka-lauha*, m. id., L.); *-tri-bhujā*, m. a scalene triangle, Col.; *-tva*, n. inequality, difference, MaitrUp.; dangerousness, terribleness, Vishn.; *-drishṭi*, f. mfn. looking obliquely, squint-eyed, ĀpGr.; Sch.; *-dhātu*, mfn. having the bodily humors unequally proportioned, unhealthy, MW.; *-nayana* or *-netra*, mfn. 'having an odd number of eyes', 'three-eyed', N. of Śiva, L.; *-pada*, mf(ā)n. having unequal steps (as a path), Kir.; having un° Pādas (a stanza), RPrāt.; RAnukr.; VS. Anukr.; *°da-vṛtiti*, f. N. of various commentaries; *-palāśa*, m. Alstonia Scholaris

(= *sapta-paḥ*), L.; -*pāda*, mf. (ā)n. consisting of unequal Pādas, Nidānas.; -*bāṇa*, m. 'five-arrowed', N. of the god of love, L.; (-*na-līlā*, f. N. of a poem); -*bhojana*, n. eating at irregular hours, MW.; -*māya*, mf. (i) n. = *vishamād āgatah*, L.; -*rāga*, mfn. differently nasalized (-*tā*, f.), RPrāt.; -*riṣya*, mfn. = *vishama-māya*, L.; produced by or resulting from unequal quantities or qualities, W.; -*rca*, mfn. (fr. *vishama + ric*) having an unequal number of verses, ŚāṅkhŚr.; -*lakṣmī*, f. adverse fortune, bad luck, VarBṛs.; -*vibhāga*, m. unequal division of property amongst co-heirs, W.; -*vilocana*, n. 'three-eyed', N. of Śiva (cf. -*ayana* above), Siddh.; -*viśikha*, m. 'five-arrowed', N. of the god of love, Cat.; -*vṛtta*, n. a kind of metre with unequal Pādas, Pīṅg.; -*vyākhyā*, f. N. of Comm.; -*vyāptika*, mfn. furnishing an example of partial or one-sided invariable concomitance, Sāṃkhya, Sch.; -*śara*, m. 'five-arrowed', N. of the god of love, Daś.; -*śāyin*, mfn. sleeping irregularly, W.; -*śiṣṭa*, mfn. inaccurately prescribed (-*tva*, n.), L.; left unfairly, unjustly divided (as property &c. at death), W.; -*śīla*, mfn. having an unequal disposition, cross-tempered, rough, difficult, W.; m. N. of Vikramāditya, Kathās.; of the 18th Lambaka of the Kathā-sarīt-sāgara called after him; (w.r. for *vishama-śīla*, an uneven rock', Pañcat. iii, 311); -*śloka-tīkṣā*, f., -*śloka-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks.; -*sāhasa*, n. irregular boldness, temerity, W.; -*stha*, mf. (ā)n. standing unevenly, W.; being in an inaccessible position, ib.; standing on a precipice, st° in a dangerous place, Pañcat.; being in difficulty or misfortune, MBh.; R. &c.; -*sprihā*, f. coveting wrongly another's property, L.; -*mūksha*, m. 'three-eyed', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; -*mūdditya*, m. N. of a poet, Subh.; -*mūḍna*, n. irregular or unusual food, MW.; -*māyudha*, m. 'five-arrowed', N. of the god of love, Sighās.; -*mārtha-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*māvatāra*, m. descending on uneven ground, MW.; -*māṣana*, n. eating irregularly (either as to quantity or time), Vāgbh.; Sighās.; Bhpr.; -*māṣya*, mfn. having an unfair disposition, dishonest, crafty, W.; -*mūkṣaṇa*, m. 'three-eyed', N. of Śiva, Śis.; -*mēshu*, m. 'five-arrowed', N. of the god of love, Śis.; Hit.; -*mōṇnata*, mfn. raised unevenly, L.; -*mōpala*, mfn. having rough stones or rocks, MW.

Vishamaka, mfn. rather uneven, not properly polished (as pearls), VarBṛs.

Vishamāya, Nom. A. *yate*, to become or appear uneven, Cāṇ.

Vishamita, mfn. made uneven or impassable, Kir.; made crooked, disarranged, ib.; Śis.; Vās.; become dangerous or hostile, BhP.

Vishamī, in comp. for *vi-shama*, = √*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to make uneven, MBh.; to make unequal or crooked, Śis., Sch.; to make hostile, BhP. - *bhāva*, m. derangement of equilibrium, MBh. = √*bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to become uneven or irregular, Śāk.

Vishamīya, mfn. connected with or produced by unevenness or inequality, uneven, unequal, g.gahādī.

विषय vishaya, m. (ifc. f. ā; prob. either fr. √1. *vish*, 'to act', or fr. *vi* + √*si*, 'to extend', cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 70, Sch.) sphere (of influence or activity), dominion, kingdom, territory, region, district, country, abode (pl. = lands, possessions), Mn.; MBh. &c.; scope, compass, horizon, range, reach (of eyes, ears, mind &c.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; period or duration (of life), Pañcat.; special sphere or department, peculiar province or field of action, peculiar element, concern (ifc. = 'concerned with, belonging to, intently engaged on', *vishaye*, with gen. or ifc. = 'in the sphere of, with regard or reference to', *atra vishaye*, 'with regard to this object'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; space or room (sometimes = fitness) for (gen.), Kāv.; Pañcat.; an object of sense (these are five in number, the five *indriya* or organs of sense having each their proper *vishaya* or object, viz. 1. *śabda*, 'sound', for the ear, cf. *śruti-vishaya*; 2. *spṛśa*, 'tangibility', for the skin; 3. *rūpa*, 'form' or 'colour', for the eye; 4. *rasa*, 'savour', for the tongue; 5. *gandha*, 'odour', for the nose) and these five *Vishayas* are sometimes called the *Gūṇas* or 'properties' of the five elements, ether, air, fire, water, earth, respectively; cf. *śruti-vishaya-guṇa*, Yājñ.; Śāṅk.; Sarvad.; IW. 83; a symbolical N. of the number 'five', VarBṛs.; anything perceptible by the senses, any object of affection or concern or attention, any special worldly object or aim or matter or business, (pl.) sensual enjoyments, sensuality, KathUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; any subject or topic, subject-matter, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an object

(asopp. to 'a subject'), Sarvad.; a fit or suitable object ('for', dat., gen., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in phil.) the subject of an argument, category, general head (one of the 5 members of an Adhikaraṇa [q.v.], the other 4 being *vilāya* or *saṃjāya*, *pūrva-pakṣa*, *uttara-pakṣa* or *siddhānta*, and *samgatī* or *nirṇaya*), Sarvad.; un-organic matter, IW. 73; (in gram.) limited or restricted sphere (e.g. *chandasi vishaye*, 'only in the Veda'), Kās. (ifc. = restricted or exclusively belonging to); (in rhet.) the subject of a comparison (e.g. in the comp. 'lotus-eye' the second member is the *vishaya*, and the first the *vishayin*), Kuval.; Prātāp.; a country with more than 100 villages, L.; a refuge, asylum, W.; a religious obligation or observance, ib.; a lover, husband, ib.; semen virile, ib. - **karman**, n. worldly business or act, W. - **kāma**, m. desire of worldly goods or pleasures, ib. - **grāma**, m. the multitude or aggregate of objects of sense, Sāh. - **candrikā**, f. N. of wk. - **jñā**, m. one who has a partic. domain of knowledge, a specialist, Rājat. - **jñāna**, n. acquaintance with worldly affairs, MW. - **tā**, f. the character or condition of being an object or having anything for an object, the relation between an object and the knowledge of it, Sāh.; Vedāntas.; Sarvad.; -*rahasya*, n., -*vāda* (or -*vicāra*), m., -*vāda-tippaṇa*, n., -*vāddrtha*, m. N. of wks. - **tva**, n. = -*tā*, Sarvad.; Yājñ., Sch.; (ifc.) the being restricted to, occurring only in, Pat. - **nirati**, f. attachment to sensual objects, A. - **nihnuti**, f. negation with regard to an object (not as to one's self), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 306. - **pati**, m. the governor of a province, Inscr. - **pathaka**, m. or n. (?) N. of a district, ib. - **parāśūmukha**, mfn. averted or averse from mundane affairs, Śāk. - **pratyabhi-jñāna**, n. (in phil.) the recognition of objects, MW. - **pravaṇa**, mfn. attached to objects of sense, Kull. on Mn. ii, 99. - **prasaṅga**, m. = *nirati*, A. - **lolupa**, mfn. eager for sensual enjoyment, Kathās. - **laukika-pratyakṣa-kārya-kāraṇa-bhāva-rahasya**, n. N. of wk. - **vat**, mfn. directed to objects of sense, MBh.; objective, Yogas. - **vartin**, mfn. directed to anything (gen.) as an object, R. - **vākya-dīpikā** (also -*vāg-d*), f., -**vākya-samgraha**, m., -**vāda**, m. N. of wks. - **vāsin**, mfn. inhabiting a country (*anya-vishaya-v*), the inhabitant of another c°), Kāv.; Pañcat.; engaged in the affairs of life, W. - **vicāra**, m. N. of a treatise by Gadādhara (also called *vishayatā-vic*°, see -*tā* above). - **vishayin**, m. du. object and subject, Bādar. - **saṅga**, m. addition to sensual objects, sensual; -*ja*, mfn. sprung from add° to s° objects, Mn. xii, 18. - **saptamī**, f. the locative case in the sense of 'with regard to', Kās. on Pān. i, 1, 57. - **sukha**, n. the pleasures of sense, MW. - **sneha**, m. desire for sensual objects, Ragh. - **sprihā**, f. id., MW. **Vishayājñāna**, n. 'non-recognition of objects', exhaustion, lassitude, L. **Vishayātmaka**, mfn. consisting of or identified with worldly objects, sensual, carnal, Mn.; BhP. **Vishayādhipati**, m. id., ib.; 'lord of a country', a king, sovereign, R. **Vishayānantara**, mfn. immediately adjacent or adjoining, next neighbour, L. **Vishayānanda**, m. N. of various wks. **Vishayānta**, m. the boundary of a country, MBh.; R.; Kathās. **Vishayābhī-mukhi-kṛiti**, f. directing (the senses) towards sensual objects, Cat. **Vishayābhīratī**, f. and **bhīlāsha**, m. the enjoyment of s° pleasures, Kir. **Vishayārha**, mfn. entitled to s° pl° (as youth), HParīś. **Vishayāsakta**, mfn. attached to s° pl°; -*manas*, mfn. one whose mind is devoted to the world, Śukas. **Vishayāsakti**, f. attachment to s° pl°, ib. **Vishayāsiddha-dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. **Vishayāśishin**, mfn. addicted to s° pl°, devoted to worldly pursuits, L. **Vishayōpārama**, n. cessation or abandonment of s° pl°, Śāṅkhyak. **Vishayōpasevā**, f. addition to s° pl°, sensuality, Ragh. **Vishayaka** (ifc.) = *vishaya*, having anything for an object or subject, relating to, concerning (-*tva*, n.), Siddh.; Nyāyas.; Nilak. **Vishayāyin**, m. (only L.) a prince; an organ of sense; a man of the world, sensualist, materialist; N. of the god of love. **Vishayika**. See *dūrṣṭi*- and *samasta-v*°. **Vishayin**, mfn. relating or attached to worldly objects, sensual, carnal, Yājñ.; Kāv. &c.; m. a sensualist, materialist, voluptuary (= *vaiśayika* or *kāmin*), L.; a prince, king, L.; a subject of (gen.), Pañcar.; (in phil.) the subject, the 'Ego', MBh.; Śāṅk. (-*tva*, n.); the god of love, L.; (in rhetor.) the object of a

comparison (cf. under *vishaya*); n. an organ of sense, L.

Vishayī, in comp. for *vishaya*. - **karapa**, n. the making anything an object of perception or thought, Śāṅk. = √*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to make anything an object, Śāṅk.; TPāt., Sch.; to make anything one's own, take possession of (acc.), Hcar. - **kṛita**, mfn. spread abroad, Cat.; made an object of sense or thought, perceived, Śāṅk.; Vedāntas.; (ifc.) made an object of or for (*karma-vishayī-kṛita*, 'heard'), Cat. = √*bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to become an object of sense or perception, Śāṅk. = **bhūta**, mfn. become the dominion of (gen.), Pañcat. **Vishayīya**, m. or n. = *vishaya*, an object, Kusum.; mfn. relating to an object, MW.

विषह vi-shah (√*śah*), A. -*shahate* (impf. *vy-ashahata* or *vy-asahata*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 71; inf. *-shahitum* or *-soḍhum*, not *-shoḍhum*, ib., 115), to conquer, subdue, overpower, be a match for (acc.), RV.; AV.; MBh.; Hariv.; to be able to or capable of (inf.), MBh.; R.; to bear, withstand, resist, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to endure, suffer, put up with (acc. also with inf.), R.; Gt.; BhP.: Caus. (only aor. *vy-asīshahat*), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 116; Intens., see *vi-shāshā*.

Vi-shahya, mfn. bearable, tolerable (see *a-v*°), conquerable, resistible, MBh.; R.; (also with *kar-tum*) possible, practicable, MBh.; ascertainable, determinable (see *a-v*°).

Vi-shāshā, mfn. victorious, RV.; AV.: ŚBr.; -*vata*, n. N. of a partic. observance, AV. Paddh. on Kauś. 57.

Vi-soḍha, mfn. (Pāṇ. viii, 3, 115) endured, Kathās.

विषा vishā, ind. = *buddhi*, Uṇ. iv, 36, Sch. (for *vishā*, f., see under *visha*, p. 995, col. 2).

विषाक्त vishākta, &c. See p. 996, col. 1.

विषाण 1. vishāṇa, n. (for 2. see under *vi-√sho*, fr. which 1. may perhaps also come; in older language also ā, f., and accord. to g. *ardhar-cādi*, also m.; ifc. ā or ī) a horn, the horn of any animal, AV. &c. &c. (cf. *kharī*, *śaśa-v*°) a horn (wind-instrument), BhP.; the tusk (of an elephant or of a boar or of Gaṇeśa), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; the claws (of a crab), Pañcat.; a peak, top, point, summit, ŚaṅkBr.; VarBṛs.; the horn-like tuft on Śiva's head, MBh.; the tip of the breast, nipple, BhP.; the chief or best of a class or kind (cf. *bhūta*; *dhī-v*° = 'acuteness of intellect, sagacity'), MBh.; VarBṛs.; a sword or knife, R. (v.l. *kṛipāṇa*); (ī), f. N. of various plants (Odina Pinnata); the Indian tamarind; Tragia Involucrata; = *riśabha*, *karkatā-śṛiṅgi* and *kshira-kākoti*, L.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. - **kośa**, m. the hollow of a horn, MW. - **bhūta**, mfn. being the chief or best, MBh. i, 3735. - **vat**, mfn. horned, Kathās.; m. 'having tusks', a boar, Hariv. **Vi-shāṇanta**, m. N. of Gaṇeśa, Gal. **Vishāṇōnnā-mita-skandha**, mfn. one whose shoulders are raised up towards (or high enough to meet) the horns, MW. **Vishāṇōllikhita-skandha**, mfn. one whose shoulders are grazed or scratched by his horns (said of the leader of a herd of cattle to mark superiority), ib.

Vishāṇaka (ifc.) = 1. *vishāṇa*, a horn, L.; m. an elephant, Gal.; (*akā*), f. a species of plant, AV.; (*ikā*), f. N. of various plants (Odina Pinnata); the Senna plant; Asclepias Geminata; = *karkatā-śṛiṅgi* and *sātālā*, L.

Vishāṇin, mfn. having horns, horned, MBh.; Hariv. (*ni-tva*, n.); having tusks, MBh.; m. an elephant, Hariv.; Śis.; any horned animal, W.; Trapa Bispinosa, L.; a partic. plant growing on the Hima-vat (= *riśabha*), L.; pl. N. of a people, RV. vii, 18, 7 ('holding horns in the hand', Say.)

विषातकी vishātakī, f. (meaning unknown), AV. vii, 113, 2.

विषाद vi-shāda &c. See under *vi*, *shad*.

विषानन vishānana, *vishānala* &c. See p. 996, col. 1.

विषिच् vi-shic (√*śic*), P. -*shīcātī*, to spill, shed, ĀpŚr.: Intens. -*śīcīyate*, Vop.

Vi-shikta, mfn. discharged, emitted (semen), ŚBr.

विषित vi-shita. See under *vi-√sho*.

विषिव vi-shiv (√*śiv*), P. -*shīvyati*, to sew or sew on in different places, Kath.; TS.

विषु 1. vishu, ind. (only in comp. and deri-

vatives, prob. connected with *viśva*, accord. to Pāṇ. vi, 4, 77, Vārt. 1, Pat. a Ved. acc. *viśvam* = *viśhu-vam* on both sides, in both directions; in various directions; similarly, equally. — *drūh* or *-drūha*, mfn. injuring or hurting in various parts (?), RV. viii, 26, 15 (Sāy. 'an arrow'). — *padā*, n. the autumnal equinox (?), MW. — *rūpa* (*viśhu-*), m(f)ān. different in shape or colour, manifold, various, RV.; TS.; VS. — *vāt*, see below.

Vishupa, mfn. different, various, manifold, RV.; changing (as the moon), ib.; averse from (abl.), ib.; (e), ind. aside, apart, ib.; m. the equinox, L.

Vishupāk, ind. to different parts or sides, RV.

Vishupa, m. or n. = *viśhuva*, the equinox, L.

Vishuva, m. or n. (cf. *viśhuvāt*; acc. *viśhuvam* or *viśhuvam*, cf. 1. *viśhu* above) the equinox, MBh.; Pur. — *ochāyā*, f. the shadow of the gnomon or index of a dial at noon when the sun is on the equinoctial points, MW. — *dina*, n. the day of the equinox, ib. — *rekhā*, f. the equinoctial line, ib. — *samkrānti*, f. = *viśhuvāt-s*, ib. — *samaya*, m. the equinoctial season, Hit.

Vishuvāt, mfn. having or sharing both sides equally, being in the middle, middlemost, central, RV.; AitBr.; TS.; m. the central day in a Sattr or sacrificial session, AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; a partic. Ekāha, PāñcavBr.; top, summit, vertex, AV.; m. n. equinoctial point or equinox, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; — *pūṇa-sitāntu*, m. the equinoctial full moon, Rājāt.; — *prabhā*, f. the equinoctial shadow, Sūryas.; — *samkrānti*, f. the sun's equinoctial passage, the passing of the sun into the next sign at either equinox, Hit.; — *stoma*, m. a partic. Ekāha, ĀśvŚr.

Vishuvātka for *vāt* (in *a-vishuvātka*, having no central day), Lāṭy.

Vishuvād, in comp. for *vāt*. — *dina*, n., — *divasa*, m. the equinoctial day, Gaṇit. — *deśa*, m. a country situated under the equator, Āryav. Sch. — *bhā*, f. the equinoctial shadow, Sūryas. — *valaya* or *-vritta*, n. the equinoctial circle, equator, Gol.

Vishuvan, in comp. for *vāt*. — *maṇḍala*, n. the equator, Sūryas.

Viśhū = 1. *viśhu* above. — *vāt* = *viśhuvāt* above. — *vrit*, mfn. rolling in various directions (as a chariot), RV. (others 'balancing'); equally divided, AV.; indifferent to, not partaking of (gen.), RV. x, 43, 3 (others 'avert').

Viśhū-kuh, mfn. (√ *kuh*) split on both sides, divided in two, ĀśvŚr.; Lāṭy.

Viśhūcaka (only in loc. m. c.) = *viśhūcika*, MBh.

Viśhūci, m. or f. = *manas*, BhP.

Viśhūcika, f. (fr. *viśhūci*; incorrectly *visūcika*) a partic. disease (indigestion attended with evacuation in both directions, accord. to some 'cholera in its sporadic form'), VS.; TBr.; Suśr.

Viśhūci, f. See under *viśhūci*, col. 2.

Viśhūcina, mfn. going apart or in different directions, spreading everywhere, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; BhP.; n. = *manas*, BhP. — *karana*, n. causing to go asunder, separating, ĀpŚr., Sch. **Viśhūcināgra**, mfn. with tops or points diverging in all directions, ĀpGr.

Viśhvak, in comp. for *vāñc*. — *kaca*, mfn. 'one whose hair flies in all directions,' having dishevelled hair, BhP. — *sama*, mfn. equal on all sides or in all parts, L. — *sena*, m. (sometimes written *viśvak-s*) 'whose hosts or powers go everywhere,' N. of Viśhnu-Kṛishṇa (or of a partic. form of that deity to whom the fragments of a sacrifice are offered), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1168; of an attendant of Viśhnu, Pur.; of a Sādhyā, Hariv.; of the 14th (or 13th) Manu, VP.; of a Rishi, MBh.; of a king, R.; of a son of Brahma-datta, Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Śambara, Hariv.; (ā), f. a kind of plant (= *priyangu* or *phalini*), L.; — *kāntā*, f. a kind of plant (= *priyangu* or a Dioscorea), Car.; — *priyā*, f. 'beloved of Viśhnu,' N. of Lakshmi, L.; a Dioscorea, L.; — *samhitā*, f. N. of wk.

Viśhvag, in comp. for *vāñc*. — *aūcana*, mfn. turned or directed everywhere, Sāy. on RV. viii, 29, 1. — *avēkshana*, mfn. looking in every direction, Sāh. — *āśva*, m. N. of a king (the son of Prithu), MBh. — *āyat*, mfn. spreading or going in every direction, MW. — *āida*, n. N. of a Sāman, PāñcavBr. — *gata*, mfn. gone all about, spread, extended, W. — *gatī*, mfn. going all about or everywhere, entering into every (topic), ib. — *gamaus-vat*, mfn. moving in every direction, going everywhere, Vedāntas. — *jyotis*, m. N. of the eldest of the 100

sons of Sata-jit, VP. — **yuḥ**, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 92, Sch. — **lopa**, m. general disturbance or confusion, MBh. — **vātā**, n. a kind of noxious wind which blows from all quarters, TS.; MBh. &c. — **vāya**, m. id., L. — **vilupta-chohada**, mfn. having leaves torn off on all sides (said of a tree), ŚārngP. — **vṛita**, mfn. surrounded on all sides, VarBṛS.

Viśhvañc, m(f)ān. (fr. 1. *viśhu* + 2. *añc*) going in or turned to both (or all) directions, all-pervading, ubiquitous, general, RV. &c. &c.; going asunder or apart, separated or different from (instr. or abl.), RV.; TS.; Up.; getting into conditions of every kind, Gaut.; following in inverted order, ŚāṅkhŚr.; (°*śhūci*), f. the cholera (= *viśhūcika*, q. v.), Suśr.; ŚārngS.; n. the equinox, W.; (*viśh-vak*), ind. on both (or all) sides, sideways, RV.; AV.; in two, AV. iii, 6, 6; in all directions, all around, everywhere, RV. &c. &c.

Viśhvadriciua, mfn. (fr. next) being everywhere, general, Cat.

Viśhvadryaño, m(f)ān. (cf. *tadryañc*, *madyañc*) going everywhere or in all directions, all-pervading, Śiś.; (°*dryak*), ind. forth on both or all sides or all directions, RV. vii, 25, 1.

Viśhvam. See *viśhuva*, col. 1.

Viśhvañc, m. N. of an Asura, RV. i, 117, 16 (Sāy.)

विषु 2. vi-shu (√ *su*; only pf. p. ā. — *sushvāna* with pass. meaning, RV. ix, 101, 11; accord. to Vop. also aor. *vy-ashāvīt*; fut. *vi-soshyati* and *vi-savishyati*), to press or squeeze out (the Soma plant for obtaining its juice).

विषु vi-shū (√ *śu*; only impf. ā. *vy-asūyata*), to bring forth (a child), Balar.

विषेय vi-shev (√ *sev*), ā. — *shevate* (impf. *vy-ashvata*, pf. *vi-shishvata* &c.), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63.

विषो vi-sho (√ *so*), P. — *shyati* (aor. subj. — *shāt*; Pot. — *shimahi*; Impv. — *shāhi*), to let loose, release, set free, flow, shed, cause to flow, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Kauś.; to unharness, unbridle, RV.; to open, ib.; to relax, mollify, ib.

2. **Vi-shāpa**, n. (for 1. see p. 997, col. 3) discharging (a fluid), RV. v, 44, 11. **śhāyina**, mfn., g. *grahādi*.

Vi-shita, mfn. let loose, released &c.; relieved (applied to the sun at the moment immediately before its setting), Lāṭy.; — *stuka*, m(f)ān. one who has loose or dishevelled hair, RV.; — *stupa*, mfn. one whose tuft of hair has been untied or loosened, AV. (Paipp. — *stuga*).

विष्क višk, cl. 10. P. *vishkayati*, to see, perceive, Dhātup. xxxv, 34, v. 1.

विष्क viška, m. (cf. *vikka*) an elephant twenty years old, Śiś. xviii, 27 (Sch.)

विष्कन्त vi-shkantṭri or *vi-shkantṭri*, mfn. (*vi* + √ *skand*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 73) moving hither and thither, restless, Bhāṭṭ. **śhkaṇḍa**, m. dispersing, going away, W. **śkanna** (not *śhkanṇa*, cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 73), mfn. gone in different directions, dispersed, gone away, ib.

विष्कन्त vi-shkandha. See p. 953, col. 1.

विष्कम् vi-shkambh (√ *skambh*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 77), P. — *skabhnoti* or *skabhñati* (inf. — *shkdbhe*, RV.; — *shkambhitum*, Bhāṭṭ.), to fix, support, prop, RV.; to hurl, cast, ib.; to come forth, escape, Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. — *shkabhñyati*, to fix firmly, RV.; AV.

Vi-shkabdhā, mfn. fixed, supported &c., Pāṇ. vii, 2, 34, Sch. **śhskabhita** (*vi-*), mfn. fixed or held asunder (heaven and earth), RV.

Vi-shkambha, m. a prop, support, Lāṭy.; Suśr.; the bolt or bar of a door, Ragh., Sch.; the supporting beam or pillar of a house, W.; a post (round which the string of a churning-stick is wound), L.; width, extension, MBh.; VarBṛS.; MärkP.; the diameter of a circle, Āryabh.; a mountain-range (= *parvata*), MärkP.; an obstacle, impediment, L.; the first of the twenty-seven astronomical periods called Yogas or the leading star of the first lunar mansion, Col.; (in dram.) an interlude or introductory scene (coming between the acts [*āṅkayor madhyavartī*] and performed by an inferior actor or actors [*nīca-pātra-prayojitā*]), who explain to the audience the progress of the plot, and inform them of

what is supposed to have happened in the intervals of the acts, cf. *praveśika*, Bhar.; Daśar. &c.; a partic. Yoga-posture, L.; a tree, L.; action, doing anything, W.; = *pratibimba*, L.; N. of a divine being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, Hariv. (v. l. *viskumbhu*, *nikumbha*, and *vishṭara*); — *parvata*, m. a mountain-range, MärkP.; — *vat*, mfn. (prob.) wealthy, opulent, Hcat.; *śhārdha*, m. or n. the radius of a circle, Āryav. **śhskambhaka**, mfn. propping, supporting, KātyŚr., Sch.; m. (in dram.) an interlude (= *viskambha*), Ratnāv.; Bhar. &c.; a partic. astron. Yoga (= id.), W.; (*ikā*), f. a piece of wood for supporting the pole of a carriage, KātyŚr., Sch.; *śhaka-kāshtha*, n. = id., ib. **śhskambhāna**, n. the act of obstructing or impeding &c., L.; a means of tearing open, Divyāv. **śhskambhita**, mfn. richly furnished with (comp.), Lalit.; driven away, rejected, Pāñcat. **śhskambhin**, mfn. obstructing, impeding, W.; m. the bolt or bar of a door, ib.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a Bodhisattva, Buddh.; of a Tāntric deity, Kālac.

विष्कर vi-sh-kara, m. (√ *kri* or *kṛi*?) the bolt of a door, L.; N. of a Dānava, MBh.; n. a partic. manner of fighting, Hariv.

विष्कर vi-sh-kira, m. (√ *kṛi*) 'scatterer,' a gallinaceous bird (such as a domestic fowl, partridge, quail &c.), Gaut.; Yājñ. &c.; a partic. Agni, ĀpŚr.; any bird, W.; pulling or tearing to pieces, ib.; — *rasa*, n. chicken-broth, Suśr.

विष्कुम् vi-shkumbh (√ *skumbh*), P. — *shkubhnāti* or *shkubhnoti*, Vop.

विष्क višk. See √ *veshṭ*.

विष् 1. 2. viṣha. See under √ *viś* and √ *i. viśh*.

विष्ण vi-shṭan, w. r. for *vi-śtan*, q. v.

विष्म vi-shṭambh (√ *stambh*), P. — *śhlabhnoti* or *nāti* (impf. *vy-ashlabhnot* or *nāt*, pf. *vi-tashṭambha*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63 &c.; ind. p. — *śhlabhya* or — *śhlabhītvā*), to fix asunder, hold or keep apart, prop, fix, fasten, support, RV.; AV.; Br.; to strengthen, encourage, MBh.; BhP.; to settle, ascertain, MBh. xii, 5429; to make stiff or rigid, MBh.; R.; MärkP.; to stop, check, restrain, suppress, BhP.; to press close against (the mouth), Yājñ.; to plant (the feet) firmly, Hit.; to lean on or against (acc.), MBh.; R.; Bhāṭṭ.; to stiffen, i. e. fill through and through, pervade, permeate, MBh.; R.; to stuff (intr.), swell, remain undigested (in the stomach), Suśr.; Caus. — *śhṭambhayati*, te (aor. *vy-atashṭambhat*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 116), to cause to stop, check, arrest, obstruct, MBh.; R. &c.; to cause or produce (illness) by obstruction, Cat.; to paralyse, MW.

Vi-śhṭāp, f. top, summit, surface, highest part, height (esp. of heaven), RV.; VS.; PāñcavBr.; ĀśvŚr. **śhṭāpa**, n. (rarely m.) id., RV.; VS.; Br. (with *śhṭabhasya*, 'a hump,' ŚBr.; *śp*, ind. in heaven, Āpāt.); forking or bifurcation (of an Udumbara branch), VS., Sch.; a world, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *traya*, n. the three worlds (cf. *loka-tri*), Ragh.; — *hārin*, mfn. world-ravishing, Bhāṭṭ.

Vi-śhṭabdha, mfn. firmly set or bound, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; rigid, stiff, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.; checked, stopped, restrained, arrested, obstructed, paralysed, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; propped, supported, MBh.; Suśr.; filled, stuffed, PāñcavBr.; undigested, Suśr.; — *gātra*, mfn. with rigid limbs, Hariv.; — *carana*, mfn. with r° feet, MBh.; — *lā*, f. firmness, confidence, MW.; *śhṭāksha*, mfn. with r° eyes, Suśr.; *śhṭājirṇa*, n. indigestion arising from obstruction, ib. **śhṭābhi**, f. fixing firmly, propping, supporting, Anup.

Vi-śhṭabha, m. 'fixed or planted firmly,' the world, W. **śhṭabhiṭa** (*vi-*), mfn. fixed firmly, well founded, AV.

Vi-śhṭambhā, m. fixing, planting firmly (*pada-v*), Kir.; prop, support, RV.; AV.; MBh.; Śāṅk.; 'supporters,' N. of partic. syllables inserted in sacred texts, PāñcavBr.; checking, stopping, restraint, impediment, suppression, Kām.; BhP.; endurance, resistance, MBh.; obstruction of the urine or feces, ischuria, constipation, Suśr.; a partic. disease of the fetus, ŚārngS.; paralysis, loss of motion, W.; — *kara*, mfn. stopping, restraining, obstructing, Suśr. **śhṭambhāna**, m(f)ān. propping, supporting, VS.; n. checking, restraining, suppressing, MaitrUp. **śhṭambhayishu**, mfn. wishing to stop or cause to stand

still (a fleeing army), MBh. vii, 1746 (B. *saṁstambhayishu*). **ṣhṭambhita**, mfn. fixed firmly &c.; entirely filled or covered with (instr.), Hariv. **ṣhṭambhin**, mfn. supporting (lit. and fig.), Hcat.; checking, stopping, obstructing, Suśr.; chilling, W.; making motionless, ib.

विश्वर-*vi-shṭara*, m. (√*ṣṭri*) anything spread out, a handful of rushes or grass for sitting on (esp. the seat of the presiding Brāhmaṇa at a sacrifice), GrS. S.; MBh.; a seat made of 25 shoots of Kuśa grass tied up in a sheaf, W.; a tree, L.; N. of a divine being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, Hariv.; m. n. any seat or couch, chair, stool &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. = *vi-stara*, extensive, wide (?), see comp. -*bhāḥ*, mfn. occupying a seat, seated, Ragh.; -*śrava*, m. = next, Hcat.; -*śravas*, m. 'broad-eared' or 'far-famed', N. of Vishṇu-Kṛṣṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; Sīs.; of Śiva, Śivag.; -*śtha*, mfn. sitting on a seat, reclining on a bed (of leaves &c.), W.; **ṛśvā**, m. N. of a son of Prithu, Hariv.; **ṛśvātara**, mfn. covered with Kuśa grass, MW.

Vi-shṭarā, m. a layer of grass (?), RV. v, 52, 10 (others 'the far spread host, scil. of the Maruts'); a kind of metre (cf. next and Pān. iii, 3, 34; viii, 3, 94); -*pañkti* (*ṭārd-*), f. a partic. form of Pañkti metre (consisting of 8 × 12 × 12 × 8 syllables), VS.; RPrāt.; -*brīhatī*, f. a species of Brīhatī (8 × 10 × 10 × 8 syllables), RPrāt. **ṣhṭārīn**, mfn. (prob.) spread, extended (applied to a partic. oblation), AV.

Vi-shṭir, f. expansion (opp. to *saṁ-stir*), RV.
विष्टि 2. *vi-shṭi*, f. (for 1. see p. 996, col. 2) = *vrishṭi*, rain, L.

विष्टु *vi-shṭu* (√*stu*), P. -*shṭauti* or -*shṭa-vi* (impf. *vy-astaut* or *vy-ashṭaut*, Pān. viii, 3, 70), to praise very much, extol with praises, MBh.

Vi-shṭuta, mfn. praised highly, extolled, TB.

Vi-shṭuti, f. a variety of arrangement for reciting the verses of the Tri-vṛit Stoma (3 such varieties are enumerated, viz. *udyati*, *parivartini*, and *kulā-jini*), Br.; Lāṭy.; pl. N. of a treatise on Vedic ritual.

विष्टु *vi-shṭubh* (√*stubh*), Ā. -*shṭobhate* (aor. *vy-ashṭobhishati*), Vop.

विष्टल *vi-shṭhala*. See p. 953, col. 1.

विष्टा 2. *vi-shṭhā* (√*sthā*; for 1. *vi-shṭhā*, see p. 996, col. 2), Ā. -*ti-shṭhate* (cf. Pān. i, 3, 22; Ved. and ep. also P.), to stand or go apart, be spread or diffused or scattered over or through (acc. or *adhi* with loc.), RV.; VS.; AV.; to be removed or separated from (instr.), TS.; AV.; to stand, be stationary, stand still, remain firm, abide, dwell, stop, RV. &c. &c.; to keep ground, not to budge, R.; to be present or near, MBh.; to be engaged in (loc.), Hariv.; Caus. (only aor. -*ti-shṭhipah*) to spread, expand, RV. i, 56, 5.

3. **Vi-shṭhā**, f. place, position, station, form, kind, RV.; AV.; TB.; ŚrS.; a rope (?), Divyāv.; -*vrājīn*, mfn. remaining in one place, stationary, ŚBr.

Vi-shṭhita, mfn. standing apart, RV.; scattered, spread, diffused, ib.; TB.; AV.; standing, fixed, stationary (opp. to *jagat*), RV.; AV.; standing or being on or in (loc. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; being present or near, R.; Hariv.

विष्णु *vishṇu* (dat. *vishṇāya* = *vishṇave*), Pañcar. (wrong form used by uneducated persons).

विष्णापू *vishṇāpū*, m. N. of a son of Viśvaka, RV.

विष्णु *vishṇu*, m. (prob. fr. √*vish*, 'All-pervader' or 'Worker') N. of one of the principal Hindu deities (in the later mythology regarded as 'the preserver,' and with Brahṁā 'the creator' and Śiva 'the destroyer,' constituting the well-known Tri-mūrti or triad; although Vishṇu comes second in the triad he is identified with the supreme deity by his worshippers; in the Vedic period, however, he is not placed in the foremost rank, although he is frequently invoked with other gods (esp. with Indra, whom he assists in killing Vṛitra and with whom he drinks the Soma juice; cf. his later names Indrānuja and Upendra); as distinguished from the other Vedic deities, he is a personification of the light and of the sun, esp. in his striding over the heavens, which he is said to do in three paces [see *tri-vikrama* and cf. *bali*, *vāmana*], explained as denoting the threefold manifestations of light in the form of fire, lightning, and the sun, or as designating the three daily stations of the sun in his rising, cul-

minating, and setting; Vishṇu does not appear to have been included at first among the Ādityas [q.v.], although in later times he is accorded the foremost place among them; in the Brāhmaṇas he is identified with sacrifice, and in one described as a dwarf; in the Mahā-bhārata and Rāmāyaṇa he rises to the supremacy which in some places he now enjoys as the most popular deity of modern Hindū worship; the great rivalry between him and Śiva [cf. *Vaishṇava* and *Śaiva*] is not fully developed till the period of the Purāṇas: the distinguishing feature in the character of the Post-vedic Vishṇu is his condescending to become incarnate in a portion of his essence on ten principal occasions, to deliver mankind from certain great dangers [cf. *avatāra* and IW. 327]; some of the Purāṇas make 22 incarnations, or even 24, instead of 10; the Vaishṇavas regard Vishṇu as the supreme being, and often identify him with Nārāyaṇa, the personified Puruṣa or primeval living spirit [described as moving on the waters, reclining on Śeṣha, the serpent of infinity, while the god Brahṁā emerges from a lotus growing from his navel; cf. Manu i, 10]; the wives of Vishṇu are Aditi and Sinivālī, later Lakṣmī or Śrī and even Sarasvatī; his son is Kāma-deva, god of love, and his paradise is called Vaikuṇṭha; he is usually represented with a peculiar mark on his breast called Śrī-vatsa, and as holding a *śankha* or conch-shell called Pāñcajanya, a *cakra* or quoit-like missile-weapon called Su-darśana, a *gada* or club called Kaumodaki, and a *padma* or lotus; he has also a bow called Śārṅga, and a sword called Nandaka; his *vāhana* or vehicle is Garuḍa, q.v.; he has a jewel on his wrist called Syamantaka, another on his breast called Kaustubha, and the river Ganges is said to issue from his foot; the demons slain by him in his character of 'preserver from evil,' or by Kṛṣṇa as identified with him, are Madhu, Dhenuka, Cāṇūra, Yamala, and Arjuna [see *yamalārjuna*], Kālā-nemi, Haya-grīva, Śakata, Arishta, Kaiṭabha, Kaṇsa, Keśin, Mura, Śālva, Mainda, Dvi-vida, Rāhu, Hiranya-kaśipu, Bāṇa, Kāliya, Narakā, Bali; he is worshipped under a thousand names, which are all enumerated in MBh. xiii, 6950-7056; he is sometimes regarded as the divinity of the lunar mansion called Śravaṇa, RV. &c. &c. (cf. RTL. 44; IW. 324); N. of the month Caitra, VarBṛS.; (with *Prajāpatya*) of the author of RV. x, 84; of a son of Manu Sāvarka and Bhautya, Mārkaṇḍeya; of the writer of a law-book, Yājñi.; of the father of the 11th Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; (also with *ganaka*, *kavi*, *daivajña*, *pañḍita*, *bhaṭṭa*, *mītra*, *yathindra*, *vājapeyīn*, *śāstrīn* &c.) of various authors and others, Inscr.; Cat.; = *agui*, L.; = *vasu-devatā*, L.; = *śuddha*, L.; f. N. of the mother of the 11th Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; n. pl. (in a formula), ĀpŚr.; (*Vishṇu* with *apamānam*, *ājya-doham*, *vrataṁ*; [oh] *sāma*, *sva-rīyaḥ*, N. of Śāmanas; with *shoḍaśa-nāma-stotram*, *anusmṛtiḥ*, *aśṭāvīṣṭi-nāma-stotra*, and *mahā-stutiḥ*, N. of wks.) - **ṛiksha**, n. the lunar mansion Śravaṇa (presided over by Vishṇu), Tithyād. - **kanda**, m. a species of bulbous plant, L. - **karaṇa**, n., -**kavaca**, n. N. of wks. - **kāṇōi**, f. N. of a town, Cat. - **kānti**, f. or **ṭi-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ib. - **kutūhala**, n., -**kośala**, n. N. of wks. - **kramā**, m. the step of Vishṇu, MW.; pl. N. of the three steps to be taken by the sacrificer between the Vedī and the Āhavanīya, TS.; ŚBr.; GrS.; ŚrS. - **kramīya**, mfn. relating to the prec., ŚBr. - **krānta**, m(f) n. bestridden by Vishṇu, TĀr.; m. a kind of measure, Samgīt.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (accord. to L. Clitoria Ternatea; Evolvulus Alsinoides; a kind of dark Saṅkha-pushp), Pañcar.; ŚārngS. &c. - **krānti**, f. Evolvulus Alsinoides, L. - **kaṣetra**, n. N. of a sacred district, L. - **gaṅgā**, f. N. of a river, L. - **gāthā**, f. pl. a song in honour of Vishṇu, BhP. - **gāyatrī**, f. N. of a Gāyatrī celebrating V°, Hcat. - **gupta**, m. 'hidden by V°', N. of the Muni Vatsyāyana, MW.; of the saint Kaupḍīnya (said to have been concealed by Vishṇu when pursued by Śiva, whom he had incensed), L.; of the minister and sage Cāṇakya, Kām.; VarBṛS. &c.; of a follower of Saṁkarācārya, Cat.; of an astronomer, Cat.; of a Buddhist, Kathās.; a species of bulbous plant, L.; - **siddhānta**, m. N. of wks. - **guptaka**, n. a kind of radish, L. - **gūḍha**, m. N. of wks.; - **svāmin**, n. N. of an author, Cat.; **ghāṭhā**, m. N. of wks. - **grīha**, n. 'Vishṇu's abode', N. of Tāmra-lipta, L. - **gopa-varman**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. - **gola**, m. the equator, Virac. - **granthi**, m. a partic.

joint of the body, Cat. - **akra**, n. Vishṇu's discus, R.; a partic. mystical circle (formed from the lines in the hand), VP. - **oandra**, m. N. of various authors, VarBṛS.; Sch.; Cat. - **citta**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; **ṭiya**, n. N. of wk. - **ja**, mfn. born under Vishṇu (i.e. in the first lustrum of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years), VarBṛS.; m. N. of the 18th Kālpa or day of Brahṁā, L. - **jāmala**, n., w.r. for *yāmala*. - **jāmāṭri**, m. (prob.) Vishṇu-Kṛṣṇa's brother-in-law (see *Kṛṣṇa-svasṛi*). - **tattva**, n. V°'s real essence, Sarvad.; N. of wk.; - **nirṇaya**, m., - **rahasya**, n., - **ya-khaṇḍana**, n., - **saṁhitā**, f. N. of wks. - **tantra**, n., - **tarpaṇa**, n., - **na-vidhi**, m., - **tātparyanirṇaya**, m. N. of wks. - **tithi**, m. f. N. of the 11th and 12th lunar day of each fortnight, Inscr. - **tirtha**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; N. N. of a Tirtha, ib. - **tīrthiya-vyākhyāna**, n. N. of wk. - **tulya-parākrama**, mfn. having prowess equal to that of V°, MW. - **taila**, n. a kind of oil, BrahṁavP. - **toshipi**, f., - **trīṣṭi**, f. N. of wks. - **tya**, n. V°'s nature, R.; NṛisUp. &c. - **datta**, mfn. given by V°, BhP.; m. N. of Pañkshīt, ib.; of various men, Kathās.; Sāh.; Cat.; **ṭāgni-hotrīn**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **dattaka**, m. N. of a scribe, MW. - **dāsa**, m. 'Vishṇu's slave', N. of a king, Cat.; of another man, ib. - **deva**, m. N. of an author, ib.; **vārādhyā**, m. N. of a man, ib. - **devatya**, mfn. having V° for a deity, ShaḍvBr. - **daivata**, mfn. = *devatya*, L. - **daivatyā**, mfn. id., ib.; (ā), f. = *tilhi*, ib. - **dvādaśa-nāma-stotra**, n. N. of a ch. of the Āraṇya-parvan (q.v.) - **dvish**, m. foe of V° (nine in number, accord. to Jains), L. - **dvipa**, m. N. of an island, W. - **dharmā**, m. a kind of Śraddha, MW.; N. of various wks.; - **nīmāṇsā**, f., - **mōṭṭara**, n. N. of wks. - **dharmān**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. - **dhārā**, f. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. - **dhyanā-stotrādi**, N. of wk. - **nadi**, f. N. of a river, Cat. - **nāma-māhātmya-saṁgraha**, m., - **ma-ratna-stotra**, n., - **nīrjāna**, n. N. of wks. - **nyāṇa**, mfn. containing incidental mention of Vishṇu, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. - **pañcaka**, n., - **ka-vrata-kathā**, f. N. of wks. - **pañjara**, n. a kind of mystical prayer or charm for securing V°'s favour, MW.; N. of wk.; - **yantra-vidhi**, m., - **stotra**, n. N. of wks. - **pati**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **patni** (*vishṇu-*), f. 'V°'s wife', N. of Aditi, VS.; TS.; TB.; ĀśvŚr. - **pada**, n. 'station or footmark of V°', the zenith, Nir.; BhP.; the sky, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; the mark of V°'s foot worshipped at Gayā, RTL. 309; N. of a sacred hill (also called *ḍa-giri*, m.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a lotus, L.; m. n. the sea of milk, L.; (ṛ), f. the sun's passage (into the zodiacal signs of Taurus, Leo, Scorpio and Aquarius), Tithyād.; N. of the Ganges (as issuing from V°'s foot), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; of the town Dvārīkā, L.; - **tirtha**, n. the sacred place called Gayā (= *vishṇu-pada*), Cat.; - **śrāddha**, n. N. of a partic. Śraddha (performed in the temple containing Vishṇu's footprint), RTL. 312; **ḍi-cakra**, n. a partic. astrological circle or diagram, MW.; **dy-utpatti**, f. N. of ch. in the Padma-Purāṇa. - **padhati**, f. N. of wk. - **parāyana**, m. N. of an author of mystical prayers (with Tāntrikas), Cat. - **parṇikā**, f. Hedysarum Lagopodioides, L. - **pā-dādi-keśānta-stuti**, f. N. of sev. wks. - **putra**, m. N. of a man, Cat. - **pur**, f. N. of a city, L. - **pura**, n. V°'s city, Vop.; N. of a c° (= *pur*), L.; (ṛ), f. N. of a c°, MW.; of a mountain in the Himālaya, L.; (ṛ), m. N. of a scholar, Cat. - **purāṇa** or **ṇaka**, n. N. of one of the most celebrated of the 18 Purāṇas (it conforms more than any other to the definition *pañca-lakṣaṇa* [q.v.]; and consists of 6 books, the 1st treating of the creation of the universe from Prakṛti, and the peopling of the world by the Prajā-patis; the 2nd giving a list of kings with many curious geographical and astronomical details; the 3rd treating of the Vedas and caste; the 4th continuing the chronicle of dynasties; the 5th giving the life of Kṛṣṇa; the 6th describing the dissolution of the world), IW. 517. - **pūjāna**, n. 'worship of V°', N. of wk. - **pūjā**, f. N. of wk.; - **krama**, m., - **dīpikā**, f., - **padhati**, f., - **mantra**, m., - **vidhāna**, n., - **vidhi**, m. N. of wks. - **pratimā-saṁ-prakṣhaṇa-vidhi**, m., - **pratishṭhā**, f., - **ṭhā-paddhati**, f. N. of wks. - **priyā**, f. basil, Dhavf. - **prīti**, f. land granted rent-free to Brāhmaṇas for the worship of V°, MW.; - **vāda**, m. N. of wk. - **brahma-mahāśvara-dāna-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. - **bha**, n. = *riksha*, VP. - **bhaktā**, m. a worshipper of V°, RāmātUp.; - **lakṣaṇa**, n. N. of a part of the Mahā-bhārata. - **bhakti**, f. the worship of V° (per-

sonified as a Yōgini), Prab.; -*kalpa-latā*, f., -*candrō-daya*, m., -*prabandha*, m., -*māhātmya*, n., -*ra-hasya*, n., -*latā*, f., -*stuti*, f. N. of wks. = *bhāga-vata-purāṇa*, n. N. of wk. = *bhujam-ga*, 'ga-stotra', n., 'gi', f. N. of Stotras. = *mat*, mfn. containing the word 'Viṣṇu', PañcavBr.; (atī), f. N. of a princess, Kathās. = *mantra*, m. a hymn addressed to V°, Cat.; -*vidhāndī*, -*viśeṣa*, m. N. of wks. = *mandira*, n. V°'s temple, Cat.; = -*griha*, MW. = *mayā*, m(f) n. emanating from V°, belonging to V°, having the nature of V° &c., MBh.; Hariv.; R.; VP. = *mahiman*, m. the glory or majesty of V°, Cat.; N. of wk.; 'himnaś stava', m. N. of a Stotra in praise of V°. = *mānasa*, n. N. of a Stotra. = *māyā*, f. V°'s illusion, a form of Durgā, Kālp. = *māhātmya*, n., -*ya-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. = *mitra*, m. a common name (used like the Latin Cuius), Kan.; BHP.; N. of a priest, Cat.; (with *kumāra*) N. of a Scholiast, RPrāt., Intro. = *mukha* (*viṣṇu*), mfn. pl. having V° as chief, TS.; MaitrS. = *yantra-prakarana*, n. N. of wk. = *yaśas*, m. N. of Kalkin or Kalki, MBh.; Hariv.; of the father of Kalkin, Pur.; Pañcar.; of a teacher, Cat. = *yāga*, m., -*ga-prayoga*, m., -*yāmala* or -*la-tantra*, n., or *yāmila*, n. N. of wks. = *ratha*, m. V°'s chariot, N. of Garuḍa (the bird and vehicle of Viṣṇu), Cat. = *rahasya*, n. N. of various wks. = *rāja*, m. N. of a king, Buddh. = *rāta*, m. 'Viṣṇu-given', N. of Parikshit, BHP. (cf. *-datta*). = *rāma*, -*rāma-siddhānta-vāg-īśa*, m. N. of authors, Cat. = *laharī*, f. N. of wk. = *līngī*, f. a quail, L. = *loka*, m. V°'s world, Rājat.; VP.; Pañcar. (accord. to some = *brahma*-l, or accord. to others, 'placed above it', MW.) = *-vat* (*viṣṇu*), mfn. attended by V°, RV.; n. (with *āhar*) a partic. 1th or 12th day, Cat. = *-2. -vat*, ind. as with Viṣṇu, ĀpŚr. = *varṇa-nādhyañādi*, N. of wk. = *vardhana*, m. N. of various kings (also *kali-viṣṇu-va*, *kubja-viṣṇu-va*), Inscr. = *varman*, m. N. of a king, ib. = *valla-bha*, mfn. beloved by V°, W.; (ā), f. N. of Lakshmi, Tantras.; basil, L.; = *agnī-tīkṣā* (a kind of plant), L.; Echites Caryophyllata, W.; Ocymum Sanctum, ib.; N. of wk. = *vāhana*, n. (Sighās.) or *vāhya*, m. (L.) V°'s vehicle, N. of Garuḍa. = *vigraha-saṅgana-stotra*, n., -*viḥaya*, m. N. of wks. = *viddha*, m. N. of a man; (pl.) his descendants, ĀśvŚr.; Inscr. = *sahasra-nāma-stotra*, n. N. of ch. of the Padma-purāṇa. = *vratā-kalpa*, m. N. of wk. = *śakti*, f. V°'s energy, Lakshmi, Rājat.; m. N. of a king, Kathās. = *śata-nāma-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. = *śayana-bodha-dina*, n. (ifc.) the day of Viṣṇu's lying down and of his awaking, ŚāṅkhGṛ., Sch. = *śarman*, m. N. of various authors and other persons (esp. of the narrator of the Pañcāntantia and the Hitōpadeśa), IW. 531; *ma-dikshita*, *ma-mitra*, m. N. of authors, Cat. = *śila*, f. the sacred stone of V° which contains an ammonite (= *śāla-grāma*, q. v.), L. = *śrīṅkhala*, m. a partic. astrological Yoga, L. = *śrāddha*, n., -*dha-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. = *śrūta*, m. N. of a man, Pāp. vi, 2, 148, Sch. = *śaṭpadi*, f., -*samhitā*, f., -*samuccaya*, m. N. of wks. = *saras* (Cat.) or *ras-tīrtha* (MW.), n. N. of a Tīrtha. = *sarva-jana*, w. r. for next, Cat. = *sarva-jña*, m. N. of a teacher (also *sarvajña-viṣṇu*), Cat. = *sahasra-nāman*, n. the thousand names of Viṣṇu, Cat.; N. of a portion of the Anuśāna-parvan (ii. 6936-7078) of the Mahā-bhārata (also *ma-kathana* or *ma-stotra*, n.) and of a ch. of the PadmaP.; *ma-bhā-shya*, u. N. of Śaṅkara's Comm. on the thousand names of V°. = *siṅha*, m. N. of a man, Cat. = *siddhānta*, m., -*ta-līlā-vatī*, f. N. of wks. = *śukta*, n. a hymn addressed to V°, Cat. = *sūtra*, n. = *smṛiti*. = *stava*, m., -*va-rāja*, m., -*stuti*, f., -*stotra*, n., -*smṛiti*, f., -*sva-rūpa-dhyāñādi-varṇana*, n. N. of wks. = *svāmīn*, m. a temple or statue of V°, Rājat.; N. of various men, Kathās.; Sarvad. &c. (esp. of a celebrated Vaiṣṇava teacher, predecessor of Vallabhācārya, RTL. 134). = *hārī*, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. = *hāra-deva*, m. N. of a man, Inscr. = *hitā*, f. basil, L. = *hrīdaya* or *ya-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. = *Viṣṇupūjā*, a grant of land rent-free for the worship of V°, MW. = *Viṣṇupūjā*, m. a festival in honour of V°, Vop.; a partic. day sacred to V°, MW. = *Viṣṇupādhyāya*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. = *Viṣṇupū-varuṇa*, m. du. Viṣṇu and Varuṇa, TBr. = *Viṣṇūya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to act towards any one (loc.) as towards Viṣṇu, Vop. = *Viṣṇu*, in comp. before vowels for *viṣṇu*. = *āṅgrisa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *atikrama*,

m. pl. N. of partic. texts of the Taittiriya-saṁhitā (iii. 5, 3), ĀpŚr. = *annsthita* (*viṣṇu*), MaitrS.) or *annsthita* (*viṣṇu*), TS.), mfn. attended by Viṣṇu. = *avatāra*, m. a descent or incarnation of V°, MW. = *ashṭōttara-śata-nāman*, n., -*ādi-devatā-pūjā-prakāra*, m., -*āvarana-pūjā*, f. N. of wks.

विष्पन् *vi-shpanda*, m. (see *vi-√spand*; prob. w. r. for *vi-spanda*) throbbing, beating, W.; a partic. dish (prepared from wheat-flour, Ghṛita, and milk), L. (prob. w. r. for *vi-shyanda*).

विष्पथस् *vi-shpardhas*, mfn. (√*spardh*; cf. *vi-√spardh*) emulating, vying, envious, RV. (Sāy. 'free from emulation'); VS.; m. N. of a Rishi, Br.; n. N. of a Sāman, ib. = *shpardhā*, f. (cf. *vi-spardhā*) contest for superiority, Vait.

विष्पश् *vi-shpāś*, m. (nom. *vi-shpāś*; fr. √*spāś*) one who spies, a spy, RV. i, 189, 6.

विष्पित *vi-shpītā*, n. (√*spāy*?) straits, peril, difficulty, RV.

विष्पुलिङ्गक *vi-shpulingakā*, mfn. (cf. *vi-shpulinga* below) sparkling, RV. i, 191, 12 (Sāy. 'a tongue of fire' or 'a sparrow').

विष्पु *vi-shpṛi* (for *vi-√spṛi*; only aor. Subj. -*shpārat*), to tear asunder, separate, AV.

विष्पूर *vi-shphar*, *vi-shphāra*. See *vi-√shphar*.

विष्फाल *vi-shphāla*. See *vi-√shphal*.

विष्फुर *vi-shphur*, *vi-shphul*. See *vi-√shphur* and *vi-√shphul*.

विष्पुलिङ्ग *vi-shpulinga* (√*shphul*; see *vi-√shphul* and *vi-shphulinga*), a spark of fire, RV.; ŚBr. &c.

Vi-shphulingaka, m. id., AV. Parīś.

विष्पु *viṣhya*. See p. 996, col. 2.

विष्पन् *vi-shyanā* (for *vi-√syand*, q. v.), Ā. -*shyandate* (accord. to Pāp. viii, 3, 72, *vi-syandate* is the only correct form when the reference is to living beings), to overflow, flow out (of a vessel; pr. p. *vi-shyandamāna*), VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; to flow in streams or abundantly, Hariv.; Bhaṭṭ.; to dissolve, melt (intr.), Car.; to cause to flow, MBh.; Caus. -*shyandayati*, to cause to overflow (in a *vi-shyan-dayat*), ĀpŚr.; to pour out, sprinkle, ŚBr.; Kauś.; to dissolve, melt (trans.), Car.

Vi-shyanna, mfn. overflowed, overflowing, TBr. **Vi-shyanda**, n. (also written *vi-syanda* and *vi-spanda*, cf. also *vi-shpanda*) a drop, MBh.; R.; flowing, trickling, issuing forth, W. = *shyandaka* (or *sy*), m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Pañcar. = *shyan-dana* (or *sy*), m. a kind of sweetmeat, Madanav. (cf. *vi-shpanda*); dripping, liquid state, MBh.; Suśr.; overflowing, ĀpŚr., Sch.; dissolving, melting (trans.), Car. = *shyandin* (or *sy*), mfn. liquid, Suśr.

विष्प *viṣva*, mfn. injurious, hurtful, mischievous (= *hinsra*), L.

विष्पक् *viṣvak*, *viṣvañc* &c. See p. 998.

विष्पञ्ज *vi-shvañj* (√*svañj*), Ā. -*shvajate* (impf. *vy-ashvajata* or *vy-asvajata*, Pāp. viii, 3, 70; pf. *vi-shasvajate* or *vi-shasvañje*, Vop.), to embrace, R.

विष्पन् *vi-shvan* (for *vi-√svan*, q. v.), P. -*shvañati* (impf. *vy-ashvañat*), to make a sound in eating, smack the lips (in any other sense the dental s must be used, accord. to Pāp. viii, 3, 68 &c.), Śiś. xviii, 77. = *shvaṇa*, see *nara-viṣvaṇa*. = *shva-ṇa*, n. smacking the lips in eating, L. = *shvāṇa*, m. noisy eating, L. (cf. *ava-shvāṇa*).

विस् *vis*, *visa* &c. See *bis*, *bisa*.

विसंयुक्त *vi-sam-yukta*, mfn. (√*yuj*) disjoined, detached or separated from, omitting, neglecting (instr.), Mn. ii, 80.

Vi-samyoga, m. liberation from worldly fetters, Buddh.; disjunction, separation, omission, W.

विसंवद् *vi-sam-√vad*, P. -*vadati*, to break one's word or promise, Mn. viii, 219; to fail in an agreement, contradict, raise objections, Kathās.; Kull.; Caus., see *samvādita*. = *samvāda*, m. false assertion, breaking one's word, disappointing, MBh.;

contradiction, disagreement with (instr. with or without *saha*, loc., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. = *samvāda*, mfn. breaking one's word (in a *vi-samvāda*), MBh. = *samvādana*, n. the breaking one's word or promise, ib.; Jātakam. = *samvādita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) disappointed, dissatisfied, R.; not generally proved, objectionable, Śak.; MārkaP. = *samvādin*, mfn. breaking one's word, disappointing, deceiving (see *di-tā*); contradicting, disagreeing, Ragh.; Rājat.; (*di-tā*, f. the breaking one's word, breach of promise (in a *vi-samvāda*), Kām.; contradiction, disagreement with (instr.), Sāh.

विसंशय *vi-samśaya*, *vi-samśhula*, *vi-samśhita* &c. See p. 953, col. 1.

विसंसर्पिन् *vi-sam-sarpin*. See *tiryag-viś*.

विसंहत *vi-sam-hata*, mfn. (√*han*) disjoined, loosened, Suśr. (v. l. *hita*).

विसंचारिन् *vi-sam-cārin*, mfn. (√*car*) moving hither and thither, MBh.

विसर्पय *vi-saparya* (see *saparya*), P. *vyati*, to worship at different places, RV. i, 70, 10.

विसम्भरा *vi-sam-bharā*, f. (√*bhṛ*) the domestic lizard, L.

विसम्भोग *vi-sam-bhoga*, m. (√*3. bhuj*) separation, HParīś.

विसम्भूद *vi-sam-mūḍha*, mfn. (√*mūḍh*) utterly bewildered, Hariv.

विसर *vi-sara*, *vi-sāra*. See below.

विसर्ग *vi-sarga*, *vi-sarjana*. See p. 1001.

विसत्य *vi-salya*, *vi-sāmagri*, *vi-sārathi* &c. See p. 953, col. 1.

विसिच् *visic*, m. a Jaina, Bādar., Sch.

विसिध *vi-√i. sidh*, P. -*sedhati*, to resort to (acc.), Pāp. viii, 3, 113, Sch.

विसिस्मापयिषु *vi-sismāpayishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of *vi-√smi*) wishing to astonish or surprise, MBh.

विसिस्मारयिषु *vi-sismārayishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of *vi-√smṛi*) wishing to make forget, HParīś.

विसुकल्य *vi-sukalpa*, *vi-sukṛit*, *vi-sukha*, *vi-suta*, *vi-suhrid* &c. See p. 953, col. 1.

विसूचन् *vi-sūcana*, n. (√*sūc*) making known, MW. = *Vi-sūcīkā*, *vi-sūcī*, w. r. for *vi-sh*.

विसूत्र *vi-√sūtr*, P. -*sūtrayati*, to drive away, remove, Vās.; Bālār.; to throw into confusion, Rājat. = *sūtra*, mfn. confused, disordered, disconcerted, Rājat.; -*tā*, f. confusion, disorder, ib.; confusion of the mind, perplexity, ib. = *sūtrāṇa*, n. driving away, Vcar.; throwing into confusion or disorder, Rājat.

विसुराग *vi-sūraṇa*, n. (√*sūr*) sorrow, distress, Vikr. iv, 19 (see the Prakṛit). = *sūrita*, n. id., L.; (ā), f. fever, L.

विसूर्य *vi-sūrya*. See p. 953, col. 1.

विसृ *vi-√sṛi*, P. -*sarati*, -*sisarti* (Ved. and ep. also Ā. perf. *vi-sarre*, RV.), to run or flow through, RV.; to spread out in various directions, extend (intr.), R.; Śiś.; (Ā.) to open or unfold one's self (with *tanvām*), RV. x, 71, 4; to be separated, part from (instr.), AV.; to go forth in various directions, disperse, MBh.; to come forth, issue from (abl. or -*tas*), ib.; to rush upon (acc.), MBh.; Caus. -*sārayati*, to send forth, R.; to stretch forth, extend, MW.

Vi-sara, m. going forth or in various directions, spreading, extension, L.; a multitude, quantity, plenty, abundance, Kāv.; Kathās.; a partic. high number, Buddh.; bitterness, L.; nfn. bitter, L. = *sarāṇa*, n. the act of going forth or out; spreading (of a cutaneous eruption), Suśr.; becoming loose or slackened or relaxed, ib. = *sarmān*, m. flowing asunder, dissolving, melting (acc. with √*kṛi*, to dissolve), RV. v, 42, 9.

Vi-sārā, m. spreading, extension, diffusion, RV.; Nalōd.; a fish, L.; n. a wood, timber, W.; (f), f. the region of the winds, ib. = *sārīta*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to go forth or spread, set on foot, occasioned,

effected, performed, W.; *ātāṅga*, mfn. one who has an expanded or extended body, MW. *°sārīn*, mfn. coming forth, issuing from (comp.), Ragh.; Śiś.; walking about, Pāṇ. v, 4, 16, Sch.; stretching over or through, spreading, diffusing (*°i-tā*, f.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; m. a fish, W.; (*inī*), f. Glycine Debilis, L.

Vi-srīt, f. the act of flowing asunder, RV. iv, 19, 5. *°srīta*, mfn., Kir.; gone in various directions, dispersed, MBh.; come forth, issuing or proceeding from (comp.), VarBṛS.; Daś.; stretched out, spread, extended, R.; sent forth, despatched, ib.; fallen off or down, Hariv.; projecting, prominent, Hariv.; uttered, MW.; -*gūṇa*, mfn. one who has the string (of a bow &c.) stretched out, Kir.; -*bhūṣhaṇa*, mfn. (a limb) from which the ornaments have fallen down, Hariv. *°srītvāra*, m(f) n. spreading about, becoming diffused, Kum.; Śiś.; gliding along, flowing, W. *°srīmāra*, m(f) n. spreading about, Hcar.; flowing, gliding, W.

विस्त्रु *vi-srīj*, P. -*srijati* (ep. also *ā*), to send or pour forth, let go or run or flow, discharge, emit, shoot, cast, hurl (lit. and fig.; 'at', loc., dat., or acc. with *prati*), RV. &c. &c.; to turn (the eye) upon (loc.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; to shed (tears), R.; Kālid.; Daś.; (ā) to evacuate the bowels, PrāśUp.; to utter (sounds or words), Br.; MBh. &c.; to set free, release (ā, 'one's self') from (abl.), ChUp.; Hariv. &c.; to send away, dismiss, repudiate, reject, throw or cast off, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to despatch (a messenger), R.; to pass over, overlook, MārKp.; (in older language, ā) to abandon, desert, give up, renounce, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to open, TS.; (ā) to stretch out, extend, ŚBr.; to spread about, diffuse, RV.; AV.; to remove, TS.; to remit, exempt from (acc.), Rājāt.; to hand over, deliver, bestow, grant, MaitrīS. &c. &c.; to produce, create (esp. 'in detail'), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -*sarjayati*, to discharge, emit, cast, hurl, throw (lit. and fig.), ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; to utter (a sound), ŚBr.; to set free, release, let go, dismiss, MBh.; Hariv.; Kālid.; to banish, exile, R.; to send out, despatch, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to abandon, desert, relinquish, give up, renounce, avoid, MBh.; R. &c.; to spare, save, MBh.; to commit, entrust, Kālid.; to lay aside, remove, VarBṛS.; to divulge, publish (news), Rājāt.; to give away, MBh.; to hand over, deliver, grant, bestow, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to produce, create, BhP.; to answer questions, Divyāv.

Vi-sargā, m. sending forth, letting go, liberation, emission, discharge, GrŚrS.; MBh. &c.; voiding, evacuation (of excrement), ŚBr.; MBh.; Suśr.; opening (of the closed hand), KātyŚr.; getting rid of, sending away, dismissal, rejection, Mn.; MBh. &c.; letting loose i.e. driving out (cows; see *go-vi*); final emancipation, exemption from worldly existence, BhP.; cessation, end, RV.; GrS.; end of the annual course of the sun, Car.; destruction of the world, BhP.; giving, granting, bestowal, Mn.; MBh. &c.; scattering, hurling, throwing, shooting, casting (also of glances), MBh.; Ragh.; BhP.; producing, creating (esp. secondary creation or creation in detail by Puruṣa; see under *sarga*), Bhag.; BhP.; creation (in the concrete sense), product, offspring, Hariv.; BhP.; 'producer', cause, BhP.; membrum virile, ib.; the sun's southern course, L.; separation, parting, W. (cf. *-cumbana*); light, splendour, ib.; N. of a symbol in grammar (= *vi-sarjanīya*, which is the older term, see below), Pāṇ., Sch.; Śrutab.; MBh.; BhP.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1241; -*cumbana*, n. a parting kiss, Ragh.; -*lūpta*, n. elision of the Visarga, Prātāp. *°sargika*, see *loka-visargika*. *°sargin*, mfn. granting, bestowing, MBh. (cf. also *loka-vis*).

Vi-sarjana, m. pl. N. of a family, BhP.; (*ī*), f. 'evacuating', N. of one of the 3 folds of skin at the anus, Suśr.; (*vi-sārjana*), n. cessation, end, RV.; ŚrS.; Hariv.; relaxation (of the voice), VS.; ŚBr.; evacuation, RV.; abandoning, deserting, giving up, MBh.; Ragh.; discharge, emission, Mn.; Ragh.; sending forth, dismissal, Yājñi.; MBh. &c.; driving out (cows to pasture), Vās., Intro.; throwing (the image of a deity into holy water, as the concluding rite of a festival), Cat.; setting (a bull) at liberty (on partic. occasions), MW.; giving, bestowing, Kāv.; hurting, casting, shooting, R.; creating, RV.; product, creation, BhP.; answering a question, L.

Vi-sarjanīya, mfn. (fr. *vi-srīj*) to be sent forth or emitted &c., W.; (fr. *vi-sarjana*), see *vrata-visarjanīya*; m. (cf. *vi-sarga* above) N. of a symbol in grammar (usually marked by two

perpendicular dots [:] representing a hard and distinctly audible aspiration; it generally, but not always, occurs at the end of a word, often taking the place of final *s* and *r*; it is called Visarjanīya either from its liability to be 'rejected' or from its being pronounced with a full 'emission' of breath, or from its usually appearing at the 'end' of a word or sentence; Paṇḍits in some parts of India seem to pronounce a vowel after it, e.g. *narah* like *naraha*, *agniḥ* like *agniḥi*, Prāt.; Pāṇ. &c. *°sarjayita-vya*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be (or being) discharged (into the anus), PrāśUp. *°sarjayitṛi*, mfn. giving up, renouncing, Jātakam.

Vi-sarjikā (?), f. N. of the Tretā-yuga, L.

Vi-sarjita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) sent forth, emitted, dismissed, abandoned, left &c.; exposed (in a forest), Pañcat. *°sarjya*, mfn. (fr. id.) to be dismissed or sent away, MBh.

Vi-srījya, mfn. to be sent out or let go &c.; to be (nr being) produced or effected (as subst. = 'effect'), BhP.

Vi-srīṣṭa, mfn. sent or poured forth, let go, allowed to flow or run, discharged, emitted, shed, cast, thrown, hurled, RV. &c. &c.; spat out, VP.; removed, TS.; turned, directed, Mṛicch.; deprived or destitute (of instr.), BhP.; spread, diffused, AV.; opened, Vait.; (ifc.) bestowed on, MārKp.; produced, created, founded, R.; Ragh.; n. (in gram.) = *vi-sarjanīya*, Kāt.; -*dheṇu* (v), mfn. streaming or yielding milk, RV.; -*bhūmi*, mfn. one who has space or room given (to sit down &c.), MW.; -*rāṭi* (v), mfn. munificent in gifts, RV.; -*vaṭ*, mfn. one who has sent out or despatched (messengers), Kathās.; -*vāc*, mfn. uttering words i.e. breaking silence, ĀśvŚr.; *°tātman*, mfn. one who has cast off (i.e. does not care for) his own self, unselfish, R. *°srīṣṭi* (v), f. letting go, allowing to flow, discharge, Kāt.; emission (of semen), L.; leaving, quitting, W.; giving, offering, ib.; creation, production, RV.; ŚBr. &c.; secondary creation or creation in detail, Pur.; offspring, Hariv.

विस्सृप *vi-srīp*, P. -*sarpati* (m.c. also *ā*; Ved. inf. -*sṛpas*), to glide, move along or about, sneak, steal, VS. &c. &c.; to fly about (as arrows), MBh.; to be scattered or dispersed, RV.; to be spread or diffused over (acc.), VS.; MBh. &c.; to spread, diffuse, divulge, BhP.; Caus. -*sarpayati*, to spread, extend, Hariv.

Vi-sarpa, m. creeping along or about, spreading, diffusion, Uttarar.; Śāntiś. (v.1.); a partic. disease (erysipelas or any similar spreading eruption), Suśr.; (in dram.) an action which leads to an unhappy or undesired issue (e.g. Veniś. iii, 10), Sāh.; -*khinna-vigraha*, mfn. one whose body is moist with the exudation caused by the Visarpa disease, Rājāt.; -*ghna*, n. bees' wax (prob. as removing that disease), W.; -*cikitsā*, f. the cure of the above disease, MW. *°sarpaṇa*, mfn. creeping along, spreading, increasing, Car.; (*ī*), f. a species of plant, L.; n. leaving one's place, shifting, MBh.; R.; spreading, diffusion, increase, growth, Suśr. *°sarpi*, m. *°sarpikā*, f. the disease Visarpa, VarBṛS. *°sarpin* (v), mfn. creeping or shooting forth, issuing from or against (comp.), MBh.; Kālid.; gliding or roaming or swimming or winding about, MBh.; R. &c.; spreading, increasing, growing, Kāv.; Suśr.; suffering from the disease Visarpa; Heat.; m. the above disease, Suśr.; a kind of hell, TĀr.; (*ī*), f. Ptychotis Ajojan, L.

विशोद *vi-soḍha*, *vi-soḍhum*. See under *vi-shah*, p. 997, col. 1.

विशोम *vi-soma*. See p. 953, col. 1.

विस्कन्तु *vi-skantṭri*, *vi-skanna*. See p. 998, col. 2.

विस्कम्ब *vi-skambh*. See *vi-shkambh*.

विस्कम्बु *vi-skumbhu*. See *vi-shkambha*.

विस्खल *vi-skhal* (only pf. -*caskhale*), to stumble, trip, Śiś. xv, 57. *°skhalita*, mfn. stumbling, stopping, faltering (as words), Kathās.; (ifc.) mistaken or blundering in, Ragh.; gone astray, Jātakam.

विस्त *vista*, in. (ifc. f. ā) a partic. weight of gold (= 80 Raktikas or a Karsha of 16 Māshas, about half an ounce troy), Prāyaśc.

विस्तन् *vi-stan*, P. -*stanati*, to groan aloud, sound, Bhāṭṭ.; Jātakam.

विस्तु *vi-sṭri* (or *stṛi*), P. *ā*. -*sṭriṇoti*, -*sṭriṇute*; -*sṭriṇāti*, -*sṭriṇīte* (ep. also -*starati*; ind. p. -*stīrya* or -*stīrya*), to spread out, scatter, strew (sacrificial grass), R.; to expand, extend (wings), R.; to spread abroad, diffuse, divulge, BhP.; to enlarge or expatiate upon, speak diffusely about (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. (*vi-stīrya*, ind. copiously, at large); (with *vacanam*) to exchange words, converse with (instr.), ib.; Pāś. -*stīryate* or -*stīryate* (fut. -*stīryishyate*), to be spread abroad or widely diffused, Mn.; Pañcat.; BhP.; to be explained, Divyāv.; Caus. -*stīryati*, to spread, extend, diffuse, display, Mn.; MBh. &c. (*-stīrya*, fully, copiously, at length); to discuss in detail, Kull.; to expose (wares for sale), Daś.

Vi-stāra, mfn. extensive, long (as a story), Sāh.; m. (ifc. f. ā; cf. *vi-stāra* and Pāṇ. iii, 3, 31; Vām. v, 2, 41) spreading, extension, expansion, prolixity, diffuseness, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a multitude, number, quantity, assemblage, large company, Mn.; R.; VarBṛS. &c.; becoming large or great (met. applied to the heart), Daś.; high degree, intensity, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; (pl.) great wealth or riches, MBh.; detail, particulars, full or detailed description, amplification (also as direction to a narrator = *vi-stāreṇa kāryam*, 'give full particulars'; *ēna* or *āt*, ind. diffusely, at length, fully, in detail; *°vi-sṭri*, to spread, divulge, expand), MBh.; R. &c.; (ifc.) an extensive treatise, CūUp.; affectionate solicitation, L.; a layer, bed, couch (= *vi-sṭara*), L.; (*ā*), f. a partic. Śakti, Heat.; -*tas*, ind. diffusely, at length, Kāv.; Pur. &c.; -*tā*, f. extension, spreading, Ritus.; -*bhīru*, mfn. afraid of diffuseness, Sarvad.; -*śaṅkā*, f. fear of diff., Sāh.; -*śas*, ind. = -*tas*, Mn.; MBh. &c. *°starakeṇa* (or *°staratarakeṇa*), ind. very diffusely, at full length, Pat. *°starāṇi*, f. N. of a goddess, MārKp. *°starāṇīya*, mfn. to be spread or extended, capable of being extended or expanded, MW.

Vi-stāra, m. (ifc. f. ā; cf. *vi-stāra*) spreading, expansion, extent, width, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; becoming large or great (met. said of the heart), Sāh.; the breadth of a circle i.e. its diameter, Col.; specification, detailed enumeration or description, Yājñi.; Suśr. (*ēna*, diffusely, at length, prob. w. r. for *vi-stāreṇa*, R. iii, 4, 4); the branch of a tree with its new shoots, L.; a shrub, L.; the diameter of a circle, L. *°stāraṇa*, n. (fr. Caus.) outstretching (of the feet), Kāv. *°stārikā*, f. N. of a Comm. on the Kāvya-prakāśa. *°stārita*, mfn. (fr. id.) spread, extended, Ragh.; fully stated, amplified, MW. *°stārin*, mfn. extending, large, great, mighty, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; (*inī*), f. (in music) a partic. Śruti, Saṃgīt.

Vi-stīrṇa, mfn. strewn or covered or studded with (instr. or comp.), Kāv.; Kathās.; spread out, expanded, broad, large, great, copious, numerous, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; extensive, long (as a tale), MBh.; far-sounding, R.; -*karna*, mfn. 'extending the ears' and 'broad-eared' (applied to an elephant), Bhartṛ.; -*jānu*, f. a bandy-legged girl (unfit for marriage), L.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. breadth, diffusion, vastness, largeness, amplitude, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*bhedā*, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; -*lalāṭā*, f. 'having a large forehead', N. of a Kim-nari, Kāraṇḍ.; -*vatī*, f. N. of a partic. world, Buddh.

Vi-stṛita, mfn. strewn or covered or furnished with (comp.), Rājāt.; BhP.; outstretched, expanded, opened wide, MBh.; Kāv.; BhP.; displayed, developed, Bhartṛ.; BhP.; extensive, broad, ample, wide, MBh.; R. &c.; far-sounding, Hariv.; spread, diffused, L.; (*am*), ind. fully, at length, Śatr.; BhP. *°stṛiti*, f. extent, width, breadth, Āryabh.; the diameter of a circle, Col.; spreading, expansion, W.

विस्थान *vi-sthāna*. See p. 953, col. 1.

विस्पन्द *vi-spand*, *ā*. -*spandate*, to quiver, throb, tremble, start, MBh.; Hariv.; to struggle, strive, exert one's self, Jātakam.; to come forth, appear, ib. *°spanda*, see *vi-shpanda* and *vi-shyanda*. *°spandita*, see *a-vispandita*.

विस्पर्ध *vi-spardh*, *ā*. -*spardhate* (m. c. also P.), to emulate, vie with (acc.; instr. with or without *saha* or *sārdham*), MBh.; R.; Jātakam. 2. *°spardha*, f. (for 1. see p. 953, col. 1) emulation, rivalry, MBh. (Cf. *vi-shpardhas* and *°dhā*, p. 1000, col. 2.)

विस्पष्ट *vi-spashṭa*, mfn. (*√spaś*; cf. *vi-*

śphāṣ) very clear or apparent, manifest, evident, plain, intelligible (*am*, ind. clearly &c.), Mbh. &c.; -*ā*, f. great clearness or perspicuity, Śāh; *śphāṣa*, mfn. having a very clear or obvious sense, Mu. ii, 33.

विस्पष्टी, in comp. for *śhṭa*. - *karapa*, n. the making clear or evident, L. = *√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to make clear or evident, Śāy.

विस्पृ *vi-√spri*. See *vi-shpri*, p. 1000, col. 2.

विस्फर *vi-√sphar* (cf. *vi-√sphur*), Caus. -*sphārayati* (Pass. *ryate*), to open wide (eyes), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to draw, discharge (a bow), MBh.

वि-स्फहरा, m. (also written *vi-shphāra*) opening wide, Śāh; discharging a bow, the twang of a bow-string, MBh.; R.; trembling, agitation, W. **स्फहरा**, m. a kind of dangerous fever, Bhpr. (also *sphuraka* and *sphoraka*). **स्फहरा**, n. spreading (wings), Jātakam. **स्फहरिता**, mfn. opened wide, torn or rent asunder, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; exhibited, manifested, displayed, Śiś; Jātakam.; u. drawing or discharging (a bow), MBh.

विस्फल *vi-√sphal*. See next.

वि-स्फहा, m. (also written *vi-shphāla*, Pāṇ., Sch.), Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 47.

विस्फाय *vi-√sphāy*, Ā. -*sphāyate*, to swell, Sadukt.

वि-स्फिता, mfn. abundant, plentiful, L.

विस्फुट *vi-√sphuṭ*, P. -*sphuṭati*, -*sphuṭati* (fut. -*sphuṭishyati*), to burst open, be split or cleft or rent asunder, R.; Mārkaṭ.

वि-स्फुटा, mfn. burst open, gaping (*ōi-kṛita*, mfn. = next), Suśr. **स्फुटा**, nfn. opened, burst, MBh.

वि-स्फोटा, m. cracking, crashing, MBh.; a blister, boil, Kāv.; Kathās.; Suśr.; mfn. open, Divyāv. **स्फोटा**, n. a blister, boil, Suśr.; a kind of leprosy, AgP.; ŚāringS.; small-pox, W.; N. of a serpent-demon, L.; (*ikā*), f. a blister, boil, Śāk., Sch. **स्फोतना**, n. the appearance of blisters, Kaṇ.; loud roaring, BhP.

विस्फुर *vi-√sphur* (cf. *vi-√sphar*), P. -*sphurati* or -*sphurati* (Pāṇ. viii, 3, 76), to dart asunder (intr.), RV.; ŚBr.; to quiver, tremble, writhe, struggle, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to vibrate, flash, glitter, ib.; to break forth, appear, Subh.; ŚāringS.

वि-स्फुरा, mfn. opening the eyes wide, R. **स्फुरा**, n. quivering (of lightning), Harav. (cf. also *buddhi-vishphurana*). **स्फुरिता**, mfn. trembling, quivering, palpitating (*lādhara*, mfn. having quivering lips, BhP.; *lākhana*, mfn. having trembling eyes, R.); flashing, glittering (*śastra*, mfn. with glittering weapons, Uttarar.); swollen, enlarged, W.; n. = *sphurana*, Jātakam. **स्फुरितव्या**, mfn. to be opened wide (as the eyes), Kāraṇḍ.

वि-स्फुरा, see *vi-sphāra*. **स्फुर्या**, mfn. (fut. p. p. of *vi-√sphur*), Pat.

विस्फुरन् *vi-sphurj* &c. See *vi-√sphurj*.

विस्फुल *vi-√sphul*, P. -*sphulati* or -*sphulati* (Pāṇ. viii, 3, 76), to wave or flicker to and fro, move hither and thither, Bhāṭṭ. **स्फुलिंगा**, m. (cf. *vi-shphulīnga*) a spark of fire, Up.; MBh. &c. (*gī-√bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to become a mere spark, Inscr.); a sort of poison, L.; (*ā*), f. a spark (= m.), Harav. **स्फुलिंगा**, mf (*ikā*) n. sparkling, glittering, AgP.

विस्फूर्ज *vi-√sphūrj* (incorrectly -*sphurj*), P. -*sphūrjati*, to resound, thunder, roar, BhP.; to snort, MBh.; to break forth, appear, Kāv.; Caus. -*sphūrjayati*, to cause to resound or twang (a bow), BhP. **स्फूर्जा**, m. roaring, thundering, breaking forth like thunder, Kap.; Ragh. **स्फूर्जथु**, m. thundering, roaring (as of waves), a thunder-clap, MW.; *prakhya*, mfn. resembling a clap of thunder, ib. **स्फूर्जना**, n. gaping, opening wide, Sarvad. **स्फूर्जिता**, mfn. resounded, resounding &c.; broken forth, appeared, Kāv.; outstretched, Suśr.; shaken, agitated, BhP.; m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; n. the act of rumbling, resounding, roaring, thundering, MBh.; R.; BhP.; breaking forth, sudden manifestation of (comp.), Ragh.; Prab.; knitting, contraction (of the brows), BhP.

विस्फोट *vi-sphoṭa* &c. See above under *vi-√sphuṭ*.

विस्मि *vi-√smi*, Ā. -*smayate* (m. c. also P.), to wonder, be surprised or astonished at (instr., loc., or abl.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; to be proud of (instr.), Mu. iv, 236: Caus. -*smāyayati* or -*smāpayati*, *te* (cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 68; vi, 1, 57), to astonish, surprise, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Desid. of Caus., see *vi-sismāpayishu*.

Vi-smaya, m. (for 2. see p. 953, col. 1) wonder, surprise, amazement, bewilderment, perplexity (iu rhet. one of the *sthāyī-bhāvas*, q. v.), MBh.; Kāv.; Daśar.; pride, arrogance, Mu.; BhP.; doubt, uncertainty, W.; -*kara*, -*kārin*, -*ni-kara*, -*ni-gama*, mfn. causing astonishment or admiration, astonishment, wonderful, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*vat*, mfn. manifesting pride or arrogance, Hcat.; -*vishāda-vat*, mfn. filled with astonishment and perplexity, Kathās.; -*harsha-mūla*, mfn. caused by astonishment and joy, MW.; *śyākula*, *yāvūta* or *yāvūṣṭa*, mfn. filled with astonishment or wonder, MBh.; *yāb-phulla-nayana* (or -*locana*), mfn. having eyes wide open or staring with astonishment, MW. **Smayana**, n. astonishment, wonder, Cat. **Smayaniya**, mfn. astonishing, wonderful, MBh. **Smayin**, mfn. amazed, surprised, Śiś.

Vi-smāpaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing astonishment or surprise, wonderful, Kāv. **Smāpana**, mf (ṛ) n. id., MBh.; VarBrS.; BhP.; n. a juggler, conjurer, L.; illusion, deceit, L.; = *gandharva-nagara* (q. v.), L.; the god of love, L.; n. the act of astonishing or surprising, Hariv.; a means of surprising, Car.; Bhpr.; a surprising or miraculous sign or phenomenon, VarBrS. **Smāpaniya**, mfn. causing astonishment ('in' or 'to' gen.), Hariv. **Smāpayaniya**, mfn. id., MBh. **Smāpin**, mfn. = *smāpana*, Harav.

Vi-smita, mfn. amazed, surprised, perplexed, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; wondered at, surprising, R.; BhP.; proud, arrogant, BhP.; n. and (*ā*), f. a kind of metre, Col.; -*mānasa*, mfn. surprised or perplexed in mind, MW.; *tānana*, mfn. having a surprised face, ib. **Smiti**, f. astonishment, wonder, surprise, ib.

Vi-smera, mfn. wondering, astonished, surprised, Śiś.

विस्मृ *vi-√smṛi*, P. -*smarati* (m. c. also Ā.), to forget, be unmindful of (acc. or gen.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Pass. -*smaryate* (aor. *vy-asmāri*), to be forgotten, Rājat.: Caus. -*smārayati* (fut. -*smārayishyate*), to cause to forget, Vikr. iii, 18: Desid. of Caus., see *vi-sismārayishu*.

Vi-smarana, n. the act of forgetting, oblivion, Kap.; Śāk. **Smarana**, *smartavya*, *smaraya*, mfn. to be forgotten, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.

Vi-smārta, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to forget anything (acc.), Rājat.; caused to be forgotten, lost to memory, BhP.

Vi-smṛita, mfn. one who has forgotten anything, forgetful of (acc. or comp.), Kāv.; forgetful of all, R. ii, 58, 30; forgotten by (instr. or gen.), R.; Kālid.; Rājat. &c.; -*pūrva-saṃskāra*, mfn. forgetting a former promise or resolution, MW.; m. N. of Bhava-bhūti, L.; -*va*, mfn. one who has forgotten, Śāk.; -*saṃskāra*, mfn. one who forgets an agreement, MW. **Smṛiti**, f. forgetfulness, loss of memory, oblivion, Kāv.; VarBrS.; Kathās.

विस्मृ *vi-√syand*, *vi-syanda* &c. See *vi-shyand*, p. 1000, col. 2.

विस्म *visra*, mfn. (fr. *√vis* for *bis*?) musty, smelling of raw meat, VarBrS.; Kathās.; Suśr. &c.; (*ā*), f. a species of plant (= *hapushā*), L.; n. (only L.) a smell like that of raw meat; blood; fat. - *gandha*, m. a musty smell, VarBrS.; mfn. smelling musty or of raw meat, L.; (*ā*), f. = *visrā*, L. - *gandhi*, mfn. smelling of raw meat, Kād.; n. orpiment, L. = *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. mustiness, Suśr.

Visraka, mfn. = *visra*, smelling of raw meat, ŚāringS.

विस्स *vi-√srans*, Ā. -*srasate* (ep. also P.; Ved. inf. -*srasa*, cf. *vi-srās*), to fall asunder, break down, collapse, be broken (as limbs), fall off, become loose or unfastened (as hair), RV.; Br.; Up.; Hariv.; Pañcar.: Caus. -*srasayati*, to cause to fall asunder &c., let fall, loosen, untie, AV. &c. &c.; to betray, publish, MBh.

Vi-srasa, m. falling asunder, dropping down, relaxation, weakness, Br.; Suśr.; -*jā*, f. decrepitude, L. **Srasana**, mfn. causing to fall down or away, casting off, MBh.; Śāh.; n. falling down, Gaut.; slackening, relaxation, Suśr.; loosening, unfastening,

casting off, Git.; a laxative, aperient, W. **śrānsi-kā**, f. (of doubtful meaning), MaitrS.; Kath.; ĀpŚr. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 110, Sch.) **śrasita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to fall down or asunder, dropped, loosened, untied, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; -*keśa-bandhana*, mfn. one whose hair-baud has become loose, BhP.; -*siddhāntika*, mfn. one whose white garment has slipped down, Kathās. **śrasita**, mfn. falling or slipping down (as a garland), Ragh.

Vi-srās, (prob.) f. dropping down, debility, decay (abl. *śrāsā* also as inf.), RV.; AV.; Br. **śrasā**, f. decrepitude, infirmity, senility, Bālar.

Vi-srasata, mfn. fallen asunder or down, unfastened, untied, loosened, detached, AV. &c. &c.; dishevelled (as hair), HPariś.; slackened, relaxed, MBh.; -*kusuma-sraja*, mfn. one whose garland of flowers has fallen off, Kathās.; -*celas*, mfn. one whose spirit is dejected, MBh. (B. *vi-dhvasa-l*); -*paṇs-na*, mfn. one whose manhood is broken or impaired, BhP.; -*bandhana*, mfn. having bonds or fetters unfastened, Kathās.; -*vasana*, mfn. having loosened garments, ib.; -*śirorukhāmbara*, mfn. having dishevelled hair and loosened garments, BhP.; -*srag-vibhūṣaṇa*, mfn. one whose garland and ornaments have fallen off, MBh.; -*hāra*, mfn. one whose necklace has slipped off, MW.; *lāṅga*, mfn. having a languid body or relaxed limbs, MBh.

Vi-srāsya, mfn. to be loosened or untied, TS.

विस्म *vi-√srambh*, *vi-srambha* &c. See *vi-√srambh*, p. 992, col. 1.

विस्मि *vismi*, m. N. of a man, g. *subhrūdi* (v. l. *visri*).

विस् *vi-√sru*, P. -*snavati*, to flow forth or away, issue from (abl.), ŚBr.; MBh.; to discharge or emit (any fluid), MBh.; R.; to flow asunder (fig.), melt, dissolve, come to nothing, MBh.; Caus. -*sṛavayati*, to cause to flow forth or away, MBh.; to wash away, Car.; to let blood (with gen. or acc. of pers.), Suśr.

Vi-srava, m. a flow, stream, MBh.; efflux, issuing moisture, Jātakam. **śravaṇa**, n. flowing asunder, Nir.

Vi-sravan-misra, mfn. (pr. p. of *vi-√sru* + *m*) having blood streaming forth (on it), ŚBr.

Vi-sṛava, m. (also written -*sṛava*) flowing forth, issuing, Hariv. **śṛavaṇa**, n. (fr. Caus.) causing to flow (blood, matter &c.), bleeding, Suśr. **śṛavita**, mfn. (fr. id.) wasted away, caused to flow out, bled, ib. **śṛavitavya**, mfn. (fr. id.) = next, MW. **śṛavya**, mfn. (fr. id.) to be made to flow, MBh. (cf. *a-visr*); dissolving, melting, becoming liquid (*-tā*, f.), Cat.; to be bled, requiring bleeding, Suśr.

Vi-sruta, mfn. flowed forth, dropped, flowing, W.; spread, diffused, stretched, ib. **śruti**, f. (also written -*sruti*) flowing forth, issuing from (abl.), VarBrS.

विस्सृ *vi-√srūh*, f. (prob. fr. *√sru* = *rudh*, to grow; cf. *vi-rudh*) a plant, shoot (?), RV. v, 44, 3 (read *vi-sruham*); vi, 7, 6 (Nir. *āpak*; Śāy. *nadyah*).

विस्वन् *vi-√svan* (cf. *vi-shvan*), P. -*svanati*, to sound forth, roar, yell, Śiś. xviii, 77 (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 69, Sch.)

विस्वप् *vi-√svap*, P. -*svapiti* (pf. -*su-svāpa*), Vop.

Vi-shapta, mfn. fallen asleep, sleeping, Kath.; ĀpŚr. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 88, Sch.)

विस्वर *vi-svara*, *vi-svāda*. See p. 953, col. 2.

विहग *viha-ga*, *vihaṃ-ga* &c. See under *vi-√i*. *hā* below.

विहन् *vihat*, f. = *vehat*, I. i.

विहन् *vi-√han* (often w. r. for *ni-han*), P. -*hanti*, to strike apart or asunder, disperse, shatter, break, destroy, RV.; AV.; Br.; to beat asunder, extend (a skin), RV.; ŚBr.; to tear off, TBri.; to unbind, loosen (hair), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 21, Sch.; to ward off, repel, MBh.; R.; to keep back, withhold, refuse, MBh.; to hinder, interrupt, disturb, prevent, frustrate, annihilate, ib.; R. &c.: Pass. -*hanyate*, to be frustrated or disappointed, exert one's self in vain, MBh.; R.; Hariv.: Caus. -*ghātayati*, *te*, to beat, vanquish, defeat, Hit.; (Ā.) to afflict, distress, annoy, MBh.; to interrupt, disturb, Kull. on Mn. v, 84:

Desid. *-jighāṣati*, to wish to interrupt or disturb, Bhp.: Intens. (*-jighāṣi*?), to harm, injure, MBh. vii, 2383.

Vi-hata, mfn. torn up, furrowed, TBr.; ŚBr.; struck or beaten away or dashed out (of a person's hand), Bhp.; struck or touched or visited by (instr. or comp.), Kāv.; Pur.; warded off, repelled, MBh.; R.; rejected, repulsed, Bhp.; disturbed, impeded, Kāv.; Pur. *hata*, f. a stroke, blow, Balar.; striking, killing, W.; prevention, removal, Balar.; repulse, defeat, Ml.; m. a friend, companion, W. *hanana*, n. (only L.) killing, slaying; hurting, injury; opposition, obstruction; a bow-like instrument for carding cotton. *hantavya*, mfn. to be destroyed, Prabh. *hantṛi*, mfn. one who destroys or frustrates or disappoints (with gen. or ifc.), RV.; Up.

विहर *vi-hara* &c. See *vi-hṛi*, col. 2.

विहर्ष *vi-hary*, P. *-haryati*, to scorn, repudiate, Nir. vii, 17 (cf. *a-viharyata-kratu*).

विहर्ष *vi-harsha*, *vi-hasta* &c. See p. 953, col. 2.

विहस्ते *vihālha*, m. (of unknown meaning), AV. vi, 16, 1.

विहव *vi-hava* &c. See *vi-hve*, p. 1004.

विहस *vi-has*, P. *-hasati*, to laugh loudly, burst out laughing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to laugh at (acc., rarely gen.), Kāv.; Bhp.; Pañcat.

Vi-hasatīkā, f. gentle laughter, smiling, Hcar. (v.l. *ṣitīkā*). *hasana*, n. id., W. *hasita*, mfn. laughing, smiling, Hariv.; Caurap.; laughed, smiled at, Kathās.; n. laughter, laughing, smiling, Kāv.; Sah. *hasitīkā*, see *hasatīkā*.

Vi-hāsa, m. laughing, laughter, Hariv.; Pañcat.; mfn. opened, L.

विहा *vi-hā*, *ā*. *-jihūte*, to go apart, become expanded, start asunder, open, fly open, gape, yawn, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.: Caus. *-hāyati*, to cause to gape, open, AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.

Viha, (only ibc.) the sky, air. = *ga*, n. 'sky-goer', a bird, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an arrow, MBh. vii, 9021; the sun, L.; the moon, L.; a planet, L.; a partic. configuration of stars (when all the planets are situated in the 4th and 10th houses), VarBṛS.; *-pati*, m. 'king of birds', N. of Garuḍa, Kāv.; *-vega*, m. 'having the swiftness of a bird', N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Balar.; *-gādhipa*, m. (= *-pati*) L.; *-gālaya*, m. 'abode of birds', the air, sky, R.; *-gēndra* (*viha*), m. (= *-pati*) Suparṇ.; *-dra-samhitā*, f., *-sampāta*, m. N. of Tāntric wks.; *-gōpaghushṭa*, mfn. resonant with birds, MW. = *-m-ga*, mfn. sky-going, flying, W.; m. = *viha-ga*, a bird, Mn.; R. &c.; an arrow, MBh. viii, 3343; a cloud, L.; the sun, L.; the moon, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; *-rāja*, m. (= *viha-ga-pati*) L.; *-han*, m. a bird-killer, bird-catcher, MBh.; *-gārātī*, m. 'bird-enemy', a falcon or hawk. = *-m-gaka*, m. a little bird, any bird, Hcar.; (*ikā*), f. a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens, L.; N. of a woman, Vepīs. = *-m-gama*, mfn. moving in the sky, flying, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; m. (ifc. f. *ā*) a bird, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the sun, MBh.; N. of a class of gods under the 11th Manu, Pur.; (*ā*), f. a female bird, MBh.; = next, L. = *-m-gamikā*, f. a sort of yoke (= *viham-gikā*), L.

Viha, ind. = *svarga*, heaven, Up. iv, 36, Sch.

2. Vi-hāyas, m. n. (for 1. see p. 953, col. 2) the open space (cf. *vi-yat*), air, sky, atmosphere, Mn.; MBh. &c. (also *śaḥ-sthālī*, f. or *śas-tala*, n.; instr. *śā*, 'through the sky'); m. a bird, Kautukas.; *śā-gāmin*, mfn. able to move through the sky, L.

Vi-hāyāsa, m. n. heaven, sky, atmosphere, TĀr.; MBh.; Hariv.; m. a bird, L.

विहा *vi-hā*, P. *-jahāti* (ind. p. *-hāya*, see below), to leave behind, relinquish, quit, abandon, RV. &c. &c. (with *īarīram*, *prāṇān* &c., 'to abandon the body or life', 'to die'); to give up, cast off, renounce, resign, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be deprived of, lose, Ragb.; Sarvad.; to get rid of or free from (acc.), MBh.; R.; Bhp.; to desist from (abl.), Subh.; to stop, pause, VarBṛS.: Pass. *-hīyate* (aor. *-hīyī*), to be left behind, ŚBr.; to be inferior to (abl.), MBh.; to be lost, AV.: Caus. *-hāpayati*, see next. Desid. *-jihāṣati*, to wish to leave or abandon, HPariś.

Vi-hāpita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to abandon or give up &c.; given, W.; extorted, ib.; n. a gift,

donation, Pārśvan. *hāya*, ind. leaving behind, i.e. at a distance from (acc.), VarBṛS.; disregarding, overlooking, setting aside = more than (acc.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; in spite of, notwithstanding (acc.), Pañcat.; excepting, with the exception of (acc.), Hariv.; VarBṛS.

Vi-hīna, mfn. entirely abandoned or left &c.; low, vulgar, MBh.; (ibc.) wanting, missing, absent, R.; VarBṛS.; destitute or deprived of, free from (instr., abl., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-tā*, f. abandonment, MW.; (ifc.) absence or want of, Hariv.; Pañcat.; *-tilaka*, m(fā)n. having no coloured sectarian mark (see *tilaka*) on the forehead, R.; *-yonī*, mfn. of low origin, MBh.; *-varṇa*, mfn. of low caste, Gaut. *hīnita*, mfn. deprived of (with inst.), Hariv.

विहान *vihāna* (?), m. n. morning, dawn, L.

विहारहा *vihāruhā*, f. a species of plant, L.

विहिंस *vi-hins*, P. *-hinsati*, to injure severely, hurt, damage, Mn.; MBh. &c.: Caus. *-hinsayati*, id., MBh. *hinsaka*, mfn. injuring, hurting, harming (with gen. or ifc.), MBh.; R. &c. *hinsa-tā*, f. the act of harming or injuring (with loc.), MBh. *hinsana*, n. (Bhp.), *hinsā*, f. (MBh.; R.) id. (with gen. or ifc.) *hinsita*, mfn. injured, hurt, damaged &c., MBh.; R. *hinsra*, see *a-vihinsra*.

विहित *2. vi-hita*, mfn. (fr. *vi-hi* I. *dhū*, p. 967; for 1. *vi-hita*, see p. 953, col. 2) distributed, divided, apportioned, bestowed, supplied &c.; put in order, arranged, determined, fixed, ordained, ordered, RV. &c. &c.; prescribed, decreed, enjoined, GṛŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; destined or meant for (nom.), MBh.; contrived, performed, made, accomplished, done, Mn.; MBh. &c.; supplied, endowed, furnished with or possessed of (instr.), MBh.; R. (cf. *su-vi-hita*); n. an order, command, decree, Pañcat.; *-kṣhāṇa*, mfn. eager for the right moment, intent upon (*artham*), Vcar. (cf. *krīta-kṣh*); *-vva*, n. the being enjoined or prescribed, prescription, direction, Heat.; *-durga-racana*, mfn. one who has enjoined the building of a fortress, MW.; *-pratishiddha*, mfn. enjoined and prohibited (*-vva*, n.), KātyŚr., Sch.; *-yajña*, mfn. performing sacrifices, Sak. (v.l. for *vitāla-y*); *-vat*, mfn. one who has performed or undertaken, W.; *-vriti*, mfn. one who is maintained or nourished by (instr.), Rājat.; *-sena*, m. N. of a prince, Kathās.; *-idgas*, mfn. one who has committed a fault, faulty, wicked, W.; *āhājālī*, mfn. making a respectful obeisance, Śiś.; *āndriya*, mfn. possessed of one's senses, Bhāṭṭ.; *hiti*, f. procedure, way of acting, AitBr.; action, performance, accomplishment, Kāvād.; Balar. *hitrima*, mfn. done according to rule, Bhāṭṭ.

विहीन *vi-hina* &c. See above.

विहुण्डन *vi-huṇḍana*, m. (√ *huṇḍ*) N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.

विहृक्ष *vi-hurch* (or *-hurch*), P. *-hurchati*, to waddle, toddle, sway from one side to another (applied to a corpulent person's gait), ŚBr.; to stagger, totter, stumble, Kāth.

विहृ *vi-hṛi*, P. *-harati* (rarely *ā*), to put asunder, keep apart, separate, open, RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; to distribute and transpose (verses or parts of verses), Br.; ŚrS.; to disperse (clouds, opp. to *saṃ-hṛi*), Hariv.; (with *talāt talam*) to shift, let pass from hand to hand, MBh.; to divide (also arithmetically), KātyŚr.; Gol.; to construct (in geom.), Śulbas.; to cut off, sever, MBh.; to extract from (abl.), ib.; to carry away, remove, Kāv.; Rājat.; to tear in pieces, lacerate, RV.; to move on, walk, ĀśvŚr.; to spend or pass (time), Gobh.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to roam, wander through (acc.), MBh.; (esp.) to walk or roam about for pleasure, divert one's self, Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (with *mṛigayām*, 'to go about hunting', R.); to shed (tears), Sak.: Desid., see *vi-jihīrshā*, *shu* p. 960, col. 3).

Vi-hara, m. taking away, removing, shifting, changing, Bhāṭṭ.; separation, disunion, absence, W. *harana*, n. the act of taking away or removing or changing or transposing, Lāṭy.; MārKp.; opening, expanding, Pān. i, 3, 20; stepping out, ib. i, 3, 41; going about for pleasure or exercise, roaming, strolling, Kāv.; Pur.; Susr.; taking out for a walk or for airing, Gobh.; moving to and fro, brandishing, MBh. *harapīya*, mfn. to be taken away, W.; to be

rambled or sported, ib. *hartri*, m. one who takes away, a robber, Yājñ.; MBh.; one who rambles about or enjoys himself, Ragb.

Vi-hāra, m. (once in Bhp., n.) distribution, transposition (of words), AitBr.; Lāṭy.; arrangement or disposition (of the 3 sacred fires; also applied to the fires themselves or the space between them), ŚrS.; too great expansion of the organs of speech (consisting in too great lengthening or drawing in pronunciation, opp. to *saṃ-hāra*, q.v.), RPrāt.; walking for pleasure or amusement, wandering, roaming, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; sport, play, pastime, diversion, enjoyment, pleasure ('in' or 'with' comp.; ifc. also = taking delight in), Yājñ.; MBh.; R. &c.; a place of recreation, pleasure-ground, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with Buddhists or Jains) a monastery or temple (originally a hall where the monks met or walked about; afterwards these halls were used as temples), Lalit.; Mṛicch.; Kathās. &c. (cf. MWB. 68; 81 &c.); consecration for a sacrifice, Āpast.; N. of the country of Magadha (called Bihār or Behār from the number of Buddhist monasteries, see MWB. 68), Cat.; the shoulder, L.; a partic. bird (= *bīndu-ṛekaka*), L.; = *vaijayanta*, L.; *-kārikā*, f. pl. N. of wk.; *-krīḍā-mṛiga*, m. a toy-antelope to play with, Bhp.; *-gṛiha*, n. a pleasure-house, play-house, theatre, MW.; *-dāśī*, f. a female attendant of a convent or temple, Mālatīm.; *-deśa*, m. a place of recreation, pleasure-ground, MBh.; R.; MārKp.; *-bha-dra*, m. N. of a man, Daś.; *-bhūmi*, f. = *-deśa*, Hariv.; a grazing-ground, pasture, Kir.; *-yātrā*, f. a pleasure-walk, MBh.; *-val*, mfn. possessing a place of recreation, Mn.; MBh.; (ifc.) delighting in, Mn. x, 9; *-vana*, n. a pleasure-grove, Daś.; *-vāpi*, f. 'pl'-pond', N. of wk.; *-vāri*, n. water for sporting or playing about in, Ragb.; *-śayana*, n. a pl'-couch, R.; *-śaila*, m. a pl'-mountain, R.; *-sthalī*, f. (Vās.), *-sthāna*, n. (Bhp.); *-rājira*, n. (= *ra-deśa*); *-rāvasatha*, m. (= *ra-griha*), MBh. *hā-raka*, mf (ikā)n. delighting in (comp.), Pañcat.; serving for the amusement of (comp.), Mālatīm.; roaming or walking about, a roamer, MW.; belonging to a Buddhist temple or convent, ib. *hāraṇa*, n. pleasure, delight (ifc. = delighting in), Pañcat. *hārin*, mfn. wandering about for pleasure, roaming, strolling, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; going as far as, extending to (comp.), R.; Rājat.; dependent on (comp.), MBh.; enjoying one's self with, delighting in, given or addicted to, fond of (comp.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; charming, beautiful, Bhāṭṭ. (v.l.); (*iṇī*), f. a girl too fond of gadding about (unfit for marriage), L.; *-i-siṅha*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.

Vi-hṛita, mfn. set or put asunder, distributed, dispensed &c.; transposed, varied (as words or Pādas), ŚrS.; n. a walk, R.; hesitation, reluctance, bashful silence (one of the 10 Hāvas or feminine modes of indicating love), Daśar.; Sah.; *-shoḍaśī*, f. N. of wk. *hṛiti*, f. expansion, increase, growth, Kir.; sport, pastime, pleasure, Nalōd.; taking away, MW.

विहृ *vi-hṛeṭh*, Caus. P. *-hṛeyati*, to hurt, injure, Lalit. *hṛeṭha*, m. hurt, injury, ib. *hṛeṭhaka*, mfn. hurting, injuring, an injurer, MBh.; a reviler, W. *hṛethana*, n. the act of hurting, injuring, distressing, afflicting &c., L.

विहृल् *vi-hel*, Caus. *ā*. *-helayate*, to vex, annoy, MBh. xiii, 6720 (B. *-ghālayate*).

विहृ *vi-hnu*, *ā*. *-hnuṭe*, Sch. on APrāt. i, 100.

विहल *vi-hmal*, Caus. *-hmalayati*, ib.

विहृ *vi-hru* (cf. *vi-hṛi* below), P. *-hruṇāti*, to cause to deviate, turn aside, frustrate, spoil, RV. *hṛūt*, f. a serpent-like animal, worm &c., VS. *hṛuta* (v-l), mfn. crooked, dislocated, hurt, injured, RV.; AV.

विहृण *vihṛaṇa* &c. See *bīhṛaṇa*.

विहृरित *vi-hvarita*. See *vi-hṛi*.

विहृल् *vi-hval*, P. *-hvalati*, to shake or sway to and fro, tremble, be agitated or unsteady, stagger, MantraBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vi-hvala, mf (ā)n. agitated, perturbed, distressed, afflicted, annoyed (*am*, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. myrrh, L.; *-celana* (MBh.), *-celas* (Kathās.), mfn. distressed in mind, low-spirited; *-lanu*, mfn. one whose body is exhausted by (comp.), Pañcat.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. agitation, perturbation, consternation,

anxiety, MBh.; -*locana*, mfn. one who has unsteady or rolling eyes, MBh.; BhP.; -*sālasāṅga*, m(f) n. one whose body is exhausted and languid, Caurap.; -*hridaya*, mfn. (= *-cetana*), BhP.; °*lāksha*, m(f) n. (= °*la-locana*), ib.; °*lāṅga*, mfn. (= °*la-tanu*), MärkP.; Pañcat.; °*lāman*, mfn. (= °*la-cetana*), BhP.; °*hvalita*, mfn. = °*hvala*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*sarvāṅga*, mfn. trembling with the whole body, MBh.

Vi-hvali-kṛta, mfn. made confused or agitated, MW.; fused, liquid, ib.

विह्वल *vi-^hhru* (cf. *vi-^hhru*), to stagger, stumble, fall, TĀr. (cf. *a-vihvarat*): Caus. (only aor. Subj. -*jihvarah*), to cause to fall, overthrow, RV.

Vi-hvarita, mfn. staggered, fallen (Vedic, accord. to Kās. on Pān. vii, 2, 33).

Vi-hvāruka, mfn. tumbling, falling, MaitrS.

विह्वे *vi-^hhve*, Ā. -*hvyate* (cf. Pān. i, 3, 30), to call in different places, call, invoke, vie in calling, contend for anything, RV.; TS.; Br.

Vi-havā, m. invocation, RV.; AitBr. °*haviya*, n. 'containing the word *vihava*', N. of the hymn RV. x, 128. °*havya* or °*havya*, mfn. to be invoked or invited or desired, RV.; AV.; VS.; m. (with *Āṅgīrasa*) N. of the supposed author of RV. x, 128, Anukr.; of a son of Varcas, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of partic. bricks, TS.; (scil. *sūktā*) N. of RV. x, 128 (cf. °*haviya*), TS.; Kāth.; Lāty.

वी 1. *vī*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 39) *veti* (accord. to some in the conjug. tenses substituted for *√aj*; 2. sg. *vēshi* also as Impv., RV.; 3. pl. *vyēnti*, RV.; AV.; Br.; Subj. 2. 3. sg. *ves*, RV.; Impv. *vīhi*, *vīdāt*, ib.; 3. pl. *vyiyanu*, TS.; p. Ā. *vyānd*, RV.; pf. *viyāya*, *viyē*, ib.; aor. *avaishit*, Gr.; 3. pl. *avesan*, Subj. *veshat*, RV.; fut. *vēlā*, *veshyati*, inf. *vetum*, Gr.), to go, approach (either as a friend, i.e. 'seek or take eagerly, grasp, seize, accept, enjoy', or as an enemy, i.e. 'fall upon, attack, assail, visit, punish, avenge'), RV.; AV.; TS.; Br.; to set in motion, arouse, excite, impel, RV.; to further, promote, lead or bring or help any one to (two acc.), ib.; to get, procure, ib.: Pass. -*viyāte* &c., AV.; Br.: Caus. *vāyayati* or *vāpayati* (aor. *avāyayati*), to cause to go or approach &c.; to impregnate, Pān. vi, 1, 55: Desid. *viyāshati*, Gr.: Intens. see *√vi* and *√ve*. [Cf. accord. to some, Lat. *ve-nari*; Germ. *weida*, *Weide*, *weiden*.]

2. **Vi**, mfn. going to, eager for, desirous or fond of (gen.), RV. i, 143, 5 (cf. *deva-vi*, *pada-vi*); set in motion (see *parṇa-vi*); m. the act of going, motion, L.

1. **Vitā**, mfn. gone, approached &c.; desired, liked, loved, pleasant, RV.; SāṅkhŚr.; straight, smooth, RV. iv, 2, 11; ix, 97, 17; trained, quiet, Rājāt.; (ā), f. a line, row (= *rātri*), ĀśvGr.; n. a wish, desire, TĀr.; the driving or guiding of an elephant (with a goad) &c., Śiś. v, 47. -**tama** (*vitā*), mfn. most acceptable or pleasant, RV. -**prīṣṭha** (*vitā*), m(f) n. straight-backed (as a horse), ib. -**vat**, mfn. containing the word *vitā* or other forms fr. *√vi*, ĀśvŚr. -**vāra** (*vitā*), mfn. straight-tailed (as a horse), ib. -**havya** (*vitā*), mfn. one whose offerings are acceptable, ib.; m. N. of a man with the patr. *Āṅgīrasa* (author of RV. vi, 15), Anukr.; of a man with the patr. *Śrāyasa*, TS.; PañcavBr.; of a king who obtained the rank of a Brāhman, MBh.; of a son of Śunaka and father of Dhṛiti, Pur.; of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar.; pl. the sons of Vīta-havya, MBh.; °*vyōḍpākhyāna*, n. N. of a ch. of the Vāsiṣṭha-rāmāyana.

1. **Vitī**, f. (dat. *vitāye* often used as inf.) enjoyment, feast, dainty meal, full draught &c., RV.; advantage, profit, ib. (L. also light, lustre, = *gati*, *prajana*, *dāvana*); m. a partic. Agni, AitBr. -**rādhas** (*vitī*), mfn. affording enjoyment, RV. -**hotra** (*vitī*), mfn. inviting to enjoyment or to a feast, ib.; invited to a feast (as gods), VS.; m. fire or the god of fire, Rājāt.; BhP. (pl. the worshippers of any form, Cat.); the sun, L.; N. of a king, MBh.; of a son of Priya-vrata, BhP.; of a son of Indra-sena, ib.; of a son of Su-kumāra, ib.; of a son of Tāla-jāṅgha, ib.; VP. (pl. his descendants); of a priest, Cat.; -*dayitā* or -*priyā*, f. 'beloved of Viti-hotra i.e. Agni', N. of a Svāhā, Pañcar.

वी 3. *vī* (vi-^h√5. ī), P. *vy-eti* (3. pl. *vi-yanti*; infp. *vy-ait*; pf. *viyāya*; inf. *vy-etum*; for *vyayati*, *vyayayati*, see *√vyay*), to go apart

or in different directions, diverge, be diffused or scattered or distributed or divided or extended, RV. &c. &c.; to be lost, perish, disappear, Up.; MBh. &c.; to go through, traverse, RV.; VS.; AitBr.: Intens. (or cl. 4). *vyāte*, to pass through, traverse, RV.

2. **Vita**, mfn. gone away, departed, disappeared, vanished, lost (often ibc. = free or exempt from, without, -less), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c. -**kalmasha**, mfn. freed from taint or sin, Mn. xii, 22. -**kāma**, mfn. free from desire, W. -**ghṛiṇa**, mfn. one from whom mercy has departed, merciless, MW.; -*tā*, f. mercilessness, ib. -**ointa**, mfn. free from anxiety about (loc.), Śak. -**janma-jarasa**, mfn. not subject to birth or old age, Kir. -**trasareṇu**, mfn. = -*rāga*, free from passions or affections, Bālār. iv, 11 (printed -*trās*). -**triṣha**, mfn. free from all passions or desires, L. -**dambha**, mfn. free from pride, humble, L. -**bhaya**, m. 'fearless, undaunted', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of Viṣṇu, L. -**bhī**, mfn. free from fear, intrepid, Mn. vii, 64. -**bhīti**, mfn. id., Śiś. xviii, 84; m. N. of an Asura, Kathās. -**matsara**, mfn. free from envy or passion, Mu. xi, 111. -**manyu**, mfn. free from resentment or anger, KathUp.; exempt or free from sorrow, MBh. -**mala**, mfn. free from obscurity or darkness, clear, pure, MW. -**moḥa**, mfn. freed from illusion, MW.; °*hōḍpā-khyāna*, n. N. of wk. -**rāga**, mfn. free from passions or affections, dispassionate, desireless, calm, tranquil, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also applied to 8 partic. Bodhi-sattvas and their attributes); not attached to (loc.), HPariś.; colourless, bleached, W.; m. a sage with subdued passions (esp. applied to a Buddhist or Jaina saint), L.; -**bhaya-krodha**, mfn. free from passions and fear and anger, Bhag.; -**bhūmi**, f. one of the 7 stages in the life of a Śrāvaka, Buddh.; -*stuti*, f. N. of a Jaina wk. -**viruddha-buddhi**, mfn. one whose hostile feelings have passed away, peaceable, W. -**viṣa**, mfn. free from impurities, clear (as water), Dhanamj.; -**vrīda**, mfn. shameless, Bhartṛ. -**śūka**, mfn. fearless, intrepid (*am*, ind.), Śiś. -**śoka**, mfn. free from sorrow, ŚvetUp.; MBh.; m. the Aśoka tree, Jonesia Asoka, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of a town, HPariś. °*ka-tā*, f. freedom from sorrow, Yājñ.; °*ka-bhaya*, mfn. free from sorrow and fear, Mn. vi, 32; °*ka-bhaya-bādha*, mfn. free from the disturbance of sorrow and fear, MW. -**spṛiha**, mfn. free from wish or desire, W. -**hiraṇmaya**, mfn. one who does not possess any golden vessels (-*tva*, n.), Ragh. v, 2. **Vitāśor** (or °*ciś*), mfn. one whose flame is extinguished, ĀpŚr. **Vitāśoka**, m. a proper N. (= *vigatāśoka*), Buddh. **Vitōccaya-bandha**, mfn. having the fastening of the knot gone, Kir. **Vitōttara**, mfn. having no answer, unable to reply (*am*, ind.), Amar.

2. **Vitī**, f. separation, TS.

वी 4. *vī*, mfn. (weak form of *√vye*) covered (cf. *hiranya-vī*).

3. **Vitā**, mfn. covered, hidden, concealed, RV. (cf. *kṛtsma-vī*); covered or wrapped in, girt with (instr.), ib.; BhP. -**sūtra**, n. the sacred thread or cord, Vikr. v, 19 (cf. *ni*- and *upa-vīta*).

Vitaka, n. a vessel for camphor and sandal powder, L.; (in *a-vī*) = *vi-vīta*, an inclosed spot of ground, Yājñ. ii, 291.

Vitin, m. N. of a man (pl. his family), Samskārak.

वी 5. *vī*, m. = 1. *vī*, a bird (see *takva-vī*); f. a female bird, L.

Vika, m. a 'bird' or 'wind', Up. iii, 47, Sch.; = *manas*, L.

वी 6. *vī*, in comp. = 3. *vī* (in *vī-kāśa*, -*ca-yana*, -*taṇsa*, -*nāha*, -*barha*, -*mārga*, -*rudh*, -*va-dha*, -*vāha*, -*vidha*, -*vrīta*, -*sarpa*, -*hāra*, qq. vv.)

वीकाश *vī-kāśa*, m. = 1. *vī-k*, L.; = 2. *vī-k*, brightness, light, lustre, Daś.

वीकृड *vīkṛḍa*, mfn. (applied to Rudra), MaitrS. (v. 1.)

वीक्ष *vīksh* (vi-^h√iksh), Ā. *vīkshate* (ep. also P.), to look at, see, behold, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to look upon, regard (*pūtri-vat*, as a father), R.; (with *hrīdi*) to see in the heart, ponder, R.; to consider, observe, discern, ascertain, understand, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to think fit or proper, Suśr.; to look over, peruse, study, VarBṛS.; Pass. *vīkshyate*, to be looked at &c.; to look like, appear, Vikr.

Viksha, m. sight, seeing, W.; (ā), f. id., R.; investigation, Cat.; knowledge, intelligence, BhP.;

unconsciousness, fainting, L.; n. surprise, astonishment, W.; any visible object, ib.; °*kshāpanna* (or °*kshāp*), mfn. astonished, surprised, ib.; °*kshāraṇya-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. **Vikshaṇa**, n. (ifc. f. ā) looking at, seeing, inspection, investigation, ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; a glance, gaze, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; the eye, Śiś. xviii, 30; (in astrol.) aspect of the planets, VarBṛS. **Vikshaṇiya**, mfn. to be looked at or regarded or considered, visible, observable, Kāv.; Kathās. **Vikshita**, mfn. looked at, seen, beheld, regarded, VS. &c. &c.; n. a look, glance, Kalid.; Bhartṛ. **Vikshitavya**, mfn. = *vīkshaniya* (n. impers. it should be looked &c.), Kathās. **Vikshitrī**, mfn. one who looks at or sees (ifc.), BhP. **Vikshya**, mfn. = *vīkshaniya*, L.; astonishing, wonderful, W.; m. a dancer, actor, L.; a horse, L.; n. wonder, surprise, wonderful object, L.

वीखा *vīkhā*, f. (cf. *vīkhā*) a partic. motion, Sighās.

वीक्ष *vīkha*, n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

वीक्ष *vīksh* (vi-^h√inkh), Caus. *vīkshayati* (only 3. du. impf. *vy-āinkshayātām*), to toss to and fro, swing, PañcavBr.

Vīkhā, f. a partic. mode of moving, dancing &c. (also 'one of a horse's paces'), L.; = *samdhī*, L.; Carpopegon Priuriens, L.

वीङ्गित *vīṅgita*, mfn. (fr. *vi-^h√iṅg*) tossed, moved to and fro, TBr. (w. r. *vīṅgita*).

वीच *vīca*. See under *vīci*.

वीचयन *vī-cayana*, n. = *vi-^h√2* (see *vi-^h√2* ci), research, inquiry, W.

वीचि *vīci*, f. (prob. fr. *vi* + 2. *añc*) going or leading aside or astray, aberration, deceit, seduction, RV. x, 10, 6; also m. (L.) and f. (ifc. °*ci* or °*cika*) a wave, ripple, Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.; 'wave' as N. of a subdivision of a chapter (called *pravāha*, 'river'), Sadukt.; (prob. for *a-vīci*) a partic. hell, R. (L. also = *sukha*, *avakāśa*, *svalpa*, *alpa*, *āli*, *kirāṇa*). -**kshobha**, m. agitation or roughness of waves, Megh. -**taramga-nyāya**, m. wave-undulation-method (or the rule by which sound reaches the ear, a term used to denote successive operation), Bhāṣhāp. -**mālin**, m. 'wave-garlanded', the ocean, L.

Vīca, prob. for *vīci* (in *ambu-vīca*, N. of a king, MBh. i, 7476).

Vīci-kāka, m. a partic. bird, MärkP.

वीज *vīj* (cf. *√1*. *vij*), cl. 1. P. Ā. *vijati*, °*te* (pf. *vīyayuh*), to fan, cool by blowing upon or fanning, Hariv.; to sprinkle with water, MBh. (according to Dhātup. vi, 24 only Ā. 'to go'): Caus. or cl. 10 (Dhātup. xxxv, 84), *vījayati* (Pass. *vījyate*), to fan, blow, kindle (fire), MBh.; R. &c.; to stroke, caress, Suśr.

Vījāna, m. N. of two kinds of bird (= *koka* and *jīvaṇ-jīva*), L.; n. fanning, wafting, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; a fan, Bhpr.; = *vastu*, L.

Vījita, mfn. fanned, cooled &c.; sprinkled with water, wetted, Hariv. (v. l. *vejita*).

Vīja. See *sukha-^h*.

वीज *vīja* &c. See *bīja*.

वीट *vīṭa*, n. (only in Siddh.) or *vīṭā*, f. a small piece of wood shaped like a barley-corn and about a span long (it was struck with a stick or bat in a kind of game, like tip-cat, played by boys; accord. to some it was a kind of metal ball; others say it was held in the mouth as a form of penance), MBh. i, 5050 (Sch.) &c. -**mukha** (*vīṭā*), mfn. holding the Vīṭa in the mouth, VP.

वीटक *vīṭaka*, n. (also written *bīṭaka*) a preparation of the Areca nut with spices and lime rolled up together in a leaf of the betel plant (commonly called betel or Pān), Pañcad.; (*ikā*), f. id., Daś.; Kathās. &c.; a tie or fastening (of a garment), Amar. **Vīṭi** or **Vīṭi**, f. the betel plant, Piper Betel, L.

वीड *vīḍ* (accord. to some connected with *√vish*), only Caus. *vīḍyati* or *vīḷyati*, °*te* (P.) to make strong or firm, strengthen, fasten, RV. viii, 45, 6; (Ā.) to be strong or firm or hard, ib. ii, 37, 3 &c.

Vīḍita or **vīḷita**, mfn. made strong, strengthened, firm, hard, RV.

Viḍū or **vilū**, mf(ā)n. strong, firm, hard, RV.; VS.; n. anything firmly fixed or strong, stronghold, RV. — **jambha** (*viḍū-*), mfn. strong-jawed, RV. — **dvēśhas**, mfn. hating the strong or hating strongly, ib. — **pātman**, mfn. flying strongly or incessantly, ib. — **pavi**, mfn. having strong tires (as the Maruts), ib. — **pāni** (or *viḍū-*), mfn. strong-handed, strong-hoofed, ib. — **haras** (*viḍū-*), mfn. seizing firmly, holding fast, ib. — **harshin**, mfn. (prob.) fiercely passionate, refractory, ib. **Viḍv-aṅga**, mfn. strong-limbed, firm in body, ib.

वीणा *vinā*, f. (of doubtful derivation) the Vīṇa or Indian lute (an instrument of the guitar kind, supposed to have been invented by Nārada, q. v., usually having seven wires or strings raised upon nineteen frets or supports fixed on a long rounded board, towards the end of which are two large gourd; its compass is said to be two octaves, but it has many varieties according to the number of strings &c.), TS.; ŚBr. &c. &c.; (in astrol.) a partic. configuration of the stars (when all planets are situated in 7 houses), VarBṣ.; lightning, L.; N. of a Yoginī, Cat.; of a river, MBh. — **karna**, m. 'Lute-ear', N. of a man, Hit. — **gapakin**, m. a music-master, the leader of a musical band, ĀpŚr. — **gapagin** (*vinā-*), m. id., ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr. — **gāthīn**, m. a lute-player, TBr.; ŚBr.; GṛŚrS. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **tūṇava**, n. sg. lutes and flutes, ĀpŚr. — **daṇḍa**, m. 'lute-stick', the neck or long rounded board of a lute, L. — **datta**, m. N. of a Gandharva, Kathās. — **nubandha** (*vinā-*), m. the tie of a lute (or lower part of one of its ends where the wires are fixed), L. — **paṇava-tūṇa-vat**, mfn. (*tūṇa* for *tūṇava*) furnished with a lute and a drum and a lute, R. — **pāṇi**, m. 'Lute-hand', N. of Nārada, the Pañcar. — **praseva**, m. the damper on a lute, L. — **bhid**, f. a kind of lute, MW. — **raṇa**, m. (ifc. f. ā) the sound of a lute, Kathās.; mfn. humming like a lute (ā, f. N. of a fly), Pañcat. — **vaṇṣa-sālikā**, f. a round-headed peg round which the string of a lute is bound, L. — **vat**, mfn. possessed of a lute (*atī*, f. N. of a woman), Pāṇ. vi, 1, 219, Sch. — **vatsa-rāja**, m. N. of a king, Pañcat. — **vādā**, m. a lute-player, lutanist, VS.; ŚBr.; ĀpŚr.; playing on a lute, Bhartṛ. — **vādaka**, m. a lutanist, L. — **vādāna**, n. a plectrum for sounding a lute, L. — **vādyā**, n. playing on a lute, L. — **vinoda**, m. N. of a Vidyadhara, Bālar. — **śilpa**, n. the art of playing on the lute, Pañcar. — **śya** (*vināśya*), m. 'Lute-faced', N. of Nārada, L. — **hastā**, mfn. holding a lute in his hand (Śiva), Śivag.

Vīṇāla, mfn. (fr. *vīṇā*), g. *sidhmādi*.
Vīṇin, mfn. (fr. id.), g. *vīṇīy-ādi* furnished with a lute, playing on a lute, Megh.; Kathās.

वीत 4. *vīta*, mfn. (prob. fr. *√vai*; for 1. 2. 3. *vīta* see under *√i*. 3. 4. *vī*) worn out, useless, L.; n. a useless horse or elephant, L.

वीतंस *vi-taṇsa*, m. (fr. 1. *vi* + *t*; cf. *vi-t*) a cage or net or any enclosure for catching or confining or keeping birds or beasts, Hcar.

वीतन *vitana*, m. du. (possibly fr. *vi* + *√tan*) the sides or cartilages of the larynx or throat, L.

वीति 3. *vīti*, m. = 1. *pīti*, a horse, Rājāt.

वीचि *vī-ti*, mfn. (for *vi-datta*, *√i. dā*), APrāt., Sch. (cf. *pari-ti*).

वीथि *vīthi* or *vīthī*, f. (perhaps fr. *√vi*; cf. 1. *vīta*) a row, line, Kāv.; Rājāt.; a road, way, street, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a race-course, Śiṣ. v, 60; a market, stall, shop, ib. ix. 32; a row of pictures, p^o-gallery, Uttarar. (v. l. *vīthikā*); a partic. division of the planetary sphere (comprising 3 asterisms), VarBṣ.; a terrace in front of a house, L.; a sort of drama (having an amatory intrigue for its plot and said to be in one act and performed by one or two players), Bhar.; Daśar. &c.

Vīthika, m. or n. (only m. c.) or *kā*, f. a row, line, Ratnāv.; Kathās.; a road, street, R.; a terrace in front of a house, Hariv.; VarBṣ.; a picture-gallery, Uttarar. (v. l. for *vīthī*); a sort of drama (see under *vīthī*), Bhar.

Vīthī, in comp. for *vīthi*. — **kṛita**, mfn. placed or arranged in rows, MBh. — **mārga**, m. one of an elephant's paces, L.

Vīthika (ifc.) = *vīthī*, Bhar.
Vīthy, in comp. for *vīthi*. — **aṅga**, n. a division of the Vīthi drama (described as a kind of dialogue

consisting in quibble, equivoque, jest, abuse, and the like), W.

वीध *vidhra*, mfn. (accord. to Up. ii, 26 fr. *vi* + *√indh*) clean, clear, pure, L.; n. (only in loc.) a clear sky, sunshine, AV.; Kāth.; wind, L.; fire, L. — **bindu**, m. a rain-drop fallen in sunshine, Kāth. — **sampiddha**, mfn. said to = *nabhas*, *vāyu*, *agni*, ib.

वीध्या, mfn. relating to the clear sky, VS.

वीन् *vin* (*vi* - *√in* or *inv*), P. *vinoti*, to drive away, scatter, disperse, RV.; to send forth in various ways, bestow, ib.

वीना *vinā*, f. N. of a river, MW. (cf. *vinā*).

वीनाह *vināha*, m. (for 3. *vi* + *n*; *√nah*) the top or cover of a well, MBh.; a kind of small sacrificial grass, L.

वी-नाहिन, m. (fr. prec.) a well, L.

वीन्द्र *vīndra*, mfn. (for 3. *vi* + *indra*) that from which Indra is excluded, TS. (cf. *apēndra*).

वीन्द्रके *vīndv-arka*, mfn. (fr. 3. *vi* + *indu* + *arka*) without or exclusive of the moon and the sun, Laghuj.

वीप *vīpa*, mfn. (fr. 3. *vi* + *ap*) destitute of water, waterless, Pat.

वीप्स *vīps* (Desid. of *vy* - *√ap*), P. *vīpsati*, to wish to pervade, Pat.

Vīpsā, f. 'the desire of pervading' (with any property or quality simultaneously or continuously), several or successive order or series, distributiveness, repetition (esp. repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action; e.g. *vrikshaṃ vrikshaṃ siñcati*, he waters tree after tree; *mandam mandam nudatī pavanaḥ*, 'gently, gently breathes the wind', cf. Pāṇ. viii, 1, 4; Vām. v, 2, 87), APrāt.; Pāṇ.; Śāṅk. — **vīcāra**, m. N. of wk.

वीवर्ह *vī-barhā*, m. (for 3. *vi* + *b*; *√i. bṛih*) scattering, dispersing, AV.

वीबुकोश *vībukośa* (?), m. = *cāmara*, a chowrie, W.

वीभ *vībh*. See *√bibh*.

वीमार्ग *vī-mārga*, m. (for 3. *vi* + *m*; *√mṛj*), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 122, Sch.

वीर 1. *vīr* (*vi* - *√ir*; only aor. *vy-airat*), to split, break into pieces, tear open, divide asunder, RV.; Caus. *vīrayati* (impf. *vy-airayat*), id., ib.

वीर 2. *vīr*, cl. 10. Ā. (Dhātup. xxxv, 49; rather Nom. fr. *vīrd* below) *vīrdyate*, to be powerful or valiant, display heroism, RV.; VS.; TBr.; (P. *vīrayati*) to overpower, subdue, Nir. i, 7.

Vīrā, m. a man, (esp.) a brave or eminent man, hero, chief (sometimes applied to gods, as to Indra, Vishnu &c.; pl. men, people, mankind, followers, retainers), RV. &c. &c.; a hero (as opp. to a god), RTL. 272, n.; a husband, MBh.; R.; Pur.; a male child, son (collect. male progeny), RV.; AV.; Br.; GṛŚrS.; the male of an animal, AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (with Tāntrika) an adept (who is between the *devīya* and the *paṇu*, RTL. 191), Rudray.; (in drama) heroism (as one of the 8 Rasas [q. v.]; the Vira-carita [q. v.] exhibits an example), Bhar.; Daśar.; Sāh. &c.; an actor, W.; a partic. Agni (son of Tapas), MBh.; fire, (esp.) sacred or sacrificial fire, L.; N. of various plants (Terminalia Arjuna; Nerium Odorum; Guilandina Bonduc, manioc-root), L.; N. of an Asura, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib.; of a son of Bharad-vāja, ib.; of a son of Puruṣa Vairāja and father of Priya-vrata and Uttāna-pāda, Hariv.; of a son of Gṛijima, ib.; of two sons of Kṛishna, BhP.; of a son of Kṣhupa and father of Vivinśa, MārKP.; of the father of Lillāvati, ib.; of a teacher of Vinaya, Buddh.; of the last Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; (also with *bhaṭṭa*, *ācārya* &c.) of various authors &c., Cat.; (pl.) of a class of gods under Manu Tāmasa, BhP.; (ā), f. a wife, matron (whose husband and sons are still alive), L.; an intoxicating beverage, ib.; N. of various plants and drugs (Flacourtia Cataphracta; Convolvulus Paniculatus; Gmelina Arborea; the drug Ela-vāluka &c.), L.; (in music) a partic. Śruti, Saṃgit; N. of the wife of Bharad-vāja, L.; of the wife of Karaṇi-dhama, MārKP.; of a river, MBh. (B. *vāṇi*); n. (only L.) a reed (Arundo Tibilis); the root of ginger (?); pepper; rice-gruel; the

root of Costus Speciosus, of Andropogon Muricatus &c.; mf(ā)n. heroic, powerful, strong, excellent, eminent, L. [Cf. Lat. *vir*; Lith. *vīras*; Goth. *vair*; Angl. Sax. *wēr*, *wēre-wulf*; Eng. *were-wolf*; Germ. *Werwolf*, *Wergeld*.] — **kārā**, f. 'hero-forming', N. of a river, MBh. (B. *vīram-kā*). — **kārma**, n. 'performing virile acts', the membrum virile, RV. — **kārman**, n. manly deed, Nir. — **kāṭī**, f. N. of a village, Kshītṣ. — **kāma**, mfn. desirous of male offspring, ŚāṅkhBr.; ŚrS. — **kīṭa**, m. 'worm of a hero', a pitiful warrior, MW. — **kukshi** (*vīrd-*), f. (a woman) bearing sons in the womb, RV. — **ketu**, m. N. of a man with the patr. Pāñcāla-putra, MBh.; of a king of Ayodhya, Kathās.; of a king of Pātali, Daś. — **kesarin** (or *-keś*), m. N. of a king, Cat. — **kshurikā**, f. a dagger, Kathās. — **gati**, f. 'a hero's resort', Indra's heaven, MBh.; BhP. — **gotra**, n. a family of heroes, MārKP. — **goshthī**, f. conversation between heroes, Hcar. — **ghnī**, see *vīra-han*. — **m-kārā**, see *vīra-kā*. — **cakra**, n. (with Tāntrika) N. of a mystic diagram, RTL. 196; an army of heroes (see next); *krēṣvara*, m. 'lord of an army of heroes', N. of Vishnu, Pañcar. — **cakṣushmat**, mfn. having the eye of a hero (said of Vishnu), R. — **carita** or *-caritra*, n. 'exploits of the hero', N. of a celebrated drama by Bhava-bhūti = *mahāvīra-carita*, q. v.) and of a legendary history of Śāli-vāhana. — **carya**, m. N. of a king, Buddh.; (ā), f. the deeds of a hero, adventurous exploits, Kathās.; Rājāt. — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of an extract from the Śāri-gadhara Paddhati. — **jānana**, mfn. generating h's, MaitrS. — **jayantikā**, f. a kind of dance performed by soldiers after a victory or on going to battle, war-dance, war, battle, L. — **jīta** (*vīrd-*), mfn. (wealth) consisting in men or sons, RV. — **jīta**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **tapūla**, n. Amaranthus Polygonoides, L. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra wk. (also *-yāmala*), RTL. 204. — **tama** (*vīrd-*), m. (ifc. f. ā) a very strong or powerful man, an eminent hero, RV.; AV.; MBh. — **tara** (*vīrd-*), mfn. stronger, bolder; n. a great or a greater hero, RV.; MBh.; an arrow, L.; a corpse (?), L.; n. = *vīraṇa*, Andropogon Muricatus; *ṛāsana*, n. a partic. posture, L. — **taru**, m. N. of various trees and other plants (Pentaptera Arjuna; Andropogon Muricatus, Barleria Longifolia &c.), L. — **tā** (*vīrd-*), f. or *-tva*, n. heroism, manliness, VS.; MBh. &c. — **tāpiny-upanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **trīṇa**, n. Andropogon Muricatus, L. — **datta**, m. N. of a poet; *-grihapati-paripricchā*, f. N. of wk. — **dāman**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **deya**, w. r. for *vaira-d*. — **deva**, m. N. of various men, Kathās.; Rājāt.; of a poet, Cat. — **dyuma**, m. N. of a king, MBh. — **dxu**, m. Terminalia Arjuna, L. — **dhanvan**, m. 'having a powerful bow', N. of Kāma-deva (god of love), L. — **dharma**, m. N. of a wheelwright, Pañcat. — **nagara**, n. N. of a town, VP. — **nātha**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; mf(ā)n. having a hero as protector, R. — **nārāyaṇa**, m. N. of a king and a poet, Cat.; *-carita*, n., and *yaṇiya*, n. N. of wks. — **m-dhara**, m. (only L.) a peacock; fighting with wild beasts; a leather cuirass or jacket; N. of a river. — **paṭṭa**, m. a kind of military dress or accoutrement (worn round the forehead), Rājāt. — **pattī**, f. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — **patnī** (*vīrd-*), f. the wife of a hero, RV.; MBh. &c.; *-vrata*, n. a partic. observance, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur. — **parākrama**, m. N. of two wks. — **parṇa**, n. a partic. drug (= *sura-parṇa*), L. — **pāna** or *-pānaka*, n. the drink of warriors or heroes (taken before or during a battle, for refreshment or to raise the courage), L. — **pāṇḍya**, m. N. of a king, Cat. — **pāna**, n. = *pāṇa*, R. — **pura**, n. N. of a town in the district of Kānyakubja, Hit.; of a mythical town in the Himālaya mountains, Kathās. — **puruṣa**, m. (ifc. f. ā) a heroic man, hero, R.; Hariv. &c. (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 1, 58, Sch.); *śha-ka*, mfn. (a village) the men of which are heroes, Pat. — **pushpa**, m. a kind of plant, L.; (ī), f. = *sindūra-pushpī*, L. — **pośa** (*vīrd-*), m. forming the ornament of heroes, RV. — **pośa**, m. thriving or prosperous condition of men or of sons, AV. — **prajāyini** (MBh.), *-prajāvatī* (MārKP.), f. the mother of a hero. — **prabha**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **pramoksha**, N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **prasavā** (Kum.), *-prasavinī* (Mcar.), *-prasū* (Bālar.), f. a woman who brings forth heroes. — **balli**, m. N. of wk. — **bāhu**, m. 'strong-armed', N. of Vishnu, L.; of one of the sons of Dhṛita-rāshṭra and various kings and other men, MBh.; of a monkey, R. — **bukka**, m. N. of the founder of Vidyā-nagara, BhP., Intro.

emancipated in a certain degree, Sarvad.; n. a Liṅga of Śiva Virāṣa, L. **Virāṣvara**, m. 'chief of heroes', N. of Śiva or Virābhadrā, Kāśikh.; N. of various authors &c. (also with *bhaṭṭa*, *paṇḍita*, *ṭhakkura*, *dikṣhita*, *maudgalya* &c.), Cat.; any great hero, W.; -*liṅga*, n. N. of a sacred Liṅga (= *virāṣa*, n.); -*sinu*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra, ib.; °*rānanda*, m. N. of an author, ib. **Virōjha**, m. a Brahman who omits to offer burnt offerings or neglects his sacrificial fire, L. **Virōpa-jivaka**, m. 'subsisting by a sacrificial fire', a Brahman who claims alms under pretence of maintaining a sacrificial fire, L. **Virākā**, m. a little man, manikin, RV. viii, 91, 2; a pitiable hero, Bālar. ix, ½; Nerium Odorum, L.; N. of one of the seven sages under Manu Cakṣhusha, BhP.; of a police-master, Mṛicch.; (pl.) of a people, MBh.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a wife of Harsha, Cat. **Virāpa**, m. N. of a Prajā-pati (father of Virāṇī or Asikni), MBh.; Hariv.; of a teacher, Cat. (prob. w. r. for *virāṇin*); (*ī*), f. a side-glance, leer, W.; a deep place, ib.; N. of a daughter of Virāpa and mother of Cakṣhusha, Hariv.; = n., L.; n. a fragrant grass, *Andropogon Muricatus*, MBh. - **stamba** or -**stambaka**, n. a tuft or bunch of (fragrant) grass, ib. **Virapaka**, m. (g. *ṛiṭyādī*) N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. **Virāṇi**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. **Virāyā**, ind. (instr.) with heroism, courageously, boldly, RV. **Virayā**, mfn. heroic, valiant, bold, ib. **Virāya**, Nom. Ḍ. *cyate*, to act like a hero, show heroism, Uttarar. (*Cyita*, n. impers.) **Virāpa**, m. n. (cf. *birāpa*) *Andropogon Muricatus*, ŚBr.; GrSṛ.; (*hi*), f., see s. v. - *tūla*, n. a tuft of A° M°, Kauś. - **miśrā**, mfn. mixed with A° M°, ŚBr. - **vat** (in *karṣhū-virāṇa-vat*, mfn. furnished with furrows or trenches and with the V° plant), KātyŚr. **Virīṇī**, f. a mother of sons, RV. x, 86, 9; N. of a wife of Dakṣha (also called Asikni, daughter of Virāpa and mother of a thousand sons; cf. *virāṇī*), MBh.; w. r. for *ūrīṇī*, MatsyaP. **Virēpya**, mfn. manly, heroic, RV. **Viryā**, n. (īc. f. ā) manliness, valour, strength, power, energy, RV. &c. &c.; heroism, heroic deed, ib.; manly vigour, virility, semen virile, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; efficacy (of medicine), Kum.; Kir.; poison, BhP.; splendour, lustre, W.; dignity, consequence, ib.; (*ā*), f. vigour, energy, virility, L.; N. of a serpent-maid, Kāraṇḍ. - **kara**, m. 'giving strength', marrow, L. - **kāma**, mfn. wishing manly vigour or virility, AitBr.; BhP. - **kṛit**, mfn. performing manly deeds, VS.; TBr. - **kṛita** (*virya*), mfn. performed with energy, TBr. (Sch.) - **ga**, mfn. taking up a position which gives (a planet) great power or influence, VarBṛS. - **candra**, m. N. of the father of Virā (wife of Karaṇi-dhama), MārkaP. - **ja**, mfn. 'produced from manliness', a son, BhP. - **tama**, mfn. most potent or powerful or effective, ib. - **dha-ra**, m. pl. 'bearing strength', N. of the Kṣatriyas in Plakṣha-dvīpa, ib. - **pāna**, m(ā)n, purchased by heroism, ib. - **parihāṇī**, f. (with Buddhists) loss or want of energy, Dharmas. 79. - **pāramitā**, f. (with Buddhists) highest degree of fortitude or energy (one of the 6 perfections), Kāraṇḍ.; Dharmas. 17 (MWB. 128). - **prapṛṣṭa**, m. discharge of semen virile, VP. - **pravāda**, n. N. of a Pūrva of the Jainas, L. - **bhadra**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. - **matta**, mfn. intoxicated by power, MBh. - **mītra**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. - **vat** (*virya*), mfn. possessing vigour or might, strong, powerful, efficacious, victorious, AV. &c. &c.; requiring strength or power, ChUp.; m. N. of a divine being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh.; of a son of the tenth Manu, Hariv.; MārkaP.; (*ati*), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh. - **tama**, mfn. most powerful or efficacious, ŚBr.; -*tara*, mfn. more p° or eff°, AV.; ChUp. (°*ra-tva*, n., Śaṃk.); -*tā*, f. (GopBr.), -*tva*, n. (MBh.) power, strength, efficacy. - **vāhin**, mfn. bearing or producing seed, ŚārngS. - **vibhūti**, f. manifestation of power or strength, Kum. - **vira-hita**, mfn. devoid of prowess or vigour, W. - **vi-śiṣṭa**, mfn. distinguished by courage or vigour, ib. - **vṛiddhi-kara**, mfn. causing an increase of virile energy; n. an aphrodisiac, L. - **śālin**, mfn. possessing vigour or heroism, strong, heroic, MBh. - **śulka**, n. valour or heroism (reckoned) as purchase-money, Ragh.; BhP.; m(ā)n. having prowess as its price, purchased by valour, MBh.; R. - **śrīnga**,

n. (met.) the horn of strength, Ragh. — **sattva-vat**, mfn. possessed of valour and courage, MBh. — **sampanna**, mfn. possessed of power or strength, MBh. — **saha**, m. N. of an son of Saudāsa, R. — **sena**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **hāni**, f. loss of vigour or virile energy, impotence, W. — **hārin**, m. 'stealing vigour', N. of an evil demon, MärkP. — **hina**, mfn. deprived of valour, cowardly, W.; seedless, ib. **Viryādhāna**, n. 'depositing of manly essence', impregnation, Pañcar. **Viryānrita**, mfn. possessed of strength, powerful, VarBrS. **Viryāvat**, mfn. = **virya-vat**, TS.; TBr.; Kāth. **Viryāvadhāna**, n. effecting anything by prowess, W.; pl. valour and achievements, MW. **Viryāvadhūta**, mfn. overcome or surpassed in prowess, W.

वीराणक *virāṇaka* (Inscr.) or *virāṇaka* (Rājat.), N. of a place.

वीरुध *vi-rūdha*, f. (once in MBh. m.; fr. 3. vi + √1. *rūdha* = *ruh*, cf. *vi-sruh*) a plant, herb (esp. a creeping plant or a low shrub), RV. &c. &c. (*virūdhām pāliḥ*, 'lord of plants', in RV. applied to Soma, in MBh. to the moon); a branch, shoot, W.; a plant which grows again after being cut, MW.; the snare or noose of Indra, PārGr.

वी-रुद्धा, n. (AV.), **vi-rūdhā**, f. (MärkP.), **vi-rudhi**, (Prob.) f. (VarBrS.) a plant, herb, shrub.

वीरत्सा *virītsā*, f. (fr. *vi + irts*, Des. of √*ridh*) the wish to frustrate, want of success, failure, AV.

वीकु *viḷu*. See *viḷu*.

वीलक *vilaka*, m. the son of a Śūdra and a Gholi, L.

वीवध *vi-vadha*, *vi-vadhika*, *vi-vidha*, *vi-vrita* = *vi-vadha* &c., qq. vv.

वीवाह *vi-vāha*, m. = *vi-vāha*, taking a wife, marriage ('with', *sahā*), HPariś.; Pañcad.

वीश 1. *viśa*, m. a kind of weight (= 20 Palas = ½ Tula), Hcat.

वीश 2. *viśa*. See *pād-viśa*.

वीष 1. *viśh* (*vi-√ish*), P. *viśhati*, to go in various directions, spread, extend, Kāth.

Viśhita, mfn. spread, extended, ib.

वीप् 2. *viśh* (*vi-√ish*), P. *viśchati*, to seek for, TBr.

वीस *viśa*, n. a kind of dance, Samgīt.

वीसर्प *vi-sarpa*, m. = *vi-s*^o, Car.

वीसलदेव *visala-deva*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.

वीहार *vi-hāra*, m. = *vi-h*^o, a temple, sanctuary, (esp.) a Jain or Buddhist convent or temple, W.

वुक *vuka*. See *buka*.

वुङ्ग *vung*. See *√bung*.

वुड् *vud*, cf. *√vruḍ*.

Vudita, mfn. submersed, submerged, KātyŚr., Sch.

वुण्ड *vunḍ* (= *√vunḍ*), cl. 10. P. *vunḍayati*, 'to hurt, kill,' or 'to perish', Dhātup. xxxii, 116.

वुन्ध *vundh*, *vus* &c. See *√bundh*, *bus*.

वुह्ना *vuhnā*. See *buhnā*.

वूर्या *vūrṇa*, *vūrṇa*. See under *√2. vṛi*.

वूषशन्त *vūva-śarman*. See *būba-s*^o.

वूस् *vūs* (only in *vūsyet*, said to be = *prīthak kuryāt*), *Prīy*.

वृ 1. *vṛi*, cl. 5. 9. 1. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxvii, 8; xxxi, 16, 20; xxxiv, 8) *vṛinḍi*, *vṛinḍi*; *vṛinḍi*, *vṛinḍi*; *vṛinḍi*, *vṛinḍi*; *vṛinḍi*, *vṛinḍi* (mostly cl. 5 and with the prep. *apa* or *vi*; of cl. 9. only *avṛinḍi* *dhvam*, AV. vi, 7, 3; cl. 1. only in RV. [cf. also *√vṛi*]; pf. *vavārṇa*, *vavār*, RV. &c. &c. [2. sg. *vavārtha*, RV.; *vavāritha*, *vavāritha* &c., Gr.; p. *vavārividh*, gen. *vavārividhas*, RV.]; aor. *dvār* or *dvār*, *avṛita*, RV. [1. sg. *vam*, 2. du. *vartam*, 3. pl. *avran*, p. Ā. *vṛāṇā*, q. v., Impv. *vṛidhi*, ib.]; *avārṇi*, Br.; *avarishṭa*, Gr.; Subj. *varishṭhas*, RV.; Pot. *vṛiyāt*, *vūryāt*, *varishṭha*, Gr.; fut.

varīṭā, *varīshyati*, ib.; inf. *vartum*, MBh., *varitum*, Bhaṭṭ., *varitum*, Sāh.; ind. p. *vṛitvā*, RV.; AV.; Br.; *vṛitvā*, RV.; *vṛitvāya*, Br.; *vṛitvā*, AV.), to cover, screen, veil, conceal, hide, surround, obstruct, RV. &c. &c.; to close (a door), AitBr.; to ward off, check, keep back, prevent, hinder, restrain, RV.; AV.; Bhaṭṭ.: Pass. *vṛiyate* (aor. *dvārī*), to be covered or surrounded or obstructed or hindered, RV.; MBh.: Caus. *vārdiyati*, *ṛe* (aor. *avivarat*, *dvivarat*, AV.; *dvivārī*, RV.; Pass. *vāryate*, MBh. &c.), to cover, conceal, hide, keep back, hold captive, RV. &c. &c.; to stop, check, restrain, suppress, hinder, prevent from (abl. or inf.; rarely two acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to exclude, Sidh.; to prohibit, forbid, MBh.; to withhold, R.; Kathās. &c.: Desid. of Caus. *vivārayishate*, Br.: Desid. *vivārishati*, *vuvārishati*, *ṛe*, Gr.: Intens. *vūviryate*, *vuviryate*, *varvartī*, ib. [Cf. Goth. *warjan*; Germ. *wehren*, *Wehr*; Eng. *weir*.]

1. **Vāra**, **varaka**, **varāṇa** &c. See p. 921, col. 1. **Vārta**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) concealed, hidden, covered, surrounded, obstructed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; prevented, prohibited, forbidden, Kathās.; Rājat.

1. **Vṛit** (ifc.; for 2. see p. 1009, col. 2) surrounding, enclosing, obstructing (see *arjō*- and *naḍi-vṛit*); a troop of followers or soldiers, army, host, RV.

1. **Vṛitā**, mfn. concealed, screened, hidden, enveloped, surrounded by, covered with (instr. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; stopped, checked, held back, pent up (as rivers), RV.; filled or endowed or provided or affected with (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c. — **patrā**, f. a kind of plant, L. (prob. w. r. for *vṛitā-p*). **Vṛitārcis**, f. night, L.

Vṛitam-ayā, mfn. (acc. of *vṛit* + *c*) collecting an army (said of Indra), RV.

1. **Vṛiti**, f. (for 2. see col. 3) surrounding, covering, W.; a hedge, fence, an enclosed piece of ground or place enclosed for partic. cultivation (esp. that of the Piper Betel, which in many parts of India is surrounded and screened by mats), Mn.; MBh. &c. — **druma**, m. a boundary tree, L. — **dvāra**, n. a gate in a hedge, Pañcat. — **bhaṅga**, m. a breach or fissure in a hedge, ib. — **m-kara**, m. 'hedge-forming', Flacourtia Sapida, L. — **mārga**, m. a fenced road, L.

1. **Vṛitya**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1010, col. 2) to be surrounded or encompassed, Pān. iii, 1, 109.

Vṛitra, m. (only once in TS.) or n. (mostly in pl.) 'coverer, investor, restrainer, an enemy, foe, hostile host, RV.; TS.; m. N. of the Vedic personification of an imaginary malignant influence or demon of darkness and drought (supposed to take possession of the clouds, causing them to obstruct the clearness of the sky and keep back the waters; Indra is represented as battling with this evil influence in the pent up clouds poetically pictured as mountains or castles which are shattered by his thunderbolt and made to open their receptacles [cf. esp. RV. i, 31]; as a Dānava, Vṛitra is a son of Tvashṭri, or of Danu, q. v., and is often identified with Ahi, the serpent of the sky, and associated with other evil spirits, such as Śushna, Namuci, Pipru, Śambara, Uraṇa, whose malignant influences are generally exercised in producing darkness or drought), RV. &c. &c.; a thunder-cloud, RV. iv, 10, 5 (cf. Naigh. i, 10); darkness, L.; a wheel, L.; a mountain, L.; N. of a partic. mountain, L.; a stone, KātyŚr., Sch.; N. of Indra (?), L.; n. wealth (= *dhana*) L. (v. l. *viṭta*); sound, noise (= *dhvani*), L. — **khādā**, mfn. consuming or destroying (others 'plaguing', fr. *√khi*) Vṛitra, RV.; m. 'devourer of enemies', N. of Brihaspati, MW. — **ghni**, see *-hān*. — **tāra**, m. a worse V^o, RV. — **tār**, m. conquering enemies or V^o, victorious, RV.; TS. &c. — **tār**, mfn. (dat. *tāre*), id., MaitrS. — **tārya**, n. conquest of enemies or V^o, battle, victory, RV. — **tvā**, n. the state or condition of being V^o, V^o-ship, TS. — **druh**, m. 'V^o's foe', N. of Indra, Mcar. — **dvish** (L.), — **nāśana** (Hariv.), m. id. — **patrā** (*vṛitā*), f. 'having V^o as son', V^o's mother, RV. — **bhojana**, m. a kind of pot-herb (commonly called Samath; described by some as a kind of cucumber = *ganḍīra*), L. — **ripu**, m. = *druh*, VP. — **vadhā**, m. the killing of V^o, Nir.; Hariv. (also N. of a drama and of partic. chapters of the R. and the PadmaP.). — **vidvish** (Śis.), — **vairin** (Kathās.), m. = *druh*. — **śakū**, m. a stone post, ŚBr. (Sch. on KātyŚr.). — **śatru**, m. = *druh*, MBh.; R. &c. — **hā**, nfn. slaying enemies, victorious, RV. — **hātya**, n. the slaying of V^o or of enemies, victorious fight, RV.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (ā), f. id., BhP. — **hatha**

(*vṛitā*), m. id., RV. iii, 16, 1. — **hān**, mf (ghni)n. killing enemies or V^o, victorious, RV. &c. &c. (mostly applied to Indra, but also to Agni and even to Sarasvatī); (ghni), f. N. of a river, MärkP.; (*-hān*) *-lama*, mfn. most victorious, bestowing abundant victory, RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **hantṛi**, m. 'slayer of V^o', N. of Indra, MBh. — **hāya**, Nom. (fr. *-ha* or *-hant*) Ā. 'yate', to act like Indra, Pat. **Vṛitrāri**, m. 'enemy of Vṛitra', N. of Indra, Kathās.

Vṛāṇa, mfn. held back, pent up (as rivers), RV.

वृ 2. *vṛi*, cl. 5. 9. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxvii, 8; xxxi, 16, 20) *vṛinḍi*, *vṛinḍi*; *vṛinḍi*, (mostly) *vṛinḍi* (in RV. also *vāras*, *ṛat*, *ṛanta*, but these may be Subj. aor.; pf. *vavārṇa*, Bhaṭṭ.; *vavare*, RV. [2. sg. *vavārishṭ*, 1. pl. *vavārīmāhe*] &c. &c.; aor. *avri*, *avrita*, RV. [Pot. *vurita*, p. *urāṇā*] &c. &c.; *avṛishṭi*, *ṣhata*, AV.; Br. [2. pl. *avṛidhvam*] Up. *avarishṭa*, Gr.; Prec. *varishṭishṭa*, ib.; fut. *varīṭā*, ib.; *varishyate*, Br.; *varishyate*, Gr.; inf. *varitum*, Bhaṭṭ.; Rājat.; *varitum*, Gr.; ind. p. *varitvā* or *vṛitvā*, GṛŚrS. &c.; *varitvā*, Gr.), to choose, select, choose for one's self, choose as (*-arthe* or acc. of pers.) or for (*-artham* or dat., loc., instr. of thing), RV. &c. &c.; to choose in marriage, woo, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to ask a person (acc.) for (acc.) or on behalf of (*krīte*), R.; Kathās.; to solicit anything (acc.) from (abl. or *-tas*), Kāv.; Pur.; to ask or request that (Pot. with or without *iti*), R.; MBh.; to like better than, prefer to (abl., rarely instr.), RV.; AitBr.; MBh.; R.; to like, love (as opp. to 'hate'), MBh. v, 4149; to choose or pick out a person (for a boon), grant (a boon) to (acc.), Rājat. iii, 421: Caus. (Dhātup. xxxv, 2) *varayati*, *ṛe* (ep. also *vārayati*; Pass. *varyatī*, Br.); to choose, choose for one's self, choose as (acc. of pers.) or for (*-artham*, dat. or loc. of thing), ask or sue for (acc.) or on behalf of (dat. or *-arthe*), choose as a wife (acc. with or without *patnīm*, *dārān*, or *patnyartham*), Br.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to like, love well, R. [Cf. Lat. *velle*; Slav. *voliti*; Got. *viljan*; Germ. *wollan*, *wollen*, *Wahl*, *wohl*; Angl. Sax. *willan*; Eng. *will*.]

2. **Vāra**, **varaka** &c. See p. 922, col. 1, and p. 923.

Vārpa, mfn. chosen, selected, MW.

Vārya, n. 'choice', in *hotṛi-vārya*, q. v.

2. **Vṛitā**, mfn. chosen, selected, preferred, loved, liked, asked in marriage &c.; RV. &c. &c.; n. a treasure, wealth (= *dhana*), L. — **kshaya**, m. a preferred abode, Nir. xii, 29 (to explain *vṛiksha*).

2. **Vṛiti**, f. selecting, choosing, a choice or boon, L. — **vallabha**, ni. N. of a drama.

Vṛithak, ind. (prob.) = *vṛithā*, RV. viii, 43, 4; 5 (Sāy. = *prīthak*).

Vṛithā, ind. (prob. connected with *√2. vṛi*) at will, at pleasure, at random, easily, lightly, wantonly, frivolously, RV.; Br.; Gobh.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; in vain, vainly, uselessly, fruitlessly, idly, TBr. &c. &c. (with *√kri*, 'to make useless', disappoint, frustrate; with *√bhū*, 'to be useless', be disappointed or frustrated); wrongly, falsely, incorrectly, unduly, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **kathā**, f. idle talk, nonsense, W. — **karmān**, n. an action done uselessly or for pleasure, non-religious act, Āpast. — *o-kāra* (*o-thāḥ*), m. a false form, empty show, Pañcat. i, 62 (others 'one whose form is vain or illusory'). — **kula-samācāra**, mfn. one whose family and practices (or 'family-practices') are idle or low, MBh. — **kṛisara-sampāya**, m. a kind of food, (consisting of wheat-flour, rice and sesamum and prepared for no religious purpose), Mn. v, 7. — **gni** (*o-thāḥ*), m. common fire, any fire, AV. Prāyśc. — **ghāta** (*o-thāḥ*), m. striking uselessly, killing unnecessarily, W. — *o-kāra* (*o-thāḥ*), m. frivolous or lawless in conduct, MBh. — **cheda**, ni. useless or frivolous cutting, Yājñ. — **janman**, n. useless or unprofitable birth, MW. — **jāta**, mfn. born in vain (i.e. 'one who neglects the prescribed rites'), Mn. v, 89. — *o-tyā* (*o-thāṭya*), f. strolling about in an idle manner, travelling for pleasure (regarded as a vice in a king), Mn. vii, 47. — *o-tmāyāsa* (*o-thātm*), ni. useless self-mortification, Nag. — **tva**, n. fruitlessness, futility, Sāh. — **dāna**, u. a useless or improper gift (as a gift promised to courtesans, wrestlers &c.; accord. to some there are 16 kinds of these gifts), Mn. viii, 139. — *o-anna* (*o-thāṇna*), n. food for one's own use only, Kauś.; Gaut. — **pakva**, mfn. cooked at random (i.e. only for one's own use), Gobh. — **palita**, mfn. grown gray in vain, Śis. (cf. *vṛiddha*). — **paśu-ghna**, mfn. one who kills cattle

wrongly or unnecessarily (i.e. not for sacrifice), Mn. v, 38. — **प्राज्ञ**, f. a woman who has borne children in vain, Mārkaṇḍ. — **प्रातिज्ञा**, mfn. one who makes a promise rashly, MW. — **भोगा**, mfn. enjoying in vain or to no purpose, ib. — **मति**, mfn. foolish-minded, wrong-minded, MBh. — **मत्सा**, n. 'flesh taken at random' or 'useless flesh' (i.e. flesh not destined for the gods or Pitṛis but for one's own use only; the eater of such flesh is said to be born as a demon), ŚBr.; Mn.; Gaut. &c.; n. one who eats 'useless' flesh, MW. — **रताव** (*ṛtāva*), f. 'one whose menstrual discharge is fruitless', a barren woman, Gal. — **लम्बा** (*lambha*), m. cutting or plucking unnecessarily, Mn. xi, 144. — **लिङ्गा**, mfn. having no true cause, unsubstantiated, MBh. — **लिङ्गिन**, mfn. one who wears a sectarian mark without any right to it, Viśhp. — **वो**, f. frivolous or untrue speech, ĀitAr.; Gobh. — **वद्दिन**, mfn. speaking falsely or untruly, Pañcad. — **वृद्धा**, mfn. grown old in vain (i.e. without growing wise), Bālar. (cf. *-palita*). — **व्रता**, n. a false religious observance, MBh.; mfn. one who performs false *r̥* ob's, Hariv. — **आरामा**, m. vain exertion, useless labour, Pañcat. — **शह** (strong *śāh*), mfn. one who easily overcomes or conquers, RV. — **सम्परा-जाता**, mfn. born in vain through the mixture of different castes (and hence neglectful in the performance of duties), MW. — **सुता**, mfn. pressed out in vain, Nir. xi, 144. — **वृथोक्ता**, mfn. spoken in vain, Mārkaṇḍ. — **वृथोत्पन्ना**, mfn. born or produced in vain, Mn. ix, 147. — **वृथोदका**, n. pl. water flowing at random (not in a channel), ŚBr. — **वृथोदयामा**, mfn. exerting one's self in vain, BhP.

वृह् वृजि, वृजिहाना &c. See *√2. brih*.

वृक् वृकि (prob. artificial), cl. 1. Ā. *varkate*, to take, seize, Dhātup. iv, 18.

वृका, m. (prob. 'the tearer' connected with *√vras*, cf. *vrikya*), a wolf, RV. &c. &c. (L. also 'a dog; a jackal; a crow; an owl; a thief; a Kshatriya'); a plough, RV. i, 117, 21; viii, 22, 6; a thunderbolt, Naigh. ii, 20; the moon, Nir. v, 20; the sun, ib. 21; a kind of plant (= *baka*), L.; the resin of Pinus Longifolia, L.; N. of an Asura, BhP.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, ib.; of a king, MBh.; of a son of Kuruka (or Bharuka), Hariv.; BhP.; of a son of Pṛithu, BhP.; of a son of Śūra, ib.; of a son of Vatsaka, ib.; (pl.) N. of a people and a country (belonging to Madhya-deśa), MBh.; Pur. (cf. *vārkenya*); (*ā*), f. a kind of plant (= *ambashā*), L.; (*ī*), f. a she-wolf, RV. &c. &c.; = *female jackal*, Nir. v, 21; Cleypea Hernandifolia, L. [Cf. Gk. *lykos*; Lat. *lupus*; Slav. *vlūkū*; Lith. *vilkas*; Goth. *wulfs*; Germ. Eng. *wolf*]. — **कर्मन्**, mfn. acting like a wolf, wolfish, Veñis.; in. N. of an Asura, Cat. — **कण्डा**, m. N. of a man (see *vārka-khañḍi*). — **गर्ता**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place (*ṛtīya*, mfn.), Pāp. iv, 2, 137, Sch. — **ग्रहा**, m. N. of a man, g. *revaty-ādi*. — **जम्बा**, m. N. of a man (see *vārka-j*). — **तति** or **तति** (*vrikā-ti*), f. wolfishness, rapacity, RV. ii, 34, 9. — **तेजा**, m. N. of a son of Śliṣṭi and grandson of Dhruva, Hariv.; VP. — **दण्डा**, m. 'wolf-biter', a dog, L. (v.l. for *mriga-d*). — **द्विप**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — **देवा**, m. N. of a son of Vasudeva, ib.; (*ā* or *ī*), f. N. of a wife of V^o (daughter of Devaka), ib.; VP. — **द्वारा** (*vṛka-*), mfn., RV. ii, 30, 4 (= *sanvrita-dvāra*, Sāy.). — **धूप**, m. compounded perfume, L.; turpentine, L. — **धूमका**, m. a kind of plant, Car. — **धूर्ता**, m. 'wolf-deceiver', a jackal, W. — **धूर्तरा**, m. 'id.', a bear, L.; a jackal, L. — **धोराना**, m. a kind of animal, L. — **निरवृति**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — **प्रास्था**, m. or n. (?) N. of a village, Veñis. — **प्रेक्षिन**, mfn. looking at (anything) like a w^o, MW. — **बन्धु**, m. N. of a man, g. *revaty-ādi*. — **भया**, n. fear of or danger from wolves, Pāp. i, 2, 43, Sch. — **रत्ना**, m. N. of a brother of Karṇa, MBh. — **रूप्या**, (prob.) N. of a place (see *vārka-r*). — **लोमन्**, n. wolf's hair, ŚBr. — **वाञ्छिका**, m. N. of a man, g. *revaty-ādi*. — **वैल**, f. a piece of timber at the side of a door, L. — **स्थाला**, n. N. of a village, MBh.; (*ī*), f. N. of the town Mahishmati, L. — **वृकश्व**, f. Ipomoea Turpethum, L. — **वृकजिना**, m. 'wolf-skin', N. of a man, Pāp. vi, 2, 165. — **वृकम्लिक**, f. a kind of acid citron, L. — **वृकरीति** or **वृकरी**, m. 'wolf-enemy', a dog, L. — **वृकालुप**, n., Pāp. vi, 2, 145, Sch. — **वृकासा**, m. 'wolf-horse', N. of a man (pl. his descendants), Saṃskāra. — v.l. for *vrikāsa*, Hariv. — **वृकश्व**, m. (perhaps w. r. for *vārka*), N. of a man (pl. his descendants), Saṃskāra. — **वृकासुरा**

वद्धा, m. 'killing of the Asura Vṛka', N. of a ch. of GaṇP. — **वृकसा**, m. 'wolf-mouthed', N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. (v.l. *vrikāśva*). — **वृकदारा**, m. 'wolf-bellied', N. of Bhima (the second son of Pāṇḍu, so called from his enormous appetite, cf. IW. 381), MBh.; BhP.; of a Brahṃa, W.; pl. a class of demons attendant on Śiva, ŚivaP.; — *maya*, mfn. (N. of danger) arising from Bhima, MBh.

वृकति, m. a murderer, robber, RV. iv, 41, 4; N. of a son of Jimūta, Hariv.; of a son of Kṛishṇa (?), ib.

वृकाला, m. = (or w. r. for) *valkala*, a garment made of bark, Baudh.; N. of a son of Śliṣṭi, MBh.; VP.; (*ā*), f. a partic. intestine, ŚBr.; N. of a woman, g. *bāhv-ādi* (cf. *vārkaṭi*, *vārkaṭeya*).

वृकया, Noni. Ā. 'yate, to resemble or act like a wolf, Car.

वृकयु, mfn. wolfish, rapacious, murderous, RV.

वृक् वृक, m. du. the kidneys, AV.; ŚBr.; GrS. Sc. (*vṛkya*, TS.; ĀpSr.); sg. 'averted of disease' (?), RV. i, 187, 10 (*vṛdhāre varjayitṛi*, Say.); (*ā*), f. = *bukka*, the heart, L.

वृकवति (?), f. N. of a partic. verse, Vait.

वृक् वृक. See under *√vras*.

वृक् वृकि, *vṛkī* &c. See under *√vrij*, p. 1009, col. 1.

वृक् वृकि (prob. artificial), cl. 1. Ā. *vrikshate*, to select, accept, Dhātup. xvi, 3; to cover, ib.; to keep off, ib.

वृक् वृकि, m. (ife. f. *ā*; prob. connected with *√2. brih*, 'to grow', or with *√1. brih*, 'to root up', or with *√vras*, as 'that which is felled') a tree, (esp.) any tree bearing visible flowers and fruit (see Mn. i, 47; but also applied to any tree and other plants, often = wood, see comp.), RV. &c. &c.; the trunk of a tree, RV. i, 130; 4; a coffin, AV. xviii, 2, 25; the staff of a bow, RV.; AV.; a frame (see comp.); Wrightia Antidysenterica, Suśr.; a stimulant, L. — **कण्डा**, m. the bulb of Batatas Paniculata, L. — **कुक्कु**, m. 'tree-fowl', a wild cock, L. — **केसा** (*vṛkīśā*), mfn. 'having trees for hair', wooded (as a mountain), RV. — **कण्डा**, n. 'a party, i.e. number of trees', a grove, Kās. on Pāp. iv, 3, 38 (cf. *-shanda*). — **गुल्मा**, m. pl. trees and shrubs, VarBṛS.; *madurita*, mfn. covered with trees and shrubs, Mn. vii, 192. — **ग्रीवा**, m. 'having a tree for a house', a bird, L. — **गृहा**, m. N. of an Agra-hāra, Kathās. — **चन्द्रा**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — **चारे**, mfn. going or living in trees; n. 'tree-goer', a monkey, L. — **चिकित्सा-रोपण**, m. N. of a work. — **चुडमानिका**, m. (prob.) a kind of animal (used to explain *pūti-gṛha*), Suśr. — **चोह्या**, n. the shade of many trees, a grove, L.; (*ā*), f. the shade of a tree, Hit. (accord. to L. 'the shade of a single tree or of two trees'). — **जा**, mfn. made of a tree, wooden, Hcat. — **जति**, mfn. belonging to the genus tree, MW. — **तक्षका**, m. a wood-feller, R. — **तला**, n. the foot of a tree or the ground about it, W. — **तला**, n. trefoil, oil prepared from a tree, KātyŚr., Sch. — **त्रया**, n. three trees, Mi. — **त्वा**, n. the state or notion of 'tree', Sarvad. — **दा**, mfn. giving trees, MBh. — **दाला**, n. the leaf of a tree, R. — **देवा**, f. a tree-divinity, dryad, Pañcat. — **दोहा** (prob.), n. N. of wk. — **धूप** or **धूपका**, m. 'tree-resin', turpentine, L. — **नथा** or **नथका**, m. 'lord of trees', the Indian fig-tree, L. — **निर्यासा**, m. the exudation of trees, gum, resin, Mn. v, 6. — **निवासा**, m. dwelling or living in a tree, W. — **पर्णा**, n. the leaf of a tree, R. — **पका**, m. the Indian fig-tree, L. — **पाला**, m. a wood-keeper, R. — **पुरि**, f. N. of a town, Buddh. — **बन्धा**, m. a stanza shaped like a tree, IW. 456. — **भक्ष**, f. a kind of parasitical plant (= *vandaka*), L. — **भवाना**, n. 'tree-abode', the hollow of a tree, L. — **भिद**, f. 'tree-splitter', an axe, L. — **भूमि**, f. the ground on which a tree grows, Kauś. — **भेदिन**, m. 'tree-splitting', a carpenter's chisel, hatchet, L. — **मया**, mfn. made of wood, wooden, Śāntik.; abounding with trees, consisting of trees, W. — **मार्कटिका**, f. 'tree-monkey', a squirrel, Bhpr. — **मार्जारा**, m. a kind of animal, ib. — **मूला**, n. the root of a tree, Mn.; R.; — *tā*, f. lying or sleeping on roots of trees (as a hermit), Kām. — **निकेताना**, mfn. dwelling at the roots of trees, MW. — **मूलिका**, mfn. id. (with Buddhists one of the 12 Dhūta-guṇas or ascetic practices), Dharmas. 63. — **मृद-भूमि**, m. 'tree-earth-born', a sort of cane or reed, Calamus Fascicularis or Rotang, L. — **युद**

धा, n. a fight with trees (or branches, used as clubs), MW. — **रज**, m. = *nātha*, Yājñ., Sch. — **रजा**, m. N. of the Pārijāta tree, Hariv. — **रुह**, f. 'tree-grower', a parasitical plant whose roots attach themselves to another plant (as Cymbidium Thessaloides), Vanda Roxburghii &c.), L. — **रोपा**, n. a planter of trees, R. — **रोपा**, n. tree-planting, Cat. — **रोपायि**, m. = *-ropaka*, Kull. on Mn. iii, 163. — **रोपि**, mfn. (*ini*) n. planting trees, MBh. — **वत**, m. 'abounding in trees', a mountain, L. — **वृषिक** or **वृषि**, f. a grove of trees or garden near the residence of a minister of state, L. — **वास्या-निकेत**, m. N. of a Yaksha, MBh. — **सा**, m. (*ja* said to be fr. *√jā*, 'to sleep'), a lizard, a chameleon, L. — **सा**, f. the branch of a tree, Hit. — **सायिका**, f. 'tree-residing', a squirrel, Suśr. — **सुन्या**, mfn. destitute of trees, Hariv. — **शण्डा**, m. = *-khaṇḍa*, R. — **सामका**, n. a forest-thicket, Kām. — **सर्प**, f. (prob.) a female tree-serpent, AV. — **साराका**, m. Phlomis Zeylanica, L. — **सेवाना**, n. the watering of trees, Sak. — **स्था**, *-sthāyina*, or *-sthita*, mfn. staying in or on a tree, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **सुन्या**, m. = *-tāila*, KātyŚr., Sch. — **वृकशङ्करा**, n. the top of a tree, R. — **वृकशङ्करि**, m. the foot or root of a tree, Hit. — **वृकशङ्करा**, n. a carpenter's chisel or adze, hatchet, chopper &c., MBh.; the Indian fig-tree, L.; the Piyāl-tree, Buchanania Latifolia, L.; (*ī*), f. a parasitical plant (Vanda Roxburghii, Hedysarum Gangeticum &c.), L. — **वृकशङ्करि**, f. Vanda Roxburghii, L. — **वृकशङ्करा**, *ṛūḍha*, or *-rūḍha*, w. r. for *vṛkīśādhī-rūḍha* &c. — **वृकशङ्करि**, f. the science of trees &c., botany, MW. — **वृकशङ्करि**, n. (cf. *vṛkīśādhī-rūḍha*) a kind of embrace, Harav. — **वृकशङ्करि**, f. id., Naish.; the growth or increase of a tree from the root upwards, ib.; the entwining (of a creeper) round a tree, L.; a kind of embrace, Naish. — **वृकशङ्करा**, m. 'tree-disease', resin, lac, Bhpr. — **वृकशङ्करा**, m. the hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera; n. the fruit of the tamarind used as an acid seasoning, Car. — **वृकशङ्करवृद्धा**, m. N. of a short treatise by Sura-pāla (on the planting and cultivation of trees) and of VarBṛS. iv. — **वृकशङ्करवृद्धा**, n. = *vṛkīśādhī-rūḍha*, Naish., Sch. — **वृकशङ्करोपा**, m. the planter of a tree, Mn. iii, 163. — **वृकशङ्करोपा**, n. the act of planting trees, W. — **वृकशङ्करोपा**, n. the climbing of a tree, GrS. — **वृकशङ्कर**, f. = *mahā-medā*, L. — **वृकशङ्करा**, m. = *śka-griha*, L. — **वृकशङ्करा**, m. an ascetic, one who lives in the hollows of trees, W.; a bird, ib. — **वृकशङ्कराय**, m. 'tree-dweller', a kind of small owl, L. — **वृकशङ्करा**, mfn. growing on a tree, W. — **वृकशङ्करपा**, m. Pterospermum Acerifolium (= *karni-kāra*), L. — **वृकशङ्करा**, m. *vṛkīśādhī-rūḍha*, n. N. of wks. — **वृकशङ्करा**, m. 'tree-dweller', an ape, Mcar.

वृकशका, m. a little tree (also *bāla-v*), Kum.; Vcar.; (esp. ifc. f. *ā*) any tree, R.; Kālid. &c. (cf. *gandha* and *phala-v*); Wrightia Antidysenterica, Car.; n. the fruit of W^o A, Suśr.; a stimulant, L.

वृकशिपा. See *eka-v*.

वृकशे-साया, mfn. (loc. of *vṛkīśa* + *s*) abiding or roosting in trees (as birds), Ragh.; m. a kind of serpent, Suśr.

वृकश्या, n. tree-fruit, ŚBr.

वृगल वृगला. See *bṛgala*.

वृचा वृचया, f. N. of a woman (said to have been given by Indra to Kakshīvat), RV. i, 51, 13.

वृचीवत् वृचीवत्, m. pl. N. of a family (the descendants of Vāra-sikha, slain by Indra), RV.

वृज् 1. वृजि, cl. 1. 7. P. (Dhātup. xxxiv, 7; xxix, 24) *varjati*, *vṛjakti*; cl. 2. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiv, 19) *vṛjite* (Ved. and BhP. also *vārjate* and *vṛjiktē*; Impv. *vṛjānti* [v.l. *vṛjānti*], Mn. ix, 20; *vṛjadhvam*, BhP. xi, 4, 14; pf. *va-varja*, *va-varje* [Gr. also *va-varjē*; RV. *va-varje*; *va-varjīh*, *va-varjant*; AV. p. f. *va-varjīh*]; aor. *avṛj*, AV.; *vark* [2. 3. sg.], *varktam*, *avṛjan*, Pot. *varjyam*, RV.; *avṛjita*, ib.; *avṛjisham*, *shi*, ib.; *avārkhshis*, Br.; *avarjit*, *avarjishā*, Gr.; *varjita*, Br.; *varjishyati*, ib.; *varkshyati*, *ote*, Br.; inf. *vṛjē*, *vṛjījāse*, *vṛjīdhya*, RV.; *varjitum* or *vṛjītum*, Gr.; ind. p. *vṛjītvā*, RV.; *-vṛjīya*, *-vargam*, Br. &c.), to bend, turn, RV. iv, 7, 10; to twist off, pull up, pluck, gather (esp. sacrificial grass), RV.; TBṛ.; to wring off or break a person's (acc.) neck, RV. vi, 18, 8; 26, 3; to avert, remove, RV.; (Ā.) to keep anything from (abl. or gen.),

divert, withhold, exclude, abalienate, RV.; TS.; Br.; Mn.; BhP.; (Ā.) to choose for one's self, select, appropriate, BhP.: Pass. *varjyāte*, to be bent or turned or twisted, RV. &c.; Caus. *varjayati* (Dhātup. xxiv, 7; m. c. also *te*; Pot. *varjayāta*, MBh.; aor. *ava-varjāt*), to remove, avoid, shun, relinquish, abandon, give up, renounce, ChUp.; GrSf.; MBh. &c.; to spare, let live, MBh.; to exclude, omit, exempt, except (*vyāvā* with acc. = excepting, with the exception of), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Pass. of Caus. *varjyate*, to be deprived of, lose (instr.), Hariv. (cf. *varjita*): Desid. *vivṛikshāte* (Br.), *vivṛijishati*, *te* (Gr.), to wish to bend or turn &c.: Intens. *varivṛijate*, *varvarkti* (Gr.; p. *varivṛijāt*, RV.), to turn aside, divert: Caus. of Intens. *varivṛijayati* (p. f. *yanī*), to turn hither and thither (the ears), AV.

Varja, *varjita* &c. See p. 924, col. 1.

Vṛiktā, mfn. bent, turned, twisted &c. (see *apa-*, *par-*, *pari-* &c.) — **varhis** (*vṛiktā*), mfn. one who has gathered and spread the sacrificial grass (and so is prepared to receive the gods), sacrificing or loving to sacrifice, RV.; m. a priest, L.

Vṛikti. See *nāmo-* and *su-vṛikti*.

2. Vṛij = *bala*, strength, Naigh. ii, 9.

Vṛijāna (once *vṛij*), n. an enclosure, cleared or fenced or fortified place (esp. 'sacrificial enclosure'; but also 'pasture or camping ground, settlement, town or village and its inhabitants'), RV.; crookedness, wickedness, deceit, wile, intrigue, ib.; = *bala*, strength, Naigh. ii, 9; the sky, atmosphere, L.; = *nirākaraṇa*, L.; (f.) f. an enclosure, fold, RV. i, 164, 9 ('a cloud', Śāy.); wile, intrigue, AV. vii, 30, 7.

Vṛijanya, mfn. dwelling in villages &c.; (prob.) n. a community, people, RV. ix, 97, 23.

Vṛijī, m. N. of a man, L.; pl. N. of a people, Buddh. (cf. Pāp. iv, 2, 131); f. N. of a country, = *vraja* (the modern Braj, to the west of Delhi and Agra), W. — **gārhapata**, n., Pāp. vi, 242, Vārt. 1, Pat.

Vṛijika, mfn. (fr. *vṛij*), Pāp. iv, 2, 131.

Vṛijāna, mfn. (fr. *vṛij*), crooked (lit. and fig.), deceitful, false, wicked, RV. &c. &c.; disastrous, calamitous, MBh. ii, 857; m. curled hair, hair, L.; (ā), f. deceit, intrigue, guile, AV. i, n. id., RV.; AV.; TBr.; sin, vice, wickedness, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; distress, misery, affliction, BhP.; red leather, L. — **vat**, m. N. of a son of Kṛoshu (son of Yadu), BhP. — **varṭani** (*vṛijind-*), mfn. following evil courses, wicked, RV.

Vṛijāna, Nom. P. (only p. *-yāt*) to be crooked or deceitful or wicked, RV.

Vṛijini-vat, m. = *vṛijina-vat*, MBh.; Hariv.

Vṛijya, mfn. to be bent or turned away, MW.

वृज vṛij. See √1. *vṛij*.

वृट vṛiḍha. See under √1. 2. *bṛih*.

वृण vṛiṇ, cl. 8. P. Ā. *vṛiṇoti*, *vṛiṇute*, to consume, eat, Dhātup. xxx, 6 (Vop.); cl. 6. P. *vṛiṇati*, to please, gratify, exhilarate, ib. xxviii, 40.

वृत् 1. *vṛit*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xviii, 19) *vārtate* (rarely *ti*; in Veda also *vavartati* and [once in RV] *variti*; Subj. *vavārtat*, *vavartati*, *vavartat*; Pot. *vavṛityāt*, *vavṛityāta*; Impv. *vavṛitsva*; impf. *āvavartan*, *ārtāna*; pf. *āvavārtā*, *vavṛit*, *vavṛit*, RV. [here also *vāvṛit*] &c. &c.; aor. *āvart*, *āvartan*, Subj. *vārtat*, *varita*, RV.; *āvṛitāt*, AV. &c. &c.; *āvartishāta*, Gr.; 3. pl. *āvṛitsata*, RV.; 2. sg. *vartishās*, MBh.; Prec. *vartishishāta*, Gr.; fut. *vartitā*, Gr.; *vartisyāti*, *te*, AV. &c.; *vartishyati*, *te*, MBh. &c.; Cond. *āvartisyat*, Br.; *āvartishyāta*, Gr.; inf. *-vṛite*, RV.; *-vṛitas*, Br.; *vartitum*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *vartitvā* and *vṛitvā*, Gr.; *-vṛitya*, RV. &c. &c.; *-vartām*, Br. &c.), to turn, turn round, revolve, roll (also applied to the rolling down of tears), RV. &c. &c.; to move or go on, get along, advance, proceed (with instr. 'in a partic. way or manner'), take place, occur, be performed, come off, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be, live, exist, be found, remain, stay, abide, dwell (with *ātmani na*, 'to be not in one's right mind'; with *manasi* or *hridaye*, 'to dwell or be turned or thought over in the mind'; with *mūrdhni*, 'to be at the head of'; to be of most importance; *katham vartate* with nom. or *kim vartate* with gen., 'how is it with?'), ib.; to live on, subsist by (instr. or ind. p.), ĀsvGrS.; MBh. &c.; to pass away (as time, *ciraṃ vartate galānām*, 'it is long since we went'), BhP.; to depend on (loc.), R.; to be in a partic. condition, be engaged in or occupied with (loc.), Āpast.

MBh. &c.; to be intent on, attend to (dat.), R.; to stand or be used in the sense of (loc.), Kās.; to act, conduct one's self, behave towards (loc., dat., or acc.); also with *ītarāram* or *parasparam*, 'mutually', Mn.; MBh. &c.; to act or deal with, follow a course of conduct (also with *vṛittim*), show, display, employ, use, act in any way (instr. or acc.) towards (loc. with *parāṇāyā*, 'to act under another's command'; with *prajā-rūpeṇa*, 'to assume the form of a son'; with *priyām*, 'to act kindly'; with *svāmi*, 'to mind one's own business'; *kim idam vartase*, 'what are you doing there?'), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to tend or turn to, prove as (dat.), Śukas.; to be or exist or live at a partic. time, be alive or present (cf. *vartamāna*, *vartishyamāna*, and *vartisyat*, p. 925), MBh. &c. &c.; to continue (with an ind. p., *atītya vartante*, 'they continue to excel'; *iti vartate me buddhiḥ*, 'such continues my opinion'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to hold good, continue in force, be supplied from what precedes, Pat.; Kās.; to originate, arise from (abl.) or in (loc.), BhP.; to become, TBr.; to associate with (*saha*), Pācat.; to have illicit intercourse with (loc.), R.; Caus. *vartayati* (aor. *āvṛitāt* or *āvavartāt*; in TBr. also *ā. vavartāt*; inf. *vartayidhyat*, RV.; Pass. *vartiyate*, Br.), to cause to turn or revolve, whirl, wave, brandish, hurl, RV. &c. &c.; to produce with a turning-lathe, make anything round (as a thunderbolt, a pill &c.), RV.; R.; Suśr.; to cause to proceed or take place or be or exist, do, perform, accomplish, display, exhibit (feelings), raise or utter (a cry), shed (tears), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to cause to pass (as time), spend, pass, lead a life, live, subsist on or by (instr.), enter upon a course of conduct &c. (also with *vṛittim* or *vṛitṭyā* or *vṛittena*; with *bhāikshena*, 'to live by begging'), conduct one's self, behave, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to set forth, relate, recount, explain, declare, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to begin to instruct (dat.), ŚāṅkhGr.; to understand, know, learn, BhP.; to treat, Car.; (in law, with *śiras* or *śirsham*) to offer one's self to be punished if another is proved innocent by an ordeal, Vishn.; Yājñ.; 'to speak' or 'to shine' (*bhāṣārthe* or *bhāṣārthe*), Dhātup. xxxiii, 108; Desid. *vṛit-sati*, *te* (RV.; Br.), *vṛitartishate* (Pāp. i, 3, 92), to wish to turn &c.: Intens. (Ved., rarely in later language) *vāvṛititi*, *vāvṛitanti*, *vāvṛitayāte*, *vāvṛitayate*, p. *vāvṛitāt* and *vāvṛitāna*, impf. 3. sg. *āvavartat*, 3. pl. *āvavartan* (Gr. also *vāvṛitanti*, *vāvṛitititi*, *vāvṛititanti*, *vāvṛititayate*), to turn, roll, revolve, be, exist, prevail, RV.; ŚBr.; Kāv. [Cf. Lat. *vertere*; Slav. *vṛititi*, *vṛatiti*; Lith. *vartyti*; Goth. *vairthan*; Germ. *werden*; Eng. *ward*.]

Varta, *vartaka* &c. See p. 925, col. 2.

Vivṛitsati, mfn. (fr. Desid.) one who wishes to be, W. (cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 59, Vārt. 4, Pat.)

2. Vṛit, mfn. (only ifc., for 1. see p. 1007, col. 2) turning, moving, existing; (after numerals) = 'fold' (see *eka-tri-su-vṛi*); ind. finished, ended (a gram. term used only in the Dhātup. and signifying that a series of roots acted on by a rule and beginning with a root followed by *ādi* or *prabhṛiti*, ends with the word preceding *vṛit*).

Vṛittā, mfn. turned, set in motion (as a wheel), RV.; round, rounded, circular, ŚBr. &c. &c.; occurred, happened (cf. *kim-vṛ*), Āpast.; R. &c.; (ifc.) continued, lasted for a certain time, MBh. vii, 6147; completed, finished, absolved, MaitrUp.; past, elapsed, gone, KaushUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; quite exhausted, TBr. (= *śrānta*, Sch.); deceased, dead, Mn.; R.; studied, mastered, Pāp. vii, 2, 26; existing, effective, unimpaired (see *vṛitdāyas*); become (e.g. with *mukta*, become free), Kathās. xviii, 306; acted or behaved towards (loc.), MBh.; R.; fixed, firm, L.; chosen (= *vṛita*), L.; m. a tortoise, L.; a kind of grass, L.; a round temple, VarBrS.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (= *khinjariśhā*, *māṇsa-rohiṇī*, *mahā-kōśāṭakī*, and *priyaṅgu*), L.; a kind of drug (= *reṇukā*), L.; a kind of metre, Col.; n. (ifc. f. ā) a circle, Gaṇit.; the epicycle, Sūryas.; occurrence, use, Nir.; (ifc.) transformation, change into, RPrāt.; appearance, Vcar.; (ifc.) formed of or derived from (see *kim-vṛ*); an event, adventure, R.; Kathās.; a matter, affair, business, ib.; (also pl.) procedure, practice, action, mode of life, conduct, behaviour (esp. virtuous conduct, good behaviour), ŚBr. &c. &c.; means of life, subsistence, Hariv. 335 (more correct *vṛitti*); 'turn of a line,' the rhythm at the end of a verse, final rhythm, RPrāt.; a metre containing a fixed number of syllables, any metre, Kāvyaḍ.; VarBrS. &c.; a metre consisting of

10 trochees, Col. — **karkati**, f. a water-melon (= *śaḍ-bhujā*), L. — **karshita**, v. l. for *vṛitti-k*. — **kālpadruma**, m. N. of a metrical wk. — **kāya**, mf(ā)n. having a round body, Suśr. — **kautuka**, n., **kaumudī**, f. N. of two metrical treatises. — **khaṇḍa**, n. a portion or segment of a circle, Col. — **gandhi** or **gandhin**, n. 'having the smell of rhythm,' N. of a partic. kind of artificial prose containing metrical passages (*dhi-tva*, n.), Vām.; Sah. — **guṇḍa**, m. a kind of grass (= *dirgha-nāla*), L. — **candrikā**, f., **candrodāya**, m. N. of two wks. — **cūḍa** (C. *-caula*), mfn. one whose tonsure has been performed, tonsured (accord. to Mn. ii, 35 this should be performed at the age of one or three years), Ragh. iii, 28. — **ceshṭā**, f. conduct, behaviour, MBh. — **caula**, see *cūḍa*. — **jña**, mfn. knowing actions or established practices, W. — **tanḍula**, m. Andropogon Bicolor, L. — **taranginī**, f. N. of wk. — **tas**, ind. according to the practice or observance of caste, according to usage or customary procedure (*vṛittataḥ pāpam*, a sin according to usage), W. — **tuṇḍa**, mfn. round-mouthed, L. — **tumbi**, v. l. for *vṛinta-k* (q. v.) = *tva*, n. roundness, Naish., Sch. — **darpaṇa**, m., **dipa-vyākhyāna**, n., **dipikā**, f., **dyumanī**, m. N. of wks. — **nishpāvikā**, f. the round Nishpāvikā (a kind of leguminous plant), L. — **patrā**, f. a species of creeper, L. — **pariṇāha**, m. the circumference of a circle, Āryabh. — **parpi**, f. Clypea Hermandifolia, L.; = *mahā-sana-pushpikā*, L. — **pina**, mfn. round and full (as arms), MBh. — **pushpa**, m. Nauclea Cadamba, L.; Acacia Sirissa, L.; Rosa Moschata, L.; = *mudgara*, L. — **pūraṇa**, n. filling out or completing a metre, Kshem. — **pratyabhijña**, mfn. well versed in sacred rites, Rājāt. — **pratyaya**, m., **pratyaya-kaumudī**, f., **pradipa**, m. N. of wks. — **phala**, m. the pomegranate, L.; the jujube, L.; (ā), f. the Myrobalan tree, L.; Solanum Melongena, L.; a kind of gourd &c., L.; n. black pepper, L. — **bandha**, m. metrical composition; *dhōjjhita*, mfn. (prose) free from metrical passages, Śāh. — **bija**, m. Abelmoschus Esculentus, L.; (ā), f. Cajanus Indicus, L. — **bijakā**, f. a kind of shrub, L. — **bhaṅga**, m. violation of good conduct and of metre, Kāv. — **bhūya** (MBh. i, 728), prob. a corrupted word, = *mapikosa*, m. N. of wk. — **malikā**, f. Jasminum Sambac, L.; Calotropis Gigantea Alba, L. — **māṇikya**, **mālā**, f., **mālā**, f. (also with *vṛita-mukhā-phalānām*), **muktāvalī** (and *ṛi-ṭhikā*), f., **maukika**, n. N. of wks. on metre. — **yamaka**, n. a kind of verse containing a play on words (see *yamaka*), MW. — **yukta**, mfn. of good moral conduct, virtuous, Hcat. — **ratnākara**, m. 'mine of jewels of metres,' N. of a short treatise on post-Vedic metres by Kedarā; *ṭhikā*, f.; *paṭhikā*, f., *vyākhyā*, f., *-setu*, m.; *ṛadāra*, m. N. of Comms. on the above wk. — **ratnāvalī** or *ṭhikā*, f., **rāmāyana**, n., **lakshana**, n. N. of wks. — **vaktra**, mfn. round-mouthed, L. — **vat**, mfn. round, MBh.; of virtuous or moral conduct, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. — **vārtika**, n., **vinoda**, m., **vivecana**, n., **-sata** or **-satake**, n. N. of wks. on metre. — **śastra**, mfn. one who has studied (the science of) arms or warfare (= *adhita-śastra-vidyā*), Bhaṭṭ. — **śālin**, mfn. = *yukta*, R. — **śāghin**, mfn. praised for virtuous conduct, MBh. — **samketa**, mfn. one who has given his consent, Rājāt. — **sampanna**, mfn. = *yukta*, Mn. viii, 179. — **sādin**, mfn. destroying established usage, worthless, mean, vile, R. — **sārāvalī**, f., **sudhōdāya**, m. N. of two wks. — **sṭha**, = *yukta*, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **svādhyāya-vat**, mfn. leading a virtuous life and devoted to repetition of the Veda, Bṛihasp. — **hina**, mfn. without good conduct, ill-conducted, MBh. **Vṛittakṣhepa**, m. denying or non-acceptance of any past occurrence, Kāvyaḍ. (cf. *bhaviṣhyad-ākṣhepa* and *vartamānād-ākṣhepa*). **Vṛittāṅgi**, f. the Priyaṅgu plant, L. **Vṛittādhyaṇa**, n. moral conduct and repetition (of Veda); = *reddhi* (for *ṛiddhi*) f., and *-sāmpatti*, f. welfare resulting from the above, L. **Vṛittānupūtra**, mfn. round and symmetrical (as legs; others 'taperingly round'), Kum. i, 35. **Vṛittānupūrtin**, mfn. conforming to rule, obedient, virtuous, R. **Vṛittānusāra**, m. conforming to prescribed practice, W.; conformity to metre, MW.; (ā), ind. according to the metre or measure of a verse, for the sake of the metre, ib. **Vṛittānusaṅgin**, mfn. conforming to established rule or practice, doing what is enjoined or proper, W. **Vṛittāyata-bhujā**, mfn. one who has round or long arms, R. **Vṛittārdha**, m. or n. a semicircle, Hcat. **Vṛit-**

tērvāru, m. a water-melon (= *śaḍ-bhūjā*), L. **Vṛttōkti-ratna**, n. N. of a wk. on metre. **Vṛttōtsava**, mfn. one who has celebrated a festival, MBh. **Vṛttōru**, f. a round-thighed woman, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 69, Sch. **Vṛttōjas**, mfn. one who has effective power or energy, Mn. i, 6.

Vṛttaka (ifc.) = *vr̥tta*, a metre, Śāh.; a Buddhist or Jaina layman, VarBṛS.; n. a kind of simple but rhythmical prose composition, Cat.

Vṛttānta, m. or (rarely) n. 'end or result of a course of action,' occurrence, incident, event, doings, life, ŚāṅkhBr. &c. &c.; course, manner, way (in which anything happens or is done), MBh.; Vikr.; (also pl.) tidings, rumour, report, account, tale, story, history, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a chapter or section of a book (-śas, ind. by chapters), Pat.; (only L.) a topic, subject; sort, kind; nature, property; leisure, opportunity; a whole, totality; mfn. alone, solitary, L.; -*darśin*, mfn. witnessing or being a spectator of any action, MW.; °*tānveshaka*, mfn. inquiring into what has taken place, ib.

Vṛtti, f. rolling, rolling down (of tears), Śāk. iv, 5; 14; mode of life or conduct, course of action, behaviour, (esp.) moral conduct, kind or respectful behaviour or treatment (also v.l. for *vr̥tta*), GrSṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; general usage, common practice, rule, Prāt.; mode of being, nature, kind, character, disposition, ib.; Kāv.; state, condition, Tattvas.; being, existing, occurring or appearing in (loc. or comp.), Lāty.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; practice, business, devotion or addiction to, occupation with (often ifc. = 'employed about,' 'engaged in,' 'practising'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; profession, maintenance, subsistence, livelihood (often ifc.; cf. *uñcha-v*°; *vr̥ttim* / *vr̥tri* or *vr̥trīp* [Caus.] with instr., 'to live on or by'; with gen., 'to get or procure a maintenance for'; only certain means of subsistence are allowed to a Brāhman, see Mn. iv, 4-6), GrSṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; wages, hire, Pāṇav.; working, activity, function, MaitrUp.; Kap.; Vedāntas. &c.; mood (of the mind), Vedāntas.; the use or occurrence of a word in a partic. sense (loc.), its function or force, Pāṇ.; Śāh.; Sch. on KātyŚr. &c.; mode or measure of pronunciation and recitation (said to be threefold, viz. *vilambitā*, *madhyamā*, and *drutā*, q.v.), Prāt.; (in gram.) a complex formation which requires explanation or separation into its parts (as distinguished from a simple or uncompound form, e.g. any word formed with Kṛit or Taddhita affixes, any compound and even duals and plurals which are regarded as Dvandva compounds, of which only one member is left, and all derivative verbs such as desideratives &c.); style of composition (esp. dram. style, said to be of four kinds, viz. 1. Kaiśikī, 2. Bhārati, 3. Sātvati, 4. Arabhaṭī, qq.vv.; the first three are described as suited to the Śrīṅgāra, Vīra, and Raudra Rasas respectively, the last as common to all), Bhar.; Daśar. &c.; (in rhet.) alliteration, frequent repetition of the same consonant (five kinds enumerated, scil. *madhura*, *pradūḥa*, *puruskā*, *lakṣā*, and *bhadra*), Daśar., Introd.; final rhythm of a verse (= or v.l. for *vr̥tta*, q.v.); a commentary, comment, gloss, explanation (esp. on a Sūtra), N. of the wife of a Rudra, BhP. - **kāra**, m(f) n. affording a livelihood, MBh.; Kathās.; Suśr. - **karṣita**, mfn. distressed for (want of) a l°, Mn. viii, 411 (*bhṛty-abhāvena pīḍitā*, Kull.); MBh. - **kāra** or -**kṛit**, m. the author of a Com. on a Sūtra (esp. applied to Vāmana, the principal author of the Kaśikā-*vr̥tti*). - **kāhina**, mfn. = *karṣita*, MBh. - **akara**, n. conduct or mode of (mutual) treatment compared to a wheel, Pāṇcat. i, 81. - **candra-pradīpikā-nirukti**, f. N. of wk. - **cedheda**, m. deprivation of livelihood or subsistence, Kām. - **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. state of existence, mode of subsistence, profession, conduct, Mn.; MBh. &c. - **da** or -**dātri**, mfn. affording maintenance, a supporter, MBh.; R.; BhP. - **dāna**, n. the giving of m°, supporting, W. - **dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. - **nibaudhana**, n. means of support, Kathās. - **udroha**, m. obstruction or prevention of activity or function, Kām. - **pradīpa**, m., -**prabhā-kāra**, m. N. of wks. - **bhaṅga**, m. loss of livelihood, Pāṇcat. - **bhāj**, mfn. 'performing sacrifices &c.' or 'doing good and evil,' Śis. xiv, 19 (*homādi-vyāpāraṃ kurvan* or *punya-pāpa-kārīn*, Sch.). - **mat**, mfn. following the practice of (ifc.), BhP.; one who is engaged in a partic. matter or has a partic. way of thinking, Śaṅkar., having a means of subsistence (ifc. = 'living on or by'), Mn.; MBh.; BhP.; exercising a partic. function, active (ifc. having anything as its function),

Sarvad.; Kap., Sch. - **mūla**, n. provision for maintenance, Gaut. - **lābha**, m. (in phil.) ascertainment of the concurrent, MW. - **vāda**, m., -**vārtika**, n. N. of wks. - **vaikalya**, n. lack of means of subsistence, want of a livelihood, Mn.; Pāṇcat. - **samgraha**, m. N. of a concise Com. on Pāṇini's Sūtras (by Rāma-candra, a pupil of Nāgōji). - **stha**, mfn. being in any state or condition or employment, MW.; m. a lizard, chameleon, L. - **han** (Up.), -**hantri** (MBh.), mfn. destroying a person's (gen.) means of subsistence. - **hetu**, m. = *mūla*, Mn. iv, 11. - **hr̥sa**, m. = *bhaṅga*, Kusum. **Vṛttika** and **vr̥ttin** (ifc.) = *vr̥tti*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vṛṭṭy, in comp. for *vr̥tti*. - **anuprāsa**, n. a kind of alliteration, frequent repetition of the same consonant, Śāh.; Prātṛp. - **ārtha-bodhaka**, m(f) n. indicating the meaning of a complex formation (see under *vr̥tti*), MW. - **artham**, ind. for the sake of subsistence, in order to sustain life, Mn. ii, 141. - **aparodha**, n. a hindrance to maintenance or sustenance, MBh. - **upāya**, m. a means of subsistence, Mn. x, 2.

2. **Vṛitya**, mfn. (for I. see p. 1007, col. 2) to be abided or stayed or remained &c., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 110, Sch.

वृत् 3. vr̥it. See *vr̥vrit*, p. 947, col. 1.

वृषा vr̥thā &c. See p. 1007, col. 3.

वृद्ध 1. vr̥ddha, mfn. (fr. *vr̥dha*, p. 926, col. 1) cut, cut off, destroyed, MBh.; n. what is cut off, a piece, Sulbas. (v.l. *vr̥ddha*).

1. **Vṛddhi**, f. cutting off, abscission, W.; (in law) forfeiture, deduction, ib.

Vṛdhu, m. N. of a carpenter (prob. w.r. for *bṛibu*), Mn. x, 107.

Vṛdhra. See 1. *vr̥ddha*.

वृध vr̥dh, cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. xviii, 20) *vārdhate* (Ved. and ep. also °i; pf. *vārdha*, *vavridha*, RV. &c. &c. [Ved. also *vāv*°; *vavridhātī*, °dhātī; *dhāvra*, RV.; *vavridhete*, RV.; p. *vāvridhāt*, RV.; AV.; aor. *vāvridhat*, *vr̥dhātas*, *vr̥dhāt*; p. *vr̥dhāt*, °dhānā; *avardhishta*, MBh. &c.; Prec. *vardhisimdhī*, VS.; fut. *vardhīṣṭā*, Gr.; *varsityati*, Kāv.; *vardhishtate*, Gr.; inf. Ved. *vr̥dhe* ['for increase,' 'to make glad'], *vr̥dhāse*, *vavridhādhyai*; Class. *vardhitum*; ind. p. *vr̥ddhva* or *vardhitva*, Gr.; in MBh. *vr̥dh* is sometimes confounded with *vr̥* *vr̥it*, trans. P., to increase, augment, strengthen, cause to prosper or thrive, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; to elevate, exalt, gladden, cheer, exhilarate (esp. the gods, with praise or sacrifice), RV.; (intrans. Ā.; in Ved. P. in pf. and aor.; in Class. P. in aor. fut. and cond.; also P. m. c. in other forms), to grow, grow up, increase, be filled or extended, become longer or stronger, thrive, prosper, succeed, RV. &c. &c.; to rise, ascend (as the scale in ordeals), Yājñ., Sch.; to be exalted or elevated, feel animated or inspired or excited by (instr., loc., gen.) or in regard to (dat.), become joyful, have cause for congratulation (*vr̥dhah*, °*dhat* in sacrificial formulas = 'mayest thou or may he prosper'; in later language often with *dishtya*), RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *vardhāyati*, °*te* (in later language also *vardhāpāyati*; aor. Ved. *avivridhat*, °*dhata*), to cause to increase or grow, augment, increase, make larger or longer, heighten, strengthen, further, promote (Ā. 'for one's self'), RV. &c. &c.; to rear, cherish, foster, bring up, ib.; to elevate, raise to power, cause to prosper or thrive, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to exalt, magnify, glorify (esp. the gods), make joyful, gladden (Ā. in Ved. also = to rejoice, be joyful, take delight in [instr.], enjoy, RV. &c. &c.; (with or seil. *dishtya*) to congratulate, Kād.; (cl. 10. accord. to Dhātup. xxxiii, 109) 'to speak' or 'to shine' (*bhāshārthe* or *bhāśārthe*); Desid. of Caus., see *vivardhayishu*: Desid. *vivardhishate* or *vivṛitsati*, Gr.: Intens. *varivridhyate*, *varivridhīti*, ib.

2. **Vardha**, *vardhana* &c. See p. 926, col. 1. 2. **Vṛddhā**, mfn. grown, become larger or longer or stronger, increased, augmented, great, large, RV. &c. &c.; grown up, full-grown, advanced in years, aged, old, senior (often in comp. with the names of authors, esp. of authors of law-books [cf. 1W. 300, 302], to denote either an older recension of their wks. or the wk. of some older authors of the same name; cf. *vr̥ddha-kātyāyana*, -*garga* &c.), TS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) older by, Gaut. vi, 15; experienced, wise, learned, MBh.; Kām.; eminent in, distinguished by (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh.

&c.; important, VPrāt.; exalted, joyful, glad (also applied to hymns), RV.; (in gram., a vowel) increased (by Vṛddhi, q.v.) to *ā* or *ai* or *au*, APrāt.; Lāty.; containing (or treated as containing) *ā* or *ai* or *au* in the first syllable, Pāṇ. i, 73 &c.; in. an old man (ifc. 'eldest among'), Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. comp.); a religious mendicant, VarBṛS.; an elephant eighty years old, Gal.; *Argyrea Speciosa* or *Argentea*, L.; (ā), f. an old woman, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. and (ā), f. an elder male or female descendant, a patronymic or metron, designating an elder descendant (as opp. to *yuvan*, q.v.; e.g. *Gārgya* is *vr̥ddha*, *Gārgyāṇa* is *yuvan*), Pāṇ. i, 2, 65 &c.; n. a nominal stem (and some other stems) whose first syllable contains an *ā* or *ai* or *au*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 73 &c.; the word *vr̥ddha*, ib. v, 3, 62. - **karman**, m. N. of a king, VP. - **kāka**, m. 'large crow,' a sort of crow or raven, L. - **kātyāyana**, m. the older Kātyāyana or an older recension of K's law-book, Dayabh. - **kāla**, m. old age, Cāp.; N. of a king, Cat. - **kāveri**, f. N. of a river; -*mādhātmya*, n. N. of wk. - **kumārī-vākya-vara-uyāya**, m. the principle of the boon asked for by the old virgin (who chose, accord. to the Mahā-bhāṣya, *putrā* mē *bahukṣhira-ghṛitā* *odanaṃ kāśana-pātryā* *bhūñjīra*, 'May my sons eat rice with much milk and ghee from a golden vessel,' which, if granted, would have covered all other wishes), A. - **kṛicakra**, n. a partic. penance (performed) by old people, Cat. - **kośava**, m. a partic. form of the sun, ib. - **koṭara-pushpi**, f. a kind of plant, L. - **kola**, m. an old boat, Mīch. - **kośa**, m. possessing a rich treasure, Kathās. - **kaśika**, m. the old or an older recension of Kaśika, Hcat. - **krama**, m. the rank due to old age, MBh. - **kashatra**, m. N. of a man (see *vārdhakshatri*). - **kshetra-vara-locana** (w.r. *kshatra-v*°), n. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ. - **kahema**, m. N. of a man (see *vārdhakshemi*). - **gaṅgā**, f. N. of a river (commonly called the Buḍi Gaṅgā), KālikāP.; -*dhara*, n. (scil. *cūrṇa*) a medicinal powder for diarrhoea, ŚārngP. - **garga**, m. the older Garga or the older recension of his wk., AV. Pariś. - **garbhā**, f. far advanced in pregnancy, MānGr. - **gārga**, m(f) n. = *gārgya*, Cat. - **gārgya**, mfn. composed by Vṛddha-garga, VarBṛS., Introd. - **gārgya**, m. the old Gārgya or an older recension of his law-book, Cat. - **giri-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. - **gouasa**, m. a kind of snake, Suśr. - **gautama**, m. the older Gautama or an older recension of G's law-book; -*samhitā*, f. V° G's law-book. - **cāṇakya**, m. the older Cāṇakya or an older recension of his wk., Cat. (cf. *laghu-cāṇakya-rāja-nīti*). - **jātaka**, n. N. of wk. - **tama**, mfn. oldest, most venerable, R. - **tā**, f. = *tva*, MBh.; (ifc.) pre-eminence in (e.g. *jñāna-v*°, 'in knowledge'), Prab. - **tva**, n. old age, MBh. - **dāra** or -**dāraka**, m., -**dāru**, n. *Argyrea Speciosa* or *Argentea*, L. - **dyumna**, m. N. of a man (with the patr. *Abhipratāriṇa*, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. - *dvija-rūpīn*, mfn. bearing the form of an old Brāhman, MW. - **dhūpa**, m. *Acacia Sirissa*, L.; turpentine, L. - **nagara**, n. N. of a town, Cat. - **uśbhi**, mfn. 'large-naveled,' having a prominent navel, L. - **uyāsa**, m. N. of wk. - **parāśara**, m. the older Parāśara or an older recension of P's law-book, Cat. - **prāśara** or **śara**, n. the work of Vṛddha-Parāśara, ib. - **pradhāna**, m. a paternal great-grandfather, MW. - **prapitāmaha**, m. id. (others 'a great-grandfather's father'), L.; (f) f. a paternal great-grandmother, W. - **pramātāmaha**, m. a maternal great-grandfather, Gobh.; (f) f. a maternal great-grandmother, W. - **balā**, f. a species of plant, L. - **bāla**, n. sg. old men and children, MBh. - **bālaka**, see *ā-vṛddha-bālaka*. - **bṛhaspati**, m. the older Bṛhaspati or an older recension of B's law-book, Kull. - **baudhāyana**, m. the old Baudhāyana or an older recension of B's law-book, Cat. - **brahma-samhitā**, f., -*brāhmaṇopaniṣad-bhāṣya*, n. N. of wks. - **bhāva**, m. the state of being old, senility, R.; Pāṇcat. - **bhoja**, m. the elder Bhoja (i.e. Bhoja-deva), Vās., Introd. - **mata**, n. an ancient precept, MW. - **manu**, m. the older Manu or an older recension of Manu's law-book, Kull. (cf. *bṛhan-manu*). - **mahas** (*vr̥ddhā*), mfn. of great power or might, RV. - **yavana**, n. the older Yavana (also called *Yavandārya*); -*jātaka*, n.; °*nēvara*, m. N. of wks. - *yājñavalkya*, m. the older Yājñavalkya or an older recension of Y's law-book (cf. *bṛhad-y*°). - **yuvati**, f. a procuress, Divyāv.; a midwife, ib. - **yoga-taram-**

gīṇī, f., -yoga-śataka, n. N. of wks. -yoshit, f. an old woman, Kathās. -**raika**, m. an old beggar, Mṛicch. -**rāja**, m. Rumex Vesicarius, L. -**vayas** (*vṛiddhā*), mfn. of great strength or power, RV.; advanced in age, old, Pañcat. -**vasiṣṭha**, m. the older Vasishṭha or an older recension of V's law-book, Cat. -**vāg-bhaṭa**, m. the older Vāgbhaṭa, Cat. -**vāda-sūri** (prob. w. r. for *vādī-sūri*), m. the older Vāda-sūri, Cat. -**vādin**, n. a Jina, Gal; N. of a man, Cat. -**vāṣiṇī**, f. a jackal, Nir. v, 21. -**vāhana**, m. the mango tree, L. -**vīta**, m. an old voluptuary, Mṛicch. -**vibhīṭaka**, m. Spondias Mangifera, L. -**vishnu**, m. the older Vishnu or an older recension of Vishnu's law-book, Yājñ. Sch. -**vivadhā**, f. 'yoke of the ancients,' the bonds of traditional usage, Sarvad. -**vṛiṣha** (*vṛiddhā*), mfn. (prob.) = next, AV. -**vṛiṣhṇīya** (*vṛiddhā*), mfn. of great manliness or strength, TS. -**vega**, mfn. of great intensity, violent, strong, VarBrS. -**vaiyākaraṇa-bhūṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wk. -**śaṅkha**, m. the older Śaṅkha or an older recension of Śaṅkha's law-book; -*smṛiti*, f. the law-book of V^o-Śo, Cat. -**śabda-ratnaśekhara**, m. N. of a gram. wk. -**śavas** (*vṛiddhā*), mfn. of great power or strength, RV. -**śākalya**, n. the older Śākalya, Cat. -**śātātapa**, m. the older Śātātapa or an older recension of Ś's law-book, Cat.; -*smṛiti*, f. the law-book of V^o-Śat. -**śilīn**, mfn. having the nature or disposition of an old man, Gobh.; weak from age, decrepit, MBh. -**śocis** (*vṛiddhā*), mfn. increased in lustre, very bright, RV. -**śaunaki**, f. N. of wk. -**śravas** (*vṛiddhā*), mfn. possessed of great swiftness, RV.; m. N. of Indra, Vās.; of a Muni, Cat. -**śrāvaka**, n. an old Śaiva mendicant, VarBrS. Sch. -**samgha**, m. an assembly of old men, council or meeting of elders, L. -**suśruta**, m. the older Suśruta or an older recension of S's wk. Cat. -**sūtraka**, n. a flock of cotton, flocculent seeds flying in the air, L. -**srīgāla**, m. an old jackal, Hit. -**sena** (*vṛiddhā*), mfn. bearing large missiles (others 'forming mighty hosts'), RV.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Sumati (and mother of Devatā-jit), BhP. -**sevā**, f. reverence for the aged, Kām. -**sevin**, mfn. reverencing one's elders, Mn. vii, 38; *vi-tva*, n. = *sevā*, ib. viii, 7. -**hārīta**, m. the older Hārīta or an older recension of H's law-book, Cat. **Vṛiddhāṅguli**, f. the great finger, the thumb, W.; the great toe, MW. **Vṛiddhāṅgushṭha**, m. the great toe, ib.; the thumb, ib. **Vṛiddhācala**, n. N. of a Tirtha; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. **Vṛiddhātri**, m. the older Atri or an older recension of Atri's law-book, Cat. **Vṛiddhātreya**, m. the older Ātreya, Cat. **Vṛiddhāditya**, m. a partic. form of the sun, ib. **Vṛiddhānussāna**, n. direction or ordinance of the aged, an old man's advice, Nal. **Vṛiddhānta**, (prob.) m. 'senior's limit,' the place of honour, Divyāv. **Vṛiddhāyū**, mfn. full of vigour or life, RV. **Vṛiddhāranya**, n. 'seer's grove,' a place where the Puraṇas &c. are read and expounded, W. **Vṛiddhārka**, m. 'old or declining sun,' evening hour, Kāv. **Vṛiddhāryabhaṭa**, m. the older or an ancient recension of Ārya-bhaṭa, Cat. **Vṛiddhāvasthā**, f. the condition or period of old age, senility, W. **Vṛiddhāsrama**, m. the old period or last stage in a Brāhman's life (see *āśrama*), ib. **Vṛiddhōksha**, m. an old bull, Kum. **Vṛiddhōpasevin**, mfn. honouring the aged, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Vṛiddhaka, mfn. aged, old; m. an old man, MBh.; Hariv. n. a tale, Divyāv.

2. **Vṛiddhi**, f. (for 1. seep. 1010) growth, increase, augmentation, rise, advancement, extension, welfare, prosperity, success, fortune, happiness, RV. &c. &c.; elevation (of ground), VarBrS.; prolongation (of life), Pañcat.; swelling (of the body), Suśr.; enlargement of the scrotum (either from swelled testicle or hydrocele), ib.; swelling or rising (of the sea or of the waters), waxing (of the moon), MBh.; gain, profit, R.; Subh.; profit from lending money &c., usury, interest, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. (the various kinds of interest recognized by Hindū lawyers are, 1. *kāyikā vṛiddhi*, 'body-interest,' i.e. either the advantage arising from the body of an animal pledged as security for a loan, or interest paid repeatedly without reducing the body or principal; 2. *kālikā vṛ*, 'time-interest,' i.e. payable weekly, monthly, annually, &c., but most usually computed by the month; 3. *cāhṛa-vṛ*, 'wheel-interest,' i.e. interest upon interest, compound interest; 4. *kāritā vṛ*, 'stipulated interest,' at a rate higher than the usual legal rate; 5. *śikhā-vṛ*, 'interest growing like a lock of hair,' i.e. at a usurious

rate payable daily; 6. *bhoga-lābha*, 'advantage [acquiring to a creditor] from the use' of objects handed over to him as security, e.g. of lands, gardens, animals, &c.; 'lawful interest' is called *dharma-vṛ*, 'usurious interest' *a-nyāya-vṛ*, 'interest at the highest legal rate' *parama-vṛ*, IW. 264; the second modification or increase of vowels (to which they are subject under certain conditions, e.g. ā is the Vṛiddhi of the vowel *a*; *ai* of *i*, *ē* and *e*; *au* of *u*, *ū*, and *o*; cf. 2. *vṛiddha* and *kṛita-vṛiddhi*), VPāt.; Pān.; Rājat.; Sarvad.; one of the 8 principal drugs (described as mild, cooling &c.; and a remedy for phlegm, leprosy, and worms), Suśr.; Bhpr.; N. of the 11th of the astrological Yogas (or the Yoga star of the 11th lunar mansion), L.; = *vṛiddhi-śraddha*, GrS.; m. (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of a poet, Cat. -**kara**, m(f) n. yielding or causing increase, promoting growth or prosperity, augmenting (ifc.), Mn.; VarBrS.; Rājat. -**jīvaka**, mfn. living by usury, MBh. -**jivana**, mfn. id., ib.; n. = next, L. -**jivikā**, f. livelihood gained by usury, L. -**da**, m(f) n. giving increase, causing advancement or prosperity, VarBrS.; m. a kind of shrub (= *jivaka*), L.; Batatas Edulis, ib. -**datta**, m. N. of a merchant, Campak. -**dātri**, f. a kind of plant, L. -**pattra**, n. a kind of lancet, Suśr.; Vāgbh. -**mat**, mfn. having increase, growing, increasing, Yājñ.; Bhartṛ.; become powerful or prosperous, Bhartṛ.; (in gram.) causing the vowel-modification called Vṛiddhi (q. v.), APāt. -**rād-aic-sūtra-vicāra**, m. (see Pān. i, 1, 1) N. of a gram. treatise. -**śraddha**, n. a Śraddha or offering to progenitors on any prosperous occasion (as on the birth of a son &c.), RTL. 305; -*dīpikā*, f., -*prayoga*, m., -*vidhi*, m. N. of wks. **Vṛiddhy**, in comp. for *vṛiddhi*. -**ajīva** or *vin* (L.), -**upajīvin** (R.), mfn. one who lives by money-lending or usury, a money-lender, usurer.

वृम vṛidhna (?), m. a bubo in the groin, W.

वृम vṛidhra. See 1. *vṛiddha*, p. 1010, col. 2.

वृन vṛinta, m. a kind of small crawling animal, caterpillar, AV. viii, 6, 22; the egg-plant, Suśr.; (ā), f. a species of plant, L.; a kind of metre (v. l. *vṛitā*), Cat.; n. the footstalk of a leaf or flower or fruit, any stalk, ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; the stand of a water-jar, KātyŚr.; a nipple, L. -**tumbi**, f. a kind of round gourd, L. (v. l. for *vṛilla-vṛ*). -**phala**, n. the fruit of the egg-plant, Suśr. -**yamaka**, n. a kind of Yamaka (e. g. Bhartṛ. x, 13).

Vṛintaka (ifc., f. *ikā*) = *vṛinta*, a stalk (see *kṛishna*, *dirgha*, *nīla-vṛ*); (*ikā*), f. a small stalk (in *palāśa-vṛ*), MBh.

Vṛintāka, m. (or *ī*, f.) the egg-plant; n. its fruit, Bhpr. -**vidhi**, m. N. of a ch. of BhavP. ii.

Vṛintitā, f. the medicinal plant Wrightea Antidysenterica, L.

वृन्द vṛindā, n. (fr. √ 1. *vṛi*?) a heap, multitude, host, flock, swarm, number, quantity, aggregation (*vṛindaṃ vṛindam*, *vṛindais*, or *vṛinda-vṛindais*, in separate groups, in flocks or crowds), Naigh.; MBh. &c.; a bunch, cluster (of flowers or berries &c.), BhP.; a chorus of singers and musicians, Samgīt.; a partic. high number (100,000 millions), L.; m. a tumour in the throat, Suśr.; a partic. high number (1,000 millions), Āryabh.; (with Jainas) a partic. Śakti, L. (prob. *vṛindā*); N. of a medical author, Bhpr.; (ā), f. sacred basil (= *tulasī*), Cat.; N. of Rādhā (Kṛishṇa's mistress), Pañcar.; Vṛishabhān.; of the wife of Jalap-dhara (daughter of king Kedāra), L.; mfn. numerous, many, much, all, W. -**gāyaka**, m. a chorus-singer, chorister, Samgīt. -**maya**, m(f) n. (ifc.) appearing as a multitude of, Śiś. -**mādhava**, N. of a medical wk. -**śas**, ind. in groups or crowds or herds, R.; Hariv.; BhP. -**samhitā**, f., -**sindhu**, m. N. of medical wks.

Vṛindara, mfn. (fr. *vṛinda*), g. *āśmādi*.

Vṛindā, f. of *vṛinda*, in comp. -**raṇya** (*vṛindā-vṛ*), n. = *vṛindā-vana*, Pañcar.; Bhām.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. -**vana**, n. 'Rādhā's forest,' a wood near the town Go-kula in the district of Mathurā on the left bank of the Jumnā (celebrated as the place where Kṛishṇa in the character of Go-pālā, or cowherd, passed his youth, associating with the cowherds and milkmaids employed in tending the cattle grazing in the forest), Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; a raised platform or mound of earth on which the worshippers of Kṛishṇa plant and preserve the *Tulasī*, MW.; m. N. of various authors and others (also with *go-svāmīn* and *śukla*), Cat.; (ī), f. holy. basil

(= *tulasī*), ib.; -*kāvya*, n. N. of a poem (*vyatikā*, f. of the Comm. on it); -*khaṇḍe garga-saṃhitā*, f. N. of wk.; -*candra*, m. (with *tarkkālāṅkāra cakravartin*), N. of an author; -*campī*, f. N. of a poem; -*dāsa* and *-deva*, m. N. of authors, Cat.; -*nagara*, n. N. of a town, ib.; -*nirṇaya*, m., -*padhātī*, f., -*pratishṭhā*, f., -*mañjarī*, f., -*māhātmya*, n., -*yamaka*, n., -*rahasya*, n., -*līlā-mṛita*, n., -*varṇana*, n., -*vinoda*, m. N. of wks.; -*vipina*, n. the Vṛinda-vana wood, Cat.; -*śataka*, n. and *śākhyaṇa*, n. N. of wks.; *śākhyaṇa*, m. 'lord of V^o,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar.; *śākhyaṇa*, m. id., ib.; (ī), f. N. of Rādhā, L.

Vṛindāra, mfn. = *vṛindāraka*, L.; m. a god, deity, Kum.

Vṛindāraka, m(f) (*akāśorikā*) n. being at the head of a host, chief, eminent, best or most beautiful of (loc. or comp.), Nir.; MBh. &c.; m. a god, MBh.; Pur.; a chief, the leader of a crowd or herd, W.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.

Vṛindārakāya, Nom. P. (only inf. *ṛitum*, ifc.) to represent the best or of best among, Cat.

Vṛindin, mfn. containing a multitude of (in *asva-vṛ*), MBh.

Vṛindishtha and **vṛindīyas**, mfn. (superl. and compar. of *vṛindāraka*) most or more eminent or excellent, best, better, Pān. vi, 4, 157; Vop.

वृश vṛiṣ, cl. 4. P. *vṛiṣati*, to choose, select, Dhātup. xxvi, 116.

वृश vṛiṣa, m. a partic. small animal (L. 'a mouse or rat'; cf. 1. *vṛiṣha*), MaitrS.; N. of a man (with the patr. *Jāra*, *Jāna*, or *Vaijāna*, supposed author of RV. v, 2), Pañcar.; Anukr. &c. (also written *vṛiṣha*); Gendarussa Vulgaris, L.; (ā), f. a partic. drug, L.; (ī), f., see *brīṣi*; n. ginger, W.

वृश्चन vṛiṣcān-vana. See under √ *vṛaśc*.

वृश्चन vṛiṣcana, m. (fr. √ *vṛaśc*) a scorpion, L.

Vṛiṣca, m. a scorpion, &c. &c.; the zodiacal sign Scorpio, VarBrS.; Pur.; the month when the sun is in Scorpio, W.; a kind of caterpillar covered with bristles, L.; a sort of beetle found in cow-dung, W.; a centipede, ib.; N. of various plants (Boerhavia Procumbens, = *madana* &c.), L.; (ā), f. Boerhavia Procumbens, L.; (ī), f. a female scorpion, L.; (ā or ī), f. an ornament for the toes, Gal. -**cohada**, f. Tragia Involucrata, L. -**patrika**, f. Basella Cordifolia, L. -**priya**, f. Basella Rubra or Lucida, W. -**rāśi**, m. the zodiacal sign Scorpio, Vās. **Vṛiṣcākalī**, f. a line of scorpions, ib.; Tragia Involucrata, L. **Vṛiṣcākēśa**, n. 'ruler of the (zodiacal sign) Scorpio,' N. of the planet Mercury, VarBrS.

Vṛiṣcakarpi, f. (prob. for *vṛiṣcika-k*) Salvinia Cucullata, L.

Vṛiṣcapatrī, f. (prob. for *vṛiṣcika-p*) Tragia Involucrata, L.

Vṛiṣca, m. a species of plant, Suśr. **Vṛiṣcāra** (L.), **vṛiṣcāra** (Car.; Bhpr.), m. a Punar-navā with white flowers.

वृष vṛiṣ, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 56) *vār-shati* (ep. also *Ā. varshate* and Ved. *vṛi-shate*; pf. *vavarsha*, *vavriṣhe*, MBh. &c.; 3. pl. P. ep. *vavriṣhus* or *vavarshus*; p. P. *vavarshvās*, MaitrS.; *Ā. vāvriṣhān*, RV.; Impv. *vāvriṣhasva*, ib.; aor. *dvārshī*, RV. &c. &c.; fut. *vraśhī*, MaitrS.; *varshītā*, Gr.; *varshishyati*, 'te, Br. &c.; inf. *varshitum*, MBh. &c.; *varshīṣ*, Br.; ind. p. *vriṣhtvā*, ib.; *ṛvī*, RV.; *varshitvā*, Gr.) to rain (either impers., or with Parjanya, Indra, the clouds &c., in nom.), RV. &c. &c.; to rain down, shower down, pour forth, effuse, shed (Ā. = 'to bestow or distribute abundantly'; also with instr. = 'to rain upon, or overwhelm with', e.g. with arrows; *vārshati*, 'while it rains, during rain'), ib.; to strike, hurt, vex, harass, Dhātup.; Caus. *varshayati* (aor. *av-vriṣhat* or *avavarshat*), to cause to rain (Parjanya &c.) or to fall down as rain (flowers &c.), RV.; TS.; MBh.; (without acc.) to cause or produce rain, ChUp. ii, 3, 2; to rain upon (= overwhelm) with (a shower of arrows, instr.), MBh.; Ā. to have manly power, have generative vigour, Dhātup. xxxiii, 30; Desid. *vivarshishati*, Gr. (cf. *vivarshishu*); Intens. *vavriṣhyate*, *vavriṣhyati* &c., ib. [For cognates see under *varshā* and 1. *vṛiṣha*.]

Varsha, **varshaṇa**, **varshita**. See p. 926 &c.

1. **Vṛiṣha**, m. (prob. later form of *vṛiṣhan*) a man, male, husband, Kāśikā; the male of any animal (see *asva-vṛ*); a bull (in older language only ifc.),

Mn.; MBh. &c.; the zodiacal sign Taurus, VarBṛS.; a strong or potent man (one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic wks.); L.; the chief of a class or anything the most excellent or pre-eminent or best of its kind (e.g. *vṛiṣho 'igulnām*, the chief among fingers, the thumb; *vṛiṣho gavām* or simply *vṛiṣha*, the bull among cows, the principal die in a game at dice; often ifc., e.g. *kapi-vṛiṣhā*, the chief monkeys), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Justice or Virtue personified as a bull or as Śiva's bull, Mn. viii, 16; Pur.; Kāvyaḍ.; just or virtuous act, virtue, moral merit, Śiṣ.; Vās.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; semen virile, Vās.; water, ib., Sch.; a mouse or rat (cf. *vṛiṣa* and *-danta*), L.; an enemy, L.; a partic. form of a temple, VarBṛS.; a piece of ground suitable for the foundation of a house, L.; N. of Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa, MBh.; of Indra, MārKp.; of the Sun, ib.; of Kāma-deva, L.; of the regent of the Karapa Catuṣ-pada, VarBṛS.; of Indra in the 11th Manvantara, Pur.; of a Sādhyā, Hariv.; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of an Asura (= *vṛiṣhabha*), Kāvyaḍ.; of two sons of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of Karṇa, MBh.; of a son of Vṛiṣha-sena and grandson of Karṇa, Hariv.; of a Yādava and son of Madhu, ib.; of a son of Śrinjaya, BhP.; of an ancient king, MBh.; of one of the 10 horses of the Moon, L.; N. of various plants (L. Gendarussa Vulgaris or Adhatoda; Boerhavia Procumbens or Variegata; a species of bulbous plant growing on the Himavat &c.), Kāth.; Suśr.; (ā), f. Gendarussa Vulgaris or Adhatoda, L.; Salvinia Cucullata, L.; Mucuna Pruriens, L.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; (ī), f., see *brīṣi*; n. a woman's apartment, L.; myrobalan, L.; a peacock's plumage or tail, L. [Cf. Lat. *verres* for *verses*; Lith. *vėrėsis*.] — **karṇikā** (Car.) or **-karṇi** (L.), f. Cocculus Tomentosus. — **kṛita**, mfn., *g. pravṛiddhādi*. — **ketana**, m. 'having a bull for a sign', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **ketu**, m. id., R.; N. of a warrior, Cat.; *-śiṣya*, m. N. of Parāśara, Bālar. — **ga**, m. 'going on a bull', N. of Śiva, Kāv. — **gandhā**, f. Argyreia Speciosa or Argentea, L. — **gāyatrī**, f. a partic. Gayatrī (recited in honour of a bull), Hcat. — **caakra**, n. a partic. astrological diagram (shaped like a bull and having reference to agriculture), L. — **tā**, f. virility, generative power, Car. — **tva**, n., see under 2. *vṛiṣha*. — **danṣa**, **danṣaka**, **-dat**, **-danta**, see above, line 13. — **darbha**, m. N. of a prince of Kāśi (pl. his family), MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Śibi, Hariv. — **dāna**, n. N. of wk. — **deva**, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; (ā), f. of a wife of Vasu-deva, VP. — **dvipa**, m. N. of a Dvīpa, VarBṛS. — **dhara**, m. 'bull-bearer', N. of Śiva, Bālar. — **dhvaja**, m. = *ketana*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; 'having a rat for a sign', N. of Gaṇeśa, W.; 'having virtue for a mark', a virtuous man, ib.; N. of a king, Cat.; (with Tāntrikas) N. of an author of mystical prayers, ib.; of a mountain, MārKp.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, Hariv. — **dhvāṅkṣhi**, f. a species of Cyperus, L. — **nādin**, mfn. roaring like a bull, Śiṣ. — **nāsana**, m. Embelia Ribes, L. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the bull', N. of Śiva, L.; a bull set at liberty, L. (cf. *vṛiṣhōtsarga*). — **patrikā**, f. = *gandhā*, L. — **parṇi**, f. Salvinia Cucullata, L.; Cocculus Tomentosus, L. — **parvan**, see under 2. *vṛiṣha*. — **puspa**, n. a kind of pot-herb, Car. — **pūtana** (?), m. letting loose a black bull, L. (cf. *vṛiṣhōtsarga*). — **bhānu**, m. (also written *-bhānu* or *-bhāna*) N. of a Vaiśya (the son of Sūra-bhāna and father of Rādhā; cf. *vārshabhānavat*), Cat.; — *jā*, f. patr. of Rādhā (also N. of a drama by Mathurā-dāsa; *-nan-dini*, f. patr. of Rādhā, Vṛiṣhabhān. — **bhāṣā**, f. the residence of Indra and of the immortals (= *amarāvati*), L. — **rāja** (?), m. N. of a medical author, Cat. — **rāja-ketana**, m. 'having the king of bulls for a sign', N. of Śiva, Kun. — **lakṣhaṇā**, f. a masculine (lit. 'bullish-looking') girl (unfit for marriage), L. — **lāchhana**, m. = *ketana*, Bālar. — **locana**, m. 'having the eyes of a bull', a rat, L. — **vat**, m. N. of a mountain, MārKp. — **vāha**, m. riding on a bull, Pañcar. — **vāhana**, m. 'whose vehicle is a bull', N. of Śiva, Hariv. — **vivāha**, m. = *vṛiṣhōtsarga*, ib. — **vṛiṣha**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **satru**, m. 'enemy of Vṛiṣha or Karṇa', N. of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu, L. — **śila**, mfn. (used to explain *vṛiṣhala*), Nir. iii, 16. — **śuṣha**, see *vṛiṣha-śuṣhma* under 2. *vṛiṣha*. — **shandā**, m. N. of a man, Pravar. (cf. *vṛiṣha-khaṇḍa*). — **sānu**, m. a man, L.; death, L. — **sāhvayā** (MBh.), **-sāhvā** (VP.), f. N. of two rivers. — **srikkin**, m. a wasp, L. (cf. *visha-śṛiṅgin* and *-śṛikkin*). — **sena**, see under 2. *vṛiṣha*. — **skandha**, mfn. 'bull-shouldered', having the shoulders

of a bull, Ragh.; N. of Śiva, MBh. — **Vṛiṣhākara**, m. a kind of bean, Phaseolus Radiatus, L. — **Vṛiṣhākṛiti**, mfn. bull-shaped (applied to Vishṇu), MBh. — **Vṛiṣhākṛantā**, f. (a cow) covered by a bull, L. — **Vṛiṣhāksha**, mfn. bull-eyed (applied to Vishṇu), Hariv. — **Vṛiṣhākhyā**, n. N. of a partic. magical formula recited over weapons, R. — **Vṛiṣhāka**, m. 'bull-marked', N. of Śiva, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; 'marked by virtue', a pious man, L.; the marking-nut plant, L.; a eunuch, L.; — *jā*, m. 'Śiva-produced', a kind of small drum (held in one hand and played by means of a string attached to it, = *qamaru*), L. — **Vṛiṣhācāna**, m. 'bull-going', 'borne on a bull', N. of Śiva, L. — **Vṛiṣhāṇḍa**, n. 'having a bull's testicles', N. of an Asura, MBh. — **Vṛiṣhādri**, m. N. of a mountain, Cat. — **Vṛiṣhāntaka**, m. 'destroyer of Vṛiṣha', N. of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu, L. (cf. *vṛiṣha-satru*, col. 1). — **Vṛiṣhāmītra**, m. N. of a Brāhman, MBh. — **Vṛiṣhāvāha**, m. a kind of wild grain or rice, L. — **Vṛiṣhāhāra**, m. 'feeding on rats', a cat, L. — **Vṛiṣhendra**, m. an excellent bull, BhP. — **Vṛiṣhōtsarga**, m. letting loose a bull (or, accord. to some, a bull and four heifers, as a work of merit esp. on the occasion of a Śrāddha in honour of deceased ancestors), GṛS.; Pañcat.; RTL 319; giving up virtuous acts, Vās.; N. of the 18th Pāriṣāṭha of the Atharva-veda; — *kaumudī*, f., — *tattva*, n., — *padhati*, f., — *pariṣhṭā*, n., — *prayoga*, n., — *vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — **Vṛiṣhōtāha**, m. 'having the strength of a bull', N. of Vishṇu, L. — **Vṛiṣhōdara**, m. 'bull-bellied', id., MBh.

2. **Vṛiṣha** (not always separable from 1. *vṛiṣha*), in comp. for *vṛiṣhan*. — **karman**, mfn. doing manly deeds (as Indra), RV.; acting like a bull (as Vishṇu), MBh.; n. a partic. magical formula recited over weapons, R. — **kāma**, mfn. desirous of the male, Kauś. — **kratu** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. manly-minded (as Indra), RV. — **khādi** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. having large bracelets or rings (as the Maruts); others 'ornamented with ear-rings', ib. — **gana** (*vṛiṣha*), m. N. of a Rishi (pl. his descendants), ib. — **cyuta** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. excited by (drinking) the strong Soma, ib. — **jūti** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. having manly impulse or speed, ib. — **tvā** and **-tvānā**, n. (instr. °nā) manliness, virility, ib., TS. — **danṣā**, m. 'having strong teeth', a cat, VS. &c. &c.; a kind of animal living in holes, Suśr.; N. of a mountain, MBh.; — *mukha*, mfn. cat-mouthed, ib. — **danṣaka** (Sāh.), **-danṣakaka** (L.), m. = *-danṣa*, a cat. — **dat** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. strong-toothed, AV. — **danta**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. v, 4, 145. — **dhūta** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. shaken i.e. pressed out by men, RV. — **nābhi** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. having a strong nave (as a chariot), ib. — **nāman** (of unknown meaning), RV. ix, 97, 54 (accord. to Śāy. *vṛiṣha* = *varshaṇa*, and *nāman* = *namana*). — **patni** (*vṛiṣha*), f. having a strong lord or husband, ruled by the strong (applied to the waters), RV. — **parvan** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. strong-jointed (Indra), ib.; m. the root of Scirpus Kysoor, L.; the acaena-tree, L.; N. of Vishṇu, MBh.; of Śiva, L.; of a Dānava (father of Śarmishthā), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of a Rājāshī, MBh.; MārKp.; of a monkey, R. — **pāna**, mfn. drunk by men, RV. — **pāni** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. strong-hoofed, ib. — **prabharman** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. to whom the strong (i.e. Soma) is presented or offered (Indra), ib. — **prāyāvan** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. going with stallions (Maruts), ib. — **psu** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. of strong appearance (applied to the Maruts and their chariot), ib. — **bharā**, mfn. 'seizing strongly, holding fast' or 'crying aloud' (cf. *√bhṛi*), RV. (others 'supporting men'). — **manas** and **-manya** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. manly-spirited, brave, courageous, ib. — **ratna** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. having a strong or mighty car, ib. — **raśmi** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. having strong reins or thongs, ib. — **vṛata** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. 'bearing strong sway' or 'ruling over men', ib. — **vṛāta** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. forming strong troops (or 'troops of men'), ib. — **śiprā**, m. 'bull-cheeked' N. of a demon, ib. — **śuṣhma** (*vṛiṣha*), mfn. of manly courage or strength, RV.; m. (also read *-śuṣha*) N. of a man with the patr. Vātā-vata, AitBr.; KauśBr. — **savā**, mfn. 'pressed out by men' or 'impelling men' (Soma), RV. — **senā**, mfn. (prob.) having an army of men, VS.; m. N. of a son of the 10th Manu, Hariv.; of Karṇa, MBh.; Pur.; of a great-grandson of Aśoka, Buddh. — **stūbha**, mfn. calling aloud, RV. (others 'praising the mighty i.e. the gods'). — **Vṛiṣhāna**, n. strong or nourishing food, Kauś. (cf. *vṛiṣhabhāna*).

Vṛiṣhaka, m. a species of plant, Suśr.; N. of a

king (son of Su-bala), MBh.; n. (with *Indrasya*) N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

Vṛiṣhap, in comp. for *vṛiṣhan*. — **asvā**, mfn. drawn by stallions (as a chariot), RV.; m. N. of a man (the father of Menā), ib.; MaitrS.; of a Gandharva, L. (w.r. °*nāsva*); of a horse of Indra, L. — **vat** (*vṛiṣhan*), mfn. yoked with or drawn by or going with stallions, RV.; being among stallions, ib.; containing the word *vṛiṣhan*, TS.; AitBr. — **vasu** (*vṛiṣhan*), mfn. possessing or bringing great wealth, RV.; n. the treasure of Indra, L.

Vṛiṣhana, mfn. sprinkling, fertilizing, MW.; m. (or n., Siddh.) the scrotum, (du.) the testicles, VS. &c. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a son of Madhu, Hariv.; of a son of Kārtavīrya, VP. — **kacchū**, f. ulceration of the scrotum, Suśr.

1. **Vṛiṣhad**, in comp. for *vṛiṣhat* (pr. p. of *√vṛiṣh*). — **añji** (only in pl.), RV. viii, 20, 9 (= *vṛiṣhatā soma* *añjanā*, Śāy.) — **gu**, m. N. of a king, MBh. ii, 324 (B. *rushadru*; cf. *riṣhad-gu*).

Vṛiṣhan, mfn. (acc. *vṛiṣhānam*, nom. pl. °*śhānas*; prob. originally 'the scrotum, sprinkling, impregnating') manly, vigorous, powerful, strong, mighty, great (applied to animate and inanimate objects), RV.; AV.; VS.; Br. (superl. *-tama*); m. a man, male, any male animal, a bull, stallion &c. (also N. of various gods, as implying strength, esp. of Indra and the Maruts), ib.; (ifc.) chief, lord (e.g. *kṣhīti*, *kṣhmā-t*, lord of the earth, prince), Rājāt.; a kind of metre, RPrāt.; N. of a man, RV.; of Karṇa, L.; (*vṛiṣh-ṛi*), f. a mare, Lāty., Sch.; n. N. of a Sāman, Lāty.

Vṛiṣham-dhi, m. (perhaps) lightning, RV. iv, 24, 2 (a 'cloud', Naigh. i, 10).

Vṛiṣhabhā, mfn. (cf. *vṛiṣhabha*) manly, mighty, vigorous, strong (applied like *vṛiṣhan* to animate and inanimate objects), RV.; AV.; m. (ifc., f. ā) a bull (in Veda epithet of various gods, as of Indra, Bṛihas-pati, Parjanya &c.; according to Śāy. = *vṛiṣhāyitṛi*, 'a showerer of bounties, benefactor'), RV. &c.; the chief, most excellent or eminent, lord or best among (in later language mostly ifc., or with gen.), ib.; the zodiacal sign Taurus, VarBṛS.; a partic. drug (described as a root brought from the Himālaya mountains, resembling the horn of a bull, of cooling and tonic properties, and serviceable in catarrh and consumption), Bhpr.; the hollow or orifice of the ear, L.; N. of Daśad-yu, RV.; of an Asura slain by Vishṇu, Hariv. (v.l. *riṣh*). — of one of the sons of the 10th Manu, MārKp.; of a warrior, MBh.; of a son of Kuśāgra, Hariv. (v.l. *riṣh*); of a son of Kārtavīrya, BhP.; (with Jains) of the first Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, Col.; of a mountain in Giri-vraja, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (in astron.) of the 28th Muhūrta; (ā), f. N. of the three lunar mansions (viz. of Maghā, Pūrva-phalguni, and Uttara-phalguni), VP. (cf. *vīthi*); of a river, MBh.; (ī), f. a widow, L.; Mucuna Pruriens, L. — **ketu**, m. 'having a bull for an emblem', N. of Śiva, L. — **gati**, m. 'going on a bull', N. of Śiva, L. — **carita**, mfn. done by bulls, VarBṛS.; n. N. of a metre (commonly called Hāriṇī), ib. — **tirtha-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of (being) a bull, Kathās. — **dāna**, n. N. of wk. — **dhvaja**, ni. = *ketu*, MBh.; R. &c.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, MBh.; of a mountain, VarBṛS.; °*jēsvaramāhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **yāna**, n. a car drawn by oxen, Mjich. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **vīthi**, f. N. of the ninth division of the course of the planet Venus (comprising the lunar mansions Maghā, Pūrva-phalguni, and Uttara-phalguni), VarBṛS. — **shodasa**, mfn. 'having a bull as sixteenth'; (ā), f. pl. (with or scil. *gāvā*) fifteen cows and a bull, Mu. ix, 124; xi, 116 &c. — **skandha**, mfn. having shoulders like a bull, broad-shouldered, R. — **svarga-vidhāna**, n. N. of wk. — **svāmīn**, m. N. of a king (founder of the family of Ikṣvāku and father of Draviḍa), Śatr. — **Vṛiṣhabhāksha**, mfn. bull-eyed, MBh.; R.; (ī), f. colocynth, L. — **Vṛiṣhabhāka**, m. = °*bha-keṭu*, MBh.; R. — **Vṛiṣhabhādri**, m. N. of a mountain (cf. under *vṛiṣhabha*). — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **Vṛiṣhabhāna**, mfn. eating nourishing food, RV. (cf. *vṛiṣhāna*). — **Vṛiṣhabhāsura-vidhvansin**, m. 'slayer of the Asura Vṛiṣhabha', N. of Vishṇu, Pañcar. — **Vṛiṣhabhēkshaṇa**, m. 'bull-eyed', N. of Vishṇu, MW. — **Vṛiṣhabhāka-sahasrā**, f. pl. (with *gāvā*) a thousand cows and a bull, Mn. xi, 127. — **Vṛiṣhabhākaśāśa**, f. pl. (with *gāvā*) ten cows and a bull, Hcat. — **Vṛiṣhabhōtsarga**, m. 'letting loose a bull', N. of wk. (cf. *vṛiṣhōtsarga*).

1. **Vrishaya**. See *vrishāya*.

Vrishayā, mfn. ruttish, in heat, excitable, high-spirited (as a horse), RV.

Vrishalā or **vrishala**, m. (fr. *vrishan*) a little or contemptible man, low or mean or wicked fellow (in later language 'a Śūdra'), RV. &c. &c.; a dancer, L.; N. of king Candragupta (who was by birth a Śūdra), Mudr.; a horse, L.; an ox, L.; a kind of garlic, L.; (f), f., see below; n. long pepper, L. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. the condition of a Śūdra, state of an outcaste, Mn.; MBh.; — **pācaka**, mfn. one who cooks for a Śū, MBh. (v.l. *pājaka*). — **yājaka**, mfn. one who sacrifices for a Śū, ib. **Vrishalātmaja**, m. the son of a Vrishala or of a reprobate, W.

Vrishalaka, m. a poor or contemptible Śūdra, Uttarar.

Vrishali, f. a woman of low caste, Śūdra woman, ŚBr. &c. &c. (L. also 'an unmarried girl twelve years old in whom menstruation has commenced; a woman during menstruation; a barren woman; the mother of a still-born child'). — **pati**, m. the husband of a Śūdra woman or a Brāhman who owns such a w^o as his mistress, Mn. iii, 155. — **putra** (or *vyāḥ p*), m. the son of a Śū w^o, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 22, Sch. — **phenapita**, mfn. one who has drunk the moisture (i.e. kissed the lips) of a Śū woman, Mu. iii, 19. — **sevana**, n. respect to or intercourse with a Śūdra woman, W.

Vrishasya, Nom. P. *yati*, to desire the male, be in heat (said of human beings and animals), Mn.; Bhāṭṭ.; Kathās.

Vrishasyanti, f. an amorous or lustful woman, L.; a cow in heat, L.

Vrishā, in comp. for *vrishā* or *vrishan*. — **kāpāyī**, f. the wife of Vrishā-kapi (see next), RV. (by the Comm. identified with Dawn); = *śrī*; *gaurī*; *svāhā*; *śaci*, L.; Asparagus Racemosus and = *jīvanti*, L. — **kapi** (*vrishā*), m. 'man-ape', N. of a semi-divine being standing in a partic. relation to Indra and Indrāyī, RV. x, 86 (by the Comm. identified with the Sun; also supposed to be the son of Indra and the author of the above hymn; cf. RTL. 222, n. 1); the sun, MBh.; fire, Hariv.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; Kathās.; of Indra, BhP.; of Vishnu, MBh.; of one of the 11 Rudras, ib.; of the hymn attributed to Vrishā-kapi, AitBr.; -*śastra*, n. N. of wk. — **gīr**, n. 'strong-voiced', N. of a man (cf. *varshāgīr*). — **darbha** (BhP.), -**darbhi** (MBh.), m. N. of a son of Sibi (cf. *vrishā-d*). — **modinī**, f. enjoying the male, Kāth. — **yūdh**, mfn. combating men, RV. — **rava**, m. 'roaring like a bull', a kind of animal, ib.; a kind of mallet or drumstick, TBr.; ŚBr. — **śila**, mfn. (used to explain *vrishala*), Nir. iii, 16 (cf. *vrishā-d*).

Vrishāpa, m. N. of Bāṇa (an attendant of Śiva), L. **Vrishāpaka**, m. N. of the author of RV. x, 136, 4 (having the part. Vātaraṣana), Anukr.; of Śiva, L.; of one of Śiva's attendants, L.

Vrishāya (in Pāṇ. *śhaya*), Nom. P. *yati*, to cause any object (acc.) to rain, RV. x, 98, 1; A. *yāte*, to burn with sexual desire, be ruttish, RV.; Car.; to long or be eager for, advance upon (acc., dat., or loc.), RV.; to roar like a bull, BhP.

Vrishāyana, m. a sparrow, L.; N. of Śiva, MW. **Vrishin**, m. (prob. 'fond of rain', a peacock, L. **Vrishiman**, m. (fr. *vrishā*), g. *priṭhu-ādi*. **Vrishiya**, Nom. P. *yati* (fr. *vrishā*), Pāṇ. vii, 1, 51, Sch.

Vrishṭā, mfn. rained &c. (n. impers., e.g. *yadi na vrishṭam*, if it has not rained, VarBrS.; *śhṭe*, ind. when it has rained, AV.); fallen or dropped as rain, KathUp.; one who has rained, Pāṇ. i, 4, 88, Sch.; m. N. of a son of Kukurā (cf. *vrishṭi*), VP. — **dharma**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **vat**, mfn. that has rained (as a cloud), Kathās.

Vrishṭi or **vrishṭi**, f. (sg. and pl.) rain, RV. &c. &c. (ifc. often = a shower of, cf. *pushpa-sara-vṛ*); (in Sāmkhya) one of the four forms of internal acquiescence (cf. *salila*), MW.; m. a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.; N. of a son of Kukurā (cf. *vrishṭa*), VP. — **kara**, mfn. producing rain, sprinkling, raining, VarBrS.; *vrindra-prakarana*, n. N. of wk. — **kāma** (*vrishṭi*), mfn. desirous of rain, MaitrS. — **kāmanā**, n. f. desire of rain, Jaim., Sch. — **kāla**, m. the rainy season, W. — **ghnī**, f. small cardamoms, L. — **jivana**, mfn. 'living by rain', (land) nourished or watered by rain (cf. *deva-māṭṛika*), W. — **tā**, f. the condition of rain, Naish. — **dyāvan** (*vrishṭi*), mfn. (prob.) = next, MaitrS. — **dyo** (*vrishṭi*), mfn. (only du. *dyāvā* and pl. *vas*), dwelling in the rainy, RV.; ĀśvŚr. — **pāta**, m. a shower of rain, Ragh.

— **bhū**, m. 'rain-born', a frog, L. — **māt** (or *vrishṭi-māt*), mfn. rainy, raining, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; m. N. of a son of Kavi-ratha, BhP. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of rain, Hcar. — **māruta**, m. rain and wind, Hariv. — **vāni**, mfn. obtaining or causing rain, RV.; TS.; Br. — **vāta**, m. = *māruta*, Hariv. — **sāni**, mfn. = *vāni*, MaitrS.; TS.; Kāth.; pl. N. of partic. bricks (-*vān*, n.), TS.; Kāth.; ĀpŚr. — **sampāta**, m. a shower of rain, Rājāt. — **hāvya**, m. N. of a man, RV. **Vrishṭy-ambu**, n. rain-water, L.

Vrishpa, m. N. of a man (cf. *vriddhā-vrishpa*). **Vrishni** or **vrishni**, mfn. manly, strong, powerful, mighty, RV.; angry, passionate, L.; heretical, heterodox, L.; m. a rain, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; a bull, L.; a ray of light, L.; air, wind, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Vishnu-Krishṇa, L.; of Indra, L.; of Agni, L.; of various kings, Hariv.; Pur.; pl. N. of a tribe or family (from which Kṛishṇa is descended, = *yādava* or *mādava*; often mentioned together with the Andhakas), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **garbha**, m. 'born in the family of the Vrishnis', N. of Kṛishṇa, L. — **pāla**, m. a shepherd, Daś. — **pura**, n. the city of V^o, MBh. — **mat**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **varanya**, m. 'best of the Vrishnis', N. of Kṛishṇa, Bhām. — **vriddha**, m. the eldest or best among the Vrishnis, L.

Vrishnika, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi*. **Vrishniya**. See *vriddha-vrishniya*.

Vrishnya, mfn. manly, vigorous, mighty, RV.; n. manliness, virility, RV.; AV.; Kauś. **Vrishnyāvat**, mfn. possessed of manly power, vigorous, strong, mighty (applied to Parjanya), RV. v, 83, 2.

Vrishya, mfn. = *varshya*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 120; productive of sexual vigour, stimulating, VarBrS.; Suśr.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh. 10372 (Nilak. 'increasing merit'; rather 'most manly or vigorous'); Phaseolus Radiatus, L.; (ā), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.; the myrobalan-tree, L.; a kind of bulbous plant, L.; n. an aphrodisiac, L. — **kandā**, f. Batatas Paniculata, L. — **gandhā**, f. Argureia Speciosa or Argentea, L. — **gandhikā**, f. Sida Cordifolia or Rhombifolia, L. — **tā**, f. manly vigour or potency, virility, Cat. — **vallikā**, f. Batatas Paniculata, L.

वृषद् 2. *vrishad*, m. (for 1. see p. 1012, col. 3) N. of a man, Up. v, 21, Sch.

वृषदन्नि *vrishad-añji*, *vrishad-gu*. See under 1. *vrishad*, p. 1012, col. 3.

वृषय 2. *vrishaya*, m. = *āshaya*, refuge, shelter, Up. iv, 100, Sch.

वृषय *vrishaya*, *vrish*. See *brishaya*, *brish*.

वृह *vrīh*. See √ 1. 2. *brīh* &c.

वृह *vrīha*. See *a-vrīha*.

वृहत् *vrīhat*. See *brīhat* under √ 2. *brīh*.

वृ *vrī* (Dhātup. xxxi, 16; 20). See √ 2. *vrī*.

वे 1. *ve* (cf. √ *vy*), cl. 1. P. Ā. (Dhātup.

xxiii, 37) *váyati*, *te* (pf. *vavau* or *uvāya*; 2. sg. *uvayītha*, 3. pl. *uvayūh*, ib.; *uvūh*, RV.; *ūyuh*, Bhāṭṭ.; A. *vave*, *ūve*, *ūye*, Gr.; aor. *avāsīt*, *avāsta*, Gr.; Prec. *ūyāt*, *vāsīṣṭa*, ib.; fut. *vātā*, ib.; *vāsyati*, *te*, ib.; *vayisyāti*, RV.; inf. *ūtum*, *ūtave*, *ūtavā*, ib.; *vātave*, AV.), to weave, interweave, braid, plait (fig. to string or join together artificially, make, compose, e.g. speeches, hymns), RV. &c. &c.; to make into a cover, into a web or web-like covering, overspread as with a web (said of a cloud-like mass of arrows filling the air), Bhāṭṭ.; Pass. *ūyate* (aor. *avāyē*), Gr.; Caus. *vāyayati*, ib.; Desid. *vīvāsati*, *te*, ib.; Intens. *vāvāyate*, *vāvēti*, *vāvāti*, ib.

Ūta, mfn. woven &c. See 1. *ūta*, p. 175, col. 2.

Ūta, *ūtī*. See 1. *ūta* &c., p. 221, col. 1.

Vātavya, mfn. to be woven or sewn, Pat.

Vāna &c. See 3. *vāna*, p. 940, col. 2.

Vema, m. a loom (in *su-ō*), MBh. — **citra** or

-citrin, m. N. of an Asura king, Buddh. — **bhūpāla** or **-rāja**, m. N. of a king and author, Cat.

Vemaka, m. a weaver, Hariv.; (f), f. the wife of a weaver, ib.

Vēman, n. (L. also m.) a loom, VS.; a slay, TBr., Sch.

Vemana, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *pāmādi*.

Vemanya, mfn. skilful in weaving, Pat.

Veya, mfn. to be woven &c. — **gāna**, n. a partic. song-book or manual of singing (giving, with the

Āranya-gāna, the various modifications of intonation for the Āreika division of the Sāma-veda).

— **ochalā**, f. N. of a ch. of the Sāma-veda-ochalā.

वे 2. *vé*, m. a bird (strong stem of 1. *vī*, q.v.)

वेकट *vekaṭa*, m. (cf. *vailaṭika*, only L.) a youth; a jeweller; a sort of fish; a buffoon (= *vi-dūshaka*); ind. = *adbhūta* (cf. 2. *vi-kaṭa*).

वेकुरि *vekuri*. See *bekuri*.

वेक्ष *veksh* (prob. for *avēksh*, q.v.), cl. 10. P. *vekshayati*, to see, Dhātup. xxxv, 84, 6 (v.l. *veksh*).

Vekshana, n. looking after, care about (gen.), Mn. ix, 11 (v.l. for *ekshana*).

वेग *vēya*, m. (fr. √ *vij*) violent agitation, shock, jerk, AV.; R.; a stream, flood, current (of water, tears &c.), AV.; SvetUp.; MBh. &c.; rush, dash, impetus, momentum, onset, MBh.; BhP.; impetuosity, vehemence, haste, speed, rapidity, quickness, velocity (*vegād vegam* / *gam*, to go from speed to speed, increase one's speed), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the flight (of an arrow), Kir.; outbreak, outburst (of passion), excitement, agitation, emotion, ib.; attack, paroxysm (of a disease), Suśr.; circulation, working, effect (of poison); in Suśr. seven stages or symptoms are mentioned, Yājñ. Kāv. &c.; expulsion of the feces, Suśr.; semen virile, L.; impetus, Kan.; Sarvad.; the fruit of Trichosanthes Palmata, L.; N. of a class of evil demons, Hariv. — **ga**, mfn. going or streaming fast, Hariv. — **ghna**, mfn. killing swiftly, MBh. — **javā**, f. N. of a Kimp-nari, Kāraṇ. — **tara**, m. greater swiftness (*vegād vegataran* / *gam*, to run faster and faster; cf. *vega*), Pañcat. (B.) — **tas**, ind. with a sudden impetus, R.; with speed, quickly, hastily, impetuously, Kathās. — **daṇḍa**, m. (= *vetanḍa*) an elephant, Hcar. — **darśin**, m. N. of a monkey, R. — **nāsana**, m. 'preventing speed or activity', phlegm, the phlegmatic humour, L. — **nāśya-nāsaka-bhāvārtha-rahasya**, n. N. of wk. — **parikshaya**, m. cessation of the paroxysm of a disease, Suśr. — **rāja**, m. N. of an author; -*sanhitā*, f. N. of his wk. (composed A.D. 1494). — **rodha**, m. obstruction of speed or activity, retardation, check, W.; obstruction of the movement or evacuation of the bowels, ib. — **vat**, mfn. agitated (as the ocean), R.; impetuous, rapid, hasty, swift, violent, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a leopard, L.; N. of an Asura, MBh.; of a Vidyādhara, Kathās.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of a king (son of Bandhu-mat), ib.; of a monkey, R.; (*vatī*), f. N. of a river, R.; a partic. drug, Suśr.; a kind of metre, Piñg.; N. of a Vidyādhari, Kathās.; (pl.) N. of a class of Apasaras or celestial nymphs, VP.; -*tama*, mfn. speediest, quickest, very quick or swift, MW.; -*tara*, mfn. more speedy, quicker, very quick, ib.; -*tā*, f. swiftness, velocity, ib.; -*stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — **vāhin**, mfn. going or flowing or flying swiftly, R.; Rājāt.; (*ini*), f. an arrow, MBh.; MärkP. — **vidhāra**, n. retardation of velocity, stopping, retarding, W.; obstruction of the natural excretions, constipation, Suśr. — **virodhin**, mfn. obstructing the movement or evacuation of the bowels, ŚārngS. — **vrishṭi**, f. a violent rain, L. — **sampanna**, mfn. endowed with swiftness, swift (said of horses), R. — **sara**, n. (cf. *vesara*) a mule, L.; (f), f. a female mule, Kathās. — **sāra**, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. **Vegāghāta**, m. = *vega-vidhāra*, W. **Vegānila**, m. a violent wind, Vikr. **Vegāvatarana**, n. swift descent, Śak. **Vegodagra**, mfn. having rapid or intense effect (as venom), Vikr.

Vegi, in comp. for *vegin*. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. impetus, velocity, quickness, speed, W. — **haripa**, m. a kind of antelope, L.

Vegita, mfn. agitated, rough (as the sea), MBh.; impetuous, hasty, rapid, swift, fleet, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vegin, mfn. having velocity, swift, rapid, impetuous, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a hawk, falcon, L.; an express, courier, W.; N. of Vāyu, L.; (*ini*), f. a river, MW.

Vegila, m. N. of a man, Kathās.

Vejana-vat, mfn. (fr. Caus. of √ *vij*) used to explain *vājina*, Nir.

Vejita, mfn. (fr. id.) agitated, frightened, terrified, Hariv.; Ragh.; enhanced, increased, MBh.

वेङ्क *venka*, m. pl. N. of a people in the south of India, BhP.

Veṅkaṭa, m. (Prākṛit for *vyahkaṭa*) N. of a very sacred hill in the Drāviḍa country (in the district of North Arcot, about 80 miles from Madras; it reaches an elevation of about 2,500 feet above the sea-level, and on the summit is the celebrated temple dedicated to Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu in his character of 'Lord of Veṅkaṭa,' also called Śrī-pati or Tirupati, whence the hill is sometimes popularly known as Tri-pati; it is annually thronged with thousands of pilgrims, RTL 267), BHP.; of a king of Vijaya-nagara (the patron of Appaya Dikshita), Cat.; (also with *adhvarin*, *ācārya*, *kavi*, *bhaṭṭa*, *yajvan*, *yogin* &c.) N. of various authors and teachers, ib. — **kaviya**, n. N. of a poem. — **kṛishṇa**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *ṛiṣya*, n. N. of his wk. — **giri**, m. the Veṅkaṭa hill, Cat.; — **nātha**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **nātha**, m. N. of various authors, Cat. — **pati**, m. king Veṅkaṭa, Kuvā. — **bhet**, N. of wk. — **rāma**, **rāya**, and **śubhā-sāstrin**, m. N. of authors, Cat. **Veṅkaṭācala**, m., *la-māhātmya*, n. = *ṭa-giri*, *ṛi-māhātmya*, Cat.; — **sūri**, m. N. of an author, ib.; *līṣa*, m. Viṣṇu as worshipped on the hill Veṅkaṭa, ib.; *līṣvara-maṅgalāsāna*, n. N. of wk. **Veṅkaṭādri**, m. = *ṭa-giri*, Cat.; (with *bhaṭṭa*, *yajvan*, *rāyasa*) N. of authors, ib.; — **nāthiya-graha-tantra**, n., — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. **Veṅkaṭēsa**, m. 'lord of Veṅkaṭa,' N. of Kṛishṇa, RTL 267; N. of various authors (also *kavi*, *dikshita*, *paṇḍita* &c.), Cat.; — *kavaca*, n., *dvādaśa-nāman*, n., *namaskārśhṭaka*, n., *pañcāśat*, f., *prahasana*, n., *maṅgala*, n., *maṅgalāsāna*, n., *mālā-mantra*, n., — **māhātmya**, n., — *rahasya*, n., — *śataka*, n., — *sahasra-nāman*, n., — *su-prabhāta*, n., — *stotra*, n., — *śāstaka*, n., — *śāstha*, n., — *śāstara-sata-nāman*, n. N. of wks. **Veṅkaṭēśvara**, m. 'lord of V' N. of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu (see above), Cat.; N. of various authors (also *kavi*, *dikshita* &c.), ib.; — *cātur-bhadrika*, f., — *maṅgala-stotra*, n., — **māhātmya**, n., — *sahasra-nāman*, n., — *stotra*, n.; *īvariya*, n. N. of wks.

वेङ्कप्प वेङ्कप्पा, m. N. of a dramatic poet, Cat.

वेङ्कप्पय वेङ्कप्पय्या, m. N. of an author, ib.

वेङ्कय वेङ्कय्या, m. (with *prabhu*) N. of a poet, ib.

वेङ्गि वेङ्गि or **वेङ्गि**, f. N. of a town, Vcar.

वेङ्गर वेङ्गरा, m. pride of beauty, L.

वेचा वेचा, f. (said to be fr. *√vic*) hire, wages, L.

वेचा-रामा and **वेचा-रामा**, m. N. of two authors, Cat.

वेजानी वेजानी, f. Vernonia Anthelmintica, L.

वेद वेद, ind. an exclamation used in sacrificial ceremonies, VS. — **kāra**, m. the exclamation *veḍ*, ŚBr.

वेद वेदा, m. a kind of tree (= *pilu-vṛiksha*), Gaṇar.; (ā), f. the abode of the Vaiśya tribe (?), W.; (ī), f. a boat, L.

वेदाका, m. N. of a man, Naigh., Intro.

वेदा-वत, mfn. (fr. *veḍa*), Gaṇar.

वेदय वेदय (v. l. *vedy*), cl. i. P. *veḍyati*, 'to be wicked' or 'to sleep' (*dhaurye svapne ca*), g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*.

वेड वेदा, n. a kind of coarse sandal (= *sāndra-vicchinna-candana*), L.; (ā), f. (also written *bedā*) a boat, L. (cf. *veḍf*).

वेदमिका वेदमिका, f. a kind of bread or cake, L.

वेण वेण (prob. artifice; cf. *√ven*), to go, move; to know; to think; to discern; to play on an instrument; to hold or take, Dhātup. xxi, 13.

वेणा, m. (cf. *veṇu* and *viṇā*) a worker in reed, Viṣṇu, Sch.; a musician (by caste, the son of a Vaidēha and an Ambasthī), Mn. x, 19; 49 (cf. *vaiṇā*); the son of an Ugra and a Kshatriya (who lives as a necromancer and conjuror), L.; v. l. for *vena*, q. v.; (ā), f., see next.

वेण, f. N. of a woman, HPariś.; of a river, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **taṭa**, n. the bank of the river

Veṇā, Mṛicch.; m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (AV. Pariś. *veṇa-taṭa*).

वेणि वेणि, f. (fr. *√I. ve*) weaving, braiding, L.; braided hair or a braid of hair, hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (so worn by widows and women who mourn for absent husbands, cf. *eka-veṇi*; the water of a river is often compared to such a braid, but in these meanings the form *veṇi* is more common, see below), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the confluence or meeting of two or more rivers or streams in a common point of union (as at Prayāga or Allāhābād, cf. *tri-v*), W.; property re-united after it has been before divided, Vas.; a cascade, L. — **mādhava**, m. a partic. square-shaped stone idol having four hands at Prayāga, L. (cf. *veṇi-mādhava-bandhu*). — **rāma**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vedhāni**, f. 'hair-penetrating,' a leech, L. — **vedhīni**, f. 'hair-piecer,' a comb, MW.

Veṇika, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *vetri-ka*); (ā), f. = *veṇi*, a braid of hair &c., L.; (met.) a continuous line, uninterrupted stream, Hcar.; Kād.; a twisted stripe or band, Hcar.; Suśr. — **vāhin**, mfn. flowing or causing to flow in an uninterrupted stream, Kād.

Veṇin, m. 'having a hood like braided hair,' N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; (inī), f. a woman with braided hair, L.

Veṇi, f. = *veṇi*, a braid of hair &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a stream, current, L.; an abridgement of the title *veṇi-saṅghāra* (see below), Sāh.; Lipeocercis Serata, Car.; a dam, bridge, L.; a ewe, L.; N. of a river, Hariv.; N. of wk., Cat. — **ga-mūlaka**, n. the root of Andropogon Muricatus, L. — **datta**, m. (also with *bhaṭṭa*, *śarman* &c.) N. of various authors and other men, Cat. — **dāna**, n. a ceremony performed at Prayāga (cutting off a braid of hair and offering it to the Ganges with gifts to the priests), RTL 375. — **dāsa**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **bhūta**, mfn. (hair) forming a braid, BHP. — **mādhava**, m. N. of an author, ib.; — *bandhu*, m. N. of the father of Raṅga-nātha, ib. — **rāma** (with *śāka-dvīpin* and *dharma-dhikārin*), m. N. of authors, ib. — **rūpa**, n., — **vīlāsa**, m. N. of two poems. — **sam-varaṇa** or **samharana**, n. = next. — **samhāra**, m. 'binding up of the braided hair,' N. of a well-known drama by Bhaṭṭa-nārāyaṇa (who probably lived in the 9th century; its subject is taken from an incident narrated in the 2nd and 5th books of the Mahā-bhārata, in which is described how Yudhiṣṭhira gambled away all his possessions, including Draupadī, and how Duḥ-śāna then insulted Draupadī by loosening her braided hair and dragging her away by her dishevelled locks, and how Bhīma, who witnessed the insult, swore that he would one day kill Duḥ-śāna and drink his blood; this threat he fulfilled, and Draupadī's hair was then bound up again; cf. MBh. ii, 2229-2235, viii, 4235). — **skandha**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.

वेणीर वेणीरा, m. Sapindus Detergens (= *arishṭa*), L.

वेणु वेणु or **vēnu**, m. (prob. connected with *√I. ve*) a bamboo, reed, cane, RV. &c. &c.; a flute, pipe, BHP.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a deity of the Bodhi tree, Lalit.; of a king of the Yādavas, MBh.; of a son of Śata-jit, VP.; of a mountain, Mārkaṇḍ.; of a river, L.; (pl.) the descendants of Veṇu, ĀśvŚr. (*Veṇor viśāl*, N. of two Sāmans, ArshBr.). — **karkara**, m. Capparis Aphylla (a species of thorny plant = *karira*, commonly called Karir or Karil), L. — **kāra**, m. a flute-maker, Lalit. — **gita**, n. N. of wk. — **gulma**, m. n. a bamboo-thicket, BHP. — **gopāla-pratiśṭhā**, f. N. of wk. — **ja**, mfn. 'reed-born,' produced in or from a reed (as fire), BHP.; m. b° seed or fruit, L.; n. pepper, L. — **jaṅgha**, m. N. of a Muni, MBh. — **jāla**, n. = *gulma*, Vet. (v. l.). — **datta**, m. N. of a man, Cat. (v. l. *vaiṇya-d*). — **dala**, n. a split b°, Mn. viii, 299. — **dāri**, m. N. of a king, MBh.; Hariv. &c. — **dārin**, mfn. b°-splitting, Śiś.; m. N. of a demon, ib. — **dhma**, m. a flute-player, piper, L. — **nisrut**, m. the sugar-cane, W. — **nṛityā**, f. N. of a Tantra deity, Kālac. — **pa**, m. N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. *veṇu-pa*). — **pattra**, n. a bamboo leaf, Cat.; (ī), f. a kind of grass, L. — **pattra**, m. a kind of snake, Suśr.; (ikā), f. = *pattri*, ib. — **bija**, n. b° seed, L. — **bhāra**, m. a load of bamboo, ŚBr. — **maṇḍala**, n. N. of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, MBh. — **mat**, mfn. provided

with bamboo, Yājñ.; m. N. of a mountain, Hariv.; of a son of Jyotish-mat, VP.; (atī), f. N. of a river, VarBṛS.; n. N. of a mountain, Hariv.; of the Varsha ruled by Veṇu-mat, VP. — **maya**, mfn. made or consisting of bamboo, VarBṛS.; Hcar. — **mudrā**, f. a partic. position of the fingers, Pañcar. — **yava**, m. pl. b° seed, GrŚS.; Suśr.; (ī), f. an oblation of b° s°, ŚaṅkhŚr. — **yashti**, f. a b° staff, ŚBr. — **vana**, n. a forest of b°, Rājat.; N. of a forest, Divyāv. — **vāda** or **vādaka**, m. a flute-player, piper, L. — **vādāna**, n. playing on the flute, Hcar. — **vādyā**, n. id.; — **viśārada**, mfn. skilful in playing the flute (said of Kṛishṇa), Pañcar. — **vidala**, n. split b°, Gaut. — **viṇā-dhārā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh. — **vidala**, mfn. made of split bamboo, Mn. viii, 327. — **seyā**, f. a couch of reed, R. — **haya**, m. N. of a descendant of Yādū, Hariv.; BHP. — **hotra**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛiṣṭa-ketu, Hariv.; VP.

Veṇavin, mfn. furnished with a flute (said of Śiva), MBh. (v. l. *vaiṇavin*).

Veṇukā, m. a flute, pipe, Hariv.; amomum, L.; N. of a mythical being, Suparṇ.; pl. N. of a people, Mārkaṇḍ. (cf. *veṇu-pa*); (ā), f. a kind of plant with poisonous fruit, Suśr.; amomum, BHP., Sch.; n. a goad with a bamboo handle (used for driving an elephant), L.

Veṇukiya, mfn. (fr. *veṇu*), g. *naḍḍi*; (ā), f. a place where bamboos grow, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 153, Sch. **Veṇugradha** (?), m. a species of plant, Mārkaṇḍ. **Veṇuna**, n. black pepper, L.

वेणु वेणु, n. a place where Viṭas congregate (*viḍṣṛaya*), L.

वेणा वेणा, *veṇyū*, *veṇvū*. See *kṛishṇa-v°*.

वेत वेता, m. (prob. corrupted fr. *vetra*; but see Up. iii, 118) a cane, reed, L.; (ā), f. = *vetana*, L.

वेतय वेतया, m. (cf. *vitāṇḍa*, *vedaṇḍa*, *vega-danḍa*) an elephant, Hcar.; Kād.; Bhām.; (ā), f. a form of Durgā, Vās. (v. l. for *vetāla*).

वेतन वेतना, n. (accord. to Up. iii, 150 fr. *√vṛ*, but rather connected with *√vrit*; cf. *var-tana*) wages, hire, salary, subsistence, livelihood, Mn.; MBh. &c.; price, Rājat.; silver, L. — **jivin**, mfn. subsisting by wages, stipendiary, MW. — **dāna**, n. the paying of wages, hiring, Pāṇ. i, 3, 36, Sch. — **bhuḥ**, m. 'earning wages,' a servant, Pañcar. **Vetanādāna**, n. non-payment of wages, Mn. viii, 218.

Vetanin, mfn. receiving wages, stipendiary (mostly ifc., e. g. *kupya-v°*, receiving bad pay), MBh.

वेतस वेतास, m. (cf. *veta* and *vetra*) the ratan (Calamus Rotang) or a similar kind of cane, a reed, rod, stick, RV. &c. &c.; the citron (Citrus Medica), MW.; N. of Agni, ib.; (ī), f. the ratan, cane, reed, Kathās. (cf. *si-taru*, Sāh.); n. a lancet shaped like a pointed leaf of the ratan, Vāgbh.; N. of a city, Kathās. [Cf. accord. to some, Gk. *Irēa*; Lat. *vitis*; Germ. *wida*, *Weide*; Eng. *withy*.] — **grīha**, n. an arbour formed of reeds, Sak. — **pattra**, n. the leaf of the ratan, Mārkaṇḍ.; a lancet, W. — **parikshipta**, mfn. (an arbour) fenced or enclosed by reeds, Sak. — **pushpa**, n. the blossom of the ratan, VarBṛS. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of reeds, Hcar. — **mālin**, mfn. wreathed with reeds, Ml. — *vṛitti*, mfn. acting or pliant as a reed, Pañcar. — **śākhā**, f. a branch of reed, ŚBr. **Vetasāmila**, m. Rumex Vesicarius, L.

Vetasaka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. *cel*); (ikā), f. N. of a place, ib.

Vetasini, f. N. of a river, VP. (cf. *vedasini*).

Vetasū, m. N. of a man or of an Asura (pl. his descendants), RV.

Vetas-vat, mfn. abounding in reeds, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 87; N. of a place, PañcarBr.

वेताल वेताल, m. (of doubtful derivation) a kind of demon, ghost, spirit, goblin, vampire (esp. one occupying a dead body), Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, KālikāP.; of a teacher, BHP.; of a poet, Cat.; a door-keeper (?), L.; (ā), f. a form of Durgā, Vās.; (ī), f. N. of Durgā, Hariv. — **karma-jña**, mfn. knowing the doings of a Veṭala, VarBṛS. — **kavaca**, n. N. of a Kavaca (q. v.), Cat. — **janani**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh. — **pañca-viṇśati** or **ṭikā**, f. a collection of 25 tales or fables told by a

Vetāla or demon to king Vikramāditya (of which there are 5 recensions extant, one by Kshemendra in his *Bṛihat-kathā-mahājari*, one by Soma-deva in the *Kathā-sarit-sāgara*, and the other three by Jambhala-datta, Vallabha, and Śiva-dāsa; versions of these popular tales exist in Hindi, Tamil and Telugu, and almost every Hindū vernacular). — *pura*, n. N. of a town, Sighās. — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a poet (the author of the *Niti-pradīpa*, and one of the 9 men of letters said to have flourished at the court of Vikramāditya; cf. *navā-ratna*), Cat. — *rasa*, m. a partic. mixture, L. — *viṇśati*, f. N. of a collection of 20 Vetāla tales by Veṅkaṭa-bhaṭṭa. — *sādhana*, n. winning or securing (the favour of) a Vetāla, Kathās. — *siddhi*, f. the supernatural power of a Vetāla, Buddh. — *stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. **Vetālākhyāyikā**, f. N. of wk. **Vetālāsana**, n. a kind of posture (in which the right hand holds the toe of the left foot, and the left hand holds the toe of the right foot), L. **Vetālōththāpana**, n. the act of raising a Vetāla, Mālatim.

वेत्तृ 1. vetṭṛi, mfn. (fr. √1. *vid*) one who knows or feels or witnesses or experiences, a knower, experienter, witness, SvetUp.; MBh. &c.; m. a sage, one who knows the nature of the soul and God, W. — *tva*, n. knowledge, MW.

वेत्तृ 2. vetṭṛi, m. (fr. √3. *vid*) one who obtains in marriage, an espouser, husband, Āpast.

वेत्र *vetra*, m. n. (accord. to Up. iv, 166, fr. √1. *vi*; prob. connected with √1. *ve*, cf. *venu*) a kind of large reed (used for making sticks, prob. Calamus Rotang or Fasciculatus), Kauś.; MBh. &c.; n. a cane, staff, VarBṛS.; BhP.; MaitrUp.; Sch.; the rod or mace of an officer, staff of a door-keeper (see comp.); the tube of a flute, Saṃgit. — *karīra*, m. n. the shoot or fresh sprout of a reed, Suśr. — *kāra*, m. a worker in reed, R. — *kicaka-veṇu*, m. pl. different sorts of reed, BhP. — *grahana*, n. 'grasping the staff', the office of a door-keeper, Ragh. — *daṇḍika*, m. 'reed-staff bearer', a door-keeper, L. — *dhara*, m. 'staff-bearer', a door-keeper, L.; (ā), f. a female door-keeper, Ragh. — *dhāraka*, m. = *dhara*, L. — *dhārin*, m. 'staff-bearer', the servant of a great man, Pañcat. — *nadi*, f. N. of a river, Divyāv. — *pāpi*, m. 'staff-handed', a mace-bearer, Hariv. — *phala*, n. the fruit of *Vetra*, Suśr. — *bhṛit*, m. = *dhara*, Dharmas. — *yashṭi*, f. a staff of reed or cane, Sak. — *latā*, f. 'reed-branch', a staff or stick, Pañcat.; — *caya*, m. a heap of sticks, R.; — *maya*, m(f) n. made of sticks, Hcar. — *vat*, mfn. containing or consisting of reeds, BhP.; m. N. of a mythical being (a son of Pūshan), Kathās.; (atī), f. a female door-keeper, Sak.; Prab.; a form of Durgā, Hariv. (v. l. *citra-rathī*); N. of a river (now called the Betwā, which, rising among the Vindhya hills in the Bhopāl State and following a north-easterly direction for about 360 miles, falls into the Jumnā below Hamīrpur), MBh.; R. &c.; of the mother of *Vetrāsura*, VarP. — *vana-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *vyāsakta-hasta*, mfn. one whose hands cling to a reed or reeds, MBh. — *han*, m. N. of Indra, L. (prob. w. r. for *vrītra-han*). — *hasta*, m. = *pāṇi*, Kathās. **Vetrāgra**, n. the point of a reed, Suśr. **Vetrābhāta**, m. a blow with a cane, a caning, MW. **Vetrābhigāta**, m. id. Kautukas. **Vetrāmīla**, m. (prob.) = *vetasāmīla*, Suśr. **Vetrā-vatī**, f. N. of a river, Cat. (cf. *vetra-vatī* and Vām. v, 2, 75). **Vetrāsana**, n. 'cane-seat', a small oblong low couch of cane-work (used as a dooly or litter); *śāsina*, mfn. seated on such a seat, Kum. **Vetrāsava**, m. the juice or decoction of *Vetra*, Suśr. **Vetrāsura**, m. N. of an Asura, VarP. (v. l. *vair*).

Vetrākya, mfn. reedy, abounding with reeds or canes, g. *naḍḍi*; (ā), f. a reedy place, Pāp. vi, 4, 153, Sch. — *grīha*, n., — *vana*, n. N. of places, MBh. **Vetrīka**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. *veṇīka*). **Vetrin**, mfn. (ifc.) having a cane, having anything for a cane, MaitrUp.; m. a staff-bearer, door-keeper, Rājāt.

Vetriya, mfn. (fr. *vetra*), g. *utkarādi*.

वेद 1. veda, m. (fr. √1. *vid*, q. v.) knowledge, true or sacred knowledge or lore, knowledge of ritual, RV.; AitBr.; N. of certain celebrated works which constitute the basis of the first period of the Hindū religion (these works were primarily three, viz. 1. the *Rig-veda*, 2. the *Yajur-veda* [of which there are,

however, two divisions, see *taittirīya-saṃhitā*, *vājasaneyi-saṃhitā*], 3. the *Sāma-veda*; these three works are sometimes called collectively *trayī*, 'the triple *Vidyā*' or 'threefold knowledge', but the *Rig-veda* is really the only original work of the three, and much the most ancient [the oldest of its hymns being assigned by some who rely on certain astronomical calculations to a period between 4000 and 2500 B.C., before the settlement of the Āryans in India; and by others who adopt a different reckoning to a period between 1400 and 1000 B.C., when the Āryans had settled down in the Panjāb]; subsequently a fourth Veda was added, called the *Atharva-veda*, which was probably not completely accepted till after Manu, as his law-book often speaks of the three Vedas—calling them *trayam brahma sanātana*, 'the triple eternal Veda', but only once [xi, 33] mentions the revelation made to Atharvan and Aṅgiras, without, however, calling it by the later name of *Atharva-veda*; each of the four Vedas has two distinct parts, viz. 1. *Mantra*, i.e. words of prayer and adoration often addressed either to fire or to some form of the sun or to some form of the air, sky, wind &c., and praying for health, wealth, long life, cattle, offspring, victory, and even forgiveness of sins, and 2. *Brāhmaṇa*, consisting of *Vidhi* and *Artha-vāda*, i.e. directions for the detail of the ceremonies at which the Mantras were to be used and explanations of the legends &c. connected with the Mantras [see *brāhmaṇa*, *vidhi*], both these portions being termed *Śruti*, revelation orally communicated by the Deity, and heard but not composed or written down by men [cf. I. W. 24 &c.], although it is certain that both Mantras and *Brāhmaṇas* were compositions spread over a considerable period, much of the latter being comparatively modern; as the Vedas are properly three, so the Mantras are properly of three forms, 1. *Ric*, which are verses of praise in metre, and intended for loud recitation; 2. *Yajus*, which are in prose, and intended for recitation in a lower tone at sacrifices; 3. *Sāman*, which are in metre, and intended for chanting at the Soma or Moon-plant ceremonies, the Mantras of the fourth or *Atharva-veda* having no special name; but it must be borne in mind that the *Yajur* and *Sāma-veda* hymns, especially the latter, besides their own Mantras, borrow largely from the *Rig-veda*; the *Yajur-veda* and *Sāma-veda* being in fact not so much collections of prayers and hymns as special prayer- and hymn-books intended as manuals for the *Adhvaryu* and *Udgātṛi* priests respectively [see *yajur-veda*, *sāma-veda*]; the *Atharva-veda*, on the other hand, is, like the *Rig-veda*, a real collection of original hymns mixed up with incantations, borrowing little from the *Rig* and having no direct relation to sacrifices, but supposed by mere recitation to produce long life, to cure diseases, to effect the ruin of enemies &c.; each of the four Vedas seems to have passed through numerous Śākhas or schools, giving rise to various recensions of the text, though the *Rig-veda* is only preserved in the Śākala recension, while a second recension, that of the Bhāṣkalas, is only known by name; a tradition makes *Vyāsa* the compiler and arranger of the Vedas in their present form: they each have an Index or *Anukramaṇī* [q. v.], the principal work of this kind being the general Index or *Sarvānukramaṇī* [q. v.]; out of the *Brāhmaṇa* portion of the Veda grew two other departments of Vedic literature, sometimes included under the general name *Veda*, viz. the strings of aphoristic rules, called *Sūtras* [q. v.], and the mystical treatises on the nature of God and the relation of soul and matter, called *Upanishad* [q. v.], which were appended to the *Āraṇyakas* [q. v.], and became the real Veda of thinking Hindūs, leading to the *Darśanas* or systems of philosophy; in the later literature the name of 'fifth Veda' is accorded to the *Itihāsas* or legendary epic poems and to the *Purāṇas*, and certain secondary Vedas or *Upa-vedas* [q. v.] are enumerated; the *Vedāṅgas* or works serving as limbs [for preserving the integrity] of the Veda are explained under *vedāṅga* below: the only other works included under the head of Veda being the *Parīśiṣṭas*, which supply rules for the ritual omitted in the *Sūtras*; in the *Bṛihad-āraṇyaka Upanishad* the Vedas are represented as the breathings of *Brahmā*, while in some of the *Purāṇas* the four Vedas are said to have issued out of the four mouths of the four-faced *Brahmā* and in the *Vishṇu-Purāṇa* the Veda and *Vishṇu* are identified), RTL. 7 &c.; IW. 5; 24 &c.; N. of the num-

ber 'four', VarBṛS.; *Śrutabh.*; feeling, perception, ŚBr.; = *vrīta* (v. l. *vitta*), L. (cf. 2. *veda*). — *karṭṛi*, m. 'author of Veda', N. of the Sun, MBh.; of Śiva, Pañcar.; of Vishṇu, ib. — *kavi-svāmin*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — *kāra*, m. the composer of the Veda, Kusumi. — *kāraṇa-kāraṇa*, n. 'cause of the cause of the V', N. of *Kṛishṇa*, Pañcar. — *kumbha*, m. N. of a preceptor, Kathās. — *kuśala*, mfn. versed in the V', MW. — *kauleyaka*, m. 'belonging to the family of the V', N. of Śiva, L. — *gata*, mfn. standing at the fourth place, Śrutab. — *garbha*, m(f) n. full of the Veda, Cat.; m. N. of *Brahmā* (also transferred to *Vishṇu*), BhP.; a *Brāhmaṇa*, L.; N. of a *Brāhmaṇa*, Kshitīś. (v. l. *-garva*) of a treatise on the sacred syllable *Om*, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of the *Sarasvatī*, BhP.; *ṛbha-rāśi*, m. N. of a man, Inscr.; *ṛbha-purī-māhātmya* or *ṛbha-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *garva*, see *-garbha*. — *gātha*, m. N. of a *Rishi*, Hariv. — *gāmbhīrya*, n. the deep or recondite sense of the V', MW. — *gupta*, mfn. 'one who has preserved the Veda', N. of *Kṛishṇa* (a son of *Parāśara*), BhP. — *gupti*, f. the preservation of the V' (by the *Brāhmaṇical* caste), W. — *guhya*, mfn. concealed in the V' (said of *Vishṇu*), Pañcar. (*Chyōpanishad*, f., SvetUp.). — *ghosha*, m. the sound caused by the recitation of the V', L. — *cakshus*, n. the V' compared to an eye, MBh.; the eye for seeing (or discerning the sense of) the V', Cat. — *janani*, f. 'mother of the Veda', N. of the *Gāyatri*, KōrmaP. — *jñā*, mfn. knowing the Veda, Mn. xii, 101. — *tattva*, n. 'Veda-truth', the true doctrine of the Veda, Cap. — *tattvārtha*, m. the true doctrine and meaning of the Veda, Mn. iv, 92; — *vid* or *vidvas*, mfn. knowing the true meaning of the V', ib., v, 42; iii, 96. — *tātparyā*, n. the real object or true meaning of the V', MW. — *tañjasa*, n. N. of wk. — *traya*, n. (Mn.), — *trayī*, f. (Prab.) the three V's. — 1. *-tva*, n. (for 2 see p. 1017, col. 3) the nature of the V', Hariv. — *dakṣiṇā*, f. the fee for instruction in the V', Āpast. — *darśana*, n. the occurring or being mentioned in the V' (*śruti*, 'in accordance with the V'), Sūryas. — *darśin*, mfn. 'V'-seeing, 'one who discerns the sense of the V', Mn. xi, 234. — *dala*, mfn. 'four-leaved', Hcar. — *dāna*, n. the imparting or teaching of the Veda, Cat. — *dīpa*, m. 'lamp of knowledge or of the V', N. of *Mahī-dhara*'s Comm. on the *Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā*. — *dīpikā*, f. N. of a Comm. on the *Brahma-sūtras* by *Rāmānujācārya* (= *vedānta-dīpa*). — *drīṣṭa*, mfn. approved or sanctioned by the V' or Vedic ritual, MBh. — *dhara*, m. N. of a man (= *vedāra*), Cat. — *dharma*, m. N. of a son of *Paila*, Cat. — *dhārana*, n. keeping the V' (in the memory), MBh. — *dhvani*, m. = *ghosha*, R., Sch. — *nāda*, m. = *ghosha*, W. — *nighaṇṭu*, m. N. of a Vedic glossary (commonly called *Nighaṇṭu*, q. v.), Sch. — *nidhi*, m. 'Veda-treasure', a *Brāhmaṇa*, MW.; N. of a man, Cat.; — *tīrtha*, m. N. of a preceptor of the *Madhva* or *Ānanda-tīrtha* school (who died A.D. 1576), ib. — *nīndaka*, m. 'Veda-denier', any one who disbelieves in the Veda, an unbeliever, atheist, Buddhist, Jaina, L. — *nīnda*, f. denying the Veda, unbelief, heresy, Mn. xi, 56. — *nīndin*, m. = *nīndaka*, Kāvyaḍ. — *nirghosha*, m. = *ghosha*, VarBṛS. — *pañhitṛi*, m. one who recites or repeats the Veda, L. — *patha* or *pathin*, m. the path of the Veda, BhP. — *pada-darpana*, m. N. of a treatise on the *Pada*-text of the Veda (cf. *pada-pāṭha*). — *pada-stava*, (prob.) w. r. for *-pada-stava*. — *pāṭha*, m. a partic. text or recitation of the Veda, L. — *pāṭhaka* (Nilak.), — *pāṭhin* (MānGr.), mfn. = *pañhitṛi*. — *pāda-rāmāyaṇa*, n. N. of a wk. on *Bhakti*. — *pāda-sīva-stotra*, n., — *pāda-stava*, m., — *pāda-stotra*, n. N. of Stotras. — *pārāga*, m. 'one who has gone to the further end of the Veda', a *Brāhmaṇa* skilled in the Veda, Gaut.; Vas. &c. — *pārāyana-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — *punya*, n. merit (acquired) by (the reciting or repeating) the V', Mn. ii, 78. — *puruṣa*, m. the V' personified, AitAr. — *prakāśa*, m. N. of wk. — *pradāna*, n. = *dāna*, Mn. ii, 171. — *prapaḍ*, f. N. of partic. formulas (in which *pra-paḍ* occurs), Kauś. — *pravāda*, m. a statement or declaration of the V', MBh. — *plāvin*, m. one who promulgates or publicly teaches the V', Yājñ. — *phala*, n. the meritorious fruit or result of (reciting or repeating) the V', Mn. i, 109. — *bāhu*, m. 'Veda-armed', N. of one of the 7 *Rishis* under *Manu* *Raivata*, Hariv.; of a son of *Pulastya*, VP.; of a son of *Kṛishṇa*, BhP. — *bāhya*, m. 'outside the Veda', an unbeliever, sceptic, Saṃk., Sch.; mfn. not founded on, i.e. contrary to the Veda,

MBh. — **bija**, n. 'seed of the V^o', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. — **brahmacarya**, n. studentship for acquiring the V^o. GrS. — **brāhmaṇa**, m. a Brāhmaṇa knowing the V^o, a true or right Br^o, Buddh. — **bhāga**, m. a fourth part, one fourth, Hcat.; ^o*gādi*, m. N. of wk. — **bhāshya**, n. a commentary on the V^o (esp. Sāyaṇa's commentary on RV.). — **kāra**, m. N. of Sāyaṇa, Cat. — **mantra**, m. a M^o or verse of the V^o (see comp.). pl. N. of a people, MarkP.; — **danḍaka** (with *karmāḍayogin*), m. N. of an author; ^o*trānukramanikā*, f., ^o*trānukramanikā*, f. N. of wk. — **māya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of i.e. containing the V^o or sacred knowledge, AitBr.; MBh. &c. — **mātri**, f. 'mother of the V^o', N. of Sarasvatī and Sāvitrī and Gayatrī, Tār.; MBh. &c.; — **ṛikā**, f. N. of wk. — **mātrikā**, f. = 'mātri', N. of Sāvitrī, Pañcar. — **māli**, m. N. of a Brāhmaṇ, Cat. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **mitra**, m. 'V^o-friend', N. of various preceptors and authors, Cat. — **mukha**, n. N. of wk. (cf. *-vudana*). — **munda**, m. (prob.) N. of an Asura; — **vadha**, m. N. of wk., Cat. — **mūrti**, f. 'embodiment of the V^o' (applied to the sun), MarkP. (sometimes used as an honourable title before the names of learned Brāhmaṇs). — **mūla**, mfn. 'Veda-rooted', grounded on the Veda, Kām. — **yaḥjā**, m. a Vedic sacrifice, Mn.; MBh.; — **maya**, mf(ī)n. formed or consisting of the above sacrifices, VP. — **rakshaṇa**, n. the preservation of the Veda (as a duty of the Brāhmaṇical class), W. — **rahasya**, n. 'secret doctrine of the Veda', N. of the Upanishads, MBh. — **rāta**, w.r. for *deva-rāta*, Hariv. — **rāsi**, m. 'whole collection of the Veda', the entire V^o, Sāy.; — **kṛita-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **lakshaṇa**, n. or **lakshaṇa-sūtra** — **ṛitti**, f. N. of wk. — **vacana**, n. a text of the Veda, W. — **vat**, mfn. having or familiar with the V^o, Hariv.; (atī), f. N. of a river, MBh.; Pur. (cf. *vedasini*, *vetasini*); of a beautiful woman (daughter of Kuśa-dhva, whose story is told in the Rāmāyaṇa; she became an ascetic, and being insulted by Rāvaṇa in the wood where she was performing her penances, destroyed herself by entering fire, but was born again as Sītā or, accord. to other legends, as Draupadī or Lakshmi), R.; of an Apsaras, L. — **vadana**, n. 'Veda-mouth', introduction to the V^o, i.e. grammar, Gol. (cf. *-mukha*); N. of a place, Cat. — **vākya**, n. a text or statement of the V^o, Sarvad. — **vāda**, m. id., MBh.; speaking about the V^o, Vedic discussion, ib. &c.; — **vata**, mfn. delighting in such d^o, Bhag. — **vādin**, mfn. versed in Vedic d^o or in Vedic lore d^o, Hcat. — **vāsa**, m. 'Veda-abode', a Brāhmaṇ, L. — **vāha**, m. devoted to the Veda, MBh. (Nilak.). — **vāhana**, mfn. carrying or bringing the V^o (said of the sun), MBh. — **vāhya**, see *bāhya*. — **vikrayin**, mfn. selling i.e. teaching the Veda for money, MBh. — **vicāra**, m. N. of wk. — **vit-tva**, n. (fr. next) knowledge of the Veda, MarkP. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the V^o, conversant with it (superl. *-vit-tama*, Mn. v, 107), ŚBr. &c. &c.; n. a Brāhmaṇ versed in the V^o, W.; N. of Vishnu, MW. — **vidyā**, f. knowledge of the V^o; — **imaka** ('*dyātṁ*'), mfn. one whose nature is kn^o of the V^o, thoroughly versed in Vedic lore, MarkP.; — **dhigama** ('*dyādḥ*'), m. acquisition of Vedic lore, MaitrUp.; — **dhīpa** ('*dyādḥ*'), m. a master of Vedic lore, Pañcar.; — **vid**, mfn. versed in Vedic kn^o, Kathās.; — **vratā-sūta**, mfn. one who has performed his ablations after completing his knowledge of the Veda and his religious observances (cf. *sūta*), Mn. iv, 31. — **vidvas**, mfn. = *vid*, MBh. — **viplāvaka**, mfn. propagating the V^o, Gaut. — **vilāsini**, f. N. of wk. — **vihita**, mfn. taught or enjoined in the V^o, W. — **vṛitta**, n. the doctrine of the V^o, MW. — **vṛiddha**, m. N. of a V^o teacher, Cat. — **vedaṅga** (ibc.) the V^o and Vedāṅga (see col. 3); — **tattva-jña**, mfn. one who knows the nature or truth of the V^o and Vedāṅga, Cāp.; — **pāra-ga**, mfn. one who has gone through the V^o and Vedāṅga, MBh.; — **vigrahin**, mfn. one whose body consists of the V^o and Vedāṅga (said of Vishnu), Vishn.; — **vid**, mfn. knowing the V^o and the Vedāṅga, R. — **vedaṅta-tattva-sūre śālagarāma-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **vaināsikā**, f. N. of a river, R. (v. l. ^o*nāsikā*). — **vyāsa**, m. 'arranger of the V^o', N. of Vyāsa or Bādarāyaṇa, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — **tirtha** and **svāmin**, m. N. of two teachers, Cat. — **vṛata**, n. any religious observance performed during the acquirement of the Veda, Gaut.; Hcat.; mfn. one who has undertaken the vow of acquiring the V^o, Gṛihas., Sch.; — **parāyaṇa**, mfn. one who is devoted to the V^o and performs the necessary observances, VarBṛS.; — **vidhī** (or *-vratānām vidhī*), m. N. of a

Parishīṣṭa of Kātyāyana. — **vratin**, mfn. id., Hcat. — **śabda**, m. the word 'Veda', Āpast.; a statement or declaration of the V^o, Mn. i, 21. — **śākhā**, f. a branch or school of the V^o, BṛhP.; — **pranayana**, n. establishing or founding a Vedic school, ib. — **śāstra**, n. the doctrine of the V^o, Mn. iv, 260 &c.; pl. the V^o and Śāstras, Cat.; — **purāṇa**, n. pl. the V^o and Śāstras and Purāṇas, Subh.; — **vid**, mfn. knowing the V^o and Śāstras, MBh.; — **sampanna**, mfn. versed in the V^o and Śāstras, MW. — **śira**, m. N. of a son of Kṛiṣṇa, BṛhP. — **śiras**, n. (for 2. see under 3. *veda*) 'head of the Veda', N. of a mythical weapon, Cat.; m. N. of a Rishi (son of Mārkaṇḍeya and Mūrdhanya, progenitor of the Bhārgava Brāhmaṇs), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Prāṇa, MW.; of a son of Kṛiṣṇa (cf. *-śira*), BṛhP. (B.). — **śirsha**, m. N. of a mountain, Cat. — **śravas**, m. N. of a Rishi, MW. — **śrī**, m. N. of a Rishi, MarkP. — **śruta**, m. pl. N. of a class of gods under the third Manu, BṛhP. — **śruti**, f. the hearing or reciting of the V^o, R.; Vedic revelation (also *śrī*), MBh.; N. of a river, R. — **samsthita**, mfn. contained in the V^o, MarkP. — **samhitā**, f. a Vedic Samhitā, the S^o text of the Veda, an entire V^o in any recension, Mn. xi, 258. — **samnyāsa**, m. discontinuance of Vedic rites, W. — **samnyāsika** (Mn. vi, 86) or ^o*sin* (Kull. on ib. 95), m. a Brāhmaṇ in the fourth period of his life who has discontinued all recitation of the V^o and performance of Vedic rites. — **samarthana**, n. N. of wk. — **samāpti**, f. complete acquisition of the V^o, ĀsvGr. — **sammata**, mfn. conformable to the V^o, W. — **sammita**, mfn. of equal measure with or conformable to the V^o, MBh. — **sāra**, n. 'Essence of the Veda', N. of Vishnu, Pañcar.; — **rahasya**, n., — **śiva-sahasra-nāman**, n., — **śiva-stava**, m., — **śiva-stotra**, n., — **sahasra-nāman**, n. N. of wk. — **sūkta-bhāṣya**, n. N. of a Comm. by Nāgēśa. — **sūtra**, n. a Sūtra belonging to the Veda, MBh. — **stuti**, f. 'praise of the Veda', N. of the 87th ch. of the 11th book of the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa (also called *śruti-stuti*); — **kārikā**, f. a metrical paraphrase of the prec. wk. by Vallabhācārya (inculcating the doctrine of devotion as a means of salvation); — **laghūpāya**, m. N. of a Comm. on the Veda-stuti. — **sparśa**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat. — **smṛitā** or **smṛiti** (MBh.), — **smṛiti** (VarBṛS.), f. N. of a river. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. — **hīna**, mfn. destitute of (knowledge of) the V^o, L. — **Vedāṅga**, m. a fourth part, one fourth, Hcat. — **Vedāṅgyutsādin**, mfn. one who neglects (recitation of) the V^o and (maintenance of) the sacred fire, Vishn. — **Vedāṅgrāṇi**, f. 'leader of the Veda', N. of Sarasvatī, L. — **Vedāṅga**, see below. — **Vedācārya**, m. 'V^o-teacher', (with *āvasathika*) N. of the author of the Smṛitirātākara, Cat. — **Vedātman**, m. 'Soul of the Veda', N. of Vishnu, R.; of the Sun, MarkP. — **Vedātmanā** (?), m. 'id.', N. of Brahmā, Tār. — **Vedādi**, m. the beginning of the V^o, ib. m. n. the sacred syllable Om, ŚākhGr.; — **bija**, n. id., L.; — **rūpa**, mfn. having the beginning of the V^o for its form or substance (as the syllable Om), Up.; — **varṇa**, n. = *-bija*, W. — **Vedādhigama**, m. the repetition or recitation of the V^o, Mn. ii, 2. — **Vedādhideva**, m. 'tutelary deity of the V^o', N. of Brahmā, Pañcar. — **Vedādhīpa** or **pati**, m. 'one who presides over the Veda', N. of certain planets (viz. of Jupiter or Brihaspati, Venus, Mars, and Mercury, who are supposed to preside respectively over the Rīg-, Yajur-, Sāma-, and Atharva-veda), MW. — **Vedādhyaṅksha**, m. 'protector of the Veda', N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — **Vedādhyaṇa**, n. the repetition or recitation of the V^o, Āpast.; R. &c. — **Vedādhyaṇin**, mfn. = *dhyaṇin*, W. — **Vedādhyaṅka**, m. a teacher of the V^o, W. — **Vedādhyaṇa**, n. teaching the V^o, ib. — **Vedādhyaṇa** or *dhyaṇin*, mfn. one who repeats or is constantly repeating the V^o, Āpast. — **Vedanadhyaṇa**, n. remission in repeating the V^o, Mn. iii, 63. — **Vedanadhyaṇa**, m. **Vedanukramanikā**, f. N. of wk. — **Vedanuvacaṇa**, n. repetition or recitation of the V^o, ŚBr.; Gaut.; Yājñ.; sacred doctrine, TUp. — **Vedanūsmṛiti**, f. N. of wk. — **Vedānta** &c., see p. 1017. — **Vedāpti**, f. acquisition of the V^o, BrahmP. — **Vedābhāṣya**, m. constant repetition of the V^o, Mn. ii, 166 &c.; the repetition of the mystical syllable Om, W. — **Vedārāyaṇa-māhātmya**, n., **Vedārāmbha-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **Vedārāna**, N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **Vedārtha**, m. the meaning or sense of the Veda, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — **candra** (or *-pradīpa*), n., — **tattva-nirṇaya**, n., — **dīpa**, m., — **dīpikā**, f. (by Shad-guru-

śishya), — **nighaṇṭu**, m., — **prakāśa**, m. (Sāyaṇa's Commis. on several Vedas), — **prakāśikā**, f., — **pradīpikā**, f. (by Kātyāyana-śishya), — **yatna**, m., — **ratna**, n., — **vicāra**, m. N. of wk.; — **vid**, mfn. knowing the sense of the V^o, Mn. iii, 186; — **samgraha**, m. an abstract of the more important Upanishads by Rāmānuja. — **Vedāvatāra**, n. 'descent of the V^o', the revelation or handing down of the V^o, MW. — **Vedāvāpti**, f. = *vedāpti*, Hcat. — **Vedāsāra**, mfn. quadrangular, Hcat. — **Vedāśvā**, f. N. of a river, MBh. — **Vedēśa**, m. 'lord of the V^o', N. of a man (= *veda-dhara*), Cat.; — **tirtha** or *-bhikshu*, m. N. of an author, ib. — **Vedēśvara**, m. N. of a man (= *vedāśvā*), Vās., Introd. — **Vedōkta**, mfn. taught or declared or contained in the V^o, Mn.; R.; — **śiva-pūjā**, n. N. of wk. — **Vedōdaya**, m. 'origin of the V^o', N. of Sūrya or the Sun (from whom the Sāma-veda is said to have proceeded; cf. Mn. i, 23), L. — **Vedōdita**, mfn. mentioned or enjoined in the V^o, Mn. iv, 14 &c. — **Vedōpakaraṇa**, n. 'Veda-instrument', a subordinate science for aiding or promoting a knowledge of the Veda (= *vedāṅga*), Madhus.; — **samūha**, m. N. of wk. — **Vedōpagrahāna**, n. an addition or supplement to the V^o, R. (B. *prabirahāna*). — **Vedōpanishad**, f. the Upanishad or secret doctrine of the V^o, TUp. — **Vedōpabrahṇaṇa**, see *pagrahaṇa*. — **Vedōpayāma**, m. a partic. implement, Mānṣr. — **Vedōpasthānika**, f. attendance on the Veda, Hariv.

Vedaka, mf(ī)n. making known, announcing, proclaiming, Rājat.; restoring to consciousness, Sarvad.; (ikā), f., see s. v.; (akā), f. N. of an Apsaras, VP.

1. **Vedana**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1017, col. 2) announcing, proclaiming (see *bhaga-v*); n. perception, knowledge, Nir.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (rarely ā, f.); making known, proclaiming, Rājat.; (ā), f. pain, torture, agony (also personified as a daughter of Anṛita), MBh.; R. &c. (exceptionally n.); feeling, sensation, Yājñ.; Śīs. (with Buddhists one of the 5 Skandhas, MWB. 109); (ī), f. the true skin or cutis, L. — **Vedanā-vat**, mfn. possessed of knowledge, Sāy.; feeling pain, full of aches, MBh.; painful, aching, Śūsr.

Vedanīya, mfn. to be denoted or expressed or meant by (ifc.; — *tā*, f.), Sarvad.; to be (or being) felt by or as (ifc.; — *tā*, f., *-va*, n.), ib.; to be known or to be made known, W.

Vedam. See *brāhmaṇa*- and *yāvad-v*.

Vedaya, mfn. (fr. Caus.), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 138.

Vedayāna. See *a-v*.

Vedayitavya, mfn. to be made known or communicated, R.

Vedayitṛi, mfn. one who perceives or knows, Kunl.

1. **Vēdas**, n. (for 2. see p. 1017, col. 3) knowledge, science, RV. (cf. *keta*, *jāta*, *viśva-v*).

Vedāṅga, n. 'a limb (for preserving the body) of the Veda', N. of certain works or classes of works regarded as auxiliary to and even in some sense as part of the Veda, (six are usually enumerated [and mostly written in the Sūtra or aphoristic style]; 1. *Śikshā*, 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation', comprising the knowledge of letters, accents, quantity, the use of the organs of pronunciation, and phonetics generally, but especially the laws of euphony peculiar to the Veda [many short treatises and a chapter of the Taittirīya-Āraṇyaka are regarded as the representatives of this subject; but other works on Vedic phonetics may be included under it, see *prātisākhya*]; 2. *Chandas*, 'metre' [represented by a treatise ascribed to Piṅgala-nāga, which, however, treats of Prakṛit as well as Saṅskṛit metres, and includes only a few of the leading Vedic metres]; 3. *Vyākaraṇa*, 'linguistic analysis or grammar' [represented by Pāṇini's celebrated Sūtras]; 4. *Nirukta*, 'explanation of difficult Vedic words' [cf. *yāska*]; 5. *Jyotiṣa*, 'astronomy', or rather the Vedic calendar [represented by a small tract, the object of which is to fix the most auspicious days for sacrifices]; 6. *Kalpa*, 'ceremonial', represented by a large number of Sūtra works [cf. *sūtra*]; the first and second of these Vedāṅgas are said to be intended to secure the correct reading or recitation of the Veda, the third and fourth the understanding of it, and the fifth and sixth its proper employment at sacrifices: the Vedāṅgas are alluded to by Manu, who calls them, in iii, 184, *Pravacanas*, 'expositions', a term which is said to be also applied to the Brāhmaṇas, IW. 145 &c. — **tirtha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **tva**, n. the nature or condition of a Vedāṅga, Sarvad. — **rāya**, m. N. of various authors (esp. of the son of Tigulā-bhaṭṭa and father of Nandikēśvara,

who wrote for Shah Jehān the *Parāst-prakāśa* and the *Śrāddha-dīpikā*, A. D. 1643). — *śāstra*, n. the doctrine of the Vedāṅgas, Jyot. *Vedāṅgin*, m. one who studies or teaches the Vedāṅgas, MW.

Vedānta, m. end of the Veda (= 'complete knowledge of the Veda,' cf. *vedānta-ga*), TĀr.; MBh.; N. of the second and most important part of the Mīmāṃsā or third of the three great divisions of Hindū philosophy (called Vedānta either as teaching the ultimate scope of the Veda or simply as explained in the Upanishads which come at the end of the Veda; this system, although belonging to the Mīmāṃsā [q. v.] and sometimes called Uttara-mīmāṃsā, 'examination of the later portion or *jñāna-kāṇḍa* [q. v.] of the Veda,' is really the one sole orthodox exponent of the pantheistic creed of the Hindūs of the present day—a creed which underlies all the polytheism and multimorph mythology of the people; its chief doctrine [as expounded by Śaṅkara] is that of Advaita i. e. that nothing really exists but the One Self or Soul of the Universe called Brahman [neut.] or Paramātmān, and that the Jīvātman or individual human soul and indeed all the phenomena of nature are really identical with the Paramātmān, and that their existence is only the result of Ajñāna [otherwise called Avidyā] or an assumed ignorance on the part of that one universal Soul which is described as both Creator and Creation; Actor and Act; Existence, Knowledge and Joy, and as devoid of the three qualities [see *guṇa*]; the liberation of the human soul, its deliverance from transmigration, and re-union with the Paramātmān, with which it is really identified, is only to be effected by a removal of that ignorance through a proper understanding of the Vedānta; this system is also called Brahma-mīmāṃsā and Śāriraka-mīmāṃsā, 'inquiring into Spirit or embodied Spirit': the founder of the school is said to have been Vyāsa, also called Bādarāyaṇa, and its most eminent teacher was Śaṅkarācārya, Up.; MBh. &c.; (ās), m. pl. the Upanishads or works on the Vedānta philosophy, Kull. on Mn. vi, 83. — *kāṭaka*, m., *kāthā-ratna*, n. N. of wks. — *kārti*, m. the author of the Vedānta, Pañcar. — *kalpataru*, m. (*ru-ṭikā*, f., *parimala*, m., *parimala-khaṇḍana*, n., *mañjarī*, f.), *kalpa-druma*, m., *kalpalatā* or *tikā*, f., *kārikā-valī*, f. N. of wks. — *kṛit*, m. = *kārti*, Bhag. — *kaumudī*, f., *kaustubha*, m. (*bha-prabhā*, f.) N. of wks. — *ga*, m. one who has gone to the end of the Veda or who has complete knowledge of the Veda (= *veda-pāra-ga*), MBh.; a follower of the Vedānta, W. — *gamyā*, mfn. accessible or intelligible by the Vedānta, MārKp. — *grantha*, m., *candrikā*, f., *cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of wks. — *jña*, m. a knower of the V°, W. — *dīndima*, m., *tattva*, n. (*tva-kaumudī*, f., *dīpana*, n., *bodha*, m., *muktāvalī*, f., *sāra*, m.; *°tūdaya*, m.) N. of wks. — *tātparya*, n. the object or purport of the V°, Sarvad. — *dīpa*, m., *dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — *deśika*, m., *nayana-ācārya*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — *nayana-bhūṣaṇa*, n., *nāma-ratna-sahasra-vyākhyāna*, n., *nirṇaya*, m. N. of wks. — *nishṭha*, mfn. founded or resting on the V°, MBh. — *nyāya-mālā*, f., *nyāya-ratnāvalī* *brahmādvaitāmrta-prakāśikā*, f., *padārtha-saṃgraha*, m., *paribhāṣā*, f., *parimala*, m., *pārijāta-saurabha*, n., *prakaraṇa*, n. (*na-vākyāmrta*, n.), *prakriyā*, f. N. of wks. — *pranīhita-dhī*, mfn. one who has his mind fixed upon the V°, Bhartr. — *pradīpa*, m. (= *sāra*, q. v.), *bhāṣya*, n., *bhūṣaṇa*, n., *maṅgala-dīpikā*, f., *manana*, n., *mantra-viśrāma*, m., *mālā*, f., *muktāvalī*, f., *rakṣā*, f. N. of wks. — *ratna*, n. the jewel of the V°; *kośa*, m., *traya-parīkṣā*, f., *mañjushā*, f., *mālā*, f.; *°ndikā*, m. N. of wks. — *rahasya*, n. 'secret doctrine of the V°' N. of wk.; *°dīpikā*, f. N. of wk.; *vettri*, m. a knower of the secret d° of the V°. — *vākya*, n. a statement of the V°; *°cūdāmaṇi*, m. N. of wk. — *vāgīśa*, m. (with *bhaṭṭācārya*) N. of two authors, Cat. — *vāda*, m. assertion of the V° doctrine, Sarvad.; *°dārtha*, m., *°dāvalī*, f. N. of wks. — *vādin*, mfn. one who asserts the V° doctrine, Tattvas. — *vārttika*, n., *°vijaya*, m. N. of wks. — *vijñāna*, n. knowledge of the V°, MuṇḍUp.; *°naukā*, f. N. of wk. — *vid*, mfn. knowing the V°. Vedāntas. — *vidyā*, f. knowledge of the V°; *°vijaya*, m., *°sāgara*, m. N. of wks. — *vibhāvanā*, f., *°villāsa*, m., *°vivaraṇa*, n., *°viveka*, m. (*ka-cūdāmaṇi*, m.), *°vṛitti* (?), f. N. of wks. — *vedin*, m. = *vid*, Pañcar. — *śata-śloki*, f., *°śāstra* (?), n. (*°tra-saṅkṣipta-pra-*

kriyā, f.; *°trāmbudhi-ratna*, n.), *°śikhāmaṇi*, m., *°śiromaṇi*, m., *°śruti-sāra-saṃgraha*, m., *°saṃgraha*, m., *°saṃjñā*, f. (*°jñā-nirūpaṇa*, n., *°prakriyā*, f.), *°saptā-sūtra*, n., *°sammatā-karma-tattva*, n. N. of wks. — *sāra*, m. 'essence or epitome of the V°' N. of various wks.; (esp.) of a treatise on the V° by Sadānanda Yogindra and of a brief Comm. on the V°-sūtra by Rāmānujācārya (cf. *°pradīpa*); *°padya-mālā*, f., *°vīrāmōpani-shad*, f., *°saṃgraha*, m., *°sāra*, m. (or *°jñāna-bodhini*, an abstract of Sadānanda's Vedānta-sāra), *°siddhānta-tātparya*, n.; *°rōpaniśad*, f. N. of wks. — *°siṅha*, m. (= *°sata-śloki*), *°siddhānta*, m. (*°ta-kaumudī*, f., *°candrikā*, f., *°dīpikā*, f., *°pradīpa*, m., *°bheda*, m., *°muktāvalī*, f., *°ratnāvalī*, m., *°śikṭi-mañjarī-prakāśa*, f.), *°sudhā-rahasya*, n. N. of wks. — *°sūtra*, n. N. of the aphorisms of the V° philosophy (ascribed to Bādarāyaṇa or Vyāsa, also called Brahma-sūtra or Śāriraka-s°); *°muktāvalī*, f., *°vṛitti saṅkṣipta*, f. N. of wks. — *°saurabha*, n., *°syamantaka*, m. N. of wks. **Vedāntācārya**, m. N. of various teachers (esp. of a follower of Rāmānuja, founder of a separate sect, RTL. 124); *°caritra* (with *vaibhava-prakāśikā*), *°tārā-hārāvalī*, f., *°dina-caryā*, f., *°prapadana*, n., *°maṅgala-dāśī*, f., *°vīgraha-dhyāna-paddhati*, f., *°vijaya*, m., *°saṭpālī*, f. N. of wks. **Vedāntādhikaraṇa-cintāmaṇi**, m., *°karaṇa-mālā*, n. N. of wks. **Vedāntābhīta**, mfn. declared in the Upanishads or in the Vedānta, Mn. vi, 83. **Vedāntāmrta**, n. (and *°mrta-cid-ratna-cashaka*, m.) N. of wks. **Vedāntārtha**, m. the meaning or sense of the V°; *°vivēcana-mahābhāṣya*, n., *°saṃgraha*, m., *°sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. **Vedāntāloka**, m. a collective N. of Vijñāna-bhikṣu's dissertations on a number of Upanishads. **Vedāntavāṇī**, m. pl. the Upanishads. **Vedāntavāṇī-pluta**, m. one who performs an ablation after acquiring complete knowledge of the Veda, MBh. ii, 1908. **Vedāntopagaṇa**, mfn. derived from or produced by the V°, Mn. ii, 160. **Vedāntopadeśa**, m., *°tōpaniśad*, f., *°tōpanyāsa*, m. N. of wks.

Vedāntin, m. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy, Sarvad.; (*°ti-bruva*, mfn. one who calls himself a Vedāntin, Kap., Sch.; *°ti-mahādeva*, m. N. of a lexicographer, Vās., Introd.)

Vedāpaya (fr. *1. veda*), Nom. P. *°yati*, to cause to know, impart knowledge, Pañ. iii, 1, 25, Vārtt. 2, Pat.

Vedāpti, &c. See p. 1016, col. 2.

1. Vēdi, m. a wise man, teacher, Pañḍit, L.; f. knowledge, science (see *a-v°*); a seal-ring (also *°dikā*), L.; (f.) f. N. of Sarasvatī, L.

2. Vēdi, in comp. for *1. vedin*. — *tā*, f. and *1. tva*, n. acquaintance or familiarity with (see *karuṇa*- and *kārunya-v°*), and cf. under *3. vēdi*.

Vēdiśa, m. 'lord of the wise,' N. of Brahmā, L. **Vēditavyā**, mfn. to be learnt or known or understood, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to be known or recognized as, to be taken for, to be meant, Kās.

Vēditr or **vēditri**, mfn. (*tr*) n. knowing, a knower (with acc. or gen.), AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. (cf. *sarva-v°*).

1. Vēdin, mfn. (for *2. see* col. 3) knowing, acquainted with or versed in (ifc.), Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *sarva-v°*); feeling, perceiving, MBh.; Pur.; announcing, proclaiming, MBh.; R.; m. N. of Brahmā, L.; (*ini*), f. N. of a river, R.

Vēdiyas, mfn. knowing (others' finding), 'acquiring,' fr. *√3. vid* better than (abl.), RV. vii, 98, 1.

1. Vēdyā, mfn. notorious, famous, celebrated, RV.; AV.; to be learnt or known or understood, that which is learnt, SvetUp.; MBh. &c.; to be recognized or regarded as, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; relating to the Veda, MBh. (cf. *gav-ādī*). — *tva*, n. knowableness, intelligibility, Saṃk.

Vēdyā, f. knowledge, RV.; instr. sg. (= nom.) and pl. 'with kn', i. e. manifestly, actually, indeed, ib.

वेद 2. veda, m. (fr. *√3. vid*) finding, obtaining, acquisition (see *su-v°*); property, goods, ĀśvGr. — *tā* (*vedd-*), f. (prob.) wealth, riches, RV. x, 93, 11.

2. Vēdana, mfn. finding, procuring (see *naṣṭa*- and *pati-v°*); n. the act of finding, falling in with (gen.), MBh.; the act of marrying (said of both sexes, esp. the marriage of a Śūdra woman with a man of a higher caste; cf. Mn. iii, 44, and *utkrishṭa-v°*), Mn.; Yājñ.; the ceremony of holding the ends of a mantle (observed by a Śūdra female on her marriage with a man of a higher caste), W.; property, goods, RV.; AV.

2. Vēdas, n. property, wealth, RV.; AV.

Vēdasa. See *sarva-v°*.

2. Vēdin, mfn. marrying (see *śūdrā-v°*).

Vēdiśṭha, mfn. getting or procuring most, RV. viii, 2, 24.

Vēduka, mfn. acquiring, obtaining, TS.; TBr.

2. Vēdyā, mfn. to be (or being) acquired, TS.; VS.; to be married (see *a-v°*).

वेद 3. vedā, m. (perhaps connected with *√1. ve*, to weave or bind together) a tuft or bunch of strong grass (Kūśa or Muñja) made into a broom (and used for sweeping, making up the sacrificial fire &c., in rites), AV.; MS.; Br.; ŚrS.; Mn. — *trīpa*, n. pl. the bunch of grass used for the above, ĀśvSr. — *2. tvā*, n. (for *1. see* p. 1015) state of being a V°, MaitrS. — *pralava*, m. a bunch of grass taken from the V°, MānGr. — *yaṣṭī*, f. the handle of the broom called V°, L. (v. l. *deva-v°*). — *2. śiras*, n. (for *1. see* p. 1016, col. 2) the head or broom end of the V° (cf. prec.), ĀśvSr.; *°ro-bhūṣaṇa*, n. N. of wk. — *starāṇa*, n. the strewing or scattering of the bunch of grass called V°, Kāty.

3. Vēdi, f. (later also *vedī*; for *1. 2. see* col. 2) an elevated (or according to some excavated) piece of ground serving for a sacrificial altar (generally strewed with Kūśa grass, and having receptacles for the sacrificial fire; it is more or less raised and of various shapes, but usually narrow in the middle, on which account the female waist is often compared to it), RV. &c. &c.; the space between the supposed spokes of a wheel-shaped altar, Śulbas.; a kind of covered verandah or balcony in a court-yard (shaped like a Vēdi and prepared for weddings &c., = *vitardī*), Kāv.; Kathās.; a stand, basis, pedestal, bench, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. (only f.); n. a species of plant (= *ambashṭha*), L.

— *karāṇa*, n. the preparation of the Vēdi, LāṭyŚr.; pl. the implements used for it, ĀpŚr. — *jā*, f. 'altar-born,' epithet of Draupadī, wife of the Pāṇḍu princes (the fee which Droṇa required for instructing the Pāṇḍu princes was that they should conquer Drupada, king of Pāñcāla, who had insulted him; they therefore took him prisoner, and he, burning with resentment, undertook a sacrifice to procure a son who might avenge his defeat; two children were then born to him from the midst of the altar, out of the sacrificial fire, viz. a son Dhṛiṣṭadyumna, and a daughter Draupadī or Kṛishnā, afterwards wife of the Pāṇḍavas), L. — *2. tvā*, n. (for *1. see* under *2. vēdi*) the state or condition of being a Vēdi or altar, MaitrS. — *para*, m. pl. N. of a country and people, L. — *purisha*, m. the loose earth of the sacrificial ground, ĀśvGr. — *pratiśṭha*, mfn. erected on s° gr°, MW. — *bhājanā*, n. that which is substituted for the s° gr°, ŚBr. — *matī*, f. N. of a woman, Daś. — *madhya*, mfn. (ān.) (a woman) having a waist resembling a Vēdi (q. v.), Kād. — *māna*, n. the measuring out of a (place for the) s° gr°, L. — *mekhalā*, f. the cord which forms the boundary of the Uttara-vedī, BhP. — *lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of the 24th Pāṇ. of the AV. — *loṣṭha*, m. a clod of earth taken from the s° gr°, MānGr. — *vat*, ind. like a Vēdi, MW. — *vimānā*, n. = *māna*, ŚBr. — *śroni* or *śronī*, f. (met.) the hip-like side of the Vēdi, ŚrS. — *śhād* (for *-sad*), mfn. sitting on or at the V°, VS.; TBr.; m. = *prācīna-bhāṣi*, BhP. — *sambhava*, f. = *jā*, Veniś. — *sammāna*, n. = *māna*, ĀpŚr. — *sādhana-prakṣāra*, m. N. of wk. **Vēdiśa**, see under *2. vēdi*, col. 2.

Vēdika, m. a seat, bench, R.; Hariv.; (ā), f. (cf. *vedaka* and *1. vēdi*) id., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a sacrificial ground, altar, VarBṛS.; a balcony, pavilion (= *vilardī*), Naish.; Vās.; Pañcat.

Vēdikā-krama, m. N. of a wk. on the construction of fire-altars.

3. Vēdin, n. a species of plant (= *ambashṭha*), L. (cf. *2. vēdi*).

Vēdi. See under *1.* and *3. vēdi*.

Vēdika (ifc.) = *vedī*; a pavilion, balcony, Kathās.

Vēdy, in comp. for *3. vēdi*. — *agni*, m. the fire on the Vēdi, Vait. — *antā*, m. the end or edge of the V°, ŚBr.; Lāṭy. — *antara*, n. the interior of the V°, KātyŚr. — *ardha*, m. 'half of a V°' N. of two mythical districts held by the Vidyādharas (on the Himālaya, one to the north, and one to the south), Kathās. — *ākṛiti*, f. a kind of V°, MānGr. — *āstarāṇa*, n. covering the V° with Darbha grass, L. (cf.

veda-sf). — **upōshana**, mfn. burning the Veda, ĀpŚr., Sch.

वेद 4. veda, m. N. of a pupil of Āyoda, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP.

वेदशब्द vedāṣṭa, m. (cf. *vitāṣṭa* and *vetāṣṭa*) an elephant, L.

वेदमुख्य veda-mukhya, m. (cf. *vedha-m*) a sort of insect, the winged bug, L.

वेदरकर vedarakara, velarkara, prob. w.r. for *bedar*.

वेदसिनी vedasini, f. N. of a river, VP. (v.l. *vetasini*).

वेदायन vedāyana, w.r. for *baidāyana*.

वेदार vedāra, m. a chameleon, lizard, L.

वेद्य vedy. See *√vet*, p. 1014, col. 1.

वेद्य vedh (=vyath), cl. 1. Ā. *vedhate*, to tremble, quake, Lalit.

वेध 1. vēdha, mfn. (*√vidh*) = *vedhas*, pious, faithful, AV. (v.l.)

Vedhās, mfn. (in some meanings prob. connected with *vi-√dhā*; nom. m. *vedhās*, acc. *vedhāsam* or *vedhām*) pious, religious, virtuous, good, brave (also applied to gods), RV.; AV.; TS.; MBh.; Hariv.; wise, Kām.; performing, accomplishing (in *gambhīra-vr*), Bhp.; m. a worshipper of the gods, RV.; an arranger, disposer, creator (esp. applied to Brahṃa, but also to Prajāpati, Puruṣa, Śiva, Viṣṇu, Dharma, the Sun &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an author, Rājāt.; Sarvad.; a wise or learned man, L.; N. of the father of Hari-scandra (see *vaidasa*). — **tama** (*vedhās-*), mfn. most pious or religious, best, wisest, RV.

Vedhasa, n. the part of the hand under the root of the thumb (considered as sacred to Brahṃa; see *tirtha*), L.; m. N. of a Vedic Rishi (said to belong to the family of Aṅgiras), MW.; (ē), f. N. of a place of pilgrimage, Cat.

Vedhasyā, f. (instr.) worship, piety, RV. ix, 82, 2.

वेध 2. vedha, m. (*√vyadh*) penetration, piercing, breaking through, breach, opening, perforation, VarBrS.; Rājāt.; Sarvad.; hitting (a mark), MBh.; puncturing, wounding, a wound, Suśr.; a partic. disease of horses, L.; hole, excavation, VarBrS.; the depth of an excavation, depth, Car. (also in measurement, Col.); intrusion, disturbance, Vāstuv.; fixing the position of the sun or of the stars, VarBrS.; mixture of fluids, L.; a partic. process to which quicksilver is subjected, Sarvad.; a partic. measure or division of time (= 100 Trutis = $\frac{1}{4}$ Lava), Pur.; N. of a son of Ananta, VahniP.; (ā), f. a mystical N. of the letter *m*, Up. — **gupta**, m. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgit. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting in perforation or penetration, Cat. — **mukhya**, m. Curcuma Zerumbet, L.; (ā), f. musk, L.; a civet-cat, L. — **mukhyaka**, m. Curcuma Zerumbet, L.

Veddhavya, mfn. to be pierced or perforated or hit (as a mark), MärkP.; to be entered or penetrated into (with the mind), MuṇḍUp.

Veddhṛi, mfn. one who pierces or hits (a mark), MBh.

Vedhaka, m. a piercer, perforator (of gems &c.), MBh.; R.; camphor, L.; sandal, L.; Rumex Vesicarius, L.; N. of one of the divisions of Naraka (destined for arrow-makers), VP.; n. coriander, L.; rocksalt, L.; grain, rice in the ear, W.

Vedhana, n. piercing, hitting (with an arrow), MBh.; penetration, excavation, MW.; affecting with (instr.), Śaṃp.; depth (cf. 2. *vedha*), MBh.; puncturing, pricking, wounding, MW.; (ē), f. an auger, gimlet, any piercing instrument (esp. for piercing an elephant's ears), L.; Trigonella Fœnum Græcum, L.

Vedhanikā, f. a sharp-pointed perforating instrument (esp. for piercing jewels or shells), auger, awl, gimlet &c., L.

Vedhanīya, mfn. capable of being pierced, penetrable, vulnerable, MW.

Vedhita, mfn. = *viddha*, pierced, perforated, penetrated, L.; shaken, trembling (applied to the earth), Divyāv.

Vedhi-tva, n. (fr. next + *tva*) capacity of piercing (see *śabda-v*).

Vedhin, mfn. piercing, perforating, hitting (a

mark), MBh.; R.; n. Rumex Vesicarius, L.; (*inī*), f. a leech, L.; Trigonella Fœnum Græcum, L.

Vedhya, mfn. to be pierced or perforated, VarBrS.; Kathās. &c.; to be cut open or punctured (as a vein; -tā, f.), Car.; to be fixed or observed (cf. 2. *vedha*), Gaṇit.; (ā), f. a kind of musical instrument, L.; n. a mark for shooting at, butt, target, MärkP.

वेन् ven (in Dhātup. xxi, 13, v.l. for *ven*, q.v.), cl. 1. P. *venati*, to care or long for, he anxious, yearn for, RV.; ŚBr.; to tend onwards (said of the vital air), ĀitBr.; to be homesick, TBr.; to be envious or jealous, RV. (accord. to Naigh. ii, 6 and 14 also 'to go' and 'to worship').

Venā, mf(ī)n. yearning, longing, eager, anxious, loving, RV.; m. longing, desire, wish, care, ib.; N. of the hymn RV. x, 123 (beginning with *ayan venā*), ŚāṅkhBr.; = *yañña*, Naigh. iii, 17; N. of a divine being of the middle region, Naigh. v, 4; Nir. x, 38 (also applied to Indra, the Sun, Prajā-pati, and a Gandharva; in ĀitBr. i, 20 connected with the navel); of various men, (esp.) of the author of RV. ix, 85; x, 123 (having the patr. *Bhārgava*); of a Rājārshi or royal Rishi (father of Prithu, and said to have perished through irreligious conduct and want of submissiveness to the Brāhmins; he is represented as having occasioned confusion of castes, see Mn. vii, 41; ix, 66; 67, and as founder of the race of Nishādas and Dhīvaras; according to the Viṣṇu-Purāṇa, Vena was a son of Aṅga and a descendant of the first Manu; a Vena Rāja-śravas is enumerated among the Veda-vyāsas or arrangers of the Veda), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; v.l. for *vena*, q.v.; (ā), f. love, desire, RV.

Venyā, mfn. to be loved or adored, lovable, desirable, RV.; m. N. of a man, ib.

वेना vennā, f. (cf. *venā* and *venvā*) N. of a river, Up. iii, 8, Sch.

वेप vep. See *√vip*, p. 972, col. 3.

Vēpa, mf(ī)n. vibrating (voice), RV. vi, 22, 5; m. = next, Kauś.; BHp.

Vepāthu, n. quivering, trembling, tremor, AV. &c. &c.; mfn. trembling, quaking, VarBrS. — **parita**, mfn. possessed of tremor, trembling, R.; Suśr. — **bhṛit**, mfn. possessing tremor, trembling, Śiś. — **mat**, mfn. possessed of tremor, trembling, Śak.

Vepanā, mfn. trembling, quivering, fluttering, TS.; ŚBr.; VarBrS.; Suśr.; n. quivering, trembling, tremor, Gobh.; R. &c.; shaking, brandishing, R. — **kara**, mfn. manifesting tremor, trembling, quivering, R.

Vēpas, n. quivering, quaking, struggling, RV.; stirring, agitation, ib.; = *anavadya*, L.

Vēpita, n. trembling, agitation (in *sa-vepitam*), Śāntiś.

Vēpishtha, mfn. (superl. of *vīpra*, q.v.) most inspired, RV.

वेम vema, vemaka &c. See *√I. ve*, p. 1013.

वेमानभैरवार्थ vemāna-bhairavārya, m. N. of an author, Cat.

वेर vera, m. n. (only L.) the body; n. the egg-plant; saffron; the mouth.

Veraka, n. camphor, L.

वेरट veraṭa, m. a low man or one of mixed caste (*nīca* or *mīśri-kṛita*), L.; n. the fruit of the jujube, L.

वेराचार्य verācārya (?), m. N. of a prince, Buddh.

वेल 1. vel (v.l. for *vell*, q.v.), cl. 1. P. *velati*, to move, shake, Dhātup. xv, 33.

Vela, n. a garden, grove, L. (cf. *vipina* fr. *√I. vip*); a partic. high number, Buddh.; m. the mango tree, L. — **ja**, m. bitter and salt and pungent taste, L.; mfn. bitter and salt and pungent, L.

Velāna, m. astringent and salt and pungent taste; mfn. astringent and salt and pungent, L.

वेल 2. vel (rather Nom. fr. *velā* below), cl. 10. P. *velati*, to count or declare the time, Dhātup. xxxv, 28. (Cf. *ud-vela* &c.)

Velā, f. limit, boundary, end, ŚBr.; Kāvyaḍ.; distance, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; boundary of sea and land (personified as the daughter of Meru and Dhāriyū, and the wife of Samudra), coast, shore (*velāyām*, on

the sea-shore, coast-wise), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; limit of time, period, season, time of day, hour (with *pas-cimā*, the evening hour; *kā velā*, 'what time of the day is it?') *kā velā prāptāyāḥ*, 'how long has she been here?' — *velām* iic. after a numeral = times), ŚBr. &c. &c.; opportunity, occasion, interval, leisure (*velām pra-√kṛi*, to watch for an opportunity; *velā-yāmi*, at the right moment or season; *artha-velā-yāmi*, at the moment when the meaning is under consideration), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; meal-time, meal (as of a god = *īśvarasya bhōjanam*, Śiva's meal), L.; the last hour, hour of death, Bhp.; easy or painless death, L.; tide, flow (opp. to 'ebb'), stream, current, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; 'sickness' or 'passion' (*rāga* or *roga*), L.; the gums, L.; speech, L.; N. of the wife of Buddha, L.; of a princess found on the sea-shore (after whom the 11th Lambaka of the Kathā-sarit-sāgara is called). — **kula** (*velāḥ*), mfn. agitated by the tide, W. — **kūla**, n. the sea-shore, coast (rarely the bank of a river), Uttamac.; Bhp.; mfn. situated on the sea-coast, Bhp.; n. N. of a district (the modern Tāmalpā or Tamluk [see *tāma-lipta*], said to be in the district of Midnapur or in the southern part of the present Hūgli district, forming the west bank of the Hūgli river at its union with the sea; a village having the name Beercool [Birkūl], said to be derived from *Velā-kūla*, still exists near the sea-shore; it is a hot-weather retreat from Calcutta and was formerly a favourite resort of Warren Hastings; see Hunter's Gazetteer). — **jala**, n. sg. and pl. flood-tide (opp. to 'ebb'), Uttamac. — **taṭa**, n. the sea-shore (also *dhṛta*, m.), Kathās. — **tikra-ma** (*velāt*), m. overstepping the right time, tardiness, Pañcat. — **tiga** (*velāt*), mfn. overflowing the shore (as the ocean), MBh. — **dri** (*velādri*), n. a mountain situated on the coast, Kathās. — **dhara**, n. a kind of bird (= *bhāraṇḍa*), HPariś. — **nila** (*velān*), n. a coast wind, Ragh. — **bala**, w. r. for *-vana*, MBh. — **mūla**, n. the sea-shore, W. — **mubhas** (*velāmbhar*), n. = *velā-jala*, Uttamac. — **vana**, n. a forest on the sea-shore, MBh. — **vali** (*velāv*), f. (in music) a partic. scale. — **vitta**, n. a kind of official, Rājāt. — **vilāsini**, f. a courtesan, Nalac. — **vici**, m. a shore-wave, breaker; pl. surge, Kir. — **samudra**, m. (Mpicch.). — **salila**, n. (Vikr.) = *-jala*. — **hina**, mfn. untimely, occurring before the time (as an eclipse), VarBrS. **Velōrmi**, f. = *velā-vici*, Rājāt.

Velāya, Nonn. fr. *velā*, g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*.

Velikā, f. (with *bhū*) a country situated on the sea-shore, maritime country, Hariv.

वेलव velava, m. a secretly born son of a Śūdra and a Kshatriyā, L.

वेलायनि velāyani, m. (prob. w.r. for *vaiḥ*) a patr., Pravar.

वेलिभुक्प्रिय velibhuk-prīya, m. a kind of fragrant mango, L. (prob. w. r. for *bali-bhuk-priya*).

वेलुष veluva, m. or n. (cf. *vela*) a partic. high number, Buddh.

वेल्ल vell (cf. 1. *vel* and *vehl*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xv, 33) *vellati* (pr. p. *vellat* or *vellamāna*, Vām. v, 2, 9), to shake about, tremble, sway, be tossed or agitated, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; Caus. *vellayati*, to cause to shake &c.; to knead (a dough), Bhp.

Vella, mfn. going, moving, shaking, W.; n. Embelia Ribes, L.; N. of a town (the modern Vellore, see comp. and cf. *vellūra*). — **ja**, n. black pepper, L. — **puri-vishaya-gadya**, n. an account in prose of the city and district of Vellore and of its ruler Keśa-veśa-rāja.

Vellaka, m., see *kāra-v*; (*ikā*), f. Trigonella Corniculata, L.

Vellana, n. going, moving about, shaking, W.; rolling (of a horse), Śiś.; surging (of waves), Rājāt.; brushwood, Bhp.; a sort of rolling-pin with which cakes &c. are prepared, W.; (ē), f. a species of *Dūrvā* grass, L.; n. black pepper, L.

Vellantara, m. a partic. tree (= *vīra-taru*), Bhp.

Vellahala, m. a libertine (= *keli-nāgara*), L.

Velli, f. (cf. *valli*) a creeping plant, L.

Vellikākhyā, f. Trigonella Corniculata, L. (cf. under *vellaka*).

Vellita, mfn. shaken, trembling &c.; bent, curved, crooked, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; entwined (as arms), Śiś.; n. going, moving, shaking, W.; the rolling of a horse,

L. **Vellitāgra**, mfn. curly at the end or point (as hair), MBh.; m. hair, Gal.

Vellitaka, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr.; n. crossing (instr. crosswise), ib.

Vellūra, m. or n. (cf. *vella*) N. of a town and district (the modern Vellore in North Arcot, 80 miles from Madras; it has a celebrated fortress), VarBrS.

वेविज *vevijā*, mf(ā)n. (fr. Intens. of *√vij*) starting, quick, RV.

वेविजाना. See Intens. of *√vij*.

वेविदत् *vevidat*, *vevidāna*. See Intens. of *√3. vid*.

वेविषत् *veviṣat*, *veviṣāna*. See Intens. of *√viṣ*.

वेवी *vevī* (cf. Intens. of *√I. vi*), cl. 2. *Ā*. *vevīte* (3. pl. *vevīyate*, Pāp. vi, 1, 6, Sch.), to go; to pervade; to conceive; to desire; to throw; to eat, Dhātup. xxiv, 69.

वेश *veś*. See *√ves*.

वेश *veśā*, m. (*√I. viś*) 'a settler,' small farmer, tenant, neighbour, dependent, vassal, RV.; Kāth. (once in VS. *veśā*); entrance, ingress, W.; a tent (see *vastra-v*); a house, dwelling (cf. *veśā-vāta*), L.; prostitution or a house of ill fame, brothel, Mn.; Daś.; Kathās.; the behaviour of a courtesan, Kathās.; trade, business (to explain *vaiśya*), L.; the son of a Vaiśya and an Ugrī, L.; often w.r. for *veśha*. [For cognate words see under *√I. viś*.] — *kula*, n. a number of courtesans, Daś.; — *stri*, f. a common woman, Bhar. — *tvā*, n. the state of a tenant or (dependent) neighbour, vassalage, MaitrS. — *dāna*, — *dhara* &c., see *veśha-d*, *veśha-dh*. — *nada* (or *veśana-da*?), m. N. of a river, Inscr. — *bhaginī*, f. N. of Sarasvatī, Kāth. (cf. next). — *bhāginā*, mf(ā)n. (an expression applied to Sarasvatī), MaitrS. (*veśo-bh*, ĀpSr.; cf. *veśo-bh*, Pāp. iv, 4, 132). — *bhāva*, n. the nature or condition of prostitutes, Mṛicch. — *bhṛit*, see *veśha-bhṛit*. — *yāmana*, mfn. ruling or managing people, MaitrS.; Kāth.; n. the act of ruling &c., ib. — *yuvati* (Bhar.), — *yoshit* (Hariv.), f. a harlot, prostitute. — *vat*, m. the keeper of a house of ill fame, Kull. on Mn. iv, 84. — *vadhū* (Hariv.), — *vanitā* (Mudr.), f. a common woman, harlot. — *vāta*, n. house and court, Daś. — *vāsa*, m. a house of prostitutes, brothel, Mṛicch. — *stri* (MBh.), — *sthā* (SāmavBr.), f. a prostitute. **Veśānta**, m. (BrĀrUp.), or **veśāntā**, f. (ŚBr.) a pond.

Veśaka, mfn. who or what enters, entering, W.; m. a house, L.; (*ikā*), f. entrance, ingress, W.

Veśana, n. the act of entering, BhP.; a house, W.; (*ī*), f. an entrance, waiting room, L.

Veśantā, m. a pond, tank, AV.; Kāv. (cf. *veśānta*); fire, L.; (*veśāntā*, Br.; *veśāntī*, AV.), f. id.

Veśās, m. a neighbour, vassal, AV. ii, 32, 5.

Veśasa. See *yajña-v*.

Veśā-pura, n. N. of a town, Vcar.

Veśika, n. (cf. *vaiśika*) a partic. art, Lalit.

Veśin, mfn. entering, Hariv. (also w.r. for *veśin*).

Veśī, f. 'entering, piercing (?)', a pin, needle, RV. vii, 18, 7 (Sāy.)

Veśo-bhāginā and **veśo-bhāgya**, mfn. (fr. *veśas* + *bhāga*) nourishing neighbours or retainers, Pāp. iv, 1, 131; 132 (cf. *veśa-bhāginī* and *bhāginā*).

Veśma, in comp. for *veśman*. — *karman*, n. house-building, MW. — *kaliṅga*, prob. = (cf. w.r. for) next, L. — *kuliṅga*, m. a kind of bird, Suśr.

— *kūla*, m. a kind of creeper, L. — *caṭaka*, m. a kind of sparrow, Bhpr. — *dhūma*, m. a species of plant (prob. = *griha-dh*), Car. — *nakula*, m. the musk rat or shrew, L. — *bhū*, f. building-ground, the site of a habitation, L. — *vāsa*, m. a sleeping-room, Kathās. — *sthūpā*, f. the main post or column of a house, L. **Veśmānta** (ifc. f. *ā*) the interior of a house, R.

Veśmaka, mfn. (fr. *veśman*), g. *riyādi*; m. pl. N. of a people, MarkP.

Veśman, n. a house, dwelling, mansion, abode, apartment, RV. &c. &c.; a palace, Āpast.; an astrological house, VarBrS.; N. of the 4th astral house, ib.

Veśya, mfn. to be entered (ifc., g. *vargyādi*); (*ā*), f., see below; (*veśyā*) n. neighbourhood, dependence, vassalage, RV.; an adjacent or dependent territory, ib.; a house of prostitutes, house of ill fame, L.; prostitution (*veśyam* with Caus. of *√vah*, to be a prostitute), Divyāv. — *kāminī* (VarBrS.),

— *stri* (MBh.), f. a prostitute, harlot (= *veśyā*, see next).

Veśyā, f. 'intranda,' a harlot, courtesan, prostitute, Mn.; MBh. &c. (in comp. also *veśya*; see prec.). Clypea *Hernandifolia*, L.; a kind of metre, Col. — *gapa*, m. a company of harlots, L. — *ga-mana*, n. going after harlots, licentiousness, MW. — *gāmin*, m. one who visits harlots, fornicator, ib. — *griha*, n. h^o-house, brothel, VarYogay. — *gha-ṭaka*, m. a procurer of harlots, pander, Kāv. — *āga-nā* (*veśyāng*), f. a common woman; — *kalpa*, m., — *vrīti*, f. N. of wks. — *oārya* (*veśyāc*), m. the master or keeper of h^os or dancing girls, L.; a catamite, W. — *jana*, m. a h^o or h^os, Siś. — *samāśraya* or *ndāśraya*, m. a brothel, L. — *tvā*, n. the condition of a h^o, Mṛicch. Sch. — *papa*, m. wages of a h^o, Mṛicch. — *pati*, m. a h^o's husband, paramour, Kāv. — *putra*, m. an illegitimate son, bastard, Mṛicch. — *yatta* (*veśyāc*), mfn. dependent on h^os; *ūtī-√kri*, to make dep^o on h^os, Rājāt. — *vāra*, m. a number of harlots, W. — *vāsa*, m. — *griha*, L. — *veśman*, n. id., Rājāt. — *vrata*, n. a partic. observance performed by harlots, Cat. — *śraya* (*veśyāc*), m. = *griha*, Hasy.

वेशर *veśara*, *veśavāra*. See *vesara*, *vesa-vāra*, col. 3.

वेशि *veśi*, f. (in astron.) = *φάρις*, N. of the second astrological house from that in which the sun is situated, VarBrS.

वेशिजात *veśijāta* or *veśijāta*, m. a kind of creeper (= *putra-dātrī*), L.

वेश्वर *veśvara*, m. = *vesara*, L.

वेष् *veśha*, m. (ifc. f. *ā* or *i*, cf. *bhūta-ve-shī*; fr. *√viṣh*) work, activity, management, VS.; Kauś.; KātyŚr.; dress, apparel, ornament, artificial exterior, assumed appearance (often also = look, exterior, appearance in general), Mn.; MBh. &c. (acc. with *√kri* or *ā-√sthā*, 'to assume a dress,' with *√gam* or *vi-√dhā*, 'to assume an appearance,' with *ā-√chādyā*, 'concealing one's appearance,' 'disguising one's self,' *prachanna-veśheya*, id.); often w.r. for *veśa*; (*veśhā*), mfn. working, active, busy, VS. (cf. *prālar-v*). — *kāra*, m. the sun to explain *veśhāna*, L. — *dāna*, m. the sunflower (= *sūrya-sobhā*), L. — *dhara*, mfn. having only the appearance of, disguising one's self, acting a part, Siphās.; (ifc.) disguised as, Divyāv. — *dhārin*, mfn. wearing the dress of (comp.), R.; m. a hypocrite, false devotee, L. — *vat*, mfn. well-dressed (for *su-v*), Kām. — *śri* or *śrī* (*veśha-*), mfn. beautifully adorned, TS.; ŚBr. **Veśhādhika**, mfn. very well clothed, too well dressed, VarYogay. **Veśhānya-tva**, n. change of dress, VP.

Veśhāna or **veśhāna**, n. service, attendance, RV.; (*ā*), f. id., MānGr.; Flacourtia *Cataphracta*, L.

Veśhin. See *chadma-v* and *vikṛita-veśhin*.

Veśhya, mfn. dressed, disguised, masked (as an actor), Pāp. v, 1, 100, Sch.; (*veśhyā*), m. (prob.) a head-band, VS.; n. (prob.) work, labour (see *hastā-veśhya*).

वेष्वार *veśhvāra*, incorrect for *vesavāra*.

वेष्क *veśhkā*, m. (cf. *veśhta* and *bleśhka*) a noose for strangling a sacrificial victim, ŚBr.

वेष्ट *veśṭ* (cf. *viṣṭ*), cl. 1. *Ā*. (Dhātup. viii, 2) *veśṭate* (pf. *viveśṭe*, fut. *veśṭitā* &c., Gr.), to wind or twist round, Sāh.; to adhere or cling to (loc.), AV.; to cast the skin (said of a snake), R.; to dress, MW.: Caus. *veśṭāyati*, *te* (aor. *aviveśṭat* or *avaveśṭat*; Pass. *veśṭyate*), to wrap up, envelop, enclose, surround, cover, invest, beset, TBh.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to tie on, wrap round (a turban &c.), MBh.; Rājāt.; to cause to shrink up, SvetUp.; Desid. *viveśṭishate*, Gr.: Intens. *veveśṭishate*, *veveśṭi*, ib.

Veśhta, m. enclosing, an enclosure, L.; a band, noose, Kanś.; MBh.; a tooth-hole, Suśr.; gum, resin, L.; turpentine, L.; n. (that which surrounds) Brahman or the sky, L. — *pāla*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

— *vaṅsa*, m. *Bambusa Spinosa*, L. — *sāra*, m. turpentine, L. **Veśhātvāra** (?) n. a kind of factitious salt, L. (cf. *vesavāra*).

Veśhaka, m., see *ānguli-v*; a wall, fence, W.; (in gram.) putting a word before and after *iti*, VPrāt.; Beninkasa *Cerifera*, L.; m. or n. turpentine,

L.; n. a head-band, turban, L.; resin, gum, L.; mfn. who or what encompasses or surrounds, W.

Veśhāna, n. the act of surrounding or encompassing or enclosing or encircling (*kṛita-veśhāna*, 'surrounded,' 'beset,' cf. also *ānguli-v*), GrŚrS.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; anything that surrounds or wraps &c., a bandage, band, girdle (*naṃ-√kri*, 'to bandage'), MBh.; Pāñcat.; a head-band, tiara, diadem, MBh.; Ragh.; Kathās.; an enclosure, wall, fence, Megh.; a covering, case, MW.; a span, MarkP.; the outer ear (i.e. the meatus auditorius and concha), L.; a kind of weapon, L.; a partic. attitude in dancing (either a disposition of the hands or crossing of the feet), W.; a rope round the sacrificial post, L.; Pongamia *Glabra*, L.; bellium, L.; = *gati* (?), L. — **veśhaka**, m. a kind of coitus, L.

Veśhānaka, m. a kind of coitus, L.

Veśhānika. See *pāda-v*.

Veśhāniya, mfn. to be surrounded or wound round, Nyāyam.

Veśhāyitavya, mfn. id., ib., Sch.

Veśhātā, mfn. enveloped, bound round, wrapped up, enclosed, surrounded, invested, beset, ŚBr. &c. &c.; covered with, veiled (in instr.), Mn. i, 49; accompanied or attended by (instr.), MBh.; twisted (as a rope), Kathās.; stopped, secured from access, W.; n. encompassing, encircling, W.; one of the gestures or attitudes of dancing (= *veśhāna*), ib.; a kind of coitus, L.; a turban (see *veśhātin*). — **śiras**, mfn. one who has his head covered, Āpast.

Veśhātaka. See *latā-v*.

Veśhātavya, mfn. = *veśhāniya*, MW.

Veśhātin, mfn. wearing a turban, Āpast.

Veśhaka, mfn. sticking to, adhering, MaitrS.

Veśhya, mfn. = *veśhāniya*, MW.

वेष्प *veśhpa*, m. water, Uṇ. iii, 23, Sch.

वेष्प *veśhya*. See under *veśha*, col. 2.

वेस् *ves*, cl. 1. P. *vesati*, to go, move, Dhātup. xvii, 70; to desire, love, Naigh. ii, 6. (Cf. also 1. *vi*, 2. *ve*, *√I. vi*.)

वेसन *vesana*, n. a kind of flour made from a partic. vegetable product, Bhpr.

वेसर *vesara*, m. (cf. *vega-sara*; also written *veśara*) a mule, VarBrS.; Siś.; (*ī*), f. a female mule, Divyāv.; n. (used to explain *vāsara*), Nir. iv, 7; 11.

वेसवार *vesavāra*, m. (also written *veśav* or *veshav*) a partic. condiment or kind of seasoning (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger, spice &c.), Suśr.

वेह *veh* (also written *beh*), cl. 1. *Ā*. *vehate*, to strive, make effort, Dhātup. xvi, 42; cl. 1. P. *vehati* = *vehāya*, Vop.

वेहत *vehāt*, f. a barren cow or a cow that miscarries, VS.; AV.; Br. (cf. Up. ii, 85; accord, to L. also 'a cow that desires the bull' or 'a pregnant cow').

Veḥāya, Nom. (fr. prec.) *Ā. yate*, to miscarry, g. *bhṛiśādi*.

वेहानस *vehānasa*, (with Jains) a partic. forbidden mode of suicide, Śil.

वेहार *vehāra*, m. (cf. *vihāra*) N. of a country (Behār), L.

वेह *vehl*, cl. 1. P. *vehlati*, v.l. for *√vell*, Dhātup. xv, 33.

वे 1. *vai* (orig. identical with *√2. vā*), cl.

1. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 24) *vāyati*, to become languid or weary or exhausted, RV. (*śoshane*, Dhātup.); to be deprived of (gen.), RV. viii, 47, 6; P. and (ep. also *Ā*), to blow, Āpast.; MBh.

3. **Vāta**, mfn. (for 1. and 2. see pp. 934, 939) dried up (see 1. *a-vātā*).

Vāna, mfn. dried &c. (see 2. *vāna*, p. 940, col. 2).

वे 2. *vai*, ind. a particle of emphasis and affirmation, generally placed after a word and laying stress on it (it is usually translatable by 'indeed,' 'truly,' 'certainly,' 'verily,' 'just' &c.; it is very rare in the RV.; more frequent in the AV., and very common in the Brāhmaṇas and in works that imitate their style; in the Sūtras it is less frequent and almost restricted to the combination *yady u vai*; in Manu,

MBh. and the Kāvyas it mostly appears at the end of a line, and as a mere expletive. In RV. it is frequently followed by *u* in the combination *vā u* [both particles are separated, v, 18, 3]; it is also preceded by *u* and various other particles, e.g. by *lā, āha, utā*; in the Brāhmaṇas it often follows *ha, ha sma, eva*; in later language *api* and *tu*. Accord. to some it is also a vocative particle).

वैशतिक *vaiśatika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *viśatika*) purchased with twenty, Pāp. v, 1, 27.

वैकसेय *vaikaseya*, m. metron. fr. *vi-kasā*, g. *subhrādi*.

वैकक्ष्य *vaikakṣha*, n. (fr. *vi-kakṣha*) = *vaikakṣhaka*, Mudr. (v. l.); an upper garment, mantle, L. **वैकक्षका** (Kād.; Sadukt.) or **वैकक्षिका** (Mudr.) or **वैकक्ष्या** (ib.; Jātakam.), n. a garland suspended over the shoulder.

वैकक्ष्यका (ifc. f. ā) a wrapper, mantle, Hcar.

वैकङ्क *vaikanka*, m. N. of a mountain, Pur.

वैकङ्कत *vaikankatā* or *vaik°*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-kankata*) belonging to or coming from or made of Flacourtia Sapida, AV.; TS., Br. &c.; m. Flacourtia Sapida, L.

वैकटिक *vaikaṭika*, m. (fr. 2. *vi-kaṭa*, but cf. *vekaṭa*) a jeweller, Vcar.; (*ku-vaikaṭika*, m. a bad jeweller, Hcar.)

वैकात्या, n. hugeness, horribleness, atrociousness, Sāh.

वैकथिक *vaikathika*, mfn. = *vi-kathāyāṃ sādhuḥ*, g. *kathādi*.

वैकयत *vaikayata*, m., g. *bhauriky-ādi*. - *vidha*, mfn. inhabited by Vaikayatas, L.

वैकर *vaikara*, mfn. (fr. *vi-kara*), g. *utsādi*.

वैकरञ्ज *vaikarañja*, m. (fr. *vi-karañja*) a species of snake, Suśr.

वैकर्ण्य *vaikarṇa*, m. (fr. *vi-karṇa*) N. of two tribes (du.), RV.; patr. fr. *vi-karṇa*, PārGr. (accord. to Sch. N. of Garuda or of the wind); a patr. (if a Vātsya be meant), Pāp. iv, 1, 117 (cf. *vaikarṇeya*).

वैकार्णव्या (Cat.) or **वैकार्पि** (Sāṃskāraḥ.), m. patr. fr. *vi-karṇa*.

वैकार्प्या, m. patr. fr. *vi-karṇa* (if a Kāśyapa be meant), Pāp. iv, 1, 124 (cf. *vaikarṇa*).

वैकर्त *vaikarta*, m. (fr. *vi-karta*) a partic. edible part of a sacrificial victim, (perhaps the loin, AitBr. (Sāy.); one who cuts up a sacrificial victim, a butcher, MW.

वैकार्तना, mfn. (fr. *vi-kartana*) relating or belonging to the sun, Rāghav.; m. N. of Karṇa (as son of the sun), MBh.; patr. of Su-grīva, Rāghav. - *kula*, n. the solar race, Uttarar.

वैकर्ण्य *vaikarma*, m. N. of the Muni Vātsya, MW.

वैकर्ण्य *vaikarya*, mfn. (fr. *vi-kara*), g. *saṃkāśādi*.

वैकल्य *vaikalpa*, n. (fr. *vi-kalpa*) dubiousness, ambiguity, indecision, MW.; optionality, A.; w. r. for *vaikalya*, Mn.; MBh.; Rājat.

वैकल्पिक, mf(i)n. admitting of difference of opinion, optional, ĀrshBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c. - *tā*, f. (Mṛicch., Sch.) or - *tva*, n. (Siddh.) optionality.

वैकल्य *vaikalya*, n. (fr. *vi-kala*) imperfection, weakness, defectiveness, defect, frailty (also - *tā*, f., R.; w. r. *vaikalpa-tā*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; incompetency, insufficiency, W.; despondency, MBh.; MārKP. &c.; confusion, flurry, MBh. (v. l. *vaiklavya*).

वैकायन *vaikāyana*, m. a patr., Sāṃskāraḥ. (also pl.)

वैकारिक *vaikārika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-kāra*) based on or subject to modification, modifying or modified, MBh.; Suśr.; Pur. &c.; m. a class of deities, MW.; (with *kāla*) the time necessary for the formation of the fetus, Car.; n. emotion, flurry, R. - *bandha*, m. (in the Sāṃkhyā phil.) one of the threefold forms of bondage, Tattvas.

वैकारि-मता, n., g. *rāja-dantādi*.

वैकार्या, n. transformation, change, modification, MBh.

वैकाल *vaikāla*, m. (fr. *vi-kāla*) evening, afternoon, W.

वैकालिका, mf(i)n. occurring in or belonging to the evening, W.; n. evening devotion, (or) an evening meal, Vet.; Campak.; (*am*), ind. in the afternoon, MW.

वैकालिना, mf(i)n. = *vaikālika* above, W.

वैकासेय *vaikaseya*, m. patr. fr. *vi-kāsa*, g. *subhrādi*.

वैकै *vaiki*, m. a patr., g. *taulvaly-ādi*, Cat. (pl.)

वैकिर *vaikira*, mfn. (fr. *vi-kira*) percolated, trickled through; n. (with *vāri*) percolated water, Suśr.

वैकुषीय *vaikughāsiya*, mfn. (fr. *vikughāsa*), g. *kṛiśādi* (v. l. *vaikutyāsiya*).

वैकुक्षीय *vaikutyāsiya*, mfn. (fr. *vikutyāsa*), g. *kṛiśādi* (Kās.; v. l. *vaikughāsiya*).

वैकुण्ठ *vaikunṭha*, m. (fr. *vi-kunṭha*) N. of Indra, ŚBr.; KaushUp.; of Viṣṇu (Kṛiṣṇa), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a statue of Viṣṇu, Rājat.; the 24th day in the month of Brahmā, L.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt.; a kind of Ocimum, L.; N. of various men (esp. authors and teachers), Cat.: (with Indra) N. of the supposed author of RV. x, 48-50, Anukr.; pl. or sg. (scil. *gaṇa*) N. of a class of gods, Pur.; m. or n. Viṣṇu's heaven (variously described as situated in the northern ocean or on the eastern peak of mount Meru), Pañcat.; BhP. &c.; n. talc, W.; (*ā*), f. Vaikunṭha's (Viṣṇu's) Śakti, Pañcar. - *gati*, f. going to Viṣṇu's heaven, Pañcat. - *gadya*, n. N. of wk. - *caturdaśī*, f. the 14th day of the light half of the month Kārttika (sacred to Viṣṇu), MW. - *tva*, n. the being Viṣṇu (Kṛiṣṇa), Hariv. - *dīkṣita*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *ṛiṣya*, n. N. of his wk. - *dīpikā*, f. N. of wk.; - *nātha*, m. 'lord of Vaik°', Viṣṇu; - *nāthācārya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *puri*, f. Viṣṇu's city, Sighās.; m. N. of an author, Cat.; W. - *bhuvana*, n. or - *loka*, m. Vaikunṭha's (Viṣṇu's) heaven, Cat. - *varṇana*, n. a description of Vaikunṭha, MW. - *vijaya*, m. N. of wk. - *viṣṇu*, - *śiṣya* or - *śiṣyācārya*, m. N. of authors, Cat. - *stava*, m., - *stava-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. - *svarga*, m., - *bhuvana*, Pañcat.

वैकुण्ठीय, mfn. relating to Viṣṇu's heaven, Pañcat.

वैकृत *vaikṛita*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-kṛiti*) modified, derivative, secondary (- *tva*, n., Lāty.), RPrāt.; TPrāt., Sch. &c.; undergoing change, subject to modification, Sāṃkhyak.; KapS.; disfigured, deformed, MBh.; not natural, perpetuated by adoption (as a family), Cat.; m. N. of the Aham-kāra or I-making faculty, MBh.; of a demon causing a partic. disease, Hariv.; n. (ifc. f. ā) change, modification, alteration, disfigurement, abnormal condition, changed state, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; an unnatural phenomenon, portent, Ragh.; VarBrS.; Rājat.; mental change, agitation, MBh.; R. &c.; aversion, hatred, enmity, hostility, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; Rājat. - *rahasya*, n. N. of wk. - *vat*, mfn. morbidly affected by (comp.), Rājat. - *vivarta*, m. a woeful plight, miserable condition, piteous state, Mālatīm. - *sarga*, m. a form of creation (opp. to *prākṛita*), VP. **वैकृतपहा**, mfn. removing or preventing change, W.

वैकृति, w. r. for *vaikṛita*, n., MBh.

वैकृतिका, mf(i)n. subject to change, Sāṃkhyak.; changed, incidental, MW.; (in Sāṃkhyā) belonging to a Vikāra i. e. to a production or evolved principle (see *vi-kāra*, *pra-kṛiti*), ib.

वैकृत्या, mfn. changed (in form or mind), W.; n. change, alteration, R.; change for the worse, deterioration, degeneration, Hariv.; ugliness, repulsiveness, Sadukt.; an unnatural phenomenon, portent, MBh.; VarBrS.; aversion, disgust, W.; hostility, R.; woeful state, miserable plight, A.

वैकृन्त *vaikṛinta* (?), m. mercury, L.

वैक्रान्त *vaikrānta*, m. n. (fr. *vi-krānta*) a kind of gem resembling a diamond (also *ṛaka*), L.

वैक्रिय *vaikriya*, mfn. (fr. *vi-kriyā*) result-

ing from change, HParīś.; subject to change, Śatr.; Sūryapr.

वैक्लव *vaiklava*, n. (fr. *vi-klava*) bewildering, despondency, Pur.

वैक्लव्या, n. id., MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; frailty, feebleness, mental weakness, Kād.; Śak., Sch. - *tā*, f. = *vaiklava*, R.

वैक्ष *vaiksha*, mfn. = *vikshā śīlam asya*, g. *chatrādi*.

वैक्षमाणि *vaikshamāṇi*, m. patr. fr. *vikshamāṇa*, Pat.

वैखरी *vaikharī*, f. N. of a partic. sound, RāmātUp.; Pat.; speech in the fourth of its four stages from the first stirring of the air or breath, articulate utterance, that utterance of sounds or words which is complete as consisting of full and intelligible sentences, MW.; the faculty of speech or the divinity presiding over it, ib.; speech in general, A.

वैखान *vaikhāna*, m. N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.

वैखानस *vaikhānasā*, m. (fr. *vi-khānasa*) a Brāhman in the third stage of his life, anchorite, hermit (= *vānaprastha*, q. v.), Kāv.; Gaut.; BhP.; a patr. of Vamra, RAnukr.; of Puru-hanman, PañcarBr.; N. of partic. stars, VarBrS.; of a sect of Vaiṣṇavas, W.; Cat.; (*ṛi*), f. a female anchorite, Bālar.; a vessel used for cooking the meat offered in sacrifice, W.; mf(i)n. relating or belonging to Vaikhānasas or anchorites (with *tantra*, n. the Tantra of the sect called Vaikhānasa, BhP.), TS.; PañcarBr.; Lāty. &c.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. - *tantra*, n. (cf. above), - *bhṛigu-samhitā*, f. N. of wks. - *mata*, n. the rules for anchorites, Mn. vi, 21 (Kull.) - *vaiṣṇavāgama*, m., - *śrauta-sūtra*, n., - *samhitā*, f., - *samprōkṣha*, n., - *sūtra*, n. N. of wks. **वैखानसागमा**, m. N. of wk. **वैखानसाद्वार्या**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. **वैखानसाद्विद्वाना**, n., - *sārcanā-nava-nīta*, n. N. of wks. **वैखानसाश्रमा**, m. N. of a hermitage, MBh.

वैखानसि, m. a patr., Cat.

वैखानसोपनिषद्, f. N. of an Upanishad.

वैखारक *vaikhāraka* (?), m. pungent (cf. *khara*) and salt taste, L.; mfn. pungent and salt, L.

वैगन्धिका *vaiyundhikā*, f. (fr. *vi-gandha*) a species of plant, Car. (prob. m. c. for *vig°*).

वैगलेय *vaiigaleya*, m. (with *gaṇa*) N. of a class of evil spirits, Hariv.

वैगुण्य *vaiṅunya*, n. (fr. *vi-guṇa*) absence of or freedom from qualities, absence of attributes, W.; difference of qualities, contrariety of properties, diversity, W.; imperfection, defectiveness (with *janmanah*, 'inferiority of birth'), ŚrS.; Mn. &c.; faultiness, badness, unskilfulness, Mn.; MBh. &c.

वैग्रहि *vaiṅrahi* (fr. *vi-graha*), g. *sutaṃ-gamādi*.

वैग्रहिका, mf(i)n. belonging to the body, corporeal, bodily, MW.

वैग्रि *vaiṅri* (fr. *vigra*), g. *sutaṃ-gamādi*.

वैग्र्या, m. patr. fr. *vigra*, g. *subhrādi*.

वैशटिक *vaiṅṣṭika*, m. (cf. *vaikaṭika*) a jeweller, L.

वैषय *vaiṅhasa*, m. (fr. *vi-ghasa*) N. of a huntsman, Hariv.

वैघासिका, mfn. feeding on the residue or remains of food, MBh.

वैघात *vaiṅhātya*, n. (fr. *vi-ghātin*), g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

वैङ्कि *vaiṅki* (cf. *vaiki*), m. a patr., g. *taulvaly-ādi*.

वैङ्गि *vaiṅgi*, m. a patr., Pāp. iv, 2, 113, Sch.

वैङ्ग्या, m. (fr. prec.), ib.

वैङ्गेय, N. of a partic. region, Inscr.

वैचकिल *vaicakila*, mf(i)n. made of the plant Vicakila, Sadukt.

वैचक्ष्य *vaicakṣhya*, n. (fr. *vi-cakṣhya*) experience, proficiency, skill in (loc.), Bhar.; Daś.; Bālar.

वैचित्स *vaicitṭya*, n. (fr. *vi-citta*) mental confusion, absence of mind, a swoon, *Suśr.*; *Car.* &c.

वैचित्स *vaicitṭya*, w.r. for prec.

वैचित्र *vaicitra*, n. (fr. *vi-citra*) = *vaicitrya* below, *Rājat.*; (f), f. strangeness, wonderfulness, marvellous beauty, *Bālar.*; *Kāthās.* — **विर्या**, m. (fr. *vicitra-v*) patr. of *Dhrita-rāshtra* of *Pāṇḍu* and of *Vidura*, *Kāth.*; *MBh.*; *Hariv.*; *BhP.* — **विर्याका**, mfn. belonging to *Vicitra-viryā* &c., *Hariv.* — **विर्यिन** (m. c.), m. = *-virya*, *MBh.*

वाचित्र्या, n. variety, manifoldness, diversity, *Kap.*; *Hit.*; *VarBrS.* &c.; = *vaicitri* above, *Kāv.*; *Sāh.* &c.; w.r. for *vaicitṭya*, *Malatim.*; sorrow, despair, *MW.* — **विर्या**, w.r. for *vaicitra-vi*, *MBh.*

वैच्छन्दस *vaicchandas*, mfn. (fr. *vi-cchan-das*) consisting of various metres, *Lāty.*; n. a *Sāman* consisting of various metres, *ib.*

वैच्युत *vaicyuta*, m. (fr. *vi-cyuta*) N. of a *Muni*, *Cat.*

वैजग्धक *vaijagdhaka*, mfn. (fr. *vi-jagdh*), *g. varāhādi.*

वैजन *vaijana* or *ṇa-deva*, m. N. of a king and author, *Cat.*

वैजनन *vaijanana*, mfn. (fr. *vi-janana*) relating to childbirth; (with or scil. *mās*), m. the last month of pregnancy, *Hear.*; *Rājat.*

वैजन्य *vaijanya*, n. (fr. *vi-jana*) desertedness, solitude, *Rājat.*

वैजयन्त *vaijayanta*, m. (fr. *vi-jayat* or *ṇanta*) the banner of *Indra*, *MBh.*; a banner, flag, *R.*; the palace of *Indra*, *Buddh.*; a house, *A.*; N. of *Skanda*, *L.*; of a mountain, *MBh.*; *Hariv.*; pl. (with *Jainas*) N. of a class of deities, *L.*; (f), f. a flag, banner, *MBh.*; *Kāv.* &c.; an ensign, *W.*; a kind of garland prognosticating victory, *MBh.*; *Pur.*; the necklace of *Viṣṇu*, *MW.*; N. of the 8th night of the civil month, *Sūryapr.*; *Premna Spinosa*, *Suśr.*; *Sesbania Aegyptiaca*, *L.*; N. of a lexicon by *Yādava-prakāśa*; of a Comm. to *Viṣṇu's Dharmaśāstra* (*IW.* 304, 305); of various other wks.; of a town or a river, *AV. Parīś.*; n. N. of a gate in *Ayodhyā*, *R.*; of a town (= *vana-vāśī*), *R.*; *Inscr.*

वैजयन्तिका, mf(ā or ī) n. bearing a flag, a flag-bearer, *L.*; (ā), f. a flag, banner, *Malatim.*; a kind of pearl necklace (in *Prākṛit*), *Vikr.*; *Sesbania Aegyptiaca*, *L.*; *Premna Spinosa*, *Bhpr.*

वैजयि *vaijaya*, m. (fr. *vi-jaya*) N. of the third *Cakra-vartin* in *Bhārata*, *L.*

वैजयिका, mf(ī) n. conferring or foretelling victory (*Cikāṇā* [v. l. *kāṇā*] *vidyānāṁ jñānam*, one of the 64 arts), *VarBrS.*; *Hariv.* &c.

वैजयिन, mfn. id., *MBh.*

वैजर *vaijara*, m. pl. N. of a school, *Carap.*

वैजलदेव *vaijala-deva* or *ṇa-bhūpati*. See *baijala-deva*.

वैजव *vaijava*, m. pl. N. of a school, *Carap.* (v. l. *vaijara*); w.r. for *paijavana*.

वैजवना, w.r. for *paijavana*.

वैजवाप *vaijavāpa* &c. See *baij*.

वैजात्य *vaijātya*, n. (fr. *vi-jāti*) diverseness, heterogeneity, *Sarvad.*; exclusion from caste, *W.*; difference of caste, *A.*; strangeness, *A.*; looseness, wantonness (cf. *vaiyatya*), *W.*

वैजान *vaijāna*, m. patr. of *Vṛiṣa*, *PañcavBr.*

वैजापक *vaijāpaka* or *ṇapakaka*, mfn. (fr. *vijāpaka*), *g. kacchādi.*

वैजि *vaiji*, m. N. of a man, *Bhartṛ.* (perhaps w.r. for *baiji*).

वैजिका *vaijika* &c. See *baij*.

वैज्ञानशालिक *vaijñānaśālika* (?), m., *Cam-pak.*

वैज्ञानिक *vaijñānika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *vi-jñāna*) rich in knowledge, proficient, *L.*

वैटप *vaiṭapa*, m. patr. fr. *viṭapa*, *g. śivādi.*

वैटुष *vaiṭuṣya*, w.r. for *vaiduṣya*, *Rājat.*

वैट्टालिक *vaiṭṭālika* (of obscure meaning; for *vaiṭālika*?), *Cat.*

वैडव *vaiḍava*, m. patr. fr. *viḍu*, *PañcavBr.*

वैडाल *vaiḍāla*. See *baiḍ*.

वैडूर्य *vaiḍūrya*, n. (rarely m.; cf. *viḍūra-ja*) a cat's-eye gem (ifc. 'a jewel,' = 'anything excellent of its kind'), *AdbhBr.*; *MBh.*; *Kāv.* &c.; m. N. of a mountain (also *-parvata*), *MBh.*; *VarBrS.* &c.; mf(ā) n. made of cat's-eye gems, *MBh.*; *R.* &c. — **कान्ति**, mfn. having the colour of a cat's-eye gem, *VarBrS.*; m. N. of a sword, *Kāthās.* — **प्रबहा**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, *Buddh.* — **मानि**, m. a cat's-eye gem; — **वट**, mfn. containing cat's-eyes, *R.* — **मया**, mf(ī) n. consisting or made of or resembling cat's-eyes, *MBh.*; *R.* &c. — **शिकारा**, m. N. of a mountain, *MBh.* — **श्रिंगा**, n. N. of a mythical town, *Kāthās.*

वैण *vaiṇa*, m. (fr. *veṇu*) a maker of bamboo-work (a partic. mixed caste), *Āpast.*; *Mn.*; *Yājñ.*; n. N. of a *Sāman*, *ĀrshBr.*

वैणव, mf(ī) n. consisting or made of or produced from bamboo (with *nīcayāḥ*, 'supply of b^o', with *agni*, 'a b^o fire'; with *yava*, 'b^o-corn'), *TS.*; *ŚBr.*; *GṛS.* &c.; made of grains of barley, *KātyŚr.*; belonging to a flute, *Cat.*; m. a flute, *MBh.*; a student's staff cut from a b^o, any b^o-staff, *W.*; a worker in b^o, *W.*; the son of a *Mahishya* and a *Brāhman* woman, *L.*; a patr., *ĀśvŚr.*; N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage, *MW.*; (f), f. (said to be) = *vīṇā*, *Heat.*; bamboo manna, *Bhpr.*; n. the fruit of *Veṇu*, *L.*; gold from the *Veṇu* river, *L.*; N. of two *Sāmans*, *ĀrshBr.*; of a *Varsha* in *Kuśa-dvīpa*, *MārkP.*; of a sacred place, *Col.*

वैणविका, m. a flute-player, *Nalac.*

वैणविन, mfn. possessing a flute, *MBh.* (v. l. *veṇ*); m. N. of *Śiva*, *MW.*

वैणहोत्र, w.r. for *vain*.

वैणवता, m. or n. (?) a bow, *Lāty.*

वैणु (!), mfn. (said of the sea), *ŚāṅkhGr.*

वैणुका, mfn. = *venau sādhub*, *g. guḍādi*; (fr. *veṇukīya*), *g. bīṭvakādi*; m. a flute-player, *L.*; n. a pointed goad made of bamboo (for driving elephants), *L.*

वैणुकीया, mfn. (fr. *vainuka*), *g. gahādi.*

वैणुकेय, mf(ī) n. relating or belonging to a bamboo &c., *W.*; w.r. for *rain*, *L.*

वैणिका *vaiṇika*, m. (fr. *vīṇā*) a lute-player, *Śiś.*; *Kāthās.*; the smell of faeces (mfn. having the smell of faeces), *L.*

वैणैय *vaiṇeya*, m. pl. N. of a school, *Carap.*

वैण्य *vaiṇya*, w.r. for *vainya*. — **दत्ता**, m. N. of a man, *Cat.*

वैणसिक *vaiṇasika*, m. (fr. *vi-taṇsa* or *vī-t*) a bird-catcher, *MBh.*; a butcher, *L.*; n. the act of ensnaring or entrapping, catching insidiously, *MBh.* (cf. *dyūta-vaiṭ*, *dharma-vaiṭ*).

वैणसिकया, Nom. *Ṭyate*, to act the part of a bird-catcher, ensnaring, inveigling, *Jātakam.*

वैणसिक *vaiṇasika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-taṇḍā*) skilled in the tricks or artifices of disputation, *g. kathādi*; m. a disputatious or captious person, *MW.*

वैणान्दिन, m. N. of a *Rishi*, *Hariv.*

वैणप्या, m. N. of a son of the *Vasu* *Āpa*, *VP.*

वैणतय *vaiṇatya*, n. (fr. *vi-tata*) great extension, *Sūkas.*

वैणथ्य *vaiṇathya*, n. (fr. *vi-tatha*) falseness, *MāndUp.*, *Sch.*; *BhP.* — **प्राकराना**, n. N. of ch. of a wk. *Vaitathyōpanishad*, f. N. of an *Upanishad*.

वैणधृत *vaiṇadhṛita*, m. pl. = *vainadhṛita*, *vainadhṛita*, *AV. Parīś.*

वैणनिक *vaiṇanika*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *vetana*) living on wages, serving for wages; m. a hireling, labourer, *Pāp.* iv, 4, 12.

वैणरण *vaiṇaraṇa*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *vi-taraṇa*) intending to cross a river, *MBh.*; transporting (a departed spirit) over the river that flows between earth and the lower regions (as a cow given to *Brāhman*); see below and *RTL.* 296, 297), *Hcat.*; (ṇā), m.

a patr., *RV.*; N. of a physician, *Hariv.*; *Suśr.*; (f), f., see below.

वैणरानि, f. = next, *Uq.* ii, 103, *Sch.*
वैणरानि, f. N. of the *Hindū Styx* i.e. the river that flows between earth and the lower regions or abode of departed spirits presided over by *Yama* (it is described as rushing with great impetuosity, hot, fetid, and filled with blood, hair and bones, see *RTL.* 290, 570), *MBh.*; *Pur.* &c.; a cow (given to *Brāhman*) that transports a dead man over that river, *Heat.*; N. of a sacred river in *Kāliṅga* or *Orissa* (usually called *Baitarani*), *MBh.*; *Hariv.*; *R.*; *Pur.*; of a division of the lower regions, *MW.*; of the mother of the *Rākshasas*, *L.* — **द्वाना**, n., — **महामहामा**, n., — **विधि**, m., — **व्रतद्विषयपाना-विधि**, m. N. of wks.

वैणस *vaitasa*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *vetasa*) made of or peculiar to a reed (ṇā *vṛitti*, 'reed-like action,' i.e. yielding to superior force, adapting one's self to circumstances), *TS.*; *Br.*; *KātyŚr.* &c.; m. or n. a basket made of reed, *KātyŚr.*; m. (met.) the penis, *AV.*; *Rumex Vesicarius*, *L.*; *Calamus Fasciculatus*, *W.*

वैणसाका, mfn. (fr. *vetasakīya*), *g. bīṭvakādi.*

वैणसेन *vaitasena*, m. (prob. derived fr. a misunderstanding of *vaitasēna*, instr., *RV.* x, 95, 4; cf. *vaitasā*), N. of *Purū-ravas*, *BhP.*

वैणस्त *vaitasta*, mfn. coming from or contained in the *Vi-tastā* (q. v.), *Rājat.*

वैणस्त्या, mfn. id., *Vcar.*

वैणस्तिक *vaitastika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-tasti*) a span long (an arrow), *MBh.*; *Hariv.*; *R.*

वैणहव्य *vaitahavyā*, m. (fr. *vīta-havya*) a patr., *AV.*; *ĀrshBr.*; *GṛS.*; n. N. of various *Sāmans*, *Br.* &c.

वैणहोत्र *vaitahotrā*, m. a patr., *MaitrS.* iv, 2, 6 (perhaps w.r. for *vaitih*).

वैणद *vaiṭāḍhya*, m. N. of a mountain, *Śatr.*

वैणान *vaiṭāna*, mf(ī) n. (fr. 2. *vi-tāna*) relating to or performed with the three sacred fires, *GṛS.*; *Mn.*; *MBh.*; m. (m. c.) = *vitāna*, a canopy, *BhP.* (accord. to Comm. = *vitāna-samūha*); a patr., *Carap.* (v. l. *vaiṭāyana*); n. a rite performed with the three sacred fires, *PārGr.*; *Mn.* &c.; an oblation with fire, *W.* — **कुसाला**, mfn. skilled in or conversant with the above rites, *Mn.* — **प्रायसोत्ता-सूत्रा**, n., — **सूत्रा**, n. N. of wks. — **स्था**, mfn. occupied in a sacrificial rite, *MBh.* **Vaiṭānōpā-śāṇē**, f. the regular presentation of burnt-offerings morning and evening, *W.*

1. **Vaiṭānika**, mf(ī) n. = *vaiṭāna* (with *dvi-ja* or *vipra*, a *Brāhman* who observes the precepts relative to the three sacred fires), *GṛS.*; *Mn.*; *MBh.* &c.; sacrificial, sacred (as fire), *W.*; n. a burnt-offering (esp. of clarified butter, as presented daily by the *Brāhman*s), *W.*

वैणानिक 2. *vaiṭānika*, mfn. (fr. 1. *vi-tāna*), see under 2. *vaiṭālika* below.

वैणान्या, n. despondency, *Jātakam.*

वैणायन *vaiṭāyana*, m. a patr., *Carap.* (v. l. *vaiṭāna*).

वैणाल *vaiṭāla*, mf(ī) n. (fr. *vetāla*) relating to the *Vetālas*, *VarBrS.*; m. = *vetāla*, *Sinhās.* — **पुरा**, n. N. of a town, *Sinhās.* (v. l. *vetāla-ṇ*).

1. **Vaiṭālika**, m. one who is possessed by a *Vetāla*, the servant of a *Vetāla*, *W.*; the worshipper of a *Vetāla*, *MW.*; a magician, conjurer, *ib.*

Vaiṭāliya, mfn. relating to the *Vetālas*, *VarBrS.*; n. a kind of metre, *VarBrS.*

वैणालिक *vaiṭālika*, m. N. of a teacher of the *Rig-veda*, *VP.*

वैणालिक 2. *vaiṭālika*, m. (fr. *vi-tāla*) a bard, panegyrist of a king (whose duty also is to proclaim the hour of day), *MBh.*; *Kāv.* &c.; = *kheḍḍatāla*, *L.*; one who sings out of tune (?), *W.* (prob. w.r. for 2. *vaiṭālika* above); n. knowledge of one of the 64 arts, *BhP.*, *Sch.* — **व्रता**, n. the duty of a bard, *Bālar.*

Vaiṭālin, m. N. of one of *Skanda's* attendants, *MBh.*

वैताली *vaitāli*, f. (with *sundari*) a kind of metre, Ghat., Sch.

वैतालिकर्ण *vaitāli-karṇi*, m. (and *ṇi-kantha*, n.), v.l. for *baidāli-k°*, q.v.

वैतुल *vaitula*, m. (and *°la-kantha*, n.), g. *cihaṇḍi*.

वैतुषिक *vaitushika*, m. (fr. *vi-tusha*) N. of partic. hermits, Baudh.

वैतुष्य *vaituṣya*, n. the being husked, Āpśr., Sch.

वैतृष्य *vaitṛiṣya*, n. (fr. *vi-triṣya*) quenching of thirst, Mn. v. 128; freedom from desire, indifference to (ifc.), MBh.; BhP.; Yogas. &c.

वैतृष्यपत्य *vaitṛiṣyapātya*, mfn. (fr. *vitta-pātya*) relating to Kubera, MBh.

वैत्रक *vaitraka*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vetra*) cany, reedy, W.; (fr. *vetrakīya*), g. *bilvakādi*.

वैत्रकीया *vaitrakiya*, mf(i)n. relating to a stick or cane, W. — **वाना**, n. N. of a place, MBh. (v.l. *vetrak°*).

वैत्रासुरा *vaitrāsura*, m. (cf. *vetrās°*) N. of an Asura, Cat.

वेद *veda*, See *baida*.

वेद *veda*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vida*) relating to or connected with a wise man, learned, knowing, W.; m. a wise man, MW.; (f), f. a wise man's wife, ib.

वेदग्ध *vaiddagha*, n. (fr. *vi-dagha*; prob.) w.r. for *vaiddaghya*, Bhartṛ. (v.l.)

वेदग्धहा *vaiddagha*, mfn. g. *varāhādi*.

वेदग्धि *vaiddaghi*, f. = *vaiddaghya*, Sāh.; KātyŚr., Sch. &c.; grace, beauty, Śiṣ.

वेदग्ध्या *vaiddaghya*, n. (ifc. f. ā) dexterity, intelligence, acuteness, cunning in (loc. or comp.), Mālatīm.; Daśar. & Sāh. &c. — **वै**, mfn. possessed of cleverness, clever, skilful, experienced, Prasannar. & Vcar.

वेदत *vaidata*, mfn. (fr. *vidat*, √I. *vid*) knowing, g. *prajñādi*.

वेदथिन *vaiddathinā*, m. (fr. *vaiddathin*) a patr., RV.

वेददाश्व *vaiddadaśvi*, m. (fr. *vaidda-aśva*) a patr., RV.; Br.

वेदनुत *vaiddanuta*, n. N. of a Sāman, SV.

वेदन्त *vaiddanvata*, n. (fr. *vaiddanvat*) N. of various Sāmans, Br. &c.

वेदभृति *vaiddabhṛti*, f. (fr. *vida-bhṛti*). — **पुत्र** (*vaidd°*), m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

वेदभृति *vaiddabhṛti*, m. a patr., g. *gargādi*.

वेदम्भ *vaiddambha*, m. (fr. *vi-dambha*) N. of Śiva, MBh.

वेदम्भ *vaiddarbhā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-darbhā*) relating to the Vidarbhas, coming from or belonging to Vidarbha &c., Col.; m. a king of the Vidarbhas, AltBr.; MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c. a gum-boil, Bhpr.; W.; (pl. or ibc.) = *vidarbhā* (the Vid° people), Hariv.; VarBrS. &c.; (f), f., see below. — **रिति**, f. the Vid° style of composition (cf. under *rīti*).

वेदार्भहा *vaiddarbhā*, mfn. relating to the Vid° (with *rājan*, a king of the V°), R.; m. a man belonging to the Vid°, a native of Vid°, Cat.

वेदार्भही *vaiddarbhī*, m. a patr., PrānUp.; MBh.

वेदार्भही *vaiddarbhī*, f. a princess of the Vidarbhas, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; BhP.; N. of the wife of Agastya, W.; of Damayanti (wife of Nala), W.; of Rukmiṇi (one of Kṛiṣṇa's wives), W.; = *°bha-rīti* (q.v.), Prātāp.; Sāh.; Kpr.; the law of Vidarbha (which allowed first cousins to intermarry), W.; n. the chief city of the Vid°, = *kuṇḍina*, L.; ambiguous speech, L. — **जाना**, n. the mother of Damayanti, MW. — **परिपया**, m. N. of sev. dramas.

वेदर्य *vaiddarvya*, m. (fr. *vi-darvya* or *vi-darvī*) a patr., GrS.

वेदल *vaiddala*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-dala*) made of split bamboo, Mn.; m. any leguminous vegetable or grain (such as peas, beans &c.), Suśr.; Bhpr.; a kind of poisonous insect, worm &c., Suśr.; a kind of cake, L.; n. a wicker basket, Suśr.; the shallow cup or platter belonging to a religious mendicant, MW.

वेदालिका *vaiddalika*, mfn. belonging to leguminous vegetables, Suśr.

वेदाल्या *vaiddalya*, n. N. of wk.

वैदानिक *vaiddāntika*, m. one who is learned in the Vedānta, Sighās. (w. r. *ved°*).

वैदायन *vaiddāyana*, m. a patr. See *baid°*.

वैदारव *vaiddārava*. See *sveta*.

वैदार्वा *vaiddārva* or *vaiddāravya*, m., v.l. for *vaiddarvya*. See ib.

वैदारिक *vaiddārika*, mfn. N. of a kind of fever, Bhpr.

वैदि *vaiddi*, m. a patr. See *baidi*.

वैदिक *vaiddika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *veda*) relating to the Veda, derived from or conformable to the V°, prescribed in the V°, Vedic, knowing the V°, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. a Brāhman versed in the V°, W.; n. a Vedic passage, Mn. xi, 96; a Vedic precept, MBh.; Kap.; (f), f. conformity to the Veda, the being founded on or derived from the V°, W. — **दुर्गदामन्त्रा-प्रयोग**, m., **-धर्मा-निरूपण**, m. N. of wks. — **प्राज्ञ**, m. a bad Veda-knower, Pāp. v, 3, 47. — **प्रक्रीया**, f., **-विजया**, m., **-व्याया-धवा**, m., **-सिक्श**, f., **-सर्वस्वा**, n. N. of wks. — **सर्व-वभ्रामा**, m. N. of various authors, Cat. — **सिद्धा**, m., **-सु-बोधिनी**, f. N. of wks. **वैदिक-आरा-निरप**, m., **°कभराणा**, n., **°कभराणा-मिमंसा**, f. N. of wks.

वैदिश *vaiddiśa*, mf(i)n. of or belonging to the city of Viḍiśā, near Vid°, MW.; m. a king of Vid°, Hariv.; Mālav.; pl. the inhabitants of Vid°, n. (also *°pura*, n.) N. of a town situated on the river Viḍiśā, R.; Mālav.; Pur.

वैदिष्य *vaiddiśya*, n. N. of a city not far from Viḍiśā, MW.

वैदुरिक *vaiddurika*, n. a sentiment or maxim of Viḍura, BhP.

वैदुर्य *vaiddurya*, w. r. for *vaiddūrya* (or *vaiddūr-ya*), MarkP.

वेदुल *vaiddula*, mfn. coming from or made of the reed called Viḍula, Suśr.

वेदुष *vaidduṣa*, mfn. (fr. *vidvas*) learned, g. *prajñādi*.

वेदुषी *vaidduṣī*, f. science, skill, Śrīkaṇṭh.; learning, W.

वेदुष्या *vaidduṣya*, n. learning, erudition, science, R., Sch.; Rājat.

वेदुरपति *vaiddura-pati*, m. pl. N. of a dynasty, BhP.

वेदूर्य *vaiddūrya*, mf(i) or *ri*n. (fr. *vi-dūra*) brought from Viḍūra, Pāp. iv, 3, 84.

वेदूर्या *vaiddūrya*, w. r. for *vaiddūrya*.

वैदेशिक *vaiddēśika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-dēśa*) belonging to another country, foreign; m. a stranger, foreigner, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **त्वा**, n. foreignness, Bālar. — **निर्वसिन**, mfn. (pl.) foreign and native, R.

वैदेश्या *vaiddēśya*, mfn. foreign, Mṛicch.; n. the being in separate countries, separation in space, ŚāṅkhŚr., Sch.; foreignness, MW.

वैदेह *vaiddēha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-dēha*) belonging to the country of the Videhas, TS.; MaitrS.; (accord. to Comm. on TS.) having a handsome frame or body, well-formed; (*vaidd°*), m. a king of the Ved° (also *°ho rājan*), Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; a dweller in Videha, MW.; a partic. mixed caste, the son of a Śūdra by a Vaiśya (Gaut.), or of a Vaiśya by a Brāhman woman (Mn.); a trader, L.; an attendant on the woman's apartments, L.; pl. = *videha* (N. of a people), MBh.; VarBrS. &c.; people of mixed castes, MW.; (f), f., see below.

वैदेहका *vaiddēhaka*, mfn. relating or belonging to the Videhas, MBh.; m. a man of the Videha caste (said to be the offspring of a Śūdra father and Brāhman mother), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a merchant, Hcar.; N. of a mountain, Buddh.; pl. = *videha* (the people called so), VarBrS.; MarkP.

वैदेही *vaiddēhī*, m. a patr., Pat.

वैदेहिका *vaiddēhika*, m. a man of the Videha caste, Mn. x, 36; (accord. to Kull.) a merchant.

वैदेही *vaiddēhī*, f. a cow from the country of the Videhas, Kāth.; MaitrS.; a princess of the Vid°, (esp.) N. of Sītā, MBh.; Kāv.; Buddh.; a woman of the Videha caste, Mn. x, 37; a sort of pigment (= *rocana*), L.;

long pepper, L. (cf. *°hī-maya*); a cow, MW. — **परिपया**, m. N. of sev. wks. — **bandhu**, m. 'friend or husband of the princess of Videha (Sītā)', N. of Rāma, Ragh. — **maya**, mf(i)n. 'engrossed with Sītā' and 'consisting of long pepper', Vās.

वैद्य *vaiddya*, mfn. (fr. *vidyā*, and in some meanings fr. *veda*) versed in science, learned, ĀsvGr.; Kāty.; Mn. &c.; relating or belonging to the Vedas, conformable to the V°, Vedic, W.; medical, medicinal, practising or relating to medicine, W.; w. r. for *vedya*, MBh.; m. a learned man, Pandit, W.; follower of the Vedas or one well versed in them, ib.; an expert (versed in his own profession, esp. in medical science), skilled in the art of healing, a physician (accounted a mixed caste), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Gendarussa Vulgaris, L.; N. of a Rishi, MBh. (w. r. for *raibhya*); (ā), f. a kind of medicinal plant, L.; (ī), f. the wife of a physician, Pāp. vi, 4, 150, Sch. — **kalpa-taru**, m., **-kalpa-druma**, m., **-kutūhala**, n., **-kula-tattva**, n., **-kaustubha**, m. N. of wks. — **kriyā**, f. the business of a physician, MW. — **gaṅgā-dhara** or **-gadā-dhara**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **candrōdaya**, m., **-cikitsā**, f. N. of wks. — **ointāmanī**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; of various wks. — **jīva-dāsa**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **jivana**, n. (or m.), **-trīṇsat-ṭikā**, f. N. of wks. — **trivikrama**, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. — **darpana**, m. N. of sev. wks. — **dhanya**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **naya-bodhikā**, f. N. of wk. — **nara-siṅhasena**, m. N. of a scholiast, Cat. — **nātha**, m. lord of physicians, Kāv.; a form of Śiva, Inscr.; N. of Dhanvantari, W.; of various authors &c., Cat.; n. N. of a celebrated Liṅga and of the surrounding district, W.; **-kavi**, **-gādagila**, m. N. of authors, Cat.; **-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ib.; **-dikshita**, m. N. of various authors, ib.; **-dikshitiya**, n. N. of wk.; **-deva-tarman**, **-pāya-guṇḍe** (or *°da*), **-bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of authors, Cat.; **-bhāṭi**, **-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks.; **-mītra**, m. N. of a man, Cat.; **-maithila**, m. N. of an author, ib.; **-liṅga-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk.; **-vācaspati-bhaṭṭācārya**, **-śāstrin**, **-śukla**, **-sūri**, m. N. of authors, Cat.; **-thiya**, n. N. of wk.; **-thēsvara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat. — **nighaṇṭu**, m., **-paddhati**, f. N. of wks. — **prajñapta**, mfn. prescribed by doctors, Divyāv. — **pradīpa**, m. N. of wk. — **bandhu**, m. Cathartocarpus (Cassia) Fistula, L. — **bodha-saṅgraha**, m., **-bhūṣhana**, n., **-manōtsava**, m., **-manoramā**, f., **-mahōdadhī**, m. N. of wks. — **mātri**, f. the mother of a physician, MW.; Gendarussa Vulgaris, L. — **mānin**, mfn. thinking one's self a physician, pretending to be a phys°, Car. — **mālikā**, f., **-yoga**, m. N. of wks. — **ratna**, (prob.) n. N. of a man, Cat.; n. of wk.; **-mālā**, f.; **°ndkara-bhāṣya**, n. N. of wks. — **rasa-mānjari**, f., **-rasa-ratna**, n., **-rasāyana**, n., **-rahasya-paddhati**, f. N. of wks. — **rāj**, m. 'king among physicians', N. of Dhanvantari (transferred to Viṣṇu), Pañcar. — **rāja**, m. 'id.', N. of Dhanvantari, R.; of the father of Śārṅga-dhara, Cat.; of an author, ib.; **-tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **vallabha**, m., **°bhā**, f. N. of wks. — **vācas-pati**, m. N. of a physician, Cat. — **vidyā**, f. the science or a text-book of medicine, Kāv. — **vinoda**, m., **-vilāsa**, m., **-vṛinda**, n. N. of wks. — **śāstra**, n. a text-book for physicians, treatise on the preparation of medicines, Cat.; **-sāra-saṅgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **saṁkshipta-sāra**, **-saṅgraha**, m., **-samdeha-bhaṭṭjana**, n., **-sarva-sva**, n., **-sāra**, m., **-sāra-saṅgraha**, m., **-sārōddhāra**, m. N. of wks. — **siṅhi**, f. Gendarussa Vulgaris, L. — **sūtra-ṭikā**, f., **-hitōpadeśa**, m. N. of wks. **vaiddāmrta**, n. (and *°la-lahari*), f., **°dyālamkāra**, m., **°dyāvataṇsa**, m., **°dyēśvara-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks.

Vaiddya, mfn. medical, MW.; m. a physician, Śrīṅgar.; n. the science of medicine, Suśr. — **grantha-patra**, n. pl., **-paribhāṣā**, f., **-prayogāmrta**, n., **-yoga-candrikā**, f., **ratnāvalī**, f. N. of wks. — **śāstra**, n. the science of medicine, MW.; **-vaish-ṇava**, n. N. of wk. — **saṅgraha**, m., **-sarva-sva**, n., **-sāra**, **-sāra-saṅgraha**, m. N. of wks. **Vaiddakānanta**, N. of a man or of a wk., Cat.

Vaiddāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become a physician, Kulārṇ.

वैद्यसिक *vaiddyasika*, w. r. for *vaighasika*, MBh.

वैद्यधर *vaiddyadhara*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vidyā-dhara*) relating or belonging to the Vidyādhara, R.; Kāthās.

वैद्यानि *vaidyāni*, m. a patr., Kāth., Anukr.

वैद्युत *vaidyutā*, mfn. (fr. *vidyut*) belonging to, or proceeding from lightning; flashing, brilliant (with *śikhin*, m. the fire of lightning, Vcar.; *ṛṣiānu*, m. id., ib.), VS. &c. &c.; m. N. of a son of Vapush-mat, MārKp.; of a mountain, ib.; pl. N. of a school, Carap.; (prob.) n. the fire of lightning, Yājñ.; BhP.; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by Vaidyuta, VP.

Vaidyuddhatī, f. (fr. *vidyut* + *hatī*) N. of AV. vii, 31; 34; 59; 108.

Vaidyuta, mf(ā)n. angry, L.

वैदुम *vaidruma*, mfn. (fr. *vi-druma*) consisting or made of coral, Suśr.; Hariv.; Kathās.; Śiś.

वैध *vaidha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vidhi*) enjoined by rule or precept, prescribed, legal (-*iva*, n.), TS., Sch.; KātyŚr., Sch. &c. — *hinsāgha-timira-mārtandōdaya*, m. N. of wk. (containing an apology for animal sacrifices as enjoined in the Śruti and Smṛiti, and composed A. D. 1854).

Vaidhika, mf(i)n. in accordance with rule, preceptive, ritual, W.

वैधर्निक *vaidharmika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-dharma*) unlawful, MBh. (v. l. *vidharmaka* or *mika*).

Vaidharmya, n. unlawfulness, injustice, MBh.; R.; difference of duty or obligation, W.; difference, heterogeneity, Suśr.; Kaṇ. &c. — *sama*, m. (inlog.) a fallacy based on dissimilarity, Nyāyad.

वैधव *vaidhava*, m. (fr. i. *vidhu*) 'son of the Moon,' N. of Budha, Vikr.

वैधवेय *vaidhaveya*, m. (fr. *vidhavā*) the son of a widow, Śak.

Vaidhavya, n. widowhood, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c. — *nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk. — *lakṣhaṇōpētā*, f. a girl who has the marks of widowhood (unfit for marriage), L. — *veṇī*, f. a widow's braid, Hcar.

वैधस *vaidhasa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vedhas*) derived from fate, Naish.; composed by Brahmā, Cat.; m. patr. of Hari-ścandra, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

वैधातक *vaidhātaka*(?), m. = next, L.

वैधात्र *vaidhātra*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-dhātri*) derived from Brahmā or fate, Rājāt.; n. patr. of Sanat-kumāra, L.; (ē), f. a species of plant (= *brāhmī*), L.

वैधारय *vaidhāraya*, m. a patr., ĀrshBr.

वैधुरी *vaidhuri*, f. (fr. *vi-dhura*) adversity, adverseness (*vidhi-vaidh*°, adv° of fate), Prasannar.

Vaidhurya, n. desolation, Kathās.; bereavement, deprivation, absence (*ṛṣam vi-√dhā*, 'to deprive of,' 'remove'), Bālar.; Sāh.; misery, wretchedness, desperate plight, Kathās.; Rājāt.; agitation, treachery, MW.

वैधूमाग्री *vaidhūmāgnī*, f. N. of a city in the country of the Śālvas, L.

वैधृत *vaidhṛita*, m. (fr. *vi-dhṛiti*) N. of a partic. Yoga (or conjunction of the sun and moon when they are on the same side of either solstitial point [i. e. in the same Ayana, whether Uttarāyana or Dakṣiṇāyana] and of equal declination, and when the sum of their longitude amounts to 360 degrees; this is considered a malignant aspect, cf. *vyatipātā*), Var.; N. of Indra in the 11th Manv-antara, BhP.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Āryaka (mother of Dharma-setu), ib.; n. (with *Vāsisṭha*) N. of a Sāman, L. — *vāsisṭha*, n. N. of a Sāman, ib.

Vaidhṛiti, f. the above position of the sun and moon, Samskarak.; Hcat.; the Yoga star of the 27th lunar mansion, MW.; n. N. of Indra in the 11th Manv-antara (= *vaidhṛita*), BhP.; pl. N. of a class of gods, ib. — *janana-śānti*, f., -*vyatipātā-samkrānti-janana-śānti*, f., -*śānti*, f. N. of wks.

Vaidhṛitya, the above position of the sun and moon, Kauś.

वैधेय *vaidheya*, mfn. (fr. *vidhi*) 'afflicted by fate,' stupid, foolish; m. an idiot, fool, Kāv.; Rājāt.; mfn. relating to rule or precept, prescribed, MW.; n. N. of a disciple of Yājñavalkya (the celebrated teacher of the White Yajur-veda), Pur.; pl. N. of a school of the White Yajur-veda, Carap.; Āryav.

Vaidheya-tā, f. = *vidheya-tā*, dependence on, the being in the power of (ifc.), Daś.

वैध्यत *vaidhyata*, m. N. of Yama's door-keeper, L.

वैन *vaina*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *vena*) relating to Vena, ŚāṅkhBr.; m. patr. of Pṛithi, Śay. on RV. i, 112, 15.

वैनंशिन *vainanśinā*, m. a patr., VS.

वैनतक *vainataka*, n. (prob. fr. *vi-nata*) a vessel for holding or pouring out ghee (used at sacrifices), W.

Vainatiya, mfn. (fr. id.), g. *kṛiśvāddi*.

Vainateya, m. (fr. *vi-natā*) metron. fr. *vi-natā*, MaitrS.; MBh. (also pl.); N. of Garuḍa (MBh.; Kāv. &c.) and of Aruṇa (MatsyaP.); N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh.; of a poet, Sadukt.; pl. N. of a school, Carap.; (ē), f. metron. fr. *vi-natā*, Paṇ. iv, 1, 15, Sch.

Vainatya, n. (fr. *vi-nata*) 'humble demeanour,' MBh.

वैनद *vainada*, mfn. (fr. *vi-nada*), g. *utsādi*; (ē), f. N. of a river, VP. (v. l. *vinādī*).

वैनधृत *vainadhṛita*, m. pl. = next, pl., Āryav. (cf. *vaitadhṛita*).

वैनभूत *vainabhṛita*, m. a patr., Samskarak.; pl. N. of a school of the Sāma-veda, Carap. (cf. prec.)

वैनयिक *vainayika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-naya*) relating to moral conduct or discipline or good behaviour (*vainayikinām* [w. r. *kānām*] *vidyānām jñānam*, 'knowledge of the sciences relating to such subjects,' reckoned among the 64 arts), MBh.; R.; BhP.; Sch.; enforcing proper behaviour, W.; performed by the officers of criminal justice, Nagisterial, MW.; used in military exercises (as a chariot), L.; n. n. (and ē, f.) a chariot used in military exercises, a war-chariot, L.

Vaināyaka, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-nāyaka*) belonging to or derived from Gaṇeśa, SāmavBr.; AgP.; Kāv.; m. pl. N. of a partic. class of demons, = *vināyaka*, BhP. — *samhitā*, f. N. of wk.

Vaināyika, n. = prec., mfn., MW.; m. a Buddhist, L. (w. r. for *vaināśika*); the doctrines of a Buddhist school of philosophy, A.; a follower of that school, ib.

वैनव *vainava*, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

वैनहोत्र *vainahotra*, m. N. of a king, VP.

वैनाश *vaināśa*, n. (fr. *vi-nāśa*) = next, n., VarYogay.

Vaināśika, mfn. perishable, L.; believing in complete annihilation, L.; causing destruction or ruin, L.; dependent, L.; m. a Buddhist, BrĀrUp., Sch.; Bādar., Sch.; the doctrines of the B°, A.; a dependent, subject, W.; a spider, L.; an astrologer (?), W.; n. the 23rd Nakṣatra from that under which any one is born, VarYogay. — *tantra*, n. the doctrines or system of the Buddhists, B. — *samaya*, m. id., ib.

वैनीतक *vainitaka*, m. n. (fr. *vi-nīta*) a kind of litter, a palanquin &c. (with bearers relieving one another), L.; any indirect means of conveyance (as a porter who carries a sedan-chair, a palanquin-bearer, horse dragging a carriage &c.), W.

वैनेय *vaineaya*, mfn. (fr. *vineya*) to be taught, to be converted to the true religion; m. a catechumen, Kāraṇḍ.; m. pl. N. of a school of the White Yajur-veda, Carap.

वैन्दव *vaindava* &c. See *baindava* &c.

वैन्ध्य *vaindhya*, mfn. belonging to the Vindhya range, Ragh.

वैन्य *vainyā*, m. (less correctly spelt *vaiṇya*) patr. fr. *vena* (also pl.), N. of Pṛithi or Pṛithī or Pṛithu, RV.; Br. &c.; N. of a deity (?), MW. — *datta*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *svāmin*, m. N. of a temple, Rājāt.

वैव *vaina*, n. (said to be fr. i. *vi*, 'a bird' + *nṛi*, 'man'), Pat.

वैषम्यिक *vaipacmika* (fr. *vi-pacmaka*, v. l. of *vi-pacmaka*, q. v.) or *vaipacmika*, m. a diviner, soothsayer, Buddh.

वैषयक *vaipathaka*, mfn. (fr. *vi-patha*), g. *arihaṇḍī*; relating to a wrong path, MW.

वैपरीत्य *vaiparitya*, n. (fr. *vi-paritā*) contrariety, opposition, reverse, Pañcat.; Hit.; MārKp. &c.; counterpart, MW.; inconsistency, A.; m. or (ā), f. a species of Mimosa, L. — *laṅgālu*, m. f. a species of Mimosa Pudica, MW. — *sambandha*, m. the relation of contrariety or contradictoriness, ib.

वैपश्चित *vaipaścita*, m. (fr. *vipaś-cit*) patr. of Tarkshya, ĀśvŚr.

वैपश्यत *vaipaśyata*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-paśyat*) belonging or peculiar to a wise man, Hcar.; (°*id*), m. patr. of Tarkshya, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

वैपात्य *vaipātya*, n. (fr. *vi-pāta*), g. *brāhmanādi*.

वैपादिक *vaipādika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-pādikā*) afflicted with blisters or pustules &c. on the feet, g. *jyotsnādi*; n. (Car.) or (ā), f. (L.) a kind of leprosy (= *vipādikā*).

वैपाणि *vaipārṣhi*, m. f. (?), I.

वैपाश *vaipāśa*, m. metron. fr. *vi-pāś*, g. *śivādi*.

Vaipāsaka, mfn. (fr. *vi-pāśa*), g. *arihaṇḍī*.

Vaipāśyana, m. pl. = *vaipāśa*, g. *kuñjādi*.

Vaipāśyanya, m. id., ib.

वैपुल्य *vaipulya*, n. (fr. *vi-pula*) largeness, spaciousness, breadth, thickness, VarBrS.; Rājāt.; Kāraṇḍ. &c.; a Sūtra of great extension, Buddh. (also -*sūtra*, n.; cf. *mahā-vaipulya*-°); m. N. of a mountain, ib.

वैपुष्पित *vaipushpita*, mfn. (for *vi-p*°) smiled (n. impers.), Divyāv.

वैपोतास्य *vaipotākhyā*, n. a kind of dance, Samgīt.

वैप्रकर्षिक *vaiprakarshika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-prakarsha*), g. *cheddī*.

वैप्रचित *vaipraciti*, mfn. (fr. *vipra-cita*), g. *sutāṅgamādi*.

वैप्रचित *vaipracitta*, m. patr. fr. *vipra-citti*, MārKp.

वैप्रयोगिक *vaiprayogika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-prayoga*), g. *cheddī*.

वैप्रश्निक *vaipraśnika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-praśna*), ib.

वैप्रुष *vaiprusha*, mfn. (fr. *vi-prush*) directed to the Soma drops (*homa*), ŚrS.

वैप्रलव *vaiprava*, m. a partic. month (= Śrāvāna), Hcat.

वैफल्य *vaiphalya*, n. (fr. *vi-phala*) fruitlessness, uselessness, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; inability to help, MBh.

वैबाध *vaiādha*, m. (fr. *vi-bādha*) 'that which forces asunder,' N. of the Āśvattha tree, AV. — *praputta* (°*dh*°), mfn. forced asunder by the Āśvattha tree, ib.

वैबुध *vaiubudha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-budha*) belonging or peculiar to the gods, divine, Śiś.; Kathās.; Alamkārat.

Vaibodhika, m. (fr. *vi-bodha*) one who awakens (princes by announcing the time &c.), a bard, panegyrist, Kir.

वैभक्त *vaibhakta*, mfn. (fr. *vi-bhakti*) relating to a case-termination, Pat.

वैभग्नक *vaibhagnaka*, mfn. (fr. *vi-bhagna*), g. *varāhādi*.

वैभडि *vaibhādi*(?), m. a patr., Cat.

वैभव *vaibhava*, n. (fr. *vi-bhava*) might, power (ifc. *fā*); high position, greatness, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; superhuman power or might, MW.; grandeur, glory, magnificence, Kathās. — *prakṣika*, f. N. of wk.

Vaibhavika. See *śakti*-°.

वैभाजन *vaibhājana*, mfn. (fr. *vi-bhājana*) intersected with many streets, Āpast. (Sch.)

Vaibhājitra, mfn. (fr. *vi-bhājayitṛi*) = *vibhājayitṛ dharmyam*, Paṇ. iv, 4, 49, Vārt. 2; n. apportioning, dividing, W.; appointment, MW.

वैभह्यजा-वदिन् *vaiḥhājya-vādin*, w.r. for *vibhajya-vādin*, Buddh.

वैभाजिक *vaiḥhājika*, m. (fr. *vi-bhāṇḍaka*) patr. of Rīṣya-śrīṅga, Hariv.; R.

वैभातिक *vaiḥhātika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-bhāta*) matutinal, pertaining to the dawn, Vṛishabhān.

वैभार *vaiḥhāra*, m. (cf. *vaiḥhāra*) N. of a mountain, Śatr.; HPariś. — **giri**, m. or — **parvata**, m. id., ib.

वैभावर *vaiḥhāvāra*, mfn. (fr. *vi-bhāvāri*) nocturnal, nightly, Harav.

वैभाषिक *vaiḥhāṣika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-bhāṣhā*) optional, TPṛāt.; m. a follower of the Vibhāṣhā, N. of a partic. Buddhist school, MW. 157 &c.

वैभह्यशा *vaiḥhāṣha*, n. a copious commentary (= *vi-bhāṣhā*), Buddh.

वैभोत *vaiḥhita*, mfn. (fr. *vi-bhita*) derived from or made of Terminalia Bellerica, Car.

वैभहितका (Kāth.; ĀsvŚr.; Āpast.; Suśr.) or **वैभहदिका** (TS.; ŚhaḍvBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.), mfn. id.

वैभीषण *vaiḥhishana*, mfn. derived from or relating to Vi-bhishana, Kāv.

वैभुजाग्रक *vaiḥhujāgnaka*, mfn., Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 2, 126.

वैभूतिक *vaiḥhūtika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-bhūti*) generally current or prevalent (?), Mahāvya.

वैभुवस *vaiḥhūvasa*, m. (prob. fr. *vibhū-vasu*) patr. of Trita, RV.

वैभोज *vaiḥhaja*, m. pl. (said to be N. of a people, but in MBh. i, 85, 34 separable into two words: *vai bhōjāḥ*).

वैभ्र *vaiḥhra*, n. (derivation doubtful; said to be fr. *vi-bhrāj*) the heaven of Viṣṇu, W.

वैभ्रज *vaiḥhrāja*, m. (fr. *vi-bhrāj* or *vi-bhrāja*) patr. of Viṣvak-sena, Hariv.; N. of a world (also pl.), ib.; of a mountain, Pur.; m. N. of a celestial grove, Hariv.; Pur.; of a lake in that grove, Hariv.; of a forest, MW. — **loka**, m. N. of a world (= *vaiḥhrāja*), ib.

वैभ्रज्रा *vaiḥhrāja*, n. N. of a celestial grove (= *vaiḥhrāja*), BhP.

वैम *vaima*, mfn. (fr. *veman*), g. *saṃkalādi*.

वैमतायन *vaimatāyana* (fr. *vi-mata*), g. *arī-handi*.

वैमतस्याना *vaimatāyanaka*, mfn., ib.

वैमतिक *vaimatika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-mati*) mistaken, in mistake (?), Divyāv.

वैमत्या, m. a patr., g. *kurv-ādi*; pl. N. of a school of the White Yajur-veda, MW.; n. difference of opinion, Rājat.; aversion, dislike, MW.

वैमत्तयन *vaimattāyana* (fr. *vi-matta*) *oṇaka*, mfn., g. *arīhandi* (v.l.)

वैमद *vaimada*, mf(i)n. of or relating to Vi-mada, AitBr.; RPṛāt.

वैमन *vaimana*, mfn. (fr. *veman*), Pāp. vi, 4, 167, Sch.

वैमनस्य *vaimanasya*, n. (fr. *vi-manas*) dejection, depression, melancholy (also pl.), AV.; MBh. &c.; sickness, MW.

वैमन्य *vaimanya*, mfn. (fr. *veman*), Pāp. vi, 4, 168, Sch.

वैमल्य *vaimalya*, n. (fr. *vi-mala*) spotlessness, cleanness, clearness, pureness (also fig.), Suśr.; Car.; MārK. &c.

वैमात्र *vaimātra*, mfn. (fr. *vi-mātri*) descended from another mother (with *bhrātri*, m. a step-brother), R.; ŚāṅkhŚr., Sch.; heterogeneous (*-ā*, f.), Buddh.; m. a step-mother's son, half brother, W.; (*ā* or *ī*), f. a step-mother's daughter, ib.; (prob.) n. gradation (?), Buddh.; a partic. high number, ib.

वैमात्रका, m. a step-brother, Mcar.

वैमात्रेया, mfn. descended from another mother, Kull. on Mn. viii, 116; m. a step-mother's

son, half brother, R., Sch.; (*ī*), f. a step-mother's daughter, half sister, W.

वैमानिक *vaimānika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-māna*) borne in a heavenly car, Mn.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; relating to the gods (with *sarga*, m. the divine creation), LiṅgP.; m. a partic. celestial being or deity (*-tva*, n., Balar.; Jains reckon two classes: Kalpa-bhavas and Kalpātītas), Mcar.; Kathās.; BhP. &c.; an aeronaut, A.; (prob.) n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh.

वैमित्रा *vaimitrā*, f. (fr. *vi-mitra*) N. of one of the 7 mothers of Skanda, MBh.

वैमुक्त *vaimukta*, mfn. containing the word *vi-mukta*, Pāp. v, 2, 61; liberated, emancipated, W.; n. liberation, emancipation, W.

वैमुख्य *vaimukhya*, n. (fr. *vi-mukha*) the act of averting the face, avertness, flight, W.; aversion, repugnance to (loc. or comp.), Hariv.; Rājat.; Kuval.

वैमुद्धक *vaimūdhaka*, n. (fr. *vi-mūdhaka*) a dance performed by men in women's dress, Mālatīm.

वैमुल्य *vaimūlya*, n. (fr. *vi-mūlya*) difference of price (*-tas*, ind. at different prices), Mn. ix, 28.

वैमृध *vaimṛidhā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-mṛidh*) sacred or consecrated or dedicated to Indra, TS.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; m. N. of Indra (= *vi-mṛidh*), TS.

वैमृध्या, mfn. = *vaimṛidhā*, ĀsvŚr.

वैमेय *vaimeya*, m. (fr. *vi-meya*; √ *me*) barter, exchange, L.

वैम्विक *vaimviki*. See *baim*^o.

वैम्य *vaimya*, m. a patr. (also pl.), Saṃskarak.

वैयग्र *vaiyagra*, n. (fr. *vy-agra*) distraction or agitation of mind, perplexity, MW.; the being totally absorbed or wholly engaged (in any occupation), ib.

वैयग्र्या, n. perplexity, ib.; devotion to, absorption in (īc.), Śukas.

वैयथित *vaiyathita*, m. (fr. *vyathita*?) the 5th cubit (*aratni*) from the bottom or the 13th from the top of the sacrificial post, L.

वैयधिकारय *vaiyadhikarānya*, n. (fr. *vy-adhikarāṇa*) non-agreement in case, Sāh.; Pratāp.; relation to different subjects, KapS., Sch.; Nyāyad., Sch.

वैयमक *vaiyamaka*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

वैयर्थ्य *vaiyarthya*, n. (fr. *vy-artha*) uselessness, Vikr.; TPṛāt., Sch. &c.

वैयल्क्ष *vaiyalkṣa*, mfn. (fr. *vy-alkṣa*), g. *dvārādi*.

वैयवहारिक *vaiyavahārika*, mfn. (fr. *vy-avahāra*, less correct than *vyāvahārika*) conventional, usual, of everyday occurrence, Venṣ.

वैयशन *vaiyāsana* (rather *vaiyāsana* or *vaiyāśana*), m. (fr. *vy-āsana*), MaitrS. (a word used in a partic. formula; other forms are *vy-āsana*, *vy-āśniya*, *vy-āśniwīn*).

वैयश्व *vaiyāśva*, m. (fr. *vy-āśva*) patr. of Viśva-manas, RV.; n. N. of various Sāmans, Br. &c.

वैयश्वी, m. patr. fr. *vy-āśva*, Vop.

वैयसन *vaiyasana*, mfn. (fr. *vy-asana*), Pāp. vii, 3, 3, Sch.

वैयाकरण *vaiyākaraṇa*, mfn. (fr. *vy-ākaraṇa*) relating to grammar, grammatical, W.; m. a grammarian, MBh.; Sāh. &c.; (*ī*), f. a female grammarian, MW. — **kārikā**, f., **-koṭi-pattra**, n. N. of wks. — **kha-sūci**, m. a grammarian who merely pierces the air with a needle, a poor grammarian, Pāp. ii, 1, 53, Sch. — **jivātu**, f., **-pada-mañjari**, f., **-paribhāṣhā-rūpa-sabbārtha-tarkamṛita**, n. N. of wks. — **pāśa**, m. a bad grammarian, Pāp. v, 3, 47. — **bhārya**, m. a man who has a female grammarian for a wife, Vop. — **bhūṣhāna**, n., **-bhūṣhāna-saṃgraha**, m.,

-bhūṣhāna-sarvasva, n., **-bhūṣhāna-sāra**, m., **-bhūṣhānopanyāsa**, m., **-mañjūṣhā**, f., **-sarvasva**, n., **-siddhānta-kaumudī**, f., **-siddhānta-dīpikā**, f., **-siddhānta-bhūṣhāna**, n., **-siddhānta-bhūṣhāna-sāra**, m., **-siddhānta-mañjūṣhā**, f., **-siddhānta-mañjūṣhā-sāra**, **-siddhānta-ratnakāra**, m., **-siddhānta-rahasya**, n. N. of wks. — **hastu**, m. an elephant given to a grammarian as a reward, Pāp. vi, 2, 65, Sch.

वैयाकृत *vaiyākṛita*, mfn. = *vyākṛita*, g. *prajñādi*.

वैयाख्य *vaiyākhyā* (prob.) n. = *vyākhyā*, an explanation (*sa-vaiy^o*, mfn. furnished with an explanation), MBh.

वैयाघ्र *vaiyāghra*, mfn. (fr. *vyāghra*) coming from or belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin, AV.; GrS. &c.; derived from Vyāghra (*dharmāḥ*), Cat.; m. a car cov^d with a tiger's skin, A.; n. a tiger's skin, AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c. — **pariccheda**, mfn. covered with a tiger's skin, ŚāṅkhŚr.

वैयाघ्रपदि, f. relating to Vyāghra-pad, L.; a patr. (*-putra*, m. N. of a teacher, BrArUp.)

वैयाघ्रपद्या, mfn. composed by Vyāghrapad, Cat.; m. patr. from *vyāghra-pad* (also pl.), ŚBr.; Lāty. &c.; N. of a Muni (the founder of a family called after him), MW.; of an author (also *pād* or *pāda*), Hcat.; Madanap.

वैयाघ्रपद्, m. N. of an author (see prec.)

वैयाघ्रपद्म, m. = prec.; w.r. for *vaiyāghrapadya*, MBh.

वैयाघ्र्या, mfn. tiger-like (as a partic. sitting posture), Cat.; n. the state or condition of a tiger, MW.; a partic. sitting posture, ib.

वैयात *vaiyāta*, mfn. = *vi-yāta*, Pāp. v, 4, 36, Vārt. 4, Pat.

वैयात्या, n. boldness, immodesty, shamelessness, Hit.; Rājat. &c.; rudeness, A.

वैयापद *vaiyāpada*, mfn. (fr. *vyāpad*), Kaiy.

वैयापुत्तर *vaiyāpūttara*, mfn. (fr. *vy-āpūttara*) = *bhogin*, L. (cf. *vaiyāvṛitti-kara* and *vaiyāvṛittiya-k^o*).

वैयावृत्ति *vaiyāvṛitti*, w.r. for *vaiyāvṛittiya*, HYog. — **kara**, mfn. = *bhogin*, L. (v.l. *vaiyāvṛittiya-k^o*).

वैयावृत्तिya, n. (more correctly *vaiyāpūttara*) a commission, business (entrusted to any one and not to be interrupted), Kalpas; HYog; mfn. = **kara**, Kalpas. — **kara**, mfn. one who has to execute a commission, Kalpas; Nār.; m. (with Buddhists) an incorporeal servant, Buddh.

वैयावृत्त *vaiyāvṛitya*, *ṭṭiya-kara*, w. r. for *vaiyāvṛittiya*, *ṭṭiya-kara*, Buddh.

वैयास *vaiyāsa*, mfn. derived from Vyāsa, Śiś.

वैयासकि, m. patr. fr. *vyāsa*, MBh.; Prab., Sch.; BhP.

वैयासी, m. id., BhP.

वैयासिका, mf(i)n. derived from or composed by Vyāsa (*-mata*, n.), MBh.; TBr., Sch.; Prab.; BhP.; m. a son of V^o, A.; (*ī*), f. with *nyāya-mālā*, N. of wk. — **sūtrōpanyāsa**, m. N. of wk.

वैयासव *vaiyāsava*, n. (abstr. noun fr. *vy-asa*), Kaiy.

वैयास्क *vaiyāśka*, m. N. of a teacher, RPṛāt. (there could also be two words, *vai yāśkaḥ*).

वैयुष्ट *vaiyushta*, mfn. (fr. *vy-ushṭa*) occurring at dawn or daybreak, early, Pāp. v, 1, 97.

वैय्य^o *vaiyya^o*, w. r. for *vaiya^o*.

वैर *vaira*, mfn. (fr. *vira*) hostile, inimical, revengeful, AV.; n. (exceptionally, m. [?], īc. f. *ā*) enmity, hostility, animosity, grudge, quarrel or feud with (instr. with or without *saha* or *sārdham*, or comp.; often pl.), AV.; PañcavBr.; MBh. &c.; heroism, prowess, W.; a hostile host, Śiś.; money paid as a fine for manslaughter, TāṇḍyaBr. — **kara**, mfn. causing hostility, Mn.; VarBrS. — **karaṇa**, n. cause of hostility, R. — **kāra**, mfn. = **kara**, Pāp. iii, 2, 23; m. an enemy, W. — **kāraka**, mf(i)kⁿ. = **kara**, MBh. — **kāraka**, n. a cause of hostility, MW. — **kārin**, mfn. quarrelsome; *īri-ā*, f. quarrelsomeness.

ness, Kām. — **kr̥it**, mfn. quarrelsome, hostile, MBh.; Pañcat.; m. an enemy, MW. — **khaṇḍin**, mfn. breaking or destroying hostility, Cat. — **m-kara**, mfn. showing enmity to any one (gen.), BhP. — **-tā**, f. enmity, hostility, MBh. — **-tva**, n. id., R. — **-deya** (*vaira-*), n. enmity, revenge or punishment, RV.; Kāth. (cf. *vira-d^o*). — **-niryātana**, n. requital of enmity, revenge, Hariv.; Pañcat. — **-puruṣa**, m. any hostile person or enemy, MBh. — **-pratīkriyā**, f. requital of hostile acts, revenge, L. — **-pratimocana**, n. deliverance from enmity, Ragh. — **-pratīyātana**, n. the requital of enm^o, taking vengeance, MBh. — **-pratīkāra**, m. id., A. — **-bhāva**, m. hostility, BhP. — **-yātana**, f. = *niryātana*, MBh.; Hariv.; Pañcat.; expiation, Āpast. (accord. to Sch. *-yātana*, n.) — **-rakṣin**, mfn. guarding against or warding off hostility, Kathās. — **-vat**, mfn. hostile, living in enmity, MBh. — **-viśuddhi**, f. requital of enm^o, retaliation, revenge, Rājat. — **-vrata**, n. vow of enmity, Bālar. — **-suddhi**, f. = *viśuddhi*, L. — **-sādhana**, n. cause or motive of enmity, Pañcat.; retaliation, A. **Vairātāṅka**, m. (for *vairātāṅka*) Terminalia Arunja, L. **Vairānubandha**, m. last enmity, BhP.; beginning of hostilities, MW.; mfn. continuing in enm^o, BhP. **Vairānubandhin**, mfn. leading to or resulting in enmity or hostility (*dhi-tā*, f.), Kām.; m. the calorific or heating solar ray, W.; N. of Vishnu, W. **Vairāṅgulya**, n. retaliation, A. **Vairātāṅka**, m. Terminalia Arunja, L. **Vairāroha**, m. rise or increase of hostility, furious combat, W. **Vairāsaṅgana**, n. a battle, Śiś. (v. l. *vīrāṣ*). **Vairōddhāra**, m. removal of a grudge, revenge, L.

Vairaka, (ifc.) enmity, hostility, BhP. **Vairaki**, m. patr. fr. *vīraka*, g. *taulvaly-ādi*. **Vairapaka**, mfn. (fr. *vīrapaka*), g. *arihaṇḍi*. **Vairapī**, f. patr. fr. *vīrapa*, g. *arihaṇḍi*. **Vairahatya**, n. (fr. *vīra-kan*) the murder of men or heroes, VS.; TB.

Vairāya, Nom. A. *Yate* (pr. p. *vairāyamāṇa*, 3. pl. 1st fut. *Yatirāṣ*), to become hostile, behave like an enemy, begin hostilities against (*prati* or instr.), Kāv.

Vairāyita, n. hostility, Prasannar.

1. **Vairi**, m. an enemy, Pañcat. (perhaps *vairiḥ* w. r. for *vairi*).

2. **Vairi**, in comp. for *vairin*. — **-tā**, f. enmity, hostility ('to, *saha*'), Pañcat.; Kathās.; heroism, W. — **-tva**, n. enmity, hostility, Kathās.; heroism, W. — **-vira**, m. N. of a son of Daśa-ratha, VP. (v. l. *idavida*). — **-siṅha**, m. N. of a king, Inscr.

1. **Vairinā**, mfn. (fr. *vīraṇa*, Andropogon Muricatus), RV. i, 191, 3.

2. **Vairina**, n. enmity (in *nir-v*), Tattvas.

Vairinī, m. a patr., Cat.

Vairin, mfn. hostile, inimical; m. an enemy, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a hero, W.; (*īrī*), a female enemy, Caṇ.; Kathās.

Vairi-√bhū, P. *bhavati*, to change into enmity, become unfriendly, Śak.

Vaireya, mfn. (fr. *vīra*), g. *sakhy-ādi*.

वैरक्त *vairakta* (L.) or *ṭya* (Kathās.), n. (fr. *vi-rakta*) freedom from affections or passions, absence of affection, indifference, aversion.

वैरङ्गिक *vairāṅgika*, mfn. (fr. i. *vi-raṅga*) free from all passions and desires, Pārśvan.

वैरट *vairāṭa*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.

वैरट्टी *vairāṭṭī*, f. N. of a woman, Buddh.

वैरण्डेय *vairāṇḍeya*, m. a patr., Cat.

वैरत *vairata*, m. pl. (prob. fr. *vi-rata*) N. of a people, MārkaP.

Vairatya, n., g. *saṃkṣādi*; w. r. for *vairaktya*, Kathās.

वैरथ *vairatha*, m. (fr. *vi-ratha*) N. of a son of Jyotiṣmat, VP.; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by him, ib.

वैरन्ती *vairantī*, f. N. of a town, Hear. (v. l. *vairantya*).

Vairantya, m. N. of a king, Kām.; (cf. prec.)

वैरमण *vairamaṇa*, n. (fr. *vi-ramaṇa*) conclusion of Vedic study, Āpast.

Vairamāṇya, n. (ifc.) the abstaining or desisting from, Lalit. (w. r. *vairam manya*).

वैरम्भ *vairambha*, mfn. = *°bhaka*, Divyāv.; m. N. of an ocean, ib.

Vairambhaka, mfn. N. of partic. winds (pl. sometimes with *vāyu*), ib.

वैरल्य *vairalya*, n. (fr. *vīrala*) looseness or openness (of texture), MW.; scarceness, fewness, Rājat.

वैरस *vairasa*, n. (fr. *vi-rasa*) tastelessness, disgust, Kathās.

Vairasya, n. insipidity, bad taste, VarBṛS.; Suśr.; disagreeableness, Kāvād.; repugnance, disgust of (gen., loc., or comp.), Suśr.; Kathās.; Rājat. &c.

वैरसेनि *vairaseni*, m. (fr. *vīra-sena*) patr. of Nala, Naish.

वैराग *vairāga*, n. (fr. *vi-rāga*) absence of worldly passion, freedom from all desires, W.

Vairāgika, mfn. = *vairahika*, L.

Vairāgin, mfn. id., BrahmvP.; m. a partic. class of religious devotees or mendicants (generally Vaiṣṇavas) who have freed themselves from all worldly desires, RTL, 87.

Vairāgi, f. (in music) a partic. Rāgini, Saṃgit.

Vairāgya, n. change or loss of colour, growing pale, Suśr.; Kām.; disgust, aversion, distaste for or loathing of (loc., abl., or comp.), Bhag.; Ragh. &c.; freedom from all worldly desires, indifference to worldly objects and to life, asceticism, Up.; MBh. &c. — **-candrikā**, f. N. of wk. — **-tā**, f. aversion to (*prati*), Pañcat. — **-pañcaka**, n., — **-pañcāṣṭī**, f., — **-prakaraṇa**, n., — **-pradīpa**, m., — **-ratna**, n. N. of wks. — **-śatka**, n. '100 verses on freedom from worldly desires,' N. of the third century of Bhartṛhari's moral sentiments and of sev. other wks.

वैराज *vairājā*, mfn. (fr. 2. *vi-rāj*) belonging to or derived from Virāj, MBh.; Hariv.; BṛĀrUp.; Sch.; belonging or analogous to the metre Virāj, consisting of ten, decasyllabic, Br.; ŚrS.; RPrāt.; relating to or containing the Sāman Vairāja, VS.; TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; belonging to Brahmā, Uttarar.; m. patr. of Puruṣa, Hariv.; BhP.; of Manu or of the Manus, VP.; of the Vedic Rishi Rishabha, MW.; N. of the 27th Kalpa or period of time, VP.; of the father of Ajita, BhP.; pl. N. of a partic. class of deities, MW.; of a class of Pitṛis, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; of partic. worlds, Uttarar.; n. N. of the Virāj metre, MW.; of various Sāmans, AV.; VS.; Br. &c. — **-garbha**, mfn. containing the Sāman Vairāja, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **-prishtha**, mfn. having the Sāman V^o for a Prishtha (q. v.), ŚrS. **Vairājaka**, m. N. of the 19th Kalpa, Cat.

Vairājya, n. extended sovereignty, AitBr.; Lāty.; BhP.

वैराट *vairāṭa*, mfn. (fr. *virāṭa*) relating or belonging to Virāṭ (king of the Matsyas), MBh.; Kathās.; m. patr. fr. *virāṭa*, MBh.; a kind of precious stone, L.; a lady-bird, L.; an earth-worm, W.; a partic. colour or an object of a partic. colour, MBh.; N. of a country, Cat.; (i), f. patr. fr. *virāṭa*, MBh.; BhP. — **-dēsa**, m. the country Vairāṭa, Cat. — **-rāja**, m. the king of Vairāṭa, ib.

Vairātaka, n. a kind of poisonous bulbous plant, Suśr.

Vairāṭi, m. patr. fr. *virāṭa*, MBh.

Vairāṭyā, w. r. for *vairoṭyā*, L.

वैराणक *vairāṇaka*, g. *utkarādi*. °**kīya**, mfn., L.

वैराधय *vairādhayya*, n. (fr. *vi-rādhaya*), g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

वैराम *vairāma*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (possibly separable into *vai rāmāḥ*).

वैरामती *vairāmatī*, f. N. of a town, VP. (v. l. *vairāvatī*).

वैरिच *vairīca*, mfn. (fr. *vi-rīca*) relating or belonging to Brahmā, BhP.; Bālar.; Caṇḍ.

Vairīcyā, m. a son of Brahmā, BhP.

वैरुचनाचार्य *vairucanācārya* (rather *vai-roc^o*), m. N. of an author, Ragh., Sch.

वैरूप *vairūpa*, m. (fr. *vi-rūpa*) a patr., PañcatBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; pl. a division of the Āgirasas, RV.; N. of a race of Pitṛis, MW.; n. N. of various Sāmans, AV.; VS.; Br. &c.; mfn. relating or belonging to the Sāman Vairūpa, VS.; TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **-garbha**, mfn. containing the Sāman Vairūpa,

ŚāṅkhŚr. — **-prishtha**, mfn. having the Sāman Vairūpa for a Prishtha (q. v.), ŚrS.

Vairūpāksha, m. (fr. *virūpāksha*) a patr., g. *śivādi*; N. of a partic. Mantra, Gobh.; Gṛhyās.

Vairūpya, n. multiplicity of form, diversity, difference, MBh.; MārkaP.; BṛĀrUp.; Sch.; deformity, ugliness, MBh.; Hariv.; Yājñ. &c. — **-tā**, f. state of deformity, MBh.

वैरेकीय *vairekiya*, mfn. (fr. *vi-reka*) purgative, purging, Suśr.

Vairecana, mfn. (fr. *vi-recana*) id., Suśr.; ŚārṅgS.

Vairecanika, mfn. id., Suśr.; Car.

वैरोचन *vairocana*, mfn. (fr. *vi-rocana*) coming from or belonging to the sun, solar, Kir.; descended from Virocana &c., MW.; m. a son of the Sun, L.; a son of Vishnu, L.; a son of Agni, L.; 'son of the Asura Virocana,' patr. of Bali, MBh.; R.; BhP.; a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; N. of a king, AitBr.; of a Dhyanī-Buddha, MW. 202; of a son of the class of gods called Nīla-kāyikas, Lalit.; of a class of Siddhas, L.; of a world of the Buddhists, W. — **-niketana**, n. 'abode of Bali,' the lower regions, L. — **-bhadra**, m. N. of a scholar, Buddh. — **-muhūrta**, n. a partic. hour of the day, Cat. — **-raśmi-pratimapāṭita**, m. N. of a world, Buddh.

Vairocāni, m. a son of Sūrya, L.; a son of the Asura Virocana (patr. of Bali), MBh.; Hariv.; VarBṛS.; Pur.; patr. of the son of Agni, MW.; N. of a Buddha, L.

Vairoci (?), m. patr. of Bāpa son of Bali, L.; N. of Bali, A.

वैरोद्धा *vairoṭyā*, f. (with Jainas) N. of a Vidyā-devī, L.

वैरोधक *vairodhaka*, mfn. (fr. *vi-rodhaka*) disagreeing (as food; -*tva*, n.), Car.; m. N. of a man, Mudr.

Vairodhika, mfn. = *vairodhaka*, Car.

वैरोहित *vairohita*, m. pl. (fr. *vi-rohita*) a patr., g. *kanvādi*.

Vairohitya, m. patr. fr. *vairohita*, g. *gargādi*.

वैल *vaila*, mfn. (fr. *vila* = *bīla*) relating or belonging to or living in a hole or pit, MW. (cf. *baila*). — **-stha**, see *makā-vaila-stha*. — **-sthāna**, n. a place like a hole, lurking-place, covert, RV.; a burying-place, MW. — **-sthānakā**, mfn. situated in a hole or lurking-place or covert, RV.; n. a pit, MW.

वैलकि *vailaki*, m. a patr., g. *taulvaly-ādi* (Kās.).

वैलक्ष्य *vailakshyā*, n. (fr. *vi-lakshyā*) difference, disparity, diverseness (often ifc.; *pūr-vokta-vailakshyāyena*, in opposition to what was before stated), Rājat.; BhP.; Śāh. &c.; indeterminateness, indescribability, Kāvād., Sch.; -strangeness, A.

वैलक्ष्य *vailakshya*, n. (fr. *vi-laksha*; ifc. f. *ā*) absence of mark, W.; contrariety, reverse, W.; the reverse of what is usual or natural, unnaturalness, affectation (cf. *sa-vailakshyam*), W.; feeling of shame, embarrassment, Hariv.; Kāv. &c. — **-vat**, mfn. abashed, embarrassed, Bālar.

वैलाय *vailātya*, n. (fr. *vīlāta*), g. *dṛiḍhādi* (v. l. *vailābhyā*).

वैलाभ्य *vailābhyā*, n. (fr. *vi-lābha*), g. *dṛi-ḍhādi* (Kās.).

वैलिङ्ग *vailiṅgya*, n. (fr. *vi-liṅga*) absence of distinctive marks, ĀpŚr., Sch.

वैलेपिक *vailepika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-lepikā*), g. *mahishy-ādi*.

वैलोम्य *vailomya*, n. (fr. *vi-loma*) inversion, invertedness, Heat.; contrariety, reverseness, opposition, MW.

वैल्व *vailva*. See *bailva*.

वैवक्षिक *vaivakshika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-vakshā*) intended to be said, meant, had in view, Śāh.; Śiś., Sch.; Kir., Sch.

वैवधिक *vaivadhika*, m. (fr. *vi-vadha*) a carrier, burden-bearer, porter (-*tā*, f.), Hcar.; hawk who carries wares to sell, L.; (i), f. a female hawk, Rājat.

वैवर्षिक *vaivarṇika*, m. (fr. *vi-varṇa*) one who has lost or been expelled from his caste, an outcaste, Divyāv.

Vaivarṇya, n. change of colour (also *varṇa-vaip*), MBh.; Hariv.; Yājñ. &c.; secession or expulsion from tribe or caste &c.; W.; heterogeneousness, diversity, W.

वैवर्त *vaiivarta*, n. (fr. *vi-varta*), °taka, n. See *brahma-vp*.

वैवश्य *vaiivaśya*, n. (fr. *vi-vaśa*) want of self-control, Rājāt.

वैवस्वत *vaiivasvatā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vivasvat*) coming from or belonging to the sun, R.; relating or belonging to Yama Vaivasvata, Kauś.; MBh.; Kāv.; relating to Manu Vaivasvata, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; m. patr. of Yama, RV. &c. &c.; of a Manu, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; of the planet Saturn, L.; N. of one of the Rudras, VP.; (ā), f. a daughter of Sūrya, MBh.; patr. of Yamī, MW.; the south, L.; N. of Yamunā, A.; n. (scil. *antara*) N. of the 7th or present Manv-antara (as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata), MW. — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — *manv-antara*, n. N. of the 7th or present Manv-antara (q.v.), MW.

Vaivasvatīya, mfn. relating to Manu-Vaivasvata, Rājāt.

वैवाह *vaiivāha*, mfn. (fr. *vi-vāha*) nuptial, R.

Vaivāhika, mf(i)n. nuptial (-*manḍapa*, Campak.), treating of nuptial rites (said of a chapter), Mn.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; n. preparations for a wedding, nuptial festivities, MBh.; R.; a marriage, wedding, MW.; alliance by marriage, BhP.; m. a son's father-in-law or a daughter's father-in-law i.e. the father of a son's wife or of a daughter's husband, MW.

Vaivāhya, mfn. nuptial, ŚāṅkhGr.; related by marriage, GrS.; VP.; n. nuptial solemnity, R.

वैविक्य *vaiivikya*, n. (fr. *vi-vikta*) deliverance from (ific.), Rājāt.

वैवृत्त *vaiivṛitta*, mfn. (fr. *vi-vṛitti*) connected with a hiatus, RPrāt.; m. a partic. modification of Vedic accent, MW.

वैशद्य *vaiśadya*, n. (fr. *vi-śada*) clearness, purity, brightness, freshness (with *manasi*, 'cheerfulness of mind'), Suśr.; VarBrS.; Sarvad.; distinctness, intelligibility, Sāy.; whiteness, MW.

वैशन्त *vaiśantā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *veśanta*) contained in or forming a tank, RV.; VS.; TS.; Br.; belonging to a Soma ladle or cup, MW.; (ā), f. = *vīśantā*, a tank, VS.; n. a cup of Soma juice, MW.

वैशम्पायन *vaiśampāyana*, m. (patr. fr. *vi-śam-pa*) N. of an ancient sage (teacher of the Taittirīya-saṃhitā [q.v.]; in epic poetry a pupil of Vyāsa and also the narrator of the Mahā-bhārata to Janam-ejaya), GrS.; Tār. &c. (cf. IW. 371, n. 1); of an author, Cat.; of a son of Śuka-nāsa (transformed into a parrot), Kād. — *nīti-saṃgraha*, m., -*saṃhitā*, f., -*smṛiti*, f. N. of wks.

Vaiśampāyanīya, mfn. of or belonging to Vaiśampāyana, Cat.

वैशम्भल्या *vaiśambhalyā* (ĀpŚr.) or *vaiśambhalyā* (ib.) or *vaiśambhalyā* (TBr.), f. N. of Sarasvatī.

वैशली *vaiśalī*, f. N. of a wife of Vasudeva, VP. (v.l. *vaiśālī*); of a town, MW. (cf. *vi-śalī*, *vaiśālī*).

वैशल्या *vaiśalya*, n. (fr. *vi-śalya*) deliverance from a painful incumbrance (as that of the fetus), Car.

वैशस *vaiśasa*, mfn. (fr. a form *vi-śasa*, derived fr. *vi-śas*; cf. *vi-śavana*) causing death or destruction, MBh.; n. (ific. f. ā) rending in pieces, MW.; slaughter, butcherer, war, strife, injury, hurt, outrage, distress, calamity, ruin (with *premanā*, ruin of affection), MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; the hell, BhP.; N. of a hell, ib.

Vaiśastyā, n. (fr. *vi-śastyā*), Gaṇar.

वैशस्त्र I. *vaiśastra*, mfn. (fr. *vi-śasitri* [*vi-śastri*]), Pañ. iv, 4, 49, Vārtt. 2; n. government, sway, rule, W.

2. **Vaiśastra**, n. (fr. *vi-śastra*) the state of being unarmed, L.

वैशस्य *vaiśasya*, n. an abstr. noun fr. *vi-śasi*, g. *brāhmanādi* (Kās.); w.r. for *vaiśamyā*, Kathās.

वैशाख *vaiśākha*, m. (fr. *vi-śākhā*) one of the 12 months constituting the Hindū lunar year (answering to April-May and in some places, with Caitra, reckoned as beginning the year), ŚBr.; Lāty.; MBh. &c.; a churning-stick, Śiś. xi, 8; the seventh year in the 12 years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBrS.; (ā), f. N. of a lioness, Cat.; (ī), f. (with or scil. *paurnamāsī*) the day of full moon in the month Vaiśākha, GrS.; MBh. &c.; a kind of red-flowering Punariavā, L.; N. of a wife of Vasu-deva, Hariv.; VP.; n. a partic. attitude in shooting, Hariv.; N. of a town (also *-pura*), Kathās.; mf(i)n. relating to the month Vaiśākha, ŚāṅkhGr. — *purāṇa*, n., -*māsa-vrata*, n., -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. — *raju*, f. the string on a churning-stick, L. — *vadi*, ind. in the dark half of the month Vaiś, Inscr. (in giving dates).

Vaiśakhin, m. a partic. part of an elephant's forefoot, L.

Vaiśakhya, m. N. of a Muni, Cat.

वैशाय्य *vaiśayya*, n. (fr. *vi-śāya*), Gaṇar.

वैशारद *vaiśārada*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-śārada*) experienced, skilled, expert, unerring, BhP.; n. profound learning, R.

Vaiśāradya, n. experience, skill in (loc.), expertness, wisdom, MBh.; Bālar.; Śāh.; clearness of intellect, infallibility, Yogas.; BrĀrUp., Sch.; Buddha's confidence in himself (of four kinds), Divyāv. (cf. Dharmas. 77).

वैशाल *vaiśāla*, mfn. descended from Viśāla, BhP.; m. N. of a Muni, Cat.; (ī), f. a daughter of the king of Viśālā, MBh.; N. of a wife of Vasu-deva, VP. (v.l. *vaiśālī*); of a town founded by Viśālā, R.; Pur.; Buddh.

Vaiśālaka, mfn. relating to or ruling over Viśālā, VP.

Vaiśālāksha, n. N. of the Śāstra composed by Śiva as Viśālāksha, MBh.

Vaiśālāyana, m. patr. fr. *viśāla*, g. *āsvādi*.

Vaiśālī, m. patr. of Su-sarman, MarkP.

Vaiśālīka, mfn. relating to Viśālā (Vaiśālī), R.

Vaiśālīnī, f. patr. fr. *viśāla*, MarkP.

Vaiśālīya, mfn. (fr. *viśāla*), g. *kṛīśāvādi*.

Vaiśāleya, m. patr. of Takshaka and of other serpent-demons, AV.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c.

वैशिक *vaiśika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-veśa*) relating to or treating of prostitution, Mricch.; associating with courtezans, versed in the arts of courtezans, L.; n. harlotry, the arts of harlots, R.; VarBrS.; Gaut.; Buddh.

वैशिक्य *vaiśikya*, m. pl. N. of a people, MarkP.

वैशिक्ष *vaiśikha*, mfn. (fr. *vi-śikhā*), g. *chat-trādi*.

वैशिश्ट *vaiśishṭa*, n. (fr. *vi-śishṭa*) distinction, difference (=next), Sāh. (prob. w.r.)

Vaiśishṭya, n. endowment with some distinguishing property or attribute, distinction, peculiarity, difference, Canḍ.; Tarkas.; Śāh. &c.; pre-eminence, excellence, superiority, MBh.; Kām. &c.

वैशीति *vaiśīti*, m. patr. fr. *viśīta*, g. *tauvalyādi*.

वैशीपुत्र *vaiśī-putra*, m. (*vaiśī*=*vaiśyā*+*pu*) the son of a Vaiśya woman, Br.

वैशेय *vaiśeya*, m. patr. fr. *viśa*, g. *śubhrādi*.

वैशेषिक *vaiśeshika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-śeṣa*, p. 990) special, peculiar, specific, characteristic, Āpast.; Suśr.; Bhāṣāp.; Hcat.; distinguished, excellent, pre-eminent, MBh.; relating or belonging to or based on or dealing with the Vaiśeshika doctrine, Bhāṣāp.; Madhus.; m. a follower of the V° doctrine, Kap.; Kusum.; Buddh.; n. peculiarity, distinction, Kap.; N. of the later of the two great divisions of the Nyāya school of philosophy (it was founded by Kaṇāda, and differs from the 'Nyāya proper' founded by Gautama, in propounding only seven categories or topics instead of sixteen; and more especially in its doctrine of *vīśeṣa*, or eter-

nally distinct nature of the nine substances, air, fire, water, earth, mind, ether, time, space, and soul, of which the first five, including mind, are held to be atomic), IW. 65 &c. — *darśana*, n., -*ratna-mālā*, f. N. of wks. — *sūtra*, n. the aphorisms of the Vaiśeshika (branch of the Nyāya philosophy, which have been commented on by a triple set of commentaries, and expounded in various works, of which the best known are the Bhāṣā-pariccheda with its commentary, called Siddhānta-muktāvalī, and the Tarkasamgraha), IW. 60, n. 1; *trōpaskara*, n. N. of wk. **Vaiśeshikādi-shaḍ-darśana-viśeṣa-varṇana**, n. 'description of the difference between the Vaiśeshika and other systems,' N. of a phil. wk.

Vaiśeshin, mfn. specific, individual, Sāṃkhyak., Sch.

Vaiśeshya, n. peculiarity, specific or generic distinction, TPrāt.; Suśr.; Vedāntas.; difference, superiority, pre-eminence, Mn. ix, 296 &c.

वैश्मिक *vaiśmika*, mfn. (fr. *veśman*) living in a house, Car.

Vaiśmīya, mfn. (fr. id.), g. *kṛīśāvādi*.

वैश्य *vaiśya*, m. (fr. 2. *viś*) 'a man who settles on the soil,' a peasant, or 'working man,' agriculturist, man of the third class or caste (whose business was trade as well as agriculture), RV. &c. &c.; pl. N. of a people, VarBrS.; (ā), f., see below; n. vassalage, dependance, TS.; mfn. belonging to a man of the third caste, MBh. — *kanyā*, f. a Vaiśya damsel, a girl of the agricultural class, Mn. x, 8. — *karman*, n. the business of a Vaiśya, agriculture, trade (°*ma-pustaka*, n. N. of wk.) — *kula*, n. the house of a V°, KātyŚr. — *ghna*, m. the slayer of a V°, VarBrS. — *caritra*, n. N. of wk. — *jātiya*, m. a V° (by birth), man of the third caste, L. — *tā*, f. the state or condition of a V° (acc. with *√gam*, to become a V°), AitBr.; MBh. &c. — *tva*, n. = *tā*, MarkP. — *dhvaṇsin*, mfn. destroying V°, VarBrS. — *putra*, m. the son of a Vaiśya, a Vaiśya, Sighās. — *pura*, n. N. of a town, Virac. — *bhadrā*, f. N. of a deity, Buddh. — *bhāva*, m. = *tā*, Mn. x, 93. — *yajña*, m. the sacrifice performed by a V°, KātyŚr. — *yonī*, f. a V°'s mode of existence, ChUp. — *rata*, mfn. living at the expense of the Vaiśyas, Cat. — *vṛitti*, f. a V°'s mode of life or occupation, agriculture, trade, Mn. x, 83. — *sava*, m. a partic. sacrificial rite, TBr. — *stoma*, m. N. of an Ekāha, ShaḍvBr.; ŚrS. **Vaiśyāntara**, m. N. of Buddha in his last birth but one, MWB. 113.

Vaiśyā, f. a woman of the Vaiśya caste, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; N. of a deity, Buddh. — *ja*, mfn. born of a Vaiśya woman, the child of a Vaiśya mother, Mn. ix, 151. — *putra*, m. 'son of a Vaiśya mother,' N. of Yuyutsu, MBh.

वैश्रमण *vaiśramaṇa*, w.r. for *vaiśravaṇa*.

वैश्रम्भक *vaiśrambhaka*, mfn. (fr. *vi-śram-bha*) awakening or inspiring confidence, BhP.; n. N. of a celestial grove, ib.

वैश्रवण *vaiśravaṇa*, m. (fr. *vi-śravaṇa*; cf. g. *tiṛvādi*) a patr. (esp. of Kubera and Rāvaṇa), AV. &c. &c.; (in astron.) N. of the 14th Muhūrta; mf(i)n. relating or belonging to Kubera, MBh. **Vaiśravaṇānuja**, m. 'younger brother of K°,' N. of Rāvaṇa, R. **Vaiśravaṇālaya**, m. 'K°'s abode,' the Indian fig-tree, L.; N. of a place, Cat. **Vaiśravaṇāvāsa** and **Vaiśravaṇōdaya**, m. 'Kubera's glory,' the Indian fig-tree, L.

वैश्रेय *vaiśreya*, m. patr. fr. *viśri*, g. *grishṭyādi*.

वैशेषिक *vaiśeshika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *vi-śeṣa*), Cat.

वैश्व *vaiśva*, mf(i)n. (fr. *viśva*, of which it is also the Vṛiddhi form in comp.), relating to or presided over by the Viśve Devāḥ; (ī), f. N. of the Nakshatra Uttarāśāḍha, L.; n. id., VarBrS.; (with *yuga*) the 8th cycle of 5 years in the 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, VarYogay. — *kathika*, mfn. (fr. *viśva-kathā*), g. *kathādi*. — *karmanā*, mf(i)n. relating or sacred to or coming from Viśva-karman, AV.; VS.; Br. — *janīna*, mfn. (fr. *viśva-jana*) kind to everybody, g. *pratījanādi*. — *jīta*, mfn. relating to or connected with the Viśva-jit sacrifice, AitBr.; Lāty.; one who has performed the above sacrifice, Gaut. — *jyotiśha*, n. (fr. *viśva-jyotiś*) N. of various Sāmāns, ArshBr. — *tari*, w.r. for *vaiśvaṇi-tari*.

Vaiśvadevā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *viśva-deva*) relating or sacred to all the gods or to the Viśve Devāḥ, VS. &c. &c.; m. a partic. Gṛaha or Soma-vessel, VS.; ŚBr.; a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.; (ī), f. N. of partic. sacrificial bricks, TS.; ŚBr.; the 8th day of the 2nd half of the month Māgha, Col.; a kind of metre, Śrutab.; n. a partic. Śaṣṭa, AitBr.; the first Parvan of the Cāturmāsya, TBr.; ŚBr.; (exceptionally m.) N. of a partic. religious ceremony which ought to be performed morning and evening and especially before the midday meal (it consists in homage paid to the Viśve Devāḥ followed by the *bali-harāṇa* or offering of small portions of cooked food to all the gods who give the food and especially to the god of fire who cooks the food and bears the offering to heaven), Āpāt.; Mn. &c. (cf. RTL. 417); N. of partic. verses or formulas, TBr.; ŚBr.; of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; the Nakṣatra Uttaraśādhā (cf. under *vaiśva*), VarBṛS.; -*karman*, n. the above homage to the deities collectively, W.; -*khaṇḍana*, n., -*pūjā*, f., -*prayoga*, m., N. of wks.; -*bali-karman*, n. du. N. of the above two ceremonies, RTL. 417, n. 2; -*vidhi*, m. N. of wk.; -*stut*, m. a partic. Ekāha, ŚrS.; -*homa*, m. the offering made to all the gods and to Fire at the Vaiśvadeva ceremony, TBr., Sch.; -*udgni*, m. the fire at the V°-d° ceremony, L.; -*udgni-māruta*, mfn. consecrated to the Viśve Devāḥ and to Agni and to the Maruts, MaitrS.; -*udādi-mantra-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wk. °**devaka**, n. (fr. *viśva-deva*), g. *manojñādi*. °**devata**, n. the Nakṣatra Uttaraśādhā, VarBṛS. (v.l. *daivata*). °**devika**, mfn. relating or sacred to the Viśve Devāḥ &c., R. (v.l. *daivika*); belonging to the Vaiśvadeva Parvan, MānŚr.; corresponding to the V°-d° ceremony, Yājñ.; pl. N. of partic. texts, MārKṛP. °**devya**, mfn. sacred to the Viśve Devāḥ, Nir. °**daivata**, n. = °**devata**. °**daivika**, v.l. for °**devaka**. **Vaiśvadhā**, mfn. (fr. *viśva-dhā*), g. *chattrādi*. **Vaiśvadenava**, m. (fr. *viśva-dhenu*), Pān. vii, 3, 25, Sch.; -*bhakta*, mfn., g. *aishukāryādi*. °**dhainava**, °*va-bhakta*, v.l. for °*dhenava*, °*va-bh*. **Vaiśvavam-tari**, m. (fr. *viśvaṇi-tara*) a patr., Sāṃskārak.

Vaiśvamanasa, n. (fr. *viśva-manas*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Vaiśvamānava, m. (fr. *viśva-mānava*), g. *aishu-kāryādi*; -*bhakta*, mfn. inhabited by V°.

Vaiśvarūpa, mfn. (fr. *viśva-rūpa*) manifold, manifold, diverse, Suśr.; n. the universe, Sāṃkhyak. °**rūpya**, mfn. = prec., Hariv.; n. manifoldness, multiplicity, diversity, Sāṃkhyak. (ena, in various manners, Hariv.)

Vaiśvalopa, mf(ī)n. coming from (the tree) Viśva-lopa, Kauś.

Vaiśvavyacasā, mfn. (fr. *viśvā-vyacas*), VS.

Vaiśvasṛijā (fr. *viśva-sṛij*), TĀr.; ĀpŚr.; -*ca-yana-prayoga*, m., -*prayoga*, m. N. of wks.

Vaiśvānarā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *viśvā-nara*) relating or belonging to all men, omnipresent, known or worshipped everywhere, universal, general, common, RV. &c. &c.; consisting of all men, full in number, complete, RV.; AV.; ŚrS.; relating or belonging to the gods collectively, Lāty.; all-commanding, AV.; relating or sacred to Agni Vaiśvānara, TS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; composed by Viśvānara or Vaiśvānara, Cat.; m. N. of Agni or Fire, RV. &c. &c. (Agni Vaiśv° is regarded as the author of x, 79, 80); a partic. Agni, ĀrshBr.; the fire of digestion, MW.; the sun, sunlight, AV.; ŚāṅkhBr.; (in the Vedānta) N. of the Supreme Spirit or Intellect when located in a supposed collective aggregate of gross bodies (= Virāj, Prajā-pati, Puruṣa), Vedāntas.; RTL. 35; N. of a Daitya, Hariv.; Pur.; of various men, Kathās.; (pl.) of a family of Rishis, MBh.; (ī), f. N. of a partic. division of the moon's path (comprising both Bhadrāpadā and Revatī); cf. -*patha* and -*mārga*, VP.; a partic. sacrifice performed at the beginning of every year, W.; n. men collectively, mankind, TBr.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; -*kshāra*, m. a partic. mixture, L.; -*jyeshthā* (°*rā*), mfn. having V° for the first, AV.; -*jyotiś* (°*rā*), mfn. having V°'s light, VS.; -*datta*, m. N. of a Brāhman, Cat.; -*patha*, m. N. of a partic. division of the moon's path (cf. above), R.; Hariv.; -*pathi-kṛita-pūrva-kā-darśa-sthāli-pāka-prayoga*, m., and -*pathi-kṛita-sthāli-pāka-prayoga*, m., N. of wks.; -*mukha*, mfn. having V° for a mouth (said of Śiva), MBh.; -*vat* (°*rā*), mfn. attended or connected with fire, TBr.; -*vidyā*, f. N. of an Upanishad. °**nārāyaṇa**, m. patr. fr. *viśvā-nara*, g. *avādi*. °**nariya**, mfn. relating to or treat-

ing of Vaiśvānara, AitBr.; Nir.; n. du. N. of the Sūktas AV. vi, 35 &c., Kauś.

Vaiśvāmanasa (cf. *vaiśva-m°*), N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

Vaiśvāmītra, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to Viśvāmītra; m. patr. of various Vedic Rishis (as of Aśtaka, Rishabha &c.), Br.; ŚrS.; BhP. (also pl.); (ī), f. a female descendant of V°, Pān. iv, 1, 78, Sch.; the Gāyatri of V°, ŚāṅkhGr.; n. N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. °**mītri**, m. patr. fr. *viśvā-mītra*, MBh. °**mītrika**, mfn. relating to V°, Pān. iv, 3, 69, Sch.

Vaiśvāvasavā, n. (fr. *viśvā-vasu*) the Vasus collectively, TBr. °**vasavya** (°*vat*), m. (fr. id.) a patr., ŚBr. (cf. g. *gargādi*).

वैश्वसिक *vaiśvasika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *vi-śvāsa*) deserving or inspiring confidence, trustworthy, Daś.

वैषद्य *vaiśhadya*, w.r. for *vaiśadya*.

वैषम्य *vaiśhama*, n. (fr. *vi-shama*) inequality, change, Amar. (v.l.) -**sthya**, n. (fr. *viśhama-stha*), g. *brāhmanādi*.

Vaiśhama, n. unevenness (of ground), MBh.; inequality, oddness (opp. to 'evenness'), diversity, disproportion, ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; difficulty, trouble, distress, calamity, MBh.; Kāv.&c.; injustice, unkindness, harshness, R.; Kathās.; Sarvad.; impropriety, incorrectness, wrongness, Sarvad.; an error, mistake in or about (loc. or comp.), BhP.; solitariness, singleness, W. -**kaumudī**, f. N. of wk. **Vaiśhamyōd-dharinī**, f. difficulty-removing, N. of a Comm. on the Kīrātārjunīya by Vaiṅkima-dāsa.

वैषय *vaiśhaya*, n. (fr. *vi-shaya*) = *vaiśayā-nām samūhah*, g. *bhikṣhādi*.

Vaiśhayika, mf(ī)n. relating to or denotative of a country or district (as a suffix), Pat.; having a partic. sphere or object or aim (in gram. the *ādhāra* is called *vaiśhayika* when it is the aim or object of the action, Siddh. on Pān. ii, 3, 36); relating to, concerning (comp.). Car.; belonging or relating to an object of sense, sensual, carnal, mundane, Pañcar.; HPariś.; m. a sensualist, one addicted to the pleasures of sense or absorbed in worldly objects, L. (also -*jana*); (ī), f. a voluptuous or unchaste woman, L.

वैषुवत *vaiśhuvata*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *viśhu-vat*) being in the middle of anything, middlemost, central, ŚBr.; Āpāt.; relating to the equinox, equinoctial, Sūryas.; n. the middle of anything, centre, Āpāt.; the equinox, BhP.; N. of a Brāhmaṇa, MānGr.

Vaiśhuvatī, mfn. = *vaiśhuvata*, ŚāṅkhBr.

वैष्क *vaiśhka*. See *baishka*.

वैष्किर *vaiśhkira*, mfn. consisting of the birds called Viśhkira (as a flock), Car.; prepared from chickens (as broth, cf. *viśhkira-rasa*), Suśr.

वैष्टप *vaiśhtapā*, mfn. (fr. *vi-śhtapa*), AV.

वैष्टपुरेय *vaiśhtapureyā*, m. patr. fr. *viśhtapūra*, ŚBr. (g. *śubhrādi*).

वैष्टम्भ *vaiśhtambha*, n. (fr. *vi-śhtambha*) N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

वैष्टिक *vaiśhtika*, m. (fr. i. *viśhtī*) one who does compulsory service, one compelled to labour for a landlord, SaddhP.

वैष्टुत *vaiśhtuta*, mfn. relating to or used at the Viśhtuti (q.v.), L.; n. = next, L.

वैष्टुभ *vaiśhtubha*, n. the ashes of a burnt offering (cf. *vaiśhava*, n., and *vaiśhuta*), L.

वैष्ट *vaiśhta*, n. the world, Up. iv, 159, Sch. ('the sky', 'the wind', or 'Vishnu', Upanv.)

वैष्णव *vaiśhnavā*, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging or devoted or consecrated to Viṣṇu (q.v.), worshipping V°, TS. &c. &c.; m. patr. fr. *viśhnu*, g. *biddi*; 'a worshipper of V°', N. of one of the three great divisions of modern Hindūism (the other two being the Śaivas and Śāktas; the Vaiśhnavas identify Viṣṇu—rather than Brahmā and Śiva—with the supreme Being, and are exclusively devoted to his worship; they have become separated into four principal and some minor sects, as follow: 1. the Rāmānujas, founded by Rāmānuja, who is said to have lived

for 120 years [from 1017 till 1137 A.D.]; his chief doctrines are described at p. 878, col. 1, and in RTL. p. 119 &c.; one peculiarity of his sect is the scrupulous preparation and privacy of their meals; 2. the Mādhvas, founded by a Kanarese Brāhman named Mādhva, whose chief doctrines are described at p. 782, col. 3, and in RTL. p. 130 &c.; 3. the Vallabhas, founded by Vallabhācārya, whose chief doctrines are described at p. 928, col. 3, and in RTL. p. 134 &c.; 4. a sect in Bengal founded by Caitanya [q.v.] who was regarded by his followers as an incarnation of Kṛishṇa; his chief doctrine was the duty of *bhakti* or love for that god which was to be so strong that no caste-feelings could exist with it [see RTL. p. 140 &c.]. Of the minor Vaiśhnava sects those founded by Nimbārka or Nimbādditya [RTL. 146] and by Rāmānanda [RTL. 147] and by Svāmī-Nārāyaṇa [RTL. 148] are perhaps the most important, to which also may be added the reformed theistic sect founded by Kabīr [RTL. 158] and the Sikh theistic sect founded by Nānak [RTL. 161]; N. of Soma (lord of the Apsarases), ĀsvŚr.; (īrī-) of a poet, Cat.; the 13th cubit (*aratni*) from the bottom or the 5th from the top of the sacrificial post, L.; a kind of mineral, L.; (scil. *yajña*) a partic. sacrificial ceremony, ib.; (ī), f. patr. fr. *viśhnu*, MBh.; a female worshipper of Viṣṇu, Pañcar.; the personified Śakti of Viṣṇu (regarded as one of the Mātṛis, and identified with Durgā and Manasā), MBh.; Rājat. &c.; Asparagus Racemosus, L.; Ocymuni Sanctum, L.; Clitoria Ternatea, L.; (in music) a partic. Murchanā, Sāṃgīt.; n. a partic. Mahā-rasa (q.v.), Cat.; a partic. prodigy or omen (belonging to or occurring in the *param divam* or upper sky), MW.; the ashes of a burnt-offering, ib.; N. of the Nakṣatra Śravana (presided over by Viṣṇu), VarBṛS.; of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; of various wks., esp. of the Viṣṇu-Purāṇa. -**karana**, n., -**karṇabhārāṇa-saṃgraha**, m., -**kutūhala**, m., -**jyotiśa-sāstra**, n., -**tantra**, n. N. of wks. -**tīrtha**, n. a Tīrtha of the Vaiśhnavas, Cat. -**toṣhīpi**, f. = *viśhnu-ī* (q.v.) -**tva**, n. belief in or worship of Viṣṇu, Rājat. -**dāsa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. -**dikṣhā-paddhati**, f., -**dharma-mīmāṃsā**, f., -**dharma-sūtra-druma-mañjari**, f., -**dharmaśāstra-nā-paddhati**, f., -**dhyanā-prakāra**, m., -**nārāyaṇaśāstākshara-nyāsa**, m., -**purāṇa**, n., -**pramāṇa-saṃgraha**, m., -**praśna-sāstra**, n., -**matābja-bhāskara**, m., -**maḥā-siddhānta**, m., -**lakṣhaṇa**, n., -**vandanā**, f., -**vardhana**, n. N. of wks. -**vārūpa**, mf(ī)n. addressed to Viṣṇu and Varuṇa (as a hymn), ŚBr. -**vaidyaka-sāstra**, n., -**vyākaraṇa**, n., -**saranāgati**, f., -**sānti**, f., -**sāstra**, n. (also pl.), -**samhitā**, f., -**saddācāra-nirṇaya**, m., -**siddhānta-tattva**, n., -**siddhānta-dīpikā**, f., -**siddhānta-vaijayanti**, f. N. of wks. -**sthānaka**, n. (in dram.) walking about the stage with great strides, Daśar., Sch. **Vaiśhnavākūta-candrikā**, f., °**vāgama**, m. N. of wks. **Vaiśhnavācamana**, n. sipping water three times in the worship of Viṣṇu, MW. **Vaiśhnavācāra**, m. the rites or practices of the Vaiśhnavas; -**pad-dhati**, f., -**saṃgraha**, m. N. of wks. **Vaiśhnavā-bhiddhāna**, n. N. of a wk. (containing the names of the disciples of Caitanya). **Vaiśhnavāmṛita**, n., °**vāśhṭaka**, n., °**vōtsava**, m., °**vōtsava-vidhi**, m., °**vōpāyoga-nirṇaya**, m. N. of wks. **Vaiśhnavāyāna**, m. patr. fr. *vaiśhnavā*, g. *haritādi*. **Vaiśhnavī-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. **Vaiśhnavya**, mfn. relating or belonging to Viṣṇu, VS.; Gobh. **Vaiśhnavavarūpa**, mf(ī)n. (prob. for *vaiśhnavavarūpa*) belonging to Viṣṇu and Varuṇa, TS. **Vaiśhnavagupta**, mfn. taught by Viṣṇu-gupta, L. **Vaiśhnavta** (?), n. sacrificial ashes (cf. *vaiśhnavā*, n., *vaiśhuta*), L. **Vaiśhnavārūpa**, mf(ī)n. = *vaiśhnavavarūpa*, AitBr. **Vaiśhnavvīddhi**, m. patr. fr. *viśhnu-vīddhi*, Pravar. **वैश्वक्सेन्य** *vaiśhvaksenya*, m. patr. fr. *viśhva-kṣena*, Pān. iv, 1, 114, Vārtt. 7, Pat. **वैसर्गिक** *vaiśargika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-sarga*), g. *samtāpādi*. **Vaisarjana**, n. pl. (fr. *vi-sarjana*) N. of partic. sacrificial rites, ĀpŚr. -**tvā**, n. the condition of (being a rite called) Vais°, MaitrS. -**homāya**, mfn. used at the Vais° rite, Nyāyam., Sch.

Vaisarjaniya (KātyŚr.) and **vaisarjinā** (ŚBr.), n. pl. = *vaisarjana*.

वैसर्प *vaisarpa*, mfn. suffering from (the disease called) Vi-sarpa, g. *jyotsnādi* on Pāp. v, 2, 103, Vārtt. 2; = *vi-sarpa*, L.

Vaisarpika, mfn. caused by Vi-sarpa, Hcat.

वैसादृश्य *vaisādṛśya*, n. (fr. *vi-sadṛśa*) dissimilarity, difference, BhP.

वैसारिण *vaisāriṇa*, m. (fr. and = *vi-sārin*) a fish, Pāp. v, 4, 16.

वैसूचन *vaisūcana*, n. (fr. *vi-sūcana*) assumption of female attire by a man (in dram.), L.

वैसृप *vaisṛipa*, m. (fr. *vi-sṛipa*) N. of a Dānava, Hariv.

वैस्तारिक *vaiśtārika*, mfn. (fr. *vi-stāra*) extensive, wide, Buddh.

वैस्तिक *vaiśtika*. See *bahu-v°* (add.)

वैस्पश्य *vaiśpashya*, n. (fr. *vi-spashya*) clearness, distinctness, Pāp. v, 3, 66, Vārtt. 4.

वैस्रेय *vaisreya*, m. patr. fr. *visri*, g. *śubh-rādi*.

वैस्वर्य *vaiśvarya*, mfn. (fr. *vi-svara*) depriving of voice, Śuśr.; n. loss of voice or language, Vāghb.; Śah.; different accentuation, ŚāṅkhŚr.

वैहग *vaihaḡa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *vi-ha-ga*) relating or belonging to a bird (with *tanu*, f. 'the body or form of a bird'), Kathās.

Vaihaṅga, mfn. (fr. *vi-haṅ-ga*) id. (with *rasa*, m. 'broth made of bird's flesh'), Śuśr.

वैहति *vaihati*, m. patr. fr. *vi-hata*, g. *taul-valy-ādi*; (ī), f., Pat.

वैहलि *vaihalī*, m. (also pl.) a patr., Sam-skārak.

वैहायन *vaihāyana*, m. (also pl.) a patr., ib.

वैहायस *vaihāyasa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. 2. *vi-hāyas*) being or moving in the air, suspended in the air, aerial, GrS.; MBh. &c.; (*am*), ind. in the open air, Āpast.; m. pl. 'sky-dwellers, the gods &c.', BhP.; N. of partic. Rishis (personified luminous phenomena), VarBrS.; m. N. of a lake, MW.; (ī), f. N. of a river, BhP.; n. the air, atmosphere, MBh.; flying in the air, BhP. (-*gata*, n. id., R.); a partic. attitude in shooting, L.

वैहार *vaihāra*, m. (fr. *vi-hāra*) N. of a mountain in Magadha, MBh. (cf. *vaiḥhāra*).

Vaihārika, mfn. serving for sport or amusement, L.

Vaihārya, mfn. to be played or sported with, to be conciliated by playfulness or rillery (applied to a wife's brother or brother-in-law or other relations of a wife), MBh.; n. playfulness, sportiveness, fun, ib.

वैहाली *vaihālī*, f. hunting, chase, Singhās.

वैहासिक *vaihāsika*, m. (fr. *vi-hāsa*) a comic actor, buffoon, actor in general, L.; a playfellow, L.

वैहीनरि *vaihinari*. See *baik°*.

वैह्वस्य *vaihvasya*, n. (fr. *vi-hvala*) exhaustion, debility, Rājat.

वोक्कान *vokkāna*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Divyāv.; m. pl. N. of a people, VarBrS. (cf. *bo-kaṇa*).

वोच *voc*. See *√vac*, p. 912, col. 1.

वोटा *voṭā*, f. a female servant or slave, L.

वोड *voḍa*, w. r. for *jhoḍa*, L.

वोड्र *voḍra*, m. a kind of large snake, L.; a sort of fish, L.; (ī), f. the fourth part of a Paṇa, L.

वोद *voḍha*, mfn. (fr. *√i. vah*) led home, married, MBh.

Vōdhave or **vōlhave**, Ved. inf. of *√i. vah*.

Vōdhavya, mfn. to be borne or carried or drawn or led &c. (n. impers.), MBh.; Hariv.; to be undertaken or accomplished, MBh.; (ā), f. (a woman) to be led home or married, ib.

Vōdhu, m. the son of a woman living in her father's house (whose husband is absent), W.

Vōdhri or **vōdhri**, mfn. drawing, bearing, carrying, bringing, one who bears or carries &c., RV. &c. &c.; wafting (as wind), Kum.; n. a draught horse, RV. (*vōdhā*); MBh. &c. (also with *rathasya*, L.); a bull, ox (also with *dhurāḥ* or *hakasya*), MBh.; Pañcat.; Hcat.; an offerer, MBh.; a guide, Śamk.; a porter, carrier, BhP. (also *bhāra*); a charioteer, L.; a bridegroom, husband, Mn.; MBh. &c. (also with acc., Pāp. iii, 3, 169, Sch.); = *mūḍha*, L.

वोयट *voṇṭa*, m. = *vrinta*, L.

वोद *voda*, mfn. = *ārḍra*, L.

वोदाल *vodāla*, m. a species of fish, L.

वोद्र *vodra*, m. (and i, f.), w. r. for *voḍra*, °*dri*.

वोन्पादेवी *vonthā-devī*, f. N. of a princess, Inscr.

वोपदेव *vopa-deva*, m. N. of the author of the Mugdha-bodha grammar (also of the Kavi-kalpādruma and various other works, including, according to some, the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa; he was a son of Keśava and pupil of Dhanēśvara, and is said to have flourished about the latter half of the thirteenth century at the court of Hemādri, king of Deva-giri, now Dowlatabād). — *śataka*, n. N. of a Kāvya by Vopa-deva.

वोपालित *vopālita* or *vopālita-singha*, m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat.

वोपुल *vopula*, m. N. of a man, Virac.

वोर *vora*, m. (prob. not a Sanskrit word) a sort of pulse, Dolichos Catjang, W. — *paṭṭi*, f. a sort of mat or mattress for sleeping on (perhaps made of the straw of the Vora), L. — *siddhi*, see *hora-s°*.

वोरक *voraka*, m. (cf. *volaka*) a copyist, writer, L.

वोरट *vorāṭa*, m. Jasminum Multiflorum or Pubescens, L.

वोरव *vorava*, m. a kind of rice (perhaps that called Boro, which is cut in March or April), L.

वोरुखान *vorukhāna*, m. a horse (described as one of a pale red colour), L.

वोरुवाण *voruvāṇa*, w. r. for *roruvāṇa*.

वोल *vola*, m. gum-myrrh, Bhpr.

वोलक *volaka*, m. a whirlpool, L.; (cf. *vo-raḡa*) a copyist, writer, L.

वोल्लासक *vollāsaka*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Rājat.

वोल्लाह *vollāha*, m. a chestnut-coloured horse (with a light mane and tail), L.

वोहिन्थ *vohittha*, n. a vessel, ship, L.

वौक *vaūk*, nom. sg. for *vāk* (fr. *vāc*), ŚBr.

वौद *vaujhaṭ*, for *vaushaṭ*, ŚBr.; KātyŚr., Sch.

वौदस्य *vaudanya*, n. N. of a city, MBh. (v. l.)

वौड *vauddha*. See *bauddha*.

वौलि *vauli* (?), m. a patr., Pravar.

वौषट् *vaūṣhaṭ*, ind. (prob. a lengthened form of *vashaṭ*, q. v.) an exclamation or formula (used on offering an oblation to the gods or deceased ancestors with fire), Br.; Hariv. &c.

व्य *vy*, in comp. before vowels for 3. *vi*. — *anśa*, m. N. of a son of Vipra-citti, Hariv.; VP. (v. l. *vy-anśa*). — *anśaka*, m. a mountain, W. — *anśuka*, mfn. unclothed, naked, ib. — *anśa*, mfn. having shoulders wide apart, broad-shouldered, MBh.; m. N. of a demon vanquished by Indra, RV. (= shoulderless, Śāy.); of a son of Vipra-citti (cf. *vy-anśa*). — *aksha*, m. (cf. *nir-aksha*) 'having no latitude,' the equator, Sūryas. — *agra*, see s. v. — *anśkuśa*, mfn. unrestrained, unchecked, BhP. — *anśa*, see p. 1029, cols. 1, 3. — *an-gāra*, mfn. without charcoal, having no fire (e. ind. at the time when the burning charcoal is extinguished), MBh.; MārKp.; °*rin*, mfn. having the charcoal

extinguished, Hcat. — *anśula*, n. the 60th part of an Anśula, MW.; °*li-√kri*, P.; °*karoti*, to deprive of the fingers, MBh. — *anśushtha*, a kind of plant, L. (w. r. for *kāṅgushtha*). — *adhikarapa*, mfn. being in a different case-relation, relating to another subject, KapS., Sch.; Vām.; n. incongruity, Kusum.; Śis., Sch.; the subsisting or inhering in different receptacles or subjects or substrata (sometimes applied to a loose or ambiguous argument; opp. to *samānd-dhik°*, see *viśeṣa-vyāpti*), MW.; N. of sev. wks.; -*dharmāvachchinnā-vāda*, m., °*cchinndbhāva*, m. (°*va-kroḍa*, m., °*va-khaṇḍana*, n., °*va-tikā*, f., °*va-parishkāra*, m., °*va-prakāśa*, m., °*va-vahasya*, n.), N. of wks.; -*pada*, mfn. containing words in different cases (as a Bahuvrīhi, e. g. *kanthe-kāla*, 'one who has black colour in the throat' [= *kāla-kantha*, 'black-throated']), Laghuk. 1036; °*nā-bhāva*, m. N. of wk. — *adhva*, m. half the way (*vyadhvā* [AV.] or *vyadhve* [ŚBr.], in the middle of the way), KātyŚr.; MBh.; a bad road, wrong road, L.; mf(ā)n. being in the air between the zenith and the surface of the earth, AV. — *ādhvan*, mfn. being in the midst of the way (or) going astray, RV. i, 141, 7; m. 'having various paths,' N. of Agni, MW. — *anta*, mfn. separated, remote, TBr.; ĀpŚr.; °*ti-√kri*, P.; °*karoti*, to keep off, remove, L.; °*ti-bhāva*, n. the being removed, L. — *antara*, n. (ifc. f. ā); absence of distinction, Hariv.; an interval, Gobh.; m. 'occupying an intermediate position,' (with Jains) N. of a class of gods (including Pīṭakas, Bhūtas, Yakshas, Rākshasas, Kimp-naras, Kim-purushas, Mahōragas and Gaudharvas), Śatr.; HPariś.; Pañcat. &c.; (ī), f. a deity of the above class, Campak.; HPariś.; (ām), ind. moderately, ŚBr.; °*ra-pāṅkti* (?), f., Cat. — *apatrapa*, mfn. shameless, MW.; (ā), f., see under *vy-apa-√trap*. — *apamūrdhan*, mfn. headless, L. — *apāśraya*, mfn. (for 2. see *vy-apa-√śri*) devoid of reliance or support, self-centred, self-dependent, Kām. — *abhimāna*, see s. v. — *abhra*, nif(ā)n. cloudless, unclouded, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (e), ind. when the sky is cloudless, ib.; °*ja*, mfn. appearing when the sky is cloudless, VarBrS. — *amla*, mfn. free from acidity (-*tā*, f.), Car. — *arka*, mfn. with exception of the sun, VarBr. — *1. -arṇa*, mfn. (for 2. see *vy-√ard*) waterless, without water, PañcavBr.; ŚrS. — *artha*, see s. v. — *alika*, mfn. very false or untruthful, lying, hypocritical (*am*, ind.), Amar.; BhP.; disagreeable, painful, offensive, strange, MW.; improper or unfit to be done, MW.; not false, Śis.; = *vyāṅgya*, L.; m. = *nāgara*, L.; a catamite, MW.; n. anything displeasing, ib.; any cause of pain or uneasiness, ib.; pain, grief, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; a falsehood, lie, fraud (also pl.), Kāv.; Pur. &c.; transgression, offence, misdeed, Ratnāv.; Jātakam.; = *vailakshya*, L.; reverse, contrariety, inversion, MW.; -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. disagreeableness, painfulness, MW.; impropriety, displeasure, ib.; -*nishvāsa*, m. a sigh of pain or sorrow, Kum. — *ālakaṣa*, mfn. (accord. to Śāy.) having various branches; (ā), f. a kind of plant, RV. x, 16, 13. — *avadhāraṇa*, n. a special definition or designation, Nyayam, Sch.; Jain., Sch. — *avānini*, mfn. not breathing between, AitAr. — *1. -asana*, mf(ā)n. (for 2. see p. 1034, col. 3) abstinence from eating, fasting, Hariv. — *āsava*, mfn. deprived of horses, horseless, ŚaḍvBr.; MBh.; Ragh.; m. N. of a Rishi, RV.; of an ancient king (also pl.), ib.; MBh.; -*vat*, ind. like *Yasva*, MW.; -*sārathy-āyudha*, mfn. deprived of horses and charioteer and weapons, Gaut. — *ashtakā*, f. the first day in the dark half of a month, TS.; TBr.; Kāth.; Lāty.; the dark half of a month, ĀpGr. (Sch.) — *asi*, mfn. swordless, VarYogay. — *asu*, mf(u)n. lifeless, dead, MBh.; BhP.; Śis.; Rājat.; -*tva*, n. loss of life, VarBrS. — *asthaka*, mfn. boneless, PañcavBr. — *ahan* or *-ahna* (loc. °*hni*, °*hani*, or °*hne*), Pāp. vi, 3, 110; Vop. iii, 42; (-*ahna*), mfn. done or happening on separate days, MW.; (accord. to some 'done or produced in two days'). — *ākula*, see s. v. — *āmarsha*, m. impatience, MW. — *āyudha*, mfn. weaponless, MBh.; MW. — *1. -āvṛita*, mfn. (for 2. see under *vy-ā-√i. vṛi*) uncovered, opened, open to (loc.), Ragh. i, 19 (v. l.) — *āsā*, f. an intermediate quarter (of the compass), RāmātUp. — *1. -āsraya*, mfn. (for 2. see under *vy-ā-√śri*) having a different support or refuge (opp. to *samāndīraya*), Pat. — *āhanasya*, mf(ā)n. extremely lewd or obscene, AitBr. — *āhāva*, m. the invocation *śonsāvōm*, ĀpŚr.; (*am*), ind. separating by interposing the *Āhava*, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. — *ūda*,

mfn. waterless, dry, Bhp. — **udaka**, mf(ā)n. id., ŚāṅkhGr.; Apast.; Bhp. — **upadrava**, mfn. undisturbed by any misfortune, not liable to unlucky accidents, Suśr. — **upavita**, mfn. devoid of the sacred thread, Prāyaśc. — **1. upasama**, m. (for 2. see *vy-upa-3am*) non-cessation, not ceasing or desisting, Mālatim.; Sāh.; in quietude, MW. — **upaskara**, mfn. without apportionance, MBh. — **ūdhni**, f. having a large udder, TāṇḍyaBr. — **ūrdhva-bhāj**, w.r. for *vy-riddha-bhāj*, Jaim. — **eka**, mf(ā)n. deficient by one, VarBṛS. — **ēnas**, mfn. guiltless, RV. iii, 33, 13. — **ēni**, f. (of *vy-ēta*) variously-tinted (said of the dawn), RV. v, 80, 4. — **ailaba**, mfn. making various noises, AV. — **ōkas**, mfn. dwelling apart, Br. — **ōdana** (s. ind., accord. to Say. = *vividhe 'nne labdhe sati*), RV. viii, 52, 9. — **1. oman**, mfn. (for 2. see s.v.) one who cannot be saved(?), Kāth.

य 1. vya, m. (√*vye*) a coverer, MW.

य 2. vya (said to be an abbreviated form of *a-vyaya*) a technical symbol for indeclinables such as *nī*, *cit*, *sva* &c., Vop. iii, 17.

यंश vy-anśa, *vy-anśaka*. See p. 1028, col. 2.

यंस vy-ans, P. *-ansayati*, to cheat, deceive, Divyāṅ. — **ansaka**, m. a cheat, rogue, juggler, L. — **ansana**, n. cheating, deceiving, MBh. — **ansaiya**, to be cheated or deceived, W. — **ansayitavya**, mfn. id., Pañcat. — **ansita**, mfn. cheated, deceived, disappointed, W.

यकृड vyakṛiḍa, mfn. (applied to Rudra), MaitrS.

यक्त vy-akta, *vy-akti*. See cols. 2, 3.

यक्ष vy-akṣh, P. *-akṣhati* or *-akṣhoti* = *vy-akṣ*, to pervade, &c., MW.

यक्ष vy-akṣha. See p. 1028, col. 2.

यग्र vy-agra, mf(ā)n. not attending to any one partic. point (opp. to *ekāgrā*), distracted, inattentive; bewildered, agitated, excited, alarmed, MaitrUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; diverted from everything else, intent on, engrossed by, eagerly occupied with or employed in (instr. loc., or comp.; sometimes said of hands and fingers), MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; tottering, unsteady, exposed to dangers (see *a-vy*); being in motion (as a wheel), Bhp.; m. N. of Vishnu, MW.; (am), ind. in an agitated manner, with great excitement, VarBṛS.; *-tā*, f. intense occupation, eagerness, intentness (ifc.), Sāk.; Pañcat. &c.; perplexity, confusion, MW.; *-tva*, n. distraction; confusion, agitation, MaitrUp.; Pañcat.; (ifc.) intentness on, Kull. on Mn. viii, 65; *-puraṅdhri-varga*, mfn. having companies of matrons zealously occupied, MW.; *-manas*, mfn. perplexed or bewildered in mind, ib.; *-hanta*, mfn. having the hands occupied with (comp.), Divyāṅ.

Yagraya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to divert or distract any one's thoughts, Car.

यङ्कट yanṅkaṭa, older form of *veṅkaṭa*.

यकुश vy-ankuṣa. See p. 1028, col. 2.

यङ्ग 1. vy-āṅga, mf(ā)n. (for 2. see col. 3) without limbs, limbless, deficient in limb, deformed, crippled, AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; having no wheels, Bhp.; lame, lame, MW.; bodiless, ib.; ill-arranged, ib.; m. a cripple, ib.; m. or n. a kind of cat's eye (a precious stone), L.; (n., w.r. for *try-āṅga*, tripartite army, MBh.); *-tā*, f. *-tva*, n. deficiency of limb, crippled condition, mutilation, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; *ṽgārthka*, m. (in rhet.) suggested sense or meaning, MW.

vy-āṅgaya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to deprive of a limb, mutilate, ApŚr.; Pañcat. *ṽgita*, mfn. mutilated (*karnayor vy*), perforated in the ears, MBh. [Nilak.]; *tāṅkēkṣhaṇa*, mf(ā)n. defective in an eye, one-eyed, ŚiS.

vyāṅgin, mfn. deficient in limb, deformed, crippled, MBh.; MārKp.

vyāṅgi-√kṛi, P. *-karoti* = *vyāṅgaya*, MBh.; Hariv.

यङ्गार vy-āṅgāra &c. See p. 1028, col. 2.

यङ्गा vy-āṅga &c. See col. 3.

यच 1. vyac (cf. √*vic*; prob. orig. identical with 2. *vy-√ac*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 12) *vicati* (only in cl. 3. pr. *viviyakti*, 3. du.

viviktās, Subj. *vivyat*, RV.; impf. *aviviyak*, 3. pl. *aviviyacas*, ib.; pf. *vivyāca*, 2. sg. *vivyāktha*, ib.; Br.; Gr. also aor. *avivācit*; Prec. *vivyāt*; fut. *vivyācītā*, *vicitā*; *vyacishyati*; inf. *vyacitum*; ind. p. *vicitvā*; to encompass, embrace, comprehend, contain, RV.; AitBr.; (*vicitati*), to cheat, trick, deceive, Dhātup.; Caus. *vyāciyati* (aor. *aviviyacat*), Gr.: Desid. *vivyācishati*, ib.; Intens. *vevicyate*, *vāvyaciti*, *vāvyakti*, ib.

Vyācas, n. expanse, capacity, compass, RV.; AV.; VS.; wide space, free scope, room, RV.; AV.; ŚBṛ. (*vyacas-√kṛi*, to dilate, expand, open, Kauś.) — **kāma**, mfn. desirous of wide space, Kauś. — **vat** (*vyācas*), mfn. spacious, expansive, RV.; VS.

Vyācishṭha, mfn. (superl.) most spacious or expansive, RV.

यच 2. vy-√ac (or *añc*), P. *ā. -acati*, *ṽte*, to bend asunder, make wide, extend, RV.; AV.

यच्छ vyacchu. See *go-vyacchā*.

यज् 1. vy-√aj, P. *-ajati*, to drive away (Pass. *vy-ajyate*), RV. x, 85, 28; to go through or across, furrow, ib. v, 54, 4.

1. Vy-aja, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 119.

यज् 2. vyaj (= √*vij*, only in *vyajeta*, Suśr.; for *vivyajuh* see √*vij*), to fan, ventilate.

2. Vyaja, m. a fan, W.

Vyajana, n. (ifc. f. ā) fanning, Kād.; a palm-leaf or other article used for fanning, fan, whisk (often du.), Mn.; MBh. &c. — **kṛiyā**, f. the act of fanning, Kād. — **cāmara**, n. the tail of the Bos Grunniens used as a whisk or fan, a chowry (cf. *vyajana-cāmara*).

Vyajana, n. = *vyajana*, a fan, VarBṛS.

Vyajana, m. the Yak (Bos Grunniens), L.

Vyajani, in comp. for *vyajana*. — √*kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make into (or use as) a fan, Kād. — √*bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become or be a fan, Ragh.

यज् व्याञ्च्. See *uru-vyāñc*.

यञ्जन व्यञ्जना, w.r. for *vy-āñjana*, Hariv.

यञ्जनवत् व्यञ्जना-वत्, mfn. (a word used to explain *vyācas-vat*), Nir. viii, 10.

यञ्ज् vy-√añj, P. *ā. -anakti*, *-anakte*, (Ā.) to anoint thoroughly, RV.; to decorate, adorn, beautify, ib.; (P. ā.) to cause to appear, manifest, display, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. *-ajyate*, to be manifested or expressed, RV.; Ragh.; Pañcat.; Caus. *-añjayati*, to cause to appear, make clearly visible or manifest, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Vy-akta, mfn. adorned, embellished, beautiful, RV.; caused to appear, manifested, apparent, visible, evident (am, ind. apparently, evidently, certainly), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; developed, evolved (see below); distinct, intelligible (see *-vāc*); perceptible by the senses (opp. to *a-vyakta*, transcendental), MBh.; Bhp.; specified, distinguished, L.; specific, individual, L.; hot, L.; wise, learned, Lalit.; m. heat, L.; a learned man, L.; an initiated monk, Śi.; 'the manifested One', N. of Vishnu, MW.; of one of the 11 Gaṇādhīpas (with Jains); n. (in Sāṃkhya) 'the developed or evolved' (as the product of *a-vyakta*, q.v.), Sāṃkhya. (cf. IW. 82); *-kṛitya*, n. a public action or deed, Rājat.; *-gaṇita*, n. calculation with known numbers, arithmetic, IW. 176, n. 3; *-gandhā*, f. (only L.) long pepper; jasmine; a species of Sansevieria; Clitoria Ternatea; *-tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. distinctness, manifestation (instr. 'clearly, distinctly'; acc. with √*gam*, 'to appear'), Up.; Kathās.; *-tāraka*, mfn. having clear stars, MW.; *-darśana*, mfn. one who has attained to right knowledge, R.; *-dṛishṭārtha*, mfn. perceiving or witnessing a transaction with one's own eyes, a witness, L.; *-bhuj*, mfn. consuming all manifested or visible things (said of time), MW.; *-maya*, mf(ā)n. relating to what is perceptible by the senses, MBh.; *-māricika*, mfn. much peppered, Car.; *-rasa*, mfn. having a perceptible taste (*-tā*, f.), Suśr.; *-rāsi*, m. (in arithm.) known or absolute quantity; *-rūpa*, m. 'having a manifested form', N. of Vishnu, MW.; *-rūpin*, mfn. having a discernible shape, ib.; *-lakshman*, mfn. having evident signs or marks, clearly characterized, W.; *-lavana*, mfn. much salted, Car.; *-vāc*, f. a clear or distinct speech, Pāṇ. i, 3, 48; *-vikrama*, mfn. displaying valour, MW.; *-tīva-dhūta*, mfn. one who has publicly shaken off worldly ties (opp. to *guṇṭvā*, q.v.), W.; *ṽtādita*, mfn. spoken clearly or plainly, MW.

Vy-aktaya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to manifest, Dharmās.

Vy-akti, f. visible appearance or manifestation, becoming evident or known or public (acc. with √*bhag*, ā-√*gam*, and ā-√*yā*, to appear, become manifest), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; specific appearance, distinctness, individuality, ib.; an individual (opp. to *jāti*), Bhag.; VarBṛS. &c.; (in gram.) gender, Pāṇ. i, 2, 51; case, inflection, the proper form of any inflected word, W.; a vowel (?), MW.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. distinctness, individuality, personality, ib.; *-viveka*, m. N. of wk.

Vyakti, in comp. for *vy-akta*. — **karāṇa**, n. the act of making manifest or clear or distinct, Dhātup.; Jātakam. — √*kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make n° or clear or d° (*-kṛita*, mfn. made n° or clear or d°), Kathās. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming n° or clear or d°, Sāṃk. — √*bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become n° or clear or d° (*-bhūta*, mfn. become manifest or clear or distinct), MBh.; VarBṛS.; Rājat.

2. Vy-āṅga, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) spotted, speckled, AV.; m. freckles in the face, Suśr.; a blot, blemish, stain, Hariv.; a frog, L.; steel, L.

Vy-āṅgya, mf(ā)n. that which is manifested or indicated or made perceptible, Sāṃk.; Sāh.; (in rhet.) indicated by allusion or insinuation, implied, suggestive, Kpr.; *ṽgyārtha-baṇmudī*, f., *ṽgyārtha-dīpikā*, f., *ṽgyārtha-dīpinī*, f. N. of wks.; *ṽgyōkti*, f. covert language or insinuation, MW.

Vy-āñjaka, mf(ā)n. making clear, manifesting, indicating (gen. or comp.), Mn.; Bhp.; (in rhet.) indicating by implication, suggesting (*-tva*, n.), Sāh.; Prātāp.; m. indication of passion or feeling, Mālatim.; a sign, mark, symbol, W.; figurative expression or insinuation, ib.; *ṽkārtha*, m. (in rhet.) suggested or implied sense.

Vy-āñjana, mfn. manifesting, indicating, Hariv. (v.l. *vyāñjana*); m. (once for n.; cf. below) a consonant, VPrāt.; Pandanus Odoratissimus, L.; = *vādītra-harman*, L.; (ā), f. (in rhet.) implied indication, allusion, suggestion, Sāh.; Prātāp.; a figurative expression (*'nā-vṛitti*, f. figurative style), W.; n. decoration, ornament, RV. viii, 78, 2; manifestation, indication, Suśr.; Rājat.; allusion, suggestion (= ā, f.), Sāh.; ĀśvŚr., Sch.; figurative expression, irony, sarcasm, W.; specification, Nir.; a mark, badge, spot, sign, token, ApŚr.; R.; Kathās. &c.; insignia, paraphernalia, Kāv.; symptom (of a disease), Cat.; mark of sex or gender (as the beard, breasts &c.), the private organs (male or female), GṛŚr.; MBh. &c.; anything used in cooking or preparing food, seasoning, sauce, condiment, MBh.; R. &c.; a consonant, Prāt.; ŚrS. &c.; a syllable, VPrāt. (cf. *hina-vy*); the letter (as opp. to *artha*, 'meaning'), Mahāv.; a limb, member, part, L.; a day, L.; purification of a sacrificial animal (also m. and ā, f.), L.; a fan, L. (w.r. for *vyajana*); *-kāra*, m. the preparer of a sauce or condiment, MBh.; *-guṇa* (?), m. N. of a wk. on condiments in cookery; *-saṃgama*, m. a collection or group of consonants, MW.; *-saṃdhi*, m. (in gram.) the junction of consonants, ib.; *-saṃnipāta*, m. a falling together or conjunction of consonants, ib.; *-sthanē*, ind. in the place of sauce or seasoning, ib.; *-hārikā*, f. N. of a female demon supposed to remove the hair of a woman's pudenda, MārKp.; *ṽnādaya*, mfn. followed by a consonant, MW.; *ṽnāpāda*, mfn. preceded by a c°, ib. **āñjana**, n. (with *svārāṇām*) N. of a Parisi of the VS.

Vy-āñjishu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to make clear or manifest, W.

Vy-āñjita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) clearly manifested or made visible; *-vṛitti-bheda*, mfn. having various actions manifested, MW.

यड यादा, m. N. of a man, Vop. (cf. *vyādī*).

यड्मक यादम्बका or *ṽbana*, n. the castor-oil plant, Ricinus Communis, L.

यड् यादा, m. N. of a man, Rājat. (also *-maṇḍala*, ib.)

यति vy-āti, m. (fr. 3. *vi* and √*at*; but not dissolved in Padap.) a horse, RV.

यतिकृ vy-ati-√I. kṛi, only Pass. *-kriyate*, to be greatly changed or moved, Bhp.

1. Vy-atikara, mfn. acting reciprocally, reciprocal, W.; m. reciprocity, reciprocal action or relation, ib.; contact, contiguity, union (ifc. = joined with, spreading through or over, pervading), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) taking to, accomplishing, performing, Amar.; Daś.; Rājat.; incident, opportunity, Nalac.; reverse,

misfortune, calamity, accident, fatality, Hariv.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; destruction, end, BhP. **atikṛita**, mfn. pervaded, MW.

व्यतिकृ *vy-ati-√kṛi*, Pass. -*kiryate*, to be mixed or blended together, Saṃk.

2. **Vy-atikara**, n. mixing or blending together, mixture, MBh.; BhP.; a confusing (or striking) resemblance, Jātaka.; -*vat*, mfn. mixed, of contrary kind or nature, Mear.

Vy-atikarita, mfn. mixed or joined with (instr. or comp.), Mear.; Mālatī.

Vy-atikṛāṇa, mfn. scattered about in different directions, MBh.; mixed together, confused, MW.

व्यतिक्रम *vy-ati-√kram*, P. *ā-kramati*, -*kramate* (ind. p. -*kramya*), to go or pass by, step over or beyond (lit. and fig.), MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; to pass away, elapse, be spent (as time), ib.; BhP.; to excel, surpass, conquer, R.; to neglect, omit, vinate, ib. **atikrama**, n. going or passing by, Suśr.; gaining the start, MBh.; passing away, lapse (of time), R.; leaping or passing over, avoiding, escaping, getting rid of (gen.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; overstepping, transgressing, neglect, violation, non-performance, disregard of (gen. or comp.), Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; violation of established order, transgression, crime, vice, fault, sin against (gen. or comp.), Āpast.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; inverted order, reverse, contrary, ŚrS.; Daś. **atikramāṇa**, n. (ifc.) committing a sin against, wronging, Kauś. **atikramin**, mfn. (ifc.) sinning against, wronging, Āpast.; passing over, deviating, transgressing, MW. **atikrānta**, mfn. passed over &c.; reversed, inverted, W.; one who has wrongly taken to (acc.), MBh. xii, 6492; n. transgression, sin, fault, R. **atikrānti**, f. (ifc.) committing a sin against, harming, wronging, Sāh.

व्यतिक्षेप *vy-ati-kṣhepa*, m. (√*kship*) mutual exchange or permutation, Āpast.; mutual alteration, strife, contest, MBh. (v.l. *vy-adhi-kṣhepa*).

व्यतिगम *vy-ati-√gam*, P. -*yacchati*, to go against each other, Pāp. i, 3, 15, Sch. **atigata**, mfn. passed by, elapsed (as time), MBh.

व्यतिगा *vy-ati-√gā*, P. -*jigāti* (only aor. *vy-aty-agāt*), to pass by, Ragh.

व्यतिचर *vy-ati-√car* (only 1. sg. pr. *ā-care*), to transgress against, offend (acc.), R. **aticāra**, see *a-vyaticāra*.

व्यतिचुम्बित *vy-ati-cumbita*, mfn. (√*cumb*) touched closely, in immediate contact with, Naish.

व्यतिजल्प *vy-ati-√jalp*, P. -*jalpati*, to chatter together, gossip, Pāp. i, 3, 15, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

व्यतिजि *vy-ati-√ji* (only 3. sg. pf. *ā-jigye*), to conquer, surpass, excel, Bhaṭṭi.

व्यतिन *vy-ati-√tan* (only 3. du. impf. *ā-vy-atanvātām*), to vie with each other in extending or spreading out, Bhaṭṭi.

व्यतिव *vy-ati-√tri* (only 3. sg. du. fut. P. -*tarishyati*), to pass completely across, overcome, Bhag.

व्यतिनी *vy-ati-√ni*, P. -*nyayati*, to let pass (time), ĀśvŚr.

व्यतिपद *vy-ati-√paṭh*, P. -*paṭhati*, to recite mutually, Pāp. i, 3, 15, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

व्यतिपाक *vy-ati-pāka*, m. (√*pac*), Pāp. iii, 3, 43, Vārtt. 1.

व्यतिपात *vy-ati-pāta*, m. (√*pat*) N. of a partic. astronomical Yoga (when sun and moon are in the opposite Ayana and have the same declination, the sum of their longitudes being = 180°), Var.; Heat. &c. (cf. *vy-ati-pāta*); -*janana-jānti*, f., -*prakaraṇa*, n., -*vrata-kalpa*, m. N. of wks.

व्यतिभा *vy-ati-√bhā*, *ā-bhāte* (pf. -*babhe*), to shine forth fully or brightly (used impers.), Viddh.

व्यतिभ्र *vy-ati-bhīna*, mfn. (√*bhid*) inseparably joined or connected with, Nyāyas, Sch.

Vy-atibheda, m. bursting forth together or simultaneously, Sāh.; pervading, penetration, Nyāyas.

व्यतिभू *vy-ati-√bhū*, *ā-bhavate* (3. sg. prec. -*bhavishishā*, Pāp. vii, 3, 88, Sch.), to vie

with any one (acc.), contend for precedence or superiority, Vop.

व्यतिमर्श *vy-ati-marśa*, m. (√*mṛiś*) a partic. kind of Vihāra (mutual transposition of the several Pādas or half verses or whole verses of the first and second Vālakīlyā hymns which are repeated in sets, two always taken together), MW. **atimarśam**, ind. so as to encroach, ĀśvŚr.; so as to skip or take alternately, MW.

व्यतिमिश्र *vy-ati-miśra*, mfn. mixed or confounded with one another, MBh.; VarBṣ.

व्यतिमूढ *vy-ati-mūḍha*, mfn. (√*muh*) excessively perplexed or embarrassed, utterly distracted, Hariv. **atimoha**, see *ā-vyaticimoha*.

व्यतिया *vy-ati-√yā*, P. -*yāti*, to go completely through, penetrate, pervade, R.; to pass by, flow on (as time), Hariv.

Vy-atiyāta, mfn. gone by, elapsed, ib.

व्यतियु *vy-ati-√2.yu*, P. -*yauti* (only 2. du. pr. -*yultas*), to unite mutually, mix together, mingle, Bhaṭṭi.

व्यतिरा *vy-ati-√rā*, *ā-rūte*, Siddh. (*vy-aty-are*, Pāp. vi, 4, 64, Sch.)

व्यतिरिच *vy-ati-√ric*, Pass. -*riyate*, to reach far beyond, leave behind, surpass, excel (acc. or abl.), Hariv.; Ragh.; to be separated from (abl.), BhP.; to differ from, ib.; Saṃk.

Vy-atirikta, mfn. reaching beyond, excessive, immoderate (ifc. = abundantly furnished with), MBh.; separate, different or distinct from, other than (abl. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) free from, Sarvad.; left remaining from, Ragh., Sch. (v.l.); withdrawn, withheld, W.; excepted, ib.; (*am*), ind. with the exception of, except, without (e.g. *svara-v*°, 'except the accent'), MW.; -*tā*, f. (BhP.), -*tva*, n. (Sarvad.) distinction, difference. **atiriktaka**, n. a partic. manner of flying, MBh.

Vy-atireka, m. distinction, difference, separateness, separation, exclusion, Lāty.; Kāv.; Pur. &c. (*bhāvo vyatireka*), a separate or particular existence; *vīta-vyatireka*, not separate or particular; *ena* or *āt*, ind. [or *vyatireka* ibc.], with exception of, without; negation, Kap.; contrariety, contrast to (comp.), Kām. (e, ind., on the contrary supposition); logical discontinuance (opp. to *anvaya*, q.v.), Bhāṣya; (in rhet.) a partic. figure of speech (the contrasting of things compared in some respects with each other), Kāvyaḍ.; Sāh. &c.; N. of wk.; -*tas*, ind., see above; -*vyāpti*, f. 'pervasion of difference or dissimilitude,' a comprehensive argument derived from negation or non-existence of certain qualities, MW.; *kālamkāra*, m. the rhetorical figure called *Vyatireka*, ib.; *kāvali*, f. N. of wk.

Vy-atireki, in comp. for **atirekin**; -*pūrvapakṣa-rahasya*, n., -*rahasya*, n. N. of wks.; -*liṅga*, n. an exclusive mark, negative property (excluding its subject from the class possessing the corresponding positive property), MW.; -*siddhānta-rahasya*, n. N. of wk.; -*ky-udāharaṇa*, n. illustration by contrast or negation (of certain properties), W.

Vy-atirekin, mfn. distinguishing, excluding, excepting, negative, Tarkas.; different, reverse, W.

Vy-atirecana, n. contrasting, pointing out a contrast or difference (in a comparison), Sāh.

व्यतिरुह *vy-ati-√ruh*, P. -*rohati*, to grow, MBh.; to attain to (another state, acc.), ib.

Vy-atiropita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) ejected, expelled, dispossessed, ib.

व्यतिलङ्घित *vy-ati-laṅghin*, mfn. (√*laṅgh*) falling or slipping away, Ragh.

व्यतिलू *vy-ati-√lū*, *ā-lunite* (or P. -*lunāti*), if joined with *istāratarasya* or *anyo'nyasya*, to cut mutually, Pāp. i, 3, 14; 16, Sch.

व्यतिवह *vy-ati-√vah*, *ā-vahate*, to bear mutually or reciprocally, Vop.

व्यतिविद्ध *vy-ati-viddha*, mfn. (√*vyadh*) pierced, transfixed, MBh. (B.); put through, entwined, Śiś.

व्यतिवृत् *vy-ati-√vrit*, *ā-vartate*, to go over, pass through, R.; to escape, avoid, MBh.; to glide or pass away, elapse, ib.; R.; Hariv.; to depart from (abl.), leave, quit, abandon, R.

व्यतिव्रज *vy-ati-√vraj*, P. -*vrajati*, to go past, Āpast.; to stride over, overstep, Pañcat. (v.l.)

व्यतिशङ्कित *vy-ati-śaṅkita*, mfn. (√*śaṅk*) 'suspecting' or 'suspected' (in *mithyā-v*°), Hariv.

व्यतिशी *vy-ati-√śi*, *ā-śete*, to extend or pass beyond, surpass, Kāth.

व्यतिशृ *vy-ati-√śṛi*, P. -*śiryate* (pr. p. -*śir-yat*), to burst into many pieces, MBh.

व्यतिपञ्च *vy-ati-śaij* (√*śaij*), P. *ā-śajati*, °*te*, (P.) to join or unite in opposite places, connect mutually, intertwine, TBr.; Uttarar.; to implicate, involve in (a game), Daś.; (A.) to change, MW.; Pass. -*śajyate*, to be mutually connected, ib.

Vy-atishakta, mfn. mutually connected or joined or related, intertwined, mixed together, TBr. &c. &c.; intermarried, intermarrying, MW.

Vy-atishaṅga, m. mutual connection, reciprocal junction or relation, PañcavBr.; KātyŚr.; entanglement, Śiś. v, 61; hostile encounter, MBh.; exchange, barter, BhP.; absorption, MW.; -*vat*, mfn. having mutual connection, connected, united, mixed, ib.

Vy-atishāṅgam, ind. so as to join or connect mutually, ŚBr. **atishāṅgin**, mfn. (ifc.) hanging or sitting on, Śiś. **atishajya**, ind. seizing each other by the hand, PañcavBr.

Vy-atishāṅjita, mfn. = *vy-atishakta*, Śiś., Sch.

व्यतिसंदह *vy-ati-saṁ-√dah*, P. -*dahati*, to burn up entirely, ChUp.

व्यतिसृ *vy-ati-√sṛi*, only ind. p. -*sṛitya*, prob. 'in each case,' 'on every occasion,' MBh. xii, 4402 (*gurum anu-sṛitya*, Nilak.); Caus. -*sārayati* (with *kathām*), to converse, Divyā.

व्यतिसृप *vy-ati-√srip*, P. -*sarpati* (Pāp. i, 3, 15), to move to and fro, fly in every direction (as arrows), MBh.

व्यतिसेव *vy-ati-√sev*, Pass. -*sevyate*, to be well furnished or provided with (instr.), MBh. vii, 7297.

व्यतिहन् *vy-ati-√han*, P. -*hanti*, to strike back or in return, MBh.; Bhaṭṭi; to strike each other, fight together, Pāp. i, 3, 15; to kill together, Pat.

व्यतिहस *vy-ati-√has*, P. -*hasati*, to laugh at each other, Pāp. i, 3, 15, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

व्यतिहिंस *vy-ati-√hins*, P. -*hinsati*, to hurt or injure each other, Pāp. i, 3, 15, Sch.

व्यतिहृ *vy-ati-√hṛi*, *ā-harate* (Vop.), to transpose mutually, Gobh.

Vy-atihāra, m. interchange, alternation, reciprocity, Pāp.; Vop.; exchange, barter, Kāth.; exchange of blows or abuse, W.

व्यती *vy-ati* (ati-√5.i), P. -*atyeti*, to pass away, elapse, MBh.; R. &c.; to take an irregular course, PañcavBr.; to depart or deviate or swerve from (abl.), R.; Ragh.; to go past or beyond or through (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to surpass, overcome, conquer, MBh.; to disregard, neglect, Bhag.

Vy-atita, mfn. passed away, gone, Mn.; MBh. &c.; departed, dead, MBh.; left, abandoned, Prab.; (ifc.) having disregarded or neglected, R.; tardy, negligent, ib.; -*kāla*, mfn. one whose time is past, unseasonable, inopportune, Ragh.

Vy-atyaya, m. transposition, transmutation, change, reverse, inverted order, contrariety (with *karmāṇam*, inverted or reverse occupation; e, in the opposite case; *am*, alternately; *āt* and *ena*, against the usual rule or order), Lāty.; Yājñ.; Kāv. &c.; -*ga*, mfn. moving in the opposite direction, VarBṣ.

व्यतीकार *vy-ati-kāra*, m. = 1. *vy-atikara*, contact, hostile encounter, Hariv.

व्यतीक्षा *vy-atikṣhā*, f. (*vy-ati-ikṣhā*), Pāp. iii, 3, 43, Vārtt. 4.

व्यतीपात *vy-ati-pāta*, m. = *vy-ati-pāta*, Āryabh. (here also = *vaidhṛita*); Heat.; a great calamity or any portent indicating it, L.; disrespect, contempt, W.; the day of new moon (when it falls on Ravi-vāra or Sunday, and when the moon is in certain Nakshatras), ib.

व्यतीहा *vy-atihā*, f. (fr. *vy-ati-√ih*), Pāp. iii, 3, 43, Vārtt. 4.

व्यतीहार *vy-atihāra*, m. = *vy-atihāra*, q. v.

व्यत्यस *vy-aty-*√*I. as*, *Ā. -ati-ste* (I. sg. *-ati-he*, 2. sg. *-ati-se*, Pāp. vii, 4, 50; 52), to be above, excel, surpass, Bhaṭṭi.

व्यत्यस्त *vy-aty-asta*, mfn. (√*2. as*) thrown or placed in an inverted position, reversed, inverted, W.; placed across or crosswise, crossed (as the hands), Mn. ii, 72; perverse, preposterous, Bhām.

व्य-त्यक्ता, n. exchange, barter, Lāṭy.; MBh.; change, inverted order, reverse (*ena* and *āt*, 'invertedly, alternately'), VarBṛS.; Suśr. **त्यक्ता**, ind. alternating, alternately, ŚBr.; ŚS.; having inverted, having placed crosswise, MW.

व्यत्यूह *vy-aty-*√*1. ūh*, P. *-ūhati*, to place or arrange differently, Kāth.

व्यथ *vyath*, cl. 1. *Ā. (Dhātup. xix, 2) vyāthate* (ep. also *°ti*; pf. *vyāthyate*, 3. pl. *°thuh*; MBh.; aor. *vyāthishi*, AV.; Subj. *vyāthishat*, Br.; fut. *vyāthiṣṭhā*, *°thiṣyate*, Gr.; inf. *vyāthitum*, ib., Ved. inf. *vyāthishyati*), to tremble, waver, go astray, come to naught, fail, RV. &c. &c. (with abl. = to be deprived of, lose; with *caritra-tas*, to abandon the path of virtue); to fall (on the ground), Mn. vii, 84 ('to be dried up', Kull.); to cease, become ineffective (as poison), Kām.; to be agitated or disturbed in mind, be restless or sorrowful or unhappy, AV. &c. &c.; to be afraid of (gen.), R.; Caus. *vyāthdyati* (aor. *vyāthāṣas*, Br.; *vyāthayis*, AV.), to cause to tremble or fall, RV. &c. &c.; to cause to swerve from (abl.), Bhaṭṭi.; to disquiet, frighten, agitate, pain, afflict, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Pass. of Caus. *vyāthyate*, to be set in restless motion, Suśr.; Decid. *vyāthishate*, Gr.; Intens. *vāvyathyate*, *vāvyatti*, ib.

व्यथा. See *jala-vyatha*.

व्यथका, mfn. agitating, frightening, afflicting, Kir.

व्यथाना, mfn. greatly disturbing or perplexing, MBh.; n. tottering, wavering, Pāp. v, 4, 46; alteration, change (of a sound), RPrāt.; feeling pain, Suśr.; vexing, tormenting, Dharmas.; piercing, perforating (= *vyadhana*), Āpast.

व्यथानीया, mfn. to be pained or afflicted or disturbed, W.

व्यथायित्रि, mfn. (fr. Caus.) one who inflicts torture or punishment, Mṛicch.

व्यथक्ष, f. agitation, perturbation, alarm, uneasiness, pain, anguish, fear, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*vyāthāṣm* √*kri*, either 'to cause pain' or 'to feel pain'); loss, damage, ill-luck, ŚBr.; VarBṛS.; (with *hṛiti* or *hṛidaye*), palpitation, throbbing of the heart, Suśr. **-kara**, mfn. causing pain (bodily or mental), painful, excruciating, W. **-kula** (*vyāthāk*), mfn. agitated by fear or anguish, Pañcat. **-krānta** (*vyāthāk*), mfn. id., Kathās. **-tura** (*vyāthāk*), mfn. suffering pain, pained, R. **-nvita** (*vyāthām*), mfn. id., MW. **-rahitā**, mfn. free from pain, W. **-vat**, mfn. full of pain, MW.

व्यथि. See *a-vyathī*.

व्यथित, mfn. tottering, rocking, reeling, R.; troubled, changed (as colour), Daś.; disquieted, agitated, perturbed, distressed, afflicted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; painful, causing pain, BhP.

व्यथितव्या, mfn. to be pained or distressed, MW.

व्यथिन. See *a-vyathin*.

व्यथिशा. See *a-vyathisha*.

व्यथिस, mfn. tottering, wavering, sloping, RV.; secret, unobserved by (gen.), ib.; insidious, fallacious, deceitful, ib.; AV. (accord. to some always n. = 'way, course'); n. perturbation, anger, Naigh. ii, 13.

व्यथ्या. See *a-vyathyā*.

व्यथ्यायस, w.r. for *a-vyāthāyas* (see *a-vyathī*), Naigh. i, 14.

व्यद *vy-*√*ad*, P. *-atti*, to bite through or on all sides, gnaw, nibble, eat, R.

व्यदवार, m. (*vy-dāvāri*, f., AV.) a gnawing animal, ŚBr. (cf. *vyadhvarā*).

व्यद्य *vyadya*, n. a partic. Sūkta, Kauś.

व्यध *vyadh*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 72) *vidhyati* (ep. also *°te*; pf. *p. vivyādha*, Br. &c.; 3. pl. *vivyādhuh*, MBh., *vividhuh*, Up.; *Ā. vivyādhe*, MBh.; p. *vividhās*, RV.; aor. *vyātsīh*, Br.; Prec. *vidhyāt*, Gr.; fut. *veddhā*, *vetsyati*, *°te*, MBh.; *vyādhā*, *vyatsyati*, Gr.; inf. *veddhum*, MBh.; *-vidhe*, RV.; ind. p. *viddhvā*, *-vidhya*, MBh.), to pierce, transfix, hit, strike, wound, K.V.

&c. &c.; (with *sirām*) to open a vein, bleed, Suśr.; to pelt with (instr.), RV.; AV.; MBh.; to inflict, attach to, affect with (acc. of pers. and instr. of thing), RV.; AV.; Br.; Up.; to shake, wave, MBh.; (in astron.) to fix the position of a heavenly body, Gol.; to cling to (acc.), ŚBr.; Caus. *vyādhayati*, (ep. also *vedhayati*; aor. *avividhat* or *aviviyadhat*), to pierce, open (a vein), MBh.; Suśr.; to cause to pierce or perforate, AitBr.; Desid. *vivyatsati*, to wish to affect or taint with (instr.), ŚBr.; Intens. *vevidhyate* or *vāvyadihi* (?), Gr.

व्यद्ध &c. See p. 966, col. 2.

व्यद्धा, *vedhaka* &c. See 2. *vedha*, p. 1018, col. 1.

व्यद्धा, m. piercing, hitting, striking, a stroke, wound, Śiś.; cutting, opening (of a vein), Suśr.; (ā), f. bleeding, MW.

व्यद्धाना, mfn. piercing, perforating, Suśr.; n. the act of piercing or perforating or severing (a vein), ib.; (ifc.) chase, hunting, Hcar.

व्यद्ध्या, mfn. to be pierced or perforated, Suśr. (*-sira*, mfn. one who is to be bled, ib.); a bow-string, L.; a butt, mark to shoot at, W.

व्यद्धवार, mfn. piercing, perforating, boring (as a worm), AV. (cf. *vy-advār*).

व्यद्धा, m. 'one who pierces or wounds,' a hunter, one who lives by killing deer (said to be the son of a Kshatriya by a low-caste mother), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a low man, wicked person, L. **-giti**, f. a hunter's cry (in calling animals), Kād. **-tā**, f. the state or business of a hunter, Vishn. **-bhita**, m. 'afraid of hunters,' a deer, W.

व्यद्धका, m. a hunter, Kauś.

व्यद्ध्या, Nom. *Ā. °yate*, to become or be like a hunter, Śringār.

व्यद्धि. See *vy-ādhi*, p. 1037, col. 1.

1. **व्यद्धिन**, mfn. piercing, perforating, VS.

2. **व्यद्धिन**, mfn. (fr. *vyadhā*) possessing (i.e. frequented by) hunters, Nalod.

व्यद्ध्या, mfn. to be pierced or cut (as a vein), Suśr.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh. vii, 2877 (v.l. *vyādhā*).

व्यधिक *vyadhika* (prob. w.r. for *hy-adhika*), Kām.

व्यधिकरण *vy-adhikaraṇa*, *vy-adhva* &c. See p. 1028, col. 3.

व्यधिषेप *vy-adhi-kshēpa*, m. (√*kship*) invecitive, harsh language, MBh.

व्यन् *vy-*√*an*, P. *-aniti*, to respire, breathe, inhale and exhale, RV.; to draw in the breath through the whole body, ŚBr.

व्य-आना, m. one of the five vital airs (that which circulates or is diffused through the body; personified as a son of Udāna and father of Apāna; cf. *prāṇa*), AV. &c. &c.; **-dāt**, mfn. giving breath, VS.; **-dṛth**, mfn. (nom. *-dhyrth*) making the Vyāna strong or durable, TS.; Kāth.; **-bhṛti**, mfn. maintaining the Vyāna, ŚBr.; **-nōdānā**, m. du. Vyāna and Udāna, AV.

व्यनुधा *vy-anu-*√*1. dhā* (only 3. pl. pf. *Ā. -dhire*), to unfold, display, RV. i, 166, 10.

व्यनुनद् *vy-anu-*√*naḍ*, Caus. *-nūdayati*, to cause to resound, fill with noise or cries, Bhag. **anunāda**, m. reverberation, loud and extending sound or noise, W.

व्यनुसृ *vy-anu-*√*sri*, P. *-sarati*, to roam or wander through (acc.), MBh.; to pervade, Suśr.

व्यन् *vy-anta*, *vy-antara* &c. See p. 1028, col. 3.

व्यन्वारम् *vy-anv-ā-*√*rabh*, *Ā. -rabhate*, to lay hold of or touch on both sides, AitBr. **ārambhāna**, n. laying hold of or touching on both sides, Say.

व्यप *vyap* (v.l. *vyay*, see 2. *vyay*), cl. 10. P. *vyāpayati*, to throw, Dhātup. xxii, 95; to throw away, waste, diminish (cf. 1. *vyay*), L.

व्यपक्व *vy-apa-*√*kṛish*, P. *-karshati*, to draw or drag away or off, MBh.; R.; to lead astray, seduce, MBh.; to take off (as clothes), undress, ib.; to take away, remove, give up, abandon, Mn.; MBh. &c. **°apakarsha**, m. exception (from a rule), Patr. **°apakrishṭa**, mfn. drawn off, taken away, removed, MBh.

व्यपक्रम *vy-apa-*√*kram*, P. *-krāmati*, to go off, retire, depart, R.

व्यपगम् *vy-apa-*√*gam*, P. *-gacchati*, to go away, retreat, escape, disappear, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to move away from, be entirely removed or distant, VarBṛS. **°apagata**, mfn. gone away, disappeared (see comp.); fallen away from (abl.), R.; **-tilaka-gātra-tā**, f. the having limbs free from freckles (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; **-raśmi-vat**, mfn. whose rays have disappeared, rayless, Sūryas., Sch.; **-śuc**, mfn. whose sorrow has departed, free from grief, MW. **°apagama**, m. passing away, lapse (of time), Kull. on Mn. v, 66; disappearance, Amar.

व्यपत्रप *vy-apa-*√*trap*, *Ā. -trapate* (rarely *°ti*), to turn away through shame, become shy or timid, MBh.; R. **°apatrapā**, f. (for *vy-apatrapa*, see p. 1028, col. 3) shame, embarrassment, R. **°apatrapāya** (?), n. id., Divyāv.

व्यपदिश *vy-apa-*√*dis*, P. *-disati*, to point out, indicate, intend, mean, designate, name, mention, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (often Pass. *-disyate*, 'so it is represented or intended or signified'); to represent falsely, feign, pretend, MBh.; R.; Prasannar.

व्यपदिश्टा, mfn. pointed out &c.; informed, W.; tricked, ib.; pleaded as an excuse, ib.

व्य-अपदेश, m. representation, designation, information, statement, RPrāt.; Śiś. &c.: a name, title, Uttarar.; a family, race, Sak.; &c. (of an army), R.; appeal to (gen.), Pañcat.; talk, speech, MBh. iii, 8665 (Nilak.); a partic. form of speech, MW.; fame, renown (see comp.); fraud, stratagem, pretext, excuse (*ena*, under pretext or excuse [also *-tas*], ifc. = under the pretext of), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; **-vat**, mfn. having a partic. designation or name (with *pitrī-tas*, designated by the name of the father), Pat.; **°sārtham**, ind. for the purpose of (acquiring) renown, Mn. vii, 168. **°apadesaka**, mfn. designating, indicating, BhP. **°apadesin**, mfn. having a name or designation, L.; (ifc.) denoting, indicating, Śamk.; (ifc.) conforming to, following the advice of, R. **°apadesya**, mfn. to be designated or indicated or named, R.; Pat.; Śamk.; to be censured or blamed, Hariv. **°apadeshrī**, mfn. one who represents or shows or names, W.; one who represents falsely, a cheat, impostor, ib.

व्यपदृश्य *vy-apa-*√*dṛis*, Pass. *-dṛisṣyate*, to be clearly seen, be distinctly visible, MBh.

व्यपनश्य *vy-apa-*√*2. naś*, Caus. *-nāsayati*, to cause to disappear or perish, drive away, remove, MBh.

व्यपनी *vy-apa-*√*nī*, P. *-nayati* (inf. *-netum* or *-nayitum*), to lead or take away, MBh.; R.; to drive away, remove, banish, ib. &c.; to pour out or away, AitBr.; to take off, lay aside, get rid of (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *-nāyayati*, to cause to take away or remove, MBh.

व्य-अपानया, m. taking away, removal, MBh. (v.l. *vy-apayana*). **°apanayana**, n. tearing off, removing, Venīs.

व्य-अपानिता, mfn. led off, taken away, removed, R. **°apaneya**, mfn. to be taken away or removed, MBh.

व्यपनुद् *vy-apa-*√*nud*, P. *-nudati*, to drive away, remove, MBh. **°apanutti**, f. driving away, removal, AitBr.

व्यपमुच्य *vy-apa-*√*muc*, P. *-muñcati*, to loosen, take off, R.

व्यपया *vy-apu-*√*yā*, P. *-yāti*, to go away, retire, withdraw, MBh.; Hariv.; to pass away, vanish, R. **°apayāta**, mfn. gone away, retired, MBh. **°apayāna**, n. retreat, flight, ib.

व्यपरुह्य *vy-apu-*√*2. ruh* (only 2. sg. Intens. *-rorudhāḥ*), to exclude from sovereignty, dethrone, R. (B.)

व्यपरुह *vy-apa-*√*ruh*, Caus. *-ropayati*, to lay aside, remove, take off, R.; to deprive of, expel from (instr. or abl.), MBh.; to root up, eradicate, extirpate (see next).

व्य-अपारोपण, n. rooting up, extirpating, removing, destroying, Kām.; Sarvad.; tearing out, pulling (cf. *keśa-vy*). **°aparopita**, mfn. rooted up, extirpated, removed, expelled, W.

व्यपवह *vy-apa-vah*. See *vy-apōh*.

व्यपविद्ध *vy-apa-viddha*, mfn. (√*vyadh*)

thrown about, broken to pieces (*-briṣī-maṭha*, mfn. with abandoned seats and cells), MBh.; cast away, rejected, MBh.; pierced, transfixed, MBh.

व्यपवृत् व्य-apa-vrij, Caus. *-varjayati*, to give up entirely, relinquish, Ragh.

व्य-apa-varga, m. separation, division, difference, Pat.; cessation, termination, Jaim.

व्य-apa-vrikta, mfn. separated, divided, Pat.

व्यपवृत् व्य-apa-√vrit, Ā. *-vartate*, to turn away, desist from (abl.), Uttarar.

व्यपसृ व्य-apa-sam-√sri (only ind. p. *-sṛitya*), to go through (a series of existences), Divyāv.

व्यपसृ व्य-apa-√sri, P. *-sarati*, to go asunder or in different directions, MBh.; to depart from (abl.), Sarasv. **°apa-sārana**, n. (fr. Caus.) driving away, dispelling, Rāghav.

व्यपसृ व्य-apa-√srij, P. *-srijati*, to hurl, cast, discharge (arrows &c.), MBh.; to take off, relinquish (a garment), ib.

व्यपसृ व्य-apa-√srip, P. *-sarpati*, to go or creep or run away, escape, MBh.

व्यपसृ व्य-apa-√sphur, Ā. *-sphurate*, to break (intr.) or burst asunder, KātyŚr., Sch. **°apa-sphurana**, n. bursting asunder, KātyŚr.

व्यपह व्य-apa-√han, P. *-hanti*, to strike off, R. (B.); to keep off, prevent, Sāh.

व्यपहा व्य-apa-√3. hā (only ind. p. *-hāya*), to relinquish, abandon, Hariv.

व्यपह व्य-apa-√hri, P. Ā. *-harati*, *°te*, to cut off, MBh.; to take away, remove, destroy, Rājat.

व्यपाकृत व्य-apa-kṛita, mfn. (√1. *kṛi*) free from (comp.), Naish. **°apākṛiti**, f. driving away, repelling, denial, W.

व्यपाकृ व्य-apa-√krish (only inf. *-krash-tum*), to drag or draw away, tear off, MBh.

व्यपानु व्य-apa-√nud (*apā* m. c. for *apa*), P. *-nudati*, to drive away, remove, MBh.

व्यपात्र व्य-apa-√sri, P. Ā. *-śrayati*, *°te*, to go to for refuge, have recourse to (acc.), MBh.; to adhere to any doctrine, confess (acc.), Śaṅk.

2. Vyapāśraya, m. (for 1. see p. 1028, col. 3) going away, secession, MW.; seat, place (ifc. = being in or on), R.; Kām.; Suśr.; place of refuge, shelter, support (ifc. = having recourse to, trusting in), MBh.; R. &c.; expectation, W. **°apāśrita**, mfn. one who has taken refuge with (acc. or comp.), MBh.; Kathās.; having taken or assumed, MBh.; BhP.

व्यपाह व्य-apa-√hri, P. *-harati*, to withdraw from (abl.), MBh.

व्यपे व्य-ape (*-apa-√5. i*), P. *-apāti*, to go apart or asunder, separate, MBh.; to cease, disappear, Mn.; Prab.

व्य-apa-ya, m. cessation, stop, end, MBh.; R. &c.; absence, want, Kathās.

व्य-apa-ya, mfn. gone apart or asunder, separated, MBh.; passed away, disappeared, ceased, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) opposed to, Yājñ.; *-kalmasha*, mfn. having taint or guilt removed, free from sin, Mn. iv, 260; *-ghṛiṇa*, mfn. devoid of compassion, pitiless, Amar.; *-dhairya*, mfn. one who has abandoned firmness, MBh.; *-bhaya* or *-bhī*, mfn. free from fear, ib.; *-mada-matsara*, mfn. free from infatuation and selfishness, Yājñ.; *-harsha*, mfn. devoid of joy, R.

व्यपेक्ष व्य-apeksh (*-apa-√iksh*), Ā. *-apekshate*, to look about, look for, regard, mind, pay regard or attention to (acc.), R.; Ragh. **°apeksha** (ifc.), see *°apekshā* below. **°apekshaka**, mfn. mindful of (comp.), MBh. **°apekshana**, n. looking for, expectation, regard, consideration, W. **°apekshaniya**, mfn. to be looked for or expected, ib. **°apekshā**, f. regard, consideration (ifc. regarding, minding), MBh.; R. &c.; looking for, expectation (ifc. expectant of), BhP.; Kathās.; requisite, supposition (see *sa-vy°*); application, use, W.; (in gram.) rection, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 1, Sch.; the mutual application of two rules, W. **°apekshita**, mfn. looked for, expected, MW.; mutually expected or looked to, ib.; mutually related; employed, applied, ib.

°apekshya, mfn. to be looked for or expected, ib.

व्यपोह व्य-apōh (*-apa-√1. ūh*), P. *-apōhati* (ep. also *°te*), to drive away, keep off, remove, destroy, TUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to atone for, expiate (guilt), Mn. ii, 102 &c.; to heal, cure (sickness), Suśr. **°apōdha**, mfn. driven away, removed, destroyed (*°yābhā*, mfn. having the clouds driven away), MBh.; manifested, displayed, exhibited, ib.; opposite, contrary, reverse, W. **°apōha**, m. driving away, keeping off, removal, destruction, MBh.; Suśr.; denial, negation, Sāh.; sweepings, rubbish, MBh.; *-stava*, m. N. of a ch. of the LiṅgaP. **°apōhaka**, mfn. driving away, removing, Car. **°apōhana-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra (prob. = *vyapōha-stava*). **°apōhya**, mfn. deniable (see *a-vy°*).

व्यभिच व्य-abhi-√car, P. Ā. *-carati*, to act in an unfriendly way towards (acc. or gen.), sin against, offend, injure, MBh.; Kathās.; to bewitch, practise sorcery (pl. 'against each other'), Lāty.; Kathās.; to come to naught, fail, Bijag.; BhP.; to go beyond, transgress, deviate from (acc.), Kir.; Pāṇ., Sch. **°abbhicāraṇa**, n. uncertainty, doubt (see *sa-vyabhicāraṇa*).

Vy-abhicāra, n. going apart or astray, deviating, not falling or fitting together, being separated or isolated, Kap.; Bhāṣp. &c. (cf. *a-vy°*); trespass, transgression, crime, vice, sin (esp. infidelity of a wife), Mn.; MBh. &c.; violation, disturbance, confusion, Mn. x, 24 &c.; change, mutation (in *a-vy°*, mfn.), Bhag.; (in phil.) wandering from an argument, erroneous or fallacious reasoning, the presence of the *hetu* (q. v.) without the *sādhyā* (q. v.), MW.; (in gram.) deviation from or exception to a rule, irregularity, anomaly, ib.; *-krit*, mfn. committing adultery, Rājat.; *-las*, ind. in consequence of straying or erring, Sāh.; (in phil.) from the Vyabhicāra involved in the other supposition, MW.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. error, ib.; *-nirūpaṇa-khaṇḍa*, N. of wk.; *-bhāva*, w. t. for *vyabhicāri-bh°*, Cat.; *-vat*, mfn., see *a-vyabhicāra-vat*; *-vivarjita*, mfn. free from extravagance or debauchery, Hit.; *°rārtham*, ind. for the sake of (committing) adultery, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 127, Sch.

Vy-abhicāri, in comp. for *°cārin*; *-lī*, f., *-tva*, n. the state of going apart or astray, deviation, alteration, change, variability, Śaṅk.; Bhāṣp.; *-tva*, in gram.) the having a secondary meaning or several meanings, Pāṇ., Sch.; *-bhāva*, m. a transitory state (of mind or body, opp. to *sthāyī-bh°* [q. v.], and said to be thirty-four in number, viz. *nirveda*, *glāni*, *śaṅkā*, *āśīṇā*, *mada*, *śrama*, *ālasya*, *dānya*, *cintā*, *moha*, *smṛiti*, *dhṛiti*, *vriḍā*, *capalātā*, *harsha*, *āvega*, *jaḍatā*, *garva*, *vishāda*, *atsukya*, *nidrā*, *apasmāra*, *supṭa*, *vibodha*, *amarsha*, *ava-hilthā*, *ugrālā*, *mati*, *upālamba*, *vyādhi*, *un-māda*, *maraṇa*, *trāsa*, *vitarka*, qq. vv.), Daśar.; Kpr. &c.

Vy-abhicārin, mfn. going astray, straying or deviating or diverging from (abl.), Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; following bad courses, doing what is improper, profligate, wanton, unchaste (esp. said of women), faithless towards (gen.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; changeable, inconstant (opp. to *sthāyīn*; cf. *°ri-bhāva* above), MBh.; Sāh.; Pratāp.; (ifc.) transgressing, violating, breaking (see *sa-maya-vy°*); irregular, anomalous, MW.; (a word) having a non-primitive or secondary meaning, having several meanings, ib.; (*ini*), f. a wanton woman, unchaste wife, adulteress, W.; n. anything transitory (as feelings &c.), ib.

Vy-abhicāra, m. transgression, offence, MBh.; change, alteration, ib.

व्यभिमान व्य-abhi-māna, m. (√*man*) a false apprehension or notion, erroneous view, Nyāyas.

व्यभिहास व्य-abhi-hāsa, m. (√*has*) derision, ridicule, Āpast.

व्यभ व्य-abhra, *vy-amlā*. See p. 1028, col. 3.

व्य I. vyay, cl. I. P. Ā. *vyayati*, *°te* (rather Nom. fr. *vyaya* below), to expend, spend, waste, Bhāṭ.; Hit.; Subh.; cl. 10. P. *vyayayati*, id., Dhātup. xxxv, 78; to go, move, ib.

Vyaya, mfn. (or *vy-aya*, fr. 3. *vi* + √5. *i*) passing away, mutable, liable to change or decay (only as opp. to or connected with *a-vyaya*), Mn.; MBh.; Pur.; n. (ifc. f. *ā*) disappearance, decay, ruin, loss,

MBh.; Kāv. &c.; spending, expense, outlay, disbursement (opp. to *āya*, 'income', and often with *koṣasya*, *vitasya*, *ghanasya* &c.; without a gen. = 'extravagance, waste, prodigality'; with loc. or ifc. = 'outlay for or in'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; cost, sacrifice of (gen. or comp.; *vyayena*, ifc. = 'at the cost of'), R.; Kālid.; wealth, money, Yājñ. ii, 276; (in gram.) inflection, declension, Nir.; N. of the 20th (or 54th) year of Jupiter's cycle, VarBṛs.; of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of Pradhāna, MW.; m. or n. = *-griha*, VarBṛs. *-kara*, m(f)n. one who makes payments, Kām. *-karaṇa* or *-karaṇaka*, m. a paymaster, Pañcat.; *-karman*, n. the business of a paymaster, Yājñ.; R. = *-gata*, mfn. (v. l. for next). *-guṇa*, mfn. prodigal, spendthrift, one who spends all his money, impoverished, MBh. *-griha*, n. (in astron.) N. of the 12th house from the Lagna, VarBṛs. *-parāṇmukha*, m(f)n. averse from expenditure, parsimonious, Yājñ. i, 83. = *bhavana*, n. = *-griha*, VarBṛs. *-vat*, mfn. liable to change, not complete, RPrāt.; spending much, prodigal, Yājñ.; inflected, VPrāt. *-śālin* (Rājat.), *-śila* (Kāv.), mfn. disposed to prodigality, wasteful, spendthrift. *-saha*, mfn. 'bearing waste,' inexhaustible (as a treasure), Kām. *-sahishṇu*, mfn. bearing loss of money patiently, ib. *-sthāna*, n. = *-griha*, Cat. **Vyayaka**, mfn. expending, making payments, Kām.

Vyayana, n. going apart, separation, RV.

Vyayamāna, mfn. expending, wasting, W.

Vyayi, in comp. for *vyayin*. *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. prodigality, wastefulness, MW.

Vyayita, mfn. expended, spent, dissipated, dispersed, Hit.; gone away, declined, fallen into decay, W.

Vyayitavya, mfn. to be expended or spent, Camp.

Vyayin, mfn. declining, decaying, falling (in *udaya-vy°*, 'rising and falling'), Hit.; expending, spending, prodigal (in *bahu-vy°*, q. v.)

Vyayī, in comp. for *vyaya*. *-karaṇa*, n. the act of expending or disbursing, wasting, W. = *√kṛi*, P. Ā. *-karoti*, *-kurute*, to waste, expend, Kathās. *-kṛita*, mfn. expended, spent, lavished, Kām.; Rājat. = *bhūta*, mfn. spent, squandered, wasted, W.

व्य 2. vyay (v. l. for *vyap*), cl. 10. P. *vyā-yayati*, to throw, Dhātup. xxxii, 95.

व्यक व्य-arka. See p. 1028, col. 3.

व्य 1. 2. vy-arna. See ib. and below under *vy-√ard*.

व्य व्य-ārtha, m(f)ān. (fr. 3. *vi* + *ārtha*) useless, unavailing, unprofitable, vain, MBh. &c. &c.; deprived or devoid of property or money, Pañcat.; excluded from, having no right (instr.), Āpast.; unmeaning, inconsistent, Hariv.; Kāvād.; = *°tha-nāmaka* below, MBh.; (*am*), ind. uselessly, in vain, without having effected one's object, Kāv.; Pañcat. &c.; *-lā*, f. uselessness (*°tām* √*yā* or √*gam*, to become useless), Pañcat.; Kusum.; absence of meaning, nonsense, R.; falseness, MBh.; inoffensiveness, MW.; *-tva*, n. absence of meaning, contradictoriness, Kāvād., Sch.; *-nāmaka* or *-nāman*, mfn. having a name inconsistent with one's character, MBh.; *-yatna*, mfn. useless in its efforts, Hit.; *°thi-√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make useless or superfluous, Prab.; Kād.; *°thi-√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become useless, Naish.; Kād. **°arthaka**, mfn. useless, vain, R.; *-lā*, f. (Śiś.), or *-tva*, n. (MW.) uselessness.

Vyarthaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make useless or superfluous, Campak.

व्य व्य-√ard, P. *-ardati*, to flow away, ŚBr.; to oppress, harass, pain (see *a-vyarṇa*); Caus. *-ardayati*, to cause to be scattered or dissolved, destroy, annihilate, RV.

2. Vy-arna or *vy-arṇa*, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 24) oppressed, harassed (see *a-vyarṇa*).

व्यधु व्य-ārdhuka, mfn. (*√ridh*) being deprived of (instr.), Maitr.; ĀpŚr.

व्यर्षा व्य-arṇā, f. (of unknown meaning), Mahāv.

व्यलीक व्य-alika &c. See p. 1028, col. 3.

व्यकलन व्य-ava-kalana, n. (√2. *kal*) separation, subtraction, deduction, Col. **°avakalita**, mfn. subtracted, deducted, Lil.; n. subtraction, deduction, ib.

व्यकृ व्य-ava-√krish, P. *-karshati*, to draw or tear away, alienate, MBh. (v. l. *vy-apa-k°*).

व्यक् *vy-ava-√kṛi*, P. -*kirati*, to scatter or pour down or on or about, BhP. °*avakirāṇā*, f. mixing together, mixture, L. °*avakirṇa*, mfn. intermixed or filled or set with (instr.), Kāṇ.

व्यक्रोशन *vy-ava-krośana*, n. (√*kruś*) mutual altercation or abuse, W.; abuse, reviling (in general), ib.

व्यगम *vy-ava-√gam*, Ā. -*gacchate*, to go apart, separate, Kāth.

व्यगाह *vy-ava-√gāh*, Ā. -*gāhate* (rarely °*ti*), to dive or plunge into, penetrate, MBh.; to set in, begin (as night), ib. °*avagāḥa*, mfn. dived or plunged into, immersed (-*vat*, mfn.), ib.

व्यगृहीत *vy-ava-grihita*, mfn. (√*grāh*) brought down, bent down, ŚBr. °*avagrihama*, ind. having taken separately, singly, ŚāṅkhBr.

व्यचारयितव्य *vy-ava-cārayitavya*, mfn. (√*car*) to be pondered over or considered, Mahāvvy.

व्यच्छिद् *vy-ava-ccid* (√*chid*), P. -*ccinatti*, to cut off, separate, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to tear asunder, open, sunder, R.; BhP.; to limit, fix, settle, ascertain, BhP.; to resolve on (*prati*), ib.: Pass. -*ccidyate*, to be cut off or separated, ŚBr.

व्य-avachid, f. limitation, Harav. °*avacchinna*, mfn. cut off, separated &c.; distinguished, distinct, Tarkas.; interrupted (see *a-vyavacchinna*).

व्य-avaccheda, n. cutting one's self off from, separation, interruption (see *a-vy-*); exclusion, Sāh.; (ifc.) getting rid of, BhP.; distinction, discrimination, Sāh.; a division, W.; letting fly (an arrow), R.; -*vidyā*, f. the science of anatomy, MW. °*avacchedaka*, mfn. distinguishing, discriminating (-*tva*, n.), Śāṅkhyak.; excluding (-*tva*, n.), Kull. °*avacchedya*, mfn. to be excluded, Sāh.

व्यवतिष्ठमान *vy-ava-tiṣṭhamāna*. See *vy-ava-√sthā*.

व्यदा *vy-ava-√3. dā* (or *do*; only ind. p. -*dāya*), to cut in two, divide, Kaus.

व्यदीर्ण *vy-ava-dīrṇa*, mfn. (√*dṛi*) burst asunder, broken to pieces, distracted, R.

व्यदे *vy-ava-√dai*, Pass. -*dāyate* (p. -*dāyamāna*), to be clearly diffused, Daś. °*avadāta*, mfn. clean, clear, bright, Tār.

व्य-avadāna, n. purification, Divyāv.

व्यद्रु *vy-ava-√dru*, P. -*dravati*, to run away, Kāth.

व्यधा *vy-ava-√1. dhā*, P. Ā. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte*, to place apart or asunder, ŚāṅkhBr.; to put or place between, interpose, Ragh.; to leave out, omit, Kāth.; to separate, divide, interrupt, BhP.: Pass. -*dhiyate*, to be separated or divided or interrupted, R.; BhP.: Caus. -*dhāpayati*, to separate, Naish.

व्य-avadhā, f. covering or anything that covers, L. °*avadhātavya*, n. (impers.) it is to be separated or divided, MBh. °*avadhātṛi*, mfn. one who separates or interposes or screens, MW.

व्य-avadhāna, n. intervening, intervention (esp. in gram. 'the intervention of a syllable or letter'), Prāt.; ĀśvŚr. &c. (*ena*, ind. = 'indirectly,' Nilak.); obstruction, hiding from view, Ragh.; covering, a cover, screen, Knm.; Śāṅk.; separation, division, BhP.; interruption, ib.; cessation, termination, ib.; interval, space, L.; -*vat*, mfn. (ifc.) covered with, Kunn.

व्य-avadhāyaka, mf(ikā)n. intervening, interposing, separating, Prāt.; interrupting, disturbing, Rājat.; concealing, screening, hiding, W. °*avadhāyika*, w.r. for prec.

व्य-avadhī, m. covering, concealing, intervention, Śis.

व्य-avadheya, mfn. to be put in between or interposed, MW.

व्य-avahita, mfn. placed apart or asunder &c.; separated, not contiguous or immediately connected, Prāt.; interrupted, obstructed, disturbed, Śak.; screened from view, concealed, covered, Śāṅk.; hostile, opposed, BhP.; remote, distant, BhP.; passed over, surpassed, excelled, put to shame, W.; done, acted, performed, ib.

व्यधाव *vy-ava-√dhāv*, P. -*dhāvati*, to run

in different directions, separate, R.; to run away, flee from (abl.), MBh.

व्यधु *vy-ava-√dhū*, P. Ā. -*dhūnoti*, °*nute*, to shake off, ward off, remove, Kāth.; Hariv.; R.; to shake about, treat roughly or rudely, MBh.; to reject, repel, ib. °*avadhūta*, mfn. one who has shaken off all worldly desires, indifferent in regard to life, resigned, MBh.

व्यधु *vy-ava-√dhri*, P. -*dhārayati*, to fix, settle, establish, ĀpŚr. °*avadhārāṇa*, n. accurate determination, Nyāyam., Sch.

व्यन *vyavana* (a word used to explain *vy-oman*), Nir. xi, 40.

व्यनी *vy-ava-√nī* (only ind. p. -*niya*), to pour in separately, ŚBr.

व्यपद् *vy-ava-√pad*, Ā. -*padyate*, to fall down or asunder, ŚBr.

व्यभक्ष *vy-ava-√bhaksh*, P. -*bhakshayati*, to swallow down or eat (in the interval of certain religious rites), PañcavBr.

व्यभास् *vy-ava-√bhās*, Caus. -*bhāsayati*, to cause to shine out brightly, to illuminate beautifully, Kathās. °*avabhāsita*, mfn. brightly illuminated, ib.

व्यमुच *vy-ava-√muc* (only ind. p. -*mucya*), to unloose, unfasten, take off, R.

व्यरुह *vy-ava-√ruh*, P. Ā. -*rohati*, °*te*, to ascend, mount, get upon (acc.), MBh.; Caus. -*ropayati* (Pass. -*ropayate*; p. p. -*ropita*), to displace, remove, deprive of (abl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

व्यलम्बिन *vy-ava-lambin*. See *a-vy-*.

व्यली *vy-ava-√lī*, Ā. -*liyate*, to recline, lie or cower down, MBh.; Hariv.

व्यलोकन *vy-ava-lokana*, n. (√*lok*) the act of taking a view of, Divyāv. °*avalokita*, mfn. looked upon, viewed, beheld, ib.

व्यवद् *vy-ava-√vad*, P. Ā. -*vadati*, °*te*, to speak ill of, decry, PañcavBr.; to begin to speak, break silence, ChUp. (Śāṅk.) °*avavadya*, mfn. to be spoken ill of or decry, PañcavBr.

व्यविद् *vy-ava-√1. vid*, P. -*vetti*, to discern, discriminate, ŚBr.

व्यवृत्ति *vy-ava-√vṛti*, P. -*vlināti*, to sink down, collapse, MaitrS.

व्यवशद् *vy-ava-√śad* (only pf. -*śaśāda*, -*śeduk*), to fall off or down, ŚBr. °*avavāśāda*, m. falling off or down, ib.

व्यव्युत् *vy-ava-√ścut*, P. -*ścotati*, to ooze, drip off, ŚBr.

व्यवसद् *vy-ava-√sad*, P. -*sīdati*, to sit down, sink or fall down, MBh.; to pine or waste away, perish, ib.

व्यवसाय *vy-avasāya*. See col. 3.

व्यवसृज *vy-ava-√srij*, P. Ā. -*srijati*, °*te*, to throw, cast, hurl upon (gen.), MBh.; to put or lay down, ib.; to dismiss, send away, ŚBr.; to distribute, bestow (see *vy-avasarga*), to hang on, fasten to (loc.), MBh. viii, 959 (prob. w.r. for *vyava-√sañj*).

व्य-avasargā, m. setting free, liberation, ŚBr.; distributing, bestowing, Pāṇ. v, 4, 2; renunciation, resignation, L.

व्यवसृप *vy-ava-√srip*, P. -*sarpati*, to creep or steal in, AV.; TS.; Br.

व्यसो *vy-ava-√so*, P. -*syati* (ep. also -*syate* [with act. and pass. meaning]; 1. sg. pr. -*sāmi*; Pot. -*seyam*, -*set*; fut. -*sishyati*), to settle down or dwell separately, ŚBr.; to differ (in opinion), contest, quarrel, ib.; to separate, divide (opp. to *sa-*), RPrāt.; to determine, resolve, decide, be willing to (acc., dat., *artham*, ifc., or inf.), TBr. &c. &c.; to settle, ascertain, be convinced or persuaded of, take for (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to ponder, reflect, consider, MBh.; Śak.; to make strenuous effort, labour or seek after, make an attempt upon (acc.), MW.: Pass. -*siyate*, to be settled or ascertained or fixed on or determined or decided (often impers.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Caus. -*sīyayati*,

to cause to resolve, encourage to undertake, embolden, VS.; TS.; to incite or instigate to (inf.), Kir.

व्य-avasāya, m. strenuous effort or exertion, Car.; settled determination, resolve, purpose, intention to (loc., acc. with *prati*, or comp.; °*yam-√kṛi*, to make up one's mind, resolve, determine), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Resolution (personified), R.; Pur.; trade, business, Campak.; an act, action, performance, R.; first impression or perception, Nilak.; state, condition, MBh.; artifice, stratagem, trick, W.; boasting, ib.; N. of Viṣṇu, MW.; of Śiva, ib.; of a son of Dharma by Vapus (daughter of Dakṣha), ib.; -*dvitīya*, mfn. doubled or attended by (i.e. possessing) resolution, BhP.; -*buddhi*, mfn. having a resolute mind, ib.; -*vat*, mfn. full of resoluteness or perseverance, MBh.; Hariv.; -*varin*, mfn. acting resolutely, resolute, Kām.; °*yātmaka*, mfn. full of resolve or energy, energetic, laborious, MBh. °*avasāyin*, mfn. one who acts resolutely or energetically, resolute, energetic, enterprising, industrious, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; engaged in trade or business, MW.; m. a tradesman, handicraftsman, ib.

व्य-avasita, mfn. finished, ended, done, Kāth.; decided, determined, resolved, undertaken (also n. impers.; with dat. or inf.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; one who has resolved upon or is determined or willing to (loc., dat., or inf.), Kāv.; Pur.; settled, ascertained, known (n. impers.), convinced or sure of anything (with *samyak*, 'one who has ascertained what is right'; with acc., 'one who has acknowledged anything as true'), MBh.; BhP.; deceived, tricked, cheated, disappointed, L.; energetic, persevering, making effort or exertion, W.; n. resolution, determination, Kāv.; Pur.; an artifice, contrivance, Mṛich. °*avastī*, f. ascertainment, determination, resolution, Subh. °*avaseya*, n. (impers.) it is to be settled or determined, Pat.

व्य-avasta, mfn. = *vy-avasita*, Divyāv.; bound(?), ĀśvŚr. (Sch.)

व्यस्तुभ *vy-ava-√stubbh*, P. -*stobhati*, to interpose certain sounds or interjections in chanting the Śāma-veda, Lāṭy.

व्यस्था *vy-ava-√sthā*, Ā. -*tishṭhate*, to go apart, separate from (abl.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; to differ respectively, Śāṅk.; to halt, stop, stay, R.; to prepare or make ready for (dat.), ib.; to be settled, be (logically) true or tenable, MBh.; Sarvad.; to appear as (nom.), Nir.; Śāṅkhyak.; Caus. -*sthāpayati*, to put down, place, VarBṛS.; Vās.; to fix on, direct towards (loc.), Kum.; to charge with, appoint to (*artham*), Hit.; to stop, hold up, prevent from falling, MBh.; Rājat.; to restore, re-establish, Kum.; Jātakam.; to settle, arrange, establish, determine, prove to be (logically) tenable, Daś.; Sarvad.; to give a name, Divyāv.; to perform, MW.

व्य-avatiṣṭhamāna, mfn. standing apart, W.

व्य-avasthā, f. respective difference (*āyam*, loc. in each single case), ŚrS.; Kap.; Śāṅk.; abiding in one place, steadiness, Kathās.; fixity, perseverance, constancy, MBh.; R. &c.; a fixed limit, Śis.; settlement, establishment, decision, statute, law, rule (*ayā*, instr. according to a fixed rule), BhP.; Pāṇ., Sch.; Kull.; legal decision or opinion (applied to the written extracts from the codes of law or adjustment of contradictory passages in different codes), W.; conviction, persuasion, R.; fixed relation of time or place, Pāṇ. i, 1, 34; rate, proportion, Bhpr.; state, condition, Kāv.; Rājat.; case, occasion, opportunity, Rājat.; W.; an engagement, agreement, contract, ib.; °*tikrama* (°*sthāt*), n. transgression or violation of the law or settled rule, breaking an agreement or contract, W.; °*tiwartana* (°*sthāt*), n. id., ib.; °*tiwartin* (°*sthāt*), mfn. transgressing the law, breaking an agreement or contract, ib.; -*darpaṇa*, m., -*prakāśa*, m. N. of wks.; -*paltra*, n. a written deed, document, L.; -*ratna-mālā*, f., °*rṇava* (°*thāṇṇ*), m., -*sāra-saṃgraha*, m., -*sāra-saṃcaya*, m., -*setu*, m. N. of wks. °*avasthātṛi*, mfn. one who settles or determines, Pañcar. °*avasthāna*, mfn. persistent (applied to Viṣṇu), MBh. xiii, 6991; n. steadiness, perseverance, continuance in (loc.), MBh.; R.; firmness, constancy, MBh.; state, condition (pl. 'circumstances'), GopBr.; Rājat.; regular arrangement or distribution, MW.; -*prajñapti*, f. a partic. high number, Buddh.

व्य-avasthāpaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) settling, arranging, deciding, establishing (-*tva*, n.), Hāsy.; Nyāyam., Sch. °*avasthāpana*, n. supporting, en-

couraging, R.; fixing, establishing, deciding (also in law), Kām.; Kull. **avasthāpanīya**, mfn. to be settled or established, Kull. on Mn. ix, 242. **avasthāpita**, mfn. arranged, settled, Kum.; caused to be placed or arranged, W. **avasthāpya**, mfn. to be established or declared (in each single case), Vop.; n. the state of being established &c., MW.

Vy-avasthita, mfn. placed in order, drawn up (in battle), Bhag.; placed, laid, put, stationed, situated, standing or being in or on or at (loc. or comp.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; standing on the side of, taking part with (comp.), Dhṛṭas.; contained in (loc.), Sarvad.; used in the meaning of (loc.), signifying (as a word), Cat.; one who has waited or stayed, MBh.; based or dependent on (loc.), Kām.; Mālatīm.; resolved upon (loc.), MBh.; persevering in, sticking or adhering to (loc. or comp.); with *vākye*, 'abiding in what is said', 'obeying', Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; intent upon, caring for (loc.), MBh.; settled, established, fixed, exactly determined, quite peculiar or restricted to (loc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; constant, unchanging, Suśr.; existing, present, MBh.; Sarvad.; proving, turning out or appearing as (nom. or instr. or ind. p. or adv.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*tva*, n. continuance, perseverance, duration, Suśr.; -*vikalpa*, m., -*vibhāṣā*, f. (in law, gram. &c.) an option fixed or determined in each particular case, applicable or omitted throughout (the operation being in one case carried out throughout and in the other omitted throughout), Dāyabh.; Kull.; APṛt.; Pāp.; Sch.; -*viśaya*, mfn. limited in sphere or range, Uttarar. **avasthiti**, f. the being placed apart or kept asunder or distinguished, separation, distinction, difference, Bhag.; Nyāyam.; Sarvad.; staying, abiding, perseverance in (instr. or loc.), BhP.; constancy, steadfastness, Kathās.; fixity, fixed rule or statute, decision, determination; Mn.; Hariv. &c.; extracting (?), W.

व्यवसं vy-ava-√*sraṇs*, Ā. -*sraṇsate*, to fall asunder, TBṛ. **avasthāpita**, m., see *av-vy*.

व्यसु vy-ava-√*stru*, P. -*sraṇati*, to flow or trickle asunder, dissolve, fail, come to nothing, MaitrS.: Caus. -*sraṇayati*, to cause to flow asunder &c., Kāth.

व्यवहार vy-avaharaṇa. See below.

व्यवहास vy-ava-hāsa (√*has*), mutual laughter, W.

व्यवहित vy-avahita. See vy-ava-√*dhā*.

व्यवहृ vy-ava-√*hri*, P. Ā. -*harati*, 'te, to transpose, exchange, Nir.; to have intercourse with (instr. or loc.), GrS.; BhP.; to meet (as foes), fight with (instr. with or without *sārdham*), MBh.; to act, proceed, behave towards or deal with (loc.), ib.; Kāv. &c.; to be active or busy, work, Yājñ.; Sch.; to carry on commerce, trade, deal in (loc., instr., or gen.), Āpast.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; to bet at, play for (gen.), Pāp. ii, 3, 57, Sch.; to manage, employ, make use of (acc.), ib.; to carry on legal proceedings, litigate, MW.; to be intent upon, care for, cherish (acc.), MBh.; to roam or stroll about, ib.; to recover, regain, obtain, ib.; to distinguish, ib.: Pass. -*hriyate*, to be named or termed or designated, Sarvad.; Vedāntas.: Caus. -*hriyati*, to allow any one to do what he likes, Kull. on Mn. viii, 362; to deal with (acc.), SaddhP.: Pass. of Caus. -*hriyate*, to be named or designated, BhP.

Vy-avaharaṇa, n. a contest at law, litigation, L. **avahartavya**, mfn. to be managed or used or employed, Kull. on Mn. x, 51; to be transacted or done (n. impers.), Hariv.; Pañcat.; to be litigated or decided judicially, W. **avahartṛi**, mfn. one who acts or transacts business, engaged in or occupied with (instr.), Yājñ.; Sāmkyak.; observing or following established usages, W.; n. the manager of any business, conductor of any judicial procedure, judge, umpire, Yājñ.; Sch.; one engaged in litigation, a litigant, plaintiff, any one who institutes an action at law, W.; an associate, partner, ib.; a Vaiśya, L.

Vy-avahāra, m. doing, performing, action, practice, conduct, behaviour, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*vyavahārah* *kāryaḥ*, with instr., 'it should be acted according to'); commerce or intercourse with (*saha* or comp.), Nir.; Kām. &c.; affair, matter, Nilak.; usage, custom, wont, ordinary life, common practice, Pat.; BhP.; Hit.; activity, action or practice of, occupation or business with (loc. or comp.), Inscr.; Kāv.; Kathās.; mercantile transaction, traffic, trade

with, dealing in (comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a contract, Mn. viii, 163; legal procedure, contest at law with (*saha*), litigation, lawsuit, legal process (see *-mātrikā* below), Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; practices of law and kingly government, IW. 209; mathematical process, Col.; administration of justice, Gaut.; (fig.) punishment, L.; competency to manage one's own affairs, majority (in law), ib.; propriety, adherence to law or custom, ib.; the use of an expression, with regard to, speaking about (*tair eva vyavahārah*, 'just about these is the question', 'it is to these that the discussion has reference'), Kap.; Sāh.; Sarvad.; designation, Jaim., Sch.; compulsory work, L.; a sword, L.; a sort of tree, L.; N. of a ch. of the Agni-purāṇa. - **kaṃalākāra**, m., -**kalpatāra**, m., -**kāṇḍa**, n. N. of wks. - **kāla**, m. the period of action, a mundane period, MW. - **caṇḍrōdaya**, m., -**camatākāra**, m., -**clatīmaṇi**, n. (IW. 305), N. of wks. - **jña**, mfn. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with practice or legal procedure, one competent to manage his own affairs (i.e. one who has passed his 16th year and legally arrived at his majority), Nār. - **tattva**, n. N. of a ch. of the Smṛiti-tattva, IW. 304. - **tas**, ind. according to established practice, practically, conventionally, MW. - **tilaka**, m. N. of a wk. by Bhava-deva Bhaṭṭa. - **tva**, n. the state of being common practice or usage or of being the occasion of litigation or of a lawsuit, MBh. - **darpaṇa**, m. N. of various wks. - **darśana**, n. judicial investigation, trial, Yājñ., Sch. - **daśa-loki**, f. N. of a wk. on law by Śrī-dhara Bhaṭṭa. - **daśā**, f. the state of common everyday life or reality, Sarvad. - **dīdhi**, f., -**dīpikā**, f. N. of wks. - **drashtṛi**, m. 'examiner of a lawsuit', a judge, ĀpGr., Sch. - **nirṇaya**, m. (also with *śiva-kathita*) N. of wk. - **pāda**, n. a title or head of legal procedure, occasion or case of litigation (cf. *-mātrikā* below, IW. 297), Yājñ. - **paribhāṣā**, f., -**parīśiṣṭa**, n., -**prakāśa**, m., -**pradīpa**, m., -**pradīpikā**, f. N. of wks. - **pāda**, m. the fourth part of a legal process, one of the four stages of a regular lawsuit (these four are, *pūrva-pakṣa*, *uttara-pakṣa*, *kriyā-pāda*, *nirṇaya-pāda*, qq. vv.; cf. *vyavahāraśya prathamāḥ pādāḥ*, Mṛicch. ix, 7), L. - **prāpta**, m. one who has attained a knowledge of business or legal procedure, a youth of 16 years of age (cf. *-jña*), W. - **mayūkha**, m. (IW. 305), -**mahōdaya**, m. N. of wks. - **mātrikā**, f. the material or matter of ordinary judicature, legal process in general, any act or subject relating to the formation of legal courts or the administration of justice (arranged under thirty heads in the beginning of the second book or Vyavahārādhyāya of the Mitākṣharā, e.g. 1. *vyavahāra-darśanam*, 2. *vyavahāra-lakṣaṇam*, 3. *sabhā-sadaḥ*, 4. *prād-vivā-kādiḥ*, 5. *vyavahāra-viśayaḥ*, 6. *rājñāḥ kāryā-nutpādakatvam*, 7. *kāryārthini prastāh*, 8. *āhvānādhvāne*, 9. *śedhaḥ*, 10. *pratyarthiny āgate lekhyādi-kartavyatā*, 11. *pañca-vaidhō hīnaḥ*, 12. *kūḍṛiṣaṇi lekhyam*, 13. *pakṣābhāṣāḥ*, 14. *anādeyaḥ*, 15. *ādeyaḥ*, and fifteen others), MW.; N. of a wk. on Dharma (also called *vyāya-m*) by Jimūta-vāhana. - **mādhava**, m. N. of a ch. of the Parāśara-smṛiti-vyākhyā by Mādhavācārya. - **mārga**, m. a course or title of legal procedure, Yājñ., Sch. (= *viśaya*, q.v.) - **mālā**, f., -**mālikā**, f., -**ratna**, n., -**ratna-mālā**, f., -**ratnākāra**, m. N. of wks. - **lakṣaṇa**, n. a characteristic of judicial investigation, MW. - **vat**, mfn. having occupation, occupied with (comp.), Mn. x, 37; m. a man of business, Kām. - **vidhi**, m. legal enactment, rule of law, the precepts or code by which judicature is regulated, any code of law, Yājñ., Sch. - **viśaya**, n. a subject or title of legal procedure, any act or matter which may become the subject of legal proceedings (according to Mn. viii, 4-7 eighteen in number, viz. *riṇḍānam*, *nikṣhepaḥ*, *asvāmi-vikrayaḥ*, *sambhūya-samutthānam*, *dattasāyānapakarma*, *vetanādhānam*, *sarvavid-vyatikramāḥ*, *kraya-vikrayānuśayaḥ*, *svāmi-pālayor vivādaḥ*, *simā-vivādaḥ*, *vāk-pārushyam*, *daṇḍa-pārushyam*, *steyam*, *sahasam*, *strī-saṅgrahaṇam*, *stri-puṇ-dharmāḥ*, *vibhāgaḥ*, *dyūtam*, *āhvayaḥ*, qq. vv.) - **śataka**, n. N. of a wk. (containing rules of good manners, by Trivikramācārya). - **samuccaya**, m., -**sāra**, m., -**sārōddhāra**, m., -**saukhyā**, n. N. of wks. - **sthāna**, n. = *viśaya*, Yājñ., Sch. - **sthiti**, f. judicial procedure, ib. **Vyavahārāṇa**, m. any part or division of legal procedure, MW. **Vyavahārāṅga**, n. the body of civil

and criminal law, ib.; -*smṛiti-sarvasva*, n. N. of wk. **Vyavahārābhīṣasta**, mfn. prosecuted, accused, proceeded against legally, W. **Vyavahārāyoga**, mfn. unfitted for legal proceedings, ib.; n. one incompetent to conduct business, a minor, one not yet of age, ib. **Vyavahārārtha-sāra**, m., **Vyavahārārtha-smṛiti-sāra-samuccaya**, n. N. of wks. **Vyavahārārthin**, m. one who has a lawsuit, a plaintiff, accuser, Mṛicch. ix, 8. **Vyavahārāloka**, m. N. of wk. **Vyavahārāsana**, n. a judgment-seat, tribunal, Ragh. **Vyavahārōccaya**, m. N. of wk.

Vy-avahāra, m. a dealer, trader, Pañcat.; (*ika*), f. a female slave, R. (B. *vyāv*); common practice, the ways of the world, L.; a broom, L.; Terminalia Catappa, L.

Vy-avahāram, ind. alternately, Kāth.

Vy-avahārayitavya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be occupied (esp. with compulsory work), Kull.

Vy-avahārika, w.r. for *vyāvahārika*.

Vy-avahārīn, mfn. acting, proceeding, dealing with (ifc.), Hit.; Kull.; transacting, practising (any business or trade), MBh.; Yājñ.; VarBṛS.; fit or competent for legal proceedings or for affairs, being of age (*ri-tā*, f. majority in law), Kāty.; relating to a legal process or action, W.; customary, usual, ib.; m. a man of business, trader, merchant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a Mohammedan sect, W.

Vy-avahārya, mfn. to be transacted or practised (see *an-av*); one who may be associated with, Yājñ.; MBh.; customary, usual, W.; to be employed or used, MW.; actionable, liable to a legal process, ib.; n. a treasure, L.

Vy-avahṛit, mfn. dealing in (ifc.), Kathās.; (as subst.) usage, practice, Harav. **avahṛita**, mfn. practised, employed, used, MW.; n. commerce, intercourse, BhP. **avahṛiti**, f. practice, conduct, action, Rājat.; Sāh.; intercourse, Rājat.; business, trade, commerce, BhP.; litigation, lawsuit, Cat.; speech, talk, rumour (see *dur-vy*); -*tatva*, n. N. of a ch. of the Smṛiti-tattva (cf. *vyavahāra-t*).

Vy-avahṛiyamāṇa, mfn. being named or designated (-*tva*, n.), Kusuni.

व्ये vy-*avē* (-*ava*-√5. i), P. -*avāti*, to go or pass between, separate, ŚBr.; Kauś.; (in gram.) to resolve or separate by inserting a vowel, Prāt.; to dissolve, decompose, MW.

Vy-avāya, m. intervention, interposition, separation by insertion, being separated by (instr. or comp.), ŚrS.; Prāt.; Pāp.; entering, pervading, penetration, MBh.; Suśr.; change, transmutation, BhP.; sexual intercourse, copulation, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Suśr.; wantonness, lasciviousness, BhP.; covering, disappearance, W.; interval, space, ib.; an obstacle, impediment, MW.; n. light, lustre, L. **avāyān**, mfn. intervening, separating, Prāt.; Pāp.; pervading, diffusive, Suśr.; ŚārngS. (*yi-tva*, n., Car.); lascivious, lustful, Suśr.; m. a libertine, W.; any drug possessing stimulating properties, an aphrodisiac, ib.

Vy-avēta, mfn. separated, divided (esp. by insertion of a letter), Prāt.; Pāp. (-*tva*, n.)

व्यस्य vy-√1. aś, P. Ā. -*asnoti*, -*asnote*, to reach, attain, Bhāṭṭ.; to obtain, take possession of, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ĀśvSr.; to fall to one's share, RV.; AV.; to pervade, interpenetrate, fill, occupy, Ragh.; Bhāṭṭ.

2. **Vy-āsana**, m. (for 1. see p. 1028, col. 3), Kāth. (a word used in a partic. formula; other forms are *vaiyāsana*; *vy-āniya*, TS.; *vy-ānuvān*, VS.)

Vy-āshṭi, f. attainment, success, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (in Vedānta) singleness, individuality, a separated aggregate (such as man, viewed as a part of a whole [e.g. of the Universal Soul] while himself composed of individual parts; opp. to *saṃ-āshṭi*, q.v.), Śāṃk.; Vedāntas.; ni. N. of a preceptor, ŚBr.; -*samashṭi-tā*, f. the state of individuality and totality, Vedāntas.; *vy-ābhīprāya*, m. regarding (a group of objects) singly or individually, MW.

व्यस्य vy-√2. aś, P. Ā. -*asṇāti*, -*asṇite*, to eat up, consume by eating, RV.; AV.

व्यस्य vy-*asva* &c. See p. 1028, col. 3.

व्यस्य *vyashtaka*, n. (v.l. for *mushṭhaka*, q.v.) black mustard, L.; *ka*, f., see p. 1028, col. 3.

व्यस्य *vyashtā*, n. copper, L.

व्यस्य vy-√2. as, P. -*asyati* (ep. pf. *vivyāsa* as if fr. a *vyas*), to throw or cast asunder or about

or away, throw (effort) into, divide, separate, dispose, arrange; scatter, disperse; expel, remove, RV. &c. &c.

Vy-asana, n. moving to and fro, wagging (of a tail), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 20, Vārt. 3; throwing (effort) into, assiduity, industry, Bhāṭṭ. 3; Subh.; separation, individuality, W.; attachment or devotion or addiction to (loc. or comp.), passion, (esp.) evil passion, sin, crime, vice (said to arise either from love of pleasure or from anger; eight are enumerated under the first head, viz. *mṛigayā*, *dyūta* or *aksha*, *divā-svapna*, *parivāda*, *striyaḥ*, *mada*, *taurya-trika*, *vṛthā-tyā*; and eight under the second, viz. *paśūnya*, *sāhasa*, *droha*, *irshyā*, *asūyā*, *artha-dūṣhaṇa*, *vāk-pārushya*, *daṇḍa-pārushya*, qq.vv.), Mn. vii, 47, 48; MBh. &c.; favourite pursuit or occupation, hobby, MBh.; Pañcat.; Rājat.; evil predicament or plight, disaster, accident, evil result, calamity, misfortune (*vyasanānt*, pl. misfortunes), ill-luck, distress, destruction, defeat, fall, ruin, Mn.; MBh. &c.; setting (of sun or moon), Mṛicch.; Śak.; fruitless effort, L.; punishment, execution (of criminals), MW.; incompetence, inability, W.; air, wind, ib.; tale-bearing, L.; -*kāla*, m. time of need, Subh.; -*prasārita-kara*, mfn. having the hand stretched forth for (inflicting) calamity, Hit.; -*prahārin*, mfn. inflicting calamity, giving trouble or pain, W.; -*prāp-ti*, f. occurrence of calamity, Sāh.; -*brahmācārin*, m. a companion of adversity, fellow-sufferer, Mudr.; -*mahārāya*, m. a sea of troubles, Mṛicch.; -*rak-ṣin*, mfn. preserving from calamity, R.; Kathās.; -*vat*, mfn. one who has had ill-luck with (comp.), Kām.; -*vāgura*, f. the net or snare of adversity, R.; -*saṁsthita*, mfn. one who indulges in any whim or favourite fancy, Pañcat.; -*nākrānta-tva*, n. distressful condition, grievous distress, MW.; -*ṇāgama*, m. approach of calamity, Śukas.; -*nātibhāra*, mfn. weighed down or overburdened with misfortunes, MW.; -*nātyaya*, m. the passing away of calamity or distress, BhP.; -*nānanātarā*, ind. immediately after misfortune, Kāv.; -*nāpāta*, m. (= *ṇāgama*), Rājat.; -*nādvāpa*, n. receptacle or abode of calamity, BhP.; -*nānvita* or *ṇādvita*, mfn. involved in or overwhelmed with, MW.; -*nārta*, mfn. afflicted by calamity, suffering pain, L.; -*nātsava*, m. a feast for the (evil) passions, an orgy &c., VarBṛS.; -*nāduya*, m. the rising or approaching of misfortune, Pañcat.; mfn. followed by or resulting in calamities, MBh.

Vyasanī, in comp. for *vyasanānt*. - *tā*, f. devotion or attachment to (loc. or comp.), fancy for, Kāv.; Hit.; an evil passion, Kathās. - *tva*, n. (iic.) attachment or addiction to, Rājat.

Vyasanin, mfn. working hard, taking great pains, MBh.; (iic.) passionately addicted to, fond of, Kāv.; Kathās.; addicted to any kind of vice or evil practice (as gaming, drinking &c.), vicious, dissolute, Yājñ.; Hariv.; Kāv.; having a favourite pursuit or occupation, Śaṅk.; calamitous, unfortunate, unlucky with, suffering through or from (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vyasanī - *√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to consider or characterize as a vice, Jātakam.

Vyasanīya, m. a vicious person, profligate, libertine, W.

Vy-āsta, mfn. cut in pieces, dismembered (said of Vṛitra), RV. i, 32, 7; torn asunder, gaping, TPrāt.; severed, separated, divided, distinct (*vy-aste kāle*, 'at different times', 'now and then'), single, simple, Mn.; MBh. &c.; multiplied, various, manifold, Prab.; Kāv. &c.; opposed to, inverse, reverse (see comp.); disordered, disarranged, confused, bewildered (see comp.); scattered, dispersed, Jyot.; Uttarar.; expelled, removed, Megh.; spread, extended (see comp.); changed, altered (see comp.); inherent in or pervading all the several parts of anything (in phil. opp. to *saṁ-asta*), penetrated, pervaded; (am), ind. severally, separately, partially, MW.; -*keśā*, nif(ḥ)n. having dishevelled hair, AV.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. severalty, individuality, W.; individual inherence, ib.; agitation, bewilderment, ib.; -*trairāśika*, n. the rule of three inverted, Col.; -*nyāsa*, mfn. 'having separate impressions,' rumpled (as a couch), Ratnāv. ii, 11; -*pada*, n. confused statement of a case (in a law-court); as, when a man is accused of debt, it is stated in defence that he has been assaulted), counter-plaint, Yājñ., Sch.; (in gram.) a simple or uncompounded word, W.; -*pucchā*, mfn. having an extended tail, Śulbas.; -*vātrīm-diva*, mfn. dividing or separating night and day, MW.; -*vidhi*, m. inverted rule, any rule for inversion, Col.; -*vṛitti*, mfn. (a word) whose proper force or meaning is changed or altered, Ragh. xi, 73.

Vyastāra, m. (said to be fr. *vyasta* + *āra* fr. *√4. ri*; but rather formed in analogy to *vi-stāra*, fr. *√stṛi*) the issue of the fluid from the temples of an elephant in rut, L.

Vy-astikā, ind. with arms or legs spread asunder, Mahāv.; -*krīta*, mfn. being in the above position, ib.

Vy-āsa, m. severing, separation, division, Sarvad.; a kind of drawl (as a fault in pronunciation), ĀPrāt.; extension, diffusion, prolixity, detailed account (instr.; abl. and -*tas*, ind. in detail, at length, fully), MBh.; Suśr.; BhP.; width, breadth, the diameter of a circle, Śulbas.; VarBṛS.; 'distributing, disjoining,' N. of the Pada-pāṭha or 'disjoined text,' ĀPrāt.; 'arranger, compiler,' N. of a celebrated mythical sage and author (often called Veda-vyāsa and regarded as the original compiler and arranger of the Vedas, Vedānta-sūtras &c.; he was the son of the sage Parāśara and Satya-vatī, and half-brother of Vicitra-vīrya and Bhīṣma; he was also called Vādārāyaṇa or Bādārāyaṇa, and Kṛṣha from his dark complexion, and Dvāpāyana because he was brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvīpa or island in the Jumna; when grown up he retired to the wilderness to lead the life of a hermit, but at his mother's request returned to become the husband of Vicitra-vīrya's two childless widows, by whom he was the father of the blind Dhṛita-rāṣṭra and of Pāṇḍu; he was also the father of Vidura [q.v.] by a slave girl, and of Śuka, the supposed narrator of the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa, he was also the supposed compiler of the Mahā-bhārata, the Purāṇas, and other portions of Hindū sacred literature; but the name Vyāsa seems to have been given to any great typical compiler or author), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur., cf. IW. 371, n. 2; 373 &c.; a Brāhman who recites or expounds the Purāṇas &c. in public (= *pāṭhaka-brāhmaṇa*), MW.; n. a bow weighing 100 Palas, L. - *kūṭa*, n. N. of a wk. (containing puzzles for the amusement of Rāma in his solitude on the Mālyavat and for the delectation of simple minds). - *keśava*, m., -*ga-papati*, m. N. of authors, Cat. - *gadya*, n. N. of a Stotra. - *giri* (?), m. N. of an author, Cat. - *gītā*, f. pl. N. of a ch. of the Kūrma-Purāṇa. - *caritra*, n., -*tātparya-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wks. - *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.; m. (also *tīrtha-bindu* or *bhikṣu*, *vyāsa-yati*, and *vyāsa-rāja*) N. of an author of various Comms. and founder of the Vyāsa-rāya-matha (who died A. D. 1339), Cat. - *tulasī*, m., -*try-ambaka*, m. N. of men, ib. - *tva*, n. the state or title of a compiler, MBh. - *dattī*, m. N. of a son of Vara-uci, Cat. - *darsana-prakāra*, m. N. of wk. - *dāsa*, m. N. of a man, Cat. (also surname of Kṣhemendra); of a chief of the Vaikhāṇasa sect, MW. - *deva*, m. the divine sage Vyāsa, ib.; N. of an author, Cat. (also *deva-miśra*). - *nārā-yaṇa*, m., -*nābha*, m. N. of men, ib. - *pari-prīochā*, f., -*pūjana-saṁhitā*, f. N. of wks. - *pūjā*, f. 'honour paid to an expounder of the Purāṇas,' N. of a partic. observance; - *padhati*, f., -*vidhi*, m. N. of wks. - *prabhākara* (?), N. of wk. - *bhāṣhya-vyākhyā*, f. N. of a Commentary. - *mātri*, f. 'mother of Vyāsa,' N. of Satyavati, L. - *mūrti*, m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. - *yati* and -*rāja*, see *tīrtha*. - *vatsa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *vana*, n. N. of a sacred forest, MBh. - *varya*, m. N. of a man (the father of Hanumān Ācārya), Cat. - *viṭṭhala*, m. (with *ācārya*) N. of an author, ib. - *sataka*, n., -*sikṣhā*, f., -*suka-saṁvāda*, m. N. of wks. - *sadānandajī*, m. N. of a gram-marian, Cat. - *saṁāsa*, m. du. diffuseness and conciseness (instr. or -*tas*, ind. 'in a diffuse and concise manner'); -*sin*, mfn. diffuse and concise, MBh. - *siddhānta*, m. N. of wk. - *sū*, f. = *mātri*, L. - *sūtra*, n. = *brahma-s* (q.v.); - *candrikā*, f., -*bhāṣya*, n., -*vṛitti*, f., -*vyākhyā*, f., -*saṁkara-bhāṣya*, n., -*saṁgatī*, f. N. of wks. on the above Sūtra. - *stuti*, f. N. of wk. - *sthali*, f. N. of a place, MBh. - *smṛiti*, f. N. of a law-book (mentioned by Yājñ. and in the PadmaP.). **Vyāsācala**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. **Vyāsācārya**, m. N. of a teacher of the Mādhyama school (later called Veda-vyāsa-tīrtha, died 1560 A.D.), ib. **Vyāsādi-pañca-siddhānta**, m. pl., **Vyāsādi-taraṅgiṇī**, f. N. of wks. **Vyāsāranya**, m. N. of the Guru of Viś-veśvara, Cat. **Vyāsāranya**, m. N. of Amalānanda, ib. **Vyāsāshtaka**, n. N. of a hymn (containing the praise of Śiva, from the Kāśi-khaṇḍa). **Vyās-sēvara**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. (also *tīrtha*). **Vyāsiya**, mfn. relating to Vyāsa; n. a work by Vyāsa, Cat.

यसि *vy-asi*, *vy-asu* &c. See p. 1028, col. 3.

वह *vy-√ah* (only 3. pl. pf. *-āhuḥ*), to explain, assign a reason, AitBr.

याकरण *vy-ākaraṇa* &c. See *vy-ā-√i. kṛi*.

याकीर्ण *vy-ā-kīrṇa*, mfn. (*√kṛi*) scattered or tossed in every direction, confused, disturbed, troubled, VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; n. confusion (of the cases), Prātāp.; -*keśara*, mfn. having a disordered or rough mane, Pañcat.; -*mālyā-kavara*, mfn. variegated with interspersed garlands, MW.; -*nārcis*, mfn. having scattered or dim flames, VarBṛS.

याकुञ्चित *vy-ā-kuñcita*, mfn. (*√kuñc*) distorted, crooked, contracted, curved, L.

याकुल *vy-ākula*, nif(ā)n. (fr. 3. *vi-ā-kula*) entirely filled with or full of (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; intently engaged in or occupied with (comp.), Kālid.; Prab.; bewildered, confounded, perplexed, troubled, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; confused, disordered (am, ind.), ib.; quivering (as lightning), Uttarar.; m. N. of a king, Buddh.; -*citta* (Suśr.), -*cetas* (MārkaP.), mfn. agitated or perplexed in mind; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. perturbation, agitation, bewilderment, alarm, Kathās.; Pañcat.; MārkaP.; -*dhrūva*, m. N. of a king, Buddh.; -*manas*, -*mānasa*, MBh.; R.; mfn. (= *-citta*); -*mūrdhaja*, mfn. (iic.) having the hair disarranged or dishevelled, Kathās.; -*locana*, mfn. (iic.) having the eyes dimmed, MBh.; -*hrīdaya*, mfn. (= *-citta*), Pañcat.; -*ślāpā*, mfn. uttering confused or discordant sounds, Kathās.; -*lendriya*, mfn. (= *-citta*), MBh.; R.

Vyākulaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to agitate, confuse, flurry, distract, Pañcat.; Pañcat.; to disarrange, throw into confusion, Prab.

Vyākulita, mfn. filled with, full of, Hariv.; R.; Kathās.; perplexed, bewildered, distracted, alarmed; MBh.; R. &c.; confused, disarranged, disturbed, corrupted, R.; Suśr.; -*cetana*, -*manas*, -*hrīdaya*; -*tātarātmā*, -*lendriya*, mfn. agitated or perplexed in mind, alarmed, bewildered, frightened. - *ākulitā*, mfn. = *vyākulitā* anena, g. *iṣṭādi*.

Vyākuli, in comp. for *vy-ākula*. - *√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to confound, perplex, bewilder, Kāv.; Kathās. - *krīta*, mfn. filled with, full of (instr. or comp.), VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; perplexed, bewildered, R.; Kathās.; confused, disarranged, R. - *√bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to become perplexed or bewildered, Pañcat. - *bhūta*, mfn. put to confusion, ib.

याकुल *vy-ā-kūla*, m. or n. pain, sorrow, Nalac. *ākūti*, f. wrong or evil intention, fraud, deception, L.

याकु *vy-ā-√i. kṛi*, P. Ā. -*karoti*, -*kurute*, to undo, sever, divide, separate from (instr.), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; to expound, explain, declare, MBh.; R.; (with Buddhists) to predict (esp. future births), Divyāv.; to prophesy anything (acc.) about any one (acc.), Lalit.; Kāraṇ.; Pass. -*kriyate*, to be divided or separated, ŚBr.

Vy-ākaraṇa, n. separation, distinction, discrimination, MBh.; explanation, detailed description, ib.; Suśr.; manifestation, revelation, MBh.; Hariv.; (with Buddhists) prediction, prophecy (one of the nine divisions of scriptures, Dharmas. 62), SaddhP. &c.; development, creation, Śaṅk.; BhP.; grammatical analysis, grammar, MuṇḍUp.; Pat.; MBh. &c.; grammatical correctness, polished or accurate language, Subh.; the sound of a bow-string, L.; *kaṇḍīnya*, m. N. of a Brāhman, Buddh.; -*kaustubha*, m. or n., -*khaṇḍana*, n., -*dhruṇḍhikā*, f., -*traya*, n., -*dīpa*, m. (also *dīpa-vyākaraṇa*, n.), -*dīpikā*, f., -*durghaṭṭhā*, m. N. of gram. wks.; -*prakriyā*, f. grammatical formation of a word, etymology, MW.; -*mahā-bhāṣya*, n. the Mahā-bhāṣya of Patañjali; -*mūla*, n., -*vāda-grantha*, m., -*saṅgraha*, m., -*sāra*, m. N. of gram. wks.; -*siddha*, mfn. established by grammar, grammatical, MW.; -*ṇāgama*, m. traditional rules of grammar, ib.; -*ṇātmaka*, mfn. having the nature or faculty of discrimination, MBh.; -*ṇōtara*, m. N. of Śiva, RTL. 84, n. 1. **Ākaraṇaka**, n. a bad grammar, Pat. **Ākārtri**, m. one who develops or creates, creator (-*tva*, n.), Śaṅk.; an expounder, Divyāv. **Ākāra**, m. change of form, deformity, W. (cf. 2. *vi-kāra*); development, detailed description, Kull.; -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wk.

Vy-ākṛita, mfn. separated, divided, developed, unfolded, analyzed, expounded, explained (see *ā-vy*); transformed, disfigured, changed, W. **Ākṛiti**, f. separation, distinction, ŚBr.; detailed description, explanation, Suśr.

Vy-ākriyā, f. development, creation, Śaṅk.

वाक् vy-ā-√krish, P. -*karshati*, to drag apart, separate, remove, alienate, Prab.

Vy-ākaraṣaṇa, n. drawing to one's self, attracting, alluring, Kuṭṭānīm. **ākriṣṭa**, mfn. drawn or taken off, R.; drawn to one's self, attracted, Ratnāv.

व्याकोच vy-ā-koca, mfn. (√*kuc*) fully expanded, blown (as a flower), L.

व्याकोप vy-ā-kopa, m. (√*kup*) contradiction, opposition, Śaṃk.

व्याकोश vy-ā-kośa, mfn. (also written -*akośa*) fully expanded or blown, opened, MBh.; R. &c.; fully developed, Bhartṛ.; -*kokaṇada*, mfn. having expanded red lotuses (tā, f.), Śiṣ.; -*śi-ā-kri*, P. -*karoti*, to open (the hand), Gobh., Sch.

व्याकुल vy-ā-√kruś, P. -*krośati*, to cry out aloud, complain, lament, R.

Vy-ākrośa, m. abusing, reviling, Prab. (also *ī*, f., Cat.); screeching, Hcar. **ākrośaka**, mfn. one who abuses or reviles, Pāp. iii, 2, 147, Sch.

व्याखिप vy-ā-√kship, P. *ā*. -*kshipati*, *ote*, to stretch out (the hand &c.), MBh.; to shoot off (an arrow), ib.; to carry away, captivate (the mind), R.; Pañcat.

Vy-ākshipta, mfn. stretched out &c.; (ifc.) filled with, full of, VarBṛS.; -*manas* (Pañcat.), -*hṛdaya* (R.), mfn. having the mind or heart carried away or captivated or distracted.

Vy-ākshepa, m. invective, abuse, MBh.; distraction (of mind), Hariv.; VarBṛS. &c. (cf. *a-vy*); -*mano-vyākshepārtham*, 'in order to distract the mind,' HParīś.; throwing or tossing about, MW.; obstruction, hindrance, delay, ib. **ākshepin**, mfn. driving away, removing, Mcar.

व्याक्षोभ vy-ā-kshobha, m. (√*kshubh*) commotion, perturbation, disturbance, MW.

व्याख्या vy-ā-√khyā, P. -*khyāti*, to explain in detail, tell in full, discuss, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; to relate, communicate, MBh.; Bhaṭṭ.; to name, call, Śrutab.; Desid. -*chikhyāsati*, to wish to explain, Śaṃk.

Vy-ākhyā, f. explanation, exposition, gloss, comment, paraphrase, MaitrUp.; Hariv. &c.; -*kusumāvalī*, f. N. of wk.; -*kṛit*, m. the author of a Commentary, Cat.; -*gamyā* (*khyāṅ*), n. anything which can only be understood by explanation, a kind of *uttarābhāsa* (q. v.), MW.; indistinct assertion or declaration (said to proceed from grammatical inaccuracy or faulty construction), any obscure statement or passage, W.; -*nanda* (*khyāṅ*), m. N. of a Comm. on the Bhaṭṭi-kāvya; -*parimala*, m., -*pradīpa*, m., -*mṛita* (*khyāṅ*), n., -*yukti*, f., -*ratndvalī*, f. N. of wks.; -*śloka*, m. (= *kārikā*), L.; -*sāra*, m., -*sudhā*, f. N. of wks.; -*sthāna*, n. 'place for explanation,' lecture-room, school-room, Vcar.; -*svara*, m. 'tone of exposition,' the middle tone (in speech), ĀśvŚr.

Vy-ākhyāta, mfn. explained, fully detailed, related, told, ŚBr. &c. &c.; conquered, overcome (?), W. **ākhyātavya**, mfn. to be explained or commented upon, Nir.; Pāp.; MBh. **ākhyātri**, m. an explainer, commentator, expounder, MBh.; Kathās.; &c. (*tri*, f., Siddh.)

Vy-ākhyāna, m. (f) n. explaining, expounding, commenting, Pāp. iv, 3, 66, Sch.; (with gen.) reminding of, i. e. resembling, Pāp. ib., Vārt. 4, Pat.; n. explaining, exposition, interpretation, gloss, comment, ŚBr. &c. &c.; narration, ŚBr.; recitation, ib.; -*prakriyā*, f., -*mālā*, f. N. of wks.; -*yogyā*, mfn. deserving exposition, MW.; -*ratndvalī*, f., -*vivaraṇa*, n. N. of wks.; -*śālā*, f. 'teaching-hall,' a school, Inscr. **ākhyānaya**, Nom.P. *oti*, to communicate, narrate, report, Ratnāv. ii, § (in Prakṛit). **ākhyāyikā**, f. N. of a Comm. on the Vāsavadattā by Vikramāditti. **ākhyeya**, mfn. to be explained or expounded, Śaṃk.

Vy-ācikyāṣita, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to explain, -*grantha*, m. one who is about to explain a book, Śaṃk. **ācikyāṣu**, mfn. intending to explain or comment upon (acc. or gen.), Śaṃk.; ĀpŚr., Sch.

व्याघटन vy-ā-gaṭṭana, n. rubbing, friction, W.; churning, ib.; (ā), f. rubbing, friction, Śiṣ. **āghaṭṭita**, mfn. rubbed together, rubbed, W.; churned, stirred, ib.

व्याघात vy-ā-ghāta, m. (√*han*) striking against, beating, wounding, a stroke, blow, MBh.; R.; Vās.; a defeat, Śiṣ.; commotion, agitation, distur-

ance, MBh.; Hariv.; an obstacle, impediment, hindrance, R.; VarBṛS.; (in phil.) contradiction, inconsistency of statement, Śaṃk.; Sarvad.; (in rhet.) a partic. figure of speech (in which different or opposite effects are shown to arise from the same cause or by the same agency, e.g. 'the god of love reduced to ashes by the eye [of Śiva] is brought to life again by the eye [of beautiful women]'), Kpr.; Kuval. &c.; (in astron.) N. of the 13th Yoga, Vās.; Cassia Fistula, L. **āghāṭaka**, mfn. striking against, thwarting, opposing, resisting, W. **āghāṭin**, mfn. id., ib. **āghāṭima**, m. or n. (with Jains) spontaneous death by abstinence from food after a mortal injury, Śil.

व्याघुट vy-ā-√ghuṭ (only ind. p. -*ghuṭya*), to turn back, return, Pañcat. **āghuṭana**, n. turning back, return, HParīś.

व्याघुष vy-ā-√ghuṣ, Caus. -*ghoṣayati*, to call aloud, shout or proclaim aloud, Hariv. **āghuṣṭa**, mfn. sounded aloud, loud-sounding, resounding, MBh.

व्याघूर्ण vy-ā-√ghūrṇ, P. *ā*. -*ghūrṇati*, *ote*, to whirl or wave about, shake to and fro, MBh. **āghūrṇita**, mfn. whirled about, rolling about, tottering, reeling, ib.

वाघ vy-ā-√ghṛi, Caus. -*ghārayati*, to sprinkle round or over, besprinkle, TS.; ŚBr.

Vy-āghraṇa, n. the act of sprinkling, GrŚS. (cf. *dig-vy*); pl. the verses or formulas recited during the act of sprinkling, ĀpŚr. **āghraṇita**, mfn. besprinkled, sprinkled with oil or ghee, W.

व्याघ्रा vy-ā-√ghrā, P. -*jighrati*, to scent out, scent or smell at (prob. to explain *vyāghra* below), Pat. on Pāp. iii, 1, 137, Vārt. 1.

Vyāghra, m. a tiger (not in RV., but in AV., often mentioned with the lion; accord. to R. iii, 30, 26, Śārdūlī is the mythical mother of tigers; but in Vahni-Purāṇa they are said to be the offspring of Kaśyapa's wife Daśhṛtā; cf. *citra-vy*), AV. &c. &c.; any pre-eminently strong or noble person, 'a tiger among men' (cf. *ṛishabha*, *siṅha*); Pongamia Glabra, L.; a red variety of the castor-oil plant, L.; N. of a Rākshasa, VP.; of a king, Rājat.; of various authors also abridged fr. *vyāghra-paṭ*, Cat.; (ī), f., see col. 3. -*ketu*, m. N. of a man, MBh.; Hcar.; Vās., Intro. -*gapa*, m. N. of a poet, Subh. -*giri*, m. N. of a mythical mountain, Virac. -*grīva*, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. -*carman*, n. a tiger's skin, AitBr.; KātyŚr.; Pañcat.; -*manmaya*, w. r. for *ma-cchada*, MBh. -*jāmbhāna*, mfn. killing or destroying tigers, AV. -*tala*, m. a red variety of the castor-oil plant, L. (cf. *-dala*); -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the state or condition of a tiger, MBh.; Hit. -*daśhṛta*, m. Tribulus Lanuginosus, L. -*datta*, m. N. of a man, MBh. -*dala*, m. Ricinus Communis, L. -*nakha*, m. a tiger's claw, W.; Tithymalus or Euphorbia Antiquorum, L.; m. n. a root or a partic. root, L.; m. or n. a kind of perfume, Unguis Odoratus, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; Bhpr.; (in this sense also *ī*, f., W.); n. = next, L. -*nakhaka*, n. a kind of medicinal herb or vegetable perfume, L.; a scratch of a partic. form made with finger-nails, L. -*nāyaka*, m. 'tiger-leader,' a jackal, L. (cf. *-sevaka*). -*pad* (nom. -*pād*), mfn. tiger-footed, Laghuk.; m. Flacourtia Cataphracta, L.; N. of the author of RV. ix, 97, 16-18 (having the patr. Vāsishṭha); of various other authors, Cat. (-*pat-smṛiti*, f. = *vyāghra-sm*). -*pada*, m. a species of plant, VarBṛS. -*padya*, w. r. for *vaiyāghrapadya*, m., ChUp. -*parākrama*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. -*pād*, see *-pad*. -*pāda*, m. 'tiger-footed,' Flacourtia Sapida, L.; Asteracantha Longifolia, L.; N. of various men, MBh. &c.; -*smṛiti*, f. = *vyāghra-sm*; -*stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. -*puccha*, m. a tiger's tail, MW.; the castor-oil tree, Ricinus Communis, Bhpr. -*puchaka*, m. id., L.; Palma Christi, L. -*pura*, n. 'tiger's town,' N. of a town, Cat. -*pushpi*, m. N. of a man, Pravar. -*pratika* (*vyāghra*), mfn. having a tiger-like appearance, AV. -*bala*, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; of a mythical person, Virac. -*bhaṭa*, m. N. of an Asura, Kathās.; of a warrior, ib. -*bhūti*, m. N. of various authors, Cat. -*mārin*, m. N. of a man, Inscr. -*mukha*, m. N. of a king, Jyot.; of a mountain, MārKp.; pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. -*rāja*, m. N. of a king, Buddh. -*rūpā*, f. a kind of Momordica, Dhānv. -*lomān*, n. a tiger's hair, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. -*vakra*, mfn.

tiger-faced, L.; m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Hariv.; (ā), f. (with Buddhists) N. of a goddess, Kālac. -*vadhū*, f. a tigress, MBh. -*śvan*, m. a tiger-like dog, Vop. -*śveta*, m. N. of a Yātudhāna, VP. -*seṇa*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. -*sevaka*, m. 'tiger's servant,' a jackal (being said to lead the t to the deer), L. -*smṛiti*, f. N. of wk. **Vyāghrāksha**, mfn. tiger-eyed, L.; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of an Asura, Hariv. **Vyāghrājina**, m. N. of a man, Pāp. v, 3, 82, Sch. **Vyāghrāṭa**, m. a skylark, L. **Vyāghrādāni** or *ādāni*, f. Ipomoea Turpethum, L. **Vyāghrāsya**, n. the mouth or face of a tiger, MW.; mfn. tiger-faced, L.; m. a cat, L.; (ā), f. (with Buddhists) N. of a goddess, Kālac. (cf. *vyāghra-vaktrā*). **Vyāghrēśvara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat.

Vyāghraka, m. eudering form for *vyāghrājina*, Pāp. v, 3, 82, Sch.

Vyāghraṇa, n. the act of smelling at, Nir. (used to explain *vyāghra*).

Vyāghrini, f. (with Buddhists) N. of a being attendant on the Mātṛi, W.

Vyāghri, f. n. *vyāghra*, a tigress, Śiksh.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Solanum Jacquini, Bhpr.; (with Buddhists) N. of a goddess, Kālac.

Vyāghryā, mfn. relating or belonging to a tiger, AV.

व्याङ्ग vyāṅgi, patr. fr. *vy-āṅga*, g. *svāgatādi*.

व्याच vy-ā-√caṣh, *ā*. -*cashṭe*, to recite, rehearse, ŚBr.; to explain, comment upon, ib.; KenUp.; Kās.

वाचिस्थिति vy-ācikyāṣita &c. See col. 1.

वाचिन् vy-ā-√cint (only 3.sg. impf. *vyācintayat*, w. r. for *vy-a-c*), Pañcat.

व्याज vy-āja, m. (rarely n., ifc. f. ā; fr. *vy-√añj*, to smear over; cf. *√ac*) deceit, fraud, deception, semblance, appearance, imitation, disguise, pretext, pretence (ibc. 'treacherously, falsely,' also = ifc. 'having only the appearance of, appearing as, simulated, deceitful, false'; instr. and abl. 'treacherously, deceitfully,' 'under the pretext or guise of'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an artifice, device, contrivance, means, Ragh.; wickedness, W. -*kheda*, m. feigned weariness, Kathās. -*guru*, m. only in appearance a teacher, ib. -*tapodhāna*, m. a feigned or false ascetic, ib. -*nidrata*, m. feigning sleep, Rājat. -*nindā*, f. (in rhet.) artful or ironical censure, Kuval. -*pūra*, mfn. having only the appearance of anything, Ragh. -*bhānu-jit*, m. N. of a man, Cat. -*maya*, m. (f) n. simulated, hypocritical, Kathās. -*vishnu*, m. a feigned or false Vishnu, ib. -*vya-vahāra*, m. artful conduct or behaviour, Dhūrtas. -*sakhī*, f. a feigned or false (female) friend, Kathās. -*supta*, m. (ā) n. feigning sleep, ib.; n. feigned sleep, ib. -*stuti*, f. (in rhet.) 'artful praise,' praise or censure conveyed in language that expresses the contrary, indirect eulogy, ironical commendation, Vām.; Sāh. &c. -*haṅsāvalī*, f. a false or feigned Haṅsāvalī (N. of a woman), Kathās. -*hata*, mfn. killed treacherously, R. **Vyājābhīprāya**, m. a feigned intention or opinion, Kathās. **Vyājābhaya**, m. a false name, BhP. **Vyājōkti**, f. (in rhet.) dissimulating statement (a figure of speech in which the effect of one cause is ascribed to another, or where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause), Sāh.; Kpr. &c.

Vyājaya, Nom.P. *yati*, to cheat, deceive, Kathās.

Vyāji, in comp. for *vy-āja*. -*karana*, n. fraud, deception, Dhātup. -*√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to hold out as a pretence or pretext (ind. p. -*kṛiya* = *apaditya*), MW.

वाजिह vy-ā-jihma, mfn. bent crooked or awry, Nāg.

वाजुम् vy-ā-√jimbh, *ā*. -*jimbhate*, to open wide, gape, Prasannar.

वाड vyāḍa, mfn. (said to be fr. 3. *vi-√ad*; cf. *vyāla*) malicious, mischievous, L. (with loc., g. *saundādi*); m. a beast of prey, MBh.; R.; MārKp.; a snake, L.; 'a rogue' or 'a jackal' (= *vañcaka*), L.; N. of Indra, L. -*yaksha* (?), Divyāv. **Vyāḍayudha**, n. Unguis Odoratus, L.

वाडि vyāḍi or *vyāḍi* or *vyāḍi*, m. (patr. fr. *vyāḍa*, g. *svāgatādi*) N. of various men (esp. of a

poet, a grammarian, and a lexicographer), RPrāt.; Kathās.&c. — **paribhāṣā**, f. pl. N. of a gram. wk. — **śālā**, f., g. *chāṭṭy-ādi*. — **śikṣā**, f. N. of a wk. on Vaidic phonetics (also written *vyāla-s*).

Vyādiya, mfn. coming from or composed by Vyādi (pl. the adherents of V^o), g. *gahādī*. — **paribhāṣā-vṛtti**, f. N. of wk.

Vyādyā, f. patr. fr. *vyādi*, g. *kraudy-ādi*.

व्यान *vy-ā* √ *tan* (only Ā. pf. 3. sg. - *tene*, Śiṣ. viii, 56; and 3-pl. - *tenire*, Kir. xv, 42, both with pass. meaning), to spread about, display, produce.

व्यासुखी *vy-āty-ukṣhī*, f. (√ *ukṣh*; cf. *vy-ābhy-ukṣhī*) mutual sprinkling with water, Śiṣ.; Prasannar.

व्यादा *vy-ā* √ *ī.dā*, P. Ā. - *dadāti*, - *datte*, to open wide, open (esp. the mouth, with or scil. *mukham*; Ā.; 'to open the m^o of another person, cause any one to open the m^o', Siddh.), ChUp.; MBh. &c.

Vy-āta, mfn. opened (esp. applied to the mouth), MBh.; expanded, vast, W.; n. the opened mouth, open jaws, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; *ttānana* or *ttāsyā*, mfn, open-mouthed, MBh.

Vy-āṭāna, n. opening wide, opening, Bālar.; Hit.

Vy-āṭāya, mfn. having opened &c. (with *śṛiṇvat*, 'hearing with open mouth', BHP.; with *svapiti*, 'he sleeps with open mouth', Pāp. iii, 4, 21, Vārtt. 5); - *svāpn*, m. 'sleeping with open mouth', N. of a demon, Suparn.

Vy-āṭita, mfn. opened (= *vy-āta*); *ṭāsyā*, mfn. open-mouthed, MBh.; Hariv.

व्यादिश् 1. *vy-ā-diś*, f. (cf. *vy-ā* √ *diś*) a partic. point of the compass (prob. the point between two *vi-diś*, see p. 950, col. 3), MBh.

व्यादिश् 2. *vy-ā* √ *diś*, P. - *diśati*, to point out separately, divide among, distribute, TS. &c. &c.; to point out, show, explain, teach, R.; Prab.; to prescribe, enjoin, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to appoint, assign, despatch to any place or duty, direct, order, command (with dat., loc., or *prati*), ib.; to declare, foretell, Mālav. v, 44 (v. l. *ādiśitā* for *vy-ād*).

Vy-āḍisa, m. N. of Viṣṇu, L. *ādiśita*, mfn. distributed, pointed out, explained, prescribed, ordered, declared, indicated, foretold, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vy-ādesa, m. detailed or special injunction, direction, order, command, R.

व्यादीर्घ *vy-ā-dīrgha*, mfn. stretched out longways to the full extent, Bhartṛ.; Var.

व्यादीर्घ *vy-ā-dīrgha*, mfn. 'stretched open' (in *ādirghasya*, m. 'open-jawed,' a lion), L.

व्यादीप *vy-ā* √ *dīp*, Caus. - *dīpayati*, to inflame or illuminate thoroughly, MBh.

व्यादृश् *vy-ā* √ *dṛiś*, Pass. - *dṛiśyate*, to be clearly seen or visible, BHP.

व्याध *vyādha* &c. See √ *vyadh*, p. 1031.

व्याधा *vy-ā* √ *ī.dhā*, Pass. - *dhiyate*, to be separated or divided, Br.; to be out of health, feel unwell, ChUp.

Vy-ādhāma, m. (rather fr. *dhā* than fr. *dhmā*; accord. to some also *vy-ādhāva*, fr. *dhū*) India's thunderbolt (= *vajra*), L.

Vy-ādhi, m. (less probably from √ *vyadh*, p. 1031) disorder, disease, ailment, sickness, plague (esp. leprosy), ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; Disease personified (as a Child of Mṛtyu or Death), VP.; any tormenting or vexatious person or thing (ifc., e.g. *stri-ṣṭ*, a plague of a woman, very troublesome woman), VarBrS.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. — **kara**, mfn. causing sickness, VarBrS. — **grasta**, mf(ā)n. seized or afflicted with disease, MW. — **ghāta**, m. 'illness-destroyer,' Cathartocarpus Fistula (also *taka*), Suśr.; Bhpr.; Calamus Rotang, L. — **ghna**, mf(ā)n. removing or destroying disease, W.; m. Cathartocarpus Fistula, Dhanv. — **durbhiksha-piḍita**, mf(ā)n. afflicted with sickness and famine, MW. — **nigraha**, m. suppression of disease, Suśr. — **nirjaya**, m. the subduing of a disease, ib. — **piḍita**, mfn. afflicted with dis^o, Mn.; Śukas.; Vet. — **bahula**, mfn. frequently visited with disease (as a village), Mn. iv, 60. — **bhaya**, n. fear of disease, VarBrS. — **yukta**, mf(ā)n. suffering from illness, sick, W. — **rahita**, mf(ā)n. free from disease, convalescent, W. — **ripu**, m. 'foe of disease,' Webera Corymbosa or Pteropermum Acerifolium, L. — **var-dhaka**, m. 'dis^o-increaser,' nickname of a physician, Kautukar. — **sargha-vimardana**, n. N. of wks.

— **samuddēśiya**, mfn. descriptive of the nature of diseases, Suśr. — **siddhānjana**, n. N. of wk. — **sindhu**, m. 'sea of diseases,' nickname of a physician, Hāsy. — **sthāna**, n. 'station of dis^o,' the body, L. — **hantri**, mfn. = *ghna*, MW.; m. yam, L.

Vy-ādhitā, mf(ā)n. afflicted with disease, diseased, sick, GrSṛ.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.

Vy-ādhiṇ, mfn. (for 1. and 2. see p. 1031, col. 2), id., MW.

Vy-ādhy, in comp. for *vy-ādhi*. — **argala**, N. of wk. — **ṛta**, mfn. pained with or suffering from disease, Mn. viii, 64. — **upaśama**, m. allaying or curing diseases, W.

व्याधी *vy-ā-dhī*, f. (√ *ī.dhī* or *dhyai*) care, sorrow, AV.

व्याधू *vy-ā* √ *dhū*, P. Ā. - *dhūnoti*, *ṇute*, to shake off, shake to and fro, move or toss about, MBh.; R.; Kalid. *ādhūta*, mfn. shaken about, agitated, tremulous, Kāv.

व्याधातक *vy-ā-dhmātaka*, n. (√ *dhmā*) a swollen corpse, L.

व्यान *vy-āna* &c. See *vy-ān*, p. 1031.

व्यानद्ध *vy-ā-naddha*, mfn. (√ *nah*) connected mutually, interspersed, Hariv.

व्यानम् *vy-ā* √ *nam*, P. Ā. - *namati*, *ṇte*, to bend or bow down, MW.

Vy-ānata, mfn. bent down, having the face bent towards the ground, ib.; n. a kind of coitus, ib.; - *karaṇa*, n. a partic. posture in coitus, ib.

Vy-ānamra, mfn. bowed or bent down, Alam-kāras. *ri* √ *krī*, P. - *karoti*, to bow down, humble, put to shame, Bhām.

व्यानशि *vy-ā-naśi*, mfn. (√ *ī.naś*) pervading, penetrating (with acc.), RV. (Naigh. iii, 1 among the *bahu-nāmāni*). *ānaśi*, mfn. = *vyāpana-śila*, Śāy.

व्यानी *vy-ā* √ *nī*, Ā. - *nayate*, to pour in separately, ŚBr.

व्याप *vy-ā* √ *āp*, P. - *āpnoti* (rarely Ā. - *āp-nute*), to reach or spread through, pervade, permeate, cover, fill, AV. &c. &c.; to reach as far as, extend to, L. (cf. Pāp. v, 2, 8): Pass. *vy-āpyate* (see *vy-āpyamāna*): Caus. *vy-āpayati* (see *vy-āpita*): Desid. *vīpsati* (see *vīpsa*).

Vy-āpaka, mf(ikā)n. pervading, diffusive, comprehensive, widely spreading or extending, spreading everywhere (*vyāpakaṃ ny-ā* as or *nyāsaṃ* √ *kṛi*, to put or place or fix or make applicable everywhere, AgP.); KathUp., MBh. &c. (in logic) invariably pervading or inherent or concomitant (as an attribute which is always found (as smoke) where some other [as fire] is found), Bhāṣhāp.; IW. 62; (in law) comprehending all the points of an argument, pervading the whole plea, W.; (ikā), f. a woman who shows herself everywhere (?), MW.; - *tā*, f., - *tva*, n. pervasion, diffusion, comprehensiveness, invariable concomitance or inherence (in logic), BhP.; Bhāṣhāp. &c.; (- *tā-vādartha*, m. N. of wk.); - *nyāsa*, m. (in the Tantra system) a partic. disposition or arrangement of mystical texts over the whole person, L.

Vy-āpana, n. spreading through, pervading, penetration, covering, filling, Śāh.; Śāy. on RV. i. 113, 14. *āpaniya*, mfn. to be pervaded or penetrated, permeable, Nir.

Vy-āpi, in comp. for *vy-āpin*. — *tva*, n. the state of pervading, pervasion, extensiveness, extent, universality, extension to (ifc.), Āśvśr.; MBh.; Vedāntas.

Vy-āpita, mfn. (ifc. Caus.) filled up, filled, Pañcat.

Vy-āpin, mfn. reaching through, pervading, covering, diffusive, comprehensive, spreading everywhere, spread over (ifc.), extending or reaching or continuing to or filling up or containing (ifc.), Nir.; ŚvetUp.; MBh. &c.; invariably inherent or concomitant (in logic), Bhāṣhāp.; m. 'pervader,' N. of Viṣṇu, MW.; an invariably pervading property as characteristic, ib.

Vy-āpta, mfn. spread through, pervaded, extended, covered or filled with, thoroughly occupied or penetrated by (as the universe by spirit), filled up, full, ŚvetUp.; Bhag.; R. &c.; comprehended or included under (a general notion), having invariably inherent properties, invariably pervaded or attended or accompanied by (in logic); e.g. *dhūmo vahninā vyāptah*, 'smoke is invariably attended by fire', Bhāṣhāp.; occupied, obtained, taken possession of,

MBh.; Prab.; Pañcat.; wealthy, rich, AitBr.; celebrated, famous, W.; placed, fixed, ib.; open, outspread, expanded, ib.; - *tama*, mfn. most diffused, NṛisUp.; *āntara*, mfn. having intervals or apertures or recesses filled up, MW.

Vy-āpti, f. (ifc. *ṛika*) acquisition, attainment, accomplishment, AV.; ŚBr.; pervasion, inherence, inherent and inseparable presence of any one thing in another (as of oil in sesamum seed, heat in fire &c.), universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal distribution or accompaniment (e.g. 'smoke is always pervaded by fire,' or 'fire is necessarily attended with smoke,' cf. IW. 62), Kap.; Nyāyam., Sch.; universality, universal rule without an exception, Sarvad.; Vedāntas.; omnipresence, ubiquity (as a divine attribute), W. — **karman**, mfn. whose business or function is to acquire or attain, Naigh. ii, 18. — **graha**, m. apprehension of a general proposition or of universal concomitance, induction, MW.; N. of wk. (also *hōpāya*, m., *hōpāya-tīppanī*, f., *hōpāya-pūrva-pakṣa-prakāśa*, m., *hōpāya-rahasya*, n.) — **jñāna**, n. knowledge of pervading inherence or of the presence of invariably concomitant properties, W. — **nirūpana**, n. N. of wk. — **nīścaya**, m. (in logic) the ascertainment of pervading inherence or universal concomitance, MW. — **pañcaka**, n. (and *ka-ṭikā*, f., - *rahasya*, n.), - **parishkāra**, m., - **pūrva-pakṣa-prakāśa**, m., - **pūrva-pakṣa-rahasya**, n. N. of wks. — **mat**, mfn. spreading, extending, Śāmk.; possessing pervasion, universally diffused or pervading, Mn.; Tarkas.; pervaded, attended by, MW.; - *tva*, n. the capacity of extending or pervading, Nir. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. a sign or proof of universal pervasion or of the invariable attendance of an inherent property or characteristic, W.; N. of wk. — **vāda**, m. statement or assertion of universal pervasion &c.; - *kroda*, m., - *kroda-patṛa*, n., - *prakāśa*, m., - *rahasya*, n. N. of wks.

Vy-āpty, in comp. for *vy-āpti*. — **anugama**, m., - **anugama-prakāśa**, m., - **anugama-rahasya**, n., - **anugama-vādārtha**, m., - **anugamāloka**, m. N. of wks.

Vy-āpya, mfn. permeable, penetrable, capable of being attended by any inherent characteristic, BhP.; Kap.; Sch.; Tarkas.; n. that which may be the site or locality of universal pervasion or of an invariably concomitant cause or characteristic (e.g. 'smoke which is invariably pervaded by fire'), IW. 62; the sign or middle term of an inference, proof, reason, cause (= *sādhana*, *hetu*), L.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L.; - *tā*, f., - *tva*, n. permeableness, the state of being pervaded or attended by, Tarkas.; the capacity of obtaining, MW.

Vy-āpyamāna, mfn. being pervaded or permeated or comprehended or included, Pāp. iii, 4, 56.

व्यापद् *vy-ā* √ *pad*, Ā. - *padate*, to fall away, fall into misfortune, perish, be lost, fail, miscarry, MBh.; Suśr.; to disappear, be changed into another sound or symbol, RPrāt., Sch. (cf. *vy-āpana*): Caus. - *padayati*, to cause to perish, make worse, injure, hurt, spoil, kill, destroy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vy-āpatti, f. falling into calamity or misfortune, suffering injury, failure, loss, ruin, death, ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; disappearance, substitution (of one sound or letter by another), RPrāt.

Vy-āpad, f. (cf. *vi-pad*) misfortune, calamity, derangement, disorder, failure, ruin, death, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vy-āpana, mfn. fallen into misfortune, disordered, spoiled, corrupted, Suśr.; hurt, injured, destroyed, perished, MBh.; disappeared, changed by the substitution of another sound or symbol (esp. applied to the change of Visarga or Visarjanīya to its corresponding sibilants; when Visarga remains unchanged it is called *vi-kṛānta*, q. v.), RPrāt.; - *citta*, mfn. evil-minded, malicious, Divyāv.

Vy-āpāda, m. destruction, ruin, death, Rājat.; evil intent or design, malice, Buddh. (one of the ten sins, Dharmas. 56). *āpādaka*, mfn. destructive, murderous, fatal (as a disease), Rājat. *āpādāna*, n. destruction, killing, slaughter, death by (comp.), MarkP.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; ill-will, malice, W. *āpādaniya*, mfn. to be destroyed or killed (- *tā*, f.), Pañcat. *āpādayatavya*, mfn. id., Hit. *āpādita*, mfn. destroyed, killed, slain (- *vāt*, mfn. one who has destroyed &c.), MBh.; Hit. *āpādya*, mfn. to be killed or destroyed, MW.

व्यापलखिका *vyāpalaṅkikā* (?), the neck, L.

व्यापत व्य-ā-pāta, m. (√*pat*; a word of unknown meaning), ĀpŚr. xiv, 22, 13.

व्यापीत व्य-ā-pīta, mfn. quite yellow, VarBṛS.

व्याप्य व्य-ā-√2. pri, Ā. -*priyate* or -*priñate*, to be occupied or engaged in, be busy about (loc.); or with *artham* or *hetos* (loc.), be employed (in any office), MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Caus. -*pārayati*, to cause to be employed, set to work, keep busy, employ with or in for (instr., loc., or *artham* (loc.)), ib. (with *karam*, to place or fix the hand, Ragh.; with *hastam*, to wave the hand, Bālar.; with *vilocanāni*, to fix the eyes upon, direct the glance towards, Kum.; with *vānim*, to use or raise one's voice, Hcar.)

व्य-āpāra, m. (ifc. f. ā) occupation, employment, business, profession, function (*sāyakinām vyāp* 'the business of arrows' i.e. 'hitting the mark'; often in comp., e.g. *mānasa-vy* 'occupation of mind', Vedāntas.; *vāg-vy* 'employment of speech', talk, Hit.; *grīha-vy* 'occ' with domestic affairs'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; doing, performance, action, operation, transaction, exertion, concern (acc. with √*kṛi*, 'to perform any one's [gen.] business', Kathās.; 'to render good offices in any affair', Kum.; 'to meddle in' [loc.], Pañcat.; with √*vraji*, 'to engage in' [loc.], Vikr.; with √*yā*, 'to be concerned about', 'care for' [gen.]), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of the tenth astrol. mansion, VarBṛS.; -*kāraka*, mfn. (ifc.) engaging (in contest) with, Hariv.; -*kārin*, mfn. (ifc.) performing the function of, being occupied in, exercising or practising, MBh.; -*rodhin*, mfn. hindering the operation of, opposed to the ways of (gen.), Śak.; -*vat*, mfn. effective, L. (-*vat-tā*, f. the possession of a partic. function, Śāh.) **āpāraka**, mfn. (ifc.) having an occupation or function, Kusum.

व्य-āpāraṇa, n. (fr. Caus.) causing to be busy, setting to work, Pāp. viii, 2, 104, Sch. **āpārīta**, mfn. (fr. id.) made to be busy, set to work, engaged, occupied, Kāv. **āpārīn**, mfn. occ' busy, engaged in (comp.), Brahmap. P.; m. a worker, agent, dealer, trader, ib.

व्य-āpṛita, mfn. occupied, busy, engaged, employed or concerned in or with (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a minister, official, Yājñ. **āpṛitī**, f. occupation, activity, Car.

व्याम व्य-āpta, व्य-āpti. See p. 1037.

व्याघ व्य-ā-pva, m. (√*pū*?) the moon, L.

व्याबाध व्य-ā-√bādḥ, Ā. -*bādḥayate*, to hurt, injure, Divyāv.

व्य-ābādha, n. (or व्य-ābādha) disease, illness, ib.

व्याभग्न व्य-ā-bhagna, mfn. (√*bhañj*) broken to pieces, shattered, Prab. (v.l. -*bhugna*).

व्याभाष व्य-ā-bhāṣh, Ā. -*bhāṣhate*, to speak, declare, speak to, address, MBh.; to pronounce (see below). **ābhāṣhaka**, mfn. one who speaks &c., Pāp. iii, 2, 146, Sch. **ābhāṣhāna**, n. way or manner of speaking, R. **ābhāṣhita**, mfn. spoken &c.; pronounced (see *duṣkḥa-vy*); n. a speech, MBh.; way or manner of speaking, R.

व्याभुज व्य-ā-bhujna, mfn. (√*i. bhuj*) bent down or awry, Hariv.; Prab. (v.l. for -*bhagna*).

व्याभुक्षी व्य-ābhuy-kṣhī, f. (√*uksh*; cf. व्य-āty-ukshī) splashing about in water, bathing for pleasure, W.

व्याम व्य-āma, m. (prob. for *vi-yāma*, q. v.; cf. व्य-āyāma, sam-āma) the measure of the two extended arms (= 5 Aratnis), a fathom, AV.; ŚBr.; GṛŚrS. &c.; diagonal direction, AV.; disregard, disrespect (?), W.; smoke (?), L.; pl. N. of a class of deceased ancestors, VP.; Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, VarBṛS. -**mātra**, mf(n.) n. measuring a fathom, ŚBr.

vyāmana, n. a fathom (= व्य-āma), L.

vyāmyā, mfn. going across, AV.

व्यामर्श व्य-ā-marṣa, m. (√*mṛṣ*) rubbing out, erasure, W. (wrongly written व्य-ā-marsha).

व्यामिश्र व्य-ā-miśra, mfn. mixed together, blended (e. ind. 'when both cases are combined', Pat. on Pāp. iii, 2, 111); manifold, of various kinds, MBh.; R. &c.; mingled with, accompanied by, provided with (instr. or comp.; -*tā*, f.), MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr. &c.; troubled, distracted, inattentive, MBh.

vy-ā-miśhṭa. See col. 2.

व्यामोल व्य-ā-√mīl (only ind. p. -*mīlya*), to close and open the eyes, twinkle, Anar.

व्यामुच व्य-ā-√muc, P. -*muñcati*, to emit, discharge, Pañcar.

व्य-āmoka, m. release or freeing from, getting rid of, MW.

व्यामुह व्य-ā-muh, Ā. -*muhyate*, to become stupefied or bewildered, become confused in (loc.), Kād.: Caus. -*mohayati*, to stupefy, bewilder, confuse, infatuate, bewitch, MBh.

व्य-āmūḍha, mfn. entirely stupefied or confused or infatuated, Rājat.

व्य-āmoha, m. loss of consciousness, mental confusion, bewilderment, embarrassment, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) error or uncertainty regarding, Kāvād.; Kull.; ĀpŚr., Sch.; -*vidrāvāna*, n. 'removal of error', N. of a phil. wk. **āmohita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) bewildered, infatuated, Pañcat.; -*aita*, mfn. confused or perplexed in mind, ib. **āmohin**, mfn. (ifc.) perplexing, bewildering, Hasy.

व्यामृष्ट व्य-ā-mṛiṣṭa, mfn. (√*mṛi*) rubbed out or off, erased (-*tilaka*, mfn. having the Tilaka mark rubbed off), R.

व्यायम् व्य-ā-√yam, P. Ā. -*yacchati*, 'to, (P.) to pull or drag or draw asunder, extend, Lāty.; to sport or dally with (loc.), Suśr.; Ā. (P. only m. c.) to struggle or contend about (loc.), fight together, make efforts, strive, endeavour, TS.; Br.; MBh. &c.: Caus. -*yāmāyati*, to cause to stretch out or struggle, make great effort or exertion, take exercise (ind. p. -*yāmya*, having taken exercise), Mn. vii, 216.

vy-āyachana. See *prāṇa-vy*.

व्य-āyata, mfn. drawn asunder, separated (in a-vy), RPrāt.; opened, expanded (see comp.); long, wide, distant, far (see comp.); hard, firm, strong, R.; Kām. &c.; excessive, intense (see comp.; *am*, ind. excessively, in a high degree, R.); occupied, busy (= व्य-āpṛita), L.; -*tā*, f. the being open, openness, gaping (of the mouth), Mṛtchh., Sch.; -*tva*, n. firmness, strength, Śak.; -*pātin*, mfn. running far and wide (as horses), Prab.

व्य-āyāmā, m. dragging different ways, contest, strife, struggle, AV.; MBh.; exertion, manly effort, athletic or gymnastic exercise (e.g. 'playing with heavy clubs', 'drawing a bow with a chain' &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) exercise or practise in, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; (with Buddhists) right exercise or training, MW. 44 (cf. Dharmas. 119); 'drawing out, extending', a partic. measure of length, fathom (= *vi-yāma* and व्य-āma), Śulbas.; a difficult passage, any difficulty (?), L.; -*kārīta*, mfn. emaciated through bodily exercise, MBh.; -*kalāha*, m. du. contest and strife, ib.; -*prayoga*, m. N. of wk.; -*bhūmī*, f. exercising ground, gymnasium, Kām.; -*vat*, mfn. taking bodily exercise, g. *balādi*; -*vid*, mfn. skilled in gymnastics, Rājat.; -*vidyā*, f. the science of g°, ib.; -*śālā*, f. an exercising hall, Kād.; -*śīla*, mfn. accustomed to or fond of exercise, active, robust, athletic, W. **vyāyāmika**, mf(n.) n. relating to exercise, active, athletic, BhP., Sch. **vyāyāmin**, mfn. = *āyāma-vat*, VarBṛS.; Vāgbh.

व्यायुक् व्य-āyuka, mfn. (√*5. i*) running away, escaping, MaitrS.; Kapishṭh.

व्यायुज व्य-ā-√yuj (only ind. p. -*yujya*), to disjoin or separate, MārKp.

व्य-āyoga, m. a kind of dramatic representation or composition in one act (belonging to the Prakaraṇa class, and describing some military or heroic exploit from which the sentiment of love is excluded), Bhar.; Daśar. &c.

व्य-āyojima, mfn. separated, loose (applied to a faulty bandage), Suśr.

व्यारब्ध व्य-ā-rabdha, mfn. (√*rabh*) held on every side, properly upheld or maintained, AitBr.

व्यारोष व्य-ā-rosha, m. (√*rush*) anger, wrath, L.

व्यार्त व्य-ārta, mfn. (√*ṛi*) pained, distressed, Divyāv.

व्याल व्यāla, mfn. (prob. connected with व्यāda, q. v.) mischievous, wicked, vicious, AV.; Kāv.; Kathās.; prodigal, extravagant, L.; m. (ifc. f. ā) a vicious elephant, Kāv.; a beast of prey, Gaut.; MBh. &c.; a snake, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a lion, L.; a tiger, L.; a hunting leopard, L.; a prince, king, L.; Plumbago Ceylanica, L.; the second *drikāṇa*

(q. v.) in Cancer, the first in Scorpio, and the third in Pisces, VarBṛS.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of the number 'eight', Gaṇit.; N. of a man (cf. व्यāda), Cat.; (f.), f. a female snake, MBh.; R. &c.; n. N. of one of the three retrograde stages in the motion of the planet Mars, VarBṛS. - **kara-ja** (Npr.) or -**khaḍga** (L.), m. = **nakha** - **gandhā**, f. the ichneumon plant, L. - **grāha**, m. a snake-catcher, Mn.; MBh. - **grāhin**, m. id., Hit.; Mudr. (in Prākṛit) &c.; (f.), f. a female snake-c°, Kāśikh. - **grīva**, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. - **jihvā**, f. a kind of plant, L. - **tama**, mf(ā)n. very fierce or cruel, W. - **tva**, n. the state of a vicious elephant, Mudr. - **daṇṣhṭra** (L.) or **ṭraka** (Dhanv.), m. Asteracantha Longifolia or Tribulus Lanuginosus. - **dresh-kāpa**, m. the second *drikāṇa* (q. v.) in Cancer &c. (= व्यāla), VarBṛS., Sch. - **nakha**, m. a kind of herb (Unguis Odoratus), L. - **pattra**, f. Cucumis Utilissimus, L. - **pāṇi-ja**, m. or -**praharāṇa**, n. = **nakha**, Npr. - **bala**, m. id., MW. - **mṛiga**, m. a fierce animal, W.; a beast of prey, MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.; a partic. beast of prey, MBh. (a hunting leopard, MW.) - **rūpa**, m. N. of Śiva, ib. - **i-vat**, mfn. inhabited by beasts of prey or by snakes, Hcat. = **2. -vat**, ind. like a serpent; like a b° of pr°, MW. - **varga**, m. (either = व्यāla) the second *drikāṇa* (q. v.) in Cancer &c., (or) the two first in Cancer and in Scorpio and the third in Pisces, VarBṛ. (Sch.) - **vala**, m. = **nakha**, L. - **śikṣhā**, f. N. of wk. **vyālayudha**, m. (l) n. = व्यāla-nakha, L.

vyālaḥ, m. a vicious elephant, L.; a beast of prey, or a serpent, MBh.

vyāli, ind. comp. for व्यāla - **bhūta**, mfn. become or being a snake, MBh.

vyāliya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to be like a snake, Vās., Introd.

व्यालम् व्य-ā-√lamb, Ā. -*lambate*, to hang down, Megh.; to hang down on all sides, Hcar.

व्य-ālamba, mfn. hanging down, pendent, VarBṛS.; -*hasta*, mfn. (an elephant) having its trunk hanging down, MBh.; m. the red Ricinus or castor-oil plant, L. **ālamblin**, mfn. hanging down, pendulous, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

व्यालि व्यāli. See व्यādi.

व्यालिख व्य-ā-√likh, P. -*likhati*, to scratch at or upon, scrape against, touch, graze, Kir.; to draw lines, write, Cat.

व्यालीन व्य-ā-līna, mfn. (√*lī*) clinging or sticking close together, clustering, dense, thick, W.

व्यालुप व्य-ā-√lup, P. -*lumpati*, to tako away, remove, Megh.; Pass. -*lupyate*, to be broken asunder or destroyed or removed, disappear, MBh.

व्यालून व्य-ā-lūna, mfn. (√*lū*) cut off, Hariv. 9539 (v.l. for व्यālūna).

व्यालोदित व्य-ā-loḍita, mfn. (fr. Caus. of √*luḍ*) = *mathita*, L. (व्य-ā-loḍayat, Hariv. 9091, w.r. for व्य-ā-loḍayat; see *vi-√luḍ*).

व्यालोल व्य-ā-lola, mfn. (√*lul*) rolling about, quivering, tremulous, shaking, waving, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; -*kuntala-kalāpa-vat*, mfn. having dishevelled locks of hair, Caurap. **ālolana**, n. moving to and fro, Venṛs.

व्याळि व्यāli. See व्यādi, p. 1036, col. 3.

व्यावकलन व्य-āva-kalana, °*lita* = व्य-āva-k°, W.

व्यावक्रोशी व्य-āva-kroṣī, f. (√*kruṣ*) mutual abuse or vituperation or imprecation, Hcar. (cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 43, Sch.)

व्यावचर्ची व्य-āva-carci, f. (√*car*) mutual or general repetition, Pāp. iii, 3, 43, Vartt. 3.

व्यावचोरी व्य-āva-cori, f. (√*cur*) mutual or common theft, ib.

व्यावप व्य-ā-√vap, only in pr. Subj. -*va-pāti*, w.r. in Pāp. iii, 1, 34, Sch. (Kās. and TS. *cyāvayāti*).

व्यावभाषी व्य-āva-bhāṣhī, f. (√*bhāṣh*) mutual or general abuse, L. (accord. to some also व्य-āva-bhāṣī).

व्यावर्ग व्य-āvarga. See व्य-ā-√vrji.

व्यावर्ण व्य-ā-√varṇ (only ind. p. -varṇya), to enumerate, narrate in detail, Kathās.

व्यावर्त व्य-āvarṭa &c. See below.

व्यावल्ग व्य-ā-√valg, P. -valgati, to jump about, bound or leap from one place to another, Bālar.; to gallop, Uttarar.; to quiver, throb, be agitated (as a bosom), Kuval. **āvalgita**, mfn. rushing or sweeping along in gusts (as the east wind), MBh.

व्यावहारिक व्यāvahārika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *vy-ava-hāra*) relating to common life or practice or action, practical, usual, current, actual, real (as opp. to 'ideal'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in phil.) practical existence (opp. to *pāramārthika*, 'real', and *prātibhāsika*, 'illusory'), IW. 108; sociable, affable, Kām.; belonging to judicial procedure, judicial, legal, Mn. viii, 78; m. a counsellor, minister, official, R.; N. of a Buddhist school; n. business, commerce, trade, Bhp. = *tva*, n. practicalness, the state of belonging to procedure or action, MW.; -*khaṇḍana*, n., -*khaṇḍana-sāra*, m. N. of wks.

व्यावाहारा, mfn. able, capable, not worn-out, MBh. (*a-śrānta*, Nilak.)

व्यावहारी व्य-āva-hārī, f. (√*hri* with *vi-ā-ava*) mutual taking, interchange of intercourse, Vop.

व्यावहासी व्य-āva-hāsi, f. (√*has*) mutual or universal laughter, Bhaṭṭ. (cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 43, Sch.)

व्यावाध व्य-āvādha. See व्य-ābūdha.

व्याविध व्य-āvidha, mfn. of various kinds, MW.

व्याविश व्य-ā-√viś, P. -viśati, to enter, penetrate, pervade (acc. or loc.), RV.; ŚBr.

व्यावृ व्य-ā-√I. *vrī*, only pr. p. *ā-vrīṇvāna*, hiding one's self, Bhp. i, 11, 38 (B. *vy-ā-vrīṇvāna*, which accord. to Sch. = *vy-ā-priyamāṇa*).

2. **व्यावृत्ति**, mfn. (for I. see p. 1028, col. 3) covered, screened, W.; removed, excepted, ib. (cf. *vy-āvrīta*). **āvrīti**, f. covering, screening, W.; exclusion, ib. (cf. *vy-āvrīti*). **āvrītya**, see व्य-ā-√*vrī*.

व्यावृ व्य-ā-√2. *vrī*, only 3. pl. impf. P. *vy-āvrīṇvan*, 'they chose,' MBh. (B.) i, 4413 (C. *vy-āvrīṇvan*).

व्यावृ व्य-ā-√*vrīj* (only ind. p. -*vrījya*), to exclude from (abl.), separate, divide, Br.

व्यावर्ग, m. a division, section, Lāty.

व्यावृत् व्य-ā-√*vrī*, *ā-vartate* (rarely P.), to become separated or singled out from (instr.), RV.; AV.; Br.; to become separate or distinct, be distinguished as or in some partic. form of, MaitrUp.; to turn or wind in different directions, divide (as a road), MBh.; to be dispersed (as an army), Hariv.; to be opened, Suśr.; to turn away from, part with, get rid of (instr. or abl.), Ragh.; Kathās.; to diverge from, be inconsistent with (abl.), Sarvad.; to go away, depart, Śānti.; to come back, return, Ratnāv.; Rājāt.; to turn round, revolve, R.; to sink (as the sun), MBh.; to come to an understanding or settlement, AitBr.; to come to an end, cease, perish, disappear, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; Caus. -*vartayati* (Pass. -*vartyate*), to divide, separate from (instr. or abl.); ind. p. -*vartya*, 'with the exception of' Bālar.; TBr. &c. &c.; to free from (instr.), MaitrS.; to turn about or round, MBh.; Kād.; to keep back, avert, R.; to throw about, strew, MBh.; to exchange, substitute one for another, Hariv.; to lay aside (the staff), R.; (with *anyathā*) to retract (a word), MBh.; to remove (pain or distress), Vikr.; to destroy or annul (an enemy or a rule), Ragh. xv, 7; Desid. -*uvrīṣate*, to wish or intend to liberate one's self from or get rid of (abl.), ŚBr.

व्यावर्ता, m. revolving, W.; encompassing, surrounding, ib.; separating, selecting, appointing, ib.; ruptured navel (= *nābhi-kaṇṭaka*), L. **āvartaka**, mf(ī)n. separating, removing, excluding, excepting (-*tā*, f., -*tva*, n.), Śānti.; Tarkas.; Vedāntas. &c.; distinguishing, distinctive, MW.; turning away from, ib.; encircling, encompassing, ib. **āvartana**, mf(ī)n. averting, removing (cf. *vi-graha-vyāvartanī*); excluding, Śāpk.; n. turn (of a road), AV.; ChUp.; coil (of a snake), Kir.; turning away, Sāh.; turning round, revolving, encompassing, surrounding, W. **āvartaniya**, mfn. to be

taken back (see *a-vyāvartī*). **āvartita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to turn away, made to desist, made to revolve, MW.; exchanged, ib. **āvartya**, mfn. to be removed or excluded or excepted, Kusum.

व्यावृत्सु, nfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to get rid of (abl. or comp.), Śāy.

व्यावृत्ति, f. distinction, superiority, pre-eminence over (gen. or instr.), TS.; TBr.; Kāth.; cessation, TBr. = *kāma* ('*vrī*'), mfn. desirous of superiority, TS.

व्यावृत्ति, mfn. turned away from, freed from, rid of (instr., abl., or comp.), AV.; MaitrS.; Kālid. &c.; split asunder, opened, Hariv.; Suśr.; (ifc.) different from, Kap.; averted, R.; Kathās.; distorted, ShaḍvBr.; turned back, returned from (abl.), Campak.; (ifc.) incompatible or inconsistent with, Bhāshāp.; thoroughly liberated or emancipated (as the soul), Kap.; ceased, disappeared, gone, Kum.; 'chosen' or 'fenced' (= *vrīta*), L.; excepted, excluded, W.; praised, hymned(?), ib.; -*kautūhala*, mfn. one whose interest is diverted from (comp.), Vikr.; -*gati*, mfn. one whose movement has ceased, abated, subsided, lulled (as wind), Kum.; -*celas*, nfn. one whose mind is turned away from (abl.), Kathās.; -*tva*, n. the being separated or excluded from, inconsistency or incompatibility with (comp.), Sāh.; (in phil.) the being separated from, the being non-extensive (= *alpa-deśa-vrīttitvam*, 'existing in few places,' i. e. 'comprising but few individuals,' said of a species, and opp. to *adhika-d-^o-vrī*, 'existing in many places,' said of a genus), MW.; -*deha*, mfn. having the body split or burst asunder (said of a mountain), Hariv.; -*buddhi*, f. 'limited conception,' the conception of a class containing few individuals (or of a class comprised in a higher class), MW.; -*śiras*, mfn. having the head turned round, R.; -*sarv-vēndriyārtha*, mfn. turned away from all objects of sense, indifferent to all worldly matters, Pañcat.; **āvrīman**, mfn. = *lta-cetas*, Ragh.; **āvrīndriya**, mfn. (ifc.) having the senses averted from, MaitrUp., Sch. **āvrīti**, f. turning away, turning the back (see *a-vyāvṛ*); rolling (the eyes), Suśr.; deliverance from, getting rid of (abl.), TS.; Śānti.; being deprived of, separation or exclusion from, Śāpk.; exclusion, rejection, removal, Kum.; Kāvyaḍ.; Sāh. (cf. *para-spara-vy*); discrimination, distinction, TS.; ŚBr.; distinctness (of sound or voice), Kāth.; difference, AitBr.; Nyāyas., Sch.; cessation, end, ĀpŚr.; a kind of sacrifice, ŚBr.; screening (prob. for *vy-āvrīti*), ib.; praise, eulogium(?), ib.; -*tva*, n., see under व्य-āvrīta. **āvrītsu**, w.r. for व्य-āvrīṣtsu.

व्यावृ व्य-ā-√*vyadh*, P. -*vidhyati*, to throw or wave about, brandish, MBh.; R.

व्यावृद्ध, mfn. thrown or tossed about, whirling round, Mṛicheh.; displaced, distorted, MBh.; R.; Daś.; Suśr. (*am*, ind., Car.); interlaced, entwined, MW.

व्याशा व्य-āśā. See p. 1028, col. 3.

व्याश्रय 2. व्य-ā-śraya, m. (for I. see p. 1028, col. 3) assistance, taking the party of any one, Pāp. v, 4, 48.

व्यास व्य-āsa &c. See p. 1035, col. 2.

व्यासज व्य-ā-√*sañj* (only 3. du. impf. *ā-vy-ā-sajetām*; and ind. p. -*sajya*), to adhere separately or severally (see comp.); to begin to fight hand to hand, Śiś. xviii, 12.

व्यासा, mfn. attached, fastened or adhering or clinging to, fixed on (loc. or comp.), Kāv.; Kathās.; devoted to, dependent on, connected with, engaged in, occupied with (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; clasped, embraced, Amar.; detached, disjoined (in this sense *vi* is privative), W.; bewildered, confused, ib.

व्यासा, m. excessive attachment, close adherence, Bhartṛ.; Mālatim.; devotion or addiction to, wish or desire of, longing or passion for (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; connection, Kusum.; addition, W.; detachment, separation (in this and the next senses *vi* is privative), W.; separate attention, distraction (of thought), Nyāyas. **āsaṅgin**, nfn. attaching one's self or applying closely to anything, MW.

व्यासा, ind. having firmly attached or fastened on, having adhered or inhered separately or severally, MW.; -*celas*, mfn. attached (in mind) to, Divyāv.; -*vrīti*, mfn. inhering in more subjects than one (as a quality &c.), MW.

व्यासि व्य-ā-√*si*, P. -*siñcati*, to distribute in pouring out, ĀśvŚr.

व्यासेका, m. (?), Mahāv.

व्यासि व्य-ā-√2. *sidh*, P. -*sedhati* (inf. -*seddhum*), to keep off, prevent, Śiś.

व्यासिद्ध, mfn. prohibited, forbidden (as contraband), Yājñ.

व्यासिद्ध, m. prohibition, hindrance, interruption (loc. with √*vrī*, to annoy, be troublesome), VP.

व्यासुकि व्यāsuki, m. (prob.) patr. of Vyāḍi, Cat.

व्यासु व्य-ā-√*sri*, P. -*sarati*, to run through or over (acc.), RV. ix, 3, 8.

व्यासु व्य-ā-√*srij*, only in व्य-āsrījetām, v. l. or w. r. for व्य-āsrījetām (see व्य-ā-√*sañj*).

व्यास्या व्य-ā-√*sthā*, Caus. -*sthāpayati*, to send away in different directions, TBr.

व्याहन् व्य-ā-√*han*, P. -*hanti*, to strike at excessively, strike back, repel, Vas.; Bhp.; to impede, obstruct, fail, disappoint, Kāv.; Sāh.; Suśr.; Caus. -*ghātayati*, to repel, obstruct, MBh.

व्याघ्रहा &c. See p. 1036, col. 1.

व्याघ्रहा, mfn. struck at, hit, R.; obstructed, impeded, repelled, disappointed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; conflicting with, contradictory, MBh.; Sarvad.; confused, alarmed, W.; -*tva*, n. contradictoriness, L. **āhāti**, f. contradiction (in logic), Kpr.

व्याघ्रहन्तव्या, mfn. to be violated or transgressed, R.

व्याहनस्य व्य-āhanasya. See p. 1028, col. 3.

व्याहाव व्य-āhāva. See ib.

व्याहृ व्य-ā-√*hri*, P. *ā-harati*, ^ote, to utter or pronounce a sound, speak, say (acc.), converse with (*saha*), name (with *nāmabhis*, to call by name; with *prainān*, to answer questions; with *udāharāṇi*, to state examples), TBr. &c. &c.; to begin to talk (said of a child), MBh.; to confess, avow to (gen.), ib.; to utter inarticulate sounds, cry, scream (said of animals), KātyŚr.; to sport, enjoy one's self (exceptionally for *vi-√hri*), Bhp.; to cut off, sever, MBh. vi, 2757 (B. *vi-√hri*); Desid. -*jihirshati*, to wish to pronounce or utter, ŚBr.

व्याहार, n. the act of uttering or pronouncing, utterance, speech (*mama āhāt*, 'because I say so'), MBh.; Bhp.

व्याहारव्या, mfn. to be uttered or told or said to (loc.), MBh.

व्याहारा, m. utterance, language, speech, discourse, conversation, talk about (comp.), Kāv.; Pañcat.; Sāh.; song (of birds), Hariv.; Mālav.; (in dram.) a jest, joke, humorous speech, Bhar.; Daśar. &c.; -*maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of speech or talk about (comp.), Kathās.

व्याहरी, mfn. speaking, saying, Lāty.; MBh.; singing (as a bird); Hariv.; resounding with, Prab.

व्याहृति, mfn. spoken, uttered, said, told, declared, stated, VS. &c. &c.; one who has uttered a sound, R.; eaten, devoured, Jātakam.; n. speaking, talking, conversation, Kāv.; Bhp.; information, instruction, direction, Pāp. v, 4, 35; inarticulate speech or song (of animals and birds), MBh.; Hariv.; -*saṃ-deśa*, mfn. one who tells news or communicates information, MW.

व्याहृति, f. utterance, speech, declaration, statement, MBh.; Kālid.; VarBṛS.; (also *iti*; ifc. *īkī*), the mystical utterance of the names of the seven worlds (viz. *bhūr, bhuvar* [or *bhuvaḥ*], *sva, mahar, janar, tapar, satya* [qq. vv.], the first three of which, called 'the great Vyāhritis,' are pronounced after *om* by every Brāhman in commencing his daily prayers and are personified as the daughters of Savitṛi and Pṛiṣṇi), TS.; Br.; RTL. 403; Mn. ii, 76; MBh. &c.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; -*traya*, n. the first three of the above mystical words, MW.; -*pūrvaka*, mfn. preceded by the above three mystical words, ib.

व्याहृति व्यāhruti, w. r. for व्य-āhṛiti.

व्याहृ व्य-ā-√*hve*, *ā-hvayate* (ind. p. -*hāvam*), to separate by inserting the *āhāva* or invocation (see 2. *ā-hāva*), AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.

व्याहृ, see p. 1028, col. 3.

व्य व्य-√. P. -*unoti*, to urge on, incite, animate, RV. v, 31, 1.

सुष् *vy-√uksh*, P. *Ā. -ukshati*, °te, (P.) to sprinkle, pour out, ŚBr.; (Ā.) to besprinkle, wet, RV. x, 90, 3.

सुचर *vy-uc-car* (-ud-√car), P. *Ā. -carati*, °te, to go forth in different directions, ŚBr.; to go out of the right path, transgress or offend against, be faithless or disloyal towards (acc.), MBh.; to commit adultery with (instr.), ib.

सुच्छत *vy-uechat* &c. See *vi-√2. vas*.

सुच्छिद *vy-uc-chid* (-ud-√chid), only Pass. (with act. terminations) -*chidyati*, to be cut off or interrupted or extirpated, become extinct, come to an end, cease, fail, MBh.

व्य-ucchitti, f. cutting off or short, interruption, disturbance, MBh.; MārkP. °*ucchinna*, mfn. cut off, extirpated, destroyed, interrupted, ceased, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*ucchettri*, mfn. who or what cuts off or destroys (see *a-vyucchettri*). °*ucoheda*, m. = °*ucchitti*, HPariś.

सुच्य *vy-ūcyā*, mfn. (√vac) to be contradicted or contested (n. impers.), TāpBr.

सुत *vy-ūta*, mfn. (√ve) interwoven, woven, variegated (as a garment), RV.; ŚBr.; levelled (as a road), RV. iii, 54, 9. °*uti*, f. weaving, sewing, L. °*ūta*, mfn. = °*uta*, HPariś.; KātyŚr., Sch. °*ūti*, f. = °*uti*, L.

सुक्रम *vy-ut-√kram*, P. -*krāmati*, to go apart or in different directions, AitBr.; ŚBr.; to overstep, transgress, neglect, Ragh.; to go astray, MW.

व्य-utkrama, m. going astray or out of the right course, inverted order, Śāṇḍ.; Vedāntas.; transgression, offence, VarBṛS.; BhP.; dying, death, L. °*utkramaṇa*, n. going apart, separation, Pāp. viii, 1, 15.

व्य-utkrānta, mfn. gone apart or in different directions &c. (pl. with *dvandvam* = 'paired off'), Pāp. ib., Sch.; gone away, departed, removed, ceased (see comp.); transgressed, disregarded, ib.; (ā), f. (scil. *prahelikā*) a kind of riddle, Kāvād.; -*jivita*, mfn. one whose life has departed, lifeless, dead, Daś.; -*dharma*, mfn. neglectful of duty, MBh.; -*rajas*, mfn. one whose impurity is removed, free from passion, ib.; -*varman*, mfn. one who has gone beyond the right path, Bhāṭṭ.; °*taka-samāpatti*, f. a partic. stage of concentration, Buddh.

सुत्र *vy-ut-√trī*, Caus. -*tārayati*, to pour out in different directions, MānŚr.

सुत्रस्य *vy-ut-√tras*, Caus. -*trāsayati*, to scare or frighten away, disperse, ĀpŚr.

सुत्था *vy-ut-thā* (-ud-√sthā), P. *Ā. -tish-thati*, °te, to rise in different directions (as light), RV.; to turn away from (abl.), give up, abandon, ŚBr.; to swerve from duty, forget one's self, MBh.; R.; to come back (from sea, cf. *vy-ut-√pad*), Divyāv.; Caus. -*thāpayati*, to cause to rise up &c.; to call in question, disagree about (acc.), MBh.; to seduce, win over, ib.; to set aside, remove, depose (from a place), Kathās.; to abandon treacherously, ib.

व्य-utthātavya, n. (impers.) it is to be desisted from (abl.), Śāṅk.

व्य-utthāna, n. rising up, awakening (a partic. stage in Yoga), Vedāntas.; yielding, giving way (in *a-vy*), MBh.; swerving from the right course, neglect of duties, ib.; opposition, L.; independent action, L.; a kind of dancing or gesticulation, MW. °*utthāpita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to rise up, roused, brought up, ib.

व्य-utthāta, mfn. greatly divergent in opinion, MBh.; strongly excited or agitated (see comp.); swerving from duty (with or scil. *dharma*), Hariv.; Sarvad.; -*citta*, mfn. strongly excited in mind, Sarvad.; °*utthāva*, m. N. of a prince, VP.; °*utthāriya*, mfn. greatly agitated in the senses or feelings, Hariv.

सुत्पद *vy-ut-√pad*, *Ā. -padyate* (aor. *vy-ud-apādi*), to proceed from, arise, originate, have origin or derivation (esp. in gram.), be derived (from a root &c.), Śiś. x, 23; (P.) to come back (from sea, cf. *vy-utthā*), Divyāv.; to resist (?), ib.; Caus. -*pādayati*, to cause to arise or come forth, produce, cause, BhP.; (in gram.) to derive, trace back to a root &c., Śāṅk.; to discuss in detail, Hcar.; Desid., see *vy-utpitsū*, col. 2.

व्य-utpatti, f. production, origin, derivation (esp. in gram.), etymology, Nyāyam.; Sāh.; Vop.; development, perfection, growth (esp. in knowledge), proficiency (esp. in literature or science), comprehensive learning or scholarship, Nyāyam.; Kap.; Balar. &c.; difference of tone or sound (fr. 3. *vī* denoting variation), VarBṛS.; -*dīpikā*, f. N. of a wk. (also called *prākṛita-prakriyā-vṛitti*); -*pakṣhe*, ind. on the side of derivation or etymology (an expression used by Vedic commentators when the accentuation is settled by the affixes and not accord. to the meanings of the words); -*mat*, mfn. learned, cultured, Śāṅk.; -*ratnākara*, m., -*rahasya*, n. N. of wks.; -*rahita*, mfn. destitute of (clear) derivation, not to be explained etymologically, Kusum.; -*vāda*, m., -*vāda-kroḍa-patra*, n., -*vāda-ṭīkā*, f., -*vāda-patra*, n., -*vāda-paryāya-patra*, n., -*vāda-rahasya*, n., -*vādartha*, m. N. of wks.

व्य-utpanna, mfn. arisen, originated, derived (esp. in gram.), to be explained etymologically (see *a-vy*); learned, accomplished, experienced, versed in (instr.), Bhāṭṭ.; BhP.; Nyāyam., Sch.

व्य-utpādaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) giving rise to, producing, productive, MW.; tracing back (a word to its root &c.), explaining etymologically, L. °*utpādāna*, n. etymological explanation, derivation from (abl.), Madhus.; teaching, instruction, VarBṛS., Sch. °*utpādya*, mfn. capable of being traced back to its root, derivable, Śāṅkhyak.; to be explained or discussed, Nyāyam.

व्य-utpitsū, mfn. (fr. Desid.) desirous of making proficiency (in any science), MW.

सुत्सद *vy-ut-√sad*, P. -*sīdati*, to go out or away, AitBr.; to be unsettled, MW.; to be upset or overthrown, ib.

सुत्सिच *vy-ut-√sic*, P. -*siñcati*, to pour out or sprinkle in different directions, ĀpŚr.

व्य-utseka, m. pouring out in different directions, ĀpŚr., Sch.

सुत्सृज *vy-ut-√sṛj*, P. -*sṛijati*, to give away, give up, leave, abandon, ĀpŚr.; BhP.

व्य-utsarga, m. renunciation, resignation, HYog.

सुत्सृप *vy-ut-√sṛip*, P. -*sarpati*, to go out (of a place), AitBr.

सुत्सुद *vy-√ud* (or *und*), P. -*unatti*, to spring or gush forth, RV.; to sprinkle thoroughly, wet, drench, ib.; AV.

व्य-ūtta, mfn. well sprinkled or wetted, drenched, TS.

व्य-ūdana, n. the act of well moistening or wetting, VS.

सुत्सद *vy-ud-√2. as*, P. -*asyati*, to throw about, scatter, Kauś.; MBh.; to discharge, emit, Gaut.; to cast off, reject, give up, abandon, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

व्य-udasta, mfn. thrown or scattered about, cast off, thrown aside, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

व्य-udāsa, m. throwing away, giving up, abandonment, MBh.; rejection, exclusion, Sāh.; Kull.; disregard for, indifference to, W.; destruction (of an enemy), Śiś. xv, 37; cessation, end, Nalōd.

सुत्सुदित *vy-udita*, mfn. (√vad) disputed, debated, discussed, contested, ŚāṅkhBr.

सुत्सुद *vy-ud-√1. ūh*, P. -*ūhati* (Pot. -*uhyāt*), to push apart or asunder, move away or out, TS.; to sweep out or away, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

सुत्सुद्वन *vy-ud-granthana*, n. (√grath) binding up with several strings, KātyŚr.

सुत्सुद *vy-ud-√2. dhāv*, Caus. -*dhāvayati*, to cause to be rubbed off or polished or cleansed, Lāṭy.

सुत्सुद *vy-uddhṛi* (-ud-√hṛi), P. -*harati* (ind. p. -*uddhāram*), to distribute in drawing up or taking out, TS.; Śiś.; Nyāyam.; to extract, draw out of (abl.), BhP.

सुत्सुद *vy-un-miśra*, mfn. intermingled or mixed with, soiled or adulterated with (instr.), MBh. (v. l. *vi-miśra*).

सुत्सुद *vyupa* (i), m. one who eats out of his own hands, L.

सुत्सुद *vy-upa-kāra*, m. (√1. *kṛi*) completely observing or accomplishing or satisfying (duty &c.), R.

सुत्सुद *vy-upa-jāpa*, m. (√jap; less correct *vy-upa-jāva*) whispering aside or apart, telling in a whisper, Āpast.

सुत्सुद *vy-upa-toda*, m. (√tud) striking against, ib.

सुत्सुद *vy-upa-deśa*, m. (√diś) pretext, pretence, W. (prob. w. r. for *vy-apa-deśa*).

सुत्सुद *vy-upa-√ni*, P. -*nayati*, to lead or bring (sacrificial victims) separately or one by one, ŚBr.

सुत्सुद *vy-upa-patti*, f. (√pad) re-birth, Divyāv.

सुत्सुद *vy-upa-√yuj*, *Ā. -yujkte*, to be concerned about or intent upon (acc.), MBh. v, 992 (v. l.)

सुत्सुद *vy-upa-√ram*, *Ā. -ramate* (ep. also °ti; ind. p. -*ramam*; in augmented forms not separable from *vy-upa-√ram* below), to leave off or pause variously, ĀśvŚr.; to come to an end, cease, MBh.; Hariv.; to desist from (abl.), MBh.

व्य-uparata, mfn. rested, stopped, ceased, desisted, MBh.; Mṛicch.

व्य-uparāma, m. pause, cessation, interruption, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; end, close (of day), Hariv.; (am), ind., see *vy-upa-√ram* above.

सुत्सुद *vy-upa-√viś*, P. -*viśati*, to sit down at different places, ŚBr.

सुत्सुद *vy-upavīta*. See p. 1029, col. 1.

सुत्सुद *vy-upa-√sam*, P. -*sāmyati* (ep. also °te), to become quiet, be allayed, cease, MBh.

2. **व्य-upasāma**, m. (for 1. see p. 1029, col. 1) cessation, end, Mālatīm. (v. l. for *vy-uparama*), Sāh.; relief, Divyāv.

व्य-upasānta, mfn. calmed, allayed, ceased (as pain), Kāraṇḍ.; desisting, Divyāv.

सुत्सुद *vy-upā-√ram*, P. -*ramati*, to desist from, leave off, cease, Hariv. (cf. *vy-upa-√ram* above).

सुत्सुद *vy-upās* (-upa-√2. as), P. -*upāsyati*, to throw about, distribute, ŚBr.

सुत्सुद *vy-upē* (-upa-√3. i), P. -*upāsi*, to extend or be distributed (intr.) in or over, Kath.

सुत्सुद 1. *vy-ūpta*, mfn. (p. p. of *vi-√1. vāp*) shaved, shorn; -*keśa*, mfn. one whose hair is shorn, MaitrS.

सुत्सुद 2. *vy-upta*, mfn. (p. p. of *vi-√2. vāp*) scattered about, disordered, dishevelled; -*keśa*, mfn. having dishevelled hair, BhP.; m. N. of Rudra and of Fire (as identified with R°), MW.; -*jātā-kalāpa*, mfn. having a dishevelled mass of hair, BhP.

सुत्सुद *vy-√ubj*, P. -*ubjati*, to uncover, open, display, AV.

सुत्सुद 1. *vyush* (also read *pyush*), cl. 4. P. *vyushati*, to burn (in this sense perhaps = *vy-√1. uśh*), Dhātup. xxvi, 7; to divide, distribute (in this sense also written *pyus*, *push*, *byus*, *bus*), ib. 108; cl. 10. P. *vyushayati*, to reject, discharge, emit (in this sense also written *pus*), ib. xxxii, 92.

1. **व्य-ushṭa**, mfn. (perhaps rather *vy-ushṭa*, fr. √1. *uśh*; cf. above) burnt, W.

व्य-usha. See s. v.

सुत्सुद 2. *vy-ūsh*, f. (fr. *vi-√2. vas*) dawn, daybreak, AV. xiii, 3, 21 (loc. *vy-ūshā*, as inf., RV. v, 35, 8 &c.; cf. also *ā-vyusham* and *upa-vyushām*).

व्य-ushasa. See *upa-vyushasam*.

1. **व्य-ushita**, n. daybreak (only in loc.), ŚāṅkhŚr.

2. **व्य-ūshṭa**, mfn. dawned, become daylight, grown bright or clear, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; n. daybreak, L.; fruit, result (= *phala*), L.; m. Daybreak personified (as a son of Kalpa, or as a son of Push-pārṇa and Doshā, or as a son of Vibhā-vasu and Uśas), BhP.; -*trivāra*, m., g. *yuktārōky-ādi*, Kās. (v. l. *vyushṭi-tr*).

1. **व्य-ūshṭi**, f. the first gleam or breaking of dawn, daybreak, RV.; AV.; Br.; consequence, fruit, reward for (gen., loc., or comp.), requital (of good or evil), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; grace, beauty, ChUp. iii, 13, 4; increase, prosperity, felicity, W.; a hymn, praise (= *stuti*), L.; N. of partic. bricks, ĀpŚr.; of

a partic. Dvi-rātra, ib.; -tri-rātra, m., g. yuktārohy-ādī (cf. vyushita-¹); -mat, mfn. bringing reward, MBh.; endowed with grace or beauty, ChUp.

सुषित 2. *vy-ushita*, mfn. (fr. *vi-√5. vas*; for 1. see p. 1040, col. 3) absent from home, BHP.; 'one who has passed (e.g. *rātrīm*, a night)', MBh. (n. impers.); inhabited by (comp.), R.; *śūśva*, m. N. of a king descended from Daśa-ratha, MBh.; Hariv. 3. **Vy-ushita**, mfn. one who has passed or spent (*rajanīm*, a night), MBh. (= *pary-ushita*, L.)

2. **Vy-ushitī**, f. taking food only every eighth day, L. (cf. *upa-√5. vas*).

व्यूक *vyūka*, m. N. of a people, MBh.

व्यूत *vy-ūta, vy-ūti*. See *vy-uta*, p. 1040, col. 1.

व्यूत *vy-√ūrṇu* (cf. *vi-√1. vṛi*), P. *Ā. -ūrṇoti, -ūrṇute*, to uncover, open, display, RV.

व्यूह *vy-√1. ūh*, P. *-ūhātī* (ep. also *ote*, impf. *avyūhata*, *hanta* as if fr. *√vyūh*), to push or move apart, place asunder, divide, distribute, TS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; ĪsUp.; to arrange, place in order, draw up in battle-array, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to shift, transpose, alter, AitBr.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; to separate, resolve (vowels, Saṁdhi &c.), RPrāt.

2. **Vy-ūḥa** or **vy-ūḥa** (for 1. *vy-ūḥa* see p. 987, col. 3), mfn. pushed or moved apart, divided, distributed, arranged, Mn.; MBh. &c.; transposed, altered (see comp.); expanded, developed, wide, broad, large, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; compact, firm, solid, L.; = *-chandas* below, TāṇḍBr., Sch.; *-kaṅkṣa*, mfn. one who has arranged or put on armour, accoutred, mailed, L.; *-chandas* (*vyūḥa* or *vyūḥa*), mfn. having the metres transposed, ŚBr.; AitBr.; *-jānu*, mfn. having the knees separated, ŚaṅkhGr.; *-nava-rātra*, m.; *dhāhina-dvādaśāha-parīṣikṣa*, n., *dhāhina-dvādaśāha-prayoga*, m. N. of wks.; *dhōras*, mfn. = next (cf. *dhōru*); *dhōraska*, mfn. broad-chested, MBh.; R. &c. (cf. Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 2); *dhōru*, mfn. having thick thighs, MBh. (B. *dhōras*).

Vy-ūḥi, f. orderly arrangement or disposition, array, W.

1. **Vy-ūḥā**, m. placing apart, distribution, arrangement, R.; VarBrS. &c.; orderly arrangement of the parts of a whole (cf. *carana-vy*), disposition, Nyāyas.; military array, an army, host, squadron (various arrays are *daṇḍa*-*staff-like array*; *śakaṭa*-, 'cart array'; *varāha*-, 'boar array'; *maṇḍala*-, 'circular ar'; *a-saṁkhata*-, 'loose ar'; *ākṣeta-vyūha*-, 'hunting array' &c.), Mn. vii, 187; MBh. &c.; shifting, transposition, displacement, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; separation, resolution (of vowels, syllables &c.), RPrāt.; detailed explanation or description, SaddhP.; a section, division, chapter, Sarvad.; form, manifestation (esp. the quadruple manifestation of Puruṣhōtama as Vāsudeva, Saṁkarṣaṇa, Pradyumna, and Aniruddha), appearance (often ifc. after numerals, cf. *catur-, tri-vy*), MBh.; BhP.; Sarvad.; formation, structure, manufacture, L.; an aggregate, flock, multitude, Vās.; Śatr.; the body, W.; breathing, Nyāyas.; *-pārśni*, m. or f., *-prishka*, n. the rear of an army, L.; *-bhāṅga*, m., *-bheda*, n. the breaking of an array, throwing into disorder, W.; *-racanā*, f. arrangement of troops (*naṇ vi-√dhat*, 'to assume a warlike attitude'), Pañcat.; -1. *-rāja*, m. the chief or best form of military array, MBh.; *hāntara*, m. a different arrangement or position, MW.

Vy-ūhaka (ifc.), form, manifestation (= 1. *vy-ūha*), AgP. **ūhāna**, mfn. pushing apart, separating, displacing (said of Śiva), Hariv. (= *jagat-kṣobhaka*, Nilak.); n. shifting, displacement, separate disposition, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; development (of the fetus), Yājñ.; arrangement, array (of an army), MW.

Vy-ūhita, mfn. arranged in order of battle, Hariv.; Pañcat.

Vyūhī-√kṛi, P. *-karoti*, to draw up in battle-array, Kām.

व्यूह *vy-√2. ūh*, *Ā. -ohate*, to forebode, perceive (accord. to others 'despise'), RV. ii, 23, 16.

2. **Vy-ūha**, m. reasoning, logic (= *tarka*), L.; *-matī*, m. N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; -2. *-rāja*, m. a partic. Samādhi, SaddhP.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, ib. (*jeṇḍrā*, f. N. of a Kimp-narī, Kāraṇḍ.).

व्यू *vy-√pi*, P. *-rīṇoti, -rīṇati* (3. pl. *vy-rīṇvire*; pf. *vy-āra*), to open (intr.), go apart or asunder, RV.; to open (trans.), spread abroad, display, ib.

व्यू *vy-√rich*, P. *-ricchati* (only impf. *vy-ārchat*), to go apart or asunder, ŚBr.

व्यू *vy-√ridh*, Pass. *-ridhyate*, to be unfortunate or unsuccessful, be excluded or deprived of (instr.), ŚBr.: Caus. *-ardhayati* (Pass. *-ardhyate*), to exclude from, deprive of (instr.), AitBr.; ŚBr.: Desid. *vīrtati*, to wish to nullify or render vain, AV. (cf. *vīrtā*, p. 1007, col. 1).

Vy-ṛiddha, mfn. unsuccessful, failed, miscarried, defective, imperfect, ŚBr.; Nir. (cf. *a-vy*); sinful, criminal, Āpast.; *-bhāj*, mfn. receiving a defective oblation as a share, ib.

Vy-ṛiddhi, f. ill-luck, want of success, loss, failure, miscarriage, exclusion, VS.; AV.; Br.; Gaut.; want of prosperity, scarcity (of grain &c.), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6.

व्यू *vy-√1. rish*, P. *-arshati*, to flow through (acc.), RV.

व्यू *vy-√2. rish*, P. *-rishati*, to pierce, penetrate, RV.

व्यू *vye*, cl. 1. P. *Ā. (Dhātup. xxiii, 38) vīdyati*, *ote* (pf. P. *vīvyāya*, 2. sg. *vīvyāyitha*, Gr.; 2. du. *vīvyathus*, RV.; *Ā. vīvyē*, ib.; *-vyayām cakāra*, ŚBr.; *āor. azyat, azyata*, RV.; *avyāsīt, avyāsta*, Gr.; Prec. *vīyāt, vyāsishka*, ib.; fut. *vyātā*, ib.; *vyāsyati*, *ote*, ib.; *vyāsyishke*, GrŚrS.; ind. p. *-vīya*, Br. &c.; *-vāya*, Gr.), to cover, clothe, wrap, envelop (*Ā. also* 'one's self'), RV.; TS.; TBr.: Pass. *vīyāte* (pr. p. *vīdyāmāna*), to be covered &c., TS.: Caus. *vyāyayati*, Gr.: Desid. *vīvyāsati*, *ote*, ib.; Intens. *vīvyāte, vīvyeti, vīvyāti*, ib.

Vīta. See 3. *vīta*, p. 1004, col. 2.

व्यूक *vy-eka, vy-enas* &c. See p. 1029, col. 1.

व्यूमान *vy-emāna*, pr. p. of *vy-√am*, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 120.

व्यूकार *vyo-kāra*, m. (prob.) 'making the sound *vyo*', a blacksmith, Hcar.

व्यूमान 2. *vyōman*, m. (for 1. see p. 1029, col. 1; accord. to Up. iv, 150 fr. *√vye*, accord. to others fr. *vi-√av* or *√ve*) heaven, sky, atmosphere, air (*vyōmanā, vyōma-mārgena* or *-vartmanā*, 'through the air'), RV. &c. &c.; space, Kap.; ether (as an element), Kāv.; Pur.; Suśr.; wind or air (of the body), BhP.; water, L.; talc, mica, L.; a temple sacred to the sun, L.; a partic. high number, L.; the 10th astrol. mansion, VarBrS.; preservation, welfare, TS. (= *rakṣhaṇa*, Sch.); m. a partic. Ekāha, ŚrS.; N. of Prajā-pati or the Year (personified), TS.; VS. (Mahīdh.); of Vishnu, Vishp.; of a son of Daśārha, Hariv.; Pur. (v.l. *vyōma*).

1. **Vyōma** (for 2. see col. 3), in comp. for 2. *vyōman*. - *keśa* (ŚatarUp.; MBh.) or *-keśin* (L.), m. 'sky-haired', N. of Śiva. - *ga*, mfn. moving through the air, flying, Kathās.; m. a being that moves in the air, a divine being, Śiś. - *gaṅgā*, f. the heavenly Ganges, MBh.; Kāv. - *gamanī*, f. (with *vidyā*) the magic art of flying, Kathās. - *gāmin*, mfn. = *-ga*, ib. - *gūṇa*, m. 'quality of the air', sound, L. - *cara*, mfn. id., Kāv.; m. a planet, Gol. - *cārin*, mfn. = *-ga*, VarBrS.; Kathās.; a bird, L.; a divine being, god, Rājāt.; = *cira-jīvin* and *dvī-jāta* (prob. 'a bird'), L.; a saint, W.; a Brāhman, W.; a heavenly body, A.; (*ōri*) *-pura*, n. 'sky-floating city', the city of Hari-ścandra (supposed to be suspended between heaven and earth), L. - *deva*, m. N. of Śiva, MW. - *dhārāṇa*, m. mercury, L. - *dhūma*, m. 'sky-smoke', smoke or a cloud, L. - *dhvani*, m. a sound coming from the sky (*ni-pati*), Hcar. (cf. *-śabda*). - *nāsikā*, f. a quail, L.; a sort of quail, W. - *pañcaka*, n. (prob.) the five apertures in the body, Cat. - *pāda*, mfn. one whose foot stands in the air (Vishnu), Pañcar. - *pushpa*, n. a flower in the air (i.e. any impossibility or absurdity), HPariś. (cf. *kha-p*). - *maṇḍara*, n. ('sky-cluster') or *-maṇḍala*, n. ('sky-circle') a flag, banner, L. - *madhye*, ind. in the middle of the sky, in mid-air, Vikr. - *māya*, mī(ā)n. 'sky-measuring', reaching to the sky, high as the heaven, W. - *mudgara*, m. 'sky-hammer', a gust of wind, L. - *mṛiga*, (prob.) m. N. of one of the Moon's ten horses, L. (cf. *vyōmin*). - *yāna*, n. 'sky-vehicle', a celestial car, chariot of the gods, Cat. - *ratna*, n. 'sky-jewel', the sun, L. - *vati*, f. N. of a Comm. - *vartman*, n. the path of the sky (*ōmanā*, through the air or sky), Kathās.

- *vallikā*, f. Cassya Filiformis, L. - *vistṛita*, n. the expanse of heaven, the sky, firmament, W. - *vyāpin*, mfn. filling the sky, Śiś. - *śabda*, m. = *-dhvani*, Hcar. - *śivācārya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *sād*, mfn. dwelling in the sky, RV.; VS.; m. a deity, W.; a Gaudharva, MW.; a spirit, W. - *saṁbhavā*, f. a spotted cow, L. - *sarit*, f. = *-gaṅgā*, Kathās. - *stha*, mfn. being on or in the sky, Śiś. - *sthalī*, f. 'ground of the sky', the earth (?), L. - *spṛiś*, mfn. sky-touching, reaching to the sky, Śiś. **Vyōmākhyā**, n. talc, mica, L.; original germ (= *mūla-kāraṇa*), L. **Vyōmādhipa**, m. 'lord of the heaven', N. of Śiva, Hcar. **Vyōmābha**, m. 'heaven-like', a Buddha, L. **Vyōmāri**, m. N. of a being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh. **Vyōmākānta-vihārin**, mfn. moving exclusively in the air (as a bird), Pañcat. ii, 21 (v.l.) **Vyōmō-daka**, n. 'sky-water', rain-water, L.

2. **Vyōma**, m. (for 1. see col. 2) N. of a son of Daśārha, Pur. (v.l. for *vyōman*).

Vyōmaka, (gender doubtful) a kind of ornament, Buddh.

Vyōmin, m. N. of one of the Moon's ten horses, VP. (cf. *vyōma-mṛiga*).

Vyōmika. See *parama-vy*.

व्यूष *vy-ūsha*, mī(ā)n. (fr. *vi-√1. uṣh*; cf. *√vyush*) burning, scorching, AV.; m. a species of elephant, L.; n. the three hot substances (viz. dry ginger, long pepper, and black pepper), Suśr.

व्र *vṛā*, m. (a formula of unknown meaning), AV. xi, 7, 3. For the form *vṛā*, see p. 1043, col. 1.

व्रक्षस् *vrakshas*, w. r. for *vakshas*, Cat.

व्रज *vraj*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. viii, 79) *vṛā-jati* (m. c. also *ote*; pf. *vavrajā*, RV. &c. &c.; *āor. avrajīt*, Br.; Up.; fut. *vrajitā*, Gr.; *vrajishyati*, Br. &c.; inf. *vrajitum*, MBh.; ind. p. *vrajitvā, -vrajya, -vrajām*, Br. &c.), to go, walk, proceed, travel, wander, move (also applied to inanimate objects; with acc. or instr. of the road, acc. of the distance, and acc., rarely loc. or dat., of the place or object gone to; with or scil. *padbhīyam*, 'to go on foot'; with *upānadbhīyam*, id., lit. 'with shoes'; with *dhuryais*, 'to travel by means of beasts of burden'; with *paramāṇ gatim*, 'to attain supreme bliss'; with *śaraṇam* acc.; 'to take refuge with'; with *mūrdhna pādau* and gen., 'to prostrate one's self at any one's feet'; with *antam* and gen., 'to come to the end of'; with *anyena, anyatra* or *anyatas*, 'to go another way or elsewhere'; with *adhas*, either 'to sink down [to hell]' or 'to be digested [as food]'; with *punar*, 'to return to life', RV. &c. &c.; to go in order, to be going to (dat., inf. or an adj. ending in *aka* [e.g. *bhojako vṛajati*, 'he is going to eat']), Pāṇ. ii, 3, 15; iii, 3, 10 &c.; to go to (a woman), have sexual intercourse with (acc.), Mn.; Suśr.; to go against, attack (an enemy; also with *vidvisham, dvishato bhīrukham, abhy-ari* &c.), Mn.; Yājñ.; Kām.; to go away, depart from (abl.), go abroad, retire, withdraw, pass away (as time), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to undergo, go to any state or condition, obtain, attain to, become (esp. with acc. of an abstract noun, e.g. with *vināśam*, 'to go to destruction, become destroyed'; with *chattratām*, 'to become a pupil'; with *nirvṛitim*, 'to grow happy' [cf. *√gam, yā* &c.]; with *sukham*, 'to feel well'; with *jīvan*, 'to escape alive'), ib.: Caus. or cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxii, 74) *vṛajayati*, to send, drive, AitBr.; to prepare, decorate, Dhātup.: Desid. *vivrajishati*, Gr.: Intens. *vāvrajyate, vāvrajī*, to go crookedly, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 23, Sch.

1. **Vṛāja**, m. (for 2. see p. 1042, col. 1) a way, road, L.; n. wandering, roaming, W.

Vṛājaka, m. a wandering religious mendicant, L. **Vṛājana**, n. going, travelling (*anyatra*, 'elsewhere'), Pañcat. ii, 18; going into exile, ib. iii, 268 (v.l. *pra-vrajana*); a road, way, RV. vii, 3, 2; m. N. of a son of Aja-miḍha and brother of Jahnu (considered as one of the ancestors of Kuśika), MBh.

Vṛajitā, mfn. gone, proceeded (*anyena*, by another road), ŚBr.; n. going, roaming, W.

1. **Vṛajyā**, f. (for 2. see next page, col. 1) travelling, wandering, gait, Nir.; Pāṇ.; Nyāyas., Sch.; march, attack, invasion, L.; N. of a poem by Kavī-candra. - *mālī*, f. N. of a poem by Sarvānanda. - *vat*, mfn. having a graceful gait, Bhāṭṭ.; addicted to wandering or roaming, wandering, roaming, W.

1. **Vṛāja**, m. (for 2. see below) going, movement, motion, MW.

Vṛājī, f. 'who or what moves (?)', a gale of wind, W. (cf. *dhṛjī*).

Vṛājka, m. a kind of fast (subsisting on milk; observed by religious mendicants), L.

व्रज 2. vṛajā, m. (n. only RV. v. 6, 7; ifc. f. ā; fr. *√vrij*) a fold, stall, cow-pen, cattle-shed, enclosure or station of herdsmen, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of the district around Agra and Mathurā (the abode of Nanda, of Kṛṣṇa's foster-father, and scene of Kṛṣṇa's juvenile adventures; commonly called Brāj; cf. *vrijī*), Inscr.; a herd, flock, swarm, troop, host, multitude, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*saṃgrāmaḥ sa-vṛajāḥ*, 'a fight with many,' MārkP.; *vṛajo giri-mayaḥ*, prob. = *giri-vṛaja*, q.v., Hariv.); a cloud (= *megha*), Naigh. i. 10; N. of a son of Havir-dhāna, Hariv.; VP. = *kisora*, m. 'young herdsman' or 'a young man of Vṛajā,' N. of Kṛṣṇa, MatsyP. — *kshit*, mfn. remaining in a (heavenly) station i.e. in the clouds, VS. — *tattva*, n., — *nava-nāgara-candrikā*, f. N. of wks. — *nātha*, m. 'lord of the herds,' N. of Kṛṣṇa, MBh.; — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *paddhati*, f., — *bhakti-vilāsa*, m. N. of wks. — *bhāṣā*, f. the language current around Agra and Mathurā, Col. — *bhū*, mfn. being or produced in Vṛajā, MW.; m. a variety of the Kadanba, L.; f. the district of Vr°, MW. — *bhūṣaṇa*, — *bhūṣaṇa-kavi*, — *bhūṣaṇa-mīśra*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — *maṇḍala*, n. the district of Vṛajā, MatsyP. — *mohana*, m. 'fascinator of Vṛajā,' N. of Kṛṣṇa, L. — *yuvati*, f. a young cowherdess, young shepherdess, Chandom. — *rāja*, — *rāja-gosvāmin*, — *rāja-dikṣita*, — *rāja-śukla*, m. N. of various authors and other men, Cat. — *rāmā*, f. a cowherdess, shepherdess, Chandom. — *lāla*, m. N. of a king, Cat.; of an author, ib. — *vadhū* (ib.) or — *vanitā* (Chandom.), f. = *rāmā* — *vara*, m. 'best in Vṛajā,' N. of Kṛṣṇa, MatsyP. — *vallabha*, m. 'beloved in Vṛajā,' id., L. — *vilāsa*, m., — *vilāsa-stava*, m., — *viḥāra*, m. N. of wks. — *sundarī* (Git.) or — *strī* (Rājat.; BhP.), f. = *rāmā*. **Vṛājāṅgana**, n. a cow-yard or station of cowherds, Pañcar.; (ā), f. a cowherdess, Chandom.; Vās. **Vṛājājira**, n. a cow-yard, cattle-fold, cow-pen, W. **Vṛājāvāsa**, m. a settlement of herdsmen, BhP. **Vṛājendra**, m. 'lord of Vr°,' N. of Kṛṣṇa, Pañcar.; — *carita*, n. N. of wk. **Vṛājēśvara**, m. = *vṛājendra*, Pañcar. **Vṛājoparodham**, ind. enclosing in a fold or stall, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 49, Sch. **Vṛājaukas**, m. a herdsman, Pur.

Vṛajas-pati, m. (formed ungrammatically according to the analogy of *bṛihas-pati*) 'lord of the cow-pen,' N. of Kṛṣṇa, BhP.

Vṛajin, mfn. being in the stall, RV. v. 45, 1; herded or grouped together, MW.

Vṛājya, mfn. belonging to a fold or pen, VS.

2. **Vṛājya**, f. division, group (= *varga*), Sāh.

2. **Vṛājā**, m. (for 1. see above) = 2. *vṛāj*, a troop, host, band (*am*, ind. in troops), AV.; a domestic cock, L. — *patī* (or *vṛāj-p*), m. the lord of a troop or host, RV.; AV. = *bāhu*, m. du. outstretched arms (lit. 'arms that form an enclosure'), ŚākhBr.

Vṛājīn. See *viśthā-vṛājīn*, p. 999, col. 1.

व्रद्धिमन् vṛadhiman, m. (fr. *vṛidha*, see under *√1. 2. bṛih*), g. *driḍhāddi*.

व्रज 1. vṛaj (also written *braj*), cl. 1. P. *vraṇati*, to sound, Dhātup. xiii, 8.

व्रज 2. vṛaj (rather Nom. fr. *vraṇa* below), cl. 1. P. *vraṇati*, to wound, Suśr.; cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxv, 82) *vraṇayati*, id., Kāv.; Kathās. &c.

Vṛaja, n. (exceptionally n.) a wound, sore, ulcer, abscess, tumour, cancer, boil, scar, cicatrix, crack, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a flaw, blemish (also in inanimate objects), MBh.; Hariv.; VarBrS. — *kārin*, mfn. making or causing a sore, wounding, L. — *kṛit*, mfn. id., L.; corroding, W.; m. Semecarpus Anacardium, L. — *ketu-gñhi*, f. a kind of small shrub, L. — *granthi*, m. a scar, cicatrix, Mear. — *ghna-ga-ja-dāna-vidhi* (with *vidhāḥ-gautamika*), m., — *ghna-ratna-dāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — *gñhi*, f. Erythraea Centaureoides or Pharmaceum Mollugo, L. — *cikitsā*, f. 'cure of sores,' N. of wk. — *cintaka*, m. 's°-cure', a surgeon, Car. — *jitā*, f. Schœnanthus Indicus, Dhauv. — *tā*, f. the state of a sore, Suśr. — *dvish*, mfn. (nom. *dvīṣ*) 'hating i.e. healing sores,' MW.; m. Clerodendrum Siphonanthus, L. — *dhūpa-*

na, n. the fumigation of a sore (with vapour &c.), Suśr. — *paṭṭa*, m. (Bālar.; Rājat.) or *ṭṭaka*, m. (Kathās.) or *ṭṭikā*, f. (ib.) a bandage on a wound (ifc. f. *ikā*). — *bhṛit*, mfn. wounded, ŚiS. — *maya*, m(f) n., see *śastra-vṛaja-m°*. — *yukta*, mfn. wounded (*-tva*, n.), R. — *vat*, mfn. sore, wounded, MBh.; ŚiS. — *vas-tu*, n. the place or seat of a wound, Suśr.; a part liable to ulcerate (as skin, flesh &c.), W. — *viropapa*, mfn. cicatrizing sores, healing sores, Śāk. (v.l. *viśoshana*); n. the healing of a sore, Daś. — *vedanā*, f. the pain of a sore, Suśr. — *śodhana*, n. the cleansing or cicatrizing of a sore, W. — *śoshin*, mfn. pining away with wounds or ulcers, Suśr. — *samrohana*, n. the cicatrization or healing of a wound, R. — *sāmānya-karma-prakāśa*, m. N. of a section of the Jñāna-bhāṣaka. — *ha*, mfn. destroying or removing sores, L.; m. the castor-oil tree, L.; (ā), f. Coccus Cordifolius, L. — *hṛit*, mfn. removing sores, L.; m. Methonica Superba, L. **Vṛajāyama**, m. the pain of a sore or ulcer, ŚāringS. **Vṛajāri**, m. 'enemy of sores,' Agatī Grandiflora, L.; myrrh, L. **Vṛajāśrava**, m. discharge from wounds or ulcers, Suśr. **Vṛajana**, n. piercing, perforating, Bālar.

Vṛajayita, mfn. becoming sore or ulcerated, Hcat.

Vṛajita, mfn. wounded, sore, ulcerated, R.; Suśr.; Kathās. &c. — *hṛidaya*, m(f) n. heart-stricken, MW.

Vṛajin, mfn. having a sore or wound, ulcerated, Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; Hcat.

Vṛajila, mfn. wounded, injured (said of a tree), ShaḍvBr.

Vṛajīya. See *dvi-v°*.

Vṛajya, mfn. beneficial for wounds or sores, Suśr.

व्रत vratā, n. (ifc. f. ā; fr. *√2. vṛt*) will, command, law, ordinance, rule, RV.; obedience, service, ib.; AV.; ĀśvGr.; dominion, realm, RV.; sphere of action, function, mode or manner of life (e.g. *śuci-vṛ°*, 'pure manner of life,' Śāk.), conduct, manner, usage, custom, RV. &c. &c.; a religious vow or practice, any pious observance, meritorious act of devotion or austerity, solemn vow, rule, holy practice (as fasting, continence &c.; *vratam* / *var*, 'to observe a vow,' esp. 'to practise chastity'), ib.; any vow or firm purpose, resolve to (dat., loc., or comp.; *vratāt* or *vratā-vatāt*, 'in consequence of a vow'; cf. *asi-dhārā-vrata* and *āsīdhāraṃ vratam*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the practice of always eating the same food (cf. *madhu-vṛ°*), L.; the feeding only on milk (as a fast or observance according to rule; also the milk itself), VS.; Br.; KātyŚr.; any food (ina-*yācīta-vṛ°*, q.v.); = *mahā-vrata* (i.e. a partic. Stotra, and the day for it), Br.; ŚrS.; (with gen. or ifc.) N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. (L. also 'month; season; year; fire'; 'Vishnu'; N. of one of the seven islands of Antara-dvīpa); (*vratā*, m. (of unknown meaning), AV. v. 1, 7; ĀpŚr. xiii, 16, 8; N. of a son of Manu and Nadvālā, BhP.; (pl.) N. of a country belonging to Prācyā, L.; mfn. = *veda-vrata*, one who has taken the vow of learning the Veda, Gṛhyās. ii, 3 (Sch.). — *kamalakāra*, m., — *kalpa*, m., — *kalpa-druma*, m., — *kāla-nirṇaya*, m., — *kāla-viveka*, m., — *kośa*, m., — *kaumudī*, f., — *khaṇḍa*, n. N. of wks. — *grahana*, n. the taking upon one's self of a religious vow, becoming a monk, Pañcat.; HPariś. — *caryā*, f. the practice of any religious observance or vow, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*rya*, m. a rel° student, MW. — *cārin*, mfn. vow-performing, engaged in any religious observance or practice ('in honour of,' with gen.; °*ri-tā*, f.), RV.; ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c. — *cūdāmaṇi*, m. N. of wk. — *tattva*, n. N. of a ch. of the Smṛiti-tattva. — *dandīn*, mfn. bearing a staff in accordance with a vow, Hariv. — *dāna*, n. the imposing of a vow, Pañcat.; a donation made in consequence of a vow, AgP. — *duḡdha*, n. Vrata-milk, KātyŚr., Sch. — *duḡhā* (ŚBr.; KātyŚr.) or *duh* (ĀpŚr.; ib., Sch.), f. a cow which gives the Vrata-milk. — *dharma* (ifc.), see *dāṇḍa*, *nagna-v°* &c. — *dhārāna*, n. the fulfilling of a religious observance, f° of duties towards (with gen. or comp.), Kām.; BrĀrUp., Sch.; BhP. — *dhārin*, mfn. fulfilling a rel° obs° &c., Śāmkhyak., Sch. (cf. *mauna-v°*). — *nimitta*, m(f) n. caused by a vow, MW. — *nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk. — *nī*, mfn. 'obedient' or 'bearing the Vrata-milk,' RV. x, 65, 6. — *pakṣa*, m. du. (with *prajā-pater*) N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; Lāṭy. — *pañjī*, f. N. of wk. — *pati* (*vratā*), n. 'lord of religious observances' &c.; N. of Agni, AV.; VS.; TS. &c. — *patnī*, f. mistress of religious obs° &c., Kauś. — *pā*, mfn. upholding or observing religious ordinances or duties,

RV.; VS.; Br. — *pāraṇa*, n. (Ragh.; Rājat. &c.) or *pā*, f. (MW.) conclusion of a fast, the first eating or drinking after a fast. — *pustaka* (?), — *prakāśa*, m. N. of wks. — *pratishtā*, f. the performance of a voluntary religious act; — *prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — *pradā*, mfn. presenting the Vrata-milk, Br.; ŚrS. — *pradhāna*, n. the vessel wherein the Vrata-milk is presented, ŚrS.; the imposing of a vow, Pañcat. — *bandha-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — *bhākṣhaṇa*, n. the feeding on Vrata-milk (*-kālē*), KātyŚr., Sch. — *bhaṅga*, m. the breaking of a vow, Cat.; br° of a promise, A. — *bhikṣhā*, f. soliciting alms (as one of the ceremonies at investiture with the sacred thread), W. — *bhṛit*, mfn. bearing the ordinance or oblation &c. (said of Agni), TS.; Br.; ŚrS. (cf. *samāna-v°*). — *mayūkha*, m., — *mālā*, f. N. of wks. — *mīśra*, mfn. mixed with Vrata-milk, KātyŚr. — *mīmāṃsā*, f. inquiry into or discussion about religious observances, ŚBr. — *ratnāvalī*, f., — *rāja*, m. N. of wks. — *ruci*, mfn. delighting in religious observances, devout, Bhartṛ. — *lupta*, m(f) n. one who has broken a vow, MW. — *lopa*, m. violation of a vow or rel° obligation, Vait.; Yājñ. (cf. *snātaka-v°*). — *lopana*, n. id., Mn.; Yājñ. — 1. — *vat* (*vratā*), mfn. fulfilling or performing a rel° vow &c., Kauś.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; connected with the Vrata called Mahā-vrata, ŚrS.; containing the word *vratā*, ŚBr. — 2. — *vat*, ind. like (in or with) the Vrata-milk, KātyŚr. — *valī*, f., — *vidhi*, m., — *viveka-bhāṣaka*, m. N. of wks. — *visarga*, m. conclusion of any vow or observance, Pañcat. Br. (cf. *vratādeśana*). — *visarjana*, m(f) n. concluding a religious observance, Kauś.; Vait. — *visarjanīyōpaya*, mfn. belonging to the conclusion of an obs°, ŚBr. — *vaikalya*, n. imperfection or incompleteness of a vow or religious obs°, Pañcat. — *sayyā-griha*, n. a sleeping-room set apart for the fulfilling of a rel° vow or observance, Kathās. — *sānti*, f. (with *nānā-vidhā*) N. of wk. — *śeṣa*, m. the remainder of a rel° obs°, MW. — *śrapaṇa*, n. boiling Vrata-milk, ŚākhBr.; ŚākhŚr. — *samprakṣhaṇa*, n. the keeping of a vow or penance, MW. — *samgraha*, m. the undertaking of any rel° obligation, L.; N. of wk. — *samāpāna*, m(f) n. concluding a religious observance, Kauś. — *samāyana*, w. r. for prec., Daś. — *sampāta*, m. N. of wk. — *sampādana*, n. fulfilling a rel° obligation or vow, Vikr. — *sahyādri*, m., — *sāra*, m. N. of wks. — *stha*, m(f) n. engaged in a vow or rel° observance &c., Mn.; MBh.; Kathās.; BhP. (cf. *kanyā-vrata-sthā*). — *sthita*, mfn. engaged in religious observances (as a Brahma-cārin), VarBrS. — *snāta*, mfn. one who has bathed after completing a religious vow, R.; MārkP. — *snātaka*, mfn. id., GrS. — *snāna*, n. bathing after the completing of a vow, R.; Rājat.; BhP. — *hāni*, f. relinquishment of a rel° observance or vow, ŚākhGr. **Vratācāraṇa**, n. the act of observing a vow or rel° obligation (esp. that of continence), MW. **Vratācāra**, m. N. of wk. **Vratātipatti**, f. omission of a rel° observance, ĀśvBr. **Vratādāna**, n. undertaking a religious vow or obligation, HPariś. **Vratādāniya**, mfn. relating to the undertaking of a rel° vow, Kauś. **Vratādeśa**, m. direction for undertaking a Vrata, imposition of a vow &c. (esp. that of a Brahma-cārin), R.; Yājñ.; investiture with the sacred cord, MW. **Vratādeśana**, n. imposing or undertaking a vow, GrS.; Mn.; — *visarga*, m. pl. the undertaking and concluding of a vow, PārGr. **Vratārka**, m., °*tāvalī*, f., °*tāvalī-kalpa*, m. N. of wks. **Vratāśa**, mfn. = *mīlāṃ hitam medhyaṃ cānāti*, MBh. (Nilak.) **Vratāśa**, m. 'lord of observances,' N. of Śiva, MBh. **Vratōdyota**, m., °*tōdyāpāna*, n., °*tōdyāpāna-kaumudī*, f., °*tōdyāpāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. **Vratōpanāyana**, n. initiation into a rel° vow &c., TBr. **Vratōpavāsa**, m. fasting as a religious obligation, R.; BrahmaP.; — *samgraha*, m. N. of wk. **Vratōpasād**, f. pl. the Vrata-milk and the ceremony Upasād, ŚBr. **Vratōpaha**, w. r. for *vratōpāha*. **Vratōpāyanā**, n. entering on a religious observance &c. (*-vat*, ind.), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; presents of cakes &c. (to be eaten during a religious feast = *vāyana*), MW. **Vratōpāyanīya**, mfn. belonging to the Vratōpāyana &c., ŚBr.; ŚrS.; ĀpŚr., Sch. **Vratōpāha**, m. (with *Angirasām*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Vrataka, n. a religious observance &c. (= *vratā*), Hariv.

Vrataya, Nom. P. *vratāyati*, to drink the (hot) Vrata-milk (also with *payas* &c.), TS.; Kathās.; ŚBr.; to eat or drink after a fast, TāṇḍyaBr.; AitĀr., Sch.

(w.r. *avrajayat*); to observe a vow, MW.; to fast or practise any abstinence in consequence of a vow, ib.; to avoid certain kinds of food (as Śūdra food), Pāp. iii, 1, 21, Sch.; to eat together, MW.

Vratayitavya, mfn. to be consumed (as Vratamilk), TS., Sch.

Vratika, in *a-*, *cāndra-vr°* &c. (*umā-vr°*, w.r. for *umā-vratika*, Hariv.)

Vratin, mfn. observing a vow, engaged in a religious observance &c., TS.; ŚBr.; Kaus. &c.; (ifc.) engaged in, worshipping, behaving like, MBh.; BhP.; m. an ascetic, devotee, MW.; a religious student, ib.; one who institutes a sacrifice and employs priests (= *yajamāna*), ib.; N. of a Muni, Cat.; (*inī*), f. a nun, HPārīs.

Vrateyn, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, Pur.

Vratya, mfn. obedient, faithful (with gen.), RV.; (*vrātya*), suitable or belonging to or fit for a religious observance, engaged in a rel^o obs^o, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; n. food suitable for a fast-day, KātyŚr.

Vrāta &c. See below.

व्रतति *vrātati*, f. (prob. fr. *√vrit*) a creeping plant, creeper, RV. &c. &c. (also *°ti*); expansion, extension, spreading (= *prā-tati*), L. = *valaya*, m. n. a creeper winding round like a bracelet, Śak.

व्रद् *vrad* (or *vrand*), Ā. -*vradate* (only impf. *avradanta*), to soften, become soft, RV. ii, 24, 3 (cf. Nir. v, 16).

Vradin, mfn. becoming soft, RV. i, 54, 4, 5.

व्रध *vradhna*. See *bradhna*.

व्रयस् *vrāyas*, n. (perhaps fr. *√vri*) overwhelming or superior power, RV. ii, 23, 16.

वृश्च *vraśc* (cf. *√vrik*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 11) *vrīṣṣati* (pr. p. *vrīkṣan* [?], BhP.; pf. *vavraśc*, *°citha*, Gr.; aor. *avraścīt*, *a-vrākṣīt*, ib.; *vrīkṣī*, Br.; fut. *vraścītā*, *vraścītā*, Gr.; *vraścīṣyati*, *vraścīṣyati*, ib.; ind. p. *vraścīṣvā*, *vraścīṣvā*, AV.; *vrīkṣvā*, RV.; *vraścām*, *vrīṣcyā*, Br. &c.), to cut down or off or asunder, cleave, hew, fell (a tree), RV. &c. &c.: Pass. *vrīṣcyāte* (in AV. also *vrīṣāte*), to be cut down or off &c.: Caus. *vraścayati* (aor. *avavraścāt*), Gr.: Desid. *vivraścīṣati*, *vivraścīṣati*, ib.: Intens. *varivraścīṣyate*, *varivraścīṣati*, ib.

Vrikpā, mfn. cut off or down, cleft, felled, torn, broken, RV. &c. &c.; n. a cut, incision, AV.; TS. -*vat*, mfn. one who has cut or severed, W.

Vriścād-vana, mfn. (pr. p. of *√vraśc* + *vana*) felling or destroying trees (said of Agni), RV.

Vriścana, **vriścika** &c. See p. 1011, col. 3.

Vriścita, mfn. cut off or down &c., Kaus., Sch. **Vriścana**, mfn. who or what cuts, cutting or fit for cutting, Mcar.; a file or saw or chisel, L.; the juice flowing from an incision in a tree, Gaut.; Yājñ. n. cutting, wounding, a cut, incision, ŚBr.; Kāth. &c. - **prabhava**, mfn. flowing from an incision (in a tree, as juices &c.), Mn. v, 6.

Vraštavya, nifu. to be cut off or down &c., Pāp. viii, 2, 36, Sch.

Vraska. See *yūpa-vraska*.

व्रह्म *vrahman*. See *brahman*.

व्रा *vrā*, f. (fr. *√I. vri*, accord. to some fr. a masc. stem *vra*) a heap, host, multitude (mostly *vrās*, pl.), RV. (Sāy. i, 121, 2 'night,' 'dawn'); AV.

व्राचट *vrācaṭa* or *vrācaṭa*, m. a kind of Apabhraṃśa dialect, Cat.

व्राज *vrāja* &c. See p. 1042, col. 1.

व्रात *vrāta*, m. (connected with *√I. vri* or with *vrāt* and *√2. vri*) a multitude, flock, assemblage, troop, swarm, group, host (*vrātaṃ vrātām*, in companies or troops; *pāṇica vrātās*, the five races of men), association, guild, RV. &c. &c.; the company or attendants at a marriage feast, W.; = *manushya*, Naigh. ii, 3; the descendant of an out-caste Brāhman &c. (= *vrātya*), L.; n. manual or bodily labour, day-labour, ib. - **jivana**, mfn. living by manual or bodily labour, MW. - **pata**, m(f) n. relating or belonging or sacred to Vrata-pati, ŚrS.; Vas.; *°tiya*, mfn. id., KātyŚr., Sch.; *°tīṣṭi-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. - **pati** (*vrāta-*), m. lord of an assemblage or association, VS. - **bhrita**, m(f) n. addressed to Agni Vrata-bhrit, ĀpŚr. - **māya**, m(f) n. consisting of a multitude of (comp.), BhP. - **sāha** (Padap. *-sahā*), mfn. conquering hosts or in hosts, RV.

Vrātika, n. a partic. observance, Gobh.

Vrātina, mfn. living by the profession of a Vrāta, Pāp. v, 21; having no fixed employment, belonging to a vagrant gang, Lāty.; Bhaṭṭ.

Vrātya, m. a man of the mendicant or vagrant class, a tramp, out-caste, low or vile person (either a man who has lost caste through non-observance of the ten principal Śaṅskāras, or a man of a partic. low caste descended from a Śūdra and a Kshatriyā; accord. to some 'the illegitimate son of a Kshatriya who knows the habits and intentions of soldiers;' in AV. xv, 8, 1; 9, 1, the Rājanyas and even the Brāhmanas are said to have sprung from the Vrātya who is identified with the Supreme Being, prob. in glorification of religious mendicancy; accord. to ĀpŚr. *vrātya* is used in addressing a guest), AV. &c. &c.; (*ā*), f. a female Vrātya, Mn. viii, 373; a vagrant life, PāṇicavBr.; mfn. belonging to the Vrata called Mahā-vrata (q. v.), PāṇicavBr., Sch. - **gana**, m. the vagrant class, KātyŚr. - **carana**, n. (ib.), -*caryā*, f. (Lāty.) the life and practice of a vagrant. - **tā**, f., -*tva*, n. the condition of a Vrātya, Vishn.; Mn. &c. (IW. 271). - **dhana**, n. the property of a Vr^o, PāṇicavBr. - **bruvā**, m. one who calls himself a Vr^o, AV. - **bhāva**, m. = *-tā*, Kāty. - **yajña**, m. a kind of sacrifice, PāṇicavBr. (cf. *-stoma*). - **yājaka**, m. one who sacrifices for a Vr^o, MW. - **stoma**, m. N. of partic. Ekāhas, ŚrS.; Gaut.; Vas.; (with *kratu*) a partic. sacrifice (performed to recover the rights forfeited by a delay of the Samskāras), Yājñ. i, 38.

व्राध *vrādh* (prob. connected with *√vriḥ*), only in *vrādhanta* and superl. of pr. p. *vrādhanta*, (prob.) to be great or mighty (accord. to others 'to urge, incite'), RV.

व्रिश् *vrīṣ*, f. pl. the fingers, RV. i, 144, 5 (Naigh. ii, 5).

व्री *vrī* (cf. *√vri* and *vli*), cl. 9. P. and 4. Ā. *vrīṇāti*, *vrīṇāti*, or *vrīyate*, 'to choose' or 'to cover' (*varane*), Dhātup. xxxi, 33; xxvi, 31; Caus. *vrīyayati* or *vrīyayati*, Gr.: Desid. *vrīyishati*, *°te*: Intens. *vevriyate*, *vevriyati*, *vevreti*, ib.

Vriṇa, mfn. chosen, elected, MW.

व्रीड *vrīḍ*, cl. 1. Ā. *vrīḍate* (accord. to Dhātup. xxvi, 18 also cl. 4. P. *vrīḍyati*; pf. *vivriḍa*, Gr.; aor. *avriḍīt*, ib.; fut. *vrīḍīṣā*, *vrīḍīṣyati*, ib.), to be ashamed, feel shame, be bashful or modest, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (cl. 4. P.) to throw, hurl, Vop., Sch.: Caus. (or cl. 10. P.) *vrīḍayati* = *vrīḍayati*, to make firm, Nir. v, 16 (cf. *√vriḍ*).

Vrīḍa, m. = *vrīḍī*, shame, Kāv.; Rājat.

Vrīḍana, n. lowering, depression, RPrāt.; shame, bashfulness, L.

Vrīḍā, f. shame, modesty, bashfulness (*vrīḍāṃ* *√kri*, to feel shame), MBh.; Kāv. &c. - **dāna**, n. a gift offered out of modesty, Hcat. - **°nata** (*vrīḍān*), mfn. bowed down with shame, ashamed, W. - **°nvita** (*vrīḍānv*), mfn. ashamed, bashful, modest, ib. - **yuj**, mfn. possessing shame, ashamed, R. - **vat**, mfn. ashamed, abashed, MBh.; Git.

Vrīḍita, mfn. ashamed, abashed, modest, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. shame, embarrassment, Kir.

Vrīḍana, n., Ved. = *vrīḍana*.

Vrīḍasa, mfn. ashamed, modest, L.

व्रीस् *vrīs*. See *√vrūs*.

व्रीहि *vrīhi*, m. (of doubtful derivation) rice, pl. grains of rice (not mentioned in RV., but in AV. named together with *yava*, *māsha*, and *tila*; eight principal sorts are enumerated by native authorities), RV. &c. &c.; a field of rice, KātyŚr.; rice ripening in the rainy season, W.; any grain, L. - **kāṇka**, m., -**kāṇcana**, m. or n. a sort of pulse, Ervum Lens or Hirsutum, L. - **droṇa**, m. a Droṇa (q. v.) of rice, MBh. - **drāṇika**, mfn. relating to or treating of a Dr^o of rice, ib. - **parṇi**, f. a partic. shrub, Desmodium Gangeticum, L. - **bhedā**, m. a kind of grain, (accord. to some) Panicum Miliaceum, L. - **mat**, mfn. mixed with r^o, ĀśvGr.; grown with r^o (as a field), Śis., Sch.; (*atī*), f., Pāp. vi, 3, 119, Sch. - **mata**, m. pl. N. of a people (not belonging to the Brāhmanical order), Pāp. v, 3, 113, Sch. (cf. *vrāhi-matya*). - **māya**, m(f) n. made or consisting of rice, ŚBr.; MBh. - **mukha**, mfn. (a surgical instrument) which resembles a grain of rice, Suśr. - **yavā**, m. du. or pl. (AV.; ŚBr.), n. sg. (MBh.), rice and barley. - **rājika**, n. Panicum

Italicum or Miliaceum, L. - **vāpa**, n. sowing rice, Pāp. viii, 4, 11, Sch. - **vāpin**, mfn. one who sows rice, ib. - **velā**, f. the time of reaping rice, Lāty. - **śreṣṭha**, m. 'best of grains,' rice or a kind of rice, L.

Vrihika, mfn. having or bearing rice, Pāp. v, 2, 116.

Vrihin, mfn. (a field) grown with rice, Śis.

Vrihila, mfn. = *vrīhika*, g. *tundādi*.

Vrihy, in comp. for *vrīhi*. - **agāra**, n. 'rice-house,' a shed where rice or other grain is stored, granary, L. - **apūpa**, m. a rice-cake, KātyŚr. - **agrayana**, n. an offering of firstfruits of rice, KātyŚr., Sch. - **nrvarā**, f. a rice-field, Lāty.

Vraiha, mfn. made of rice &c., g. *bilvādi*.

Vraihiika, mfn. grown with rice, Gal.

Vraihimatya, m. a king of the Vrihi-matas, Pāp. v, 3, 113, Sch.

Vraiheya, mfn. fit for or sown with rice (as a field), Pāp. v, 2, 2; made or consisting of r^o, MW.; n. a field of rice, L.

वृड् *vrud*, cl. 6. P. -*vrudati*, to cover, Dhātup. xxviii, 99; to heap, ib.; to sink, ib.

वृडिता, mfn. plunged in, immersed, sunk, Rājat.; gone astray, lost (in a thicket), ib.

वृस् *vrūs* (also written *vrūsh* or *brūs*; v. l. *vrīs*), cl. 1. 10. P. *vrūsati*, *vrūsayati*, to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xxxii, 121.

व्रेशी *vrēśī*, f. a N. applied to water, VS. (*rēśī*, TS.).

वृग् *vlag*, only ind. p. *abhi-vlagya* or *°yā*, catching, seizing, RV. (Sāy.; accord. to others 'pressing hard' or 'wringing the neck;' cf. *abhi-vlagā*).

व्री *vli* (or *bli*; cf. *√vri*), cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 32) *vlīṇāti* or *vlīṇāti* (pf. *vivlāya*, Gr.; aor. *avlaishī*, ib.; fut. *vleṭā*, ib.; *vleshayati*, Br.; ind. p. *vlīya*, ib.), to press down, crush, cause to fall, Br. (Dhātup. also, 'to choose, select'; 'to go, move'; 'to hold, maintain, support'); Pass. *vlīyate*, to sink down, collapse, succumb, PāṇicavBr.; MaitrUp.: Caus. *vlepayati* (aor. *avivlīpāt*), Pāp. vii, 3, 36; 86; Desid. *vivlīṣati*, Gr.: Intens. *vevliyate*, to sink down, MaitrS.; *vevlayati*, *vevleti*, Gr.

Vliṇa, mfn. crushed, sunk down, collapsed (see *pra-saṃ-vliṇa*); gone, MW.; held, supported, ib.

वृक्ष *vleksh*. See *veksh*, p. 1013, col. 3.

वृष्क *vleshkd*, m. a snare, noose (= *bleshka*). - **hata** (*vleshkd-*), mfn. strangled by a noose, MaitrS.

श ŚA.

श 1. śa, the first of the three sibilants (it belongs to the palatal class, but in sound as well as euphonic treatment often corresponds to *śh*, though in some words pronounced more like *s*). - **1. -kāra**, m. (for 2. see p. 1045) the letter or sound *śa*, Prāt.; -*bheda*, m. = next. - **bheda**, m. N. of a treatise on the proper spelling of words beginning with *ś*, *śh*, or *s*. - **varga**, m. the sibilant class of letters, i.e. the three sibilants and the letter *h*.

श 2. śa (ifc.) = *śaya* (see *giri-*, *vāri-*, *vrīksha-*).

श 3. śa, m. = *śastra*, L.; = *śiva*, L.; n., see 2. *śam*.

शंय *śaṇya*, *śaṇyu* &c. See p. 1054.

शंव *śaṇva*, *śaṇvara*, *śaṇvuka*. See *śamba*, *śambara*, *śambūka*, p. 1055.

शंशम *śaṇśamam*, *śaṇśānam*. See *√śam*.

शंस *śaṇs*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 79) *śāṇsati* (m. c. also Ā.; pf. *śaśaṇsa*, *°se*, Br. &c.; *śaṇsuh*, *°sire*, MBh.; p. *śaṇsivas*, q. v.; aor. *śaṇsīt*, RV. &c., &c.: Subj. *śaṇsishat*, RV.; Br.; 2. pl. *śasta*, RV.; *śastāt*, AitBr.; 1. sg. *śaṇsī*, RV.; Prec. *śaṇyāt*, Gr.; fut. *śaṇsīṣā*, ib.; *śaṇsīṣyati*, Br. &c.; inf. *śaṇsitum*, MBh.; -*śase*, RV.; inf. p. *śastāḍ*, *-śasya*, *-śaṇsam*, Br. &c.; -*śaṇsya*, MBh.), to recite, repeat (esp. applied to the recitation of texts in the invocations addressed by the Hotri to the Adhvaryu, when *śaṇs* is written *śoṇs* and the formulas *śoṇsāmas*, *śoṇsāvas*, *śoṇsāva* are used; see

2. ā-hṛva), RV.; Br.; ŚrS.; to praise, extol, RV. &c. &c.; to praise, commend, approve, VarBrS.; to vow, make a vow (?), RV. x, 85, 9; to wish anything (acc.) to (dat.), ib. 124, 3; to relate, say, tell, report, declare, announce to (gen. or dat.); 'who or where anybody is,' acc.; also with two acc., 'to declare anybody or anything to be—', AV. &c. &c.; to foretell, predict, prognosticate, R.; Kum. &c.; to calumniate, revile, W.; to hurt, injure, Dhātup.; to be unhappy, ib.: Pass. śasyāte, to be recited or uttered or praised or approved, RV. &c. &c.: Caus. śasyayati (aor. āśaṁsat), to cause to repeat or recite, AitBr.; Lāty.; BhP.; to predict, foretell, R.: Desid. śiśaṁśati, Gr.: Intens. śāśaṁsyate, śāśasyti, ib. [Cf. Lat. *carmen* for *casmen*; *Casmēna*, *Camēna*; *censeo*.]

Śaṁsa, m. recitation, invocation, praise, RV.; wishing well or ill to, a blessing or a curse, ib.; a promise, vow, ib. (*narāṇa śaṁsa*, RV. ii, 34, 6, prob. = *narāṣ*, q. v.; *ṛjūr it chāṁsa*, ii, 26, 1 either, by tmesis, 'the right praiser,' or *ṛju-śaṁsa* as adj. 'righteous, faithful'); a spell, MW.; calumny, ib.; (ā), f. praise, flattery, eulogium, Kāv.; wish, desire, W.; speech, utterance, announcement, R.; mfn. reciting, proclaiming, praising, wishing (see *agha*-, *duh*-² &c.)

Śaṁsatha, m. conversation, PārGr.

Śaṁsana, n. reciting, recitation, praise, L.; report, announcement, communication, R. (applied to Śiva, Hariv. 7425 = *veda-praśasya*, Nilak.)

Śaṁsanīya, mfn. to be praised, praiseworthy, Nir.; Rājāt.

Śaṁsita, mfn. (often confounded with *saṁ-sita*, see *saṁ-√ś*) said, told, praised, celebrated, Pañcat.; praiseworthy, ib.; wished, desired, longed for, W.; calumniated, falsely accused, ib.

Śaṁsitṛi, m. a reciter (= *śaṁsṛi* below), MBh.; Vāyup.; Yājñ., Sch.; = *hotṛi*, AitBr.

Śaṁsin, mfn. (only ifc.) reciting, uttering, announcing, telling, relating, betraying, predicting, promising, Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.

Śaṁsivas, mfn. announcing, proclaiming, R.

Śaṁstavaya, mfn. to be recited, AitBr.

Śaṁstṛi, nt. one who recites, a reciter, RV.; AitBr. (a priest identified with the *Prāśāstṛi* and mentioned along with five others in RV. i, 162, 5; his sacrificial duties correspond with those of the *Maitrī-varuṇa* of the later ritual); a praiser, encomiast, panegyrist, W.

Śaṁsya, mfn. to be recited, RV.; to be praised, praiseworthy, ib.; N. of Agni (in a formula), VS.; TBr.; KātyŚr.; Sch. (m. the eastward sacrificial fire, L.); to be wished for, desirable, W.

1. **Śas, śasa**, mfn. reciting (see *uktha-śas, -śasā*).

Śastvā, ind. having praised &c. (= *śastvā*, see *√śas*), MW.

1. **Śastā**, mfn. (for 2. see under *√śas*) recited, repeated, RV.; praised, commended, approved, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; auspicious (cf. *ś-ś*), AV.; Rājāt.; beautiful, R.; happy, fortunate, Kathās.; n. praise, eulogy, RV.; happiness, excellence, W. — **keśaka**, mfn. having excellent or beautiful hair, L. — **tā**, f. excellence, MārKp. **Śastōkta**, mfn. one to whom a recitation has been made, VS.

Śastavya, mfn. to be recited or praised, MW.

Śastī, f. praise, a hymn, RV.; a praiser, singer, ib.

1. **Śastrā**, n. (for 2. see under *√śas*) invocation, praise (applied to any hymn recited either audibly or inaudibly, as opp. to *stoma*, which is sung, but esp. the verses recited by the *Hotṛi* and his assistant as an accompaniment to the *Grahas* at the *Soma* libation), VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; ChUp.; reciting, recitation, ŚākhBr. — **pūjā-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — 1. **-vat**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1061, col. 1) accompanied by a *Śastra*, KātyŚr., Sch. 1. **Śastraka**, n. = 1. *śastra*, KātyŚr.

1. **Śastrin**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1061, col. 2) reciting, a reciter, ApŚr., Sch.

Śasman, n. invocation, praise, RV.

1. **Śasya**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1061, col. 2) to be recited or treated as a *Śastra*, Br.; to be praised or celebrated, Kāv.; to be wished, desirable, excellent, W.; n. recitation, ŚākhBr.; good quality, merit, W.

शक śak, cl. 5. P. (Dhātup. xxvii, 15) *śak-noti* (pf. śaśāka, śakish, RV. &c. &c.; aor. śākat, AV. &c. [Ved. also Pot. śakeyam and śak-yām; Impv. śagdh, śaktam]; fut. śaktā or śakītā,

Gr.; *śakshyati*, ^{te}, Br. &c.; *śakishyate*, ^{te}, Gr.; inf. *-śaktave*, RV.; *śaktum* or *śakītum*, Gr.); to be strong or powerful, be able to or capable of or competent for (with acc., dat. or loc., rarely acc. of a verbal noun, or with an inf. in *am* or *tum*; or with pr. p.; e.g. with *grahayāya* or *grahaṇe*, 'to be able to seize'; *vadha-nirṇekan* a-*śaknuvan*, 'unable to atone for slaughter'; *śakēma vājino yānam*, 'may we be able to guide horses'; *vikshitum na śaknoti*, 'he is not able to see'; *pārāyan na śaknoti*, 'he is not able to fill'), RV. &c. &c. (in these meanings ep. also *śakyati*, ^{te}, with inf. in *tum*; cf. Dhātup. xxvi, 78); to be strong or exert one's self for another (dat.), aid, help, assist, RV. vii, 67, 5; 68, 8 &c.; to help to (dat. of thing), ib. ii, 2, 12; iv, 21, 10 &c.; Pass. *śakyate* (ep. also *ti*), to be overcome or subdued, succumb, MBh.; to yield, give way, ib.; to be compelled or caused by any one (instr.) to (inf.), ib.; to be able or capable or possible or practicable (with an inf. in pass. sense, e.g. *taṭ kartum śakyate*, 'that can be done'; sometimes with pass. p., e.g. *na śakyate vāryamāṇaḥ*, 'he cannot be restrained'; or used impersonally, with or without instr., e.g. *yadi tvayā śakyate*, 'if it can be done by thee', 'if it is possible'), Mn.; MBh. &c.: Caus. *śākayati* (aor. āśīkayat), Gr.: Desid., see *√śiksh*. [Cf., accord. to some, Gk. *δύς*, *δοσσητήρ*; Germ. *Hag*, *Hecke*, *hegen*; *behagen*.]

1. **Śaka**. See *su-śaka*.

Śakita, mfn. (cf. Kāś. on Pāp. vii, 2, 17) able, capable (mostly used with *na*, and giving a pass. sense to the inf., e.g. *na śakītaṁ chettum*, it could not be cut; also impersonally, e.g. *na śakītaṁ tena*, he was not able), MBh.; R.; Kathās.

Śakta, mfn. able, competent for, equal to, capable of (instr., gen., dat., loc., acc. of person with *prati*, inf., or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; = *śakita*, able to be (with inf. in a pass. sense), Kāś. on Pāp. vii, 2, 17; m. N. of a son of Manasyu, MBh.

Śakti or **śaktī**, f. power, ability, strength, might, effort, energy, capability (*śaktiā* or *ātma-ś* or *sva-ś*, 'according to ability'; *param śaktiā*, 'with all one's might'; *vitta-śaktiā*, 'according to the capability of one's property'; *śaktim a-hāpayitvā*, 'not relaxing one's efforts, exerting all one's strength'), faculty, skill, capacity for, power over (gen., loc., dat., or inf.), RV. &c. &c.; effectiveness or efficacy (of a remedy), ŚārngS.; regal power (consisting of three parts, *brahṇva*, personal pre-eminence; *mantra*, good counsel, and *utsāha*, energy), Kām. (cf. Ragh. iii, 13); the energy or active power of a deity personified as his wife and worshipped by the Śakta (q. v.) sect of Hindus under various names (sometimes only three, sometimes eight Śakti goddesses are enumerated, as follow, Indrāṇi, Vaiṣṇavī, Śāntā, Brahmāṇi, Kaumārī, Nārasiṅhi, Vārāhi, and Māheśvarī, but some substitute Cāmūḍā and Cāṇḍikā for the third and sixth of these: according to another reckoning there are nine, viz. Vaiṣṇavī, Brahmāṇi, Raudrī, Māheśvarī, Nārasiṅhi, Vārāhi, Indrāṇi, Kārtiki, and Pradhānā: others reckon fifty different forms of the Śakti of Viṣṇu besides Lakṣmī, some of these are Kīrti, Kānti, Tushṭi, Puṣṭi, Dhṛiti, Śānti, Kriyā, Dayā, Medhā &c.; and fifty forms of the Śakti of Śiva or Rudra besides Durgā or Gaurī, some of whom are Guṇḍarī, Virajā, Sālmali, Lolākṣhī, Vartulākṣhī, Dīrgha-ghoṇā, Sudīrgha-mukhī, Go-mukhī, Dīrgha-jihvā, Kuṇḍō-darī, Ardha-keśī, Vikrīṭa-mukhī, Jvālā-mukhī, Ulka-mukhī &c.; Sarasvatī is also named as a Śakti, both of Viṣṇu and Rudra: according to the Vāyū-Purāṇa the female nature of Rudra became twofold, one half *asita* or white, and the other *śita* or black, each of these again becoming manifold, those of the white or mild nature included Lakṣmī, Sarasvatī, Gaurī, Umā &c.; those of the dark and fierce nature, Durgā, Kālī &c.), Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur. (cf. RTL 181 &c.; MWB. 216); the female organ (as worshipped by the Śakta sect either actually or symbolically), RTL 140; the power or signification of a word (defined in the Nyāya as *padasya padārthe sambandhaḥ*, i. e. 'the relation of a word to the thing designated'), Bhāṣāp.; Sāh.; (in Gram.) case-power, the idea conveyed by a case (= *kāraka*), Pāṇ. ii, 3, 7, Sch.; the power or force or most effective word of a sacred text or magic formula, Up.; Pañcat.; the creative power or imagination (of a poet), Kāvyaḍ.; help, aid, assistance, gift, bestowal, RV.; a spear, lance, pike, dart, RV. &c. (also *śakti*, g. *bahv-ādī*); a sword, MW.;

(prob.) a flag-staff (see *ratha-ś*); a partic. configuration of stars and planets (when the latter are situated in the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th astrological house), VarBrS.; m. N. of a Muni or sage (the eldest of Vasiṣṭha's hundred sons; accord. to VP. he was father of Parāśara, and was devoured by king Kalmāsha-pāda, when changed to a man-eating Rākshasa, in consequence of a curse pronounced upon him by the sage; he is represented as having overcome Viśvāmitra at the sacrifice of king Saudāsa; he is regarded as the author of RV. vii, 32, 26; ix, 97, 19-21; 108, 3; 14-16; Śakti is also identified with one of the Vyāsas, and with Avalokitēśvara, and has elsewhere the patr. Jātukarṇa and Śāṅkṛiti, Pravar.; MBh. &c. — **kara**, mfn. producing strength, Cāṇ. — **kunthana**, n. the deadening or blunting of a faculty, MW. — **kumāra**, m. N. of a prince, Inscr.; of a man, Daś.; of a poet, Cat.; (f), f. N. of a woman, Vcar. — **kumāraka**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. — **gaṇa**, m. the company or assemblage of Śaktis (see col. 2), MW. — **graha** (only L.), mf(ā)n. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 9. Vārtt. 1, Pat.), holding a spear or lance; taking hold of the force or meaning (of a word or sentence &c.); m. a spearman, lancer; N. of Kārttikeya and Śiva; perception or apprehension of the force or sense (of a word &c.). — **grāhaka**, m. who or what causes to apprehend the force or signification (of a word or phrase), determining or establishing the meaning of words (as a dictionary, *grāṇīkar* &c.), MW.; — **graha**, ib. — **ja**, mfn. born from Śakti, ib.; n. a son of Ś, ib. — **jāgara**, m. N. of a Tantric wk. — **jāmala**, w. r. for *yāmala*. — **jān**, mfn. one who knows his powers, MBh. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **tas**, ind. in consequence or by reason of power or strength, Kap.; Śāṅkhyak.; according to power, to the best of one's ability, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **tā**, f. (ifc.) power, capacity, faculty, BhP. — **traya**, n. the three constituents of regal power (see col. 2), ib. — **tva**, n. (ifc.) = *-tā*, Suśr. — **datta**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **dāsa**, m. N. of the author of the Māyā-bijakalpa, ib. — **deva**, m. N. of a Brāhman, Kathās.; of an author of Mantras, Cat. — **dhava-vat**, mfn. endowed with two powers or faculties, Vedāntas. — **dhara**, mfn. bearing or holding a spear, VarBrS.; m. 'spearman,' N. of a warrior, Hit. (v. l. *śakti-vara*); of Skanda, Hariv.; BhP. (cf. *kanaka-śakti*); of an author of Mantras, Cat.; of a Tantric teacher, ib. — **dhṛik**, mfn. bearing a spear, MW. — **dhvaj**, m. 'having a spear for emblem,' N. of Skanda, Daś. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of Śakti,' N. of Śiva, Mālatim. — **nyāsa**, m. N. of a Tantric wk. — **parā**, m. Alstonia Scholaris, L. — **pāṇi**, m. 'spear-handed,' N. of Skanda, Kālac. — **pāta**, m. prostration of strength, MW. — **putra**, m. 'son of Ś,' N. of Skanda, L. — **pūjaka**, m. a Śakti-worshipper, a Śakta, Cat. — **pūjā**, f. Śakti-worship, MW.; N. of wk. — **pūrva**, m. 'having Śakti for a forefather,' patr. of Parāśara, VarBrS. — **prakāśa**, mfn. possessing superior capacity or power, MW. — **prakāśa-bodhi**, f., -**bodha**, m. N. of wks. — **bhadrā**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhṛit**, mfn. bearing power, powerful, VarBrS.; 'spear-holder,' N. of Skanda, L.; a spearman, W. — **bheda**, m. difference of power, MW.; a special capacity, ib. — **bhairava-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **mat**, mfn. possessed of ability, powerful, mighty, able to (inf. or loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; possessing a competence, one who has gained a fortune, MW.; possessed of or united with his Śakti or energy (as a god), Kathās.; armed with a spear or lance, Hariv.; m. N. of a mountain (prob. w. r. for *śukti-mat*), MBh.; (*atī*), f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; (-*mat*)-*tva*, n. power, might, Ragh. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of or produced from a Śakti &c., Cat. — **moksha**, m. 'loss of strength' and 'hurling a spear,' Vās. — **yaśas**, f. N. of a Vidyādhari and of the 10th Lambaka of the Kathā-sarīt-sāgara (named after her). — **yāmala**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **rakṣita** or **taka**, m. N. of a king of the Kīrātas, Kathās. — **ratnākara**, m. 'jewelmine of Śakti,' N. of a wk. on the mystical worship of Śakti or Durgā. — **vana-māhātmya**, n. N. of a ch. of the BhavP. — **vara**, see *dhara*. — **vallabha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vāda**, m. 'assertion of Śakti-doctrine,' N. of a phil. wk. by Gadādhara-bhaṭṭācārya. — **kalikā**, f., -**ṭikā**, f., -**rahasya**, n., -**vivaraṇa**, n.; ²*dārtha-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — **vādin**, m. one who asserts the Śakti-doctrine, an adherent of Ś-doctrine, a Śakta, Cat. — **vicāra**, m. N. of a phil. wk. (= *vāda*). — **vijaya-stuti**, f., -**vijaya-svāmi-stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **vīra**, m. (in Śakti

worship) the man who has intercourse with the woman representing Śakti, W. — **vega**, m. N. of a Vidyādhara, Kathās. — **vaikalya**, n. deficiency of power or strength, incapacity, debility, W. — **vai-bhāvika**, mfn. endowed with power and efficacy, MārKp. — **śodhana**, n. 'purification of Śō', a ceremony performed with the woman representing Śō, W. — **śhha** (for *-śha*), mfn. potent, mighty, L. — **samgama-tantra**, n., — **samgamāmṛita**, n. N. of Tāntric wks. — **śiṣha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **siddhānta**, m. N. of wk. — **seṇa**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. vi, 216. — **stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a minister of Muktipāda, Cat. — **hara**, mfn(ā)n. depriving of strength, Cāp. — **has-ta**, m. = *-pāṇi*, Kālac. — **hina**, mfn. powerless, impotent, Hit. — **hetika**, mfn. armed with a spear or lance, L.

1. **Śaktin**, mfn. (prob.) furnished with a flag-staff, MBh. (cf. *ratha-śakti*).

2. **Śaktin**, m. N. of a man (= *śakti*, m.), MBh. **Śakti-vat**, mfn. (cf. *śakti*) 'powerful' or 'helpful', RV.; TBr.

Śakti, in comp. for *śakti*. — **apēksha**, mfn. having regard or reference to ability, according to power or capacity, MW. — **ardha**, m. 'half-strength', a partic. stage of exhaustion (perspiring or panting with fatigue), L. — **avara**, mfn. junior to Śakti, MW.

Śakna or **śaknu**, mfn. kind or pleasant in speech (= *-priya-vada*), L.

Śaknuvāna. See *a-śō*.

Śākman, n. power, strength, capacity, RV.; energy, action, ib.; m. N. of Indra; L.

Śākya, mfn(ā)n. able, possible, practicable, capable of being (with inf. in pass. sense, e.g. *na sā śakyā netum balāt*, 'she cannot be conducted by force'; *tan mayā śakyam pratipattum*, 'that is able to be acquired by me'; the form *śakyam* may also be used with a nom. case which is in a different gender or number, e.g. *śakyaṇ śva-mānsāddibhir api kshul pratihantum*, 'hunger can be appeased even by dog's flesh &c.,' cf. Vām. v, 2, 25), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be conquered or subdued, liable to be compelled to (inf.), MBh.; explicit, direct, literal (as the meaning of a word or sentence, opp. to *lakṣhya* and *vyāghya*), Alamkāraś. — **tama**, mfn. most possible, very practicable (with inf. in a pass. sense), Hit. iii, 115 (v.l.) — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. possibility, practicability, capacity, capability, Sarvad. (*-tāvachhedaka*, n. = *śakyāṇṣe bhāsamāna-dharmāḥ*, L.) — **pratikāra**, mfn. capable of being remedied, remediable, Kathās. (*a-prō*); m. a possible remedy or counter-agent, W. — **rūpa**, mfn. possible to be (inf. in pass. sense), MBh. xii, 2613. — **śāṅka**, mfn. liable to be doubted, admitting of doubt, Sarvad. — **sāmantatā**, f. the state of being able to conquer neighbouring kings, Kām.

Śakrā, mfn(ā)n. strong, powerful, mighty (applied to various gods, but esp. to Indra), RV.; AV.; TBr.; Lāṭy.; m. N. of Indra, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of an Āditya, MBh.; Hariv.; of the number 'fourteen', Gaṇit.; Wrightia Antidyenterica, L.; Terminalia Arjuna, L. — **kārmuka**, n. 'Indra's bow,' the rainbow, VarBṛS. — **kāśthā**, f. 'Indra's quarter,' the east, Dhṛtān. — **kumārīkā** (Kālp.) or *ri* (VarBṛS.), f. a small flag-staff used with I^o's banner, VarBṛS. — **ketu**, m. Indra's banner, ib. — **kṛidācala**, m. 'Indra's pleasure-mountain,' N. of the m^o Meru, L. — **gopa** or **-gopa**, m. the cochineal insect (cf. *indra-gō*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **cāpa**, n. = *kārmuka*, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — **samudbhava**, f. a kind of cucumber, L.; — **pāya**, Nom. A. 'yate,' to represent a rainbow, Hariv. — **ja**, m. 'Indra-born,' a crow, L. — **janitri**, f. 'I^o's mother,' N. of the largest flag-staff used with Indra's banner, VarBṛS. — **jāta**, m. = *-ja*, L. — **jānu**, m. N. of a monkey, R. — **jāla**, n. magic, sorcery, Kālac. — **jit**, m. 'I^o's conqueror,' N. of the son of Rāvaṇa (his first name was Megha-nāda, but after his victory over I^o, described in the Rāmāyaṇa, Uttara-k^o xxiv, it was changed by Brahmā to Śakra-jit = Indra-jit, q.v.); he was killed by Lakṣmaṇa, R.; Ragh. &c.; of a king, VP. — **taru**, m. a species of plant (= *vijayā*), L. — **tejas**, mfn. glorious or vigorous like I^o, Bhag. — **tva**, n. I^o's power or dignity, MBh. — **dantin**, m. I^o's elephant (called Airāvata), Śiṣ. — **diś**, f. = *kāśthā*, Kāv.; VarBṛS. — **deva**, m. N. of a king of the Kālīngas, MBh.; of a son of Śrīgāla, Hariv.; of a poet, Cat. — **devatā**, f. N. of a partic. night of new moon, MBh. — **daivata**, n. 'having I^o as deity,' N. of the Nakṣatra Jyēṣṭhā, VarBṛS.

— **druma**, m. Pinus Deodora, L.; Mimulus Elengi, L.; Terminalia Arjuna, L. — **dhanus**, n. = *kārmuka*, MBh.; R. &c. — **dhvaja**, m. I^o's banner, MBh.; R.; VarBṛS. — **taru**, m. id., Hariv. — **jōtsava**, m. = *śakrōtsava*, MW. — **nandana**, m. 'I^o's son,' patr. of Arjuna, L. — **paryāya**, m. Wrightia Antidyenterica, L. — **pāta**, m. the lowering of I^o's flag, Yājñ. — **pāda**, m. the foot of I^o's banner, VarYogay. — **pādapa**, m. Pinus Deodora, L.; Wrightia Antidyenterica, L. — **pura**, n. (Kull.), — **purī**, f. (Kathās.) I^o's town. — **pushpikā** or **-pushpi**, f. Menispermum Cordifolium, L. — **prastha**, n. N. of ancient Delhi (= *indra-prastha*), MBh.; BhP. — **bāpāsana**, n. = *kārmuka*, R. — **bija**, n. the seed of Wrightia Antidyenterica, L. — **bhaksha**, m. or n. = *śakrāśana*, Kautukas.; — *bhakṣha*, m. an eater of I^o's food, ib.; — *makha* or *makṣhōtsava*, m. a festival in honour of the plant called 'I^o's food,' ib. — **bhavana**, n. I^o's heaven, Svarga or paradise, L. — **bhid**, m. = *-jit*, L. — **bhuvana**, n. = *bhavana*, W. — **bhū-bhava**, f. Cucumis Colocintida, L. — **bhūruha**, m. = *-vriksha*, L. — **mātri**, f. Clerodendrum Siphonanthus, L. — **mātrikā**, f. = *janitri*, Kālp. — **mūrdhan**, m. I^o's head, an ant-hill, L. — **yava**, m. = *-bija*, Suśr. — **yaśo-vidhvansana**, n. N. of a ch. of GaṇP. ii. — **rūpa**, mfn. having the form of I^o, MW. — **loka**, m. = *bhavana*, Mn.; R.; — *bhāj*, mfn. sharing I^o's heaven or paradise, MW. — **valli**, f. colocynth, L. — **vāpin**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — **vāhana**, m. 'Indra's vehicle,' a cloud, L. — **vriksha**, m. Wrightia Antidyenterica, L. — **śarāsana**, n. = *kārmuka*, L. — *nyāya*, Nom. P. 'yate' ('yila', n. impers.), to represent a rainbow, Dhanamj. — **śākhin**, m. = *-vriksha*, Bhpr. — **śālā**, f. 'I^o's hall,' a place or room prepared for sacrifices, L. — **śiras**, n. = *mūrdhan*, L. — **sadas**, n. I^o's seat or palace, MBh. — **sārathi**, m. I^o's charioteer Mātali, L. — **suta**, m. 'I^o's son,' N. of the monkey Vālin, L.; of Arjuna (cf. *nandana*), W. — **sudhā**, f. 'I^o's nectar,' gum olibanum, L. — **śrīṣṭhā**, f. 'I^o'-created,' Terminalia Chebula or yellow myrobalan (fabled to have sprung from the ground on which I^o spilt a drop of nectar), L. — **stuti**, f. N. of wk. **Śakrākhyā**, m. 'I^o'-named,' an owl (cf. *ulūka* and Vām. ii, 1, 13), L. **Śakrāgni**, m. du. I^o and Agni (lords of the Nakṣatra Viśakhā), VarBṛS. **Śakrātma**, m. 'I^o's son,' N. of Arjuna, MBh. **Śakrādāna**, n. = *śakra-taru*, L. **Śakrāditya**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. **Śakrānālākhyā**, mfn. called I^o and Agni (ibc.), VarBṛS. (cf. *Śakrāgni*). **Śakrābhilagnaratna**, n. a partic. gem, L. **Śakrāyudha**, n. = *śakra-kārmuka*, R.; VarBṛS.; MārKp. **Śakrārī**, m. 'I^o's enemy,' N. of Kṛiṣṇa, Pañcar. **Śakrāvātāra-tirtha**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, Sighās. **Śakrāvarta**, m. id., MBh. **Śakrāsana**, m. 'I^o's food,' the plant Wrightia Antidyenterica (fabled to have sprung from the drops of Amṛita which fell to the ground from the bodies of Rāma's monkeys restored to life by I^o), L.; n. the seed of W^r° Ant^o, L.; an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp (= *bhaṅgā*), Hās.; Kautukas. (cf. *indrāśana*); — *kānana*, n. — *vāṣṭikā*, f. — *vipina*, n. a wood or garden in which hemp grows, ib. **Śakrāsana**, n. I^o's throne, MBh.; Kāv. **Śakrāha**, m. (?) the seed of Wrightia Antidyenterica, L. **Śakrāsvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. **Śakrōtthāna**, n. the raising up of I^o's banner, = next, Cat. (also *śubh-sava*, m., VP.) **Śakrōtsava**, m. 'I^o'-festival,' a festival in honour of I^o on the twelfth day of the light half of Bhādra (when a flag or banner was set up; cf. *dhvajjōtthāna* and *śakra-dhvajjōtsava*), MBh.

Śakrāṇī, f. N. of Śact (wife of Indra), MBh.

Śakri, m. (only L.) a cloud; a thunderbolt; an elephant; a mountain.

Śakru, m. N. of a man, VP.

1. **Śakla**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1047, col. 1) speaking pleasantly or kindly, affable, L. (cf. *śakna*).

Śakvan, mfn(ā)n. powerful, able, mighty, VS.; m. an artificer, ŚBr.; an elephant, L.; (arī), f. see below.

Śakvara, m. a bull, Hcar.; Kām., Sch.; (ā), f. gravel, L. (prob. w. r. for *śarkarā*).

Śakvārī, f. pl. wrongly written *śakkarī* or *śarkarī* N. of partic. verses or hymns (esp. of the Mahānāmni verses belonging to the Śakvara-Sāman), RPrāt.; Gobh.; a partic. metre (in Vedic texts of 7 × 8 syllables, and therefore called *saṭpa-padā*, later

any metre of 4 × 14 syllables, e.g. the Vāsanta-tilaka, q.v.), TS.; Kāth.; ChUp. &c.; pl. water, AV.; VS.; Gobh.; du. the arns, Naigh. ii, 4; sg. a cow, AV.; PañcarBr. (cf. Naigh. ii, 11); a finger, L.; a river, Up. iv, 112, Sch.; N. of a river, L.; a girdle, Kāvād. i, 149. — **tvā**, n. the state or condition of being a Śakvarī verse, MaitrS. — **prīṣṭha**, mfn. having the Śakvarī verses for a Prīṣṭha (q.v.), Lāṭy.

Śāgmā, mfn(ā)n. powerful, mighty, strong, effective (others 'helpful, kind, friendly'), RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; Kaus.

Śāgman, n., v.l. for *śāgman*, Naigh. ii, 1.

Śāgmyā, mfn(ā)n. = *śagma*, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

शक 2. **śāka**, n. excrement, ordure, dung (cf. *śakan*, *śakri*), AV.; water (v.l. for *kaśa*), Naigh. i, 12; m. a kind of animal, Pañcar. (v.l. *śala*); w. r. for *śuka*, MBh. xiii, 2835; (ā), f. a kind of bird or fly or long-eared animal, VS.; TS. (Sch.). — **dhūma**, m. the smoke of burnt or burning cow-dung, AV.; (prob.) N. of a Nakṣatra, ib.; a priest who augurs by means of cow-dung, Kaus.; — *jd* or *-jā*, mfn. produced or born from cow-dung, AV. — **mādhī**, m. N. of a man, g. *śubhrādhi*. — **pīṇa**, m. a lump of dung, VS. — **pūṇa**, m. (fr. *√pūṇ*?) N. of a man (cf. *śakapūṇi*). — **pūta** (*śāka*-), mfn. 'purified with cow-dung,' N. of the author of RV. x, 132 (having the patr. Nārmedha), Anukr. — **balli** (*śāka*-), m. an oblation of cow-dung, AV. — **māya**, mfn(ā)n. consisting of or arising from excrement, RV. — **mābhara**, mfn. bearing dung or ordure, AV. — **loṭa**, n. (cf. *√luṭ*) = *śālūka*, a lotus-root, Gobh. (Sch.); accord. to some = *śāka-loṣṭa*, 'a lump or ball of cow-dung'. — **hū**, mfn., Pat. **Śakādha**, m. a fire (made) with the excrement of animals, ĀpŚr.

Śakandhu, n. (perhaps for *śakan-andhu*) a dung-well(?), Pāṇ. vi, 1, 94, Vārtt. 4.

शक 3. **śāka**, m. pl. N. of a partic. white-skinned tribe or race of people (in the legends which relate the contests between Vasishṭha and Viśvāmitra the Śakas are fabled to have been produced by the Cow of Vasishṭha, from her sweat, for the destruction of Viśvāmitra's army; in Mn. x, 44, they are mentioned together with the Pauṇḍrakas, Oḍras, Draviḍas, Kāmbojas, Javanas or Yavanas, Pāradas, Pahlavas, Cīnas, Kīratas, Daradas, and Khasās, described by Kullūka as degraded tribes of Kshatriyas called after the districts in which they reside: according to the VP. iv, 3, king Sagara attempted to rid his kingdom of these tribes, but did not succeed in destroying them all: they are sometimes regarded as the followers of Śaka or Śālī-vāhana, and are probably to be identified with the Tartars or Indo-Scythians [Lat. *Sacæ*] who overran India before the Āryans, and were conquered by the great Vikramāditya [q.v.]; they really seem to have been dominant in the north-west of India in the last century before and the first two centuries after the beginning of our era), AVParīś.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a king of the Śakas, g. *kambojādī* (on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 175, Vārtt.); an era, epoch (cf. *-kāla*); a year (of any era), Inscr.; a partic. fragrant substance, Gal. — **kartri** or **-kāraka**, m. the founder of an era, L. — *kōtpatti*, f. N. of wk. — **kāla**, m. the Śaka era (beginning A.D. 78, and founded by king Śālī-vāhana; an *expired* year of the Śaka era is converted into the corresponding year A.D. by adding to it 78-79; e.g. 654 *expired* = A.D. 732-733), VarBṛS.; Rājat. (RTI. 433). — **kṛit**, ni. = *-kartri*?, L. — **cella** (?), m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **deśa**, m. N. of a country, Cat. — **nripati-samvatsara**, m. a year of the Śaka era, Inscr. — **nripāla**, m. a Śaka king, Jyot. — **purusha-vivaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **bhūpa-kāla**, m. = *śaka-kāla*, VarBṛS. — **vatsara**, m. a year of the Śaka era, L. — **varṇa**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **varman**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **varsha**, m. or n. = *-vatsara*, Jyot. — **vṛiddhi**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **sthāna**, n. N. of a country (*Zaka-σθήνη*), Hcar. **Śakāditya**, m. 'sun of the Śōs,' N. of king Śālī-vāhana, L. **Śakādhipa-rājadhāni**, f. the capital or residence of the Śōking, i.e. Dillī (Delhi), L. **Śakāntaka**, m. 'destroyer of the Śōs,' N. of king Vikramāditya, L. **Śakābda**, m. a year of the Śō era, W. **Śakāri**, m. 'enemy of the Śakas,' N. of king Vikramāditya, Rājat. **Śakendra-kāla**, m. = *śaka-bhūpa-kāla*, VarBṛS.

2. **Śākara**, m. (for 1. see under 1. *śa*) a descendant of the Śakas, a Śaka, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 130; a king's brother-in-law through one of his inferior wives (esp. in the drama represented as a foolish,

frivolous, proud, low, and cruel man, such as is Saṃsthānaka in the Mṛicchakaṭikā, he speaks the dialect of the Śakas i.e. Śākṛī, which employs the sibilant ś exclusively; hence Śākāra, accord. to some, is for 'Śa-kāra,' one who uses the letter Śa, Bhar.; Daś.; Śāh. &c.

Śākāri-lipi, f. a partic. kind of writing, Lalit.

शकच śakaca, m. a proper N., Rājat.

शकट śakaṭa, n. (rarely m., of doubtful derivation) a cart, waggon, car, carriage, Nir.; Śāṅkhśr. &c.; (with *prajāpatyam* or *rohinyāḥ*, cf. *rohini-ś*) the five stars forming the asterism Rohiṇi compared to a cart, Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.; (only) n. a partic. configuration of stars and planets (when all the planets are in the 1st and 7th house), VarBṛS.; ni. n. a form of military array resembling a wedge, Mn. vii, 187; m. Dalbergia Ougeinensis, L.; Arum Colocasia, L.; an implement for preparing grain, MW.; w.r. for *śakaṭa*, q.v.; N. of a man, g. *naḍḍi*; of a demon slain by the child Kṛṣṇa, Śiś.; m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.; (ī), f., see below. — *dāsa*, m. N. of a man, Mudr. — *nīḍa*, n. the interior of a cart, Āpśr. — *bhīḍ*, m. 'slayer of Śakaṭa', N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛṣṇa, Pañcar. — *bheda*, m. division of the 5^o asterism by the moon or a planet passing through it, Col. — *mantra*, m. pl. the verses addressed to the chariot of Soma, Āpśr. — *vila* (?), m. a gallinule, W. (cf. *śakāṭavila*). — *vyūha*, m. a partic. form of military array, MBh. — *vrata*, n. a partic. observance, Cat. — *sārtha*, m. a multitude or train of carts, caravan, Pat. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 115. — *han*, m. = *bhid*, W. **Śakāṭakṣa**, m. the axle of a cart, MW. **Śakāṭāṅga**, m. a patr. = *śakāṭāyana*, Gaṇar. **Śakāṭāpāṇa**, m. pl. carts and merchandise, R. (w.r. *śakāṭāyana*). **Śakāṭāri**, n. 'enemy of Ś', N. of Kṛṣṇa, L. **Śakāṭāvila** (?), m. a kind of aquatic bird (= *plava*), Yājñ., Sch. **Śakāṭāsura-bhañjana**, m. 'crusher of the demon Ś', N. of Kṛṣṇa, Pañcar. **Śakāṭāhvā**, f. 'cart-named', the asterism Rohiṇi (cf. above), L. **Śakāṭocchātana**, n. the upsetting or overturning of a cart, BhP.

Śakāṭāya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to represent or be like a cart, BhP.

Śakāṭāra, m. a bird of prey (perhaps a kind of vulture), MW.; N. of a monkey, Hit.; = *śakāṭāla*, W. **Śakāṭārōpākhyāna**, n. the episode or fable of the monkey Śakāṭāra, Cat.

Śakāṭāla, m. N. of a minister of king Nanda (in revenge for ill-treatment he conspired with the Brahman Cāṇakya to effect his master's death), Hcar.; Kathās.

Śakaṭi, f. = *śakaṭī*, g. *bahv-ādi*.

Śakaṭika, mfn. (fr. *śakaṭa*), g. *kumuddi*.

Śakaṭikā, f. a small cart, a child's cart, toy-cart, Mṛicch. ix, 23 (cf. *mṛic-chakaṭikā*).

Śakaṭin, mfn. possessing a cart or carriage; m. the owner of a cart, Kathās.

Śakaṭī, f. a waggon, cart, carriage, RV. x, 146, 3 (cf. g. *bahv-ādi*). — *karpa*, g. *suwāst-ādi* (Kāś. *śaṭi-karpa*). — *muḥka*, m(ī)n. 'cart-mouthed,' having a mouth like a cart, ŚaṅvBr. — *śakaṭa*, mfn. (prob.) consisting of (or produced by) carts or carriages of all kinds (as a noise), Hariv.

Śakaṭīya-śabara, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Śakaṭyā, f. a multitude of carts, g. *pāṣādi*.

शकन् śakān. See *śakṛit*, col. 3.

शकम् śakam. See under *sām* (ind.)

शकर śakara. See next.

शकल śakala, m. n. (in ŚBr. also *śakara*, of doubtful derivation) a chip, fragment, splint, log, piece, bit, TS. &c. &c. (*śakalāni* √ *kṛi*, with acc., 'to separate, divide, dissipate,' Ragh.); a potsherd, Mn. vi, 28; a spark (in *kṛiṣṭānu-ś*), Śiś. v, 9; n. a half, Śāh. (*candra-ś*), the half-moon, Kād.; a half-verse, Ked.; the half of an egg-shell, Mn.; MBh. &c.; skin, bark, Divyāv.; the scales of a fish (cf. *śalka*, *śalkala*), ib.; the skull (in *kapāla-ś*); cinnamon, L.; a kind of black pigment or dye, L.; m. N. of a man, g. *gar-gādi*. — *jyotis*, n. a kind of venomous snake, L. — *vāt*, mfn., g. *madhv-ādi*. **Śakalāṅgushthaka**, mfn. (Vedic), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 59, Sch. **Śakalēndu**, m. the half-moon, Hariv. (also w.r. for *śakal*).

Śakalaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to break into pieces, divide, Mcar.

Śakalā - √ *kṛi*, P. - *karoti*, id., g. *ūry-ādi*.

Śakalita, mfn. broken into pieces, reduced to fragments, Hcar.; Śiś.; Balar.

Śakalin, m. 'having scales,' a fish, Harav.

Śakali, in comp. for *śakala* — *karapa*, n. the act of breaking in pieces, W. — √ *kṛi*, P. - *karoti*, to break in pieces, divide, bruise, Kād.; Āpśr., Sch. — *kṛita*, mfn. broken or cut in pieces, reduced to fragments, smashed, bruised, divided, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *kṛiti*, f. = *karapa*, Harav. — √ *bhū*, P. - *bhāvati*, to be broken in pieces, burst asunder, MBh.; R. — *bhūta*, mfn. broken in pieces, bruised, crushed, burst, MBh.

Śakaly'eshin, mfn. (accord. to Padap. from *śakalya* + *eshin*) 'desiring fragments of wood,' devouring or licking (as a flame of fire), AV. i, 25, 2.

शकव śakava, ni. (doubtful) a goose, W.

शकशकाय śakaśakāya, P. *°yati* (onomat.), to make a rustling noise, rustle (as the leaves of a tree in the wind), Bhaṭṭ.

शकार 1. 2. śakāra. See under 1. *śa* and 3. *śaka*.

शकुटा śakuṭa, f. a partic. part of an elephant's hind leg, L.

शकुन śakunā, m. (said to be fr. √ *śak*, Up. iii, 49) a bird (esp. a large bird or one of good or bad omen), RV. &c. &c.; a partic. kind of bird (either = *grīdhra*, a vulture, or = *cilla*, a common kite or Pondicherry eagle), L.; a kind of Brahman (*vipra-bheda*), MW.; a sort of hymn or song (sung at festivals to secure good fortune), W.; (with *Vasishṭhasya*) N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.; N. of an Asura, BhP.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; Buddh.; (ī), f., see col. 3; n. any auspicious object or lucky omen, an omen or prognostic (in general; rarely 'an inauspicious omen'), Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; mfn. indicating good luck, auspicious, MW. — *jña*, mfn. knowing omens, Kathās.; (ā), f. a small house-lizard, L. — *jñāna*, n. knowledge of birds or omens, augury, Yājñ.; N. of a chapter of the ŚārṅgP. — *dīpaka*, m. (or *ikā*, f.), N. of a wk. on augury. — *devatā*, f. a deity presiding over good omens, Kathās. — *dvāra*, n. 'door of omens,' a partic. term in augury, VarBṛS. — *patra*, n., - *parikṣā*, f., - *pradīpa*, m., - *ratnāvali*, f. N. of wks. — *ruta-jñāna*, n. knowledge of the notes of birds, VarBṛS.; Rājat. — *vidyā*, f. = prec., Buddh. — *sāstra*, n. 'doctrine or book of omens,' N. of wk. — *sārōdhāra*, m. N. of wk. — *sūkta*, n. the bird-hymn (perhaps RV. i, 164, 20 or x, 146, 2), VarBṛS. **Śakunādhisṭhātri**, f. (a goddess) presiding over good omens, Kathās. **Śakunārṇava**, m., *nāvali*, f. N. of wks. on augury. **Śakunāśi**, f. N. of a plant, Suśr. (perhaps w.r. for *śakulāśa*; cf. *śakulādāni*). **Śakunāhṛit**, m. a kind of rice, L.; a kind of fish, L. **Śakunāhṛita**, mfn. brought by birds, L.; a kind of rice, Suśr. (cf. prec.). **Śakunōpadeśa**, m. the doctrine of omens, augury, VarBṛS.

Śakunaka, ni. a bird, MBh.; (*ikā*), f. a female bird, ib.; N. of one of the Mātṛī attendant on Skanda, ib.; of various women, Vās.

Śakūni, m. a bird (esp. a large bird, L. = *grīdhra* or *cilla*, accord. to some 'a cock'), RV. &c. &c.; (in astronomy) N. of the first fixed Karṇa (q. v.), VarBṛS.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of an evil demon (son of Duṣ-saha), MārKp.; of an Asura (son of Hiranyāksha and father of Vṛika), Hariv.; Pur.; of the brother of queen Gāndhārī (and therefore the brother-in-law of Dhṛita-rāshṭra and the Mātula or maternal uncle of the Kuru princes; as son of Subala, king of Gāndhārī, he is called Saubala; he often acted as counsellor of Duryodhana, and hence his name is sometimes applied to an old officious relative whose counsels tend to misfortune), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (cf. 1W. 380); of a son of Vikukshi and grandson of Ikṣvāku), Hariv.; of a son of Daśa-ratha, ib.; BhP.; of the great-grandfather of Aśoka, Rājat.; du. N. of the Aśvins, MW.; (ī or ī), f., see below. — *graha*, m. N. of a demon causing children's diseases, MBh. — *prapā*, f. a drinking-trough for birds, L. — *vāda*, ni. the first song of birds (or of a partic. bird) at dawn (accord. to some 'the crowing of a cock'), AitBr. — *savana*, n., g. *savanādi*.

— *sādā*, m. a partic. part of the sacrificial horse, VS. **Śakuniśvara**, m. 'lord of birds,' N. of Garuḍa, L. **Śakuny-upākhyāna**, n. N. of wk.

Śakunī, f. (of *śakuna* or *°ni*, col. 2) a female bird, MBh.; Hariv.; a hen-sparrow, L.; Turdus Macrourus, L.; N. of a female demon (sometimes identified with Durgā) causing a partic. child's disease (sometimes = *pūtānā*, and in this sense also *śakunī*), MBh.; Hariv.

Śakūnta, m. a bird, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a partic. bird of prey, BhP.; a blue jay, L.; a sort of insect, L.; N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.

Śakuntakā, m. a small bird, VS.; MBh.; (*ikā*), f. a female bird, RV.

Śakuntalā, f. (said to be fr. *śakunta*) N. of a daughter of the Apsaras Menakā by Viśvāmitra (she was supposed to have been born and left in a forest, where she was protected by birds till found by the sage Kapva, who took her to his hermitage and reared her as his daughter; she was there seen by king Dushyanta, when on a hunting expedition, and married by him, and became the mother of Bharata, sovereign of all India; the story of Dushyanta's accidental meeting with Śakuntalā, their marriage, separation, his repudiation of her through temporary loss of memory caused by a curse, his subsequent recognition of her by means of a ring which was lost but afterwards recovered, forms the subject of Kālidāsa's celebrated drama called Abhijñāna-śakuntalā, q. v.). — *°tmaja* (*°lām*), m. 'Ś's son,' metron. of Bharata (sovereign of India), L. **Śakuntalōpākhyāna**, n. 'story of Ś', N. of MBh. i, 60-74 and of PadmaP., Svargakh. 1-5.

Śakūnti, m. a bird, RV.; Kāv.

Śakuntikā. See *śakuntaka*.

शकुन्द śakunda, m. Nerium Odorum, L. (cf. *sata-kunda*).

शकुर śakura, mfn. tame, quiet (as an animal), Hcar.

शकुल śakulā, m. a kind of fish (perhaps 'the gilt-head'), VS.; AV.; MBh. &c.; a kind of spur-like projection (behind the hoof of an ox or cow), VS.; (with *Vasishṭhasya*) N. of a Sāman (v.l. for *śakunda*); (ī), f., see below. — *gaṇḍa*, m. a kind of fish, L. **Śakulāśhaka**, m. 'fish-eyed,' white bent-grass, Panicum Dactylon (the blossoms are white and compared to the eye of a fish), L. **Śakulāśhi**, f. a kind of Dūrvā grass, L. (cf. prec.). **Śakulāda**, m. pl. 'eating Śakulas,' N. of a people, g. *kāyādi*. **Śakulādāni**, f. (cf. *śakunāśi*) a kind of potherb (accord. to L. Commelina Salicifolia, Scindapsus Officinalis &c.), Car.; Vāgbh.; an earth-worm, W. **Śakulārṇhaka**, ni. a sort of fish, L.

Śakulin, m. a fish, L. (prob. w. r. for *śakalin*, q. v.)

शकृत् śakṛit, n. (the weak cases are optionally formed fr. a base *śakṛ*, cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 3; *śakṛit*, nom. acc. sg. and ibc.; gen. sg. *śakṛnā*, AV.; instr. *śakṛā*, VS., or *śakṛitā*, KātyŚr., instr. pl. *śakṛbhis*, TS.; acc. pl. *śakṛitas*, VarBṛS.), excrement, ordure, feces, dung (esp. cow-dung), RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Gk. *σκαπ*, *σκατός*; accord. to some, *κόμπος* and Lat. *cacare*.] — *kari*, m. 'dung-making,' a calf, L. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 24). — *kāra*, mfn. making ordure, W. — *kīṭa*, ni. a dung-beetle, L. — *padī*, f. having ordure at the feet, g. *kumbha-pady-ādi*. — *pinḍa*, m. a lump or ball of cow-dung, Kauś.; Āpast.

Śakṛid, in comp. for *śakṛit*. — *graha*, w.r. for *śakṛid-gr*, q. v. — *deśa*, m. (R.). — *dvāra*, n. (K.) 'door of the feces,' the anus. — *bheda*, m. 'loosening of the feces,' diarrhoea, Suśr.

Śakṛin, in comp. for *śakṛit*. — *mūtra*, n. feces and urine, BhP. (cf. *mūtra-śakṛit*).

शकृर śakkara, °ri. See *śakvara*, °ri.

शकृर śakkari, m. a bull, L. (cf. *śakvara*).

शकुलि śakkuli, prob. w. r. for *śashkuli*, Siddh.

शक्त śakta, *śakti* &c. See p. 1044, col. 2.

शक्तु śaktu, *śaktuka*, incorrect for *saktu*, *saktuka*, q. v.

शक्ति śakti, *śaktrin*, w. r. for *śakti*, m.

शकन् *śakman*, *śahya*, *śakra* &c. See p. 1045, col. 1.

शङ्क 2. *śakla*, m. (for 1. see p. 1045, col. 2) prob. for *śakala*, *śalka*, TS.

शङ्कल-*karapa*, n. = *śakali-kṛ*, breaking or hewing in pieces, Bālar.

शङ्कन् *śakvan*, *śakvara*, *śakvari*. See p. 1045, col. 2.

शङ्ग *śagmā*, *śagmyā*. See p. 1045, col. 3.

शङ्क *śaṅk*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. iv, 12) *śaṅkate* (ep. also P.; aor. 2. sg. *śaṅkīḥ*, *aśaṅkīḥ*, *śaṅkīḥ*, *śaṅkīḥ*, *śaṅkīḥ*, MBh. &c., inf. *śaṅkhitum*, ib.; ind. p.; -*śaṅkya*, ib.; Gr. also pf. *śaṅkīḥ*, fut. *śaṅkīḥ*, *śaṅkīḥ*), to be anxious or apprehensive, be afraid of (abl.), fear, dread, suspect, distrust (acc.), Br.; MBh.; to be in doubt or uncertain about (acc.), hesitate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to think probable, assume, believe, regard as (with two acc.), suppose to be (*śaṅke*, 'I think', 'I suppose', 'it seems to me'), ib.; (in argumentative works) to ponder over or propound a doubt or objection: Pass. *śaṅkyate* (aor. *śaṅkī*), to be feared or doubted &c.; Caus. *śaṅkayati*, to cause to fear or doubt, render anxious about (loc.), Mālav.

1. *śaṅka*, m. (for 2. see below) fear, doubt (see comp.); N. of a king, Buddh. (cf. *śaṅkana*); (*ā*), f., see below. -*tvā-nirukti*, f. N. of wk.

śaṅkana, m. 'causing fear or awe (?)', N. of a king, MW.

śaṅkanīya, mfn. to be distrusted or suspected or apprehended (n. impers.), doubtful, questionable, Kāv.; Hit.; Sarvad. &c.; to be supposed to be, to be regarded as (e.g. *bādhakatvena*, 'as hurting or injuring'), Kusum.

śaṅkā, f. (ifc. f. *ā*) apprehension, care, alarm, fear, distrust, suspicion of (abl., loc., or *prati* with acc., or comp.; *brahma-hatyā-kṛitā śaṅkā*, 'the fear of having committed the murder of a Brahman', R.; *pāpa-śaṅkā na kartavyā*, 'no evil is to be suspected', Kathās., ŚBr. &c. &c.; doubt, uncertainty, hesitation, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) belief, supposition, presumption (of or that any person or thing is—), ib.; a subject started in disputation, MW.; a species of the Daṇḍaka metre, W. -*śūla* (*śaṅkāśūla*), mfn. bewildered by doubt or fear, MW. -*śaṅkita* (*śaṅkāt*), mfn. overcome with fear and anxiety, Subh. -*śvita* (*śaṅkāt*), mfn. filled with doubt, apprehensive, afraid, R. -*śhīyoga* (*śaṅkāt*), mfn. accusation or charge on suspicion, Yājñ., Sch. -*maya*, mfn. full of doubt or uncertainty, fearful, afraid, R. -*śaṅku*, m. the thorn or sting of doubt or fear, Rājāt. -*śīla*, mfn. of hesitating or diffident disposition, prone to doubt, MW. -*śpāda* (*śaṅkāt*), n. cause of doubt, ground or matter of suspicion, Hit. -*śprīṣṭa*, mfn. touched with fear, seized with alarm, Megh. -*hīna*, mfn. free from doubt or apprehension, V.

śaṅkita, mfn. alarmed, apprehensive, distrustful, suspicious, afraid of (abl., gen., or comp.), anxious about (loc. or acc. with *prati*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; assuming, supposing, Rājāt.; feared, apprehended, R.; Śāntis.; doubted, doubtful, uncertain, Mn.; Mṛicch. &c.; weak, unsteady, W. -*śrīṣṭi*, mfn. looking afraid or shy, Pañcat. -*manas*, mfn. faint-hearted, timid, apprehensive, MBh. -*varṇaka*, m. 'of doubtful appearance', a thief, L.

śaṅkīṭavya, mfn. to be feared or suspected or distrusted (n. impers. 'it should be feared' &c.), MBh.; Prasannar.; to be doubted, doubtful, questionable, MBh.

śaṅkin, mfn. afraid of, fearing (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; timid, suspicious, distrustful as (comp., e.g. *kāka-ś*, 'distrustful as a crow'), MBh.; Kathās.; assuming, supposing, suspecting, imagining, Ragh.; Hit.; full of apprehension or danger, Pañcat.

1. *śaṅku*, m. (for 2. see col. 2) fear, terror, W. *śaṅkura*, mfn. causing fear, frightful, formidable, L.; m. N. of a Dānava, VP. (v. l. for *śaṅkara*).

śaṅkya, mfn. to be distrusted or suspected or feared (n. impers.; superl. -*tama*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be assumed or expected or anticipated, Daś.; Rājāt.

शङ्क 2. *śaṅka*, m. a bull, L.

शङ्कर *śaṅkara*. See *śaṅkara*, p. 1054, col. 3.

शङ्कव्य *śaṅkavya*. See under 2. *śaṅku* below.

शङ्किल *śaṅkila*, m. (prob. w. r. for *śaṅkhila*; cf. *śaṅkha*) a conch-shell suspended on the ear of an elephant, L.

शङ्कु 2. *śaṅkū*, m. (of doubtful derivation) a peg, nail, spike, RV. &c. &c.; a stick, Hariv.; a stake, post, pillar, MBh.; an arrow, spear, dart (fig. applied to the 'sting' of sorrow, pain &c.; cf. *śaṅkā*, *śoka-ś* &c.), Hariv.; Kāv.; Rājāt.; a partic. weapon or any weapon, L.; the pin or gnomon of a dial (usually twelve fingers long), Col.; a kind of forceps (used for the extraction of a dead fetus), Suśr.; the fibre or vein of a leaf, ChUp.; the measure of twelve fingers, L.; (in astron.) the sine of altitude, Śūryas.; a partic. high number, ten billions (compared to an innumerable collection of ants), MBh.; R.; the clapper of a bell, Govardh. (L. also 'the penis; poison; Unguis Odoratus'; a partic. tree or the trunk of a lopped tree; a partic. fish [accord. to some "the skate fish"] or aquatic animal; a goose; a measuring rod; a Rākshasa; N. of Śiva; of a Gandharva attendant on Śiva; of Kāma; of a Nāga; = *anśa*); N. of a man, g. *gargādi*; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a Vṛishpi (son of Ugra-sena), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; of a poet (= *śaṅkuka*, q. v.), Cat.; of a Brahman, Buddh.; n. N. of a Sāman, ArśhBr. -*karṇa*, mfn. having pointed ears, MBh.; R. &c.; m. an ass, L.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a serpent-demon, ib.; of a Rākshasa, R.; of a son of Janam-gīya, MBh.; of a camel, Pañcat.; -*mukha*, mfn. having pointed ears and mouth, MBh.; *ṇin*, mfn. having pointed ears, Hariv.; *ṇīśvara*, m. a partic. form of Śiva, MBh.; n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat. -*ochāyā*, f. the shadow of a gnomon, Śūryas. -*jivā*, f. the sine of a gnomon, ib. -*taru*, m. the tree Vatica Robusta, L. -*tala*, n. the base of a gnomon, Gol. -*dhāna*, n. 'peg-receptacle', a hole for a pin (made in a skin to fasten it when used as an amulet), Kauś. -*patha*, m., Pāp. v, 1, 77, Vārtt. 2. -*puccha*, n. the sting (of a bee &c.), Rājāt. -*phanin*, m. a kind of aquatic animal, L. -*phalā* or -*phalikā*, f. Prosopis Spicigera, Bhpr. -*mat*, mfn. filled with stakes or spikes, L.; (*atī*), f. N. of a metre, Col. -*mukha*, mfn. having a pointed or sharp mouth (as a mouse), Suśr.; m. a crocodile, L.; a kind of leech, Suśr. -*mūli*, f. the 15th day of the light half of the month Mārga-śrīṣṭa, L. -*vicāra*, m. N. of a wk. (containing rules for finding out the hours by the shadows of pegs driven into the earth in sunshine) by Lakshmi-pati, Cat. -*vṛiksha*, m. = *-taru*, L. -*śiras*, mfn. spear-headed, L.; m. N. of an Asura, Hariv.; Pur. -*śravaṇa*, mfn. = *-karṇa*, VarBrS. -*śhṭha* (for *-stha*), mfn. Pāp. viii, 3, 97.

śaṅkavya, mfn. fit for a peg or serving as a peg, Hcar. (cf. Pāp. v, 1, 2, Sch.)

śaṅkuka, m. a small peg or nail, KātyŚr., Sch.; N. of a poet (author of the Bhuvanābhīyudaya, son of Mayūra), Rājāt.; of a writer on rhetoric, Cat.

śaṅkuci, m. a skate fish (= 2. *śaṅku*), L. (cf. *śaṅkuci*).

śaṅkulā, f. a kind of lancet or knife, Up. i, 37, Sch.; a pair of nippers or scissors (used to cut the areca-nut into small pieces), W. (cf. *danta-śaṅku*). -*khaṇḍa*, n. a piece cut off with a pair of nippers, Pāp. vi, 1, 2, Sch.

śaṅkoca or *oci*, m. = *śaṅkuci*, W.

शङ्ख *śaṅkhā*, m. n. (ifc. f. *ā*) a shell, (esp.) the conch-shell (used for making libations of water or as an ornament for the arms or for the temples of an elephant; a conch-shell perforated at one end is also used as a wind instrument or horn; in the battles of epic poetry, each hero being represented as provided with a conch-shell which serves as his horn or trumpet and often has a name), AV. &c. &c.; IW. 403; a partic. high number (said to = a hundred billions or 100,000 krores), MBh.; m. the temporal bone, temple (accord. to some also 'the bone of the forehead' or 'frontal bone'), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; an elephant's cheek or the part between the tusks (= *hasti-danta-madhya*), L.; N. of the teeth of an elephant 23 years old, VarBrS.; Unguis Odoratus, L.; a partic. Mantra, Gobh.; a kind of metre, Ked.; N. of one of Kubera's treasures and of the being presiding over it, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a military drum or other martial instrument, W.; N. of one of the

8 chiefs of the Nāgas (q. v.), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a Daitya (who conquered the gods, stole the Vedas, and carried them off to the bottom of the sea, from whence they were recovered by Vishṇu in the form of a fish), ib.; of a demon dangerous to children, ĀpGr., Sch.; of a mythical elephant, R.; N. of various men (pl. N. of a Gotra), AV. &c. &c.; of a son of Virāṭa, MBh.; of a son of Vajra-nābha, Hariv.; Pur.; of a law-giver (often mentioned together with his brother Likhita, q. v.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (cf. comp. below); of the author of RV. x, 15 (having the patr. Yāmāyana), Anukr.; of another poet, Cat.; of a country in the south of India (said to abound in shells), VarBrS. (cf. g. *śaṅdikādī*); of a mountain, Hariv.; Pur.; of a forest, VP.; (*ā*), f. a kind of flute, Saṅgīt. [Cf. Gk. *κόρυξ*; Lat. *concha*, *congius*.] -*karṇa*, m. 'shell-eared', N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; of a dog, Vcar. -*kāra* or -*kāraka*, m. a worker in shells, shell-cutter (described as a kind of mixed caste, accord. to some 'the adulterous offspring of Vaiśya-parents whose mother is a widow'; cf. *śaṅkhika*), Col. -*kumbha-śravaṇa*, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh. -*kusuma*, n. Andropogon Aciculatus, L. -*kūṭa*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, L.; of a mountain, Pur. -*kshīra*, n. 'the milk of a shell', any impossibility or absurdity, W. -*cakra*, (ibc.) a conch and a discus; -*gadā-dhara*, mfn. holding a c° and a d° and a mace (as Vishṇu), Vishṇ.; -*dhāraṇa-vāda*, m. N. of a treatise (treating of the marking of the limbs with a c°, d° and other emblems of Vishṇu) by Puruṣhottama; -*pāni*, mfn. holding a conch and a discus, VP.; -*vidhī*, m., -*vi-varaṇa*, n. N. of wks. -*carī* or -*carci*, f. a mark made with sandal on the forehead, L. -*cilla*, m. Falco Cheela, L. -*cūḍa*, m. N. of an Asura, Pañcat.; of a Gandharva, Cat.; of one of Kubera's attendants, BhP.; of a serpent-demon, Nāg. (also *ḍaka*, L.); *ḍḍivara-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. -*cūrṇa*, n. shell-powder, p° produced from shells, L. -*ja*, m. 'shell-born', a large pearl shaped like a pigeon's egg and said to be found in shells, W. -*jāti* (?), f. N. of a princess, Buddh. -*tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. -*datta*, m. N. of a poet, Rājāt.; of another man, Kathās. -*dāraka*, m. a shell-cutter, Col. -*drāva* or -*drāvaka*, m. a solvent for dissolving the conch or other shells (used in medicine), L. -*drāvin*, m. 'shell-dissolver', Rumiex Vesicarius, L. -*dvipa*, m. N. of a Dvīpa, VP. (one of the 6 islands of Anudvīpa, which lie in the southern sea, L.) -*dhara*, m. N. of various authors (esp. of the author of the Laṭaka-melana-prahasana), Cat.; (*ā*), f. Hingcha Repens, Madanav. -*dhavalā*, f. Jasminum Auriculatum, L. -*dhmā*, m. a shell-blower, one who plays on the conch or horn, VS.; ŚBr. -*dhmā*, m. id. Vop. -*dhvani*, m. the sound of a conch or horn, Mālatīm. -*naka*, m. = next, L. (prob. w. r.). -*nakha*, m. a kind of snail, MBh.; Vās.; the shell of the Trochus Perspectivus, MW.; the perfume called Nakhī (Unguis Odoratus) or another kind of perfume, L. -*nābha*, m. N. of a king (son of Vajra-nābha), VP. -*nābhi*, f. a kind of shell, Suśr.; (*ī*), f. a kind of plant or drug, ib.; Divyāv. -*nāmānī*, f. Andropogon Aciculatus, L. -*nārī*, f. a kind of metre, Col. -*nūpuripī*, f. having shell-bracelets and anklets, Pāp. v, 2, 128, Sch. -*pad* (strong form -*pād*), m. N. of a being enumerated among the Viśve Devāḥ, Hariv.; of a son of Kardama (said to have been made regent of the south), VP. -*pada*, m. N. of a son of Manu Svārocisha, MBh.; = next, Hariv.; VP. -*pā*, m. N. of a son of Kardama, VP. -*pāni*, m. 'holding a conch in the hand', N. of Vishṇu, L. -*pātra*, n. a vessel formed like a conch-shell, R. -*pāda*, m. N. of a son of Kardama, VP.; of the chief of a partic. sect, Cat. -*pāla*, m. a kind of snake, Suśr.; a kind of sweetmeat (fr. Pers. شکر پاره), L.; N. of a serpent-demon, Hariv.; BhP.; of a son of Kardama, VP.; n. a house with a partic. defect (also *laka*), Vāstuv. -*pīṇḍa*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. -*pura*, n. N. of a town, Kathās. -*pushpikā*, f. Andropogon Aciculatus, Saṃskārak. -*pushpī*, f. id. Vās.; Suśr. (-*śrīta*, mfn. boiled with the above plant, Mn. xi, 148); Canscora Decussata, L. -*poṭallā*, m. a partic. mixture, Bhpr. -*pranāda*, m. = *dhvani*, MW. -*pravara*, m. an excellent or the best shell, ib. -*prastha*, m. a spot in the moon, L. -*bhasman*, n. the ashes of a burnt shell, L. -*bhīṇna*, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 1, 52, Sch. -*bhṛit*, m. 'conch-bearer', N. of Vishṇu, R.

—*mālīnī*, f. *Andropogon Aciculatus*, L. — *mitra*, m. N. of a man, Pravar. — *muktā*, f. mother of pearl, R.; pl. shells and pearls, MW. — *mukha*, m. 'shell-faced', an alligator, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — *mudrā*, f. a partic. position of the fingers, Kālac. — *mūla*, n. a partic. esculent root, L. — *mekhala*, m. N. of an ancient sage, MBh. — *mauktika*, m. 'shell-pearl', a kind of wheat (the husks of which resemble a shell and the grains a pearl), L. — *yūthikā*, f. *Jasinium Auriculatum*, L. — *rājā*, m. the best of shells, MW. — *rāja*, m. N. of a king, Rājāt. — *rāvita*, n. a sound of conches, R. — *roman*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Hariv. — *lakshana*, n. N. of wk. — *likhita*, mfn. perfect in its kind, faultless, flawless (with *virṭti*, f. faultless conduct), MBh.; m. a king who practises justice, a just king, MW.; du. the two Rishis Śaṅkha and Likhita (authors of a law-book), IW. 203; — *priya*, m. 'beloved by Śō and Lō', a friend of strict justice, Kathās.; — *smṛiti*, f. the law-book of Śō and Lō. — *vaṭi-rasa*, m. a partic. mixture, Bhpr. — *vat*, mfn. possessing or having a shell or shells, L. — *valaya*, m. n. a shell-bracelet, Śis. — *viśha*, n. white arsenic, L. — *śiras*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — *śilā*, f. (prob.) a kind of stone, Lalit.; Divyāv. — *śirsha*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — *śukṭikā*, f. mother of pearl (= *śukṭikā*), L. — *śri-dhara*, m. N. of a writer on Dhama, Cat. — *śūna*, n. N. of a wk. (on bathing the images of gods with libations of water from conch-shells), ib. — *smṛiti*, f. Śō's law-book (mentioned by Yājñ. &c. and existing in a Brīhat, Vṛidha and Laghu recension). — *svana*, m. = *dhvani*, MW. — *svara*, prob. w. r. for *saṅkavarā* = *saṅkasuka*, Mahāv. — *hrada*, m. N. of a lake, Hariv.; Kathās. — *śaṅkhākhya*, m. a kind of perfume, MW. — *śaṅkhāntara*, n. 'the space between the temples', the forehead; — *dyotini*, mfn. shining in the forehead, Kum. — *śaṅkhālu* or *luka*, n. Dolichos Bulbosus, L. — *śaṅkhā-vatī*, f. (for *śaṅkha-v*) N. of a river, MārṅP. — *śaṅkhāvarta*, m. the convolution of a shell, Bhpr.; a kind of fistula in the rectum, ŚārngP. — *śaṅkhāsura*, m. the Daitya Śaṅkha, MW. — *śaṅkhābhata*, n. a partic. rite in the Gavām-ayana, Lāty. — *śaṅkhāhvā*, f. *Andropogon Aciculatus*, L. — *śaṅkhōdaka*, n. the water poured from a conch-shell, MW. — *śaṅkhōddhara* (or *ṛa-tīrtha*), n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *śaṅkhaka*, m. n. the conch-shell (also worn as a bracelet), MBh.; m. the temporal bone, forehead, Yājñ.; disease of the head (pain in the forehead with heat and puffiness of the temples), Suśr.; ŚārngS.; (with Jāinas) one of the g-treasures, L.; (*ikā*), f. *Andropogon Aciculatus*, L.; n. a bracelet (cf. above), W. — *śaṅkhapa*, m. N. of various men, VP. — *śaṅkhalikā*, f. N. of one of the Māyīs attendant on Skanda, MBh. — *śaṅkhika*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — *śaṅkhin*, mfn. possessing a conch (as Vishṇu), MBh.; Hariv.; bearing shells (as water), Āpast.; possessing the treasure called Śaṅkha, MārṅP.; possessed by the demon Śō, ĀpGr.; m. the ocean, L.; a worker in shells, L.; N. of Vishṇu, L.; (*imī*), f. see next. — *śaṅkhinī*, f. of prec.; mother of pearl, Bālar.; a partic. plant, Suśr.; Car.; ŚārngS. (accord. to L. *Andropogon Aciculatus*, *Cissampelos Hexandra*, = *sveta-cukrā*, *sveta-pumṇāga*, and *sveta-vṛindū*); a partic. vein (*nāḍī*), Cat.; N. of one of the four classes into which females are divided (the other three being *citrinī*, *padminī*, and *hasinī*), RTL. 389; N. of a Śakti worshipped by Buddhists, Kālac.; a kind of semidivine being or fairy (*upadevatā-viśeṣa*), W.; N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — *phala*, m. *Acacia Sirissa*, L. — *vāsa*, m. *Trophis Aspera*, L.

शङ्ग śaṅ-ga, śaṅ-gaya &c. See p. 1054, col. 3.

शच् śac, cl. I. Ā. śacate, to be strong &c. (in this sense a collateral form of √śak); to speak out, speak, say, tell, Dhātup. vi, 4.

Śaci (L.), Śacikā (VarBrS.), f. N. of the wife of Indra (= śaci).

Śacishṭha, nif(ā)n. most powerful or helpful, RV.

Śaci, f. the rendering of powerful or mighty help, assistance, aid (esp. said of the deeds of Indra and the Āsvins, instr. *śacyā* and *śacibhis*, often = 'mightily' or 'helpfully'), RV.; kindness, favour, grace, ib.; AV.;

AitBr.; skill, dexterity, RV.; VS.; speech, power of speech, eloquence, Naigh.; N. of the wife of Indra (derived fr. *śaci-pati*, q.v.), ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh. &c.; of the authors of RV. x, 159 (having the patr. Paulomi), Anukr.; Asparagus Racemosus, L.; a kind of cnitus, L. — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Śak. — *nandana*, m. metron. of Vishṇu, Cat. — *nara*, m. N. of a king of Kāśmīra, Rājāt. — *pāti* (*śaci-*), m. lord of night or help (applied to Indra and the Āsvins), RV.; AV.; N. of Indra, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *kshiti-s*). — *bala*, m. an actor who dresses like Śakra, L. — *ramapa*, m. 'lover or husband of Śaci', N. of Indra, Bālar. — *vat* (*śaci-*), mfn. mighty or helpful (often in voc. -vas), RV. — *vasu*, mfn. (only in voc.), id., ib. — *śacīśa*, m. 'lord of Śaci', N. of Indra, L.

Śacoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

शच् śaṅc, cl. I. Ā. śaṅcate, to go, L.

शद् śaṭ (prob. artificial), cl. I. P. śaṭati, to be sick; to divide, pierce; to be dissolved; to be weary or dejected; to go, Dhātup. ix, 12; cl. 10. Ā. śaṭayate, Dhātup. xxxiii, 18, v.l. for √1. śaṭh. — *śaṭa*, mfn. sour, astringent, acid, L.; m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi*; of a son of Vasu-deva, Hariv. (prob. w. r. for *śaṭha*); of a country, g. *śaṇḍikādi*. — *śaṭi*, f. the plant *Curcuma Zedoaria*, L.; a partic. kind of ginger (the fresh root of which is scented like a green mango), W.

— *śaṭi*, f. *Curcuma Zedoaria*, Suśr. (often written *śaṭhī*). — *karpa*, g. *suvaṣṭu-ādi* (Kās.; cf. *śaṭhī-k*).

शटा śaṭā, f. (= *śaṭā*, *jaṭā*) an ascetic's clotted hair, W.

शट्क śaṭṭaka, n. flour of rice mixed with water and ghee, Bhpr.

शद् 1. śaṭh (cf. √śaṭ, śal), cl. 10. Ā. śaṭhayate, to praise, flatter, Dhātup. xxxiii, 18.

शद् 2. śaṭh (cf. √1. śvaṭh), cl. 10. P. śaṭhayati, to speak ill (according to others 'to speak well'); to be true, Dhātup. xxxv, 4.

शद् 3. śaṭh (cf. √2. śvaṭh, saṭh, svaṭh), cl. 10. P. śaṭhayati, to accomplish, adorn (others 'to leave unfinished or unornamented'); to go, move, Dhātup. xxxii, 28.

शद् 4. śaṭh, cl. I. P. śuṭhati, to deceive; to hurt; to suffer pain, Dhātup. ix, 65; cl. 10. P. śaṭhayati (cf. √śuṭh), to be idle or lazy, ib.

— *śaṭha*, mif(ā)n. false, deceitful, fraudulent, malignant, wicked, Āpast.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a cheat, rogue (esp. a false husband or lover, who pretends affection for one female while his heart is fixed on another; one of the four classes into which husbands are divided), W.; a fool, blockhead, ib.; an idler, ib.; a mediator, upire, L.; the thorn-apple, L.; white mustard seed, L.; N. of an Asura, MBh.; of a son of Vasu-deva, Hariv. (v.l. *gada* and *suta*); (f), f., w. r. for *śaṭi*, Car.; n. saffron, L.; Tabernamontana Coronaria, L.; steel, L.; tin, L. — *kopa*, m. (with *ācārya*) N. of an author, Cat.; — *viśhaya*, m., — *śaḥasra-nāman*, n. N. of wks. — *tā*, f. (L.). — *tva*, n. (Sāh.) roguery, depravity, malice, wickedness (*-tācarana*, n. wicked or roguish conduct, MW.). — *dhi* (Mṛicch.). — *buddhi* (Prasaṅg.; — *tā*, f., R.). — *mati* (VP.), mfn. wicked-minded, malicious. — *vairi-vaiśhava-dīpikā*, f., — *vairi-vaiśhava-prabhākara*, m. N. of wks. — *Saṭhāmbā*, f. Clypea Hermandifolia, L. — *Saṭhāri*, m. 'enemy of the wicked', (with *muni*) N. of an author, Cat.; — *vyut-patti-dīpikā*, f. N. of a poem. — *Saṭhōdarka*, mfn. deceitful or wicked in the end, MBh.

शदी śadhī, f. (cf. *śaṭi*) a kind of plant, L.

शण् śaṇ, cl. I. 10. P. śaṇati, śaṇayati, to give; to go, Dhātup. xix, 35.

शण् śaṇā, m. (L. also n.) a kind of hemp, Cannabis Sativa or *Crotolaria Juncea*, AV. &c. &c., an arrow, L. — *kulāyā*, n. a texture of hemp, hempen cloth, ŚBr. — *gaura*, mfn. yellowish like h°, R. — *ghaṇṭikā*, f. *Crotolaria* of various species, L. — *cūṛpa*, n. the refuse of hemp (after it has been crushed), L. — *tantu*, m. thread or string made of the fibre of the *Crotolaria Juncea*, MW. — *tāntava*, mif(ā)n. made of hempen string, Mn. ii, 42. — *tūla*,

n. fibres of h°, Suśr. — *paṭṭa*, m. a hempen bandage, R. — *parṇi*, f. *Pentaptera Tomentosa*, L. — *push-pikā* or *-pushpī*, f. *Crotolaria Verrucosa*, Car.; Bhpr. — *phalā*, f. (prob.) a species of plant, Pāp. iv, 1, 64, Vārtt. 2, Pat. — *maya*, nif(ā)n. made of hemp, hempen, KātyŚr., Sch. — *raju*, f. a hempen cord or rope, Kauś. — *valka*, mfn. the bark of h°, R. — *śakala*, m. a piece of h°, Kauś. — *śāka*, m. pulse of h°, Cāṇ. — *śulba*, n. a hempen cord or string, Kauś. — *sūtra*, n. id., GrŚr.; a net made of h°, W.; — *maya*, mif(ā)n. consisting of hempen threads or cord, Mn. ii, 44. — *Śaṇālu* or *luka*, m. *Cathartocarpus* or *Cassia Fistula*, L.

— *Śaṇaka*, m. N. of a man; — *bāhhrava*, pl., g. *kāṛta-kaujapādi* (Kās. *śanaka-b*); (*ikā*), f. *Crotolaria* of various species, L.

शणोर śaṇīra, n. a bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Śoṇā, L.; an island enclosed by the branches of the river Sarayū at the point where it falls into the Ganges above Chupra (this spot is also called Dardari-tāṭa, 'D°-bank'), L.

शणद् śaṇṭha, mfn. = *śaṭha*, L.; m. an unmarried or an impotent man, Up. iv, 104, Sch. (cf. *śaṇḍha*).

शणद् śaṇḍ, cl. I. Ā. śaṇḍate, 'to hurt' or 'to collect' (*rujāyām saṃghāte ca*), Dhātup. viii, 27.

— *Śaṇḍa*, m. thick sour milk, curds, L.; N. of an Asura priest (son of Śakra), VS.; MaitrS. (later N. of a Yaksha); w. r. for *śaṇḍha*, q.v. — *Śaṇḍā-mārka*, du. Śaṇḍa and Marka (two demons), TS.; Br. &c. (cf. g. *vanas-paty-ādi*).

— *Śaṇḍika*, m. a descendant of Śaṇḍa, RV. ii, 30, 8 (Sāy.); N. of a country, Pāp. iv, 3, 92; (*ikā*), f. = *yudhika* (in the language of the Dravidians), Nilak.

— *Śaṇḍilā*, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants), ĀsvŚr.; TĀr. (cf. *śaṇḍila*, *ōlya*); (f), f. N. of Parvati, L.

शणद् śaṇḍha, w. r. for *śaṇḍha*.

शत śat, śatayati. See √2. śad, p. 1051.

शत śatā, n. (rarely m.); ifc. f. ī) a hundred (used with other numerals thus, *ekādāhikam śatam* or *eka-s*, a h° + one, 101; *viṇśaty-adhikam śatam* or *viṇśam s*, a h° + twenty, 120; *śate* or *dve śate* or *dvi-śatam* or *śata-dvaya*, 200; *trīṇi śatāni* or *tri-śatāni* or *śata-traya*, 300; *śaṭ-śatam*, 600; or the comp. becomes an ordinal, e.g. *dvi-śata*, the 200th; *dvikaṇi*, *trikaṇi śatam* = 2, 3 per cent; *śatāt para*, 'beyond a h°, exceeding 100'; the counted object is added either in the gen., or in the same case as *śata*, or ibc., e.g. *śatam pitarāḥ* or *śatam pītrīṇām* or *pītri-śatam*, 'a h° ancestors'; sometimes also ifc., see comp. below; rarely *śatam* is used as an indecl. with an instr., e.g. *śatām rāthēbhīḥ*, 'with a h° chariots', RV. i, 48, 7; rarely occurs a masc. form in pl., e.g. *pañca-śatān rathān*, MBh. iv, 1057; and *śata*, n. rarely in comp. of the following kind, *catur-varsha-śatam* or *ōtāni*, '400 years', RV. &c. &c.; any very large number (in comp. as *śata-pattra* &c. below). [Cf. Gk. *ē-karōv*, 'one' hundred; Lat. *centum*; Lith. *szimtas*; Got. (*tuwa*) *hunda*; Germ. *hund-ert*; Eng. *hund-red*.] — *m-hima* (*śatā-*), nfn. = *śatā-hima*, AV. xix, 55, 4 (MSS.). — *kaṇṭaka*, m. *Zizyphus Xylopyrus*, L. — *kapālēśa*, m. 'lord of a hundred skulls', (prob.) a form of Śiva, Rājāt. — *karṇācārya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. (w. r. *-karāṇ*). — *karmān*, m. the planet Saturn, L. — *kāṇḍa* (*śatā-*), mfn. having a h° sections, AV. — *kirapa*, m. a kind of Samādhi, Kāraṇ. — *kirti*, m. N. of the 10th Arhat of the future Utsarpiṇi, L. — *kunta* (Bhpr. [MS.] or *-kunda* (L.)), m. Nerium Odorum. — *kumbha*, m. Nerium Odorum, Bhpr.; N. of a mountain, L.; (ā), f. Phyalis Flexuosa, W.; N. of a river, MBh.; n. gold, W. — *kuliraka*, m. a kind of crustaceous animal, Suśr. — *kusumā*, f. Anethum Sowa, Car. — *kṛitvas*, ind. a h° times, Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP. — *kṛishṇala* (*śatā-*), nif(ā)n. rewarded with a h° gold pieces, TS.; Kāth. — *kesara*, m. N. of a mountain, BhP. — *koṭi*, f. pl. 100 krores, a thousand millions, Pañcar.; Vās.; mfn. having a h° edges, MW.; m. Indra's thunderbolt, Vās.; Bhām.; N. of wk.; n. a diamond, Dharmasārm.; — *khaṇḍāna*, n., — *manḍāna*, n., — *zyāḥkhyā*, f. N. of wks. — *kratu* (*śatā-*), mfn. having h°-fold insight or power or a h° counsels &c., RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; containing a h° sacrificial rites (*ekōna-śata-kr*), one who has made 99 sacri-

fices, ŚBr.; BhP.; m. N. of Indra (a h° Aśva-medhas elevating the sacrificer to the rank of Indra; cf. Gk. *ἐκατομπαῖος*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (cf. *kṣhiti-sata-kṛī*); -*prastha*, n. N. of the residence of the Yādavas, MBh. (cf. *indra-pr*); -*śruti*, f. N. of wk. - *kṛī*, mfn. purchased with a h° Lāty. - *khaṇḍa*, n. 'having a h° pieces', gold, L.; mfn. - *maya* (°*ḍam* √*kṛī*, to break into a h° pieces), Mṛicch.; - *maya*, mfn. consisting of a h° pieces (in *su-jirṇa-sata-khaṇḍa-m*); made of gold, MW. - *ga*, mfn. being in the hundredth, VarYogay. - *gu*, mfn. possessed of a hundred cows, Mn.; Gaut. [cf. Gk. *ἐκατομβη*]. - *guna*, mfn. a h°-fold, a h°-fold more valuable &c.; a h° times (am, ind. a h° t°, a h° t° more than [abl.]), Mn.; MBh.; R.; Pañcar.; a h°, Pañcar.; - *ṇidārya*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; - *ṇidāhikam*, ind. more than a h° times, MBh. - *guṇita*, mfn. increased a h°-fold, a h° times longer (as a night), Vikr. - *guṇi-bhāva*, m. a h°-f° increase, Kathās. - *gu-ṇi-√bhū*, P. - *bhāvati*, to be multiplied a h° times, Vikr.; Kād. - *guṇi-bhūta*, mfn. mult° a h° times, Kathās. - *gupta*, f. Euphorbia Antiquorum, L. - *go-dāna-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. - *granthi*, f. 'having a h° knots', Dūrvā grass, L. - *grīva*, m. N. of a goblin, Hariv. - *gva*, mfn. (f. N. h°-fold, MW. (cf. *daśa-gva*, *nava-gva*)). - *gvin*, mfn. h°-f°, consisting of h°s, RV. - *ghaṇṭā*, f. N. of a spear, MBh.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, ib. - *ghāta*, w. r. for *śara-gh*, Hariv. - *ghora*, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L. (prob. w. r. for *-pora*). - *ghni*, f. m. c. for *-ghni*, Hariv.; VarYogay.; BhP. - *ghni*, mfn. having the weapon Śata-ghni, MBh. xiii, 1157 (or else perhaps to be taken as one word, *sata-ghni-khaṇḍin*). - *ghni*, f. (cf. *-han*, p. 1050) a partic. deadly weapon (used as a missile, supposed by some to be a sort of fire-arms or rocket, but described by the Comm. on the Mahābhārata as a stone or cylindrical piece of wood studded with iron spikes), MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; a deadly disease of the throat, Suśr.; ŚārngS.; Tragia Involucrata, L.; Pongamia Glabra, L.; a female scorpion, W.; N. of Śiva (m.), MW.; - *pāśa-śakti-mat*, mfn. having a Śata-ghni and a noose and a spear, MBh. xiii, 17, 134 (but *sata-ghni* may also be separate). - *ghnu* (for *-hanu*), a kind of plant, Śil. - *ca-kra* (śatā-), mfn. hundred-wheeled, RV. - *caṇḍī*, f. a hundred repetitions of Caṇḍī's exploits, Cat.; - *paddhati*, f., - *pūjā-krama*, m., - *vidhāna*, n., - *vidhāna-paddhati*, f., - *vidhi*, m., - *sahasra-caṇḍī-prayoga*, m., - *sahasra-caṇḍī-vidhi*, m., - *ra-caṇḍī-dā-vidhāna*, n. N. of wks. - *candra*, mfn. adorned with a h° moons (or moon-like spots), MBh.; BhP.; (scil. *asi* or *carmān*) a sword or a shield adorned with a h° m°, BhP.; m. N. of a warrior, MBh. - *can-drita*, mfn. - *candra*, Cat. - *caranā*, f. a centipede, ApGr., Sch. - *carmān*, mfn. made of a h° skins, MBh. - *ochada*, m. a sort of woodpecker, Picus Bengalensis, L. - *ochidra*, mf(ā)n. having a h° holes or openings, Nyāyam., Sch. - *jī*, m. a vanquisher of a h° (Vishnu), R.; N. of a son of Raja or Rajas or Viraja, Pur.; of a son of Sahasra-jit, ib.; of a son of Bhajamāna, BhP. (v. l. *śatā-jit*); of a son of Kṛishṇa, VP.; of a Yāksha, BhP. - *jīva*, mfn. h°-tongued (Śiva), MBh. - *jivin*, mfn. living a h° years, VarBṛS. - *jyoti* or *tis*, m. N. of a son of Su-bhṛāj, MBh. (accord. to Nilak. 'the moon'). - *m-jaya*, w. r. for *śatrum-jayā*, MBh. - *tanti*, mfn. h°-stringed, KātyŚr., Sch.; ŚBr., Sch. - *tan-tu*, mfn. id., Kāth.; KātyŚr.; AitĀr.; a h°-fold, Kāśikh. - *tantri* (only); ŚāṅkhŚr. or *tantrika*, mfn. (Tāpdyabr.) - *tanti*. - *tamā*, mf(ā)n. the hundredth, RV.; MBh.; R. &c. - *tardma*, mfn. having a hundred openings, KātyŚr. - *tarhā*, m. pl. the piercing &c. of a h° (with gen.), TS. - *tārham*, ind. piercing a h° (with gen.), AV. - *tārā*, f. 'having a h° stars', the constellation Śata-bhishaj (q. v.), L. - *tejas* (śatā-), mfn. having a h°-fold vital power &c., ŚBr.; m. N. of a Vyāsa, Cat. - *traya*, n. (MārKp.; Rājāt.) or *-trayī*, f. (Rājāt.) three h°. - *da*, mfn. giving a h°, MBh. - *dakshina*, mfn. giving a h°-fold reward, AV. (cf. *śa-sata-d*). - *dan-dārha*, mfn. deserving a fine of a h° (Pāpas), Mn. viii, 240. - *dat* (śatā-), mfn. having a h° teeth (said of a comb), AV. - *dantikā*, f. Tiaridium Indicum, L. - *dala*, n. a lotus-flower, Amar.; (ā), f. a kind of fl., L.; the Indian white rose, MW. - *dā* (śatā-), mfn. giving or granting a h°, SV. - *dātu* (śatā-), mfn. h°-fold, RV. - *dāya* (śatā- [RV.; AV.; MaitrS.] or *-dāyā* [TBr.]), mfn. - *dā*; having abundant wealth, MW.; a h°-fold, ib. - *dārūka*,

m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. - *dāvān*, mfn. - *dā*, RV. - *dura* (śatā-; prob.) n. a place secured by a h° doors, RV. - *dūshāṇi*, f., - *dūshāṇi-khaṇḍana*, n., - *dūshāṇi-yamata* (for *-yamana*?), - *dūshāṇi-vyākhyā*, f., - *dūshīṇi*, f. N. of wks. - *dyumna* (śatā-), m. N. of various men, TBr.; MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. - *dru*, f. 'flowing in a h° (or numerous) branches', N. of a river now called the Panjāb, and rises in a lake [prob. Mānasa Sarovar] on the Himālaya mountains; flowing in a south-westerly direction for 550 miles, it unites with the Vipāśa or Beas south-east of Amritsar [see *vipāś*], afterwards joining the Chenāb and falling into the Indus below Multan; it is also called *sutu-dri*, *sutu-dru*, *sita-dru* &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; N. of the Gauges, MārkP.; - *ja*, m. pl. people that dwell near the Sutej, MārKp. - *drūkā*, f. = *dru*, the Sutej, MBh. - *druti*, f. N. of a daughter of the sea-god and wife of Barhi-shad, BhP. - *drū*, f. = *dru*, the Sutej, R.; VarBṛS. - *dvaya*, n. two h°, VarBṛS.; (ī), f. id., Rājāt.; - *yī-prāyascitta*, n. N. of wk. - *d-vasu* (śatā-), mfn. (accord. to Sāy.) = *sata-vasu*, having hundreds of treasures, containing much wealth, RV. - *dvāra*, n. a h° doors, MW.; mf(ā)n. h°-gated, having a h° outlets, MBh.; Hit.; m. N. of a man, g. *śubhrādi*. - *dhanu* (BhP.) or *anus* (Pur.; Pāp., Sch.), m. N. of various men. - *dhanya*, mfn. worth the price of a hundred, RV. - *dhanvan* (śatā-), mfn. having a h° bows, VS.; m. N. of various kings, Hariv.; Pur. - *dharma*, m. N. of a king, Vāyup.; Kād. - *i*. - *dhā*, f. Dūrvā grass, L. - *2*. - *dhā*, ind. in a h° ways, W.; a h°-fold, into a h° parts or pieces (with √*bhū*, to be divided into a h° parts), ŚBr.; Up. &c. - *dhāman*, m. 'having a h° forms', N. of Vishnu, L. - *dhāya*, v. l. for *-dāya*, Kāth. - *dhāra* (śatā-), mf(ā)n. having a h° streams, RV.; VS.; having a h° (i. e. numberless) points or edges, RV.; m. 'h°-edged', the thunderbolt, Vās.; - *vana*, n. (prob.) N. of a hell, Pāp. viii, 4, 4. Sch. - *dhāraka*, m. 'h°-edged', Indra's thunderbolt, L. - *dhṛiti*, m. 'having a h° sacrifices', N. of Brahmā, BhP.; of Indra, ib.; = *svarga*, L. - *dhenu-tantra*, n. N. of wk. - *dhanuta*, mfn. cleansed a h°-fold, perfectly clean, Suśr.; Car. - *nir-hṛāda*, mf(ā)n. emitting manifold sounds, MBh. - *nitha* (śatā-), mfn. having a hundred tricks, RV. - *netrikā*, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. - *pati* (śatā-), m. a lord of a h°, TBr. - *pattra*, n. (ibc.) a h° leaves, DhyanabUp.; a h° vehicles, Śiś.; (śatā-), mfn. having a h° (i. e. numberless) feathers or leaves, RV.; having a h° wings, borne by numerous conveyances (said of Bṛihas-pati), MW.; m. a woodpecker, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; a peacock, BhP.; Vās.; the Indian crane, Jātakam. (?) ; L.; a kind of parrot, L.; a kind of tree, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. a woman, W.; (ī), f. a kind of rose, Dhanv.; n. a lotus which opens by day, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; - *nivāsa*, mfn. abiding in a lotus, MW.; m. N. of Brahmā, Kavik.; - *yoni*, m. 'lotus-born', N. of Brahmā, Kum.; - *trāyāyatēkshaṇa*, mfn. having long lotus-like eyes, MBh. - *pattra*, m. a woodpecker, Suśr.; a kind of venomous insect, ib.; N. of a mountain, Śatr.; (ikā), f. a kind of rose, L.; Anethum Sowa, L.; n. a lotus which opens by day, Cat. - *patha*, mfn. having a h° (i. e. numerous) paths, very many-sided, MBh.; Cat.; proceeding in a h° ways, Siphās.; m. = next; - *brāhmaṇa*, n. 'the Brāhmaṇa with a h° paths or sections', N. of a well-known Brāhmaṇa attached to the Vājasaneyi-samhitā or White Yajur-veda, (like the Samhitā, this Brāhmaṇa is ascribed to the Rishi Yājñavalkya; it is perhaps the most modern of the Brāhmaṇas, and is preserved in two Śākhas or schools, Mādhyamīna and Kāpva; the version belonging to the former is best known, and is divided into fourteen Kāṇḍas or books which contain one hundred Adhyāyas or lectures [or according to another arrangement into sixty-eight Prapāthakas]; the whole work is regarded as the most systematic and interesting of all the Brāhmaṇas, and though intended mainly for ritual and sacrificial purposes, is full of curious mythological details and legends; cf. *yajur-veda*, *vājasaneyi-samhitā*, *brāhmaṇa*), IW. 25 &c.; - *śruti*, f. N. of wk. - *pathika*, mf(ā)n. (ir. *-patha*), Pāp. iv, 2, 60, Vārtt. 9; following numberless paths or doctrines, W. - *pathiya*, mfn. belonging to the Śata-pāthā-brāhmaṇa, Cat. - *pad* or (strong form) *pād* (śatā-), mf(ā)n. having a h° feet, RV.; ShaḍvBr.; Lāty.; MaitrS. (accord. to Padap. *pād*); having a h° wheels, MW.; m. a centipede, Tulus, Suśr.; (ā), f. id., ib.;

Car.; Kathās.; Asparagus Racemosus, L.; a kind of disease peculiar to horses, MBh., Sch. - *padā*, n. (with *cakra*) an astronomical circle with a h° divisions for exhibiting the various div° of the Nakshatras, L.; - *cakra*, n. id., Gobh., Sch. - *padī*, see under *-pad* above. - *padma*, n. the flower of the white lotus, L.; a l° with a h° petals, A. - *pāyas* (śatā-), mfn. containing a h° fluids &c., VS. - *parivāra*, m. a kind of Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; (ā), f. N. of a Nāga female, ib. - *parṇa*, m. N. of a man (see *śatāparṇaya*). - *parva*, n. vegetable perfume, L.; (ā), f. h°-jointed, Dūrvā grass, (or) white D° g°, L.; a kind of Helleborus, L.; a kind of root, = *vacā*, L.; the night of full moon in the month Āśvina, L.; N. of the wife of Śukra, MBh.; - *veśa*, m. 'lord or husband of Śata-parvā', the planet Venus, L. - *parvaka*, m. or n. (?) white-flowering Dūrvā grass, Suśr.; (ikā), f. D° g°, L.; barley, L.; a kind of root (= *vacā*), Bhpr. - *parvan* (śatā-), mfn. having a hundred knots or joints, RV.; AV.; Hariv. &c.; m. a bamboo, Bhpr.; a kind of sugar-cane, ib.; the thunderbolt (see comp.); n. a hole, L.; - *va-dhrik*, m. 'bearer of the th°', N. of Indra, BhP. - *pavitra* (śatā-), mf(ā)n. purifying a h°-fold, RV. - *pāka*, mfn. boiled a h° times; n. (with or scil. *taila*) a partic. unguent, MBh.; Suśr. - *pākya*, mfn. = prec.; (with *sneha*), m. a kind of oil, Car. - *pātin*, mfn. (?), MBh. ii, 51, 25. - *pād*, see *-pad*. - *pādaka*, m. a centipede, Suśr.; (ikā), f. id., L.; a kind of medicinal plant, L. - *pādī*, f. a centipede, L.; a kind of plant (= *sita-kajabhī*), L. - *pāla*, m. an overseer of a h° (villages, gen.), MBh. - *puta*, m. a partic. part of the body (= *adhyū-dhni*), KātyŚr., Sch. - *putra*, mfn. having a h° sons, MBh.; - *tā*, f. the possession of a h° s°, ib. - *push-kara*, mf(ā)n. consisting of a h° blue lotus-flowers, ĀśvŚr.; R. - *pushpa*, mf(ā)n. having a h° flowers, many-flowered, MW.; m. Anethum Sowa, Suśr.; VarYogay.; N. of the poet Bhāravi, L.; of a mountain, Buddh.; (ā), f. Anethum Sowa, Suśr.; Var.; Andropogon Aciculatus, L. = *adhak-pushpī*, *priyangu*, *śukla-vacā*, L.; N. of a Gandharva female, Kāraṇḍ. - *pushpikā*, f. Anethum Sowa, L. - *pona*, m. (for *pavana*?) a sieve, W. - *ponaka*, m. fistula in ano, Suśr.; ŚārngS. - *pora* or *ra*, m. (prob. fr. *parvan*) a kind of sugar-cane, Suśr. (cf. *ghora* and *nīla-pora*). - *prada*, mfn. giving a h°, Nir. - *prabhedana*, m. N. of the author of the hymn Rig-veda x, 113 (having the patr. Vairūpa). - *prasa* or *prasūti*, m. N. of a son of Kambala-barhis, Hariv. - *prasūna*, f. Anethum Sowa, L. - *prāyā-citta-vājapeya*, N. of wk. - *prāsa*, m. Nerium Odorum, L. - *phalin*, n. a bamboo, Bhpr. - *bad-dha*, mfn. pl. united in a h°, Hariv. - *baia*, m. N. of a monkey, R.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; - *lāksha*, m. (with the patr. *maudgalya*) N. of a grammarian, Nir. - *balāka*, m. N. of a teacher, Vāyup. - *balli*, m. a kind of fish, Apast.; N. of a monkey, R.; (prob. more correct *-vali*). - *balisa* (śatā-), mf(ā)n. = *śatā-valsa*, AV. - *bāhū* (?), mfn. having a h° arms (a boar), Tār.; m. a partic. small animal of a noxious kind, Suśr.; N. of an Asura, BhP.; of an evil demon (*māra-putra*), Lalit.; (u), f. N. of a goddess, Cat.; of a Nāga female, Kāraṇḍ. - *buddhi*, mfn. h°-witted; m. N. of a fish, Pañcat. - *brādhna* (śatā-), mfn. h°-pointed, RV. - *brāh-mana-ghāta-ja*, mfn. resulting from (i. e. equal to the guilt of) the murder of a h° Brāhmans, Ml. - *bhaḍgi-√bhū*, P. - *bhāvati*, to be varied in a h° ways, Bālar. - *bhāga*, m. the 100th part, SvetUp. - *bhisha*, m. = *śatā-bhishaj*, N. of a Nakshatra, L.; (*śatā-bhishaj* *nakshatram*, MaitrS. ii, 13, 20, w. r. for *śatā-bhishaj* *nakshatram*). - *bhishaj* (śatā-), m. f. 'requiring a h° physicians', N. of the 22nd or 24th Nakshatra (containing 100 stars, one of which is A Aquarii; its name is said to denote that Dhanvantari himself cannot cure a person affected with disease whilst the moon is in this asterism), AV.; TS.; TBr.; m. N. of a man, Pāp. iv, 3, 36; - *śhak-sena*, m. N. of a man, ib. viii, 3, 100, Sch. - *bhishā*, f. = *śatā-bhishaj*, N. of a Nakshatra, MBh.; Hariv. &c. - *bhiru*, f. Jasminum Sambac, L. (correct *śita-bhū*). - *bhuji* (śatā-), mf(ā)n. h°-fold, RV.; having a h° enclosures or fortifications, MW. - *bhrishṭi* (śatā-), mfn. having a hundred points or spikes, TS. - *makha*, m. 'having a h° sacrifices', N. of Indra, Kāv.; Kathās. &c. (cf. *-kratu*); an owl, A. - *man-yu* (śatā-), mfn. having h°-fold wrath, RV.; VarBṛS.; Rājāt.; receiving a h° sacrifices, MW.; very spirited, v° zealous, ib.; m. N. of Indra, Rājāt.; BhP.; Bhāṭṭ.; an owl, A.; - *kaṇṭhi* or *ṭhin*, a kind of plant.

Pañcar.; -cāpa, m. or n. (?) a rainbow, Kād. - **mayā**, in *kapaśa-śata-maya*, mfn. consisting of h° fold fraud, Bhartṛ. - **mayūkha**, m. 'h°-rayed', the moon, VarBr. - **māṇṭi**, v.l. for *māṇṭi* (q.v.), Cat. - **māna** (*śatā-*), mfn. h°-fold, VS.; weighing a h° (Raktikās, Sch.), TS.; Kāth.; ŚBr. &c.; m. any object made of gold which weighs a h° Mānas, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; n. n. a weight (or gift) of a h° Mānas in gold or silver (-*dakṣiṇa*, mfn., KātyŚr.), ib.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; a Pala of silver, W.; an Āḍhaka (q.v.), W.; -*dāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. - **māya**, mfn. employing a h° artifices, MBh. - **mārin**, m. 'h°-killer', a man who has killed a h°, W. - **mārja**, m. (prob. for *śastra-m°*) a sword-polisher, L. - **mukha**, n. a h° mouth or openings, MW.; a h° ways, ib.; mfn. having a h° apertures or outlets, Pañcat.; Hit.; Kāthās.; proceeding or possible in a h° ways, Bhartṛ.; having a h° issues or ways, MW.; m. N. of an Asura, MBh.; of one of Śiva's attendants, Hariv.; of a king of the Kimp-naras, Kāraṇḍ.; (i), f. N. of Durgā, L.; a brush, Broom, A.; -*rāvāna-caritra*, n. N. of wk. - **mūti** (*śatā-*), mfn. granting a h° aids, RV. (cf. *śatōti*). - **mūrdhan**, mfn. h°-headed, VS.; m. an ant-hill, L. - **mūla** (*śatā-*), mfn. having a h° roots, Tār.; (ā), f. Dūrvā grass, L.; a kind of root = *vacā*, L.; (i), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. - **mūlikā**, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. (also *lī*); Anthericum Tuberosum, L. - **yajña**, m. 'having a h° sacrifices', N. of Indra, L.; -*cāpa*, m. or n. Indra's rainbow, Kād.; °*nīpalakṣhaka* (?) or °*nīpalakṣhita*, mfn. characterized by a h° sacrifices; m. Indra, MārKp. - **yajvan**, m. 'sacrificing with a h°', N. of Indra, Kir. - **yash-tika**, m. a necklace of a h° strings, L. - **yajam**, ind. with a h° sacrifices, AV. - **yātu** (*śatā-*), m. N. of a man, RV.; Vas. - **yāman** (*śatā-*), mfn. having a h° paths, RV. - **yūpa**, m. N. of a Rājashī, MBh. - **yoga-mañjari**, f. N. of wk. - **yojana**, n. a distance of a h° Yojanas, ŚāṅkhBr.; -*parvata*, m. N. of a mountain, Cat.; -*yāyū*, mfn. travelling a h° Yojanas, MBh.; -*vat*, ind. as long as a h° Y°, MW. - **yoni** (*śatā-*), mfn. having a h° receptacles or nests or dwellings, AV. - **rañjini**, f. N. of wk. - **ratha**, m. N. of a king, MBh.; VP. - **rā** (*śatā-*), mfn. = *sukha*, RV. x, 106, 5 (Naigh.); -*rātra*, m. n. a festival of a h° days, Pañcat.; ŚrS.; Maś. - **rudra**, m. pl. a h° Rudras, Cat.; (with Śaivas) N. of a class of emancipated souls, Sarvad.; (ā), f. N. of a river and Tīrtha, MatsyaP.; (prob.) n. (perhaps) = *rudriya*, MBh. xiii, 7092; -*samhitā*, f. N. of a part of the Śīva-purāṇa. - **rudriya**, mfn. belonging or sacred to a h° Rudras, VS. ('much celebrated', Mahidh.); u. (with or scil. *brahman*) N. of a celebrated hymn and prayer of the Yajur-veda addressed to Rudra (Śīva) in his hundred aspects (occurring in VS. xvi, 1-66), ŚBr.; Kāth. &c. (cf. RTL 76); N. of an Upanishad; -*bhāṣhya*, n. N. of wk.; -*vat*, ind. as in the Śata-rudriya oblation, KātyŚr.; -*śiva-stotra*, n. N. of a ch. of the Mahā-bhārata; -*homa*, m. a patic. oblation, KātyŚr.; N. of the 16th Adhyāya of the Vajasaṇeyi-samhitā. - **rudriya**, mfn. having a h° Rudras as divinity, L.; n. a hymn of the Yajur-veda (= *rudriya*, q.v.), TS.; TBr.; MBh. - **rūpa**, mfn. having a h° forms, L.; m. N. of a Muni, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of the daughter and wife of Brāhmā (her incestuous intercourse with her father produced Manu Svāyambhuva, but some Purāṇas make Śata-rūpā the wife not mother of the first Manu), Hariv.; BrArUp., Sch.; Pur. - **roca** (fr. *śata + ric*), n. a h° Ric, L. - **rcas** (*śatā-*; fr. *ś + ric*), mfn. (prob.) having a h° supports (accord. to Śāy. = *śatārcis* or = *śata-vidhagati-yukta*), RV. - **rcin** (fr. *śata + ric*), m. pl. N. of the authors of the first Maṇḍala of the Rīg-veda, GrS.; AitAr. &c. - **lakṣha**, n. a h° lacs, ten millions, Pañcar. - **lumpa** or °**paka**, m. N. of the poet Bhāravi, L. (cf. *śatru-lumpa*). - **locana**, mfn. h°-eyed; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of an Asura, Hariv. - **vaktra**, n. 'having a h° mouths', N. of an incantation recited over weapons, R. - **vat** (*śatā-*), mfn. containing a h°, possessed of or accompanied with a h°, RV. - **vadha** (*śatā-*), mfn. causing a h° deaths, AV. - **vani**, m. N. of a man (cf. *śatavaneya*). - **vapns**, m. N. of a son of Uśanas, VP. - **varsha**, n. a h° years, W.; mfn. possessing or lasting a h° y°, Āpast.; PārGr. &c.; -*sahas-rin*, mfn. living a h° thousand years, MBh.; -*sārīnī*, f. N. of wk. - **varshin**, mfn. = *varsha*, MBh. - **varshman**, mfn. having a h° bodies, Hariv. (v.l. *śrisha*). - **vala**, m. (*vala* = *vali*, accord. to Comm.) N. of a partic. object given as reward for a sacrifice, ŚāṅkhŚr. - **valisa** (*śatā-*), v.l. for next, MaitrS.

- **valśa** (*śatā-*), mfn. having a h° branches, RV.; VS.; AV.; BhP. (cf. *śatā-balśa*). - **vāja** (*śatā-*), mfn. having or yielding a h° energies, RV. - **vāra** (*śatā-*), mfn. consisting of a h° hairs, AV. - **vāra-kam** or -**vāram**, ind. a h° times, AgP. - **vārshika**, mfn. lasting a h° years, MārKp. - **vāhi**, f. bringing a h° as dowry, AV. - **vicakṣhapa** (*śatā-*), mfn. having a h°-fold appearance, RV. - **vitriṇṇa** (*śatā-*), mfn. pierced with a h° holes, ŚBr. - **vira**, m. N. of Vishnu, L. - **virya** (*śatā-*), mfn. having a h° energies, AV.; TS.; Kāth.; Br.; m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; (ā), f. white-flowering Dūrvā grass, Suśr.; Car.; Pañcar.; a vine with reddish grapes, L.; Asparagus Racemosus, L. - **vriṣhabha**, m. N. of the 23rd Muhūrta, Śrōyap. - **vriṣhṇya** (*śatā-*), mfn. having h°-fold manly strength, AV. - **vedhin**, m. Rumex Vesicarius, L. - **vraja** (*śatā-*), mfn. having a h° folds, RV. - **śakti**, mfn. being able to give a h°, MBh. - **śarkara**, n. a h° grains of gravel &c. (-*tā*, f.), Śiś. - **śala**, a distance of a h° Salas, MaitrS.; Kāth. - **śālaka**, mfn. having a h° ribs (as an umbrella), MBh.; R.; (ā), f. a parasol (?), Divyāv. - **śalya** (*śatā-*), mfn. h°-pointed, AV. - **śās**, ind. by or in h's, a h° times (in connexion with a nom., acc. or instr.; *catur-daśa varṣhāṇi yāsyanti śata-śaḥ*, '14 years will pass away like a h°'), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c. - **śākha** (*śatā-*), mfn. h°-branched, having a h° branches (also fig.), AV.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; -*tva*, n. the state of hav'g a h° br°, h°-foldness, Rājāt. - **śārada** (*śatā-*), mfn. h°-headed or bestowing &c. a h° autumns, RV.; AV.; TS.; n. a period or age of a h° years, RV.; AV.; (āya), ind. for a h° autumns or years, MW. - **śāstra**, n. - **śāstra-valpnyā**, n. N. of wks. - **śīrsha**, mfn. h°-headed, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; m. a partic. incantation recited over weapons, R.; N. of a king of the Nāgas, Kāraṇḍ.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Vāsuki, MBh. - **śīrshan** (*śatā-*), mfn. h°-headed, ŚBr.; °*sha-rudra-samanīya*, mfn. fit to appease the h°-headed Rudra, ŚBr. - **śrīnga**, mfn. h°-peaked, R.; m. N. of a mountain, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcar. &c.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. - **śloka-vyavahāraka**, m. - **śloki rāmāyana**, n. - **śloki**, f. - **śloki-candra-kalā**, f. - **śloki-vyākhyā**, f. N. of wks. - **samvatsara**, mfn. lasting a h° years, Maś.; -*kāla-siucikā*, f. - **phala**, n. N. of wks. - **samkhyā**, mfn. numbering a h°, MBh.; Hit.; m. pl. N. of a class of deities in the tenth Manu-antara, Pur. - **samgha-śas**, ind. in collections of a h°, by h's (in connexion with a nom. or acc.), MBh. - **sani**, mfn. gaining or procuring a h°, ShadvBr.; PārGr. - **samdhāna**, mfn. fixing an arrow a h° times, MBh. - **sahasra**, n. sg. or pl. a h° thousand (the counted object may be in gen. or in apposition or comp.), Hariv.; R. &c.; -*dā*, ind. into a h° th° pieces, R.; -*pattra*, n. a kind of flower, L.; -*yāna*, n. a h° th° roads, MW.; -*śas*, ind. by h's of th's (in connexion with a nom., acc., or instr.), MBh.; R.; BhP.; °*raśya*, mfn. having a h° th° rays (said of the moon), MBh.; °*raṇta*, mfn. spreading in a h° th° directions (said of the moon), MBh. (v.l.). - **sahasraka**, mfn. consisting of a h° thousand, Buddh.; n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. (v.l. *sāhasraka*). - **sā**, mfn. = *sani*, RV. - **sāhasra**, mfn. amounting to a h° thousand, containing a h° th°, consisting of a h° th°, a h° th°-fold, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; MārKp.; n. sg. (m.c.); with gen. pl. = *sahasra*, R.; a h° thousandth part, DhyanabUp.; -*samkhyā*, mfn. numbering a h° th°, R.; -*sammitta*, mfn. id., VP. - **sahasraka**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. (cf. *sahasraka*). - **sāhasrika**, mfn. consisting of a h° th°, Hariv. - **sukha**, n. h°-fold happiness, endless delight, Bhartṛ. - **sū**, f. bringing forth a h°, Pāp. iii, 2, 61, Sch. - **sūtrī**, f. N. of wk. - **sēya**, n. the obtaining of a h°, RV. - **sprīh**, mfn. wished for by h's, MW. - **sphya** (*śatā-*), mfn. having a h° beams or spars, TS. - **svin**, mfn. possessing a h°, RV. - **hān**, mfn. (*ghnī*) n. slaying a h°, TS.; (*ghnī*), f., see p. 1049. - **haya**, m. N. of a son of Manu Tāmāsa, VP. (v.l. *śānta-h°*). - **hali**, mfn. possessing a h° large ploughs, Daś. - **hasta**, mfn. h°-handed, AV. - **hāyana** (*śatā-*), mfn. containing or lasting for a h° years, ib. - **hima** (*śatā-*), mfn. lasting for or living for a h° winters or years, RV.; AV. - **hnta**, mfn. offered a h°-fold, ShadvBr. - **hrada**, m. N. of an Asura, Hariv.; (ā), f. (ifc. f. ā) 'containing a h° rays of light', lightning or a partic. kind of l°, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; a thunderbolt, L.; N. of one of the daughters of Dakṣa (the wife of Bāhu-putra), VahnīP.; of the mother of the Rākṣhasa Virādha, R. - **hrādā**, f. 'possessing a h° sounds',

the thunderbolt, W. **Śatāṇsa**, m. a hundredth part, MW. **Śatāṇsaka**, m. the 100th part or division (esp. of a constellation), VarYogay. **Śatākara**, f. N. of a Kimp-nara female, Kāraṇḍ. **Śatākārā**, f. N. of a female Gandharva, ib. **Śatāksha**, mfn. (i), f. N. h°-eyed, L.; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; (i), f. night, L.; Anethum Sowa, L.; N. of Durgā, MārKp. **Satākshara**, mfn. (ā)n. of a h° syllables, ĀpŚr. **Satāgni-shṭoma**, mfn. connected with a h° Agni-shṭoma, ŚBr. **Satāgra**, mfn. h°-pointed, Śāy.; the first among a h° (in *mahishī*, f. the first wife among a h°), MārKp. **Satāṅkura**, mfn. (ā)n. having a h° shoots, Tār. **Satāṅga**, mfn. h°-membered, manifold (applied to musical instruments = 'played upon in numerous ways'), MBh.; m. a chariot, L.; Dalbergia Ougeinensis, L.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. **Satātīrātra**, mfn. (ā)n. connected with a h° Atīrātras, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **Satātīrpa**, mfn. (ā)n. having a h° holes, Br.; Kauś.; (ā), f. a jar or vessel hav'g a h° holes, ŚBr.; Vait. **Satātīrshpa**, w.r. for °*īrīṇṇa*, TBr. **Satātman**, mfn. possessing or bestowing a h° lives, RV.; containing a h° forms, having numerous manifestations, MW. **Satādihika**, mfn. (ā)n. exceeding a h°, constituting 101, MBh. **Satādhipati**, m. a commander of a h°, ib. **Satādhyāya**, m. = *śata-rudriya*, Cat. **Satāṇaka**, n. a burning-ground, cemetery, L. **Satānana**, m. Aegle Marmelos, L.; (ā), f. 'hundred-faced', N. of a goddess, Cat. **Satānanda**, m. 'delighting h's', N. of Brāhmā, L.; of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, L.; of a sage and other men, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; the car of Vishnu, L.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātrīs attending on Skanda, MBh.; °*da-samhitā*, f. N. of wk. **Satānika**, mfn. (ā)n. having a h° forms of array, RV.; containing or possessing a h° hosts, MW.; m. an old man, L.; a father-in-law, L.; N. of various men, AV.; VS.; Br. &c.; of an Asura, Kāthās. **Satāparādha-prāyaścitta**, n. °*dha-stotra*, n. N. of wks. **Satāpāshṭha**, mfn. (ā)n. h°-barbed, AV.; TBr. **Satābja**, mfn. having a h° lotus-flowers, DhyanabUp. **Satābda**, mfn. (a) f. (life) consisting of a h° years, Mṛic.h.; n. a h° years, century, MW. **Satāyu**, mfn. = *śatāyus*, ŚBr.; °*lāyū-tā*, f. the state of having existed for a h° years, ib. **Satāyudha**, mfn. wielding a h° weapons, TS.; Gobh.; m. N. of a king of Vasanta-pura, HPariś.; (ā), f. N. of a Kimp-nara female, Kāraṇḍ. **Satāyus**, n. an age or life (consisting of) a h° years, BhP.; (°*lāyū*), mfn. (*ushī*) n. attaining the age of a h° y°, AV.; Kāth.; Lāty. &c.; m. a man a h° years old, a centenarian, W.; N. of various men, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; Kāthās. **Satāra** (or °*āra*), m. n. 'h°-angled', a thunderbolt, L.; (with Jains) a partic. Kalpa, Dharmasarm. **Satāritra**, mfn. (ā)n. h°-oared, RV.; VS.; AV. **Satāruka**, m. a kind of leprosy, ŚāringS. **Satāruṇa**, m. N. of a king of the ants, Kauś. (v.l. *śatā-varuṇa*). **Satārṇsha**, m. (Car.) or °*rushi*, f. (MW.) or °*rns*, n. (Car.; Bhpr.) = *śatārūka*. **Satārgṇhā**, mfn. worth a h°, ŚBr. **Satārṇā**, f. Anethum Sowa, L. **Satārṇha**, n. half a h°, fifty, VarBrS.; -*samkhyā*, mfn. numbering f°, ib.; °*dāra*, mfn. f°-spoked, SvetUp. **Satārṇha**, mfn. = *śatārgṇhā*, ŚrS. **Satāvadhāna**, m. 'a man with such a good memory that he can attend to a h° things at once' (also °*nin*), N. of Rāghavēndra, Cat. **Satāvaya**, mfn. comprising or numbering a h° sheep, RV. **Satāvāra**, m. a fine of a hundred (Paṇas &c.), W.; (i), f. Asparagus Racemosus, Suśr.; ŚāringS.; VarBrS.; Bhpr.; a kind of plant, zedoary (= *śatī*), MW.; N. of the wife of Indra, L. **Satāvarta**, mfn. having a h° tufts or curls (on the head; said of Śīva), MBh.; m. N. of Vishnu, L.; -*vana*, n. N. of a forest, Hariv. **Satāvartin**, m. N. of Vishnu, L. **Satāsri**, mfn. having a h° angles or edges (said of the thunderbolt), RV. **Satāsva**, mfn. numbering a h° horses (*sahā-sraṃ śatāśvam*, a thousand cattle with a h° horses), RV.; ŚrS.; Vait.; -*ratha*, n. sg. a h° cattle and a car with horses, KātyŚr.; -*viṇaya*, m. N. of part of wk. **Satāshṭaka**, n. one h° and eight, Pañcar. **Satāhvayā**, f. Anethum Sowa, Suśr.; Asparagus Racemosus, L. **Satāhvā**, f. Anethum Sowa, Suśr. (w.r. °*hva*); Bhpr.; Asparagus Racemosus (°*hve dve*, du.), Car.; N. of a river and Tīrtha, MatsyaP. **Satēdhma**, n. a h° logs, Kāth.; MaitrS. **Satēndriya**,

mfn. having a h° senses, TS.; Br.; (ā), f. a proper N., MW. **Śate-pañcāśan-nyāya**, m. the rule that fifty are contained in a h°, TPāt., Sch. **Śatēśa**, m. the chief of a h° (villages; cf. *grāma-ś*), Mn. vii, 115, 117. **Śatēśhndhi**, mfn. h°-quivered, ŚBr. **Śatāka-śirshan**, mfn. possessing a h° unique or excellent heads, BhP. (Sch.) **Śatākīya**, mfn. one of a h°, Rājāt. **Śatōkthya**, mfn. having a h° Ukthya-days, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **Śatōti**, mfn. affording a h° aids &c., protecting h°s, RV.; TS. **Śatōdara**, mfn. having a h° bellies, MBh.; Hariv.; m. a partic. incantation recited over weapons, R.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Hariv.; (ī), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. **Śatōdyāma**, mfn. having a h° cords or ropes, TBr. **Śatōnmāna**, mfn. h°-fold, ŚBr. **Śatōpanishad**, 'a h° Upanishads', N. of wk. **Śatōlūkhala-mekhalā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. **Śatādanā**, f. N. of a partic. ceremony and of the cow that gives the milk employed in it, AV.; Kauś.; APāt., Sch.

Śataka, mf(ikā)n. consisting of a hundred, comprising or amounting to a h°, Hariv.; MārKp.; the hundredth, R.; m. N. of Vishnu, L.; (ikā), f. an amount of a hundred or of several hundreds (according to the numeral prefixed in comp., e.g. *dev-śati-kām dadāti*, he gives an amount or a sum of 200), Pāṇ. v, 4, 1, Sch.; (akam), n. a hundred, a century (construed like *śata*), MBh. &c. (esp. in titles of wks. 'a cento' or 'a collection of 100 stanzas'; cf. *amaru-niti-ś* &c.) = **tikā** and **-vyākhyā**, f. N. of Commentaries.

Śatā, in comp. for *śata*. — **jī**, m. 'conquering hundreds', N. of a son of Bhajāmāna, Hariv.; Pur. — **padī**, f. (m. c. for *śata-p*) a centipede, Car. — **magha** (*śatā-*), mfn. possessing or distributing a h° (i. e. numerous) bounties or rewards (said of Indra), RV. (cf. *magha-van*). — **vat**, mfn. (prob. = *śata-vat*), ib. (accord. to Padap. = *śata + avat* fr. *√av*) 'bestowing hundredfold help'. — **varuṇa**, w. r. for *śatruṇa*.

Śatika, mfn. containing or amounting to a hundred (*-vridhī*, mfn. one whose gain in gambling amounts to 100), Yājñ. ii. 199; the hundredth, VarBṛs.; (accord. to Gr. and L. also) bought with a h°; doing or effecting anything with a h°; bearing tax or interest per h°; changed with or for a h°; indicative of a hundred &c.; (ikā), f., see *śataka*.

Śatin, mfn. consisting of hundreds, hundredfold, RV. (*śatinibhis*, ind. 'in a h° manners', i, 39, 7); possessing a h° (with *gavām*, 'cows'), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *go-śatin*).

Śatya, mfn. consisting of a hundred, Yājñ.; = *śatika*, bought with a hundred &c., Pāṇ., Sch.

शततिन *śatatin*, m. N. of a son of Raja or Rajas, VP. (W. *śata-jit*).

शतन *śatana*, n. (for *śātana*, *√2. śad*) cutting down, felling, Divyāv.

शत्रु *śatri*, (in gram.) a technical term for the Kṛit affix *at* used in forming present participles of the Paramā-pada.

शत्रेर *śatera*, m. = *śatru*, an enemy, Up. i, 61, Sch.; hurt, injury, L.

शत्रि *śattri*, m. an elephant, Up. iv, 67.

शत्रंजय *śatram-jaya*, (prob.) w. r. for *śatrum-jaya*.

शत्रि *śatri*, m. N. of a man (having the patr. Āgñiveśī), RV. v, 34, 9.

शत्रु *śatru*, m. (said to be for *śat-tru*, fr. *√2. śad*) 'overthrower', an enemy, foe, rival, a hostile king (esp. a neighbouring king as a natural enemy), RV. &c. &c.; the 6th astrological mansion, VarYogay.; Asparagus Racemosus, L.; N. of an Asura, MBh. i, 2543 (perhaps *krodha-śatru* as one word). [Cf. Gk. *κρός*, *κρόεω*; Germ. *Haider*, *Hass*, *hassen*; Eng. *hate*.] — **m-saha**, mfn. bearing or patient with an enemy (also a proper N.), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 46, Sch. — **karasana** or *śhana*, mfn. harassing enemies, MBh. — **knla**, n. the house of an enemy, Mn. viii, 93. — **griha**, n. N. of the 6th astrol. mansion, VarYogay. — **gha** or *-ghāta*, mfn. slaying enemies, ib. 49, Sch. — **ghātin**, m. 'id.', N. of a son of Śatru-

ghna (son of Daśa-ratha), R.; Raghuv. — **ghna**, mfn. foe-killing, destroying enemies, Pañcar.; m. N. of one of Rāma-candra's brothers (he was son of Sumitrā and twin brother of Lakshmaṇa, and was the chosen companion of Bharata, son of Kaikeyī, as L° was of Rāma, son of Kausalyā), R.; Ragh. &c. (cf. IW. 345; 503); of a son of Śva-phalka, Hariv.; of a son of Deva-śravas, ib.; (ī), f., see *-han*; n. a weapon, L.; *-janantī*, f. 'mother of Śatru-ghna', N. of Su-mitrā, L.; *-sarmān*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **jana**, n. an enemy (also coll. 'enemies'), VarBṛs. — **jaya**, mfn. conquering an en°, Kull. on Mn. vii, 164. — **jī**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 61, Sch.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a son of Rājādhideva, Hariv.; of the father of Rīta-dhvaṇi or Kuvalayaśva, Pur.; of various other princes, ib. — **m-jaya**, m. 'foe-conquering', N. of a divine being, Kauś.; of a king, MBh.; of a door-keeper, Kathās.; of an elephant, Hariv.; R.; of the mountain Vimala (cf. *vimalādri*) or Girnar in Gujarāt (*-māhātmya*, n. [IW. 367], *-stava*, m., *-stotra*, n. N. of wks.); (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh.; of a river, Śatr. — **tas**, ind. from an en° or en's, MW. — **tā**, f. hostility, enmity (*-tām* *√i*, to become a foe), Kāv.; Kathās. — **tāpana**, mfn. tormenting en's (said of Śiva), Śivag.; m. N. of a demon producing illness, Hariv. — **tūrya**, n. the overcoming of an adversary, RV. — **tvā**, n. = *-tā*, RV.; Kāv. — **damana**, mfn. subduing enemies, cf. *nandy-ādī*. — **nandana**, mfn. gladdening en's, Hit. — **nāśa-kṛit** or *nāśana*, mfn. destroying en's, VarBṛs. — **ni-kāya**, m. a host of en's, W. — **ni-barhaṇa**, mfn. foe-destroying, R. — **nilaya**, m. the dwelling of a foe, W. — **m-tapa**, mfn. harassing en's, MBh. (also as a proper N., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 46, Sch.; cf. *śatrum-tāpī*). — **m-dāma**, mfn. subduing en's, MārKp. (applied to Śiva, Śivag.) — **paksha**, m. the side or part of an en°, MBh.; mfn. taking the side of an en°, an antagonist, opponent, VarBṛs. — **parājaya**, m. (with *svara-śāstra-sāra*) N. of wk. — **bādhaka** (MW.). — **bādhana** (TS.), mfn. harassing or distressing enemies. — **bha**, n. = *-griha*, VarYogay. — **bhaṅga**, m. Saccharum Munjia, L. — **bhaṭa**, m. N. of an Asura, Kathās. — **mardana**, mfn. crushing or destroying en's, Kathās.; m. a kind of pavilion, Vāstuv.; N. of a son of Daśa-ratha (= *śatru-ghna*), L.; of a son of Kuvalayaśva, MārKp.; of a king of Videha, W.; of an elephant, Kathās. — **mitrōpasānti**, f. N. of wk. — **rūpa**, mfn. appearing in the form of an enemy, Pañcar. — **līva**, mfn. cutting an en° to pieces, killing foes, Bhaṭṭi. — **lumpa**, m. N. of Bhāravi, Gal. (cf. *śata-l*). — **loka**, w. r. for *śakra-l*, MārKp. — **vat**, ind. like an en°, MW. — **vala**, mfn. having en's, Siddh. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 112. — **vigraha**, m. 'war of en's', hostile invasion, MW. — **vināśana**, m. 'destroyer of en's', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **vilōdana**, n. alarming the enemy, Pratāp. — **śalya-carita**, n. — **samphanana-kavaca**, n. n. N. of wks. — **sammukham**, ind. facing the en°, in front of the en°, MW. — **saha**, mfn. = *-saha*, ib. — **sāt**, ind. (with Caus. of *√gam*) to deliver into the hands of an en°, MBh. — **sāha**, mfn. sustaining (the shock of) an en°, ib. — **sevin**, mfn. serving an en°, being in the service of a hostile prince, Mn. vii, 186. — **ha**, mfn. slaying enemies, AV. — **hatyā**, f. foe-destruction, homicide, MW. — **hān**, mfn. = *-hā*, RV.; BhP.; m. N. of a son of Śva-phalka (cf. *śatru-ghna*), Hariv.; (*ghnī*), f. N. of wk. — **hanṭri**, m. 'foe-slayer', N. of a minister of Śambara, ib. **Śatrūpajāpa**, m. the treacherous whisperings of an en° (*-dūṣhita*, mfn. corrupted by an en°'s treachery), Kull. on Mn. vii, 62. **Śatrū-shāh** (strong form *-shāh*), mfn. overpowering enemies, RV.; AV.

Śatruka, m. an enemy, Subh.

Śatrūya, Nom. P. *√yati*, to be an enemy, be hostile, RV.; AV.; VS.

शत्रु *śatvari*, f. (said to be fr. *√śad* or *śam*) night (cf. *śarvari*), L.

शद 1. *śad* (only occurring in the forms *śāśadhī*, *śāśadmahe*, *śāśadrē*, and *śāśadāna*), to distinguish one's self, be eminent or superior, prevail, triumph, RV.; AV. [Cf. Gk. *καθ*, *κεκαρμεθα*, *κεκαρμενος*.]

शद 2. *śad*, cl. 1. 6. Ā. (Dhātup. xx, 25; xxviii, 134) *śiyate* (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 78; P. in non-conjugal tenses, i, 3, 60; pf. *śāśāda*, *śāśduh*, Br.; fut. *śātsyati*, AV.; aor. *āśadat*, Gr.;

fut. *śāttā*, ib.; inf. *śāttum*, ib.), to fall, fall off or out, AV.; Br.; Bhaṭṭi.: Caus. *śādayati*, to impel, drive on (cattle), Pāṇ. vii, 3, 42; *śādyati*, 'te' (cf. ib.), to cause to fall off or out or asunder, hew or cut off, knock out, AV. &c. &c.; to fell, throw down, slay, kill, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to disperse, dispel, remove, destroy, Gobh.; Śiś.; Susr.: Desid. *śīśatsati*, Gr.: Intens. *śāśadyate*, *śāśāttī*, ib. [Cf., accord. to some, Lat. *cedo*.]

Śāda, m. falling (see *parṇa-ś*); produce, revenue, Gaut.; a partic. Ekāha, Āśvśr.; any edible vegetable product (*phala-mūlādī*), L.

Śadaka, m. or n. (?) unhusked corn, Bhadrab. (v. l. *sadaka*).

Śādri (only L.), m. a cloud; an elephant; f. lightning; clayed or candied sugar.

Śadru, mfn. falling, perishing &c., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 159; m. N. of Vishnu, L.

Śanna, mfn. fallen, decayed, withered &c. (*-mala*, mfn., Nir. xi, 8); n. offal (see *havishya-ś*).

शदला *śadvalā*, f. N. of a river, Śatr.

शन *śana* (prob. connected with *√śam*), quiet, calm, soft (only in instr. pl. *śanaīs*, q. v.)

Śanakais-cara, m. (fr. next + *cara*) = *śanaīs-cara*, MW.

Śanakais, ind. (dimin. of *śanaīs*) quietly, softly, gently, by degrees, in every case that arises, with alternations, alternately, RV. &c. &c.

Śani, m. (prob. 'slow-moving'; cf. *manda*) the planet Saturn or its regent (fabled as the offspring of the Sun; he is represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes; cf. *nīla-vāsas*), R.; VarBṛs. &c.; N. of Śiva, MW.; of a son of Atri, Vāyup. — **cakra**, n. Saturn's diagram (a peculiar diagram used to foretell good or bad fortune; it is marked with 27 compartments to represent the Nakshatras passed through by the planet Saturn), MW. — **ja**, n. 'S°-produced', black pepper, W. — **trayodaśī-vrata**, n., *-pratimādana*, n. N. of wks. — **pradosha**, m. 'Saturn-evening', N. of the worship performed to Śiva on the 13th day of the waxing or waning moon when it falls on a Saturday, MW.; *-vrata*, n. N. of wk. — **prasū**, f. 'mother of S°', N. of Chāyā (wife of the Sun), L. — **priya**, n. 'dear to S°', a dark-coloured stone (the emerald or sapphire), L. — **vāra** or *-vāsara*, m. S°'s day, Saturday, L. — **śānti**, f., *-śūktā*, n., *-stotra*, n. N. of wks. **Śany-aṣṭaka**, n. N. of wk.

Śanair, in comp. for *śanaīs*. — **gaṅgam**, ind. where the Gaṅga flows slowly, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 21, Sch. — **dehin**, w. r. for *-mehin*, Car. — **bhāva**, m. slowness, graduality (ibc. before a pr. p. = slowly, by degrees), Kathās. — **meha**, m. slow or painful discharge of water from the bladder, dysuria, ŚāringS.; °hin, mfn. suffering from dysuria, Susr.

Śanaīs, in comp. for *śanaīs*. — **cara**, mfn. walking or moving slowly, Bhaṭṭi.; n. the planet Saturn or its regent (cf. *śani*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (in MBh. also applied to other planets and even the sun); Saturday, Vishṇ. — *-kavaca*, m. n., *-piṇḍī*, f. N. of wks.; *-vāra*, m. Saturday, Subh.; *-vidhāna*, n., *-vrata*, n. N. of wks.; *-samvatsara*, m. the year of Saturn (during which this planet completes his course through the 28 Nakshatras; in modern astron. = 30 of our years), MW.

Śanaīs (RV.) or *śanaīs* (ŚBr.), ind. (originally instr. pl. of *śana*, q. v.; cf. *uccais*, *nīcaīs*) quietly, softly, gently, gradually, alternately, RV. &c. &c. — **tarām**, ind. more (or very) quietly, softly &c., AitBr.; Āśvśr.

शनक *śanaka*, m. (cf. *śanaka*) N. of a son of Śambara, Hariv. (v. l. *senaka*).

Śanakāvali or *√i*, f. (perhaps for *śanak*°; cf. *śana*) Scindapus Officialis, L.

Śana-parṇi, f. (for *śana-p*°?) Wrightia Anti-dysenterica, L. (cf. *sana* and *asana-p*°).

शनोत्साह *śanōtsāha*, m. = *gaṇḍaka*, L. (v. l. *svanōtsāha*).

शन्त *śanta*, *śanti* &c. See p. 1055, col. 1.

Śantann, *śantama* &c. See *śam-tanu*, *śam-tama*, p. 1054, col. 3.

शन्न *śanna*. See *√2. śad*.

शंनोदेवी *śaṇ-no-devī* &c. See p. 1054, col. 3.

शप् 1. śap, (in gram.) a technical term used for the Vikaraṇa *a* (inserted between the root and terminations of the conjugational tenses in verbs of the 1st class; see *vi-karaṇa*, p. 954).

शप् 2. śap, ind. a prefix implying assent or acceptance (as in *śap-karoti*, he admits or accepts), W.

शप् 3. śap, cl. 1. 4. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiii, 31; xxvi, 59) *śapāti*, *te* or *śapayati*, *te* (the latter only in Bhāṭṭ.; pf. *śaśāpa*, *śepē*, aor. *aśāpsit*, *aśapta*, Gr. [2. pl. *śāpta* in TS. prob. w. r.]; fut. *śaptā*, ib.; *śapsyati*, *te*, ib.; *śapishye*, MBh.; inf. *śaptum* or *śapitum*, ib.; ind. p. *śapitvā*, ib.; *śaptvā*, Gr.), to curse (mostly P. with acc.; in AV. v, 30, 3, Ā. with dat.), RV. &c. &c.; (P. Ā.) to swear an oath, utter an execration (sometimes with *śapatham* or *śāṭhan*; also with *amṛitam*, to swear a false oath), RV. &c. &c.; (P. Ā.) to revile, scold, blame (acc., rarely dat.), Yājñ.; Kāv.; Pur.; (Ā.; m. c. also P.) to curse one's self (followed by *yadi*, 'if', i. e. to promise with an oath, vow or swear 'that one will not' &c.; or followed by dat. and rarely acc. of the person to whom and instr. of the object by which one swears; or followed by *iti*, e.g. *varuṇēti*, 'to swear by the name of Varuṇa, VS.), RV. &c. &c.; (Ā.) to adjure, supplicate, conjure any one (acc.) by (instr.), R.; Hariv.: Caus. *śāpayati* (aor. *aśāpāt*), to adjure, conjure, exorcise (demons), AV.; AitBr.; to cause any one (acc.) to swear by (instr.), Mn. viii, 113 (cf. *śāpita*): Desid. *śāpāsati*, *te*, Gr.: Intens. *śāśapate*, *śāśapti*, or *śaśāpyate*, *śaśapti*, ib.

Śapa, m. a curse, imprecation, oath (= *śapatha*), L.; a corpse (w. r. for *śava*, q. v.), W.; N. of a man, g. *śavādi*.

Śapāṭha, m. (and n., g. *ardharāddi*, ifc. f. *ā*) a curse, imprecation, anathema, RV. &c. &c.; an oath, vow, Mn.; MBh. &c.; an ordeal, Nār.; scolding, reviling, L. — **karapa**, n. swearing or taking an oath, Dhātup. — **jambhāna**, mf(ṛ)n. nullifying a curse, Āpast. — **patra**, n. written testimony on oath or affidavit, MW. — **pūrvakam**, mfn. with oaths, Cat. — **yāvana**, mf(ṛ)n. averting a curse, AV. — **yopana**, mf(ṛ)n. warding off or nullifying a curse, ib. **Śapatōṭṭaram**, ind. with oaths, Kathās.

Śapathiya, Nom. P. -*yāti* (only pr. p. *°yati*, uttering curses), AV.

Śapatheyya, m. a curser, swearer, AV.

Śapathya, mfn. depending on a curse, (a śin) consisting in cursing or imprecation, RV.

Śāpana, n. a curse, imprecation, AV.; reviling, abuse, W.; an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal, ib. — **tara** (*śāpanā*), nfn. inclined to cursing, ŚBr.

Śapta, nfn. cursed, R. vii, 55, 21.

Śaptā, mfn. id., Suparṇ.; MBh. &c. (-*vat*, mfn. = pf. *śaśāpa*, MBh.); adjured, conjured, R.; sworn, taken as an oath, W.; n. Saccharum Cylindricum, L.; n. a curse, imprecation, TBr.; Kāth.; an oath, R. **Śaptṛi**, m. a curser, swearer, AV.

Śapya, mfn. to be cursed &c., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 98, Sch. **Śapva**, m. abuse, reviling, L.

शप् śaphā, m. (L. also n.; ifc. f. *ā*; of doubtful derivation) a hoof (esp. the hoof of a horse), RV. &c. &c.; an eighth (because of the divided hoofs of the cow; cf. *pāda*, a fourth), RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; a claw, VS. xii, 4; a wooden implement formed like a claw or hook (for lifting an iron pot or pan from the fire), Br.; Lāṭy.; Unguis Odoratus, L.; (du., with *Vasishthasya*) N. of two Sāmans, KātyŚr.; n. the root of a tree, L. [Cf., accord. to some, Germ. *huof*, *Huf*; Angl. Sax. *hōf*; Eng. *hoof*.] — **grahā**, m. the hoof or claw of an animal used as a kind of receptacle, ŚBr. — **cyuta** (*śaphā*), mfn. tossed up by hoofs (as dust), RV. — *i. -vat* (*śaphā*), mfn. possessing hoofs or claws (n. a hoofed animal), ib. — *2. -vat*, ind. like a hoof, MW. — **śas**, ind. by eighths (see *śaṇa* above), Pāṇ. vi. **Śaphāksha**, m. N. of a man (cf. *śaphākshī*). **Śaphārūj**, mfn. destroying hoofs or d° with the hoofs (said of demons), RV. **Śaphōru**, mf(ṛ)n. (a woman) whose thighs resemble the two divisions of a cow's hoof, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 70.

Śaphara, m. (ifc. f. *ā*; also written *saphara* and said to be connected with *śapha*) Cyprinus Saphore (a kind of bright little fish that glitters when darting about in shallow water), Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Kathās.

&c.; a carp or kind of large fish (that preys on other fish), Kathās. cxiii, 10; (i), f. a fish or a kind of fish (see *pūti-ś*); ebony, L. — **rūpa**, n. the form of a carp or large fish, BhP. **Śapharādhīpa**, m. the fish Clupea Alosa (= *illisha*), L.

Śaphari, (prob.) m. a small fish, Gal.

Śaphariya, mfn. (fr. *śaphara*), g. *utkarāddi*.

Śapharuka, m. a box, box-like receptacle, pot, Hcar.

शबर śabara, mfn. (also written *śavara*; cf. *śabala* below) variegated, brindled, L.; relating or belonging to a Śabara (prob. for *śābara*), MBh.; m. N. of a wild mountaineer tribe in the Deccan (in later language applied to any savage or barbarian = *kirāta*, *pulinda*, *bhillā*; accord. to L. 'the son of a Śidra and a Bhilli'), AitBr.; MBh. &c.; a kind of Lodhra or Lodh tree, L. (cf. conip.); N. of Śiva, L.; (with *Kākshivata*) N. of the author of RV. x, 169, Anukr.; of a poet, Cat.; of a Buddhist, ib.; = *śabara-svāmīn* (in *śabara-bhāṣya*, q. v.); = *hastā* and *śāstra-viśeṣa*, L.; (ā), f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat.; (i), f. a Śabara woman, R.; Kathās. &c.; n. water, L. (prob. w. r. for *śambara*). — **kanda**, m. a sweet potato, L. — **jambu**, N. of a place (see *śabarajambuka*). — **bhāṣya**, n. Śabara's i. e. Śabara-svāmīn's Comm. on the Mīmāṃsā-sūtra (also called *śabara-bh*); it has been critically annotated by the great Mīmāṃsā authority Kumārila). — **lo-dhra**, m. a kind of Lodhra, L. — **śinḥa**, m. N. of a king (mentioned in the Kathāraṇya), Cat. — **svāmin**, m. N. of an author (cf. *śabara-bhāṣya*), IW. 98, n. 1. **Śabarālāya**, m. the abode of savage tribes, L. **Śabarāhāra**, n. 'the Śabarā's food,' a kind of jujube, L.

Śabaraka, m. a Śabara, savage or barbarian, Kāv.; (ikā), f. a Śabara woman, Nalac.

Śabarāla, m. a sort of Lodhra, W.

Śabari-*√bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to become a Śabara or savage, Harav.

शबर śabāla, mf(ā or ī)n. (also written *śavala*; cf. *śabara* above) variegated, brindled, dappled, spotted (in RV. x, 14, 10 applied to the two four-eyed watch-dogs of Yama), RV. &c. &c.; variegated by, i. e. mixed or provided or filled with (instr. or comp.), Kāv.; Sarvad.; disfigured, disturbed, BhP. (see comp.). m. a variegated colour, W.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a man (v. l. for *śabara*), Cat.; (ā) or (i), f., see below; n. water (cf. *śabara*), W.; a partic. religious observance of the Buddhists, ib. — **gu**, mfn. having mottled cows, MW. — **cetana**, mfn. disturbed in mind, BhP. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. mixedness, mixture, Kāv.; Sāh. — **hṛdaya**, mfn. = **-cetana**, BhP. **Śabalāksha**, m. 'spotted-eyed,' N. of a Rishi, MBh. **Śabalāśva**, m. 'having a dappled-horse,' N. of a man (son of Avikshit), MBh.; pl. N. of the children of Dakṣha and Vairāṇi, Hariv.; Pur. **Śabalōdara**, m. 'having a spotted-belly,' N. of a demon, Mantra Br.

Śabalaka, mfn. spotted, brindled (in alg. applied to the 13th unknown quantity), Col.

Śabalā, f. a spotted cow, L.; N. of a cow (Kāmadhenu, the cow of plenty), R.

Śabalikā, f. a kind of bird, Cat. (incorrectly written *śab*°).

Śabalita, mfn. variegated, Vās.

Śabaliman, m. variegated state or condition, mottled look or appearance, Śiṣ. vi, 27.

Śabalī, f. a spotted cow, L.; (nom. *ī*) the cow of plenty, TS.; Br. — **homa**, n. an offering to the cow of plenty, Lāṭy.

Śabalī-kṛta, mfn. (*śabalī* for *°la*) variegated, Ragh.; VarBṛS.

शब्द śabd (rather a Nom. *śabdaya* fr. *śabda*), cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxiii, 40) *śab-dayati*, to make any noise or sound, cry aloud, Śiṣ.; Pañcat.; BhP.; to call, invoke, Śamk.; Kathās.; (*śabdāpayati*, *te*), to call, address, R.: Pass. *śabd-ayate*, to be sounded &c.; to be called, MBh.; (impers.) it is chattered, Nir. i, 18.

Śabda, m. (in DhyanabUp. also n.; ifc. f. *ā*; perhaps connected with *√śap*, cf. also *2. śap*) sound, noise, voice, tone, note (*śabdam* *√kṛ*), to utter a sound, raise the voice, cry aloud; sound is supposed to be sevenfold [MBh. xii, 6858] or eight-

fold [Dharmas. 35] or tenfold [MBh. xiv, 1418]; in the Mīmāṃsā it is taught to be eternal; a word (*śabdena*, by word, explicitly, expressly), ib.; Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 19; speech, language, BhP.; the right word, correct expression (opp. to *apa-śabda*), Pat.; the sacred syllable Om, AmṛitUp.; (in gram.) a declinable word or a word-termination, affix, Pāṇ., Sch.; a name, appellation, title, Mn.; MBh. &c. (*śacchabdat*, 'because it is so called,' KātyŚr.); a technical term, TPṛāt.; verbal communication or testimony, oral tradition, verbal authority or evidence (as one of the Pramāṇas, q. v.), Nyāyas.; Sarvad. — **kar-maka**, mfn. (a root) meaning 'to sound,' Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 4, 52. — *1. -karma*, n. 'sound-making,' a sound, noise, Āpast. — *2. -karma*, mfn. = **-karmaka**, Pāṇ. i, 4, 52. — **kalpa**, m. — **kalpa-tarṇ**, m. N. of grani. wks. — **kalpa-dru**, m. N. of a lexicon by Keśava (also called *kalpa-dru*). — **kalpa-druma**, m. N. of a modern Encyclopædia by Rādhā-kānta-deva. — **kāra** (Pāṇ.), **-kārin** (Nir.), mfn. making a noise or s°, sounding, sonorous. — **kośa**, m. 'word-repository,' N. of a dictionary. — **kaumudī**, f. N. of a grammar by Cokka-nātha. — **kaustubha**, m. N. of a gram. by Īśvari-prasāda and of a Comm. on Pāṇ. i, 1; — **dīkṣha**, n. N. of a gram. wk. by Bhāskara-dikṣita. — **kriya**, mfn. = **-karmaka**, Pāṇ. i, 4, 52, Vārtt. 1. — **khaṇḍa**, m. n. N. of a ch. of the Tattva-cintāmaṇi; — **prākāśa**, m., **-vyākhyā**, f. N. of Comms. on it. — **ga**, mfn. perceiving sounds, BhP.; uttering sounds, MBh. — **gata**, mfn. being or residing in a word (as a poetical or metaphorical meaning), MW. — **gati**, f. method of sounds, 'music, song, VarBṛS.; mfn. uttering s°, Hariv. — **guṇa**, m. the quality of s°, MW.; the excellence of the sound or form (of a poem, as opp. to *artha-g*, q. v.); there are 10 *guṇāḥ* *laṅkāras*, viz. *ojas*, *prasāda*, *śleṣa*, *sanatā*, *samādhi*, *mādhurya*, *saukumārya*, *udārātā*, *artha-vyakti*, and *kānti*, qq. vv.), Vām. iii, 1, 4. — **gocara**, m. the aim or object of speech (e.g. any one who is spoken to or spoken about), BhP. — **graha**, m. 'receiver of s°,' the ear, L.; receiving or catching sound, ib.; N. of a fabulous arrow, ib. — **grāma**, m. the totality of sounds, L. — **ghoṣhā**, f. N. of a collection of paradigms to the Saṃkṣipta-śāstra grammar. — **candrikā**, f. N. of a lexicon by Bāṇa-kavi and of a dictionary on materia medica by Vaidya Cakrapāṇi-datta. — **cāturya**, n. skill in words, cleverness of diction, eloquence, MW. — **cālī**, f. a partic. movement in dancing, Saṃgit.; — **nṛitya**, n. a kind of dance, ib. — **citra**, n. sound-variation, alliteration &c., Kpr.; Sāh.; mfn. having various or fanciful sounds, MW. — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of a Comm. on Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī and of a lexicon by Vyāsa-viṭṭhalācārya; — **vrīṭti**, f. N. of a Prakṛit grammar by Śubha-candra. — **cora**, m. 'word-thief,' a plagiarist, W. — **cyuta**, n. (prob.) = **-hīna**, Bharat. — **ja**, mfn. arising from s°, produced by words, MW. — **tattva-prākāśa**, m. N. of wk. — **tanmātra**, n. the subtle element of s°, MW. — **taraṅga**, m., **-taraṅgiṇī**, f., **-tāṇḍava**, n. (?), **-trivenikā**, f. N. of wk. — **tva**, n. the condition or nature of s°, Tarkas.; — **jāti-pramāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **āpikā**, f. N. of a grammar (on irregular nouns) and a lexicon by Kum-bhīna-nātha; of a Comm. on the Mugda-bodha by Govinda-rāma. — **nityatā**, f. the eternity of sound (also **-tva**, MW.). — **vicāra**, m. N. of wk. — **nirū-pāna**, n., **-nirpāna**, m. N. of wk. — **nṛitya**, n. a kind of dance, Saṃgit. — **netṛi**, m. 'word-chief,' N. of Pāṇini (as chief of grammarians), Buddh. — **pati**, m. 'word-lord,' a mere nominal leader, Ragh. — **pada-mañjari**, m. N. of a grammar. — **pariccheda**, m. N. of various wks.; — **rahasya**, n., **-rahasye** *śūva-vāda-rahasya*, n. N. of wk. — **pāṭha**, m. a collection of paradigms of declension, by Gaṅgā-dhara. — **pāṭa**, n. range or reach of sound; (*am*), ind. as far as s° reaches, Bhāṭṭ. (v. l.) — **pāṭin**, mfn. aiming or hitting at any object by the mere s° (without seeing it), Nir.; falling with a s°, MW. — **prākāśa**, m. N. of various wks. — **prabhedā**, m. N. of a grammar and lexicon; — **nāma-mālā**, f. = **śabda-bheda-prākāśa**. — **pramāṇa**, n. verbal testimony or proof, oral evidence, MW. — **pramāṇya-khaṇḍana**, n., **-pramāṇya-vāda**, m. N. of two phil. wks. — **prāś**, mfn. enquiring after (the meaning of) a word, Up. ii, 57, Sch. (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4, 19). — **bāṇagra-vedhin**, mfn. hitting (an unseen object) with an arrow's point by (aiming at) the mere sound, R. (cf. *śabda-vedhin*). — **bṛihatī**, f. N. of a Comm. on the Mahā-bhāṣya. — **bodha**, n. (in phil.) knowledge derived from verbal testi-

mony; *-prakāra*, m., *-prakriyā*, f., *-vicāra*, m. N. of wks. — **brahman**, n., 'word-brahman,' the Veda considered as a revealed sound or word and identified with the Supreme, MaitrUp.; Pur.; *-ma-maya*, mf(ā)n. consisting in the Veda identified with Br^o, Pañcar. — **bhāj**, mfn. (ifc.) bearing the title of, Ragh. — **bhid**, f. perversion of words, BHP. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n. N. of a grammar and a Comm. on Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī. — **bhṛit**, mfn. bearing only the name of anything, BHP. (v.l.; cf. *śabda-pati*). — **bheda**, m., 'difference or distinction of sounds or words,' N. of a glossary; *-nirūpaṇa*, n., *-nirdeśa*, m. N. of wks.; *-prakāśa*, m. N. of a glossary of nouns (which although identical in meaning differ more or less in their orthography; it is usually appended to the Viśva-prakāśa and also called *śabda-bheda-nāma-mālā* or *śabda-prabheda-n^o*). — **bhedin**, mfn. = *-vedhin*, L.; m. an arrow, L.; N. of Arjuna, L.; the anus, L. — **mañjarī**, f. N. of a grammar by Nārāyaṇa. — **maṇi-paricchedaloka**, m., **maṇi-vyākhyā**, f. N. of a Commentary. — **mayā**, mf(ā)n. consisting of sound or of sounds, VPṛāt.; Hcar.; sounding, uttering sounds, Hariv.; (ifc.) consisting or formed of a partic. word, Ragh. xviii. 5. — **mātra**, n. sound only, a mere sound, Pañcat. — **mālā**, f. N. of a lexicon and a collection of paradigms of declension (accord. to the Kā-tantra grammar). — **mālikā**, f., **mīmāṃsā**, f. N. of wks. — **muktā-mahārṇava**, m. N. of a modern dictionary (compiled for Colebrooke by Tārā-maṇi, son of Rāma-candra). — **mūla**, n. N. of a gram. wk. — **yonī**, m. the source or origin of a word, BHP.; a radical word, root, L. — **ratna**, n. N. of a Comm. on the Prāṣṭha-manoramā (q.v.) and of a lexicon; *-mālā*, f., *-samarṇaya*, m.; *-ṇidhara*, m., *-ṇidhā*, f. N. of grammars and dictionaries. — **rahasya**, n. N. of two phil. wks. — **rahitā**, mfn. 'destitute of sound,' noiseless, VarBrS. — **rāśī**, m. (in phil.) a collection of sounds or words or infallible verbal teachings (said of the Veda); 'collection of sounds or letters,' the alphabet; *-mahāśvara*, m., 'great lord of the alphabet,' N. of Śiva as the revealer of grammar to Pāṇini, RTL. 84. 1; Cat. — **rūpa**, n. the nature or quality of a sound, a partic. sound, Pañcat.; the gram. form of a word, Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii. 3, 48; N. of a gram. wk.; mf(ā)n. appearing in the form of a sound, Pañcar.; *-prakāśikā*, f. a collection of paradigms of declension (accord. to the Muga-bodha-grammar); *-pāṇvalī*, f. N. of a gram. wk. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. and **lakṣhaṇa-rahasya**, n. N. of wks. — **lingārtha-candrikā**, f. 'elucidation of the gender and meaning of words,' N. of a lexicon. — **vajrā**, f. N. of a deity, Kāś. — **vat**, mfn. uttering sounds, sounding, noisy, Nir.; Hariv.; crackling (as flame), VarBrS.; endowed with sound (as wind), BHP.; (ar), ind. noisily, MBh.; MārKp. — **vādārtha**, m. N. of a wk. on the Nyāya by Raghunātha. — **vāridhi**, m., 'ocean of words,' a vocabulary, Cat. — **vidyā**, f. 'science of sounds or words,' grammar, philology, Daś.; Śis.; *-śāstra*, n. id., Buddh.; *-dyōpādhyāya*, m. a teacher of grammar, Rājāt. — **vidhi**, m. N. of a gram. wk. — **virodha**, m. contradiction in words (not in sense), seeming contradiction, Malav., Sch. — **viśeṣa**, m. difference or variety of sound; pl. the varieties of sound (these the Śāṅkhya arranges accord. to the accents, *udātta*, *an-udātta*, *svarita*, and the notes of the gamut, *śaḍ-ja*, *riṣabha*, *gāndhāra*, *madhyama*, *pañcama*, *daivata*, *nishāda* &c., qq. vv.), MW. — **viśeṣhaṇa**, n. (in gram.) the attribute of a word, an adjective, ib. — **vṛitti**, f. (in rhet.) the function of a word, ib. — **vedha**, mfn. = *vedhin* (applied to an arrow), Pañcat.; m. the act of shooting at or hitting an invisible object the sound of which is only heard, MBh.; R.; Divyāv. — **vedhin**, mfn. 'sound-piercing,' hitting an unseen (but heard) object, Nir.; R. (*dhi-tva*, n., MBh.; R.); N. of Arjuna, L.; of King Daśa-ratha, MW. — **vedhya**, mfn. to be shot at without being seen (cf. prec.), R.; n. = *-vedha*, m., ib. — **valikṣhaṇa**, n. difference in word, verbal difference (as opp. to *artha-v^o*, difference of meaning), MW. — **vyāpāravicāra**, m. N. of a wk. on Alampāra by Rājānaka Mammaṭa. — **śakti**, f. the force or signification of a word, Kpr.; Prātāp.; *-prakāśikā*, f. N. of a Nyāya wk.; *-prabodhinī*, f. N. of a Comm. on it. — **śabdārtha-mañjūṣā**, f. 'collection of words and their meanings,' N. of a lexicon. — **śāśana**, n. 'science of sounds or words,' grammar; *-vid*, mfn. versed in gr^o, Śis. — **śāstra**, n. = *-śāśana*, Vcar. (also N. of a partic. grammar). — **śuddhi**, f. 'purity of language,'

N. of the 5th ch. of Vāmana's Kāvya-lampkāra-vṛtti. — **śeṣa**, mfn. having only the name remaining, Kāvyaḍ. (cf. *prabhu-śabda-s^o*). — **śobhā**, f. N. of a grammar. — **śleṣha**, m. a verbal quibble, pun (opp. to *artha-śiṣṭ*), Śis., Sch. — **saṃkīrṇa-nirūpaṇa**, n., **saṃgraha-nigraṇṭu**, m., **saṃcāya** (cf. *śabdāmbhodhi*), m. N. of wks. — **saṃjñā**, mfn. bearing the name of (comp.), BHP. — **saṃjñā**, f. (in gram.) a technical term, Pāṇ. i. 1, 68. — **sād-rūpa-saṃgraha**, m. N. of a Nyāya wk. — **samdarbha-sindhu**, m. (cf. *śabdarṇavābhidhāna*), N. of a lexicon (compiled for Sir W. Jones by Kāśinātha Bhaṭṭācārya). — **sambhava**, ni. the source or origin of sound (applied to air or the wind), Hariv. — **sāgara**, m. 'sea of words,' N. of Comm. on the Siddhānta-kaumudī. — **sādhana**, mfn. hitting a mere sound (i.e. hitting an object perceived only by the ear; cf. *śabda-vedhin*), MBh. — **sādhya-pra-yoga**, m. N. of a grammar by Rāma-nātha Cakravartin. — **sāra**, m. N. of a grammar by Yatiśa; *-nigraṇṭu*, m. N. of a dictionary. — **sāha**, mfn. = *-sādhana*, MBh. — **siddhānta-mañjarī**, f. N. of a gram. wk. — **siddhi**, f. 'correct formation or use of words,' N. of various wks.; *-nibandha*, m. N. of a modern school-book. — **saukarya**, n. facility of expression, A. — **sausthava**, n. elegance of words, a graceful style, ib. — **stoma-mahānidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **sparsa-rasa**, m. pl. sound and touch and taste, R. — **spṛṣṭa**, m. the crackling (of fire), Kām. — **smṛiti**, f. science of words, grammar, philology, Vām. iii. 1, 4. — **svāntanrya-vāda**, m. N. of a Nyāya wk. — **hina**, n. the use of a word in a form or meaning not sanctioned by standard authors, Kāvyaḍ. (cf. *śabda-cyuta*). — **śabdākara**, m., 'word-mine,' N. of a grammar. — **śabdākṣara**, n. the sacred syllable Om uttered aloud or audibly, AmṛitabUp. — **śabdākhyeya**, mfn. that which may be said aloud, Megh. — **śabdāṇḍambara**, m. high-sounding words, verbosity, bombast, Sāh. — **śabdātita**, mfn. beyond the reach of sound (applied to the Supreme), MW. — **śabdādi**, m. (scil. *viśaya*, q.v.) the objects of sense beginning with sound, W.; *-dharmin* (ib.). — **mat** (Sām.k.), mfn. having the quality of sound &c. — **śabdādhikāra**, m. N. of a gram. wk. — **śabdādhishṭhāna**, n. 'sound-receptacle,' the ear, L. — **śabdādhyañhāra**, m. the supplying of a word (to complete an ellipsis), MW. — **śabdānanta-sāgara-samuccaya**, m., **śabdānityatā-rahasya**, n. N. of wks. — **śabdānukaraṇa**, mfn. imitating sounds, Nir. — **śabdānukṛiti**, f. imitation of s's, onomatopoeia, ib. — **śabdānurūpa**, n. conformity to or imitation of sound, W. — **śabdānuviddha-samādhīpañcaka**, n. N. of a Yoga wk. — **śabdānusāsana**, n., 'word-instruction or explanation,' N. of Pāṇini's grammar and similar wks. (by Śākaṭyāna, Hemacandra &c.); *-durga-padāvalī*, f., *-sūtra-pāṭha*, m. N. of wks. — **śabdānuśiṣṭi**, f. teaching of words or sounds, grammatical knowledge, Sarvad. — **śabdānusāra**, m. following a sound; (*ena*), ind. in the direction of a sound, Śak. — **śabdāntara-pāda**, m., **śabdāpramāṇya-rahasya**, n. N. of wks. — **śabdābhi**, m., 'ocean of words,' N. of a lexicon (compiled by order of Prāṇa-kṛishṇa); *-tari*, f. 'boat on the ocean of w's,' a glossary (of words formed by Ūṇādi suffixes, by Rāma-govinda). — **śabdābhivaha**, mf(ā)n. conducting sound (as the auditory passage), Suśr. — **śabdāmbhodhi**, m. (also called *śabda-saṃcāya*) 'word-ocean,' N. of a wk. on declension by a Jain author. — **śabdārṇava**, m., 'id.,' N. of a grammar and a lexicon; *-candrikā*, f. N. of Comm.; *-vācspati*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; *-suddhā-nidhi*, m. N. of a grammar; *-vābhidhāna*, n. N. of a lexicon (= *śabda-saṃdarbha-sindhu*). — **śabdārtha**, m. (du.) sound (or word) and sense, Sāh. (cf. *artha-śabdau*, g. *rāja-dantādi*); the nature or meaning of sounds, VPṛāt.; the meaning of a word (see *śabda-śabdārtha-mañjūṣā*); sense or meaning of oral tradition (as a source of knowledge; cf. comp.); *-kalpataru*, m. N. of a lexicon; *-garbha-vat*, mfn. containing (virtually) sound and meaning, RāmUp.; *-candrikā*, f., (*kōddhāra*, m.), *-cintāmaṇi*, m., *-tar-kāmrta*, n., *-nirvacana*, n., (*-na-khaṇḍa*, n.), *-mañjarī*, f., *-ratna*, n., *-ratnāṅkara*, m., *-ratnāvalī*, f., *-rahasya*, n., *-saṃdīpikā*, f., *-sāra-mañ-jarī*, f. N. of wks.; *-thārambhaṇa*, mfn. beginning with the meaning or force of oral tradition, Apast.; N. of a ch. of the Tattva-cintāmaṇy-āloka. — **śab-**

dālamkāra, m. embellishment of the sound (of a sentence by rhyme, alliteration &c., as opp. to *arthat^o*, q.v.), a figure of speech depending for its pleasingness on sound or words (such as the *yamaka* and *anuprāsa*, qq. vv.); *-mañjarī*, f. N. of wk.; *-vicāra*, m. N. of a ch. of Vāmana's Kāvya-lampkāra-vṛtti. — **śabdāloka**, m. N. of wk.; *-rahasya*, n., *-viveka*, m., *-kōddiyota*, m. N. of Comms. — **śabdāvalī**, f. a collection of paradigms of declension (belonging to the Kā-tantra grammar). — **śabdāvaloka**, m. N. of wk. — **śabdāndu-śekhara**, m. (with *brīhat*) N. of a Comm. on Nāgoji-bhaṭṭa's Siddhānta-kaumudī; (with *laghu*) an abridgment of the prec. wk. by the same; *-doshōddhāra*, m. N. of an index of the errors in the same wk. — **śabdāndriya**, n. 'sound-organ,' the ear, Suśr. — **śabdōtpatti**, f. production or origin of sound, TPṛāt. — **śabdōdadhi**, m. ocean or treasury of words, Cat.

Śabdaka, m. = *śabda*, a sound, AgP.

Śabdana, mfn. sounding, sonorous, Pāṇ. iii. 2, 148, 3ch.; n. sounding, a sound, noise, W.; (ifc.) speaking, talking about, Cat.

Śabdāniya, mfn. to be invoked, Śāy.

Śabdāya (cf. *√śab*). Nom. A. *°yate* (Pāṇ. iii. 1, 17; exceptionally also *°yati*), to make a sound (acc.), cry, yell, bray, Nir.; MBh. &c.: Caus. *śabdāyayati*, to cause a sound to be made by (instr.), Pāṇ. i. 4, 52, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; to cause any one (acc.) to cry by (instr.), Vop. v. 5.

Śabdāla, mfn. sonorous, L.

Śabdita, mfn. sounded, cried, uttered &c.; invoked (as a deity), Śis.; communicated, imparted, taught, BHP.; called, named, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; n. noise, cry, the braying (of an ass), Pañcat.

Śabdīn, mfn. sounding, noisy, AV.; (ifc.) re-sounding with, Hariv. (v.l. *-nādin*).

शम 1. *śam*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 92)

śamyati (rarely *°te*, and ep. also *śamati*, *°te*; Ved. *śamyati*, *śimiyati*; and cl. 9. *śamāti* [Naigh. ii. 9], *śamusha*, *śamūthāś*, Impv. *śam-nishva*, *śamishva*, *śamishva*, *śamishvam*; pf. *śasāma*, *śemuh*, Br. &c.; *śasām*, Subj. *śasāmate*, RV.; p. *śasāmānā* [q.v.]; aor. *śasamishthās*, RV.; *śasamat*, Br. [cf. pres.]; Prec. *śamyat*, Gr.; fut. *śamitā*, *śamishyati*, ib.; ind. p. *śamitvā*, *śāntvā*, *śāman*, ib.), to toil at, fatigue or exert one's self (esp. in performing ritual acts), RV.; TBṛ.; to prepare, arrange, VS.; to become tired, finish, stop, come to an end, rest, be quiet or calm or satisfied or contented, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to cease, be allayed or extinguished, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; cl. 9. (cf. above) to put an end to, hurt, injure, destroy, Kāth. : Pass. *śamyate* (aor. *śamī*), Pāṇ. vii. 3, 34 : Caus. *śamyati* (m.c. also *śamayati*; aor. *śasāmat*; Pass. *śamyate*), to appease, allay, alleviate, pacify, calm, soothe, settle, RV. &c. &c.; to put to an end or to death, kill, slay, destroy, remove, extinguish, suppress, TS. &c. &c.; to leave off, desist, MBh.; to conquer, subdue, Kālid.; Bhaṭṭ.: Desid. *śisāmishati*, Gr. : Intens. *śayamīti* (Bālār.), *śayśamyate*, *śayśanti* (Gr.), to be entirely appeased or extinguished (pf. *śayśamāṇi cakruḥ*, Bhaṭṭ.). [Cf. Gk. *καμνω*.]

Śama, m. tranquillity, calmness, rest, equanimity, quietude or quietism, absence of passion, abstraction from eternal objects through intense meditation (*śamaṇ* *√kṛi*, 'to calm one's self,' 'be tranquil'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; peace, peace with (*sārdham*), MBh.; Quietism or Tranquillity (personified as a son of Dharma and husband of Prāpti), MBh.; tranquillization, pacification, allayment, alleviation, cessation, extinction, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; absence of sexual passion or excitement, impotence, TāṇḍBr.; alleviation or cure of disease, convalescence, W.; final happiness, emancipation from all the illusions of existence, L.; indifference, apathy, Rājāt.; the hand (cf. *śaya*), L.; imprecation, malediction (w.r. for *śapa*), L.; N. of a king of the Nandi-vegas, MBh.; of a son of Andhaka, Hariv.; of a son of Dharma-sūtra, BHP.; (*ā*), f. N. of a divine female, ParGr.; (*śama*), mfn. tame, domestic, RV. i. 32, 15; 33, 15. — **kṛit**, mfn. devoted to quietism, L. — **gir**, f. a tranquillizing word or speech, Prab. — **nica-medhra**, m. one whose generative organ hangs down from absence of passion or impotence, TāṇḍBr. — **para**, mfn. devoted to quiet, tranquil, VarBrS. — **pradhāna**, mfn. id., Śak. — **prāpta**, mfn. one who has attained, quiet, Vedāntas. — **vat**, mfn.

tranquil, peaceful, Śiś; Venīṣ. — **vyasanin**, mfn. dissolute from indifference, Rājāt. — **śama**, mfn. enjoying perpetual tranquillity (as Śiva), MBh. — **śukha**, n. the joy or happiness of tr̥, Bhartṛ. — **sudhā**, f. the nectar of tr̥, ib. — **setu-pradīpa**, m. N. of wk. — **saukhyā**, n. = *sukha*, Śāntiś. — **stha**, mfn. engaged in quietism, MW. — **sthalī**, f. = *antarvedī*, Gal. **Śamājāta** (?) and **Śamājā**, N. of two places, Rājāt. **Śamātmaka**, mfn. calm or tranquil by nature, R. **Śamāntaka**, m. 'destroyer of tranquillity,' N. of Kāma-deva (god of love), L. **Śamānvita**, mfn. devoted to quietism, MuṇḍUp. **Śamōpanyāsa**, m. overtures of peace, Venīṣ.

Śamaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) pacifying, a pacifier, peace-maker, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 34. Sch.; (ā), f. a kind of creeper (found in Nanda-pura), Kauś.

Śamatha, m. (cf. Up. i, 102, Sch.) N. of a Brāhmaṇ, MBh.

Śamatha, m. quiet, tranquillity, absence of passion, Lalit.; a counsellor, minister, L. — **vipāśyanā-vihārin**, m. 'enjoying quietude and right knowledge,' N. of Buddha, Divyā. — **sambhāra**, m. (with Buddhists) quietude as one of the equipments (one of the 4 Sambhāras, q.v.), Dharmas. 117.

Śamana, mf(ī)n. calming, tranquillizing, soothing, allaying, extinguishing, destroying, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; m. 'settler, destroyer,' N. of Yama, Daś.; a kind of antelope, L.; a kind of pea, L.; (ī), f. see below; n. the act of calming, appeasing, allaying, tranquillization, pacification, extinction, destruction, Kauś.; MBh. &c.; killing, slaying, immolation, Kauś.; chewing, swallowing, L.; a mode of sipping water (prob. for *camana*), MW.; malediction, reviling (w.r. for *śapana*), W. — **vidhi**, m. N. of the 46th Pañ. of the AV. — **śvasrī**, f. 'Yama's sister,' the river Yamunā or Juninā, L.

Śamanī, f. 'the calming one,' night, L. — **pāra**, m. (prob.) a partic. mode of reciting the R̥g-veda, Pat. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 1, Vārt. 1. — **śhada**, m. 'night-goer,' a Rākshasa, evil spirit, demon, L.

Samanīya, mfn. to be tranquillized, consolable, MW.; serving for tranquillization, soothing, Suśr.; n. a sedative, ib., Śāh.

Samayitṛi, m. (fr. Caus.) an alleviator, tranquillizer, Kauś. (*śamayitṛikā*, f., MaitrS.); an extingisher, destroyer, killer, slayer, Nir.; Ragh.

Sāmala, n. (Up. i, 111) impurity, sin, blemish, fault, harm, AV.; TS.; Kāth.; Kauś.; BhP.; feces, ordure, L. — **gr̥hīta**, m. affected with a taint, AitBr.

Sāmāya, Nom. Ā. 'yāte, to fatigue or exert one's self, RV.; to set at rest, put to death, kill, slay, MaitrS.; Āpast.; (P.) to strive after mental calm, TUP.

Śamāha, n. a quiet place, hermitage, L.

Śāmi, n. labour, toil, work, effort, RV.; AV.; f. a legume, pod (v.l. *śimi*), L.; the Śamī tree (see below); m. N. of a son of Andhaka, Hariv.; of a son of Uśinara, BhP. — **roha**, m. 'ascending the Śamī tree,' N. of Śiva, L. — **śhāla**, n., Pāṇ. viii, 3, 96.

Śamika, m. N. of a man, g. *biddā*.

Śamitā, mfn. (cf. *śānta*) prepared, ready (as an oblation), VS.; (fr. Caus.) appeased, allayed &c.; kept in order, cut (as nails), Megh. 89 (v.l.); destroyed, killed, Ragh.; relieved, cured, W.; relaxed, intermitted, ib.; m. N. of a Shavira of the Jains, HPariś.; (ā), f. rice-powder, L. — **rucl**, mfn. whose lustre is moderated or dimmed, MW. **Śamitāyāma**, mfn. having the length diminished, ib.

Śamitavya, mfn. to be appeased, MW.

Śamitṛi, mfn. one who keeps his mind calm, Rāj.; (Cṛī), m. a killer, slaughterer, cutter up (of a slaughtered victim), preparer, dresser, RV.; Br.; MBh.

Sāmin, mfn. tranquil, pacific, incapable of any emotion, Kāv.; Rājāt. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 141; compar. of f. *śamini-tarā* or *śamini-tarā*, Pat.); m. N. of a son of Rājādhideva, Hariv.; of a son of Śūra, VP.; of a son of Andhaka, ib.

Śamira, m. (cf. *śamira*) a small variety of the Śamī tree, L.

Śamishtha, mfn. most active, busiest (applied to the Ribhus), ŚāukhŚr.

Śāmi, f. (cf. *śāmi*) effort, labour, toil, RV.; VS.; (*śāmi*) the Śamī tree, Prosopis Spicigera or (accord. to others) Mimosa Suma (possessing a very tough hard wood supposed to contain fire, cf. Mn. viii, 247; Ragh. iii, 9; it was employed to kindle the

sacred fire, and a legend relates that Purū-ravas generated primeval fire by the friction of two branches of the Śamī and Aśvattha trees), AV. &c.; a legume, pod (cf. *jāti*); a partic. measure (see *catuḥ-ś*) = *valguli* or *vāguji*, L. — **kupa**, m. the time when the Śamī tree bears fruit, Pāṇ. v, 2, 24. — **garbhā**, m. 'born in the Śō', the Aśvattha tree or Ficus Religiosa (which strikes root in the fissures of other trees), Br.; ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; fire (supposed to be contained in the Śō), Hariv.; a Brāhmaṇ, L. — **jāta**, mfn. produced in a Śō tree (cf. prec.), Hariv. — **jāti**, f. a kind of legume or pod, VarBṛS. — **ārishada**, n. sg. a Śō tree and a mill-stone, Laghu. — **taru**, n. the Śō tree, Śāk. i, 17 (v.l. for *-latā*). — **dhānyā**, n. Śō grain (one of the 5 classes of grain; but often = any pulse or grain growing in pods), ŚBr.; Car. — **nivāta**, ind. so as to be protected from the wind by a Śō tree, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 8, Kāś. — **pattra**, n. or **pattri**, f. 'having Śō leaves,' a kind of sensitive plant, Mimosa Pudica, L. — **parṇā**, n. a leaf of the Śō tree, TBr. — **pūjā-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **prastha**, n., g. *karky-ādi*. — **phalā**, f. a sensitive plant (prob. = *pattra*), L. — **mandāra-māhātmya**, n. 'glorification of the Śō and Mandāra trees,' N. of ch. of the GaṇP. — **māya**, mf(ī)n. consisting or made of Śō wood, TS.; Br.; GṛŚrS. — **latā**, f. a branch of the Śō tree, Śāk. i, 17. — **lūna**, mfn. one (whose hair is) cut with (an instrument made of) Śō wood, Kauś. — **vat**, mfn. N. of a nian (cf. *śāmi-vata*). — **vṛiksha**, m. = *-taru*, Pañcat. **Śamyosha**, m. the grains or seed of a legume or pod, Āpast.

Śamika, n. N. of various men (esp. of a Muni, son of Śūra and brother of Vasu-deva), VP.

Śamira, m. = *śamira*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 88.

Śamyā, mfn. to be appeased or kept quiet &c., MW.; = *rūksha*, TS, Sch.; m. a partic. personification, SāmavBr.; (ā), f., see next.

Śamyā, f. a stick, staff, (esp.) a wooden pin or peg, wedge &c., RV.; AV.; Br.; GṛŚrS.; the pin of a yoke (see *yuga-ś*); a partic. instrument used in the treatment of hemorrhoids, Vagbh.; a sacrificial vessel, W.; a kind of cymbal or other musical instrument (= *tāla-viśeṣa*), MW.; a partic. measure of length = 36 Aṅgulas, VarBṛS. (or = 32 A°s, KātyŚr., Sch.; cf. *kshepa*, *nipāta* &c. below); du. (*dhuroḥ śamyē*) N. of two Śāmāns, ĀrshBr. — **kshepa**, m. the cast of a staff, distance that a staff can be thrown, MBh. — **garta**, m. n. a hole for the Śamyā, ŚāukhŚr. — **grāha**, m. (prob.) one who plays the cymbals, R. — **tāla**, m. a kind of cymbal, MBh.; Car. — **nipāta** (MBh.). — **parāśvādā** (ŚBr.). — **parāśa** (ĀpŚr.), m. = *kshepa*. — **parāśin**, mfn. measuring the distance of the cast of a Śō, PañcatvBr. — **pāta**, m. (MBh.). — **prāśa**, m. (Āpast.). — **prāsana**, n. (Lāly.) = *kshepa* above. — **mātrā**, mfn. having the measure of a Śamyā, TBr.

शम 2. śam, ind. (g. *cādi* and *sva-ādi*) auspiciously, fortunately, happily, well (frequently used in the Veda, rarely in later language; often to be translated by a subst., esp. in the frequent phrase *śam yōh* or *śam ca yōh* ca, 'happiness and welfare', sometimes joined with the verbs *bhū*, *as*, *kṛi*, *dā*, *vah*, *yā*, sometimes occurring without any verb; with dat. or gen. [cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 73, Sch.]; in some cases corresponding to an adj., e.g. *śam tad asmai*, that is pleasant to him), RV. &c. &c. — **pāka**, m. Cathartocarpus Fistula, MBh.; Suśr. &c. (perhaps w.r. for *śamyāka*, cf. *śamyā*), N. of a Brāhmaṇ, MBh.; (only L.) = *vipāka* and *yāvaka* (v.l. *viyāta* and *yācaka*); = *tarkaka* and *dhṛishṭa*. — **pāta**, m. Cassia Fistula, MW. — **bhara**, m. N. of a man (cf. *śāmbhara*). — **bhava**, mfn. = *śāmbhu*, VS.; (with Jains) N. of the third Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, L. — **bhaviṣṭha** (Śāṇ-), mfn., superl. of *śāmbhu*. — **bhu**, see *śāmbhu*, p. 1055. — **mad**, N. of an Āṅgīrasa, PañcatvBr. (cf. *śāmmada*).

Śam, in comp. for 2. *śam*. — **yu**, see *śānyū*, col. 3. — **yu-vāka**, m. a sacred formula containing the words *śānyūh* (= next), ĀśvŚr. (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 4, 29, Vārt. 1, Pat.). — **yor-vākā**, m. the sacred formula beginning with the words *tāc chānyūh* or *ā vṛiṇi-mahe*, Br.; ŚrS. — **yōs**, ind. = *śāni yōs* (see under 2. *śam*), VS.; = *śāni-yor-vākā*, Br.; KātyŚrS. — **yv-ānta**, mf(ā)n. ending with the formula *śānyōs*, Vait. — **vat** (śāṇ-), mfn. auspicious, prosperous, ŚBr.; containing the word *śam*, Cat. — **vada**, m. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 14, Sch. — **stha** or **-sthā**, mfn. being in prosperity, happy, prosperous, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 77, Sch.

— **karā**, see below. — **kṛit** (śāṇ-), mfn. causing prosperity, beneficent, TĀr. — **gā**, mfn., v.l. for *-gā*, TS. — **gayā**, mf(*gāy*)n. blessing the household, RV.; ĀśvŚr. — **garā**, f. = *śaṅkara*, Pat. — **gavī** (śāṇ-), f. blessing cattle, ŚBr. — **gū**, mfn. id., VS.; (gender doubtful) a kind of plant, Pañcat. — **tanu** (śāṇ-), mfn. wholesome for the body or the person (—*śāṇ*, n.), TS.; m. (also written *śāntanu*) N. of an ancient king with the patr. Kauravya (he was fourteenth descendant of Kuru, son of Pratipa and younger brother of Devāpi, and usurped the sovereignty whilst the latter became a hermit; he married Gaṅgā and Śatyavati; by the former he had a son named Bhishma, and by the latter Citrāṅgada and Vicitravīrya, cf. IW. 375), RV.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (with *cakra-vartin*) N. of an author (son of Uddharaṇa, of the Tomara race), Cat.; — *tanūjā*, m. 'son of Śāntanu,' N. of Bhishma, Śiś, xv, 20. — **tama** (śāṇ-), mfn. most beneficent or wholesome or salutary, RV.; AV.; VS.; BhP. — **tāti** (śāṇ-), mfn. beneficent, auspicious, RV.; f. pl. benefits, ib.; — *śukṭāni catvāri*, N. of four hymns attributed to Śaunaka, Cat.; — *liya*, n. N. of the hymn RV. vii, 35, GṛŚrS. — **tvā**, n. beneficialness, auspiciousness, TS.; TBr.; Kāth. — **no-devī**, f. N. of the verse RV. x, 9, 4, Yājñ.; — *viya*, m. (scil. *anuvāka*) N. of AV. i, 6, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 2, Vārt. 1.

Śamyā, mfn., Pāṇ. v, 2, 138.

Śamyā, mfn. benevolent, beneficent, RV.; TS.; happy, fortunate, Bhāṭṭ.; N. of a son of Brīhas-pati, TS.; Br.; MBh. — **dhāyas** (śānyū-), mfn. beneficent, refreshing, TĀr.

Śamya. See *śamba*, p. 1055, col. 2.

Śaṅkarā, mf(ī)n. causing prosperity, auspicious, beneficent, Nir.; MBh.; BhP.; m. N. of Rudra or Śiva, VS.; ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; of a son of Kāśyapa and Danu, VP.; of Skanda, AVPariś.; of a serpent-demon, L.; of a Cakra-vartin, L.; N. of various authors and commentators, (esp.) of Śaṅkarācārya (see next page, col. 1; also with *bhaṭṭa*, *paṇḍita*, *śarman*, *rājānaka*, &c.); (ā), f. (cf. *śaṅk-garā* under *śam* above) = *śakunika*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 14, Vārt. 1, Pat.; N. of a female, ib.; a partic. Rāga or musical mode, MW.; (ī), f., see p. 1055. — **kathā**, f. N. of wk. — **kavaca**, f. N. of a Kavaca. — **kavi**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **kimkara**, m. a servant or worshipper of Śiva (—*ṛi-bhava*, n. the being or becoming a w° of Śō), Sighās.; N. of an author, Sarvad. — **krōda**, m. N. of a Nyāya Commentary. — **gapa**, m. N. of a poet, Subh. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain, Daś. — **gitā**, f. N. of a wk., Hcat. — **gaurīśa**, m. N. of a temple, Rājāt. — **caritra**, n. N. of wk. — **ceto-vilāsa**, m. 'the play of Śaṅkara's wit,' N. of an artificial poem by Śaṅkara-dikṣita (celebrating the glories of Vārāṇasī, esp. of its kings Yavanāri and Ceta-singha or Chet Singh). — **jaya**, see *śaṅkshepā-śaṅkara-jaya*. — **jit**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **ji**, m. N. of an author, ib. — **jika**, m. N. of a scribe, MW. — **tirtha**, n. N. of ch. of the ŚivaP. — **datta**, m., **-dayālu**, m., and **-dāsa**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **dig-vijaya**, m. 'Śaṅkara's victory over every quarter (of the world),' N. of a fanciful account of the controversial exploits of Śaṅkarācārya (q.v.) by Mādhavācārya (also called *śaṅkshepā-śaṅkara-jaya*) = *śaṅkara-vijaya* below; — *diṇḍima* and *-sāra*, m. N. of wks. — **āikṣita**, m. N. of a writer of the last century (son of Dikṣita Bāla-kṛishṇa; author of the Gaṅgāvatāra-campū-prabandha, Pradyumna-vijaya, and Śaṅkara-ceto-vilāsa). — **deva**, m. N. of a form of Śiva, Cat.; of a king and a poet, ib. — **dhara**, m. N. of a poet, ib. — **nārāyaṇa**, m. Vishṇu-Śiva (= *hari-hara*), RTL. 65; — *māhātmya*, n., — *śāhāṭṭara-śata*, n. N. of wks. — **pati**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **pattra**, n., **-pāda**, **-bhūṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wks. — **pushpa**, m. a white Calotropis, L. (cf. *śarkarā-p*). — **prādur-bhāva**, m. N. of wk. — **priya**, m. 'dear to Śaṅkara,' the Francoline partridge (= *tittiri*), L.; (ā), f. Śiva's wife, Kāthās. — **bindu**, m., **-bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **bhaṭṭi**, f., **-bhaṭṭiya**, n. N. of wks. (or of one wk.). — **bhārati-tirtha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhāṣhya-nyāya-saṅgraha**, m., **-mandāra-saurabha**, n. N. of wks. — **mīśra**, m. N. of various authors (esp. of a poet and a philosopher, son of Bhava-nātha; cf. IW. 62, 68), Cat. — **rksha** (for *-riksha*), m. N. of the Nakṣatra Ārdra (presided over by Śiva), L. — **lāla**, m. N. of the patron of Kṣhemendra (son of Bhū-dhara), Cat. — **vardhana**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — **varman**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **vljaya**, m. 'Śaṅkara's victory,' N. of Anan-

da-giri's biography of Śaṅkarācārya (recording his controversial victories, as a Vedāntin, over numerous heretics); of a fanciful life of Śaṅkarācārya (in the form of a dialogue between Cid-vilāsa and Viññānakaṇḍa); of a poem by Vyāsa-giri (describing the adventures of Śiva); -*vilāsa*, m. N. of a poem. — *vilāsa*, m. N. of ch. of the SkandaP. and of another wk. by Vidyāraṇya; -*campā*, f. N. of a poem by Jagan-nātha. — *śikshā*, f. N. of a wk. on Vedic phonetics. — *śukra*, n. quicksilver, Bhpr. — *śukla*, m. N. of a learned naut, Cat. — *śvaśura*, m. 'Śiva's father-in-law', N. of the mountain Himavāt, R. — *samhitā*, f., -*sambhava*, m. N. of chs. of the SkandaP. — *siddhi*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — *seṇa*, m. N. of a writer on medicine, Cat. — *stuti*, f. N. of the 7th Adhyāya of MBh. x. — *stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra by Bāla-kṛṣṇa. — *svāmīn*, m. N. of a Brāhmaṇ, Kathās. **Śaṅkarākhya**, N. of two medical wks. by Rāma and Śaṅkara. **Śaṅkarācārya**, see below. **Śaṅkarānanda**, m. N. of a philosopher (son of Vāñchēśa and Veṅkaṭāmbā, pupil of Ānanda-tman and guru of Śāyana; author of the Ātmapurāṇa or Upanishad-ratna, containing the substance of a number of Upanishads in verse; and of many Commentaries on Upanishads and similar wks.); -*tīrtha*, m., -*nātha*, m. N. of authors. **Śaṅkarābharata**, m. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṅgit. **Śaṅkarābhyaṇḍaya**, m. N. of a poem by Rāma-kṛṣṇa. **Śaṅkarālaya**, m. 'Śiva's abode', the mountain Kailāsa, Cat. **Śaṅkarāśvāsa**, m. id., MW.; a kind of camphor, L. **Śaṅkarāśhṭaka**, n. N. of a wk. by Lakṣmi-nārāyaṇa.

Śaṅkarācārya, m. N. of various teachers and authors, (esp.) of a celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and reviver of Brāhmaṇism (he is thought to have lived between A. D. 788 and 820, but according to tradition he flourished 200 B. C., and was a native of Kerala or Malabar; all accounts describe him as having led an erratic controversial life; his learning and sanctity were in such repute that he was held to have been an incarnation of Śiva, and to have worked various miracles; he is said to have died at the age of thirty-two, and to have had four principal disciples, called Padma-pāda, Hastāmala, Surēśvara or Mandana, and Trōṭaka; another of his disciples, Ānanda-giri, wrote a history of his controversial exploits, called Śaṅkara-vijaya, q.v.; tradition makes him the founder of one of the principal Śaiva sects, the Daśa-nāmi-Daṇḍins or 'Ten-named Mendicants', RTL. 87; he is the reputed author of a large number of original works, such as the Ātma-bodha, Ānanda-lahari, Jñāna-bodhini, Maṇi-ratna-mālā, &c.; and commentaries on the Upanishads, and on the Brahma-mīmāṃsā or Vedānta-sūtra, Bhagavad-gītā, and Mahā-bhārata, &c.), IW. 46; RTL. 53; -*carita*, n., -*vijaya*-*ḍḍīma* (cf. *śaṅkara-digvijaya*-q.v.); *ṛyāvātara-kathā*, f., *ṛyōtpatti*, f. N. of wks.

Śaṅkarī, f. the wife of Śiva, L.; Rubia Munjista, L.; Prosopis Spicigera or Mimosa Suma, ib.; -*gīta*, n., -*gītī*, f. N. of musical wks. **Śaṅkarīya**, mfn. (fr. *śaṅkara*), g. *ukarārdī*; n. N. of wk.

Śanta, °ti, °mfn., Pāp. v, 2, 138.

Śantācī (?), f. = *śaṅtācī*, TBr.; ĀpSr.

Śantivā, mf(ā)n. beneficent, friendly, kind, AV. **Śambha**, mfn., Pāp. v, 2, 138.

Śambhū, mfn. being or existing for happiness or welfare, granting or causing happiness, beneficent, benevolent, helpful, kind, RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of Brahma, MBh.; Hariv.; of a partic. Agni, MBh.; of Viṣṇu, L.; of a son of Viṣṇu, MBh.; of Indra in the 10th Manvantara, BhP.; of one of the 11 Rudras, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; of a king of the Daityas, R.; of an Arhat, L.; of a Siddha, L.; of a king, MBh. (v.l. *śaṅku*); of a son of Śuka, Hariv.; of a son of Ambarisha, BhP.; (also with *bhāṭṭa*) of various authors and other men, Cat.; a kind of Asclepias, L.; a kind of metre, Col.; f. N. of the wife of Dhruva, Hariv.; VP. — *kāntā*, f. 'Śiva's wife', N. of Durgā, Kāv. — *giri*, m. N. of a mountain; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of the SkandaP. — *candra*, m. N. of a Zamindār (who wrote the Vikranā-bhārata in the beginning of this century), Cat. — *tattvānusamdhāna*, n. N. of a Śaiva wk. by Śambhu-nātha. — *tanaya*, m. 'Śiva's son', N. of Skanda and Gaṇēśa, L. — *dāsa*, m., -*deva*, m. N. of authors. — *nandana*, m. = *tanaya*, L. — *nātha*, m. N. of a temple of Śiva

in Nepāl, W.; (also with *ācārya* and *siddhanta-vijñāna*) N. of various authors &c., Cat.; -*rasa*, m. a partic. mixture, L.; *°thārcana*, n. N. of a Tāntric wk. — *nityā*, f. N. of a Tāntric wk. — *priyā*, f. 'dear to Śiva', N. of Durgā, L.; Emblem Myrobolan, L. — *bhāṭṭiya*, n. N. of a Nyāya wk. — *bhairava*, m. a form of Śiva, Cat. — *mayo-bhū*, f. du. N. of the hymns AV. i, 5 and 6. — *mahādēva-kshetra-māhātmya*, n., -*rahasya*, n. N. of wks. — *rāja*, m. N. of the author of the Nyāya-mañjari, Cat.; -*caritra*, n. N. of wk. — *rāma*, m. N. of various authors, Cat. — *vardhana*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — *valla-bha*, n. 'beloved by Śiva', the white lotus, L. — *vākyā-palāśā-tīkā*, f. N. of an astron. wk. — *śikshā*, f. N. of a wk. on Vedic phonetics. — *horā-prakāśa*, m. N. of an astron. wk.

Śambhū, mfn. (= *śambhū* above) beneficent, kind, RV.; m. N. of an author of Tāntric prayers, Cat. — *nātha*, m. N. of an author, ib. (cf. *śambhu-n*). — *rāja-caritra*, n. N. of wk., ib. (cf. *śambhu-r*). — *varṇani*, f. N. of a town (= *eka-cakrā*), Gal.

Śamantakastotra *śamantaka-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra, Cat. (prob. w. r. for *śamāntaka*- or *syaman-taka-st*).

Śamar *śamara* (in roma-śo), prob. = *vivara*, GopBr.

Śamālā *śamālā*, f. N. of a place, Rājat.

Śamōpya *śamōpya* (Padap. *śam-op*), n. (of unknown meaning), AV. i, 14, 3.

Śampaka *śampaka*, m. N. of a Śākya, Buddh.

Śamṣā *śamṣā*, f. lightning, Harav.; a girdle, ib. — *tala*, w. r. for *śamya*-f, MBh.; Kathās.

Śamphalī *śamphalī*, f. (cf. *śambalī* and *śambhalī*) a procuress, L.

Śamb *śamb*, cl. i. P. *śambati*, to go, Dhātup. xi, 29 (Vop.); cl. i. o. P. *śambayati*, to collect, ib. xxxii, 21 (v.l.)

Śambā *śambā*, m. (derivation doubtful) a weapon used by Indra (accord. to some 'Indra's thunderbolt', but cf. *śambin*), RV. x, 42, 7 (= *vajra*, Naigh. iv, 2); the iron head of a pestle, L.; an iron chain worn round the loins, W.; a partic. measure of length, L.; ploughing in the regular direction (= *anuloma-karṣhaṇa*), L.; the second ploughing of a field, W.; n. of an Asura (cf. *śambara*), TBr.; Sch.; mfn. happy, fortunate, L. (cf. *śaṇ-vat*, p. 1054; col. 2); poor (?), L.

Śambara, m. N. of a demon (in RV. often mentioned with Sushna, Arbuda, Pipru &c.; he is the chief enemy of Divo-dāsa Atithigva, for whose deliverance he was thrown down a mountain and slain by Indra; in epic and later poetry he is also a foe of the god of love), RV. &c. &c.; a cloud, Naigh. i, 10; a weapon, Śay. on RV. i, 112, 14; war, fight, L.; a kind of deer, Vās.; Bhpr.; a fish or a kind of fish, L.; Terminalia Arjuna, L.; Symplocos Race-mosa, L.; a mountain in general or a partic. mountain, L.; best, excellent, L.; = *citraka*, L.; N. of a Jina, L.; of a king, Vās. (v.l. for *śambaraṇa* and *śaṇ-varaṇa*); of a juggler (also called *śambara-siddhi*), Ratnāv.; (f), f. Salvinia Cucullata, L.; Croton Polyandrum, L.; = *māyā*, sorcery, magic (prob. w. r. for *śambarī*), L.; n. water, Naigh. i, 12 (but Sāh. censures the use of *śambara* in this sense); power, might, Naigh. ii, 9; sorcery, magic, Kathās. (printed *śaṇ-vara*); any vow or a partic. vow (with Buddhists), L.; wealth, L.; = *citra*, L.; (pl.) the fastnesses of Śambara, RV. — *kanda*, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — *ghna*, m. 'Śambara-slayer', N. of the god of love, Hariv. — *candana*, n. a variety of sandal, L. — *dāraṇa*, m. 'Śo'-destroyer, the god of love, Git. — *ripu*, m. 'enemy of Śo', id., Bhām. — *viptra-han*, m. 'slayer of Śo and Viptra', N. of Indra, R. — *siddhi*, m., see above. — *sūdāna*, m. 'destroyer of Śo', the god of love, L. — *hātya*, n. the killing of Śo, RV.; TBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — *han*, m. 'Śo'-killer, N. of Indra, MBh. **Śambarāntakara**, m. 'Śo'-destroyer, the god of love, Hariv. **Śambarārī**, m. enemy of Śo, Hāsya. **Śambarāsura**, m. the Asura Śo; -*vadhōpākhyāna*, n. story of the killing of Śambara (told in BhP. x, 55).

Śambaraṇa, m. N. of a king, Vās. (more correctly *śaṇ-varaṇa*; cf. under *śambara*).

Śambā-*√kṛi*, P. Ā. -*karoti*, -*kurute* (Pāp. v,

4, 58), to plough twice or in both directions, Bhām. — *kṛita*, mfn. twice ploughed, L.

Śambin, m. 'having a pole or oar,' a rower, boatman, AV.

शम्बर *śambāt*, ind. = *chambāt*, Suparṇ.

शम्बरी *śambalī*, f. (*māsha-śambatya*), Pat. on Pāp. i, 64, Vārt. 59.

शम्बल *śambala*, m. n. (also written *sambala* or *saṇ-vaḷa*, q.v.) provender or provisions for a journey, stock for travelling, Kāv.; Kāraṇḍ.; 'a bank, shore' or 'a race, family' (*kūla* or *kula*), L.; envy, jealousy, L.; (f), f. a procuress, L. (cf. *śambhalī* and *śamphalī*).

शम्बु *śambu*, m. a bivalve shell, L.; = *śambū* a man, ĀśvŚr.; (f), f. N. of a woman (see *śambū-putra*). — *vardhana*, m. N. of a man, MW.

Śambuka, m. (cf. below and *śambuka*) a bivalve shell, L.; a partic. noxious insect, Suśr.; N. of a Śūdra, MBh. (*B. jambuka*); Ragh. (v.l. *kañcuka*); of a poet, Subh.

Śambukka, m. a bivalve shell, L.

Śambūka, m. a bivalve shell, any shell or conch, Kāv.; Kathās.; Suśr. (also *ā*, f., L.); a snail, W.; a kind of animal (= *ghoṅgha*), L.; the edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant, L.; N. of a Śūdra (who had become a devotee and was slain by Rāma-candra), R.; Uttara. (cf. *śambuka*); of a Daitya, L. — *pushpī*, f. a species of plant (= *śaṅkha-śo*), Bhpr. **Śambūkāvarta**, m. (cf. *śaṅkha*) the convolution of a shell, Suśr.; a fistula of that shape in the rectum, ib.

Śambū-putra, m. 'son of Śambū', patr. of a man, Nid.

शम्भल *śambhala*, m. (also written *sambhala*) N. of a town (situated between the Ratha-prā and Ganges, and identified by some with Sambhal in Moradābād; the town or district of Śambhala is fabled to be the place where Kalki, the last incarnation of Viṣṇu, is to appear in the family of a Brāhmaṇ named Viṣṇu-yaśas), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (f), f. a procuress, L. (cf. *śamphalī* and *śambhalī*). — *grāma*, m. the town Śambhala, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (also *-grāmaka*); -*māhātmya* (or *śambhala-m*), n. 'glory of Śambhala', N. of part of the SkandaP. **Śambhalēśvara-līṅga**, n. N. of a Līṅga, Cat.

शम्भव *śam-bhava*, *śam-bhaviṣṭha*. See under 2. *śam*, p. 1054, col. 2.

शम्भु *śambhu* for *śam-bhū*, *śam-bhū* &c. See cols. 1, 2.

शम्य *śamya*, *śamyā* &c. See p. 1054, col. 2.

शम्यु *śamyu*. See *śamyu*, p. 1054, col. 3.

शम्व *śamva*, *śamvat*, w. r. for *śamba* and *śamvat*.

शय *śaya*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *√i. śi*) lying, sleeping, resting, abiding (ifc. after adv. or subst. in loc. case or sense; see *adhah-śo*, *kūṣe-ś*, *giri-śo* &c.); m. sleep, sleeping, Dhātup. xxiv, 60 (cf. *āyā-śo*); a bed, couch (see *vīra-śo*); a snake (accord. to some 'the boa constrictor', L.); a lizard, chameleon, L.; the hand (= *hastā*, also as a measure of length), VarBṛS.; Naish.; KātyŚr., Sch.; = *paṇa*, L.; abuse, imprecation, L. (prob. w. r. for *śapa*); pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (ā), f. a place of rest or repose (cf. *śayyā*), RV. (Cf. Gk. *ōpōs-kotos*.)

Śayanda, mfn. addicted to much sleep, sleepy, sleeping, L.; m. N. of a place, Up. i, 128, Sch. — *bhakta*, mfn., g. *aishukāryā-ādi*.

Śayāṇḍaka, m. (cf. *śayāṇḍaka*) a lizard, chameleon, TS. (Sch.)

Śayata, m. one who sleeps much, L.; the moon (?), L.

Śayātha, m. a lair, abode, RV.; one who sleeps much, L.; the boa constrictor, L.; a fish, L.; a boar, L.; death, L.

Śayādhyai, Ved. inf. of *√i. śi*, q.v.

Śāyana, mfn. lying down, resting, sleeping, Pañcar.; n. the act of lying down or sleeping, rest, repose, sleep, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc., f. ā) a bed, couch, sleeping-place (acc. with *√bhaj*, *ā-√ruḥ*, *saṇ-√viś* &c., 'to go to bed or to rest'; with Caus. of *ā-√ruḥ*, 'to take to bed, have sexual intercourse with [acc.];' *śayanam śrita* or *°ne sthita*, mfn.

gone to bed, being in bed), ŚBr. &c. &c.; copulation, sexual intercourse, L.; N. of a Sāman, L. — **griha**, n. 'sleeping-house', a bed-chamber, Śak. v. 3 (v.l.) — **tala-gata**, mfn. gone to bed, lying in bed, Subh. — **pālīkā**, f. the (female) keeper of a (royal) couch, Jātakam. — **bhūmi**, f. 'sleeping-place', a bed-chamber, Śak. — **raoana**, n. the preparation of a bed or couch (one of the 64 arts), Cat. — **vāsas**, n. a sleeping-garment, Ritus. — **vidha**, mfn. having the form of a bedstead, Kauś. — **sakhī**, f. the female bed-fellow (of a woman), Kathās. — **stha**, mfn. being or reclining on a couch, Mn. iv, 74. — **sthāna**, n. = **bhūmi**, L. **Śayanāgāra**, m. (L.), **nāvāsa**, m. (Rājat.) = **na-griha**, L. **Śayanāsana**, n. sleeping and sitting (see comp.); 'sleeping or resting place', a dwelling, cell, Buddh.; — **vārika**, m. a partic. official in a convent, ib.; — **sevana**, n. the enjoyment of sleeping and sitting, VarBṣ. **Śayanāspada**, n. = **na-bhūmi**, L. **Śayanāikadaśī**, f. the 11th day of the light half of the month Āśāḍha (on which Viṣṇu's sleep begins), L.

Śayani-√**kṛi**, P. *-karoti*, to make into a couch or resting-place, Kād.

Śayaniya, mfn. to be slept or lain on, fit or suitable for sleep or rest (*am*, ind. 'it should be slept or rested'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a bed, couch, ib. — **griha**, n. 'sleeping-house', a bed-chamber, Kathās. — **tala**, n. (the surface of) a bed or couch, R. — **vāsa**, m. = **griha**, Vet. **Śayaniyāśrita**, mfn. gone to bed, R.

Śayaniyaka, n. a bed, couch, Kathās.

Śayāṇḍa (cf. *śayanḍa*), g. *aishukāry-ādi* (ā, f., g. *varaṇādi*). — **bhaktā**, mfn. ib.

Śayāṇḍaka, m. (cf. *śayanḍaka*) a kind of bird, VS.

Śayāna, mfn. lying down, resting, sleeping, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a lizard, chameleon, L.

Śayānaka, mfn. lying, resting (see *prati-sūrya*); m. a lizard, chameleon, L.; a snake, L.

Śayāna, mfn. sleepy, inclined to sleep, sluggish, slothful, Pañcar.; Śiś.; m. a dog, L.; a jackal, L.; the boa snake, L.

Śayita, mfn. reposed, lying, sleeping, asleep, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. the plant *Cordia Myxa*, W.; n. the place where any one has lain or slept, Kās. on Pāp. ii, 3, 68. — **vat**, mfn. one who has lain down, gone to sleep, sleeping, asleep, W.

Śayitavya, mfn. to be lain or slept, Pañcar.; Kathās. (n. impers.; *mayā hutavahe śayitavyam*, 'it must be lain down by me in the fire', Vās.)

Śayitṛi, m. one who sleeps or rests, Pāp. iv, 2, 15.

Śayici, m. N. of Indra, L.

Śayā, mfn. lying down, sleeping, resting, RV.; m. the boa snake, L.; N. of a person protected by the Aśvins, RV.

Śayutrā, ind. on or to a couch, RV.

Śayuna, m. the boa constrictor, L.

Śayam-bhadra or **Śayam-bhava**, m. N. of one of the 6 Śruta-kevalins (with Jains), HParīś.

Śayā, f. (ifc. f. ā) a bed, couch, sofa (acc. with *saṃ-√viś* or *adhi-√sthā* [√*sthā*], 'to go to bed or to rest'; with Caus. of ā-√*ruḥ*, 'to take [a woman] to bed, have sexual intercourse with' [acc.]; *śayāyām ā-rūḍha*, mfn. 'gone to bed, lying in bed'), ShadvBr. &c. &c.; lying, reposing, sleeping, KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; resort, refuge (see comp.); stringing together (esp. of words, = *gumpha* or *śabda-gumpha*), rhetorical composition or a partic. rhetor. figure, L. ('couch' and 'rhetor. composition', Kād., Introd., v. 8). — **kāla**, m. sleeping-time, ĀpGr. — **gata**, mfn. gone to bed, lying on a couch, MW. — **griha**, n. 'sleeping-house', a bed-chamber, MBh.; Kāv.; Kathās. — **ochādana** (*śayācch*), n. a bed-covering, counterpane, sheet, MW. — **tara**, mf(ā)n. affording refuge, HParīś. — **dāna**, n. 'offering a couch or resting-place', N. of wk. i. — **padhātī**, f. N. of wk. i. — **dhayaksha** (*śayādh*), m. = **pāla**, MW. — **ntara** (*śayānt*), n. the interior or middle of a bed ('*re*, in bed), Kām. — **pāla** or **pālaka**, m. the guardian of the (royal) couch, Pañcat.; *la-tva*, n. the office of g° of the bed-chamber, ib. — **prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **prānta-vivartana**, n. rolling from one side to another of a couch, Śak. — **mūtra**, n. wetting a bed with urine, ŚārngS. — **vāsa-veśman** (*śayānt*), n. a bed-chamber, Kathās. — **veśman**, n. id., ib. — **sana** (*śayānt*), n. du. a couch and a seat, Mn. ii, 119 (*-stha*, mfn. occupying a

couch or seat, ib.); lying and sitting (*-bhoga*, m. enjoyment of 1° and s°, Nal.; cf. *śayanāsana-sevana*). **Śayōtthāyam**, ind. at the time of rising from bed, early in the morning, Kathās. (cf. Pāp. iii, 4, 52, Sch.) **Śayōtsaṅga**, m. = *śayāntara*, Megh.

शर śard, m. (fr. √*śri*, 'to rend' or 'destroy') a sort of reed or grass, Saccharum Sara (used for arrows), RV. &c. &c.; an arrow, shaft, MuṇḍUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of the number 'five' (from the 5 arrows of the god of love), VarBṣ.; (in astron.) the versed sine of an arc (accord. to Āryabh. also 'the whole diameter with subtraction of the versed sine'); a partic. configuration of stars (when all the planets are in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th houses), VarBṣ.; the upper part of cream or slightly curdled milk (v. l. *sara*), ĀpŚr.; Car.; mischief, injury, hurt, a wound, W.; N. of a son of Ricatka, RV.; of an Asura, Hariv. (v. l. *śukā*); (f.) Typha Angustifolia, L.; n. water (see *sara-varsha* and *śhin*). — **kāṇḍa**, m. the stem of the Saccharum Sara, Suśr.; the shaft of an arrow, W. — **kāra**, m. a maker of arrows, Śāh. — **kunde-śaya**, mfn. lying in a hollow place covered with Sara grass, R. — **kūpa**, m. N. of a well, Buddh. — **ketn**, m. N. of a man, Hcar. — **kshepa**, m. the range of an arrow-shot, Daś. — **gulma**, m. a clump of reeds, MBh.; N. of a monkey, R. — **gocara**, m. the range of an ar°, Pañcat. — **ghāta**, m. an ar°-shot, MBh. — **ja**, mfn. born in a clump of reeds, Pāp. vi, 3, 16; n. = *-janman*, L.; n. 'produced from sour cream', butter, L. — **janman**, m. 'reed-born', N. of Kārtikeya, Ragh.; Kathās. — **jāla**, n. 'net-work of arrows', a dense mass or multitude of ar°, R. (pl.); *-maya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of a dense mass of ar°, Śiś. — **jālaka**, m. (?) a multitude of ar°, L. — **talpa**, m. a couch formed of ar°s (esp. for a dead or wounded warrior), MBh.; Vās.; Git. (cf. *-pañjara*, *śayana*, *śayā*). — **tā**, f. the state of an ar°, R. — **tvā**, n. the state of a reed, TS. — **dhakha**, m. (or *śarad-ā*?) N. of the author of a law-book, Cat. — **daṇḍa**, m. a stalk of reed, MBh.; (pl.) N. of a country belonging to Śālva in Madhyadeśa, L.; (ā), f. N. of a river, R. (v. l. *sara-d*). — **dānava-rātra-pūjā**, f. N. of wk. — **dhuridna**, n. a shower of arrows, R. — **deva**, m. N. of a poet, Subh. — **dvīpa**, m. N. of an island, Hariv. — **dhāna**, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṣ. (cf. *śava-dh*). — **dhi**, m. an ar°-case, quiver, Vikr.; Kuval. — **nikara**, m. a multitude of ar°s, shower of ar°s, Vās. — **nivāsa**, m. and *-nivēsa*, m., g. *-kshubhndī*. — **pañjara**, n. = *talpa*, BhP. — **pattra**, m. Tectona Grandis, L. — **parīkṣā** (L.) or *-parāṇi* (Pāp. iv, 1, 64, Sch.), f. a kind of plant. — **pāta**, m. an ar° fall or flight, W.; the range of an arrow-shot, MBh.; — *-sthāna*, n. the place of an ar°s fall, an ar°s flight or range, a bow-shot, W. — **puṅkha**, m. the shaft or feathered part of an ar° (see *puṅkha*), Suśr.; Vāgbh.; (ā), f. id., W.; Galea Purpurea, Bhpr. — **pnocha**, mf(ā)n., Pāp. iv, 1, 55, Vārtt. 2. — **pravega**, m. the rush or rapid flight of an arrow, a swift ar°, MBh.; R. — **phala**, n. the iron point or barb of an arrow, W. — **bandha**, m. a continuous line of arrows, MBh.; R. — **bārhis**, n. a layer of reed, ŚBr. — **bhaṅga**, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh.; Kāv. — **bhūm**, = *-janman*, L. — **bhrīṣhṭi** (*śar-d*), f. the point of a reed, ŚBr.; Kauś.; the point of an ar°, MW. — **bheda**, m. 'a wound made by an ar°' and 'deficiency of cream', Vās. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. consisting or made of reeds, Kāth.; TS. &c. — **maricimat**, mfn. having ar°s for rays, MBh. — **malla**, m. 'arrow-fighter', an archer, MW.; a kind of bird, L. — **mukha**, n. the point of an ar°, L. — **yantraka**, n. the string on which the palm-leaves of a manuscript are filed, Vās. — **loma**, m. pl. the descendants of Sara-loman, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 1, 85, Vārtt. 8. — **lo-man**, m. N. of a Muni, Car.; Bhpr. — **vapa** (see *-vana*), n. a thicket or clump of reeds, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Suśr.; *-bhava* (with *deva*, Megh.), *nā-laya* (MBh.) or *nādhava* (ib.), m. 'born in a th° of r°', N. of Kārtikeya. — **vat**, mfn. filled with ar°s, Hariv.; (also used in explaining *śalmali* and said to be = *kaṇṭakair hinasti*, Nir.). — **vana**, w. r. for *-vana*. — **varsha**, n. a shower of arrows, MBh.; R. (pl.); a sh° of water, rain, Śiś. (pl.). — **varshin**, mfn. raining or showering down ar°s, Śiś.; Kathās.; discharging water, Śiś. — **vāpi**, m. (only L.) the head of an ar°; a maker of ar°s; an archer; a foot soldier; = *pāpishṭha* (prob. w. r. for *padīṣṭha*). — **vāraṇa**, n. 'warder off of ar°s', a shield, MBh. (v. l. *śardvara*). — **viddha**, mf(ā)n. pierced with ar°s, R. — **vriṣhṭi**, m. N. of a Marutvat, Hariv.; f. a shower of ar°s, L. — **vega**, m. 'swift as an ar°', N. of a steed, Kathās.

— **vrāta**, n. a mass of arrows, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. — **śayana**, n. (Daś.) or *śayā*, f. (Kathās.) = *-talpa*. — **śāstra**, n. N. of wk. — **samdhāna**, n. taking aim with an ar°, Śak. — **sambādha**, mf(ā)n. covered with ar°s, MW. — **sāt**, ind. (with √*kṛi*) to hit with an ar°, Naish. — **stamba**, m. a clump or thicket of reeds, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a place, MBh.; of a man, Cat. **Sarākshepa**, m. flight of ar°s, MW. **Sarāgnī**, g. *kshubhndī*; — *-parimāya*, n. an aggregate of thirty-five, MBh. **Sarāgrya**, n. an excellent ar°, MW. **Sarāghāta**, n. an ar°-shot, L. **Sarāhkaśa-vyākhyā** (?), f. N. of wk. **Sarādāna**, n. taking hold of an ar°, L. **Sarābhyaśa**, m. practice with bow and arrow, L. **Sarāyudha**, n. 'arrow-weapon', a bow, L. **Sarāropa**, m. 'that on which arrows are fixed', a bow, L. **Sarārois**, m. N. of a monkey, R. **Sarā-vatī**, f. (for *sara-vatī*) 'full of reeds', N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; of a town, Ragh. **Sarāvāra**, m. a quiver, R.; n. a shield, MBh.; (accord. to Nilak. also 'a coat of mail'). **Sarāvarapa**, n. 'warder off of ar°s', a shield, MBh. **Sarāvāpa**, n. 'casting ar°s', a bow, ib.; (prob.) a quiver, ib. **Sarāśani**, m. or f. an ar° like a thunderbolt, Śiś. **Sarāśari**, ind. arrow to arrow, ar° against ar°, Campak.; Uttamac. **Sarāśraya**, m. 'ar°-receptacle', a quiver, L. **Sarāsa**, m. a bow, BhP. **Sarāsana**, m. 'shooting ar°s', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh.; n. a bow, ib.; Kāv. &c.; *-jyā*, f. a bow-string, MW.; *-dhara*, m. 'arrow-holder', an archer, Mudr.; *-zīl*, mfn. skilled in archery, Pracand. **Sarāsanin**, mfn. armed with a bow, MBh.; Hariv.; MārKp. **Sarāśāra**, m. a shower of ar°s, Vās. **Sarāśya**, n. a bow, MārKp. **Sarāhata**, mf(ā)n. wounded by an ar°, W. **Sarāshikā** (ŚBr.; R.) or *śarāshikā* (R.), f. a stalk of reed; (*śrēṣhṭikā*) an ar°, MW. **Sarāśhṭa**, m. 'desired by ar°s', the mango tree (the m° being one of the blossoms which tip the ar°s of Kāma-deva), W. **Sarāttama**, n. best of arrows, a very good arrow, MW. **Sarāṅgha**, m. a shower of arrows (pl.), Śiś. **Saraka**, mfn. (fr. *sara*), g. *rīṣyādi*.

1. **Sarapa**, m. (for 2. see p. 1057, col. 1) one of the arrows of Kāma-deva, Cat.; n. falling asunder, bursting, falling in, Vop.; killing, slaying, L.; what slays or injures, MW.

1. **Sarāṇi**, f. (for 2. see under 2. *śaraṇa*) refractoriness, obstinacy, RV.; AV. (others 'hurt, injury, offence').

1. **Sarāṇya**, n. (for 2. see ib.) injury, hurt, W. **Saravya**, mf(ā)n. (fr. *saru* below) capable of wounding or injuring, MW.; (*vyā*), f. 'an arrow-shot' or 'a shower of arrows', RV.; AV. &c.; an ar°, missile, an ar° personified, MW.; n. a butt or mark for ar°s, aim, target, Kāv.; *-tā*, f. the condition of a target, Kād. — **vyadhā**, mfn. hitting a mark, Śiś.

Saravyaka, n. = *śaravya*, an aim, L.

Saravyaya, Nom. P. *vyayati*, to aim at a mark, take aim at (*ati-s*), Naish.

Saravyāya, Nōm. Ā. *vyāyate*, to form a mark or object aimed at, Daś.

Saravyi-karapa, n. the act of taking aim, Naish.

Sāras, n. cream, film on boiled milk, Vās.; TS. &c. (*ro-grihita*, mfn. covered with a skin or film, AitBr.); a thin layer of ashes, TBr.; ĀpŚr.; w. r. for *saras*, BhP.

Sārāya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to become or represent an arrow, Śringār.; Naish.

Sārāru, mfn. injurious, noxious, RV.; Nir.; Hcar.; Śiś.; m. any mischievous creature, MW.

Sārāśari, ind. See under *sara* above.

Sārī, mfn. = *hīnsra*, Up. iv, 127, Sch.; m. a wild beast, beast of prey, L.

Sārīn, mfn. provided with arrows, MBh.; R.

Sārī-√**kṛi**, P. *-karoti*, to make anything into an arrow, Kuval.

Sārīn, m. or (more frequently) f. a missile, dart, arrow, AV.; m. any missile weapon (esp. the thunderbolt of Indra and weapon of the Maruts; f. also that weapon personified), RV.; a partridge, L.; anger, passion, L.; N. of Viṣṇu, L.; of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; of a son of Vasu-deva, MW. [Cf. Goth. *hainrus*]. — **mat** (*śāru*), mfn. armed with missiles, RV.

Sare-ja, mfn. = *sara-ja*. See col. 2.

Śārya, m. an arrow, missile, RV. (Śāy, a fighter,

warrior'; (ā), f. a cane, shaft, arrow, RV. (Nir.), membrum virile (?), RV. x, 178, 4; night, L.; a finger, Naigh.; Nir.; (accord. to some) a porcupine (cf. śalya), MW.; pl. wicker-work (of the Soma sieve), RV.; n. id., ib.; mī(ā)n. hostile, injurious, hurtful, MW. —hān, m. killing with arrows, an archer, warrior, RV.

Saryaṇa, m. pl. 'thicket of reeds,' N. of a district in Kuru-kshetra, Śāy. on RV. viii, 6, 39.

Saryaṇā-vat, m. 'reedy,' a pond (also fig. of a receptacle for soma; accord. to Śāy. N. of a lake or district in Kurukshetra), RV. i. 84, 4; viii. 6, 93; 7, 29 &c.

Saryaṇa, (prob.) w. r. for śaryaṇā (v.l. śar-paṇā), g. madhu-ādi. —vat, mfn. (prob.) w. r. for śaryaṇā-vat, ib.

Sarvā, m. (fr. śaru) N. of a god who kills people with arrows (mentioned together with Bhava and other names of Rudra-Śiva); N. of the god Śiva (often in the later language; esp. in the form Kṣhiti-mūrti; du. Śarva and Śarvāṇi, cf. Vām. v, 2, 21), AV. &c. &c.; of one of the 11 Rudras, VP.; of Vishnu, MW.; of a son of Dhanusha, VP.; of a poet, Sadukt.; pl. N. of a people, MārkP. (w. r. sarva); (ā), f. N. of Umā, BhP. —kośa, m. N. of a dictionary. —datta, m. 'given by Śarva,' N. of a teacher, VBr. —patnī, f. the wife of Śiva, Pārvaṭī, Kathās. —parvata, m. Śiva's mountain, Kailāsa; —vāsini, f. N. of Durgā, Kathās. —varman, m. N. of various authors and other men, Kathās.; ŚārngP. &c. (v.l. sarva-v). **Sarvāksha**, n. the fruit of Ganitrus Sphaerica, L. **Sarvācala**, m. Śiva's mountain, Kailāsa, Kathās. **Sarvavatāra-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk.

Sarvaka, m. N. of a Muni, Cat.; (ikā), f. leprosy, L.

Sarvaṭa, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; of a poet, Subh.

Sarvāṇi, f. Śiva's wife, GṛSṚ.; MBh.; Kathās.; Daś. —ramaṇa, m. 'Sarvāṇi's husband,' N. of Śiva, Cat.

Sarvilaka, m. N. of a man, Mṛicch.

शरय 2. śaraṇā, mfn. (fr. √śri for śri; for 1. see p. 1056) protecting, guarding, defending, RV.; AV.; m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a poet, Gīt. (cf. -deva); of a king, Buddh.; (ā and ī), f. N. of various plants &c. (prob. w. r. for śaraṇā, 'nī, q.v.); n. (lfc f. ā), shelter, place of shelter or refuge or rest, hut, house, habitation, abode, lair (of an animal), home, asylum, RV. &c. &c.; refuge, protection, refuge with (śaraṇam āgam or yā or ī &c., 'to go to any one for protection, seek refuge with' [acc. or gen.]; often ifc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; water, L.; (with Indrasya) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBṛ. —m-gata, mfn. —śaraṇagata, MW. —da (BhP.), —prada (R.), mfn. affording protection. —deva, m. N. of a poet, Cat. **Saraṇagata**, mfn. come for pr°, one who comes for refuge or pr°, a refugee, fugitive, Mn.; MBh. &c.; —ghātaka (Vcar.) or —ghātīn (Pālicar.), m. the slayer of a suppliant for pr°; —tā, f. the state of a suppliant for pr°, Kathās.; —hantri, m. (= ghātaka), Mn. xi, 191. **Saraṇāgati**, f. approach for pr°; —gadya, n., —tātparya-ślokaṇyāsa, m., —dīpikā, f. N. of wks. **Saraṇādhiḥkara-maṇijari**, f. N. of a Stotra. **Saraṇāpanna**, mfn. = śaraṇāgata, L. **Saraṇārtham**, ind. for the sake of pr°, MW. **Saraṇārthin**, mfn. seeking refuge or pr°, wretched, MBh.; MārkP. **Saraṇārpaka**, mfn. 'requiring pr° to begin,' ruined, L. **Saraṇālaya**, m. (place of) refuge or shelter, asylum, MBh. **Saraṇāśhin**, mfn. = śaraṇārthin, R.

2. **Saraṇi**, **saraṇī**. See **saraṇi**, 'nī.

Saraṇi, in comp. for śaraṇa. —√kṛi, Ā. —kurute, to seek the protection of (acc.), Rājat. (cf. ā-saraṇi-kṛita).

2. **Saranya**, mī(ā)n. affording shelter, yielding help or protection to (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; needing shelter or protection, seeking refuge with (comp.), ŚāṅkhGṛ.; R.; VarBṛS. &c.; n. who or what affords protection or defence, W.; m. N. of Śiva, MW.; (with ācārya) N. of a Tāntric teacher, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, MW. —tā, f. (the condition of) affording protection, R. —puramāhātmya, n. 'praise of a city of refuge,' N. of wk.

Saranyan, m. a protector, defender, W.; wind, air (prob. for saranyu), L.; a cloud, L.

शरय 3. śaraṇḍa, m. (also written sar°; only

L.) a bird (in general); a lizard, chameleon; a quadruped (in general); a kind of ornament; a rogue, cheat; a libertine.

शरद 1. śarad, f. (prob. fr. √śrā, śri) autumn (as the 'time of ripening'), the autumnal season (the sultry season of two months succeeding the rains; in some parts of India comprising the months Bhādra and Āśvina, in other places Āśvina and Kārttika, fluctuating thus from August to November), RV. &c. &c.; a year (or pl. poetically for 'years,' cf. var-śrā), ib. —aksha, see śara-daksha, on p. 1056, col. 2. —anta, m. the end of autumn, winter, L. —ambu-dhara, m. an autumnal cloud, Subh. —āgama, m. 'approach of autumn,' N. of a Commentary (also -vyākhyā). —udāśaya, m. an autumnal pond (dry in the other seasons), Kāv. —ritu-varṇana, n. 'description of the autumnal season,' N. of wk. —gata, mfn. arising in autumn, autumnal (as clouds), R. —ghana, m. = ambu-dhara, Dhūrtan. —dhima-ruci (for -him°), m. the autumnal moon, Kām. —dhrada (for -hrada), m. a pond in autumn, BhP. —yāmini, f. a night in autumn, Kautukas. —vat (śardd°), mfn. 'full of years,' aged, RV.; m. N. of a son or other descendant of Gotama and other men, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 102). —vadhā, f. autumn compared to a woman, Vcar. —varṇana, n. 'description of autumn,' N. of ch. of BhP. —vasu, m. N. of a Muni, Cat. —vihāra, m. autumnal sport or amusement, ib.

Sarac, in comp. for śarad. —candra, m. the autumnal moon, Śak.; Vet.; 'drāya, Nom. P. °yate, to resemble the aut° moon, Kāv. —candrikā, f. aut° moonshine (pariṇata-candrikāśu kṣhapas, cf. pariṇata), Megh. —chaśa-dhara (for -śaśa, Hās.), —chaśin (BhP.), m. —candra. —chālī (for -śālī), m. rice ripening in autumn, Rājat. —chikhiṇ (for -śikhiṇ), m. a peacock in autumn (supposed to cease its cries), MBh. —chri (for -śrī), f. N. of the wife of Kuṇḍala, HPariś.

Saraj, in comp. for śarad. —jyotsnā, f. autumnal moonshine, Pālicat.

Sarat, in comp. for śarad. —kānti-maya, mī(ā)n. lovely like autumn, Jātakam. —kāmin, m. 'desirous of aut°,' a dog, L. —kāla, m. the time or season of aut°, Kāv.; Pur.; 'tina, mfn. autumnal, W. —triyāmī, f. a night in aut°, MW. —padma, n. an autumnal lotus (others 'a white lotus'), BhP. —parvan, n. an autumnal full-moon night ('va-śasīn, m. the moon in such a night), Śāṅkar. —pnshpa, n. Tabernamontana Coronaria, L. —pratīkṣam, ind. having expected the aut°, MW. —prāvṛṣhika, mfn. (with rīṭu, du.) autumn and the rainy season, BhP. —samaya, m. = kāla, Vās. —sasya, n. autumnal corn, VarBṛS.

Saradā (lfc.) = śarad, autumn, Pāṇ. v, 4, 107; (ā), f. autumn, L.; a year, L.; N. of a woman, Rājat. **Saradā-tilaka**, w. r. for śār°.

Saradi-ja, mfn. (loc. of śarad + ja) produced in autumn, autumnal, Kathās.

Saran, in comp. for śarad. —mukha, n. the (face or front, i.e.) commencement of autumn, W. —megha, m. an autumnal cloud (-vat, ind. like an autumnal cloud), Hit.

शरद 2. śara-daksha, śara-daṇḍa, śara-dhi &c. See p. 1056, col. 2.

शरभ śarabha, m. a kind of deer or (in later times) a fabulous animal (supposed to have eight legs and to inhabit the snowy mountains; it is represented as stronger than the lion and the elephant; cf. aṣṭa-pad and mahā-skandhin), AV. &c. &c.; a young elephant, L.; a camel, L.; a grasshopper (= śalabha), W.; a locust, ib.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of Vishnu, MW.; of an Upanishad (cf. śara-bhōpanishad); of an Asura, MBh.; of two serpent-demons, ib.; of various men, RV.; MBh. &c.; of a son of Śiśu-pāla, MBh.; of a brother of Śakuni, ib.; of a prince of the Āśvakas, Itcar.; of a monkey in Rāma's army, R.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh. (B. śarabā); (ā), f. a girl with withered limbs and therefore unfit for marriage, GṛS.; (prob.) a kind of wooden machine. [Cf., accord. to some, Gk. κίπαφος, κόραφος.] —kalpa-tantra, n., —kavaca, n. N. of wks. —ketu, m. N. of a man, Vās., Intro. —tā, f. the condition or nature of a Śarabha, MBh. —pakshi-rāja-prakarāṇa, n., —paddhati, f., —mantra, m., —mālā-mantra, m. N. of wks.

—rāja-vilāsa, m. a history of Śarabhoji of Tanjore (1798-1833) by Jagannātha. —lila, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṅgīt. —lilā-kathā, f., —vidhāna, n., —śahasra-nāman, n., —stotra, n., —hṛdaya, n. N. of wks. **Śarabhānaṇā**, f. 'Ś°-faced,' N. of a sorceress, Kathās. **Śarabhārcana-candrikā**, f., °bhārcana-paddhati, f., °bhārc-cā-pārijāta, m., °bhāṣṭaka, n. N. of wks. **Śarabhēśvara-kavaca**, n. N. of ch. of wk. **Śarabhōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad (also called Paippalādōpanishad).

Śarabhoji, m. N. of a king of Tanjore (he was born in 1778, reigned from 1798-1833 and is the author of various wks.; cf. śarabha-rāja-vilāsa).

—rāja-caritra, n. N. of wk.

शरयु śarayū, śarayū. See **sarayū**, °yū.

शरल śarala &c. See **sarala**.

शरलक śaralaka, n. water, L.

शरव śarava, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 2084 (prob. w. r. for śabara, q.v.)

शरव्य śaravya &c. See p. 1056, col. 3.

शरशराय śaraśarāya, °yati (onomat.), to hiss, make a hissing sound, ĀśvŚr.

शराक śarāka, m. (prob.) N. of a mixed caste, Cat.

शराटि śarāṭi, f. a sort of bird (of the heron kind; more commonly called Śarālī), L.

Śarāṭika, śarāṭi, or **śarāṭi**, f. id., L.

Śarāri, f. the Śarālī bird (= śarāṭi), Kāv.

Śarāri, f. id., Suśr. —mukhi, f. a kind of scissors or an instrument pointed like a heron's beak, ib. **Śarāry-śya**, n. a partic. surgical instrument (prob. = prec.), Vāghh.

Śarālī, 'likā, and °ī, f. = śarāṭi above, L.

शरारु śarāru. See p. 1056, col. 3.

शराव śarāva, m. n. (g. ardharacūdi) a shallow cup, dish, plate, platter, earthenware vessel (also the flat cover or lid of any such vessel), GṛSṚ.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a measure equal to two Prasthas or one Kuḍava, TS.; Bṛ.; ŚṚS. —kurda, m. 'creeping among dishes,' a kind of snake, Suśr. —sāmpāta, m. the arriving or bringing in of dishes (vṛitte ś°-sāmpāte, when the dishes have been removed, i.e. when the meal is over), Mn. vi, 56.

Śarāvaka, m. (lfc. f. ikā) a kind of vessel or the cover of a vessel (= śarāva), Suśr.; Kathās.; (ikā), f. a partic. abscess, Suśr.

Śarāvin. See **māsha-śarāvi**.

शरि śari, śarin. See p. 1056, col. 3.

शरिम्न śariman or **śariman**, m. (said to be fr. √śri, 'to break forth'), bearing, birth, bringing forth (= prasava), Up. iv, 147, Sch.

शरी śarī. See under śara, p. 1056, col. 2.

शरीर śārīra, n. (once in R. m.; ifc. f. ā; either fr. √śri and orig. = 'support or supporter,' cf. 2. śaraṇa and Mn. i, 7; or accord. to others, fr. √śri, and orig. = 'that which is easily destroyed or dissolved') the body, bodily frame, solid parts of the body (pl. the bones), RV. &c. &c.; any solid body (opp. to udaka &c.), MBh.; VarBṛS.; Pālicat.; one's body i.e. one's own person, Mn. xi, 229; bodily strength, MW.; a dead body, ib. —kartṛi, m. 'body-maker,' a father, MBh. —karshaṇa, n. emaciation of the b°, Mn. vii, 112. —krit, m. = kartṛi, MBh. —grahana, n. assumption of a bodily form, VP. —cintā, f. care of the body (washing one's self &c.), Pālicad. —ja, mī(ā)n. produced from or belonging to or performed with the body, bodily, Mn.; Śiś.; VP.; m. (lfc. f. ā) offspring, ; a son, MBh.; the god of love, love, MBh.; sickness, L.; lust, passion, MW. —janman, mfn. = ja, Kir. —tā, f. the state or condition of a body, Sarvad. —tulya, mī(ā)n. equal to the body, dear as one's own person, MBh. —tyāga, n. abandonment of the b°, renunciation of life, Vās. —tva, n. = tā, KathUp. —daṇḍa, m. corporal punishment, BhP.; Inscr. —deśā, m. a part of the b°, ŚBṚ. —dhātu, m. a chief constituent of the b° (flesh, blood &c.), MBh.; a relic of Buddha's body (such as a bone, tooth, a hair, or nail), MWB. 495. —dhṛik, m. 'bearing a body,' a corporeal being, Baudh. —nicaya, m. (accord. to Nilak. = śarīrasya

saṃcayāḥ, *śar° avasthitiḥ*; prob. w. r. for *-niścaya* certainty about the body, MBh. — *nipāta*, m. collapse of the b°, falling down dead, Gaut. — *nyāsa*, m. casting off the b°, death, Āpast. — *pakti*, f. purification of the b°, MBh. — *patana*, n. — *pāta*, MW. — *pāka*, m. 'ripening of the b°', decline of bodily strength, decay, MW. — *pāta*, m. collapse of the b°, death, VarBṣ.; Kum. &c. — *piḍā*, f. bodily pain or suffering, VarYogay. — *puruṣa*, m. a soul possessed with a b°, AitAr. — *pradhānatā*, f. the character or nature of the b° (*ayā*, ind. in virtue of the b°), Vedāntas. — *prabhava*, m. a begetter, father, R. — *prahlādana*, m. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, Kāraṇḍ. — *baddha*, m(fā)n. endowed or invested with a b°, Kum. — *bandha*, m. the fetters of the b°, being fettered by the b°, BhP.; assumption of a (new) body, rebirth, Ragh.; (*ena*), ind. in bodily form, bodily, ib. — *bandhaka*, m. 'personal pledge', a hostage, W. — *bhāj*, mfn. having a body, embodied, L.; m. an embodied being, BhP. — *bhūta*, m(fā)n. become or being a body, MW. — *bhṛit*, mfn. 'containing the (future) body' and 'endowed with a body' (said of seed and the soul), MBh. — *bheḍa*, m. dissolution of the body, death, AitUp.; Gaut. &c. — *mātra*, n. the mere body or person, the body only, MW. — *yashti*, f. 'stick-like body', a slender b°, slim figure, Ragh. — *yātrā*, f. means of bodily subsistence, subs°, Bhag.; Kathās. — *yoga*, m. bodily union; -*ja*, mfn. produced from bod° contact, Ragh. — *rakshaka*, m. a body-guard, L. — *rakshā*, f. defence of the body, protection of the person, Ragh. — *ratna*, n. a jewel of a body, i.e. an excellent body, Mālatim. — *reshana*, n. hurting or injuring the b°, sickness and death, ĀpGr. — *lakshana*, n. N. of wk. — *vat*, mfn. provided with a b°, Sarvad.; substantial, TBr.; m. an embodied being, MBh.; -*tva*, n. the being provided with a b°, Sarvad. — *vāda*, m., -*vinīścayādhikāra*, m. N. of wks. — *vimokṣana*, n. liberation from body, death, Bauddh.; Mn. — *vṛtta*, mfn. occupied about bodily state, Kathās. — *vṛtti*, f. maintenance of the body, support of life, Ragh. — *vaikalya*, n. imperfection or indisposition of the body, Hit. — *sūśrūṣā*, f. attendance on the b°, personal att°, Mn.; Pañcat. — *śoṣana*, n. drying up i.e. mortification of the b°, Sarvad.; Pañcat. — *samskāra*, m. purification of the body (by the ceremonies at conception, birth, initiation &c.; see *saṃsk°*), Mn. ii, 26; u. decoration or adorning of the person, W. — *samdhī*, m. a joint of the body, BhP. — *sampatti*, f. health or prosperity of body, MW. — *sambandha*, m. 'bodily connection', relation by marriage, ib. — *sāda*, m. exhaustion of body, Ragh. — *stha*, mfn. existing in the b°, Bhartṛ. — *sthāna*, n. the doctrine about the human b°, Cat.; -*bhāṣya*, n. N. of wk. — *sthiti*, f. = *vṛtti*, Hcar.; Kād. — *homa*, m. pl. N. of partic. oblations, ĀpŚr. — *śarīrākāra*, m. (Mālatim.) or *śarīrākṛti*, f. (Pat.) bodily gesture or mien. — *śarīratman*, m. 'the bodily soul' (as distinguished from *antarātman*, q. v.), Pat. — *śarīrānta*, m. (ifc. f. ā) the hairs on the body, Pañcat.; -*kara*, mfn. making an end of or destroying the b°, MBh.; R. — *śarīrāntara*, n. another body; -*cārin*, mfn. acting in another b°, MBh. — *śarīrābhyadhika*, mfn. dearer than one's own person, Kathās. — *śarīrārdha*, m. the half of the body, Kum. — *śarīrāvayava*, m. a part of the b°, member, limb, Pān. v, 1, 6. — *śarīrāvaraṇa*, n. 'body-covering', a shield, MBh.; the skin(?), L. — *śarīrāsthī*, n. bones of the body, a skeleton, L. — *śarīraka*, n. a small or tiny body, Śis.; a wretched b°, Pañcat.; Kād.; Kathās. &c.; (m. c. for *śarīra*; ifc. f. *ikā*) the body, Yājñ.; Hcar.; m. the soul, A. — *śarīrin*, mfn. having a body, enbodied, corporeal, Mn.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) having anything as a body, Mn. iv, 243 (cf. *kha-s°*); covered with bodies, MBh.; (ifc.) exercising one's own b°, BhP.; living, MW.; m. an embodied being, creature, (esp.) a man, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; the soul, Bhag.; Ragh. &c. (n., W.); an embodied spirit, MW. — *śarīri* - *bhū*, P. -*bhāvati*, to become embodied, assume bodily shape (pp. -*bhūta*), Kathās.

शरेफ śarepha, m. N. of a poet, Subh.

शरोगृहीत śaro-grīhita. See śaras, p. 1056.

शर्कर śarkara, m(fā)n. consisting of gravel or grit, gritty, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; m. a pebble, small stone, Kauś.; (m. c.) = *śarkarā* (see comp.), a kind of drum, Saṃgit.; N. of a fabulous aquatic being,

PañcatBr.; (pl.) N. of a people, MärkP.; (*ā* and *i*), f., see below. — *karshin*, mfn. = *śarkarā-k°*, Hariv. — *jā*, f. ground or candied sugar, MW. — *tvā*, n. the condition or nature of grit or gravel, TS. — *varshin*, mfn. = *śarkarā-v°*, MBh.

Śarkaraka, mfn. (fr. *śarkarā*), g. *riyādi*; m. a species of sweet citron or lime, L.; (*ikā*), f. ground or candied sugar, Param.

Śarkarā, f. (ifc. f. ā) gravel, grit, pebbles, shingle, gravelly mould or soil (mostly pl.), AV. &c. &c.; gravel (as a disease), Suśr.; hardening of the flesh, ib.; hardening of the ear-wax, ib.; ground or candied sugar, Kāv.; VarBṣ.; Suśr.; a fragment or piece of broken earthenware, potsherd, Naish. — *karshin*, mfn. attracting or carrying along gravel, ŚāṅkhGr. — *kaśha* (°*rāksha*), m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi* (°*kshya* [prob. w. r.], Śāṅk. on ChUp. v, 11, 1). — *cala* (°*rāc*), m. 'sugar-hill', a sugar-loaf (shaped like a conical hill), Cat.; -*dāna*, n. the gift of the above, ib. — *dhenu*, f. a gift of sugar moulded in the shape of a cow, ib. — *pushpa*, m. a white Calotropis, L. (cf. *śaṃkara-p°*). — *prabhā*, f. 'gravel-resemblance', N. of the second of the Jaina hells, L. — *mbu* (°*rāmbu*), n. sugared water, Suśr. — *rbuda* (°*rārd*), m. n. a kind of tumour, Suśr. — *vat*, mfn. full of stony particles, gritty, gravelly, L. — *vartā* (°*rāv*), f. N. of a river, BhP. — *varshin*, mfn. raining gravel, ŚāṅkhGr. — *saptamī*, f. a partic. observance on the 7th day of the light half of the month Vaiśākha, Cat. — *sava* (°*rās*), m. spirituous liquor distilled from sugar, rum, R. — *śarkarōdaka*, n. sugared water, Bhpr.

Śarkarāla, mfn. impregnated with gritty or gravelly particles (as wind &c.), Veniś.

Śarkarika, mfn. (g. *kumuddi*) gritty, stony, gravelly, W.

Śarkarin, mfn. suffering from the disease called 'gravel', Car.

Śarkarila, mfn. gravelly (= *śarkarā-vat*), Pān. v, 2, 105.

Śarkarī, f. (only L.) a river; a belt; = *lekhanī*; a kind of metre (cf. *śakvari*). — *dhāna*, n. N. of a village, Kāś. on Pān. iv, 2, 109.

Śarkari-kṛta, mfn. made into gravel or grit, L.

Śarkariya, mfn., Pān. iv, 2, 84.

शर्कर śarkāra (and *i*, f.), g. *gaurādi*.

शर्कु śarku, m. N. of an evil demon, AV.

Śarkura, mfn. young, tender, L.

Śarkotā, m. N. of a partic. snake, ib. (cf. *śārkoṭa* and *karkoṭaka*).

शर्खचापिल śarṅcāpili(?), m. N. of a man, Pravar.

शर्दिस śardīs or śārdīs (of unknown meaning), AV. xviii, 3, 16.

शर्ध śārdha, mfn. (√*śridh*) defiant, bold (orig. 'breaking wind against another'), RV.; m. breaking wind, flatulence, Vop.; a (defiant or bold) host, troop (esp. the host of the Maruts), RV. — *majaha*, mfn. (*jaha* fr. √*3*. *hā*) causing flatulence, Pān. iii, 2, 28, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; m. beans or any leguminous grain, pulse, W. — *nīti* (śārdha-), mfn. 'acting boldly' or 'leading the host (of Maruts)', RV. — *vat*, mfn. containing (the word) *śārdha*, ĀpŚr. — *śārdhat*, mfn. (pr. p.) defiant, mocking, bold, daring, RV.

Śārdhana, n. the act of breaking wind, Kull. — *śārdhas*, mfn. = *śārdhat* (only in compar. *śārdhas-tara*, more daring or defiant), RV.; n. a troop, host, multitude (cf. *śārdha*), ib.

Śārdhin. See *bāhu-s°*.

Śārdhya, mfn. bold, strong, RV. i, 119, 5.

शर्षया śarṣayā, f., g. *modhu-ādi* (Kāś.) — *vat*, mfn., ib. (cf. *śarṣayā-vat*).

शर्ब śarb (cf. √*śarv*, *śamb*, *samb*, *śarb*, *śarv*), cl. I. P. *śarvati*, 'to go' or 'to kill', Dhātup. xi, 29.

शर्मन् śarman, n. (prob. fr. √*śri* and connected with 1. *śaraṇa*, *śarira*) shelter, protection, refuge, safety, RV. &c. &c.; a house, Naigh. iii, 4; joy, bliss, comfort, delight, happiness (often at the end of names of Brahmins, just as *varman* is added to the names of Kṣatriyas, and *gupta* to those of Vaiśyas), Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of partic.

formulas, VarYogay.; identified with *śarva* (Kaus.) and with *vāc* (AitBr.); mfn. happy, prosperous, W.

1. Śarma, n. = *śarman*, L.

2. Śarma, in comp. for *śarman*. — *kāma*, mfn. desirous of happiness, Yājñ. iii, 328. — *kārin* (Dhūrtan.), -*kṛit* (BhP.), mfn. causing h°, blessing. — *da* (ŚāṅgP.), -*dātṛi* (BhP.), -*prada* (Bhartṛ.), mfn. conferring h°, making prosperous, propitious. — *lābha*, m. obtaining h° or joy, Suśr. — *vat*, mfn. containing the word *śarman*, Mn. ii, 32; possessed of h°, lucky, auspicious, W. — *varma-gaṇa*, m. N. of a partic. Gaṇa of verses in the Atharva-veda, AV. Paris. — *śād*, mfn. sitting behind a shelter or screen, RV. — *śarmōpāya*, m. a means of obtaining happiness, Kathās.

Śarmaka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

Śarmāya, mfn. sheltering, protecting, TS.

Śarmaya, Nom. P. *yati* (only in pr. p. *yāt*, = prec.), RV.

Śarmara, m. a sort of garment or cloth, L.; Curcuma Aromatica or another species, L.

Śarmin, mfn. possessing happiness, lucky, auspicious, MBh.; m. N. of a Rishi, ib.

Śarmilā. See *pāṇḍu-s°*.

Śarmishthā, f. 'most fortunate', N. of one of the wives of Yayāti (she was the daughter of Vṛishaparvan and mother of Druhyu, Anu, and Puru; cf. under *yayāti* and *deva-yāni*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *yayāti*, n. N. of a Nāṭaka (mentioned in Sāh.)

शर्ष śarṣa, śarṣaṇa, śarṣāṇa. See p. 1056, col. 3, and p. 1057, col. 1.

शर्षात śarṣāta, m. N. of a man, RV.; ŚBr. (cf. next and *śarṣāta*).

Śarṣāti, m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivaśvata, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; of a son of Nahusha, VP.

शर्व śarv (cf. √*śarb*, *śarv*), cl. I. P. *śarvati*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xv, 76.

शर्व śarva, śarvaka &c. See p. 1057, col. 1.

शर्वर śarvara, mfn. variegated, spotted (= *karvara*; cf. also *śabara*, *śabala*), L.; (*ṛ*), f., see below; n. darkness, L.; the god of love(?), L.

Śarvarin, m. (fr. next) the 34th year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṣ. (cf. *śarvarin*).

Śarvarī, f. the (star-spangled) night, RV.; evening, twilight, L.; turmeric or Curcuma Longa, L.; a woman, L.; N. of the wife of Dosha and mother of Śiśu-māra, BhP.; pl. the spotted steeds of the Maruts, RV. — *pati*, m. 'lord of night', the Moon, L.; N. of Śiva, Śivag. — *Śarvarīśa* (Rājāt.), °*śarvara* (Dhūrtan.), m. the Moon.

शर्वरीक śarvarika, w. r. for śarśarika.

शर्वला śarvalā, °li. See *śarv°*.

शर्शरीक śarśarika, mfn. (fr. Intens. of √*śri*) hurtful, mischievous, Up. iv, 19, Sch.

शर्षीक śarṣhikā, f. (cf. *śarshikā*) a kind of metre, Nidānas.

शल 1. śal, cl. I. Ā. śalate, 'to shake' or 'to cover', Dhātup. xiv, 19; cl. I. P. *śalati*, to go, move, ib. xix, 13 (only found in comp. with prep., cf. *uc-chal*, *prōc-chal*, *sam-uc-chal*); cl. 10. Ā. śālayate, to praise, Dhātup. xxxiii, 18, Vop.

Śalā, mfn. (connection with above very doubtful) = *dravaṇa-samartha*, Nir., Sch.; n. a staff, TBr.; a dart, spear, L.; a kind of animal, Pañcar. (accord. to L. 'a camel' or 'an ass'); = *kshetra-bhid*, L.; = *vidhi*, L.; N. of Bhṛṅgi (one of Śiva's attendants), L.; of Brahṃā, W.; of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, ib.; of a son of Soma-datta, ib.; of a son of Parikshit, ib.; of a son of Śuna-hotra, Hariv.; m. or n. the quill of a porcupine, L.; a partic. measure of length (cf. *i-ri*, *pañca-s°* &c.); (*ṛ*), f., see below. — *kara*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — *dā*, f. N. of a daughter of Raudraśva, L. — *putra*, N. of a place, Bauddh. (v.l. *śālī-p°*).

Śalaka, m. a spider, L.; a bird, L.; (*ṛ*), f., w. r. for *śālākā*, Pañcat.

Śalala, n. the quill of a porcupine (prob. also = a boar's bristle), MBh.; Bhartṛ.; m. a porcupine, L.; (*ṛ*), f., see below. — *cañcu*, m. or n. the quill of a porcupine (used for writing), L.

Śalalita, mfn. furnished with quills, MBh.

Śalālī, f. the quill of a porcupine (used in the ceremony of hair-parting and for applying collyrium), TBr.; ŚBr.; GrŚrS.; a small porcupine. — **piśāṅga**, m. 'variegated as the quills of a porcupine,' N. of a Nava-rātra, ĀśvŚr.

Śālāka, m. (rare) = *śālākā*, Kāth.; Nār.; MBh. — **dhūrta**, m. 'one who deceives by employing a *śālākā*' (perhaps) a bird-catcher (who deceives birds with a twig, see below), MBh. v. 1225.

Śālākālā, f. (fr. next) a small stake or peg or splint, AV. (MS. *śalākakā*).

Śālākā, f. any small stake or stick, rod (for stirring &c.), twig (smeared with lime for catching birds), rib (of an umbrella), bar (of a cage or window), chip, splinter, splint, pencil (for painting or applying collyrium), ŚBr. &c. &c.; a piece of bamboo (borne as a kind of credential by mendicants and marked with their name), Buddh.; the quill of a porcupine, KātyŚr., Sch.; an oblong quadrangular piece of ivory or bone (used in playing a partic game), ib.; a peg, pin, arrow-head, needle, a probe (used in surgery and sometimes taken as the N. of this branch of surgery, Suśr.), any pointed instrument, MBh.; R.; ŚārngS.; a sprout, sprig, shoot of any kind (see *ratna*-s°); a ruler, W.; a toothpick or tooth-brush, L.; a match or thin piece of wood (used for ignition by friction), W.; a bone, L.; a finger, toe, Vishn.; Yājñ.; a porcupine, L.; a partic thorny shrub, Vangueria Spinosa, L.; the Śārikā bird, Turdus Salica, L.; N. of a town, R.; of a woman, g. *śubhṛddi*. — **pari**, ind. a term applied to a partic. throw or movement (said to be unlucky) in the game of Śālākā, Pāp. ii, 1, 10. — **puruṣa**, m. pl. (with Jains) N. of 63 divine personages (viz. the 24 Jains, 12 Cakravartins, 9 Vāsudevas, 9 Bala-devas, and 9 Prati-vāsu-devas), L. — **bhrī**, f. N. of a woman, g. *śubhṛddi*. — **yantra**, n. (in surgery) a pointed instrument or probe (cf. above), Suśr.; Vāgbh. — **vat**, mfn., g. *madhv-ādi*. — **vrīṭti**, n. famine of a partic. kind, Divyā. — **sthā**, mfn. being at or on a peg, ĀpŚr.

Śālākikā, f. = *śālākakā*, Kpr.

Śālākin, mfn. furnished with awns (as barley), Suśr.; furnished with ribs (*śrīmat-chata*-s°).

Śālāhaka, m. the wind, L.

Śalya, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) a dart, javelin, lance, spear, iron-headed weapon (cf. *upa*-s°), pike, arrow, shaft (also the point of an arrow or spear and its socket), RV. &c. &c.; anything tormenting or causing pain (as a thorn, sting &c.), or (in med.) any extraneous substance lodged in the body and causing pain (e.g. a splinter, pin, stone in the bladder &c.; also applied to the fetus, and as a branch of med° to 'the extraction of splinters or extraneous substances'), MBh.; R. &c.; Suśr.; a fault, defect, Hariv. (cf. *karma*-s°); m. a porcupine, BhP.; a kind of fish, L.; a fence, boundary, L.; Vangueria Spinosa, L.; Aegle Marmelos, L.; N. of an Asura, Hariv.; VP.; of a king of Madra (maternal uncle of the sons of Pāṇḍu and esp. of Nakula and Saha-deva, Madrī the wife of Pāṇḍu being sister to Śalya), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of another king, Rājāt.; (ā), f. a kind of dance (mentioned together with *lāsya* and *calita*), Kāvya. i, 39 (v.l. *sāmya*); n. an iron crow, L.; poison, L.; abuse, defamation, L. — **kaṇṭha**, m. 'quill-throated,' a porcupine, L. — **kartana**, N. of a place, R. — **kartṛi**, m. an arrow-naker, ib.; = next, ib. (cf. *kriyā*). — **kartṛi**, m. 'cutter or remover of splinters,' a surgeon, MBh. — **karṣaṇa** and **kirtana**, N. of places, R. — **kṛīnta**, m. = *kartṛi*, Āpast. — **kriyā**, f. the extraction of thorns or other extraneous substances lodged in the body, W. — **jūṣāna**, n., **-tantra**, n. N. of chs. of medical wks. — **dā**, f. a kind of plant (= *medā*), L. — **parṇikā** or **-parṇi**, f. a kind of medicinal plant, Bhpr. — **parvan**, n. N. of the ninth book of the Mahā-bhārata (this book describes how, on the death of Karṇa, Śalya, king of Madra, was appointed to the command of the Kuru army, and how a combat with maces took place between Śalya and Bhīma, and another great battle between Śalya and Yudhi-shthira, in which the former was at last killed). — **pidita**, mfn. hurt by an arrow or thorn &c., R. — **prōta**, mfn. pierced or transfixed by an arrow, Ragh. — **bhūta**, mfn. being a thorn or sting (fig.), MBh. — **lōman**, n. a porcupine's quill, L. — **vat**, mfn. possessing an arrow, having an arrow-head sticking in it (as a deer), MBh. xii, 4649; or owning the arrow-head (and so owning the animal killed by the arrow), Mn. ix, 44; set with

stakes, hampered or harassed with difficulties, W. — **vārahga**, n. 'arrow-handle,' the part by which an arrow or other foreign substance lodged in the body is laid hold of during the operation of extraction, ib. — **śāstra**, n. 'splinter' (extraction) science, N. of a part of surgery and ch. of medical wks. (cf. *āyur-veda*). — **sraṇsana**, n. the extraction or removal of a thorn, Kauś. — **hartṛi**, m. 'remover of thorns,' a weeder, W.; = next, R.; Kathās. — **hṛit**, m. 'extractor of splinters,' a surgeon, VarBṛS. — **Śalyātman**, mfn. of a prickly or thorny nature, TS. — **Śalyāpanayāniya**, mfn. treating of the extraction of thorns &c., Suśr. — **Śalyāri**, m. 'enemy of Śalya,' N. of Yudhi-shthira, L. — **Śalyāharanavīdhi**, m. 'method of extracting splinters &c.,' N. of a ch. of the Aṣṭāṅga-hṛīdaya-saṃhitā. — **Śalyōd-dharana**, n., **ōddhāra**, m., **ōddhṛiti**, f. the extraction of arrows and thorns &c. (also as N. of wks.)

Śalyaka, m. an arrow, dart, spear, thorn &c. (= *śalya*); a porcupine, VS. &c. &c.; a scaly fish, Vajras. (cf. *sa-śalka*); Vangueria Spinosa, L. — **vat**, mfn. having a pointed mouth; m. (with *ākhu*) a shrew-mouse, MBh.

Śalyaya, Nom. P. °yati, to pain, torment, injure, Anarghar.

Śalyāya, Nom. A. °yate, to become a thorn or sting, Harav.

Śalla, m. (prob. fr. *śalya*) a frog, L.; bark, L.; (ā), f. Boswellia Thurifera, L.

Śallaka, m. (fr. *śalyaka*) a porcupine, Baudh.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; Bignonia Indica, L.; (ikā), f. a kind of ship or boat (v.l. *jhillikā*), Hariv.; (akṛ), f. see below; n. bark, L. — **Śallakāṅga-ja**, mfn. grown on the body of a porcupine, Suśr.

Śallaki, f. (m. c.) = next, Suśr.

Śallakī, f. (also written *sallakī*) a porcupine, R.; Pañcar.; Boswellia Thurifera, MBh.; R. &c.; incense, oilbanum, Suśr. — **tvac**, f. bark of Boswellia Thurifera, Suśr. — **drava**, m. 'Śallaki-essence,' a kind of incense, oilbanum, L.

Śallakiya, m. = *śallakī-drava*, MBh. (B. and C. *sallakiya*).

शल 2. śāl, onomat. (an exclamation used to express anything sudden), AV. xx, 135, 2.

शलकटकुत śalakaṭakuta, m. N. of Skanda, AV. Parīś.

शलकुत śalankuta, m. N. of a man (in *ut-tara-śalankutāḥ*, the descendants of Uttara and Śalankuta), g. *tika-kitavaddi*.

Śalaṅku, m. N. of a nian, g. *naḍḍi*.

शलङ्ग śalaṅga, m. a king, sovereign, L.; a kind of salt, L.

शलभ śalabha, m. (cf. *śarabha*) a grasshopper, locust (fabled to be the children of Pulastya or of Tārkhya and Yāmini), a kind of moth (such as is attracted by a lighted candle?), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; of an Asura, ib.; (ī), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, ib. — **tā**, f. (Mcar.). — **tva**, n. (Kum) the state or condition of a grasshopper or moth. — **Śala-bhāsura**, m. the Asura Śalabha, MBh. — **Śala-bhāstra**, n. a bow decorated with golden locusts, MBh. iii, 11967 (cf. iv, 1329).

Śalabhāya, Nom. P. °yate, to be or act like a grasshopper or moth (i.e. to fly recklessly into fire, run into certain death), Kāv.; Kathās.

शलल śalala, *śālākā* &c. See p. 1058, col. 3, and col. 1 above.

शललट śalālṭa, m. a cart-load (= 20 times 100 Palas), L. (cf. 2. *śākāṭa*).

शललटु śalālṭu, m. n. (cf. *śālālu* and *śālālu*) the unripe fruit of a tree (accord. to some 'mfn. unripe'), Gobh.; Suśr.; m. Aegle Marmelos, L.; a kind of root, L.

शललतुर śalālatura, N. of the abode of the ancestors of Pāṇini (cf. *śālāturiya*).

शललयल śalālathala, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants), g. *upakādi*.

शललभोल śalābholi, m. a camel, L. (prob. w. r.)

शलललु śalālalu, n. a sort of perfume or fra-

grant substance (°*luka*, mf[ī]n. dealing in it), Pāṇ. iv, 4, 54 (Siddh.); = *śālālu*, ĀpGr.

शललवत् śalāvat, m. N. of a man, Śaṃpk. (cf. *śālāvat*, *śālāvatya*).

शललपुत्र śali-putra, v.l. for *sala-putra*, q.v.

शललुन śalūna, m. a kind of insect, AV.

शलल śālka, m. n. (cf. *śakala*, *śakla*, *śālāka*) a chip, shaving, piece, bit, portion, TS.; Kāth.; Br.; m. meal, flour, L.; n. a fish-scale, Mn.; MBh. &c.; bark, L. — **maya**, mf[ī]n. scaly, flaky, MW. — **yuta**, mfn. id., L.

Śalkala, n. = *śalka*, n., W.

Śalkalin, mfn. having scales (see *mahā-s°*); m. a fish, L.

Śalkin, m. 'having scales,' a fish, L.

शल्य śalya, °paka, °pa-dū &c., w. r. *śalya* &c.

शल्य śalbha, cl. 1. A. *śalbhate*, to praise, boast, Dhātup. x, 30.

शलमल śalmali, m. (cf. *śālmali*) the silk-cotton tree, Salmalia Malabarica, RV.; VS.; Br.; Gobh.

Śalmali, f. id., VarBṛS. (v. l.); L.

शल्य śalya &c. See col. 1.

शलल śalla, *śallaka*. See col. 2.

शल्य śalva, m. pl. N. of a people, L. (cf. *śālva*); a kind of plant, L.

शलव śav (prob. artificial), cl. 1. P. to go, Dhātup. xvii, 76 (cf. Naigh. ii, 14); to alter, change, transform, Dhātup. ib. (Vop.)

शलव śava, m. n. (ifc. f. ā; prob. fr. √ 1. śū or *svi* and orig. = 'swollen') a corpse, dead body, ŚBr. &c. &c.; n. water, L. — **karman**, n. the burning of a corpse, obsequies, Baudh. — **kāmya**, m. 'fond of or feeding on corpses,' a dog, L. — **kṛit**, m. 'c°-maker,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. — **gandhin**, mfn. smelling of c°s, Cat. — **dahyā**, f. cremation of a corpse, ŚBr. — **dāha**, m. id., W. — **dāhaka** or **-dāhin**, m. a c°-burner, ib. — **dharma**, mfn. carrying a c°, MBh. — **dhāna**, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. (cf. *śara-dh°*). — **nabhya**, n. a piece of the nave of (a wheel of) a vehicle used as a bier, KātyŚr. — **pannaga**, m. a dead serpent, MBh. — **bhasman**, n. the ashes of a c°, MW. — **bhūta**, mfn. become a c° or like a c°, ib. — **mandira**, n. a place for cremating corpses, MārKp. — **yāna**, n., **-ratha**, m. 'c°-vehicle,' a bier, litter, L. — **rūpa**, n. 'corpse-like,' a kind of animal, ŚāṅkhGr. — **loka-dhāt**, w. r. for *saha-l°*. — **vāha** or **-vāhaka**, m. a c°-carrier, MBh. — **visha**, n. c°-poison, the poison of a dead body, Suśr. — **śata-maya**, mf[ī]n. covered with a hundred corpses, Daś. — **śayana**, n. place (prepared) for (the cremation of) corpses, BhP. (accord. to Sch. also 'a lotus-flower'). — **śibikā**, f. 'corpse-litter,' a bier, Hcar. — **śiras**, n. the head or skull of a c°, Mn. xi, 72; °*ro-dīvaṇa*, mfn. carrying the skull (of a slain enemy) as an ensign, Āpast. — **śirshaka**, m. 'c°-head,' the 7th cubit from the bottom or the 11th from the top of the sacrificial post, L. — **sādhana**, n. 'c°-rite,' a magical ceremony performed with a c°, Cat. — **sparśa**, m. touching a c°, MW. — **spriś**, mfn. one who has touched a corpse (and is consequently defiled), Mn. v, 64. — **Śavāgni**, m. a funeral fire, ĀpŚr. — **Śavācchādana**, n. 'c°-covering,' a shroud, MW. — **Śavāna**, n. funeral food, PārGr. — **Śa-vāsa**, m. a c°-eater, Bhāṭṭ. — **Śavāsthi-mālika**, mfn. wearing a garland of bones, Jain. — **Śavōd-vahā**, m. a corpse-carrier, ŚBr.

Śavas, n. (orig. 'swelling, increase') strength, power, might, superiority, prowess, valour, heroism (°*śa*, ind. mightily, with might), RV.; AV.; water, L.; a dead body (= *śava*), L.; m. N. of a teacher, Cat.

Śavasānā, mfn. strong, vigorous, powerful, violent, RV.; m. a road, Up. ii, 86, Sch.

Śavasā-vat, mfn. mighty, powerful, RV.

Śavasini, mfn. id., ib.

Śavasī, f. 'the strong one,' N. of Indra's mother, ib.

Śavya, n. cremation of a corpse, funeral, ChUp.

शलवर śavara, *śavala*. See *śab°*.

शलश śaś (prob. invented as a root for *śaśa*

below), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 77) *śaśati* (only pr. p. *śaśat*, Kir. xv, 5), to leap, bound, dance.

Śaśā, m. a hare, rabbit, or antelope (the markings on the moon are supposed to resemble a hare or rabbit), RV. &c. &c. (for *śaśasya vrata* see under *karshū*, p. 260); a kind of meteor, AV. v, 17, 4; N. of a man born under a partic. constellation, VarBṛS.; a man of mild character and easily led (one of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers, the other three being *aśva*, *mṛiga*, and *vri-shau*), L.; the Lodhra tree, *Symplocos Racemosa*, Kād.; gum-myrrh, L.; N. of a part of Janub-dvīpa, MW.; (Ṛ), f. N. of an Apsaras, Kāraṇḍ. [Cf. accord. to some, Gk. *κεκην*; accord. to others, *śaśa* is for *śasa* and is connected with Germ. *haso*, *Hase*; Eng. *hare*.] — **karna**, m. the ear of a hare, L.; du. N. of a Śāman, Lāty.; 'hare-eared', N. of the author of RV. viii, 9 (having the patr. *Kāyva*), Anukr. — **ketu**, w. r. for *śaśi-k*, Lalit. — **ghāṭaka** (Bhpr.) or **ghāṭin** (Suśr.), m. 'h^o-killer', a hawk. — **ghna**, m. id., VarBṛS.; (Ṛ), f., see *han*. — **dhara**, m. 'bearer of hare-marks', the moon, Kāv.; camphor, MW.; N. of various authors, Cat.; — **prabhā**, f., *mālā*, f. N. of wks.; — **mukhī**, f. a moon-faced woman, Kau-tukar.; — **nauli**, m. 'moon-crested', N. of Śiva, MW.; *°rācārya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **dhariya**, n. a work composed by Śaśa-dhara, Cat. — **dharmān**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **pada**, n. a hare's track (easily got over), Hcar.; — **śakti**, f. N. of wk.; — **plutaka**, n. a scratch with a finger-nail, L. — **hindu**, m. 'h^o-spotted', the moon, W.; N. of a king (son of Citra-ratha; pl. his descendants), MaitrUp.; MBh.; Hariv. &c. — **bhrit**, m. 'hare-bearer', the moon, VarBṛS.; Sāh.; Satr. &c.; — **bhṛid-bhrit**, m. 'moon-bearer', N. of Śiva, Kālp. — **mātra**, mif(ṛ)n. 'having the measure of a hare', as large as a hare, W. — **munda-rasa**, m. a kind of fluid medicine made from a hare's head, ŚāringS. — **r. yāna**, n. (for 2. see col. 3) N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. — **rajas**, n. 'dirt on a hare', a partic. measure of length or capacity, L. — **lakshana**, n. 'h^o-marked', the moon, MBh. — **lakshmana**, w. r. for prec., ib. — **laksh-man**, n. the mark of a hare (on the moon), ib.; ni. 'h^o-marked', the moon, Kathās.; Sāh.; — **lāñchana**, m. id., Kāv.; Pañcat. &c.; canphor, A. — **lupta**, n. disappearing like a hare, Pān. vi, 2, 145, Sch. — **loman**, m. h^o's hair, L.; m. N. of a king, MBh. — **viśhāna**, n. a h^o's horn (a term for an impossibility), Bhartṛ.; Kathās. &c. — **viśhānāya**, Nom. A. 'yate', to resemble a h^o's horn, to be an impossibility, Sarvad. — **śimbikā**, f. a partic. plant, L. — **śṛiṅga**, n. = *viśhāṅga*, Kull. on Mn. viii, 53; m. N. of a man, Viddh. (in Prākṛit). — **sthalī**, f. the Doab or country between the Ganges and Jumna rivers, L.; w. r. for *kūśa-sth*, L. — **han**, mif(ghnī)n. killing hares, Pāp. iii, 2, 53, Sch.; (—*ghnī*), f. a hawk, Car. (w. r. *śama-ghnī*). **Śaśākṣhā**, m. 'hare-eyed', N. of a mythical being, Suparṇ. **Śaśāṅka**, see below. **Śaśāda**, mfn. eating hares, L.; m. a partic. bird of prey, L.; N. of Vikukshī, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. **Śaśādāna**, m. 'h^o-eater', the brown hawk, L. **Śa-śōrṇa**, n. the hare of a rabbit or hare, Siddh.; L.; Buddh. **Śaśōlūka-mukhī**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. **Śaśaka**, m. a (little) hare, AdhbBr.; MBh.; R. &c.; a man of a partic. character (= *śaśa*, q. v.), A.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **viśhāṅga**, n. = *śaśa-vish*, Bhartṛ. — **śīsu**, m. the young of a hare, Vās. **Śaśakādhama**, m. a miserable little rabbit, Hit. **Śaśat**, mfn. leaping, jumping, Kir. **Śaśayū**, mfn. pursuing hares, AV. **Śaśāṅka**, m. 'hare-marked', the moon, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; camphor, L.; N. of a king, Hcar., Sch.; — **kānta**, mfn. lovely as the m^o, Jain.; — **kīraṇa-prakha**, mfn. resembling a ray of the moon, MBh.; — **kula**, n. the lunar race, Kathās.; — **ja** or *-tanaya*, m. 'the moon's son', the planet Mercury, VarBṛS.; — **dhara**, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat.; — **pura**, n. N. of a town (also *-pūrvam puram*), Kathās.; — **bimba**, n. the disk of the moon, Jain.; — **bhās**, mfn. shining like the moon, MW.; — **mukuta**, m. 'having the moon as diadem', N. of Śiva, Kathās.; — **mūrti**, m. 'having a hare-marked form', N. of the moon, MW.; — **lekhā**, f. 'm^o-streak', the lunar crescent, Śak.; — **vatī**, f. N. of a princess (after whom the 12th Lambaka of the Kathā-sarit-sāgara is called), Kathās.; — **va-dauā**, f. a moon-faced woman, Kāvyaḍ.; — **śatru**, m. 'moon's foe', N. of Rāhu, VarYogya.; — **śṛiṅga**, n. a

horn or point of the moon's crescent (?), MW.; — **śe-khara**, m. 'moon-crested', N. of Śiva, BhP.; — **suta**, m. (= *śaśāṅka-jā*), VarBṛ.; — **kārdha**, m. the half-m^o; — **kārdha-mukha**, mfn. having a head shaped like a half-m^o (said of an arrow), Ragh.; — **kārdha-śekhara**, m. N. of Śiva, Rājāt.; — **kōpala**, m. a kind of precious stone (= *caudra-kānta*), Sāh. **Śaśāṅ-kita**, mfn. hare-marked (the moon), Śiś. **Śaśāṅdull** or **°li**, f. a kind of cucumber, L.

Śaśī, in comp. for *śaśi*. — **kara**, m. a moon-beam, MW. — **kālā**, f. a digit of the m^o, the m^o (in general), Vikr.; Kathās.; Chandom.; a kind of metre, Chandom.; N. of various women, Kathās.; Cat.; — **pañcāṅkā**, f. N. of wk.; — **lābharaṇa**, m. 'ornamented with a digit of the moon', N. of Śiva, MW. — **kānta**, m. 'm^o-loved', the m^o-stone (= *caudra-k*), VarBṛS.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP.; n. a white lotus-flower opening by night, L. — **kīraṇa**, m. = *-kara*, Suśr. — **ketu**, m. N. of a Buddh. — **kōṭi**, f. a horn of the m^o, MW. — **kshaya**, m. the new m^o, Hcat. — **khaṇḍa**, m. or n. (?) the m^o's crescent (see comp.); m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; — **pada**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, ib.; — **śekhara**, m. 'having the moon's crescent as diadem', N. of Śiva, Hariv. — **gaccha**, m. the lunar race, Satr. — **gupta**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **guhya**, f. the juice of the liquorice-root, L. — **graha**, m. 'moon-seizure', an eclipse of the m^o, Cat.; — **samāgama**, m. a conjunction of the m^o with asterisms or planets, VarBṛS. — **ja** (MBh.; Var.) or *-tanaya* (Var.), m. 'moon's son', the planet Mercury. — **tejas**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; of a serpent-demon, L. — **divākara**, m. du. moon and sun, Ml. — **deva**, m. N. of a king (= *rañti-d*), L.; of a grammarian, Cat.; n. = next, VarBṛS. (v. l.). — **daiva**, n. the lunar mansion Mṛiga-śiras (misdirected over by the moon), ib. — **dhara**, m. N. of a man, Inscr.; — **maṅgala-mata**, n. N. of wk. — **dhāman**, n. the m^o's splendour, MW. — **dhvaja**, m. N. of an Asura, Hariv.; of a king of Bhallāṅga-nagara, KalkiP. — **pāda**, m. a m^o-beam, W. — **putra**, m. = *-ja*, Var. — **prabha**, mfn. shining like the m^o, radiant as the moon, Ragh.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; n. a lotus-flower opening by night, L.; the white esculent water-lily, W.; a pearl, L.; (ā), f. the moon's lustre, m^o-light, L. — **priya**, n. a pearl, L.; (ā), f. 'loved of the m^o' a lunar mansion personified, L. — **bindu**, w. r. for *śaśa-b*, R. — **bhās**, f. a moon-beam, MW. — **bhūṣhāna**, m. 'm^o-decorated', N. of Śiva, L. — **bhṛit**, m. 'm^o-bearer', id., VarBṛS. (cf. *nava-śaśi-bh*). — **manī**, m. the moon-stone (= *caudra-kānta*), Nāg.; Kād. — **maṇḍala**, n. the disk of the m^o, HPariś. — **mat**, mfn. possessing the m^o, Sāh. — **maya**, mif(ṛ)n. consisting of or relating to the m^o, Naish. — **mayūkha**, m. a m^o-beam, MW. — **mukha**, mfn. moon-faced; (Ṛ), f. a moon-faced woman, Kāv. — **mauli**, m. 'having the moon as a diadem', N. of Śiva, Kum.; Kathās.; MārKp. — **raśmi**, m. a m^o-beam, MW. — **rekhā**, f. 'm^o-streak', digit of the m^o, L.; N. of a woman, Kathās. — **lekhā**, f. a digit of the m^o, Viddh.; Vernonia Anthel-minthica, Bhpr.; Dhanv.; Cocculus Cordifolius, L.; a kind of metre, L.; N. of an Apsaras, BrahmaP.; of a princess, Kathās.; of a female slave, Vās. — **vaṇṣa**, m. the lunar race (—*ja*, mfn. sprung from the lunar race), Hariv.; Kāv.; N. of wk. — **vadanā**, f. = *mukhī*, Chandom.; two kinds of metre, ib.; Śrutat. &c. — **vardhana**, m. N. of a poet, Kāv. — **vāṭikā**, f. Boerhavia Procumbens, L. — **vimala**, mfn. pure as the moon (with *giri*, m. 'the Kailāsa'), R. (Sch.). — **śikhā-maṇi**, m. 'having the moon as diadem', N. of Śiva, Rājāt. — **śekhara**, m. id., ib., Kathās.; Inscr.; N. of a Buddha, L.; of one of the Jaina pontiffs, W. — **sam nibha**, mfn. = *-prabha*, MBh. — **suta**, m. = *-ja*, Var. **Śaśibha**, w. r. for *śaśāṅka*, Cat. **Śaśīsa**, m. 'lord of the m^o', N. of Śiva; — **śīsu**, m. 'son of Śiva', N. of Skanda (—*śi*, m. wounding Śiva), Kit. xv, 5. **Śaśika**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. *śaśika*). **Śaśin**, m. 'containing a hare', the moon, SvetUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of the number one, VarBṛS.; camphor, Hcat.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of a nian, Kathās.; the emblem of a partic. Arhat or Jina, W.; (ini), f. N. of the 8th Kāl of the moon, Cat.

1. **Śaśi**, f., see under *śaśa*.

2. **Śaśi**, in comp. for *śaśa*. — **√bhū**, P. *-bha-vati*, to become a hare, Hariv.

शशमान śaśamānā, mfn. (fr. *√I. śam*) exerting one's self, zealous, toiling, working, active (esp. in worship), RV.; VS.; AV.

शशय śaśayā, mif(ā)n. (either fr. *√I. śi* or connected with *śaśiyas*, *śaśvat*) ever-flowing, un-failing, abundant, RV.

शशयान 2. śaśayānā, mfn. (pf. p. of *√I. śi*; for 1. *śaśa-j*, see col. 1) lying, reposing, sleeping (= *śiśyāna*), RV.

शशीयस् śaśiyas, mfn. (prob. compar. of *śaśvat* below; accord. to Sāy. fr. *√śaf*) more numerous, mightier, richer, RV.

शश्वच् śaśvacai. See *√śvac*.

शश्वत् śaśvat, mif(śaśvati or °ti)n. (accord. to some for *śasvat* and corresponding to Gk. *āras*) perpetual, continual, endless, incessant, frequent, numerous, many (esp. applied to the ever-recurring dawns), RV.; all, every, RV.; AV.; TBṛ.; (at), ind. perpetually, continually, repeatedly, always, ever (*śaśvat purā*, from immemorial time; *śaśvac-chāśvat*, again and again, constantly), RV. &c. &c.; at once, forthwith, directly (generally preceded or followed by *ha*; *śaśvat—śaśvat*, no sooner—than forthwith), ŚBr.; BhP.; it is true, certainly, indeed, Br. — **kāma**, mif(ā)n. always intent on love, Pañcar. — **tamā**, mfn. most constant or frequent or numerous, RV.; (ām), ind. once more, again, ib.

Śaśva, Nom. P. 'yati = *śaśvāyate* below, Vop.

Śaśvac-chānti, f. (for °vat-ś) everlasting peace or tranquillity, eternal rest, MW.

Śaśvadhā, ind. again and again, ever and ever again, RV.

Śaśvāya, Nom. P. °te, to be or become eternal (g. *bhṛiśiddi*).

शप् śaśh, cl. 1. P. *śaśhati*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xvii, 39.

शष्कखदी śaśhkaṇḍī, f. a kind of plant and its fruit, Gaṇar.

शष्कुल śaśhkuila, m. *Pongamia Glabra*, L.; (ifc.) = next, Pāṇ. i, 2, 49, Sch.

Śaśhkuil or **°li**, f. the orifice of the ear, auditory passage, Yājñ.; Suśr.; a kind of disease of the ear, ŚāringS.; a large round cake (composed of ground rice, sugar, and sesamuni, and cooked in oil; also written *śaśk*), MBh.; Suśr.; BhP.; a sort of fish, L.; *Pongamia Glabra*, L.; rice-gruel or barley-water, W.

Śaśhulikā, f. a sort of cake (= prec.), Suśr.; VarBṛS.

शप् śaśhpa, n. (ifc. f. ā; accord. to Uṇ. iii, 28 fr. *√śas*; often incorrectly *śaspa* and *śashya*) young or sprouting grass, any grass, VS. &c. &c.; loss of consciousness (= *pratibhā-kshaya*), L. — **tulya**, mfn. resembling young grass, Pañcat. (v. l.). — **bṛisī**, f. a seat of Kuśa grass, R.; Suśr. — **bhuja** or *-bhojana*, m. 'grass-eater', any animal feeding on grass, Pañcat. — **vat**, mfn. containing young grass, L. **Śaśhpāda**, mfn. grass-eating, graminivorous, Ml.

Śaśhpīṣjara, mfn. (for *śaśhpa-p*) yellowish-red like young grass, MS.; VS. (TS. *śaśp*).

शस् I. śas, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 78) *śāsati* (Ved. also *-śasti* and *-śāsti*; pf. *śāśasa*, MBh.; 3. pl. *śāśasuh*, Gr.; fut. *śāsitā*, ib.; *śāśishyati*, Br.; Ved. inf. *-śāśas*, Br.; ind. p. *-śasya*, MBh.), to cut down, kill, slaughter (mostly *vi-√śas*, q. v.)

Śāsana, n. slaughtering, killing, RV.

Śāśa, f. id., RV. v, 41, 18 (Sāy. = *stutyā*, fr. *√śays*).

Śāsita, °trī. See *vi-ś*.

Śāsivā, ind. having wounded or hurt, MW.

2. **Śasta**, mfn. (for I. see p. 1044, col. 1) cut down, slaughtered, killed, MBh. iii, 1638.

Śastaka, n. = *loha*, L. (prob. w. r. for *śastraka*); a defence for the finger of an archer (= *āṅguli-trāṇa*), L.

Śastṛi, m. a cutter, dissector, RV.; AV.

2. **Śastra**, m. (for I. see p. 1044, col. 1) a sword, L.; (Ṛ), f., see below; n. an instrument for cutting or wounding, knife, sword, dagger, any weapon (even applied to an arrow, Bhāṭṭ.; weapons are said to be of four kinds, *pāṇi-mukta*, *yautra-mukta*, *mukṣimukta*, and *amukta*), ŚBr. &c. &c.; any instrument or tool (see comp.); iron, steel, L.; a razor, L. — **karman**, n. 'knife-operation,' any sur-

gical operation, Suśr.; °ma-*kṛit*, m. 'performing a surgical op', a surgeon, ib.; °ma-*vidhī*, m. N. of wk. — *kālī*, m. a duel with swords, Kathās. — *kāra*, m. 'weapon-maker', an armourer, W. — *kuśāla*, mfn. skilled or expert in arms, MW. — *kopa*, m. 'sword-fury', war, battle, VarBrS. — *kośa*, m. the sheath of a weapon; — *karu*, m. a thorny Gardenia, L. — *ksha-ta*, mfn. killed by w's, MW. — *kshāra*, m. borax, L. — *grāha*, m. taking arms, battle, fight, Mear. — *grāhaka*, mfn. taking arms, armed, Kām. — *grāha-vat*, mfn. having sea-monsters for weapons (said of a river), R. — *grāhin*, mfn. taking arms; m. an armed man, W. — *ghāta*, m. the stroke of a sword, VarBrS. — *ghuṣṭa-kara*, mfn. making a noise or clanging with arms, W. — *cikitsā*, f. 'curing by means of instruments', surgery, Hās. — *cūrṇa*, n. iron-filings, L. — *jāla*, n. a quantity of w's, W. — *jīvin*, mfn. living by arms; m. a professional soldier, VarBrS. — *tyāga*, m. abandoning or throwing away a weapon, W. — *devatā*, f. 'weapon-deity', a deified weapon or goddess of war (represented as the offspring of Kṛiśāśva, and, according to some, one hundred in number), Uttar. — *Rājat* — *dhara*, mfn. bearing w's; m. a warrior, W. — *dhārana*, n. bearing arms or a sword, Kām.; MärkP.; — *jīva*, m. 'one who lives by bearing arms', a soldier, MW. — *dhārin*, mfn. bearing arms, ib. — *nitya*, mfn. one who is continually under arms, MBh. — *nidhana*, mfn. dying by the sword, VarBrS. — *nipāta*, m. 'fall or stroke of a sword', killing by w's, war, fight, ib.; = next, Suśr. — *nipātana*, n. 'stroke of the knife', a surgical operation, ib. — *niryāna*, mfn. = *nidhana*, VarBrS. — *nyāsa*, m. 'laying down of arms', abstention from battle, Vikr. — *pada*, n. 'knife-mark', incision, Suśr. — *pāṇi*, mfn. (m.c. also °*nir*) 'weapon-handed', armed; m. an armed warrior, Hit.; Vet. — *pāta*, m. 'fall or stroke of a weapon or knife', incision, Kāvya. — *pāna*, n. a mixture for saturating w's (so as to temper or harden them), VarBrS. — *pūjā-vidhī*, m. N. of wk. — *pūta*, mfn. 'purified by w's', absolved from guilt by dying on the field of battle, Mālatī. — *prakopa*, m. = *kopa*, VarBrS. — *prahāra*, m. a sword-cut, Kāvya. — *bhaya*, n. fear or danger of arms, calamity of war, VarBrS. — *bhṛit*, m. = *dhara*, Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — *maya*, mf(ī)n. (rain) consisting in or formed by w's, R. — *mārja*, m. 'w'-cleaner, an armourer, L. — *mukha*, n. the edge of a w, L. — *lakshana*, n. N. of wk. = 2. — *vat*, mfn. (for 1. see p. 1044, col. 1) provided with a w, MBh.; Hariv. &c. — *va-dha*, m. killing with a w (in a-ś, 'killing without a w'), Pañcat. — *vārtā*, mfn. = *jīvin*, VarBrS. — *vikrayin*, m. a dealer in w's, Mn. iv, 215. — *vidyā*, f. = *dhanur-veda*, Anarghar. — *vidvas*, mfn. skilled in arms, MBh. — *vihiṭa*, mfn. inflicted with a w, Ml. — *vṛttī*, mfn. = *jīvin*, Mn. xii, 45. — *vya-vahāra*, m. practice of w's, Ragh. — *vraṇa-maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting in wounds produced by w's, Śiś. — *śāstra*, n. the science of arms, military science, MW. — *śikṣā*, f. skill with w's or with the sword, Kathās. — *śikhin*, mfn. proud of (the practice of) w's, MW. — *samhati*, f. — *samūha*, m. 'collection of w's', an arsenal, armoury, W. — *sampāta*, m. 'descent of weapons', discharge of missiles, battle, fight, Bhag.; Kathās. — *hata*, mfn. struck or killed by a sword; — *caturdaśī*, f. N. of a partic. fourteenth day sacred to the memory of fallen warriors, L. — *Śa-straśakha*, mfn. called a sword (applied to a comet), VarBrS.; n. iron, L. — *Śastrapāni-sambhrama*, m. trouble or alarm (caused) by war or fire, VarBrS. — *Śastrapāṅga*, f. a kind of sorrel, L. — *Śastrapājīva*, mf(ī)n. = *śastrapā-jīvin*; m. a soldier, L. — *Śastrapā-ta*, mfn. dying by the sword, VarBrS. — *Śastrapā-bhyāsa*, m. the practice of arms, military exercise, L. — *Śastrapāyārti*, f. distress (caused) by war or disease, VarBrS. — *Śastrapāyasa*, n. iron, steel, L. — *Śastrapāyudha*, mfn. having the sword for a weapon (and not the Veda, as a Brāhman should have), Vet. — *Śastrapārcis*, mfn. blazing or flaming with weapons, MW. — *Śastrapāpāta*, m. injury by a w, Yājñ. ii, 277. — *Śastrapā-sāstri*, ind. sword against sword, Daś.; AgP. — *Śastrapāstra*, (ibc.) w's both for striking and throwing; — *bhṛit*, mfn. bearing w's &c. (—*tva*, n. the use of arms, Mn. x, 79. — *Śastrapā-trāṭhāna*, n. °*trāḍyama*, m. lifting up a weapon (so as to strike), W. — *Śastrapādyoga*, m. the practice of arms, VarBrS. — *Śastrapākarapa*, n. arms and instruments of warfare, military apparatus, MW. — *Sas-*

trōpajivin, m. 'living by arms', a warrior, soldier, Hcar.; an armourer, R. (Sch.)

2. *Sastrapaka*, n. (for 1. see p. 1044, col. 1) a knife, L.; iron, L.; (ikā), f. a dagger, knife, Daś.

2. *Sastrin*, mfn. having weapons, bearing arms, armed with a sword, MBh.; Hariv.; Kām. &c.

Sāstri, f. a dagger, knife, Bhartṛ. — *śyāma*, mfn. bluish like the blade of a knife, Śiś.

2. *Sasya*, mfn. to be cut down or slaughtered or killed, Vop.; n. corn, grain (more correctly *sasya*, q. v.)

Sasyaka, n. powder (= *cūrṇa*), R. (Sch.); v. l. for *sasyaka*, q. v.

शस्त्र 2. śas. See √sas.

शस्त्र 3. śas, (in gram.) the technical case-termination of the accusative plural, Pāp. iv, 1, 2; the Taddhita affix śas (forming adverbs from nouns, esp. from numerals and words expressive of quantity), ib. v, 1, 42 &c. (cf. *alpa-śas*, *bahu-śas*, *śata-śas* &c.)

शस्कुली śaskulī, śaspiṇjara. See śashk°, śashp°, p. 1060, col. 3.

शस्ति śasti, śasman. See p. 1044, col. 1.

शहेन्द्रवर्णनविलास śahendra-varṇana-vi-lāsa (for śāh°?), m. N. of a poem, Cat.

शान्वत्य सान्वत्या, m. (fr. *saṃ-vat*) N. of an ancient teacher, ĀsvGr.

शांशप śāṇśapā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śiṇśapā*) derived from the Śiṇśapā (Dalbergia Sissoo, a large and beautiful tree), made of its wood &c., AV.

Śāṇśapaka, mfn. id., g. *arihaṇḍī*.

Śāṇśapāyana, m. N. of an ancient teacher (also called *Su-sarman*), Pur.

Śāṇśapāyanaka, mfn(ikā)n. written or composed by Śāṇśapāyana, Cat.

Śāṇśapāyani, m. = *śāṇśapāyana*.

Śāṇśapāsthala, mfn. (fr. *śiṇśapā-sthala*), Pāp. vii, 3, 1, Sch.

शाक 1. śāka, m. (fr. √śak) power, might, help, aid, RV.; (śākā), m. helpful, a helper, friend, ib.

Śākin (once śākin), mfn. helpful or powerful, RV.; m. N. of a man, g. *kurv-ādi* (inī), f. a kind of female demon attendant on Durgā, Pañcat.; Kathās.

1. Śākinā, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) mighty, RV.

Śākinikā, f. a kind of female demon (= *śākinī* under *śākin*), Cat.

Śāki, f. (prob.) = 1. śāka, Pāp. v, 2, 100, Vārt. 1, Pat.

शाक 2. śāka, n. (or m., g. *ardharacādi*: of doubtful derivation, and scarcely to be connected with 1. śāka) a potherb, vegetable, greens, GrŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; any vegetable food, Gaut.; m. the Teak tree, *Tectona Grandis*, GrŚrS.; MBh. &c.; *Acacia Sirissa*, L.; N. of a Dvīpa (the sixth of the seven Dvīpas, called after the Teak tree growing there, surrounded by the sea of milk or white sea, and inhabited by the Rīta-vratas, Satya-vratas, Dāna-vratas, and Anu-vratas), MBh.; Pur.; (ā), f. *Terminalia Chebula*, L.; m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Col. — *kalambaka*, m. leek, garlic, L. — *kāla*, m. the Śāka era, Jyot. — *cukrikā*, f. the tamarind, L. — *jagāda*, mf(ā or ī)n., Pāp. iv, 1, 53, Sch. — *jambu*, N. of a place; °*buka*, mfn., Pāp. iv, 2, 119, Sch. — *taru*, m. the Teak tree, L.; *Capparis Trifoliata*, W. — *dāsa*, m. N. of a teacher, VBr. — *dikṣā*, f. (pl.) feeding only on vegetables, MBh. — *dvipa*, m. N. of a Dvīpa (see above). — *dvipiya*, mf(ā)n. belonging to Śāka-dvīpa, MW. — *nighaṇṭu*, m. N. of a glossary of plants by Śitā-rāma Śāstrin. — *papa*, m. a handful of vegetables &c., a measure equal to a h°, L. — *patra*, n. a leaf of the Teak tree, Suśr.; (prob.) = *pattra-śāka*, vegetables consisting of leaves, MärkP.; m. *Moringa Pterygosperma*, L. — *pātra*, n. a vessel for vegetables, vegetable dish, MW. — *pārthiva*, m. a king who eats or enjoys vegetables (= *śāka-bhojī pārthivah*), Pat. ('a king dear to the era', accord. to Siddh. on Pāp. ii, 1, 69, see 4. śāka). — *piṇḍī*, f. a mass of vegetables, ŚākhGr. — *pota*, m. pl. N. of a people, MärkP. — *prati*, ind. a little potherb (?), MW. — *bāleya*, m. a partic. plant (= *brahma-yashī*), L. — *bilva* or °*vaka*, m. the egg-plant, L. (cf. *vindaka*). — *bhāksha*, mfn. vegetarian; — *tā*, f. vegetarianism, Gaut. — *bhava*,

m. N. of a Varsha in Plaksha-dvīpa, MärkP. — *mṛi-sha* (?), m. or n. a species of plant, Kauś. (v. l. *śāka-m°* and *śāka-vṛiśa*). — *m-bhārī*, f. 'herb-nourishing', N. of a lake in Rājputāna (the modern Sāmbar), Vās., Introd.; Col.; a form of Durgā, MBh.; Pur.; N. of a place or town sacred to D°, MBh.; observances there in honour of D° (accord. to some), MW. — *m-bhārīya*, mfn. coming from Śākani-bhārī, Bhpr.; n. a kind of fossil salt from the above lake, W. — *yogya*, m. coriander, L. — *racita*, mf(ā)n. composed of vegetables &c., VarBrS. — *rasa*, m. edible vegetable juice, MBh.; °*śr-√kṛi*, P. — *karoti*, to turn into veg°, Kathās. — *rāj* or °*rāja*, m. 'king of veg°', Chenopodium, L. — *varna*, mfn. = *śyāva*, Bhpr.; m. N. of a king, VP. — *vāta*, °*taka*, m. or °*tikā*, f. a veg° garden, Kathās. — *vidambaka*, mfn. disgracing (the name) śāka, Kāv. — *vindaka*, m. = *bilva*, L. — *vīra*, m. Chenopodium, L.; a species of purslain, L. — *vṛiksha*, m. the Teak tree, L. — *vṛiśa*, see *mṛiśa*. — *vrata*, n. a partic. vow, abstinence from veg° &c., MW. — *śāka* or °*śā-kinā*, n. a bed or field of veg°, L. — *śreṣṭha*, m. 'best of herbs', the egg-plant, L.; a partic. medicinal plant used also as a potherb, L.; *Hoya Viridifolia*, L.; Chenopodium Album, MW.; (ā), f. the above medicinal pl°, Bhpr.; = *jivanti*; = *doḍī*; the egg-plant, MW. — *hāra*, w. r. for *śākhāra* (q. v.) — *Śākākha*, m. the Teak tree, L.; n. a vegetable, potherb, MW. — *Śākānga*, n. pepper, L. — *Śākāda*, m. 'eater of veg°', N. of a man; pl. his family, Cat. — *Śākāmla*, n. the fruit of *Garcinia Cambogia*, Kālac.; the hog-plum, L.; — *bhedaka*, n. vinegar made from fruit (esp. from the tamarind-fruit), L.; — *bhedana*, n. id., L.; sorrel, MW. — *Śākālābu*, m. a species of cucumber, L. — *Śākāsana*, mfn. feeding on vegetables, Kathās. (w. r. *śākāsana*). — *Śākāśtakā* (Cat.) or °*tamī* (W.), f. the 8th day of the dark half of the month Pāṅṅa (on which veg° are offered to the Pitrīs). — *Śākāsana*, w. r. for *śākāsana*, Kathās. — *Śākāhāra*, mfn. eating vegetables, living on vegetables, Bhartṛ. — *Śākēkshu*, m. a species of sugar-cane, L.

1. Śākāta, n. (ifc.) = next (cf. *ikshu-ś*).

2. Śākina, n. (ifc.; for 1. see col. 2) a field (cf. *ikshu*), 'a field of sugar-cane', *mūla*, *śāka-ś*.

Śākini, f. (cf. under *śākin*) a field or land planted with vegetables or potherbs, L.

Śākīya, mfn., g. *utkarḍī*.

शाक 3. śāka, m. N. of a man, g. *kuñjādi*.

Śākāyana. See *śākāyanya*.

Śākāyanin, m. pl. (prob.) the followers of Śākāyanya, ŚBr.

Śākāyanya, m. patr. fr. *śāka*, g. *kuñjādi* (pl. °*yanāh*, ib.)

शाक 4. śāka, mfn. (fr. *śāka*) relating to the Śākas or Indoscythians; m. n. (scil. *saṃvatsara*, *abda* &c.) the Śāka era (also *śāka-hāla*; see *śāka-ś*), VarBrS., Sch.; (also) a general N. for any era; (pl.) N. of a people (w. r. for *śāka*), Buddh. — *pārthiva*, see under 2. śāka. — *Śākēndra*, mfn. (a year) of a king of the Śākas, Inscr.

Śākēya, m. pl. N. of a school, L.

शाकट 2. śākāṭa, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śāka*) relating to or belonging to a cart, going in a cart, drawing a cart, filling a cart &c., L.; m. a draught-animal, L.; a cart-load, L.; *Cordia Latifolia*, L. — *potikā*, f. *Bassella Rubra*, L. — *Śākāṭākha*, m. a kind of tree, MW. — *Śākāṭāyana*, m. (fr. *śākāṭa*) patr. of an ancient grammarian, Prāt.; Nir.; Pāp.; of a modern grammarian, Gaṇar.; Vop.; of the author of a law-book (see *smṛiti*). — *vyākaraṇa*, n. N. of a grammar (adopted by the Jaina community in opposition to the orthodox *Aśhādhyaī*). — *smṛiti*, f. the law-book of Ś°, Hcat. — *Śākāṭāyanopānishad-bhāshya* (?), n. N. of a Comm. by Śāmpārākārya.

Śākāṭāyani, m. a patr. (prob. = °*yana*), Cat.

Śākāṭika, mfn. belonging to a cart or going in a cart, W.; m. a carter, VarBrS.; Pañcat.

Śākāṭikarpa, mfn. (fr. *śākāṭi-karpa*), g. *su-vāstv-ādi*.

Śākāṭina, mfn. belonging or relating to a cart, W.; m. a cart-load (also as a measure of weight = 20 Tulas), L.

शाकन्धव्य śākandhavya, m. patr. fr. *śa-kandhu*, g. *kurv-ādi*.

शाकधेय śākāṃdheya, m. patr. fr. śākāṃdhi, g. śubhrādi.

शाकपूणि śākāpūṇi, m. (w. r. śākāpūṇi; fr. śākāpūṇi) patr. of an ancient grammarian, Nir. (cf. IW. 159).

शाकरी śākārī, w. r. for śākārī below.

शाकल śākala, mfn. (fr. śākala) dyed with the substance called śākala, Kaś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 2; relating to a piece or portion, MW.; derived from or belonging or relating to the Śākalas, Mn. ix, 200 (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 128); m. or n. a chip, piece, fragment, splinter, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; m. (scil. māṇi) an amulet made of chips of wood, Kauś.; N. of an ancient teacher, Cat.; a kind of serpent, AitBr.; (pl.) the Śākalas (i. e.) followers of Śākalya, RPrāt. (g. kaṇvādi); the inhabitants of the town Śākala, MBh.; n. the text or ritual of Śākalya, AitBr.; ĀśvGr.; Pat.; N. of a Śāman, ĀrshBr.; of a town of the Madras, MBh.; Kathās.; of a village of the Bāhikas, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 4. — **prāṭisākhya**, n. N. of the Rīg-veda Prāṭisākhya (ascribed to Śaunaka and handed down for the use of the Śākala school). — **śākhā**, f. the Śākala branch or school of the RV. (the text of the Rīg-veda as handed down by the Śākalas constituting the only extant version), IW. 150. — **samhitā**, f. the Śākala Samhitā. — **smṛiti**, f. N. of a law-book (also called śākalya-smṛiti), Cat. — **homa**, m. a partic. kind of oblation, ib.; **miya**, mfn. relating or belonging to the Śākalahoma, Mn. xi, 256.

Śākalaka, mf(ī)ṇ. derived from or relating to the Śākalas, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 128.

Śākali or śālin, m. (cf. śālin) a fish, Car.

Śākalika, mf(ī)ṇ. dyed with the substance called Śākala, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 2, Vārtt. 1; having a piece or portion, fragmentary, W.; relating to the town Śākala, ib. iv, 2, 117, Sch.

Śākalya, m. patr. fr. śākala, ŚBr.; N. of an ancient grammarian and teacher, Prāt.; Nir.; Pāṇ. &c. (who is held to be the arranger of the Pada text of the Rīg-veda); of a poet, Subh. — **carita**, n. N. of wk. — **pāya**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **pitṛi**, m. the father of Śō, RPrāt. — **mata**, n., — **samhitā**, f., — **samhitā-pariśiṣṭa**, n. N. of wks.

Śākalyāyani, f. of śākalya, g. lohitādi.

शाकरी śākārī or śākārīka, f. the dialect spoken by the Śakas or Śākāras (see 2. śākāra), Sāh.; Mjicch., Intro.

शाकुन 1. śākuna, mfn. = **parōṭṭapin**, L. ('repentant', 'regretful', W.)

शाकुन 2. śākuna, mf(ī)ṇ. (fr. śākuna) derived from or relating to birds or omens, Mn.; MBh. &c.; having the nature of a bird, Car.; ominous, portentous, W.; m. a bird-catcher, VarBṛS.; augury, omen, ib.; R.; N. of a wk. by Vasanta-rāja (= śākunīrṇava, q. v.). — **vicāra**, m., — **śāstra-śāra**, m., — **śārōddhāra**, m. N. of wks. — **śākta**, n. N. of a partic. hymn of the Rīg-veda (= śākuna-śō).

Śākuni, m. 'a bird-catcher' or 'an augur', VP. Śākunika, mfn. relating to birds or omens, ominous, W.; m. a fowler, bird-catcher, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a fisherman, MaitrUp. — **prāna**, m. N. of a wk. on augury.

Śākunikāyini, f. a female poulterer (?), Divyāv. Śākunin, m. a fisherman, VarBṛS. (v. l. śākuna); a partic. evil demon, L.

Śākuneya, mfn. relating to birds or omens, MW.; composed or written by Śākuni, Cat.; m. a small owl, L.; N. of a Muni, Cat.; patr. of the Asura Vrika, BhP.

शाकुन्तिक śākuntaki, m. pl. (fr. śakunta or śakuntaka) N. of a warrior-tribe, g. dāmanyādi.

Śākuntakiya, m. a king of the Śākuntakis, ib.

Śākuntika, m. a fowler, bird-catcher, Car.

Śākuntaya, m. N. of a physician, ib.

शाकुन्तल śākuntala, m. (fr. śakuntalā) metron. of Bharata (sovereign of India as son of Śakuntalā and Dushyanta), MBh.; n. (accord. to some also ā, f.) = next or the drama commonly called Śakuntalā or Abhijñāna-śakuntalam, Mālatīn. Śākuntalōpākhyāna, n. the story of Śakuntalā and Dushyanta (constituting the episode in MBh. i, 2815-3125).

Śākuntaleya, m. metron. of Bharata (cf. above), L.

शाकुलदिक śākulādika, mf(ā or ī)n. (fr. śakulāda), g. kāśyādi.

Śāknilika, mfn. belonging to fish; m. a fisherman, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 35, Sch.; n. a multitude of fish, L.

शाकृन्क śākṛitka, mfn. (fr. śākṛit), Pāṇ. vii, 3, 51, Sch.

शाकोद śakoṭa, oṭaka, w. r. for śākhō.

शाकोल śakola, m. the Amaranth creeper, L.

शाकर śakkara. See śākvara, col. 3.

शाक्ती śāktī, f. N. of one of the five Vibhāshas or corrupt dialects, Cat.

शाक्त śakta, mfn. (fr. śakti) relating to power or energy, relating to the Śakti or divine energy under its female personification, Sarvad.; m. a worshipper of that energy (especially as identified with Durgā, wife of Śiva; the Śāktas form one of the principal sects of the Hindūs, their tenets being contained in the Tantras, and the ritual enjoined being of two kinds, the impurer called vāmācāra, q. v., and the purer dakṣiṇācāra, q. v.), RTL. 185 &c.; (°tā), m. a teacher, preceptor, RV. vii, 103, 5; patr. of Parāśara, MBh. (C. śāktya); n. N. of a Śāman (prob. = śāktya, q. v.). — **krama**, m., — **tantra**, n. N. of Tantra wks. — **bhāṣhya**, n. N. of a wk. by Abhinava-gupta. — **mata-ratna-sūtra-dīpikā**, f., — **sarvasva**, n. N. of wks. — **Śāktāgama**, m. N. of a Tantra wk. — **Śāktānanda-taramaṇī**, f. N. of a wk. compiled for the use of the Śāktas from the Tantras and Purāṇas. — **Śāktābhishheka**, m. N. of wk.

Śāktika, mf(ī)ṇ. = **śāktya jivati**, g. vetandī; peculiar to the Śāktas, Tantras; m. a worshipper of the Śakti (see śāktā above), MW.; a spearman, ib.

Śāktika, mfn. belonging or relating to a spear, spearing, speared, W.; m. a spearman, lancer, ŚiS.

Śākteya, m. a worshipper of the Śakti (see above), Vop.; patr. of Parāśara, MBh.

Śāktya, m. a worshipper of the Śakti, W.; (°tyā), m. patr. of Gaura-vīti, AitBr.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; (also -śāman, n.) N. of two Śāmans, ĀrshBr.

Śāktāyana, n. patr. fr. śāktya (also pl.), Sam-skāra.

Śāktre and Śāktreya, m. patr. of Parāśara, MBh. (C.; cf. śāktā, śānta, °teya).

शाक्मन् śākman, n. (cf. śakman) 'power' or 'help', RV.

शाक्य śākya, mfn. derived or descended from the Śakas (= śākā abhijano 'sya), g. śaṇḍīkādī; m. N. of a tribe of landowners and Kṣatriyas in Kapila-vastu (from whom Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was descended), Buddh.; MW. 21, 22; N. of Gautama Buddha himself, Nyāyam.; of his father Śuddhodana (son of Samjaya), Pur.; a Buddhist mendicant, VarBṛS.; patr. fr. śāka, g. gar-gādī; patr. fr. śāka or śākin, g. kurvādi. — **kīrti**, m. 'glory of the Śākyas', N. of a teacher, Buddh. — **ketu**, m. 'star of the Śōs', N. of Gautama Buddha, ib. — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Rājāt. — **pungava**, m. 'Śō bull', N. of Gautama Buddha, Buddh. — **putriya**, m. a Buddhist monk, Hcar. — **prabha**, m. N. of a scholar, Buddh. — **buddha**, m. = **muni**, ib. — **buddhi**, m. N. of a scholar, ib. (w. r. bodhi). — **bodhi-sattva**, m. = **muni**, ib. — **bhikṣu**, m. a Buddhist monk or mendicant, VarBṛS. — **bhikṣuka**, m. id.; (f.) f. a Buddhist nun, Daś. — **mati**, m. N. of a scholar, Buddh. — **mahā-bala**, m. N. of a king, ib. — **mitra**, m. N. of a scholar, ib. — **muni**, m. 'Śākya sage', N. of Gautama Buddha, ib.; Kād.; Hcar. &c. (also -buddha). — **rakṣita**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **vaṇṣa**, m. the Śō family, Buddh.; °śāvalīrṇa, m. 'incarnate in the Śō f.', N. of Gautama Buddha, ib. — **vardha**, m. = (or w. r. for) -**vardhana**; n. N. of a temple, Divyāv. — **śāsana**, n. the doctrine or teaching of Gautama Buddha, Hcar. — **śramaṇa** or °paka, m. a Buddhist monk, Mjicch. (in Prākṛit). — **śravana**, m. id., VarBṛS., Sch. (prob. w. r. for śramaṇa). — **śrī**, m. N. of a teacher, Buddh. — **siṃha**, m. 'Śākya lion', N. of Gautama Buddha, ib.; Rājāt.

Śākyaṇi, m. pl. N. of a school, L. (prob. w. r. for śākyā).

शाक śakra, mf(ī)n. (fr. śakra) relating or belonging or sacred to or addressed to Indra, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Kathās.; (f.) f. Indra's wife (also applied to Durgā), Pur.; n. the Nakṣatra Jyeshthā (presided over by Indra), VarBṛS.

Śākriya, mfn. = śākra (-dis, f. 'Indra's quarter,' the east), Śatr.

शाक्कर śākvara, mfn. (fr. śākvara) mighty, powerful, strong (applied to Indra, the thunderbolt &c.), VS.; AV.; TBr.; relating to the Śāman Śākvara (or to the Śakvri verses), TS.; TBr.; an imaginary kind of Soma, Suśr. (w. r. śāṇikara); m. a bull, ox, Hcar.; n. a kind of observance or ceremony, ŚākhGr.; N. of a Śāman (one of the six chief forms, based upon the Śakvri verses), ĀrshBr. — **garbha**, mfn. containing the Śāman Śākvara, ŚākhGr. — **pathyā**, f. a kind of metre, ŚiS., Sch. — **prishtha**, mfn. having the Śāman Śō for a Prishtha (q. v.), ŚākhGr. — **varna**, n. N. of a Śāman (comprising the verses RV. ix, 61, 10-12), ĀrshBr.

Śākvara, n. (fr. śākvara), g. purohitādi.

शाख śākh (prob. artificial; cf. √śākh), cl. 1. P. śākhati, to embrace, pervade, Dhātup. v, 12.

Śākha, m. N. of a manifestation of Skanda or of his son, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; Pongamia Glabra, L.; m. or n. N. of a place, Cat.; (ā), f., see next.

Śākhā, f. (īf. f. ā or ī) a branch (lit. and fig.), RV. &c. &c.; a limb of the body, arm or leg, Suśr.; a finger, Naigh. ii, 5; the surface of the body, Car.; a door-post, VarBṛS. (cf. dvāra-ś); the wing of a building, MārP.; a division, subdivision, MBh.; BhP.; the third part of an astrological Samhitā (also °khā-skandha, m.), VarBṛS.; a branch or school of the Veda (each school adhering to its own traditional text and interpretation; in the Carāṇa-vyūha, a work by Śaunaka treating of these various schools, five Śākhās are enumerated of the Rīg-veda, viz. those of the Śākalas, Bāhkalas, Āśvalāyanas, Śākhāyanas, and Mādṛukāyanas; forty-two or forty-four out of eighty-six of the Yajur-veda, fifteen of which belong to the Vājasaneyins, including those of the Kāyvas and Mādṛyāṇidinas; twelve out of a thousand said to have once existed of the Sāma-veda and nine of the Atharva-veda; of all these, however, the Rīg-veda is said to be now extant in one only, viz. the Śākala-śākhā, the Yajur-veda in five and partially in six, the Sāma-veda in one or perhaps two, and the Atharva-veda in one: although the words carāṇa and śākhā are sometimes used synonymously, yet carāṇa properly applies to the sect or collection of persons united in one school, and śākhā to the traditional text followed, as in the phrase śākhāni adhīte, he recites a particular version of the Veda), Prāt.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a branch of any science, Car.; a year, Śrīkaṇṭh. — = **pakṣāntara**, L.; = **antika**, L. — **kaṇṭha**, m. Euphorbia Nerifolia or Antiquorum, L. — **ṅga** (°khāṇ), n. a limb of the body, Yājñ. — **caṅkramaṇa**, n. skipping from branch to branch, desultory study, MW. — **caṇḍra-nṛāya**, m. rule of the moon on a bough (a phrase denoting that an object seen or matter discussed has its position or relation assigned to it merely from the appearance of contiguity), ib. — **da** (°khāda), mfn. branch-eating; m. N. of a class of animals (such as goats, elephants &c.), Car. — **daṇḍa**, m. = **raṇḍa**, L. — **āhyetri** (°khādh), m. the reciter of a Śākhā, follower of any partic. text of the Veda, MW. — **nagara** (MBh.; Hariv.) or °raka (MBh.; MārP.), n. 'branch-town', a suburb. — **ntaga** (°khān), mfn. one who has finished one Śākhā, Mn. iii, 145. — **ntara** (°khān), n. another Vedic school, Āpast.; R. &c. — **ntariya** (°khān), mfn. belonging to another Vedic school, Bādar., Sch.; Madhus.; — **karman**, n. the (rule of) action bel' to another V° school, MW. — **pavitra**, n. a means or instrument of purification fastened to a branch, Āpśr.; KātyŚr., Sch. — **paśm**, m. a victim tied to a branch (instead of to a sacrificial post), ŚākhGr. — **pitta**, n. inflammation of the extremities (i. e. the hands, feet &c.), L. — **pura**, n. or -**puri**, f. = **nagara**, L. — **pushpa-pālāśa-vat**, mfn. having branches and blossoms and leaves, MBh. — **prakṛiti**, f. pl. the eight remoter princes to be considered in time of war (opp. to mūla-prakṛiti), Kull. on Mn. vii, 157. — **bāhu**, m. a branch-like (i. e. slender) arm, Śak. — **bhṛit**, m. 'branch-bearer', a tree, Kir. — **bheda**, m. difference of (Vedic) school, W. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. (īf. f.) consisting of branches of, Daś. — **mṛiga**, m. 'branch-animal,'

a monkey, MBh.; R.; VarBṛS. &c.; a squirrel, W.; *-gaṇḍyuta*, mfn. filled with or possessed of troops of monkeys, MW.; *-tva*, n. the condition or nature of a monkey, R.; *gāṇika-pati*, m. 'lord of troops of monkeys,' N. of Sugriva, MW. — *°mlā* (*°khām*), f. a kind of plant (= *vrīkshāmlā*), MW. — *raṇḍa*, m. a man who is faithless or a traitor to his Śākhā, i.e. a Brāhman who has deserted his own Vedic school, L. (cf. *-daṇḍa*). — *rathya*, f. a branch-road, side-road, DevīP. — *vāta*, m. pain in the limbs, Suśr. — *vilina*, mfn. settled or sitting on branches (said of birds), Kathās. — *siṃhā*, f. 'br'-root, a root growing from a br° (as in the Indian Banyan tree, = *avaroha*), L.; a creeper growing upwards from the root of a tree (accord. to some), MW. — *°sraya* (*°khās*), m. attachment to a Śākhā, adherence to a partic. school, ib. — *saṃāna*, N. of wk. — *stha*, mfn. standing or being on br°s (of trees), R. — *°sthi* (*°khās*), n. a bone of the arm or leg, a long bone, L. — *śākhāla*, m. Calamus Rotang, L.

śākhī, m. pl. N. of a people (= *turushka*; cf. next), L.

śākhin, mfn. provided with branches, Yājñ.; MBh.; Hariv.; separated into schools (said of the Veda), BhP.; adhering to a partic. Vedic school, Kull.; TPāt., Sch.; m. a tree, Suparṇ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a Veda which exists in various schools, L.; the follower of any Vedic school, Bādar., Sch.; Salvadora Persica, L.; N. of a king, L.; pl. N. of a people (= *turushka*; cf. *śākhī*), L.

śākhila, m. N. of a man, Kathās.

śākhīya, mfn. (ifc.) belonging to a branch or school of the Veda, BṛĀrUp.

śākhya, mfn. resembling a branch, Pāp. v, 3, 103; belonging to the branch of a tree, branching, ramifying (lit. and fig.), W.

शाखोऽशक्यो *śākhōṭa* or *ṭaka*, m. Trophis Aspera (a small, crooked, ugly tree), Bhpr.

शांकर *śāṃkara*, mf(i)n. (fr. *śaṃ-kara*) relating or belonging to Śaṃkha, Kathās.; relating to or derived from or composed by Śaṃkarācārya, Sarvad.; Cat.; m. a bull, W.; a follower of Śaṃkarācārya, MW.; (i), f., see below; n. the Nakshatra Ardra (presided over by Śiva), VarYogay. — *brāhmaṇa*, n. N. of a Brāhmaṇa.

Śāṃkari, m. patr. of Skanda, Bālar.; of Gaṇeśa, L.; fire, W.; a Muni, ib.

Śāṃkari, f. Śiva's arrangement of the letters, the Śiva-sūtra, Cat.; the commentary of Śāṃkara-miśra, ib. — *kroḍa*, m., *-ratnamālā*, f. N. of wks.

Śāṃkariya, n. N. of wk.

शाङ्क्य *śāṅkavya*, m. a patr. fr. *śaṅku*, g. *gargādi* and *kurv-ādi*.

śāṅkavyāyanī, f. of *śāṅkavya*, g. *lohitādi*.

śāṅkuka, m. N. of a poet, Rājat.

śāṅkupathika, mfn. (fr. *śaṅku-patha*), Pāp. v, 1, 77, Vārt. 2.

śāṅkurā, m. (applied to the penis), AV.

शाङ्कुची *śāṅkucī*, f. the skate fish (cf. *śaṅkucī*, *śaṅkucī*), W.

शाङ्क *śāṅkha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *śāṅkhā*) relating to or made of a conch or any shell; n. the sound of a conch-shell, L.

śāṅkhamitra, m. patr. fr. *śāṅkha-mitra*, Pravar.

śāṅkhamitri, m. (patr. fr. id.) N. of a grammarian, APrāt., Sch.

śāṅkhalikhita, mfn. composed by Śāṅkha and Likhita (q.v.), Parāś.

śāṅkhāyana, m. (patr. fr. *śāṅkha*), N. of a teacher (author of a Brāhmaṇa and two Sūtras, pl. his descendants or followers), TPāt.; mfn. relating &c. to Śāṅkhāyana, Cat.; n. Ś°'s work, ĀsvGr. — *grihya-sūtra*, n. the Grihya-sūtras ascribed to Ś°. — *carana*, m. or n. N. of a Carana of the Rīg-veda. — *brāhmaṇa*, n. the Brāhmaṇa of Ś° (also called Kaushitaki-br°). — *śrauta-sūtra*, n. the Śrauta-sūtra of Ś°. — *śāṅkhāyanāranyaka*, n., *°kāpanishad*, f. N. of wks. — *śāṅkhāyanāhnikā*, n. N. of a wk. by Acala.

śāṅkhāyanin, m. pl. the pupils of Śāṅkhāyana, MW.

śāṅkhāyanya, m. patr. fr. *śāṅkhāyana*, g. *kuṇjādi*.

śāṅkhika, mf(i)n. made from or relating to a

conch-shell or to any shell, shelly, W.; m. a shell-blower or player on the conch-shell, Śiś.; a shell-cutter, worker or dealer in shells (constituting a partic. caste called Śāṅkhāri), L.

śāṅkhina, m. patr. fr. *śāṅkhin*, Pāp. vi, 4, 166, Sch.

śāṅkhya, mfn. made or prepared from shells, Suśr.; born in Śāṅkha, g. *śaṅḍikādi*; m. patr. fr. *śāṅkha*, g. *gargādi*.

शाङ्गुश *śāṅgushā*, v.l. for *sāṅgushā*.

शाचि 1. *śāci*, m. pl. (perhaps connected with 2. *śāka*) barley or other grain which has the husk removed and is coarsely ground, VS. (Mahldh.).

शाचि 2. *śāci* (prob. fr. *√śac* = *śak*), and having the sense of 'strong' in the following compounds. — *gu*, mfn. (prcb.) going or advancing strongly (fr. *gu* = *ga* [cf. *adhr-gu*]; Śay. 'having strong cattle or clearly manifested rays,' fr. *gu* = *go*), RV. viii, 17, 12. — *pūjana*, mfn. (prob.) having earnest worship, ib.

शाट *śāṭa*, m. (fr. *√śaṭ*?) a strip of cloth, a kind of skirt or petticoat, a partic. sort of garment or gown, Vas.; Cāp.; (i), f., see below.

śāṭaka, m. n. = *śāṭa*, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; (ikā), f. id., Divyāv.

śāṭi, f. id., SaddhP.

śāṭi, f. id., MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *paṭira*, n., *-paṭika*, n., *-picchaka*, n., *-praachada*, n., g. *vaśādi*.

śāṭiya. See *tāmra-s°*.

शाङ्ग *śāṅga*, mfn. born in Śaṅga, g. *śaṅḍikādi*; patr. fr. *śaṅga*, g. *gargādi*.

Śāṭyāyana, m. (patr. fr. *śāṭya*) N. of a teacher and author of various wks. (see below); pl. 'the followers of Śāṭyāyana,' ĀsvGr.; R. &c.; (i), f. N. of an Upanishad; n. an oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of an act or rite (cf. *-homa*); mf(i)n. of or belonging to Ś° or Ś°-brāhmaṇa, MW. — *gotra*, n. the family of Ś°, R. — *brāhmaṇa*, n. the Brāhmaṇa of Ś°, ŚrS. — *smṛiti*, f. the law-book of Ś°, Hcat. — *homa*, m. N. of a partic. oblation (cf. above), Tithyad.

Śāṭyāyanaka, n. the Brāhmaṇa of Śāṭyāyana or a passage from it, ŚrS.

Śāṭyāyani, m. patr. of the author of a law-book, ŚBr. (cf. g. *tikādi*).

Śāṭyāyanin, m. pl. the followers of Śāṭyāyana (N. of a Śākhā of the Yajur-veda), Lāṭy.; Śay.

Śāṭyāyaniyōpanishad, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Śāṭyāyaniy-upanishad, f. id.

शाट *śāṭha*, m. (prob. patr. fr. *śaṭha*), see *kātha-s°*.

śāṭhāyana. See next.

śāṭhāyanya, m. patr. fr. *śaṭha* (pl. *°yanāḥ*), g. *kuṇjādi*.

śāṭhin. See *kātha-s°*.

śāṭhya, n. wickedness, deceit, guile, roguery, dishonesty, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *vat*, mfn. deceitful, wicked, dishonest, VarBṛS.

śāṭhyāniya, m. pl. N. of a Śākhā or school, MW. (prob. w.r. for *śāṭy°*).

शाठर *śāṭhara*, m. a patr., Śaṃskarak.

शाड *śād*, cl. I. Ā. *śādate*, to praise, Dhātup. viii, 37.

शाडव *śāḍava*, m. = *shāḍava*, Harav. (cf. *phala-s°*).

शाङ्गल *śāḅgala* or *śāḅgala*. See *śāḅgala*.

शाण 1. *śāṇa*, m. (or ā, f.; fr. *√śo*, cf. *śāna*) a whetstone, grindstone, touchstone, Kāv.; Rājat.; a saw, L. — *śāṇāḍiva*, m. 'living by a whetstone,' an armourer, L. — *śāṇāsmaka* or *śāṇāsmān*, n. a whetstone, grindstone, touchstone, Kāv.; *°ima-ghar-shana*, n. rubbing (anything) on a touchstone, ib. — *śāṇāpala*, m. a whetstone, ib.

śāṇita, mfn. sharpened on a grindstone, whetted, ground, L.

शाण 2. *śāṇa*, m. (or ā, f.) a weight of four Māshas, Hariv.; Bhpr. — *pāḍa*, m. a quarter of a Śāpa (i.e. a Māsha), Car. — *pramāṇa*, mfn. weighing a Śāpa, Hariv.

śāṇika, mfn. weighing a Śāpa, Bhpr.

śāṇya. See *dvi-s°*.

शाण 3. *śāṇā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *śāṇa*) made of hemp or Bengal flax, hempen, flaxen, ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. or n. a hempen garment, Gaut.; (i), f., see below. — *vāsa* or *-vāsika*, m. N. of an Arhat, L.

śāṇaka, m. or n. a hempen cloth or garment, Lalit. — *vāsa*, m. = *śāṇa-vāsa*, Buddh.

śāṇavatya, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

śāṇi, m. Corchorus Olitorius (a plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth or cordage is prepared), L.

śāṇī, f. a hempen cloth or garment, MBh.; ragged or torn raiment, the tattered clothes of a Jain ascetic, L.; a single breadth of cloth given to a student at his investiture, W.; a small tent or screen, ib.; gesture, gesticulation, ib.

शाणीर *śāṇīra*, n. = *saṇīra*, L.

शाण्ड *śāṇḍa*, m. (patr. fr. *śāṇḍa*) N. of a man, RV.; of the father of Lakshmi-dhara, Cat. — *dūrva*, f. a kind of plant, AV. (v.l. *pāka-dūrva*).

शाण्डाकी *śāṇḍāki*, f. a kind of animal, Car.

śāṇḍika, m. an animal living in holes, ib. (v.l. *śāṭuka*).

शाण्डिक *śāṇḍikya*, mfn. born in Śāṇḍika, Pāp. iv, 3, 92.

शाण्डिल *śāṇḍila*, mfn. derived from or enjoined by Śāṇḍilya &c., ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; m. pl. the descendants of Śāṇḍila, TĀr.; ĀsvR. (cf. g. *kaṇvādi*); (sg.) w.r. for *śaṇḍila* or *śaṇḍilya*; (i), f., see next.

śāṇḍilī, f. N. of a Brāhmaṇi (worshipped as the mother of Agni), MBh.; Hariv. — *pūtra* (*śāṇḍilī*), m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.; (prob.) of Agni, Cat. — *mātri*, f. the mother of Śāṇḍilī, Pañcat.

śāṇḍileya, m. metron. fr. *śāṇḍilī*, (prob.) N. of Agni, Cat.

śāṇḍilya, mfn. derived from or composed by Śāṇḍilya &c., Cat.; m. patr. fr. *śāṇḍila*, g. *gargādi*; N. of various teachers, authors &c. (esp. of a Muni or sage from whom one of the three principal families of the Kanouj or Kānyakubja Brāhmaṇs is said to be descended; he is the author of a law-book and of the Bhakti-sūtra or aphorisms enjoining 'love or devotion to God' as one of the three means of salvation—a doctrine said to have been formulated in the 12th century; see *bhakti*, R.T.L. 63); of Agni, Hariv.; Aegle Marmelos, Bhpr.; n. N. of various wks. of Śāṇḍilya (esp. = *-sūtra* and = *°lyōpanishad*). — *grihya*, n. the Grihya-sūtra of Ś°, ĀpŚr., Sch. — *gotra*, n. the family of Ś°, MW. — *putra*, m. N. of a teacher, ArshBr. — *lakshmaṇa*, n. N. of a Commentator, Sch. — *vidyā*, f. the doctrine of Ś° (in the ChUp.). — *sūtra*, n. the aphorisms of Ś° (see above); *-pravacana*, n., *-bhāshya*, n., *-vyākhyā*, f.; *°tri-bhāshya*, n. N. of Comms. on the above wk.; *°triya*, mfn. relating to it, Cat. — *smṛiti*, f. the law-book of Ś°. — *śāṇḍilyōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad.

śāṇḍilyāyana, m. (patr. fr. *śāṇḍilya*) N. of a teacher, ŚBr.; Lāṭy.

śāṇḍilyāyanaka, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *arihaṇḍādi*.

शान 1. *śāṇa*, mfn. (fr. *√śo*; cf. *śita*) sharpened, whetted, sharp, Kathās.; Rājat.; thin, feeble, slender, emaciated, Hariv.; Kāv.; VarBṛS.; n. the thorn-apple, MW. — *śikha*, mfn. sharp-pointed, W. — *śrīṅgin*, m. N. of a mountain, MārK.P. — *śātā-tapa*, m. N. of a lawgiver (cf. *vriddha-s°*); *-smṛiti*, f. Ś°'s law-book; *°piya*, mfn. composed by Ś°, Cat. — *śātōdara*, mf(i)n. thin-waisted, slender, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; *-tva*, n. thinness, slenderness, Hariv.

1. *śātana*, n. the act of sharpening or wetting, MW.; sharpness, thinness, ib.

शान 2. *śāṇa*, m. (fr. *√śad*) falling out or decaying (of nails, hair &c.), Suśr.

2. *śātana*, mf(i)n. causing to fall or decay, felling, destroying, hewing or cutting off, Nir.; Kāv.; Kathās.; n. the act of causing to fall &c.; cutting or plucking off, L.; destroying, ruining, MārK.P.; polishing, planing, MārK.P.; a means of removing or destroying, Suśr.; ŚārṅgS. (cf. *garbha-s°*).

Śānta, mfn. caused to fall, overthrown, destroyed, cut off &c., MBh.

Śātin, mfn. cut off (ifc.), Ragh.

शान्त 3. *śāta*, n. joy, pleasure, happiness, L.; mfn. handsome, bright, happy, W.

शान्त 4. *śāta*, Vṛiddhi form of *śata*, in comp. — **kumbha**, n. (fr. *śata-kumbhā*) gold, MBh.; R. &c.; mfn. golden, ib.; m. Nerium Odorum, L.; the thorn-apple, L.; — *drava*, n. melted gold, Ml.; — *mayā*, mf(ī)n. made or consisting of gold, golden, MBh.; Hariv.; R. — **kaumbha**, mfn. (fr. *śatakumbha*) golden, ib.; n. gold, ib.; — *mayā*, mf(ī)n. golden, BhP. — **kratava**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śatā-kratu*) relating to Indra (with *śarṣana*, n. a rainbow, Vcar.; with *āśā*, f. the east, Kād.) — **dvāreya**, m. patr. fr. *śatā-dvāra*, g. *subhrādi*. — **pata**, mfn. (fr. *śatā-pati*), g. *aiṣapaty-ādi*. — **pattra**, mfn. (fr. *śatā-pattra*), g. *śarkarādi*. — **pattra**, m. or **ki**, f. (fr. id.) moonlight, L. — **patha**, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to or based upon the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa, Kāś.; Śamk.; = *śatapatha-bṛ*, Hcat.; *ṭhi-ka*, m. an adherent or teacher of the ŚBr., L. — **parṇeya**, m. patr. fr. *śatā-parṇa*, ŚBr. — **putra**, n. (fr. *śatā-putra*) the possession of a hundred sons, g. *manoḥrādi*. — **bhishā**, mf(ī)n. born under the Nakṣatra Śata-bhishaj, Pāp. iv, 2, 7, Vartt. 1, Pat. — **bhishaja**, mf(ī)n. id., ib. — **bhīru**, m. (fr. *śatā-bhīru*) a kind of Mallikā or Arabian jasmine, L. — **manava**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śatā-manyu*) relating or belonging to Indra, Kīr. (with *āśā*, f. the eastern quarter, Hcar.) — **māna**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śatā-māna*) bought with the measure of one hundred, Pāp. v, 1, 27. — **rātrika**, mfn. (fr. *śatā-rātra*) relating to the ceremony of a hundred nights (or days), KātyŚr., Sch. — **vaneya**, m. patr. fr. *śatā-vanī*, RV. — **śūrpa**, m. (fr. *śatā-śūrpa*) N. of a man, Nid. — **hrada**, mfn. (fr. *śatā-hrada*) relating or belonging to lightning, Ragh.

शान्तक *śāntaka*, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. (v.1.)

शान्तकर्षि *śāntakarṣi* or *ṇin*, m. (fr. *śatā-karṇa* or *śatā-kṛ*) N. of various kings, Ragh.; Pur.; of an author, Cat.

शान्तपन्त *śāntapanta* (only du. *ṇtā*; prob. w.r.), RV. x, 106, 5.

शान्तला *śāntalā*, f., v.1. for *sāntalā*, q. v.

शान्तलेय *śāntaleya*, m. patr. fr. *śāntala*, g. *subhrādi*.

शान्तवाहन *śāntavāhana*, m. N. of a king (= *śānti-vāhana*), Kathās.

शान्तातप *śāntātapa*. See under 1. *śāta*.

शान्ताहर *śāntāhara*, m. N. of a man, g. *subhrādi*.

Śāntāhareya, m. patr. fr. prec., ib.

शात्र *śātra*, n. N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

शात्रव *śātrava*, mf(i)n. (fr. *śātru*) belonging to an enemy, hostile, inimical, R.; Ragh.; m. an enemy, MBh.; Kāv.; n. enmity, hostility, L.; a multitude of enemies, L. **Śāstravāṅgita**, n. an enemy's intention, MW.

Śāstraviya, mfn. relating to an enemy, inimical, Śis.

Śāstrumtapi, m. pl. (fr. *śāstrum-tapa*) N. of a people or community, g. *dāmany-ādi*.

Śāstrumtapiya, m. a king or chief of the Śāstrumtapis, ib.

शावल *śātvala*, m. pl. N. of a Śākhā or Vedic school, MW.

शाद *śāda*, m. (fr. $\sqrt{2}$ *śād*, cf. 2. *śāta*) falling off, dropping (see *parṇa-pā*); young grass, RV.; VS.; mud, slime, L.; = *rakṣas*, Śāy. on RV. ix, 15, 6; (ā), f. a brick, Gobh. — **harita**, mfn. green or fresh with young grass, L.

Śādvāla, mfn. (often written *śādvāla*; cf. Pāp. iv, 2, 88) abounding in fresh or green grass, grassy, verdant, green; n. sg. and pl. (L. also m.); ifc. f. (ā) a place abounding in young grass, grassy spot, turf, GṛS.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; n. a bull, L. (written *śādvāla*). — **vat**, mfn. covered with grass, grassy, PārGr. — **sthali**, f. a grassy spot, grass-plot, MW. **Śādvālabha**, m. a partic. green insect, Suśr.

Śādvāla, n. the being covered with grass, BhP. **Śādvālin**, mfn. covered with grass, grassy, green, R.

शान् *śān* (for $\sqrt{śo}$), only in Desid. Ā. *śāṅśate*, to whet, sharpen, Dhātup. xxiii, 26 (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 6).

Śāna, m. (cf. 1. *śāna*) a whetstone, grindstone, touchstone, L.; (ī), f. a sort of cucumber or colocynth, L. — **pāda**, m. N. of the Pānpātra mountain, MW.; a stone for grinding sandal, ib.

Śāni, f., Siddh.

Śānita, mfn. (cf. *śāṇita*) whetted, sharpened (compar. *-tara*), Kāv.

Śāniya, mfn. to be whetted or sharpened, Pat.

1. **Śānta**, mfn. (perhaps always w. r. for 1. *śāta*, q. v.) = *śānita*, L.; thin, slender, Hariv.; R. (Sch.)

Śāntōdara, mfn. (for *śāntōdara*, q. v.) slender-waisted (*-tva*, n.), Hariv.; VarBṛS.

शानच् *śānac*, (in gram.) a technical term for the Kṛit affixes *āna* or *amāna* (used in forming present participles Ātmane-pada when the radical syllable is accentuated, or for *āna* substituted for *hi*, the affix of the 2. sg. Impv.)

शानिल *śānila*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

शानैश्चर *śānaiścara*, mfn. (fr. *śanaiś-cara*) relating to Saturn or to his day, falling on a Saturday, Vet.

शान्त 2. *śāntā*, mfn. (fr. $\sqrt{1}$ *śam*) appeased, pacified, tranquil, calm, free from passions, undisturbed, Up.; MBh. &c.; soft, pliant, Hariv.; gentle, mild, friendly, kind, auspicious (in augury; opp. to *dīpta*), AV. &c. &c.; abated, subsided, ceased, stopped, extinguished, averted (*śāntam* or *dīk* *śāntam* or *śāntam pāpam*, may evil or sin be averted! may God forbear! Heaven forbid! not so!), ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; rendered ineffective, innoxious, harmless (said of weapons), MBh.; R.; come to an end, gone to rest, deceased, departed, dead, died out, ib.; Ragh.; Rājāt.; purified, cleansed, W.; m. an ascetic whose passions are subdued, W.; tranquillity, contentment (as one of the Rasas, q. v.); N. of a son of Day, MBh.; of a son of Manu Tāmāsa, MārKp.; of a son of Śambara, Hariv.; of a son of Idhma-jihva, BhP.; of a son of Āpa, VP.; of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; (ā), f. (in music) a fife, Drutī, Samgīt.; Emblica Officinalis, L.; Prosopis Spicigera and another species, L.; a kind of Dūrva grass, L.; a partic. drug (= *reṇukā*), L.; N. of a daughter of Daśa-ratha (adopted daughter of Loma-pāda or Roma-pāda and wife of Rishya-śringa), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; (with Jinas) of a goddess who executes the orders of the 7th Arhat, L.; of a Śakti, MW.; n. tranquillity, peace of mind, BhP.; N. of a Varsha in Jambu-dvīpa, ib.; N. of a Tirtha, W. — **kārṇa**, m. (with prefixed *śrī*) N. of a king, BhP. — **krodha**, mfn. one whose anger is appeased, MW. — **gūṇa**, mfn. one whose virtues are destroyed, i. e. deceased, R. — **ghora-vimūḍhatva**, n. calmness and vehemence and infatuation, BhP. — **cetas**, mfn. tranquil-minded, Kāv.; composed in mind, calm, Pañcat.; Hit. &c. — **jvara**, mfn. one whose fever or grief is alleviated, MBh. — **tā**, f. quietness, calmness, freedom from passion, Kathās. — **toya**, mfn. having calm or still waters, gently flowing, MW. — **tva**, n. = *-lā*, MaitrUp.; BhP. — **devatya**, mfn. who or what appeases a god, that by which a divinity is appeased, MW. — **pura**, n. (W.) or **ri**, f. (Buddh.) N. of a town. — **bhaya**, m. N. of a son of Medhātithi, VP.; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by him, ib. (v.1. *śānta-nava*). — **mati**, m. 'composed in mind,' N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit. — **manas**, mfn. composed in mind, MBh.; Sak.; VarBṛS. — **mala**, mfn. having all defilement removed, W. — **moha**, n. 'having delusion dispelled,' (with Jinas) N. of the 11th of the 14 steps towards supreme happiness, Cat. — **yoni** (*śāntā*), mfn. one whose birth-place is auspicious, TBr. — **rajas**, mfn. dustless or passionless (lit. 'having dust or passion allayed'), Bhag. — **raya**, mfn. slackened in speed, W.; m. N. of a son of Dharmā-sārathi, BhP. — **rava**, mfn. uttering auspicious sounds, VarBṛS. — **raśmi**, mfn. one whose rays are extinguished or dimmed (as the sun), R. — **rasa**, m. the sentiment of quietism or tranquillity, MW.; — **nāṭaka**, n. N. of a drama. — **rūpa**, mfn. having a tranquil appearance, tr^o, calm, Pañcat. — **lābha**, mfn. that which has ceased to bear interest, Bṛhhasp. — **vivāda**, mfn. having disputes allayed, reconciled, appeased, W.

— **vīra-deśikēndra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śrī**, m. N. of Pracaṇḍa-deva, W. — **sumati**, m. N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit. (cf. *śānta-mati*). — **sūri**, m. N. of a scholiast, Cat. — **sona**, m. N. of a son of Subāhu, BhP. — **haya**, m. N. of a son of Manu Tāmāsa, VP. — **hṛdaya**, mfn. tranquil-hearted, ChUp. **Śāntātman**, mfn. calm-minded, composed, MaitrUp. **Śāntāntakara**, m. N. of a son of Śambara, Hariv. **Śāntārcis**, mfn. whose flame is extinguished, gone out (as fire), MBh.

Śāntaka, mfn. allaying, appeasing (see *roga-s^o*).

Śāntaya, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to calm any one, Śak.

Śānti, f. tranquillity, peace, quiet, peace or calmness of mind, absence of passion, averting of pain (*śānti*! *śānti*! *śānti*! may the three kinds of pain be averted!), indifference to objects of pleasure or pain, KathUp.; MBh. &c.; alleviation (of evil or pain), cessation, abatement, extinction (of fire &c.), AV. &c. &c.; a pause, breach, interruption, Heat; any expiatory or propitiatory rite for averting evil or calamity, Br. &c. (cf. RTL. 346); 'peace, welfare, prosperity, good fortune, ease, comfort, happiness, bliss, MBh.; R. &c.; destruction, end, eternal rest, death, Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP.; = *śānti-kalpa*, BhP.; Tranquillity &c. personified (as a daughter of Śrad-dhā, as the wife of Atharvan, as the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharmā), Hariv.; Prab.; Pur.; m. N. of a son of Indra, MBh.; of Indra in the tenth Manv-antara, Pur.; of a Tushita (son of Vishnu and Dakṣiṇā), ib.; of a son of Kṛishṇa and Kālidī, ib.; of a Rishi, MBh.; of a son of Āngiras, ib.; of a disciple of Bhūti, MārKp.; of a son of Nīla and father of Su-śānti, VP.; (with Jinas) of an Arhat and Cakra-vartin, L.; of a teacher (also called *rat-nākara-s^o*), Buddh. — **kamalākara**, m. N. of part of wk. — **kara**, mfn. causing peace or prosperity, VarBṛS.; m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **karapa**, n. the averting of evil, KātyŚr. — **kartṛi**, mfn. causing tranquillity, calming, allaying, MW.; m. any divinity who averts evil or suffering, ib. — **karman**, n. any action for averting evil, ĀśvGr.; N. of wk. — **kalpa**, m., — **kalpa-dīpikā**, f., — **kalpa-pra-dīpa**, m., — **kalpa-latā**, f., — **kalyāṇi**, f. N. of wks. — **kāma**, m. desire of tranquillity, W.; mfn. desirous of tr^o, ib. — **kārin**, mfn. soothing, pacifying, A. — **kṛit**, mfn. removing evil or causing alleviation by reciting texts &c., MBh. — **khaṇḍa**, — **gana-pati**, m. N. of wks. — **gupta** (Buddh.), — **guru** (Cat.), m. N. of men. — **griha** (VarBṛS.) or **haka** (L.), n. a room for the performance of propitiatory rites to avert evil. — **grantha**, m., — **candrikā**, f., — **caritra**, n., — **caritra-nāṭaka**, n., — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of wks. — **jala**, n. = *śānti-uda*, W. — **tattvāmrta**, n. N. of wk. — **da**, mfn. causing tranquillity or prosperity, VarBṛS.; N. of Vishnu, RTL. 106, n. 1. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. — **deva**, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; (ā [Hariv.; Pur.], or ī [VP.]), f. N. of a daughter of Devaka (and one of Vasu-deva's wives). — **nātha**, m. N. of an Arhat (with Jinas; = *śānti*), Śatr.; — **caritra**, n., — **puṇya**, n. N. of wks. — **nirapa**, m., — **paṭala**, — **pad-dhati**, f. N. of wks. — **parvan**, n. 'Tranquillizing-section,' N. of the 12th book of the Mahā-bhārata (the longest in the whole poem and consisting chiefly of stories, discourses and episodes narrated for the tranquillizing of the troubled spirit of Yudhi-shthira after the termination of the war and the slaughter of his relatives). — **pāṭha**, m. N. of wk. — **pātra**, n. a vessel for propitiatory water, ŚākhGr. — **pārī-jāta**, m. N. of wk. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Kshitiś. — **purāṇa**, n., — **pustaka**, m., — **prakarana**, n., — **prakāra**, m., — **prakāśa**, m. N. of wks. — **prabha**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **bhājana**, n. = *pātra*, ŚākhGr. — **bhā-shya**, n., — **mantra**, m., — **mayūkha**, m. N. of wks. — **yukta**, mfn. connected with welfare or prosperity, auspicious, R. — **rakṣita**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **ratna**, n. or — **ratnākara**, m. N. of wk. — **vara-varman**, m. or — **varman**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **vācana**, n. the reciting of a text for averting evil &c. g. *puṇyādhā-vācandī* on Pāp. v, 1, 111, Vartt. 3; mfn. = *śānti-vācanam prayojanam aya*, ib. — **vāda**, m. N. of wk. — **vāhana**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — **vidhāna**, n., — **vidhi**, ni., — **vilāsa**, m., — **viveka**, m. N. of wks. — **vṛata**, n. N. of a partic. religious observance, RāmātUp. — **śātaka**, n., — **śātaka-saṃgraha** (?), m. N. of wks. — **śarman**, m. N. of a Brahman, Inscr. — **śīla**, m. 'quiet-tempered,' N. of a man, Vet. — **sadman**, n. a room for

performing any propitiatory rite for averting evil (= *grīha*), VarBrS. — **sarvasva**, n. N. of wk. — **sailla**, n. propitiatory water, Hcar. — **sāra**, m., — **sāra-bhāṣya**, n. N. of wks. — **sūkta**, n. N. of a hymn, Cat. — **sūri**, m. N. of an author, ib. — **soma**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **stava**, m. N. of sev. wks. (cf. *bṛīhač-chānti-sū*). — **homa**, m. a propitiatory oblation, Mn.; MBh.; — **mantra**, m. N. of work.

Śāntika, mfn. propitiatory, expiatory, averting evil, Hcar.; producing or relating to ease or quiet, MW.; m. pl. N. of a people, VarBrS.; MarkP.; n. a propitiatory rite for averting evil, MBh.; VarBrS. &c. — **karman**, n. a magical rite performed for removing obstacles, MW. **Śāntikādhya**, m. N. of work.

Śāntivā, f. N. of a deity, Kauś.

Śāntya, incomp. for *śānti*. — **agni-parīkṣhādigrantha**, m. N. of wk. — **ākara**, **ākara-gupta**, m. N. of poets, Sadukt. — **uda**, n. propitiatory water; — **kumbha**, m. a vessel for holding prop^o water, W. — **udaka**, n. = *uda*, Gaut.; Vait.; Kāv.; — **prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **uddiyota**, m. N. of wk.

Śāntvā, ind. = *śamitvā*, having become tranquil, Pāp.; Vop.

शान्तनव śāntanava, mf(ī)n. written or composed by Śāntanu, Cat.; m. patr. of Bhīṣma (as son of king Śāntanu, the reputed great uncle of the Pāṇḍavas), MBh.; N. of a son of Medhātithi, VP.; of various writers (esp. of the author of the *Phit-sūtras*; cf. *oṣṍcārya*); (ī), f. (scil. *īkā*) the Comm. composed by Śāntanu, Cat.; n. N. of the Dvīpa ruled by Śāntanava, VP. — **śaṇṭ-sūtra**, n. N. of a Vedānta wk. **Śāntanavācārya**, m. the author of the *Phit-sūtras* (on accentuation).

Śāntanu, m. N. of the father of Bhīṣma (in older language *Śāntanu*, q.v.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a partic. inferior kind of grain, Suśr. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of (being) Śāntanu, MBh. — **nan-dana**, m. 'Ś's son', patr. of Bhīṣma, Dhanañj. **Śāntanū-ja**, m. (m. c. for *tanu-ja*) id., MBh.

शान्त śānto &c. See *śānto*.

शान्वति śāntvatī, f. Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.

शाप 1. śāpa, m. (ifc. f. ā; fr. *śap*) a curse, malediction, abuse, oath, imprecation, ban, interdiction (acc. with *vac*, *dā*, *pra-śyami*, *ny-śas*, *vi-śrij*, *ā-dīś*, 'to pronounce or utter a curse on any one' with dat., gen., loc., or acc. with *prati*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **grasta**, mfn. seized by or suffering from a curse, W. — **ja**, mfn. arising from a c°, ib. — **tā**, f. being under a c°, Kād. — **nāśana**, m. 'c°-destroyer', N. of a Muni, Cat. — **parīkṣhata**, mfn. = *grasta*, R. — **prada**, mfn. uttering a curse, MW. — **pradāna**, n. utterance of a c°, VP. — **bhāj**, mfn. labouring under a c°, ib. — **mukta**, mfn. freed from a c°, W. — **mukti**, f. deliverance from a c°, Kathās. — **moksha**, m. id., MBh.; uttering of a c°, R. — **yantrita**, mfn. restrained by a curse, Ragh. — **vimocana**, n. N. of wk. — **śamāyukta**, mfn. = *grasta*, R. **Śāpānta**, m. the end of a curse or of the period of its effect, Megh. **Śāpāmbu**, n. water used in formularies of cursing, VP. **Śāpāva-sāna**, n. = *śāpānta*, MW. **Śāpāstra**, m. 'having curses for weapons', a saint (whose c°s are formidable even to deities), L. **Śāpōtsarga**, m. the utterance of a curse, MBh. **Śāpōdaka**, n. = *śāpāmbu*, Mcar. **Śāpōddhāra**, m. deliverance from a curse, R.

Śāpāyana, m. patr. fr. *śāpa*, g. *atvādi*.

Śāpita, mfn. (fr. Caus. of *śap*) made to take an oath, one to whom an oath has been administered, sworn, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Śāpiya, m. N. of a school, PratiñāS. (v. l. *śāpiya*).

Śāpeya, m. N. of a teacher (pl. his school), g. *śaunakādi*.

Śāpeya, m. N. of a disciple of Yājñavalkya, Vāyup.; m. the followers of Śāpeya, g. *śaunakādi*.

शाप 2. śāpa, m. (of doubtful derivation) floating wood or other substances, RV.; AV.

Śāpeṭa, m. or n. (?) floating reed &c., Kauś.

शापटिक śāpaṭika or *śāpaṭhika*, m. a peacock, L.

शाफरिक śāpharika, m. (fr. *śaphara*) a fisherman, Pāp. iv, 4, 35, Sch.

शामाक्षि śāphākṣi, m., patr. fr. *śāphākṣha*, Pravar.

शामेय śāpheya, m. N. of a school of the Yajur-veda (cf. *śāpeya*).

शाम śāba. See *śāva*.

शारार śābara, mfn. (fr. *śabara*) wicked, malicious, L.; m. injury, offence, L.; Symplocos Racemosa, Bhpr. (cf. *sāvara*); N. of a teacher, and of various wks. (cf. below); (ī), f. the dialect of the Śābaras, Sāh.; Mṛicch.; Introd.; Carpopogon Pruriens, L.; n. copper, L.; darkness, L.; a kind of sandal (cf. *śāmbara*), L. — **kaustubha**, m. or n., — **cintāmaṇi**, m., — **tantra**, n., — **tantra-śarvasva**, n. N. of wks. — **bhāṣya**, n. N. of Śābara's commentary on the *Mīmāṃsā-sūtras*. — **bhedākhya**, n. copper, L. — **mahā-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra by Śrī-kapṭha-śiva Paṇḍita. **Śābarōtsava**, m. a partic. festival of the Mlecchas, Kālp. **Śābarōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Śābaraka, m. (w. r. *śāv*) Symplocos Racemosa, L.; (īkā), f. a kind of leech, Suśr.

Śābarajambuka, mfn. (fr. *śabara-jambu*), Pāp. iv, 2, 119, Sch.

Śābarāyana, m. patr. fr. *śabara*, g. *haritādi*.

Śābari, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

शारलीय śābaliya, mfn. (fr. *śabala*), g. *kṛīśāvōdi*.

Śābalya, n. a mixture, medley, BhP.; (ā), f. (prob.) a female buffoon, VS. (TS. *śābulyā*).

शारस्त śābasta, m. N. of a son of Yuvanaśva (and founder of the city Śābasti), BhP.; (ī), f. N. of a city, ib.

Śābasti, m. patr. fr. *śābasta*, BhP.

शारीय śābiya. See *śāpiya*.

शारुल्या śābulyā. See *śābalyā*.

शब्द śābda, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śabda*) sonorous, sounding, W.; relating to sound (as opp. to *ārtha*, q.v.), Sāh.; based on sounds, expressed in words, oral, verbal, (esp.) resting on or enjoined by sacred sound (i.e. on the Veda; with *brahman*, n. = 'the Veda'), SBr. &c.; nominal (as inflection), W.; m. a philologist, grammarian, RPrāt.; pl. a partic. sect, Hcar.; (ī), f. Sarasvatī (as goddess of speech and eloquence), W. — **tva**, n. the being based on sounds or words &c., Sāh. — **bodha**, m. 'verbal knowledge', apprehension of the meaning of words, perception of the verbal or literal sense (of a sentence &c.); — *tarāṅgiṇī*, f. a modern grammar by Īśvarīdatta. — **prakṛīyā**, f. a philosophical grammar by Rāma-kṛṣṇa. — **vyañjanā**, f. (in rhet.) suggestion or insinuation founded on mere words (as opp. to *ārtha-v* or suggestion dependent upon the meaning of words), MW.

Śābdika, mfn. sonorous, uttering a sound, Pāp. iv, 4, 34; relating to sounds or words, verbal, W.; m. 'conversant with words', a grammarian, lexicographer, Sindhās.; ĀpastŚr., Sch. — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of a gram. wk. — **narasipha**, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. — **raṅghā**, f. N. of a gram. wk. — **vidvatka-vipramodaka**, m. or n. a list of words formed by Upādi suffixes (by Veṅkaṭeśvara who lived at the end of the 17th century). **Śābdikābharapa**, n. N. of a grammar by Dharma-kīrti.

शाम śāma, mfn. (√ *śam*) appeasing, curing, having curative properties, MW. — **datta**, m. (with *pañḍita*) N. of an author, Cat.

Śāman, n. (cf. *śāman*) appeasing, reconciling, conciliation, W.

Śāmana, mfn. extinguishing, destroying, Pañcat. iii, 31 (v. l. for *śamana*); m. N. of Yama (= *śamana*), W.; (ī), f. the southern quarter, L.; n. a sedative, Car.; tranquillity, peace, W.; killing, slaughter, ib.; end (C^onam *śyā*, to go to an end, be destroyed), MW.

Śāmam. See *śam*.

Śāmalā-dāsa or *Śāmalā-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a modern poet, MW.

Śāmalāyana, m. a patr.; pl., Pravar.

Śāmalāyāniya, m. pl. N. of a school, Cat.

Śāmika, m. patr. fr. *śamika*, g. *biddādi*.

Śāmitra, mfn. (fr. *śamīlṣṭ*) relating to the official who cuts up the sacrificial victim (see *karman*), BhP.; m. (scil. *agnī*) the fire for cooking the

sacrificial flesh, GrŚrS.; n. the place for the above fire, ŚrS.; any place of immolation, shambles, Vait.; Mṛicch.; = next, MBh. — **karman**, n. the office of the above official, BhP.

Śāmīla, mf(ī)n. made of the wood of the Śamī tree (*Prosopis Spicigera*), KātyŚr.; Gobh. (cf. Pāp. iv, 3, 142; 155, Sch.); n. ashes, MW.; (ī), f. a chaplet, garland, ib.

Śāmīvata, m. pl. (fr. *śamī-vat*) N. of a tribe or race, Pāp. v, 3, 118; (ī), f. a princess of the Śāmīvatas, ib.

Śāmīvatya, m. a prince of the Śāmīvatas, ib.

Śāmeya, m. a patr.; pl., Pravar.

Śāmya, mfn. relating to peace, peaceful, MBh.; n. peace, reconciliation, ib. — **tā**, f. id., ib. — **prāśa**, m. a kind of sacrifice, Divyāv. — **vākā**, f. N. of a plant, Kauś.

शामा śamā, f. (prob.) a kind of plant (used for curing leprosy), AV. i, 24, 4 (Paipp. *śyāmā*).

शामाक śamāka, incorr. for *śyāmāka*.

शामुपाल śamu-pāla (?), m. N. of a king, Buddh.

शामुल्य śamulyā, n. (perhaps connected with *śamala*) a woollen shirt, RV.

Śāmūla, n. id., Kauś.; Laty.

शाम्ब śamba, m. N. of a king, Daś. (also w. r. for *sām̐ba*, q.v.)

शाम्बर śāmbard, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging or peculiar to Śāmbara, RV.; Hariv. &c.; coming from the deer called Ś, Bhpr.; (ī), f. jugglery, sorcery, illusion (as practised by the Daitya Ś), Naish.; a sorceress, W.; n. the fight with Ś, RV.; a kind of sandal, L. (cf. *śābara*). — **śilpa**, n. the art of jugglery, magic, Naish.

Śāmbarika, m. a juggler, Cat.

शाम्बलान्धर्वरत्न śāmbalāmbā-varma-ratna, n. N. of a ch. of the Saubhāgya-lakṣmī-tantra.

शाम्ब śāmbava, m. (fr. *śambu*), see next.

Śāmbavānanda-kalpa, m. N. of wk.

Śāmbavika, m. a worker or dealer in shells, W.

Śāmbavya, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.

Śāmbu, m. N. of a man, AV.

Śāmbuka, m. a bivalve shell, W.

Śāmbuvi, m. pl. N. of a Śākha or school, Anup.

Śāmbūka, m. = *śāmbuka*, L.

शाम्बर śāmbhara, m. patr. fr. *śāmbara*, Pravar.; (prob. n.) N. of a lake in Rājputāna (commonly called Śāmbhar, where a kind of fossil salt is found), MW. — **nagara**, n. a town near Ś, ib.

Śāmbharāyini, f. (patr. fr. *śāmbhara*) N. of a woman, Cat. (v. l. *śāmbh*). — **vṛata**, n. a partic. observance, ib.

शाम्भव śāmbhava, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śam-bhu*) coming or derived from Śiva, relating or belonging or sacred to him, Kāv.; Kathās.; m. (only L.) a worshipper of Śiva; a son of Śāmbhu; Śesana Grandiflora; camphor; a sort of poison; bdellium; (ī), f. see below; n. Pinus Deodora, L. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of a Tantra. — **deva**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Śāmbhavāha, m. a patr., Pravar.

Śāmbhavi, f. N. of Durgā, Tantras; a kind of blue-flowering Dūrvā grass, L. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra.

Śāmbhaviya, mfn. relating or belonging to Śiva, Mcar.

Śāmbhavya, m. N. of a teacher, GopBr.

शाम्मद śāmmada, n. (fr. *śam-mada*) N. of two Śāmans, ĀrshBr.

शाम्य śāmya. See above.

शाम्याक śāmyāka, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śamyāka*) derived or made from (the wood of) Cathartocarpus Fistula, Kauś.

शाय śāya, mfn. (fr. *śr*) lying, sleeping, abiding (see *kaṅka-s*).

Śāyaka, mf(ī)kā n. id., Vishp. (cf. *kośa*, *vikṣha-śāyikā*); (īkā), f. sleeping, lying ('manner of lying' or 'one's turn to rest'), Pāp. iii, 3, 108, Vartt. i; ii, 2, 15, Sch.; w. r. for *śāyaka*, arrow.

Śāyayitavya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be made to lie upon (loc.), Kād.; to be made to sleep (with *dir-*

gham, 'to be made to sleep the long or eternal sleep,' i.e. 'to be put to death'), Bālar.

Śāyī-tā, f. (fr. next) the state of lying or reposing or abiding in (ifc.), MBh.; Kathās.

Śāyīn, mfn. lying down, reclining, resting, abiding, Br. &c. &c. (mostly ifc.; cf. *adhaḥ-eka-s* &c.)

Śāyika, mfn. = *śāyayā jīvati*, g. *vetandī*.

शाययणायन śāyāṇāyana, m. pl. N. of a partic. association, g. *āishukāry-ādi*. — **bhākta**, mfn. inhabited by the Śāyāṇāyanas, ib.

शायन śāyana, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

शायस्थि śāyasthi, m. N. of a teacher, VBr.

शार śār (also written *sār*; cf. *√ śri*) to be weak or feeble, Dhātup. xxv, 16.

शार १. śārd, m(fā)n. (in most meanings also written *sāra*; of doubtful derivation) variegated in colour, of different colours (as dark hair mixed with grey), motley, spotted, speckled, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 21, Vārt. 2; yellow, W.; m. variegating or a variegated colour, (esp.) a mixture of blue and yellow, green, ib.; (also *śāraka*) a kind of die or a piece used at chess or at backgammon, Bhartṛ.; Daś.; air, wind, L.; hurting, injuring (fr. *√ śri*), L.; (f.) a chessman &c. (see m.), Naish.; a kind of bird (= *śāri*), ib.; Kuśa grass, L.; n. a variegated colour, MW. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. variety of colour, yellowness, ib. — **pada**, m. a kind of bird, Car. (v.l. for *sāru-p*).

Śārāṅga. See *sārāṅga*.

Śāri, f. (L. also written *śāri* or *sāri*) a partic. bird (= *śārikā* below), TS.; VS.; an arrow, RV.; an elephant's housings or armour, Śiś.; = *vyavahārātara* and *kapaṭa*, L.; N. of a daughter of Māthara (wife of Tishya and mother of the first disciple of Gautama Buddha; cf. *śāri-putra*), Buddh.; m. a chessman, piece at chess (or at a kind of draughts), Kād. (written *sāri*); a little round ball (= *guṭikā*), MW.; a kind of die or small cube used in games with dice, ib. — **kuksha**, mfn. = *śārer iva kukshir asya*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 120, Sch. — **jā**, f., see *pūti-śārijā*. — **paṭṭa**, m. a chequered cloth or board for playing draughts &c., chess-board, MW. — **prastara**, m. N. of a gambler, Kathās. — **phala**, n., -**phalaka**, m. n. = *paṭṭa*, L. — **putra**, m. N. of one of the two chief disciples (Agra-śrāvaka), of Gautama Buddha (the other being Maudgalyāyana), MW. 47. — **sākā** (of unknown meaning), AV. iii, 14, 5. — **śrīṅkhala**, f. a chessman or a square on a chess-board, L. — **suta**, m. = *putra*, Buddh. — **śārika**, m. (prob.) a kind of bird (= next), Vas. xiv, 18; (ā), f., see next.

Śārikā, f. a kind of bird (commonly called Maina, either the Gracula Religiosa or the Turdus Salica, also written *sārikā*, q.v.); playing at chess or draughts, Uu. iv, 127, Sch.; a bow or stick used for playing the Viṇā or any stringed instrument, L.; a form of Durgā, Kathās.; Rājāt.; N. of a woman (= *śāri*), Buddh. — **kavaca**, n. N. of a ch. of Rudrāyāmalā-tantia. — **kūṭa**, n. 'Durgā's peak', N. of a place, Kathās. — **nātha**, m. N. of an author, Prātāp, Sch. — **pīṭha**, n. 'Durgā's seat', N. of a place, Kathās. — **stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra.

Śārita, mfn. variegated, coloured, Hcar.

Śāri. See 1. *śāra*.

Śāru. See *kiṇ-śāru*.

Śāruka, mfn. one who injures or destroys (with acc.), Vop.; mischievous, injurious, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 154.

शार २. śāra, Viddhi form of *śāra*, in comp. — **talpika**, mfn. (spoken by a dying warrior) from a bed of arrows, MBh. — **danḍāyāni**, m. patr. fr. *śāra-danḍa*, ib. — **danḍāyāni** or *γṇī*, f. the wife of Śāra-danḍāyāni, ib. (Nīlak.). — **lomi**, m. patr. fr. *śāra-loma*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 85, Vārt. 8, Pat. — **lomyā**, f. a patr., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 75, Vārt. 3, Pat.

शारणिक śāraṇika, mfn. in need of protection, going for protection or refuge, a refugee, MBh.

शारद śāradā, mf(ī) or *śāradī* n. (fr. *śarad*) produced or growing in autumn, autumnal, mature, AV. &c. &c.; (prob.) that which offers a shelter in autumn (against the overflowings of rivers; applied to *purā*s or 'castles'; others 'rich in years', 'old'), RV. i, 131, 4; 174, 2; vi, 20, 10; new, recent, L. (perhaps Bhartṛ. i, 47 in *salilam śāradam*; cf. also *rajan-śāradā* and *dṛishak-chāradā*); modest, shy, diffident, L.; m. a year, L.; a cloud, L.; N. of various plants (a yellow kind of Phaseolus Mungo;

Mimusops Elengi &c.), L.; autumnal sickness, W.; autumnal sunshine, ib.; N. of a teacher of Yoga (v.l. *śābara*), Cat.; (ā), f., see below; (ī), f. (only L.) the day of full moon in the month Kārtika (or Āsvina); Jussieu Repens; Alstonia Scholaris; n. corn, grain, fruit (as ripening in autumn), VarBṣ.; the white lotus, L. — **bhūrah**, m. Alstonia Scholaris, Dharmas. — **sarvari**, f. N. of a poem. **Śāradōl-lāsa**, m. N. of a Comm. on the Laghu-candrikā. **Śāratka**, mfn. = *śaradam adhite veda vā*, g. *vasantiddī*.

Śāradaka, m. a kind of Darbha grass, L.; (ikā), f. Mimusops Elengi, L.; Cucumis Utilissimus, L.

Śāradā, f. a kind of Viṇā or lute, L.; N. of two plants (= *brāhmī* and *sārvā*), L.; N. of a Sarasvati, Śukas.; of Durgā, BhP.; of a daughter of Deva-ratha, Cat.; = *śāradā-tilaka*, ib. — **kalpa**, n., -**kalpa-latā**, f. N. of wks. — **kāra** (*°dāk*), m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **krama-dīpikā**, f. N. of a Tāntric wk. — **tanaya**, m. N. of an author, Prātāp, Sch. — **tilaka**, n. N. of a Bhāṇa (q.v.) by Śāṅkara and of a mystical poem by Lakṣmāṇācārya (cf. RTL. 207); -**tantra**, n. the Tantra called Śāradā-tilaka. — **di-kalpa** (*°dād*), m., -**devi-māhātmya-paṭala**, n. N. of wks. — **nanda** (*°dān*), m. N. of a teacher of Yoga, Cat.; (prob.) n. N. of a Stotra. — **nandana** (*°dān*), m. N. of a man, Sighās. — **purāṇa**, n., -**pūjā**, f., -**māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. — **mbā** (*°dāmbā*), f. the goddess S°, Cat. — **sahasra-nāman**, n., -**stava**, m., -**stotra**, n. N. of wks.

Śāradika, mfn. autumnal (only applied to certain substantives, as *śrāddha*, *āṭapa*, *roga*), Pāṇ. iv, 3, 12; 13; (ā), f., see *śāradaka*.

Śāradin, mfn. autumnal, belonging to autumn, W. **Śāradīna**, mfn. autumnal, kept or taking place in autumn, Nalac.

Śāradīya, mf(ā)n. id. — **mahā-pūjā**, f. the autumnal great worship (of Durgā), Tithyād. **Śāradīyākhyā-nāma-mālā**, f. N. of a glossary by Harsha-kṛtī (printed in Benares A.D. 1874).

Śāradya, n. autumnal corn or grain, VarBṣ. **Śāradvata**, m. patr. fr. *śarad-vat*, g. *biddī*; N. of Kṛpā, MBh.; BhP.; of Gautama, Hariv. (pl. = *gautamāḥ*, Pravar.); of a disciple of Kaṇva, Śak.; (ī), f., see below.

Śāradvatāyana, m. patr. fr. *śāradvata*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 102 (also pl., Śāṅkarak.).

Śāradvatī, f. patr. of Kṛpī, MBh.; N. of an Apsaras, ib.; Hariv. — **putra**, m. = *śāri-putra*, Buddh. — **suta**, m. a son of Kṛpī, MBh.

शाराव śārāva, mf(ī)n. (from *śārāva*) placed on a shallow dish (as rice), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 14, Sch.

शारिवा śāritvā. See *sārvā*.

शारीटक śāritaka, m. N. of a village, Rājāt.

शारीर śārīra, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śarira*) bodily, corporeal, relating or belonging to or heing in or produced from or connected with the body (with *danḍa*, m. corporal punishment), ŚBr. &c. &c.; made of bone, Suśr.; n. bodily constitution, MBh.; VarBṣ.; (in med.) the science of the body and its parts, anatomy, Suśr.; Car.; the feces, excrement, Mn. xi, 202; the embodied soul or spirit, W.; = *vyśhā* (?), L. — **brāhmaṇa**, n. (= *brīhāṇ-āraṇyaka*), -**lakṣhaṇa**, n., -**vidyā**, f., -**vidya**, n. N. of wks. — **vraṇa**, m. a bodily ulcer or tumour, Suśr. — **sthana**, n., see *vāghhaṭa-śārira-sth*. **Śārīrōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad (cf. *śārīrakōp*).

Śārīraka, mfn. bodily, corporeal &c. (= *śārīra*); n. the soul or embodied spirit or the doctrine inquiring into its nature, MW.; = *-sūtra*, Vedāntas.; N. of an Upanishad (cf. *°kōpanishad*) and of a medical wk. by Śrī-mukha; du. bodily joy and pain, BhP. — **īkā**, f. N. of wk. by Vācas-pati. — **nyāya**, m. N. of a Vedānta wk.; -*nirṇaya*, m. a Comm. on Śāṅkarācārya's Śārīraka-bhāṣya by Ānanda-tīrtha; -*maṇi-mālā*, f. N. of wk.; -*rakṣā-maṇi*, m. a Comm. on Śāṅkarācārya's Śārīraka-bhāṣya by Ap-paya Dikṣhita; -*saṃgraha*, m. an abridgment in verse of Rāmānuja's Comm. on the Brahma-sūtra by Bādhūla Śrī-nivāsācārya. — **pradīpikā**, f. N. of a Mīmāṃsā wk. — **bhāṣya**, n. N. of Śāṅkara's Comm. on the Brahma-sūtra; -*fikā*, f., -*nyāya-vārttika*, n., -*vārttika*, n., -*vibhāga*, m., -*vyākhyā*, f. N. of Comms. on it. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. inquiry into the embodied spirit; N. of the Brahma-sūtra; -*nyāya-saṃgraha*, m., -*bhāṣya*, n., -*vyākhyā*, f. N. of Comms. on it. — **śāstra-darpaṇa**, m. N. of wk. — **saṃkṣhepa**, m. = *saṃkṣhepa-śārīraka*, q.v. — **saṃgraha**, m., -**sambandhōkti-saṃkṣhepa**, m. N. of wks. — **sūtra**, n. the aphorisms on the Vedānta philosophy (= *brahma-sūtra*). — **śārīrtha-candrikā**, f. N. of wk. **Śārīrākōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Śārīrākīya, mfn. corporeal, psychological (as a book treating of the embodied soul), MW. **Śārīrika**, mfn. relating to the body, corporeal, personal, animal, contained in the body, incorporate, psychological, ib.

शार śāru, *śāruku*. See col. 1.

शार्क śārka, m. = *śarkarā*, ground or candied sugar, L.

Śārka, m. (only L.) id.; a lump of sugar; a lump or ball of meat; the froth of milk, cream.

Śārka, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śarkarā*) gravelly, stony, Pāṇ. v, 2, 105; made of sugar, sugary, Śuśr.; m. a stony or gravelly place, MW.; the froth or skim of milk, L.; n. N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. (also w.r. for *śākvara*).

Śārkaraka, mfn. gravelly, stony, W. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 2, 83); m. a place abounding in stones or gravel, ib.

Śārkarāksha, m. a patr., BhP., Sch.; pl., see *°kshya*.

Śārkarākshasa (?), m. N. of a section of the Hārīdravīyas, L.

Śārkarākshi, m. patr. fr. *śarkarāksha*, ĀvŚr.

Śārkarākshya, m. (g. *garḍdā*) patr. fr. id., ŚBr.; ChUp.; TĀr. (pl. *°kshāḥ* or *°kshyāḥ*).

Śārkarākshyāyāni, f. a patr., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 73, Vārt. 2, Pat.

Śārkarika, mfn. (fr. *śarkara*), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 84.

Śārkarin, mfn. suffering from gravel or stone, Car. (prob. w.r. for *śarkarin*).

Śārkarīdhāna, mfn. (fr. *śarkarī-dhāna*), Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 109.

Śārkarīya, w.r. for *śarkariya*.

शार्कोट śārkoṭa, mfn. coming from the serpent Śarkoṭa, AV.

शार्ग śārga, m. a kind of bird, Maitr.; n. N. of various Sāmāns (prob. w.r. for *śārṅga*, q.v.).

शार्गल śārgāla, more correctly *śārgāla*, q.v.

शार्हलतोदि śārṅkhalatodi, m. patr. fr. *śrīṅkhalatodi*, g. *bāhv-ādi*.

शार्ङ्ग śārṅga, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śrīṅga*) made of horn, horny, cornuous, Suśr.; derived or taken from the plant Śrīṅga (as poison), Yājñ.; armed with a bow, Bhartṛ.; m. a kind of bird, MBh. (cf. *śārga*); patr. of various Vedic Rishis, RAnukr.; (ī), f. the female of the bird Śārṅga, MBh.; n. a bow (esp. that of Viṣṇu), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; fresh ginger, L.; N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. — **jaḍāha**, mf(ī)n. one who has eaten Śārṅga birds, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 36, Vārt. 1, Pat. — **datta**, m. N. of the author of the Dhanur-veda, Cat. — **deva**, m. N. of the author of the Saṃgīta-ratnākara, ib. — **dhanus**, m. 'armed with the bow Śārṅga', N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa, Nalac. (*°nur-dhara*, m. id., Viṣṇu). — **dhanvan**, m. id., MārKp. — **dhara**, m. (also with *śesha* and *miśra*) N. of various authors; -*padadhiti* or -*vrajyā*, f. N. of a poetical anthology; -*saṃhitā*, f. N. of a medical wk.; *°riya*, n. N. of a Nāṭaka. — **pakṣin**, m. the bird S°, MBh. — **pāṇi**, m. 'holding (the bow) S° in the hand', N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; of the father of Viṣṇu Sarva-jña (who was Śāyana's Guru), Sarvad.; of a Vaiṣṇava, Cat.; -*stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — **bhṛit**, m. 'carrying (the bow) S°', N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa, Kathās. **Śārṅgāyudha**, m. 'armed with (the bow) S°', id., Hariv.

Śārṅgaka, m. a kind of bird (= *śārṅga*), MBh.; (ikā), f. the female of that bird.

Śārṅgavata, n. (fr. *śrīṅga-var*) N. of the country Kuru-varsha, L.

Śārṅgi, in comp. for *śārṅgin*. — **deva**, m. (in music) a kind of time or measure, Saṃgit.; N. of an author, ib., Introd. (cf. *śārṅga-deva*).

Śārṅgika, m. = *śārṅgaka*, MBh.

Śārṅgin, m. 'bowman, archer', N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa, Śiś.; of Śiva, MW.

शार्ङ्गरव śārṅgarava, m. (fr. *śrīṅga-rava*?)

N. of a disciple of Kaṇva, Śak. (pl., Pravar.); (f), f. N. of a woman, Pāp. iv, 1, 73.

शार्ङ्गशा *śārngashā*, f. a tree resembling the Pongamia Glabra, L.; a kind of potherb, Car. **Śārngeshthā** and **goshthā**, v.l. for prec., L.

शार्दूल *śārdūla*, m. (of unknown derivation) a tiger, VS. &c. &c.; a lion, L.; a panther, leopard, L.; the fabulous animal Śarabha, L.; a kind of bird, L.; any eminent person, best, excellent, pre-eminent (ifc.); cf. *vyāghra*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Plumbago Zeylanica, L.; N. of two metres (cf. below), Col.; of a Rākshasa, R.; pl. N. of a Śākha or school of the Yajur-veda; (f), f. a tigress (also the mythical mother of tigers and other beasts of prey), MBh.; R. — **karna**, m. N. of a son of Tri-śanku, Buddh. — **carman**, n. a tiger's skin, TBr. — **jyeshthā** (*śārdūla*), mfn. having a tiger as superior or chief, ŚBr. — **mriga-sevita**, mfn. frequented by tigers and deer, MBh. — **lalita**, n. 'tiger's sport', N. of a metre (consisting of four Pādas of 19 syllables each), Col. — **lomān**, n. tiger's hair, ŚBr. — **varman**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **vāhana**, m. 'riding on a tiger', N. of Mañju-śrī, L. — **vikrīḍita**, n. 'tiger's play', N. of a metre (consisting of four Pādas of 19 syllables each), Git.; Śrutat.; Chandom. (also mfn. imitating a tiger's play). — **istaka**, n. N. of a poem. — **sama-vikrama**, mfn. having prowess equal to a tiger, as bold as a tiger, MW.

शार्मण *śārmaṇa*, mfn. (fr. *śarman*), Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 2, 75.

शार्मण्य *śārmaṇya* or *ṇya-deśa*, m. the modern N. of Germany.

शार्यात *śaryāta*, m. patr. fr. *śaryāti* (also pl. and f.), RV.; R.; Hariv.; (with *Mānava*) N. of the author of RV. x, 92, AitBr.; Anukr.; n. N. of various Śāmans, ĀrshBr.

Śāryātaka, m. = prec., Br.

शार्व *śarva*, mf(i)n. (fr. *śarva*) relating or belonging to sacred or to derived from Śiva, Kāv.; Kathās. (with *dīś*, f. the east, VarBṛS.)

Śārva-varmika, mfn. written or composed by Śarva-varman, Cat.

शार्वरी *śarvarī*, mf(i)n. (fr. *śarvarī*) belonging to night, nocturnal, Kād.; Hcar.; Vās.; per-nicious, murderous, L.; (f), f. night, Vcar.; ŚārngP.; n. (L. also m.) darkness, gloom, BhP.

Śārvarika, mfn. nocturnal, Vām. v, 2, 52.

Śārvarin, m. (cf. *śarvarin*) N. of the 34th year of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, Cat.

शाल *śāl* (cf. *śāl*, which in one sense is v.l.), cl. i. *śālata*, to shive, be distinguished for or endowed with (instr.), Sighās.; Śis., Sch.; cl. i. 10. *śālata* or *śālayate*, to praise, Dhātup. viii, 37; xxxiii, 18 (Vop.)

Śālita, mfn. shining with, beautified by, distinguished for (with instr. or comp.), Sighās.

शाल 1. *śālā*, mfn. (fr. *śrī* for *śrī*) being in a house &c., ŚBr. (*ām*, ind. 'at home,' ib.); m. (also written *śāla*), an enclosure, court, fence, rampart, wall, Inscr.; Kāv.; the Śāl tree, Vatica Robusta (a valuable timber tree), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Artocarpus Locucha, L.; any tree, L.; a kind of fish, Ophioccephalus Wrahl, Vās.; N. of a son of Vṛika, BhP.; of king Śālī-vāhana, L.; of a river, W.; (ā), f., see below; n. (ifc.) = *śālā* (col. 2). — **kaṭaka-ṭa** (also written *śālāṅkaṭaka*), m. N. of a Rākshasa, MBh.; da. N. of two supernatural beings, Yājñ.; (f), f. of a Rākshasi, MBh.; R.; mfn. belonging to Śāl°, R. — **gupta**, m. N. of a nian, Pat.; *ṭāyāni*, m. patr. fr. prec., ib. — **grāma**, m. N. of a village situated on the river Gaṇḍakī and regarded as sacred by the Vaiṣṇavas (its name comes from the Śāl trees growing near it), Prab.; Pur.; N. of Vishṇu as worshipped at Śāla-grāma or as identified with the Śālgrām stone, MBh.; m. n. a sacred stone worshipped by the Vaiṣṇavas and supposed to be pervaded by the presence of Vishṇu (it is a black stone which contains a fossil ammonite and is chiefly found near the above village in the Gaṇḍakī), RTL. 69, 1412; (f), f. N. of the river Gaṇḍakī; — **kalpa**, m. N. of wk.; — **kshetra**, n. the district of Ś°, Cat.; — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain producing the Ś° stone, VāmP.; — **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.;

— **dāna-kalpa**, m., — **nirṇaya**, m., — **parīkshā**, f., — **māhātmya**, n., — **lakshana**, n. N. of wks.; — **śilā**, f. the Ś° stone, Cat.; — **stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **ja**, m. a kind of fish (= 1. *śālā*), L. — **niryāsa**, m. the resinous exudation of the Śāl tree, Ragh.; Suśr. — **pat-trā**, f. Desmodium Gangeticum, L. — **parīkṣā**, f. a kind of fragrant plant (prob. = next), L. — **parī**, f. Desmodium or Hedysarum Gangeticum, L. — **push-pa**, n. the flower of the Śāl tree, MBh.; Hibiscus Mutabilis, L.; — **nibha**, mfn. resembling the flowers of the Śāl tree (i.e. reddish-yellow), MBh.; — **bhañ-jikā**, f. a partic. game, Pāp. vi, 2, 74, Sch.; — **maya**, mf(i)n. made of the flowers of the Śāl tree, MBh. — **pota**, m. a young Śāl tree, MBh. — **prāṇsu**, mfn. as high as a Śāl tree, Ragh. — **bhañjikā**, f. an image or figure made of Śāl wood, Kathās.; Rajat.; a kind of game played in the east of India, Uṇ. ii, 32, Sch.; a harlot, courtizan, L.; — **prakhya**, mfn. resembling the above game, MW.; *ṛāya*, Nom. *ṛāyate*, to be like a statue, Nalac. (v.l. *śālī-bī*). — **bhañji**, f. a statue (made of Śāl wood), Prab. — **maya**, mf(i)n. made of Śāl wood, Pāp. iv, 3, 144, Sch. — **marka-ṭaka**, w.r. for *śālā-markaṭaka*. — **rasa**, m. — **nir-yāsa**, L. — **vanṣa-nripa-muktavālī**, f. N. of wk. — **vadana**, m. N. of an Asura, Hariv. — **vana**, see *bhadra-śāla-vana*. — **valaya**, m. n. an encircling wall or rampart, Vās. — **vāṇaka**, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. — **vāha**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **vāhana**, m. N. of a nian, Cat.; = *śālī-v°*, Virac. — **veshta**, m. — **niryāsa**, L. — **śyānga**, n. the top of a wall, L. — **samkṣā**, mfn. resembling the Śāl tree, MBh. — **śāra**, m. a tree, L.; Asa Foetida, L. — **skan-dha** and — **stambha**, n. the trunk of the Śāl tree, MBh. **Śālāhki**, f. a doll, puppet, wooden figure (cf. *śāla-bhañjikā*), L. **Śālendra-rāja**, m. N. of a Buddha, SaddhP.

Śālaka (ifc.) = 1. *śālā* or *śālā* (see *tri*-, *pīta*-, *griya*-°); m. (prob.) a jester, buffoon, Pāp. i, 4, 106, Sch.

Śālana, n. (also written *śāl°*) the resin of Vatica Robusta, Pañcar.

Śālā, f. (ifc. also *śālā*, n.) a house, mansion, building, hall, large room, apartment, shed, workshop, stable, AV. &c. &c. [cf. Germ. *saal*; Eng. *hall*]; a large branch (cf. *śākhā*), L.; a kind of metre (cf. *śālīnī*). — **karkaṭaka**, n. a kind of radish, L. (v.l. — *mar-kaṭaka* and — *īarkaṭaka*). — **karma**, n. house-building, PārGr.; *ma-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — *°ksha* (*śālāksha*), m. (prob.) 'house-eyed' i.e. large-eyed (?), N. of a man, ĀśvŚr. — *°gni* (*śālāgni*), m. domestic fire, Gaut.; Gobh. (RTL. 365). — *°jira* (*śālājī*), m. a kind of dish, Hcar. — *°tva*, n. the state of (being) a house &c., MarkP. — *°dvāra*, f. or — *dvāra*, n. a house-door; *°rya*, mfn. being at the door or entrance of a h° (as fire), KātyŚr.; m. a kind of sacrificial fire, Vait. — *°pati* (*śālā*), m. the lord of a house, a house-holder, AV. — *markaṭaka*, see — *karkaṭaka*. — *°mukha*, n. the front of a house, L.; m. a kind of rice, Suśr.; *°khiya*, mfn. being at the front of a h° (cf. *°dvārya*); m. a kind of sacrificial fire, ŚrS. — *°mriga*, m. 'house-animal', a dog, L.; a jackal (as prowling near h°s?), R. (v.l. *śākhā-mriga*). — *°vaṇ-śa*, n. the chief part of a shed, AitBr. — *°vat*, m. N. of a man, Pāp. v, 3, 118; (f), f. N. of a wife of Viśvāmitra, Hariv. — *°vata*, m. pl. the descendants of Śālāvat, Pāp. v, 3, 118; (f), f. a princess of the Śālāvatās, ib. — *°vatya*, m. a king of the Śālāvatās, ib.; patr. fr. *śālāvat*, ChUp. (Śāmk.). — *°vrika*, m. 'h°-wolf', a dog, cat, jackal &c., L. (cf. *śālāvrikā*). — *°sarkaṭaka*, see — *karkaṭaka*. — *°śraya* (*śālāśr*), mfn. dwelling in a h° (— *tva*, n.), Baudh. — *°sad*, mfn. sitting or being in a h° or stable, AitBr. — *°stambha*, m. a house-post, KātyŚr. — *°stha*, mfn. standing in a stable (as elephants), MBh.

Śālāni, f. the shrub Hedysarum Gangeticum, L. 1. **Śālī** (for 2. see p. 1068, col. 1), in comp. for *śālīn*. — 1. — *°tā*, f., — *°tva*, n. (for 2. see under 2. *śāl*) being connected or furnished or endowed with (comp.), Sarvad.; Suśr.; trust or confidence in, relying upon, W.

1. **Śālīka**, mfn. relating or belonging to a hall or room, g. *vrīhy-ādi*; relating or belonging to the Śāl tree, W.; (ā), f. a house, shop (see *nāpita*-°).

Śālīn, mfn. possessing a house or room &c., g. *vrīhy-ādi*; (ifc.) possessing, abounding in, full of, possessed of, amply provided or furnished with, conversant with, distinguished for, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; praiseworthy, BhP. (cf. *śāl*); m. N. of a teacher,

Vāyup.; (*inī*), f. a kind of metre (four times — — — — — — — — — —), Piṅg.; Chandom.; N. of a woman, Śukas.

Śālī, f. a kind of plant (= *krishna-jiraka*), W. **Śālīna**, mf(ā)n. having a fixed house or abode, settled, established, domestic, Āpast.; Baudh.; impotent (in a partic. manner), Nār.; shy, bashful, modest, Kāv.; Pur. (*am*, ind., Naish.); like, resembling, W.; m. an opulent householder, one who devotes himself to household or worldly affairs, ib.; (ā), f. Anethum Panmorium or another species, L.; n. bashfulness, modesty, humility, (esp.) taking alms without begging, BhP. — *°tā*, f. bashfulness, embarrassment, shyness, modesty, Kāv. — *°tva*, n. the having a fixed abode or homestead, Baudh.; bashfulness, Bhaṭṭ.; — *°varjita*, mfn. devoid of modesty, immodest, W. — *°śila*, mfn. having a bashful disposition or retiring nature (— *tva*, n.), Uttara.

Śālīnī, in comp. for *śālīna*. — *°karaṇa*, n. the making humble, humiliation, Pāp. i, 3, 70; abuse, reproach, MW. — *°kṛtī*, P. — *°karoti*, to make humble, humiliate, ib.

Śālīnya, m. patr. fr. *śālīna*, g. *kurv-ādi*.

Śālīya, mfn. 'belonging to a house', g. *utka-rādi*; m. N. of a teacher, Pur.

शाल 2. *śālā*, m. (for 1. see col. 1) = *śālā*, g. *jval-ādi*; m. n. (also written *śālā*), g. *ardharādi*.

शालग्राम *śālā-grāma* &c. See 1. *śālā*, col. 1.

शालङ्ग *śālāṅka*, m. pl. the disciples of Śālaṅki, Pat.

Śālāṅkāyana, m. (also written *śāl°*) patr. fr. *śālāṅka*, g. *nadādi*; N. of a Rishi (son of Viśvāmitra); pl. = Ś°'s descendants), ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; Pañcat.; of one of Śiva's attendants, L. — *°gotra*, n. the family of the Śālāṅkāyanas, MW. — *°jā*, f. 'Ś°'s daughter', N. of Satyavati, L. — *°bāshkala*, m. pl. the Ś°s and the Bāshkalas, Hariv. — *°sauśrava*, m. pl. the Ś°s and the Sauśravas, ib.

Śālāṅkāyana, m. a patr. (perhaps w.r. for *°yana*), Pravar.

Śālāṅkāyanin, m. pl. the school of Śālāṅkāyana, Lāty.

Śālāṅkāyana-pūtra, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

Śālāṅki, m. patr. of Paṇini, L.

शालङ्कट *śālāṅkaṭaka*. See *śālā-k°*, on col. 1.

शालङ्कृत *śālāṅkrītya*, m. pl. N. of a family, VP.

शालभ *śālābha*, mfn. (fr. *śālābha*) belonging to a moth or grasshopper; m. (with *vidhi*) the way of the moth (to fly into it, i.e. 'rushing inconsiderately into danger'), Mudr. (cf. *patāṅga-vṛitti*).

शालव *śālava*, m. Symplocos Racemosa, L.

शालाक *śālākā*, m. (fr. *śālāka*) a collection of chips or brush-wood, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; m. (scil. *agni*) a fire of brush-wood, ĀśvŚr.

Śālākābhreya, m. patr. fr. *śālākā-bhrū*, g. *śubhrādi*.

Śālākin, m. (prob. w.r. for *śālākin*) a surgeon, barber, W.; a spearman, ib.

Śālākya, m. metron. fr. *śālākā*, g. *śubhrādi*.

Śālākya, m. an oculist who uses sharp instruments, VarBṛS.; n. employment of pointed instruments as a branch of surgery (cf. *āyur-veda*), Suśr.; metron. fr. *śālākā*, g. *kurv-ādi*. — *°śāstra*, n. the science of using sharp instruments for diseases of the eye &c., ib.

शालाञ्च *śālāñci*, v.l. for next.

शालाञ्ज *śālāñji*, f. Achyranthes Triandra, L. (v.l. *śālāñca*, *°lāñci*, *°līñca*).

शालातुरीय *śālāturiya*, mfn. born in Śālā-tura, Pāp. iv, 3, 94; m. N. of Paṇini, Gaṇar. 2.

शालाथल *śālāthala*, m. patr. fr. *śālāthala*, Pravar.

Śālāthaleya, m. patr. fr. id., g. *śubhrādi*.

शालार *śālāra*, n. (perhaps connected with *śālā*; only L.) a bird-cage; a ladder, flight of stairs; the claw of an elephant; (also written *śālāra*) a pin or peg projecting from a wall, bracket, shelf (cf. *śālākā*).

शालालुक śālāluka, mfn. dealing in śālālu (q.v.), Pāṇ. iv, 4, 54.

शालास्थलि śālāsthali, m. a patr., g. kraudy-ādī.

शालास्थल्यā, f., ib.

शालि 2. śālī, m. (accord. to some also f.; for 1. see p. 1067, col. 2) rice (of ten varieties), any grain of a similar character to rice, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the civet-cat, pole-cat, Hcar. (?); L.; N. of a Yaksha (who was transformed into a lion; cf. śālī-vāhana below); pl. grains of rice, rice, R. — kapa, m. a grain of rice, Kathās. — kūṭa, n. a heap of rice, R. — kedāra, m. a rice-field, Vās. (v. l.) — kshetra, n. id., Yājñ., Sch. — gotra, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. (v. l. śālī-hotra). — gopī, f. the female watcher of a rice-field, Ragh. — cūṛpa, n. rice-flour, ground rice, Rājāt. — jāla, n. a mass or dense field of rice, Ritus. — jāudana, m. n. (ja + aṭ) rice-pap, boiled rice, VarBrS. — 2. tā, f., -tva, n. (for 1. see p. 1067, col. 2) the state or condition of rice, MW. — nātha, m. (also with mītra) N. of various authors, Cat. — par-ṇī, f. Glycine Debilis, Car.; = māsha-parṇī, L. — piṇḍa, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — pish-ṭa, n. rice-flour, Suśr.; crystal, L. — bhāṇīkīyā, see śālā-bh. — bhādra, m. N. of a Jina, Singhās.; -ca-ritra, n. N. of wk. — bhavāna, n. (MBh.), -bhū, f. (Rājāt.) a rice-field. — māñjari, m. N. of a Rishi, Cat. (written śālī-mā). — vah (strong form -vāk), mī(śāly-āhi) n. carrying rice, Vop. — vāha, m. an ox used for carrying rice, MBh.; R. (Sch.; accord. to Nīlaka. 'the measure of rice called śālī-vāha'); a proper N., MW. — vāhana, m. N. of a celebrated sovereign of India (said to be so called either from having ridden on a Yaksha called Śālī, or from Śālī for Śāla, the Śāl tree, Śālī-vāhana being represented as borne on a cross made of that or other wood; he was the enemy of Vikrañāditā and institutor of the era now called Śāka, q.v.; his capital was Prati-śthāna on the Godāvarī), Singhās.; Subh.; Buddh.; -caritra, n., -śataka, n., -saptatī, f. N. of wks. — śiras, m. N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; Hariv. — śūka, m. n. an awn or beard of rice, R.; m. N. of a Maurya, Pur. — samrakshikā, f. a female watcher of a rice-field, Vās., Sch. — sūrya, m. or n. N. of a place, MBh. — stambhaka (?), N. of wk. — hotra, m. 'receiving offerings of rice,' a poetical N. for a horse, L.; N. of a Muni and writer on veterinary subjects, MBh.; n. Śālī-hotra's work on veterinary science; jñā, mfn. versed in that science, Pañcat.; -sāra, m. N. of wk.; °trāyana, m. patr. fr. śālī-hotra (pl.), Prav.; °trin, m. a horse, L.; °triya, n., °trōnaya, m. N. of medical wks. Śālīkshu-mat, mfn. sown with rice and sugar-cane, VarBrS.

2. śālīka, mfn. (for 1. see p. 1067, col. 2) de-floured or prepared from rice with pishṭa, n. rice-flour, Hcat.; m. (with ācārya) N. of a teacher; (ā), f. N. of wk. — nātha, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; of the author of a Comm. on the Gita-govinda, ib. — śāloya, mī(ṭ) n. sown with rice, Bālār.; m. or (ā), f. Anethum Panmorī or Sowa (n. its grain), Car.; m. a kind of radish, L.; N. of a mountain, Virac. — śāly, in comp. for 2. śālī. — ānna, n., -odana, m. n. boiled rice, Kāv.; Suśr.

शालिच śālīca, m., °cī, f. = śālāñji, L.

शाली 1. śālī, f. Nigella Indica, L.

शाली 2. śālī, f. (prob. Prākṛit for śyālī; cf. śyāla) a wife's sister (see comp.) — bhartṛī, m. the husband of a wife's s., Gal. — śāly-ūḍha, m. id., ib. — śālīcāha, m. (prob. corrupted) = prec., ib.

शालीक śālīka, m. N. of a teacher, Baudh.

शालीन śālīna &c. See p. 1067, col. 3.

शालीहोत्रमुनि śālīhotra-muni, m. N. of an author (prob. w.r. for śālī-h.), Cat.

शालु śālu, m. (fr. √śal) a frog, L.; a kind of astringent substance, L.; a sort of perfume (commonly called Chor), L.; n. a partic. fruit coming from the north, VarBrS.; an esculent lotus-root, L. — veśa-kavaca, n. N. of a Kavaca (q.v.).

Śāluka, n. the esculent root of different kinds of lotus, L. — śālūka, m. a frog, L.; N. of a man, g. śubh-rādi; n. (ifc. f. ā) = śāluka, AV. &c. &c. (also -kunda, Kād.); a tumour in the throat, Car.; a nutmeg, L.; N. of a poet, Cat.

Śālūkikā, f. a country rich in esculent lotus-roots, Pat., Sch.

Śālūkikiya, mfn. (fr. śālūkikā), Pat.

Śālūkinī, f. = śālūkikā, g. pushkarādi; N. of a Tīrtha, MBh.; of a village, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 7, Sch.

Śālūkeya, m. patr. fr. śālūka, g. śubhrādi.

Śālūra, m. a frog, Kāśikh.; a kind of metre, Col.

Śālūraaka, m. a kind of worm infesting the insectes, Car.

शालुड śālūḍa, m. N. of an evil demon, AV.

शालोत्तरीय śālottariya (prob. w.r. for śālā-turiya, q.v.), m. N. of the grammarian Pāṇini, L.

शाल्मल śālmala, m. the silk-cotton tree (only ifc.; see sa-ś°); the gum or resin of the cotton tree, L.; m. of a Dvīpa (also -dvīpa), Pur.

Śālmali, m. f. (or °lī, f.; cf. śālmali) the Seemul or silk-cotton tree, Bombax Heptaphyllum or Salma-lia Malabarica (a lofty and thorny tree with red flowers; its thorns are supposed to be used for torture in one of the hells [cf. kūṭa-ś°], or it may stand for the N. of that hell), Mn.; MBh. &c.; one of the 7 Dvīpas or great divisions of the known continent (so called from the above tree said to grow there; it is surrounded by the sea of ghee or clarified butter), MBh.; Pur.; patr. of a man (f. °lyā), g. kraudy-ādī; N. of a son of Avikshīt, MBh.; of another man descended from Agastī, Hcat.; (f.), see below. — dvīpa, m. the Śālmali-dvīpa (see above). — pat-traka, m. Alstonia Scholaris, L. — stha, m. 'abiding in the Śālmali,' a vulture, J.; N. of Garuḍa, ib.

Śālmalika, mfn. (fr. śālmali), g. kumudādi (with dvīpa, m. = śālmali-dv°, MBh.); m. the tree Andersonia Rohitaka, L.; n. an inferior kind of Śālmali tree, MW.

Śālmalin, m. N. of Garuḍa (cf. śālmali-stha), L.; (inī), f. the silk-cotton tree, L.

Śālmali, f. = śālmali (above); N. of a river in the infernal regions, Mn. iv, 90; of another river, R.; of one of the Śaktis of Viṣṇu, MW. — kanda, m. the root of the Śālmali tree, ib. — phala, m. a partic. fruit-tree, L. — phalaka, n. a smooth board of Ś° wood (used to wash clothes upon), Mu. viii, 396. — veshṭa or -veshṭaka, m. the gum or resin of the Śālmali tree, L.

Śālmalyā. See under śālmali.

शाल्यन्न śāly-anna, śāly-odana. See śāly, col. 1.

शाल्यपति śālyapati, m. N. of a man, Samskāra.

शाल्य śālva, m. pl. (also written sālva; cf. śālva) N. of a people, GopBr.; MBh. &c. (mfn. 'relating to the Śālvas,' g. kacchādi; sg. a king of the Śālvas (mentioned among the enemies of Viṣṇu; cf. śālūri below), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; (ā), f. (prob.) N. of a river, g. nady-ādi; n. the fruit of the Śālva plant, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 166, Vārt. 2, Pat. (v. l.) — nagara, n. the city of the Śālvas, Hariv. — pati, -rāja or -rājan, m. a king of the Śālvas, MBh. — seni, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — śālvā-giri, m. N. of a mountain, g. kiṃśulakādi. — śālvāri, m. 'enemy of Śālva,' N. of Viṣṇu, L.

Śālvaka, mī(ṭ) n. relating or belonging to or ruling over the Śālvas, MBh.; (°kī), f., g. gaurādi.

Śālvakini, f. N. of a river, R.

Śālvapa, n. a poulitice, cataplasm, Suśr.

Śālvāyana, mfn. = śālvaka, MBh.

Śālvika, m. (also written sāl°) a kind of bird, L.

Śālvya, m. pl. (also written sāl°) N. of a people, MBh.; sg. one who belongs to or reigns over the Śālvya, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 169.

Śālvayaka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

शाय 1. śāva, m. (prob. fr. √śi for √śvi; cf. śiṇu) the young of any animal (cf. mṛiga-śāva), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — tva, n. (dvi-tri-catuh-ś°, 'the having two, three, or four young'), VarBrS.

Śāvaka, m. the young of any animal, (rarely applied to human beings, e.g. in muni-ś°, a young Brāhman), VarBrS.; Hit. &c.

शाय 2. śāva, mfn. (fr. śāva) cadaverous, relating to a dead body, produced by or belonging to a corpse, Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; dead, Hariv.; of a cadaverous or dark yellowish colour, tawny, W.; n. defilement caused by contact with a corpse or the

death of a relation, MārKP. — Śāvaśauca, n. = 2. śāva, n., W.

शाय 3. śāva, w.r. for śyāva.

शायर śāvara &c. See śābara, p. 1065.

शायसायन śāvasāyana, m. patr. fr. śāvas, L.

शायस्त śāvasta, °sti, °sti. See śābasta.

शायिरी śāvirī, f. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgīt.

शश śāsa, mfn. (fr. śāsa) belonging to or coming from a hare, Yājñ.; Car.

Śāśaka, mfn. id., Hariv.

Śāśakarpi, m. (also written śāśak°) patr. fr. śa-śa-karpi, Samskāra.

Śāśabindu, mī(ṭ) n. descended from Śāsa-bindu, MBh.

Śāśādanaka, mfn. (fr. śāśādana), g. dhū-mādi.

Śāśika, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. śāśika).

शशदान śāśādāna. See √I. śad, p. 1051.

शश्वत śāsvatā, mī(ṭ) n. (fr. śāsvat) eternal, constant, perpetual, all (śāsvatībhyaḥ sāmābhyaḥ, śāsvatīḥ samāḥ, or śāsvatam, for evermore, incessantly, eternally), VS. &c. &c.; about to happen, future, MW.; m. N. of Śiva, L.; of Vyāsa, L.; of a son of Śrūta (and father of Sudhanvan), VP.; of a poet and various other writers (esp. of a lexicographer, author of the Anekārtha-samuccaya); (f), f. the earth, L.; n. continuity, eternity, MBh.; heaven, ether, W. — tva, n. constancy, eternity, MBh. — mandira, mfn. having a fixed dwelling or abode, VarBrS. — Śāsvatānanda and Śāsvatāndra (with saras-vatī), m. N. of two authors, Cat.

Śāsvatika, mfn. = śāsvata, eternal, constant, permanent, Nir.; Āpast.; Kād. — tā, f. the being eternal, eternity, Hariv.

शशसान śāshasāna, m. N. of a physician, Cat.

शशकुल śāshkula, mfn. (cf. śushkala and śaushkala) eating flesh or fish, L.

शशकुलिक śāshkulika, mfn. (fr. śāshkulī), Pāṇ. v, 3, 108; iv, 3, 96, Sch.; n. a quantity of baked cakes or pastry, L.

शशपक śāshpaka, mfn. (fr. śāshpa), g. dhū-mādi.

Śāshpeya, m. N. of a teacher, g. śaunakādi.

Śāshpeyin, m. pl. the school of Śāshpeya, ib.

शस् 1. śas (cf. √śas), cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 67) śāsti (Ved. and ep. also śāste and śāsatī, °te; du. śishṭah &c., Pāṇ. vi, 4, 34; 3. pl. śāsatī, ib. vi, 1, 6; impf. aśāt, Br. &c.; Impv. śādhi, śāstāna, RV.; Pot. śishyāt, Up.; GrSs.; pf. śāśāsa, °suh [in RV. also Impv. śāśādhi and Subj. śāśās], RV. &c. &c.; aor. aīśhat [in RV. also 1. pl. śishāmahi and p. śishāt], ib.; fut. śā-sitā, Gr.; śāśishyati, °te, Br. &c.; inf. śāstum, GrSs.; śāsitum, MBh. &c.; ind. p. śāsitva or śish-ṭva, ib.; -śishya, Br.; Up.; -śāśya, MBh. &c.), to chastise, correct, censure, punish, RV. &c. &c.; to restrain, control, rule, govern (also with rāyam or aīśvāryam), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to administer the laws (with dharmam, 'to adm° justice'), MBh.; to direct, bid, order, command, enjoin, decree (with an inf. or a sentence followed by itī), ib.; to teach, instruct, inform (with two acc., or with acc. of pers. and dat. or loc. of thing), RV. &c. &c.; to confess (a crime), Mn. xi, 82; to announce, proclaim, Bhāṭṭ.; to predict, foretell, VarBrS.; to blame, reject, disdain (?), RV. x, 32, 4; to praise, commend (= √śas), Hit. iii, 102; Pass. śāsyate or śishyate (cf. √śish), to be chastised or corrected &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. śāśayati (aor. aśāśat, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 2), to re-commend, Bālār. v, 33; Desid. śīśāśishati, Gr.; Intens. śīśishyate, śīśāsti, ib.

2. Śāś, f. command; a commander, ruler, RV. 1. Śāśa, m. order, command, RV.; (śāśā) a commander, ruler, chastiser, RV.; N. of the hymn x, 152, AitBr.; of its author (having the patr. Bhārad-vāja), Anukr.

Śāśaka, m. a chastiser, teacher, instructor, go-vernor, ruler, Śiś. (cf. mahī-ś°).

Śāśana, mī(ṭ) n. punishing, a punisher, chastiser

(see *pāka*, *pura*, *rukmi*, *smara*-s°); teaching, instructing, an instructor, Bhp.; (f), f. an instructor, RV. i, 31, 11; (*am*), n. (ifc. f. ā) punishment, chastisement, correction (*śāsanaṃ* √ *kṛi*, to inflict punishment), Baudh.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; government, dominion, rule over (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an order, command, edict, enactment, decree, direction (*śāsanaṃ* √ *kṛi* [*kāṅkṣh*, Baudh.] or *śāsanam* √ *urit* or *sthā*, 'to obey orders'; *śāsanāt* with gen., 'by command of'; *śāsanā*, f., Sch. on Śiṣ. xiv, 36), RV. &c. &c.; a royal edict, grant, charter (usually a grant of land or of partic. privileges, and often inscribed on stone or copper), Yājñ.; Kāv.; Rājat. &c.; a writing, deed, written contract or agreement, W.; any written book or work of authority, scripture (= *śāstra*), ib.; teaching, instruction, discipline, doctrine (also = 'faith', 'religion'), MBh.; Kām.; Kathās.; a message (see comp.); self-control, W. — *dūṣhaka*, mfn. disobeying a (royal) command, Mipich. — *devatā* or *-devi*, f. (with Jains) the female messenger of an Arhat, HPariś. — *dhara*, mfn. one who bears a message or order, a messenger, envoy, Kuval. — *pattra*, n. 'edict-plate', a plate of copper or of stone on which an edict or grant is inscribed, W. — *parāṣmukha*, mf(ṛ)n. disobedient to an order, Bhp. — *laughana*, n. transgression of an order or command, Rājat. — *varṭin*, mfn. obeying the orders of (gen.), Kathās. — *vāhaka*, mfn. = *dhara*, Kām. — *śilā*, f. an edict (engraved on) stone, Sadukt. — *hara*, mfn. = *dhara*, L. — *hāraka* (Kām.), *-hārīn* (Ragh.), mfn. id. *Śāsana-nātivṛitti*, f. the transgression of a command, MW.

Śāsaniya, mfn. to be chastised or corrected, deserving punishment, punishable, MW.; to be governed or directed or instructed, Śak. (v.l.) *Śāsita*, mfn. governed, ruled, directed, instructed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; restrained, controlled, R.; punished, chastised, Hit.

Śāsitavya, mfn. to be taught or prescribed, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 133, Vārt. 3; to be governed or directed &c., W.

Śāsitṛi, m. a punisher, chastiser, Mn. vii, 17; a governor, commander, ruler over (acc. or comp.), Rājat.; Kathās.; Campak.; a teacher, instructor, Mn.; Ragh.; Sarvad.

Śāsin, mfn. (only ifc.) punishing, chastising, Hariv.; governing, ruling, Ragh.; teaching, instructing, Śiṣ.

Śāsus, n. order, command, RV.

1. *Śāsti*, f. correction, punishment, MärkP.; direction, order, command, Prab., Sch.; governing, ruling, W.; a sceptre, ib.

2. *Śāsti*, m. N. of the root *śās*, Śiṣ. xiv, 66.

Śāstrī, m. a chastiser, punisher, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a ruler, commander, TS. &c. &c.; a teacher, instructor, Āpast.; MBh.; Hariv. &c. (also applied to Punishment and to the Sword personified); N. of Buddha, Rājat. (accord. to L. also 'a Jina or the deified teacher of either of these sects'); a father, MW. — *tva*, n. the state of being a ruler, ruling, governing, Bhp.

Śāstrika, mfn. coming from a teacher, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 15, Pat.

Śāstrā, n. an order, command, precept, rule, RV.; Kāv.; Pur.; teaching, instruction, direction, advice, good counsel, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; any instrument of teaching, any manual or compendium of rules, any book or treatise, (esp.) any religious or scientific treatise, any sacred book or composition of divine authority (applicable even to the Veda, and said to be of fourteen or even eighteen kinds [see under *vidyā*]); the word *śāstra* is often found ifc. after the word denoting the subject of the book, or is applied collectively to whole departments of knowledge, e.g. *Vedānta*-s°, a work on the Vedānta philosophy or the whole body of teaching on that subject; *dharmā*-s°, a law-book or whole body of written laws; *kāvya*-s°, a poetical work or poetry in general; *śilpi*-s°, works on the mechanical arts; *kāma*-s°, erotic compositions; *alanikāra* s°, rhetoric, &c.), Nir.; Prāt.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a body of teaching (in general), scripture, science, Kāv.; Pur. — *kāra*, m. the author of a Śāstra, VarBrS. — *kṛit*, m. id., Bhp.; Vedāntas.; a writer or author (in general), W.: a Rishi (as the author of sacred works), ib. — *kovidā*, mfn. skilled in sacred works, MW. — *gañja*, m. N. of a parrot, Kathās. — *gaṇḍa*, m. = *praghaṇā*-vid, a superficial reader of books or a general reader (?), L. — *cakṣhṇ*, n. 'eye of science,'

grammar, L.; mfn. having authoritative works as eyes, MBh.; Kām.; Car. — *cāraṇa*, mfn. = *darsin*, L. — *cintaka*, m. a learned man, MBh. — *caura*, m. one who unlawfully promulgates another's system of teaching (as if it were his own), MärkP. — *jala-dhi-ratna*, n. N. of wk. — *jāa*, mfn. (or m.) acquainted with the Ś°, learned, a specialist (*kevala*-s°, 'a mere theorist'), VarBrS.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; a mere theorist, MW.; — *tā* f. or *-tva*, n. acquaintance with the Ś°, W. — *jñāna*, n. knowledge of the Ś°, kn° derived from the study of the Ś°, W. — *tattva*, n. the truth (taught) in the Ś°, W.; — *jñā*, mfn. knowing thoroughly a Ś°, understanding the truth of the Śāstras, L.; m. an astrologer, L. — *tas*, ind. accord. to the Ś° or accord. to prescribed rules, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Suśr. — *tva*, n. the being a rule &c., Sarvad. — *darpapa*, m. N. of various wks. — *darśana*, n. mention in a Ś° or in any sacred or authoritative work; (*āt*), ind. = *śāstra*-tas, MBh. — *darsin*, mfn. = *jñā*, L. — *dasyu*, m. = *caura*, MBh. — *dīpa*, m., *-dīpārtha*-sāra, m. N. of wks. — *dīpikā*, f. N. of two Comms. on the Mīmāṃsā-sūtra (by Pārtha-sārathi-misra and Prabhā-kara); — *kroḍa*, m., — *ṭikā*, f., — *prakāśa*, m., — *prabhā*, f., — *praveśa*, m., — *loḥa*, m., — *vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. — *drishta*, mfn. 'seen in the Ś°', mentioned or prescribed in the Ś°, according to precept or rule, scientific, Mn.; Kāv. &c. — *drishti*, f. scriptural point of view, A.; mfn. = *cakṣhṇ*, MBh.; m. an astrologer, MärkP. (cf. *-tattva-jñā*). — *nindā*, f. reviling or denying the authority of the Ś°, W. — *netra*, mfn. = *cakṣhṇ*, Śivag. — *pāṇin*, w. r. for *śāstra*-p°, Hit. — *pūjana-prakarapa*, n., — *prakāśikā*, f. N. of wks. — *prasaṅga*, m. the subject of the Ś°, W.; discussion of sacred works, W. — *buddhi*, f. learning (derived) from the Ś°, R. — *mati*, mfn. having a well-informed mind, learned in the Ś°, Kām. — *mālā*, f., — *mālā-vṛitti*, f. N. of wks. — *yonī*, m. the source of the Ś°s (*-tva*, n.), MW. — *vaktṛi*, m. an expounder of sacred books, ib. — *-vat*, ind. = *-tas*, MBh.; Hit. (v.l.) — *2. -vat*, mfn. having or following sacred books or precepts, skilled in sacred writings, W. — *varjita*, mfn. free from all rule or law, Kāv. — *vāda*, m. a precept or statement or maxim of the Ś°, R. — *vādin*, m. a teacher of the Ś°, Kāv. — *vid*, mfn. = *jñā*, Mn.; Gaut.; VarBr.; one who has studied the Āyur-veda, L. — *vidhāna*, n. a precept of the Ś°, W.; ° *nibhā*, mfn. prescribed by sacred precept, MW. — *vidhi*, m. = *-vidhāna*, W. — *vipratishedha*, mfn. forbidden by or contrary to the Ś°, W. — *vi-pratishedha*, m. opposition to the Ś°, any act contrary to sacred precept, ib. — *vimukha*, mfn. disinclined to learning, averse from study, Bharrī. — *viruddha*, mfn. opposed or contrary to the Ś°, W. — *virodha*, m. opposition to sacred precept, ib.; mutual contradiction of books, incompatibility of different works, ib. — *vyutpatti*, f. perfect conversancy with the Ś°, MW. — *śilpin*, m. the country of Kāśmīra, ib.; pl. the people of K°, L. — *samgraha*, m., — *sāra*, m., — *sārāvalī*, f., — *sārōddhāra*, m. N. of wks. — *siddha*, mfn. established by the Ś°, W.; ° *dhānta-leśa-saṅgraha*, m., ° *dhānta-leśa-saṅgraha-sāra*, m. N. of wks. *Śāstrācarapa*, n. observance of sacred precepts, A.; the study of the Ś°, MW.; m. one versed in the Ś°, a Paṇḍit, W.; a student of the Vedas or one whose conduct is regulated by their precepts, ib. *Śāstrātīkrama*, m. transgressing the Ś°, violation of sacred precepts, ib. *Śāstrātīga*, mfn. offending against the Ś°, Baudh. *Śāstrādhyāpaka*, m. a teacher of the Śāstras, L. *Śāstrānannshthāna*, n. disregard of the Ś°, Hit. *Śāstrānushthāna*, n. observance of the Ś°, W.; applying one's self to books, MW. *Śāstrānushthita*, mfn. established by the Ś°, obeying sacred precepts, W. *Śāstrānsāra*, m. conformity to the Ś°, ib. *Śāstrānṛita*, mfn. conformable to doctrine or rule, L. *Śāstrābhijñā*, mfn. versed in the Ś°, Hit. *Śāstrārambha-vādārtha*, m., *rambha-samarthana*, n. N. of wks. *Śāstrārtha*, m. the object or purport of a book, a precept of the Ś° or of any partic. Ś°, MW. *Śāstrāvarta-lipi*, f. a partic. mode of writing, Lalit. *Śāstrōkta*, mfn. declared or enjoined by the Ś°, W. *Śāstrōpadeśa-krama*, m. N. of wk. *Śāstrānūgha*, m. a treatise of great extent, IndSt. *Śāstrika*, mfn. versed in the Śāstras, Śivag.

Śāstrita, mfn. (fr. *śāstra*), g. *tārakādi*; treated according to the Śāstras, MW. *Śāstritartha*, m. a scientifically treated subject, ib.

Śāstrin, mfn. or m. versed in the Śāstras, learned (cf. *śatata*-s°), Cat.; m. a teacher of sacred books or science, a learned man, W.; a Buddha, Śiṣ., Sch.

Śāstriya, mfn. taught in or agreeable to the Śāstras, belonging to the Ś°, conformable to sacred precepts, legal, Śāh.; Śamk. &c. — *tva*, n. the fact of being prescribed in the Śāstras, Mn., Sch.

Śāsya, mfn. to be punished, punishable, Mn.; Gaut.; Bālar.; to be controlled or governed, MBh.; to be directed, RV.; to be corrected, MW.; w. r. for *sasya*, MBh. xii, 2691.

Śiṣṭa, *śiṣhya* &c. See 1. *śiṣṭā*, p. 1076, col. 3, and p. 1077, col. 1.

शास्त्र 3. śās, strong form of √ 1. śas.

2. Śāsā, m. (for 1. see p. 1068, col. 3) a butcher's knife, Br.; ŚrS. — *hasta*, mfn. holding a butcher's knife in the hand, AitBr.

शास्त्र 4. śās, strong form for 3. śas (see *uk-tha*-ids).

शाह śāha, m. = شاه (see *nema*-, *phatiha*-, *bhūmi*-s°); N. of a country belonging to Kāśmīra, Rājat. — *jī*, m. N. of a king of Tanjore (1684-1711; he is the supposed author of various wks), Cat. *Śāhāśa*, m. the lord of Śāha, ib.

Śāhi, m. N. of a dynasty, Rājat. — *makaranda*, m. N. of a king and author, Cat.

शाहिव śāheva, m. (prob.) = صاحب, Rājat.

शाहाम śāhnāma = شاه نامه, Cat.

शि 1. śi (accord. to some = √ śo), cl. 3.

P. *śiṣati* (Impv. *śiṣihi*, *śādhi*), to grant, bestow, RV. (cf. Nir. v, 23); to present or satisfy with (instr.), ib.; cl. 5. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxvii, 3) *śinoti*, *śimute* (p. *śiṣhāya*, *śiṣhe*; aor. *śaishit*, *śaṣhṭa*, fut. *śeṣhātī*, °te), to sharpen.

R. *Śitā*, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1071, col. 2) satisfied, regaled, RV. viii, 23, 13.

शि 2. śi, m. N. of Śiva, W.; auspiciousness, good fortune, ib.; peace, composure, calm, ib.

शि 3. śi, (in gram.) a technical term for the case-ending *i* (substituted for *jas* and *jas* in neuters).

शिश śiśa, m. a kind of fruit-tree, MBh.

शिशपा śiśapā, f. (rarely and m. c. *śiṅ-śapā*, m.) the tree Dalbergia Sissoo, AV. &c. &c.; the Aśoka tree, W. — *sthala*, see *śiśapāsthala*.

śiśapāyana, v.l. for *vaiśampāyana*, VP.

śiśapā, w. r. for *śiśapā*.

शिशुमार śiśumāra, m. a porpoise, Delphinus Gangeticus (= *śiśu-māra*, q. v.), RV.; TS. (= *grāha*, Śāy.) — *śānti*, f., — *stava*, m. N. of wks.

शिश śiṅh = √ śiṅgh (cf. *uc-chiṅhana* and *npa-siṅhana*).

śiṅhāpa, 'naka. See *siṅghāpa* &c.

शिकम् śikam, ind., g. *cādi*.

शिकु śikku, mfn. idle, lazy, following no business or profession, L.

शिक्य śiktha, °thaka. See *siktha*.

शिकन् śikman. See *sū-śikman*.

शिक्य śikya, n. (L. also ā, f.) a kind of loop or swing made of rope and suspended from either end of a pole or yoke to receive a load, carrying swing (also applied to the load so carried), AV. &c. &c.; the string of a balance, W.; = *vajra-vikāra* (?), Vop. — *pāsā*, m. the string by which a vessel is suspended, ŚBr. — *vat*, mfn. provided with a carrying sling, KātyŚr. *śikyā-kṛita* (?), mfn. suspended by strings, AV. xiii, 4, 8. *Śikyādhāra*, m. 'loop-holder', the hook or eye at each end of a pole or beam which bears the above looped cord for holding the strings of a balance, W. *Śikyōduta*, mfn. suspended in a swing or loop, ŚBr.

Śikyaka, (prob.) n. = *śikya*, a loop or swing (see next). — *vastra*, n. a balance made of cloth and suspended by strings, VarBrS.

Śikṣita, mfn. suspended in a swing or loop made of cord &c., L.

शिक्षि *śikṣā*, mfn. (fr. $\sqrt{\text{śak}}$) skilful, clever, artistic, AV.

Śikṣvan, mfn. id., RV.; TS. (accord. to Sāy. = *rajjū* and *tejas*).

Śikṣas, mfn. mighty, powerful, able, RV.

शिक्ष *śikṣh* (properly Desid. of $\sqrt{\text{śak}}$; cf. Pāṇ. vii, 4, 54, cl. 1. P. *Ā. śikṣatī*, °te (in later language often *Ā.*; cf. Dhātup. xvi, 4; pr. p. *śikṣat*, *śikṣamāna*, RV.; *śikṣhāna*, MBh.; Impv. *śikṣikṣa*, Nir.; aor. *śikṣishṭa*, Bhaṭṭ., 'to wish to be able,' (P.) try to effect, attempt, undertake, TS.; AV.; (P.) rarely (P.) to learn, acquire knowledge, study, practise, learn from (abl. or *sa-kṣāt* with gen.), RV. &c. &c.; to practise one's self in (loc.), Kathās. (cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 21, Vārtt. 3, Sch.); 'to wish to be able to effect for others,' (P.) wish to help, aid, befriend (dat.), RV.; (P.) to wish to give, bestow, ib.; (P.) to wish to present with (instr.), Nir.; ŚāṅkhBr.; (Ā.) to offer one's service to, enter the service of (acc.), MBh.; Pass. *śikṣyate* (aor. *śikṣhi*), to be learnt or practised, Kād.; Kathās.; Caus. *śikṣhayati* (rarely °te; aor. *śikṣishat*), to cause to learn, impart knowledge, inform, instruct, teach (with acc. of pers. or thing; also with two acc., or with acc. of pers. and loc. of thing, or with acc. of pers. and inf., or with acc. of thing and gen. of pers.), Mn.; MBh. &c.

Śikṣha, m. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, R.; (ā), f., see below.

Śikṣhaka, mfn. teaching, instructing, Śiś., Sch. (m. a teacher, Mālav.; a trainer, see *hastī-s*); a learner, W.; one who knows Śikṣhā (q.v.), g. *kramādi*.

Śikṣhapa, n. the act of learning, acquiring knowledge, W.; teaching, instruction in (loc. or comp.), Kām.; BhP.

Śikṣhapīya, mfn. to be taught (with acc.), Kāv.; Kathās.; to be learnt, W.

Śikṣhayatri, m. an instructor, teacher, MW.

Śikṣhā, f. desire of being able to effect anything, wish to accomplish, Kir. xv, 37; learning, study, knowledge, art, skill in (loc. or comp.; *śikṣhayā* or °*śikṣābhis*, 'skillfully, artistically, correctly'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; teaching, training (held by Buddhists to be of three kinds, viz. *adhicitā-śikṣhā*, training in the higher thought; *adhīśīla-s*, tr° in the higher morality; *adhīprajñā-s*, tr° in the higher learning, Dharmas. 140), instruction, lesson, precept, ŚāṅkhBr.; TUp. &c.; chastisement, punishment, Nyāyam., Sch.; the science which teaches proper articulation and pronunciation of Vedic texts (one of the six Vedāṅgas, q.v.), Prāt.; MuṇḍUp. &c.; modesty, humility, diffidence, W.; (?) helping, bestowing, imparting (see *śikṣhā-narā*); the plant *Bignonia Indica*, L. — **kāra**, m. 'instruction-causing,' a teacher, W.; N. of Vyāsa, L.; — **gupta**, m. (prob.) N. of a Sch. on the Hari-prabodha, Cat. — **kāra**, m. a singer capable of teaching others, Samgīt.; the author of a Śikṣhā, TPāt., Sch. — **śikṣhā** (*śikṣhāśikṣhā*), n. a sound pronounced according to the rules of Ś°, R.; nfn. correctly pronounced, MBh. — **garu**, m. a religious preceptor, MW. — **chāra** (*śikṣhāśikṣhā*), mfn. conducting one's self according to precept, Rājat. — **danḍa**, n. punishment (serving for) a lesson, ib. — **daśaka**, n. N. of a wk. on Bhakti. — **narā**, mfn. helping men or liberal towards men, RV. (= *dānasya netā*, Sāy.) — **niti**, f., — **pañcaka**, n., — **patra**, n. or — **patrī**, f. N. of wks. — **pada**, n. moral precept, Buddh.; — **prajñapti**, f. N. of a part of the Vinaya (q.v.), ib. — **prakāśa**, m., — **bodha**, m. N. of wks. — **rasa**, m. desire of acquiring skill in (loc.), Viddh. — **vat**, mfn. possessed of knowledge, learned, Hariv.; full of instruction, instructive (as a tale), Kathās. — **valli**, f. N. of the 1st ch. of the Taittirīya Upanishad. — **vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **śakti**, f. 'power of learning,' dexterity, skill, W. — **samvara**, m. the moral life of a monk, Kāraṇḍ. — **samuccaya**, m., — **sūtra**, n. pl. N. of wks. — **svara**, m. = *śikṣhāśikṣhā*, n., R.

Śikṣhāpa. See under $\sqrt{\text{śikṣh}}$.

Śikṣhita, mfn. learnt, studied, practised, Bauddh.; Kāv. &c.; taught, instructed or trained or exercised in (acc., loc., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; docile, W.; skilful, clever, conversant, ib.; modest, diffident, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a woman (see *śaikṣhita*); n. teaching, instruction, BhP. **Śikṣhitākṣhara**, mfn. one

who has been taught letters or literature, Rājat.; m. a pupil, scholar, L. **Śikṣhitāyudha**, mfn. skilled in weapons, L.

Śikṣhitavya, mfn. to be learnt from (abl.), ĀśvŚr., Sch.; to be instructed or taught, W.

Śikṣhitu-kāma, mfn. (*śikṣhitu* for inf. °*tum*) one who is willing to learn, a beginner in his art, Mjēch.

Śikṣhin, mfn. learning; instructing, MW.

Śikṣhū, mfn. helpful, liberal, RV.

Śikṣhuka, mfn. one who studies Śikṣhā, Māṇḍ.

Śikṣheṇya, mfn. instructive, Vait.

Śikṣhya, mfn. to be learnt or taught, W.

शिक्ष *śikha*, m. N. of a serpent-demon (mentioned together with *anu-śikha*, q.v.), Pañcav-Br.; (ā), f., see below; (f), f. a kind of magic, Divyāv.; N. of a river, VP.

शिक्षक *śikhaka*, m. = *lekhaka*, a writer, scribe, L.

शिक्षण *śikhaṇḍa*, m. (cf. *śikhā*) a tuft or lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure, TS.; ŚBr.; Daś.; any crest or plume or tuft, MW.; a peacock's tail, Vikr.; a kind of plant, L.; (i), f., see below. **Śikhaṇḍāsthā**, n. du. N. of partic. bones, ŚBr. (cf. next).

Śikhaṇḍaka, m. a tuft or lock of hair (= *śikhaṇḍa*), Kālid.; three or five locks left on the side of the head (esp. in men of the military class, = *kāka-pakṣa*, q.v.), W.; a curl or ringlet, MW.; a peacock's tail, Git.; du. (accord. to Sch. n.) the fleshy parts of the body below the buttocks, TS.; (with nystic Śaivas) one who attains a partic. degree of emancipation, Hcat.

Śikhaṇḍi, in comp. for °*nḍin*. — **ketu**, m. 'having a peacock for an emblem,' N. of Skanda, Bālar. — **mat**, mfn. rich in peacocks, Kum.

Śikhaṇḍika, m. a cock, L.; (prob.) one who attains a partic. stage of emancipation, Hcat.; (ā), f. a tuft or lock of hair on the crown of the head, W.; (prob.) n. a kind of ruby, L.

Śikhaṇḍita, n. N. of a metre, Kad.

Śikhaṇḍin, mfn. wearing a tuft or lock of hair, tufted, crested (applied to various gods), AV.; MBh.; R.; m. a peacock, Kāv.; Pur.; Kathās.; a peacock's tail, L.; a cock, L.; an arrow, L.; one who attains a partic. degree of emancipation, Hcat.; N. of Vishnu-Kṛishṇa, MBh.; of a Kishi or Muni (one of the seven stars of the Great Bear; cf. *citra-s*), W.; of a son of Drupada (born as a female [see *śikhaṇḍinī*], but changed into a male by a Yaksha; in the great war between Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas he became instrumental in the killing of Bhishma who declined to fight with a woman, but he was afterwards killed himself by Aśvatthāman; in the ŚāṅkhBr. he has the patr. Yājñasena), MBh.; of a Brāhman, Lalit.; of a mountain, Cat.; (inf), f. a pea-hen, MBh.; the shrub *Abrus Precatorius*, L.; N. of a daughter of Drupada (afterwards changed to a male; see above), MBh.; of the wife of Antardhāna, Hariv.; Pur.; of two Apsaras (daughters of Kāsyapa and regarded as the authoresses of RV. ix, 104), Anukr.

Śikhaṇḍī, f. (of *śikhaṇḍa*, g. *gaurādi*) a lock on the crown of the head, L.; *Abrus Precatorius*, L.; yellow jasmine, L. — **vedānta-sāra** (?), m. N. of wk.

Śikhaṇḍaka, m. = *śikhaṇḍika*, a tuft or lock of hair, L.

शिक्षर *śikhara* &c. See col. 3.

शिक्षलोहित *śikha-lohita*, m. (perhaps for *śikhā-l*, 'red as a flame') N. of a plant (commonly called *kukura-muḍā*), W.

शिक्षा *śikhā*, f. (of doubtful derivation; prob. connected with $\sqrt{\text{śi}}$, 'to sharpen') a tuft or lock of hair on the crown of the head, a crest, top-knot, plume, ŚBr. &c. &c.; a peacock's crest or comb, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a pointed flame, any flame, ib.; a ray of light, Kum.; Kathās.; a sharp end, point, spike, peak, summit, pinnacle, projection, end or point (in general), MaitrUp.; Kāv.; VarBṛS.; the end or point or border of a garment, Śak.; the point or tip of the foot, L.; the nipple, L.; a branch which takes root, any branch, L.; a fibrous root, any root, L.; the plant *Jussiaea Repens*, L.; the head or chief or best of a class, L.; the fever or excitement of love, L.; a partic. part of a verse or formula (the crest of

the verse compared to a king), RāmatUp.; = *śikha-vyiddhi*, Gaut.; N. of various metres, Col.; of a river (prob. w. r. for *śikhi*), VP. — **kanda**, n. a kind of onion or garlic, L. — **gra-dat** or **-gra-danta** (*śikhāḥ*), mfn., Pāṇ. v, 4, 145, Sch. — **cala**, w. r. for **-vala**, L. — **jaṭa**, mfn. having a single lock of hair on the top of the head (the rest being shaved off), Gaut.; Āpast.; Mn.; (cf. *-muṇḍa*). — **taru**, m. 'flame-support,' a lamp-stand, L. — **dāman**, n. a wreath worn on the top of the head, Megh. (Sch.). — **dhara**, mfn. having a sharp end or point, having a top-knot, W.; m. a peacock, Kir.; N. of a Mañjuśrī, L. — **ja**, 'peacock-produced,' a peacock's feather, MW. — **dhāra**, m. 'crest-wearer,' a peacock, L. — **pati**, m. N. of a man, Samskāra. — **pāsa**, m. a tuft of hair, Bhar. — **pitta**, n. inflammation in the extremities (as in fingers or toes), L. — **bandha**, m. a tuft of hair, L. — **bandhana**, n. the binding together of locks of hair, Cat. — **bharana** (*śikhābha*), n. a crest-ornament, diadem, Vikr. — **maṇi**, p. a crest-jewel, jewel worn on the head, Kāv.; Kathās.; (ifc.) the head or chief or best of a class, BhP.; Rājat. — **mārjita**, mfn. one who has his top locks combed and cleansed, Śak. — **muṇḍa**, mfn. one who has only one lock on the crown of his head left unshaven, Bauddh. (cf. *-jaṭa*). — **mūla**, n. any root which has a tuft of leaves, W.; = **kanda**, L. (v. l. *śikhi-m*). — **carrot**, W.; a turnip, W. — **lambin**, mfn. hanging down from the top of the head, Kāv. — **-vat**, ind. like a crest, MW. — **-vat**, mfn. flaming, burning, Śiś.; pointed, Kull. on Mn. i, 38; m. fire, Kir.; a lamp, W.; a comet or the descending node, L.; a partic. plant or tree (= *citraka*), MW.; N. of a man, MBh.; (*atī*), f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L.; another plant, cock's comb, MW. — **vara**, m. the jack fruit tree, L. — **varta** (*śikhāḥ*), m. N. of a Yaksha, MBh. — **vala**, mfn. pointed, crested, W.; m. a peacock, Kāv. — **dhā**, f. Celosia Cristata, W. — **vikṣha**, m. = **-taru**, L. — **vriddhi**, f. 'high-interest,' a kind of usurious interest increasing daily, Bṛihasp. — **sūtra**, n. the lock of hair on the crown of the head and the sacred thread (regarded as distinguishing marks of a Brāhman), MW. **Śikhōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Śikhara, mfn. pointed, spiked, crested, Megh.; Kathās.; m. n. a point, peak (of a mountain), top or summit (of a tree), edge or point (of a sword), end, pinnacle, turret, spire, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; erection of the hair of the body, L.; the arm-pit, L.; a ruby-like gem (of a bright red colour said to resemble ripe pomegranate seed), L.; (?) the bud of the Arabian jasmine (cf. *-daśanā*); N. of a mythical weapon (*astrā*), R.; m. a partic. position of the fingers of the hand, Cat.; N. of a man, Kathās.; (ā), f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana (a plant from the fibres of which bow-strings are made), L.; N. of a partic. mythical club (*gadā*), R.; (f), f. id., R. (B.). = *karkata-śrīṅgi*, L.; n. cloves, L. — **dati**, f. having pointed teeth, Vām. (in a quotation). — **daśanā**, f. id., Megh. (Sch. 'having teeth resembling the buds of the Arabian jasmine'). — **nīcaya**, m. a collection of mountain-peaks, MW. — **vāsini**, f. 'dwelling on a peak (of the Himālaya),' N. of Durgā, L. — **sena**, m. N. of a man, Mudr. **Śikharādri**, m. N. of a mountain, MārKp. **Śikharēśa-līṅga**, n. N. of a Līṅga on the Kailāsa mountain, Cat.

Śikhari, in comp. for °*rin*. — **pattrin**, m. a winged or flying mountain, Bhartṛ. — **sama**, mfn. mountain-like, MW. **Śikharīndra**, m. the chief of mountains (applied to Raivataka, Sch.), Śiś. vi, 73.

Śikharin, mfn. pointed, peaked, crested, tufted, MBh.; R. &c.; resembling the buds of the Arabian jasmine, MW.; m. a peaked mountain, any mountain, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a mountain, Śatr., Sch.; a hill-post, stronghold, L.; a tree, L.; *Achyranthes Aspera*, L.; *Andropogon Bicolor*, L.; a partic. parasitical plant, L.; the resin of *Boswellia Thurifera*, L.; *Parra Jacana* or *Goenis*, L.; a kind of antelope, L.; (*inf*), f. an eminent or excellent woman, L.; a dish of curds and sugar with spices, Bhpr.; a line of hair extending across the navel, L.; a kind of vine or grape, L.; *Jasminum Sambac*, L.; *Sansevieria Roxburghiana*, L.; Arabian jasmine, L.; a kind of Atyashṭī metre (four times u — — —, u — — — — —), Git.; Śrutab.; Chandom.

1. **Śikhi**, m. (m. c. for *śikhi*) a peacock, Hariv.; N. of Indra under Manu Tāmasa, MārKp.; the god of love, L.

2. **Śikhi**, in comp. for *śikhin*. — **kaṇṭha**, m. 'fire-particle, a spark, Harav. — **kaṇṭha** or **-griva**, n. blue vitriol, L. — **tama**, m. a partic. Gaṇa of Śiva, Harav. — **tā**, f. the state of a peacock, Kathās. — **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **dis**, f. Agni's quarter of the sky, south-east, VaiBṣ. — **dyut**, mfn. gleaming like fire, Śiś. — **dhvaja**, m. 'fire-marked, smoke, L.; 'peacock-marked, N. of Kārttikeya, L.; n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.; **-tirtha**, n. id., MW. — **piccha** (MBh.) or **-puccha** (L.), n. a peacock's tail. — **priya**, m. a kind of jubube tree, L. — **bhū**, m. N. of Skanda, Harav. — **mandala**, m. Cratēva Roxburghii, L. — **mūla**, see *śikhā-m*. — **modā**, f. a kind of plant (= *aja-m*), L. — **yūpa**, m. a kind of antelope (= *śrī-kārin*), L. — **vādhaka**, m. Benincasa Cerifera, L. — **vāsas**, m. N. of a mountain, VP. — **vāhana**, m. 'having a peacock for his vehicle, N. of Kārttikeya, L. — **vratā**, n. a partic. religious observance, GāruḍP. — **śikhā**, f. a peacock's crest, W.; 'fire-peak, a flame, W. — **śringa**, m. a spotted antelope, L. — **śekhara**, n. a peacock's crest, W. **śikhindira**, m. ebony, Diospyros Ebenaster, L.

Śikhin, mfn. having a tuft or lock of hair on the top of the head, Gaut.; MBh. &c.; one who has reached the summit of knowledge, BrahṃUp.; proud, MW.; m. a peacock, RPrāt.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a cock, L.; Ardea Nivea (a kind of heron or crane), L.; a bull, L.; a horse, L.; 'having flame, fire or the fire-god, Gṛhyas.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; the number 'three' (from the three sacred fires), VarBṣ.; a lamp, L.; a comet, VarBṣ.; N. of Ketu (the personified descending node), VP.; a mountain, L.; a tree, L.; Carpopogon Purpureus, L.; Trigonella Fœnum Græcum, L.; a kind of potherb (= *sitāvara*), L.; an arrow, L.; a Brahman, L.; a religious mendicant, W.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of Indra under Manu Tāmasa, Pur.; of the second Buddha, Lalit.; Kāraṇḍ (cf. MW. 136, n. 1; 516); of a Brahṃ (with Buddhists), Lalit.; (*inṛ*), f. a pea-hen, R.; cock's comb, Celosia Cristata, L.

śikhina, m. a partic. Gaṇa of Śiva, Harav.

शिशि śikhi. See *śikha*, p. 1070, col. 2.

शिशु śigrū, m. (of unknown derivation) Moringa Pterygosperma (a kind of horse-radish = *śobhānjana*; the root and leaves and flowers are eaten), Yājñ.; Suśr. &c.; N. of a man, g. *biḍḍi*; pl. N. of a people, RV.; n. the seed of the above tree, Kauś.; Car.; any potherb or vegetable, L. — **ja**, n. 'growing on or produced by the M', = next, L. — **biḍḍa**, n. the seed of the Moringa tree, L. — **mūla**, n. the pungent root of the Moriuga, W. **śigruka**, m. = *śigru*, m., Mn. vi, 14; n. any potherb, L.

शिशु śikkh, cl. 1. P. *śikkhati*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 31.

शिशुप śikkhapa, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

शिशु śinga, m. a tree, L.; = *kisora*, L.; N. applied to various men. — **dharaṇiśa** or **-dharaṇi-sena**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of an author, ib.; *ṭṭiya*, n. his wk. — **bhūpāla**, m. N. of an author (prob. = *dharaṇiśa*), Pratāp, Sch.; *ṭṭiya*, n. his wk. — **rāja**, m. N. of an author (= *bhūpāla*), Cat.

śingaya, m. N. of a man, Cat.

शिशि śingi, n. or *śingī*, f. (perhaps) a partic. part of the entrails of a sacrificial animal, VS. (cf. next).

शिशिन śingin, n. a heard, L.

शिशु śingh (also written *sinh*, prob. for orig. *śikkh*), cl. 1. P. *śinghati*, to smell, Dhātup. v, 57 (cf. *upa-śingh*).

Śinghana, n. = *śinghāna*, the mucus of the nose, L.; a beard (cf. *śingin*), L. — **deva**, m. N. of a man (the patron of Śārngadeva), Cat.

Śinghāna, m. (also written *śinghāna* or *śinghāna*) Os Sepiz, L.; swollen testicles, L.; (also n. and ā, f.) the mucus of the nose, L.; n. rust of iron, L.; any glass vessel, L.; a beard, L.

Śinghāpaka, m. n. the mucus of the nose, phlegm, L.; (*ikā*), f. (also written *śingh*) id. (cf. *śinghāpikā*).

Śinghāpin, m. (or *inṛ*, f.) 'having mucus, the nose, L.

Śinghita, mfn. perceived by the nose, smelled, L.

śinghinī, f. (also written *sinh*) 'smelling, the nose, L.

शिशु śic, f. (nom. *śik*) = *śikyā*, the cord or strap of a yoke or pole for carrying burdens, BhP.; a net, ib.

शिशु śinj, cl. 2. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiv, 17) *śinkte* (accord. to Vop. also cl. 1. 10. Ā. *śinjate*, *śinjayate*; pr. p. *śinjāna* or *śinjat* [see below], Kāv.; pf. *śiñjī*, Gr.; aor. *asiñjīshā*, ib.; fut. *śiñjīṣā*, *śiñjīshyāte*, ib.), to utter a shrill sound, tinkle, rattle, jingle, whirr, buzz, hum, twang, bellow, roar, RV. &c. &c. [Cf. collateral *śiñj*].

Śiñjājūkī, f. a chain worn round the loins, W. **śiñjat**, mfn. tinkling, rattling, sounding &c.

Śiñjad, in comp. for *jat*. — **valaya-subhaga**, mfn. pleasant with tinkling bracelets or zones, Megh. — **śhaḍaṅghri**, mfn. full of humming bees, BhP. **Śiñjā**, f. (also written *śiñjā*) tinkle, jingle, (esp.) the tinkling sound of silver ornaments on the ankles or wrist, Hcar. (accord. to some also *śiñja*, m.); a bow-string, Bālar. — **latā**, f. a bow-string, ib. — **śvattha** (*śiñjāśv*), g. *rāja-danīdī* (Kāś. *śiñjāśtha*).

Śiñjāna, mfn. tinkling, sounding &c. (= *śiñjat*). — **phramara**, mfn. = *śiñjat-shaḍaṅghri*, Bhaṭṭ. **Śiñjāra**, m. N. of a man, RV.

Śiñjita, mfn. (also written *śiñjita*) tinkled, tinkling, rattling, sounding, Hariv.; Kāv.; n. tinkling, rattling, (esp.) the tinkling of metallic ornaments, MBh.; R. &c.

Śiñjin, mfn. tinkling, rattling, sounding, L.; (*inṛ*), f. a bow-string, MBh. (also written *śiñj*); the sine of an arc, Gol.; tinkling rings worn round the toes or feet, L.

शिशु śi (also written *si*), cl. 1. P. *śefati*, to despise, Dhātup. ix, 17.

शिशु śiḍā, f. a rope(?), Divyāv.

शिशु śiḍāki, f. (also written *śiḍ*) a partic. edible substance (made with rice and mustard and said to possess stomachic properties), L.

शिशु śit, (in gram.) having *ś* as an indicatory letter.

शिशु 2. śita, mfn. (for 1. and 4. see under *śi* and *śo*) w. r. for *sita*, 'bright-coloured, white.'

शिशु 3. śita, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.

शिशु śita-dru, f. (cf. *sita-dru*) = *śata-dru*, the river Sutlej, L.

शिशु śitābhra, w. r. for *śitābhra*, q. v.

शिशु śitāman, n. (of doubtful derivation; cf. *śitāman*) a partic. part of a sacrificial victim (accord. to Yaska 'the under fore-foot, accord. to others 'the shoulder-blade, the liver &c.,' see Nir. iv, 13), VS.; TBr. ('*ma-tās*, ind.)

शिशु śitāvara. See *śitāvara*.

शिशु śiti, mfn. (perhaps fr. *śo*) white, L. (cf. *sita*); black, dark-blue, Śiś.; m. the Bhojpatra or birch tree, L.; = *sāra*, L. — **kakud** (*śiti*), mfn. white-humped, MaitrS. — **kakuda**, mfn. id., L. — **kāksha**, mfn. white-shouldered, MaitrS. — **kakshin**, m. a vulture with a white belly (= *pāṇḍarō-daro gṛidhraḥ*), TS. (Sch.). — **kāṇṭha**, mfn. white-necked, Kath.; dark-necked (as Rudra-Śiva; cf. *nīla-k*), VS. &c. &c.; m. a partic. bird of prey, MBh.; a peacock, Śiś.; Bālar.; a gallinule (= *dātūya*), L.; N. of Śiva, Kāv.; of a serpent-demon, MBh.; (also with *dikshita* and often confounded with *śrī-kāṇṭha*); of various authors &c., Cat.; *-rāmāyana*, n., *-stotra*, n.; *ṭṭiya*, n., *ṭṭiya-tippaṇṇī*, f. N. of wks. — **kāṇṭhaka**, mfn. blue-necked (as a peacock), Vikr. — **kumbha**, m. the oleander tree, Nerium Odorum, L. — **keśa**, m. 'white-haired, N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. — **oandana**, n. musk, L. — **cāra**, m. a kind of potherb (apparently *Maisilea Dentata*), L. — **ochada**, m. 'white-feathered, a goose, L. (cf. *sita-cch*). — **nas**, mfn. wh^o-nosed, Pāp. v, 4, 118, Pat. — **paksha**, mf(ā)n. wh^o-winged, Hariv.; m. a goose, L. (cf. *sita-p*). — **pād** (strong form *-pād*), mf(ā)n. wh^o-footed, RV.; AV.; Kauś.; black-footed, MW. — **pāda**, mfn. white-footed, MBh. — **prishthā**, mf(ā)n. wh^o-backed (accord. to others

'black-backed'), RV.; VS.; Br.; Hariv.; n. N. of a serpent-priest (fabled to have acted as Maitrā-varuṇa at a sacrifice), MW. — **prabha**, mfn. white-hued, whitish, MBh. — **bāhu** or **-bāhū**, mfn. having wh^o fore-feet, MaitrS.; AV.; ŚBr. — **bhasad** (*śiti*), mfn. having wh^o hinder parts, Kath.; TS. — **bhrū**, mfn. wh^o-browed, VS.; TS. — **māṇsa**, n. 'wh^o-flesh, fat, Nir. — **ratna**, n. 'blue-gem, a sapphire, Śiś. — **rāndhra**, mfn. having white ear-holes, MaitrS. — **lalāṭa**, mfn. having a white forehead, Pāp. vi, 2, 138, Sch. — **vara**, n. Marsilea Quadrifolia, Bhpr. — **vāra**, mfn. white-tailed, TS.; m. = *-vara*, L. — **vāla**, mfn. wh^o-tailed, ŚBr. — **vāsas**, mfn. wearing a dark garment, BhP. — **sāraka**, m. 'having a dark essence, Diospyros Embryopteris, L. **śitīkshu**, n. N. of a son of Uśanas, VP. (v. l. *śiteyu*, *śitēkshu*, *śineyu*).

Śitigā, mfn. (prob.) whitish, AV.

Śity, in comp. for *śiti*. — **āṇsa**, mfn. white-shouldered, TS. — **ōshṭha**, mfn. white-lipped, ib.

शिशु śitīmān or *omat* (only du. *omat* *bhyām* or *madbhyām*) = *śitāman*, TS.; Kath.

शिशु śitpuṭā, m. (v. l. *śityuṭā*, Sch.) a partic. animal resembling a cat, TS.; a large black bee, L.

शिशु śithirā, mf(ā)n. (for *śrithira* fr. *śrath*) loose, lax, slack, flexible, pliant, soft, RV.; AV.; Br.

Śithilā, mf(ā)n. (collateral form of prec.) loose, slack, lax, relaxed, untied, flaccid, not rigid or compact, TS. &c. &c.; soft, pliant, supple, Pāñcat.; unsteady, tremulous, MBh.; languid, inert, unenergetic, weak, feeble, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; careless in (loc.), R.; indistinct (as sound), L.; not rigidly observed, W.; loosely retained or possessed, abandoned, shaken off, ib.; (*am*), ind. loosely, not firmly, Ragh.; (*ṛ*), f. a kind of tawny-coloured ant (said to be a variety of the white ant), L.; (*am*), n. a loose fastening, looseness, laxity, slowness, MW.; a partic. separation of the terms or members of a logical series, ib. — **tā**, f., *-tva*, n. looseness, laxity, relaxation, want of energy or care, indifference, languor (*-tām* *gam* or *vraj*, 'to undergo indifference, be neglected, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pāñcat. — **pīḍita**, mfn. loosely pressed or compressed (*-tā*, f.), Suśr. — **prayatna**, mfn. one whose efforts are relaxed, MW. — **balā**, mfn. relaxed in strength, weakened, relaxed, ib. — **m-bhāva**, see *d-ś*. — **vasu**, mfn. having diminished wealth, MW.; shining with diminished rays, ib. — **śakti**, mfn. impaired in strength or power, ib. — **samādhi**, mfn. having the attention drawn off or relaxed, Mālav.

Śithilaya, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to loosen, make loose, relax, Śak.; Ā. *ṇyate*, to neglect, let pass, ib. (v. l.)

Śithilāya, Nom. Ā. *ṇyate*, to become relaxed, Bhart.

Śithilita, mfn. loosed, loosened, slackened, relaxed, dissolved, made soft, Kāv. — **jya**, mfn. (a bow) whose string has been relaxed, Kathās. — **mṛinālā**, mfn. (an amulet formed) of lotus-fibres hanging loose, Śak.

Śithili, in comp. for *śithila*. — **karapa**, n. the act of loosening, relaxing, impairing, weakening, Sarvad. — *√kṛ*, P. Ā. *-karoti*, *-kurite*, to make loose, loosen, relax, slacken, weaken, impair, remit, abandon, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **kṛita**, mfn. made loose, loosened, relaxed &c., ib. — *√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become loosened or slackened, be relaxed, slacken, Kāv.; Kathās.; to desist from (abl.), Mṛicch. — **bhūta**, mfn. loosened, relaxed, slackened, languid, Kathās.; Suśr.

Śithili-śānti, f. N. of wk.

शिशु śina, m. N. of a man, Pravar.

Śini, m. N. of various men (of a son of Su-mitra, of a son of Garga, of the father of Sātyaka, &c.; *śiner napti*, 'grandson of Śo'; N. of Sātyaki, one of the Pāṇḍu chiefs), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (ibc.) the race of Śini (see below); pl. N. of a class of Kshatriyas, Uṇ. iv, 51. — **pravira**, m. a chief or hero of the race of Śo, MBh. — **bāhu**, m. N. of a river, VP. — **vāsa**, m. N. of a mountain, BhP. (B. *śini-v*). — **vāsudeva**, m. pl., Pāp. vi, 2, 34

Śinika, m. N. of a preceptor, VP.

Śinī-pati, m. (for *śini-p*?) N. of a warrior, Hariv. (v. l. *śini-pati*).

Śinī-vāsa. See *śini-vāsa*.

šineyu, m. N. of a son of Uśat, Hariv.; of Uśanas, VP. (v.l. *šiteyu*).

शिनीवाली *šinīwālī*, w. r. for *sin*^o.

शिपद् *šipada*. See *a-šipādā*.

शिपवित्तुक *šipavitnukā*, m. a kind of worm, AV.

शिपविष्ट *šipaviṣṭa*, m. = *šipiv*^o, L.

शिपाटक *šipātaka*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

शिपि *šipī*, m. a ray of light, Nir. v. 8; = *paśu*, TS.; = *prāṇin*, L.; f. skin, leather, W. = *viṣṭā*, mfn. (accord. to Sāy.) pervaded by rays (applied to Rudra-Śiva and Viṣṇu; cf. RTL. 416), RV. &c. &c.; bald-headed, Āpast.; 'leprous' or 'having no prepuce,' L.; superfluous, Kāth.; -*vat*, mfn. containing the word *šipivishṭa*, TS.; Br.; (*vatī*), f. a verse containing the above word, Br.; ĀpŚr. - *viṣṭakā*, mf(ā)n. (prob.) smooth, TS.

šipitā, mfn. (prob.) superfluous, ŚBr.

शिप्र *šipra*, m., see *sipra*; (ibc.) = *šiprā*, f. (see below). - *vat* (*šipra*), mfn. having full cheeks, full-cheeked, RV. vi, 17, 2.

šipraka, m. N. of the murderer of Su-sarman, VP.; of the first king of the Āndhras, MW.

šiprā, f. (du.) the cheeks, RV.; (pl.) the visors (of a helmet), ib.; (sg.) the nose, Nir. vi, 17.

šipripī-vat and **šiprin**, mfn. full-cheeked, RV.

शिफ *šipha*, m. (derivation unknown) = *šiphā* (which is the more usual form; see below), L. **šiphā**, f. a fibrous or flexible root (used for making whips &c.), Mn. ix, 230; a lash or stroke with a whip or rod, ib. viii, 369; N. of a river, RV. (L. also 'a branch; a river; a mother; a tuft of hair on the crown of the head; the root of a water-lily; spikenard; turmeric; a sort of dill or fennel'). - *kanda*, m. n. the root of a water-lily, L. - *dhara*, m. 'possessing fibres,' a branch, L. - *ruha*, m. 'growing from fibres which descend to the ground,' the Banyan tree, L.

šiphāka, m. the root of a water-lily, L.

शिवि *šibi*, m. (also written *šivi*) N. of a Rishi (having the patr. Ausinara and supposed author of RV. x, 179), Anukr.; of a king (renowned for his liberality and unselfishness, and said to have saved Agni transformed into a dove from Indra transformed into a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (pl.) a people descended from Šibi, MBh.; Hariv.; VarBṛS.; N. of a son of Indra, MBh.; of Indra in the fourth Manv-antara (v.l. *šikhin*), VP.; of a son of Manu Cākshusha, BṛhP.; of a Daitya (son of Samhrāda), MBh.; a king of the Šibis, VarBṛS.; a beast of prey, L.; the birch tree (= *bhūrja*), L.; Typha Angustifolia, L. - *kāla*, m. N. of a Daitya, Hariv. - *carita* or *-caritra*, n. the story of Šibi (occurring as an episode of the MBh. iii, 10560-10596 and 13275-13300).

šibika, m. N. of a king (= *šibi*), Buddh.; pl. N. of a people in the south of India, VarBṛS.; (ā), f., see next.

šibikā, f. (also written *šivikā*) a palanquin, palkee, litter, bier, MBh.; R. &c.; a partic. weapon of Kubera (god of wealth), VP.; a stage or platform erected for exhibitions, MW.; a proper N., ib. - *dāna*, n. or *-dāna-vihī*, m. 'the gift of a litter &c.', N. of a ch. of the VahnīP.

šibira, n. (also written *šivira*) a royal camp or residence, tent in a royal camp, any tent, MBh.; R. &c.; an entrenchment for the protection of an army, MW.; a sort of grain, L.; m. N. of a tribe (?), MW.; (prob.) w. r. for *divira*, Rājāt. v, 176. - *giri*, m. N. of a mountain, VarBṛS.

šibi-ratha, m. a palanquin, litter, L.

शिश्र *šishra*, mfn. (prob.) desirous of sexual intercourse, AV.

शिम *šim* (= *√ i. śam*), cl. 4. P. *šimiyati*, to cut up, prepare (a sacrificial victim), TS.; Kāth.

šima, m. a cutter up or preparer (of sacrificial food), TS.

šimi, f. = *šamī*, a legume, pod, L.; work, labour = *šimī* (see *a-šimī-dvīśh*). - *jāvarī*, f. growing

wild, TĀr. (Sāy.). - *dā* (*šimī*), f. N. of a female demon, AV.; ŚBr.

šimī, f. = *šamī*, effort, labour, work, industry, TS.; Kāth. - *vat* (*šimī*), mfn. effective, mighty, strong, RV.

šimyu, mfn. (prob.) strenuous, vigorous, aggressive, RV. i, 100, 18; m. pl. N. of a people, ib. vii, 18, 5.

शिमिका *šimikā*, f. N. of a place, Rājāt.

शिमिद्वत् *šimidevat*, mfn. (applied to a partic. wind), MaitrS.

शिमिशिमाय *šimishimāya*, °*yati* (onomat.; cf. *šimīsim*), to simmer, bubble or boil with a murmuring sound, VarYogay.

शिमिषीपद् *šimishī-pada*, m. (cf. *šamanī-shada*) a Rākshasa, L.

शिमृडी *šimṛḍī*, f. a kind of shrub, L.

शिम्व *šimba*, m. (also written *šimba*) a pod, legume, Suśr.; Cassia Tora, L.; (ā), f. (also written *šimbā*) a pod, L.

šimbalā, m. a small pod or kind of flower (accord. to Sāy. 'the flower of the Šālmali tree'), RV. iii, 53, 22; a kind of plant, Kauś.

šimbi, f. (also written *šimbī*) a pod, legume, Mālatini.; Car. - *jā*, f. 'pod-born, any pulse or grain growing in pods, MW. - *parṇikā* or *-parṇī*, f. Phaseolus Trilobus, L.

šimbika, m. a black variety of Phaseolus Mungo, L.; (ā), f. a pod, legume, L.

šimbī, f. a pod, legume, Suśr.; Phaseolus Trilobus, L.; Mucuna Prurius, L.; = *nishvāpī*, L. - *dhānya*, n. leguminous grain, Car.; Bhpr. - *phala*, n. Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L.

शिम्वत *šimbāta*, mfn. (accord. to Naigh. iii, 6) = *sukha*, RV. x, 106, 5.

शिम्यु *šimyu*. See above.

शिचीडी *šimṛḍī*, (prob.) w. r. for *šimṛḍī*.

शिर *śir* (nom. *śir*; *√ śrī*), hurting, injuring, wounding (only ifc., e.g. *śaiśa-śisu-śīh*), Kir. xv, 5.

शिरस् *śiras*, n. (prob. originally *śaras* = *karas*; and connected with *karahka*, q.v.) the head, skull (acc. with *√ dā*, 'to give up one's head i.e. life'; with *√ dhri* or *√ vah*, 'to hold up one's head, be proud'; with Caus. of *√ vyit* or with *upa-√ sthā*, 'to hold out the head,' 'acknowledge one's self guilty,' see *śirōpasthāyin*; instr. with *√ grah*, *√ dhā*, *√ dhri*, *vi-√ dhri*, *√ bhri*, *√ vah*, or *√ kri*, 'to hold or carry or place on the head, receive deferentially,' instr. with *√ gam*, *abhi-√ gam*, *pra-√ grah*, *√ yā*, *pra-nam* [*√ nam*], *ni-√ pat*, *pra-ni-√ pat*, 'to touch with the head, bow or fall down before,' loc. with *√ kri* or *ni-√ dhā*, 'to place on one's head'; loc. with *√ sthā*, 'to be on or stand over a person's head, stand far above [gen.], RV. &c. &c.; the upper end or highest part of anything, top, peak, summit, pinnacle, acme, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the forepart or van (of an army), Śis.; the beginning (of a verse), VarBṛS.; (ifc.) the head, leader, chief, foremost, first (of a class), BṛhP.; N. of the verse *āpo jyotiṣ āpo mṛtilam*, Baudh.; Viṣṇu. &c.; of a Śāman (also with *Indrasya*), ArshBr.; Lāty.; of a mountain, Buddh. [Cf. *śirshan*; Gk. *κέρας*, *κέρα* &c.; Lat. *cerebrum* for *ceresrum*, *cornu*; Germ. *hörn*, *Hörn*; Eng. *horn*.] - *tas*, ind. out of or from or at the head, GṛS.; Kāv. - *tāpin*, m. 'hot in the head,' an elephant, W. - *tra*, n. 'head-protector,' a helmet, Ragh.; Rājāt. &c.; a cap, turban, head-dress, W. - *trāpa*, n. = prec., MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; a skull, L. - *pada*, n. the upper part, Car. - *stha*, see *śirāh-stha*.

1. **Śira**, m. = *śiras*, the head, MBh.; Pañcar. &c.; the root of Piper Longum, L. (v.l. *śira*); Betula Bhojpatra, L.; a Boar, L.; a bed, couch, L. **Śirōpasthāyin**, mfn. 'holding out the head' (scil. for punishment, as a man must do if the person accused by him has cleared himself by an ordeal), Nār.

2. **Śira**, in comp. for *śiras*. - *upanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. - *ja*, m. 'head-produced,' the hair of the head, L. - *snāta*, mfn. = *śirāh-si*^o, MBh.

śiraḥ, in comp. for *śiras*. - *kapāla*, n. 'head-

bowl,' the skull, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr. - *kapālin*, mfn. carrying a skull, Yājñ.; m. a religious mendicant who carries about a human skull (as a symbol of having abandoned the world), W. - *kampa*, m. the act of shaking the head (also pl.), MBh.; Rājāt. - *kampin*, mfn. shaking the h^o, Śiksh. - *karpa*, n. sg. the h^o and the ear, Kauś. - *kṛntana*, n. cutting off the head, decapitation, Siphās. - *kriyā*, f. (ifc.) presentation of the head, R. - *paṭṭa*, m. a turban, Pañcar. - *pāka*, m. a partic. disease of the h^o, ŚārngS. - *piṇḍa*, m. du. the two protuberances on the forehead of an elephant, L. - *pīṭha*, n. the back of the neck, L. - *pidā*, f. head-ache, W. - *prapāṇa*, m. bowing or bending the head, Bhartṛ. - *pradāna*, n. giving up the head or life, Car. - *pravarāṇa*, n. 'h^o-covering,' a head-dress, turban, MW. - *phala*, n. the coco-nut tree, L. - *śāṭaka*, n. a turban, L. - *śīla*, n. N. of a fortress, Rājāt. - *śūla*, n. violent head-ache, Suśr.; Kathās. &c. - *śeṣha*, m. 'having only the head left,' N. of Rāhu, Bhartṛ. - *śrit*, mfn. (ifc.) being at the head or top of, Śis. - *śreṇī*, m. f. a line or number of heads, MW. - *stha*, mfn. being or borne on the h^o; hanging over one's h^o, imminent, Kāv.; m. a chief, leader, W.; a plaintiff, L. - *sthāna*, n. a chief place, MBh. - *sthita*, mfn. being in the head, cerebral (as a letter or sound), Śiksh. - *snāta*, mfn. one who has bathed or perfumed his head, Mn.; MBh. &c. - *snāna*, n. bathing or perfuming the head, VarBṛS.; Pur. - *snāniya*, n. pl. all the requisites for bathing or perfuming the h^o, ĀpGr., Sch. - *śraja*, f. a wreath worn on the head, Hcat.

Śiraś, in comp. for *śiras*. - *cheda*, m. (Kāv.; Kathās. &c.) or *-chedana*, n. (Cat.) cutting off the head, decapitation.

Śirasa = *śiras* in *sahasra-śirasbdara*, q.v.

Śiraśi, loc. of *śiras*, in comp. - *ja*, m. (ifc. f. ā) 'produced on the head,' the hair of the head, Śis.; Kād.; Pañcat.; - *pāta*, m. a tuft of hair, Śis. - *ruh* (W.) or *-ruha* (L.), n. 'growing on the head,' the hair. - *śic*, f. a head-cloth, L.

Śirasita, mfn. exalted (?), Divyāv.

Śiraska (ifc.; -*tva*, n.) = *śiras*, Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c.; mfn. belonging to or being on the head, MW.; m. or (L.) n. a helmet, HPariś.; n. a cap, turban, W.; (ā), f. a palanquin, W.

1. **Śirasya**, Nom. P. °*yati*, = *śira icchatī*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 61, Sch.

2. **Śirasya**, mfn. = *śira iva*, g. *śākhādi*; belonging to or being on the head (= *śirshanya*), Pāṇ. vi, 1, 61, Vārt. 2, Pat.; m. 'the hair of the head,' or 'clean hair,' L.

Śiro, in comp. for *śiras*. - *gata*, mfn. = *śirāh-sthita*, Śiksh. - *gada*, m. a disease of the head, Suśr. - *griha* or *-geha*, n. a top-room, a room on the top of a house, L. - *gaurava*, n. heaviness of head, Suśr. - *graha*, m. 'head-seizure,' disease or affection of the h^o, Suśr.; ŚārngS. - *grivā*, n. sg. the head and neck, MaitrS.; ĀitBr. - *ghāta*, m. a blow on the head, Mṛicch.; VarBṛS. - *ja*, n. pl. 'h^o-produced,' the hair of the head, Hariv. - *jānu*, n.; g. *rāja-dantādi*. - *jvara*, m. fever with head-ache, MBh. - *dāman*, n. a turban, Pañcar. - *dhāhka*, n. head-ache, Suśr. - *dhara*, m. (R.; BṛhP.) or *-dhara*, f. (MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; ifc. f. ā) 'h^o-supporting,' the neck. - *dharaṇi*, mfn. to be borne on the h^o, to be greatly honoured, Dhōrtas. - *dhāman*, n. the head (of a bed), Kād. (v.l. *-bhāga*). - *dhārya*, mfn. = *dharaṇi*, Bhām. - *dhī*, m. = *dhara*, Śis. - *dhūnana*, n. shaking the head, Kpr. - *dhra*, m. = *dhara*, BṛhP. - *natī*, f. bowing the head, Kāv. - *nyāsa*, m. hanging down the head, Car. - *pti*, w. r. for *-rti*, MānGr. - *bija*, n., g. *rāja-dantādi* (Kās.). - *bhava*, m. the hair of the head, L. - *bhāga*, m. the top (of a tree), Kathās.; the head-end (of a bed); also *śayanīya-śiro-bh*^o, Kād. (v.l. *śro-dhāman*); Hcat. - *bhitāpa* ('*ras-abh*'), m. head-ache, MBh.; Suśr. - *bhūṣhapa*, n. a head-ornament; °*śaṇḍāya*, Nom. A. °*yate*, to form a head-ornament, Kāvāyād., Sch. - *maṇi*, m. 'crest-jewel,' a jewel worn on the h^o, Ritus.; VarBṛS. &c.; the chief of (gen. or comp.; -*tā*, f.), Pañcar.; Kathās.; HPariś. &c.; a title of honour conferred on Paṇḍits, MW.; N. of the chief wk. on any subject and of various eminent scholars, Cat.; - *khaṇḍana*, n., - *nyāyānusāri-vivṛiti*, f. N. of wks.; - *bhaṭṭa*, - *bhaṭṭācārya*, m. N. of various authors, Cat.; - *mathurā-nāthīya*, n., - *vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. - *marmaz*, m. a boar, L. - *mātrā*, - *vaśeṣha*, mfn. having only the head left (Rāhu), ŚārngP. - *mālin*, m. 'garlanded with skulls,' N. of

Śiva, MW. — **mukha**, n. sg. the head and face, ĀsvGr. — **mauli**, m. 'crest-jewel,' an eminent or distinguished person, Cat. — **rakshin**, m. the body-guard of a prince, Hcar. — **ratna**, n. 'crest-gem,' jewel worn on the head, L. — **ruj**, f. h^o-ache, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; Kathās. — **rujā**, f. id., MBh.; Alstonia Scholaris, L. — **ruh**, m. 'head-growing,' hair of the head, L. — **ruha**, n. (ifc. f. ā) id., MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; a horn, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. Leea Hirta, L. — **roga**, m. any disease of the head, Suśr.; — **ghna-yajñōpavīta-dāna**, n. N. of wk. — **rti** (*ras-ar*), f. head-ache, Kathās. — **vartin**, mfn. being at the h^o, being on the top or summit, W.; = *śirōpasthāyin*, Nār.; m. a chief, W. — **valli**, f. the crest or comb of a peacock, L. — **vasti**, m. or f. (?) pouring oil or other liquids on the head, L. — **vāhya**, mfn. to be borne or worn on the h^o, Campak. — **vireka**, m. anything for cleansing or clearing the h^o, ŚārngS. — **virecana**, mfn. cleansing the h^o, Suśr.; n. = *vir-eka*, ib. — **vritta**, n. pepper, L.; — **phala**, m. a kind of Achyranthes Aspera with red flowers, Bhpr. — **vedanā**, f. head-ache, Kād. — **veshṭa**, m. or **ṭana**, n. a head-dress, turban, L. — **vṛata**, n. a partic. religious observance, MuṇḍUp. — **sthī** (*ras-as*), n. 'head-bone,' the skull, L. — **hārin**, m. N. of Śiva, MW. — **hṛit-kamala**, n. the lotus of head and heart, Kathās.

शिरा *śirā*, *śirāla*. See *śirā*, *śirāla*.

शिरि *śiri*, m. (only L.; cf. Up. iv, 142) a murderer, killer; a sword; an arrow; a locust.

शिरिणा *śirīṇā*, f. (prob.) night, RV. ii, 10, 3 (cf. Naigh. i, 7; others 'a cell').

शिरिष्ठ *śirīmbhiṭha*, m. (prob.) a cloud, RV. x, 155, 1 (cf. Naigh. iv, 3; accord. to Anukr. 'N. of a Rishi having the patr. Bhāradvāja and author of the above hymn').

शिरिशिरा *śirīśirā* (onomat.), with *√bhū*, P. *bhavati*, to hiss, Āpśr., Sch.

शिरिशिराया (onom.), Ā. *yate*, id., Āpśr.

शिरिष *śirisha*, m. Acacia Sirissa (n. its flower), ShaḍvBr. &c. &c.; m. pl. N. of a village, Pat. on Pāp. i, 2, 51. — **kusuma**, n. the flower of the S^o tree, Śak. — **patrā** or **patrikā**, f. a kind of white Kipihī (q.v.), L. — **phala**, n. the fruit of S^o tree, Suśr. — **bija**, n. the seed of S^o tree, ib. — **vana** or **vana**, n. a wood of S^o trees, Pāp. viii, 4, 6, Sch.

शिरिषका, m. Acacia Sirissa, R.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of tree, Bhpr. (cf. *ambu-śirīshikā*).

शिरिषिका, mfn. (fr. *śirisha*), g. *kumudādi*.

शिरिषिन, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.; (*īrī*), f. a country abounding in Śirisha trees, g. *pushkarādi*.

शिल् *śil* (also written *sil*), cl. 6. P. *śilati*, to glean, Dhātup. xxviii, 70.

1. **Śila**, m. (L. also n.; for 2. see col. 2) gleaning, gathering stalks or ears of corn (accord. to Kull. on Mn. x, 112 *śila* = *aneka-dhānyōnnayana*, i. e. 'gleaning more than one ear of corn at a time,' opp. to *uñcha* = *ekika-dhānyādi-gudākōccayana*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a son of Pāryātra, Ragh. — **m-dhara** or **m-dhari** (?), m. N. of a man, Pravar. — **rati**, mfn. satisfied with gleaning, MBh. — **vṛitti**, mfn. subsisting by gleaning, ib. **Śilāda**, m. 'eating ears of corn,' N. of a man, Cat. **Śilāndhas**, n. ears of corn left on a field, BhP. **Śilāhārin**, mfn. one who gathers stalks or ears of corn, MBh. **Śilōñcha**, m. gleaning ears of corn, Āpast.; m. du. or n. sg. (as a Dvandva) gleaning ears and picking up grains (hence 'following an irregular occupation'), Mn.; Yājñ.; BhP.; — **vṛitti**, f. subsistence by gleaning (or by unusual and irregular occupation), MBh.; BhP.; mfn. = *śila-vṛitti*, MBh.; Hariv. **Śilōñchana**, n. gleaning ears of corn, BhP. **Śilōñchin**, mfn. subsisting by gleaning, Bālar. **Śilambā**, m. a sage, L.; a weaver, L.

शिलमानखान *śilamāna-khāna*, m. = سليمان خان, Cat.

शिला *śilā*, f. (perhaps connected with *√1. śi*) a stone, rock, crag, AV. &c. &c.; red arsenic, Suśr.; camphor, L.; the lower mill-stone, L.; the lower timber of a door, L.; the top of the pillar supporting a house, L.; a vein, tendon (for *śira*, q.v.),

L.; N. of a river, R.; of a woman, Cat. — **karni**, f. Boswellia Thurifera, L. — **kuṭṭa** or **kuṭṭaka**, m. a stone-cutter's chisel or hatchet, L. — **kusuma**, n. storax, W. — **ksara** (*lāḥ*), n. 'stone-letter,' writing on stone, lithography, Venīs. — **grīha**, n. 'rock-house,' a grotto, R.; Rājāt. — **ghana**, mfn. firm or hard as a stone or rock, Ragh. — **akra**, n. a diagram on a stone, Pañcar. — **caya**, m. 'rock-mass,' a mountain (*kanaka-śilā-c*), a m^o of gold, VarBṛS. — **ja**, mfn. produced in a rock or mountain, mineral, W.; n. bitumen, Suśr.; iron, L.; benzoin, storax, W.; petroleum, MW.; any fossil production, ib. (cf. *śila-ja* below). — **jatu**, n. 'rock-exudation,' bitumen, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; red chalk, W.; — **kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **jit**, n. 'rock-overpowering,' bitumen, L. — **janī** (*lān*), f. a partic. plant, L. — **ṭaka** (*lāḥ*), m. = *aṭṭa*, L.; = *ila*, L.; = *vi-lepa*, L.; = *bila* (?), L.; a fence, enclosure, W. — **tala**, n. a slab of rock, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the surface of a r^o, W. — **tmaja** (*lāḥ*), n. 'rock-born,' iron, L. — **tmika** (*lāḥ*), f. a crucible, L. — **tva**, n. the state or nature of stone, Naish. — **tvac**, f. = *valkā*, L. — **dadru**, m. 'rock-eruption,' bitumen, L. — **dāna**, n. the gift of a stone (e.g. of a 'Śāla-grāma'), Pañcar. — **ditya** (*lāḥ*), m. N. of a king, Śatr. (cf. *śilāditya*). — **dhara**, m. N. of the chamberlain of Hima-vat, Pārvat. — **dhātu**, m. 'rock-mineral,' chalk, L.; yellow ochre, L.; red chalk, W.; a white fossil substance, W.; an aluminous earth of a white or yellowish colour, W. — **nicaya**, m. a heap or mass of stones or rock, VarBṛS. — **niryāsa**, m. 'rock-exudation,' bitumen, L. — **nida**, m. N. of Garuḍa, L. (w.r. *nīha*; cf. *śilādhas*). — **nta** (*lānta*), m. Bauhinia Tomentosa, L. — **nyāsa-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **paṭṭa**, m. a stone slab (for sitting on or grinding), MBh.; Kāv.; Vās. — **paṭṭaka**, m. id., Viddh. — **putra**, m. 'a little rock,' a grindstone, L.; a torso, KapS. — **putraka**, m. a grindst^o, MW.; a torso, BrArUp, Sch. — **pushpa**, n. 'rock-efflorescence,' bitumen, L.; storax or benzoin, W. — **pesha**, m. a grindstone, MärkP.; grinding with a st^o, MW. — **pratikṛiti**, f. a stone image or statue, Hariv. — **prasūna**, n. 'rock-produced,' bitumen, L. — **prāsāda**, m. a stone temple, Rājāt. — **phalaka**, n. = *paṭṭa*, Viśh. (Sch.). — **bandha**, m. a stone fence or wall, Rājāt. — **bhava**, n. 'rock-produced,' bitumen, L.; storax or benzoin, W. — **bhāva**, m. = *tva*, Kathās. — **bhid**, m. Plectranthus Scutellarioides, Bhpr. — **bhedā**, m. id., L.; a stone-cutter's chisel, W. — **maya**, mf(ī) or less correctly ān. made of st^o (with *varsha*, 'a shower of stones'), Kāv.; BhP.; Vās. — **mala**, n. 'rock-impurity,' bitumen, L. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **yūpa**, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. — **rambhā** (*lāḥ*), f. the wild plantain, L. — **rasa**, m. 'rock-exudation,' oilbalm, benzoin, incense, W. — **varshin**, mfn. raining stones, Ragh. — **valkala**, m. n. (W.) or **valkā**, f. (L.) a partic. medicinal substance. — **vaha**, m. pl. N. of a people, R.; (ā), f. N. of a river, ib. — **vitāna**, m. n. a spreading of stones, shower of st^os, MW. — **vṛishṭi**, f. 'st^o-rain,' a shower of st^o, A.; hail, W. — **veśman**, n. 'rock-abode,' a grotto, Megh. — **vyādhi**, m. 'rock-ailment,' bitumen, L. — **śastra**, n. a stone weapon, Kathās. — **śita**, mfn. sharpened on a st^o (as an arrow), MBh.; R. — **sana** (*lāḥ*), n. a st^o seat, W.; mfn. seated on a st^o, R.; n. bitumen, L.; benzoin or storax, W. — **sāra**, n. 'rock-essence,' iron, L. — **stambha**, m. a st^o-column, Kathās. — **sthāpana-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **sveda**, m. 'rock-perspiration,' bitumen, L. — **hva** or **hvaya** (*lāḥ*), n. 'st^o-named,' bitumen, L. **Śilōccaya**, m. 'rock-accumulation,' a mountain, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a high m^o, W. **Śilōttha**, mfn. growing upon rocks, produced from r^o or st^o, W.; n. bitumen, L.; benzoin, storax, W. **Śilōdbhava**, mfn. produced from st^o or on r^o, W.; n. bitumen, L.; gold, L.; a kind of sandal-wood, L.; benzoin, W. **Śilōdbheda**, m. = *śilā-bhid*, Car. **Śilōraska**, mfn. having a rocky breast (said of the Himālaya), Kum. **Śilānka**, m. 'dwelling in rocks,' N. of Garuḍa, L.

2. **Śila** (for 1. see col. 1) in comp. for *śilā*. — **garbha-ja**, m. a partic. plant (= *pāshāna-bhedana*), L. — **ja**, n. bitumen, L. (cf. *śilā-ja*); (ā), f. a partic. medicinal substance, L. — **prastha**, n. a N., Kās. on Pāp. vi, 3, 63. — **vaha**, n. a N., ib. — **vāhā**, f. (prob.) N. of a river, Pāp. vi, 3, 63, Sch. **Śili**, m. Betula Bhojpatra, L.; f. the lower timber of a door, W.

Śilika, m., g. *puro-hitādi*.

Śilikā-koshṭha, N. of a village among mountains, Rājāt.

Śilin, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.

Śilina, m. N. of a man, ŚBr., Sch.

1. **Śili**, f. a kind of worm, L. (accord. to some, the female of *ganḍa-pada*); a female frog, MBh., Sch.; = *stambha-śirsha*, L.; = *dvārādha-schita-kāshṭha*, L.; a spike, dart, W.; an arrow, MW. — **prishṭha**, mfn. (applied to a sword), MBh. (*śili* = *bheki*, Nilak.) — **mukha**, mfn. N. of a sword, ib. (cf. prec.); = *jaḍi-bhūta*, L.; m. (ifc. f. ā) an arrow, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc. f. ā) a bee, Kāv.; a fool, W.; a battle, L.; war, W.; N. of a hare, Hit.; Kathās.

2. **Śili**, in comp. for *śilā*. — *√bhū*, P. *bhavati*, to become stone, turn to st^o, become as hard as st^o, Vcar. — **bhūta**, mfn. turned to stone, become as hard as stone, Kum.

Śileya, mfn. coming from rock, rocky, stony, MW.; as hard as rock or stone, Pāp. v, 3, 102; n. bitumen, L.; benzoin, W.

शिलालिन् *śilālin*, m. N. of the supposed author of partic. Naṭya-sūtras, Pāp. iv, 3, 110.

शिलास *śilāhya* (?), m. N. of a man, Pravar.

शिलिन्द *śilinda*, m. a kind of fish, L.

शिलिन्ध *śilindhra*, m. (perhaps fr. acc. of 1. *śili* + *dhra* = *dhara*) the plantain tree, Musa Sapientum, L.; a kind of fish, Mystus Chitala, L.; (ī), f. a kind of bird, L.; a kind of worm, L.; earth, clay, L.; (am), n. a mushroom, Hariv.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *uc-chil*); the flower of the plantain tree, Śis.; a kind of jasmine, L.; a kind of tree, L.

Śilindraka, n. a mushroom (esp. one growing out of cow-dung), Bhpr.

शिलीपद *śilipada*, m. (= *śli-p*) enlarged or swelled leg, elephantiasis, Dhūrtas.

शिलूष *śilūsha*, m. Aegle Marmelos, L.; N. of a Rishi (said to have been an early teacher of the art of dancing), L. (cf. *śailūsha*).

शिलोच्च *śilōñcha* &c. See col. 1.

शिल्गु *śilgū*, m. = *sukha*, Naigh. iii, 7.

शिल्प *śilpa*, n. (of doubtful derivation) the art of variegating, variegated or diversified appearance, decoration, ornament, artistic work, VS.; Br.; Hariv.; Kathās.; BhP.; any manual art or craft, any handicraft or mechanical or fine art (64 such arts or crafts, sometimes called *bāhya-kalā*, 'external or practical arts,' are enumerated, e.g. carpentering, architecture, jewellery, farriery, acting, dancing, music, medicine, poetry &c. [cf. IW, 185]; and 64 *abhyantara-kalā*, 'secret arts,' e.g. kissing, embracing, and various other arts of coquetry), ŚāṅkhBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; skill in any art or craft or work of art, ingenuity, contrivance, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; any act or work (also m.), BhP.; ceremonial act, ceremony, rite (also m.), MW.; form, shape, Naigh. iii, 7 (cf. *su-śilpa*); a partic. kind of Śāstra or hymn (of a highly artificial character, recited on the 6th day of the Prishṭha Śhaḍ-aha, at the Viśvājī &c.), Br.; ŚrS.; a kind of sacrificial ladle (?), L.; (du. with *jamaḍ-agneḥ*) N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.; (ā), f. a barber's shop, L.; (ī), f. a female artisan or mechanic, Cat.; (*śilpā*), mfn. variegated, VS.; TS. — **kara**, m., *ri*, f. = *kāra*, *ri*, MW. — **karmān**, n. manual labour, handicraft, W. — **kalā-dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. — **kāra** or **raka**, m. an artisan, mechanic, L.; (*ri* or *rikā*), f. a female artisan, Kālid. — **kārin**, m. (MārK.P.), *ri*, f. (Bhar.) = prec. — **grīha** (BrahmaV.P.) or **geha** (Kull.), n. a workshop, workroom, manufactory. — **jīvikā**, f. subsistence by art or by a craft, MBh. — **jīvin**, m. 'living by art &c.', an artisan, mechanic, craftsman, Āpśr., Sch. (v. l.); (*īnī*), f. a female artisan, L. — **tva**, n. the state of being variegated or decorated, Pañcar. — **prajāpati**, m. N. of Viśva-karman, MBh. — **lekha**, m. N. of wk. — **vidyā**, f. the science of arts or mechanics, Pañcar. — **vidhāna-dṛishṭa**, mfn. made according to the rules of art, VarYogay. — **vṛitti**, f. = *jīvikā*, Gaut. — **śila**, n. or *lā*, f. = *grīha*, L. — **śāstra**, n. = *vidyā*, VarBṛS. (also N. of a partic. class of wks. on any mechanical or fine art, as architecture &c.; cf.

IV. 184). — *sarvasva-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk. — *sthāna*, n. skill in art, mechanical or manual skill, Divyāv. *Śilpājīva*, m. = *śilpa-jivin*, Āpast. *Śilpārtha-sāra*, m. N. of wk. *Śilpālaya*, m. = *śilpa-grīha*, VarBṛS. *Śilpōpajivin*, m. = *śilpa-jivin*, Gaut.

Śilpaka, n. a kind of drama, Sāh. (IW. 472); (*ikā*), f. = *śilpinī* (q. v.), MW.

Śilpi, incomp. for *śilpin*. — *karman*, n. the work of an artisan, Divyāv. — *jana* (VarBṛS.), m. an artisan, craftsman. — *śāla*, n. or *śālā*, f. a workshop, manufactory, L. — *śāstra*, n. = *śilpa-śāstra*, Cat. — *sāra*, m. oilbanum, Gal.

Śilpika, mfn. skilled in art (applied to Śiva), MBh. (accord. to Nilak. = little versed in art); n. any handicraft or mechanical art, W.; a kind of drama (= *śilpaka*), ib.; (*ā*), f., see *śilpaka*.

Śilpin, mfn. belonging to or skilled in art; m. an artificer, artisan, craftsman, artist, Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) fashioner of, Naish.; (*inī*), f. a female artisan or artist, Daś.; a kind of herb or grass (commonly called *Lahānāsi*, used medicinally; otherwise described as a perfume = *kola-dala*), L.

शिल्पज्ञ *śilhana*, m. (also written *śilhana* and *śilhana*) N. of a poet from Kāśmīra (author of the *Śānti-śataka*).

शिव *śivā*, mf(ā)n. (according to Un. i, 153, fr. √1. *śi*, in whom all things lie; perhaps connected with √*śvi*, cf. *śavas*, *śivā*) auspicious, propitious, gracious, favourable, benign, kind, benevolent, friendly, dear (*ām*, ind. kindly, tenderly), RV. &c. &c.; happy, fortunate, BhP.; m. happiness, welfare (cf. n.), R. v, 56, 36; liberation, final emancipation, L.; 'The auspicious one,' N. of the integrating or destroying and reproducing deity (who constitutes the third god of the Hindū Trīmūrti of Triad, the other two being Brahmā 'the creator' and Viṣṇu 'the preserver'; in the Veda the only N. of the destroying deity was Rudra 'the terrible god,' but in later times it became usual to give that god the euphemistic N. Śiva 'the auspicious' [just as the Furies were called *Eumenides* 'the gracious ones'], and to assign him the office of creation and reproduction as well as dissolution; in fact the preferential worship of Śiva as developed in the Purāṇas and Epic poems led to his being identified with the Supreme Being by his exclusive worshippers [called Śaivas]; in his character of destroyer he is sometimes called *Kāla* 'black,' and is then also identified with 'Time,' although his active destroying function is then often assigned to his wife under her name *Kālī*, whose formidable character makes her a general object of propitiation by sacrifices; as presiding over reproduction consequent on destruction Śiva's symbol is the *Liṅga* [q. v.] or Phallus, under which form he is worshipped all over India at the present day; again one of his representations is as *Ardha-nārī*, 'half-female,' the other half being male to symbolize the unity of the generative principle [RTL. 85]; he has three eyes, one of which is in his forehead, and which are thought to denote his view of the three divisions of time, past, present, and future, while a moon's crescent, above the central eye, marks the measure of time by months, a serpent round his neck the measure by years, and a second necklace of skulls with other serpents about his person, the perpetual revolution of ages, and the successive extinction and generation of the races of mankind; his hair is thickly matted together, and gathered above his forehead into a coil; on the top of it he bears the Ganges, the rush of which in its descent from heaven he intercepted by his head that the earth might not be crushed by the weight of the falling stream; his throat is dark-blue from the stain of the deadly poison which would have destroyed the world had it not been swallowed by him on its production at the churning of the ocean by the gods for the nectar of immortality; he holds a *tri-śūla* or three-pronged trident [also called *Pināka*] in his hand to denote, as some think, his combination of the three attributes of Creator, Destroyer, and Regenerator; he also carries a kind of drum, shaped like an hour-glass, called *Ḍamaru*: his attendants or servants are called *Pramatha* [qq. vv.]; they are regarded as demons or supernatural beings of different kinds, and form various hosts or troops called *Gaṇas*; his wife *Durgā* [otherwise called *Kālī*, *Pārvatī*, *Umā*, *Gaurī*, *Bhāvanī* &c.] is the chief object of worship with the

Śāktas and Tāntrikas, and in this connection he is fond of dancing [see *lāṇḍava*] and wine-drinking; he is also worshipped as a great ascetic and is said to have scorched the god of love [Kāma-deva] to ashes by a glance from his central eye, that deity having attempted to inflame him with passion for *Pārvatī* whilst he was engaged in severe penance; in the exercise of his function of Universal Destroyer he is fabled to have burnt up the Universe and all the gods, including Brahmā and Viṣṇu, by a similar scorching glance, and to have rubbed the resulting ashes upon his body, whence the use of ashes in his worship, while the use of the *Rudrākṣa* berries originated, it is said, from the legend that Śiva, on his way to destroy the three cities, called *Tri-pura*, let fall some tears of rage which became converted into these beads: his residence or heaven is *Kailāsa*, one of the loftiest northern peaks of the *Himālaya*; he has strictly no incarnations like those of Viṣṇu, though *Vīra-bhadra* and the eight *Bhairavas* and *Khaṇḍo-bā* &c. [RTL. 266] are sometimes regarded as forms of him; he is especially worshipped at *Benares* and has even more names than *Viṣṇu*, one thousand and eight being specified in the 69th chapter of the *Śiva-Purāṇa* and in the 17th chapter of the *Anuśāna-parvan* of the *Mahā-bhārata*, some of the most common being *Mahā-deva*, *Śambhu*, *Śaṃkara*, *Īśa*, *Īśvara*, *Mahēśvara*, *Hara*; his sons are *Gaṇeśa* and *Kārtikeya*, ĀśvŚrS.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; RTL. 73; a kind of second Śiva (with Śaivas), a person who has attained a partic. stage of perfection or emancipation, MBh.; Sarvad.; *śiva-linga*, L.; any god, L.; a euphemistic N. of a jackal (generally *śivā*, f. q. v.); sacred writings, L.; (in astron.) N. of the sixth month; a post for cows (to which they are tied or for them to rub against), L.; bellium, L.; the fragrant bark of *Feronia Elephantum*, L.; *Marsilia Dentata*, L.; a kind of thorn-apple or = *pūṇḍarīka* (the tree), L.; quicksilver, L. (cf. *śiva-bīja*); a partic. auspicious constellation, L.; a demon who inflicts diseases, Hariv.; = *śukra*, m., *kāla*, m., *vasu*, m., L.; the swift antelope, L.; rum, spirit distilled from molasses, L.; buttermilk, L.; a ruby, L.; a peg, L.; time, L.; N. of a son of *Medhātithi*, *Mārkaṇḍeya*, L.; of a son of *Idhma-jihva*, BhP.; of a prince and various authors (also with *dikṣita*, *bhaṭṭa*, *paṇḍita*, *yaṇvan*, *sūri* &c.), Cat.; of a fraudulent person, *Kāthās*; (du.) the god Śiva and his wife, *Kir. v, 40*; *Pracand. i, 20* (cf. *Vām. v, 2, 1*); pl. N. of a class of gods in the third *Manvātara*, Pur.; of a class of Brāhmins who have attained a partic. degree of perfection like that of Śiva, MBh.; (*ā*), f. Śiva's wife (also *Śivī*), see *śivā* below; (*am*), n. welfare, prosperity, bliss (*āya*, *ēna* or *ēbhis*, 'auspiciously, fortunately, happily, luckily' *śivāya gamyatām*, 'a prosperous journey to you'), RV. &c. &c.; final emancipation, L.; water, L.; rock-salt, L.; sea-salt, L.; a kind of borax, L.; iron, L.; myrobolan, L.; *Tabernemontana Coronaria*, L.; sandal, L.; N. of a Purāṇa (= *śiva-purāṇa* or *śaiva*), Cat.; of the house in which the *Pāṇḍavas* were to be burnt, *Mārkaṇḍeya*; of a Varsha in *Plakṣa-dvīpa* and in *Jambudvīpa*, Pur. — *kaṇṭha-malikā*, f. N. of a Stotra. — *kara*, mf(ā)n. causing happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious, W.; m. (with Jāinas) N. of one of the 24 Arhats of the past *Utsarpiṇi*, L. — *karnāmrta*, n. N. of wk. — *karnī*, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on *Skanda*, MBh. — *ka-vaca*, n. N. of various *Kavacas* (q. v.), Cat. — *kāñci*, f. N. of a town (said to have been founded by *Śaṃkara*; cf. *viṣṇu-kāñci*), Cat.; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *kāntā*, f. 'beloved of Śō', N. of *Durgā*, L. — *kāntī*, f. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — *kāmadughā*, f. N. of a river, ib. — *kārīṇī*, f. N. of a form of *Durgā*, ib. — *kīmkara*, m. 'Śō's servant,' N. of an author, ib. — *kīrtana*, m. 'Śō's-praiser,' N. of *Bhṛīṅgi* or *Bhṛīṅgarīṣa* (one of Śō's attendants), L.; N. of *Viṣṇu*, L.; n. the act of praising or celebrating Śō, W. — *kuṇḍa*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. — *ku-sumāñjali*, m. N. of a Stotra. — *kṛishṇa* (?), m. N. of an author, Cat. — *keśadī-pādānta-var-ṇana-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — *kesara*, m. *MinusopsEleni*, L. — *kopa-muni*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *kośa*, m. N. of a dictionary of synonyms of trees and medicinal plants by Śiva-datta. — *kṣetra*, n. a district sacred to Śō, BhP.; N. of a partic. district, *Kāthās*. — *khaṇḍa*, m. n. N. of a ch. of the *Skanda Purāṇa*. — *gaṇḍā*, f. N. of a river; — *tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *gaṇa*, m. N. of a king, Cat.; n. (or *-pura*, n.)

N. of a town founded by the above king, ib.; (for the *Gaṇas* of Śiva see col. 1.) — *gati*, mfn. having a prosperous course, auspicious, happy, W.; worshipping Śiva, ib.; m. (with Jāinas) N. of the 24 Arhats of the past *Utsarpiṇi*, L. — *gayā*, f. N. of a wk. on the pilgrimage to *Gayā*. — *gāyatrī*, f. N. of a Tantra wk. — *gītā*, f. N. of a ch. of the *Padma Purāṇa* (propounding the doctrines of Śaivas; it is regarded as a Vedānta treatise, and attributed to *Veda-vyāsa*) and of various other wks. (esp. of chs. of the *Bhāgavata* and *Skanda Purāṇas*); — *tātparyabodhinī*, f., — *dīpikā*, f., — *bhāṣya*, n., — *vyākhyā*, f. N. of Comms. — *gupta-deva*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — *guru*, m. N. of the father of *Śaṃkarācārya* (son of *Vidyādhiraṇja*), Cat. — *gharma-ja*, m. 'born from the perspiration of Śō', N. of the planet *Mars*, L. — *m-kara*, mf(ā)n. = *śiva-kara*, L. (in MBh. xii, 4430 applied to Punishment personified; m. a sword, L.; N. of a demon causing illness, Hariv.; of one of Śiva's attendants, L. — *akara*, n. N. of a partic. mystical circle, MW. — *catubh-śloki-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wk. — *caturdaśī*, f. the 14th day of the dark half of the month *Māgha* kept as a festival in honour of Śō (= *śiva-rātri*, q. v.), Pañcar.; — *vratā*, n. a fast and other observances on that day, MW. — *candra*, m. N. of the great grandfather of the late *Mahārāja Satīśa-candra Rāya* (author of the *Aṣṭādaśottara-śata-śloki*), Cat.; (with *siddhānta*) N. of the author of the *Siddhānta-candrikā*, ib. — *campū*, f., — *caritra*, n. N. of wks. — *citta*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *jī*, m. N. of a well-known *Mārāṭha* king (= *Śiva-rāja*), RTL. 265; of the author of the *Paramānanda-tantra-ṭīkā*, Cat. — *jīva*, mfn. knowing what is fortunate or propitious, W.; worshipping Śiva, ib.; (*ā*), f. a female devotee of the Śaiva sect, ib. — *jñāna*, n. knowledge of what is fortunate or of auspicious moment, L.; — *tārāvalī*, f., — *bodha*, m., — *bodha-sūtra*, n., — *vidyā*, f. N. of wks.; — *nīśvara*, m. (with *ācārya*) N. of the author of the *Bhakti-mīmāṃsā-bhāṣya*, Cat. — *vyotir-vid*, m. N. of an author, ib. — *tattva*, n. N. of a wk. on Vedānta; — *prakāśikā*, f., — *bodha*, m., — *ratna-kalikā*, f., — *ratnākara*, m., — *rahasya*, n., — *viveka*, m., — *viveka-khaṇḍana*, n., — *sudhā-nidhi*, m.; — *tvāṇṇava*, m., — *tvāṇṇabodha*, m. (= *tattva-bodha*), — *tvāṇṇanishad*, f. (= *parama-hayśō*) N. of wks. — *tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra wk. — *tama* (*śivā*), mfn. most prosperous or auspicious, very fortunate, RV.; MaitrUp.; BhP. — *tara*, mfn. more (or most) prosperous or fortunate, Uttarar.; very complacent, MW. — *tā*, f. the state or condition (a person absorbed in) Śiva, Sarvad. — *tāṇḍava*, m. or n. 'Śiva's dance,' N. of a Tantra wk. (RTL. 85); — *stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — *tāti*, mfn. causing good fortune, conferring happiness, propitious, Mālatim. (also *ṭika*, W.); f. auspiciousness, happiness, welfare, *Jātakam*. (cf. *Pāṇ. iv, 4, 143; 144*). — *tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, *Sāṃgīt.* — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — *tva*, n. the condition or nature of Śiva, Sarvad.; = *tā*, ib. — *daṇḍaka*, (prob.) m. (?) N. of an author, Cat. — *datta*, ni. 'given by or presented to Śō', (with *śarman*, *mīra* and *sīri*) N. of three authors, Cat.; of various other men, *Kāthās*; n. the discus of *Viṣṇu*, MW.; — *pura*, n. N. of a town in the east, *Pāṇ. vi, 2, 99*, Sch. — *dayālti*, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on the *Bhagavad-gītā*. — *dayā-sahasra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — *daśaka*, n. N. of two wks. — *dāyini*, mfn. v.l. for *-tāti*, Mālatim. — *dāru*, n. the tree *Pinus Deodora*, L. — *dāsa*, m. 'Śō's servant,' N. of various writers and other men (esp. of the author of the *Kāthāraṇya*, the *Veṭāla-pañcaviṃśati*, and the *Śāli-vāhana-caritra*), Cat.; (with *cakravartin*) N. of the author of a Comm. on the *Uṇādi-sūtra* of the *Kātantra* grammar, ib.; — *deva*, m. N. of a poet, ib.; — *senā*, m. N. of the author of the *Tattva-candrikā*, ib. — *diś*, f. 'Śiva's quarter,' the north-east, VarBṛS. — *dikṣhā*, f. N. of wk.; — *ṭīkā*, f. N. of a Comm. on it. — *dīna*, m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat.; — *dāsa*, m. N. of an astronomer, ib. — *dūtīkā*, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Śiva, L. — *dūtī*, f. 'Śiva's messenger,' N. of a form of *Durgā*, *Mārkaṇḍeya*; of a *Yoginī*, MW.; — *tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra. — *dṛishṭi*, f. N. of a wk. (containing the Śaiva system, by *Samānanda-nātha*). — *deva*, m. N. of two kings and of a grammarian, Cat.; n. = (or v.l. for) next, VarBṛS. — *daiva*, n. N. of the lunar mansion *Ārdra* (presided over by Śiva), ib. — *dyumani-dīpikā*, f. N. of a wk. (also called *dina-karōddīyotā*). — *druma*, m. *Aegle Marmelos*, L. — *dvishṭā*, f. *Pandanus*

Odoratissimus, L. — **dhanur-veda**, m. N. of a wk. attributed to Vyāsa, Cat. — **dharma**, n. N. of a ch. of the Nandikēśvara-samhitā; °**mūlāra**, n. N. of a sequel of the prec. wk.; °**mūlapurāṇa**, n. N. of an Upapurāṇa, IW. 521. — **dhātu**, n. 'Śiva's essence,' quicksilver, L.; Śiva's mineral, milk-stone, opal or chalcedony, L. — **dhāra**, m. N. of a Tirtha, MatsyaP. — **dhārīṇī**, v. l. for °**kārīṇī**. — **dhyaṇa-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **nakshatra-purusha-vrata**, n. a partic. observance or ceremony, Cat. — **nakshatra-mālikā**, f. N. of a Stotra. — **nātha**, m. N. of a man, ib. — **nābhi**, m. 'Śiva's navel,' a partic. form of Śiva-līṅga, L. — **nāmāvalī**, f., °**nāmāsh-tōttara-sāta**, n. N. of wks. — **nārāyaṇa**, m. N. of a god, Cat.; °**ghoṣha**, m. N. of a man, ib.; (with *sarasvatī-kāṇṭhābharaṇa*) °**dāsa**, m., °**yaṇḍ-nanda-tīrtha**, m. N. of authors. — **nirmālya-bhākṣhaṇa**, n. N. of a poem. — **nirvāṇa-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra ascribed to Vyāsa. — **pañca-mukha-dhyāna**, n., °**pañca-vadana-stotra**, n., °**pañcāṣṭhara-stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **pañcā-ksharī**, f. N. of a Tantra wk. — **nakshatra-mālikā**, f., °**māhātmya**, n., °**muktāvalī**, f. N. of wks. — **pañcāṅga**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **pañcāśikā**, f. N. of a wk. by Appaya Dikshita (also called *āmāraṇya-stuti*). — **pattra**, n. a red lotus-flower, L.; °**muhūrti-prakarāṇa** (?), n. N. of wk. — **pada**, n. final liberation, emancipation, L. — **paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **para**, n. (prob.) N. of a Stotra. — **pa-vitraka**, n. a partic. festival, L. — **pādādi-ke-sānta-varṇana-stotra**, n., °**pāramparya-pratipādikā-sruti-smṛity-ndāharaṇa**, n., °**pār-vatī-samvāda**, m. N. of wks. — **putra**, m. 'Śo's son,' patr. of Gaṇēśa, Gal. — **pur**, f. 'Śo's city,' N. of the city Benares, Gal. — **pura**, n. 'id.', N. of various cities, MBh.; Kathās.; (ī), f. N. of a city, Śatr.; = *vārāṇasī*, L. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas (devoted to the praise of Śiva, and consisting of 12 Samhitās, viz. Vighnēśa, Rudra, Vināyaka, Bhauṇa, Mātṛikā, Rudrāṅkadāsa, Kailāsa, Śata-rudra, Koṭi-rudra, Sahasra-koṭi-rudra, Vāyaviya, and Dharmā-samhitā); °**lāmasatva-khaṇḍana**, n. N. of wk. (cf. IW. 514). — **pushpaka**, m. Calotropis Gigantea, L. — **pūjana**, n. 'worship or adoration of Śo,' N. of wk. — **pūjā**, f. id.; °**paddhati**, f., °**prākāśa**, m., °**mahiman**, m., °**vidhāna**, n., °**vidhī**, m., °**saṁgraha**, m. N. of wks. — **prākāśaka-siṅha** or °**prākāśa-deva**, m. N. of the author of the Bhāgavata-tattva-bhāskara. — **prapāma-śikṣhā-stuti**, f. N. of wk. — **pratishṭhā**, f. and °**pratishṭhā-paddhati**, f. N. of wks. — **prasāda**, m. N. of various authors, Cat.; (with *tarka-pañ-cānana*) N. of the father of Gaṅgā-dhara, ib.; °**vikṛitī**, f., °**sundara-stava**, m. N. of wks. — **prā-dur-bhāva**, m. the manifestation of Śiva, MW. — **prārthana-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **priya**, mfn. dear to or esteemed by Śo W.; m. Agati Grandiflora, L.; the thorn-apple, L.; (ā), f. N. of the goddess Durgā, L.; n. the seeds of the Elaeocarpus Ganitrus, L.; crystal, L. — **phalābhīṣeka**, m. N. of a wk. on scattering various kinds of fruit on the Līṅga (as offerings). — **bija**, n. 'Śiva's seed,' quicksilver, L. — **bhaktā**, m. 'devoted to Śo,' a Śaiva, Cat.; °**māhātmya**, n. N. of wk.; °**lānanda**, N. of a Na-ṭaka; °**lānanda-kārikā**, f. N. of a Stotra by Śaṁkara-ācārya. — **bhakti**, f. devotion to the worship of Śiva; °**māhātmya**, n., °**muktābharaṇa**, n., °**vilāsa**, m., °**sudhā-nidhi**, m., °**sudhārnava**, m., °**sudhā-daya**, m. N. of wks. — **bhaṭṭā**, m. N. of the father of Nāgēśa-bhaṭṭa, Cat. — **bhādra**, m. (also with *śukla*) N. of an author; °**kāvya**, n. N. of a poem. — **bhāgavata**, m. (prob.) a worshipper of Śiva, Col. — **bhārata**, (prob.) n. the history of Śiva-rāja or Śiva-jī (A. D. 1627–1680) by Kavindra, Cat.; (ī), m. N. of the author of the Siddhānta-mañjushā, ib. — **bhāskara**, m. 'Śiva compared to the sun,' (prob.) N. of a teacher, ib. — **bhujamga**, (ibc.) 'Śo compared to a serpent,' °**stotra**, n., °**gāhṭaka**, n. N. of wks. — **bhūti** or °**bhūtika**, m. N. of a minister, Kathās. — **maṅgalāśṭhaka**, n. N. of wk. — **man-trā**, m. Śo's Mantra, Pañcat.; °**vidhī**, m. N. of wk. — **maya**, mf(ī) n. full of prosperity, BhP.; entirely devoted to Śo, Kathās. — **mallaka**, m. Terminalia Arjuna, L.; (ikā), f. Agati Grandiflora, L. — **mali**, f. = *mālikā*, L.; Getonia Floribunda, L. — **mahiman**, m. Śiva's majesty; °**ma-prakhyā-pāna**, n., °**ma-vyākhyā**, f., °**maṅḍa-stava**, m., °**maṅḍa-stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **mātra**, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. — **mānasa-pūjā**, f., °**mā-nasika-snāna**, n. N. of wks. — **mārga**, m. 'Śiva's

path,' final liberation, L. — **mālā**, f., °**māhātmya**, n. N. of wks.; (tmya)-**khaṇḍa**, m. N. of a ch. of the SkandaP. — **muktāvalī**, f. N. of wk. — **mauli** and °**yajvan**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **yoga**, m. (prob.) N. of wk., ib. — **yogin**, m. a Śaiva ascetic, Heat; N. of one of the six Gurus of Śhaḍ-guru-śiṣya, ib.; °**gi-bhikṣu** (with *rāmēśvara*) and °**gindra**, m. N. of authors. — **yoshit**, f. Śiva's wife, Cat. — **ratna-mālā**, f., °**ratnāvalī**, f., °**ratnā-valī-vyākhyā**, f. N. of wks. — **ratha**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — **rasa**, m. the water of hoiled rice or pulse three days old (undergoing spontaneous fermentation), L.; 'secret doctrine of Śo,' N. of a ch. of the SkandaP. (also -*khaṇḍa*) and of a Tantra wk. — **rahasya**, n., °**pañca-ratna**, n. pl. N. of wks. — **rāghava-samvāda**, m. N. of a ch. of the PadmaP. — **rāja**, m. N. of various men (also = *śiva-jī*, q. v.), Cat.; °**caritra**, n. N. of a poetical life of Śiva-jī; °**dhāntī**, f. 'Śiva's capital,' N. of the city Kāśi or Benares, Cat.; °**bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of a man, Vās., Introd. — **rātri**, f. 'Śiva's night,' N. of a popular fast and festival in honour of Śiva (kept on the 14th of the dark half of the month Māgha or January–February with many solemn ceremonies, observed during the day and night, cf. *śiva-caturdaśī*), Rājat.; RTL. 90; 428; a form of Durgā (= *maḥā-kālī*), Heat; °**kathā**, f., °**kalpa**, m., °**nirṇaya**, m., °**pūjā**, f., °**māhātmya**, n., °**vrata**, n., °**vrata-kathā**, f., °**vrata-kalpa**, m., °**vratādyāpāna**, n.; °**try-argha**, m. N. of wks. — **rāma**, m. (also with *ācārya*, *ca-kra-vartin*, *bhaṭṭa* &c.) N. of various authors and other men; °**gira**, m. N. of a person, MW.; °**gitā**, f. N. of a wk. on Yoga; °**tīrtha**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.; °**stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra; °**mānanda-tīrtha**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.; °**mēndra**, m. (also with *yati* and *sarasvatī*) N. of various authors. — **rūpa**, n. the form or image of Śiva, MW.; mfn. having the form of Śo, ib. — **rūpya**, (prob.) N. of a place (cf. *śaiva-rūpya*). — **laharī**, f. N. of wk. — **lāla**, m. (also with *sukula*, *pāṭhaka*, and *śar-man*) N. of various authors. — **līṅga**, n. Śiva's genital organ or Śiva worshipped in the form of the Līṅga, VarBṛS.; Kathās.; any temple or spot dedicated to the worship of Śiva's Līṅga, MW.; N. of the city Kāśi or Benares, Gal.; m. (with *cola-bhū-pati*) N. of an author; °**dāna-vidhī**, m., °**parīkṣhā**, f., °**pratishṭhā-krama**, m., °**pratishṭhā-prayoga**, m., °**pratishṭhā-vidhī**, m., °**lakṣhaṇa**, n., °**sūryō-daya**, m.; °**gānanda-jñānāyā**, m. N. of wks. — **lūṅgin**, m. a worshipper of Śo's Līṅga or one who carries that symbol on his person, MW. — **līlā-mṛita**, n., °**līlārnava**, m. N. of wks. — **loka**, m. Śiva's heaven (on Kailāsa), Pañcar. — **varman**, m. N. of a minister, Kathās.; (ma)-**kathana**, n. N. of a ch. of the SkandaP. — **valābha**, mfn. loved by Śo, W.; m. the mango tree, lb.; gigantic swallow-wort, ib.; (ā), f. the goddess Pārvatī, ib.; the Indian white rose (= *sata-patṛī*), MW. — **vallikā**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **vallī**, f. id., L.; Acacia Concinna, L. — **vāhana**, m. 'Śiva's vehicle,' a bull, L. — **vipra**, m. a Brahman worshipper of Śiva, Heat. — **vilāsa-campā**, f. N. of a poem. — **vivāha-prayoga**, m., °**vishṇu-stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **vīja**, see °**bija**. — **virya**, n. quicksilver, L. — **vrata-kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **vratin**, m. a Brahman engaged in a vow of standing on one foot, L. — **śakti**, f. (du.) Śo and his female energy, Cat.; (sg.) attachment or devotion to Śo, MW.; m. N. of a man, Rājat.; °**pūjana-vidhī**, m. N. of wk.; °**maya**, mf(ī) n. produced by Śo and his energy, Cat.; °**siddhī**, f. N. of wk. by Harsha. — **śaṁkara**, m. N. of an author; °**gitā**, f. N. of wk. — **sātaka**, n., °**sāta-nāma-stotra**, n., °**śabda-khaṇḍa**, m. N. of wks. — **śarman**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **śāśasana**, n. 'Śo's ordinance,' N. of a law-book. — **śāstra**, n. (prob. = prec.) and °**śikharīṇī-stuti**, f. N. of wks. — **śekhara**, m. Śiva's crest or head, MW.; the moon, ib.; Agati Grandiflora, L.; the thorn-apple, L. — **śrī**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **śhaḍ-akṣhara-stotra**, n., °**sam-hitā**, f. N. of wk. — **śaṁkalpa** (*śivā*), m. 'auspicious in meaning,' N. of the text VS. xxxii, 1–6 (also °*pa-sūktā*; also °*pāpanishad*; cf. Mn. xi, 251). — **sama-rasa**, mfn. having the same sentiments as Śiva (-*lā*, f.), Sighās. — **samundra**, m. 'Śo's sea,' N. of a waterfall, L. — **sarvasva**, n., °**sahasra-nā-man**, n., °**māvalī**, f. N. of wks. — **sahaya**, m. 'Śo's companion,' N. of two authors. — **sāyujya**, n. absorption into or identification with Śiva, final emancipation, MW. — **siṅha**, m. (also °*deva*) N. of various princes (esp. of a king of Mithilā, brother

of Padma-siṅha, and patron of Vidyā-pati), Inscr.; Cat. — **siddhānta**, m. (also -*śāstra*, n.) N. of an astrol. wk. — **sundarī**, f. 'Śo's wife,' N. of Pārvatī, L. — **sūkta**, n. N. of a partic. Vedic hymn. — **sūtra**, n. (cf. *spanda-sūtra*) N. of the aphorisms of the Śaiva philosophy (attributed to the god Śiva), Sarvad.; N. of the 14 Sūtras with which Pāṇini opens his grammar (containing a peculiar method of arranging the alphabet or alphabetical sounds, said to have been communicated to him by the god Śo); °**jāla-grantha**, m., °**vimarśini**, f., °**viyriti**, f. N. of wks. — **sūnu**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **skanda** or °**skandha**, m. N. of a king, Pur. — **stava-rāja**, m., °**stuti**, f., °**stotra**, n. N. of Stotras. — **sthalā-mahima-varṇana**, n. N. of wks. — **sva**, n. 'Śo's property,' anything that has been offered to Śo, MW. — **svarūpa-pūjā**, f., °**svarūpa-pūjā-vidhī**, m., °**svarūpa-mantra**, m. N. of wks. — **svāti**, m. N. of a king, Pur. — **svāmin**, m. N. of various authors and teachers, Cat. — **śivākṣha**, n. the seed of Elaeo-carpus Ganitrus, L. — **śivākṣya**, mfn. called happy, termed lucky, MW. — **śivāgama**, m. Śo's doctrine (also as N. of a wk.), Heat. — **śivācala-māhātmya**, n., °**śivācāra-saṁgraha**, m. N. of wks. — **śivā-tikṣ** (or °*vāḍ*?), f. Boerhaavia Procumbens, L.; a kind of grass, Bhpr. — **śivāṭī**, f. (prob.) = prec., Susr. — **śivāṇḍa-kalpa**, m. N. of a Tantra wk. — **śivāt-maka**, mf(ikā) n. consisting of the essence of Śiva, MW.; n. rock-salt, L. — **śivātharva-śrīrṣhōpani-shad**, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **śivāditya**, m. (with *mītra*) N. of an author (also called *nyāyācārya*), Cat.; °**prākāśikā**, f., °**maṇi-dīpikā**, f., °**kā-khaṇ-ḍana**, n. N. of wks. — **śivādesaka**, m. a fortune-teller, astrologer, Mālav. — **śivādy-ashṭōttara-sāta-nāman**, n. N. of wk. — **śivādaita** (ibc.), °**nirṇaya**, m., °**prākāśikā**, f., °**siddhānta-prākāśikā**, f. N. of wks. — **śivādhiṅka-sikhāmanī**, m. N. of wk. — **śivānanda**, m. 'Śiva's joy,' (also with *bhaṭṭa*, *ācārya*, *govāmin*, and *sarasvatī*) N. of various authors and other men, Cat.; °**nātha**, m. N. of an author (also called Kāśī-nātha-bhaṭṭa), ib.; °**laharī** (or *śiva-laharī*), f. N. of a wk. of Śaṁkara-ācārya; °**sena**, m. N. of the author of the Kṛishṇa-caitanya-āṁṛita, Cat. — **śivānnbhaṇa-sūtra**, n. N. of wk. — **śivāparā**, mfn. 'other than propitious,' cruel, AV. — **śivāparādhā-kṣhamāpāna-stotra**, n., °**śivāpāmārjana-mālā-mantra-stotra**, n. N. of Stotras. — **śivāpīḍa**, m. Getonia Floribunda, L. — **śivābhimarṣana**, mfn. one whose touch is auspicious or beneficial, RV. — **śivāmbudhi**, m. N. of a Stotra. — **śivāyatana**, n. a Śiva temple, Vet. — **śivārādhana-dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. — **śivārka**, m. Getonia Floribunda, L.; °**candrikā**, f., °**maṇi-dīpikā**, f.; °**kōdaya**, m. N. of wks. — **śivārāna**, n. worship of Śo; °**krama**, m., °**candrikā**, f., °**pād-dhati**, f., °**mahādādhi**, m., °**ratna**, n. N. of wks. — **śivārti**, f., °**śivārti-prākāra**, m. (ārti for *ārati*) N. of wks. — **śivārya**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. — **śivālaya**, m. 'Śo's abode,' Kailāsa, Rājat.; (accord. to some also n.) any temple or shrine dedicated to Śo (generally containing a Līṅga), Kathās.; a cemetery, place where dead bodies are burnt, L.; N. of a place, Cat.; red Tulasi or basil, L.; °**pratishṭhā**, f. N. of wk. — **śivāshṭaka**, n., °**śivāshṭapadī**, f., °**śivāshṭa-mūrti-tattva-prākāśa**, m., °**śivāshṭōttara-bhāshya**, n., °**śivāshṭōttara-sā-ta-nāman**, n. N. of wks. — **śivāhlāda**, m. 'Śiva's joy,' Getonia Floribunda, L. — **śivāhvā**, f. 'called after Śo,' a species of creeper, L. — **śivētara**, mfn. 'other than propitious,' malignant, inauspicious, BhP. — **śivēndra**, m. (with *sarasvatī*) N. of an author, Cat. — **śivēshṭa**, m. 'loved by Śo,' Aegle Marmelos, L.; Getonia Floribunda, L.; (ā), f. Dūrvā grass, L. — **śivōtkarsha**, m. N. of a Vedānta wk.; °**prākāśa**, m., °**mañjarī**, f. N. of wks. — **śivōdbheda**, m. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — **śivōpani-shad**, f. N. of an Upanishad (supposed to have been the work on which the Śiva-sūtras were founded), Cat. — **śivōpapurāṇa**, n. N. of an Upapurāṇa, Cat. — **śivaka**, m. an idol or image of Śiva, Pāṇ. v, 3, 99, Sch.; a pillar or post to which cows are tied (to be milked or for rubbing against), L. — **śivā**, f. the energy of Śiva personified as his wife (known as Durgā, Pārvatī &c.), Inscr.; Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur.; final emancipation (= *mukti*), Pur.; a

euphemistic N. of a jackal (generally regarded as an animal of badomen), GrS.; Baudh.; MBh. &c.; N. of various plants (accord. to L. 'Prosopis Spicigera or Mimosa Suma'; Terminalia Chebula or Citrini, Emblica Officialis; Jasminum Auriculatum; turmeric; Dürvā grass &c.); the root of Piper longum, L.; a kind of yellow pigment (= *go-rocanā*), L.; a kind of metre, L.; (in music) a part. Śruti, Samgīt.; N. of the wife of Anila, MBh.; of the wife of Āngiras, ib.; of a Brāhman woman, ib.; of the mother of Nemi (the 22nd Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī), L.; of the mother of Rudra-bhaṭṭa, Cat.; of a river, MBh.; Hariv. (In the following comp. not always distinguishable from *śiva*, m. or n.) — **priyā**, f. 'dear to the jackals', a goat, L. — **phalā**, f. Prosopis Spicigera or Mimosa Suma, L. — **balli**, m. an offering to Durgā (offered at night and consisting chiefly of flesh; also N. of a ch. of the Rudra-yāmala Tantra), Cat. — **mūbā-trisatī** (*śivām*), f. N. of wk. — **rāti** or **ri** (*śivār*), m. 'jackal's enemy', a dog, L. — **ruta**, n. the howling of a jackal, L. — **rudra**, m. N. of Śiva (as half male, half female, see under *Śiva*), Pañcar. — **likhita** (*śivā-l* or *śivāl*), m. or n., and — **likhita-paribhāṣā**, f. N. of wks. — **vidyā**, f. 'jackal-science', divination by the cries of jackals, Divyāv. — **stnti**, f., — **stotra**, n. N. of Stotras. — **smṛiti**, f. 'Durgā-remembrance', the plant Sesbania Aegyptiaca, L.

Śivāku, m. N. of a man, g. *bāho-ādi*.

Śivānī, f. the wife of Śiva (= Durgā, Pārvatī &c.), L.; the plant Sesbania Aegyptiaca (or accord. to others Celtis Orientalis), L.

Śivālu, m. a jackal (cf. under *śiva* and *śivā*), L.

Śivīya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to treat any one (acc.) like Śiva, Vop.

शिवि śivi, *śivikā* &c. See *śibi*, p. 1072.

शिविषि śivipishṭa, m. (cf. *śipivishṭa*) N. of Śiva, L.

शिविर śivira &c. See *śibira*, p. 1072.

शिवीरथ śivī-ratha. See *śibī-ratha*, p. 1072.

शिशन् śisan (only instr. *śisnā*), collateral form of *śisna* (q. v.), Pañcar.

शिशपा śisapā, f., m. c. for *śiṃsapā* (q. v.)

शिशय śisayā, mfn. (fr. *√* I. *śi*) liberal, munificent, RV.

शिशयिषा śisayishā, f. (fr. Desid. of *√* I. *śi*) desire to lie down or to sleep, sleepiness, W.

Śisayishu, mfn. wishing to lie down, sleepy, drowsy, BhP.

शिशव śisava (once for *śisu* in *śisavasya*).

शिशिर śisira, mf(ā)n. (prob. connected with *√* *yai*, *śita* &c.) cool, chilly, cold, frigid, freezing, R.; VarBrS. &c.; m. n. cold, coolness, hoarfrost, dew, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the cool or dewy season (comprising two months, Māgha and Phalgunā, or from about the middle of January to that of March; cf. *ritu*), AV. &c. &c.; m. N. of the seventh month of the year (accord. to one reckoning); of a mountain, R.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Dhara and Manoharā, MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Medhātithi, MārKp.; of a teacher (a pupil or descendant of Śākalya Vedamitra), Cat.; (*ā*), f. a part. drug (= *renukā*), L.; a kind of Cyperus, L.; n. the root of Andropogon Muricatus, L.; a part. mythical weapon, R.; Hariv.; N. of a Varsha in Plaksha-dvīpa, MārKp. — **kāra**, m. 'cool-rayed', the moon, VarBrS. — **kāla**, m. the cool season, W. — **kīraṇa**, m. = *kāra*, VarBrS.; — **vāsara**, m. Monday, ib. — **gabhaṣṭi**, m., — **gu**, m. = *kāra*, ib. — **ghna**, m. 'cold-destroying', N. of Agni or fire, MW. — **tara**, mfn. more cool, very refreshing, Vās.; Gīt. — **tā**, f. coolness, cold (see *asīratā*). — **dīdhiti**, m. (Ritus) and — **mayāṅka**, m. (VarBrS.) = *kāra*. — **māhita**, mfn. pinched by cold, Megh. — **māsa**, m. the cool month, Śis. — **rtu** (for *ritu*), m. the cool season; — **varjyana**, n. N. of a poem. — **śrī**, f. the beauty of the cool season, Pañcar. — **samaya**, m. = *kāla*, Cat. **Śisīrāṇsu**, mfn. having cool rays (*-tva*, n.), R.; Hariv.; m. the moon, Vikr. (*tanu-bhavaḥ śisīrāṇi*), 'son of the Moon', N. of the planet Mercury, VarBrS. **Śisīrāksha**, m. N. of a mountain, MārKp. **Śisīrātyaya**, m. 'close of the cool season', spring, R. **Śisīrāpagama**, m. 'departure of the cool season',

id., Ragh. **Śisīrōpacāra**, m. 'artificial cooling', a refrigerator, Hcar. **Śisīrōshpa-varshā**, f. pl, the cool, hot, and rainy seasons, MW.

Śisīraya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to cool, Daś.

Śisīrāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become cool or cooler, Hcar.

Śisīrāyana, w. r. for *śaiś* (q. v.)

Śisīrita, mfn. cooled, Pañcar.

Śisīri, in comp. for *śiśira*. — *√* *kri*, P. *-karoti*, to cool, refresh, Hcar. — *√* *bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become cool, MW.

शिशु śisu, m. (fr. *√* I. *sū* = *svi*) a child, infant, the young of any animal (as a calf, puppy &c.; also applied to young plants, and to the recently risen sun; often ifc.), RV. &c. &c.; a boy under eight years of age, W.; a lad under sixteen, ib.; a pupil, scholar, ib.; N. of Skanda, MBh.; R. (cf. *kumāra*); of a descendant of Āngiras (author of RV. ix, 112), Anukr.; of a son of Sārāpa, VP.; of a king, Buddh.; mfn. young, infantile, L. — **kāla**, m. time of infancy, childhood, Pañcar. — **kricchra**, n. a form of austerity or penance, Vas.; *°rātikricchra*, n. another kind of p., L. — **kṛanda**, m. the weeping or crying of a child or infant, Pāp. iv, 3, 88 (*°diya*, mfn. treating of it, ib.). — **kṛandana**, n. = *kṛanda*, W. — **kṛidā**, f. a child's play, Naish., Sch. — **gandhā**, f. double jasmine, L. — **cāndrāyana**, n. the lunar penance of children (eating four mouthfuls at sunrise and four mouthfuls at sunset for a month), Baudh.; Mn. xi, 219. — **jana**, m. young people, children. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. childhood, childishness, Kāv.; VarBrS.; Pañcar.; pupilage, the period before sixteen, W.; the period up to eight years of age, ib. — **deśya**, mfn. being in the place of a child, not far from or almost a child, Rājāt. — **nandi**, m. N. of a king, BhP. — **nāka**, see next. — **nāga**, m. a young snake, R.; a young elephant, MW.; a kind of Rakshasa or demon, ib.; N. of a king of Magadhā (pl. his descendants), BhP.; VP. (v. l. *-nāka*). — **nāman**, m. a camel, L. — **pāla**, m. 'child-protector', N. of the king of the Cedis inhabiting a country in central India, probably the same as Bundelkhand (see *cedi*); he was son of Dama-ghoshā, and is also called Sunitha; his impiety in opposing the worship of Kṛishṇa is described in the Sabhā-parvan of the Mahā-bhārata; when Yudhi-shthira was about to perform a Rājāsūya sacrifice, numerous princes attended, and Bhishma proposed that especial honour should be paid to Kṛishṇa, who was also present, but Śiśu-pāla objected, and after denouncing Kṛishṇa as a contemptible person challenged him to fight, whereupon Kṛishṇa struck off his head with his discus; the Vishṇu-Purāṇa identifies this impious monarch with the demons Hiranya-kāshipu and Rāvaṇa; his death forms the subject of Māgha's celebrated poem called Śiśupāla-vadhā; — *kaṭhā*, f. N. of a tale; — *nishūdana*, m. destroyer of Śiśu-pāla, N. of Kṛishṇa, L.; — *vadhā*, m. 'slaying of Ś'; N. of a poem by Māgha (q. v.) on the above subject; — *vadhā-parvan*, n. N. of a ch. of the Mahā-bhārata (ii, 1418-1627) on the same subject; — *śirāś-chettri* (Pañcar.) and — *han* (W.), m. N. of Kṛishṇa. — **pālaka**, m. 'protector of children', N. of a king (= *śiśu-pāla*), L.; the plant Nauclea Cordifolia, L. — **prabhodhālam-kāra**, m. N. of wk. — **priya**, m. 'dear to children', treacle, L.; n. the white water-lily, L. — **bodha**, m., — **bodhini**, f. N. of various wks. — **bhāva**, m. state of childhood, infancy, L. — **bhūpati**, m. a young prince, Rājāt. — **mat** (*śiśu-*), mfn. accompanied by or possessed of children or young, RV.; VS.; Pañcar. — **māra**, m. 'child-killer', the Gangetic porpoise or dolphin, Delphinus Gangeticus, VS. &c. &c.; an alligator, Suśr.; a collection of stars supposed to resemble a dolphin (and held to be a form of Vishṇu; also personified as a son of Dosha and Śarvārī, or as father of Bhramī, wife of Dhruva), MBh.; Pur.; (*ṛ*), f. a female porpoise, Pañcar. — **ra**, a kind of plant, VarBrS.; *°ra-mukhi*, f. 'dolphin-faced', N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, L.; *°ra-rshi*, m. a Rishi having the form of a d°, TāṇḍyaBr.; *°ra-vasā*, f. the marrow or fat of the Delphinus Gangeticus, Suśr.; *°ra-sira, n. 'the dolphin's head', a part of the heavens having stars of that shape, the north-east point, MBh.; *°rākṛiti*, mfn. d°-shaped, VP. — **rakshā-ratna**, n. N. of a medical wk. (also called *bāla-cikitsā*). — **roman**, m. 'having hair like a child', N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — **varjitā**, f. a woman without a child, L. — **vāhaka** or **-vāhyaka**, m. 'carrying young', a*

wild goat, L. — **saukhyā**, n. N. of wk. — **hatyā**, f. ch°-murder, MW. — **haripa-dṛiś**, f. a girl having the eyes of a young antelope, Amar. — **hitāishini**, f. 'benefiting children', N. of a Conim. on the Kūmāra-sambhava and Raghu-vaṇṣa by Cāritra-var-dhana.

Śisukā, m. a child, young, AV. &c. &c.; a kind of aquatic animal (accord. to L. a porpoise or Delphinus Gangeticus), MBh.; a kind of tree, L.; N. of a king, VP.

Śisūla, m. a little child or infant, RV.

Śisvan. See *saṃ-śisvan*.

Śisvi. See *sū-śisvi*.

शिशोक śiśoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

शिशोदर śiśodara, m. (perhaps w. r. for *śisnōdara*) N. of a man, Virac.

शिशु śiśu, m. n. (cf. *śisan*; said to be fr. *√* *śnath*, 'to pierce') a tail, (esp.) the male generative organ, RV. &c. &c. — **cohedana**, n. cutting off the tail (or) cutting off the gen° organ, Āpast. — **deva** (*śisnā-*), m. 'having the gen° organ for a god', a phallus-worshipper, (or) a tailed or priapic demon (accord. to Sāy. 'one who sports with the generative organ'; accord. to Nir. iv, 19, 'mfn. unchaste, lustful'), RV. — **prajejini**, f. wiping or washing the gen° organ, Lāṭy. **Śisnōdara**, n. the gen° organ and the belly, MBh.; — *trisp* (BhP.), — *parāyana* (MW.), — *m-bhara* (BhP.), mfn. addicted to lust and gluttony.

Śisnātha, m. piercing, perforation, RV.

शिश्वशु śiślikshu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *√* *ślish*) wishing to cling to or adhere (in *d-ś*), AV. xx, 134, 6 (not in MS.)

शिश्वि śiśvi in *sū-śiśvi*, q. v.

शिश्विदान śiśvidāna, mfn. (accord. to Un. ii, 93, fr. *√* *svit*) innocent, virtuous (= *śukla-karman*), L.; guilty, sinful, wicked (= *kṛishṇa-karman*), L.

शिश् 1. *śish*, cl. 1. P. *śeshatī*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xvii, 36.

शिश 2. *śish*, cl. 7. P. (Dhātup. xxix, 14) *śinashṭī* (in TB. also *śiṃshatī*, in later lang. pr. p. *śeshat*; Impv. *śiṃdhi* or *śiṃdhi*, Kās., Pāp. viii, 4, 65; pf. *śiśhesha*, Gr.; *śiśhe*, Br.; aor. *asishat*, ib.; Prec. *śiśhyat*, Gr.; fut. *śeshṭā*, ib.; *śeshhyati*, *te*, Br.; ind. p. *śiśhṭā*, ĀśvŚr.; *śiśhya*, *śesham*, Br. &c.), to leave, leave remaining, TB.; ŚrS. (accord. to Dhātup. also 'to distinguish'); Pass. *śiśhyāte*, to be left, remain (with *na*, 'to be lacking'), AV. &c. &c.; Caus. (or cl. 10; see Dhātup. xxxiv, 11) *śeshayati*, *°te* (aor. *asīshat*), to cause or allow to remain, leave, spare, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Desid. *śiśikshatī*, Gr.: Intens. *śeshishyate*, *śesheshṭī*, ib.

1. **Śiśhṭā**, mfn. left, remaining, escaped, residual (often ifc., e. g. *nala-ś*), having only the stem left; *hata-ś*, 'escaped from slaughter or destruction', AV. &c. &c.; n. anything that remains or is left, remains, remnant, ŚBr. &c. — 1. *-tā*, f., — *tva*, n. the being left, the being residual, MW. — **bhāksha**, m. the eating of remnants of food, KātyŚr. **Śiśhṭāsana** or *śin*, mfn. feeding on remnants, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **Śesha** &c. See p. 1088, cl. 3.

शिश 3. *śish*, weak form of *√* *śās*, q. v.

2. **Śiśhṭā**, mfn. taught, directed, ordered, commanded (applied to persons and things), AV. &c. &c.; disciplined, cultured, educated, learned, wise (n. a learned or well-educated or wise man), ŚBr.; eminent, superior, Mālav. i, 15 (v. l. for *śiśhṭā*); m. (cf. above) a chief, W.; a courtier, counsellor, ib.; n. precept, rule, RPrāt.; instruction (see *śiśhṭārtham*). — **gītā**, f. N. of a wk. on ethics. — 2. *-tā*, f., — *tva*, n. culture, learning, refinement, Kāv. — **prāyoga**, m. the practice of the learned, Vām. — **sabhā**, f. assembly of chiefs, council of state, Hit.; — *°cāra* (*°bhāc*), m. history or tradition of eminent persons, W. — **sammata**, mfn. approved or loved by the learned, Mn. iii, 39. — **smṛiti**, f. tradition of the 1°, Baudh. **Śiśhṭākaraṇa**, n. non-performance or neglect of what is prescribed, Gaut. **Śiśhṭāgama**, m. tradition of the learned, Baudh. **Śiśhṭācāra**, m. practice or conduct of the learned or virtuous, good manners, proper behaviour, Vas.; mfn. acting like a

learned man, well-behaved, MBh.; *-viruddha*, mfn. opposed to the practice of the virtuous, MW.; *°rā-viruddha*, mfn. not opposed to the pr^o of the v^o, ib. **Śiśhūcīrṇa**, mfn. practised by the learned, ib. **Śiśhūcīrṇa**, mfn. prescribed or approved by the learned, MBh. **Śiśhūcīrṇa**, m. N. of wk. **Śiśhūcīrṇa**, m. 'destroyer of the learned,' N. of a man, Kautukas. **Śiśhūcīrṇam**, ind. for (the sake of) instruction, MBh. (v. l. *śiśhūcīrṇam*).

1. **Śiśhūcī**, f. (for 2. see below) direction, instruction, Pat.; order, command, Bhadrab.; correction, punishment, Gaut. (*°ty-arṇam*, for the sake of correction, Mn. iv, 164).

Śiśhya, mfn. to be taught (see *a-ś*; *a-nishpanne nishpanna-sabdah śiśhyah*, 'it must be taught that the word *nishpanna* has the meaning of *a-nishpanna*,' Vārtt. on Pān. iii, 2, 132); to be instructed (see *a-ś*); m. a pupil, scholar, disciple (*ā*, f. a female pupil), ShadvBr.; MBh. &c.; passion, anger, W.; violence, ib. -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the state or character of a pupil, pupilage, instruction, Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP. -*dhī-vṛddhida-mahā-tantra*, n. N. of wk. -*paramparā*, f. a series or succession of pupils or disciples, *Śāṃkhyak*. -*putra*, m. a pupil equal to a son, MW. -*pradeya*, mfn. to be delivered or imparted to p^os, ib. -*prānōpanishad*, f. N. of a Vedānta wk. -*rūpin*, mfn. having the form or appearance of a disciple, Kathās. -*śikshā-vāda*, m. N. of a Nyāya wk. -*śiśhūcī*, f. chastisement or correction of a pupil, W. -*sakha*, m. having a p^o for a friend, MBh. -*hitā*, f. N. of Bhāṭṭotpāl's Comm. on the Laghu-jāta; -*nyāsa*, m. N. of a gram. wk. by Ugrabhūti. -*hitāśini*, f. 'p^o's well-wisher, N. of a Comm. on Megha-dūta. **Śiśhyōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Śiśhyaka, m. a pupil, scholar, Yājñ.; N. of a man, Buddh.

Śiśhyāya, Nom. (fr. *śiśhya*, only p. p. *°yāyita*, n. impers.) to become the pupil of (gen.), Sāh.

Śiśhyi-√kṛi, P. -*karoti*, to make any one (acc.) a pupil of (gen.), Kathās.

शिष्टि 2. *śiśhṭi*, f. (fr. *√śiksh*, for 1. see above), help, aid (in *su-ś*, q. v.)

शिशु *śiśhū*, *śiśhūka* &c. See *śiśhū*.

शिशुण *śiśhūṇa*. See *śiśhūṇa*.

शी 1. *śī*, cl. 2. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxiv, 22) *śēte* [with Guṇa throughout the pr. stem: thus, *śāye* (in RV. also 3. sg.), *śēshe* &c., 3. pl. *śērate* (in AV. also *śēre* and Class. *śāyire*); Pot. *śāyita*, RV. &c.; Impv. *śētām* and *śāyam*, AV.; impf. *āseta*, ŚBr. &c., 3. pl. *āserata* (in RV. also *āseran*), p. *śāyāna*, RV. &c.; Ved. and ep. also cl. 1. *śāyate*, 'ti'; impf. *āsayat* and *āsayata*, RV.; pf. *śāyīte*, *śāyire*, Br.; p. Ved. *śāyānā*, Class. *śāyāna*; aor. *āsayishṭa*, Subj. *śēshan*, RV.; fut. *śāyātā*, Up., 2. sg. *āśe*, ŚBr.; *śāyishyate*, 'ti, Br.; *śēshyate*, 'ti, MBh.; inf. *śāyādhīyati*, RV.; *śāyitum*, MBh.; ind. p. *śāyitvā*, Up. &c.; -*śāyaya*, Kāv.), to lie, lie down, recline, rest, repose, RV. &c. &c.; to remain unused (as Soma), TS.; to lie down to sleep, fall asleep, sleep, GrŚrS.; MBh. &c.; (with *patye*) to lie down to a husband (for sexual intercourse), Pat.; (*madane na √śi* = 'to be impotent'), VarBrS.: Pass. *śāyate*, Gr. aor. *āsayi*, ib., pr. p. once in MBh. *śāyāt*: Caus. *śāyayati*, 'te (aor. *āśīyāt*), to cause to lie down, lay down, put, throw, fix on or in (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to cause to lie down, allow to rest or sleep, Bhāṭṭ.; Rājāt.; BhP.: Desid. *śīśhāyishate*, to wish to rest or sleep, Daś.; Intens. *śāśhāyate*, *śēśhāyīti*, *śēśhēti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *κείσθαι*, 'to lie'; *κοιῖν*, 'a bed.']

Śāyana, **śāyāniya** &c. See p. 1055, col. 3.

2. **Śī**, mfn. (ifc.) lying, resting (see *jihma-*, *madhaya-ma-śī* &c.); f. sleep, repose, L.; devotion, tranquillity, L.

शी 3. *śī* (connected with *√2. śad*; cf. Pān. vii, 3, 78), cl. 4. *Ā*. *śīyate*, to fall out or away, disappear, vanish, TBr.; Bhāṭṭ.

शीक् *śīk* (also written *śik*), cl. 1. *Ā*. (Dhātup. iv, 1) *śīkate* (pf. *śīśhike*, aor. *āśīkshā* &c., Gr.), to rain in fine drops, drizzle, sprinkle, wet, moisten, Hcar.; Bhāṭṭ.; to go, move, Dhātup. iv, 11 (v. l. 1): Caus. *śīkayati*, to besprinkle, Hcar.; (cl. 10.) 'to speak' or 'to shine' (*bhāshār-*

the or *bhāshārthe*), Dhātup. xxxiii, 116; *āmarshaṇe* or *marshāṇe*, xxxiv, 20. [Cf. Gk. *κηρίω*.]

Śikara, m. (mostly pl.; also written *śikāra*) fine or drizzling rain, drizzle, spray, mist, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a fine drop of rain or water, W.; coldness, L.; n. the resin of the Sarala pine or the tree itself, L.; mī(ā)n. cold, L. -*kaṇa*, m. a drop of rain or water, Ratnāv. -*varshin*, mfn. raining in fine drops, drizzling, Megh. **Śikarāmbu** (BhP.), *°mbhas* (VarBrS.), n. rain-water. **Śikarārda**, mfn. wet with rain or spray, Ragh. **Śikarāgha**, mfn. abounding with mist, having much spray or fine rain, W.

Śikarin, mfn. sprinkling, drizzling, scattering spray, Ragh.; Sāh.; spitting water (as the trunk of an elephant), Uttar.

Śikāya, P. *°yati* (accord. to Pān. iii, 1, 17, Vārtt. 1, A. *°yate*; only p. *°yāt* and *°yishyāt*), to rain in fine drops, drizzle, sprinkle, drip, TS.; VS.

Śikita, mfn. rained in fine drops, sprinkled, TS.

शीकयत *śīkayata*, m. N. of a man, g. *ti-kādi*.

शीक्षा *śīkshā*, f. incorrect form of *śikshā* (q. v.), TĀr.; ĀpŚr. &c. **Śikshādhyāyōpanishad** and **Śikshōpanishad**, f. N. of wks.

शीघ्र *śīghra*, mf(ā)n. (of doubtful derivation) quick, speedy, swift, rapid (*dm* and *ena*, ind. quickly, rapidly, fast), VS.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a son of Agni-varṇa, Hariv.; Pur.; N. of Vāyu, the wind, L.; (ā), f. Croton Polyandrum or Tigilium, L.; N. of a river, MBh.; n. (in astron.) conjunction (accord. to others 'parallax'); the root of Andropogon Muricatus, L.; = *cakrāṅga*, L. -*kāman*, n. the calculation of the conjunction of a planet, Sūryas. -*kārin*, mfn. acting or operating speedily, Hariv.; Kathās.; acute (as a disease), Car. (applied to a kind of fever, Bhpr.); *°ri-tva*, n. acuteness, Car. -*krit*, mfn. acting speedily, MBh. -*kṛitya*, mfn. to be done quickly, Pañcat. -*kendra*, n. the distance from the conjunction (of a planet), Sūryas, Sch. -*kopin*, mfn. quickly angry, irritable, MW. -*ga*, mf(ā)n. going or moving or running quickly, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; m. N. of the sun, MBh.; of a son of Agni-varṇa, R.; of a hare, Pañcat.; -*tva*, n. quick motion, Kām. -*gaṅga*, mfn. (a place) where the Ganges flows rapidly, Pān. ii, 1, 21, Sch. -*gati*, f. the swiftest motion of a planet (i. e. when arrived at the conjunction), VarBrS.; mfn. = *ga*, VarYogay. -*gantri* or *-gamana* (MW.) or *-gāmin* (R.; Pañcat.), mfn. id. -*cāra*, mfn. id. (in *maṇḍala-ś*, 'whirling around'), Vikr. -*cetana*, mfn. having quick intellect, very sagacious (as a dog), Cāp.; m. a dog, L. -*janman*, m. Guilandina Bonduc, L.; another plant (= *karāñja*), MW. -*java*, mfn. moving or running rapidly, R. -*tara*, mfn. more quick, very swift; (*am*, ind. as swiftly as possible), Pañcat.; -*gati*, mfn. moving more swiftly, VarYogay. -*tā*, f. (MBh.; Śiś.) or -*tva*, n. (MBh.; R.; MārKp.) quickness, speed, rapidity. -*parākrama*, mfn. having quick energy, going to work quickly, quickly resolved, R. -*paridhi*, n. the epicycle of the conjunction of a planet, Sūryas. -*pāni*, mfn. quick-handed (applied to the wind), ShadvBr. -*pātin*, mfn. flying or moving or acting quickly, Kām. -*pāyin*, mfn. drinking or sucking quickly, Suśr. -*pushpa*, m. Agati Grandiflora, L. -*phala*, n. the equation of the conjunction, Sūryas. -*bāhukāyana*, m. N. of a man, Cat. -*buddha*, m. N. of a teacher, Buddh. -*buddhi*, mfn. quick-witted, MW. -*bodha*, mfn. quickly understood; m. N. of various wks.; -*bhūṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wk. -*bodhinī*, f. (with *nāma-mālā*) N. of wk. -*yāna*, n. (also pl.) rapid motion, MBh.; mfn. moving rapidly, Kām. -*yāyin*, mfn. id., R. -*laṅghana*, mfn. springing or jumping quickly, moving rapidly, Ghaṭ. -*vaha*, mf(ā)n. flowing rap^o, Suśr. -*vāhin*, mfn. moving rap^o, R. -*vikrama*, mfn. = *parākrama*, R.; BhP. -*vega*, mfn. having a rapid course, R. -*vedhin*, mfn. shooting quickly, L.; m. a good archer, MW. -*samcārin*, mfn. moving quickly, R. -*srotas*, mfn. having a rapid current, R. **Śighrāstra**, mfn. having fast-flying missiles (-*tva*, n.), MBh. **Śighrōcca**, n. 'apex of the swiftest motion (of a planet)', a conjunction, Sūryas, Sch. (cf. IW. 179).

Śighrāya, Nom. *Ā*. *°yate*, to become quick or rapid, Bhāṭṭ.; to hasten, MW.

Śighrin, mfn. quick, speedy, hasty, fleet, rapid, Śiksh.

Śighriya, (only L.) mfn. quick, fleet; m. N. of Śiva; of Vishnu; the fighting of cats.

Śighriya, mfn. quick, speedy, rapid, MW.

Śighrya, mfn. hasty, VS.; n. quickness, speed, rapidity, MW.

शीत *śīta*, onomat. (also written *sīt*) a sound made by drawing in the breath (to express any sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, and esp. pleasurable sensations during sexual enjoyment). -*kāra*, m. (also written *sīt-kāra*) the sound *śīta* (supposed to indicate pleasure, pain, or applause; also applied to the noise of spitting water &c.), Kāv.; Kathās. -*kārin*, mfn. uttering the sound *śīta*, Amar. -*√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to utter the sound *śīta*, Gīt. -*kṛita*, n. or -*kṛiti*, f. the utterance of the sound *śīta*, Kāv. -*kṛitin*, mfn. = *-kārin*, Nalod.

शीत *śīta*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *śyati*; cf. *śina*) cold, cool, chilly, frigid (with ind. p. of *√kṛi* either *śīta* *kṛitya* or *kṛitvā*, g. *śīkshādi*), RV. &c. &c.; dull, apathetic, sluggish, indolent, L.; boiled (= *kva-thita*; *śīta* prob. w. r. for *śrita*), L.; m. Calamus Rotang, L.; Cordia Myxa and Latifolia, L.; Azadirachta Indica, L.; = *asana-parṇi* and *parpaṭā*, L.; camphor, L.; (ā), f. spirituous liquor, L.; a kind of Dūrvā grass, L.; another kind of grass (= *śil-pikā*), L.; often w. r. for *sītā* (q. v.); n. cold, coldness, cold weather, L.; cold water, L.; Cassia bark, L. -*kāra*, mfn. causing coolness, Suśr.; m. 'cool-rayed', the moon (*ambhaḥ-śīta-k*), the m^o reflected in water, Prab.; Var.; Kathās.; camphor, L. -*kāla*, m. the cold season, Suśr.; Ritus; VarBrS. &c. -*kālina*, mfn. belonging to or produced in the c^o season, W. -*kirāṇa*, m. 'cold-rayed', the moon, Var. -*kumbha*, m. the fragrant oleander, L.; (r), f. Pistia Stratiotes, L. -*kṛicakra*, m. (or n., A.) a partic. religious penance (consisting in eating only cold food), Vishu. -*kṛicakra*, n. id., L. -*kṛiyā*, f. the act of cooling, Mālav. -*kshāra*, n. refined borax, L. -*gandha*, n. 'having cool fragrance', white sandal, L.; (ā), f. Minusops Elengi, L. -*gātra*, m. 'causing cool limbs', a kind of fever, Bhpr. -*gu*, m. = *kirāṇa*, Var.; Kathās.; camphor, A. -*tanaya*, m. 'son of the moon', the planet Mercury, VarBrS, Sch. -*campaka*, m. = *dīpa*, *tarpaṇa* (*ātarpaṇa*), *darpaṇa*, L. -*jvara*, m. a fever with cold fits, Kathās.; Bhpr. -*tā*, f. (MBh.; R.; Cāp. &c.) or -*tva*, n. (R.; Sāh.) coldness, cold. -*dīdhiti*, m. = *kirāṇa*, VarBrS. -*dūrvā*, f. white Dūrvā grass, L. (w. r. for *sīta-a*). -*dyuti*, m. = *kirāṇa*, Hās. -*pañka*, n. rum, spirit distilled from molasses, L. -*parpi* (m. c., Suśr.) or -*parpi* (L.), f. Gynandropsis Pentaphylla; (r), f. Cleome Pent^o, W.; another plant (= *arka*), W. -*pallava*, m. Ardisia Solanacea, W.; (ā), f. another plant (= *bhūmi-jambū*), MW. -*pākinī*, f. = *kākolī*, *mahā-samāṅgā*, L. -*pāki*, f. a kind of potherb, MBh. (Sida Cordifolia, Abrus Precatorius, = *kākolī*, L.) -*pākya*, n. (prob.) a kind of plant or fruit, Suśr. -*pāni*, mfn. 'cold-handed', cold-rayed (as the moon), ShadvBr. -*pitta*, n. a tumour caused by a chill (attended with fever and sickness and compared to a swelling caused by a wasp sting), BhP.; ŚārngS.; increase of bile or phlegm caused by cold, MW. -*pushpa* (only L.), m. Acacia Sirissa; (ā), f. Sida Cordifolia; n. Cyperus Rotundus. -*pushpaka*, m. Calotropis Gigantea, L. (v. l. *śiva-p*); n. bitumen, L. -*pūtanā*, f. a kind of female demon (causing illness in children), MBh.; Suśr. -*prada* or -*prabha*, m. camphor, L. -*priya*, m. = *parpaṭā*, L. -*phala* (only L.), m. Ficus Glomerata; Cordia Myxa; (ā), f. Emblica Officinalis. -*balā*, f. a kind of plant (= *mahā-samāṅgā*), L. -*budhna*, mfn. having a cold bottom (as a vessel), ĀpŚr. -*bhañjī-rasa*, m. a partic. mixture, Bhpr.; Rasar. -*bhānaviya*, mf(ā)n. lunar, Dhūrtan. -*bhānu*, m. 'cool-rayed', the moon, ib. -*bhita*, mfn. afraid of cold (held to be wrong with Brāhmins), MBh. -*bhiru*, m. sensitive to cold, Jasminum Zambac, L. -*bhiruka*, mfn. sensitive to c^o; m. a kind of rice, Suśr.; Vāgbh. -*bhojin*, mfn. eating cold food, Pān. iii, 2, 78, Sch. -*mañjari*, f. Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis, L. -*maya*, mf(ā)n. having a cold nature, cool, Hariv. -*mayūkha*, m. = *kirāṇa*, VarYogay.; camphor, L.; -*mālin*, m. the moon, VarBrS. -*marici*, m. = *kirāṇa*, Kāv.; camphor, L. -*mūlaka*, mfn. having a cool root, MW.; n. the root of An-

dropogon Muricatus, L. — **meha**, m. diabetes caused by or attended with cold, ŚārṅgS.; Bhpr. — **mehin**, mfn. suffering from the prec. complaint, Car. — **ram-ya**, mfn. pleasant in c° weather, MW.; m. a lamp, L. — **raśmi**, mfn. cool-rayed (-*tva*, n.), Śak.; m. the moon, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; Var.; camphor, MW.; -*ja*, m. 'son of the moon', the planet Mercury, VarBṣ. — **rasa**, m. spirituous liquor made from the unboiled juice of the sugar-cane, Bhpr. — **ra-sika**, mfn. having or causing a cold flavour, Suśr. — **ruc**, m. = *-kīraṇa*, Śiś. — **rucl**, m. id., Bālar. — **rūrā**, m. or n. du. a fever marked by cold and burning heat (alternating), TS.; Vait. — **rocis**, m. = *-kīraṇa*, Śiś. — **vatī**, f., see *mahā-s*. — **vana**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. (v.l. *śīta-v*); of a place (for receiving) corpses in Magadha, Buddh. — **valka**, mfn. having cool bark, MW.; m. Ficus Glomerata, L. — **vaha**, nif(ā)n. flowing with cold water (a river), R. — **vātōshna-vetālī**, f. a kind of female demon, Hariv. — **vīrya**, mfn. having a cooling effect, cooling, ib. — **vīryaka**, m. Ficus Infectoria, L. — **śiva**, m. Anethum Sowa or another kind of anise, Suśr.; Mimosa Suma, L.; m. or (ā), f. a kind of fennel (= *madhurikā, misreyā*), MW.; (ā), f. dill, L.; Mimoso Suma, L.; n. bitumen, L.; rock-salt, L. — **śūka**, m. barley, L. (cf. *sita-śūka*). — **samparāsa**, mfn. cool to the touch, R. — **saha** (only L.), mfn. bearing or enduring cold; m. Carey Arborea or Salvadora Persica; f. Vitex Negundo; = *vāsanti*. — **sparśa**, mfn. = *sanisparśa*, MW.; m. a cold sensation, Kāv. — **hara**, mfn. removing c°, Śiś. — **hrada** (*śītā*), mfn. cool as a pond, AV. — **śītāṅgu**, mfn. c°-rayed (-*tā*, f.; -*tva*, n.), MBh.; R.; m. the moon, MBh.; Kāv.; VarBṣ. &c.; camphor, L.; -*taila*, n. c° oil, L.; -*bhāj*, (n.?) a Nakshatra, Kāv.; -*mat*, m. the moon, R. — **śītākula**, mfn. benumbed with cold, frozen, W. — **śītāṅga**, mf(ā)n. cold-bodied, benumbed, Suśr.; m. a kind of fever, Bhpr.; (ā), f. a kind of Mimosa, L. — **śītātapatra**, n. an umbrella that protects from cold (or rain) and heat (sunshine), VarBṣ. — **śītāda**, m. scorbutic affection of the gums, Suśr.; Bhpr. — **śītādri**, n. the snowy mountains, the Himālaya, Kālac. — **śītādhi-vāsa**, mf(ā)n. living in cool places, (or) cooling, Suśr. — **śītānta**, m. 'cold-bordered', N. of a mountain, Pur. — **śītābala**, f. a kind of plant (= *mahā-samāṅgā*), L. — **śītāri-rasa**, m. a partic. mixture, Rasēndrac. — **śītārta**, mfn. suffering from cold, Kathās.; w.r. for *śītānta*, MärkP. — **śītāśman**, m. a cold stone, MW.; the moon-gem, L. — **śītētara**, mfn. other than cold, hot; -*raśmi* (L.) or *tarācis* (Rājāt.), m. 'hot-rayed', the sun. — **śītēshu**, m. 'cold-arrow', N. of a mythical missile, R. — **śītōttama**, n. 'best of cold things', water, L. — **śītōda**, n. 'having cool water', N. of a lake, Pur.; (ā), f. N. of a mythical river, Kathās. — **śītōdaka**, (prob.) m. N. of a hell, Kāraṇḍ. (w.r. *śītōd*). — **śītōpacāra**, m. curing with cold remedies, Pañcat. — **śītōshna**, mf(ā)n. cold and hot, GrSṛS.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a female demon, W. (w.r. *śītōshnā*); n. (sg. or du.) cold and heat, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*kīraṇa*, m. du. the moon and the sun, Mālav. — **śītōshma** or **man**, n. N. of various Sāmans, ArshBr.

śītaka, mf(ā)n. cool, AV.; sluggish, idle, lazy, Pāp. v. 2, 72; healthy, L.; m. feeling of cold, shivering, Car.; the cold season, g. *yāvōdā*, L.; any cold thing, A.; a lazy man, W.; a happy or contented man, ib.; = *asana-parṇi*, L.; Marsilea Dentata, MW.; a scorpion, L.; pl. N. of a people, VarBṣ.; n. a kind of sandal, L.

śītaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to cool (trans.), Hariv.

śītala, nif(ā)n. cold, cool, cooling, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; shivering, frosty, Cat.; cold i.e. free from passion, calm, gentle, Ashtāv.; Prasannar.; not exciting emotion, not causing painful feelings, Vikr. iv, 37; m. (only L.) the wind; the moon; Cordia Myxa; Michelia Champaka; = *asana-parṇi*; a kind of camphor; the resin of Shorea Robusta; green sulphate of iron (also m.); bitumen (also n.); a religious ceremony observed on the sun's entering Aries; (with Jains) N. of the 10th Arhat of the present Avasarpini; (ā), f., see below; (ā), f. Pistia Stratiotes, L.; small-pox, W.; (am), n. cold, coldness, cold weather, Subh.; sandal, L.; a lotus, L.; Costus Sciosus or Arabicus, L.; the root of Andropogon Muricatus, L.; a pearl, L. — **cchada**, m. a white leaf, MW.; mfn. having wh° leaves, ib.; m. Michelia Champaka, L. — **jala**, n. cold water, MW.; a lotus-

flower, L. — **tara**, mfn. more cool, colder, Śiś. — **tā**, f. coldness, ŚārṅgP.; insensibility, MW. — **tva**, n. coldness, L.; indifference, apathy, Campak. — **dik-shita**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **pattrikā**, f. Maranta Dichotoma, L. — **prada**, mfn. giving or producing coolness, MW.; n. (or n., A.) sandal, L. — **prasāda**, m. N. of a person, MW. — **vāta**, m. a cool breeze, cold wind, ib. — **vātaka**, mfn. having cool breezes, ib.; n. the plant Marsilea Quadrifolia, L. — **saptamī**, f. = *śītālī-s*, MW. — **sparśa**, mfn. cold to the touch, R. — **svāmin**, m. N. of an Arhat with Jains, Śatr.

śītālaka, m. marjoram, L.; n. a white lotus, L.

śītālaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to cool (trans.), Prasannar.

śītālā, f. (only L.) sand; Pistia Stratiotes; = *ku-tumbini* and *ārāma-śītālā*; a red cow; small-pox; the goddess inflicting small-pox (cf. comp. and RTL. 227, 228). — **gauri-pūjā-vīdhī**, m. N. of wk. — **pūjā**, f. worship of the goddess Śītālā (a festival on the 8th day of the second half of the month Phālguna), MW.; N. of wk. — **prakarapa**, n. N. of wk. — **vratā**, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat.; N. of a ch. of the Skanda-parāpa. — **saptamī**, f. a festival kept on the 7th day of the light half of the month Māgha (in honour of the small-pox goddess, when only cold food is eaten), RTL. 430. — **śhṭaka** (*lāshī*), n., *lā-stotra*, n. N. of wks.

śītālāya, Nom. A. *yate*, to become cool, Mālatim.

śītālī, in comp. for *śītala*. — *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to cool, make cold, Daś.; Lalit. — *jaṭā*, f. Villarsia Cristata, L. — *√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become cold (also fig.), Kathās.

śītāru, mfn. sensitive to cold, L.

śītālu, mfn. suffering from cold, sensitive to cold, shivering with cold, VarBṣ.; Śiś.; Kathās.

śītīkā, f. coldness, MW. — **vat**, mf(ā)n. cool, AV.

śītiman, m. coldness, g. *gṛīhādī*.

śīti, in comp. for *śīta*. — **karapa**, n. act of cooling, means of cooling, Suśr. — *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make cold, cool (trans.), R. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming cool, Nir.; Car.; Kāraṇḍ.; cold state, coldness, MW.; the growing cold or passionless, perfect tranquillity of mind, Lalit.; final emancipation, MW. — *√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become cold (see next). — **bhūta**, mfn. become cold, Suśr.; tranquillized, emancipated, Śil. — **m-bhāva**, w.r. for *śīti-bh*, Lalit.

śītya, mfn. to be cooled or chilled, MW.; ploughed, tilled (in this sense more usually *śītya*), ib.

शीतार *śīt-kāra* &c. See p. 1077, col. 3.

शीधु *śīdhu* &c. See *śīdhu*.

शीन *śīn*, mfn. (fr. *√śyai*; cf. *śīta* and *śyāna*) congealed, frozen, coagulated, thick, Car. (cf. Pāp. vi, 1, 24); m. a large snake, L.; a fool, blockhead (= *mīrkhā*, which is perhaps a w.r. for *mūrta*), L.; n. ice, VS.

शीपल्य *śīpalya*, mf(ā)n. overgrown with Śīpāla plants, ShaḍvBr. (v.l. *śaivalya*).

śīpāla, m. n. the plant Blyxa Octandra, RV.; ĀśvGr.; (ā), f. water or a pool abounding in the above plants, AV.

śīpāllā, mfn. (also written *śīp*) overgrown with Śīpāla plants, g. *kāśdī*.

शीपुद्रु *śīpūdru*, w.r. for *cipū-dru* (q.v.)

शीफर *śīphara*, mfn. charming, delightful, Daś.; = *sphīta*, L.

शीफालिका *śīphalikā*, f. (also written *śephālī* or *śephālikā*) the plant Nyctanthus Tristis, L.

शीभ *śībh*, cl. I. *ā. śībhate*, to boast, Dhātup. x, 20.

शीभम् *śībham*, ind. quickly, swiftly, speedily, RV.; AV.; TS.; Kauś.

śībhya, mfn. moving quickly, VS.; m. a bull, L.; N. of Śiva, L.

शीभर *śībhara*, m. = *śikara*, fine rain, L. (w.r. *śībhava*); mfn. = *śīphara*, charming, delightful, Harav.; Jātakam.

शीम *śīma*. See *duh-* and *su-śīma*.

शीर 1. *śīrā*, mfn. (fr. *√śos*) pointed, sharp,

RV.; m. a large snake, the Boa Constrictor, Pañcat. — **socis** (*śīrā*), mfn. sharp-rayed, burning, RV.

śīrin, m. a kind of Kusā grass, L.

शीर 2. *śīra*, *śīra-deva* &c. See *śīra*.

शीरि *śīri* or *śīri*, f. (cf. *śīrā*) a vein, artery, MaitrS.

शीर्य *śīrṇā*, mfn. (fr. *√śri*) broken or rent asunder, shivered, crushed, shattered, injured, ŚBr. &c. &c.; fallen away or out, MBh.; R.; Rājāt.; broken away, burst or overflowed (as river-water that has burst its banks), Nir.; withered, faded, shrivelled, shrunk, decayed, rotten, Mn.; MBh. &c.; thin, small, slender, W.; n. a sort of perfume (= *sthau-neyaka*), Bhpr. — **tā**, f. (W.). — **tva**, n. (Mṛich.) withered condition, rottenness, decay. — **danta**, mfn. one whose teeth have fallen out, toothless, MBh. — **nālā**, f. Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. — **pattra**, n. a withered leaf, MW.; mfn. having w° leaves, ib.; m. Pterospermum Acerifolium, L.; a kind of Lodhra, L. — **parpa**, n. = prec. n.; mfn. = prec., MW.; m. Azadirachta Indica, L.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, L.; *śya-phala*, mfn. having withered leaves and fruits (as a tree), MBh.; *śādīn*, mfn. one who eats w° l's, ib. — **pāda**, m. a thin or shrunken foot, MW.; 'having shrivelled feet', N. of Yama (said to have become so in consequence of his mother's curse), L. — **pushpa**, mf(ā)n. having w° flowers (as a branch), R. — **pushpikā**, f. Anethum Sowa, L. — **mālā**, w.r. for *-nālā*. — **mūla**, mfn. having w° roots, MW. — **vṛinta**, m. 'slender-stalked', a water-melon (no. its fruit), Suśr.; Vagbh. — **śīrshan**, mfn. one who has a broken or shattered head, BhP. — **śīrṇāghri or *śīrṇāghri*, m. N. of Yama (= *śīrṇa-pāda*, q.v.), L.**

Śīrṇaka, mfn. one who eats withered leaves, L.

Śīrṇi, f. breaking, crushing, shattering, Vop.

Śīrṇi-√kṛi, P. *-karoti*, to hurt, injure, sting, Kad.

1. **Śīrta**, mfn. fragile, destructible (in *a-śīrta-tanu* and *duh-s*, q.v.)

Śīrti, f. breaking, shattering, Kāth.; ShaḍvBr.

Śīrya, mfn. destructible, perishable (see *a-śīrya*); n. a kind of grass, Gobh.

Śīrvi, mfn. hurtful, injurious, savage, Up. iv, 54, Sch.

शीर्ते 2. *śīrta*, mfn. (fr. 1. *√śri*) mixed (in *ā-śīrta*, RV. viii, 2, 9; cf. *śrītā*, p. 1098).

शीर्ष *śīrshā*, n. (connected with *śīras*; collateral of *śīrshān* below, from which it is not separable in comp.; m. only in *vasti-s*, q.v.; ifc. f. *ā* or *ī*), the head, skull (acc. with Caus. of *√vrit* = *śīras* with id.), AV. &c.; the upper part, tip, top (of anything, as of a letter &c.), Hariv.; Kāv.; the fore-part, front (in *raṇa-s*, q.v.), R.; black Agalochum or aloe wood, L.; m. a kind of grass, Pat.; N. of a mountain, W.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, Col. — **kapālā**, n. a skull, AV.; ŚBr.; TUp. — **ghātin**, m. 'one who beheads', an executioner, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 51. — **cchida**, m. a partic. Ekāka, ŚaṅkhŚr. — **cchin-nā**, mfn. having the head cut off, decapitated, ŚBr. — **ccheda**, m. (Subh.). — **cchedana**, n. (MW.) the act of cutting off the h°, decapitation. — **cchedika**, w.r. for *śīrshacci* (q.v.). — **cchedya**, mfn. deserv- ing decapitation, Raghu; Uttarar. (*dyam* *√kṛi*, 'to behead, decapitate', Bhāṭṭ.) — **tās**, ind. from or at the head or top, in front, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. (*pā-dau s* *kṛivā*, 'putting the h° where the feet ought to be', R.). — **trāṇa**, n. 'head-protector', a helmet, MBh. — **paṭṭaka**, m. 'head-cloth', a turban, Kathās. — **parṇi**, (prob.) w.r. for *śīrṇa-p*. — **bandhanā**, f. a head-band, MBh. — **bhāra**, n. a head-load, g. *bhastrādī*; *ōrika*, mf(ā)n. carrying a head-load, ib. — **bhidya**, n. h°-splitting, AV. — **māya**, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants), g. *yaskādī*. — **raksha**, m., **-rakshana**, n. = *-trāṇa*, L. — **rogin**, mfn. having or producing h°-ache, MBh. — **vana**, (prob.) w.r. for *śīrisha-v*, Kāraṇḍ. — **vartana**, n. sub- mission to punishment (if an accused person clears himself in an ordeal; see under *śīras*), Vishp. — **vi-recana**, n. a means or remedy for making the head clear (= *śīro-v*; cf. *śīr*), Car. — **vedanā** (Ratnāv.). — **vyathā** (Pañcad.), f. head-ache, — **śōkā**, m. pain in the head, AV. — **hārya**, mfn. to be borne on the h° (opp. to *ano-vāhya*), TS.; Kāth. — **Śīrshānta**, m. neighbourhood of the h° (*tāt*, 'from the h° of a bed', *ōta*, 'under the pillow'), Kathās. — **Śīrshā-**

mayā, m. disease or morbid affection of the head, AV. **Śīrshāvaśeṣī-kṛita**, mfn. one who has only the h° left (as Rāhu), Bhāṛt. **Śīrshāhārya**, mfn. = *śīrsha-h°*, MaitrS. **Śīrshōdaya**, mfn. rising in front (said of the zodiacal signs Gemini, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Aquarius, and Pisces).

Śīrshaka, mfn. familiar with the text called *śīras*, Baudh.; m. N. of a Rāhu (the personified ascending node; cf. *śīrshāvaśeṣī-kṛita*), L.; n. the head, skull, BhP.; Pañcar.; the top of anything, L.; a cap or helmet, L.; a garland worn on the head, Gal.; judgment, verdict, sentence, result of judicial investigation (cf. next). — **sthā**, mfn. being in or on the head, W.; abiding by a verdict, submitting to punishment (if an accused person clears himself in an ordeal), Yājñ.

Śīrshakti, f. (prob. for *śīrsha-sakti*) 'head-seizure', pain in the head, AV. — **māt**, mfn. suffering from head-ache, TS.

Śīrshan, in comp. for *śīrshan*. — **vāt**, mfn. having a head (opp. to *a-śīrshaka*), AV.; TS.; ŚBr. **Śīrshanī**, f. the head of a couch, VarBrS.

Śīrshanya, mf(ā)n. being in or on the head, RV. &c. &c.; being at the head (fig.), first, Kāth.; BhP.; m. clean and unentangled hair, L.; n. the head of a couch, ĀpŚr.; a helmet, L.

Śīrshān, n. (for *śīras* + *an*; rare in later language; Veda has all cases in sg. except nom. acc.); also has nom. acc. du. pl. loc. pl.; later language has only acc. pl. and remaining cases; cf. also *a-*, *īri-*, *sahasra-*°) the head (also 'an eminent or illustrious person', cf. RV. vii, 18, 24), RV. &c. &c.

Śīrshaya, n. N. of a partic. mythical being, Vrac. **Śīrshika** and **śīrshin**. See *a-ś*.

Śīrsha, loc. of *śīrsha*, in comp. — **bhāra**, m. a load on the head, g. *bhastrādi* (cf. *śīrsha-bh°*). — **bhārika**, mfn. carrying a load on the head, ib.

शील 1. *śīl* (rather Nom. fr. *śīla* below), cl. 1. P. *śīlati* (pf. *śīlita* &c.), to meditate, contemplate, Dhātup. xv, 16; to serve, worship, ib.; to act, do, practise, make, ib.; Caus. (or cl. 10. P., Dhātup. xxxv, 26) *śīlayati* (aor. *āśīlāt*), to do, make, practise repeatedly or exceedingly, be intent upon or engaged in (acc.), exercise, cultivate, Āpast.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to wear, put on, Gīt.; to visit, frequent, Bhām. (cf. *śīlita*); to exceed, excel, Vop.

śīla, n. (and m., g. *ardharādi*; ifc. f. ā) habit, custom, usage, natural or acquired way of living or acting, practice, conduct, disposition, tendency, character, nature (often ifc. = 'habituated' or 'accustomed' or 'disposed' or 'addicted to', 'practising'; cf. *gūṇa-*, *dāna-*, *punya-*° &c.), VS. &c. &c.; good disposition or character, moral conduct, integrity, morality, piety, virtue, Mn.; MBh. &c.; cf. IW. 208; (with Buddhists *śīla*, 'moral conduct, is one of the 6 or 10 perfections or Paramitās [q.v.] and is threefold, viz. *sambhāra*, *kusāla-saṃgrāha*, *sattvārtha-kriyā*, Dharmas. 106); a moral precept (with Buddh. there are 5 fundamental precepts or rules of moral conduct, cf. *pañca-śīla*), MWB. 126; form, shape, beauty, W.; m. a large snake (in this sense prob. fr. *√1. śī*), L.; N. of a man, Buddh.; of a king, Rājāt.; (ā), f., see below. — **kīrti**, m. 'glory of virtue', N. of a man, Buddh. — **khaṇḍana**, n. violation of morality or virtue, Pañcat. — **gupta**, mfn. hidden or crafty by character, cunning, Kathās. (cf. *gupta-śīla*). — **jñā**, mfn. knowing v° or morality, Kathās. — **jñāna-nidhi**, m. a treasury of v° and knowledge, MBh. — **taṭa**, mfn. (fig.) having v° for a bank or shore, MW. — **tas**, ind. according or in regard to moral character or conduct, Mn.; Das.; MärkP. — **tā**, f., **tva**, n. disposition, inclination, customary practice; morality, virtuousness, Kāv.; Suśr. — **tulya**, mfn. resembling or equivalent to virtue, MBh. — **tyāga**, m. abandonment of virtue or honour, Kathās. — **dhāra**, mfn. maintaining or possessing v°, virtuous, honourable, BhP.; m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **dhārin**, m. 'virtue-possessor', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **nidhi**, m. a treasury of virtue, ib. — **pāramitā**, f. (with Buddhists) the perfection (called) *śīla* (one of the 6 transcendental perfections, cf. under *śīla*), Saddhp.; Kāraṇ. — **pāli**, m. 'virtue-protected', N. of a man, Buddh. — **bhaṅga**, m. = *khaṇḍana*, Kāv. — **bhaṭṭārikā**, w. r. for *śīla-bh°*, q. v. — **bhādra**, m. 'eminent in virtue', N. of a teacher (also called *Dharmā-kośa*), Buddh. — **bhāj**, mfn. possessing v°, honourable, MBh.

— **bhāraṇa**, m. loss of virtue or integrity, Kathās. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting in moral character or good conduct, Buddh. — **vañcana**, f. deception in regard to a person's character, Mjich. — **vat**, mfn. possessed of a good disposition or character, well-conducted, moral, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) having the custom or practice of, VarBrS.; (ati), f. N. of a woman, Kathās. — **varjita**, mfn. destitute of morality or virtue, ill-conducted, immoral, R. — **vighna-kṛit**, mfn. causing an obstacle to v°, Rājāt. — **vilava** (ib.), — **vilaya** (Bhāṛt.), m. ruin of virtue. — **vilāsa**, m. N. of wk. — **visuddha-netra**, m. N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit. — **vṛitta**, n. sg. or m. du. v° and good conduct (*-dhara* and *-vid*, mfn. holding or knowing v° and g° c°), MBh.; Kāv.; mfn. virtuous and well-conducted, MBh. — **vṛitti**, f. practice of virtue, good conduct or behaviour, MW. — **vṛiddha**, mfn. rich in virtue, honourable, moral, MBh. — **vela**, mfn. = *-taṭa*, Mjich. — **vṛata**, n. (with Buddh.) ceremonial practices (one of the ten fetters), MWB. 127. — **sālin**, mfn. possessed of v° or good conduct, Hcat. — **samgha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **samādāna**, mfn. observance of v° or morality, Divyāv. — **sampanna**, mfn. = *-sālin*, MBh. — **hara**, m. 'destroying virtue', N. of a man, Kathās. **Śīlāhka**, mf(ā)n. characterized by virtue, HPariś.; m. N. of an author, Cat. **Śīlānga**, m. N. of an author, ib. **Śīlādhyā**, mfn. abounding in v°, most honourable, MBh. **Śīlāditya**, m. 'sun of v°', N. of various kings (esp. of a son of Vikramāditya, also called *Pratāpa-śīla*), Buddh. **Śīlendra-bodhi**, m. N. of a man, ib. **Śīlōpadeśa-mālā**, f. 'garland of instruction in v°', N. of wk. **Śīlōpasampanna**, mfn. = *śīla-sampanna*, MBh. **Śīlōshpā**, prob. w. r. for *śīlōshpā* (q. v.)

Śīlaka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; n. the root of the ear, L.

Śīlana, n. repeated practice, constant study (of the Śāstras &c.), MBh.; frequent mentioning, Pat.; wearing, putting on, possessing, MW.; serving, honouring, ib.

Śīlaya. See under *√1. śī*, col. 1.

Śīlā, f. N. of the wife of Kaupḍīya, Vās., Intro.; (also *-bhāṭṭārikā*) N. of a poetess, ŚārngP.; Cat.

Śīlāra-vaṇṣa, m. N. of a royal family, Inscr.

Śīlika, mfn. accustomed to act (in *anyathā-ś*), accustomed to act in another manner, GopBr.

Śīlita, mfn. practised, exercised &c.; inhabited, frequented, Gīt.; (ifc.) prepared or made of, ib.; n. practice, conduct, MW.

Śīlin, mfn. virtuous, moral, honest, MBh.; (ifc.) having the custom of, habituated or used to, practising, ib.; Hariv. &c.

शील 2. *śīl*, m. N. of a man, Inscr.

शिवन् *śivan*, mfn. (fr. *√1. śi*) lying, resting (see *uttāna-*, *talpa-*, *zāhya-*°); m. a large snake, the Boa Constrictor, Up. iv, 113, Sch.; (arī), f. an iguana (= *godhā*), ib.

शिवल *śivala*, n. the aquatic plant *Blyxa Octandra* (= *śevāla*), L.; benzoin or storax (= *śai-leya*), L.

शिश *śishā*, m. pl. (accord. to some) N. of a people, RV. viii, 53, 5.

शिर *śihara*, m. N. of a scribe, MW.

शु 1. *śu*, cl. 1. P. *śavati*, to go &c.; cf. *√sav*, p. 1059, col. 3.

शु 2. *śu*, ind. (g. *svar-ādi*) quickly, swiftly (= *kshipram*), Naigh. ii, 15.

शुक्र, ind. (g. *cādi*), id. (accord. to some).

शुशुमार *śuśumāra*, incorrect for *śiśu-māra*, q. v.

शुक *śuk*, cl. 1. P. *śokati*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 5.

शुक *śuka*, m. (prob. fr. *√1. śuc*, and orig. 'the bright one') a parrot, RV. &c. &c.; a poet (?), Rājāt. v, 31; *Acacia Sirissa*, L.; *Zizyphus Scandens*, L.; N. of a son of Vyāsa (narrator of the *Bhāgavata-Purāṇa* to king Parikshit), MBh.; Pur.; of a warrior, MBh.; of an Asura, Hariv. (v. l. *śara*); of a king of the *Gandharvas*, R.; of a minister of *Rāvaṇa*, ib.; of a *Brahman* ascetic, Buddh.; (ī), f. a female parrot (also the mythical mother of parrots,

fabled as daughter or, accord. to some, wife of *Kasyapa*), MBh.; Pur.; N. of the wife of *Saptarshi* (loved by *Agni*), BhP.; n. N. of various plants (*Acacia Sirissa*, *Bignonia Indica* &c.), L.; a partic. drug and perfume (= *granthi-parṇa*, commonly called *Gaṇḍhīlā*), L.; the hem of a garment, L.; cloth, clothes, L.; a helmet or turban, L.; N. of a mythical weapon, MBh. — **karnī**, f. (perhaps) a kind of plant, Pāp. iv, 1, 64, Sch. — **kūṭa**, m. a garland fixed over two pillars, L. — **cchada**, m. a parrot's wing, Dhātup. n. = *granthi-parṇa*, Bhpr.; *Xanthochymus Pictorius*, L. — **jāṭaka**, n. N. of wk. — **jihvā**, f. a parrot's tongue, Suśr.; a plant (commonly called *Sūyā-thoṇī* or parrot's beak), W.; *Bignonia Chelonoides*, L. — **taru**, m. *Acacia Sirissa*, L. — **tā**, f. or **tva**, n. the state of a parrot, Kathās.; Uttamac. — **tātparya-ratnāvalī**, f. N. of wk. — **tunda**, m. 'p°s-beak,' a partic. position of the hands, Cat. — **tundaka**, n. a kind of cinnabar, Bhpr. — **deva**, m. N. of *Krishna*, Pañcar.; of a son of *Vyāsa*, ib.; of a son of *Hari-hara*, Cat.; of various authors, ib.; (with *paṇḍita-sīromani*) of a man, ib.; *-caritra*, n. N. of a ch. of the *Mahā-bhārata*. — **druma**, m. = *-taru*, L. — **nalikā-nyāya**, m. the rule of the parrot (who was causelessly frightened by) the *Nalika* plant; (*ena*), ind. accord. to that rule, i. e. causelessly, Nilak. — **naśā**, w. r. for next, Suśr. — **naśā**, f. = *-naśā*, ib. — **nāśā**, w. r. for *-naśā*, L. — **nāśā** (L.), °śā (Suśr.), w. r. for *-naśā*, °śā. — **nāśana**, m. 'p°-destroying,' a partic. plant (= *dadru-ghna*), L. — **nāśa**, mfn. having a nose like a p°s beak, MW.; m. a partic. ornament on a house, Vastuv.; *Calosanthus Indica*, L.; *Bignonia Chelonoides*, Bhpr.; *Agati Grandiflora*, L.; *Bignonia Indica*, W.; *Sesbania Grandiflora*, ib.; N. of a *Rāk-shasa*, R.; of a minister of *Tārāpīḍa*, Kād.; (ā), f. a kind of plant (accord. to L., = m., *kāsmīrī*, *nalikā*), Suśr. — **nāsikā**, f. a p°s nose, MW.; a nose like that of a p°, ib.; an aquiline n°, ib. — **pakshīya**, n. or (ā), f., °ya-vyākhyā, f. N. of wks. — **piṇḍi**, w. r. for *śūka-p°*. — **pitāmaha**, m. 'grandfather of *Suka*', N. of the sage *Parāśara* (father of *Vyāsa*), W. — **puccha**, m. a parrot's tail, ib.; 'coloured like a p°s tail,' sulphur, L. — **pucchaka**, n. a partic. drug (= *granthi-parṇa*), L. — **pushpa**, m. 'p°-flowered,' *Acacia Sirissa*, L.; n. = *granthi-parṇa*, Bhpr. — **potra**, m. a kind of harmless snake, L. — **praśna-samhitā**, f. N. of wk. — **priya**, mfn. dear to p°, MW.; m. *Acacia Sirissa*, Bhpr.; *Azadirachta Indica*, L.; (ā), f. *Eugenia Jambolana*, L.; N. of a *Surāṅganā*, Siphās. — **phala**, m. *Calotropis Gigantea*, L. — **babhru** (*śūka*), mfn. reddish like a p°, VS.; MaitrS. — **barha**, n. N. of a kind of fragrant substance, Car.; Bhpr. — **bṛihat-kathā**, f., *-mahimna-h-stava*, m. N. of wks. — **yogin**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **rahasya**, n. or °yōpani-shad, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **rūpa** (*śūka*), mfn. having the colour of a p°, VS. — **lāṅgala**, (prob.) w. r. for *-lāṅgula* and = *barha*, Suśr. — **vat**, ind. like a p°, MW. — **vallabha**, m. 'beloved by p°s,' the pomegranate tree, L. — **vāc**, mfn. having a voice like the note of a p° (*Krishṇa*), Pañcar. — **vāha**, m. 'p°-borne,' N. of *Kāma-deva* (whose vehicle is a p°), L. — **śārika**, n. a p° and a Maina bird, MW. (cf. *-śārikā-pralāpāna*). — **śimbā** or *-śimbi*, w. r. for *śūka-sim°*. — **samvāda**, m., *-samhitā*, f., *-samdeśa*, m., *-samdeśa-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. — **sapat**, f. N. of 70 stories related by a parrot (of which there are 2 recensions extant). — **śārikā-pralāpāna**, n. instruction about p°s and Maina birds (one of the 64 arts), Cat. (cf. *-śārika*). — **śūkti-sudhākara**, m., *-sūtra*, n. N. of wks. — **hari**, mfn. green like a p°, MaitrS.; Vait. &c. — **harita**, mfn. id., ĀpŚr. **Śukākhyā**, f. *Bignonia Chelonoides*, Suśr. **Śukādana**, m. 'p°s food,' the pomegranate tree, L. **Śukānana**, mfn. parrot-faced, R.; (ā), f. *Bignonia Chelonoides*, L. **Śukānusāsana**, n. 'Śuka-narrative,' N. of an episode of the *Śānti-parvan* of the *Mahā-bhārata*, i, 12046 &c. **Śukāśhṭaka**, n., °ka-vyākhyā, f. N. of wks. **Śukēśvara-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. **Śukēśhta**, m. *Acacia Sirissa*, L.; *Mimusops Hexandra*, L. **Śukōkti-jāla**, n. N. of a *Kāya*. **Śukōtpatti**, f. 'birth of *Suka*', N. of a section of the *Śānti-parvan* of the *Mahā-bhārata*. **Śukōdara**, n. a parrot's belly, MW.; a kind of tree (= *tālisa-pattra*), L. **Śukōrvaśi-samvāda**, m. N. of wk.

Śukāyana, m. N. of an Arhat, Buddh.

Śukri-√*bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become a parrot, Kathās.

शुक्र *śukrā*, mf(ā)n. (perhaps fr. √*I. śuc* and orig. 'fermented') become acid or sour, ŚBr. &c. &c.; astringent and sour, L.; putrid, stinking, L.; harsh, rough (as words), Gaut.; Baudh. &c.; void of men, lonely, deserted, L.; united, joined (= *śiṣṭa*), L.; pure, clean (prob. w.r. for *śukra* or *sukla*), L.; m. sourness, L.; N. of a son of Vasishṭha, Mārkaṇḍeya (cf. *śukra*); (ā), f. *Rumex Vesicarius*, L.; n. anything fermented or become sour, any sour liquor or gruel (esp. a kind of acid beverage prepared from roots and fruits), Gaut.; Suśr.; flesh, L.; hard or harsh speech (?), Yājñ. i, 33. = *tikṭa-kashāyaka*, mfn. astringent and sour and bitter, L.; m. ast and sour and b^o taste, L. = *pāka*, m. acid digestion, acidity of stomach, Car. = *svara*, nfn. (said to be) = *a-vyakṭa-svara*, MaitrUp. (Sch.)

Śuktaka, mfn. sour, sourish, Gaut.; n. acid eructation, Mn. iv, 121.

Śukti, f. (prob. fr. √*I. śuc* and orig. 'shining, bright') a pearl-oyster or oyster shell (eight sources of pearls are enumerated by Sch. on Kir. xii, 40, viz. clouds, elephants, fish, serpents, hamboos, conch-shells, boars, and oyster shells), Kauś.; Kāv. &c.; a small shell or cockle, L.; a portion of a skull (used as a cup &c.), W.; a bone, BhP.; Tamariindus Indica, L.; Unguis Odoratus, L.; any perfume or fragrant substance, R.; a curl or feather on a horse's neck or breast, Śiś.; a measure of weight (= ½ Pala or 4 Karshas), ŚārngS.; a partic. disease of the cornea, ŚBr.; hemorrhoids, L.; m. N. of an Āṅgīra, PañcavBr.; of a mountain, Mārkaṇḍeya (w.r. *śukti*); pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. = *karna*, mfn. shell-eared, MBh.; N. of a serpent-demon, Hariv. = *khalati*, mfn. bald like an oyster, completely bald, Hcar. = *ja*, n. 'oyster-born', a pearl, VarBṛS. = *paṭṭa*, m. a partic. musical instrument, Samg. = *parṇa*, m. Alstonia Scholaris, L. = *puṭa*, n. the hollow in the shell (in which the pearl rests), Śiś.; a pearl-oyster shell, W. = *peṣi*, f. 'shell-envelope', a pearl-oyster, W. = *bija*, n. 'oyster-seed', a pearl, L. = *maṇi*, m. 'oyster-gem', id., L. = *mat*, m. N. of one of the seven principal mountains or mountainous ranges in India (cf. *kula-giri*), MBh.; Pur.; (ati), f. N. of a river, ib.; of the capital of the Cedis, ib. = *vadhū*, f. mother of pearl (or the p^o oyster which produces the p^o), L. = *sāhvaya*, f. N. of a city (= *śukti-mat*), MBh. = *spatīa*, m. a dark spot or flaw on a pearl, W.

Śuktika, m. a partic. disease of the cornea, ŚārngS.; (ā), f. id., Suśr.; mother of pearl, Samk.; Sarvad.; *Rumex Vesicarius*, L.

Śukty, in comp. for *śukti*. = *nadbhava*, m. 'sprung from or produced in a pearl-oyster', a pearl, MW.

शुक्र *śukrā*, mf(ā)n. (fr. √*I. śuc*, cf. *śukla*) bright, resplendent, RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; MBh.; clear, pure, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; light-coloured, white, RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhBr.; pure, spotless, RV.; Br.; m. N. of Agni or fire, R.; of a month (Jyeshṭha = May-June, personified as the guardian of Kubera's treasure), MBh.; Suśr.; the planet Venus or its regent (regarded as the son of Bhṛigu and preceptor of the Daityas), MBh.; R. &c.; clear or pure Soma, RV.; (with or scil. *graha*) a partic. *Grāha* or receptacle for Soma, VS.; ŚBr.; a partic. *astanga*, Yoga, L.; a N. of the Vyāhṛitis (*bhūr, bhuvah, svar*), MW.; a kind of plant (= *citraka*), ib.; N. of a Marutvat, Hariv.; of a son of Vasishṭha, VP.; of the third Manu, Hariv.; of one of the seven sages under Manu Bhautya, Mārkaṇḍeya; of a son of Bhava, VP.; of a son of Havir-dhāna (cf. *śukla*), VP.; (with Jinas) of a partic. Kalpa (q.v.); n. brightness, clearness, light, RV.; Up.; MBh.; R.; (also pl.) any clear liquid (as water, Soma &c.), RV.; VS.; juice, the essence of anything, Br.; ŚrS. (also pl.); semen virile, seed of animals (male and female), sperm, RV. &c. &c.; a morbid affection of the iris (change of colour &c. accompanied by imperfect vision; cf. *śukla*), Suśr.; ŚārngS.; a good action, L.; gold, wealth, L.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; of a Vedic metre, RPrāt. = *kāra*, mfn. producing semen, BhPr.; m. the marrow of the bones, L. = *kṛicehra*, n. a partic. urinary disease, ŚārngS. = *grīha*, n. house or mansion of the planet Venus, Sighās. = *cāra*, m. course of the planet V^o, MW. = *ja*, mfn. 'produced from (one's own) semen', one's own son, MBh.; m. pl. (with Jinas) a partic. class of gods, L. = *vyotis* (*śukrā*), mfn. having bright splendour, VS. = *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. = *danta*, m. 'white-

toothed', N. of a man, Rājat. = *dāgha*, mfn. emitting a clear fluid, RV. = *dosha*, m. defect of semen, impotence, L. = *nādi*, f. = *nālikōddāharapa*, n. = *nāti*, f. N. of wks. = *pā*, mfn. drinking pure Soma, VS.; TBr. = *pāni*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *pātrā*, n. the vessel for the *Grāha* Śukra, ŚBr. = *pīś*, mfn. radiantly adorned, RV. x, 110, 6 (cf. *śiṣṭi-peśas*). = *pūjā*, f. N. of wk. = *pūta-pā*, mfn. one who drinks bright and purified Soma, RV. = *prishṭha* (*śukrā*), mfn. having a bright-coloured back, AV. = *bhuj*, m. 'seed-eater', a peacock, L. = *bhū*, mfn. semen-produced, MW.; m. 'semen-source', the marrow of the bones, L. = *mūtrala*, mfn. producing semen and urine, Suśr. = *meha*, m. seminal diabetes, BhPr.; Car. = *mehin*, mfn. suffering from semi^o diab^o, Suśr.; Car. = *yajūś*, n. pl. N. of partic. texts belonging to the Pravargya, TĀr. = *rūpa*, mfn. bright-coloured, Mārkaṇḍeya = *rūshabha* (*śukrā*; = *rsh* for *-rīsh*), mf(ā)n. having bright-coloured bulls, TS. = *vat* (*śukrā*), mf(ā)n. containing pure juice or Soma, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; cont^o the word *śukra*, AitBr. = *varcas* (*śukrā*), mfn. having bright lustre, RV. = *varṇa* (*śukrā*), mf(ā)n. bright-coloured, bright, ib. = *vardhinī*, f. = *kara*, m., L. = *vaha*, mfn. bringing semen, Suśr. = *vāra*, m. Venus' day, Friday, Sūryas.; Inscr. = *vāsara*, m. id., A. = *vāsas* (*śukrā*), mfn. bright-robed, RV. = *visṛīṣṭi*, f. emission of semen, L. = *śānti*, f. N. of wk. = *śiṣya*, m. 'pupil of Śukra', an Asura, L. = *śoca*, mfn. brightly shining, Śāy. = *śoci*, mfn. = next, RV. = *śocis* (*śukrā*), mfn. bright-rayed, ib.; VS.; TBr. = *sadman* (*śukrā*), mfn. having a br^o dwelling-place, RV. = *sāra*, mfn. having semen as essence (*-tā*, f.), VarBṛS. = *suṭa*, m. son of the planet Venus, ib. = *śukta*, n. N. of wk. = *spīṣṭā*, f. yellow myrobolan, L. = *stoma*, m. a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhBr. = *harapa*, mf(ā)n. bringing semen, Suśr. = *śukrāṅga*, m. 'having a brilliant body', a peacock, L. = *śukrācārya*, m. the sage Ś^o (regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Daityas), W. = *śukrā-manthīna*, m. nom. du. pure and meal-like Soma, TS.; Br. = *śukrēśvara*, N. of a temple, Cat.; of a Liṅga, MW. = *stuti*, f. N. of 8 verses from the Kāśi-khaṇḍa. = *śukrōttara*, m. (with Jinas) N. of a Kalpa (q.v.).

Śukrala, mfn. producing semen, Suśr.; ŚārngS.; Car. (cf. *māyusa-s*); spermatic, seminal, W.; abounding in semen, lascivious, L.; (ā), f. a sort of Cyperus, L.

Śukriman, m. brightness, pureness, g. *dyīghādi*.

Śukriya, mfn. containing pure juice, Kath.; Br.; belonging or sacred to Śukra, W.; seminal, spermatic, MW.; n. brilliance, ŚāṅkhGr.; (pl.) N. of certain Sāmans belonging to the Pravargya, TĀr.; Lāty.; N. of the Pravargya section or VS. 36-40 (also *-kāṇḍa*), Yājñ.; Caran.; a partic. observance, ŚāṅkhGr.

Śukri-√bhū, P. *-bhavati*, to become semen nr sperm, Suśr.

Śuklā, mf(ā)n. (later form of *śukra*, for which it is sometimes w.r.) bright, light (with *paksha* = *śukla-p*, q.v.), KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; white, whitish, AitBr. &c. &c.; pure, spotless, unsullied, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. the bright half of a lunar month or any day in it, GrŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the month Vaiśākha, BhP. (Sch.); white (the colour), L.; mucus, saliva (*śuklāni* √*kṛi*, to spit), AV.; ricinus or white p^o, L.; Mimuspops Hexandra, L.; the 37th (or 3rd) year of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṛS.; the 24th of the astronomical Yogas, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Viṣṇu, BhP.; of a son of Havir-dhāna (cf. *śukra*), Hariv.; of a Muni, Cat.; of a king, Buddh.; of a mountain, BhP.; (ā), f. a white cow, KātyŚr.; white or candied sugar, L.; Euphorbia Antiquorum, L.; = *kākoli* and *vidārī*, L.; N. of Sarasvatī, L.; of a daughter of Sigha-hanu, Buddh.; of a river, BhP.; n. brightness, light, MaitrUp.; a white spot, white substance, anything white, AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; the white of the eye, ŚBr.; R.; Suśr.; a disease of the cornea or white part of the eye (opacity, albugo; cf. *śukra*), L.; silver, L.; fresh butter, L. = *kanṭhaka*, m. 'white-throated', a kind of gallinule, L. = *kanda*, m. a kind of bulbous plant (= *makhīka-k*), L.; (ā), f. = *atīviṣṭā*, L. = *karna*, mfn. white-eyed, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 112, Sch. = *karma*, mfn. pure in action or conduct, L. = *kāra*, n. a water plant, L. = *kushtha*, n. white leprosy, GāruḍaP. = *kṛishṇa*, n. du. light and dark fortnight, TĀr. = *keśa*, mfn. white-haired, MBh. = *kashira*,

mfn. having white milk or juice, MW.; (ā [L.] or ī [MW.]), f. a kind of plant (= *kākoli*). = *kshe-tra*, n. N. of a sacred district, Cat. = *janārdana*, m. N. of a man, Cat. = *tā*, f., = *tva*, n. whiteness &c., Pāṇ. v, 1, 123, Sch. = *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.; = *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. = *daṇṣṭra-tā*, f. having white teeth (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. = *dat*, mfn. white-toothed, AitBr.; BhP. = *daśana*, nfn. id., MW. = *daśa-bhāṣya* (?), N. of wk. = *dugdha*, m. 'having wh^o juice', Trapa Bispinosa, L. = *deha*, mfn. pure in body or person, MBh. = *druma*, m. Symlocos Racemosa, R. (Sch.). = *dhātu*, m. a white mineral, chalk, L. = *dhānya*, n. white grain or corn, Pañcar. = *dhyāna*, n. meditation on pure spirit, HPariś. = *dhyaja-patākīn*, mfn. having a wh^o banner and flag (Śiva), MBh. = *paksha*, n. the light half of a month, the 15 days of the moon's increase, KātyŚr.; Kauś.; Mn. &c.; the right side of two contending parties, Divyāv. = *pakṣhiya*, mfn. relating to the light half of the month, MW. = *pushpa*, mfn. having white flowers, Kauś.; m. N. of various plants (accord. to L., Asteracantha Longifolia; Nerium Odorum; = *maruvaka* &c.), Pañcar.; (ā), f. Pistia Stratiotes, L.; = *nāga-dantī*, L.; (ī), f. = *nāga-dantī*, L. = *prishṭhaka*, m. Vitex Paniculata, L.; V^o Nigundo, W. = *bala*, m. a white Bala or Bala-deva (accord. to the Jainas; nine are enumerated, corresponding to the nine Kṛishṇas or black Vāsudevas; see *bala*, b^o-deva), W. = *bija*, m. (prob.) a kind of ant, MBh. = *buddhi-kara*, see b^o-k^o. = *bhāga*, m. the white of the eye, Suśr. = *bhāśvara*, mfn. shining bright, Bhāṣp.; = *bhū-deva*, n. N. of an author, Cat. = *maṇḍala*, n. a white circle or globe, MW.; = *-bhāga*, L. = *mathurā-nātha*, m. N. of an astronomer, Cat. = *mālyānuṣepana*, mfn. having a white garland and unguents (i.e. wearing a wh^o g^o and anointed with ung^o), MW. = *meha*, m. whitish diabetes, Car. = *mehin*, mfn. suffering from wh^o diab^o, ib. = *yajur-vedādhyaetṛi-prasaṇsā*, f. N. of wk. = *yajñōpavīta-vat*, mfn. invested with a white sacred thread, MBh. = *rūpa*, mfn. white-coloured, ŚBr. = *rohita*, m. a kind of plant, L.; a kind of bright-looking Rohita fish, MW. = *vaca*, f. Terminalia Chebula, L. = *vat* (*śuklā*), mfn. containing the word *śuklā*, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. = *vatsā* (*śuklā*), f. a cow which has a white calf, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. = *varga*, m. a class of white objects (as the conch-shell, pearl-oyster, and cowry), W. = *vastra*, mf(ā)n. wearing a white robe, Mn. ix, 70. = *vāyasa*, m. Ardea Nivea, L.; a crane, W.; a white crow, MW. = *vāsas*, mfn. = *vastra*, TĀr. = *vidarāṇa*, f. a partic. stage in the life of a Śrāvaka, Mahāv. = *visṛāma*, m., see *vis*^o. = *vṛitta*, mfn. pure in conduct, MBh. = *vṛitti*, f. pure employment or subsistence, maintenance derived by a Brāhman from other Br^os only, MW. = *śāla*, m. a kind of tree related to Melia Bukayun, L. = *śūtra*, n. N. of wk. = *harita*, m. pale-greenness, L.; mf(ā) or *inī* n. pale-green, ib. = *śuklā-gurā*, n. white agallochum, Kum. = *śuklāṅga*, m. 'having a wh^o or brilliant body', a peacock, L.; (ī), f. Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis, L. = *śuklācāra*, mf(ā)n. pure in conduct, R. = *śuklādi-śrāvāṇa-kṛishṇa-saptamī*, 'kṛishṇaśṭamī', f. N. of certain festivals or holy days, Cat. = *śuklāpara*, mfn. having a white hinder part (said of the body), KātyŚr. = *śuklāpāṅga*, m. 'having wh^o eye-corners', a peacock, Megh. = *śuklābhijātiya*, mf(ā)n. of a pure race, MBh.; R. = *śuklāmbara*, mfn. having a wh^o garment, Ml.; = *dhara*, mfn. wearing or arrayed in wh^o g^o, MW. = *śuklāmla*, n. a sort of sorrel (= *amla-sāka*), ib. = *śuklārka*, m. a kind of Calotropis, L. = *śuklārman*, n. a partic. disease of the wh^o of the eye, Suśr.; BhPr. = *śuklāśṭamī*, f. N. of wk. = *śuklētara*, mfn. other than wh^o, black, dirty, R. = *śuklēsvara* (Daśar., Introd.), = *vara-nātha* (Cat.), m. N. of authors. = *śuklī odana* (fr. *śukla* + *od*^o), m. N. of a brother of Śuddhodana, Buddh. = *śuklō-pala*, m. a white stone, MW.; (ā), f. id., W.; white sugar, ib.

Śuklaka, mfn. white, MW.; m. a white colour, ib.; the light fortnight, Tithyād.

Śuklala, mfn. white, whitening, L.; (ā), f. a kind of Cyperus (v.l. *śukralā*), L.

Śuklāyana, m. N. of a Muni, Cat.

Śukliman, m. whiteness, white colour, Hcar.

Śukli, in comp. for *śukla*. = *karapa*, n. making

white, whitening, MW. = *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, 'to make white, whiten (see next)'. — *kṛita*, mfn. made white, Ritus.; Hit. &c. = *√bhū*, P. *-bhavati* (or *-as*, Pat.), to become white, Kāv.

Śukvan. See *su-śukvan*.

शुक्लि *sukli*, m. (accord. to Uṇ. iii, 155 fr. *√śukh*) air, wind, L.; (perhaps fr. *√i. śuc*) = *tejas* or = *citrām*, L.

शुङ्ग *śuṅga*, m. (etymology doubtful) the Indian fig-tree (= *vāta*), L.; *Ficus Infectoria*, L.; *Spondias Mangifera*, L.; the awn of corn, L.; the sheath or calyx of a bud, L.; N. of a man (pl. his descendants), Pravar. (cf. Pān. iv, 1, 117); pl. N. of a dynasty which succeeded the Mauryas (sg. a king of the S' dyn'), Pur.; (*ā*), f., see below; (*ī*), f., *Spondias Mangifera*, L.; *Ficus Infectoria*, L.; N. of the mother of Garuḍa, Suparṇ.; n. the sheath or calyx of a bud, (fig.) effect (opp. to *mūla*, 'cause'), ChUp.; *Ficus Infectoria*, L. — *rājan*, m. a king of the Śuṅga dynasty, VP.

Śuṅgā, f. the sheath or calyx of a young bud (esp. of a fig-tree), GrS.; Suśr.; the awn of barley &c., a bristle, L.; the waved-leaffig-tree, W.; N. of the mother of Garuḍa, Suparṇ. — *karmān*, n. a ceremony connected with the Pūṣa-savana (q.v.) at which the calyx of a young bud of the *Ficus Indica* is used, Grīhyas.

Śuṅgin, mfn. having a sheath or calyx, MW.; furnished with an awn, ib.; m. *Ficus Indica* or *Infectoria*, L.

शुच *i. śuc*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. vii, 1) *śocati* (Ved. and ep. also *śe*; once in ŚBr. *-śocimī* [cf. *śam-√i. śuc*]) and in MBh. iii, 2372 *śocimī*; pf. *śuśoca* [Impv. *śuśughā*, Pot. *śuśucita*, p. *śuśukvās* and *śuśucānā*, aor. *śuśucat* [p. *śuśudt* and *śuśudmānā*], RV.; *śocit* [2. sg. *śocīh*], Br.; *śocishā*, Gr.; Prec. *śuśocānā*, ib.; fut. *śokīd* or *śocīdā*, ib.; *śucishyati*, *śe*, MBh. &c. &c.; inf. *śucēddhyai*, RV.; *śoktum* or *śocitum*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *śocitvā*, MBh.; *śucitvā*, Pān. i, 2, 26; to shine, flame, gleam, glow, burn, RV.; Br.; ĀśvŚr.; to suffer violent heat or pain, be sorrowful or afflicted, grieve, mourn at or for (loc. or acc. with *prati*), TS. &c. &c.; to bewail, lament, regret (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be absorbed in deep meditation, MW.; (cl. 4. P. Ā. *śucyati*, *śe*) to be bright or pure, Dhātup. xxvi, 56 (cf. Caus. and *śuci*) to be wet, ib.; to decay, be putrid, stink, ib.; Pass. (only aor. *śocī*) to be kindled, burn, flame, RV. vii, 67, 2; Caus. *śocyati*, *śe* (p. *śocyat* [q.v.], RV.; aor. *śūśucat*, *śūśucat*, AV.; Br.); to set on fire, burn, RV.; TBr.; to cause to suffer pain, afflict, distress, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; to feel pain or sorrow, grieve, mourn, MBh.; to lament, regret, Ragh.; Rājāt.; to purify, VarYogay.; Kathās.; Pass. of Caus. *śocyate*, Kāv.; Desid. *śuśucishati* or *śutocishati*, Pān. i, 2, 26; Intens. *śuśucyate*, *śośokti*, to shine or flame brightly, Gr. (only *śūśucan*, RV. vi, 66, 3; cf. *śūśucat*, *śośucānā*, *śośucyamiānā*).

2. **Śūc**, mfn. shining, illumining (see *tri-* and *viśva-śuc*); f. flame, glow, heat, RV.; AV.; Br.; brightness, lustre, RV.; (also pl.) pain, sorrow, grief or regret (for comp.), AV. &c. &c.; pl. tears, BHP.

Śucā, mf(ā)n. = *śuci*, pure, RV. x, 26, 6; (*ā*), f. grief, sorrow, BHP.

Śucāḍ-ratha, mfn. (pr. p. of *√i. śuc* + *r*) having a shining car, RV.

Śucāḍhya, See under *√i. śuc*.

Śucānti, m. N. of a person under the especial protection of the Āśvins, RV.

Śucāyat, mfn. (cf. Caus. of *√i. śuc*) shining, bright, RV.

Śuci, mfn. (f. nom. pl. *śucyas*, Mn. viii, 77) shining, glowing, gleaming, radiant, bright, RV. &c. &c.; brilliantly white, white, Bhartṛ.; clear, clean, pure (lit. and fig.), holy, unsullied, undefiled, innocent, honest, virtuous, RV. &c. &c.; pure (in a ceremonial sense), ChUp.; Mn.; Bhag. &c.; (ifc.) one who has acquitted himself or discharged (a duty, see *raha*-*ś*); m. purification, purity, honesty, virtue, Kāv.; fire, L.; N. of a partic. fire (a son of Agni Abhimānīn and Svāhā or a son of Antardhāna and Sikhaḍīnī and brother of the fires Pavanāna and Pāvaka), Pur.; oblation to fire at the first feeding of an infant, W.; a partic. hot month (accord. to some = Āśhāḍha or Jyeshthā, accord. to others

'the hot season in general'), VS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; the sun, MaitrUp. (Sch.); the moon, L.; the planet Venus or its regent (cf. *śukra*), L.; a ray of light, L.; wind, L.; sexual love (= *śringāra*), L.; a Brāhman, L.; a faithful minister, true friend, L.; the condition of a religious student, L.; a fever that attacks pigs, L.; judicial acquittal, W.; white (the colour), ib.; a partic. plant (= *citraka*), MW.; N. of Śiva, L.; of a son of Bhṛigu, MBh.; of a son of Gada, Hariv.; of a son of the third Manu, ib.; of Indra in the 14th Manv-antara, Pur.; of one of the 7 sages in the 14th Manv-antara, ib.; of a Sārthavāha, MBh.; of a son of Śata-dyumna, Pur.; of a son of Śuddha (the son of Anenas), Pur.; of a son of Andhaka, ib.; of a son of Vipra, ib.; of a son of Artha-pati, Vās., Introd.; (also *ś*), f. N. of a daughter of Tāmra and wife of Kāśyapa (regarded as the parent of water-fowl), Hariv.; VP. — *kārpa*, g. *kumuddā* (2.); *śika*, n. white lotus, L. — *kāma*, mfn. loving purity, Bauddh. — *kranda* (*śuci-*), mfn. calling aloud, clear-voiced, RV. — *gātra-tā*, f. the state of having bright limbs (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — *carita*, mfn. virtuous or honest in conduct, VP. — *janman* (*śuci-*), mfn. of pure or radiant birth, RV. — *jihva* (*śuci-*), mfn. flame-tongued (as Agni), ib. — *tā*, f. (Mn.; Kāv.; Rājāt.), -*tvā*, n. (RV.) clearness, purity (lit. and fig.), uprightness, honesty, virtue. — *dat* (*śuci-*), mfn. bright-toothed, RV. — *drava* or *-dravya* (?), m. N. of a king, VP. — *druma*, m. 'holy tree', the sacred fig-tree, L. — *nāsa-tā*, f. having a bright nose (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — *netra-radi-sambhava*, m. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, Bauddh. — *pati*, m. 'lord of purity', fire, Gal. — *padī*, f. clean-footed, g. *kumbha-pady-ādī*. — *pā*, mfn. drinking the clear (Soma), RV. — *peśas* (*śuci-*), mfn. brightly adorned, ib. — *prajñi*, f. 'inducing purity', sipping water, cleansing the mouth &c., L. — *pratika* (*śuci-*), mfn. radiant-faced, RV. — *bandhu* (*śuci-*), mfn. having a brilliant relative (said of Soma as related to fire), ib. — *bāhya*, mfn. externally pure, MW. — *bhrājas* (*śuci-*), mfn. shining brightly, ib. — *mañi*, m. 'pure jewel', crystal, W.; a jewel worn on the head, MW. — *malikā*, f. Arabian jasmine (= *nava-m*), L. — *mānasa*, mfn. pure-hearted, Kir. — *mukhī*, f. N. of a female flamingo, Hariv.; the plant *Sansevieria Zeylanica*, MW. — *ratha*, m. 'having a bright chariot', N. of a king, VP. — *rocis*, m. 'white-rayed', the moon, L. — *vana*, n. = *śushka-v*, BHP. (Sch.). — *varcas*, mfn. having pure splendour, g. *bhrīśādī*; *śāya*, Nom. Ā. *śyate*, ib. — *varṇa* (*śuci-*), mfn. bright-coloured, RV. — *vāc*, m. 'clear-voiced', N. of a bird, Hariv. — *vāsas*, mfn. clothed in pure or bright garments, ĀśvGr. — *vāhya*, see *-bāhya*. — *vrik-shā*, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants), MaitrS.; Pravar. — *vrata* (*śuci-*), mf(ā)n. whose observances are pure or holy (said of gods), RV.; TBr.; virtuous in conduct, Mn.; R. — *śravas*, m. 'having bright renown', N. of Vishnu, Vishn.; MBh.; BHP.; of a Prajā-pati, VP. — *śhād*, mfn. dwelling in light or in clear (water), RV.; VS.; BHP.; abiding on the path of virtue, BHP. — *śhah*, m. (nom. -*śhāt*) N. of Agni, RV. — *samkshaya*, m. end of the hot season, beginning of the rains, MBh. — *samācāra*, mfn. maintaining pure practices, R. — *samudācāra-tā*, f. the being of pure behaviour (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — *smīta*, mf(ā)n. smiling brightly, MBh.; R. &c.; accompanied by a bright smile, Śiś.

Śucikā, f. N. of an Aparas, MBh.; Hariv.

Śucita, mfn. grieved, sad, lamenting, W.; purified, pure, clean, ib.

Śucidratha, m. N. of a king, Pur. (prob. w.r. for *śucad-* or *śuci-ratha*).

Śucin, mfn. = *śuci*, clear, pure, MārKp.

Śucish-mat, mfn. (fr. *śucis* = *śocis* + *mat*) shining, radiant, RV.; m. N. of a son of Kardama, Cat.; (*at*), f. N. of the mother of Agni, ib.

Śuci, in comp. for *śuci*. — *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make clear or bright, purify, Kalpas. — *√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to be pure (in a ceremonial sense), Pañcat.

Śuciya, Nom. Ā. *śyate*, to become clear or pure or white, g. *bhrīśādī*.

Śucivati, f. g. *śarādī*.

1. **Śucy** (for 2. see col. 3), in comp. for *śuci*. — *aksha*, mf(ī)n. pure-eyed, ApŚr. — *ācāra*, mfn. pure in conduct, Pat. — *upacāra*, mfn. performing holy actions, MW.

Śucyadaksha (?), mf(ī)n. (prob.) = *śucy-aksha*, MaitrS.

Śusukvanā or *°kvāni*, mfn. shining, resplendent, brilliant, RV.

Śusukvās, *śusucānā*. See *√i. śuc*, col. 1. *śoka* &c. See p. 1091, col. 1.

शुच 3. *śuc*, cl. 4. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxvi, 56), see under *√i. śuc*.

शुच्य 2. *śucy* (also written *cucy*), cl. 1. P. *śucyati*, to distil (= *abhishave*, q.v.; others 'to perform ablution'), Dhātup. xv, 6.

शुज *śuj* (cf. *√śvaj*; only in p. *śūśujāna*), to be puffed up, be audacious or insolent, RV.

शुदोर *śufira*, m. (prob.) a hero (cf. comp. and *śaufira*, *°rya*). — *tā*, f., -*tvā*, n. heroism, L.

Śufīrya, n. valour, heroism, L.

शुठ *śuṭh*, cl. 1. P. *śoṭhati*, to limp' or 'to be obstructed or impeded' (*gati-pratighāte*), Dhātup. ix, 56 (cf. *√śuṭh*); cl. 10. P. *śoṭhayati*, to be dull or slow, ib. xxxii, 102 (cf. *√śaṭh*).

Śoṭha, mfn. (only L.) foolish; idle, lazy; wicked, low; m. a fool; an idler &c.

शुण्ड *śuṇṭa*, n. the hair under the arm-pit, Gal.

शुण्ड *śuṇṭh*, cl. 1. P. *śuṇṭhati*, to limp, be lame, Dhātup. ix, 56 (cf. *√śuṇṭh*); to dry, become dry (*śoṣhaṇe*), ib. 60; cl. 10. P. *śuṇṭhayati*, to dry, become dry (*śoṣhaṇe*), ib. xxxii, 103.

Śuṇṭhā, mf(ā)n. (applied to a bull or cow), TS.; MaitrS.; Kath.; ŚrS. (accord. to Sch. either 'white-coloured' or 'of small stature' or = *āveshṭita-karna*); a kind of grass, Gobh. (v.l.); a piece of flesh or meat, L.; (*ī*), f., see next. **Śuṇṭhā-kārpa**, mfn. short-eared, MaitrS.; VS. (Mahidh.). **Śuṇṭhā-cārya**, m. N. of a great Śaiva sage or teacher, Dhūrtan. **Śuṇṭhādhi**, mfn. (prob. w.r.), KātyŚr.

Śuṇṭhi or *śuṇṭhī*, f. dry ginger, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Suśr. &c.

Śuṇṭhya, n. id., L.

शुण्ड *śuṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *śuṇḍati*, to break, crush, disturb, vex, torment, Dhātup. ix, 40.

Śuṇḍa, m. the juice exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut, L.; an elephant's trunk, MW.; (*ā* and *ī*), f., see below. — *roha*, m. (cf. *śuṇṭha*) a kind of fragrant grass, L.

Śuṇḍaka, m. a military flute or fife, L.; a disillier or seller of spirituous liquors, L.; (*ikā*), f. the uvula (in the throat), L.; swelling of the uvula (= *gala-ś*), Vāgbh.

Śuṇḍā, f. an elephant's trunk, MBh.; Suśr.; Kathās.; spirituous liquor, L.; a tavern, L.; a partic. kind of animal (prob. a female hippopotamus), L.; a harlot, prostitute, bawd, L.; Nelumbium Speciosum, L. — *ḍanda*, m. an elephant's trunk, Pañcat. — *pāna*, n. a place where spirituous liquor is drunk or sold, tavern, dram-shop, L. — *rocānikā* or *-rocānī*, f. a kind of plant, L. (cf. *śuṇḍī-r*).

Śuṇḍāra, m. the trunk of a young elephant, Mcar.; an elephant 60 years old, Gal.; a distiller or seller of spirituous liquor, L.

Śuṇḍāla, m. 'possessing a proboscis or trunk,' an elephant, L.

Śuṇḍika, m. or n. (prob.) a tavern, dram-shop, Pān. iv, 3, 76; m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (C. *maṇḍika*); (*ikā*), f., see under *śuṇḍaka*.

Śuṇḍin, m. 'possessing spirituous liquor,' a distiller, preparer or seller of spirituous liquors (constituting a partic. mixed caste), Cat.; 'having a proboscis,' an elephant, W.

Śuṇḍi-mūshikā, f. (fr. *śuṇḍi* = *°ḍin* + *m*) a musk rat, L. (cf. *gandha-śuṇḍinī*).

Śuṇḍī, f. the swelling or enlargement of any gland (cf. *kaṇṭha-* and *gala-ś*), the plant *Heliotropium Indicum*, L. — *rocānikā* or *-rocānī*, f. a kind of plant, L. (cf. *śuṇḍā-r*).

शुतुद्री *śutudrī*, f. (accord. to L. also *śutudri* and *°dru*) the Śata-dru or Sutej river, RV. (see *śata-dru*).

शुदि *sudi*, ind. (contracted fr. *śukla* or *śud-dha* and *dina*, also written *sudi* as if for *su-dina*)

in the light fortnight or light half of a lunar month, Inscr. (cf. *vadh*).

शुध *śudh* or *śundh*, cl. 1. P. *Ā*. (Dhātup. iii, 37) *śundhati*, *te* (Impv. *śunddhi*, *Ā*Gr.; pf. *śusundha*, aor. *asundhāt*, fut. *śunddhātā*, *śunddhishyati*, Gr.); to purify (Ā. 'one's self,' become or be pure), RV.; VS.; TBr.; GṛS.S.; cl. 4. P. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxvi, 82) *śudhyati* (m. c. also *te*; pf. *śusodha*, aor. *asundhat*, fut. *śoddhā*, *śotsyati*, inf. *śoddhum*, Gr.); to be cleared or cleansed or purified, become pure (esp. in a ceremonial sense), VS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to become clear or free from doubts, R.; Mṛicch.; to be cleared or excused from blame, to be excusable, Kathās.; Pārs. *śudhyate* (aor. *asodhī*), Gr.: Caus. *śundhayati*, to clear, purify, VS.; *śodhayati* (aor. *asūśudhat*), to purify (esp. in a ceremonial sense), TS. &c. &c.; to correct, improve, Yājñ., Sch.; to remove (impurity or anything noxious), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to clear off, pay (debts), Rājāt.; Kull.; to acquit, exculpate, justify, Mn.; Kām.; to put to test, Kathās.; to try, examine, Pañcat.; Yājñ., Sch.; to make clear, explain, Vādantas.; Madhus.; to subtract, Gaṇit.; Desid. *śudhāsī*, Nidānas.; Intens. *śośudhyate*, *śośodhi*, Gr.

Śuddhā, mfn. cleansed, cleared, clean, pure, clear, free from (with instr.), bright, white, RV. &c. &c.; cleared, acquitted, free from error, faultless, blameless, right, correct, accurate, exact, according to rule, Kāv.; VarBrS.; Suśr.; upright (see comp.); pure, i.e. simple, mere, genuine, true, unmixt (opp. to *miśra*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; pure, i.e. unmodified (as a vowel not nasalized), ŚāṅkhBr.; Prāt.; complete, entire, Rājāt.; unqualified, unmitigated (as capital punishment), Mn. ix, 279; (in phil.) veritable, unequalled (= *dvītya-yakita*), MW.; tried, examined, Kām.; authorised, admitted, W.; whetted, sharp (as an arrow), ib.; m. the bright fortnight (in which the moon increases), Inscr.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of one of the seven sages under the 14th Manu, BhP.; of a son of Anenas, ib.; (with *bhikshu*) of an author, Cat.; of a bird, Hariv.; (pl.) of a partic. class of gods, MBh.; (*ā*), f. N. of a daughter of Sigha-hanu, Buddh.; (*am*), n. anything pure &c.; pure spirit, W.; rock-salt, L.; black pepper, L. — **kārṇa**, m. 'pure-eared,' N. of a man (cf. *śauddhakar-ṇi*). — **karmān**, mfn. pure in practice, honest, Kum. — **kāṇḍya-māya**, mf(ā)n. made or consisting of p° brass, Heat. — **kīrti**, m. 'having pure renown,' N. of a man, Kathās. — **koṭi**, f. 'upright side,' one of the sides of a right-angled triangle, W. — **gana-pati**, m. (opp. to *ucchishṭa-p°*, q. v.) Ga-ṇeśa as worshipped by those who have cleansed their mouths (from remnants of food), Col. — **caitanya**, n. pure intelligence, Vedāntas. — **jaṅgha**, m. 'having clean legs or thighs,' an ass, L. — **jaḍa**, m. a quadruped, L. — **tattva-dāsa-vijñapti**, f. N. of wk. — **tā**, f. purity, correctness, faultlessness, Pañcat.; — **kośa**, m. 'treasure of correctness,' N. of a grammar by Bhava-deva. — **tva**, n. = *-tā*, Campak. — **dat**, mfn. white-toothed, Pāp. v, 4, 145. — **danta**, mfn. id., ib.; made of pure ivory, MBh. — **dhi**, mfn. pure-minded, Rājāt. — **naṭṭā**, f. (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Samgit. — **neri**, m. a kind of dance, ib. — **pak-ṣha**, m. the light half of a month, ŚāṅkhBr.; KaushUp. — **paṭa**, m. 'having clean garments,' N. of a man, Pañcat. — **pāda**, m. 'straight-footed (?)', N. of a teacher, Cat. (v.l. *siddha-p°*). — **pārshni**, mfn. having the rear protected, Ragh. (cf. *viśud-dha-p°*). — **puri**, f. N. of a town (Tirupur in the Tripoli district); — **māhātmya**, n. N. of a ch. of the SkandaP. — **pratibhāsa**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. — **batika**, n. (in music) a kind of drummer, Samgit. — **baddha**, see *-vaddha*. — **buddha**, w. r. for next. — **buddhi**, mfn. = *-dhi*; m. N. of a teacher, Cat. (v.l. *siddha-buddha*). — **bodha**, mfn. (in Vedānta) possessed of p° intelligence. — **bhāva**, m. purity of mind, BhP.; mfn. pure-minded, MBh.; R. &c. — **bhikshu**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhairava**, m. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Samgit. — **mat**, mfn. = *-dhi*, Kāv.; m. N. of the 21st Arhat of the past Utsarpiṇi, L. — **madhya-mārgi**, f. (in music) a partic. Murchanā, Samgit. — **māṇ-ṣa**, n. a kind of condiment or strong seasoning (made with pieces of meat, Asa Foetida, turmeric &c.), Bhpr. — **misratva**, n. the being both un-mixed and mixed, Kṛishṇaj. — **mukha**, m. a well-trained horse, MW. — **rāpiṇ**, mfn. having the pure or true form, Aṣṭāy. — **vanśya**, mf(ā)n. of a pure

family or race, Ragh. — **vat**, mfn. containing the word *śuddha*; (*āt*), f. N. of the verses RV. viii, 95; 7-9, Baudh.; Vas. — **varṇa**, mfn. having a pure colour or caste, being of high caste &c., W.; well-lettered, having clear words, perspicuous (as a speech), MW. — **vallikā**, f. a kind of plant (Cocculus Cordifolius or Menispermum Glabrum), L. — **vāla** (*śud-dhā*), mfn. bright-tailed, MaitrS. — **vāsas**, mfn. dressed in clean garments, W. — **virāj**, f., — **virāḍ-riśhabha**, n. N. of metres, Col. — **viśkam-bhaka**, m. (in dram.) a pure interlude (in which only speakers of Sanskrit take part, such as that between the second and third act of the Śakuntalā; opp. to *saṅkīrṇa-v°*, q. v.), Bhar. — **vesha**, mfn. = *-vāsas*, Ragh. — **śīla**, mf(ā)n. having a pure character, innocent, guileless, Sak. — **śakra**, n. a morbid affection of the pupil of the eye, ŚārṅgS. — **śhadjā**, f. (in music) a partic. Murchanā, Samgit. — **sam-gama**, mf(ā)n. having pure intercourse or association, Śrutab. — **sattva**, mf(ā)n. = *-śīla*, R. — **sādhyavasānā** and **-sāropā** (or *pa-lakṣaṇā*), f. N. of two kinds of ellipsis, Sarvad. — **sāra**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. — **śāda-nṛitya**, n. (in music) a kind of dance, Samgit. — **saṅkhyā**, n. N. of wk. — **snāna**, n. bathing in pure water (without unguents &c.), Megh. — **svabhāva**, mf(ā)n. = *-śīla*, R. — **hasta** (*śuddhā*), mfn. having pure hands, AV. — **hrīdaya**, mf(ā)n. p°-hearted, Bhartṛ. — **śud-dhākṣha**, m. or n. (?) N. of a gate, Hariv. — **śud-dhākhyā-sahasra-samhitā**, f. N. of a ch. of the Vātula-tantra. — **Śuddhātman**, mfn. pure-minded, Pāp. m. 'pure soul or spirit,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **Śuddhādvaitya-mārtanda**, m. N. of a Vedānta wk. by Giri-dhara. — **Śuddhānanda**, m. 'pure joy,' N. of the teacher of Ananda-tīrtha (also with *yati*), Cat.; (with *sarasvatī*) N. of an author (= *śuddha-bhikshu*), ib. — **Śuddhānūmāna**, n. 'correct inference,' a partic. figure of rhetoric, L. — **Śuddhānta**, m. 'sacred interior,' the private or women's apartments (esp. in the palace of a king; pl. a king's wives and concubines), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*ā*), f. (in music) a partic. Murchanā, Samgit.; (*ta*)-*kāntā*, f. pl. the women of the harem, Rājāt.; — *cara* and — *cārin*, mfn. attending on the women's apartments, Kāv.; — *pālaka* or — *rakshaka*, m. a guardian of or attendant in the women's apartments, eunuch, L.; — *yuj*, prnb. w. r. for *śuddhāntara-yuj*; — *rakshī*, f. a female guardian of the women's apartments, Ragh.; — *vriddha*, m. (with *jana*) an old servant in a h°, Vikr. — **Śuddhānta-pura**, n. = *śuddhānta* above, R. — **Śuddhāntara-yuj**, f. change of mode or key in music, W. (w. r. *śuddhānta-yuj*). — **Śuddhā-pahnuti**, f. 'entire denial,' a partic. figure of rhetoric (e.g. 'this is not the moon, it is a lotus of the heavenly Ganges'), L. — **Śuddhābha**, mfn. consisting of pure light, Mn. xii, 27. — **Śuddhābhi-jana-karmān**, mfn. pure in family and in conduct, R. — **Śuddhāvarta**, mfn. (said to be) = *pradakṣhī-ṇdvarta* (q. v.), ShadyBr. — **Śuddhāvāsa**, m. 'pure abode,' a partic. region of the sky, Lalit.; — *deva*, m. = next, ib.; — *kāyika*, m. (with *deva*) a god belonging to the class who dwell in that region, ib.; — *deva-putra*, m. a Deva-putra belonging to the above class, ib.; Kāraṇḍ. — **Śuddhāśāya**, mfn. p°-minded, having a p° heart or conscience, Kathās.; Pañcar. — **śud-dhāśuddhiya**, n. N. of two Sāmas, ĀrshBr. — **Śuddhāśu-bodha**, m. N. of an elementary gram-mar. — **Śuddhōda**, mfn. having p° water, BhP.; m. = next, ib. — **Śuddhōdāna**, m. 'having p° rice or food,' N. of a king of Kapila-vastu (of the tribe of the Śākya and father of Gautama Buddha, Buddh.; MWB. 21 &c.); — *suta*, m. 'son of śō', Gautama Buddha; *danī*, w. r. for *śauddhodanī*.

Śuddhāyā, mfn. striving after purity, TS. — **Śuddhi**, f. cleansing, purification, purity (lit. and fig.), holiness, freedom from defilement, purificatory rite (esp. a partic. Śrāddha performed at the cost of a person who needs purification), TBr. &c. &c.; setting free or securing (from any danger), rendering secure, Kām.; VarBrS.; justification, exculpation, innocence (established by ordeal or trial), acquittal, Yājñ.; quittance, clearing off or paying off, discharge (of a debt &c.), MW.; retaliation, ib.; Kāv.; Kathās.; verification, correction, making true, correctness, accuracy, genuineness, truth, Yājñ.; Mālatim.; clear-ness, certainty, accurate knowledge regarding (gen. or comp.; *śuddhim* ✓ *kri*, 'to ascertain for certain,'

✓ *labh*, 'to receive certain intelligence'), Mn.; Kathās.; Vet.; (in arithm.) leaving no remainder (*śuddhim* ✓ *i*, 'to leave no remainder'), Bijag.; sub-traction of a quantity or a q° to be subtracted, Lil.; N. of Durgā, Cat.; of one of the Śāktis of Viṣṇu, MW.; of Dākṣhāyāni as worshipped at Kapāla-mo-cana, ib. — **kara**, mf(ā)n. causing purity, purifying, correcting, MW. — **kṛit**, m. one who makes clean, a washerman, L. — **kanmudī**, f., — **candrikā**, f., — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of wks. — **tattva**, n. N. of a ch. of Raghunānandana's Smṛiti-tattva; — *kārikā*, f. pl.; *Uvārṇava*, m. N. of wks. — **tama**, mfn. (= *śud-dha-tama*) purest, MaitrUp. — **darpaṇa**, m., — **dīpa**, m. (= *-pradīpa*) N. of wks. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of a wk. by Śrī-nivāsa (on the position of stars considered favourable for marriages, journeys &c.). — **nirū-paṇa**, n., — **nirṇaya**, m., — **pañji**, f. N. of wks. — **pattra**, n. a sheet or paper of corrections, errata list (often at the end of works), MW.; a certificate of purification by penance, ib. — **prakāśa**, m., — **pra-dīpa**, m., — **prabhā**, f. N. of wks. — **bhūmi**, f. N. of a country, W. — **bhṛit**, mfn. possessing purity, pure, virtuous, ib. — **makaranda**, m. N. of wk. — **mat**, mfn. = *-bhṛit*, Kāv.; Kathās.; innocent, acquitted, Bālar. — **mayūkha**, m., — **ratna**, n., — **ratnākara**, m., — **ratnānkura**, m., — **loana**, n., — **viveka**, m., — **vivekōddyota**, m., — **vyavasthā-samkshepa**, m. N. of wks. — **śrāddha**, n. a kind of Śrāddha (see above), VP. — **sāra**, m., — **setu**, m., — **smṛiti**, f. N. of wks.

Śūndhana, mf(ā)n. purifying, TBr.; n. removal of anything impure (gen.), Āpast.

Śūndhāvat, mfn. sacred, holy, pure, MW.

Śūndhyū or **śūndhyū**, mfn. pure, bright, radiant, beautiful; purified or free from, unmolested by (gen.), RV.; VS.; TS.; m. fire or Agni, the god of fire, Up. iii, 20, Sch.; n. (with Bharad-vājasya) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Śūdhavya, śodha &c. See p. 1091, col. 3.

शुन *śun*, cl. 6. P. *śunati*, to go, Dhātup. xxviii, 46.

शुन 1. *śunā*, m. (prob. fr. ✓ *śū* or *śvi*, and connected with *śira*, *śūsha* &c.) 'the Auspicious one,' N. of Vāyu, Nir.; of Indra, ĀśvSr.; (*ā*), f. (?) a ploughshare (see *śunāvat* and *śunā-śira*); n. growth, success, prosperity, welfare, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; (*ām*), ind. happily, auspiciously, for growth or prosperity, RV.; AV. — **m-huviyā**, f. N. of the verse RV. iii, 30, 22 (beginning with the words *śunām huvema*), AitBr. — **m-kuri** (for *kari*?), m. 'causing growth or prosperity,' N. of a rural deity, PārGr. — **prishṭha** (*śunā*), mfn. having a back fit for riding (as a horse), RV. vii, 70, 1 (accord. to others 'carrying food on his back'). — **vat** (*śunā* or *śunā*), mfn. (prob.) furnished with a share (as a plough), TBr. — **hotra** (*śunā*), m. 'offering auspicious sacrifices,' N. of a son of Bharad-vāja (and author of RV. vi, 33, 34; pl. his family), Anukr.; of a son of Kshatra-vriddha, Hariv. (written *sunah*°).

Śunā-sira, m. du. N. of two rural deities favourable to the growth of grain (prob. personifications of 'share' and 'plough'; but identified by Yaska with Vāyu and Āditya, by others with Indra and Vāyu or Indra and Sūrya); sg. (also written *sun*°) N. of Indra (cf. *vasumdhara-śun*°), TS. &c. &c.; (pl.) a partic. class of gods (also written *sun*°), BhP.; — *śarāsana*, n. 'Indra's bow,' a rainbow, Hcar.; *ṛin*, mfn. (applied to Indra), ŚāṅkhSr.; *ṛiya* or *ṛya*, mfn. be-longing or relating to Śunā-sira, VS.; ŚBr. (cf. Pāp. iv, 2, 32); n. or (*ā*), f. N. of partic. oblations, Br.; ŚrS.

शुन 2. *śuna*, m. = *śvan*, a dog, L. **Śunē-shita**, mfn. drawn along or carried by dogs, RV.

Śunah, in comp. for *śunas*. — **puecha**, m. 'dog-tailed,' N. of one of the three sons of Rikta (or accord. to AitBr. the eldest of the three sons of Ajigarta), AitBr.; ŚāṅkhSr.; Hariv.; of the author of a law-book (*-smṛiti*), f. his wk.)

Śunah-śēpa, m. 'dog-tailed,' N. of a Vedic Rishi (having the patr. Ajigarta, a son of Ajigarta or Ajigarta, and regarded as the author of the hymns i, 24-30, ix, 3; accord. to AitBr. vii, 13-18, king Harīś-candra, whose priest was Viśvā-mitra, being child-less, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuṇa; a son was then born to him named Rohita, but Ilarīścandra put off on

various pretexts the fulfilment of his vow, and when he at length consented to perform it, his son refused to be sacrificed, and retiring to the forest passed six years there until he met a poor Brāhman Rishi named Ajigarta, who had three sons, the second of whom, Śunah-śepa, was purchased by Rohita for a hundred cows to serve as a substitute for himself; Varuṇa having accepted him as a ransom, he was about to be sacrificed, Viśvā-mitra being Hotṛi priest, when he saved himself by reciting verses in praise of various deities, and was received into the family of Viśvā-mitra as one of his sons under the name of Deva-rāta, q.v.: the legend is different in the Rāmāyaṇa, which makes Ambarisha, king of Ayodhya, perform a sacrifice, the victim of which is stolen by Indra; this king is described as wandering over the earth in search of either the real victim or a substitute until he meets with a Brāhman named Ricika, from whom he purchases his middle son, Śunah-śepa, who is about to be sacrificed, when Viśvā-mitra saves him by teaching him a prayer to Agni and two hymns to Indra and Viṣṇu; see R. i, 61, 62, RV. &c. &c. (IW. 25-27); n. the genital organ of a dog, MW. — *śepha*, m. later and less correct form of *śunah-śepa*. — *sakha*, m. 'dog's friend,' N. of a man, MBh.

Śunaka, n. a young or small dog, any dog, MBh. xiii, 6070 (cf. Up. ii, 32, Sch.); N. of a Rishi, MBh.; of an Āṅgīrasa and disciple of Pathya, BhP.; of a king, MBh.; of a son of Ruru, ib.; of a son of Ricika, R.; of a son of Rīta, BhP.; of a son of Gṛīta-mada, Hariv.; of the slayer of Puram-jaya and father of Pradyota, BhP.; = *śaunaka*, Cat.; pl. the family or race of Śunaka, ŚrS. (cf. *śaunaka*); (f), f. a bitch, L. — *kañcuka*, m. a kind of plant (= *kshudra-cañcu*), L. — *cillī*, f. a kind of culinary herb (= *śva-cillī*), L. — *putra*, m. 'Śunaka's son,' Śaunaka (also applied to Gṛīta-mada, who is elsewhere described as the father of Śunaka), MW. — *suta*, m. = *śaunaka*, Cat.

Śunasa, gen. of *śvan* in comp. = *karna*, m. 'dog-eared,' N. of a man, PañcavBr. (cf. g. *kaskādī*).

Śuni, m. (fr. *śvan*) a dog, L. — *m-dhama*, mfn. (said to be for *śunim-dh*), Vop. xxvi, 54. — *m-dhaya*, mfn. (for *śunim-dh*), Pāp. iii, 2, 28, Vārt. 1, Pat.

Śuni. See under *śvan*.

Śunīra, m. a number of dogs, L.

Śuno, in comp. for *śunas*. — *lāṅgūla*, m. 'dog-tailed,' N. of the youngest of the three sons of Ricika (or, accord. to AitBr., of Ajigarta), AitBr.; Hariv. (cf. *śunah-puccha* and *śepa*).

1. **Śunya**, mfn. (fr. *śvan*), g. *gav-ādi*; n. and (ā), f. a number of dogs or female dogs, L.

शुन् *śundh* &c. See *śudh*, p. 1082.

शुन्य 2. *śunya*, mfn. = *śunya*, empty, void, L.; n. a cypher, L.

शुप *śup*, (in gram.) a technical term for the affix *u* (the characteristic sign of the eighth class of verbs).

शुमि *śūpti*, f. (prob.) the shoulder (accord. to Sāy. = *mukha*), RV. i, 51, 5. [Cf. Zd. *supṛi*.]

शुफालिह *śuphālīha*, N. of a place, Cat.

शुभ 1. *śubh* (or 1. *śumbh*), cl. 1. Ā. or 6. P. (Dhātup. xviii, 11; xxviii, 33) *śobhate*, *śumbhāti* or *śumbhati* (ep. also *śobhati*, and Ved. *śimbhate*; 3. sg. *śobhe*, RV.; pf. *śusobha*, *śusubhe*, MBh. &c.; *śusumbha*, Gr.; aor. *asubhat*, *asobhishṭa*, *asumbhit*, ib.; p. *śumbhāna*, *śubhāna*, RV.; fut. *śobhīta* or *śumbhīta*, Gr.; *śobhishyati*, MBh.; *śumbhishyati*, Gr.; inf. *śubhe*, *śobhāse*, RV.; *śobhitum*, Gr.), to beautify, embellish, adorn, beautify one's self, (Ā.) look beautiful or handsome, shine, be bright or splendid; (with *iva* or *yaivā*, 'to shine or look like;' with *na*, 'to look bad, have a bad appearance, appear to disadvantage'), RV. &c. &c.; to prepare, make fit or ready, (Ā.) prepare one's self, RV.; AV.; (*śumbhate*, accord. to some) to flash or flit i.e. glide rapidly past or along, RV. (cf. *śubhāna*, *śubhānāmāna*, and *pra-śumbh*); (*śumbhati*) wrongly for *śundhati* (to be connected with *śudh*, to purify), AV. vi, 115, 3; xii, 2, 40 &c.; (*śumbhat*) to harm, injure,

Dhātup. xi, 42 (in this sense rather to be regarded as a second *śumbh*, cf. *ś. śumbh*, *ni-śumbh*): Pass. aor. *asobhit-tarām*, Inscr.: Caus. *śobhayati* (aor. *asūśubhat*; cf. *śobhita*), to cause to shine, beautify, ornament, decorate, AV. &c. &c.; (*śubhāyati*, *te*) to ornament, decorate, (Ā.) decorate one's self, RV.; TBr.; (only pr. p. *śubhāyat*), to fly rapidly along, RV.: Desid. *śusobhishate* (accord. to Gr. also *ti*, and *śusubhishati*, *te*), to wish to prepare or make ready, Nir. viii, 10: Intens. *śosubhyate* (Gr. also *śosodh*), to shine brightly or intensely, be very splendid or beautiful, MBh.

2. **Śubh**, f. (dat. *śubhe* as inf.) splendour, beauty, ornament, decoration, RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr.; flashing or flitting past, gliding along, rapid course or flight, RV.; AV.; TS.; readiness (?), RV.

Śubha, m(fā)n. splendid, bright, beautiful, handsome (often f. voc. *śubhe*, 'fair one!') in addressing a beautiful woman), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; pleasant, agreeable, suitable, fit, capable, useful, good (applied to persons and things), ib.; auspicious, fortunate, prosperous, ib.; good (in moral sense), righteous, virtuous, honest, ŚvetUp.; Mn. &c.; pure (as an action), Yājñ., Sch.; eminent, distinguished, W.; learned, versed in the Vedas, ib.; m. water, L.; the Phenil tree (*Sapiindus Detergens*), L.; a he-goat, L. (prob. w.r. for *stubha*), the 23rd of the astrol. Yogas, L.; N. of a man (cf. g. *tikādi*), Kathās.; of a son of Dharma, BhP.; of an author, Cat.; (also ā, f.) a city floating in the sky (cf. *śaubha* = *vyoma-cāri-pura*), MW.; (ā), f. (only L.) light, lustre, splendour, beauty; desire; Prosopis *Spicigera* or *Mimosa Suma*; white *Dūrva* grass; = *priyangu*; bamboo manna; a cow; the yellow pigment *Gorocanā*; an assembly of the gods; a kind of metre; N. of a female friend and companion of the goddess *Umā* (am), n. anything bright or beautiful &c.; beauty, charm, good fortune, auspiciousness, happiness, bliss, welfare, prosperity, Kauś.; Kāv.; Kathās.; benefit, service, good or virtuous action, Kāv.; VarBrS.; Kathās.; the wood of *Cerasus Puddum*, L. — *katha*, mfn. talking well or agreeably, MBh. — *kara*, mfn. causing welfare, auspicious, fortunate, VarBrS.; (f), f. Prosopis *Spicigera*, L. — *karma*, n. a good or virtuous act, ausp. action, Rājat. (*man-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk.); mfn. acting nobly, MBh.; n. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, ib. — *kāma*, mfn. desirous of welfare, Kauś. — *kāmyā*, f. desire of welfare, L. — *kūṭa*, m. 'auspicious peak,' N. of Adam's Peak (in Ceylon), Buddh. — *kṛit*, mfn. = *kara*, VarBrS.; N. of the 37th (or 36th) year of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, ib. — *kṛitana*, m. pl. (with Buddhists) N. of a class of gods, Dharmas. 128; MWB. 212. — *kṣhapa*, n. an auspicious or lucky moment, MW. — *ga* (prob. w.r. for *su-bhaga*), mfn. going well or beautifully, gracious, elegant, W.; ausp., fortunate, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a Śakti, Hcat. — *gandhaka*, n. 'agreeably-scented,' gum-myrrh, L. — *garbha*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — *gābhīri*, f. (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgīt. — *graha*, m. an auspicious planet, lucky star (such as Jupiter, Venus, Mercury, and the moon when more than half full), MW.; *hōdaya*, m. the rising of an ausp. planet, ib. — *m-kara*, mfn. = *śubha-k*, L.; m. N. of an Asura, Kathās.; of a poet and various other writers, Cat.; (f), f. N. of Pārvatī, L. — *candra*, m. N. of the author of the Śabda-cintā-māni-yrīti, Cat. — *jāni*, mfn. having a beautiful wife, Pāp. v, 4, 134, Sch. — *m-carā*, f. pl. N. of a class of Apsarases, VP. — *tara*, mfn. more (most) auspicious or fortunate, R.; Pañcat. — *tāti*, f. welfare, prosperity (*-kṛit*, mfn. causing welfare or pr.), Śatr. — *da*, mfn. = *kara*, Var.; m. the sacred fig-tree, L. — *datta*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — *danta*, m(fā)n. having good teeth, L.; (f), f. a woman with g^o t^o, L.; the female of Pushpa-danta (elephant of the north-west quarter), L. (v.l. *śubha-dātī* and *śubhra-dantī*). — *darśa* or *-darśana*, mfn. of auspicious aspect, beautiful, R. — *dāyini*, mfn. = *-da*, VarBrS. — *dāru-maya*, m(fā)n. made of beautiful wood, Hcat. — *dina*, n. an ausp. or lucky day, Daś. — *drīḍha-vrata*, mfn. of virtuous and firm principles, R. — *drīṣṭī*, mfn. = *-darśa*, MW. — *dhara*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. — *dhārāna*, mfn. one whose soul is fixed upon true welfare, BhP. — *naya*, m. 'of virtuous conduct,' N. of a Muni, Kathās. — *nāmā*, f. (in astron.) 'of ausp. name,' N. of the 5th and 10th and 15th lunar night. — *pattrikā*, f. 'having auspicious leaves,' *Desmodium Gangeticum* (a kind of

shrub), L. — *pushpita-suddhi*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. — *prada*, mfn. = *-kara*, Var.; Kathās. — *phala*, n. auspicious result, good or happy consequence, VarBrS.; *-kṛit*, mfn. yielding ausp. f's &c., ib. — *bhāvāna*, f. the forming of good thoughts or opinions, Subh. — *maṅgala*, n. good luck, welfare (accord. to others mfn., 'lucky, fortunate'), R. ii, 25, 34. — *maya*, m(fā)n. splendid, beautiful, Subh. — *mālā*, f. N. of a Gandharvi, Kāraṇḍ. — *mitra*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — *m-bhāvuka*, mfn. splendid, beautiful, Dhūrtan. (Cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 57). — *yoga*, m. a partic. astron. Yoga (see *śubha*), Cat. — *lakshana*, m(fā)n. having auspicious marks, characterized by auspiciousness, Kāv.; Kathās. — *lagna*, m. n. the rising of an ausp. constellation, a lucky moment, Hit.; Kautukas. — *locana*, mfn. fair-eyed, R. — *vaktrā*, f. 'of ausp. face,' N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — *vastu* (?), N. of a river (= *su-vāstu*), Buddh. — *vārtā*, f. good news, MW. — *vāsana*, v.l. (or w.r.) for *mukha-v*, q.v. — *vāsara*, m. n. = *-dina*, Hcat. — *vimala-garbha*, m. 'wearing bright and pure garments,' N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — *venu-trivenu-mat*, mfn. furnished with a Tri-veṇu (q.v.) of excellent reeds, MBh. — *vyūha*, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — *vṛata*, n. N. of a partic. religious observance (kept on the 12th day in one of the halves of the month Kārttika), Cat.; m(fā)n. virtuous or moral in conduct, R.; MärKP. — *śaṅsin*, mfn. indicative of good luck, auspicious, Ragh.; Rājat. — *śakuna*, m. an ausp. bird, bird of good omen, Daś. — *śila*, mfn. having a good disposition or character, W.; *-gaṇi*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *saṃ-nyata*, mfn. endowed with prosperity or happiness, blissful, L. — *saptamī-vrata*, n. N. of a partic. religious observance, Cat. — *samanvita*, mfn. endowed with beauty, charming, R. — *sāra*, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — *sūcani*, f. 'indicating good,' N. of a female deity (worshipped by women in times of calamity; she is also called *Su-vacani*), L. — *sthali*, f. 'ausp. place,' a room or hall in which sacrifices are offered, L. **Śubhākara-gupta**, m. 'protected by a multitude of good works,' N. of a man, Buddh. **Śubhākṛsha**, m. 'auspicious-eyed,' N. of Śiva, MW. **Śubhāgama**, n. N. of partic. Tāntric wks. (regarded as especially orthodox), Cat. **Śubhāśka**, m. N. of various authors, Cat. (cf. next). **Śubhāśga**, mfn. handsome-limbed (applied to Śiva), Śivag.; m. N. of a Tushita-kāyika Deva-putra, Lalit.; of a lexicographer (v.l. *śubhāśka*), Cat.; (f), f. a handsome woman, W.; N. of a Daśārhi (and wife of Kuru), MBh.; of a Vaidarbhi (the daughter of Rukmin and wife of Pradyumna), Hariv.; of Rati (wife of Kāma-deva), A.; of the wife of Kubera (god of wealth), L. **Śubhāśgaḍa**, m. N. of a king, MBh. **Śubhāśgin**, mfn. = *śubhāśga*, RāmātUp. **Śubhāścāra**, mfn. pure in practices or observances, virtuous, MBh.; Ragh.; MärKP.; (ā), f. N. of a female attendant on Umā, L. **Śubhāśjana**, m. = *śobhāñjana*, L. **Śubhātma**, m(fā)n. pleasant, charming, L.; benevolent, kind (in a *śubhātma*), Kām. **Śubhānana**, mfn. handsome-faced, good-looking (ā, f. 'a handsome woman'), MBh. **Śubhānandā**, f. N. of a goddess (said to be a form of Dakṣhāyāni), Cat. **Śubhānvita**, mfn. endowed with prosperity or good fortune, happy, prosperous, L. **Śubhāpāṅga**, f. 'having beautiful eye-eyecorners,' a beautiful woman, R. **Śubhārcita**, mfn. worshipped in the right manner, Kṛishṇaj. **Śubhārthin**, mfn. desirous of prosperity or welfare, R.; Rājat. **Śubhāvaha**, mfn. causing prosperity, conferring happiness, VarBrS.; Rājat. **Śubhāśaya**, mfn. of virtuous disposition, Kām.; Rājat. **Śubhāśis**, f. good wishes, benediction, blessing, congratulation, Pañcar. (*śīrvacana*, n., *-vāda*, m. [Hāsy.], utterance of b^o or c^o; mfn. receiving b^o or c^o (*śīsham* ✓ *kṛi*, with acc. 'to bless, congratulate'), ib. **Śubhāśubha**, m(fā)n. pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable, prosperous and unfortunate, good and evil, Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. weal and woe, good and evil, MaitrUp.; Bhag.; VarBrS.; *-prakaraṇa-ikā*, f. N. of wk.; *-phala*, mfn. producing good or evil results, Mn. xii, 3; *-yoga*, m. an auspicious or inauspicious Yoga, Cat.; *-lakshana*, n. a mark or sign of good and bad fortune, good, or evil omen, MW. **Śubhāśhṭaka-tikā**, f. N. of wk. **Śubhāśana**, m. N. of a Tāntric teacher, Cat. **Śubhēkṣhaṇa**,

mfn. having auspicious or fair eyes, R. **śubhātara**, mfn. other than ausp^o, unlucky, unfortunate, evil, bad, Śis. **śubhāka-dīpa**, mfn. seeing only what is good or right, Pañcar. **śubhōdaya**, m. the rising of an auspicious (planet), Cat. (in *a-śubh^o*); N. of a Tāntric teacher, ib. **śubhōdārka**, mfn. (ā)n. having a prosperous issue or consequence, auspicious, lucky (*-ā*, f.), Kāv.; Kathās.

śubham, in comp. for *śubham* (acc. of 2. *śubh*). **-yā**, mfn. flying swiftly along, RV. **-yāvan**, mfn. id., ib. **-yū**, mfn. loving adornment, RV.; splendid, beautiful, handsome, Kāv.; happy, L. **-kara**, **-carā** &c., see under *śubha*, p. 1083, col. 2.

śubhamyikā, f., Kāś. on Pāp. vii, 3, 46. **śubhaka**, m. mustard seed, Śinapis Dichotoma, L. **śubhās-pāti**, m. du. (fr. gen. of 2. *śubh* + *p^o*) the two lords of splendour (or 'of the rapid course', applied to the Aśvins), RV.

śubhānā, mfn. shining bright, brilliant, RV.; gliding rapidly along, ib.

śubhāya, Nom. P. *°yate*, to be bright or beautiful, become a blessing (see *bahu-ś*).

śubhikā, f. a garland formed of flowers, MW.

śubhita, mfn. (accord. to Pat. on Pāp. iii, 1, 85) = *su-hita*, TS.

śubhi-°kṛi, P. *-karoti*, to illumine, beautify, Kautukas.

śubhrā, mf(ā)n. radiant, shining, beautiful, splendid, RV. &c. &c.; clear, spotless (as fame), Pañcat.; bright-coloured, white, Mn.; VarBrS. &c.; m. white (the colour), L.; sandal, L.; heaven, L.; N. of a man, g. *kurv-ādī*; of the husband of Vi-kunṭhā and father of Vi-kunṭhā, BHP.; of a poet, Cat.; pl. N. of a people, MārkaP.; (ā), f. (only L.) crystal; bamboo-manna; alum; N. of the Ganges; n. (only L.) silver; talc; green vitriol; rock or fossil salt; the root of Andropogon Muricatus. **-kṛit**, w.r. for *śubha-kṛit*, L. **-khādi**, mfn. wearing glittering bracelets or rings (applied to the Maruts), RV. **-tā**, f., **-tva**, n. whiteness, Kāv. **-dat**, mf(ā)n. having white teeth, Pāp. v, 4, 145. **-danta**, mf(ā)n. id., Mjch. (ā), f. N. of the female of the elephants Pushpa-danta (cf. *śubha-dantī*) and Sārvabhauma, L. **-bhānu**, m. 'white-rayed,' the moon, Inscr. **-matī**, (prob.) w.r. for *-vatī*, q.v. **-yāma** (*śubhrā*), mfn. having a radiant chariot (as Ushas), RV. **-yāvan**, mfn. going in a radiant chariot (as the Aśvins), ib. **-rasmi**, m. = *bhānu*, L. **-vatī**, f. N. of a river (v.l. *śubhira-v*), Hariv. **-śastama** (*śubhrā*); prob. for *-śasta-tama*, superl. of *śastā*, pp. of *°śas*, mfn. highly celebrated for shining, i.e. shining very much, RV. ix, 66, 26 (Sāy.) **śubhrāṅsu**, m. = *śubhira-bhānu*, L.; camphor, L. **śubhrānu**, m. a partic. bulbous plant, L. **śubhrā-vat**, mfn. (Padap. *śubhrā-vat*) splendid, beautiful, RV. ix, 15, 3.

śubhrī, mfn. shining, bright, beautiful, RV.; m. the sun, L.; a Brahman, L.

śubhrikā, f., Vop. iv, 8.

śubhri-°bhū, P. *-bhavati* (pp. *-bhūta*), to become white, Rājat.

śubhvan, mfn. shining, bright (accord. to others 'swift,' 'fleet,' see *√1. śubh*), RV.

śumbhāna, mf(ā)n. (prob.) purifying, AV.

śumbhamāna or **śumbhāmāna**, mfn. shining, bright, splendid, beautiful, RV.; (accord. to some) flying rapidly along, ib.; (*śumbh^o*), m. (said to be) N. of a Muhūrta in the dark fortnight of a month, TBr.

śumbhāna. See *√1. śubh*, p. 1083, col. 1.

śumbhita, mfn. purified, adorned (in *brahma-ś*, q.v.)

śumbhū, m. (said to be) N. of a Muhūrta in the dark fortnight of a month (= *śumbhamāna*), TBr.

śobha &c. See p. 1092, col. 1.

शुभ *śumba*, n. = *śulba*, L.

शुभल *śumbala*, n. pl. any substance which easily catches fire (as straw), SBr.

शुभ्र 2. *śumbh* (for 1. see *√1. śubh*), cl. 1. P. *śumbhāti*, to kill, harm, injure (cf. *√1. śubh*, *ni-√1. śubh*).

śumbha, m. N. of an Asura or demon (slain by Durgā); he was the son of Gaveshthīn and grandson of Prahlāda, Hariv.; R.; Pur. **-ghātini**, f. 'Sum-

bha-killing,' N. of Durgā, L. **-deśa**, m. N. of a country, Col. (cf. *śumbha*). **-niśumbha**, m. du. Śumbha and Niśumbha, Mjch. **-pura**, n., **-purī**, f. 'city of Ś^o,' N. of a town and district (the modern Sambhalpur in the district of Gondwana); it is also called Eka-cakra and Hari-grīha, L. **-mathanī** or **-mardini**, f. 'Ś^o-destroying,' N. of a Durgā, L. **-vadha**, m. 'killing of Ś^o,' N. of a ch. of the Devī-māhātmya. **-hananī**, f. = *-ghātini*, L.

शुर *śura*, m. a lion, L.; w.r. for *śūra*, a hero, MBh. i, 3708.

शुरुष *śurūḥ*, f. pl. (prob. connected with *√1. rīdh*) invigorating draughts, healing herbs, any refreshment or comfort, RV.

शुल्क *śulka* (prob. artificial), cl. 10. P. *śul-kayati*, to pay, give, Dhātup. xxxii, 75; to gain, acquire, ib.; to leave, forsake, ib.; to narrate, tell (cf. *√1. vālk*), xxxii, 34.

śulka, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) price, value, purchase-money, RV.; the prize of a contest, MBh.; toll, tax, duty, customs (esp. money levied at ferries, passes, and roads), Gaut.; Āpast.; Mn. &c.; nuptial gift (orig. a price given to parents for the purchase of a bride, but in later times bestowed on the wife as her own property together with the profits of household labour, domestic utensils, ornaments &c.), dower, dowry, marriage settlement, Gaut.; Vishn.; Mn. &c. (cf. IW. 267); wages of prostitution, Kathās; MārkaP.; w.r. for *śukra* and *śukla*, MBh. **-khaṇḍana**, n. defrauding the revenue, MW. **-grāhaka** or **-grāhin**, mfn. receiving a toll or duty, ib. **-tva**, n. the being a nuptial gift or dowry (cf. above), Dhāyabh. **-da**, m. the giver of a nuptial present, an affianced suitor, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. **-mohana**, n. stealing or defrauding the revenue, Kull. on Mn. viii, 400. **-śālā**, f. a custom-house, Pāp. iv, 3, 75, Sch. (cf. *śaulkaśālā*). **-samjña**, mfn. having (merely) the name of a nuptial gratuity, MW. **-sthāna**, n. a toll-house, tax-office, custom house, Mn.; Yājñ.; any object of taxation or duty, W. **-hāni**, f. loss or forfeiture of wages or dower &c., W. **śulkaśāhyaksha**, m. a superintendent of tolls or taxes or revenue, L. **śulkaśāhidhāna**, mfn. = *śulka-samjña*, MW. **śulkaśāpṭa**, mfn. obtained as a dowry, MBh. **śulkaśāpajivin**, mfn. living by tolls or taxes or revenue, ib.

śulkiḥ, f. N. of a country, L. (cf. *śaulkikeya*).

शुल् *śulb* or *śulv* (prob. artificial or Nom. fr. next), cl. 10. P. *śulbyati*, to mete out, Dhātup. xxxii, 71; to create, ib.

śulba or **śulva**, n. (accord. to some also m. and ā or ī), a string, cord, rope, ŚrS.; Sūryas.; BHP.; a strip, Bhpr.; N. of a Pāriśiṣṭa, Cat.; L. also 'copper,' 'sacrificial act'; 'conduct'; 'vicinity of water'; m. N. of a man, Śāṅk. **-kalpa**, m., or **-kārikā**, f. N. of wks. = *ja*, n. brass, L. **-dīpikā**, f., **-pariśiṣṭa**, n., **-bhāshya**, n., **-mīmāṃsā**, f., **-rahasya-prakāśa**, m., **-vārttika**, n., **-vṛttivivaraṇa**, n. N. of wks. **-sūtra**, n. N. of a Sūtra work (belonging to the Śrauta ritual and containing curious geometrical calculations and attempts at squaring the circle); **-bhāshya-vārttika-vyākhyā**, f. N. of wk. **śulbāgni-nidhi-tikā**, f. N. of wk. **śulbāri**, m. 'enemy of copper,' sulphur, L. **śulbopadhāna**, n. N. of wk.

śulbika, n. = *śulba-pariśiṣṭa*, Cat.

शुल *śulla*, n. = *śulba*, 'a rope' or 'copper,' L.

शुशुक्न *śušukvanā*, °kvāni. See p. 1081, col. 3.

शुशुक्स् *śušukvās*. See *√1. śuc*, p. 1081.

शुशुक्षि *śušukshati*. See *ā-śuś^o* under *ā-√1. śuc*.

शुशुमारगिरि *śušumāra-giri*, m. (perhaps for *śiś^o*) N. of a place, Divyāv. **śušumāra-giriya** or **°yaka**, mfn. living at Śušumāra-giri, ib.

शुशुलूक *śušulūka*, m. a small owl, owl, Sāy. on RV. vii, 104. 22. **-yātu** (*°lūka*), m. a demon in the shape of an owl, RV. vii, 104, 22.

śušulūkā, f. a partic. bird, MaitrS. (Padap. *sushitūkā*).

शुश्रुवस् *śušruvās*. See *√1. śru*.

शुश्रू *śušrū*, f. (fr. Desid. of *√1. śru*) 'one who waits on a child,' a mother, MBh. xii, 9513 (B.)

śušrūṣaka, mfn. desirous of hearing, attentive, obedient, attending or waiting on (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. an attendant, servant (comprehending five descriptions of persons, viz. a pupil, a religious pupil, a hired servant, an officer, and a slave), W. **°śhana**, n. desire of hearing, BHP.; obedience, service, dutiful homage to (gen., dat., loc., or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; (ifc.) attention to, maintenance of (fire), MBh.

śušrūṣā, f. desire or wish to hear, Kām.; obsequiousness, reverence, obedience, service (said to be of five kinds (see *śušrūṣaka*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; saying, speaking, telling, L.; **-para**, mfn. diligent or attentive in service, Kathās. **śhitavya**, mfn. to be obeyed or attended to, R.; n. (impers.) it should be obeyed, Pat. **°śhitri**, mfn. obedient, attending on (gen.), MBh. **°śhin**, mfn. id. (ifc.), ib.

śušrūṣu, mfn. desirous of hearing or learning, NṛisUp.; Bhag. &c.; eager to obey, obedient, attentive, serving, attending on (gen. or comp.), TBr. &c. &c. **°śhēya**, mfn. to be willingly heard or attended to, TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr. **°śhya**, mfn. to be heard or obeyed or served, R.; Kathās.

शुष् 1. *śush* (prob. for orig. *sush*, *sus*), cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 74) *śūshyati* (m. e. also *°te*; pf. *śūsho*; aor. *āshuṣat*; fut. *śūṣhā*, *śūṣhyati*; inf. *śūṣhūm*; ind. p. *-śūshya*, Br.) to dry, become dry or withered, fade, languish, decay, AV. &c. &c.; Caus. *śūshayati* (aor. *āśūṣhat*), to make dry, dry up, wither, parch, AV. &c. &c.; to afflict, injure, hurt, extinguish, destroy, MBh.; Desid. *śūśukshati*, Gr.: Intens. *śūśūshyate*, *śūśūṣhī*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *αῖω* for *σάωω*; Lat. *siccus*; Slav. *sūchati*; Lith. *susū*, *sautiū*, *sausas* &c.]

2. **śūsh**, (ifc.) drying, withering, Pāp. iv, 3, 166, Vārt. 1; drying up, parching (see *parna-śush*).

śūsha, mfn. drying, drying up, L.; m. a hole in the ground, L.; the son of a Vena and a Tivari, L. (*śūshā* in AV. v, 1, 4 prob. w.r.)

1. **śūshi**, f. (for 2. see p. 1085, col. 1) drying, L.; a hole, chasm, L. (also written *sushi*); the hollow or groove in the fang of a snake, W.

śūshikā, f. dryness, thirst, L.

śūshira. See *sushira*.

1. **śūshka**, mf(ā)n. dried, dried up, dry, arid, parched, shrivelled, emaciated, shrunk, withered, sere, RV. &c. &c.; useless, fruitless, groundless, vain, unprofitable, empty, Mn.; MBh. &c.; mere, simple (see *-gāna*); m. N. of a man (a relative of Sukha-varman; cf. *śūshka-vaṛman*), Rājat.; n. and m., g. *ardharāddi*) anything dry (e.g. dry wood, dry cow-dung &c.), RV.; Vishn. **-kaṇṭhā**, n. a partic. part of the neck of a sacrificial animal, VS. (Sch.). **-kalahā**, m. a groundless quarrel, Mudr.; Pañcat. **-kāśṭha**, n. pl. dry wood, MBh. **-kāśa**, m. a dry cough, Bhpr. **-kshetra**, w.r. for *śūshka-letra*, q.v. **-gāna**, n. mere singing (unaccompanied by dancing), Sāh. **-gomaya**, m. dry cow-dung, L. **-carcana**, n. 'dry anointing,' idle talk, chaff, Hāsya. **-jūṣāna-nirāḍara**, m. N. of wk. **-tarka**, m. dry or unprofitable argument, MW. **-tā**, f., **-tva**, n. dryness, aridity, Pañcar.; Kām. **-toya**, mf(ā)n. (a river) whose water is dried up, MBh. **-dṛiti**, f. a dry or empty bag, MaitrS. **-nitambha-sthali**, f. shrunk or shrivelled hip-region, Dhūrtas. **-pattrā**, n. a dry or withered leaf, MW.; a dried potherb, ib. **-parpa**, n. a dry leaf (*-vat*, ind. like a dry leaf), ib. **-pāka**, m. dry inflammation (of the eyes; cf. *śūshkākshe-p^o*), Suśr. **-pesham**, ind. (with *√1. pish*) to grind anything in a dry state (i.e. without any fluid), Bhāṭṭ. **-phala**, n. dry fruit, MW. **-bhṛīṅgāra**, ni. N. of a teacher, KaushUp.; *°riya*, n. the doctrine of Śushka-bhṛīṅgāra, ŚāṅkhŚr. **-matsya**, n. dried fish, MW. **-māṅsa**, n. dry flesh or meat, L. **-mukha**, mfn. dry-mouthed, R. **-rudita**, n. weeping without tears, Sāh. **-revati**, f. N. of a female demon inimical to children, MatsyaP. **-vat**, mfn. dried up, Mjch. (cf. Pāp. viii, 2, 51). **-vāda-vivāda**, m. idle or useless discussion, BHP. **-vīgraha**, m. a useless contest, ib. **-virohana**, n. the sprouting of a dry tree, VarBrS. **-vriksha**, m. Gristlea Tomentosa, L.; a dry tree, MW. **-vaira**, n. groundless enmity, Mn. iv, 139. **-vairin**, mfn. quarrelling

causelessly, BhP. — **vraṇa**, m. a dried-up wound, scar, Mṛicch., Sch. — **sambhava**, n. Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. — **srota** or **-srotas**, mfn. having the stream dried up (as a river), R. **Śushkāśhi-pāka**, m. dry inflammation of the eyes, infl^o without efflux, Suśr.; Vāgbh. (cf. *śushka-pāka*). **Śūsh-kāgra**, mf(ā)n. having a dry tip or point, TS.; Br.; ŚrS. **Śushkāṅga**, mf(ā)n. having shrivelled limbs, emaciated, withered, W.; m. Griselea Tomentosa, L.; (ā or ī), f. a crane, L.; (ī), f. Lacerta Godica, L. **Śushkāṇna**, n. 'dry food,' rice in the husk, VarBrS. **Śūshkāpa**, mfn. having the water dried up (as the sea), R.; a dried-up pond, mud &c., ŚBr. **Śushkādra**, mf(ā)n. dry and wet, R.; n. dry ginger, L. **Śushkāśās**, n. dry swelling of the eyelids, Suśr. **Śushkāsthi**, n. mere bone, a fleshless bone, VarBrS. **Śūshkāśya**, mfn. = *śushka-mukha*, AV.

2. **śushka**, Nom. (only inf. *śushkitum*) to become dry, Divyāv.

Śushkaka, mf(ā)n. dried up, emaciated, thin, R. **Śushkata-varman**, m. N. of the father of the poet Vidyādhara, Subh. (cf. under I. *śushka*).

Śushkala, m. a kind of fish, L.; (also n. and ī, f.) flesh (f. also dry flesh), L.; n. a fish-hook, TBr., Sch.; mfn. one who eats flesh, L. (cf. *śaushkala*).

Śushkalettra, m. (for *oḷṭara*?) N. of a mountain or a place, Rājāt.

1. **śushpa**, n. the sun, L.; fire, L.

1. **śushma**, m. n. fire, flame, L.; the sun, L.

1. **śushman**, m. fire, Śiś.; Bālar.; a partic. plant (= *citraka*), MW.

śosha &c. See I. *śosha*, p. 1092, col. 2.

शुष् 3. *śush* (cf. *śvas*), cl. 6. P. *śushāti* (1. sg. also *-śush* and *-śushā*; see *ā-√śush*), to hiss (as a serpent), RV. i, 61, 10.

2. **śushi**, f. (for I. see p. 1084, col. 3) strength, power (= *bala*), L.

śushila, m. air, wind, Uṇ. i, 57, Sch.

2. **śushpa**, m. 'Hiss,' N. of a demon slain by Indra, RV. (accord. to some a drought demon; cf. *√I. śush*); n. strength (= *bala*), Naigh. ii, 9. — **śatya**, n. the slaughter of *śushpa*, RV.

2. **śushma**, mf(ā)n. hissing, roaring (as water), RV.; fragrant, ib.; strong, bold, ib.; m. hissing, roaring, rushing (of water, fire, the wind &c.), RV.; AV.; exhalation, fragrance, odour (of plants, esp. of the Soma), RV.; VS.; strength, vigour, vital or sexual energy, impulse, courage, valour, ib.; AV.; TBr.; semen virile (?), AV. ix, 1, 10; 20; air, wind, L.; a bird, L.; w.r. for *śushpa*, Pān. iii, 1, 85, Sch.; n. strength (= *bala*), Naigh. ii, 9. — **śā**, mfn. bestowing strength or valour, AV. — **vat** (*śushma*), mfn. fiery, violent, excited (esp. sexually), AV.

2. **śushman**, n. strength, vigour, energy, courage, valour, Kaśik.

śushmāya, mfn. strengthening, encouraging, TS.

śushmāyana, m. patr. of a Soma, VP.

śushmi, m. wind or the god of wind, L.

śushmīna, m. N. of a king of the Śiṅis, AitBr.

śushmin, mfn. roaring, rushing, RV.; strong, fiery, mettlesome, vigorous, impetuous, courageous, bold, ib. &c. &c.; sexually excited, rutish (applied to bulls and elephants), MBh.; BhP.; m. pl. N. of a caste living in Kuśa-dvīpa (corresponding to the Kshatriyas), Pur. — **tama** (*śushmin*-), mfn. most strong or mighty or fiery or bold, RV.

śosha. See 2. *śosha*, p. 1092, col. 2.

शू 1. *śū*, a weak form of *√śvi*, q.v.

2. **śū** (ifc.). See *surā-śū*.

śūtha, m. a place for sacrifice, L.

śūna, mfn. (Pān. vii, 2, 14) swelled, swollen (esp. 'morbidly'), increased, grown, Suśr.; m. N. of a man, MBh.; (*śūna*), n. emptiness (orig. 'swollen state,' 'hollowness,' cf. *śūnya* below), lack, want, absence, RV.; a partic. incorrect pronunciation (esp. of vowels), RPrāt. — **gātra**, mfn. having swollen limbs, Suśr. — **tva**, n. the state of being swollen, Suśr. — **vat**, mfn. one who has increased, Pān. vii, 2, 14. **śūnāksha**, mfn. having swollen eyes, Suśr. **śūnāṇḍa-medhira-tā**, f. swollen condition of the testicles and penis, ib.

śūnyā, mf(ā)n. empty, void (with *vājīn* = 'a riderless horse'; with *rājya* = 'a kingdomless kingdom'),

hollow, barren, desolate, deserted, Br. &c. &c.; empty, i.e. vacant (as a look or stare), absent, absent-minded, having no certain object or aim, distracted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; empty i.e. possessing nothing, wholly destitute, MBh.; Kathās.; wholly alone or solitary, having no friends or companions, R.; BhP.; void of, free from, destitute (of instr. or comp.), wanting, lacking, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur.; Sarvad.; non-existent, absent, missing, Kāv.; Pañcat.; vain, idle, unreal, nonsensical, R.; Rājāt.; Sarvad.; void of results, ineffectual (*ā-śūnyam* *√kṛi*, 'to effect,' 'accomplish'), Śāk.; Ratnāv.; free from sensitiveness or sensation (said of the skin), insensible, Bhpr.; bare, naked, MW.; guileless, innocent, ib.; indifferent, ib.; (ā), f. a hollow reed, L.; a barren woman, L.; Cactus Indicus = *malī* (for *nalī*?), L.; n. a void, vacuum, empty or deserted place, desert (*śūnya*, in a lonely place), MBh.; R. &c.; (in phil.) vacuity, nonentity, absolute non-existence (esp. with Buddhists), IW. 83, n. 3; 105, n. 4; MW. 7, n. 1; 142; N. of Brahma, MW.; (in arithm.) nought, a cypher, VarBrS.; Gaṇit. (cf. IW. 183); space, heaven, atmosphere, L.; a partic. phenomenon in the sky, L.; an ear-ring (see next). [Cf. Gk. *κενός*, *κενός*; Aol. *κενός*.] — **karna**, m. an ear adorned with an earring, Amar. (Sch.). — **geha**, n. an empty house, W. — **citta**, mfn. vacant-minded, absent-minded, thinking of nothing, Hasy. — **tā**, f. emptiness, loneliness, desolateness, R.; VarBr. &c. (cf. *ā-śūnyatā*); absence of mind, distraction, Suśr.; Sarvad.; vacancy (of gaze), Dhūrtas.; (ifc.) absence or want of, Cāṇ.; Kum.; nothingness, non-existence, non-reality, illusory nature (of all worldly phenomena), Śiś.; Sarvad.; — **samāpti**, f. N. of wk. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, Kāv.; Rājāt.; Sarvad. — **paksha**, m. = *vāda*, Sām-kyas., Sch. — **padavi**, f. 'path to non-existence,' the way or passage of the soul (= *brahma-randhra*), Cat. — **pāla**, m. 'keeper of a vacant place,' a substitute, MBh. — **bandhu**, m. N. of a son of Tripa-bindu, BhP. — **bindu**, m. the mark of a cypher or nought (cf. *bindu*), Vās.; Dhūrtas. — **bhāva**, m. state of being empty, emptiness, AmṛitUp. — **madhya**, m. 'having a hollow or empty centre,' a hollow reed, L. — **manas**, mfn. = *citta*, Śāntiś. — **mūla**, mfn. empty or unprotected at the base (said of a badly placed army), Kām. — **vat**, ind. like a cypher, as if it were annihilated or vanished, Daś. — **vāda**, m. the (Buddhist) doctrine of the non-existence (of any Spirit either Supreme or human), Buddhism, atheism, Madhus. — **vādin**, m. the affirmor of a void (i.e. of the non-existence of any Spirit, divine or human), a Buddhist, atheist, W.; MW. 7; 142. — **vyāpāra**, mfn. free from occupation, unoccupied (= *vyāpāra-śūnya*), Prab. — **śarīra**, mfn. 'empty-bodied,' having nothing in the body (*-tā*, f.), Vās. — **śālā**, f. an empty hall, Kauś. — **śūnya**, mf(ā)n. thoroughly empty or vain (as a speech), Śiś. — **sthāna**, n. an empty place, W. — **hara**, n. 'remover of emptiness,' gold, L. — **hasta**, mfn. empty-handed, W. — **hṛdaya**, mfn. = *citta*; (*-tva*, n.), RV.; Śāk.; Kathās.; heartless, Pañcat. **Śūnyākṛiti**, mfn. 'empty-formed,' having a vacant aspect, MW. **Śūnyāgāra-kṛitālaya**, mfn. making an abode in deserted houses, ib. **Śūnyālaya**, m. an empty or deserted house (sleeping in such a house is forbidden), ib. **Śūnyāśaya**, mf(ā)n. = *śūnya-citta*, Kathās. **Śūnyāśūnya**, n. emancipation of the spirit even during a person's life (= *jīvan-mukti*), L. **Śūnyāśūna**, mf(ā)n. desiring a desert or solitude, AV.

śūnyaka, mfn. (= *śūnya*) empty, void, g. *yā-vādi*; n. absence, lack of (gen.), MBh. **śūnyī**, in comp. for *śūnya*, = *√kṛi*. *ā-kurute*, to turn into a desert, lay waste, VarBrS.; to leave empty, quit, abandon, Pañcat. = *√bhū*, P. *bhāvati*, to become deserted or desolate, Kād.

शू 3. *śū* (onomat.), in comp. — **kara**, m. 'making the sound *śū*,' a boar, hog (more correctly *śū-kara*, q.v.) — **kāra**, n. the act of startling with the sound *śū*, VS. — **kṛita** (*śū*-), mfn. startled by the sound *śū*, ib.; urging, spurring (of a horse), RV. **शूक** *śūka*, m. n. (g. *ardhacādi*; derivation doubtful) the awn of grain, R.; Sarvad.; Kātyāy., Sch.; a bristle, spicule, spike (esp. the bristle or sharp hair of insects &c.), W.; the sheath or calyx of a bud, L.; pity, compassion (in *mih-śūka*), L.; n. a species of grain (cf. *dirgha-śū*), Suśr.; Bhpr.; sorrow, grief, L.; = *abhi-shava*, L.; (ā), f. scruple,

doubt, L.; Mucuna Pruritus, L.; the sting of an insect (cf. above), anything that stings or causes pain, Suśr.; Car.; a partic. insect (produced in water and applied externally as an aphrodisiac), ib.; Bhpr.; a kind of grass, L. — **kīta** or **-kīṭaka**, m. a kind of caterpillar covered with bristles or hairs (accord. to some 'a scorpion'), L. — **taru**, w.r. for *śūka-taru*. — **triṇa**, n. a kind of spiky grass, L. — **dosha**, m. the injurious effect of the above *śūka* insect, Suśr.; Bhpr. — **dhānya**, n. any awned or bearded grain (one of the 5 kinds of grain, the others being *śālī*, *vrihi*, *śami*, and *kshudra-dhā*), Car.; Bhpr. — **pattira**, m. a kind of snake, Suśr. — **piṇḍi** or **-piṇḍī**, f. Mucuna Pruritus, L. — **roga**, m. = *-dosha*, Suśr. — **vat**, mfn. awned, bearded; (*atī*), f. Mucuna Pruritus, L. — **vṛinta**, m. a partic. venomous insect, Suśr. — **śimbā**, **-śimbi**, **-śimbikā**, and **-śimbi**, f. Mucuna Pruritus, L. **Śūkādhya**, n. 'abounding with spikes,' a kind of grass (= *śūka-triṇa*), L. **Śūkāmaya**, m. = *śūka-dosha*, L.

Śūkaka, (ifc.) = *śūka*, awn of grain (see *dirgha-śūkaka*); barley or a bearded kind of wheat resembling barley, L.; the sentiment of compassion or tenderness, L.

śūkin, mfn. awned, bearded, W.

शूकर *śū-kara*. See 3. *śū*, col. 2.

शूकल *śūkala*, m. (perhaps connected with *śū-kara* above) a restive horse, L.

शूकापुट *śūkāputa* or *śūkāpūṭa*, m. a partic. gem (perhaps a kind of amber, = *tri-maṇi*), L.

शूकुल *śūkula*, m. a fish, W.; a partic. kind of fish, ib.; a fragrant grass (a kind of Cyperus), ib.

शूक्ष्म *śūkṣhma*, incorrect for *śūkṣhma*, q.v.

शूयन *śūyana*, mf(ā)n. going quickly, swift, fleet (= *kṣipra*), RV. iv, 58, 7 (cf. Naigh. ii, 15).

शूचि *śūci*, w.r. for *śuci* (also *śūci* and *śūci* for *śūci*).

शूतिपर्ष *śūtiparṣa*, m. Cathartocarpus Fistula, L.

शूत्कार *śūt-kāra*, m. 'the sound *śūt*,' hissing, whistling, whizzing &c.

शूद्र *śūdra*, m. (of doubtful derivation) a *śūdra*, a man of the fourth or lowest of the four original classes or castes (whose only business, accord. to Mn. i, 91, was to serve the three higher classes; in RV. ix, 20, 12, the *śūdra* is said to have been born from the feet of Pṛusha, q.v.; in Mn. i, 87 he is fabled to have sprung from the same part of the body of Brahmā, and he is regarded as of higher rank than the present low and mixed castes so numerous throughout India; *kevala-śū*, a pure *śū*), RV. &c. &c. (IW. 212 &c.); a man of mixed origin, L.; N. of a Brāhman, Buddh.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; Pur.; (ā and ī), f., see below. — **kanyā**, f. a *śūdra* girl, Mn. x, 8, 9. — **kamalākara**, m. N. of wk. — **kalpa**, mfn. resembling a *śū*, AitBr. — **kula-dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. — **kṛita** (*śūdrā*-), mfn. made by a *śū*, AV. — **kṛitya**, mfn. to be done by a *śū*, proper for a *śū*, MW.; n. the duty of a *śū*; N. of wk.; — *vicāraṇa*, n., *-na-tattva*, n., *-vicāra-tattva*, n. N. of wks. — **gamana**, n. sexual intercourse with a *śū*, Ap. — **ghna**, mfn. killing a *śū*, the slayer of a *śū*, Pañcat. — **jana**, m. a person of the *śū* class, Mn. iv, 99. — **janman**, mfn. *śūdra*-born, descended from a *śū*, ParGr.; m. a *śū*, Yājñ. — **japa-vidhāna**, n. N. of wk. — **tā**, f. or *-tva*, n. the state of a *śū* or servant, servile condition, servitude, Mn.; MBh.; Pur. — **dharma**, m. the duty of a *śū*, Cat.; *-tattva*, n., *-bodhini*, f. N. of wks. — **pañca-sam-skāra-vidhi**, m., *-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. — **priya**, mfn. dear to a *śū*, L.; m. an onion, L. — **prēshya**, m. a man of one of the three superior castes who has become a servant to a *śū*, W.; n. the being servant to a *śū*, MW. — **bhikṣhita**, mfn. (anything) begged or received as alms from a *śū*, Yājñ. — **bhūyishtha**, mfn. inhabited mostly by *śūs*, abounding with *śūs*, Mn. viii, 22. — **bhojin**, mfn. eating food of a *śū*, MBh. — **yājaka**, mfn. one who sacrifices for a *śū*, Gaut.; — *brāhmacitta*, n. the penance incurred by sacrificing for a *śū*, MW. — **yonī**, f. the womb of a *śū* woman, MBh.; — *-ja*, mfn. born from the womb of a *śū*, MW. — **rājya**, n. a country

of which a Śō is king, Mn. iv, 61. — **varga**, n. the Śō class, MW. — **varjam**, ind. except Śō's, KātyŚr. — **viveka**, m. N. of wk. — **vṛitti**, f. the occupation of a Śō, Mn. x, 98. — **śāsana**, n. an edict addressed to Śō's, L. — **samskāra**, m. any purificatory rite relating to Śō's, MW. — **samsparśa**, m. the touch of a Śō, Mn. v, 104. — **sevana**, n. attendance on a Śō master, the being in the service of a Śō, Mn. xi, 69. — **smṛiti**, f. N. of wk. — **hatyā**, f. the killing of a Śō, Mn. xi, 131; 140. — **han**, mfn. = **ghna**, ib. xi, 130. **Śūdrācāra**, m. the conduct or occupation of a Śō; — **cintāmaṇi**, m., — **śīromani**, m., — **saṃgraha**, n. N. of wks. **Śūdrāna**, n. food belonging to or received from a Śō, Āp.; Mn. **śūdrārta**, f. Panicum Italicum, L. **śūdrāra-yājaka**, mfn. sacrificing at the expense (lit. 'with the property') of a Śō, Gaut. **śūdrārāya**, m. du. (n. sg., *g. rāja-danūddi*) a Śō and a Vaiśya, VS. **śūdrāśaṅca**, n. the impurity of a Śō, MW. **śūdrārah-nika**, n. the daily ceremonies of a Śō, Cat.; **śūdrācāra-tattva**, n. N. of wk. **śūdrōcchishṭa**, mfn. left by a Śō (as water), Mn. xi, 148. **śūdrōtpatti**, f. N. of wk. **śūdrōdaka**, n. water polluted by the touch of a Śō, MW.; — **pāna-prāyaścitta**, n. a penance for drinking water given by a Śō, ib. **śūdrōddiyota**, m. N. of wk.

śūdraka, m. N. of various kings (esp. of the author of the drama called *Mṛicchakaṭikā*), Mṛicch.; Kathās.; Hit. &c. — **kathā**, f. N. of a tale (written by Rāmila and Somila), Cat.

śūdrā, f. a woman of the fourth class or caste, AV. &c. &c.; N. of a daughter of Raudrāśva, Hariv. — **paripayana**, n. the marrying a Śūdra female, W. — **putra**, m. the son of a Śō woman, PañcavBr.; Gaut. — **bhārya**, m. one who has a Śō woman for wife, MW. — **vedana**, n. = **paripayana**, W. — **vedin**, mfn. marrying a Śō woman, Mn. iii, 16. — **suta**, n. = **putra**, Mn. ix, 151; 153.

śūdrāṇi, f. the wife of a Śūdra, MW.

śūdrīka, m. N. of a mythical person, Vīrac.

śūdrī, f. a woman of the fourth caste, a Śūdra woman, Yājñ.; KātyŚr.; Sch.; the wife of a Śūdra, L.

śūdrī - **bhū**, P. - **bhavati**, to become a Śūdra, Mn.; Kathās.

शून śūna. See p. 1085, col. 1.

शूना śūnā. See *śūnā*.

शून्य śūnya &c. See p. 1085, col. 1.

शूपकार śūpa-kāra. See *śūpa-kāra*.

शूर śūr (also written *śūr*), cl. 4. Ā. Dhātup. xxvi, 48) *śūryate*, to hurt, injure, kill (only in pf. *śūśure*, 'he cut off [the head]', Śiś. xix, 108); to be or make firm, Dhātup. ib.; cl. 10. Ā. to be powerful or valiant (in this sense rather Nom. fr. next), Dhātup. xxxv, 48.

śūra, mfn. (prob. fr. √1. *śū* = *śvi* and connected with *śavas*, *tuna*, *śūna*) strong, powerful, valiant, heroic, brave (cf. *-tama* and *-lara*), RV.; MBh.; m. a strong or mighty or valiant man, warrior, champion, hero, one who acts heroically towards any one (loc.) or with regard to anything (loc., instr., or comp.; ifc. f. ā), RV. &c. &c.; heroism (? = or w. r. for *śaurya*), Kāv.; a lion, L.; a tiger or panther, L.; a boar, L.; a dog, L.; a cock, L.; white rice, L.; lentil, L.; Arthocarpus Locucha, L.; Vatica Robusta, L.; N. of a Yādava, the father of Vasu-deva and grandfather of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; of a Sauvīraka, ib.; of a son of Ilina, ib.; of a son of Kārtavīrya, Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Vidūratha, ib.; of a son of Deva-mīdhusha, ib.; of a son of Bhajamāna, Hariv.; of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP.; of a son of Vatsa-pri, MārKP.; of a poet, Cat.; of various other men, Buddh.; Rājāt.; w. r. for *śūra*, L.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh.; Hariv. [Cf. Gk. *kypos* in *ē-kypos*.] — **kīṭa**, m., 'insect-like hero,' a feeble hero, Mcar. — **grāma** (*śūra*-), mfn. having a multitude of h's, RV. — **m-gama**, m. a partic. Samādhī, Buddh.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; — **samādhī-nirdeśa**, m. N. of wk. — **ja**, m. a son of Śūra, Rājāt.; N. of a man, ib. — **tama**, mfn. most heroic or valiant, MBh. — **tara** (*śūra*-), mfn. more heroic or valiant, RV. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. state or condition of a hero, heroism, valour, bravery, Kāv.; Śāh. — **danta**, m. N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. — **deva**, m. N. of a son of king Virā-deva, ib.; (with Jains) N. of the second of the 24 Arhats of the future Utarpini, L. — **patni**

(*śūra*-), f. having a heroic lord or husband, RV. — **putrā** (*śūra*-), f. 'having a heroic son,' the mother of a hero (applied to Aditi), ib. — **pura**, n. 'hero-town,' N. of a town, Kathās.; Rājāt. — **bala**, m. 'having heroic strength,' N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit. — **bhū** or **-bhūmi**, f. N. of a daughter of Ugraseva, BhP. — **bhogēśvara**, m. N. of a Liṅga in Nepal, Cat. — **maṭha**, m. n. the monastery of Śūra, Rājāt. — **māna**, n. thinking one's self a hero, arrogance, vaunting, W. — **mānin**, mfn. one who thinks himself a hero, a boaster, MBh.; R. — **mūrdhama**, m(f) n. consisting of the heads of h's, Kathās. — **m-manya**, mfn. = *śūra-mānin*, W. — **varman**, m. N. of various men, Kathās.; Rājāt.; of a poet (also written *śūra-v*), Cat. — **vākya**, n. pl. the words of a hero, speech of a boaster, R. — **vidya**, mfn. understanding heroism, heroic, Kathās. — **vīra** (*śūra*-), mfn. having heroic men or followers, AV.; n. N. of a teacher (having the patr. Māndūkeya), AitAr.; (pl.) N. of a people, Hariv. — **śloka**, m. a kind of artificial verse, Cat. — **sāti** (*śūra*-), f. 'hero-occupation,' din of battle, fighting (only in loc. sg.), RV. — **siṅha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **senā**, m. N. of the country about Mathurā, Pañcar.; a king of Mathurā (and ruler of the Yadus, applied to Viṣṇu and Ugraseva), MBh.; Hariv.; N. of a son of Kārtavīrya, Hariv.; of a son of Śatru-ghna, VP.; of various other men, Kathās.; pl. N. of the people inhabiting the above country (also *naka* and *na-ja*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ā), f. N. of the city of Mathurā, R.; (ī), f. a princess of the Śūra-senas, MBh. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 177). **śūdrācārya**, m. N. of an author, Gaṇar. (v. l. for *śūdrāc*). **śūdrāditya**, m. N. of a son of Guṇāditya, Cat. **śūdrēśvara**, m. N. of an image erected by Śūra, Rājāt.

śūra, v. l. for *śūdraka*, VP.

śūrana, mfn. high-spirited, fiery (said of horses), RV. i, 163, 10 (= *vikrama-śīla*, Sāy.); m. (also written *śūraṇa*) Amorphophallus Campanulatus (the Telinga potato), Hcar.; Suśr.; Bignonia Indica, L. **śūrapādhūja**, m. a kind of bird, L.

śūri - **krī**, P. - *karoti*, to turn into a hero, Kathās.

śūrpa, mfn. fixed, firm, MW.

शूर्त śūrtā, mfn. (√*śrī*) scattered, crushed, slain, RV. i, 174, 6 (accord. to Naigh. ii, 15 = *ksī-pra*).

शूर्प śūrp (prob. Nom. fr. *śūrpa* below), cl. 10. P. *śūrpayati*, to measure, mete out, Dhātup. xxxii, 71.

śūrpa, n. (and m., *g. ardharcēddi*; also written *śūrpa*) a winnowing basket or fan (i.e. a kind of wicker receptacle which, when shaken about, serves as a fan for winnowing corn; also personified as a Gandharva), VS. &c. &c.; a measure of 2 Droṇas, ŚārngS.; (ī), f. (*g. gaurāddi*) a small winnowing basket or fan (used as a child's toy), L.; = *śūrpa-nakhā* (q. v.), L. — **kārna**, mfn. having ears like winnowing fans (applied to Gaṇēśa), Kathās. (w. r. *śūrya-k*); m. an elephant, L.; N. of a mountain, MārKP. (incorrectly *śūrpa-k*); pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS.; — *puṭa*, mfn. having ear-orifices like w° fans, Kathās. — **khāri**, f. a partic. measure (= 16 Droṇas), Hcat. — **grāha**, m(f) n. holding a w° basket, AV. — **nakhā** (rarely *nakhī*), f. (wrongly *nakhā*, *khī*; cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1; 58) 'having finger-nails like w° fans,' N. of the sister of Rāvaṇa (she fell in love with Rāma-candra and, being rejected by him and insulted by Śītā's laughter, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up, but was beaten off by Lakshmaṇa, who cut off her ears and nose and thus doubly disfigured her; in revenge she incited her brother to carry off Śītā), MBh.; R. — **nāya**, m. (for *nāya*) N. of a man, *g. kurv-ādi* (w. r. *nāyya*); *yīya*, mfn. (fr. prec.), *g. ukarēddi*. — **nakhā**, *khī*, see *nakhā*, *khī*. — **nishpāva**, m. a basket full of winnowed corn, L. — **parṇi**, f. a sort of bean, Phaseolus Trilobus, L. — **puṭa**, m. n. the nozzle of a winnowing fan, ĀśvGr. — **vāta**, m. the wind raised by a w° fan, MārKP. — **vinā**, f. a kind of lute, LātYŚr.; Sch. — **śruti**, m. an elephant (= *karṇa*, q. v.), Vās. **śūrpākāra**, mfn. shaped like a w° fan, VarBṛS. **śūrpādri**, m. N. of a mountain in the south of India, ib. (cf. *śūryādri*).

śūrpaka, m. N. of a demon (an enemy of Kāma-deva), L. **śūrpakārti** or **śūrpakāri**, m., 'enemy of Śūrpaka,' N. of Kāma (god of love), L.

śūrpī. See col. 2 under *śūrpa*.

शूर्पारक śūrpāraka, m. N. of a country and (pl.) its inhabitants, MBh.; R.; Pur.; n. N. of a town (accord. to some of two different towns), Hariv.; MārK.; Buddh.

शूर्म śūrma, m. an iron image, W.; an anvil, ib.

śūrmī, n. f., *śūrmikā* or *śūrmī*, f. id., ib. (cf. *śūrmī*, *śūrmī*, *śūrmīya*).

शूर्यकर्ण śūrya-karṇa, w. r. for *śūrpa-karṇa*, q. v.

शूल śūl (rather Nom. fr. next), cl. 1. P. *śūlati*, to hurt, cause pain (Dhātup. xv, 19), (only occurring in Ā. *śūlate* and cl. 4. P. Ā. *śūlyati*, °le, Car.; accord. to Dhātup. also *saṃghoshe* or *saṃghāte*, 'to sound' or 'to collect').

śūla, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) a sharp iron pin or stake, spike, spit (on which meat is roasted), RV. &c. &c.; any sharp instrument or pointed dart, lance, pike, spear (esp. the trident of Śiva), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a stake for impaling criminals (*śūlam ā-vruh*, 'to be fixed on a stake, suffer impalement'; with Caus. of ā-*ruh*, 'to fix on a stake, have any one [acc.] impaled,' cf. *śūlādhiropita* &c.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; any sharp or acute pain (esp. that of colic or gout), Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Suśr.; pain, grief, sorrow, MBh.; Hariv.; death, L.; a flag, banner, L.; = *yoga* (q. v.), VarBṛS.; (ā), f. a stake (= *śūla*), L.; a harlot, prostitute, Vās.; Kṛitāum.; (ī), f. a kind of grass, L. — **kāra**, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKP. — **gava**, m. an ox fit for a spit (presented as an offering to Rudra), GṛŚrS.; — *prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — **granthi**, m. or f. a kind of Dūrva grass (w. r. for *mūla-g*), L. — **graha** (Sāmkyay, Sch.) or **grāhin** (Sivag.), m. 'spear-bearer,' N. of Śiva. — **ghātana**, n. 'pain-destroying,' iron rust, L. — **ghna**, mfn. removing sharp pain, anodyne, Suśr.; m. a kind of plant (= *tumburī*), L.; (ī), f. a reed-like plant, sweet flag, L. — **doshā-hari**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **dviṣh**, m. 'hostile to colic,' Asa Foetida, L. — **dhanvan**, m. 'having a trident for a bow,' N. of Śiva, L. — **dhara**, mfn. bearing a spear (applied to Rudra-Siva), R.; Sivag.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, L. — **dhārin**, mfn. spear-holding; (*ini*), f. N. of Durgā, Tantras. — **dhṛik**, mfn. sp^o-holding (said of Śiva), R.; f. N. of Durgā, L. — **nāsaka** or **nāsana**, n. 'removing pain in the stomach,' sochal salt, L. — **nāśini**, f. 'id.,' Asa Foetida, L. — **patrī**, f. a kind of grass, L. — **padī**, f. having spear-like feet, *g. kumbhā-pady-ādi*. — **parṇi**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **pāni**, mfn. having a spear in hand, BhP.; m. N. of Rudra-Siva, ShadvBr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of various scholars and of a poet, Sadukt.; Cat. &c. — **pānin**, mfn. = prec.; m. N. of Śiva, Cat. — **pāla**, m. (more correct form *śūlā-p*) the keeper of a brothel, or frequenter of br's (see *śūlā*), Vās. — **prōta**, mfn. fixed on a stake, impaled; m. N. of a hell, BhP. — **bhṛit**, ni. 'spear-holder,' N. of Śiva, MBh.; Kāv. — **bheda**, m. N. of a place, Cat. — **mudgara-hasta**, m(f) n. having a lance and mace in hand, MBh. — **yoga**, m. a partic. grouping of stars in which all the planets are in three houses or asterisms, VarBṛS. — **vat**, mfn. having sharp pain, Suśr. — **vara**, n. a partic. mythical weapon, R. — **vedanā**, f. sharp pain, MW. — **śatru**, m. 'hostile to colic,' Ricinus Communis, L. — **stha**, mfn. fixed on a stake, impaled, MBh. — **hantri**, f. 'colic-removing,' Ptychotis Ajanan, L. — **hasta**, mfn. = *pāni*, MBh.; Kāv. a man armed with a lance, lancer, W.; N. of Śiva, Pañcar. — **hṛit**, mfn. removing sharp pain or colic, Suśr.; m. Asa Foetida, L. **śūlāgra**, n. the point of a pike or stake, MBh.; R.; mfn. pointed like a pike, VarBṛS. **śūlāṅka**, mfn. marked with Śiva's spear, MBh. **śūlādhiropita**, mfn. fixed on a stake, impaled, Kathās. **śūlā-pāla**, ni., see *śūlā-p*. **śūlāri**, m. Terminalia Catappa, L. **śūlāropana**, n. 'stretching out on a stake,' impalement, Kathās. **śūlāvatasita**, mfn. impaled, Daś. **śūlēsvari**, f. N. of Durgā, Inscr. — *tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. **śūlōtkhā** (W.) or **śūlōthā** (L.), f. Serratula Anthelmintica. **śūlōdyata-kara**, mfn. with up-lifted spear in hand, MW.

śūlaka, m. (cf. *śūkala*) a restive horse, L.

śūlavata, n. (cf. *śūla-vat* and *-vara*) N. of a partic. mythical weapon, R.

śulā -/kri, P. -karoti (Pāṇ. v, 4, 65), to roast on a spit, ŚBr.

śulā-kṛita, mfn. roasted on a spit, Daś.

śūli, mfn. (m. c.) = *śūlin*, armed with a spear, MBh.

śūlika, mfn. roasted on a spit, L.; having a spear or any sharp instrument, MW.; m. one who impales criminals, L.; a cock, L.; a hare, L.; the illegitimate son of a Brāhman and a Śūdra woman, L.; the son of a Kshatriya and an unmarried Śūdra woman, L.; a strict guardian of the treasure and the harem, L.; (pl.) N. of a people (cf. *śūlika* below), VarBrS.; Mārkaṇḍ.; (ā), f. a spit for roasting, Suśr.; a kind of factitious salt, L.; n. roast meat, W.

śūlin, mfn. having a dart or pike, armed with a spear, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; one who suffers from sharp internal pain or from colic, Kauś.; Vcar.; Hcat.; m. a spearman, lancer, L.; N. of Rudra-Śiva (as holding a trident), MBh.; a hare, Bhpr.; N. of a Muni, Cat.; (int), f., see below.

śūlīna, m. the Indian fig-tree (= *bhāṇḍīra*), L.

śūlinī, f. N. of Durgā (see comp.) = *kalpa*, m., -*kavaca*, n., -*durgā-dig-bandhana*, n., -*mantra-kalpa*, m., -*vidhāna*, n. N. of wks.

śūli. See under *śulā*, p. 1086, col. 3.

śūlika, m. pl. N. of a people (v.l. *śūlika*), Car.

śūliya, mfn. belonging to a spit (for roasting), roasted on a spit &c., KātyŚr.; Hariv.; Suśr.; deserving impalement on a stake, W.; n. roasted meat, ib. -*pāka*, m. any meat or food roasted on a spit, MW. -*māṇsa*, n. roast meat, meat cooked on a spit, ib.

शुल्वाण *śulvāṇa*, m. N. of a demon, Kauś.

शुशुजान *śuśujāna*. See *śuśu*, p. 1081, col. 3.

शुशुवम् *śuśuvam*, *śuśuvāna*. See *śuśu*.

शुष् *śuśh* (also written *śuśh*), cl. 1. P. *śuśhāti*, to bring forth, procreate (*prasave*), Dhātup. xvii, 28.

शुष् *śuśhā*, mfn. (prob. either fr. *śuśu* = *svi* or fr. *śuśh* = *svas*) resounding, shrill, loud, hissing, RV.; high-spirited, courageous, bold, fierce, impetuous, ib.; m. a loud or resounding note, song of praise or triumph, ib.; VS.; Kāth.; (also *śuśha*) spirit, vital energy, strength, power, RV.; VS.; TBr.; ŚBr.; N. of a man, TBr.; n. = *bala*, Naigh. ii, 9; = *śukha*, ib.

शुशुषि. See *śuśu*.

शुशुष्या, mfn. resounding, loud-sounding, hissing, RV.

शुगाल *śṛigāla* (also written *śṛikāla*), m. a jackal &c. See *śṛigāla*.

शृङ्गल *śṛiṅkhala*, m. n. (derivation doubtful) a chain, fetter (esp. for confining the feet of an elephant), Ragh.; Pur.; a man's belt, L.; a measuring chain, MW.; (ā and ō), f., see below. -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the being chained together, concatenation, connection, order, a series, W.; restraint, ib. -*todin*, m. N. of a man, g. *bāhu-ādī* (cf. *śārīṅkhalatodī*). -*baddha*, m. bound by a chain or fetter, Mārkaṇḍ.

शृङ्गलाला, m. a chain, MW.; a young camel or other young animal with wooden rings or clogs on his feet (to prevent his straying), Śiś. xii, 7 (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 79); any camel, MW.

शृङ्गलाला, Nom. P. *śṛiyati*, to chain, fetter, Daś.

शृङ्गलाल, f. a chain, fetter &c. (= *śṛiṅkhala*), Kāv.; VarBrS. &c. -*kalāpa*, m. (Mṛicch.), -*dāman*, n. (Ratnāṅv.), -*pāsa*, m. (Kāthās.) a chain (-band). -*bandha*, m. (MW.), -*bandhana*, n. (Daś.) confining by chains or fetters.

शृङ्गलालिता, mfn. chained, fettered, bound, confined, Daś.

शृङ्गलाली, f. *Asteracantha Longifolia*, L.

शृङ्गलालिका *śṛiṅkhāṇikā*, f. (v.l. *śṛiṅghāṇikā*; cf. *śiṅghāṇikā* and *śiṅghā*) mucus, Āpast.

शृङ्ग *śṛiṅga*, n. (prob. perhaps connected with *śiras*, *śirsha*; ifc. f. ā or ē) the horn of an animal, a horn used for various purposes (as in drinking, for blowing, drawing blood from the skin &c.), RV. &c. &c.; the tusk of an elephant, R.; Kān.; the top or summit of a mountain, a peak, crag, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the summit of a building, pinnacle, turret,

ib.; any peak or projection or lofty object, elevation, point, end, extremity, AV.; Kum.; Git.; a cusp or horn of the moon, R.; Hariv.; VarBrS.; highest point, acme, height or perfection of anything, Hariv. 6424; the horn as a symbol of self-reliance or strength or haughtiness, Ragh.; the rising of desire, excess of love or passion (cf. *śṛiṅgāra*), Sāh.; a partic. military array in the form of a horn or crescent, MBh. vi, 2413; a syringe, water-engine, Ragh.; Śiś.; the female breast, BhP.; a lotus, L.; agallochum, L.; a mark, token, sign, L.; = *śaśa-śṛiṅga*, 'hare's horn', anything impossible or extraordinary, Kusum.; m. a kind of medicinal or poisonous plant, L.; N. of a Muni (of whom, in some parts of India, on occasions of drought, earthen images are said to be made and worshipped for rain), MW.; (ā), f., see s.v. [Cf. Lat. *cornu*; Goth. *hörn*; Germ., Eng. *horn*.] -*kanda*, m. Trapa Bispinosa, L. -*kūṭa*, m. N. of a mountain, Pañcar. -*kośa*, m. a horn as a receptacle (of liquids), ŚaṁavBr. -*giri*, m. N. of a hill and town in Mysore (see *śṛiṅgeri*), Cat. -*grāhikā*, f. 'taking by the horns' i.e. in a direct manner (instr. 'directly', 'without any intervening agent'); (in logic) taking singly (all the particulars included under a general term), Sch. on ŚāṅkhBr.; Sch. on KātyŚr. &c. -*ja*, mfn. horn-produced, made from horn, Saṁgit.; m. an arrow, shaft, MW.; n. aloe wood, L. -*jāha*, n. the root of a horn, L. -*dhara*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. -*pura*, n. N. of a town (cf. *śṛiṅgeri-pura*), Cat. -*prahārin*, mfn. h^o-striking, butting or fighting with the horns, MW. -*priya*, m. 'fond of horn-blowing', N. of Śiva (cf. *śṛiṅga-vādya-priya*), MBh. -*bhūja*, m. N. of a man, Kāthās. -*māya*, mf(ā)n. (in *kanaka-śṛiṅga-māya*) furnished with (golden) h^os, MBh. -*mūla*, m. Trapa Bispinosa, L. -*moḥin*, m. *Michelia Champaka*, L. -*ruha*, m. Trapa Bispinosa, L. -*roha*, v.l. for *śuṇḍa-r^o*, L. -*vat*, mfn. horned, MBh.; having (many) peaks, peaked (as a mountain), R.; m. N. of a mythical mountain forming one of the boundaries of the earth, MBh.; Pur. -*varjita*, m. a hornless quadruped, L. -*vādya*, n. a horn for blowing, L. -*priya*, m. 'fond of blowing his horn', N. of Kṛiṣṇa (cf. *śṛiṅga-priya*), Pañcar. -*vṛiṣa*, m. N. of a man, RV. viii, 17, 13. -*vera*, n. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; ginger (undried or dry), Suśr. (also *ṛaka*, L.); N. of a town (see *-pura*); -*kalka*, m. sediment of ginger, Suśr.; -*cūruṇa*, n. g^o-powder, ib.; -*pura*, n. N. of a town (situated on the Ganges), MBh.; R. &c. (-*māhātmya*, n. N. of a ch. of the SkandaP.); -*rābha-mūlaka*, m. 'having a root like that of ginger', Typha Angustifolia, L. -*śata*, n. a hundred peaks, MW. -*sukha*, n. (prob.) horn-music, L.

Śṛiṅgāgra-praharaṇābhimukha, mfn. ready to strike with the points of the h^o, Hit. **Śṛiṅgāntara**, n. the space or interval between the h^os (of a cow &c.), Ragh. **Śṛiṅgābhūtā**, mf(ā)n. bound by the h^os, MaitrS. **Śṛiṅgīśvara-tīrtha**, n. (cf. next) N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. **Śṛiṅgēsvara**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, ib. **Śṛiṅgōcchrāya**, m. a lofty peak, Megh. **Śṛiṅgōtpādāna**, mfn. producing or having the power to produce h^os; m. (with or scil. *mantra*) a spell producing h^os, Kāthās. **Śṛiṅgōtpādini**, f. N. of a Yakshiṇī (producing horns and changing men into animals), ib. **Śṛiṅgōnnatī**, f. elevation of a horn, rising (cf. *śṛiṣhōdaya*), Gaṇit.; *ty-adhikāra*, m. N. of wk. **Śṛiṅgōnnamana**, n. id., Gaṇit. **Śṛiṅgōshpiṣha**, m. a lion, L.

Śṛiṅga, m. n. (ifc. f. *ikā*) a horn or anything pointed like a horn, MBh.; Kāthās.; Hcat.; a syringe, Ratnāṅv.; a cusp or horn of the moon, Cat.; m. a kind of plant (= *jivaka*), L.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of flute, Saṁgit.; acornite, L.; a kind of gall-nut, L.; a kind of Betula or birch tree, L.

Śṛiṅgalā, f. *Odina Pinnata*, L.

Śṛiṅgāpa, m. Trapa Bispinosa (also *ī*, f.), Suśr.; *Asteracantha* or *Barleria Longifolia*, L.; an instrument shaped like the thorny fruit of Barl^o Long^o, L.; N. of a mountain in Kāmākhyā, Kālp.; m. n. a triangle or a triangular place, Kām.; (in astron.) a partic. configuration of the planets, VarBrS.; (in anat.) N. of partic. junctions of veins or blood-vessels (in nose, ear, eye, or tongue), Car.; n. the triangular nut of Trapa Bispinosa, Suśr.; a place where three (nr four) roads meet, L.

Śṛiṅgāpaka, m. N. of various plants (Trapa Bispinosa &c. = *śṛiṅgāṭa*), MBh.; ŚārngS.; Bhpr.;

a mountain having three peaks, W.; N. of a mountain (= *śṛiṅgāṭa*), Kālp.; m. n. (ifc. f. *akā* and *ikā*) a place where four (or several) roads meet, crossway, MBh.; R. &c.; (in anat.) = *śṛiṅgāṭa*, Suśr.; (in astron.) a partic. configuration of the planets (when all of them are in the 1st, 5th, and 9th asterisms), VarBrS.; n. a kind of pastry or minced meat &c. (called *Samūsa* in Hindi), Bhpr.; a door, W.

Śṛiṅgāya, Nom. A. *śṛiyate*, to butt with the horns, TBr.

Śṛiṅgāra, m. (prob. connected with *śṛiṅga* as *vrindāra* with *vrinda*) love (as 'the horned' or 'the strong one'?), sexual passion or desire or enjoyment, Kāv.; Rājat. &c.; (in rhet.) the erotic sentiment (one of the 8 or 10 Rasas, q.v.); it has Vishnu for its tutelary deity and black for its colour; accord. to most authorities it is of two kinds, viz. *sambhoga*, 'mutual enjoyment', and *vipralambha*, 'deception, disappointment', to which by some is added as third *a-yoga*, 'separation', Bhar.; Daśar.; Sāh. &c.; a dress suitable for amorous purposes, elegant dress, fine garments, finery, Kāv.; Pañcat.; Kāthās. &c.; the ornaments on an elephant (esp. red marks on its head and trunk), L. (cf. *dhūrin*); any mark, MW.; (also with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of various persons (esp. of a poet), Rājat.; Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, Inscr.; (am), n. (only L.) gold; red-lead; fragrant powder for the dress or person; cloves; undried ginger; black aloe-wood; mfn. handsome, pretty, dainty, fine, MBh.; R. -*kalikā*, f. N. of a Surāṅgha, Sighās.; of a poem by Kāma-rāja Dikshita. -*kośa*, m. N. of a poem and of a drama (of the class called Bhāṇa). -*kaustubha*, m. N. of a rhet. wk. -*garva*, m. the pride of love, L. -*gupta*, m. N. of an author, Cat. -*candrōdaya*, m. N. of wk. -*ceshṭā*, f. (Ragh.), -*ceshṭita*, n. (Sāh.) love-gesture, any outward action indicating love. -*janman*, m. 'born from desire', N. of Kāma (god of love), L. -*jivana*, n. N. of a drama (of the class called Bhāṇa). -*taṭinī*, f. N. of a rhet. wk. -*taramgini*, f. N. of a Bhāṇa and other wks. -*tā*, f. the state of being ornamental or decorative, Priy. -*tilaka*, n. N. of various wks. (esp. of a Kāvya, attributed to Kālidāsa, and of a rhet. wk. by Rudraṭa or Rudra-bhaṭṭa [12th or 13th century A.D.] corresponding in its contents to the 3rd ch. of the Sāhitya-darpaṇa). -*dīpaka*, m., -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. -*dāhārin*, mfn. wearing ornaments, ornamented (as an elephant), R. -*pad-dhatī*, f., -*padya*, n., -*pāvana*, n. N. of wk. -*piṇḍaka*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Hariv. -*prakāśa*, m., -*prabandha-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. -*bhāṣita*, n. a love-story, MW.; amorous talk, A. -*bhūṣhaṇa*, n. red-lead, L.; N. of a Bāṇa. -*bheda-pradīpa*, m. N. of wk. -*mañjarī*, f. N. of a woman, Vās.; of a rhet. wk. -*maṇḍapa*, m. or n. 'love-temple', N. of a temple, SkandaP. -*yoni*, m. 'love-source', N. of Kāma-deva, L. -*rasa*, m. the erotic sentiment; -*maṇḍana*, n., -*vilāsa*, m. N. of rhet. wks.; *śāśhāka*, n. eight stanzas attributed to Kālidāsa; *śōḍaya*, m. N. of a drama. -*rājivana*, n. (prob. for *rājiva-vana*) N. of a rhet. wk. -*lajjā*, f. shame or modesty caused by love, Śak. -*latā*, f., -*laharī*, f. N. of wks. -*vat*, mfn. 'well dressed' or 'amorous' (see f.); amatory, erotic, Daśar., Sch.; (atf), f. N. of a woman, Kāthās.; of a town, Cat. -*vāpikā*, f. N. of a Nāṭaka by Viśva-nātha. -*vidhī*, m. a dress suitable for amorous interviews, MW.; N. of a rhet. wk. -*vesha*, mfn. dressed suitably for amorous enterprises, MBh.; *śābharāṇa*, mfn. dressed and ornamented suitably for the above purpose, ib. -*vairāgya-taram-giri*, f. N. of a Jaina poem by Soma-prabhācārya. -*śata* or -*śataka*, n. 'a hundred verses on love', N. of various collections (esp. of the stanzas of Amaru and of the 2nd book of Bhartṛī-hari's poem). -*śāra*, m. a hero in love affairs, Pañcar. -*śekhara*, m. N. of a king, Vās., Introd. -*sapta-śatī*, f., -*sarasi*, f., -*sarvasva*, n. N. of wks. -*śahāya*, m. an assistant in affairs of love, confidant of a dramatic hero, MW. -*sāra*, m. N. of a Kāvya (by Kālidāsa). -*siṅha*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. -*sudhā-kara*, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on the Rāmāyana. -*sundarī*, f. N. of a princess, Virac. -*stambaka*, m. N. of a drama (of the class called Bhāṇa). -*hāra*, m. N. of a rhet. wk. by Bala-deva. **Śṛiṅgārādi-rasa**, m. N. of a rhet. wk. **Śṛiṅgārābhra**, n. a partic. mixture, Rasēndrac. **Śṛiṅgārāmrīta-laharī**, f. N. of a rhet. wk. by Sāma-rāja. **Śṛiṅgārāṅka-rasa**, mfn. one whose sole feeling is love, MW.

Śṛṅgāraka, mfn. horned, having a horn or crest, L.; m. love &c. (= *śṛṅgāra*), MW.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a Surāṅgaṇa, Sighās.; n. red-lead, L.

Śṛṅgārāpa, n. (with Pāsupatas) feigning love, amatory gesture or behaviour, Sarvad.

Śṛṅgārīta, mfn. affected by love, impassioned, MW.; stained with red-lead, reddened, ib.; adorned, decorated, embellished, Śiś.

Śṛṅgārīn, mfn. feeling love or amorous passion, enamoured, impassioned, Kāv., Sch.; erotic, relating to love, Daśar.; adorned, beautifully dressed, Vās.; stained with red-lead, W.; m. an impassioned lover, ib.; dress, decoration, ib.; an elephant, L.; the betel-nut tree, L.; a ruby (?), Pracaṇḍ.; (*inī*), f. a mistress, wife, Inscr.

Śṛṅgārīya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to long for love, Śāntis.

1. **Śṛṅgi**, f. (= *śṛṅgi*) a species of fish, L.; gold used for ornaments (also *-kanaka*), W.

2. **Śṛṅgi**, in comp. for *śṛṅgin*. — **putra**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat. — **vara**, m. N. of a man, ib.

Śṛṅgika, m. a partic. vegetable poison, L.; m. or f. (only ifc., f. *ikā*) a kind of missile or catapult, MBh. iii, 363 (Nilak.); (*ikā*), f., see *śṛṅgaka*.

Śṛṅgīpa, mfn. horned, W.; m. a wild ram, L.; (*i*), f., see next.

Śṛṅgin, mfn. horned, crested, peaked (ifc. having horns of —), RV. &c. &c.; tusked, MBh.; having a sting (see *vishā-śṛ*); breasted (in *cāru-śṛ*, beautifully breasted), BhP.; m. a horned or tusked animal, a bull, L.; elephant, L.; a mountain, L.; Ficus Infectoria, L.; Spondias Mangifera, L.; a partic. bulbous plant (= *vishabhā*), L.; N. of a mythical mountain or mountain-range forming one of the boundaries of the earth (see *śaila*), VP.; of a Rishi, MBh.; Hariv.; (*inī*), f. a cow, L.; Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; Jasminum Sambac, L.

Śṛṅgi, f. (g. *gaurdā*) a sort of Silurus or sheat fish, BhPr.; N. of various plants (Trapa Bispinosa, Ficus Infectoria or Indica &c.), ib.; Suśr.; a kind of vessel (?), Hcat.; = *-kanaka*, L. — **kanaka**, n. a kind of gold used for making ornaments, L. — **viśha**, n. a kind of plant having a poisonous root, Suśr.

Śṛṅgeri or **Śṛṅgeri**, (prob.) f. (for *śṛṅga-giri*) N. of a hill and town in Mysore, RTL. 55. — **pura**, n. id., ib. — **maṭha**, f. N. of a monastery (founded by Saṃkara), ib.

Śṛṅgya, mfn. horn-like, horny, g. *śākhādi*.

शृङ्गारिका *śṛṅgārikā*. See *śṛṅghāṇikā*.

शृत *śṛta*, mfn. (fr. √*śrā*; cf. *śrāta*) cooked, boiled (opp. to *āma*, 'raw,' and esp. said of water, milk, and ghee), RV. &c. &c.; n. cooked food, (esp.) boiled milk, Br.; ĀśvŚr.; (*dm*), ind., see below. — **kāma** (*śṛta*), mfn. liking boiled milk, TBr.; Kāth. — **tvā**, n. the being cooked or boiled, TS.; TBr.; Kāth. — **pā**, mfn. one who drinks boiled milk, RV. — **pāka**, mfn. thoroughly cooked or boiled, ib. — **āta**, mfn. boiled and cooled again, ĀpŚr.; VarBrS.; Suśr. **Śṛtātāṅkya**, mfn. to be curdled or coagulated in boiled milk, TS.; ĀpŚr. **Śṛtāvadāna**, n. a wooden implement for distributing the Puroḍāsa (q. v.), KātyŚr. **Śṛtōshpa**, mfn. cooked and (still) hot, BhPr.

Śṛtām, in comp. for *śṛtām*. — **kartṛi**, mfn. one who cooks thoroughly, TS. — **kāra**, m. pl. N. of texts containing the word *śṛta*, ĀpŚr. — **kṛita** (*śṛtām*), mfn. cooked thoroughly, TBr. — **kṛitya**, mfn. to be cooked thoroughly, TS.

शृध *śṛdh*, cl. I. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xviii, 21; xxxiii, 61) *śārdhati*, °te (pr. p. Ved. *śārdhat* and *śārdhamāna*; Gr. also fut. *śārdidhe*; aor. *āśṛidhat* or *āśardhiṣhta*; p. *śārdiyati* or *śārdhiṣyate*; inf. *śārdhitum*; ind. p. *śārdhitvā* or *śārdidhvā*), to break wind downwards (in *ava*- and *vi*-√*śṛdh*, q. v.); to mock at, ridicule, defy (with gen.), RV.; VS.; to moisten, become moist or wet, Dhātup. xxi, 9; Caus. *śārdhayati* (only in *ati*-pr. *śārdhayat*), RV. viii, 13, 6; Desid. *śīśardhiṣhate*, *śīśṛtsati*, Gr.: Intens. *śāśīśṛdhyate*, *śāśīśṛdhīti*, *śāśīśardhi*, ib.

Śārdha, **śārdhana** &c. See p. 1058, col. 2. **Śārdhat** or **śārdhamāna**, mfn. mocking, defiant, bold, RV.; VS.

Śārdha, mfn. expelled from the body downwards (as wind), MW.; moistened, ib.

Śārdhu, m. f. the anus, L.; = *buddhi*, L.

Śārdhū, f. the anus, Uṇ. i, 93, Sch.

Śārdhyā, f. boldness, defiance, RV.

शृ *śṛ*, cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 18) *śṛ-ḥ nāti* (pr. p. Ā. *śṛṇānā*, RV.; Impv. *śṛṇa*, AV.; pf. *śāśāra*, 2. sg. *śāśāritha*, 3. pl. *śāśaruḥ* or *śāśaruḥ*, Gr.; *śāśre*, AV.; aor. *āśārit*, *āśārait*, AV.; *āśārit*, Gr.; Prec. *śīryāt*, ib.; fut. *śārītā*, *śārīshyati*, ib.; *śārīshyate*, Br.; inf. *śārītum*, Gr.; *śārīto*, RV.; *śārīto*, AitBr.; ind. p. *-śīrya*, Br.), to crush, rend, break (A. with reference to self, as 'to break one's own arm'), RV.; AV.; Br.; to kill (game), Kir. xiv, 13; Pass. *śīryate* (m.c. also °*ti*; aor. *āśāri*, *śārī*), to be crushed or broken or rent or shattered, RV. &c. &c.; to fall out or off, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be worn out, decay, wither, fade, ŚBr.; Hariv. &c.; Caus. *śārayati* (aor. *āśīśarat*), Gr.: Desid. *śīśārīshati*, *śīśārshati*, ib.: Intens. *śēśīryate*, *śāśārīti*, ib.

Śīrṇā, **śīrta**, **śūrta**. See s. v.

शेकु *śeku*, *śeku-shṭha*, Pāp. viii, 3, 97.

शेकर *śekhara*, m. (fr. or connected with *ikhara*) the top or crown of the head, Kathās.; a chaplet or wreath of flowers worn on the top of the head, crown, diadem, crest, Hariv.; Kām.; Pur. &c.; a peak, summit, crest (of a mountain), ib.; Rājāt; (mostly ifc.) the highest part, chief or head or best or most beautiful of (*-tā*, f.), Rit.; Caurap.; Dhūrtas.; (in music) a partic. Dhruva or introductory verse of a song (recurring as a kind of refrain); N. of an author (with *bhaṭṭa*), Cat.; of a grammatical work, ib.; (f), f. Vanda Roxburghii, L.; n. cloves, L.; the root of Moringa Pterygosperma, L. — **jyotis**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. — **vyākhyā**, f. N. of a grammatical wk. (see above). **Śekharāpīda-yojana**, n. N. of one of the 64 Kālās or arts, BhP., Sch.

Śekharaka, m. N. of the Viṭa (q. v.) in the drama Nāgānanda.

Śekharaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to make into a chaplet or diadem, Kāv.

Śekharīya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to become a chaplet or diadem &c., Nalac.

Śekharita, mfn. made into or serving for a chaplet or diadem &c., BhP.; crested, peaked, tipped with (comp.), Śiś.

Śekharī, in comp. for *śekhara*. — √*kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make into a chaplet or diadem, Kād. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming a °, Bālār. — √*bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become a diadem, VP.

शेड *śeḍa* or *śeḍḍa*, (prob.) N. of a place, Rājāt.

शेषवी *śeṣavī* or *śeṣā*, f. (cf. *ratna-śeṣā*) N. of wk.

शेष *śeṣa*, mfn. = *śetavya*, Tāṇḍya Br. (Sch.)

शेष *śeṣa*, m. (said to be fr. √*i*, *śi*, and connected with *śiva* and √*śva*) the male organ, penis, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; a tail (cf. *paru-ccheṣa*, *śu-nah-śeṣa*), RV. [Cf. Lat. *cippus*] — **hāśhāna**, m(f) n. causing erection of the male organ, AV.

Śēpas, n. the male organ, AV.; ŚākhBr.; Car.; the scrotum or a testicle, Uṇ. iv, 200.

Śēpya. See *mayūra-śēpya*.

Śēpyā, f. the skin which covers the tail, Kauś. (Sch.) — **vat**, mfn. tailed, AV.

Śēpha, m. (cf. *śaphā*, *śiphā*) = *śeṣa*, the male organ, TS. (v. l.); MBh.; the scrotum (du. 'the testicles'), AitBr.

Śēphaś-stambha, m. (fr. *śēphas* + *st*) morbid rigidity and erection of the male organ, Car.

Śēphas, n. the male organ, Suśr.; VarBrS.

शेषान *śeṣāna*. See √*śap*, p. 1052, col. I.

शेषाल *śeṣāla*, m. u. Vitex Negundo, L.

Śēphālī or °*li*, f. id., L.

Śēphālīka, f. id., Suśr.; Ritus. &c. (accord. to some also 'the fruit of the above tree'; accord. to others 'Nycanthus Arbor Tristis').

शेषुषी *śeṣuṣī*, f. (fr. pf. p. of √*i*, *śam*) understanding, intellect, wisdom, Vās.; Rājāt.; resolve, purpose, intention (ifc. °*śhika*), Rājāt.; BrahmaP. — **muṣh**, mfn. robbing wisdom, Hcar.

शेष *śeṣa*, n. impers. (fr. √*i*, *śi*) it is to be lain or slept, Pāp. vii, 4, 22, Sch.

Śēyya. See *saha-śēyya*.

शेरभ *śerabha* and °*bhaka*, m. (cf. *śarabha*) N. of serpents, AV.

शेल *śel* (also written *sel*), cl. I. P. *śelati*, to go, Dhātup. xv, 36.

Śēlāya, Nom. P. °*yati*, g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*.

शेलग *śelaga*, m. (cf. *śelaga*) N. of a man, Pravar.

शेलु *śelu*, m. Cordia Myxa, Suśr.

शेव *śev* (cf. √*sev*), cl. I. Ā. *śevate*, to worship, serve, Dhātup. xiv, 36.

शेव *śēva*, mfn. (prob. fr. √*śvi*, and connected with *śavas* and *śiva*) dear, precious, RV.; AV.; m. (only L.) the male organ (cf. *śeṣa*); a serpent; a fish; height, elevation; treasure, wealth; N. of Agni; (*ā*), f. the form of the Liṅga, L.; n. prosperity, happiness, W.; hail, homage (an exclamation or salutation addressed to the deities), ib. — **dhī**, m. (L. also n.) 'treasure-receptacle,' wealth, treasure, jewel, RV. &c. &c.; treasury, an inexhaustible quantity (of good or evil), Sighās.; one of the nine treasures of Kubera, MW.; — *pā*, mfn. guarding treasure, RV.

Śēvas. See *śu-śēvas*.

Śēvāra, m. (prob. for *śēva-vāra*) a treasury, RV. viii, 1, 22.

Śēvāridha or **śēvāridhā**, mfn. (prob. for *śēva-vāridha*) 'increasing felicity,' dear, precious, RV.; m. a kind of snake (also °*dhaḥa*), AV.

Śēvya, mfn. dear (as a friend), RV.

शेवरक *śevaraka*, m. N. of an Asura, Kathās.

शेवल *śēvala*, mfn. (√*i*, *śi*) slimy (?), AV. i, 11, 4; m. (?) in comp. forming proper names, Pāp. v, 3, 84; n. (cf. *śaivala*) Blyxa Octandra, L. — **datta**, m. N. of a man, Pāp. v, 3, 84, Sch. **Śēvalāndra-datta**, m. N. of a man, Pāp. ib., Kāś.

Śēvalika, m. (an endearing form) for *śēvala-datta*, Pāp. v, 3, 84.

Śēvalinī, f. (cf. *śaivalinī*) a river, L.

Śēvaliya or °*ila*, m. = *śēvalika*, Pāp. v, 3, 84.

Śēvāla, m. n. Blyxa Octandra, Dharmasārn. — **ghosha**, n. N. of a mountain, Sighās.; (f), f. spikenard, L.

Śēvālī, ind. (with √*kṛi* &c.) g. *ūry-ādi*.

शेषियत *śeṣiyata*, °*ta-vat*. See √*i*, *śi*.

शेषीयमान *śeṣīyamāna*. See √*śvi*.

शेष *śeṣa*, m. n. (fr. √*i*, *śi*) remainder, that which remains or is left, leavings, residue (pl. 'all the others'), surplus, balance, the rest (*śeṣe*, loc. 'for the rest,' 'in all other cases'; *śeṣe rātrau*, 'during the rest of the night'; *mama śeṣam asti*, 'there remains something to happen to me'); that which has to be supplied (e.g. any word or words which have been omitted in a sentence; *iti śeṣah*, 'so it was left to be supplied,' a phrase commonly used by Comm. in supplying any words necessary to elucidate the text); that which is saved or spared or allowed to escape (nom. with √*as* or √*bhū*, 'to be spared'; *śeṣam √kṛi*, 'to spare,' 'allow to escape'; *śeṣam avdp*, 'to escape'), Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; remaining (used as an adj. at the end of adj. comp. [f. *ā*], cf. *kathā-ś*, *kṛitya-ś*), AitBr. &c. &c.; remaining out of or from, left from (with abl. or loc., e.g. *prayātebhyo ye śeṣhāḥ*, 'the persons left out of those who had departed'; but mostly ifc. after a pp. in comp., e.g. *bhukta-śeṣa*, 'remaining from a meal,' 'remnant of food'; *kata-śeṣhāḥ*, 'those left out of the slain,' 'the survivors' &c.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; end, issue, conclusion, finish, result, RV. 77, 15; last, last-mentioned, Rājāt.; a supplement, appendix, Nir. iii, 13; a keepsake, token of remembrance, Daś.; secondary matter, accident, KātyŚr., Sch.; death, destruction, W.; m. N. of a celebrated mythological thousand-headed serpent regarded as the emblem of eternity (whence he is also called An-anta, 'the infinite,' in the Vishnu-Purāṇa) head the serpents Vāsuki and Takshaka are described as sons of Kadru, but in one place Śeṣha alone is called king of the Nāgas or snakes inhabiting Patāla, while elsewhere Vāsuki also is described as king of the Nāgas and Takshaka of the serpents; the thousand-

headed Śeṣha is sometimes represented as forming the couch and canopy of Viṣṇu whilst sleeping during the intervals of creation, sometimes as supporting the seven Pātālas with the seven regions above them and therefore the entire world; he is said to have taught astronomy to Garga; according to some legends he became incarnate in Bala-rāma, q.v.), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c. (RTL. 105; 112; 232, n. 1); N. of one of the Prajā-patis, R.; VP.; of a Muni, MW.; (also with *ācārya*, *dikṣhita*, *śāstrin* &c.) of various authors (cf. below); of one of the mythical elephants that support the earth, L.; a kind of metre, L.; (*ā*), f. pl. the remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and afterwards distributed amongst the worshippers and attendants (sg. 'a garden made of the remains of flowers'), MBh.; R. &c.; (*ī*), f. N. of a woman, Cat.; n., see above.

—**kamalākara**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **karaṇa**, n. the leaving a remnant of (comp.), PārGr.; the doing what remains to be done, MW. — **kṛita**, mfn, unfinished, undone, MBh. — **kṛāla**, m. the time of end or death, W. — **kṛishṇa**, m. (also with *paṇḍita*) N. of various authors, Cat. — **kṛiyā**, f. the remainder of a ceremony, Baudh. — **govinda**, m. (with *paṇḍita*) N. of an astronomer, Cat. — **cakrapāṇi**, m. N. of a grammarian, ib. — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of a poem. — **jāti**, f. (in alg.) assimilation of residue, reduction of fractions of residues or successive fractional remainders, Lil. — **tas**, ind. otherwise, else, R. — **tā**, see *āyuh* — *lāvanya-śeṣatā* — **tva**, n. the state of being a remainder (*śva*, 'by the remainder, in every other case'), Bhpr.; KātyŚr., Sch.; all that is left, residue, MW.; secondariness, Jaim.; Bādar.; *vicāra*, m. N. of a Vedānta wk. — **deva**, m. the serpent Śeṣha (worshipped) as a god, Pāncār. — **dharma**, m. N. of a ch. of the Hari-vaṇṣa. — **nāga**, m. the serpent Śeṣha (see above); N. of the mythical author of the Paramārtha-sāra, Cat. — **nārāyaṇa**, m. N. of the author of the Sūkti-ratnākara (a Comm. on the Mahā-bhāṣya; also with *paṇḍita*). — **pati**, m. a superintendent, manager, L. — **bhāga**, m. the rest or remaining part, W. — **bhāva**, m. the being a remainder, KātyŚr. — **bhuḥ**, mfn. one who eats leavings, Mn.; BhP. — **bhūta**, mfn. being left, remaining, ŚāṅkhŚr.; being secondary or accidental, Jaim., Sch.; (m.c. for *śeṣa-bh*) being (i.e. 'as if being, as it were') a garland of flowers (cf. *śeṣā*, f.), Mjich. x, 44. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, m. 'having the serpent-demon Śeṣha for ornament', N. of Viṣṇu, Cat. — **bhojana**, n. the eating of leavings, eating the remnant of food (after feeding the family-guests &c.), W. — **bhojin**, mfn. — **bhuḥ**, Āpast. — **rakṣhaṇa**, n. taking care that an undertaking is brought to a conclusion, W. — **ratnākara**, m. N. of the author of the Sāhitya-ratnākara (a Comm. on the Gīta-govinda). — **rātri**, f. the last watch of the night, W. — **rāma-candra**, m. N. of a Scholiast on the Nāishadhya-carita, Cat. — **rūpin**, mfn. appearing to be secondary, Sarvad. — **vat**, mfn. left alive, spared, MBh.; characterized by an effect or result (sometimes applied in logic to a *posteriori* reasoning), Nyāyas. — **vākya-rtha-candrikā**, f. N. of a Vedānta wk. — **vistāra-pāṇḍu**, mfn. pale in its remaining surface (said of a cloud), Megh. — **sarīra**, n. the remainder (i.e. all the other parts) of the body, MW. — **sārāga-dhara**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śeṣhin** (ibc.), secondary and primary matter; (*śhi*)-*tva*, n., *bhāva*, m. the being secondary and p^o m^o, secondariness and primariness, Madhus. — **samhitā**, f. N. of wk. — **samgraha-nāma-mālā**, f., **samgraha-sā-rōddhāra**, m. N. of supplements to Hema-candra's Abhidhāna-cintāmaṇi. — **samuccaya-tikā**, f., **homa-prayoga**, m. N. of wks. **śeṣāṅka-gaṇanā**, f. N. of an astron. wk. by Kamalākara. **śeṣādri**, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. **śeṣādhikāriya**, mfn. belonging to the section *śeṣha*, Pāp. vii, 3, 48. **śeṣānanta**, m., **śeṣānanda**, m. N. of two authors, Cat. **śeṣāṇa**, n. leavings of a meal &c. W. **śeṣbāryā**, f. N. of a metrical introduction to the Vedānta by Śeṣha-nāga; *vyākhyāna*, n. N. of wk. **śeṣhāvacyāna**, n. gathering up remnants, collecting what remains, MW. **śeṣhāvasthā**, f. the last state or condition of life, old age, W. **śeṣhāhi**, m. the serpent Śeṣha (see above), Pāncād.; N. of a teacher (also called Nāgēvara), Cat.

śeṣhaka, m. the serpent Śeṣha, Pāncār.

śeṣhaṇa, n. a partic. term (in gambling), AV.

śeṣhas, n. offspring, RV.

śeṣhin, mfn. having (little) remainder (i.e. constituting the 'chief matter' or 'main point'), Sarvad.

śeṣhi-√bhū, P. *bhavati*, to be left, remain over, Bālar.

śeṣhya, mfn. to be left or ignored or neglected, Kathās.

शै *śai*, v.l. for *śyai* and *śrai*.

शैक्यतायानि *śaikyatāyani*, m. patr. fr. *śi-kayata*, g. *tikādi*.

शैकि *śaikī*, m. (only pl.) a patron., Pravar.

शैक्य *śaikya*, mfn. (fr. *śikya*) suspended in the loop of a yoke (or m. 'a kind of sling', MBh. ii, 1916), Up. v, 16, Sch.; damasked (?), MBh.; pointed (for *śaikhya*), MW. **śaikyāyasa**, mfn. made of damasked steel, MBh.; *-maya*, mfn. (ī) n. id., ib.

शैक्ष *śaiksha*, mfn. (ī) n. (fr. *śikshā*) in accordance with right teaching or with rule, correct, MBh.; m. a young Brāhman pupil studying with his preceptor, one who has recently begun to repeat the Veda, L.

śaikshika, mfn. familiar with the Śikshā (q.v.), L.

śaikshya, mfn. (v.l. for *śaiksha*) conformable to right teaching or to rule, correct, MBh.; n. learning, skill, MW. — **guṇa-krama**, mfn. possessing skill and cleverness and dexterity, ib.

शैक्षित *śaikshita*, m. metr. fr. *śikshita*, Pāp. iv, 1, 113, Sch.

शैक्ष *śaikha*, m. (fr. *śikhā*) the offspring of an outcaste Brāhman, Mn. x, 21.

śaikshāyani, m. metron. fr. *śikhā*, g. *tikādi*.

śaikshāvata, m. patr. fr. *śikhā-vat*, Pāp. v, 3, 118; pl. and (ī), f., ib.

śaikshāvatyā, m. a king of the Śaikshāvata, ib.; N. of a Brāhman, MBh.

śaikshya, mfn. (cf. *śaikya*) pointed, spiked, MW.

शैखण्ड *śaikhaṇḍa*, mfn. (fr. *śikhaṇḍin*), Pāp. vi, 4, 144, Vartt. 1.

śaikhaṇḍi, m. patr. fr. *śikhaṇḍin*, MBh.

śaikhaṇḍina (fr. *śikhaṇḍin*), g. *śuvāst-ādi*; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

शैखरिक *śaikharika*, m. (fr. *śekhara*) Achyranthes Aspera, Car.

śaikhareya, m. id., L.

शैखिन *śaikhina*, mfn. (fr. *śikhin*) relating to or coming from or produced by a peacock, Suśr.

शैग्रव *śaigra*, m. (fr. *sigru*) a patr., g. *biddi*; n. the fruit of Moringa Pterygosperma, g. *plakshādi*.

शैघ्र *śaighra*, n. (fr. *śighra*) swiftness, velocity, R.; Kām.; mfn. (in astron.) relating to a conjunction; (with or *scil. phala*, n.) the equation of the second epicycle, Śūryas.

śaighrya, n. swiftness, rapidity, velocity, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (in astron.) = preceding.

शैतिकय *śaitikaksha*, m. patr. fr. *śiti-kaksha* (-*pāncāleyāḥ*, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2, 37).

शैतिबāheya, m. metron. fr. *śiti-bāhu*, Pāp. iv, 1, 135, Sch.

शैतोप *śaitoshma* or *°man*, n. pl. (fr. *śīta + ūshman*) N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

शैत्य *śaitya*, n. (fr. *śīta*) coldness, frigidity, cold, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. — **māya**, mfn. (ī) n. consisting in coldness, causing frost (-*tva*, n.), Sāh.

śaityāyasa, m. N. of a grammarian, TPāt.

शैथिलिक *śaithilika*, mfn. (fr. *śithila*) loose, lax, slack, idle, Lalit.

śaithilya, n. looseness, laxity, Hariv.; R. &c.; flaccidity, Suśr.; decrease, diminution, smallness, weakness, relaxation, remission, depression (of the mind), unsteadiness, vacancy (of gaze), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; negligence (in comp.), Campak.; relaxation of rule or connection, W.; dilatoriness, inattention, MW.

शैनेय *śaineya*, m. (fr. *śini*) patr. of Satyaka or Satyaki (the charioteer of Kṛishna, represented as having destroyed numerous Dasyus), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; pl. the descendants of Śini (a branch of the Yādavas), ib.; (*°yā*), w.r. for *śyaineyā*, MaitrS.

śainya, m. a patr., ĀśvŚr.; pl. the descendants of Śini (who became Brāhmins, though originally of the Kshatriya race), Pur.

शैषय *śaīpatha*, m. a patr., Pravar.

शैषालिक *śaīphālīka*, mfn. (fr. *śēphālī* or *°likā*) made of the Vitex Negundo, Pat.

शैव *śaiba*, mfn. (also written *śaiva*) inhabited by Śibis, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 2, 52; 69; (ī), f. (of *śaībaya*), Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 1, 73.

śaibika, mfn. (fr. *śibikā*), g. *chattrādi* (Kāś.).

śaibya, mfn. (often-written *śaīva*) relating or belonging to the Śibis, AitBr.; m. a descendant of Śibi or a king of the Śibis, PrāśUp.; MBh. &c.; N. of one of the four horses of Viṣṇu, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; (*ā*), f. (cf. under *śaiba*) N. of various princesses, MBh.; Caṇḍ.; of a river, MBh.

शैवल *śaibala*, *°bāla*. See *śaivala*, *°vāla*.

शैम्य *śaimbha*, mfn. (fr. *śimba*) relating or belonging to leguminous plants (such as pulse &c.), KātyŚr., Sch.

शैरस *śairasa*, n. (fr. *śiras*) the head of a bedstead, Car.

śairasi, m. patr. fr. *śiras*, g. *bāhv-ādi*.

शैरिक *śairika* (cf. *sairika*), m. N. of a man, Cat.

śairin (?), m. N. of a man, Pravar.

शैरीयक *śairiyaka* or *śaireyaka*, m. Barleria Cristata (a kind of shrub), W.

शैरीष *śairīsha*, m. (fr. *śirisha*) coming from the Acacia Sirissa, Suśr.; having the colour of Acacia Sirissa, VarBṛS.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

śairīshaka, mfn., g. *arihaṇḍi*; (prob.) n. N. of a place, Divyāv.

śairīshi, m. patr. of the Rishi Sa-vedas (q.v.), RAnukr.

śairīshika, mfn., g. *kumudādi*.

शैरिषाय *śairishaghātya*, n. (fr. *śirsha-ghātin*), g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

शैरिषेदिक *śairishacchedika*, mfn. (fr. *śirsha-ccheda*) one who deserves to have his head cut off, Pāp. v, 1, 65.

शैरिषय *śairishāyana*, mfn. (fr. *śirsha*), g. *pakṣhādi*.

śairīshika. See *caranta*-°.

śairīsha, mfn. (fr. *śirsha*), g. *saṃkṣādi*.

शैल *śaila*, mfn. (ī) n. (fr. *śīlā*) made of stone, stony, rocky, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; stone-like, rigid (with *āsana*, n. a partic. manner of sitting), Cat.; m. (īc. f. *ā*) a rock, crag, hill, mountain (there are seven [or, accord. to some, eight] mythical mountain ranges separating the divisions of the earth, viz. *Nishadha*, *Hema-kūṭa*, *Nīla*, *Śveta*, *Śrīngim*, *Mālyavat*, *Gandha-mādana*, VP.), Mu.; MBh. &c.; N. of the number 'seven', Gaṇit.; a dike, MW.; (*ā*), f. N. of a nun, Divyāv.; (*ī*), f., see below; n. (only L.) benzoin or storax; bitumen; a sort of collyrium. — **śatakā**, m. the brow of a hill, slope of a mountain, W. — **kanyā**, f. 'daughter of the m^o' (Himālaya), N. of Pārvatī, Hariv. — **kampin**, mfn. shaking m^o; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a Dīnava, Hariv. — **kūṭa**, m. a m^o-copse, a ticket on a hill, MW. — **kūṭa**, m. n. a m^o-peak, VarBṛS. — **gandha**, n. a kind of sandal, L. — **garbhābhvā**, f. a kind of medicinal substance, L. — **gāthā**, f. pl. N. of a collection of hymns, Divyāv. — **guru**, mfn. as heavy as a mountain, Ragh.; m. 'chief of m^os', N. of the Himālaya, Kum. — **ja**, mfn. m^o-born, R.; niade of stone, Hcat.; m. orn. a kind of lichen, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of various plants (= *śiṅha-pīppalī*, *gaja-pīpp* &c.), L.; N. of Durgā, MW.; n. bitumen, L.; benzoin or storax, W.; (*-jā*)-*mantrin*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **jana**, m. a person inhabiting m^os, a mountaineer, W. — *jāṭā*, f. a kind of pepper, L.; Scindapsus Officinalis, L. — **tanayā**, f. = *kanyā*, Kathās. — *tāla*, m. 'father of Pārvatī', the Himālaya, Dhūrtan. — **tas**, ind. (= *śailat*) from or than a m^o, MW. — *tā*, f. (ŚārngP.) or *-tva*, n. (MBh.) the condition of a m^o. — **dhutirī**, f. = *kanyā*, Kathās. — **dhanyavan**, m. 'having a bow of rock', N. of Śiva, L. — **dhara**, m. 'mountain-holder', N. of Kṛishna, Dhanamj. — **dhātu**, m. a mineral, Hariv.; *-ja*, n. a kind of mineral resin, L. — **niryāsa**, m. 'rock-exudation', id., L.; storax, benzoin, L. — **pati**, m. 'mountain-lord', the Himālaya, W. — **rattra**, m.

Aegle Marmelos, L. — *patha*, m. ā m° path, Rājāt.; N. of a man, Cat. (w.r. *-yatha*). — *putri*, f. = *-kanyā*, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; N. of the Ganges, R. — *pura*, n. N. of a town, Kathās. — *pushpa*, n. bitumen, Suśr. — *pūṣṭārya*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *pratimā*, f. a stone image, idol made of stone, Mṛicch. — *prastha*, m. n. a mountain-plain, plateau, R. — *bāhu*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh. — *bija*, m. 'having stony seeds', the marking-nut plant, L. — *bhitti*, f. an instrument for breaking or cutting stones, L. — *bhedā*, m. Coleus Scutellaroides, Suśr. — *maya*, mf(i)n. made or consisting of stone, Hariv.; R. &c. — *malli*, f. a kind of plant (commonly called *Koraiyā*), Bhpr. — *mūla*, n. a kind of Zerumbet (= *kacora*), Suśr. — *mṛiga*, n. a wild goat, MBh. — *yatha*, w.r. for *-patha*. — *randhra*, n. 'mountain-hole', a cavern, cave, Ragh. — *rāj*, m. 'king of m's', N. of the Himalāya, R. — *rāja*, m. id., Kāv.; N. of Indra-killā, MW.; *-duhitṛi*, f. patr. of Pārvaṭi, Cat.; *-sutā*, f. id., R.; patr. of Gaṅgā, ib. — *rugṇa*, mfn. crushed by m's, Ragh. — *vaṇo-papanna*, mfn. possessed of m's and woods, MW. — *vara*, m. 'best of m's', N. of the Himalāya, R. — *valkalā*, f. a kind of medicinal substance, L. — *vālukā* (h), w.r. for *sālavat*, Hariv.; Bhpr. — *vāsa*, m. a m°-habitation, MW. — *śikhara*, m. n. the peak of a m°, Kāv.; Hit. — *śikhā*, f. the top of a m°, a kind of metre, Piṅg. — *śibira*, n. 'rock-entrenched', the ocean, L. — *śṛiṅga*, n. a m°-peak, MBh. — *śekhara*, m. id., Kpr.; Kuval. — *samdhī*, m. a valley, L. — *sambhava*, n. 'rock-produced', bitumen, L. — *sambhūta*, n. red chalk, L. — *sarva-jña*, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. — *sāra*, mfn. hard as a rock, Ragh.; Kusum. — *sutā*, f. = *-kanyā*, Kum.; Kathās.; a kind of plant (= *mahā-jyotiṣ-matī*), L.; *-kānta*, m. 'husband of Pārvaṭi', N. of Śiva, Kathās.; *-carana-rāga-yoni*, mfn. produced by the colour of P's feet, MW.; *-pati*, m. = *-sūtā-kānta*, VarBrS. — *setu*, m. a stone embankment, stone bridge, Rājāt. — *śailāṅsa* or *śa-deśa*, m. N. of a country, MW. — *śailākhyā*, n. 'having the name Śaila', bitumen, L. — *śailāgra*, n. a mountain top, L. — *śailāṅga* or *ga-deśa*, m. N. of a country, MW. — *śailā-ja*, n. bitumen, L. (w.r. for *śaila-ja*). — *śailāta*, n. a mountaineer, wild hill tribesman, W.; a lion, L.; a Kirāta, L.; = *devalaka*, L.; crystal, L. — *śailādharma*, f. 'm°-support', the earth, L. — *śailādhipa*, m. 'king of m's', N. of the Himalāya, MW. — *śailādhirāja*, m. id.; *-tanayā*, f. 'daughter of Himālaya', N. of Pārvaṭi, Kāv. — *śailābha*, mfn. m°-like, high as a m°, MBh.; R.; m. N. of a being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh. — *śailālaya*, m. N. of a king, ib. — *śailāsana*, mfn. = next, Car.; *śālavat*, mfn. made of stone or of wood of Terminalia tomentosa, Suśr. — *śailāsā*, f. N. of Pārvaṭi, L. — *śailāhva*, n. 'having the name Śaila', bitumen, L. — *śailāndra*, m. the chief or lord of m's (esp. as N. of the Himālaya), R.; MärkP.; *-jā*, f. N. of the Gaṅgā, L.; *-duhitṛi*, f. 'daughter of Himālaya', N. of Pārvaṭi and of Gaṅgā, ib.; *-sutā*, f. id., Sighās.; *-stha*, m. a birch tree, L. — *śailēśa*, m. 'lord of m's', N. of the Himalāya, L. — *śailā*, n. a Līṅga, Cat. — *śailēśy-avasthā*, f. (with Jainas) the last stage of an ascetic's life, Śil. — *śailōdā*, f. N. of a river, MBh.; R. — *śailōdbhavā*, f. a species of small *pāshāṇa-bhedin*, MW.

Śailaka, n. bitumen, VarBrS.; benzoin or storax, W. — *Śailāvatya*, m. a proper N., MW. — *Śailika*, m. N. of a people, MärkP.; n. bitumen &c., L.

1. *Śailī*, f. (for 2. see col. 2) hardness, stoniness, W. (cf. *śailya*).

Śailēya, mfn. rocky, stony, mountain-like, hard, Pāṇ. v, 3, 102; produced in mountains or rocks, W.; m. n. bitumen (of various kinds), Kāv.; VarBrS.; Suśr.; benzoin, L.; a kind of lichen, L.; a bee, L.; a lion, L.; (ī), f. patr. of Pārvaṭi, L.; n. Anethum Graveolens, L.; rock-salt, L. — *gandhi*, mfn. smelling of bitumen, fragrant with benzoin &c., W.

Śailēyaka, n. bitumen, benzoin &c., Suśr.; VarBrS.

Śailēyika, mfn. relating to bitumen &c., MW. — *Śailya*, mfn. rocky, stony, hard, ib.; n. (cf. 1. *śailī*) rockiness, stoniness, hardness, ib.

शैलद *śailāda*, m. (fr. *śilāda*) a patr., Cat.

शैलदी *śailādī*, m. (fr. id.) patr. of Nandin (one of Śiva's attendants), VāmP.

शैलाल *śailāla*, n. a work composed by Śilālin, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 110, Sch.

1. *Śailālī*, m. (fr. *śilālin*) N. of a teacher, ŚBṛ. 2. *Śailālī*, in comp. for *śailālin*. — *brāhmana*, n. N. of a Brāhmaṇa, ĀpŚr. — *yuva*, m. a young actor or dancer, Hcar.

Śailālin, m. (pl.) the school of Śilālin, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 110; (sg.) an actor, dancer, L. (cf. *śailūsha*).

शैलिक *śailika*, m. = *sarva-līṅgin*, L.; n. (fr. *śilika*), g. *purehitāddī*.

शैलिन *śailinā*, m. (fr. *śilina*) N. of a preceptor, ŚBṛ.

Śailinī, m. id., BrĀrUp.

शैली 2. *śailī*, f. (fr. *śila*; for 1. see col. 1) habit, custom, manner of acting or living, practice, usage, Kāv.; Kathās.; a special or particular interpretation (esp. a concise explanation of a grammatical aphorism), L. — *jūṣṭapaka*, n. N. of wk.

शैलत *śailūta*, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, R. (v. l. for *kolūka*).

शैलपथ *śailūśa*, m. (said to be fr. *śilūsha*) an actor, public dancer, tumbler &c., VS. &c. &c.; the leader of a band, one who beats time (= *tāla-dhāraka*), L.; a rogue, L.; Aegle Marmelos, Bhpr.; N. of a Gandharva king, MBh.; R.; (pl.) of a people, MärkP.; (ī), f. an actress, female dancer, MBh.

Śailūśhaka, mfn. inhabited by actors &c., g. *rājanyāddī*; m. = *śailūsha*, MW.

Śailūśhi, m. patr. of the Vedic Rishi Kulmala-barhisha, RAnukr.

Śailūśhika, m. and (ī), f. = *śailūsha*, °śhī, Prāyaśc.

शैलेश्वर *śaileśvara* (?), m. (prob. w.r. for *śaile-śaya*) N. of a man (pl. his family), Pravar.

शैव 1. *śaiva*, mf(i)n. (fr. *śiva*) relating or belonging or sacred to the god Śiva, coming or derived from Śiva, R.; Kathās.; Pur. &c.; m. patr. fr. *śiva*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 112; 'a worshipper or follower of Śiva', N. of one of the three great divisions of modern Hindūism (the other two being the Vaiṣṇavas and Śāktas, qq.vv.); the Śaivas identify Śiva—rather than Brahmā and Viṣṇu—with the Supreme Being and are exclusively devoted to his worship, regarding him as the source and essence of the universe as well as its disintegrator and destroyer; the temples dedicated to him in his reproducing and vivifying character [as denoted by the Līṅga, q.v.] are scattered all over India; the various sects of Śaivas are described in RTL, 86 &c.; a particular religious rite in honour of Durgā (consisting of devout meditation and prostration of the body), MW.; the thorn-apple, L.; a kind of plant (= *vasuka*), L.; (with Jainas), N. of the fifth black Vāsudeva, L.; (ī), f. N. of the goddess Minasā, Cat.; n. auspiciousness, welfare, prosperity, BhP.; N. of a Śāstra and of a Tantra and of a Purāṇa (see below). — *kaipadraka*, m. N. of a wk. by Appaya Dikṣita. — *tattva-prakāśa*, m. — *tattvāmṛta*, n. — *tantra*, n. N. of wks. — *tā*, f. devotion to or worship of Śiva, Rājāt. — *tātparya-samgraha*, m. N. of wk. — *darsana*, n. the Śaiva philosophy, RTL, 89; N. of the 7th ch. of the Sarva-darśana-samgraha. — *dharma-maṇḍana*, n. N. of a wk. on Dharma. — *magara*, n. N. of a town, Cat. — *nava-daśa-prakarana*, n. — *pañcaka*, n. — *paribhāṣā*, f. N. of wks. — *purāṇa*, n. N. of a Purāṇa (= *śiva-pō*, q.v.). — *pūjā-vidhāna*, n. — *bhāṣya*, n. N. of wks. — *vāyaviya-purāṇa*, n. N. of a Purāṇa. — *vaishnava*, n. N. of a Vedānta wk.; *-pratishṭhā-prayoga*, n. — *matamāṇḍana*, n. — *vāda*, m. — *vādārtha*, m. N. of wks. — *śāstra*, n. — *sarvasya*, n. — *sarvasva-sāra*, m. — *siddhānta-dīpikā*, f. — *siddhānta-śekhara*, m. — *siddhānta-samgraha*, m. — *siddhānta-sāra*, m. — *siddhānta-sāravālī*, f. N. of wks. — *Śaivāgama*, m. — *Śaivāṣṭaka*, n. — *Śaivāhnikā*, n. N. of wks.

2. *Śaiva*, Vṛiddhi form of *śiva* in comp. — *gava*, m. (fr. *śiva-gu*) N. of a Gotra or family, ĀśvŚr. — *pāsupata*, mfn. relating to Śiva Paśupati, Cat.; m. a worshipper of Śō P, Prabh. — *pura*, mfn. (fr. *śiva-pura*), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 109, Sch. — *rūpya*, mfn. (fr. *śiva-rūpa*), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 106, Sch. — *Śaivāyana*, m. patr. fr. *śiva*, g. *aiśvādi*. — *Śaivī*, m. patr. fr. *śiva*, Pravar.

Śaivya, mfn. (cf. *śaibya*) relating or belonging to Śiva &c., W.

शैव 3. *śaiva*, n. a kind of aquatic plant, Blyxa Octandra, L.

Śaivāla, m. n. (īfc. f. ā; cf. *śeṇala*), Blyxa Octandra (a kind of duck-weed or green moss-like plant growing in pools and often alluded to in poetry), MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a mountain, R.; of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; (pl.) of a people, MBh. (C. *śaibāla*); n. the (fragrant) wood of Cerasus Puddum (used in medicine), L. — *vat*, mfn. = next, Ragh.

Śaivalita, mfn. covered with Śaivāla plants, g. *tārakādi*.

Śaivalin, mfn. id., Śiś.; (īnī), f. a river, L.

Śaivalya, mf(ā)n. = prec. nifi., ShadvBr. (v. l. *śipalya*).

Śaivāla, n. the Śaivāla plant, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. N. of a mountain, MärkP.; (pl.) of a people, MBh.; VP. — *vajra*, n. a kind of steel, L.

Śaivālaka (īfc.) = the above plant, Śṛiṅgār.; m. N. of a mountain, Sighās.

Śaivālin, mfn. = *śaivalin*, Bhām.

Śaivāliya, Nom. P. °yati, to resemble the Śaivāla plant, Vās., Introd.

शैव 4. *śaiva*, w.r. for *śaiba*.

शैवाकवि *śaivākavi*, m. patr. fr. *śivāku*, g. *bāhu-ādi*.

शैशव *śaishava*, mfn. (fr. *śiśu*) childish, Viddh.; m. a patr., Prav.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh.; n. childhood, infancy, pupillage, the period under age (i.e. under sixteen), Mn.; MBh. &c.; childishness, stupidity, Prasannar.; N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — *yauvaniya*, mfn. representing childhood and youth, Naish.

Śaishavya, n. childhood, infancy, Sarvad. (prob. w.r. for *śaishava*).

शैशिक *śaishika*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

शैशिर *śaishirā*, mf(i)n. (see *śisira*) relating or belonging to the Śisira or cool season, AV. &c. &c.; composed by Śisira, Cat.; m. N. of a teacher and founder of a supposed Śākhā of the Rīg-veda, ib.; of a mountain, MBh.; of a dark kind of Cātaka bird, L. — *śākhā*, f. N. of a Śākhā of the Rīg-veda, (perhaps only a subdivision of the Śākala), Cat. — *śaishirāstra*, mfn. having cold weapons (as the moon in fighting with the Daityas), Hariv. (v. l. *śisirāstra*).

Śaishirāyana, m. patr. fr. *śisira*, Hariv. (v. l. *śisirāyana*).

Śaishiri, m. (patr. fr. id.) N. of a teacher of the White Yajur-veda, ĀśvŚr.

Śaishirika, mfn. one who studies or knows Śisira, g. *vasantāddī*.

Śaishirīya, mfn. relating or belonging to Śaishiri, g. *gahādī* (accord. to some 'to be performed in the cool season'). N. of one of the seven Śākala texts, Cat. — *śākhā*, f. a subordinate branch of the Śākala-śākhā, ib.

Śaishirīyaka, mfn. = *śaishirīya*, ib.

Śaishireya, m. patr. of a teacher, ib.

शैशुनाग *śaishunāga*, m. patr. fr. *śiśu-nāga*; (pl.) Śiśunāga and his descendants, VP.

Śaishunāri (Hcar.) and *Śaishunālī* (Vās., Introd.), m. (prob.) w.r. for *śaishupālī*.

Śaishupāla or *Śaishupālī*, m. patr. fr. *śiśu-pāla*, MBh.

Śaishumāra, mfn. relating or belonging to Śiśumāra, BhP.

शैश्य *śaishya*, m. (fr. *śisna*; scil. *bhoga*) sexual enjoyment, BhP.

शैष *śaisha*, m. (? for *śaisa*; see *śaishirā* above) the cool season, L.

शैषिक *śaishika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *śesha*) relating to the remainder, holding good in the remaining cases (but only now and not in previous cases), Kār. on Pāṇ.; Śiś., Sch. &c.; (ī), f. (with *śashṭhi*) the genitive case taught in Pāṇ. ii, 3, 50 (in the rule *śashṭhi śeshe*), Nyāyas., Sch.

शैषिर *śaishiri*, w.r. for *śaishiri* (q.v.)

शैषोपाध्यायिका *śaiṣhyopādhyāyikā*, f. (fr. *śiṣhya* + *upādhyāya*) the relation between pupil and teacher, Pāṇ. v, 1, 133, Sch.

शैसीक *śaiśika* and *śaiśita*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

शो *śo* (cf. √1. *śi*), cl. 3. P. *ā. śiśati*, *śiśite* (accord to Dhātup. xxvi, 36 also cl. 4. P. *śyati*, cf. *ni-√śo*; pf. *śaiśau*, Gr.; p. *śaiśān*, AV.; aor. *aiśita*, cf. *saṁ-√śo*; *aiśāt* or *aiśiśit*, Gr.; Prec. *śāyāt*, ib.; fut. *śāṭā*, *śāyati*, ib.; ind. *-śāya*, AV.), to whet, sharpen (Ā. 'one's own' weapons or horns), RV.; AV.; Hariv.: Pass. *śāyate*, Gr.: Caus. *śāyayati*, ib.; Desid. *śiśāsi*, ib.; Intens. *śāśāyate*, *śaiśeti*, *śaiśati*, ib. [? Cf. Gk. *δῆξ* &c.] *śāta*, mfn. See 1. *śāta*, p. 1063, col. 3.

4. *Śitā*, mfn. (for 1. &c. see p. 1069, col. 3) whetted, sharp, RV. &c. &c.; thin, slender, weak, feeble, L.

शोस *śoṣa* (substituted in certain formulas) for *√śaṣ*.

śoṣāmas, *śāvas*, *śāva* (substituted) for *śaṁsāmas*, *sāvas*, *sāva* (cf. *śom*, *śoṣasāvas*), TS.

शोक *śoka*, mfn. (√*śuc*) burning, hot, AV.; (*śōka*), m. (ifc. f. *ā*) flame, glow, heat, RV.; AV.; SBr.; sorrow, affliction, anguish, pain, trouble, grief for (gen. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; Sorrow personified (as a son of Death or of Droṇa and Abhimati), Pur.; (f), f., see below. — *kara*, m. Semecarpus Anacardium, L. (w. r. for *śopha-k*). — *karṣhita*, mfn. harassed by sorrow, agonized with grief, R. — *carcā*, f. 's'-repetition, indulgence in grief, L. — *cchid*, mfn. sorrow-removing, W. — *ja*, mfn. produced by s, MBh. — *tarā*, m(fān), conquering s, SBr. — *dhukha-samanvita*, mfn. affected by s and pain, MW. — *nāśa*, m. 's'-destroying, the Āśoka tree, L. — *nāśana*, mfn. s'-destroying, a remover of grief, R. — *nihata*, mfn. struck down or overcome with s, Mṛicch.; Hit. — *pañka*, m. n. a slough of sorrow, s compared to a quagmire, MBh. — *parāyana*, mfn. wholly given up to s, MBh.; R. — *paripluta*, mfn. overwhelmed with s, MBh. — *pātrātman*, mfn. id. (lit. 'whose soul is a receptacle for s'), Śāk. — *bhāṅga*, m. 's'-break, dissipation or removal of grief, MW. — *bhāra*, m. a weight or burden of s, Mārkaṇḍeya. — *maya*, m(fān), consisting of or full of s, Kathās. — *mīrchita*, mfn. stupefied or stunned by grief, W. — *rugṇa*, mfn. broken down with s, in great distress, R. — *lālāsa*, mfn. entirely given up to s, MBh.; R. — *vat*, mfn. sorrowful, ib. — *varṭavya*, mfn. (fr. √1. *vr̥*) to be involved in or exposed or obnoxious to sorrow, Śāk. (v.l.) — *vikala*, mfn. overwhelmed with s, A. — *vināśana* or *śin*, mfn. destroying or removing sorrow, MBh. — *vivardhana*, mfn. increasing s, ib. — *vin-va*, mfn. afflicted with s, A. — *saṁvigna-mānasa*, mfn. having the heart distracted with s, Bhag. — *samptata*, mfn. consumed by s, R.; *mānasa*, mfn. one whose mind is c by s, MW. — *sāgara*, m. a sea of sorrow, ocean of trouble, R. — *sthāna*, n. any circumstance or occasion of sorrow, MBh.; Hit. — *hārī*, f. a kind of plant (= *vana-barbarikā*), L. (w. r. for *śopha-hārīn*). *śokākula*, mfn. overwhelmed or overcome with s, Nal. *śokāgāra*, m. n. 'lamentation-room,' an apartment to which women retire for weeping, Divyāv. *śokāgni*, n. the fire of s, violent grief, Kāv.; Hit. — *saṁtāpta*, mfn. consumed by the fire of s or grief, W. *śokātiga*, mfn. overcoming s, KathUp. *śokātisāra*, m. diarrhoea produced by s, MW. *śokānala*, m. = *śokāgni*, ib. *śokānūsoka*, n. s' upon s, continual sorrow, R. *śokāntara*, mfn. free from sorrow, BṛāUp. (4-s), SBr. *śokānrita*, mfn. filled with s, MW. *śokāpanuda*, mfn. removing or alleviating s, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 5. *śokāpanoda*, m. removal of s, MW.; mfn. = *kāpanuda*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 5; Vārtt.; m. a remover of grief, teacher of wisdom, W. *śokāpaha*, mfn. destroying or removing sorrow, Vop. *śokāpahartī*, mfn. taking away or removing s, W. *śokābhībhūta*, mfn. afflicted with s, A. *śokārati-bhaya-trāṇa*, n. protection or a protector from s and enemies and danger, Hit. *śokāri*, m. 'sorrow-enemy,' Nauclea Cadamba, L. *śokārta*, mfn. afflicted with s, Hit. *śokārti*, f. visitation or affliction by s, Mālatīm. *śokāviṣṭa*, mfn. filled with s, ib. *śokāveśa*, m. a fit or paroxysm of s, Śāk. *śokāika-maya*, m(fān), consisting of s

only, MW. *śokōtpādana*, mfn. causing sorrow, ib. *śokōdbhava*, mfn. arising from s, W. *śokōn-mathita-cittātman*, mfn. having the thoughts and mind agitated by sorrow, MBh. *śokōpahata*, mfn. afflicted with sorrow, ib.

śoca. See *a-śoca*.

śocana, mfn., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 150; n. (L.) and (ā), f. (Hāsy.) grief, sorrow.

śocaniya, mfn. lamentable, deplorable (n. impers. 'it should be lamented'), Kālid., Rājāt. — *tā*, f. deplorableness, Kunt.

śocayat, m(fānti)n. (fr. Caus.) causing to burn or causing to grieve; (*śocāyanti*), f. pl. 'inflaming,' 'afflicting,' N. of the Apsarases of the Gandharva Kāma, TBr.

śocayitṛi, m. a causer of grief or pain, ib.

śoci, f. flame, glow, AV.; ĀpŚi.

śocitavya, mfn. to be lamented or mourned ('eye, ind. 'when there is reason for lamentation or mourning'), deplorable, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.

śocish, incomp. for *śocis*. — *keśa* (*śocish-*), mfn. 'flame-haired,' having flaming locks (applied to Agni and the sun), RV.; SBr.; m. fire, L. — *mat* (*śocish-*), mfn. flaming, shining, radiant, RV.

śocishtha, mfn. shining very much, most brilliant (said to be superl. of *śukra*), RV.

śocis, n. flame, glow, radiance, light, RV.; AV.; Hariv.; colour, Kpr.; splendour, beauty, BhP.; mfn. shining, brilliant, ib.

śocya, mfn. to be lamented (n. impers.), deplorable, miserable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *tā*, f. deplorableness, miserable condition, Kathās.; = next, MW.

śocyaka, m. a deplorable or miserable person, wretched man, L.

शोकी *śōkī*, f. = *rātri*, night, Naigh. i, 7.

शोटीय *śōṭīya*, n. = *śaṭīya*, valour, heroism, L.

शोठ *śōṭha*. See p. 1081, col. 3.

शोढ *śōḍha*, w. r. for *soḍha*, Kathās.

शोण *śōṇ* (rather Nom. fr. next), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xiii, 13) *śōṇati* (occurring only in pf. *śiṣṇa*), to be or become red, Hcar.; to go, move, approach, Dhātup.

śōṇa, m(fā) or *ṛṇ*, red, crimson, purple, RV. &c. &c.; m. redness, BhP.; fire, L.; Bignonia Indica or a variety of it, L.; red sugar cane, L.; a chestnut or bay horse, L.; the river Sona or Sone (also *ā*, f.; it rises in Gondwana in the district of Nagpore, on the table-land of Amara-kanṭaka, four or five miles east of the source of the Narmadā [Nerbudda], and running first northerly and then easterly for 500 miles falls into the Ganges above Pāṭali-putra or Patnā), MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a partic. ocean, L.; of a man, g. *naḍḍī*; of a prince of the Pañcālas, SBr.; (ā), f., see above; n. blood, L.; red-lead, L. — *karna*, mfn. having red ears, Kāth. — *jhiṇṭikā*, f. a kind of red-flowering Barleria Cristata, L. — *jhiṇṭī*, f. N. of two plants (= *kurabaka* and *kañṭakini*), L. — *tā*, f. redness, Kathās. — *nada*, m. N. of a river, MW. — *pattra*, m. a kind of red-flowering hogweed, L. — *padma*, m. (Gt.) or *maṇa*, n. (L.) a red lotus. — *pura*, n. N. of a well-known town and place of pilgrimage. — *pushpaka*, m. Bauhinia Variegata, Bhpr. — *pushpī*, f. a kind of plant (= *sindūra-p*), L. — *prastha*, v. l. for *śōṇa-p*. — *bhadra*, m. N. of a river, R. — *maṇī* (m. c.), f. a ruby, Sāh. — *ratna*, n. a red gem, ruby, L. — *vajra*, n. a kind of steel, L. — *śālī*, m. red rice, L. — *samgama*, m. 'śōṇa-confluence,' N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage, MW. — *sambhava*, n. the root of long pepper, L. — *haya*, mfn. having red horses (said of Droṇa), MBh. *śōṇadhara*, m(fān), red-lipped, Bhām. *śōṇa-prastha*, g. *māṭādi*. *śōṇambu*, m. 'having crimson water,' N. of one of the seven clouds at the destruction of the world, Cat. *śōṇāśman*, m. a red stone, ruby, Vcar. *śōṇāśva*, mfn. = *śōṇa-haya*, MBh.; m. N. of a son of Rājādhideva, Hariv. *śōṇōttarā*, f. N. of a woman, Mudr. *śōṇōpala*, m. a red stone, MW.; a ruby, Dharmasārm.

śōṇaka, m. Bignonia Indica, Bhpr.

śōṇāka, m. id., VarBṛS.

śōṇāya, Nom. A. *√yate*, to reddens, become red, BhP. *√yita*, mfn. become red, ib.

śōṇita, mfn. red, W.; n. (ifc. f. *ā*) blood (also

pl.), GrŚrS. &c. &c.; the sap of trees, resin, Suśr.; saffron, Bhpr. — *candana*, n. red sandal, L. — *tva*, n. the being blood, bloodiness, MBh. — *pa*, mfn. drinking bl, W.; bl-sucking, MW. — *pāraṇa*, f. a breakfast of bl, Ragh. — *pitta*, n. hemorrhage, Suśr.; — *vat*, mfn. subject to bl, ib. — *pura*, n. N. of the city of the Asura Bāna, Hariv.; Pur. — *priya*, f. N. of a goddess, Sighās. — *bindu-varshin*, mfn. showering drops of blood, MW. — *māṇsa-sāra*, mfn. having blood and flesh for essence, VarBṛS. — *mehin*, mfn. discharging urine mixed with bl, Suśr. — *varnana*, n. description of the properties of blood; *niya*, mfn. relating to that subject, Suśr. — *varshin*, mfn. flowing with bl, Rājāt. — *śar-karā*, f. sugar of honey, L. — *sāhvaya*, mfn. named after bl; (with *pura*), n. = *pura*, Hariv. — *snāta*, mfn. bathed in bl, MW. *śōṇitāksha*, m. 'having blood-shot eyes,' N. of a Rakṣhasa, R. *śōṇitākhyā*, mfn. = *śōṇa-sāhvaya*, BhP. *śōṇitā-digḍha*, mfn. blood-stained, MBh. *śōṇitābhi-shyanda*, m. congestion of bl, Car. *śōṇitābaya*, m. a partic. disease of the bl, L. *śōṇitārbanda*, n. a bloody tumour, Suśr. *śōṇitāśas*, n. 'bl-pustules,' a partic. disease of the eyelid, Suśr.; *śin*, mfn. suffering from the above disease, Up. iv, 195, Sch. *śōṇitāśin*, mfn. drinking blood (fig.), Veiś. *śōṇitāhvaya*, n. 'having name of bl,' saffron, L. *śōṇitōkshita*, mfn. bl-stained, MBh. *śōṇitōt-pala*, n. a red lotus, MW. *śōṇitōtpādaka*, m. a spiller of blood, Mn. iv, 168. *śōṇitōda*, m. N. of a Yaksha, MBh. *śōṇitōpala*, m. 'blood-stone,' a ruby, L. *śōṇitāṅgha*, m. a torrent of blood, MW. *śōṇitīn*. See *vāta-s*.

śōṇiman, m. redness, Kāv.; Kād.; BhP.

śōṇī, f. N. of a town. — *pura-māhātmya*, n. N. of a ch. of the Padma-purāṇa.

śōṇī-√kṛi, P. *-karoti*, to colour blood-red, Hcar.; Kād.

शोण्ड *śōṇḍa*, *śōṇḍī*, w. r. for *śaunḍa*, °*ḍi*.

शोथ *śōṭha*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*; fr. √*śū* = *śvi*) a swelling, tumour, morbid intumescence, dropsy, Suśr. — *kṛit*, m. 'causing swellings' (w. r. for *-hṛit*), Semecarpus Anacardium, L. — *ghnī*, f. 'removing tumours,' Boerhavia Procumbens or Desmodium Gangeticum, L. — *jit*, m. id., Boerhavia Procumbens, L. — *jihma*, m. hogweed, MW. — *roga*, m. 'swelling disease,' dropsy, Bhpr. — *śātra*, m. = *śōṭhāri*, L. — *hṛit*, m. 'tumour-removing,' Semecarpus Anacardium, L. *śōṭhāri*, m. 'enemy of swellings,' Boerhavia Procumbens, L.

śōṭhaka, m. = *śōṭha* above, L.

शोद्धय *śōddhaya*, mfn. (fut. p. p., see √*sudh*) to be cleansed or purified or corrected, MW.

śōḍha, m. purification, cleansing, Vop.; correction, setting right, MW.; payment, ib.; retaliation, ib. — *pattra*, n. a sheet or paper of corrections (cf. *sudhī-p*), ib.

śōḍhaka, m(fān), purificatory, m. a purifier, R.; corrective, MW.; (in arithm. or alg.) 'corrector,' the subtrahend, the quantity to be subtracted from a number (to render it capable of yielding an exact square root), Col.; (*ikā*), f. a red variety of Panicum Italicum, L.; n. a partic. kind of earth (= *kaṇ-kushṭha*), L.

śōḍhana, mfn. cleaning, purifying, cleansing, refining, purgative, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr.; m. the citron tree, L.; Alangium Hexapetalum, L.; (f), f., see below; (*am*), n. the act of cleaning, purifying, correcting, improving, Nir.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; refining (as of metals for chemical or medicinal purposes), W.; a means of purification, Mn.; Suśr.; clearing up, sifting, investigation, examination, correction, Kām.; Hit.; Yājñ., Sch.; payment, acquaintance, W.; justifying, exculpating, R.; expiation, MW.; retaliation, punishment, ib.; removal, eradication, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in arithm.) subtraction, Bijag.; excrement, ordure, ib.; green vitriol, ib.

śōḍhanaka, m. a kind of official or servant in a judge's court (charged with cleaning and keeping it in order), Mṛicch.

śōḍhanī, f. a broom, brush, L.; the indigo plant or = *tāmra-vallī*, L. — *bija*, n. the seed of Croton Jamalgota, L.

śōḍhaniya, mfn. to be cleansed or purified, Kull.; to be discharged or paid, Kathās.; serving for puri-

fication, *Suśr.*; to be corrected, *W.*; to be subtracted, *ib.*; n. a means of cleansing or purifying, *Suśr.*

Sodhayitavya, mfn. (fr. *Caus.*) to be cleansed or purified, *SaddhP.*

Sodhayitrī, mfn. (fr. *id.*) purifying, a purifier, *L.*

Sodhita, mfn. (fr. *id.*) cleansed, purified, refined, corrected &c.; removed, *Kām.*; justified, exculpated, *Mn. viii, 202*; discharged, liquidated (as a debt), *W.*

Sodhin, mfn. cleansing, purifying, *Suśr.*; requiting, settling, *ib.*

Sodhya, mfn. to be cleansed or purified or refined or corrected or improved, *Mn.*; *Yājñ. &c.*; to be discharged, payable, due, *W.*; to be subtracted, *VarBṛS.*, *Sch.*; m. an accused person, one to be tried or cleared, *W.*; n. (in arith.) a constant number to be subtracted, *ib.*

शोनाय *śonāya*, *śonita*, incorrect for *śonāya*, *ṣṇita*.

शोफ *śoṣa*, m. (connected with *√śvi*; *ifc.* f. *ā*; cf. *Suśr.*) intumescence, morbid swelling, tumour, *Suśr.*; *Kathās.* — **ghnī**, f. 'removing swellings', *Desmodium Gangeticum*, *L.*; a Punar-nava with red flowers, *L.* — **nāṣana**, m. *id.*, a kind of plant (= *nīla*), *L.*; (*f.*) *Boerhavia Procumbens*, *L.* — **hārin**, m. *id.*, *Ocimum Pilosum*, *L.* — **hrit**, m. *id.*, *Semecarpus Anacardium*, *L.* **Śophāri**, m. 'enemy of swellings', a kind of bulbous plant, *L.*

Śophita, mfn. afflicted with tumours or swellings, *Bhadrab.*

Śophita, mfn. having tumours, subject to swellings, *id.*, *Car.*

शोभ *śobha*, mfn. (fr. *√śubh*) bright, brilliant, handsome, *W.*; m. N. of a man, *Rājat.*; (pl.) of a class of gods, *L.*; of a class of heretics, *L.*; lustre (in comp. for *śobhā*, q. v.) — **kṛit**, m. causing lustre, beautifying, *W.*; the 36th (or 37th) year of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years (cf. *śubha-kṛit*), *VarBṛS.*; w. r. for *śoṭha-kṛit*, *L.* — **jāta**, m. 'lustre-born', N. of a prince, *Buddh.*

Śobhaka, mfn. (*ikā*) n. brilliant, beautiful, *Naish.*; m. N. of a man, *Rājat.*

Śobhātha, m. splendour, *SV.*

Śobhanā, mfn. (*ā* or *ī*) n. brilliant, splendid, beautiful (at end of comp. = 'beautiful by reason of'), *ŚBr.*; *Kauś.*; *MBh. &c.*; excellent, glorious, magnificent, distinguished in or by (instr. or comp.), *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.*; (*ifc.*) superior to, better than, *BhP.*; propitious, auspicious, *VarBṛS.*; *Rājat.*; virtuous, moral (see comp.); correct, right, *Sarvad.*; m. N. of Agni at the *Śuṅgā-karman*, *Gṛihyas.*; of *Śiva*, *MBh.*; a burnt offering for auspicious results, *W.*; the fifth of the *astron. Yogas*, *L.*; a planet, *L.*; the eleventh year of Jupiter's cycle, *MW.*; (*ā*), f. a beautiful woman (often in voc.), *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.*; turmeric, *L.*; the yellow pigment *Go-rocanā*, *L.*; N. of one of the *Mātṛis* attending on *Skanda*, *MBh.*; (*am*), n. the act of adorning, causing to look beautiful, *MW.*; an ornament (see *kārṇa-ś*); anything propitious or auspicious, welfare, prosperity, *R.*; *Pur.*; moral good, virtue, *ib.*; brilliance, *MW.*; a lotus, *L.*; tin, *L.*; (with *Kāśyapasya*) N. of a *Sāman*, *ĀrshBr.* — **vati**, f. N. of a town, *W.* — **vāha**, mfn. having splendid carriers or horses, *MW.* — **vyūha** (?), m. N. of a scholar, *Buddh.*

Śobhanācarita, n. virtuous practice, *ib.*

Śobhanaka, m. *Moringa Pterygosperma*, *L.*

Śobhanika, m. a kind of actor (v. l. *śaubhika*), *Pat. on Pāp. iii, 1, 26*, *Vārt. 15*.

Śobhaniya, mfn. to be beautified or adorned, *MW.*; beautiful, splendid, *Kāraṇḍ.*

Śobhayitrī, mfn. adorning, beautifying, *Nir.*

Śobhāse, Ved. inf. of *√śubh*, q. v.

Śobhā, f. (*ifc.* f. *ā*) splendour, brilliance, lustre, beauty, grace, loveliness (*kā śobhā* with loc., 'what beauty is there [in that]', i. e. 'it has no beauty'; *śobhām na √kṛi*, 'to look bad or ugly'; *ifc.* often = 'splendid', 'excellent', e. g. *śaurya-śobhā*, 'splendid heroism'; *karma-śobhā*, 'a masterpiece'), *TS. &c.* &c.; distinguished merit, *W.*; colour, hue, *VarBṛS.*; *Mudr.*; wish, desire, *L.*; a kind of metre, *Col.*; turmeric, *L.*; the yellow pigment *Go-rocanā*, *L.* — **kara**, mfn. causing lustre, beautifying, *MBh.*; — **bhāṭya** and — **mūtra**, m. N. of two authors, *Cat.* — **śjana** or **naka** (*śobhāṇḍ*), m. *Moringa Pterygosperma* (its leaves, flowers and root are edible and are used medicinally, = *sigru*, q. v.), *MBh.*; *Suśr.*; *Bhpr.* — **maya**, mfn. (*ī*) n. full of lustre or beauty, beautiful, *MW.* — **vati**, f. a kind

of metre, *Col.*; N. of a town (cf. *śobhana-vati*), *Kathās.* — **śigha**, m. N. of a king, *Kshitiś.*

Śobhāka, m. N. of a poet, *Cat.*

Śobhāya, Nom. *Ā.* *°yate*, to represent the beauty of anything, *Nalac.*

Śobhita, mfn. (mostly *ifc.*) splendid, beautiful, adorned or embellished by, *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.*

Śobhin, mfn. brilliant, splendid, beautiful, *MBh.*; (*ifc.*) resplendent with, beautified by, *MBh.*; *Kāv. &c.* (also for *śobha* = *śobhā*; e. g. *anumeya-śobhin*, 'whose splendour may be inferred from', *Kum. 1, 37*).

Śobhishṭha, mfn. most brilliant or splendid, *RV.*

Śobhusubha or **śaubhusubha**, mfn. shining intensely or repeatedly, *Uṇādi-vṛ. 19*.

Śosubhyamāna, mfn. (fr. *Intens.* of *√śubh*) shining very much, very brilliant, *MBh.*

शोम् *śom*, ind. an exclamation interposed in reciting sacred texts (cf. *śous*, *śousāmos*, *śous-sāvas*), *TUP.*

शोली *śolī*, f. yellow turmeric, *L.*

शोशुचत् *śósucāt*, mfn. (fr. *Intens.* of *√śuc*) shining very brightly, very splendid, *RV.*

Śósucāna, mfn. *id.*, *ib.*

Śosucyamāna, mfn. sorrowing intensely, grieving deeply, *Bhāṭṭ.*

शोशोसावस् *śosōṣāsavas*. See *√śaṣ*, *śoṣ*.

शोष 1. *śoṣa*, mfn. (fr. *√śuś*) drying up, desiccating (also fig. = 'removing, destroying'), *BhP.*; m. the act of drying up, desiccation, dryness, *MBh.*; *Suśr.*; pulmonary consumption (also personified as an evil demon), *Suśr.*; *VarBṛS.*; *Hcat.*; (also w. r. for *śoṭha* or *śoṭha*) — **sambhava**, m. the root of long pepper, *L.* **Śoshāpahā**, f. 'removing consumption', a kind of plant (= *klitanaka*), *L.*

Śoshaka, mfn. drying up, absorbing, removing, destroying, *BhP.*

Śoshāṇa, mfn. (*ī*) n. drying up, draining, parching, withering *Nir.*; *MBh.*; *Suśr.*; (*ifc.*) removing, destroying, *BhP.*; m. N. of an Agni, *Hariv.*; of one of the arrows of *Kāma-deva* (god of love), *Vet.*; *Gīt.*, *Sch.*; *Bignonia Indica*, *L.*; n. drying up (intr.), desiccation, *MaitrUp.*; *VarBṛS.*; making dry, draining, suction, *MBh.*; *Pañcat.*; *Suśr.*; dry ginger, *L.*

Śoshāṇiya, mfn. to be dried or sucked up or drained or absorbed, *VarBṛS.*

Śoshayitavya, mfn. to be dried up &c., *MW.*

Śoshayitrī, m. one who dries up or parches, *Say.*

Śoshita, mfn. dried or sucked up, drained, desiccated, absorbed, exhausted, emptied, *Hariv.*; *Kāv. &c.* — **saras**, mfn. possessing dried-up ponds, drying up ponds (as summer), *Pañcat.*

Śoshin, mfn. drying up (intr.), wasting away, consumptive, *Suśr.*; *VarBṛS.*; (mostly *ifc.*) drying up (trans.), frying, desiccating, absorbing, exhausting, *MBh.*; *R.*; *Suśr.*; (*ī*) n. ether (one of the five *Dhāraṇās*), *Cat.*

Śoshu, m. drought, thirst, *L.*

Śoshya. See *a-śoshya*.

शोष 2. *śoṣa*, m. (fr. *√śū* = *śvi*; cf. *śūsha*) breath, vital energy, *VS.* (*Mahādh.*)

शोष्यन्ती *śoṣyanti*, (prob.) w. r. for *śoṣyanti*, *ĀpGr.*

शोस् *śos* (?), ind. a particle of reproach or contempt, *L.*

शौक *śauka*, n. (fr. *śuka*) a flight of parrots, g. *khaṇḍikādi*; a kind of coitus, *L.*; sorrowfulness (perhaps w. r. for *śoka*), *L.*

Śauki, m. a patr., *Pravar.*

Śaukeya, m. patr. fr. *śuka*, g. *śubhrādi*.

शौकर *śaukara*, *°rava*. See *śauk°*.

शौक्त 1. *śaukta*, mfn. (fr. *śukta*) acid, acetic, acetous, *W.*

1. **Śauktika**, mfn. *id.*, *ib.*; relating to sour gruel, *Car.*

शौक्त 2. *śaukta*, mfn. (fr. *śukti*) made of mother-of-pearl, *Hcat.*; n. N. of various *Sāmans*, *ĀrshBr.*

2. **Śauktika**, mfn. relating to a pearl, *W.*; n. a pearl, *L.*

Śauktikeya, n. a pearl, *L.*

Śaukteya, mfn. relating to a pearl, *W.*; n. a pearl, *L.*

शौक्त्र *śaukra*, mfn. (*ī*) n. (fr. *śukra*) seminal, relating to semen or sperm &c., *MW.*; relating to the planet Venus, *VarBṛS.*; (*am*), n. (with *ahan*) Tuesday, *Vishṇ.*

Śaukrāyana, m. patr. fr. *śukra* (also pl.), *Saṃskārak.*

Śaukri, mfn., g. *sutaṃgamādi*.

Śaukreya, m. patr. fr. *śukra*, g. *śubhrādi*; (pl.) N. of a warrior-tribe, *Pān. v, 3, 117*; (*sg.*) a king of the *Śaukreyas*, *ib. iv, 1, 178*, *Sch.*

Śaukrya, n. (fr. *śukra*), g. *ḍrighādi*.

शौक्ल *śaukla*, mfn. (fr. *śukla*) relating to what is clean or pure or undefiled (with *janman*, n. 'birth from pure or blameless parents'), *BhP.*; n. N. of a *Sānian* (w. r. for 2. *śaukta*).

Śauklyā, n. whiteness, brightness, clearness, *VarBṛS.*; *Vedāntas.*

शौक्लिकेय *śauklikeya*, m. a sort of poison, *L.* (prob. w. r. for *śaukikeya*, q. v.)

शौङ्ग *śauṅga*, m. (patr. fr. *śuṅga*, *Pān. iv, 1, 117*) N. of various men (pl. of a *Gotra*), *ĀśvŚr.*; *Vās.*, *Introd.*; (*ā* and *ī*), f., see below.

Śauṅgāyana and **Śauṅgi**, m. patr. fr. *śuṅga*, *Pāp. iv, 1, 117*; 2, 138, &c.

Śauṅgī-pūtra, m. N. of a teacher, *ŚBr.*

Śauṅgiya, mfn. (fr. *śauṅgi*), g. *gahādi*.

Śauṅgeyā, m. (metron. fr. *śuṅgā*) N. of *Garuḍa*, *Suparṇ.*; a falcon or hawk, *Daś.*

Śauṅgya, m. patr. fr. *śuṅga*, *Pravar.*

शौच *śauca*, m. (fr. *śuci*) N. of a man (also called *Āhneya*), *TĀr.*; n. cleanness, purity, purification (esp. from defilement caused by the death of a relation), *ĀśvŚr.*; *Mn.*; *MBh. &c.*; purity of mind, integrity, honesty (esp. in money-matters), *MBh.*; *R. &c.*; (with *Buddhists*) self-purification (both external and internal), *MWB. 240*; evacuation of excrement, *MW.* — **kalpa**, m. mode of purification, purificatory rite, *ib.* — **kūpa**, m. 'excretion-pit', a privy, *ib.* — **tas**, n. by way of purification, *Āpāt.* — **tva**, n. purity, *Hit.* (v. l.) — **vāt**, mfn. clean, pure (lit. and fig.), *Yājñ.*; *MBh.* — **vidhi**, m. rule of purification (after defilement by the death of a relation), *W.* — **samgraha-vivṛiti**, f. N. of wk.

Śaucaśamana-vidhi, m. N. of wk. **Śaucaśara**, m. purificatory rite, mode of cleansing the person by ablution &c. (after voiding excrement or contracting any defilement), *W.*; — **padhātī**, f. N. of wk. **Śaucōpsu**, mfn. wishing or intending to obtain purification, *MW.*

Śaucaka, mfn. pure (in *a-ś*), *Hcat.*; n. purity (in *a-ś*), *MBh.*

Śaucakiya, n. N. of wk., *Hcat.*

Śaucaika, m. a cleaner, cleanser, *MW.*; a partic. mixed caste (the son of a *Śauḍika* and a *Kaivarta* woman), *ib.*

Śaucaikarūpa, mfn. (fr. *śuci-karṇa*), g. *ku-mudādi*.

Śaucin, mfn. pure (in *a-ś*), *Kull. on Mn. v, 84*.

Śaucivrikshi, m. patr. fr. *śuci-vriksha*, *Nidānas*. (pl. *°kshās*, *ib.*; f. *°kshī* or *°kshyā*, *Pāp. iv, 1, 81*).

Śauceya, m. a washerman, *L.*; (*°yā*), m. a patr., *TS.*; *ŚBr.*

शौचद्रव्य *śaucadravha*, m. (fr. *śaucādratha*) patr. of *Su-nītha*, *RV.*

शौचादिरय *śaucādireya*, m. a patr., *Nidānas*.

शौड *śauḍ* (also written *śauḍ*, prob. artificial), cl. 1. P. to be proud or haughty, *Dhātup. ix, 1*.

Śauṭa, m. (cf. *śauḍa*) N. of a country, *Inschr.*

Śautira, mfn. haughty, arrogant, proud (of comp.), *MBh.*; *R.*; liberal, munificent, *L.*; m. a hero, *L.*; an ascetic (who has given up worldly pursuits), *Uṇ. iv, 30*, *Sch.*; n. pride, manliness, *R.* (perhaps w. r. for *śautīrya*). — **tā**, f. heroism (in *yuddha-ś*), *R.*

Śautīrya, n. manliness, haughtiness; pride in (comp.), *MBh.*; *Hariv.*; *R.*

शौड *śauḍ* = *√śauḍ*, q. v.

Śauḍa, m. (cf. *śauḍa*) N. of a country, *Rājat.*

Śauṇḍarya, n. = *śauṇḍīya*, L.

Śauṇḍīra, mfn. (also written *śauṇḍīra* and *śauḍīra*) proud, haughty, bold, arrogant, MBh.; R.; n. haughtiness, pride, BhP. — *tā*, f. id., MW.

Śauṇḍīrya, n. haughtiness, pride, MBh.; R.; Mṛicch.

शौण्ड *śauṇḍa*, mf(ā or ī)n. (fr. *śuṇḍā*) fond of spirituous liquor, addicted to drinking, MBh.; MārK.P.; drunk, intoxicated, L.; (ifc.) passionately fond of or devoted to (*-tā*, f.), MBh.; R. &c.; skilled in, familiar with, BhP.; being the pride of, Bālār. x, १; m. a cock, L.; (*ā*), f. spirituous liquor (ifc. perhaps w.r. for *śuṇḍā*), R.; (*ī*), f. long pepper or Piper Chaba, Bhpr.; = *kaṭabhī* (a tree), L.; a line of clouds, L.

Śauṇḍaka. See *trīṇa-śauṇḍikā* and *mada-śauṇḍaka*.

Śauṇḍāyana, m. pl. N. of a warrior-tribe, g. *kuñjādī*.

Śauṇḍāyanya, m. a king of the Śauṇḍāyanas, ib.

Śauṇḍī, mfn. fond of, devoted to, BhP. (B.)

Śauṇḍika, m. a distiller and vendor of spirituous liquors (considered as a mixed caste; accord. to some 'the son of a Kaivarta and a Gāndhika woman'; accord. to others 'the son of a Nishthya and a Śūdra woman'), Yājñ.; R.; VarBṛS.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. (C. *śauṇḍika*); (*ī*), f. a female keeper of a liquor-shop (regarded as one of the eight Akulas, accord. to the Śāktas), MW. **Śauṇḍikāgāra**, m. n. a liquor-shop, Cat.

Śauṇḍikeya, m. N. of a demon hostile to children, ParGr.

Śauṇḍin, m. = *śauṇḍika*, L.; (*inī*), f. = *śauṇḍikī*, ŚārṅP.

Śauṇḍika. See *śauṇḍika*.

Śauṇḍeya, m. (only in pl.) a patr. or a metron., Samskārak.

शौण्डिन *śauṇḍin*, m. N. of a man, Pravar. (perhaps w.r. for *śauṇḍin*).

शौण्डाक्षर *śauḍdhākshara*, mfn. (fr. *śuḍḍha* + *akshara*) relating to a pure vowel (without consonant or Anusvāra), RPrāt.

शौण्डोदन *śauḍdhodani*, m. (fr. *śuḍḍhōdana*) patr. of Gautama Buddha, Buddh.

शौद्र *śauḍra*, mfn. relating or belonging to a Śūdra, ŚBr.; MBh.; m. the son of a man of either of the first three classes by a Śūdra woman (the last of the twelve kinds of sons acknowledged in the ancient Hindū law), Mn. ix, 160.

Śaudrāyana, m. patr. fr. *śūdra*, g. *aishukāryādi*. — *bhakta*, mfn. inhabited by the Śaudrāyanas, ib.

शौद्रकाय *śaudrakāyana*, m. patr. fr. *śūdraka*, g. *asvādi*.

शौधिका *śaudhikā*, f., incorrect for *śodhikā* (see under *śodhaka*).

शौन *śauna*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śvan*) relating or belonging to a dog, MBh.; w.r. for *śauna*, q.v.

Śaunahṣepa, m. (fr. *śunah-sepa*) patr. of Nīcumpuṇa, Kāth., Anukr.; n. (scil. *ākhyāna*) the story of Śunahṣepa, Br.; N. of various Śāmans, ĀrshBr.

Śaunahṣepī, m. patr. fr. *śunah-sepa*, ĀrshBr.

Śaunika, mfn. relating to dogs or hunting (see comp.); w.r. for *saunika*, q.v. — *śāstra*, n. N. of a wk. on dogs or hunting.

शौनक *śaunaka*, m. (patr. fr. *śunaka*, g. *biddādi*) N. of various authors and teachers (also with Nāṇā and Svaidāyana; esp. of the celebrated grammarian, author of the Rig-veda Prātiśākhya, the Bṛihad-devatā, and various other wks.; he is described as the teacher of Kātyāyana and especially of Āśvalāyana; he is said to have united the Bāshkala and Śākala Śākhās, and is sometimes identified with the Vedic Rishi Gṛitsa-mada; but according to the Vishṇu-Purāṇa, Ś° was a son of Gṛitsa-mada, and originated the system of four castes; he is quoted in ĀsvŚr., APrāt. and VPrāt.; the various legends about him are very confused), ŚBr.; Up.; MBh. &c.; pl. the descendants and pupils of Ś°, Hariv.; (*ī*), f. a wk. of Ś° (cf. *laghu-* and *vṛiddha-śaunakī*). — *kalpa-sūtra*, n., — *kārikā*, f. pl., — *gṛihya-pariśiṣṭa*, n. and — *gṛihya-sūtra*, n.,

— *pañca-sūtra*, n. N. of wks. attributed to Śaunaka.

— *yajña*, m. a kind of sacrifice, Vait. — *sūtra*, n., — *smṛiti*, f. N. of wks. **Śaunakātharvaṇa-sūtra**, n., — *kāraṇyaka*, n., — *śrōpanishad*, f. N. of wks.

Śaunakāyana, m. patr. fr. *śaunaka*, Pāp. iv, 1, 2.

Śaunakī, m. patr. fr. id., Siphās.

Śaunakin, m. pl. the pupils or followers of Śaunaka, Pāp. iv, 3, 106.

Śaunakī-sūtra, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

Śaunakīya, mfn. belonging to or composed by Śaunaka or the Śaunakīyas; n. a wk. of Ś° or the Śaunakīyas, Hcat. — *catuṣśāhyāyikā*, f. 'Ś°s treatise in four chapters', N. of the Atharva-veda Prātiśākhya. — *carāṇa*, n. N. of a Carāṇa (q.v.) — *prayoga*, m., — *svarāśṭhaka*, n. N. of wks.

शौनहोत्र *śaunahotra* (ĀsvŚr. &c.), °hotri (Hariv.), m. (fr. *śuna-hotra*) patr. of the Rishi Gṛitsa-mada.

शौनयन *śaunāyana*, m. (only pl.) a patr., Samskārak.

शौनासीर्य *śaunāsīrya*, mfn. (fr. *śunā-sīra*), Lāṭy.

शौभ *śaubha*, m. (fr. *śubha*) a god, divinity, L.; the Areca or betel-nut tree, L.; w.r. for *śaubha*, q.v.

Śaubhāyana, m. (fr. id.) N. of a warrior-tribe, g. *kuñjādī*.

Śaubhāyani, m. a patr. (fr. id.), g. *tikādī*.

Śaubhāyanya, m. a king of the Śaubhāyanas, g. *kuñjādī*.

शौभनेय *śaubhaneya*, m. (fr. *śobhanā*) the son of a handsome mother, Pāp. iv, 1, 113, Sch.; mfn. relating to anything handsome or brilliant, W.

शौभान्न *śaubhānjana*, m. = *śobhānjana*, Hcat., Sch.

शौभिक *śaubhika*, m. (cf. *śaubhika*) a kind of actor, Pat. (v.l. *śobhanika*); the sacrificial post at a Homa, L.

शौभायण *śaubhrāyana*, m. pl. (fr. *śubhra*) N. of a partic. association or company, g. *aishukāryādi*. — *bhakta*, mfn. inhabited by the Śaubhrāyanas, ib.

Śaubhreyā, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to anything white or shining, MW.; m. patr. fr. *śubhra* or metron. fr. *śubhrā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 123; pl. N. of a warrior-tribe, g. *yauḍheyādī*; (sg.) a king of the Śaubhreyas, ib.; (*ī*), f. a princess of this tribe, ib.

Śaubhrya, m. patr. fr. *śubhra*, g. *kuru-ādi*.

शौर *śaura*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śūra*; also as Vṛidhi form in comp.) relating to a hero, heroic, MW. — *devya*, m. patr. fr. *śūra-deva*, RV. viii, 70, 15. — *senā*, mf(ī)n. relating to the Śūra-senas, g. *palady-ādi*; (*ī*), f. (scil. *bhāshā*) the language of the Ś°s (a Prakṛit dialect supposed to have been spoken at Mathurā and sometimes substituted for Sanskrit in the plays, esp. as representing the speech of women of high rank), Bhar.; Sāh. &c. — *senikā*, f. = *senī*, MBh. — *senya*, mfn. (fr. *senā*), g. *samkāsādi*.

Śaurī, m. patr. of Vasu-deva, MBh.; BhP.; of Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa (also among the names of the sun), ib.; of Prajāti, MārK.P.; of Bala-deva, MW.; Terminalia Tomentosa, L. (v.l. *saurī*); the planet Saturn (w.r. for *saurī*). — *ḍatta* and — *sūnu*, m. N. of two authors, Cat.

Śaurya, n. heroism, valour, prowess, might, ŚBr. &c. &c.; the heroic branch of dramatic art (= *ārabhaṭī*), W.; N. of a village, Pat. on Pāp. ii, 4, 7, Vārtt. 2. — *karāṇa*, n. prowess, L. — *karman*, n. an heroic deed, Mn. ix, 268. — *nagara*, n. N. of a town, HPatī. — *rāśī*, m. a collection or aggregate (= paragon) of heroism, Veñis. — *vat*, mfn. heroic, courageous, valiant, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Kathās. — *vardhana*, mfn. strengthening or increasing h°, BhP. — *vratā*, n. a partic. observance, Cat. — *sāgara*, m. 'ocean of h°', a collection (= paragon) of h°, Veñis. **Śauryādi-mat**, mfn. endowed with h° and other virtues, Sāh. **Śauryōnmādin**, mfn. 'intoxicated by h°', foolhardy, Daś. **Śauryōpārjita**, mfn. acquired by heroism, W. **Śauryahdara-śringāra-maya**, mf(ī)n. composed of heroism and generosity and love, Kathās.

शौरण *śaurāṇa*. See *saurāṇa*.

शौर्य *śaurya*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śūrpa*) belonging to or measured by a winning basket, Pāp. v, 1, 26.

Śaurpaṇāya, m. (fr. *śūrpa-nāya*, g. *kuru-ādi*) N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

Śaurpika, mfn. = *śaurya* above, Pāp. v, 1, 26.

शौल *śaula*, m. (fr. *śūla*) a partic. part of a plough, Kṛishis.

शौलयन *śaulāyana*, m. (only pl.) a patr., Samskārak.

शौलिक *śaulika*, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. (v.l. *śūlika*, *sūlika*, *maulika*).

शौल्क *śaulka*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śulka*) relating to tolls or customs or taxes, levied (as a tax &c.), W.; m. a superintendent of tolls or customs, custom-house officer, ib.; n. N. of various Śāmans, ĀrshBr.

Śaulkāśālika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śulka-śālā*) belonging to or derived from a custom-house, Pāp. iv, 3, 50; 75, Sch.

Śaulkāyani, m. patr. of a teacher, Pur.

Śaulkika, mfn. relating to taxes or tolls, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 1, 104, Vārtt. 13; eating fish and flesh, L.; m. a superintendent of tolls or customs, Yājñ.

शौल्किेय *śaulkikeya*, m. (fr. *śulkiṇā*) a kind of poison (said to be produced in a country called Sulkikā; accord. to some 'the venom of a kind of snake'), L. (v.l. *śaulkikeya*).

शौल्फ *śaulpha*, n. Anethum Sowa, L.

शौल्ब *śaulba*, mfn. (fr. *śulba*), ĀpŚr., Sch.

Śaulbāyanā, m. patr. fr. *śulba*, TS.; ŚBr.

Śaulbika, m. a coppersmith, L.

शौव 1. *śauva*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śvan*) relating or belonging to dogs, doggish, canine, Pāp., Sch.; Vop.; m. N. of a partic. Udgiṭha, MW.; n. a multitude or pack of dogs, g. *khaṇḍikādī*; the nature or state of a dog, MW.

Śauvadaṇṣhṭra, v.l. for *śauvādaṇṣhṭra*.

Śauvana, mfn. relating or belonging to a dog, canine, Pāp., Sch.; Vop.; n. a pack of dogs, g. *khaṇḍikādī*; the nature of a dog, MW.; the progeny of a dog, ib.

Śauvani, mfn. (fr. *śvan*), g. *sutamgamādi*.

Śauvaneya, m. patr. fr. *śvan*, g. *śubhrādi*.

Śauvahāna, n. (fr. *śva-hāna*) N. of a town, Pāp. vii, 3, 8, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

Śauvādaṇṣhṭra, mfn. (fr. *śvā-daṇṣhṭra*), ib.

Śauvāpada, mfn. (fr. *śvā-pada*) relating to or coming from a wild beast, ferocious, savage, wild, Anarghar.

Śauvāvatāna, °nika, (prob.) w.r. for *śaudhāv°*. **Śauvāvidha**, mfn. (fr. *śvā-vidh*), Pat.

शौव 2. *śauva*, mfn. (fr. 2. *śvas*) relating to the morrow, occurring to-morrow, L.

Śauvastika, mf(ī)n. of or belonging to the morrow, lasting till to-morrow, ephemeral, Pāp. iv, 3, 15. — *tva*, n. the lasting or enduring till to-morrow, ephemeralness, Bhāṭṭ.

शौषिर *śaushira*. See *saushira*.

शौष्कल *śauṣhkalā*, mfn. (fr. *śushkala*) living on dried flesh or fish or by selling it (accord. to some catching fish), VS.; m. N. of the chief priest of Rāyaṇa, Anarghar.

Śauṣhkalā, v.l. for prec.

शौष्कास्य *śauṣhkāsyā*, n. (fr. *śushkāsyā*) dryness of the mouth, AV.

श्रु *ścand* (cf. *√cand*), only in Intens. p. *cdniścadat*, 'shining brilliantly', RV.

Ścandra, mfn. shining, radiant (only ifc.; see *asva-ścandra*, *puru-ścandra*, *viśvā-ścandra*, *su-ścandra*, *śvā-ścandra*, and *hāri-ścandra*).

श्रम् *ścam* (prob. to be connected with *√sam* rather than with *√cam*), only in *ścamnan*, 'they may quench or appease', RV. i, 104, 2.

श्र *ścar* (for *car*) in *upa-√ścar*, to come near, approach (only in *upāścarat*), MaitrS.

श्रु 1. *ścut* (often in later language written *ścyut*; cf. *√cyut*), cl. 1. P.

(Dhātup. iii, 4) *śōtati* (pf. *cūscota*, Br.; aor. *āscōtīt* or *āscutāt*, Gr.; fut. *śōtīhī*, *śōtīshyati*, ib.), to ooze, trickle, exude, drop, distil, RV.; Br.; BhP.; Bhaṭṭ.; to shed, pour out, sprinkle, Kāv.; Kathās.: Caus. *śōtayati* (aor. *-ācūscutāt*, inf. *-śōtayitaval*; cf. *abhi-* and *ā-*√*scut*), to cause to drop or flow, shed, ŚBr.: Desid. *cūscōtishati*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 61, Sch.

2. *ścut* (ifc.) distilling, sprinkling, shedding (ifc. see *ghṛita-*, *madhu-ścut* &c.)

Scutita, mfn. oozed, exuded, sprinkled, shed, Br. &c. &c.

Scota, m. oozing, sprinkling, aspersion, L.

Scotana, n. the act of oozing or flowing, exudation (see *pra-*√*sc*).

Scotan-mayūkha, mfn. (pr. p. of √*scut* + *m*) diffusing light, MW.

Scoti, f. id., L.

श्रुत *ścyut*. See √*scut*, p. 1093, col. 3.

श्रुत *śnath*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xix, 37)

śnathati (only occurring in pr. Subj. *śnathat*, Impv. *śnathihī*, and aor. *śnathishṭam*, *śtana*; Gr. also pf. *śśnātha*; fut. *śnathīhī*, *śhishyati* &c.), to pierce, strike, injure, kill, RV.: Caus. *śnathāyati*, *śte* (aor. *āśīnat*, *śśnathat*), id., ib.: Desid. *śśnathishati*, Gr.: Intens. *śśnathyate*, *śśnatti*, ib.

Śnathana, mfn. piercing, transfixing, RV.

Śnathitā, mfn. pierced, transfixed, ib.

Śnathitṛi, m. a piercer, killer, slayer, ib.

श्रुत *śnāptra* (VS.) or *śnyāptra* (TS.), n. the corner of the mouth (Mahidh.)

श्रुत *śnam*, (in gram.) a technical term for the verbal affix *na* (inserted in roots of the 7th class).

श्रुत *śnā*, (in gram.) a technical term for the affix *nā* (the characteristic sign of the 9th class of verbs).

श्रुत *śnābhāśnaushṭiya*, n. du. N. of two Sāmans (cf. *inaushṭa* below), ĀrshBr.

श्रुत *śnu*, (in gram.) a technical term for the affix *nu* (added to the root in the 5th class of verbs).

श्रुत *śnushṭi*, f. (prob.) either 'a little heap' or 'a small measure' (for measuring grain), Kāth.; m. N. of an Āngirasa, PāñcavBr.

Śnaushṭa, n. (fr. prec.) N. of various Sāmans (cf. *śnābhāśnaushṭiya* above), ĀrshBr.

Śnaushṭi-gava, n. N. of a Sāman, ib.

श्रुत *śnyāptra*. See *śnāptra* above.

श्रुत *śman*, n. the body, Nir.; the mouth, L. (both meanings prob. invented to explain *śmaśāna* and *śmaśru*). *Śmaśayana*, n. (a compound artificially formed to explain *śmaśāna*) place of repose for dead bodies or the bones of burnt corpses, cemetery, Nir. iii, 5.

Śmaśā (a word invented to serve as the source of *śmaśāna*).

Śmaśā, f. (prob. connected with *aiśman*) the elevated ridge or edge of a trench or ditch or channel for water or of a vessel, RV. x, 105, 1 (but in ŚBr. the m. pl. *śmaśāḥ* is said to mean those deceased ancestors who consume or eat the oblations [?], and a comp. *śmaśānnā* is formed to explain *śmaśāna*).

Śmaśāna, n. (accord. to Kir. iii, 5 for *śmaśayana* above; but prob. for *śmaśayana*) an elevated place for burning dead bodies, crematorium, cemetery or burial-place for the bones of cremated corpses, AV. &c. &c.; an oblation to deceased ancestors (= *pitṛi-medha*, see above), Pāṇ. Gr.; KātyŚr., Sch.; = *brahma-randhra*. - *karaṇā*, n. the laying out of a burning-ground, ŚhaṅvBr. - *kālikā*, f. a form of Durgā, Cat. - *kālī*, f. id., ib.; - *kavaca*, n., - *mantra*, m. N. of wks. - *gocara*, mfn. frequenting burning-grounds, going about in places for burning the dead, Mn. x, 39. - *cit*, mfn. piled up like a pyre or a b^o-gr^o (*a-śmaśāna-cit*, 'not piled up like a pyre,' MaitrS.; *a-śmaśāna-cit*, 'not piling up a pyre,' TS.); MaitrS.; Śulbas. - *nīlaya*, mfn. dwelling in b^o-gr^os (Śiva), Śivag. - *nivāsina*, mfn. dwelling in b^o-gr^os, a ghost, spectre, MW. - *patī*, m. (prob.) N. of a magician, Buddh. - *pāla*, m. a guardian of a b^o-gr^o. Kathās. - *bhāj*, m. 'inhabiting b^o-gr^os,' N. of Śiva, MW. - *bhairavī*, f. a

form of Durgā, Cat. - *varīn*, mfn. abiding in b^o-gr^os, a ghost, spectre, MW. - *vāṣa*, m. the enclosure of a b^o-gr^o, Mālatim. - *vāsina*, mfn. dwelling in b^o-gr^os, L.; m. N. of Śiva, L.; (*īnī*), f. N. of Kālī, L. - *vithī*, f. a row of trees in a cemetery, Mṛicch. - *vetāla*, m. N. of a gambler, Kathās. - *veśman*, n. 'inhabiting b^o-gr^os,' N. of Śiva, L.; a ghost, W. - *vairāgya*, n. momentary abandonment of worldly desires at the sight of a b^o-gr^o, ib. - *sūla*, m. n. a stake used for impaling criminals in a b^o-gr^o, Kum. - *sādhana*, n. magical rites performed in a b^o-gr^o to obtain control over evil spirits, MW.; N. of wk. - *sumanas*, n. a flower from a b^o-gr^o, Mṛicch. *Śmaśānāgni*, m. the fire of a b^o-gr^o, MW. *Śmaśānālaya*, m. a place for burning the dead, a b^o-gr^o; - *vāsina*, mfn. inhabiting b^o-gr^os (N. of Śiva), Śivag.; (*īnī*), f. N. of Kālī, Tantras. *Śmaśānika*, mfn. (prob. w. r. for *śmās*) abiding in burning-grounds (as a bird), Car.

Śmaśānika, mfn. frequenting burning-grounds, Buddh.; = *śmaśīne* *dhitte*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 71, Sch.

श्रुत *śmaśāru* = next in *hāri-śm*^o, q. v.

श्रुत *śmāśru*, n. (of unknown derivation, but cf. *śman*); the beard, (esp.) moustache, the hairs of the beard (pl.), RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Lith. *šmakrē*; accord. to some also Lat. *maxilla*.] - *kara*, m. 'beard-maker,' b^o-cutter, a barber, VarBṛS. - *karmān*, n. 'b^o-cutting,' shaving, MārkP. - *jāta*, mfn. one whose b^o has grown (= *jāta-śmaśru*), g. *āhitā-gny-ādi*. - *dhara*, mfn. wearing a beard, bearded, BhP.; pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. - *dharin*, mfn. wearing a beard, MBh.; pl. N. of a people, MārkP. - *pravyiddhi*, f. the growth of a beard, Ragh. - *mukhī*, f. 'a beard-faced woman,' w^o with a b^o, L. - *yajñōpavītin*, mfn. wearing a b^o and invested with the sacred thread, Hcat. - *vat*, mfn. having a b^o, bearded, GopBr. - *vardhaka*, m. 'b^o-cutter,' a barber, R. - *śekhara*, m. the cocoa-nut tree, L. *Śmaśrupā*, mfn. bearded (as a goat), TS.; Kāth.; ĀpŚr.

Śmaśrula, mfn. having a beard, bearded, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Śmaśrūya, Nom. Ā. °*yate* (only pr. p. °*yamāṇa*), to appear as if bearded, look like a beard, Śiś.

श्रुत *śmasi*, ind. in RV. ii, 31, 6. See √*vas*.

श्रुत *śmīl* (also written *smīl*; cf. √*mīl*), cl. 1. P. *śmīlati*, to wink, twinkle, Dhātup. xv, 12.

Śmīla, n. winking, blinking, twinkling, W.

Śmīlita, mfn. winked, blinked, W.; n. a wink, blink, winking, ib.

श्रुत *śme*, ind. (used as an abbreviation) for *pārthuraśme* (q. v.)

श्रुत *śmetra*, m. = *śvetra*, L.

श्रुत *śyan*, (in gram.) a technical term for the syllable *ya* (inserted after the root in the 4th class of verbs).

श्रुत *śyāna*. See under √*śyai*, p. 1095.

श्रुत *śyāparṇa*, m. (cf. g. *bidādi*) N. of a man (pl. his family), MaitrS.; Br.

Śyāparṇīya, mfn. relating or belonging to the *Śyāparṇas*, AitBr.

Śyāparṇeya, m. (also pl.) patr. fr. *śyāparṇa*, g. *kārta-kaujapādi*.

श्रुत *śyāpiya* (?), m. pl. N. of a school.

श्रुत *śyānā*, mf(ā)n. (said to be connected with √*śyai*) black, dark-coloured, dark blue or brown or grey or green, sable, having a dark or swarthy complexion (considered a mark of beauty), AV. &c. &c.; m. black or blue or green (the colour), L.; a cloud, L.; the Kokila or Indian cuckoo, L.; a black bull, TS.; ĀśvŚr.; N. of various plants (fragrant grass; thorn-apple; Artemisia Indica; Careya Arborea &c.), L.; (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgīt.; N. of a son of Śūra and brother of Vasudeva, Hariv.; VP.; of a modern prince, Cat.; of a mountain, MBh.; of a sacred fig-tree at Prayāga or Allahābād, R.; Ragh.; Uttara.; pl. N. of a Vedic school (a subdivision of the Maitrāyaṇīyas); (*ā*), f. a woman with peculiar marks or characteristics (accord. to some 'a girl who has the marks of puberty'; accord. to others 'a woman who has not borne children'; also described as 'a female of slender shape'

&c.), Śiś.; Sindhās.; a N. or form of Durgā (worshipped by the Tantrikas), W.; N. of Yamunā, L.; of a daughter of Meru (an incarnation of Gaṅgā), BhP.; of a princess, Vās., Introd.; of another woman, MBh.; of a goddess who executes the commands of the 6th Arhat or of the mother of the 13th Arhat (with Jāinas); a kind of bird (either 'the female of the Indian cuckoo' or 'a hen-parrot'), VarBṛS.; Pāñcat.; N. of various plants (= *gundrā*, *priyangu*, *sārvā* &c.), R.; Suśr.; night (see *śyāmā-cara*); the earth, Gal.; N. of a river, MārkP.; n. black pepper, L.; sea-salt, L. - *kaṅgu*, m. black Panic, L. - *kaṅṭha*, m. 'black-throated,' a peacock, L.; a kind of small bird, W.; N. of Śiva, ib. - *kandā*, f. Aconitum Ferox, L. - *karpā*, mfn. black-eared, BhP.; m. a horse suitable for a horse-sacrifice, MW. - *kāṇḍā* or *-granthi*, f. a kind of Dūrva grass, L. - *caṭaka*, m. a kind of sparrow, L. - *jī*, m. N. of a man, Cat. - *tā*, f. (MBh.; MārkP.; Kād.) or *-tva*, n. (MBh.; R.) blackness, dark colour. - *dāsa*, m. N. of various men, Cat. - *deva*, m. a proper N., MW. - *patra*, m. N. Xanthochymus Pictorius, L. - *phena*, mfn. having black foam or froth (-*tā*, f.), Kām. - *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a man, Cat. - *bhāsa*, mfn. of a brilliant black, glossy bl^o, W. - *mukha*, mfn. bl^o-faced (as a cloud), Kāv.; having bl^o nipples, Kathās. - *rucl*, mfn. = *-bhāsa*, A. - *latā*, f. a kind of climbing plant (= *sārvā* or Echites Frutescens, L.), Kālid. - *varṇa*, mfn. dark-coloured (-*tva*, n.), Kām. - *vallī*, f. black pepper, L. - *vrata*, n. a partic. ceremony, Hāl., Sch. - *śabalā*, mdu. 'bl^o and spotted,' Yama's two watch-dogs (regarded as sons of Saramā, cf. RV. x, 14, 10-12), TS. (RTL. 283, 289, 329, 422). - *śiṅṣāpā*, f. Dalbergia Sissoo, L. - *śāra*, m. a kind of Acacia Catechu, L. - *sāh* *śamkara* (with preceding *mahā-rājā*), m. N. of a king and author, Cat. - *sundara*, m. 'dark and beautiful,' N. of Kṛishṇa, MW.; (also with *cakra-vartin*) N. of various men, Cat. *Śyāmāṅga*, mfn. black-bodied, W.; m. the planet Mercury, L.; N. of Buddha, L.; (f), f. N. of Bāhu-dā (q. v.), L. *Śyāmācārya*, m. N. of a man, Cat. *Śyāmāmli*, f. a kind of shrub, L. *Śyāmārūpa*, mfn. darkened, VarBṛS.; Śiś. *Śyāmārya*, m. N. of a Jaina saint, Cat. *Śyāmāvadāta*, mf(ā)n. dazzling black or blackish white, R.; BhP. *Śyāmākshu*, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L.

Śyāmaka, mfn. dark-coloured, dark, VarBṛS.; m. Panicum Frumentaceum (a kind of cultivated millet), L.; a gramineous plant, MW.; N. of a man, g. *bidādi*; of a brother of Vasu-deva, BhP.; a patr., g. *bidādi* (pl., g. *gopa-vanādi*); pl. N. of a people, MārkP.; (*ikā*), f. blackness, Kum.; Kād.; Hcat.; impurity, Ragh.; Kād.; Hcat.; a white-spotted blackish deer, L.; n. a kind of grass, L.

Śyāmala, mf(ā)n. dark-coloured, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; m. black (the colour), W.; a kind of bee, L.; Terminalia Arjuna, PāñcavBr., Sch.; a species of plant serving as a substitute for the Soma pl^o (= *pū-tika*), KātyŚr., Sch.; the sacred fig-tree, L.; black pepper, W.; N. of a poet, Saṅgīt.; Kāth.; of another man, Vās., Introd.; (*ā*), f. N. of various plants (Physalis Flexuosa; = *kaṭa-bhi* = *kastūrī*; = *jam-bū*), L.; a form of Durgā, L.; N. of a woman, Buddh. - *cūḍā*, f. a kind of shrub (= *guñjā*), MW. - *tā*, f. (Naisb.) or *-tva*, n. (Sarvad.) blackness, dark colour. - *devī*, f. N. of a princess, Inscr. *Śyāmā-lāṅgī*, f. N. of a woman, Virac. *Śyāmālekshu*, m. a sort of sugar-cane, L.

Śyāmāla, mfn. dark-coloured, dark (as N. of the 14th unknown quantity), Col.; m. N. of a man, Pāñcat.; Dhanaṃj.; (*ikā*), f. the indigo plant, L. - *cūḍā*, f. Abrus Precatorius, L.

Śyāmālā, f. (of *śyāmāla*) in comp. - *gitā*, f. N. of a Stotra. - *daṇḍaka*, m. - *nava-ratna*, n. - *mantra-sādhana*, n. - *mbā-stotra* ('*lāmb*'), n. - *rahasya*, n. - *śhṭaka* ('*lāshṭ*'), n. - *sa-hasra-nāman*, n. N. of wks.

Śyāmālita, mfn. darkened, obscured, Hariv.; Prab.; Kād.

Śyāmāliman, m. blackness, darkness, Kpr.; Vcar.; Śiś.

Śyāmālī, in comp. for *śyāmāla*. - √*kṛī*, P. - *karoti*, to darken, obscure, Prab.; Kathās.

Śyāmā, f. (of *śyāmā*) in comp. - *kalpa-latā*, f. - *kalpa-latikā*, f. - *kavaca*, n. N. of wks. - *cara*, m. 'night-goer,' a Rakshas, Bālar. - *cāra-tantra*, n. - *tāpany-upanishad*, f. - *dīpa-dāna*,

n, N. of wks. — *devī*, f. N. of a princess, Hcar. — *nitya-pūjā-paddhati*, f., -*paddhati*, f. N. of wks. — *pūjā*, f. the worship of *Śyāmā* or *Durgā* (on the new moon of the month *Kārtika*), W.; -*paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — *prakarapa*, n., -*pradīpa*, m., -*prayoga-vīdhi*, m., -*mantra*, m. pl., -*mānasārāna*, n., -*ratna*, n., -*rahasya*, n. N. of wks. — *ruta*, n. the song of the bird *Śyāmā*, Cat. — *rcana-candrikā* (*rcā*), f. N. of wk. — *ratā*, f. (prob.) = *śyāmā*, VarBrS. — *vatī*, f. N. of a woman, Divyāv. — *saparyā-krama*, m., -*saparyā-vīdhi*, m., -*sahasra-nāman*, n., -*stotra*, n. N. of wks.

Śyāmāka, m. a kind of cultivated millet (*Panicum Frumentaceum*; pl. grains of it), VS. &c. &c.; N. of a man, Divyāv.; pl. N. of a people, VarBrS.; (*°māka*), mf(ā)n. made of Pan^o Frum^o, TS.; ŚrS.; MBh.; m. a patr., g. *viddī*; *gopa-vandī* (pl.) — *taṇḍulā*, m. a grain of *Panicum Frum^o*, ŚBr. — *mushṭim-paca*, mfn. cooking (a mere) handful of millet i. e. living very frugally, Bālar. **Śyāmākāgrayaṇa**, n. the firstlings of millet; *°pūṣṭi*, f. an oblation of the firstlings of millet, KātyŚr. Paddh. **Śyāmākēśhi**, f. an oblation of millet, ĀpŚr.; KātyŚr. Paddh. **Śyāmākūdāna**, m. rice with millet, KātyŚr.

Śyāmāya, Nom. Ā. *°māyate*, to assume a dark colour (*°māyita*, mfn. become dark), Kāv.; Sāh. **Śyāmāyana**, m. a patr., g. *āsvādī*; N. of a son of *Viśva-mitra*, MBh.

Śyāmāyani, m. patr. of a teacher, Cat. **Śyāmāyanin**, m. pl. N. of a school, Pāp. iv, 3, 104, Sch.

Śyāmāyaniya, m. pl. N. of a school of the Black Yajus, Heat.; Caran.

Śyāmīta, mfn. blackened, darkened, Kir. **Śyāmī**, in comp. for *śyāmā*. — *°kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to darken, Kāv. — *°bhū*, P. -*bhāvati*, to become dark-coloured, Kir.; Naish.; Hcar.

Śyāmeya, m. a patr., g. *subhṛādī*.

Śyāvā, mf(ā)n. (connected with *śyāmā*) dark-brown, brown, dark-coloured, dark, RV.; AV.; Br. &c.; drawn by brown or bay horses (said of chariots, Ved.), MW.; pungent and sweet and sour, L.; m. a brown horse, RV.; brown (the colour), W.; a partic. disease of the outer ear, Suśr.; pungent and sweet and sour taste, L.; N. of a man, RV.; pl. the horses of the Sun, Naigh.; (f.), a brown or bay mare, RV.; night, ib. (Naigh. i, 7); (*śyāvā*) m. N. of a man, RV. — *°tā*, f. brownness, Suśr.; ŚārngS. — *°tāla*, m. the mango-tree, L. — *°da* (w.r.) = next, Āpat. — *°dat* (*śyāvā*), AV.; TS.; TBr. &c.) or -*°danta* (Kāth.; MārKP.; -*lā*, f. Mn.; Suśr.), or -*°dantaka* (Mn.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; ŚārngS.), mfn. having dark or discoloured teeth (accord. to some 'having a little tooth growing over the two front teeth'). — *°nāya*, m. N. of a man, g. *kurv-ādi*. — *°nāyīya*, mfn., g. *utkarādī*. — *°nāyya*, m. patr. fr. -*nāya*, g. *kurv-ādi*. — *°putra*, m. N. of a man, g. *kurv-ādi*; *°rya*, m. patr. fr. it, ib. — *°ratha*, m. N. of a man, ib.; *°thya*, m. patr. fr. that N., ib. — *°vartman*, n. a partic. disease of the eyelid, Suśr.; ŚārngS. **Śyāvāksha**, mfn. brown-eyed, VarBrS. **Śyāvāva**, mfn. having brown horses, AV.; ŚānhkŚr.; Tār.; m. N. of a Vedic Rishi (having the patr. *Atreya*; he was the supposed author of various hymns in the 5th, 8th, and 9th Maṇḍalas; *°vāsasya prahitau*, N. of two Sāmāns), RV.; AV. &c.; n. the story of *Śyāvāva*, ŚānhkŚr.; N. of various Sāmāns, SV.; Br.; Lāty.; (*°vāsū*)-*stuta*, mfn. praised by *Śyāvāva*, RV.; *°vāsū*, m. patr. of the Vedic Rishi *Andhigru*, RAnukr. **Śyāvāśya**, mfn. brown-faced (-*āś*, f., Suśr.), PārGr.

Śyāvaka, mfn. brown, dark-coloured, MW.; m. N. of a man, RV.; pl. the horses of the Sun, MW.

Śyāvaya, Nom. P. *śyāvayati*, to embrown, make brown, Car.

Śyāvāla, m. patr. fr. next, g. *viddī*.

Śyāvāli, m. N. of a man, ib.

Śyāvāṣṭā, f. (prob.) darkness, RV. vi, 15, 17.

श्याल *śyāla*. See *śyāla*.

श्याव *śyāva*. See above.

श्येत *śyeta*, mf(śyēnī or *śyeta*)n. (prob. connected with *śveta*, q.v.) reddish white, white, AV.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; m. white (the colour), L.; (*śyēnī*), f. a white cow (see *śyāneya*); a woman with a lily-white

complexion (= *kumuda-patṛādhā*), L. — *°kolaka*, m. the Saphara fish, Cyprinus Saphore (commonly called *Puṭṭi*), L. **Śyētākshā**, mf(ā)n. having reddish-white eyes, VS.; ŚBr.; Kāth.

Śyēti - *°kṛi*, Ā. -*kurute*, to master, overcome, TS.; TBr. (Sch.)

Śyēnā, m. a hawk, falcon, eagle, any bird of prey (esp. the eagle that brings down *Soma* to man), RV. &c. &c.; firewood laid in the shape of an eagle, Śulbas.; a kind of array (in battle), MBh.; Kām.; a partic. part of the sacrificial victim, Kauś.; a partic. Ekāha, ShadvBr.; KātyŚr.; a horse, L.; N. of a Rishi (having the patr. *Āgneya* and author of RV. x, 188), Anukr.; (with or without *Indraśya*) N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.; Lāty.; (f.), a female hawk, L.; (f.), f. a female hawk, L.; N. of a daughter of *Kaśyapa* (regarded as the mother of hawks), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; a kind of metre, Ping.; mfn. eagle-like, AitBr.; coming from an eagle (as 'eagle's flesh'), Kṛishṇaj. (prob. w. r. for *śyaina*). — *°kapotīya*, mfn. (the story) of the hawk and the pigeon (cf. *śibi*), MBh. — *°karaṇa*, n. 'acting like a hawk', acting with precipitation, W.; burning on a separate funeral pile, ib. — *°gāmin*, n. 'flying like a hawk'; N. of a Rākshasa, R. — *°ghaṇṭā*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *°cit*, mfn. piled in the shape of a hawk, Śulbas.; m. a hawk-feeder, falconer, W. — *°cita*, mfn. = prec.; m. a partic. Agni, MBh. — *°citra*, m. N. of a man, ib. — *°jit*, m. N. of a man, ib.; (-*jiat*)-*°āhīyāna*, n. 'hawk-story', N. of an episode in the Mahā-bhārata. — *°jivin*, m. one who lives by selling or training h's, a falconer, Mn. iii, 164. — *°jūta* (*śyēnā*), mfn. swift as an eagle, RV. — *°patṛā*, n. an eagle's feather, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — *°patvan* (*śyēnā*), mfn. 'flying by means of eagles', borne or drawn along by eagles, RV. — *°pāta*, m. an eagle's flight (a favourite feat of jugglers), Daś. (cf. Pān. vi, 3, 71); mfn. flying along like an eagle, MBh. — *°bhṛīhat*, m. N. of a Sāman (cf. *°vriśhaka*). — *°bhṛīta*, mfn. brought by the eagle (*Soma*), RV. — *°yāga*, m. a kind of sacrifice, Col. — *°vriśhaka*, n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — *°hṛita* (*śyēnā*), mfn. brought by the eagle (*Soma* or some similar plant), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **Śyēnākhyā**, m. Ardea Sibirica, L. **Śyēnābhṛita**, mfn. = *śyēna-bhṛita*, RV. **Śyēnāvāpātā**, ind. swooping down like an eagle or hawk, Prab. **Śyēnāśya** - *śyēna* or -*śyaina*, n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. **Śyēnāhṛita**, m. = *śyēna-hṛita*, L. **Śyēnōpadeśa**, m. injunction to women to burn on a separate funeral pile (cf. *śyēna-karaṇa*), W.

Śyēnikā, f. a female hawk or eagle (said to be a N. of two metres), Ping., Sch.; Ked.

Śyēnī. See *śyeta* and *śyena* above.

Śyēnā, m. (also pl.), a patr., AV.; ĀśvŚr.; n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.

Śyaina, mfn. coming from a hawk &c. (see *śyena*). **Śyainampāta**, mf(ā)n. (fr. *śyēna-pāta*) any place fit for the flying of hawks (= *śyēna-pāta śyām vartate*, with *mrigayā*, f. 'hawking, hunting with hawks'), Pāp. iv, 2, 58, Sch.

Śyainika, mfn. relating or belonging to the Ekāha *Śyēna*, PañcavBr., Sch.

Śyāineyā, mfn. (fr. *śyēnī*) descended from a white cow, MaitrS.; metron. of *Jaṭāyu*, Mcar.

श्ये *śyai*, cl. I. P. *śyāyati*, to cause to congeal or freeze, ŚBr.; (Ā.) *śyāyate* (Gr. also pf. *śaiye*; aor. *āśyasta*; fut. *śyālā*, *śyāsyate*), to go, move, Dhātup. xxii, 67: Pass. *śyāyate*, to congeal, freeze, be cold, TS.; TBr.: Caus. *śyāpayati*, Gr.: Desid. *śīśyāśate*, ib.: Intens. *śāśyāyate*, *śāśyēti*, *śāśyati*, ib.

शिता. See p. 1077, col. 3.

शिना. See p. 1078, col. 2.

Śyāna, mfn. shrunk, become dry (see below); viscous, sticky, adhesive (as clarified butter), W.; coagulated, congealed, W.; gone, ib. [Of. accord. to some, Lith. *šyānas*; Slav. *šeno*.] — *°pulina*, mfn. having dry sandbanks (as a river in the hot season), Bhartṛ.

श्योनाक *śyōnāka* or *śyōnāka*, m. *Bignonia Indica*, Car.; Suśr.; VarBrS.

श्रंश *śraṇṣ*, *śraṇs*, w. r. for *°śraṇs*.

श्रङ्क *śraṅk* (also written *ślaṅk*, *śraṅk*), cl. I. Ā. *śraṅkate* &c., to go, move, creep, Dhātup. iv, 9-11.

श्रङ्ग *śraṅg* (also written *ślaṅg*, *śvaṅg*, *svaṅg*), cl. I. P. *śraṅgati* &c., to go, move, Dhātup. v, 43-45.

श्रण *śraṇ* (only in *vi-śraṇ*, q.v.), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xix, 36) *śraṇati*, or cl. I. P. (xxxii, 42) *śrāṇayati* (aor. *āśīraṇat* or *āśīraṇat*, Siddh.; Vop.), to give, grant, present.

श्रत *śrat* or *श्रद* *śrad*, ind. (accord. to Naigh. iii, 10 = *satya*, 'truth, faithfulness'; prob. allied to Lat. *credo* for *cred-do*; *cor*, *cord-is*; Gk. *καρδία*, *καρδία*, Eng. 'heart'; only in comp. with *°kṛi* and *dāna* and *°dhā* and its derivations, see below).

Śrat - *°kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to make secure, guarantee, RV. viii, 75, 2 (cf. Pāp. v, 4, 57, Sch.)

Śrad-dādhāna, mfn. having faith, trustful, believing, RV. &c. &c. — *°tā*, f. belief, faith, Mn. vii, 86. — *°vat*, mfn. trustful, believing, VP.

Śrad-dāna, n. faith, belief, faithfulness, Sarvad.

Śrad-dha, mfn. having faith, believing in, trusting, faithful, having confidence, Kāth.; TS.; (ā), f., see below; n. = *śraddhā*, W.

Śrad-dhayat (?), mfn. = *śrad-dadhāna*, MuṇḍUp.

Śrad-dhayita, mfn. trustful, believing in (gen.), Divyāv.

Śrad-°dhā, P. Ā. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte* (pr. p. *śrad-dadhat*, *śrad-dādhāna*; Ved. inf. *śraddhē*, cf. *śrat* above), to have faith or faithfulness, have belief or confidence, believe, be true or trustful (with *na*, 'to disbelieve' &c.), RV. &c. &c.; to credit, think anything true (two acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to believe or have faith in or be true to (with *dat.*, and in later language with gen. of thing or person, or with loc. of thing), RV. &c. &c.; to expect anything (acc.) from (abl.), MBh.; to consent, assent to, approve, welcome (with acc.; with *na*, 'to disapprove'), Kāthās.; to be desirous of (acc.), wish to (inf.), ib.; BHP.: Caus. -*dhāpayati*, to make faithful, render trustful, inspire confidence, RV. x, 151, 5.

Śraddhā, f. faith, trust, confidence, trustfulness, faithfulness, belief in (loc. or comp.; *śraddhāyā* *°gam*, 'to believe in', with gen., Divyāv.), trust, confidence, loyalty (Faith or Faithfulnesses is often personified and in RV. x, 151 invoked as a deity; in TBr. she is the daughter of *Prajā-pati*, and in ŚBr. of the Sun; in MBh. she is the daughter of *Dakṣa* and wife of *Dharma*; in MārKP. she is the mother of *Kāma*, and in BHP. the daughter of *Kardama* and wife of *Āṅgiras* or *Manu*), RV. &c. &c.; wish, desire (*śraddhāyā*, ind. 'willingly, gladly'), longing for (loc., acc. with *prati*, inf. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; desire of eating, appetite, Suśr.; the longing of a pregnant woman, Car.; curiosity (*śraddhām ākhyāhi nas tāvat*, 'just satisfy our curiosity and tell us'), Kāthās.; purity, L.; respect, reverence, W.; calmness or composure of mind, MW.; intimacy, ib.; a term for the fem. nouns in *ā*, Kāt.; (with *Kāmāyāni*) N. of the authoress of RV. x, 151 (cf. above); du. (with *Prajā-pateh*) N. of two Sāmāns, ArshBr. — *°kṛita*, mfn. done with faith or faithfulness, W. — *°jādyā*, n. blind or obstinate adherence to one's f°, MW. — *°deya*, n. trust, confidence, Divyāv.; also w. r. for next. — *°deva* (*śraddhā*), mfn. trusting in the deity, faithful, believing, TS.; Br.; ChUp. (cf. *śraddhā-d*). — *°nusārīn* (*śraddhān*), m. 'a follower or observer of faith', one who acts faithfully, a Śrāvaka at a partic. stage of his religious life, Divyāv. — *°nvita* (*śraddhān*), mfn. endowed with f°, believing, W. — *°prakaraṇa*, n., -*°balādhāna*, n. N. of wks. — *°manas* (*śraddhā*), mfn. true-hearted, faithful, RV. — *°manasyā*, ind. (instr.) faithfully, RV. — *°maya*, mf(ā)n. full of faith, believing, Bhag. — *°yukta*, mfn. having f°, believing, W. — *°rahitā*, mfn. deprived of faith, disbelieving, ib. — *°vat*, mfn. = *°yukta*, Bhag.; MārKP.; consenting, assenting, Kāthās.; (*vatī*), f. N. of a mythical town on mount Meru, BHP., Sch. — *°vitta* (*śraddhā*), mfn. possessed of faith or belief, faithful, believing, ŚBr. — *°vimukta*, m. 'released from faith', a Śrāvaka at a partic. stage of his religious life, Divyāv. — *°virahita*, mfn. = *°rahitā*, MW. — *°samanvita*, mfn. = *śrad-dhāyita*, ib. **Śraddhēndriya**, mfn. the faculty of believing, Lalit.

Śraddhāstavya, n. (impers.) it should be believed, MBh.

Śraddhātṛi, mfn. one who has belief or is faithful, MW.

Śraddhāpana, n. (fr. Caus. of *śrad-√dhā*) a means of inspiring faith or belief, Jātaka.

Śraddhāṣṭu, mfn. disposed to believe or trust, faithful, trustful, Śāmk.; BhP.; (ifc.) vehemently longing for, Rājāt.; f. a pregnant woman who longs for anything, L.

Śraddhita, mfn. believed, trusted in or relied on (n. impers., with dat.), RV. i, 104, 6; consented to, approved, BhP.; gladly accepted, welcomed, ib.; trustful, believing, confident, ib.

Śraddhin, mfn. faithful, trustful, believing, MBh.

Śraddhivā, mfn. to be believed, credible, RV. i, 125, 4.

Śraddhēya, mfn. to be trusted, trustworthy, faithful, AV. &c. &c. (*Jadāśva-mātra-śr*), one who believes only in the present time, Hariv. II, 180, v.l. *īre śr*. — *tā*, f. (Jātaka), — *tva*, n. (Pañcat.) credibility, trustworthiness.

श्रथ *śrath* or *śranth* (cf. *√ślath*), cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 39) *śrathnāti* (Ved. also *śrathnīte* and *śrinthati*, and accord. to Dhātup. also *śrathati*, *śrathayati*, *śranthati*, *te*; pf. *śāśrātha* or *śāśrantha*, Gr.; 3. sg. *śāśrathe*, RV.; 3. pl. *śrethuh* or *śāśranthuh*, Gr.; aor. *āśranthit*, *thiṣṭa*, ib.; fut. *śranthisyati*, ib.; inf. *śrathitum* or *śranthitum*, ib.; ind. p. *śrathitvā* or *śranthitvā*, ib.; — *śrathya*, Nir.; to be loosened or untied or unbent, become loose or slack, yield, give way, RV. (cf. Pañ. iii, 1, 89, Sch.); to make slack, disable, disarm, RV. i, 171, 3; (Ā.) to loosen one's own (bonds &c.), AV.; v.l. for *grath*, *granth*: Caus. *śrathayati*, *te* (in Samhitā, also *śrathāyati* and accord. to Gr. also *śrathayati* and *śranthayati* [cf. below]; aor. *āśīrathat* [3. sg. *āśīrathat* and 3. pl. Impv. *āśīrathantu*, RV.] or *āśāśranthat*, to loosen, untie, unbend, slacken, relax (Ā. 'to become loose, yield'), RV.; AitBr.; to remit, pardon (sin), RV.; (*śrathayati*), to strive eagerly, endeavour, use exertion, Dhātup. xxvii, 13; to delight, gladden, ib.; (*śranthayati*), to bind, tie, connect, arrange, Dhātup. xxxiv, 31; to hurt, kill, ib.

Śrathā. See *hima-śrathā*.

Śrathana, n. (only L.) the act of untying, loosening; destroying, killing; tying, binding, connecting; making effort, exertion; delighting.

Śratharya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to become loose or relaxed, RV.

Śrathāya. See Caus. of *√śrath*.

Śrantha, m. (only L.) loosening, looseness; tying, binding, stringing together; N. of Vishṇu.

Śranthana, n. (only L.; cf. also *hima-śr*) the act of loosening, untying, relaxing &c.; tying, binding, stringing together (flowers &c.); composing (a book); killing, destroying.

Śranthita, mfn. (only L.) loosened, let loose &c. (see *√śrath*).

श्रद्धा śradhā, *śrad-dadhāna* &c. See p. 1095, col. 3.

श्रप śrapa, *śrapaṇa* &c. See p. 1097, col. 3.

श्रम 1. *śram*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 95) *śramyati* (in later language also *śramati*, *te*; pf. *śāśrama*, 3. pl. *śāśramuh* or [ŚākhBr.] *śremuh*, p. *śāśramāṇā*, RV.; MBh.; aor. *āśramat*, AV.; Subj. *śramat*, RV.; *śramishma*, ib.; Br.; fut. *śramitā*, MBh.; *śramishyati*, Gr.; inf. *śramitum*, ib.; ind. p. *śrāmya*, Br.; to be or become weary or tired, be tired of doing anything (with inf.); also impers. *nā mā śramat*, 'may I not become weary!'), RV. &c. &c.; to make effort, exert one's self (esp. in performing acts of austerity), labour in vain, ib.: Pass. *śramyate* (anr. *āśrāmi*, Gr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *vi-√śram*): Caus. *śrāmāyati* (aor. *āśīśramat*), to make weary, fatigue, tire, Kām.; Hariv.; Subh.; to overcome, conquer, subdue, R.; (*śrāmāyati*), to speak to, address, invite (*āmantrāṇe*), Dhātup. xxxv, 40 (v.l. for *grām*; cf. *grāmaya*): Desid., see *vi-√śramishu*.

Śrama, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) fatigue, weariness, exhaustion, RV. &c. &c.; exertion, labour, toil, exercise, effort either bodily or mental, hard work of any kind (as in performing acts of bodily mortification, religious exercises and austerity; *śramam* *√kri*, 'to work hard at one's studies'), pains or trouble bestowed on (acc. or comp.), AV. &c. &c.; military exercise,

drill, W.; N. of a son of Āpa, Hariv.; of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP. — *karsita* or *-karshita*, mfn. worn out with fatigue, MBh. — *klānta*, mfn. exhausted with f°, Śāk. — *khinna*, mfn. distressed by f°, R. — *ghna*, mfn. dispelling f°, Suśr.; (ī), f. the fruit of Cucurbita Lagenaria, L. — *cchid*, mfn. destroying f°, Ragh. — *jala*, n. 'toil water', perspiration, Daś.; Śiś. — *nud*, mfn. removing f°, Ragh. — *pīdita*, mfn. distressed with f°, MBh. — *mohita*, mfn. bewildered or stupefied by fatigue, ib. — *vat*, mfn. one who has exerted himself or worked hard, Cat. — *vāri*, n. (= *-jala*); *-bindu*, m., *-leśa*, m. a drop of perspiration, Kāv. — *vinayana*, mfn. dispelling f° (in *adhva-śr*), Megh. — *vinoda*, m. the act of dispelling f°, VarBrS. — *śikara*, m. = *-jala*, Git. — *śantāpa-karshita*, mfn. worn out by fatigue and pain, MBh. — *sādhya*, mfn. to be accomplished by exertion, MW. — *siddha*, mfn. accomplished by exertion or labour, ib. — *sthāna*, n. a place for work or exercise, workshop, drilling-place, L. **Śramādhāyini** (?), mfn. causing pain or trouble, Rājāt. **Śramāpanayana**, n. dispelling fatigue (in *ati-śr*), Śāk. **Śramāmbu**, n. = *śrama-jala*, Uttarar. **Śramāyukta**, mfn. worn out with fatigue, R. **Śramārta**, mfn. oppressed by fatigue, wearied, Mn. viii, 67.

Śramanā, mf(ā or ī)n. making effort or exertion, toiling, labouring, (esp.) following a toilsome or menial business, W.; base, vile, bad, ib.; naked, L.; m. one who performs acts of mortification or austerity, an ascetic, monk, devotee, religious mendicant, ŚBr. &c. &c.; a Buddhist monk or mendicant (also applied to Buddha himself, cf. MW. 23 &c.; also applied to a Jain ascetic now commonly called Yati), MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; (ā or ī), a female mendicant or nun, L.; a hard-working woman, L.; (ā), f. a handsome woman, L.; = *śābari-bhid*, *māyā*, *munḍirī*, L.; n. toil, labour, exertion, ŚākhŚr. — *datta*, m. N. of a man, HParis. — *śākya-putriya*, m. a disciple of Buddha, Divyāv. **Śramanācārya**, m. a Buddhist or Jain teacher, HPar. **Śramanāddēśa**, m. (and *ikā*, f.) a male or female disciple of a Śramaṇa, Divyāv.

Śramanaka, m. (and *ikā*, f.) a Buddhist or Jain ascetic, Mṛicch.; Daś.

Śramapāya, Nom. Ā. *°yate*, to be or become a Śramaṇa or monk or ascetic, Hit.

Śramayā, mfn. toiling, exerting one's self, RV. **Śramin**, mfn. (only L.; cf. Pañ. iii, 2, 141) making great efforts; undergoing fatigue or weariness.

Śrāntā, mfn. wearied, fatigued, tired, exhausted (*śrānta-klānta*, mfn. 'wearied and exhausted'), pained, distressed, RV. &c. &c.; hungry, L.; calmed, tranquil (= *śānta*), L.; m. N. of a son of Āpa, VP.; n. fatigue, exertion, self-mortification, religious austerity (or its fruit), RV.; TS.; AitBr.; KātyŚr. — *citta* (Cāṇ.), — *manas* (Śāk.), mfn. wearied or distressed in mind. — *saṃvāhana*, n. soothing a weary person (by rubbing or shampooing his limbs), relieving or tending the wearied, W. — *sād*, mfn. lying down wearied, AV. — *hṛidāya*, mfn. = *-citta*, R. **Śrāntāgata**, mfn. one who has arrived weary, L.

Śrāma, m. a temporary shed (= *maṇḍapa*), L.; a month, L.; time, L.; w. r. for *śrama*, R.

Śrāmaṇa, n. (fr. *śramaṇa*), g. *yuvādi*; (ī), f. N. of a plant, L.

Śrāmaṇaka, m. or n. (fr. id.) N. of a partic. contrivance for kindling fire, Gaut.; Baudh.; Vas. (v.l. *śrāvaṇaka*).

Śrāmaṇesa, m. (among Buddhists) a pupil or disciple admitted to the first degree of monkhood, a novice, Buddh., MW. 77.

Śrāmaṇeraka, m. id., Divyāv.

Śrāmaṇya, n. religious austerity or mendicancy, HParis.

श्रम 2. *śram*, ind., g. *śar-ādi*.

श्रम् *śrambh* (also written *srambh*; generally found with the prefix *vi*; see *vi-√śrambh*, and cf. also *ni-√śrambh*, *pra-√śradhā*), cl. 1. Ā. *śrambhate* (Gr. also pf. *śāśrambhe*, fut. *śrambhīta* &c.), to be careless or negligent, Dhātup. x, 33; to trust, confide, xviii, 18.

श्रय śraya, m. (fr. *√śri*; cf. *ā-śraya*, *pari-śr*, *bhadra-śr*, *uc-chraya*) approaching for protection, asylum, refuge, protection, W.

1. **Śrayaṇa**, n. the act of going to or approaching (esp. for protection), recourse to (comp.), asylum, refuge, protection, shelter, BhP.

Śrayaṇīya or **śrayitavya**, mfn. to be had recourse to, to be depended on, MW.; to be sheltered or protected, ib.

Śrayin. See *ā-śrayin* and *saṃ-śrayin*.

1. **Śrāyā**, mfn. possessing anything, furnished or provided with (loc.), RV. v, 53, 4; m. refuge, reliance, shelter, protection, W.; a house, dwelling, abode (cf. *uc-chrayā*), Bhaṭṭ.

Śrāyat, mfn. having recourse to (acc.), RV. viii, 99, 3 (Nir. vi, 8).

Śrāyantiya, n. (fr. prec.) N. of a Sāman, Br.; ĀśvŚr.

श्रय 2. śrayaṇa, n. (fr. *√śri*) mixing up, mixture, KātyŚr.

श्रव 1. *śravā*, mfn. (*√śru*) sounding, VS.; m. hearing (*āt*, 'from hearsay', e, with gen., 'within hearing of'), MBh.; Hariv.; the ear, VarBrS.; Kathās.; the hypotenuse of a triangle, Sūryas.

2. **Śrava**, in comp. for 1. *śravas*. — *eshā*, m. desire of praising, RV.

1. **Śrāvāṇa**, n. the act of hearing (also 'that which is heard' = *śruti*, q.v.; *iti śravanāt*, 'because it is so heard or revealed' i.e. 'according to a Vedic text'), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; acquiring knowledge by hearing, learning, study (cf. *ā-śravanāt*), Kām.; Sarvad.; (in phil.) the determining by means of the six signs the true doctrine of the Vedānta (in regard to the only really existing Being), Vedāntas.; fame, reputation, ĀśvŚr.; Nir.; wealth, MW.; m. (rarely n.) the ear, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; m. (= *śramaṇa*) a Buddhist or Jain monk (cf. *śrāvaka*), HParis.; the hypotenuse of a triangle or the diagonal of a tetragon &c., Gol.; (ā), f. a female monk or nun or ascetic, HParis. — *kṣatratā*, f. anxiety for hearing, Śāk. — *gocara*, m. range of hearing, Kathās.; mfn. being within h° (*-tā*, f.), Virac. — *patha*, m. the region of the ears (see comp.); the ear-passage, auditory p°, ear, Śiś.; range of hearing (see comp.); *-gata*, mfn. reaching to the ear-passage or ears, Bhartṛ.; *-paryanta-gamana*, n. reaching to the limit of hearing, Git.; *-ūtīthi*, m. coming to (lit. 'being a guest of') the ears of any one (*thi-tvam* *√i*, with gen., 'to come to the ears of,' 'be heard by'), Ratnāv. — *parusha*, mfn. hard or cruel to the ear, hard to be listened to, Megh. — *pālī*, f. the tip of the ear, Git. — *pāśa*, m. a beautiful ear, A. (cf. Gaṇar. on Pañ. ii, 1, 66). — *puṭaka*, m. the auditory passage, L. — *pūraka*, m. 'ear-filler,' an earring or other ornament for the ear, Śiś. — *prāghuṇika*, m. coming to any one's ears, Naish. Sch.; *°nikī-kṛita*, mfn. brought to any one's (gen.) ears, Naish. — *bhūṣhaṇa*, n. 'ear-ornament,' N. of wk. — *bhṛita*, mfn. brought to any one's ears, spoken of, BhP. — *māya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of ears, being nothing but ears, Dharmasarm. — *mūla*, n. the root of the ear, Kathās. — *ruj*, f. ear-ache, disease of the ear, VarBrS. — *vidāraṇa*, mfn. ear-rending (said of speech), Mudr. — *vidhī*, m. a method or rule of hearing or studying; — *vicāra*, m. N. of a treatise on the study of the Upanishads. — *vishaya*, m. = *-gocara*, Megh.; — *prāpin*, mfn. reaching the range of the ear, Ragh. — *vyādhī*, m. = *-ruj*, VarBrS. — *śirshikā*, f. Sphæranthus Mollis, L. — *sukha* (Śiś.) or *-subhaga* (Megh.), mfn. pleasant to the ear. — *hārin*, mfn. charming the ear, Vās. **Śravanādhikārin**, n. 'ear-ruler,' a speaker, addresser, W. **Śravanānanda**, m., *°ndinī*, f. N. of wks. **Śravanāvabhāsa**, m. range of hearing, Buddh. **Śravanābhavayā**, f. a kind of plant, Suśr. **Śravanēndriya**, n. 'organ or sense of hearing,' the ear, W. **Śravanōtpala**, n. 'ear-lotus,' a lotus fastened in the ear (as an ornament), MW. **Śravanōdara**, n. 'ear-hollow,' the auditory passage, ear, Śiś. **Śravanōdyāpana**, n. N. of wk. **Śravanaka**, m. = *śramaṇaka*, a Buddhist or Jain ascetic, HParis.

Śravanas (?), mfn. accompanying a song, Samgīt. **Śravanasya**, m. a proper N., MW.

Śravanīya, mfn. to be heard, worth hearing, ShadvBr.; MBh. &c.; to be celebrated, praiseworthy, MW. — *pāra*, m. N. of one of the eight Sthānas (q.v.) of the Rīg-veda.

1. **Śrāvas**, n. sound, shout, loud praise, RV.; VS.; BHP.; glory, fame, renown, RV.; AV.; BHP.; the ear, L.; m. N. of a son of Santa, MBh. [Cf. Gk. κλέος for κλέφος.] — **kāma** (śrāvas-), mfn. desirous of praise, RV.

1. **Śrāvāya**, Nom. P. *°yāti* (only pr. p. *°yātī*), to wish to praise, RV. i, 128, 1.

2. **Śrāvāya**, n. fame, glory, renown, RV.; a glorious deed, ib.

1. **Śrāvāsyā**, mfn. willing to praise or celebrate, RV.

Śrāvāyīya, mfn. to be praised or celebrated, praiseworthy, notorious, RV.; m. an animal fit for sacrifice, Up. iii, 96, Sch.

Śrāvishthā, mfn. most famous, MW.; born or produced under the Nakshatra Śrāvishthā, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 34; m. N. of a man, g. *āśvādi*; (ā), f., see below.

Śrāvishthaka, m. N. of a man, Cat.

Śrāvishthā, f. pl. (in later language also sg. and du.) N. of the 24th (or 21st or 22nd) Nakshatra (also called Dhanishthā and regarded as having the shape of a drum), AV.; TS.; TBr.; Śūryas; of a daughter of Citraka, Hariv.; of a d° of Rājādhiveya, ib.; of a d° of Paippalādi, ib. — **ja** or **-bhū**, m. 'son of Śrāvishthā', N. of the planet Mercury, L. — **rama**, m. 'lover of Śrāvishthā', N. of the moon, L.

Śrāvishthīya, mf(ā)n. relating or belonging to the Nakshatra Śrāvishthā, ŚāṅkhGr.

Śrāvo, it. comp. for 1. *śrāvas*. — **jī**, mfn. winning renown, glorious, RV.

Śrāvya, mfn. audible, to be heard, worth hearing, praiseworthy, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **tva**, n. praiseworthiness, Sāh.

Śrāvā, m. hearing, listening, MW.; N. of a son of Yuvanāśva (and father of Śrāvastaka), MBh.

Śrāvaka, mf(ikā)n. hearing, listening to (comp.), Vās.; audible from afar, Śis.; m. a pupil, disciple, Mālatim.; a disciple of the Buddha (the disciples of the Hina-yāna school are sometimes so called in contradistinction to the disciples of the Mahā-yāna school; properly only those who heard the law from the Buddha's own lips have the name *śrāvaka*, and of these two, viz. Śāriputta and Moggallāna, were Agra-śrāvakas, 'chief disciples', while eighty, including Kāśyapa, Upālī, and Ānanda, were Mahā-śrāvakas or 'great disciples', MWB. 47, 75; a Jaina disciple (regarded by orthodox Hindus as a heretic), MW.; a crow, L.; a sound audible from afar, Śis.; that faculty of the voice which makes a sound audible to a distance, L.; (ikā), f., see below. — **kṛitya**, n. N. of wk. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a Śrāvaka, HYog. — **yāna**, n. the vehicle of the Śr° (cf. under *yāna*), Dharmas. 3. — **vrata**, n. N. of a Jaina treatise. **Śrāvakanushthāna-vidhi**, m., **Śrāvākārādhana**, n. N. of Jaina wks.

1. **Śrāvāṇa**, mfn. relating to or perceived by the ear, audible, MārKP. (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 2, 92, Sch.); taught or enjoined in the Veda (cf. *śrāuta*), MBh. iii, 100, 75; m. a heretic, L.; N. of a Muni, Cat.; (ā and ī), f. N. of various plants, Suśr.; n. causing to be heard, announcing, proclaiming, MBh.; Pañcat.; knowledge derived from hearing, MW. — **tva**, n. audibleness, Tarkas.

1. **Śrāvāṇikā**. See *mahā-śr°*.

Śrāvāṇīya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be caused to be heard, to be read, MārKP.; to be heard, audible, MBh.

Śrāvāyat (pr. p. of id.), in comp. — **pati** (*°yātī*), mfn. making the lord famous, RV. — **sakhi** (*°yātī*), mfn. making the friend famous, ib.

Śrāvāyitavya, mfn. (fr. id.) to be caused to be heard, to be communicated, VarBrS.; to be caused to hear, to be apprized or informed, Śāk.

Śrāvīkā, f. a female Śrāvaka (see above; two female disciples of the Buddha were called *Agra-śrāvīkā*, 'chief female disciples'), Śatr.; MWB. 48. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a Śrāvīkā (cf. *śrāvaka-tva*), HParīś.

Śrāvītā, mfn. (fr. Caus. of *√*1. *śru*) caused to be heard, announced, proclaimed, communicated, Hariv.; R.; BHP.; called, named, R.; taught, informed of (acc.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; n. (in ritual) call, cry, exclamation, ŚBr.

Śrāvītri, m. one who hears, a hearer, MBh.

Śrāvīn, mfn. hearing, a hearer, Sarvad.

Śrāvishthā, mf(ā)n. relating or belonging to the Nakshatra Śrāvishthā, L.

Śrāvishthāyana, m. patr. fr. *śrāvishthā* (also pl., Pravar.), g. *āśvādi*.

Śrāvishthīya, mfn. born under the Nakshatra Śrāvishthā, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 34, Vārtt. 3, Pat.

Śrāvya, mfn. audible, to be heard, worth hearing, R.; Kathās.; Sāh.; to be announced or proclaimed, MBh.; to be apprized or informed, ib.

अव 3. *śrava*, *śravaka* &c. See *śrava* &c.

अव 2. *śrāvāṇa*, mfn. (fr. *√*2. *śru*; for 1. *śrāvāṇa*, see p. 1096; cf. *śrāvāṇa*) limping, lame, KātyŚr.; m. N. of the 20th (or 23rd) Nakshatra (presided over by Vishṇu, and containing the three stars α, β, and γ Aquilae, supposed to represent three foot-steps; cf. *tri-vikrama*), AV.; GṛS.; MBh. &c.; a sort of disease (= *śrona*), MW.; N. of a son of Naraka, BHP.; (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of a teacher, Cat.; (ā), f., see below; n. = *śrāvāṇa-karman*, ŚāṅkhGr. — **datta**, m. N. of a teacher, Br. — **dvādaśī**, f. a partic. Tithi or lunar day (when certain religious observances of great efficacy are performed; it is said to fall on the twelfth of the light half of Bhādra, when that month is connected with the asterism Śrāvāṇa), BHP.; — **vrata**, n. N. of a ch. of the Brahmapur.; — **vrata-kathā**, f. N. of a ch. of the ĀdityaP. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk.

Śrāvāṇā, f. N. of a Nakshatra (= 2. *śrāvāṇa*), VarBrS.; Pur.; the night of full-moon in the month Śrāvāṇa, GṛS. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 2, 5); N. of a daughter of Citraka or Rājādhiveya (cf. *śrāvishthā*), Hariv. — **karman**, n. the ceremony performed on the day of full moon in Śrāvāṇa, GṛS.

Śrāvāṇikā-vrata, n. N. of a partic. religious observance (prob. = *śrāvāṇa-karman*), Cat.

2. **Śrāvās**, n. (= *śravas*) a stream, flow, gush, RV.; swift course, rapid motion, flight (instr. pl. in flight, while flying), ib.; a channel, ib. vii, 79, 3; x, 27, 21; = *anna* or *dhana*, Nir. [Cf., accord. to some, Gk. *κρουνός*.]

3. **Śrāvāya**, Nom. P. *°yāti*, to be swift, hasten, fly along, RV.; to snatch up, ib. ii, 13, 13.

4. **Śrāvāyā**, mfn. swift, rapid, RV.

Śrāvāyā, ind. swiftly, rapidly, fast, ib.

2. **Śrāvāsyu**, mfn. flowing, streaming, RV.; swift, nimble, ib.; AV.

2. **Śrāvāṇa**, mf(ā)n. relating to or produced under the Nakshatra Śrāvāṇa; m. (with or scil. *mās* or *māsa*) N. of one of the twelve Hindū months (generally rainy and corresponding to July–August), Suśr.; GṛS.; Yājñ. &c.; (ī), f., see below; n. = next, GṛS. — **karman**, n. = *śrāvāṇa-k°* above; ° *ma-sarpa-bali-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — **dvādaśī**, f. the twelfth day of the month Śrāvāṇa; — *pārāna-vidhi*, m., — *māhātmya*, n., — *vrata*, n., — *vrata-kalpa*, m. N. of wks. — *nishēdha-vaacana*, n., — *māhātmya*, n., — *vidhi*, m., — *śānīvāra-vrata*, n. N. of wks. — *śukla* (ibc.) the light half of Śr°; — *caturthī* and — *trītiyā*, f. the fourth and third day in the light half of Śr°, MW. — *homa-mantra*, m. N. of wk. **Śrāvāṇotsarga-karman**, n. N. of wk.

Śrāvāṇika, mfn. = 2. *śrāvāṇa*, W.; (ā), f., see next.

2. **Śrāvāṇikā**, f. (for 1. see col. 1) = *śrāvāṇī* below. — **vrata**, n. a partic. observance, Cat.

Śrāvāṇī, f. (cf. under 1. *śrāvāṇa*) the day of full-moon in the month Śrāvāṇa, GṛS.; Mn.; Rājñ. &c.; a partic. Pāka-yajña, Gaut. — **karman**, n., — *karma-vidhi*, m., — *padāhati*, f., — *prayoga*, m. N. of wks.

अव 3. *śravaṇa*, m. a kind of plant used for colouring white, Suśr.; (ā), f. = *mupāirīkā*, L.

अव 4. *śravaṇa*, n. = *śrapaṇa*, L.; (i), f., see *vapā-śravaṇī*.

अव 5. *śravaṇa*, w. r. for *śravaṇa*.

अव ५. *śravāpya*, w. r. for *śravāyīya*.

अव ६. *śrāvishthā* &c. See col. 1.

अव ७. *śravāya*. See col. 1.

आ *śrā* or *śrai* (cf. *√*śrī), cl. 1. or 4. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 21) *śrāyati* (accord. to xxiv, 45 also cl. 2. P. *śrāti*; pf. *śasrau*; aor. *āsrāsīt*; Prec. *śrāyāt* or *śrēyāt*; inf. *śrāṭum*, Gr.), to cook, boil, seethe, mature, ripen (only in Dhātup.; accord. to Vop. also 'to sweat'): Pass. *śrāyate* (aor. *āsrāyāt*), Gr.: Caus. *śrāpyāti*, *°te* (aor. *āśīrapāt*; Pass. *śrāpyāte*), to cause to cook or boil, roast, bake, AV.

&c. &c.; to make hot, heat, bake (earthenware), VS.; Gaut.; Vait.; to cause to sweat, Vop. [for *śrāpya*, see p. 1098, col. 1]; Desid. *śīrāsati*, Gr.: Intens. *śīrāyati*, *śīrāṭi*, *śīrēti*, ib.

Śrīta. See p. 1088, col. 1 (cf. *śrīta*, p. 1098).

Śrapa. See *śu-śrapa*.

Śrapāṇa, n. (fr. Caus.) cooking, boiling, TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; m. (scil. *agnī*) cooking fire (applied to the Āhavanīya and Gārhapatya), KātyŚr.; (ī), f., see *vapā-śrapāṇī*.

Śrapāṇīya or **śrapayitavya**, mfn. (fr. id.) to be cooked or boiled, MW.

Śrapayitṛi, m. (fr. id.) a cook, ŚBr.

Śrapāyīya, m. (fr. id.) a sacrificial animal, L.

Śrapita, mfn. (fr. id.) caused to be cooked or boiled, MBh. (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 27, Vārtt. 2, Pat.); (ā), f. rice-gruel, L.; n. boiled neat &c., MW.

Śrāṇa, mfn. cooked, boiled, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 27, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; moist, wet, L.; (ā), f. rice gruel, L.; n. boiled meat &c., MW.

Śrātā, mfn. (cf. *śrītā*) cooked, boiled, roasted, RV.; TS.; ĀsvŚr. [Cf. Gk. *κρᾶτος* in *δ-κρᾶτος*.]

Śrāpin, mfn. (fr. Caus.) cooking, boiling, Kāty.

आइ *śrāddha*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *śrad-dhā*) faithful, true, loyal, believing, HParīś.; SaddhP. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 101); relating to a Śrāddha ceremony, Cat.; n. a ceremony in honour and for the benefit of dead relatives observed with great strictness at various fixed periods and on occasions of rejoicing as well as mourning by the surviving relatives (these ceremonies are performed by the daily offering of water and on stated occasions by the offering of Piṇḍas or balls of rice and meal [see *piṇḍa*] to three paternal and three maternal forefathers, i. e. to father, grandfather, and great grandfather; it should be borne in mind that a Śrāddha is not a funeral ceremony [*antyeṣhī*] but a supplement to such a ceremony; it is an act of reverential homage to a deceased person performed by relatives, and is moreover supposed to supply the dead with strengthening nutriment after the performance of the previous funeral ceremonies has endowed them with ethereal bodies; indeed until those *antyeṣhī* or 'funeral rites' have been performed, and until the succeeding first Śrāddha has been celebrated the deceased relative is a *prēta* or restless, wandering ghost, and has no real body [only a *linga-sarīra*, q. v.]; it is not until the first Śrāddha has taken place that he attains a position among the Pitṛis or Divine Fathers in their blissful abode called Pitṛi-loka, and the Śr° is most desirable and efficacious when performed by a son; for a full description of the Śrāddha ceremonies, see RTL. 276, 304 &c.), GṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; gifts or offerings at a Śrāddha, MW. — **kara** and **-karti**, m. one who performs a Śrāddha or offers an oblation to the Pitṛis, W. — **karman**, n. a Śr° rite, Gaut.; Mu.; Hariv. &c.; ° *ma-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — **kalā**, f. N. of wk. — **kalpa**, m. = *karman*, Āpast.; Mn.; MBh.; N. of various wks. (also *-dīpa*, m., — *druma*, m., — *bhāṣya gobhīliya*, n., — *lālā*, f., — *sūtra*, n.), — *kāṇḍa*, m. n., — *kāṇḍa-saṃgraha*, m., — *kārikā*, f., — *kārya-nirṇaya-saṃkṣhepa*, m. N. of wks. — **kāla**, m. the time for offering a Śr° (accord. to some the eighth hour of the day), KathUp. — **kāśīkā**, f. N. of a Comm. on the Śrāddha-kalpa-sūtra by Kṛishṇa-mīśra. — **kṛit**, m. = *-kara*, W. — **kaumudī**, f. N. of wk. — **kriyā**, f. = *-karman*, MW. — **gana-pati**, m., — **gana-saṃgraha**, m., — **candrikā**, f., — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of wks. — **tattva**, n. N. of two chs. of Raghunandana's Smṛiti-tattva (called Chandogya-śrāddha-tattva and Yajurvedi-śr°-t°) — *īkā*, f. N. of a Comm. on the former by Kāśi-rāma. — **tilaka**, m. N. of wk. — **tva**, n. faithfulness, loyalty, L.; the being a Śr°, MW. — **da**, m. the offerer of a Śr°, W. — **darpaṇa**, m. N. of wk. — **dīna**, n. the day of a Śr°, anniversary of the death of a near relative, Cat. — **dīdhitī**, f., — **dīpa**, m., — **dīpa-kalā**, f., — **dīpikā**, f. N. of wks. — **deva**, m. any god presiding over Śr° rites (esp. applied to Yama, lord of the dead, but also to his brother Manu Vaivasvata, who in a former mundane age was Manu Satya-vrata; also applied to Vivasvat himself, and even to Brāhmanas), Mn.; MBh.; Pur.; — **tva**, n., Hariv. — **devatā**, f. any deity presiding over Śr° rites, BHP. (cf. prec.). a Pitṛi or progenitor, W.; — *nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk. — **dvā-saptatī-kalā**, f. (pl.), — **nava-kapdikā-sūtra**, n., — **nirūpaṇa**, n., — **nirṇaya**, m., — **paṅkti**,

f., -paddhati, f. (also with *pañca-triṃśac-chloki*), -pallava, m. n., -pārijāta, m., -prakāśa, m., -prakīraṇa-kārikā, f., -pradīpa, m., -prabhā, f., -prayoga, m., -prayoga-cintāmaṇi, m., -prayoga-paddhati, f., -prasāṅga, f., -brāhmaṇa, n., -bhāṣaka-prayoga-paddhati, f. N. of wks. — *bhuji*, mfn. eating food prepared at a Śr. Mn. iii, 250. — *bhojana*, n. participation in a Śr. ŚāṅkhGr. — *mañjarī*, f., -*mayūkha*, m. N. of wks. — *mitra*, mfn. making friends through a Śr. Mn. iii, 140. — *mimāṃsā*, f., -*ratna*, n., -*rahasya*, n., -*vacana-saṃgraha*, m., -*vamana-prāyaścitta*, n., -*varnana*, n., -*vasishṭha*, m. or n. N. of wks. — *vāsara*, m. n., -*dina*, Cat., -*vidhi*, m., -*viveka*, m., -*viveka-saṃgraha*, m., -*vyūṭti-prakarana*, n., and -*vyavasthā-saṃkṣhepa*, m. N. of wks. — *śāka*, n. a kind of pot-herb, Bhpr. — *śiṣṭa*, n. remainder of a Śr. W. — *saṃkalpa*, m., -*saṃkalpa-vidhi*, m., -*saṃgraha*, m., -*samuccaya*, m., -*sāgara*, m., -*sāra*, m. N. of wks. — *sūta*, mfn. relating or belonging to a Śr. or a natal feast (as food), MBh.; -*bhojana*, n. participation in a Śr. or a natal f. ŚāṅkhGr. — *sūtra*, n. (= *śrāddha-kalpa-sūtra*), -*saṃkhyā*, n., -*stabaka*, m., -*hemādri*, m. or n. N. of wks. — *śrāddhādarśa*, m., -*śrāddhādi-vidhi*, m., -*śrāddhādhikāra*, m., -*kāri-nirṇaya*, m., -*śrāddhānukramapīṭh*, f., -*śrāddhāparārka*, m., -*śrāddhāsauciya-darpana*, m. N. of wks. — *śrāddhāha*, m. = *śrāddha-dina*, Kathās.; *hnika*, mfn. one who daily performs a Śr. Hariv. — *śrāddhendu*, m. N. of wk. — *śrāddhōpayogin*, mfn. serviceable or appropriate for a Śr. (with *mantra*, m. pl. and *gi-vacana*, n. N. of wks.)

Śrāddhika, mfn. relating to a Śrāddha or ceremony in honour of deceased ancestors, the recipient of Śrāddha oblations, Pāp. v, 2, 83; n. a present given at a Śrāddha, Mn.; Yājñ.

Śrāddhin, mfn. performing Śrāddhas, Mn.; Hariv. (cf. *a-śr*); partaking of a Śrāddha, Gaut.

Śrāddhiya, mfn. relating or belonging to a Śrāddha, Kull.

Śrāddhya. See *a-śrāddheya*.

श्रान् *śrānta* &c. See under *√I. śram*, p. 1096, col. 2.

श्रापय *śrāpayā*, Nom. P. *yati* (cf. Caus. of *√śra* and *śrī*), artificially formed from *śra* and connected with *śreyas*, *śreṣṭha*, Vop.

श्राम *śrām*. See Caus. of *√I. śram*.

श्राम *śrāma*, *śrāmanaka* &c. See p. 1096, col. 2.

श्राय 2. *śrāya*, mfn. (for 1. see p. 1096, col. 3) relating or belonging to Śrī, Siddh.

श्रयाणा, mfn. = *śreyasi bhavaṃ*, Pāp. vii, 3, 1, Sch.; m. patr. of Kaṇva, Kāth.; TS.; of Vita-havya, TS.; PañcavBr.

श्राव *śrāva*, *śrāvaka*, *śrāvāṇa* &c. See p. 1097, col. 1.

श्रावन्ती *śrāvanti*. See *śrāvastī* below.

श्रावणीय *śrāvāṇīya*, w. r. for *śrāvishṭhiya*.

श्रावस्त *śrāvasta*, m. (probl. connected with *√I. śru*) N. of a king (son of Śrāva and grandson of Yuvanaśva), Hariv.; VP.; (i), f. N. of a city situated north of the Ganges and founded by king Śrāvasta (it was the ancient capital of Kosala and said to have been the place where the wealthy merchant Anātha-piṇḍika built the Buddha a residence in the Jeta-vana monastery which became his favourite retreat during the rainy seasons; other authorities derive the name from a Rishi called Śavastha, who is said to have resided there; it has been identified by General Cunningham with a place now called Sāhet-Māhet, about 58 miles north of Ayodhyā in Oudh), MBh.; Hariv.; Buddh. (cf. MWB. 48; 407 &c.).

श्रावस्तका, m. = *śrāvasta*, MBh.; Hariv.

श्रावस्तया, mfn. (fr. *śrāvastī*), g. *nady-ādī*.

श्रावितृ *śrāvitrī*, *śrāvin* &c. See p. 1097, col. 1.

श्रि 1. *śrī*, cl. 1. P. *ā*. (Dhātup. xxi, 31) *śrayati*, RV. (pf. *śīrīya*, *śīrīye*; aor. *śīret*, *śīriyan*, RV.; *āśrai*, AV.; *śīśriyat*, ib.

&c.; *āśrīyishṭa*, Gr. [Ved. forms belonging either to the pf. or aor. type are also *āśīret*, *śīrema*, *śīrayuḥ*, *śīrītā*; fut. *śrayitā*, Gr.; *śrayishyati*, *te*, Br. &c.; inf. *śrayitum*, MBh.; *śrayitaval*, Br.; ind. p. *śrayitvā*, MBh. &c., -*śrītya*, Br. &c.), P. to cause to lean or rest on, lay on or in, fix on, fasten to, direct or turn towards, (esp.) spread or diffuse (light or radiance or beauty) over (loc.), RV.; TS.; Br.; (Ā. or Pass, rarely P.) to lean on, rest on, recline against (acc.), cling to (loc.), be supported or fixed or depend on, abide in or on (acc., loc. or adv.), ib.; ĀsvGr.; ChUp.; MBh.; (Ā.P.) to go to, approach, resort or have recourse to (for help or refuge), tend towards (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (Ā.) to go into, enter, fall to the lot or take possession of (acc. or loc.), Kāv.; Kathās.; (Ā.P.) to attain, undergo, get into any state or condition (acc.), ib. &c.; to assume (with *śrāvika-tvam*, 'to assume the form of a Śrāvika', q. v.), Kathās.; HPariś.; to show, betray (heroism), R.; to honour, worship, Dhātup.: Pass. *śrīyate* (aor. *śīrīye*; cf. above), RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *śrāpayati* (in *uc-chr*), VS.; *śrāyayati* (anr. *āśīrayat*; for *āśīśriyat*, see above), Gr.; Desid. *śīśrayishati*, *te* or *śīśrīshati*, *te*, Gr.: Intens. *śīśriyate*, *śīśrayitī*, *śīśretī*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *κλίνω*, *κλίνω*, *κλίνω*; Lat. *clino*, *clinus*; Lith. *szlyti*, *szlėti*, *szlėtas*; Goth. *hlains*; *hlaitw*; Germ. *hlinen*, *linen*, *lehnen*; Angl. Sax. *hlintian*; Eng. *lean*.]

Śīśriyas, mfr (*ryushī*) n. one who has leaned against or gone to or approached, Pāp. vii, 2, 67, Sch.

Śraya, *śrayana* &c. See p. 1096, cols. 2, 3.

2. **Śrī**, in *antdh-* and *bahih-śrī* (q. v.).

3. **Śrī**, light, lustre (= 3. *śrī*, q. v.) at end of adj. comp.

Śrīt, mfn. going to, having gone or attained to in *krichre-śrīt*, *divi-śrīt*, *nabhaḥ-śrīt* &c.

Śrītā, mfn. clinging or attached to, standing or lying or being or fixed or situated in or on, contained in, connected with (loc., acc., or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; one who has gone or resorted to (acc.), Rājāt.; Kathās.; BhP.; having attained or fallen or got into any condition (acc. or comp.; cf. *kashṭa-śr*), ib.; having assumed (a form), Kathās.; gone to, approached, had recourse to, sought, occupied (as a place), Kāv.; Kathās.; taken, chosen, Rājāt.; served, honoured, worshipped, W.; subservient, subordinate, auxiliary, MW. — **śhama**, mfn. one who has had recourse to patience, composed, tranquil, Sutr. — **vat**, mfn. one who has taken refuge with (acc.), Kuval. — **sattva**, mfn. one who has taken courage or resolution, BhP.

Śrītī, f. approach, recourse, entering (see *uc-chriti*); (i) = *śrītyai*, *śrayanārtham* (?), RV. ix, 14, 6.

श्रिमन् *śri-manya*, n. (fr. 2. *śrī* + *manya*, connected with *śriyam-manya* below, Pāp. vi, 3, 68, Vartt. 5, Pat.)

Śriyam-manya, mfr (ā) n. fancying one's self Śrī, Bhāṭṭ. (cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 68, Vartt. 1, Pat.); conceited, proud, arrogant, W.

श्रियये *śriyadhyai*, *śriyāse*, *śriyā* &c. See p. 1100, col. 2.

श्रियपुत्र *śriya-putra*, w. r. for *priya-p*.

श्रिव *śriv*. See *√śriv*.

श्रि 1. *śrīsh* (cf. *√I. ślīsh*), cl. 1. P. *śre-shati*, to burn, Dhātup. xvii, 51.

श्रि 2. *śrīsh* (prob. a collateral form of *√2. ślīsh*), in *śreṣṭhama* (accord to Śāy.) = *śreṣṭhama*, 'may we connect or compose,' RV. iv, 43, 1, and *ā-śrīshat* = *ā-śrīshṭam mā bhūt*, 'let it not be left on the ground,' ib. i, 162, 11 (cf. *abhi-śrīsh*, *doshanī-śrīsh*, *hrīdaya-śrīsh*, *ā-śrīshā*, *saṃ-śreṣṭhan*).

श्री 1. *śrī* (cf. *√śrā*), cl. 9. P. *ā*. (Dhātup. xxi, 3) *śrīyati*, *śrīyāt* (Gr. also pf. *śī-śrāya*, *śīrīye*; aor. *āśraishit*, *āśreshṭa* &c.; for *āśīrayuḥ* see 2. *abhi-√śrī*), to mix, mingle, cook (cf. *abhi-* and *ā-√śrī*), RV.; TS.; VS.; Br.; (= *√1. śrī*), to burn, flame, diffuse light, RV. i, 68, 1.

2. **Śrī**, mfn. (ifc.) mixing, mingling, mixed with; f. mixing, cooking.

Śrītā, mfn. mixed, mixed with (instr.), cooked, RV.

श्री 3. *śrī*, f. (prob. to be connected with *√1. śrī* and also with *√I. śrī* in the sense of 'diffusing

light or radiance; nom. *śrī*, accord. to some also *śrī*) light, lustre, radiance, splendour, glory, beauty, grace, loveliness (*śrīye* and *śrīyal*, 'for splendour or beauty', 'beauteously', 'gloriously', cf. *śrīyāse*; du. *śrīyau*, 'beauty and prosperity', *śrīya ātmajāḥ*, 'sons of beauty', i. e. horses [cf. *śrī-putra*]; *śrīyāḥ putrāḥ*, 'goats with auspicious marks'), RV. &c. &c.; prosperity, welfare, good fortune, success, auspiciousness, wealth, treasure, riches (*śrīyā*, 'accord' to fortune or wealth'), high rank, power, might, majesty, royal dignity (or 'Royal dignity' personified; *śrīyo bhā-jah*, 'possessors of dignity', 'people of high rank'), AV. &c. &c.; symbol or insignia of royalty, Vikr. iv, 13; N. of Lakshmi (as goddess of prosperity or beauty and wife of Vishnu, produced at the churning of the ocean, also as daughter of Bhṛigu and as mother of Darpa), ŚBr. &c. &c.; N. of Sarasvatī (see *pañcamī*); of a daughter of king Su-śarma, Kathās.; of various metres, Col.; (the following only in L. 'a lotus-flower; intellect, understanding; speech; clothes; Pinus Longifolia; Aegle Marmelos; a kind of drug, = *priddhi*; N. of a Buddhist goddess and of the mother of the 17th Arhat); m. N. of the fifth musical Rāga (see *rāga*), Saṃgīt.; mfn. diffusing light or radiance, splendid, radiant, beautifying, adorning (ifc.; see *agni-adhvāra-śeshatra-gaṇa-jana-śrī* &c.), RV. iv, 41, 8. [The word *śrī* is frequently used as an honorific prefix (= 'sacred', 'holy') to the names of deities (e.g. Śrī-Durgā, Śrī-Rāma), and may be repeated two, three, or even four times to express excessive veneration (e.g. Śrī-Śrī-Durgā &c.); it is also used as a respectful title (like 'Reverend') to the names of eminent persons as well as of celebrated works and sacred objects (e.g. Śrī-Jayadeva, Śrī-Bhāgavata), and is often placed at the beginning or back of letters, manuscripts, important documents &c.; also before the words *carana* and *pāda* 'feet', and even at the end of personal names.] — **śhnikā**, n. N. of a wk. on Dharma. — **kaṇṭha**, m. 'beautiful-throated', a partic. bird, VarBṛS.; N. of Śiva (cf. *nīla-k*), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (with Śaivas N. of partic. emancipated spirits, Hcat.; of the poet Bhavabhūti, Mālatim.; of a partic. Rāga (in music), Saṃgīt.; of various authors and other men (also with *ācārya*, *dīkshita*, *pandita* &c.), Cat.; of an arid district north-west of Delhi, Vās., Introd.; of a peak in the Himalayas, Inscr.; -*kaṇṭha*, m. Śiva's neck, Kāv. (i. f. = *kaṇṭhiya-saṃhitā*, q. v.); -*kaṇṭha-tatini*, f. Ś's throat, Sighās.; -*kaṇṭhiya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to be like Ś's neck, Vās., Introd.; -*carita*, n. N. of a poem (written by Mañkha who lived in Kaśmīra in the 12th century A. D.); -*tā*, f. the state or condition of being Ś, MBh.; -*tīrtha*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*tri-satī*, f. N. of a Stotra; -*datta*, m. N. of a medical author, Cat.; -*deva*, m. (prob.) N. of a Jina, Sighās.; -*deśa*, m. the country of Śrī-kaṇṭha, Kathās.; -*nā-thiya*, n. N. of wk.; -*nīlaya*, m. the district of Śrī-kaṇṭha, Kathās.; -*pada-kāncana*, m. 'marked by the name Śrī-kaṇṭha', N. of the poet Bhava-bhūti, Mālatim.; -*bhāshya*, n., -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wks.; -*mīra*, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat.; -*viśaya*, m. the country of Śrī-kaṇṭha, Kathās.; -*sambhu*, m., -*sarman*, m., -*śiva* (with *ācārya*), m. N. of authors &c., Cat.; -*sakha*, m. 'Śiva's friend', N. of Kubera, L.; -*stava*, m. 'praise of the district of Śrī-kaṇṭha', L. of a poem. — **kaṇṭhikā**, f. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgīt. — **kaṇṭhiya**, mfn. relating to Śiva, Balar.; relating to the author Śrī-kaṇṭha; -*saṃhitā*, f. N. of his wk. (also called *śrī-kaṇṭhī*). — **kandā**, f. a kind of gourd, L. — **kayya-svāmin**, m. N. of a partic. shrine or temple, Rājāt. — **kara**, mfr (ā or ī) n. causing prosperity, giving good fortune, Hcat.; m. N. of Vishnu, L.; (also with *mīra*, *bhaṭṭa*, *ācārya*) of various authors &c., Cat.; n. the red lotus, L. — **kāraṇa**, mfn. causing glory or distinction, MaitrS.; 'making the word Śrī, a pen, L.; N. of the capital of the Northern Kosalas (and residence of king Prasena-jit; it was in ruins when visited by Fa-Hian, not far from the modern Fyzabad), Buddh.; *ṇaddī*, m. a chief secretary, Inscr.; *ṇaddhyaksha*, m. a kind of official (prob. = prec.), Campak. — **kāraṇa**, m. a kind of bird, VarBṛS.; -*deva*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **karṇīyaka**, m. a kind of bird, ib. — **kallatā**, m. N. of a Siddha, Rājāt. — **kavaca**, n. N. of a Kavaca (q. v.). — **kānta**, m. 'beloved by Śrī', N. of Vishnu, L.; (with *mīra*) N. of an author, Cat.; *ṇtā-kathā*, f. N. of a tale. — **kāma** (*śrī*), mfn. desirous of distinction or glory, MaitrS.; AitBr.; (ā),

f. N. of Rādhā, Pañcar. — **kāra**, m. the word Śrī (written at the top of a book or letter &c.), MW. — **kārin**, m. 'causing increase,' a kind of antelope (= *kuṛaṅga*); the flesh of it is considered highly nutritious; some make the word *śrī-kāri*, f., L. — **kīrti**, f. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. — **kuñja**, n. and **-kuṇḍa**, n. N. of Tīrthas, MBh.; — **kula** and **-kūrma-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. — **kricchra**, m. a kind of penance (living for three days on nothing but the liquid and solid excreta of a cow and on the grains of barley found in the latter), Prāyaśc. — **krishṇa**, m. 'the divine Kṛishṇa,' N. of various authors (also with *bhaṭṭa* and *vaiddika*), Cat.; — **tarkālakṣhāra-bhaṭṭācārya-tīrtha-nyāya-vāg-īśa-bhaṭṭācārya**, **-rāya**, **-vidyā-vāg-īśa**, **-vipra**, **-sarasvatī**, m. N. of various men, ib.; — **saroja-bhramarī**, f. pl. N. of a poem; **śāḍlakṣhāra**, m. N. of a Commentary. — **keśava** or **-keśavācārya**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. — **kośa-hṛdaya**, n., **-krama**, m., **-krama-candrikā**, f., **-kramatantra**, n., **-krama-saṃhitā**, f. N. of wks. — **kriyā-rūpīnī**, f. N. of Rādhā, Pañcar. — **kṣhatra** or **-kshetra**, n. N. of a country, Buddh. — **khaṇḍa**, m. or n. (?) the sandal-tree, sandal, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; (f), f., see comp.; — **khaṇḍa**, m. n. a quantity of s^o, Subh.; — **carcā**, f. s^o unguent, Git.; — **tamāla-pattra**, Nom. P. *trātā*, to represent a s^o mark on the forehead, Prasannar.; **-dāsa**, m. N. of a man, Ratnādv.; — **-druma**, m. the s^o-tree, Rājāt.; — **-prithvī-dhara**, m. 'sandal-mountain,' the Malaya range, Vcar.; — **-vilepana**, n. anointing with s^o, Hit.; — **-sītala**, mfn. cool as s^o, Kathās.; — **-sāla**, m. (= *prithvī-dhara*), Git.; **-dāṅga-rāga**, m. anointing the body with s^o, Kathās.; **-dārdra-vilepana**, n. moist unguent of s^o, ib.; **-dī-vedānta-sāra**, m. N. of wk. — **gaṇeśa**, m. the divine Gaṇeśa, MW.; (ā), f. N. of Rādhā, Pañcar. — **gadita**, n. a kind of Uparūpaka or minor drama (described as a composition in one act, founded upon a famous story, and dedicated chiefly to the goddess Śrī), Sāh. — **garbha**, mfn. having welfare for its inner nature (applied to the sword and punishment), MBh.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, Hariv.; of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; of a merchant, Kathās.; of a contemporary of Mañkha, Cat.; (with *Kavindra*) of a poet, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a Rādhā, Pañcar.; — **ratna**, n. a kind of gem, L. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain, W. — **gūpa-ratna-kośa**, n. N. of wk. — **gūpa-lekhā**, f. N. of a princess, Rājāt. — **gūpa-sahasra-nāman**, n. N. of wk. — **gunna**, m. N. of a Mīmāṃsaka (a contemporary of Mañkha), Cat. — **gūpta**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **gurn-sahasra-nāma-stotra**, n., **-goshthī-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. — **graha**, m. a trough or place for supplying birds with water (= *śakunī-prapā*), L. — **grāma**, n. 'village of Fortune,' N. of a place, Cat. — **grāmara**, m. (fr. prec.) N. of the astronomer Nārāyaṇa, ib. — **ghana**, n. coagulated milk, sour curds, L.; m. a Buddha or N. of a Buddha, Pañcar. — **akra**, n. a magical diagram (supposed to represent the orb of the earth), RTL. 196; 203; an astrological division of the body (said to represent the uterine or pubic region), L.; a wheel of Indra's car, L.; — **-nyāsa-kavaca**, n., **-pattra**, n., **-piṇḍa-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **caṅkuṇa-vihāra**, m. N. of a Buddhist monastery, Rājāt. — **caṇḍa**, m. N. of a man (of passionate character), Kathās. — **candana**, n. a kind of sandal, HPariś. — **candra**, m. N. of various men, Rājāt. (also *-deva*, Col.). — **cūrṇa-paripālana**, n. N. of wk. — **ja**, m. 'born from Śrī,' N. of Kāma (god of love), L.; = *sāmba*, L. — **jagad-rāma**, n. N. of a nian, Kṣhitīś. — **vyotir-īśvara**, m. N. of the author of the Dhūrta-saṃgama, Dhūrta. — **dhakka**, N. of a place, Rājāt. — **tattva-nidhi**, m., **-tattva-bodhinī**, f. N. of wks. — **tala**, n. a partic. hell, VP. — **tāḍa**, m. (prob.) = *-tāla*, Heat. — **tāla**, m. a kind of tree resembling the wine-palm, L. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — **tejas**, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; of a serpent-demon, Buddh. — **tri-kaṭuka-vihāra**, m. N. of a Buddhist monastery, ib. — **da**, mfn. bestowing wealth or prosperity, Pañcar.; m. N. of Kubera, Kuval.; (ā), f. N. of Rādhā, Pañcar. — **datta**, m. 'Fortune-giver,' N. of various authors &c. (also with *bhaṭṭa* and *maithilā*), Kathās.; Vet.; Cat. — **dayita**, m. 'husband of Śrī,' N. of Viṣṇu, Vop. — **darpapa**, m. N. of a Commentary. — **darśana**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **daśakṣhara**, m. (scil. *mantra*) a partic. prayer consisting of ten syllables, Pañcar. — **dākṣhi-nagara**, n. N. of a town, Buddh. — **dāman**, m. N. of a playfellow of

Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; Pañcar.; (*ma*)-*carita*, n. N. of a drama; — *nanda-dātri* and *śrī-nanda-vallabhā*, f. N. of Rādhā, Pañcar. — **dhurgā-yatra**, n. a partic. diagram, Cat. — **deva**, m. (also with *ācārya*, *paṇḍita* and *śarman*) N. of various authors &c., Rājāt.; Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Vasu-deva, Hariv.; Pur. — **druma**, m. the tree called Śrī (cf. above), Kād. — **dhana**, N. of a place (*-kataka*, of a Caitya), Buddh. — **dhānvi-purī-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **dhara**, m. 'bearer or possessor of fortune,' N. and a form of Viṣṇu, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; N. of the month Śrāvaṇa, VarBṛS.; of the seventh Arhat of the past Utsarpiṇī, L.; (also with *ācārya*, *kavi*, *dikṣhita*, *bhaṭṭa*, *miśra* &c.) N. of various authors and other men, Sarvad.; Buddh.; Cat.; (*am*), n. an ammonite of a partic. form, BrahmapP.; — **-dāsa**, m., **-nandin**, m., **-pati**, m. N. of authors; — **-padhati**, f. N. of wk.; — **-mālava**, m. N. of a man (the father of Śiva-dāsa), Cat.; — **-sena**, m. N. of a king, Bhāṭṭ.; — **-svāmin**, m. (also *-mī-yati*) N. of a well-known scholar (the pupil of Paramānanda and author of various Commentaries), Cat.; **-śrānanda**, m. (also with *yati*) N. of authors; **-śrī-pañcadāśī**, f., **-śrīya**, n., **-śrīya-vyākhyā**, f., **-śrīya-saṃhitā**, f. N. of wks.; **-śrēndra**, m. N. of an author (also called Kṣaṇḍa-deva), Cat. — **dhārōla-nagara**, n. N. of a town, Cat. — **dhāman**, n. abode of Śrī (applied to the lotus), BhP. — **dhra**, m. = *-dhara*, L. — **nagara**, n. (or *ī*, f.) 'city of Fortune,' N. of two towns (one situated in the district of Caunpore, the other in Bundelcund), Rājāt.; Hit. &c. — **nandana**, m. metron. of the god of love, L.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt. — **nandīya**, n. N. of wk. — **narēndra-prabhā**, f. N. of a woman, Rājāt. — **narēndrēśvara**, m. N. of a statue of Śiva erected by Śrī-narēndra-prabhā, ib. — **nātha**, m. 'husband of Śrī,' N. of Viṣṇu, Cat.; of various authors (also with *ācārya*, *kavi*, *paṇḍita*, *bhaṭṭa* and *śarman*), ib. — **nārada-purāṇa**, n. N. of a Purāṇa. — **niketa**, m. 'abode of beauty,' a paragon of beauty, BhP.; a lotus-flower, ib.; n. the resin of Pinus Longifolia, Śusr. — **niketana**, m. 'dwelling with Śrī,' N. of Viṣṇu, BhP.; n. = prec. n., Śusr. — **nitambā**, f. 'having beautiful hips,' N. of Rādhā, Pañcar. — **nidhi**, m. 'receptacle of beauty,' N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar. — **nivāsa**, m. abode of Śrī, Kāv.; N. of Viṣṇu, Chandom.; BhP.; N. of various authors and other men (also with *ācārya*, *kavi*, *dikṣhita*, *bhaṭṭa* &c.), Cat.; (ā), f. N. of Rādhā, Pañcar.; m. or n. (?) the resin of Pinus Longifolia, L. (also *saka*, Car.); — *kavacānta-stotra*, n. pl. N. of various Stotras from the Agni-purāṇa; — *campū*, f. N. of a poem by Veṅkaṭa; — *tīrtha*, m. N. of various authors, Cat. (*thiya*, n. N. of wk.); — *dāsa*, m. N. of various authors &c., Cat.; — *dikṣhitiya*, n., *-dīpikā*, f., *-brahma-tantra-para-kāla-svāmy-ashūṭtara-sāta*, n., *-māhātmya*, n. N. of wks.; — *-rāghata*, m. (with *ācārya*), *-śishya*, m. N. of authors, Cat.; *śīya*, n. N. of wk. — *nīla-kanṭha*, m. (prob.) N. of a Jina, Cat. — *pañcamī*, f. the fifth day of the light half of Māgha (a festival in honour of Sarasvatī, goddess of learning, when books and implements of writing are worshipped), MW.; — *vrata*, n. the above religious observance, ib. — *pati*, m. 'lord of fortune,' a king, prince, L.; 'husband of Śrī,' (*śrīyaḥ pati*) N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa (esp. as worshipped on the hill Veṅkaṭa, q. v.), VarBṛS.; Śiś.; BhP.; N. of the father of Kṛishṇajī, Cat.; (also with *devi-vedin*, *bhaṭṭa*, and *śarman*) of various authors &c., ib.; — *govinda*, m. N. of a poet, ib.; — *grantha*, m. N. of wk.; — *-datta*, m. N. of the author of the Kātantra-pariśiṣṭa; — *-padhati*, f., *-bhāṣya*, n., *-vyavahāra-nirṇaya*, m., *-vyavahāra-samuccaya*, m. N. of wks.; — *-śishya*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *-saṃhitā*, f.; *ītiya*, n. N. of wks. — *pattana*, n. N. of a town, Virac. — *pātha*, m. a royal road, highway, L. — *padī*, f. a kind of jasmine, L. — *padhati*, f. N. of a wk. (on the worship of Rādhā, Kṛishṇa, and Caitanya); — *-pradīpa*, m. N. of a Comm. on it. — *padma*, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. — *parāpūjana*, n. N. of a Tantra wk. — *parpa*, n. Premna Spinosa or Longifolia, Heat.; a lotus, L.; (ī), f. Gmelina Arborea, Heat. (L. also 'Premna Spinosa or Longifolia, Pistia Stratiotes, Salmalia Malabarica, and a species of Solanum'). — *parṇī*, f. (m.c.) = *-parṇī*, Heat. — *parṇikā*, f. Myristica Malabarica and Myrica Sapida, Bhpr. — *parvata*, m. N. of various mountains, MBh.; Śusr.; Pur.; of a Linga, MW. — *pā*, mfn. preserving fortune, Siddh. — *pāñcarātra*, n., *pāñcarātrārādhana*, n. N.

of wks. — **pāda**, m. N. of various men, Cat. — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Sātr.; of an author, Cat.; (with *kavi-rāja*) N. of a poet, ib.; — *carita*, n. N. of wk. — **pālita**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **piṣṭha**, m. the resin of Pinus Longifolia, L. (prob. w.r. for *śrī-veshta*). — **puṭa**, m. a kind of metre, Col.; *ṭoṣṭha*, mfn. having beautifully formed closed lips, VarBṛS. — **putra**, m. 'son of Śrī,' N. of Kāma (god of love), L.; a horse, L. — **para**, n. N. of a town (also *ra-nagara*), Vet. — **purushōtama-tattva**, n. N. of a ch. of the Smṛiti-tattva. — **pnashpa**, n. clothes, L.; n. white lotus, L.; the wood of Cerasus Puddum, L. — **pūjā-mahā-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **prada**, mfn. (ā)n. bestowing happiness or prosperity, Pañcar. — **prabhāva**, m. N. of Kambala, Buddh. — **praśna**, m. N. of wk., Heat. — **prasana**, n. clothes, L. — **priya**, n. ornament, L. — **phala**, m. the Bilva tree, Aegle Marmelos, L.; (ā), f. the Indigo plant, L.; (ī), f. id., L.; myrobalan, L.; (*am*), n. 'sacred fruit,' the Bilva fruit, Mn.; Yājñ.; Hariv.; a coconut, GarudāP.; the fruit i.e. result of splendour &c., Cat.; — *kricchra*, m. a kind of self-mortification (regarded as specially efficacious, eating no food except the Bilva fruit for a whole month), Vishp.; — *var-dhinī*, f. N. of wk. — **phalikā**, f. a kind of gourd, L.; a kind of indigo, L. — **baka**, m. (with *paṇḍita*) N. of a poet, Subh.; another man, Rājāt. — **bappa**, m. N. of a man, Inscr.; — *padīya-vihāra*, m. N. of a Buddhist monastery, ib. — **babba**, m. = *bappa*, ib. — **balli**, m. N. of a village, Cat. — **bāpa**, m. a kind of garment, Pañcad. — **bhaksha**, m. auspicious food (applied to the Madhu-parka), Gobh. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of a teacher of the Nimbārka school, Cat. — **bhaḍa**, m. N. of a man, ib. — **bhadra**, m. Cyperus Rotundus (generally ā, f.), L.; m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; of an author, Col.; (ā), f. N. of a goddess, Kalac.; of the second wife of Bimbisāra, Buddh. — **bhartṛi**, m. 'husband of Śrī,' N. of Viṣṇu, Śiś. — **bhāgavata**, n. 'the sacred Bhāgavata,' N. of the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa, MW. — **bhānn**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. — **bhāṣya**, n. N. of a Comm. on the Brahma-sūtra by Rāmanūja; — *dīpa*, m., *-vṛitti*, f., *-vṛitty-upanyāsa*, m., *-saṃgraha*, m.; *śhyāndhra-ṭikā*, f., *śhyādāhṛtī-panishad-vākya-vivaraṇa*, n. N. of Comms. on it. — **bhuja** (ibc.), the arms of a person of high rank, Das. — **bhrātṛi**, m. 'brother of Śrī,' the horse (fabled to have sprung with her from the ocean when churned by the gods; cf. *lakṣhmī*), L. — **makṇṭa**, n. gold, L. — **maṅgala**, m. N. of a man, Cat.; n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib. — **mañja**, m. N. of a mountain, Buddh. — **manas**, mfn. = *śrī-manas*. — **maṇḍapa**, m. N. of a mountain, Cat. — **mat**, mfn., see p. 1100, col. 2. — **mati**, f. (for *matī*?) N. of Rādhā, MW. — **matōttara**, n. N. of wk. — **mada**, m. the intoxication produced by wealth or prosperity, BhP. — **manas** (*śī*-), mfn. (prob.) well-disposed, VS. — **manta**, mfn. (m.c.) = *mat*, Heat. — **maya**, mfn. (i)n. consisting of (or quite absorbed into) Śrī, Pañcar. — **malā** or **-malāpālā**, f. a kind of shrub, L. — **mallekarni**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **mas-taka**, m. 'Lakshmi's head,' a kind of garlic, L. — **mahā-devī**, f. N. of the mother of Saṃkara, W. — **mahiman**, m. the majesty of Śiva; *śrī-mahāstava*, m. N. of a Stotra. — **māla**, m. or n. (?) N. of a district and the town situated in it; — *khaṇḍa*, m. n., *-purāṇa*, n., *-māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. — **mālā-devī-siṅha-nāda-sūtra**, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. — **mālinī-vijayōttara**, n. N. of wk. — **mitra**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **mukha**, n. a beautiful face, MW.; m. the word Śrī written on the back of a letter, ib.; the 7th (or 41st) year of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṛS.; N. of a medical author (cf. *śrī-sukha*), Cat.; (ī), f., see next. — **mukhi-sahasra-nāman**, n. N. of wk. — **mndrā**, f. a mark made on the forehead &c. by worshippers of Viṣṇu, MW. — **mnsi**, mfn. stealing beauty (i.e. 'surpassing in beauty'), Megh. — **mu-shṭī-māhātmya** and **-mushpa-māhātmya**, n. N. of a ch. in various Purāṇas. — **mūrti**, f. 'any divine image,' an image or personification of Viṣṇu or of the Supreme Being; any idol, MW. — **yaśas**, n. splendour and glory (in *-kāma*, mfn. 'desirous of splendour and gl^o'), KātyŚr.; m. N. of a king, Kalac. — **yaśasā**, n. splendour and glory, ŚBr. — **yaṃala**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **yukta** or **-yuta**, mfn. 'endowed with Śrī,' happy, fortunate, famous, illustrious, wealthy &c. (prefixed as an honorific title to the names of men, and in the common language written

śrī-yuṣṭi, W. — *raṅga*, n., see col. 3. — *rat-na-giri*, m. N. of a sacred hill, Buddh. — *rat-nakara*, m. N. of a Tantra wk. — *rasa*, m. the resin of *Pinus Longifolia*, Suir. — *rāga*, m. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Samgīt. — *rāghaviya*, n. N. of a poem by Ragu-nāthācārya. — *rāja-odā-mapi-dikshita*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *rādhā-vallabha*, m. a form of Vishṇu, W. — *rāma*, m. the divine Rāma, i.e. Rāma-candra (whose name in this form is used as a salutation by those who worship Vishṇu in this Avatāra), W.; N. of an author, Cat. — *raja-druma*, m. N. of wk. — *navami*, f. the ninth of the light half of the month Caitra (observed as a festival in honour of the birthday of Rāma-candra), MW. (— *nirūpa*, m. N. of wk.) — *padhati*, f. N. of a wk. on the proper mode of worshipping Rāma (attributed to Rāmānuja); — *maṅgala*, n., — *vakshā*, f., — *stuti*, f.; — *mādhana*, m. N. of wks. — *rāshṭra-mitrāyush-kāma*, mfn. wishing eminence and dominion and friends and long life, KātyŚr. — *ru-dra-hridaya-panishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — *rūpā*, f. having the form of Śrī (applied to Rādhā), Pañcar. — *lakshmana*, mfn. characterized by Śrī, BhP. — *lakshman*, m. N. of a man (= *lakshmi-dhara*), Vās., Intro. — *latā*, f. (for *śrī-lā-tā* see col. 3) a kind of plant (= *mahā-śyotishmati*), L. — *lābha*, m. N. of various mns, Buddh. — *lekha*, f. N. of a princess, Rājat. — *vaṇa-bhūṣaṇa-mīmāṃsā*, f. N. of wk. — *vāt*, mfn. containing the word *śrī*, Kāth. — *vatsa*, m. 'favourite of Śrī', N. of Vishṇu, L.; a partic. mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa (and of other divine beings; said to be white and represented in pictures by a symbol resembling a cruciform flower), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the emblem of the tenth Jina (or Vishṇu's mark so used), L.; a hole of a partic. form made through a wall by a housebreaker, L.; (in astron.) one of the lunar asterisms, Col.; N. of the eighth Yoga, MW.; N. of various authors (also with *ācārya* and *śarman*), Cat.; — *dharin* or — *bhṛī*, m. 'wearing the Śrī-vatsa mark', N. of Vishṇu, L.; — *pin-yāka*, m. the resin of *Pinus Longifolia*, L.; — *muktika-nandy-āvarta-lakshita-pāṇi-pāda-tala-tā*, f. having the palms of the hands and soles of the feet marked with Śrī-vatsa and Mukṭika (for *muktikā*?) and Nandy-āvarta (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; — *lakshman*, m. 'marked with the Śrī-vatsa', N. of Vishṇu, MW.; — *lāñchana*, m. id., L.; N. of Mahēśvara, Vās., Intro.; of an author, Cat.; — *śāṅka*, mfn. having the Śrī-vatsa as a mark, VarBrS.; m. a wolf, L.; N. of Vishṇu, L.; of an author, Cat. — *vatsakin*, m. a horse having a curl of hair on the breast (resembling that of Vishṇu), L. — *vada*, m. a kind of bird, L. — *vara*, m. N. of the author of the Jaina-taramgīṇī (said to be a continuation of the Rāja-taramgīṇī up to the year A.D. 1477), Cat.; — *bodhi-bhagavat*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — *varāha*, m. 'divine boar', N. of Vishṇu (in his boar-incarnation), L. — *vardhana*, m. 'increase or increaser of fortune', a kind of musical composition, Samgīt.; N. of Śiva, MW.; of a man, Rājat.; of a poet, Cat. — *vallabha*, m. a favourite of fortune, MW.; N. of various authors; (also with *utprabhāṭiya* and *vidyā-vāg-īśa bhāṭīcārya*), Cat. — *valli*, f. *Acacia Concinna*, L.; a kind of jasmine, L. — *vasukra*, m. N. of a grammarian, Gaṇar. — *vaha*, m. 'bringing fortune', N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — *vāśchēśvara-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *vāṭī*, f. a species of *Nāga-valli*, L. — *vā-raka*, m. *Marsilea Quadrifolia*, L. — *vāsa*, m. 'having a pleasant scent', the resin of *Pinus Longifolia*, BhPr. — *vāsa*, m. 'abode of Śrī or beauty', N. of Vishṇu or Śiva, L.; a lotus, L. — *vāsaka*, n., — *vāsas*, m. = *ī. śrī-vāsa*, L. — *vidyā*, f. a form of Durgā, Cat.; exalted science (also N. of wk.), ib.; — *trīṣṭi*, f., — *padhati*, f., — *pīṣā-paddhati*, f., — *rcana-candrikā* and — *padhati* ('*dyārc*'), f., — *vishaya*, m., — *dyōttara-tāpini*, f. N. of wks. — *viśāla*, mfn. abounding in good fortune, Megh. — *vishṇu-pādī*, f. clinging to the feet of the divine Vishṇu, BhP. — *viksha*, n. the sacred fig-tree, L.; the Bilva tree, L.; = next (see *sa-śrī-viksha*). — *vikshaka*, m. a ring or curl of hair on the chest of a horse (cf. *śrī-vatsa*), Sch. on Śiṣ. v, 56. — *vidāhi*, f. N. of a deity of the Bodhi tree, Lalit. — *veshta* or — *veshtaka*, m. the resin of the *Pinus Longifolia*, L. — *vaidya-nātha-māhātmya*,

n. N. of wk. — *vaishṇava*, m. a member of the Vaishṇava sect (esp. a follower of Rāmānuja, q.v.), W. 1.; — *vaishṇava-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk., Cat. — *śa* (*śrīśa*), m. 'lord or husband of Śrī', N. of Vishṇu, Prasāṅg.; of Rāma-candra (whose wife Sītā is regarded as an incarnation of Śrī or Lakshmi), L.; (ā), f. N. of Rādhā, Pañcar. — *śataka*, n. N. of an astron. wk. — *śālmali-bhāṇḍa-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — *śānta*, m. N. of a man, W. — *śuka*, m. N. of a poet and an astronomer, Cat.; — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib. — *śāila*, m. N. of various mountains, BhP.; (with *śrī*) N. of an author; — *khaṇḍa*, m. n. N. of ch. of the SkandaP.; — *tāt-tācārya*, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.; — *māhātmya*, n., — *lōpākhyaṇa*, n. N. of wks. — *śyāmalāmbā-stotra*, n., — *śloka-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. — *śvara* (*śrīśva*), m. N. of a modern author (alive in 1884), Cat. — *śhāvāyana*, n. N. of a part of the spurious Romaka-siddhānta. — *śheṇa* (or — *sena*), m. N. of a king, Kāthās.; of the author of the Romaka-siddhānta (quoted by Brahma-gupta); (ā), f. N. of a woman, HParī. — *śamsthā*, f., — *śam-hitā*, f., n. of wks. — *śaṃgrāma*, m. N. of a partic. Maṭha (q.v.), Rājat. — *śamjāla*, n. 'called after Śrī', cloves (the various names of Śrī being applied to cloves), L. — *sambhūṭā*, f. (in astron.), N. of the sixth night of the Karma-māsa (q.v.). — *śa-rasvatī*, f. du. Lakshmi and Sarasvatī, MW. — *śa-hasra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — *śahōdara*, m. 'brother of Śrī', the moon (as produced together with Śrī at the churning of the ocean; cf. *śrī-putra*), L. — *siddhi*, f. (in astrol.), N. of the sixteenth Yoga. — *śukha*, m. N. of a medical author, Cat. — *sūkta*, n. N. of the hymn RV. i, 165, ŚākhBr.; AgP.; — *nyāsa*, m., — *vidhāna*, n., — *vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — *sena*, see — *śheṇa*. — *stava*, m., — *stuti*, f. N. of wks. — *sthala*, n. N. of a temple of Śiva; — *prākāśa*, m., — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. — *śmarāṇa-darpana*, m. N. of wk. — *śraja*, n. Śrī (or fortune) and a garland, Pāṇ. v, 4, 106, Sch. — *svārūpa*, m. N. of a disciple of Caitanya, W. — *svārūpīṇī*, f. having the nature of Śrī (applied to Rādhā), Pañcar. — *svāmīn*, m. N. of a king, Rājat.; of the father of Bhaṭṭi, Bhaṭṭi, Sch. — *haṭṭa*, N. of a town (= Silhet), W. — *hara*, mfn. robbing (i.e. excelling all in) beauty (applied to Rādhā), Pañcar. — *hari*, m. N. of Vishṇu (for *utthāna*, n. N. of a festival on the 14th day of the month Kārtika), Col.; — *stotra*, n. N. of wk. — *harsha*, m. N. of various authors &c. (esp. of a celebrated king and poet or patron of poets, also called Śrī-harsha-kavi or Śrī-harsha-deva, who lived probably in the first half of the seventh century A.D. and is the supposed author of three plays, viz. Nāgānanda, Priya-darsikā, and Ratnāvalī). — *hastinī*, f. the sunflower, *Heliotropium Indicum* (so called as held in the hand of Śrī or Lakshmi), L.

Śrīyadyai, Ved. inf., Pāṇ. iii, 4, 9, Sch.

Śrīyāso (dat. and Ved. inf.), for beauty or splendour or glory, splendidly, gloriously, RV.

Śrīyā, f. (collateral form of 3. *śrī*) prosperity, happiness (personified as the wife of Śrī-dhara i.e. Vishṇu), Kāv.; BhP. — *āḍitya* (*śrīyād*), m. N. of a man, Cat. — *nakula*, m. or n. N. of a place, ib. — *vāsa*, m. abode of fortune or prosperity, MBh. — *vāsin*, m. 'dwelling with Śrī', N. of Śiva, ib.

Śrīka (ifc. f. ā) = 2. *śrī*, fortune, prosperity, wealth, beauty &c. (cf. *gata*, *niḥ*, *puṇya* — *śrīka* &c.); m. a kind of bird, VarBrS. (= *śrī-karṇa*, Sch.); a kind of resin, ib. (= *śrī-vāsaka*, Sch.).

Śrī-mat, mfn. beautiful, charming, lovely, pleasant, splendid, glorious, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; possessed of fortune, fortunate, auspicious, wealthy, prosperous, eminent, illustrious, venerable (used, like *śrī*, as a prefix before the names of eminent persons and celebrated works and sometimes corrupted into *śrī-mant*), of high rank or dignity (m. 'a great or venerable person'), ChUp.; MBh.; R. &c.; decorated with the insignia of royalty (as a king), VarBrS.; abounding in gold (as Meru), Bhartṛ.; m. N. of Vishṇu, L.; of Kubera, L.; of Śākya-niṭra, Buddh.; of a son of Nimi, MBh.; of a poet, Cat.; *Ficus Religiosa*, L.; another tree (= *tilaka*), L.; a parrot, L.; a bull kept for breeding, L.; (*atī*), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh.; of various women (esp. of the mother of Mādhavācārya), Buddh.; Cat.; — *kumbha*, n. gold, L.; — *tama*, mfn. (superl.) most prosperous or eminent or illustrious, KaushUp.;

— *tā*, f. prosperity, thriving condition, beauty, splendour, Kāv. *Śrīma-cchata-sālākin*, mfn. (fr. *śrīmat* + *śata* + *ś*) furnished with a hundred beautiful ribs (as an umbrella), MBh. *Śrīmad-dattō-panishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. *Śrīman-nṛī-purī*, f. a royal residence, Viddh. *Śrīman-manjya*, mfn. fancying one's self possessed of Śrī, Bhaṭṭ.

Śrīya, mfn. = *śrīyai hitāḥ*, Pat.

Śrīyāka, m. N. of a son of Śakaṭāla, HParī.

Śrīra. See *a-śrīra*.

Śrī-raṅga, m. N. of Vishṇu (accord. to some 'of Śiva,' and according to others 'of an ancient king who founded the city of Seringapatam'), MW.; n. N. of a town and a celebrated Vaishṇava temple (established by Rāmānuja near Trichinopoly), RTL, 71, n., 448. — *gadya*, n., — *guru-stotra*, n. N. of Stotras. — *deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *devōlaya-pradakshina*, n. N. of wk. — *nātha*, m. N. of Vishṇu, W. (cf. comp.); of the author of a Comm. on the Bhāmātī (Cat.). — *kshamā-shoḍaśī*, f., — *prapatti*, f., — *maṅgalāśāṇa*, n., — *suprabhāta*, n., — *stotra*, n.; — *thārādhanā-krama*, m., — *thāsh-ṭōttara-śata*, n. N. of wks. — *nāyaki*, f. (of *nā-yaka*) wife of the lord of Śrī-raṅga, L.; — *stuti*, f., — *stotra*, n. N. of wks. — *pattana*, n. 'Vishṇu's city,' the city of Seringapatam (situated in Mysore on an island in a channel of the Kāverī, said to have been founded by an ancient king who called it after himself, or by a devotee who dedicated it to Vishṇu; cf. above), MW. — *māhātmya*, n., — *rāja-ca-tushṭaya*, n., — *rāja-stava*, m., — *rāja-stotra*, n., — *vīmāna-stotra*, n., — *sapta-prākāra-pra-dakshina-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. *Śrīraṅgeśa*, m. lord of Śrī-raṅga (*Śivari*, f. wife of the lord of Śrī).

Śrīla, mfn. (ā) n. (*g. śidhmādi*) prosperous, happy, wealthy, beautiful, eminent, Pañcar. (cf. *a-śrīla*). — *tā*, f. high rank (compared to a creeping plant; for *śrī-latā* see col. 1), Rājat. — *śrī-vopadeva*, m. the eminent and illustrious Vopadeva, Vop. — *hanumat*, m. the celebrated Hanumat, Cat.

Śrī, in comp. for 2. *śrī*. — *śhva*, n. 'having the name of Śrī,' a lotus-flower (the goddess Śrī or Lakshmi having appeared with a lotus, the type of beauty, in her hand and being connected with it in many of her names, cf. *padmā*), L.; a kind of tree, Car.

श्रीकाजक *śrīkajāka* (?), n. a building of a partic. form, Hcat.

श्रीरा *śrīrā*, f. night (v.l. for *śrīrā*), Naigh. i, 7.

श्रीबेर *śrībēra*, n. *Andropogon Muricatus*, L.

श्रीव *śrīv*. See *śrīv*.

श्रीवहास *śrīvahāsa* (?), m. N. of a man, Rājat.

शु 1. *śru*, cl. 5. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 44) *śrī-nōti* (Ved. and ep. also *ā. śrīnute*, and in RV. 3. sg. *śrīṇvōt*, 2. sg. *°vishē*, 3. pl. *°vire* [cf. below]; Impv. *śrīṇu*, *°qudhā* and *°quhā*, pl. *śrī-ṇutā*, *°nota* and *°notana*, RV.; pf. *śrīśruvā* [once in R. with pass. sense], *śrīśruve* [2. sg. *śrīśrotha*, 1. pl. *śrīśruma*, in Up. also *°mas*; *śrīśruvat*, *śrīśrīyās*, RV., p. *śrīśruvōs*, q.v.]; aor. Ved. *śrīśruvam*, *śrīśrot*, 2. sg. *śrīśshi*; Subj. *śrīśruvat*, *°vathah*; [?] *śrīśruvam*, Tār.; Impv. *śrīśruvā*, *śrīśrot*, RV.; *śrīśraushit*, Br. &c.; Subj. *śrīśrausham*, Impv. *śrīśhantū*, RV. [cf. *śrīśhāmāna*]; Prec. *śrīśyāsam*, AV. &c.; fut. *śrīśrotā*, MBh.; *śrīśroshyati*, *°te*, Br. &c.; inf. *śrīśrotum*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *śrīśrutā*, RV. &c.; — *śrīśṭya*, AV. &c.; *śrīśravam*, GṛS. &c.), to hear, listen or attend to anything (acc.), give ear to any one (acc. or gen.), hear or learn anything about (acc.) or from (abl., gen., instr., *mukhāt* or *śakā-kāt*), or that anything is (two acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to hear (from a teacher), study, learn, ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; to be attentive, be obedient, obey, MBh.; R. &c.; Pass. *śrīśyāte* (ep. also *°ti*; and in RV. *śrīśyōve* &c. [cf. above] with pass. meaning; aor. *śrīśrōvi*, *śrīśrōvi*, to be heard or perceived or learnt about (acc.) or from (gen., abl. or *mukhāt*; in later language often 3. sg. *śrīśyate*, impers. 'it is heard,' 'one hears or learns or reads in a book,' = 'it is said,' 'it is written (in with loc.)'; Impv. *śrīśyātām*, 'let it be heard' = 'listen!'), RV. &c. &c.; to be celebrated or renowned, be known as, pass for, be

called (nom.), RV.; to be heard or learnt (from a teacher), Pañcat.; to be taught or stated (in a book), Sarvad.; to be heard i. e. pronounced or employed (as a sound or word), TPrāt.; Sch.: Caus. *śrāvayati* (ep. also *śre*, in RV. also *śrāvayati*; aor. *āśrāvavi*, *śrūh*, RV.; *āśrūruvat*, Br.; *āśīravat*, Gr.; Pass. *śrūvate*, see below), to cause to be heard or learnt, announce, proclaim, declare, RV. &c. &c.; to cause to hear, inform, instruct, communicate, relate, tell (with acc. of thing, and acc., gen., or dat. of pers., or with instr. in sense of 'through'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Pass. of Caus. *śrāvayate*, to be informed of (acc.), MBh. &c.; Desid. *śīrūshyate* (Pāp. i, 3, 57; ep. or m. c. also *śī*; Pass. *śīrūshyate*), to wish or like to hear (acc.), desire to attend or listen to (dat.), RV. &c. &c.; to attend upon, serve, obey (acc., with acc. of pers.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. of Desid. *śīrūshyati*, to wait upon, be at the service of (acc.), Kull. on Mn. ii, 243; Desid. of Caus. *śīrūvayishati* or *śīrūvayishati*, Gr.: Intens. *śīrūvate*, *śīrāvīti*, *śīrōti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *κλῶω*, *κλῶω* = *śrūdhī*, *κλῶω* = *śrūtā* &c.; Lat. *cluo*, *in-clutus*; Slav. *sluti*; Germ. *laut*; Eng. *loud*.]

Śuśrūvās, mfn. one who has heard &c. (with two acc., 'that anything is -'; also = *śuśrāva*, 'he has heard'), RV.; R.; Ragh. &c.; one who has learnt or studied, a scholar, TS.; ŚBr.

Śuśrū, **śuśrūshaka** &c. See p. 1084, col. 3.
Śrava, **śravaṇa** &c. See i. *śrava*, p. 1096, col. 3.

Śrāva, **śrāvaka** &c. See p. 1097, col. 1.
Śrūpa. See *śu-śrūpa*.

1. **Śrūt**, mfn. hearing, listening (only in next and ifc.; cf. *karna*, *dīrgha-śrūt* &c.); that which is heard, sound, noise, Harav. - **karna** (*śrūt*), mfn. one who has hearing ears, quick to hear, RV.; AV.

Śrūtā, mfn. heard, listened to, heard about or of, taught, mentioned, orally transmitted or communicated from age to age, ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; known, famous, celebrated, RV.; AV.; Br.; MBh.; known as, called (nom. with *iti*), MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of a son of Bhagīratha, Hariv.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of a son of Su-bhāṣha, ib.; of a son of Upagū, VP.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Dīrgha-dāṣṭra, Kathās.; (am), n. anything heard, that which has been heard (esp. from the beginning), knowledge as heard by holy men and transmitted from generation to generation, oral tradition or revelation, sacred knowledge (in the Pur. personified as a child of Dharma and Medhā), the Veda, AV. &c. &c.; the act of hearing, MuñUp.; Kāv.; Kathās.; learning or teaching, instruction (*śrutam* *√kṛi*, 'to learn'), Āpast.; memory, remembrance, AV. i, 1, 2. - **śīshi** (*śrūtā*), mfn. (cf. *śruta-rishi*) having famous Rishis, RV. - **kaksha** (*śrūtā*), m. N. of a Rishi (author of RV. viii, 81), Anukr. - **karman**, m. N. of a son of Saha-deva, MBh.; of a son of Arjuna, ib.; of a son of Somāpi, VP.; of Śāni, L. - **kāma**, mfn. desirous of sacred knowledge, Śākhīśr. - **kirti**, m. 'one whose fame is heard about', N. of a son of Arjuna, MBh.; of an astronomer, Cat.; of another man (also *-bhōja*), Inscr.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Kūsa-dhvaja (wife of Śatru-ghna), R.; of a daughter of Śūra (sister of Vasu-deva and wife of Dhṛiṣṭa-keṭu), Pur. - **kevalin**, m. N. of a class of Jaina Arhats (of whom six are enumerated), L. - **m-jaya**, m. N. of a son of Sena-jit, VP.; of a son of Satyāyū, BhP. - **tas**, ind. as if heard, Gobh.; with regard to orally transmitted knowledge or tradition, Nir. - **tva**, n. the being taught or learnt, Śāpk. - **dīpa**, m. N. of wk. - **deva**, m. a god in respect of knowledge, BhP.; N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, ib.; of a servant of Kṛishṇa, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Śūra (sister of Vasu-deva and wife of Vṛiddha-sarman), Hariv.; Pur.; (ā), f. 'goddess of learning', N. of Sarasvati, L. - **dhara**, mfn. retaining what has been heard, having a good memory, Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP.; m. the ear, BhP.; N. of a king, Kathās.; of a poet, Git., Intro.; pl. N. of the Brāhmins in Śālmala-dvīpa, BhP. - **dharman**, m. N. of a son of Udāpi, Hariv. (v. l. *śruta-śravas*). - **dhārana**, mfn. = *-dhara*, BhP. - **dhī**, m. 'receptacle of knowledge', N. of a man, Kathās. - **dhvaja**, m. 'characterized by kn', N. of a warrior, MBh. - **nigadin**, mfn. able to recite what has once been heard, ŚāmavBr. (*di-tva*, n., Sch.). - **nishkraya**, m. fee for instruction, Ragh. - **m-dhara**, m. a kind of pavilion, Vāstuv. - **pāra-ga** (R.), **pāra-dīśvan** (Ragh.), mfn. extremely learned, R. - **pāla**, m. 'guardian

of kn', N. of a grammarian, Cat. - **pūrva**, mfn. (ā)n. heard or learnt before, known by hearsay, R.; Kālid. - **prakāśa**, mfn. renowned for kn' of the Vedas, Ragh. - **prakāśikā**, f. N. of various wks.; *-khaṇḍana* (with *siddhānta-siddhāntajana*), n.; *-cārya-kṛita-rahasya-traya* (kāc), n., *-tātparya-dīpikā*, f., *-samgraha*, m. N. of Vedānta wks. - **pradīpa**, m., **pikā**, f. N. of Vedānta wks. - **bandhu**, m. N. of a Rishi (having the patr. *Gauṇāyana* or *Lauṇāyana* and author of RV. v, 24, 3; x, 57-60), Anukr. - **bodha**, m. a short treatise or compendium on the most common Sanskrit metres (attributed either to Kālidāsa or to Vāra-ruci). - **bhava-prakāśikā**, f. N. of a Vedānta wk. - **bhṛit**, mfn. bearing kn' learned, HParis. - **maya**, mfn. (ā)n. consisting of ku', Buddh. - **mahat**, see *śruti-m*. - **mātra**, n. mere hearing or hearsay, Śrutab. - **yukta**, mfn. endowed with kn', learned, VarBṛS. - **ratha** (*śrūtā*), mfn. possessing a renowned chariot (others 'N. of a man'), RV. - **rishi** (for *-rishi*), m. a Rishi distinguished by kn', a very learned Rishi or a R' of a partic. order (such as the author of the Su-śruta), Āpast.; Nir., Sch.; (*śrūtā*), mfn. having distinguished R's, TBṛ. - **vat**, mfn. one who has heard &c., Kāv.; Hit.; possessing (sacred) kn', learned, pious, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; connected with or founded on kn', BhP.; m. N. of a son of Somāpi, BhP. - **vadana**, mfn. one whose speech is (readily) heard, AitĀr. - **var-dhana**, m. N. of a physician, Kathās. - **varman**, m. N. of a man, Vās., Intro. - **viṣṭi-koṭi**, w. r. for *śroṇa-koṭi-viṣṭa* (q. v.) - **vid**, m. 'knowing sacred revelation', N. of a Rishi (having the patr. *Atreya* and author of RV. v, 62), RV. v, 44, 12. - **vinā**, f. N. of a river, BhP. - **vismṛita**, mfn. heard and forgotten, Kathās. - **vṛitta**, n. du. kn' and virtue, Mn. vii, 135; *śrūdhya*, mfn. rich in kn' and v', learned and virtuous, R.; *śrūpāṇna*, mfn. id., Mn. ix, 244. - **vṛiddha**, m. 'rich in kn', a learned man, scholar, Ragh. - **śabdārtha-samuccaya**, m. a vocabulary (by Somēśvara), Cat. - **sarman**, m. N. of a son of Udāyus, VP.; of a prince of the Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. - **śālin**, mfn. possessed of kn', learned, Siphās. - **śila**, n. learning and virtuous conduct, Mn. xi, 22; m. N. of a man, Cat.; *-vat*, mfn. learned and virtuous, Mn. iii, 27, v. l.; *-sampaṇna* (Gaut.). - *ślōpasampaṇna* (Kām.), mfn. id. - **śravas**, m. N. of various men, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (v) also *śvā* N. of a daughter of Śūra (mother of Śūsu-pāla and sister of Vasu-deva), ib.; *śvō nūja*, m. the planet Saturn (said to be one of the sons of Śūrya), L. - **śrī**, m. N. of a Daitya, MBh. - **śruvas**, w. r. for *-śravas*. - **śroṇi**, f. Anthemicum Tuberosum (prob. w. r. for *suta-śr*). - **sād**, mfn. abiding in what is heard (i. e. in transmitted knowledge or tradition), TS. - **senā**, m. having a famous army, VS. (Sch.). (*śrūtā*), m. N. of a brother (or son) of Janam-ejaya, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; of a son of Saha-deva, MBh.; of a son of Parikshit, ib.; of a son of Bhīma-sena, BhP.; of a son of Śatru-ghna, ib.; of a son of Śambara, Hariv.; of a prince of Go-karna, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. - **soma**, m. N. of a son of Bhīma, VP.; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. **Śrūtāñjana-ṭikā**, f. N. of wk. **Śrūtādāna**, n. 'Veda-acceptation', citing or explaining the Veda (= *brahma-vāda*), L. **Śrūtādhyaṇa-sampaṇna**, mfn. conversant with repetition or recitation of the Veda, W. **Śrūtānika** and **Śrūtānta**, m. N. of men, MBh. **Śrūtānrita**, mfn. acquainted with or conforming to the Veda, Bhaṭṭ. **Śrūtā-magha** (for *śrūtā-m*), mfn. having renowned treasures, RV. **Śrūtāyū** or **śyus**, m. N. of a king of the solar race (descended from Kūsa, son of Rāma), R.; of a son of Purū-ravas, MBh.; of another king and various other men, ib.; Hariv.; Pur. **Śrūtāyudha**, m. N. of a man, MBh. **Śrūtārtha**, mfn. one who has heard anything (gen.), Hariv.; m. any matter ascertained by hearing, MW.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, Kathās. **Śrūtāvatī** (for *śrūtā-v*), f. N. of a daughter of Bharad-vāja, MBh.

Śrūtār (in a formula) = *śrūtār* (nom.), TS.
Śrūtārva, m. N. of a man, RV. i, 112, 9 (Śāy.)
Śrūtārvaṇ, mfn. N. of a man (having the patr. Arksha), RV.; MBh.; Hariv. (cf. *śrūtārvaṇa*).

1. **Śrūti**, f. hearing, listening (*śrutim abhinīya*, 'feigning to hear'; *śrūtim vaco nugam* *√kṛi*, 'to listen to a speech'), ŚBr. &c. &c.; the ear, organ or power of hearing, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Kathās.; the

diagonal of a tetragon or hypotenuse of a triangle, Gol.; that which is heard or perceived with the ear, sound, noise &c. RV.; AV.; Prāt.; Kathās.; BhP.; an aggregate of sounds (whether forming a word or any part of a word), TPrāt.; rumour, report, news, intelligence, hearsay (*śrūtau* *√sthā*, 'to be known by hearsay'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a saying, saw, word, MBh.; R.; BhP.; that which has been heard or communicated from the beginning, sacred knowledge orally transmitted by the Brāhmins from generation to generation, the Veda (i. e. sacred eternal sounds or words as eternally heard by certain holy sages called Rishis, and so differing from *smṛiti* or what is only remembered and handed down in writing by human authors, see Mn. ii, 10; it is properly only applied to the Mantra and Brāhmaṇa portion of the Vedas, although afterwards extended to the Upanishads and other Vedic works including the Darśanas; *iti śruteḥ*, 'because it is so taught in the Veda, according to a *śruti* or Vedic text'; pl. 'sacred texts, the Vedas', also 'rites prescribed by the Vedas'), AitBr.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; IW. 144; (in music) a particular division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval (twenty-two of these are enumerated, four constituting a major tone, three a minor, and two a semitone; they are said to be personified as nymphs), Yājñ.; Śiś.; Pañcar.; a name, title, Kāvād. ii, 331; learning, scholarship, Śak.; VarBṛS. (prob. w. r. for *śruta*); = *buddhi*, L.; N. of a daughter of Atri and wife of Kardama, VP. - **kaṭa**, m. (only L.) penance, expiation; a snake; = *prāñca-loha* or *prāñcalloha*. - **kaṭu**, mfn. harsh to the ear, unmelodious; m. (in rhet.) a harsh or unmelodious, cacophony, Kpr. - **kaṇṭha**, w. r. for *-kaṭa*. - **kaṭhita**, mfn. mentioned or taught or prescribed in the Veda, W. - **kālpadruma**, m., **kālpalātā**, f., **-kirti**, f., **-gitā**, f. N. of wks. - **gocara**, mfn. (ā)n. perceptible by the ear, RāmātUp.; permitted to be heard by (gen.), BhP. - **candrikā**, f., **-cikita**, f. N. of wks. - **codana**, n. a Vedic precept, sacred precept or injunction, Mn.; Yājñ. - **jāti-viśārada**, mfn. familiar with the origin or different kinds of the quarter tones, Yājñ. iii, 115. - **jīvikā**, f. a law-book or code of laws, L. - **tattva-nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. - **tatpara**, mfn. having ears, hearing, L.; intent on hearing or studying the Veda, L. - **tas**, ind. according to sacred or revealed knowledge, in respect of or according to sacred precept, Āpast. - **tā**, f., see *udatta-śruti-tā*. - **tātparya-nirṇaya**, m. N. of a Vedānta wk. - **duṣṭa**, n. = *-kaṭu*, Sāh. - **dūshaka**, mfn. offending the ear, Śāpkar. - **dvaidha**, n. disagreement or contradiction of any two passages in the Vedas or of two Vedas, Mn. ii, 14 &c. - **dhara**, m. = (and often v. l. for) *śruta-dhī*, Hariv.; Suśr.; Git.; holding or observing the Vedas, W. - **nigadin**, mfn. = *śruta-m*, Suśr. - **nidarsana**, n. Veda-demonstration, testimony of the V', Mn. xi, 45. - **patha**, m. the range of hearing (*-patham* *√gam* with gen., 'to come to any one's ears', 'be heard by'), MBh.; R. &c.; the auditory passage, hearing, Śiś. (see comp.); pl. tradition, Suśr.; *-gata* (MBh.); *-prāpta* (Rājāt.), mfn. come to the ears of, heard by (gen.); *-madhura*, mfn. pleasant to the ear, Śiś.; *śhāyāta*, mfn. = *thagata*, Kathās. - **pāda**, m., **-prapādikā**, f., **-puraṇa-samgraha**, m., **-prakāśikā**, f. N. of wks. - **prasādana**, n. gratifying the ear, engaging the attention, Śak. - **prāmānyatas**, ind. on the authority or with the sanction of the Veda, Mn. ii, 8. - **bhāṣaka**, m. N. of a wk. on music (by Bhīma-deva). - **maṇḍala**, n. 'ear-circle', the outer ear, W.; the whole circle of the quarter-tones, Śiś. i, 10. - **mat**, mfn. having ears, SvetUp.; possessed of knowledge, learned (often v. l. for the more correct *śruta-vat*), Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Kathās.; having the Veda as source or authority, supported by a Vedic text (*-tva*, n.), Nyāyam. - **matānumāna**, n. N. of a Vedānta wk. (by Try-ambaka Śāstrin). - **maya**, mfn. (ā)n. based on or conformable to sacred tradition or the Veda, MBh. - **mayūra**, m. N. of a wk. on ornithology. - **mahat**, mfn. mighty in sacred knowledge (v. l. *śruta-m*), Śak. - **mārga**, m. = *-patha* (*gam gata* or *ga-praviṣṭa*, 'having come or entered by way of the ears', 'heard'; *mārga*, ibc. or *geṇa*, 'by way of the ears', 'by hearing'), Kāv.; Kathās. - **mita-prakāśikā**, f., **-mīmāṃsā**, f., **-muktā-phala**, n. N. of wks. - **mukha**, mfn. having the Veda or sacred tradition for a mouth, Pañcar. - **mukhara-mukha**, mfn. one whose mouth is talkative or eloquent with learning, Bhartṛ.

—mūla, n. the root of the ear, Gīt.; the text of the Vedas, W.; °laka, mfn. founded on or springing from the Veda, MW. —**mṛigya**, mfn. to be sought by hearing or by the Veda (not by sight), MW. —**rañjani**, f., —**rañjini**, f., —**lakshana-prāyaścitta**, n. N. of wks. —**vacana**, n. a Vedic precept, Vās. —**varjita**, mfn. devoid of hearing, deaf, L.; ignorant or unread in the Veda, W. —**vāk-sāra-saṃgraha**, m. N. of a Vedānta wk. —**vikrāyaka**, mfn. selling the Veda or sacred knowledge, MBh. —**vipratipanna**, mfn. dissenting from the Veda or sacred tradition, disregarding the doctrine of the Veda, Bhag. —**vivara**, n. the auditory passage, VarBṛS. —**viśaya**, m. the object of hearing (i. e. sound, see *viśaya*); subject-matter or doctrine of the Veda, any sacred matter or ordinance, W.; mfn. conversant with sacred knowledge, familiar with the Veda, MW.; —**guṇa**, mfn. having the quality (sound) which is the object of hearing or which is perceptible by the ear (said of ether), Śāk. —**veda**, m. the piercing or boring of the ear, L. —**śiras**, n. a leading text of the Veda, Sarvad. —**śila**, mfn. able to distinguish the difference of the tones of a lute (= *tantri-nāda-vibhājana-śila*), R. (Sch.); —**vat**, w. r. for *śruti-śila-vat* (q. v.) —**saṃkshipta-varṇana**, n., —**saṃgraha**, m. N. of two Vedānta wks. —**sāgara**, m. the ocean (i. e. the whole substance or essence) of sacred knowledge (Vishnu), Pañcar. —**sāra**, m. N. of two wks.; —**pañca-ratna**, n., —**samuccaya**, m., —**samuddharana-prakarand**, n. N. of wks. —**sukha**, mfn. pleasant to the ear, BhP.; —**da** (VarBṛS.) and *śhḍava* (Ritus), mfn. giving pleasure to the ear, pleasant to hear. —**sūkti-mālā**, f., —**sūtra-tātparyāṃṛita**, n., —**stuti**, f. (= *veda-stuti*) N. of wks. —**spṛhā**, f. Gynandropis Pentaphylla, L. —**smṛiti**, f. du. the Veda and human tradition or law; —**viruddha**, mfn. opposed to the V° and h° tr°, MW.; —**vihiṭa**, mfn. enjoined by the V° and h° tr°, W.; °*ty-āi-tātparya*, n. N. of a Vedānta wk.; °*ty-udita*, mfn. declared or enjoined by the Veda and human law, Mn. iv, 155. —**hārin**, mfn. captivating the ear, Ritus.

Śruti, mfn. one who has heard, g. *ishṭādi*; obeying, observing, W.; having or following the Vedas, ib.

Śrutika (ifc., fr. *śruti* = *śruti*), MBh.

Śrutya, in comp. for 1. *śruti*. —**anuprāsa**, m. a kind of alliteration consisting in the repetition of consonants belonging to the same class or organ of utterance (e. g. the palatal letters *j* and *y* &c.), Sāh. —**anta-sura-druma**, m., —**artha-ratna-mālā**, f. N. of wks. —**arthābhāva**, m., —**ānarthakya**, n. the uselessness of the Veda or of oral sacred tradition, KātyŚr. —**ukta**, mfn. said nr enjoined in the Veda, Mn. i, 108. —**ndita**, mfn. id., MW.

Śrūtya, mfn. to be heard, famous, glorious, RV.; n. a glorious deed, ib.

1. **Śrū** (for 2. *śrū*, see col. 2). See *deva-śrū*.

Śrūyamāna, mfn. (Pass. pr. p. of √1. *śru*) being heard, heard (-*tva*, n.), Vedāntas.

Śrotavya &c. See p. 1103, col. 1.

श्रु 2. *śru* (only in *śrūvat*; generally an incorrect form of √*śru*), to dissolve into parts, burst asunder, RV. i, 127, 3.

2. **Śrāvāna** &c. See p. 1097, col. 2.

2. **Śrūt**, f. (= *śrūt*) a river (?), RV. i, 53, 9.

2. **Śrūti**, f. (cf. *śruti*) course, path (?), RV. ii, 2, 7; x, 111, 3; the constellation Śravaṇā, L.

1. **Śrotas** &c. See *srotas*.

श्रुमिका śrugmika, incorrect for *sr°*.

श्रुच śruc &c., incorrect for *sruc*.

श्रुधीय śrudhiya, n. (perhaps fr. Impv. *śrudhī*) N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

śrudhiyāt, mfn. (prob.) willing, obedient, RV.

śrudhya, n. N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

śru-mat, m. N. of a man, Pāṇ. v, 3, 118 (cf. *śromata*, *śraumata*, °*tya*).

श्रुव śruva &c. See *sruva*.

श्रुष śrush, a collateral form of √1. *śru*, and appearing in the verbal forms *śroshan*, *śroshantu*, *śroshamāna*, and in *śraushṭi* &c. [Cf. Lith. *kliusti*; Slav. *sluchū*.]

śrūṣṭi or **śrūṣṭi**, f. obedience, complaisance, willing service (*śrūṣṭi* √*kṛi*, 'to obey'; *śrūṣṭi*,

ind. 'willingly, gladly, immediately, quickly, at once'), RV.; confidence in (with gen.), RV.; mfn. obedient, willing, ib.; m. N. of an Āngirasa (prob. w. r. for *śrūṣṭi*, q. v.) —**gu** (*śrūṣṭi*), mfn. N. of a Rishi (having the patr. Kāṇva and author of RV. viii, 51), Anukr. —**māt**, mfn. obedient, willing, RV.

śrūṣṭi-vān, mfn. (*śrū*) n. willing, obedient, ready to help, RV.

श्रु 2. *śrū* (nom. *śrūs*, fr. √*śru* = *śru*), Vop.

श्रुषा śrūṣhā, f. Cassia Esculenta, L.

श्रेक् śrek. See √*śrek*.

श्रेटी śreṭi or **śreṭi** or **śreṭhi**, f. (in the vernaculars *śeṭi*; cf. *śreṇi*) a partic. numerical notation or progression of figures (in arithm.), Col.

श्रेणि śreṇi, f. (L. also m.; according to Uṇ. iv, 51, fr. √*śri*; connected with *śreṭi* above) a line, row, range, series, succession, troop, flock, multitude, number, RV. &c. &c.; a swarm (of bees), Śis.; a company of artisans following the same business, a guild or association of traders dealing in the same articles, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a bucket, watering-pot, L.; the fore or upper part of anything, L.; Sansavieta Roxburghiana, L. —**kṛita**, mfn. = *śreṇi-kṛ°*, Pāṇ. Sch. —**dat** (*śreṇi*), mfn. one whose teeth form a row, RV. —**baddha**, mfn. bound into a row, forming a row, MBh. —**mat**, mfn. having a number of followers, presiding over an association or guild, ib. —**śās**, ind. in rows or lines or troops or flocks, RV. —**sthāna**, n. 'social state', N. of the first three stages in the life of an Ārya (cf. *āśrama*), MBh. xii, 897.

Śrenika, m. a front-tooth, Gal.; N. of a king (= *bimbisāra*), HParis.; (ā), f., see next. —**purāṇa**, n. N. of wk.

Śrenikā, f. a kind of metre (= *śyenikā*), Col.; a tent, W.

Śreṇi, f. a line, row &c. (= *śreṇi*), Mn.; MBh. &c. —**kṛita**, mfn. made into a row, forming rows or lines, MBh. (cf. *śreṇi-kṛ°*). —**dharma**, m. pl. the customs or trades or guilds, Mn. viii, 41. —**bandha**, n. the formation of a row or line, Ragh. —**bhūta**, mfn. being i. e. forming a row or rows, Megh.

Śreṇya, m. N. of a king (= *śrenika*), Buddh.

Średhi, f. (cf. *śreṭi* &c.) any set or succession of distinct things, W.; (in arithm.) progression; sequence, ib. —**phala**, n. the sum of a progression, MW. —**vyavahāra**, m. the ascertainment or determination of progressions, ib.

Śrainya, m. (cf. *śreṇya*) N. of Bimbisāra, Buddh.

श्रेतु śreṭri, m. one who has recourse to (gen.), MBh. (v. l. *ā-śreṭri*).

श्रेमन् śre-mān, m. (fr. 2. *śri*) distinction, superiority, MaitrS.; Br.

श्रेयस् śreyas, mfn. (either compar. of *śri* nr rather accord. to native authorities of *śri-mat* or *praśasya*; cf. Gk. *epelao*) more splendid or beautiful, more excellent or distinguished, superior, preferable, better, better than (with abl. or with *na*, see below), RV. &c. &c.; most excellent, best, MBh. iii, 1256; propitious, well disposed to (gen.), ib. i, 3020; auspicious, fortunate, conducive to welfare or prosperity, Kāv.; Hit.; MārKp.; m. (in astron.) N. of the second Muhūrta; of the third month (accord. to a partic. reckoning); (with Jāinas) N. of the 11th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, L.; (*śreyasī*), f. N. of various plants (accord. to L. Terminalia Chebula or Citrina; Clypea Hernandifolia; Scindapsus Officialis; = *rāsna*, *ambashṭhā* and *priyangu*), Car.; Bhpr. &c.; N. of a deity of the Bodhi tree, Lalit.; (as), n. the better state, the better fortune or condition (sometimes used when the subject of a sentence would seem to require the masc. form), AV.; TS.; Br.; Kaus.; good (as opp. to 'evil'), welfare, bliss, fortune, happiness, KathUp.; MBh. &c.; the bliss of final emancipation, felicity (see *śreyah-parīśrama*, col. 3); ind. better, rather, rather than (used like *param* [q. v.] with *na*; e. g. *śreyo mṛitam na jivitam*, 'better is death and not life' or 'rather than life' or 'death is better than life'), MBh.; R. &c.; = *dharma*, L.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. —**vara** (*śreyas-*), mfn. (ā) n. making better or superior, VS.; causing or securing fortune, conducive to happiness or prosperity, salutary, whole-

some, Mn.; MBh. &c.; —*tara*, mfn. more efficacious for securing happiness, Mn. xii, 84; 86; —*bhāshya*, n. N. of wk. —*kāma*, mfn. (ā) n. desirous of welfare or prosperity, MBh.; BhP.; —*tā*, f. desirous of causing happiness or rendering happy, MBh. —*kṛit*, mfn. = *-kara*, BhP. —*tara*, mfn. very much better, MW. —*tva*, n. betterness, superiority, Mn. x, 66.

Śreyah, in comp. for *śreyas*. —**keta** (*śreyah-*), mfn. striving after excellence or superiority, AV. —**parīśrama**, m. toiling after final emancipation, BhP.

Śreyasa, n. welfare, happiness, bliss (mostly ifc.; cf. *aham-*, *nih-*, *svah-* &c.).

Śreyasi-tarā or **śreyasi-tarā**, f. a more excellent woman, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 45.

Śreyāṇsa, m. N. of the 11th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, L.

Śreyo, in comp. for *śreyas*. —**bhikāṅkshin**, mfn. desiring bliss or welfare, Mn. iv, 91. —**maya**, mfn. (ā) n. consisting of bliss, excellent, best, ŚārngS. —**rthin**, mfn. desiring felicity or bliss, Śāntas.; desirous of good, ambitious, W.

Śreshṭha, mfn. (ā) n. most splendid or beautiful, most beautiful of or among (with gen.), RV.; AV.; R.; most excellent, best, first, chief (*am*, n. 'the best or chief thing'), best of or among or in respect of or in (with gen., loc., or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; better, more distinguished, superior, better than (abl. or gen.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; most auspicious or salutary, VarBṛS.; oldest, senior, W.; m. a king, L.; a Brāhman, L.; N. of Vishnu or Kubera, L.; N. of a king, Buddh.; (ā), f. an excellent woman, MW.; Hibiscus Mutabilis, L. (prob. w. r. for *lakshmi-śr°*); a kind of root resembling ginger, L.; n. cow's milk, L.; copper, L. —**kāshṭha**, m. Tectona Grandis, L.; n. the main pillar of a house, W. —**tama** (*śreshṭha-*), mfn. the very best, most excellent, RV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. holy basil, L. —**tara**, mfn. more excellent, better than (abl.), MBh. —**tas**, ind. according to excellence or superiority, Lāṭy. —**tā**, f. (AitBr.; Mn. &c.), —**tva**, n. (Suśr.) betterness, eminence, excellence, superiority. —**pāla**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. —**bhāj**, mfn. 'possessing the best', = *śreshṭha*, best, excellent, MBh. —**yajña**, m. the best or chief sacrifice, AitBr. —**yāna**, n. (with Buddhists) the best or chief vehicle, Vajracch. —**varcas** (*śreshṭha-*), mfn. having most excellent vigour or energy or glory, RV. —**vāc**, mfn. pre-eminent in speech, eloquent, R. —**sāka**, n. a kind of excellent pot-herb (cf. *vara-pota*), L. —**éocis** (*śreshṭha-*), mfn. having the best splendour, most brilliant, RV. —**sāman**, n. the best or chief Sāman, PañcarBr. —**seṇa**, m. N. of a king, Rājat. —**sthā**, mfn. (nom. —*sthās*) fit for or belonging to the best, TāṇḍBr. **Śreshṭhānvaya**, mfn. descended from an excellent family, Mālatim. **Śreshṭhāmula**, n. the fruit of Garcinia Cambogia, L. **Śreshṭhāśrama**, n. the best period or stage of a Brāhman's life, one who is in the best period, a householder, L.

Śreshṭhaka, °*thika*. See *bhūri-śr°*.

Śreshṭhin, mfn. having the best, best, chief, W.; n. a distinguished man, a person of rank or authority, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhBr.; KaushUp.; a warrior of high rank, Jātakam.; an eminent artisan, the head or chief of an association following the same trade or industry, the president or foreman of a guild (also *ini*, f. a female artisan &c.), Hariv.; Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.

Śraishṭhya, n. (fr. *śreshṭha*) superiority, pre-eminence among (gen. or comp.), AV. &c. &c. —**tama** (?), mfn. = *śreshṭha-tama*, ŚāṅkhGr.

श्रेमन् śreshman. See *a-śreshmān*.

श्रै śrai. See √*śrā*, p. 1097, col. 2.

श्रोण śroṇ (prob. artificial; cf. √*śloṇ*), cl. 1. P. *śroṇati*, to collect, accumulate, Dhātup. xiii, 14; to go, move, Nir. iv, 3.

श्रोण śroṇā, mfn. (ā) n. (= 2. *śravaṇa*) lame, limping, a cripple, RV.; cooked, dressed, matured (prob. w. r. for *śrāṇa*, L.; m. (ni. c.) and (ā), f. the constellation Śravaṇā, TS.; Kāth.; Baudh.; BhP.; (ā), f. rice-gruel (cf. *śrāṇā*), L. —**koṭi-karna** and **-koṭi-viṇṣa**, m. N. of two men, Buddh. **Śroṇā-parānta**, N. of a town (°*ta-ka*, m. pl. its inhabitants), ib.

Śrōpi, f. (L. also m.; mostly du.; ifc. f. *i* for *śroṇi*, see below) the hip and loins, buttocks, RV.

&c. &c.; the thighs or sides of the Veda or of any square, Baudh.; Śulbas.; a road, way, L. [Cf. Lat. *clunus*; Lith. *szlaunūs*.] — **kapāla**, n. the thigh bone, AitBr. — **tāta**, m. the slope of the hips, BhP. — **tās**, ind. from the hips, VS. — **deśa**, m. the region of the hips, BhP. — **pratodin**, mfn. kicking the hinder parts or posteriors, AV. — **phala** or **-phalaka**, n. the hip and loins, L.; the hip-bone (os ilium), MW. — **bimba**, n. round hips (see *bimba*), Kālid.; a waist-band (= *kaṣi-sūtra*), L. — **mat** (śroṇi-), mfn. having strong hips (*-lara*, compar.), MaitrS. — **yugma**, n. a pair of hips, both hips, Pañcar. — **varjam**, ind. except the hips, MW. — **vimba**, see *bimba*. — **vedha**, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants), Saṃskāra. — **sūtra**, n. a string worn round the loins, MBh.; a sword-belt, ib. — **śroṇikā**, f. the hips, Pañcar.

Śroṇi, f. the hips and loins &c. (= *śroṇi*); the middle, Dharmas.; N. of a river, VP. — **phala**, n. the hip, Col. — **bhāra**, m. the weight of the buttocks, Megh. — **sūtra**, n. a string worn round the loins, R.

Śroṇikā, f. = *śroṇikā*, Pañcar.

Śroṇya, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants), Saṃskāra.

श्रोत śrota. See *śrota*.

श्रोतव्य śrotavya, mfn. (fut. p. of √*i*. *śru*) to be heard or listened to, audible; worth hearing, ŚBr. &c. &c.; n. the moment for hearing (impers. 'it must be heard'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

2. **Śrotas**, n. (fr. √*i*. *śru*) the ear, L. (also w. r. for *śrotas*).

Śrotu, (prob.) m. hearing (only in next and *śrōtū*). — **rāti** (*śrōtū*), mfn. giving an ear, hearing, RV.

Śrōtṛi (with acc.) or **śrōtṛi** (with gen.), mfn. one who hears, hearing, a hearer, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a Yaksha, BhP. (Sch.)

Śrōtra, n. the organ of hearing, ear, auricle, RV. &c. &c.; the act of hearing or listening to, AV. &c. &c.; conversancy with the Veda or sacred knowledge itself, MW. — **kāntā**, f. a kind of medicinal plant, L. — **cit**, mfn. accumulated by hearing, ŚBr. — **jña**, mfn. perceiving by the ear; — **tā**, f. perception by the ear, Yajñ. — **tās**, ind. by the ear, on the ear, ŚBr. — **tā**, f. the state of (being) an ear, Amar. (v. l.) — **dā**, mfn. giving an ear, listening to, hearing, ĀpSr. — **netra-maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of eyes and ears, Kathās. — **pati**, m. the lord of hearing, TUp.; a partic. form of Īvara, Śamk. — **padavi**, f. the range of hearing (*“vīm upa-√yā*, 'to come within the range of h°'), Cat. — **padānuga**, mfn. agreeable to the ear, MW. — **paramparā**, f. successive oral report or hearsay (*“rayā*, 'by successive oral communication'), Ratnāv. — **pā**, mfn. protecting the ear, VS. — **pālī**, f. — **puṭa**, m. the lobe of the ear, Rajat. — **peya**, mfn. to be drunk in by the ear or attentively heard, worth hearing, Megh.; Kathās. — **bhid**, mfn. splitting the ears, MW. — **bhit**, mfn. N. of partic. bricks, ŚBr. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. consisting in hearing, whose nature or quality is h°, ib. — **mārga**, m. path or range of the ear (*“gaṃ √gam* with gen., 'to be heard by'), Pañcat. — **mūla**, n. the root of the ear, R. — **ramya**, mfn. pleasant to the ear, BrahmaP. — **vat** (*śrōtra-*), mfn. endowed with (the power of) hearing, ŚBr. — **vartman**, n. = *mārga*, Bhartṛ. (v. l.) — **vādin**, mfn. willing to hear, obedient, Hariv. — **sukti-puta**, n. the hollow of the ear or auricle, Rajat. — **samvāda**, m. agreement of the ear, Mālatīm. — **sukha**, mfn. sounding agreeably, melodious, musical, VarBṛS. — **sparśin**, mfn. touching i.e. entering or penetrating the ear, BhP. — **svin**, mfn. having a good or quick ear, TBr. (cf. *śata-svin*). — **hārin**, mfn. enrapturing the ear, MārKp. — **hina**, mfn. destitute of hearing, deaf, VarBṛS. — **śrōtrādi**, n. 'the ear and the other senses', the five senses (see *indriya*), MW. — **śrōtrānukūla**, mfn. = *śrōtra-ramya*, R. — **śrōtrāpēta**, mfn. = *śrōtra-hina*, KaushP. — **śrōtrābhiraṃsa**, mfn. = *śrōtra-ramya*, Ragh. — **śrōtrāsaya-sukha**, mfn. pleasant to the seat of hearing or ear, melodious, R. — **śrōtrēndriya**, n. the sense or organ of hearing, Suśr.

Śrōtriya, mfn. learned in the Veda, conversant with sacred knowledge, AV. &c. &c.; docile, modest,

well-behaved, W.; m. a Brāhman versed in the Veda, theologian, divine, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a Brāhman of the third degree (standing between the Brāhmaṇa and Anūcāna), Hcat. — **tā**, f. (L.), — **tva**, n. (MBh.) conversancy with the Veda, the being a learned Brāhman. — **sva**, n. the property of a learned Brāhman, Mn. viii, 149.

Śrōtriya-sāt - √*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to give into the possession of Brāhmans versed in the Veda, Ragh.

Śrōmata, n. (cf. *śru-mat*) renown, fame, celebrity, glory (instr. pl. 'gloriously'), RV. [Cf. Zd. *sraoman*; Gem. *lūmunt*, *Leumund*.]

Śrōshamāna, mfn. (cf. *śrūshṭi*) willing, obedient, confident, RV.

Śrauta, mf(ā)n. relating to the ear or hearing, W.; to be heard, audible, expressed in words or in plain language (as a simile, opp. to *ārtha*, 'implied'), Kpr.; relating to sacred tradition, prescribed by or founded on or conformable to the Veda (with *janman*, n. 'the second birth of a Brāhman produced by knowledge of the Veda'), Yajñ.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; sacrificial, MW.; n. relationship resulting from (common study of) the Veda, Hariv.; a fault (incurred in repeating the Veda), Hcat.; any observance ordained by the Veda (e.g. preservation of the sacred fire), W.; the three sacred fires collectively, ib.; N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **rihi**, m. patr. of Deva-bhāga, AitBr. — **kaksha**, n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **karman**, n. a Vedic rite; (*“ma*) -*padārtha-saṃgraha*, m. -*prāyaścitta*, n., and (*“maṇy*) -*āśvalāyanaḥpayoga-prāyaścitta*, n. N. of wks. — **grantha**, m. — **candrikā**, f. — **nṛsiṃha-kārikā**, f. N. of wks. — **padārtha-nirvacana**, n. an explanation of technical terms occurring in Śrauta sacrifices (compiled about 1880 by Benares Paṇḍits). — **padāhati**, f. — **paribhāshā-saṃgraha-vṛtti**, f. — **prakriyā**, f. — **prayoga**, m. — **prayoga-sāman**, n. pl. — **pravāsa-vidhi**, m. — **prāsna**, m. N. of wks. — **prasnōttara-vyavasthā**, f. rules for sacrificial rites in the form of question and answer. — **prāyaścitta**, n. N. of a Parīśiṣṭa of the Sāma-veda and of other wks.; — **candrikā**, f. — **prayoga**, m. N. of wks. — **mārga**, m. (the path of) hearing, Śiṣ. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. — **yajña-darśa-paurṇamāsika-prayoga**, m. N. of wks. — **rshā**, m. (fr. *śruta-rshā*) patr. of Deva-bhāga, TBr.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **vājapeya**, n. — **vyākhyāna**, n. N. of wks. — **śrava**, m. (fr. *śruta-śrava*) metron. of Śiṣu-pāla, MBh. — **sarvasva**, n. — **siddhānta**, m. N. of wks. — **sūtra**, n. N. of partic. Sūtras or Sūtra works based on Śruti or the Veda (ascribed to various authors, such as Āpastamba, Āśvalāyana, Katyāyana, Drāhyāyana &c.; cf. IW. 146); — **vidhi**, m. — **vyākhyā**, f. N. of wks. — **smārta-karma-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. (= *kātyāyana-sūtra-p*). — **smārta-kriyā**, f. any act conformable to the Veda and Śmṛiti, q. v., MW. — **smārta-dharma**, n. a duty enjoined by the V° and Sm°, ib. — **smārta-vidhi**, m. N. of a wk. by Bala-kṛishṇa. — **homa**, m. N. of a Parīśiṣṭa of the Sāma-veda. — **Śrautāṇḍa-bhā**, f. — **Śrautādhāna**, n. — **Śrautādhāna-paddhati**, f. — **Śrautānukramapikā**, f. — **Śrautāntyēshṭi**, f. — **Śrautāhnika**, n. — **Śrautōllāsa**, m. N. of wks.

Śrauti, m. a patr. (prob. fr. *śruta*), g. *gaḥdādi*. — **Śrautiya**, mfn. (fr. prec.), ib. — **Śrautrā**, mf(ā)n. (fr. *śrotra*) relating to the ear, VS.; ŚBr.; n. the ear (= *śrotra*), g. *prajñādi*; a multitude of ears, g. *bhikshādi*; (fr. *śrōtriya*) = next, g. *yuvādi*. — **Śrautriyaka**, n. (fr. *śrōtriya*) conversancy with the Vedas, g. *manojñādi*. — **Sraumata**, m. pl. see next. — **Sraumatyā**, m. patr. fr. *śru-mat*, ŚBr. (cf. Pāp. v, 3, 118); pl. *matāḥ*, ĀśvSr. (cf. Pāp. ib.) — **Sraushat**, ind. (prob. for *śroshat*, Subj. of √*i*. *śru*, 'may he, i.e. the god, hear us!') an exclamation used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits (cf. *vashat*, *vaushat*), RV.; TS.; ŚBr. (cf. Pāp. viii, 2, 91).

श्रौष्ट śraushṭa, n. N. of a Sāman (prob. w. r. for *śnaushṭa*, q. v.). — **Śraushṭi-gava** and **īya**, n. N. of Sāmans (prob. w. r. for *śn*°, q. v.)

श्रौष्ट śraushṭi, mfn. (fr. *śrūshṭi*) willing, obedient, RV.

श्राह śry-āhva. See p. 1100, col. 3.

श्लक्ष्ण ślakshṇā, mf(ā)n. (in Uṇ. iii, 19 said to be fr. √*śliṣh*) slippery, smooth, polished, even, soft, tender, gentle, bland, AV. &c. &c.; small, minute, thin, slim, fine (cf. comp.), L.; honest, sincere, W.; (am), ind. softly, gently, MBh.; R.; m. N. of a mountain, Divyāv.; (ā), f. N. of a river, ib. — **tara**, mfn. more or most slippery or smooth &c., R. — **tā**, f. smoothness, Cai. — **tikshṇāgra**, mfn. having a thin and sharp point, L. — **tva**, m. 'having a smooth bark', Bauhinia Tomentosa, L. — **patraka**, m. ebony, Diaspyros Ebenaster, L. — **piehta**, mfn. ground fine, Suśr. — **rūpa-saman-vita**, mfn. having a smooth (or slender) form (applied to the sacrificial post), R. — **vāo**, f. kindly speaking, L. — **vādin**, mfn. speaking softly or gently, ib. — **śilā**, f. a smooth or slippery stone, Suśr. — **Ślakshṇaka**, mf(ā)n. (= *ślakshṇa*) slippery, smooth, AV.

Ślakshṇana, n. making slippery, smoothing, polishing, KatyŚr.

Ślakshṇaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make slippery, smooth, polish, ib.; to make thin or small, MW.

Ślakshṇi, in comp. for *ślakshṇa*. — **karana**, n. smoothing, Nyāyam., Sch.; a means or method of polishing, ĀpSr. — √*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to smooth, polish, ĀpSr.; TS., Sch.

Ślakshṇabhārika, m. (fr. *ślakshṇa* + *bhāra*) bearing a small load, g. *vaṇśādi*.

Ślakshṇika, mfn. id., g. *vaṇśādi*; = *ślakshṇam adhīte veda vā*, g. *ukthādi*.

श्लक्ष ślakha. See *uc-chlakhā*.

श्लक्ष ślākh (cf. √*śraṅh*), cl. I. *Ā*. *ślākhate*, to go, move, Dhātup. iv, 11.

श्लक्ष ślāng (cf. √*śraṅg*), cl. I. P. *ślāngati*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 45.

श्रुथ ślath (collateral form of √*śrath*), cl. I. P. *ślathati* (only pr. p. *ślathat*), to be loose or relaxed or flaccid, BhP.; Caus. *ślathayati*, id., Dhātup. xxxv, 18; to let loose, relax, loosen, Śiṣ.; to hurt, kill, W.

Ślatha, mfn. loose, relaxed, flaccid, weak, feeble, languid, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; untied, unfastened, Kāv.; Kathās.; dishevelled (as hair), W. — **tva**, n. looseness, laxity, Sāh. — **bandhana**, mfn. having the muscles relaxed, Ritus. — **lambin**, mfn. hanging loosely, Kum. — **śila**, mfn. covered with a loose stone (as a well), VarYogay. — **samdhī**, mfn. having weak joints (*-tā*, f.), Vagbh. — **ślathāṅga**, mfn. having relaxed or languid limbs (*-tā*, f.), Bhartṛ. — **ślathādara**, mfn. having feeble or slight regard to (loc.), Prab. — **ślathōdyama**, mfn. relaxing one's effort, Bhartṛ.

Ślathāya, Nom. *Ā*. *°yate*, to become loose or relaxed, MBh.

Ślathī - √*kṛi*, P. -*karoti* (p. p. -*kṛita*), to make loose, relax, Amar.; to diminish, Kathās.

श्लनावस ślanavāsa, m. N. of an Arhat, Buddh.

श्लवन ślavana, m. (cf. 2. *śravaṇa*; *śroṇa*) lame, limping, PañcarBr.

श्लक्ष ślākh (cf. √*śākh*), cl. I. P. *ślākhati*, to pervade, penetrate, Dhātup. v, 13.

श्लघ ślāgh, cl. I. *Ā*. (Dhātup. iv, 41)

श्लघते ślāghate (ep. also *°ti*; pf. *śailāghe*, *°ghire*, Hariv.; Gr. also aor. *aslāghishṭa*; fut. *ślāghitā*, *ślāghishyate*; inf. *ślāghitum*), to trust or confide in (dat.), ŚBr.; to talk confidently, vaunt, boast or be proud of (instr. or loc.), Āpast.; Baudh.; MBh. &c.; to coax, flatter, wheedle (dat.), Pāp. i, 4, 34, Kās.; to praise, commend, eulogise, celebrate, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. Pāp. ib.); Pass. *ślāghyate* (aor. *aslāghṭi*), to be praised or celebrated or magnified, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *ślāghayati* (aor. *aslāghat*), to encourage, comfort, console, R.; to praise, celebrate, Hit.; BhP.

Ślāghana, mfn. boasting, a boaster, MBh.; n. or (ā), f. the act of flattering, praise, eulogy, Sāh.

Ślāghanīya, mfn. to be praised, praiseworthy, laudable, commendable, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **tara**, mfn. more (or most) praiseworthy &c., R. — **tā**, f. praiseworthiness, Kāv.

ślāghā, f. vaunt, boasting, MBh. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 1, 134); flattery, praise, commendation, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. Pāṇ. i, 4, 34, Kās.); pleasure or delight in anything, Jātakam.; service, obedience, L.; wish, desire, L. — **vaha**, mfn. meriting praise.

ślāghita, mfn. flattered, praised, commended, BhP.

ślāghin, mfn. boasting or proud of (comp.), Hariv.; R.; haughty (as a lion), BhP.; celebrated, famous for (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) praising, celebrating, R. (cf. *ātma-ślo*); = *śālin*, Divyav.; desiring, MW.

ślāghishṭha, mfn. highly praised or celebrated, BhP.

ślāghya, mfn. = *ślāghaniya* (am, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **tama** (BhP.), **-tara** (Ragh.), nfn. most or more praiseworthy or laudable &c. — **tā**, f. praiseworthiness, Kām. — **yāvanā**, f. (a woman) in the glorious bloom of youth, Ratnā. **ślāghyānvaya**, mfn. descended from a honourable family, Mālatīm.

श्रि *śri* = *śri*, in *pra-ślita*, q. v.

श्रु *śru*, m. (accord. to Uṇ. i, 33 fr. *√2. ślish*) a servant, slave, dependant, L.; a protégé or low person, L.; m. or n. astronomy, astrology, L.; f. or n. exhaustion, L.

श्रि *śri* (cf. *√1. śrish*), cl. i. P. *śleshati*, to burn, Dhātup. xvii, 52.

1. **ślesha**, m. burning, MW.

श्रि *śri* (cf. *√2. śrish*), cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 77) *ślishyati* (rarely *te*; pf. *śishesha*, Br. &c.; aor. *ślishat*, MBh. &c.; *ślishat* [only in the sense of 'to embrace', Pāṇ. iii, 1, 46] or *ślaikshīt* [?], Gr.; fut. *śleshāt*, *śleshayati*, ib.; inf. *śleshatū*, Kāv.; ind. p. *ślishvā*, ib.; *-ślishya*, MBh. &c.), to adhere, attach, cling to (loc., rarely acc.), Suśr.; ChUp.; MBh.; to clasp, embrace, Gaut.; Gīt.; BhP.; to unite, join (trans. or intrans.), Kāv.; Kathās.; (Ā.) to result, be the consequence of anything, Śāmk.: Pass. *ślishyate* (aor. *ślishat*), to be joined or connected, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be implied or intimated, MW.: Caus. (Dhātup. xxxii, 38) *śleshayati*, *te* (aor. *ślishat*), to (cause to) connect or embrace (cf. *śleshita*): Desid. *ślishikshate* (Gr. also *te*), to wish to clasp, cling to, AV. (not in MS.); Intens. *ślishishyate*, *ślesheṣhi*, Gr.

ślishā, f. clinging, embracing, L.

ślishā, mfn. clinging or adhering to (loc. or comp.), Kath.; KatyŚr.; MBh. &c.; (with *sarvataḥ*) adhering closely, fitting tight (as a coat of mail), MBh. vii, 5161; adhering to one's self, i. e. not affecting others, merely personal (as an art or science), Mālav. i, 15 (v.l. *ślishā*); joined together, united, connected, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; clasped, embraced, Kāv.; Kathās.; (in rhet.) connected so as to be susceptible of a double interpretation, equivocal, Sah. — **paramparita-rūpaka**, n. a continuous series of words having a double meaning (a kind of metaphor), Śis., Sch. — **rūpaka**, n. ambiguity as a metaphor, Kāv. ii, 87. — **vartman**, n. the adhering together of the eyelids, ŚārṅgS. **ślishāśloka**, m. an objection expressed through using words containing a double meaning, Kāv. ii, 159; 160. **ślishāśrātha-dīpaka**, n. a Dīpaka (q. v.) containing a double meaning, ib. ii, 113; 114. **ślishāśloka**, f. an expression containing a d° m°, Kathās.

ślishā, f. adherence, connection, MW.; an embrace, ib.; m. N. of a son of Dhruva, Hariv.; VP.

2. **ślesha**, m. adhering or clinging to (loc.), R.; connection, junction, union (also applied to sexual union), MBh.; embracing, an embrace, Kāv.; Sah.; (in rhet.) 'connection', 'combination' (one of the ten Guṇas or merits of composition, consisting either in a pleasing combination of words or of contrasted ideas, or of words having a double meaning), double meaning, equivocation, ambiguity, paranomasia, pun, hidden meaning, Vām.; Kāv. &c.; Sah. &c.; a grammatical augment, Nyāyas.; (ā), f. an embrace, BhP. — **kavi**, n. f. a poet or poetess skilled in the use of words with double meanings, Naish. — **campū-rāmāyana**, n., **-cūḍāmaṇi**, m. N. of poems. — **bhittika**, mfn. resting on or adhering to a wall (said to mean simply 'resting on'), MW. — **maya**, see *pratyakshara-ślesha-maya*. **śleshārtha**, m. implied or hidden or second meaning, MW.; mfn. having an implied m° (as a word); **-pada-saṃgraha**,

m. N. of a dictionary of ambiguous words (by Śri-harsha-kavi). **śleshāśloka**, f. an expression having a double meaning, Sighās. **śleshāpamā**, f. a comparison containing double meanings, Kāv. ii, 28.

śleshaka, mfn. attaching, connecting, Vāgbh.

śleshapa. See *antaḥ*- and *loha*-śl°.

śleshaniya, mfn. to be embraced &c., MW.

śleshita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) joined, united, connected with (instr.), MBh.

śleshin, mfn. adhering, clinging to, embracing, MW.

śleshma, in comp. for *śleshma*. — **kaṭāhaka**, m. or n. (?) a spitting-box, spittoon, L. — **kṛta**, mfn. caused by phlegm or mucus (said of a disease), VarBrS. — **kshaya**, m. decrease of phlegm, Suśr.

— **gulma**, m. a swelling in the abdomen caused by phl°, L. — **ghana**, m. Pandarus Odoratissimus, L.; Arabian jasmine, L. — **ghṛha**, mfn. removing phlegm, L.; (ā), f. a kind of jasmine, L.; (ī), f. Arabian jasmine, L.; Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; the three spices (= *tri-kaṭu*), L. — **ja**, mfn. produced or proceeding from phl°, Suśr. — **jvara**, m. a fever caused by phlegm, Cat.; **-nidāna**, n. 'phlegm-origin', N. of wk. — **tyāga**, m. discharging mucus or phl°, VarBrS. — **duṣṭa**, mfn. corrupted or vitiated by phl°, Suśr. — **dhātu**, m. the phlegmatic humour, MW. — **pitta**, n. 'phl° and bile', a kind of disease, Bhpr.; **-jvara**, m. fever caused by phl° and bile, Cat.

— **purisha**, n. mucus and feces, MBh. — **bhava**, mfn. produced by or becoming phl°, Suśr. — **bhū**, m. du 'seat of phlegm', the lungs, Car. — **vat**, mfn. tumoured with cords (as a cart), PañcavBr.

— **vidagḍha**, mfn. = **duṣṭa**, Suśr. — **vināśa-kṛit**, mfn. destroying phlegm, Hās. — **vṛiddhi**, f. increase of phl°, Suśr. — **śopha**, m. a tumour proceeding from phl°, ib. — **saṃghāta-ja**, mfn. produced by the compacting together of phlegm (said of the breasts), Yājñ. iii, 97. — **ha**, m. 'removing phl°', Cordia Latifolia, L. — **hara**, mfn. destroying or removing phlegm, Kāv.; Suśr. **śleshmāgāra**, n. a receptacle of mucus or phl°, Bhartṛ.

śleshmāti-sāra, m. dysentery or diarrhoea produced by vitiated phl°, Suśr. **śleshmātura**, mfn. (ā)n. suffering from phlegm, Hās. **śleshmātaka**, mfn. = *śleshma-hara*, ib.; m. = *śleshmātaka*, Yājñ., Sch. **śleshmā-pihita-locana**, mfn. having the eyes filled up with phl° or slime, clear-eyed, MBh. **śleshmā-śmari**, f. stone (the disease) produced by mucus, Suśr. **śleshmāśru**, n. mucus and tears, Yājñ.; Pañcat. **śleshmāśrāva**, m., **mōpanāha**, m. N. of diseases, Suśr. **śleshmānjas**, n. the phlegmatic humour, MW.

śleshmāka, m. phlegm, the phlegmatic humour, L.

śleshmaṇā, mfn. phlegmatic, slimy, ŚBr.; producing phlegm or mucus, Car.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, L.

śleshmān, m. phlegm, mucus, rheum, the phlegmatic humour (one of the three humours of the body = *kapha*; see *dhātu*), ŚBr.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; MBh. &c.; n. a band, cord, string, AitBr.; Kath.; lime, glue &c.; Āpast.; the fruit of Cordia Latifolia, Vishp. (Sch.)

śleshmala, mfn. (ā)n. phlegmatic, abounding with phlegm or mucus (with *yonī*, f. 'discharging mucus'), Suśr.; Car. &c.; m. the plant Cordia Myxa or Latifolia, L.

śleshmāta, m. Cordia Latifolia, L.

śleshmātaka, m. (cf. *śleshmāntaka*) = prec. (also *ś*, f.), MBh.; Var.; Suśr. &c.; the fruit of C° L°, MBh. xii, 1313. — **tvao**, f. the bark of C° L°, Suśr. — **phala**, n. the fruit of C° L°, Mn. vi, 14. — **maya**, mfn. (ā)n. made of C° L°, MBh.; R. — **vana**, n. 'forest of Śleshmātaka trees', N. of a forest around Go-karṇa (where Śiva is said to have been concealed in the form of a stag), R.

śleshmin, m. bellium, L.

ślaishmika, mfn. (ā)n. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 38; Vārt. i, Pat.) relating or belonging to phlegm, producing or diminishing phlegm, phlegmatic, Suśr.; VarBrS. &c.

श्रीपद *śrī-pada*, n. (thought by some to be fr. *√ślish* + *pada*; others suppose *śrī* to have the meaning 'elephant') morbid enlargement of the leg, swelled leg, elephantiasis, Suśr.; Bhpr. &c. — **prabhava**, m. 'source of elephantiasis', the Mango tree, L. **Śrīpadāpaha**, m. 'removing or curing elephantiasis', the tree Putranjiva Roxburghii, L.

Śrīpadin, mfn. having a swelled leg, suffering

from elephantiasis; m. a club-footed man, Mn. iii, 165.

शील *śīla*, mfn. (= *śrīra*; cf. *a-śīla*) prosperous, fortunate, affluent, happy, W.

शु *śu*, (in gram.) N. of the Vikaraṇa [q. v.] of the 3rd class of roots in which there is elision of the conjugal affix *a* (*śu* is one of the 3 technical terms [containing *lu*] for grammatical elision, see 2. *luk*), Pāṇ. i, 1, 61 &c. — **vat**, ind. as if there were *śu*, ib. iii, 1, 39.

श्लोक *śloka* (prob. Nom. fr. *śloka* below), cl. i. *Ā. ślokate*, to compose or be composed (*saṃjaghāte*), Dhātup. iv, 3 (accord. to Vop. also *sarjane* and *varjane*).

Ślōka, m. (prob. connected with *√1. śru*; R. i, 2, 33 gives a fanciful derivation fr. *śoka*, 'sorrow', the first *śloka* having been composed by Vālmiki grieved at seeing a bird killed) sound, noise (as of the wheels of a carriage or the grinding of stones &c.), RV.; a call or voice (of the gods), ib.; fame, renown, glory, praise, hymn of praise, ib.; AV.; TS.; Br.; BhP.; a proverb, maxim, MW.; a stanza, (esp.) a partic. kind of common epic metre (also called *Anu-shṭubh*, q. v.; consisting of 4 Pādas or quarter verses of 8 syllables each, or 2 lines of 15 syllables each, each line allowing great liberty except in the 5th, 13th, 14th and 15th syllables which should be unchangeable as in the following scheme, |, the dots denoting either long or short; but the 6th and 7th syllables should be long; or if the 6th is short the 7th should be short also), ŚBr.; KaushUp.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **kāra**, m. a composer of Ślokas, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 23. — **kāla-nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **kṛit**, nfn. making a sound, sounding, calling, noisy, AV.; TUP. — **gautama**, m. Gautama (when speaking) in Śī's or in metre, Cat. — **carana**, n. a single stanza of a Śī, Saṃgit. — **tarpapa**, n., **-traya**, n. N. of wks. — **tva**, n. versification, celebration in verse, R.; Ragh. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. — **dvaya**, n. a couple of Śī's, two verses; **-vyākhyā**, f. N. of wk. — **pañcaka-vivaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **baddha**, mfn. composed in Śī's, R. — **bhū**, mfn. being or appearing in sound, AitBr. — **mātra**, n. a single Śī, MW. — **yantra** (*śloka*), mfn. confining sound (within the limits of metre; accord. to others, 'having Śī's for reins'), RV. ix, 73, 6. — **vārtika**, n. (also called *mīmāṃsā-śīp-v*) a metrical paraphrase of Śābara's Mīmāṃsā-bhāṣya by Kumāra. — **saṃgraha**, m. N. of various wks. — **sthāna**, n. = *sūtrasth*, Car. **Ślokābhīnayaṇa**, n. a dramatic performance accompanied by recitation of Śī's. **Ślokāvali**, f. a collection of stanzas, anthology, Cat.

Ślokaya, Nom. P. *vyati* (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 25), to make resound, cause to sound, VS.

Ślokin, mfn. sounding, noisy, RV.; having a good reputation or fair fame, ŚāṅkhBr.

Ślōkya, mfn. sounding, noisy, VS.; praiseworthy, BhP.

श्लो *ślo* (also written *śron*, q. v.), cl. i. P. *ślonati*, to heap, collect, Dhātup. xiii, 15 (only 3. sg. *ślonat*, used to explain *śronā*, TBr.)

श्लो *ślo*, mfn. (ā)n. (= *śrona*) lame, limping, AV.; TBr. (= *duṣṭa-tva*, Sch.)

श्लो *ślo*, n. lameness, TBr. (= *tvaḥ-dōsha*, Sch.)

श्रमिन् *śvaghniṇ*. See p. 1105, col. 2.

श्रु *śru* (also written *śraṇk*, *svaṇk*), cl. i. *Ā. śvaṇkate*, to go, move, Dhātup. iv, 22.

श्रु *śru* (also written *śraṇṅ*, *svaṇṅ* &c.), cl. i. P. *śvaṇgati*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 44.

श्रु *śru* or *śvaṇc*, cl. i. *Ā. śvaṇate*, to become open, open (intrans.), receive with open arms (only *śaśva-*), RV. iii, 33, 10: Caus. *śaśvaśyati*, to open (trans.), ib. x, 138, 2. (Cf. *ue-chvaṇc*.)

श्रु *śru* or *śvaṇṅ*, cl. i. *Ā. śvaṇate*, *śvaṇ-jate*, to go, move, Dhātup. vi, 7 (Kās.)

श्रु *śru*, cl. 10. P. *śvaṭhayati* (Dhātup. xxxv, 4) = *√2. śaṭh*, q. v.

श्रु *śru* or *śvaṭh* or *śvaṇṅ*, cl. 10. P. *śvaṭhayati*, *śvaṇṅhayati* (Dhātup. xxxii, 28) = *√3. śaṭh*, q. v.

Śvaṭha, Pāp. vi, 1, 216.

श्वन् १. *śvan*, m. (nom. sg. du. pl. *śvā*, *śvānam*, *śvānas*; weakest base *śun*, cf. 2. *śuna* &c.), p. 1082; in some comp. *śvā* for *śva*, cf. below), a dog, hound, cur, RV. &c. &c.; (*śuni*), f. a female dog. [Cf. Zd. *spā*; Gr. *kūon*; Lat. *canis*; Lit. *szū*; Goth. *hund*; Eng. *hound*; Germ. *Hund*.]

—*vatī* (*śvan-*), f. N. of a class of Apasaras, AV.

1. *śva*, in comp. for 1. *śvan*. —*kaṭṭaka*, m. the son of a Vratya and a Śūdra (accord. to others 'a servant of Śūdras'), L. —*karna*, m. a dog's ear, KātyŚr., Sch. (cf. *śvā-k*). —*kishkin*, mfn. (said of demons; accord. to some 'having the tail of a dog'), AV. viii, 6, 6. —*kriḍin*, mfn. keeping dogs for pleasure, Mn. iii, 164; m. a breeder of sporting dogs, W. —*kharōshtra*, n. sg. a dog and an ass and a camel, Mn. iv, 115. —*gaṇa*, m. a pack of hounds, Hariv. —*gaṇika*, mf(n). accompanied by a pack of h^o, Prāyasc.; m. a hunter, W.; m. and (f) f. a dog-feeder; one who is drawn by d's, ib. —*ganin*, mfn. having packs of h's, Ragh.; m. a leader of p's of h's, Caṇḍ. —*gardabha*, n. sg. dogs and asses, Mn. x, 15; —*pati*, m. one who possesses dogs and asses, BhP. —*graha*, m. 'dog-seizer', N. of a demon hostile to children, ĀpGr. —*ghnī*, see under *-han*. —*akra*, n. 'chapter on dogs', N. of the 89th Adhyāya of VarBṛS. —*caṇḍāla*, m. one whose father is a Brāhmaṇ and mother a Caṇḍālī, L.; n. (g. *garvāddi*) a dog and a Caṇḍālī (also *-caṇḍālī*, MW.). —*caryā*, f. a dog's state of life, MBh. —*cilli*, f. a kind of vegetable (= *śunaka-k*), L. —*jāghani*, f. a dog's tail, Mn.; MBh.; KātyŚr., Sch. —*jivana*, mfn. living by breeding d's, Nir., Sch. —*jivikā*, f. dog-life, servitude, L. —*jivin*, m. a breeder of dogs, Vishu. —*daṇṣhtraka*, m. Tribulus Lanuginosus, L. —*daṇṣhtrā*, f. a dog's tooth, W.; Asteracantha Longifolia, Suśr.; Car.; = *go-kshura*, MW. —*daṇṣhtrin*, n. a kind of animal, Car. —*dayita*, n. 'dear to d's', a bone, L. —*drīti*, m. a d's bladder, MBh. —*dūrta*, m. 'dog-rogue', a jackal, L. —*nakula*, n. sg. a d' and an ichneumon, Mn. xi, 159. —*nara*, m. a dog-like fellow, low f^o, currish or snappish f^o, MW. —*nisa*, n. or (d), f. 'dog-night', a n^o on which d's bark and howl, L.; Pāp., Sch. —*nī*, m. a dog-leader, MaitrS. —*pa*, m. 'keeper of d's', a possessor of d's, Hariv. —*paka*, w. r. for *-paca*, Rājāt. —*pac*, m. = next, Mn. iii, 92. —*paca*, n. and (ā or ī) f. 'one who cooks d's', a man or woman of a low and outcaste tribe (the son of a Caṇḍālī and a Brāhmaṇ, or of a Nishṭya and a previously unmarried Kīrātī, or of an Ugra woman by a Kshatriya, or of a Ksh^o woman by an Ugra, or of a Brāhmaṇ by an Ambaśhṭha, often = *caṇḍāla*; he acts as a public executioner and carries out the bodies of those who die without kindred), ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a dog-feeder, dog-keeper, W.; (ī), f. (cf. above); a form of one of the Saktis of Śiva, MW.; —*tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. the condition of a member of the above low caste, MBh. —*pati* (*śvā-*), m. a lord or possessor of dogs, VS.; MaitrS.; BhP. —*pad* (*śvā-*), m. a wild animal, AV.; ĀpSr. —*pada*, n. a dog's foot (or its mark branded on the body), Mn. ix, 237. —*pāka*, m. one who cooks dogs, a man of an outcaste tribe (= *paca* above), Baudh.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ī), f. a woman of the above outcaste tribe, Rājāt. —*pāda*, m. = *-pada*, ib. —*pāmana*, m. Pavetta Indica, L. —*puccha*, n. the tail or hind part of a dog, Pañcat.; Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. (cf. *śvā-p*). —*poshaka*, m. a d^o-feeder, huntsman, Kād. —*phala*, m. a citron-tree, L.; n. the lime or common citron, MW. —*phalka*, m. N. of a son of Vṛishṇi, Hariv.; Pur. —*bāla*, w. r. for *-vāla*. —*bhāksha* or *-bhakshya* (v. l.), mfn. eating dog's meat, MBh. —*bhīru*, m. 'dog-fearing', a jackal, L. —*bhojana*, n. a meal for d's (said of the body), BhP.; m. 'having d's for food', N. of a hell, VP. —*bhojin*, mfn. eating dog's flesh, R. —*māṇsa*, n. dog's flesh, Mn. x, 106. —*mukha*, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. —*yātu* (*śvā-*), m. a demon in the shape of a dog, RV. —*yūtha*, n. (see *śvā-yūthika*) or *-yūthya*, n. (MW.) a number or pack of d's. —*rūpa-dhārin*, mfn. wearing or having the form of a dog, MW. —*lih*, mfn. (nom. -*lit*) licking up or lapping like a dog, Pāp. viii, 4, 42, Sch. —*lehya*, mfn. to be lapped by a dog (as a well with little water), Pāp. ii, 1, 33, Sch. — 1. —*vat*, mfn. keeping dogs, m. a dog-feeder, d^o-trainer, Mn.; MBh.; Vas. — 2. —*vat*, ind. like a dog, cur-like, MW. —*varṭā*, m. a kind of worm, AV. (v. l. for *śavartā*). —*vāla*, m. d^o's hair,

Kathās. — *viśṭhā*, f. dog's excrement, Mn. x, 91. — *vrītti*, f. 'dog-subsistence', gaining a livelihood by menial service (forbidden to Brāhmaṇs), Mn. iv, 4, 6; Rājāt.; BhP. &c.; mfn. living on d's, Prāyasc.; a 'lick-spittle' or most contemptible toady, Yājñi.; Sch. — *vrīttin*, mfn. living on d's, Yājñi. — *vyāghra*, m. a beast of prey, a tiger or hunting leopard, L. — *śirsha*, mfn. having a dog's head, L. — *suta* or *-suna*, m. Conyza Lacera, L. — *śrigāla*, n. sg. a dog and a jackal, Pat. on Pāp. ii, 4, 12, Vārtt. 2. — *sprīṣṭa*, mfn. touched by a dog, defiled, W. — *hata*, mfn. killed by a dog or dogs, ib. — *han*, mf(ghnī)n. one killing by means of d's, MW.; m. a hunter, ib.; (ghnī), f. a hunter's wife, ib. — *hāna*, see *śavah*. — *Śvāgra*, n. a dog's tail, Kathās. — *Śvājina*, n. a d^o's skin, Āpast. — *Śvāda*, m. = *śvāpāka*, BhP. — *Śvānala*, m. N. of a form of Garuḍa, Virac. — *Śvāśva*, m. 'having a dog for a horse', N. of Bhairava (or Śiva mounted on a dog), L. — *Śvāhi*, m. 'dog-serpent', N. of a son of Vṛjina-vat, BhP. 2. *śva* (īc.) = 1. *śvan*, MW. — *śvaka*, m. a wolf, Nalac. — *śvaghṇin*, m. (prob. fr. *śva-han*, 'a dog-killer' or low fellow, but accord. to some for *śva-ghnīn*, 'one who destroys his own') a gamester, professional gambler, RV.; AV. — *śvanin*, mfn. keeping dogs, VS.

śvā, in comp. for 1. *śvan* above. — *karna*, *-kunda*, *-daṇṣhtrā*, *-danta*, mfn., Kās. on Pāp. vi, 3, 137 (cf. *śvā-k* &c.). — *janī*, m. N. of a Vaiśya, JaimBr. — *pad* (*śvā-*), m. a beast of prey, AV. — *pada* (*śvā-*), m. n. a beast of prey, wild b^o, RV. &c. &c.; a tiger, L.; pl. N. of a people, Mārkp. (w. r. *śvāp*). — *śvā*, relating or belonging to a wild beast (= *śavāpāda*), Pāp. vii, 3, 9; — *rājan*, m. a king of the beasts, Ml.; — *sevita*, mfn. frequented or infested by wild b^o, MW.; — *dācarita*, mfn. overrun or infested by w^o b^o, MBh.; — *dānusaṇa*, n. the chase after wild b^o, MW. — *puccha*, mfn. or m. = *śvā-p*, q. v. — *varāha*, mfn. or m., Kās. on Pāp. vi, 3, 137. — *varāhikā*, f. the enmity between the dog and the boar, Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 21, Pat. — *vidh*, see below.

Śvāganika, mf(n). (fr. *śva-gaṇa*) = *śva-gaṇika*, Yājñi.; Sch. (cf. Pāp. iv, 4, 11).

Śvādāṇṣṭri, n. a patr., Pāp. vii, 3, 8, Sch.

Śvāna, m. a dog, Kāv.; Pañcat.; the wind (?), Śāy. on RV. i, 161, 13; (ī), f. a female dog, bitch (= *śuni*), Hcar. — *cilikikā*, f. a kind of vegetable, L. — *nidrā*, f. dog's sleep, light slumber, MW. — *vaikhari*, f. 'd^o's speech', snarling like a dog on trifling occasions, ib. — *śvānōcchishṭa*, n. 'dog-remanent', anything left by a dog, ib.

Śvāpākaka, mfn. (fr. *śva-pāka*), g. *kulālādi*.

Śvāphalka, m. patr. fr. *śva-phalka*, Pāp. iv, 1, 114; ii, 4, 58, Sch. — *caitraka*, m. pl., ib. vi, 2, 34, Sch.

Śvāphalki, m. patr. fr. id. (= *a-krūra*), BhP.

Śvābhastra, mfn. (fr. next), Pāp. vii, 3, 8, Vārtt. 3, Pat.

Śvābhastri, m. a patr., Pāp. vii, 3, 8, Sch.

Śvāyūthika, mfn. (fr. *śva-yūtha*), Pāp. vii, 3, 8, Vārtt. 2, Pat.

Śvāvīc, in comp. for *śvā-vidh* below. — *charaṇa* (for *'vit-sarāṇa*), the lair or hole of a porcupine (which generally has two or more entrances), MW. — *chalalita* (for *'vit-salalita*), mfn. furnished with porcupine quills, MBh.

Śvāvid, in comp. for *śvā-vidh* below. — *garta*, m. the hole or lair of a porcupine; *ṛīya*, mfn., Pat.

roman, n. the quill of a porcupine, KātyŚr., Sch.

Śvā-vidh, m. (nom. -*vi*) 'dog-piercer,' a porcupine, AV.; VS.; MaitrS. &c.

Śvāvidhi, m. = *Śvā-vidh* above (or *ḍhaḥ* may be pl. of *śvā-vidh*), R.

Śvāvīl, in comp. for *śvā-vidh* above. — *loman*, n. a porcupine's quill; *māpanayana*, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; *māpaka*, n. id., ib.

श्वन् 2. *śvan* (prob. fr. *śvi*) in *rīji-*, *durgribhi-*, and *mālarī-śvan*, qq. vv.

श्वश्व *śvabhr* (rather Nom. fr. *śvabhra* below), cl. 10. P. *śvabharyati* (only Dhātup. xxxii, 79), to go, move; to live in misery; to pierce, bore.

Śvābhra, m. n. (of doubtful derivation) a chasm, gap, hole, pit, den, RV. &c. &c.; m. hell or a partic. hell, Kāv.; Mārkp.; Sarvad.; N. of a son of Vasudeva, Hariv.; of a king of Kampanā, Rājāt. — *tir-*

yañc, m. an animal living in holes, Subh. — *pati*, m. (prob.) the king of hell, Śatr. — *mukha*, n. the mouth or entrance of a hole, MBh. — *vat*, mfn. full of holes, hollow, perforated, Suśr.; MBh.; (*ati*), f. N. of a river, Hariv. (v. l. *śubhra-vat*).

Śvabhrita, mfn. full of holes, g. *tārakādi*.

Śvabhriya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to regard as a hole or pit, VarYogay.

श्वय *śvaya*, *śvayatha* &c. See *śvi* next p.

श्वत् *śvart* (or *svart*) = or for *śvabh* (accord. to some authorities in Dhātup. xxxii, 79).

श्वल् *śval* (or *švall*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xv, 42) *śvalati*, to go quickly, run, Suśr.

श्वल् *śvalk*, cl. 10. P. (only Dhātup. xxxii, 34) *śvalkayati*, to tell, narrate.

श्वल् *švall*. See *śval* above.

श्वसुर *śvasura*, m. (prob. for orig. *svasura*; cf. below) a father-in-law, husband's or wife's father (in the oldest language commonly the former, in the Sūtras the latter, in Class. lang^o both meanings; also applied to a maternal uncle and to any venerable person), RV. &c. &c.; du. (cf. Pāp. i, 2, 72) a father and mother-in-law, Yājñi.; Kathās. (also pl., e. g. RV. x, 95, 12; AV. xiv, 2, 27 &c.); (prob. ī), f. = *brāhmī*, L.; for *śvasrā* see below. [Cf. Gk. *ekupōs*; Lat. *socer*; Lith. *sedzuras*; Slav. *svetrū*; Goth. *swaihra*; Angl. Sax. *swēor*; Germ. *swēher*, *Schwäher*.]

Śvasuraka, m. a dear or poor father-in-law, Pañcat.; Vet.

Śvasūriya, mf(n). relating or belonging to a father-in-law, ĀśvŚr.

Śvasūrya, m. a brother-in-law, wife's or husband's brother (esp. 'a husband's younger br^o'), Kathās.

Śvasrā, f. (of *śvasura*) a mother-in-law (either the wife's or the husband's m^o), RV. &c. &c.; pl. the mother-in-law and the other wives of the father-in-law, RV. [Cf. Lat. *socrus*; Slav. *svetry*; Angl. Sax. *swiger*; Germ. *swiger*, *swiger*, *Schwieger*.] — *śvasura*, m. du. (L.) or pl. (Kathās.) mother and father-in-law, parents-in-law. — *śnushā*, f. du. mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, Kāv.; Kathās.; — *dhana-saṃvāda*, m. 'agreement in respect of the property of m^o and daughter-in-law', N. of wk.

श्वस् १. *śvas* (cf. *ś*, *śush*), cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 61) *śvasiti* (Ved. and ep. also *śvasati*, *te*; Impv. *śvasit*, AV., *śvasa*, MBh.; impf. [or aor.] *śvasit*, ep. also *śvasat*; Pot. or Prec. *śvasyāt*, ep. also *śvaset*; pr. p. *śvasat*, ep. also *śvasamāna* [for *śvasāna*, see below]; pf. *śaśvāsa*, MBh.; fut. *śvasitā*, Gr.; *śvasishyati*, MBh.; inf. *śvasitum*, ib.; ind. p. *-śvasya*, ib.), to blow, hiss, pant, snort, RV. &c. &c.; to breathe, respire, draw breath (also = live), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to sigh, groan, ib.; to strike, kill, Naigh. ii, 19; Caus. *śvasayati* (aor. *aiśvasat*), to cause to blow or breathe &c.; to cause heavy breathing, Suśr.; Desid. *śśvasishati*, Gr.; Intens. *śśvasyate*, *śśvasit*, ib. (only p. *śśvasat*, snorting, MaitrS.))

Śvasātha, m. the act of blowing, hissing, snorting, panting, breathing, breath, RV.; ŚBr.

Śvasanā, mfn. blowing, hissing, panting, breathing, RV.; ŚāṅkhBr.; VarBṛS.; breathing heavily, Suśr.; m. air, wind (also of the body) or the god of wind, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; N. of a Vasu (son of Śvasā), MBh. i, 2583; (*śvās*) N. of a serpent-demon, Suparn.; Vangueria Spinosa, Car.; (*am*), n. breathing, respiration, breath, Kāv.; Pur.; Suśr.; heavy breathing, Suśr.; clearing the throat, ib.; hissing (of a serpent), Śis.; sighing, a sigh, Ratnāv.; feeling or an object of feeling, BhP. (Sch.). — *mano-ga*, mfn. moving as (fast as) wind or thought, VarYogay. — *randhra*, n. 'breath-hole', a nostril, BhP. — *vat*, mfn. hissing, snorting, Śāy. — *samīraṇa*, n. wind (caused) by breathing, breath, Śis. — *śvasanāśana*, m. 'air-swallow', a snake, serpent (cf. *pavanāśana*, *vāyubhāksha*), Rājāt. — *śvasanāśvara*, m. 'wind-lord', the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, L. — *śvasanāśuka*, m. 'eager for (swallowing) air', a serpent, L. — *śvasanāśrmi*, m. f. a wave or gust of wind, MW.

Śvasaya (?), mfn., Kaus. 107.

Śvasāna, mfn. breathing, living, alive, BhP.

Śvasita, mfn. breathed, sighed &c.; possessed of

breath or life, vivified, revived, Kathās.; n. breathing, breath, respiration, sighing, a sigh, Kāv.; Pur. **Śvasi-vat**, mfn. = *śvasana-vat*, hissing, snorting, RV. i, 140, 10 (Sāy.)

Śvāsa, m. hissing, snorting, panting, R.; Kathās.; Bhp.; respiration, breath (also as a measure of time = *prāṇa*, *asu*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; breathing or aspiration (in the pronunciation of consonants), RPrāt., Introd.; inspiration, Sarvad.; sighing, a sigh, Sāk.; Sāh.; affection of the breath, hard breathing, asthma (of which there are five kinds, viz. *kṣudra*, *tamaka*, *chinnā*, *mahat*, and *ūrdhva*), Suśr.; (ā), f. N. of the mother of Śvasana (the god of wind), MBh.; Convolvulus Turpethum, L.; -*karma-prakāśa*, m. N. of wk. -*kāśa*, m. 'heath-cough', asthma (*śin*, mfn. suffering from it), Heat. -*kuṭhāra*, m. N. of a drug used as a remedy for asthma, Bhp. -*tā*, f. the being breath, the being aspirated (cf. above), RPrāt.; breathing, respiration, aspiration, MW. -*dhāraṇa*, n. suppression or suspension of breath, KātyŚr., Sch. -*prāśvāsa-dhāraṇa*, n. suppression or suspension of inspiration and expiration (= *prāṇāyāma*, q. v.), MW. -*rodha*, m. obstruction of the breath, oppression of the chest, Bhp. -*śeṣha*, mf(ā)n. having nothing left but breath, consisting only in breathing (as life), Rājāt. -*hikkā*, f. a kind of hicough (°*kīn*, mfn. suffering from it), Car. -*hetī*, f. 'remedy for asthma', sound sleep, L. **Śvāsānkula**, mfn. troubled in breathing, out of breath, Campak. **Śvāsānula**, m. wind (caused) by breathing, breath, Bhp. **Śvāsāri**, m. 'breath-enemy', *Costus Speciosus* or *Arabicus*, L. **Śvāsāochvāsa**, m. du. inspiration and expiration, respiration, MW.

Śvāsika, mfn. occurring in or resulting from asthma, Car.

Śvāsita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to breathe &c.; w. r. for *sv-āṣita*, R. ii, 84, 18.

Śvāsina, mfn. hissing, breathing, ĀsvGr.; breathing hard, asthmatic, Suśr.; aspirated (as a sound or letter), Śiksh.; m. wind, L.

श्वस् 2. *śvās*, ind. to-morrow, on the following day (*śvāh* *śvāh*, 'day by day'; *śvā bhūtē*, 'on the morrow', 'next day'), RV. &c. &c.; in the future (see comp.); a particle implying auspiciousness, W.

Śvāh, in comp. for 2. *śvās*. -*kāla*, m. to-morrow's time, the morrow; (e), loc. on the morrow, to-m, MBh. -*kra*, m. a purchase (to be made) on the morrow, Lāṭy. -*prabhṛiti*, ind. from to-m^o onwards. -*śreyasā*, n. 'better state on the morrow', progressive improvement, ŚBr.; happiness, prosperity, L.; the Supreme Spirit, L.; mfn. happy, progressively prosperous, L. -*śvā*, n. putting off to the morrow, procrastination, ŚBr. -*sutyā*, f. 'to-morrow's preparation of the Soma', the eve of the Sutyā rite, AitBr.; ŚBr.; Lāṭy. -*stotriya*, n. to-morrow's Stotriya (q. v.), AitBr.

Śvāstana, mf(ā)n. relating or belonging to the morrow ('*ne hani*, 'on the morrow'), Kāv.; Pur. [cf. Lat. *crastinus*]; (ī), f. the next day, the morrow, MaitrS.; (in gram.) the terminations of the first future, Pāp. iii, 3, 15, Vārtt. I; (am), n. to-morrow, next day, the future, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *a-śv*). -*vat*, mfn. having a future, PañcavBr.

Śvāstanika. See *a-śv*.

Śvastya, mfn. = *svastana*, Pāp. iv, 2, 105.

Śvo, in comp. for 2. *śvās*. -*bhāva*, in to-morrow's state of affairs, KātyŚr.; pl. the affairs or occurrences of to-m^o, KāthUp. -*bhāvin* (MBh.; R.). -*bhūta* (Gaut.), mfn. what may happen to-m^o. -*bhūti*, m. N. of a man, Pat., Sch. -*maraṇa*, n. imminent death or the thought of it, MBh. -*vasiya*, n. future welfare or prosperity, Daś.; mfn. 'happy for all future time', 'auspicious, fortunate', MW. -*vasi*, yas, mfn. id., ib. -*vasi*yas, mf(ā)n. bestowing future welfare, MaitrS.; n. future w^o, auspiciousness, good fortune, L. -*vasya*yas, mfn. = prec., TBr. -*vi*jayin, mfn. one who is about to conquer on the morrow, MaitrS.

श्वार्कण्यं *śvā-karṇa*, *śvā-kunda* &c. See p. 1105, col. 2.

श्वच् *śvātr*, cl. I. P. *śvātrati*, to go, move, Naigh. ii, 14.

श्वच् *śvātrd*, mfn. (prob. fr. *√svi* = *śū*)

invigorating, strengthening, strong (as Soma, the waters &c.; accord. to native authorities = *kshipra* or *mitra*; accord. to others, 'savoury', 'dainty', fr. *√svad* = *svad*, RV.; VS.; (ām), ind. = *kshipram*, Nir. v, 3; (am), n. strengthening or savoury food or drink, a dainty morsel, RV.; = *dhana*, Naigh. ii, 10. -*bhāj*, mfn. = next, RV. viii, 4, 9.

Śvātrya, mfn. 'strengthening' or 'savoury' (cf. *śvātra*), RV.

श्वान *śvāna* &c. See p. 1105, col. 2.

श्वान *śvāntā*, mfn. (fr. *√svam* = *śam*?) tranquil, placid, RV. (Sāy. = *śānta* or *śrānta*).

श्वापद *śvā-pada*, *śvā-vidh* &c. See p. 1105, col. 2.

श्वशुर *śvāśura*, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to a father-in-law, Kathās.; m. pl. = *śvāśurer yūnas chāttrāḥ*, Pat.

Śvāśūri, m. the son of the father-in-law, ib.

Śvāśurya, w. r. for *śvaśurya*, Kathās.

श्वि *śvi* (connected with *√śū*; sometimes written *śvā*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xxiii, 41) *śvayati* (pf. *śiśvāya* or *śuśvāva*, Gr.; aor. *śvāt*, ŚBr., *āsvayī*, HParī.; Prec. *śūyāt*, Gr.; fut. *śvayitā*, *śvayishyati*, ib.; inf. *śvayitum*, Br.), to swell, grow, increase, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; Pass. *śūyate* (aor. *āsvayī*), id., Car.; Caus. *śvāyayati* (aor. *āśiśvayat* [Bhaṭṭ.] or *āśiśvāt*), id., Gr.; Desid. of Caus. *śiśvāyayishati* or *śuśvāyayishati*, ib.; Desid. *śiśvayishati*, ib.; Intens. *śiśvayate* (Bhaṭṭ.), *śiśvayate*; *śiśvayiti*, *śiśvati*, to swell much.

Śūtha, *śūna* &c. See p. 1085, col. 1.

Śvaya, m. swelling, increase, MW.

Śvayātha, m. swelling, ŚBr.

Śvayathu, m. swelling, intumescence, Suśr. -*kara*, mfn. causing int^o, ib. -*cikitsā*, f. the cure or treatment of swelling &c., ib. -*mat*, mfn. suffering from swelling or intumescence, Car.

Śvayana, n. swelling, APrāt., Sch.

Śvayas, n. swelling, L.; power, strength, L.

Śvayici, m. orf. a kind of illness, Up. iv, 71, Sch.

श्विक्र *śvikra*, m. pl. N. of a people, ŚBr.

श्वित् 1. *śvit*, cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. xviii, 2)

śvetate (occurring only in pr.p. *śvetamāna*, Mālatīm., and in aor. *āsvait* or *āsvat*, p. *śvitānd* [q. v.], RV.; Gr. also pf. *śivite*, fut. *śvetitā*, *śvetishyate*, and aor. *āsvetishā*), to be bright or white: Caus. (only aor. *āśiśvāt*); but cf. *śvetaya* and *śvetita*, id., RV. [Cf. Lith. *svaityti*; Goth. *hveite*; Germ. *weiss*; Engl. *white*.]

2. *śvit*. See *uda-śvit* and *sūrya-śvit*.

Śvita, mfn. white, n. whiteness, Sāy.

Śvitānā, mfn. being white, white-coloured, RV. vi, 6, 2.

Śviti, (prob.) f. whiteness, a white colour, Sāy.

Śvitici, *śvitina*, and **śvityā**, mfn. whitish, RV.

Śvitya, mfn. white, white-coloured, MW.; m. (cf. *śvayita*) N. of a man, MBh. vii, 2183 (Nīlak.).

Śvityāñc, mf(ā)n. whitish, RV.

Śvitṛā, mfn. whitish, white, AV.; TS.; having white leprosy, PañcavBr.; m. a partic. wh^o domestic animal or any wh^o an^o, VS.; m. n. morbid whiteness of the skin, white leprosy, vitiligo, Suśr.; Bhp.; = *antariksha*, Sāy. on RV. v, 19, 3; (ā), f. N. of a woman, Sāy. on RV. i, 13, 14. -*ghni*, f. 'removing white leprosy', the plant *Tragia Involucrata*, L. -*hara*, mfn. removing or curing white leprosy, Suśr. **Śvitṛopākāśa**, mfn. looking whitish, ĀpŚr.

Śvitṛin, mfn. affected with whiteness of the skin, leprosy, a leper, Gaut.; Mn. &c.

Śvitrya, m. metron. fr. *śvitṛā*, RV. i, 33, 15 (Sāy.)

Śvetā, mf(ā) or *śveni* n. white, dressed in white, bright (with *pārvata*, m. 'snow-mountain', ŚBr.; with *kaṭāksha*, m. 'a bright side-glace', Samgīt.), RV. &c. &c.; m. white (the colour), L.; a white horse, ŚBr.; a small white shell, cowry, L.; a silver coin, L.; a white cloud, L.; the planet Venus or its regent Śukra, L.; a partic. comet (cf. *-ketu*), VarBrS.; a partic. plant (= *jivaka*), L.; cumini seed, W.; N. of a serpent-demon (with *vaidāra* or *vaidārya* or *vaidārya*; others give *śvaita-vaidāra* as signi-

fying 'a partic. deity connected with the sun'), GrS.; Pur.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a Daitya (son of Vipra-citti), Hariv.; of a Muni, MBh.; Kathās.; of a partic. Avatāra of Śiva, Cat.; of a pupil of Śiva, IW. 122, n. 3; of a manifestation of Vishnu in his Varāha incarnation (worshipped in a partic. part of India), MW.; of a Rājārshi, MBh.; of a son of the king Sudeva, R.; of a general, MBh.; of a son of Vapusmat, MārKP.; of a preceptor, Cat.; of a mythical elephant, MBh.; of the sixth range of mountains dividing the known continent (the white or 'snowy' mountains separating the Varshas of Hiraṇmaya and Rāmyaka), MBh.; Pur. (IW. 420, n. 1); of one of the minor Dvīpas or divisions of the world (cf. *-dvīpa*), MBh.; R.; (ā), f. one of the seven tongues of Fire, Gṛhyas.; a small white shell, cowry, L.; N. of various plants (accord. to L. the birch tree, a white bignonia, Boerhaavia Procumbens, Achyranthes Atropurpurea &c.), Suśr.; VarBrS.; crystal, L.; alum, L.; white or candied sugar, L.; hambooh-manna, L.; a mystical term for the letter ṣ, Up.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh.; of the mother of the elephant Śveta (or Śaṅkha), MBh.; R.; of a princess, Rājāt.; (ī), f. N. of a river, MW.; n. the white of the eye, Suśr.; the growing white (of the hair), ChUp.; silver, L.; butter-milk and water mixed half and half, L. -*kaṇṭakārī*, f. a species of plant (= *priyam-kari*), MW. -*kaṇṭhin*, mfn. white-necked (as a jar), Hariv. -*kanda*, m. Allium Cepa or Ascalonicum; (ā), f. Aconitum Ferox, L. -*kapota*, m. a kind of mouse, Cat.; a kind of snake, Suśr. -*kamala*, n. a white lotus, MW. -*kārpa*, m. N. of a son of Satya-karṇa, Hariv. -*kalpa*, m. a partic. Kalpa or world-period, Heat. -*kāka*, m. a white crow, i. e. any very unusual thing, Kautukas. -*kākiya*, mfn. relating to a white crow, rare, unusual, unheard of, MBh.; Mṛicch. -*kāpā*, f. wh^o Dūrvā grass, L. -*kāpotī*, f. a kind of plant, Suśr. -*kāmbojī*, f. a white variety of Ahrus Precatorius, L. -*kīṇī*, f. a kind of tree, L. -*kukshi*, m. a kind of fish, L. -*kuṣṭhara*, m. 'white-elephant', Indra's e^l Airāvata, L. -*kuśa*, m. wh^o Kuśa grass, L. -*kuśātha*, n. wh^o leprosy, Cat.; mfn. suffering from wh^o (*-tva*, n.), Kull. on Mn. xi, 51. -*kṛish-nā*, f. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. -*ketu* (*śvetā*), m. N. of a comet (also called Uddālaka-śv^o), VarBrS.; a Jaina saint, L.; N. of Uddālaka, ŚBr.; of Āruṇeya, ib. &c.; of a son of Sena-jit, Hariv.; of Gautama Buddha as a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit. -*keśa*, m. white hair, ib.; a kind of red-flowering Moringa, L. -*kola* or *-kolaka*, m. the fish Cyprinus Sopheore, L. -*kshāra*, m. wh^o nitre, saltpetre, alkali, L. -*khadira*, m. a wh^o variety of the Khadira tree, L. -*gaṅgā*, f. N. of a river, Kād. -*gaḍa*, m. a wh^o elephant or the e^l of Indra, ib. -*garut* (L.) or *-garuta* (MW.), m. 'wh^o-winged', a goose. -*giri*, m. wh^o mountain, snowy range of hills (see under *śveta* above), Cat.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of chs. of two Purāṇas. -*guṇī*, f. a white variety of Ahrus Precatorius, L. -*gūṇavat*, mfn. possessed of the quality of whiteness, Sāh. -*gokarṇī*, f. Clitoria Ternatea, Dhanv. -*godhūma*, m. a kind of wheat, Vās. -*ghaṇṭā*, f. a kind of plant (= *nāga-dantī*), L. -*ghaṇṭī*, f. see *mahā-śveta-gh*. -*ghoshā*, f. a wh^o Ghoshā plant, MW. -*oandana*, n. white sandal, Pañcar. -*campaka*, m. a kind of Campaka, ib. -*oaraṇa*, m. a kind of bird, Suśr. -*cintā-maṇī*, m. N. of wk. -*cillikā* or *-cilli*, f. a kind of vegetable, L. -*ochattra*, n. a wh^o umbrella, Bhp.; mfn. having a wh^o umb^o, MW. -*ochattrāya*, Nom. to resemble a wh^o umbrella (*ya*, mfn.), Vcar. -*ochattrin*, mfn. having a wh^o umb^o, ĀpŚr. -*ochada*, m. 'wh^o-winged' or 'wh^o-leaved', a goose, L.; a kind of plant, L.; Ocimum Album, W. -*jala*, N. of a lake, VP. -*jiraka*, m. wh^o cumini, L. -*ṭāṅkaka* or *-ṭāṅkana*, n. a kind of borax, L. -*ṭāṇḍula*, m. a kind of rice, L. -*tantrī*, f. a kind of stringed instrument, Samgīt. -*tapas*, m. N. of a man, Cat. -*tara*, m. pl. N. of a school, Carap. -*tā*, f. whiteness, MW. -*dūr-vā*, f. white Dūrvā grass, Bhp. -*dyuti*, m. the moon, L. -*drama*, m. Crataeva Roxburghii, L. -*dvīpa*, m. a white elephant or Indra's e^l Airāvata, L. -*dvīpa*, m. n. 'wh^o island', N. of a mythical abode of the blessed, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c. (cf. IW. 126, n. 1); of a sacred place near Kāśī, Cat. -*dvīpāya*, Nom. Ā. *ya*, to resemble the white isle, Hcar. -*dhātū*, m. chalk, L.; opal or chalcedony, W.; any wh^o mineral, MW. -*dhāman*,

m. (only L.) 'having white lustre,' the moon; camphor; cutting-fish bone; Achyranthes Atropurpurea; a wh^o-flowering variety of Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **nāman**, m. Clitoria Ternatea, Car. — **nīla**, mfn. wh^o and black, L.; m. a cloud, L. — **nyaṅga**, mfn. having a white mark, Āpśr. — **paksha**, mfn. white-winged, PārGr. — **paṭa**, m. N. of a Jaina teacher, Piñg., Sch.; pl. N. of a Jaina sect, Hcar.; Inscr. — **patra**, n. a white feather, MW.; m. 'white-feathered,' a goose (see comp.); (ā), f. a kind of tree, L.; (°ra)-**ratha**, m. 'whose vehicle is a goose,' N. of Brahṃā, L. — **padma**, n. a wh^o lotus, Pañcar.; Kālac. — **parṇa**, m. N. of a mountain, MārKp.; (ā), f. Pistia Stratiotes, L. — **parṇāsa**, m. white basil, L. — **parvata**, m. 'wh^o mountain,' N. of a m^o, MBh.; Hariv.; R. — **pāki**, f. a kind of plant or its fruit, g. *haritaky-ādi*. — **pāṭala**, f. a white-flowering variety of Bignonia, L. — **pāda**, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L. — **pāṅga**, m. 'wh^o and tawny,' a lion, L. — **pāṅgala**, mfn. tawny, L.; n. a lion, L.; N. of Śiva, MW. — **pāṅgalaka**, m. a lion, L. — **piṇḍitaka**, m. a kind of tree, L. — **pīṭala**, m. yellow-whiteness; mfn(ā)n. yellow-white, L. — **pūṅkhā**, f. a kind of shrub, L. — **punar-nava**, f. wh^o-flowering hogweed, MW. — **pushpa**, n. a wh^o flower, Suśr.; mfn(ā)n. wh^o-flowering, GrŚS.; m. Vitex Negundo, L.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (Crataeva Roxburghii; a white-flowering species of Clitoria Ternatea; Artemisia Vulgaris or Alpinia Nutans; colocynth; a white-fl^o variety of Vitex Negundo; = *ghoshātākī* or *nāga-dantī*), L.; (ī), f. a wh^o-fl^o variety of Clitoria Ternatea, Npr. — **push-paka**, mfn. having white flowers, MW.; m. white oleander, L.; Nerium Odorum (the wh^o variety), W.; (ikā), f. two kinds of plant (= *putra-dātri* or = *mahā-śaṇapushpikā*), L. — **prastūka**, mfn. having wh^o flowers, MW.; m. Tapia Crat^o, L. — **phala**, f. a kind of plant, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 64, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **barbara**, n. a kind of sandal, L. — **balā**, f. the wh^o Balā (a kind of plant), MW. — **bindukā**, f. a girl with wh^o spots (and therefore unfit for marriage), L. — **buhṇā**, f. a kind of pl^o, L. — **brihatī**, f. a kind of wh^o Vārtākī or egg-pl^o, L. — **bhaṇḍā**, f. a white-flowering variety of Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **bhadra**, m. N. of a Guhyaka, MBh. — **bhasman**, n. a partic. preparation of quicksilver, L. — **bhānu**, m. wh^o-rayed (as the moon), Hariv.; m. the moon, Hcar.; Kād. — **bhikṣu**, m. a kind of mendicant, Pañcat. — **bhīṇḍā**, f. a kind of plant, Car. — **bhujaṅga**, m. N. of an incarnation of Brahṃā, Virac. — **maṇḍala**, m. a kind of snake, Suśr. — **madhya**, m. Cyperus Rotundus, L. — **mandāra** (Cat.) or **raka** (L.), m. a kind of tree. — **mayūkha**, m. 'white-rayed,' the moon, Vcar. — **marica**, m. a kind of Moringa Pterygosperma, Dhanv.; n. the seed of it, L.; the s^o of the Hyperanthera Mor^o, W.; wh^o pepper, MW. — **mahotikā**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **māṇḍavya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **mādhava** (Cat.) or **va-tirtha** (MW.), n. N. of a Tirtha. — **māla**, m. 'having wh^o wreaths,' a cloud, L.; smoke, L. (prob. w. r. for *kha-tam^o*). — **mūtra**, mfn. having white urine (-tā, f.), ŚārngS. — **mūla**, m. (Suśr.) or **lā**, f. (Npr.) Boerhavia Procumbens. — **mīḍī**, f. wh^o clay, VarYogay. (pl.) — **meha**, w. r. for *śīta-m^o*, q. v. — **moda**, m. N. of a demon who causes diseases, Hariv. — **yāvarī**, f. wh^o-flowering (or) N. of a river, RV. viii, 26, 18. — **rakta**, m. pale redness; mfn. pale-red, L. — **rañjana**, n. 'white-coloured,' lead, L. — **ratha**, m. a white chariot, MW.; 'having a white car,' the planet Venus, L. — **raśmi**, m. N. of a Gandharva transformed into a white elephant, Kathās. — **rassa**, m. butter-milk and water mixed in equal parts, L. — **rājī**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **rāvaka**, m. Vitex Negundo, L. — **rāsna**, f. the wh^o Rāsna plant, W. — **rūpya**, n. tin, L. — **rocīa**, m. 'having wh^o light,' the moon, L. — **roman**, n. wh^o hair, MW.; **māṇḍika**, m. a spot of wh^o h^o, ib. — **rohita**, m. 'wh^o and red,' N. of Garuḍa, L.; a kind of plant, L. — **lodhra**, m. a kind of Lodhra, L. — **lohita**, m. N. of a Muni (a pupil of Śveta), VP. — **vakra**, m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. — **vacā**, f. N. of two kinds of plant (= *atavishā* or = *śukla-vacā*), L. — **vatsā** (*śvetā*), f. (a cow) having a white calf, TS.; Kath.; ŚBr. — **varṇa**, mfn. white-coloured, MW.; (ā), f. chalk, Divyāv. — **valkila**, m. white bark, MW.; Ficus Glomerata, L. — **vastrin**, mfn. white-clad, Kālac. — **vah**, mfn. (nom. -vāh; instr. -vāhā [?] or *śvetīhā*; du. -vohyām; i. -vāhī [?] or *śvetīhī*) borne by white horses, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 71,

Vārtt.; Vop. xxvi, 65 &c.; m. N. of Indra, ib.; (°dāhī or -vāhī, f. the wife of I^o, ib. — **vājin**, n. a wh^o horse, MW.; 'having wh^o horses,' the moon, L.; N. of Arjuna, L. — **vārāha**, m. a partic. Kalpa, the first day in the month of Brahṃā (also *°ha-kalpa*, m.), Cat.; N. of ch. of the Vāyu-purāṇa; -*tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **vārija**, n. a white lotus-flower, L. — **vārttākī**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **vāsas**, m. an ascetic who wears white garments, L. — **vāh**, see -vāh. — **vāha**, mfn. driving wh^o horses or drawn by wh^o h^o; m. N. of Indra, L.; of Arjuna, MBh. — **vāhana**, mfn. = prec.; m. the moon, L.; a marine monster (= *makara*), W.; a form of Śiva, Hariv.; N. of Arjuna, MBh.; of Bhadrāsya, Cat.; of a son of Rājādhīva, Hariv.; of a son of Śūra, VP. — **vāhin**, m. 'borne by white horses,' N. of Arjuna, L. — **vṛkṣa**, m. Crataeva Roxburghii, L. — **vṛata**, m. pl. a partic. sect (prob. for -*paḍa*), Vās. Intro. — **sara-pūṅkhā**, f. a kind of shrub, L. — **śāla**, m. white rice, L. — **śiṅga**, f. a kind of tree, L. — **śikha**, m. N. of a pupil of Śveta, IW. 122, n. 3. — **śigru**, m. a wh^o-flowering variety of Moringa, Bhpr. — **śimbikā**, f. wh^o bean, L. — **śirsha**, m. N. of a Daitya, Hariv. — **śuṅga**, m. 'having wh^o awns,' barley, L. — **śūraṇa**, m. a kind of bulbous plant (= *avana-s^o*), L. — **śrīṅga**, m. 'having wh^o awns,' barley, MW. — **śaila**, m. a snow-mountain (or N. of a range, see under *śveta*), Hariv.; Kathās.; -*maya*, mfn(ā)n. made of wh^o stone or marble, Rājāt. — **śyāma**, mfn. wh^o and black (applied to a side-glance), Samgit. — **sarpa**, m. a wh^o snake, W.; Crataeva Roxburghii, L.; Tapia Crat^o, W. — **sarshapa**, m. wh^o mustard, a grain of wh^o m^o, Suśr. — **sāra**, m. Acacia Catechu or a wh^o-flowering species of it, L.; Mimosa Catechu, W.; sandal, L. — **siṅhī**, f. a kind of pot-herb, L. — **siddha**, m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. — **surasā**, f. a wh^o-flowering variety of the Vitex Negundo or Nycanthus Arbor Tristis, L. — **spandā**, f. Clitoria Ternatea or a wh^o-flowering variety of it, L. — **hanu**, m. a kind of snake, Suśr. — **haya**, m. a wh^o horse (N. of the h^o of Indra), L.; 'having wh^o h^o,' N. of Arjuna, L. — **hastin**, m. a wh^o elephant, W.; N. of Airāvata (el^o of Indra), L. — **hūṇa**, m. pl. the wh^o Huns, VarBrS. — **Śvetāṅsu**, m. 'white-rayed,' the moon, ŚārngP. — **Śvetāṅsuka**, mfn. clad in wh^o, Rājāt. — **Śvetākṣa**, m. a kind of Soma plant, Suśr. — **Śvetāñjana**, n. wh^o paint, Pañcat. — **Śvetāṇḍa**, mfn. having a wh^o scrotum (as a kind of stallion), MBh. — **Śvetātāpatra**, n. a wh^o umbrella, Vās.; *°patrāya*, Nom. Ā. *°yate*, to resemble a wh^o umbrella, Kād. — **Śvetā-trivṛt**, f. the wh^o Trivṛt plant, MW. — **Śvetātreyā**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **Śvetādri**, m. N. of a mountain or mountain range, Hariv.; BhP. (accord. to Sch. = *kailāsa*); -*vāśdshīka*, n. N. of wk. — **Śvetānukāśa**, see *śvetānukāśa*. — **Śvetānulepana**, mfn. covered with wh^o ointment; m. N. of Bala-rāma, MBh. — **Śvetānukāśa**, mfn. shining wh^o, TS.; ŚāṅkhBr. — **Śvetāparājita-kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **Śvetāmbara**, mfn. clad in wh^o; m. N. of the second great Jaina sect (opp. to the Dig-ambara, q. v.), MW. 532 &c.; a form of Śiva, Cat.; N. of an author, ib.; -*candra*, m. N. of a man, ib. — **Śvetāmlī**, f. Tamarindus Indica, L. — **Śvetāranya**, n. N. of a forest, R.; of a Tirtha situated on the northern bank of the Kāverī (also -*tirtha*), Cat.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **Śvetārka**, m. Calotropis Gigantea Alba, L.; -*kalpa*, m. N. of wk. — **Śvetārcis**, m. 'wh^o-rayed,' the moon, Kāvyaḍ. — **Śvetāvara**, m. a kind of vegetable, L. — **Śvetāśva**, m. a wh^o horse, ŚāṅkhŚr.; R.; mfn. yoked with wh^o steeds (as a car), ib.; m. 'drawn by wh^o st^o,' N. of Arjuna, MBh.; of a pupil of Śiva, IW. 122, n. 3; of a pupil of Śveta, W. (v. l. *śvetāśya*); (ā), f. N. of a goddess, Cat.; (°va)-*dāna-vidhī*, m. N. of wk. — **Śvetāsvatara**, m. 'having white mules,' N. of a teacher, ŚvetUp.; pl. his school, TĀr., Sch.; -*śākhā*, f. or -*śākhin*, pl. id., Cat.; *°rōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad, IW. 43 &c. (*°śat-prakāśikā*, f. *°śad-dīpikā*, f. N. of Comms.) — **Śvetāsthī**, n. a partic. kind of famine, Divyāv. — **Śvetāśya**, m. 'wh^o-faced,' N. of a pupil of Śveta, Cat. — **Śvetāhvā**, f. a wh^o-flowering variety of Bignonia (= *śukla-pāṭalā*), L. — **Śvetākṣu**, m. a species of sugar-cane, L. — **Śvetāiraṇḍa**, m. wh^o Ricinus, L. — **Śvetōtpala**, m. N. of an astronomer, Col. — **Śvetōdara**, m. 'having a white belly,' a kind of snake, Suśr.; N. of Kubera, L.;

of a mountain, MārKp. — **Śvetōpakāśa**, mfn(ā)n. = *śvitrōp^o*, MaitiS.

Śvetaka, mfn. whitish, white, VarBrS. (applied to the 7th unknown quantity, Col.); m. a cowry, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; n. silver, L. — **Śvetaki**, m. N. of an ancient king, MBh. — **Śvetanā**, f. dawn, RV. i, 122, 4. — **Śvetaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, = *śvetīśvam ācāshṭe* or *śvetīśvenātīkrāmāti*, Dhātup.; Vop. — **Śvetayat**, mfn. making white, whitening, MW. — **Śvetāya**, Nom. Ā. *°yate*, to become white, Kād. — **Śvetāyin**, mfn. belonging to the race of Śveta, Cat. — **Śvetika**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — **Śvetita**, mfn. (prob.) whitened, MW. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 16, 17). — **Śvetiman**, m. whiteness, white colour, Car.; Kād. — **Śvetāhlī**. See *śveta-vah*, cols. 1, 2. — **Śvetyā**, mfn(ā)n. white, brilliant (as the dawn), RV.; Naigh.; Nir.; (ā), f. N. of a river, RV. — **Śvetra**, n. white leprosy, L. — **Śvāta**, n. N. of the country Hiraṇmaya, L. — **Śvaitacchatrika**, mfn. (fr. *śveta-cchattra*) having a claim to a white umbrella, Pāṇ. v, 1, 63, Sch. — **Śvaitarī**, f. (accord. to Śāy.) a cow abounding in milk, RV. iv, 33, 1. — **Śvāta-vaidāra**. See under *śveta*, p. 1106. — **Śvātāṅśava**, mfn. (fr. *śvetāṅśu*) lunar, Bālar. — **Śvāiti** (fr. *śveta*), g. *sutāṅgamādi*. — **Śvāitya**, m. patr. of Śpīṇjaya, MBh.; n. whiteness, Kāv.; Vāgbh.; Sah.; white leprosy, vitiligo, W. — **Śvāitra**, n. (fr. *śvitra*) white leprosy, vitiligo, W. — **Śvāitreyā**, m. (fr. *śvitra*) the fire or brilliancy of lightning, RV. v, 19, 3 (Śāy.); metron. fr. *śvitrā*, RV. i, 33, 14 (Śāy.). — **Śvāitrya**, n. (fr. *śvitra*) wh^o leprosy, Mn. xi, 51. — **श्विन्** *śvind* (connected with *√svit*), cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. ii, 9) *śvindate* (only pf. *śivindē*), to be white, Hcar.; to be cold, Dhātup. [Cf. Lith. *szvintū*.] — **श्वैक** *śvaikna*, m. a king of the Śviknas, ŚBr. — **शोभाव** *śvo-bhāva*, *śvo-bhāvin* &c. See p. 1106, col. 1.

ष SHA.

ष 1. sha, the second of the three sibilants (it belongs to the cerebral class, and is sometimes substituted for *s*, and more rarely for *ś*, and occasionally interchangeable with *kh*; in sound it corresponds to *sh* in the English word *shun*; many roots which begin with *s* are written in the Dhātu-pātha with *sh*, prob. to show that their initial *s* is liable to be cerebralized after certain prepositions). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *sha*, Prāt. — **tva**, n. the state of the letter *sha*, the substitution of *sh* for *s*, ib.; -*ṇa-tva*, n. the substitution of *sh* for *s* and of *ṇ* for *n*, ib.

ष 2. sha, mfn. (only L.; for 3. *sha* see below) best, excellent; wise, learned; m. loss, destruction; loss of knowledge; end, term; rest, remainder; eternal happiness, final emancipation; heaven, paradise; sleep; a learned man, teacher; a nipple; = *kaca*; = *mānava*; = *sarva*; = *garbhāvimocana*; n. the embryo; (accord. to some) patience, endurance.

पग *shag*, *shagh*, *shac* &c. See *√say* &c.

पट *shaṭ*, *shaḍ* (in comp. for *shash*), see below.

पटार *shaṭ-kāra*, m. the syllable *shaṭ* (in *vaushaṭ*), ĀitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

पट *shaṭ*, cl. 10. P. *shaṭṭayati* (*niketane*, *hīṇse*, *dāne*, *bale*), cf. *√saṭ*.

पटुक *shaṭṭaka*, m. (cf. *shāḍava*) a kind of sweetmeat, Suśr., Sch.

पडग *shadaga* (?), m. a kind of snake.

पशु *śaṇḍa*, m. n. (often written *khaṇḍa*, also v. l. or w. r. for *śaṇḍa*, *śaṇḍha*, and *śaṇḍa*) a group of trees or plants, wood, thicket (always

ific.; cf. *vana* and *vriksha*-sh^o); any group or multitude, heap, quantity, collection, Bhp.; m. a bull set at liberty (-*tva*, n.), Up. i, 101; 113, Sch. (cf. *nīla-sh*); a breeding bull, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, TāpBr.; Lāty.; n. = *liṅga* (used in explaining *pāṣaṇḍa*), Bhp. — **kāpālika**, m. N. of a teacher (v. l. *caṇḍa-k*), Cat. — **tā**, f. state of a bull, &c.; -*yogya*, m. a bull fit for breeding, L. — **tila**, -*tva*, w. r. for *shaṇḍa-h*.

Shaṇḍaka, **shaṇḍaya**, w. r. for *shaṇḍh*.

Shaṇḍā-maka (Kām.), **Shaṇḍā-mārka** (MaitrS.), w. r. for *śaṇḍā-mārka*.

Shaṇḍāli, f. (only L.) a wanton woman; a pond, pool; a partic. measure of oil (called Chatāk).

Shaṇḍika, m. N. of a nian, MaitrS. (*khaṇḍ*^o, ŚBr.).

Shaṇḍiya, w. r. *shaṇḍhiya*.

पराṇḍa *shaṇḍha*, m. (often wrongly written *shaṇḍa*, *śaṇḍa*, *sanḍha*) a eunuch, hermaphrodite (14 or even 20 classes are enumerated by some writers), GṛSṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ī), f. (with *yoni*) the vulva of a woman that has no menstrual periods and no breasts, Suśr.; m. or n. (in gram.) the neuter gender, L.; m. N. of Śiva, L.; of a son of Dhṛitarāshṭra, MBh. — **tā**, f., -*tva*, n. the state of being a eunuch, impotence, weakness, Kathās. — **tila**, m. barren sesamum (met. 'a useless person'), MBh. — **vesha**, mfn. clothed like a eunuch, MBh.

Shaṇḍhaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to castrate, emasculate, unman, HYogay.

Shaṇḍhitā, f. (with *yoni*) = *shaṇḍhi yoniḥ* (see under *shaṇḍha*), ŚārhS.

Shaṇḍhiya, Nom. P. *yati* (fr. *shaṇḍha*), Pat.

पराजिम *sharājima*, *sharāñjima*, and *shārjīa*, N. of places, Cat.

परूर *sharjūra* (perhaps for *kharjūra*), N. of a place, Cat.

पलायु *shalāgru*, N. of a place, Cat.

पश् *śaśh*, mfn. pl. (prob. for orig. *śaksh*; nom. acc. *śhāt*, instr. *śhādhts*, dat. abl. *śhaqḥyās*, gen. *śhaṇḍm*, loc. *śhaṭṣil*; in comp. *śash* becomes *śha* before hard letters, *śhaḍ* before soft, *sho* before *ḍ*, which is changed into *ḍ*, and *ṛ* before nasals) six (with the counted object in apposition or exceptionally in gen. or ifc., e.g. *śhaḍ ritavah* or *śhaḍ ritūnām*, 'the six seasons', *śhaṭsu śhaṭsu māseṣhu*, 'at periods of six months', Mn. viii, 403; at the end of a Bahuvrīhi compound it is declined like other words ending in *sh*, e.g. *priya-śhasas*, nom. pl., Pāp. vii, 1, 22 schol.; among the words used as expressions for the number six (esp. in giving dates) are *aṅga*, *darśana*, *tarka*, *rasa*, *ritu*, *vajra-koṇa*, *kārttikeya-mukha*, R.V. &c. &c.; (in gram.) a tech. N. for numerals ending in *sh* and *n* and words like *kati*, Pāp. i, 1, 24, 25; (*śhaṭ*), ind. six times, ŚBr. [Cf. Gk. *ḗξ*; Lat. *sex*; Goth. *saḥs*; Germ. *sehs*, *sechs*; Eng. *six*.]

3. **Sha**, mfn. = *śash*, ifc. (in *pañca-sha*, q. v.)

Shat, in comp. for *śash*. — **kāpāla** (*śhāt*-), mfn. distributed in six cups (as an oblation), ŚBr. — **karna**, mfn. six-eared, MW.; heard by six ears (said of secret counsel which has been unfortunately heard by a third person), Pāṇicāt.; Hit.; Vet. &c.; m. a sort of lute, W. — **karmān**, n. the six duties of Brāhman (viz. *adhyāyana*, 'studying or repeating the Veda', *adhyāpana*, 'teaching the V', *yajana*, 'offering sacrifices', *yājana*, 'conducting them for others', *dāna*, 'giving', and *prati-graha*, 'accepting gifts'), ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. &c. (the six daily duties, accord. to the later law-books, are, *snāna*, 'religious bathing', *saṃdhyā-japa*, 'repetition of prayers at the three Samdhyās', *brahma-yajña*, 'worship of the Supreme Being by repeating the first words of sacred books', *tarpana*, 'daily oblations of water to the gods, sages, and Pitṛis', *koma*, 'oblations of fuel, rice &c. to fire', *deva-pūjā*, 'worship of the secondary gods either in the domestic sanctuary or in temples'), Parāś.; R.T.L. 394; six acts any one of which is allowable to a Brāhman householder as a means of subsistence (viz. *rita*, 'gleaning', *amṛita*, 'unsolicited alms', *mṛita*, 'solicited alms', *karshana*, 'agriculture', *śalyānṛita*, 'commerce or trade', *śva-vṛitti*, 'servitude', the last being condemned), Mn. iv, 4, 5, 6, 9; six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga (viz. *dhaṇṭi*, *vasti*, *neti*, *trāṭaka*, *naulika*, *kapāla-bhāṭi*, these consist of suppressions of the breath and self-mortifications

of various kinds), Cat.; six acts for inflicting various kinds of injury on enemies (viz. *śānti*, *vaiya*, *stambhana*, *vidvesha*, *uccāṭana*, *māraṇa*, q.v. vv.; these acts consist in repeating certain magical spells and texts taught in the Tantras), ib.; m. a performer of the above six acts, a Brāhman who is an adept in the Tantra magical formularies, Mn.; MBh.; *ma-kṛit*, m. a Brāhman, L.; *ma-dīpikā*, f., *ma-pra-yoga*, m. N. of wks.; *ma-vaṭ*, m. a Brāhman, Kād.; *ma-vidhi*, m., *ma-vivēka*, m., *ma-vyākhyāna-cintāman*, m. N. of wks. — **kala**, mfn. lasting for six Kalās, KātyŚr., Sch. — **kāraka**, n. N. of a wk. on the use of six cases (consisting of 14 Ślokas); -*praticchandaka*, m., *praticchandasa*, -*bheda*, m., -*vivecana*, n. N. of gram. wks. — **kukshi**, mfn. six-bellied, TĀr., Sch. — **kulīya**, mfn. belonging to six families or tribes, Cat. — **kūṭa-ślokanām arthāḥ**, N. of wk. — **kūṭa**, f. a form of Bhairavi, Cat. — **kṛitvas**, ind. six times, Kauś.; Lāty. — **kona**, mfn. six-angled; n. a s^o-a figure, RāmātUp.; Pāñcar.; the thunderbolt of Indra, L.; a diamond, L.; the sixth astrological house, L. — **khaṇḍa**, mfn. consisting of six parts, Dharmasārm. — **kheṭaka**, n. N. of a town, Cat. — **akra**, n. sg. the six mystical circles of the body (*mūlādharma*, *svādhiṣṭhāna*, *maṇi-pūra*, *anāhata*, *viśuddha*, *jñānāḥ*), Pāñcar.; N. of wk.; -*krama*, m., -*dīpikā*, f., -*dhyāna-pad-dhati*, f., -*nirūpana*, n., -*nīlaya*, m., -*prabheda*, m., -*bheda*, m., -*bheda-tippāṇi* or -*bheda-vivṛiti-ṭikā*, f., -*vivṛiti*-f., f., -*sva-rūpa*, n., -*cakrādī-saṃgraha*, m., -*cakrōpanishad-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — **catvāriṇṣa**, mfn. (ān) the 46th (ch. of MBh. and R.) — **catvāriṇṣaka**, mfn. id., Yājñ. — **catvā-riṇṣat**, f. 46, Nir.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **carapa**, mfn. six-footed; m. a bee, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Vās.; a louse, L.; a locust, MW.; -*tā*, f. the state or nature of a bee, VarBṛS.; *ṇāya*, Nom. A. *ṇāyate*, to represent or act like a bee, Kathās. — **citi**, mfn. consisting of six layers or strata, Jaim. — **citika** (*śhāt*-), mfn. id., ŚBr. — **takra-taila**, n. a partic. medicinal compound, Bhp. — **tantvī**, f. N. of the six philosophical systems, Cat.; -*sāra*, m. N. of wk. — **tāla**, m. a kind of measure, Samgit. — **tīla-dāna**, n. a partic. ceremony, W. (cf. next). — **tilin**, mfn. one who on certain festivals performs six acts with Tila or sesamum, Hcat.; Tithyād. — **triṇṣa**, mfn. (ān) consisting of 36, R.V.; Pāñcar.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; provided with the Stoma of 36 parts, Br.; Lāty.; the 36th (f. du. 'the 35th and 36th', ŚBr.), MBh.; R.; Rājāt.; 36 (in 'sōna', 'diminished by 36'), Lāty.; Nidānas. — **triṇṣaachatya** (for *ḡṣatsātya*), mfn. (ān) consisting of 36 hundreds, KātyŚr. — **triṇṣat** (*śhāt*-), f. sg. 36 (with pl. of the counted object in the same case or in gen.), TS.; Br. &c.; N. of wk.; -*tatva*, n., -*padaka-jñāna*, n. N. of wks.; -*saṃvatsara*, mfn. 36 years old, Mās.; KātyŚr.; -*sahasra*, mfn. (ān) consisting of 36 thousands, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **triṇṣati**, f. 36, ĀpŚr. — **triṇṣatka**, mfn. consisting of 36, Kām. — **triṇṣad** (for *triṇṣat*); -*akshara* (*śhāt*-), mfn. (ān) having 36 syllables, Br.; -*ukha*, mfn. lasting 36 days, AitBr.; -*aha-sas*, ind. always in 36 days, KātyŚr.; -*ābdika*, mfn. lasting 36 years, Mn. iii, 1; -*iṣṭaka* (*śhāt*-), mfn. consisting of 36 bricks, ŚBr.; -*ūna*, mfn. diminished by 36, Lāty.; -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*rātra*, mfn. lasting 36 days, KātyŚr.; -*vikrama* (*śhāt*-), mfn. (ān) 36 steps long, ŚBr. — **triṇṣan** (for *triṇṣat*); -*mata*, n. a collection of the precepts of 36 Munis (held to be authors of as many law-books), Hcat.; Sāṃskārik. — **triṇṣika**, mfn. consisting of 36 lengths or 36 long Śulbas, -*tva*, n. a hexade, Vārtt. on Pāp. v, 2, 29. — **paksha** (*śhāt*-), mfn. (ān) provided with six side-posts, AV. — **pañca-varsha**, mfn. six or five years old, Bhp. — **pañcāśa**, mfn. the 56th, Rājāt. — **pañcāśat** (*śhāt*-), f. sg. 56, ŚBr.; -*tama*, mfn. the 56th, MW.; *śad-dhorā-vṛitti*, f. N. of wk. — **pañcāśatika-horā**, f., -**pañcāśatikā**, f., -**pañcāśikā**, f., -**pañcāśikā-vṛitti**, f. N. of wks. — **pattra**, mfn. six-leaved, NpīUp. — **pad** (*śhāt*-); strong base -*pād*, mfn. (pād)n. six-footed, AV.; one who advances or has advanced six steps, TS.; ĀśvGr.; (a verse) consisting of six divisions or Pādas (nom. f. -*pād*), AV. Anukr.; (*adī*), f. (cf. under *padu*) a louse, L.; a kind of composition, Samgit. — **pada** (*śhāt*-), mfn. (ān) having six places or quarters (as a town), MBh.; six-footed, ib.; (a verse) consisting of six divisions or Pādas, VS.; Br. &c.; m. a six-footed animal, insect, Cat.; (ifc. f. ā) a bee, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a louse, L.; (*ā*), f. a class of Prakṛit metres, Col.; (*ī*), f. a female bee, MW.; a louse, ib.; the six states

(scil. hunger, thirst, sorrow, disordered intellect, old age, death, or [accord. to Nilak.] *kāma-krodha*, *śoka-mohau*, *mada-mānau*), MBh.; N. of two wks. (-*stotra*, n. N. of a hymn); n. a partic. advantageous position in chess, L.; -*jya*, mfn. 'having bees for a string', N. of Kāma-deva's bow, Megh.; -*priya*, m. 'beloved by bees', Mesua Roxburghii, L.; *dātithi*, m. 'having bees as guests', the Mango tree, L.; Michelia Champaka, L.; *dānanda-vardhana*, m. 'increasing the joy of bees', red and yellow anaranti, L.; Jonesia Asoka, L.; a kind of acacia, L.; *dābbhi-dharma*, m., *dārbha-vivaraṇa*, n. N. of wks.; *dālī*, f. a line of bees, Ragh.; *dēshṭa*, m. 'dear to bees', Nauclea Cadamba, L. — **padikā**, f. a class of Prakṛit metres, Col. — **palaka**, n. a partic. ointment, Suśr. — **palika**, mfn. having the weight of six Palas, ib. — **pāda**, mfn. six-footed, GopBr.; m. a bee, Hariv. — **pāramitā-nirdeśa**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **pāramitā-paripūra**, m. 'endowed with the six transcendental virtues', N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **pārāyana-vidhi**, m., -**piṇḍa-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **pitā-putraka**, m. a kind of time (in music), L. — **putra**, mfn. having six sons, JaimBr. — **pura**, n. N. of an Asura town, Hariv. — **pragātha**, n. a hymn consisting of six Pragāthas, ŚrS. — **prajña**, mfn. (only L.) acquainted with the six objects (viz. *dharma*, *artha*, *kāma*, *moksha*, *lokārtha*, and *sat-tvārtha*), m. a dissolute man; a good-hearted neighbour. — **praśnoṇishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad, = *praśn*^o; -*bhāshya*, n. N. of Comm. on it. — **śata** (*śhāt*-), n. 100, ŚBr.; Vait.; (sg. or pl.) 600, AmṛitabUp.; MBh.; (ī), f. 600, Jyot.; VarBṛ.; mfn. consisting of or numbering 600, Mn. viii, 198; 367. — **sami**, f. having the length of six Sāmāyas, Kauś. — **śas**, ind. sixfold, six times, Pāñcar. — **śāstra-vicāra**, m. N. of wk. — **śāstrin**, m. one who has studied the six Śāstras or six systems of philosophy, MW. — **śashṭa**, mfn. the 66th (ch. of MBh.); increased by 66, Lāty. — **śashṭi**, f. (sg. or pl.) 66, MBh.; Śatr.; -*tama*, mfn. the 66th (ch. of R.). — **śoḍaśin**, mfn. consisting of six Stomas each of which has 16 parts, Pāñcar. — **sapta**, mfn. pl. six or seven, Rājāt. — **saptata**, mfn. the 76th (ch. of MBh.). — **saptati**, f. 76, ib.; -*tama*, mfn. 76th (ch. of R.). — **sahasra**, mfn. pl. numbering 6000, AV.; (ī), f. N. of wk. (*ra-kāra*, m., Prātāp., Sch.). — **śata**, (ibc.) 600,000, MBh. — **sāhasri**, f., -**sūtra**, n., -**sthala-nirṇaya**, m., -**sthala-mahiman**, m., -**sthala-nubhava**, m., -**sthānaka-vṛitti**, f. N. of wks.

Shaṭka, mfn. consisting of six, Lāty.; RPrāt.; Suśr. &c. (*dvi-shaṭka* = 12, MBh.); bought for six &c., Pāp. v, 1, 22; occurring for the sixth time, doing anything for the sixth time; ib. v, 2, 77; Vārtt.; m. six, Gaṇit.; n. a hexade or aggregate of six (ifc. after another numeral, e.g. *nava-shaṭka*, 'consisting of nine hexades'), Nir.; ĀśvŚr.; MBh. &c.; the six passions collectively (viz. *kāma*, *mada*, *māna*, *lobha*, *harsha*, and *rushā*), L. — **pañcāśikā**, f. N. of wk. — **māsika**, mfn. hired for six months, Pāp.; ib., Vārtt., Sch.

Shaṭtaya, mfn. of six different sorts or kinds, in six ways, ŚāṅkhBr.; ĀpŚr.

Shad, in comp. for *śash*. — **apsa**, m. a sixth part, Ragh.; mfn. consisting of six parts (-*tā*, f.), Sarvad. — **aphri**, m. = *āṅghri*, Bhartṛ. (v. l.) — **akshā**, mfn. six-eyed, RV.; ŚBr. — **akshara** (*śhāt*- or *śhāt*-), mfn. (ān) consisting of six syllables (*ṛi mahā-vidyā*, Pāñcar.; Kāraṇḍ.), VS.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c.; -*maya*, mfn. (ān) id., Hcat.; -*stotra*, n. N. of wk.; -*akshari-deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **ak-shīpa**, m. 'six-eyed', a fish, L. — **aṅga**, n. sg. the six principal parts of the body (viz. the two arms, two legs, head, and waist), L.; six auspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow (*go-mūtram*, *go-mayaṃ kshiram*, *sarpīr*, *dadhī*, *ca rocanā*), A.; pl. the six limbs or works auxiliary to the Veda, six Vedāṅgas, Gaut.; Mn. &c.; any set of six articles, MW.; = *rudra* (q. v.). (ī), f. the six Vedāṅgas, L.; mfn. six-limbed, having six parts, Br.; AmṛitabUp.; Suśr.; VarBṛS.; having six Vedāṅgas, PārGr.; Āpast.; R.; m. a kind of Asteracantha, L.; -*gug-gulu*, m. a partic. mixture, L.; -*jūt*, mfn. subduing the six members, MW.; m. N. of Vishnu, L.; -*pā-niya*, n. an infusion or decoction of six drugs, W.; -*rudra*, N. of partic. verses taken from the VS. and used at the bathing of an image of Śiva; -*vid*, mfn. knowing the six Vedāṅgas, Mn. iii, 185; -*samav-āgata*, m. 'provided with the six chief requisites', N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **aṅga**, n. the body con-

sisting of six parts, L. — *āṅginī*, f. a six-limbed i. e. complete army, Mn.; Kāv.; Kām. — *āṅguli* (Pat. on Pān. i, 4, 18, Vārt. 1) or *‘li-datta* (id. on Pān. v, 3, 84, Vārt. 4), N. of a man, — *āṅghri*, m. ‘having six feet,’ a bee, Kāv. &c. — *anḍa*, g. *dhūmādi* (*khaṇḍa* and *khaṇḍāṇa*, Kās.), — *adhika*, mfn. exceeded by six, Mālatīm.; — *daśan*, mfn. pl. 10 + 6, MW.; — *daśa-nādi-cakra*, n. ‘circle of the 16 tubular vessels,’ i. e. the heart, ib. — *anvaya-mahā-ratna*, n., — *anvaya-sāmbhava-raśmi-pūjā-krama*, m. N. of wks. — *abhiñjāna*, m. ‘possessed of the six Abhiñjās,’ a Buddha, L.; a Buddhist, Śāṅkar. — *abhiñjāta*, mfn. possessed of the six Abhiñjās, Divyāv. — *ara* (*śhāḍ-* or *śhāḍ-*), mfn. having six spokes, RV.; NṛisUp. — *aratni* (*śhāḍ-*), mfn. six Aratnis in length, ŚBr.; MBh. — *arāṇa*, n. a collection of six verses, ŚāṅkhŚr.; (prob. m.) pl. a hymn of six verses, AV. — *artha-nirṇaya*, m., — *artha-saṃkshepa*, m. N. of wks. — *avata*, n. a portion consisting of six pieces cut off and designed for the Agnidh, KātyŚr.; Vait.; a double vessel designed for the above, ĀpŚr. — *asīta*, mfn. 86th (ch. of MBh.) — *asīti*, f. 86, Sūryas.; — *asīti-mukha*, Hcat.; N. of various wks.; — *cakra*, n. a mystical circle (shaped like a man [whose limbs are formed of the Nakshatras] for telling good or bad luck at the Śhaḍ-asīti-mukha), L.; — *tama*, mfn. 86th (ch. of R.); — *mukha*, n. (or *ā*, f., scil. *gati*) the sun’s entrance into the four signs (Pisces, Gemini, Virgo, and Sagittarius), Sūryas.; Hcat. — *asra* (Cat.), — *asraṇa* (Hcat.), or — *asri* (MBh.; VarBṛS.), mfn. hexagonal (w. r. *asra* &c.). — *asra*, f. Leela Hirita or Phyllanthus Emblica, L. — *asva*, mfn. provided with or drawn by six horses, RV.; MārKp. — *ashtaka*, n. (in astron.) a partic. Yoga, MW. — *ahā* (or *śhaḍ-ahā*), m. a period of six days, esp. a Sonia festival of six days, TS.; AV.; Br. &c. — *aho-rātra* (only *am*, acc.), six days and six nights, R. — *ātman*, mfn. having six natures (said of Agni), MārKp. — *ānana*, (ibc.) six mouths or six faces, Ragh.; mfn. six-mouthed, six-faced; m. N. of Skanda, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; MārKp. — *āmnaya*, m. the sixfold sacred texts (fabled to have proceeded from the six mouths of Śiva), L.; N. of wk. — *śhaḍ-darśana-saṃkshepa-vāda*, m., — *saṃhitā*, f., — *stava*, m. N. of wks. — *āyatana*, n. the seats of the six organs (or senses), MW.; mfn. consisting of the six Āyatanas (viz. *viñāna*, earth, air, fire, and water, and *riṣa*), Bādar., Sch.; — *bhedaka*, m. N. of a Buddha, Divyāv. — *āra*, mfn. hexagonal, L. — *āvali*, f. any row of six objects (applied to a set of six Śātakas in verse, of which the Sūrya-śataka is one), MW. — *āhuti*, f. a number of six oblations, KātyŚr., Sch.; mfn. serving for six ob., ĀsvGr. — *āhuti*, mfn. id., KātyŚr., Sch. — *īda*, mfn. containing six times the word *īda*; m. (with *pada-stobha*) N. of a Sāman, SV. — *uttara*, mfn. larger by six, PañcavBr. — *ud-yāma* (*śhāḍ-*), mfn. provided with six ropes or traces, TS.; KapS. — *unnata*, mf(ā)n. having six prominent parts of the body, MBh. — *unnayana-mahā-tantra*, n. N. of wk. — *upasatka*, mfn. connected with six festivals called Upasā, Lāty. — *ūna*, mf(ā)n. less by six, Lāty. — *ūrmi*, f. the six waves of existence, Kāv. — *ūshaṇa*, n. the six hot substances (viz. pepper &c.), Bhpr. — *riksha*, mfn. having six asterisms, VarYogay. — *ṛiśā*, m. n. a collection of six verses, AV.; Br. — *ritu*, m. pl. the six seasons, W.; — *varṇana*, n., — *vinoda*, m., — *sikta*, n. N. of wks. — *gaṇa*, (prob.) w. r. for *guṇa*, Hariv. 7225 and 7432. — *gata*, mfn. arrived at six (in arith. applied to the sixth power), MW. — *gayā*, f. the six things beginning with *gayā* or *ga* (and bestowing final emancipation), VāyUp. — *garbha*, m. pl. a partic. class of Dānavas, Hariv. — *gavā*, m. n. a yoke of six oxen, TS.; Kāth.; ŚBr.; ŚS.; n. six cows, KātyŚr., Sch.; (ifc.) a yoke of six animals of any kind, MBh. — *gaviya*, mfn. drawn by six oxen, MBh. — *gupa*, m. pl. the qualities perceived by the five senses and Manas, GarbhUp.; BhP.; the six excellencies or advantages, Hariv.; the six acts or measures to be practised by a king in warfare (viz. *samdhī*, ‘peace,’ *vigraha*, ‘war,’ *yāna*, ‘marching,’ *āsana*, ‘sitting encamped,’ *dvaidhī-bhāva*, ‘dividing his forces,’ *saṃśraya*, ‘seeking the protection of a more powerful king’), ib.; Daś.; n. an assemblage of six qualities or properties, MW.; mfn. sixfold, six times, Hit.; Kathās.; having six excellencies or advantages, Sarvad.; *ṇi-ā-kṛi*, to make sixfold, Jyot. — *guru-bhāṣya*, n. N. of a Comm. — *guru-śiṣya*, m. N. of a Commentator on Kātyāyana’s

Rig-veda-sarvānukramāṇi (who lived in the 12th century, A. D.) — *grantha*, m. a kind of Karañja, L.; a variety of the *Cesalpinia Bonduella*, W.; (ā), f. a kind of aromatic root (= *vacā* or *śveta-vi-*), Suśr.; Car. (w. r. *granthā*); Gāleupa-Piscidia, L.; Curcuma Zedoaria, L.; (ī), f. = *vacā*, L. — *granthi*, mfn. six-knotted, MW.; n. the root of long pepper, L. — *granthikā*, f. Curcuma Zedoaria, L. — *graha-yoga-sānti*, f., — *graha-sānti*, f. N. of wks. — *ja*, m. ‘six-born,’ N. of the first or (accord. to some) of the fourth of the 7 Svaras or primary notes of music (so called because it is supposed to be produced by six organs, viz. tongue, teeth, palate, nose, throat, and chest; the other six Svaras are Rishabha, Gāndhāra, Mādhyama, Pañcama, Dhāivata, and Nishāda, of which Nish° and Gāndh° are referred to the Udātta, Rish° and Dbaiv° to the An-udātta, while Śhaḍ-ja and the other two are referred to the Svarita accent; the sound of the Śhaḍ-ja is said to resemble the note of peacocks), MBh.; Ragh.; VarBṛS. &c.; N. of the 16th Kalpa or day of Brahmā, Cat.; — *grāma*, m. (in music) a partic. scale, Samgit.; — *madhyā*, f. a partic. Murchanā, ib.; — *‘jāmarāṣṭvara*, m. N. of wk. — *dhā*, ind. = *dhā*, ŚBr. — *dhōtri* (f. *śhaṣṭi* + *hotri*; *śhāḍ-*), m. ‘relating to six Hotṛis,’ N. of the verses TĀr. iii, 4 (to be recited at an animal sacrifice, also *‘dhōtā-rāhuti*, KātyŚr., Sch.), Br.; ŚS.; Baudh. — *darsana*, n. the six systems of philosophy, Sarvad. (IW. 46); mfn. one who is versed in the six systems of ph°; Vet.; — *candrikā*, f., — *vicāra*, m., — *vicāka*, m., — *vṛitti*, f., — *saṃkshepa*, m., — *saṃgraha-vṛitti*, f., — *saṃuccaya*, m., — *śiddhānta-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. — *darsinī-nighaṇṭu*, m., — *darsinī-prakarana*, n. N. of wks. — *daśana*, mfn. having six teeth, L. — *dhurga*, n. a collection of six fortresses (viz. *dhanva-durgā*, *mahī-d°*, *giri-d°*, *manushya-d°*, *mṛid-d°*, *vana-d°*), MW. — *devatya*, mfn. addressed to six deities, TāṇḍyaBr. — *dhā*, ind. sixfold, in six ways, PañcavBr. — *dhāra*, mfn. six-edged, L. — *bindu*, mfn. having six drops or spots, Rājat.; m. N. of Vishnu, L.; a kind of insect, L.; (with *taila*), n. an oily mixture six drops of which are drawn up the nose (as a remedy for head-ache), Bhpr. — *bhāga*, m. a sixth part (esp. the amount of tax or of grain &c. taken in kind by a king; with gen. or abl.), Mn. vii, 131; viii, 308, Mn.; Yājñ.; Hariv. &c. — *daḍa*, (prob.) n. the 12th part, VarBṛS. — *bhāj*, mfn. receiving or entitled to a sixth part of (gen.), Mn. viii, 305; — *bhrīt*, mfn. one who pays a sixth part as a tribute, Baudh. — *bhāgiyā*, f. having the sixth part of a man’s length (said of a brick), Śulbas. — *bhāva-vādin*, m. a maintainer of the theory of the six Bhāvas (viz. *dravya*, *guṇa*, *karma*, *sāmānya*, *viśeṣa*, *saṃavāya*), Cat. — *bhāṣā-candrikā*, f., — *śhā-manjari*, f., — *śhā-vārtika*, n., — *śhā-sub-anta-rūpādarsa* or *‘antā-darsa*, m. N. of wks. — *bhūja*, mf(ā)n. six-armed, Pañcar.; six-sided; m. or n. (?) a hexagon, Col.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, L.; a water-melon, L. — *yoga*, m. the six ways or methods practised in Yoga, Cat.; (ḡdā), mfn. drawn by six (horses), AV.; ŚS. — *ratna-kāvya*, n. N. of wk. — *ratha*, m. N. of a king, Hariv. — *raḍa*, mfn. having six teeth, L. — *rasa*, m. the six flavours or tastes, Cat.; mfn. having the six flavours, Kathās.; n. water, L.; — *nighaṇṭu*, m., — *raṇa-mālā*, f. N. of wks.; — *sā-sava*, m. the lymphatic humour, L. — *rāga-candrodāya*, m. N. of wk. — *rātrā*, m. ‘six nights,’ a period of six days or festival lasting six days, AV.; TS.; GrŚS. &c. — *rekha*, f. a water-melon, L. — *lavāṇa*, n. six kinds of salt, L. — *vaktara*, mfn. six-mouthed, six-faced, MBh.; Pañcar.; m. N. of Skanda, MBh.; VarBṛS.; MatsyaP.; (ī), f. six faces, Bālar.; *‘trōpanishad-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. — *vādāna*, m. N. of Skanda, A. — *varga*, m. a class or aggregate of six, Cat.; six cows with calves, KātyŚr., Sch.; the five senses and Manas, BhP.; the six inner foes or faults of men (viz. *kāma*, *krodha*, *lobha*, *harsha*, *māna*, and *madā*; also with *ari* or *ripu* or *śatru* prefixed, e. g. *ari-śhaḍ-ṇi*), MBh.; Bhāṭṭ.; Kām. &c.; — *phala*, n. N. of wk.; — *vāṣya*, mfn. subject to the above six faults, MW. — *vargika* or *var-giya*, mfn. belonging to a class of six, Divyāv. — *vārgika*, (prob.) w. r. for *vargika*, L. — *vārshika-maha*, m. a partic. festival, L. — *vārshikā*, f. of six years, Cat. — *viṇṣā*, mf(ā)n. 26th (du. 25th and 26th), Sūryas.; Rājat. &c.; consisting of 26, ŚBr.; VarBṛS.; Śāṅk.; plus or increased by 26, Jyot.; n. = next; *‘śa-brāhmaṇa*, n. N. of a

Brāhmaṇa belonging to the Sāma-veda (being a supplement to the Pañca-viṣā-brāhmaṇa and regarded as the 26th section of it), IW. 25. — *viṇṣaka*, mfn. consisting of 26, CūlUp.; Pañcar.; — *viṇṣat*, 26 (*‘śat*, acc.), Hcat. — *viṇṣati* (*śhāḍ-*), f. 26 (*‘rātra*, n., KātyŚr.), Br.; ŚS.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; — *tama*, mfn. the 26th R., MBh.; — *sūtra*, n. N. of wk. — *viṇṣatika* (prob. w. r.) or *viṇṣatima* (v. l.), mfn. the 26th, VarBṛS. — *viṇṣatka*, mfn. consisting of 26, Kām. — *vikāram*, ind. in six uncommon ways, Kāraṇḍ. — *vidik-saṃdhāna*, n., — *vidyāgama*, m., — *vidyāgama-saṃkhyāyana-tantra*, n. N. of wks. — *vidha* (*śhāḍ-*), mf(ā)n. sixfold, of six sorts, Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.; — *yoga-phala*, n., — *sāṃkhyā*, n. N. of wks. — *vidhāna* (*śhāḍ-*), mf(ā)n. forming an order or series of six, RV. — *vinḍhyā*, f. a kind of insect, L. — *vṛishā*, mfn. having six bulls, AV.

Shadika, m. endearing form of *śhaḍ-āṅguli* (Pat.) or *‘li-datta* (Pān. v, 3, 84, Vārt. 4), Pat.

Shap, in comp. for *śhaṣṭi*. — *nagarika*, m. pl. N. of a school, Buddh. — *nagari*, f. a union of six towns, Pān.; Vop. — *navata*, mfn. the 96th R., MBh. — *navati* (*śhāḍ-*), f. 96, TS.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; — *tama*, mfn. the 96th (ch. of R.); — *śraddha-nirṇaya*, m., — *dha-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. — *nāḍi-cakra*, n. (in astrol.) a partic. circular diagram, L. — *nābhi*, mfn. having six navels, MW.; six-naved, MBh. — *nābhika*, mfn. six-naved, ib. — *nālika*, mfn. lasting six times 24 minutes, Sāh. — *nidhana*, n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — *nivartani*, f. a partic. mode of subsistence, Baudh. (v. l. *niṣṭ*). — *matas-thāpaka*, m. ‘establisher of six sects or forms of doctrines,’ N. of Śāṅkarācārya, RTL. 59. — *mayūkha* (*śhāḍ-*), mfn. having six pegs, AV.; TBr. — *mātra*, mfn. containing six prosodial instants, Ping. — *māsa*, m. a period of six months, half a year (āṇ, ind. after six months), VarBṛS.; Rājat.; (ī), f. id., Campak.; *‘sa-nicaya* for six m’s, Mn. vi, 18; *‘śābhyantara*, ind. within the space of six m’s, Hit. — *māsika*, mfn. happening every six months, half yearly, Mn.; Pañcar. (cf. *śhāṇmās*). — *māsya* (*śhāḍ-*), mfn. six m’s old, of six m’s standing, Br.; Kāth.; ŚS.; n. a period of six months, GrŚS. — *mukha*, mfn. having six mouths or faces (Śiva), MBh.; m. N. of Skanda or Kartikeya, TĀr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; of a king and of various other persons, ib.; Rājat.; (ā), f. a water-melon, L.; (ī), f. = *kumārī*, Kālac.; (with *dhā-rāṇi*) N. of a Sūtra, Buddh.; (prob.) n. = *śhaḍ-asīti-mukha*, Hcat.; N. of a Sūtra, Buddh.; — *kumāra*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; — *lakshana*, n., — *vṛitti-nighaṇṭu*, m. N. of wks.; *‘khāra-ja*, m. N. of Gaṇṣa, L. — *muhūrti*, f. six Muhūrtas, Jyot.

Shal, in comp. for *śhaṣṭi*. See *śhaḍ-akshara*, *śhaḍ-ara* &c.

Shashta, mfn. the sixtieth, consisting of sixty (only used in comp. after another numeral, e. g. *eka-sh*, ‘the sixty-first,’ cf. *dvā-sh*, *dvi-sh*, *tri-sh* &c.).

Shashṭi, f. sixty (m. c. also *‘ṭi*; with the counted object in apposition, or in gen. pl. or comp.; *‘ṭi-tas* = abl., VarBṛS.), RV. &c. &c. — *ja*, m. = *śhaṣṭika*. — *tantra*, n. the doctrine of 60 conceptions or ideas (peculiar to the Sāṃkhya phil.), Sāṃkhyak.; Tattvas. — *tama*, mfn. (accord. to Pāp. v, 2, 58 the only form when used alone; cf. *śhaṣṭa* above) the 60th, MBh.; R. — *trisata*, mfn. consisting of 360, Nidānas. — *dakṣhiṇa*, mfn. having a sacrificial fee or gift of 60, ĀpŚr. — *dina*, mfn. relating to or lasting a period of 60 days, Jyot. — *dhā*, ind. sixtyfold, in 60 ways or parts, Car. — *patha*, m. ‘60 paths,’ N. of the first 60 Adhyāyas of the Śāta-patha-brāhmaṇa. — *pathika*, mf(ā)n. studying the Shashṭi-patha, Vārt. on Pān. iv, 2, 60 (cf. *śhaṣṭi-patha*). — *pūrti-sānti*, f. N. of wk. — *bhāga*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. — *matta*, m. an elephant which has reached the age of 60 years (or is in rut at that period), MW. — *yojana*, mfn. 60 Yojanas distant, Kathās.; (ī), f. an extent of 60 Yōs, ib. — *rātra*, m. a period of 60 days, Pāp. v, 1, 90. — *latā*, f. a kind of plant (= *bhrāmara-māri*; w. r. for *yashī-l*), L. — *varshin*, mfn. having 60 years, 60 years old, MBh. — *vāsara-ja*, m. = *śhaṣṭika*, L. — *vidyā*, f. (perhaps) = *tantra*, Ind. St. — *vṛata*, m. a partic. religious observance, Cat. — *śata*, n. sg. 160, KātyŚr. (*trīṇi śhaṣṭi-satāni*, 360, ŚāṅkhBr.). — *śāli*, m. = *śhaṣṭika*, L. — *saṃvatsara*, m. a period of 60 years or the 60th year (from birth

&c.), MW.; -*phala*, n. N. of wk. - *sahasra*, n. pl. 60 thousand, BHp. - *sahasrin*, mfn. pl. numbering 60 thousand, ib. - *sāmvatsari*, f. N. of various wks. - *sāhasara*, mfn. pl. = *sahasrin*, R. - *hāyana*, m. a period of 60 years or the 60th year (from birth &c.), MW.; mfn. 60 years old (as an elephant), MBh.; R.; m. an elephant, L.; a kind of grain or corn, L. - *hrada*, n. of a Tirtha, MBh. *Shashṭishṭaka*, mfn. containing 60 bricks, ŚBr. *Shashṭika*, mfn. bought with sixty, W.; m. or (ā), f. a kind of rice of quick growth (ripening in about 60 days), MBh.; Suśr.; VarBṣ. &c.; n. the number 60, VarBṣ.

Shashṭikya, mfn. sown with the above rice, Pān. v, 2, 3; (a field &c.) fit for sowing with this rice, W.

Shashṭis, ind. sixty times, Sūryas.

Shashṭy, in comp. before vowels for *shashṭi*. - *adhika*, mfn. exceeded by 60, MW.; - *sata*, n. 160, ib. - *abda*, n. the 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBṣ. (also N. of wk.)

Shashṭhā, mf(ā)n. sixth, the sixth (with *bhāga* or *auṣa*, m. 'a sixth part' with or scil. *kāla*, m. 'the sixth hour of the day, the sixth meal eaten at the end of a fast of three days'; *shashṭhaṇi* / *āpri*, 'to eat such a meal'), AV. &c. &c.; m. (scil. *akshara*) the sixth letter i.e. the vowel *ī*, RPrāt.; N. of a man, = *candra*, Rājāt.; (ī), f. see below; n. a sixth part, Gaut. - *kāla*, m. the sixth meal-time (on the evening of the third day; °*āpavāsa*, m. 'a kind of fasting, taking food only on the ev° of every third day'), MBh. - *candra*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. - *bhaktā*, n. the sixth meal (instr. with Caus. of / *vyū*, 'to live on the sixth m°' or 'eat only on the evening of every third day'), MBh.; mfn. taking only the sixth meal (i.e. only on the ev° of every third day), ib. - *vati*, f. N. of a river, BHp. *Shashṭhāṇsa*, m. a sixth part, (esp.) the amount of tax or of grain &c. taken in kind by a king (cf. *śaḍ-bhāga*), Yājñ.; Raghu; MärkP.; - *vyūti*, m. a king who subsists on the 6th part of the produce of the soil (taken as a tax), Śāk. 187, ed. MW. *Shashṭhādī*, mfn. (in Vedic gram.) beginning with the sixth letter i.e. with the vowel *ī*. *Shashṭhāṇna*, n. the sixth meal; - *kāla*, mfn. = °*tha-bhaktā* above; n. or °*la-tā*, f. (Mn. xi, 200) eating only at the time of the sixth meal (i.e. on the evening of every third day); - *kālaka*, n. id., L. (w. r. *shashṭhāli* - k°); - *kālīka*, mfn. = °*na-kāla*, Pañcat. *Shashṭhānika*, mfn. corresponding to the sixth day (of the *śaḍ-aha*), ŚāṅkhŚr.

Shashṭhaka, mfn. the sixth, Pān.; Śrutab.; (īkā), f. the sixth day after a child's birth personified, Samskarak.; Tithyād.; N. of one of the divine mothers (see *shashṭhi*), MW.

Shashṭhama, mfn. the sixth; (ī), f. the sixth day of a lunar fortnight, Cat.

Shashṭhin, mfn. having a sixth, having or being the sixth (year &c.), W.

Shashṭhi, f. the sixth day of a lunar fortnight, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a partic. Tithi when homage is offered to the sixth lunar digit, MW.; the sixth or genitive case, ŚrS.; Nir. &c.; N. of a partic. brick the length of which equals the 6th part of a man, Śulbas.; the personification of a portion of Prakṛti, Cat.; N. of a personification of the sixth day after the birth of a child (when the chief danger for mother and child is over); N. of a divine mother or goddess often regarded as a form of Durgā (supposed to protect children and worshipped on the sixth day after delivery), NṛisUp.; Samskarak.; = *indra-senā*, NṛisUp.; RTL 229. - *jāgara* (Kād.) or °*raka*, m. (L.) or °*rana-maha*, m. (Campak.) the waking on the sixth day after the birth of a child (N. of a partic. ceremony; this is the day on which the creator is supposed to enter the mother's chamber and write the child's destiny on its forehead), RTL 370. - *jāya*, mfn. or m. one who has a sixth wife, Vop. - *tat-purusha*, m. a Tatpurusha compound of which the first member would (if uncompound) be in the genitive case, Sch. on Pān. v, 1, 9 &c. - *darpana*, m. N. of wk. - *dēsa*, m. N. of a man, Kshitiś. - *devī*, f. the goddess Shashṭhi, Kād.; RTL 229. - *pūjana*, n. or - *pūjā*, f. worship of the goddess Shashṭhi (esp. performed by a woman on the sixth day after delivery), MW. - *pūjā-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. - *priya*, m. N. of Skanda, MBh. - *vratā*, n. pl. N. of partic. religious observances, Cat.; °*udyāpāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. - *samāsa*, m. = *tat-purusha*, Sarvad.; Pān.; Vārtt.

Shashṭhy, in comp. before vowels for *shashṭhi*.

- *artha-darpana*, m. N. of wk. - *ādi-kalpa-bodhana*, n. a festival in honour of Durgā on the 6th day of the month Āshvina (when she is supposed to be awakened), Col. - *upākhyāna-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra.

Shashṭhya, m. a sixth part, Gaut.

Sho, in comp. for *shash*. - *da*, mfn. (prob.) = next, VPrāt., Sch. - *ḍat*, mfn. having six teeth (indicative of a partic. period of life), Pān. vi, 3, 109, Vārtt. 3; m. a young ox with six teeth, W. - *ḍanta*, mfn. = *ḍat*, VPrāt. - *ḍasā* &c., see below. - *ḍaśan*, °*sākshara*, = *sho-ḍaśan*, °*sāksh*.

1. *Sho-ḍasā*, mf(ā)n. (īf. f. ā) the sixteenth, (with *anya* or *bhāga*, m. a 16th part, Mn.; MärkP.; *ṛishabha-shoḍaśāḥ* [Gaut.] or *ṛishabha-sho* [Mn. ix, 124], '15 cows and one bull'), Br.; GṛŚrS. &c.; + 16, ChUp.; consisting of 16, VS.; TS.; PañcavBr. &c.; pl. incorrectly for *sho-ḍaśan*, 16, RāmātUp.; (ī), f. having the length of the 16th of a man (said of a brick), Śulbas.; N. of one of the ten Mahā-vidyās (also pl.), Pañcar.; Cat.; one of the 12 forms of Durgā called Mahā-vidyā, MW.; n. 16, AV.; VarBṣ. - *bhāga*, m. 16, VarBṣ. *Shoḍasāṇsa*, m. id., ib.; Pañcar. 1. *Shoḍasākshara*, n. (for 2. see under 2. *shoḍaśa*) the 16th syllable, Ind. St.

2. *Shoḍasā*, in comp. for *sho-ḍaśan* below. - *karma-prayoga*, m. - *karma-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. - *kala* (*shoḍ*), mfn. having 16 parts, sixteenfold, Br.; PānUp. &c.; (āś), f. pl. the 16 digits of the moon (named, 1. A-mṛitā; 2. Māna-dā; 3. Pūshā; 4. Tushṭi; 5. Puṣṭi; 6. Rati; 7. Dhṛiti; 8. Sānini; 9. Candrika; 10. Kānti; 11. Jyotsnā; 12. Śrī; 13. Prīti; 14. Aṅga-dā; 15. Pūrṇā; 16. Pūrṇāṃpitā), MW.; (°*la*)-*vidyā*, f. the science of the sixteenfold (spirit or soul), Col. - *kāraṇa-jaya-mālā*, f. - *kāraṇa-pūjā*, f. - *kārikā*, f. - *kūrca*, - *gana-pati-dhyāna*, n. - *gana-pati-lakshana*, n. N. of wks. - *grihṭhā*, mfn. taken up 16 times, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; °*ardha*, m. n. the (first) half of the *Graha* (q. v.) taken up 16 times, Vait. - *tva*, n. an aggregate or collection of 16, Hcat. - *dala*, mfn. having 16 petals, RāmātUp. - *dāna*, n. the aggregate of 16 kinds of gifts given at a Śrāddha &c. (said to be 'room, a seat, water, clothes, a lamp, food, betel, a parasol, perfumes, a garland, fruit, a bed, shoes, cows, gold, and silver'), MW. - *dāśā*, ind. in 16 ways, in 16 parts or divisions, TS. - *nitya-tantra*, n. - *nyāsa*, m. N. of wks. - *paksha-sāyin*, mfn. lying torpid during 16 half months of the year (said of a frog), Hariv. - *pada*, mf(ā)n. consisting of 16 Padas, AitBr. - *bhāga*, m. a 16th part. - *bhuja*, mfn. 16-armed; (ā), f. a form of Durgā, KāIP.; (°*ja*) - *rāma-dhyāna*, n. N. of wk. - *bhedita*, mf(ā)n. divided into 16 kinds, Sāh. - *mātrikā*, f. the 16 divine mothers (see *mātrī*), L. - *mudrā-lakshana*, n. N. of wk. - *rājika*, mfn. treating of 16 kings, MBh. - *rātra*, m. n. a festival lasting 16 days, Lāty.; Maś. - *rcā* (°*sa-rica*), m. a text consisting of 16 verses, AV.; ŚBr. - *rtu-niśā* (°*sa-rit*), f. any night out of 16 from the commencement of menstruation, W. - *rtvik-kṛatu* (°*sa-rit*), m. a grand sacrifice performed by 16 priests (see *ritu-ij*), MW. - *lakshana*, n. the Sūtra of Jaimini (consisting of 16 Adhyāyas), Sarvad. - *var-sha*, mfn. lasting for 16 years, 16 years old, PārGr. - *vidha*, mfn. of 16 kinds, 16-fold, Kām.; Pañcar. - *vistṛita*, mfn. extended to 16, BHp. - *sata*, n. 116, JaimBr. - *sahasra* (BHp.) or - *sāhasra* (Pañcar.), n. 16 thousand. *Shoḍasāṅsu*, m. '16-rayed,' the planet Venus, L. *Shoḍasāṅghri*, m. '16-footed,' a crab, L. *Shoḍasāksha*, mfn. 16-eyed (fig.), R. 2. *Shoḍasākshara*, mfn. (for 1. see under 1. *sho-ḍaśa*) having 16 syllables, VS.; PañcavBr.; ŚrS. *Shoḍasāṅga*, mfn. having 16 parts or ingredients; m. a partic. perfume, Tantras. *Shoḍasāṅgulaka*, mfn. 'having a breadth of 16 fingers,' Yājñ. *Shoḍasāṅghri*, mfn. having 16 feet; m. a crab, L. *Shoḍasāḍbhaka-maya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of 16 Ādhakas, Hcat. (w. r. °*śāṭaka-m°*). *Shoḍasātmaka* or °*tman*, m. the soul (consisting) of 16 (Gūṇas), BHp. *Shoḍasādi-tantra*, n. - *sāyudha-stuti*, f. N. of wks. *Shoḍasāra*, mfn. having 16 spokes, NṛisUp.; h° 16 petals, MW.; n. a kind of lotus, ib. *Shoḍasārcis*, m. '16-rayed,' the planet Venus, VP. *Shoḍasāvarta*, m. 'having 16 convolutions,' a conch-shell, L. *Shoḍasāṇa*, m. a fast &c. observed for 16 days, L. *Shoḍasāpacāra*, m. pl. 16 acts of homage, see RTL 414, 415.

Shoḍasaka, mfn. consisting of 16 (°*kaḥ kaccha-putāḥ*, 'a box with 16 compartments'), MBh.; VarBṣ.

&c.; m. 16 (°*kās trayāḥ* = 48), Car.; (īkā), f. a partic. weight (= 16 Māshas = 1 Karsha, ŚāringS.; or = 64 Māshas, Car.); n. an aggregate of 16, VarBṣ. *Shoḍasikāmra*, n. a kind of weight (= *pala*), L. *Shoḍaśan*, mfn. pl. (nom. °*sa*) sixteen, VS. &c. &c.

Shoḍasama, mfn. the sixteenth, Gṛihyās.; BHp. *Shoḍasi*, in comp. for °*ḍatin*. - *graha*, m. a libation consisting of 16 Grahas, Vait. - *tva*, n. the state of having 16 parts, TS.; AitBr. - *pātra*, n. the sacrificial vessel used at the Shoḍasi ceremony, ĀpŚr. - *prayoga*, m. N. of wk. - *mat* (°*si*- or -*md*), mfn. connected with the Shoḍasi-stotra, TS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS. - *sastra*, n. a hymn or liturgical formula recited during the Shoḍasi ceremony, ib. - *sāman*, n. the Sāman contained in the 16-partite Stotra, Br.; Lāty. - *stotra*, n. a Stotra consisting of 16 parts, Vait.

Shoḍasika, mfn., in *a-shoḍ*, 'not connected with the 16-partite Stotra,' ŚrS.; see also *sa-shoḍ*; (ā), f., see under *shoḍasaka* above.

Shoḍasīn, mfn. consisting of 16, having 16 parts (esp. with or scil. *stoma* or *stotra* &c., 'a Stoma or Stotra &c. cons° of 16 parts'), VS.; TS.; AitBr. &c.; connected with a 16-partite formula &c., VS.; TS.; Br.; ĀsvŚr.; m. a Sutyā day with a 16-partite formula (or such a libation), one of the Samsthās of the Soma ceremony, AV.; TS.; Br. &c.; a partic. kind of Soma vessel, MW.

Shoḍasī-bilva, n. a kind of weight (= *pala*), ŚāringS.

Shoḍiye, Nom. P. °*yati* (prob. fr. *sho-ḍat*), = *sho-ḍantam ācashṭe*, Pān. vi, 1, 64, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

Shoḍhā, ind. in six ways, sixfold, RV.; MaitrS.; Yājñ. - *nyāsa*, m. 16 ways of disposing magical texts on the body (as practised by the Tantrikas), Cat. - *mukha*, m. 'six-faced,' N. of Skanda; Kāv. - *vihitā*, mfn. having six parts, TS.

पञ्चशक् (cf. / *shvashk*), cl. I. P. *shash-kati*, to go, move, Naigh. ii, 14.

पस *shasa*, (prob.) = *khākhasa*, poppy, Cat.

पहसान *shahasāna*, *shāc*. See *sahasāna*, *sāc*.

पहजि *shahji*, m. N. of a king of Tanjore 1684-1711 A.D., Cat.

पाट् *shāt*, ind. a vocative particle or interjection of calling, L.

पादुल *shāṭkula*, mfn. = *śaṭsu kuleshu bhavah*, Pat. on Pān. iv, 1, 88.

पादौशिक *shāṭkauśika*, mfn. (fr. *shash* + *kośa*) enveloped in six sheaths, Kauś.; Sarvad.

पादपौरुषिक *shāṭpaurushika*, mfn. (fr. *shash* + *purusha*) relating or belonging to six generations, MW.

पादयक *shāḍaṇḍaka*, mfn. (fr. *shāḍ-aṇḍa*), g. *dhūmādi* (Kās. *khāḍaṇḍaka*).

पाडव *shāḍava*, m. (cf. *khāḍava* and *khāḍava*) confectionery, sweetmeats, Suśr.; N. of partic. Rāgas (also -*rāga*), Saṃgīt.

Shāḍavika, n. a confectioner, R.

पाडहिक *shāḍahika*, mfn. (fr. *shāḍ-aha*), Lāty.

पाडुण्य *shāḍguṇya*, n. (fr. *shāḍ-guṇa*, q. v.) the aggregate of the six qualities, Kathās.; the six good qualities or excellencies, Car.; Śiś.; the six measures or acts of royal policy, Mn.; MBh. &c.; six articles of any kind, multiplication of anything by six, W. - *guṇa-vedin*, mfn. acquainted with the virtues of the six measures, Mn. vii, 167. - *prayoga*, m. the application or practice of the six m°, MW. - *vat*, mfn. endowed with six excellencies, Ml. - *sanayuta*, mfn. connected or accompanied with the six measures, Mn. vii, 58.

पाडसिक *shāḍrasika*, mfn. (fr. *shāḍ-rasa*) having six tastes or flavours, Car.

पाडुगिक *shāḍvargika*, mfn. (fr. *shāḍ-varga*) relating to the five senses and the Manas, BHp.

पाडुय्य *shāḍvidhya*, n. (fr. *shāḍ-vidha*) sixfoldness, Kull. on Mn. viii, 76.

पाड *shāḍa*, m. N. of Śiva, L.

पाण्डश *shāṇḍaśa*, m. (and °śi, f.), g. *gau-rddi*.

पाण्ड *shāṇḍhya*, n. (fr. *shāṇḍha*) the state of being a eunuch, impotence, Car. (printed *śāṇḍhya*).

पाण्डातुर *shāṇḍāmātura*, m. (fr. *shash* + *mātri*) 'having six mothers,' N. of Kārttikeya (q. v.), L.

पाण्डासिक *shāṇḍāsika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *shāṇḍa* + *māsa*) six-monthly, half-yearly, six months old, of six months' standing, lasting six months, Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *shāṇḍ-māsika*); m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Shāṇḍmāsya, mfn. = *shāṇḍmāsika*, ĀsvŚr. (cf. *shāṇḍ-māsya*); (ī), f. a six-monthly funeral ceremony (between the 170th and 180th day after a person's death), L.

पातन्युत्तिक *shātvaṇatvika*, mfn. (fr. *shatva* + *atva*) relating to or treating of the substitution of *śā* for *s* and *ṣ* for *ṣ*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 67, Sch.

पामिल *shāmila*, N. of a place, Cat.

पाष्टिक *shāshṭika*, mfn. (fr. *shashṭi*) sixty years old, Pāṇ. v, 1, 58, Vārtt. 3, Pat.; (fr. *shashṭika*), see *kshira-shāshṭika*.

पाष्टिपथ *shāshṭipatha*, mfn. = *shashṭi-pathika*, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60.

पाष्ट *shāshṭha*, mfn. (fr. *shashṭha*) the sixth (part), Pāṇ. v, 3, 50; taught in the sixth (Adhyāya), ib. viii, 1, 19, Sch.

Shāshṭhika, mfn. belonging to the sixth, explained in the sixth (Adhyāya), MW.; n. taking food with milk every sixth day (a four-monthly fast), L.

पाहविलास *shāha-vilāsa* (or *shahji-v*), m. N. of a musical work by Dhundī-vyāsa.

पिङ्ग *shidga*, m. (also written *khiḍga*, *khiṅga*) a profligate man, libertine, gallant, L.; the keeper of a prostitute, L.

पु शु, m. or *shū*, f. (fr. √ *śu*) child-bearing, parturition, delivery, L. (w. r. for *śū*).

पुङ्ग *shukḥ*, cl. 1. Ā. *shukḥate*, to go, move, Dhātup. iv, 26 (v. l.)

पुराजिम *shurājima* (cf. *shar*), N. of a place, Cat.

पुरासाय *shurāsāya* (cf. *khur*), N. of a place, ib.

पोड *sho-ḍa*, *sho-ḍat* &c. See p. 1110, col. 2.

Sho-ḍaśa &c. for *shoḍaśa*, q. v.

ष्टम् *shṭambh*. See √ *stambh*.

छुम *shṭyuma* or *shṭyūma*, m. (perhaps w. r. for *shṭyūma* fr. √ *shṭh*, or *syūma* fr. √ *śiv*; only L.) the moon; light; water; thread; auspiciousness.

शै *shṭyai*. See √ *styai*.

श *shṭhā*. See √ *sthā*.

शि *shṭhi*, *shṭhita*. See under *ni*-√ *shṭhi*.

शिव *shṭhiv* or *shṭhiv*, cl. 1. 4. P. (Dhātup. xv, 52; xxvi, 4) *shṭhivati* or *shṭhivatyati* (pf. *tishṭheva*, Br.; *tishṭheva*, Gr.; aor. *ashṭhevit*, ib.; fut. *shṭhevitā*, *shṭheviṣhyati*, ib.; inf. *shṭhevitum*, ib.; ind. p. *shṭhevitvā* or *shṭhyitvā*, ib.; -*shṭhivya*, Mn.), to spit, spit out, expectorate, spit upon (loc.), Suśr.; VarBhS.; Kathās.: Pass. *shṭhivayate* (aor. *ashṭhevit*), Gr.: Caus. *shṭhevyati* (aor. *atishṭhivat* or *atishṭhinat*), ib.; Desid. *tishṭheviṣhāt* or *tishṭheviṣhātī*; *tushṭhyūshatī* or *tushṭhyūshatī*, ib.: Intens. *tishṭhivayate* or *tushṭhivayate*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *σπύω*; Lat. *spuo*; Lith. *spiduoti*; Goth. *speiwan*; Germ. *spāwan*, *speien*; Angl. Sax. *spēwan*; Eng. *spew*.]

Shṭhiva. See *hiranya-shṭhiva*.

Shṭhivana, mfn. spitting frequently, sputtering, Car.; n. spitting, ejecting saliva, expectoration, spitting upon (loc.), PārGr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; n. saliva, spittle, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Shṭhivī or **shṭhivin**, mfn. (only ifc.; cf. *su-varṇa*, *hiranya-shṭhī*) spitting, ejecting.

Shṭhivī, f. spitting (see *rakta-shṭhivī*).

Shṭheva, m. spitting, sputtering, MW.

Shṭhevana, n. = *shṭhivana*, Vop.

Shṭhevitavya, mfn. to be spit or spit out, MW. **Shṭhevitri**, mfn. one who spits, spitting, ib. **Shṭhevin**, mfn. spitting, ejecting from the mouth, ib.

Shṭhevyā, mfn. to be spit or expectorated &c., ib. **Shṭhyūta**, mfn. spit, ejected from the mouth, expectorated (as saliva); n. spitting, sputtering, L. **Shṭhyūti**, f. spitting, sputtering out, MW.

शु श्थु (only ind. p. *shṭhutvā*) = √ *shṭhiv*, to spit out, ApŚr.

श्वक् *shvakk* (cf. next), cl. 1. Ā. *shvakkate*, to go, Vop.

श्वक् *shvashk*, cl. 1. P. *shvashkati* (Naigh. ii, 14) or cl. 1. Ā. *shvashkate* (Dhātup. iv, 26; v. l. *shvask*, *svask*; cf. prec. and *shukḥ*, *shashḥ*), to go, move.

श्वस् *shvask*. See preceding.

स SA.

स 1. sa, the last of the three sibilants (it belongs to the dental class and in sound corresponds to *s* in *sin*). — 1. **-kara**, m. the sound or letter *s*, Prāt.; -*bheda*, m. N. of a gram. treatise on the difference of the sibilants (cf. *śa-kāra-bheda*).

स 2. sa, (in prosody) an anapest (—). — 2. **-kara**, m. id.; -*vipulā*, f. a kind of metre, Piṅg., Sch.

स 3. sa, (in music) an abbreviated term for *śaḍ-ja* (see p. 1109, col. 2).

स 4. sa (only L.), m. a snake; air, wind; a bird; N. of Vishnu or Śiva; (ā), f. N. of Lakshmi or Gauri; n. knowledge; meditation; a carriage road; a fence.

स 5. sa, mfn. (fr. √ *san*) procuring, bestowing (only ifc.; cf. *paṇi-shā* and *priya-sā*).

स 6. sā, the actual base for the nom. case of the 3rd pers. pron. *īdā*, q. v. (occurring only in the nom. sg. m. f. [*sā* or *sās*, *sā*], and in the Ved. loc. [*sāsmīn*, RV. i, 152, 6; i, 174, 4; x, 95, 11]; the final *s* of the nom. m. f. is dropped before all consonants [except before *p* in RV. v, 2, 4, and before *t* in RV. viii, 33, 16] and appears only at the end of a sentence in the form of Visarga; *sa* occasionally blends with another vowel [as in *sāśhah*]; and it is often for emphasis connected with another pron. as with *aham*, *tvam*, *esha*, *ayam* &c. [e.g. so 'ham, sa tvam, 'I (or thou) that very person'; cf. under *īdā*, p. 434], the verb then following in the 1st and 2nd pers. even if *aham* or *tvam* be omitted [e.g. *sa tvā pricchāmi*, 'I that very person ask you,' BrĀrUp.; *sa vai no brūhi*, 'do thou tell us,' ŚBr.]; similarly, to denote emphasis, with *bhavan* [e.g. *sa bhavan vijayāya pratishṭhatām*, 'let your Highness set out for victory,' Śak.]; it sometimes [and frequently in the Brāhmaṇas] stands as the first word of a sentence preceding a rel. pronoun or adv. such as *ya*, *yad*, *yadi*, *yathā*, *cā*; in this position *sa* may be used pleonastically or as a kind of ind., even where another gender or number is required [e.g. *sa yadi śhāvarā āpo bhavanti*, 'if those waters are stagnant,' ŚBr.]; in the Sāmkhya *sa*, like *esha*, *ka*, and *ya*, is used to denote Puruṣa, 'the Universal Soul', RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Zd. *hā*, *hā*; Gk. *ὁ*, *ῥ*.]

Sakā, mf(ā)n. (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 132, Sch.; vii, 3, 45) he that man, she that woman &c., RV.; AV.; n. applied to the Intellect, VP.

स 7. sa, ind. (connected with *saha*, *sam*, *sama*, and occasionally in BhP. standing for *saha* with instr.) an inseparable prefix expressing 'junction,' 'conjunction,' 'possession' (as opp. to a priv.), 'similarity,' 'equality'; and when compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs it may be translated by 'with,' 'together or along with,' 'accompanied by,' 'added to,' 'having,' 'possessing,' 'containing,' 'having the same' [cf. *sa-kopa*, *sāgni*, *sa-bhārya*, *sa-droṇa*, *sa-dharmā*, *sa-varṇa*]; or it may = 'ly,' as in *sa-kopam*, 'angrily,' *śāpadhi*, 'fraudulently', RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Gk. *ἀ* in *ἀπλούς*; Lat. *sim* in *simplex*; *sem* in *semel*, *semper*; Eng. *same*.] — **riksha**, mf(ā)n. connected with a lunar mansion,

Kṛishṇaj. — **riṇa**, mfn. having debts, indebted, Nār., Sch. — **riṣhika**, mfn. together with the Rishis, ĀsvGr. — **riṣhi-rājanya**, mfn. together with the royal Rishis, ib.

सं sam (in comp.) = 2. *saṁ*, q. v.

संय *saṁ-ya*, m. (fr. 2. *saṁ* and √ *yam* or *yaj*) a skeleton, L.

संयज् *saṁ-√yaj*, P. Ā. -*yajati*, °te, to worship together, offer sacrifices at the same time, RV.; Br.; ŚrS.; to sacrifice, worship, adore, honour, Hariv.; BhP.; to consecrate, dedicate, Bhaṭṭ.: Caus. -*yājyati*, to cause to sacrifice together, (esp.) to perform the Patni-samyajās (q. v.), Br.; to perform a sacrifice for (acc.), MBh.

Sam-yāja, m., **saṁ-yājana**, n., in *patni-samyā*° (q. v.) **°yājya**, mfn. to be made or allowed to sacrifice (see *a-samyā*); n. joining or sharing in a sacrifice, sacrificing (see *a-yājya-samyā*); (ā), f. N. of the Yājya and Anuvākya Mantras (recited in the Svishta-kṛti ceremony), Br.; ŚrS.

Sam-ishta. See s. v.

संयत् *saṁ-√yat*, Ā. -*yatate*, to unite (intrans.), meet together, encounter (rarely 'as friends,' generally 'as enemies'), contend, engage in contest or strife, quarrel (with *sangrāmam*, 'to begin a combat'), RV.; Br.; ChUp.; (P. °ti) to unite, join together (trans.), RV. vi, 67, 3.

Sam-yāt, mfn. (in some senses fr. *saṁ-√yam* below, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 40, Vop. 26, 78) coherent, contiguous, continuous, uninterrupted, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; f. an agreement, covenant, stipulation, ŚBr.; a means of joining or uniting, TS.; an appointed place, RV. ix, 86, 15; contest, strife, battle, war (generally found in loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of partic. bricks (-*tvā*, n.), TS.

Sam-yatin. See under *saṁ-√yam*.

Sām-yatta, mfn. (pl.) come into conflict (*sam-grāmī* *sām-yatte*, 'at the outbreak of war'), TS.; prepared, ready, being on one's guard, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Sam-yad, in comp. for *saṁ-yat*. — **vara**, m. (cf. *sampad-vara*) 'chief in battle,' a prince, king, Up. iii, 1. — **vara** ('*yād-v*'), mfn. having continuous wealth, VS.; AitBr.; m. one of the seven rays of the sun, VP., Sch. — **vāma**, mfn. uniting all that is pleasant or dear, ChUp. — **vira** ('*yād-v*'), mfn. abounding in heroes, RV.

संयतो *saṁ-yati*, n. du. of pr. p. of *saṁ-√y* (q. v.)

संयन्त्रित *saṁ-yantrita*, mfn. (√ *yantr*) fastened with bands, held in, stopped, Śak.

संयम् *saṁ-√yam*, P. -*yacchati* (rarely Ā.), to hold together, hold in, hold fast, restrain, curb, suppress, control, govern, guide (horses, the senses, passions), RV. &c. &c.; to tie up, bind together (hair or a garment), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to put together, heap up (Ā. 'for one's self'), Pāṇ. i, 3, 75, Sch.; to shut up, close (a door), Bhag.; to press close to or against, Suśr.; to present with, give to (Ā. with instr. of person, when the action is permitted, P. with dat., when the action is not permitted), Pāṇ. i, 3, 35; Caus. -*yamayati* (cf. -*yamita*), to cause to restrain &c.; to bind up (the hair), Venis.

Sam-ya, **saṁ-yāt**. See above.

Sām-yata, mfn. held together, held in, held fast &c.; self-contained, self-controlled with regard to (loc., instr., or comp.), Gaut.; MBh. &c.; tied together, bound up, fettered, confined, imprisoned, captive, Mn.; MBh. &c.; shut up, closed (opp. to *vy-atta*), AV.; kept in order (see comp.); suppressed, subdued, MBh.; = *udyata*, prepared, ready to (inf.), Hariv.; m. 'one who controls himself,' N. of Śiva, MBh.; -*cetas*, mfn. controlled in mind, MW.; -*prāṇa*, mfn. having the breath suppressed or having the organs restrained, ib.; -*mānasa*, mfn. (= -*cetas*), ib.; -*mukha*, mf(ā)n. (= -*vāc*), Mricch.; -*maithuna*, mfn. one who abstains from sexual intercourse, MBh.; -*va*, mfn. self-controlled, self-possessed, Hariv.; -*vāstra*, nfn. having the dress or clothes fastened or tied together, Bhartṛ.; -*vāc*, mfn. restrained in speech, taciturn, silent, MW.; -*tāksa*, mfn. having the eyes closed, BhP.; -*tāṅjālī*, mfn. having the hands joined together in entreaty (= *baddhāṅjālī*) MW.; -*tātman*, mfn. (= °*ta-cetas*), Mn. xi, 236; -*tāhāra*, mfn. temperate in eating, MBh.; -*tān-*

āriya, mfn. having the senses or passions controlled, ib.; *°lōpaskara*, mfn. having the household utensils kept in order, Yājñ. *°yataka*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. *°yati*, f. penance, self-castigation, Kuṭṭanin.

Sam-yatin, mfn. controlling, restraining (the senses), MārkaP. (prob. w.r. for *saṃ-yamin* below); *°yatvara*, m. = *vāg-yata* or *janu-samūha*, L.

Sam-yantavya, mfn. to be restrained or controlled, MBh. *°yantri*, mfn. one who restrains or controls, restraining, controlling (also as fut. 'he will restrain'), ib.

Sam-yama, m. holding together, restraint, control, (esp.) control of the senses, self-control, Mn.; MBh. &c.; tying up (the hair), Śāh.; binding, fettering, VarBṛS.; closing (of the eyes), MārkaP.; concentration of mind (comprising the performance of Dhāraṇā, Dhyāna, and Samādhi, or the last three stages in Yoga, Yogas.; Sarvad.; effort, exertion (*āt*, 'with great difficulty'), MBh.; suppression, i. e. destruction (of the world), Pur.; N. of a son of Dhūmrākṣha (and father of Kṛṣṇāśva), BHP.; *°dhana*, mfn. rich in self-restraint, MBh.; *°punya-tīrtha*, mfn. having restraint for a holy place of pilgrimage, MBh.; *°vat*, mfn. self-controlled, parsimonious, economical, Kathās.; *°māgni*, m. the fire of abstinence, Bhag.; *°māmbha*, n. the flood of water at the end of the world, BHP. *°yamaka*, mfn. checking, restraining, VahnīP. *°yamana*, mf(ī)n. id., MBh.; Pur.; bringing to rest, RV.; (ī), f. N. of the city or residence of Yama (fabled to be situated on Mount Meru), MBh.; BHP.; n. the act of curbing or checking or restraining, VP.; self-control, KaushUp.; binding together, tying up, Vikr.; Śāh.; drawing tight, tightening (reins &c.), Śāk.; confinement, fetter, Mṛicich.; Yama's residence (cf. above), Bādar. *°yamita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.), restrained, checked, subdued, Ragh.; bound, confined, fettered, Mṛicich.; clasped (in the arms), held, detained, Gīt.; piously disposed, R.; n. subduing (the voice), Mṛicich.

Sam-yamin, mfn. who or what restrains or curbs or subdues, W.; one who subdues his passions, self-controlled (*°mī-tā*, f. self-control, Kād.), Hcat.; tied up (as hair), Bhartr.; m. a ruler, Divyāv.; an ascetic, saint, Rishi, L.; *saṃyami-nāma-mālikā*, f. N. of a wk. (containing synonyms of names of Rishis, by Saṃkarācārya), Cat.; (*°inī*), f. N. of the city Kāśī, Kāśikh.; of Yama's residence (also written *saṃ-yamānī*, q. v.), Śāṃk.; *saṃyaminī-patī*, m. N. of Yama, Kāśikh.

Sam-yamya, nfn. to be checked or restrained or subdued, Car.

Sam-yāma, m. = *saṃ-yama*, Pān. iii, 3, 63; *-vat*, mfn. self-controlled, Bhaṭṭ.

संयत् *saṃ-√yas*, cl. 4, 1. P. *-yasyati*, *-yasati*, to make effort &c., Pān. iii, 1, 72.

Sam-yāśā, m. making effort, exertion, VS.

संया *saṃ-√yā*, P. *-yāti*, to go or proceed together, go, wander, travel, TS. &c. &c.; to come together, meet, encounter (as friends or foes), contend with (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to come to or into, attain (any state or condition, e.g. *ekatām saṃ-√yā*, 'to go to oneness, become one'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to conform to (acc.), MBh.

Sam-yāta, mfn. gone together, proceeded together, approached, come, MBh.; Kāv. &c. *°yāti*, m. N. of a son of Nahusha, MBh.; BHP.; of a son of Pracinvat (Bahu-gava) and father of Ahaṃ-yāti, ib. (Hariv. *sampātī*). *°yātrā*, f. travelling together (esp. by sea), L. *°yātrika*, w.r. for *saṃ-yātrika*.

Sam-yāna, m. a mould, L.; (*°yānī*), f. N. of partic. bricks, Kāth.; ŚBr.; (*am*), n. going together, going along with (comp.), Kathās.; going, travelling, a journey (with *utāna*, 'the last 9'), i. e. the carrying out of a dead body), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; setting out, departure, MBh.; a vehicle, wagon, car &c., R.; Mṛicich.; N. of partic. Sūktas, TS.

संयाच *saṃ-√yāc*, Ā. *-yācate*, to ask, beg, implore, solicit, MBh.; BHP.

संयु *saṃ-√2. yu*, P. Ā. *-yauti*, *-yute*; *-yūnāti*, *°nīte* (Ved. also *-yuvati*, 'te'), to join or unite with one's self, take into one's self, devour, RV.; to join to another, bestow on, impart, RV. v, 32, 10; to join together, connect with (instr.), unite, mix, mingle, VS.; TBr.; KātyŚr.; Bhaṭṭ.

Sam-yavana, n. nixing, mingling, Jaim.; VS., Sch.; a square of four houses (= or w.r. for *saṃ-javana*), MW. *°yāva*, m. a sort of cake (of wheaten flour fried with ghee and milk and made up into an

oblong form with sugar and spices), Mn.; MBh. &c.

Sam-yuta, mfn. joined or bound together, tied, fettered, R.; Ragh.; put together, joined or connected with (instr. with and without *saha*, or comp.), AV. &c. &c.; increased by, added to (instr. or comp.), VarBṛS.; Rājāt.; (ifc.) being in conjunction with, VarBṛS.; consisting of, containing (instr. or comp.), R.; (ifc.) relating to, implying (*prāśhya*-*o*, 'implying service'), Mn. ii, 32; accumulated (v. l. for *saṃ-bhṛita*), Śāk. iv, 133. *°yuti*, f. the total of two numbers or quantities, Bijag.; the conjunction of planets, Gāpit.

Sam-yuyāshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to join together, wishing to unite with (instr.), Bhaṭṭ.

संयुज् *saṃ-√yuj*, P. Ā. *-yunakti*, *-yunkte*, to join or attach together, conjoin, connect, combine, unite, RV. &c. &c.; to bind, fetter, Vait.; to endow or furnish with (instr.), SvetUp.; MBh. &c.; to form an alliance, league together, RV. viii, 62, 11; to place in, fix on, direct towards (loc.), MBh.; BHP.; Pass. *-yuyate*, to be joined together, be united &c.; to meet or fall in with (instr.), Ragh.; to be married to (instr.), Mn. ix, 22; (with *ratyā* or *grāmya-dharmatayā*) to have sexual intercourse, PṛaśnUp.; Śāṃk. on ChUp.; to be supplied or furnished with (instr.), MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. *-yoyajati*, to cause to join together, bring together, unite, MBh.; Kathās.; MārkaP.; to put to (horses), yoke, harness, ib.; to hold together, check, control (the senses), MaitrUp. (v. l.); to furnish or endow or present with (instr.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to give over to, entrust with (gen. of pers. and acc. of thing), R.; Pāṇcat.; to add to (loc.), Sūryas.; to fix on, direct towards (loc.), MaitrUp.; MBh.; BHP.; to shoot, discharge (a missile), MBh.; to equip (an army), ib.; to use, employ, appoint, ib.; to institute, perform, accomplish, Hariv.; BHP.; (Ā.) to be absorbed, meditate, MBh. v, 7260.

Sam-yukta, mfn. conjoined, joined together, combined, united (pl. 'all together'), TS. &c. &c.; conjunct (as consonants), Pān. vi, 3, 59, Sch.; connected, related (= *sambandhin*), PārGr.; married to (instr.), Mn. ix, 23; placed, put, fixed in (loc.), MBh.; accompanied or attended by, endowed or furnished with, full of (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) connected with, relating to, concerning, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; (*am*), ind. jointly, together, at the same time, SvetUp.; (*ā*), f. a kind of metre, Col.; *-samcaya-pīṭaka*, m. N. of wk. *-saṃyoga*, n. connection with the connected (e. g. the connection of a trace with a horse), Kaṇ.; *-samavāya*, m. inherence in the connected (one of the six kinds of perception in Nyāya), Tarkas.; *-samarēta-samavāya*, m. inherence in that which inheres in the connected, ib.; *°tāgama*, m. N. of a Buddh. Āgama; *°tābhidharma-śāstra*, n. N. of a Buddh. wk.

Sam-yuga, n. (in BHP. also m.) union, conjunction, MBh.; conflict, battle, war, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. Naigh. ii, 17); *-goshpada*, n. a contest in a cow's footstep (met. 'an insignificant struggle'), MBh.; *-mūrdhan*, m. the van or front of battle, Ragh.

Sam-yuj, mfn. joined together, united, connected, related, MBh.; BHP.; m. a relation, Śiś.; f. union, connection (= *saṃ-yoga*), BHP., Sch.

Sam-yoga, m. conjunction, combination, connection (*°ge* or *°geshu*, ifc. 'in connection with, with regard to, concerning'), union or absorption with or in (gen., or instr. with and without *saha*, or loc., or ifc.), Āpast.; MBh. &c.; contact (esp. in phil. 'direct material contact', as of sesamum seed with rice-grains [in contradistinction to contact by the fusion of particles, as of water with milk], enumerated among the 24 Gūpas of the Nyāya, cf. under *saṃ-bandha*), Yogas.; Kaṇ.; Bhāṣhāp.; carnal contact, sexual union, MBh. &c.; matrimonial connection or relationship by marriage with or between (gen., *saha* with instr., or comp.), Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a kind of alliance or peace made between two kings with a common object, Kām.; Hit.; agreement of opinion, consensus (opposed to *bheda*), R.; applying one's self closely to, being engaged in, undertaking (*°gam* *°kri*, 'to undertake, set about, begin'; *agnihotra-saṃyogam* *°kri*, 'to undertake the maintenance of a sacred fire'), Āpast.; Mn.; R.; (in gram.) a conjunct consonant, combination of two or more consonants, Prāt.; Pān. &c.; dependence of one case upon another, syntax, Vop.; (in astron.) conjunction of two or more heavenly bodies, MW.; total amount, sum, VarBṛS.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; *-prīṭhaka-tva*, n. (in

phil.) separateness with conjunction (a term applied to express the separateness of what is optional from what is a necessary constituent of anything), MW.; *-mantra*, m. a nuptial text or formula, Gaut.; *-viruddha*, n. food which causes disease through being mixed, MW. *°yogita*, mfn. (= or w.r. for) *°yogita*, L. *°yogin*, mfn. being in contact or connection, closely connected with (instr. or comp.), Kaṇ.; Śāṃk.; MārkaP.; united (with a loved object; opp. to *virahin*), Kāvyaḍ., Sch.; married, W.; conjunct, one of the consonants in a combination of c's, Pān. i, 2, 27, Sch.; (*°gi*)-*tva*, n. close connection, Sarvad.

Sam-yojaka, mfn. joining together, connecting, uniting, MW.; bringing together or about, occasioning (comp.), Gaut. *°yojana*, n. the act of joining or uniting with (instr. or loc.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; all that binds to the world, cause of re-birth, Divyāv.; copulation, sexual union, L.; (with *Mitrā-varuṇa-yoh*, *Atvinoh*, and *Prakītoḥ*) N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. *°yojayitavya*, mfn. to be joined or united, Kāraṇḍ. *°yojita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) conjoined, attached &c., BHP.; *-kara-yugala*, mfn. one who has both his hands joined together, ib. *°yojya*, mfn. to be joined or brought together, to be fixed upon (loc.), MBh.

संयुध् *saṃ-√yudh*, Ā. *-yudhyate* (rarely P. *°ti*), to fight together, fight with, combat, oppose (instr. with or without *sārdham*), MBh.; R.; BHP.; Caus. *-yodhayati*, to cause to fight together, bring into collision, RV.; to fight, encounter, MBh.; Desid. *-yuyutsati*, to wish to fight, be eager for battle, MBh. (cf. next).

Sam-yuyutsa, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to fight, eager for battle, Rājāt.

Sam-yoddhavya, n. (impers.) it is to be fought, MBh.

Sam-yoddhṛi. See *prati-saṃy*.

Sam-yodha, m. fight, battle; *-kaṇṭhaka*, m. 'a thorn in battle,' N. of a Yaksha, R.

संयुप *saṃ-√yup*, Caus. *-yopayati*, to efface, obliterate, remove, RV.

संरक्ष् *saṃ-√raksh*, P. Ā. *-rakshati*, *°te*, to protect, guard, watch over, defend, preserve, save from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to keep, secure, MBh.; Kathās.

Sam-raksha, mfn. guarding, a guardian (cf. *sām-rakshya*, g. *purohitādi*); (*ā*), f. guard, care, protection, MBh.; Kathās. *°rakshaka*, m. (and *īkṣā*, f.), a keeper, guardian (cf. *śālī-saṃrakshikā*). *°rakshaṇa*, n. the act of guarding or watching, custody, preservation, protection of (gen. or comp.) or from (comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; prevention, Suśr.; *-vat*, mfn. taking care of, having regard for (comp.), Car. *°rakshaṇīya*, mfn. to be protected, to be guarded against, R. *°rakshita*, mfn. protected, preserved, taken care of, Mn.; MBh. &c. *°rakshitavya*, mfn. to be preserved or guarded or taken care of, MW. *°rakshitin*, mfn. one who has guarded &c. (with loc.), g. *īkṣādi*. *°rakshin*, mfn. one who guards, a guardian, keeper (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Hariv. (cf. *satya-rakshin*). *°rakshya*, mfn. to be guarded or protected from (abl.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be guarded against or prevented, Car.; Kathās.

संरब्ध *saṃ-√rañj*, Ā. *-rañjate*, to be dyed or coloured, become red, MBh.; to be affected with any passion, MW.; Caus. *-rañjayati*, to colour, dye,adden (see *-rañjita*); to please, charm, gratify, BHP.

Sam-rakta, mfn. coloured, red, R.; inflamed, enamoured (in *a-saṃy*), Hariv.; charming, beautiful, R.; Megh.; angry, W.; *-nayana* (R.), *-locana* (MW.), mfn. having the eyes reddened (with passion or fury).

Sam-rañjana, mf(ī)n. gratifying, charming, pleasant, SaddhP. *°rañjaniya*, mfn. to be rejoiced at, delightful, Divyāv. *°rañjita*, mfn. coloured, dyed, reddened, Hariv.

Sam-rāga, n. redness, R.; passion, vehemence, ib.; attachment to (loc.), Prāyāsc.

संरब्ध *saṃ-√rabh*, Ā. *-rabhate* (pr. p. *-ram-bhanāna*, MW.; Impv. *-rambhasva*, Bālār.), to seize or take hold of, mutually grasp or lay hold of (for dancing &c.), grasp, grapple each other (in fighting &c.), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to get possession of (instr.), R.; to grow excited, fly into a passion, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sām-rabdhā, mfn. mutually grasped or laid hold

of, joined hand in hand, closely united with (instr.; *am*, ind.), AV.; ChUp.; MBh.; agitated, excited, R.; enraged, furious, exasperated against (*prati*; n. impers.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; angry (as speech), Daś.; Sāh.; increased, augmented, MBh.; Rājāt.; swelled, swelling, R.; Suśr.; overwhelmed, MW.; -*tara*, mfn. more or most excited or angry, R.; -*netra*, mfn. having swollen eyes, ib.; -*māna*, mfn. one whose pride is excited, MBh.

Sam-rambha, m. (ifc. f. ā) the act of grasping or taking hold of, MBh. iv, 1056 (C.); vehemence, impetuosity, agitation, flurry, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; excitement, zeal, eagerness, enthusiasm, ardent desire for or to (inf. or comp.), Kāv.; Rājāt.; anger, fury, wrath against (loc. or *upari* with gen.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; angeriness (i. e.) inflammation or irritation of a sore or wound, Suśr.; pride, arrogance, W.; intensity, high degree (ibc. = 'intensely'), Kāv.; Kathās.; the brute (of battle), Rājāt.; beginning (= ā-rambha), MW.; -*tāmra*, mfn. red with fury, ib.; -*drisṭi*, mfn. having inflamed or angry eyes, BhP.; -*parusha*, mfn. harsh from rage, intensely or exceedingly harsh or rough, W.; -*rasa*, mfn. having angry or impetuous feelings, ib.; -*rūksha*, mfn. exceedingly harsh or cruel, Vikr. iii, 20; -*vat*, mfn. wrathful, angry, Harav.; -*vega*, m. the violence or impetuosity of wrath, MW. **rambhāna**, mfn. stirring, exciting (applied to the hymns, AV. iv, 31 &c.), Kauś. **rambhin**, mfn. angry (as a sore), inflamed, irritable, Suśr.; ardently devoted to (comp.), MBh.; wrathful, furious, angry, irascible, MBh.; R.; BhP.; proud, W.; (*°bhi*)-*tā*, f. -*tva*, n. agitation, wrath, fury, Kāv.; pride, MW.

संरम्भ *saṃ-ram*, Ā. -*ramate*, to be delighted, find pleasure in (loc.), Bhaṭṭ.; to have carnal pleasure or sexual intercourse with (*sākam*), BhP.

संरा *saṃ-rā* (only pr. p. -*rārāṇa*), to give liberally, bestow, grant, RV.; VS.; AV.

संराज *saṃ-rāj*, P. -*rājati* (inf. -*rājītum*, Pāp. viii, 3, 25, Sch.), to reign universally, reign over (gen.), RV. (cf. *saṃ-rāj*).

Sam-rājītrī, mfn., Pāp. viii, 3, 25, Sch.

संराध *saṃ-rādh*, Caus. -*rādhayati* (pr. p. -*rādhāyat*, q. v.), to agree together, agree about or upon (loc.), TS.; Kāth.; to conciliate, appease, satisfy, BhP.

Sam-rāddha, mfn. accomplished, acquired, obtained, BhP. **°rāddhi**, f. accomplishment, success, Dhātup.

Sam-rādhaka, mfn. practising complete concentration of mind, thoroughly concentrated, Bādar. **°rādhana** (*saṃ-*), mfn. conciliating, satisfying, ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; n. the act of conciliating or pleasing by worship, W.; perfect concentration of mind, meditation, Bādar.; shouting, applause, Jātakam.

Sam-rādhāyat, mfn. (fr. Caus.) agreeing together, being in harmony, AV. **°rādhita**, mfn. propitiated, appeased, conciliated, W. **°rādhya**, mfn. to be conciliated, BhP.; to be appropriated, ib.; to be acquired by perfect meditation, Saṃk.

संराव *saṃ-rāva* &c. See *saṃ-ru*.

संरिह *saṃ-rih* (Vedic form of *saṃ-rih*), to lick affectionately, caress (as a cow its calf), RV. iii, 33, 3.

संरी *saṃ-ri*, P. -*rināti*, to join together, restore, repair, RV.; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; to wash, purify, VS.

संरु *saṃ-ru*, P. -*rauti*, to cry together, shout, roar, Bhaṭṭ.

Sam-rāva, m. crying together, clamour, uproar, tumult, Rājāt. **°rāvāna**, n. id., Caṇḍ. **°rāvin**, mfn. shouting together, clamouring, roaring, W.

संरुच *saṃ-ruc*, Ā. -*rocate*, to shine together or at the same time or in rivalry, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; to shine, beam, glitter, BhP.; Caus. -*rocayati*, to find pleasure in (acc.), like, approve, choose anything for (two acc.), resolve on (inf.), MBh.; R.; Hariv.

संरुज *saṃ-ruj*, P. -*rujati*, to break to pieces, shatter, crush, RV.

Sam-rugna, mfn. broken to pieces, shattered, Rājāt.

Sam-rujana, n. pain, ache, Car.

संरुध *saṃ-ruḥ*, P. -*rudh*, P. -*ruṇaddhi*, -*ruṇaddhe*, to stop completely, detain, obstruct, check, confine, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to block up (a road), MBh.; to invest, besiege, Hariv.; R. &c.; to shut up (the mind from external objects), MBh.; to keep off, avert, impede, prevent, ib.; to withhold, refuse, ib.: Caus. -*rodhayati* (only ind. p. -*rodhya*), to cause to stop, obstruct, Rājāt.

Sam-ruddha, mfn. stopped completely, detained, obstructed, hindered &c.; surrounded by (comp.), Mn.; BhP.; held, closed, Kathās.; invested, besieged, R.; covered, concealed, obscured, MBh.; R.; stopped up, filled with, R.; Kathās.; BhP.; withheld, refused, Nir.; -*ceshta*, mfn. one whose motion is impeded, Ragh.; -*prajanana*, mfn. one who is hindered from having offspring, Nir. v, 2.

Sam-rūdh, f. a term used in gambling (prob. 'a kind of stake'), AV.

Sam-rodha, m. complete obstruction or opposition, restraint, hindrance, stop, prevention, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; limitation, restriction, Lāty.; shutting up, confinement, R.; Megh.; investment, siege, blockade, BhP.; Sāh.; injury, offence, harm, MBh.; Kām.; suppression, destruction, BhP.; throwing, sending (= *kṣhepa*), L. **°rodhana**, n. complete obstruction, the act of stopping, checking, restraining, suppressing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fettering, confining, BhP. **°rodhya**, mfn. to be restrained or confined, Car.

संरुष *saṃ-rush*, Caus. -*roshayati* (Pass. pr. p. -*roshyamāna*), to enrage, irritate, MBh.

Sam-rushita, mfn. enraged, irritated, angry, ib.

संरुह *saṃ-ruh*, P. -*rohati*, to grow together, grow up, increase, Kāv.; to grow over, be cicatrized, heal, TS. &c. &c.; to break forth, appear, Hariv.; Sāh.: Caus. -*ropayati*, to cause to grow or increase, plant, sow, Bhartṛ.; BhP.; to cause to grow over or cicatrize, Suśr.; -*rohayati*, see *saṃ-rohana* below.

Sam-rūḥa, mfn. grown, sprung up, sprouted, Ragh.; grown over, cicatrized, healed, MBh.; R.; burst forth, appeared, Hariv.; growing fast or taking root firmly, MBh.; confident, bold (= *prādūḥa*), L.; -*vraṇa*, mfn. having a healed or cicatrized wound, R.

Sam-ropana, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to grow over or heal, Suśr.; planting, sowing, Kāv.; VarBṛS. **°ropita**, mfn. (fr. id.) caused to grow, planted, implanted (fig. 'in the womb'), Śak. vi, 23.

Sam-rohā, m. growing over, TS.; curing, healing, Suśr.; growing up, bursting forth or into view, appearance, BhP. **°rohāna**, n. growing over, cicatrizing, healing, R.; (fr. Caus.) sowing, planting, Mālav. i, 8 (v. l.); mfn. healing, curing, Suśr. **°rohin**, mfn. growing up or in (comp.), Kāvyaḍ.

संरुष *saṃ-rūḥ*, Caus. -*roshayati* (?), to spread over, smear, cover, Suśr.

Sam-roshita, mfn. spread over, covered, be-smear, ib.

संरेज *saṃ-rej*, Ā. -*rejate*, to be greatly agitated, tremble, quake, ŚBr.

संरोदन *saṃ-rodana*, n. weeping together or vehemently, wailing, lamenting, Suśr.

संरुक्ष *saṃ-laksh*, P. -*lakshayati*, *°te*, to distinguish by a mark, characterize, mark distinctly (see *°lakshita* below); to observe, see, perceive, feel, hear, learn, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to test, prove, try, ib.: Pass. -*lakshyate*, to be marked or observed or perceived, appear, ib.

Sam-lakshana, n. the act of distinctly marking, distinguishing, characterizing, W. **°lakshita**, mfn. distinguished by a mark, marked, Pañcar.; observed, recognized, known, perceived, learnt, Kāv.; Kathās. **°lakshya**, mfn. to be distinctly marked, distinguishable, perceptible, visible, Kpr.

संलग् *saṃ-lag*, Caus. -*lāgayati*, to attach to, put or place firmly upon, KātyŚr., Sch.

Sam-lagna, mfn. closely attached, adhering, being in contact with, sticking to or in, fallen into (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kathās.; fighting hand to hand (du. said of two combatants), MBh.; (ifc.) proceeding from or out of, Pañcar.

संलङ् *saṃ-lanḥ*, P. -*lanḥati*, *°te*, to leap over or beyond, pass by or away (see below).

Sam-lanḥana, n. passing away (of time), Lāty., Sch. **°lanḥita**, mfn. passed away, gone by, Lāty.

संलज् *saṃ-lajj*, Ā. -*lajjate* (only pr. p. -*lajjamāna*), to be thoroughly ashamed or embarrassed, R.

संलप *saṃ-lap*, P. -*lapati*, to talk together, chat, converse, Daś.; HParīś.: Pass. -*lapyate*, to be spoken of or to, be called or named, Sarvad.: Caus., see *°lāpita* below.

Sam-lapana, n. the act of talking or chattering together; *°ndhānā*, f. desire of talking much, Suśr.

Sam-laptaka, mfn. affable, gentle, civil, Buddh. **Sam-lāpa**, m. (ifc. f. ā) talking together, familiar or friendly conversation, discourse with (instr. with and without *saha*, or gen.) or about (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in dram.) a kind of dialogue (passionless, but full of manly sentiments, e.g. Mear. ii, 34), Bhar. **°lāpaka**, m. a kind of dialogue (= prec.), Bhar.; n. a species of minor drama (said to be of a controversial kind), Sāh. **°lāpita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) spoken to, addressed, Hit. **°lāpin**, mfn. discoursing, conversing, ib.

संलभ *saṃ-labh*, Ā. -*labhate*, to take hold of one another, seize or lay hold of mutually, TBr.; to wrestle with (instr.), MaitrS.; to obtain, receive, BhP.: Desid., see -*līpsu* below.

Sam-labdhā, mfn. taken hold of, obtained, Kathās.

Sam-līpsu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) desirous of seizing or taking hold of, MBh.

संलय *saṃ-laya*, *°yana*. See *saṃ-√li*.

संलल *saṃ-lal*, Caus. -*lālayati*, to caress, fondle, treat tenderly, BhP. **°lālita**, mfn. caressed, fondled, MW.

संलिख *saṃ-likh*, P. -*likhati*, to scratch, scarify, Suśr.; to write, engrave, inscribe, Pañcar.; to touch, strike, play upon (a musical instrument), Lāty. **°likhita**, mfn. scratched &c. (used in AV. vii, 50, 5 to express some act in gambling).

Sam-lekha, m. strict abstinence, Buddh.

संलिह *saṃ-lih* (cf. *saṃ-√rih*), P. -*ledki*, -*lihati* (pr. p. -*lihāna*), to lick up, devour, enjoy, Kāth.; MBh.; Bhaṭṭ.

Sam-līḥa, mfn. licked up, licked, enjoyed, MW.

संली *saṃ-li*, Ā. -*liyate*, to cling or adhere to (acc.), MBh.; to go into, find room in (loc.), ib.; to lie down, hide, cower, lurk, be concealed, ib.; R.; to melt away, ib.

Sam-layā, m. settling or sitting down, alighting or settling (of a bird), ŚBr.; sleep, L.; melting away, dissolution (= *pra-laya*), MW. **°layana**, n. sitting or lying down, Cat.; the act of clinging or adhering to, MW.; dissolution, ib.

Sam-līna, mfn. clinging or joined together, adhering or clinging to (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; entered into (loc.), MBh.; hidden, concealed, covered, cowering down, lurking in (loc.), MBh.; R.; contracted, Suśr.; -*karna*, mfn. one whose ears are depressed or hang down, Pañcar.; -*mānasa*, mfn. drooping or depressed in mind, Hariv.

संलुड *saṃ-luḍ*, Caus. -*loḍayati*, to stir about, move to and fro, MBh.; to disarrange, disturb, throw into disorder or confusion, ib.: Pass. -*loḍyate*, to be disturbed or destroyed, ib.

Sam-loḍana, mfn. disturbing, throwing into confusion (comp.), MBh.; n. the act of disturbing or agitating or confusing, MW.

संलुप *saṃ-lup*, P. -*lumpati*, -*lupyati*, to rend or tear to pieces, tear away, pull away, AV.; ŚBr.: Caus. -*lopayati*, to destroy, efface, MBh.

संलुभ *saṃ-lubh*, P. -*lubhyati*, to be perplexed or disturbed, fall into confusion, ŚBr.: Caus. -*lobhayati*, to disarrange, throw into confusion, mix up, Lāty.; to efface, obliterate, AV.; to allure, entice, seduce, MBh.; R.

संलुलित *saṃ-lulita*, mfn. (*√lul*) agitated, disordered, confused, R.; come into contact with (comp.), Caupar. ('smeared with,' Sch.).

संलेप *saṃ-lepa*, m. mud, dirt, Heat.

संलोक् *saṃ-lok*, Ā. -*lokate*, to look together, look at each other (with *ubhayataḥ*), AitBr. **Sam-lokin**, mfn. being in view of others, observed by others, Gobh.

संवह *saṃ-vanḥ*. See *saṃ-√vanḥ*.

संवत् *saṃ-√vac*, P. *-vakti* (in the non-conj. tenses also *Ā.*), to proclaim, announce, publish, communicate, Pañcat.; to speak or tell nr say to (acc. with or without *prati*), MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; (*Ā.*) to converse, talk with, RV.

Sam-vāc, f. speaking together, colloquy, RV. *°vācya*, n. (prob.) the art of conversation (as one of the 64 Kālās), Bhp., Sch.; mfn. to be conversed with &c., MW.

Sam-ukta, mfn. spoken to, addressed, remonstrated or expostulated with, Bhp.

संवत् *saṃ-√vañc*, P. *-vañcati*, to totter, stagger, waver, TS.

संवत् 1. *saṃ-vāt*, f. (fr. 2. *saṃ*; cf. *ni-vāt*, *pra-vāt*) a side, region, tract, RV.; AV.; = *saṃ-grāma*, Naigh. ii, 17.

संवत् 2. *saṃ-vat*, ind. (a contraction of *saṃ-vatsara* below) a year, in the year (in later times esp. of the Vikrama era [beginning in 58 a.c., see *vikramāditya*] as opp. to the Śaka era [in modern times supposed to be founded by Śāli-vāhana; see 3. *śaka*]; sometimes = 'in the year of the reign nr'), Inser. &c.; IW. 494.

Sam-vātsam, ind. for a year, RV. iv, 33, 4.

Sam-vatsarā, m. (rarely n.; cf. *pari-v*) a full year, a year (having 12 [TS.] or 13 [VS.] months or 360 days [ŚBr.; AitBr.; Suśr.]; *am*, 'for a year'; *eva*, 'after or in course of a y^o'; *e* or *asya*, 'after or within a y^o'), RV. &c. &c.; a year of the Vikrama era (see above; *varsha* is used for the *Śaka*); the first in a cycle of five or six years, TS.; PārGr.; VarBṣ.; Bhp.; the Year personified (having the new and full moon for eyes and presiding over the seasons), TS.; Pur.; N. of Śiva, MBh. = *-kara*, m. 'year-causer', N. of Śiva, Śivag. = *kalpa-latā*, f., *-kṛitya*, n. (or *-didhiti*, f.), *-kṛitya-prakāśa*, m., *-kau-mudī*, f., *-kaustubha*, m. N. of wks. = *-tama*, mf(ī)n. completing a full year, happening after a y^o (*-kāmīṇ vātrīm*, 'this day year'), ŚBr. = *diksha*, mfn. having the Dikshā (q.v.) maintained for a y^o, KātyŚr. = *dikshita*, mfn. maintaining the Dikshā for a year, ib. = *didhiti*, f., see *-kṛitya*. = *dipa-māhātmya*, n., *-dipa-vrata-māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. = *nirodha*, n. imprisonment for a y^o (*-tas*, ind.), Mn. viii, 375. = *parvan*, n. the period of a y^o, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 2, 21, Vārt. 2. = *prakarana*, n., *-prakāśa*, m. N. of wks. = *pratimā* (*°rā*), f. the image of a y^o, TBr. = *pradīpa*, m. N. of wk. = *prabhartha* and *-pravalha*, m. a variety of the Gavām-ayana (q.v.), Lāty. = *prabhṛiti*, mfn. lasting a y^o and longer, KātyŚr. = *pravāta*, mfn. exposed to the wind or air for a y^o, ĀpŚr. = *phala*, n. 'the fruit or result of a year', N. of wk. = *brāhmaṇa*, n. the symbolical meaning of an annual sacrifice, TāpBr. = *bhukti*, f. a y^o's course (of the sun), Bhp. = *bhṛit*, mfn. = *diksha*, Sulbas. = *bhṛita* (*°rā*), mfn. maintained for a year (cf. next), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. = *lōkka*, m. one who has borne the *ukhā* (q.v.) for a year, ŚāṅkhŚr. = *bhṛitin*, mfn. one who has maintained (a sacrificial fire) for a year, KātyŚr. = *bhrami*, mfn. revolving or completing a revolution in a y^o (as the sun), MārK. = *maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of (a partic. number of) y^os, Jyot. = *mu-khī*, f. the tenth day in the light half of the month Jyāishṭha, Hcat. = *raya*, m. a year's course, MW. = *rūpā*, n. a form of the y^o, ŚBr. = *vāsin*, mfn. dwelling (with a teacher) for a year, ib. = *vidha* (*°rā*), mfn. (to be performed) according to the rules of an annual sacrifice, ib. = *velā*, f. the period of a year, ib. = *sattra*, n. a Sonia sacrifice whose Sutyā days last a year, ŚāṅkhŚr.; *-bhāṣya*, n. N. of wk.; *-śad*, mfn. one who performs the above S^o sacr., PS.; ŚBr. = *sammita* (*°rā*), mfn. equal to a y^o, ŚBr.; similar to the Sattrā lasting a y^o, ŚāṅkhŚr.; n. and (*ā*), f. N. of partic. sacrificial days (in the middle of which occurs the Vishuvāt-day), ŚrS. = *sahasra*, n. a thousand years, ŚBr. = *sāta* (*°rā*), mf(ī)n. acquired within a y^o, TS. = *svadita* (*°rā*), mfn. well seasoned or prepared for a y^o, ib. **Samvatsarāty-āsam**, ind. having skipped a y^o, Lāty. **Samvatsarādi-phala**, n. N. of wk. **Samvatsarāyusha**, mfn. a year old, MaitrS. **Samvatsarāvāra**, mfn. lasting at least a year, KātyŚr. **Samvatsarōtsava-kalpa-latā**, f., *°va-kāla-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wks. **Samvatsarōpasatka**, mfn. whose Upasā (q.v.) lasts a year, KātyŚr. **Samvatsarōpāsita**, mfn. served or maintained for a year, ŚBr.

Samvatsarika, w.r. for *sāmvo*.

Samvatsarīṇa, mf(ī)n. yearly, annual, recurring every year, RV. &c. &c.

Samvatsariya, mfn. id., MaitrS.

संवत् 3. *saṃ-vat*, mfn. containing the word *saṃ*, ŚāṅkhBr.; n. N. of a Sāman, PañcatBr.

संवद् *saṃ-√vad*, P. *Ā. -vadati*, *°te* (ind. p. *saṃ-udya*, q.v.), (*Ā.*) to speak together or at the same time, AitBr.; ChUp.; (P.; *Ā.* only m.c.) to converse with (instr.) or about (loc.), RV.; AV.; TS.; Br.; (P.) to sound together or in concord (said of musical instruments), AV.; to agree, accord, consent, Hariv.; Mpich.; Kathās.; to coincide, fit together (so as to give one sense), Ratnāv.; to speak, speak to, address (acc.), Bhp.; to designate, call, name (two acc.), Śrutab.; Caus. *-vādayati*, *°te* (ind. p. *-vādyā*, q.v.), to cause to converse with (instr.) or about (loc.), ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to invite or call upon to speak, Hit. (v.l.); to cause to sound, play (a musical instrument), MBh.; Kathās.

Sam-vadana, n. the act of speaking together, conversation, Śāṃp.; a message, L.; consideration, examination, L.; (also *ā*, f.) subduing by charms or by magic (= or w.r. for *saṃ-vanana*, q.v.), L.; a charm, amulet, W. *°vaditavyā*, mfn. to be talked over or agreed upon, ŚBr.; to be spoken to or addressed.

Sam-vādā, m. (inf. f. *ā*) speaking together, conversation, colloquy with (instr. with and without *saha*, loc., or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; appointment, stipulation, KātyŚr.; Kāv.; VarBṣ.; a cause, lawsuit, ĀpGr.; Kathās.; assent, concurrence, agreement, conformity, similarity, W.; information, news, ib. *°vādaka*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) agreeing, consenting, Śāṃpkyak.; m. N. of a man, Hcar. *°vādāna*, n. (fr. id.) assent, agreement, Kathās. *°vādita*, mfn. (fr. id.) caused to speak with &c.; agreed upon, MBh. *°vādin*, mfn. conversing, talking, Ragh.; agreeing or harmonizing with, corresponding to (gen. or comp.), Kāvyaḍ.; *°dā-tā*, f. likeness, resemblance, Harav. *°vādya*, ind. (fr. Caus.) having declared truly or accurately, Mn. viii, 31.

1. **Sam-udita**, mfn. (for 2. see under *saṃ-ud-√i*) spoken to or with, addressed, accosted, Bhp.; agreed upon (see *yathā-samuditam*); consented, settled, customary, Kathās. *°udya*, ind. having spoken together &c.; having concluded or agreed upon, Bhp.

संवन् *saṃ-√van*, Caus. *-vānaya* (or *-vānaya*), cf. under *√van*, to cause to like or love, make well-disposed, propitiate, AV.

Sam-vānana, mf(ī)n. propitiating, AV.; (ifc.) making well-disposed to (in *dāna-s*), R.; m. N. of an Āṅgīrasa (author of RV. x, 191), Anukr.; n. or (*ā*), f. (cf. *saṃ-vadana*) causing mutual fondness, propitiating, subduing (esp. by spell), charming, fascination, AV. &c. &c.; gaining, acquiring (in *kośa-s*), MBh.

संवन्द *saṃ-√vand*, *Ā. -vandate*, to salute respectfully, Bhp.

संवप् *saṃ-√2 vap*, cl. 1. P. *Ā. -vapati*, *°te*, to throw together, mix, pour in, VS.; TS.; ŚrS.; to scatter, sow, MW.

Sam-vapana, n. throwing or pouring in, KātyŚr. *°vāpa*, m. throwing together, mixing, mingling, ĀpŚr., Sch.

संवर *saṃ-vara* &c. See *saṃ-√1. 2. vri*.

संवर्ग *saṃ-varga* &c. See *saṃ-√vrij*.

संवर्ण *saṃ-√varṇ*, P. *-varṇayati*, to communicate, narrate, tell, MBh.; Kathās.; Bhp.; to praise, commend, approve, sanction, MBh.; SaddhP.; Divyāv.

Sam-varaṇa, n. narrating, describing, Cat.; praise, commendation, Jātakam. *°varṇita*, mfn. communicated, narrated &c.; approved, sanctioned, Lalit.; resolute, ib.; *-mānasa*, mfn. one who has made up his mind, resolute, ib.

संवर्त *saṃ-varta*, *°taka* &c. See under *saṃ-√vrit*.

संवर्धक *saṃ-vardhaka*, *°dhana* &c. See under *saṃ-√vridh*.

संवर्मय *saṃ-varmaya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to provide any one (acc.) with a coat of mail, Pāp. iii, 1, 25, Sch.; to equip, arm fully (fig.), Subh.

Sam-varmita, mfn. fully armed, W.

संवर्ध *saṃ-varya*, Nom. P. *°yati* (usually written *sambarya*), to bring together, g. *khaṇḍv-ādi*.

संवर्षण *saṃ-varshaṇa*, w.r. for *a-v*, Vet.

संवल *saṃ-vala*. See *sambala*.

संवलन *saṃ-valana*, n. or *°vā*, f. meeting, encountering (of enemies), Bālar.; mixture, union, Malatīm.; Git.

Sam-valita, mfn. met, united, joined or mixed with, surrounded by, possessed of (instr. or comp.), Kāv.; Śāh.; broken, diversified (= *cūrṇita*), Kīr. vi, 4, Sch.

संवल *saṃ-√valg*, *Ā. -valgate*, to wallow, roll, AV.; TS.

Sam-valgana, n. jumping (with joy), exulting, Anargh. *°valgita*, mfn. overrun, MW.

संवृत्त्व *saṃ-vavṛtvas*. See *saṃ-√vrit*.

संवस् *saṃ-√4. vas*, *Ā. -vaste*, to be clothed or clad in (instr.), RV. v, 85, 4.

Sam-vastrāṇa, n. wearing the same or similar clothes, MānGr., Sch.

Sam-vastraya, Nom. (fr. prec.) P. *°yati* (ind. p. *-vastrya*), to wear the same or similar garments, MānGr.; to put on, wear, Bhaṭṭ.

1. **Sam-vāsin**, mfn. (ifc.) clothed in, MBh.

संवस् *saṃ-√5. vas*, P. *Ā. -vasati*, *°te* (inf. *-vastum*; pr. p. *-vasat* or *-vāsāna* [q.v.]), to dwell together, live or associate with (instr. with and without *saha*, or acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to cohabit with (acc.), W.; to meet or assemble together, R.; to stay, abide, dwell in (loc.), MBh.; R.; to spend, pass (time), R.; Bhp.; Caus. *-vāsaya*, to cause to live together, bring together with (instr. with or without *saha*), RV.; TBr.; Lāty.; to provide with a lodging or dwelling, MBh.

Sam-vasati, f. dwelling together, Subh. *°vasattha*, m. an inhabited place, settlement, village, dwelling, house, Kāśik. *°vāsana*, n. a dwelling-place, house, RV. *°vāsāna*, m. = next, RV.

Sam-vasu, m. one who dwells along with, a fellow-dweller, RV.; AV.

Sam-vāsa, m. dwelling together, living or associating with (instr. with and without *saha*, or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; cohabitation, sexual connexion with (comp.), Car.; a common abode, Kām.; a settlement, dwelling, house, MBh.; R. &c.; an open place for meeting or recreation, L.; association, company, society, W.

2. **Sam-vāsin**, mfn. dwelling together, a fellow-dweller, Kām.; Rājat.; (ifc.) dwelling in, inhabiting, MBh.; R.

Sam-ushita, mfn. one who has passed or spent (time), Bhp.; dwelled or lived together, stayed with, MW.; passed, spent (as time), ib.

संवह *saṃ-vah* (cf. *saṃ-√1. ūh*), cl. 1. P. *Ā. -vahati*, *°te* (inf. *-vodhama*), to bear or carry together or along or away, take, convey, bring, AV. &c.; to load (a cart or car), R.; to take a wife, marry, MW.; to carry or move or rub (the hand) along the body, stroke, soothe, MBh. (3. du. pf. *saṃ-vavāhatuh*, iii, 11005, accord. to some fr. *saṃ-√vāh*); to manifest, express, Bhp.: Pass. *-sam-uhya*, to be borne by (instr.), ride on (instr.), MBh.; Bhp.: Caus. *-vāhayati*, *°te* (Pass. *-vāhyate*), to cause to be brought together, bring together, assemble, Hariv.; Rājat.; to guide, conduct, drive (a carriage), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; to chase, hunt, Pañcat. v, 14; to rub, stroke, Āpast.; R.; Śak. &c.; to set in motion, Kād.; to take (a wife), marry, Vet. (v.l.).

Sam-vaha, m. 'bearing or carrying along', N. of the wind of the third of the 7 Mārgas or paths of the sky (that which is above the *ud-vaha* and impels the moon; the other five winds being called *ā*, *pra*, *vi*, *pari*, and *ni-vaha*), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of one of the 7 tones of fire, Col. *°vāhana*, n. guiding, conducting, Śuśr.; showing, displaying, Kuvāl. *°vāhitri*, see *sāṃvāhitra*.

Sam-vāha, mfn. setting in motion, moving (see *triṇa-s*); = *saṃ-vāhaka*, L.; m. bearing or carrying along, pressing together, MW.; rubbing the body, shampooing, MārK.; a park for recreation (cf. *saṃ-vāsa*), MBh.; Hariv.; a market-place, Pat., Sch.; extortion, oppression, Rājat.; N. of one of the

7 winds (= or w.r. for *saṃ-vaha* above), L. *°vāhaka*, m(f)(ikā)n. (fr. Caus.) one who rubs or shampoos the limbs; m. a shampooer, R.; Mṛicch. &c. *°vāhana*, n. (fr. id.) bearing, carrying, driving &c., MBh.; the moving along or passage (of clouds), Mālatim.; rubbing the person, shampooing, Suśr.; Kāv.; Kathās. *°vāhitavya*, mfn. (fr. id.) to be rubbed or stroked, MBh. *°vāhin*, mfn. leading, conducting; (inī), f. a partic. vessel of the body (leading from the fetus to the mother), Car. *°vāhya*, mfn. to be borne or carried &c., Pañcat.; to be rubbed or kneaded, W.; to be shown or betrayed (a-s°), Kpr.

Sam-vodhri. See Pāp. iv, 3, 120, Vārtt. 8, Pañ. **Sam-udha**, **saṃ-udha**. See under *saṃ-√i.ūh*.

संवा सम-√2. vā, P. *-vāti*, to blow at the same time, blow, TBr.; MBh.

संवाञ्छ सम-√vāñch, P. *-vāñchati*, to long for, wish, desire, Bhāṭṭ.

संवाटिका *saṃvāṭikā*, f. the aquatic plant *Trapa Bispinosa*, L.

संवाध सम-√vādha, incorr. for *saṃ-bādha*, q.v.

संवार सम-vāra, °*raṇa* &c. See p: III 6, col. 1.

संवावदूक *saṃ-vāvādūka*, mfn. agreeing, consenting, Anarghar.

संवाश सम-√vāś (only Intens. *-vāvaśanta*, *-avavāśitām*, and *-vāvaśānd*), to roar or cry together or at the same time, bellow, low, bleat, RV.: Caus. *-vāśayati*, to cause to cry or low together, Lāṭy.

संवासित सम-vāsita, mfn. (√*vās*) made fragrant, perfumed, MW.; made fetid, having an offensive smell (said of the breath), Suśr.

संवाह सम-vāha &c. See *saṃ-√vah*.

संविह सम-vikta, w.r. for *saṃ-vitka*, NṛisUp.

संविघ्नित सम-vighnita, mfn. impeded, hindered, prevented, Amar.

संविचिन्त सम-vi-√cint, P. *-cintayati*, to consider fully, meditate or reflect upon, BhP.

संविचेतव्य सम-vi-cetavya, mfn. (√*2. ci*, cf. *vi-cetavya*, p. 959) to be entirely separated or kept apart, R.

संविज सम-√vij, Ā. *-vijate*, to tremble or start with fear, start up, run away, AV.; VS.; to fall to pieces, burst asunder, ĀpSr.: Caus. *-vejayati*, to frighten, terrify, RV.

Sam-vigna, mfn. agitated, flurried, terrified, shy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; moving to and fro, BhP.; (ifc.) fallen into, ib.; *-mānasa*, mfn. agitated or distracted in mind, MBh.

Sam-vega, m. violent agitation, excitement, flurry, MBh.; Kathās.; vehemence, intensity, high degree, Uttarar.; Rājat.; desire of emancipation, HParis.; *-dhārīṇi*, f. N. of a Kimp-narī, Kāraṇḍ.

Sam-vejana. See *netra*- and *roma*-s°.

Sam-vejaniya, mfn. to be agitated, tending to agitate the mind violently, Jātakam.

संविज्ञा सम-vi-√jñā, P. Ā. *-jñāti*, *-jñāte*, to agree with, recommend, advise (with gen. of pers.), MBh.; to understand, BrahṃUp.: Caus. *-jñāpayati* (aor. *-ajijñāpat*), to make known, proclaim, recite, repeat, Rājat.

Sam-vijñāta, mfn. generally known, agreeing with (in a-s°).

Sam-vijñāna, n. agreement, consent, Suśr.; thorough or complete understanding, Śaṅk.; Sarvad.; perception, knowledge, Uttarar.; *-bhūta*, mfn. become generally known or employed, Nir.

संवितर्क सम-vi-√tark, P. *-tarkayati*, to deliberate about, reflect upon, MBh.

संविह सम-vitka. See under *saṃ-√I. vid*, col. 2.

संविह सम-√I. vid, cl. 2. P. Ā. *-vetti*, *-vitte* (3. pl. *-vidate* or *-vidrate*, Pāp. vii, 1, 7), to know together, know thoroughly, know, recognize, RV. &c. &c.; to perceive, feel, taste, Suśr.; to come to an understanding, agree with, approve (acc.), MBh.; R.: Caus. *-vedayati*, to cause to know or perceive,

PraśnUp.; to make known, declare, MBh.; to know, perceive, Bhāṭṭ.: Caus., see *saṃ-vedita*.

Samvitka, mfn. (ifc.) possessing *saṃ-vid* (see meanings below), NṛisUp. (w.r. *saṃ-vikta*).

Sam-vitti, f. knowledge, intellect, understanding, ib.; Kir.; perception, feeling, sense of (comp.), Kir.; Sarvad.; mutual agreement, harmony, L.; recognition, recollection, W.

1. **Sam-vid**, f. consciousness, intellect, knowledge, understanding (in phil. = *mahat*), VS. &c. &c.; perception, feeling, sense of (gen. or comp.), Rājat.; BhP.; Sarvad.; a partic. stage of Yoga to be attained by retention of the breath, MārKP.; a mutual understanding, agreement, contract, covenant (acc. with √*kri* or Caus. of √*sthā* or *vi-√dhā*, 'to make an agreement with,' instr. [with and without *saha*, or gen.] or 'to [inf. or dat.]; with Caus. of √*laṅgh* or *vyati-√kram*, 'to break an agreement'), TUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; an appointment, rendezvous, BhP.; a plan, scheme, device, Rājat.; conversation, talk about (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; news, tidings, MBh.; prescribed custom, established usage, Śiś. xii, 35; a name, appellation, ib.; satisfying (= *toṣhana*), Śiś. xvi, 47 (Sch.); hemp, L.; war, battle, L.; a watch-word, war-cry, W.; a sign, signal, ib.; (°*vi*) *-prakāśa*, m., *-siddhi*, m. N. of wks.; (°*vid*) *-vyatikrama*, m. breach of promise, violation of contract, Cat. (cf. Mn. viii, 5 and IW. 261); (°*vin*) *-maya*, m(f)(i)n. consisting of intellect, NṛisUp.

Sam-vida, mfn. having consciousness, conscious (in a-s°), ŚBr.; n. (?) stipulation, agreement, MBh. viii, 4512. **°vidita**, mfn. known, recognized, understood, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Inscr.; searched, explored, Hariv.; assented to, agreed upon, approved (am, ind. 'with the approval of'), MBh.; R.; Mālav.; admonished, advised, BhP.

Sam-vidvās, mfn. one who has known or knows, AV.

Sam-veda, m. perception, consciousness, Hariv. **°vedana**, n. the act of perceiving or feeling, perception, sensation, MBh.; Kāv.; Sarvad.; making known, communication, announcement, information, Kathās.; ŚārngS. **°vedaniya**, mfn. to be perceived or felt, Nyāyas, Sch. **°vedita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made known, informed, instructed, MW.

1. **Sam-vedya**, mfn. to be known or understood or learnt &c.; intelligible, Daś.; Sāh.; Rājat.; to be communicated to (loc.), MBh.; m. and n., see 2. *saṃ-vedya*; *-tā*, f. intelligibility, Sāh.; *-tva*, n. id., ib.; sensation, Nyāyas, Sch.

संविह सम-√2. vid, Ā. (cf. Pāp. i, 3, 29) *-vindate* (p. *-vidānt*, q.v.), to find, obtain, acquire, RV.; ŚBr.; BhP.; to meet with (instr.), to be joined or united to, AV.; ĀitBr.; ŚBr.: Pass. *-vidyate*, to be found or obtained, be there, exist, Buddh.: Intens., see *-vevidāna* below.

2. **Sam-vid**, f. acquisition, property, MaitrS. **°vidānā**, mfn. joined or united or associated with (instr.), agreeing in opinion, harmonious, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp. **°vidya** (*sāmya*), n. = 2. *saṃ-vid*, AV.

2. **Sam-vedya**, m. the junction of two rivers, L.; n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh.

Sam-vevidāna, mfn. joined with (instr.), RV.

संविद्युत् सम-vi-√dyut (only *-dīdyutāt* and *-adyaut*), to flash or shine together or in rivalry, RV.; VS.

संविधा सम-vi-√dhā, P. Ā. *-dadhāti*, *-dhatte*, to dispose, arrange, settle, fix, determine, prescribe, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; to direct, order, Hariv.; to carry on, conduct, manage, attend to, mind, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to use, employ, R.; to make use of, act or proceed with (instr.), Pañcat.; (with *mānasam*) to keep the mind fixed or composed, be in good spirits, Bhāṭṭ.; to make, render (two acc.), Naish.; to set, put, lay, place, MBh.: Pass. *-dhiyate*, to be disposed or arranged &c., MBh.: Caus. *-dhāpayati*, to cause to dispose or manage, Kād.

Sam-vidh, f. (for *saṃ-vidhā* below) arrangement, plan, preparation, MBh.; R.

Sam-vidhā, f. id., R.; Ragh.; mode of life, Ragh. **°vidhātavya**, mfn. to be disposed or arranged or managed or done, MBh.; Hariv.; n. (impers.) it is to be acted, MBh. **°vidhātṛi**, m. a disposer, arranger, creator, MBh. **°vidhāna**, n. arrangement, disposition, management, contrivance, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mode, rite, W.; *-vat*, mfn. acting in the right way, Suśr. **°vidhānaka**, n. a peculiar mode of action, Mṛicch.; Uttarar.

Sam-vidhi, m. disposition, arrangement, preparation, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.

Sam-vidhitsu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to do or make, Harav.

Sam-vidheya, mfn. to be managed or contrived or performed, Śāntis.

Sam-vihita, mfn. disposed, arranged, managed, taken care of, MBh.

संविनी सम-vi-√nī (only ind. p. *-nīya*), to remove entirely, suppress, MBh.

संविन्द सम-vind. See *saṃ-√2. vid*.

संविप सम-vip for *saṃ-√vep*, q.v.

संविभज सम-vi-√bhaj, P. Ā. *-bhajati*, °*te*, to divide, separate, Suśr.; give a share or portion to, distribute, apportion, share with (instr. with and without *saha*, dat., or gen.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to furnish or provide or present with (instr.), ib.: Caus., see *°vibhājya* below.

Sam-vibhakta, mfn. divided, separated, distributed, Hit. iv, 50 (v.l.); presented with (instr.), MBh. **°vibhaktri**, mfn. one who shares with another (gen.), MBh.

Sam-vibhajana, n. the act of sharing with another, Bālār. **°vibhajaniya**, mfn. to be distributed among (dat.), Kull. on Mn. vii, 97. **°vibhajya**, mfn. one with whom anything must be shared, MBh.

Sam-vibhāga, m. dividing together, sharing with others, partition, distribution, bestowal of (comp.) or upon (dat. or loc.), causing to partake in (comp.), Āpast.; Gaut.; MBh. &c.; giving (*ājñā-s°*, 'giving orders'), Kād.; participation, share (acc. with Ā. of √*kri* and instr., 'to partake in'), MBh.; *-manas*, mfn. disposed to share with others, MBh.; *-ruci*, mfn. liking to share with others (°*ci-tā*, f.), Suśr.; *-śila* (Daś.) or *-śila-vat* (VarBṛS.), mfn. accustomed to share with others. **°vibhāgin**, mfn. used to share with others, accustomed to share with (gen.), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; receiving a share of (gen.), Pañcat.; (°*gi*) *-tā*, f. (MBh.), *-tva*, n. (Kām.) participation, co-partnership. **°vibhāgi-√kri**, P. *-karoti*, to divide in equal portions, Nalac. **°vibhāgya**, mfn. to be made to partake of, to be presented with anything, Rājat. **°vibhājya** (fr. Caus.), w.r. for *°vibhajya*, MBh.

संविभा सम-vi-√bhā, P. *-bhāti*, to form ideas about, meditate on (acc.), MuṇḍUp. (= *saṃ-kalpayati*, Śaṅk.)

संविभाष्य सम-vi-bhāvya, mfn. (fr. Caus. of √*bhū*) to be perceived or understood, BhP.

संविभाष सम-vi-√bhāsh (only ind. p. *-bhāshya*), to speak to, address, MBh.

संविमर्द सम-vi-marda, m. (√*mṛid*) a sanguinary or deadly battle, internecine struggle, MBh.; R.

संविमृश सम-vi-√mṛiś (only ind. p. *-mṛiśya*), to reflect upon, consider, Kathās.

संविराज सम-vi-√rāj, P. Ā. *-rājati*, °*te*, to shine forth, be very illustrious, MBh.

संवलह सम-vi-√laṅgh, Caus. *-laṅghayati*, to leap over, pass by, transgress, neglect, Pañcat.

संविवर्धयिषु सम-vivardhayishu. See *saṃ-√vridh*.

संविबुध सम-vi-√vridh, Ā. *-vardhate*, to grow, increase, prosper, MBh.

संविषयान सम-viryāna. See *saṃ-√vye*.

संविश सम-√viś, P. *-viśati* (ep. also Ā. °*te*), to approach near to, associate or attach one's self to (acc. or instr.), RV.; VS.; to enter together, enter into (acc., rarely loc.), Kauś.; MBh. &c.; to merge one's self into (acc.), MBh.; to lie down, rest, repose in or upon (loc. or *upari*, ifc.), sleep with (instr. with and without *saha*, or dat.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with (acc.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MārKP.; to sit down with (acc.), Hariv.; to engage in, have to do with (acc.), BhP.: Caus. *-viśayati*, to cause to lie together or down or on, Yājñ., Sch.; to place or lay together or on, bring to (loc.), Kauś.; MBh. &c.

1. **Sam-vishṭa**, mfn. approached, entered &c.; one who has lain down or gone to rest, resting, re-

posing, sleeping, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; seated together with (instr.), Bhp.

Sam-veśā, m. approaching near to, entrance, TS.; Br.; lying down, sleeping, Ragh.; dreaming, a dream, W.; a kind of sexual union, L.; a bed-chamber, Bhp.; a chair, seat, stool, L.; -*pati* (°śā-), m. the lord of rest or sleep or sexual union (Agni), VS.; Āśvśr. **°veśaka**, m. one who lays together (e.g. the materials of a house, cf. *griha-s°*); one who assists in going to bed, Car. **°veśana**, mf(i)n. causing to lie down, TĀr.; n. lying down, sleeping, RV.; GṛS.S.; Bhp.; entering, going in, Śaṃk.; sexual union, coition, KātyŚr.; a seat, bench, L. **°veśāniya**, mfn., g. *anupravacandī*. **°veśin**, mfn. going to bed (in *adhah-* and *jaghanya-s°*, q.v.) **°veśyā**, mfn. to be entered or occupied, AV.

संविष sam-√vish (only aor. Subj. -*veśiḥ-shah*), to prepare, procure, bestow, RV. vii, 75, 11. 2. **Sam-vishā**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 1115, col. 3) clothed, dressed, Hariv.

Sam-vesha, m., g. *samtāpādī*.

संविषा sam-vishā, f. Aconitum Ferox, L.

संविमृज sam-vi-√srij, P. -*srijati*, to dismiss, R.

संविहम् sam-vi-√has, P. -*hasati*, to break out into a laugh, Mfich.

संविह sam-vi-√hri, P. -*harati*, to divert one's self, sport, play, Bhp.

संविहल sam-vi-√hval, P. -*hvalati*, to stagger or reel about, rock to and fro, MBh.

संवीक्ष sam-vikṣh (vi-√*ikṣh*), Ā. -*vikṣhate*, to look about, look at attentively, see, perceive, R.; Pañcat.

Sam-vikṣhāṇa, n. looking about or at, seeing, perceiving, Kāśik.; search, inquiry, L.

संवीज sam-√vij, Caus. -*viyayati*, to fan, Bhp.; to cause (the hair of the body) to stand erect, Car.

संवीत sam-vita, °tin. See *sam-√vye*.

संवृषु sam-vuvurshu. See col. 2.

संवृ sam-√1. vṛi, P. Ā. -*vṛinoti*, -*vṛinute* &c. (inf. -*varitum*, ep. also -*vartum*), to cover up, enclose, hide, conceal, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to shut, close (a door), MBh.; to put together or in order, arrange, Kathās.; to gather up (snares), Hit. (v. 1.); to ward off, keep back, restrain, check, stop, Bhaṭṭ.; Kathās.; (Ā. -*varate*) to gather (intr.), accumulate, augment, increase, RV. i, 121, 5: Caus. -*vārayati* (ind. p. -*vārya*), to ward off, keep or drive back, repel, MBh.; Hariv.; Desid., see *sam-vuvurshu*, col. 2.

1. **Sam-vara**, mfn. keeping back, stopping (in *kāla-s°*, applied to Vishnu), Pañcar.; m. (often written and confounded with *śambhā*) a dam, mound, bridge, Bhaṭṭ.; provisions, Divyāv.; shutting out the external world (with Jains one of the 7 or 9 Tattvas), Sarvad.; N. of two Arhats, L.; n. (with Buddhists) restraint, forbearance (or 'a partic. religious observance'), Kāraṇḍ.; -*vinṭaka*, n., -*vyākhyā*, f.; °*rūdaya-antra*, n. N. of wks. 1. **°vāraṇa**, mf(i)n. covering, containing, Pracaṇḍ.; shutting, closing (with *vali*, f. 'one of the three folds of skin which cover the anus'), Suśr.; m. N. of the author of the hymns RV. v, 33; 34 (having the patr. Prajāpatya), Anukr.; of a king (son of Riksha, husband of Tapati, and father of Kuru), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of another man, Vās., Introd.; (am), n. the act of covering or enclosing or concealing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; closing, shutting, RPrāt.; Suśr.; concealment, secrecy, Mālatim.; a cover, lid, Bhp.; an enclosure, sanctuary (as place of sacrifice), RV.; AV.; a dam, mound, R. **°varāṇiya**, mfn. to be covered or concealed or hidden, Prasannar.

Sam-vāra, m. (ifc. f. ā) covering, concealing, closing up, MW.; compression or contraction of the throat or of the vocal chords (in pronunciation), obtuse articulation (opp. to the *vi-vāra*, q.v., and regarded as one of the Bāhya-prayatnas), Pāp. i, 1, 9, Sch.; an obstacle, impediment, Mfich. vii, § (v. l.) **°vāraṇa**, mfn. (ifc.) warding off, keeping back, MBh. **°vārayishnu**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) intending to ward off, MBh. vi, 3762 (B.) **°vārya**, mfn. to be covered or concealed (see *samvṛita-s°*); to be kept back or ward off (see *a-s°*).

Sam-vuvurshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to cover or conceal, Bhaṭṭ.

1. **Sam-vṛit**, mfn. covering, TS.

Sam-vṛita, mfn. covered, shut up, enclosed or enveloped in (loc.), surrounded or accompanied or protected by (instr. with or without *saba*, or comp.), well furnished or provided or occupied or filled with, full of (instr. or comp.), AV. &c. &c.; concealed, laid aside, kept, secured, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; restrained, suppressed, retired, withdrawn, Hariv.; Śak. ii, 12 (v. l. for *sam-hṛita*); well covered or guarded (see *su-s°*); contracted, compressed, closed (as the throat), articulated with the vocal chords contracted, Prāt.; subdued (as a tone), ib.; Pat.; (in rhet.) hidden, ambiguous (but not offensive, see Vām. ii, 1, 14); m. N. of Varuṇa, L.; n. a secret place, KaushUp.; close articulation (cf. above), Prāt.; -*tā*, f. (TPrāt., Sch.), -*ṭva*, n. (Vepiḥ) closed condition; -*mantra*, mfn. one who keeps his counsels or plans secret (-*tā*, f.), Kām.; -*samvārya*, mfn. one who conceals what ought to be concealed, Mn. vii, 702; °*tākāra*, mfn. one who conceals all signs of feeling, MW.

Sam-vṛiti, f. closure, Suśr.; ŚārngP.; covering, concealing, keeping secret, Śiś.; Sarvad.; dissimulation, hypocrisy, Amar.; obstruction, HYog.; -*not*, mfn. able to dissimulate, Śiś.; Subh.

संवृ sam-√2. vṛi (Ā. only -*vṛinute* as 3. pl.), to choose, seek for, Bhp.

2. **Sam-vara**, m. choosing, election, choice (of a husband; v. l. for *svayam-vara*), MBh. vii, 6033. 2. **°vāraṇa**, n. id.; -*nāṭaka*, n. N. of a drama; -*sraj*, f. the garland given by a woman to her chosen husband, Ragh.; Naish.

संवृह sam-√vriah. See *sam-√1. 2. bṛih*.

संवृज sam-√vrij, Ā. -*vriṅkte* (rarely P.), to sweep together, lay hold of or seize for one's self, appropriate, own, RV.; ŚBr.; Up.: Desid. -*vṛikṣhate*, to wish to appropriate, ŚBr.

Sam-vargā, mfn. rapacious, ravenous, RV.; ŚBr.; Up.; ŚrS.; m. snatching up or sweeping together for one's self, gathering for one's self, TS.; Kath. (with *Agneḥ* and *Prajāpateḥ*, N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.); devouring, consumption, absorption, the resolution of one thing into another, MW.; (?) mixture, confusion (in *varṇa-s°*), Vas.; multiplication of two numbers together or the product of such m°, Āryabh.; -*jīti*, m. N. of a teacher, VBr.; -*vidyā*, f. (in phil.) the science of resolution or absorption (cf. above). **°vargana**, n. attracting, winning (friends), Daś. **°vārgam**, ind. laying hold of or snatching up, sweeping together for one's self, gathering, RV. **°vargaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to gather or assemble round one's self, Bhaṭṭ. **°vargya**, mfn. to be multiplied, VarBṛS.; m. N. of an astronomer, Cat.

Sam-varjana, n. the act of snatching or seizing for one's self, Śaṃk.; devouring, consuming, W.

Sam-vṛikṣa, mfn. laid hold of or snatched up, seized; -*dhrishṇu* (sam-), mfn. one who seizes or overpowers the strong, RV. **°vrij**, mfn. seizing, overpowering, VS.

संवृत् sam-√vrit, Ā. -*vartate* (pf. p. -*va-vritvās*, q.v.; Ved. inf. -*vritas*; ind. p. -*vartam*), to turn or go towards, approach near to, arrive at, RV.; AV.; R.; to go against, attack (acc.), MBh.; to meet, encounter (as foes), RV. iv, 24, 4; to come together, be rolled together, be conglomerated, Pañcar.; Kauś.; (also with *mithas*) to have sexual intercourse together, ŚBr.; Āpast.; to take shape, come into being, be produced, arise from (abl.), RV. &c. &c.; to come round or about, come to pass, happen, occur, take place, be fulfilled (as time), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to begin, commence, R.; to be, exist, ChUp.; MBh. &c.; to become, grow, get (with nom.), R.; Ragh.; to be conducive to, serve for (dat.), Lalit.: Caus. -*vartayati*, to cause to turn or revolve, roll (lit. and fig.), RV. &c. &c.; to turn towards or hither, RV.; to clench (the fist), Hariv.; to wrap up, envelop, MBh.; to crumple up, crush, destroy, MBh.; R.; to bring about, accomplish, perform, execute, Hariv.; R.; Bhp.; to fulfil, satisfy (a wish), R.; to think of, find out (a remedy), Car.: Desid. -*vṛivṛisati*, to wish to have sexual intercourse with (acc.), AV.

Sam-vartā, m. meeting, encountering (an enemy), MBh.; rolling up, destruction, (esp.) the periodical destruction or dissolution of the world, MBh.; R.; Bhp.; a partic. cosmic period or Kalpa (q.v.), Cat.;

anything rolled or kneaded, a lump or ball (of cake), Kauś.; a young rolled-up leaf, ĀpGr.; a dense mass (of people), Mālatim.; a rain-cloud, R.; Hariv.; a partic. kind of cloud (abounding in water and so distinct from the Ā-varta which has no water; cf. *droma*, *pushkalādvartaka*), L.; N. of one of the 7 clouds at the dissolution of the universe (cf. *bhīma-nāda*), Cat.; a year, L.; a partic. mythical weapon, Hariv.; R.; a partic. comet, VarBṛS.; a partic. conjunction of planets, ih.; Terminalia Bellerica, L.; Cicer Arietinum, L.; N. of a Muni and legislator (cf. -*smṛiti* and *bṛihat-sam°*), Yājñ.; of an Āṅgī-rasa (and author of RV. x, 172), ĀitBr. &c.; n. du. (with *Indrasya*) N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. (perhaps w.r. for *sānu-s°*, q.v.); -*kalpa*, m. a partic. period of universal destruction, Buddh.; -*marutīya*, mfn. relating to the Munis Saṃvarta and Marutta, MBh.; -*smṛiti*, f. S.'s law-book, IW. 203; *°tāgni*, m. the fire at the destruction of the world, MBh.; *°tāmḥas*, n. the water at the d° of the world, Bhp.; *°tārka*, m. the sun at the d° of the world, ib. **°vartaka**, mfn. (cf. *sām-s°*) rolling up, destroying (all things at the end of the world), NṛisUp.; MBh. &c.; m. the world-destroying fire (pl. 'the fires of hell'), Gṛhyās.; Bhp.; submarine fire (= *bāḍava*), L.; (scil. *gana*) a group or class of world-destroying clouds, VP.; the end or dissolution of the universe, R.; Hariv.; Terminalia Bellerica, L.; N. of Bala-deva (q.v.), L.; of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of an ancient sage (= *sam-varta*), VarBṛS.; of a mountain, Col.; (*ikā*), f. a young lotus-leaf (still rolled up), Bhpr.; Kād.; n. Bala-deva's ploughshare, Hariv.; *°kāgni*, m. the world-destroying fire, MW.; *°kākāra*, n. pl. the clouds at the destruction of the world, Nāgān.; *°kūṇ*, m. N. of Bala-deva (cf. above), L. **°vartana**, mf(i)n. issuing in, leading to (comp.), Divyāv.; n. a partic. mythical weapon, Hariv.; (ē), f. destruction of the world, Buddh. **°vartaniya**, mfn. (ifc. leading or conducive to), Saddhp. **°vartam**, ind. rolling up, destroying, Pañcar. **°varti**, f. = *°artikā* (see *vartaka*), W. **°vartita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) rolled up, wrapped up, enveloped, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-vavṛitvās, mfn. (pf. p. of *sam-√vrit*) rolled np or together, gathered, dense (as darkness), RV. v, 31, 3.

Sam-vṛitta, mfn. approached near to, arrived, Gaut.; happened, occurred, passed, Kāv.; Pañcat.; fulfilled (as a wish), R.; become, grown (with nom.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; often w.r. for *sam-vrita*; m. N. of Varuṇa, L.; of a serpent-demon, MBh. **°vṛitti**, f. common occupation, Āpast.; the right effect, Car.; Fulfilment (personified), MBh.; being, existing, becoming, happening, MW.; often w.r. for *sam-vṛiti*.

संवृष sam-√vridh, Ā. -*vardhate* (rarely P.), to grow to perfection or completion, grow up, increase, RV. &c. &c.; to fulfil, satisfy, grant, R.: Caus. -*vardhayati*, to cause to grow, rear, bring up, foster, cherish, augment, enlarge, strengthen, beautify, make prosperous or happy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to present with (instr.), R.; Ragh.; to fulfil, grant (a wish), Mn.; R.: Desid. of Caus., see *sam-vivardhayishu* below.

Sam-vardhaka, mfn. augmenting, increasing, W. **°vardhana**, mfn. id., Subh.; m. N. of a man, Rajat.; n. growing up, complete growth, Kathās.; rearing up, fostering, R.; a means for causing growth (as of the hair), ŚārngS.; prospering, thriving, MBh.; Vikr.; causing to thrive, furthering, promoting, Kām.; Daś. **°vardhaniya**, mfn. to be reared or fostered, Pañcat.; to be fed or maintained, Kull. on Mn. iii, 72; to be augmented or strengthened, Pañcat. **°vardhita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) brought to complete growth, brought up, reared, raised, cherished, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-vivardhayishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wishing to increase or to make prosper, Hariv.

Sam-vṛiddha, mfn. full grown, grown up, increased, augmented, thriving, prospering, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; large, big (in *ati-s°*). **°vṛiddhi**, f. full growth, MaitrUp.; night, power, Śiś.

संवृष sam-√vriṣh, P. -*varshati*, to rain upon, shower down, TS.

Sam-varshaṇa, n. raining or showering down, MW.

संवृह sam-vrih. See *sam-√1. 2. bṛih*.

संवे sam-√ve, P. -vayati, to weave together, interweave, RV.; VS.

Sam-uta. See *tardma-s°*.

संवेग sam-vega, sam-vejana. See sam-√vij.

संवेद sam-veda, °dana &c. See sam-√I. vid.

संवेप sam-√vep, Ā. -vepate, to tremble, ŚāṅkhBr.; MBh.

संवेश sam-veśa, °śana &c. See sam-√viś, p. 1115, col. 3.

संवेष्ट sam-√vesht, Ā. -veshtate, to be rolled up, shrink together, MBh. vi, 4069 (B. *sam-aceshtanta*): Caus. -vesthayati, to envelop, clasp, surround, wrap up, cover, MBh.; R. &c.; to wind round, KātyŚr.; to roll up, Śāṅk.; to cause to shrink together, MBh.

Sam-veshta, n. the being enveloped in or covered with (comp.), MBh.; a covering, cover (ifc. 'covered with'), Hariv. **°veshtana**, n. rolling up, Śāṅk.; encompassing, surrounding, Dhātup. xxviii, 53 (in explaining √mur).

संवेष्टु sam-voḍhri. See sam-√vah.

संवेय sam-√vyac, P. -vivayakti, to compress or collect together or into one's self, comprehend, RV.; to roll up or together, ib.

संवेय sam-√vyath, Ā. -vyathate (only 2. du. pf. P. -vivayathuk), to be thoroughly afflicted or discouraged, MBh.

Sam-vyātha. See a-s°.

संवेध sam-√vyadh, P. -vidhyati (m. c. also °te), to shoot or pierce continuously, MBh.

Sam-vidāha, mfn. (ifc.) contiguous to, coinciding with, Hariv.

Sam-vyādhā, m. combat, fight, ŚBr.

संवेपाश्रित sam-vy-apāśrita, mfn. (√śri) relying on, resorting to (acc.), MBh. vii, 6085.

संवेवस्य sam-vy-ava-sya, mfn. (√so) to be decided upon or decreed, MBh. xii, 4734.

संवेवहित sam-vy-ava-hita. See a-s°.

संवेवहृ sam-vy-ava-√hri, to have intercourse or business with (instr.), Kathās.

Sam-vyavaharaṇa, n. doing business well together, prospering in affairs, worldly business, Kull. on Mn. x, 4. **°vyavahāra**, m. id. (cf. *loka-s°*), Gāpīt.; MārKp.; mutual dealing, traffic, intercourse, dealing with (comp.), Āpast.; Pañcat.; occupation with, addition to (comp.), MBh.; MārKp.; -vat, m. a man of business, Kām.; a usual or commonly current term, Śāṅk. **°vyavahārika**, w.r. for *sānu°*. **°vyavahārya**, see a-sam°.

संवेप्य sam-vy-āpya, mfn. (√āp) to be pervaded, MW.

संवेयूढ sam-vy-ūḍha, mfn. (√I. ūh) combined together, mixed, united, W.

Sam-vyūha, m. combination, arrangement, BhP. **°vyūhima**, mfn. (prob.) distributing, Suśr.

संवे sam-√vye, P. Ā. -vyayati, °te (pf. p. -vivayāna, q. v.), to roll or cover up, RV.; Bhaṭṭ.; to put on, wrap one's self in (acc.), RV.; BhP.; to supply or furnish or provide or equip with, RV.; AV.; ParGr.: Caus., see °vyāyita.

Sam-vivṛāṇā, mfn. clothing one's self in (instr.), RV.

Sam-vita, nfn. covered over, clothed, mailed, armoured, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; covered or surrounded or furnished with, concealed or obscured by (instr. or comp.), ib.; hidden, invisible, disappeared, Hariv.; wrapped round, Bālar.; unseen i. e. connived at, permitted by (comp.), Vām. ii, 1, 19; n. clothing, Śāntiś.; -rāga, mfn. one whose passions have disappeared, Hariv.; °tāṅga, mfn. one who has the body covered, properly clothed, Mn. iv, 49. **°vitin**, mfn. girt with the sacred thread, Sighās.

Sam-vyāna, n. a cover, wrapper, cloth, garment, (esp.) upper g°, Śis.; Bhaṭṭ.; HParīś.; covering, L. **Sam-vyāya**, m. a wrapper, cloth, ŚāṅkhBr. **°vyāyita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) wrapped in (acc.), HParīś.

संव्रज sam-√vraj, P. -vrajati, to walk or wander about, go, ŚBr.

संव्रज sam-√vraśc, P. -vriścati (ind. p. -vriścya or -vraścām, q. v.), to cut or divide into small pieces, AV.; ŚBr. &c.

Sam-vraścām, ind. in pieces, piece by piece, ŚBr.; ŚrS.

संव्रात sam-vrāta, m. or n. (prob.) = vrāta, a multitude, troop, swarm, Pañcat.

संवृत्ति sam-√vṛti, Pass. -vṛtiyate, to contract or shrink in together, fall in together, collapse, TBr.

Sam-vṛtaya. See a-s°.

Sam-vṛina, mfn. sunk down, collapsed, TS.; ŚBr.; Kāth.

संशंस sam-√śaṅs, P. -śaṅsati, to recite together, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Sam-śaṅsā, f. praise, commendation, ŚāṅkhBr.

संशक् sam-√śak, P. -śaknoti, to be capable, be able to (inf.), AV.; BhP.; (with na) not to succeed with, not to be a match for (instr. or loc.), TS.; AV.

संशकला sam-śakalā, ind. killing, slaughter, W.; with -√kri, P. -kareti, g. ūry-ādi (cf. śakalā).

संशङ्क sam-√śaṅk, Ā. -śaṅkate, to be very suspicious of (acc.) or with regard to (loc.), MBh. iv, 568.

संशद् sam-√2. śad, Caus. -śātayati, to cause to fall down, crush, break to pieces, MBh. iii, 865.

संशप sam-√śap, P. Ā. -śapati, °te, to take an oath together, swear, curse, imprecate, MBh.

Sam-śapta, mfn. 'sworn together', cursed, Kād.; -vat, mfn. one who has sworn with others, one who has cursed (also as pf. 'he has sworn or cursed'), Kathās. **°śapta**, m. a soldier or warrior sworn with others not to fly or give up fighting (till some object is gained), one bound by an oath to kill others (pl. a band of conspirators or confederates such as Tri-garta and his brothers who had sworn to kill Arjuna but were killed themselves), MBh.; -vadha-parvan, n. N. of the section of the MBh. (vii, 17) describing the above.

संशब्द sam-√śabd (only ind. p. -śabdya and Pass. pr. p. -śabdyamāna), to exclaim, MBh.; to speak about, mention, ib.

Sam-śabda, n. calling out, provocation, MBh.; speech, BhP.; mention, Vop. **°śabdāna**, n. making a sound, calling out, MW.; mentioning, Dhātup.; praising, eulogizing, ib. **°śabdya**, see above and a-samśabdya.

संशम् sam-√I. śam, P. -śāmyati, to become thoroughly calm or pacified, be comforted, R.; to be appeased, make peace with (instr. with or without saha), MBh.; to be extinguished, ŚBr.; ChUp.; to be allayed, cease, MBh.; to be or become ineffective, BhP.; to calm, allay, ŚBr.; Caus. -śamayati, to tranquillize, calm, pacify, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; to bring to an end, settle, arrange, Pañcat.; to extinguish, R.; to bring to rest, remove, destroy, kill, MBh.

Sam-śamā, m. complete ease, comfort, satisfaction, ŚBr.; Bhaṭṭ. **°śamana**, m(f) n. allaying, tranquillizing, Suśr.; removing, destroying (see *pāpa-s°*); n. pacification, Kām.; a sedative, Suśr. **°śamaniya**, see *vastu* and *samśodhana-s°*.

Sam-śānta, mfn. thoroughly pacified or allayed, MBh.; extinguished, destroyed, dead, MBh.; R. &c. **°śānti**, f. extinction, VarBṛS.

संशय sam-śaya &c. See sam-√śi.

संशर sam-śarā, sam-śaruka. See sam-√śri, p. 1118, col. 1.

संशरण sam-śaraṇa, n. resorting to, seeking refuge with (gen.), Kām.

संशान sam-śāna, sam-śita &c. See sam-√śo.

संशस् sam-√śās, P. -śāsti, to direct, instruct, summon, call upon, Br.; GrS.; to arrange or put in order with (instr.), TS.

Sam-śās, see *śi-samśās*. **°śāsana**, n. direction, ŚāṅkhBr. **°śāsita**, mfn. directed, instructed, Cat. **Sam-śi**, f. direction, invitation, AV.

संशिक्ष sam-√śikṣh, Caus. -śikṣhayati, to teach (two acc.), BhP.; to try, test, Dhananj.

संशिक्ष sam-√śiṅj, Ā. -śiṅkte, to utter a shrill sound, ŚBr.: Caus. -śiṅjayati, to clash together (trans.), ib.

संशिक्षिषु sam-śiṣarishu. See sam-√śri.

संशिक्षीषु sam-śiśriṣhu. See sam-√śri.

संशिष्यन् sam-śiśvan, m(f) n. having one calf in common (said of cows), RV. (= *eka-śiśuka*, Śay.)

संशिश sam-śiṣṭa, mfn. (√śiṣh) left remaining, TS.

संशी sam-√śi, Ā. -śete (pr. p. -śayāna; ind. p. -śayya), to grow languid, become feeble, MW.; to waver, be uncertain or irresolute or doubtful, hesitate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to despair of (loc.), Kathās.; to lie down for rest, MW.; (P. -śayati), to differ in opinion or disagree about (gen.), Yājñ., Sch.

Sam-śaya, m. (ifc. f. ā) lying down to rest or sleep, L.; uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation, doubt in or of (loc., acc. with *prati*, or comp.; *samśayaś* with Pot., 'there is doubt whether'; 'na s°, nāsti s°, nātra s°, na hi s°, nāsty atra s° &c.', 'there is no doubt', 'without doubt'), ĀśvŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a doubtful matter, Car.; (in Nyāya) doubt about the point to be discussed (one of the 16 categories), IW. 64; difficulty, danger, risk of or in or to (gen., loc., or comp.), ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; -kara, m(f) n. causing doubt or risk, dangerous to (comp.), Śis.; -kāraṇārthāpatti-pūrvā-pakṣa-rahasya, n., -kāraṇārthāpatti-rahasya, n. N. of Nyāya wks.; -gata, mfn. fallen into danger, Śak.; -ccheda, m. the solution of doubt ('dya, mfn. relating to it), Ragh.; -chedin, mfn. clearing all doubt, decisive, Śak.; -tattva-nirūpaṇa, n., -pakṣatā-rahasya, n., -pakṣatā-vāda, m., -parīkṣā, f., -vāda, m., -vādārtha, m. N. of wks.; -sama, m. (in Nyāya) one of the 24 Jātis or self-confuting replies, Nyāyas.; Sarvad. (cf. IW. 64); -sama-prakaraṇa, n. N. of wk.; -śha, mfn. being in uncertainty, doubtful, W.; °yākshepa, m. 'removal of doubt', a partic. figure of speech, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 163; 164; °yātma, mfn. consisting of doubt, dubious, uncertain, Pañcat.; °yātman, mfn. having a doubtful mind, a sceptic, Bhag.; Sarvad.; °yānumiti, f., °yānumiti-rahasya, n. N. of wks.; °yāpanna, mfn. beset with doubt, dubious (-mānasa, mfn. irresolute in mind), W.; °yāvah, mfn. causing danger, dangerous to (gen. or comp.), MBh.; °yāchedin, mfn. resolving doubts, Hit., Introd.; °yāpamā, f. a comparison expressed in the form of a doubt, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 26; °yāpeta, mfn. possessed of uncertainty, doubtful, uncertain, MW. **°śayālu**, mfn. disposed to doubt, doubtful or sceptical about (loc.), Naish. **°śayita**, mfn. irresolute, doubtful about (comp.), KātyŚr.; R.; subject to doubt, uncertain, dubious, questionable, MBh.; Kām.; n. doubt, uncertainty, MBh. **°śayitavya**, mfn. to be called in doubt, dubious, problematical, Śāṅk. **°śayitri**, mfn. one who hesitates, a doubter, sceptic, L. **°śayin**, mfn. doubtful, dubious, questionable, MW. **Sam-śiti**, f. = sam-śaya, doubt, uncertainty, Kād.; Hcar.

संशीत sam-śita, sam-śina. See sam-√śyai.

संशीलन sam-śilana, n. regular practice, habitual performance, Sarvad.; frequent intercourse with (gen.), Kāv.

संशुच sam-√suc, P. -śocati, to flame or blaze together, ŚBr.; to mourn, regret, bewail, MBh.; (-śicyati), to cause pain to (gen.), ŚBr.: Caus. -śocayati (ind. p. -śocya), to mourn, lament, MBh. **Sam-śoka**, (prob.) m. = sveda, 'sweat', 'moist heat', in next. -ja, mfn. produced from moist heat (cf. *sveda-ja*), Bādar.

संशुध sam-√śudh, P. -śudhyati, to become completely pure or purified, MW.: Caus. -śodhayati, to purify or cleanse thoroughly, clear, MBh.; Rājāt.; to clear (expenses), pay off, R.; Kathās.; to clear, secure (as a road against attack), Mn. vii, 185; to subtract, VarBṛS.; to divide, Gāpīt.

Sam-suddha, mfn. completely purified or cleansed, pure, clean, Yājñ.; BhP.; removed, destroyed, expiated (see comp.); cleared off, defrayed, paid, Kathās.; searched, tried, examined, Mn. vii, 219; acquitted (of a crime), W.; -kilbisha, mfn. one whose offences are expiated, purified from sin, Bhag. **°suddhi**, f. perfect purification or purity (also in a ritual

sense), Bhag.; Kām.; cleaning (the body), W.; acquittal, acquittance, ib.; correction, rectification, ib.

Sam-śodhana, mf(ā)n. (fr. Caus.) completely purifying, destroying impurity (of the bodily humours), Suśr.; n. purification or a means of p°, Suśr.; refining, clearing, W.; paying off, correcting, ib.; -*śamanīya*, mfn. treating of purifying and calming remedies, Suśr. **śodhita**, mfn. completely cleansed and purified &c.; cleared off, paid, Kathās. **śodhya**, mfn. to be completely cleansed &c.; to be purged, Car.; to be paid or acquitted (as a debt), W.; to be corrected or rectified, ib.

संशुभ *saṃ-√śubh*, Ā. -*śobhate*, to look beautiful, be radiant or splendid, TBr.; MBh.; to shine equally with (instr.), RV.; Caus. -*śobhayati*, to decorate, adorn, beautify, AV.

Sam-śobhita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) adorned or shining with (instr.), Ritus.

संशुष्प *saṃ-√śuṣh*, P. -*śuśhyati* (ep. also °te), to be completely dried or dried up, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*śoshayati*, to make dry, dry up, ib.

Sam-śushka, mf(ā)n. completely dried up or withered, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*māṇsa-tvak-sṛāyu*, mfn. one whose flesh and skin and sinews are completely dried up or withered, MBh.; °*kṛdya*, mfn. having a withered face, ib.

Sam-śoṣha, m. complete drying, drying up, VarBrS. **śoṣhaṇa**, n. id., MBh.; Suśr.; mfn. making dry, drying up, Car. **śoṣhita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made thoroughly dry, dried up, MW. **śoṣhin**, mfn. drying up, making dry, Subh. (said of a partic. form of fever, Bhpr.)

संशून *saṃ-śūna*, mfn. (√*śvi*) much swelled, swollen, Bhaṭṭ.

संशुङ्गी *saṃ-śṛiṅgī*, f. (fr. *saṃ* and *śṛiṅga*) a cow whose horns are bent towards each other, MaitrS.

संशृ *saṃ-√śṛi*, P. -*śṛiṇāti*, to smash to pieces, crush, Br.; ĀśvGr.: Pass. -*śṛyate* (aor. -*śāri*; pf. -*śāire*), to be crushed, break down, RV.; AV.; to be dissipated or routed, fly in different directions, MBh.; Desid., see *saṃ-śīarishu*.

Sam-śarā, m. crushing, breaking, rending, VS.; TBr. **śarāṇa**, n. the commencement of a combat, charge, attack, L. (prob. w. r. for *saṃ-sarāṇa*).

Sam-śārūka, mfn. breaking down (in a-ś), Kap. **Sam-śīarishu**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to rend or tear, Nir. vi, 31.

संशो *saṃ-√śo*, P. Ā. -*śisāti*, -*śiṣite* (once -*iyati*, RV. i, 130, 4), to whet or sharpen thoroughly (Ā. 'one's own weapons'), RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; to urge, excite, speed, make ready, prepare, RV.; AV.; Br.; KātyŚr.

Sam-śāna, n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

Sām-śita, mfn. (often wrongly written *saṃsita* or *saṃsita*) whetted, sharpened, ŚBr.; pointed, sharp (see comp.); ready, prepared for or resolved upon (loc.), AV.; MBh. &c.; made ready, well-prepared, all right (applied to things), VS.; AV.; fixed upon, decided, firmly adhered to, rigid (as a vow), Mn.; MBh. &c.; completing, effecting, diligent in accomplishing, W.; m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi* (cf. *sāmītiya*); -*śāpas*, mfn. exposed or subjected to painful austerities or mortifications (said of a Śūdra), MBh.; -*vāc*, mfn. using harsh or sharp language, MBh.; -*vrata*, mfn. (*sām-ś*) firmly adhering to a vow, faithful to an obligation, honest, virtuous, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a Rishi, Gal.; °*ātman*, mfn. one who has completely made up his mind, firmly resolved, MBh.

Sam-śiti, f. excessive sharpening, AitBr.

संशत *saṃ-ś-cat*, m. (prob. fr. °*cat*) a juggler, rogue (= *kukhaka*), Up. ii, 85, Sch. (v. l. *saṃ-śvat*); n. deceit, trick, illusion, juggling, W.

Sam-śāya, Nom. (fr. prec.) Ā. °*yate*, g. *bhṛi-śādi*.

संशयै *saṃ-√śyai*, cl. 1. P. Ā. -*śyāyati*, °te, only in the forms below.

Sam-śita, mfn. congealed, frozen, cold, cool, ŚārngS.

Sam-śina, mfn. id., Car.

Sam-śyāna, mfn. id.; contracted, shrunk or rolled up together, collapsed, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 24.

संश्रद्धा *saṃ-śrad-√dhā* (only ind. p. -*dhā-ya*), to have complete faith in, believe, BhP.

संश्रान *saṃ-śrānta*, mfn. (√*śram*) completely wearied, languid, exhausted, MBh.; BhP.

संश्राव *saṃ-śrāva* &c. See *saṃ-śrāva*.

संश्रि *saṃ-√śri*, P. Ā. -*śrayati*, °te (aor. -*āret*, RV.), to join together with, furnish with (to join one's self or connect one's self with), RV.; AV.; TāṇḍBr.; to join or attach one's self to, go for refuge or succour to, resort or betake one's self to, cling to for protection, seek the help of (acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to approach, go to any one with (instr.), R.; to approach for sexual union, MBh.; to rest or depend on (acc.), Mālatim.; to obtain, acquire, Mn. x, 60; to serve, MW.

Sam-śīarishu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to have recourse to (acc.), Bhaṭṭ.

Sam-śraya, m. (if. f. ā) conjunction, combination, connection, association (if. 'joined or connected with'), relationship or reference to (if. 'relating to,' referring to; āt, ind. 'in consequence of'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; going or resorting or betaking one's self to any person or place (loc. or comp.), going for refuge or protection, having recourse to (cf. *kali-ś*), MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; league, alliance, leaguings together for mutual protection (one of the 6 Gṇas of a king), Mn. vii, 160; Yājñ. &c.; a refuge, asylum, shelter, resting or dwelling-place, residence, home (if. 'residing with,' living or dwelling or resting in or on'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; devotion to, attachment to (if. 'devoted or attached to; āt, ind. 'by means or help of'), MBh.; R. &c.; an aim, object, MW.; a piece or portion belonging to anything, MBh.; N. of a Prajā-pati, R.; -*kārita*, mfn. caused by alliance, Mn. vii, 176. **śrayaṇa**, n. (if.) clinging to, attachment, MBh. **śrayaṇīya**, mfn. to be resorted to, to be sought for protection (-tā, f.), Kām.

Sam-śrayitavya, mfn. to be sought for refuge (as a fortress), Pañcat.

Sam-śrayin, mfn. having recourse to, seeking protection; m. a subject, servant, Kām.; (if.) dwelling or resting or being in, Ragh.; Rājat.; Kathās.

Sām-śrita, mfn. joined or united with (instr. or comp.), AV. &c. &c.; leaning against, clinging to (acc.), MBh.; R.; clung to, embraced, Kum.; one who has gone or fled to any one for protection, one who has entered the service of (acc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; one who has betaken himself to a place, living or dwelling or staying or situated or being in (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; resorted to, sought for refuge or protection, MBh.; one who is addicted to, indulging in (acc.), Bhag.; Pañcat.; one who has laid hold of or embraced or chosen, MBh.; inherent in, peculiar to (acc. or comp.), MBh.; R.; relating to, concerning (loc. or comp.), ib.; BhP.; suitable, fit, proper, MBh. xii, 4102; m. a servant, adherent, dependant, Mn.; MBh. &c.; -*vat*, mfn. one who has joined or united himself with (instr.), Śāk.; °*tānurāga*, m. the affection of dependants, MW. **śritavya**, w. r. for °*śrayitavya*, Pañcat.

संश्री *saṃ-√śri*, P. -*śṛiṇāti*, to join or unite or connect with, cause to partake of (instr.), TāṇḍBr.

संश्रु *saṃ-√śru*, P. Ā. -*śṛiṇoti*, -*śṛiṇute*, to hear or learn from (e. g. *mukhāt*, 'from anyone's mouth'), attend or listen attentively to (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to assent, promise (loc. or dat.), ib.; (Ā.) to be distinctly heard or audible, ŚāṅkhBr. (cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 29, Vārt. 2, Pat.): Pass. -*śṛūyate*, to be heard or talked about or read about (*yathā saṃśrūyate*, 'as people say' or 'as we read in books'), MBh.; Caus. -*śṛāvayati*, to cause to hear or to be heard, proclaim, announce (*vāna*, 'one's name'), relate or report anything (acc.) to any one (acc. or dat.), Yājñ.; to read out (see *saṃ-śrāvita*); to make resound, MBh.

Sam-śrava, m. hearing, listening (loc., 'within hearing'), MBh.; Mālatim.; assent, promise, agreement, L.; mfn. audible (see *vidūra-saṃśrava*). **śravaṇa**, n. the act of hearing or listening, MBh.; Suśr.; Sarvad.; (if.) hearing about, Hariv.; range of hearing, earshot (loc., 'within hearing, aloud'), MBh.; R.; Car. **śrāvāsa**, n. perfect glory or renown, Vait.; (*sām-*), m. N. of a man (having the patr. *Sauvarcanasa*), TS.; °*śaśama*, N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Sam-śrāva, m. (if.) hearing, listening to, Kauś.

śrāvaka, m. a hearer, disciple, Kāraṇḍ. **śrāvam**, see *a-saṃśrāvam*. **śrāvayitrī**, m. (fr. Caus.) an announcer, crier, proclaimer, KaushU.; -*mat*, mfn. having an announcer, ib. **śrāvita**, mfn. (fr. id.) read out or aloud, Kathās. **śrāvya**, mfn. audible (in *a-saṃśrāvayam*, v. l. for *śrāvam*, q. v.); not to be caused to hear anything, not to be informed of (acc.), R.

Sam-śrūta, mfn. well heard, learnt, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; read about in (loc.), MBh.; agreed, promised to (gen.), MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of a man, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 148, Sch. **śrūtya**, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.

संश्रेषिण *saṃ-śreṣhṇā*, m. perhaps 'the N. of a combat in which Indra is said to have engaged on a certain occasion,' AV.

संश्राव *saṃ-√ślāgh*, Ā. -*ślāghate*, to vaunt or boast of (instr.), MBh.

संश्लिष *saṃ-√ślish*, P. Ā. -*ślishyati*, °te, to stick or attach one's self to (acc.), Baudh.; Kām.; R. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 46, Sch.); to clasp, embrace, MBh.; R. &c.; to bring into close contact or immediate connection with (instr.), MBh.; Caus. -*śleshayati*, to connect, join, put together, unite or bring into contact with (instr. or loc.), Āpast.; Hariv.; Kathās.; to transfer to (loc.), Kull. on Mn. viii, 317; to attract, Kām.

Sām-ślishṭa, mfn. clasped or pressed together, contiguous, coherent, closely connected with (instr. with and without *saha*, acc., or comp.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; coalescent, blended together, Prāt.; confused, indeterminate (as an action which is neither good nor bad), MBh.; endowed with, possessed of (instr.); *kimciḥ jīvīdśayā*, 'having a slight hope of life'), Pañcat.; m. a kind of pavilion, Vāstuv.; n. a heap, mass, multitude, R.; -*kaṛman*, mfn. not distinguishing between good and evil actions, MBh. xii, 4220 (v. l. *saṃ-klishṭa-k*); -*śarira-kārin*, mfn. (pl.) putting their bodies together, i. e. dwelling or living together, MBh.

Sam-ślesha, m. (if. f. ā) junction, union, connection, close contact with (instr. or comp.); *śhaṇṭ* °*labh*, 'to attain, participate in'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; embracing, an embrace, Kālid.; a joint, SāmavBr.; a bond, thong, MBh. **śleshana**, mf(ā)n. joining, connecting, ŚāṅkhBr.; n. clinging or sticking to, Dhātup.; the act of putting together or joining, Suśr.; a means of binding together, bond, cement &c., ŚāṅkhBr.; ĀpŚr.; Uttarar. **śleshita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) joined together, united, attached, MBh. **śleshin**, mfn. clasping, embracing, joining together, ŚāṅkhBr.

संश्लोक *saṃ-√ślok*, P. -*ślokeyati*, to celebrate in Ślokas or hymns, praise, BhP.

संश्रुत *saṃ-śvat*. See *saṃ-ś-cat*, col. 1.

संश्रायिन् *saṃ-śvāyin*, mfn. (√*śvi*) swelling (see *ubhayataḥ-ś*).

संश्रुल *saṃśhṛula*. See *vi-ś*, p. 953, col. 1.

संसृ *saṃ-saṃ-√2. yu* (only Ā. 2. sg. pr. -*yuvase*), to unite completely with one's self, consume, devour, RV. x, 191, 1.

संसृ *saṃ-√sac*, Ā. -*sacate*, to be connected with (instr.), RV. vi, 55, 1.

संसृज *saṃ-√sañj*, Pass. -*sejyate*, -*sajjate* (°ti; pf. *saṃ-sajjatuḥ*, MBh.), to adhere, stick to (loc.), MBh.; to encounter, engage in close combat with (instr.); also 'to attack,' with acc.), ib.; BhP.; to hesitate, falter (in voice), MBh.; R.; to flow together, be joined, MBh.; to be occasioned, arise (as a battle), ib.; (P.) to attach to a yoke, harness, ib.; MBh. ix, 819 (B.)

Sam-sakta, mfn. adhered or stuck together, met, encountered (also as enemies), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; sticking fast, faltering (speech), Hariv.; closely connected, united, Pañcar.; Vāyup.; fixed on or directed towards, occupied with, devoted to, intent upon, fond of (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; given to the world or mundane pleasures, BhP.; enamoured, MārkaP.; endowed or furnished with (comp.), Hariv.; HParis.; close, near, adjoining, contiguous, MBh.; Kāv.; VarBrS.; compact, dense, uninterrupted, continuous, R.; Kālid.; Kathās.; dependent, conditional, R.; -*citta*, mfn. (pl., with *ātātaram*) having their hearts (mutually) joined, heartily devoted to

each other, Rājāt.; -*cetas*, mfn. (= -*manas*), Cat.; -*jala*, mfn. joining or mingling its waters with (comp.), Ragh.; -*tā*, f. close adherence, Daś.; -*manas*, mfn. having the mind attached or fixed, MBh.; -*yuga*, mfn. attached to a yoke, harnessed, yoked, MW.; -*vadanāśvāsa*, mfn. having the breath adhering to the mouth, with suppressed breath, MBh.; -*hasta*, mfn. having the hands joined with (comp.), Ritus. **संक्ति**, f. close connection or contact with (comp.), Śis.; Rājāt.; tying or fastening together, W.; intercourse, intimacy, acquaintance, ib.; addiction or devotion to, ib.

Sam-saṅga, m. connection, conjunction, Nir.; Lāṭy. **°saṅgin**, mfn. clinging or adhering to, coming into close contact or near relation (*°gini-tva*, n.), Bhartṛ.; Śis.

Sam-sajjamāna, mfn. adhering or sticking close together &c.; hesitating, stammering, faltering, MBh.; being prepared or ready, W.

संसद् *saṃ-√sad*, P. -*sidati* (Ved. also *°te* and -*sadati*), to sit down together with (instr.) or upon (acc.), sit down, RV.; VS.; to sink down, collapse, be discouraged or distressed, pine away (with *ksudhā*, 'to perish with hunger'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -*sādāyati*, to cause to sit down together, RV.; TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; to meet, encounter (acc.), BhP.; to weigh down, afflict, distress, R.

Sam-sād, f. 'sitting together', an assembly, meeting, congress, session, court of justice or of a king, RV. &c. &c.; (*samsādām ayana*, n. a partic. ceremony or festival of 24 days, ŚrS.); a multitude, number, R.; mfn. one who sits together, one who sits at or takes part in a sacrifice, MW. **°sada**, m. = *samsādām ayana* (above), KātyŚr. **°sadanā**, n. dejectedness, depression, Car.

Sam-sāda, m. a meeting, assembly, company, MW. (cf. *stri-shamsādā*). **°sādana**, n. (fr. Caus.) putting together, arranging, KātyŚr.

Sam-sidana, n. sinking, Divyāv.

संसन् *saṃ-√san*, P. -*sanoti*, to obtain, ŚākhBr.

Sam-sanana, n. obtaining, acquiring, acquisition (in *anna-sams*), used for explaining *vāja-sāti*, Nir. xii, 45.

संसप्तक *saṃ-saptaka*, w. r. for *saṃ-ṣaptaka*; (ṣ), f. a girdle, Gal.

संसप्तक *saṃ-samaka*, mfn. united together, joined together, AV.

संसरण *saṃ-sarāṇa*. See *saṃ-√sri*, col. 2.

संसर्ग *saṃ-sarga*, *saṃ-sarjana* &c. See *saṃ-√srij*, col. 3.

संसर्प *saṃ-sarpa*, °*paṇa* &c. See *saṃ-√srip*, p. 1120, col. 1.

संसर्ग *saṃ-saryā*, ind. (with *√kri* &c.), g. *sāksād-ādi*.

संसव *saṃ-sava*, m. (√*su*) a simultaneous Soma sacrifice, commingling or confusion of libations (when two Brāhmins perform the Soma sacrifice on the same spot and at the same time; held to be sinful), AitBr.; ŚrS.

संसह *saṃ-√sah*, Ā. -*sahate*, to cope with, be a match for (acc.), MBh.; to bear, resist, hold out, stand, ib.; -R.

Sam-saha, mfn. (ifc.) equal to, a match for, Bhartṛ.

संसहस *saṃ-sahasra*, mfn. accompanied by a thousand, RV.

संसायक *saṃ-sahāyaka*, m. a comrade, companion, MatsyaP.

संसाध *saṃ-√sādh*, Cans. -*sādhayati*, to cause to be completely finished, accomplish, perform (with *marum* [q. v.] 'to practice abstinence from drinking'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to overpower, subdue, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to prepare food, MBh. i, 2841; to procure, provide, Kathās.; to get, attain, ib.; BhP.; to be successful, MBh. iii, 1478; to enforce (payment or the fulfilment of a promise), recover (a debt), Mn. viii, 50; to dismiss (a guest), Āpast.; to promote to (dat.), MBh. vii, 8389; to destroy, kill, extinguish, MW.; Pass. of Caus. -*sādhate*, to be completely accomplished, ib.; to be thoroughly provided or furnished with, ib.

Sam-sādhaka, mfn. wishing to conquer or win,

BhP. **°sādhana**, n. performance, accomplishment, fulfilment, MBh.; preparation, Kull. on Mn. xi, 95. **°sādhya**, mfn. to be accomplished or performed, Bhar.; MārKP.; to be got or obtained, R.; to be overcome or subdued, conquerable, MBh.; Hariv.

संसार *saṃ-sāra* &c. See *saṃ-√sri* below.

संसिच *saṃ-√sic*, P. Ā. -*siñcati*, °*te*, to pour together, pour upon, sprinkle over, RV.; AV.; Suśr.; to cast, form, AV.

Sam-sikta, mfn. well sprinkled or moistened, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*renu*, mfn. having the dust laid or well watered, MW.

Sam-sic, mfn. pouring, shedding together, AV.

Sam-seka, m. sprinkling over, moistening, watering, R.; Rājāt.

संसिध् *saṃ-√3. sidh*, P. -*sidhyati* (ep. also °*te*), to be accomplished or performed thoroughly, succeed, Pañcat.; to attain beatitude or bliss, Mn.; MBh.; BhP.

Sam-siddha, mfn. fully or thoroughly performed or accomplished, R.; attained, won, VarYogay.; Pur.; dressed, prepared (as food), R.; Hariv.; made, done, Hariv.; Kathās.; healed, cured, restored, MBh.; Kathās.; ready for (dat.), R.; firmly resolved, ib.; satisfied, contented, ib.; clever, skilled in (loc.), MBh.; one who has attained beatitude, MBh.; R.; Pur.; -*rasa*, mfn. = *rasa-siddha* (q. v.), Caṇḍ.; -*rūpa*, mfn. one who has his form restored, MBh.; **°dadhārtha**, mfn. one who has attained his goal, successful, R. **°siddhi**, f. complete accomplishment or fulfilment, perfection, success, Gobh.; MBh. &c.; perfect state, beatitude, final emancipation, Mn.; MBh.; Pur.; the last consequence or result, BhP.; fixed or settled opinion, the last or decisive word, R. (L. also = 'nature'; 'natural state or quality'; 'a passionate or intoxicated woman').

संसिच *saṃ-√siv*, P. -*sivati*, to sew together, AV.

Sam-syūta, mfn. sewn together, inseparably connected, MBh.; interwoven with (instr.), ib.

संसु *saṃ-√3. su*, P. -*sunoti*, to press out Soma together, TS.; TBr.; Kāth.

Samsuta-soma, m. = *saṃ-sava*, Lāṭy.

संसुखित *saṃ-sukhita*, mfn. perfectly delighted or gratified. Lalit.

संसुदे *saṃ-sūde*. See *saṃ-√svad*.

संसुप्त *saṃ-supta*, mfn. (√*svap*) soundly asleep, fast asleep, sleeping, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

संसू *saṃ-√2. sū*, Ā. -*sūte*, -*sūyate*, to bring forth, give birth to (acc.), Hariv.; to cause, produce, Subh.

संसूच *saṃ-√sūc*, P. -*sūcayati*, to indicate or show plainly, imply, betray, tell, Kāv.; Var.; Kathās.; Pass. -*sūcyate*, to be indicated &c., Ritus.

Sam-sūcaka, mfn. indicating plainly, showing, betraying, MārKP. **°sūcana**, n. the act of indicating or betraying, Daś.; manifesting, uttering, MBh.; reproving, reproaching, MW. **°sūcita**, mfn. indicated, displayed, manifested, shown, BhP.; Pañcat.; informed, told, apprised, MW.; reproved, ib. **°sūcin**, mfn. = *°sūcaka*, Subh. **°sūcya**, mfn. to be indicated or manifested or betrayed, Daśar.

संसृ *saṃ-√sri*, P. -*sarati* (m. c. also °*te*), to flow together with (instr.), RV. ix, 97, 45; to go about, wander or walk or roam through, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to walk or pass through (a succession of states), undergo transmigration, enter or pass into (acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be diffused or spread into (acc.), MBh.; to come forth, BhP.; Caus. -*sārāyati*, to cause to pass through a succession of states or to undergo transmigration, Mn.; BhP.; to introduce, push into (loc.), MBh. xii, 7878; to put off, defer, ib. v, 1004; to use, employ, ib. xii, 11, 932.

Sam-sarāṇa, n. going about, walking or wandering through, MBh.; passing through a succession of states, birth and rebirth of living beings, the world, BhP.; Sarvad.; the unobstructed march of an army, L.; the commencement of war or battle, L.; a highway, principal road, L.; a resting-place for passengers near the gates of a city, W.

Sam-sāra, m. going or wandering through, undergoing transmigration, MaitrUp.; course, passage, passing through a succession of states, circuit

of mundane existence, transmigration, metempsychosis, the world, secular life, worldly illusion (*ā saṃsārāt*, 'from the beginning of the world'), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; w. r. for *saṃ-cāra*, Bhartṛ. - **kānana**, n. the world compared to a forest, Sch. on Up. i, 108 (in a quotation). - **kāntāra**, m. n., id., AśtāvS. - **kārā-grīha**, n. the w° comp° to a prison, Sighās. - **kūpa**, m. the world comp° to a well or pit, BhP. - **gamana**, n. passing from one state of existence to another, transmigration, Mn. i, 117. - **guru**, m. the world's Guru (applied to Kāma, god of love), L. - **akra**, n. the world comp° to a wheel, MaitrUp. - **tarani** or °*nī*, f. N. of wk. - **taru**, m. the w° comp° to a tree, BhP. - **duḥkha**, n. the pain or sorrows of the w°, ib. - **nir-paya**, m. N. of wk. - **patha**, m. 'the world's passage', the female organ, Gal. - **padavi**, f. the road of the world, BhP.; = prec., L. - **paritāpa**, m. = *duḥkha*, BhP. - **parivartana**, n. the turning round or revolution of the w°, MBh. - **parisrama**, m. the toils or troubles of the w°, BhP. - **bandhana**, n. the bonds or fetters of the world, MārKP. - **bija**, n. the seed or origin of the world, Sarvad. - **maṇḍala**, n. the circle or wheel of the world, Śis.; Śāmk. - **mārga**, m. = *padavi*, Subh. - **multikāraṇa-vāda**, m. N. of wk. - **moksha**, m. emancipation from the w°, SvetUp. - **mokshana**, n. id., MW.; mfn. liberating from mundane existence, ib. - **vat**, mfn. possessing or liable to mundane ex°, AśtāvS. - **vana**, n. = *kānana*, Bhartṛ. (v. 1.) - **varjita**, mfn. freed from m° ex°, Sarvad. - **vartman**, n. = *mārga*, Subh. - **viṭapāṅkura**, m. a shoot or sprout on the tree of m° ex°, AśtāvS. - **viśha-vriksha**, m. the poison-tree of m° ex°, Cat. - **vriksha**, m. the tree of m° ex°, Caṇ. - **śrānta-citta**, mfn. wearied in mind by (the miseries of) the world, ib. - **saṅga**, m. attachment to the w°, Bhartṛ. - **samudra**, m. the ocean-like w°, Pañcat. - **sarāṇi**, f. = *padavi*, Bhartṛ. - **śāgara**, m. = *samudra*, Kṛishṇaj. - **sāra**, m. the quintessence of (the joys of) the world, Dhūrtas. - **sārathi**, m. the charioteer of m° ex° (applied to Śiva), Śivag. - **sukha**, n. the joys of the world, Caurap. **Samsārāṅgāra**, m. the fire of m° ex°, Sarvad. (cf. next). **Samsārāṇala**, m. the fire of m° ex°, Vedāntas. **Samsārānta**, m. the end of m° ex° or of human life, Bhartṛ. **Samsārābhdhi** or **rāṇava**, m. the ocean of the world, Pañcar. **Samsārāvarta**, m. N. of wk. **Samsārōdādhī**, m. the ocean-like world, Bhartṛ.

Sam-sārāṇa, n. (fr. Caus.) setting in motion, causing to move away (a car), KātyŚr.; w. r. for *-sarāṇa*, AśtāvS.

Sam-sārin, mfn. moving far and wide, extensive, comprehensive (as intellect), MBh.; transmigration, attached to mundane existence (*°ri-tva*, n.), BhP.; Vedāntas.; Sarvad.; worldly, mundane, mixing with society, W.; m. a living or sentient being, animal, creature, man (with *sra*, 'a relative'), Śāntis.; Mālatim.; HParis.; *°ry-āman*, m. [perhaps rather two separate words] the transmigratory soul, the soul passing through various mundane states [opp. to *paramātmān*], MW.]

Sam-sṛiti, f. course, revolution, (esp.) passage through successive states of existence, course of mundane existence, transmigration, the world (*-akra*, n., and *-akra-vāla*, n. 'the wheel or circle of mundane existence'), AśtāvS.; BhP.

संसृज *saṃ-√srij*, P. Ā. -*srijati*, °*te* (2. sg. aor. -*srah*, AV.), to hit with (instr.), RV. i, 33, 13; to visit or afflict with (instr.), AV. xi, 2, 26; to join or unite or mix or mingle or endow or present with (instr.), RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; Āp.; MBh.; (with *yudha*) to engage in battle, AV. x, 10, 24; to create, SvetUp.; Pur.; (Ā.) to share anything with others, MaitrS.; (Ā. or Pass.) to join one's self, be joined or united or mingled or confused, come into contact with, meet (as friends or foes, also applied to sexual intercourse; with instr. with or without *saha*), RV. &c. &c.; Caus. -*sarjayati*, to attract, win over, conciliate, Baudh.; Kām.; to furnish with (instr.), provide any one with anything, Car.; Desid. -*sirīkshati*, to wish to create together or to partake of creation, BhP.

Sam-sarga, mfn. commingling, combining (intr.), KātyŚr.; m. (ifc. f. ā) mixture or union together, commixture, blending, conjunction, connection, contact, association, society, sexual union, intercourse with (gen., instr. with and without *saha*, loc., or

comp.), ŚrS.; Prāt.; MBh. &c.; confusion, ManGr.; Hariv.; indulging in, partaking of (comp.), R.; Daś.; BhP.; sensual attachment, Mu. vi, 72; a partic. conjunction of celestial bodies, AV. Paris.; a partic. combination of two humours which produces diseases (cf. *saṁ-nīpātā*), Suśr.; community of goods, Dāyabh.; duration, MBh. iii, 11, 238; point of intersection, Śulbas.; acquaintance, familiarity, W.; co-existence (= *saṁavāya*), ib.; (f); f., see below; -*ja*, mfn. produced by union or contact, Suśr.; -*tas*, ind. through union or connection, in consequence of intercourse or familiarity, MW.; -*doshā*, m. the fault or evil consequences of association (with bad people), ib.; -*vat*, mfn. being in contact, connected with (comp.); also -*tva*, n.), Kālid.; -*vidyā*, f. the art of intercourse with nien, social science, MBh.; **gibhāva*, m. (in Nyāya) a partic. form of the category of non-existence (said to be of three kinds, prior, incidental, and final, or absence of birth, destruction of present being, and necessary cessation of existence); -*prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk. **sargaka* (ifc.) = *saṁ-sarga*, Kusum. **sargaya*, Nom. P. **yati*, to gather or assemble (trans.) together or round, Bhāṭṭ. **sargin*, mfn. commingled, mixed together, joined or connected or in contact with (comp.), Kāv.; Pur.; partaking or possessed of (comp.), Śaṅk.; one who lives together with his relatives (after partition of the family inheritance), Dāyabh.; familiar, friendly, acquainted, W.; m. an associate, companion, MW.; (**g*)-*tā*, f. (Kull.), -*tva*, n. (ĀpŚr.) connection, contact, combination, association. **sargī*, f. purification, purging (in med.), Car.

Saṁ-sarjana, n. meeting, mingling, mixture or combination with (instr.), ĀśvŚr.; AV. Paris.; attracting, winning over, conciliating, Kām.; = *saṁsargī*, Car.; discharging, voiding, abandoning, leaving, W.

Saṁ-sisṛikṣhu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to mix together or unite, W.

Saṁ-sṛjī, f. commingling, collision, RV. x, 84, 6.

Saṁ-sṛiṣṭa, nifu. gathered together, collected, RV. x, 84, 7; brought forth or born together (as a litter of animals), VS.; associated or connected together (as partners or brothers who combine their property after division), Mn.; Yājñ.; united, combined, mingled or mixed with, involved in (instr.), VS.; ŚBr.; R. &c.; nearly related or acquainted, friendly, familiar, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; affected with (comp.), Suśr.; connected with, belonging to (comp.), Hariv.; mixed, of various kinds, both good and bad in quality &c., ŚBr.; Car.; accomplished, performed (cf. -*maithuna*); cleared through vomiting &c., L.; cleanly dressed, W.; created, MW.; m. N. of a fabulous mountain, Kāraṇḍ.; (am), n. near relationship, friendship, intimacy (**am* √*car*, with loc., 'to enter on intimate relations with'), AitBr.; MBh.; -*karman*, mfn. denoting mixed or various actions, Nir.; -*jī*, mfn. victorious in contest, RV.; -*tva*, n. commixture, union, association, Śaṅk.; (in law) voluntary reunion or co-residence of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers with each other, after partition of the family property), Dāyabh.; -*dhayā*, mfn. sucking (as a calf) and left with (the cow), TBr.; -*bhāva*, m. near relationship, friendship, R.; -*maithuna*, mf(ā)n. one who has performed sexual intercourse, Yājñ.; -*rūpa*, nifu. mixed in form or kind, adulterated, W.; -*homa*, m. a common oblation (to Agni and Sūrya), TBr. **sṛiṣṭī* (sām-), f. union, combination, association, intercourse, MaitrS.; living together in one family, W.; collection, collecting, assembling, ib.; (in rhet.) the association of two distinct metaphors in close proximity in one sentence (cf. *saṁkara*), Vām.; Sāh. **sṛiṣṭin*, m. a re-united kinsman (said of relatives who, after partition of the family inheritance, again live together, annulling the previous partition), Gaut.; Yājñ. &c.; a co-partner, co-partener, W.

Saṁ-sraṣṭī, mfn. one who engages in battle or contest, RV. x, 103, 3; united or connected with or concerned in anything, a partaker (opp. to *pari-drashṭṛi*, 'a beholder'), MBh.; one who mixes together or commingles, MW.

संस्पृ *saṁ-sṛip*, P. Ā. -*sarpati*, °*te*, to creep along, glide into (acc.), VS.; to go together, AitBr.; to move, glide along, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to go to, approach (acc.), MBh.; to go away, withdraw from (abl.), Āpast.

Saṁ-sarpa, mfn. creeping, gliding (in a partic. formula), TS. (*saṁ-sarpā*, VS.); m. a partic. Catur-aha, ŚrS.; the intercalary month (occurring in a

year in which there is a Kṣhaya-māsa), TS. &c.; creeping or gliding along, any equable or gentle motion, W. **Sarpāna**, n. creeping along, gliding, sneaking, Kād.; an unexpected attack, surprise, VarYogay.; mounting, ascent of (gen.), MBh. **sarpat*, mfn. creeping or moving along; (**sarpat*)-*dhvajinī-vimarda-vilasad-dhūli-maya*, mf(ī)n. filled with dust rising from the tramp of a marching army, Kāthās. **sarpamāṇaka*, mfn. creeping, crawling, MBh. **sarpin*, mfn. creeping, moving gently along, Kād.; floating or swimming about, Śiś.; (ifc.) reaching, extending to (**pi-tā*, f.), Ragh.

संसेक *saṁ-seka*. See *saṁ-√sic*.

संसेव *saṁ-√sev*, Ā. -*sevate*, to be associated with (used in explaining √*1.sac*), Nir.; to frequent, inhabit, Subh.; Pañcar.; to wait upon, attend on, serve, honour, worship, salute deferentially, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to refresh, fan (said of the wind), R.; to court, fondle (carnally), Kāv.; Pañcat.; to be addicted or devoted to, use or employ or practise or perform continually, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Saṁ-sevana, n. waiting on, serving, doing homage, MarkP.; (only ifc.) using, employing, MBh.; exposing one's self to, Kāthās.; association or intercourse with (gen.), Jātakam. **sevā*, f. visiting, frequenting, BhP.; use, employment, ib.; attendance, reverence, worship, ib.; (ifc.) inclination to, predilection for, Rājāt. **sevita*, mfn. frequented, served &c. (cf. g. *kṛiddi*). **sevitṛi*, mfn. one who uses or employs, VarBrS. **sevin*, mfn. (ifc.) serving, worshipping, Cat. **sevyā*, mfn. to be (or being) frequented, Kāthās.; to be served or worshipped, Pañcar.; to be used or employed or practised or indulged in, MBh.; BhP.

संस्कृ *saṁ-√skand*, P. -*skandati*, to drip or trickle off, ŚBr.

संस्कन्ध *saṁ-skandha*, n. a partic. disease, AV.

संस्कृ *saṁ-s-√1.kṛi* (cf. *saṁ-kṛi*; *upa-s-kṛi* and *pari-sh-kṛi*), P. Ā. -*skaroti*, -*skurute* (impf. *saṁ-askurvatā*, TS.; pf. *saṁ-cakāra*, Nir.; aor. *saṁ-askṛitā*; Prec. *saṁ-skṛiyāt*, *saṁ-skṛiṣṭā*; fut. *saṁ-skariṣyati*, MBh.; inf. *saṁ-skāritum*, Divyāv.; ind. p. *saṁ-skṛitya*, ŚBr.; Pāṇ. vi, 1, 137), to put together, form well, join together, compose, RV. &c. &c.; (Ā.) to accumulate (**pāpāni*, 'to add evil to evil'), Mṛich. ix, 4; to prepare, make ready, dress, cook (food), MBh.; R. &c.; to form or arrange according to sacred precept, consecrate, hallow (in various ways; cf. *saṁ-skāra*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to adorn, embellish, refine, elaborate, make perfect, (esp.) form language according to strict rules (cf. *saṁ-skṛitā*), Sarvad.; to correct (astronomically), Sūryas.; Pass. *saṁ-skṛiyate*, to be put together or arranged or prepared or consecrated or refined, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *saṁ-skārayati*, to cause to (be) put together &c.; to cause to be consecrated, MBh.; Desid. *saṁ-cishkṛishatī*, Vop.; Intens. *saṁ-ceshkrīyate*, ib.

Saṁ-skāraṇa, n. the act of putting together, preparing, Gobh.; cremating (a corpse), MBh. **skarta-vya*, mfn. to be arranged or prepared or made ready, Hariv.; Śaṅk.; KātyŚr. Sch. **skartṛi*, mfn. one who prepares or dresses or cooks (food), Mn. v, 51; one who consecrates or performs a rite, Uttarar.; one who produces an impression, Jaim., Sch.

Saṁ-skāra, m. (ifc. f. ā) putting together, forming well, making perfect, accomplishment, embellishment, adornment, purification, cleansing, making ready, preparation, dressing (of food), refining (of metals), polishing (of gems), rearing (of animals or plants), GrŚrS.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; cleansing the body, toilet, attire, Hariv.; forming the mind, training, education, R.; Ragh.; correction (also in an astronomical sense, Sūryas.), correct formation or use of a word, Nir.; Sarvad.; correctness, purity (esp. of pronunciation or expression), MBh.; R. &c.; making sacred, hallowing, consecration, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a sacred or sanctifying ceremony, one which purifies from the taint of sin contracted in the womb and leading to regeneration (12 such ceremonies are enjoined on the first three or twice-born classes in Mn. ii, 27, viz. 1. *garbhādhāna*, 2. *pūṇḍravāna*, 3. *śimantōnnayana*, 4. *jāta-karman*, 5. *nāma-karman*, 6. *nishkramana*, 7. *anna-prāśana*, 8. *cūḍā-karman*, 9. *upanayana*, 10. *keśānta*, 11. *saṁavartana*, 12. *vivāha*, qq. vv.; accord. to Gaut.

viii, 8 &c. there are 40 *Saṁskāras*, GrŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (IW. 188; 192 &c.; RTL 353); the ceremony performed on a dead body (i.e. cremation), R.; any purificatory ceremony, W.; the faculty of memory, mental impression or recollection, impression on the mind of acts done in a former state of existence (one of the 24 qualities of the Vaiśeṣikas, including *bhāvanā*, 'the faculty of reproductive imagination'), Kaṇ.; Sarvad. (IW. 69); (pl., with Buddhists) a mental conformation or creation of the mind (such as that of the external world, regarded by it as real, though actually non-existent, and forming the second link in the twelvefold chain of causation or the fourth of the 5 Skandhas), Dbarmas. 22; 42; a polishing stone, MW. = *kamalākāra*, m. N. of wk. = *kartṛi*, m. (the Brāhman) who is called in to perform a *Saṁskāra* ceremony, Gal. = *kaumudī*, f., -*kaustubha*, m. (or -*diḍhiti*, f.), -*gaṅgā-dhara*, m. N. of wks. = *gāṇa-pati*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *ja*, mfn. produced by purificatory rites, W. = *tattva*, n. N. of a wk. by Raghunandana. = *tā*, f. the state of being a *Saṁskāra* &c., Vas. = *tva*, n. id. (-*tvam cakshushām saṁ-√āp*, 'to become a hallowed object to the eye'), KātyŚr.; Mcar.; -*jāti-khaṇḍana*, n. N. of wk. = *diḍhiti*, see -*kaustubha*. = *nāman*, n. the name given to a child at the name-giving ceremony (and corresponding to the name given at baptism), VarBrS. = *niraya*, m., -*nṛi-siṅha*, m., -*paddhati*, f., -*paddhati-rahasya*, n., -*pariśiṣṭa*, n. N. of wks. = *pūta*, nifu. purified by sacred rites or by refinement, Kum. = *prakaraṇa*, n., -*prakāśa*, m., -*pradipa*, m., -*pradīpikā*, f., -*prayoga*, m., -*bhūṣaka*, m. N. of wks. = *bhūṣaṇa*, n. (speech) adorned by correctness, MBh. = *maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting in consecration, Ragh. = *mayūkha*, m., -*muktāvalī*, f., -*ratna*, n., -*ratna-mālā*, f. N. of wks. = *rahita*, mfn. = *hina* below. = *vat*, mfn. possessed of refinement, possessing correctness, elegant (-*tva*, n.), Kālid.; one who has received an impression, Buddh. = *varjita*, mfn. = *hina* below. = *vā-dārtha*, m., -*vidhi*, m. (= *grihya-kārikā*, pl.) N. of wks. = *viśiṣṭa*, mfn. made excellent by preparation or by good cooking (as food), Gaut. = *saṁ-pāna*, mfn. one who has received a good education, well-educated, R. = *sāgara*, m., -*sāra*, m., -*siddhi-dīpikā*, f., -*saṅkhyā*, n. N. of wks. = *hina*, mfn. without purificatory rites; m. a man of one of the three classes who has not been a recipient of initiation with the sacred thread or the other purificatory ceremonies (and hence becomes an outcaste), L. **Saṁskārādi-mat**, mfn. one who has received consecration &c., BhP. **Saṁskārā-dhikārin**, mfn. one who has a right to receive all the purificatory ceremonies, MW. **Saṁskārō-dyota**, m. N. of wk.

Saṁ-skāraka, mfn. preparing, making ready, KātyŚr., Sch.; purifying, consecrating (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Jaim.; producing or leaving an impression on the mind, Jaim., Sch.; serving as an article of food or for cooking, MW. **skārya*, mfn. to be prepared or perfected &c.; to be consecrated or hallowed with the necessary ceremonies, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in astron.) to be corrected, Gol.; receiving a mental impression, Sarvad.

Saṁ-skṛitā (or *saṁ-skṛitā*), mfn. put together, constructed, well or completely formed, perfected, Lalit.; made ready, prepared, completed, finished, RV. &c. &c.; dressed, cooked (as food), MBh.; R.; BhP.; purified, consecrated, sanctified, hallowed, initiated, ŚBr. &c. &c.; refined, adorned, ornamented, polished, highly elaborated (esp. applied to highly wrought speech, such as the Sanskrit language as opp. to the vernaculars), Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a man of one of the three classes who has been sanctified by the purificatory rites, W.; a learned man, MW.; a word formed according to accurate rules, a regular derivation, ib.; (ām), n. making ready, preparation or a prepared place, sacrifice, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; GrŚrS.; a sacred usage or custom, MW.; the Sanskrit language (cf. above), Śikṣh.; Bhar.; Daśar. &c.; -*tva*, n. the being prepared or made ready &c., Jaim.; -*mañjarī*, f. N. of wk.; -*maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of Sanskrit, Kāśikh.; -*mālā*, f., -*ratna-mālā*, f., -*vākya-ratnāvalī*, f. N. of wks.; -*vat*, mfn. one who has perfected or elaborated or finished, MW.; **ldman*, m. one who has received the purificatory rites, Mn. x, 110; a sage, W.; **iṣṭi*, f. refined or polished language, a Sanskrit word or expression, Hlit.

Samskritatra, n. a bench used in sacrificing or slaughtering animals, RV. vi, 28, 4.

Sam-kṛiti, f. making ready, preparation, perfection, VS. &c. &c.; formation, AitBr.; hallowing, consecration, BhP.; determination, effort, L.; n. N. of Kṛishna, MBh. (B. *saṁ-kṛita*); of a king, VP. (v.l. *saṁ-kṛiti*).

Sam-skṛitima, mfn. highly polished, artificially adorned (in *a-saṁskṛṇ*), Bhāṭṭ.

Sam-skṛiṇ, f. making ready, preparation, Sarvad.; formation, Śamk.; any purificatory rite or consecration (including funeral ceremonies and burning of the dead &c.), L.

संस्कलित *saṁ-skhalita*, n. (✓*skhal*) an error, mistake, Nāg.

संस्त *saṁst* = ✓*sas*, q.v.

संस्तम् *saṁ-√stambh*, P. -*stabhnoti* or *°nāti*, to make firm, Kauś.; to support, sustain, encourage, MBh.; R. &c.; to make rigid (said of water), MBh.; to restrain, check, stop (esp. by magical means), Kathās.; to suppress (tears or sorrow), R.; BhP.; Ā. (only Impv. -*stambhasva*) to be firm, take heart or courage, Nir. ix, 12 (in R. iv, 1, 115 [B.] -*stambha*, id., cf. -*stabhya*) Caus. -*stambhayati*, to confirm, strengthen (*ātmānam ātmāna*, 'one's self by one's self'), encourage, MBh.; R. &c.; to take heart or courage, R.; to make rigid or solid (water), MBh.; Rājāt.; to check, stop, arrest, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to paralyze, Nalac.; to suppress, restrain (grief or tears), R.; Kālid. &c.; Desid. of Caus. see *saṁ-stambhayishu*.

Sam-stabdhā, mfn. supported, confirmed &c., MBh.; firm, rigid, Hariv.

Sam-stabhya, ind. having supported or confirmed or strengthened or encouraged (*ātmānam ātmāna*, 'one's self by one's self'), MBh.; R.; having supported or composed the mind firmly (in affliction), having taken heart or courage, ib.

Sam-stambhā, m. obstinacy, pertinacity, firmness in resistance, MaitrS.; TaitBr.; Nir.; MBh.; support, prmp, W.; fixing, making firm, ib.; stop, stay, ib.; paralysis, muscular rigidity, ib. **°stambhana**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) constipating, obstructive, Vāgbh.; n. an obstructive remedy, Suśr.; stopping, arresting, Cat. **°stambhaniya**, mfn. (fr. prec.) to be confirmed or encouraged, R.; to be stopped, W. **°stambhayitṛi**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) one who stops or restrains, a restrainer, Ragh.; one who supports, a supporter, MW. **°stambhayishu**, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wishing to stop or cause to stand still (a retreating army), MBh. (C. *vi-shāmbh*). **°stambhita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) supported, propped, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; stupefied, paralyzed, ib. **°stambhin**, mfn. stopping, averting (danger), MBh.

संस्तार *saṁ-stara*, °*raṇa*. See *saṁ-√stri*.

संस्तु *saṁ-√I. stu*, P. -*stauti*, to praise together with (instr.), Nir. vii, 6; to praise all at once, ĀśvŚr.; to praise properly or well, laud, celebrate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-stava, m. (ifc. f. ā) common or simultaneous praise, Nir.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; praise, commendation (also pl.), Vīrac.; mention, KātyŚr., Sch.; intimacy, familiarity, acquaintance with (instr. with and without *saha*, or comp.), Kāv.; Rājāt.; Kathās. (cf. *a-saṁst*). **°prīti**, f. love proceeding from acquaintance, Kathās.; **°sthira**, mfn. firm through acqui°, MW. **°stavāna**, n. praising together or simultaneously, ĀśvŚr.; praising, hymning, BhP. **°stavāna**, mfn. praising eloquently, eloquent, Up. ii, 89, Sch.; m. a singer, chanter, MW.; joy (= *harsha*, accord. to some), ib.

Sam-stāvā, m. hymning or praising in chorus, ChUp.; the place occupied at a sacrifice by the Brāhman reciting hymns and prayers, ŚBr.; simultaneous or common praise, Bhāṭṭ.

Sām-stuta, mfn. praised or hymned together, TS.; TBr.; Nir.; praised, celebrated, extolled, Hariv.; R.; Pur.; counted together (as one Stotra), reckoned together, TS.; Br.; KātyŚr.; equal to, passing for (instr. or comp.), Āpast.; Kathās.; BhP.; acquainted, familiar, intimate, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Rājāt.; **°tva**, n. the being praised together, ChUp.; **°prāya**, mfn. for the most part lauded or hymned together, associated in hymns, MW. **°stutaka**, mfn. affable, condescending, civil, Buddh. **°stuti**, f. praise, eulogy, MBh.; BhP.; figurative mode of expression, Āpast.

संस्तुभ *saṁ-stūbh*, f. shout of joy (as N. of a metre), VS.

Sam-stobha, m. or n. (with or without *maru-tām*), 'id.', N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

संस्तूप *saṁ-stūpa*, m. a heap of sweepings, Gobh. (Sch.)

संस्तु *saṁ-√stri* (or -*√stri*), P. Ā. -*striṇoti*, -*striṇute*; -*striṇāti*, -*striṇite* (ep. also -*starati*), to spread out (side by side), extend, TS.; ŚBr.; to strew over, cover, KaushUp.; MBh.; Suśr.; to spread, make even, level, Kauś.

Sam-stara, n. (ifc. f. ā) a layer (of grass or leaves), bed, couch, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a scattered mass (of flowers &c.), MBh.; R.; a covering, cover, Kāvād.; scattering, strewing (v.l. for -*starana*), Śak.; spreading, extension, propagation (of laws or customs), Hariv.; a sacrifice or the ritual arrangements for a ° (generally ifc., as in *yajña-s*), MBh.; R. **°starapa**, n. a layer (of leaves &c.), couch, R.; strewing, covering over (v.l. -*stara*), Śak.

Sam-stāra, m. a bed, couch (n. c. for -*stara*), MārKP.; a sacrifice, Gal.; spreading out, extension, MW.; **°paṅkti**, f. a partic. form of the Paṅkti metre (12 + 8 + 8 + 12 syllables), RPrāt. **°stāraka**, (prob.) m. a layer, bed, Śil.

Sam-stīr, f. contraction (opp. to *vi-shīr*, 'expansion'), *saṁstīro viśīrtāḥ* [acc. pl.], prob. 'what is near and what is far'), RV. i, 140.

Sam-stīra, mfn. strewn, scattered, Kauś.; Śak.; = next, MBh.; R.

Sam-stṛita, mfn. bestrewn, covered over, MBh.

संस्त्यान *saṁ-styāna*, mfn. (✓*stya*) coagulated, condensed, Nir.; n. the becoming condensed or solid or compact (applied to the fetus), Pat.

Sam-styāya, m. assemblage, collection, multitude, Nir.; a habitation, house, Mālatim.; spreading, expansion, L.; vicinity, proximity, L.

संस्था *saṁ-√sthā*, Ā. -*tishthate* (Pān. i, 3, 22; ep. and m.c. also P. -*tishthati*; Ved. inf. -*tishthās*, ĀpŚr.), to stand together, hold together (pf. p. du. -*tasthān*, said of heaven and earth), RV.; to come or stay near (loc.), ib.; VS.; ŚBr.; to meet (as enemies), come into conflict, RV.; to stand still, remain, stay, abide (lit. and fig.; with *vākye*, 'to obey'), MBh.; R. &c.; to be accomplished or completed (esp. applied to rites), Br.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh.; BhP.; to prosper, succeed, get on well, MBh.; to come to an end, perish, be lost, die, MBh.; Kāv.; BhP.; to become, be turned into or assume the form of (acc.), Lalit.; Caus. -*sthāpayati* (subj. aor. -*tishṭipah*, ŚBr.), to cause to stand up or firm, raise on their legs again (fallen horses), MBh.; to raise up, restore (dethroned kings), ib.; to confirm, encourage, comfort (*ātmānam* or *hīdayam*, 'one's self', i.e. 'take heart again'), Kāv.; Pañcat.; to fix or place upon or in (loc.), Kauś.; MBh. &c.; to put or add to (*upari*), Yājñ.; to build (a town), Hariv.; to heap, store up (goods), VarBṛS.; to found, establish, fix, settle, introduce, set afoot, MBh.; R.; Rājāt.; to cause to stand still, stop, restrain, suppress (breath, semen &c.), AitBr.; to accomplish, conclude, complete (esp. a rite), Br.; Kauś.; MBh.; to put to death, kill, ŚBr.; MBh.; to perform the last office for, i.e. to burn, cremate (a dead body), ŚāṅkhBr.; to put to subjection, subject, MW.; Desid. of Caus. -*sthāpayishati*, to wish to finish or conclude, ŚāṅkhBr.

Sam-stha, mī(ā)n. standing together, standing or staying or resting or being in or on, contained in (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; being in or with, belonging to (loc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; based or resting or dependent on (loc.), MBh.; partaking or possessed of (comp.), MBh.; Pañcat.; existing, lasting for a time (comp.), Vet.; ended, perished, dead, L.; (*saṁ-sthā*), m. presence (only loc. 'in the presence or midst of' with *cit*, 'by one's mere presence'), RV.; a spy, secret emissary (cf. *saṁ-sthā* below), L.; a dweller, resident, inhabitant, W.; a fellow-countryman, neighbour, ib.; (ā), f. see next.

Sam-sthā, f. (ifc. f. ā) staying or abiding with (comp.), MBh.; shape, form, manifestation, appearance (ifc. = 'appearing as'), Up.; MBh. &c.; established order, standard, rule, direction (acc. with ✓*kṛi* or Caus. of ✓*sthā*, 'to establish or fix a rule or obligation for one's self' with *vyati-√kran* or *pari-√bhid*, 'to transgress or break an established rule or obligation'), MBh.; R. &c.; quality, property, nature, Kāv.; Pur.; conclusion, termination, completion,

TS.; ŚBr. &c.; end, death, Pur.; destruction of the world (= *pralaya*, said to be of four kinds, viz. *nai-mittika*, *prākṛitika*, *nitya*, *āyāntika*), ib.; a complete liturgical course, the basis or essential form of a sacrifice (the Jyotiṣh-stoma, Havir-yajña, and Paka-yajña consist of seven such forms), ŚrS.; killing (*paśu-s*, 'killing of the sacrificial animal'), BhP.; cremation (of a body; also *prāta-s*), ib.; (prob.) = *śrāddha*, MārKP.; a spy or secret emissary in a king's own country (= *cara*, m. prob. a group of five spies consisting of a *vanij*, 'merchant', *bhikṣhu*, 'mendicant', *chāttra*, 'pupil', *liṅgin*, 'one who falsely wears the mark of a twice-born', and *kṛishivāla*, 'husbandman', cf. *pañca-varga*, and Mn. vii, 154, Kull.), Kām.; continuation in the right way, L.; occupation, business, profession, W.; an assembly, ib.; a royal ordinance, ib.; -*kṛita*, mfn. settled, determined, Hariv.; -*gāra* ('*thāg*'), m. n. a meeting-house, Lalit.; -*jaṇa*, m. a closing prayer, ĀśvŚr.; -*tva*, n. the being a form or shape, BhP.; -*padhātī*, f. N. of wk.; -*vayava-vat* ('*thāḍ*'), mfn. having a shape and limbs, BhP.

Sam-sthāna, mfn. standing together, MW.; like, resembling, W.; applied to Vishnu, MBh.; m. (pl.) N. of a people, ib.; n. (ifc. f. ā) staying or abiding in (comp.), Hit. (cf. *dūra-s*); standing still or firm (in a battle), Gaut.; being, existence, life, MBh.; Śamk.; BhP.; abiding by, strict adherence or obedience to (comp.), Kām.; abode, dwelling-place, habitation, Nir.; KaushUp.; MBh. &c.; a public place (in a town), Mn.; MBh. &c.; shape, form, appearance (often with *rūpa*), MBh.; R. &c.; beauty, splendour, MBh.; the symptom of a disease, Suśr.; nature, state, condition, BhP.; an aggregate, whole, totality, BhP.; termination, conclusion, MaitrS.; end, death, L.; formation, L.; vicinity, neighbourhood, L.; -*cārin*, w.r. for *sa-sthānu-s*; -*bhukti*, f. (with *kālasya*) the passage through various periods of time, BhP.; -*vat*, mfn. being, existing, R.; having various forms, Kām. **°sthānaka**, m. N. of Śākara (the king's brother-in-law) in the Mṛicchakatikā.

Sam-sthāpaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) fixing firmly, settling, establishing, Pañcat.; forming into a shape or various shapes (*khaṇḍa-s*, 'one who makes various figures out of sugar'), R. **°sthāpana**, n. fixing, setting up, raising, erecting, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Suśr.; establishment, regulation (cf. *argha-s*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ā), f. comforting, encouraging, Mṛicch. **°sthāpaniya**, mfn. to be established or settled, MW. **°sthāpayitavya**, mfn. to be cheered up or comforted, Kād. **°sthāpita**, mfn. placed, fixed, deposited, W.; stopped, restrained, controlled, ib.; made to stand together, heaped up, accumulated, MW. i. **°sthāpya**, ind. having placed together &c.; excepting, Divyāv. 2. **°sthāpya**, mfn. to be put or placed in (loc.); with *vāse* and gen., 'to be placed in subjection to' with *ceṭasi* and gen., 'to be called to or impressed on the mind of'), Mn.; Rājāt.; to be completed or finished (as a sacrifice), TS.; to be treated with a calming clyster, Car.

Sam-sthānu. See *sa-sthānu-cārin*.

Sām-sthita, mfn. standing (as opp. to 'lying' or 'sitting'), Yājñ.; one who has stood or held out (in fight), MārKP.; placed, resting, lying, sitting, being in or on (*upari*, loc., or comp.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; abiding, remaining, left standing (for a long time, as food; with *tathāva*, 'remaining in the same condition'), Yājñ.; VarBṛS.; Ragh.; lasting, enduring, MBh.; imminent, future, Hariv.; shaped, formed (cf. *duh-* and *su-s*), appearing in a partic. shape or form, formed like, resembling (often ifc.; with *navadhā*, 'ninefold' with *masi-rūpeṇa*, 'appearing in the form of black ink'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; being in a partic. state or condition, addicted or given to, intent upon (loc. or comp.), Hariv.; Kāv.; VarBṛS.; founded or based upon (loc.), MBh.; directed towards, fixed upon (comp.), BhP.; relating to, concerning (loc. or comp.), Kām.; MārKP.; skilled in, acquainted or familiar with (loc.), MBh.; R.; started, set out for (dat. or *abhimukham*), R.; frequented (as a place), Mn. viii, 371; finished, concluded, completed, ready, Br.; ŚrS.; perished, died (n. impers.), Mn.; MBh.; BhP.; near or contiguous to, W.; heaped, collected, ib.; n. conduct, Cat.; form, shape, MBh.; -*yajus*, n. the final sacrificial formula and the oblation connected with it, Br.; -*vat*, mfn. (pl. = 3. pl. pf.; pl. [with *rukheṇa*] 'they lived happily together'), Pañcat.; -*homa*, m. a final sacrifice, ŚrS.

Sām-sthiti, f. staying together, living in or with

or near, union with (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; standing or sitting on (loc.), Yājñ. i, 139; duration, continuance in the same state or condition, Hariv.; Kām.; constancy, perseverance, Hariv.; BhP.; being bent upon, attaching importance to (loc.), Mn. ix, 14; existence, possibility of (gen. or comp.), MārKp.; form, shape, ib.; established order, Kām.; Vāyup.; nature, condition, quality, property, Yājñ.; MBh.; Pur.; conclusion, completion (of a sacrifice), TS.; TBr.; Vait.; end, death, Pur.; obstruction of the bowels, constipation, Suśr.; heap, accumulation, W.; restraint, ib. [°]*sthitika*, see *evam-saṁsthika*.

संस्थुल *saṁsthula*. See *vi-saṁsthula* under 3. *vi*, p. 953, col. 1.

संस्ना *saṁ-√snā*, Caus. -*snāpayati* or -*snāpayati*, to bathe, wash, BhP.

संस्नाता *saṁ-√snāta*, mfn. (used to explain *sāsi* in RV. x, 139, 6), Nir. v, 1. [°]*snāna*, n. common or regular bathing, Kāśik.

संस्निह *saṁ-√snih*, Caus. -*snēhayati*, to treat with oil or unguents, ŚārngS.

संस्नेहाना *saṁ-√snēhāna*, n. medical treatment with oil or unguents, Car.

संस्पन्द *saṁ-√spand*, Ā. -*spandate*, to throb, quiver, pulsate with life, come to life, BhP.

संस्पर्ध *saṁ-√spardh*, Ā. -*spardhate*, to emulate, vie or cope with (*paras-param*), MBh.

संस्पार्धह *saṁ-√spardhā*, f. emulation, rivalry, jealousy, Rājat.; BhP. [°]*spardhin*, mfn. jealous, vying with (comp.), ŚārngP.; BhP.

संस्पष्ट *saṁ-√spashta*, mfn. (√*spaś*) famous, celebrated, KaushUp.

संस्पृश *saṁ-√sprīś*, P. -*sprīṣati* (rarely Ā. [°]*te*), to touch, bring into contact with (Ā. 'touch one's self'), AV. &c. &c.; (with or without *salikam*, *apas* &c.) to touch water, sprinkle, wash, MBh.; R.; to touch, come into contact (in astrol. sense), VarBrS.; to reach or penetrate to, attain, MBh.; Kathās.; BhP.; Jātakam.; to come into close relation with (acc.), Rājat.; to come upon, visit, afflict, R.; to take out of (abl.), MBh. viii, 788; Caus. -*sparīṣayati*, to bring into contact, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.

संस्पृशा *saṁ-√sprīśā*, m. (ifc. f. ā) close or mutual contact, touch, conjunction, mixture, AV. &c. &c.; perception, sense, W.; (ā), f. a kind of fragrant plant or perfume (= *janī*), L.; (īa)-*ja*, mfn. produced by contact or sensible perception, BhP. [°]*sparśana*, mfn. touching, MBh.; n. contact, mixture with (instr., gen., or comp.), ŚāṅkhS.; MBh. &c. [°]*sparśāna*, m. = *manah*, L. [°]*sparśin*, mfn. touching, coming into contact with (comp.), Yājñ.; Rājat.

संस्पृश *saṁ-√sprīś*, mfn. touching (comp.), Amar.

संस्पृशिता *saṁ-√sprīṣita*, mfn. touched, brought into contact, closely united with (instr. or comp.), mutually joined, mixed, combined, contiguous, adjacent, TS. &c. &c.; reached, attained (in *a-s*), Kathās.; visited, affected or afflicted by (instr.), Kāv.; VarBrS.; (ifc.) defiled by (in *a-s*), Sarvad.; -*maithunā*, f. a seduced girl (unfit for marriage), L.

संस्पृशति *saṁ-√sprīṣati*, mfn. (used for explaining *prīṇi*), Nir. ii, 11.

संस्पृह *saṁ-√sprīh*, P. -*sprīhayati*, to desire eagerly (acc.), BhP.

संस्फल *saṁ-√sphal*, Caus. -*sphālayati*, to dash in pieces, TĀr.

संस्फला *saṁ-√sphāla*, m. a ram (= *mesha*), L.

संस्फान *saṁ-√sphāna*, mfn. (√*sphāy*) becoming fat, feeding one's self up, AV.

संस्फायाना *saṁ-√sphāyāna*, mfn., Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 66, Vārt. 7.

संस्फिया *saṁ-√sphāyā*, g. *dhūmādi*.

संस्फुट *saṁ-√sphuṭa*, mfn. bursting open, blossomed, blown, L.

संस्फोटा *saṁ-√sphoṭa*, n. clashing together, Bāl.; war, battle, Harav. (also [°]*ī*, L.)

संस्फुर *saṁ-√sphur*, Ā. -*sphurate*, to dash or strike together, TBr.; ŚBr.; to twinkle, glitter, MaitrUp.

संस्फोट *saṁ-√sphoṭa*, m. (cf. *saṁ-phaṭa* and *saṁ-sphoṭa*) war, battle, L.

संस्मि *saṁ-√smi*, Ā. -*smayate*, to smile

at, L.; to be ashamed, blush, RV.; TBr.; Desid. -*sismayishate*, to wish to laugh at or deride, Bhāṭṭ.

संस्मरा *saṁ-√smṛi*, P. -*smarati*, to remember fully, recollect (acc.; rarely gen.), Mu.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -*smārayati*, to cause to remember, remind of (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to cause to be remembered, recall to the mind of (gen.), MBh.; BhP.

संस्मराणा *saṁ-√smṛāṇa*, n. the act of remembering, calling to mind, recollecting (gen.), Kum.; MBh. [°]*smarāṇīya*, mfn. to be remembered, living in remembrance only, past, gone (-*īobha*, mfn. 'no more beautiful'), Śāk. [°]*smartavya*, mfn. to be remembered or thought upon by (gen.), MBh.

संस्मरका *saṁ-√smṛaka*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) putting in mind, reminding of (comp.), Chandoni. [°]*smārāṇa*, n. counting over (cattle), MBh. [°]*smārīta*, mfn. caused to remember, reminded of (acc.), BhP.; recalled to the mind, Hariv.

संस्मृति *saṁ-√smṛiti*, mfn. remembered, recollected, called to the mind, Hariv.; MārKp.; prescribed, enjoined, Hariv.; called, named, Sāh.; [°]*īspasthita*, mfn. appeared when thought of, Kathās. [°]*smṛiti*, f. remembering, remembrance of (gen. or comp.; acc. with √*labh*, 'to remember'), Kāv.; VarBrS. &c.

संस्पन्द *saṁ-√syand*, Ā. -*syandate*, to run together, converge, meet, Car.: Caus. -*syandayati*, to cause to run together (in *a-saṁ-syandayati*), ĀpŚr.

संस्पृत *saṁ-√syuta*. See *saṁ-√siv*.

संस्वष्ट *saṁ-√svaśṭi*. See *saṁ-√srij*.

संस्रु *saṁ-√sru*, P. -*sṛavati*, to flow or run together, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.: Caus. -*sṛāvayati*, to cause to run together, AV.; Kāus.

संस्त्रव *saṁ-√sṛavā*, m. (ifc. f. ā) flowing together, conflux, Suśr.; that which flows together, (esp.) the blended remainder of liquids, RV.; AitBr.; GrS.; flowing water, R.; any remainder, remains, a chip or piece of anything, MBh.; a kind of offering or libation, MW.; -*bhāga* (√*vd*), mfn. one to whom the remainder of any liquid belongs, VS. [°]*sṛavāna*, in *garbha-s* (q. v.)

संस्त्रव *saṁ-√sṛavā*, m. flowing together, conflux, AV.; accumulation of matter &c., Suśr.; the remainder of any liquid, dregs, TS.; Kāth.; ŚāṅkhGr.; a kind of offering or libation, MW.; -*bhāga* (√*vd*), m. = *saṁ-sṛava-bh*, TS.; TBr. [°]*sṛāvāna*, mfn. flowing or running together, AV.; n. spitting out, Hcat. (Sch.; written *saṁ-īr*). [°]*sṛāvya*, mfn. flowed together, mixed, ib.

संस्वज्ज *saṁ-√svaṇj*, Ā. -*svajate*, to clasp, embrace, Bhāṭṭ.

संस्वद *saṁ-√svad* (only inf. -*sūde*), to taste, enjoy, RV. viii, 17, 6.

संस्वप *saṁ-√svap*. See *saṁ-supta*.

संस्विद *saṁ-√svid*, Caus. -*svedayati*, to cause to sweat or perspire, treat with sudorifics, Suśr.

संस्वेदा *saṁ-√svēda*, m. sweat, perspiration, MBh.; -*ja*, mfn. produced from moist heat (as vermin), ib. [°]*svedayā*, mfn., Pāṇ. vii, 4, 35, Vārt. 1, Pat. [°]*svēdin*, mfn. perspiring, Suśr.

संसृ *saṁ-√sṛi*, P. -*sṛarati*, to sound or sing together, sing with one accord, praise in chorus, RV.; ŚrS.: Caus. -*sṛarate* (only 2. sg. aor. -*sṛarishṭhāḥ*), to pain, afflict, torment, Bhāṭṭ. (Sch.) [°]*sṛāra*, m. sounding together, ŚāṅkhS.

संहन् *saṁ-√han*, P. -*hanti* (ind. p. -*hatya*, q. v.), to strike or put together, join, shut, close (eyes, wings, hands), RV. &c. &c.; to beat together, make solid, Suśr.; to put together i. e. frame, fabricate, ŚāṅkhS.; (Ā.) to rush together (in battle), meet, encounter (instr.), RV. vii, 56, 22; (*jig-hnate*), to meet as a friend (instr.), ib. ix, 14, 4; (P.) to break, crush, kill, destroy, ib.: Pass. -*hanyate*, to be put together or joined, join, unite (intr.), Śāṅk.; to become compact or solid, ŚBr.: Caus. -*ghātayati*, to strike together, kill, destroy utterly, MW.

संह *saṁ-√ha* (prob. = *saṁ-gha*) in comp.; -*tala*, m. the two hands joined with the open palms brought together, L. (cf. *saṁhata* and *saṁgha*); -*tāpāna*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.

संहत *saṁ-√hāt*, f. (prob.) a layer, pile, RV. iii, 1, 7. [°]*saṁhata*, mfn. struck together, closely joined or united with (instr.), keeping together, contiguous, coherent, combined, compacted, forming one mass or

body, ĀśvŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; accompanied or attended by (instr.), Mn. vii, 165; become solid, compact, firm, hard, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; strong-limbed, athletic, MBh.; strong, intensive, VarBrS.; (prob.) complex, composite, compound (said of a partic. tone and odour), MBh.; struck, hurt, wounded, killed, W.; n. a partic. position in dancing, Saṁgīt.; -*kulīna*, mfn. belonging to a family closely allied or related, ĀpŚr., Sch.; -*jānu* or -*jānuka*, mfn. knock-kneed, L.; -*tala*, m. the two hands joined with the open palms brought together, W.; -*tā*, f. close contact or union, Śiś.; -*tva*, n. id., Pañcat. (v. l.); complexity, compactness, close combination, W.; -*pucchi*, ind. with contracted tail, g. *dividandy-ādi*; -*bhrū*, mfn. knitting the brows, MBh.; -*bhrūkuṭi-mukha*, mfn. one on whose face the brows are contracted, ib.; -*mūrti*, mfn. of compact form or shape, strong, intensive, VarBrS.; -*vāk-kala*, mfn. (du.) 'joining the tones of the voice', singing a duet, MārKp.; -*vṛttōru*, mfn. one who has round and firm thighs, R.; -*stani*, f. a woman whose breasts are very close to each other, MW.; -*hasta*, mfn. seizing or holding each other by the hand (-*tva*, n.), Gobh., Sch.; [°]*tāṅga*, mfn. strong-limbed, well-knit, Suśr.; in close contiguity (as hills), MBh.; [°]*tāṅjali*, mfn. joining the hollowed hands (as a mark of supplication), Hariv.; [°]*tāṅva*, m. N. of a king (son of Nīkumbha), Hariv.; [°]*tōru*, mfn. firm-thighed, MBh.

संहति *saṁ-√hanti*, f. striking together, closure, Kāv.; ŚārngS.; compactness, solidity, MBh.; VarBrS.; thickening, swelling, ŚārngS.; keeping together, saving, economy, Kāv.; firm union or alliance, junction, joint effort, close contact or connection with (instr.), Kāv.; Pur.; Rājat.; a seam, Kum.; a compact mass, bulk, heap, collection, multitude, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; -*sālin*, mfn. thick, dense, Śiś. [°]*hatibhāva*, m. close union or connection, Car. [°]*hatya*, ind. having struck or put together &c.; joined, combined, together with (instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*kārin*, mfn. working together or with joined effort, BhP.; ([°]*ri*)-*tū*, f., -*tva*, n. common work or endeavour, KātyŚr.

संहनाना *saṁ-√hanāna*, mfn. compact, solid, firm, MBh.; BhP.; making compact or solid, Suśr.; striking together, MW.; killing, destroying, a destroyer, ib.; m. N. of a son of Manasya, MBh.; n. the act of striking together, Suśr.; hardening, ib.; solidity, compactness, robustness, strength, muscularity, MBh.; R. &c.; firmness, steadfastness, Śil.; junction, connection (in *a-s*), Nilak.; agreement, harmony, MBh.; the body (as having the limbs well compacted), L.; a mail-coat (?), L.; rubbing the limbs, W.; -*balh-pāta*, mfn. endowed with firmness and strength, BhP.; -*vat*, mfn. strongly built, muscular, robust, Jātakam.; [°]*nōpāta*, mfn. endowed with strength or muscularity, MBh. [°]*hananiya*, mfn. compact, solid, firm, strong, MBh.

संहन्ति *saṁ-√hanti*, mfn. one who joins or unites, Śāṅk.; ([°]*trī*), f. a female destroyer, Pañcar. (perhaps w. r. for *saṁ-hartri*).

संहता *saṁ-√hāta*, m. (for *saṁ-ghāta*, which is often v. l.) conciseness (in *ākshara-s*), Sāh.; N. of a partic. hell, Mn. iv, 89; of one of Śiva's attendants, L. [°]*saṁ-hātya*, n. (v. l. *saṁ-ghātya*) violation of an alliance (by means of persuasion or bribery, or by the operation of fate), Sāh.

संहना *saṁ-√hāna*, mfn. narrow, MaitrS.

संह *saṁ-√ha*, *saṁ-ghāta* &c. See s. v.

संहनु *saṁ-√hanu*, mfn. striking the jaws together, AV.; ind. (with √*kṛi*) to seize between the jaws, ib.

संहर *saṁ-√hara*, [°]*raṇa*. See *saṁ-√hri*.

संहर्ष *saṁ-√harsha*, [°]*shaṇa*. See *saṁ-√hriṣh*.

संहवन *saṁ-√havana*. See *saṁ-√hu*.

संहा *saṁ-√i*, hā, Ā. -*jihīte* (pr. p. -*jihāna*), to rise up, RV.; Br.; GrS.; to move about, BhP.; to obtain, Nalōd.

संह *saṁ-√hāyam*, ind. being able to rise (in *a-s*), Pañcar.

संहा *saṁ-√2*, hā, P. -*jahāti*, to leave together, Āpast.; to give up, abandon, MBh.: Desid. [°]*jihāsati*, to wish to leave or desert, Car.

संहार *saṁ-√hāra*, -*raka* &c. See *saṁ-√hri*.

संहि *saṁ-√hi*, P. -*hinoti*, to send forth, BhP.; to bring about, contrive, compose, RV.

संहित *sam-hita*, mfn. (√ *i. dhā*) put together, joined, attached, RV. &c. &c.; fixed, settled, AitBr.; composed of (comp.), ib.; placed together (*pārśva-s*, 'placed side by side'), Lāty.; uninterupted (as a series of words), RPāt.; joined or connected or endowed or furnished with, abounding in, possessed of, accompanied by (comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; agreeing with, conformable to (*dharmas*), 'in accordance with justice', R.; relating to, concerning (comp.), ib.; connected with, proceeding from (comp.), MBh.; being on friendly terms with (instr.), ib.; ('*id.*'), mfn. mixed in colour, variegated, VS.; TS.; (*ā*), f., see next; n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — **pushpikā**, f. dill (Anethum Panmori), L. **Sāmhītānta**, mfn. joined at the ends, AV. **Sāmhītēshu**, mfn. one who has fitted or placed an arrow on a bow-string, MW. **Sāmhītōru**, mfn. having the thighs joined (through obesity), Pāp. iv, 1, 70 (cf. *samhātōru*).

Sām-hitā, f. conjunction, connection, union, TUp.; (in gram.) the junction or combination of letters according to euphonic rules (= *samāhi*, but sometimes considered rather as the state preparatory to the actual junction than the junction itself), Prāt.; a text treated according to euphonic rules (esp. the real continuous text of the Vedas as formed out of the Padas or separate words by proper phonetic changes [according to various schools; cf. IW. 152]; beside the Sāmhītās of the Rig-, Sāma-, and Atharva-veda there is the Vājasaneyi-S° belonging to the White Yajur-veda, and five other Sāmhītās belonging to the black Yajur-veda, viz. the Taittirīya-S°, the Sāmhītā of the Ātreya [known only by its Anukramāṇi], the S° of the Kāthas, the Kapishthala-Kāṭha-S°, and the S° of the Maitrāyaṇīyas or Maitrāyaṇī-S°, Nir.; Prāt. &c.; any methodically arranged collection of texts or verses (e.g. the Rāmāyaṇa, the various law-books, the medical works of Caraka and Śārṅgadharā, the complete system of natural astrology &c. [cf. *brīhat-s*]); there is also a Sāmhītā of the Purāṇas said to have been compiled by Vyāsa, the substance of which is supposed to be represented by the Vishnu-purāṇa), MBh.; VarBrS.; Pur. &c.; science, L.; the force which holds together and supports the universe (a term applied to the Supreme Being, accord. to some), MW.; N. of various wks. — **kāpa**, n. N. of a Pāṇishta of the Atharva-veda. — **kāra**, m. the author of a Sāmhītā, Rājat. — **japa**, m. the recitation of a S° (of the Veda), Mn. xi, 201. — **daṇḍaka**, m. or n., **dīpaka**, n. N. of wks. — **pāṭha**, m. the continuous text of the Veda (as formed out of the Pada-pāṭha, q.v.), Pat., Sch. — **prakāra**, n. pl. (with *ekādāśa*) N. of a wk. (containing 11 modes of reciting Vedic texts, viz. *sāmhītā*, *pada*, *krama*, *jaṭā*, *māla*, *sikhā*, *lekha*, *dhvaja*, *daṇḍa*, *ratha*, *gaṇa*). — **pradīpa**, m., **bhāshya**, n., **ratnākara**, m. N. of wks. — **dhyaṇa** (*tādā*), n. the repeating of the S° of a Veda, MBh. — **dhyaṇin** (*tādā*), mfn. repeating the S° of a Veda, ib. — **ṛṇava** (*tārṇ*), n. N. of wk. — **vat**, ind. as in the Sāmhītā text, MW. — **vidhi**, m. the method of the S° text, RPāt., Sch.; *viśvāṇa*, n. N. of wk. — **samāna-lakṣaṇa**, n. N. of a phonetic treatise. — **sāra**, m., **sārāvali**, f. N. of astrol. wks. — **sūtra**, n. a kind of Prātīśākhya to the Rig-veda. — **skandha**, m., **homa-paddhati**, f. N. of wks. **Sāmhītōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad; **brāhmaṇa**, n. of a Brāhmaṇa. **Sām-hiti**, f. putting together, connection, MaitrS. **Sāmhītika**, w.r. for *sāmhī*, APāt., Sch. **Sāmhīti-bhāva**, m. connection, mixture, combination, Car.

संहु *sam-√hu*, P. *-juhōti*, to sacrifice together, VS.; to sacrifice, MBh.

Sam-havana, n. the act of sacrificing together or in a proper manner, MW.; a quadrangle, group of four houses, L.

Sam-hotra, n. community of sacrifice, RV.

संहृति *sam-hūti*. See *sam-√hve*.

संह *sam-√hri*, P. *Ā. -harati*, *ote*, to bring or draw together, unite, compress, collect, contract, abridge, RV. &c. &c.; to throw together, mix up, ŚrS.; to close, clench (the fist), MBh.; to concentrate (the mind) on (loc.), ib.; to support, maintain, Jātakam.; to take or fetch from (abl.), R.; to lay hold of, attract, take for one's self, appropriate, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to take away, carry off, rob, AitBr.; MBh.; to lay or draw aside, withdraw, withhold from (abl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to restrain, curb, check, suppress,

ib.; to crush together, crumple up, destroy, annihilate (often opp. to *√srij*, 'to emit or create'), Up.; MBh. &c.; Pass. *-hriyate*, to be brought or put together &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *-hārayati*, *ote*, to bind (°) (Ā. 'one's own hair &c.', also 'cut'), GṛSṚS.; Car.: *-jihirshati*, to wish to bring together &c., ŚBr.: *Intens. -jariharti*, to destroy repeatedly, Cat.

Sam-hara, m. drawing together, contracting, MW.; destroying, ib.; N. of an Asura, Hariv.; *°rākhyā*, m. N. of Agni Pavamāna, MatsyaP.

Sam-harana, n. drawing or bringing together, collecting, gathering, MBh.; binding together, arranging (accord. to others 'cutting' of hair), Apast.; taking hold of, seizure, MBh.; fetching back (arrows &c. discharged by magical arts), Uttarar.; destroying, destruction (opp. to 'creation'), MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.

Sam-hartavya, mfn. to be drawn together or collected, Hariv.; to be re-arranged or restored, Śāh.; to be destroyed, Nilak. **hartṛi**, mfn. one who draws together or contracts, MW.; one who destroys, a destroyer, MBh.; R. &c.

Sam-hāra, m. bringing together, collection, accumulation, MBh.; contraction (of the organs of speech, opp. to *vi-hāra*, q.v.), RPāt.; drawing in (of an elephant's trunk), Ragh.; binding together (of hair; cf. *venī-s*), MBh.; fetching back (an arrow after its discharge by magical means), MBh.; R.; Pur. (cf. IW. 402, n. 1); abridgment, comprehensive description, a compendium, manual, Lāty.; destruction (esp. the periodical des° of the universe at end of a Kalpa), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a destroyer (= *samhartṛi*), MBh. xiv, 1577; end, conclusion (of a drama or of an act of a drama), Bhar.; Śāh. &c.; a division of the infernal regions, L.; N. of an Asura (v.l. *sam-hrāda*), Hariv.; practice, skill, W.; *-kārīn*, mfn. causing universal destruction, Pañcat.; *-kāla*, m. the time of the des° of the world, MBh.; *-kālaya*, Nom. *Ā. -yate*, to appear like the time of the des° of the w°, Śukas.; *-buddhi-mat*, mfn. intending to destroy the world, Hariv.; *-bhairava*, m. Bhairava as world-destroyer (one of the 8 forms of Bh°, q.v.), Cat.; *-mudrā*, f. N. of a partic. posture in the Tantra worship (= *viśarjāna-mudrā*), MW.; *-varman*, m. N. of a man, Daś.; *-vega-vat*, mfn. ardently wishing to destroy the world, MBh. **hāraka**, mfn. (cf. *asthi-s*) drawing together, compressing, closing, MW.; destructive, ruinous, ib.; a destroyer, ib. **hārika**, mfn. all-destroying, Hcat. **hārin**, mfn. destroying (ifc.), Kathās.

Sam-hārya, mfn. to be brought or drawn together or collected (from various places), ŚākhBr.; ŚrS.; to be transported, transportable, Pañcat.; ŚrS.; to be avoided, TĀr.; to be removed or checked or restrained (in a-s°), MBh.; R.; to be led astray or corrupted (in a-s°), ib.; to be made to partake of, one who has a claim on (abl.), MBh.

Sam-hrita, mfn. drawn or brought together &c.; interrupted (in a-s°), Uttarar.; *-busam*, ind. after the chaff has been got in, g. *tishthadgu-prabhṛiti*; *-yavam*, ind. after the barley has been got in, ib. **hṛiti**, f. the destruction of the universe, MārKp.; conclusion, end, Kathās.; Śāh.; the root *hri* with *sam*, Śiś.; contraction, abridgment, W.; restraint, ib.; taking, seizure, ib.; *-mat*, mfn. containing the end of (comp.), Śāh.

Sam-hriyamāna, mfn. (Pass. pr. p. of *sam-√hri*) being brought together or in &c.; *-busam*, ind. while the chaff is being got in, g. *tishthadgu-prabhṛiti*; *-yavam*, ind. while the barley is being got in, ib.

संहृप् *sam-√hriṣ*, P. *-hriṣyati* (m.c. also *Ā. °te*), to bristle, stand erect (as the hair of the body from joy or fright), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to thrill with delight, be glad, rejoice, ib.; Caus. *-harshayati*, to gladden, delight, R.; Divyāv.

Sam-harsha, m. bristling or erection of the hair of the body, thrill of delight, joy, pleasure, MBh.; Śiś.; sexual excitement, Suśr.; ardour, emulation, rivalry, jealousy (cf. *sam-gharsha*), MBh.; R. &c.; air, wind, L.; rubbing together, titillation (for *sam-gharsha*), W.; *-yogin*, mfn. possessing joy, enraptured, W. **harshana**, mfn. (causing) (the hair of the body) to stand erect (see *loma-h*); gladdening, delighting (with gen.), MBh.; n. emulation, rivalry, Kām. **harshita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) bristling, standing erect (as the hair of the body), SaddhP. **harshin**, mfn. thrilling with joy, gladdening; delighting (comp.), R.; envious, jealous, Śiś.

Sam-hrishita, mfn. = *°harshita*, Jātakam.; stiff or motionless (with fright), Hariv.

Sam-hriṣṭa, mfn. bristling, shuddering, MBh.; one whose hair stands erect (with joy), R.; thrilled, delighted, glad, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; flaming briskly (as fire), R.; *-manas*, mfn. delighted in mind, Pañcat.; *-roman* or *-romāṅga*, mfn. one who has the hair of the body bristling (with joy), thrilled, delighted, MBh.; *-vat*, mfn. joyfully, gladly, R.; *-vadana*, mfn. one whose face is beaming with joy, ib. **hriṣṭin**, mfn. erect (as the male organ), Car.

संहोत्र *sam-hotra*. See *sam-√hu*, col. 1.

संहाह *sam-√hrād*, *Ā. -hrādate*, to sound or rattle together, MBh.; Hariv.: Caus. *-hrādayati*, to knock together (with a sound or noise), ĀśvGr.; to resound loudly, MBh.

Sam-hrāda, m. a loud noise, upnar, sound, MBh.; R. &c.; 'Shouter', N. of an Asura (son of Hiranya-kaśipu), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (v.l. *-hlāda*). **hrādāna**, mfn. uttering loud sounds, MBh. **hrādi**, m. 'id.', N. of a Rākshasa, R. **hrādin**, mfn. sounding together, tumultuous, noisy, MBh.; m. N. of a Rākshasa, R.; *°dī-kantha*, m. n. a noisy voice, Kir. **hrādiya**, mfn. relating or belonging to (the Asura) Sam-hrāda, Hariv.

संहीण *sam-hriṇa*, mfn. (√ *hri*) altogether ashamed, bashful, modest, Bhāṭṭ.

संहाद *sam-hlāda*, v.l. (or w.r.) for *sam-hrāda*, MBh.

संहादिन् *sam-hlādin*, mfn. refreshing, cheering, MBh.; Kām.

संहारित *sam-hvārita*, mfn. (fr. Caus. of *√hvri*) crooked, curved, bent in (with *madhye*, 'thinner or more slender in the middle'), ŚBr.

संहे *sam-√hve*, *Ā. -hvayate* (Pāp. i, 3, 30; Ved. inf. *sām-hvayitavāt*), to call out loudly, shout together, AV.; ŚBr.; to relate, make known, Bhāṭṭ.

Sam-hūti, f. shouting or calling out together, general shout or clamour, L.

सक *saka*. See 6. sa, p. 1111, col. 2.

सकङ्क *sa-kāṅka*, mfn. (i.e. 7. *sa + k°*) furnished with amlets, Hariv.

Sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **kacchapa**, mfn. with tortoises, Ml. — **kañcuka**, mfn. furnished with armour, L. — **kaṭa**, mfn. bad, vile, L.; m. Trophis Aspera or Angeissus Latifolia, L.; *°āksha*, mfn. casting side glances (*am*, ind.), MBh.; *°ānna*, n. impure food, Yājñ. iii, 15, Sch. — **kaṭuka**, mfn. poignant, bitter, harsh (as speech), MBh. — **kaṭaka**, m (ā)n. having thorns, thorny, prickly, Cān.; troublesome, perilous, W.; having the hairs of the body erected, thrilled with joy or desire, Kathās.; having pointed splinters, MBh. (v.l.); accompanied with bones (said of fish), Pat.; m. Guilandina Bonduc, L.; Blyxa Octandra, L. — **kaṭha-rodham**, ind. in a suppressed or low voice, Bālār. — **kaṇḍu** or **kaṇḍūka**, mfn. attended with itching, Suśr. — **kaṇḍam**, mfn. fraudulently, deceitfully, Śāh. — **ka-mala**, mfn. abounding in lotuses, Ragh. ix, 19. — **kampa**, mfn. having tremor, tremulous, trembling (*am*, ind.), Ratnāv. — **kampana**, mfn. id., MW.; accompanied with earthquakes, MBh. (= *sa-vidyut*, Nilak.) — 1. **-kara**, mfn. having hands, MW.; possessing a trunk (as an elephant), ib. — 2. **-kara**, mfn. having rays, full of rays, W.; bearing tax, liable to pay taxes, ib. — **karaṇaka**, m (ā)n. transmitted by means of an organ (of the Sāṇḍ., Sch. — **karuṇa**, mfn. lamentable, pitiable, piteous, full of pity (*am*, ind. 'piteously'), Mjich.; Ratnāv.; Hit.; tender, compassionate (*am*, ind. 'compassionately'), Śāk.; BhP. — **karna**, mfn. having ears, hearing, Vedāntas.; Siphās.; accompanied by Karṇa, MW.; *-pucchā*, mfn. with or having ears and tail, KātyŚr.; *-pūḍvita*, mfn. wrapped or covered up to the ears, ĀpŚr. — **karpaka**, m (ā)n. 'having ears', and 'having a pilot or guide', Śiś. i, 63; having a peg &c., KātyŚr. — **karṭrika**, mfn. having an agent (*-tā*, f., *-va*, n.), Kusum.; Sarvad. — **karmaka**, mfn. effective, having consequences, BhP. (in gram.) 'having an object', transitive, Pāp. i, 3, 53. — **karmam**, mfn. (in gram.) = prec. (*°ma-tā*, f.), Kuill. on Mn. ix, 37; performing any act or rite, W.; following similar business, ib. — 1. **-kala**, mfn. (for 2. see s. v.) having a soft or low sound, MW. — **kalaṅka**,

mfn. having spots or stains, stained, contaminated, ib.
-kalatra, mfn. accompanied by a wife, ib. — **ka-laha**, mfn. having quarrels, quarrelsome, quarrelling, ib. — **kalahanṣa-gaṇa**, mfn. (for *sakala-hṣ* see col. 2) having flocks of Kala-haṇsas, ib. — **kalika**, mfn. provided with buds, Ragh. — **kalusha**, mfn. (ā)n. troubled, impure, MBh. — **kalevara**, mfn. possessing or including bodies, Bhām. — **kalpa**, mfn. along with the sacrificial ritual, Mn. ii, 140; having rites or ceremonies, MW.; m. N. of Śiva, ib. — **kavaca**, mfn. having armour or mail, mailed, ib. — **kaśmīra**, mfn. (ā)n. together with Kaśmīra, Kathās. — **kashāya**, mfn. dominated by passion (-*iva*, n.), Vedāntas, Sarvad. — **kashṭam**, ind. unhappily, unfortunately, Hāsy. — **kākola**, mfn. together with the hell Kākola, Mu. iv, 89. — **kātara**, mfn. cowardly, timid (*am*, ind.), MBh. — **kāma** (*śā*), mfn. (ā)n. satisfying desires, VS.; R.; having one's wishes fulfilled, satisfied, contented, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; consenting, willing (said of a girl), Vishn.; Mn.; Yājñ. (ifc.) wishing, desirous of, Śiś.; acting on purpose or with free will, Tithyād.; full of love, loving, a lover, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; betraying love (as speech), Pañcat.; (*am*), ind. with pleasure, for the pl^o of (acc.), Divyāv.; *śāri*, n. 'enemy of lovers', N. of Śiva, MW. — **kāyikā**, f. a game (v. l. *saṃ-kā*), Divyāv. — 3. — **kāra**, mfn. (for 1. and 2. see p. 1111) active, energetic, Śiś. xix, 27. — **kāraṇa**, nfn. provided with a legal instrument, MBh.; = next, W. — **kāraṇaka**, mfn. (ikā)n. having a cause, originating from a cause, Kull. on Mn. vi, 73. — **kārmuka**, mfn. having a bow, armed with a bow, MW. — **kāla**, mfn. seasonable, ib.; (*am*), ind. seasonably, betimes, early in the morning, ib.; (*ī*), f. see s.v. — **kāsa**, m., see s.v. — **kāshāya**, mfn. wearing a brownish-red garment, Rājat. — **kaṃka**, mfn. attended by servants, MBh. — **kaṃṣa-kau-stubha**, mfn. having a diadem and breast-jewel, MW. — **kiṭa**, mfn. (ā)n. full of worms &c., Hcat. — **kila**, m. one who from sexual weakness causes his wife to have intercourse with another man before cohabiting with her himself, L. — **kuṃkshi**, mfn. born from the same womb, Vop. — **kuñjara**, mfn. together with elephants, R. — **kuṃbha**, mfn. (ā)n. together with one's family, Kāv. — **kuṇḍa**, mfn. (ā)n. together with a well, Pañcat. — **kuṇḍala**, mfn. decorated with ear-rings, MW. — **kuṭūhala**, mfn. full of curiosity (*am*, ind.), Kathās. — **kula**, mfn. having a family, together with one's f^o, ŚārāṅgP.; belonging to a noble f^o, MW.; belonging to the same family, ib.; m. an ichneumon (for *nakula*, by a play on the sound), PārGr.; *ja*, mfn. born from the same f^o with (gen.), MBh. — **kulya**, m. one of the same family and name (= *sa-gotra*); a distant relation, remote kinsman (said to apply to a grandson's grandson or even sometimes extended to the tenth descendant), Mn.; Yājñ. &c. — **kuṣa**, mfn. holding Kuṣa grass in the hand, R. — **kuṣthika**, mfn. = *sagulpha* or *sāngushṭha*, Āpast. (Sch.) — **kusumāstaraṇa**, mfn. strewn with flowers, Sak. — **kūti** (*śā*), mfn. full of desire, enamoured, TBr. — **kricchra**, mfn. having trouble or distress, painful, distressing, MW. — **kṛit**, see s.v. — **kṛipa**, mfn. compassionate (*am*, ind.), Śāntiś.; accompanied by Kṛipa, MW. — **kṛipānam**, ind. piteously, Śāntiś. — **keta** (*śā*), mfn. having the same intention, RV.; m. N. of an Ādiṭya, TS. — **ketu**, mfn. having a banner, together with a b^o, MBh.; Naish. — **keśa**, mfn. along with the hair, PārGr.; containing h^o (said of food), MBh.; — **nakha**, mfn. with hair and nails, Gobh. — **kaṭava**, mfn. deceitful, fraudulent (*am*, ind.), MW.; a cheat, deceiver, Kathās. — **kopa**, mfn. (ā)n. full of anger, enraged, displeased (*am*, ind.), Kād.; Hit. — **vikṛiti**, mfn. agitated with anger, Kathās. — **kośa**, mfn. containing passages from dictionaries (opp. to *vi-kṛ*), Cat.; along with the shell or husk, MārKp.; along with the membrane, ib. — **kautuka**, mfn. (ā)n. full of expectation, expectant of, eager for (comp.; *am*, ind.), Ratnāv.; Kathās. — **kautūhalam**, ind. eagerly, with curiosity, Sak. — **kaurava**, mfn. along with the Kauravas, VarBrS. — **kratu** (*śā*), mfn. being of one accord or one mind with (instr.), RV. — **kriya**, mfn. having action, active, mutable, movable, migratory (-*iva*, n.), Kap.; Sāṃkhyak.; one who performs his religious acts, MW. — **kṛidā**, prob. w. r. for *-kroḍa* (q.v.) — **kṛudh**, mfn. wrathful, angry, Rājat. — **kroḍa**, mfn. along with (i.e. up to) the breast, MārKp. (w. r. *-kṛidā*). — **krodha**, mfn. full of anger, angry, enraged (*am*, ind.), MBh.; R. — **kāśam**, ind. with an angry laugh, Bālar. — **krodhana**, mfn. = *-krodha*, R. — **kvapa**, mfn. making

a tinkling sound, Dharmas. — **kshana**, mfn. (for *sakshāṇa* see col. 3) having leisure for (loc.), BhP. — **kshata**, mfn. having a crack or flaw (as a jewel), L. — **kshatram**, ind. according to the rule of warriors, Laghuk. 973. — **kshāra**, mfn. caustic, acrid, pungent, VarBrS. — **kshit**, mfn. dwelling or lying together or side by side, RV. — **kshira**, mfn. provided with milk, milky (as plants); with *yūpa*, m. 'a sacrificial post made of a tree containing milky juice', ShadvBr.; GṛSṚS.; R.; Suśr.; — *drili*, mfn. supplied with leather bags containing milk, TāndBr.; Lāty. — **khaḍga**, mfn. armed with a sword, sword in hand, Mṛicch. — **khaṇḍa**, mfn. (opp. to *a-khṇ*), Nāyāk. — **khura**, mfn. with the claws or having c^o, Vishn. — **khila**, mfn. (for *sakṣ* see p. 1130, col. 3) with the supplements, Hariv. — **kheda**, mfn. having grief (*am*, ind. sadly), Śāk. — **khelam**, ind. with a gentle motion, MBh.

सकल 2. sa-kala, mfn. (ā)n. (fr. 7. *sa* + *kalā*; for 1. *sa-kala* see p. 1123, col. 3) consisting of parts, divisible, material (opp. to *a-and nish-kṇ*), MaitrUp.; MBh.; possessing all its component parts, complete, entire, whole, all (*pratijñām sakalāni* ✓ *kṛi*, 'to fulfil one's promise'; m. [sometimes with *apṛ*] 'everybody'; n. 'everything' or 'one's whole property', KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; whole = wholesome, sound (opp. to *vi-kala*), Nilak.; affected by the elements of the material world (with Śaivas applied to a soul which has not advanced beyond the lowest stage of progress), Sarvad.; paying interest, Naish. — **karma-cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of wk. — **kalusha**, N. of a forest region, Vikr. — **kāma-dugha**, mfn. (ā)n. granting all wishes, Bhartṛ. — **grantha-dīpikā**, f. N. of a lexicon by Sanat-kumāra. — **jana**, m. every person, everybody, Ratnāv. — **janani**, f. the mother of all; — *stava*, m. N. of a Tantra wk. — **devatā-pratiṣṭhā**, f. N. of wk. — **deha**, m. the whole body, Dhūrtas. — **doṣa-maya**, mfn. (ā)n. full of all defects, Hcat. — **pṛṣṭha**, m. recitation of the whole (text), KātyŚr., Sch. — **purāṇa-tātparya-sāra**, m., — **purāṇa-samuccaya**, n., — **prabandha-varṇa-sāra-samgraha**, m., — **pramāṇa-samgraha**, m. N. of wks. — **bhuvana-maya**, mfn. (ā)n. containing the whole world, Pañcat. — **yaḥṇa-maya**, mfn. (ā)n. containing the whole oblation, BhP. — **yūtha-parivṛta**, mfn. surrounded by the whole herd or troop, Pañcat. — **rūpaka**, n. a complete metaphor, Kāvyaḍ. — **loka**, m. 'all the world', every one, Hit. — **vidyā-maya**, mfn. (ā)n. containing all knowledge, VP. — **vedādhyaṇin**, mfn. repeating all the Vedas, L. — **vedin**, mfn. all-knowing, Bhartṛ. — **vedopaniṣat-sārōpadeśa-sāhasrī**, f. the Upadeśa-sāhasrī (by Śaṃkarācārya) on the essence of all the Vedas and Upanishads. — **śānti-samgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **siddhi**, f. the success of all (-*da*, mfn. 'granting success to all'), Cat.; mfn. possessing all perfection, BhP. — **haṇsa-gaṇa**, mfn. (for *sakalahansa-gṇ* see col. 1) having entire or unbroken flocks of geese, MW. — **Sakalāgama-samgraha**, m. N. of a Tantra wk. — **Sakalāgamācārya**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat. — **Sakalādhāra**, m. 'receptacle of all', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **Sakalādhikāra**, m. N. of a wk. on architecture (attributed to Agastya). — **Sakalārṇava-maya**, mfn. (ā)n. containing all sounds, Pañcat. — **Sakalārtha-sāstra-sāra**, mfn. containing the essence of precepts about all things, MW. — **Sakalārthi-sārtha-kalpa-druma**, m. the wishing tree for the multitude of all supplicants, Pañcat. — **Sakalēndu**, m. the full moon, Hariv. — **mukha**, mfn. (ā)n. having a face like a full moon, Vikr. — **Sakalēśvara**, m. lord of the universe, BhP.; N. of an author, Cat.

Sakalaya, Nom. P. *yaṭi*, to make full, Harav. — **Sakali**, in comp. for 2. *sa-kala*. — ✓ *kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make full, complete, Pañcat.; Hcat. — **vi-✓dhā**, P. *-dadhāti*, id., Pañcat.

सकलकल sakalakala (?), m. N. of a family, Cat.

सकलवर्ण sa-ka-la-varṇa, mfn. containing the syllables *ka* and *la*; n. (with *sa-ka-kāra*) having the syllables *ka*, *la*, *ha* (i.e. the word *kalaha*, strife), Nalōd.

सकाली sakālī, f. N. of a place, Cat. — **samudra**, ib.

सकाश sa-kāśa, mfn. having appearance or visibility, visible, present, near, L.; m. presence, propinquity, vicinity, nearness (used in the sense of

a preposition, esp. after verbs of motion, such as 'to go, come,' &c., with a gen. [or rarely abl.] of a person, or ifc.; e.g. *sakāśam*, 'to, towards, near,' *sakāśe*, 'in the presence of, before,' *sakāśāt* or *śatas*, 'from the presence of, from,' *ā sakāśāt*, 'as far as, up to' [the fire]), ŚrS.; Up.; MBh. &c.

सकुरुण्ड sakuruṇḍa, m. yellow Amaranth or Barteria (= *sakṛ*), L.

सकृत् 1. sa-kṛt, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + *i. kṛit*) acting at once or simultaneously, AV. xi, 1, 10; ind. at once, suddenly, forthwith, immediately, RV.; Br.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh.; once (= semel, with *dhnaḥ*, 'once a day,' repeated = 'in each case only once'), RV. &c. &c.; once, formerly, ever (with *mā* = 'never,' Kāv.; VarYogay.; once for all, for ever, ChUp.; Kāv.; MārKp.; at once, together, W. [For cognate words see under 7. *sa*]. — **praja**, m. 'having offspring once (a year),' a crow, L.; a lion, L. — **prayogin**, mfn. being employed only once, KātyŚr. — **prasūtīkā**, f. one who has borne one child (esp. a cow that has calved once), L. — **phalā**, f. 'bearing fruit once,' the tree *Musa Sapientum*, L. — **stī**, mfn. bringing forth once or at once, RV. x, 74, 4. — **snāyin**, mfn. bathing once, Mn. xi, 215.

Sakric-chruta-dhara, mfn. (for *sakṛit-śr*) keeping in memory what has once been heard, Kathās.

Sakrid, in comp. for 1. *sakṛit*. — **abhishhuta** (*sakṛit*), mfn. once pressed out, TS. — **āgāmin**, m. 'returning only once again i.e. being re-born,' N. of the second of the four orders of Buddhist Āryas, MW. 132; (*mi*)-*iva*, n., Vajracch.; (*mi*)-*phala* and *-phala-pratipannaka*, Dharmas. 102; 103. — **āochinnā**, mfn. severed with one cut, ĀvŚr. — **ādipana**, n. setting on fire at once, Kauś. — **āhṛita**, mfn. (interest) paid at one time (not by instalments), Mn. viii, 151. — **ukta-grāhītārtha**, mfn. grasping the sense of what has once been said, Cān. — **upamathitā**, mfn. stirred or churned once, ŚBr. — **gati**, f. only a possibility, Sch. on Pān. vii, 1, 50. — **garbha**, m. 'having only one conception,' a mule, L.; (*ā*), f. a woman who is pregnant only once, MW. — **guha** (VP.), — **graha** or *-grāha* (MBh.), — **vaha** (VP.), m. pl. N. of peoples. — **vi-dyutā**, mfn. (ā)n. flashing or gleaming once, ŚBr.; n. the act of flashing once, ib. — **vibhāta**, mfn. appeared at once, Vedāntas. — **vīra**, m. the plant *Helminthostachys Laciniata*, L.

Sakrin, in comp. for 1. *sakṛit*. — **uandā**, f. N. of a river, MBh. — **uārāsāṇsa**, mfn. followed by the Soma vessels called Nārāsāṇsas, AitBr. — **madvat**, ind. once, one time, ŚBr.; SāṅkhBr.

Sakril, in comp. for 1. *sakṛit*. — **lū**, Pān. viii, 2, 4, Sch. — **lūna**, mfn. cut off at once, SāṅkhŚr. — **lekha**, w. r. for *sa-hyll*^o, Vas.; R.

सकृत् 2. sakṛit, w. r. for *sakṛit*, q.v.

सकृत् sakṛita, n. an edict addressed to the Śūdras (= *śūdra-sāsana*), L.

सक्त salta, sakti, saktu &c. See ✓ *sañj*.

सक्थि sakthi, n. (derivation doubtful; the base *sakthān* [fr. which acc. pl. *sakthāni*, RV. v, 61, 3] appears in later language only in the weakest cases, e.g. sg. instr. *sakthānā*, gen. abl. *sakthānās*, loc. *sakthāni* or *sakthni*, cf. Pān. vii, 1, 75; there occurs also nom. acc. du. *sakthyaū* [RV. x, 86, 16; AV. vi, 9, 1] formed fr. a fem. base *sakthi*), the thigh, thigh-bone; the pole or shafts of a cart (du. euphemistically 'the female organ'), RV. &c. &c. — **Saktha** (ifc.) = prec. (cf. *añji*-, *āpara*-, *uttara*- &c.).

Sakthi. See under *sakthi*.

सक्मन् sākman, sākmya. See ✓ *sac*.

सक्ष saksh, cl. I. P. *sakshati*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14 (only in pr. p. *sakshat* [RV. i, 131, 3], which, accord. to Śāy. = *saṃ-bhajaṃāna*; others derive it fr. ✓ *sac* or *sah*).

सक्ष saksha, mfn. (fr. ✓ *sah*) overpowering, TS.; TBr.

Sakshāṇa, mfn. (for *sa-kshāṇa* see col. 2) conquering, victorious, RV.

1. **Sakshāpi**, mfn. vanquishing (with acc.), RV.

सक्षणि 2. sakshāṇi, mfn. (fr. ✓ *sac*) connected or united with (gen. or instr.), a comrade, companion, possessor, RV.

सखम sakshama, m. N. of a teacher of the Hatha-vidyā (v.l. *allama* and *su-kshāma*), Cat.

सख् sakḥ, sakhyati (invented to serve as the source of *sakḥi*, q.v. under √1. *sac*).

सखोल sakhola, N. of a place, Rājat.

सग् sag (cf. √*sthag*), cl. 1. *sagati*, to cover, Dhātup. xix, 27.

सगजारोह sa-gajāroha, mfn. (i.e. 7. *sa+g*) attended by men riding on elephants, MW.

sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following):

— **gaṇa** (*śā-*), mfn. having troops or flocks, attended by followers, accompanied by (instr.), RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **gatika**, mfn. connected with a preposition &c. (see *gati*), Pat. — **gaḍgada**, mfn. with stammering (voice); (am), ind. stammeringly, Pañcat.; Bhp.; -*gir*, mfn. with or having a faltering or stammering voice, Ratnāv.; -*svaram*, ind. id., Sāh. — **gandha**, mfn. having smell, smelling, Suśr.; odoriferous, fragrant, W.; having the same smell as (instr. or comp.), VarBṛS.; Vop. (also *dhin*, MBh.); related, kin, Śak. (in Prakṛit); proud, arrogant, Megh. (v.l. *garva*).

— **gandharva**, mfn. together with the Gandharvas, MW.; *gāṇḍarvaka*, mfn. together with the G's and Apsaras, MBh. — **gara** (*śā-*), mfn. (for 2. &c. see below) accompanied by praise (fr. *gara*, √1. *grī*); said of the fires), VS. (Sch.); accord. to others, 'swallowing,' 'devouring,' fr. *gara*, √2. *grī*).

— **garas**, mfn. accompanied by praise (applied to Agni; cf. *préc.*), PañcatvBr. — **garbha**, mf(ā)n. pregnant, impregnated by (abl. or instr.), Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; (a plant) whose leaves are still undeveloped, Kāśikh.; m. = next, L.; (ā), f. a pregnant woman, MW. — **garbhya** (*śā-*), m. a brother of whole blood, one by the same father and mother, VS.; Kāth. — **garva**, mfn. having pride, arrogant, exulting, elated by, proud of (loc. or comp.); also *am*, ind. proudly, R.; Kālid. &c. — **gu**, mfn. along with cows, ĀpŚr. — **guḍa**, mf(ā)n. sugared (?), Mṛicch. viii, 10. — **guḍa-śrīṅgaka**, mf(ā)n. furnished with cupolas, MBh. — **guṇa**, mf(ā)n. furnished with (or together with) a string or cord, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; furnished with partic. attributes or properties, ŚiS.; having qualities, qualified, Bhp.; Vedāntas.; having good qualities or virtues, virtuous (-*tva*, n.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; worldly, MW. — *nir-guṇa-vāda*, n. N. of a Vedānta wk.; -*vaṭi*, f. N. of a wk. (on the mystic power of the letters of the alphabet, ascribed to Śamkarācārya), Cat.; *nin*, mfn. having good qualities, virtuous, Bhartṛ. — **gulika**, mfn. along with a pill, Kathās. — **gūḍham**, ind. secretly, privately, MW. — **griha** (*śā-*), mfn. together with one's house or family, with wife and children, ĀpŚr. — **griha-patika**, mfn. with the householder, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **gotra**, mfn. being of the same family or kin, related to (gen. or comp.), Br.; Gaut. &c.; m. a kinsman of the same family (one sprung from a common ancestor or one connected by funeral oblations of food and water), Āp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a distant kinsman, L.; n. a family, race or lineage, W. — **gomaya**, mf(ā)n. having or mixed with cow-dung, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **goshthi**, f. (ifc.) fellowship with, Bhp. — **gauravam**, ind. with dignity, Ratnāv. — **gdhi**, *gdhiti*, see col. 2.

— **graha**, mfn. filled with crocodiles (as a river), R.; taken up by means of ladders or other vessels (see *graha*), ĀpŚr.; seized by the demon Rāhu, eclipsed (as the moon), R. — **ghana**, mfn. thick (as hair), ŚāṅgS.; clouded, VarBṛS.; dense, solid, MW. — **ghriṇa**, mf(ā)n. full of pity, compassionate, Bhp.; tender of feeling, delicate, scrupulous, Jātakam.; disliking, abhorring (loc.), Naish. — **ghrita**, mfn. mixed with ghee, Viśṇu. — **ghosha**, mfn. (pl.) shouting together, TāpdyBr.

सगर 2. sa-gara, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa+gara*, 'poison,' √2. *grī*; for 1. *sa-gara* see above) containing poison, poisonous (n. 'poisonous food'), R.; Bhp.; n. 'provided with moisture,' the atmosphere, air, RV.; TS.; Kāth. (cf. Naigh. i, 3); N. of a king of the solar race, sovereign of Ayodhyā (son of Bāhu; he is said to have been called Sa-gara, as born together with a poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father; he was father of Asamañja by Keśini and of sixty thousand sons by Su-mati; the latter were turned into a heap of ashes by the sage Kapila [see *bhagiratha*], and their funeral ceremonies

could only be performed by the waters of Gaṅgā to be brought from heaven for the purpose of purifying their remains; this was finally accomplished by the devotion of Bhagiratha, who having led the river to the sea, called it Sāgara in honour of his ancestor: Sāgara is described as having subdued the Śakas, Yavanas, and other barbarous tribes; pl. 'the sons of Sāgara'), MBh.; R. &c. (1W. 361); N. of a partic. Arhat, MW. **Sagarōpākhyāna**, n. 'the story of Sāgara,' N. of a ch. of the Padma-purāṇa.

सगर sāgara, m. and (ā) f. (for 1. 2. *sa-g*) see col. 1) night (?), TS.; ŚBr. (in a formula).

सगरी sagarī, f. N. of a town, Buddh.

सग्धि sā-gdhi, f. (fr. 7. *sa+gdhi=jagdhi*) a common meal, VS.; TS.

śāgdhiti, f. id., MaitrS.

सग्म sa-gmā, m. (? fr. 7. *sa+gma*, √*gam*) agreeing, coming to terms, bargaining, VS.; TS.

Sa-gman (prob. fr. the same) = *saṃgrāma*, Naigh. ii, 17.

सग् sagh (cf. √*sah*), cl. 5. P. (Dhātup. xxvii, 20) *saghnōti* (occurring only in impf. *śaghnōt*, Pot. *saghnuyāt*, Subj. *saghat*, Prec. *saghyāsā*, and inf. *saghyai*; Gr. also pf. *sasāgha*, aor. *asaghit* or *asāghit* &c.), to take upon one's self, be able to bear, be a match for (acc.), RV.; TS.; MaitrS.; TĀr.; to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup.

Sagha, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

Sāghan, m. a vulture, TBr.

सकक्ष sam-kaksha. See *nih-s*.

Sam-kakshikā, f. a kind of garment, Buddh.

संकट sam-kaṭa, mf(ā)n. (prob. Prakṛit for *saṃ-kṛita*; cf. 2. *vi-kāṭa*, 'brought together', contracted, closed, narrow, strait, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; crowded together, dense, impassable, MBh.; MārKp.; dangerous, critical, MBh.; (ifc.) crowded with, full of, Kād.; m. N. of a partic. personification (a son of Kakubh), Bhp.; of a man, Rājat.; of a gander or flamingo, Kathās.; Pañcat.; Hit.; (ā), f., see below; (am), n. a narrow passage, strait, defile, pass, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a strait, difficulty, critical condition, danger to or from (comp.; cf. *prāṇa-s*), ib. — **caturthī**, f. N. of the fourth day in the dark half of Śrāvaṇa, Cat. — **nāśana**, mfn. removing difficulties, Kām. — **mukha**, mfn. narrow-mouthed, ib. — **muha** (for *-mukha*), 'id.', a kind of vessel, Śil. — **stotra**, n. N. of a ch. of the Kāśī-khaṇḍa. — **stha**, mfn. being in difficulties, Kathās. — **hara-caturthī-vrata**, n. N. of wk. **Sam-katāksha**, w.r. for *sa-k*. **Samkatāpanna**, mfn. beset with difficulties, MW. **Samkatōttirīna**, mfn. released from difficulties, Kathās.

Samkatā, f. N. of a Yogini (seven others are named, viz. Maṅgalā, Piṅgalā, Dhanyā, Bhramatī, Bhadrīkā, Ulkā, Siddhī), Jyot.; of a goddess worshipped in Benares, L. — **nāmāśṭaka**, n. N. of a ch. of the Padma-purāṇa.

Samkatāya, Nom. Ā. *°yate*, to become narrow or too n°, Kād.; to become contracted, grow less, ib.

Samkatika, mfn., g. *kumuddi*.

Samkaṭin, mfn. being in danger or difficulties, MārKp.

संकप् sam-√kath, P. *-kathayati*, to relate or narrate fully, tell, speak about (acc.), converse, MBh.; Bhp.

Sam-kathana, n. the act of narrating fully, narration, conversation with (instr. with and without *saha*), MBh.; Naish. **Kathā**, f. (ifc. f. ā) talk or conversation with (instr. with or without *saha*) or about (comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; accordance, agreement, Cat.

Sam-kathita, mfn. related, narrated, communicated, MBh.; R.

संकन् sam-√kan (only p. *-cakāṇḍa*), to be pleased or satisfied, RV. v, 30, 17.

संकम्प sam-√kamp, Ā. *-kampate*, to shake about, tremble, quake, MBh.; R. Caus. *-kampayati*, to cause to shake or tremble, MBh.

संकर sam-kara &c. See *saṃ-√krī*.

संकर्तम् sam-kartam. See *saṃ-√2. krī*.

संकर्प sam-karsha &c. See *saṃ-√1. rish*.

संकल् sam-√2. kal, P. *-kālayati*, to drive (cattle) together (for grazing), Hariv.; to put to flight, MBh.; to carry out, perform the last or funeral honours to a dead person, R.

Saṃ-kalā, ind. killing, slaughter (?), W.

Saṃ-kālana, n. the act of driving (cattle) together (for grazing), Cat.; carrying out or burning (a corpse), R. (v.l. *saṃ-kālana*).

संकल् sam-√3. kal, P. *-kālayati*, to heap together, accumulate, Suśr.; to add, Gaṇit.; to be of opinion, Kpr.

Saṃ-kala, m. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 2, 75) collection, accumulation, quantity, W.; addition, ib. **°kalana**, n. (or ā, f.) joining or adding or holding together, Kād.; addition, Bṛhaj.; the act of heaping together, W. **°kalikā-cūrṇa**, n. shavings, Divyāv.

Saṃ-kalita, mfn. heaped together, accumulated &c.; added, Līl.; blended, intermixed, W.; laid hold of, grasped, MW.; (ā), f. (in arithm.) the first sum in a progression, Col.; n. addition, Līl.; **°kāṇḍa**, n. the sum of the sums or terms (of an arithm. progression), Col. **°kalitin**, mfn. one who has made an addition (with loc.), g. *ishṭādi*.

संकलुप sam-kalusha, (prob.) n. defilement, impurity (*yonī-s*), 'an illegitimate marriage', MBh. (cf. *kalusha-yoni*).

संकल्प sam-kalpa &c. See *saṃ-√kṛip*.

संकष्ट sam-kashṭa, (prob.) distress, trouble, need (in the following comp.) — **caturthī-kathā**, f., **-caturthī-vrata-kathā**, f., **-nāśana-gaṇa-pati-stotra**, n., **-nāśana-vrata**, n., **-nāśana-stotra**, n., **-vrata**, n., **-hara-caturthī-vrata**, n., **-hara-caturthī-vrata-kālā-nirṇaya**, m., **-haraṇa-stotra**, n. N. of wks.

संसुक sam-kasuka, mfn. (fr. *saṃ+√1. kas*; often written *saṃkusuka* or *śaṃkusuka*) splitting, crumbling up (applied to Agni as the destroyer of the body), AV.; (*saṃkās*), crumbling away, ŚBr.; unsteady, irresolute, MBh. xii, 1044 (accord. to L. also = *durbala*, *manda*, *saṃkirṇa*, *apavāda-śīla*, *durjana* and *saṃśleshaka*); m. N. of the author of RV. x, 18 (having the patr. *Yāmāyana*), Anukr.

सङ्ग sāṅga, f. (prob. connected with √*saṅj*) contest, strife, fight, RV.; TBr.

संकायिका saṃkāyikā. See *sa-kāyikā*, p. 1124, col. 1.

संकार sam-kāra. See *saṃ-√krī*.

संकाश saṃ-√kāś, Ā. *-kāśate*, to appear together, appear in sight, become visible, R.: Caus. *-kāśayati*, to look at, see, behold, AV.

Sām-kāśa, n. (ifc. f. ā) look, appearance (often ifc. = 'having the appearance of,' 'looking like,' 'resembling'), AV. &c. &c.; vicinity, neighbourhood (w.r. for *sa-k*), L. **°kāśya**, w.r. for *sām-kāśya*.

संकिल saṃ-kila, m. (said to be fr. *saṃ+√kil*) a burning torch, fire-brand, L.

संकीर्ण saṃ-kirṇa &c. See *saṃ-√krī*.

संकीर्त्त saṃ-√kirt, P. *-kirtayati*, to mention or relate fully, announce, proclaim, celebrate, praise, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Saṃ-kirtana, n. the act of mentioning fully &c.; praise, celebration, glorification, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **°kirtī**, m. N. of a Vaiśya (said to have been the author of partic. Vedic hymns), MW. **°kirtita**, mfn. mentioned fully, celebrated, praised, ib.

संकील saṃkila, m. N. of a man (v.l. *saṃ-kirṇa*), Cat.

सङ्कु saṅku (?), m. a hole, W.

संकुच saṃ-√kuc (or *-kuñc*), P. *-kucati*, to contract, shrink, close (as a flower), Kāv.; Kathās.; Suśr.; to contract, compress, absorb, destroy, Nir., Sch.: Pass. *-kucyate*, to shrink, be closed or contracted, Suśr.: Caus. *-kocayati*, to contract, draw in, MBh.; Suśr.; to narrow, make smaller, lessen, Bhartṛ.; (ā) to withdraw, withhold, Subh.

Saṃ-kucana, m. 'Shriveller,' N. of a demon causing disease (v.l. *saṃ-kuṭana*), Hariv.; n. contraction, shrinking, shrivelling, Cat.

Saṃ-kucita, mfn. contracted, shrunk, shrivelled, narrowed, closed, shut, R.; Bhartṛ.; Suśr.; crouching, cowering, MW.; N. of a place, g. *takshasīlādi*.

Sam-kuñcita, mfn. curved, bent, Divyāv.
Sam-koṣa, m. contraction, shrinking together, compression, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; shutting up, closing (of the eyes), Sāh.; crouching down, cowering, humbling one's self, shyness, fear (acc. with *√kṛi*, 'to become shy or modest'), Hariv.; abridgment, diminution, limitation, restriction, *Samk.*; Sarvad.; drying up (of a lake), Kāv.; binding, tying, L.; a sort of skate fish, L.; N. of an Asura, MBh.; n. saffron, L.; -*kārin*, mfn. making contraction, crouching down, humble, modest, Rājāt.; -*patiraka*, mfn. causing the withering of leaves (said of a partic. disease affecting trees), Hariv.; -*pituna*, n. saffron, L.; -*rekha*, f. 'line of contraction', a wrinkle, fold, L. **koṣaka**, mfn. contracting, causing to shrink or shrivel up, Kāvād., Sch. **koṣana**, m(f)ān. (see *gātra-sam-koṣan*) id.; astringent, MW.; m. N. of a mountain, R.; (f.) f. the sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*), L.; n. the act of contracting or closing or astringing, MBh.; Suśr.; Sāh. **koṣaniya**, mfn. to be limited or restricted (*-va*, n.), Nyāyam., Sch. **koṣita**, n. (fr. Caus.) 'contraction of the limbs', a partic. manner of fighting, Hariv. **koṣin**, mfn. closing (as a flower), Rājāt.; contracting (see *gātra-samk*); diminishing, lessening, Vcar.; astringent, MW.

संकुप *saṃ-√I. kup*, P. -*kupyati*, to become agitated or moved, SvetUp.; to become angry or enraged, MBh.; Caus. -*kopyati*, to make angry, excite, MBh.; to become agitated or excited, ŚBr.

Sam-kupita, mfn. enraged, aroused, excited, MBh.

संकुल *saṃ-kula*, m(f)ān. (cf. *ā-kula*) crowded together, filled or thronged or mixed or mingled or affected with, abounding in, possessed of (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; thick, dense (as smoke), R.; violent, intense (*-kalusha*, mfn. 'intensely turbid'), VarBrS.; disordered, disturbed, confused, perplexed, MBh.; impeded, hindered by (instr.), VarBrS.; Hit.; m. N. of a poet, Cat.; (*am*), n. a crowd, throng, mob, Mālatim.; a confused fight, battle, war, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; trouble, distress, BhP.; MärkP.; inconsistent or contradictory speech, MW.

Sam-kulita, mfn. crowded or filled with, abounding in (comp.), BhP.; confused, perplexed, R.

Samkuli-kṛita, mfn. thronged, crowded, gathered together, R.; disordered, thrown into confusion, Kām.

संकुसुक *saṃkusuka*. See *sām-kasuka*.

संकुसुमित *saṃ-kusumita*, mfn. flowering, Lalit.; fully blown or budded, fully expanded or manifested (occurring in the names of various Buddhas).

संकृजित *saṃ-kūjita*, n. (*√kūj*) the cry of the Cakra-vāka, Śiksh.

संकृदन *saṃ-kūḍana*, n. Pat. on Pāp. iii, 3, 44. Vārt. 3.

संकृ *saṃ-√I. kṛi*, P. Ā. -*karoti*, -*kurute* (3. pl. pr. *saṃ-kurute*, Mjicch.; impf. *saṃ-akṛiṇvan*, RV.; pf. *saṃ-akṛuḥ*, ib.; aor. *saṃ-akran*, ib.), to put together, compose, arrange, prepare &c. (= *saṃ-skṛi*, q.v.): Pass. -*kṛiyate* (aor. *saṃ-akāri*), RV.: Caus. -*kāreyati*, to cause to arrange or prepare, celebrate (a wedding), MBh.; to make, render (two acc.), ib.

Sam-kṛiti, mfn. putting together, arranging, preparing, making ready, TS.; TBr.; m. N. of various men (pl. 'the family of S'; cf. g. *gargadī*), ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; f. a kind of metre (consisting of 4 Pādas of 24 syllables each), RPrāt.; Col.; n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.

संकृत् *saṃ-√2. kṛit* (only ind. p. -*kṛitya* and -*kārtam*), to cut to pieces, cut through, pierce, ŚBr.

Sam-kṛitta, mfn. cut to pieces, cut through, pierced, MBh.

संकृष *saṃ-√krish*, P. Ā. -*karshati*, °te, to draw together, contract, tighten, AV.; TS.; KatyŚr.; to draw away, drag along, carry off, MBh.; R.

Sam-karsha, mfn. drawing near, vicinity, neighbourhood, Gobh.; -*kāṇḍa*, m. N. of wk. (= *saṃkarshaṇa-k*); see col. 2); -*bhāṭya-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. **karshaṇa**, n. drawing out, extraction, Hariv.; BhP.; a means of joining or uniting, BhP.; drawing together, contracting, W.; making rows, plough-

ing, ib.; m. N. of Bala-deva or Bala-rāma (also called Halāyudha [q.v.], the elder brother of Kṛishṇa; he was drawn from the womb of Devakī and transferred to that of Rohiṇī; among Vaiṣṇavas he is considered as the second of the four forms of Puruṣhōtama), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; Sarvad.; N. of the father of Nīlāsura, Cat.; (also with *sūri*) of various authors, ib.; -*kāṇḍa* (or *saṃkarsha-k*), m. N. of an appendix to the Mīmāṃsā-sūtra; -*maya*, m(f)ān. representing Bala-deva, AgP.; -*vidyā*, f. the art of drawing a child from the womb of one woman and transferring it to that of another (applied to Bala-deva, cf. above), Prab.; -*īraṇa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*sūtra-vicāra*, m. N. of wk.; °*śīvara-tīrtha*, m. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. **karshin**, mfn. drawing together, contracting, shortening (see *kāla-s*).

Sam-kṛishṭa, mfn. drawn together, contracted (as two sounds), drawn near to one another, KatyŚr.

संकृ *saṃ-√kṛi*, P. -*kirati*, to mix or pour together, commingle, MBh.; to pour out, bestow liberally or abundantly, RV.; AV.; TS.: Pass. -*kīryate*, to become mixed or confused, MBh.

Sam-kara, m. mixing together, commingling, intermixture, confusion (esp. of castes or races, proceeding from the intermarriage of a man with a woman of a higher caste or from the promiscuous intercourse of the four tribes, and again from the indiscriminate cohabitation of their descendants; cf. *yoni-s*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; the offspring of a mixed marriage, R.; any action similar to the intermixture of castes (sometimes n.), MBh.; (in rhet.) the confusion or blending together of metaphors which ought to be kept distinct (opp. to *saṃ-śrīṣṭi*, q.v.), Sāh.; Kpr.; anything that may be defiled by the touch of any unclean thing, MBh.; dung, Car.; dust, sweepings, L.; the crackling of flame, L.; N. of a man, Buddh.; -*ja*, mfn. born from a mixed caste, Cat.; -*jāta*, mfn. id., Mu. v. 89; -*jāti*, mfn. id., BhP.; -*jātiya*, mfn. id., MW.; -*lā*, f. (see *varṇa-s*); -*mīmāṃsā*, f. N. of wk.; -*saṃkara*, m. the mixed offspring of mixed offspring, Vishn.; -*sveda*, m. a partic. sudorific treatment; °*rāpātra-kṛityā*, f. an action which degrades a man to a mixed caste or makes him unworthy to receive gifts, Mn. xi, 126; °*rāva*, m. 'mongrel horse', a mule, L. **karaka**, mfn. mixing, mingling, confusing, MBh. **karita**, in *garbha-s* (q.v.) **karin**, mfn. one who has illicit intercourse with (comp.), Baudh.; mingling, confusing (in *putra-s*, q.v.), Vishn.; Mn., Sch. &c.

Samkari in comp. for *saṃkara*. - **karana**, n. mixing together, confusing (esp. illegal intermixture of castes or any similar illegality), Vishn. - *√kṛi*, P. -*karoti* (pp. -*kṛita*), to mix together, confuse, MW.

Sam-kāra, m. dust, sweepings (-*kūṭa*, n. a heap of rubbish), Divyāv.; the crackling of flame, L.; (f.) f. a girl recently deflowered, new bride, L.

Sam-kīrṇa, mfn. poured together, mixed, commingled &c.; crowded with, full of (comp.), MBh.; joined or combined with (comp.), Yājñ.; Sch.; mingled, confused, disordered, adulterated, polluted, impure, Mn.; MBh. &c.; born of a mixed marriage, MBh.; mixed, miscellaneous, of various kinds, manifold, Bhar.; Daśar.; sprinkled (esp. with fluid-exudation, as a rutting elephant; but cf. -*nāga*), L.; contracted, narrow, W.; scattered, strewed, spread, diffused, ib.; m. a man of mixed caste, Bhar.; (in music) a mixed note or mode; = -*nāga*, L.; N. of an ancient sage (v.l. *saṃ-kīla*), L.; (ā), f. a kind of riddle (of a mixed character), Kāvād. iii, 105; (*am*), n. confusion (in *vākya-s*, q.v.); -*cārin*, mfn. wandering about confusedly, going to various places, Suśr.; -*jāti*, mfn. (= *yoni*), Cat.; -*tā*, f. confusion, confused order (of words in a sentence), Sāh.; -*nāga*, m. an elephant with mixed characteristics, VarBrS.; -*neri*, m. a kind of dance, Saṃgit.; -*yuddha*, n. a fight with various weapons, MBh.; -*yoni*, mfn. of mixed birth or caste, impure through illegal intermarriage, Mn. x, 25; -*āgādhyāya*, m. N. of a wk. on music; -*viśhambhaka*, m. (in dram.) a mixed interlude, Bhar.; °*nāna* (?), m. N. of a serpent-demon, VP.; °*nī-karāṇa*, n. = *saṃkari-k*, L.

संकृत् *saṃ-kṛit*. See *saṃ-√kṛit*.

संकृष *saṃ-√kṛip*, Ā. -*kalpate*, to be brought about, come into existence, ChUp.; to be in order or ready, ib.; to wish, long for, be desirous of (see *saṃ-kalpaniya*): Caus. -*kalpayati*, °te, to put together, arrange, AV.; to produce, create, BhP.; to

move or rock to and fro (the head), R.; to determine, fix, settle, MBh.; Kād.; to destine for (loc.), MBh.; (with or without *manusa*), to will, purpose, resolve, intend, aim at, strive after, AV. &c. &c., to imagine, fancy, take for, consider as (acc. with *iva*), Daś.; to think about, ponder, hesitate, R.; to perform obsequies, ib.

Sam-kalpā, m. (ifc. f. ā) conception or idea or notion formed in the mind or heart, (esp.) will, volition, desire, purpose, definite intention or determination or decision or wish for (with loc., dat. or ifc.), sentiment, conviction, persuasion; (ibc. often = 'intentionally,' 'purposely,' 'on purpose,' 'according to will,' &c.; acc. with *√kṛi*, 'to form a resolution, make up one's mind'); AV. &c. &c.; idea or expectation of any advantage, W.; a solemn vow or determination to perform any ritual observance, declaration of purpose (e.g. a declaration by a widow of her intention to burn herself with her deceased husband), W.; the Will personified (as a son of Saṃ-kalpā and Brahmā), Hariv.; MärkP.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (the wife of Dharmā and mother of Saṃkalpa), Hariv.; of Manu's wife, Hariv. - **kūlmala** (°*śā*), mfn. (an arrow) whose neck (see *kūlmala*) is (formed by) desire, AV. - **kaumudī**, f., -**candrikā**, f. N. of wks. - **ja**, mfn. produced from self-will or desire or idea of advantage, Mn.; Yājñ.; produced from mere will, Kum., Sch.; m. 'mind-born, heart-born,' wish, desire, BhP.; love or the god of love, MBh. - **janman**, mfn. born from desire, Kathās.; love or the god of love, Vas.; Kād. - **jūti** (°*śā*), mfn. urged or impelled by desires, TBr. - **durga-bhañjana**, n. N. of wk. (cf. *saṃkalpa-smṛiti-ā*). - **prabhava**, mfn. born from desire, MBh. - **bhava**, mfn. id., ib.; m. love or the god of love, L. - **mūla**, mfn. rooted or based on some idea or desire of advantage, Mn. ii, 3. - **yoni**, mfn. having source or origin in (mere) will or desire, Prabh.; m. love or the god of love, Kālid. - **rāma**, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat. - **rūpa**, mfn. formed or consisting of will, conformable to the will or purpose, W. - **vat**, mfn. possessing determination, one who decides, a decider, Vedāntas. - **śrāddha-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. - **sampatti**, f. fulfilment of a wish, Kathās. - **sambhava**, mfn. = -*mūla*, Mn. ii, 3; m. love or the god of love, L. - **siddha**, mfn. accomplished by mental resolve or will, one who has gained supernatural power through strength of will, MBh. - **siddhi**, f. accomplishment of an object by (strength of) will, Āpast. - **sūryodaya**, m. N. of a philosophical drama in ten acts (an imitation of the Prabodha-candrōdaya). - **smṛiti-durga-bhañjana**, n. N. of a wk. on law. **Sam-kalpātma**, mfn. consisting of will or volition, having the nature of mental resolve, ChUp.; willing, resolving, W.

Sam-kalpaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) determining, deciding, purposing, wishing, AmṛitUp.; well discriminating, Nilak.; reflecting, pondering, MW. **kalpana**, n. (or ā, f.) purpose, wish, desire, SvetUp.; BhP.; (°*nā*)-*maya*, m(f)ān. proceeding from purpose or desire, BhP. **kalpaniya**, mfn. to be wished or desired or intended, ChUp. **kalpita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) wished for, desired, intended, purposed, determined, resolved on, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; conceived, imagined, thought, fancied, contrived, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-kṛipta, mfn. contrived, prepared, made ready, MBh.; desired, wished, intended, ChUp.; destined or meant for (comp.), Āpast. **kṛipti**, f. will, volition, ChUp.; thought, fancy, contrivance, MW.

संकेत *saṃ-keta*, m. (fr. *saṃ-√cit*) agreement, compact, stipulation, assignation with (gen., esp. with a lover), engagement, appointment (acc. with *√kṛi* or *grah* or *dā* or Caus. of *√kṛip*, 'to make an agreement or appointment' or 'appoint a place of meeting with any person' [gen. or instr. or instr. with *saha*, *samam*, *mīlhaḥ*]; ibc. 'according to agreement,' by appointment), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; convention, consent, MBh.; intimation, hint, allusion, preconcerted sign or signal or gesture (acc. with *√kṛi*, 'to give a signal'), Kathās.; Gīt.; a short explanation of a grammatical rule (= 2. *śāiti*, q.v.), MW.; condition, provision, ib.; N. of a Comm. on the Kāvya-prakāśa and on the Harṣa-carita; pl. N. of a people (cf. *saketa*), MärkP. - **ketana**, n. a place of assignation, place appointed for meeting (a lover &c.), rendezvous, Kathās. - **kaumudī**, f. N.

of wk. -grīhaka, m. or n. (in Prakṛit) = -ketana, Mālav. -graha, m. (Kusum.), -grahana, n. (Sarvad.) making an agreement. -candrōdaya, m., -traya, n. N. of Tantra wks. -niketa, m. (Naish.), -niketana, n. (Kathās.) = -ketana. -paddhati, f. N. of a Tantra wk. -pūrvakam, ind. by agreement or appointment, Pañcat. -bhūmi, f. = -ketana, Vās. -mañjari, f. N. of wk. -milita, mfn. met by appointment, Kathās. -yāmala, n. N. of a Tantra wk. -ruta-praveśa, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. -vākya, n. a preconceived word, watchword, Kāv. -śikṣā, f. N. of a Tantra wk. -stava, m. (with Śaktas) a partic. hymn of praise, Cat. -stha, mf(ā)n. appearing by appointment, Ratnāv. -sthāna, n. = -ketana, Vās.; an object agreed upon by signs, Vet.; a sign, signal, intimation, MW. -hetu, m. motive for an appointment or meeting, VarBṛS. Samketōdyāna, n. a park or garden appointed as a rendezvous, Kathās.

Samketaka, m. an agreement, appointment, rendezvous, Mṛicch.; Pañcat.; Kathās. **ketana**, n. id., Vet.

Samketaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to agree upon, appoint (a time &c.), Kāv.; to be informed, learn, Vās.; to invite, call, MW.; to counsel, advise, ib.

Samketita, mfn. agreed upon, fixed, settled, Prāyaśc.; Sāh.; invited, MW.

Samketi -√*kṛi*, P. -karoti, to appoint (as a place of meeting). -kṛita, mfn. assigned or appointed (as a place of meeting), Git.

संकोच sam-koca &c. See sam-√*kuc*.

संक्रन्द sam-√krand (only aor. sam-akrān), to cry or bellow or cry out together with (instr.), RV.: Caus. (only aor. sam-akicradah) to bring together by shouting or calling out, ib.

Sam-kranda, m. sounding together, sound (of the flowing Soma), MBh.; wailing, lamentation, R.; war, hattle, MBh. **krāndana**, mfn. calling or shouting or roaring, RV.; AV.; MBh.; m. N. of Indra, Bhāṭṭ.; of a son of Manu Bhautya, Hariv.; of a king (the father of Vapushmat), MārK.P.; n. war, battle, MBh.; -*nanādana*, m. patr. of Arjuna, Dhanañj.; of the monkey Vālin, Mcar.; Bālar.

संक्रम sam-√kram, P. Ā. -krāmāti, -kramate, to come together, meet, encounter, AV.; ŚBr.; to come near, approach, appear, TS. &c. &c.; to enter a constellation (said of the sun), Jyot.; to go or pass over or through, pass from (abl.) into (loc. or acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to overstep, transgress, ŚākhBr.; to go along, wander, roam, MBh.; R.: Caus. -*krāmāyati* (ind. p. -*kramayya*), to cause to go, lead to (acc.), Ragh.; to transfer, transport, deliver over, consign (with acc. of thing and loc. of pers.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to bring two words together (in the Krama [q.v.], by omitting those between), VPṛāt.; to agree, MBh. v. 7494.

Sam-kramā, m. going or coming together, VS.; progress, course, (esp.) transition, passage or transference to (loc.), Kusum.; the passage of the sun or a planet through the zodiacal signs, Yājñ.; VarBṛS. &c.; the falling or shooting of stars, Mṛicch.; the meeting of two words in the Krama text (caused by omitting those between), VPṛāt.; a bridge or steps leading down to water, Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a king of the Vidyā-dharas (the son of Vasu), Kathās.; m. or n. (?) a particular high number, Buddh.; m. n. difficult passage or progress (as over rocks or torrents or inaccessible passes), L.; a means or vehicle for effecting a difficult passage or of obtaining any object, Daś.; n. du. (with *Indrasya* or *Vasishthasya*) N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; -*dvādaśha*, m. a partic. form of the Vidyāśāha (q.v.), KātyŚr.; -*yajña*, m. a kind of sacrifice, Vait. **krāmāna**, n. going or meeting together, union with, entrance into, transference to (loc., dat., or comp.), ĀśvBr.; Hariv. &c.; entrance, appearance, commencement (esp. of old age), Hariv.; the sun's passage from one sign of the zodiac to another (also *razi* or *sūrya-s*), Jyot.; the day on which the sun's progress north of the equator begins, MW.; passage into another world, decease, death, MBh.; R.; a means of crossing, ŚBr.; (in alg.) concurrence (said to be a general designation of a partic. class of problems), Col. **krāmānakā**, f. a gallery, Divyāv. **krāmīta**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) conducted, led to (acc.), Ragh.; transferred, changed (*arthāntaram*, 'into another meaning'), Sāh. **kra-**

mitri, mfn. who or what passes from one place to another, passing, proceeding, going, W. **krāmī** -√*kṛi*, P. -karoti, to use as a vehicle or means of attaining (-*kṛītya*, ind. by means of), Daś.

Sam-krānta, mfn. gone or come together, met &c.; passed or transferred from (abl.) to (loc.), Kāv.; transferred to a picture, imaged, reflected, W.; (in astron.) having a Samkrānti (as a mouth, cf. *a-s*), MW.; (ā), f. N. of a ch. of the Maitrāyaṇi-samhitā.

Sam-krānti, f. going from one place to another, course or passage or entry into, transference to (loc. or comp.), Kāv.; MārK.P.; (in astron.) passage of the sun or a planet from one sign or position in the heavens into another (e.g. *uttarārdya-s*°, 'passage of the sun to its northern course' [cf. *kūṭa-s*°]; a day on which a principal Samkrānti occurs is kept as a festival, see RTL. 428), Sūryas.; transference of an art (from a teacher to a pupil), Mālav. i, 15, 18; transferring to a picture, image, reflection, W.; = -*vādin*, Buddh.; -*kaumudī*, f. N. of an astron. wk.; -*akra*, n. an astrological diagram marked with the Nakshatras and used for foretelling good or bad fortune, MW.; -*nirṇaya*, m., -*pāṭala*, m. n., -*prakaraṇa*, n., -*phala*, n., -*lukṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wks.; -*vādin*, m. pl. a partic. Buddhist school; -*viveka*, m., -*vyavasthā-nirṇaya*, m., -*śānti*, f.; (-*uty*)-*udyāpana*, n. N. of wks.

Sam-krāma, m. passing away, ĀpŚr.; m. n. difficult passage or progress, L. **krāmāna**, n. (fr. Caus.) transferring, transporting (-*viropana*, n. 'transplanting'), VarBṛS.; (ṛ), f. a kind of magic or spell, Divyāv. **krāmāyitavya**, mfn. (fr. id.) to be transported or transferred, Hariv. **krāmīta**, mfn. (fr. id.) transferred, handed over, delivered, communicated, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **krāmīn**, mfn. passing over or being transferred to others, Kull. on Mn. iii, 7 (cf. *bhūta-s*°).

संक्रो sam-√kri, P. Ā. -krīṇāti, -krīṇite, to buy, purchase, MBh.

संक्रोड sam-√kriḍ, Ā. -krīḍate (Pān. i, 3, 21; rarely P. °*ti*), to sport or play together, play with (with instr. of thing and instr. with or without *saka* of pers.), R.; Bhāṭṭ.; (P.) to make a rattling sound (as wheels), Pān. i, 3, 21, Vārtt. i, Pat.

Sam-krīḍa, m. sport, play; pl. (with *marutān*) N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. **krīḍana**, n. sporting, playing, Hariv.

Sam-krīḍita, mfn. played, sported; rattled (n. impers. or 'the rattling of wheels'), MBh.; Kir.

संक्रुध sam-√kruḍh, P. -kruḍhyati, to be enraged, be angry with (acc.), MBh.; Bhāṭṭ. (cf. Pān. i, 4, 38).

Sam-kruḍḍha, mfn. greatly enraged, incensed, wrathful, violent, MBh.; R. &c.

संक्रुश sam-√kruś, P. -krośati (rarely Ā. °*te*), to cry out together, raise a clamour, R.; MBh.; to shout at angrily, AV.

Sam-krośa, m. crying out together, clamour, shout of anger or indignation (pl. with *Angirasām*, N. of Sāmāns), ĀrshBr. n. pl. those parts of a horse's body which in moving produce a sound, VS. (Sch.)

संक्लिन्न sam-√kilinna, mfn. (√*kliḍ*) thoroughly wet or moistened, Gṛīhyās.; Mṛicch.

Sam-kleḍa, mfn. excessive wetness or moisture, saturation with (comp.), R.; Hariv. &c.; moisture (supposed to be the first stage of putrefaction), Car.; a fluid secretion (supposed to form upon conception and become the rudiment of the fetus), Yājñ.

संक्लिश sam-√kliś, P. -kliśnāti (only inf. -*kliśitum* and ind. p. -*kliśya*), to press together, ŚBr.; to torment, pain, afflict, R.: Pass. -*kliśyate*, to get soiled, Divyāv. (cf. next).

Sam-kliśṭa, nifi. pressed together &c.; contused or bruised (as the flesh without injury to the skin), Suśr.; covered with mould or mildew, tarnished (as a mirror), Car.; beset with difficulties (see next); -*karman*, nfn. one who does everything with trouble or difficulty, MBh.

Sam-kleśa, m. pain, suffering, affliction, MBh.; R. &c.; -*nirvāṇa*, n. cessation of afflictions, MW. **kleśana**, n. causing pain, Car.

संक्षप sam-√I. kṣhap, P. -kṣhapati, to emaciate the body by fasting or abstinence, do penance, MBh.

संक्षम् sam-√I. kṣham (only inf. -*kṣhan-tum*), to put up with, bear, endure, MBh.

संक्षर sam-√kṣhar, P. -kṣharati, to flow together or down, RV.

Sam-kṣhāra, m. flowing together, ŚBr. **Sam-kṣharita**, mfn. flowing, trickling, ib. **Sam-kṣhāra**, m. flowing together (*idānām s*° or *idā-s*°, N. of a Sānian), Br.

संक्षालन sam-kṣhālāna, n. cleansing-water, ĀpŚr.; (ā), f. washing, ablution, Prasannar.

संक्षि sam-√2. kṣhi, P. -kṣheti, to dwell together, abide with (instr.), RV. ix, 72, 3.

संक्षि sam-√4. kṣhi, P. -kṣhiṇāti, to destroy completely, annihilate, AV.: Pass. -*kṣhiyate*, to be destroyed or exhausted, waste away, disappear, perish, MBh.; Suśr.; Bhāṭṭ.: Caus. -*kṣhapyati*, to cause to disappear, destroy, Suśr.; -*kṣhayayati*, see -*kṣhayita*.

Sam-kṣhaya, m. complete destruction or consumption, wasting, waning, decay, disappearance, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the dissolution of all things, destruction of the world, MBh.; N. of a Marutvat, Hariv. **ṣkṣayita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) wasted, waned, disappeared, R.

संक्षिप sam-√kṣhip, P. Ā. -kṣhipati, °*te* (ind. p. -*kṣhepam*, q.v.), to throw or heap together, pile up, Ragh.; to concentrate (the mind), AmṛitUp.; to suppress, restrain, Bhāṭṭ.; to dash together, destroy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to condense, compress, contract, abridge, shorten, diminish, ib.: Pass. -*kṣhiṇyate*, to be thrown together or compressed or diminished, shrink up, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Sam-kṣhipta, mfn. thrown or dashed or heaped together &c.; abbreviated, contracted, condensed, MBh.; Sāṅkhyak. (*ena*, ind. 'concisely', Divyāv.); narrow, short, small, Nir.; Mālav.; Suśr.; taken from or away, seized, W.; (ā), f. = *gati*, VarBṛS.; -*kādambari*, f. N. of a poem; -*gati*, f. one of the 7 parts in the circle of the Nakshatras (accord. to Parāśara's system), VarBṛS.; -*calārcā-vidhi*, m. N. of a ch. of the Rāja-dharma-kaustubha by Ananta-deva; -*tva*, n. a state of contraction or narrowness, condensation, Suśr.; -*daivghya*, mfn. having the length diminished, MW.; -*nirṇaya-sindhu*, n., -*bhārata* (cf. *saṃ-kṣhepa-bh*°), -*bhāṣhya*, n., -*rāḍṇugā-pūjā-paddhati*, f., -*rāmāyaṇa-pāṭha-prayoga*, m., -*vedānta*, m., -*vedānta-śāstra-prakriyā* (or *vedānta-śāstra-saṃkṣhipta-pr*°), f., -*śāstrārtha-paddhati*, f., -*śyāmā-pūjā-paddhati*, f. N. of wks.; -*sāra*, m. N. of a grammar (in 8 chapters, by Kramādīśvara, with his own Comm.); -*sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of a grammar (by Pitāmbara-sārman); -*homa-prākāra*, m. N. of a wk. on Dharma (by Rāmabhaṭṭa). **ṣkṣhiptaka**, m. (in dram.) = next, Bhar. **ṣkṣhipti**, f. throwing together, compressing, abridgment, W.; throwing, sending, ib.; ambuscade, ib.; (in dram.) a sudden change of heroes or in the character of the same hero (accord. to some 'a simple expedient'), Bhar.; Daśar.; Sāh. **ṣkṣhiptikā**, f. (in dram.) = prec., Daśar., Sch.

Sam-kṣhepa, m. throwing together, destruction, MBh.; compression, comprehension, condensation, abridgment, conciseness, brief exposition, compendium, epitome, essence or quintessence (ibc. *āl. ena*, *am* or *pa-tas*, 'briefly', 'concisely', 'in short'), MBh.; R. &c.; the whole thrown together, total, aggregate (*ena* and *pa-tas*, 'in the aggregate'), Mn. vii, 107; Kull. on I, 68 &c.; Cat.; a means of compressing, Suśr.; (pl.) straits, poverty, MBh.; (in dram.) a brief declaration (of willingness to be at the service of another), Sāh.; throwing, W.; taking away, ib.; -*gāyatri-nyāsa*, m. N. of wk.; -*tas*, see above; -*tilhi-nirṇaya-sāra*, m., -*puraścaraṇa-vidhi*, m., -*pūjā-vidhi*, m., -*bhāgavāntamṛita*, n., -*bhārata* (cf. *saṃkṣhipta-bh*°), N. of wks.; -*mātra*, n. only an abridgment, MW.; -*yoga-vāsisṭha*, n., -*rāmāyaṇa*, n. (or *r-s*°, m.) N. of wks.; -*lakṣhaṇa*, nfn. characterized by brevity, described briefly, MW.; -*vimarsādhiroha*, m., -*saṃkara-jaya* (= *s-dig-vijaya*, q.v.), m. N. of wks.; -*sāriraka*, a summary in verse of Sāṅkarācārya's Brahman-sūtra-bhāṣya by Sarvajñātman Mahāmuni (-*ṭhikā*, f., -*phala-lakṣhaṇa*, n., -*bhāṣhya*, n., -*vyākhyāna*, n., -*sambandhōkti*, f. N. of wks. connected with prec.); -*siddhi-vyavasthā*, f. N. of a wk. on Dharma; -*pādhyātma-sāra*, m., -*pāmṛita*, n., -*pārcana-vi-*

dhi, m., °*pāhnikā-candrikā*, f. N. of wks. °*kṣhepaka*, mfn. one who throws together, destroyer, MBh. °*kṣhepapa*, n. throwing or heaping together, compression, abridgment, brief exposition, L.; throwing, W.; taking away, ib. °*kṣhepaniṣya*, mfn. to be thrown together or abridged, MW. °*kṣhepam*, ind. briefly, concisely, Pañcar. °*kṣheptṛi*, mfn. = °*kṣhepaka*, MBh.

संखुद् *saṃ-√kṣud*, P. -*kṣhodati*, to crush together, pound, bruise, MBh.; R. &c.

संखुभ *saṃ-√kṣubh*, Caus. -*kṣobhayati*, to shake about violently, agitate, toss, excite, Brahmap.

Sam-*kṣhubdha* (R.), sam-*kṣhubhita* (MBh.), mfn. tossed together, violently shaken or agitated.

Sam-*kṣobha*, m. a violent shock or jolt, jerk, overturning, upsetting, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; commotion, disturbance, agitation, excitement, ib.; pride, arrogance, W. °*kṣobhapa*, n. a violent shock or commotion (in *ati-*), Suśr. °*kṣobhita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) shaken or tossed about, MW. °*kṣobhin*, nfn. shaking about, jolting, jerking (as a carriage), Car.

संखु *saṃ-√kṣhu*, Ā. -*kṣhute* (Pān. i, 3, 65; pr. p. -*kṣhuvāna*, ind. p. -*kṣhutyā*), to sharpen well or thoroughly (lit. and fig.), whet, point, stimulate, excite, intensify, ShaḍvBr.; Bhaṭṭ.

संखाद् *saṃ-√khād*, P. -*khādati*, to chew thoroughly, eat up, devour, consume, ŚrS.; Mṛicch.

Sam-*khādaka*, m. 'chewer', a tooth, Pat., Sch. °*khādakin*, mfn. toothed, fanged (in reproach), Pat.

संखिद् *saṃ-√kṣhid*, P. -*kṣhidati*, to press or force together, RV.; TS.; to drag or tear away, ChUp.

संख्या *saṃ-√khyā*, P. -*khyāti*, to reckon or count up, sum up, enumerate, calculate, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to estimate by (instr.), MBh.; Ā. (only aor. *saṃ-akhyata*) to appear along with, be connected with, belong to (instr.), RV.; VS.: Caus. -*khyāpayati*, to cause to be looked at or observed by (instr.), TS.; ŚBr.

Sam-*khyā*, mfn. counting up or over, reckoning or summing up, Pān. iii, 2, 7, Sch. (ifc.; cf. *go-s*); m. N. of a man, Cat.; (ā), f., see below; n. conflict, battle, war (only in loc.; cf. Naigh. ii, 17), MBh.; Kāv.; Rājāt.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. numberableness, numeration, MW. °*khyaka*, mfn. numbering, amounting to (ifc.; cf. *sahasra-s*).

Sam-*khyā*, f. reckoning or summing up, numeration, calculation (ifc. = 'numbered or reckoned among'), R.; Ragh.; Rājāt.; a number, sum, total (ifc. 'amounting to'), ŚBr. &c. &c.; a numeral, Prāt.; Pān. &c.; (in gram.) number (as expressed by case-terminations or personal t°), Kās. on Pān. ii, 3, 1; deliberation, reasoning, reflection, reason, intellect, MBh.; Kāv.; name, appellation (= *ākhyā*), R.; a partic. high number, Buddha; manner, MW.; (in geom.) a gnomon (for ascertaining the points of the compass), RāmRās. = *kaumudī*, f. N. of wk. = °*āka-bīndu* ('*khyānti*'), m. a cipher, Kāv. = *tas*, ind. from a number, MW. = °*tiga* ('*khyānt*'), nif(ā)n. 'going beyond numeration', innumerable, Bhaṭṭ. = *nāman*, n. a numeral, Nir. = *nidāna-tikā*, f. N. of wk. = *pada*, n. a numeral, VPāt. (v. l.) = *parityakta*, mfn. 'deserted by numeration', innumerable, Pañcat.

= *parimāṇa-nibandha*, ni. N. of a work on ceremonial law considered by number and measure (by Keśava Kavindra). = *maṅgala-granthi*, m. the auspicious ceremony of tying knots in a thread corresponding to the number of the past years of one's life, Uttarar. = *mātra*, n. the amount of, MW.; mere numeration, ib. = *muṣṭy-adhikaraṇa-kṣhepa*, m. N. of wk. = *yoga*, m. a partic. constellation (relating to the number of Nakshatras in which a planet is situated), VarBṛS. = *ratna*, n. -*ratna-koṣa*, ni. N. of wks. = *lipi*, f. a partic. mode of writing, Lalit.

= 1. -*vat*, mfn. having number, numbered, Vās.; possessing reason or intellect, intelligent, discriminating, ib.; Mcar. = 2. -*vat*, ind. like number, MW.

= *vācaka*, mif(ikā)n. expressive of number; m. a numeral, ib. = *vidhāna*, n. the making of a calculation, VarBṛS. = °*vṛitti-kara* ('*khyānt*'), mfn. 'causing repetition of counting', difficult to be counted, very numerous, Hariv. = *śābda*, m. a numeral, L.

= *śas*, ind. in great numbers, BhP. = *samāpāna*, ni. N. of Śiva, MBh.

Sam-*khyāka*, mfn. amounting to (ifc., e.g. *sap-tati-s*, q. v.), Hariv.

Sam-*khyāta*, mfn. reckoned up, enumerated,

numbered, counted, measured, AV. &c. &c.; estimated by, R.; considered (see comp.); m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. (scil. *prahelikā*) a kind of riddle based on counting, Kāv. iii, 101; n. number, multitude, BhP.; -*saṃkhyeya*, mfn. one who has considered what is to be considered, Car.; °*śūnudeja*, m. a subsequent enumeration the members of which correspond successively to those of a previous one, Kās. on Pān. ii, 3, 7. °*khyāna*, n. becoming seen, appearance, BhP.; reckoning up, enumeration, calculation, Kāth.; ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; a number, multitude, Heat.; measurement, Hariv.; MärkP.

Sam-*khyeya*, mfn. to be numbered or enumerated, definite in number, calculable, not numerous, Pān.; MBh. (cf. *a-s*); to be considered (see *saṃ-khyāta-s*).

संग *saṃ-ga* and *saṅga*. See below and √*sañj*.

सङ्गट *saṅgaṭa*. See p. 1133, col. 1.

संखणा *saṃ-gaṇanā*, f. counting together, enumeration, MBh.

Sam-*gaṇikā*, f. society, the world, Divyāv.

संगम् *saṃ-√gam*, Ā. -*gacchate* (rarely P.

°*ti*, and accord. to Pān. i, 3, 29 only with an object; pf. -*jagm*; Vedic forms &c. -*gamemahi*, -*gamā-mahai*, -*ajagmiran*, -*agata* [3. sg.], -*agamamahi*, -*agasmahi* or -*agasmamahi*, -*gamihi*, -*gasishṭa* or -*gaṇsiṣṭha*, -*gaṇsyate* &c.; cf. √1. *gam* and Pān. i, 2, 13; vii, 2, 38), to go or come together, come into contact or collision, meet (either in a friendly or hostile manner), join or unite with (instr. with and without *saha* or *sārdham*), RV. &c. &c.; to unite sexually with (acc.), Bhaṭṭ.; to harmonize, agree, fit, correspond, suit, R.; Kathās.; Vedāntas.; to go to or towards, meet (acc.), BhP.; to come together or assemble in (loc.), AV.; to undergo or get into any state or condition, become (e.g. with *vī-trambhaṇ*, 'to become trustful, confide'), BhP.; (P.) to partake of (instr.), RV.; to go away, depart (this life), decrease, die, Lāty.; (P.) to visit (acc.), Pān. i, 3, 29, Sch.: Caus. -*gamayati* (ind. p. -*gamayya*), to cause to go together, bring together, connect or unite or endow or present with (instr. of pers. and acc. of thing), AV. &c. &c.; to lead any one to (two acc.), Hit., Intro.; to deliver or hand over to (loc.), transfer, bestow, give, MBh.; Ragh.; to connect, construe (wds.), Śāh.; to cause to go away or depart (this life), kill, MBh. (Nilak.); Desid. -*jigāṇsate*, to wish to meet with (instr.), Pat.; -*jigāṇsati*, to wish to attain to (acc.), ib.

Sam-*gā*, m. (for *saṅga* see √*sañj*) 'coming together', conflict, war, RV. (cf. Naigh. ii, 17).

Sam-*gat*, See Vop. xxvi, 78.

Sam-*gata*, mfn. come together, met, encountered, joined, united, AV. &c. &c.; allied with, friendly to (instr. or comp.), Gaut.; Rājāt.; fitted together, apposite, proper, suitable, according with or fit for (comp.), Kāv.; Kathās.; contracted, shrunk up, MBh. (cf. comp.), in conjunction (as planets), W.; m. (scil. *samāhi*) an alliance or peace based on mutual friendship, Kām.; Hit.; N. of a king (belonging to the Maurya dynasty), Pur.; (am)n. coming together, meeting with (instr., loc., gen., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; frequent meeting, intercourse, alliance, association, friendship or intimacy with (instr., gen., or comp.), KathUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; addition or devotion to (gen.), Kāvāyād.; agreement, MBh.; -*gātra*, mfn. having contracted or shrivelled limbs, MBh.; -*saṃdhi*, m. a friendly alliance (see above), MW.; °*tārtha*, mfn. containing a fit or proper meaning, KātyŚr. °*gataka*, m. contact (see *bhrū-s*); N. of a story-teller, Kathās.

Sam-*gati*, f. coming together, meeting with (gen. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; going or resorting to (loc.), Cān.; Hit.; association, intercourse, society, company (with instr. with and without *saha* or *samam*; loc., gen., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a league, alliance, Cān.; sexual union, L.; meeting or coming to pass accidentally, chance, accident ('*tyā*, ind. 'by chance, haply'), MBh.; R. &c.; adaptation, fitness, appropriateness, applicability, Kathās.; Sarvad.; connection with, relation to (instr. or comp.), Kāvāyād.; becoming acquainted, knowledge, L.; questioning for further information, W.; (in the Pūrva-mīmāṃsā) one of the 5 members (Avayavas) of an Adhikaraṇa, Sarvad.; -*prakāśa*, ni., -*mālā*, f., -*lakṣhaṇa*, n., -*vidā*, ni., -*vidāra*, m.; ('*tyā*) -*anumiti*, f., -*anu-*

miti-vāda, ni. N. of wks. °*gatika* (ifc.) = *saṃ-gati*, Sarvad. °*gatin*, mfn. come together, met, assembled, MärkP.

Sam-*gathā*, m. meeting-place, centre, RV.; TBr.; conflict, war, Naigh.; (ā), f. confluence, MW.

Sam-*gamā*, m. (or n., g. *ardharādi*; ifc. f. ā) coming together, meeting (in a friendly or hostile manner), union, intercourse or association with (instr. with and without *saha*, gen., or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; connection or contact with (instr. or comp.); with *anarthana*, 'coming to harm', 'injury', R.; Kām.; sexual union, L.; confluence (of two rivers as of the Ganges and the Jumna, or of a river, at its mouth, with the ocean; such confluences are always held sacred, RTL. 347), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; conjunction (of planets), VarBṛS.; harmony, adaptation, W.; point of intersection, Gol.; an uninterrupted series of (comp.), RPrāt.; acquirement of (gen.), Pañcat.; -*jñāna*, m. N. of a scholar (cf. -*īrī-jñ*), Buddh.; -*tantra-rāja*, N. of wk.; -*datta*, m. N. of a man, Kathās.; -*manj*, m. a jewel effecting union (of lovers), Vikr.; -*īrī-jñāna*, m. N. of a scholar (cf. *saṃgama-jñ*), Buddh.; -*sādhvasa*, n. perturbation in regard to sexual union, Mālav.; -*svāmīn*, m. N. of a man, Kathās.; °*madditiya*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; °*māsa*, n. N. of a Liṅga, Kāśikh.; °*māsvara*, m. a surname of Viśva-nātha (the author of the Vrata-rāja), Cat.; N. of a Liṅga, Kāśikh.; ('*ra-māhātmya*, n., -*stotra*, n. N. of wks.; -*svāmīn*, m. N. of a man, ib.) °*gamaka*, mfn. leading to, showing the way, Nilak. on Hariv. 8992. °*gāmāna*, mif(ā)n. gathering together, a gatherer, RV.; AV.; m. N. of Yama (q. v.), MW.; n. coming together, coming into contact with, meeting with (comp.), AV.; TBr.; partaking of (instr.), MBh. °*gamanīya*, mfn. leading to union, effecting union, Vikr. °*gamita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) brought together, united, ib.; -*vat*, mfn. one who has brought together or united, Daś. °*gamīn*, mfn. associating with (comp.), MärkP.

Sam-*gīn*, mfn. (for *saṅgin* see √*sañj*) going with or to, uniting with, meeting, W.

संगमनेर *saṃgamanera*, N. of a place, Cat.

संगर *saṃ-gara* &c. (See *saṃ-√1*. 2. *grī*).

संगर्ज *saṃ-√garj*, P. -*garjati*, to roar together, shout at or against (acc.), MBh.

संगव *saṃ-gava*, m. (fr. *saṃ* and *go*) the time when grazing cows are collected for milking or when they are together with their calves (the second of the five divisions of the day, three Muhūrtas after Prātastana, q. v.), RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS. = *kāla*, m. (JaimBr.), -*velā*, f. (ChUp.) the time when cows are collected for milking.

Sam-*gavinī*, f. the place where cows come together for milking, AitBr. (Śāy).

संगा *saṃ-√gā*, P. -*jigāti*, to come together, AV.; to go to, approach (acc.), BbP.

संगापन *saṃ-gāyana*. See *saṃ-√gai*.

संगाह *saṃ-√gāh*, Ā. -*gāhate* (only aor. *saṃ-agāhishṭa*), to plunge into, enter, go into (acc.), Bhaṭṭ.

संगिर् *saṃ-gir*, *saṃ-gira*. See *saṃ-√1*. 2. *grī*, p. 1129, col. 1.

संगीत *saṃ-gīta* &c. See *saṃ-√gai*.

संगुण *saṃ-guṇa*, mfn. multiplied with (comp.), VarBṛS.; Ganit.

Sam-*gūṇaya*, Nom. (fr. prec.) P. °*yati*, to multiply, Sūryas.

Sam-*gūṇi-kṛita*, mfn. multiplied, Gol.

संगुप्त *saṃ-gupta*, mfn. (√*gup*) well guarded or protected or preserved, MBh.; well hidden, concealed, kept secret, ib.; m. a partic. Buddha or Buddhist saint, L.; °*tārtha*, m. a secret matter, hidden meaning; mfn. having a hidden meaning (-*lekha*, m. a letter having a hidden meaning), Kull. on Mn. vii, 153. °*gupti*, f. guarding, protection, MBh.; concealment, Prātāp.

Sam-*gopana*, mfn. hiding or concealing well, Pañcar.; n. the act of hiding or concealing well, complete concealment, Śāh. °*gopaniya*, mfn. to be completely hidden or concealed, Pañcar.

संगूढ *saṃ-gūḍha*, mfn. (√*guh*) completely concealed or hidden from view &c.; contracted, abridged, W.; heaped up, arranged, ib.

Sam-jughukshā, f. (fr. Desid.) the wish to conceal or cover well, desire of hiding, W. **Jughukshu**, mfn. wishing to conceal or hide, Bhāṭṭ.

संजुषाय *saṃ-jribhāya* (cf. *saṃ-√grah*), P. *-jribhāyati*, to grasp together, seize, snatch, RV.

Sam-jribhita, mfn. seized or held together, concentrated, BhP. **°gribhita** (*sām-*), mfn. seized or held together, grasped, gripped, RV. **°gribhitrī** (*sām-*), mfn. restraining, governing, ruling, ib. i, 109.

संगृ *saṃ-√grī*, P. *-grīṇāti*, *-grīṇīte* &c., to agree together, assent, promise, RV.; AV.; (P.) to praise, celebrate, BhP.; (A. *-grīrate*), to recognize, acknowledge, aver, assert, Sarvad.; TPāt., Sch.; to assent, agree with (Dat.), Daś.; to praise unanimously (acc.), Bhāṭṭ.; to promise or vow (to one's self), Daś.; to agree in calling or naming (two acc.), Śrutab.

1. **Sam-garā**, m. agreeing together, agreement, assent, AV. &c. &c.; conflict, combat, fight, battle with (instr.) or for (gen.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a bargain, transaction of sale, L.; knowledge, L.; *-kshama*, mfn. fit for combat or war, Kām.; *-stha*, mfn. engaged in combat or war, R. **°garapa**, n. transaction together, agreement, Nir. iii, 9.

Sam-gir, f. assent, promise, RV.

Sam-gīra, mfn. agreed, assented to, promised, L.

संगृ *saṃ-√grī*, P. *-gīrati* (once *-grīṇāti*), to swallow up, devour, AV. (cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 52, Sch.).

2. **Sam-gara**, m. swallowing up, devouring, MW.; n. poison, L.; misfortune, calamity, L.; n. the Śāml fruit, L.

Sam-girā, mfn. swallowing up, devouring, AV.

संगै *saṃ-√gai*, P. *-gāyati*, to sing together, celebrate by singing together, sing in chorus, chant, ŚBr. &c. &c.; Pass. *-gīyate*, to be sung or praised in chorus, BhP.

Sam-gāyana, n. singing or praising together, Kāṭy.

Sam-gita, mfn. sung together, sung in chorus or harmony; n. a song sung by many voices or singing accompanied by instrumental music, chorus, a concert, any song or music, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur.; the art or science of singing with music and dancing (= *-sāstra*), Cat.; *-kalā-nidhi*, m., *-kalikā*, f., *-kalpadruma*, m., *-kaumudī*, f., *-cintāmaṇi*, m., *-tāla*, m., *-darpana*, m., *-dāmbodara*, m., *-nārāyaṇa*, m., *-nṛīta-ratnākara*, m., *-nṛītyākara*, m., *-pārī-jāta*, m., *-pushpāñjali*, m., *-makarandā*, m., *-mādhava*, m., *-mīmāṃsā*, f., *-muktāvalī*, f., *-raghu-nandana*, m., *-ratna*, n., *-ratnamālā*, f., *-ratnākara*, m., *-ratnāvalī*, f., *-rāga-lakṣhaṇa*, n., *-rāghava*, m., *-rāja*, m., *-vinode nṛītyādhyāya*, m. N. of wks.; *-vidyā*, f. the science of singing with music &c., Pañcar.; *-vṛīta-ratnākara*, m. N. of wk.; *-veśman*, n. a concert-room, Kathās.; *-vyāpṛita*, mfn. engaged in singing or music, MW.; *-śālā*, f. a music hall, Mṛicch.; *-sāstra*, n. the science of singing &c. or any wk. on the above subject, Cat.; *-śiromaṇi*, m., *-sarvasva*, n. N. of wks.; *-sahāyīnī*, f. a female who accompanies another in singing, Mālav.; *-sāgara*, m., *-sāra*, m., *-sārasaṃgraha*, m., *-sārāṃṛita*, n., *-sārāddhāra*, m., *-siddhānta*, m., *-suddhā*, f., *-suddhākara*, m., *-sundara-setu*, n.; *°lāmṛita*, n., *°tārāva*, m. N. of wks.; *°tārtha*, m. the apparatus or materials or subject of any musical performance, MW.; *°tāvāsāna*, n. the close of a concert, ib.; *°tūpanishad*, f. and (*°shat*)-*sāra*, m. N. of wks. **°gītaka**, n. a concert, symphony, musical entertainment, Kāv.; Kathās.; *-griha*, n. a concert-room, Kathās.; *-pada*, n. a situation or office at a concert or theatre, Mālav.

Sam-giti, f. singing together, concert, symphony, the art of singing with music and dancing, W.; conversation, L.; a species of the Ārya metre, Col.; *-paryāya*, m. N. of a Buddhist wk.; *-prāsāda*, m. a concert-hall and a council-hall, Buddh.

संगोपन *saṃ-gopana* &c. See p. 1128, col. 3.

संयुपन *saṃ-grathana*, n. tying together, repairing or restoring by tying together, Kād.

Sam-grathita, mfn. strung or tied or knotted together, RV.

Sam-granthana, n. tying together &c.; (with *kalahasya*) beginning a quarrel, MBh.

संयुग् *saṃ-grabh*. See *saṃ-√grah*, col. 2.

संयुग् *saṃ-√gras*, P. *-grasati*, °te, to swallow up, devour, consume, Bhāṭṭ.

Sam-grasana, n. eating up, devouring, BhP.

संयुग् *saṃ-√grah* (or *√grabh*), P. *-grih-ṇāti*, *-grih-ṇīte* (Ved. generally *-grih-ṇāti*, *-grih-ṇīte*), to seize or hold together, take or lay hold of, grab, grasp, gripe, clasp, clench, snatch, RV. &c. &c.; to take, receive (kindly or hospitably), encourage, support, favour, protect, Hit.; BhP.; to seize on, attack (as an illness), MBh.; to apprehend, conceive, understand, BhP.; to carry off, ib.; to gather together, assemble, collect, compile, ib. &c.; to include, comprehend, contain, Gaut.; Pat.; to draw together, contract, make narrower, abridge, ŚBr.; to draw together (a bow in order to unstring it), MBh.; to hold in, restrain, check, govern, MBh.; to constrain, force, Mn. viii, 48; to keep together, close, shut (as the mouth), Kāṭy.; to concentrate (the mind), BhP.; to take in marriage, marry, ib.; to mention, name, ib.; Caus. *-grāhayati*, to cause to grasp or take hold of or receive or comprehend or understand, impart, communicate (with acc. of thing and acc. or dat. of person), Car.; BhP.; Desid. *-jighrikshati*, to wish to take hold of &c.; to wish to collect, MBh.; to wish to take in marriage, desire to marry, Daś.

Sam-grihbāya, °bhita &c. See col. 1.

Sam-grihita, mfn. grasped, seized, caught, taken, received, collected, gathered, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; made narrower, contracted, abridged, ŚBr.; held in, restrained, ruled, governed, MBh.; received kindly, welcomed, BhP.; *-rāshītra*, mfn. (a king) who has a well-governed kingdom, Mn. vii, 113. **°grihitī**, f. curbing, taming, Vās. **°grihitṛī**, mfn. (often v.l. or w.r. for *saṃ-grah*°) one who holds in or restrains or rules, (esp.) a tamer of horses, charioteer, MBh.; R. &c. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 135, Vārt. 7, Pat.)

Sam-graha, m. holding together, seizing, grasping, taking, reception, obtaining, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; taking (in the sense of eating or drinking food, medicine &c.), Ragh.; Bhāṭṭ.; the fetching back of discharged weapons by magical means, MBh.; Hariv.; bringing together, assembling (of men), R.; Ragh.; Sighās.; collecting, gathering, conglomeration, accumulation (as of stores), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in phil.) agglomeration (= *saṃyoga*, q.v.), MW.; a place where anything is kept, a store-room, receptacle, BhP.; complete enumeration or collection, sum, amount, totality (*ena*, 'completely', 'entirely'), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; drawing together, making narrower, narrowing, tightening, making thin or slender, the thin part of anything, Car.; Vāgh.; Kāṭy.; Sch.; a compendium, summary, catalogue, list, epitome, abridgment, short statement (*ena* or *ā*, 'shortly', 'summarily', 'in few words'), KathUp.; MBh. &c.; inclusion, comprehension, Kusum.; Kull.; check, restraint, control, ib.; Vet.; keeping, guarding, protection, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a guardian, ruler, manager, arranger, R.; BhP.; obstruction, constipation (see *-grahāṇī*); attracting, winning, favouring, kind treatment, propitiation, entertaining, entertainment, Mn.; MBh. &c.; taking to wife, marriage (see *dāra*-s°); perception, notion, Kap.; BhP.; mention, mentioning, L.; elevation, loftiness, L.; velocity, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of various wks. (esp. of a gram. wk. in 100,000 Ślokas by Vyāḍi; also often in comp.); *-kāra*, m. the composer or author of the *Samgraha*; *-grantha*, m. N. of wk.; *-grahāṇī*, f. a partic. form of diarrhoea (alternating with constipation), Bhpr.; *-cūḍāmaṇi*, m., *-parvan*, n. (IW. 370, n. 1), *-prakāśikā*, f., *-ratnamālā*, f., *-rāmāyaṇa*, n. N. of wks.; *-vat*, mfn. provided with a short summary of a subject, Cat.; *-vastu*, n. an element of popularity, Divyāv.; *-vivaraṇa*, n., *-vaidyanāthīya*, n. N. of wks.; *-śloka*, m. a verse recapitulating what has been explained before (in prose intermixed with Sūtras).

Sam-grāhaṇa, mfn. (°n) grasping, seizing, taking, AV.; Gobh.; (°i), f. = *saṃgraha-grahāṇī*, Bhpr.; n. the act of grasping or taking (see *pāṇi*-s°); receiving, obtaining, acquisition, R.; gathering, compiling, accumulating, Kāv.; Kathās.; encasing, inlaying (of a jewel), Pañcat.; complete enumeration, L.; stopping, restraining, suppressing, Suśr.; Vāgh.; attraction, winning over, propitiation, TS.; MBh.; sexual intercourse with (comp.), adultery, Mn.; Yājñ.; VarBṣ.; (*°ni*)-*ratna*, n. N. of wk. **°grahāṇīya**, mfn. to be taken hold of; to be taken as a remedy against (any disease, e.g. diarrhoea),

Car.; to be directed towards (loc.), Śāṃk.; to be drawn together or contracted or restrained, MW. **°grahin**, m. a collector, procurer, MBh.; Subh. (v.l.) **°grahitavya**, mfn. to be retained, Pat. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 94, Vārt. 6. **°grahitrī**, mfn. one who lays hold of &c., one who wins over or propitiates, Apast.; m. a charioteer, VS.; Br.

Sam-grāha, m. grasping, laying hold of, forcible seizure, W.; the fist or clenching the fist, L. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 3, 36, Sch.); the handle of a shield, L. **°grāhaka**, mfn. putting together, summing up, Sarvad.; astringing, obstructing, constipating, Suśr.; drawing or attracting to one's self, Mahāv.; m. a charioteer, Jātakam; a gatherer, collector, compiler, MW. **°grāhita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to be grasped or received, bestowed, imparted, communicated, BhP. **°grāhin**, mfn. grasping, collecting, gathering, accumulating, Subh.; astringing, constipating, Suśr.; winning over, propitiating (see *loka*-s°); m. Wrightia Antidysenterica, L. **°grāhya**, mfn. to be grasped or seized or clasped or embraced, ŚBr.; to be stopped (as bleeding), Suśr.; to be appointed (to an office), MBh.; Hcat.; to be attracted or won or propitiated, Hit.; to be accepted or taken to heart (as words), BhP.

संयाम् *saṃgrām* (rather Nom. fr. *saṃ-grāma* below), A. *saṃgrāmayate* (accord. to Vop. also P. °t), to make war, fight, Dhātup. xxxv, 68; Desid., see *sishamgrāmayishu* and *sisaṃgrāmayishu*.

Sam-grāmā, m. (and n., Siddh.; cf. *grāma*) an assembly of people, host, troop, army, AV.; battle, war, fight, combat, conflict, hostile encounter with (instr. with and without *samam*, *saka*, *sārdham*, or comp.), ib. &c. &c.; N. of various men, Rājāt.; Cat. — **karman**, n. the work or turmoil of battle, Rājāt. — **gupta**, m. N. of a man, ib. — **candra**, m. 'excelling in b°', N. of a man, Rājāt. — **jīta**, mfn. victorious in b° (*-tama*, superl.), ŚBr.; MBh.; MarkP.; m. N. of a man, MBh.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; Pur. — **tuḷā**, f. the ordeal of b°, Prasannar. — **tūrya**, n. a war-drum, Pañcat. — **datta**, m. N. of a Brāhmaṇ, Kathās. — **deva**, m. 'war-god', N. of a king, Rājāt. — **magara**, n. N. of a city, ib. — **paṭaha**, m. a war-drum, L. — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Rājāt. — **bhūmi**, f. a field of battle, MBh.; Pañcat. — **mūrdhan**, m. the van or front of battle, MBh.; BhP. — **mṛityu**, m. death in battle (v.l. *me mṛ*°), Hit. — **rāja**, m. N. of two kings, Rājāt. — **vardhana** and *-varsha*, m. N. of two men, Kathās. — **vijaya**, m. 'victory in battle', N. of a poem. — **śiras**, n. = *mūrdhan*, MBh. — **sāhi**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **siṃha**, m. 'lion in battle', N. of an official in the lower regions, Kathās. — **siddhi**, m. N. of an elephant, ib. **Samgrāmāgra**, m. the van of b°, Śis.; Rājāt. **Samgrāmāṅgana**, n. battle-field, Bhām. **Samgrāmāpīḍa**, m. N. of two kings, Rājāt. **Samgrāmārthin**, mfn. desirous of war or battle, pugnacious, Hāsy. **Samgrāmāsīs**, f. a prayer for aid in battle (personified), Ind. St.

Samgrāmika, w.r. for *sāṃgr*°.

Samgrāmīn, mfn. engaged in war, MaitrS.

Samgrāmīya, mfn. fit for war or battle, Nir. vi, 33; n. = (or w.r. for) *saṃ-grāma*, Kāth.

संघ *saṃ-gha*, m. (fr. *saṃ*+*√han*) 'close contact or combination', any collection or assemblage, heap, multitude, quantity, crowd, host, number (generally with gen. pl. or loc., e.g. *muni-s*°, 'a multitude of sages', BhP.; *śatru-s*°, a host of enemies, Rājāt.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; any number of people living together for a certain purpose, a society, association, company, community; a clerical community, congregation, church, Mn.; Sāh. &c.; (esp.) the whole community or collective body or brotherhood of monks (with Buddhists; also applied to a monkish fraternity or sect among Jaiṇas), Buddh.; Sarvad.; MWB. 176. — **gupta**, m. N. of the father of Vāg-bhāṭa, Cat. (cf. *saṃgha-pati*). — **guhya**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **cārin**, mfn. going in flocks or shoals, gregarious, MBh.; R.; m. a fish, L. — **jīvin**, mfn. living in company, belonging to a vagrant band, L.; m. a hired labourer, porter, cooly, W. — **tala**, m. = *saṃha*-f° (q.v.). — **dāsa**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **pati**, m. the chief of a brotherhood (*-tva*, n.), Śatr.; N. of the father of Vāg-bhāṭa, Cat. (cf. *saṃgha-gupta*). — **purusha**, m. an attendant on the Buddhist brotherhood, Sighās. — **pushpī**, f. Grisea Tomentosa, L. — **bodhi**, m. N. of a king

of Ceylon (also called *Parākrama-bāhu*), Buddh. — **bhadra**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **bhedā**, mfn. causing division among the brotherhood (one of the 5 unpardonable sins), Dharmas. 60. — **bhedaka**, mfn. one who causes division &c., Buddh. — **mitra**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **raṣṣhita** and **vardhana**, m. N. of nien, Buddh. — **vittī**, f. a league, alliance, Viddh.; **-ā**, f. combined action, MW. — **śas**, ind. by troops or numbers, collectively, all together, MBh.; R. &c. **Samghādhīpa**, m. (with Jains) the chief of the brotherhood, Sutr. **Samghānanda**, m. N. of a patriarch, Buddh. **Samghānna**, n. food offered from a community, Āpast. **Samghārāma**, m. 'resting-place for a company (of monks)', a Buddhist convent or monastery (= *vihāra*), MW. 428. **Samghāvāśesa**, m. N. of those sins which are punished with temporary excommunication, Buddh. **Samghaka**, m. a number, multitude, Pañcar. **Samghatitha**, mfn. numerous, abundant, Śiś. (cf. Pāp. v, 2, 52).

Sam-ghātā, m. (rarely n.; ifc. f. *ā*) striking or dashing together, killing, crushing, MBh.; Suśr.; closing (of a door &c.), VS.; TBr.; combat, war, battle, VS.; Kāth.; MBh.; compressing, condensation, compactness, hardening, Yājñ. i, 168; m. sound, noise, W. **ghuṣhāṭaka**, mfn. suited or accustomed to each other, Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 50, Vārt. 8. **Sam-ghoṣha**, m. a station of herdsmen (= *ghoṣha*), MarkP. **ghoṣhī**, f. a partic. class of demons, Siphās. **संघ** *saṃ-gha*, m. food, victuals, Bhāṭṭ. **सङ्घाणक** *saṃghāṇaka*, m. the mucus of the nose (cf. *siṅgh* and *siṅgh*), Kāṭy. Sch. (v. 1.) **संघात** *saṃ-ghāta* &c. See col. I. **संघुषित** *saṃ-ghuṣhita*, mfn. (√ *ghuṣh*) sounded, proclaimed, Pāp. vii, 2, 28, Sch.; n. sound, noise, cry, Bhāṭṭ. **ghuṣhāṭa**, mfn. sounded, resonant, MBh.; Hariv.; proclaimed, Pāp. vii, 2, 28, Sch.; offered for sale, Yājñ. i, 168; m. sound, noise, W. **ghuṣhāṭaka**, mfn. suited or accustomed to each other, Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 50, Vārt. 8. **Sam-ghoṣha**, m. a station of herdsmen (= *ghoṣha*), MarkP. **ghoṣhī**, f. a partic. class of demons, Siphās. **संघृ** *saṃ-ghr*, P. *-gharshati*, to rub together or against each other, contend or vie with (instr.), MBh.; Ragh.: Pass. *-gharishyate*, to be rubbed or wetted (as a sword), Subh.; (pr. p. *-gharishyāt*), to be brought or come into collision, vie or rival with (also with *paras-param*), MBh. **Sam-gharsha**, m. rubbing together, friction, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mutual attrition, rivalry, envy, jealousy in regard to (acc. with *prati* or comp.), ib.; sexual excitement, MBh. (B.) xv, 840 (C. *saṃ-gharsha*); going gently, gliding (= *saṃ-sarpa*), L.; (*ā*), f. liquid lac, L.; *-śālīn*, mfn. envious, jealous, Kāthās. **gharshaṇa**, n. rubbing together or against each other, Pur.; any substance used for rubbing in, ointment, unguent, MBh. **gharshayitṛ**, m. a rival, Śāy. on RV. x, 28, 9. **gharshin**, mfn. rubbing together, emulating, rivaling, vying with one another or with regard to (comp.), MBh.; jealous, envious, Śiś. **Sam-ghrīṣhāṭa**, mfn. rubbed with, rubbed together, MBh. **संघ्रा** *saṃ-ghrā*, Caus. *-ghrāpayati*, to bring into close connection or intimacy, make intimate, ŚBr.

संघ *saṃ-gha*, m. a kind of dramatic performance, Kāth. **ghāṭya**, m. a kind of dramatic performance, = *ghāṭaka*, Bhar. **Samghī**, in comp. for *saṃgha*. — √ *bhū*, P. *-bha-vati*, to assemble in troops or herds, Kull.

संघट *saṃ-ghaṭ*, Ā. *-ghaṭate*, to assemble together, meet, Rājat.; to meet, encounter, Siphās.; Caus. *-ghāṭayati*, to cause to assemble, collect, Kāthās.; to join or fasten together, Sarvad.; to strike (a musical instrument), R. Intens. *-jāghāṭī*, to be well fitted or adapted for anything, ib.

Sam-ghaṭa, mfn. heaped, piled up, AgP. **ghaṭaka** (used for explaining *saṃdhi*), TBr., Sch. **ghaṭana**, n. (or *ā*, f.) union or junction with (comp.), Vcar.; Ratnāv.; Sāh.; (*ā*), f. combination of words or sounds, Sāh.

Sam-ghaṭita, mfn. assembled together, met &c.; struck (as a musical instrument), R.

Sam-ghāṭa, m. fitting and joining of timber, joinery, carpentry, R.; a pot (?), Divyāv.; (ifc.) = *saṃ-ghāṭa* (in *pada*- and *varṇa*-s, qq. vv.); *-sūtra*, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. **ghāṭī** or **ghāṭī**, f. a kind of garment, a monk's robe (cf. *bhikṣu-s*), Suśr.; Divyāv. **ghāṭikā**, f. a pair, couple, L.; a woman's garment, Śiś.; procress, a bawd, L.; Trapa Bispinosa, L.; the nose, L.

संघट *saṃ-ghaṭ*, Ā. *-ghaṭate*, to strike or clasp or rub together, knead, crush to pieces, bruise, R.; Caus. *-ghāṭayati* (ind. p. *-ghāṭayya*), to cause to rub against (instr.), Ragh.; to stir, AgP.; to strike against, touch, MBh.; to cause to sound by striking, R.; to bring together, collect, assemble, MBh.; Rājat.; to meet, encounter, Naish.

Sam-ghaṭṭa, m. rubbing or clashing together, friction, collision, conflict, rivalry, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a stroke (in *hrīdaya-s*, q. v.); (action or union with (instr.)), Naish.; embracing, W.; (*ā*), f. a large creeper (= *lātā*), L.; *-akara*, n. a partic. astrological diagram (for determining the proper season for war), Cat.; *-paṇita*, n. a wager, Hcar. **ghaṭṭana**, m. a

kind of spectral being or phantom, Hariv.; n. rubbing together, Prasannar.; friction, collision, Rājat.; meeting, encountering, close contact or union (as the intertwining of wrestlers, the embrace of lovers &c.), ib.; Vet.; Sāh.; Pratāp. (also *ā*, f.; often v. l. or w. r. for *saṃ-ghaṭana*).

Sam-ghaṭṭita, mfn. rubbed or struck together or against &c.; kneaded, Pañcat. iii, 236 (v. l.); collected, assembled, MBh.; m. du. (with *pāṇi*) the joined hands of bride and husband, Prasannar. (perhaps w. r. for *saṃ-ghaṭita*). **ghaṭṭin**, m. (incorrect for *saṃ-ghaṭin*) an adherent, follower, BhP.

संघस *saṃ-ghasa*, m. food, victuals, Bhāṭṭ.

सङ्घाणक *saṃghāṇaka*, m. the mucus of the nose (cf. *siṅgh* and *siṅgh*), Kāṭy. Sch. (v. 1.)

संघात *saṃ-ghāta* &c. See col. I.

संघुषित *saṃ-ghuṣhita*, mfn. (√ *ghuṣh*) sounded, proclaimed, Pāp. vii, 2, 28, Sch.; n. sound, noise, cry, Bhāṭṭ. **ghuṣhāṭa**, mfn. sounded, resonant, MBh.; Hariv.; proclaimed, Pāp. vii, 2, 28, Sch.; offered for sale, Yājñ. i, 168; m. sound, noise, W. **ghuṣhāṭaka**, mfn. suited or accustomed to each other, Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 50, Vārt. 8.

Sam-ghoṣha, m. a station of herdsmen (= *ghoṣha*), MarkP. **ghoṣhī**, f. a partic. class of demons, Siphās.

संघृ *saṃ-ghr*, P. *-gharshati*, to rub together or against each other, contend or vie with (instr.), MBh.; Ragh.: Pass. *-gharishyate*, to be rubbed or wetted (as a sword), Subh.; (pr. p. *-gharishyāt*), to be brought or come into collision, vie or rival with (also with *paras-param*), MBh.

Sam-gharsha, m. rubbing together, friction, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mutual attrition, rivalry, envy, jealousy in regard to (acc. with *prati* or comp.), ib.; sexual excitement, MBh. (B.) xv, 840 (C. *saṃ-gharsha*); going gently, gliding (= *saṃ-sarpa*), L.; (*ā*), f. liquid lac, L.; *-śālīn*, mfn. envious, jealous, Kāthās. **gharshaṇa**, n. rubbing together or against each other, Pur.; any substance used for rubbing in, ointment, unguent, MBh. **gharshayitṛ**, m. a rival, Śāy. on RV. x, 28, 9. **gharshin**, mfn. rubbing together, emulating, rivaling, vying with one another or with regard to (comp.), MBh.; jealous, envious, Śiś.

Sam-ghrīṣhāṭa, mfn. rubbed with, rubbed together, MBh.

संघ्रा *saṃ-ghrā*, Caus. *-ghrāpayati*, to bring into close connection or intimacy, make intimate, ŚBr.

सच् I. *sac* (connected with √ 2. *sajj*, *sañj*, *sakkh*; cf. √ *saṇ*), cl. I Ā. (Dhātup. vi, 2) *sācāte* (in RV. also P. *sacati* and *sīshakti*, 2. *sācasi*, 3. pl. *sacati*, 2. 3. pl. *sacata*, 1. sg. *ā. sāce*; p. *sacāmana*, *sacāna* and *sācāt* or *sācāt* [q. v.]; pf. Ved. *sacīma*, *sacīl*; Ā. *sacīr*, RV.; *secire*, AV.; aor. 3. pl. *asakshata*, RV.; *sakshat*, *sakshante*, *sakshimāhi*, ib.; *asacīshā*, Gr.; fut. *sacitā*, *sacīshya*, ib.; inf. *sacādhya*, RV.), to be associated or united with, have to do with, to be familiar with, associate one's self with (instr.), RV.; AV.; to be possessed of, enjoy (instr. or acc.), ib.; to take part or participate in, suffer, endure (instr.), RV.; to belong to, be attached or devoted to, serve, follow, seek, pursue, favour, assist (acc.), RV.; AV.; VS.; to be connected with (instr.), Pat. on Pāp. i, 4, 51; to fall to the lot of (acc.), ŚBr.; to be together, RV.; AV.; (*sīshakti*), to go after, follow, accompany, adhere or be attached to (acc.), RV.; to help any one to anything (two dat.), ib.; to abide in (loc.), ib.; (3. pl. *sacati* and *sacata*), to follow, obey, RV.; to belong to (acc.), ib.; to be devoted to or fond of (acc.), ib. [Cf. Gk. *ἑωμαι*; Lat. *sequor*; Lith. *sekti*.]

Sākman, n. association, attendance, RV.

Sākmya, n. that which belongs to anything, peculiar nature, ib.

Sakha, m. (ifc. for *sākhī*, cf. Pāp. v, 4, 91) a friend, companion, R.; Kalid. &c.; attended or accompanied by (comp.), Kāv.; Kāthās. &c.; the tree Mimosa Catechu, MW.

Sākhi, m. (strong cases, nom. *sākhā*, pl. *sākhāyaḥ*; acc. sg. *sākhāyam*; gen. abl. *sākhyaḥ*; other cases regularly from *sākhi*) a friend, assistant, companion, RV. &c. &c.; the husband of the wife's sister, brother-in-law, Gal.; (f), f., see below. [Cf. Lat. *socius*.] — **tā**, f. (MBh.; R.), — **tvā**, n. (RV. &c. &c.), — **tvānā**, n. (RV.) friendship, companionship, intimacy with (instr. with and without *saka*, gen., or comp.) — **datā**, m., g. *sakhyā-ādi*. — **pūva**, mfn. one who has been formerly a friend, MW.; n. = next, MBh. — **bhāva**, m. friendship, intimacy, Kāthās. — 1. — **vat** (*sākhī*), mfn. having friends or adherents, RV. — 2. — **vat**, ind. like a friend, as a friend, MW. — **vigraha**, m. war of friends, civil war, MW. — **vid**, mfn. winning friends, VS.

Sakhila, mfn. (for *sa-khila* see p. 1124, col. 2) friendly, L.

Sakhi, f. a female friend or companion, a woman's confidante, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a mistress, VarBṛS.; (ifc.) a woman who shares in or sympathizes with, Kum. — **kadambaka**, n. a number of female friends, MW. — **gana**, n. id.; *-sāmāvyūta*, mfn. surrounded by a company of f's, Nal. — **jana**, m. a f's f's or f's f's (collectively), Śak. — **sahita**, mfn. attended by f's f's, MW. — **sneha**, m. the love for a f's f's, Śak. — **hrīdayābharana**, m. N. of a man, Cat. **Sakhiya**, Nom. P. *ṽyati* (only p. *ṽyāt*), to seek the friendship of (instr.), attend or attach one's self as a friend, RV. **Sakhyā**, n. friendship, intimacy with, relation to (loc. or instr. with and without *samam*, *saha* &c.), fellowship, community, RV. &c. &c. — **visaṛjana**, n. dissolution of partnership or association (in a ritual observance), GrSṛS. 2. **Sac** (ifc., strong form *sāc*), in *apātya*, *ayajña-sac*, *āyū-shak* &c. (qq. vv.) **Saca**, mfn. attached to, worshipping, a worshipper (see *a-saca-dvish*). **Sacātha**, m. companionship, assistance, RV. **Sacathya**, mfn. helpful, kind, RV.; n. assistance, help, ib. **Sacādhyai**. See √ *sac*. **Sacānā**, mfn. ready to befriend or help, kindly disposed, doing kind offices (also *ṇā-vat*), RV. **Sacānasa**. See *sā-canas* below. **Sacaniya**, mfn. to be followed or honoured or served, MW. **Sacasaya**, Nom. A. *ṽyāte*, to receive assistance or care, RV. **Sācā**, ind. near, at hand, along, together, together with, in the presence of, before, in, at, by (with loc. either preceding or following), RV.; VS.; TBr. — **bhū**, m. a fellow, companion, friend, associate, RV.; mfn. attended or accompanied by (instr.), ib. **Sāci**, ind. together, along with, ŚBr. — **vid**, mfn. belonging together, familiar, intimate, RV. **Saciva**, m. an associate, companion, friend, (f), f.; esp. a king's friend or attendant, counsellor, minister (ifc. = 'assisted by', 'provided with'), Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the dark thorn-apple, L. — **tā**, f. (Rājat.). — **tva**, n. (Kāthās.) the position or rank of a minister. **Sacivāmaya**, m. a disease to which king's attendants are liable (said to be a kind of 'jaundice'), L. **Sāci** &c. See *sāci*, p. 1048. **Sācāt**, m. a pursuer, enemy, RV. **सच्** 3. *sac* = √ *sañj* in *ā-√sac*, to adhere to, MaitrS.; Kāth.

सचकित *sa-cakita*, mfn. (i. e. 7. *sa* + *c*) trembling, timid, startled (*am*, ind.), Ratnāv.; Amar. **Sa** (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **akra**, mfn. having wheels, wheeled, MBh.; having a circle or discus, MW.; having troops (of soldiers), MBh.; (*am*), ind. together with a wheel or discus, Pāp. vi, 3, 81, Sch.; *-akṛin*, m. a charioteer, TBr. (Sch.); *-akṛpaskara*, mfn. with wheels and appendages, MBh. — **akṣhṇa**, mfn. having eyes, seeing, MBh. — **akṣhṇa** (*śā*), mfn. id., ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **canas** (*śā*), mfn. being in harmony with, RV. i, 127, 11; *canas-tama*, mfn. (superl.), ib. viii, 27, 8; *canasya*, Nom. A. *ṽyate*, to treat tenderly, cherish, foster, ib. x, 4, 3. — **can-draka**, mfn. having a moon-like spot, Suśr. — **candrikā-prakāśa**, m. N. of wk. — **camatīk**, Rathās. — **carapa-lākṣhā-rāga**, mfn. having the colour of lac or dye used for the feet, MW. — **carā-cara**, mfn. comprehending everything moving and motionless, Mn. vii, 29; n. the universe, MW. — **carma**, mfn. along with the skin, Kaus. — **cala**, mfn. having moving things, moving, ib. — **cāmara**, mfn. furnished with chowries, Vishn. — **cāru**, mfn. very beautiful, MW. — **cit**, mfn. thinking, wise, RV. x, 64, 7 (others 'of the same mind'). — **citka**, m. thinking, BhP. — **citta** (*śā*), mfn. of

the same mind, AV.; endowed with reason, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 25, Vārt. 1 (quot.) = **citra**, mfn. garnished with pictures, Hariv.; together with pictures, Megh.; painted, variegated, MW. = **cinta**, mf(ā)n. absorbed in thought, thoughtful (am, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās.; **ṭākulam**, ind. thoughtfully, Śāk. = **cilaka**, mfn. having sore eyes, bleary-eyed, L. = **cihna**, mfn. having marks, marked, branded (am, ind.), Yājñ. = **cīnaka**, mfn. together with Panicum Miliaecum, MarkP. = **cetana**, mfn. having reason or consciousness or feeling, sentient, sensible, animate, rational, PārGr.; R.; Kathās. &c. = **cetas** (śā-), mfn. having the same mind, unanimous, RV.; AV.; conscious, intelligent, rational, RV. &c. &c. = **cēla**, mfn. having clothes, clothed, dressed, Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ. = **ceṣṭa**, mfn. making effort or exertion, active, W.; m. the mango tree, L. = **caitanya**, mfn. having consciousness, conscious, VP. = **calla**, mfn. = **cēla** (am, ind.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c. = **cchadis**, mfn. covered, hidden, ĀpSr. = **cchanda** (śā-), mf(ā)n. consisting of the same metres (ā, f. [scil. **ric**] a verse cons^o of the s^o m^os), VS. = **cchandas** (śā-), mfn. = prec., VS.; ŚBr. = **cchandasya**, mfn. id., Lāty. = **cchandoma**, mfn. connected with the Chandoma (-tva, n.), Lāty. = **cchala**, mf(ā)n. deceitful, fraudulent, Kathās. = **cchala-jāti-nigraha-maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of defeat (in disputation) accompanied by self-refuting objections and unfair arguments, Prab. = **cchāya**, mf(ā)n. giving shade, shady, Pañcat.; having beautiful colours, glittering, L.; (ifc.) having the same colour as, Śis. = **cchidra**, mfn. having defects, faulty, MW. = **ccheda**, mfn. having cuttings or divisions, interrupted, Vet. = **cyuti** (śā-), mfn. (said to =) accompanied by seminal effusion, MaitrS.; TBr.; ĀsvŚr. = **janā**, mfn. together with men or people, Rājat.; having men, frequented or inhabited by men (e, ind. among men, in public), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; m. a man of the same family, kinsman, MW.; **ṇandmāya**, mfn. accompanied by men and ministers, ib. = **janapada**, mfn. having the same country, a fellow-countryman, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 83. = **janīya**, n. (scil. **śukta**) N. of the hymn RV. ii, 12 (having the burden *sa janāsa indraś*), TS.; AitBr.; KātyŚr. (also *sa-janya*, Kāth.). = **janū**, mfn. born or produced together, ŚBr. = **janya** (śā-), mfn. belonging to a kinsman, RV. (cf. *janīya*). = **japa**, mfn. together with the Tūṣṭip-japa (q.v.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; m. a partic. class of ascetics, R. = **jambāla**, mfn. having mud, muddy, clayey, L. = **jala**, mfn. possessing or containing water, watery, wet, humid, R.; Megh.; Śis.; -tva, n. wateriness, MW.; = **mayana**, mfn. watery-eyed, Megh.; = **prishata**, mfn. containing water-drops, ib. = **jāgara**, mfn. waking, awake, Kathās. = **jāta**, 'ti &c., see s. v. = **jāni**, mfn. together with a wife, Rājat. = **jāmi**, w. r. for prec. = **jāya**, mfn. having a wife, married, Kathār. = **jāra**, mf(ā)n. accompanied by a lover, together with a paramour, Hit. = **jāla**, mfn. having a mane, maned, Kathās. (v. l. *saṭāla*). = **jīvan**, mf(ā)n. victorious, superior, RV.; MaitrS. = **jīhvan**, mfn. accompanied by Arjuna, MBh. = **jīva**, mf(ā)n. having life, alive (-tā, f.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; having a bow-string (-tā, f.), Śis. = **jush**, mfn. (Vop. iii, 150; 164) attached to or associated with, an associate, companion, W.; (ūs or ūr), ind. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 66) at the same time, besides, moreover, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. (*sajjūh-kṛitya*, 'together with', Bhāṭṭ.; cf. g. *ūry-ādā*); with, along or together with (instr.), RV.; VS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; BhP.; (-jūr)-**abdiya**, mfn. (fr. *sajūr-abda*), ŚBr. = **jīm-bhikam**, ind. with a yawn, yawning, Kathās. = **jōsha**, mfn. = *joshas*, RV.; AV.; VS. = **joshana**, n. common enjoyment or pleasure, ŚāṅkhŚr. = **jōshas**, mfn. associated together, united, being or acting in harmony with (instr.), RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr.; ind. together, RV. = **jya**, see s. v., col. 2. = **jyotis**, mfn. having the same or a common light, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 85; ind. according to the light (i.e. either by day from the disappearance of the stars till sunset, or by night from sunset till the appearance of the stars), Mn. iv, 106; v, 82 (*tishā*, id., Gaut. ii, 11); as long as the sun is in the sky, Gaut. xvi, 31. = **jyotānā**, f. having moonlight; (scil. *rātri*) a moonlight night, MW. = **jvara**, mfn. having fever, feverish, Prasaṅg.

सचाङ्कचपुष्पी sacāṅkāca-pushpī(?), f. a kind of plant, ŚāmaBr.

सज्ज sajj. See *sañj*, p. 1132, col. 3.

सजन sa-jana &c. See col. 1.

सजात sa-jātā, mf(ā)n. born together or at the same time, related; m. a kinsman, countrymen, RV.; AV.; Br.; KātyŚr.; together with kinsmen or offspring, Gobh. = **kāma**, mfn. desirous of dominion over his kin, Kāth. = **vat** (ṭā-), mfn. surrounded by his kin, TBr. = **vanasyā**, f. 'desire of dominion over kindred or countrymen', N. of a partic. verse, TS.; ĀsvŚr. = **vāni**, mfn. conciliating relations or countrymen, VS. = **śaṇṣā**, m. a curse uttered by one's relatives, TBr.

सा-जति, mfn. belonging to the same tribe or caste or class or kind, similar, like, Mn.; Yājñ.; m. the son of a man and woman of the same caste, W.

सा-जतिya, mfn. of the same caste or kind or species, homogeneous, like, similar, resembling, Yājñ.; Hariv. &c. = **visishṭāntarāghaṭita-tva**, n. N. of wk.

सा-जत्य, mfn. being of the same race or family, RV.; Mu.; n. like origin or descent, brotherhood, relationship, RV.

सजानि sa-jāni, *sa-jāmi* &c. See col. 1.

सज्ज 1. *sajj*, cl. 1. P. *sajjati*, to go, move, Dhātup. vii, 22.

सज्ज 2. *sajj* (= *sañj*; cf. *sajjaya*), Caus. *sajjayati*, to cling, adhere, fasten or fix or attach to (loc.), Kathās.; to fix (the mind) upon, BhP.; to cause one's self to be embraced (by other men) Mn. viii, 362.

Sajja, mf(ā)n. fixed, prepared, equipped, ready for (dat., loc., inf., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fit for everything (said of hands and feet), Pañcat.; dressed in armour, armed, fortified, L.; having a bow-string, strung, placed on a bow-string (in these senses often a mere v. l. for *sa-jya*, q.v.), MBh.; R.; (ā), f. equipment, armour, mail, L.; dress, decoration, L. = **karman**, n. the act of making ready or equipping, preparation &c.; stringing a bow, MBh. i, 7034 (cf. *sajya-karman*). = **tā**, f. the being equipped or prepared, readiness, Daś.

Sajjana, mfn. (for *saj-jana* see p. 1135, col. 1) hanging round (e.g. *kanṭha-s*, 'h^o the neck'), Mn. ii, 63; n. a flight of steps or Ghāt leading down to the water, ferry, L.; equipment, preparation &c., L.; caparisoning an elephant (also ā, f.); a guard, sentry, L.

Sajjaya, Nom. P. *yati* (rarely *Ā. te*), to equip, prepare, make ready (*Ā. 'to prepare one's self'*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Pass. *sajjyate*, to be equipped or prepared &c., HPariś.

Sajjita, mfn. fastened or attached to, fixed upon (in *a-sajjita* 'not having the mind fixed upon'), BhP.; equipped, prepared, ready to or for (comp. or *artham* ifc.), MBh.; R. &c.; dressed, ornamented, W.; strung (as a bow), Kathās.

Sajji, in comp. for *sajja*. = **karana**, n. the act of equipping, arraying, arming, preparing, W. = *√kṛi*, P. *karoti*, to equip, prepare, arm, make ready, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to string (a bow), Kathās.; BhP.; Hit. = **kṛita**, mfn. arrayed, armed, equipped, prepared, ib. = *√bhū*, P. *bhūvati*, to become equipped or prepared or made ready for (dat.), ib. = **bhūta**, mfn. equipped, prepared, made ready to or for, ib.

Sajjiya, *Ā. yate*, to make one's self ready, MBh.

सज्जन sajj-jana. See under *sat*, p. 1135, col. 1.

सज्जल sajjala, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

सज्जीधार sajjikshāra, w. r. for *sarjī-ksh*^o (q.v.)

सज्य sa-jya, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + 3. *jyā*, q.v.) having a bow-string, strung (as a bow), placed on the bow-string (as an arrow), Kauś.; MBh.: R. &c. = **karma**, n. the act of stringing a bow, MBh. (B.) = **śāyaka**, mfn. having an arrow on the bow-string; MW.

Sajyi-√kṛi, P. *karoti*, to string a bow, BhP.

सज्योतिस् sa-jyotis &c. See col. 1.

सच्च sañc, v. l. for *√i. sajj*, q.v.

सच्च sañca, m. (perhaps fr. *sañcaya*) a collection of leaves for writing, a copy-book, L.

Sañcaka, m. or n. (?) a stamp or mould, Naish.; (*ikā*), f. in *daria-* and *yajñōpavita-pratishṭhā-s* (q.v.)

संचकान saṃ-cakāna. See *saṃ-√kan*.

संचकास् saṃ-cakās (cf. *√kāś*), P. *-cakāstī*, to light up, illuminate, BhP.

संचकित saṃ-cakita, mfn. (*√cak*) greatly startled, trembling, afraid, W.

संचक्ष saṃ-√cakh, *Ā. -cakhē* (pf. p. *calakshāpa*; Ved. inf. *-cakhse* and *-cakhshē*), to look attentively at, observe, notice, consider, survey, examine, reflect upon, RV.; AV.; R.; BhP.; to enumerate, ŚBr.; Lāty.; to report or relate fully, MBh.; to call, name, Car.; to avoid, shun (aor. *saṃ-acakhshishā*), Vop. (cf. *ava-* and *pari-samcakhshya*).

Saṃ-cakshas, m. a priest, sage, L.

सच्च sañcat, m. a cheat, juggler (= *pratā-raka*), L. (prob. w. r. for *sañcat*, q.v.)

संचय saṃ-caya &c. See *saṃ-√i. ci*.

संचर saṃ-√car, P. *-carati* (rarely *Ā. te*; cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 54, Sch.), to go or come together, meet, join, Gīt.; to come near, approach, appear, RV.; AV.; to go or wander about, walk about, roam, go or drive or ride in or on (instr.), AV. &c. &c.; to reach to (ā), Kum.; to go in or through, enter, traverse, pervade, AV. &c. &c.; to pass over to, pass from one to another (gen.), Pañcat.; to issue from (abl.), ŚBr.; to move, live, exist, be, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; Bhārt.; to practise, perform, BhP.: Caus. *-cārayati*, to cause to come together, make to meet, bring into contact, VS.; ŚBr.; Lāty.; to cause to go, set in motion, Kālid.; Hit.; to lead about, turn out (to graze), Śāk.; BhP.; to cause to pass through, BhP.; to let pass, hand round, Car.

Saṃ-carā, mfn. going about, moving (see *divā-s*); going or belonging together, simultaneous, VS.; ĀpSr.; m. (ifc. f. ā) passage, a way, road, path, place for walking (esp. the space assigned to each person who takes part in a rite), TS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; Kālid.; Kathās.; a difficult passage, defile, bridge over a torrent &c., W.; (in Sāṃkhya) evolution, development, emanation, Tattvas; the body, L.; killing, W.; *-bhāgin*, mfn. obtaining a share with difficulty (?), Vas. *°cārana*, mf(ā)n. fit or suitable for going or walking upon, accessible, practicable, RV.; ŚBr.; going or coming together, meeting, converging, MW.; (am), n. going together or through, passage, motion, passing over from (abl.) or in (loc. or comp.) or by means of (comp.), Kāv.; Pañcat.; (with *saṃudrām*) navigation, RV.; setting in motion, use, MW.; *°caritra*, n. coupling, procuring, L. *°carishpa*, mfn. disposed to move or ramble about, Śis. *°cārēnya*, mfn. suitable for going or walking on, practicable, RV.

Saṃ-cāra, m. (ifc. f. ā) walking about, wandering, roaming, driving or riding, any motion, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; transit, passage, ib.; the passage or entrance of the sun into a new sign, MW.; passing over, transition, transference to (comp.), Yājñ.; transmission (of disease), contagion, W.; course, path, way (also fig. = 'mode, manner'), MBh.; Hariv.; track (of wild animals), Śāk., Sch.; course of life, career, Sāh.; a partic. class of spies, L.; difficult progress, difficulty, distress, W.; leading, guiding, ib.; inciting, impelling, ib.; a gem supposed to be in the head of a serpent, ib.; = *hum-kāra*, ChUp.; [w. r. for *saṃ-cara*, *saṃ-sāra*, and *sac-cāra*]; *-jivā*, m. (prob.) a tramp, vagabond, L.; *-patha*, n. a walk, walking-place, Hariv.; (in dram.) a female attendant on a king (= *yavanti*), Bhar.; *-pūta*, mfn. purified by the course or passage (of anything), MW.; *-vyādhi*, m. a partic. (prob. infectious) disease, L. *°cāraka*, m. a leader, guide, Hit.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; (*ikā*), f. a procurer, go-between, L.; a female servant to whom is entrusted the principal care (of money matters &c.), L.; the nose, L. *°cāraka*, n. bringing near, conveying, mixing, adding, transmission, insertion, Kāv.; Sāh.; delivering (a message), Jātakam.; (ī), f. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 6 goddesses of magic, Dharmas. 13. *°cārāpiya*, mfn. to be walked or wandered through or circumambulated, Bāl.; to be transmitted or transferred to (loc.), Sāh. *°cārāyitrī*, m. (and *°tri*, f., fr. Caus.) a leader, guide, MaitrUp., Sch. *°cārīta*, mfn. (fr. id.) caused to go, set in motion, impelled, driven, guided, Kālid.; Rājat.; transmitted, communicated (as a disease), W.; m. a person who carries out the intentions of his masters, L.

Samcāri for *saṃcārin* in comp. - *candikā*, f. an easily propagated cutaneous eruption, small-pox, Gal. - *tā*, f. penetration into (comp.), Mcar. - *tva*, n. transitoriness, inconstancy (of feeling), Sāh. - *bhāva*, m. a transitory feeling (= *vyabhikāri-bhā*, q.v.), MW.

Samcārin, mfn. going together or about, going hither and thither, roaming, wandering, moving in (loc. or comp.), Kāv.; Rājāt.; Kathās.; Inscr.; going or passing from one to another, transmitted, infectious, contagious, hereditary (as a disease), Yājñ.; Rājāt.; ascending and descending (applied to a note or tone), Samgit.; penetrating into (comp.), Mcar.; coming together, meeting, in contact with, adjacent or contiguous to (instr.), Kād.; taken or carried together with one (as an umbrella &c.), Rājāt.; carrying with one (comp.), Kām.; being in (comp.), Suśr.; Mpioch.; engaged in, occupied with (comp.), Pañcar.; passing away, transitory, adventitious, unsteady, inconstant, fickle (= *vyabhikārin*, q.v.), Śiś.; Sāh.; influencing, impelling, setting in motion, MaitrUp.; difficult, inaccessible, W.; m. incense or the smoke rising from burnt incense, L.; air, wind, L.; (*im*), f. a kind of Mimosa (= *haysa-padi*), L.; -*tva*, n. transitoriness, inconstancy (of feeling), Sāh.

Samcārya, mfn. to be walked upon, accessible (in *a*-*r*, q.v.); brought about or produced by (comp.), Śāmk.

संचर्वण *saṃ-carvaṇa*, n. (√ *carv*) the act of chewing or masticating, Rājāt.

संचल *saṃ-√cal*, P. -*calati*, to move about or to and fro, waver, oscillate, quiver, tremble, MBh.; R.; to move away, set out or depart from (abl.), Hariv.; Śāk. (v.1.); to start or jump up from (a seat), R.; Caus. -*cālayati*, to cause to move about or to and fro, shake, agitate, Hariv.; Śāk. (v.1.); to push away, remove, expel, MBh.

Samcala, mfn. moving about, trembling, quivering - *nāḍi*, f. 'moving tube,' an artery, vein, pulse, R. - *calana*, n. moving about, agitation, trembling, shaking, Kāv.; Dhātup.

Samcala, m. (of unknown meaning), BrahmvP.; (f), f. the seed of *Abrus Precatorius*, L. - *cālaka*, m. a guide (perhaps w.r. for *cāraka*), L.

संचकारिषु *saṃ-cakārayishu*. See *saṃ-cishk*, col. 2.

संचाकु *saṃ-cāku*, m. (said to be fr. √2. *ci*; but cf. *saṃ-cakshas*) a Rishi, L.

संचापर *saṃcādhara*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (v.1. *sāṃc*).

संचान *saṃcāna*, m. a kind of bird (= *mahā-vira*), L.

संचि *saṃ-√1. ci*, P. Ā. -*cinoti*, -*cinute*, to heap together, pile up, heap up, ŚBr.; ŚRŚ.; to arrange, put in order, ib.; Bhāṭ.; to accumulate, gather together, collect, acquire, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Samcaya, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) collection, gathering, accumulation, heap, hoard, store, multitude, quantity (dat., 'in order to have more'), Nir.; MBh. &c.; collecting the bones of a burnt body (in *asthi-s*), R.T.L. 284; 300; -*vat*, mfn. possessed of wealth, rich, opulent, MBh. - *oayana*, n. the act of piling or heaping together, heaping up, gathering, collecting (esp. the ashes or bones of a body lately buried, see *asthi-s*), GṛŚr.; Mn. &c. - *cayaniya*, mfn. to be gathered or collected, MW. - *cayika*, mfn. having provisions (in *a*- and *māsa-saṃc*, qq. vv.) - *cayin*, mfn. who or what collects, W.; possessed of riches, MBh.; (*yi*)-*tva*, n. the being heaped up, Suśr.

Samcāyā, mfn. (scil. *kratu*, a ceremony) at which the Soma is accumulated, Pāp. iii, 1, 130.

Sām-oita, mfn. piled together, heaped up, gathered, collected, accumulated, ŚBr. &c. &c.; dense, thick (as a wood), R.; fitted or provided with, full of (comp.), MBh.; impeded, obstructed, VarBrS.; frequently practised or exhibited, MBh.; -*karmān*, n. the rites to be performed after arranging the sacrificial fire, ŚRŚ. - *citi*, f. N. of the 9th book of the Śātapatha-brāhmaṇa; heaping together, collecting, saving, Kāv.

Samcinvānaka, mfn. (fr. *cinvāna*, pr. p. Ā. of *saṃ-√1. ci*) occupied with the accumulation of wealth or treasures, MBh.

Samceya, mfn. to be gathered or collected or accumulated, R. (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 130, Sch.)

संचि *saṃ-√2. ci* (only in ind. p. -*citya*, perhaps w.r. for -*cintya*), to reflect, ponder, Rājāt.

संचिकीर्षु *saṃ-cikīrshu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *saṃ-√1. kṛi*) wishing to do or perform, Kull. on Mn. v, 86.

संचिक्षु *saṃ-cikshisu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *saṃ-√kship*) wishing to give a short description, VarBrS.

संचित *saṃ-√4. cit* (only pf. p. P. -*cikitvās*, and 3. pl. pf. Ā. -*cikītre* and -*cikītrire*), to observe together, survey, notice, RV.; to agree together, be unanimous, ib.; Caus. -*cetayati* (pr. p. -*cetaya-māna*), to observe, be aware of, perceive, MW.

संचित्रा *saṃ-citrā*, f. *Salvinia Cucullata*, L.

संचिन्त *saṃ-√cint*, P. -*cintayati* (ind. p. -*cintya* or -*cintayivā*), to think about, think over, consider carefully, reflect about (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to design, intend, destine, BhP. - *cintana*, n. careful consideration or reflection, anxiety, Bhpr. - *cintita*, mfn. carefully considered or thought about, deliberated, weighed (-*vat*, mfn. 'one who has carefully considered' or 'he has carefully considered'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; designed, appointed, BhP.

1. **Sam-cintya**, ind. intentionally, Divyān.

2. **Sam-cintya**, mfn. to be thought over or considered, Yājñ.; MBh.; to be regarded as (*vat*, ifc.), R. (cf. *duḥ-saṃc*).

संचिष्कारिषु *saṃ-cishkārāyishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of *saṃ-√skṛi*) wishing any one (acc.) to perform a purificatory rite, MBh. xv, 706 (B. *saṃ-cak*).

संचिवरय *saṃ-civaraya*, Nom. Ā. -*oyate*, to assume the coarse dress or rags of an ascetic, Anarghar. (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 20).

सञ्चु *sañcu*, m. or f. (with Jainas) a com-mentary, Cat. (cf. *sañca*).

संचुद *saṃ-√cud*, Caus. -*codayati*, to impel, push on, drive, shoot off, MBh.; R.; to inflame, arouse, animate, instigate, further, ib.; BhP.; to brandish, wield, MBh.; to summon, challenge, ib.; to procure quickly, assist to obtain, RV.

Sam-codaka, m. 'impeller,' N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit. - *codana*, m. (or *ā*, f.) urging, exciting, inflaming, arousing, MBh.; Jātakam.; (*ā*), f. a stimulant, MBh. - *codayitavya*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be urged on or impelled, Hariv. - *codita*, mfn. (fr. id.) impelled, ordered, commanded, BhP.

संचूर्ण *saṃ-√cūrṇ*, P. -*cūrṇayati*, to grind to powder, comminute, pulverize, Suśr.

Sam-cūrṇana, n. the act of grinding to powder, comminution, crushing or breaking to pieces, Alam-kārat. - *cūrṇita*, mfn. completely pulverized or comminuted, cut or broken to pieces, MBh.; Śāmk.; Rājāt.

संचूष *saṃ-√cūsh*, Pass. -*cūshyate*, to be in a state of great heat, boil over, Suśr.

संचृत् *saṃ-√cṛit*, P. -*cṛitā*, to be joined with (instr.), AV. iii, 31, 1.

Sam-orit, f. junction, union, RV. ix, 84, 2.

संचेष्ट *saṃ-√cesht*, Ā. -*ceshtate*, to move about restlessly, be disturbed, MBh.; to exert one's self, strive, act, ib.

संच्यु *saṃ-√cyu*, Caus. -*cyāvayati*, to cause to fall off, strike off, remove, MBh.

संचद *saṃ-√1. chad*, Caus. -*chādayati*, to cover over, envelop, conceal, hide, obscure, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to put on (as a garment), Vop.

Sam-channa, mfn. entirely covered or enveloped or clothed, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; concealed, hidden, obscure, unknown, MBh.

Sam-chādanī, f. 'that which covers,' the skin, L.

संचद *saṃ-√2. chad* (or *chand*), Caus. -*chandayati* (only ind. p. -*chandya*), to present, offer (with acc. of pers. and instr. of thing), MBh.

संचदैन *saṃ-chardana*, n. spitting out, vomiting forth, ejecting (one of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end, cf. *rāhu-grasana*), VarBrS.

संचिद् *saṃ-√chid*, P. Ā. -*chinatti*, -*chintte*,

to cut to pieces, cut through, pierce, split, destroy, AV. &c. &c.; to remove, resolve (a doubt), Bhag.; to decide, settle (a question), BhP.; Pass. -*chidyate*, to be cut to pieces &c., MBh.

Sam-chidā, f. destruction, Kāśikh.

Sam-chinna, mfn. cut to pieces, cut off &c., MBh.

Sam-chettavya, mfn. to be cut through or removed or resolved (as a doubt), MBh. - *chettṛi*, mfn. one who removes or resolves (a doubt), ib.

Sam-chedyā, n. 'the flowing together of two rivers' or 'the mouth of a river entering the sea,' L.

सञ्ज 1. *sañj* (or *sajj*), cl. 1. P. *sañjati*, *saj-jati*, to go, move, Dhātup. vii, 22.

सञ्ज 2. *sañj* (or *saj*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxiii, 18) *sdjati* (rarely *ā*), pf. *sa-sañja*, Br. &c. [in some rare and doubtful cases in MBh. and Ragh. *sasajja*]; 3. pl. *sejñu*, ŚBr.; aor. *asāñkshīti*, *sāñkshīti*, Up. &c.; *asāñji*, Br.; *dsakthās*, *ta*, RV.; Br.; Prec. *sajyāt*, Gr.; fut. *sāñktā*, *sāñkshyati*, ib.; inf. *saktum*, MBh.; *sanktot*, Br.; ind. p. -*sajya*, -*sāngam*, ib. &c.), to cling or stick or adhere to be attached to or engaged in or occupied with (loc.), Br.; Ragh.; Naish.; Pass. *saj-yāte* (generally *sajyate*, ep. also *īd*), to be attached or fastened, adhere, cling, stick (with *na*, 'to fly through without sticking,' as an arrow), ŚBr. &c. &c.; to linger, hesitate, MBh.; R.; to be devoted to or intent on or occupied with (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *sañjayati* (aor. *asasāñjat*; for *sajja-yati* see √ *sajj*), to cause to stick or cling to, unite or connect with (loc.), Bhag.; Śāmk.; Desid. *sā-sāñkshati*, see *ā-√sañj*; Intens. *sā-sajyate*, *sā-sāñkti*, Gr. [Cf., accord. to some, Lat. *segnis*; Lith. *segti*, 'I attach.']

Saktā, mfn. clinging or adhering to, sticking in (loc. or comp.); *saktā* or *bhīti-s* with *īstihā*, 'to stand as if nailed or as if rooted to the spot', AV. &c. &c.; belonging to (gen.), Pañcad.; committed or intrusted to (comp.), Kām.; fixed or intent upon, directed towards, addicted or devoted to, fond of, engaged in, occupied with (loc., acc. with *prati*, or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; hindered, impeded (see *a-s*), impeding, near at hand, MW. - *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. attachment, addiction (esp. to worldly objects), MBh. - *dviśa* (Hasy.), -*vaśra* (Sak.), mfn. being engaged in a feud with (instr.) - *mūtra*, mfn. making water slowly or with difficulty, Car. - *vat*, mfn. one who has attached himself to (= *sasāñja*), R.

Saktavya, mfn. (fr. *saktu*) intended to serve for grit or to be coarsely ground (as grain), Pāp. v. 1, 2, Vārt. 4, Pat.

Sakti, f. connexion, entwinement (of creepers), Kir.; clinging or adhering to (loc. or comp.), attachment, addiction (esp. to worldly objects), Śiś.; Rājāt.; Sarvad. - *mat*, mfn. attached or devoted to, fond of (in *ati-s*), Kām.

Saktu, m. (or n., g. *ardharāddi*; also written *saktu*) coarsely ground meal, grit, groats (esp. of barley-meal), RV. &c. &c. - *kāra*, m. one who grinds barley-meal, R. - *kāraka*, m. (and *ika*, f.) id., Nir. - *ghaṭākhyaṅkī*, f. the story of the vessel of barley-meal (Pañcat. v, 59-74). - *dhānī*, f. a vessel of b^o-m^o, Pat. - *pranthiya*, mfn. relating to a Prastha of b^o-m^o (said of the episode of MBh. xiv, 2711 &c.). - *phalā* or -*phali*, f. Prosopis Spicigera or Mimosa Suma, L. - *mīśra*, mfn. mixed with b^o-m^o, Suśr. - *śrī*, mfn. id., VS. - *sindhu*, m., Pāp. vii, 3, 19, Sch. - *homa*, m. an oblation of barley-meal, Vait.

Saktuka, m. (also written *śak*) a partic. vegetable poison, L.

Saktula, mfn., g. *sidhmādi*.

Saṅga, m. (ifc. f. *ā* or *i*) sticking, clinging to, touch, contact with (loc. or comp.), TS. &c. &c.; relation to, association or intercourse with (gen., instr. with and without *saha*, loc., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; addiction or devotion to, propensity for, (esp.) worldly or selfish attachment or affection, desire, wish, cupidity, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (with *Atreḥ*) N. of a Sāman, Br. - *kara*, mfn. causing attachment or desire, Sarvad. - *gupta-sūna*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *tala*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. - *tyā-ga*, m. abandonment of attachment or desire, Bhartṛ. - *rahita* and -*varjita*, mfn. free from attachment, indifferent, unworldly, W. - *vicyuti*, f. separation from worldly attachment, ib.

Saṅgaṭa and **Saṅgika**, m. N. of men, Rājat.
Saṅgin, mfn. hanging on, sticking in, clinging or adhering to (comp.), Kāv.; Kathās.; coming into contact with, touching (comp.), MārKp.; attached or devoted or addicted to, fond of, intent on, connected with (gen., loc., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; full of affection or desire, worldly, licentious, Pur.; Kathās.; continuous, uninterrupted, Kir.

Saṅgiya, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

Saṅja, See *saṃ-ja* below.

Saṅjaka, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

Saṅjana, n. the act of attaching or fastening, Balar.; joining, folding (the hands), Naish.; the act of clinging, adhering, sticking, MW.; (i), f. that on which anything is hung, Nir.

Saṅji, **saṅjimat**, g. *yavādi*.

सञ्चर saṅjatarā, n. N. of a city, Pañcat. (prob. w.r.)

संजन् saṃ-√jan, Ā. -*jāyate*, to be born or produced together with (abl.), RV.; ŚvetUp.; to be born from (loc. or abl.), arise or come forth from (abl.), come into existence, take place, appear, happen, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to bring forth, R.; to become, be, Hariv.; R.; to elapse, pass (as time), Pañcat.; Caus. -*janayati*, to cause to be born, bring forth, generate, produce, create, cause, form, make, MBh.; R. &c.

Sam-ja, m. 'universal Creator', N. of Brahmā or Śiva, L.; (ā), f. a she-goat, L.; -*pāda*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. **Janana**, m(f) n. producing, causing, effecting (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. production, creation, growth, development, ŚākhŚr.; MBh. &c. **Janita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) produced, caused, created, MBh.; Pañcat.

Sam-jāta, mfn. born, produced, grown, arisen, become, appeared (often in comp. = 'becoming, grown'; cf. below), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; passed, elapsed (as time), Pañcat.; m. pl. N. of a people, VP.; -*kopa*, mfn. growing angry, becoming enraged, R.; -*kautuka*, mfn. having curiosity roused, becoming curious, MW.; -*nidra-pralaya*, mfn. one whose sleep has come to an end, L.; -*nirveda*, mfn. grown despondent, Kathās.; -*pāta*, mfn. one who has become fettered by (comp.), Śāk.; -*lajja*, mfn. one who has become ashamed or embarrassed, Ratnāvr.; -*viśrambha*, mfn. having confidence excited, becoming confident, R.; -*vepatha*, mfn. trembling, BhP.; -*vēśhya*, mfn. becoming envious, MW.

संजप saṃ-√jap, P. -*japati*, to whisper or talk about, report, communicate, MBh.; MārKp.

संजय saṃ-jaya &c. See *saṃ-√ji*.

संजर्भुराण saṃ-jārbhurāṇa, mfn. (fr. Intens. of *saṃ-√bhur*) quivering, flickering, RV.

संजल्प saṃ-√jalp, P. -*jalpati* (pr. p. -*jalpat* or *ḥpamāna*), to speak or talk together, converse, chatter, MBh.; R.

Sam-jalpa, m. talking together, conversation, chattering, uproar, confusion, MBh.; Hariv. **Jalpita**, mfn. spoken together, spoken, uttered; n. spoken words, talk, BhP.

संजयन saṃ-javana, n. (fr. *saṃ-√ju*; perhaps for *saṃ-javana* fr. *saṃ-√i. yu*) a group of four houses, quadrangle, L.; a way-mark, sign-post, Hariv. (Nilak.)

Sam-jāvana, n. (perhaps for *saṃ-jāvana*) pouring a little buttermilk into warm milk, L.

संजि saṃ-√ji, P. -*jayati* (pf. p. -*jigivas*), to conquer together, RV.; AV.; TBr.; to conquer completely, gain or acquire by contest, ib.; to subdue completely, control (the senses), Hcat.; Pass. -*jīyate*, to be overpowered or subdued, Subh.

Sam-jāyā, m(f) n. completely victorious, triumphant, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; m. conquest, victory (with *Viśvāmitrasya*, N. of a Catur-aha), PañcatBr.; a kind of military array, Kām.; N. of a chief of the Yakshas, Buddh.; of a Sūta (the son of Gavalgaṇa and follower of Dhṛita-rāshṭra), MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib.; of a son of Su-pārśva, VP.; of a son of Prati or Pratikshatra, BhP.; of a son of Bhamyāśva, ib.; of a son of Raṇam-jaya, ib.; of a Vyāsa, Cat.; of a preceptor, Buddh.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; -*kavi-śekhara*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

Sam-jāyat, m(f) n. conquering, winning, AV.; (anti), f. N. of a town, MBh.; Suśr. **Jayin**, ni. 'victorious', N. of a man, Buddh.

Sam-jit, m. a conqueror, winner, RV. **Jita**, mfn. entirely conquered or won, TBr. **Jiti**, f. complete victory, AitBr.; ŚrS.

संजिघृक्षु saṃ-jigṛikṣhu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *saṃ-√grah*) wishing to gather or collect, Daś.; wishing to sum up or epitomise, Sarvad.

संजिहान saṃ-jihāna. See *saṃ-√i. hā*.

संजिहीर्षु saṃ-jihīrṣhu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *saṃ-√hrī*) wishing to destroy, R.; BhP.

संजीव saṃ-√jiv, P. -*jīvati* (ep. also Ā. *te*; pr. p. -*jīvat* or -*jīvamāna*), to live with or together, AV.; to live, exist, live by any business or occupation (instr.), ib.; TS.; MBh.; BhP.; to revive, be restored to life, ŚBr.; MBh.; Caus. -*jīvayati*, to make alive, vivify, animate, ĀśvŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to keep alive, maintain, nourish, Rājat.; Desid. of Caus. and Desid., see next.

Sam-jīvivayishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wishing to bring to life or enliven, MBh. **Jīvivishu**, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to live, loving life, ib.

Sam-jivā, m(f) n. living together, living, MW.; making alive, vivifying, AV.; ĀśvŚr.; m. the act of reviving, revival (see comp.); a particular hell, Divyāv.; -*karaṇa*, m(f) n. bringing to life, animating, R.; *vārma*, n., Pāp. vi, 2, 91. **Jivaka**, m(f) n. living together, MW.; making alive, vivifying, animating, ŚrS.; BhP.; m. N. of a bull, Kathās.; Pañcat.; (i), f. N. of a woman, Vās., Intro. **Jivana**, m(f) n. making alive, animating, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (v. l. often *jīvinī*); m. a kind of antidote, Suśr.; a partic. hell, Mn.; Yājñ.; (i), f. a kind of plant (= *rudanti*), L. (v. l. *jīvinī*); making alive, causing life, MW.; a kind of elixir, ib.; N. of a lexicon and of Mallinātha's Commentaries on the Kumāra-sambhava, Megha-dūta, and Raghu-vaṇṣa; (am), n. the act of living or reviving, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; animating, bringing to life, W.; a cluster of four houses (= *saṃ-javana*), L. **Jivita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) vivified, enlivened, animated, MBh. **Jivin**, mfn. rendering alive, enlivening, MBh.; BhP.; m. N. of a minister of Megha-varṇa (king of the crows), Pañcat.; (i), f. N. of a plant, L. (see *jīvanī*); of a Commentary, Cat.

संजुघुषु saṃ-jughukṣhu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *saṃ-√guh*) wishing to completely conceal, Bhāṭṭ.

संजुष्ट saṃ-jusṭa, mfn. (√*jush*) visited or frequented or inhabited by, filled with (instr. or comp.), MBh.

संजूर्व saṃ-√jurv, P. -*jurvati*, to burn up, consume (by fire), RV.

संजुम्भ saṃ-√jimbh, Ā. -*jimbhate*, to gape open, be unfolded or displayed, appear, Rājat.

संजु saṃ-√i. jri, P. -*jiryati*, to become old together, MaitrS.

संजु saṃ-√2. jri, Ā. -*jarate*, to sound together, sound forth, RV.

संज i. saṃ-jña, mfn. (fr. *saṃ* + *i. jña* = *jñu*; cf. *i. pra-jña*) knock-kneed, L.

Sam-jñu, mfn. id., L.

संज्ञा saṃ-√jñā, P. Ā. -*jñāti*, -*jñāte*, (Ā.) to agree together, be of the same opinion, be in harmony with (loc.); accord. to Pāp. ii, 3, 22, also instr. or acc.), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; (Ā.) to obey (dat.), AitBr.; (Ā.) to appoint, assign, intend (for any purpose), destine, ib.; (only ind. p. -*jñāya*) to direct, order, command, Hariv.; to acknowledge, recognize, own, Pāp. i, 3, 46, Sch.; (P.) to acknowledge or claim as one's own, take possession of, SaddhP.; (P.) to think of, recollect sorrowfully (with acc. or gen.), Pāp.; Vop.; Ā. to know well, understand, R.; to watch for, Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. -*jñāyati*, *te*, to cause to be of the same opinion or agree together, AV.; AitBr.; to cause to acquiesce or agree in (euphemistically said of a sacrificial victim, which ought not to be led forcibly to its death but made to resign itself), ŚBr.; GrŚrS.; MBh.; BhP.; to appease, satisfy, MBh.; Kālid.; to make to be understood or known, cause to understand, ŚBr.; to make signs to (acc.), communicate or make anything known by signs, Mricch.; Hcar.; to command, enjoin, instruct, Hariv.

2. Sam-jña, mfn. (īc. for *saṃ-jñā*, c. g. *labdha-saṃjñā*, 'one who has recovered consciousness', MBh.; -*ā*, f. 'recovery of c', Venis.); (ā), f., see below; n. a yellow fragrant wood, yellow sanders, L. **Jñaka**, m(f) n. (īc.) = *2. saṃjñā* (c. g. *prāṇa-saṃjñāko jīvah*, 'life has the name breath', MaitrUp.; cf. *naṭa*, *ravi*-s°).

Sam-jñāpana, n. (fr. Caus.) causing agreement or harmony, AV.; killing a sacrificial animal (by suffocation; cf. above), ŚBr.; ŚrS.; MBh.; BhP.; deception, defrauding, Prāyaśc. **Jñāpita**, mfn. sacrificed, killed, Pāp. vi, 4, 52, Sch. **Jñāpta**, mfn. informed, appraised, MW.; killed, suffocated, sacrificed, Hariv.; -*homa*, m. an oblation performed after killing a sacrificial animal, ĀpŚr. **Jñāpti**, f. killing, slaying, sacrificing, ĀpŚr., Sch.; apprising, informing, W.

Sam-jñā, f. (īc. f. ā) agreement, mutual understanding, harmony, TBr.; ŚBr.; Kathās.; consciousness, clear knowledge or understanding or notion or conception, ŚBr. &c. &c.; a sign, token, signal, gesture (with the hand, eyes &c.); *saṃjñam* / *krī* or *ā*, 'to give a signal', MBh.; Kāv. &c.; direction (in a *krītas*), 'one who has received no d°', MBh.; a track, footstep, BhP.; a name, appellation, title, technical term (īc. = 'called, named'), Nir.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) the name of anything thought of as standing by itself, any noun having a special meaning (*saṃjñāyām* therefore denotes '[used] in some peculiar sense rather than in its strictly etymological meaning', e.g. as a proper name), Pāp. i, 1, 34; 2, 53 &c.; a technical expression in grammar (see *-sūtra*) (with Buddhists) perception (one of the 5 Skandhas, q. v.), Dharmas. 22; MWB. 209; N. of the Gāyatrī (q. v.), L.; of a partic. high number, Buddh.; N. of a daughter of Tvasṭī or Viśva-karman (the wife of the Sun and mother of Manu, Yama and Yami), Hariv.; Pur. -*karana*, n. giving a name, Nir. i, 2; -*parisishṭa*, n. N. of wk. -*karman*, n. (= *-karana*), Kap. -*tantra*, n. N. of an astron. wk. by Nīla-kapṭha. -*tva*, n. the being a technical term, Cat. -*dhikāra* (*jñādhikā*), m. (in Pāp.) a heading or governing rule which gives a partic. name to the rules which fall under it and influences them all. -*paribhāṣā*, f. -*pāṭi*, f. -*pāda-vyākhyā*, f., -*prakaraṇa*, n., -*prakriyā*, f. N. of wks. -*rtham* (*jñār*), ind. for the sake of a sign, Bhag. -*vat*, mfn. having consciousness, revived, recovered, R.; having a name or denomination, W. -*viveka*, m. N. of wk. -*viśaya*, m. 'having a name or noun for a subject', an epithet, W. -*samuccaya*, m. N. of a medical wk. -*suta*, m. 'son of Saṃjñā', N. of the planet Saturn, L. -*sūtra*, n. any Sūtra which teaches the meaning of a technical term, Pāp., Sch. -*śtra* (*jñāśtra*), n. N. of a mythical weapon of Pradyumna, Hariv. **Samjñāpasarjani** -*√bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to become a proper name or the subordinate member of a compound, Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 27, Vārt. 2.

Sam-jñāta, mfn. well known, understood (see comp.); intended or destined for (comp.), MBh.; -*rūpa* (*sam*), mfn. one whose form or appearance is universally known, RV. **Jñāti**, f. agreement, harmony, AitBr. **Jñātri**, mfn. one who recollects sorrowfully (gen.), Pat.

Sam-jñāna, m(f) n. producing harmony, AitBr.; (i), f. a ceremony for producing unanimity, TS.; ĀśvŚr.; n. unanimity, harmony with (loc. or instr.), RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; consciousness, ŚBr.; AitUp.; BhP.; right conception, Pratijñās.; perception (= *saṃ-jñā*), Buddh. **Jñāna** (?), f. consciousness, ib.

Sam-jñāpana, n. (fr. Caus.) apprising, informing, teaching, W.; killing, slaughter, ib. **Jñāpita**, mfn. (fr. id.) killed, suffocated (as a victim), BhP.

Sam-jñāikā, f. a name, appellation, MBh. xii, 6825. **Jñita**, mfn. made known, communicated, R.; appraised by a sign or gesture, Rājat.; called, named, termed (generally īc.), MaitrUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c. **Jñin**, mfn. having consciousness, conscious (of comp.), Vajracch.; SaddhP.; Sarvad.; having a name, named, termed, that which receives a name or has a term given to it in grammar (*jñi-tva*, n.), Pat.; Kāś.; Kap.; Sarvad.

Samjñi-bhūṭaka, mfn. that which has become a name, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 3, 68.

Sam-jñeya, m. N. of a king, VP.

संजु saṃ-jñu. See col. 2.

सञ्चर saṃ-√jvar, P. -*jvarati*, to be in great

fever or heat, be greatly depressed or grieved, be afflicted or sorrowful, MBh.

Sam-jvara, m. great heat or fever (also applied to the heat of anger or any violent agitation; °*ram* /*krī*, 'to feel agitated'), Mn. (in *a-s*, q. v.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; -*kāra*, mfn. causing agitation, Vcar.; -*val*, mfn. full of heat or fever (see *sneha-s*); °*rd-tura*, mfn. afflicted with fever, fevered, MW.

Sam-jvārin, mfn. feeling the heat of fever &c., feverish, Bhaṭṭ. (cf. Pān. iii, 2, 142).

संचल saṁ-√jval, P. -*jvalati*, to blaze up or flame brightly, MBh.; Caus. -*jvālayati*, to cause to flame, illuminate, light, ib.

Sam-jvalana, n. that which illuminates, fuel, Anarghar.

Sam-jvālya, ind. having lighted or kindled.

सद् sat, cl. 1. P. *saṭati*, to be a part of, Dhātup. ix, 26; Caus. or cl. 10. *sāṭayati* (see √*sāt*).

सद् saṭa, m. n. = next, L.; a person whose father is a Brahman and whose mother is a Bhaṭṭi, L. **साṭā**, f. (cf. *ṣaṭā*, *chaṭā* and *jaṭā*) an ascetic's matted or clotted hair, a braid of hair (in general), MBh.; the mane (of a lion or horse) or the bristles (of a boar), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a crest (= *śikhā*), L.; a multitude, number, VarBhS.; light, lustre, BhP. - *śāka* (°*śāka*), mfn. 'mane-marked', a lion, L. - *pāṭāla*, m. the red mane of a lion.

साṭāla, m. having a mane, maned (v.l. *sa-jāla*), Kathās.; (ifc.) richly provided with, full of, Inscr.

सदंकार sa-tamkāra, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + *t*°) having notoriety or fame, famous, MW.

सदालु saṭālu = *śaṭālu*, an unripe fruit, PārGr.

सटि saṭi &c. See *saṭi*.

सटोक् sa-tika, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + *tika*) accompanied or explained by a commentary, MW.

सद् saṭṭ, cl. 10. P. *saṭṭayati*, to hurt, Dhātup. xxxii, 31; to be strong, ib.; to dwell, ib.; 'to take' or 'to give' (*dāne* v.l. for *ādāne*).

सद् saṭṭa, n. two pieces of timber at the side of a door, L.

सटुक saṭṭaka, n. a sort of minor drama in Prakṛit (e.g. the Karpūra-mañjari of Rāja-sekhara), Sāh.; buttermilk mixed with the juice of cumin &c. (cf. *saṭṭaka*), L. - *tika*, f. N. of wk.

साṭṭaya, n. a kind of drama (= *saṭṭaka*), Cat. - *vyākhyā*, f. N. of wk.

सद् saṭvā, f. a kind of bird, L.; a musical instrument, L.

सद् 1. saṭh, cl. 10. P. *sāṭhayati* = √*saṭh*, Dhātup. xxxii, 28 (Vop.)

सद् 2. saṭh, m. N. of a man, Inscr.

सठो saṭhi. See *saṭhi*.

सड sa-ḍa, mfn. = *saha ḍena vartate*, Pān. viii, 3, 56, Sch.

सडिखिमम् sa-ḍiṇḍimam, ind. by sound of drum, Kathās.

सडु saḍḍa, m. N. of two men, Rājāt.

सणतूल saṇa-tūla, *saṇa-sūtra*. See *saṇa-t*, *saṇa-s*.

सणहाप saṇahāsha, N. of a place, Cat.

सणि saṇi, m. the smell of the breath of a cow, L.; mfn. smelling like the breath of a cow, ib.

सटङ्क saṇ-taṅka, m. connection, Nalac., Sch.

सण्ड saṇḍa, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (C. *shaṇḍa*); a eunuch (= *saṇḍa* and *shaṇḍha*), L.

संडिश saṇḍiṣa (?), m. (= *saṇi-daṇṣa*) a pair of tongs or nippers, L.

संडीन saṇ-dīna, n. (√*ḍi*) flying together (one of the modes of flight attributed to birds), MBh.

Samdīnōḍḍina, n. a partic. mode of flight (a combination of prec. and *ud-dīna*, 'flying up'; accord. to some 'flying well'), ib.

संडीविन् saṇḍivin, m. (perhaps w.r. for *saṇ-jivin*, q. v.) N. of a minister of the crow-king Megha-varṇa, Kathās.

सरिहका saṇḍhikā, f. a female camel, Pāṇicad.

सत् sāt, mf (sati) n. (pr. p. of √1. *as*) being, existing, occurring, happening, being present (*sato me*, 'when I was present'; often connected with other participles or with an adverb, e.g. *nānni krīte sati*, 'when the name has been given'; *tathā sati*, 'if it be so'; also ibc., where sometimes = 'possessed of', cf. *sat-kalpavriksha*), RV. &c. &c.; abiding in (loc.), MBh.; belonging to (gen.), ŚBr.; living, MuṇḍUp.; lasting, enduring, Kāv.; RV. &c. &c.; real, actual, as any one or anything ought to be, true, good, right (*tan na sa*, 'that is not right'), beautiful, wise, venerable, honest (often in comp., see below), RV. &c. &c.; m. a being, (pl.) beings, creatures, RV. &c.; a good or wise man, a sage, MBh.; R.; good or honest or wise or respectable people, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (f), f., see *sati* below; (*sat*), n. that which really is, entity or existence, essence, the true being or really existent (in the Vedānta, 'the self-existent or Universal Spirit, Brahma'), RV. &c. &c.; that which is good or real or true, good, advantage, reality, truth, ib.; water, Naigh. i, 12; (in gram.) the terminations of the present participle, Pān. iii, 2, 127 &c.; (*sat*), ind. (cf. *sat-a-√kri* &c.) well, right, fitly. [Cf. Gk. *ἄν, εὖν for ἔσων*; Lat. *sens in ab-sens, pra-sens*; sons, 'guilty,' orig. 'the real doer'; Lith. *sąs, žąs*; Slav. *sy, sęsta*.] - **kathā**, f. (ifc. f. *ā*) a good conversation or tale, R.; BhP. - **ka-damba**, m. a species of Kadamba, L. - **karapa**, n. doing (the last) honour (to the dead), cremation of a corpse, funeral obsequies, R. - **kara-tva**, see *a-sat-k*. - **kartavya**, mfn. one who is to be honoured, MBh. - **kartṛi**, mfn. doing good, acting well, treating w^o or kindly, a benefactor (*brāhmaṇa-sat-k*°, 'one who does good or honour to Brāhman'), MBh.; Mṛicch.; m. N. of Vishnu, L. - **karman**, n. a good work, virtuous act, Pur.; Rājāt.; virtue, piety, W.; hospitality, ib.; funeral obsequies, ib.; expiation, ib.; mfn. performing good actions, Rājāt.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-vrata, BhP.; (*sat-karma-kalpadruma*, m., °*ma-candrikā*, f., °*ma-cintāmani*, m., °*ma-darpaṇa*, m., °*ma-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks.) - **kalā**, f. a fine art, Kāv. - **kalpavriksha**, mfn. (a grove) where Kalpa-trees are found, Śāk. - **kavi**, n. a good or true poet, Kāv.; Rājāt. &c.; -*tva*, n. 'a true poetic gift', Vet.; -*miṣṭra*, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. - **kāścanāra**, m. Bauhinia Variegata, L. - **kāṇḍa**, m. a kite, hawk, falcon (Falco Cheela), L. - **kāya-dīpshī**, f. the (heretical) view (or doctrine) of the existence of a personality or individuality, Divyāv.; Mabāvy. - **kāra**, m. (sg. or pl.) kind treatment, honour, favour, reverence (with *paścima*, = *karapa*, Hariv.; *rāja-sat-k*°, 'the favour of a king', R.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; hospitable treatment, hospitality, ib.; feasting (or = 'a meal'), festival, religious observance, MW.; care, attention, consideration or regard for (thing, Yogas; w.r. for *saṁskāra*, Hariv.; °*rāḥa*, mfn. worthy of hospitable treatment, Nal. - **kārya**, mfn. that which is effected, L.; deserving of honour or hospitality, R.; one to whom the last honours (i.e. cremation) are to be paid, ib.; n. (in Sāṁkhya phil.) the necessary existence of an effect (as inherent in a cause), Sāṁkhya; Tattvas.; Kap., Sch.; -*vāda*, m. (or -*siddhānta*, m., Kap.) the doctrine of the actual existence of an effect (in its cause), Bādar., Sch.; -*vādin*, m. an adherent of the above doctrine, ib. - **kāvya**, n. a good poem, Kāv.; -*kalpadruma* n. N. of wk. - **kishku**, m. the length of 48 inches, L. - **kirti**, f. good reputation, BhP.; mfn. having a good r°, Cat.; -*candrōdaya*, m. N. of wk. - **kula**, n. a good or noble family, MārKp.; Kathās.; ŚārngP.; mfn. belonging to a g^o or n^o f^o (-*tā*, f., Sāh.), Kām.; °*lābhava*, mfn. sprung from a n^o f^o, MW. - **ku-lina**, mfn. = *kula*, L. - √*kri*, P. A. -*karoti*, -*karute* &c., to set right, put in order, arrange, prepare, adorn, garnish, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; to treat well or with respect, honour, treat or receive hospitably, MBh.; R.; Kāv. &c.; to pay the last honours (to acc.), cremate, R.; Caus. -*kārayati*, to cause to be treated with respect or reverence, show re^o, pay re^o, MW.; to cause to pay the last honours, MBh. - **kṛita**, mfn. done well, W.; adorned with (comp.), MBh.; Pur.; honoured, treated with respect or hospitality, entertained, MBh.; R.; VarBhS. &c.; worshipped, adored, VarBhS.; m. N. of Śiva, MW.; n. virtue, W.; respect, ib.; honourable reception, MārKp. - **kṛti**, f. doing good, virtue, morality, W.; kind treatment, hospitable reception, hospitality,

MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c. - **kṛitya**, ind. p. having treated with respect, having hospitably entertained, Yājñ.; R.; devotedly, piously, zealously, eagerly, Jatakam. - **kṛitya-muktāvali**, f. N. of wk. - **kṛiya**, mfn. doing good, MBh.; (ā), f. putting in order, preparation, Kāv.; Kām.; explication, Cat.; a good action, charity, virtue, W.; (sg. or pl.) kind or respectful treatment, hospitable reception, hospitality (*vivāha-sat-k*°, 'the celebration of a wedding', Ragh.; *para-loka-sat-k*°, 'honouring in regard to the other world', funeral ceremonies, MBh.), Mn.; Yājñ.; Kāv. &c.; any purificatory ceremony, W.; funeral ceremonies, L.; N. of wk.; (*sat-kṛiyā-kalpa-mañjari*, f. N. of wk.) - **kshetra**, n. a good field, Mudr.; Rājāt. - **tattva**, n. - **tattva-bindu**, m. - **tattva-ratnamālā**, f. N. of wks. - **tama** (*sāt*), mfn. very good or right, the best, first, chief of (gen. or comp.), Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; ChUp. &c.; most virtuous, W.; very venerable or respectable, ib.; -*tā*, f. the first rank of all, BhP. - **tarka**, m. an orthodox system of philosophy (*a-sat-k*°, BhP.), Cat.; -*siddhānta*, n. N. of wk. - **tā**, f. existence, being, Up.; Kap.; Tarkas. &c.; a partic. Jāti (in phil.), MW.; goodness, excellence, W.; -*jāti-pramānya*, n. N. of wk.; -*mātra*, n. mere entity or existence (*śrī-tman*, mfn. 'whose nature is entitled only to the predicate being'), VP.; -*vat*, mfn. entitled to the pred. 'being', endowed with existence, Bhāṣhp.; -*vāṇya* ('*tāva*'), mfn. included in (the notion of) ex^o, MW. - **tāka**, (ifc.) = -*tā* (-*tva*, n.), Nilak. - **tvā**, see below. - **pakshin**, m. a good or useful or innocuous bird, Śukas. - **pati** (*sāt*), m. a mighty lord, leader, champion, RV.; AV.; a good lord or ruler, PraśnUp.; BhP.; the lord of the g^o, lord of real men, lord of heroes, MW.; a g^o husband, Ragh.; Kathās.; N. of Indra, RV. - **patra**, n. a new leaf (as of a water-lily), L. - **path**, (only instr. °*thā*) = next, R. - **patha**, m. a good or right way, correct or virtuous conduct, orthodox doctrine, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c. - **pathina**, mfn. going on the right way (fig.), Kāśikh. - **paddhati**, f. - **padya-ratnakara**, m. N. of wks. - **parigraha**, m. acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person, W. - **paśu**, m. a suitable animal, victim fit for a sacrifice, L. - **pātra**, n. a worthy recipient (of anything), worthy person, Pur.; Pāñcat.; Kām. &c.; -*varsha*, m. raining down or bestowing favours on worthy objects, W.; -*varshin*, mfn. bountiful to w^o o^o, MW. - **putra**, m. a good or virtuous son, Cāp. (v.l.); ĀpŚr., Sch.; a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors, MW.; mfn. one who has a son, Mu. ix, 154. - **puṇsha**, m. a good or wise man, Kāv.; Kām. &c.; °*śāḥṣhaka*, n. N. of wk. - **puṣha**, mf (ā) n. being in bloom, Pān. iv, 1, 64, Vārt. I, Pat.; having good flowers, MW. - **prakriyā-vyākṛiti**, f. N. of wk. - **pratigraha**, m. acceptance of gifts from virtuous men, Mn.; Yājñ. - **pratijā**, mfn. one who has promised anything, L. - **pratipaksha**, mfn. liable to a valid opposite argument or objection; m. (with or scil. *hetu*) an argument liable to a valid obj^o (-*tā*, f.), Tarkas.; Sarvad.; Kusum.; contrariety of arg^o, existence of opposite premisses proving the existence or non-ex^o of a thing, W.; N. of wk.; -*krōḍa*, m., -*grantha*, m., -*grantha-rahasya*, n., -*tā*, f., -*tā-vyavahāra-kroḍa*, m., -*deśanābhāsa-prakarana*, n., -*patra*, n., -*pūrvapaksha-grantha-tikā*, f., -*pūrvapaksha-grantha-dīdhiti-tikā*, f., -*pūrvapaksha-grantha-prakāsa*, m., -*pūrvapaksha-grantha-rahasya*, n., -*bāḍha-grantha*, m., -*vāda*, m., -*vicāra*, m., -*vibhāga*, m., -*vishayatā-sūnyatva-vicāra*, m., -*siddhānta-kroḍa*, m., -*siddhānta-grantha-tikā*, f., -*siddhānta-grantha-dīdhiti-tikā*, f., -*siddhānta-rahasya*, n., -*siddhāntānugama*, m. N. of wks. - **pratipakshita**, mfn. (a reason) against which a valid objection has been raised, Kap., Sch. - **pratipakshin**, mfn. = *pratipaksha* (*śhi-tā*, f.; -*tva*, n.), Bhāṣhp.; ib., Sch.; containing opposite reasons or arguments, W. - **prabhā**, f. brilliant lustre, Kāv. - **pramuditā**, f. (in Sāṁkhya phil.) N. of one of the 8 perfections, Tattvas. (cf. *sādā-pramuditā*). - **phala**, mfn. having good fruit, MW.; m. the pomegranate-tree, L.; n. the pomegranate, Cat. (-*phalānām*, v.v. l. for -*kalānām*, Subh.) - **phalin**, mfn. bearing good fruits, Śatr. - **saṁvin-maya** (fr. -*saṁvid* + *m*°), mfn. consisting of existence and consciousness (-*tva*, n.), NṛisUp. - **samsarga**, n. association with the good, the society of the good, W. - **samkalpa**, mfn. one who has good intentions, BhP. - **saṅga**, n. inter-

course or association with the good, VarBrS.; Pañcat.; Pur. &c.; -*viṣaya*, m. N. of wk. - **saṃgati**, f. = -*saṅga*, Kāv. - **samgraha**, mfn. being understood by the good, BhP. - **samnidhāna**, n. association or intercourse with the g^o or wise, Hit. - **samāgama**, m. association with the g^o, W. - **sampradāya**, m. good tradition or traditional usage, Prasaṅg.; -*pradīpikā*, f. N. of wk. - **samprayoga**, m. right application, MW. - **sahāya**, m. a good companion, A.; mfn. one who has good or virtuous friends, W. - **sāra**, mfn. having good sap or essence, ib.; m. a kind of plant, L.; a painter, L.; a poet, L. - **sidhānta-mārtanda**, m. N. of wk. - **sukhānubhava**, m. 'fruition of real happiness', N. of wk.

Sac, in comp. for *sat*. - **candrikā**, f. splendid moonlight, Kāv. - **carita**, n. good conduct, Śak.; Kathās.; BhP. &c.; history or account of the good, A.; mfn. well-conducted, virtuous, Kāv.; -*mīmāṃsā*, f. N. of wk. - **caritra**, n. good conduct, Rājat.; history of the good, A.; mfn. virtuous, W.; -*paritrāṇa*, n., -*rakṣā*, f., -*sudhā-nidhi*, m. N. of wks. - **caryā**, f. = -*carita*, n., Kathās. - **cāra**, m. a good spy, Kām. (w.r. *saṃcāra*). - **cit**, n. ('pure' existence and thought, 'N. of Brahman or the One self-existent Spirit (see *saccid-ānanda* below), MW. - **chāka** (s^o + *śāka*), n. a leaf of the ginger, L. - **chāstra** (s^o + *śā*), n. a good or genuine doctrine or treatise, Mn.; Yājñ.; Pur. &c.; -*vat*, mfn. possessed of a good or genuine d^o, Pañcat. - **chila** (s^o + *ī*), n. a good character, VarBrS.; mfn. of a virtuous disposition, benevolent, MW. - **chūdra** (s^o + *ī*), m. a good Śūdra, a Śūdra who has gone through the ceremonies customary in some places even for men of the lower caste, W.; -*śāra*, m., -*rāhika*, n. N. of wks. - **chloka** (s^o + *ī*), mfn. having a good reputation, Kāv.

Saccid, in comp. for *sac-cit* above. - **ajāsa**, m. a portion of existence and thought, W. - **ātman**, m. the soul which consists of ex^o and th^o, ib. - **ānanda**, m. pl. existence and thought and joy; mfn. consisting of ex^o and th^o and joy; n. (pure) 'Existence and Thought and Joy', N. of the One self-existing Spirit (= Brahman), Up.; Pañcar. &c.; N. of Viṣṇu as identified with Brahman, MW.; -*cāru*, N. of wk.; -*tīrtha*, -*nātha*, -*bhārati*, -*yogindra*, -*śāstrin*, -*sarasvati*, -*svamin*; -*śāstra*, m. N. of scholars and authors; -*bhujāṅga*, m. N. of wk.; -*maya*, mfn. consisting of ex^o and thought and joy, NṛisUp.; -*dānubhava-dīpikā*, f., -*dānubhava-pradīpikā*, f. N. of wks.; -*śloka*, n. N. of a hymn.

Saccin, in comp. for *sac-cit*. - **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of existence and thought, ŚārngP.

Saj, in comp. for *sat*. - **jaṭā**, f. a kind of perfume, Pañcar. - **jana**, mfn. (for *saṃjana* see p. 1131, col. 2) well-born, respectable, virtuous, Hariv.; m. a good or virtuous or wise man, Mn. &c. &c.; N. of various men, Rājat.; Buddh.; Cat.; -*garhita*, mfn. despised by the virtuous, Mn. x, 38; -*citta-valla-bha*, -*maṇḍana*, n., -*manoratha*, m., -*rañjini*, f., -*vallabha*, m. or n., -*bhā*, f. N. of wks.; -*nāśita*, mfn. desired or chosen by the good, MW.; -*nāśika-vasati*, mfn. residing only in the g^o, ib. - **jala**, m. N. of a man, Rājat. - **jushṭa**, mfn. liked by the good, R. - **Sāśat** (śāśatī), n. du. (= *sad-asatī*), formed in analogy to *śulāśatī* the true and the false, TBr.

Sati-tarā. See next.

1. **Satī**, f. (fem. of *sat*; for 2. see p. 1138, col. 2) her ladyship, your ladyship (= *bhavadī*, sometimes = 'you'), MBh.; a good and virtuous or faithful wife (esp. applied in later use to the faithful w^o [popularly called Suttē] who burns herself with her husband's corpse, W.; compar. *sati-tarā*, *sati-t^o* or *sat-t^o*), Kāv.; VarBrS.; Kathās. &c.; a wife, female (of an animal), BhP.; a female ascetic, MW.; a fragrant earth, L.; two kinds of metre, Col.; N. of the wife of Viśvāmitra, RV.; of the goddess Durgā or Umā (sometimes described as Truth personified or as a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Bhava [Śiva], and sometimes represented as putting an end to herself by Yoga, or at a later period burning herself on the funeral pyre of her husband), Pur.; Kum.; of one of the wives of Aṅgiras, BhP.; of various women of modern times (also -*devī*), Cat. - **tā**, f. (MW.) or -**tvā**, n. (Hariv.; Kathās.; MārK. &c.) wifely fidelity (esp. as evinced by cremation with a husband's corpse, MW.) - **deha-tyāga**, m. N. of ch. of the Brahma-vaivarta-purāṇa. - **putra**, m. the son of a virtuous woman, MW. - **pratiśṭhā**, f. N. of ch. of the Matsya-purāṇa. - **vr̥tti**, f. N. of Comm. - **vrata**, n. = -*iva*, Pañcat.; (ā), f. a faithful wife, Vās.; N. of a woman,

ib., Introd. - **śvara** (śīś^o) or **ra-līṅga**, n. N. of a Līṅga, Cat. - **saras**, n. the lake of Satī (N. of a lake in Kāśmīra), Rājat.

Sātika, n. water, TS. (Naigh. i, 12).

Satinā, mfn. real, essential (see comp.); m. a kind of pease, Pisum Arvense, Kāth.; MaitrīS.; Suśr. &c.; a bamboo, L.; n. water, Naigh. i, 12. - **kāka** (śāka), m. (accord. to Śāy.) an aquatic snake, RV. i, 191, 1. - **manyu** (śāka), mfn. really angry or zealous, ib. x, 112, 8 ('eager to [shed] rain-water', Śāy.) - **satvan** (śāka), mfn. leading real warriors (applied to Indra), ib. i, 100, 1 ('a sender of water', Śāy.)

Satinaka, m. Pisum Arvense, L.

Satīya, n. = *satya* (formed by stretching *satya* for the purpose of mystical explication of this word), ChUp.; m. pl. N. of a people, VP. (v.1. *sanīya*).

Satila (only L.), m. Pisum Arvense; a bamboo; wind; (ā), f. Pisum Arvense.

Satilaka, m. Pisum Arvense, L.

Sat-tvā, n. (īc. f. ā) being, existence, entity, reality (*īśvara-s^o*, 'the existence of a Supreme Being'), TS &c. &c.; true essence, nature, disposition of mind, character, Pañcar.; MBh. &c.; spiritual essence, spirit, mind, MuṇUp.; Yājñ.; MBh.; BhP.; vital breath, life, consciousness, strength of character, strength, firmness, energy, resolution, courage, self-command, good sense, wisdom, magnanimity, MBh.; R. &c.; the quality of purity or goodness (regarded in the Śāṅkhyā phil. as the highest of the three Guṇas [q.v.] or constituents of Prakṛiti because it renders a person true, honest, wise &c., and a thing pure, clean &c.), MaitrUp.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; MBh.; R.; material or elementary substance, entity, matter, a thing, Nir.; Prāt.; a substantive, noun, W.; m. n. a living or sentient being, creature, animal, Mn.; MBh. &c.; embryo, fetus, rudiment of life (see *lakṣhāṇā*); a ghost, demon, goblin, monster, R.; VarBrS.; Kathās.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. - **kartṛi**, m. the creator of living beings, R. - **kāśhāya**, m. decay of energy, one of the 5 signs of decay (see *kash^o*), Buddh. - **guṇa**, m. the quality of purity or goodness (see above), W. - **guṇin**, mfn. having the above quality predominant, MW. - **tā**, f. purity, goodness, the existence of the *Satya-guṇa*, W. - **dhātu**, m. the animal sphere, animated nature, Vajracch. - **dhāman**, n. 'abode of the quality *Sattva*', N. of Viṣṇu, BhP. - **pati**, m. the lord of creatures, ib. - **prakāśa**, m. the manifestation of the quality S^o (personified as a king), Cat. - **pradhāna**, mfn. = *guṇin*, MW. - **bhārata**, m. N. of Vyāsa, L. (cf. *satya-bh^o*). - **maya**, mf(ā)n. formed or consisting of the quality S^o, MBh. - **mūr-ti**, mfn. id., BhP. - **m-ejaya**, mfn. making animals tremble, Bhāṭṭ. - **rāsi**, m. quintessence of energy or courage, Kathās. - **lakṣhāṇā**, f. showing signs of pregnancy, pregnant, Śak. - **loka**, m. a world of living beings, MW. 120. - **vat**, mfn. endowed with life, living, existent, a living being, W.; endowed with or possessed of the true essence, MW.; resolute, energetic, courageous, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; abounding in the quality S^o, Suśr.; (atī), f. pregnant, Divyāv.; N. of a Tantra deity, Buddh. - **vara**, m. N. of various men, Kathās. - **viplava**, m. loss of consciousness, Ragh. - **vihita**, mfn. effected by nature, natural, MW.; caused by goodness, ib.; virtuous, upright, W. - **vr̥tti**, f. the condition or quality of goodness &c.; ib. - **śālin**, mfn. energetic, courageous, Kathās.; Sighās. - **śila**, mfn. of a virtuous disposition, MW.; m. N. of a man, Kathās. - **samrambha**, m. extraordinary courage, (and) violence or fury of animals, ib. - **samśuddhi**, f. purity of nature or disposition, Bhag. - **samāvishṭa**, mfn. filled or thoroughly penetrated by the quality of goodness, ib. - **sampanna**, mfn. endowed with the quality of g^o, good, excellent, W.; equable, even-minded, ib. - **samplava**, m. universal destruction of beings, ib.; loss of vigour, ib. - **sarga**, m. a creation of the quality *Sattva*, BhP. - **sāra**, m. essence of strength, MW.; extraordinary courage, Dhanamj.; Vās.; a very powerful person, MW. - **stha**, mf(ā)n. being in the nature (of anything), W.; adherent in firmness of character, resolute, energetic, MaitrUp.; CūUp. &c.; clinging to or adherent in the quality of goodness, Bhag.; BhP.; Yogavās.; inherent in animals, W.; animate, ib. - **sthāna**, n. the standing in the quality of g^o, Cat. - **hara**, mfn. taking away the quality of g^o, BhP. - **Sattvātman**, mfn. having the nature of the quality of g^o, ib. - **Sattvādhika**, mfn. having a noble disposition, Vet.; spirited, energetic, courageous (said of persons and

actions), Sighās.; Kathās. - **Sattvādhina**, mf(ā)n. depending on courage, Sighās. - **Sattvānūrūpa**, mfn. according to nature, acc^o to one's innate disposition, Bhag.; acc^o to one's substance or means, Ragh. - **Sattvāvājaya**, m. self-command, strength of mind or character, Car. - **Sattvōchrita**, mfn. pre-eminent in courage, Ml. - **Sattvōtkarṣa**, m. excess of magnanimity, Hit. - **Sattvōtsāha**, m. natural energy, W.; du. courage and en^o, Kathās.; -*vat*, mfn. endowed with courage and en^o, Pañcat. - **Sattvōdrika**, mfn. one in whom the quality of goodness predominates, Rājat. - **Sattvōdaka**, m. excess or predominance of the quality of goodness, superabundance of energy, Śāh.

Sattvaka, m. the spirit of a departed person, L.; N. of a man, see *sattvaki*.

Satyā, mf(ā)n. true, real, actual, genuine, sincere, honest, truthful, faithful, pure, virtuous, good, successful, effectual, valid (*satyaṃ* ✓ *kṛi*, 'to make true, ratify, realise, fulfil'), RV. &c. &c.; m. the uppermost of the seven Lokas or worlds (the abode of Brahman and heaven of truth; see *loka*), L.; N. of the ninth Kalpa (q.v.), Pur.; the Āsvattha tree, L.; N. of Viṣṇu, L.; of Rāma-candra, L.; of a super-natural being, Gaut.; VarBrS.; Hcat.; of a deity presiding over the Nāndī-mukha Śrāddha, L.; of one of the Viśve Devāḥ, Cat.; of a Vyāsa, Cat.; of a son of Havir-dhāna, BhP.; of a son of Vitatya, MBh.; of one of the 7 Rishis in various Manvantaras, Hariv.; Pur.; (with *ācārya*) N. of an astronomer (author of the Horā-śāstra), VarBrS.; pl. N. of a class of gods in various Manvantaras, Hariv.; Pur.; (ā), f. speaking the truth, sincerity, veracity, W.; a partic. Śakti, Pañcar.; N. of Durgā, Cat.; of Sītā, L.; of Satya-vatī (mother of Vyāsa), L.; = *satya-bhāmā*, MBh.; Hariv.; Śis.; of the family deity of the Kutsas and Atharvans, Cat.; of a daughter of Dharmā (and wife of Saṃ-yu), MBh.; of the mother of Satya (= *tu-shita*), VP.; of the wife of Manthu (and mother of Bhauvana), BhP.; of a daughter of Nagna-jit (and wife of Kṛishṇa), ib.; (am), n. truth, reality (*satya-ena*, 'truly,' 'certainly,' 'really,' *kāsmāt satyāt*, 'for what reason, how is it that?' *tēna satyēna*, 'for that reason, so truly,' *yathā-tēna* [or *evam*] *saty-ena*, 'as—so truly,' with Buddhists truth is of two kinds, viz. *saṃvṛiti-* and *paramārtha-satyam*, 'truth by general consent' and 'self-evident truth', Dharmas. 95; for the four fundamental truths of Buddhists, see MW. 43; 56), RV. &c. &c.; speaking the truth, sincerity, veracity, KenUp.; Mn.; R. &c.; a solemn asseveration, vow, promise, oath (*satyaṃ cikirishamāṇa*, 'wishing to fulfil one's promise or keep one's word'), AV. &c. &c.; demonstrated conclusion, dogma, W.; the quality of goodness or purity or knowledge, MW.; the first of the four Yugas or ages (= 1. *kṛiti*, q.v.), L.; a partic. mythical weapon, R.; the uppermost of the 7 Lokas (see under m.), Vedāntas.; BhP.; one of the 7 Vyāhṛitis, L.; a partic. Satya-formula, ĀśvSr.; = *udaka*, water, Naigh. i, 12; (also with *Prajāpateḥ*) N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; ŚrS.; (ām), ind. (g. *cādi* and *svat-ādī*) truly, indeed, certainly, verily, necessarily, yes, very well (*satyaṃ—tu, kin tu, tatāḥpi*, 'it is true—but, yet, however'; *yat satyaṃ*, 'indeed, certainly'), RV. &c. &c. [Cf. accord. to some, Gk. *ēreōs*.] - **kārṇa**, m. N. of a son (or grandson) of Candrā-pīḍa, Hariv.; VP. - **karmaṇ**, n. sincerity in action, truthfulness, Gaut.; mfn. one whose actions are true, RV.; m. Ēgle Marmelos, VP. - **kāma** (satya-), m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, Hariv.; VP. - **kāma** (*satya-*), mfn. truth-loving, lover of truth, ChUp.; m. N. of various men, Br.; Up. &c.; -*tīrtha*, m. N. of a man, Cat. - **kāya**, m. N. of a man, Samskāra. (perhaps w.r. for *-kāma*). - **kāruṇya-vedin**, mfn. possessing truth and tenderness and the Veda, MW. - **kirti**, m. N. of a spell spoken over weapons, R. - **kṛit**, mfn. performing what is real, one who does nothing in vain, BhP. - **ketu**, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; of a son of Dharmā-keṭu, Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Su-kumāra, Hariv.; of a son of Akūra, ib. - **kṛiyā**, f. a promise, oath, Buddh. - **kṣetra-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. - **khāna**, m. N. of a Khān (also joined with *śrī-māna-datta*), Cat. - **ga**, mfn. (prob.) w.r. for *satyāṅga*, Cat. - **gir**, mfn. true to one's word, MBh.; Rājat. (Campak. 265; the correct reading is *satyā gīḥ*); -*vāhas* (*satyā-gir-*), mfn. getting true praise, RV. - **granthin**, mfn. binding or tying securely (with knots), MantraBr. - **ghna**, mfn. breaking one's word, Pañcar. - **m-kāra**, m. a promise, Rājat.; Pracand.; HPariś.; making true or

good, ratification of a contract or bargain, L.; something given in advance as an earnest or security for the performance of a contract, earnest-money, Yājñ. Sch.; N. of a man, g. *kurv-ādi*; -*kṛti*, mfn. delivered as earnest, Yājñ. — **cūḍamāṇi**, m. N. of wk. — **jā**, mfn. of a true nature, AitBr. — **jīti**, mfn. truly victorious, conquering by truth, VS.; AV.; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a Yaksha, BhP. (Sch.); of Indra in the third Manvantara, ib.; of a king, MBh.; of various men (the sons of Bṛihad-dharmā, Kṛishṇa, Su-nita, Su-nitha, Ānaka and Amitra-jit), Hariv.; VP. &c. — **jīti**, f. a true victory, ŚrS. — **jūa**, mfn. knowing what is true, Nir. — **jūānānanda-tīrtha** (also *tha-yati*), m. N. of various scholars, Cat. — **jyotis** (*satyā-*), mfn. having real splendour, VS. — **tapas**, m. 'practising true austerity', N. of a Muni (who was once a hunter, but after performing severe austerities obtained from Duvṛāsa the boon of great saintship), Cat. — **tama**, mfn. most or quite true, MW. — **tara**, mfn. more or very true, ib. — **tas**, ind. in truth, truly, really, Kathās. — **tā**, f. reality, truth (*agrya-satyatām* *gam*, 'to become fully recognised in one's true character', Rājāt.), ŚBr.; Kathās.; love of truth, veracity, MBh.; R. &c. — **tāt** (*satyā-*), f. truth, reality, RV. — **tāti** (*satyā-*), f. reality (*ā*, loc., in reality), RV.; mfn. (perhaps) making true, ib. — **tīkṣhā-vat**, mfn. truthful and patient, Kāv. — **tva**, n. reality, truth, Kathās.; Sarvad. &c.; veracity, MBh. — **darśin**, mfn. truth-seeing, t°-discerning, ib.; m. N. of a Rishi in the 13th Manvantara, Hariv. (v.l. *tattva*); of a man, Lalit. — **dūta** (*satyā-*), m. a true messenger, MaitrS. — **dris**, mfn. = *-darśin*, BhP. — **deva**, mfn. shining through truth, MW.; m. N. of a poet, Subh. — **dha-na**, mfn. rich in truth, exceedingly truthful, Kir. — **dhara**, m. N. of a prince, Kathās.; of another man, Cat. — **dharma**, m. the law of truth, eternal t°, R.; mfn. one whose ordinances are true, Up.; m. N. of a son of the 13th Manu, BhP.; of a Brāhman, Sukas.; — *tīrtha*, m. N. of a scholar, Cat.; — *patha*, m. the path of eternal truth, R.; — *parityāna*, mfn. devoted to truth and virtue, MBh.; — *vipula-kīrti*, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **dharmān** (*satyā-*), mfn. one whose ordinances are true, RV.; TS.; AV.; TBr.; adhering to or speaking the truth, Gaut.; ruling by fixed ordinances, MW. — **dhāman** (*satyā-*), mfn. having truth for an abode (= *ṛitādh*), ŚBr. — **dhṛita**, m. N. of a son of Pushpa-vat, VP. — **dhṛiti** (*satyā-*), mfn. sincere in purpose, ŚBr.; KathUp.; R.; holding fast to truth, strictly truthful, MBh.; m. N. of a Rishi (author of the hymn RV. x, 185), RAnukr.; of several other persons, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. — **dhvaja**, m. 'truth-bannered', N. of a son of Ūrja-vaha, VP.; °*javatāra*, m. N. of wk. — **dhvṛit**, mfn. perverting truth, RV. — **nātha**, m. N. of various men, Cat.; — *tīrtha* or *-yati*, m. N. of an author, ib.; — *māhātmya-ratnākara*, m., — *vilāsa*, m., — *stuti*, f., °*dhāhyudaya*, m. N. of wks. — **nāma**, mī(ā)n. = next, R. — **nāman**, mī(=m. or *mni*)n. having a true or correct name, rightly named (*ma-tā*, f.), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; MārkaP.; f. Polanisia Icosandra, Npr. — **nārāyaṇa**, m. N. of a partic. divinity (called Satyapir in Bengāl), MW.; — *kathā*, f., — *vrata-kathā*, f. N. of wks. — **nidhi**, — **nidhi-tīrtha**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **nidhi-vilāsa**, m. N. of wk. — **netra**, m. 'true-eyed', N. of a Rishi (son of Atri), Hariv.; VP. — **pā**, mfn. truth-drinking, ŚBr. — **para**, mfn. given up to truth, thoroughly honest, Car. — **parākrama**, mfn. truly brave or mighty, MBh.; Kāv.; — *tīrtha*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **parāyana-tīrtha**, m. N. of a man, ib. — **pāramitā**, f. perfection in truth, Buddh. — **pāla**, m. N. of a Muni, MBh. — **pāsa**, m. truth compared to a fetter, R.; Pur. — **pura**, n. the city of Satya-nārāyaṇa, SkandaP.; the world of Viṣṇu, MW. — **pushpi**, f. true or permanent prosperity, ŚrS. — **pūta**, mfn. purified by truth (as a speech &c.), Mn.; Cāp. &c. — **pūrna-tīrtha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **pratijñā**, mfn. (R.) or — **pratīśrava**, mī(ā)n. (R.; MārkaP.) true or faithful to a promise. — **pratishthāna**, mfn. having truth for a foundation, grounded in truth, R. — **prabodha-bhaṭṭāraka**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **pravāda**, n. N. of one of the Jaina Pūrvas, L. — **prasava** (*satyā-*), mfn. (TS.; VS.; ŚBr.) or °*vas*, mfn. (VS.) one whose stimulating impulse or inspiration is true or continues true to itself. — **prāśū** (*satyā-*), mfn. = *-parākrama*, TBr. (Sch.) — **priya-tīrtha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **phala**, m. Egle Marmelos, L. — **bandha**, mfn. bound by truth, adhering to the truth, truthful, MW.; w.r. for

— *saṃdha*, MBh. — **bodha**, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt.; — *tīrtha*, — *parama-hansa-parivrajaka*, m. N. of men, Cat.; — *viṇaya-stotra*, n. N. of wk. — **bhāmā**, f. 'having true lustre', N. of a daughter of Satrā-jit and one of the eight wives of Kṛishṇa (she is described as having promoted the quarrels of the Yādavas), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.; — *pariṇaya*, m., °*bhyudaya* (°*mābh*), m., °*daya-kavya*, n., — *daya-vyākhyāna*, n., — *vilāsa*, m. N. of wks. — **bhārata**, m. N. of the poet Vyāsa, L. (cf. *sattva-bh*). — **bhā-shapa**, n. the speaking of truth, Subh. — **bhūya** (*satyā-*), n. truthness, truth, ŚBr. — **bhedin**, mfn. violating truth, promise-breaking, Kām. — **madvan** (*satyā-*), mfn. really inspired or intoxicated, RV. — **mantra** (*satyā-*), mfn. one whose words are true or effective, RV. — **manman** (*satyā-*), mfn. having true thoughts, RV.; TBr.; ŚāṅkhShr. — **maya**, mī(ā)n. consisting of truth, truthful, ŚāṅkhShr.; MBh.; Hariv. — **māna**, n. a true measure, BhP. — **m-ugra** (*satyā-*), mfn. truly powerful, RV. ix, 113, 5. — **mṛi-shā-viveka**, m. discrimination of truth and falsehood, Naish. — **medhas**, mfn. having true intelligence (said of Viṣṇu), MBh. — **maudgala**, m. pl. N. of a school or system of teaching, Cat. — **m-bhārā**, f. N. of a river, BhP. — **yāj**, mfn. worshipping or sacrificing truly or with success, RV. — **yajña** (*satyā-*), m. N. of a man, ŚBr.; ChUp. — **yuga**, n. the first or Kṛita age, Kāv.; °*gadyā*, f. the third day of the light half of Vaiśākha (on which the commencement of the Kṛita-yuga is celebrated), MW. — **yoni** (*satyā-*), mfn. having a real or fixed abode, RV. — **yauvana**, m. 'having real youth', a Vidyā-dhara, L. — **rata**, mfn. devoted to truth, honest; m. N. of Vyāsa, L.; of a son of Satya-vrata, MatsyaP. — **ratha**, m. N. of a king of Vidarbha, Cat.; of a son of Mima-ratha, VP.; of a son of Sama-ratha, BhP.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Tri-śanku, Hariv. — **rathi**, m. N. of a king, MW. — **rājan**, m. a true or perpetual king, VS. — **rādhās** (*satyā-*), mfn. bestowing real blessings, truly beneficent, RV. — **rūpa**, mfn. having a true appearance, KūmaP.; probable, credible, R. — **loka**, m. 'world of truth', N. of the highest of the 7 worlds, BhP.; Pañcar. &c. — **laukika**, n. the true and the worldly (or untrue), spiritual and worldly matters, BhP. — **vaktṛi**, mfn. a truth-speaker, W. — **vacana**, n. the speaking of truth, ChUp.; Gaut.; Āpast.; MBh.; a promise, solemn assurance, R.; Kathās.; claiming of merit or reward, Divyāv.; mfn. speaking the truth, VarBṛs.; °*nārtham*, ind. for the sake of telling the truth, MW. — **vacas**, n. veracity, truth, W.; mfn. true-speaking; m. a Rishi, L.; N. of a man, TUp. — **vat**, mfn. truthful, veracious, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Pañcar.; containing the word *satya*, AitBr.; w.r. for *sattva-vat*, Ragh.; m. N. of a spell spoken over weapons, R.; of a son of Manu Raivata, Hariv.; of a son of Manu Cakshusha, BhP.; of a son of Dyumant-sena (husband of Sāvitrī), MBh.; R.; (atī), f. N. of the wife of Parāśara (Śāmtanu) and mother of Vyāsa, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; Pañcar.; of a daughter of Gādhi and wife of Rikika (fabled to have become the Kauśiki river), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Pur.; of the wife of Nārada, MBh.; of the wife of Śiva-rāja-bhaṭṭa, Vās., Intro.; of a river = *acchūdā*, Cat.; (tī)-*sula*, m. 'son of Satyavati', N. of the poet, Vyāsa, MBh. — **vadana**, n. the speaking of truth, GīṣṢa.; — *śīla*, mfn. habitually truthful, Yājñ. Sch. — **vaśya**, mfn. speaking truly, Bhaṭṭ.; n. truth, W. — **vara**, w.r. for *sattva-v*, Kathās.; — *tīrtha*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **vartman** (*satyā-*), mfn. following a true or fixed path or course (said of the chariot of Mitra-Varuṇa), AV.; m. N. of a man, Inscr. — **var-man**, m. N. of a man, Daś. — **varyārya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vasu**, m. N. of a class of the Viśve Devāḥ, SamskāraK. — **vāka**, n. the speaking of truth, Kauś. — **vākya**, n. true speech, veracity, truth, Gaut.; mfn. true in speech (*-ā*, f.), MBh.; R.; MārkaP. — **vāc**, f. true speech, Subh.; assurance, RV.; mfn. truth-speaking, veracious, RV.; TS.; AV. &c.; m. a Rishi, L.; a partic. spell spoken over weapons, R.; a crow, L.; N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; of a Rishi, ib.; of a son of Manu Cakshusha, Hariv.; VP.; of a son of Manu Sāvarnā, MārkaP. — **vācaka**, mfn. speaking the truth, truthful, GārdaP. — **vāda**, m. the giving of a promise, a promise, R. — **vādīn**, mfn. = *-vācaka*, AV.; Br.; Mn. &c.; m. N. of Kauśika, MBh.; (iñi), f. a form of Dākṣhāyāni, Cat.; N. of a goddess of the Bodhi-tree, Lalit.; °*di-tā*, f. (Kām.) or °*di-tva*, n. (Hit.) veracity, truthfulness. — **vāha**, n. N. of a man, MuṇḍUp. — **vāhana**, mfn. conveying truth (said of a dream), Rājāt. — **vi-**

krama, mfn. having real valour, truly valiant, MBh.; R. — **viṇaya-tīrtha**, — **viṇaya-śishya**, m. N. of scholars, Cat. — **vidyā**, f. N. of wk. — **vira-tīrtha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **vṛitta**, n. true conduct, MBh.; mfn. practising truth, honest or upright in conduct, W. — **vṛitti**, mfn. devoting one's self to truth, R. — **vṛidh**, mfn. = *ṛitā-v*, ŚBr. — **vyavasthā**, f. ascertainment of truth, Gaut. — **vrata**, n. a vow of truthfulness, Hariv.; Kāv.; mī(ā)n. devoted to a vow of t°, strictly truthful, ŚāṅkhShr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. N. of an ancient king, Pañcat.; of a Rājārshi, BhP.; of Manu Vaivasvata, MW.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of a son of Deva-datta, Cat.; of a son of Trayyārūṇa, Hariv.; Pur.; of the author of a Dharma-śāstra, Cat.; of other men, Kathās.; pl. N. of the Kshatriyas in Śāka-dvīpa, BhP.; of a class of supernatural beings attending on Satya-sena, ib.; — *tīrtha*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; — *parityāna*, mfn. devoted to truth and religious observances, MW.; — *smṛiti*, f. N. of wk. — **śapatha**, mfn. one whose oaths are true or whose curses are fulfilled, MBh. — **śavas** (*satyā-*), mfn. truly vigorous, decidedly impetuous, RV. — **śila** (Āpast.; R.) or — **śilin** (MBh.; R.), mfn. addicted to truth. — **śushma** (*satyā-*), mfn. truly valiant, RV.; TS. — **śravas** (*satyā-*), n. true renown, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; m. 'having true r°' (cf. Gk. Ἐρεοκλήης); N. of the author of the hymns RV. v, 79; 80 (having the patr. *Ātreya* or *Vāyya*), Anukr.; of various other men, ĀrshBr.; BhP. &c. — **śrāvāṇa**, n. the taking of an oath, Pañcat. — **śrī**, m. N. of a son of Satya-hita, Cat.; of a teacher of the Rīgveda, MW.; f. N. of a Śrāvika, Śatr. — **śrut**, mfn. listening to the truth, RV. — **samrakṣhaṇa**, n. keeping one's word, MBh. — **samrakṣhin**, mfn. one who keeps his word, ib. (pub. w.r.) — **sam-śrava**, m. a promise, vow, solemn assurance, R. — **samhita**, mfn. true to one's agreement or promise, AitBr. — **samkalpa** (*satyā-*), mfn. true in purpose or resolve, one whose purpose is fulfilled (*-tva*, n., BrArUp.), ŚBr.; Up. &c.; — *tīrtha*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **samkāśa**, mfn. having the appearance of truth, likely, probable, W. — **samgara**, mfn. true to an agreement or promise, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of Kubera, L.; of a Rishi, MBh. — **satī**, f. a truly faithful wife, Cat. — **satvan**, m. a true warrior (or mfn. 'having true warriors'), RV. — **saḍ**, mfn. = *rita-saḍ*, AitBr. — **samtushta-tīrtha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **samdha** (*satyā-*), mī(ā)n. true to engagements, keeping one's agreement or promise, faithful (*-tā*, f., MBh.; Rājāt.), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of Bharata, L.; of Kāma-candra, L.; of Janam-ējaya, L.; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib.; (ā), f. N. of Draupadi, L.; — *tīrtha*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **sam-nibha**, mfn. = *-samkāśa*, MW. — **sava** mī(ā)n. (RV.; VS.; AV.) or — **savana** or — **savas** (MaitrS.; *satyā-*), mfn. one whose orders are true or valid; (*-sava*) really generating, MW.; possessing true energy, ib. — **sāh**, mfn. (nom. -*śatī*) = *ṛitā-sādhī*, ŚBr. — **sahas**, m. N. of the father of Sva-dhāman, BhP. — **sākṣhin**, m. a genuine or trustworthy witness, Mn. viii, 257. — **sādhana**, mfn. making true, Hariv. — **sāman**, n. N. of a Sāman, KāṭyShr. — **sāra**, mī(ā)n. thoroughly true, BhP. — **sūtra**, n. N. of wk. — **sena**, m. N. of various men, MBh.; BhP. — **stha**, mfn. holding fast to the truth, keeping one's word, R. — **śravas**, m. N. of a teacher, VP. (prob. w.r. for *-śravas*). — **svapna**, mfn. one whose dream comes true (*-tā*, f.), Viddh. — **havis** (*satyā-*), m. N. of an Adhvaryu, MaitrS. — **havya**, m. N. of a man (see *satya-h*). — **hita**, mfn. really benevolent, R.; m. N. of a son of Pushpavat, Hariv.; of the father of P°, BhP.; of a teacher, Cat. — **Satyāgni**, m. N. of Agastya, L. — **Satyāṅga**, mfn. having parts or members formed of truth, Cat.; m. pl. N. of the Śūdras in Plaksha-dvīpa, BhP. — **Satyācārya**, m. N. of a preceptor, Kautukas. — **Satyātma**, mfn. having truth for essence, R. — **Satyātma-ja**, m. a son of Satyā or Satya-bhāmā, BhP. — **Satyātman**, mfn. = °*matka*, TUp.; R.; having a true soul, true, MW.; m. a virtuous and upright nian, W. — **Satyānanda**, m. true bliss, RāmātUp.; N. of a man, Cat.; — *-cid-ātman*, m. true bliss and true intellect (*ma-tā*, f., Prab.), RāmātUp.; — *tīrtha*, — *nātha*, — *parama-hansa-parivrajaka*, m. N. of scholars, Cat. — **Satyā-nurakta**, mfn. devoted to truth, upright, true, W. — **Satyānṛita**, mfn. true and false, containing truth and falsehood, Hit.; apparently true (but really false), A.; n. du. truth and falsehood, RV.; VS.; Br.; Āpast.; sg. or du. practice of truth and f°, commerce,

trade, Mn. iv, 6; BhP. **Satyā-pariṇaya**, m., **ṣaṭyā-kārya**, n. N. of wks. **Satyābhiddhāna**, mfn. truth-speaking, MW. **Satyābhidyāyin**, mfn. meditating upon truth, VP. **Satyābhinnavā-tīrtha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Satyābhinnavā-dāya**, m. N. of wk. **Satyābhinnavāna**, mfn. fulfilling or granting requests, R.; (ā), f. appeal to the truth (of one's faith), Divyāv. **Satyābhinnasam-dha**, mfn. true-speaking, faithful to a promise or agreement, ChUp.; R.; Car. **Satyābhinnasam-dhāna**, mfn(ā)n. id., R. **Satyābhinnasamdhin**, mfn. id., MBh. **Satyāyana**, w.r. for *satyāpāna* (q.v.) **Satyāyu**, m. N. of a son of Purū-ravas, BhP. **Satyāyāpin**, mfn. truth-speaking, veracious, Mfich. **Satyāvan**, mfn. = *ṣitā-van*, ŚBr.; m. N. of a man, AV. **Satyāsis**, f. a realized wish or prayer, PañcarBr.; mfn. one whose wish or prayer is realized, ib.; BhP. **Satyāśraya**, m. N. of various kings, Inscr. **Satyāśhādhā**, m. N. of various men, GfS.; Cat.; (ī), f. N. of a school of the Black Yajur-veda, Āryav.; (dha)-prayoga, m. N. of wk.; *hiraṇya-keśin*, see *hir*. **Satyātara**, n. untruth, falsehood, L. **Satyāyepsu**, m. N. of an Asura, MBh. **Satyāśa-sthā-pāna-pūjā**, f. N. of wk. **Satyāśa-tīrtha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. **Satyōkti**, f. a true speech, RV.; Rājāt. **Satyōtkarsha**, m. eminence or excellence in truth, W.; true ex^c, MW. **Satyōttara**, n. admission of the truth, confession (in law); mfn(ā)n. mainly or essentially true, AitBr. **Satyōdaka**, mfn. having truth for water, flowing with truth, MW. **Satyōdya**, mfn. speaking the truth, L. **Satyōpā-yācana**, mfn. = *satyābhidyācana*, R. **Satyōpā-khyāna**, m. N. of various wks. **Satyōjjas**, mfn. truly mighty, VS.; TS.; AV.

Satyaka, mfn. = *satya*, W.; m. N. of a son of Śini, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Manu Rai-vata, MärkP.; of a son of Kṛishṇa and Bhadrā, BhP.; pl. N. of a class of deities under Manu Tāmasa, BhP.; n. ratification of a bargain, L.

Satyā, in comp. for *satya*. - *√kṛi*, P. - *karoti*, to make true, conclude an agreement or bargain, Pān.; Vop. - *kṛiti*, f. conclusion or ratification of an agreement or bargain, L.

Satyāpāna, n. (cf. *satyāpaya* below) verification, Bālār.; speaking or observing the truth, MW.; (also *nā*, f.), ratification of a bargain, L.

Satyāpaya, Nom. P. *ṣayati*, to verify, Bālār.; HPariś.; Pañcad.; to speak the truth, MW.; to ratify (a bargain or contract), ib.

Satyeyu, m. N. of a son of Raudraśva, MBh.; BhP. **Sātvan**, mfn. living, breathing, RV.; strong, powerful, ib.; m. a living being, ib.; a warrior; pl. warriors, vassals, attendants, followers, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; (sg.) = *udaka* or *karman*, Nir. vi, 30; N. of a Rishi, MBh. (v.l. *ritvan*).

Satvaśa, m. a warrior (= *prec.*), RV.

Satvanāyāt, mfn. behaving like a warrior, AV. **Satvi**, f. N. of a daughter of Vainateya, wife of Bṛiṇhan-manas, Hariv.

1. **Sad**, in comp. for *sat*. - *aśjana*, n. calx of brass used as collyrium, L. - *anugraha*, m. favour towards the good, BhP. - *apadesa*, mfn. possessing reality only in semblance, ib. - *ambha*, mfn. (for *sa-dambha* see p. 1139) having good water, Kāśikh. - *artha*, m. a matter in question, Kām.; Hit.; mfn. wealthy, MärkP.; being, L. - *sāra-mañjarī*, f. N. of wk. - *alamkāra-candrīkā*, f. N. of wk. - *alamkṛiti*, f. a genuine ornament (-*śā*, f.), Kathās. - *aśva*, m. a good horse, KathUp.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*sād-*), mfn. possessing g^o h^o, RV.; drawn by g^o h^os, BhP.; m. N. of a son of Samara, Hariv.; VP.; -*vat*, ind. like a g^o h^o, MW.; -*senā*, m. N. of a man, Inscr.; *ośmi*, m. N. of a man, MBh. (v.l. *sadasyōmi*). - *asat*, mfn. being and not being, real and unreal, BhP.; true and false (see n.); good and bad, VarBrS.; m. pl. the g^o and the b^o, Rājāt.; n. what is existent and non-ex^c (also du.), BhP.; the true and the false, Kāv.; good and evil, Ragh.; du. existence and non-ex^c, truth and falsehood, MW.; -*khyāti-vicāra*, m. N. of wk.; -*tva*, n. existence and non-ex^c, BhP.; -*pati*, m. a lord of what is existent and non-ex^c, Pañcar.; -*phala*, (ibc.) good and evil consequences, *la-maya*, mfn(ā)n. consisting of g^o and e^c, MaitrUp.; VarBrS. - *asad* for *asat* in comp.; -*ātmaka*, mfn(ā)n. having the nature both of entity and non-entity, Mn.; Hariv.; BhP.; n. original germ, L.; -*ātmalā*, f. the having the nature both of entity and non-entity, BhP.; -*bhāva*, m. reality and unreality, truth and falsehood, Śāntiś.; -*rūpa*, mfn(ā)n. having the appearance of being and non-being, BhP.; -*vi-*

veka, m. discrimination between true and false or bet^o good and bad, W.; -*vyakti-hetu*, m. the cause of the discrim^o between true and false or bet^o good and bad, MW. - *asan* for *asat* in comp.; -*maya*, mfn(ā)n. formed or consisting of existent and non-ex^c, Pur. - *asthi-mālā*, f. N. of Comm. - *ākārin*, mfn. (for *sadā-k^o* see under *sadā*) having a good appearance, GārūḍaP. - *āgati*, m. (for *sadā-g^o* see under *sadā*) = *nirvāṇa*, L.; = *sad-īśvara*, ib. - *āgama*, m. (for *sadā-g^o* see p. 1139, col. 2) a good doctrine, Sāh.; Prab.; Dharmasārm.; arrival of a good man, Sāh. - *ācarana*, n. the manner of acting or behaviour of the good or wise, Cat. - *ācāra*, m. practice of good men, virtuous conduct, good manners, approved usage, Mn.; Yājñ.; Kāv. &c.; N. of wk.; mfn(ā)n. well-conducted, virtuous, Kathās.; Rājāt. &c.; -*krama*, m. - *candrōdaya*, m., - *cintana*, n., - *dharma*, m., - *nirṇaya*, m., - *padhati*, f., - *prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wks.; -*vat*, mfn. well-conducted, well-behaved, having approved usages, Mn.; Pur.; -*varṇana*, n., - *vidhi*, m., - *vivaraṇa*, n., - *saṃgraha*, m., - *saṃyiddhi*, f., - *sāra-saṃgraha*, m., - *stuti-stotra*, n., - *smṛiti*, f., - *smṛiti-vivaraṇa*, n., - *smṛiti-vyākhyā*, f.; *rādhnikā-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. - *ācārin*, mfn. (in *vimala-bhṛājat-sad-āc^o*, 'having pure and bright and good conduct'), Cat. - *ācārya*, m. N. of an author, ib. - *āzman*, mfn. possessing a good nature, good, virtuous, W.; m. (with *muni*) N. of an author, Cat. - *ānana*, mfn. fair-faced, Kir. - *ānanda-cid-ātmaka*, mfn. consisting of existence and joy and thought, RāmātUp. - *āpa*, mfn. provided with good water, Kāśikh. - *ābhāsa*, mfn. reflecting the really existent, BhP.; having the appearance of r^o ex^c, ib. - *āśaya*, mfn. of a good or noble mind, HPariś. - *āsis*, f. a good wish or prayer, BhP. - *āśrita*, mfn. (for *sadās* see p. 1139, col. 3) having recourse or attaching one's self to the virtuous, belonging to the good, virtuous, W. - *īśvara*, m. = *āgati*, L. - *ukti*, f. a good word, BhP.; mfn. accompanied with g^o w^os, ib.; - *kaṣṇāmṛita*, n. N. of an anthology. - *uttara*, n. a proper answer, good reply, W. - *uparāga-candrōdaya*, m., - *upahāra-ratnākara*, m. N. of wks. - *gati*, f. good or happy state or fortune, MBh.; R.; BhP. &c.; the way of good men, Kāv. - *gava*, m. a good bull, MBh. - *gūṇa*, m. a g^o quality, virtue, R.; Kathās.; BhP. &c.; mfn(ā)n. having g^o qual^s, virtuous, Kathās.; - *nirguṇa-vāda*, n. N. of wk.; - *sad-guṇācārya*, n. N. of an author, Cat. - *guru*, m. a good teacher, Kāv.; BhP.; Śiṅhās.; - *stotra*, n. N. of wk. - *goraksha*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *graha*, m. a good or auspicious planet, VarBrS.; mfn. clinging or attached to what is good or true (with *kṛishṇa*, 'att^o to Kṛishṇa as to the really true'), BhP. - *ghana*, m. wholly existence, nothing but existence, NṛisUp. - *dhan* (for *-han*), m. N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh. (v.l. *satvan*, *ritvan*). - *dhana*, n. good wealth or property, MW. - *dharma*, m. the good law, true justice, R.; Pur.; (with Buddhists and Jainas) designation of the Buddhist or Jaina doctrines, Buddh.; Inscr.; - *candrōdaya*, m., - *cintā-maṇi*, m., - *tattvābhidyānikā*, - *puṇḍarika*, n. (MW. 6g), - *laṅkāvatāra*, m., - *saṃparigraha*, m. N. of wks. - *dhi*, mfn. wise, sage, Kāśikh. - *dhetu* (for *-hetu*), m. the existence of cause and effect, W. - *dhyaṇin*, mfn. meditating on what is true, MaitrUp. - *brahman*, n. the true Brahman, ib. - *bhāgya*, n. good fortune, felicity, Pañcar. - *bhāva*, m. real being, existence, Bhag.; R.; MärkP. &c.; the being true, truth, real state of things (*śāstra-bh^o*, 'the true purport of a work'), MBh.; VarBrS.; Brahmap. &c.; the quality of goodness, W.; uprightness, GārūḍaP.; goodness, kindness, affection for (*prati*), faithfulness, MBh.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; - *śrī*, f. N. of a goddess, Rājāt. - *bhāshya*, n. N. of wk. - *bhūta*, mfn. who or what is really good or true (*lōṭpādaka*, mfn. 'producing what is r^o'), MBh.; Hariv. - *bhūta-dakṣhiṇya*, m. N. of Pratyeka-buddhi, Divyāv. - *bhṛitya*, m. a good servant, Kathās. - *yājñin*, mfn. sacrificing what is true, MaitrUp. - *yukti*, f. good reasoning, Hit.; - *muktāvali*, f. N. of wk. - *yuvati*, f. a good young woman, virtuous maiden, W. - *yoga-muktāvali*, f., - *yoga-ratnāvali*, f. N. of wks. - *ratna*, n. a genuine gem or pearl, Kathās.; Pañcar.; - *mālā*, f. N. of wk. - *rasa*, (prob.) w.r. for *śad-r^o*, Kāv. - *ruci*, mfn. kindly disposed, L. - *rūpa-tva*, n. reality, KapS. - *vaṇṣa*, m. a good bamboo, Sāh.; Prasāṅg.; a noble race, ib.; Pañcar.; mfn. 'having a fine hilt' (as a sword) and 'of noble race' (-*tva*, n.), Śiś.

-*jāta*, mfn(ā)n. sprung from a n^o r^o, Kathās. - *vacas*, n. a fair speech, Ritus. - *vat* (*sād-*), mfn. containing or accompanied with a verse cont^o some form of *√as* or *bhū*, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; (*ati*), f. N. of a daughter of Pulastya and wife of Agni, VP. - *vatsala*, mfn. kind to the virtuous, Ragh. - *vartaka*, (prob.) w.r. for *saṇv^o*, MärkP. - *vasatha*, m. a village, L. (w.r. for *saṇv^o*). - *vastu*, n. an excellent work, MW.; a good thing, A.; a good plot or story, Vikr. - *vaha*, m. N. of a king, Buddh. (v.l. *vāha*). - *vājini*, m. a noble steed, Kāv. - *vādita*, mfn. well-spoken, MW. - *vādin*, mfn. true-speaking, MaitrUp. - *vārttā*, f. good news ('*tām-√prach*, 'to enquire about any one's health'), Kāv. - *vigar-hita*, mfn. censured by the good, Mn.; Kām. - *vi-ccheda*, m. separation from the g^o, Pañcar. - *vidya*, mfn. having true knowledge, well-informed, Kāv.; Rājāt.; (ā), f. true kn^o, Bhartṛ.; *gyā-vijaya*, m. N. of wk. - *vidhāna*, w.r. for *saṇv^o*, Pañcar.; - *pari-śishṭa*, n. N. of wk. - *viyoga*, m. = *vi-ccheda*, MW. - *vrīksha*, m. a good or fine tree (-*ja*, mfn. 'made of the wood of a fine tree', Hcat.), Kāv. - *vrīta*, n. a well-rounded shape, ŚārngP.; the behaviour of good men, good conduct (-*śālin* or *-stha*, mfn. 'being of virtuous cond^o'), KaushUp.; MBh.; R. &c.; mfn(ā)n. well-conducted, MBh.; R. &c.; Gīt.; containing beautiful metres, Cat.; - *raina-mālā*, f., - *raindāvali*, f. N. of wks.; *ūtmā*, mfn. having good or beautiful stories, MW. - *vrītti*, f. good conduct, Kām.; - *bhāj* (Malamāsāt.) or *-vi-śishṭa* (MW.), mfn. possessing good habits, having a good character. - *velā*, f. the right moment, Pañcad. - *vesha-dhṛin*, mfn. well-clothed, VP. - *vaidya*, m. a good physician, Kāv.; - *nāika*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; - *ratnākara*, m. N. of wk. - *vrata*, w.r. for *-vrīta*, n. (good conduct), Kām.

San, in comp. for *sat*. - *nāman*, n. a good or beautiful name, Nalōd. - *nimitta*, n. a good omen, R.; a g^o cause; the cause of the g^o, MW.; (*am*), ind. for a g^o c^o, Hit.; (*e*), ind. for the sake of the g^o, MW. - *nivāsa*, mfn. (for *saṇ-* see *saṇ-ni-√5* *vas*) staying with the g^o (Vishnu), MBh. - *nisarga*, m. g^o nature, kindness, ib. - *maṅgala*, n. a g^o and auspicious rite &c., Ragh. - *maṇi*, m. a genuine gem, Kathās. - *mati*, f., see *a-san-m^o*; mfn. well-disposed, noble-minded, Kathās. - *mantra*, m. an excellent spell, Ragh. - *mātura*, prob. w.r. for *sān-m^o*, of a virtuous mother, MW. - *mātri*, f. a v^o m^o (see *sān-mātura*). - *mātra*, nfn. that of which only existence is predicable, RāmātUp.; Śivag.; m. N. of Ātman, MW. - *māna*, n. respect or esteem for the good, W. (frequently w.r. for *sammāna*). - *mārga*, m. the right path (fig.), Mīlav.; Kathās. &c.; - *maṇi-darpaṇa*, m. N. of wk.; - *yodhin*, mfn. fighting honourably, Ragh.; - *stha*, mfn. walking in the r^o p^o, Amar.; *gāḷokana*, n. the seeing or following of good paths (of morality &c.), MW. - *mitra*, n. a good or true friend, Bhartṛ. - *miśra-keśava*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *muni*, see *daiva-jīva-san-m^o*. - *muhūrta*, m. n. a good moment, Pañcad. - *maulika*, m. N. of a class of Kāyasthas, Col.

सत 1. *sāta*, m. n. a kind of sacrificial vessel, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

सत 2. *sata*. See *dvaya*- and *dve-s^o*.

सतःपङ्क्ति *sataḥ-paṅkti*. See *satas*.

सतखन् *sa-takshan*, mfn. (i. e. 7. *sa* + *t^o*) together with an artisan, KātyŚr.

Sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following): - *tata*, - *tāti*, see s. v. - *tattva*, mfn. knowing the real truth, MW.; containing the words *tad*, 'that', and *tva*, 'thou', ib.; n. natural property, nature (-*tas*, ind. 'really, in reality'), BhP.; Vedāntas.; - *ratna-mālā-vyākhyāna*, n. N. of wk. - *tanu* (*sā-*), mfn. having a body, together with the body, TS.; TBr. - *tantra*, mfn. corresponding to a model or type, ĀśvŚr. - *tandra*, mfn(ā)n. having lassitude, languid, exhausted, Caurap. - *tapas* (*sā-*), mfn. together with heat, TS.; ŚBr. - *tamasā*, f. N. of a river (or 'together with the river Tanasī'), MärkP. - *tamaska*, mfn. obscured, eclipsed, VarBrS. - *tarka*, mfn. having argument or reasoning, skilled in speculation, MW.; cautious, considerate, ib. - *tarsha*, mfn. having thirst, thirsty (*am*, ind.), ib. - *tala*, mfn. having a bottom, ib. - *talatara*, mfn. having leather guards (used in archery), MBh. - *tas*, see s. v. - *tānūnap-trin* (*sā-*), m. a companion in the performance of the (ceremony called) *Tānūnaptra*, MaitrS.; Br.; KātyŚr.

—*tāpa*, mfn. full of pain or sorrow, Kād. —*tāra*, mfn. together with the stars (and 'with Tārā'), Hariv. —*tālavṛnta*, mfn. furnished with fans, Vishp. —*timira*, mf(ā)n. covered with darkness, obscured, overcast (as the sky), R. —*tīla*, mfn. together with sesamum grains, Cat. —*tīrtha*, mfn. having sacred bathing-places, MW.; having the same bathing-place, ib.; m. 'having the same teacher,' a fellow-(religious) student, Vop.; N. of Śiva, MBh. (prob. w.r. for *su-tī*); pl. N. of a people, VP. (v.l. *sanīya*). —*tīrthya*, m. = *sa-tīrtha*, a fellow-student, Malatim. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 4, 107; vi, 3, 87). —*tuṅga*, m. N. of a place, MBh. (v.l. *su-tī*). —*tusha*, mfn. having husk or chaff, KātyŚr., Sch.; n. grain which has the husk remaining on it, L. —*tuhina*, mfn. accompanied by frost or ice, wintry, Śis. —*tūrya*, mfn. accompanied by music (*am*, ind.), Hariv.; Kāv.; VarBṛS. —*tūla* (*śā*), mf(ā)n. together with a tuft (of grass or reed &c.), ĀpŚr. —*trīna*, mfn. grown with grass, VarBṛS.; ibc. and (*am*), ind. with grass, grass and all, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6, Sch.; °*śābhyavahārin*, mfn. eating grass and all (fig. = 'undiscerning'), Vām. i, 2, 1. —*trish* or *-trisha*, having thirst, thirsty, desirous, L. —*trishna*, mfn. id.; (*am*), ind. thirstily, yearningly, with longing, Kālid. —*tejas* (*śā*), mfn. attended with splendour or energy or vital power &c. (*śā*, n.), TS.; AitBr.; Kāth. —*toka* (*śā*), mfn. together with offspring, AV. —*toda*, mfn. attended with a pricking pain, Suśr. —*torana*, mf(ā)n. furnished with arched doorways, MBh. —*trapa*, mf(ā)n. having shame or modesty, ashamed, modest, bashful (*am*, ind.), MBh.; Kathās. &c. —*trā* &c., see col. 2. —*trāsa*, mfn. having a patuc. flaw (as a jewel), L.; (*am*), ind. with terror or fear, in a fright, Kathās.; Hit. —*trikūṭa*, mfn. 'having the mountain Trikoṭa' and 'practising threefold deceit,' Sighās. —*trijā-taka*, n. a kind of dish (consisting of meat fried with three sorts of spices; it is then soaked and dried and again dressed with ghee and condiments), L. —*tvaka* (ĀpŚr.), *-tvao* (Mn.), *-tvaca* (Kāśikh.), mfn. having skin or bark. —*tvaca* (*śā*), mfn. id., ŚBr. —*tvāra*, mf(ā)n. having or making haste, speedy, expeditious, quick (*am* and compar. *-taram*, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. quickness, hastiness, speed, ib.; *-racanam*, ind. quickly, immediately, at once, Git. —*tvaritam*, ind. hastily, quickly, forthwith, R. —*tvā-siñcāmi-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. —*सतत* *sa-tata*, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa + t*°) accord. to Pāṇ. vi, 1, 144, Vārt. I. = *saṃ-tata* as *sa-hita* = *saṃ-h*°) constant, perpetual, continual, uninterrupted (only in comp. and *am*, ind. 'constantly, always, ever,' with *na*, 'never'), Mn.; MBh. &c. —*ga* (MBh.; Śis.), *-gati* (Megh.), m. 'always moving,' the wind. —*jvara*, m. constant fever, one not intermitting, MW. —*durgata*, mfn. always miserable, Bhartṛ. —*dhṛiti*, mfn. ever resolute, Prab. —*parigraha-dharma-kāṅkṣinī*, f. N. of a Kimpurī, Kāraṇ. —*parigraha*, m. ind. continually, incessantly, ib. —*mānasa*, mfn. always directing the mind towards anything, Hariv. —*yāyin*, mfn. constantly moving or going, always tending to decay, Mn. i, 50. —*yukta*, mfn. constantly devoted, Bhag. —*sāstrin*, mfn. studying incessantly, R. —*samī-tābhīyukta*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. —*spandana*, mfn. continually or regularly throbbing, Car. —*Satātābhīyoga*, m. constant application or exertion, VarBṛS. —*Satātōtthita*, mfn. always intent upon (loc.), MBh. —*Satatāka*, mfn. recurring twice a day (as fever), Suśr. —*sa-tāti*, mfn. coherent, uninterrupted, TS. —*सतत्त्व* *sa-tattva* &c. See p. 1137, col. 3. —*सतम्* *satas*, ind. (fr. 7. *sa + tas*) equally, like (only in comp.) —*Satah*, in comp. for *satas*. —*pañkti*, f. a kind of metre consisting of two Pādas of 8 and of two Pādas of 12 syllables alternating with each other, Piṅg. —*Sato*, in comp. for *satas*. —*bṛhat* (*satō*), mfn. equally large or high, TBr.; PañcavBr.; (f), f. a kind of metre consisting of 12 + 8 + 12 + 8 syllables, ŚBr.; Kāth.; Piṅg. (cf. *satah-pañkti*). —*maghavan* (*satō*), mfn. equally liberal, RV. x, 27, 4 (if one word). —*mahat* (*satō*), mfn. equally great, RV. viii, 30, 1. —*mukha*, see *mahā-satonmukha*. —*vira* (*satō*), mfn. equally brave or valiant, RV. vi, 75, 9. —*सतानन्द* *satānanda*, w.r. for *satūn*°, q. v. —*सतारा* *satārā*, f. N. of a country, Cat.

—*sati*, f. = *sāti*, *santi*, Pāṇ.; Vop.; = *dāna*, *avasāna*, L. —*सतिरा* *sati-tarā*. See I. *sati*, p. 1135. —*सतिमिर* *sa-timira* &c. See col. 1. —*सती* 2. *sati*, f. (for I. see p. 1135, col. 1) = *sāti*, L. —*सतीक* *sātika*, *satind*, *satiya*. See p. 1135. —*सतृय* *sa-tūrya*, *sa-trīṇa* &c. See col. 1. —*सतेर* *satera*, m. husk, chaff (= *tusha*), L. —*Sateraka*, n. a season of two months (= *ritu*), L. —*सत्कथा* *sat-kathā*, *sat-kāra*. See p. 1134. —*सत्त्व* *sat-tva*. See p. 1135, col. 2. —*सत्य* *satya* &c. See p. 1135, col. 3. —*सत्* *sat*, cl. 10. Ā. *satrayate* and *satrayāyate*, to extend, Dhātup. xxxv, 52 (*sambandhe, samtatai*, Vop.) —*सत्* *satra*, incorrect for *sattira*. —*सत्तम्* *satram*, ind., g. *svar-ādi* (= next, L.) —*सत्ता* *sa-trā*, ind. (fr. 7. *sa + trā*) together, together with (instr.), altogether, throughout; always, by all means, RV.; AV.; Br. —*karā*, mfn. always effective, RV. —*ja* (prob. fr. *satrā + i. aja*), m. complete victory, ŚāṅkhŚr. —*jī*, mfn. always victorious, RV.; m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.; N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satya-bhāmā (he was father-in-law of Kṛishṇa and was killed by Sata-dhanvan), Hariv.; Pur. —*jīta*, m. N. of a son of Nighna (see prec.), BhP. —*dāvan*, mfn. always granting, giving all at once, RV. —*sahā* (or *-sāhā*), mfn. always overcoming or conquering, irresistible, RV. ii, 21, 3. —*sāh*, mfn. (dat. *-sāhe*; Padap. *-sāhe*), id., RV. i, 79, 8; ii, 21, 2 &c. —*sāhiya*, n. N. of various Sāmanas, ĀrshBr. —*hā* or *-hān*, mfn. always destroying, destroyer of mighty foes, RV. —*Satrac*, mf(ā)n. going together, united, joined, RV.; concentrated, whole (as the mind or heart), ib. —*सत्त्व* *satvāt*, m. pl. N. of a people inhabiting the south of India (cf. *sāvata*), Br.; KaushUp.; MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Madhu, Hariv. —*Satvata*, m. N. of a son of Mādhuva (Māgadha) and Anṣa, Hariv.; VP. —*सत्त्वं* *sātvan* &c. See p. 1137, col. 1. —*सप्पकार* *sa-thūtkāra*, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa + th*°) sputtering in speech (n. the act of sputtering; cf. *ambū-kṛita*), W. —*सद्* 2. *sad*, cl. 1. or 6. P. (Dhātup. xx, 24 and xxviii, 133) *sīdati* (ep. also °*te*; Ved. *sādati* or *sīdati*, °*te*; pf. *sasāda*, *sasāththa*, *sedis*, *sediré*, RV.; *sīdatu*, MBh.; *sasadyāt*, AV.; aor. *sadat* [cf. pres. stem], Gr.; 2. 3. sg. *sātsi*, *sātsat*, RV.; *asādit*, TĀr.; fut. *sattā*, Gr.; *satsyati*, Br.; *sīdīshyati*, Pur.; inf. *sāde*, RV.; *sattum*, Br.; *sīditum*, MBh.; ind. p. *-sāda*, *-sādam*, RV.; *-sādam*, Br.), to sit down (esp. at a sacrifice), sit upon or in or at (acc. or loc.), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; to sit down before, besiege, lie in wait for, watch (acc.), RV.; AitBr.; to sink down, sink into despondency or distress, become faint or wearied or dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, pine or waste away, perish, Mn.; MBh. &c. Pass. *sadyate* (aor. *asādi*, *sādi*, RV.); Caus. *sādyati*, °*te* (aor. *asīshadati*), to cause to sit down or be seated, place down, put upon or in (loc.), RV. &c. &c.; to put in distress, afflict, weary, exhaust, ruin, destroy, MBh.; Kāv. &c. Desid. *sīshatsati*, Gr.: Intens. *sāsadyate* (Gr. also *sāsatti*), to sit down in an indolent posture, Bhāṭṭ. [Cf. Gk. *lōō* for *lōōō*; Lat. *sedere*, *sedere*; Lith. *sēsti*, *sedėti*; Slav. *sēsti*; Goth. *sītan*; Germ. *sitzen*; Angl. Sax. *sittan*; Eng. *sit*.] —*Sattā*, mfn. (cf. *pra-sattādanāni-shatta*) seated, RV. —*Sattī*, f. sitting down, sitting (cf. *ni-shatti*), entrance, beginning, L. —*Sattīri*, mfn. sitting down (esp. at a sacrifice), RV. —*Sattrā*, n. 'session,' a great Soma sacrifice (lasting, accord. to some, from 13 to 100 days and performed by many officiating Brahmins; also applied to any oblation or meritorious work equivalent to the performance of a Sattrā; *sattrāsyādrddhīh*, N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.), RV. &c. &c.; a house, asylum, hospital, Rājat.; Kathās.; an assumed form or disguise, illusive semblance, MBh.; Daś.; fraud, deception, L.; a wood, forest, Kir.; a tank, pond, L.; liberality, munificence, L.; wealth, L.; clothes, L. —*griha*, n. hall of sacrifice, place of refuge, asylum, Kathās. —*tva*, n. the condition of (being) a Sattrā or great Soma sacrifice, Kāth. —*pariveshana*, n. a distribution of food or other gifts at a sacrifice, AitBr. —*phala-da*, mfn. yielding the fruit of a Soma sac°, Hariv. —*yāga*, m. a S° sac°, Kathās.; BhP. —*rā*, m. the king of a S° sac°, VS. —*vardhana*, mfn. increasing or promoting sac°, BhP. —*vasati*, f., *-sālā*, f. = *-griha*, Kathās. —*sād*, m. a companion at a Soma sac°, AV.; VS.; ŚBr. —*sadman*, n. = *-griha*, Kathās. —*sādyā*, n. companionship at a Soma sac°, AV. —*Sattrāgāra*, n. = *sattrā-griha*, Campak. —*Sattrāpāśraya*, m. a place of refuge, asylum, MW. —*Sattrāyana*, n. a long course of sacrifices, Br.; ChUp.; m. 'moving in the Soma sac°,' N. of Śaunaka, BhP.; of the father of Bṛihad-bhānu, ib. —*Sattrōtthāna*, n. rising from a Soma sacrifice, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. —*Sattraya*, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, Dhātup. xxxv, 52. —*Sattrāpaya*, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, = prec., Vop. —*Sattrāya*, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 14, Vārt. I, Pat. —*Sattiri*, m. one who is accustomed to perform sacrifices, L.; an elephant, L.; a cloud, L. —*Sattrin*, m. the performer or partaker or companion of a Sattrā sacrifice, TS. &c. &c.; an ambassador or agent in a foreign country, W.; one whose merits are equal to the performance of a S° sac°, MBh.; disguised, ib.; Kām. —*Sattiriya*, mf(ā)n. relating to the Sattrā sacrifice, Br. —*Sattiri* - √bhū, P. - *bhavati*, to feed others, MBh. —*Sattiriya* (ĀpŚr.), *sattirya* (ŚBr.), mfn. = *sattiriya*. —*Sād*, mfn. (mostly ifc.; for I. see p. 1137, col. 1) sitting or dwelling in (cf. *adma*-, *antariksha*-, *apsu-sad* &c.); m. covering (the female), AV. —*Sāda*, mfn. = prec. (cf. *barhi*-, *samani-shada*; *sabhā-sada*); m. fruit (cf. *sāda*), Mn. viii, 151; 241; a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i, 4548 (if *sādaḥ-suvāc* is not one word); n. a partic. part of the back of a sacrificial animal, AitBr. —*Sādah*, in comp. for *sadas*. —*sāda*, m. the partaker of a Sadas, TāpBr. —*suvāc*, see *sāda*. —*stha*, mfn. present at an assembly, BhP. —*Sādāna*, mf(ā)n. causing to settle down or remain, RV.; n. a seat, dwelling, residence, house, home (often ifc. = 'abiding or dwelling in'), RV. &c. &c.; settling down, coming to rest, RV.; relaxation, exhaustion, Suśr.; water (= *udaka*), Naigh. i, 12; the abode of sacrifice, sacrificial hall, MW.; the abode of Yama, ib. —*Sādānā-sād*, mfn. sitting on a seat, RV. —*Sādāni*, m. or f. water, L. —*Sādānya*. See *sādānya*. —*Sādās*, n. (accord. to some also f.) a seat, residence, abode, dwelling, place of meeting, assembly (esp. at a sacrifice; *sādāsas-pāti*, m. = *sādās-pāti*; *sādasi*, 'in public'), RV. &c. &c.; a shed erected in the sacrificial enclosure to the east of the Prācina-vaṇṣa, AV.; VS.; Br.; MBh.; Hariv.; du. heaven and earth (= *dyāvā-prithivī*), Naigh. iii, 30. [Cf. Gk. *ēdos*.] —*pāti* (*sādās*), m. du. 'lords of the seat or of the sacrificial assembly,' N. of Indra and Agni, RV. —*Sādāsa*. See *antaḥ*- and *bahīḥ*-*sādāsam*. —*Sādasya*, n. 'present in the sacrificial enclosure,' an assessor, spectator, member of an assembly (at a sacrifice), a superintending priest, the seventeenth priest (whose duties, accord. to the Kūshitakins, are merely to look on and correct mistakes), TS.; Br.; GrŚrS.; MBh.; BhP.; a person belonging to a learned court-circle, Jātakam. —*paddhati*, f. N. of wk. —*Sādasyōrmi*, m. N. of a man, MBh. (v.l. *sādasyōrmi*). —*Sādi*. See *pathi-shādi*. —*Sādo*, in comp. for *sadas*. —*gata*, mfn. gone to or present at an assembly, MBh. —*griha*, n. 'assembly house,' the court of a prince, council-chamber &c., Ragh. —*jira*, n. a vestibule, Kāśikh. —*bila*, n. the entrance into the Sadas, ĀpŚr. —*viśīya*, n. (also *Prajāpateh*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. —*havirdhāna*, n. du. and pl. the Sadas and the Havirdhāna, AV.; pl. (with *Prajāpateh*) N. of various Sāmanas, ĀrshBr.; °*nln*, mfn. provided with Sadas and Havirdhāna, TS. —*Sādma*, in comp. for *sadman*. —*citi*, f. a col-

—*tāpa*, mfn. full of pain or sorrow, Kād. —*tāra*, mfn. together with the stars (and 'with Tārā'), Hariv. —*tālavṛnta*, mfn. furnished with fans, Vishp. —*timira*, mf(ā)n. covered with darkness, obscured, overcast (as the sky), R. —*tīla*, mfn. together with sesamum grains, Cat. —*tīrtha*, mfn. having sacred bathing-places, MW.; having the same bathing-place, ib.; m. 'having the same teacher,' a fellow-(religious) student, Vop.; N. of Śiva, MBh. (prob. w.r. for *su-tī*); pl. N. of a people, VP. (v.l. *sanīya*). —*tīrthya*, m. = *sa-tīrtha*, a fellow-student, Malatim. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 4, 107; vi, 3, 87). —*tuṅga*, m. N. of a place, MBh. (v.l. *su-tī*). —*tusha*, mfn. having husk or chaff, KātyŚr., Sch.; n. grain which has the husk remaining on it, L. —*tuhina*, mfn. accompanied by frost or ice, wintry, Śis. —*tūrya*, mfn. accompanied by music (*am*, ind.), Hariv.; Kāv.; VarBṛS. —*tūla* (*śā*), mf(ā)n. together with a tuft (of grass or reed &c.), ĀpŚr. —*trīna*, mfn. grown with grass, VarBṛS.; ibc. and (*am*), ind. with grass, grass and all, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6, Sch.; °*śābhyavahārin*, mfn. eating grass and all (fig. = 'undiscerning'), Vām. i, 2, 1. —*trish* or *-trisha*, having thirst, thirsty, desirous, L. —*trishna*, mfn. id.; (*am*), ind. thirstily, yearningly, with longing, Kālid. —*tejas* (*śā*), mfn. attended with splendour or energy or vital power &c. (*śā*, n.), TS.; AitBr.; Kāth. —*toka* (*śā*), mfn. together with offspring, AV. —*toda*, mfn. attended with a pricking pain, Suśr. —*torana*, mf(ā)n. furnished with arched doorways, MBh. —*trapa*, mf(ā)n. having shame or modesty, ashamed, modest, bashful (*am*, ind.), MBh.; Kathās. &c. —*trā* &c., see col. 2. —*trāsa*, mfn. having a patuc. flaw (as a jewel), L.; (*am*), ind. with terror or fear, in a fright, Kathās.; Hit. —*trikūṭa*, mfn. 'having the mountain Trikoṭa' and 'practising threefold deceit,' Sighās. —*trijā-taka*, n. a kind of dish (consisting of meat fried with three sorts of spices; it is then soaked and dried and again dressed with ghee and condiments), L. —*tvaka* (ĀpŚr.), *-tvao* (Mn.), *-tvaca* (Kāśikh.), mfn. having skin or bark. —*tvaca* (*śā*), mfn. id., ŚBr. —*tvāra*, mf(ā)n. having or making haste, speedy, expeditious, quick (*am* and compar. *-taram*, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. quickness, hastiness, speed, ib.; *-racanam*, ind. quickly, immediately, at once, Git. —*tvaritam*, ind. hastily, quickly, forthwith, R. —*tvā-siñcāmi-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. —*सतत* *sa-tata*, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa + t*°) accord. to Pāṇ. vi, 1, 144, Vārt. I. = *saṃ-tata* as *sa-hita* = *saṃ-h*°) constant, perpetual, continual, uninterrupted (only in comp. and *am*, ind. 'constantly, always, ever,' with *na*, 'never'), Mn.; MBh. &c. —*ga* (MBh.; Śis.), *-gati* (Megh.), m. 'always moving,' the wind. —*jvara*, m. constant fever, one not intermitting, MW. —*durgata*, mfn. always miserable, Bhartṛ. —*dhṛiti*, mfn. ever resolute, Prab. —*parigraha-dharma-kāṅkṣinī*, f. N. of a Kimpurī, Kāraṇ. —*parigraha*, m. ind. continually, incessantly, ib. —*mānasa*, mfn. always directing the mind towards anything, Hariv. —*yāyin*, mfn. constantly moving or going, always tending to decay, Mn. i, 50. —*yukta*, mfn. constantly devoted, Bhag. —*sāstrin*, mfn. studying incessantly, R. —*samī-tābhīyukta*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. —*spandana*, mfn. continually or regularly throbbing, Car. —*Satātābhīyoga*, m. constant application or exertion, VarBṛS. —*Satātōtthita*, mfn. always intent upon (loc.), MBh. —*Satatāka*, mfn. recurring twice a day (as fever), Suśr. —*sa-tāti*, mfn. coherent, uninterrupted, TS. —*सतत्त्व* *sa-tattva* &c. See p. 1137, col. 3. —*सतम्* *satas*, ind. (fr. 7. *sa + tas*) equally, like (only in comp.) —*Satah*, in comp. for *satas*. —*pañkti*, f. a kind of metre consisting of two Pādas of 8 and of two Pādas of 12 syllables alternating with each other, Piṅg. —*Sato*, in comp. for *satas*. —*bṛhat* (*satō*), mfn. equally large or high, TBr.; PañcavBr.; (f), f. a kind of metre consisting of 12 + 8 + 12 + 8 syllables, ŚBr.; Kāth.; Piṅg. (cf. *satah-pañkti*). —*maghavan* (*satō*), mfn. equally liberal, RV. x, 27, 4 (if one word). —*mahat* (*satō*), mfn. equally great, RV. viii, 30, 1. —*mukha*, see *mahā-satonmukha*. —*vira* (*satō*), mfn. equally brave or valiant, RV. vi, 75, 9. —*सतानन्द* *satānanda*, w.r. for *satūn*°, q. v. —*सतारा* *satārā*, f. N. of a country, Cat.

lection of houses, W. — **nivāsin**, mfn. dwelling in houses, MBh. — **nivesita**, mfn. deposited in a shed (as a carriage), R. — **barhis** (*sādma*-), mfn. preparing the sacrificial grass, RV. — **māhas** (*sādma*-), mfn. performing a sacrifice in a sacred precinct, RV.

Sādmān, m. a sitter, assessor, spectator, R.; (*sā*), n. a seat, abode, dwelling, house, place (esp. of sacrifice), temple, RV. &c. &c.; a stand, stable, RV. v, 11, 5; 67, 7; (?) an astrological house, Cat.; water, Naigh. i, 12; war, battle (= *saṃ-grāma*), ib. ii, 17; (du.) heaven and earth, ib. iii, 30; mfn. dwelling in, inhabiting (ifc.), L.

1. **Sadya**, n. in *upari*-, *talpa*-, *sattra*-s°, qq. vv. (for 2. 3. see p. 1140, col. 1).

Sadri, n. an elephant, L.; a mountain, L.; a ram, L.

Sadru, mfn. sitting, Bhāṭṭ.

Sanna, mfn. set down, VS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; sitting at, i.e. occupied with (comp.), Hariv.; sunk down in (loc.), BhP.; depressed, low (in spirits), languid, exhausted, decayed, perished, lost, dead, AV. &c. &c.; shrunk, contracted (see comp.); resting, motionless (see ib.); weak, low (see ib.); (= *prasanna*), appeased, satisfied (see *sannī-kṛita*); m. Buchanania Latifolia, L.; (prob.) n. destruction, loss (see *sanna-da*). — **kaṇṭha**, mf(ā)n. one who has a contracted throat, scarcely able to articulate, choking, choked, Kālid.; Kir. — **jihva**, mfn. one whose tongue is motionless or silent, BhP. — **tara**, mfn. more depressed, very weak or feeble; (in gram.) lower (in tone or accent), more depressed than the ordinary accentless tone (= *anudātta-tara*), Pāṇ. i, 2, 40. — **da**, mfn. destroying, Hariv. (Nalāk.). — **dhī**, mfn. depressed in mind, dispirited, BhP. — **nauka**, mfn. one who has lost his ship, MBh. — **bhāva**, mfn. despondent, despairing (-*tva*, n.), MBh. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. caused by despair, Nalāk. — **musala**, n. a motionless pestle; (e), ind. at the time when the p° lies m°, Mn. vi, 56. — **vāc**, mfn. speaking with low or feeble voice, BhP. — **śarīra**, mfn. one whose body is wearied or exhausted, VarBṛS. — **harsha**, mfn. one whose joy has departed, depressed in spirits, desponding, W.

Sannaka, mfn. low, dwarfish, L.; m. = next, L.

— **aru** or **-druma**, m. Buchanania Latifolia, L.

Sanni, f. depression of the mind, despondency, despair, BhP. — **mat**, mfn. desponding, despairing, ib.

Sanni-kṛita, mfn. appeased, satisfied, Kathās.

Sādā, m. sitting (on horseback), riding, RV. i, 162, 17; sinking in (of wheels), VarBṛS.; sinking down, exhaustion, weariness, Kāv.; Suśr.; perishing, decay, loss, ruin, Kālid. (cf. comp.); despondency, despair, Hariv.; Nalāk.; purity, cleanness (cf. *pra-sāda*), W.; going, motion, MW. — **da**, mfn. (ifc.) destroying, removing, Śiś. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. caused or produced by despair, Nalāk.

Sādaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) exhausting, wearying, destroying, MW.

Sādā-yoni, mfn. sitting in one's place, RV.

Sādāna, mfn. (fr. Caus.) = *sādaka*, Śiś.; m. a text recited when anything is being set down (cf. below), ĀpŚr.; (f), f. a partic. plant (= *kaṭuki*), L.; exhaustion, decay, MW.; n. causing to sink, wearying, exhausting, destroying, W.; setting down, arranging (of vessels &c.), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; sinking in (of wheels), VarBṛS.; (= *sādāna*) a seat, house, dwelling, place, home, MBh.; R.; BhP.; a vessel, dish, BhP. — **spṛś**, mfn. 'home-touching', brought or coming into any one's house, RV.

Sādānya, mfn. belonging to a house, domestic, RV.

Sādāyitavya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be destroyed, destructible, R.

Sādasa, mfn. being in the Sadas, Lāṭy.

1. **Sādī**, m. (for 2. see s. v.) a horseman, MBh.; a charioteer, L.; a warrior, L.; wind, L.; a dispirited or melancholy person, L.

Sādita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to sit down, set down, BhP.; depressed, broken, wasted, destroyed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; made to go, drawn, dragged, W.

Sādīn, mfn. any one sitting or riding on (comp.); m. a horseman, charioteer, AV. &c. &c.; (fr. Caus.) exhausting, wearying, destroying, R.

Sādya, mfn. (fr. *sādīn*) fit for riding; m. a riding-horse, ĀśvŚr.

सदंश sa-daṇṣa, mfn. (i.e. 7. *sa* + *d*°) having a sharp beak or bill; -*avadana*, m. 'having a mouth with a sharp beak', a heron, L.

Sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following); — **daṇṣaka**, mfn. having teeth; m. 'having nippers',

a crab, L. — **ḍakṣha** (*sā*-), mfn. endowed with reason, TS. — **ḍakṣhiya**, mf(ā)n. having presents, accompanied by gifts, Mn.; Rājāt. — **ḍaṇḍa**, mfn. punished, fined, L. — **ḍat**, mfn. having teeth, preserving one's teeth (-*tva*, n.), MaitrS. — **ḍadha**, mfn. mixed with sour milk, Pīchh. — **ḍambha**, mfn. (for *sad-ambha* see p. 1137, col. 1) with hypocrisy, hypocritical, Cāṇ. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 76, Sch.) — **ḍaya**, mf(ā)n. merciful, compassionate, kind, gentle (ibc. and *am*, ind. 'mercifully, kindly, gently, gradually'), Kāv.; Kathās.; -*tva*, n. kindness, gentleness, Jātakani. — **ḥridaya**, mfn. having a compassionate heart, tender-hearted, MW. — **ḍara**, mfn. fearful, afraid, W.; m. N. of an Asura, Hariv. — **ḍarpa**, mfn. having pride, haughty, arrogant (*am*, ind.), Hit. — 1. **ḍasa**, mfn. (fr. *daśan*) having decades (of Stomas), ŚāṅkhŚr.; -**bandhaka**, mfn. that to which a tenth part is added, Yājñ. ii, 76; -**ratha**, see below. — 2. **ḍasa**, mfn. (fr. *daśa*) having a fringe, fringed, MBh.; **ḍā-pavitra**, mfn. having a fringed straining-cloth, ĀpŚr. — **ḍasana-jyotsna**, mf(ā)n. displaying the brightness of the teeth, having bright teeth, Ragh. — **ḍasānārcis**, mfn. id., ib. — **ḍasa-ratha**, mf(ā)n. having *Daśa-ratha* (q. v.), R. — 1. **ḍāna** (*sā*-), mfn. having gifts, with gifts, RV. — 2. **ḍāna**, mfn. having ichor (exuding from the temples), being in rut (as an elephant), Kir. — **ḍāma** (*sā*-), mfn. together with a band or ligament, ŚBr. — **ḍāra**, mfn. accompanied by a wife, ĀpŚr.; Ragh.; -**putra**, mfn. together with wife and son, MW. — **ḍāham**, ind. with a burning sensation, Suśr. — **ḍivas**, ind. (= *sa-dyās*), RV. — **ḍiś**, mfn. together with the quarters (of the sky), MW. — **ḍikṣhōpasātka**, mfn. with *Dikṣhā* and *Upasād*, ŚBr. — **ḍīnam**, ind. lamentably, Pāṇcat. — **ḍīpaka**, mfn. together with a lamp, Vishṇ. — **ḍuhkha**, mf(ā)n. having pain, distressed, afflicted, sad, Kathās.; Rājāt. — **ḍugdha**, mf(ā)n. abounding in milk, Hcat. — **ḍurdina**, mfn. enveloped in clouds, Hariv. — **ḍūrva**, mfn. covered with *Dūrva* grass, ĀśvGr. — **ḍṛiksha**, -**ḍṛis** &c., see s. v. — **ḍṛishti-kṣhepa**, ind. with a glance of the eye, with a sidelong glance, Śak. (v. l. *ṭi-vikṣhepa*). — **deva** (*sā*-), mf(ā)n. accompanied or protected by gods (-*tva*, n.), TS.; Br.; -**maṇi**, mfn. (see *deva-m*°) with curls or twists of hair on their necks, Vās.; -**manushya**, mfn. together with gods and men, ĀśvGr.; **ḍasura-rāṣṣha**, mfn. accompanied by gods and Asuras and *Rākṣhasas*, MBh. — **ḍevaka**, mfn. together with the gods, MBh. — **ḍevika**, mfn. along with or accompanied by a queen, Kathās. — **ḍeśa**, mfn. possessing a country or of the same c°, W.; proximate, neighbouring (ifc.; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 2, 23); m. neighbourhood, ĀpŚr., Sch.; -*tva*, n. proximity, neighbourhood, Lāṭy.; Gobh. — **ḍaivata**, mfn. together with the deities, ŚāṅkhGr. — 1. **ḍośa**, mfn. together with the night, Kāvyaḍ. — 2. **ḍośa**, mfn. having faults, defective, wrong, objectionable, Kāvyaḍ.; Hcat.; -**vat**, mfn. containing anything defective, MW.; -**vikāśa**, m. a defective exhibition, ib. — **ḍoshaka**, mfn. faulty, defective, L. — **ḍyas** &c., see s. v. — **ḍrayya**, mfn. together with (or keeping one's) money, Mn. ix, 241; gold-coloured, R. — **ḍroṇa**, mfn. with a *Drōṇa* added to a *Drōṇa*, L. — **ḍvamāda**, mfn. quarrelsome, contentious, litigious, Subh.; possessing opposite feelings, able to bear the opposites (see *dvamāda*), MW.

सदक sadaka, m. or n. (?) unhusked grain, Bhadrab.

सदम् sādām, ind. (prob. fr. *sadā* below and connected with 7. *sa*) always, ever, for ever, at any time, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Vait.

Sadadī, ind. (cf. next) generally, usually, MaitrS.

Sadām-di, mfn. (prob. fr. *sadām* + *di* fr. √ 4. *dā*) binding or lasting for ever (applied to the disease called Takmani), AV.

Sādā, ind. always, ever, every time, continually, perpetually (with *na*, 'never'), RV. &c. &c. — **kāntā**, f. N. of a river, MBh. — **kārīn**, mfn. (for *sad-āk*° see under 1. *sad*) always active, GārūḍP. — **kāla-vaha**, mf(ā)n. flowing at all seasons (opp. to *prāvṛṇi-kāla-v*°), MārKp. — **gati**, f. (for *sad-āg*° see under 1. *sad*) constancy, MBh.; mfn. always in motion, ib.; Śivag.; m. wind (also in medical sense), the god of wind, ib.; MBh.; R.; Suśr.; VarBṛS.; the sun, L.; the Universal Spirit, W. — **gama**, m. (for *sad-āg*° see under 1. *sad*) 'always moving', wind, Dharmasarm. — **candra**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **toyā**, f. the plant *Mimosa Octandra*, W.; the

Karatōyā river (cf. *sadā-nirā*), W. — 1. **ḍāna**, n. (see 1. *dāna*) 'always giving', liberality, L.; mfn. always liberal, Pāṇcat. — 2. **ḍāna**, mfn. (see 2. *dāna*) always exuding rut-fluid (as an elephant), ib.; an elephant in rut, L.; N. of Airāvata (the e° of Indra), L.; of Gaṇeśa, L. — **ḍānda** (*dān*°), n. perpetual bliss, Cat.; mfn. feeling or giving per° bl°, NṛisUp.; Prab.; m. N. of Śiva, L.; of various writers (esp. of the author of the Vedānta-sāra, a modern Vedāntist), Cat.; (-*kāmīra*-, *gaṇi*-, *giri*-, *nālha*-, *yogindra*-, *vyāsa*-, *śukla*-, *sarasvatī*), n. N. of various authors, Cat.; -*giriya*, n. N. of wk.; -*maya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of per° bl°, Cat.; -**rātna-mātā**, f.; **ḍādhya-dharmārjaya**, m., **ḍōpanishad**, f. N. of wks. — **narta**, mfn. always dancing; m. the wagtail, L. — **nirāmaya**, f. N. of a river, MBh. — **niravahā**, f. = next, L. — **nirā**, f. N. of a river (= *kara-toyā*), L., ŚBr.; MBh.; Pur. — **ḍukāla-darsini**, -**ḍuvṛitti** (*dān*°), f. N. of Kimp-naris, Kārāṇḍ. — **noniva**, mfn. (fr. Intens. of √ *nu*) used to explain next, Nir. vi, 30. — **nva**, mfn. (fr. √ *nu*) always crying out, RV.; Nir.; (*dā-nvā*), f. N. of a class of female demons, RV.; AV.; -*śhāyana*, mfn. destroying the *Sadā-nvās*, AV.; -**cātana**, mfn. scaring them away, ib. — **paribhūta**, m. N. of a Bodhisattva, Buddh. — **parṇa**, mfn. always leafed, MBh. — **pushpa**, mfn. alw° in flower, ib.; m. the coconut, L.; (f), f. Calotropis Gigantea and another species, ŚāṅkhGr.; Car.; Suśr.; a kind of jasmine, L.; -**phala-druma**, mfn. provided with trees always in flower and bearing fruit, Kathās. — **prīṇa**, mfn. alw° munificent, RV.; m. N. of a Rishi (having the patr. Atreya and author of the hymn, RV. v, 45), Anukr. — **pramudita**, n. 'perpetual gladness', N. of one of the 8 Sāṃkhyā perfections, Sāṃkhyak., Sch. — **prasūna** (only L.), mfn. alw° in flower; m. Andersonia Rohitaka; Calotropis Gigantea; = *kunda*. — **prasravani**, f. (prob.) alw° menstruous, L. — **phala**, mf(ā)n. alw° bearing fruit, Pāṇcat.; m. a partic. kind of fruit tree (accord. to L. 'Ficus Glomerata'; Aegle Marmelos; the cocoa-nut tree; Artocarpus Integrifolia), Sighās. (ā or f), f. Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis, L.; a kind of Solanum, L. — **bhadrā**, f. Gmelina Arborea, ib. — **bhava**, mf(ā)n. perpetual, continual, Bhāṭṭ., Sch. — **bhavya**, mfn. alw° present, MW.; attentive, W. — **bhrama**, mfn. always wandering, L. — **matta**, mfn. alw° excited with joy, R.; alw° in rut (as an elephant), Pāṇcat.; Kathās.; m. N. of a man (pl. of his family), g. *yaskādī*; pl. N. of a class of divine beings, Diryāv. — **matka**, n. N. of a town, ib. — **mada**, mfn. alw° excited with joy, Hariv.; R.; alw° drunk, MārKp.; ever-furious, MW.; alw° proud, Śiś.; alw° in rut (said of an elephant), Pāṇcat.; m. N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **marsha** (*dām*°), mfn. alw° impatient, very imp°, petulant, MW. — **mudita**, n. a partic. Siddhi, KapS., Sch. — **yogin**, mfn. alw° practising Yoga, Tithyāḍ.; n. N. of Viṣṇu, L. — **rāma**, m. (also *ma-tri-pāṭhin*) N. of various authors, Cat. — **rjava** (*dār*°), mfn. always honest, Cāṇ. — **vara-dāyaka**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kārāṇḍ. — **vṛitti**, f. N. of wk. — **vridha** (*sadā*-), mf(ā)n. always delighting, RV.; always increasing or prospering, MW. — **saṃkara**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **śiva**, mfn. alw° kind &c., T.Ār.; NṛisUp.; alw° happy or prosperous, MW.; m. N. of Śiva (-*tā*, f.), Rājāt.; BhP.; of various authors and other men (also *kavi-rāja-go-svāmin*-, *tīrtha*-, *tri-pāṭhin*-, *dikṣhita*-, *deva*-, *dvī-vedin*-, *brahmēndra*-, *bhāṭṭa*-, *muni-sarasvata*-, *mulōpākhya*-, *śukla*; *vānanda-nātha*-, *vānanda-sarasvatī*-, *vēndra*-, *vēndra-sarasvatī*), Inscr.; Cat.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, MBh.; -*kavaca*, n., -*giṭā*, f., -*nāma-mantra*, m., -*paḍa*, n., -*brahman*, n., -*brahma-vṛitti*, f., -*brahmārya*, f., -*bhāṭṭiya*, n., -*mālā*, f., -*shaṇ-mukha-saṃvāda*, m., -*saṃhitā*, f., -*sahasra-nāman*, n., -*stotra*, n.; **vārya**, n.; **vāshika**, n. N. of wks. — **śrita** (*dār*°), mfn. (for *sad-ās*° see under 1. *sad*) alw° resorting to or dependent on, W. — **sāh**, mfn. (acc. -*sāham*) always holding out or lasting, RV.; alw° conquering, MW. — **sā**, mfn. (nom. pl. -*sāḥ*) alw° gaining (superl. -*tama*), RV.; alw° subsisting abundantly, ib. — **sukha**, n. perpetual welfare or happiness, R. — **huta**, mfn. always sacrificed, SāmarBr. **Sadāka-rasa**, mfn. having always only one object of desire, NṛisUp. **Sadāka-rūpa-rūpa**, mfn. alw° continuing the same, VP. **Sadōt-sava**, mfn. ever-festive, MW. **Sadōdyama**, mfn. one who alw° exerts himself, AgP. **Sadōpacara-muktāvali**, f. N. of wk. **Sadōpayoga**, m. constant use, MW. **Sadōpavāsin**, mfn. alw° fasting, MBh.

Sadātana, mfn. continual, perpetual (-*tva*, n.), Bhāṭṭ; Kusum.; m. = *aja*, N. of Vishnu, L.

सदम *sadama*, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh.

सदर्थ *sad-artha*, *sad-aśva* &c. See p. 1137, col. 1.

सदाश्व *sadāśva*, m. N. of a man (v.l. for *sad-aśva*), VP.

सदिवस् *sa-dīvas*, ind. (= *sa-dyas*) on the same day, at once, immediately, RV. ii, 19, 6.

सदृक् *sadrīka*, m. a kind of sweetmeat, Suśr.

सदृश *sa-drīksha*, mf(ī)n. (fr. 7. *sa + dr̥*) like, resembling, corresponding or similar to (comp.), VS.; Bhp.

सदृग्, in comp. for *sadrīś*. — **bhavam**, ind. on the same grade or degree with (instr.), ŚBr.

सदृश्, nfn. (nom. *sadrīn* or *sadrīk*; n. pl. *sadrīṣi*) = *sadrīksha* (with instr. or ifc.), RV. &c. &c.; fit, proper, just, right, MW.

सदृशा, mf(ī), once in R. ān. like, resembling, similar to (gen., instr., loc., or comp.) or in (instr., loc., or comp.), RV. &c. &c. (accord. to Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 11, Vārt. 2 also compounded with a gen., e.g. *dāsyāh-s*, *vrishalyāh-s*); conformable, suitable, fit, proper, right, worthy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (am), ind. suitably, well, Uttarar. — **kshama**, mfn. of equal patience or forbearance, Mālav. — **tama**, mfn. most like or similar, Pāṇ. i, 1, 50, Sch. — **tā**, f. (W.), — **tva**, n. (KāṭyŚr., Sch.) likeness, similarity, sameness. — **vinimaya**, m. confusing or mistaking similar objects, Mālav. — **vṛitti**, mfn. behaving similarly (-*tā*, f.), Rājāt. — **śveta**, mfn. equally white, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 68, Sch. — **stri**, f. a wife of equal caste, Mn. ix, 125. — **spandana**, n. any regular or even throbbing motion (= *nī-spanda*), MW. **सदृशिसदृशा-योग्ययोग्या-tva**, n. similarity and dissim. and fitness and unf., Vedāntas.

सदोगत *sado-gata* &c. See p. 1138, col. 3.

सदगति *sad-gati* &c. See p. 1137, col. 2.

सद्यन् *sadman* &c. See p. 1139, col. 1.

सद्यस् *sa-dyas*, ind. (fr. 7. *sa + dyu*; cf. *sa-dīvas*) on the same day, in the very moment (either 'at once,' 'immediately' or 'just,' 'recently'), RV. &c. &c.; daily, every day, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; MBh. — **kāra**, mf(ā)n. being performed on the same day, MBh. — **kāla**, m. the same day, KāṭyŚr., Sch.; present time, MW.; mf(ā)n. falling on the same day (-*tva*, n.), ĀpŚr.; ib., Sch.; KāṭyŚr., Sch. — **kālina**, mfn. belonging to the present time, recent, modern, MW. — **krī**, mfn. = *sadyah-k*. — **tapta**, mfn. just heated, MW. — **tā**, f. (Lāty.) or **-tva**, n. (KāṭyŚr.) the falling on the same day.

2. **Sadya**, m. (for 1. see p. 1139, col. 1) a form of Śiva (= *sadyo-jāta*), L.

3. **Sadya**, in comp. for *sadyas*. — **ūti** (*sadyā*), mfn. assisting quickly or daily, RV. **Sadyōtpanna**, mfn. newly born, MBh.

Sadyah, in comp. for *sadyas*. — **kāla**, mfn. = *sadyas-k*. — **kṛita**, mfn. done at the moment, done quickly or promptly, W.; n. a name, L. — **kṛita**, mfn. recently cut, Megh. — **kṛittōta**, mfn. spun and woven on the very same day, ĀpGr. — **krī**, nfn. bought on the same day; m. a partic. Ekāha (during which an abridged form of the Dikṣā, Upasā, and Sutyā ceremonies is performed), AV.; ŚBr.; ŚS.; N. of wk.; (also written *sadyas-k*). — **kshata**, n. a fresh contusion or wound, Suśr. — **paryunshita**, mfn. one day old, ib. — **pāka**, mf(ā)n. having immediate consequences, VarBrS.; n. a dream during the fourth Yāma (between 3 and 6 a.m.), L. — **pātin**, mfn. quickly falling or dropping, Megh. — **prakṣhālaka**, mfn. one who cleans corn for immediate use (without storing it), Mn. vi, 18. — **prakṣhālita**, m. a person who has food cleansed for one day, L. — **prajñā-kara**, mf(ī)n. quickly causing intelligence, Cāṇ. — **prajñā-hara**, mf(ā)n. quickly taking away intelligence, ib. — **prasūtā**, f. a female that has just brought forth, BhavP.; Uttarar. — **prāṇa-kara**, mfn. quickly causing vitality or inspiring, Cāṇ. — **prāṇa-hara**, mfn. qu. destroying vigour, ib. — **phala**, mf(ā)n. bearing fruit immediately or having immediate consequences (-*tva*, n.), VarBrS.; Pāṇcat. &c. — **śakti-kara**, mfn. quickly causing

strength, Cāṇ. — **śakti-hara**, mfn. qu. destroying strength, ib. — **śuddhi**, f. = *śauca*, MW. — **śoṭha**, mfn. quickly swelling; (ā), f. Mucuna Pruriens, L.; Carpopogon Pruriens, W. — **śauca**, n. present or immediate purity, Gaut. — **śrāddhin**, mfn. one who has recently taken part in a Śrāddha, ib. — **sutyā**, f. pressing out the Soma on the same day, AitBr. — **snehana**, n. a quickly operating emollient, Suśr. **Sadyās**, in comp. for *sadyas*. — **chinna**, mfn. recently severed or cut or incised (said of a wound), Suśr.

Sadyaska, mfn. belonging to the present day, immediate, present, quick, MW.; new, recent, fresh, Suśr.; a kind of sacrifice, MBh. (v.l. *sād*°).

Sadyastana, nf(ī)n. fresh, instantaneous, L.

Sadyo, in comp. for *sadyas*. — **artha** (*sadyo*°), mfn. quickly attaining one's aim, RV. — **ja**, mfn. newly born, g. *saṃkalādi* (for *sadyo-j*°?). — **jāta**, mf(ā)n. id., PāṇcatBr.; Hariv.; Pāṇcat.; addressed to Śiva Sadyojāta, Hcat.; m. a newly-born calf, L.; a calf, W.; a form of Śiva, Hcat.; (ā), f. a female that has just brought forth, BhavP.; — **pāda**, m. N. of one of the 5 forms of the god of the Śaivas, Sarvad.

— **jā**, mfn. quickly excited, RV. — **jvara**, m. fresh fever, Bhpr. — **duḡdha**, mfn. freshly milked, Lāty. — **nugata**, mfn. just received (into the womb), Car. — **bala**, mfn. quickly causing vigour, Car.; — **kara**, mfn. id., GāruḍaP.; — **hara**, mfn. qu. depriving of v°, ib. — **bodhini-prakriyā**, f. N. of wk. — **bhava**, mfn. recently arisen, Ragh. — **bhāvin**, mfn. newly born; m. a newly-b. calf, L.; any calf, W. — **bhivarsha**, m. falling of rain on the same day, VarBrS. — **bhrīt**, mfn. borne on the s° day, ŚBr. — **manyu**, mfn. causing immediate anger, Bhp. — **marāṇa**, n. death happening on the same day, immediate death, Var. — **māṇsa**, n. fresh flesh, Cāṇ. — **mṛita**, mfn. just dead, R. — **yaḡña**, m. a sacrifice performed on the same day, ĀpŚr., Sch.; — *saṃsthā*, f. the performance of a sac° in one day, ShaṅvBr. — **varsha**, m. (VarBrS.) or **-varshana**, n. (Cat.) falling of rain on the same day. — **vṛidh**, mfn. enjoying one's self every day, RV. — **vṛiṣṭi**, f. = *varsha*, Kṛishis; ch. of VarBrS.; — *lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of the 6th Pariśiṣṭa of the AV. — **vraṇa**, m. a suddenly caused wound, Suśr.; ŚārṅgS.; Vāgbh. — **hata**, mfn. recently wounded or injured, Suśr.; rec° killed, Vāgbh.

सध 1. *sadha* (= 2. *saha*), with, together with, in the same manner (only in comp.; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 96). — **mī**, m. (in Padap. *sa-dhani*) a fellow, comrade, RV.; (nī)-*tvā*, n. companionship, ib. — **mād** or **-mād**, m. (only in strong cases; n. sg. — *mād* or *-mās*) a drink-companion, fellow-reveller, comrade or friend in general, RV. — **māda**, m. drinking together, drinking bout, convivial party, feast (°*dam* °*mad* with instr., 'to feast or revel with'), RV.; AV.; fellowship, companionship, RV. — **mādin**, mfn. = *mād*, AitBr. — **mādyā**, mfn. relating to a convivial party or feast, convivial, festal, RV.; m. = *mād*, ib.; n. a convivial feast, TBr. — **mitra**, m. N. of a man, g. *kāśy-ādi*. — **vīra**, mfn. joined with men or heroes (= *saha-v*°), RV. — **stuti** (*sadhā*°), f. joint praise (when used as instr. = 'with joint praise'), RV.; mfn. praised together (as Indra and Agni), ib. — **stutya** (*sadhā*°), n. joint praise or applause, ib. — **stha** (*sadhā*°), mfn. 'standing together,' present, RV.; AV.; n. 'place where people stand together,' place of meeting, any place, spot, abode, home, region, world, ib.; VS.

सध 2. *sadha*, n. or *sadhā*, f. (only in du., 'heaven and earth,' v.l. for *svadhe*), Naigh. iii, 30.

सधन *sa-dhāna*, n. (i.e. 7. *sa + dh*°) common property, ŚBr.; mfn. possessing riches, wealthy, opulent, R.; VarBrS.; together with riches, Kathās.; — *lā*, f. wealthiness, Prasāṅg.

Sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **dhanus**, mfn. having or armed with a bow, Hariv.; °*nushka*, mfn. id., MBh.; together with a bow, Hariv.; °*nush-pāni*, mfn. bow in hand, RāmātUp. — **dharma**, m. the same nature or qualities, Bhp.; mfn. having the same nature or qualities, Sāh.; subject to the same law, equal, like, Bhp. (also °*maka*, ĀpŚr., Sch.); virtuous, honest, VarBrS.; — *cārinī*, f. 'practising the same duties (with a husband),' a wife, (esp.) a legal or virtuous wife, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *tva*, n. the having a similar nature, homogeneity, Suśr.; Pāṇcat. — **dharmaka**, mfn. = *-dharma* above. — **dharmān**, mfn. having the same duties, L. (v.l. *min*); having the same nature

or similar properties, resembling, like, equal to (gen., instr., or comp.), Vas.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **dharmīn**, mfn. having the same duties, L. (cf. prec.); having the same properties, like, resembling (comp.), R.; (iṇī), f. a legal or virtuous wife, L. — **dhavastri**, f. a wife whose husband is living, L. — **dhavā**, f. id. (cf. *vi-dhavā*). — **dhātu**, see *pada-sadhātu*. — **dhī** (*sā*°), mfn. endowed with reason or intellect, ŚBr. — **dhura** (*sā*°), mfn. harnessed to the same yoke, agreeing together, AV. — **dhūma** (*sā*°), mfn. enveloped in smoke, MaitrS.; R.; — *varṇā*, f. N. of one of the seven tongues of Agni, VS., Sch. — **dhūmaka**, mfn. smoky (am, ind.), Suśr. — **dhūmra**, mfn. dusky, dark, ib.; — *varṇā*, f. = *sa-dhūma-v*°, MārkP. — **dhairyam**, ind. with firmness, firmly, gravely, MW. — **dhvaṅsa**, m. N. of a Rishi (having the patr. Kāṇva, the supposed author of RV. viii, 8), Anukr. — **dhvaja**, mfn. having a banner, bannered, with a flag, MW.

सधि *sadhi*, m. (said to be fr. √*sadh* = *sah*) fire, L.; a bull, L.

सधिस *sādhis*, n. (prob. fr. √*sadh* = *sādhi*) the end or goal of any movement, the place where it comes to rest, RV.; Kāth.

सधि 1. *sādhi*, m. N. of a Rishi (having the patr. Vairūpa and author of RV. x, 114), Sāy.; N. of Agni, L.

सधि 2. *sadhri* (= 2. *saha*), with, along with, together with, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 95; (ī), ind. to the same goal or centre, RV. ii, 13, 2.

Sadhricīna, mf(ā)n. (fr. *sadhryaṇ*) directed to one aim, pursuing the same goal, united, RV.; furthered or promoted by (comp.), Nilak.; leading to the right goal, right, correct (instr. 'in the right way'), Bhp.

Sadhryaṇ, mf(*sadhricī*)n. turned in the same direction or to one centre, converging, associated, RV.; AV.; PāṇcatBr.; Kauś.; leading in the right direction, right, correct, Bhp.; tending towards, flowing into (comp.), HParis.; m. a friend, companion, Śis.; (īci), f. a woman's companion or female friend, Bhāṭṭ; n. = *manas*, Bhp.; (āk), ind. together with, jointly, unitedly (as opp. to *prīthak*), RV.; in the right way, Bhp.

सन् 1. *san*, cl. 1. P., 8. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xiii, 21; xxx, 2) *sānti*, °*te* or *sanōti*, *sanute* (Ā. rare and only in non-conjugalation tenses; pf. *sasāna*, RV.; p. *sasavās*, ib., f. *sasanīshī*, Br.; *sasanivas* or *senivas*, Gr.; *sene*, ib.; aor. *asānīsham* [Subj. *sanīshat*, Ā. *sanīshāmahe*, *sānīshanta*], RV.; Impv. *sānīshantu*, SV.; *sesham*, *sel*, MaitrS.; Br.; *asāta*, Gr.; Prec. *sānīshat*, *sāyāt*, ib.; fut. *sanīti*, ib.; *sanīshyati*, RV.; Br.; inf. *sanitum*, Gr.), to gain, acquire, obtain as a gift, possess, enjoy, RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚS.; to gain for another, procure, bestow, give, distribute, RV.; (Ā.) to be successful, be granted or fulfilled, ib.; Pass. *sanyate* or *sāyate*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 43; Caus. *sānayaṭi* (aor. *asīshanat*), Gr.; Desid. of Caus. *sīsānīshati*, ib.; Desid. *sīsānīshati* (Gr.) or *sīshāsati* (? *sīshati*, AV. iv, 38, 2), to wish to acquire or obtain, RV.; TS.; AV.; to wish to procure or bestow, RV.; AV.; Intens. *sānsanyate*, *sāsāyate*, *sānsanti* (Gr.), to gain or acquire repeatedly (only 3. pl. *sanīshṇata*, RV. i, 131, 5).

Sa. See 5. *sa*, p. 1111, col. 2.

Sati. See p. 1138, col. 2.

2. **San**, in *go-shān*, q.v.

1. **Sana**, m. (for 2. see p. 1141, col. 1) gain, acquisition (in *ahaṇi-sana* and *su-shāna*, qq. vv.); presenting, offering, Bhp.

Sanad, in comp. for *sanat* (pr. p. of √1. *san*). — **rayi** (*sanād*°), mfn. bestowing wealth, RV. — **vāja** (*sanād*°), mfn. acquiring or bestowing wealth, ib.; N. of a son of Śuci, Bhp.

Sanana, n. gaining, acquiring (used in explaining *san*; cf. *su-shāna*), Nir. vi, 22.

Sanāyū, mfn. wishing for gain or reward, RV.; AV. Paipp.

1. **Sanī**, m. f. (for 2. see p. 1141, col. 3) gain, acquisition, gift, reward (dat. with √*dā*, 'to grant, fulfil'; acc. with √*i*, 'to go after gifts, go begging'), RV.; AV.; TS.; Br.; mfn. gaining, procuring, bestowing (cf. *aśva*, *dhana-s*° &c.). — **kāma** (*sanī*°), mfn. desirous of gain or reward, RV. — **māt**, mfn. rich in gifts, liberal, MaitrS.

Sānti, f. acquisition, obtainment, RV.

Sānitrī or **sanitrī**, mfn. gaining, obtaining, procuring, bestowing (with acc. or gen.), RV.; TS.; TB.

Sanitra, n. a gift, oblation, RV.

Sānitra, mfn. to be gained or acquired, ib.

Sanitvan, n. a gift or reward, ib.

Sānīshṭha, mf(ā)n. gaining or acquiring most, ib.

Sanishyū, mfn. wishing to gain or acquire, eager for booty, ib.

Sani, f. = *i. sani*, gift, L. — **hāra**, mfn. (cf. *sanīhāra*, col. 3) bringing or bestowing gifts, liberal, ĀpSr.

Sanntri, mfn. (only in f. *sānutrī*) gaining, procuring, RV.

Sanēru, mfn. (prob.) distributing, RV. x, 106, 8 (= *sambhaktī*, Sāy.)

Santi. See *sati*, p. 1138, col. 2.

Santya, mfn. bestowing gifts, bountiful (only voc. in addressing Agni; accord. to others fr. *sat* = 'benevolent, kind'), RV.

सन् 3. *san*, (in gram.) a technical term for the syllable *sa* or sign of the desiderative.

सन् 4. *san*, N. of an era (current in Bengal and reckoned from 593 A.D.), RTL. 433.

सन 2. *sāna*, mf(ā)n. (derivation doubtful; for I. see p. 1140, col. 3) old, ancient (*am*, ind. 'of old, formerly'), RV.; AV.; lasting long, BhP.; m. N. of a Rishi (one of the four or seven spiritual sons of Brahmā; cf. *sanaka*), MBh.; Hariv. [Cf. Lat. *senex*, senior; Lith. *senas*; Goth. *sinista*.] — **jā** or **-jā**, mfn. born or produced long ago, old, ancient, RV. — **vitta** (*sāna*-), mfn. long since existing or obtained, RV. — **śruta** (*sāna*-), mfn. famous of old, ib.; N. of a man, AitBr.

Sanah, in comp. for *sanas*. — **śruta**, mfn. = *sana-śruta*.

Sanakā, mfn. former, old, ancient (*āt*, ind. 'from of old'), RV.; m. N. of a Rishi (one of the four mind-born sons of Brahmā, described as one of the counsellors or companions of Vishnu and as inhabiting the Janar-loka; the other three are Sana, Sanat-kumāra, and Sa-nandana; some reckon seven of these mind-born sons), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. (cf. RTL. 422); of an inspired legislator, W. [Cf. Lat. *Seneca*; Goth. *sineigs*.] — **saṃhitā**, f. N. of a Vedānta or Tantra wk. **Sanakānīka**, m. pl. N. of a people, Inscr.

Sanaj, mfn. ancient, old, RV. i, 62, 7.

Sanat, ind. (g. *svat-ādī*) from of old, always, ever, L.; m. N. of Brahmā (prob. inferred from *sanat-kumāra*), L. — **kumāra**, m. 'always a youth' or 'son of Brahmā', N. of one of the four or seven sons of Brahmā (cf. *sanaka*; he is said to be the oldest of the progenitors of mankind [= *vaidhātṛa*, q. v.], and sometimes identified with Skanda and Pradyumna, he is also the supposed author of an Upa-purāṇa and other wks.; with Jains he is one of the 12 Śārvabhaumas or Cakravartins [emperors of India]; the N. of Sanat-k° is sometimes given to any great saint who retains youthful purity), ChUp.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; -**kalpa**, m. N. of wk.; -**ja**, m. pl. (with Jains) a partic. class of gods, L.; -**tantra**, n., -**pu-lastyā-saṃvāda**, m., -**saṃhitā**, f., -**stava**, m., -**riya**, n., -**rūpapurāṇa**, n. N. of wks. — **sujāta**, m. 'always beautiful', N. of one of the seven mind-born sons of Brahmā, MBh.; -**vedānta**, m. N. of wk.; °**tiya**, n. N. of MBh. v, 40-45.

Sanātā, ind. from of old (with *na*, 'never'), RV.

Sanātāra, mf(ā)n. = *sanātāna*, AV.

Sanāya or **sānaya**, mf(ā)n. old, ancient, RV.

Sanas, ind. = *sanā* (in *sanah-śruta*, *sano-ja*, qq. vv.)

Sānā, ind. (g. *svat-ādī*) from of old, RV.; ŚBr.

— **jū**, mfn. nimble or active from of old, RV. — **jūr**, mfn. weak from age (or 'long since aged'), RV.

— **līnga**, m. the son of a Vaiśya and a Ratha-kāri, L.

Sanāt, ind. (g. *svat-ādī*) from of old, always, for ever, RV.; ŚākhŚr.

Sanātāna, mf(ā)n. c. also ā)n. eternal, perpetual, permanent, everlasting, primeval, ancient, ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. N. of Brahmā, L.; of Vishnu, Bhāṭṭ.; of Śiva, L.; a guest of deceased ancestors, one who must always be fed whenever he attends Śrāddhas, L.; N. of a Rishi (in MBh. and later 'a mind-born son of Brahmā'), TS. &c. &c.; of a king, Buddh.; (with *śarman* and *go-svāmīn*) of two authors, Cat.; pl. N. of partic. worlds, Hariv.; (ṛ), f. N. of Durgā,

Cat.; of Lakshmi or Sarasvatī, L. — **tama**, m. 'most eternal or ancient,' N. of Vishnu, MBh. — **sid-dhānta**, m. N. of wk.

Sanāya, Nom. P. °**yati** (only in dat. sg. of pr. p. *sanāyati* [accord. to some w. r. for *sānāya te*]), RV. i, 62, 13) 'to be from of old' or 'linger, tarry'.

Sāniyas, mfn. being from of old, ancient, TS.

Sano, in comp. for *sanas*. — **jā**, mfn. being from of old, eternal, RV.

Sānyas, mfn. = *sāniyas*, RV.

सन 3. *sana*, m. the flapping of an elephant's ears, L.; Bignonia Suaveolens or Terminalia Tomentosa (cf. 2. *asana*), L. — **parpi**, f. Marsilea Quadrifolia (= *asana*-p°), L.

सनख *sanakha*, w. r. for *sam-nakha*, q. v.

सनग *sānaga*, m. N. of a teacher (cf. *sanaka*), ŚBr.

सनङ्ग *sanaṅgu*, m. or f. (perhaps fr. *sanam* + *gu*, 'formerly a cow?') a partic. object or substance prepared from leather, Pāṇ. v, 1, 2, Vārt. i, Pat. **Sanaṅgavya**, mfn. fit for Sanaṅgu, ib.

सन्दीगिरिकानन *sa-nadī-giri-kānana*, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + n° &c.) together with rivers and mountains and forests, R.

सन्न्द *sa-nanda*, m. (i. e. 7. *sa* + n°) = *sa-nandana*, BhP.; (ṛ), f., g. *gaurādi*.

sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following):

— **nandaka**, w. r. for next, Hariv. — **nandana**, m. 'having joy', N. of one of the 4 or 7 mind-born sons of Brahmā (said to have preceded Kapila as teachers of the Sāṃkhya phil.; cf. *sanaka*), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a pupil of Śaṃkarācārya and another author, Cat.; -**saṃhitā**, f. N. of a Tantra wk. (one of the Śubhā-gamas), MW. — **nara** (*sā*-), mfn. together with men, RV.; -**dvīpa**, mfn. accompanied by men and elephants, MW. — **narma-hāsa**, mfn. attended with merry laughter (as a speech), Kathās.; — **nalaḍānala-da**, mfn. 'having the Nalada' (i. e. Uśira plant) and 'removing heat' (cf. 3. *ā*), Kir. v, 27. — **navanīta**, mfn. along with fresh butter, Pāṇcat. — **nāka-va-nīta**, mfn. having celestial women or Apsarases, MW. — **nātha**, mfn. having a master or protector, protected by (instr. or comp.), Kāv.; Pur.; having a lord or husband (ā, f. 'a woman whose husband is living'), L.; filled with persons, crowded (as an assembly), Śāntiś., Sch.; occupied by, possessed of, possessing, furnished or endowed with (instr. or comp.), Kāv.; Pur.; Pāṇcat. &c.; -**ā**, f. the state of having a protector or husband (acc. with °*i*, 'to take refuge with'), Vcar.; Pāṇcat.; °*thi*-°*kṛi*, P. -**karoti**, to cause to possess a master, afford shelter, protect, Śak.; Kathās.; Hit.; to occupy (a place), VarBṛS. — **nābha**, m. a near kinsman, uterine brother, BhP. — **nābhi** (*sā*-), mfn. having the same navel or centre (as the spokes of a wheel or the fingers of the hand), RV. (cf. Naigh. ii, 5); connected by the same navel or womb, uterine, of kindred blood, a blood-relation; m. or f. an uterine brother or sister (accord. to some = *sa-piṇḍa*, 'a kinsman as far as the seventh degree'), RV.; AV.; Mn.; BhP.; having a navel, navelled, TS.; resembling, like, equal to (gen. or comp.), Bālar.; Vcar.; Vās. — **nābhya**, m. a blood-relation (to the seventh degree), Mn. v, 84.

— **nāma**, mf(ā)n. having the same name as (gen.), MBh. — **nāmaka**, mf(ā)n. id., Hariv.; m. Hyperanthera Moringa, L. — **nāman** (*sā*-), mf(mn)n. = *nāma*, RV.; MBh.; similar, like, RV.; °*ma-grāha*, mf(ā)n. together with mention of the name, Lāṭy. — **nārāsaṅga**, mfn. together with the Nārā-saṅga verses, AitBr. — **nāla**, mfn. furnished with a stalk, MBh.; (ṛ), f. a procuress (?), Gal. — **nīśvā-sam**, ind. with a sigh, Śak. — **nīkāra**, mfn. degrading (as punishment), Mricch. — **nigāḍa-ca-rapa**, mfn. dragging a chain on the foot (-*tva*, n.), ib. — **nigraha**, mfn. furnished with a handle, Suśr. — **nidra**, mf(ā)n. sleeping, asleep, Kathās. — **ninda**, mfn. accompanied with censure or reproach (*am*, ind.), Śak. (v. l.). — **nimesha**, mfn. winking (as an eye), Kathās. — **niyama**, mf(ā)n. restricted, limited (-*tva*, n.), Kap.; one who has undertaken a religious observance, Vikr.; Kir. — **nirghāta**, mfn. accompanied by a hurricane or whirlwind, MW. — **nir-gṛīṇa**, mfn. having no pity, merciless, cruel, R. — **nirviśeṣa**, mfn. indifferent, Kād. — **nirveda**, mfn. having weariness or absence of liveliness, dull (as conversation), Kād.; (*am*), ind. with indifference,

Dhūrtan.; in low spirits, despairingly, Daś.; Kathās. — **nīśvāsam**, ind. with a sigh, Mricch. (v. l. -*nīh-śv*, q. v.). — **nishādika**, mfn. together with the Nishādi (q. v.), Suparq. — **nishṭhiva**, mfn. accompanied with emission of saliva or sputtering, sputtered (as speech), L. (accord. to W. also -*nishṭheva*). — **nishpesham**, ind. with a clashing sound, Hariv. — **nishyāda**, mf(ā)n. flowing, running, AV. — **nīḍa** (*sā*-), mfn. (in RV. *sā-nīḍa*) having the same nest, closely united or related, kindred, akin, RV.; AV.; near, proximate (also °*ḍaka*), L.; m. or n. vicinity, neighbourhood (cf. ind. 'near, close to'), Bhāṭṭ. — **nī-hāra**, mfn. (for *sanī-hāra* see col. 1) covered with mist or fog, R. — **nemi** (*sā*-), mfn. having a felly (as a wheel), RV.; complete, perfect, ib.; ind. completely, at all times, always, ib.

सनव *sanava*, m. or n. (?) N. of a desert, Buddh.

सनसय *sanasaya*, m. (w. r. for *saṇa-śaya*?) N. of a teacher, ib.

सना *sanā*, *sanāt* &c. See col. 1.

सनायु *sanāyu*. See p. 1140, col. 3.

सनाह *sanāru*, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

सनि 2. *sani*, f. (for 1. see p. 1140, col. 3) a quarter of the sky, L.

सन्तिरू *sanitūr*, ind. (accord. to Sāy. gen. of *sanitī* fr. °*san*?) besides, without (with preceding acc.), RV.

Sānutār, ind. (perhaps orig. identical with prec.) aside, away, off, far from (abl.; with °*yu* and *dhā*, 'to keep away, ward off'), ib.; secretly, clandestinely, Naigh. iii, 25.

Sānutara, mfn. furtive, clandestine, ib.

Sānutya, mfn. furtive, lying furtively in ambush, ib.

सनृत् *sanutṛi*, *saneru*. See col. 1.

सन्तृपवत *sanūda-parvata* (?), m. N. of a mountain, Hariv.

सनोजा *sano-jā*. See col. 2.

सन्त *santa*, m. = *saṃha-tala*, L.; N. of a son of Satya, MBh.

सन्तक *santaka*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *sat*) belonging to (gen.), Divyāv.

सन्तक्ष *saṃ-°taksh*, P. -*takshati* (rarely *Ā. °te*), to cut out together, cut out, form or fashion by cutting, ŚrS.; VarBṛS.; to compose, construct (hymns), RV. ii, 31, 7; to cut through, cut to pieces, wound, MBh.; to hurt with words, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 76, Sch.

साण-तक्षणा, n. hurting with words (*ṣṭk-s°*, pl. 'sarcasm'), Daś.

सन्तड *saṃ-°taḍ*, P. -*tāḍayati*, to strike together or forcibly, hit hard, hit with (an arrow &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to beat or play a musical instrument, MBh.

साण-तडाना, n. striking or dashing to pieces, ŚārngP. °**tāḍya**, mfn. to be forcibly struck or beaten, MBh.

सन्तन् *saṃ-°tan*, P. -*tanoti* (ind. p. -*tānam*), to stretch along or over, cover, RV. &c. &c.; to unite or join one's self with (instr. or acc.), RV.; Lāṭy.; to join or connect or keep together, make continuous, TBr. &c. &c.; to add, annex, Vait.; to effect, accomplish, TS.; MuṇḍUp.; to exhibit, display, evince, Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. -*tānayatī*, to cause to extend or accomplish, cause to be finished, BhP.

साम-तता, mfn. (cf. *sa-tata*) stretched or extended along, spread over (loc.), PāṇUp.; covered with (instr.), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; held or linked or woven or sewn or strung together, dense, continuous, uninterrupted, lasting, eternal (ibc. or *am*, ind. 'continually, uninterruptedly, incessantly'), ŚBr. &c. &c.; -*jvara*, m. continuous fever, Suśr.; -*druma*, mfn. (a wood) containing dense (rows of) trees, R.; -*varshin*, mfn. raining continuously, Dhūrtas.; -*ve-pathu*, mfn. trembling all over, MW.; °*taḍpad*, mfn. one whose misfortunes are continuous, ib.; °*tābhy-āsa*, m. habitual practice, regular study or repetition (of the Vedas &c.), W.; °*lāśru-nīpātana*, n. continuous shedding of tears, R.

साम-तति, f. stretching or extending along, expanse, continuity, uninterruptedness, TS. &c. &c.;

causal connection (of things), MBh. i, 291 (Nilak.); a continuous line or series or flow, heap, mass, multitude, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; density, intensity (of darkness), Rājāt.; uninterrupted succession, lineage, race, progeny, offspring, Mn.; MBh. &c.; continued meditation (= *dhi-s'*), Prab.; disposition, feeling, Divyāv. = *-homa*, ŚBr.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kratu (cf. *saṃ-nati*), MārKp.; m. N. of a son of Alarka, BhP.; -*mat*, mfn. possessing offspring, MārKp.; -*homa*, m. N. of partic. sacrificial texts, TBr. °*atikā* (ifc.) = *saṃ-lati*, progeny, offspring, Kull. on Mn. iii, 15.

Sam-tateyu, m. (fr. *saṃ-tata*) N. of a son of Raudraśva (cf. *saṃ-nateyu*), Pur.

Sam-tani, mfn. continuing, prolonging, forming an uninterrupted line or series, AitBr.; Lāty. &c.; (°*anti*), m. or f. sound, harmony, music, RV.; (°*tāni*), m. or f. a partic. oblation, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. °*tanika*, n. du. (with *Prajāpateḥ*) N. of a Sāman, ib. °*tanu*, m. N. of a youth attending on Rādā, Pañcar.

Sam-tānā, m. (ifc. f. ā) continued succession, continuance, continuity, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an uninterrupted series, continuous flow, Kālid.; ramification, Suśr.; a sinew or ligature (of an animal), TS.; coherence, connection, transition (in recitation &c.), ŚrS.; TUp.; a continuous train of thought, Sarvad.; = *saṃdhi*, Kām.; one of the five trees of Indra's heaven, the Kalpa tree or its flower, Hariv.; N. of a son of Rudra, MārKp.; of a place, Cat.; (pl.) N. of a partic. class of worlds, R.; m. n. continuous succession, lineage, race, family, offspring, son or daughter, Nir.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; n. a partic. mythical weapon, R.; -*karmān*, n. the act of producing offspring, Nir.; -*kartri*, m. a producer of offspring, ib.; -*gaṇa-pati*, m. a form of Gaṇeśa (worshipped to obtain progeny), W.; -*go-pāla*, m. a form of Kṛishṇa (worshipped to obtain progeny), also N. of a Kāvya, Cat.; (°*la-vidhi*, m. N. of wk.); -*ja*, mfn. sprung from the race of (gen.); with *suta*, m. = 'the son of', Hariv.; -*dīpikā*, f., -*prada-sūrya-stotra*, n., -*rāma-stotra*, n. N. of wks.; -*vat*, mfn. possessing offspring, MBh.; -*vardhana*, mfn. propagating a family, Yājñ.; -*vivekāvati*, f., -*samhitā*, f. N. of wks.; -*saṃdhi*, m. a peace cemented by family alliance (by giving a daughter in marriage &c.), Kām.; Hit.; -*nārīham*, ind. for the sake of (begetting) progeny, Mn. iii, 96. °*tānaka*, mf(ika) n. stretching, spreading, who or what spreads, W.; m. one of the five trees of Indra's heaven, the Kalpa tree or its flower, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; pl. N. of partic. worlds, R.; (°*ikā*), f. a cobweb, Suśr.; cream, coagulated milk, ib.; froth, foam, L.; the blade of a knife or sword, L.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; °*kā-maya*, mf(ika) n. consisting of flowers of the Kalpa tree, Ragh.; °*kārikā*, mfn. strewn with celestial flowers (cf. prec.), MW.; °*kā-rānya*, n. N. of a place, Bālār. °*tānika*, mf(ika) n. made from flowers of the Kalpa tree (as a garland), R.; m. pl. N. nf partic. worlds (v. l. *sāṃl*), R.; n. (with *Prajāpateḥ*) N. of a Sāman (v. l. *saṃ-tanika*), ArshBr. °*tānini*, m. the subject of an uninterrupted train of thought, Sarvad.; (°*ini*), f. the upper part of milk, cream, L. °*tāniya* (?), Hcat.

संतप *saṃ-tap*, P. -*tapati*, to heat thoroughly, scorch, parch, dry up, R.; Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c.; to feel pain or remorse, Mn.; MBh.; to pain by heat, torture, oppress, afflict, harass, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. -*lāpyate* (ep. also °*ti*), to be oppressed or afflicted, suffer pain, undergo penance (3. sg. impers. with gen. of pers.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; Caus. -*lāpayaṭi* (Pass. -*lāpyate*), to cause to be heated, make very hot, burn, inflame, scorch, Kaus.; MBh. &c.; to pain by heat, torture, torment (°*ātmanam*, 'one's self', i.e. 'to afflict the body by austerities'), afflict, trouble, distress, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-tapana, mfn. heating, warming, ĀpŚr., Sch.; the act of becoming warm, Kaus.; inflaming, tormenting, MW.

Sam-tapta, mfn. greatly heated or inflamed, burnt up &c.; red-hot, molten, melted (see comp.); oppressed, pained, tormented, distressed, wearied, fatigued, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. pain, grief, sorrow, Mṛicch.; -*cāmikara*, n. glowing or molten gold, MW.; -*ra-jata*, n. molten silver, ib.; -*vakṣas*, mfn. oppressed in the chest or breathing, short-breathed, Suśr.; -*hṛdaya*, mfn. feeling great anguish of heart, R.; °*tāyas*, n. heated or red-hot iron, Bhartṛ. °*tāpya-māna*, mfn. being inflamed or tormented or dis-

tressed, BhP.; -*manas*, mfn. one whose mind is in a state of torture, Vikr.

Sam-tāpā, n. (ifc. f. ā) becoming very hot, great or burning heat, glow, fire, ŚBr. &c. &c.; affliction, pain, sorrow, anguish, distress (acc. with °*kṛi*, 'to be distressed about [gen.]' or 'to cause pain'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; self-mortification, remorse, repentance, penance, MBh.; Kir.; -*kara* (Suśr.), -*kā-rin* (Kathās.), mfn. causing pain or affliction; -*va*, mfn. afflicted with pain, sorrowful, Kathās.; -*hara* (Daś.), -*hāraka* (Śak.), mfn. removing heat, cooling, comforting. °*tāpana*, mfn. burning, paining, afflicting (comp.), BhP.; m. N. of one of the arrows of Kāma-deva, L.; of a demon possessing children, Hariv.; of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; n. the act of burning, paining, afflicting, exciting passion, W.; N. of a partic. mythical weapon, R. °*tāpita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made very hot, burnt, scorched, tormented, pained, afflicted, wearied, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*tāpyā*, mfn. to be inflamed or kindled, ŚBr.

संतम *saṃ-tam*, P. -*tāmyati*, to be distressed, pine away, Git.

Sam-tamaka, m. oppression or distress (in breathing; a form of asthma), Suśr.

Sam-tamas, n. great or universal darkness, W. °*tamasa*, n. id.; great delusion of mind, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; mfn. darkened, clouded, W.

संतरण *saṃ-taraṇa* &c. See *saṃ-√tri*.

संतरम *saṃ-tarām* or *saṃ-tarām*, ind. (fr. 2. *sam + t*) more together, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.

संतर्क *saṃ-tark*, P. -*tarkayati*, to consider or regard as (two acc.), MBh.

संतर्ज *saṃ-tarj*, Caus. -*tarjayati*, to threaten, abuse, scold, terrify, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-tarjana, mfn. threatening, abusing, reviling, Car.; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; n. and (ā), f. the act of threatening or reviling, MBh.; Kām.; BhP. °*tarjita*, mfn. threatened, abused, scolded, reproved, W.

संतर्पक *saṃ-tarpaka*, °*paṇa* &c. See *saṃ-√trip*, col. 3.

संतवीनत् *saṃ-tāvīvat*, mfn. (pr. p. of Intens. of *saṃ-√tu*) one who has great power to effect or accomplish, able, capable, RV.

संताप *saṃ-tāy*, Pass. -*tāyate*, to be spread or stretched out, VS.

सन्ति *santi*, f. = *sati* or *sāti*, L.

सन्तिज *saṃ-tij*, Caus. -*tejayati*, to stir up, excite, arouse, MBh.; Bālār.

Sam-tejana, n. sharpening (fig.), exciting, Suśr.

संतुद *saṃ-tud*, P. -*tudati*, to strike at, goad, sting, MBh.; (with *prarohān*) to put forth new sprouts, i.e. recur again and again (as a disease), BhP.

Sam-todin, mfn. striking, stinging, AV.

संतुल *saṃ-tul*, P. -*tolayati*, to weigh one thing against another, balance together (also in the mind), MBh.

संतुष *saṃ-tush*, P. -*tushyati*, to feel quite satisfied or contented, be pleased or delighted with, have great pleasure in (instr.); -*tushya*, ind. 'with joy, joyfully', MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*tushayati* (m. c. also °*te*), to make well satisfied or contented, propitiate, please, rejoice or present with (instr.)

Sam-tushita or °*taka*, m. N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.

Sam-tushṭa, mfn. quite satisfied or contented, well pleased or delighted with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*tarnaka-natī*, f. (a cow) having an easily satisfied calf, Hcat. °*tushṭi*, f. complete satisfaction, contentment with (instr.), MBh.; BhP.

Sam-tosha, n. (ifc. f. ā) satisfaction, contentedness with (instr. or loc.); °*sham* °*kṛi*, 'to be satisfied or contented', MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; Content (personified as a son of Dharmā and Tushṭi and reckoned among the Tushitas, q.v.), Prab.; Pur.; (ā), f. N. of the mother of Gaṅgā-dāsa, Cat.; -*va*, mfn. satisfied, contented (in a-s'), Pañcar.; °*shā-nanda*, m. N. of an author, Cat. °*toshaka*, mfn. satisfactory, gratifying, pleasing, MW. °*toshana*, n. the act of satisfying, propitiating, comforting, MBh. °*toshapiya*, mfn. to be gratified or pro-

pitiated (-*rūpa*, mfn. 'one who has the semblance of being gr' or pr'), MBh. °*toshita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) satisfied, pleased, comforted, Bhartṛ.; Rājāt. °*toshin*, mfn. satisfied, contented, pleased with (comp.), Yājñ.; Śāntis.; ŚārngP. °*toshṭavya*, mfn. to be satisfied or gratified (n. impers.), Śaṅk.; Sarvad. °*toshya*, mfn. to be contented or gratified, MBh.

संतुष्ट *saṃ-√trid*, P. ā. -*trīṇatti*, -*trintte*, to fasten or tie together by means of a perforation (through which a peg or pin is passed), ŚBr.; Kāth.; ChUp.; to hollow out, perforate (see below).

Sam-tardana, m. N. of a son of Dhṛiṣṭa-ketu, Pur.; n. the act of connecting or fastening together, Jaim.

Sam-tripna, mfn. joined or fastened together, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; hollowed out, perforated, ŚBr.

Sam-tridya, mfn. to be joined together by pegs or fastenings (see above), ĀpŚr.

संतृप *saṃ-√trip*, P. -*tripnoti* or -*tripyati*, to satiate or refresh one's self with (gen.), RV.; MBh.; Caus. -*tarpayati*, to satiate, refresh, invigorate, gladden, delight, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to feed on (instr.), Car.

Sam-tarpaka, mfn. satiating, refreshing, invigorating, Bhpr. °*tarpapa*, mfn. id., Kāv.; Suśr.; n. the act of satiating or refreshing, refreshment, R.; a means of strengthening, restorative, Suśr.; a partic. luscious dish (consisting of a mixture of grapes, pomegranates, dates, plantains, sugar, flour, and ghee), L. °*tarpapiya*, mfn. treating of restoratives, Car. °*tarpita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) satiated, satisfied, Dhṛtas. °*tarpya*, mfn. to be satiated or refreshed or gladdened, MBh.

संतृ *saṃ-√tri*, P. -*tarati* (Ved. also -*tirati*; rarely ā.), to cross or traverse together, pass through (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to escape or be rescued from (abl.), MBh.; Rājāt.; to bring safely over, rescue, save, MBh.; Caus. -*tārayati* (Pass. -*tāryate*), to cause to pass over, save or preserve from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.

Sam-tārana, mfn. conveying over or across, bringing out of (a danger), VS.; n. the act of crossing over or passing through (comp.), R.

Sam-tarutra, mfn. conveying across, effective, sufficient (as wealth), RV.

Sam-tāra, m. crossing, passing over or through (gen. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c. °*tāraka*, mfn. conveying or helping over; -*vidhi*, m. N. of wk. °*tārīta*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to pass over, saved, rescued, delivered, R. °*tārya*, mfn. to be crossed over or passed through (lit. and fig.), R.; Hariv. (v. l. for *saṃ-dhārya*).

Sam-tīra, mfn. crossed or passed over &c.; saved or escaped from (abl.), MBh.

सन्त्य *santya*. See p. 1141, col. 1.

संत्यज *saṃ-√tyaj*, P. -*tyajati*, to relinquish altogether, abandon, leave, quit, desert, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to avoid, shun (°*dūreṇa*, 'from afar'), Bhartṛ.; to give up, renounce, resign, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to withdraw from (an obligation), Yājñ. ii, 198; to yield, deliver up, Kathās.; BhP.; to leave alone, disregard, omit (-*tyajya*, ind. 'excepting'), VarBṛS.; Rājāt.: Caus. -*tyājayati*, to cause to abandon, deprive of (two acc.), MBh.; to rid of, free from (abl.), Bhartṛ.

Sam-tyakta, mfn. entirely relinquished or abandoned, left, R.; deprived or destitute of, wanting, lacking (instr. or comp.), VarBṛS.; Pañcar.

Sam-tyajana, n. the act of entirely deserting or abandoning, W. °*tyajya*, mfn. to be left or abandoned, MārKp.

Sam-tyāga, m. relinquishment, abandonment, renunciation, resignation, R.; MārKp. °*tyāgin*, mfn. relinquishing, leaving, abandoning, ib. °*tyājya*, mfn. to be left or abandoned or given up, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

संचस् *saṃ-√tras*, P. -*trasati* or -*trasyati*, to tremble all over, be greatly terrified or frightened, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*trāsayati*, to cause to tremble, frighten, terrify, ib.

Sam-trasta, mfn. trembling with fear, frightened, alarmed, MBh.; -*gocara*, mfn. one who is looked at with terror, Car.

Sam-trāsa, mfn. great trembling, terror, fear of (abl., -*las*, or comp.), MBh.; R. &c. °*trāsana*,

n. (fr. Caus.) the act of terrifying, alarming, Chandom. [°]*trāsita*, mfn. (fr. id.) made to tremble with fear, frightened, terrified, Bhāṭṭ; Pañcat.

संचे *saṃ-√trai* (only inf. -*trātum*, but cf. below), to protect well or effectually, preserve, defend, MBh.

Sam-trāpa, n. saving, rescuing, MārKp.

Sam-trāyati, m. (used as a substantive to represent the above verb *saṃ-√trai*), MBh. viii, 1992.

सत्त्व *saṃ-tvā*, n. (fr. 2. *saṃ*), TBr. (also w. r. for *śantvā*).

सत्वर *saṃ-√tvar*, *Ā. -tvarate*, to be in a great hurry, hasten, ŚBr. &c. &c.; Caus. -*tvarayati*, to cause to hurry or hasten, urge on, MBh.; R.

Sam-tvarā, f. great haste, hurry, ĀśvŚr. [°]*tvarita*, mfn. greatly hurried, hastening, MBh.; R.; (am), ind. in a hurry, in great haste, quickly, ib.

संदंश *saṃ-√daṇṣ*, P. -*daṣati*, to bite together, seize with the teeth, MBh.; R.; Bhp.; to press together, compress, press closely on anything, indent by pressure, MBh.; Kālid.

Sam-daṇṣā, m. compression (of the lips), MBh.; too great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels, RPrāt.; junction, connection, Subh.; a pair of tongs or pincers or nippers, AV.; Br.; Pur.; Suśr.; N. of those parts of the body which are used for grasping or seizing (as the thumb and forefinger together, the opposite eye-teeth, the nippers of a crab &c.), Yājñ.; VarBṛS.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; a partic. Naraka or hell (where the flesh of the wicked is tortured with pincers), Pur.; a chapter or section of a book, Dāyabh.; a partic. Ekāha, Vait.; the site of a village &c. (fixed according to the compass), L. [°]*daṇṣaka*, m. (or *ikā*, f.) a pair of tongs or pincers or nippers, small shears or tongs, a vice, Daś.; Amar.; (ikā), f. biting, pecking (with the beak), Lalit. [°]*daṇṣita*, mfn. armed, mailed, MBh. (B. *sa-d*); m. a defendant, L.

Sam-dashṭa, mfn. bitten, compressed, pressed closely together, pinched, nipped, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a partic. fault in pronunciation (arising from keeping the teeth too close together), RPrāt.; Pat.; -*kuśuma-sayana*, mfn. indenting (by pressure of the limbs) a couch of flowers, Śak.; -*tā*, f. (= *saṃ-dashṭa*, n.), RPrāt.; -*danta-cheda*, mfn. biting or compressing the lips, MW.; [°]*idhara-pallava* or [°]*idushtha-puṭa*, mfn. id., MBh.; Amar. [°]*dash-taka*, n. a kind of paronomasia, L.

संददस्व *saṃ-dadasvas*. See *saṃ-√das*.

संददि *saṃ-dadi*. See *saṃ-√1. dā*, col. 2.

संदर्प *saṃ-darpa*, m. pride, arrogance, boasting of (comp.), Kathās.

संदर्भ *saṃ-darbha*, m. (√2. *driḥ*; ifc. f. *ā*) stringing or binding together (esp. into a wreath or chaplet), weaving, arranging, collecting, mixing, uniting, Kāv.; Kathās.; Sarvad.; a literary or musical composition, Mcar.; Pratāp.; Mṛicch., Sch.; -*grantha* (?), m. N. of a wk. on the worship of Kṛishṇa; -*cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of a Comm. on the Śiṣupālavadha by Candra-śekhara; -*vat*, mfn. artificially connected or composed, Harav.; -*viruddha*, mfn. contrary to order or consistency, incoherent, unconnected, MW.; -*suddha*, mfn. clearly arranged, coherent, connected, ib.; -*suddhi*, f. clearness of connection or arrangement (as of the parts of a composition or narrative), regular coherence, Git.; [°]*bhā-nṛita-toshitā*, f. N. of a Comm. on the Mughdha-bodha, [°]*darbhita*, mfn. strung together, arranged, composed, L.

Sam-dribha, mfn. strung together, interwoven, bound or collected into a tuft or bunch, ŚBr.; arranged, composed, Naish.; corroborated, confirmed (-*tva*, n.), Śāmk.

संदर्श *saṃ-darśa*, [°]*śana* &c. See *saṃ-√dri*, p. II 44, col. 1.

संदलित *saṃ-dalita*, mfn. (√*dal*) pierced through, pierced, Dhṛtas.

संददश्य *saṃ-dasasya*, Nom. P. -*dasasyati*, to remit, pardon (a sin), RV. iii, 7, 10.

संदस् *saṃ-√das* (only pf. p. P. -*dadasvās*), to die out or become extinguished (as fire), RV. ii, 2, 6 (accord. to Śāy. *saṃ-dadasvas* = *samyak-prayaccha*).

संदह *saṃ-√dah*, P. *Ā. -dahati*, [°]*te*, to burn together, burn up, consume by fire, destroy utterly, RV. &c. &c.; (Ā.) to be burnt up, be consumed, MW.; Pass. -*dahyate*, to be burnt up, TS.; to burn, glow, Bhp.; to be distressed or grieved, pine away, Ragh.; Caus. -*dāhayati*, to cause to burn up, MBh.; Desid., see *saṃ-didhakeshu*.

Sam-dagḍha, mfn. burned up, consumed, TS. &c. &c.

Sam-dāha, m. burning up, consuming, MW.; inflammation of the mouth and lips, ib.

Sam-didhakeshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to burn up or to consume by fire, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Bhp.

संदा *saṃ-√1. dā*, P. *Ā. -dadāti*, -*datte*, to give together, present, grant, bestow, RV.; AV.; to hold together, AV.; (Ā. or Pass.) to meet, RV. i, 139, 1; iv, 44, 5.

Sam-dadi, mfn. grasping, comprehending, RV.

1. **Sam-dāya**, mfn. giving, presenting (in *go-°*, q. v.) [°]*dāyin*, mfn. id., Subh.

संदा *saṃ-√3. dā* (or *do*), P. -*dāti* or -*dyati*, to cut together, gather by or after cutting (as the sacrificial grass), KātyŚr.; to cut, divide, AV.

1. **Sam-dāna**, n. the act of cutting or dividing, MW.; that part of an elephant's temples whence the fluid called Mada issues (cf. 2. *dāna*), W.

1. **Sam-dita**, mfn. cut off, cut, MW.

संदा *saṃ-√4. dā*, P. -*dyati*, to bind together, fasten together, tie, RV.; AV.; VS.; KātyŚr.

Sam-dātri, mfn. one who ties up or fetters, Mn. viii, 342.

2. **Sam-dāna**, m. the part under the knee of an elephant where the fetter is fastened (also -*bhāga*), L.; a bond, halter, fetter, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; -*tā*, f., Daś. [°]*dānika*, f. a kind of tree, L. [°]*dānita*, mfn. bound together, tied, fettered, Kāv. [°]*dānitaka*, n. a collection of three Ślokas forming one sentence, Naish., Sch. [°]*dānini*, f. a cow-house, L.

2. **Sam-dāya**, m. a rein, leash, Hariv.

2. **Sam-dita**, mfn. bound or fastened together, detained, caught, R.; Hariv.

संदामितक *saṃ-dāmitaka*, w. r. for *saṃ-dānitaka*.

संदाव *saṃ-dāva*, m. flight, retreat, L.

संदिश् *saṃ-√diś*, P. -*diśati* (ind. p. -*diśya*, q. v.), to point out, appoint, assign, R.; Bhāṭṭ; to state, tell, direct, command, give an order or message to (gen. or dat., sometimes two acc.; with *abhi-dūti*, 'to a female messenger'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to despatch any one (acc.) on a message to (dat.), Kum.; Caus. -*dēyati*, to cause to point out or declare, invite or ask to speak about, MBh.

Sam-diśya, ind. bidding farewell, Divyāv.

Sam-diśṭa, mfn. pointed out, assigned &c.; stipulated, promised, Yājñ.; n. news, tidings, information, W.; -*vat*, mfn. one who has given an order or message to (gen.); also = pf. *saṃ-didēta*, 'he has given &c.'), Kathās. [°]*ārtha*, m. one who communicates information or news, a messenger, herald, pursuivant, W.

Sam-deśa, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) communication of intelligence, message, information, errand, direction, command, order to (gen. or loc.; -*tas* with gen., 'by order of'), Kauś.; MBh. &c.; a present, gift, L.; a partic. kind of sweetmeat, L.; -*gir*, f. news, tidings, L.; -*pada*, n. pl. the words of a message, Ragh.; -*vāc*, f. (= *-gir*), L.; -*hara*, m. a news-bringer, messenger, envoy, ambassador, Kāv.; (ā), f. a female messenger, Gal.; -*hāra*, mfn. bringing news or tidings, Śāh.; -*hāraka* (Śāh.), -*hārin* (Śāk.), m. (= *-hara*); [°]*ārtha*, m. the contents of a message, Megh.; [°]*śōkti*, f. (= *-gir*), L. [°]*deśaka*, m. or n. information, news, tidings, Pañcat. [°]*deśita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to point out, asked to declare, MBh. [°]*deśya*, mfn. to be directed or instructed, Kathās.; founded on direction or impulse, done on purpose, AV.; belonging to this place, domestic (as opp. to *vi-deśya*, 'foreign'), AV. [°]*deśatavya*, mfn. to be informed or instructed, MBh.; to be pointed out or enjoined or communicated, Śāk.; n. an injunction, direction, order, MW.

संदिह *saṃ-√dih*, P. -*degdhi*, to smear, besmear, cover, Kauś.; MBh. &c.; to heap together, MW.; *Ā. -digdhe* (pr. p. -*dihāna* or -*dehamāna*), to be doubtful or uncertain (said of persons and

things), Kāv.; Śāmk.; Pass. -*dihyate*, to be smeared over or covered, be confused, confounded with (instr.), Nir. ii, 7; be indistinct or doubtful or uncertain, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*dēhayati*, to make indistinct or uncertain, confuse, perplex, MBh.; (Ā.) to be doubtful or uncertain (in *saṃ-dēhayāna*, v. l. -*dehamāna*), ib.

Sam-digḍha, mfn. smeared over, besmeared or covered with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; confused, confounded with, mistaken for (instr. or comp.), Nir.; Kum.; questioned, questionable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; precarious, doubtful, dubious, uncertain, unsettled, doubtful about, despairing of (comp.), ib.; riskful, dangerous, unsafe (as a ship), Gaut.; (am) n. an ambiguous suggestion or expression, Kpr.; Pratāp.; -*tā*, f. (MW.), -*tva*, n. (Śāh.) uncertainty, hesitation, indistinctness; -*niścaya*, mfn. one who hesitates to hold a firm opinion, R.; -*pu-narukta-tva*, n. uncertainty and tautology, Śāh.; -*phala*, mfn. having arrows with poisoned tips (accord. to others 'of uncertain result or efficacy'), Daś.; -*buddhi* (Śāk.), -*mati* (Yājñ.), mfn. having a doubtful mind, sceptical; -*lekhyā*, n. a writing or document of doubtful meaning or authority, W.; [°]*dāh-śhara*, mfn. having indistinct utterance, MW.; [°]*dāhṛtha*, mfn. having doubtful meaning, dubious in sense, ib.; m. a doubtful or disputed matter, Yājñ. ii, 12; [°]*dhi-kṛita*, mfn. made to present a doubtful resemblance, Bālar. vi, 31.

Sam-dih, f. a heap, mound, wall, RV.

Sam-degdhri, mfn. inclined to doubt, L.

Sam-deghā, m. (cf. next) a conglomeration of material elements (said contemptuously of the body), ŚBr.

Sam-dehā, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) a conglomeration or conglutination (of material elements; see above), ŚBr.; ChUp.; doubt, uncertainty about (gen., loc., or comp.; *na* or *nāsti saṃdehaḥ* or *saṃdeho nāsti* [used parenthetically], 'there is no doubt, without doubt'), Āpast.; MBh. &c.; (in rhet.) a figure of speech expressive of doubt (e.g. 'is this a lotus-flower or an eye?'), Vām. iv, 3, 11; risk, danger, Kāv.; Pañcat.; -*gandha*, m. a whiff or slight tinge of doubt, MW.; -*chedana*, n. cutting i.e. removal of d°, Kām.; -*tva*, n. state of d° or uncertainty, Śāh.; -*dāyin*, mfn. raising d° or unc° concerning i.e. reminding of (comp.), Vās.; -*dolā*, f. the oscillation or perplexity (caused by) d°, MBh.; [°]*lā-stha*, mfn. 'one who is in a state of suspense, Kām.; -*pada*, mfn. subject to d°, doubtful, Kālid.; -*bhañjana*, n. breaking or destroying of d°, Kām.; -*bhañjikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*bhrit*, mfn. having d° about (loc.), Mcar.; -*viśādu-shadhi*, f., -*samuccaya*, m. N. of wks.; [°]*hāpano-dana*, n. (= *-chedana*), APrāt., Sch.; [°]*hāṇa-kāra*, m. or [°]*hāṇakṛiti*, f. a partic. figure of speech (cf. above), Śāh.; Pratāp. [°]*dēhayāna*, see *saṃ-√dih*. [°]*dehin*, mfn. doubtful, dubious, MW. [°]*dēhya*, m. the body (= *saṃ-deha*), BṛArUp.

संदी *saṃ-√2. dī* (only Impv. -*didhi* or -*didhiḥ*), to shine together, VS.; to bestow by shining, RV.

सन्दी *sandī*, w. r. for *āsandī*.

संदीक्षित *saṃ-dikshita*, mfn. (√*diksh*) consecrated together, KātyŚr., Sch.

संदीन *saṃ-dīna*, mfn. (√3. *dī*) greatly depressed or afflicted, Hariv.

संदीप *saṃ-√dīp*, *Ā. -dīpyate* (ep. also [°]*ti*), to blaze up, flame, burn, glow, Hariv.; Caus. -*dīpaya-ti*, to set on fire, kindle, inflame, RV. &c. &c.; to fire, animate, MBh.; Bhp.

Sam-dīpaka, mfn. inflaming, exciting, making envious or jealous, Git. [°]*dīpana*, mfn. kindling, inflaming, exciting, arousing, MBh.; Uttarar.; m. N. of one of Kāma-deva's 5 arrows, Vet.; (ī), f. (in music) a partic. Śruti, Sargit.; n. the act of kindling or inflaming or exciting (envy &c.), Ritus; Pañcar.; -*vat*, mfn. containing inflammable matter, KātyŚr. [°]*dīpta*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) lighted up, kindled, inflamed, excited, Pañcat.; Bhp. [°]*dīpta*, mfn. inflamed, flaming, burning, being on fire, ŚBr. &c. &c.; -*locana*, mfn. one who has inflamed or flashing eyes, Hariv. [°]*dīpya*, m. Celosia Cristata, L.

संदुष् *saṃ-√dush*, P. -*dushyati*, to become utterly corrupt or polluted or unclean, MBh.; Caus. -*dūshayati* (ind. p. -*dūshya*), to corrupt, vitiate, defile, stain, spoil, R.; Suśr.; Rājat.; to revile,

abuse, censure, expose to shame or infamy, MBh.; Kām.

Sam-dushṭa, mfn. corrupted, defiled &c.; depraved, wicked, bad, R.; ill-disposed, ill-affected towards (gen.), ib.

Sam-dūshapa, mfn. (fr. Caus.) corrupting, defiling, Mn. ix, 13; n. the act of vitiating or corrupting, any vice which causes defilement, Yājñ.; -kara, mī(ṭ)n. defiling, disgracing (gen.), Hariv. **°dūshita**, mfn. (fr. id.) utterly corrupted or vitiated or spoiled, Hariv.; made or grown worse (as a disease), Suśr.; exposed to shame, reviled, abused, MBh.

संदृष्ट sam-√dṛṣṭ, P. Ā. -dogdhi, -dugdhe, to milk together or at the same time, MBh.; (Ā.) to suck, imbibe, enjoy, RV. ix, 18, 5; (Ā.) to yield (as milk &c.), AV.: Caus. -dohayati (ind. p. -dohya), to cause to milk &c., ŚBr.

Sam-dugdha, mfn. milked at the same time, milked together, MW. **°duhyā**, see *sukha-sam-duhyā*.

Sam-doha, m. milking together, milking, Hariv.; BhP.; the whole milk of a herd), Nār.; Hariv.; totality, multitude, heap, mass, abundance, Kāv.; Kathās. &c. **°dohana**, mfn. yielding (as milk), bestowing, Śukas. **°dohyā**, see *sukha-sam-dohyā*.

संदृष्ट sam-dṛiṣṭha. See p. 1143, col. 1.

संदृष्ट sam-√dṛiṣṭ, P. Ā. (only in non-conj. tenses, e.g. pf. -dadarīṣa, -dadriṣe, fut. -drakshyati, °te; ind. p. -driṣya; inf. -drashtum, Ved. -driṣe; cf. sam-√paś), to see together or at the same time, see well or completely, behold, view, perceive, observe, consider, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (Ā. and Pass. -driṣyate), to be seen at the same time, appear together with (instr.), RV.; ŚBr.; to look like, resemble, be similar or equal, RV.; to be observed, become visible, appar., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -darīṣayati, to cause to be seen, display, show, feign (ātmānam mṛita-vaṭ sam-d°, 'to feign one's self dead'), ib.; to represent, Gīt.; Rājāt.; to expose, explain, Divyāv.; to show one's self to (acc.), MBh.; R.; Desid. of Caus., see *sam-darīṣayishu*: Desid., see *sam-didrikshu*.

Sam-darśa, n. sight, appearance, MBh.; BhP. **Sam-darśana**, n. the act of looking steadfastly, gazing, viewing, beholding, seeing, sight, vision (svapne nam-√gam, 'to be seen by or appear to [gen.] in a dream'; °nam pra-√yam, 'to show one's self to [gen.]'; °ne, 'in view or in the presence of [gen. or comp.]'), Nir.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; a gaze, look, R.; Sāh.; surveying, inspection, consideration, MBh.; Vikr.; Hit.; appearance, manifestation, Kāv.; Sāh.; the rising of a heavenly body with the sun, VarBṛS.; meeting or falling in with (instr. with or without saha), Kathās.; Pañcat.; (fr. Caus.) the act of causing to see, showing, displaying, exhibition of or to (comp.), MBh.; R.; Pur.; (ṛ), f. (scil. vṛitti) a partic. manner of subsistence, Baudh. -dvīpa, m. N. of a Dvīpa, R. -patha, m. the range of sight, Hariv.

Sam-darśayitṛi, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to see, showing, pointing out, Nir. **°darśita**, mfn. shown, displayed, manifested, Mālav.; represented, Gīt.

Sam-didarśayishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wishing to show, Bhaṭṭ.

Sam-didrikshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to see, MBh.

Sam-dṛiṣṭa, f. (e, dat. as inf.; cf. above) sight, appearance, RV. (*samyak paśyati yāḥ*, 'one who sees well or thoroughly', Sāy.); AV.; VS.; KathUp.; view, direction, RV. ii, 13, 10. **°dṛiṣa**, see *madhu-sam-dṛiṣa*. **°dṛiṣya**, mfn. to be looked at i.e. appearing as (noin.), MBh.

Sam-dṛiṣṭha, mfn. completely seen or beheld (*pāpa-s*, 'having an evil aspect'), VarBṛS.; foreseen, ordained, prescribed (in sacred hooks), R.

Sam-dṛiṣṭi, f. complete sight, full view, aspect, RV. **°dṛiṣṭika**, w.r. for *sāṃd*°, Divyāv.

Sam-draśṭavya, mfn. to be seen or sought for, MBh. **°draśṭṛi**, mfn. one who sees well or beholds, Nir.; BhP.

संदेश sam-deśa. See *sam-√diś*.

संदेह sam-deha. See *sam-√dih*.

संदोल sam-dola, m. (or ā.f.) a kind of pendulous ornament, Pañcat.

संदोह sam-doha, °hana, °hyā. See *sam-√doh*, col. 1.

संदृष्ट sam-dru, P. -dravati, to run together, RV.

Sam-drava, m. flight, L.

Sam-drāva, m. running together, a place where people run together, Pat. on Pāp. v, 1, 119, Vārt. 5; flight, L.; gait, manner of walking, Bhaṭṭ.

संघ sam-dha, *sam-dhaya* &c. See *sam-√1. dhā*.

संघनजित् sam-dhana-jit, mfn. (= *dhana-sam-jit*) winning booty together, accumulating booty by conquest, AV.

संघन्व sam-√dhanv (only pf. Ā. -dadhanve, °vire), to run towards or together, RV.

संघम् sam-√dham (or *dhamā*), to blow together (into a flame), fuse or melt together, RV.; AV.; to proclaim aloud, TĀr.

संघर्तु sam-dhartṛi. See *sam-√dhrī*.

संघर्षित sam-dharṣita, mfn. (from Caus. of *sam-√dhrish*) greatly injured, violated, disgraced, Hariv.

संधा sam-√1. dhā, P. Ā. -dadhāti, -dhatte

(ep. 1. pl. pr. -dadhāmahe = *dadhmahe*; pr. p. -dhāna = *dhāhāna*; inf. -dhitum = *dhātum*), to place or hold or put or draw or join or fasten or fix or sew together, unite (with *akṣhiṇī*, 'to close the eyes'; with *vraṇam*, 'to heal a wound'; with *manas*, 'to compose the mind'; with *mitrā-dhātāni*, 'to conclude an alliance'; with *vācam*, 'to hold or interchange conversation'), to combine, connect with (instr.), RV. &c. &c.; (Ā.) to bring together, reconcile, Mn.; MBh.; to be reconciled, agree with (instr., rarely acc.), Pañcat. Br. &c. &c.; to mend, restore, redress, AitBr.; ChUp. &c.; to lay down on or in (loc.), fix on (esp. an arrow on a bow, with instr. or with loc., e.g. *dhanuḥ sareṇa or saram dhanuḥ*, 'to take aim'; generally Ā.), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; (Ā.) to direct towards (*tataḥ*), Ragh.; to aim at (?), RV. v, 54, 2; to involve in (loc.), RV. i, 165, 6; to confer on (loc.), grant, yield, bestow (with *nāma* and gen., 'to give a name to'; Ā. with *śradhdhām* and loc., 'to place credence in'; with *sāhāyām*, 'to afford assistance'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to cause, inflict, MBh.; Kir.; (Ā.) to be a match for, hold out against (acc.), Pañcat.; to comprehend, MBh.; (Ā.) to use, employ (instr.), MBh. iv, 964: Pass. -dhiyate, to be put together or joined or connected &c.; to be placed or held in (loc.), RV. i, 168, 3; to become possessed of (instr.), AitBr.; Desid. -dhit-sati, to wish to place or join together, desire to repair, ŚBr.

Sam-hita. See p. 1123, col. 1.

Sam-dha, mfn. holding, possessing, W.; joined, united, ib.; n. junction, connection, ŚBr.; (ā), f., see below.

Sam-dhaniya, w.r. for *sam-dhāniya*.

Sam-dhaya, Nom. (fr. *sam-dhi*; also with *anu* prefixed, Kāśikh). P. °yati, to put or join together, unite (esp. 'to join bow and arrow', 'take aim'; with *ātmani*, 'to appropriate to one's self, assume, acquire'), MuṇḍUp.; MBh. &c.; to be reconciled, conclude peace (only in inf. *sam-dhitum*, which may also be referred to *sam-√dhā*), BhP.

Sam-dhā, f. intimate union, compact, agreement, AV.; TS.; Gobh.; a promise, vow, Ragh.; intention, design, Daś.; mixture, preparation of a beverage &c., L.; a boundary, limit, Campak.; fixed state, condition (= *sthiti*), L.; often w.r. for *sam-dhyā* (q. v.); -bhāṣita, -bhāṣya, or -vacana, n. al-lusive speech (cf. *sam-dhāya*), SaddhP.; -venikā, f. a game, Divyāv. **°dhātavya**, mfn. to be joined together or added, Suśr.; to be allied with (n. impers.), MBh.; Hit. **°dhātṛi** (*sām*), mfn. one who puts together or joins, RV.; m. N. of Śiva and Viṣṇu, MBh.

Sam-dhāna, mfn. joining, uniting, healing, Suśr.; n. a partic. spell recited over weapons, R.; N. of a minister, Kathās.; (ṛ), f. mixing, distilling, the manufacture of fermented or spirituous liquors, L.; a foundry or place where metals are wrought or stored, L.; the small egg-plant, L.; (*am*), n. the act of placing or joining together or uniting, junction, union, Vait.; MBh. &c.; assembling or meeting of men (*°nam ā-√yā*, 'to receive admission'), Hariv.;

Kām. &c.; a joint, point of contact, boundary, TS.; Lāṭy.; Suśr.; a means of union, TUp.; growing together, re-uniting, healing (as a wound), Suśr.; fixing on (as an arrow on a bow-string), aiming at, MBh.; R.; BhP.; perceiving, perception, Nalac.; combination of words (also 'euphonic' = *sam-dhi*, q. v.), Prāt.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; bringing together, alliance, league, association, friendship, making peace with (instr. with or without saha), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; compounding, mixing, preparation (of a beverage &c.; cf. *nīla-samdhāna-bhāṇḍa*), ŚārngS.; Bhpr.; sour rice-gruel, L.; a kind of rich eaten to excite thirst, L.; spirituous liquor, L.; mixed or bell-metal (= *saurāṣṭra*), MW.; -karaṇa, mī(ṭ)n. causing union or combination, who or what re-unites or heals or reconciles, W.; n. the act of uniting or healing, ib.; allying, making peace, ib.; -karṭṛi, mfn. uniting, connecting, healing, ib.; -kalpa-vallī, f. N. of wk.; -kārīn (MBh.; Vāgbh.), -kṛit (Suśr.), mfn. (= -karṭṛi); -lāla or -bhāva, m. a kind of measure, Pañcat.; °ndāna, n. = *sam-dhāyāsana*, MBh. **°dhānikā**, f. a kind of pickle or sauce, MW. **°dhānita**, **°dhānini**, w.r. for *sam-d*° (q. v.) **°dhāniya**, mfn. to be allied with, fit for an alliance, Pañcat. (B. °dheya); causing to grow together, healing, Car.

Sam-dhāya, ind. having placed together &c.; having formed an alliance or settled terms of peace with reference to, Buddh.; -gamaṇa, n. a march after peace has been made, Kām.; -sambhāṣā, f. a learned conversation among friends, Car.; °yāsana, n. a halt after terms of peace have been agreed upon (cf. *sam-dhānāsana*), ib. **°dhāyin**, mfn. joining or fixing together (as an arrow and a bow), Śiś.

Sam-dhi, mfn. containing a conjunction or transition from one to the other &c., TBr.; m. (exceptionally f.; once in MBh. loc. pl. *samdhishu*) junction, connection, combination, union with (instr.), KathUp.; Subh.; association, intercourse with (instr.), MBh.; comprehension, totality, the whole essence or scope of (comp.), Pañcat.; agreement, compact, TBr.; alliance, league, reconciliation, peace between (gen.) or with (instr. with or without saha), making a treaty of peace, negotiating alliances (one of a king's six courses of action, see *gūṇa*; many kinds are specified, e.g. *adriṣṭa-purusha*, *ucchinnā*, *kāñcana*, *kaṇḍāla*, *samāna*, qq. vv.), Mn.; Yājñ.; Hit. &c.; euphonic junction of final and initial letters in grammar (every sentence in Sanskrit being regarded as a euphonic chain, a break in which occurs at the end of a sentence and is denoted by a Virāma or Avasāna, 'stop'; this euphonic coalition causing modifications of the final and initial letters of the separate words of a sentence and in the final letters of roots and stems when combined with terminations to form such words), Prāt.; Kathās.; Sāh.; contrivance, management, Ragh.; Daś.; place or point of connection or contact, juncture, hinge, boundary, boundary line, TS.; Āpast.; MBh. &c.; critical juncture, crisis, opportune moment, MW.; a joint, articulation (of the body; esp. applied to the five junctures of the parts of the eye), RV. &c. &c.; interstice, crevice, interval, MBh.; the space between heaven and earth, horizon, ŚBr.; GṛŚr.; the interval between day and night, twilight (= *sam-dhyā*), VS. &c. &c.; a seam, Amar.; a fold, Pañcat.; a wall or the hole or cavity or breach in a wall made by a housebreaker (acc. with *√chid* or *bhid* or Caus. of *ut-√pad*, 'to make a breach in a wall'), Mn.; Mṛicch.; Daś.; the vagina or vulva, L.; a juncture or division of a drama (reckoned to be five, viz. *mukha*, *prātīnukha*, *garbha*, *vimāra*, and *nirvahaṇa*, qq. vv.; or one of the 14 kinds of *nirvahaṇa* or catastrophe), Bhar.; Daśar. &c.; a period at the expiration of each Yuga or age (equivalent to one sixth of its duration and intervening before the commencement of the next; occurring also at the end of each Manv-antara and Kalpa), W.; a pause or rest, ib.; a part, portion, piece of anything, AitBr.; Hariv.; Naish.; Sch.; a partic. Stotra, Br.; (in mensuration) the connecting link of a perpendicular, ib.; the common side of a double triangle, Śulbas.; = *sāvakaśa*, L.; N. of a son of Prasūruta, BhP.; f. N. of a goddess presiding over junction or union, VS. -**kāshṭha**, n. the wood below the top of a gable, L. -**kuśāla**, mfn. skilled in the art of making treaties or forming alliances, MW. -**gupta**, n. an artificial sentence in which (by euphonic changes of letters) the meaning is hidden, Cat. -**griha**, m. a bee-hive, MBh., Sch. -**granthi**, m. a gland which

connects (and lubricates) a joint, W. — **camasa**, m. N. of partic. schools, ĀpŚr.; Vait. — **cora**, m. = next, A. — **caura**, m. 'hole-thief', a thief who enters a house by a hole made in the wall, L. — **cchidā**, f. dismemberment, Pracap. — **ccheda**, m. making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.), A. — **cchedaka**, m. = **caura**, L. — **cchedana**, n. housebreaking, burglary, Mṛicch. — **ja**, mfn. produced by conjunction or by transition &c., GrS.; produced by euphonic Saṃdhi, RPrāt.; APrāt., Sch.; belonging to the junctures of the parts of the eye (see above), Suśr.; prod^o by distillation, L.; (ā), f. Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis, L.; n. spirituous liquor, L. — **jivaka**, mfn. one who lives by dishonest means, L. — **tas**, ind. from an alliance, MW. — **taskara**, m. = **caura**, L. — **dūshapa**, n. the violation of a treaty, breaking of peace, Kir. (pl.) — **nāla**, m. or n. Unguis Odoratus, L. — **nirmocana**, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. — **pāda**, m. N. of wk. — **pūjā**, f. N. of the third division of the great autumnal Durgā-pūjā, MW. — **prabandhana**, n. (in anat.) the ligament of a joint, Suśr. — **bandha**, m. the ligaments or sinews of the joints, Śak.; (perhaps) cement or lime, Inscr.; the plant *Kampferia Rotunda*, L.; = next, Śak. — **bandhana**, n. 'joint-binding', a ligament, tendon, Śak. — **bhaṅga**, m. joint-fracture, dislocation of a joint, ŚārngS. — **mat**, mfn. containing a concurrence of two days or day periods or life periods (*vayah-saṃdhi-matī* = *aprasita-tarunī*, L.), Jyot.; KātyŚr., Sch.; ĀpŚr., Sch.; being or existing in peace (said of Vishnu), MBh.; having an alliance, allied, Kām.; m. N. of two ministers, Rājāt. — **mati**, m. N. of a minister, ib. — **mukta**, mfn. 'joint-loosened', dislocated, MW.; n. dislocation of a joint, Suśr. — **mukti**, f. dislocation, MW. — **randhbrakā**, f. a hole or breach in a wall, L. — **rāga**, m. = *saṃdhyā-s*, Cat. — **rūpa**, n. N. of wk. — **rodha**, m. obstruction of a point of junction (as of the hinge in the lid of any vessel), Bhpr. — **vigraha**, m. du. peace and war, MW.; -*kāyastha*, m. a secretary for managing (foreign) affairs in making peace and war, Kathās.; -*kāryādhipārin*, m. du. the ministers presiding over the above affairs, Hit.; -*yāna-dvaidhī-bhāva-samāśraya-grantha*, m. N. of wk.; -*grahādhipikāra*, m. superintendence over the affairs of peace and war, MW.; -*grahādhipikārin*, m. superintendent over the affairs of p^o and w^o, a chief foreign minister, ib. — **vigrahaka**, m. a minister presiding over the above, Rājāt. — **vigrahika**, m. id., MBh. — **vicakṣhapa**, m. one skilled in peacemaking, an able negotiator of treaties, W. — **vid**, mfn. skilled in alliances, MW.; m. a negotiator of treaties, minister, W. — **viparyaya**, m. du. peace and its opposite (i.e. war), Mn. vii, 65. — **velā**, f. the period of twilight, GrS.; Mn.; any period or time which connects parts of the day or night or fortnight (e.g. morning, noon, evening, new moon, the first or 13th day of the fortnight, full moon &c.), W. — **śūla**, n. a kind of painful indigestion (= *ama-vāla*), L. — **śāman** (for *sām*), n. a Sāman belonging to the Stotras called Saṃdhis, PañcatBr.; ŚrS. — **sambhava**, mfn. produced by grammatical Saṃdhi; n. a diphthong, Cat. — **sarpapa**, n. creeping through crevices, PārGr. — **sitāsita-roga**, m. a kind of disease of the eye, Cat. — **stotra**, n. N. of a partic. hymn. — **hāraka**, m. = **caura**, L. — **Samdhīraṇa**, m. N. of a man, HParīś. — **Samdhīśvara**, m. N. of a sanctuary sacred to the putting together of the parts of the body of Saṃdhi-mati, Rājāt.

Samdhika, (ifc.) = *saṃdhi*, a joint, Kathās.; m. a kind of fever, Cat.; (ā), f. distillation, L.

Samdhiga, m. a kind of fever, Bhpr. — **cikitsā**, f. its cure, ib.

Samdhita, mfn. joined or fastened together, MBh.; Hariv.; Rājāt. &c.; put to or on, fixed (as an arrow), MBh.; BbP.; joined or united with (*mrityu-s*, 'united with or destined to death'), ib.; allied, one who has concluded an alliance, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; concluded (as an alliance), see *sama-saṃdhi*^o; prepared, mixed together, Bhpr.; pickled, W.; w.r. for *saṃdita*, Mn. viii, 342; m. binding the parted hair, L.; n. pickles, W.; spirituous liquor, L. — **Samdhitēshu**, mfn. having an arrow fitted on a bow-string, MW.

Samdhitavya, mfn. = *saṃdheya*, col. 2, MW.

Samdhitsu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to make peace or form an alliance with (*saha*), Śis.; Kām.

Samdhin, m. a minister of alliances, R.; (*inr*), f. see next.

Samdhini, f. a cow in heat, Gaut.; Āpast. &c.; (accord. to L.) a cow which has just taken the bull; a cow milked unseasonably or every second day.

— **ksūra**, n. the milk of a cow in heat (prohibited as an article of food), Āpast.; Mn. &c.

Samdhilā, f. (only L.) a breach or hole made in a wall; a chasm, mine, pit; spirituous liquor; = *nāndī* = *dvādaśa-tūrya-nirghosha*; = *nādī*, a river (w.r. for *nāndī*).

Samdheya, mfn. to be joined or united (see *āśu-s*); to be connected with &c., VPrāt.; to be reconciled, to be made peace or alliance with, MBh.; BbP.; to be made amends for (see *a-s*), Pañcat. &c. (see also *a-s*, *āśu-s*); to be aimed at, MW.; to be subjected to grammatical Saṃdhi, Kāt.; n. (impers.) it is to be allied or reconciled with (instr. or loc.), MBh.; BbP.

Samdhi, in comp. for *saṃdhi*. — **akshara**, n. a compound vowel, diphthong, ŚrS.; RPrāt. &c. — **adhyāya**, m. an Adhyāya or chapter on Saṃdhi, MW. — **arksha** (for *-riksha*?), MārKp.

1. **Sam-dhya**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) being on the point of junction &c., ŚBr.; Gohh.; Suśr.; based on Saṃdhi or euphonic combination, Prāt.; (ā), f., see next.

1. **Sam-dhyā**, f. holding together, union, junction, juncture, (esp.) j^o of day and night, morning or evening twilight, Br.; GrS.; MBh. &c.; juncture of the three divisions of the day (morning, noon, and evening), VarBṛS.; the religious acts performed by Brahmins and twice-born men at the above three divisions of the day (acc. with *ās* or *anv-ās* or *upa-ās*, 'to perform these Saṃdhyā services', which consist of sipping water, repetition of prayers and mantras, especially of the Gāyatri prayer; if regarded as an act of meditation the *saṃdhyā* may be connected with *saṃ-dhyai*, Mn.; R.; Pur.; RTL. 401; 407; Twilight (esp. evening Tw^o, personified as a manifestation or daughter of Brahmā, and as the consort of Śiva, of the Sun, of Kāla, of Pulastya, of Pūshan &c., and as the mother-in-law of Vidyut-keśa), MBh.; R.; Pur. &c.; a girl one year old representing the goddess Saṃdhyā at the Durgā festival, L.; a deity presiding over the three divisions of the day, ĀśvParīś.; the period which precedes a Yuga or age of the world (see *yuga*), Hariv.; BbP.; a boundary, limit, L.; promise, agreement, assent; L.; = *saṃ-dhāna*, L.; a partic. flower, L.; N. of a river, MBh. — **śāsa** (*dhyāś*), m. (Mn.; Hariv.; Pur.) or — **śāsaka**, m. (Hariv.) 'portion of twilight', the period at the end of each Yuga (see above). — **śūna** (*dhyāś*), m. 'tw^o-ray', twilight, W. — **śūsa** (*dhyāś*), mfn. having the morning and evening tw^o for shoulders, MBh. — **kalpa**, m., — **kārikā**, f. pl. N. of wks. — **kārya**, n. the morning or evening devotional acts &c., Vikr. — **kāla**, m. tw^o-time, evening-time, R.; VarBṛS.; Hit.; Cāp.; the interval of a Yuga, W. — **kālika**, mfn. belonging to tw^o-time, vespertine, Vās. Sch. — **krama-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. treating of the Saṃdhyā ceremonial. — **cala** (*dhyāś*), m. 'tw^o-mountain', N. of a m^o, Kālp.; — *tarpaṇa-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — **traya**, n. the 3 divisions or periods of the day (morning, noon, and evening), VarBṛS.; — *prayoga*, m., — *vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — **tva**, n. the state of tw^o, Daś.; the time for devotional exercises, MW. — **di-brahma-karman** (*dhyāś*), n. N. of wk. — **nāṭin**, m. 'dancing at evening tw^o', N. of Śiva, L. (w.r. *nāḍin*). — **nir-ṇaya**, m., — **nirṇaya-kalpa-vallī**, f., — **nyāsa**, m., — **pañcī-karṇa-vārttika**, n., — **paddhati**, f. N. of wks. — **payoda**, m. a tw^o rain-cloud, Śak. — **pātra**, n. a vessel used for pouring out water in performing the Saṃdhyā ceremonies, MW. — **push-ṇī**, f. *Jasminum Grandiflorum*, L.; nutmeg, MW. — **prayoga**, m. = *kārya*, Cat.; N. of wk. — **prāyaścitta**, n. N. of wk. — **bala**, m. 'strong during tw^o', a Rākshasa, L. — **balī**, m. the evening or tw^o oblation, Megh.; a bull (or its image) in a temple of Śiva, L. — **bhāshya**, n. N. of various wks. — **bhra** (*dhyāś*), n. = *payoda*, Kāv.; BbP.; Pañcat.; a sort of red chalk, L. — **maṅgala**, n. the auspicious Saṃdhyā service, Vikr. — **mantra**, m. pl., — **mantra-vyākhyā**, f., — **mantra-vyākhyāna**, n. N. of wks. — **maya**, mf(ē)n. consisting of twilight, Hit. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **rāga**, m. the red glow of tw^o, VarBṛS.; Vās.; mfn. having the colour of tw^o; n. red-lead, L. — **rāma** (*dhyāś*), m. 'delighting in the Saṃdhyā', N. of Brahmā, L. — **van-dana**, n. the morning and evening hymns and acts of worship, Vedāntas; Vās.; N. of wk.; -*guru-*

bhāshya, n., — *bhāshya*, n., — *mantra*, m., — *laghu-bhāshya*, n., — *vidhi*, m., — *vivarāṇa*, n.; *danūpāsana-krama*, m. N. of wks. — **vāsa**, m. N. of a village, Kathās. — **vidyā**, f. N. of Vara-dā, TĀr. — **vidhi**, m. = *kārya*, Kathās.; N. of wk.; — *mantra-samūha-tikā*, f. N. of wk. — **śaṅkha**, m. the evening conch-shell (of worship, used as an instrument to sound the evening hour); — *dhvani*, m. the sound made with it, Mālatīm. — **śata-sūtri-bhāshya**, n. N. of wk. — **samaya**, m. tw^o-period, Hit.; Vās.; a portion of each Yuga, MW. — **sūtra-pravacana**, n. N. of wk. — **Samdhyōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **Samdhyōpasthāna**, n. adoration (of the Sun) at the Saṃdhyā, TBr., Sch.; RTL. 406. — **Samdhyōpāsana**, n. worship performed at the S^o, Mn. ii, 69; — *vidhi*, m. N. of various wks.

Samdhyāya, Nom. Ā. *dhyāyate*, to resemble twilight, Kād. (*dyāyita*, mfn., Subh.)

संधारण saṃ-dhāraṇa &c. See *saṃ-dhṛi*.

संधाव saṃ-dhāv √1. *dhāv*, P. Ā. — *dhāvati*, 0te (ind. p. — *dhāvya*), to run together, AV.; MBh.; to run up to violently, assail, attack, Hariv.; to run to, arrive at (acc.), MBh.; to run through (births), Divyāv.

संधाव saṃ-dhāv √2. *dhāv*, Ā. — *dhāvate* (ind. p. — *dhāvya*), to cleanse or wash one's self, ŚrS.

संघुक्ष saṃ-dhuksh, Ā. — *dhukshate*, to inflame, kindle, animate, revive, MBh.; Bhaṭṭi: Caus. — *dhukshayati*, to set on fire, light up, inflame, animate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-dhukshapa, mfn. inflaming, exciting (comp.), Uttarar.; n. the act of kindling, inflammation, MBh.; Suśr.; Daś. — **dhukshita**, mfn. kindled, inflamed, Kāv.; Suśr. — **dhukshaya**, mfn. to be inflamed or kindled (as the fire of digestion), Car.

संघु saṃ-dhū, P. Ā. — *dhūnoti*, 0nute, (P.) to scatter or distribute liberally, bestow on (dat.), RV.; (Ā.) to seize or carry off, ib.

संघुमाय saṃ-dhūmāya, Nom. Ā. *oyate*, to smoke, Divyāv.

संघु saṃ-dhū √dhṛi, P. Ā. — *dhārayati*, 0te (impf. ep. *saṃ-adhāram* = *adhārayam*; pr. p. *saṃ-dhārayat*; Ā. — *dhārayamāna* or *dhārayāna*; pf. *saṃ-dadhāra*), to hold together, bear, carry, MBh.; R.; BbP.; to hold up, support, preserve, observe, maintain, ib.; to keep in remembrance, Pañcat.; to hold back, restrain, withstand, MBh.; R.; to suffer, endure, ib.; to hold or fix the mind on (loc.), BbP.; to promise, MBh.; to hold out, live, exist, MārKp.; to be ready to serve any one (gen.) with (instr.), Kāraṇ.; Pass. — *dhriyate*, to resolve or fix upon (loc.), TS.; to be kept or observed, R.; — *dhūryate*, to be held together or borne or kept or maintained, MBh.; R. &c.

Sam-dhartṛi, m. one who holds together, AtharvaUp.

Sam-dhāraṇa, mfn. holding together, supporting (life), MBh.; (ā), f. attitude, posture, position (e.g. *mukha-s*, 'p^o of the mouth'), VPrāt., Sch.; direction (of thoughts), BbP.; (*am*), n. the act of holding together, supporting, maintaining, MBh.; Kād.; bearing (*kukshi-s*, 'bearing in the womb'), MBh.; holding in or back, checking, restraining, RPrāt.; Suśr.; Car.; Hcat.; refusal (of a request), Car. — **dhāraṇi**, mfn. to be supported or kept alive, Kād. — **dhārya**, mfn. to be borne or carried, R.; to be kept (as a servant), Pañcat. (v.l.); to be held or maintained or observed, Mn. iii, 79; to be held back or restrained (v.l. *saṃ-tārya*, q. v.), Hariv.

Sām-dhṛita, mfn. firmly held together, closely connected, AV. — *dhṛiti*, f. holding together, Subh.

संघा saṃ-dhna. See *saṃ-dham*.

संघै saṃ-dhyai, P. — *dhyāyati*, to reflect or meditate on, think about, MBh.

2. **Sam-dhya**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 2) thinking about, reflecting, Vās. Sch.

2. **Samdhyā**, f. thinking about, reflection, meditation, L.

Sam-dhyātṛi, mfn. one who reflects or meditates, W.; one who binds (w.r. for *saṃ-dātṛi*), Mn. viii, 342.

संघान saṃ-dhvāna, mfn. sounding or whistling together (said of winds), MaitrS.

सन्न sanna, sannaka. See p. 1139, col. 1.

संनख *saṃ-nakha*, mfn. 'having the nails (of fingers and thumb) brought into contact,' tightly closed; m. (with *muskā*) as much as can be grasped, a handful, ĀpŚr.; Car.

संनत *saṃ-nata* &c. See *saṃ-√nam*.

संनुद *saṃ-√nad*, P. -*nadati*, to cry aloud, sound, roar, MBh.: Caus. -*nādayati*, to cause to resound, fill with noise or cries, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; to cry aloud, MBh.

संनुद् *saṃ-nūda*, m. (sg. and pl.) shouting together, a confused or tumultuous noise, uproar, din, clamour (also -*śabda*), MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of a monkey, R. *°nūdana*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) making to sound, filling with noise or clamour, MBh.; m. N. of a monkey, R. *°nūdita*, mfn. (fr. id.) caused to resound, filled with noise or cries, MBh.; R.

संनुद्ध *saṃ-naddha*. See *saṃ-√nah*.

संनुम् *saṃ-√nam*, P. Ā. -*namati*, *°te*, to bend together, bend down, bow down before or to (dat., gen., or acc. of person), MBh.; R.; (Ā.) to submit or conform to, comply with, obey (dat.), RV.; TS.; VS.; to direct, bend in the right direction, put in order, arrange, prepare, make ready, RV.; AV.; VS.; Br. (Ā.) to be brought about or fulfilled, VS.; (P. Ā.): Caus. -*nāmayati*, to bend, cause to bow or sink, MBh.; Kum.; BhP.; to bend in a particular direction, make right, arrange, prepare, bring about, AV.; ŚBr.; GrŚrS.; to subdue, Divyāv.

संनुता *saṃ-nata*, mfn. bent together, curved, stooping or bowing to (gen.), MBh.; R. &c.; bowed before, revered, BhP.; deepened, sunk in, depressed, Śulbas.; MBh. &c.; bent down through sorrow, dispirited, downcast, R.; (*sām-*), du. conforming to or harmonizing with each other, VS.; m. N. of a monkey, R.; -*tara*, mfn. more deepened, deeper, KātyŚr., Sch.; -*bhrī*, mfn. bending or contracting the brow, frowning, MBh.; *°tānga*, m(f)ān. having the body bent, having rounded limbs, Kum. 1, 34.

संनुति *saṃ-nati*, f. bending down, depression, lowness, Śiś.; inclination, leaning towards, favour, complaisance towards (gen.), ib.; N. of verses expressing favour or respect (e.g. AV. iv, 39, 1), Kauś.; subjection or submission to, humility towards (loc.), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; Humility personified (as a daughter of Devala and wife of Brahma-datta or as a daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Kratu), Hariv.; Pur.; diminishing, lightening (of a burden), Hariv.; sound, noise, L.; m. N. of a son of Su-mati, Hariv.; of a son of Alarka, ib.; -*mat*, mfn. humble, modest towards (gen.), Hariv.; m. N. of a son of Su-mati, Pur.; -*homā*, m. N. of partic. oblations (cf. *saṃtati-h*), TBr. *°nateyu*, m. N. of a son of Raudraśva (cf. *saṃtateyu*), MBh.; Hariv.

संनुम *saṃ-nām*, f. favour, kindness, AV. iv, 39, 1. *°namana*, n. bending together, narrowing, KātyŚr., Sch.

संनुमा *saṃ-nāma*, m. bowing down, submission, Nalōd.; changing, L. *°nāmayitavya*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be rendered submissive, Divyāv.

संनुमस्य *saṃ-namasya*, Nom. P. *°syati*, to show respect or honour, worship, Hariv.

संनुय *saṃ-naya* &c. See *saṃ-√ni*.

संनुद *saṃ-√nard*, P. -*nardati* (ep. also *°te*), to roar aloud, bellow, MBh.

संनुश *saṃ-√1. naś* (only in Ved. inf. *saṃ-nāte*), to reach, attain, RV.; VS.

संनुष्ट *saṃ-nashṭa*, mfn. (*√2. naś*) entirely disappeared, perished, R.

संनुस् *saṃ-√nas*, Ā. -*nasate*, to come together, meet, be united, RV.

संनुह *saṃ-√nah*, P. Ā. -*nahyati*, *°te*, to bind or tie together, bind or fasten on, put or gird on (acc.), clothe or furnish with (instr.), AV. &c. &c.; (Ā.) to put anything (acc.) on one's self, dress or arm one's self with (e.g. *saṃnahyadhvaṃ cārūni daṣṣanāni*, 'put ye on your beautiful armour'), ib.; to prepare for doing anything (inf.), Bhartṛ.; Pass. -*nahyate*, to be fastened on &c., be harnessed, MBh.; Hariv.: Caus. -*nāhayati*, to cause to gird or bind on, cause to equip or arm one's self, GrŚrS.

संनुद्धा *saṃ-naddha*, mfn. bound or fastened or tied together, girt, bound, RV. &c. &c.; armed, mailed,

equipped, accoutred, RV. &c. &c.; harnessed, AitBr.; prepared, ready, Rājāt.; ready to discharge water (said of a cloud), Megh.; Vikr.; ready to blossom (as a bud), Śak.; wearing amulets, provided with charms, W.; sticking or clinging or adhering to, pervading (loc.), Kālid.; adjoining, bordering, near, R.; -*kaṇva*, mfn. one who has girded on his armour, clad in mail or accoutred, Kāth.

संनुद्धाव्या *saṃ-naddhavya*, n. (impers.) it is to be girded or fastened or made ready, MBh.

संनुहाना *saṃ-nāhana*, n. tying or stringing together, Nir.; AśvGr.; preparing, making one's self ready, Hariv.; a band, cord, rope, TBr.; ŚrS.; MBh.; equipment, armour, mail, MBh.; R. *°nahaniya*, w.r. for *saṃ-hananiya*, MBh.

संनुह्या *saṃ-nāha*, m. tying up, girding on (esp. armour), arming for battle, MBh.; R.; VarBrS.; making one's self ready, preparation, Daś.; equipment, harness, ib.; Kathās.; accoutrements, armour, mail, a coat of mail (made of iron or quilted cotton), AitBr. &c. &c.; a cord, string, MBh. *°nāhya*, m. 'armed or ready for battle,' a war elephant, L.

संनुमान *saṃ-nāman* &c. See p. 1137, col. 3.

संनुनि *saṃ-ni* &c. See p. 1139, col. 1.

संनुकाश *saṃ-ni-√kāś*, Caus. -*kāśayati*, to make quite clear, manifest, reveal, announce, declare, make known, MBh.; Kir. xiii, 35.

संनुकृषा *saṃ-nikṛṣa*, m(f)ān. having the appearance of, resembling (comp.), MBh.; R. &c.

संनुकुच *saṃ-ni-√kuñc* (only ind. p. -*kuñcya*), to draw together, contract, Sighās.

संनुकीर्ण *saṃ-ni-kirṇa*, mfn. (*√kṛi*) stretched out at full length, Megh.

संनुकृष *saṃ-ni-√kṛiṣ* (ind. p. -*kṛiṣya*, see below), Pass. -*kṛiṣyate*, to come into close or immediate contact with (instr.), Nyāyas., Sch.

संनुकरशा *saṃ-nikarṣa*, m. drawing near or together, approximation, close contact, nearness, neighbourhood, proximity, vicinity (e, 'in the vicinity of, near,' with gen. or comp.; āt, 'from the neighbourhood or proximity of'), Nir.; GrŚrS.; MBh. &c. (-*tā*, f., Kusum.); connection with, relation to, (in phil.) the connection of an Indriya or organ of sense with its Vishaya or object (this, accord. to the Nyāya, is the source of *jñāna*, and is of two kinds, 1. *laukika*, which is sixfold, 2. *a-laukika*, which is threefold, MW.), Śaṅk.; Sarvad.; a receptacle, repository, BhP.; mfn. near, at hand, Hariv.; -*tatva-viveka*, m., -*tā-vāda*, m., -*vāda*, m., -*vādartha*, m., -*vīcāra*, m. N. of wks. *°nikarṣaṇa*, n. drawing together, approximation, close contact with (instr.), BhP.

संनुकृषिष्ठा *saṃ-nikṛiṣṭha*, mfn. drawn together or near, contiguous, proximate, near, imminent, MBh.; R. &c.; one who takes up the same or a similar position, Kathās.; n. nearness, vicinity (e, ind. 'in the neighbourhood of,' with gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. *°nikṛiṣhya*, ind. approaching, coming near, Daś.

संनुक्षार *saṃ-nikṣhāra*, m. the Piyāla tree, W.

संनुक्षिप *saṃ-ni-√kṣhip*, P. -*kṣhipati*, to throw or lay down, R.

संनुगम् *saṃ-ni-√gam*, P. -*gacchati*, to go or come together, meet or unite with (instr.), ŚBr.

संनुग्रह *saṃ-ni-√grah*, P. -*grihṇāti*, to hold down, keep under, overcome, subdue, MBh.; VarBrS.; to lay hold of, seize, MBh.; to check, curb, restrain, suppress, ib.

संनुग्राह *saṃ-nigraha*, m. restraint, punishment, MBh.

संनुघृष *saṃ-ni-√ghṛiṣ*, P. -*gharṣati*, to rub or mix together, ŚaṅkhGr.

संनुचय *saṃ-ni-caya*, m. (*√1. ci*) piling or heaping together, gathering, collecting, MBh.; store, provision (see *alpa-s*).

संनुचित *saṃ-nicita*, mfn. heaped together &c.; congested, constipated, stagnated, Suśr.

संनुताल *saṃ-nitāla*, m. (in music) a kind of time or measure, Saṃgīt.

संनुदर्शित *saṃ-nidarṣita*, mfn. (fr. Caus. of *√dṛiś*) brought into view, shown, pointed out, R.

संनुदाय *saṃ-nidāgha*, m. scorching heat (esp. of the sun), BhP.

संनुधा *saṃ-ni-√1. dhā*, P. Ā. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte*, to put or place down near together, put down near or into, deposit in (loc.), place or put upon, direct towards (with or without *āśishim*, 'to fix the eyes upon,' with *manas* or *hridayam*, 'to fix or direct the mind or thoughts'), TS. &c. &c.; to place together, collect, pile up, MBh.; (Ā.) to appoint to (loc.), Praśūp.; (Ā.) to be present in, be found with (loc.), Daś.; (Ā. or Pass. -*dhiyate*) to be put together in the same place, be near or present or imminent, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.: Caus. -*dhāpayati*, to bring near, make present or manifest, represent, BhP.: Pass. of Caus. -*dhāpyate*, to appear or become manifested in the presence of (gen.), ib.

संनुद्धा *saṃ-nidha*, n. juxtaposition, vicinity, L. **संनुद्धात्रि** *saṃ-nidhātri*, mfn. one who places down near, one who is near or close at hand (f. *°trī*=fut. 'she will be present'), Naish.; depositing, placing in deposit, W.; receiving in charge, MW.; m. a receiver of stolen goods, Mn. ix, 278; an officer who introduces people at court, Pañcat.; Rājāt.; = *kṣhatri*, ŚBr., Sch.

संनुद्धाना *saṃ-nidhāna*, n. juxtaposition, nearness, vicinity, presence (e, with gen. or ifc., 'in the presence of, near,' āt, with gen., 'from [one's presence]'; *°na-tas*, ifc. 'towards'), R.; Hariv. &c.; presence = existence (cf. *a-s*), Rājāt.; placing down, depositing, W.; a place of deposit, receptacle, gathering-place, rallying-point, MBh.; Bhartṛ.; BhP.; receiving, taking charge of, ib. *°nidhānin*, mfn. (perhaps) gathering together or collecting (goods &c.), Divyāv.

संनुद्धायिन *saṃ-nidhāyin*, mfn. being near or close at hand, present, Mālatim.

संनुद्धि *saṃ-nidhi*, m. depositing together or near, KātyŚr.; Sah.; juxtaposition, nearness, vicinity, presence (au, with gen. or ifc., 'in the presence of, near,' im, 'near to, towards,' id., with *√kṛi*, *vi-√1. dhā* or *√bandh* and loc., 'to take one's seat or place or abode in'), AśvŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; visibility, existence (cf. *a-s*), Kusum.; receiving, taking charge of, W.; -*kāra*, m. laying aside (food for one's self), Buddh.; -*vartin*, mfn. being near, neighbouring, MW.; -*viyoga*, m. separation (of vicinity), Mālav.

संनुद्धिता *saṃ-nidhita*, mfn. deposited together or near, contiguous, proximate, present, close, near, at hand, MuṇḍUp.; MBh. &c.; deposited, fixed, laid up (see *hridaya-s*); prepared to, ready for (dat.), Śak.; staying, being, W.; m. a partic. Agni, MBh.; -*tara-tva*, n. greater nearness, Gobh., Sch.; *°tāpāya*, mfn. having loss or destruction near at hand, transient, transitory, fleeting, Hit.

संनुनि *saṃ-ni-√ni* (only ind. p. -*niya*), to bring or pour together, mix, ŚaṅkhGr.

संनुपत *saṃ-ni-√pat*, P. -*patati*, to fly or fall down, alight, descend upon (loc.), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; to come together, meet, fall in with (instr. with or without *saha*), Āpast.; Megh.; to present one's self, arrive, appear among or in (loc.), Vajracch.; to perish, be destroyed, MBh.; Caus. -*pāyati*, to cause to fall down, shoot down or off, discharge, MBh.; R.; to cause to come together, join, unite, assemble, convoke, GrŚrS.; MBh. &c.; to stretch out (a cord) to (loc.), Śulbas.

संनुपतिता *saṃ-nipatita*, mfn. fallen or fallen down, descended &c.; met together, assembled, Kāraṇḍ.; appeared, arrived, MBh. *°nipatya*, ind. having fallen or fallen down &c.; immediately, directly (see comp.); -*kārin*, mfn. acting immediately, Nyāyam.; *°tybapakāra*, mfn. directly effective, Madhus.

संनुपिष्टा *saṃ-nipīṣṭa*, m. falling in or down together, collapse, meeting, encounter, contact or collision with (instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; conjunction, aggregation, combination, mixture, Prāt.; ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; (also with *maithune*) sexual intercourse with (loc.), Āpast.; MBh.; a complicated derangement of the three humours or an illness produced by it, Suśr.; a partic. manner of wrestling, VP.; falling down, descent (see *lakṣhaṇa-s*); utter collapse, death, destruction, MBh.; (in astron.) a partic. conjunction of planets, VarBrS.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgīt.; -*kalikā*, f., -*kalikā-tikā*, f., -*candrikā*, f., -*cikitsā*, f. N. of wks.; -*jvara*, m. a dangerous fever resulting from morbid condition of the three humours (one of the 8 kinds of fever), Suśr.; -*nāḍi-lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wk.; -*nidrā*, f. a swoon, trance,

Kād.; -*nud*, m. 'removing the above fever,' a species of Nimba tree, Suśr.; -*paṭa*, m. or n. (?), -*mañjarī*, f. N. of wks. °*nipātaka*, m. (in med.) = °*nipāta*, Suśr. °*nipātana*, n. (fr. Caus.) causing to fall together, ŚāṅkhBr. °*nipātika*, w.r. for *sāṃ-n*° (q.v.) °*nipātita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) thrown or shot down, discharged, R.; brought or called together, assembled, MBh. °*nipātin*, mfn. falling together, meeting (°*ti-tva*, n.), ĀpSr., Sch.; furthering or promoting immediately, Nyāyam., Sch. °*nipātya*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be caused to fall down, to be hurled upon (loc.), Śak.

°*saṃ-nibaddha*, mfn. (√*bandh*) firmly bound together or on, closely connected with or attached to, dependent on or engrossed by (loc.), R.; BrahmvP.; (ifc.) planted or covered with, MBh.

°*saṃ-nibandha*, m. binding firmly together or on, tying together, W.; attachment, connection, consequence, ib.; effectiveness, ib. °*nibandhana*, n. the act of lying firmly or binding fast, ib.

°*saṃ-nibharṇa*, n. the act of overthrowing or subduing, Kām.

°*saṃ-nibudh*, mfn. (√*budh*), P. -*bodhati*, to perceive completely or thoroughly, MārKp.

°*saṃ-niboddhavya*, mfn. to be thoroughly perceived or understood, VarBṛS.

°*saṃ-nibha*, mfn. like, similar, resembling (ifc.); often pleonastically with names of colours, e.g. *pitāraṇa-s*° = *pitāraṇa*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

°*saṃ-nibhṛta*, mfn. (√*bhṛi*) well kept secret, concealed, hidden, Hit. (v.l.); discreet, prudent, modest, BhP.

°*saṃ-nimajj*, mfn. (√*majj*), P. -*majjati*, to sink entirely under, sink down, be immersed, MBh.

°*saṃ-nimagna*, mfn. sunk entirely under, immersed, W.; sleeping, asleep, ib.

°*saṃ-nimantṛ*, mfn. (√*mantr*), P. -*mantrayati*, to invite, MBh.

°*saṃ-nimitta* &c. See p. 1137.

°*saṃ-nimīl*, mfn. (√*mīl*), P. -*mīlati*, to entirely close, completely shut (the eyes), MBh.

°*saṃ-niyam*, mfn. (√*yam*), P. -*yacchati*, to hold together, keep back, restrain, subdue, suppress, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to annihilate, destroy, BhP.

°*saṃ-niyacohana*, n. (fr. pres. stem) checking, restraining, guiding (of horses), MBh. viii, 1654. °*niyata*, mfn. restrained, controlled, R.

°*saṃ-niyantṛi*, mfn. one who restrains or chastises, a chastiser (with gen.), Mn. ix, 320.

°*saṃ-niyama*, m. exactness, precision, Jaim.; Suśr.

°*saṃ-niyuj*, mfn. (√*yuj*), P. -*yunakti*, to connect with, place or put in (loc.), MārKp.; to appoint, employ, MBh.; Caus. -*yojayati*, to place in or on (loc.), Hariv.; MārKp.; to appoint to, intrust with (loc.); or *artham*, *arthāya*, ifc.), MBh.; R.

°*saṃ-niyukta*, mfn. attached to, connected with (comp.), Pat.; appointed, employed, Yājñ., Sch.

°*saṃ-niyoga*, m. connection with, attachment, application (to any pursuit &c.), W.; appointment, commission, Hariv.; R.; injunction, precept, Pāp. vii, 3, 118; 119, Vārtt. 3, Pat. °*niyojita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) appointed, commissioned, Pāṇcat.; destined, assigned, ib. °*niyojya*, mfn. to be appointed or employed or commissioned, Bauddh.

°*saṃ-nirudh*, mfn. (√*rudh*), P. -*ruṇaddhi*, to keep back, restrain, hinder, check, stop, obstruct, suppress, MBh.; Hariv.; to shut in, confine, SvetUp.; Hariv.; BhP.; to withdraw (the senses from the outer world), Yājñ.: Pass. -*rudhyate*, to be kept back &c., MBh.

°*saṃ-niruddha*, mfn. kept back, held fast, restrained, suppressed, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; raked together (as fire), R.; crowded, filled, covered over, MBh.; Hariv.; -*guda*, m. obstruction of the lower intestine, Suśr. °*niroddhavya*, mfn. to be shut up or confined, Mn. ix, 83. °*nirodha*, m. restraint, obstruction, suppression, Suśr.; MBh.; BhP.; confinement, imprisonment, BhP.; narrowness, a narrow pass (in *parvata-s*°), MBh.

°*saṃ-nirgam*, mfn. (√*gam*), P. -*gacchati*, to go out together, go away, start, depart, MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-math*, mfn. (only ind. p. -*math-ya*), to churn out, stir or shake about together, crush together, Pañcar.

°*saṃ-nir-mita*, mfn. (√*3.mā*) constructed, composed of (abl.), AitBr.

°*saṃ-nir-vap*, mfn. (√*2.vap*), P. -*vapati*, to scatter about, distribute, dispense, AitBr.

°*saṃ-nir-li*, mfn. (√*li*), -*liyate*, to settle down, alight, MBh.; to cower down, hide or conceal one's self, disappear, R.

°*saṃ-nir-vap*, mfn. (√*2.vap*), P. -*vapati*, to throw or heap together, heap up, AitBr.

°*saṃ-nir-vapana*, n. heaping together, piling up (see next). °*nirvapaniya*, mfn. connected with the piling up (of the sacrificial fire), ŚāṅkhBr. °*nirvāpa*, m. the heaping together or mingling (of fires), Āpast.

°*saṃ-nir-vartan*, mfn. (√*vart*), P. -*vartate*, to turn back, return from (abl.), MBh.; R. &c.; to desist from (abl.), R.; Pur.; to leave off, cease, stop, BhP.; to pass away, MBh.; Caus. -*vartayati*, to cause to return or turn back, send back, MBh.; R.; to hinder, prevent or divert from (abl.), ib.; to cause to cease, suppress, stop, R.

°*saṃ-nir-vartana*, n. (also pl.) turning back, return, MBh.; R. °*nirvartita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to return, sent back or away, MārKp.

°*saṃ-nir-vṛtta*, mfn. turned or come back, returned, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; withdrawn, Megh.; desisted, stopped, ceased, BhP.; Suśr. °*nirvṛtti*, f. returning, coming back (in *a-s*° and *a-bhūyaḥ-s*°), Ragh.; desisting from, forbearance, avoiding, W.

°*saṃ-nir-vāsa*, m. (for *san-n*° see p. 1137, col. 3) dwelling or living together, BhP.; common habitation, a nest, MBh. °*nirvāsin*, mfn. dwelling, inhabiting (see *vana-s*°).

°*saṃ-nir-vāya*, m. (√*ve*) connection, combination, BhP.

°*saṃ-nir-vāraṇa*, m. (√*vā*) See col. 3.

°*saṃ-nir-vid*, mfn. (√*vid*), Caus. -*vedayati*, to cause to know, make known, announce, inform, tell, MBh.; R.; to offer, present (*ātmanam*, 'one's self'), R.

°*saṃ-nir-viś*, mfn. (√*viś*), Ā. -*viśate*, to sit or settle down together with, have intercourse or intimate connection with (instr.), MBh. (v.l.); Caus. -*veśayati*, to cause to enter or sit down together, introduce into or lodge in (loc.), Hariv.; R.; to set down, deposit, ib.; to draw up (an army), MBh.; to cause (troops) to encamp, R.; Kathās.; fasten or fix or establish in or on (loc.), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to cast or hurl upon (loc.), MBh.; to found (a city), Hariv.; to appoint to (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to intrust or commit anything to (loc.), MārKp.; to direct (the mind) towards (loc.), BhP.

°*saṃ-nir-viśṭa*, mfn. seated down together, encamped, assembled, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; fixed in or on, sticking or resting or contained in (loc. or comp.), Up.; MBh. &c.; being on (a road or path, loc.), MBh.; R.; dependent on (loc.), R.; entered deeply into, absorbed or engrossed in, MW.; contiguous, neighbouring, present, at hand, W.

°*saṃ-nir-veśa*, m. entering or sitting down together, entrance into, settlement (acc. with √*kṛi* or *vi-*°*dhā*, 'to take up a position, settle down'), Kāv.; Suśr.; seat, position, situation (ifc. 'situated in or on'), Suśr.; Kālid.; Vās.; station, encampment, abode, place, Kāv.; Kathās.; vicinity, W.; an open place or play-ground in or near a town (where people assemble for recreation), L.; assembling together, assembly, crowd, Prasannar.; causing to enter, putting down together, W.; insertion, inclusion, Hcat.; attachment to any pursuit, MW.; impression (of a mark; see *lakṣhaṇa-s*°); foundation (of a town), Cat.; putting together, fabrication, construction, composition, arrangement, Kāv.; Pur.; Sāh.; Construction personified (as son of Tvashṭri and Racana), BhP.; form, figure, appearance, Ragh.; Uttarak.; BhP.; form of an asterism, W.

°*saṃ-nir-veśana*, n. (fr. Caus.) settlement, dwelling-place, abode, MBh.; R.; Kām.; erection (of a statue), VarBṛS.; insertion, arrangement, Sāh. °*nirveśayitavya*, mfn. (fr. id.) to be placed or made to enter or inserted, Śāṅk. °*nirveśita*, mfn. (fr. id.) made to enter or settle, stationed, encamped, located, R.; entered, impressed, ib.; imposed, committed, intrusted, Śak. (v.l.) °*nirveśin*, mfn. seated or fixed in (comp.), Suśr. °*nirveśya*, mfn. to be put in (loc.), VarBṛS.; to be put on or drawn (with colours), Hcat.

°*saṃ-nir-√i*, vṛi, Caus. -*vārayati*, to keep off or back, restrain, MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-vāraṇa*, n. keeping back, restrained, MBh. °*nirvārya*, mfn. to be kept back or restrained, ib.

°*saṃ-nir-vṛt*, mfn. (√*vṛt*), Ā. -*vartate*, to turn back, return from (abl.), MBh.; R. &c.; to desist from (abl.), R.; Pur.; to leave off, cease, stop, BhP.; to pass away, MBh.; Caus. -*vartayati*, to cause to return or turn back, send back, MBh.; R.; to hinder, prevent or divert from (abl.), ib.; to cause to cease, suppress, stop, R.

°*saṃ-nir-vartana*, n. (also pl.) turning back, return, MBh.; R. °*nirvartita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to return, sent back or away, MārKp.

°*saṃ-nir-vṛtta*, mfn. turned or come back, returned, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; withdrawn, Megh.; desisted, stopped, ceased, BhP.; Suśr. °*nirvṛtti*, f. returning, coming back (in *a-s*° and *a-bhūyaḥ-s*°), Ragh.; desisting from, forbearance, avoiding, W.

°*saṃ-nir-√sam* (only ind. p. -*śāmya*), to perceive, hear, learn, MBh.; Kathās.

°*saṃ-nir-śāy*, m. a settled opinion (acc. with √*yā*, 'to make up one's mind'), MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-śraya*, m. (√*śri*) support (see *kim-s*°).

°*saṃ-nir-śrita*, mfn. connected with, devoted to, Divyāv.

°*saṃ-nir-shad* (√*śad*), to sink or sit down, AV.; MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-shāṇa*, mfn. settled down, seated, R.; halted, stationary, W.

°*saṃ-nir-shic* (√*śic*), P. -*śiñcati*, to pour into, MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-shevit*, mfn. (√*sev*) served, frequented, inhabited by (instr.), MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-śhevyā*, mfn. to be attended to or treated medically, MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-sarga*, m. good-naturedness, gentleness, MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-sūḍita*, mfn. (√*sūḍ*) altogether killed, destroyed, MBh. (B. -*śhūḍita*).

°*saṃ-nir-sṛishṭa*, mfn. (√*sṛi*) delivered up or over, intrusted, committed, MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-nihati*, f. N. of a river, Prāyaśc.; of a Tīrtha, MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-nihana*, n. (used to explain *saṃ-nir-nihati*), MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-han*, mfn. (√*han*), P. -*hanti*, to strike at, strike, kill, MBh.

°*saṃ-nir-√ni*, P. -*nayati*, to lead or bring or put together, join, connect, unite, conglomerate, RV.; TS.; Āpast.; BhP.; to mix together, mingle, mix (esp. with sweet or sour milk), ŚBr.; Kauś.; Mn. &c.; to lead or direct towards, bring, procure, bestow, TS.; Br.; MBh.; to present with (instr.), RV.; to bring back, restore, pay, RV.; AV.; Br.; Mn.; to direct (the mind) towards (loc.), BhP.

°*saṃ-nir-naya*, mfn. leading or bringing together, RV.; m. a collection, assembly, MBh.; the rear of an army, rear-guard, L. °*nayana*, n. leading or bringing together, Kauś.

°*saṃ-nir-nāya*, w.r. for *sāṃ-n*°, q.v.

°*saṃ-nir-nēya*, mfn. to be led or brought together, Pāp. iii, 1, 129, Sch.

°*saṃ-nir-√nu*, Ā. -*navate*, to come together, meet, RV. x, 120, 2.

°*saṃ-nir-√4. nu*, Ā. -*navate*, to roar or sound together, bellow, bleat, RV.

°*saṃ-nir-√nud*, P. -*nudati*, to impel or bring together, AV.; Kauś.; Caus. -*nodayati*, to bring together or near, procure, find, MBh.; R.; to push or urge on, impel, MBh.; to drive or scare away (?), MBh. xii, 5443 (Nilak.).

°*saṃ-nir-nodana*, mfn. driving away, Kāśik. °*nodayitavya*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be impelled or stimulated, Harav.

°*saṃ-nir-√nrit*, P. -*nṛityati*, to dance together, AV.

संन्यस sam-ny-√2. as. P. -*asyati* (rarely -*asati*), to throw down together, place or put or lay together, ŚBr.; to impose, put or lay upon, in trust or commit to (gen. or loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to put or lay down, deposit, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to lay aside, give up, abandon, resign (esp. the world, i. e. become an ascetic or Samnyāsīn), Mn.; MBh. &c.

Sam-nyasana, n. throwing down, laying aside, giving up, resignation, renunciation of worldly concerns, Bhag.

Sam-nyasta, mfn. thrown down, laid aside, relinquished, abandoned, deserted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; encamped, R.; deposited, entrusted, consigned, ib.; -*daha*, mfn. one who has given up his body, MW.; -*śastra*, mfn. one who has laid aside his weapons, Ragh.

Sam-nyāsa, m. (ifc. f. ā) putting or throwing down, laying aside, resignation, abandonment of (gen. or comp.), MBh.; R.; Sarvad.; renunciation of the world, profession of asceticism, Mn.; MBh. &c.; abstinence from food, L.; giving up the body, sudden death, W.; complete exhaustion, Suśr.; deposit, trust, R.; Mricch.; compact, agreement, Kathās.; stake, wager, MBh.; Indian spikenard, L.; -*karma-kārikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*grahaṇa*, n. assuming or practising asceticism, Pañcar.; -*grahaṇa-paddhati*, f., -*grahaṇa-ratnamālā*, f., -*grāhya-paddhati*, f., -*dīpikā*, f., -*dharma-saṃgraha*, m., -*nirṇaya*, m., -*padma-mañjarī*, f., -*padhātī*, f. N. of wks.; -*palī*, f. (for *śi-ṣṭ*?) an ascetic's hut, L.; -*bheda-nirṇaya*, m., -*rīti*, f. N. of wks.; -*vat*, mfn. connected with asceticism, L.; -*vidhi*, m.; *śāstra-ma-vicāra*, m., *śāhnikā*, n., *śīpanishad*, f. N. of wks. *nyāśika*, in *veda-ś* (q.v.)

Sam-nyāsin, mfn. laying aside, giving up, abandoning, renouncing, Aśtvāṣ.; abstaining from food, Bhaṭṭ.; m. one who abandons or resigns worldly affairs, an ascetic, devotee (who has renounced all earthly concerns and devotes himself to meditation and the study of the Āraṇyakas or Upanishads, a Brāhman in the fourth Āśrama [q.v.] or stage of his life, a religious mendicant; cf. RTL. 53, 55 &c.), Up.; MBh.; Pur.; (*śi-tā*, f., -*tva*, n. abandonment of worldly concerns, retirement from the world, MW.; -*dariana*, n. N. of a ch. of the PadmaP.; -*saṃdhya*, f., -*samārādhana*, n. N. of wks.

संनङ्गल san-maṅgala, san-maṇi &c. See p. 1137, col. 3.

सप् *i. sap* (cf. √*sac*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xi, 6) *sapatī* (and *ā. °te*, pf. *sepub*, RV.; fut. *sapitā, sapishyati*, Gr.), to follow or seek after, be devoted to, honour, serve, love, caress (also sexually), RV.; TS.; VS. (cf. Naigh. iii, 5; 14); Caus. *sāpaya* (Subj. aor. *sīshapanta*), to serve, honour, worship, do homage (others 'to receive homage'), RV. vii, 43, 4; to have sexual intercourse (?), TBr. [? cf. Gk. *σέβωμαι, σέβας*].

2. Sap (ifc.), see *ṛita-* and *keta-sāp*.
Sāpa, m. (cf. *śāpa* and *pāśas*) the male organ of generation, TBr.; ĀśvGr.; MaitrS.

1. Saparya, Nom. P. *°yāti* (prob. fr. a lost noun *sapa*), to serve attentively, honour, worship, adore, RV.; AV.; to offer or dedicate reverentially, RV. x, 37, 1; to accept kindly, Kauś.

2. Saparya, mfn. (of doubtful meaning), RV. x, 106, 5; (ā), f., see next.

Saparyā, f. (also pl.) worship, homage, adoration (acc. with √*kri* or √*dā*, vi- or *prati-vi-* √*dā*, and Caus. of √*rac* or *ni-√vrit*, 'to perform worship, do homage'; with √*labh* or *prati-√grah*, 'to receive w° or h°'; instr. with √*pūj*, *abhi-√gā*, *upa-√ās*, *praty-ud-√i*, 'to worship, adore, approach reverentially'), MBh.; Kāv. &c. -*saptaka*, n., -*sāra*, m. N. of wks.

Saparyū, mfn. serving, honouring, devoted, faithful, RV.

Saparyēnya, mfn. to be worshipped or adored, RV.

Sapin. See *nish-shapin*.

सपक्ष sa-paksha, mfn. (7. *sa + p°*) having wings, winged, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; feathered (as an arrow), Śiś.; having partisans or friends, ib.; containing the major term or subject, MW.; m. 'taking the same side,' an adherent, friend (-*tā*, f., -*tva*, n.), Kāv.; Kathās.; partaker, one being in like or similar circumstances, Naish.; (in logic) an instance on the same side (e.g. the common illustration of 'the culinary hearth'), a similar instance or one in which the major term is found, MW.

Sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following):

-**pakshaka**, mfn. having wings, winged, Kathās.
-**pakshapātām**, ind. with partiality or devotion, devotedly, Rājat.
-**pañkaja**, mf(ā)n. provided with a lotus, ŚārngP.
-**paṭaham**, ind. with the sound of a drum, Kathās.
-**paṭṭi**, f. (du.) two pieces of timber at the side of a door, L.
-**papa**, mfn. accompanied with a wager, Yājñ.
-**patākā**, mfn. furnished with flags or banners, MBh.; Hariv.
-**pattana**, mfn. possessing towns or cities, MW.
-**pattra**, mfn. having feathers, feathered (as an arrow), ŚākhŚr.; -**lekha**, mfn. having fragrant pigments, Ritus.
-**patrakā**, mfn. together with Achyranthes Triandra, Pañcar.
-**patrā**, ind.; -**karana**, n. wounding with an arrow or other feathered weapon so that the feathers enter the body (causing excessive pain), L.; -*√kri*, P. -*karoti*, to wound in the way described above, Daś. (cf. Pān. v, 4, 61 and *nish-patrā-√kri*), L.; -*krita*, mfn. (accord. to some also *sa-patra-krita*) severely wounded (as above described), MW.; m. a deer or other animal severely wounded, ib.; -*kṛiti*, f. = *karana*, L.
-**patritra**, mfn. = *sa-patrā-krita*, L.
-**pātina**, *°tini*, see s.v.
-**padī**, ind. (*sa + pada*) at the same instant, on the spot, at once, immediately, quickly, Kāv.; VarBrS.; Pur. &c.
-**padma**, mfn. having a lotus, Ritus.
-**padmaka**, mfn. having a lotus and splendid (fr. *pad-mā = śrī*), Śiś.
-**pannaga**, mfn. having serpents, MW.
-**para**, n. a partic. high number, MBh.
-**parākrama**, mfn. having valour, brave, bold, ib.
-**parikara** and **parikrama**, mfn. attended by a retinue, Pañcar.
-**paricohada**, mf(ā)n. attended by a train, provided with necessities, Mn.; MBh. &c.
-**parijana**, mfn. = *parikara*, Pañcar.
-**paritoshā**, mfn. possessing satisfaction, much pleased (*am*, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās.
-**paribādha**, mfn. impeded, restricted, limited, Śak.
-**paribṛṇhāṇa**, mfn. (the Veda) together with (its) supplements (such as the Vedānta &c.), Mn. xii, 109.
-**parivāra**, mfn. = *parikara*, Pañcar.
-**parivāha**, mfn. overflowing, brimful, Śak.
-**parivyaya**, mfn. (food prepared) with condiments, Mn. vii, 127.
-**pariśeṣa**, mfn. having a remainder, with the rest, MW.
-**pariśraya** (śd-), mfn. with an enclosure, ŚBr.
-**pariśritkam**, ind. up to the Pariśrits (q.v.), KātyŚr.
-**parishatka**, mfn. surrounded by a college of disciples (as a teacher), Gohh.
-**parihāram**, ind. with reserve or shyness, Śak.
-**parihāsa**, mfn. with jesting, jocose, jocular, Kād.
-**parpa**, mf(ā)n. furnished with leaves, Hcat.
-**parṇā**, mfn. provided with a saddle, saddled, Kād.
-**parvata**, mfn. together with mountains; -*vana-druma*, mfn. with m° and forests and trees, MBh.; -*vanaṇṇava*, mfn. possessing m° and forests and seas (said of the earth), ib.
-**parshatka**, mfn. (cf. *parishatka*) together with the court-circle, Jātakam.
-**palāśa**, mf(ā)n. = *parṇa*, AitBr.; GrŚS.; together with a Palāśa tree, MW.
-**pallava**, mfn. together with shoots, having branches, ib.
-**pavitra**, mf(ā)n. together with sacrificial grass (-*tā*, f.), KātyŚr.; Mn.
-**pavitraka**, mfn. id., MW.
-**paśu** (śd-), mfn. together with cattle, TS.; ŚBr.; connected with animal sacrifice, KātyŚr. (also *śuka*, ib., Sch.).
-**pātra**, mf(ā)n. together with the (necessary) vessels &c., KātyŚr.; holding the vessels &c. in the hands, ib.
-**pāda**, mfn. having feet (see comp.); with a quarter, increased by one-fourth, Mn.; Rājat.; BhP.; -*pīṭha*, mfn. furnished with a footstool, MW.; -*matasya*, m. the shad-fish, Silurus, L.; -*laksha*, m. or n. one hundred thousand and a quarter of it, i.e. 125,000, Pañcar.; N. of a district (-*kṣmā-pāla*, m. a king of the above district; -*sikharin*, m. N. of a mountain), Uttamāc.; Inscr.; -*vandanam*, ind. 'saluting a person's feet,' respectfully, deferentially, Mālatīm.
-**pāṇka**, mfn. wearing shoes or sandals, R.
-**pāla**, mfn. attended by a herdsman, Mn. viii, 240; together with a king or kings, BhP.; m. N. of a king, Buddh.
-**piṇḍa** &c., see s.v.
-**pitrika**, mfn. along with a father or with Pitṛis (deceased ancestors), ĀśvGr.
-**pitṛi-rājanya**, mfn. along with royal Pitṛis, ib.
-**pitvā**, n. (cf. *apa-pitva* &c.) union, communion, RV. i, 109, 7.
-**piḍhāna**, mfn. provided with a cover or lid, MBh.
-**piśāca**, mf(ā)n. connected with or proceeding from Piśācas (as a storm), Pān. vi, 3, 80, Sch.
-**pīda**, mfn. having pain or anguish, painful, MW.
-**pīṭaka**, m. Lufia Foetida or another species, L.; (*ikā*), f. a large gourd or cucumber, L.
-**pīti** (śd-), f. computation, conviviality, drinking together, MaitrS.; VS.; m. a boon-companion, RV.; TS.
-**pucchā**, mfn. with the tail or extreme end, KātyŚr., Sch.
-**putra**, mf(ā)n. having (or accompanied by) a son or children (also said of animals), ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; adorned with child-like figures, Hariv.; -*jñātī-bāndhava*, mfn. with sons and kinsmen and relations, Nār.; -*dhira*, mfn. with son and wife, MBh.
-**putraka**, mf(ā)n. together with a little son, PārGr.
-**putrin**, mfn. together with sons or children, Hariv.
-**puraścaraṇa** (śd-), mfn. together with preparations, ŚBr.
-**purisha** (śd-), mf(ā)n. provided with stuffing or seasoning, KātyŚr.; containing faeces, ŚBr.
-**purusha**, mfn. together with men or followers, PañcarBr.
-**puṇro-nuvākya**, mfn. together with the Puro-nuvākya (q.v.), ŚākhŚr.
-**puṇolāsa**, mfn. provided with the Puroḷāsa (applied to a partic. Ekāha), ŚākhŚr.
-**puṇohita**, mfn. accompanied by a family-priest, MBh.
-**puṇlaka**, mfn. having bristling hairs, thrilled with joy or desire (*am*, ind.), Amar.; Gīt.
-**pushpa**, mfn. having (or adorned with) flowers, flowering, Viṣṇu; Kāv.; -*balī*, mfn. filled with offerings of flowers, Ritus.
-**pūrva**, mf(ā)n. along with the preceding (letter or sound), TPrāt.; having or possessed by ancestors, Rājat.
-**prishata**, mfn. accompanied by rain, MBh.
-**prishad-ājya**, mfn. with curdled or clotted butter, KātyŚr.
-**pota**, mf(ā)n. having a ship or boat, Siphās.
-**panra**, mfn. accompanied by citizens, MBh.
-**paushpa-maitra**, mfn. together with the Nakshatras Revati and Anurādhā, VarBrS.
-**prakāraka**, mfn. containing a statement of particulars or specification, Tarkas.
-**prakṛitika**, mfn. along with root or stem or base, Pat.
-**pragāṭha**, mfn. together with the Pragāṭha (q.v.), ŚākhŚr.
-**praja**, mf(ā)n. = *prajas*, Ragh.; together with the children or offspring, BhP.
-**prajas**, mfn. possessing offspring, Kauś.
-**prajāpatika**, mfn. together with Prajāpati, AitBr.; ĀśvGr.
-**prajña**, mfn. endowed with understanding, MBh.
-**prapaṇa**, mfn. having affection, affectionate, confident, friendly, kind (*am*, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.
-**pranava**, mf(ā)n. together with the sacred syllable Om, Vas.; Suśr.
-**pranāmam**, ind. with a bow, Śak.; Dhūrtas.
-**pratigaha**, mfn. having an opposite, Buddh.
-**pratibandha**, mfn. attended with obstacles, Mālav. (in law said of a legacy which, if there are not direct male descendants, devolves on a collateral branch or the widow &c., Yājñ., Sch.).
-**pratibha**, mfn. possessed of quick discernment or presence of mind, R.; Kathās.
-**pratibhaya**, mfn. dangerous, uncertain (-*tā*, f.), Jātakam.
-**pratiśhṭha** (śd-), mfn. together with the receptacle, ŚBr.
-**pratikāśa**, mfn. together with the reflection, ĀśvGr.
-**pratikṣham**, ind. expectantly, R.
-**prativāpa**, mfn. with an admixture, Suśr.
-**pratiśa**, mfn. respectful, Divyāv.
-**pratoda**, mfn. together with a goad, ŚākhŚr.
-**pratyabhi-jñam**, ind. with recognition, Mālatīm.
-**pratyaya**, mf(ā)n. having trust or confidence, trusting in (loc.), Kāv.; Kathās.; certain, secure, sure (with *vrīti*, f. 'sure means of subsistence'), MBh.; = next, MW.
-**pratyayaka**, mfn. together with a suffix, Pat.
-**pratyādhāna** (śd-), mfn. together with (its) repository, ŚBr.
-**pratyāśam**, ind. hopefully, expectantly, Vikr.
-**prathā**, mfn. (prob. for next) = *sabhya*, TBr. (Sch.). m. N. of the author of RV. x, 181, 2 (having the patr. Bhāradvāja).
-**prathas** (śd- or *sa-prāthas*), mfn. extensive, wide, RV.; VS.; effective or sounding or shining far and wide, ib.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, MW.; -*tama*, mfn. (superl.) very extensive or large, ib.
-**prapañca**, mfn. with all belonging thereto or connected therewith, BhP.
-**prabha**, mfn. having the same lustre or appearance (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; VarBrS.; possessing splendour, brilliant, MW.
-**prabhāva**, mf(ā)n. possessing power or might, powerful, Kathās.
-**prabhṛti**, mfn. beginning in the same way; m. the same or a like beginning, PañcarBr.; ŚākhBr. (cf. Pān. vi, 3, 84).
-**pramāna**, mf(ā)n. having proof or evidence, authentic, MW.; having the law on one's side, having a right or title, entitled, R.
-**pramāda**, mfn. heedless, inattentive, off one's guard, Kāv.
-**pramodanam** or *°dam*, ind. joyfully, Dhūrtas.
-**prayoga-nivartana**, mfn. along with the (secret spells for) using and restraining (certain weapons), R.
-**prayoga-rahasya**, mfn. possessing secret spells for (their) use (said of magical weapons which are not revealed manually but by repetition of spells), ib.
-**pravargya**, mfn. together with the Pravargya (q.v.), KātyŚr.
-**pravāda**, mfn. together

mfn. with the tail or extreme end, KātyŚr., Sch.
-**putra**, mf(ā)n. having (or accompanied by) a son or children (also said of animals), ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; adorned with child-like figures, Hariv.; -*jñātī-bāndhava*, mfn. with sons and kinsmen and relations, Nār.; -*dhira*, mfn. with son and wife, MBh.
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-**puṇohita**, mfn. accompanied by a family-priest, MBh.
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-**pushpa**, mfn. having (or adorned with) flowers, flowering, Viṣṇu; Kāv.; -*balī*, mfn. filled with offerings of flowers, Ritus.
-**pūrva**, mf(ā)n. along with the preceding (letter or sound), TPrāt.; having or possessed by ancestors, Rājat.
-**prishata**, mfn. accompanied by rain, MBh.
-**prishad-ājya**, mfn. with curdled or clotted butter, KātyŚr.
-**pota**, mf(ā)n. having a ship or boat, Siphās.
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-**pratibandha**, mfn. attended with obstacles, Mālav. (in law said of a legacy which, if there are not direct male descendants, devolves on a collateral branch or the widow &c., Yājñ., Sch.).
-**pratibha**, mfn. possessed of quick discernment or presence of mind, R.; Kathās.
-**pratibhaya**, mfn. dangerous, uncertain (-*tā*, f.), Jātakam.
-**pratiśhṭha** (śd-), mfn. together with the receptacle, ŚBr.
-**pratikāśa**, mfn. together with the reflection, ĀśvGr.
-**pratikṣham**, ind. expectantly, R.
-**prativāpa**, mfn. with an admixture, Suśr.
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-**pratyāśam**, ind. hopefully, expectantly, Vikr.
-**prathā**, mfn. (prob. for next) = *sabhya*, TBr. (Sch.). m. N. of the author of RV. x, 181, 2 (having the patr. Bhāradvāja).
-**prathas** (śd- or *sa-prāthas*), mfn. extensive, wide, RV.; VS.; effective or sounding or shining far and wide, ib.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, MW.; -*tama*, mfn. (superl.) very extensive or large, ib.
-**prapañca**, mfn. with all belonging thereto or connected therewith, BhP.
-**prabha**, mfn. having the same lustre or appearance (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; VarBrS.; possessing splendour, brilliant, MW.
-**prabhāva**, mf(ā)n. possessing power or might, powerful, Kathās.
-**prabhṛti**, mfn. beginning in the same way; m. the same or a like beginning, PañcarBr.; ŚākhBr. (cf. Pān. vi, 3, 84).
-**pramāna**, mf(ā)n. having proof or evidence, authentic, MW.; having the law on one's side, having a right or title, entitled, R.
-**pramāda**, mfn. heedless, inattentive, off one's guard, Kāv.
-**pramodanam** or *°dam*, ind. joyfully, Dhūrtas.
-**prayoga-nivartana**, mfn. along with the (secret spells for) using and restraining (certain weapons), R.
-**prayoga-rahasya**, mfn. possessing secret spells for (their) use (said of magical weapons which are not revealed manually but by repetition of spells), ib.
-**pravargya**, mfn. together with the Pravargya (q.v.), KātyŚr.
-**pravāda**, mfn. together

with the derivative case forms, RPrāt. — **prasrayam**, ind. affectionately, respectfully, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcat. — **prasava**, mf(ā)n. having progeny (*-tva*, n.), Kāv.; Sāh.; pregnant, with child, Dhūrtas. — **prasāda**, mfn. accompanied with favour or kindness, propitious, gracious (*am*, ind.), Kād.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; *-rādā-kṛishya-pratishthā-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — **pravēda**, mfn. having perspiration, sweating, MBh. — **prahāsa**, ind. with laughter, bursting into a laugh, Mālav. — **prāṇa** (*sā*), mfn. having breath, living, TS.; R.; BhP. — **prāya**, mfn. like, similar (ifc.), Lāty. — **pru** (*sā*), mfn. (said to =) attended by lightning (cf. *√pru*), Aitār. — **prema**, mf(ā)n. having love, affectionate, Kathās. — **preman**, mfn. rejoicing in (loc.), Rājat. — **prēshya**, mfn. attended by servants, MBh. — **prālsha**, mfn. together with the Prāsha (q.v.), ŚrS. — **psarā**, mfn. (of doubtful meaning) either 'doing injury' (= *hinsaka*, Sāy.), or 'having the same form' (= *samāna-rūpa*, cf. 2. *psu*, p. 715), or (accord. to others) 'eating the same food' (cf. *psaras*), or 'inspiring awe' (said of the Maruts), RV. i, 68, 9.

सपत्न sa-pātna, m. (fr. I. *sa-pātnī* below) a rival, adversary, enemy, RV. &c. &c. — **kārsana**, mfn. harassing rivals, AV. — **kshāyana**, mf(ā)n. destroying rivals, AV.; TS.; Kaus. — **kshīt**, mfn. id., VS. — **ghni**, see *-hni*. — **cātana**, mfn. scaring away rivals, AV. — **ja**, mfn. produced by r's, Ragh. — **jī**, mfn. conquering r's, MBh.; m. N. of a son of Kṛishya and Su-dattā, Hariv. — **tā**, f. rivalry, enmity, MBh. — **tūr**, mfn. (nom. *-tūh*) overcoming rivals, TBr. — **tva**, n. = *-tā*, Hariv. — **dāmbhana**, mfn. injuring rivals, VS.; AV. — **dūshana**, mfn. destroying r's, ŚākhGr. — **nāsa**, m. destruction of a rival, MBh. — **bala-sūdāna**, mfn. destroying a rival's power, ib. — **vṛiddhi**, f. increase or power of rivals, R. — **śrī**, f. the fortune or triumph of a r's, MBh. — **sāda**, w. r. for next. — **sāhā**, mf(ā)n. = *-tūr*, VS.; TS.; Hariv. — **hān**, mf(ghnī)n. slaying r's, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. **Sapatnāri**, m. Bambusa Spinosa, L.

1. **sa-pātnī**, f. (once in R. *ṛni*) a woman who has the same husband with another woman (Pān. iv, 1, 35) or whose husband has other wives, a fellow-wife or mistress, female rival, RV. &c. &c. — **jana**, m. fellow-wives (collectively), Śak. — **tas**, ind. from a rival wife, MW. — **tva**, n. the state of a woman whose husband has other wives, MBh. — **duhitṛi**, f. the daughter of a rival wife, MW. — **putra**, m. the son of a rival w's, ib. — **śa** (*nīsa*), m. N. of Śiva, Hariv. — **spardhā**, f. the rivalry among co-wives, Rājat.

2. **sa-pātnī**, mfn. = next, R.

sa-pātnika, mfn. accompanied with a wife or wives, ŚrS.; Ragh.; Kathās.

Sapatnī-kṛita, mfn. made a rival, Cat.

Sapatnya, w. r. for *sāp* (q.v.)

सपिण्ड sa-piṇḍa, m. 'having the same Piṇḍa', a kinsman connected by the offering of the Piṇḍa (q.v.) to certain deceased ancestors at the Śrāddha (q.v.); the kinship is through six generations in an ascending and descending line, or through a man's father, father's father, father's grandfather; mother, mother's father, mother's grandfather; son, son's son, son's grandson; daughter, daughter's son &c.; and also includes father's mother, father's grandmother &c., also father's brothers and sisters, mother's brothers and sisters, and several others), GrSṛS.; Gaut.; Mn. v, 60; MBh. &c. (RTL. 285; 286; IW. 248; 266). — **tā**, f. the condition of being a Sapiṇḍa, Sapiṇḍaship, Mn. v, 60. — **nirpaya**, m. N. of wk.

Sapiṇḍana, n. investing with the relationship of a Sapiṇḍa, Cat. — **prayoga**, m. N. of wk.

Sapiṇḍaya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to invest a person with the rights of a Sapiṇḍa, L.; to perform the Śrāddha with Sapiṇḍas (at the end of a full year after the death of a relative), L.

Sapiṇḍī, ind. comp. for *sapiṇḍa*. — **karana**, n. = *sapiṇḍana*, ŚākhGr.; Yājñ. &c.; N. of wk. (also *ṇa-khaṇḍana*, n., *ṇānta-karman*, n., and *ṇān-vashṭakā*, f.) = *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti* = *-piṇḍaya*, Dat. takac. — **kṛita**, mfn. invested with the relationship of a Sapiṇḍa, W. — **kramana**, w. r. for *-karana*.

सप्त सप्तán, sg. and pl. (nom. acc. *saptá*; instr. *ṭabhis*; dat. abl. *ṭabhyas*; gen. *ṭānām*; loc. *ṭāsu*) seven (a favourite number with the Hindūs, and regarded as sacred, often used to express an indefinite plurality [in the same manner as 'three,'

by which it is sometimes multiplied]; hence 7 Mātrīs, 7 streams, 7 oceans, 7 cities [RV. i, 63, 7], 7 divisions of the world, 7 ranges of mountains, 7 Rishis, 7 Vipras [RV. i, 62, 4], 7 Ādityas, 7 Dānavas, 7 horses of the Sun, 7 flames of fire, 7 Yonis of fire, 7 steps round the fire at marriage, 7 Samidhs, 7 tones, 7 sacrificial rites, 7 Maryādās, thrice 7 Padāni or mystical steps to heaven [RV. i, 72, 6], thrice 7 cows &c.), RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Zend *hapta*; Gk. *ἑπτά*; Lat. *septem*; Lith. *septyni*; Slav. *sedmī*; Goth. *sibun*; Germ. *sieben*; Eng. *seven*.]

Sapta, ifc. (cf. *tri-saptá*, *tri-saptá*) and in comp. for *saptán*, seven; mfn. = *ṭamā*, L.; m. N. of Vishnu, Vishp. iii, 44 (where *sapta mahā-bhāga* may be two words; cf. *sapta mahā-bhāga*). — **rishi**, m. pl. = *saptarshī*, RV. &c.; ŚBr. &c.; N. of the authors of the hymn RV. ix, 107, Anukr.; *-vat* (*ṭshī*), mfn. attended by the 7 Rishis, AV. — **rishina**, mfn. (fr. *-rishi*), Nir. — **kathā-maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of 7 tales, Kathās. — **kapāla** (*saptá*), mfn. being in or on 7 dishes or receptacles, ŚBr. — **karṇa**, m. N. of a man, Tār. — **kumārīkāvādāna**, n. the legend of the 7 maid, Buddh. — **krit**, m. N. of a being reckoned among the Viśve Devāh, MBh.; (*-krid*)-*bhava-parama*, m. a Śrāvaka in a partic. stage of progress, L. — **kṛitvas**, ind. 7 times, Pur.; VarBṛS. — **koṇa**, mfn. septangular, MW. — **gaṅga**, n. N. of a place, MBh.; (*am*), ind., Pān. ii, 1, 20, Sch. — **gaṇa** (*ṭá*), mfn. consisting of 7 troops, TS.; TBr. — **gu** (*ṭá*), mfn. possessing 7 oxen or cows, driving 7 oxen; m. N. of an Āṅgīra (author of the hymn RV. x, 47), Anukr. — **gūṇa**, mf(ā)n. sevenfold, Jyot.; Kathās. — **grīdhra**, m. pl. the 7 vultures (?), AV. viii, 9, 18. — **go-dāvara**, n. N. of a place (*am*, ind., Pān. ii, 1, 20, Sch.), MBh.; (*ṭ*), f. N. of a river, BhP. — **grantha-nibharṇa śaiva-vaishnava-vicāra**, m., *-granthī*, f. N. of wks. — **grahī**, f. the meeting of the 7 planets under onesign, MW. — **cakra** (*ṭá*), mfn. having 7 wheels, RV. — **catvāriṇṣat** (*ṭá*), f. 47, ŚBr. — **caru**, n. (nom. *ṭum*?) N. of a place, MBh. — **ctika** (*ṭá*), mfn. piled up in 7 layers, ŚBr. — **cchada**, m. '7-leaved', a kind of tree, MW.; Alstonia Scholaris, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. id., MW. — **cchandās**, mfn. containing 7 metres, SamhUp. — **cchidra**, mf(ā)n. having 7 holes, Kaus. — **jana**, m. pl. a collective N. of 7 Munis, R. — **jāni** or *-jāmi*, mfn. (Ved.; prob.) having 7 brothers or sisters, MW. — **jihva**, mfn. 7-tongued, MBh.; m. N. of Agni or fire (the 7 tongues of fire have all names, e.g. *kālī*, *karālī*, *māno-javā*, *su-lohitā*, *su-dhūmra-varṇā*, *ugrā* or *sphulinginī*, *pradiptā*, and these names vary accord. to the partic. rite in which fire is used, see *hiranya*, *su-varṇā*, *su-prabhā* &c.), VarBṛS.; BhP.; Śis. Sch. — **jvāla**, m. '7-flamed', fire, L. — **tantu**, mfn. 7-stringed, ŚBr., Sch.; KātyŚr., Sch. — **tantu** (*ṭá*), mfn. '7-threaded', consisting of 7 parts (as a sacrifice), RV.; MBh.; m. a sacrifice, offering, MBh.; Śis.; BhP. &c. — **tantra**, mf(ā)n. 7-stringed, MBh.; Mṛicch. — **triṇṣa**, mfn. the 37th, ch. of MBh. and R. — **triṇṣat**, f. 37 (with a noun in apposition), MBh.; Rājat.; Pañcar. (*śad*)-*ratra*, n. a partic. ceremony, ŚrS. — **triṇṣati**, f. 37 (with the noun in apposition), Rājat. — **daśa**, mf(ā)n. the 17th, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; VarBṛS. &c.; connected with 17, plus 17, ŚBr.; consisting of 17, TS.; VS.; Br. &c.; connected with or analogous to a Stoma which has 17 parts, TBr.; VS.; ĀśvGr.; having 17 attributes (said of a *kula* or family), MW.; pl. 17 (= *-daśan*), MBh.; m. (scil. *stoma*) a Stoma having 17 parts, VS.; TS.; Br.; ĀśvGr.; N. of a collection of hymns, MW.; (*am*), n. a group or collection of 17, ŚrS.; N. of a Sāman, VP.; *-vat* (*ṭá*), mfn. connected with the above kind of Stoma, ŚBr.; *-variant* (*ṭá*), mfn. forming the course for the above St., TS.; *-stoma*, mfn. having the above St., ŚākhGr.; *śābhikṛipta*, mfn. corresponding to the above St., ŚBr. — **daśaka**, mfn. consisting of 17 (*samkhyāne* *śaka*, 'supposing the number to be 17'), BhP. — **daśan** (*ṭá*), mfn. pl. (nom. acc. *śa*) 17, TS.; VS.; Br. &c.; *śa-chadī* (*ṭá*), mfn. having 17 roofs, TS.; *śa-tā*, f. the being 17 in number, KātyŚr.; *śa-dhā*, ind. 17-fold, ŚBr.; Samkhyak.; *śa-rātrā*, m. n. a partic. sacrificial performance lasting 17 days, TS.; Maś.; *śa-rā* (*śa-ric*), mfn. consisting of 17 verses; n. a hymn c° of 17 verses, AV.; *śa-vidha*, mfn. 17-fold, ŚākhGr.; *śa-sarāva* (*ṭá*), mfn. having 17 Sarāvas (a partic. measure), Br.; *śa-sāmidhenika*, mfn. having 17 Sāmidheni verses, ŚākhGr.; ĀpŚr.; *śāksara*

(*ṭá*), mfn. having 17 syllables, VS.; *śāra*, mfn. having 17 spokes, Lāty.; *śāralni* (*ṭá*), mfn. 17 cubits or ells in length (*ṭni-tā*, f., Jaim. Sch.), ŚBr. — **daśama**, mfn. the 17th, Cat. — **daśin**, mfn. possessing 17, having 17 (Stotras), Pañcar. — **dina** or *-divasa*, (ibc.) 7 days, a week, VarBṛS. — **di-dhiti**, m. 'having 7 rays of light', fire, L. — **dvā-rāvākīrṇa**, mfn. scattered over or dominated or affected by the 7 gates (i.e. accord. to Kull., 'by the 5 organs of sense, the mind and the intellect,' or 'by this world and the 3 above and the 3 below it'), Mn. vi, 48. — **dvīpa**, (ibc.) the 7 divisions of the earth, the whole earth, Pur.; mf(ā)n. consisting of 7 Dvīpas (the earth), MBh.; Hariv.; Śak. &c.; (*ā*), f. N. of the earth, MW.; (*pa*)-*dhara-pati*, m. the lord of the whole earth, Cat.; *-pati*, m. 'lord of the 7 Dvīp', id., MW.; *-vat*, mfn. consisting of 7 Dvīp (the earth), NṛisUp.; Pur.; Sighās.; (*at*), f. the whole earth (*-pati*, m. lord of the whole e°), BhP. — **dhātu** (*ṭá*), mf(u)n. consisting of 7, 7-fold, RV.; cons° of 7 constituent elements (as the body), GarbhUp.; m. N. of one of the ten horses of the Moon, L.; pl. the 7 constit° el° of the body (viz. chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen), W.; *-maya*, mf(ā)n. made of 7 various metals or elements, Hcat.; *-varū-thaka*, mfn. having the 7 constit° el° of the body for a chariot-guard, BhP. — **dhātuka**, mfn. consisting of 7 elements (see prec.), GarbhUp. — **dhā-nya**, n. sg. or pl. the 7 kinds of grain, Hcat.; *-maya*, mf(ā)n. made of the 7 kinds of grain, ib. — **dhāra**, n. (Cat.) or *-dhārā-tīrtha*, n. (MW.) N. of a Tīrtha. — **nalī**, f. bird-line, Kāv. — **navata**, mfn. the 97th, Rājat.; ch. of MBh. — **navati**, f. 97, MBh.; *-tama*, mfn. the 97th, ch. of R. — **nāḍika**, n. (with *cakra*) = next, L. — **nāḍī-cakra**, n. an astrological diagram supposed to foretell rain (it consists of 7 serpentine lines marked with the names of the Nakshatras and planets), L. — **nāman** (*ṭá*), mfn. having 7 names, RV. — **nāmā**, f. Polaris Icosandra, L. — **nidhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **pañ-cāsa**, mfn. the 57th, ch. of MBh. and R. — **pañ-cāsāt**, f. 57, MBh.; Nir. — **patra**, mfn. 7-leaved, L.; drawn by 7 horses, Vās.; m. Alstonia Scholaris, ib.; a kind of jasmine, L.; the sun, Harav. — **pad** (*ṭá*), mf(ā)n. making 7 steps (round the sacred fire for the conclusion of the marriage ceremony or for the ratification of a treaty), TS.; GrS.; Mn.; Sch.; ratified, sealed, MBh.; sufficient for all wants, RV. — **paśa** (*ṭá*), mf(ā)n. making the 7 steps (described above), AV.; PārGr.; consisting of 7 Pādas, TS.; Br. &c.; (*ṭ*), f. the 7 steps (round the sacred fire at the marriage ceremony), Kṛishis.; RTL. 364, 380, 33; *dhārtha-candrikā*, f., *dhārtha-nirūpana*, n., *dhārthī*, f., *dhārthī-tikā*, f., *dhārthī-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks.; *dhī-karaṇa*, n. (Mn. ix, 71, 72, Sch.) or *-gamana*, n. (MW.) the walking together round the nuptial fire in 7 steps (see above). — **parāka**, m. a kind of penance, RāmātUp. — **parṇa**, mfn. 7-leaved, W.; m. Alstonia Scholaris, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; (*ṭ*), f. Mimosa Pudica, Suśr.; n. the flower of Alst° Sch°, ŚārngP.; a sort of sweetmeat, L. — **parṇaka**, m. Alstonia Scholaris, Pañcar. — **parvata-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **palāsa**, mf(ā)n. consisting of 7 leaves, Kaus.; m. Alstonia Scholaris, L. — **pāka-yajña-bhāṣya**, n., *-pāka-yajña-śeṣa*, *-pāka-samsthā-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. — **pātāla**, n. the 7 Pātālas or regions under the earth (viz. *Atala*, *Viṭ*, *Sut*, *Rasāl*, *Talāl*, *Mahāl* and *Pātāla*, RTL. 102), Rājat. — **putra** (*ṭá*), mfn. having 7 sons or 7 children, RV.; *-sū*, f. the mother of 7 sons or ch°, L. — **pu-rushā**, mfn. consisting of 7 Purushas or lengths of a man, ŚBr. — **prakṛiti**, f. pl. the 7 constituent parts of a kingdom (viz. the king, his ministers, ally, territory, fortress, army, and treasury, see *prak*), W. — **bāhya**, n. N. of the kingdom of Bāhika, Hariv. — **buddha-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **bu-dhna** (*ṭá*), mfn. having 7 floors or bases, RV. — **bodhy-aṅga-kusumādhyā**, m. N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **bhaṅgan**, m. N. of the Jainas, VP.; *gri-naya*, m. (with Jainas) the method of the 7 formulas of sceptical reasoning (each beginning with the word *syāt*, 'perhaps,' cf. *bhaṅga*), Sarvad. — **bhaṅgi-taramgipī**, f. N. of wk. — **bhaṅgi-naya**, m. = *gri-naya*, Bādar, Sch.; N. of wk. — **bhadra**, m. Acacia Sirissa, L. — **bhuvana**, n. pl. the 7 worlds (one above the other, see *loka*), MW. — **bhūma**, mfn. having 7 stories, 7 st° high, HPārś. — **bhūmī**, f. = *rasā-tala*, R. (Sch.); *-maya*, mf(ā)n. = *-bhūma*, Sighās. — **bhūmika**, mfn. id., Pañcat. (*kā-prā-*

sāda, w.r.; *kā-vicāra*, m. N. of wk. — **bhauma**, mfn. = *bhūma*, MBh.; R. — **maṅgala-māhātmya**, n., — **maṅgala-māhātmya-dāsa-nāmābhīdhāna**, n., — **maṅgala-māhātmya**, n. of wks. — **mantra**, m. fire, L. — **marīci**, mfn. 7-rayed; m. fire, VarBṛS. — **mahā-bhāga**, m. N. of Vishnu, MBh. (accord. to Nilak. *saptabhir gayatry-ādibhir arpanīyāḥ saptdīva mahānto yajña-bhāgā yasya*; cf. *saptan*). — **mātrī** (*īd-*), mfn. having 7 mothers, RV.; f. collective N. of the 7 mothers, L. — **mānuṣha** (*īd-*), mfn. dwelling among the 7 races of mankind, present among all, RV. — **mārga**, m. N. of a man, Virac. — **māsa**, nfn. (a child) of 7 months, Kāth. — **mushṭika**, m. a partic. mixture used as a remedy for fever, ŚārngS. — **mūrti-maya**, inf(ī)n. having 7 forms, Sighās. — **mr̥ttikā**, f. pl. 7 earths collected from 7 places and used in certain solemn rites, MW. — **yama**, mfn. with or having 7 tones or pitches of the voice, RPrāt. — **yojanī**, f. a distance or extent of 7 Yojanas, Rājāt. — **rakta**, n. sg. the 7 red-coloured parts of the body (viz. palms of hands, soles of feet, nails, eye-corners, tongue, palate, lips), L. — **ratna**, n. N. of various wks.; — **padma-vikārin**, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh. (v.l. *padma-vikrānta-gāmin*); — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of 7 gems, Kārāṇḍ. — **rasmi** (*īd-*), mfn. 7-rope, RV.; AV.; (perhaps) 7-tongued, ib.; 7-rayed, MW.; m. N. of Agni, RV. — **rātra**, n. a period of 7 nights (or days), a week, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; (*īd-*), m. a partic. Ahīna, AV.; ŚrS.; Mā.; n. pl. N. of various Vaidhava sacred books. — **rātraka**, mf(īkā) n. lasting 7 days, Hariv. — **rātrika** (P), mfn. id., MW.; n. a period of 7 nights or days, IndSt. — **rāva**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. (v.l. *vāra*). — **rāsika**, the rule of proportion with 7 terms, Col. — **ruoi**, mfn. 7-rayed; m. fire, ŚiS. — **roā** (*īd-* + *ric*), mfn. having 7 verses; n. a hymn of 7 v's, Vait. — **rshī** (*īd-*), m. pl. the 7 Rishis, q.v.; (in astron.) the 7 stars of the constellation Ursa Major (*pūṭā dik*, 'the northern quarter of the sky'); sg. one of the 7 Rishis, MBh.; — *kupṇa*, n. pl. N. of bathing-places sacred to the 7 Rishis, ib.; — *cāra*, m. N. of the 13th Adhyāya of VarBṛS. and of another astron. wk.; — *ja*, m. the planet Jupiter, L.; — *tā*, f. the condition of the 7 Rishis, Hariv.; — *mat*, mfn., Pat.; — *malā*, n. N. of various wks.; — *loka*, m. the world of the 7 Rishis, Cat.; — *stotra*, n., — *smṛitī*, f., — *smṛitī-saṃgraha*, m.; — *śhīvara-māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. — **rshika** (*īd-*), = *rshī* (ibc.), Hariv. — **lakshana**, n. N. of various wks.; — **bhāshya**, n. N. of wk.; — **maya**, mf(ī)n. having 7 characteristic marks, Sighās. — **loka**, m. pl. the 7 worlds; — **maya**, mf(ī)n. constituting the 7 worlds (said of Vishnu), AgP. — **loki**, f. the 7 divisions of the world, the whole earth, Prasannar. — **vat**, mfn. containing the word *saptan*; (*ātī*), f. a verse *c* of the word *saptam*, ApŚr.; N. of a river, BhP. — **vadhri** (*īd-*), mfn. fettered by 7 thongs (applied to the soul), BhP.; m. N. of an Ātreya (protected by the Āśvins and author of the hymns RV. v, 78, viii, 62), RV.; AV. — **varūtha**, mfn. having 7 guards (said of a chariot, see *var*), BhP. — **varga**, m. a group of 7, Nidānas. — **varman**, m. N. of a grammarian, Buddh. — **varsha**, mf(ī)n. 7 years old, ŚāṅkhGr., Sch. — **vādin**, m. N. of the Jainas (cf. *bhaṅgin*), VP. — **vāra**, m. N. of one of Garuḍa's sons, MBh. (v.l. *rāva*). — **vārshika**, mf(ī)n. 7 years old, Pañcat.; Sighās. — **viṇśā**, mfn. the 27th, Br.; consisting of 27, CūlUp. — **viṇśaka**, mfn. id., RPrāt. — **viṇśat** (acc. *īat*), 27, VP. — **viṇśati** (*īd-*), f. 27 (with a noun in apposition or gen. or comp.), VS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; — **tama**, mfn. the 27th, KātyŚr.; Sch.; — **rātra**, n. N. of a Sattrā, KātyŚr.; — **śata**, n. pl. 127, ŚāṅkhBr.; AitĀr.; — **sādhu-lakshana**, n. N. of wk. — **viṇśatika**, nfn. consisting of 27, MarkP. — **viṇśatima**, mfn. the 27th, Cat. — **viṇśin**, mfn. consisting of 27, Lāty.; Nidānas. — **vidāru**, m. a partic. kind of tree, Col. — **vidha** (*īd-*), mf(ī)n. 7-fold, of 7 kinds, ŚBr.; MaitrUp.; Śulbas. &c. (*īd-*), f. (ŚBr.). — **vibhakti-nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **viśāḥ**, mfn. possessing 7 bulls, AV. — **velam**, ind. 7 times, ŚārngS. — **vyasana-kathā**, f., — **sakti-stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **śata**, mfn. 700 (see *ardha-sapta*); n. 700; 107 (= *saptādhikam śatam*), MW.; (ī), f. 700, MBh.; the aggregate of 700, MW.; a collection of 700 verses, ib.; N. of various wks. (cf. *śataka*); (*īd-*), m. N. of *kāvaca-vivaraṇa*, n., — *kāvya*, n., — *guṇṭavati-vyākhyā*, f., — *chāyā*, f., — *japārtha-nyāsa-dhyāna*, n., — *danīśādhāra*, m., — *dhyāna*, n., — *nyāsa*, m., — *prayoga-*

paṭala, — *bija-mantra-vidhāna*, n., — *bhāshya*, n., — *mantra-vibhāga*, m., — *mantra-homa-vidhāna*, n., — *māhātmya*, n., — *mūla*, n., — *vidhāna*, n., — *vi-vṛtti*, f., — *vyākhyā*, f., — *stotra*, n., — *ty-utkilana*, n. N. of wks. — **śataka**, n. N. of a collection of 700 erotic verses in Prakṛit by Hala (q.v.); (*īkā*), f. the aggregate of 700, MW.; N. of wks.; (*īkā-vidhi*), m. N. of wk. — **śapha** (*īd-*), mf(ī)n. 7-hoofed, MaitrS.; ApŚr. — **śālaka**, m. (MW.) or **ka-cakra**, n. (L.) a kind of astrological diagram marked with twice 7 lines crossing each other at right angles (it is used for indicating auspicious days for marriages); — **śra-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **śālī-vaṭī**, f. a kind of mercurial pill used as a remedy for syphilis, Bhpr. — **śiras**, mfn. 7-headed, R. — **śirā**, see *śirā*. — **śiva** (*īd-*), mf(ī)n. blessing the 7 (worlds), RV. i, 141, 2 (Śāy.); (ā), f. a kind of plant (= *nāga-vallī*), ib. — **śirsha**, mfn. 7-headed, MBh.; N. of Vishnu interpreted in different ways), Vishn. — **śirshan** (*īd-*), mf(ī)n. 7-headed, RV. — **śrotas**, w.r. for *śrotas*. — **śloki**, f. (also with *gītā*), N. of wk.; — **bhāgavata**, n., — **rāmāyana**, n., — **vivaraṇa**, n. N. of wks. or parts of wks. — **śhaṣṭa**, mfn. the 67th, MBh. — **śhaṣṭī**, f. 67 (*śata*, n. pl.; — *sahasra*, n. pl.), Jyot.; MarkP.; — **tama**, mfn. the 67th, R.; — **bhāga**, m. the 67th part, IndSt. — **śamsthā**, f., — **śamsthā-prayoga**, m., — **śamsthāna**, n., — **śamkhyā**, f. N. of wks. — **śamkhyāka**, mfn. in number, amounting to 7, MW. — **saptaka**, mfn. consisting of seven times seven or 49, Cat.; n. 7 × 7 (= 49); — **vettri**, m. one who knows 7 × 7 sciences, R. — **saptata**, mfn. the 77th, Rājāt. — **saptati**, f. 77 (*varsare* *ṣṭatān*, 'in the 77th year', Rājāt.), Carāṇ.; VarBṛS.; — **tama**, mfn. the 77th, ch. of R. — **sapti**, mfn. having 7 horses; m. N. of the Sun (cf. *saptāśva*), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **saptin**, mfn. each consisting of 7, TāṇḍyaBr. — **sama**, see *prācya-sapta-s*. — **samādhi-parishkāra-dāyaka**, m. N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **samudra-vat**, mfn. surrounded by the 7 oceans, BhP. — **samudrānta**, mf(ī)n. extending to the 7 oceans (the earth), R. — **śāgara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Kāśikh.; — **dāna**, n. 'gift of the 7 oceans,' a partic. valuable gift (represented by 7 vases with 7 different contents), Cat.; — **prādnikā**, f., — **mahādāna-prayoga**, m., — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. or chs. of wks.; — **mekhalā**, mf(ī)n. girded by the 7 oceans (the earth), NṛisUp.; — **vidhi**, m. = *ra-dāna*, Cat. — **śāgaraka**, n. = *ra-dāna*, Hcat. — **śārasvata**, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **śirā**, f. betel, L. (w.r. *śirā*). — **śū**, f. the mother of 7 children, L. — **sūtra**, n., — **sūtra-samnyāsa-paddhati**, f., — **soma-paddhati**, f., — **soma-samsthā-paddhati**, f., — **stava**, m., — **sthala-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. — **spardhā**, f. N. of a river, R. — **śrotas**, n. N. of a Tirtha, BhP. (w.r. *śrotas*); (*īd-*), m. N. of wk. — **svasri** (*saptā*), mf(ī)n. having 7 sisters, RV.; Nir. — **ha**, n. N. of a Sāman (also with *jamaḍ-agnes*), Br. — **hān**, mfn. slaying 7, RV. — **haya**, m. = *saptāśva*, Kāśikh. — **hasta**, mfn. having 7 hands, W.; measuring 7 cubits, ib. — **ho-tri** (*īd-*), mfn. having 7 sacrificial priests, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; m. pl. N. of partic. Mantras, TBr. — **hautra**, n., — **hautra-prayoga**, m., — **hautra-śūci**, f. N. of wks. — **Saptāśu**, mfn. having 7 rays, MW.; — **pūṅgava**, m. 'eminent with 7 rays of light,' the planet Saturn, L. — **Saptākshara**, mf(ī)n. containing 7 syllables, MaitrS.; Pañcar.; m. a word or a Pāda which contains 7 s's, MW. — **Saptāgāram**, ind. in 7 houses, Cat. — **Saptāgārika**, mfn. taking place in 7 houses, Vishn. — **Saptāṅga**, mfn. consisting of 7 members or parts, Up.; Mn. &c. — **Saptācala-dāna-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **Saptātman**, mfn. having 7 essences, NṛisUp.; m. N. of Brahman, MW. — **Saptādrī**, m. '7 mountains,' N. of m°, Inscr. — **Saptāmṛaka**, n. N. of a temple near Vaiśālā, Divyāv. — **Saptārcī**, m. fire (= next), R.; MarkP. — **Saptārcī**, mfn. 7-rayed, 7-flamed, L.; evil-eyed, L.; m. N. of Agni or fire, MBh.; Ragh.; VarBṛS. &c.; of the planet Saturn, VP.; a partic. plant (= *citraka*), MW. — **Saptārpava**, (ibc.) the 7 oceans (*śale-śaya*, mfn.), Ragh.; nif(ā)n. surrounded with 7 oceans, BhP. — **Saptā-viṇśati**, f. (m.c. or incorrectly) = *sapta-v* (acc. *īti*), Hariv.; VarBṛS. — **Saptāśita**, mfn. the 87th, L. — **Saptāśiti**, f. 87, L.; — **tama**, mfn. the 87th, L.; — **śloka-sūtra**, n. N. of wk. — **Saptāśra**, mfn. septagonal, Hcat. (w.r. *īśāra*); m. n. a heptagon (also spelt *īśāra*), MW. — **Saptāśva**, mfn. having 7 horses, RV.; m. the sun (the 7 horses symbolizing the 7 days of the week),

Kāśikh.; — **vāhana**, m. 'borne by 7 horses,' ib. — **Saptāśtan**, mfn. pl. 7 or 8 (*īa*, ibc., MBh.; R.), Hcat. — **Saptāsthita**, mfn. furnished with 7 (spikes &c.), TāṇḍyaBr.; (ā), f. N. of a Vishṭuti, ib., Sch. — **Saptāśya**, mfn. 7-mouthed, RV.; having 7 openings, ib. — **Saptāśra**, see *īśāra*. — **Saptāśā**, m. (īc. f. ā) 7 days; a sacrificial performance lasting 7 days, Br.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c. — **Saptāśvā**, f. a kind of plant (= *saptāśā*), Suśr. — **Saptōttara**, mfn. having 7 in addition (e.g. *raṇ śatam*, 100 + 7 i.e. 107), Yājñ. — **Saptōtsada**, mfn. N. of a village, Divyāv. — **Saptōtsāda**, mfn. having 7 prominent parts on the body, Buddh.; — *īā*, f. (one of the 32 signs of perfection of a Buddha), Dharmas. 83. — **Saptōnā**, f. (scil. *vinīati*, 20 being the normal number of verses in a Sūkta) '20 — 7 i.e. 13,' Śāy.

Saptaka, mfn. consisting of 7 (*catvārah sapta-kāḥ*, 'cons' of 4 × 7 i.e. 28), Hariv.; *sapta sapta-kāḥ* or *saptakāḥ sapta*, '7 × 7 i.e. 49,' ib.; R.), RPrāt.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the 7th, W.; m. (Car.) or n. (Divyāv.) a week; (ī), f. a woman's girdle, L.; n. (īc. f. *īkā*) a collection or aggregate of 7, Mn.; Suśr.; Kathās. &c.

Saptata, mfn. the 70th (only used after another numeral; see *eka-s*, *dvā-s*, *tri-s* &c., and cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 58).

Saptātaya, mf(ī)n. consisting of 7 parts, ŚBr.; ApŚr.

Saptati, f. 70 (with the counted noun in apposition or in gen. pl. or ibc. or infc.), RV.; AV.; ŚiS. &c.; 70 years, Mn.; Suśr.; N. of wk. (= *samkhyā-kārikā*), du. 2 seventies, W.; pl. many sev', ib. — **tama**, mfn. the 70th, ch. of Mbh. — **ratna-mālikā**, f. N. of wk. — **samkhyāka**, mfn. amounting to 70, Hariv. — **sambandha**, m. a collection of 70 tales, Śukas. — **hāyana**, mfn. 70 years old, VarBṛ.

Saptatima, mfn. the 70th (with *bhāga*, m. 'a 70th part'), Hcat.

Saptātha, mf(ī)n. the 7th, RV.

Saptadhā, ind. in 7 parts, 7-fold, TS. &c. &c.; 7 times, Ragh.

Saptamā, mf(ī)n. the 7th, VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (ī), f., see below. [Cf. *Zd. haptaiaha*; Gk. *ἑβδομος*; Lat. *septimus*; Lith. *sekmā-s*; Slav. *sedmŭ* &c.] — **kalā**, f. the 7th digit of the moon, MW. — **Saptamāśṭamā**, mfn. du. the 7th and the 8th, AV.

Saptamaka, mfn. the 7th, Śrutab.

Saptamī, f. (of *saptamī* above) the 7th Tithi or lunar day of the fortnight (on which day in the light fortnight there is a festival in honour of the 7th digit of the moon; often infc., see *gaṅgā-s*, *jayanti-s*), ŚrS.; MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; the 7th case, i.e. the locative or its terminations, Nir.; VPrāt. &c.; the potential or its terminations, Kāt.; a partic. Murchanā, Samgīt. — **pratirūpaka**, mfn. having the form of a locative case, Pāṇ. i, 4, 66, Sch.; g. *cādi*. — **vrata**, n. a religious observance to be performed on the 7th day of a month, Cat. — **samāsa**, m. a Tat-purusha compound of which the first member is supposed to be in a locative case, Kaiyy. on Pāṇ. viii, 4, 35. — **snapana**, n. 'bathing on the 7th day,' a partic. religious observance, Cat. — **Saptamy-arka-vrata**, n. a partic. religious observance, ib.

Saptamiya, mfn. the 7th, MarkP.

Saptala, m. N. of a man, g. *naḍḍi*; (ā), f. N. of several plants (Arabian jasmine; a soap-tree; Mimosa Concinna; Abrus Precatorius; Bigonia Suaeolens), Suśr.; Pañcar.; Hcar.; = *nava-mālikā*, MW.; = *carma-kaśā*, ib.

Saptalikā, f. a kind of plant, Suśr.

Saptārsha, n. (?) (*īd-*) N. of a Tirtha, Vishn.

Saptika, mfn. having the length of 7, Śulbas. 1. **Saptin**, mfn. (for 2. see under *sapti* below) containing 7, RPrāt.; m. the 7-partite Stoma, Pañcar.; Lāty.

सप्त *sapti*, m. (possibly connected with *√sap*) a horse, steed, courser (cf. *sapta-s*), RV.; VS.; Kāv.; Pañcar.; N. of the author of RV. x, 79 (having the part. Vājambhara), Anukr. — **tā**, f. the condition of being a horse, MBh.

2. **Saptin** (only f. *saptini*, formed in analogy to *vājini*), Lāty.

Sāpti-vat, mfn. moving with horses, RV.

Sāptya, n. (prob.) a riding-ground for horses, race-course, RV.

सप्तर्षि सप्त-*sa-prakāraka*, sa-prakṛitika &c. See p. 1148, col. 3.

सप्रतिपादन sa-pratipādana, w. r. for sam-pratip^o.

सप्रस्तार sa-prastāra, w. r. for sam-pr^o.

सफ sa-pha, mfn. (7. sa + pha) together with the sound or letter *ph* (-*tva*, n.), TāqBr.; m. N. of various men, ĀrshBr.; n. N. of various Sāmans, (-*tva*, n.), ib. &c.

सफार saphara. See śaphara.

सफल sa-phala, mf(ā)n. together with fruits, having or bearing fruit or seed, fruitful (as a tree), PārGr.; MBh.; Kathās.; 'having seed,' i.e. possessing testicles, not emasculated, R.; having good results, productive, profitable, successful (with *√kṛi*, 'to fulfil', 'keep a promise'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; together with the result, VarBrS.; -*tva*, n., profitability, success, successful, Śiś.; Kathās.; Sāh.; -*prārtha*-*na*, mfn. one whose desire is fulfilled, Vikr.; *°lōdaya*, m. 'one whose appearance brings good results,' N. of Śiva, MBh.; *°lōdarka*, mfn. bearing fruit in the future, promising success, Mālatīm.

सफालका, mfn. furnished with a shield, MBh.

सफालया, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make profitable or successful, derive advantage from, enjoy, MBh.; Kathās.

सफालि, in comp. for *saphala*. - *karana*, n. the act of making successful, Kāśikh. - *√kṛi*, P. - *karoti* = *saphalaya*, Pañcat.; Sātr. - *kṛita*, mfn. made profitable or useful, Kāv.; Kathās.; fulfilled, accomplished, R. - *√bhū*, P. - *bhavati*, to be successful, yield profit, Subh. - *bhūta*, mfn. become profitable or advantageous.

सफेन sa-phena, mfn. having foam, foamy, frothy, VarBrS.; -*puñja*, mfn. covered with dense masses of foam (as the ocean), Kum.

सबन्ध sa-bandha, mfn. (i. e. 7. sa + b^o) having a pledge, secured by a pledge, L.

सा to be similarly prefixed to the following:

- *bandhaka*, mfn. = *sa-bandha* above, Yājñ.

- *bandhu* (*śā*), mfn. being of the same race or family, related, of kin, RV.; AV.; VS.; possessing a kinsman, having a friend, befriended, Hit. - *barhis*, mfn. furnished with sacrificial grass, Kauś. - *bala* (*śā*), mfn. powerful, strong, RV. &c. &c.; together with strength or power, L.; accompanied by a force or army, MBh.; R.; together with Bala (Kṛishṇa's eldest brother), BhP.; m. N. of a son of Manu Bhautya, Hariv.; of a son of Vasiṣṭha (and one of the 7 Rishis), MārP.; of one of the 7 Rishis under Manu Savarna, ib.; - *tā*, f. (ŚāṅkhBr.), - *tva*, n. (Śiś.) power, strength; - *vahana*, mfn. with an army and followers, Yājñ.; Sch.; - *siṅha*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; *°lāt-kāram*, ind. with force, forcibly, Śak.; *°lānuga*, mfn. followed by an army, MBh.; R.; = *sa-bala-vāhana*, MW. - *ball*, mfn. endowed with royal revenue, ib.; accompanied with the Bali offering, ib.; m. evening twilight (when the offering is made), L. - *bahumānam*, ind. with great honour or reverence, very respectfully, Kālid.; Ratnāv. &c. - *bādh*, mfn. harassed, annoyed, afflicted, TS. - *bādhā*, nfn. painful, detrimental to (gen.), Yājñ. - *bādhās*, mfn. = *bādh*, RV. v. 10, 6; ind. urgently, eagerly, ib. vii, 8, 1; 26, 2 &c.; m. = *ritvij*, Naigh. iii, 15. - *bāndhava*, mfn. having kindred or relations, MW. - *bāla-vṛiddha*, mfn. with children and old men, ib. - *bāshpa*, mf(ā)n. tearful, weeping (am, ind.), Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās.; - *gadgadām*, ind. with tears and in a faltering voice, Ragh. - *bāshpaka*, mfn. steaming, fuming, emitting vapour, Suśr. - *bāhyantah-karana*, mfn. with the external and internal organs (with *ātman*, m. 'the whole self'), Vikr. - *bindu*, m. N. of a mountain, MārP. - *bija*, mf(ā)n. with seed or germ (lit. and fig.), containing s^o or g^o (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Kap.; VP. - *bibhatsam*, ind. with disgust or abhorrence, Mālatīm. - *būva*, mfn. accompanied by the sound *būvam* (v. l. *sabva*), TBr. (Sch.). - *brāhmaka*, mfn. together with (the priest called) Brahman, AśvŚr.; tog^o with (the god) Brahman, MBh.; together with the world of Br^o, Buddh. - *brahmacārika*, m. (prob.) = next, Yājñ. ii, 85. - *brahmacārin*, m. a fellow-student, one who studies the same Śākhā of the Veda (*inī*, f.), GṛS.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Kathās.; (ifc.) a fellow, companion (in *duḥkha-s*), Kād.; mfn. rivaling, vying with, ib. - *brāhmaṇa* (*śā*), mfn. together with Brāhmins, AV. - *brāhmaṇaspatya*, nfn. t^o with the Pragāthas addressed to Brahmanas-pati, ŚāṅkhŚr.

सवर sa-bar, (prob.) n. (accord. to Sāy.) =

milk, nectar (only in comp. and prob. connected with Germ. *saf*, *Soft*; Angl. Sax. *sap*; Eng. *sap*; perhaps also with Lat. *sapio*, *sapor*). - *dūgha*, mf(ā)n. yielding milk or nectar, RV. - *dūh*, mfn. (nom. -*dhūk*) id., ib. - *dhū*, mfn. id., ib.

सब्द sabda, m. (in a formula) = *sagara*, TS.; = *ahah*, ŚBr.

सबवु, n. digested food (= *pakvāśaya-gatam annam*), VS.; Mahidh. (*sabvum* may perhaps be acc. of a f. *sabū*; cf. *sa-būvam*).

सभ sabh = *√I. sah* (cf. *pra-sabham*).

सभ sabha. See sabhā below.

सभक्तिकम् sa-bhaktikam, ind. (fr. 7. sa + *bhakti*) respectfully, Śukas.

सा to be similarly prefixed to the following:

- *bhaksha*, m. a messmate (in *yathā-sabhaksha*, q. v.) - *bhaṅga*, nfn. with division (of a word into different parts); - *ślesha*, m. a Ślesha formed by the above division, Sāh. - *bhadra-musta*, mfn. full of the grass *Cyperus Rotundus*, Ritus.

- *bhaya*, mf(ā)n. fearful, apprehensive (am, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; riskful, dangerous, Lalit. - *bharas* (*śā*), mfn. (perhaps) harmonizing with (instr.); others 'furnished with oblations or gifts', RV.

- *bhartṛikā*, f. (a woman) whose husband is alive, L. - *bhava*, m. together with Bhava (i. e. Śiva), BhP. - *bhasmaka*, mfn. tog^o with ashes, GopBr.

- *bhasman*, mfn. mixed or smeared with ashes, R.; (°ma)-*dvija*, m. pl. N. of Pāsupata or Śaiva mendicants, Buddh. - *bhāga*, mfn. (for *sabhā-ga* see under *sabhā*) having a share (see comp.); common, universal, Buddh.; corresponding, answering, ib.; - *tā*, f. participation, companionship, association, ib.; *°gaya*, Nom. *°yati*, to impart, AV. - *bhāgya*, mf(ā)n. having good fortune, fortunate, Hariv.; R.; MārP. - *bhājana*, mfn. (for *sabhājana* see under *sabhā*, col. 3) furnished with vessels, M Bh. (B. *mahājana*). - *bhāṇḍa*, mfn. being in a vessel or receptacle, BhP. - *bhāra-tā*, f. fullness, abundance, great prosperity, ŚāṅkhBr. - *bhārya* or - *bhāryaka*, mfn. with a wife, having a wife, MBh.; R.; Pañcar.

- *bhāvana*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. - *bhīti*, mfn. having fear, fearful, timid, MW. - *bhīma*, mfn. together with Bhīma, ib. - *bhūta*, mfn. attended by demons, Kum. - *bhūmi* (*śā*), mfn. with landed property, including 1^o pr^o, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. - *bhrī-kuṭi-mukha*, mfn. having a frowning face, frowning, MW. - *bhrīti* (*śā*), mfn. (prob.) offering or serving food, RV. - *bhrītya*, mfn. attended by servants, with (the assistance of) servants, MW. - *bhrātri* or - *bhrātrika*, mfn. with a brother, attended by brethren, ib. - *bhrū-kshepam*, ind. with a frown, Mṛicch. - *bhrū-bhaṅga*, mfn. with a frown, frowning, knitting the brows (am, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās. - *bhrū-bhedam*, ind. frowningly, Śak. (v. l.) - *bhrū-vilāsam*, ind. with play of the brows, Kathās.

सभा sabhā, f. (of unknown derivation, but probably to be connected with 7. sa; ifc. also *sabha*, u.; cf. Pāp. ii, 4, 23 &c., and *eka-sabhā*) an assembly, congregation, meeting, council, public audience, RV. &c. &c.; social party, society, good society (see comp.); Society (personified as a daughter of Prajā-pati), AV.; a place for public meetings, large assembly-room or hall, palace, court of a king or of justice, council-chamber, gambling-house &c., ib.; a house for lodging and accommodating travellers, M. &c.; MBh. &c.; an eating-house (see *mahā-s*). [Cf. Goth. *siþja*; Germ. *siþpa*, *Siþpe*; Angl. Sax. *sibb*; Eng. *god-sib*, *gossip*.] - *kāra*, m. the builder of a hall &c., MBh.; R. - *kaumudī*, f. N. of wk. - *°ksha* (*sabhāksha*), m. N. of a man, Hariv. - *gā*, mfn. (for *sa-bhāga* see above) going into an assembly or council, ŚBr.; ChUp. - *gata*, mfn. one who appears before or is present at a court of justice, Yājñ. Sch. - *griha*, n. an assembly-hall, Cat. - *carā*, mfn. = *gā*, VS. - *cāturya*, n. politeness in society, MW. - *°cāra* (*sabhāc*), m. the customs or usages of society, court-manners, ib. - *taramga*, m. N. of a wk. on polite conversation in Sanskrit (by Jagan-nātha-niśra). - *dhairya*, n. boldness in company, MW. - *nara*, m. N. of a son of Kaksheya, Hariv.; of a son of Anu, Pur. - *nāṭaka*, n. N. of a drama (by Mahēśvara). - *nāyaka*, m. the president of an assembly, chair-man, MW.; the keeper of a gambling-house, ib. - *°ntare* (*sabhānt*), ind. in society, Subh. - *pāti*,

m. the president of an assembly or council, VS.; Kathās. &c.; N. of Bhūta-karman, MBh.; of an author, Cat.; - *vilāsa*, m. N. of wk. - *parishad*, f. the session of an assembly or council, MBh. - *parvan*, n. N. of the second book of the Mahā-bhārata (describing the great assembly at Hastināpura and the gambling between Yudhiṣṭhira and Śakuni, in which the former staked all his possessions, including his wife Draupadi).

- *pāla*, m. the keeper of a public building or assembly, TBr.; MBh. - *pūjā*, f. respectful words addressed to an audience (in the prelude of a drama), MW.

- *prapādin*, mfn. frequenting assemblies, NilarUp.

- *pravesana*, n. entering a court of justice, PārGr.

- *°bharana*, (prob.) w. r. for *sabhyābh*. - *man-*

dana, n. the adorning or arranging of an ass^o-room, MW. - *maṇḍapa*, m. an assembly-hall, VS. - *ma-*

dhya, ind. in society, Cāp. - *yogya*, mfn. suitable for (good) society, Praśaṅg. - *rañjana*, n. N. of a Kāvya (by Nila-kantha Dikshita). - *°raṇya-vi-*

taṅka-vat (*sabhā*), mfn. one to whom the Sabhā-

and Aranya-parvan (of the Mahā-bhārata) are the highest point, MBh. - *vat* (*sabhā*), mfn. fit for a council or assembly, RV. - *vaśa-kara*, mfn. controlling or influencing an ass^o, Hit. - *°vasara* (*sa-*

bhā), m. the occasion of an ass^o, Vet. - *vin*, m. the keeper of a gambling-house, TBr. (Sch.). - *vi-*

noda, m. N. of a wk. (by Daiva-jña Dāmōdara) on proper conduct in assemblies. - *sād*, m. 'sitting at an ass^o', an assistant at a meeting or assessor in a court of justice, AV. &c. &c. - *sada*, m. id., R.; Pañcat.

- *samnyāyana*, n., Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 73, Vārt. 2. - *sāha*, ni. one who is superior in an ass^o, superior, eminent, RV. - *siṅha*, m. N. of a king of Bundel-

khand (patron of Śaṅkara Dikshita), Cat. - *°sina* (*sabhā*), mfn. sitting in (or presiding at) a council or court of justice, Rājat. - *°stāra* (*sabhā*), m. an assistant at an ass^o, assessor in a court of justice, Bhar.; a partaker of a game, MBh. - *stha*, mfn. being at an ass^o or court; m. one who sits in an ass^o, a courtier, MW. - *sthāpū*, m. 'post at a gambling-house,' either 'a gambling-table' or 'a man who sits like a post at a g^o-table,' a persistent gambler, VS. - *sthāna-stha*, mfn. being in the audience-hall (said of a king), Rājat. *Sabbhēśvara-stotra*, n. N. of a hymn. *Sa-*

bhōcīta, mfn. fit for an assembly or for good society; m. a learned Brāhman or any educated person, W.

Sabbhōdēsa, m. the neighbourhood of any place of meeting, Nal. *Sabbhōpaviṣṭa*, mfn. = *sabhā-*

sina, Pañcat.

Sabhika, m. the keeper of a gambling-house, Yājñ.; Mṛicch.

Sabhika, m. id., W.

Sabbhēya, mfn. fit for an assembly or council, civilized, clever, well-behaved, decent, RV.; VS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Sābhya, mfn. being in an assembly-hall or meeting-room, belonging to or fit for an assembly or court, suitable to good society, courteous, polite, refined, civilized, not vulgar, decorous (as speech), AV. &c. &c.; being at the court of (gen.), VS., Intro.; m. an assistant at an assembly or council, (esp.) an assessor, judge, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the keeper of a gambling-house, W.; a person of honourable parentage, ib.; N. of one of the five sacred fires (see *pañcāgni*), KātyŚr.; Mn. iii, 100, 185, Kull. - *kaṇṭhābhara-*

na, n. N. of wk. - *tama*, mfn. very worthy of good society, very courteous or polite or refined; m. a very polite or refined person, an ornament of society, W.

- *tā*, f., - *tva*, n. politeness, refinement, good manners or breeding, W. *Sabhyābharana*, n. N. of a poem by Rāma-candra. *Sabhyābhīnava-yati*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *Sabhyēstara*, mfn. 'other than refined,' vulgar, indecorous, opposite to good manners, Nir.; Kāv.; Śāṅk.

सभाज sa-bhāṇḍa, cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxv, 35; rather Nom. fr. 7. sa + *bhāj*) *sabhājayati* (rarely *°te*), to serve, honour, worship, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to praise, celebrate, Kathās.; BhP.; to visit, frequent, Car.; Kathās.; to beautify, MW.; to show, ib.

Sabhājana, n. (for *sa-bhājana* see above, col. 2) service, honour, courtesy, politeness, civility (esp. in receiving or taking leave of a friend), R.; Kālid.; Śiś.

Sabhājita, mfn. served, honoured, gratified, pleased, MBh.; R. &c.; praised, celebrated, BhP.

Sabhājya, mfn. to be honoured or praised by (gen.), R.

सभाज sa-bhāṇḍa, sa-bhārya, sa-bhūti &c.

See col. 2.

सम् 1. sam or *stam*, cl. I. P. *saṁati* or *stamati*, to be disturbed (accord. to some) to be undisturbed; cf. *√sam*, Dhātup. xix, 82; cl. 10. P. *sa-mayati* or *stamayati*, to be agitated or disturbed, Vop.

सम् 2. sām, ind. (connected with 7. *sa* and 2. *sama*, and opp. to 3. *vi*, q.v.) with, together with, along with, together, altogether (used as a preposition or prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, like Gk. *σύν*, Lat. *con*, and expressing 'conjunction', 'union', 'thoroughness', 'intensity', 'completeness', e.g. *saṁ-√yuj*, 'to join together'; *saṁ-√dhā*, 'to place together'; *saṁ-dhi*, 'placing together'; *saṁ-√tap*, 'to consume utterly by burning'; *saṁ-uccheda*, 'destroying altogether, complete destruction'; in Ved. the verb connected with it has sometimes been supplied, e.g. *āpo agnīm yāsdaḥ sām hi pūrūṣāḥ*, 'for many glorious waters surrounded Agni'; it is sometimes prefixed to nouns in the sense of 2. *sama*, 'sameness'; cf. *samartha*, RV. &c. &c.

सम् 1. sama, mfn. (connected with 7. *sa* and with 2. *samā* and *samāna*; cf. *samāha*, used as pron.: declined like *saṛva*, e.g. *samasmāi*, RV. vi, 51, 6) any, every, RV. [Cf. Gk. *ἅμós*, *ἅμós*; Goth. *suma*; Angl. Sax. *sum*; Eng. *some*.]

सम् 2. samā, mf(ā)n. (prob. originally identical with prec.; cf. *samāna*) even, smooth, flat, plain, level, parallel (*karṇa-s*), 'on a level with the ear'; *bhūmi-* or *bhūmeh-samam-√kṛi*, 'to make level with the earth'; RV. &c. &c.; same, equal, similar, like, equivalent, like to or identical or homogeneous with (instr., e.g. *mayā sama*, 'like to me'; or gen., rarely abl.), like in or with regard to anything (instr., gen., loc., or -*tas*, or comp.; *samam-√kṛi*, 'to make equal, balance'), ib.; always the same, constant, unchanged, fair, impartial towards (loc. or gen.), ib.; even (not 'odd'), a pair, VarBṛS.; having the right measure, regular, normal, right, straight (*samam-√kṛi*, 'to put right or in order'), AitBr. &c. &c.; equable, neutral, indifferent, VarBṛS.; equally distant from extremes, ordinary, common, middling, Mn.; MBh. &c.; just, upright, good, straight, honest, ib.; easy, convenient, Pañcat.; full, complete, whole, entire, L.; n. peace (perhaps w.r. for *sama*), R.; Kām.; the point of intersection of the horizon and the meridian line, Gol.; n. of partic. zodiacal signs (esp. Vṛisha, Karkāṭa, Kanyā, Vṛisika, Makara, and Mīna), MW.; a kind of straight line placed over a numerical figure to mark the process of extracting the square root, ib.; (in music) a kind of time, Saṁgīt.; a grass-conflagration, L.; a Jina, Gal.; N. of a son of Dharmā, VP.; of a son of Dhṛitaraṣṭra, MBh.; of a king of the Nandi-vegas (v.l. *śama*), ib.; (*ā*), f. a year, see *samā*, p. 1153; (*am*), n. level ground, a plain (*samē bhūmīyāḥ*, 'on level ground'), AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; R.; equability, equanimity, imperturbability, MBh.; likeness, similarity, equality (*ena*, 'equally, in the same manner'), Kāś. on Pāp. ii, 3, 18; right measure or proportion (*ena*, 'exactly, precisely'), ŚBr.; settlement, compensation, Mn. viii, 177; good circumstances, Mṛicch.; (in rhet.) a partic. figure, sameness of objects compared to one another, Prātāp.; Kuval.; (in geom.) a mean proportional segment (described as a fourth proportional to the two perpendiculars and the link or segment, and used for solving problems in a trapezium), Col.; = *samā*, f. a year (see *pāpa-s*, *punya-s*, and *su-śama*); (*samān*), ind. in like manner, alike, equally, similarly, RV. &c. &c.; together with or at the same time with or in accordance with (instr. or comp.), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; just, exactly, precisely, Mn.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; honestly, fairly, R. [Cf. Gk. *ἴσος*, *ἴσος*, *ἴσος*; Lat. *similis*; Germ. *same*, *-sam*; Eng. *same*.] — *kaksha*, mfn. having equal weight (*-tā*, f.; *-tva*, n.), Śāh.; (*ā*), f. equilibrium (*śākhā-√tul*, P. *tulayati*, 'to balance one another'), MBh. — *kanyā*, f. a suitable maiden, a girl fit to be married, Dhanañj. — *kara*, mfn. (for *sa-makara* see p. 1153, col. 2) levying regular or fair taxes, Sighās. — *karna*, m. 'having equal ears,' N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Buddha (*-tā*, f. one of the 80 minor marks of a B^o), Dharmas. 84; Buddh.; n. 'having two equal diagonals,' an equi-diagonal tetragon, Col. — *karmaṇ*, mfn. having equal occupation, MBh. — *kāla*, n. the same time or moment, W.; (ibc. or *am*, once also [v.l.]), ind. simultaneously, Yājñ.; Kāv. &c.; *-bhava*, n. a contemporary of (comp.), Rājāt. — *kālina*, mfn.

simultaneous with (comp.), Nyāyas., Sch. — *kola*, m. 'having an even breast,' a serpent, snake, L. — *koshṭha-miti*, f. the measure of compartments or number of equal squares of the same denomination (as cubit, fathom &c.) in which the dimension of the side is given; the area or superficial contents, Col. — *krama*, mfn. keeping pace with, Śis.; *-tā*, f. having the steps equal (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — *kriya*, mfn. acting uniformly in or towards (loc.), MBh.; Bhartṛ.; subject to the same medical treatment (*-tva*, n.), Suśr. — *kshetra*, n. (in astron.) 'having an even or complete figure,' N. of a partic. division or arrangement of the Nakshatras, MW. — *kṣāta*, n. a cavity having the figure of a regular solid with equal sides, a parallelepipedon, cylinder &c., Col. — *gandha*, m. constant odour (one of the 4 kinds of odours), Dharmas. 37; mfn. having the same odour, L. — *gandhaka*, m. a perfume compounded of similar ingredients, L. — *gandhika*, mfn. having equal or similar fragrance, MW.; n. the fragrant root of the Andropogon Muricatus, Bhpr. — *cakra-vāla*, n. a circle, IndSt. — *catur-aśra* (or *-aśra*), mf(ā)n. having four equal angles, square, ĀsvGr.; VarBṛS.; BhP. &c.; m. n. a rectangular tetragon, square, Sulbas.; Āryabh.; Hcat.; an equilateral tetra, MW.; (*ī*), ind. (with *√kṛi*) to transform into a square, Hcat. — *catur-bhūja*, mfn. having four equal sides; m. or n. (?) a square or rhombus, Col. — *catuskopa*, mfn. having four equal angles (distinguished from *sama-catur-aśra*), IndSt. — *catvāriṇśa-danta-tā*, f. the having 40 even teeth (one of the 32 signs of perfection in a Buddha), Dharmas. 83. — *citta*, mfn. even-minded, possessing equanimity, equable, Kāv.; BhP.; indifferent, W.; having the thoughts directed to the same subject, MW.; *-tā*, f. (L.) or *-tva*, n. (Bhag.) equanimity towards (loc.) — *cetas*, mfn. = *-citta*, Bhartṛ.; BhP. — *codita*, mfn. = *saṁ-√*, driven or shot off, MBh. — *ccheda*, mfn. having an equal denominator, Āryabh., Sch.; *di-kṛi*, P. *karoti*, to cause to have an equal den^o, Bijag. — *cchedana*, mfn. having like divisions or denominators, MW. — *jāti*, mfn. equal in kind, homogeneous, MW. — *jātiya*, mfn. id., MBh. — *jñā*, f. fame, L. (v.l. for *samājñā*). — *taṭa*, n. of a country in eastern India, VarBṛS.; Buddh. — *tā* (*samā*), f. sameness of level, VarBṛS.; equality, sameness, identity with (instr., gen., or comp.), ŚBr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; fairness, impartiality towards (loc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; equableness, normal condition (*tām-√nī*, 'to decide or settle equitably'), Mu.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; equanimity, MW.; mediocrity, Hit.; benevolence, Pañcar.; *-jñāna*, n. (with Buddhists) one of the 5 kinds of knowledge, Dharmas. 94. — *tirthaka*, mf(ikā)n. full to the brim, Lalit. — *tulā*, f. equal value, Kāv. — *tulita*, mfn. of equal weight, VarBṛS. — *tri-pa-maṇi-loshṭa-kāñcana*, mfn. one to whom grass and jewels and clods and gold are of equal value, Sighās. — *traya*, n. an equal quantity of 3 ingredients (viz. yellow myrobalan, dry ginger, and sugar), L. — *tri-bhūja*, mfn. having 3 equal sides, Col.; m. n. any figure containing 3 equal s^o, MW.; an equilateral triangle, ib. — *tryaṇṣa*, mfn. consisting of 3 eq^o parts; (*ā*), f. a partic. Viśvūti, Tāṇḍya Br. — *tva*, n. equality with (instr. or gen.), KātyŚr.; VS.Prāt.; VarBṛ. &c.; equanimity, HYog.; uniform conduct towards (loc. or comp.), Bhag.; BhP.; equableness, normal condition, Suśr. — *tvish*, mfn. equally bright or lovely, W. — *danśtra-tā*, f. the having equal eye-teeth (one of the 50 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — *danta*, mfn. having even teeth; *-tā*, f. one of the 32 signs of perfection (of a Buddha), Dharmas. 83. — *darśana*, mfn. (ifc.) of similar appearance, like, R.; (also with *saṁvarta* or *saṁvashāṁ*) looking on all (things or men) with equal or indifferent eyes, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. — *darśin*, mfn. looking impartially on (loc.), regarding all things imp^o, MBh.; R. &c. — *duḥkha*, mf(ā)n. feeling pain in common with another, compassionate, Kāv.; *-sukha*, mfn. sharing grief and joy with an^o, MBh.; Śāk.; indifferent to pain and pleasure, Bhag.; Aśhāv. — *drīś*, mfn. looking indifferently or impartially upon, Bhartṛ.; BhP.; regarding all things imp^o, BhP. — *drīṣṭi*, f. the act of looking on all equally or impartially, Kathās.; mfn. looking on all imp^o (*-tva*, n.), BhP.; Rājāt.; Vās.; even-eyed, Vās. — *deśa*, m. even ground, Śāk. — *dyuti*, mfn. equal in radiance, MW. — *dvādaśaśra*, m. n. an equilateral dodecagon or dodecahedron, ib. — *dvi-dvibhūja*, mfn. having

2 x 2 equal sides; m. or n. (?) a rhomboid, Col. — *dvi-bhūja*, mfn. having 2 equal sides, ib.; m. n. a rhomboid hav^o 2 s^o eq^o, MW. — *dharma*, mf(ā)n. (ifc.) of equal nature or character, resembing, BhP. — *dha*, ind. equally with (instr.), Gaut. — *dhura*, mfn. (for *sa-madh* see p. 1154) bearing an equal burden with (gen.), Ragh. — *dhṛita*, mfn. made eq^o in weight, Mn.; Viśh.; equal or equivalent to, W. — *nara*, m. = *-śaṅku*, Gol.; Gaṇit. — *nindā-navana*, mf(ā)n. indifferent to blame and praise, Nalod. — *pakṣhapāṭa*, mf(ā)n. favouring both sides equally, impartial, Kir. — *paṭa-vāsa*, m. (prob.) = *-gandhaka*, L. — *pada*, m. 'holding the feet even,' a partic. posture in sexual union, L.; an attitude in shooting, ib. — *padāti*, ind., g. *tishṭhad-gu*. — *pāda*, n. 'holding the feet even,' a partic. posture in dancing, Saṁgīt.; a posture in shooting, L. — *prabha*, mfn. having equal splendour, Mn. i, 9. — *prādhānya-saṁkara*, m. (in rhet.) the artificial combination of two metaphors, Kuval. — *prepsu*, mfn. eager for an equal position in regard to (loc.), Gaut. — *buddhi*, mfn. esteeming all things alike, indifferent; m. N. of a Muni, Cat. — *bhāga*, m. an equal share, MW.; mfn. (prob.) receiving an equal share, Pāp. vi, 2, 1, Sch. — *bhāva*, m. equability, homogeneity, Bhām.; HPariś.; mfn. of like nature or property, W. — *bhūmi*, f. even ground (*omi-tale*, 'on ev^o gr^o'), R.; ind. (prob.) = *-bhūmi* (below), g. *tishṭhad-gu*. — *maṇḍala*, n. 'even-circle,' the prime vertical circle (*-śaṅku*, m. prime vert^o pin or gnomon), Sūryas.; Gol. &c. — *mati*, mfn. even-minded, equable, BhP. — *mayā*, mf(ā)n. of like origin, Pāp. iv, 3, 82, Sch. — *mātra*, mfn. of the same size or measure, W.; of the same prosodial meas^o, IndSt. — *miti*, f. mean measure, W. — *m-bila*, mf(ā)n. filled with (instr.) to the aperture or brim, KātyŚr. — *m-bhūmi*, ind. even with the ground, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś. — *yuga*, g. *pratiṇādi*. — *yoga*, w.r. for *saṁyā*. — *raṅghas*, mfn. having equal impetuosity or speed, MW. — *raju*, f. equal or mean cord, mean or equated depth, Col. — *rañjita*, mfn. coloured equally, Hariv.; = *saṁ-√*, tinged, coloured, MW. — *rata*, m. n. a partic. posture in sexual union, L. — *ratha*, m. N. of a king, BhP. — *rabha*, m. 'eq^o-embrace,' a kind of coitus, MW. — *rasa*, mfn. having eq^o feelings (*-tva*, n.), Kāśikh. — *rasī-karaṇa*, n. causing to have eq^o feelings, ib. — *rūpa*, mfn. of the same form, MW. — *rūpya*, mfn. = *samāḍ āgataḥ*, formerly in the possession of an honest man (cf. *rūpya*), Pāp. iv, 3, 81, Sch. — *rekha*, mfn. forming an even line, straight, Śāk. — *reca* (fr. *sama + ric*), mfn. having the same number of verses, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *lamba*, mfn. having equal perpendiculars; m. or n. (?) a trapezoid, Col. — *lepani*, f. a bricklayer's instrument for levelling, a plane, L. — *loshṭa-kāñcana*, mfn. one to whom a clod and piece of gold are all the same, Ragh.; Divyāv. — *loshṭāśma-kāñcana*, mfn. one to whom a clod and stone and gold are all the same, Aśhāv. — *loshṭra-kāñcana*, mfn. (prob. w.r.) = *-loshṭa-k^o*, MārKp. — *vayaska*, mfn. of equal age, MW. — *varṇa*, mf(ā)n. of the same colour, L.; being of eq^o caste, Mn. viii, 269; ix, 156; m. community of caste &c., W. — *vartin*, mfn. being eq^o, being of a fair or impartial disposition, MW.; acting uniformly, L.; being equidistant (*bāṇa-pāta-s*, 'b^o equid^o with an arrow-shot'), Śāk.; m. N. of Yama, MBh.; Car. — *varshaṇa*, mfn. raining equally, Inscr. — *vibhakta*, mfn. divided equally, symmetrical (*lāṅga*, mfn., R.), KātyŚr. — *vibhāga*, m. a division of property amongst sons in equal shares, MW. — *viśama*, n. pl. level and uneven ground, Pañcat.; Śis.; *-kara*, mfn. producing what is smooth and rough (as time), Śukas. — *vīrya*, mfn. equal in strength, Hit. — *vṛitta*, mfn. uniformly round or equal and r^o, BhP.; n. the prime vertical circle, Gol.; a uniform metre, a metre with 4 eq^o Pādas, Piṅg.; *-karma*, m. the hypotenuse of the shadow of the time when the sun reaches the prime vertical circle, Gaṇit.; *-śaṅku*, m. = *sama-s*, ib. — *vṛitti*, f. even state or temper, equanimity, MW.; of an equal or even temper, equable, fair, moderate, W.; whose conduct is uniform, Kir.; *-sāra*, N. of wk. — *vega-vaśa*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — *veda*, m. the mean depth, Col. — *vesha*, m. a similar dress (*śam-√kṛi*, Ā. *-kurute*, 'to dress alike'), MBh. — *vyatāha*, mfn. suffering eq^o pain, ib. — *vyāptika*, mfn. furnishing an example of mutual perpetual pervasion or concomitance, KapS., Sch. — *śaṅku*, m. the sun's gnomon i.e. altitude when it reaches the

prime vertical circle, Gaṇit.; Gol. — **sarkara**, mfn. containing the same quantity of sugar; n. (with *cirṇa*) a partic. medicinal preparation, Bhpr. — **śāśin**, m. a moon with equal horns, VarBṛS. — **śas**, ind. (to divide) into equal parts, ĀpŚr. — **śāśhikā**, f. equality with (instr. or comp.), Rājāt. — **śāla**, m. (ā)n. having the same customs or character, MBh.; BhP. — **śālin**, mfn. id., MBh. — **śodhana**, n. equal subtraction, s° of the same quantity on both sides of the equation, Col. — **śruti**, mfn. having equal intervals, Samgīt. — **śreni**, f. a straight line (-gata, mfn. 'written in st° lines' [as letters]), MatsyaP. — **samsthāna**, n. (with Yogins) N. of one of the 10 sitting postures, Yogas, Sch. — **samsthita**, mfn. being in easy circumstances, Mricch. — **samkhyāta**, mfn. pl. equal in number with (instr.), BhP. — **samdhī**, m. equal alliance, peace on equal terms, W. — **samdhita**, mfn. allied on eq° terms, bound or connected equally, ib.; concluded on eq° terms (as an alliance), Kām.; Hit. (accord. to Kām., Sch. read *sandhi-tas*, ind.) — **samaya-vartin**, mfn. simultaneous; (°ā)-fā, f. simultaneity, Sarvad. — **sarva-guṇa**, mfn. pl. endowed equally with all virtues, Kathās. — **śidhānta**, mfn. pursuing eq° objects, ĀśvŚr. — **supti**, f. equal or general sleep (= 'the end of a Kalpa and dissolution of the universe'), L. — **sūtra-ga** or **sūtra-stha**, mfn. situated on the same diameter (i.e. situated on two opposite points of the globe), living at the antipodes, Sūtrās. — **saurabha**, m. N. of a man, MBh. — **stha**, mif(ā)n. occurring with an even number, VarBṛS.; being in flourishing circumstances, MBh.; R.; being level or even, equal, level, uniform, W.; like, similar, ib. — **sthala**, n. even or level ground, ib.; (°) f. id.; the Doab or country between the Ganges and Jumna rivers (cf. *antarvedi*), L.; °li-*krī*, to turn into level gr°, make level with the gr°, Śiś.; °li-*krīta*, mfn. made into level ground, levelled, filled up, W. — **sthāna**, n. a partic. posture in Yoga (in which the legs are closely contracted), L. — **sparsa**, mfn. having the same contact, equal in touch, having the same effect of cont°, equally defiling, MW. — **svara**, mfn. having the same or a similar tone or accent, RPrāt. — **Samāṅśa**, m. an equal share (as in an inheritance), *ena*, ind. 'in eq° sh°s', Kathās.; Vajracch.; mfn. containing equal parts, Sūtr.; entitled to or obtaining an eq° sh°, Mn. ix, 157; (ā), f. Sida Cordifolia, L.; -*bhāgin*, mfn. sharing in equal portions, L.; -*hārin*, mfn. taking an eq° part, sharing equally, a co-heir, Dāyat. — **Samāṅśika**, m. (ikā)n. obtaining an eq° share, ib.; Yājñ. — **Samāṅśika**, mfn. consisting of equal parts, Sūtr.; entitled to an equal share, MW. — **Samāṅśin**, mfn. obtaining an equal sh°, Yājñ.; Dāyat. — **Samākara**, mfn. (ifc. or m.c.) = next, R.; **Samākāra**, mfn. (ifc.) of like appearance, similar, like, R.; Pañcat. — **Samākshara**, mfn. having the same number of syllables, R.; -*pada-krama*, mfn. containing a succession of Padas or metrical feet of the s° n° of syl°, MW.; °*ksharāvākara*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. — **Samāṅghrika**, mfn. standing evenly on (all four feet (as a lion)), Kathās. — **Samācāra**, m. (for *samācāra* see *sa-mā-√car*) equal manners or customs, MBh.; eq° or virtuous conduct, ib.; mfn. eq° or similar in practice or in virtuous cond°, ib. — **Samāñjana**, n. a partic. eye-ointment, Sūtr. — **Samātma**, mfn. possessing equanimity, MBh. (v.l. *śamā*). — **Samātman**, mfn. id., ib. (prob. w.r. for *mahāt*). — **Samānana**, mfn. (for *sa-mānana* see s.v.) having a like face with (instr.), Nalōd. I. — **Sāmānta**, m. (for 2. *sāmānta* see under *samā*) a borderer, neighbour, MaitrS. (cf. *sāmānta*). I. — **Sāmāntara**, mfn. (for 2. *sāmānta* see under *samā*) being a constant unit of difference (in measurement); e.g. 'if a man forms the unit, a horse is *tri-sāmāntara*, i.e. = three men', Kām.; parallel, A. — **Samā-priya**, mfn. = *saṃtatāni ā samantāt priyāni yasmin*, BhP. (Sch.). — **Samāphala**, N. of wk. — **Samārtha**, w.r. for *śam°*, MBh. — **Samārthaka**, mfn. having the same sense, L. — **Samārthin**, mfn. seeking or desiring equality, W.; seeking peace with (instr.), R. (perh. w.r. for *śam°*). — **Samārtha-ga**, mfn. situated on the same side, VarYogay. — **Samārsha**, mfn. descended from the same Rishi, MBh. — **Samāvat** &c., see col. 2. — **Samā-vikarta**, mfn. symmetrically cut (without being notched), ĀpŚr. — **Samāsana**, mfn. (for *sa-mā-sa* see *sa-m-√ās*) sitting on even ground, MārkP. — **Samāsama**, mfn. du. equal and unequal, of eq° and uneq° rank, Gaut.; Sarvad. — **Samāhva**, mfn. having the same name as (comp.), Śiś.; (ā), f. a kind of plant (= *go-jihvā*),

L. — **Samōttara-tas**, ind. directly northwards, Āryabh. — **Samōdaka**, mfn. containing the same quantity of water, L.; n. a mixture of half butter-milk and half water, L. — **Samōpamā**, f. = *upamā* (ifc. = 'like, resembling'), Divyāv.; (in rhet.) comparison expressed by *sama* in composition with the substantive to which an object is likened, MW. — **Samañjasa**, m. N. of a son of A-samañjas, VP. — **Samaka**, mfn. equal, alike, Kāv.; Divyāv. 1. — **Samaya**, P. °yati (for 2. see *sa-m-√i*), to level, regulate, L. 1. — **Samāyā**, ind. through, into the middle of or midst of anything (acc. or instr.), RV.; entirely, thoroughly, ib.; in the neighbourhood of (acc. or instr. or gen.), Śiś.; Daś. 2. — **Samāyā**, ind. See under *sa-m-aya*, p. 1164, col. 2. — **Samayitavya**, mfn. to be levelled, to be adjusted (as a dispute), Bhar. (prob. w.r. for *śam°*). — **Samas**. See *aishāmas*. — **Sāmā**, f. (of 2. *sama* above) a year, RV. &c. &c. (also *sama*, n. in *pāpa-sāma*, *punya-s°*, *su-shāma*); a half-year, AV.; season, weather, AitBr.; Kaus.; Nir.; a day, MW. — °tita (*mā*), mfn. more than one y° old, Car. — **nicaya**, mfn. one who has a store (of provisions) sufficient for a year, Mn. vi, 18. — 2. — °nta (*mān*), m. (for 1. *samān* see under 2. *sama*, col. 1) the end of a year, ib. iv, 26. — 2. — °ntara (*mān*), n. (for 1. *samān* see col. 1) the interval of a y°; (e), ind. within a y°, Car. — °rbuda (*mā*), n. 100 millions of years, MBh. — **Samāp-samānā**, f. (fr. *samāp* *samān*) a cow bearing a calf every year, Pāp. v, 12. — **Samāti**. See *d-√i*. — **Samāloka**, n. (fr. *sama-loka*, m.c. for *śamal*) sharing the same world with (gen.), MārkP. — **Samāvaca**, in comp. for *samāvat* below. — °hāsa (for -*śas*), ind. equally, similarly, in like manner, TS.; MaitrS. — **Samāvaj**, in comp. for next. — °jāmi, mfn. uniform, AitBr. — **Samāvat**, mfn. similar, equally great or much, TS.; Br.; ind. equally much, TS.; Kāth.; ĀśvŚr. — **Samāvad**, in comp. for prec. — **Indriya**, mfn. = *virya*, TāndyaBr. — **bhāj**, mfn. obtaining an equal share, GopBr. — **virya** (*samāvad*), mfn. equally strong, ĀpŚr. 1. — **Samika** (fr. *sāmā*; for 2. see s.v.), see *dvai-s°*. — **Samī**, in comp. for *sama*. — **Karapa**, n. the act of making even, levelling, Kull. on Mn. vii, 184 &c.; assimilation, Vedāntas.; putting on a level with (instr.), Mn., Sch.; (in arithm.) equation, Bijag.; equalizing, setting to rights, ChUp., Sch.; a roller (to level a sown field), L. — **kāra**, m. equation, Col. — °*krī*, P. A. -*karoti*, -*kurute*, to make even, level, KātyŚr.; R.; MārkP. &c.; to equalize, Hcat.; to place on an equality with, declare to be equal to (instr.), KātyŚr.; to adjust, settle, MBh.; R.; Mn., Sch.; to raze to the ground, annihilate, Kathās.; Jātakam. — **krīta**, mfn. made even, levelled, equipoised, equalized, MW.; done in the same manner, imitated, ib.; summed up, added, ib. — **krīti**, f. levelling, L.; weighing, Naish. — **kriyā**, f. the act of equalizing, MW.; (in arithm.) equation, Col. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming in a normal state, Car. — °*bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to be or become equal, be equalized, MW.; to place one's self on an equality, Āpast.; to be razed to the ground or destroyed, Jātakam. — **bhūta**, mfn. placed equally, Vet.; equalized, equipoised, Yājñ.; become indifferent, Bhart.; identified, MW. — **Samīna**, mfn. (fr. *samā*, 'year'), Pāp. v, 1, 85; yearly, annual, A.; hired for a year, ib.; a year hence, ib. — **Samīnikā**, f. (a cow) bearing a calf every year, L. 1. — **Samīya**, Nom. A. °yate, to be treated or accounted as equal by (instr.), Pañcat. 2. — **Samīya**, mfn., g. *gohādi*; similar, like, of like origin, MW. — **Sam** 3. *sa-ma*, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa + mā*) 'together with Lakshmi', happy, prosperous, Nalōd. — **Samakara** *sa-makara*, mfn. (for *sama-kara* see p. 1152, col. 1) having marine monsters. — **Samakta** *sa-makta*. See *sa-m-√añj*, col. 3. — **Samakna** *sa-makna*. See *sa-m-√añc*, col. 3. — **Samaksha** *sa-maksha*, mfn. being within sight or before the eyes, present, visible, Śak.; BhP.;

(*dm*, *āl*, *e*, and *a-tas*), ind. before the eyes, visibly, manifestly, in the sight or presence of (dat., gen., or comp.), RV. &c. &c. — **tā**, f. visibility, MW. — **darśana**, n. the act of seeing with the eyes, ocular evidence, Mn. viii, 74. — **Sam** *sām-agra*, mif(ā)n. (see 2. *sam*) all, entire, whole, complete, each, every (ibc. = 'fully', 'entirely'; n. 'all, everything'), AV. &c. &c.; fully provided with (instr. or comp.), Mālav.; Kāvyād.; one who has everything or wants nothing, MBh.; R. — **pi**, mfn. the very first among (gen.), BhP. — **dhana**, mfn. possessing the whole of one's property, Mn. viii, 380. — **bhaksahapa-śila**, mfn. eating everything, Cat. — **mala-hāraka**, mfn. taking (upon one's self) all impurity, Mn. viii, 308. — **vartin**, mfn. entirely resting or fixed upon (loc.), Mālav. — **śakti**, mfn. possessing full force, Ragh. — **sampad**, mfn. one who has every happiness, ib. — **sauvarṇa**, mfn. entirely golden, Kathās. — **Samagrāṅga**, mfn. one who has his body or limbs complete, MBh. — **Samagrēndu**, m. the full moon; -*nibhānana*, mfn. having a face like the f°m°, MBh. — **Samagra**, Nom. P. °yati, to make full or complete, restore, Cat. — **Samak** I. *sa-m-āñka*, mfn. (for 2. see *sa-m-√añc*) bearing the same mark or sign, ŚBr. — **Sam** *sām-aṅga*, mif(ā)n. (see 2. *sam*) having all the limbs, complete, AV. (in MBh. applied to the mythical cow Bahulā); m. a kind of game, L.; N. of two men, MBh.; (pl.) of a people, ib.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (accord. to L. 'Rubia Munjista and Cordifolia, Mimosa Pudica, Aloe Indica, &c.'), VarBṛS.; Sūtr.; of a river, MBh. — **Sam-aṅgin**, mfn. complete in all parts, furnished with all requisites, KātyŚr.; (inī), f. N. of a Bodhi-vṛksha-devatā, Lalit. — **Sam** *sa-maṅgala*, mfn. endowed with happiness, auspicious, MW. — **Sam** *sa-m-√aj*, P. -*ajati*, to bring or collect together, RV.; to bring into conflict, ib.; to subdue, overcome, ib. — **Sām-aja**, m. N. of Indra, AitBr.; a multitude of animals, L.; a number of fools, L.; n. a forest, wood, L. — **ajyā**, f. place of meeting, Kaus.; meeting, assembly, L.; fame, celebrity (v.l. for *samājñā*), L. — **Sam-āja**, m. meeting with, falling in with (gen. or comp.), VarBṛS.; BhP.; a meeting, assembly, congregation, congress, conclave, society, company (cf. *dyūta-s°*), association, collection (accord. to L. not applied to animals), Āpast.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a convivial meeting, party, club, W.; a quantity, plenty, abundance (in *sukha-s°*), Gīt. xi, 21; a partic. conjunction of planets, VarBṛS.; an elephant (prob. w.r. for *sāmaja*), L.; -*samīveśana*, n. a building or place suitable for an assembly, assembly-room, meeting-house, MW. — **ājika**, w.r. for *samājika*. — **Samajā** *samājñā*, w.r. for *sa-m-ājñā*. — **Sam** *sa-m-√añc* (only ind. p. -*acya*), to bend together, ŚBr., Sch.: Pass. -*acyate*, to be pressed or thrown together, RV. v, 54, 12. — **Sama-akna**, mfn. bent together, Pāp. viii, 2, 48, Sch.; going or moving together or simultaneously, going, moving, W. 2. — **Sam-ākha**, m. (for 1. see above) a hook, crotchet (fig. = 'pain, ache'), AV.; a partic. animal destroying com, ib. — **Sam-āñcana**, n. bending in, contracting, TBr.; ŚBr. — **Sam** *sa-m-√añj*, P. A. -*anakti*, -*añkte*, to smear over, anoint, adorn, beautify, VS.; ŚBr.; to prepare, make ready, RV.; to honour, worship, ib.; VS.; TBr.; to fit or put together, unite, compose, RV.; to devour (A. with instr., 'to feed on'), ib. — **Sām-akta**, mfn. prepared, made ready, RV.; furnished with (instr.), ib.; combined or united with (instr.), TBr. — **Sam-ājñana**, mfn. fitting together, AV.; n. smearing, anointing (see next); -*vat*, mfn. well smeared, SamhUp. — **ājñaniya**, mfn. employed in anointing, ŚākhGr. — **Sam-ājñasa**, mfn. proper, right, fit, correct, sound, good, excellent (*am*, ind.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; (ā), f. (with *vrīti*) N. of a Comm. on the Brahma-sūtra; n. propriety, fitness, truth, consistency, correct evidence, MW.; °*sārītha-dīpikā*, f. N. of a Comm. on the Rāsa-mañjarī.

समरुह *samanṛtha*, m. or n. (?) a kind of culinary herb, L.

समत् *sam-*√*at*, P. -*atati*, to resort to, approach, visit, RV.

समतिक्रम *sam-ati-*√*kram*, P. Ā. -*krāmati*, -*kramate*, to go or pass by entirely, cross or step over, MBh.; to step out of (abl.), R.; to transgress, neglect, disregard, lose, ib.; to surpass, excel, exceed, MBh.; to pass away, elapse (as time), Vet.; to let pass by or elapse (*dvau māsau samatikramya*, 'after the lapse of two months'), R.

Sam-atikrama, m. going entirely over or beyond (see *duh-s*); deviating from, transgressing, omission, Mn. xi, 203. **°atīkrānta**, mfn. gone entirely over or beyond, gone through, fulfilled (as a promise), R.; passed away, elapsed, Vet.; surpassed, exceeded, MBh.; transgressed, neglected, ib.; n. omission, transgression, R.

समतिप्रशंस *sam-ati-pra-*√*śaṅs*, P. -*śaṅsati*, to praise excessively, MBh.

समतिप्रा *sam-ati-*√*yā*, P. -*yāti*, to go completely beyond, pass by, elapse, R.

समतिरिक्त *sam-ati-rikta*, mfn. (√*ric*) excessively redundant or abundant, exceeding, excessive, much, W.

समतिवह *sam-ati-*√*vah*, Caus. -*vāhayati*, to cause to be spent, pass, spend (as time), Nāg.

समतिवृत् *sam-ati-*√*vrit*, Ā. -*varṭate*, to pass by (acc.), MBh.; to run away, escape from (acc.), avoid, R.; Hariv.

समतिसृष्ट *sam-ati-sṛiṣṭa*, mfn. (√*sṛij*) one who has taken leave, allowed to go, ChUp.

समतिस्तुत *sam-ati-sruta*, mfn. (√*sru*) entirely flowed asunder, become thoroughly liquid, Suśr.

समती *sam-ati* (-*ati*-√*ṣ* i), P. -*aty-eti*, to go or pass by entirely, go through or beyond, cross over, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to surpass, excel, Bhag.

Sam-atīta, mfn. gone or passed by, MBh.; R. &c.

समत्सर *sa-matsara*, mfn. having envy or jealousy, envious, jealous of (*uddiṣṭa*), Ragh.; Kathās.; indignant, angry, Rājāt.

समथ *samatha*, w. r. for *samatha*, Lalit.

समद् *sam-*√*ad*, P. -*atti*, to eat completely up, entirely devour, Bhāṭṭ.

समद् *samadd*, f. (prob. fr. 7. *sa* + *mad*, 'raging together'; accord. to Yāska either fr. *sam-*√*ad* or fr. *sam-*√*mad*; accord. to others fr. 2. *sa* + suffix *ad*; cf. *sāmana*) strife, battle (often in loc. pl.; acc. with √*kṛi* or √*dā* and dat., 'to cause strife among or between'), RV.; AV.; Br.

Samādvān, mfn. fighting, warlike, RV.

समद् *sa-mada*, mf(ā)n. intoxicated, excited with passion, Kāv.; rutish, MBh.

Sam-mādana, n. conflict, strife, RV.; mf(ā)n. impassioned, enamoured, Mṛicch.; Vās.; furnished with thorn-apple trees, Vās.

समदु *samadu* (?), f. a daughter, L.

समधिक *sam-adhika*, mf(ā)n. superabundant, superfluous, excessive, exceeding (with *māsa*, m. 'more than a month, a month and more'), R.; VarBṛS.; Hit.; exceeding what is usual, extraordinary, intense, plentiful (*am*, ind.), Kāv.; Sāh. - *tara*, mfn. more abundant, exceeding, excessive; -*rūpa*, mfn. more beautiful than (abl.), Ragh.; *°rōcchvāsin*, mfn. breathing or sighing more heavily, Megh. - *lajjā-vatī*, f. excessively ashamed or bashful, Sāh. - *lāvanya*, n. excessive loveliness or charm, ib. **Samadhikārambha**, m. an extraordinary enterprise, Uttarar.

समधिकृत् *sam-adhi-*√*krit* (only ind. p. -*kṛitya*), to cut up in addition or completely, MBh.

समधिगम *sam-adhi-*√*gam*, P. -*gacchati*, to go towards together, come quite near, approach, MBh.; BhP.; to acquire, obtain, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to go completely over, surpass, Ragh.; Kir.; to go over, study, read, Mn. iv, 20.

Sam-adhigata, mfn. gone quite near to, approached, BhP. **°adhigama**, m. thoroughly under-

standing, perceiving, ib. **°adhigamana**, n. going beyond or above, surpassing, overcoming, W. **°adhigamyā**, mfn. to be understood or perceived, Śaṅk.

समधिर्ह *sam-adhi-*√*ruh*, P. -*rohati*, to rise up, mount, ascend, AitBr.; Hariv.; to rise up to (the knowledge of), be convinced of, MBh.

Sam-adhirūḍha, mfn. one who has risen up or mounted (with *tulām*, 'brought into a critical condition'), Bālar.; convinced of (acc.), MBh. **°adhi-rohaṇa**, n. mounting up, ascending, Car.

समधिशी *sam-adhi-*√*śi*, Caus. -*śāyayati*, to lay or put anything in the place of any other thing, Nid.

समधिश्चि *sam-adhi-*√*śri*, P. Ā. -*śrayati*, *°te*, to proceed or advance towards, approach, attack, MW.; to put in or on the fire, MBh.

समधिष्ठा *sam-adhi-*√*sthā* (√*sthā*), P. Ā. -*tiṣṭhāti*, *°te*, to stand over, preside, govern, guide, Kām.; to administer, manage, MBh.; to mount upon, ascend, MW.

Sam-adhiṣṭhāna, n. abiding, residing, Kāśikh. **Sam-adhiṣṭhita**, mfn. standing upon (acc.), MBh.; standing above or at the highest place, Pañcar.; filling, penetrating (acc.), Car.; ridden or guided by (instr.), MBh.

समधिसृप *sam-adhi-*√*srip*, P. -*sarpati*, to glide or slide along, ŚāṅkhŚr.

समधी *sam-adhi* (-*adhi*-√*ṣ* i), Ā. -*adhīte*, to go over, repeat or read through or study thoroughly, Mn. vi, 93.

Sam-adhita, mfn. gone over, read through, studied, MBh.

Sam-adhyayana, n. going over or studying together, (or) that which is gone over or repeated together, Āpast.

समधुर *sa-madhura*, mfn. (for *sama-dh*° see p. 1152, col. 3) sweet, L.; (ā), f. a grape, L.

समध्यम *sa-madhyama*, mfn. moderate, Kull. on Mn. vii, 155.

समध्यास् *sam-adhy-*√*ās*, Ā. -*āste*, to sit upon together, inhabit, occupy, R.; Ragh.: Desid. -*āsishshate*, to wish to occupy, Bhāṭṭ.

Sam-adhyāṣita, mfn. sat upon or occupied together (as a seat), Ragh.

समध्व *sam-adhva*, mfn. being on the same road, travelling in company, Bhāṭṭ.

समन् *sam-*√*an*, P. -*aniti*, to breathe, live, RV.

Sam-anana, n. breathing together, Nir.

Sam-ānā, m. (for *samāna* and *sa-māna* see p. 1160) one of the five vital airs (that which circulates about the navel and is essential to digestion; it is personified as a son of Sādhyā), AV. &c. &c.

समन *sāmāna*, n. (prob. connected with 2. *sam*, or 2. *sama*) meeting (cf. *a-samand*), assembly, concourse, festival, RV.; AV.; intercourse, commerce, pursuit, RV. i, 48, 6; amorous union, embrace, RV. vi, 75, 4 &c.; conflict, strife, ib. vi, 73, 3; 5 &c. (Naigh. ii, 17). - *gā*, mfn. going to an assembly, RV.

Samanā, ind. in one point, together, RV.; at a time, all at once, ib.; likewise, uniformly, ib.

Samanya, mfn. fit for an assembly or for a festival (as a garment), RV.

समनन्तर *sam-anantara*, mf(ā)n. immediately contiguous to or following (abl. or gen.; *yac cātra sam-anantaram*, 'and what is immediately connected with it'), R.; BhP.; Sarvad.; (*am*), ind. immediately behind or after (gen. or abl. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.

समनस् *sā-manas*, mfn. being of the same mind, unanimous, RV.; VS.; Kauś.; endowed with understanding, BhP.

Sam-manaska, mfn. unanimous, KathUp.; Sarvad.

समनीक *sam-anikā*, n. battle, war, RV. (Naigh. ii, 17); Bālar. vii, 31. - *tas*, ind. in battle-array, AitBr. - *mūrdhan*, n. the front of b°, Vcar.

समनुकम्प *sam-anu-*√*kamp*, Ā. -*kampate*, to sympathise with, have pity on (acc.), Ragh.

समनुकीर्तन *sam-anukīrtana*, n. praising highly, high praise, MBh.

समनुकृप *sam-anu-*√*kṛip*, Caus. -*kalpa-yati*, to make any one (acc.) attain to any state or condition (loc.), MBh.

समनुक्रम *sam-anu-*√*kram* (only ind. p. -*kramya*), to go or pass through completely, run through (acc.), BhP.

समनुगम *sam-anu-*√*gam*, P. -*gacchati*, to go after, follow, pursue (acc.), R.; to penetrate, pervade, MBh.

Sam-anugata, mfn. gone after or through, followed, pervaded, Śaṅk.; coherent or connected with (instr.), ib.

समनुगा *sam-anu-*√*gā* (only aor. -*anv-agāt*), to go after together, follow quite closely, follow, MBh.

समनुगै *sam-anu-*√*gai*, P. -*gāyati*, to repeat in verse or metre, Car.

समनुग्रह *sam-anu-*√*grah*, P. Ā. -*grīhṇāti*, -*grīhṇite*, to collect or gather together, arrange or put in order, MBh.; to show favour or grace to (acc.), Kām.

Sam-anugrāhya, mfn. to be favoured or treated graciously, Hariv.

समनुचिन् *sam-anu-*√*cint*, P. -*cintayati*, to reflect deeply about, meditate on, remember (acc.), MBh.

समनुज *sam-anuja*, mfn. together with a younger brother, BhP.

समनुजन् *sam-anu-*√*jan*, Ā. -*jāyate*, to be born similar to or resembling (acc.), MBh.

समनुज्ञा *sam-anu-*√*jñā*, P. Ā. -*jānāti*, -*jānīte*, to fully permit or allow or consent to, wholly acquiesce in or approve of (acc.), MBh.; Hariv.; to authorize, empower, ib.; to indulge, pardon, forgive, excuse (gen. of pers.), R.; to grant leave of absence, allow to go away, dismiss, MBh.; to favour, ib.; Caus. -*jñāpayati*, to beg or request any favour from (abl.), MBh.; to ask leave, beg permission from (abl.), ib.; R.; to take leave of, bid adieu (acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to greet, salute, MBh.

Sam-anujñā, f. leave, permission, L. **°anujñāta**, mfn. entirely consented or agreed to &c.; authorized, empowered, MBh.; allowed to go away, dismissed, ib.; favoured, treated kindly, ib. **°anujñāna**, mfn. entirely acquiesced in, permitted, allowed, W.; assent, permission, ib.

समनुतप *sam-anu-*√*tap*, Pass. -*tapyate*, to suffer great subsequent pain, be very penitent, repent, MBh.

समनुदिश *sam-anu-*√*dis*, P. -*disati*, to assign or apportion anything (acc.) to any one (dat.), AitBr.

समनुदृश *sam-anu-*√*drīṣ*. See *sam-anu-*√*paś*.

समनुद्रु *sam-anu-*√*dru*, P. -*dravati* (ep. also Ā. *°te*), to run after together, follow, pursue, MBh.

समनुधाव *sam-anu-*√*i dhāv*, P. -*dhāvati*, to run after together, follow, pursue, MBh.

समनुध्ये *sam-anu-*√*dhyai*, P. -*dhyāyati*, to reflect upon, think of (acc.), MBh.

समनुनिश्च *sam-anu-ni-*√*śam* (only ind. p. -*śamyā*), to perceive, learn, R.

समनुपद् *sam-anu-*√*pad*, Ā. -*padayate* (ep. also P. *°te*), to enter into or upon, attain to, MBh.; Hariv. (v.l. -*vatsyati* for -*patsyati*).

समनुपश *sam-anu-*√*paś*, P. Ā. -*paśyati*, *°te* (only pres. base), to look well after, look at or on, MBh.; BhP.; to perceive, observe, MBh.; SaddhP.; to regard as, consider, MBh.

समनुपाल *sam-anu-*√*pāl*, P. -*pālayati*, to maintain or observe well, keep (a promise &c.), MBh.; R.

समनुप्रह *sam-anu-*√*prach*, P. -*pricchati*, to ask or inquire about (acc.), MBh.

समनुप्राप *sam-anu-*√*prāp* (-*pra-*√*āp*), P. -*prāpnoti*, to attain or reach or arrive at (acc.), MBh.

Sam-anuprāpta, mfn. come, arrived at, R.;

one who has attained to (acc.), MBh.; obtained, assumed, MW.; entirely covered or overspread, ib.

समनुबन्ध sam-anubandha, n. = anubandha, L.

समनुभू sam-anu-√bhū, P. -bhavati, to enjoy together, feel, perceive, Ragh.

समनुमन् sam-anu-√man, Ā. -manyate, to assent, consent to (see next); to recognize together as (acc.), Kām.

Sam-anumata, mfn. consented to, agreed upon; n. consent, AitBr.

समनुया sam-anu-√yā, P. -yāti, to go after, follow, MBh.; VarBṛS.

Sam-anuyāta, mfn. gone after, followed, MBh.

समनुयुज् sam-anu-√yuj (only ind. p. -yujya and Pass. -yujyate), to inquire after, ask about, Cat.; to appoint, order, enjoin, R.

Sam-anuyojya, mfn. to be combined or mixed with (instr.), VarBṛS.

समनुवर्णित sam-anu-varṇita, mfn. (√varṇ) well described or narrated, explained, MBh.; BhP.

समनुवस् sam-anu-√vas, P. -vasati, to abide by, follow, conform to (acc.), Hariv. (v.l. -patsyati for -vatsyati).

समनुविद् sam-anu-√I. vid, Caus. -vedayati, to cause to know or remember, remind, AitBr.

समनुवीक्ष sam-anu-vīksh (-vi-√īksh), Ā. -vīkshate, to well observe, behold, Kāv.

समनुवृत् sam-anu-√vrit, Ā. -vartate, to follow after, obey, conform to (acc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to ensue, be the result or consequence, BhP.; Caus. -vartayati, to cause to take place or happen, R.

Sam-anuvartin, mfn. obedient, willing, devoted to (gen.), R.

समनुव्रज् sam-anu-√vraj, P. -vrajati, to go after, follow or pursue with others, MBh.

समनुव्रत sam-anuvrata, mf(ā)n. entirely devoted or attached to (acc.)

समनुशास् sam-anu-√śās, P. -śāsti, to teach thoroughly, instruct (two acc.), BhP.; (with rājyam or rājya-lakṣmīm) to rule or regulate well, govern, MBh.; Inscr.

Sam-anuśiṣṭa, mfn. well taught or instructed in (acc.), BhP.

समनुशुच sam-anu-√śuc, P. -śocati, to mourn over, regret (acc.), MBh.

समनुष्ठित sam-anu-shṭhita, mfn. (√sthā) furnished or provided with, rich in (comp.), ĀśvŚr.

Sam-anuśṭheya, mfn. to be accomplished or performed, MBh.

समनुष्य sa-manushya, mfn. together with men, ĀśvGr.; visited or frequented by men, Śāy. -rājanya, mfn. together with the princely among men, ĀśvGr.

समनुसृप् sam-anu-√srip, P. -sarpati, to come near together, approach, MBh.

समनुस्मृ sam-anu-√smṛi, P. -smarati, to remember together, recollect, Jātakan.

समनुस्व sam-anu-√svṛi, P. -svarati, to resound, leave a sound, Śikṣh.

समन्त sám-anta, mf(ā)n. 'having the ends together,' contiguous, neighbouring, adjacent, RV.; AV.; PañcavBr.; 'being on every side,' universal, whole, entire, all (sāmantam, ind. 'in contiguity or conjunction with,' together with; 'sāmantām or 'tā or 'ta-tas, ind. 'on all sides, around,' or 'wholly, completely; 'tēna, ind. 'all round; ' with na = 'nowhere'), AV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. (pl.) neighbourhood, ŚBr.; N. of a grammar, Col.; n. (also with Agneḥ, Varuṇasya, or Vasishṭhasya) N. of various Sāmāns, Br.; n. or m. (?) N. of a country, Buddh. -kusuma, m. N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit. -gandha, m. a kind of flower, L.; N. of a Deva-putra, SaddhP. -ākṣitra-mati, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. -tas, ind., see above. -darsin, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. -dugdha, f. a species of Euphorbia, L.; (ē), f. = snukā, Hcar., Sch. -netra, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. -pañcaka, n. N. of the

district Kuru-kṣetra or of a Tirtha in it (where Paraśu-rāma is said to have destroyed the Kṣatriyas), MBh.; Pur. -paryāyin, mfn. all-embracing, AitBr. -prabha, m. a kind of flower, L.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Bṛddh. -prabhāsa, m. N. of a Buddha, SaddhP. -prāsādikā, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva (v.l. -prāś), Buddh. -prāsādikā, mfn. affording help or assistance on all sides (also v.l. for prec.), ib.; -tā, f. complete readiness to offer help (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. -bhadrā, mfn. wholly auspicious, Harav.; m. a Buddha or a Jina, L.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ. (cf. Dharmas. 12); of a poet &c., Cat.; n. N. of a grammar. -bhuḥ, m. 'all-devouring,' N. of Agni or fire, L. -mukha-dhārīṇi, f. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. -raśmi, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. -vī-lokitā, f. N. of a partic. Buddhist world, Lalit. -vyūha-sāgara-carya-vyavalokana, m. N. of a Garuḍa-rāja, Buddh. -īti-bāhu (sāmantā-), mfn. having both fore-feet white, VS.; MaitrS. -īti-randhra (sāmantā-), mfn. having both ear-cavities white, ib.; Pat. on Pāp. ii, 1, 1, Vārtt. 27. -sthūlāvalokana, m. or n. (?) a kind of flower, Buddh. -sphāraṇa-mukha-darsana, m. N. of a Garuḍa-rāja, ib. Sāmāntāloka, m. a partic. Sāmādhī, ib. Sāmāntāvalokita, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.

Sam-antara, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. **Sām-antikam**, ind. contiguously, near (compar. °ka-taram), ŚBr.

समन्त sa-mantra, mfn. accompanied with sacred verses or texts, ĀpŚr., Sch.

Sam-mantraka, mfn. id., ib.; possessing charms or spells, MW.

समन्त्रिन् sa-mantrin, mfn. together with or accompanied by counsellors (°tri-tva, n.), Rājat.

Sam-mantrika, mfn. id., MW.

समन्धकार sam-andhakāra, m. great or universal darkness, Pat. on Pāp. ii, 2, 6.

Samandhakārī-kṛta, mfn. made dark or inaccessible on all sides, Kir.

समन्मथ sa-manmatha, mfn. filled with love, enamoured, Ritus.

समन्य samanyā. See p. 1154, col. 2.

समन्यु sā-manyu or sa-manyū, mfn. having the same mind, unanimous (applied to the Maruts), RV.; wrathful, angry, ib.; filled with sorrow, sorrowful, MBh.; m. N. of Śiva, ib.

समन्वज्जीभूत sam-anvaṅgī-bhūta, mfn. possessed by, provided with (instr.), Divyāv.

समन्वय sam-anvaya &c. See sam-anv-√5. i.

समन्वागत sam-anv-ā-gata, mfn. (√gam) attended by, furnished or provided with (comp.), Buddh.

समन्वारम् sam-anv-ā-√rabh, Ā. -rabhate, to take hold of or clasp together, take hold of one another, AitBr.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.

Sam-anvārabdhā, mfn. taken hold of, MBh.; holding, touching, ĀśvŚr.; (pl.) taking hold of one another, Vait. **anvārambha**, m. taking hold of from behind, Śaṅkar. **anvārambhapa**, n. id., Bādar.

समन्वारह sam-anv-ā-√ruh, P. -rohati, to ascend after (as a wife the funeral pyre after her husband), MBh.

समन्वि sam-anv-√5. i, P. -eti, to go together after, follow, MW.; to infer or ensue as a consequence, ib.

Sam-anvaya, m. regular succession or order, connected sequence or consequence, conjunction, mutual or immediate connection (āt, ind. 'in consequence of'), Kap.; Bādar.; MBh. &c.; -pradīpa, m., -pradīpa-saṅketa, m., -sūtra-vivṛiti, f. N. of wks.

Sam-anvita, mfn. connected or associated with, completely possessed of, fully endowed with, possessing, full of (instr. or comp.), ŚvetUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; corresponding or answering to (comp.), R.

समन्विष् sam-anv-√I. ish, P. -ishyati, to seek out, look for or after, Bālar.

समन्विप् sam-anv-√3. ish, P. -icchatī (ind.

p. -ishya), to search through, seek about everywhere, MBh.

Sam-anveshapa, n. searching or seeking everywhere, L.

समन्वीक्ष sam-anv-√īksh (only ind. p. -īkshya), to look towards, look or gaze after, ŚBr.; to keep looking at, keep in view, ib.

समपच्छिद् sam-apa-cchid (√chid), P. -cchinatti, to cut off, Śulbas.

समपथे sam-apa-√dhyai, P. -dhyāyati (ep. also Ā. °te), to think ill or badly of, meditate evil or injury against, injure, MBh.

समपवृत् sam-apa-√vrij, Caus. -varjayati (p. p. varjita), to deliver over, present with, offer to (dat.), MBh.

समपवृत् sam-apa-√vrit, Caus. -vartayati, to cause to roll away, drive away, RV.

समपावृ sam-apā-√I. vṛi, P. -vṛiṇoti, to unfasten, open, MBh. (w.r. sam-upā-√vri).

समपिधा sam-api-√I. dhā (only ind. p. -dhāya), to cover completely, ŚBr.

समपिरुह sam-api-√ruh, P. -rohati, to grow together, grow over, AV.

समपोह sam-apōh (-apa-√I. ūh), P. -apōhati, to dispel completely, entirely exclude, Sarvad.

समभिकीर्त्त sam-abhi-√kirt (only ind. p. -kīrtya), to relate or tell fully, narrate, MBh.

समभिक्रम sam-abhi-√kram (only ind. p. -kramya), to go near to, approach, MBh.

समभिक्रुद्ध sam-abhi-krudh, mfn. (√krudh) greatly enraged, angry, MBh.

समभिगम् sam-abhi-√gam, P. -gacchati, to go towards together, approach, R.; to go to, have sexual intercourse with (instr.), Kathās.

समभिगर्ज sam-abhi-√garj, P. -garjati, to shout or cry at defiantly, challenge with a shout (acc.), MBh.

समभिगुह sam-abhi-√guh, Ā. -gūhate, to crouch down, cower, Hariv.

समभिच्छन्न sam-abhi-cchanna, mfn. (√chad) completely covered with (instr.), MBh.

समभिजन् sam-abhi-√jan, Ā. -jāyate, to spring up together, arise, R.

समभिज्ञा sam-abhi-√jñā (only ind. p. -jñāya), to recognize fully, entirely acknowledge or perceive, MBh.

समभितर्ज sam-abhi-√tarj, P. -tarjayati, to threaten or menace greatly, abuse, blame, scold, Hariv.

समभितस् sam-abhitas, ind. towards, to (acc.), MBh.

समभित्यज् sam-abhi-√tyaj, P. -tyajati, to give up entirely, wholly renounce or resign, MBh.

Sam-abhityakta, mfn. wholly given up, renounced, risked, MBh.; -jivita, mfn. one who has quite renounced his life, Hariv.

समभिटु sam-abhi-√dru, P. -dravati (ep. also Ā. °te), to run or hasten towards or against, rush full upon, attack, assail (acc.), Nir.; MBh. &c.

Sam-abhidruta, mfn. running towards or against, rushing upon, MBh.; rushed upon, attacked, infested, ib.; (am), ind. hurriedly, quickly, ib.

समभिधा sam-abhi-√I. dhā, P. -dadhāti, to speak to, address (acc.), Kathās.; to proclaim, announce, Kir.; to direct all one's thoughts to (acc.), MW.

Sam-abhidhā, f. (only ifc.) a name, appellation, Inscr.

Sam-abhihita, mfn. addressed, spoken to, BhP.

समभिधाव sam-abhi-√I. dhāv, P. Ā. -dhāvati, °te, to run hastily up to or towards, fly or dart at, assail, MBh.; R.

समभिधेय sam-abhi-√dhyai, P. -dhyāyati or -dhyāti, to reflect deeply on, meditate on, MBh.; to direct all the thoughts upon, long for (acc.), Suśr.

समभिनन्द sam-abhi-√nand, P. -nandati, to rejoice together with (see next); to greet, salute, R.; Kathās.

Sam-abhinandita, mfn. rejoiced with, congratulated, Kathās.

समभिनिःसृत sam-abhi-niḥ-sṛita, mfn. (√sṛi) come forth, gushed forth (as blood from a wound), MBh.

समभिपत् sam-abhi-√pat, P. -patati, to fall upon, attack (acc.), R.

समभिपद् sam-abhi-√pad, Ā. -padyate, to come to, arrive at, attain (acc.), MBh.; to get one's reward, ib.; to reply, answer, ib.

समभिपाल् sam-abhi-√pāl, P. -pālayati, to protect, rule, govern (acc.), Hariv.

समभिपीड् sam-abhi-√piḍ, P. -piḍayati, to squeeze together, crush, Hariv.

समभिपूज् sam-abhi-√pij, P. -pūjayati, to worship, honour, MBh.

समभिपू sam-abhi-√prī, Caus. -pūrayati, to fill up, fill, MBh.

समभिप्रेक्ष् sam-abhi-prēksh (-pra-√iksh), Ā. -prēkshate, to look at, perceive, view, R.

समभिप्लु sam-abhi-√plu, Ā. -plavate, to inundate, wash (see next); to overwhelm, cover, MBh.; R.

Sam-abhipluta, mfn. inundated, flooded, washed, R.; overwhelmed, covered, MBh.; eclipsed (as the moon), R.; (with *rajasā*) covered with menstrual excretions, Mn. iv, 42.

समभिभाष् sam-abhi-√bhāsh, Ā. -bhāshate (ep. also P. °ti), to speak with or to, address (acc.), MBh.

Sam-abhibhāshana, n. conversation, colloquy with (instr. or comp.), R.

समभिप्रा sam-abhi-√yā, P. -yāti, to approach any one (acc.) together, go towards or near, advance, MBh.; Hariv.; MärkP.

समभिप्राच् sam-abhi-√yāc, P. Ā. -yācati, °te, to ask earnestly, implore, Hariv.

समभिरत्र sam-abhi-√rañj, Ā. or Pass. -rajjate, to be reddened, appear red, flash, glitter, MBh.

समभिरुह् sam-abhi-√ruh, P. -rohati, to grow up together, ascend, Hariv. (v. l. sam-adhi-°r°); Caus. -rohayati (Pass. -ropyate), to cause to grow up or ascend, place or impose on (as a burden &c.), ib.

समभिलप् sam-abhi-√lash, P. -lashati, to long for, be eager for, Hariv.

समभिवद् sam-abhi-√vad, Caus. -vādayati, to address or salute respectfully, MBh.; Hariv.

समभिवध् sam-abhi-√vadh (defective; see √vadh), to strike or hit at any one (acc.), MBh.

समभिवान्छ् sam-abhi-√vāñch, P. -vāñchati, to long for, be eager for, VarBṛS.

समभिविष् sam-abhi-√viksh (-vi-√iksh), P. -vikshate, to perceive, become aware of (acc.), Śak. (v. l.)

समभिवृत् sam-abhi-√vrit, Ā. -vartate, to go towards, advance, MBh.; to attack, assail, Hariv.; to come near, approach, MBh.; to turn back, return, recur, Suśr.; to remain, continue (*tūshnim*, 'silent'), R.; w. r. for sam-ati-√vrit.

समभिवृध् sam-abhi-√vridh, Ā. -vardhate, to grow up, increase, Hariv.; Caus. -vardhayati, to make larger, enlarge, increase, augment, MBh.; R.

समभिवृष् sam-abhi-√vriṣh, P. -varshati, to rain down upon, BhP.

समभिव्याह sam-abhi-vy-ā-√hri, P. Ā. -harati, °te, to mention together, Nyāyam.; to bring together, associate together, MW.

Sam-abhivyāhāra, m. mentioning together, KātyŚr.; bringing together, association, company, Kau.; association with a word of well-known meaning (= *prasiḍdhārthakasya śabdasya saṁnidhiḥ*), MW. **Abhivyāhārin**, mfn. mentioning together, ib.; accompanying, ib. **Abhivyāhrita**, mfn.

mentioned or spoken of together, Kusum.; associated (= *sahita*), accompanied by, MW.

समभिशुभ् sam-abhi-√śubh, Ā. -śobhate, to be beautiful or shine with (instr.), R.

समभिश्यान् sam-abhi-śyāna, mfn. (√śyāi) thoroughly coagulated, Kās. on Pāp. vi, 1, 26.

समभिषिच् sam-abhi-śhic (√śic), P. -śhiñcati, to sprinkle down upon, wet, Hariv.; to anoint, consecrate, Kathās.

समभिष्टु sam-abhi-śhtu (√śtu), P. Ā. -śhtauti, -śhtute, to praise highly, extol, MBh.; R.

Sam-abhiśhṛuta, mfn. extolled, celebrated, BhP.

समभिश्ठा sam-abhi-śhṭhā (√śhṭhā), P. -tishṭhati, to mount upon (as upon an elephant), MBh.

समभिष्यन्द् sam-abhi-śhyand (√śhyand), Caus. -śhyandayati, to cause to flow towards (acc.), Car.

Sam-abhiśhyandin, mfn. causing hypertrophy, Car.

समभिसंवृत् sam-abhi-saṁ-vṛita, mfn. (√I. vṛi) entirely surrounded, encompassed, MBh.

समभिसंधा sam-abhi-saṁ-√I. dhā, P. Ā. -dadhāti, -dhatte, to place or put into (loc.), MBh.; to aim at, strive after, determine on (acc.), ib.

समभिस् sam-abhi-√sṛi, P. -sarati (ind. p. -sṛitya), to go towards, approach, advance, attack, MW.

Sam-abhisarapa, n. the act of going towards or against, approaching, seeking, wishing or endeavouring to gain, ib.

समभिहृ sam-abhi-√hṛi, P. Ā. -harati, °te, to seize upon or take together, MW.; to seize, take, take out, ib.

Sam-abhiharapa, n. the act of seizing upon, taking &c., ib.; repetition, Pat. on Pāp. iii, 1, 22. **Abhihāra**, m. seizing or taking together, MW.; repetition, reiteration (*kriyā-samabhihāreṇa*, 'by a repetition of acts', 'by repeated acts'), Pāp.; Śiś.; excess, surplus, W.

समभिहृष् sam-abhi-√hṛish, Caus. -harshayati, to cause great joy or exultation, gladden, delight, MBh.

समभी sam-abhi (abhi-√5. i), P. -abhy-eti, to go towards, come near, approach, RV.; R. &c.; to accrue to (acc.), MärkP.; to follow, attend, wait upon, Śiś.

समभ्यतिक्त्रम् sam-abhy-ati-√kram, P. -krāmati, to come upon or into, enter into, R.

समभ्यर्च sam-abhy-√arc, P. -arcati, to pay great honour to, worship, greet, salute (acc.), Yājñ.; MBh.

Sam-abhyarcana, n. the act of paying great honour to, worshipping, reverencing, W. **Abhyarcita**, mfn. greatly honoured, worshipped, saluted, ib.

समभ्यर्थ sam-abhy-√arth, Ā. -arthayate, to petition, solicit, request, MW.

Sam-abhyarthayitṛi, mfn. seeking, petitioning, a petitioner, Kuni.

समभ्यवगा sam-abhy-ava-√gā, P. -jigāti, to go into (acc.), GopBr.

समभ्यवे sam-abhy-avē (ava-√5. i), P. -avāṣiti, to penetrate entirely into (acc.), ŚBṛ.; to come to an agreement with (instr.), ib.

समभ्यस् sam-abhy-√2. as, P. -asyati, to practise, exercise, Subh.

Sam-abhyāsa, m. practice, exercise, study, Kāśikh.

समभ्यागम् sam-abhy-ā-√gam, P. -gacchati, to come near (see next); to meet, Prasannar.

Sam-abhyāgata, mfn. come near, approached, Pañcat.

समभ्यागा sam-abhy-ā-√gā, P. -jigāti, to come near, approach, MBh.; to come upon, seize, visit (with affliction), ib.

समभ्यादा sam-abhy-ā-√I. dā, Ā. -datte, to comprehend, ŚBṛ.

समभ्यानी sam-abhy-ā-√nī, P. -nayati, to lead near or towards, introduce, MBh.

समभ्याश sam-abhyāśa, m. nearness, presence, MBh.

Sam-abhyāśi-karapa, n. bringing near, Pat. on Pāp. ii, 1, 51.

समभ्याहार sam-abhyāhāra, m. bringing together, association, accompaniment, MW.

समभ्युच्चय sam-abhyuccaya, m. heaping, piling up (-vat, ind.), ĀpŚr.

समभ्युत्था sam-abhy-ut-thā (√sthā), Ā. -tishṭhate, to rise (said of a planet), Hariv.

समभ्युद्गम् sam-abhy-ud-√gam (only ind. p. -gamyā), to come forth or spread from (abl.), Divyāv.

समभ्युद् sam-abhy-ud-dhṛi (√dhṛi), Ā. -dharate, to draw out, extract, Sarasv.; to draw out of danger or distress, rescue, raise, promote, further, MBh.

Sam-abhyuddharapa, n. drawing out, rescuing, MBh.

समभ्युद्यत sam-abhy-ud-yata, mfn. (√yam) striving, endeavouring, Divyāv.

समभ्युन्नत sam-abhy-un-nata, mfn. (√nam) raised, risen, towering high (as clouds), Mṛichh.

समभ्युपगमन sam-abhyupagamana, n. the act of approaching or going near, MW.; following, approving, agreeing with, RPrāt., Sch.

समभ्युपे sam-abhy-upē (-upa-√5. i), P. -upāṣiti, to go very near, approach, MW.

Sam-abhyupeya, mfn. to be gone or approached or followed, ib.; n. = *sam-abhyupagamana*, RPrāt., Sch.

समभ्ये sam-abhy-ē (-ā-√5. i), P. -diti, to come up to, approach, go near to (acc.), MBh.; Pañcat.

समम् samam &c. See 2. sama, p. 1152.

समम् sam-√am, Ā. -amate, to ask eagerly, solicit, win over, RV.; to fix or settle firmly, ib.; to ally or connect one's self with, AV.

समय sam-aya &c. See p. 1164, col. 1.

समर sam-ara &c. See sam-√ri, p. 1170.

समर्थ sam-argha, mfn. cheap, VarBṛS.; Vas.

समर्च sam-√arc, P. -arcati, -ricati (pf. -ānṛica, R.; -ānṛice, RV.), to fix, establish, RV. i, 160, 4; to honour, worship, adore, R.; to adorn, decorate, VarBṛS.: Caus. -arcayati, to honour &c., MBh.

Sam-arcaka, mfn. worshipping, Kāśikh. **Arcana**, n. (or ā, f.) the act of worshipping, adoration, Pañcar. **Arcaḥ**, f. id., Kāśikh. **Arcita**, mfn. worshipped, adored, honoured, W.

समर्थ sam-arṇa. See sam-√ard, p. 1157.

समर्ति sam-arti, f. suffering loss or damage or misfortune (in ā-s°, perhaps w. r. for a-samārti), TS.

समर्थ sam-√arth (in some senses rather Nom. fr. sam-artha below), Ā. -arthayate (rarely P. °ti), to make fit or ready, prepare, RV.; to finish, close, L.; to connect with (instr.) in sense, construe (grammatically), Sāh.; Kull.; to judge, think, contemplate, consider, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to suppose to be, take for (acc. with *prati*), Vikr. iv, 58; to notice, perceive, find out, Kām.; Kum.; Śampk.; to fix upon, determine, approve, R.; to cheer up, comfort, encourage, Kathās.; *samarthaya*, often w. r. for *samarapaya*, see sam-√ri.

Sam-artha, m(fā)n. having a similar or suitable aim or object, having proper aim or force, very forcible or adequate, well answering or corresponding to, suitable or fit for (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; very strong or powerful, competent, capable of, able to, a match for (gen., dat., loc., inf., or comp.; rarely acc., abl., or pr. p.; with *vardh-ganāsu* = 'sexually potent'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; having the same sense or meaning (= *tulyārtha*, *ekārtha*), Pāp. i, 3, 42 &c.; connected in sense, having the same grammatical construction (= *sambaddhārtha*), Pāp.; APrāt. &c.; m. a word which

has force or meaning, significant word, MW.; the construction or coherence of words in a significant sentence, ib.; n. ability, competence (see *yukta*); conception, intelligibility (see *duḥ-s*); -*tara*, mfn. more (or most) competent, capable &c., Pañcat.; -*tā*, f. (Saiavad.); -*tva*, n. (Rajāt.) ability, capability, competence (-*dayā*, with gen., 'by virtue of'); sameness of meaning, force or signification (of words), MW.; -*pada-vidhi*, m. N. of a gram. wk.; -*yukta*, mfn. adequate to or qualified for (loc.), R. **Sam-arthaka**, mfn. able to, capable of (inf.), Vet.; maintaining, establishing, proving, corroborating, Sāh.; n. Amyris Agallocha (?), W.

Sam-arthana, n. (or *ā*, f.) reflection, deliberation, contemplation (*°naṃ-√kri*, 'to reflect, consider'), MBh.; Kathās.; reconciling differences, reconciliation, W.; objecting, objection, ib.; (*ā*), f. persuasion, invitation, MBh.; insisting on what is impossible, Vop.; (*am*), n. establishing, maintaining, corroborating, vindication, justification, Prātāp.; Kuval.; energy, force, ability, competence (*āt*, with gen., 'by virtue of'), MBh. **Sam-arthaniya**, mfn. to be determined or fixed or established, TPrāt., Sch.

Sam-arthita, mfn. taken into consideration, considered, judged, regarded, held, R.; Vikr.; resolved, determined, R.; maintained, established, TPrāt., Sch.; able, capable, Kāv.; -*vat*, mfn. one who has judged or considered &c., Pañcat.; Kathās.

Sam-arthya, mfn. to be established or corroborated or justified, Sāh.

समर्द्ध sam-*ard*, Caus. -*ardayati*, to pain greatly, distress, wound, MBh.

Sam-arpā, mfn. pained, wounded &c., Pāp.; Vop.; asked, solicited, W.

समर्थक sam-*ardhaka*, °*dhana* &c. See sam-*√ridh*, p. 1171, col. 1.

समर्थक sam-*arpa*, °*paṇa* &c. See sam-*√ri*, p. 1170, col. 3.

समर्थ sa-*maryā*, mfn. (for sam-*aryā* see sam-*√ri*) attended by many persons, frequented (as a sacrificial ceremony), RV.; attended by (his) followers (said of Indra), ib.

समर्याद sa-*maryāda*, mfn. bounded, limited, keeping within bounds or in the right course, correct, Vās.; respectful, MW.; contiguous, neighbouring, L.; (*am*), ind. decisively, exactly, Bharī.; m. contiguity, vicinity, L.

समर्ह sam-*√arh*, Caus. -*arhayati*, to show honour, pay respect to, BhP.

Sam-arhāṇa, n. respect, reverence, a respectful gift (acc. with *upa-√hri*, *ni-√dhā* and Caus. of *pra-√vrit*, 'to show honour' or 'offer a gift of honour'), BhP.

समल sa-*mala*, mfn. having stains or spots, dirty, foul, impure, Vās.; Bhpr.; sinful, Uṇ. i, 109, Sch.; n. N. of an Asura (v.l. *śrimara*), Hariv.; n. (cf. *śamala*) excrement, feculent matter, ordure, L. **Samali-√kṛi**, P. -*karoti*, to make dirty, stain, pollute, defile, Bhadrab.

समलंकृ sam-*alan-*√*kṛi*, P. *ā*. -*karoti*, -*kurute*, to decorate highly, embellish, adorn, MBh.; R. **Sam-alamkṛita**, mfn. highly decorated, well adorned, ib.

समल्लिकाक्ष sa-*mallikākṣa*, mfn. with white spots on (their) eyes (said of horses), Vās.

समव sam-*√av*, P. -*avati*, to drive or force into (hostile) contact, RV. v, 34, 8; to aid, refresh, comfort, RV.; AV.

Sam-avana, n. helping, protecting, BhP.

समवकार sam-*ava-kāra*, m. (√*i*. *kṛi*) a kind of higher Rūpaka or drama (in three acts, representing the heroic actions of gods or demons), Bhar.; Daśar.; Sāh.

समवक् sam-*ava-√kṛi*, P. -*kirati*, to scatter completely over, cover entirely, overwhelm with, MBh.; R.; BhP.

समवक्षिप sam-*ava-√kship*, P. -*kshipati*, to cast or thrust away, repel, MBh.

समवगम sam-*ava-√gam*, P. -*gacchati*, to perceive or understand thoroughly, become thoroughly acquainted with, BhP.

समवगुणित sam-*ava-guṇhita*, mfn.

(√*guṇh*) completely wrapped up or enveloped in (acc.), R.

समवगुह sam-*ava-√guh*, *ā*. -*gūhate*, to crouch down, cower, Hariv.

समवच्छद् sam-*ava-√chad* (√*chad*), Caus. -*chādāyati* (Pass. -*chādāyate*), to cover completely over, conceal, obscure, MBh.; Hariv.

Sam-avacchanna, mfn. covered all over, ib.

समवतृ sam-*ava-√tṛi*, Caus. -*tārayati*, to cause to descend, MBh.

Sam-avatāra, m. a sacred bathing-place (= *tirtha*), Kir.

समवदिश sam-*ava-√diś*, P. -*diśati*, to point or refer to, explain with reference to anything, Kāth.

समवदो sam-*ava-√do* (or √*3. dā*), P. -*dāti* or -*dyati* (3. pl. pf. *ā*. -*dadire*), to divide and put together piece by piece, Br.

Sam-āvatta, mfn. cut up into bits, divided into fragments, ŚBr.; -*dhāna*, mfn. containing the gathered fragments, ĀsvGr.; (ī), f. a vessel containing the gathered fragments, ŚBr.; ŚrS.

समवद्रु sam-*ava-√dru*, P. -*dravati*, to run away together, ŚBr.

समवधा sam-*ava-√i*. *dhā*, P. *ā*. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte*, to lay or put together, Āpsr.

Sam-avadhāna, n. the being brought together, meeting, Kusum.; Sarvad.; Buddh.; great attention, MW.; preparation, ib.

Sam-avahita. See *ś*-*am-avahitam*.

समवधीरय sam-*avadhīraya*, Nom. P. °*yati*, to disregard, pay no heed to, Kād.

समवनत sam-*ava-nata*, mfn. (√*nam*) completely bent down, bowed, bending down, stooping (to drink water &c.), MW.

समवनी sam-*ava-√ni*, P. *ā*. -*nayati*, °*te*, to lead together, unite, ŚBr.; to pour in together, ib.; AitBr.; ĀsvGr.

समवपीड sam-*ava-√pīd*, P. -*pīdayati*, to press together, Suśr.

समवप्लुत sam-*ava-pluta*, mfn. (√*plu*) leapt down, jumped off, MBh.

समवबुध sam-*ava-√budh*, *ā*. -*budhyate*, to perceive clearly, understand fully, learn, know, MBh.; R.

Sam-avabodhana, n. thorough knowledge, intelligence, perception, MBh.

समवमृश sam-*ava-√mṛiś*, P. -*mṛisati*, to lay hold of, ŚBr.

समवरुध sam-*ava-√2. rudh*, P. -*ruṇaddhi* (ep. also -*rundhati*), to shut up, enclose, confine, MBh.; Pass. -*rudhyate*, to be enclosed or contained in (loc.), Pañcat.; to be shut out of, be deprived of, Hariv.

Sam-avaruddha, mfn. shut up, enclosed &c.; attained, obtained, BhP.

समवलम्ब sam-*ava-√lamb*, *ā*. -*lambate*, to take hold of, clasp, embrace, MBh.; VarBrS.

समवली sam-*ava-√lī*, *ā*. -*liyate*, to be dissolved, Vedāntas.

समवलोक sam-*ava-√lok*, P. -*lokeyati*, to look at or about, R.; to inspect, survey, ib.; Hit. (v.l.); to behold, perceive, R.; Śak.; Kathās.

समववृत् sam-*ava-√vṛt*, Caus. -*vartayati*, to turn towards, ŚBr.

Sam-āvavṛtta, mfn. turned towards, ib.

समवशेषित sam-*ava-√śeṣita*, mfn. (√*śiśh*) left, spared, remaining, MBh.

समवश्यान sam-*ava-√śyāna*, mfn. (√*śyāi*) wasted, destroyed, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 26.

समवष्टम्भ sam-*ava-√shṭambh* (√*shṭambh*; only ind. p. -*shṭabhya*), to raise or hold up, support, confirm, MBh.; to rest on for support (ind. p. = 'with the help of'), ib.; R.

समवसन्न sam-*ava-sanna*, mfn. (√*sad*) sunk down, depressed, low-spirited, MBh.

समवसृ sam-*ava-√sṛi*, P. -*sarati*, to come down, descend (from heaven to earth; said of a Jina), HParīś.

Sam-avasaraṇa, n. meeting, assembling, an assembly, Buddh.; descent (of a Jina from heaven to earth) or place of descent, HParīś.; aim, goal, Buddh.

Sam-avasṛita, mfn. descended (from heaven to earth), HParīś. °*avasṛiti*, f. = *sam-avasaraṇa*, ib.

समवसृज् sam-*ava-√sṛij*, P. -*sṛijati*, to let go, cast or hurl down upon (loc.), MBh.; to abandon, ib.; to leave out, AitBr.; to impose (a burden) upon (loc.), MBh.

Sam-avasarga (of unknown meaning), Mahāvya. °*avasargya*, mfn. to be let go or abandoned &c., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 124, Vart. 2, Pat.

Sam-avasṛijya, mfn. id., AitBr.

समवसो sam-*ava-√so*, P. -*syati*, to decide, be in agreement with another (upon the same place or time), ŚBr.; Āpsr.; to reach, attain, BhP.

समवस्कन्द sam-*ava-√skand*, Caus. -*skandayati*, to attack, assail, Mn. vii, 196; to seize upon (acc.), Car.

Sam-avaskanda, m. a bulwark, rampart &c., Kām.

समवस्था sam-*ava-√sthā*, Caus. -*sthāpayati*, to cause to stand firm or still, stop, MBh.; to establish, found, ib.

Sam-avasthā, f. firm or fixed state or condition, Kalid.; (ifc. f. *ā*) similar condition or state, Ragh. °*avasthāna*, n. resting or abiding in (loc.), Nilak.; state, condition, BhP. °*avasthāpita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to stand firmly, set up, MBh.; fully established, founded, ib. °*avasthita*, mfn. standing or remaining firm, remaining fixed, steady, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; being in any place or position, R.; VarBrS.; Pur.; ready, prepared for (dat.), MBh.; Hariv.

समवसृ sam-*ava-√sru* (only ind. p. -*sru-tya*), to flow off or away, flow out, MānGr.

Sam-avasrava, m. flowing off or away, flowing out, effluence, ĀsvGr. °*avasrāvīṇī*, f. a partic. arrangement of 11 sacrificial posts (so that the middlemost is the lowest and the rest become lower and lower from both ends), Āpsr.

समवहा sam-*ava-√3. hā* (only ind. p. -*hāya*), to avoid, abandon, BhP.

समवहास्य sam-*ava-hāsyā*, mfn. (√*has*) to be laughed at or derided (°*tām* √*gam*, 'to become ridiculous'), MBh.

समवहित sam-*avahita*. See col. 2.

समवहृ sam-*ava-√hṛi* (only ind. p. -*hāram*), to collect, gather, ChUp.

Sam-avahāra, m. collection, quantity, abundance, MBh.; mixture, BhP.

समवाकार sam-*avākāra*, w. r. for sam-*ava-kāra* (see col. 1).

समवाप sam-*avāp* (-*ava-√āp*), P. *ā*. -*avāpnoti*, °*pñute*, to meet with, attain, reach, gain, obtain, incur, MBh.; R. &c.

Sam-avāpta, mfn. obtained, attained (-*kāma*, mfn. 'one who has obtained his desires'), MBh. °*avāpti*, f. attainment, obtaining, getting, W.

समवार्ज sam-*avārj* (-*ava-√rj*), P. -*avārjati*, to abandon or leave off together, ŚBr.

समवे sam-*avē* (-*ava-√5. i*), P. -*avāiti*, to come or meet or mix or assemble together, be united in (acc.), ŚBr.; Śāṅk. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 4, 43); to regard, consider (with *iva*, 'to regard as'), VP.

Sam-avāya, m. coming or meeting together, contact, concourse, congress, assemblage, collection, crowd, aggregate (*ena* or *āt*, 'in combination'; °*yaṃ* √*kṛi*, 'to meet, combine, flock together'), GrS.; Gaut.; Mn. &c.; conjunction (of heavenly bodies), MBh.; VarBrS.; collision, ŚrS.; Gaut.; Sarvad.; (in phil.) perpetual co-inherence, inner or intimate relation, constant and intimate union, inseparable concomitance (= *niṭya-sambandha*, the sixth Padārtha or category of the Vaiśeṣikas, expressing the relation which exists between a substance and its qualities, between a whole and its parts [e.g. between cloth and the yarn composing it], between a genus and its individuals &c.), Kap.; Jaini;

IW. 66; 69; course, duration (e, with gen., 'during'), MBh. i, 556; -*khaṇḍana*, n. N. of wk.; -*tas*, ind. in consequence of constant and intimate connection or relation, MW.; -*tva*, n. the state of (being) intimate relation, Kusum.; -*pramāṇa-vādartha*, m., -*vāda*, m. N. of wks.; -*sambandha*, m. intimate and constant connection, inseparable relation (as described above), connection by inseparable inherence, W. **Samavāyana**, n. the act of coming or meeting together &c., L. **Samavāyika**, mfn. being in connection with, Śaṃskāra.

Samavāyī, in comp. for *samavāyin*. -**kāraṇa**, n. inseparable or inherent connection, material or substantial cause (in the Vedānta *upādāna-kā* is more commonly used; also -*tva*, n.), Sarvad. -**tva**, n. intimate connection or relation, Bhāṣāp.

Samavāyin, mfn. met together, closely connected or united, concomitant, inherent (in comp.), Kap.; Suśr.; Vās.; Sarvad.; aggregated, multitudinous, W.; m. a partner, L.; (with *puruṣa*), the soul combined (with a body), the individual soul, Yājñ. iii, 125; having or consisting of a combination (of the humours), Suśr.

Samavāyī-kṛita, mfn. come together, combined, united, Hariv.; Pur.

Sam-avāta, mfn. come together, met, assembled, united, all, Mn.; MBh. &c.; closely connected with, contained or comprised or inherent (in comp.), Sāh.; Sarvad.; approached, come to (acc.), MārKp.; -*tva*, n. the state of being intimately related or connected, MW.; -*dārtha*, mfn. containing a meaning, significant, instructive, BhP.

समवेक्ष् *sam-avēksh* (-*ava-√iksh*), *Ā-avēkshate* (ep. also P. *iti*), to look at, behold, observe, perceive, notice, MBh.; R.; to reflect or ponder on, consider, mind, heed, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to acknowledge, think fit or necessary, R.; Caus. -*avēkshayati*, to cause to look at or consider, Kauś.

Sam-avākṣhita, mfn. observed, considered, R.

समश् *sam-√i. aś*, P. *Ā-āśnoti*, -*āśnute* (in ŚBr. once fut. -*āśnuvishyāmahe*), to reach, attain, gain, obtain, RV. &c. &c.; to accomplish, fulfil (a wish), RV.; to pervade or penetrate thoroughly (see *sam-ashṭi*).

Sam-ānuva, mf(ā)n. reaching, taking hold of, seizing, ĀśvGr.

Sam-ashṭi, f. reaching, attaining, attainment, TS.; Br.; receipt, reception, TS., Sch.; conclusion, end, TBr., Sch.; (in Vedānta) collective existence, collectiveness, an aggregate, totality (as opp. to *vy-ashṭi*, q.v.), Śaṃk.; Vedāntas.; VP.; -*tā*, f. the state of (being) an aggregate &c., Vedāntas.; (Cty-) *abhi-prāya*, m. the regarding a group of objects collectively, MW.

समश् *sam-√2. aś*, P. -*āśnāti*, to eat, taste, enjoy (lit. and fig.), Mn.; MBh.

Sam-āsana, n. eating together, Kauś.; eating promiscuously, Car.; eating in general, Pañ. vi, 2, 71, Sch. **āsaniya**, mfn. to be eaten together, Gobh.

समशिल *sam-ashṭhila*, m. (cf. 3. *ashṭi*, *ashṭhi* &c.) a kind of shrub, L.; (ā), f. (also *phila*) a kind of culinary herb or cucumber, L.

समस् *sam-√1. as*, P. -*asti*, to be like, equal (acc.), RV.; to be united with (*saha*), AV.; to be (there), exist, Kāv.

समस् *sam-√2. as*, P. -*asyati* (Ved. inf. *sam-āsam*), to throw or put together, add, combine, compound, mix, mingle, connect, AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Śulbas.: Pass. -*asyate*, to be put together or combined &c.; (in gram.) to be compounded, form a compound, Pañ. ii, 2, 1 &c.

Sam-āsana, n. the act of throwing or putting together, combination, composition, contraction, L.; anything gathered or collected, TS., Sch.; *°nād*, mfn. eating collected food, TS.

Sam-asta, mfn. thrown or put together, combined, united, whole, all, ŚBr. &c. &c.; (in gram.) compounded, compound; (in phil.) inherent in or pervading the whole of anything; abridged, contracted, W.; m. a whole, the aggregate of all the parts, ib.; -*kāla-nirṇayādhi-kāra*, m., -*devatā-pūjā-vidhi*, m. N. of wks.; -*dhātṛi*, m. the bearer or supporter of all (applied to Viṣṇu), VP.; -*bala*, n. a whole army, entire force, MW.; -*mantra-devatā-prakāśikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*loka*, m. the whole world, MW.; -*vastu-vishaya*, mfn. relating to the whole matter, Kpr.; -*vishayika*, mfn. inhabiting

the whole country, Inscr.; -*vyasta-rūpaka*, n. a kind of Rūpaka (q.v.), Kāv. &c.; -*sākshī*, m. witness of all, KaivUp.; *°lagnī-prayoga*, m. N. of wk.

Sam-asya, mfn. to be thrown or put together or compounded or combined, W.; to be made entire or complete, ib.; *°syārthā*, f. the part of a stanza to be completed (cf. next), L.; (ā), f., see next.

Sam-asyā, f. junction, union, the being or remaining together with (comp.), MBh.; Hariv.; Naisb.; a part of a stanza given to another person to be completed, Siphās.; -*pūraṇa-vidhi*, m., *°rṇava* (*°syārthā*), m., -*saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks.

1. **Sam-āsa**, m. (for 2. see *sam-√ās*) throwing or putting together, aggregation, conjunction, combination, connection, union, totality (*ena*, 'fully, wholly, summarily'), Br.; ŚrS.; Mn. &c.; succinctness, conciseness, condensation (ibc. and -*tas*, 'concisely, succinctly, briefly'), KaushUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) composition of words, a compound word (of which there are, accord. to native grammarians, 6 kinds, viz. Dvamdva, Bahuvrīhi, Karma-dhāraya, Tat-puruṣa, Dvigu, and Avyaya or Avyayī-bhāva [qq.vv.]: an improper compound is called *asthāna-samāsa*), Prāt.; Pañ. &c.; euphonic combination (= *saṃdhi*), VPāt.; (in astron.) a partic. circle, Sūryas.; composition of differences, reconciliation (= *samarthana*), L.; the part of a Śloka given for completion (= *samasyā*), L. - *cakra*, n., -*candrikā*, f., -*oḍḍīmaṇi*, m., -*tattva-nirūpāna*, n. N. of wks. - *tas*, ind. in a summary manner, succinctly, concisely, Mn.; R.; VarBrS. &c. - *paṭala*, N. of wk. - *pāda*, m. N. of chs. of various wks. - *prakarāṇa*, n. N. of wk. - *prāya*, mfn. consisting chiefly of compound words, L. - *baddha-manoramā* (?), f. N. of wk. - *bahula*, mfn. abounding in compounds (as a poetical style), MW. - *bhāvanā*, f. composition of the sum of the products, Col.; the rule for finding the sine of sum of two arcs, Siddhāntas. - *mañjari*, f. N. of wk. - *vat*, mfn. possessing compounds, compounded, MW.; contracted, abridged, ib.; m. Cedrela Toona, L. - *vāda*, m., -*vāda-sāra*, -*vidhi*, m. N. of wks. - *vyāsa-yoga-tas*, ind. succinctly and at large, BhP. - *sikshā*, f., -*śobhā*, f. N. of wks. - *samhitā*, f. a concise astronomical Samhitā, Cat. - *saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk. - *saṃjñā*, mfn. called a compound, MW. **Samāsāṅga**, n. a member or part of a comp^d word, RPrāt. **Samāsādhyākāra**, m. the supplying an ellipsis in a comp^d &c., MW. **Samāsānta**, m. a suffix at the end of a compound belonging to the whole of it, Pañ.; Pat. **Samāsārṇava**, m. N. of wk. **Samāsārtha**, m. the sense of a comp^d, MW.; (ā), f. the part of a stanza given for completion (= *sam-asyā*), L.; (Cty-) *prakāśikā*, f. N. of wk. **Samāsāvāli**, f. N. of wk. **Samāsōkta**, mfn. concisely expressed, VarBrS.; Sāh.; contained in a comp^d, KātyŚr. **Samāsōkti**, f. concise speech (a figure of speech by which the proceedings of any object spoken of are indicated by describing the similar action or attributes of another object), Vām. iv, 3, 3.

Sam-āsita, mfn. formed into a collection, assembled, aggregated, MW. *°āsita*, see *vyāsa-s*.

समस्य *sama-sṭha* &c. See p. 1153, col. 1.

समह *samaha*, ind. (fr. 1. *sama*) anyhow, somehow, RV. (accord. to Sāy. voc. of an adj. = *prastasta*, *sadhana* &c.)

समहस् *samahas*, w. r. for *su-mahas*, q. v.

समहाव्रत *sa-mahāvratā*, mfn. having a Mahāvratā day, ApŚr.

समहीधर *sa-mahīdhara*, mfn. having mountains, mountainous, MW.

समस्या *samahyā* (?), f. fame, reputation (cf. *sam-ajyā*), L.

समा *samā*. See p. 1153, col. 2.

समांश *samāṇśa* &c. See p. 1153, col. 1.

समांस *sa-māṇsa*, mfn. connected or combined with meat, containing meat, fleshy, R.; VarBrS. &c.

समाकर्ण *sam-ā-√karn*, P. -*karnayati*, to give ear to, listen to, hear, Pañcat.; Kathās.

Sam-ākarpitaka, n. any gesture which expresses the act of listening (*ena* = 'with an attitude of listening'; as a stage direction), Bālar.

समाकाङ्क्ष *sam-ā-√kāṅksh*, P. -*kāṅkshati*, to long or hope for, desire, MBh.

समाकुञ्चित *sam-ā-kuñcita*, mfn. (√*kuñc*) drawn in, brought to an end, stopped (as speech), Naish.

समाकुल *sam-ākula*, mf(ā)n. crowded together, crowded or filled with, full of, abounding in (instr. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; greatly agitated or confounded, troubled, confused, flurried, bewildered by (comp.), ib. - *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. great agitation or confusion, great bewilderment or trouble of mind, MW.

समाकु *sam-ā-√i. kṛi*, P. *Ā-akaroti*, -*kurute*; -*kṛinoti*, -*kṛinute*, to bring together, unite, RV.; VS.; to gather, collect, RV.; AitBr.; to make ready, prepare, RV.; AV.: Caus. -*kārayati*, see next.

Sam-ākṣara, n. (fr. Caus.) calling, summoning, Pañcat.

Sam-ākṛita, mfn. brought or collected together, MW.

समाकृष *sam-ā-√kṛish*, P. -*karshati*, to draw together, draw towards, attract, MBh.; to draw away or out, extract, take out, Pañcat.; Caus. -*karshayati*, to draw away, carry off, ib.

Sam-ākarsa, m. drawing near or towards, Bādar. **ākarsaṇa**, n. id., Sāh. **ākarsin**, mfn. (only L.) drawing together, attracting; spreading or extending far, diffusing fragrance; (*īṇi*), f. a far-spreading odour, MW.

Sam-ākṛishṭa, mfn. drawn together, attracted, Amar.

समाकृ *sam-ā-√kṛi*, P. -*kirati*, to scatter or pour or strew over, cover or fill with anything, MBh.; R.

Sam-ākīrṇa, mfn. strewn over, bestrewn, completely covered, overspread, ib.

समाक्रन्द *sam-ā-√kṛand*, P. *Ā-krandati*, *°te*, to cry out together, cry or lament piteously, MBh.

Sam-ākṛandana, n. crying, shouting, Bhartṛ.

समाक्रम *sam-ā-√kram*, P. *Ā-krāmati*, -*kramate*, to tread or step upon, MBh.; R.

Sam-ākramaṇa, n. treading upon, stepping in, entering, frequenting, PañcatBr.; Ragh. **ākṛānta**, mfn. trod or stepped upon, MBh.; MārKp.; pressed or borne down, R.; overrun, attacked, assailed, seized upon, Ragh.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; kept (as a promise), R.

समाक्रोड *sam-ā-√kṛiḍ*, P. -*kṛiḍati*, to play or sport along with (another), MBh.

समाक्रुष्ट *sam-ā-krushṭa*, mfn. (√*kruṣ*) reviled, abused, R.

समाक्लिन्न *sam-ā-klinna*, mfn. (√*klid*) well moistened, wet (with *vasu*, n. prob. = 'food and drink'), MBh. iii, 13472.

समाश्लिष *sa-māśliṣhika*, n. together with honey, Suśr.

समाश्लिष *sam-ā-√kship*, P. *Ā-kshipati*, *°te*, to throw together, heap or pile up, MBh.; to thrust or throw away, hurl, ib.; to move violently, toss about (lips, arms &c.), ib.; to send forth, utter (words), ib.; to drive away, expel, ib.; to throw down from, tear off, R.; to take away, withdraw, MBh.; to destroy, annihilate, ib.; to insult, mock, ridicule, ib.; to hint at, suggest, indicate, Mṛicch., Sch.

Sam-ākshipta, mfn. thrown or heaped together, thrown or cast off &c., MBh. **ākshopa**, m. hinting at, suggestion of (comp.), Sāh.

समाख्या *sam-ā-√khyā*, P. -*khyāti*, to reckon up, count up, calculate, enumerate, Mn.; MBh.; R.; to relate fully, report, communicate, tell, declare, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-ākhyā, f. name, appellation, Nir.; Kap.; BhP.; explanation, interpretation, Sarvad.; report, fame, celebrity, L.; -*bhāksha*, m. drinking the Soma while mentioning by name (the partic. receptacles for holding it), ĀśvGr., Sch. **ākhyāta**, mfn. reckoned up, enumerated, Mn. vii, 56; completely or fully related, MBh.; Śaṃkhyak.; proclaimed or declared to be (*īṇi*), Pañcat.; acknowledged as (comp.),

Car.; named, called, VP.; famed, celebrated, notorious, W. **Ākhyāna**, n. naming, mentioning, Āpast.; Kām.; report, narrative, MBh.; appellation, name, KātyŚr. **Ākhyāya**, mfn. to be addressed or exhorted, Āpast. (v.l.) **Ākhyāyā**, ind. while mentioning by name (in *āṅga-sō*), ĀitBr.

समागम sam-ā-√gam, P. -*gacchati*, to come together (in a friendly or hostile manner; also sexually), meet, be united with (instr. with and without *saha* or *sārdham*), ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; to come together (as heavenly bodies in conjunction or occultation), VarBrS.; to come to, come near, approach, arrive at (acc. or loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to come back, return from (abl.), ib.; to meet with, come upon, find (acc.), MBh.; Caus. -*gamayati*, to cause to come together, bring together, unite one thing or person (acc.) with another (instr. or loc.), R.; Vikr.

Sam-āgata, mfn. come together, met, encountered, joined, assembled, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; being in conjunction with (instr.), VarBrS.; come to, approached, arrived, returned, R.; Mṛicch. &c.; (*ā*), f. a kind of riddle or enigma (the meaning of which is hidden by the Samdhi, q.v.), Kāvyaḍ. **Āgati**, f. coming together, meeting, union, W.; approach, arrival, similar condition or progress, ib.

Sam-āgantavya, n. (impers.) it is to be met or approached, Vās.

Sam-āgama, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) coming together (either in a hostile or friendly manner), union (also sexual), junction, encounter or meeting with (instr. with or without *saha*, gen., [rarely] loc., or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; association, assembly of (comp.), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; conjunction (of planets), VarBrS.; approach, arrival, W.; -*kārin*, mfn. causing union, MW.; -*kṣaṇa*, m. the moment of union, Rājāt.; -*prārthanā*, f. the desire of association, MW.; -*manoratha*, m. the desire of union, Vikr.; -*mōḍya*, m. means of union, MW. **Āgamana**, n. coming together, meeting, union (also = sexual intercourse), MBh. **Āgamin**, mfn. coming together, meeting, Ind. Ant.; future, imminent, ib.

समागलित sam-ā-galita, mfn. (√gal) fallen down, fallen, MBh.

समागढ sam-ā-gāḍha, mfn. (√gāh) intense, violent (only in -*tara*, 'more or most intense or violent'), Kāraṇḍ.

समागृभाय sam-ā-grībhāya, P. -*grībhāyati* (√grāh), to seize together or at once, take hold of, RV.; AV.

समायात sam-ā-aghāta. See sam-ā-√han.

समाग्रा sam-ā-√ghrā, P. -*jighrati*, to smell at, smell, R.; Mṛicch.; to kiss, MBh.; Ragh. **Sam-āghrāpa**, n. smelling at anything, Kād.

समाचक्ष् sam-ā-√cakṣh, Ā. -*cakṣhte*, to relate fully, tell, report, MBh.; R.; BhP.

समाचम् sam-ā-√cam (only ind. p. -*camaya*), to sip water (as a religious act in ceremonial observances, cf. ā-√cam), MBh.

समाचर sam-ā-√car, P. -*carati* (ep. also *Ā. te*), to act or behave or conduct one's self towards (loc.), MBh.; Pañcat.; to practise, perform thoroughly, do, accomplish (with *āhāram* and instr., 'to feed upon'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to associate with (instr.), Gaut.; (with *dūrāt*) to remove, Mn. iv, 151.

Sam-ācara, mfn. practising, observing, W. **ā-carāṇa**, n. practising, performing, observing, behaving, performance, ib. **Ācarāṇīya**, mfn. to be practised or observed, Daś. **Ācarita**, mfn. practised, performed, done, committed, W.

Sam-ācāra, m. (for *samād* see p. 1153, col. 1) procedure, practice, conduct, behaviour in (comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; custom, usage, usual way or method, Pañcat.; KātyŚr., Sch.; (ifc.) the customary presentation of, Kathās.; 'doings', news, report, information, tradition, W.

Sam-ācīra, mfn. performed, done, practised, committed, MBh.

समाचि sam-ā-√ci, P. Ā. -*cinoti*, -*cinute*, to put together, heap up, accumulate, MBh.; Hariv.; Pāṇ.; Sch.; to load or cover with (instr.), MBh.; R. &c.; to fill up (cavities in a road), AV.

Sam-ācayana, n. putting or heaping together, accumulation, aggregation, Pat. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 19,

Vārt. 3, **Ācita**, mfn. heaped together, covered with, overspread, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

समाचेष्टित sam-ā-ceshṭita, n. (√ceshṭ) gesture, procedure, behaviour, conduct, Kād.

समाच्छद् sam-ā-cchad (√chad), Caus. -*ccchādayati*, to cover completely with, overspread, veil, cloud (also fig. to obscure or stupefy the mind), MBh.

Sam-ācchanna, mfn. completely covered with &c., W.

समाच्छिद् sam-ā-cchid (√chid; only ind. p. -*ccchidyā*), to cut or tear off, snatch away, R.

समान sam-āja &c. See sam-√aj, p. 1153.

समाजुह्वमाण sam-ājūhushamāṇa. See sam-ā-√hve, p. 1163, col. 3.

समाज्ञा sam-ā-√jñā, to know or understand thoroughly, become acquainted with, ascertain, perceive, observe, recognize, MBh.; Hariv.; Vet.: Caus. -*jñāpayati* (cf. next), to order, command, direct, authorize, MBh.; R. &c.

Sam-ājñāpta, mfn. (fr. Caus.) ordered, commanded, directed, Hariv. **Ājñā**, f. appellation, name, Lāṭy.; TUp.; reputation, fame, L.

Sam-ājñāta, mfn. known, ascertained, acknowledged as (nom. or comp.), MBh.; Hariv. **Ājñāna**, n. the being acknowledged as (comp.), Nyāyas., Sch.

समानन् sam-ā-√tan, P. Ā. -*tanoti*, -*tanute*, to extend, stretch, bend (a bow), MBh.; Rājāt.; to effect, produce, cause, MBh.

Sam-ātata, mfn. extended, stretched, strung (as a bow), MBh.; continuous, uninterrupted, W.

समाति samāti. See ā-samāti.

समातृ sa-mātri, f. a stepmother, BhP.

Sam-mātrika, mfn. together with a mother, BhP.

Sam-mātri-cakravāla, mfn. attended by the whole circle of divine Mātrīs, MW.

समादर sam-ā-dara, m. (√dri) great respect, veneration, MW. **Ādarapīya**, mfn. to be greatly respected or venerated, ib.

Sam-ādrita, mfn. very respectful, showing great regard, BhP.

समादा sam-ā-√ī.dā, P. Ā. -*dadāti*, -*datte*, (P.) to give, bestow, present, MBh.; Hariv.; to give back, restore, BhP.; (Ā.) to take away fully or entirely, take away with one, accept, receive, RV. &c. &c.; to take out or away, remove, withdraw, Mn.; MBh.; to take hold of, grasp, seize, MBh.; to gather, collect, MBh.; to apprehend, perceive, comprehend, find out, Daśar.; to take to heart, reflect on, BhP.; to undertake, begin (with *vacanam* or *vākya*, 'a speech'), MBh.; Caus. -*dāpayati*, to establish, Divyāv.; to instigate (see *sam-ādāpaka* &c.)

Sam-ādatta, mfn. taken away, taken hold of, seized, received, BhP.

Sam-ādāna, n. taking fully or entirely, taking upon one's self, contracting, incurring, MBh.; beginning, undertaking, Lalit.; resolve, determination, ib. (L. also 'receiving suitable donations'; 'the daily observances of the Jaina sect'; 'the middle part of the sacrificial post'). **Ādānika**, mfn. (fr. prec.), Mahāv. **Ādāpaka**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) exciting, instigating, Divyāv. **Ādāpana**, n. excitation, instigation, Lalit. **Ādāya**, ind. having undertaken, Divyāv.

Sam-ādeya, mfn. to be taken or received, Pañcat.

समादिश sam-ā-√diś, P. -*diśati*, to assign, allot, Mn.; MBh.; R.; to point out, indicate, announce, communicate, declare, Kāv.; VarBrS.; BhP.; to appoint, name, designate, MBh.; R. &c.; to foretell, foreshow, Kāv.; Kathās.; to direct, advise, order, command (dat., inf., or -*artham*), ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; Caus. -*deśayati*, to order, command, Pañcat.

Sam-ādiśta, mfn. assigned, indicated, directed, commanded, enjoined, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-ādeśa, m. direction, advice, instruction, order, command, Āpast.; R. &c. **Ādeśana**, n. information, instruction, Sāh.

समाद्रु sam-ā-√dru, P. -*dravati* (ep. also *Ā. te*), to run together towards or against, rush at, attack, assail (acc.), MBh.; R.

समाधा sam-ā-√ī. dhā, P. Ā. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte*, to place or put or hold or fix together, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to compose, set right, repair, put in order, arrange, redress, restore, MBh.; Hit.; to put to, add, put on (esp. fuel on the fire), AV.; ŚBr.; R.; to kindle, stir (fire), ŚBr.; to place, set, lay, fix, direct, settle, adjust (with *astram*, 'to adjust an arrow'; with *garbham*, 'to impregnate'; with *savituh*, 'to lay in the sun'; with *āpishṭam*, *cittam*, *cetas*, *matim*, *manas*, 'to direct or fix the eyes or mind upon [loc.]'; with *matim*, 'to settle in one's mind, resolve'; 'make up one's mind' [followed by *iti*]; with *ātmānam* or *manas*, 'to collect the thoughts or concentrate the mind in meditation &c.' without an acc. = 'to be absorbed in meditation or prayer', RV. &c. &c.; to impose upon (loc.), MBh.; to entrust or commit to (loc.), ib.; to establish in (loc.), Ragh.; to effect, cause, produce, Hariv.; (in the following meanings only Ā.) to take to or upon one's self, conceive (in the womb), put on (a garment or dress), assume (a shape), undergo (effort), show, exhibit, display, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to devote one's self entirely to, give one's self up to (acc.), R.; Hariv. &c. (once in Bhāṭṭ. P.); to lay down as settled, settle, establish, prove, declare, Kap., Sch.; to admit, grant, Kull. on Mn. viii, 54: Desid. -*dhiṣati*, to wish to put together, desire to collect the thoughts, MBh. xii, 9586.

Sam-ādāha, m. (only L.) putting together, adjusting, settling, reconciling, clearing up difficulties &c.; completion, accomplishment. **Ādhātavya**, mfn. to be put in order or set right, Hit.

Sam-ādāhana, n. putting together, laying, adding (esp. fuel to fire), Gobh.; composing, adjusting, settling, R.; reconciliation, MBh.; intentness, attention (acc. with √kri, 'to attend'), eagerness, Sāmk.; Pañcar.; fixing the mind in abstract contemplation (as on the true nature of spirit), religious meditation, profound absorption or contemplation, MBh.; Kāv.; Vedāntas.; justification of a statement, proof (cf. -*rūpaka*), Sarvad.; (in logic) replying to the Pūrva-pakṣa, MW.; (in dram.) fixing the germ or leading incident (which gives rise to the whole plot, e.g. Śuk. i, 27); -*mātra*, n. mere contemplation or meditation, MW.; -*rūpaka*, n. a kind of metaphor (used for the justification of a bold assertion), Kāvyaḍ. **Ādhāniya**, mfn. to be put together or joined, Ūp. ii, 109, Sch. **Ādhāyaka**, mfn. composing, reconciling, Shāḍgurus.

Sam-ādhi, m. putting together, joining or combining with (instr.), Lāṭy.; a joint or a partic. position of the neck, Kir.; union, a whole, aggregate, set, R.; Hariv.; Ragh.; completion, accomplishment, conclusion, Kum.; setting to rights, adjustment, settlement, MBh.; justification of a statement, proof, Sarvad.; bringing into harmony, agreement, assent, W.; RPrāt.; intense application or fixing the mind, intentness, attention (*ādhi* √kri, 'to attend'), MBh.; R. &c.; concentration of the thoughts, profound or abstract meditation, intense contemplation of any particular object (so as to identify the contemplator with the object meditated upon; this is the eighth and last stage of Yoga [IW. 93]; with Buddhists Samādhi is the fourth and last stage of Dhyāna or intense abstract meditation [MWB. 209]; in the Kāraṇḍa-vyūha several S°s are enumerated), Up.; Buddh.; MBh. &c.; intense absorption or a kind of trance, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a sanctuary or tomb of a saint, W.; RTL. 261; (in rhet.) N. of various figures of speech (defined as *ārohaḍvarohakrama*, *artha-dṛishṭi*, *anya-dharmānām anyat-rādhirohana* &c.), Kāvyaḍ.; Vām.; Kpr. &c.; N. of the 17th Kalpa (q.v.), of the 17th Arhat of the future Utsarpiṇī, L.; of a Vaiśya, Cat. (accord. to L. also 'silence'; a religious vow of intense devotion or self-imposed abstraction; support, upholding; continuance; perseverance in difficulties; attempting impossibilities; collecting or laying up grain in times of dearth'); -*garbha*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; -*tva*, n. the state of profound meditation or devotion, Sarvad.; -*nishṭha*, mfn. devoted to m°, Pañcat.; -*parihāṇi*, f. diminution of m°, Dharmas. 59; -*prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk.; -*bala*, n. the force of m°, Dharmas. 75; -*bhaṅga*, m. the disturbing or interruption of m°, Pañcat.; -*bhṛit*, mfn. absorbed in m°, Śiś.; -*bheda*, m. (= *bhaṅga*), Kum.; -*bhedin*, mfn. one who interrupts m°, Ragh.; -*mat*, mfn. absorbed in m°, Kum.; attentive, R.; making a promise or assent or permission, W.; -*matikā*, f. N. of a woman, Mālav. (v.l. for *samāhṛitikā* in B.); -*yoga*, m. employment of meditation, the efficacy

of contemplation, MW.; -yoga-rddhi-tapo-vidyā-virakti-mat, mfn. possessing or accompanied with m^o and self-abstractness and supernatural power and mortification and knowledge and indifference, BHP.; -rāja, m., N. of wk.; -vighraha, m. embodiment of m^o; -vidhi, m. N. of wk.; -samānatā, f. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh.; -stha, mfn. absorbed in m^o, Pañcat.; -sthala, n. N. of a place in Brahmā's world, Kathās. **ādhitā**, mfn. propitiated, reconciled, Kathās. **ādhitā**, f. (fr. Desid.) desire of settling or adjusting, KātyŚr., Sch. **ādhitā**, mfn. (fr. id.) wishing to set right or prove, Nyāyas., Sch. **ādhi**, mfn. absorbed in contemplation, W.

Sam-ādheya, mfn. to be put in order or set right, R.; to be directed or informed or instructed, ib.; to be granted or admitted, Kull.; Siddh.

Sam-ādhitā, mfn. put or held together, joined, assembled, combined, united (pl. 'all taken together'), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; joined or furnished or provided with (instr. or comp.), ib.; put to, added (as fuel to fire), AV.; put or placed in or upon, directed, applied, fixed, imposed, deposited, entrusted, delivered over, ib. &c. &c.; composed, collected, concentrated (as the thoughts upon, with loc.); one who has collected his thoughts or is fixed in abstract meditation, quite devoted to or intent upon (with loc.), devout, steadfast, firm, Up.; MBh. &c.; put in order, set right, adjusted, R.; suppressed, repressed, lowered (as speech), L.; made, rendered, Hariv.; completed, finished, ended, MBh.; concluded, inferred, demonstrated, established, L.; granted, admitted, recognised, approved, Āpast.; Hariv.; corresponding or equal to, like, resembling (comp.), R.; Hariv.; harmonious, sounding faultlessly, L.; m. a pure or holy man, MW.; n. great attention or intentness, MW.; (in rhet.) a partic. kind of comparison, Vām. iv, 3, 29; -dhī, mfn. one who has concentrated his thoughts in devotion, BhP.; -mati, mfn. one who has an attentive mind, Yājñ., Sch.; -manas, mfn. having the mind absorbed in (anything), MW.; -mano-buddhi, mfn. having the mind or thoughts collected or composed, R.; **ādhitā** (samādhī), mfn. one whose spirit is united with (instr.), ŚBr.

Samāhitikā, f. N. of a woman (cf. samādhimātikā), Mālav.

समाधाव् sam-ā-√i dhāv, P. Ā. -dhāvati, °te, to run together towards, rush towards, run near to, MBh.; Hariv.

समाधृत sam-ā-dhūta, mfn. (√dhū) driven away, dispersed, scattered, R.

समाध्मा sam-ā-√dhmā, P. -dhamati (only pf. -dadhmuh), to cause (musical instruments) to sound forth together, blow (a horn &c.), Bhaṭṭ.

Sam-ādhmāta, mfn. made to sound forth together, blown into, MBh.; Hariv.; swelled up, puffed up, swollen, inflated, Suśr.

समाध्या sam-ā-√dhyai, P. -dhyāyati, to meditate deeply upon, reflect upon, be lost in thought, Hariv.; R.

समान samān, mf(ā)n. (connected with 1. and 2. sama; in RV. v, 87, 4 abl. sg. samānsmāt for samānāi, see 1. sama; for sam-āna see sam-āna, for sa-māna see col. 3) same, identical, uniform, one (=eka, L.), RV. &c. &c.; alike, similar, equal (in size, age, rank, sense or meaning &c.), equal or like to (with instr., gen., or comp.), VS. &c. &c.; having the same place or organ of utterance, homogeneous (as a sound or letter), Vop.; holding the middle between two extremes, middling, moderate, BhP.; common, general, universal, all, RV.; Br.; ŚrS.; BhP.; whole (as a number, opp. to 'a fraction'), Pāṇ. v, 2, 47, Vartt. 4; being (=sa, after an adj.), Divyāv.; virtuous, good, L.; =varṇa-bhīd, L.; (am), ind. like, equal with (instr.), Kir.; m. an equal, friend, TBr.; Cāp.; BhP.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, Piṅg.; (prob.) n. N. of wk. (cf. śākhā-°). = karaṇa, mfn. having the same organ of utterance (said of a sound), Prāt. = kartṛika, mfn. (in gram.) having the same subject (i. e. that which is spoken of) in a sentence (-tā, f.; -tva, n.), Pāṇ.; ĀpŚr., Sch.; KātyŚr., Sch. (see kartṛ). = kartṛi-tva, n. identity of subject, ĀpŚr., Sch. = karmaka, mfn. (in gram.) having the same object, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 48 (see -karmān). = karmān, n. the same object, (ibe.) the same action, KapS.; mfn. expressing the same a°, Nir. = kāraka, mfn. making all things equal or the same (said of time), Śukas.

= kāraṇa, see a-°. = kāla, mfn. simultaneous (am, ind.), RPrāt.; of equal length or quantity (as a vowel), TPrāt. = kālīna, mfn. simultaneous, contemporaneous (-tva, n.), L. = kshema, mfn. having the same or an equal basis, balancing each other (-tva, n.), KapS. = khyāna, mfn. = sakhi, Sāy. (cf. samānākhyā). = grāti, mfn. 'going together', agreeing together (-tva, n.), Bādar., Sch. = gūṇa, mfn. having equal virtues, Vet. = gotra, mfn. being of the same family, ŚākhBr.; ĀsvŚr. = grāma, m. the same village, PārGr. = grāmīya, mfn. dwelling in the same village, ĀsvGr. = jana, m. a person of the same rank, PañcavBr.; ŚrS.; Ānup.; a person of the same family or rank, MW.; = pada, mfn. being of the same people, KātyŚr. = janman (°nd-), mfn. having the same origin, ŚBr.; of equal age, Mn. ii, 208. = janya, mfn. proceeding from or belonging to persons of the same rank, PañcavBr. = jāti, mfn. of the same kind, ĀsvŚr. = jātiya, mf(ā)n. of the same kind with (comp.; -tva, n.), ŚākhŚr.; Sarvad. &c. = jñātīya-maya, mf(ā)n. based on equality of race, Jātakam. = tantra, mfn. having the same chief action, proceeding in one and the s° line of action, ŚrS. = tas (°nd-), ind. uniformly, RV.; (prob.) w. r. for sa-nāma-tas, 'with the s° name', Gaut. = tā (°nd-), f. equality with (gen. or comp.), ŚBr.; RPrāt.; ŚiS. &c.; community of kind or quality, W. = tejas, mfn. having equal splendour, equal in glory, MW. = tra (°nd-), ind. on the same spot, ŚBr.; GrŚrS. = tva, n. equality with (instr.), KapS.; MārP. &c.; community of quality, MW. = dākha, mfn. having the same will, agreeing, RV. = dakhīna, mfn. attended with an equal reward, ŚākhŚr. = dūḥka, mfn. having the same griefs, sympathizing, MW. = dṛiṣ, looking at (loc.) equally, HParīś. = devata, mfn. relating to the same deity, Lāty. = devatyā, mf(ā)n. id., ŚBr. = dharman, mfn. having the same qualities, similar to (instr.), Kām.; a sympathiser, appreciator of merits, Mālatim. = dhishnya (°nd-), mfn. having the same Dhishnya (q. v.), ŚBr. = nāman, mfn. having the same name, Vop. vi, 98. = nidhana (°nd-), mfn. having the same conclusion, ŚBr. = pakṣā, m. the same half-month, TBr. = pātra (°nd-), mfn. having the same cup, MaitrS. = pratipatti, mfn. of equal intelligence, judicious, Ratnāv. = prabhṛiti (°nd-), mfn. beginning equally, TS.; Kāth.; ŚBr.; KapS. = prayojana, mfn. having the s° object, MW. = pravara-grantha, m. N. of wk. = prasiddhi, mfn. having eq° success, Sāy. = preman, mfn. equally loving, Mālatim. = bandhu (°nd-), mf(ā)n. having the same relatives, RV.; ŚBr. = barhis (°nd-), mfn. having the same sacrificial grass, ŚBr.; ŚrS. = bala, mfn. of eq° strength (-tva, n.), Nyāyam., Sch. = brahma-cārin, = sa-b°, L. = brāhmaṇa, mfn. having the same (directions given in the) Brāhmaṇa texts, ĀpŚr. = brāhmaṇīya, mfn. id. (-tva, n.), ĀpŚr., Sch. = bhṛit, f. N. of partic. bricks, ŚBr. = māna, mfn. equally honoured with (instr.), Kir. = mūrdhan, mf(ā)n. equal-headed, PārGr. = yama, m. the same pitch of voice, APrāt. = yoga-kshema, mf(ā)n. being under the same circumstances of security &c. with (instr.); Car.; (ifc.) having the same value with (-tva, n.), Sarvad. = yojana (°nd-), mfn. yoked in the same way, equally harnessed, RV. = yoni (°nd-), mfn. born from the same womb, ŚBr. = ruci, mfn. having the same taste (-tā, f.), Rājāt. = rūpa, mf(ā)n. having the s° colour as (gen. or comp.), VarBṛS.; having the s° appearance as (comp.), L.; (ā), f. a kind of riddle in which the same words are to be understood in a literal and figurative sense, Kāvyaḍ. = rāhi (fr. °na + rishi), mf(ā)n. having the same Rishi (for ancestor), Gobh. = loka (°nd-), mfn. gaining the s° heaven, ŚBr. = vacana, mfn. = sa-°, Pāṇ.; Vop. = vayas (BhP.) or = vayasaka (Sāy.), mfn. of the same age. = varcas (°nd-), mfn. having equal vigour &c., RV.; Nir.; of eq° splendour, MW. = varcasas, mfn. having equal splendour with (comp.), MBh. = varṇa, mf(ā)n. having the same colour, VarBṛS.; having the s° vowels, RPrāt. = vasana, mfn. clothed in the same way, Kauś. = vidya, mfn. possessing equal knowledge (-tā, f.), Mālav. = vrata-cārin, mfn. having the same practices with any one (gen.; °ri-tva, n.), Viśhp. = vrata-bhṛit, mfn. leading a similar life, Kāv. = śabdā, f. a kind of riddle, Kāvyaḍ. = śaṃya, mfn. having the same bed (-tā, f.), Lāty. = śākhīya, mfn. belonging to the same Śākhā, g. gahādī. = śīla, mf(ā)n. of a similar disposition, BhP. = samkhyas, mf(ā)n. of an equal

number with (instr.), RPrāt. = sambandhana (°nd-), mf(ā)n. equally connected, ŚBr. = sallā, mfn. = samānōdaka, VP. = sukha-duḥkha, mfn. having joys and sorrows in common (-tā, f.), Kām.; Hit. = sūtra-nipāta, m. 'falling of the same line', (e), ind. on the diametrically opposite side, BhP. = stotriya, mfn. having the same Stotriya, ŚākhŚr. = sthāna, n. interposition, BhP.; mfn. being in the same place, Sāy.; occupying the same position (in the month), VPrāt. Samānākshara, n. a simple vowel (short or long; opp. to samdhy-ak° or 'diphthong'), RPrāt.; APrāt.; TPrāt. Samānākhyāna, mfn. = sakhi, Nir. (cf. samāna-khy°). Samānācārya, m. a common or universal teacher, Divyāv. Samānādhikarapa, n. grammatical agreement in case with (comp.), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 124; common or same government or case-relation, MW.; s° predicament or category, common substratum, W.; mfn. being in the same case-relation with (instr. or comp.), relating to the s° subject (-tā, f.; -tva, n.), Tarkas.; Sarvad. &c.; being in the same category or predicament or government, MW.; having a common substratum (in the Vaiśeṣika phil.), ib. Samānādhikāra, n. the same rule or government or generic character, ib. Samānābhīhāra, m. intermixture of equal things, Sāmkhyak. Samānārtha, m. equivalence, Lalit.; mf(ā)n. having the same object or end, ĀsvŚr.; R.; having the s° meaning as (instr. or comp.), Kāś.; -tā, f. equivalence, equality of birth or rank, Lalit.; -tva, n. having the s° object, KātyŚr.; identity of meaning, Kāś.; = prayojana, mfn. having a common object and purpose, MW. Samānārthaka, mfn. having the same meaning, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 152, Sch. Samānārsha-pravara, mf(ā)n. descended from the same Rishi and having the same Pravara, Viśhp. Samānārshaya, mfn. descended from the same Rishi, ŚākhGr. Samānālamkāra, mfn. wearing the same ornaments, MW. Samānāśya-prayatna, mfn. being pronounced with the same effort of the organs, VPrāt.; APrāt., Sch. Samānōttama-madhyamādhama, mfn. one to whom the best and the middle and worst are all the same, BhP. Samānōdaka, mfn. having (only) libations of water (to ancestors) in common, distantly related (the relationship, accord. to some, extending to the 14th degree, the first 7 being both Sa-piṇḍas and Samānōdakas, while the remaining 7 are Sam° only), Mn. ix, 187; Kull., Sch.; VP.; RTL 286; = bhāva, m. the above relationship, Mn. Samānōdarka, mfn. ending equally, TS.; ŚBr.; KapS. Samānōdarya, mfn. descended from the same mother, AitBr.; m. a brother of whole blood, Bhaṭṭ. Samānōpamā, f. a simile in which the common term is one in sound but yields two senses (e. g. śālakānana, 'a face with curls' and śālakānana, 'a wood with Śāla trees'), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 29. Samānōpādhyāya, m. a common or general preceptor, Divyāv. Samānōbha, mfn. having equal or similar embryo-membranes, ŚBr. Samānaya, Nom. P. °yati, to make equal or similar, equalise, R.; Ghaṭ.

Samānikā, f. a kind of metre, Col.

Samānyā, ind. equally, jointly, together, RV.; MaitrS.

समान 1. sa-māna, mfn. (for samāna see col. 1; for sam-āna see p. 1154, col. 2) possessing honour or esteem, honoured by (gen.), Vet.; with anger, BhP.

sa-mānana, mfn. (for samānana see p. 1153, col. 1) being in honour or respect, Nalōd.

sa-mānitam, ind. honourably, respectfully, Kathās.

समान 2. sa-māna, mfn. (for 1. see above) having the same measure, L.

समानन्त sam-ā-√nand, Caus. -nandayati, to gladden, rejoice, Subh.

समानास samānāsa (?), m. N. of a serpent-demon, L.

समानी sam-ā-√nī, P. Ā. -nayati, °te, to lead or conduct together, join, unite, collect, assemble, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to lead any one to another, unite one person (acc.) with another (instr. with or without saha), ib.; to lead towards, bring near, ib.; to bring home, ib.; to pour together, mingle (liquids), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to bring or offer (an oblation), MBh.; Caus. -nāyayati (ind. p. -nāyāya), to cause to be brought together or near, convoke, assemble, MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Sam-ānyana, n. bringing together or near, Bhar.; pouring together, Jaim.

Sam-ānīta, mfn. brought together or near, brought, conducted, convoked, assembled, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

समानं samānta, samāntara. See p. 1153, cols. 1 and 2.

समाप sam-āp, P. -āpnoti, to acquire or obtain completely, gain, AV.; MBh. &c.; to accomplish, fulfil, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to reach, AV.: Caus. -āpayati, to cause to gain or obtain completely, ŚBr.; to bring to an end, finish, complete, conclude, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to put an end to, put to death, destroy (with or scil. ātmānam, 'one's self'), Āpast.; Kathās.; BhP.: Desid. of Caus. -āpipayishati, to wish or try to accomplish, ŚBr.: Desid. -īpsati, to wish to obtain or reach or accomplish, wish for, desire, ib.

Sam-āpa, m. sacrificing, offering oblations to the gods (=deva-yajana), Vop. **āpaka**, mf(ikā)n. (fr. Caus.) completing, finishing, supplying (-tva, n.), Śiś.; Bhar.; (ikā), f. a verb or any part of speech used as a verb to complete a sentence, MW.; (aku-)kriyā, f. a finishing act, f° stroke, ib. **āpana**, mfn. (in some meanings fr. Caus.) accomplishing, completing, concluding, Kauś.; MBh.; (ā), f. highest degree, perfection, MBh.; n. the act of causing to complete or completing, completion, conclusion, Br.; GrŚrS.; Mn. &c.; coming to an end, dissolution, destruction (of the body), MBh.; section, chapter, division (of a book), MārKp.; profound meditation (=samādhi), L. **āpanīya**, mfn. relating to completion, Kauś. **āpayitavya**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be furnished or provided with anything, KaushUp.

Sam-āpta, mfn. (fr. Caus.) accomplished, finished, concluded, done, Kāv.; Kathās.

Sam-āpin, mfn. concluding, forming the conclusion of anything, Kathās.

Sam-āpipayishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wishing to cause to complete, desirous of accomplishing, MBh.

Sam-āpta, mfn. completely obtained or attained or reached, concluded, completed, finished, ended, KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; perfect, clever, MBh. xiv, 2561; -cinta(?), m. N. of a man, Buddh.; -punar-āta or itaka, mfn. concluded and again resumed; n. a partic. kind of pleonasm (also āta-tva, n.), Kpr.; Sāh.; Pratāp.; -prayoga, m. N. of wk.; -prāya, mfn. nearly finished, MW.; -bhūyishtha, mfn. nearly completed or euded, ib.; -lambha, m. a partic. high number, Buddh.; -śiksha, mfn. one who has completed his studies, MW.

Sam-āptā(?), m. a lord, master, L.

Sām-āpti, f. complete acquisition (as of knowledge or learning), Āpast.; accomplishment, completion, perfection, conclusion, ŚBr. &c. &c.; dissolution (of the body), Mn. ii, 244; reconciling differences, putting an end to disputes, L.; -vāda, m. N. of a Nyāya wk.; -sādhana, n. means of accomplishment or completion, MW.; -ty-arthā, v.l. for samasyarthā (q.v.) **āptika**, mfn. one who has finished or completed (esp. a course of Vedic study), Mn. iii, 145; final, finite, Kathās.

Sam-āpyā, mfn. to be reached or attained, AV.; to be accomplished or concluded or completed (n. impers.), Sāh.

Sam-īpsita, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wished or longed for, desired, R.

समापत् sam-ā-pat, P. -patati, to fly together towards, rush violently upon, attack, assail (acc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to descend, alight, VarBrS.; to come together, be united sexually with (saha), MBh.; to come to, attain, ib.

Sam-āpatita, mfn. come, arrived, taken place, Kautukas.

समापद् sam-ā-pad, Ā. -padyate, to fall upon, attack, assail, MBh.; to fall into any state or condition, attain to, undergo, incur, ib. &c.; to undertake, begin, Kāraṇ.; to take place, occur, appear, APrāt., Sch.: Caus. -pādayati, to cause to come to pass, MW.; to bring about, complete, accomplish, ib.; to restore, ib.

Sam-āpatti, f. coming together, meeting, encountering, Kālid.; accident, chance (see comp.); falling into any state or condition, getting, becoming (comp.), Yogas.; assuming an original form, APrāt.; completion, conclusion, Āpast. (v.l. sam-āpti);

yielding, giving way (in a-s°), ib.; (with Buddhists) a subdivision of the fourth stage of abstract meditation (there are eight Samāpattis), MW. 233; -drishṭa, mfn. seen by chance, Das.

Sam-āpadyana, n. (fr. samāpadya stem of pres. tense) the being absorbed, absorption into, SaddhP.

Sam-āpanna, mfn. fallen into (acc.), MBh.; meeting with (?), Divyāv.; having, ib.; one who has undertaken (instr.), Kāraṇ.; arrived, come, happened, occurred, Hit. (v.l. sam-āsanna); furnished or endowed with (comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; perfect, proficient (in any science), W.; accomplished, concluded, done, L.; distressed, afflicted, ib.; killed, ib.; n. death, L.

Sam-āpādana, n. (fr. Caus.) the act of bringing about, accomplishing &c., MW.; restoration, ib. **āpādāniya**, mfn. to be brought together or in accordance with (comp.), ĀPs. **āpādyā**, mfn. to be restored to its original form, Prāt.; n. the change of Visarga to s or sh (= upā-carita), ib.; the change to sh (in Vedic phonetics, = sha-tva), ib.

समापा sam-ā-√ i. pā, P. -pibati, to drink in entirely, suck in, absorb, MBh.; Kām.

समापू sam-ā-√ pū, P. -punāti, to purify thoroughly, purge, Siddh.

समापू sam-ā-√ prī, Pass. -pūryate, to become completely full, be quite filled, MBh.; Caus. -pūrayati, to make quite full, fill out with (instr.), ŚBr.; to draw or bend (a bow), R.

Sam-āpūrṇa, mfn. completely full, whole, entire, R.

समाप्ये sam-ā-√ pyat, Ā. -pyāyate (only in pf. -piṇye), to grow larger, swell, grow, increase, Bhaṭṭ.: Caus. -pyāyayati, °te, to cause to increase or grow, refresh, reanimate, enliven, MārKp.

Sam-āpyāyita, mfn. nourished, invigorated, refreshed, MBh.

समाप्रक्ष sam-ā-√ prach (only ind. p. -prichya), to take leave of, R.; Kathās.

समाप्नु sam-ā-√ plu, Ā. -plavate, to immerse together, immerse in water, bathe, MBh.; Hariv.; to overflow, inundate, overwhelm, MBh.; to spring or rush upon (acc.), R.; to come into violent collision with, MBh.

Sam-āplava or **sam-āplāva**, m. immersion in water, bathing, a bath, MBh.

Sam-āpluta, mfn. immersed, flooded, overwhelmed, bathed, MBh.

समाबन्ध sam-ā-√ bandh (only in ind. p. -badhya), to bind or fasten on firmly, R.

समाभा sam-ā-√ bhā, P. -bhāti, to appear like (iva), MBh.

समाभाष sam-ā-√ bhāsh, Ā. -bhāshate, to talk with, converse together, address, speak to, MBh.; R.; BhP.; to speak about, communicate, MBh.

Sam-ābhāshana, n. talking together, conversation with (comp.), Ragh.

समाभुज sam-ā-√ 3. bhuj, P. -bhunakti, to enjoy or possess entirely, rule over (acc.), BhP.

समाभृ sam-ā-√ bhṛi, P. -bharati or -bharti, to bring together, produce, procure, TS.

Sam-ābhṛita, mfn. brought together, procured, AV.

समाम sam-āmā, m. (cf. vy-āma) length, AV.

Sam-āmyā, mfn. stretching or extending in length, ib.

समामन्त्र sam-ā-√ mantr, Ā. -mantrayate, to call upon, invoke, Cat.; to bid farewell to (acc.), MBh.

समाम्ना sam-ā-√ mnā, P. Ā. -manati, °te, to repeat or mention together, repeat memoriter, hand down from memory or by tradition (esp. collections of sacred words or texts), GrŚrS.; MBh. &c.; to suppose to be, take for (acc.), Nir.

Sam-āmnāta, mfn. repeated or mentioned together, handed down by tradition or from memory, MBh.; BhP.; (ifc.) mentioned as, g. kṛitādī; n. mentioning together, enumeration, Āpast. **āmnā-**

tri, m. a repeater memoriter, collector or editor of Vedic texts, Śaṅk.

Sam-āmnāna, n. mentioning together, enumeration, repetition from memory, Nir.

Sam-āmnāya, m. mention together, traditional collection, enumeration, list, Nir.; Prāt. &c.; handing down by tradition or from memory, MBh.; collection or compilation of sacred texts (esp. any special redaction of a Vedic text), ĀśvŚr.; the sacred texts in general, BhP.; the destruction of the world (=samhāra), ib.; totality, aggregate, W.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; -maya, mf(ī)n. consisting of (or containing) the sacred texts, BhP. **āmnāyika**, see paśu-samāmnāyika.

समाय sam-āya, °yin. See p. 1164, col. 2.

समायत्त sam-ā-yatta, mfn. (√yat) resting or dependent on (loc.), MBh.; R.

समायम् sam-ā-yam, P. Ā. -yacchati, °te, to draw together, contract, TS.; ŚBr.; to draw, pull, stretch, RV.

Sam-āyata, mfn. drawn out, lengthened, extended, long, MBh.

समायस्त sam-ā-yasta, mfn. (√yas) distressed, troubled, oppressed, R.

समाया sam-ā-√ yā, P. -yāti, to come together, meet, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to come near, approach, come from (abl.) or to (acc. or loc.), go to or towards (acc.), ib.; to elapse, pass away, MBh.; to fall upon, get into any state or condition (acc.), Pañcat.; Rājāt.

Sam-āyāta, mfn. come together or near &c.; returned, Hcat.

समायु sam-ā-√ 2. yu, P. -yauti, to mingle, stir up, MaitrS.

Sam-āyuta, mfn. joined or brought together, gathered, collected, Nir.; made or consisting of (comp.), MBh.; united or connected with, possessed of (comp.), ib.; Suśr.

समायुज sam-ā-√ yuj, P. Ā. -yunakti, -yunkte, to join or fasten together, join, prepare, make ready, BhP.; to meet, encounter (in a hostile manner), MBh.; to surround, MW.: Caus. -yojayati, to furnish or supply with (instr.), MBh.

Sam-āyukta, mfn. joined, prepared, ready, R.; entrusted, committed, MBh.; met together, encountered, brought into contact, MBh.; R.; furnished or supplied or provided with (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; intent upon, devoted to, MW.

Sam-āyoga, m. conjunction, union, connection, contact with (instr. with and without saha, or comp.; āt with gen. or ifc. = 'in consequence of' or 'by means of'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; making ready, preparation, Kād.; Hcat.; fitting (an arrow to a bow), aiming, MW.; heap, multitude, W.; cause, origin, motive, object, ib.

समारक sa-māraka, mfn. including the world of Māra, Buddh.

समारत sam-ā-rata, mfn. (√ram) ceased from, left off, desisted, ChUp.

समारभ sam-ā-√ rabh, Ā. -rabhate (rarely P. °ti), to take in hand, undertake, begin, commence (with acc. or inf.; ind. p. -rabhya with acc. = 'beginning from'), TS. &c. &c.; to try to get near to or propitiate, MBh.

Sam-ārabdhā, mfn. taken in hand, undertaken, begun (also 'begun to be built'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; one who has begun or commenced, MBh.; happened, occurred, R.; -tara, mfn. more frequent, Nidānas. **ārabhya**, mfn. (cf. above) to be undertaken or begun (superl. -tama), MBh.

Sam-ārambha, m. undertaking, enterprise, MBh.; R. &c.; spirit of enterprise, MBh. v, 990; beginning, commencement, Śāntis.; w.r. for sam-ārambhaya, an unguent, Śak., Sch. **ārambhana**, n. taking in hand, undertaking, grasping, Kāv.; anointing (= sam-ārambhana), Śak., Sch. **ārambhin**, mfn. (prob.) hung with, Cat.

समारण sam-ārāṇā. See sam-√ri, p. 1170.

समारप् sam-ā-√ rādh, Caus. -rādhayati (m. c. also ā. °te), to conciliate, propitiate, win over, MBh.; Pur.

Sam-ārādha, n. conciliation, propitiation,

gratification, Ragh.; Sarvad.; a means of propitiating or winning, Mālav.

समारुह sam-ā-√1. rudh (only ind. p. -rudhya), to block up, obstruct, R.

समारुह sam-ā-√1. ruh, P. -rohati, to ascend or rise to or upon (acc., loc., or upari), mount, enter (acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to advance towards or against (acc.), MBh.; to enter upon, attain to, undertake, begin (with *tulām*, 'to become like or similar'), KaushUp.; Mn. &c.: Caus. -rohayati or -ropayati, to cause to mount or ascend (two acc. or acc. and loc.), AV. &c. &c.; to cause to rise (a star), MärkP.; to place upon, impose, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; to lift up, erect, raise (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to place in or among (acc.), Kāv.; Kathās.; to deposit (the sacred fire) in (acc. or loc.), TS.; Br.; to string (a bow), R.; BhP.; to deliver over, entrust or commit to (loc.), MBh.; to ascribe, attribute, transfer to (loc.), BhP.; Sarvad.: Desid., see next.

Sam-ārurukshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to mount or ascend (acc.), Ragh.

Sam-ārūḍha, mfn. mounted or ridden by (instr.), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; one who has mounted or ascended, riding upon (acc., loc., or upari), fallen upon, entered on or in (acc.), ib.; one who has agreed upon (acc.), Mn. viii, 156; grown, increased, Ratnāv.; grown over, healed, Hariv.

Sam-āropa, m. (fr. Caus.) placing in or upon (loc.), KātyŚr., Sch.; stringing (a bow), Bālar.; transference to (loc.), attribution, Daśar.; Sāh.; Pratāp. **Āropaka**, mif (ikā)n. making to grow or thrive, Divyāv. **Āropapa**, n. transference, transposition, change of position (esp. of the sacred fire), ĀśvŚr., Sch.; stringing (a bow), Bālar.

Sam-āropita, mfn. caused to mount or ascend &c.; placed in or on (acc.), Vepīs.; put forth, displayed, R.; -*kārmuka*, mfn. one who has strung a bow, ib.; -*bhāra*, mfn. one on whom a burden has been placed, ib.; -*vikrama*, mfn. one who has displayed valour, ib.

Sam-āroha, m. ascending, mounting, riding upon, W.; agreeing upon, ib. **Ārohana**, n. the act of mounting or ascending, ascent to (gen.), ŚBr.; Nir. &c.; growing (of the hair), MärkP.; changing the position of the sacred fire (symbolically), Siphās. **Ārohanīyā**, f. pl. N. of partic. verses, ŚāṅkhŚr.

समार्गण sa-mārgaṇa, mfn. furnished with arrows, MBh.; -*guṇa*, mfn. furnished with arrows and a bowstring, ib.

समार्दव sa-mārdava, mfn. having softness, with softness, together with leniency, Yājñ.

समालक्ष् sam-ā-√laksh (only ind. p. -lakshya), to look at, behold, observe, consider, watch, MBh.

Sam-ālakshya, mfn. visible, perceptible, Sāh.

समालग्न sam-ā-lagna, mfn. (√lag) adhering or clasped or united together, closely attached, MBh.

समालप sam-ā-√lap, P. -lapati, to speak to, address (acc.), Sāh.

Sam-ālāpa, m. talk, conversation with (*saha* or *anyo* 'nyam, also *anyo* 'nya-s'), Kāv.; Kathās.

समालभ sam-ā-√labh, Ā. -labhate, to take hold of, seize, touch, ŚBr. &c.; to stroke, handle, MBh.; to obtain, acquire, Hit. (v.1.); to rub, anoint, smear over, Kāv.; Kathās.; Suśr.

Sam-ālabdha, mfn. taken hold of &c.; (ifc.) come into contact with, Vās. **Ālabhana**, n. unguent, Śāk. (v.1.)

Sam-ālabha, m. taking hold of, seizing a victim (for sacrifice), MBh.; unguent (ifc. = 'anointed with'), ib. **Ālabhana**, n. taking hold of, touching (in a-s'), Gobh.; anointing, unguent, R.; Śāk. **Ālabham**, ind. while taking hold of, ŚBr. **Ālabhin**, mfn. seizing (the sacrificial victim), killing, MBh.

समालम्ब sam-ā-√lamb, Ā. -lambate, to hang on, cling to (acc.), MBh.; Rājāt.; to lean on, depend on, trust to (acc.), Kathās.; to take to (acc.), Cat.; to take hold of, seize, grasp, Kum.; Kathās.; to have recourse to, assume, R.; Mīch.; Bhāṭṭ.; to acquire, obtain, appropriate, Hit. (v.1.); to fall to the lot of (loc.), ib.; Caus. -lambayati, to cause to hang or rest, suspend to (loc.), Pañcat.

Sam-ālabhana, n. the act of clinging to, lean-

ing on, support, W. **Ālambita**, mfn. suspended, MW.; clung to, ib.; rested on, supported, upheld, maintained, ib. **Ālambin**, mfn. clinging to, laying hold &c., ib.; m. a kind of fragrant grass, L.

समालिख् sam-ā-√likh, P. -likhati, to scratch or mark down, mark out, write down, delineate, paint, VarBrS.; Kathās.; Sarvad.; Hcat.

समालिङ्ग sam-ā-√liṅg, P. Ā. -liṅgati, °te, to embrace closely, clasp or hold in a firm embrace, MBh.; R. &c.

Sam-āliṅgana, n. a close embrace, VarBrS. **Āliṅgita**, mfn. clasped firmly, embraced closely, Pañcat.

समालिप् sam-ā-√lip, P. Ā. -limpati, °te, to anoint all over (A. 'one's self'), Bhāṭṭ.: Caus. -lepayati, to anoint or smear over, anoint well, Sāh. **Sam-ālipta**, mfn. well anointed or smeared, MW.

समाली sa-mālī, f. a collection of flowers, nosegay, L.

Sam-āliya, mfn. garlanded, crowned, Hariv.

समालुङ् sam-ā-√luḍ, Caus. -loḍayati, to stir up, stir in, mix together, mingle with (instr.), MBh.; Suśr.; AgP.; to agitate, disturb, confuse, MBh.; to rummage, investigate, Cat.

समालोक sam-ā-√lok, P. -lokyati, to look at attentively, inspect, view, behold, regard, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to consider or acknowledge as (two acc.), Pañcat.

Sam-āloka, m. looking at, viewing, beholding, Git.; Sāh. **Ālokana**, n. id., contemplation, inspection, VarBrS., Rājāt. **Ālokin**, mfn. looking into, one who has considered or studied (comp.), Cāṇ.

समालोच sam-ā-√loc, P. -locayati, to look at attentively, consider well or thoroughly, Pañcar.; Hit. (v.1.)

Sam-āloca, m. colloquy, conversation (= *sam-vadana*), L. **Ālocin**, v.l. for *ālokin*.

समावच्छस् samāvaccḥś &c. See *samāvaca*, p. 1153, col. 2.

समावद sam-ā-√vad, P. -vadati, to speak with certainty, state, declare, MBh.

समावप sam-ā-√2. vap, P. -vapati, to sow or scatter together, mix up together, throw in together, Br.; GṛŚrS.; Suśr.: Caus. -vāpayati, id., MBh.; Suśr.

Sam-āvāpa, m. mixing up (the sacred fires), a sacrifice in which the fires are mixed up or combined, ĀśvŚr.

Sam-āpta, m. thrown in together, mixed, mingled, Lāṭy.

समावर्जन sam-āvarjana. See *sam-ā-√vrj*.

समावर्त sam-āvarta &c. See *sam-ā-√vrīt*.

समावलोक्य sam-āvalokya, mfn. (√lok; prob. m. c. for *sam-ava-*) to be perceived or observed, MW.

समावस sam-ā-√5. vas, P. -vasati, to dwell or settle in, inhabit (acc.), R.; Kām.; BhP.; to halt, encamp (for the night), Kathās.: Caus. -vāsayati, to pitch a camp, halt, settle down, Hit.

Sam-āvāsa, m. dwelling-place, residence, abode, halting-place, encampment, MBh.; Pañcat. **Āvāsa**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to dwell or settle, lodged, encamped, sojourned, Hit. -*kaṭaka*, mfn. one who has pitched a camp, ib.

समावह sam-ā-√vah, P. Ā. -vahati, °te, to bear or bring together or near, collect, assemble, Br.; Hariv.; (Ā.) to procure means of subsistence, AitBr.

Sam-āvaha, mfn. bringing about, effecting, causing, producing, Suśr.

समावाप्ति sam-āvāpti, f. (m. c. for *sam-av*°, q. v. under *sam-avāp*, p. 1157), Hcat.

समावाय sam-āvāya, m. (m. c. for *sam-av*°, q. v. under *sam-avāp*, p. 1157), MBh.; R.; BhP.

समाविग्र sam-ā-vigra, mfn. (√vij) agitated, terrified, trembling greatly, R.

समाविह sam-ā-√1. vid, Caus. -vedayati, to cause to know or be known thoroughly, report fully, announce, tell, MBh.; Kām.

Sam-āvedya, mfn. to be told or communicated fully, W.

समाविश sam-ā-√viś, P. -viśati, to enter together or at once, enter into, enter thoroughly, take possession of, occupy, penetrate, fill, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; to sit or settle down in or on (acc. or loc.), Mn.; MBh.; R.; to go or fall into any state or condition (acc.), MBh.; to apply one's self to, begin, undertake, R.: Caus. -veśayati, to cause to enter together or thoroughly, introduce, insert, Kauś.; to cause to sit down, Rājāt.; to conduct, lead or bring to or into (acc.), BhP.; to place or fix (eyes or mind) upon, direct towards (loc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with *svamin*) to insert in one's self, contain, Pāṇ. v, 1, 52, Sch.; (Ā.) to deliver over, consign or commit or entrust to (loc.), ib.

Sam-āviśṭa, mfn. entered together or at once, seized, occupied, possessed by or filled with (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; provided or endowed or furnished with (comp.), MBh.; Vet.; Pañcar.; taught or instructed in (instr.) or by (instr.), MBh. xiii, 1971.

Sam-āveśa, m. entering together or at once, entering, Cat.; meeting, penetration, absorption into (comp.), RPrāt.; Hariv.; simultaneous occurrence, co-existence, MBh.; Daśar.; (in gram.) applying together, common applicability of a term, Vārt. on Pāṇ.; Kāś.; agreeing with, agreement, Up. i, 108, Sch. **Āveśana**, n. entering, taking possession, Saṃskāra.; consummation of marriage, AgP. **Āveśita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to enter together, brought together, caused to enter, inserted, placed, fixed, absorbed, engrossed, Kāv.; Pur.

समावृ sam-ā-√1. vṛi, P. Ā. -vṛinoti, -vṛinute, to cover all over, conceal, veil, envelop, encompass, surround, MBh.; R. &c.; to fill, pervade, MBh.; to obstruct, hinder, stop, ib.

Sam-āvṛita, mfn. covered all over, concealed, enveloped, wrapt in, surrounded or beset with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; R.; protected or guarded by (instr.), MBh.; filled or inhabited by (comp.), R.; closed to i. e. withdrawn from (gen.), MBh.

समावृज् sam-ā-√vrj, Ā. -vṛinkte, to bend or turn towards one's self, appropriate, TS.: Caus. -āvarjayati, see *āvarjita*.

Sam-āvarjana, n. attracting, winning, Daśar. **Āvarjita**, mfn. bent down, inclined, lowered; -*ketu*, mfn. one who has lowered his standard, Kum.; -*netra-sobha*, mfn. one who has the (lustre of) his eyes bent down, Ragh.

समावृत् sam-ā-√vrīt, Ā. -vartate, to turn back, come back, return, RV. &c. &c.; to return home (said esp. of a Brahman-cārin or young Brahman student of the Veda who has returned home after completing his studies in the house of a preceptor), GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c.; to come near, approach, MBh.; to turn towards (acc.; *pradakṣiṇam*, 'with one's right side'), R.; to turn out well, succeed, MBh. xii, 1155; to come to nought, perish, VS. (Mahidh.): Caus. -vartayati, to cause to return, drive away or home, RV.; to dismiss (a pupil after the completion of his studies), ChUp.; to repeat, recite, VarYogay.; Hcat.

Sam-āvarta, m. turning back, return to (loc.), MBh.; N. of Viṣṇu, ib.

Sam-āvartana, n. returning, (esp.) the return home of a Brahman student as above (also 'the Saṃskāra ceremony performed on the above occasion'; cf. *saṃskāra*), Mn.; Samk.; BhP.; Sarvad. (RTL. 353 &c.); -*karma*, n., -*prayoga*, m., -*vidhi*, m.; -*nādi-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. **Āvartaniya**, mfn. relating to a return, Kauś. **Āvartamāna**, mfn. (pr.p.) returning from the home of a preceptor, MW. **Āvartin**, mfn. id., Saṃskāra.

Sam-āvṛitta, mfn. turned back, returned (esp. as described above), Mn.; MBh. &c.; approached, come from (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; completed, finished, MBh. i, 3256; -*vṛata*, mfn. one who has completed a religious vow, MBh. **Āvṛittaka**, m. a pupil who has returned home, L. **Āvṛitti**, f. = *āvartana*, Gaut. **Āvṛittika**, see *a-samāvṛittika*.

समावे sam-ā-√ve, P. Ā. -vayati, °te, to weave or string together, ŚBr.

Sam-āsta, mfn. woven or strung together, AV.

समावेश sam-ā-√vesht, Caus. -veshtayati, to cover with, Suśr.

समाव्य sam-ā-√vyadh, P. -vidhyati, to whirl, brandish, R.; Hariv.

Sam-āviddha, mfn. shaken, agitated (others 'wasted, destroyed'), MBh. xv, 1031.

समाव्रज sam-ā-√vraj, P. -vrajati, to go back, return, MBh.

समाश sam-āśa, m. (√2. aś) a common meal, Pat.; eating, a meal, Pāp. vi, 2, 71, Sch.

समाशंस sam-ā-√śaṃs, P. Ā. -śaṃsati, ^{ote}, (P.) to adjudge, assign anything to (dat.), RV.; (Ā.) to trust or confide in (acc.), MBh.; to wish or long for, desire, MW.

समाशङ्कित sam-ā-śaṅkita, mfn. (√śaṅk) very fearful or apprehensive, W.; doubted, doubtful, ib.

समाशिर sām-āśir, mfn. mixed (as Soma), RV.

समाश्रि sam-ā-√śri, P. Ā. -śrayati, ^{ote}, to go or have recourse to together (esp. for protection), fly to for refuge, seek refuge with, lean on, trust to, confide in (acc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to resort to, approach, enter, occupy, obtain, assume, ib.; to follow, practise, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-āśraya, m. (ifc. f. ā) going together to any one (esp. for support or shelter), connection with, dependence on, relation to (ifc. = 'relating to, concerning'; ā, 'in consequence of, owing to'), MBh.; R.; VarBṣ. &c.; support, shelter, place of refuge, asylum, Kāv.; Pur.; Kathās.; dwelling-place, habitation, home (ifc. = 'living or dwelling or situated or being in'), R.; Pañcat.; Kathās. **āśrayana**, n. resorting or attaching one's self to, choosing, selecting (comp.), Bālar.; -**sampradāya**, m. N. of wk. **āśrayaṇīya**, mfn. to be had recourse to or taken refuge with, Pañcat.; m. 'to be taken service with,' a master (as opp. to **sam-āśrita**, 'a servant'), Rājat. **āśrayin**, mfn. assuming, occupying (a place), taking possession of (comp.), Rājat.

Sam-āśrita, mfn. come together, assembled, Nir.; going or resorting to, living or dwelling in, fixed or staying or standing in or on, flowing into (acc., loc., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (also -**vat**, 'one who has attained,' with acc.), Hariv.; Pañcat.; following or practising, leaning on, taking refuge with (acc.), ŚāṅkhGr.; R.; resting or dependent on (loc.), KathUp.; relating to, concerning (comp.), R.; MBh.; Rājat.; stating, asserting, Sarvad.; (with pass. sense) leaned on (for support), resorted to, Rājat.; had recourse to, chosen, Kār. on Pāp. vii, 1, 1; endowed or provided or furnished with (instr.), Kathās.; visited or afflicted by (comp.), MBh.; n. a dependant, servant (cf. **āśrayaṇīya**), Rājat.; -**tva**, n. resort to, seeking refuge with (comp.), Pañcat.

समाश्रु sam-ā-√śru, P. Ā. -śrīṇoti, -**śrīṇute**, to promise, MW.; Caus. -**śrāvayati**, to inform, apprise of (two acc.), BHP.

समाश्लिष sam-ā-√ślish, P. -ślishyati, to cling to (acc.), MBh.; to embrace closely or firmly, ib. &c.; Caus. -**śleṣhayati**, to join together, TS.

Sam-āśleṣha, mfn. closely embraced, firmly attached (also with **anyo 'nyam**), MBh.; Sāh.

Sam-āśleṣha, m. a close or firm embrace, MBh.; Mālatim. **āśleṣhaṇa**, n. id., Pañcat.

समाश्वस sam-ā-√śvas, P. -śvasiti or -**śvasati**, to breathe again, recover breath, revive, take courage (often in 2. sg. Impv. -**śvasihī**, 'take courage!'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to trust or confide in (loc.), MBh.; Caus. -**śvāsayati**, to cause to revive, reanimate, encourage, comfort, calm, console, MBh.; R. &c.

Sam-āśvasta, mfn. recovered, revived, reanimated, comforted, consoled, R.; Kathās.; trusting, confiding, full of confidence, Mn. vii, 59.

Sam-āśvāsa, m. recovering breath, relief, comfort, R.; trust, belief, confidence, MBh.; Kathās.

Sam-āśvāsana, n. (fr. Caus.) the act of causing to take breath, encouraging, cheering, comforting, consolation, R.; Vikr.; Pañcat. **āśvāsita**, mfn. reanimated, revived, refreshed &c., MBh.; R. **āśvāsya**, mfn. to be revived or cheered or comforted, R.; Kathās.

समास sam-√ās, Ā. -āste (pr. p. -**āsina**, q. v.), to sit together, sit or assemble round (acc.), RV.; AV.; MBh.; to sit, be seated, Mn.; R.; to sit

or abide in (loc.), R.; to hold a council, deliberate, AV.; ŚBr.; to practise, observe (acc.), R.; to behave like (*iva*), resemble, MBh.; to be dejected or low-spirited, R.; to mind, attend to, acknowledge, R.; to be a match for, cope with (acc.), MBh.; R.

2. **Sam-āsa** (for 1. see under **sam-√2. as**), m. abiding together, connection, MW.

Sam-āsana, n. (for **samās**) see p. 1153, col. 1) sitting down, together with (*saha*), MBh. **āsīna**, mfn. sitting together with (instr.), ib. **āśyā**, f. sitting together, session, colloquy, interview, MBh.; R.

समासज sam-ā-√sañj, P. -sajati, to fasten or stick together, join or attach to, fix or place on, wrap or suspend round, MBh.; Hariv.; to impose, resign or deliver over to (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Pass. -**sajyate** or -**sajjate**, to cling or adhere closely together, cling or stick to, become attached to, MW.

Sam-āsakta, mfn. suspended, attached to or fixed upon (loc.), MaitrUp.; R.; harnessed with (instr.), R.; dependent on (loc.), ib.; concerning, relating to (loc.), MBh.; intent upon, devoted to, occupied with (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Pañcat.; stopped (in its effect, as poison), MBh.; committed or entrusted to (loc.), R.; affected by (comp.), Kathās.; joined, united, combined, MW.; reached, attained, ib. **āsakti**, f. sticking or adhering closely to, attachment, devotion, MārKp.; Rājat.

Sam-āsanga, m. the committing or entrusting (of business) to any one (loc.), R. **āsāṅjana**, n. (accord. to some also -**āsajjana**) joining, union, connection, contact, W.

समासद् sam-ā-√sad, P. -sidati, to betake one's self to, come near to, approach or advance to, reach, arrive at (acc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to meet, encounter (either in a friendly or hostile manner), attack, assail, MBh.; to attain, obtain, meet with, find, recover, Rājat.; Kathās.: Caus. -**sādāyati** (ind. p. -**sādyā**, q. v.), to come to, to approach, advance to, arrive at, fall or get into, reach, attain, incur, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; meet, encounter (a friend or enemy), attack, assail, ib.; to hit (as an arrow), MBh.; to accrue to (acc.), Rājat.

Sam-āsatti, f. nearness, vicinity, Pāp. iii, 4, 50. **Sam-āsanna**, mfn. reached, approached, attained &c.; near, proximate, close to (comp.), Yājñ.; Ragh.; Kathās.

Sam-āsādāna, n. (fr. Caus.) the act of approaching, meeting with, attaining, Pat.; effecting, accomplishing, W. **āsādita**, mfn. approached, met with &c., W. 1. **āsādya**, ind. having approached &c.; according to, by means or on account of (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. 2. **āsādya**, mfn. attainable, practicable, L.

समासार्ध sa-māsārdha, mf(ā)n. (a year) with a half-month added, Rājat.

समासिच sam-ā-√sic, P. -siñcati, to sprinkle or pour out together, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to instil (wisdom) into (acc.), MBh. xii, 4585.

Sam-āsaka, m. pouring out together, Kauś., Sch. **Sam-āsocana**, n. id., Kauś.

समासुज sam-ā-√srij, P. -srijati (often v. l. -**sajati**), to attach or fasten to (loc.), MBh.; R.; to deliver over, consign to (loc.), Hariv.; Mn.

Sam-āsarjana, n. delivering over, consigning, abandoning, W.

Sam-āsriṣha, mfn. delivered over, consigned, abandoned, ib.

समासेव sam-ā-√sev, Ā. -sevate, to practise, perform, pursue, enjoy, Mn.; Subh.; to serve, honour, gratify, MW.

Sam-āsevana, n. the act of practising, following, employing, serving, W. **āsevita**, mfn. practised, followed, employed, served, ib.

समास्कन्द sam-ā-√skand, P. -skandati, to assail, attack, Bhaṭṭ.; MārKp.

Sam-āskanna, mfn. attached or added to (loc.), Nir.; scattered over (= **viprakīrṇa**), ib., Sch.

समासृज sam-ā-√stri, P. Ā. -striṇoti, ^{ote} or -**striṇāti**, ^{ote}, to spread entirely over, cover over, MBh.; R.; Jātakam.; to extinguish, MBh.

समास्था sam-ā-√sthā, P. Ā. -tishthati, ^{ote}, to mount, ascend, Hariv.; to go to, R.; to stop, halt, MBh.; to enter upon, undergo, undertake (a march), assume (a form), seek (a maintenance),

apply (assiduity) to (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to perform, accomplish, BHP.; Caus. -**sthāpayati**, to cause to stop, make to halt, R.; to cause to be performed or practised, ib.

Sam-āstha, w. r. for **sama-stha**, MBh. v, 6029.

Sam-āsthita, mfn. standing or sitting upon (acc., loc., or comp.), MBh.; R.; persevering in (loc.), R.; one who has entered upon or submitted to (as slavery &c.), MBh.; one who has had recourse to, engaged in, occupied with, intent upon (acc.), MBh.; R.

समास्वद sam-ā-√svad, Caus. -**svādayati**, to taste, enjoy, R.; Kām.

समाहन् sam-ā-√han, P. -hanti, to strike together, TS.; ŚBr.; to strike upon or against, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to strike down, slay, kill, MBh.; to clash together, meet with (instr.), ib.; to beat (a drum), TBr.; MBh. &c.

Sam-āghāta, m. striking together, collision, Daśar.; Sāh.; conflict, war, battle, L.

Sam-āhata, mfn. struck together, MBh.; joined, united, Nir.; struck down, wounded, killed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; beaten (as a drum), Amar.; Kathās.

Sam-āhanana, n. the act of striking upon or against, ĀpŚr., Sch.

समाहित sam-āhita. See p. 1160, col. 1.

समाहूत sam-āhūta. See **sam-ā-√hve**.

समाहृ sam-ā-√hri, P. Ā. -harati, ^{ote} (ind. p. -**hṛitya**, q. v.), to bring together, collect, assemble, contract, combine, unite, AV. &c. &c.; to bring back, restore to its place (loc.), Mn. viii, 319; to draw back, withdraw, Hariv.; to ravish, enrapture, ib.; to take off, put aside, BHP.; to crush together, destroy, annihilate, Bhag.; to perform, offer (a sacrifice), R.

Sam-āhara, mfn. crushing together, destroying, R. **āharaṇa**, n. bringing together, collection, accumulation, combination, composition, W. **āhartṛi**, m. a collector (in *artha-s*), Mn. vii, 60.

Sam-āhāra, m. seizing, taking hold of, Grihyās.; aggregation, summing up, sum, totality, collection, assemblage, multitude, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in gram.) conjunction or connecting of words or sentences (as by the particle *ca*), Saṃk.; Prāt., Sch.; Pāp., Sch.; compounding of words, a compound (esp. applied to a Dvamdva whose last member is in the neuter gender [e. g. *ahi-nakulam*, 'a snake and an ichneumon'], or to a Dvigu, when it expresses an aggregate; see *trilokī*), Pāp.; = **pratyāhāra**, Vop. (cf. 1W. 169, n. 1); withdrawal (of the senses from the world), Kām.; contraction, abridgment, L.; -**varṇa**, m. N. of the diphthongs *ai* and *au*, Pat. **āhārya**, mfn. to be collected or united or combined, ŚBr.; MBh.

Sam-āhṛita, mfn. brought together, collected, fetched, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; gathered, assembled, met, Hariv.; Ragh.; BHP.; taken together, contracted, combined, all, Kās.; Kathās.; drawn (as a bowstring), Kathās.; related, told, BHP.; accepted, received, taken, W. **āhṛiti**, f. taking together, collecting (= **samgraha**), L.; withdrawal (of the senses) from (abl.), L. **hṛitya**, ind. (taking) together, all at once, TBr.; Kauś.

समाह्वे sam-ā-√hve, P. Ā. -hvayati, ^{ote} (ind. p. -**hūiya**), to call together, convoke, MBh.; R. &c.; to call near, invite, ib.; to summon, challenge, provoke (to battle or to a game of chance), ib.: Desid. -**jūhūshate**, see next.

Sam-ājūhūṣhamāṇa, mfn. (fr. Desid.) challenging (e. g. *samarāya*, 'to battle'), MW.

Sam-āhūta, mfn. called or collected together, assembled, summoned, challenged (to fight or to a game of chance), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-āhva, m. calling out, mutual calling, challenge, defiance, W.; (f), f. id., ib.; (ā), f. a partic. plant (= *go-jihvā*), L.; mfn. (fr. **sam + āhvā**) bearing the same name, Śiś. **āhvaya**, m. challenge, conflict, MBh.; setting animals to fight for sport, betting (esp. betting on animals, as distinguished from gaming with dice &c.; see *dyūta*), Mn.; Yājñ.; an appellation, name (also n.), Pañcat.

Sam-āhvātrī, m. one who summons, a challenger to (dat.), MBh.

Sam-āhvāna, n. calling upon or together, R.; Pañcat.; summons, challenge (to fight or to grumble), MBh.; R.; betting on the battles of animals, Sus.

समि sam-√5. i, P. -eti, to go or come together, meet at (acc.) or with (instr. or dat.), encounter (as friends or enemies), RV. &c. &c.; to come together in sexual union, cohabit (acc. or *sārdham, saha*), MBh.; R.; to come to, arrive at, approach, visit, seek, enter upon, begin, RV. &c. &c.; to lead to (acc.), RV. iii, 54, 5; to consent, agree with (instr. 'it is agreed between,' with gen. of pers. and loc. of thing), ŚBr.; MBh.: Pass. -*iyate*, to be united or met or resorted to &c.: Intens. -*iyate*, to visit, frequent, RV.; to appear, be manifested, BhP.

Sam-ayā, m. (ifc. f. ā) coming together, meeting or a place of meeting, AV.; ŚBr.; intercourse with (instr.), Mn. x, 53; coming to a mutual understanding, agreement, compact, covenant, treaty, contract, arrangement, engagement, stipulation, conditions of agreement, terms (*ena* or *āl* or -*tas*, 'according to agreement, conditionally'; *tena samayena*, 'in consequence of this agreement'; *samayaṃ*, acc. with √*kṛi*, 'to make an agreement or engagement', 'agree with any one [instr. with or without *saha*]', 'settle', 'stipulate'; with *sam-√vad*, id.; with √*dā*, 'to propose an agreement', 'offer terms'; with √*brū* or √*vac* or *abhi-√dhā*, 'to state the terms of an agr', 'make a promise'; with √*grah* or *prati-√pad*, 'to enter into an agr', 'make or accept conditions of an agr'; with √*pāl* or √*raksh* or *pari-√raksh* &c., 'to keep an agr', 'keep one's word'; with √*tyaj* or *bhid* or *vy-√abhi-√car* &c., 'to break an agr'; abl. with √*bhrāṣ*, id.; loc. with √*sthā*, 'to keep an engagement', 'keep one's word'; acc. with Caus. of √*sthā* or of *ni-√viś*, 'to fix or settle terms', 'impose conditions'), TS. &c. &c.; convention, conventional rule or usage, established custom, law, rule, practice, observance, MBh.; R.; BhP.; order, direction, precept, doctrine, Nir.; MBh.; Śāmk.; Sarvad.; (in rhet.) the conventional meaning or scope of a word, Kusum.; appointed or proper time, right moment for doing anything (gen. or Pot., Pāṇ. iii, 3, 68), opportunity, occasion, time, season (ifc. or ibc. or *e*, ind., 'at the appointed time or at the right moment or in good time for', or 'at the time of', 'when there is'; *tena samayena*, 'at that time'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; juncture, circumstances, case (*iha samaye*, 'under these circumstances', 'in this case'), Pāṇcat.; Hit.; an ordeal, Vishṇ.; sign, hint, indication, W.; demonstrated conclusion, ib.; limit, boundary, ib.; solemn address, harangue, speech, declaration, Vishṇ.; (in gram.) a Vedic passage which is the repetition of another one, RPrāt.; (in dram.) end of trouble or distress, Bhar.; Daśar.; Śāh.; N. of a son of Dharma, VP.; (with Śaktas) N. of the author of a Mantra, Cat. - *kamalākara*, m., -*kalpa-taru*, m. N. of wks. - *kāma* (*samayā*), mfn. desiring an agreement, TS. - *kāra*, m. making an agr° or appointment or engagement, fixing a time, W.; = *śailī*, *saṃketa*, L. - *kriyā*, f. making an agr° or compact or engagement, MW.; enjoining certain duties or obligations, Mn. vii, 202; preparation of an ordeal, Vishṇ. - *cyuti*, f. neglect of the right time, Bhartṛ. - *śā*, mfn. knowing the right time (said of Vishṇu), MBh. - *dharma*, m. a duty based on agreement, covenant, stipulation, Pāṇcat.; Yājñ., Sch. - *naya*, m., -*nirṇaya*, m. N. of wks. - *pada*, n. pl. any matters or points agreed upon, Āpast. - *parirakṣaṇa*, n. the observance of a compact, Kir. - *prakāśa*, m., -*pradīpa*, m. N. of wks. - *bandhana*, mfn. bound by an agreement, Mārkaṇ. - *bheda*, m. breaking an agr°; *dōṣaracana-cakra*, n. N. of wk. - *bhedin*, mfn. breaking an agr°, Mn. viii, 218. - *mayūkha*, m., -*mātrikā*, f., -*ratna*, n., -*rahasya*, n. N. of wks. - *vajra*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. - *vidyā*, f. 'science of right moments', astrology, Daś. - *vidhāna*, n. N. of wk. - *viparita*, mfn. contrary to agreement, not performing engagements, Bk. - *velā*, f. a period of time, Śṛṅgār. - *vyabhiḥkāra*, m. transgression or violation of a compact, MW. - *vyabhiḥkāra*, mfn. breaking an agreement, Mn. viii, 220; 221. - *sāra*, n. N. of wk. - *sundara-gaṇi*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *sūkta*, n. pl. N. of wk. - *setu-vārta*, mfn. restrained by the barrier of custom, MW. **Samayācāra**, m. conventional or established practice, R.; (with Tāntrikas) N. of partic. orthodox wks. - *tantra*, n., -*nirūpaṇa*, n. N. of wks. **Samayā-tantra**, n. N. of wk. **Samayādhyaushita**, mfn. half-risen (as the sun), Gṛhyās.; Mn. &c.; n. a time at which

neither stars nor sun are visible, MW. **Samayā-nanda-santosa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Samayānuvartin**, mfn. following established rules, observant of duties, MW. **Samayānusāreṇa**, ind. according to the occasion, suitably to the time or season, ib. **Samayāra-nātrikā**, f., *yāloka*, m., *yāśaṭa-nirūpaṇa*, n. N. of wk. **Samayōcita**, mfn. suited to the occasion or time or to an emergency, seasonable, opportune, BhP.; (am), ind. suitably to the occ°, MW.; -*śloka*, m. N. of wk. **Samayōddiyota**, m. N. of wk. **Samayōllāghita-tva**, n. the violating of contracts or agreements, MW.

2. **Samayā** (for 1. *samayā* see p. 1153, col. 2), in comp. for *samaya*, -√*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to pass time, let time pass, lose time (= *kāla-kṣhepaṃ* √*kṛi*), Pāṇ. v, 4, 60.

Samayā-√kṛi, P. -*karoti*, to stipulate, make incumbent or necessary, R.

Sam-āya, m. a visit, arrival, W. *āyān*, mfn. occurring together or simultaneously (cf. *a-s°*), ŚBr.

Sam-it, f. (for *samit* see below) hostile encounter, conflict, battle, war, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*sajja*, mfn. ready for war or battle, Rājāt.

Sam-ita, mfn. (for *sa-mita* see below) come together, assembled, joined or united or combined with (instr. or comp.), RV.; MBh.; promised, agreed, assented to, MW.; finished, completed, ib.

1. **Sām-iti**, f. (for 2. see below) coming together, meeting, assembling, an assembly, council, RV.; AV.; MBh.; BhP.; a flock, herd, Kir.; association, society (personified as daughter of Prajā-pati), BhP.; a league, plot, RV.; AV.; encounter, hostile meeting, war, battle, Br.; MBh.; R.; sameness, likeness (cf. 2. *samā*), L.; (with Jains) rule of life or conduct (five are enumerated, viz. *īryā*, *bhāṣā*, *eshāṇā*, *ādāna*, and *utsarga-s°*), Sarvad. - *m-gama* (*tiṃ*), mfn. assisting a council, ŚBr. - *m-jaya* (*tiṃ*), mfn. 'victorious in battle' or 'eminent in an assembly' (also N. of Yama and Vishṇu), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; m. N. of a warrior, MBh. - *mardana*, mfn. crushing or harassing in battle, ib. - *śālin*, mfn. warlike, brave, BhP. - *sobhana*, mfn. conspicuous in fight or battle, MBh.; R.

Sam-ithā, m. hostile encounter, conflict, collision, RV.; fire, L.; offering, oblation, ib.

समिक 2. samika, n. (for 1. see p. 1153, col. 2) a pike, javelin, dart, L.

समिञ्ज sam-√ing, Caus. -*ingayati*, to cause to move or throb, agitate, shake about, RV.

समित sa-mita, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + 2. *mita*) measured, meted out (opp. to *a-mita*), Kpr.; (= *sa-mita*) commensurate, equal to (comp.), MBh.; Susr.; (am), ind. continually, always, Kāraṇḍ.; (ā), f. wheat-flour, Bhpr.; Divyāv.

समिति 2. sam-iti, ind. (for 1. see above) a sacred verse beginning with *sam*, MW.

समितृ samitṛi, w. r. for *śamitṛi*, q. v.

समित्र sa-mitra, mfn. attended by a friend, along with friends, MBh.

समियुत sā-mithuna, mf(ā)n. together with the pair or couple (or 'with the mate'), ŚBr.

समिद्ध 1. sam-iddha, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3), Prakṛit for *sam-riddha*, perfect, full, complete, HirGr.

समिन् samin, m. N. of a son of Rājādhi-deva (v.l. *samin*), Hariv.

समिन्क्ष sam-inaksh (see *inaksh*), -*inal-shati*, to wish to attain, strive to reach, be desirous of, RV.

समिन्ध sam-√indh, Ā. -*inddhe* or -*indhe* (once in Br. 3. pl. impf. -*aindhan*; cf. Nir. x, 8; Ved. inf. -*idham* and -*idhe*) to set fire to, set alight, light up, kindle, ignite, inflame (lit. and fig.), RV.; AV.; Br.; Mn.; to take fire, RV. vii, 8, 1; to swell, increase, exhibit, show, betray (skill), Bhāṭṭ.; Pass. -*idhyate*, to be kindled, take fire, break out into flame, RV. &c. &c.

Samit, in comp. for *samidh* (for *sam-it* see above). - *kalāpa*, m. a bundle of firewood, IndSt. - *kāshṭha*, n. pl. logs of wood, fuel, ŚBr. - *kūsa*, n. fuel and Kūsa grass, Ragh. - *tvā*, n. the state of (being) fuel, TBār.; Bālar. - *pāṇi* (*samit*-), mfn.

holding fuel in the hands, ŚBr.; m. N. of a pupil of Śaṅkara-cārya, Cat. - *pāṇtha*, m. fire, Gal. - *pūla*, m. a bundle of firewood, MānGr. - *samāropapa-prātar-aupāsana-prayoga*, m., and -*samāropapa-vidhāna*, n. N. of wks.

Samid, in comp. for *samidh*. - *anta*, mfn. ending with the word *samidh*, KātyŚr. - *ādhāna*, n. the placing on of wood or fuel (for the oblation to fire), Mn. ii, 176. - *āharaṇa*, n. fetching fuel, Śak. - *idhma-vraścana*, n. splitting firewood of various kinds, Mcar. - *dṛishadā*, n. f. and a stone, Pāṇ. v, 4, 106, Sch. - *dhārā* (for -*hāra*), mfn. fetching f° (nom. with √*gam*, 'to go to fetch f°'), Āpast. - *dhoma* (for -*homa*), m. an oblation of f° (to fire), MW. - *vat* (*samidh*-), mfn. provided with f°, Śak.; containing the word *samidh* (*samidh-vatī*, f. a verse containing the word *samidh*), TS.; Vait.

2. **Sām-iddha**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 2) set alight or on fire, lighted, kindled, ignited, inflamed, RV. &c. &c. - *darpa*, mfn. inflamed with pride, MW. - *vat*, mfn. containing the word *samidhā*, KātyŚr. - *śarana*, mfn. having (its) habitations set on fire (as a town), MW. - *homā*, m. a libation poured out upon lighted wood, ŚBr. **Sāmidhāgni**, mfn. one who has kindled his fire, RV. **Sāmidhārcis**, n. a blazing flame, MW. **Sāmidhārthaka**, m. N. of a man, Mudr.

Sāmidh, mfn. igniting, flaming, burning, RV.; f. firewood, fuel, a log of wood, faggot, grass &c. employed as fuel (7 Sāmidhs, or sometimes 3 × 7 are mentioned, as well as 7 Yonis, 7 flames &c.), RV. &c. &c.; kindling, flaming, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; = *samidh-ādhāna*, ŚrS. *idha* (ifc.) = *samidh*, fuel, wood, R.; m. fire, L.; (ā), f. an oblation to fuel or firewood, Gṛhyās.

Sāmidham, *idhe*. See above under verb. **Sām-idhya**, Nom. P. *yati* (fut. -*idhyitā* or -*idhitā*), to wish for fuel, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 50, Sch.

Sām-idhyamāna, mfn. (pr. p. Pass.) being kindled or ignited; -*vat*, mfn. containing the word *sāmidhyamāna*, KātyŚr.

Sām-indhana, m. N. of a man, Cat.; n. the act of kindling, Nir.; fuel, firewood, Bhāṭṭ.; a means of swelling or increasing of (gen.), MBh. xii, 4385. **Sām-eddhṛi**, mfn. one who kindles, kindling, RV.

समिन्व sam-√inv, P. -*invati*, to impart, bestow, RV.; to put together, restore, ib.

समिर sam-ira, m. = *sam-ira*, wind, air (see *sam-√ir*), L.; N. of Siva, L.

समिथ sa-miṣṭra, mfn. mixing, mingling, undergoing mixture or combination (in *a-sam°*), BhP.

समिष् sam-ish, f. (√*i*. *ish*) a dart, javelin, RV.

Sam-ishanya, Nom. P. *yati*, to drive together, RV.

समिष्ट sam-ishṭa, mfn. (√*yaj*) sacrificed together, sacrificed; n. sacrifice (see next); -*yajus*, n. sacrificial formula and sacrifice, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Sām-ishṭi, f. a complete sacrifice or oblation, TS.; TBār.

समीक samika. See *samy-añc*, p. 1181.

समीकरण samī-karaṇa, *samī-√kṛi* &c. See p. 1153, col. 2.

समीक्ष sam-√iksh, Ā. -*ikshate*, to look at or inspect thoroughly, investigate closely, view, perceive, see, VS. &c. &c.; to become aware of, ascertain, R.; to find out, contrive, invent, MBh.; to think of, aim at, have in view, bear in mind, MBh.; to consider well, inquire into, investigate, examine, contemplate, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to look closely at in order to choose or decide for (two acc.), R.; Caus. -*ikshayati*, *te*, to cause to look at or view or perceive, AV.; KātyŚr.; to let one's self be seen, show one's self, appear, AV.

Sām-iksha, n. 'complete investigation', N. of the Sāmkhya system of philosophy, L.; (ā), f. thorough or close inspection, perceiving, beholding (dat. 'within the range of any one's [gen.] sight'), Āpast.; desire or wish to see, MBh.; a glance, BhP.; view, opinion in regard to (with *prati*), MBh.; deep insight, understanding, intellect, BhP.; investigation, search, W.; the Mīmāṃsā philosophy or any work examining or explaining Vedic ritual, ib.;

essential nature or truth or principle (= *tattva*, q.v.), ib.; effort, ib. **Ṛkṣhaṇa**, n. looking at or looking about thoroughly, ŚrS.; search, close investigation, W.; mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to look at or perceive, BhP. **Ṛkṣhita**, mfn. well looked at, perceived, considered, investigated, PārGr.; R. **Ṛkṣhitavya**, mfn. to be well considered or investigated or ascertained, RPrāt., Sch. **Ṛkṣhya**, mfn. id., ib.; n. the Sāṃkhya philosophy, Śis. ii, 59.

समीच samīca &c. See under *samy-añc*.

समीच्छा samīcchā, w. r. for *sam-ikṣhā* or *sam-ikā*, MBh. xii, 9363.

समीञ्ज sam-√ij, *Ā-ijate*, to drive together, collect, RV.

समीड् sam-√id (only 3. pl. pf. -*idīre*), to praise together, celebrate, BhP.

समीदा samidā, m. fine wheat-flour (cf. *samitā*), L.

समीन samīna &c. See p. 1153, col. 2.

समीप samīpa, mfn. (prob. fr. *sam* + *2. āp* and formed analogously to *pratīpa*, *dvīpa*, *anūpa*; accord. to some fr. *sam* + *√āp* and = 'easy to attain') near (in place or time), contiguous, proximate, adjacent, close by, at hand, approaching, imminent, Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.; (*am*), n. nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence, immiuece (with gen. or ifc., *am*, 'to, towards'; *ā*, 'from'; *e*, 'in the vicinity, near, close at hand, beside, in the presence of, at the time of, before, at, towards'; cf. *samādhi-velā-s*), KātyŚr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. -**kāla**, m. nearness in time, Pāp. viii, 1, 7, Sch. -**ga**, mf(ā)n. going near, accompanying, standing beside (gen. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c. -**gamana**, n. the act of going near, approach, R. -**ja**, mf(ā)n. growing close by (gen.), MBh.; relating to nearness, approaching, R. -**jala**, mfn. having water close by, being near the water, VarBṛS. -**tara**, mfn. nearer; -**varṭin**, mfn. being nearer at hand, neighbouring, Mṛicch., Sch. -**tas**, ind. (with gen. or ifc.) from, from the presence of, Hariv.; Kathās.; near at hand, near, in the presence of, MBh.; R. &c.; (with gen.) towards, to, R.; Pañcat.; immediately, very soon, VarBṛS. -**tā**, f., -**tva**, n. nearness, contiguity, proximity, Kāv.; Sarvad. -**deśa**, m. a country or place close at hand, neighbourhood, Yājñi., Sch. -**nayana**, n. leading near to, bringing to (gen.), Śak. -**bhāḥ**, mfn. 'partaking of nearness', neighbouring, Kautukar. -**marapa-cihna**, n. the signs of approaching death (a topic treated of in certain Purāṇas), Cat. -**varṭin**, mfn. being near, living near &c., Ritus.; Pañcat. -**saptamī**, f. the locative case expressing nearness, ĀpGr., Sch. -**sahakāra**, m. a mango tree standing near, Śak. iv, 13 (v. l.) -**stha**, mfn. -**varṭin**, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; approaching, imminent (as death), Subh. -**sthāna**, n. the being near or in the vicinity, Śay. **Samipāvasita**, mfn. settled down in the neighbourhood, KātyŚr. **Samipōpagata**, mfn. approached near, MW.

Samipaka, n. nearness, vicinity (*e*, ifc., 'near, close by'), Hcat.

Samipi, in comp. for *samīpa*. - *√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to make near, bring near. - *√bhū*, P. -*bhuvati*, to become near, Pāp.v, 4, 50, Vārt. 3 (also with *√as*).

समीभाव samībhāva, *samīya* &c. See p. 1153, col. 2.

समीर sam-√ir (only impf. -*atrat*), to join together, bring about, create, RV.; to effect, promote, ib.; Caus. -*irayati*, *īte*, to cause to move, set in motion, impel, agitate, urge on, send forth, RV.; TBr.; Bhāṭṭ.; to bring about, accomplish, produce, create, RV.; AV.; to reanimate, revive, ŚBr.; to confer, bestow, endow with, AV.; ŚBr.

Sam-ira, m. air, breeze, wind (also of the body, see below), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the god of wind, L.; the Sāmi tree, MW.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; -*gajakesarin*, m. a partic. mixture used as a remedy for disease of the nerves, L.; -*lakṣman*, n. 'wind-sign', dust, Śis.; -*sāra*, m. Aegle Marmelos, L.

Sam-irapa, mfn. setting in motion, causing activity, stimulating, promoting, MBh.; R.; Car.; m. (ifc. f. *ā*) breeze, wind, air, breath (also 'the god of wind'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; wind of the body (of which there are five, see *vāyu*), Suśr.; N. of the number 'five', VarBṛS.; a traveller, L.; marjoram or a similar plant, L.; (*am*), n. setting in motion,

TPrāt.; hurling, throwing, MBh.; -*sahāya*, mfn. accompanied or fanned by the wind (as a forest fire), MW. **Ṛrita**, mfn. stirred, moved, tossed, thrown, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; sent forth, uttered (as a sound), R. **Sam-irpa**, mfn. (accord. to Pāp. vii, 1, 102, Sch., fr. *sam-√ir*) moved about, moved &c., MW.

समीष sam-√ish, *Ā-ishate*, to become extended or lengthened out, Kāth.

Sam-ishantī, f. a partic. Viṣṭuti, Laṭy.

Sam-ishita, mfn. extended, stretched out, lengthened, TS.; Kāth.

समीह sam-√ih, *Ā-ihate* (pr. p. -*ihat*), to strive after, wish for, desire, endeavour to gain (acc.), VS. &c. &c.

Sam-ihana, mfn. zealous, eager (said of Viṣṇu), MBh.

Sam-ihā, f. striving after, longing for, wish, desire, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **Ṛhita**, mfn. longed or wished for, desired, striven after, undertaken, R.; Bhāṭṭ.; Pañcat.; n. great effort to obtain anything, desire, longing, wish, Kāv.; Kathās.; Hit.

समु samu, a metre containing 76 syllables, Nidānas.

समुक्त sam-ukta. See *sam-√vac*, p. 1114.

समुक्ष sam-√i. uksh, P. -*ukshati*, to sprinkle well or thoroughly, besprinkle, pour over or out, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

Sam-ukshapa, n. the act of sprinkling or pouring over, shedding, effusion, Mālatīm.

Sām-ukshita, mfn. sprinkled, poured out, effused, RV.; AV.; MBh.; strengthened, increased, encouraged (cf. *√vakṣh*), RV.

समुख sa-mukha, mfn. 'mouthy', talkative, loquacious, eloquent, L.

समुच sam-√uc, P. -*ucyati* (pf. -*uvoca*), to delight in, like to be together with (instr.), RV.

Sam-ucta, mfn. delighted in, liked, well suited, fit, right, proper, R.; Megh.; Inscr.; accustomed or used to (gen.), Megh.

समुच्च sam-ucca, mfn. lofty, high, Kāśikh.

समुच्चर sam-uc-car (-*ud-√car*), P. -*carati*, to go out together, Nir.; to go up, be borne upwards, ascend, MW.; to utter, pronounce, repeat, HParīś.; Caus. -*cārayati*, to utter sounds together, talk together, MW.

Sam-ucara, m. going or coming forth together, MW.; ascending, flying upwards, ib.; traversing, ib.

Sam-uccāra, m. utterance, pronunciation, Kāśikh. **Ṛuccāraṇa**, n. (fr. Caus.) simultaneous utterance or pronunciation, Pāp. i, 3, 48.

समुच्चल sam-uc-cal (-*ud-√cal*), P. -*calati*, to start or set out together, Daś.; Mālatīm.

समुच्चि sam-uc-ci (-*ud-√i. ci*), P. *Ā- cinoṭi*, -*cinute* (ind. p. -*cayitvā*), to heap or pile up together, accumulate, add together, MBh.; to collect, gather, arrange in order, Baudh.; Desid.; see *sam-uccicīṣhā*.

Sam-uccaya, m. aggregation, accumulation, collection, assemblage, multitude, Kāv.; totality, aggregate, Kāv.; Suśr.; Kathās.; conjunction of words or sentences (as by the particle *ca*, 'and'), conjunctive sense (opp. to the disjunctive *vā*, 'or'), Nir.; GrS.; Suśr. &c.; (in rhet.) a figure of speech (the joining together of two or more independent things associated in idea with some common action), Sāh.; Kpr.; *Ṛyāṇakāra*, m. the above rhetorical figure; *Ṛyāpamā*, f. a simile containing the above, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 21. **Ṛuccaya**, n. collecting or heaping together, Pat.

Sam-uccicīṣhā, f. (fr. Desid.) the wish to accumulate or collect or combine or add together, VS., Sch.

Sam-uccita, mfn. accumulated, collected together, regularly arranged, Kār. on Pāp. vii, 2, 10 (*Ṛi-kṛita*, mfn. id., Naish.)

Sam-uccetavya, mfn. to be taken together or collectively (i. e. one equally with the other), Nyāyam. **Ṛuccaya**, mfn. id., ib., Sch.

समुच्छद् sam-uc-chad (-*ud-√i. chaḍ*), P. -*chādayati*, to uncover, undress, MW.

Sam-ucchanna, mfn. = *sam-utsanna*, uncovered, destroyed, annihilated, Prab. (v. l.)

समुच्छल sam-uc-chal (-*ud-√chal*), only in -*uchalat* and -*uchalita*, mfn. jerking or jerked up, Cat.

समुच्छिद् sam-uc-chid (-*ud-√chid*), P. *Ā- chinatti*, -*chintite*, to cut up or off completely, tear up, uproot, exterminate, destroy utterly, MBh.; Pañcat. **Sam-ucchitti**, f. cutting off completely, utter destruction, Divyāv.

Sam-ucchinna, mfn. torn up, uprooted, eradicated, utterly destroyed, lost, Sūryas.; -*vāsana*, mfn. one whose dress is torn off (or 'one whose delusion is completely removed'), Prab.

Sam-uccheda, m. utter destruction, extermination, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **Ṛucchadana**, n. id., Subh.

समुच्छुप् sam-uc-chush (-*ud-√chush*), P. -*chushyati*, to be or become completely dried up, Bhāṭṭ.

समुच्छ्रि sam-uc-chri (-*ud-√śri*), P. *Ā- chrayati*, *īte* (only 3. pl. pf. -*uc-chiriyuḥ*), to raise well up, raise aloft, erect, elevate, Bhāṭṭ.

Sam-ucchraya, mfn. who or what rises or grows up (*sarvam* *Ṛayam* = 'all living beings'), R.; m. raising aloft, erection, elevation, MBh.; SaddhP.; height, length, Hariv.; Suśr.; stimulation, Suśr.; accumulation, multitude, Kāraṇḍ.; (with Buddh.) birth (according to others 'body'), Divyāv.; opposition, enmity, L. **Ṛucchṛāya**, m. rising, increase, growth, height, high degree, Suśr.; Dhātup.

Sam-ucchrita, mfn. well raised or elevated, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; surging, high, ib.; exalted, powerful, Suśr.; -*dhvajaja-vat*, mfn. having flags hoisted (in it, said of a town), R.; -*bhujja*, mf(ā)n. having arms well raised, ib. **Ṛucchriti**, f. augmentation, increase, growth, Suśr.

समुच्छ्वस् sam-uc-chvas (-*ud-√chvas*), P. -*chvasiti* or -*chvasati*, to breathe well or regularly, Śr.; to breathe again, recover, revive, Kathās.; to spring or sprout up, Śis.; Caus., see *sam-ucchvāsita*.

Sam-ucchvasita, mfn. breathed or sighed deeply (n. used impersonally), Amar.; n. breathing, Kād.; a heavy or deep sigh, W. **Ṛucchvāsa**, m. heavy expiration, sighing, ib. **Ṛucchvāsita**, mfn. raised, elevated, swelled, Kum. iii, 38 (= *vi-śleshita*, Sch.)

समुच्चिहोर्षु sam-uj-jihirshu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of 2. *sam-ud-√hri*) desirous of drawing up, Kir.; desirous of taking away or removing, BhP.

समुज्जम्भ sam-uj-jrimbh (-*ud-√jrimbh*), *Ā- jrimbhate*, to gape wide open, be extended or spread out, Mṛicch.; to burst forth, become visible, arise, Prab., Sch.; to begin, be about to (inf.), Bhāṭṭ.

समुज्ज्वल sam-uj-jval (-*ud-√jvai*), P. -*jvalati*, to blaze up with great intensity, shine very brightly, MBh.; Caus. -*jvalayate*, to set on fire, kindle, GopBr.

Sam-ujjvala, mfn. shining, radiant, splendid in or with (comp.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.

समुज्ज्ज sam-√ujjh, P. -*ujjhati*, to abandon, renounce, give up, Pañcat.

Sam-ujjhita, mfn. abandoned, renounced, resigned, Prab.; (ifc.) free from, rid of, ib.; n. that which is left, a remnant, leavings (see *bhukta-s*).

समुज्ज sa-muñja, mfn. having Muñja grass, Gobh.

समुत्क sam-utka, mfn. desirous of, longing for (comp.), Kathās.

समुत्कल sam-utkala, mfn. beginning to bloom, blooming, expanded, Pañcat.

समुत्कट sam-utkaṭa, mfn. high, elevated, sublimed, Kāśikh.; (ifc.) richly furnished with, Jātakam.

समुत्कटाकित sam-utkaṭakita, mfn. having the hair (of the body) bristling or thrilled with joy or passion, Kād.

समुत्कराट sam-utkaṛaṭha, Nom. *Ā- utkaṛaṭha*, to think of regretfully, pine or long after, Sāh. **Sam-utkaṇṭhā**, f. wish or longing for (comp.), Vās.

समुत्कम्पित sam-utkampin, mfn. trembling vehemently, Jātakam.

समुत्कीर्ण sam-ut-kirṇa, mfn. (*√kṛi*) completely perforated or pierced, Ragh.

समुत्क्रुत् sam-ut-√kṛit (only ind. -kṛitya), to cut off or out completely, MBh.

समुत्क्रुप् sam-ut-√kṛish, P. -karshati, to draw or raise well up, elevate, MBh.; to draw tight (the bowstring), BhP.

Sam-utkarsa, m. self-elevation, setting one's self up (as belonging to a higher rank than one's own tribe), Mn. xi, 55; pre-eminence, excellence, MBh.; Bhar.; laying aside (a girdle), MBh.

समुत्क्रम् sam-ut-√kram, P. Ā. -krāmāti, -krāmāte, to go upwards, depart (from life), Nā-dabUp.; to overstep, transgress, violate, MBh.

Sam-utkrama, m. going upwards, rise, ascent, W.; transgressing proper bounds, MW.

समुत्क्रुष्ट sam-ut-krushṭa, mfn. (√kruṣ) cried out, called out, R.

Sam-utkrośa, m. crying out aloud, clamour, MW.; an osprey, L.

समुत्क्रिष्ट sam-ut-klīṣṭa, mfn. (√klīṣ) greatly distressed or disturbed, very uneasy or uncomfortable, Suśr.

Sam-utklośa, m. great uneasiness or disturbance, Car.

समुत्क्षिप् sam-ut-√kship, P. Ā. -kshipati, °te, to throw or raise or lift up, MBh.; Pañcat.; MārK.P.; to throw or scatter about, throw aside, loosen, R.; to liberate, Pañcat.; to waste, destroy, R.

Sam-utkshapa, m. throwing in (a word), allusion to (dat.), MBh. ii, 2513. °utkshapana, n. the altitude above the horizon (opp. to nāmana), Gol.

समुत्खन् sam-ut-√khan, P. Ā. -khanati, °te (ind. p. -khāya), to dig up by the roots, Kauś.; to eradicate, exterminate or destroy utterly, Prab.; to draw forth, draw (a sword), Prasannar.

समुत्तर sam-uttara, n. = uttara, answer, reply, Sāh.

समुत्तान sam-uttāna, mfn. = uttāna, having the palms turned upwards (said of the hands), Cat.

समुत्तिज् sam-ut-√tij, Caus. -tijayati, to excite, fire with enthusiasm, Divyāv.

Sam-uttejaka, mfn. exciting, stimulating, SaddhP. °uttejana, n. the act of exciting or inflaming greatly, Mudr. °uttejita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) greatly excited or inflamed or irritated, W.

समुत्तुङ्ग sam-uttuṅga, mfn. = uttuṅga, lofty, high, L.

समुत् sam-ut-√tṛi, P. -tarati (ind. p. -tīrya), to pass or come out of (abl.; with or without jalāt, 'to step or emerge out of the water'), GrS.; MBh. &c.; to escape from, get rid of (abl.), MBh.; R. &c.; to break through, pass over or beyond, cross over, cross, ib.

Sam-uttāra, m. passing over safely, deliverance from (comp.), Divyāv.

Sam-uttīra, mfn. come forth from, escaped from, passed through, crossed, landed, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; broken through, MBh. vii, 5219.

समुत्त्रस sam-ut-√tras, Caus. -trāsayati, to frighten thoroughly, terrify, Sāh.

Sam-uttrasta, mfn. thoroughly frightened, greatly alarmed, ŚBr.

समुत्था sam-ut-thā (-ud-√sthā), P. Ā. -tish-ṭhāti, °te, to rise up together, Jātakam.; to rise up (as from death), get up (from sleep &c.), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to recover (from sickness), Car.; to rise (in the sky), gather (as clouds), MBh.; Kathās.; to come forth, spring from (abl.), appear, become visible, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to arise for action, prepare for or to (loc. or inf.), MBh.; VarBṛS.; Caus. -thāpayati, to cause to rise together, lift or raise up, elevate, MBh.; R.; BhP.; to awaken, excite, arouse, R.; Jātakam.

Sam-uttha, mī(ā)n. rising up, risen, appearing, occurring in, accompanied by, sprung or produced or derived from (comp., rarely abl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-utthāna, n. (ifc. f. ā) the act of rising up together, rising, getting up, R.; hoisting (of a flag), Tīthyād.; recovering from sickness or injury, MBh.; healing, cure, Mn.; Yājñ.; swelling (of the abdomen), R.; augmentation, increase, growth (of property), Yājñ.; rise, origin (ifc. = 'rising or springing from'), Suśr.; Hariv.; Kāv.; performance of work, active

operation, effort, industry (ekī-s° or sambhūya-s°, 'common enterprise', 'co-operation', 'partnership', Mn. viii, 4), Mn.; Kām.; MBh.; R.; indication or symptom of disease, L.; -vyaya, m. the expense of recovery or cure, Mn. viii, 287. °utthāpaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) rousing up, awakening, stirring, Buddh. °utthāpya, mfn. (fr. id.) to be raised or elevated, VarBṛS.

Sam-utthita, mfn. risen up together, risen, raised (as dust), towering above (as a peak), surging (as waves), gathered (as clouds), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; appeared, grown, sprung or obtained or derived from (abl. or comp.); dhanaṃ danḍa-samutthitam, 'money derived from fines', ŚvetUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; ready, prepared for (loc.), MBh.; R.; BhP.; one who withstands all (opponents), R.; cured, healed, W.; swollen up, MW. °uttheya, n. (impers.) it is to be risen (for action), MBh.

समुत्पद्य sam-ut-√paṭ, P. -pāṭayati, to tear completely out or up, uproot, detach, sever, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; to expel, dethrone, Rājāt.

Sam-utpāṭa, m. tearing out or away, severing, detaching, W. °utpāṭita, mfn. torn completely out or away, uprooted, detached, ib.

समुत्पत् sam-ut-√pat, P. -patati, to fly up together, spring up, ascend, rise (as the sun, clouds &c.), AV. &c. &c.; to rush upon, attack, assail, Kām.; to rush out of, burst forth, MBh.; to arise, appear, ib.; to fly away, depart, disappear, Pañcat.: Desid., see below.

Sam-utpatana, n. the act of flying up together, rising, ascending, Pañcat.; making effort, energy, exertion, W.

Sam-utpatita, mfn. flown up together, sprung up, risen, appeared, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; flown away, departed, gone, Pañcat.; exerted, vigorous, W. °utpatishṭu, mfn. desirous of standing or rising up, Harav.

Sam-utpāṭa, m. a portent (boding some calamity), MBh.; Ragh.

Sam-utpāṭishu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) about to start or spring up, Kir.

समुत्पद् sam-ut-√pad, Ā. -padyate (ep. also °ti), to spring up together, be brought forth or born of (loc.), arise, appear, occur, take place, happen, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -pādayati, to cause to arise, produce, effect, cause, MBh.; R.; Pur.

Sam-utpatti, f. rising together, rise, birth, origin, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Sam-utpanna, mfn. sprung up together, arisen, produced, begotten by (abl.) or on (loc.), occurred, happened, taking place, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Sam-utpāda, m. rise, origin, production, Sarvad. °utpādana, n. (fr. Caus.) the act of bringing forth, producing, effecting, W. °utpāḍya, mfn. to be produced or caused, Pañcat.

समुत्पिञ्ज sam-utpīṇja, mfn. excessively confused or confounded, bewildered, disturbed, L.; m. complete confusion, MBh. vii, 8514.

Sam-utpīṇjala (W.) and °jalaka (MBh.), m. id.

समुत्पिष्ट sam-ut-piṣṭa, mfn. (√piṣh) crushed or squeezed together, greatly crushed, Suśr.

समुत्पीडन sam-ut-pīḍana, n. (√pīḍ) the act of pressing together, great pressure or distress, Dhūrtas.

समुत्पुंस sam-ut-puṇsana, n. (see √puṇs and utpuṇsaya) wiping away, removing, destroying, Alampkārav.

समुत्पृ sam-ut-√pri, Caus. -pārayati, to spread out, stretch forth, MW.

समुत्प्लु sam-ut-√plu, Ā. -plavate, to jump or leap up together, move by jumps, Bhāṭṭ.

समुत्फाल sam-ut-phāla, m. a jump, canter, gallop, L.

Sam-utphalla, mfn. (having the eyes) opened wide, Kād.

समुत्सह sam-ut-√sad, Caus. -sādayati, to destroy utterly, overturn, overthrow, MBh.; R.

Sam-utsanna, mfn. utterly destroyed, see sam-ucchanṇa.

समुत्सव sam-utsava, m. a great festival or festivity, R.

समुत्सह sam-ut-√sah, Ā. -sahate (rarely P. °ti), to be able to or capable of, have energy to do anything (inf.), MBh.; R.; MārK.P.: Caus. -sāhayati, to strengthen or encourage together, animate, incite, MBh.

Sam-utsāha, m. energy, force of will, MBh.; Suśr.; -tā, f. id. (with dāne, 'alacrity in giving, great liberality'), Caq.

समुत्सिक्त sam-ut-sikta, mfn. (√sic) overflowing with, proud of (comp.), MBh.; R.

समुत्सुक sam-utsuka, mī(ā)n. very uneasy or anxious, anxiously desirous, longing for (comp.), eager to (inf.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. = tsa, f. desire, longing, Daś. = tva, n. agitation, emotion, R.; = prec., Ritus.

Sam-utsukaya, Nom. P. °yati, to cause to long for or yearn after, Kir.

समुत्सृ sam-ut-√sri, Caus. -sārayati, to send away, dismiss, MBh.; to drive away, disperse, dispel, Kād.; Hcar.; Prab.

Sam-utsāraka, mfn. driving away, dispelling, Hcar. °utsārana, n. the act of driving away &c., Kād.; Vas.

समुत्सृज् sam-ut-√srij, P. -srijati, to pour out or send forth together, hurl, throw, shoot off (arrows), R.; to give forth, emit, discharge (urine &c.), shed (tears), utter (a curse &c.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to leave or abandon or completely put aside, put off or down, throw into (loc.), ib.; to let loose, release, ib.; to give up, renounce (together or at the same time), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to deliver over, present to (dat.), give, R.; Hcar.

Sam-utsarga, m. pouring out or shedding forth together (of urine), Mn. iv, 50; emission (of semen); °gam √kri with loc., 'to have sexual intercourse with', Kull.

Sam-utsrīṣṭa, mfn. altogether poured or shed forth, given away, wholly given up or abandoned, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

समुत्सृप sam-ut-√srip, P. -sarpati, to glide or soar upwards together, to rise up to (acc.), Ragh.; to rise, set in, begin (as darkness), Amar. (v.1)

Sam-utsarpaṇa, n. getting along, proceeding, being accomplished, Inscr.

समुत्सेध sam-utsedha, m. (ifc. f. ā) elevation, height, MBh.; R.; swelling up, intumescence, fatness, thickness, MW.

समुद् sam-√ud (or und), P. -unatti (ind. p. -udya, 'having well moistened'), to moisten thoroughly, sprinkle all over, water, wet, PārGṛ.; Nir.

Sam-udrā, m. (n. only RV. vi, 72, 3; ifc. f. ā; cf. udṛā, an-udrā; for sa-mudra see p. 1168, col. 2) 'gathering together of waters', the sea, ocean (in Veda also 'the aerial waters', 'atmospheric ocean or sky' [cf. Naigh. i, 3]; in VP. ii, 4, seven circular concentric [elsewhere 3 or 4] oceans are named, viz. lavāna, 'salt-water'; ikṣhu, 'syrup'; surā, 'wine'; ghṛita, 'clarified butter'; dadhi, 'curds'; dugdha, 'milk'; jala, 'fresh water'; in later language the Ocean is often personified as king of the rivers), RV. &c. &c.; N. of the number 'four' (four principal oceans being reckoned by some, one for every quarter of the sky), Ganit.; a large Soma vessel, RV. vi, 69, 6; ix, 29, 3 &c.; N. of an immensely high number (1 with 14 cyphers), TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; a partic. configuration of the stars and planets (when the 7 pl° are situated in the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th houses), VarBṛS.; = rukma, VS., Sch.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a Dāitya, Hariv.; of various authors (also with sūri), Cat.; of the son of a merchant born on the sea, Buddh.; of other men, HPariś.; of a wk. quoted by Padma-nābha, Cat.; of a place, ib.; of ā), f. N. of two plants (= sāfi and jāmi), L.; m. or n. N. of two Sāmans, ArśhBr.; of various metres, TS.; Nidānas. &c. = kaṭaka, a ship, VarYogay., Sch. = kapa, m. = phena, L. = kara, -kara-bhāṣya, n. N. of wks. = kallola, m. 'ocean-wave', N. of an elephant, Kathās. = kāñci, f. 'sea-girdled', the earth, L. = kēntā, f. 'sea-beloved', a river, L.; Trigonella Corniculata, L. = kukshi, f. the sea-shore, MBh. = ga, mī(ā)n. ocean-going, seafaring, VarBṛS.; flowing towards the ocean, MārK.P.; m. a seafarer, seaman, W.; (ā), f. a river, MBh.; Kāv.

—**gamana**, n. going or voyaging by sea, sea-roving, MW. —**gāmin**, mfn. sea-going, seafaring, ib. —**gupta**, m. N. of a king of Northern India (who reigned from about 345 till 380 A.D.), Inscr. —**grīha**, n. a bath-house, bath-room, L. —**culuka**, m. 'bolding the ocean in his mouth', N. of the sage Agastya (fabled to have drunk up the ocean), L. —**jā**, mfn. produced or found in the sea, AV.; Suśr.; Pañcat. —**jyeshtha** (*drā*), mf(ā)n. having the ocean as chief (said of waters), RV. —**taṭa**, n. the sea-coast, W. —**taṭa**, f. a kind of metre, Col. —**tāsa**, ind. from the sea, RV. —**tīra**, n. the sea-shore, Hit. —**tīriya**, mfn. dwelling on the sea-shore, Buddh. —**tva**, n. the state or condition of the ocean, Pat. —**datā**, m. N. of various persons, Kathās.; Hit. &c. —**dayitā**, f. 'sea-beloved,' a river, L. —**deva**, m. the god of the ocean, Siphās. —**devatā**, f. an oc'-deity, Uttamac. —**navanīta** or *'taka*, n. 'oc'-ghee,' the nectar (produced at the churning of the ocean), L.; the moon, ib. (cf. RTL 108). —**nishkūṭa**, m. a pleasure-ground near the sea; N. of a pī'-g°, MBh. —**nemi**, mf(ā)n. surrounded by the oc' (as the earth), MBh.; Ragh.; (also *'mī*), f. the earth, MBh.; *'mī-pati* or *'mīśvara*, m. 'earth-lord,' a king, MBh. —**patni**, f. 'wife of the sea,' a river, Ragh. —**pariyanta**, mf(ā)n. sea-bound (as the earth), AitBr.; Pañcat. —**priya**, m. N. of a man, HPariś. —**phala**, n. 'sea-fruit,' a partic. drug, L. —**phena** (w. r.) or *'phena*, m. 'sea-foam,' the bone of the cuttle-fish (so light that it floats), Ragh.; Suśr.; Bhpr. —**bandha-yajvan**, m. N. of a man, Cat. —**bhava**, mfn. being in the oc', produced from or in the sea, MW. —**mathana**, m. N. of a Daitya, Hariv.; n. the churning of the oc', Nitiś.; N. of a drama. —**mahishi**, f. 'chief wife of the ocean,' N. of the Ganges, MBh. —**mātra**, n., Pāp. vi, 2, 14, Sch. —**mālin**, mfn. sea-wreathed (the earth), R. —**m-īkhaya**, mfn. causing the Soma-vessel to shake or move (as Soma), RV. —**mekhalā**, f. 'sea-girdled,' the earth, L. —**yātrā**, f. a sea-voyage, Hariv. —**yāna**, n. id., Mn. viii, 157; a vessel, ship, MW.; —*mīmāṃsā*, f. N. of wk. —**yājin**, m. a seafarer, Mn.; VarP. —**yashit**, f. 'wife of the sea,' a river, Vcar. —**raśana**, mf(ā)n. (also written *-ras*) sea-girdled (said of the earth), Hariv.; Ragh.; VarBrS.; (*ā*), f. the earth, L. —**lavana**, n. sea-salt, L. —**varṇana**, n. N. of the 68th ch. of the Sundara-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa. —**varman**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. —**vallabhā**, f. 'mistress of the sea,' a river, Vcar. —**vasana**, mf(ā)n. sea-clothed, seagirt (the earth), Hariv.; (*ā*), f. the earth, L. —**vahni**, m. submarine fire, L. —**vākya**, n. N. of wk. —**vāsas** (*drā*), mfn. 'sea-clothed,' veiled or concealed in the waters (said of Agni), RV. —**vāsin**, mfn. dwelling near the sea, MBh. —**vijaya**, m. N. of the father of the 22nd Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L. —**velā**, f. the flood-tide, MaitrUp.; Hit.; an ocean-wave, W. —**vyacas** (*drā*), mfn. whose capacity equals that of the sea or a Soma-vessel (said of Indra), VS. —**vyavahārin**, mfn. trading by sea, Śak. —**sukti**, f. a sea-shell, Mālav.; Siphās. —**sūra**, m. N. of a merchant, Kathās. —**śoṣa**, m. the creeping plant Convolvulus Argenteus, MW. —**śrī**, f. N. of a woman, HPariś. —**salile-saya**, mfn. lying in sea-water (a kind of penance), Hariv. —**śāra**, n. 'quintessence of the sea,' a pearl, MBh. —**subhagā**, f. 'ocean's-favourite,' the Ganges, MW. —**sūri**, m. N. of an author, Cat. —**senā**, m. N. of a king, MBh.; of a merchant, Kathās. —**sthalī**, f. g. *dhūmādi*. —**snāna**, n. ablution in the sea; *-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. —**Samudrādi**, the 4th or other syllable in a stanza when a caesura follows, Piṅg., Sch. —**Samudrānta**, m. the sea-shore, Cāp.; mf(ā)n. reaching to the sea (said of the earth), R.; Kathās.; falling into the sea (as a river), BhP.; (*ā*), f. the earth, MBh.; the shrub Alhagi Maurorum, Bhpr.; the cotton plant, ib.; Trigonella Corniculata, ib.; n. nutmeg, L. —**Samudrābhishārīṇī**, f. a maiden going to meet the god of the ocean, Vikr. —**Samudrāmbharā**, f. 'sea-clothed,' the earth, L. —**Samudrāmbhas**, n. sea-water, MW. —**Samudrāyana**, mf(ā)n. flowing to the sea, PraśnUp. —**Samudrāru**, m. 'sea-torment,' a large fabulous fish (= *grāha-bheda*); also = *setu-bandha*, L. —**Samudrārtha**, mf(ā)n. tending to the sea, RV. —**Samudrāvagāhana**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. —**Samudrāvāraṇa**, mf(ā)n. sea-clothed (the earth), BhP. —**Samudrāvārohana**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. —**Samudre-śubhā**, mf(ā)n. being in the waters, TS. —**Samudrōnmā-**

dana, m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. —**Samudrōpapluta**, mfn. inundated or submerged by the ocean, BhP.

Samudrāya, Nom. *ā*. °*yate*, to resemble the sea, appear like the ocean, Mricch.

Samudriya, mf(ā)n. belonging to or flowing into the sea, RV.; relating to or being in the Soma vessel, ib. ix, 107, 16; n. (prob.) a kind of metre, ŚBr.

Samudriya, mfn. relating to the sea, marine, oceanic, MW.

Samudrya, mfn. id., SV.

Sam-undana, n. becoming thoroughly wet, moisture, wetness, L.

Sam-unna, mfn. well moistened or sprinkled, thoroughly wet, L.

समुद् sa-mud, mfn. joyful, glad, Śiś.

समुद् sam-ud-āñc, P. *-añcati*, to rise, draw up, come near, begin, Bhām.

Sam-udakta, mfn. lifted up, raised up, thrown up, L.

समुदन sam-ūdanta, mfn. rising above the edge, about to overflow, MaitrS.; Br.; ŚrS.

समुदस्त sam-ud-asta, mfn. (√2. as) drawn or raised from a deep place, L.

समुदागम sam-ud-ā-gam, P. *-gacchati*, to rise together, Divyāv.; to arrive at full knowledge (see next).

Sam-udāgata, mfn. one who has attained full knowledge, excelling in (comp.), Lalit.

Sam-udāgama, m. full or complete knowledge, Buddh.

समुदाचर sam-ud-ā-car, *ā*. *-carate*, to move or travel about (e.g. *rathena*, 'in a chariot'), Siddh.; P. *-carati*, to act towards, treat, MBh.; to practise, accomplish, do, ib.; to speak to, address, Divyāv.

Sam-udācarita, mfn. addressed, Divyāv.

Sam-udācāra, m. presentation, offering, entertainment (of a guest &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; proper or right practice or usage or conduct or behaviour, MBh.; R. &c.; intercourse with (instr.), MBh.; address, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; salutation, Divyāv.; intention, purpose, design, motive, L.; mfn. = next, BhP.; *-vat*, mfn. one who conducts himself well, MBh. —**udācārin**, mfn. accosting, addressing, Divyāv.

समुदानय I. sam-ud-ā-naya, m. (√nī) bringing together, assembly, MBh.; bringing about, accomplishment, perfection, Lalit.; *-tā*, f. id., Divyāv.

2. **Sam-udānaya**, Nom. P. °*yati*, to collect, Divyāv.; to bring about, attain, ib. —**udānayana**, n. bringing near, Jātakam. —**udānayitavya**, mfn. to be mastered thoroughly, SaddhP. —**udānita**, mfn. attained (v.l. *'mīta*), Lalit.; Divyāv. —**udānīta-tva**, n. the being accomplished, Jātakam. —**udānē-tavya**, mfn. to be brought near, Divyāv.

समुदावह sam-ud-ā-vah, P. *-vahati*, to lead or conduct out, draw or carry away, Hariv.; to draw along (said of horses), R.; to conduct home, marry, MBh.

समुदाह sam-ud-ā-hṛi, P. *-harati*, to utter together, pronounce, declare, Hariv.; R.; BhP.

Sam-udāharana, n. declaring, uttering, W.; illustrating, illustration, ib. —**udāhāra**, m. (in *kāthā-s*) conversation, Divyāv.

Sam-udāhṛita, mfn. talked to, addressed, Hariv.; talked about, mentioned as, named, called, ĀśvŚr.; Mn.; R. &c.; stated, declared, Yājñ.; illustrated, W.

समुदि sam-ud-√i, P. *-eti*, to go upwards or rise up together, come together or prepare (for battle &c.), MBh.; to rise (as the sun), ib.

Sam-udaya, m. (rarely n.) coming together, union, junction, combination, collection, assemblage, multitude, aggregation, aggregate (acc. with √*kri*, 'to collect or assemble'), MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; (with Buddhists) the aggregate of the constituent elements or factors of any being or existence (in later times equivalent to 'existence' itself), Buddh.; Sarvad.; a producing cause (e.g. *duḥkha-s* = 'the cause of suffering'), Dharmas. 22; income, revenue, Mn.; MBh.; success, prosperity, Mricch.; war, battle, L.; a day, L.; = *udgama* or *samud-*

gama, L.; rising (of the sun &c.), W.; n. an auspicious moment (= *lagna*), L.

Sam-udāya, m. combination, collection, multitude, mass, totality, a whole, Prāt.; Kāv.; Pañcat.; (with Buddhists) = *sam-udaya*, Sarvad.; a partic. Nakshatra, VarYogay.; war, battle, L.; the rear or reserve of an army, L.; —*prakarana*, n. N. of wk. —**udāyin**, mfn. combining, forming an aggregate, Śamk.

2. **Sam-udita**, mfn. (for 1. see *sam-√vad*, p. 1114, col. 2) gone up, risen, elevated, lofty, R.; Kir.; collected, gathered together, united, assembled, R.; Daś.; Siddh.; possessed of, furnished with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; R.; furnished with everything, well supplied, wanting nothing, ib.

Sam-udīrī, mfn. rising, surging (used to explain *samudrī*), Nir, x, 32.

Sam-udīvara, mfn. going up, rising, Kaṭikḥ.

समुदीख sam-ud-√iksh, *ā*. *-ikshat*, to look up at, look at attentively, perceive, observe, R.; Amar.; to have regard or respect for (acc.), MBh.

समुदीर sam-ud-√ir, Caus. *-irayati*, to drive out, expel, MBh.; to raise (dust), MBh.; to hurl, throw, ib.; to utter, speak, declare, Kathās.

Sam-udīraṇa, n. setting in motion or getting into motion, MārKp.; raising the voice, uttering, pronouncing, reciting, W. —**udīrita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) set in motion, raised, uttered, pronounced, MBh. —**udīrṇa**, mfn. greatly moved or agitated or excited, R.; Suśr.; *-khara*, mfn. agitated and sharp or pungent, Suśr.; *-mānasa*, mfn. agitated or excited in mind, R.

समुदीष sam-ud-√ish, P. *-ishati*, to rise well upwards, ChUp.

समुदेत sam-udēta, mfn. (cf. 2. *sam-udīta* above) excelling in (comp.), Āpast.; possessed of all good qualities, ib.

समुद्ग samudga, m. (of doubtful derivation; for *sam-udga* see below) the point of a bud (in *arka-s*, q.v.); a round box or casket (said to be also n.; ifc. f. *ā*), Yājñ.; VarBrS.; Kathās.; a round form of a temple, VarBrS.; (in rhet.) a kind of peronomasia (in which a verse or part of a verse identical in sound but different in meaning is repeated), Kāvād. iii, 54-56. —*yamaka*, n. id., Bhaṭṭ., Sch. —**Samudgaka**, m. n. a round box or casket, Daś.; Ratnāv. &c.; (in rhet.) = prec., L. —**Samudgala**. See *ratna-s*.

समुद्गम sam-ud-√gam, P. *-gacchati*, to go or rise up together, come or break forth, MW.

Sam-udga, mfn. (for *samudga* see above) going up or rising together, W. —**udgata**, mfn. risen up, come forth, appeared, begun, Ritus.; Lalit. —**ud-gama**, m. going up, rising, ascending, Kāv.; Kathās.

समुद्गार sam-ud-gāra, m. (√2. *grī*) vomiting or spitting out, ejection, Hariv.

Sam-udgīraṇa, mfn. vomited forth, ejected, raised; uttered, exclaimed (in these senses perhaps fr. √1. *grī*), L.

समुद्गीत sam-ud-gīta, mfn. (√*gai*) sung out loud, chanted loudly, MW.; n. a loud song, chant, ib.

समुद्गु sam-ud-√guṇi, P. *-guṇījati*, to begin to hum, Prasannar.

समुद्गन्ध sam-ud-√granth (only ind. p. *-grathya*), to bind up together, tie or fasten up, MBh.

समुद्ग्रह sam-ud-√grah, P. *-grīhṇāti*, to raise or lift up, take hold of, seize on, ŚBr.

समुद्ग्रह sam-ud-√ghaṭ, Caus. *-ghāṭayati*, to open, R.; to uncover (one's head, i.e. 'be able to show one's self in public'), Kād.

Sam-udghāṭa, m. taking away, removal (perhaps w. r. for *ghāṭa*), Lalit.

समुद्घात sam-udghāta, m. destruction, extermination, Buddh.

Sam-udghāṭin. See *vimati-s*, p. 979, col. 3.

समुद्घृष sam-ud-√ghṛish, P. *-gharshati*, to rub together, grind, pound, Prasannar.

समुद्दण्ड sam-uddaṇḍa, mfn. uplifted (as an arm), Daś.

समुद्दिधीर्षु sam-uddidhīrshu. See below.

समुद्दिश sam-ud-√diś, P. -diśati (ind. p. -diśya, q. v.), to point out or indicate fully, mention at full, state, declare, communicate, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to designate as, name (two acc.), VarBṛS.; to enter into discussion with (instr.), AitAr.; to refer or relate to (see next).

Sam-uddiśya, ind. having fully pointed out &c.; (with acc.) with reference or regard to, on account or in behalf or in honour of, at, against, towards, to, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **°uddiśhā**, mfn. fully pointed out or declared or indicated, shown, explained, enumerated, particularized, Mn.; MBh. &c.; designated as, named, called, VarBṛS.

Sam-uddesa, mfn. full exposition, accurate or complete description, theory, doctrine, MBh.; Sarvad.; a place, locality, abode of (gen.), MBh.; R.; Hariv. **°uddesiya**, see *vyādhi-samuddesiya*.

समुदीप sam-ud-√dip, Caus. -dīpayati, to light up, inflame, R.

समुद्रम sam-ud-√dripta, mfn. (√drip) haughty, arrogant, R.

समुद् sam-ud-√dri, Pass. -diryate, to be completely rent or torn in pieces, burst asunder, MW.

समुद्युत् sam-ud-√dyut, Ā. -dyotate, to blaze up, shine very brilliantly, Prab.

समुद् sam-ud-√dru, P. -dravati, to run forth together, escape together, ŚBr.

समुद्धत sam-ud-dhata, mfn. (√han) raised well up, uplifted, elevated, whirled up (as dust), flowing (as a river) high up on (comp.), heaving, swelling (as waters), towering, lofty, high, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; increased, intense, violent, R.; Jātakam.; puffed up with pride, arrogant, impudent, L.; swelling with, abounding in, full of (comp.), R.; Śis.; w.r. for *sam-ud-dhuta* and -dhrita; -*taramgīn*, mfn. (a river) whose waves are heaving or swelling, MBh.; -*lāṅgūla*, mfn. (an animal) whose tail is raised or cocked up (v.l. *sam-un-nata*), Hit.

समुद्धस्त sam-ud-dhastā (for -ud-hastā), mfn. wiped off with the hand, W.

समुद्गा sam-ud-dhā (-ud-√2. hū), Ā. -uj-jhite, to rise together, come forth, appear, BhP.; to burst forth, be heard, sound, Prasannar.

समुद्धुर sam-uddhura, mfn. lifted up, stretched out, Caurap.

समुद् sam-ud-√dhū, P. Ā. -dhūnoti, -dhūnute, to shake up, raise (dust), agitate, move hither and thither, MBh.; R.; Hariv.

Sam-uddhūta, mfn. shaken up, agitated, moved hither and thither, ib.; hurled or thrown near, MBh.

समुद्धर sam-uddhūshara, mfn. (prob.) dust-coloured, grey (= *dhūsara*), Pañcar.

समुद् 1. sam-ud-√dhri (only in next).

Sam-uddidhīrshu, mfn. wishing to save, Cat.

समुद् 2. sam-ud dhri (-ud-√hri), P. Ā. -ud-dharati, °te, to take quite out, draw well out, extract from (abl.), Kauś.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to root out, extirpate, exterminate, destroy utterly, MBh.; to rescue, save, deliver from (abl.), MBh.; Jātakam.; Pañcat.; to lift, hold up, MBh.; Mjich.; to pick up (a coin), Hit.; to raise up, strengthen, restore, MBh.; to divide, Bijag.; R. &c.: Desid., see *sam-ujjīrshu* (s. v.)

Sam-uddharapa, n. the act of drawing well out or up, extricating, raising, lifting, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; taking off or away, removal, Cat.; eradication, extirpation, W.; taking out from (as a part or share), deduction, ib.; food thrown up (from the stomach), vomit, L. **°uddhartī**, mfn. one who lifts up or raises or extricates from (abl.), MBh.; MärkP.; m. an uprearter, extirpator, Ragh.

Sam-uddhāra, m. drawing out, extraction from (abl.), MärkP.; extrication from any danger, rescue, delivery, Śatr.; removal, destruction, Kāv.; N. of a prince (for *hari-kṛishṇa*-s°), Kshītis.

Sam-uddhrita, mfn. well raised or drawn up or uplifted &c. &c.; taken out from (as a share), deducted (°*uddhāre*, loc. 'if a deduction be made'), Mn. ix, 116.

समुद्घृष sam-ud-dhṛish (-ud-√hṛish), Caus. -uddharshayati, to excite joyfully, gladden, delight, Kath.

Sam-uddharsha, m. war, battle (perhaps w. r. for *sam-udgharsha*), MBh.

समुद्धस्त sam-ud-dhvasta, mfn. (√dhvas) completely overspread, sprinkled or covered with (comp.), R.

समुद्धन् sam-ud-√bandh (only ind. p. -badhya), to bind up firmly, MBh.

Sam-udbandhana, n. hanging up (*ātmanah*, 'one's self'), Kād.

समुद्बुध sam-ud-√budh, Caus. -bodhayati, to rouse up thoroughly, awaken, animate, Nilak.

Sam-udbodha, m. becoming consciousness, Sāh. **°udbodhana**, n. (fr. Caus.) thorough rousing up, awakening (from a swoon), resuscitation, Prasannar.

समुद्गृह sam-ud-√r. brīh, P. -brīhati, to draw out together, pull out, MBh.

समुद्भासन sam-udbhāsana, n. lighting up, illuminating, Kād.

समुद् sam-ud-√bhū, P. -bhavati, to spring up from, arise, be produced, exist, Kāv.; to increase, augment, grow, Suśr.

Sam-udbhava, m. (ifc. f. ā) existence, production, origin (ifc. either 'arisen or produced from' or 'being the source of'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; coming to life again, revival, MBh.; N. of Agni at the Vratādesa, Gṛhyās.

Sam-udbhūta, mfn. sprung up, arisen, born, produced, derived, MBh.; R.; Pur.; existing, Pratāp.; v.l. or w.r. for *sam-udbhūta* or *sam-ud-dhata*, MBh. **°udbhūti**, f. arising, appearance, Sāh.

समुद्भेद sam-udbheda, m. bursting forth, appearance, development, growth, Daśar.; Sāh.; iii, 8522.

समुद्भान्त sam-ud-bhrānta, mfn. (√bhram) roused up, excited, bewildered, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

समुद्य sam-udya. See *sam-√vad* and *sam-√ud*, pp. 1114, 1166.

समुद्यम sam-ud-√yam, P. -yacchati, to raise up, lift up, MBh.; R. &c.; to rein in, curb, restrain, drive (horses &c.), MBh.

Sam-udyata, mfn. raised up, lifted up, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; offered, presented, R.; MärkP.; intended, prepared, begun, ib.; ready or eager for action, prepared to or about to (inf. or dat.), engaged in (loc.), R.; BhP.; Kathās.; ready to march against (*prati*), MBh. vi, 5166.

Sam-udyama, m. lifting up, raising, MBh.; great effort or exertion, setting about, readiness to or for (loc., dat., or comp.), Kāv.; Kathās. **°udyamin**, mfn. exerting one's self, strenuous, eager, zealous, Kām.

समुद्या sam-ud-√yā, P. -yāti, to rise up against (acc.), assail, MBh.

Sam-udyāta, mfn. risen up against (acc.)

समुद्युज्ज sam-ud-√yuj, Caus. -yojayati, to excite, animate, Mālav.; Prab.

Sam-udyoga, m. thorough preparation, making ready, setting about (acc. with Caus. of √kri and gen., 'to undertake anything against'), MBh.; R. &c.; employment, use, MBh.; concurrence (of many causes), Pratāp.

समुद्र sa-mudra, m(fā)n. (for *sam-udra* see p. 1166, col. 3) having a stamp or seal, stamped, sealed, marked, Mn.; Yājñ.; Mudr.

Sam-mudra-lekhaka, mfn. marked with partic. inauspicious signs (perhaps w. r. for *sām°*), Buddh.

समुद्रिक्त sam-ud-rikta, mfn. (√ric) abundantly furnished with (instr.), VP.

समुद्रस् sam-ud-√5. vas, Caus. -vāsayati, to expel, remove, ŚBr.

समुद्गृह sam-ud-√vah, P. Ā. -vahati, °te, to lift out, carry forth, Bhāṭṭ.; to lead away, lead home, marry, Yājñ.; R.; BhP.; to lift up, raise, MBh.; to bear (with *manasā* or *hridayena*, 'in the heart'), tolerate, suffer, endure, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; to wear, possess, Ratnāv.; to exhibit, show, display, R.; VarBṛS.

Sam-udvaha, mfn. who or what lifts up, W.; moving up and down, ib. **°udvāha**, m. bearing up, MW.; leading away, marriage, MBh.

समुद्भिज्ज sam-ud-√vij, Ā. -vijate, to tremble greatly, shrink or start back together, MBh.

Sam-udvigna, mfn. greatly agitated or disturbed, terrified, anxious, R.; Pur. **°udvega**, n. great agitation or perturbation, terror, alarm, fear, MBh.

समुद्दीक्ष sam-ud-√viksh (-vi-√viksh), Ā. -vikshate, to look at together, look at, perceive, MBh.; Pañcat.

समुद्भृत् sam-ud-√vṛit, Caus. -vartayati, to cause to rise or swell, R.

Sam-udvṛitta, mfn. risen up, swollen, MBh.

समुद्गृह sam-ud-√vṛih. See *sam-ud-√1. brīh*.

समुन्द sam-√und. See *sam-√ud*, p. 1166.

समुन्नद् sam-un-nad (-ud-√nad), P. -nadati, to cry out together, shout out, roar out, MBh.; Hariv.

Sam-unuāda, m. N. of a Rākshasa, R. **°un-nāda**, m. simultaneous roaring or shouting, MBh.

समुन्नम् sam-un-nam (-ud-√nam), P. -namati, to rise up or ascend together, rise aloft, ascend, Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. -*nāmayati*, to raise well up, erect, lift completely up, elevate, MBh.; Śak.; Suśr.

Sam-unuāta, nfn. risen up, lifted up, raised aloft, Kāv.; arched, vaulted, VarBṛS.; Rājat.; high, sublime, Kām.; proud, arrogant, W.; -*lāṅgūla*, nfn. having the tail erect, Hit. (cf. *sam-uddhata*-l°). **°unūti**, f. rising, swelling, Subh.; exaltation, eminence, high position, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; elevation, increase, growth (with *manasā*, 'elevation of mind'; *cittaṃ samunnatim aśnute*, 'the spirit experiences elevation'), Kālid.; Pañcat.

Sam-unnamana, n. raising, arching (as the brows), Sāh.

समुन्नस sam-un-nasa, mfn. having a prominent nose, Hariv.

समुन्नह sam-un-nah (-ud-√nah), P. Ā. -nahyati, °te, to bind or tie up &c. (see next).

Sam-unnaddha, mfn. tied or bound up (= *urdhva-baddha*), L.; swollen, pressed up or out, Suśr.; raised up, elevated, exalted, Kāv.; Pur.; full, excessive, BhP.; proud, arrogant, ib.; unfettered, loosened, ib.; produced, born, L.

Sam-unnāha, m. pressing up or out, Suśr.; height, elevation, BhP.

समुन्नद्र sam-unnidra, mfn. wide awake, opened wide (as eyes), Dharmas.

समुन्नी sam-un-nī (-ud-√nī), P. Ā. -nayati, °te, to lead or conduct upwards together, raise completely up, elevate, increase, MBh.; BhP.; to instigate, stimulate, Kām.; to deduce, infer, Rājat.; Sāh.; to pay off (a debt), Kull. on Mn. ix, 107.

Sam-unnaya, m. bringing out, inference, deduction, Cat.; occurrence, event, advent, Bhāṭṭ. **°unnayana**, n. raising up, arching (as the brows), Daśar. **°unūta**, mfn. raised up, elevated, increased, MBh. **°unueya**, mfn. to be brought out or deduced, Sāh.

समुन्मज्ज sam-un-majj (-ud-√majj; only ind. p. -majjya), to dive under, bathe, MBh.

समुन्मिश्र sam-unmīśra, mfn. mixed or mingled with, accompanied by (instr.), MBh.; Hariv.

समुन्मिष sam-un-miśh (-ud-√miśh), P. -miśhate, to rise up, spring up from (abl.), Rājat.; to shine forth, shine bright, HYogay.

समुन्मील sam-un-mīl (-ud-√mīl), P. -mīlati, to become fully expanded or unfolded or displayed, Amar.; Prab.; Caus. -*mīlayati*, to open (the eyes), MBh.; R.; to expand, display, exhibit, Uttarar.

Sam-unmīlita, mfn. opened, expanded, displayed, Prab.

समुन्मुख sam-unmukha, mfn. 'having the face erected,' upright, high (°*khi-√kri*, 'to lift up'), Naish.

समुन्मूल sam-un-mūl (-ud-√mūl), P. -mūlayati, to uproot or eradicate completely, exterminate or destroy utterly, Rājat.; Hit.

Sam-unmūlana, n. the act of uprooting or eradicating completely, utter destruction, extermination, Uttarar.; Prab.

समुन्मृज् sam-un-mrij (-ud-√mrij), to rub up, MaitrS.; MānŚr.; to rub completely off or out, Kāth.

समुपकृष sam-upa-√krish, P. -karshati, to draw towards at one time or together, draw near, R.

समुपकूप sam-upa-√klrip, Ā. -kalpate, to be prepared or made ready together, MW.; Caus. -kalpayati, to make ready together, prepare, make ready, accomplish, MBh.

Sam-upakalpa, mfn. made ready, prepared, arranged, MBh.; R. **°upakalpa**, mfn. prepared or made ready together, ŚākhŚr.

समुपक्रम sam-upa-√kram, P. Ā. -krāmati, -kramate, to go up to, approach, MW.; to begin, commence to (inf.), MBh.; R.

Sam-upakrama, m. commencement, L.; com° of medical treatment, Car. **°upakramya**, mfn. to be treated medically, ib. **°upakrānta**, mfn. approached, MW.; one who has begun, R.

समुपगम sam-upa-√gam, P. -gacchati, to go or proceed together towards, go or come near to (acc.), approach, have recourse to, MBh.; R.; to go to any state or condition, undergo, R.; Kathās.

Sam-upagata, mfn. approached, W.; under-gone, Śak.

Sam-upagantavya, mfn. to be gone to &c.; n. it is to be gone to &c. (*asya viśvāse samupagantavyam*, 'one should place confidence in him'), Pañcat.

Sam-upagama, m. going near, approach, contact, W.

समुपगृह sam-upa-√guh, P. Ā. -gūhāti, °te, to embrace, surround, Caurap.

समुपघ्रा sam-upa-√ghrā, P. -jighrati, to smell at, kiss, R.

समुपचार sam-upacāra, m. attention, homage, Pañcat.

समुपचि sam-upa-√ci, P. -cinoti, to heap up, gather, Nāg.; Pass. -ciyate, to grow up, increase, Śiśr.

Sam-upacita, mfn. collected, heaped, W.; abundant, Rātnāv.; thick, Car.; -jala, mfn. having accumulated waters (as the ocean), MW.

समुपच्छाद sam-upa-√chādā, m. (√ci. chad), Pāp. vi, 4, 96, Sch.

समुपजन् sam-upa-√jan, Ā. -jāyate, to arise, spring up, take place, Kāv.; to be born again, MBh.; Caus. -janayati, to generate, cause, produce, Ritus.

Sam-upajanita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) generated, produced, caused, ib.

Sam-upajāta, mfn. arisen, produced, Prab.; aroused, MW.; -kopa, mfn. one whose anger is roused, provoked or moved to an°, ib.; °tābhiniṣṭam, ind. after having formed a determined resolution, Prab.

समुपजोषम् sam-upajosham, ind. entirely according to wish or liking, quite contentedly (= upaj°, q. v.), L.

समुपज्ञा sam-upa-√jñā, P. Ā. -jñāti, -jānīte, to ascertain fully, find out, MBh.; to perceive, learn, W.

समुपतप sam-upa-√tap, Pass. -tapyate, to feel pain, MBh.

समुपदिश sam-upa-√diś, P. -diśati, to point out or indicate fully, show, MBh.; to assign (with acc. of person and of thing), R.

समुपदृश sam-upa-√driś, Caus. -darśayati, to cause to see or be seen, show, exhibit, Kāraṇḍ.

समुपद्रु sam-upa-√dru, P. -dravati (ep. also Ā. °te), to run together towards, rush upon (acc.), MBh.; R.; to run up to, assail, attack, VarBrS.

Sam-upadruta, mfn. assailed, attacked, over-run, ib.

समुपधा sam-upa-√dhā, P. Ā. -dadhāti,

-dhatte, to put together, construct, create, produce, MW.

समुपधाव sam-upa-√i. dhāv, P. -dhāvati, to run near or towards (acc.), MBh.

समुपनी sam-upa-√nī, P. Ā. -nayati, °te, to lead up to together, bring or draw near to, lead to (acc.), MBh.; Kāv.; VarBrS.; to take away, carry off, MBh.; to offer (a sacrifice), R.; to bring about, cause, Hariv.

Sam-upanayana, n. the act of leading near to, Dharmasāram.

Sam-upanīta, mfn. brought or led to (acc.), R.

समुपन्यस् sam-upa-ny-√2. as, P. -asyati, to lay down fully, state at full length, Hit.

Sam-upanyasta, mfn. fully stated, ib.

समुपपद sam-upa-√pad, Ā. -padyate, to come to pass, be brought about or accomplished, MBh.; to meet with (acc.), experience, ib.: Caus. -pādayati, to bring about, make ready, prepare, R.

Sam-upapādita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made ready, prepared, ib.

समुपप्लुत sam-upa-pluta, mfn. (√plu) overwhelmed, assailed, distressed, R.

समुपवृह sam-upa-√2. bṛih, Caus. -bṛiṇhayati, to cause to increase, augment, strengthen, complete, MBh.; Vāyup.

समुपभुज् sam-upa-√i. bhuj, Ā. -bhuñkte, to enjoy sexually, have sexual union with (acc.), MBh.; R.

Sam-upabhoga, m. enjoying, eating, MBh.; cohabitation, sexual union, MW.

समुपया sam-upa-√yā, P. -yāti, to go up to or approach (with acc.), R.; to betake one's self to (acc.), MBh.; VarBrS.; to go to any state or condition (with acc.), VarBrS.

Sam-upayāta, mfn. gone up to, approached (with acc.), ib.

समुपयुज् sam-upa-√yuj, P. -yunakti, to make complete use of, consume, MBh.; Caus. -yojayati, id., ib.

Sam-upayukta, mfn. completely used up or consumed, eaten, MW. **°upayukta-vat**, mfn. one who has consumed, MBh.

समुपयोषम् sam-upayosham, ind. = sam-upajosham, col. 1.

समुपरुज् sam-upa-√ruj, P. -rujati, to break or cut up, MW.; to press hardly upon, Hariv.

समुपरुध sam-upa-√rudh, P. -ruṇaddhi, to hinder greatly, disturb, obstruct: Pass. -rudhyate, to be hindered or interrupted, MBh.

समुपलक्ष sam-upa-√laksh, P. Ā. -lakshayati, °te, to look at or observe attentively, Kān.; to see, perceive, MBh.

समुपलभ sam-upa-√labh, Ā. -labhate (ep. also P. -labhati), to take or receive fully, obtain, MBh.; R.; to acquire by experience, learn, perceive, VarBrS.

समुपवस् sam-upa-√5. vas, P. -vasati, to abide wholly in, engage in, devote one's self to (see below); to abide in a state of abstinence, fast, Hcat. **Sam-upōshaka**, mfn. fasting, Kṛishṇaj. **°upōshita**, mfn. engaged in, devoted to (acc.), MarkP.; one who has fasted, MBh.; VarBrS.; BhP.

समुपवह sam-upa-√vah, P. -vahati, to bear or carry along with, flow with, MBh.: Pass. -upōhyate, to be borne near, approach, Hariv. **Sam-upōdha**. See p. 1170, col. 2.

समुपविश sam-upa-√viś, P. -viśati, to sit down together or near, sit down on (loc., acc., or gen. with upari), ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; ChUp. &c.; to lie down upon (acc.), ib.; to encamp, ib.; to oversleep (the right time for anything), R.: Caus. -veśayati, to cause to sit down, ask to be seated, Hit.; to cause to encamp, Rājāt. **°upaviśita**, mfn. seated, sat down, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.

Sam-upaveśa, m. sitting down together, MW.; inviting any one to sit down or rest, entertaining, W.; a seat, Uttarar. **°upaveśana**, n. the act of causing to sit down, MW.; a habitation, building,

ib.; a seat, Uttarar. **°upaveśita**, mfn. made to sit down, invited to rest, W.

समुपवृत् sam-upa-√vrit, Ā. -vartate, to go together towards, proceed together, MW.; to behave, R.

समुपशम् sam-upa-√śam, P. -śāmyati, to become quiet, cease, MBh.; Car.

समुपश्रु sam-upa-√śru, P. -śṛiṇoti, to listen to anything (acc.), hear, hear or perceive any one (gen.), hear from or be told by any one (abl.), MBh.; R.; BhP.

समुपशम्भ sam-upaśambha, m. = sam-upa-stambha below, MBh.

समुपसह sam-upa-sam-√hri, P. Ā. -harati, °te, to restrain, stop (see next).

Sam-upasamhṛita, mfn. restrained, stopped, Uttarar.

समुपसद् sam-upa-√sad, P. -sīdati, to go to, approach (acc.), MBh.; to get at, obtain (acc.), Śiś.

समुपसृ sam-upa-√sṛi, P. -sarati, to come near, approach, R.

समुपसृप sam-upa-√sṛip, P. -sarpati, to go to (acc.), approach, MBh.; R.; Bālar.; to attack, MW.

समुपसेव sam-upa-√sev, Ā. -sevate, to make use of together, MW.; to be addicted to, enjoy, R.

समुपस्तम्भ sam-upastambha, m. propping, supporting, MBh.; a support, Car.

समुपस्था sam-upa-√sthā, P. Ā. -tishthati, °te, to stand near (at any one's service), R.; to lean on (acc.), ib.; to go to, approach (acc.), MBh.; to occur, arise, befall, Śak.: Caus. -sthāpayati, to set up, Śiśr.

Sam-upasthā, f. standing near, approximation, proximity, W.; happening, befalling, ib. **°upa-sthāna**, n. approximation, approach, ib.; nearness, ib.; happening, occurring, ib.

Sam-upasthita, mfn. approximated, approached, come to (*teshām agrato nadī samupasthītā* = 'they came upon a river'), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; sitting or lying on (loc.), R.; arisen, Hariv.; appeared, begun, imminent, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; seasonable, opportune, MBh.; come upon, fallen to, fallen to one's share (with acc. or gen.), Kāv.; Bhag. &c.; ready for (dat. or loc.), MBh.; BhP.; undertaken, resolved, R.; attained, acquired, W. **°upa-sthiti**, f. = *°upasthāna* above, ib.

समुपस्पृश sam-upa-√spriś, P. -spriśati, to touch, R.; to touch (water for ablution), touch with water (instr.), bathe in (loc.), MBh.; Yājñ.; to sip water, MW.

समुपहत sam-upa-hata, mfn. (√han) stricken, impaired (as reason), VarYogay.

समुपहव sam-upahava. See sam-upa-√hve below.

समुपहृ sam-upa-√hri, P. Ā. -harati, °te, to bring towards, offer, R.; Jātakam.; to pay (honour), Jātakam.; to perform (a sacrifice), MW.

समुपहर sam-upahvara, m. a hidden place, hiding-place, MBh.

समुपहे sam-upa-√hve, P. Ā. -hvayati, °te (ind. p. -hūya or -hāvam), to call together, invite, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; to challenge (to fight), MBh.; R.

Sam-upahavā, m. an invitation together with others, common invitation, Br.; Lāty.

समुपाक् sam-upā-√i. kri, P. Ā. -karoti, -kurute, to satisfy, pay off, MBh.

समुपाक्रान्त sam-upā-krānta, mfn. (√kram) one who has approached or attained to or arrived at (acc.), R.

समुपागम् sam-upā-√gam, P. -gacchati, to go up to together, go near to, resort to, approach, meet, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to undergo, incur, get into any state or condition (acc.), R.

Sam-upāgata, mfn. gone near to, approached,

met, come, arrived, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; one who has attained, R.; one who has incurred or undergone, ib.

समुपाग्रा sam-upā-√ghrā (only ind. p. -ghrāya), to smell at, kiss, MBh.; R.

समुपाचर sam-upā-√car, P. -carati, to attend, wait on, treat (medically), Suśr.; to practise, attend to, be intent upon (acc.), MBh.

समुपादा sam-upā-√I. dā, Ā. -datte (ind. p. -dāya, q.v.), to gain, receive, acquire, MBh.; MārKp.; to take away from, deprive of, MBh.; to collect, heap together, R.; to assume, put on, MBh.

Sam-upātta, mfn. gained, acquired, taken, robbed, gathered, collected, MBh.; R. &c.

Sam-upādāya, ind. having gained &c. &c.; having used or employed (with acc. = 'with the help of', 'by means of'), R.

समुपानी sam-upā-√nī, P. -nayati, to conduct or lead together towards, bring or gather together, assemble, R.

Sam-upānāyana, n. bringing near, procuring, MBh.

Sam-upānita, mfn. brought together, gathered, assembled, MBh.

समुपाभिज्जाद sam-upābhi-ccāda, m. (fr. √I. chad), Pat. on Pāp. vi, 4, 96.

समुपाया sam-upā-√yā, P. -yāti, to go up to together, go or resort to (acc.), approach, meet, MBh.; Kathās.

Sam-upāyāta, mfn. come near, approached, arrived, Kāv.

समुपायुक्त sam-upā-yukta, mfn. (√yuj) furnished with, possessed of, surrounded by, full of (instr.), MBh.

समुपायम् sam-upā-rabdha, mfn. (√rabh) begun, commenced, undertaken, MBh.

समुपारुज् sam-upā-√ruj = sam-upa-√ruj. **समुपारुह** sam-upā-√I. ruh, P. -rohati, to mount up, ascend, MBh.

Sam-upārūḍha, mfn. mounted upon, ascended, R.

समुपार्ज sam-upārj(-upa-√arj), Caus. -upārjayati, to gain or acquire together, procure, Bhpr. **Sam-upārjana**, n. the act of gaining or acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition, Mn. vii, 152. **Upārjita**, mfn. brought together, prepared, MW.; acquired, gained, ib.; stored up, ib.

समुपालम्भ sam-upā-lambha, m. reproach, censure, MBh.

समुपाविश sam-upā-√viś, P. -viśati, to enter upon together, undertake, begin, commence, R.: Caus. -veśayati, to conceal, hide, HParis.

समुपावृ sam-upā-√vri, (prob.) w.r. for sam-upā-√I. vri (q.v.)

समुपाश् sam-upāś(-upa-√2. aś), P. -upāś-nāti, to taste fully or completely, enjoy, MBh.

समुपाश्रित sam-upā-śrita, mfn. (√śri) leaning against, supported by, resting on (acc.), MBh.; R. &c.; resorted to, one who has recourse to (acc.), ib.; occupied by (instr.), Rājāt.; visited or afflicted by (instr.), MBh.

समुपास् sam-upās(-upa-√ās), Ā. -upāste (pr. p. -upāstina), to sit near together or near each other, R.; to engage in or devote one's self to anything together, practise in common (or singly), Gṛhyas.; R.; to serve or honour together, revere, worship, adore, MBh.; Mṛicch.; Ragh.

समुपास्था sam-upā-√sthā, P. Ā. -tishthati, te, to stand near to, Hariv.; to practise, observe, MBh.

Sam-upāsthita, mfn. come near, approached, MBh.; R.

समुपाह sam-upā-√hri, P. Ā. -harati, te, to bring near, fetch, procure, MBh.; R. &c.; to offer, sacrifice, MBh.; R.; BhP.; to sacrifice one's self, Rājāt.; to enter upon (initiation), R.

समुपे sam-upē(-upa-√5. i), -upāiti, to come together, meet (as friends or foes), MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; to have sexual intercourse, MBh.; to come

near, approach, go to (acc.), ib.; to have recourse to, apply to, ŚārngP.; to attain, incur, partake of, VarBṛS.; Śiś.; to occur, happen, appear, MBh.; to come upon, befall, R.; to be absorbed in, RPrāt.

Sam-upēta, mfn. come together &c. &c.; come, arrived, MBh.; furnished or supplied with, abounding in (instr. or comp.), ib.

समुपेक्ष sam-upēksh(-upa-√iksh), Ā. -upēkshate (ep. also 'ti), to look completely over or beyond, take no notice of, disregard, neglect, abandon, MBh.; Mṛicch.; Amar.

Sam-upēkshaka, mfn. overlooking, not heed-ing, disregarding, neglecting (gen.), BhP.

समुपेप्सु sam-upēpsu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of sam-upa-√āp) wishing to obtain, striving after (acc.), Kāv.

समुपोद sam-upōḍha, mfn. (√I. ūh) brought near, presented, offered, Mn. vi, 41; commenced, begun (as a battle), R. (also -upōḍha, ĀśvGṛ.); risen (as the moon), Uttarar.

समुपोपविष्ट sam-upōpa-vishṭa, mfn. (cf. upōpa [for upa-upa]-√viś) seated together, sitting down, Hariv. 7042.

समुपोष sam-upōsh(-upa-√ush), P. -upōshati, to burn or consume together, burn up completely, ŚBr.

समुपुज् sam-√ubj, P. -ubjati, to cover over, close up, press together, ŚBr.

Sam-ubjita, mfn. covered over, closed up, AV.

समुभ sam-√ubh, P. -ubhnāti, -unapti (impf. -unap), to confine, shut up, keep closed, cover up, RV.

Sam-ubḍha, mfn. confined, closed, covered up, ib.

समुल्बण sam-ulbaṇa, mfn. strong, big, brawny, VarBṛS.

समुलङ्घ sam-ul-laṅgh(-ud-√laṅgh), P. -laṅghayati, to leap beyond, violate, transgress, neglect, MārKp.; to carry over, transport, Hcar.

समुल्लङ्घित sam-ul-lambita, mfn. (fr. sam-ud-√lamb), hanging up, hanging, Mṛicch.

समुल्लस sam-ul-las(-ud-√las), P. -lasati, to shine forth, gleam, glitter, Śiś.; to break forth, appear, Kir.; Pañcat.; to sound, resound, Prasannar.: Caus. -lāsayati, to cause to jump or sport, exhilarate, make glad, MW.

Sam-ullasita, mfn. shining forth, gleaming, brilliant, beautiful, Git.; sportive, sporting, W.

Sam-ullāsa, m. sporting, dancing, prancing (of a horse), L.; excessive brilliance, exhilaration, MW.

Sam-ullāsin, mfn. shining forth, glittering, Kpr.

समुल्लिख sam-ul-likh(-ud-√likh), P. -likhati, to scratch up all round, dig up, ŚBr.; to scratch, furrow, Kum.; to rub against, graze, R.; to write down, mention (in a book), L.

Sam-ullekha, m. digging up all round, extermination (= utsādana), L.

समुल्लुप sam-ul-lup(-ud-√lup), P. -lum-pati, to seize upon, lay hold of, pick up, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

समुष् sam-√ush, P. -oshati, to burn up, consume by fire, AV.; ŚBr.

समुषित sam-ushita. See sam-√5. vas, p. 1114, col. 3.

समुष्क sa-mushka, mfn. having testicles, uncastrated, Baudh.

समुष्पल sam-ushyald, mf(ā)n. (fr. sam + √ush = vaf) desirous, loving or exciting love, AV.

समुहितु samuhitri, v.l. for sam-udhiti (q.v.)

समुह sam-uhya, sam-ūḍha. See sam-√I. ūh.

समूर samūra or samūru, m. a kind of deer (the skin of which may be used as a student's seat &c.; accord. to some it has a white mane; cf. camūru), L.

Samūrka, m. id., W.

समूर्तक samūrtaka, (prob.) w.r. for sam-varitaka, MārKp.

समूल sā-mūla, mfn. having roots, overgrown, grassy, green, verdant, ŚBr.; Kauś.; R.; together with the root, root and branch, entire or entirely (also ibc. and am, ind.), Br. &c. &c.; based upon, founded, Gobh., Sch. - **kāsham**, ind. with root and branch (with √kash, 'to exterminate completely'), Mear.; Sarvad. - **ghātam**, ind. with utter extirpation (with √han, 'to destroy utterly'), Śiś.; Sarvad.

Sam-mūlaka, mfn. together with the roots, MBh.; together with radish-root, ib.

समूह sam-√I. ūh (cf. sam-√vah), P. Ā. -īhati, te (ind. p. -dham, q.v.), to sweep together, bring or gather together, collect, unite, RV.; AV.; Br.; Up.; BhP.: Caus. -ūhayati, to sweep together, heap up, Kauś.

Sam-ūhya, nfn. in comp. for sam-ūhya. - **purīsha** ('hyā-), mfn. consisting of rubbish swept or heaped together, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Sam-ūḍha (or -ūḷha), mfn. swept or pressed together, brought together, collected, united, RV.; TS.; regularly arranged, restored to order (as opp. to vy-ūḍha, 'disarranged', 'transposed'), Br.; ŚṚS.; purified, L.; tamed, L.; -**chandas**, nfn. having metres restored to their order, ŚBr.; -**dvādaśha-paddhati**, f., -**puṇḍarika-paddhati**, f. N. of wks.

Sam-ūḥa, m. (ifc. f. ā) a collection, assemblage, aggregate, heap, number, multitude, AV. &c. &c.; an association, corporation, community, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; sum, totality, essence, MBh.; N. of a divine being(?), MBh. xiii, 4355; (ā), f. (scil. *vrīṭti*) a partic. mode of subsistence, Baudh.; ('ha)-**kārya**, n. the business or affairs of a community, MW.; -**kshāraka**, m. civet, L.; -**gandha**, m. civet, L. **ūhaka**, n. collection, heap, multitude, ĀpŚr.; Pañcar. **ūhana**, mfn. sweeping together, collecting, gathering, Mn. iv, 102; (ē), f. a broom, Āpast.; Baudh.; n. the act of sweeping together &c. **ŚāṅkhGr**; placing an arrow on the bowstring, L. **ūhin**, mfn. forming an aggregate or fit for the formation of an aggregate, Nyāyas., Sch.

1. **Sam-ūhya**, mfn. to be swept together &c. (in Sulbas. = *samuhya-purīsha* above), TS.; Kāth.; m. (scil. *agni*) a kind of sacrificial fire (to be brought or carried by the priest), Pāp. iii, i, 131; a place prepared for the reception of the sacrificial fire, W.

2. **Sam-ūhya**, ind. having brought together. **Sam-ohā**, m. hostile encounter, conflict, war, RV. **Sam-oham**, ind. bringing or sweeping together, ib.

समूह sam-√2. ūh (only Pot. -ūhyāt), to perceive, understand, Vop.

सम् sam-√ri, P. -iyarti, -rinoti, -rinivati, or -ricchati (in some forms also Ā.; for -ricchati, te, see Pāp. i, 3, 29), to join together, bring to pass, bring about, RV. iii, 2, i; to bring together, drive together (3. sg. aor. -ārata; perf. p. -ārāṇa), ib. i, 54, i; to be brought about, ib. iii, 11, 2; to run together, hasten together towards (acc. or loc.), meet with (instr.), come into collision or conflict, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Kauś.; Bhāṭ.: Caus. -arpayati, te, to throw at, hurl at (acc.), strike, hit, AV.; MBh.; to cause to come into conflict or collision, ŚBr.; to fix or place or insert in, put in or on or down, ib. &c. &c.; to impose, enjoin, R.; to deliver over, consign, commit, Kāv.; Kathās.; Sāh.; to send off, despatch (a messenger), R.

Sam-arā, m. (or n., g. *ardharācādi*) coming together, meeting, concourse, confluence, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (ifc. f. ā) hostile encounter, conflict, struggle, war, battle with (*saha*), ŚāṅkhBr.; MBh. &c.; N. of a king of the Vidyā-dharas, Kathās.; of a king of Kāmpilya, Hariv.; of a brother of king Avantivarman, Rājāt.; -**karmān**, n. the action of battle or war, R.; -**kālara**, m. 'timid in battle', N. of a general, Kautukās.; -**kāma-dīpikā**, f. N. of wk.; -**kshiti**, f. field of b°, R.; -**jambuka**, m. 'b°-jackal', N. of a man, Kautukās.; -**jil** (Kathās.), -**m-jaya** (Cat.), m. 'victorious in b°', N. of a king; -**tuṅga**, -**bala**, and -**bhaṭa**, m. 'eminent in b°', and 'battle-force', and 'battle-soldier', N. of warriors, Kathās.; -**pumgava**, m. (with *dikshita*) N. of an author, Cat.; -**bhū** or -**bhūmi**, f. field of b°, Vās.; -**manoharī**, f. N. of an astron. wk.; -**mardana**, m. 'destroying in b°', N. of Śiva, MBh.; -**mūrdhan**, m. the front or van of b°, R.; -**varman**, n. N. of a king, Rājāt.; -**vasudhā**, f. (= *bhū*), Inscr.; -**vijaya**, m. N. of a

ch. of the Rudra-yāmalā; -vijayī, mfn. victorious in b°, Bhartṛ; -vira, m. 'b°-hero', N. of the father of Yaśo-dā, W.; -vyasanin, mfn. fond of war, Mṛicch., Introd.; -śiras, n. (= -mūrdhau), Kāv.; Kathās; -śūra, m. a hero in battle, VarBrS.; -śūra, m. n. N. of wk. (containing prognostics of success or defeat in warfare; also -saṃgraha, n.); -siṅha, m. 'b°-lion', N. of an astronomer, Cat.; -sīman, m. or f. battle-field, Bālar.; -svāmin, m. N. of an image or idol set up by Samāra-varman, Rājāt.; -rākhya, m. (in music) a kind of time; -rāgama, m. outbreak of war, VarBrS.; -rāgra, n. the front of b°, R.; -rāḡgana or -rāḡgana (Kathās), -rājira (Śiś.), n. b°. field; -rātithi, m. 'b°-comer', any one encountered in battle, Hariv.; -rōcīta, mfn. fit for b° (as an elephant), L.; -rōtsava, m. the festival or joy of b°, Kathās; -rōdiesia, m. battle-field, MBh.; -rōdyata, mfn. prepared for battle or war, MW.; -rōpāya, m. stratagem of war, VarYogay.

Sam-āraṇa, n. coming together, meeting, Nir.; conflict, strife, battle, war, RV.

Sam-arpaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) furnishing, yielding (-tā, f.), Śaṃk.; Sarvad.

Sam-ārpana, n. the act of placing or throwing upon, ŚBr.; delivering or handing completely over, consigning, presenting, imparting, bestowing (cf. ātma-°), R.; Kathās; BHP.; making known, communicating, Śaṃk.; Sarvad.; (in dram.) angry invective between personages in a play (one of the 7 scenes which constitute a Bhāṣikā, q.v.), Śāh. **arpanīya**, mfn. to be delivered or handed over or entrusted, Kād. **arpayitavya**, mfn. id., Hit. **arpayitṛi**, mfn. one who hands over or bestows or imparts (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Hariv. **arpita**, mfn. thrown or hurled at &c. &c. (see Caus.); placed or fixed in or on, made over or consigned to (loc. or comp.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; restored, Hit.; filled with, Lalit.; -vat, mfn. one who has consigned or delivered over, MW. **arpya**, mfn. to be handed over or consigned, Pañcar.

Sam-aryā, n. (for sam-° see p. 1157, col. 1) concourse (of people assembled on festive occasions), crowd, multitude, RV.; an assembly, congregation, community, ib.; tumult of battle, ib.; -jit, mfn. victorious in war or b°, RV.; -rājya, n. the region occupied by a concourse (such as the above), ib.

Samarya, Nom. P. °yāti, to long for battle or war, RV.

Sam-irpa, mfn. (referred to sam-ri = sam-√ri, Sch. on Pāp. vii, 1, 102), see under sam-√ri.

Sam-rita, mfn. come together, met, RV.; come into conflict or collision (see next); -yajita, m. pl. coincident or concurrent sacrifices, TS.; -soma, m. pl. concurrent Soma-sacrifices, ib. **riti** (sam-), f. coming together, meeting, contact, RV.; conflict, war, fight, ib.

समृच sam-ric. See sam-√arc, p. 1156.

समृच sam-rich. See sam-√ri, p. 1170.

समृच sam-√ridh, P. -ridhyati, -ridhnoti (Ved. inf. -ridhe), to succeed well, prosper, flourish, increase or grow greatly, Mn.; MBh.: Pass. -ridhyate, to be completely successful, be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed, prosper, RV.; AV.; ChUp.; R.; to share abundantly, be amply furnished with (instr.), ŚBr.; Caus. -ardhayati, to cause to succeed or prosper, accomplish, fulfil, VS.; ŚBr.; to cause to be abundantly furnished with (instr.), ib.; to bestow liberally on (dat.), BHP.

Sam-ardhaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to prosper &c., granting or bestowing any advantage, L. **ardhana**, m(f) n. causing to prosper or succeed, ŚāṅkhŚr. **ardhayitṛi**, m(f) n. one who fulfils, fulfiller, bestower, ĀśvGr.; ChUp.

Sam-ardhuka, mfn. prospering, succeeding, TS.; = sam-ardhaka, L.; (ā), f. a daughter, L.

Sām-ṛiddha, mfn. accomplished, succeeded, fulfilled, perfect, very successful or prosperous or flourishing, fortunate, AV.; Br.; ChUp.; MBh.; R.; full-grown (as trees), MBh.; complete, whole, entire, ib.; fully furnished or abundantly endowed with (instr., abl., or comp.), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; rich, wealthy, ib.; Kathās; plenteous, abundant, much, Ratnāv.; m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; -tejas, mfn. endowed with splendour or strength, R.; -yajas, nfn. rich in fame, renowned, celebrated, MW.; -vega, mfn. increasing in speed, excessively swift, Bhag.; °ddhārtha, mfn. having increased substance or wealth, increasing in resources, R.

Sām-ṛiddhi, f. great prosperity or success, growth, increase, thriving, welfare, fortune, perfection, excellence (ifc. = 'increased by'), AV.; ŚBr.; Up.; MBh. &c.; abundance, plenty of (comp.), Kāv.; wealth, riches (also pl.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; N. of a partic. Vedic hymn (causing prosperity), VarBrS.; -karaṇa, n. means of procuring prosperity, PārGr.; -kāma (sām), mfn. desirous of pr°, ŚBr.; -mat, mfn. perfectly succeeding or successful or fortunate, MBh.; Naish.; MärkP.; richly furnished with (comp.), Kāv.ād.; -vat, mfn. (prob. w.r.), id., Śaṃk.; -vṛiddhi-lābha, m. acquisition of increase of prosperity, MBh.; -samaya, m. a season of great prosperity, MW.

Sām-ṛiddhin, mfn. possessing abundance of (comp.), MBh.; R.; prosperous, happy, blessed (said of Gaṅgā), MBh.

Sāmṛiddhī-√kri, P. -karoti, to make prosperous or wealthy, Daś.

Sām-ṛidh, f. success, welfare, RV. vi, 2, 10. **ṛidha**, mfn. full, complete, perfect, ib. viii, 103, 5.

समृष sam-√i, P. -arshati, to come together, meet with (instr.), RV.; to come together to (acc.), AV.

समे sam-ē (-ā-√5. i), P. -āti (pr. p. -ēyāna, MBh.), to come together, approach together, meet at or in (acc. or loc.) or with (instr. with or without samam), go to or across, arrive at (acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to unite with (instr.) in marriage, R.; to enter, Hit.; to enulate, cope with (acc.), R.; (with yogam) to lead or join together, form an alliance between (gen.) and (instr.), ŚvetUp. (= sam-gamayya, Śaṃk.)

Sām-ēta, mfn. come together, assembled, joined, united, Mn.; MBh. &c.; connected or united or furnished with, possessed of (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; encountered, come into collision with (instr.), MBh.; come near or to, got into any state or condition (acc.), Pañcat.; -māya, mfn. affected by or possessing illusions, MW.

समेघलेख sa-megha-lekha, mfn. having streaks of cloud, MW.

समेज sam-√ej, P. -ejati, to rise, get in motion, RV.; MBh.

समेडी sameḍi, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda (cf. bheḍi), MBh.

समेडु sam-eddhri. See sam-√indh.

समेध sam-√edh, Ā. -edhate, to prosper greatly, thrive, increase, AV.; BHP.: Caus. -edhayati, to cause to prosper or succeed, make happy or fortunate, increase, swell, strengthen, ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.

Sām-edhana, n. thriving, prospering, growth, increase, R. **edhita**, mfn. greatly increased or augmented, swelled, increased, strengthened, made happy or fortunate, MBh.; R.; BHP.

समेध sā-medha, mfn. full of strength or vitality, vigorous, TS.

समेर sam-ēr (-ā-√ir, only in 3. pl. pf. Ā. -ērire), to put together, create, RV. x, 40, 4.

समैरय samairaya (of unknown meaning, in vaiṭvadevāḥ samairayāḥ), ĀrshBr.

समोक्स् sām-okas, mfn. living or dwelling together, closely united with (instr.), RV.; TBr.; Kaus.; furnished with, possessed of (instr.), RV.

समोत्तरतस् samōttara-tas, samōdaka &c. See p. 1153, col. 2.

समोपेत sam-ōpeta, mfn. (for sam-ā-up°, √5. i) furnished or endowed with, possessed of (comp.), MBh.; Pañcat.

समोप्त sam-ōpta. See sam-ā-√2. vap.

समोह sam-oha, °ham. See sam-√1. ūh.

समौजस् samāujas. See p. 1153, col. 2.

समौलिरत्न sa-mauli-ratna, mfn. with a crown-jewel, having a crest-jewel, MW.

सम्प sampa, m. = patana, L.; (ā), f. = sam-pā, lightning (for sam-pā see p. 1172, col. 3).

सम्पच् sam-√pac, Caus. -pācayati, to bake or cook thoroughly, burn, Suśr.

Sam-pakva, mfn. thoroughly boiled, made tender by boiling, Kull.; thoroughly matured or ripened, Hariv.; Suśr.; ripe for death, about to die, MBh.

Sam-pāka, m. cooking or ripening thoroughly, maturing, MW.; Cathartocarpus Fistula (prob. w.r. for samyāka), Suśr. (L. also 'mfn. reasoning well; impudent; lustful, lewd; small, little').

Sam-pācana, n. (fr. Caus.) making ripe, maturing, making tender (by boiling), softening, fomenting (a tumour &c.), Suśr.

सम्पद् sam-√path, P. -pāthati, to read aloud or recite or repeat (Vedic texts) thoroughly or continuously, Mn. iv, 98.

Sam-pātha, m. an arranged text, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 2, 59. **pāthya**, mfn. to be read or recited together with (cf. a-°).

सम्पत् sam-√pat, P. -patati, to fly or rush together (in a friendly or hostile manner), encounter, meet any one (acc.), meet with (instr.), RV. &c. &c.; to fly along, fly to, hasten towards, arrive at, reach (acc. or loc.), AitBr.; MBh. &c.; to fly or fall down, alight on (loc.), MBh.; to go or roam about, R.; VarBrS.; to come to pass, take place, happen, occur, MBh.; Hariv.; Caus. -pātayati, to cause to fly or fall, throw or hurl down, R.; BHP. **Sām-patita**, mfn. flown or rushed together &c. &c.; run together, coagulated, AV.

Sām-pāta, m. (ifc. f. ā) flying or rushing together, collision, concussion, encounter with (saha), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; confluence, VarBrS.; place of contact, point of intersection, id.; Gol.; flight, swift descent, fall, MBh.; R. &c.; a partic. mode of flight (of birds), Pañcat.; a partic. manner of fighting, MBh.; Hariv.; taking place, happening, appearance, occurrence, Kaus.; MBh. &c.; that which falls or settles to the bottom, remnant (of fluid), residue (of an offering), Kāth.; GṛŚrS.; Suśr.; anything thrown in or added as an ingredient, MW.; = -śukta, AitBr.; ŚrS.; N. of a son of Garuḍa (prob. w.r. for sampātī), RV.; -pālava, n. skill in jumping, L.; -vat, mfn. ready, at hand, the first the best, any one, Kaus.; containing Sāmpātā hymns (see next), ĀśvŚr.; containing ingredients, MW.; -śukta, n. pl. certain hymns which are contiguous in the Sāphitā and ritual, ŚrS.; °idyāta, mfn. come or brought in without any obvious purpose, Śaṃkhyapr. **pāta-ka**, mfn. relating to a remnant or residue, Śaṅkārak. **°pātam**, ind., see vidyut-°.

Sām-pātaya, Nom. P. °yati, to sprinkle with the remnant of a fluid, Kaus., Sch.

Sām-pāti, m. N. of a fabulous bird (the eldest son of Aruṇa or Garuḍa and brother of Jaṭāyu), MBh.; R. &c.; of a king, MBh.; of a son of Bahugava and father of Ahaṃ-yāti (cf. sam-yāti), Hariv.; of a monkey, R.; of a Rākshasa, ib. **°pātika**, m. the above bird, W.; pl. N. of partic. demons, Gobh. **°pātīn**, mfn. flying together, MBh.; flying as rivals (= 'equally swift'), Nir.; falling down, Uttarar.; N. of a fabulous bird, R.; of a Rākshasa, ib.

सम्पत्नी sām-patnī, f. (a woman) together with her husband, AV.

Sāmpatnīya, m. a partic. libation, ĀpŚr.

सम्पद् sam-√pad, Ā. -padyate (in some forms also P.; ind. p. -pādami, q.v.), to fall or happen well, turn out well, succeed, prosper, accrue to (dat. or gen.), AV. &c. &c.; to become full or complete (as a number), amount to, Br.; ChUp.; Hariv.; to fall together, meet or unite with, obtain, get into, partake of (instr. or acc.), Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to enter into, be absorbed in (acc. or loc.), ChUp.; BHP.; to be produced, be brought forth, be born, arise, MBh.; R.; to become, prove, turn into (nom.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be conducive to, produce (dat.), Pañcat.; Vārt. on Pāp. ii, 3, 13; (with adv. in sāt) to become thoroughly, Pāp. v, 4, 53; to fall into a person's power, ib. 54; (with adv. in tra) to fall to a person's share, ib. 55; to produce a partic. sound (as that expressed by an onomatopoeic word in ā), Vop. vii, 88; Caus. -pādāyati (rarely °te), to cause to succeed, cause to arise, bring about, produce, effect, accomplish (with śūtrīśham and gen., 'to obey'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to make full, complete, ŚBr.; BHP.; to transform, make or turn into (acc.), Kathās; to provide or furnish with (instr.; with kriyāyā, 'to charge or entrust a person with a business'), ŚBr.;

MBh.; SaddhP.; to afford to, procure for (dat. or gen.), AitBr.; MBh. &c.; to attain, obtain, acquire, AV.; R. &c.; to ponder on, deliberate, MBh.; to consent, agree, Br.; ChUp.; Desid. of Caus. -*pīpādayishati* (see *sam-pīpādayishā* &c., col. 2); Intens. -*panipadyate*, to fit well, Sarvad.

Sampac, in comp. for *sampad*. - *chanivāra-pūj* (=*san*°), f., -*chukravāra-pūj* (=*śukr*°), f. N. of wks.

Sampat, in comp. for *sampad*. - *kumāra*, m. N. of a form of Vishnu; -*prapatti*, f., -*maigaldāsana*, n., -*vijaya*, m., -*stotra*, n. N. of wks. - *pradā*, f. 'bestowing fortune', N. of a form of Bhairavi, Cat.; of a Buddhist deity, W. (cf. Dharmas. 4). - *samīāna-candrikā*, f. N. of wks.

Sam-patti, f. prosperity, welfare, good fortune, success, accomplishment, fulfilment, turning out well (instr. = 'at random'), Nir.; R. &c.; concord, agreement, ŚrS.; attainment, acquisition, enjoyment, possession, AitBr. &c. &c.; becoming, turning into, Śamk.; being, existing, existence, Suśr.; Hcat.; good state or condition, excellence, MBh.; Suśr.; plenty, abundance, affluence, Kāv.; Kathās.; MārKP.; a sort of medicinal root, W.; a partic. Kālā (q.v.) of Prakṛiti and wife of Īśāna, Cat. *°pattika* (ifc.) = *°patti*, good condition, excellence, Kull.

Sampād, f. success, accomplishment, completion, fulfilment, perfection, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a condition or requisite of success &c., BhP.; concord, agreement, stipulation, bargain, TS.; ĀpŚr.; equalization of similar things, Śamk.; attainment, acquisition, possession, enjoyment, advantage, benefit, blessing, VarBṛS.; Sarvad.; Pur.; turning into, growing, becoming, Śamk.; being, existence (ifc. = 'possessed of'), R.; Kathās.; BhP.; right condition or method, correctness, RPrāt.; MBh.; excellence, glory, splendour, beauty, Mn.; MBh. &c.; excess, abundance, high degree, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fate, destiny, Bhag. (also pl.); good fortune, prosperity, riches, wealth (personified = *lakṣmī*), ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; a kind of medicinal plant (= *vidhā*), L.; a necklace of pearls, L.; -*vara*, v.l. for *samyad-v*°, Uṇ. iii, 1, Sch.; -*rasu*, m. N. of one of the seven principal rays of the sun (supposed to supply heat to the planet Mars; cf. *samyad-v*°), VP.; -*vipada*, n. (prob.) good and ill-luck, Kāś. on Pāṇ. v, 4, 106; -*vinimaya*, m. an interchange of benefit or advantage, MW.

1. **Sam-pada** (for 2. see col. 2) = *sam-panna*, furnished with (ifc.), Car.

Sampadin, m. N. of a grandson of Aśoka, Buddh.

Sam-panna, mfn. fallen or turned out well, accomplished, effected, perfect, excellent (ifc. or with loc. = 'perfectly acquainted or conversant with'), AV. &c. &c.; of perfect or correct flavour, palatable, dainty, ĀśvGr.; MBh.; R.; endowed or furnished with, possessed of (instr., adv. in -*tas*, or comp. also with transposition of the members; cf. below), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) become, turned into, R.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; (am), n. dainty food, a delicacy, MBh. xiii, 4567; -*krama*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; -*kshirā*, f. giving good milk (superl. *°ra-tamā*), Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 41; -*m-kāram*, ind. making dainty, seasoning, ib. iii, 4, 26; -*tama*, mfn. most complete or perfect, AitAr.; -*tara*, mfn. more or most dainty or delicate, R.; -*tā*, f. the being endowed with or possessed of (comp.), Daś.; -*danta*, mfn. possessing teeth, ĀśvGr.; -*pāniya*, mfn. rich in water, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 2, 52; -*riṣa*, mfn. of perfect form, complete, MW.; dainty, delicate, ib. *°pannaka*, mfn. = *°panna*, ib.

Sam-pāda, m. (in *duḥ-s*°, q.v.)

Sam-pādaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) procuring, bestowing, Uttamac.; effecting, producing (-*tva*, n.), Vis.

Sam-pādana, mf(ā)n. (fr. id.) procuring, bestowing, MBh.; accomplishing, carrying out, Vcar.; n. the act of procuring or bestowing, Kathās.; Sarvad.; bringing about, carrying out, accomplishing, effecting, making, Kāv.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; putting in order, preparing, Mn. *°pādaniya*, mf(ā)n. to be procured, to be carried out or accomplished or effected, Hit.; Kull.; to be appeased (as a longing), Uttarar.

Sam-pādam, ind. making complete (in number), TBr. *°pādaitṛi*, mfn. a procurer, accomplisher, producer, Kum.; Sāh.; Knll.

Sam-pādita, mfn. brought about, accomplished, fulfilled (-*tva*, n.), Śak. *°pādita*, mfn. coinciding

with, fit or suitable for (instr. or comp.), Nir.; effecting, accomplishing, procuring, Yājñ.; Kathās.; Sāv. *°pādya*, mfn. to be brought about or accomplished (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Sarvad.; to be made complete (in number), TS.

Sam-pīpādayishā, f. (fr. Desid.) the wish to bring about or accomplish, Yogas.; Sch.; the desire to make fit or appropriate, Śamk. *°pīpādayishita*, mfn. wished to be completed (-*tva*, n.), Śamk.

सम्पद 2. *sam-pada*, n. (for 1. see col. 1) standing with the feet together or even (= *samam pada-yugmam*), L.

सम्पर *sam-para*, g. *utkarāḍi*.

Sampariya, mfn. (fr. prec.), ih.

सम्पराय *sam-parāya*, m. (fr. *sam-parā*-√5. i) decease, death, Vas.; BhP.; existence from eternity, Śāṇḍ.; conflict, war, hattle, Supary.; Daś.; calamity, adversity, L.; futurity, future time, L.; a son, W. *°parayaka*, m. hostile encounter, war, battle, L.

Sam-parēta, mfn. liable to die, AitAr.; deceased, dead, BhP.

सम्परिकम्प *sam-pari-√kamp*, Caus. -*kampayati*, to cause to tremble, shake violently, agitate, BhP.

सम्परिकीर्त *sam-pari-√kirt*, P. -*kīrtayati*, to enumerate fully, VarBṛS.

Sam-parikirtita, mfn. fully enumerated, Suśr.

सम्परिक्रम *sam-pari-√kram*, P. Ā. -*krāmati*, -*kramate*, to go or walk round, visit in succession, MBh.; Pañcat.

सम्परिख्या *sam-pari-√khyā*, P. -*khyāti*, to communicate completely, relate in full, MBh.

सम्परिग्रह *sam-pari-√grah*, P. Ā. -*grīhṇāti*, -*grīhṇite*, to accept, receive, R.; to receive in a friendly manner, MBh.; to embrace, MW.; to undertake, accomplish, perform, MBh.; to take in or understand thoroughly, KathUp.

Sam-parigraha, m. receiving with kindness, Ragh.; property, MBh.

सम्परिचर *sam-pari-√car*, P. -*carati*, to attend on, serve, BhP.

सम्परिचिन्त *sam-paricintita*, mfn. (√*cint*) thought out, devised, R.

सम्परितुष *sam-pari-√tush*, P. -*tushyati*, to feel quite satisfied or content, MW.; Caus. -*toshayati*, to satisfy completely, appease, ib.

Sam-paritoshita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) fully satisfied, quite appeased, ib.

सम्परित्यज *sam-pari-√tyaj*, P. -*tyajati*, to abandon, desert, leave, Hariv.; R.

Sam-parityakta, mfn. abandoned, given up; -*jivita*, mfn. (a battle) in which expectation of life is abandoned, R.

सम्परिदह *sam-pari-√dah*, Pass. -*dahyati*, to be burnt or consumed by fire, MBh.

सम्परिपालन *sam-pari-pālana*, n. (√*pāl*) guarding, protecting, R.

सम्परिपूज *sam-pari-√pūj*, Caus. -*pūjayati*, to respect highly, revere, MBh.

सम्परिपूर्य *sam-pari-pūrṇa*, mfn. (√*pri*) quite filled, fully satisfied, R.; perfected; -*vidya*, mfn. perfect in knowledge, MBh.

सम्परिपृष्ट *sam-pari-priṣṭa*, mfn. (√*prach*) questioned, asked, MBh.

सम्परिप्रेप्सु *sam-pari-prēpsu*, mfn. (Desid. √*āp*) lying in wait to seize (acc.), MBh.

सम्परिप्लु *sam-pari-√plu*, Ā. -*plavate*, to flow quite over, overflow (see p. p.)

Sam-paripluta, mf(ā)n. overflowed, MBh.; overwhelmed (with misfortune), distressed, ib.

सम्परिभू *sam-pari-√bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to despise, contemn; Pass. -*bhūyate*, to be despised, MBh.; Caus. -*bhūyati*, to cause to keep together, fix firmly together, ib.

सम्परिभ्रष्ट *sam-pari-bhrashṭa*, mfn. (fr. √*bhrasṭ*) deprived of (abl.), MBh.

सम्परिमार्गण *sam-pari-mārgaṇa*, n. (√*mārg*) searching about for, search, R.

सम्परिमुद *sam-pari-√mud*, Ā. -*modate*, to rejoice or exult far and wide, Hariv.

सम्परिरक्ष *sam-pari-√raksh*, P. -*rakshati*, to protect, defend, R.

सम्परिरभ *sam-pari-√rabh*, Ā. -*rabhate*, to clasp or embrace together, R.; to take well hold of, MW.

सम्परिवृ *sam-pari-√vri*, P. -*vriṇoti*, -*vriṇute*, to surround, encompass (see below); Caus. -*vārayati*, id., MBh.; R.

Sam-parivārita, mf(ā)n. (fr. Caus.) surrounded, encompassed, ib.

Sam-parivṛita (R.) or *°pariv*° (AV.), mfn. id.

सम्परिवृज् *sam-pari-√vrij*, Caus. -*varjayati*, to shun, avoid, MBh.

सम्परिवृत् *sam-pari-√vrit*, Ā. -*vartate*, to turn round, roll round (with acc.), revolve, roll (as the eyes; with *hṛidi* or *manasi*, 'to turn over in the mind'), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; to exist, MW.; to turn back, return, R.; to turn back or desist from (abl.), BhP.; Caus. -*vartayati*, to lead round, R.; to wring (the hands), Divyāv.

Sam-parivarta, m. moving to and fro, stirring, Dharmasarm.

Sam-parivṛita, mfn. turned round, Suśr.

सम्परिवेष्टित *sam-pari-veṣṭita*, mfn. (fr. √*vesht*) wound round, Suśr.

सम्परिशोषण *sam-pari-śoṣaṇa*, n. drying or withering up, R.

सम्परिश्रान्त *sam-pari-śrānta*, mfn. (√*śram*) exceedingly wearied or fatigued, R.

सम्परिश्रि *sam-pari-√śri*, P. Ā. -*śrayati*, °*te*, to cover over, AitBr.

Sam-parishrita, mfn. covered over, ib.

सम्परिष्वञ्ज *sam-pari-ṣhvaj* (√*svaj*), P. Ā. -*ṣhvajati*, °*te*, to clasp, embrace, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.

Sam-pārishvakta, mfn. closely embraced, ŚBr.; MBh.

सम्परिहृ *sam-pari-√hri*, P. Ā. -*harati*, °*te*, to cause to turn round or back, MBh.

सम्परिहृष *sam-pari-√hrish*, Caus. -*harshayati*, to make completely happy, delight, MBh.

सम्परी *sam-pari* (-*pari*-√5. i), P. -*paryeti*, to go round, circumambulate, R.; to embrace, contain, AV.; to deliberate, ponder, KathUp.

सम्परेत *sam-parēta*. See col. 2.

सम्पर्क *sam-parka* &c. See *sam-√pric*.

सम्पर्याप *sam-pary-√āp* (only ind. p. -*āpya*), to take hold of together or simultaneously, Kauś.

सम्पर्यासन *sam-pary-āsana*, n. (Caus. of √2. as) the act of upsetting (as of a carriage), VarBṛS.

सम्पलाय *sam-palāy* (see *palāy*; only aor. -*palāyishṭa*), to run away together, escape, Bhāṭṭ.

सम्पवन *sam-pavana* &c. See *sam-√pū*.

सम्पश्य *sam-√paś*, P. Ā. -*paśyati*, °*te* (occurring only in present; cf. *sam-√dṛśi*), to see at the same time, survey (Ā. 'to look at each other', also = 'to be together'), RV.; TS.; AV.; to see, behold, perceive, recognize (*yasya sam-paśyatah*, 'before whose eyes'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to look at, inspect, review, ib.; to see, i.e. admit into one's presence, receive, MBh.; R.; to look upon as, regard as (two acc.), MBh.; to attend to, ponder, consider, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to count over or up, calculate, recapitulate, TS.; ŚBr.

सम्पा *sam-√I. pā*, P. Ā. -*pibati*, °*te*, to drink together, RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Caus. -*pāyayati*, to cause to drink together, make to drink, BhP.

Sam-pā, f. drinking together, TS.; ŚBr.; (with *Vasishṭhasya*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Sam-pibā, mfn. swallowing down, AV.

Sam-pīti, f. drinking in company, compotation, Pāp. iii, 3, 95, Sch.

सम्पाक sam-pāka &c. See *sam-√pac*.

सम्पाट sam-pāṭa, m. (= *pāṭa*) the intersection of the prolonged end of a triangle by a perpendicular, Col.; a spindle, L.

सम्पात sam-pāta, °ti &c. See *sam-√pat*.

सम्पाद sam-pāda, °daka &c. See *sam-√pad*.

सम्पार sam-pāra, °raṇa &c. See *sam-√I. pri*.

सम्पाल sam-√pāl, P. -*pālayati*, to protect, guard, MBh.; MārK.P.: to keep (a promise), MBh.

Sam-pālita, mfn. got over, overcome, MBh.

सम्पिण्ड sam-√piṇḍ, P. -*piṇḍayati*, to heap together, accumulate, MBh.

Sam-piṇḍita, mfn. heaped together, drawn or brought together into one mass, R.; Kathās.; °*lān-guli*, mfn. having the fingers clenched or closed, L.

सम्पिधान sam-pidhāna, n. covering, a cover (= *ācchādana*), L.

सम्पिष् sam-√piśh, P. -*pinashṭi*, to grind or rub together, pound or crush to pieces, shatter, destroy, kill, RV. &c. &c.

Sam-piśhṭa, mfn. crushed or broken to pieces, pounded, bruised, shattered, destroyed, MBh.; R.

Sam-pesha, m., g. *samīlāpādi* (cf. *sāmpeshika*). °*peshaṇa*, n. the act of grinding together, pounding, MW.

सम्पीड sam-√piḍ, P. -*piḍayati*, to compress, press or squeeze together, torment, harass, force (ind. p. -*piḍya* = 'by pressure or force,' 'forcibly'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to reckon up, calculate together, Sūryas.; Kull.; (in astron.) to obscure, eclipse (cf. below).

Sam-piḍa, m. pressing or squeezing together, pressure, Kir.; (ā), f. pain, torture, Gobh.; Mn.; Hariv. °*piḍana*, n. compression, pressing, squeezing (also as a partic. fault in pronunciation), MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*piḍita*, mfn. pressed together, squeezed &c.; obscured, eclipsed, VarBṛS.; thoroughly filled with, Kāraṇḍ.

सम्पीति sam-pīti. See above.

सम्पुत्र sam-puṇja, m. a heap, multitude, Subh.

सम्पुट sam-puṭa, m. (ifc. f. ā; cf. *puṭa*) a hemispherical bowl or anything so shaped, Kāv.; Suśr.; Hcat.; the space between two bowls, Bhpr.; a round covered case or box or casket (for jewellery &c.), Nilak.; a hemisphere, Gol.; the Kurabaka flower, L.; a kind of coitus, L.; credit, balance (°*le* / *likh* with gen., 'to write down to the credit of'), Kathās.; N. of a work, Buddh.; = *eka-jātyibhaya-madhya-varīn*, Tantras.

Sam-puṭaka, m. (prob.) a wrapper, envelope, Hcat.; a round case or box or casket, L.; a kind of coitus, L.; (īkā), f. a box filled with ornaments, Pañcat.

Sampuṭi, in comp. for *sam-puṭa* = *karana*, n. the furnishing with a cover or lid, Samk. = √*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to furnish with a cover, cover up, Hcat.; AgP.

सम्पुष् sam-√puśh, Caus. -*pothayati*, to crush down, destroy, MBh.; Hariv.

सम्पुष् sam-√push, P. -*pushṇāti*, to become thoroughly nourished, increase, grow, Bhartṛ.

Sam-pushka, mfn. = *akshata*, unground (perhaps w.r. for *saṃ-śushka*), AgPṛ.

Sam-pushṭi, f. perfect prosperity, ŚrS.

Sam-poshya, mfn. to be well nourished or supported, MW.

सम्पू sam-√pū, P. Ā. -*punāti*, -*punīte*, to cleanse thoroughly, purify, RV.; ĀśvGr.: Cans. -*pāvayati*, to make thoroughly clean, cleanse, purify, ŚBr.

Sam-pavana, n. perfect purification, Gṛīhyas.

Sam-pāvāna, n. (fr. Caus.) id., KātyŚr.

Sam-pūyana, n. the being thoroughly purified, complete purification, Gṛīhyas.

सम्पूज sam-√pūj, Caus. -*pūjayati*, to salute deferentially, honour greatly, revere, Mn.; MBh.

&c.; to present respectfully with (instr.), Hit.; to praise, commend, MBh.

Sam-pūjaka, mfn. honouring, revering, Car.

Sam-pūjana, n. the act of treating with great respect, Mn. iii, 137.

Sam-pūjā, f. honouring, reverence, esteem, MBh. °*pūjaniya* or °*pūjayitavya*, mfn. to be highly honoured or valued or respected, W. °*pūjita*, mfn. greatly honoured &c.; m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. °*pūjya*, mfn. to be greatly honoured or respected, Mn.; MBh. &c.

सम्पूर्व sam-pūrva, mfn. preceded by or compounded with *sam*, MW.

सम्पृ sam-√I. pri, Caus. -*pārayati*, to bring or convey over to the further side, bring to an end, accomplish, perform, Br.; ŚrS.

Sam-pāra, m. N. of a king (son of Samara and brother of Pāra), VP. °*pārāṇa*, mfn. conveying to the further side, leading to a goal, furthering, promoting (any useful object), RV.; ŚBr.; (am), n. accomplishment, fulfilment, MaitrS. °*pārin*, mfn. conveying across (as a boat or ship), AitBr.

सम्प्रवृत् sam-√pric, P. Ā. -*prīṇakti*, -*prīṇkte* (Ved. also Impv. -*pīprigāhi*; Pot. -*pīpricyāt*; inf. -*prīcah*), to mix together, commingle, bring into contact, connect, unite (Ā. and Pass., 'to be mixed &c.' 'to be in contact or connected or united'), RV. &c. &c.; to fill up, fill or satiate or endow or present with (instr.); Ā. and Pass., 'to be filled or presented with'), RV.; AV.; TBṛ.

Sam-parka, m. (ifc. f. ā) mixing together, mixture, commingling, conjunction, union, association, touch, contact between (comp.) or with (instr. with or without *saha*, gen., or comp.), MaitrUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; bodily contact, sexual intercourse with (comp.), Kull.; addition, sum, Āryabh. °*parkin*, mfn. (cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 142) mixed, blended, W.; connected or united with, Bhāṭṭ.; Balar. °*parkiya*, mfn. relating to contact or connection, liable to come in contact, W.

Sam-parcana, n. (used to explain √*kuc* and *ric*), Dhātup.

Sam-prikta, mfn. mixed together, blended, combined, connected, come into contact with (instr., loc., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; filled with, TBṛ.; interspersed, inlaid, W.; -*tva*, n. the being connected or united, junction, union, Vām. iii, 1, 14.

Sam-prīo, mfn. being in or coming into contact, VS.

सम्प्रिच्छम् sam-priccham, *sam-pricche*. See *sam-√prach*, p. 1174, col. 1.

सम्प्र sam-√prī, Pass. -*pūryate*, to be completely filled, become quite full, ŚBr.: Caus. -*pūrayati*, to fill completely, make full, Pañcat.; Kathās.; to complete (a number), Lāṭy.; to fill (with noise), MBh.; to fulfil (a desire), Kathās.

Sam-pūra, mfn. filling completely, cramming or stuffing (as the stomach), Car. °*pūraṇa*, n. filling the stomach, eating one's fill (also 'nourishing food'), ib. °*pūrapya*, mfn. to be made complete (as a number), Hcat. °*pūrīta*, mfn. filled quite full, filled with, Pañcat.

Sam-pūrpa, mfn. completely filled or full (also said of the moon), full of, completely endowed or furnished with (instr., gen., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; complete (also in number), whole, entire, Mn.; MBh. &c.; abundant, excessive, Bhartṛ.; possessed of plenty, ŚārngP.; fulfilled, accomplished, Mṛicch.; Śak.; m. (in music) a scale which comprehends all the notes of the gamut, W.; one of the four wags-tails employed for augury, VarBṛS. xl, 2; (ā), f. a partic. Ekādāśī (q.v.); n. ether, the ethereal element or atmosphere, W.; -*kāma*, mfn. filled with desire, Kum.; -*kālina*, mfn. occurring at the full or right time, Kull.; -*kumbha*, m. a full jar, Subh.; -*tara*, mfn. more filled, very full, R.; -*lā*, f. complete fullness, perfection, completeness, Rājat. (also -*tva*, W.); a full measure (-*yukta*, mfn. 'possessing abundance or one's fill'), Pañcat.; -*puccha*, mfn. spreading the tail (as a peacock), Mṛicch.; -*puṇya-mahiman*, mfn. one whose greatness is acquired by abundant meritorious acts, Rājat.; -*phala-bhāj*, mfn. obtaining a full reward, Mn. i, 109; -*mūrchā*, f. a partic. mode of fighting, MBh.; -*lakshana*, m(ā)n. complete in number, Kathās.; -*vidya*, mfn. replete with knowledge, MW.; -*vrata*, n. a partic. observance,

Cat.; -*samhitā*, f. N. of wk.; -*spriha*, mfn. one whose desire is fulfilled (-*tā*, f.), Sāh.; °*nānga*, mfn. complete in limbs or parts, entire, Mudr.

Sam-pūrti, f. fulfilment, completion, Sāy.; Naish.

Sam-pūṛṇa, mfn. filling up, filling, ŚākhŚr.

सम्पेष sam-pesha, °*shaṇa*, See *sam-√piśh*.

सम्प्रकम्प sam-pra-√kamp, Ā. -*kampate*, to tremble or be greatly agitated, shiver, Kāth.: Caus. -*kampayati*, to cause to tremble, agitate, R.

सम्प्रकाश sam-pra-√kāś, Ā. -*kāśate*, to become manifest, be visible, appear; to shine, glitter, MBh.; R.: Caus. -*kāśayati*, to illuminate, make manifest, discover, Lalit.

Sam-prakāśa, m. bright appearance, Bhāṭṭ. °*prakāśaka*, mfn. manifesting, announcing, directing, Lalit. °*prakāśana*, n. manifestation, discovering, Kām.; -*lā*, f. the taking place of a manifestation, Buddh. °*prakāśita*, mfn. made manifest, displayed, MBh. °*prakāśya*, mfn. to be manifested or displayed, Pañcat.

सम्प्रकीर्ण sam-pra-kirṇa, mfn. (√*kṛi*) mixed, mingled (a-s), ŚākhŚr.

सम्प्रकीर्तित sam-prakīrtita, mf(ā)n. mentioned, MBh.; designated, called, Bhag.; Pañcat.; Suśr.

सम्प्रकृ sam-pra-√kṛi, P. Ā. -*karoti*, -*kurute*, to produce or effect together, Car.; to perform, begin, MBh.; to effect, render, cause anything to become (with two acc.), R.

सम्प्रकृष् sam-pra-kṛish, P. -*karshati*, to drag along with, MBh.

सम्प्रकृप् sam-pra-√klṛip, Caus. -*kalpayati*, to install, MBh.; to regulate, appoint, settle, Kāty. °*Sam-prakalpita*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) installed, disposed, settled, MBh.

Sam-prakṛipta, mfn. prepared, arranged, Bhāṭṭ.; well provided with, MW.

सम्प्रक्रम sam-pra-√kram, Ā. -*kramate*, to proceed to do or set about anything, to begin (with acc. or inf.), MBh.; R.

सम्प्रक्लिप्त sam-pra-√kliṣ, P. -*kliśnāti*, to crush or press together, knead, squeeze, ĀpŚr.

सम्प्रक्षाल sam-pra-kshāla, mfn. (√*2. kshal*) performing the prescribed ablutions, MBh.; m. a kind of hermit or holy man, R.

Sam-prakshālana, n. the act of washing entirely away, destruction (of the world) by inundation, ib.; complete ablution, purification by water, MW.; bathing, ib.; (ī), f. (scil. *vrīṭti*) a partic. kind of livelihood, Baudh.

सम्प्रक्षिप sam-pra-√kship, P. Ā. -*kshipati*, °*te*, to throw or hurl at, cast, MBh.

सम्प्रक्षुब्ध sam-pra-√kshubh, P. Ā. -*kshubhyati*, -*kshobhate*, to be shaken or agitated, become confused, R.

Sam-prakshubhita, mfn. shaken, tossed about; -*mānasa*, mfn. agitated or confused or perplexed in mind, R.

सम्प्रक्षै sam-pra-√kshai, Caus. -*kshāpayati*, to extinguish, TS.

सम्प्रख्यान sam-prakhyāna, n., Mahāvvy.

सम्प्रगर्जित sam-pra-garjita, n. (√*garj*) loud roaring, Buddh.

सम्प्रगाह sam-pra-√gāh, Ā. -*gāhate*, to dive or plunge into, enter (acc.), MBh.

सम्प्रगृह्य sam-pra-√I. grī, P. -*grīṇāti*, to name, AitBr.; to recite or celebrate together, MW.

सम्प्रगै sam-pra-√gai, P. -*gāyati*, to begin to sing, sing, pronounce by singing, Lāṭy.; MBh.

सम्प्रगृह्ण sam-pra-√grah, P. Ā. -*grīhṇāti*, -*grīhṇite*, to hold forth or stretch forth together, ŚBr.; to seize or take hold of together, ib.; to take hold of, MBh.; VarBṛS.; to accept, receive (with *vacanam*, 'to receive any one's words well or kindly'), ib.; Yājñ.

सम्प्रघृत् sam-pra-√ghrīsh, P. -*gharshati*, to rub into or on, Suśr.

सम्प्रचक्ष् sam-pra-√caksh, Ā. -cashṭe, to explain, expound, ib.; to suppose, assume, BhP.

सम्प्रचर sam-pra-√car, P. -carati, to advance, begin to move, R.; to go on, be carried on, take place, MBh.; BhP.: Caus. -cārayati, to dismiss, Heat.

सम्प्रचि sam-pra-√ci, P. Ā. -cinoti, -cinute, to gather, increase, MBh.

सम्प्रचुह sam-pra-√cud, Caus. -codayati, to urge on or impel quickly, set in rapid motion, incite, drive on; to promote, encourage, MW.

Sam-pracodita, m(f)(ā)n. urged on, impelled, incited, MBh.; required, R.

सम्प्रच्छिद् sam-pra-ccid (√chid), P. Ā. -ccinatti, -ccinattle, to cut or split to pieces, cut through, Hariv.

सम्प्रच्यु sam-pra-√cyu, Caus. -cyāvayati, to cause to proceed or come forth from different directions, bring together, TS.

सम्प्रच्छ sam-√prach, P. Ā. -pricchatī, °te (Ved. inf. -pricchat and -pricche), to ask, question about (with two acc.), inquire into the future, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; VarBṛ.; (Ā.) to make inquiries, consult about, salute or greet one another, RV.

Sam-pricchita, mfn. asked, interrogated, inquired about, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Śukas.

Sam-prasna, m. asking, inquiring about (comp.), inquiry, question ('*praśno 'tra na vidyate*'), R.V.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; courteous inquiry, MW.; a refuge, asylum (Ved.), ib.

Sam-prashṭavya, mfn. to be inquired, MBh.

सम्प्रजन् sam-pra-√jan, Ā. -jāyate, to be produced, spring up, arise from (abl.), R.; Pañcat.; to exist, be existent, Pañcat.; to be born again, MBh.

Sam-prajāta, mfn. produced, arisen, MW.; (ā), f. (a cow) which has calved, Gobh.

सम्प्रज्ञा sam-pra-√jñā, P. Ā. -jñānāti, -jñānīte, to distinguish, discern, recognize, know accurately or perfectly, MBh.; Hariv.

Sam-prajanya (?), n. full consciousness, Divyāv. °prajāna (?), id., L.

Sam-prajñāta, mfn. distinguished, discerned, known accurately, Yogas.; -yogin, m. a Yogin who is still in a state of consciousness, KapS., Sch.; °id-vaśhā, f. the above state, ib.

सम्प्रज्वल् sam-pra-√jval, P. -jvalati, to flame or blaze up, catch fire, MBh.; Hariv.; R.: Caus. -jvālayati, to light up, kindle, MBh.

Sam-prajvalita, mfn. flaming, blazing, ib.; lighted, kindled, MW.

सम्प्रणद sam-pra-√nad (√nad), P. Ā. -ṇadati, °te, to cry out, cry, R.: Caus. see -ṇādita.

Sam-praṇāda, m. sound, noise, Hariv. °pra-ṇādita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to resound, R.

सम्प्रणम sam-pra-√nam (√nam), P. -ṇamati, to bow down or bend one's self before (acc.), ib.

सम्प्रणर्दित sam-pra-√ṇardita, mfn. (√ṇard) roared out, bellowed, W.

सम्प्रणश्य sam-pra-√naś (√2. naś), P. -naśyati, to be lost, vanish, disappear, MBh.

Sam-praṇashṭa, mfn. (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 36) vanished, disappeared, ib.

सम्प्रणिधा sam-pra-√dhā, P. Ā. -dadhāti, -dhatte, to leave behind in (loc.), MBh.; to put aside, disregard, ib.

सम्प्रणी sam-pra-√ni (√ni), P. Ā. -ṇayati, °te, to bring together, collect, raise (taxes), MBh.; to compose, ib.; (with *daṇḍam*) to apply the rod, inflict punishment on (loc.), Mn. vii, 16.

Sam-praṇīta, mfn. brought together, MBh.; composed (as poetry), ib.

Sam-praṇetṛi, m. a leader, chief (of an army), MBh.; a ruler, judge, W.; (with *daṇḍasya*) 'applier of the rod,' an inflicter of punishment, Mn. vii, 26; a maintainer, sustainer, MBh.

सम्प्रणुद् sam-pra-√nud (√nud), P. Ā. -ṇudati, °te, to drive or press forward, urge on, remove or move away from (abl.), MBh.

Sam-praṇūdita, mfn. driven or urged on, ib.

सम्प्रतप sam-pra-√tap, Caus. -tāpayati, to warm, TBr., Sch.

Sam-pratapta, mfn. excessively heated, MW.; greatly pained, tortured, ib.; suffering pain, distressed, Suśr.; Kām. °pratāpana, n. (fr. Caus.) the act of heating, Suśr.; inflicting great pain, afflicting, W.; N. of a hell, Mn.; Yājñ.; Viṣṇu.

सम्प्रतर्क sam-pra-√tark, P. -tarkayati, to form a clear conclusion or conjecture, MW.; to consider as, think, regard (with two acc.), Hariv.

सम्प्रतर्दन sam-pratardana, mfn. (prob.) cleaving, piercing (v. l. °pramardana), MBh.

सम्प्रति 1. sam-prati, ind. directly over-against or opposite, close in front of (acc.), ŚBr.; PārGr.; rightly, in the right way, at the right time, Br.; ChUp.; exactly, just, TS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; now, at this moment, at present, Kāv.; RāmātUp.; VarBṛS. &c.; (with impf.) immediately, at once, Kathās. -vid, mfn. knowing (only) the present (not what is beyond), having only common sense, KaushUp.

सम्प्रति 2. sam-prati, m. N. of the 24th Arhat of the past Utsarpiṇī, L.; of a son of Kuṇḍala, HPariś.

सम्प्रतिग्रह sam-prati-√grah, P. Ā. -grihṇāti, -grihṇīte, to receive hospitably, welcome, MBh.

Sam-pratigraha, m. kind reception, predilection for, Jātakam.

सम्प्रतिज्ञा sam-prati-√jñā, P. Ā. -jñānāti, -jñānīte, to promise, MBh.

Sam-pratijñāta, mfn. promised, ib.

सम्प्रतिनन्द sam-prati-√nand, P. -nandati, to greet or welcome gladly (see next).

Sam-pratinandita, mfn. greeted joyfully, welcomed, MBh.

सम्प्रतिपद् sam-prati-√pad, Ā. -padyate, to go towards together, go near to, approach, arrive at (acc.), Gaut.; Suśr.; to adduct one's self to, indulge in (acc.), Pañcat.; to attain to, obtain, recover, R.; Hariv.; to be fully agreed about, agree upon, assent to (acc. or loc.), MBh.; R.; to consider, regard as (two acc.), Kum.; to come to pass, arise, MW.; to bring about, perform, accomplish, MBh.: Caus. -pādayati, to cause to come to or receive, bestow, grant, give over to (gen. or loc.), MBh.; BhP.

Sam-pratipatti, f. going towards, approach, arrival, attaining to, obtaining, acquirement, MBh.; correct conception, right understanding, Kaṇ.; Pat.; MBh. &c.; presence of mind (see comp.); agreement, concurrence, acknowledgement, admission, assent, affirmation, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; going against, assault, W.; (in law) a partic. kind of reply or defence, confession or admission of a fact (cf. *pratyavaskanda*), Bṛhasp.; co-operation, W.; bringing about, performing, effecting, ib.; -mat, mfn. having presence of mind, MBh.

Sam-pratipanna, mfn. gone near, come up to, approached, attained, arrived, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; agreed upon or assented to, acknowledged, recognized, Yājñ., Sch.; Kull.; brought about, performed, W.

Sam-pratipādana, n. (fr. Caus.) the act of causing to receive, delivering or giving over to, granting, Kām.; appointing to (loc.), MBh.

Sam-pratipādita, mfn. (fr. id.) delivered over, bestowed, given, BhP.

सम्प्रतिपाल sam-prati-√pāl (only Pass. -pālyate), to expect, wait for, Hariv.

सम्प्रतिपूज sam-prati-√pūj (only ind. p. -pūjya), to honour greatly, revere, respect, R.

Sam-pratipūjā, f. great respect or reverence, Pat. on Pāṇ. v, 3, 99. °pūjita, mfn. greatly honoured, much respected, MBh.

सम्प्रतिप्राण sam-prati-prāṇa, m. the chief breath, AitĀr.

सम्प्रतिबुध sam-prati-√budh, Caus. -bodhayati, to rouse up or awaken thoroughly, MBh.

सम्प्रतिभा sam-prati-√bhā, P. -bhāti, to shine out fully, appear, seem, MBh.; to appear clearly, be fully understood, ib.

सम्प्रतिभाष् sam-prati-√bhāsh, Ā. -bhāshate, to speak in return, answer, MBh.

सम्प्रतिभास sam-pratibhāsa, m. perception which tends to combine or unite, Sāṃkhyas., Sch.

सम्प्रतिमुक्त sam-prati-mukta, mfn. (√muc) firmly or completely bound, fastened, BhP.

सम्प्रतिरोधक sam-pratirodhaka, m. complete restraint, confinement, imprisonment, obstruction, Yājñ.

सम्प्रतिलक्ष् sam-prati-√laksh, Pass. -lakshyate, to be seen or perceived clearly, MBh.

सम्प्रतिविद् sam-prati-√I. vid, Caus. -veda-yati, to cause to be fully known, announce, report, relate, MBh.

सम्प्रतिवेधकी sam-prati-vedhaki or °dhiki, f. (√vyadh) opening, disclosing, Divyāv.

सम्प्रतिश्रु sam-prati-√śru (only ind. p. -śrūya), to listen attentively to, assent, promise, BhP.: Caus. -śrāvayati, to make to promise or repeat a promise, remind of a promise, R.

सम्प्रतिषिध् sam-prati-shidh (√2. sidh), P. -shedhati, to ward off, keep at a distance, MBh.

सम्प्रतिष्ठा sam-prati-shthā (√sthā), P. -tishthati, to stand firmly on, rely on (loc.), MBh.: Caus. -sthāpayati, to enclose, confine (as cows), MBh.; to concentrate in (loc.), ChUp.; to make firm, establish, MBh.; to found, introduce, BhP.

Sam-pratishthā, f. perseverance, BhP.; permanence, continuance (as opp. to 'beginning' or 'end'), Bhag.; high rank or position, MBh. °pratishthāna, n. a means for supporting (the frame) or keeping one's self upright, Car. °pratishthita, mfn. standing or resting firmly on (loc.), established, fixed, settled, Up.; MBh.; lasting, existing, being, Cat.

सम्प्रतिसंचर sam-pratisamcara, m. re-absorption or resolution (*brāhmaṇ s*°, 're-absorption into Brahma'), MBh.

सम्प्रतिहन् sam-prati-√han, Pass. -han-yate, to hurt one's self, strike (instr.) against, Car.

सम्प्रती sam-prati (-prati-√5. i), P. -pratyeti, to go towards, arrive at, come to a firm conviction, believe firmly in, trust in (gen.), R.; Bhāṭṭ.: Pass. -pratyate, to be meant or understood, Pat.: Caus. -pratyāyayati, to cause to be meant or understood by, ib.

Sam-pratita, mfn. come back again, returned, BhP.; firmly believing in, fully convinced of, MBh.; firmly resolved, ib.; thoroughly ascertained or admitted, well known, renowned, ib.; respectful, compliant, MW.

Sam-pratiti, f. complete belief or trust, full knowledge, notoriety, fame, Kir.; respect for, compliance, MW.

Sam-pratyaya, m. assent, agreement (see *yathā-s*°); firm conviction, perfect trust or faith or belief, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; right conception, Pat.; Kātyāy., Sch.; notion, idea, VarBṛS. °pratyāyaka, m(f)(ā)n. (fr. Caus.) causing any one to mean anything (gen.) by (-tva, n.), Pat.

सम्प्रतीक्ष् sam-pratiksh (-prati-√iksh), Ā. -pratīkshate (ind. p. -pratīkshya, q.v.), to look out for, wait for, await, expect, MBh.

Sam-pratiksha, mfn. expecting (ifc.), Śiś. °pratikshā, f. expectation, W. 1. °pratikshya, mfn. to be expected, Yājñ. 2. °pratikshya, ind. while waiting for, i.e. a long time, MBh.

सम्प्रतीप् sam-pratish (-prati-√3. ish), P. -pratīcchati, to wish together with, assent to, agree, promise, MW.

सम्प्रतुष sam-pra-√tush, P. -tushyati, to be or become quite satisfied, be contented, MBh.

सम्प्रतृ sam-pra-√trī, P. -tarati, to cross over (acc.), Naish.

सम्प्रतोली sam-pratolī, f. = pratolī (q.v.), MBh.

सम्प्रति sam-pratti. See sam-pra-√I. dū.

सम्प्रत्यय sam-pratyaya. See sam-prati.

सम्प्रत्यवेक्षणता sam-praty-avēkṣaṇatā, f. (√ikṣh) complete perception or comprehension.

सम्प्रत्यागत sam-praty-ā-gata, mfn. (√gam) come back, returned, MBh.

सम्प्रथा sam-prathā, (prob.) w.r. for *su-prathā*, Rājat.

सम्प्रथित sam-prathita, mfn. (√prath) universally known or celebrated, MBh.

सम्प्रदह sam-pra-√dah, P. -dahati, to burn quite up, consume, destroy, MBh.

सम्प्रदा sam-pra-√I. dā, P. Ā. -dadāti, -datte (ind. p. -dāyam), to give completely up or deliver wholly over, surrender, give (also in marriage), PañcavBr.; MBh. &c.; to transmit, hand down by tradition, impart, teach, MBh.; KātyŚr., Sch.; Cat.; to grant, bestow, MBh.: Caus. -dāpayati, to cause to give over or transmit, R.; Desid. -dātsati, to wish to give over, Nir.

Sam-prāṭti, f. (for sam-pradati) giving entirely up, delivering over, ŚBr.; -karmān, n. the act of delivering over, KaushUp., Sch.

Sam-prada, mfn. giving, liberal, Hcat. °pra-datta, mfn. given over, imparted, transmitted, handed down, MBh.; given in marriage (in a-s°), Hariv. °pradāstavya, mfn. to be given or delivered over or transmitted, MBh.; to be handed down, ib.; to give, administer (medicine), Car. °pradātī, m. one who gives or delivers over, Mn. ix, 186.

Sam-pradāna, n. the act of giving or handing over completely, presenting, bestowing (also in marriage), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; handing down by tradition, imparting, teaching, VPrāt.; Gaut.; granting, allowing, R.; a gift, present, donation, KaushUp.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) one of the six Kāras, the idea expressed by the dative case, the recipient to which the agent causes anything to be given (see I. kāraṇa), Pāṇ. i, 4, 32; 44 &c. °pradāniya, mfn. to be given or delivered over, Pañcat.; relating to the tradition (of any doctrine), Suśr.

Sam-pradāya, m. a bestower, presenter, ŚārngP.; tradition, established doctrine transmitted from one teacher to another, traditional belief or usage, GrŚrS. &c. &c.; any peculiar or sectarian system of religious teaching, sect, RTL. 61; 62; -candrikā, f. N. of wk.; -tas, ind. according to tradition, MW.; -nirūpaṇa, n., -paddhati, f., -parisuddhi, f., -prakāśini, f., -pradīpa, m., -pradīpa-paddhati, f. N. of wks.; -pradyotaka, m. a revealer of the tradition of the Veda, Kusum.; -prāpta, mfn. obtained through tradition, MW.; -vigama, m. want or loss of tradition, Śiś.; -vid, m. one versed in traditional doctrines or usages, Śāy.

Sam-pradāyin, mfn. bringing about, causing, effecting, VarBrS.; m. 'having a tradition,' a holder of any traditional doctrine, a member of a sect (e.g. Vaiṣṇavas are sometimes called Śrī-sampradāyins), W.

सम्प्रदिश sam-pra-√diś, P. -diśati, to point out or indicate fully, appoint, designate, MBh.; BhP.

Sam-pradīṣṭa, mfn. clearly pointed out, indicated, designated, MBh.; VarBrS.; known as, called (nom.), MBh.

सम्प्रदीप sam-pra-√dip, Caus. -dīpayati, to set fire to, inflame, kindle, MBh.

Sam-pradīpta, mfn. blazing or flaming up, shining very brightly, brilliant, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; Hariv.

सम्प्रदुत sam-praduta(?), m. N. of a man, Buddh.

सम्प्रदुष sam-pra-√dush, P. -dushyati, to become thoroughly bad, deteriorate, MBh.; Suśr.

Sam-pradūṣṭa, mfn. wholly corrupted or polluted, VarBrS.

Sam-pradūṣhaṇa, n. utter deterioration, corruption, Car.

सम्प्रदृश sam-pra-√dṛś (cf. sam-pra-√paś), Pass. -dṛśyate (°ti), to be clearly seen or observed, appear, MBh.; R.; Hariv.: Caus. -darśayati, to cause to see, show, indicate, declare (ā-mānam mṛita-vat, 'to feign one's self dead'), ib. &c.

Sam-pradarsita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) clearly shown, exhibited, manifested, declared, MBh.

सम्प्रदु sam-pra-√dru, P. -dravati, to run away together, run quite off, escape, MBh.; BhP.

Sam-pradruta, mfn. run away, escaped, MBh.

सम्प्रधान sam-pra-dhāna, n. (√I. dhā) consideration, ascertainment, W.

सम्प्रधाव sam-pra-√I. dhāv, to run quite away, hurry off, escape, MBh.; to hasten towards, be attracted, BhP.

सम्प्रधृ sam-pra-√dhṛi, Caus. -dhārayati, to direct towards, deliver over to (dat.), MBh.; (with buddhim) to fix the mind or thoughts steadily upon (loc.), determine, resolve, settle, decide, ib.; Śiś.; (with or without buddhyā, manasā, or hṛi-daye) to ponder, reflect, consider, deliberate or think about (acc.), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Pass. -dhāryate, to be fixed upon or determined, MBh.

Sam-pradhāraṇa, n. (and ā, f.) determination, deliberation, deciding on the propriety or impropriety of anything, Bhar.; Daśar.; Śāh. °pradhārita, mfn. fixed or determined upon, deliberated about, MW. °pradhārya, mfn. to be considered or deliberated about, R.

सम्प्रधृष sam-pra-√dhṛish, Caus. -dharshayati, to offer violence to, outrage, insult, violate, hurt, MBh.

सम्प्रनृत्त sam-pra-nṛitta, mfn. (√nṛit) beginning to dance or move about, MBh.

सम्प्रपच sam-pra-√pac, Pass. -pacyate, to become quite ripe or mature, come to a head (as a boil &c.), Suśr.

सम्प्रपद् sam-pra-√pad, Ā. -padyate (in some forms also P.), to go towards or enter together, approach, enter (acc.), AitBr.; BhP.; to set out (on a journey, acc.), Hariv.; to betake one's self or have recourse to (acc.), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; to succeed, be accomplished, Pañcat.; to become, be turned into (-sāt), Bhaṭṭ.; to set about, begin, MW.

Sam-prapanna, mfn. gone together towards, entered &c.; one who has recourse to (acc.), MBh.; (ifc.) endowed or filled with, Caurap.

सम्प्रपद sam-prapada, n. pl. standing on tiptoe, Yājñ. iii, 51 (cf. Mn. vi, 21).

सम्प्रपीड sam-pra-√pīḍ, Caus. -pīdayati, to press well together, Car.

Sam-prapīḍita, mfn. greatly afflicted or harassed, MBh.

सम्प्रपुष्पित sam-prapushpita, mfn. richly furnished with blossoms or flowers, R.

सम्प्रपूज sam-pra-√pūj, Caus. -pūjayati, to honour greatly, revere, Hariv.

सम्प्रबाध sam-pra-√bādḥ, Ā. -bādḥate, to press or drive back, repel, resist, MBh.; to oppress, pain, torment, R.

सम्प्रबुध sam-pra-√budh, Ā. -budhyate, to awake, i.e. begin to take effect (as a spell or incantation), Cat.: Caus. -bodhayati, to rouse up, awaken, ŚBr.

Sam-prabuddha, mfn. roused up, awakened, MBh. °prabodhita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) convinced, persuaded, Hariv.; consulted or deliberated about, ib.

सम्प्रभग्न sam-pra-bhagna, mfn. (√I. bhañj) entirely broken, broken up, dispersed, routed (as an army), MBh.: R.

सम्प्रभव sam-prabhava, m. coming forth, rising, appearance (only ifc.), VarBrS.

सम्प्रभा sam-pra-√bhā, P. -bhāti, to shine forth clearly, be conspicuous, appear, MBh.

सम्प्रभाष sam-pra-√bhāṣ, Ā. -bhāṣate (ep. also °ti), to speak to, accost, address (acc.), MBh.; to speak, say, proclaim, recite, repeat, ib.; Hariv.

सम्प्रभिव sam-pra-bhinna, mfn. (√bhid) split quite asunder, split open, cleft (said of an elephant whose temples are cleft during the rutting season; cf. mada), MBh.

सम्प्रमत्त sam-pra-matta, mfn. (√mad) very excited (said of an elephant in rut), Hariv.; very

careless, thoughtless, neglectful, MBh.; very fond of (inf.), ib. viii, 3509 (B. sam-pra-vṛitta).

सम्प्रमथ sam-pra-√math (or manth), P. -mathati, -manthati, or -mathnāti (ind. p. -mathya, q.v.), to stir about or agitate violently, outrage, oppress, harass, annoy, MBh.; to tear out (the eyes), R.

Sam-pramathya, ind. violently, by force, R.

सम्प्रमर्दन sam-pramardana. See sam-pra-√mṛid below.

सम्प्रमाद sam-pramāda. See a-s°.

सम्प्रमापण sam-pramāpaṇa, n. (fr. sam + 2. pr°) killing, slaughter, Yājñ., Sch.

सम्प्रमार्ग sam-pra-mārga, m. (√mṛij) purification, Gobh., Sch.

सम्प्रमुखित sam-pramukhita, mfn. (see pramukha) placed at the head, foremost, first, chief, Lalit.

सम्प्रमुच sam-pra-√muc, P. Ā. -muṇcati, °te (ind. p. -mucya, q.v.), to loosen entirely, set quite free, deliberate, ŚāṅkhŚr.: Pass. -mucyate, to free one's self from, get rid of (abl.), GopBr.

Sam-pramukti, f. letting loose (cattle), Kāth.

Sam-pramucya, ind. having abandoned or quitted, being quite free from (abl.), ŚBr.

सम्प्रमुषित sam-pra-muṣita, mfn. (√mush) carried quite away, abstracted, distracted, L.

Sam-pramoshā, m. carrying off, abstraction, loss (= nāśa), BhP.

सम्प्रमुह sam-pra-√muh, P. Ā. -muhyati, °te, to become completely stupefied or embarrassed, be perplexed or unconscious, MBh.; to be obscured or darkened, R.: Caus. -mohayati, to completely perplex, confuse, embarrass, MBh.

Sam-pramugdha, mfn. completely confused; -tva, n. confusion, perturbation, Pat.

Sam-pramūḍha, mfn. utterly bewildered or confused, perplexed, embarrassed, MBh.

Sam-pramoha, m. utter bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation, MBh.

सम्प्रमृद sam-pra-√mṛid (only ind. p. -mṛidyate), to trample or crush to pieces, destroy, MBh.

Sam-pramardana, mfn. crushing down, destroying, ib.

सम्प्रमेह sam-prameha, m. morbid flow of urine, Car.

सम्प्रमोक्ष sam-pra-√mokṣ, P. Ā. -mokṣayati, °te, to make free, clear away (Ā. 'to clear a way for one's self'), MBh.

सम्प्रमोद sam-pramoda, m. excessive joy or delight, MBh.

सम्प्रयत् sam-pra-√yat, Ā. -yatate, to strive eagerly for, exert one's self about, be intent upon (dat.), Kām.

सम्प्रयम् sam-pra-√yam, P. Ā. -yacchati, °te, to offer or present or bestow together (Ā. also 'mutually'), give or present to (dat., gen., accord. to Pāṇ. i, 3, 55 also instr.), RV. &c. &c.; to give in marriage, MBh.; to give back, restore, R.

सम्प्रया sam-pra-√yā, P. -yāti, to proceed or set off together, to advance towards, go to (acc. with or without prāti), ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; to move, revolve (as the heavenly bodies), Sūryas.; to go (together) to any state or condition (acc.), VarBrS.

Sam-prayāṇa, n. proceeding together towards, setting out, departure, MBh.; BhP. °prayāta, mfn. gone forth together &c.; proceeding with, i.e. making use of, employing (instr.), MBh.

सम्प्रयाच sam-pra-√yāc, Ā. -yācate, to ask for together, solicit, beg, request (two acc.), MBh.

सम्प्रयास sam-prayāsa, m. great exertion, effort, exhaustion, BhP.

सम्प्रयुज् sam-pra-√yuj, P. Ā. -yunakti, -yunakte, to yoke or join together, yoke, harness, MBh.; R.; to employ, make use of, BhP.; to perform, execute (a song), L.; to instigate, incite, induce to (instr.), R.: Pass. -yujyate, to be joined or connected with (instr.), be added or attached, Nir.; Hariv. &c.; to be united sexually, Rājat.; to be

implicated in (instr.), Yājñ.: Caus. -*yoyayati*, to join together, connect with (instr.), MBh.; Sāh.; to equip, prepare, Hariv.

Sam-prayukta, mfn. yoked or joined together, yoked, harnessed &c.; united or connected or furnished or endowed with (instr. or comp.), RPrāt.; MBh. &c.; come into contact or having intercourse with (instr.), Mn. xi, 179; sexually united, MW.; encountering in a hostile manner, MBh.; engaged in or occupied with (comp.), Kām.; concentrated, wholly intent on one object, MBh.; bound to, dependent on (loc.), ib.; urged, impelled, incited, ib.

Sam-prayuktaka, mfn. co-operative, L.

Sam-prayuj, mfa. surrounded or encompassed by (comp.), Śiś.

Sam-prayoktavya, mfn. to be used or employed, Sāh. **°pratyoga**, m. (ifc. f. ā) joining together, attaching, fastening, Mricch.; conjunction, union, connection, contact with (instr. with and without *saha*, or comp.), Āpast.; MBh. &c. (cf. MW. 44); matrimonial or sexual union with (comp.), MBh.; VarBrS.; (in astron.) conjunction (of the moon and the lunar mansions), VarBrS.; mutual proportion, connected series or arrangement, W.; application, employment, Cat.; spell, L.; mfn. = *arthita*, L. **°prayogikā**, f. N. of wk. **°prayogin**, mfn. addicted to sexual intercourse, wanton = *kāmika*, L.; = *su-prayoga*, L.

Sam-prayojita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) joined together, connected, Sāh.; produced, brought forward, MBh.; employed, used, MW.; well suited for anything, adapted, suitable, ib. **°prayojya**, mfn. to be executed or performed, Bhār.

सम्प्रयुध् sam-pra-*yudh*, Ā. -*yudhyate*, to begin to fight together, commence a war or battle, fight, R.; Hariv.

Sam-prayuddha, mfn. engaged in war, fighting, MBh.; Hariv.

सम्प्ररुच् sam-pra-*ruc*, Ā. -*rocat*, to appear very bright or beautiful, appear good or right, please, MBh.

सम्प्ररुध् sam-pra-*rudh*, Pass. -*rudhyate*, to be completely debarrated from, be deprived of (v.l. *sam-ava-r*), Hariv.

सम्प्ररुह् sam-pra-*rusha*, mfn. (√*rush*) greatly enraged or irritated, furious, MBh.

सम्प्रलाप sam-pra-*lāpa*, m. talk, chatter, Sāh.

सम्प्रली sam-pra-*lī*, Ā. -*liyate*, to be completely dissolved in (loc.), become absorbed, disappear, vanish, MBh.; BhP.

Sam-pralina, mfn. wholly dissolved or melted away, disappeared, vanished, R.; absorbed i. e. contained in (loc.), MBh.

सम्प्रलुप sam-pra-*lup*, Pass. -*lupyate*, to be violated or injured, MBh.

सम्प्रलुभ् sam-pra-*lubh*, Caus. -*lobhayati*, to allure or entice away, try to seduce or deceive, MBh.

सम्प्रवच् sam-pra-*vac*, P. -*vakti*, to explain or declare together, ŚāṅkhBr.; to relate at full or comprehensively, declare, communicate, announce, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Sam-prōkta, mfn. spoken to, addressed, MBh.; declared, announced, proclaimed, Mn.; MBh. &c.

सम्प्रवद् sam-pra-*vad*, P. Ā. -*vadati*, °*te* (Ved. inf. -*vādī*), to pronounce aloud, PañcavBr.; (P.) to utter cries together, sing together, Pāp. i, 3, 48, Sch.; (Ā.) in talk or converse together, Bhāṭṭi: Caus. -*vādayati*, see below.

Sam-pravadana, n. talking together, conversation, W.

Sam-pravēda, m. id., AitĀr. **°pravēdana**, n. (fr. Caus.) the act of causing to sound together or at the same time, ĀpGr., Sch. **°pravādita**, n. causing to sound together, Lalit.

सम्प्रवाह sam-pra-*vāha*, m. continuous stream, uninterrupted continuity, Kād.; BhP.

सम्प्रविचर् sam-pra-*vi-car*, Caus. -*cārayati*, to examine or consider carefully, R.

सम्प्रविप sam-pra-*vīp*, Ā. -*vepate*, to tremble violently, MBh.

सम्प्रविलापन sam-pra-*vilāpana*, n. dissolving, causing to disappear, MBh., Sch.

सम्प्रविश sam-pra-*viś*, P. -*viśati* (ep. also °*te*), to enter into together or completely (with *mānasam* or *dhyānam*, 'to be lost in thought'), ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; to have commerce or intercourse with (acc.), MBh.; to be sexually united with (acc.), Mn.; MBh.: Caus. -*veśayati*, to cause to enter, introduce, lead into (acc. or loc.), R.; Hariv. &c.

Sam-praviśta, mfn. entered together or completely, gone into, R.; Kathās. &c.

Sam-praveśa, m. entering into together, complete entrance, going into (loc. or comp.), KātyŚr.; MBh.; R.; place of entrance, place entered by (gen.), MBh. **°praveśita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made or allowed to enter or return (opp. to *nir-vāśita*, 'exiled'), Rājāt.

सम्प्रविह sam-pra-*vi-hri* (only ind. p. -*hriyati*), to roam or wander all over (acc.), MBh.

सम्प्रवृ sam-pra-*vṛ*, Caus. -*vārayati*, to wait on, entertain, Divyāv.

सम्प्रवृत् sam-pra-*vṛit*, Ā. -*vartate*, to come forth, arise, be produced from (abl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with *manasi*) to turn or think over in the mind, think deeply about, R.; to begin, commence (said of persons and things), set about, prepare for (dat., loc., or inf.), MBh.; R. &c.; to take place, happen, R.; to act, proceed, deal with (loc.), R.; MarkP.; Sāh.; to go against, assail, attack, MW.; to be present or near at hand, ib.: Caus. -*vartayati*, to cause to proceed or go forward, spread about, circulate, set in motion or action, MBh.; BhP.; Rājāt.; to undertake, begin, MBh.; Hariv.

Sam-pravartaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) setting in motion, promoting, furthering, Kām.; producing, creating (applied to Śiva), MBh. **°pravartana**, n. moving or hurrying about, Kām.; the act of setting in motion or action, undertaking, MW. **°pravartin**, mfn. putting in order, setting right, Car.

Sam-pravṛitta, mfn. gone forward, proceeded, set off, BhP.; arisen, existent, present, near at hand, ib.; commenced, begun, MBh.; R.; passed, gone by, W.; setting about anything (inf., dat., or loc.), MBh.; engaged in (loc. or comp.), ib.

Sam-pravṛitti, f. (only pl.) coming forth, appearance, occurrence, MBh.

सम्प्रवृध् sam-pra-*vṛidh*, Ā. -*vardhate*, to grow well up, attain full growth, grow, increase, MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Caus. -*vardhayati*, to cause to grow or increase, R.

Sam-pravṛiddha, mfn. full grown, increased, swelled, enhanced, well advanced, MBh.; VarBrS.; Kām.; rich in (instr.), MBh.

सम्प्रवृष्ट sam-pra-*vṛiṣṭa*, mfn. (√*vṛiṣh*) begun to rain, MBh.; n. what has been completely rained, a whole rainfall, VarBrS.

सम्प्रवे sam-pra-*ve*, P. Ā. -*vayati*, °*te*, to interweave, sew or string together, connect, ŚāṅkhBr.

सम्प्रवेह sam-pra-*vesh*, Caus. -*veshayati*, to wind round, Suśr.

सम्प्रव्यथित sam-pra-*vyathita*, mfn. (√*vyath*) greatly troubled or alarmed, R.

सम्प्रशान्त sam-pra-*śānta*, mfn. (√*śam*) ceased, disappeared, MBh.

सम्प्रशास् sam-pra-*śās*, P. -*śāsti*, (with *rājyam*) to exercise government, bear sway, rule, reign, MBh.

सम्प्रश्न sam-pra-*śna*, sam-pra-*śṭavya*. See sam-*prach*, p. 1174, col. 1.

सम्प्रश्रय sam-pra-*śraya*, m. respectful demeanour, modesty, humbleness, BhP.

Sam-praśrita, mfn. modest, humble, well-behaved, MW.

सम्प्रसज्ज sam-pra-*śajj*, Pass. -*sajjate* (ep. also °*ti*), to cling to, be attached to or fond of (loc. or instr.), MBh.

Sam-prasakta, mfn. devoted to, intent upon, occupied with (*atra*), MBh.; lasting, continuous, permanent, R.

सम्प्रसद् sam-pra-*śad*, P. -*śidati*, to settle

down quietly, be soothed, be kindly disposed or gracious towards (gen.), MBh.; R. &c.: Caus. -*sādayati*, to appease, propitiate, ib.

Sam-prasatti, f. = *sam-prasāda* (in Vedānta), Śāṅk.

Sam-prasanna, mfn. soothed, appeased, ChUp.; propitious, favourable, gracious, BhP.

Sam-prasāda, m. perfect quiet (esp. mental repose during deep sleep), ŚBr.; Lalit.; favour, grace, Uttarar.; serenity, Bhāṭṭi. (v.l.); (in Vedānta) the soul during deep sleep, ChUp.; MBh. &c.; trust, confidence, W. **°prasādana**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) calming, sedative, Car.

सम्प्रसव sam-pra-*śava*, m. (sam + 2. pr°) admission, Kull. on Mn. viii, 112 (v.l. *prati-pr*).

सम्प्रसह sam-pra-*śah*, P. -*śahati* (fut. -*śahishyati* or -*śakshyati*, v.l. -*śakshyati*), to have power over, become a match for, withstand, check, curb, restrain, MBh.; to endure, tolerate, ib.; to overcome, ib.

Sam-prasahya, ind. thoroughly, by all means, MBh.

सम्प्रसाध् sam-pra-*śādha*, Caus. -*sādhayati*, to accomplish, settle, set right (see below); to make one's own, acquire, MW.

Sam-prasādhana, n. accomplishing, arranging, decorating, Car.; Bhpr.; the act of effecting or accomplishing, W. **°prasādhya**, mfn. to be accomplished or set right, Kām.

सम्प्रसिच sam-pra-*śic*, Pass. -*siyate*, to flow out, issue, Hariv.; Suśr.

सम्प्रसिद्ध sam-pra-*śiddha*, mfn. (√3. *sidh*) well prepared, cooked, Suśr.

Sam-prasiddhi, f. success, good luck, Divyāv.

सम्प्रसुप्त sam-pra-*supta*, mfn. (√*svap*) fallen fast asleep, sleeping, MBh.; closed (not expanded, as a flower), ib.

सम्प्रसू sam-pra-*sū*, Ā. -*sūte* or -*sūyate*, to bring forth, beget, generate, Mn.; MBh.: Pass. -*sūyate* (or °*ti*), to be born, MBh. iii, 12978.

Sam-prasūta, mfn. brought forth, begot, procreated, MuṇḍUp.; MBh. &c. **°prasūti**, f. bringing forth together or at the same time, VarBrS.

सम्प्रसृ sam-pra-*śri*, Caus. -*śārayati*, °*te*, to stretch or spread out, extend, VS.; TS.; MaitrS.; Heat.; to draw asunder, ĀpŚr.

Sam-prasāra, m. one through whom all goes on well, BrannUp. **°prasāraṇa**, n. drawing asunder, Anup.; (in gram.) the mutual interchange of the vowels *i*, *u*, *ṛi*, *ṛi*, and their corresponding semi-vowels *y*, *v*, *r*, *l*, Pāp. i, 1, 45 &c.

सम्प्रसृप sam-pra-*śrip*, P. -*sarpati*, to approach or enter in a creeping way, ŚBr.

Sam-prasarpapa, n. moving along, ŚāṅkhŚr.

सम्प्रस्तार sam-pra-*stāra*, m. = *pra-stotri*, Hariv. (Nilak.)

सम्प्रस्तुत sam-pra-*stuta*, mfn. (√*stu*) ready to, prepared for (inf.), Rājāt.

सम्प्रस्था sam-pra-*sthā*, Ā. -*tishṭhate*, to take up a position together (before the altar), ŚāṅkhBr.; to set out together, depart, proceed, advance, approach, go to (acc. or loc.), Pāp. i, 3, 48, Sch.; Caus. -*sthāpayati*, to dispatch, send out to (acc.), R. **Sam-prasthāna**, n. the act of setting out together, setting out on a journey, departure, W.

Sam-prasthita, mfn. set out on a journey, departed, MBh.; R. &c.; advancing towards Buddhahood (?), Divyāv.

सम्प्रस्पृश् sam-pra-*śpriś*, P. -*śpriśati*, to touch or sprinkle with water, wash, bathe, MW.

सम्प्रसृ sam-pra-*śru*, P. -*śravati*, to flow forth together, issue from (abl.), Up.; R.: Caus. -*śrāvayati*, to cause to run together, mix, mingle, TBr.

सम्प्रहस् sam-pra-*śhas*, P. -*hasati*, to laugh together, break into a laugh, MBh.; R.; BhP.: Caus. -*hāsayati*, to make sport of, deride, Vas.

Sam-prahāsa, m. laughing at, loud laughter, Bhāṭṭi.; mockery, derision, R.

सम्प्रहा sam-pra-√3. hā, P. -jahāti, to leave, abandon, MBh.; R.

सम्प्रहित sam-pra-hita, mfn. (√hi) thrown, hurled, MBh.

सम्प्रह sam-pra-√hri, P. Ā. -harati, °te, to hurl or throw together, hurl upon (dat. or loc.), MBh.; to attack, assail, strike at, rush upon (acc. or loc.); Ā. (m.c. also P.) to strike at mutually, come to blows, fight together (cf. Pāp. i, 3, 15, Vārtt. 2, Pat.), MBh.; R. &c.

Sam-prahāra, m. mutual striking or wounding, war, battle, fighting with (acc. or instr. with or without saha; with madiya, 'fighting with me'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a stroke, blow, R.; going, motion, gait, Vas. **prahāri**, Up. iv, 124, Sch. **prahārin**, mfn. fighting together, combating, R.

सम्प्रहृष sam-pra-√hrish, P. Ā. -hrishyati, °te, to rejoice greatly, be exceedingly glad, thrill with pleasure, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -harshayati, to rejoice, make glad, comfort, SāṅkhBr.; MBh. &c.

Sam-praharsha, m. great joy, thrill of delight, MBh.; R. **praharshaṇa**, mfn. exciting sexually, Car.; (also ā.f.) impelling, encouragement, Jātakam. **praharshita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) much pleased, thrilled with delight, MBh. **praharshin**, mfn. rejoicing greatly, delighted, very glad, R.

Sam-prahrishṭa, mfn. excessively rejoiced, rejoicing, joyful, MBh.; R. &c.; erect, bristling (or 'standing on end,' as the hair of the body), thrilling, ib.; -tanūruha, mfn. having the hairs of the body bristling with delight, MBh.; -manas, mfn. overjoyed in heart, R.; -mukha, mfn. having the face radiant with joy, MBh.

सम्प्रद्रु sam-prā-√dru (only in pr. p. -prā-dravat, with v.l. -pra-dr°), to run away together, MBh. ix, 1675.

सम्प्रान्त sam-prānta, m. ultimate or absolute end, Kaśikh.

सम्प्राप्त sam-prāp (-pra-√āp), P. -prāp-noti, to reach or attain fully, to arrive at, effect, accomplish, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to get, obtain, acquire, partake of, incur, undergo, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to obtain as a wife or in matrimony, Kathās.; Caus. -prāpayati (aor. -prāpīpan), to cause to get or obtain, ŚBr.; Desid., see sam-prēpsu below.

Sam-prāpta, mfn. well reached or attained, obtained, gained &c.; one who has reached or attained, arrived at, met with, fallen into (acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) extending to, Suśr.; come, become, appeared, arrived (as a period of time), Mn.; MBh. &c.; sprung or descended from (-tas), Mn. ix, 141; -yauvana, mfn. one who has fully attained youth or manhood, come of age, MBh.; -vidya, mfn. one who has acquired all knowledge, ib. **prāptavya**, mfn. to be got or obtained, MBh. **prāpti**, f. arrival at (comp.), MBh.; R.; rise, appearance, Car.; Śh.; attainment, gain, acquisition, MBh.; R. &c.; -dvādaśi, f. N. of a partic. twelfth day, Cat. **prāpya**, mfn. to be fully attained to, attainable, obtainable, MW.

Sam-prēpsu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) wishing to attain, striving after (acc.), MBh.; wishing to get at, way-laying, ib.

सम्प्रार्थ sam-prārth (-pra-√arth), P. -prārthayati, to ask for earnestly, request, entreat, MBh.; R.

Sam-prārthita, mfn. asked for, begged, requested, MBh.

सम्प्राव sam-prāv (-pra-√av), P. -prāvati, to assist together, aid, help, AV.

सम्प्राश sam-prās (-pra-√2. aś), P. -prās-nāti, to eat, enjoy, Hcat.

सम्प्री sam-pri, Ā. -priyate, to be completely satisfied or contented, be greatly pleased with, delight in (loc. or abl.), MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. -prīnayati, to make completely happy or pleased, Pur.; Hcat.

Sam-priya, mfn. mutually dear, being on friendly terms with (instr.), VS.; TS.; GrS.; very dear or beloved, MW.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Vidūratha (or Vidūra), MBh.; n. contentment, satisfaction, R.; -lā, f. dearness, the being very dear or dearer than (abl.), Kir.

Sam-prīṇana, n. (fr. Caus.) gladdening, delighting, BhP. **prīṇita**, mfn. made completely happy, thoroughly satisfied, well pleased, MarkP.

Sam-prīta, mfn. completely satisfied or pleased, delighted, MBh.; -mānasa, mfn. delighted in mind, ib. **prīti**, f. complete satisfaction, joy, delight in (loc. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; attachment, affection, good will, friendship with (instr. with or without saha), love for (loc. or gen.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; -mat, mfn. satisfied, pleased, delighted, MBh.

सम्प्रे sam-prē (-pra-√5. i), P. -prāti, to go forth together, flow together, RV.; AV.

सम्प्रेक्ष sam-prēksh (-pra-√iksh), to look well at, observe carefully, become aware of, perceive, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to consider well, reflect on, examine, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Sam-prēkshaka, mfn. looking well at, a spectator, beholder, Hariv. **prēkshana**, n. the act of looking well at, beholding, seeing, W.; deliberating about, considering, investigating, ib. **prēkshita**, mfn. well looked at or seen, beheld, ib.; considered, investigated, ib.

सम्प्रेद्ध sam-prēddha (-pra + iddha), mfn. kindled, lighted, AV.

सम्प्रेप्सु sam-prēpsu. See sam-prāp, col. 1.

सम्प्रेर sam-prēr (-pra-√ir), Ā. -prērte, to come forth together, rise together, RV.; TS.; Caus. -prērayati, to drive or push forwards, Pañcat.

Sam-prērpa, mfn. risen up together, MW.

सम्प्रेष sam-prēsh (-pra-√1. ish), P. -prēshyati, to send forth, throw, fling, cast, MW.; (in Vedic ritual) to summon, invite (cf. 2. prēsh), Br.; ŚrS.; Caus. -prēshayati, to send forth together, send away, despatch, send, dismiss, MBh.; R. &c.; to send a message to (gen.), MBh.; to direct (the thoughts) towards (loc.), Lalit.

Sam-prēsha, m. = sam-prāśha, L. **prēshana**, n. the act of sending forth together, sending away, despatching, Mn.; MBh. &c.; dismissal, R.; (ī), f. N. of a funeral ceremony (performed on the twelfth day after death), L. **prēshita**, mfn. sent forth, despatched, ordered, MBh.; summoned, invited, ĀivŚr.

Sam-prāśhā, m. summons, invitation, direction (to an officiating priest), ŚBr.; ŚrS.; dismissing, sending away, W.

सम्प्रोक्त sam-prōkta. See sam-pra-√vac.

सम्प्रोक्ष sam-prōksh (-pra-√uksh), P. Ā. -prōkshati, °te, to sprinkle well over (Ā. 'one's self'), consecrate by sprinkling, Kauś.; Yājñ.

Sam-prōkshana, n. the act of sprinkling well over, consecration (of a temple &c.), Cat.; (ī), f. consecrated water, Kauś.; (na)-krama, m., -vidhi, m., -samgraha, m. N. of wks. **prōkshita**, mfn. well sprinkled or wetted (esp. with holy water), consecrated, Kauś.

सम्प्रोर्ण sam-prōrṇu (-pra-√ūrṇu), P. Ā. -prōrṇoti or °nauti, -prōrṇute, to cover all over, cover completely, RV.; ŚBr.

सम्प्लु sam-plu, Ā. -plavate, to flow or stream together, meet (as waters), MBh.; to be heaped or massed together (as clouds), ChUp.; to founder, go down (as a ship), GopBr.; to fluctuate, waver (as the mind), Uttarar.; Caus. -plāvayati, to cause to flow or mass together (as clouds), TS.; ŚBr.; to melt into, mingle or merge with (instr.), AgP.; to float over, inundate, submerge, MBh.; R.

Sam-plava, m. flowing together, meeting or swelling (of waters), flood, deluge, R.; Hariv.; BhP.; a dense mass, heap, multitude, Mn.; MBh. &c.; conglomeration, taking a form or shape, rise, origin, BhP.; noise, tumult (esp. of battle), Hariv.; R.; submersion by water, destruction, ruin, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; end, close of (comp.), BhP.

Sam-pluta, mfn. flowed or streamed together, met, MBh.; one who has bathed in (comp.), BhP.; flooded over, overspread, covered or filled with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; BhP.; **lōdaka**, mfn. flooded with water, Bhag.

सम्पसा sam-√psā (only ind. p. -psāya), to chew thoroughly, bite in pieces, ŚBr.

सम्फल sam-phala, mf(ā)n. (√phal) rich

in fruit or seed, fruitful, Pāp. iv, 1, 64, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; ni. = sam-phāla, L.

Samphaliya, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. utkarādi.

Sam-phāla, m. a ram, sheep, L.

Sam-phulla, mfn. full-blown, blossomed, fully opened or expanded (as a flower), Kāv.; Rajat.

सम्पेत sam-pheṭa, m. (prob. for sam-spheṭa, q.v.) mutual conflict or encounter of angry persons, angry or passionate contention (in dram. one of the 13 elements of the *vimarśa* [q.v.], illustrated by the altercation between Śakuntalā and the king in Śak.; or as one of the 4 elements of the *ārabhaṭi* [q.v.], illustrated by the encounter of Mādhava and Aghora-ghaṇṭa in Mālatīm.), Bhar.; Daśar.; Śh.

सम्ब samb, samba &c. See √samb, p. 1055.

सम्बह sam-√banh, Caus. -banhayati, to make firm or prosperous, establish firmly, increase, Bhaṭṭ.

Sam-bālha, mfn. firm, strong, TĀr. (Sch.)

सम्बत sambat, ind. = sam-vat, L.

सम्बन्ध sam-√bandh, P. -bandhnāti, to bind or fasten or tie together, bind or fix on, attach, connect, join, construct, form, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to procure, furnish, supply, Ragh.; Pass. -badhyate, to be bound or fastened together &c.; to be connected with or supplied, belong to, Kāś. on Pāp. i, 4, 51 &c.; Caus. -bandhayati, to cause to bind or be bound together &c., R.; to cause to connect with or refer to (instr.), Kull. on Mn. v, 85.

Sam-baddha, mfn. bound or tied together, joined, connected, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; connected in sense, coherent, having meaning (see a-√b); shut, closed, Kām.; connected or covered or filled with, belonging or relating to (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; combined with, i.e. containing (comp.), Hariv.; attached to anything, i.e. existing, being, found in (loc.), Kālid.; (am), ind. jointly, moreover, MBh. ix, 3443; -darpa, mfn. one who has feelings of pride (existing in his heart), MBh.; -sainyānuga, mfn. one who has the main body of troops concentrated, Kām.; **addhanta** (sām), mf(ā)n. joined with the ends, ŚBr. **badhyamāna**, mfn. being bound together or connected, MW. **badhyamānaka**, mfn. (ifc.) being in some degree related to, L.

Sam-bandha, m. (ifc. f. ā) binding or joining together, close connection or union or association, conjunction, inherence, connection with or relation to (instr. with or without saha, or comp.; in phil. relation or connexion is said to be of three kinds, viz. *samavāya*, *samyoga*, and *sva-rūpa*, q.v.), ŚrS.; Śamk.; Sarvad.; personal connection (by marriage), relationship, fellowship, friendship, intimacy with (instr. with and without saha, loc., or comp.), PārGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a relation, relative, kinsman, fellow, friend, ally, Apast.; MBh.; BhP.; a collection, volume, book, Sūkas.; a partic. kind of calamity, VarBṛS.; prosperity, success, L.; fitness, propriety, L.; the application of authority to prove a theological doctrine, W.; mfn. able, capable, L.; fit, right, proper, L.; (ifc.) often w.r. for sam-baddha (q.v.); -gana-pati, m., -tatva, n., -nirṇaya, m., -pañcāikā, f., -rahasya, n. N. of wks.; -varjita, n. 'want of coherence,' a partic. fault of style, Prātāp.; -vārttika, n., -viveka, m., -vyavasthā-vikāśa, m.; **dhōddyaṭa**, m., **dhōhpadeśa**, m. N. of wks. **bandhaka**, n. connection by birth or marriage, relation, friendship, intimacy, MBh.; R.; a relation, friend, MW.; (scil. samdhi) a kind of alliance proceeding from relationship, ib.; mfn. relating to, concerning, W.; fit, suitable, MW. **bandhayitṛi**, mfn. one who connects or puts together (v.l. for sam-bodhayitṛi), MaitrUp.

Sam-bandhi (m. c. and in comp. for °bandhin), mfn. joined or connected with (see sukha-°); m. a relation, kinsman, Hariv.; -lā, f. belonging to (comp.), Yājñ., Sch.; connection with, relation to (instr. or comp.), Sarvad.; relationship, con° by marriage, MBh.; -tva, n. relation to or con° with (instr. or comp.), Sarvad.; kinship, relationship, MarkP.; -bhinna, mfn. divided or shared by relatives, MW.; -śabda, m. a word expressing relationship, Pāp. i, 1, 71, Vārtt. 3.

Sam-bandhikatva, n. connection, Samskārak.

Sam-bandhin, mfn. connected with, belonging or relating to (gen. or comp.), adjunct, inherent, Mn.; MBh. &c.; connected with = possessed of

(comp.), Sarvad.; related, connected by marriage, a relative, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Sam-bandhu, m. a kinsman, relative, AV. Paipp.

सम्बर sambara, v.l. for *sambara*, *sam-vara*, and *sam-bhara* (qq. vv.)

सम्बर्य sambarya. See *sam-varya*, p. 1114.

सम्बल sambala. See *sambala*, p. 1055.

सम्बलन sambalana, w.r. for *sam-vanana*.

सम्बुल sam-bahula, mfn. very much or many, very numerous, plentiful, abundant, Lalit.; Jātakam.

सम्बाध sam-√bādḥ, *Ā*. -*bādḥate*, to press together, compress, press down, AV.; to bind firmly together, Śāṅkhśr.; to oppress, afflict, torment, R.

Sam-bādḥa, m. a throng, crowd; contracted space (ifc. [f. *ā*] = 'crowded with', 'full of', 'abounding with'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the female organ of generation, Vām. ii, 1, 17; pressure, affliction, distress, annoy, RV.; AV.; MBh.; the road to Naraka or hell, L.; mif(ā)n. contracted, narrow, Suśr.; crammed with, full of (instr.), Śiś.; -*bandrī*, f. pl. affliction and exhaustion, AV.; -*vartin* or (v.l.) -*vartman*, mfn. (pl.) moving in dense crowds, jostling or crowding together on a road, Rāgh. **°bādḥaka**, mfn. pressing together, contracting, Bhāṭṭ.; pressing upon, thronging, crowding, MW. **°bādḥana**, n. (only L.) compressing, obstructing, opposing; a barrier, gate; the female organ; a door-keeper; the point of a stake or spit; (*ā*), f. rubbing, chafing, Sighās.

सम्बाह sam-bālha. See *sam-√bañh*.

सम्बीज sam-bīja, n. universal seed, Kāśikh.

सम्बुध sam-√budh, *Ā*. -*budhyate* (pr. p. -*budhyamāna*, q.v.), to wake up, MBh.; R.; to perceive or understand thoroughly, notice, observe, know, ib. &c.; Caus. -*bodhayati*, to cause to wake up, rouse, R.; to cause to know, inform, advise, instruct; teach (two acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to call to, MBh.; Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 2, 33; to cause to agree, MW.; Desid. of Caus., see *sam-budbhayishu*.

Sam-buddha, mfn. wide awake, clever, wise, prudent, R.; well perceived, perfectly known or understood, ib.; m. a Buddha or a Jaina deified sage, L. (cf. MWB. 133).

Sam-buddhi, f. perfect knowledge or perception, MW.; calling out to (a person in the distance), making one's self heard, KātyŚr.; Pāṇ. i, 2, 33; the vocative case or its termination, Pāṇ. i, 1, 16 &c.; an epithet, W.

Sam-budhyamāna, mfn. being quite aware, MBh.

Sam-bubodhayishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wishing to arouse or make attentive, MBh.; wishing to convert, HParis.

Sam-bodha, m. perfect knowledge or understanding, MBh.; Hariv. (sometimes w.r. for *sam-rodha*). **°bodhana**, mfn. (partly fr. Caus.) awaking, arousing, MBh.; perceiving, noticing, observing, MBh.; recognizing, MaitrUp.; the act of causing to know, reminding, MBh.; Hariv.; calling to, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 47; the vocative case or its termination, Siddh.; Subh. **°bodhayitṛi**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to know, informing, MaitrUp. **°bodhi**, f. (with Buddhists) perfect knowledge or enlightenment, MWB. 43 (*°dhy-aiga*, n. 'an integral part of perfect knowledge or enlightenment', Lalit.). **°bodhita**, mfn. fully warned, duly apprised, MBh. **°bodhya**, mfn. to be enlightened or instructed, Pañcat.; Kathās.

सम्बुह sam-√I. brīh (or *vrih*), P. -*brīhati* (pf. -*babarka* or -*vavarka*), to tear out together, pluck out, extract, AV.; ŚBr.

सम्बुह sam-√2. brīh (or *brīñh*), P. -*brīhati* (pf. -*babarka*), to join firmly, AV.; ŚBr.: Caus. -*barhayati*, to join or unite with (dat.), RV.; -*brīñhayati*, to strengthen, refresh, encourage, MBh. **Sam-brīñhapa**, n. (fr. Caus.) strengthening, refreshing, Car.

सम्बु sam-√brū, P. *Ā*. -*bravīti*, -*brūte*, to speak well, converse, RV.; (*Ā*.) to talk together, agree, ib.; to say anything to (acc.), MBh.

सम्बक्ष sam-√bhaksh, P. -*bhakshayati*, to

eat together, ĀśvŚr.; to eat up, devour, consume, MBh.; R. &c.

Sam-bhaksha, mfn. feeding upon (comp.), one who eats or devours, MBh.; eating together, food in common, MW.

सम्भज sam-√bhaj, P. *Ā*. -*bhajati*, *°te*, to distribute completely, share, bestow, grant, Śay.; (*Ā*.) to cause to participate in, present with a gift, ParGr.; MBh.; to divide, Sūryas.

Sam-bhakta, mfn. distributed, divided, shared &c.; participating in, possessed of (gen.), AV.; devoted to, faithfully attached (v.l. *sam-sakta*), Hariv. **°bhakti**, f. distribution, allotment, bestowal, Dhātup.; possessing, enjoying, MW.; favouring, honouring, ib. **°bhaktṛi**, mfn. one who distributes or grants (-*tama*, superl.; -*tara*, compar.), Nir.; Śay.; one who shares or participates, MW.; one who favours or honours or worships, ib.

Sam-bhaja (of unknown meaning), Sch. on Kauś. xli, 18. **°bhajana**, n. distributing, granting, bestowing, Śay. **°bhajanīya**, mfn. to be shared in or enjoyed or liked, MW.; to be favoured or honoured, ib.

सम्भञ्ज sam-√bhañj, P. -*bhanakti*, to break to pieces, shatter, shiver, MBh.; Kathās.

Sam-bhagna, mfn. broken to pieces, shattered, dispersed, routed, defeated, MBh.; baffled, frustrated, ib.; m. N. of Śiva, ib. (accord. to Nilak. fr. *sam-√bhaj* = *samyak-sevita*).

सम्भर sam-bhārā &c. See *sam-√bhri*.

सम्भर्त्तित sam-bhartsita, mfn. (√*bharts*) much censured, abused, reviled, R.

सम्भल् sam-√bhal, P. -*bhālayati*, to observe well, perceive, learn, Naish.

सम्भल sam-bhald, m. (prob. originally = *sam-bhara*; often v.l. for *sambhala*, q.v.) 'one who brings together,' a match-maker, AV.; Kauś.; a suitor, wooer, MW.; a procurer, ib.; (*ī*), f. a procurer, ib.

Sambhaliya, mfn. relating to a procurer &c., Naish.

सम्भव sam-bhavā &c. See p. 1179, col. 1.

सम्भा sam-√bhā, P. -*bhāti*, to shine fully or brightly, be very bright, TBr.; to shine forth, be visible or conspicuous, MBh.; to appear, seem to be (nom. with and without *iva* or *yathā*), ib.; R. &c.

सम्भाषय sam-bhāṇḍaya (fr. *sam + bhāṇḍa*), Nom. P. *Ā*. *°yati*, *°te*, to collect vessels or utensils, Bhāṭṭ.; to gather provisions, Har.

सम्भावन sam-bhāvana &c. See p. 1179.

सम्भाष sam-√bhāsh, *Ā*. -*bhāshate* (pr. p. in MBh. also -*bhāshat*), to speak together, converse with (instr. with or without *saha*), Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to speak to (acc.), address, greet, salute, KaushUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to join in a conversation, Vait.; to agree, consent, enter into an engagement, R.; to talk over, persuade, Hit.; to speak, say, recite, Hariv.; to have sexual intercourse with, MW.; Caus. -*bhāshayati* (ind. p. -*bhāshivā*, v.l. in B. for -*bhāshayivā*), to converse with (instr.), Hariv.; to speak to, address (acc.), R.; to persuade, prevail upon (v.l. for -*bhāvayati*), MBh.

Sam-bhāsha, m. discourse, talk, conversation with (gen. or instr. with or without *saha*, or comp.), Gṛīhyas.; R. &c.; (*ā*), f. id., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; engagement, contract, agreement, Subh.; watchword, W.; greeting, MW.; sexual connection, ib. **°bhāshana**, n. conversation, discourse with (gen., instr., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; watchword, MW.; sexual intercourse, ib.; -*nipuna*, mfn. skilled in conversation, Daś. **°bhāshapīya**, mfn. to be conversed with, BhP. **°bhāshita**, mfn. spoken or conversed with &c.; n. talk, conversation, Pañcat. **°bhāshin**, mfn. conversing, speaking, Amar. **°bhāshya**, mfn. to be conversed with, MBh.; BhP.; to be addressed, Śāh.; fit for conversation (see *a-s*°).

सम्भिद् sam-√bhīd, P. *Ā*. -*bhinatti*, -*bhintte*, to break to pieces, split or break completely asunder, pierce, hurt, AV. &c. &c.; to bring into contact, combine, join, mingle, TS. &c. &c.; to associate with (acc.), SaddhP.

Sam-bhinna, mfn. completely broken or divided &c.; interrupted, abandoned (see -*vṛitta*); contracted (see -*sarvāṅga*); joined, combined, mingled,

TS. &c. &c.; come into contact with (comp.), Bhāṭṭ.; close, tight, Pañcar.; solid, compact, MārK.P.; -*ā*, f. the being joined or united with, Sarvad.; -*pralāpa*, m. idle talk (with Buddhists one of the 10 sins), Divyāv. (Dharmas. 56); -*pralāpika*, mfn. talking idly, ib.; -*buddhi*, mfn. one whose understanding is broken or impaired, Pat.; -*maryāda*, mfn. one who has broken through barriers or bounds, MBh.; -*vṛitta*, mfn. one who has abandoned good conduct, ib.; -*vyañjanā*, f. a kind of hermaphrodite (*°na*, n. 'the condition of a hermaphrodite'), Mahāv.; -*sarvāṅga*, mfn. one who has contracted or compressed the whole body (as a tortoise), MBh.

Sam-bheda, m. breaking, piercing, Suśr.; becoming loose, falling off, ib.; disjunction, division, separation (of friends or allies), sowing dissension, Kām.; a kind, species, Cat.; union, junction, mixture, Kāv.; Śāh.; contact with (comp.), Śāh.; the confluence of two rivers, junction of a river with the sea, ŚBr. (cf. *d-s*°), TS. &c.; -*vat*, mfn. come into contact or collision with (*sārdham*), Git. **°bhedana**, n. breaking, splitting, Cat.; bringing into contact or collision, MW. **°bhedyā**, mfn. to be broken through or pierced or perforated, Sarasv.; to be brought into contact (see *a-s*°).

सम्भीत sam-bhūta, mfn. (√*bhī*) greatly alarmed, afraid of (gen.), R.

सम्भुग sam-bhugna, mfn. (√*i. bhuj*) completely bent or curved, Bhāṭṭ.

1. **Sambhoga**. See *bhujā-s*°, p. 759, col. 1.

सम्भुज sam-√3. bhuj, P. *Ā*. -*bhunakti*, -*bhuñkte* (aor. Subj. -*bhujam*, RV.), to eat together, make a meal in common, AV.; Apat.; to enjoy (esp. carnally), Rājat.; to partake of (gen.), RV. ii, 1, 4; Caus. -*bhojayati*, to cause to enjoy or eat, feed any one (acc.) with (instr.), Yājñ.; MBh.; BhP.

Sam-bhukta, mfn. eaten, enjoyed &c.; run through, traversed, VarBṛS., Sch.

Sam-bhoktṛi, m. an eater, enjoyer, Pañcar.

2. **Sam-bhogā**, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) complete enjoyment, pleasure, delight in (comp.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; carnal or sensual enjoyment, sexual union with (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in rhet.) a subdivision of the Śringāra or sentiment of love (described as 'successful love leading to union', and opp. to *vī-pralambha*, 'disappointed love, separation'), Daśar.; Śāh. &c. (only L., duration; joy; employment, use; a partic. part of an elephant's trunk; a Jaina or Buddhist edict; a libertine); N. of a man, Buddh.; -*kāya*, m. 'body of enjoyment', N. of one of the three bodies of a Buddha, MWB. 247; -*kshama*, mfn. suitable for enj°, MW.; -*yakṣhiṇī*, f. N. of a Yoginī (also called Vinā, w.r. *°kshāṇī*), Cat.; -*vat*, mfn. having enj°, leading a joyous life, VarBṛS.; -*veśman*, n. 'enjoyment-room', the chamber of a concubine, Cat. **°bhogin**, mfn. enjoying together or enjoying each other mutually, AitBr.; Śāṅkhśr.; enjoying, using, possessing, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; m. a sensualist, libertine, L. **°bhogyā**, mfn. to be (or being) enjoyed or used (-*tā*, f.), Kām.

Sam-bhoja, m. food, BhP. **°bhojaka**, m. one who serves food, attendant at a meal (perhaps 'a cook'), MBh.; an eater, taster, MW. **°bhojana**, n. eating together, a common meal, dinner party, MBh.; food, Suśr.; (*ī*), f. eating together, Apat.; Mn.; MBh. **°bhojaniya**, mfn. to be fed, BhP. **°bhojya**, mfn. id., ib.; to be eaten, eatable, MBh.; one with whom one ought to eat (see *a-s*°).

सम्भु sam-√bhū, P. *Ā*. -*bhavati*, *°te* (ind. p. -*bhūya*, q.v.), to be or come together, assemble, meet, be joined or united with (instr. with or without *saha*, or loc.), RV. &c. &c.; to be united sexually with (instr. with or without *saha* or *sārdham*, or acc.), AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to be born or produced from (abl.), arise, spring up, develop, ib.; to happen, occur, be, be found, exist, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be possible, Hit.; Vedāntas.; to be or become anything (nom.), RV.; Br.; MBh.; to accrue to, fall to the share of (loc. or gen.), R.; Kathās.; to prevail, be effective, ŚBr.; to be able to or capable of (inf. or loc.), Śiś.; to enter into, partake of, attain to (acc.), Yājñ.; to find room in, be contained in or numbered among (loc.), RV.; MBh. &c.; to be adequate, MBh.; to be capable of holding, Pāṇ. v, 1, 52; Caus. -*bhāvayati*, to cause to be together, bring together, present or affect any one (acc.) with (instr.; with *dosheṇa*, 'to attach blame to,' with

annena, 'to give food to', Kāv.; Kathās.; Bhp.; to cause to be born or produced, effect, accomplish, make, AitBr.; MBh. &c.; to foster, cherish, MBh.; to resort to (acc.), ib.; to meet with, find (*jīvanīm*, 'alive'), Hcar.; to honour, revere, salute, greet, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to receive or accept graciously, Pañcat.; to imply, suggest a possibility, suppose anything possible in any one (loc. or gen.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to regard or consider as (two acc.), Kālid.; Pañcat.; to think it possible that (Pot. with and without *yad*, or fut.), Pāṇ. iii, 3, 155, Sch.; (with *na*) to think it possible that (Pot. with and without *yad*, *yacca*, *yatra*, *yadā*, *yadi*, or *jātu*; fut. with and without *kim* *kila*), Pāṇ. iii, 3, 145 &c., Sch.; (A.) to reach, arrive at (acc.), Pat.: Pass. of Caus. -*bhāvayate*, to be brought about or together &c. (see above); to be (thought) possible or probable or fitting or consistent, Mfich.; Kālid. &c.; Desid. -*bubhūshati*, to wish to thrive or prosper, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Sam-bhava (or *sām-bhava*), m. (ifc. f. ā) being or coming together, meeting, union, intercourse (esp. sexual int., cohabitation), Gobh.; finding room in, being contained in (ifc. = 'contained in'), MBh.; Suśr.; birth, production, origin, source, the being produced from (abl.); ifc. = 'arisen or produced from, made of, grown in', Mn.; MBh. &c.; cause, reason, occasion (ifc. = 'caused or occasioned by'), ib.; being brought about, occurrence, appearance (ifc. = 'occurring' or 'appearing in'), ib.; being, existence, SvetUp.; MBh. &c.; capacity, ability, possibility (ifc. = 'made possible by'), *ena*, 'according to possibility', 'as possible', MBh.; MarkP.; Sāh.; (in rhet.) a possible case, Kuval.; (in phil.) equivalence (regarded as one of the *Pramāṇas*, q.v.; illustrated by the equivalence between one shilling and twelve pence), MW.; agreement, conformity (esp. of the receptacle with the thing received), W.; compatibility, adequacy, ib.; acquaintance, intimacy, ib.; loss, destruction, ib.; (with Buddhists) N. of a world, SaddhP.; N. of a prince, VP.; of the third Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L.; mī(ā)n. existing, being, Pañcar.; -*kāṇḍa*, m. n. N. of a Pauranic wk.; -*parvan*, n. 'the section about the origin (of the gods)', N. of ch. of the first book of the MBh. *°bhavana*, n. containing, Pāṇ. i, 4, 23, Vartt. 9. *°bhavin*, mfn. possible, Sāh.; Sarvad. *°bhaviṣṭu*, m. a producer, creator, Bhp. *°bhavya*, mfn. to be produced together, be capable &c. (cf. *a-s°*); m. Feronia Elephantum, L.

Sam-bhavana, mfn. (fr. Caus.) having a high opinion of (comp.), Bhp.; (ā), f. (rarely *am*, n.) bringing together, assembling, Pañcat.; bringing near, procuring, R.; coming together, meeting with (gen.), Ratnāv.; worship, honour, respect, esteem, regard for, high opinion of (loc.); *ātmani*, 'of one's self', MBh.; Kāv. &c.; imagination, supposition, assumption (also as a rhet. figure, described by some as the use of the verb in the Imperative or Potential mood; acc. with *°bhaj*, 'to be supposed'; *°nōj-khila*, mfn. 'rejected as an assumption', doubted'), Pāṇ.; Kāv.; Sarvad.; Kpr.; Vās., Sch.; fitness, adequacy, Kīr.; competency, ability, W.; fame, celebrity, ib. *°bhāvānya*, mfn. to be partaken of or assisted at (n. impers.), MBh.; to be honoured or respected or greeted, Bhp.; to be assumed or supposed, possible, probable, Mfich. (cf. *a-s°*), Sāh. *°bhāvayitavya*, mfn. to be respected or honoured, Prab.; to be supposed, probable, Śāṅk. *°bhāvayitri*, mfn. one who honours or respects or reveres, Daś. *°bhāvita*, mfn. brought together, brought about &c.; seized, grasped, Kād.; thought highly of, esteemed, honoured, respected, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; honoured or presented with (instr.), Bhp.; considered, supposed, conjectured, reflected, MBh.; R. &c.; suited, adequate, fit for, possible, probable, Śāk.; Ragh.; n. conjecture, supposition, Ratnāv.; -*tama*, mfn. most honoured or respected, Śāṅk.; -*tara*, mfn. more honoured or esteemed, more confided in, R.; *°tātman*, mfn. noble-minded, of respected character, ib. *°bhāvitavya*, mfn. = *°bhāvayitavya* (v.l. *°bhāvāniya*), Bhl. *°bhāvin*, mfn. faithfully adhering or devoted to, Kathās.; suitable, conformable, MBh. *°bhāvya*, m. to be honoured or respected or well treated, Hariv.; MarkP.; to be (or being) honourably mentioned, MBh.; to be regarded or considered as (nom.), Pañcat.; to be supposed or expected, possible, probable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; suited, fit, adequate, Sāy. (in a quotation); capable of, able to (loc.), Pañcat. (v.l.); m. N. of a son of Manu Raivata, VP.; n. adequacy, competency, fitness, MW.

Sam-bhu, mfn. produced from, made of (comp.), Yājñ.; m. a parent, progenitor, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 180, Kās.; N. of a metre, Col.

Sam-bhūta, mfn. being or come together, united or combined with (see *-tva*); become, born, produced or arisen or proceeding from, made or composed of (abl. or comp.), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ibc.) one in whom anything has arisen &c., i.e. provided with, possessed of &c. (see comp.); become or changed into anything (nom.), MBh.; capable, adequate, equal, W.; m. N. of a son of Trasa-dasyu, Hariv.; VP.; of a judge, Buddh.; -*tva*, n. state of union or combination with (loc.); *pañcasu bhūteshu sambhūta-tvaṃ ni-√gam*, 'to undergo union with the five elements', i.e. 'to die', MBh. xiv, 174; -*bhūri-gaja-vāji-pādāti-sainya*, mfn. possessed of an army (consisting) of numerous elephants and horses and foot-soldiers, Kathās.; -*vi-jaya*, m. (= *°ti-vijaya*), HPariś.; -*samtrāsa*, mfn. seized with fear, afraid, alarmed, Rājat. *°bhūti* (*sām-*), f. birth, origin, production (ifc. = 'risen or produced or descended from'), VS. &c. &c.; growth, increase, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; manifestation of might, great or superhuman power (= *vi-bhūti*), Bhp. (Sch.); suitability, fitness also personified as the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Marici, or as the wife of Jayad-ratha and mother of Vijaya, Pur.; m. N. of a son of Duḥ-saha, VP.; of a brother of Trasa-dasyu, ib.; of a judge, Buddh.; -*vijaya*, m. (with Jainas) N. of a Śruta-kevalin (also = *ta-vijaya*), HPariś.

Sam-bhūya, ind. being together, being united or combined with (in later language often used as an adv. = 'together, in common, in company', and sometimes forming first member of a comp.; *sambhūya samutthānam*, 'engaging in business after joining partnership', 'association in trade', 'partnership'), Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. IW. 261); -*kārin*, mfn. acting in concert or in company, a coadjutor, co-partner, colleague, W.; -*gamana*, n. or -*yāna*, n. going in company, Kām. *°bhūyas*, g. *bhūv-ādi*.

Sam-bhūyasya, Nom. P. *°syati*, g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*.

Sam-bhū sam-*°bhūsh*, P. -*bhūshati*, to procure or provide anything (acc.) for any one (loc.), RV.

Sam-bhri sam-*°bhri*, P. *°bharati*, *°te* (Ved. pf. -*jabhāra*), to draw together, roll or fold up, RV. i, 115, 4; (A.) to close (the jaws), ib. x, 79, 1; to bring together, gather, collect, unite, compose, arrange, prepare, make ready, procure (materials or ingredients of any kind, esp. for a sacrifice; with *sam-bhārān*, 'to collect all requisites', 'prepare what is necessary'), RV. &c. &c.; to pay back, MaitrS.; to maintain, cherish, R.; to offer, present, MW.: Caus. -*bhārayati*, to cause to bring together or prepare, R.

Sam-bharā, mfn. one who brings together, a supporter, bestower, RV.; m. N. of a district and lake in Rājputāna (the lake commonly called Sam-bhar, where the salt *gaḍa-lavana* is found, lies between the Jaipur and Jodhpur states), L.; *°bābhava*, n. 'produced in S°', the above salt, L. *°bharāpa*, m. a kind of brick, TS.; (ī), f. a partic. Soma-vessel, KātyŚr.; n. putting together, composition, arrangement, preparation, ShaḍvBr.; KātyŚr.; collection, mass, multitude, RV. *°bharāpiya*, mfn. to be brought together or collected or combined or united, TBr.; Sch.; (ifc.) relating to the preparation of, ŚrS.

Sam-bhārā, m. (ifc. f. ā) bringing together, collecting (= *sam-bhṛiti*), ŚBr.; preparation, equipment, provision, necessities, materials, requisite, collection of things required for any purpose (with Buddhists twofold, viz. 1. *°punya-s°*, 'meritorious acts', and 2. *°jñāna-s°*, 'science'; others add 3. *°jñāna-s°*, 'quietude, and 4. *°vidarāna-s°*, 'far-sightedness', Dharmas. 117), AV. &c. &c.; = *°yajus*, TBr.; property, wealth, MBh.; fulness, completeness, ib.; multitude, number, quantity, Kāv.; Pur.; Sarvad.; high degree, excess of (love, anger &c.), Ratnāv.; Vās.; maintenance, support, nourishment, W.; -*tva*, n. the state of (being) a requisite, ŚBr.; -*yajus*, n. N. of partic. texts, ĀpŚr.; -*śila*, n. (with Buddhists) the virtue of possessing the requisites (see above), Dharmas. 106. *°bhārin*, mfn. full of (comp.), Kāv. *°bhārya*, mfn. to be put together or composed of various parts, Br.; ŚrS.; to be prepared or made useful (compar. -*tara*), TS.; to be maintained or nourished, a dependant, W.; m. N. of an Ahina, ĀśvŚr.

Sām-bhṛita, mfn. brought together, collected, assembled, accumulated, concentrated, RV. &c. &c.; provided, stored, laden, filled, covered, furnished or endowed with, possessed of (instr. or comp.), AV. &c. &c.; carried, borne (in the womb), MBh.; well maintained or nourished, RV.; R.; honoured, respected, Bhp.; produced, effected, caused, made, prepared, ŚBr.; Kālid.; Suśr.; loud, shrill (as a sound), MBh. vii, 3911; -*kratu*, mfn. one in whom all knowledge is concentrated, intelligent, wise (said of Indra), RV.; -*tama*, mfn. fully concentrated, ŚāṅkhŚr.; -*bala*, mfn. one who has assembled an army, Rājat.; -*īrī* (*sām*), mfn. one in whom all beauty is concentrated, lovely, charming, AV.; Megh.; -*śruta*, mfn. possessed of knowledge, learned, wise, Rājat.; -*sambhāra* (*sām*), mfn. one who has brought together all requisite materials, quite ready or prepared for anything, TS.; MBh.; Bhp.; -*sneha*, mfn. full of love for (loc.), Megh.; *°idhga* (*sām*), mfn. one whose body is well nourished or fed, TBr.; (ifc.) one whose limbs are covered with, MBh. (B. *sam-vṛit*); *°īrtha*, mfn. one who has accumulated wealth, Ragh.; *°idhva* (*sām*), mfn. one who has well-fed horses, RV.; *°idushadha*, mfn. one who has collected many drugs, MBh. *°bhṛiti*, f. collection, L.; equipment, preparation, provision, ĀpŚr.; Kathās.; multitude, Harav.; plenitude, fulness, W.; complete maintenance, support, nourishment, ib. *°bhṛitya*, mfn. to be collected or arranged or prepared, TS.; TBr.; to be maintained or nourished, W. *°bhṛitvan*, mfn. collecting, accumulating, AV.

Sam-bhṛishṭa, mfn. (√*bhraj*) thoroughly fried or roasted, parched, dried, dry, brittle, Suśr.

Sam-bhṛaṣ sam-*°bhṛaṣ* (or *bhṛaṣ*, only 3. sg. Pot. *°bhṛaṣyeta*), to fall quite away, slip off, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Sam-bhram sam-*°bhram*, P. -*bhramati* or -*bhṛāmyati*, to roam or wander all about, go quite astray, Kathās.; to be greatly confused, be perplexed or puzzled, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -*bhṛāmyati*, to lead astray, perplex, bewilder &c.: (only in) Pass. -*bhṛāmyate*, to be perplexed about, despair of (abl.), MBh.

Sam-bhrama, m. (ifc. f. ā) whirling round, haste, hurry, flurry, confusion, agitation, bustling; activity, eagerness, zeal (*āt* and *ena*, 'excitedly, hurriedly'; acc. with *°kri* or *°gam*, and dat., 'to get into a flurry about, show great eagerness or zeal'; with *°tyaj* or *vi-√muc*, 'to compose one's self'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; awe, deference, respect, Kāv.; Kathās.; error, mistake, delusion (ifc. = 'feigning or seeming to be'), Rājat.; Kathās.; grace, beauty (v.l. for *vi-bhrama*), Bhartṛ.; N. of a class of beings attending on Śiva, Cat.; mfn. agitated, excited, rolling about (as the eyes), Bhp.; -*jvalita*, mfn. excited by flurry, MW.; -*bhṛit*, mfn. possessing bewilderment, embarrassed, agitated, ib.

Sam-bhṛānta, mfn. whirled about, flurried, confused, perplexed, agitated, excited, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; quickened, brisk, lively (gait), R.; -*jana*, mfn. one whose people are bewildered, MW.; -*manas*, mfn. bewildered in mind, MBh. *°bhṛānti*, f. agitation, bewilderment, Sāh.

Sam-bhraj sam-*°bhraj* (only pr. p. P. -*bhṛā-jat*), to shine brightly, sparkle, Bhp.

Sam-magna sam-*°magna*, mfn. (√*majj*) sunk down, immersed in or overwhelmed by (comp.), MBh.; R.

Sam-math sam-*°math* (or *manth*; only Pass. -*mathyate*), to bruise or pound together, crush to pieces, MBh.

Sam-mathita, mfn. bruised, pounded, dashed to pieces, destroyed, ib.

Sam-mad sam-*°mad*, P. *°madati*, *°te*, to rejoice together, rejoice with (instr.), RV.; to rejoice at, delight in (instr.), ib.; VS.: Caus. -*madayati*, *°te*, to intoxicate, exhilarate, AitBr.; (A.) to be completely intoxicated or exhilarated, AV.; AitBr.

Sam-matta, mfn. completely intoxicated (lit. and fig.), exhilarated, enraptured, enamoured, MBh.; Hariv.; rutting, in rut, ib.

Sam-mada, f. (used to explain *samād*), Nir. ix, 17. *°mada*, m. exhilaration, happiness, joy, delight

at (comp.), Hariv.; Kathās.; Sāh.; N. of a Rishi, Br.; of a king of the fish, VP.; mfn. = next, W.; -māya, mf(ā)n. greatly exhilarated, happy, glad, Kathās.; -vat, mfn. 'being together in rut or sexual passion', and 'feeling delight', Bālār. °mādin, mfn. gladdening, exhilarating, Bhām.

Sam-māda, m. great exhilaration, intoxication, frenzy, L.

समन् sam-√man, Ā. -manyate (ep. also P. °ti), to think together, agree, assent to, approve (see sam-mata below); to think, fancy, MBh.; to regard or consider as (acc. or two acc.), ib. &c.; to mean, contemplate, intend, resolve, R.; to think highly of, esteem, value, honour, MBh.; R.: Caus. -mānāyati, to honour, reverence, respect, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to regard, consider, Bhāṭṭ.; to assure any one (gen.) of (acc.), MārKp.: Desid. of Caus., see sam-mimānāyishu below.

Sam-mata, mfn. thinking together, being of the same opinion, agreed, consented or assented to, concurred in, approved by (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) agreeing with, BhP.; thought, supposed, considered or regarded as (nom.), R.; thought highly of, esteemed, renowned, celebrated, highly honored by (gen.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; allowed, authorized (see a-sammata); m. N. of a son of Manu Savarna, Hariv.; (pl.) of a school, Buddh.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Marutta, Hariv.; of a treatise on the Dhātu-pāṭha; (am), n. opinion, impression (e or ena with gen., 'in the opinion of', 'under the idea of'), MBh.; consent, assent, approval, acquiescence, concurrence (e, 'with the consent or approval of'), MW. °matī, f. sameness of opinion, harmony, agreement, approval, approbation, ĀśvŚr.; Prab.; Hit.; opinion, view, Siddh.; respect, homage, R.; Kir.; wish, desire, L.; self-knowledge, L.; regard, affection, love, W.; order, command, ib.; N. of a river, VP.; mfn. being of the same opinion, agreeing, g. dṛiḡhddī (-man, m., ib.); m. N. of a son of Harsha, VP. °matīya, m. N. of one of the four divisions of the Vaiṣṇavika system of Buddhism (said to have been founded by Upālī, a disciple of Gautama Buddha), MW. 157, n. 1 &c.

Sām-manas, mfn. unanimous, AV.; ŚBr. °manīman, m. unanimousness, harmony, g. dṛiḡhddī. °mantavya, mfn. to be highly valued, MBh.

1. **Sam-māna**, m. or (accord. to some) n. (for 2. see col. 2) honour, respect, homage, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -kara, mfn. doing honour, honouring, RPrāt. °mānana, n. (or ā, f.; fr. Caus.) the act of honouring, worshipping, homage, Nir.; Pāp.; MBh. &c. °mānāyīya, mfn. (fr. id.) to be honoured or respected, BhP. °mānīta, mfn. (fr. id.) honoured, treated with reverence or respect, Kāv.; Kathās.; -vimānīta, mfn. (first) honoured and (then) disgraced, Ml. °mānin, mfn. having a sense of honour, Kāv. °mānya, mfn. to be (or being) highly honoured by (gen.), R.

Sam-mimānāyishu, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) wishing to honour or revere, MBh.

समन्त sam-√mantr, P. -mantrayati (ind. p. -mantraya or -mantrayitvā), to consult together, take council with (instr. with or without saha or samam), MBh.; R. &c.; to hold a council, deliberate, advise, express an opinion, R.; to salute, greet, address, MBh.

Sam-mantrāyīya, mfn. to be consulted, MW.; to be saluted, MBh.

Sam-mantrita, mfn. deliberated, considered, Kathās.

समन्त sam-√mand, Ā. -mandate, to rejoice at, delight in (instr.), RV. viii, 12, 16; (aor. -amandishukh), to intoxicate, exhilarate, ib. 52, 10.

समय sam-maya, °yana. See sam-√1. mi.

समर्द sam-marda, °dana &c. See sam-√mrid, p. 1181, col. 1.

समर्शन sam-maršana, °śin. See sam-√mrit, p. 1181, col. 1.

समर्ष sam-marsha, m. = marsha, patience, endurance, BhP.

समहस sam-mahas, n. (prob.) common or mutual joy (see mahas), ŚrS.

समा sam-√3. mā, P. Ā. -māti, -mimite, to measure out, measure, RV. &c. &c.; to make of the same measure, make equal, equalize (in size,

number, quantity &c.), AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; to compare with (instr.), BhP.; to mete out, distribute, bestow, RV. iii, 1, 15; v, 4, 2; (with ṛdvānsi) to direct one's course or flight towards, ib. iii, 34, 22; to be of the same capacity with, be contained in (loc.), Kuval.: Pass. -miyate, to be of the same measure, be contained in (loc.), Nilak.

Sam-mā, f. equality in size or number, symmetry, AitBr.; PañcavBr.; a kind of metre, RPrāt. 1. **Sam-mātri**, mfn. (for 2. see below) one who measures &c., Pat. on Pāp. iv, 1, 115.

2. **Sam-māna**, n. (for 1. see sam-√van) the act of measuring out, equalizing, comparing, MW.; measure, ib.

Sām-mita, mfn. measured out, measured, meted; BhP.; measuring so much, just so much (no more nor less), MBh.; BhP.; of the same measure or extent, equal, like, same (in length, height, number, value &c.), corresponding to, resembling, passing for (instr., rarely gen. or comp.), AV. &c. &c.; reaching up to (comp.), ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; symmetrical (?), Pañcar.; consisting of, furnished or provided with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Pañcar.; destined for (comp.), MBh. v, 2462 (B. samdhita); (am), ind. perpetually, incessantly, Kāraṇḍ. (prob. w.r. for sam-mitam); m. N. of a mythical being, Yājñ.; of a son of Vasishtha, VP.; (am), n. distance (e, ifc. = 'at a distance from'), VarBṛS.; -tva, n. (in rhet.) universal analogy, Prātāp.; -varṇā, f. N. of a Commentary. °miti, f. equalization, comparison, Pāp. iv, 4, 35 (v.l. sam-iti).

समातुर sammātura, w.r. for sāmātura, q.v.

समातु 2. sam-mātri or sām-mātri, mfn. (for 1. see above) having the same mother, twin, RV.; AV.; Kath.

समान 1. 2. sam-māna. See sam-√man and sam-√3. mā, col. 1.

समार्ग sam-mārga, sam-mārjaka &c. See sam-√mrij, p. 1181, col. 1.

समि sam-√1. mi, P. Ā. -minoti, -minute, to fasten at the same time or together, fix, erect, TS.; ŚBr.; ŚākhGr.

Sam-maya, m. (of unknown meaning), Vop. xxvi, 171 (v.l.) °mayana (sām-), n. erection of a sacrificial post, ŚBr.

समिध sam-√1. miksh (or -mimiksh; cf. √1. miksh; only Impv. -mimikshvā and 2. du. pf. -mimikshdthub, but accord. to some referable to sam-√1. mih, q.v.), to mix with, furnish or endow with (instr.), RV. i, 48, 16; to prepare (an oblation), ib. viii, 10, 2.

समित sam-mita &c. See above.

समिर्दिषु sam-mimardishu. See sam-√mrid, p. 1181, col. 1.

समिर्मानयिषु sam-mimānāyishu. See sam-√man, col. 1.

समिल् sam-√mil, P. Ā. -milati, °te, to meet or assemble together, be present, associate with, Kathās.

Sam-milita, mfn. met together, assembled, collected, ib.; Pañcat.

Sam-melana, n. mingling or meeting together, mixture, union, Uttarar.; Sāh.

समिश्र sam-misra, mf(ā)n. commingled, mixed together, joined, connected, furnished or endowed with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c. °misraṇa, n. the act of commingling or mixing together, Kull. on Mn. vii, 193. °misrita, mfn. mixed together, mingled, intermixed with (instr.), MBh.

Sām-miśla, mf(ā)n. = sam-misra above, RV.; m. 'universal mingler', N. of Indra, MBh.

समिह sam-√mih. See sam-√1. miksh and √1. miksh, √1. mih.

समील sam-√mīl, P. -milati, to shut the eyes, RV.; Br.; GṛSṛS.; to close up (as a flower), Sak.; Suśr.: Caus. -milayati (with or without netre), to close the eyes, Kālid.; Kathās.; Suśr.; to cause to close the eyes, i.e. make insensible, kill, Uttarar.; Sāh.

Sām-milana, n. closing (of a flower, of the

eyes &c.), Suśr.; cessation of activity, Daśar.; covering up, obscuring, a total eclipse, Śūryas. °milita (sām-), mfn. one who has closed the eyes, TS.; closed (as eyes &c.), asleep (opp. to vi-buddha, 'awake'), Suśr.; Ragh.; -druma, m. a Punarnavā with red flowers, L. 1. °mīlya, ind. having closed or shut or covered, RV. &c. &c. 2. °mīlya, n. N. of a Sāman, Br.

समुख sam-mukhā, mf(ā), rarely ā)n. facing, fronting, confronting, being face to face or in front of or opposite to (gen. or ifc. or ibc.), present, before the eyes, ŚBr. &c. &c.; being about to begin or at the beginning of (comp.), Hariv.; directed or turned towards, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; inclined or favourable to (gen. or comp.), propitious, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; intent upon (loc. or comp.), Śatr.; Kathās.; adapted to circumstances, fit, suitable, Lalit.; with the mouth or face, ĀpŚr.; (am), ind. towards, near to (atmanah, 'one's self'); opposite, in front or in presence of (gen.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (e), ind. opposite, before, face to face, in front or in presence or in the beginning of (gen. or comp.); with √bhū, 'to oppose, resist'; with √sthā, 'to look any one in the face'), ib. -vinaya, m. (prob.) reproving any one face to face (i.e. when he is alone and no one else present), Mahāv.

Sam-mukhaya, Nom. P. °yati, to aim at (loc.), Bhām.

Sam-mukha, m. a looking-glass, mirror, L.

Sammukhī, in comp. for kha. = √kṛi, P. -karoti, to place facing, make one's chief aim (°kṛi-kṛita, mfn. 'aimed at'), Rāghav. = √bhū, P. -bhavati, to be or stand face to face or opposite, be opposed to, Bālār.

Sammukhina, mf(ā)n. facing, confronting, opposite, Bhāṭṭ.; Hcar. &c.; propitious, favourable to (gen.), Ragh.; -tva, n. the being in front, Kull. on Mn. iv, 52; presence, Sāh.

समुच् sam-√muc, P. -muñcati, to let loose together, pour out, discharge, shed (tears), MBh.: Caus. -mocayati, see next.

Sam-mocita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) set free, liberated, released, Ragh.

समुद् sam-√mud (only in pr. p. -modamāna, q.v.)

Sam-mūd, f. joy, delight (cf. svādu-°), AV.

Sam-moda, m. id., L.; odour, fragrance, MBh. (v.l.); -gandha, m. id., Jātakam. °modana, mf(ā)n. friendly, kind (°nī-kathā, f. 'complimentary talk'), Divyāv. °modanīya (Mahāv.), °modamāna (Divyāv.), mfn. friendly, ib. °modika, m. a kind or friendly person, comrade, companion, SaddhP.

समुच् sam-√murch (or -murch), P. -murchati, to congeal into a fixed form, become dense, thicken, coagulate, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Suśr.; to become stupid or senseless (see -murchita); to acquire consistency or firmness or strength, increase, expand, become powerful, make a loud sound, Ragh.: Caus. -murchayati, to cause to assume consistency, form, fashion (see -murchita-vat); to stupefy, cause to faint, Uttarar.

Sam-mūroha, m. (prob.) thickening, augmenting, increase, expansion, spreading, L.; -ja, m. grass or any gramineous plant, ib. °murchana, n. the act of congealing or thickening, increasing, spreading, accumulating, Kap.; stupefaction, insensibility, fainting away, L.; height, elevation, W.; °nōd-bhava, m. a fish or other aquatic animal, L. °murchita, mfn. coagulated, congealed, thickened, strengthened, intensified (ifc. = 'filled with'), R.; Suśr.; stupefied, senseless, unconscious, MBh.; R.; reflected (as rays), VarBṛS.; modulated (as tone), Bhar.; -vat, mfn. one who has (or = he has) formed or shaped, Saṅk.

समुष् sam-√mush, P. -mushṇāti, to steal, rob, take away, Hariv.

समुह sam-√muh, P. -muhyati (pf. -mumoha or -mumuha), to become quite stupefied or bewildered or unconscious, MBh.; R.; BhP.; to become confused or unrecognizable (as the quarters of the sky), MBh.: Caus. -mohayati, to stupefy, make unconscious, perplex, bewilder, lead astray, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sam-mugdha, mfn. gone astray (see a-°); perplexed, bewildered, stupefied, Uttarar.; not clearly understood, Nilak.; (am), ind. furtively, Git.

Sam-mūḍha, mfn. completely stupefied, astounded, perplexed, bewildered, unconscious, senseless, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; foolish, ignorant, Yājñ.; Rājāt.; heaped, accumulated (as clouds; accord, to others, 'torn asunder'), Hariv.; produced rapidly, W.; broken, ib.; (ā), f. a kind of riddle or enigma, Cat.; (°dha) *cetas*, mfn. troubled or infatuated in mind, Śāntis.; -*tā*, f. (Kathās.), -*tva*, n. (MaitrUp.) stupefaction, infatuation, bewilderment, unconsciousness; -*pi-ḍakā*, f. N. of partic. eruptions on the membrum virile, Suśr.; -*hridaya*, mfn. troubled in heart, MW.

Sam-mohā, m. stupefaction, bewilderment, confusion, insensibility, unconsciousness, ignorance, folly, illusion of mind (also with *manasah*; *manah-mati*-, *citta*-° &c.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; tumult, battle (= *samgrāma*), Naigh. ii, 17; (in astrol.) a partic. conjunction of planets, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, Col.; (°ha) *maulin*, mfn. having illusion for a diadem, MaitrUp. °*mohaka*, mfn. (fr. Caus.) stupefying, infatuating, bewitching, fascinating, MBh. °*mohana*, mī(ā)n. (fr. Caus.) id., MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. N. of one of the five arrows of Kāma-deva, Kum.; Gīt., Sch. (cf. RTL 200); (ī), f. a kind of fascination or illusion (*māyā*), Hariv.; n. deluding, infatuating, leading astray, MārKp.; a kind of mythical weapon, MBh.; Ragh.; Kathās.; -*lav-itra*, n. N. of a Tantra. °*mohita*, mfn. (fr. id.) stupefied, bewildered, fascinated, enraptured, R.; Gīt.; BhP.

सम्पूज sam-mūtraṇa, n. making water upon (comp.), VarBṛS.

सम्पूज sam-√mṛjī, P. -*mṛjati*, -*mārṣṭī*, -*mārjati*, -*mārjayati* (cf. √*mārj*), to sweep together, sweep clean, rub or wipe off, cleanse, strain, filter (Soma), purify (fire by removing ashes), RV. &c. &c.; to take away, remove, Rājāt.; to stroke, caress, R.

Sam-mārṅga, m. wiping off, cleansing, Kum.; TBr., Sch.; a wisp of grass (for tying faggots to gether), ŚrS.

Sam-mārjaka, mfn. sweeping, cleansing, a sweeper, Kull. on Mn. vii, 126; = *bahu-dhānyār-jaka*, L.; m. a broom, L. °*mārjana*, n. the act of sweeping or cleansing thoroughly, cleansing, scouring, purifying, brushing, ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the anointing and washing (of images &c.), MW.; a wisp (or bunch) of Darbha grass for purifying ladies &c.), TBr.; KātyŚr.; remains of food wiped off from dishes &c., MārKp.; a wisp or broom (made of tough grass and stalks), Śaṅkṣarāk.; Kull. °*mār-jita*, mfn. well swept or scoured, MBh.; Hariv.; removed, destroyed, Rājāt.

Sam-mārṣṭī, f. cleansing, purification, L.

Sam-mārṣṭa, mfn. well swept or scoured, cleaned, cleansed, ŚBr. &c. &c.; strained, filtered, L.

सम्पूय sam-√mṛjī, P. -*mṛjati*, to kill, slay, destroy, RV.; Kāth.

सम्पूत sam-mṛita, mfn. quite dead, W.

सम्पूत sam-√mṛid, P. -*mṛidnāti*, -*mardati* (Ved. inf. -*mardito*), to press or squeeze together, rub or grind to pieces, crush, destroy, TS.; Caus. -*mardayati* (pr. p. -*mardayāna*), to cause to be rubbed together, crush, pound, bruise, R.; BhP.; to rub, Suśr.; to clean, MW.

Sam-marda, m. pressing or rubbing together, friction, pressure, Pratāp.; trampling, MBh.; R. &c.; impact (of waves), Rājāt.; meeting, encounter (esp. with enemies), war, battle, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °*mardana*, m. N. of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP.; of a king of the Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; n. rubbing, friction, Sighās. °*mardīn*, mfn. pressing thoroughly, rubbing, crushing, Bhāṭṭ.

Sam-mimardishu, mfn. about to crush, MBh.

सम्पूष sam-√mṛṣ, P. -*mṛṣati*, °*te*, to take hold of, seize, grasp, touch, graze, stroke (Ā. 'each other'), ŚBr.; Gr̥ṣS.; to touch mentally, judge (see below).

Sam-mārṣana, n. stroking, ŚBr.; ŚrS. °*mār-ṣin*, mfn. able to judge, TUp.

समेघ sam-megha, m. the cloudy season, TaṇḍBr.

समेत sammeta, m. (cf. *samēta* and next) N. of a mountain, Śatr.

सम्मेद sammēda, m. N. of a mountain (= *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.), Cat.

सम्मेलन sam-melana. See *sam-√mil*.

सम्मोक्ष sam-√moksh, P. -*mokshayati*, to set quite free, liberate, MBh.

सम्मोद sam-moda, °*dana* &c. See *sam-√mud*, p. 1180, col. 3.

सम्मोह sam-moha, °*haka*, °*hana* &c. See col. 1.

सम्यक् sam-√myaksh (only 3. pl. pf. -*mimikshuh* and -*mimikshire*), to be held together or united or associated, dwell together, RV.

समृक्षित sam-mrakshita, mfn. (√*mraksh*) rubbed in, anointed, Suśr.

सम्यक् samy-ānc, mfn. (fr. *sami* = 2. *sam* + 2. *ānc*, cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 93; nom. *samyān*, *samiñ* or *samiñi*, *samyān*) going along with or together, turned together or in one direction, combined, united (acc. with √*dhā*, 'to unite or provide with' [acc. or dat. of pers. and instr. or acc. of thing]), entire, whole, complete, all (*samyāncah sarve*, 'all together'), RV.; Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; turned towards each other, facing one another, RV.; VS.; Br.; lying in one direction, forming oneline (as footsteps), ŚBr.; correct, accurate, proper, true, right, BhP.; uniform, same, identical, W.; pleasant, agreeable, ib.; (ī), f. praise, eulogy, L.; a doe, Uq. iv, 92, Sch.; N. of a divine female, TBr.; of an Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv.; (dā), ind. in one or the same direction, in the same way, at the same time, together (with √*sthā*, 'to associate with'), RV.; MBh.; in one line, straight (opp. to *akshyāyā*, 'obliquely'), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; completely, wholly, thoroughly, by all means (with *na*, 'by no means, not at all'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; correctly, truly, properly, fitly, in the right way or manner, well, duly (with √*kṛi*, 'to make good [a promise]'), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; distinctly, clearly, MW.

Samikā, n. hostile encounter, conflict, fight, RV.; (sometimes written *samika*) N. of a Rishi, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Sūra, ib.

Samica, m. the sea, ocean, Uq. iv, 92, Sch.; (ī), f., see *samy-ānc* above.

Samioaka, m. sexual union, copulation, W.

Samiocinā, mī(ā)n. tending in a common direction, going with or in company with, being or remaining together, connected, united, complete, all, whole, RV.; TS.; fit, proper, correct, true, just, right, KaushUp.; Pañcat.; BhP.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; = next, W. -*tā*, f. (Rāghav.), -*tva*, n. (Nilak.), propriety, fitness, truth.

Samyak, in comp. for *samyānc*. - *karmānta*, m. (with Buddhists) right action or occupation (one division of the *āryashūdhā-mārga*, 'holy eightfold path'; the other 7 are given below), Lalit.; Dharmas. 50; MW. 44 &c. - *kārin*, see a-° - *oṣṭra*, n. (with Jains) r° conduct (see *ratna-traya*). - *tā*, f. rightness, correct manner, Prat., Sch. - *tva*, n. id., MBh.; completeness, perfection, Śatr. (*kshāyika*-s°, 'that perfection in which material existence is destroyed', W.). - *kāsmudī*, f., -*prakāśa*, m.; °*rud-dhyayana* or °*dhyāpana*, n. N. of wks.; -*mīthya-tva-sarva-saṃgrasana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. - *pāṭha*, m. r° pronunciation, VPrāt. - *pāṭana*, n. r° or due protection, Ratnāv. - *prapīdhāna*, n. true or profound meditation (as leading to Arhatship), Divyāv. - *prayoga*, m. r° use or employment, due practice (*ena*, 'by the use of proper means'), MBh.; Kum.; Car. - *pravṛitti*, f. r° action or function (of the senses), Col. - *prahāṇa*, n. (= Pāli *sammap-padhāna*) right abandonment, r° effort, r° exertion (with Buddhists of four kinds, i. to prevent demerit from arising, 2. get rid of it when arisen, 3. produce merit, 4. increase it), Divyāv.; Dharmas. 45; MW. 50. - *śradadhāna*, n. (with Jains) r° belief, Sarvad. - *samkalpa*, m. (with Buddh.) r° resolve. - *satva*, n. N. of a Commentary. - *satya*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. - *samādhi*, m. right meditation (with Buddh.). - *sambuddha*, mfn. one who has attained to complete enlightenment (said of the Buddha), Kāraṇḍ. - *sambuddhi*, f., -*sambodha*, m. and °*dhi*, f. complete enlightenment, ib. - *sthitī*, f. remaining together, BhP., Sch. - *samṛiti*, f. (with Buddh.) right recollection.

Samyag, in comp. for *samyānc*. - *avabodha*, m. right understanding, Pāṇ. i, 3, 47, Sch. - *ājīva*,

m. r° living. - *ājīva*, f. = *avabodha*, Mahāv. - *uk-ta*, mfn. properly or accurately said, said in the same way, MW. - *gata*, mfn. behaving r°ly, holy, Divyāv. °*gamana*, n. the act of going with, accompanying, MW. - *gupa*, n. r° or true virtue, Vet. - *goptri*, m. a true protector or guardian, MW. - *ghuta* (for -*huta*), mfn. properly kindled (fire), Ragh. - *jñāna*, n. r° knowledge (see *ratna-traya*); -*tva*, n., Śāṅk. - *dagdha*, n. (in surgery) r° burning or cauterizing, Suśr. - *daṇḍana*, n. the act of punishing rightly or legally, W. - *darśana*, n. right perception or insight (see *ratna-traya*); mf(ā)n. = next, BhP.; - *sam-panna*, nfn. possessed of true insight, Mn. vi, 74. - *darśin* (Śāṅk.), - *drīś* (Cat.), mfn. id. - *drīsh-ṭi*, f. r° insight or belief (with Buddh.), Lalit.; mfn. possessed of r° belief, orthodox (-*tva*, n.), HPariś.; Divyāv. - *bodha*, m. right understanding, Pāṇ. i, 3, 47, Sch. - *yoga*, m. a true Yoga, MaitrUp.; BhP. - *varṇa-prayoga*, m. 'right use of sounds,' correct pronunciation, Śiksh. - *vartamāna*, nfn. continuing in the r° discharge of duty, W. - *vāc*, f. r° speech (with Buddh.). - *vānta*, mfn. that has well vomited (as a leech), Suśr. - *vijayin*, mfn. completely victorious, MBh. - *vṛitta*, mfn. well-conducted, MW.; wholly confiding in, ib. - *vṛitti*, f. regular or complete performance, right discharge of duties, MBh. - *vyavasita*, mfn. firmly resolved, Bhag. - *vyāyāma*, m. right exertion (with Buddhists).

Samyah, in comp. for *samyānc*. - *matī*, f. correct opinion, Śāṅk.

सम्राज sam-rāj, m. (fr. *saṃ-√rāj*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 25; nom. *samrāj*) a universal or supreme ruler (a N. of Varuṇa, the Ādityas, Indra, Manu &c.), RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; VP.; a sovereign lord, paramount sovereign (of men); one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājāsuya sacrifice, RV. &c. &c.; N. of a son or grandson of Kāmyā, Hariv.; of a son of Citra-ratha, BhP.; of various authors, Cat.; a kind of metre, RPrāt.; a partic. Ekāha, Vait.; (-*rāj*), f. N. of a daughter of Priya-vrata, VP.

Samrāja, Nom. P. (fr. prec.; cf. *saṃ-√rāj*) °*jati* (only pr. p. °*jat*), to reign over, rule (gen.), RV. i, 27, 1.

Samrājī, f. a queen or any woman or mistress who is superior in rank, RV.; AV.; TBr.

Samrāt, in comp. for *samrāj*. - *siddhānta*, m. N. of wk.

Samrāt, in comp. for *samrāj*. - *śandī*, f. a chair or stool used for the Pravargya-gharma (q.v.), ŚBr.; ŚrS. - *dhūghā*, f. the cow that gives milk for the Pravargya, ŚBr. - *yantra*, n. N. of wk.

सय say, cl. I. Ā. *sayate*, to go, Dhātup. xiv, 8.

सय I. saya (fr. *sf*), only in the following. - *tvā*, n. binding, fastening, TS.; TBr.; Kāth.

Sayana, n. binding, Nir.; m. N. of a son of Viśvāmītra, MBh. (B. *seyana*).

सय 2. sa-ya, mfn. (i. e. 7. *sa + ya*) with the sound or letter *ya*, RPrāt.

sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following): - *yakshman*, mfn. having consumption, suffering from c° consumptive, MBh. - *yajña-pātra*, mfn. together with sacrificial vessels, Hcat. - *yati*, mfn. having a catura, with a catura, Ked. - *yatna*, mfn. making efforts, taking pains with, endeavouring to (inf.; *am*, ind. 'with effort'), Hit. - *yantra*, mfn. with or possessing machines, MW.; - *jala-saila*, mfn. having engines and water and a rock, ib. - *yan-trika*, mfn. together with a charioteer, KātyŚr. - *yava*, mfn. together with barley, Kaus. - *ya-va*, mfn. containing the sounds *ya* or *va*, VPrāt. - *yā-vaka*, mfn. dyed with lac, Kir. - *yāvan*, mī(ā)n. going along with, associated with (instr.), accompaning, RV. - *yuktva*, n. (fr. *sa-yu*) the being united, ŚBr. - *yūgvān*, mfn. (fr. id.) united or associated with, a companion of (gen.), ib.; having a team of horses, ChUp. - *yūj*, mfn. united, a companion, comrade, RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; f. N. of partic. bricks, TS. - *yūja*, mfn. (fr. prec.) closely united with, MW.; - *tā*, f. intimate union or junction, ib. - *yudhi-shthira*, mfn. with or accompanied by Yudhi-shthira, MW. - *yūthya* (*śā*), mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 4, 114) belonging to the same herd or tribe, VS.; AitBr. - *yoga*, mfn. possessed of Yoga, Ragh.; m. (m. c.) for *saṃ-yoga*, junction, union (opp. to *vi-yoga*), BhP.; n. (scil. *guṇa-ssthāna*, with Jains) N. of the last but one of the 14 stages leading to eman-

cipation, Cat. — **yoni** (*sā-*), mfn. having a womb, female, L.; having the same womb, uterine, having a common origin with (instr.), RV.; AV.; connected with the womb or place of origin or birth-place &c., AV.; TS.; m. (only L.) 'one who is from the same womb,' a uterine brother; proximity to a wife (?); a pair of nippers for cutting areca-nut; N. of Indra; — *īā*, f. (AitBr.), — *īud*, n. (TS.) identity of origin, the having the same birth-place, — **yoshana**, mfn. attended by women, along with the women, MW. — **yauvana**, mfn. possessing youth, youthful, young, Ritus.

सर सरा, mf(ā)n. (fr. $\sqrt{\text{srī}}$) fluid, liquid, VS.; cathartic, purgative, laxative, Suśr.; Vāgbh.; (ifc. f. $\bar{\text{r}}$, Pāp. iii, 2, 18) going, moving &c. (cf. *anu-*, *abhi-*, *purah-s*); m. going, motion, L.; a cord, string (cf. *prati-*, *man-*, *mukhā-man-*, and *mauk-tika-s*); a short vowel (in prosody), Col.; salt, L.; N. of Vāyu or the wind, L.; a waterfall, L.; often v.l. or w.r. for *sara* (also in comp. *sara-ja* &c. for *sara-ja* &c.); (ā), f. moving or wandering about, Gal.; a brook, AV.; TS.; a cascade, waterfall, L.; Pāderia Foetida, L.; (ī), f. a cascade (cf. *sarī*), L.; n. a lake, pool (also irregularly in comp. for *saras*), Uṇ. iv, 188, Sch.; milk, L. — **tva**, n. fluidity, laxity, the being a purgative, Suśr. — **vatī**, f. N. of the river Vitastā, MW. **Sarōtsava**, m. 'delighting in water,' the Indian crane, L. **Sarōdaka**, n. the water of a pond, Śiś. **Sarōdāpāna**, n.pl. ponds and wells, MBh. **Sarōpānta**, n. the neighbourhood of a pond, Pañcat.

Sarab, in comp. for *saras*. — **kāka**, m. 'lake-bird,' a gander (i. f. a goose), L. — **priya**, m. 'fond of water,' a partic. aquatic bird (v.l. *sura-pr*), Hariv.

Saraka, mfn. going, moving, proceeding, L.; m. or n. a drinking vessel, goblet (esp. for spirituous liquors), R.; Suśr.; spirituous liquor (esp. that distilled from sugar), rum, Kathās.; drinking sp^o l^o, Śiś. xv, 114; distribution of sp^o l^o, L.; a caravan, L.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of plant (= *hingū-patrī*), L.; a string of pearls, L.; n. a pearl, jewel, L.; a pond, lake, L.; 'going' or 'the sky' (*gamona* or *gagana*), L.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.

Sarapa, mfn. (for *saraṇa* see p. 1183) going, moving, running, GopBr.; m. a kind of tree, Col. (perhaps w.r. for *sarala*); N. of a king, Buddh.; (ā or ī), f. Pāderia Foetida, L.; (ā), f. a sort of convolvulus, L.; n. running, quick motion (with *ājē*, 'a foot-race,' 'running-match'), GrSs.; ChUp.; MBh.; moving from one place to another, locomotion, VarBrS.; running after, following, R.; iron rust or filings, L. — **jīvin**, mfn. living by running, ĀśvGr. — **deva**, m. N. of a graminarian, Col.

Sarapī, f. a road, path, way (also *°nī*), Bhartṛ.; Daś.; a straight or continuous line, L.; a disease of the throat, L.

Sarapya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to run, hasten, speed, RV.

Sarapyā, mfn. quick, fleet, nimble, RV.; m. (only L.) wind; a cloud; water; spring; (ū), f. N. of a daughter of Tvashṭri (in RV. represented as the wife of Vivasvat and mother of the two Aśvins, and accord. to some, of the twins Yama and Yamī, whom she brought forth in the form of a mare; accord. to some also N. of the Dawn), RV. x, 17, 2; cf. Naigh. v, 6; Nir. xii, 9. [Cf., accord. to some, Gk. *Ἐπὺρῡς*.]

Sarat, mfn. gning, flowing, proceeding &c. (see $\sqrt{\text{srī}}$); m. a thread, L.

Sarapas, (prob.) n. flowing water, RV. ii, 13, 12.

Sarāmī, f. 'the fleet one,' N. of a female dog belonging to Indra and the gods (represented in RV. x, 14, 10 as the mother of the four-eyed blinded dogs of Yama [cf. IW. 470], and called in MBh. i, 671 *deva-juni*; in the RV. said to have gone in search of and recovered the cows stolen by the Pāpis; elsewhere regarded as the mother of beasts of prey; Saramā Deva-juni is also said to be the authoress of part of RV. x, 108), RV.; PārGr.; MBh. &c.; a female dog in general, bitch, L.; N. of a Rākshas, R.; of a daughter of the Gandharva king Śailūsha and wife of Vibhīṣha, ib.; of a wife of Kaśyapa, VāhniP. — **°tmaja** (*°mātm*), m. 'son of Saramā,' a dog, VarBrS. — **putra** and **-suta**, m. id., Subh.

Saraya, Nom. A. *°rdyate*, to begin to flow, RV. iv, 17, 2.

Sarāyu, m. air, wind, L.; f. N. of a well-known river (commonly called Surjo; on which stood the ancient city Ayodhya [cf. R. i, 5; 6]; it is a tributary of the Gogra [see *gharghara*], and in RV. is mentioned along with the rivers Sarasvatī, Sindhu, Gaṅgā, Yamunā, and Sutudrī).

Sarayū, f. later N. of the river Sarayu (above), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **tata**, m. n. the bank of the Sarayū, Ragh.; N. of a place, Cat. — **vana**, n. a forest on the river Sarayū, MW.

Sararūka (used in explaining *salalūka*), Nir. vi, 3. **Sarala**, mf(ā)n. 'running on,' straight (not 'crooked'), Kāv.; Rājāt.; outstretched, Kathās.; Rājāt.; right, correct, Prasāṅg.; TPrāt.; Sch.; upright, sincere, candid, honest, artless, simple, Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; real (not 'sham'), Bālar.; = *viṅita*, L.; m. a species of pine tree, Pinus Longifolia, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of bird, Pavo Bicalcaratus, L.; fire, L.; a Buddha, L.; (ā), f. the above pine, Bhpr.; Ipomoea Turpethum, L.; N. of a river, L.; (am), n. resin of the pine, R.; Suśr.; a partic. high number, Buddh. — **kāsh-ṭha**, n. the wood of the pine, MW. — **tā**, f. uprightness, honestly, simplicity, Prasannar. — **tva**, n. straightness, Cat. — **drava**, m. the above resin, L. — **yāyin**, mfn. going in a straight line, W.; upright, honest, ib.; (*ini*), f. a plant with an upright stem, ib. — **skandha-samghaṭṭa-janman**, mfn. arising from the friction of pine-branches, MW. — **syanda**, m. = *drava*, Rājāt. **Saralāṅga**, m. id., L. **Saralāṅgulī-sobhin**, mfn. having beautiful straight fingers, Rājāt.

Saralaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make straight, straighten, Nalac.

Saralī-bhāshya, n. N. of wk.

Saralīya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to advance well, L.

Saralita, mfn. straightened, straight, Vcar.

Saralī, in comp. for *sarala*. — **karapa**, n. making straight, Cat. = $\sqrt{\text{krī}}$, P. *°karoti*, to make straight, ib.

Sāras, n. 'anything flowing or fluid,' a lake, large sheet of water, pond, pool, tank, RV. &c. &c.; a trough, pail, RV.; water, Naigh. i, 2; speech (a meaning given to account for *saras-vatī*), ib. i, 11. — **tira**, n. the shore or bank of a lake or pond, Pañcat. — **vat** (*śrāv*), mfn. abounding in or connected with ponds &c., BhP.; juicy, sapid, L.; elegant, ib.; sentimental, ib.; finding pleasure or delight in (loc.), Cat.; m. N. of a divinity belonging to the upper region (considered as offspring of the water and plants, as guardian of the waters and bestower of fertility), RV.; AV.; TS.; PañcatBr.; of a male deity corresponding to Sarasvatī, TS.; ŚBr.; the sea, Śiś.; a river, L.; N. of a river (= *sarasvatī*), BhP.; a buffalo, W.; (*atī*), f., see s.v.

Sarasa, n. (for *sara-sa* see s.v.) = *saras*, a lake, pond, pool (see *jala*, *deva*, and *maṇḍuka-s*).

Sarasara, mfn. moving hither and thither, L.

Sarasarāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to move hither and thither, Kāraṇḍ.

Sarasi (loc. of *saras*), in comp. — **ja**, mfn. produced or living in lakes or ponds (as fish), Suśr.; n. a lotus, Kāv.; Kathās.; — **mukhī**, f. a lotus-faced woman, Dhūrtan.; — **°jākshī**, f. a lotus-eyed woman, Daśak.; — **janman**, m. 'lotus-born,' N. of Brahmā, Śiś. — **ruha**, n. 'growing in a lake or pond,' a lotus, Kāv.; — **janman**, m. 'lotus-born,' N. of Brahmā, MW.; — **sūnu**, m. 'lotus-son,' id., Bhām.

Sarasika, m. the Indian crane (also *sarasika*; cf. *sārāsa*), L.

Sarasi, f. a pool, pond, lake, RV.; Kāv.; Rājāt.; N. of a metre, Col. — **ja**, n. 'lake-born,' a lotus, Kāv.; — **locana**, -**°jāksha**, and -**°jēksha**, mfn. lotus-eyed, ib. — **ruh**, n. 'lake-growing,' a lotus, ib.; m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **ruha**, n. id., ib.; — **bandhu**, m. 'friend of the lotus,' the sun, Vcar.; — **°hāksha** or **°hēksha**, mfn. lotus-eyed, Kāv.

Sarasā, mfn. relating to ponds or lakes, VS.; TS.; KātYŚr.

Sarasvatī, in comp. for *sarasvatī*. — **krīta** (*śr*), mfn. made by Sarasvatī, VS. — **vat**, mfn. accompanied by Sarasvatī, KātYŚr.

Sarasvatī, f. (of *saras* see q. v. under *saras*) a region abounding in pools and lakes, MBh. i, 7745; N. of a river (celebrated in RV. and held to be a goddess whose identity is much disputed; most authorities hold that the name *S* is identical with the Avestan Haraquaiti river in Afghanistan, but that it usually means the Indus in the RV., and only occasionally the small sacred river in Madhya-deśa [see below]; the river-goddess has seven sisters and is herself sevenfold, she is called the mother of streams, the best of mothers, of rivers, and of goddesses; the Rishis always recognize the connection of the goddess with the river, and invoke her to descend from the sky, to bestow vitality, renown, and riches; elsewhere she is described as moving along a golden path and as destroying Vṛitra &c.; as a goddess she

is often connected with other deities, e.g. with Pūshan, Indra, the Maruts and the Aśvins; in the Āpri hymns she forms a triad with the sacrificial goddesses Iḍā and Bhāratī; accord. to a myth told in the VS. xix, 12, S^o through speech [*vācā*] communicated vigour to Indra; in the Brāhmaṇas she is identified with *Vāc*, 'Speech,' and in later times becomes goddess of eloquence, see below), RV. &c. &c.; N. of a well-known small river (held very sacred by the Hindūs; identified with the modern Sursooty, and formerly marking with the Dṛishadvatī one of the boundaries of the region Ārya-deśa and of the sacred district called Brahmāvarta [see Mn. ii, 17]; in RV. vii, 95, 2, this river is represented as flowing into the sea, although later legends make it disappear underground and join the Ganges and Jumṇā at Allahābad; see *tri-veṇī*, *prayāga*), ib.; N. of various rivers (esp. of rivers which in sacredness are equal to S^o and which are three accord. to AV. vi, 101, and seven accord. to MBh. ix, 2188); any river, Naigh. i, 13; N. of the goddess of eloquence and learning (cf. above; she is opposed to Śrī or Lakshmi [cf. Vikr. v, 24], and sometimes considered as the daughter and also wife of Brahmā, the proper wife of that god being rather Savitrī or Gāyatrī; she is also identified with Durgā, or even with the wife of Vishnu and of Manu, and held to be the daughter of Dakṣha), Mn.; MBh. &c.; speech or the power of speech, eloquence, learning, wisdom, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a celestial or oracular voice, Kālid.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; a cow, VS. viii, 43; an excellent woman (= *śrī-ratna*), L.; N. of various plants (Cardiospermum Halicacabum, Egle Marmelos, Ruta Graveolens &c.), L.; N. of a two-year-old girl representing Durgā at her festival, L.; of a poetess, Cat.; of various other women (esp. of the wives of Dadhica, Śaṅkarācārya, Maṇḍana-miśra &c.), ib.; of one of the ten mendicant orders traced back to Śaṅkarācārya (whose members add the word *Sarasvatī* to their names). — **kanthā-bharana**, n. the necklace of Sarasvatī (goddess of eloquence), Dhūrtas.; N. of a wk. on Alamkāra (generally ascribed to Bhoja-deva, but probably written by some Pandit during or after the reign of that king, in the end of the 11th century A.D.). — **kuṭumba**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; — **duhitri**, f. of a poetess, ib. — **krīta**, mfn. made or composed by S^o, ib. — **tantra**, n. N. of two wks. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha (*-māhātmya*, n.), Cat.; m. N. of an author (also called *nara-harī*), ib. — **daṇḍaka**, n., — **daśa-śloki**, f., — **dāna-vidhi**, m., — **dvādaśa-nāma-stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **nivāsa**, m. N. of a poet (author of the Rukmīṇī-nāṭika), Cat. — **pu-rāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **pūjana**, n. or -**pūjā**, f. the worship of S^o (observed as a holiday on the fifth of the light half of the month Māgha and therefore also called Vasanṭa-pañcamī, on which day books and writing implements are held sacred and not allowed to be used), R.T.L. 429; (*°jā*) -**vidhāna**, n. N. of wk. — **prakriyā**, f. N. of a Comm. on the S^o-sūtra (by Anubhūti-svarūpa). — **prayoga**, m. a kind of mystical rite peculiar to the Tāntrikas, MW. — **bāla-vāṇī**, f. a partic. dialect, Col. — **mantra**, m., — **māhātmya**, n., — **rahasyōpaniṣad**, f. N. of wks. — **vat** (*śr*), mfn. accompanied by S^o, RV.; AitBr. — **vināśana**, n. the place where the river S^o disappears, PañcatBr. — **vilāsa**, m. N. of various wks. — **vrata**, n. N. of a partic. religious observance, Cat. — **śat-śloki**, f. N. of wk. — **saras**, n. N. of a sacred lake, MW. — **sākta**, n. N. of a hymn, — **sūtra**, n. the aphorisms of the S^o grammar (by an unknown author; cf. *-prakriyā*). — **stava**, m., — **stotra**, n. N. of hymns. — **svāmin**, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Sarasvaty-aṣṭaka-stotra, n. N. of a Stotra. **Sarāsara**, mfn. moving hither and thither, L. **Sarī**, f. a cascade, waterfall (cf. *sara*, *°rā*, *°rī*), L.; a quarter of the compass, L.

Sarika, mfn., see *agri-s*; (ā), f., see *saraka*. **Sarīt**, f. a river, stream (*sarītām varā*, 'best of rivers,' the Ganges; *°tām nātha*, 'lord of rivers,' the ocean; *°tām pati*, id., an expression for the number 'four,' RV. &c. &c.; a metre of 72 syllables, Nidānas.; a thread, string, L.; N. of Durgā, L. — **ka-pha**, m. Os Sepiz, Bhpr. — **pati**, m. 'lord of rivers,' the ocean, Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP. — **vat**, mfn. 'possessed of rivers,' the ocean, L. — **sāgara** (?), m. N. of wk. — **suta**, m. 'river-son,' N. of Bhīṣma (son of Gaṅgā), L. — **suraṅgā**, f. a channel of water, Nalac.

Sarita, mfn. flowing, fluent (as speech), Māhāvya. **Sarid**, in comp. for *sarit*. — **adhipati**, m. lord of rivers, the ocean, Śukas. — **āsrita**, see *arṇava-sarid-āsrita*. — **ubhaya**, (prob. n.) the bank of a river, VarYogya. — **dvīpa**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa (v. l. *pari-dvīpa*), MBh. — **bhartr̥**, m. = **adhipati**; N. for the number 'four', Ked. — **vadhū**, f. a woman compared to a river, MW. — **varā**, f. 'best of rivers', the Ganges, MBh.

1. **Sārin**, mfn. approaching, coming to aid, RV. 2. **Sarin**, in comp. for *sarit*. — **nātha**, m. 'rivet-lord', the ocean, L. — **maru-vanāśraya**, mfn. protected by a river and a desert and wood, MW. — **mukha**, n. the mouth or source of a river, W. **Sariman**, m. wind, air, Uṇ. iv, 147, Sch.; going, proceeding, W.

Sarirā, n. (cf. *salila*) the heaving sea, flood, tide, VS.; TBr.; = *bahy*, Naigh. iii, 1; the universe (= *loka* or *tri-loka*), VS., Sch.

Sarila, n. = *salila*, water, L.

Sārīman (only loc. °manī) the course or passage of the wind, RV.; = *sariman*, Uṇ. iv, 147, Sch.

Saro, in comp. for *saras*. — **ja**, mfn. produced or found in lakes or ponds, Tarkas.; n. a lotus, Kāv.; VarBrS.; m. a prosodial foot containing 6 instants (accord. to some '6 long syllables'), Col.; *-kalikā*, f. N. of wk.; *-khaṇḍa*, n. a group of lotuses, Kās. on Pān. iv, 2, 51; *-tā*, f. the being a lotus, Naish.; *-driś*, *-nayanā*, and *-netrā*, f. a lotus-eyed woman, Kāv.; *-rāga*, m. a ruby (cf. *padma-r*), Hcat.; *-sundara*, m. or n. (?) N. of wk. — **janman**, n. 'lake-born', a lotus, L. — **jale**, n. the water of a pond or lake, W. — **jin**, mfn. (fr. *saro-ja*) having lotuses; m. N. of Brahmā (connected with a lotus), L.; of a Buddha, L.; (*ini*), f. a pond abounding in l's or a multitude of l's (also incorrectly = 'a l'-flower'), Kāv.; Sāh. — **jīya**, Nom. (fr. *saro-ja*), P. °yati, to be like a l', Kāv. — **bindu**, m. a kind of song (*gitika*), Yājñ. — **raksha**, n. the guardian of a pool, MW. — **ruh**, n. 'lake-growing', a lotus, L. — **ruha**, n. id.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; m. N. of a poet, Cat.; *-driś*, f. a lotus-eyed woman, Bhām.; *-vaja, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; °*hākskī*, f. (= °*ka-driś*), Uttatar.; °*hāsana*, m. 'sitting on a l', N. of Brahmā (as having appeared sitting on the lotus which grew from the navel of Viṣṇu), L. — **ruhini**, f. = *sarojini*, Kir. — **vara**, n. (accord. to some also m.) a lake or large pond, any piece of water deep enough for the lotus, Kāv.; Pur. &c.*

Sārtave, **sārtavaī**. See *√sri*.

Sārti, m. a courser (horse), ŚBr.

Sārma, m. going, running, flowing, RV. i, 80, 5. [Cf. Gk. *ὄρμη*.]

सरक्त sa-rakta, mfn. (i.e. 7. *sa* + *r*°) bleed-ing, bloody, Sufr.

Sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **rakta-gaura**, mfn. being of a red and whitish colour, Laghuj. — **raṅga**, mfn. (for *saraṅga* see s. v.) having colour, Kāv.; having a nasal sound, Śiksh.; (also °*gaka*) a kind of metre, Col. — **raja**, mfn. dusty, dirty, BhP.; m. pl. N. of a people, MärkP. — **rajas**, mfn. having dust or pollen, Pān. v, 4, 77, Sch.; f. a woman in her monthly period, L. — **rajasa**, mfn. dusty, dirty, PañcavBr. (*-tā*, f., Kir.); (am), ind. with the dust, i.e. with the last remnant, Pān. v, 4, 77, Sch. — **rajaska**, mf(ā)n. 'having pollen' and 'having the menses', Bhām. — **raja**, mfn. (for *saraṇa* see p. 1182, col. 1) connected with war or conflict, Lalit. — **rajarajikam**, ind. (perhaps w.r. for °*nakam*) with longing, regretfully, Śukas. — **ratha** (sd-), mf(ā)n. together with the chariot, ŚBr.; MBh.; (*sa-rātham*), ind. on the same chariot with, (or simply) together with, accompanied by (instr.), RV.; m. a warrior or Kshatriya (as riding in a ch°), MW.; — **pādāta**, mfn. accompanied by or along with chariots and infantry, ib. — **rathin**, mfn. riding on the same chariot, VS. — **randhra**, mfn. having holes or openings or apertures, perforated, Ragh.; having a loop (for pulling anything through), A pastPray. — **rabhasa**, mfn. possessing speed or impetuosity, impetuous, speedy, quick, agitated, eager, passionate (am, ind. impetuously, hurriedly, passionately; also ibc.), Kāv.; Kathās.; Vet. — **rasana**, mfn. having a girdle or together with the g°, ĀpSr. — **rasni** (sd-), mfn. having rays, radiant, RV. — **rasa** &c., see s. v.

— **rahasya**, mfn. along with the secret or mystical doctrine (i.e. with the Upanishads, Mn. ii, 140, 165); possessing anything secret or mystical, MW. — **rāga**, mfn. having colour (sometimes = 'not quite clean'), Kād.; reddened, MBh.; Kālid.; charming, lovely (am, ind.), Bhāṭ.; enamoured, impassioned, passionate (am, ind.), Kām.; Git.; *-tā*, f. (Pañcat.), *-tva*, n. the being coloured or flushed with passion, impassioned, redness, passion, love; *-netra*, mfn. red-eyed, MBh. — **rājaka** (MBh.; ikā, f., Jātakam.), *-rājan* (KātyŚr.), mfn. possessing a king, along with the king. — **rāti** (sd-), mfn. equal in (bestowing) gifts, equally kind, RV. — **rātri**, mfn. = *samāna-r*, Pān. vi, 3, 85. — **rāshtra** or *ṛṛaka*, mfn. possessing or along with a kingdom, MW. — **rāhu**, mfn. possessed or held by Rāhu (q.v.), eclipsed, BhP. — **riḍham**, ind. with contempt or neglect, Kāśikh. — **ruc**, mfn. possessing splendour, splendid, magnificent, Śis. — **ruj**, mfn. feeling the same pain, Sāh.; suffering pain, sick, ill, Hāsya. — **ruja**, mfn. having pain, causing it, Car.; suffering pain or sickness, ill, diseased, MBh.; R. &c.; *-tva*, n. sickness, illness, Mālav.; *-siddhācārya*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. — **rudhira**, mfn. bloody (am, ind.), Sufr.; *-mūtra*, mfn. discharging bloody urine (*-tā*, f.), ib. — **rush**, mfn. angry, enraged, Śis.; Pañcat. — **rūpa** (sd-), mfn. having the same shape or form, uniform, similar, like, resembling (gen. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; having the same sound, identical in s°, consonant, Kavyād.; having shape or form, embodied, VP.; shapely formed, beautiful, handsome (prob. also w.r. for *su-r*), PañcavBr.; Kāv.; m. a partic. mythical being, Suparṇ.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Bhūta and mother of innumerable Rudras, BhP.; (°pa)-*krī*, mfn. producing the same form or colour, AV.; (°pa)-*kāraṇa*, mf(ā)n. id., ib.; *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. identity of form, likeness, resemblance (to comp.), AitBr.; MBh.; Kām. &c.; assimilation to the deity (one of the four stages in the progress towards final emancipation), RTL. &c.; *-vatsā*, f. a cow with a calf of the same colour, GrŚrS.; °*pāma*, v. l. for *samāna-rūp*, Kavyād. — **rūpa**, Nom. (fr. *sa-rūpa*), P. °yati, to make equal in form, Sarvad. — **rūpin**, mfn. equally shaped or formed, Kāśikh. — **retas** (sd-), mfn. having semen, possessing seed, Br. — **repha**, mfn. together with the sound or letter r, RPrāt. — **roga**, mfn. affected with disease, sick, diseased; *-tā*, f. (v. l. °*gi-tā*) sickness, Hit. — **rogin**, mfn. (and °*gi-tā*, f.) = prec., W. — **rodha**, mfn. having hindrance or obstruction or opposition, MW.; having destruction or loss, ib.; m. obstruction, opposition, W. — **roma**, mfn. having hair, hairy, VarBrS.; *-kaṇṭaka*, mfn. having the hair bristling or thrilling with ecstasy, MW.; *-vikriya*, mfn. id., ib.; °*māṛica*, mfn. id. (am, ind.), Kathās.; Prab. — **rosha**, mfn. full of anger, angry, wrathful (am, ind.), R.; Kālid.; Pur.; *-rāgōpahata*, mfn. suffused with a flush of anger, MW.; *-sambhrama*, mfn. wrathful and agitated, Śis.; *-smītan*, ind. with an angry smile, Ratnāv. — **rksha**, *-ra* &c., see *sa-rksha*, *sa-rca*, s. v.

सरय saragh, f. (of unknown derivation; only in nom. sg. *sarāt*, dat. pl. *sardābhyah*, and nom. pl. *sardagha*) a bee, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.

Sarāghā, f. id., TBr.; PañcavBr.; Ragh.; Pongamia Ghabra, L.; N. of the wife of Bindumat and mother of Madhu, BhP.

Sarāt, f., see *saragh*; (prob.) m. 'wind' or 'a cloud', Uṇ. i, 133, Sch.

Sarata, m. a lizard, chameleon, Mn.; VarBrS.; wind, Uṇ. iv, 105, Sch. — **patana-prasānti**, f. N. of a wk. (on removing the evil consequences of a lizard falling on one's head). — **śāstra**, n. N. of a wk. (on prognostics derived from the movements of lizards).

Sarāṭaka, m. N. of a Bharāṭaka, Cat.

Sarāṭu, m. a lizard, chameleon, L.

Sarād, (prob.) m. a kind of tree, L.; a cloud, L.; a kind of camel, L.

Sarāda, m. the crawling of a serpent, L.; a tree, L.

सरङ्ग saraṅga, m. (for *sa-r*° see col. 1) a kind of bird, L.; a kind of antelope (cf. *saraṅga*), L.

सरजत् sardjat, mfn. (of unknown meaning; Sāy. = *saka-rajat*; others = *srījat*; accord. to others *saraj* = Gk. *ὄρεγ*), RV. x, 115, 3.

सरण saraṇa, °ṇi &c. See p. 1182, col. 1.

सरण्ड saraṇḍa, m. (cf. *saraṇḍa*) a bird, Uṇ. i, 128, Sch.

सरत्ति saratni, mf. (cf. *ratni*, *aratni*) a partic. measure (from the elbow to the closed hand), L.

सरय sa-ratha, °thin. See col. 1.

सरपत्त्रिका sara-pattrikā, f. a lotus-leaf (prob. w.r. for *sara-p*°), L.

सरपस् sarapas. See p. 1182, col. 1.

सarb sarabha, m. N. of a monkey (prob. w.r. for *sarabha*), RāmātUp.

Sarabhaka, m. a kind of insect infesting grain, AdhBr.

सarb sa-rabhasa &c. See col. 1.

सरमा saramā. See p. 1182, col. 1.

सरष्ट sarashṭṭa, N. of a place, Cat.

सरस sa-rasa, mf(ā)n. (for *sarasa* see p. 1182, col. 2) containing sap, juicy, pithy, potent, powerful, TS.; Br.; GrŚrS.; Megh.; moist, wet, Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās.; fresh, new, Mālav.; Śis.; Sāh.; tasty, tasting like (comp.), Kathās.; elegant, beautiful, charming, gracious, Kāv.; Kathās.; expressive of poetical sentiment (see *rasa*); passionate, impassioned, enamoured, full of love or desire, ib.; (am), ind. with rapture, Vikr.; (ā), f. = *sarali*, Ipomoea Turpethum, L. — **kavi-kulānanda**, m. N. of a Bhāṭa (q. v.) by Rāma-candra. — **tā**, f. juiciness, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhBr. — **tva**, n. id., Kāth.; freshness, novelty, Subh. — **bhārati**, f. N. of a poem. — **vāpi**, f. N. of the wife of Maṇḍana-miśra, Cat. — **śabda-sarapi**, f. N. of a vocabulary. **Sarasāṅga-yashṭi**, mfn. one whose delicate body is moist with perspiration (cf. 2. *yashṭi*), MW.

Sarasi-*√kri*, P. *-karoti*, to moisten, refresh, comfort, Prasannar.

सरसम्पत sarasamprata (?), m. Asteracantha Longifolia, L.

सरसिक sarasika, *sarasi-ja* &c. See p. 1182.

सरस्वती sarasvatī &c. See p. 1182, col. 2.

सरह saraha, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

सराट sarāṭa, N. of a place, Cat.

सरारी sarārī. See *kṛimī*-s°.

सराव sarāva, m. a kind of venomous insect, Sufr.; w.r. for *sarāva*.

सरि sari, *sarit* &c. See p. 1182, col. 3.

सरिण्यु sarinyu, w.r. for *saranyu*.

सरिषप sarishapa, m. = *sarashapa*, mustard, a mustard seed, L.

सरिसर sarisrarā (?), m. (fr. Intens. of *√sri*) going or flowing apart, TBr.

सरिस्रु sarisrut (?), f. (fr. id. or *√sru*) = *surā*, Harav.

सरोसृप sarī-srīp, m. (fr. Intens. of *√srip*) = *sarisrīpa*, any creeping animal, BhP.

Sarisrīpā, mfn. crawling, creeping; m. or n. (ifc. f. ā) a creeping animal, reptile, snake, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, L.

सरु saru, mfn. (for *saru* fr. *√sri*, p. 1056) minute, thin, fine; m. = *saru*, m. an arrow = *tsaru*, the hilt or handle of a sword, L.

सरुच sa-ruc, *sa-ruj* &c. See col. 2.

सहस्रव sarudbhava, (prob.) w.r. for *sarōd-bhava*, a lotus.

सरोज saro-ja &c. See col. 1.

सर्के sarka, m. (of unknown derivation) the wind, air, L.; the mind, L.; N. of Prajā-pati, L.

सर्ष sa-rksha, mf(ā)n. (i.e. 7. *sa* + *riksha*) joined or united with a Nakshatra, Kṛishṇaj.

सर्ग sarga, m. (ifc. f. ā: fr. *√sri*) letting go, discharging, voiding (as excrement), MBh.; R.; starting (a race-horse), racing, RV.; a herd let loose from a stable, any troop or host or swarm or multitude, ib.; Rājāt.; a draught of air, gust of wind, RV.; a stream, gush, rush, downpour (of any fluid; acc. with

✓*kṛi*, 'to cast or strike down,' RV.; a dart, shot, ib.; emission or creation of matter, primary creation (as opp. to *opratīśarga*, 'secondary creation'), creation of the world (as opp. to its *pralaya*, 'dissolution,' and *sthiti*, 'maintenance in existence'; 9 different creations are enumerated in Bhp. iii, 10, 13; *ā sargāt*, 'from the creation or beginning of the world'; *sarge*, 'in the created world'), Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a created being, creature (with *daiva*, 'a divine creation,' 'a god'), Ragh.; begetting, procreation, MBh.; origin, Bhp.; offspring, a child, ib.; nature, natural property, disposition, tendency, Bhag. v, 19; effort, exertion, resolution, resolve, will, Ragh.; Śiṣ.; a section, chapter, book, canto (esp. in an epic poem); assent, agreement, L.; fainting (= *moha*), L.; implement of war, MBh. xi, 2165 (Nilak.); = *visarga*, the aspiration at the end of a word, Cat.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a son of Rudra, Pur. — *karṭṛi*, m. the creator (-*tva*, n.), Pañcar. — *kālina*, mfn. relating to or happening at the time of creation, Sāmkhya. — *krīṭ*, m. = *karṭṛi*, Hariv. — *krama*, m. the order of creation, MW. — *taṭta* or *prataṭta* (*sarga*), mfn. dashing along in rapid motion, hastening, RV. — *pralaya-kaṭṭakōdhāra*, m. N. of wk. — *bandha*, m. 'chapter-construction,' any poem or composition divided into sections or chapters (esp. a Mahā-kāvya or great poem), Kāvyaḍ; Sāh. — *Sargaka*, mfn. producing, effecting, Sarvad.

Sargya, See *pāṇi-s*.

Sarja, m. one who emits or lets go, one who creates or makes (see *rajju-s*); Vatica Robusta, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the resin of V^o R^o, VarBṛS.; Terminalia Tomentosa, L.; (f), f. see s.v. — *gandhā*, f. the ichneumon plant, L. — *nāman*, n. the resin of Vatica Robusta, Suśr. — *niryāsaka*, m. — *maṇi*, m. id., L. — *raṣa*, m., MBh.; Suśr.; a kind of tree, Hariv. (v.l.); a partic. musical instrument, L. — *vṛiksha*, m. Vatica Robusta, Mcat.

Sarjaka, m. Terminalia Tomentosa, L.; Vatica Robusta, L.; u. the first change in warm milk when mixed with Takra, L.; (ikā), f., see below.

Sarjana, n. abandoning, giving up or over, surrendering, ceding, MBh.; voiding (excrement &c.), L.; the act of creating, creation, Sarvad.; the rear of an army, L.; m. resin, L.; (f), f. one of the three folds of the anus, Sārṅg.

Sarjayitavya, mfn. to be emitted or created, Up.

Sarjī, f. natron, impure alkali or carbonate of soda, L. — *kshāra*, m. id., L.

Sarjīkṣ, f. natron (cf. *sarjī*), Suśr. — *kshāra*, m. id., L.

Sarjī, f. natron, L. — *kshāra*, m. id., L. — *Sarjī*, m. the resin of Vatica Robusta, L.

सर्व *sa-rva*, m. (fr. 7. *sa* + *ṛic*) accompanied by a Ric, Gobh.

सर्ज 1. *sarj*, cl. 1. P. *sārjati*, to rattle, creak, RV.

सर्ज 2. *sarj* (cf. ✓*arj*), cl. 1. P. *sarjati*, to earn by labour, acquire, gain, Dhātup. vii, 50.

Sarju, m. a merchant, trader, L.; f. lightning, L. — *Sarjū*, m. a merchant, Up. i, 82, Sch.; a necklace, L.; going, following, L.

Sarjūra, m. a day, L.

सर्गिक *sarṅika*, n. (perhaps connected with ✓*sri*) water, ŚBr. (Naigh. i, 12).

Sarpṇa, m. a kind of serpent, L.

सर्दिगृदि *sardigṛidi*, m. a facetious expression for the female organ, TS.

सर्प *sarpa*, mf(i)n. creeping, crawling, stealing along, Gaut. (cf. *piṭha*, *vṛiksha-s*); m. (ifc. f. ā) a snake, serpent, serpent-demon (cf. *nāga*); *sarpānām ayanam*, 'a partic. annual festival', tortuous motion, RV. &c. &c.; a partic. constellation (when only the three unfavourable planets are situated in the three Kendras, VarBṛS.; Mesua Roxburghii, L.; N. of one of the 11 Rudras, MBh.; of a Rākshasa, VP.; (pl.) N. of a partic. tribe of Mlecchas (formerly Kshatriyas and described as wearing beards), Hariv.; (f), f. a female snake, MBh.; N. of the wife of a Rudra, ib.; n. = *sarpa-sāman*, q.v. [Cf. Gk. *ēpne-tōv*; Lat. *serpens*; see also under ✓*srip*]. — *ṛishī*, m. 'serpent-Rishi', N. of Arbuda, AitBr. — *kaṅkālikā* or *lī*, f. N. of a partic. medicinal plant and antidote, L. — *koṭara*, n. a sn^o's hole, Pañcat. — *ga-ti*, f. a snake's tortuous movement (iu wrestling), R.

— *gandhā*, f. the ichneumon plant, L. — *ghātini*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *cira-nivāsana*, n. 'clothed in a snake's skin,' N. of Śiva, MW. — *ochattra* (W.) or *ṛaka* (Car.), n. 'snake-umbrella,' a mushroom. — *jāti*, f. a species of sn^o (of which there are 80 varieties), L. — *tanu*, f. a species of Solanum (*byr-hati*), L. — *tā*, f. the being a sn^o, Kathās. — *trīpa*, m. = *nakula*, L. — *tva*, n. = *tā*; — *sambhāvanā*, f. supposing anything to be a sn^o, mistaking for a sn^o, Vedāntas. — *daṅshṛta*, m. a sn^o's fang, W.; Croton Polyandrum or Tigilum, L.; (ā), f. Tragia Involucrata, ib. — *daṅshṛtrikā* or *trīpa*, f. Odina Pinnata or Tragia Involucrata, ib. — *dandā*, f. a kind of pepper, ib.; (ī), f. a kind of plant (= *go-rakshī*), ib. — *danti*, f. Tiardium Indicum, ib. — *damanī*, f. a kind of plant (= *vandhyā-karkoṭaki*), ib. — *dash-ṭa*, n. a sn^o-bite, Suśr. — *deva-janā*, m. pl. the Sarpas and Deva-janas (-*vidyā*, f.), ChUp. — *devī*, f. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — *dvish*, m. 'snake-foe,' a peacock, Subh. — *dhāraka*, m. a snake-catcher or charmer, MW. — *nāmā*, n. pl. N. of partic. texts, ŚBr.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, L. — *nirmocana*, n. the cast-off skin of a sn^o, Car. — *netrā*, f. an ichneumon plant (a bulb), L. — *patī*, m. a sn^o-king, Hariv. — *pump-gava*, m. N. of a sn^o-demon, VP. — *puṇya-jana*, m. pl. the Sarpas and Puṇya-janas, GobBr.; Vait. — *pura-kshetra-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *push-pī*, f. Tiardium Indicum, L. — *phana*, m. a sn^o's hood, Suśr.; *ja*, m. 'produced in a sn^o's hood,' the sn^o-stone (a gem or pearl said to be found in a sn^o's head and to resemble the berry of the Abrus Precatorius), L. — *bandha*, m. 'sn^o-fetter,' an artifice, subtle device, MBh. — *bala*, n. N. of a Pāṇishṭa of the Sāma-veda. — *balli*, m. an offering to Serpents, PārGr.; N. of wk. — *karman*, n. (= *balli*), Cat.; *vi-dhi*, m. N. of wk. — *bhuḥ*, m. 'sn^o-eater,' a peacock, L.; a crane, W.; a large snake or a kind of snake, L. — *bhṛitā*, f. 'supported by sn^o,' the earth, L. — *maṇi*, m. 'sn^o-gem,' the sn^o-stone, a kind of carbuncle (said to be found in a sn^o's head and to have the power of expelling poison), W. — *mālikā*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *mālin*, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. (v.l. *sarpi-m*). — *mudraka*, n. a seal-ring with a sn^o, Mālav. — *yā-ge*, n. a sn^o-sacrifice, Bhp. — *rāja*, m. a sn^o-king, Gobh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of Vasuki, R. — *rājū*, f. a sn^o-queen, Br.; pl. (or du.) N. of the verses RV. x, 189 (or TS. i, 5, 4). — *Āpṛ*. — *rūpīn*, mfn. formed like a sn^o, Mālav. — *latā*, f. Piper Betle, L. — *vallī*, f. id., ib. — *vidā*, mfn. acquainted with sn^o, ŚBr.; ĀśvBr.; m. one who understands sn^o, a sn^o-charmer, MW. — *vidyā*, f. sn^o-science, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; the charming of sn^o, MW. — *vināsana*, n. destruction of sn^o, MBh. — *vivara*, m. n. the hole of a sn^o, Hit. — *viṣa-pratishedha*, m. the keeping off or expelling of sn^o-poison, Cat. — *viṣa-hara-mantra*, m. N. of wk. — *vṛicika-roma-vat*, mfn. having sn^o's and scorpions for hair, R. — *veda*, m. sn^o-science, GobBr.; N. of wk. — *vyāpādana*, n. the killing of a sn^o, MW.; the being killed by a sn^o, ib. — *śapharī*, f. a kind of sn^o, L. — *śiras*, m. (scil. *hastā*) 'sn^o-headed,' N. of a partic. position of the hands, Cat. — *śirshā*, mfn. having a head like a sn^o, Vas.; m. a partic. position of the hands, Cat.; n. a partic. brick, TS.; Kāth. — *śirshan* or *śhin*, m. 'sn^o-headed,' a kind of fish, Āpṛ. — *samskṛa*, m. N. of wk. — *sattva*, n. a sn^o-sacrifice (performed by Janam-ejaya), MBh.; (prob.) = *sarpānām ayanam* (see *sarpa*), PañcatBr.; ŚrS. — *sattrin*, m. 'performer of a sn^o-sacrifice,' N. of king Janam-ejaya (a legend relates that to revenge the death of his father, who was killed by a sn^o-bite, he employed Mantras to compel the whole serpent-race to be present at a sacrifice, where all except a few chief snakes were destroyed), L. — *sahā*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *sāt*, ind. to a sn^o, to the state of a serpent, MW. — *sā-man*, n. N. of various Sāmans, SV.; Br. — *su-gandhā*, f. a kind of plant, SāmavBr. — *han*, n. 'sn^o-killer,' an ichneumon, L. — *hridaya-candana*, n. a kind of sandal. — *Sarpāksha*, m. the berry of the Elaeocarpus Gauritus, L.; Ophiorrhiza Mungos, ib.; (f), f. a kind of plant, Suśr.; the pl^o Sarpa-kaṅkāli, MW.; = *gandha-nākuli*, L.; = *ganddli*, Bhpr.; = *nāga-phaṇī*, ib.; = *nāgī-kalāpaka*, MW. — *Sarpākhyā*, m. Mesua Roxburghii, L.; a species of bulbous plant, ib. — *Sarpāṅgabhihata*, n. a tumour caused by the touch of a sn^o, Suśr. — *Sarpāṅgī*, f. a variety of pepper, L.; = *nākuli*, Bhpr.; another plant (= *ghātini*), L.; a variety of the Sarpa-kaṅkāli, W. — *Sarpādāni*, f. the ichneumon plant, L. — *Sarpānta*, m. N. of one of the sons of Garuḍa, MBh. — *Sarpā-*

pahārin, m. N. of a robber, Virac. — *Sarpābha*, mfn. resembling a sn^o, L. — *Sarpārāti*, m. 'enemy of sn^o,' N. of Garuḍa, W.; an ichneumon, W.; a peacock, ib. — *Sarpāri*, m. 'id.,' a peacock, Subh.; an ichneumon, L.; N. of Garuḍa (in next); — *ketana*, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — *Sarpāvālī*, f. a row of sn^o, MW. — *Sarpāvāsa*, m. the abode of a sn^o, Hariv.; an ant-hill, VarBṛS.; n. the Sandal tree or wood, L. — *Sarpāśana*, m. 'sn^o-eater,' a peacock, L. — *Sarpāśya*, m. 'sn^o-faced,' N. of a Rākshasa, R.; (ā), f. N. of a Yogini, Kāśikh. — *Sarpāhuti*, f. N. of the section TS. v, 5, 10. — *Sarpētara-jana*, m. pl. the serpent-race and the Itara-jana, GobBr.; Āpṛ.; Vait. — *Sarpēśvara*, m. 'serpent-king,' N. of Vasuki, Hit.; — *tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — *Sarpēśha*, n. 'loved by snakes,' the Sandal tree or wood, L. — *Sarpāśhadhi*, N. of a Buddhist monastery, Buddh. — *Sarpāna*, n. the act of creeping or gliding, stealing away, AitBr.; Nir.; MBh. &c.; (in ritual) moving softly &c., GṛSṛ.; going tortuously, MW.; the flight of an arrow nearly parallel with the ground, W. — *Sārpāt*, n. the crawling creature, all that crawls, AV. — *Sarpāya*, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to resemble a snake, Śṛīṅgār.

Sarpi, m. N. of a man, AitBr.; n. (m. c. for *sarpis*) clarified butter, VarYogay. — *maṇḍa*, m. = *sarpīr-m*, Divyāv.

Sarpīh, in comp. for *sarpis* below. — *samudra*, m. the sea of clarified butter, L.

Sarpikā, f. a little snake (see *toya-s*); N. of a river, R.

Sarpita, n. a real snake-bite, Suśr.

Sarpin, mfn. (ifc.) creeping, gliding, moving slowly (*jīḍṇila-s*, 'exposed to currents of cold winds'), ŚBr.; Hariv.; Kṛ.; (inī), f. a female serpent, Kāśikh.; a kind of shrub (= *bhujaḥ*), L.; w. r. for *sarpa-vāṇī*, a serpent's voice, Pañcat.

Sarpīr, in comp. for *sarpis* below. — *anna* (°*pīr*), mfn. eating clarified butter, RV. — *abdhī*, m. the sea of cl^o b^o, MärkP. — *āsuti* (°*pīr*), mfn. sipping cl^o b^o, RV.; sacrificed or worshipped with cl^o b^o, MW.; m. N. of Agni, RV. — *ilā*, f. N. of the wife of a Rudra, Bhp. — *grīvā*, mf(i)n. having a neck composed of cl^o b^o, TS. — *dāna-ratna*, n. N. of wk. — *maṇḍa*, m. the scum of melted butter, Suśr. — *mālin*, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. (v.l. *sarpi-m*). — *mehin*, mfn. having urine like cl^o butter, Suśr.

Sarpish, in comp. for *sarpis*. — *kāmya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to like clarified butter, Pār. viii, 3, 39, Sch. — *kundikā*, f. a butter-jar, g. *kaskādi*. — *tama*, n. superl., Kāś. on Pār. viii, 3, 101. — *ṭara*, n. more genuine cl^o b^o, more excellent ghee, ib.; APrāt., Sch. — *ṭas*, ind., Kāś. on Pār. viii, 3, 101. — *ṭā*, f. (ib.) or *-ṭva*, n. (ib.); Kāth. the being cl^o b^o. — *mat* (*sarpish-*), mfn. provided or prepared with cl^o b^o, ŚBr.; Uttarar. — *vat* (*sarpish-*), mfn. id., Kāth.; TS.; TBr.

Sarpishka (ifc.) = *sarpis*, g. *urah-prabhṛiti*.

Sarpis, n. clarified butter (i.e. melted butter with the scum cleared off, commonly called 'ghee,' either fluid or solidified; also pl.), RV. &c. &c. — *samudra*, m. = *sarpīh-s*, W. — *sāt*, ind., APrāt., Sch. 1. **Sarpi**, f., see under *sarpa*. — *śha* (°*pīsh*), n. = *sarpēshha*, L. (prob. w. r.).

2. **Sarpi**, in comp. for *sarpa*. — ✓*bhū*, P. *bha-vati*, to become a serpent, Kathās.

सर्व *sarb* (also written *samb*), cl. 1. P. *sar-bati*, to go, move, Dhātup. xi, 30.

सर्व *sarma*. See p. 1183, col. 1.

सर्व *sarv*, v.l. for ✓*sarv*, q.v.

सर्व *sārva*, mf(ā)n. (perhaps connected with *sāra*, q.v.; inflected as a pronoun except nom. acc. sg. n. *sarvam*, and serving as a model for a series of pronominals, cf. *sarva-nāman*) whole, entire, all, every (m. sg. 'every one'; pl. 'all'; n. sg. 'everything'; sometimes strengthened by *viśva* [which if alone in RV. appears in the meaning 'all'; 'every'; 'every one'] and *nikkhila*; *sarve* 'pi', 'all together'; *sarvaḥ ko* 'pi', 'every one so ever'; *gavām sarvam*, 'all that comes from cows'; *sarva* with a negation = 'not any,' 'no,' 'none' or 'not every one,' 'not everything'), RV. &c. &c.; of all sorts, manifold, various, different, MBh. &c.; with another adjective or in comp.; cf. below) altogether, wholly, completely, in all parts, everywhere, RV.; ChUp. &c.; (am), ind. (with *sarveṇa*) completely, Divyāv.; m. (declined like a subst.) N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Kṛishṇa, Bhag.; of a Muni, Cat.; pl. N. of a people, MärkP.;

n. water, Naigh. i, 12. [Cf. Gk. ὕλος for ὕλως; Lat. *salvus*.] — **m-saha**, mfn. all-bearing, all-enduring, bearing everything patiently, MBh.; Pañcat.; Hit. &c.; (ā), f. the earth, Kāv.; Inser.; a partic. Śruti, Samgīt. — **m-hara**, mfn. taking or carrying away everything, ŚāṅkhBr. — **kara**, m. 'maker of all,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **kartri**, m. the maker or creator of all (-*tva*, n., Sarvad.), KapS.; Kālac.; N. of Brahmā, L. — **karmān**, n. pl. all kinds of works or rites or occupations (°*ma-saha*, mfn. 'equal to all k° of w°'); — **ma-kārin**, mfn. 'performing all k° of w°'), ŚrS.; Mn. &c.; mfn. containing all works, ChUp.; m. one who performs all acts, MW.; N. of Śiva, ib.; of a son of Kalmāsha-pāda, MBh.; Hariv. — **karmīṇa**, mfn. doing every work, practising or understanding every occupation, Pañ.; Bhāṭṭ.; pervading ev° action &c., W. — **kāncana**, mfn. wholly of gold, R.; MārKp. — **kāma**, m. pl. all kinds of desires, MBh.; RāmātUp. &c.; (sarvā-), mfn. wishing everything, ŚāṅkhBr.; ŚrS.; BhP.; fulfilling all wishes, Kauś.; MBh.; possessing everything wished for, ŚBr.; MBh.; m. N. of Śiva, MW.; of a son of Ritu-parṇa, Pur.; of an Arhat, Buddh.; — **gama**, mfn. going or moving wherever one wishes, MBh.; — **da**, m. 'granting all desires,' N. of Śiva, MBh.; — **duḡha**, mī(ā)n. yielding everything wished for (like milk), MBh.; BhP.; — **duh**, mfn. id., Cat.; — **maya**, mī(ā)n. full of wishes, MaitrUp.; — **vara**, m. 'best of all objects of desire,' N. of Śiva, MBh.; — **samṛiddha**, mfn. amply stocked with all desired objects, fulfilling every desire, ib.; m., see *sārva-kāma-s°*. — **kāmika**, mfn. fulfilling all wishes, BhP.; obtaining all one's desires, MBh. — **kāmin**, mfn. fulfilling all wishes, ib.; acting entirely according to one's wish, ŚāṅkhSr.; having all desired objects, MBh. — 1. **kāmya**, Nom. P. *ṣyati*, to wish for everything, Pat. — 2. **kāmya**, mfn. loved by all, Pañcar.; to be wished for by every one, having everything one can desire, MW.; w.r. for *kāma*, MBh. — **kāraka**, mfn., Pañ. vi, 2, 105, Sch. — **kāraṇa**, n. the cause of everything, Madhus.; — **kāraṇa**, n. (incorrectly also m.), the c° of the c° of ev°, Pañcar. — **kārin**, mfn. making or doing all things, W.; able to do all things, R.; m. the maker of all things, MW. — **kāla** (ibc.), at all times, always, BhP.; (aw), ind. id. (with na, 'never'), VarBṛS.; Kathās. &c.; (e), ind. id., Pañcat.; (°*la*) *prasāda*, m. 'propitious at all seasons,' N. of Śiva, MBh.; — **mitra**, n. a friend at all times, Mfich.; — **vicārin**, mfn. always irresolute, Car. — **kālikāgama**, m. N. of wk. — **kālina**, mfn. belonging to all times or seasons, perpetual, W. — **kāśham**, ind. (with *ḥ* *kaśh*) so as to rub away or destroy utterly, Prab. — **kricchra**, mfn. being in all kinds of difficulties, MBh. — **kṛit**, mfn. all-producing, Hariv. — **kṛishṇa**, mfn. quite black, Pañ. vi, 2, 93, Sch. — **keśa**, m. N. of a place, g. *ṣaṇḍikāddi*. — **keśakā**, mfn. having the hair of the head entire, AV. — **keśin**, m. 'having all kinds of head-dress,' an actor, Pat.; L. (cf. *veshin*). — **kesara**, m. Mimuspops Elengi, Kir., Sch. — **kratn**, m. pl. sacrifices of any or every sort (-*tā*, f.), Lāṭy.; BhP.; — **maya**, mī(ā)n. containing all sorts, Pañcar. — **ksha-triya-mardana**, m. the destroyer of all Kshatriyas, MBh. — **kshaya**, m. destruction of the universe, Kād. — **kshāra**, m. a kind of alkali, L. — **kshiti**, mfn. abiding in all things, MaitrUp. — **kshiti-patitva**, n. lordship of the world, Jātakam. — **kshetra-tirtha-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **ga**, mfn. all-pervading, omnipresent (-*tva*, n.), Up.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; m. the universal soul, L.; spirit, soul, W.; N. of Brahman, L.; of Śiva, ib.; of a son of Bhīma-sena, MBh.; of a son of Paurṇamāsa, VP.; of a son of Manu Dharma-sāvarnika, ib.; (ā), f. the Priyangu plant, L.; n. water, ib. — **gaṇa**, m. the whole company, PārGr.; (sārva- or sarvā-), mfn. having or forming a complete company, RV.; AV.; TS. &c.; having all kinds or classes, of every kind, MW.; n. salt soil, L. (v.l. *sārvag°*). — **gata**, mfn. = *ga* (paprachchānamayaṇi tayoḥ sarva-gatam, 'he asked whether they were in all respects well,' MBh.; *yacca kiṃ cit sarva-gatam bhūman*, 'all whatever exists on the earth, ib.), Up.; Yājñ. &c.; m. N. of a son of Bhīma-sena, BhP.; — *tva*, n. universal diffusion, omnipresence, Bhāṣarp. — **gati**, f. the refuge of all, MBh.; Pañcar. — **gandha**, m. pl. all kinds of perfumes, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; Hcat.; (sārva-), mfn. containing all odours, ŚBr.; ChUp.; m. n. a partic. compound of various perf°, BhP.; Hcat.; any perf°, W.; (ā), f. a partic. perf°, Suśr.; (°*dhā*) *maya*, mī(ā)n. including all perfumes, Hcat.;

-*vaha*, mfn. wafting perfume of all kinds, Mn. i, 76. — **gandhika**, mfn. consisting of all perfumes, Suśr. — **gambhīra**, mfn. deepest of all, Buddh. — **gavi**, f. pl. all cows, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **gātra**, n. pl. all limbs, Ml. — **gāmin**, mfn. = *ga*, A. — **gāyatra** (sarvā-), mfn. consisting wholly of the Gāyatrī, Br. — **gila**, mfn. all-swallowing; m. N. of a minister, Campak. — **gu** (sārva-), mfn. together with all cows, AV. — **guna**, mfn. valid through all parts, see *guna*; — **viśuddhi-garbha**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; — **samaya-gata**, m. a partic. Samādhi, ib.; — **sampanna**, mfn. endowed with every excellence, gifted with ev° good quality, MW.; — **śūlaṅkāra-vyūha**, m. a partic. Samādhi, SaddhP.; — **śūpēta**, mfn. endowed with every good quality, MW. — **gūṇin**, mfn. possessing all excellences, MBh. — **gurn**, mfn. consisting of only long syllables, Piṅg., Sch. — **guhya-maya**, mī(ā)n. containing all mysteries, MBh. — **grīhyā**, mfn. together with all domestics, ŚBr. — **granthi**, m. or **granthika**, n. the root of long pepper, L. — **graha**, m. eating or swallowing all at once, Car.; — **rūpin**, mfn. (perhaps) having the form of (or pervading) all the planets (said of Kṛishṇa), Pañcar. — **grāsa**, mfn. swallowing all, NṛisUp.; (am), ind. (with *√gras*) so as to entirely devour, Prab. — **m-kasha**, mī(ā)n. oppressing or injuring all, cruel to all, Kāv.; Rājat. &c.; all-pervading, Bhāṭṭ.; m. a rogue, wicked man, W.; (ā), f. N. of Mallinātha's Comm. on the Śiśupāla-vadha. — **oakra-vicāra**, m. N. of wk. — **oakrā**, f. (with Buddhists) N. of a Tantra deity, Buddh. — **caṇḍāla**, m. 'wholly a Caṇḍāla,' N. of a Māra-putra, Lalit. — **candra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **carita**, n. N. of a drama. — **caru**, m. N. of a man, Br. — **carṁṇa**, mfn. wholly made of leather, Pañ. v, 2, 5; made of every kind of skin or l°, W. — **oārin**, m. 'all-pervading,' N. of Śiva, MW. — **oachandaka**, mfn. all-winning or all-captivating, MBh. ('fulfilling all wishes,' Nilak.) — **ja**, mī(ā)n. wheresoever produced, ĀpŚr.; prod° from or suffering from all three humours, Suśr. — **jagat**, f. the whole world, the universe, W. — **jaṭa**, mfn. (prob.) wearing a whole braid of hair, MānGr. — **jana**, m. every person, VarBṛS.; BhP.; Pañcar. &c.; — *tā*, f. id., Pañcar.; — *priya*, mfn. dear to ev° one, ib.; (ā), f. a kind of medicinal plant (= *pidilhi*), L.; — *vaiṣya-hanuman-mantra*, m. N. of wk. — **janīna**, mfn. salutary to every one, Pañ. v, 1, 9, Vārtt. 4, Pat.; relating or belonging to every one, Sarvad.; peculiar to every one (-*tva*, n.), ib.; Say. — **janīya**, mfn. = *sarveshām janāya hitāḥ*, Pañ. v, 1, 9, Vārtt. 5, Pat. — **janman** (sarvā-), mfn. of all kinds, AV. — **jaya**, m. a complete victory, Cat.; (ā), f. Canna Indica, L.; a partic. religious observance performed by women in the month Mārga-śirṣha, SkandaP. — **jāgata** (sarvā-), mfn. consisting wholly of Jagatī, ŚBr. — **jīti**, mfn. all-conquering, L.; conq° all (three) humours, Car.; all-surpassing, excellent, W.; m. death, Car.; a partic. Ekāha, PārGr.; KātyŚr.; Vait.; the 21st year of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṛS.; N. of a man, KaushUp.; (°*jin*) *maḥā-vraja-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — **jīva**, m. the soul of all, BhP.; Pañcar.; — *maya*, nī(ā)n. being the soul of all, R. — **jīvin**, mfn. one whose progenitors (i. e. father, grandfather, and great grandf°) are all alive, ĀśvŚr. — **jīa**, mī(ā)n. all-knowing, omniscient (said of gods and men, esp. of ministers and philosophers), Up.; Kāv. &c.; a Buddha, L.; an Arhat (with Jinas), ib.; N. of Śiva, Pañcar.; Kāśikh.; of various men, R.; Hit.; Buddh.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, DevīP.; of a Yogini, Hcat.; — *jānīn*, mfn. thinking one's self omniscient, Divyāv.; — *tā*, f. (MBh.) or *-tva*, n. (MBh.; R. &c.) omniscience; — *deva* (Buddh.), *nārāyaṇa* (Cat.), m. N. of scholars; — *putra*, m. N. of Siddha-sena, Siphās.; — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a man, ib.; — *mānīn*, mfn. (= *jānīn*), Divyāv.; — *mitra*, m. N. of various persons, Rājat.; Buddh.; — *m-manya*, mfn. (= *jānīn*; °*ya-tā*, f.), Rājat.; — *rāmēśvara-bhaṭṭa-raka*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *vāsudeva*, m. N. of a poet, ib.; — *viśṇu*, m. N. of a philosopher, Sarvad.; — *vyavasthāpaka*, N. of wk.; — *śrī-nārāyaṇa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *sūnu*, n. patr. of Skanda, Kāśikh.; — *jñāma-giri* (Col.) or *ma-muni* (Cat.), m. N. of an author; — *jñārdha-tarī-rinī*, f. N. of Unāī, Kāśikh. — **jñātri**, mfn. omniscient; — *tva*, n. omniscience, Cat. — **jñāna**, n. 'all-knowledge,' N. of a Tantra wk.; m. N. of a deity, Buddh.; — *tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra wk.; — *maya*, nī(ā)n. containing all knowledge, Mn.; R.; — *vid*, mfn. acquainted with all kn°, MW.; °*nōttama* or

°*nōttama-tantra*, n., °*nōttara*, n., °*nōttara-vyriti*, f. N. of wks. — **jūya**, mfn., Kāv., Sch. — **jyāni**, f. the complete loss of all one's property, AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; SaṅghUp. — **jyotisha-saṃgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **jyotis**, m. N. of an Ekāha, PañcarvBr.; KātyŚr. — **jvara**, m. all kinds of fever, (or) fever arising from disturbances of all the humours; — *vipāka*, m. N. of ch. of the Rudray.; — *hara* (L.) or *-jvar-rāpaha* (Suśr.), mfn. removing such fever. — **tathā-gata**, in comp.; — *dharmā-vān-nishpāpaṇa-jñāna-mudrā*, — *prajñā-jñāna-m°*, — *bandhana-jñāna-m°*, — *vajrābhishheka-jñāna-m°*, — *viśva-karma-jñāna-m°*, f. N. of partic. positions of the fingers, L.; — *vyavalokana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; — *saṃtoshaṇī*, f. N. of a Tantra deity, L.; — *samājādhishṭhāna-jñāna-mudrā*, f. a partic. position of the fingers, L.; — *su-rata-sukhā*, f., *tākar-shaṇī*, f. N. of Tantra deities, L.; °*tanurāgaṇa-jñāna-mudrā*, f. a partic. position of the fingers, L.; °*tanurāgaṇī*, f. N. of a Tantra deity, L.; °*tāśa-paripūrāṇa-jñāna-mudrā*, f. a partic. position of the fingers, L. — **tann** or **nū** (sārva-), mfn. complete in regard to the body or person, AV.; ŚBr.; TĀr.; ĀśvŚr.; (ū), m. one who is born again with his whole body, MW. — **tantra**, n. pl. all doctrines, Hcat.; mfn. = *sarvaṃ tantram adhīte veda vā*, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60; universally acknowledged, admitted by all schools (as a philosophical principle), W.; m. one who has studied all the Tantras, ib.; — *maya*, mī(ā)n. (prob.) containing all doctrines, Hcat.; — *siromaṇi*, m. N. of wk.; — *siddhānta*, n. a dogma admitted by all systems (opp. to *prati-tantra-s°*, q. v.), Car.; Nyāyad. — **taṇo-maya**, mī(ā)n. containing all penances, Pañcar. — **tamo-nuda**, mfn. driving away all darkness (as the sun), MBh. — **tara**, comp. of *sarva*, Pañ. vi, 1, 191, Sch. — **tas**, see s. v. — **tā**, f. wholeness, totality, Nyāyam. — **tāti** (sarvā-), f. totality, RV.; completeness, perfect happiness or prosperity, soundness, ib.; AV.; (ā, loc.), ind. all together, entirely, RV.; ŚāṅkhSr.; (accord. to Sāy. 'everywhere' or 'at the sacrifice.') — **tāpana**, mfn. all-inflaming, W.; m. N. of Kāma, L. — **tiktā**, f. Solanum Indicum, L. — **tikshaṇa**, mfn. quite sharp, VPrāt. — **tirtha**, N. of a village, R.; n. pl. all sacred bathing-places, MBh.; — *maya*, mī(ā)n. or [m. c.] ā) n. containing all sacred b°-pl°, Hcat.; Pañcar.; — *yātrā-vidhi*, m. N. of wk.; °*īdhāmaka*, mfn. (= *ītha-maya*), Pañcar.; °*īthēvara*, n. N. of a Linga in Benares, Kāśikh. — **tīrya-ninādin**, m. 'playing all instruments,' Śiva, MW. — **tejas**, n. all splendour (see comp.); m. N. of a son of Vyushṭa, BhP.; °*jo-maya*, mī(ā)n. containing all spī°, all-glorious, Mn.; R.; Hit.; cont° all power, W. — **tyāga**, m. complete renunciation, Mcar.; loss of everything, Car. — **traishṭubha** (sarvā-), mfn. consisting wholly of Trishṭubh, ŚBr. — **tvā**, n. wholeness, totality, completeness, ib.; TS. — **thā**, see s. v. — **da**, mī(ā)n. all-bestowing, Siphās.; Kūval.; Pañcar.; m. N. of Śiva, MW.; — **rāja**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — **daṇḍa-dhara**, mfn. punishing every one (Śiva), MBh. — **damana**, mfn. all-subduing or all-taming; m. N. of Bharata (son of Śakuntalā), MBh.; Hariv.; Śak.; of an Asura, Kathās. — **darśana**, mfn. all-seeing, BhP.; Śivag.; — *siromaṇi*, m. N. of wk.; — *samgraha*, m. 'compendium of all the Darśanas,' N. of a treatise on the various systems of philosophy (not including the Vedānta) by Mādhavā-cārya or his brother Sāyana, IW. 118; 119. — **darśin**, mfn. all-seeing, MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.; m. a Buddha, L.; an Arhat (with Jinas), ib. — **dā**, see s. v. — **dātṛi**, mfn. all-giver (-*tva*, n.), Say. — **dāna**, n. the gift of everything, gift of one's all, L.; — *vidhi*, m. N. of wk.; — *nādhika*, mfn. better than every gift, Yājñ. — **dāsa**, n. N. of a poet, Cat. — **dāha**, m. complete combustion, ĀpŚr. — **dig-vijaya**, m. conquest of all regions, universal conq°, MW. — **diṇ-mukham**, ind. towards all regions, Sātr. — **dnḥka-kshaya**, m. destruction of all pain, final emancipation from all existence, L. — **dush-tānta-kṛit**, mfn. destroying all the wicked, Pañcar. — **drīṣ**, mfn. all-seeing, Hariv.; BhP.; Pañcar.; f. pl. all eyes, i. e. all organs of senses, BhP. — **deva**, m. pl. all the gods, Ml.; — *tā-pushpādi-pijana*, n., — *tā-pratishṭhā-sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks.; — *tā-maya*, mī(ā)n. containing all deities, BhP.; — *pūjana-prakāra*, m., — *pūjana-prayoga*, m., — *prati-shṭhā*, f., — *prati-shṭhā-karma*, n., — *prati-shṭhā-kra-ma-vidhi*, m., — *prati-shṭhā-vidhi*, m. N. of wks.; — *maya*, mī(ā)n. comprising or representing all gods, R.; Rājat.; BhP. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, MW.; — *mu-*

kha, m. (?) 'mouth of all the gods,' N. of Agni, L.; -*mūrti-pratishṭhā-vidhi*, m., -*sādhārāṇa-nitya-pūjā-vidhi*, m., -*sāktā*, n. N. of wks.; -*sūri*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*hulāṣāna*, mfn. eating the sacrifice designed for all gods; m. N. of Agni, R.; -*vatmaka* (Sāy.) or -*vatman* (RāmātUp.), mfn. having the nature of all gods, containing all gods; -*veśa*, m. lord of all gods (Śiva), MBh.; *sarva-devī-mayī*, f. containing or representing all goddesses, Hcat. - *devata*, mfn. relating to all the deities, MW. - *devatyā*, mfn. sacred to or representing all the gods, TS.; Br. - *deśa-vṛttānta-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk. - *deśīya*, mfn. coming from or existing or found in every country, Kāśhik; Kull. on Mn. viii, 143. - *deśya*, mfn. being in all places, RPrāt. - *daivatya*, mfn. representing all the gods, Br. ĀrUp.; Sch.; - *sārvad*, MW. - *dravya*, n. pl. all things, Ml. - *drashtṛi*, mfn. all-viewer, all-seeing, NṛisUp. - *dvārīka*, mfn. favourable to a warlike expedition towards all regions, VarYogay. - *dhana*, n. all one's property, W.; (in arithm.) a sum total, sum or total of a series (in progression), ib. - *ghanin*, mfn. possessed of all goods, Pat. on Pān. ii, 1, 69, Vārtt. 5. - *ghanvin*, m. 'best archer,' the god of love, L. (w.r. -*ghanvan*). - *dhara*, m. N. of a lexicographer, Col.; Cat.; n. N. of wk. - *dharma*, m. N. of a king, VP.; (*sarva-dharma*, in comp.; -*pada-prabheda*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; -*prakāśa*, m. N. of wk.; -*praveśāna*, n., -*praveśa-mudra*, m. N. of a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; -*maya*, mfn. containing all laws, Yājñ.; -*mudra*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; -*vid*, mfn. knowing all laws, Mn.; Yājñ.; Sch.; -*samatā*, f. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh.; -*samatā-jñāna-mudrā*, f. a partic. position of the fingers, ib.; -*samavaśāraṇa-sāgara-mudrā*, f., -*samavaśāraṇa-sāgara-mudra*, m.; -*rmātikramaṇa*, m. N. of Samādhis, ib.; -*rmāpṛavṛtti-nirdeśa*, m. N. of wk.; -*rmōttara-ghoṣa*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; -*rmōdgata*, m. N. of a Samādhi, ib.) - *dhā*, mfn. all-refraining, all-pleasing, RV.; all-containing, all-yielding, MW. - *dhāman*, n. the abode or home of all, Pañcar. - *dhārin*, m. 'all-holder,' N. of Śiva, MBh.; of the 22nd year of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years (also -*dhārī*, f. accord. to some), VarBrS. - *dhārī*, the 22nd year of the cycle (accord. to some; cf. prec.), W. - *dhurā-vaṣa*, mfn. bearing all burdens, mfn., L.; m. = next, m., W. - *dhurīṇa*, mfn. fit for any kind of carriage or draught, Pān. iv, 4, 78; m. a dr̥ or other animal, W. - *nakṣatṛeṣṭhi*, f. N. of wk. - *nara*, m. every man, Vedāntas. - *nāman*, n. (in gram.) N. of a class of words beginning with *sarva* (comprising the real pronouns and a series of pronominal adjectives, such as *ubhayaṇiṣṭva*, *ekātara* &c.; cf. under *sarva*), Āpat.; Nir.; APrāt. &c.; mfn. having all names, Nir.; BhP.; -*ma-tā*, f. or -*ma-tva*, n. the being a pronoun or a pronominal; -*ma-sakti-vāda*, m. N. of wk.; -*ma-sādhāna*, n. a case-termination before which the strong base of a noun is used, Pān. - *nāśa*, m. complete loss, KātyŚr.; destruction of everything, complete ruin ('*śaṇi* ✓ *kri*, 'to lose everything'), Mn.; Pañcar.; Hit. - *nāśin*, mfn. all-destroying, MW. - *nīkṣhepa*, f. a partic. method of counting, Lalit. (cf. -*vikṣhepatā*). - *nīdhana*, m. a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr. - *nīyantrī*, m. all-subduer (-*tva*, n.), Vedāntas. - *nīyōkta*, mfn. impelling or directing all (Vishnu), Pañcar. - *nīr-kṛit*, mfn. causing to forget everything, BhP. - *nīlaya*, mfn. having one's abode everywhere, ib. - *nīvarāṇa-vīṣkambhin*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. (w.r. -*nīv*, Kāraṇḍ). - *nī-dada*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. - *nī-dama* or -*mana*, m. 'all-subduing,' N. of Bharata (son of Śakuntalā), L. - *paṭṭa-maya*, mfn. made of cloth of all kinds, Vās. - *pati*, m. a lord of everything. - *patrīṇa*, mfn. occupying the whole chariot, Pān. v, 2, 7. - *patha*, m. every road or way, every direction, W. - *pathīna*, mfn. occupying the whole road, Pān.; Bhāṭṭ.; Śis.; going in every direction, propagated or celebrated everywhere (-*tā*, f.), Hcat.; Śis.; Sch. - *pad* (strong base -*pād*; -*sārva*), mfn. all-footed, AV. - *pada*, n. pl. (or ibc.) words of every kind, Naigh.; Nir. - *paddhati*, f. N. of wk. - *pari-phulla*, mfn. full blown, L. - *parus* (-*sārva*), mfn. having all joints, AV. - *paro'kṣha*, mfn. imperceptible by all, SaṃphUp. - *paśu*, m. 'all animal,' N. of a blockhead, Cat.; pl. all animal sacrifices, Lāṭy.; (*sarvā*), mfn. fit for every animal or animal sacrifice, consisting entirely of animal sac°, ib.; TBr. - *i-pā*, mfn. drinking everything, MW.; f. N. of the wife of the Daitya Bali, L. - *2-pā*, mfn. all-

preserving, MW. - *pāñḥalaka*, mfn. consisting entirely of Pañcālas, Pān. vi, 2, 105, Sch. - *pātrīṇa*, mfn. filling the whole dish, Pān. v, 2, 7. - *pāda*, m. N. of a man, W. - *pāpa-roga-hara-śata-māna-dāna*, n. N. of wk. - *pāpa-hara*, mfn. removing all sin, MW. - *pārasava*, mfn. made entirely of iron, MBh. - *pārśva-mukha*, m. 'having a face on all sides,' N. of Śiva, MW. - *pārshada*, n. a text-book received by all grammatical schools (-*tva*, n.), Sarvad. - *pālaka*, mfn. all-preserving or -protecting, Pañcar. - *pāvana*, m. 'all-purifying,' N. of Śiva, MBh. - *pūnya*, mfn. perfectly beautiful, MBh.; -*samuccaya*, m. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. - *pura-kṣetra-māhātmya*, n., -*purāṇa*, n., -*purāṇa-sāra*, -*purāṇārtha-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. - *purusha* or -*pū* (-*sārva*), mfn. having all men &c., AV.; ĀśvŚr.; Kauś. - *pūjita*, m. 'worshipped by all,' N. of Śiva, MBh. - *pūta*, mfn. completely pure, NṛisUp. - *pūraka*, mfn. all-filling, Pañcar. - *pūrpa*, mfn. full of everything; -*tva*, n. entire fullness or completeness, complete preparation or provision, L. - *pūrti-kara-stava*, m. N. of wk. - *pūrva*, mfn. the first of all, Pat.; preceded by any (sound), RPrāt. - *prithvī-maya*, mfn. containing the whole earth, Hcat. - *prishṭha* (-*sārva*), mfn. provided with all the (6) Prishṭhas (q.v.), TS.; Kāth.; Br.; ĀśvŚr.; (ā), f. a partic. sacrifice, TS.; ŚāṅkhBr.; m. or n. (?) N. of various wks.; -*prayoga*, m., -*haurta-prayoga*, m.; -*thāptor-yāma-pray*, m., -*thāptor-yāma-sāman*, n. pl., -*thāptor-yāma-haurta-prayoga*, m., -*thēshṭi*, f., -*thēshṭi-prayoga*, m., -*thēshṭi-haurta*, n., -*thēshṭi-haurta-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. - *prakāra*, mfn. existing in all forms, Sarvad.; (am), ind. in every manner, in every respect, MārKp. - *pratyakṣa*, mfn. being before the eyes of all, SaṃphUp. - *pratyaya-mālā*, f. N. of wk. - *prathamam*, ind. before all, first of all, Lalit. - *prada*, mfn. all-bestowing, Pañcar. - *prabhu*, m. the lord of all, Ragh. - *prayatna*, m. every effort; (ena), ind. with all one's might, to the best of one's ability, Hcat. - *prāpa*, m.; (ena), ind. with all one's soul, R.; Kathās.; completely great, Pān. vi, 2, 93. - *mahī*, f. the whole earth, W. - *māṇ-sāda*, mfn. eating every kind of flesh, Mn. v, 15. - *māgadha*, mfn. consisting entirely of Magadhas, Pat. - *mātrī*, f. the mother of all (du. with *rodas*), MBh. - *mātrikā-pushpājali*, m. N. of wk. - *mātrā*, f. a kind of metre, RPrāt.; Nidānas. - *mānya-campū*, f. N. of wk. - *māya*, m. N. of a Rakṣha, Mcar. - *māra-maṇḍala-vidhvaṇana-karī*, f. 'destroying the whole company of Māras,' N. of a partic. ray, Lalit. - *māra-maṇḍala-vidhvaṇana-jñāna-mudrā*, f. a partic. position of the fingers, Buddh. - *mitra*, m. a friend of every one, MBh.; N. of a man, Buddh. - *mukha*, mfn. facing in every direction (-*tva*, n.), BrĀrUp.; Sch. - *mūrti*, mfn. all-formed, VP. - *mūrdhanya*, m. (with Śaktas) N. of an author of mystical prayers, Cat. - *mūlya*, n. 'general token of value,' a cowry, L.; any small coin, MW. - *mūṣhaka*, m. 'all-stealing,' time, L. - *mṛityu*, m. universal death, Pañcar. - *medha*, m. a universal sacrifice (a 10 days' Soma sac°), ŚBr.; ŚS. &c.; every sacrifice, BhP.; N. of an Upanishad. - *medhya*, mfn. universally or perfectly pure (-*tva*, n. 'universal purity'), Yājñ.; VarBrS. &c. - *m-bhari*, mfn. all-supporting, ChUp.; Sch. - *yajña*, n. every sacrifice (without Soma, accord. to Sch.), BhP.; pl. all sac°, MBh. - *yatna*, m. ev° effort (ena, ind. 'with all one's might,' to the best of one's ability), MBh.; Cāṇ. &c.; -*va*, mfn. making ev° possible eff°, Kām. - *yantin*, mfn. provided with all implements, KātyŚr. - *yamaka*, n. congruity in sound of all the 4 Pādas (e.g. Bhāṭṭ. x, 19). - *yogin*, m. N. of Śiva, MW. - *yoni*, f. the source of all (-*tva*, n.), Ragh.; ChUp.; Sch. - *yoshit*, f. pl. all women, Ml. - *rakṣhaṇa*, mfn. preserving from everything, BrahmvP.; -*kavaca*, n. an all-preserving amulet or charm, MW. - *rakṣita*, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. - *rakṣin*, mfn. all-protecting, MW.; preserving from all (harm), R. - *ratna*, m. 'having all gems,' N. of a minister of king Yudhi-shṭhira, Rājat.; (ā), f. N. of a Śruti, Saṃgit.; -*maya*, mfn. made up of all (kinds of) jewels, Kathās.; entirely studded with j°, MBh.; R.; -*samarvita*, mfn. possessed of all j°, MBh. - *ratnaka*, m. (with Jainas) N. of one of the 9 treasures and of the deity presiding over it, L. - *rathā*, ind. with the whole line of chariots, RV. - *rasa*, m. every taste or flavour, BhP.; the saline ṛ°, L.; the resinous exudation of the Vatica Robusta, Bhpr. (w.r. for *sarva-r*°); pl. (or ibc.) all kinds of juices or fluids, VarBrS.; BhP.; all kinds of palatable food, ŚārngP.; mfn. (*sārva*-

'grandfather of all beings,' N. of Brahmā, MBh.; -*maya*, mfn. containing or representing all b°, Mn.; R.; BhP.; m. the supreme pervading Spirit, W.; -*ruta-grahāṇī*, f. 'comprising the sounds of all b°,' a kind of writing (cf. *sarva-ruta-saṃgrahini-lipī*), Lalit.; -*stha* or -*sthitā*, mfn. present in all elements or b°, MBh.; -*hara*, m. N. of Śiva, ib. (RTL. 82); -*hiṭa*, n. the welfare of all created b°, ib.; mfn. serviceable to all creatures, Kāv.; -*bhūtmaka*, mfn. comprising all beings, MārKp.; -*bhūtdman*, m. the soul of all b° (-*ma-bhūta*, mfn. being the soul of all b°, BhP.), Mn. i, 54; the essence or nature of all creatures (-*ma-medhas*, mfn. 'having a knowledge of the essence of all cr°'), MW.; N. of Śiva, ib.; mfn. having the nature of all b°, containing all b°, ib.; -*bhūtdādhīpati*, m. the supreme lord of all b° (Vishnu), ŚaṅkBr.; -*bhūtdātaka*, mfn. destroying all b°, MBh.; -*bhūtdāntar-ātman*, m. the soul of all b°, RāmātUp.; MBh.; Saṃk.; -*bhūtdēśīta*, mfn. desired by all b°, MW.; -*bhūmi*, f. the whole earth, Pān. v, 1, 41; g. *anusatikēddi*; mfn. owning the whole e°, AitBr. - *bhṛt*, mfn. all-sustaining or all-supporting, Bhag.; -*bhogin*, mfn. enjoying all, W. - *bhogīna*, mfn. advantageous to all, to be enjoyed by all, Bhāṭṭ. - *bhogya*, mfn. id., Śak. - *bhauma*, w.r. for *sarvabh*°, Kathās. - *maḥ-gala*, mfn. universally auspicious, Pañcar.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, RāmātUp.; Hit.; of Lakṣmi, Pañcar.; of various wks.; n. pl. all that is auspicious, R.; -*mantra-pāṭala*, N. of ch. of wk. - *maṇḍala-sādhani*, f. N. of wk. - *manorama*, mfn. delighting every one, MBh. - *mantra-sāpa-vimocana*, n., -*mantrōtkilana*, n., -*mantrōtkilana-sāpa-vimocana-stotra*, n., -*mantrōpayukta-paribhāṣā*, f. N. of wks. - *māya*, mfn. all-containing, comprehending all, ŚBr.; Nir. &c. - *malāpagata*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. - *mahat*, mfn. greatest of all (-*tara*, 'greater than all the rest'), MBh.; Kathās.; completely great, Pān. vi, 2, 93. - *mahī*, f. the whole earth, W. - *māṇ-sāda*, mfn. eating every kind of flesh, Mn. v, 15. - *māgadha*, mfn. consisting entirely of Magadhas, Pat. - *mātrī*, f. the mother of all (du. with *rodas*), MBh. - *mātrikā-pushpājali*, m. N. of wk. - *mātrā*, f. a kind of metre, RPrāt.; Nidānas. - *mānya-campū*, f. N. of wk. - *māya*, m. N. of a Rakṣha, Mcar. - *māra-maṇḍala-vidhvaṇana-karī*, f. 'destroying the whole company of Māras,' N. of a partic. ray, Lalit. - *māra-maṇḍala-vidhvaṇana-jñāna-mudrā*, f. a partic. position of the fingers, Buddh. - *mitra*, m. a friend of every one, MBh.; N. of a man, Buddh. - *mukha*, mfn. facing in every direction (-*tva*, n.), BrĀrUp.; Sch. - *mūrti*, mfn. all-formed, VP. - *mūrdhanya*, m. (with Śaktas) N. of an author of mystical prayers, Cat. - *mūlya*, n. 'general token of value,' a cowry, L.; any small coin, MW. - *mūṣhaka*, m. 'all-stealing,' time, L. - *mṛityu*, m. universal death, Pañcar. - *medha*, m. a universal sacrifice (a 10 days' Soma sac°), ŚBr.; ŚS. &c.; every sacrifice, BhP.; N. of an Upanishad. - *medhya*, mfn. universally or perfectly pure (-*tva*, n. 'universal purity'), Yājñ.; VarBrS. &c. - *m-bhari*, mfn. all-supporting, ChUp.; Sch. - *yajña*, n. every sacrifice (without Soma, accord. to Sch.), BhP.; pl. all sac°, MBh. - *yatna*, m. ev° effort (ena, ind. 'with all one's might,' to the best of one's ability), MBh.; Cāṇ. &c.; -*va*, mfn. making ev° possible eff°, Kām. - *yantin*, mfn. provided with all implements, KātyŚr. - *yamaka*, n. congruity in sound of all the 4 Pādas (e.g. Bhāṭṭ. x, 19). - *yogin*, m. N. of Śiva, MW. - *yoni*, f. the source of all (-*tva*, n.), Ragh.; ChUp.; Sch. - *yoshit*, f. pl. all women, Ml. - *rakṣhaṇa*, mfn. preserving from everything, BrahmvP.; -*kavaca*, n. an all-preserving amulet or charm, MW. - *rakṣita*, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. - *rakṣin*, mfn. all-protecting, MW.; preserving from all (harm), R. - *ratna*, m. 'having all gems,' N. of a minister of king Yudhi-shṭhira, Rājat.; (ā), f. N. of a Śruti, Saṃgit.; -*maya*, mfn. made up of all (kinds of) jewels, Kathās.; entirely studded with j°, MBh.; R.; -*samarvita*, mfn. possessed of all j°, MBh. - *ratnaka*, m. (with Jainas) N. of one of the 9 treasures and of the deity presiding over it, L. - *rathā*, ind. with the whole line of chariots, RV. - *rasa*, m. every taste or flavour, BhP.; the saline ṛ°, L.; the resinous exudation of the Vatica Robusta, Bhpr. (w.r. for *sarva-r*°); pl. (or ibc.) all kinds of juices or fluids, VarBrS.; BhP.; all kinds of palatable food, ŚārngP.; mfn. (*sārva*-

containing all juices, ŚBr.; ChUp.; wise, learned, L.; m. a sort of musical instrument, L.; a scholar, W.; *śōttama*, m. 'best of all flavours', the saline flavour, ib. — *rāj*, m. a king of all, VS.; MBh. — *rājendra*, m. 'chief of all kings', N. of a divine being, Cat.; (*ā*), f. a partic. position of the fingers, Kāraṇḍ. — *rājya*, n. universal sovereignty, MBh. — *rātra*, m. the whole night; ibc. or (*am*), ind. all through the night, KātyŚr.; Śiś.; Vas. — *rāsa*, m. (cf. *rasa* above) the resinous exudation of the V° R°; L.; a sort of musical instrument, ib. — *ruta-kausalya*, m. or n. (?) a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. — *ruta-samgrahī-lipi* (?), f. a partic. mode of writing, Lalit. — *rūpa* (*sārva*- or *sarvā*-), mf(ā)n. having or assuming all forms (*-tā*, f.), Pañcar.; Jaim.; Sch.; having all colours, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; of all kinds, AitBr.; Pañcar.; MuṇḍUp.; *-bhāj*, mfn. assuming all forms, Ragh.; *-saṃdārśana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, SaddhP. — *rūpin*, mfn. having or assuming all forms, R. — *roga*, (ibc.) all kinds of diseases, Cat.; *-nidāna*, n., *-śānti*, f. N. of wks. — *rodha-virodha-samprasamana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. — *rohiṭa* (*sarvā*-), mfn. quite red, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — *rtu* (*va + rti*), m. every season, MW.; 'containing all seasons', a year, L.; *-parivarta*, m. 'revolution of all the s's', id., ib.; *-phala*, n. the fruit of all the s's, MW. — *rtuka* (*va + rti*), mfn. adapted to every season, habitable in every s°, existing in ev° s°, Mn.; R.; Hariv. &c.; *-vana*, n. N. of a forest, Hariv. — *lakṣhaṇa*, (ibc.) all auspicious marks, R.; BhavP.; *-tāparya*, n., *-pustaka*, N. of wks.; *-lakṣita*, m. 'characterized by all marks', N. of Śiva, MBh. — *laghu*, mfn. entirely consisting of short syllables, Ked. — *lālaṣa*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. — *lūga*, mfn. having all genders, used as an adjective (*-tā*, f.), Pat.; *-pradātṛi*, mfn. liberal to adherents of every faith, MBh.; *-saṃnyāsa*, m., *-saṃnyāsa-nirṇaya*, m., *-sādhanī*, f.; *-gādhyāya*, m. N. of wks. — *lingin*, m. 'having all kinds of external marks', a heretic, L. — *lupṭaka*, m. 'all-robbing', N. of a fraudulent official, Campak. — *lokā*, m. the whole world, VS.; Hariv.; R.; the whole people, VarBṛS.; every one, MBh.; R. &c.; pl. (or ibc.) all beings, VarBṛS.; ev° one, R.; Pañcar. &c.; *-kṛit*, m. 'Universe-maker', N. of Śiva, MBh.; *-guru*, m. N. of Vishnu, BhP.; *-dhātu-nyavalo-kana*, m. N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; *-dhātupādra-vādega-pratyutīrṇa*, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh.; *-pitāmaha*, m. 'progenitor of all creatures', N. of Brahmā, R.; *-prajāpati*, m. 'father of the Universe', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; *-bhayam-kara*, mfn. appalling to the whole world, R.; *-bhayastambhita-tva-vidhvaṣṭana-kara*, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh.; *-bhṛit*, mfn. supporting the whole w° (said of Śiva), Śivag.; *-maya*, mf(ā)n. containing the whole w°, R.; Hcat.; *-mahāśvara*, m. N. of Śiva, R.; of Kṛishṇa, Bhag.; *-vid*, mfn. acquainted with all w's, MBh.; *°kāntarātman*, m. the soul of the whole w°, MBh.; *°kēsa*, m. 'lord of the whole world', N. of Kṛishṇa, Kṛishṇaj.; *°kēśvara*, m. 'id.', ib.; N. of Brahmā, R. — *lokin*, mfn. containing the whole world, RāmātUp. — *locanā*, f. the ichneumon plant, L. — *loha*, mfn. entirely red, Mn.; Sch.; m. an iron arrow, L.; n. (ibc.) all kinds of metal, Cat.; *-maya*, mf(ā)n. entirely red, Pañcar. — *lohita*, mfn. entirely red, R. — *lanha*, m. 'entirely of iron', an iron arrow, L. — *vat*, mfn. containing all, MānGr. — *vani*, mfn. all-acquiring or all-possessing, Kāv. — *varṇa*, mf(ā)n. all-coloured, Tār. — *varṇikā*, f. the tree Gmelina arborea, L. — *varṇin*, mfn. (prob.) of various kinds, MBh. — *vartikā*, v.l. for *-varṇikā*, L. — *varman*, m. N. of a grammarian (cf. *sarva-v°*), Buddh. — *vallabha*, mfn. dear to all, MW.; (*ā*), f. an unchaste woman, L. — *vāg-śīva-rēśvara*, n. N. of Vishnu, Pañcar. — *vān-ni-dhana*, m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *vān-maya*, mf(ā)n. containing all speech, entirely consisting of speech, BhP.; Cat. — *vāta-saha*, mfn. able to bear every wind (said of a ship), MW. — *vādin*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; (*ād*)-*sammata*, mfn. approved by all disputants, universally admitted, MW. — *vāram*, ind. all at once, simultaneously, Pañcar. — *vārshika-parvan*, n. pl. all the junctures or special periods of a year, BhP. — *vāsa*, m. 'all-abiding', Śiva, MBh. — *vāsaka*, mfn. completely clothed, MBh. — *vāsin*, m. = *vāsa*, MW. — *vikrayin*, mfn. selling all kinds of things, Mn. ii, 118. — *vikṣhepatā*, f. a partic. method of counting, Buddh. (cf. *-nikṣhepatā*). — *vikhyāta*, m. 'celebrated by all', N. of Śiva, MBh. — *vigraha*, m. 'all-shaped', Śiva, ib. — *vi-jñāna*, n. knowledge of everything, Sarvad.; mfn.

knowing everything (*-tā*, f.), R., Sch. — *vi-jñānin*, mfn. id.; (*°jñānti*)-*tā*, f. omniscience, ib. (v.l.); Kām. — *vid*, nfn. all-knowing, omniscient, AV.; MuṇḍUp.; MBh. &c.; m. the Supreme Being, MW.; f. the sacred syllable Om, L.; (*-vit*)-*tva*, n. omniscience, Cat. — *vidya*, mfn. possessing all science, omniscient, ŚvetUp.; (*ā*), f. all science, TBr.; every sc°, pl. all sc's, Tār.; *°yā-maya*, mf(ā)n. containing all sc°, Cat.; *°yālanākāra*, *°yā-vinoda*, *°yā-vinoda-bhaṭṭācārya*, m. N. of authors, ib.; *°yā-siddhānta-varṇana*, n. N. of wk. — *vināśa*, m. entire destruction, Gaut. — *vinda*, m. a partic. mythical being, ib. — *vibhūti*, f. dominion over all, MW. — *viśrambhin*, mfn. trusting all, Car. — *viśva*, n. the whole world, Pañcar. — *viśhaya*, mfn. relating to everything, general, Vām. — *viśhanti-prayoga*, m., *-viśhāriya-yantira*, n. N. of wks. — *viśva* (*sārva*-), mf(ā)n. all-heroic, consisting of or relating to or accompanied by or leading all men or heroes, RV.; AV.; Kaus.; possessing numerous male descendants, MW.; *-jit*, mfn. conquering all heroes, Pañcar.; *-bhaṭṭāraka*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *virya* (*sārva*-), mf(ā)n. endowed with all powers, ŚBr. — *viśiddha*, mf(ā)n. recited entirely according to the quantity of the vowels, SamhUp. — *vega*, m. N. of a king, VP. — *vettṛi*, mfn. all-knower, omniscient (*-tva*, n.), L. — *veda*, mfn. having all knowledge, MW.; acquainted with all the Vedas, Pat. on Pān. iv, 2, 60; m. a Brāhman who has read the four Vedas, W.; *-tri-rātra*, m. a partic. Ahina, ŚāṅkhŚr.; *-maya*, mf(ā)n. containing all the Vedas, BhP.; *°dātman*, w.r. for *sarva-dātman*, RāmātUp.; *°dārtha*, m. N. of ch. of the BhP. — *vedas* (*sārva*-), mfn. having complete property, AV.; m. one who gives away all his prop° to the priests after a sacrifice, L. — *vedasā*, mfn. accompanied by a gift of all one's goods (as a sacrifice; also m. [scil. *kratu*] 'a sacrifice of the above kind'), MaitrS.; Br.; ŚrS.; giving all one's property to priests after a sac°, Mn. xi, 1 (v.l.); (*am*), n. all one's prop°, TS.; Br.; KathUp.; ŚrS.; *-dakṣhiṇa*, mf(ā)n. attended with a gift of all one's prop° as a fee (at a sacrifice), ŚrS.; Mn. — *vedasin*, mfn. giving away all one's property, Kath. — *veditṛi*, mfn. = *-vettṛi*, MBh. — *vedin*, mfn. omniscient, Śiś.; knowing all the Vedas, Hariv. — *veshin*, m. 'having all dresses', an actor, L. (w.r. *-vešin*). — *valdalya-samgraha*, m. N. of wk. — *vaśāśika*, mfn. believing in complete annihilation, Col.; m. a Buddhist, ib.; N. of a class of Buddh° who hold the doctrine of total annihi°, MW. — *vyāpad*, f. complete failure, AitBr. — *vyāpin*, mfn. all-pervading, Up.; MBh.; embracing all particulars, MW.; m. N. of Rudra, ib.; (*°pi*)-*tva*, n. universality, ib. — *vyūha-rati-sva-bhāva-naya-saṃdārśana*, m. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, Buddh. — *vrata*, n. a universal vow, ĀsvGr.; BhP.; mfn. all-vowing, ĀsvGr.; Kaus.; *°śodyāpana*, n., *°śodyāpana-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. — *sak*, mfn. all-powerful, omnipotent, MW. — *śakti*, f. entire strength (*°tyā*, ind. 'with all one's might'), MBh.; power of accomplishing all, Jani. — *śāṅkā*, f. suspicion of everybody, L. — *śabdaga*, mfn. uttering various sounds, MBh. — *śāritra*, n. the body of all things (*-tā*, f.), Sarvad. — *śarīryātman*, m. the soul of all that has a body, BhP. — *śās*, see s.v., p. 1189, col. 2. — *śāstrin*, mfn. provided with all kinds of weapons, MBh. — *śā-kṇa*, n. the complete science of augury, VarBṛS. — *śānti*, f. universal tranquillity or calm, AV.; N. of wk.; *-kṛit*, m. 'causing univ° tr° or calm', N. of Bharata (sovereign of all India and son of Śakuntalā), L. (cf. *-damana*); *-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — *śāśa*, mfn. all-ruling, RV. — *śāstra*, mfn. knowing every science, MW.; *-pravetṛi*, m. 'charioteer of all science', one well acquainted with all sc°, ib.; *-maya*, mf(ā)n. containing all treatises, Pañcar.; *-vid* or *-vikīraḍa*, mfn. skilled in all sc°, MW.; *°trārtha-nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk. — *śishya*, mfn. to be taught by every one (*-tā*, f.), Kshem. — *śighra*, mfn. swiftest of all, IndSt. — *śūkla*, mf(ā)n. entirely light or white, ŚārngP. — *śuddha-vāla* (*sarvā*-), mfn. entirely white-tailed, VS.; MaitrS. — *śubham-kara*, mfn. auspicious to all, MBh.; m. N. of Śiva, MW. — *śūnya*, mf(ā)n. completely empty, Cāp.; Hit.; Vet. &c.; thinking everything non-existent, Pañcar.; *-tā*, f. complete void, KapS.; Sch.; the theory that everything is non-ex°, nihilism, Sarvad.; *-tva*, n. id. (*-vadin*), m. 'an adherent of that theory, nihilist', Bādar., Sch.; ib. — *śūra*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ. — *śeśa*, mfn. remaining out of a

whole, W. — *śaikyāyasa*, mf(ā)n. (prob.) entirely damasked, MBh. — *śoka-viñāsin*, mfn. removing all sorrow or griefs, MW. — *śrāvya*, mfn. audible to all, ib. — *śrnti-purāṇa-sāra-samgraha*, m. N. of wk. — *śreshṭha*, mfn. the best of all (*-tama*, id., MBh.), R.; MārKp. — *śveta* (*sārva*-), mfn. entirely white, Suparṇ.; whitest of all, Pān. vi, 2, 93, Sch.; (*ā*), f. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.; a partic. mythical herb, Kāraṇḍ. — *samśliṣṭa*, mfn. contained in everything, MBh.; Pañcar. — *samsarga-lavaṇa*, n. salt soil, L.; a partic. kind of salt or salt soil (mixing with everything), MW. (v.l. *sārvasaṃ*). — *samsthā*, mfn. omnipresent, Hariv.; all-destroying, ŚvetUp.; (*ā*), f. pl. all the Soma-samsthās, ĀpŚr. — *samśkhāna*, mfn. having all shapes, VarBṛS. — *samhāra*, mfn. all-destroying; m. time, R.; universal destruction, NṛisUp.; Hariv. — *samhārin*, mfn. all-destroying, Kathās. — *saguna*, mfn. possessing excellencies in everything, ib. — *samgata*, mfn. united with all, met with universally, W.; m. a sort of rice ripening in 60 days, L. — *saṅga-parityāga*, m. abandonment of all worldly affections or connections, MW. — *saṅgā*, f. N. of a river, MBh. — *samgraha*, m. a general or universal collection, W.; N. of various wks.; mfn. possessed of everything, R. — *samjñā*, f. (with Buddhists) a partic. high number, Lalit. — *sattva-trāṭṭi*, m. N. of a mythical being, SaddhP. — *sattva-pāpa-jahana*, m. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. — *sattva-priya-darśana*, m. N. of a Buddha, ib.; of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; of another person, ib. — *sattvabhōj-hāri*, f. N. of a Rakshasi, ib. (v.l. *-sattvōj*). — *satya*, mfn. truest of all, Pañcar. — *samnahana*, n. (L.) or *hanārthake*, m. (MW.) a complete armament or armour. — *sam-nāha*, m. id., W.; being completely armed or prepared for anything, going about anyth° zealously, L.; the universally-pervading spirit, W. — *satatā*, f. sameness or identity with all things, ib.; equality or impartiality towards everything, Mn. xii, 125. — *samarapana-stotra*, n. N. of wk. — *samāsa*, m. complete union, all together, KātyŚr. — *samāhara*, mfn. all-destroying, R. — *samridhā* (*sarvā*-), mfn. entirely well arranged, ŚBr.; ĀsvGr. — *sampatti*, f. success in everything, R.; Hcat.; abundance of ev°, Kathās. — *sampād*, f. complete agreement, ŚBr. — *sampanna*, mfn. provided with everything, ĀsvGr.; *-sasya*, mf(ā)n. having grain or corn provided everywhere, Mṛicch. — *sampāta*, m. every residue, all that remains, Hariv. — *sampradāyābheda-siddhānta*, m. N. of wk. — *sambhava*, m. the source of everything, MārKp. — *sammata-śikṣā*, f. N. of wk. — *sara*, m. a kind of ulcer in the mouth, Suśr.; Bhpr. — *sasya*, (ibc.) all kinds of grain; mf(ā)n. yielding all kinds of grain, L.; *-bhū*, f. a field y° all k° of gr°, L.; *-vat*, mfn. (= *sasya*, mfn.), Hcat. — *saha*, mf(ā)n. all-enduring, very patient, MBh.; BhP.; Śivag.; m. bdellium, L.; (*ā*), f. the iron, MW.; N. of a mythical cow, MBh. — *sākshin*, m. the witness of everything, NṛisUp.; Pañcar.; N. of the Supreme Being, MW.; of the Wind, ib.; of Fire, ib. — *sāda*, mfn. that wherein everything is absorbed, Hariv. (Nilak.). — *sādhana*, mfn. accomplishing everyth°, Pañcar.; m. Śiva, MBh. — *sādhārāya*, mf(ā)n. common to all, NṛisUp.; R. &c.; *-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — *sādhā*, ind. very good, very well (used as an exclamation), Hit.; *-nishevita*, m. 'honoured by all good people', Śiva, MBh. — *sāmānya*, mf(ā)n. common to all, Rājāt. — *sāmprata*, n. omnipresence, Śatr. — *sāmāya*, n. equality in all respects, ĀsvGr. — *sāmājya-medha-sahasra-nāman*, n. N. of wk. — *sāra*, n. the essence or cream of the whole (also *-tama*), Cat.; N. of various wks.; *-nirṇaya*, m. — *saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks.; *-saṃgrahaṇī*, f. a partic. mode of writing, Lalit.; *°sārḍ-paṇishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — *sāraṅga*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — *sāha*, mfn. all-enduring, ib. — *siddhā*, f. N. of the 4th and 9th and 14th lunar nights, IndSt. — *siddhānta*, m., *-siddhānta-samgraha*, m. N. of wks. — *siddhārtha*, mfn. having every object accomplished, having ev° wish gratified, Mn.; R.; Pañcar. — *siddhi*, f. accomplishment of ev° object, universal success, W.; entire proof, complete result, KapS.; m. Āgle Marmelos, L. — *sukha-kṛit*, mfn. causing universal happiness, MBh. — *sukha-dhukha-nirabhinandin*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. — *sn-khāya*, Nom. Ā. *°yate*, to feel every pleasure or delight, Hcat. — *surabhī*, n. everything fragrant,

all perfumes, ŚBr. — **śulabha**, mfn. easy to be obtained by every one, Sarvad. — **sūkta**, n. N. of wk. — **sūksma**, mfn. finest or most subtle of all, MBh. — **sūtra** (*sāra*), mfn. made of fall-coloured threads, MaitrS. (cf. *sārasa*). — **seṇa** (*sarva*), mfn. leading all the host, RV.; m. the lord of the whole host, MW.; n. of a son of Brahma-datta, Hariv.; of an author, Cat.; of a place, g. *śaṇḍikāddi*; °*ādūhinātha* (Viddh.) or °*nā-pati* (MBh.), m. a commander in chief. — **sanvarṇa**, mfn. entirely of gold, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 93, Sch. — **steya-kṛit**, mfn. one who steals everything, Mn. iv, 256. — **stoma** (*sarva*), mfn. provided with all the (6) Stomas, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; m. N. of an Ekāha, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Vait. — **sthāna-gaṇvāta**, m. N. of a Yaksha, Kathās. — **smṛit**, mfn. (prob.) w.r. for *śmṛit*, all-obtaining or -procuring, MaitrUp. — **smṛiti**, f. — **smṛiti-saṃgraha**, m. N. of wks. — **sva**, n. (ifc. f. *svā*) the whole of a person's property or possessions, GrSṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) entirety, the whole, whole sum of, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), f. entire property, Kauś.; — **śakṣiṇa**, mfn. (a sacrifice) at which the whole prop^o is given away, Ragh.; — **śaṇḍa**, mfn. fined or mulcted of all possessions, W.; n. confiscation of entire prop^o, ib.; — **phalin**, mfn. with all one's possessions and fruits, Mṛicchi.; — **rahasya**, n. N. of wk.; — **haraṇa**, u. or *-hāra*, m. the seizure or confiscation of all one's property, W. — **svara-lakṣaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **svarita**, mfn. having only the Svārta (q.v.), VPṛāt., Sch. — **svarupa-maya**, mfn. entirely golden, Kāv. — **svāmin**, m. the owner or master of all, W.; a universal monarch, ib.; (°*mi*)-**guṇopēta**, mfn. endowed with all the qualities of a master, ib. — **svāya**, Nom. A. °*yate*, (ifc.) to regard as one's whole property, Kṛt., Sch. — **svāra**, m. N. of an Ekāha, Lāty.; Mās.; Nyāyam. — **svin**, m. a kind of mixed caste (the offspring of a Gopa or cowherd female and a Nāpita or barber), BrahmiVP. — **hatyā**, f. every kind of murder, NṛisUp. — **hara**, mfn. appropriating everything, MBh.; inheriting a person's whole property, Vishnu.; all-destroying (as death), Bhag.; R.; VarBṛS.; Pañcar.; m. N. of Yama, Hariv. — **haraṇa**, n. confiscation of one's entire property, Mn., Sch. — **hari**, m. N. of the hymn RV. x, 96, ŚāṅkhBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; of the author of the same hymn (having the patr. *Aindra*), Auukr. — **harsha-kara**, mfn. causing universal joy, Pañcar. — **hāyas** (*sarva*), mfn. having all strength or vigour, AV. — **hāra**, m. = *harāṇa*, Mn. viii, 399; (am), ind. confiscating a person's whole property, Kathās. — **hārin**, m. 'all-seizing', N. of an evil spirit, MārKp. — **hāsyā**, mfn. derided by all, Rājāt. — **hita**, mfn. useful or beneficial to all; m. N. of Śākya-muni, VarBṛS.; n. pepper, L. — **hūt**, mfn. offered completely (as a sacrifice), RV.; TS.; Br.; Lāty.; (prob.) all-sacrificing or sacrificing all at once, MW. — **hnta** (*sarva*), mfn. offered entirely (*-tva*, n.), AV.; TS.; GrSṛS. — **hnti**, f. a complete sacrifice, AitBr. — **hrid**, n. the whole heart or soul; (°*ād*), ind. with all one's heart, RV. — **hema-maya**, mfn. entirely golden, Hcat. — **homa**, m. a complete oblation, ib. (*asarva-ho*, 'not a complete obl^o', KātyŚr.); — **pad-dhati**, f. N. of wk. — **Sarvākara-prabhā-kara**, m., **kara-varopēta**, m. N. of a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. — **Sarvākāra** (ibc.) or **kāram**, ind. in all forms, in every way, Ratnāv.; Mcar. — **Sarvāksha**, mfn. (prob.) casting one's eyes everywhere, Pañcar. — **Sarvagamōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad — **Sarvāgneya**, mfn. sacred only to Agni, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **Sarvāgrayaṇa-kāla-nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **Sarvāṅka**, m. N. of an author (or of wk.), Cat. — **Sarvāṅga**, n. (ifc. f. *ṅ*) the whole body, Vās.; Kathās. &c.; pl. all the limbs, R.; Kathās.; MaitrUp., Sch.; all the Vedāṅgas, KenUp.; (*sarv*), mfn. entire or perfect in limb, RV.; AV.; complete, (*-bhāga*, m. 'entire collapse'), Kām.; Rājāt.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; (am), ind. in all respects, exactly, Kathās.; — **nyāsa**, ni., — **yoga-dīpikā**, f. N. of wks.; — **rūpa**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; — **vedanā-sāmanya-karma-prakāśa**, m. N. of ch. of wk.; — **sundara**, mfn. beautiful in every member, completely beautiful, MW.; m. (also *-rasa*, m. 'whose essence is good for all the limbs') a partic. drug or medicament, L.; (ṅ), f. N. of various Comms. — **Sarvāṅgika**, mfn. (an ornament) destined for the whole body, Mālatim. — **Sarvāṅgīna**, mfn. (w.r. °*gīna*) covering or pervading or thrilling the whole body, Kāv.; Kāvyaḍ. &c.; relating or belonging to the Aṅgas or Vedāṅgas collectively, W. — **Sarvāṅga**, m. N. of wk. — **Sarvācārya**, m. the teacher of all, Venṭs. — **Sarvā-**

jīva, mfn. bestowing a livelihood on all, ŚvetUp. — **Sarvāūc**, see p. 1189, col. 2. — **Sarvātithi**, mfn. receiving every one as guest, Gaut.; MBh.; — *vrata*, mfn. devoted to all guests, W. — **Sarvātithya**, n. N. of a lake, Śukas. — **Sarvātīśyāin**, mfn. surpassing everything, Mcar. — **Sarvātīśārin**, mfn. suffering from diarrhoea caused by all the humours, Suśr. — **Sarvātodya-parigraha**, m. 'comprehending every musical instrument', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **Sarvāt-maka**, the whole soul (*ena*, ind. 'with all one's s'), BhP.; mfn. all-containing (*-tva*, n.), ib.; Sāṃk.; contained in everything, NṛisUp.; R.; proceeding from all the Doshas (= *sarva-doshātmo*), Bhpr.; m. a partic. form of the Aptor-yāma, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **Sarvātman**, m. the whole person (°*ā*, ind. 'with all one's soul'), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the universal Soul, up. &c.; R. &c.; the wh^o being or nature (°*nā*, ind. 'entirely, completely'), Kād.; Nyāyam., Sch.; a Jina, HYog.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; (*sarv* or °*ād*), mfn. entire in person or nature, AV.; Br.; ĀśvŚr.; — *ma-tva*, n. the state or condition of the univ^o Soul, LiṅgaP. — (*-darśana*, n. 'the doctrine of the oneness of everything with Spirit', MW.); — *ma-driś*, mfn. seeing one's self everywhere, Cat.; — *ma-bhūti*, f. welfare of the whole self, Mn. iii, 91; all beings collectively, W. — **Sarvādī**, m. the beginning or first of all things, Pañcar.; mfn. having any kind of commencement whatever, RPrāt. — **Sarvādīśa**, mfn. like to all, MW. — **Sarvādbhnta-sānti**, f. N. of wk. — **Sarvādya**, mfn. (ā)n. the first of all, having existed the first, Pañcar. — **Sarvādharma**, m. a receptacle of everything, ib. — **Sarvādhiika**, mfn. superior to everything, Bhām. — **Sarvādhiikarāṇa**, n. pl. all occasions (*eshu*, ind. 'on all oc^o'), MatsyaP. — **Sarvādhiikāra**, m. general superintendence, W.; a chapter on various objects, Cat.; a ch^o on objects concerning all, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **Sarvādhiikārin**, mfn. superintending everyth^o, Rājāt.; m. a general superintendent, W. — **Sarvādhiika**, n. superiority to all, ib. — **Sarvādhipatyā**, n. universal sovereignty, ŚvetUp. — **Sarvādhiyaksha**, m. a general superintendent, Pañcar. — **Sarvānanda**, m. N. of various authors and other persons (also *-kavi*, *-nātha*, *-mīśra*, *-vandyā-ghaṭīya*), Cat.; of wk. — **Sarvānavadya-kāripī**, f. N. of wk. — **Sarvānavadyāṅga**, mfn. (ā)n. having an entirely faultless body, MBh. — **Sarvānukārin**, mfn. all-imitating, MW.; (iṅ), f. Desmodium Gangeticum, L. — **Sarvānukrama**, m. (Carap.), — *manikā*, f. (Cat.) or *manī*, f. (ib.) a complete index (esp. to the Veda); N. of wks.; — *ṅi-vṛitti*, f. N. of Comm. — **Sarvānūdātta**, mfn. entirely accentless (*-tva*, n.), RPrāt.; Śāy. — **Sarvānūnāśika**, mfn. speaking through the nose, Śiksh. — **Sarvānubhū**, mfn. all-perceiving, ŚBr. — **Sarvānubhūti**, f. universal experience, MW.; a white variety of the Tri-vṛit plant, ib.; Convolvulus Turpetum, Car.; m. 'all-perceiving' (with Jains) N. of two Arhats, L. — **Sarvānumati**, f. the consent of all, MW. — **Sarvānushṭubha**, mfn. entirely consisting of Anushtubh, ŚBr. — **Sarvānusṛīta**, mfn. strung together with everything (*-tva*, n.), BhP. — **Sarvānta**, m. the end of everything (ē, ind. 'at the very end of [gen.]'), Divyāv.; — *kṛit*, mfn. making an end of everything, Pañcar. — **Sarvāntaka**, mfn. = prec., ib. — **Sarvāntarā** (ŚBr.; NṛisUp.) or °*tara-stha* (Cat.), mfn. being in everything. — **Sarvāntar-ātman** (Pañcar.) or °*tar-yāmin* (BhP., Sch.), m. the universal Soul. — **Sarvānta-bhākshaka**, mfn. eating all sorts of food (whether pure or not), L. — **Sarvānta-bhūti**, m. a kind of divine being, ŚāṅkhGr. (doubtful reading). — **Sarvānta-bhojin** (L.) or °*vānnin* (Āpast.) or °*vānnīna* (Pāṇ.; L.), mfn. = *vānnīna-bhākshaka*. — **Sarvānta**, mfn. entirely different, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 51. — **Sarvāpara-tva**, n. 'being beyond all things', final emancipation, MaitrUp. — **Sarvā-puṣṭhi-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **Sarvāpēksha**, mfn. relating to every particular, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **Sarvāpti**, f. attainment of all, AitBr.; KaushUp. — **Sarvābhayaṇa-kara**, mfn. causing universal safety, R. — **Sarvābhaya-prada**, mfn. giving safety to all (said of Vishnu), Vishp. — **Sarvābharaṇa-bhūshita**, mfn. adorned with all ornaments, Nal. — **Sarvābharaṇa-vat**, mfn. having all ornaments, Hcat. — **Sarvābhāva**, m. non-existence or failure of all, Āpast.; Mn. ix, 189; absolute non-existence, Śāṅkhya. — **Sarvābhūti**, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh. — **Sarvābhīśākin**, mfn. mistrusting all (°*ki-tva*, n.), MBh.; Car. — **Sarvābhīśāmdhaka**, mfn. deceiving every one, Mn. iv, 195. — **Sarvābhīśāmdhīna**, mfn. id., L.; m. a cynic, calumni-

ator, W. — **Sarvābhīśāra**, n. an attack with a complete army, Pārśvan. — **Sarvābhīyantara**, mfn. the innermost of all, IndSt. — **Sarvāmāra-tva**, n. absolute immortality, R. — **Sarvāmātya**, m. pl. all who belong to a household or family, servants &c., MānGr. — **Sarvāmbhoniḍhi**, m. the sea, ocean, MBh. — **Sarvāyasa**, mfn. (ā)n. entirely made of iron, ib. — **Sarvāyān**, mfn. having or bestowing &c. all life (*-tva*, n.), VS.; Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **Sarvāyudha**, m. 'armed with ev^o weapon', N. of Śiva, MBh.; °*dhd-pēta*, mfn. possessing all weap^o, ib. — **Sarvāyusha** (TUp.) or °*vāyus* (TS.), n. whole life. — **Sarvā-ranyaka**, mfn. living on whatever a forest affords, Baudh. — **Sarvārambha**, m. entire energy in the beginning of a work (*ena*, ind. 'with all one's insight'), Cāṇ. — **Sarvārishta-sānti**, f. N. of wk. — **Sarvārtha**, m. pl. (or ibc.) all things or objects, all manner of things, MaitrUp.; Madhus.; all matters (*eshu*, ind. 'in all m^o'), in all the subjects contained in any particular work^o, MW.; (am), ind. for the sake of the whole, Jaim.; mfn. suitable for ev^o purpose (*-tva*, n.), KātyŚr.; ib., Sch.; regarding or minding everything, Pañcar.; m. N. of the 29th Muḥūrta (in astron.). — **karṭri**, m. the creator of all things, Pañcar.; — *kuśala*, mfn. skilful in all matters, Nal.; — *cinṭaka*, mfn. thinking about everything; m. a general overseer, chief officer, Mn.; MBh.; — *cin-tāmaṇi*, m. N. of various wks.; — *tā*, f. the possessing of all obj^o, MW.; 'attending to everything', distraction (opp. to *ekāgra-tva*), Cat.; — *nāman*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; — *sādhaka*, mfn. (ikā)n. effecting everything, fit for everything (*-stotra*, n. N. of wk.), MBh.; Kathās. &c.; (ikā), f. N. of Durgā, Devim.; — *sādhana*, mfn. = *sādhaka*; (or) n. a means of accomplishing everything, Pañcar.; Kāv.; — *sāra-saṃgraha*, m. N. of wk.; — *siddha*, mfn. one who has accomplished all aims, R.; m. N. of Gautama Buddha (so called, according to some, because his parents' wishes were all fulfilled by his birth), Lalit.; of a king, W.; — *siddhi*, f. accomplishment of all aims, Kathās.; N. of various wks.; m. pl. (with Jains) a class of deities, L.; — *thānūsā-dhin*, effecting all things; (iṅ), f. N. of Durgā, L. — **Sarvārhaṇa**, mfn. deserving everything, having a claim to everything, Pañcar. — **Sarvāloka-kara**, m. N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇ. — **Sarvāvat**, mfn. containing everything, ŚBr.; entire, complete, Divyāv. — **Sarvāvasara**, m. 'universal leisure', midnight, L.; (am), ind. on ev^o occasion, Vet. — **Sarvāvasu**, m. a partic. sun-beam, VP. — **Sarvāvastham**, ind. 'in all positions', from all sides, MBh. — **Sarvāvasthā**, f. every condition (*āsu*, 'at all periods'), MW. — **Sarvāvāsa** (MBh.; Śivag.) or °*sin* (Śivag.), mfn. having one's abode everywhere. — **Sarvāvāyidha**, mfn. (ā)n. entirely recited without giving the quantity of the vowels, SamphUp. — **Sarvāsaya**, m. 'refuge of all', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **Sarvāsāin**, mfn. eating all sorts of food, Mn. ii, 118. — **Sarvāścārya-maya**, mfn. (ā)n. containing or consisting of all marvels, Bhag.; BhP.; Pañcar. — **Sarvāśya**, n. the eating of all things, ŚBr. — **Sarvāśramin**, mfn. belonging to or being in ev^o order of life, KaivUp. — **Sarvāśraya**, mfn. (ā)n. common to all, Yājñ.; giving shelter or protection to all, W.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh. — **Sarvāsambhava**, m. the not being possible everywhere, KapS. — **Sarvāstīva-vādin**, m. = °*stī-vādin*, Bādar., Sch. — **Sarvāstī-vāda**, m. the doctrine that all things are real (N. of one of the 4 divisions of the Vaiśāṣika system of Buddhism, said to have been founded by Rāhula, son of the great Buddha), MW. 157; = next, MW. — **Sarvāstī-vādin**, mfn. or m. an adherent of the above doctrine, Buddh. — **Sarvāstra**, mfn. having all weapons, MW.; (ā), f. N. of one of the 16 Jaina Vidyā-devīs, L.; — *maḥā-jalā*, f. N. of one of the 16 j^o v^o-d^o, ib.; — *vid*, mfn. knowing or skilled in all w^o, MW. — **Sarvāśya**, n. the whole mouth, Śiksh.; mfn. connected with the wh^o m^o, TS., Sch. — **Sarvāham-mānin**, mfn. believing everything to be the Ego, NṛisUp. — **Sarvāhṇa**, m. the whole day, MaitrS.; (am), ind. all the day, Āpast. — **Sarvāhṇika**, mfn. daily, Pañcar. (w.r. °*hṇika*). — **Sarvāhṇa**, m. = °*hṇa*, MW. — **Sarvāndriya-sambhava**, mfn. arising from ev^o sense, ib. — **Sarvēla**, mfn. connected with all Ilās (Idās), ŚāṅkhŚr. — **Sarvēśa**, n. the lord of all, KaushUp.; Pañcar.; the Supreme Being, W.; a universal monarch, ib.; (ā), f. the mistress of all, Pañcar. — **Sarvēśvara**, m. the lord of all, NṛisUp.; BhP.; Pañcar. &c.; a universal monarch, W.; a partic. medicinal preparation, Cat.; N. of Śiva, W.; of a Buddhist

saint, W.; (also with *tīra-bhukṭiya* or *soma-yājīn*) of a teacher and various authors, Śaṅkṛ. Cat.; *-latva-nirṇaya*, m. N. of ch. of wk.; *-tva*, n. almightiness, RāmātUp.; Vedāntas; *-stuti-ratna-mālā*, f. N. of wk. **Sarvēṣṭa-da**, mf(ā)n. accomplishing all wishes, Cat. **Sarvēṣṭavārya**, n. the sovereignty of every one, KapS.; sov^o over all, Pañcar. **Sarvēcchitti**, f. (KapS.) or **ochedana**, n. (Pañcat.) complete extermination. **Sarvētkaśha**, m. pre-eminence over all, KapS. **Sarvētama**, mfn. best of all, Kāv.; *-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. **Sarvēttaratvābhidhāna**, n. N. of wk. **Sarvēdātta**, mfn. having the acute accent everywhere, RPrāt.; VPrāt., Sch. **Sarvēdyukta**, mfn. exerting one's self to the utmost, R. **Sarvēpakārin**, mfn. assisting all, MW.; (*īṣṭi*), f. N. of various Comms. **Sarvēpādha**, mfn. having any kind of preceding vowel, having any penultimate letter, RPrāt. **Sarvēpanishat-sāra**, **sāra-praśnōtara**, n., **Sarvēpanishad**, f., **śhad-arthānu-bhūti-prakāśa**, m. N. of wks. **Sarvēpārama**, n. cessation of all things, absolute rest (*-tva*, n.), Vedāntas. **Sarvēpādhi**, m. a general attribute, MW. **Sarvēpāya-kauśalya-pravesana**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. (w. r. *'ya-ko'*). **Sarvē-rū-trivedin**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Sarvēl-lāsa-tantra**, n. N. of wk. **Sarvēṅgha**, m. an army complete in all its accoutrements, L.; = *guru-bheda* or *guru-vega*, L.; n. a kind of honey, L. **Sarvēṣṭhādhi**, mfn. consisting of various herbs, TBr.; n. all herbs, ŚBr.; TUp.; Lāty.; a partic. compound of strong smelling herbs, L.; *-nidāna*, n. N. of wk. **Sarvēṣṭhādhi**, f. sg. or pl. all (kinds of) herbs, GṛŚS. &c.; (*īṣṭi*), f. pl. N. of 10 different h's, Hcat.; (*īṣṭi*), m. a class of 10 partic. h's, L.; *-gāṇa*, m. id., ib.; *-nishyandā*, f. a partic. kind of writing, Lalit.; *-rasa*, m. the juice or infusion of the herb called the Sarvēṣṭhādhi, MW.; *-varga*, m. = *sarvēdushādhi*, m. ib.

Sarvakā, mf(ikā) n. all, every, whole, entire, universal, AV.; (*e*), ind. everywhere, L.

Sarvata, mf(ā)n. (perhaps) all-sided, MaitrS.

Sarvataḥ, in comp. for *sarvatas*. — **pāṇi-pāda**, mfn. having hands and feet everywhere, SvetUp.; Viṣṇu.; MBh. — **śubhā**, f. Panicum Italicum, L. — **śruti-mat**, mfn. having ears everywhere, SvetUp.; MBh. — **sarvēndriya-sakti**, mfn. having organs all of which operate everywhere, Viṣṇu.

Sarvataś, in comp. for *sarvatas*. — **cakṣus**, mfn. having eyes everywhere, MBh.

Sarvatas, ind. from all sides, in every direction, everywhere, RV. &c. &c.; around (acc.), Vop. v, 7; Pāṇ. ii, 3, 2, Sch.; entirely, completely, thoroughly, AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; = *sarvasmāt* or *sarvebhyas*, from all, from every one &c., ŚR.S.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.

Sārvati, m. N. of a man, MaitrS.

Sārvato, in comp. for *sarvatas*. — **'kahi-śiro-mukha**, mfn. having eyes and head and mouth everywhere, SvetUp.; Viṣṇu.; MBh. — **gāmin**, mfn. going in all directions, Kum. — **dikka**, mfn. extending in every direction, Jaim.; Sch.; (*am*), ind. = (or w. r. for) next, Rājat. — **diśam**, ind. from all sides, in all directions, MBh.; R.; Rājat.; BhP.; (*as*), ind. id., MW. — **dhāra**, mfn. having a sharp edge in ev^o dir^o, MBh. — **dhura**, mfn. being everywhere at the head, Baudh. — **bhadra**, mfn. in ev^o dir^o or on ev^o side good, in ev^o way auspicious &c., BhP.; Pañcar.; m. a temple of a square form and having an entrance opposite to ev^o point of the compass, ib.; a form of military array, Kām.; a square mystical diagram (painted on a cloth, and used on partic. occasions to cover a sort of altar erected to Viṣṇu; but cf. below), W.; an artificial stanza in which each half Pāda read backwards is identical with the other half (e.g. Kir. xv, 25; Śiś. xix, 40; also n., Kpr.); a kind of riddle or charade (in which each syllable of a word has a separate meaning?), Kāv.; the car of Viṣṇu, L.; N. of a mountain, BhP.; of a forest, MW.; Azadirachta Indica, L.; a bamboo, ih.; a kind of perfume, VarBrS.; (*ā*), f. the tree Gmelina Arborea, Bhpr.; a sort of Dioscorea, L.; an actress, ib.; (*am*), n. a building having continuous galleries around, VarBrS.; a mystical diagram of a square shape but enclosing a circle (employed for astrological purposes or on special occasions to foretell good or bad fortune; perhaps occasioned by the above), Cat.; a partic. mode of sitting, ib.; N. of a garden of the gods, BhP.; (m. or n.?) N. of various works; *-akra*, n. a partic. diagram (see above), Cat.; N. of various wks.; *-kra-vyākhyāna*, n. N. of

wk.; *-devatī-sthāpāna-prayoga*, m., *-prayoga*, m., *-phala-vicāra*, m., *-maṇḍala*, n., *-maṇḍala-krama*, m., *-maṇḍala-devatā-mantra*, m. pl., *-maṇḍalāddi-kārikā*, f., *-lakṣhaṇa*, n., *-linguta-bhadra*, *-homa*, *°bhadra-dī-cakrāvali*, f. N. of wks. — **bhadraka**, m. (with *cheda*) a fourfold incision in the anus for fistula, Suśr.; a partic. form of temple (= *bhadra*), VarBrS.; (*ikā*), f. Gmelina Arborea, L. — **bhāva**, m. the being all around, Nir. — **mārgam**, ind. in all ways or directions, BhP. — **mukha** (*sarvato*), mf(ā)n. facing in all dir^o, turned ev^o where, VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; complete, unlimited, Kāv.; m. a kind of military array, Kām.; soul, spirit, L.; N. of Brahmā ('having four faces'), ib.; of Śiva, ib.; a Brāhman, L.; of Agni, MBh.; the heaven, Svarga, ib.; N. of wk.; n. water, Cat.; sky, heaven, L.; *-kārikā*, f. pl., *-paddhati*, f., *-prakaraṇa*, n., *-prayoga*, m.; *°khōd-gātrī-tva*, n., *°khōd-gātrā-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. — **vilāsa**, m. N. of Comm. — **vṛtta**, mfn. omnipresent, MBh.

Sarvātara, ind. everywhere, in every case, always, at all times (often strengthened by *api*, *sarvadā* &c.; with *na*, 'in no case', ŚBr. &c. &c.; = *sarvasmīn* (with *na*, 'in no case', 'not at all' &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **ga**, nif(ā)n. all-pervading, omnipresent, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. air, wind, W.; N. of a son of a Manu, Hariv.; MärkP.; of a son of Bhīma-sena, VP. — **gata**, mfn. extending to ev^o thing, universal, perfect, MBh. — **gāmin**, mfn. all-pervading, Lalit.; m. air, wind, L. — **gāmini-pratipatti-jñāna-bala**, n. the faculty of knowing the means of going everywhere (one of the 10 faculties of a Tathāgata), Dharmas. 76. — **sattva**, n. omnipresence, RāmātUp. **Sarvatra**, mf(ā)n. reaching everywhere, PañcarBr. **Sarvatrāpratiṅga**, mfn. not kept back from i. e. penetrating everywhere, MW.

Sarvathā, ind. in every way, in ev^o respect, by all means (often joined with *sarvatra* and *sarvadā*; also with *api*; with *na*, 'in no case', 'not at all'), Mn. &c. &c.; in whatever way, however, MBh.; R.; RPrāt.; altogether, entirely, in the highest degree, exceedingly, MBh.; Kāv.; Hit.; at all times, MW. — **viśaya**, mfn. in whatever way appearing, Cat.

Sarvadā, ind. always, at all times (often joined with *sarvatra* and *sarvathā*; with *na*, 'never'), AV. &c. &c. **Sarvadāiva-sattva**, n. being at all times, RāmātUp.

Sarvadryā-āṇo, mfn. (see 2. *āñc*) turned towards all, Vop.; honouring all, MW.

Sarvasās, ind. wholly, completely, entirely, thoroughly, collectively, altogether, in general, universally (sometimes used to denote that a collective noun in sg. or the pl. may be in any case or ibc.), TBr.; ChUp.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.; in every or any way, Mn.; R.; universally, always, everywhere, TBr.; RPrāt.; on all sides, MW.

Sarvāṇo, mfn. (*va* + 2. *āñc*) turned in all directions, ŚāṅkhGr.

Sarvāṇī, f. N. of Śiva's wife or Durgā, Cat. (cf. *śarvāṇī*).

Sarvīya, mfn. relating or belonging to all, suitable or fit for all, Pāp. v, 1, 10, Vārt. 1, Pat.

सर्वरी sarvarī, w. r. for *sarvarī*, q. v.

सर्वला sarvalā or **°li**, f. an iron club or crow, L.

सर्वष sarshapa, m. mustard, mustard-seed, ŚhaṅkBr. &c. &c.; a mustard-seed used as a weight, any minute weight, Mn.; ŚāṅkS.; a kind of poison, L.; (*ī*), f. a kind of herb, L.; a partic. eruption of the body, Car.; a kind of small bird (said to be a species of wagtail, = *khañjanikā*), L. — **kana**, m. a grain of mustard-seed, Kāv. — **kanda**, m. a kind of poisonous root, Suśr. — **tala**, n. mustard-oil, ib. — **sāka**, m. a kind of culinary herb, Car. — **sneha**, m. = *-taila*, Suśr. **Sarshapāraṇa**, m. N. of a demon that seizes on children, PārGr.

Sarshapaka, m. a kind of snake, Suśr.; (*ī*), f. a partic. venomous insect, ib.; a kind of eruption (= *sarshapī*), ib.

Sarshapāya, Nom. *°yate*, to appear as small as a grain of mustard-seed, BhP.

Sarshapika, m. a partic. venomous insect, Suśr.; (*ikā*), f., see *sarshapaka*.

सर्षिण sa-rshi-gaṇa, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + *rishi-g*) having or attended by a host of Rishis, MW.

Sarshī-marud-gaṇa, mfn. with a host of Rishis and Maruts, ib.

सर्षिका sarshikā, f. a kind of metre, RPrāt.

सर्षिका sa-rshika, mf(ā)n. (fr. 7. *sa* + *rishik*) furnished with spears, MBh. (v. l.)

सल् sal (for *sar*, a form of *√sri*), cl. I. P. *salati*, to go, move, Dhātup. xv, 40.

Sala, n. (cf. *sara*) a dog, L.; water, L.

Salaiṭika, (prob.) n. aimless wandering(?), RV. iii, 30, 17.

Salasala, mfn. going, moving, L.

Salilā, mf(ā)n. (cf. *sarīdā*) flowing, surging, fluctuating, unsteady, RV.; AV.; MaitrS.; (*ā*), f. (in Sāmkyha) one of the four kinds of *ādhyātmikā* *tushti* or internal acquiescence (the other three being *ambhas*, *ogha*, and *vṛṣhti*; cf. *su-pārā*), Tattvas; (*am*), n. (ifc. f. *ā*) flood, surge, waves, RV.; AV.; Br.; (also pl.) water (acc. with *√kri*, 'to offer a libation of water to [gen.]'), Kauś.; MBh. &c.; rain-water, rain, VarBrS.; eye-water, tears, Megh.; a kind of wind (see *-vāta*); a partic. high number, ŚāṅkhŚr.; a kind of metre, Nidānas. — **karmaṇ**, n. 'water-rite', a libation of w^o offered to a deceased person, MBh.

— **kukkuṭa**, m. a partic. aquatic bird, BhP. — **kuntala**, m. 'w^o-hair', Vallisneria or Blyxa Octandra, L. — **kriyā**, f. = *karmaṇ*, R. — **gargari**, f. a w^o-jar, Mṛicch. — **guru**, mfn. heavy with tears, Megh.

— **cara**, m. 'water-goer', an aquatic animal, VarBrS.; *-ketana*, m. 'fish-bannered', the gnd of love, Daś.

— **ja**, mfn. produced or living in w^o, VarBrS.; m. an aquatic animal, ib.; a shell, MBh.; n. = next, L.

— **janman**, n. 'w^o-born', a lotus, L. — **tva**, n. the state of w^o, MärkP. — **da**, m. 'presenter of w^o', a kind of official, R.; a cloud, VarBrS. — **dāyin**, mfn. causing rain, ib. — **dhara**, m. 'w^o-bearer', a cloud, MBh. — **nidhi**, m. 'water-receptacle', the ocean, Chandoni; a kind of metre, Col. — **nipāta**, m. fall of rain, VarBrS. — **nisheka**, m. sprinkling with w^o, Ritus. — **pati**, m. 'w^o-lord', N. of Varuṇa, VarBrS.

— **pavanāśin**, mfn. drinking only water and air, Kāv. — **pūra**, m. a large quantity of w^o (*-vat*, ind.), Pañcat. — **priya**, m. 'fond of w^o', a hog, L. — **bhya**, n. danger from w^o, inundation, VarBrS.; *-dāyin*, mfn. causing in^o, ib. — **bhara**, m. 'mass of water', a lake, Bhām. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of water, VarBrS. — **muc**, m. 'discharging w^o', a rain-cloud, Bālar. — **yonī**, n. 'w^o-born', N. of Brahmā, Hariv.

— **raya**, m. 'w^o-flow', a current, stream, W. — **rāja**, m. = *-pati*, MBh. — **rāśi**, m. 'heap of w^o', the ocean, Śiś.; any piece of w^o, W. — **vat**, mfn. provided with w^o, R. — **vāta** (*salilā*), mfn. = *salilākhya* *vāta-viśeṣeṇānuṅgrīhitaḥ*, TS. (Sch.) — **saraka**, n. n. a bowl of w^o, Suśr. — **stambhin**, mfn. stopping w^o, Venis. — **sthala-cara**, m. 'living in w^o and on land', an amphibious animal, Pañcat. **Salilākara**, m. a great mass of w^o, MBh.; the ocean, Rājat. **Salilāñjali**, m. two handfuls of w^o (as a libation), R. **Salilādhipa**, m. = *°la-pati*, Hariv. **Salilārava**, m. the (heaving) ocean, R.; *-sāyaka*, mfn. reposing on w^o (applied to Viṣṇu), Viṣṇu. **Salilārthin**, mfn. wishing for w^o, thirsty, MW. **Salilālaya**, m. 'w^o-receptacle', the ocean, R. **Salilāva-gāha**, m. bathing in w^o, Śak. **Salilā-vatī**, f. N. of a place, VP. **Salilāsana**, mfn. subsisting only on w^o, BhP. **Salilāsaya**, m. 'w^o-receptacle', a pond, lake, R.; VarBrS.; BhP. **Salilābhāra**, mfn. = *°lā-šana*, R. **Salile-cara**, mfn. moving about in w^o, MBh. **Salilēndra**, m. (= *°la-pati*); *-pura*, n. Varuṇa's city, R. **Salilēndhana**, m. 'w^o-ignition', the submarine fire (cf. *vāḍabāgni*), L. **Salilēśa**, m. = *°la-pati*, MBh. **Salile-śaya**, mfn. resting or lying in w^o (also as a kind of penance), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. **Salilēśvara**, m. (= *°la-pati*), MBh. **Salilōccaya**, mf(ā)n. abounding in w^o, ib. **Salilōttha**, mfn. risen from the ocean, Mṛicch. **Salilōbhava**, mfn. 'produced in water', Hariv.; m. a shell, MBh.; n. a lotus-flower, R. **Salilōpajivin**, mfn. subsisting by w^o (as a fisherman), VarBrS. **Salilōpaplava**, m. 'a flood of w^o', inundation, MW. **Salilōkṣas**, mfn. dwelling or living in w^o, R.; BhP. **Salilōdana**, m. n. rice boiled in water, Hariv.

सलक्ष sa-laksha, mfn. (i. e. 7. *sa* + *l*) having a lac or a hundred thousand, MW.

sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **lakshapa**, mfn. having the same marks or characteristics, homogeneous, similar, Daśar.; Kāvāḍ.

— **lakshman** (*śān*), mfn. id., RV.; VS.; TS. — **lag-naka**, mfn. (a loan) secured by a surety, Vivād.

— **lajja**, mfn. feeling shame or modesty, bashful, embarrassed (*am*, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; n. Ar-

temisā Indica and Austriaca, L.; -*lava*, n. shame, bashfulness, Campak. -*lajjita*, mf(ā)n. ashamed, abashed, Pañcar.; -*sneha-karuṇam*, ind. with bashfulness and love and compassion, Uttarar. -*lalitam*, ind. with sport, wantonly, MW. -*lavaka*, mfn. together with the substance called Lavaka, Pañcar. -*lavaga*, mfn. with salt, VarYogay.; n. tin (?), L. -*lāja-kusuma*, mfn. accompanied with sprinkled grain and flowers, MW. -*liṅga*, mf(ā)n. having the same marks or attributes, ĀsvSr.; Kaus.; (ifc.) corresponding i. e. directed to, MBh. -*liṅgin*, m. having the usual marks (as of an ascetic &c., without belonging to the order), a religious impostor (applied to the 7 schisms), Jain. -*līla*, mf(ā)n. playing, sporting (not in earnest), MBh.; R.; mocking, sneering, R.; sportive, coquettish, Śak.; Kathās.; (am), ind. playfully, with ease (also with *iva*), R.; BhP.; sportively, coquettishly, Mṛicch.; Kalid.; Kir.; -*ga-ja-gāmin*, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; -*parihāsa*, mfn. smiling coquettishly, Mālatīm.; -*haṁsa-gamanā*, f. having the wanton gait of a Haṁsa, Kathās. -*leka* (śd-), m. (said to be) N. of an Āditya (cf. *leka*), TS. -*lepa*, mfn. with oily substances, KātyŚr. -*leśa*, mfn. having parts or portions, with every part, entire; (am), ind. with every particle, entirely, wholly, MW. -*loka* (śd-), mfn. being in the same world with (gen. or loc.), AitBr.; ŚBr.; with the people or inhabitants, Cat. -*lokātā*, f. the being in the same world or sphere with (gen., instr., or comp.), residence in the same heaven with the personal Deity (one of the four states of final beatitude = *sālokyā*, RTL. 41), AitBr. &c. &c. -*lokyā*, mfn. = *loka* (with gen.), MBh. -*lobha*, mfn. greedy, avaricious, Kathās. -*lomadhī*, m. N. of a king (cf. *lom* and *su-lō*), BhP. -*loman* (śd-), mfn. with the grain, corresponding to or co-extensive with (instr.), TS.; Br.; -*ma-tvā*, n. the being with the grain &c., ŚBr.; PañcarBr. -*lohita*, mf(ā)n. having the same blood, Vop.; coloured blood-red, MBh.

सलखक salakhaka, m. N. of a man, Inscr.

सलद salada, (f. ī), g. gaurādi (Kāś. *salanda*).

सलरिन् salarin(?), m. N. of author, Cat.

सललूक salalūka. See p. 1189, col. 3.

सलवि salavi. See *apa-s* and *pra-s*.

सलावुकी salāvukī, f. = *sālā-vr* (q. v.), TS.; MaitrS.

सलिग sāliga, mfn. (said of the sea; v. l. *sāliga*), MaitrS.; Kapishh.

सलून salūna, m. a kind of worm or parasite, ŚāringS.

सलैस salais. See *apa-salaih*.

सल्य sālya, sālyaka. See *vi-s*.

सल्लकी sallakī, sallakiya = *śalt* (q. v.).

सल्लक्षयतीर्थ sal-lakṣhaṇa-tīrtha, n. (fr. *sāt* + *l*°, see p. 1134) N. of a Tīrtha, W. *Sal-lakṣhya*, n. a good aim, right aim or object, Cat. *Sal-loka*, m. pl. good people, excellent persons, Kāv.

सल्लद्र salladra, m. (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of a poet, Cat.

सल्लय sallayā, sallāpa, w.r. for *saṁ-l*°.

सल्व sālvā, m. pl. N. of a people (also written *śalva*), ŚBr. -*deśa*, m. N. of a country, MW.

सल्ल salha, m. N. of a man (also written *sahla*), Rājat.

सल्लहा salha, m. N. of a man, ib.

सव 1. *śavā*, m. (fr. √3. *su*) pressing out the juice of the Soma plant, RV.; ŚBr.; ŚākhŚr.; pouring it out, L.; the moon, L.; n. the juice or honey of flowers, L. -*latā*, f. the plant yielding Soma-juice (cf. *soma-l*°), Śay. on RV. viii, 29, 1. -*vidha* (*śavā*-), mfn. = *savana-vr*°, ŚBr.

1. *Sāvāna*, n. (for 2. see col. 2) the act of pressing out the Soma-juice (performed at the three periods of the day; cf. *tri-shavāna*; *prātaḥ*-, *mādhyāhna*- and *trītiya-s*°), RV. &c. &c.; the pressed out Soma-juice and its libation, a Soma festival, any oblation or sacrificial rite, ib.; (with *puṣaḥ*) = *puṣa-savana*, Yājñ. i, 11; (pl.) the three periods of day

(morning, noon, and evening), Gaut.; Mn.; BhP.; time (in general), BhP.; bathing, ablution, religious bathing (performed at m°, n°, and ev°), Kir. -*karman*, n. the sacred rite of libation, Śak. -*kāla*, m. the time for libation, ŚBr. -*kṛit*, mfn. performing a l°, ŚBr. -*krama*, m. the order of l° or sacr° rites, VPrāt. -*gata*, mfn. going to perform a l°, Āpast. -*traya*, n. the three l°, ŚhadBr. -*devatā*, f. the deity of a l°, ŚākhŚr. -*pañkti*, mfn. accompanied by five l°, AitBr. -*prayoga*, m. N. of wk. -*bhāj*, mfn. partaking of a l°, TS. -*mukhā*, n. the beginning of a l°, TS.; °*khiya*, mf(ā)n. belonging to it, KātyŚr. -*vid*, mfn. knowing the times or periods of a l°, BhP. -*vidha*, mfn. of the same value as a l°, like a l°, Lāt. -*śas*, ind. at each of the l°, ĀsvSr.; BhP. -*saṁsthā*, f. the end of a l°, Lāt. -*saṁśhanti*, f. a partic. Viśvutī, ib. -*stha*, mfn. engaged in a l° or sacrifice, Yājñ. *Savanānukalpam*, ind. according to the three periods of day, Āpast. *Savanānta*, m. the end of a l° or sacrifice, KātyŚr.

Savanika. See *trītiya-s*°.

Savāniya, mfn. relating to the Soma libation or to any sacrificial rite, fit for it &c., Br.; ŚrS.; having access to a sacrifice, authorized to partake of it, Baudh. -*kāla*, m. the time for a Soma l°, ŚākhŚr. -*paśu*, m. an animal fit for sacrifice, BhP. -*pātra*, n. a Soma vessel, ĀpŚr.

सव 2. *śavā*, m. (fr. √1. *sū*) one who sets in motion or impels, an instigator, stimulator, commander, VS.; ŚBr.; m. the sun (cf. *savitṛi*), L.; setting in motion, vivification, instigation, impulse, command, order (esp. applied to the activity of *Savitṛi*; dat. *savāya*, 'for setting in motion'); RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr.; N. of partic. initiatory rites, inauguration, consecration, Br.; a kind of sacrifice, Kaus.; any sacrifice, MBh.; a year (?), BhP. (see *bahuvr*°). -*kāṇḍa*, m. N. of the fifth book of the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa. -*pati* (*śavā*-), m. the lord of the Sava ceremony, MaitrS.

2. *Sāvāna*, n. (for 1. see col. 1; for 3. see p. 1191, col. 2; for *sa-vāna* see col. 3) instigation, order, command (cf. *satyā-s*°), RV.; MaitrUp.

Savas, n. id. See *satyā-s*°.

Savitara, Nom. P. °*rati*, to be like the sun, resemble the sun (cf. next), Kpr.

Savitṛi, m. a stimulator, rouser, vivifier (applied to *Tvashṭri*), RV. iii, 55, 19; x, 10, 5; N. of a sun-deity (accord. to Naigh. belonging to the atmosphere as well as to heaven; and sometimes in the Veda identified with, at other times distinguished from *Sūrya* 'the Sun,' being conceived of and personified as the divine influence and vivifying power of the sun, while *Sūrya* is the more concrete conception; accord. to Śāy. the sun before rising is called *Savitṛi*, and after rising till its setting *Sūrya*; eleven whole hymns of the RV. and parts of others [e.g. i, 35; ii, 38; iii, 62, 10-12 &c.] are devoted to the praise of *Savitṛi*; he has golden hands, arms, hair &c.; he is also reckoned among the Ādityas [q. v.], and is even worshipped as 'lord of all creatures,' supporting the world and delivering his votaries from sin; the celebrated verse, RV. iii, 62, 10, called *gāyatrī* and *sāvitṛī* [q. v.] is addressed to him), RV. &c. &c.; the orb of the sun (in its ordinary form) or its god (his wife is *Prīṣṇī*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of one of the 28 *Vyāsas*, VP.; of *Siva* or *Indra*, L.; Calotropis Gigantea, L.; °(*trī*), f., see below. -*tanaya*, m. N. of the planet Saturn, VarBrS. -*datta*, m. N. of a man, Kāś. on Pān. v, 3, 83. -*devata* or -*daivata*, n. the constellation *Hastā* or the 13th of the lunar mansions (presided over by the sun), L. -*putra*, m. the son of *Savitṛi*, IndSt. -*prasūta* (*savitṛi*-), mfn. stimulated or roused by S° (°*id-tā*, f.), TS.; Br. -*suta*, m. = -*tanaya*, VarBrS. -*dina*, u. Saturday, ib.

Savitṛi, m. endearing form of *savitṛi-datta*, Kāś. on Pān. v, 3, 83.

Savitṛi, mfn. relating or belonging to the sun, solar, Siddh.

Sāviman, n. (only in loc.) setting in motion, instigation, direction, guidance, RV.; VS.; ŚākhŚr.

सव 3. *sava*, m. (fr. √2. *sū*) offspring, progeny, L.

Sāvīta. See √2. *sū*.

Savitra, n. (prob.) a cause of generation, instrument of production, Pān. iii, 2, 184.

Savitṛi, f. (accord. to some f. of *savitṛi* above) a mother, Kum.; a female producer, Kir. (w.r. for *savitṛi*, q. v.)

सवशा sa-vaṣā, f. (i. e. 7. *sa* + *vaṣa*) a kind of plant, Kaus.

Sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following): -*vacana*, mfn. = *saṁāna-v*°, Pān. vi, 3, 85. -*vajra-samghāta*, mfn. with the stroke of a thunderbolt, MBh. -*vat*, mfn. containing (6.) *sa*, PañcarBr. -*vaṣa*, mfn. together with a calf, having a calf, Kaus.; MBh.; having descendants, MW. -*vadhūka*, m. along with a wife, a man and his wife, Kathās. -*vana*, mf(ā)n. (for *savana* see col. 1 &c.) together with woods, MBh. -*vapusha*, mf(ā)n. having a body or form, embodied, W. -*vayas* (śd-), mfn. (Pān. vi, 3, 85) being of the same vigour or age, MaitrS.; m. a co-eval, contemporary, comrade, friend, RV.; Ragh.; Kathās.; f. a woman's female friend or confidante, Śis. -*vayasa* (BhP.), -*vayaska* (Kāśkh.), mfn. equal in age. -*varūtha* (MBh.), °*thin* (Hariv.), mfn. furnished with a protecting ledge (see *varūtha*). -*vargiya*, mfn. belonging to the same group of consonants (as gutturals &c.), TPrāt. -*varṇa* (śd-), mf(ā)n. having the same colour or appearance, similar, like, equal to (gen. or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; of the same tribe or class, Mn.; MBh. &c.; belonging to the same class of sounds, homogeneous with (comp.), Prāt.; Pān. (cf. *a-s*°); m. the son of a Brahmin and a Kshatriya woman, Gaut.; a Māhishya (q. v.) who lives by astrology, L.; (ā), f. a woman of the same caste, Gaut.; Āpast.; N. of the woman substituted by *Saranyū* for herself as a wife of the Sun (she is said to have given birth to *Manu*, and is called in later legends *Chāyā*; cf. *saranyū*), L.; of a daughter of the Ocean and wife of *Prācīna-barhiṣ*, Hariv.; VP.; -*va-tva*, n. identity of colour with (instr.), Suśr.; having the same denominator, Āryabh.; -*va-varṇa*, n. the same colour, MBh.; °*gābha*, mfn. similar in colour to (comp.), MārKP.; -*śasavarna-vivāha*, m. the marriage of people of the same and of different castes, MW.; °*nōpāyin*, mfn. one who approaches a woman of the same caste, ib. -*varṇana*, n. reduction to the same denominator, Lll. -*varṇaya*, Nom. P. °*yati*, to reduce to the same denominator, ib. -*varṇi-līṅgin*, mfn. wearing the marks of a religious student, disguised as a Brahmacārin (see *varṇin*), MW. -*varṇi-karṇa*, n. = -*varṇana*, Āryabh., Sch. -*varman*, mfn. having armour, along with armour, MW. -*vārya*, mfn. endowed with excellent qualities, TBr. (Sch.) -*valga*, mfn. provided with a bridle, Śis. -*vāk-chala*, mfn. untruthful in speech, mendacious, Kathās. -*vācas* (śd-), mfn. employing similar speech (v. l. *su-v*°), AV. -*vāṭṭī* (?), mfn. having the same calf, VS.; TBr. (Sch.) -*vārīja*, mfn. abounding in lotus-flowers, Kir. -*vārttika*, mfn. (a *Sūtra*) with its *Vārttikas*, Pat. -*vālakhilya*, mfn. together with the *Vālakhilya* hymns, MW. -1. -*vāśa*, mfn. scented, perfumed, Jātakam. -2. -*vāśa*, mfn. having a dwelling, ib. -*vāśas* (śd-), mfn. with clothes, clothed, ŚBr.; Mn. v, 77 &c. -*vāśin*, mfn. dwelling together, AV. -*viśā*, mfn. that to which one-twentieth is added, Jyot.; m. a partic. Stoma, VS.; TS. -*vikalpa*, mfn. possessing variety or admitting of distinctions, differentiated, Vedāntas. (also °*paka*, ib. &c.); admitting of an alternative or option or doubt, optional, doubtful, MW.; together with the intermediate *Kalpās*, BhP. -*vikāra*, mfn. with its developments or derivatives or products, Gaut.; Bhag.; BhP.; altered in feeling, growing fond of, Glt.; undergoing modification or decomposition (as food), Sindh. -*vikāśa*, mf(ā)n. shining, radiant, Kathās. -*vikrama*, mfn. vigorous, energetic, Śis. -*vikrośam*, ind. with a cry of alarm, MBh. -*viklavam*, ind. piteously, dejectedly, Mālav. -*vigraha*, mfn. having body or form, embodied, Rājat.; having meaning or import, meaning, importing, W. -*vicāra*, mf(ā)n. that to which consideration is given, Lalit. -*vicikitsam*, ind. having or causing doubt, doubtfully, Mcar. -*vi-jñāna* (śd-), mfn. endowed with right understanding, ŚBr.; -*iva*, n., Śāy. -*vitarkam*, mfn. accompanied with reason or thought, Lalit.; (am), ind. thoughtfully, Ratnāv. -*vitta*, mfn. together with the property, Lāt. -*vid*, mfn. (said to be) = *sa-vila-rūpa* and = *vidvas*, MaitrUp. -*vidiś*, mfn. with the intermediate quarters, MW. -*vidya*, mfn. pursuing the same studies, Vop.; having learning, versed in science, Cāp.; Rājat. -*vidyat*, mfn. accompanied with lightning, MBh.; -*stanita*, mfn. acc° with l° and thunder, MW. -*vidyutā*, n. a thunderstorm, AV. -*vidha*, mfn. of the same kind

or sort, Aprāt.; proximate, near, Mālatīm.; n. proximity, Kāv.; Kathās.; (am), ind. according to rule or precept, BhP. — **vidhī-√kṛi**, P. -*karoti*, to bring near, Bālār.; -*√bhū*, P. -*bhāvati*, to be or become near, ib. — **vinaya**, mfn. having good behaviour or propriety, well-conducted, well-behaved, modest (am, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās. — **vibhaktika**, mfn. having a case-termination, Pat. — **vibhāsa**, m. 'having great lustre', N. of one of the seven suns (prob. w. r. for *vibhāsa*), VP. — **vibhrama**, mfn. employing amorous or coquettish glances, coquettish, wanton (am, ind.), Kāv. — **vimarśa**, m(ā)n. reflecting, thoughtful, deliberate (am, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās. — **vilaksham**, ind. with shame or embarrassment, Pañcat.; *śkha-smītam*, ind. with a bashful smile, Mjicch.; Pañcat. — **vilambam**, ind. hesitatingly, dilatorily, Rājāt. — **vilāsa**, mfn. acting coquettishly, wanton, amorous, playful (am, ind.), Kāv.; VarBṛS.; BhP. — **vivadha**, mfn. holding the equipoise (-*tvā*, n.), TS. — **viveka**, mfn. possessed of judgment, discerning, Kathās. — **viśaṅka**, m(ā)n. having apprehension or anxiety, suspicious, R. — **viśeṣa**, mfn. possessing specific or characteristic qualities, Sarvad.; peculiar, singular, extraordinary, Kum.; Kathās.; having discrimination, discriminating, Hit.; (am), ind. with all particulars, in detail, Mocar.; Pañcat.; particularly, especially, exceedingly (-*kānta*, mfn. excessively beloved, Ragh.; -*kautūhalam*, ind. in a particularly festive or solemn manner, Mālav.; -*īlaram*, ind. more particularly, particularly), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. the number indicating the proportion of the diagonal of a square to its side, Śulbas. — **viśeṣaka**, mfn. with particular characteristics or particularity, Bhāṣāp.; having distinguishing properties or peculiar qualities, MW.; discriminated, ib.; n. any distinguishing peculiarity or characteristic, ib. — **viśeṣhaṇa**, mfn. possessing distinctions or peculiarities or attributes, L.; -*rūpaka*, n. a metaphor consisting of mere attributes, Kāvāyād. — **viśeṣhata**, ind. especially, particularly, singularly, excellently, W. — **visrambha**, m(ā)n. confidential, intimate (am, ind.), Kathās. — **viśvāsam**, ind. with confidence, Vās., Sch. — **viśha**, m(ā)n. poisonous, Suśr. ('*śhīṣis*, mfn. 'having venomous fangs', Rājāt.); poisoned, Śak.; n. a partic. hell, Yājñ. — **viśhāpa**, mfn. possessing horns or tusks, along with tusks, MBh. — **viśhāda**, m(ā)n. having despondency, despairing, dismayed (am, ind.), Kāv.; Pañcat. — **viśhāra**, mfn. having a bundle of rushes or grass spread out for sitting upon, Hcat. — **visamkūlam**, see *vi-samkūla*, p. 953, col. 1. — **vistara**, m(ā)n. having diffuseness, diffuse, detained, complete (am, ind.), Pañcat.; Kathās.; with the texts belonging to it (i.e. to the Veda), Hariv.; BhP. — **vismaya**, m(ā)n. having astonishment, surprised, perplexed, doubtful (am, ind.), Śiś.; Ratnāv. — **vihaṅga**, mfn. possessing birds, with birds, MW. — **vira** (*śā*), mfn. with retainers or followers, TBr. — **virya** (*śā*), mfn. having equal power or strength with (instr.), VS.; ŚBr.; powerful, mighty (-*tvā*, n.), TS.; Kāth.; ŚāṅkhGr. — **vivadhā**, mfn. (-*tvā*, n.), TS.; Gaut.; Apast.; possessing two fruits or seeds resembling test², ĀpGr. (Sch.). — **viśhāṭika**, mfn. accompanied by rain, Cat. — **vega**, mfn. equal in speed or velocity to (comp.), R.; violent, impetuous (am, ind.), Śiś.; Pañcat. — **veni**, f. = *samānav*, Vop. — **veṇu-vipam**, ind. with flutes and lutes, VarBṛS.; *śā-panāvānuṇāda*, mfn. resounding with flutes and lutes and tabours, MW. — **vetāla**, mfn. occupied by a Vetāla (said of a dead body), Kathās. — **vedanam**, ind. with pain, painfully, Dhūrtas. — **vedas** (*śā*), mfn. having the same or common property (Agni-Soma), RV. — **vedika**, mfn. along with a seat or bench, MBh. — **vedha**, mfn. = *sa-vi-dha*, proximate, near, L.; n. proximity, ib. — **vepathu**, mfn. having tremor, tremulous, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. — **vepitam**, ind. tremblingly. — **veśa**,

mfn. neighbouring, near, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 23. — **veśiya**, n. (with *Marutīm*), N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **vesha**, mfn. apparelled, dressed, ornamented, decorated, W. — **veshtana**, mfn. having a turban, turbaned (as a head), Mjicch. — **vaiklavayam**, ind. with bewilderment or despair, Mjicch.; Mālatim. — **vaiddika**, w. r. for *vedika*. — **vaira**, mfn. hostile, inimical, Śiś. — **vaigraḥyam**, ind. with disgust or indifference, Pañcat.; Dhūrtas. — **vailakshya**, m(ā)n. with shame, ashamed, pretended, forced (am, ind.), Ratnāv.; having contrary marks or characteristics, unnatural, MW.; -*smītam*, ind. with a pretended or forced smile, Ratnāv. — **vayajana**, mfn. with fanning, Suśr. — **vyāñjana**, mfn. with consonants, joined with a c', Prāt. — **vyātha**, m(ā)n. feeling pain, afflicted, grieved, sorrowful, Kāv.; Kathās. — **vyadha**, mfn. having cuts or wounds, MW. — **vyapatrapa**, m(ā)n. ashamed, bashful, abashed, R. — **vyapeksha**, mfn. requiring, presupposing, dependent on or connected with (comp.), Uttarar.; Kathās. — **vyabhicāraṇa**, mfn. liable to inaccuracy, possibly inexact or false, not absolutely exact or certain, Car. — **vyabhicāra**, mfn. id.; m. (in phil.) an argument wide of the mark or incompatible with the conclusion drawn from it, an allegation proving too much (one of the Hetv-ābhāṣas, q. v.), a too general middle term (as 'fire' to prove smoke), Nyāyas.; Sarvad.; N. of various Nyāya wks.; -*krōḍa*, m., -*grantha-rahasya*, n., -*nirukti*, f., -*pūrva-paksha-krōḍa*, m., *śkha-grantha-tikā*, f., *śkha-grantha-didhiti-tikā*, f., *śkha-grantha-loka*, m., -*vāda*, m., -*sāmānya-nirukti*, f., and *śi-krōḍa*, m., -*siddhānta-grantha-tikā*, f., *śha-didhiti-tikā*, f., *śha-prakāśa*, m., *śha-rahasya*, n., *śha-loka*, m. N. of wks. — **vyāja**, mfn. artful, fraudulent, false, deceitful (am, ind.), Kālid.; Ratnāv. — **vyādhi**, mfn. seized with illness, sick, Kāv. — **vyāpāra**, m(ā)n. having an employment, occupied, busily engaged, Megh. — **vyāhṛti**, mfn. accompanied with the three Vyāhṛtis (q. v.), Amṛit-Up. (also *śtika*, Yājñ. i, 238); -*pranavaka*, mfn. with the above and the syllable Om (see *pranava*), Mn. xi, 248. — **vraṇa**, mfn. having a wound, wounded, sore, MBh. (with *śukra*, n. 'a partic. disease of the white in the eye', Suśr.); having a fault or flaw, Hariv. — **vratā** (*śā*), m(ā)n. fitting together, harmonious (others 'following the same law or order'), RV.; bound by a rule or law, ĀśvŚr. — **vratin**, mfn. acting in like manner or having the same customs with (comp.), MBh. — **vrida**, mfn. feeling shame, bashful, modest (am, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

सवय savatyā, mfn. = *savātya*, MaitrS.

सवय savatha, m. (fr. *√su* or *śū*) N. of a man, Rājāt.

सवन 3. savana, n. (fr. *√su* or *śū*; for 1. 2. see 1190, cols. 1, 2; for *sa-vana*, p. 1190, col. 3) fire, BhP.; a kind of hell, VP.; N. of a son of Bhṛgu, MBh.; of a son of Vasiṣṭha (one of the seven Rishis under Manu Rohita), VP.; of a son of Manu Svayambhuva, Hariv.; of a son of Priya-vratā (v. *savala*), Pur.

सवर savara, n. (cf. *śabara*) = *śiva* or *śaila*, L.

सवल savala. See *śabala* and 3. *savana*.

सवहा savahā, f. = *saralā*, a kind of Convolvulus, L.

सवाय savātyā or *savātyā*, mfn. (said to =) born from one mother, MaitrS.; VS.; TS.; TBr.; Kāth.

सविडालम्भ saviḍālabha (?), n. a partic. kind of jest (for exciting laughter), Bhar.

सविनु savitri, *saviman*. See p. 1190, col. 2.

सव्य savyā, m(ā)n. (accord. to Up. iv, 109 fr. *√sū*; perhaps for *skavya*, cf. Gk., col. 3) left hand (am, *śna*, *ā*, *e*, and ibc., 'on the left'), RV. &c. &c.; opposite to left, right, right hand (am, *ena*, and ibc., 'on the right'); south, southern (am &c., 'to the south'), Sūryas.; VarBṛS.; reverse, contrary, backward, L.; m. the left arm or hand, RV.; Br.; KātyŚr.; Yājñ.; the left foot, KātyŚr.; Gobh.; one of the ten ways in which an eclipse takes place, VarBṛS.; a fire lighted at a person's death, L.; N. of Vishnu, L.; (*savya*) N. of a man befriended by the Āśvins, RV.; of an Āngirasa and author of RV. i, 51-57, Anukr.; n. (scil. *yajñopavīta*) the sacred thread worn over the left shoulder (acc. with *√kṛi*,

'to put the sacred th^o over the l^o sh^o'), KātyŚr., Sch. [accord. to some for *skavya*, cf. Gk. *σκαυός*; Lat. *scavus*; accord. to others for *syavya*, cf. Slav. *syjī*]. — **cārin**, mfn. v. l. for *-sācin*, MBh. — **jānu**, n. a mode of fighting (by using the l^o knee), Hariv. — **tas**, ind. from or on the l^o 'as if 'contrary' or 'inauspicious' side (acc. with *√kṛi*, 'to place on the l^o side'), RV.; MBh.; on the right side, VarBṛS. — **pāda-lekha**, f. an outline or impression of the l^o foot, Kir. — **bāhu**, n. a mode of fighting with the left arm, Hariv. — **shṭṭri**, m. (nom. *-shṭhā*) id., ŚBr.; -*sārathī*, du. (prob.) two warriors (or charioteers) standing on the left and right side, ib. — **shṭhā**, m. a warrior standing on the left side (in a chariot), AV. — **sācin** (*sav-yā*), mfn. drawing (a bow) with the left hand, ambidexterous, MBh.; m. N. of Arjuna, ib.; of Kṛishṇa; Terminalia Arjuna, L. **Savyādharma**, mfn. having the l^o undermost, Lāty. **Savyānata**, n. 'bending to left', a partic. mode of fighting, Hariv. **Savyā-pagrahana**, mfn. that which is laid aside or to rest on the left, MaitrS. **Savyāpasavya**, mfn. left and right, reverse and direct, wrong and right, MW. **Savyā-prashti**, m. the horse harnessed on the l^o side of the yoke-horses (opp. to *dakṣiṇā-pr*), ŚBr. **Savyā-yugyā**, m. the l^o yoke-horse (opp. to *dakṣiṇā-y*), ib. **Savyāvṛti**, mfn. with a turn to the l^o, GrŚrS. **Savyāvṛtta**, mfn. turned to the l^o, KātyŚr.; Kaus. **Savyāsūnya**, mfn. not loosened on the l^o, KātyŚr. **Savyāṭara**, mfn. other than l^o, right, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a partic. mode of fighting, Hariv.; -*tas*, ind. l^o and r^o, BhP. **Savyōttāna**, mfn. holding the left hand with the palm uppermost, ŚāṅkhŚr. **Savyōnnata**, n. 'uplifted towards the left', a partic. mode of fighting, Hariv.

Savye (loc. of *savya*), in comp. — **shṭhā**, m. (= *savya-shṭhā*); -*sārathī*, du. two charioteers standing left and right, TBr. (Sch.). — **shṭhṛi**, m. a charioteer, Up. ii, 102, Sch.

सशकल sa-śakala, mfn. (i.e. 7. *sa* + *ś*) having scales, together with scales, IndSt.

Sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **śaṅka**, m(ā)n. fearful, doubtful, timid, shy (am, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; suspicious, Kathās. — **śaṅkha**, mfn. having a conch-shell, MW.; -*gosha*, mfn. resounding with conch-shells, ib. — **śastru**, mfn. having enemies, MBh. — **śapatham**, ind. with an oath, Mjicch. — **śabda**, m(ā)n. having sound or noise, full of cries, sounding, Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; proclaimed, MW.; (am), ind. with noise, noisily, Gobh.; MBh. — **śayana**, m(ā)n. lying or standing together, contiguous, neighbouring, ŚhaḍBr.; Lāty. — **śara**, mfn. furnished with an arrow, together with an arrow, R.; Kālid.; -*cāpa-hasta*, mfn. holding a bow with an arrow in the hand, Ml.; -*śāna*, mfn. with a bow, VarYog.; -*śin*, mfn. furnished with an arrow, MBh. — **śarira** (*śā*), m(ā)n. with the body; embodied, TBr.; PañcatBr.; R.; with the bones, KātyŚr. — **śarkara**, m(ā)n. together with gravel or sand, VarBṛS.; with brown sugar, Suśr. — **śalka**, mfn. having bark or rind or scales, Gaut.; m. 'scaly', a kind of fish, Mn. v, 16. — **śalya**, m(ā)n. pierced by an arrow or dart, stung, wounded (also fig. = 'pained, afflicted'), R.; Kālid.; Kathās.; thorny, connected with pain or sorrow, troublesome, difficult, HPariś.; m. a bear, L. — **śasra**, m(ā)n. having or containing an invocation (see p. 1044, col. 1), MārKp.; -*marutvatiya*, m. the second Graha (q. v.) at the midday libation, VS., Sch. — **śasra**, mfn. having arms, armed, Venīś. — **śasya**, mfn., w. r. for *-sasya*, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. Tiaridium Indicum, L. — **śādvala**, m(ā)n. covered with grass, Vishn. — **śālmala**, mfn. possessing silk-cotton trees, MBh. — **śikhandin**, mfn. accompanied by Śikhandin, MBh. — **śikhara**, mfn. having a top (as a tree), R. — **śibira**, mfn. together with (his) camp, Śṛṅgar. — **śiras**, mfn. along with the head, Āpast.; -*raḥ-kampam*, ind. shaking the head, Mjicch.; -*raska*, mfn. (= *śiras*), Gobh.; -*śṛvamañjana*, n. (fr. *śira* = *śiras* + *av*) diving with the head foremost, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **śishya**, mfn. attended by pupils, Śak. — **śit-kāra**, mfn. uttering a murmuring sound, Vikr.; (am), ind. with a m^o s^o, MW.; with a sigh, ib. — **śirshan** (*śā*), mfn. having a head (opp. to *apa-ś*), TS.; TBr. — **śukra** (*śā*), mfn. together with brightness or with what is bright (-*tvā*, n.), TS.; ŚBr. — **śūto**, mfn. grieved, afflicted, Amar. — **śūka**, m(ā)n. furnished with awns, ĀpŚr.; m. a believer in the existence of God (= *āstika*), L. — **śūlam**, ind. with sharp pain (as of colic or gout), Suśr. — **śṛṅgāra**,

mfn. having ornaments, adorned, decorated, Pañcat.; Kathās.; *śakam*, ind. with love, passionately, tenderly, Mricch. — *śesha*, mfn. having a remainder, not entirely emptied or exhausted, incomplete, unfinished, Kātyā. — *-tva*, n. the having a remainder (*-tvāśāyushah*, 'because life had not yet run out'), MBh.; *śādhna*, mfn. one who eats up the remnants of food (= 'having a good appetite'), Suśr. — *śāla-vana-kānana*, mfn. having mountains and woods and groves, MBh. — *śoka*, mf(ā)n. sorrowful, sad (*am*, ind.), R.; Kālid. &c.; *-tā*, f. sorrow, sadness, MBh. — *śmaśru*, mfn. having a beard, bearded, L.; f. a woman with a beard, L. — *śyāpārṇa*, mfn. attended by the Śyāpārṇas, AitBr. — *śraddha*, mf(ā)n. trustful, frank, confident, Kathās. — *śrama*, mf(ā)n. feeling fatigue, wearied, W. — *śrī*, mfn. like, similar to (comp.), Kāśikh. — *śrīka*, mf(ā)n. having beauty, lovely, splendid (*-tā*, f., *-tva*, n.), Vikr.; Ratnāv. having prosperity, prosperous, fortunate, Śiś., Sch. — *śrī-vṛksha*, mfn. marked with a circular tuft or curl of hair on the breast (as a horse), Kathās. — *ślāgham*, ind. boastfully, pompously, Vikr.; Prab.; with praise, eulogistically, MW. — *ślesha*, mfn. ambiguous, having a double meaning (*-tva*, n.), Kāvya. — *śvāsa*, mfn. having breath, breathing, living, Rājāt.

सश्च *saśc* (only *saścāt*). See *√sač*.

सश्यान *saśyāna*, w. r. for *saṃ-śāna*, GopBr.

सशोडशिक *sa-shoḍaśika*, mfn. connected with the 16 partite Stotra, PañcavBr.

सशिक *sashiki* (?), g. *sikhmādi* (Kāś. *sakthi*). *Sashikla*, mfn., ib.

सशुभ *sa-shūbh*, f. a kind of metre (cf. *anu-*, *pari-shūbh* &c.), TS.

सस *sas*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 70) *sāsti* (in TS. also *sasdti* and in VS. *sāsti*, pr. p. *sasdt*, RV.; AV.; Gr. also pf. *sasāsa*; aor. *asāsit*; fut. *asāsitā*, *sasishyati*), to sleep, RV. &c. (cf. above); Naigh. iii, 22; to be inactive or idle, RV.; Caus. *sāsayaati* (aor. *asishasat*), Gr.; Desid. *sisasishati*, ib.; Intens. *sāsasyate*, *sāsasti*, ib.

Sasā, mfn. sleeping, Naigh. iv, 2; m. N. of an Ātreya (author of RV. v, 21); m. or n. (?) herb, grass, corn (cf. *satya*), RV.

ससंरम्भ *sa-saṃrambha*, mfn. (i. e. 7. *sa* + *s°*) enraged, angry, Kathās.; (*am*), ind. angrily, Prab.; hastily, hurriedly, very briefly, Sarvad.

Sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — *saṃvāda*, mf(ā)n. agreeing (*am*, ind.), Kathās. — *saṃvid*, mfn. one with whom an agreement has been made, ib. — *saṃśaya*, mf(ā)n. doubting, doubtful, uncertain, MBh.; Kathās.; dubious, R.; (in rhet.) ambiguity (regarded as a fault), Kāvya. — *saṃbhāra*, mfn. having the means of restraint (said of magical weapons which can only be made to return to the owner by repeating certain Mantras), MW. — *sakhi*, ind. similar to a friend, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6. — *sakhikā*, f. together with female friends, Kathās. — *sakhi-gaṇa*, f. with all the company of f° f°, ib. — *saṃkṣāta*, mfn. containing difficult passes or defiles (as a road), Śaṅkar. — *saṃkṣeta*, mfn. one with whom an agreement has been made or who is privy to any secret compact, Kathās. — *saṃga*, mfn. adhering, attached (*-tva*, n. 'adhesion, contact'), Kap. — *saṃgraha*, mfn. one who studies the Saṃgraha (q. v.) together (i. e. subsidiarily), Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60. — *saciva*, mfn. along with (his) minister or ministers, MBh. — *saṃjñā*, mfn. having sense, sensible, conscious, R. — *saṭa*, mfn. very shaggy, VarBṛS. — *sattrin* (or *sā-s°*), m. a companion at a sacrifice or festival, ŚBr. — *sattva*, mf(ā)n. possessing energy or vigour, MBh.; containing living creatures or animals, Mn.; Ragh.; (*ā*), f. 'containing an embryo', a pregnant woman, Ragh. iii, 9. — *satya* (*sā-*), mfn. accompanied with truth, MaitrS. — *sad-bhāva*, mfn. acc° with affection, Kād. — *saṃtā-tika* (Kull.), *-saṃtāna* (Mn. iii, 15), mfn. together with nrisping. — *saṃdeha*, mfn. having doubt or hesitation, Kathās.; (in rhet.) a kind of indirect praise, Kāvya. ii, 358. — *saṃdhyā*, mf(ā)n. having or relating to the period called Saṃdhyā, vespertine, R.; *°dhyāya*, mfn. with the period called Saṃdhyāṃśa, Mn. i, 70. — *saṃnāma*, mfn. bending down, submissive, humble, Nalod. — *saptaka*, mfn. containing a heptade, Jyot. — *sapta-dvīpa*, mf(ā)n. with the

seven Dvīpas (q. v.), NṛisUp. — *sabhya*, mfn. along with assessors or judges, Yājñ. Sch. — *samid-gaṇa*, mfn. with a heap of fuel, R. — *sampad*, mfn. possessing happiness or prosperity, happy, Śiś. — *sampada*, mfn. happy, delighted, W. — *sampātīn*, mfn. together with (the Rākshasa) Sampātīn, R. — *sam-prāśha*, mfn. with a summons or invitation (to the officiating priest to commence a ceremony), Cat. — *sambhāra-yajushka*, mfn. with the Yajus called Sambhāra, ĀpSr. — *sambhrama*, mf(ā)n. filled with confusion or bewilderment, bewildered, flurried, agitated (*am*, ind.), R.; Kālid. &c. — *sarpa*, mf(ā)n. having serpents, infested by s°, MBh. — *sas-ya*, mf(ā)n. grown with corn, Hariv. — *sahāya*, mfn. along with associates, having companions or accomplices, Mn. viii, 193. — *sāksika*, mfn. (happening) before witnesses (*am*, ind.), Yājñ. — *sāga-ra*, mfn. together with the oceans, Ratnāv. — *sā-tyaka*, mfn. with Sātyaka, Hariv. — *sādi*, mfn. with charioteers, MBh. — *sādhana*, mfn. having means, MBh.; with materials or instruments (nf war &c.), Kām. — *°nāpavarga-nirūpaṇa*, n. N. of ch. of a wk. — *sādhvāsa*, mfn. dismayed, terrified, alarmed, timid (*am*, ind.), Śiś.; Ratnāv. — *sādhvika*, mfn. with Arundhati, VarBṛS. — *sāṃnāyaka*, mfn. with the oblation called Sāṃnāyaka, Kātyā. Sch. — *sāra*, mfn. possessing strength or energy (*-tā*, f.), Kum.; Śiś.; with curds, Suśr. — *vāṇa*, mfn. possessing both strength and sound, MW. — *sārathi*, mfn. with the charioteer, Kauś. — *sārtha*, mf(ā)n. with a caravan, Kathās.; containing goods, laden (as a ship), R. — *sāvāṇa*, mfn. with the Samhitā Śāvarṇikā, Cat. — *sita*, mfn. with sugar, Suśr. — *°tāpala*, mfn. id., Pañcar. — *°tāpala-mālīn*, mfn. wreathed with white lotus flowers, VarBṛS. — *sita*, mfn. with Sita, R. — *sīmaka*, mfn. with the limit or boundary, Pāṇ. i, 1, 7, Vārtt. 8, Pat. — *sīman*, mfn. having the same boundary, conterminous, near, L. — *sugan-dha*, mfn. having a pleasant smell, fragrant, VarBṛS. — *°dhi-gātra*, mfn. accompanied by perfumed men, Vishn. — *suta*, mf(ā)n. having a son, together with sons or children, MBh. — *sutvan*, mfn. accompanied by Soma-offering priests, MW. — *sudarśana*, mfn. armed with Vishnu's discus (called Sud°), Heat. — *sundarika*, mfn. with a beautiful woman or wife, Siphās. — *suparna*, mfn. with the Sup° texts, IndSt. — *subrahmanya*, mfn. with the Subrahmanya, ĀpSr. Sch. — *-sura*, mfn. along with the gods, Śiś.; *-cāpam*, ind. with Indra's bow, MW. — *-sura*, mfn. with liquor, having liquor, Śiś.; intoxicated, Cat. — *suvarṇa*, mfn. with gold, Vishn. — *subhṛd*, mfn. having friends or kinsfolk, MBh.; *°hṛī-jana*, mfn. id., MW.; *°hṛīn-mitra-bāndhava*, mfn. with friends and companions and relatives, Pañcar. — *sūka* (of unknown meaning), HParīś. — *sūta*, mfn. with the charioteer, MBh. — *sūti* (*sā-*), w. r. for *sā-kūti*, MaitrS. — *sūnu* (*sā-*), w. r. in AV. v, 27, 1. — *sena*, mfn. with an army, commanding an army, MW. — *saṇya*, mfn. id., R.; *-bala-vāhana*, mfn. with guards and armies and equipages, MW. — *soma* (*sā-*), mfn. with Soma, ŚBr. (*-tva*, n., TāṇḍBr.). — *pītha*, mfn. partaking of a draught of Soma equally with another (instr.), AitBr. — *saṃrabha*, mfn. having perfume, fragrant, Śiś. — *saṃrābhṛta*, mfn. with the Saur°, Kathās. — *stara*, m. having leaves strewn so as to form a bed, W. — *stuta-sāstra*, mfn. joined with a Stotra and Śāstra, ĀpSr. — *strika*, mfn. attended by a wife, ib.; having a wife, married, Kāv. — *sthāṇḍilaka*, mfn. with the sacrificial places, Pāṇ. i, 1, 7, Vārtt. 8, Pat. — *sthāṇu-jāigama*, mfn. along with immovables and movables, MBh. — *sthāna*, mfn. occupying the same position as (gen.), ĀrshBr.; produced in the same part of the mouth or with the same organ as (gen. or comp.), Prāt. — *sthāvan*, mfn. standing or fixed together, RV. viii, 37, 4. — *sthāṇu-cārin*, mfn. = *sthāṇu-jāigama*, MBh. vii, 372 (w. r. *saṃ-sth°* and *saṃ-sthāna-cārin*). — *sthūpa* (*sā-*), mfn. together with the pillar, ŚBr.; *-cchīna*, mfn. hewn down with the stump, Kām. — *sneha*, mf(ā)n. oily, greasy, Mn.; MBh. &c.; affectionate (*am*, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-bahumāna*, mfn. with affection and esteem, Kathās. — *sprīha*, mfn. filled with desire or longing, longing for, desirous of (loc. or inf.), Ratnāv.; expressing a desire, Kād.; (*am*), ind. lovingly, Śiś.; enviously, Ragh. — *sphura*, mfn. throbbing, i. e. living, Bhaṭṭ. — *sphulbha*, mfn. emitting sparks, Nār.; MBh.; R. — *smaya*, mf(ā)n. haughty, arrogant (*am*, ind.), Śiś. — *smita*, mf(ā)n. accompanied with smiles,

smiling, laughing (*am*, ind.), Ratnāv.; Śiś. — *smo-ram*, ind. smilingly, Hasy. — *syād* = *-srūt*. — *sraja*, mfn. wreathed, garlanded, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *srūt*, mfn. flowing, streaming, RV. — *srotas* (*sā-*), mfn. id., VS. — *svadha*, m. pl. 'having the Svadhā (q. v.)', a partic. class of deceased ancestors, MW. — *svana*, mf(ā)n. sounding, loud (*am*, ind.), MBh. — *svara*, mfn. sounding, having the same sound with (instr. or comp.), Prāt.; having accent, accented, IndSt.; (*am*), ind. loudly, VP. — *svāhā-kāra*, mfn. accompanied with the exclamation Svāhā, AitBr.; ĀpSr. — *sveda*, mfn. moist with sweat, perspiring, exuding, MBh.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; (*ā*), f. a girl who has been recently deflowered, L.

ससर्परी *sasarpārī*, f. (prob. fr. *√srip*, of unknown meaning, accord. to Śāy. = *vāc*; accord. to others = 'war-trumpet,' or 'N. of a mystical cow'), RV. iii, 53, 15; 16.

ससवस् *sasavas*. See *√I. san*, p. 1140.

ससि *sāsi*, mfn. (fr. *√I. san*) procuring, bestowing; gaining, winning, RV.; = *saṃ-sāta*, Nir. v, 1. — *tama*, mfn. most bountiful (fr. *√I. san*), or clearest, purest (fr. *√snā*), or most firmly joined (fr. *√snai*), ŚBr.

ससिञ्जर *saspiñjara*, mfn. = *śasp°*, TS.

सस्य 1. *sasyā*, n. (of unknown derivation; also written *sasya*; ifc. f. ā) corn, grain, fruit, a crop of corn (also pl.), AV. &c. &c. — *kreṇī*, f. buying corn, Uq. iv, 48, Sch. — *kshetra*, n. a corn-field, Hit. — *pāla*, m. a field-gardener, Rājāt. — *pūrṇa*, mfn. full of or grown with corn, Hit. — *prada*, mfn. yielding c°, fertile, Mn. vii, 212. — *pravṛddhi*, f. the growth of c°, VarBṛS. — *mañjari*, f. an ear of c°, L. — *mārin*, m. 'corn-destroying,' a kind of rat or large mouse, L. — *mālin*, mfn. 'corn-wreathed,' abounding in corn or crops (as the earth), R. — *rak-shaka*, m. = *pāla*, Hit. — *rakshā*, f. guarding the fields, L. — *vat*, mfn. bearing a rich crop, Hariv.; R.; Märk. — *veda*, m. the science of agriculture, Heat. — *śālin*, mfn. = *pūrṇa*, R.; Heat. — *śīr-ghaka*, n. = *mañjari*, L. — *śūka*, n. an awn of grain, L. — *saṃvara* or *-saṃvarana*, m. Vatica or Shorea Robusta, L. — *han*, mfn. destroying crops, MBh.; m. N. of an evil demon (the son of Duh-saha), MāikP. — *hantri*, m. = prec., ib. *Sasyā-kara-vat*, mfn. (prob.) producing abundant crops, Kām. *Sasyād*, mfn. eating corn or fruit, AV. Paip. *Sasyānanda*, m. N. of wk. *Sasyānte*, ind. when the grain is at an end, i. e. eaten up, Mn. iv, 27. *Sasyāvāpa*, m. sowing of crops, Yājñ. Sch. *Sasyāśṭī*, f. sacrifice offered on the ripening of new grain, W.

सस्य 2. *sasya*, m. (perhaps incorrect for *sasya*) a sort of precious stone, L.; n. a weapon, L.; virtue, merit, L.

Sasyaka, mfn. possessed of good qualities, perfect in its kind, Kāś. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 68; n. a sword, L.; m. n. a kind of precious stone, L.

सस्र *sasra*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *√sri*) flowing, streaming, RV.

Sāsri, mfn. running rapidly, speeding along, ib.

सस्रु *sa-sru*, *sa-srotas*. See above.

सस्रस् *sasvār*, ind. (of unknown derivation), secretly, RV. (cf. Naigh. iii, 25).

Sasvārtā, ind. id., ib.

सह 1. *sah*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xx, 22) *sā-* *hate* (Ved. and ep. also *°ti* and exceptingly *sāhati*, once in MBh. i. sg. *sahyāmi*; p. *sā-hat*, *sāhamāna* [q. v.]; pf. *sche*, *sasāha*; Ved. also *sasāhe* and *sāsāha*; *sāsāhat*; *sāsahishāḥ*, *sāsah-yāma*; p. *sehānd*, *sāsahānd*, *sāsahvās* and *sāhvās* [q. v.]; aor. *asākshi*, *sākshi*, *sākshate*, RV.; *sāk-shit*, GopBr.; *sakshati*, AV.; *sakshat*, *sākshāma*, RV.; Impv. *sakshi*, *sākshva*, ib.; p. *sākshat*, ib.; *śahishā*, RV.; Prec. *sahyās*, *sahyāma*, ib.; *sāk-shiya*, AV.; *sākshimdhā*, RV.; fut. *soḍhā*, MBh. &c.; *sahitā*, Gr.; *sakshiyati*, MBh. *°te*, Br.; *sāk-shye* [?], AV.; *sakshiyati*, *°te*, MBh.; Cond. *asa-hishyati*, ib.; inf. *sādhahyati*, RV.; Kath.; *sādh-yai*, MaitrS.; *soḍhum*, *sahitum*, MBh.; ind. p. *soḍhvā*, ĀpSr. Sch.; *sādhvā*, *sahitvā*, Gr.; *-śahya*, RV. &c.; *sāham*, Br.), to prevail, be victorious; to overcome, vanquish, conquer, defeat (enemies), gain, win (battles), RV.; AV.; Br.; R.; Bhaṭṭ.; to offer

violence to (acc.), AitBr.; ŚBr.; to master, suppress, restrain, MBh.; R. &c.; to be able to or capable of (inf. or loc.), ib.; to bear up against, resist, withstand, AV. &c.; to bear, put up with, endure, suffer, tolerate (with *na*, 'to grudge'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be lenient towards, have patience with any one (gen.), Bhag.; to spare any one, MārKp.; Pañcat.; to let pass, approve anything, Sarvad.; (with *kālam*, *kāla-kṣepam* &c.) to bide or wait patiently for the right time, Kāv.; Kathās.: Caus. or cl. 10. *sāhayati* (aor. *asishahat*), to forbear, Dhātup. xxxiv, 4: Desid. of Caus. *sāsahayishati*, Pāp. viii, 3, 62: Desid. *sikshate* (p. *sikshat*; accord. to Pāp. viii, 3, 61, also *sasahishate*), to wish to overcome, RV.; TS.: Intens. *sāsahyate*, *sāsoḍhi* (cf. *sāsah*), Gr. [Cf. *sahas* and Gk. *σῆχω* for *σῆχω*; *ἔχω*, *ἔσχω*.]

2. **Sah** (strong form *sāh*), mfn. bearing, enduring, overcoming (ifc.; see *abhimāti-shāh* &c.).

1. **Sahā**, mī(ā)n. powerful, mighty, RV.; (ifc.) overcoming, vanquishing, MBh.; bearing, enduring, withstanding, defying, equal to, a match for (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; causing, effecting, stimulating, exerting, Śis.; able to, capable of (inf. or comp.), Kālid.; Śis.; Kathās.; m. the month Mārgaśirsha (see *sahas*), VS.; ŚBr.; Car.; a partic. Agni, MBh.; a species of plant, AV.; N. of a son of Manu, Hariv.; of a son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, MBh.; of a son of Kṛishṇa and Mādri, BhP.; (ā), f. the earth, L.; (with Buddhists) N. of a division of the world (with *loka-dhātu*, 'the world inhabited by men'), Kāraṇḍ.; N. of various plants (accord. to L. = *Aloe Perfoliata*, *danḍopalā*, *rāsnā* &c.), VarBṛS.; Suśr.; Unguis Odoratus, L.; n. = *baḷa*, L.; a kind of salt, L. = *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. (for 2. see under 2. *saha*) sufferance, endurance, capacity of enduring, capacity, ability, Kām.; Rājāt.; Kathās. - **pati**, m. 'lord of the world of men', N. of Brahmā, Lalit. = **raśa** and **śahas**, see under 2. *saha*, p. 1194, col. 2. **Sāhā-vat** or **sahā-vat**, mfn. possessing strength, powerful, mighty, RV. **Sahā-van**, mfn. (Padap. *sahā-van*), id., ib.

Sahaka, mfn. patient, suffering, enduring (gen.), Nalōd.

Sāhat, mfn. mighty, strong, RV. viii, 40, 1; lasting, solid, ib. v, 23, 1.

Sāhadhyai. See under √1. *sah*, p. 1192, col. 3. **Sāhana**, mī(ā)n. powerful, strong (in explanation of the etymology of *siṅha*), Nir. viii, 15; patient, enduring (see *a-s*), m. (*saṃjñāyām*), g. *nandyādī*; n. patient endurance, forbearance, MārKp.; Sāh. - **śila**, mfn. of a patient disposition, MW.

Sāhaniya, mfn. to be borne or endured, pardonable, R.; Hariv.

Sāhantama, mfn. (superl. of *sahat*) strongest, most powerful, RV.

Sāhantya, mfn. prevailing, conquering, ib.

Sāhamāna, mfn. (for *saha-m* see under 2. *saha*) conquering, victorious, AV.; TBr.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, AV.; N. of that part of the frame enshrining the Universal Spirit which faces the south (the 3 others being *juhū*, *rājñi*, and *su-bhūta*), ChUp. xv, 2.

Sāhas, mfn. powerful, mighty, victorious (superl. -*tama*), RV.; m. the month Mārgaśirsha or Agra-hāyana (November-December), the winter season, VS.; Suśr.; Pur.; n. strength, power, force, victory (*sahasas putra* or *śah sūnu*, m. 'son of strength', N. of Agni in RV.; *sahasā*, ind., see below; *sahobhīḥ*, ind. = 'mightily, intensely'), RV. &c. &c.; water, Naigh. i, 12; light, L.; N. of various Sāmans, ArshBr. [Cf. Goth. *sigis*; Angl. Sax. *sigor*, *sige*; Germ. *Siège*.] - **kṛit**, mfn. bestowing strength or power, VS.; TS. (v.l.) - **kṛita** (*sāhas*), mfn. produced by strength (said of Agni), RV.; invigorated, increased, excited, ib. - **vat** (*sāhas*-), mfn. powerful, mighty, victorious, RV.; AV.; BhP. (-*vat*, ind. mightily), RV.; containing the word *sahas*, AitBr.; m. N. of a king (v.l. *mahas-vat*), VP.; (*atī*), f., (prob.) N. of a plant, RV.; AV.

Sahasā (instr. of *sahas*), forcibly, vehemently, suddenly, quickly, precipitately, immediately, at once, unexpectedly, at random, fortuitously, in an unpremeditated manner, inconsiderately (with instr. = 'together with'). - **drishṭa**, m. 'seen fortuitously', an adopted son, L. **Sahasōdgata**, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

Sahasānā, mfn. powerful, mighty, RV.; m. a peacock, Up. ii, 87, Sch.; a sacrifice, oblation, ib.

Sahasānu, mfn. patient, enduring, L.; m. = prec., L.

Sahasā-vat, mfn. (= *sahas-vat*) strong, mighty (mostly said of Agni), RV.

Sahasin, mfn. powerful, mighty, RV.

Sahasya, mfn. mighty, strong, RV.; AV.; m. the month Pausa (December-January), VS. &c. &c. - **candra**, m. the wintry moon, MW.

Sahā, sahā-vat. See under 1. *saha*, col. 1.

Sahānya, m. a mountain, L.

Sahām-pati, m. (rather fr. acc. of *sahā* than fr. gen. pl. of 2. *sah* + *p*; cf. *saha-pati*) N. of Brahmā (with Buddhists), Lalit. (MW. 210; 211); of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ.; of a serpent-demon, ib.; f. N. of a Kimp-narī, ib.

1. **Sahita**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1195, col. 1) borne, endured, supported, W.

Sahitavya, mfn. to be borne or endured, MBh.

Sahitri, mfn. = *sodhri*, Siddh.

Sahitra, n. patience, endurance, Pāp.; Vop.

Sahira, m. a mountain, L.

Sahishṭha, mfn. strongest, most mighty or powerful, RV.

Sahishṭhu, mfn. patient, forbearing; bearing, enduring, putting up with (acc., gen., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a Rishi, Hariv.; of one of the 7 Rishis under the 6th Manu, ib.; MārKp.; of a son of Pulaha, Pur.; of Vishnu, RTL. 106, n. 1. - **tā**, f., -*tva*, n. patience, resignation, forbearance, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sāhiyas, mfn. more (or most) mighty or powerful, RV.; Kauś.; BhP.

Sāhura, mfn. mighty, strong, victorious, RV.; m. the sun, Ug. ii, 73, Sch.; f. the earth, ib.; N. of Agni, L.

Saho, in comp. for *sahas*. - **jā**, mfn. strength-born, produced by st°, RV. - **jāt**, mfn. victorious by st°, AV. - **dā**, mfn. bestowing st°, RV. - **dairghatamasa**, n. du. N. of two Sāmans, ArshBr. - **baḷa**, n. great force or violence, cruelty, MW. - **bhāri**, mfn. supporting st°, RV. - **rayishṭhiya**, n. N. of two Sāmans, ArshBr. - **van** (*sāho*-), mfn. mighty, superior, AV. - **vāidh**, mfn. increasing strength, RV.

Sahya, mfn. to be borne or endured, endurable, tolerable, resistible, MBh.; R. &c.; able to bear, equal to, W.; powerful, strong, ib.; sweet, agreeable, W.; m. N. of one of the 7 principal ranges of mountains in India (see *kula-giri*) of a mountainous district (in which the Go-dāvarī rises in the N.W. of the Deccan), MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; of a son of Vivasvat (v.l. *mahya*), MBh.; (*am*), n. help, assistance (oftener *sāhya*), MBh.; Hariv.; health, convalescence, L. - **karman**, n. help, assistance, MBh. - **tē**, f. endurableness, Mālav.; Kād. = **parvata** or **mahābhṛit**, m. the Sahya range of mountains, MBh. - **varṇana**, n. N. of a ch. of the SkandaP. (containing a description of the Sahya mountains). - **vāsinī**, f. 'inhabiting the S° m°', N. of Durgā, Mālatim. **Sahyātma-jā**, f. 'S°'s daughter', N. of the river Kaverī, Cat. **Sahyādri**, m. the S° mountain; -*khaṇḍa*, m. N. of a ch. of the SkandaP.

Sāhyas, mfn. = *sāhiyas*, RV.

Sāhyin, mfn. conquering, victorious, RV.

Sāhira, m. a mountain, L.

Sāhvan, mfn. powerful, mighty, ŚBr.

Sādhā, mfn. = *soḍhā*, overcome, conquered (cf. *a-shāḍha*, *ashāḍha*), RV.; AV. &c.

Sādhri or **sāhri**, mfn. = *sodhri*, conquering, a conqueror, RV.

Sādhya. See under √1. *sah*, p. 1192, col. 3. **Sāsahānā**, mfn. (for *sa-s*) overcoming, conquering, RV.

Sāsahī, mfn. (fr. Intens.) conquering, victorious, ib.; (ifc.) able to bear, Naish.

Sāsahvās and **sāhvās**, mfn. = *sāsahāna*, RV. **Sīkshat**. See Desid. of √1. *sah*.

Sehanā, mfn. = *sāsahāna*, RV.

Soḍha &c. See s. v.

सह 3. *sah*, cl. 4. P. *sahyati*, to satisfy, delight, Dhātup. xxvi, 20; to be pleased, ib.; to bear, endure (cf. √1. *sah*), ib.

सह 2. *sahā*, ind. (prob. fr. 7. *sa* + *dā*, which in Veda may become *dha*; cf. 1. *sadha*) together with, along with (with √*grah* and *ā-√dā*, 'to take with one'; with *√dā*, 'to give to take away with one'; with *krivā* and acc., 'taking with one,' in the company of,' often as a prepos. governing instr. case, but generally placed after the governed

word, e.g. *tena saha*, 'along with him;' exceptionally with abl., e.g. *aiśvaryaṭ saha*, 'with sovereignty,' Cāp. 104; in company, in company, jointly, conjointly, in concert (often used as a prefix in comp., expressing 'community of action,' e.g. *sahādhyayana*, q.v.; or forming adjectives expressing 'the companion of an action,' e.g. *saha-cara*, q.v.); at the same time or simultaneously with (prefixed to adverbs of time, e.g. *saha-pūrvāḥnam*, q.v.; rarely ifc., e.g. *vainateya-s*, 'with Vainateya,' Hariv.), RV. &c. &c.; m. a companion, L.; (ā), f. a female companion, BhP. - **śishabha**, mī(ā)n. (cf. *sahar-sh*) together with a bull, ŚākhŚr. - **kaṭhaka** (*saha*-), mī(ā)n. with the throat, AV. - **karapa**, n. acting together, common action or performance, Samskarak. - **kartri**, m. a co-worker, assistant, Mn. viii, 206. - **kāra**, m. (for *sahakāra* see p. 1195, col. 1) acting with, co-operation, assistance, Kusum.; Bhāṣhāp., Sch.; a kind of fragrant mango-tree, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. a m° blossom, Hariv.; m° juice, VarBṛS.; -*tā*, f. the state of a m° tree, Mālav.; -*taila*, m° oil, Suśr.; -*bhañjikā*, f. 'the breaking of m° blossoms,' a kind of game, Cat.; -*mañjari*, f. N. of a woman, Vās.; -*ropadeśa*, m. N. of wk. - **kārin**, mfn. acting together, co-operating, concurrent; m. a concurrent agent, expedient, assistant, Sah.; Bhāṣhāp.; Sarvad.; (-*ri*)-*tā*, f. (Sah.), -*tva*, n. (TS.), -*bhāva*, m. (Nilak.) concurrence, co-operation, assistance. - **kṛit**, mfn. co-operating, assisting, an assistant, W. - **kṛita**, mfn. co-operated with, accompanied by, assisted, aided, Kusum.; Bhāṣhāp.; Sarvad. - **kṛitvan**, mī(ā)n. co-operating, assisting, a coadjutor, Naish. - **kramya**, mfn. to be taken into or concluded in the Krama-text, RPṛāt. - **khaṭvāsana**, n. sitting together on a bed, Mn. viii, 357. - **gata**, mfn. gone or going with, accompanied, associated, W. - **gamaṇa**, n. going with or accompanying (esp. a widow's going with her deceased husband, i.e. burying herself with his dead body), ib. - **gāmin**, mfn. = *gata*; (*inī*), f. a woman who burns herself with her deceased husband, ib. - **gu**, mfn. together with cows, AV. Paipp. - **guda**, mfn. provided with sugar, VarBṛS. - **gopa** (*sahā*-), mī(ā)n. with the cowherd, RV. - **candra-lalāma**, mfn. along with the moon-crest, i.e. Śiva, BhP. - **cara**, mfn. going with, accompanying, associating with, Kālid.; Prāb. &c.; belonging together, AitBr.; similar, like, Subh.; m. a companion, friend, follower, Kālid.; Śis.; BhP.; a surety, W.; Barleria Prionitis and Cristata, Car.; = *pratibandhaka*, L.; (ī), f. a female companion or friend, mistress, wife, Kālid.; Kathās.; Barleria Prionitis or Cristata, L. - *ra-bhinna*, m. (in rhet.) separation of what belongs together, joining discordant things or ideas (also *una-tā*, f., -*tva*, n.), Kpr.; Sāh.; (-*ri*)-*dharma*, m. 'the wife's duty,' sexual intercourse, Hariv. - **carapa**, mfn. going or belonging together, BhP. - **carat**, mfn. going with, accompanying, attending, W. - **carita**, mfn. gone or going with &c.; congruent, homogeneous (-*tva*, n.), Pat.; Sāh.; TPṛāt., Sch. - **cārā**, m. going together, AV.; agreement, harmony, congruence, concomitance (esp. in logic 'the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* or middle term by the *sādhyā* or major term,' as opp. to *vyabhicāra* - *tva*, n.), Bhāṣhāp.; Kusum.; = *saha-gamaṇa* (see *vidhi*), N. of various phil. wks.; -*grantha-prakāśa*, m., -*rahasya*, n., -*vāda*, m. N. of wks.; -*vidhi*, m. N. of a wk. on the ceremonies enjoined upon a widow burning herself on the pyre of her husband. - **cārin**, mfn. going or living together, gregarious, Car.; connected or associated together, essentially belonging to (comp.), Sāh.; m. a follower, associate, companion, MBh.; R. &c.; (*inī*), f. a female companion, confidante, friend, R.; Kathās.; (-*ri*)-*grantiha-rahasya*, n. N. of wk.; -*tva*, n. the being connected together, concomitance, inseparability, TPṛāt., Sch. - **oaitya-vat**, mfn. together with sanctuaries, R. - **cohandas** (*sahā*-), mfn. along with metre, RV. x, 130, 7. - **jā**, mī(ā)n. born or produced together or at the same time as (gen.), TS.; Mn.; Kathās.; congenital, innate, hereditary, original, natural (ibc. = 'by birth,' 'by nature,' 'naturally,' with *deśa*, m. 'birthplace,' 'home'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; always the same as from the beginning, Hariv. 4238; m. natural state or disposition (said to be also n.), L.; a brother of whole blood, L.; N. of various kings and other men, MBh.; Rājāt. &c.; of a Tāntric teacher, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of various women, Rājāt.; Buddh.; (*am*), n. N. of the third astrol. mansion (said to be also m.), VarBṛS.; emancipation during life, Cat.; -*kirti*, m. N. of a Jaina

author, Cat.; -*dhārmika*, mfn. innately honest, Hit.; -*pāla*, m. N. of various men, Rājāt.; -*malina*, mfn. naturally dirty, spotty by nature, Kuval.; -*lālita*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; -*mitra*, m. a natural friend (as a sister's son, cousin &c.), W.; -*vatsala*, mf(ā)n. fond or tender by nature, Hit.; -*vilāsa*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; -*satru*, m. (= *jāri*), MW.; -*siddhi*, f. N. of wk.; -*suhrid*, m. a natural friend, Prab.; -*jādhinātha*, m. N. of a king, Cat.; -*jānan-da*, m. N. of the founder of a Vaiṣṇava sect (also called Svāmī-nārāyaṇa, born about 1780 A.D.), RTL 148; 149; of an author (also *da-tīrtha* and *nā-ṭha*), Cat.; -*jāndha-driś*, mfn. blind by nature or from birth, Śiś.; -*jāri*, m. a natural enemy, one hostile by birth (as the son of the same father by another mother, the son of a paternal uncle &c.), W.; -*jāshṭaka*, n. N. of a wk. by Saṃkarācārya; -*jēlara*, mfn. other than natural, not innate or inherent or congenial, accidental, W.; -*jēndra*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; -*jōdāsina*, m. one who is born neutral or who is naturally neither an enemy nor a friend, a common acquaintance, friend unconnected by birth, W. -*jag-dhi*, f. eating together (used in explaining *sa-gaḥi*), Nir. ix, 43. -*janman*, mfn. inherited from birth (as a servant), MārKp. -*janva*, m. N. of a Yaksha, BhP. (Sch.); (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv. &c. -*jā*, mfn. born or produced together, RV. -*jāta*, mfn. born together or at the same time, equal in age, Kathās.; innate, natural, ib.; born from the same mother, twin-born, L. -*jāni* (sahā-), mfn. together with a wife, TS. -*jānuṣha* (sahā-), mfn. with offspring, RV. i, 108, 4. -*jīti*, mfn. victorious at once (said of prizes), MBh. -*jīvin*, mfn. living together, ib. -*joshana*, mfn. used in explaining *sa-joshas*, Nir. viii, 8. -*2. tē*, f. (for 1. see *i. saha*) association, connection, communion, MW. -*2. tva*, n. (for 1. see ib.) id., ŚrS.; -*karma*, n. an action to be performed together, ĀpŚr. -*daṇḍa*, mfn. with an army, Bhaṭṭ. -*dāna*, n. common oblation (to various gods), Pāp. vi, 3, 26, Sch. -*dānu* (sahā-), mfn. with a Dānu or with Dānus, RV. -*dāra*, mfn. along with a wife, having a wife, married, MBh. -*dikshiti*, mfn. undertaking the Dikṣā (q.v.) together, TāpBr. -*deva* (sahā-), mfn. with the gods, MBh.; BhP.; m. N. of a Rishi (with the patr. *Vārshāgira*), RV. i, 107; of a man (with the patr. *Sārājaya*), ŚBr.; of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍava princes (son of Mādri and reputed son of Pāṇḍu, but really son of the Āśvins and twin-brother of Nakula; see *mādri*), MBh.; of a son of Haryāśvata, Hariv.; of a son of Harsha-varadhana, VP.; of a son of Haryavana, BhP.; of a son of Soma-datta, Hariv.; of a son of Jarā-samdhā, ib.; of a son of Divā-kara, VP.; of a son of Devāpi, ib.; of a son of Divārka, BhP.; of a son of Su-dāsa, VP.; of a son of Su-prabuddha and uncle of Gautama Buddha, Buddh.; of a Rāja-putra (mentioned together with Yudhi-shthira), Rājāt.; of an author (also with *bhaṭṭa*), Cat.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (accord. to L. *Sida Cordifolia*, *Echites Frutescens*, = *daṇḍōtpalā* &c.), Suśr.; VarBṛS. (v.l.); of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva, Hariv.; Pur.; (ī), f. N. of various plants (accord. to L. *Sida Cordifolia* and *Rhombifolia* = *sar-pāksī* &c.), VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; (*vā*)-*ja*, mfn. together with Deva-ja (or m. 'N. of Kṛiṣāśva'), BhP.; -*śāstra*, n. N. of wk.; (*vī*)-*gaṇa*, m. a collection of herbs used in certain ablutions at the consecration of an idol &c.), MW. -*devata* (sahā-), mfn. together with the deities, AV. -*devi*, w. r. for *sāha*°, Rājāt. -*droṇa*, mfn. along with Droṇa, MW. -*dharma*, m. community of duty or law, common usage or characteristic, MBh.; -*cara*, mfn. one following the same law or duties, MBh.; R.; (ā), f. a wife who helps in the fulfilment of duties, ib.; -*carana*, n. the fulfilment of duties (in common with a husband), Śak.; -*cārin*, mfn. sharing the duties of (gen.), Śak.; (*iṣṭ*), f. a wife who helps a husband in fulfilling duties, a helpmate, lawful or legitimate wife, R.; Ragh.; Uttarar. -*dharman*, mfn. along with duties, sharing duties &c., BhP. -*dharmin*, mfn. following the same duties or customs, L.; (*iṣṭ*), f. a wife who shares duties, a lawful or legitimate wife, ib. -*dhānya*, mfn. provided with corn or grain or food, ŚākhGr. -*nartana*, n. the act of dancing together, L. -*nirvāpa*, m. a common oblation, Pat. -*nivāsin*, mfn. dwelling together with (instr.); (*si-tā*, f.), Mālatim. -*nṛitya*, n. = *nartana*, Gaut. -*nan*, mfn. with the ship, BhP. -*patni*, mfn. with a wife, R. -*patni* (sahā-), f. along with a husband, AV. -*patnīka*, mfn. with a wife, ĀpŚr.

-*pathin*, m. and f. (nom. *panthās*, -*pathi*) going by the same road, a companion on a journey, fellow-traveller, MW. -*pāsu-kila*, m. 'one who has played with another in the dust or sand,' a friend from childhood, cotemporary, L. -*pāsu-kridāna*, n. playing together with dust or sand (in childhood), Mālatim. -*pāsu-kridita*, mfn. one with whom another has played &c. (see above), a friend from childhood, Kād. -*pāṭha*, m. the being mentioned together, KātyŚr. -*pāna* (ib., Sch.) or -*pānaka* (L.), n. drinking t°. -*piṇḍa-kriyā*, f. offering of the Piṇḍa (q.v.) in common, Mn. iii, 248. -*pīti*, f. (used in explaining *sā-pīti*), Nir. ix, 43. -*putra*, mf(ā)n. with a son or children, MBh. -*purusha*, mfn. with men, ŚākhŚr. -*pūrusha* (sahā-), mfn. id., AV. -*pūrvāhnam*, ind. simultaneously with the beginning of forenoon, Pāp. vi, 3, 81, Sch. -*prakṛiti* or -*prakṛipti*, f. a precept about simultaneousness or concomitance, KātyŚr. (and v.l.) -*prama* (sahā-), mfn. with the measure, RV. x, 130, 7. -*prayāyin*, mfn. setting out t°, a fellow-traveller, Kathās. -*prayoga*, m. simultaneous practice or application, KātyŚr., Sch. -*pravāda*, mfn. with the case-forms (= *sa-pr*), RPrāt. -*prasthāyin*, mfn. = *prayāyin*, Kathās. -*bānu-dhava*, mfn. with relatives, R. -*bhāksha* (sahā-), mfn. eating or enjoying together, MaitrS.; AV.; Lāty. -*bhasman*, mfn. with the ashes, AitBr. -*bhārya*, mfn. with a wife, MW. -*bhāva*, m. the being together, companionship, community, Kuval.; connection together, concomitance, inseparability, Śāpk.; Sarvad. -*bhāvanika*, mfn. along with Bhāvanikā, Kathās. -*bhāvin*, mfn. connected together, coherent, connected with (comp.), Śāpk.; m. a friend, adherent, partisan, W. -*bhūj*, mfn. eating t° with (comp.), Kusum. -*bhūj*, mfn. being together (used in explaining *sacā-bhūj*), Nir. v, 5; appearing t° with (comp.), ĀpŚr., Sch.; innate, natural, Ratnāv.; Kād.; counterpart of (gen.), Kād. -*bhūta*, mfn. being together, joined, connected, Pat. -*bhūti*, f., AV. iv, 31, 6 (v.l. for *abhi-dh*° in RV.) -*bhojana*, n. eating t°, commensality with (comp.), Gaut.; common enjoyment or possession of (gen.), MBh. -*bhojin*, m. one who eats together, a messmate, ib. -*bhrātṛi*, mfn. t° with a brother or brothers, W. -*manas*, mfn. with intelligence, Rājāt. -*marāṇa*, n. dying together, cremation, burning with the corpse of a husband, W. -*mar-māsthi-samghāta*, mfn. with the joints and the whole frame of bones, R. -*mātrika*, mfn. along with the mother, Vop. -*māda*, m. (used in explaining *sadha-m*°), Śay. on RV. iii, 35, 4. -*māna*, mfn. (for *saham*° see p. 1193, col. 1) possessing pride, full of arrogance, MW. -*mārica*, mfn. with Marica, R. -*mitra*, m. N. of a man, HPariś. -*mukha*, mfn. with the mouth, ĀpŚr. -*mūra* and -*mūla* (sahā-), mfn. along with the root (cf. *sa-mūla*), RV. -*mṛitā*, f. a woman who has burned herself with her dead husband (cf. *saha-maraṇa*), Pañcar. -*yaṇa*, mf(ā)n. with sacrifices, Bhag. -*yaśas* (sahā-), mfn. glorious, splendid, TS. -*yā*, w. r. for -*jāta*, Kathās. -*yāyin*, mfn. going together, a fellow-traveller, Śak.; Kathās. -*yuj*, mfn. yoked or harnessed together, Nir. ix, 24. -*yudhavan*, mfn. fighting t°, a brother-in-arms, Śiś.; Bhaṭṭ. -*yoshit*, mfn. with a wife, R. -*yaugamdhārāyana*, mfn. with Yaugamdhārāyana, Kathās. -*raksha* (VP) or -*rakshas* (sahā-), TS., m. one of the three kinds of sacrificial fire (that which receives the offering to the Rakshasas; the latter also, 'a forest fire,' L.). -*rasā*, f. Phaseolus Trilobus (a sort of bean), L. -*rājaka*, mfn. t° with the king, MBh. -*rshabha* (for *rishabha*; sahā-), mf(ā)n. along with the bull, TS. -*lakshmana*, mfn. with Laksh°, R. -*loka-dhātu*, m. the world inhabited by men, the earth, Buddh. -*vāta*, mf(ā)n. with the calf, ĀpŚr. -*vartin*, mfn. being together, keeping company, MW. -*vasati*, f. dwelling t°, Śak. -*vasu* (sahā-), mfn. with wealth or with one's property (accord. to Śay. 'N. of an Asura'), RV. ii, 13, 8. -*vah* (strong form *vāh*), mfn. drawing together (said of horses), RV. vii, 97, 6. -*vācyā*, mfn. to be spoken t°, Lāty. -*vāda*, m. 'speaking t°', colloquy, disputation, MBh. -*vārshneya-jivāla*, mfn. with Vārsh° and Jiv°, MBh. -*vārshneya-bāhuka*, mfn. with V° and Bāhuka, ib. -*vārshneya-sāra-thi*, mfn. with the charioteer V°, ib. -*vāsa*, m. dwelling together, common abode, ib.; Hariv.; Kathās.; = next, MW. -*vāsika* or -*vāsin*, mfn. one who lives with another, a fellow-lodger or neigh-

bour, MBh. -*vāhana*, mfn. along with vehicles, MBh. -*vivakṣā*, f. the intention to utter anything together or at once, Pat. -*vira* (sahā-), mfn. together with men or heroes, RV.; VS. -*virya*, n. fresh butter, L. -*vṛiddhi-kṣaya-bhāva*, mfn. possessing or partaking of the increase and wane (of the moon), Subh. -*vaiśikya*, mfn. with the Vaiśikyas, MārKp. -*vrata*, mf(ā)n. having common observances or duties; (ā), f. = *dharmacārini*, col. 1, Hariv.; a religious community, sect, Lalit. -*śaya*, see *digdha-s*°. -*śayyā*, f. the lying together with, Āpāt. -*śayyāsanaśana*, mfn. lying and sitting and eating together, BhP. -*śiṣṭa*, mfn. taught or enjoined together or at once (-*tva*, n.), ĀpŚr., Sch. -*śeyya*, n. = *śayyā*, RV. -*saṃvāda*, m. speaking together, conversation, BhP. -*saṃvāsa*, m. dwelling t°, Rājāt. -*saṃvega*, mfn. vehemently excited, MBh. -*saṃsarga*, m. carnal contact or intercourse with (instr.), MBh. -*saṃjāta-vṛiddha*, mfn. born and grown up together, ib. -*sambhalā* (sahā-), f. with (her) suitor, RV. -*sambhava*, mfn. born or produced together or at the same time (with *janmanā* = 'innate'), Kāv. -*sāman* (sahā-), mf(ā)n. accompanied with songs or hymns, rich in songs, RV. -*siddha*, mfn. innate (-*tva*, n.), Śāpk. (quot.) -*sura-lalanā-lālāma-yūtha-pati*, mfn. with the leaders of the troops who form the ornament of the gods' wives, BhP. -*sūkta-vāke* (sahā-), mfn. accompanied with sacred hymns or formulas, AV. -*sevin*, mfn. having intercourse with, MBh. -*soma* (sahā-), mfn. with Soma draughts, VS. -*saumitri*, mfn. with Saumitri (i.e. Lakshmana), RV. -*stoma* (sahā-), mfn. with hymns, having h°, RV. -*stha*, mfn. being together with, being present; m. a companion, Kathās. -*sthāna*, n. (used in explaining *sadha-stha* and *sadana*), Nir. -*sthita*, mfn. = *stha*, Kathās. -*sthiṭi*, f. abiding t° in (comp.), Naish. -*spṛya*, mfn. with the sacrificial implement called Spṛya (q.v.), ĀpŚr. -*huta*, mfn. with the oblation, Kauś. -*Sahā-cara*, m. (for *saha-c*°) a Barleria with yellow flowers, Cat. -*Sahājya*, mfn. along with clarified butter, KātyŚr. -*Sahādaram*, ind. with reverence, reverentially, Pañcar. -*Sahādhyaṇa*, n. studying together, companionship in study, MBh. -*Sahādhyaṇin*, m. a fellow-student, condisciple, Kauś.; Hariv. &c.; one who studies the same science, VarBṛS. -*Sahānugamana*, n. = *saha-maraṇa*, L. -*Sahānuja*, mfn. with a younger brother, MW. -*Sahānumaraṇa*, n. (= *saha-maraṇa*) -*viveka*, m. N. of a wk. on widow-burning. -*Sahāpatya*, mfn. accompanied with offspring, Āpāt. -*Sahāpavāda*, mfn. containing contradictions, disagreeing, RPrāt. -*Sahāmātya*, mfn. with a minister or councillor or c's, attended by ministers, R. -*Sahāya* &c., see p. 1195. -*Sahāyatana*, mfn. with the fire-shrine, ĀśvGr. -*Sahārambha*, mfn. beginning t°, GopBr. -*Sahārogya* (?), mfn. possessing freedom from disease, healthy, L. -*Sahārjuna*, mfn. with Arjuna, MBh. -*Sahārtha*, m. accompanying or accessory matter, Kpr.; a common object, MW.; mfn. having the same object or meaning, synonymous, W.; -*tva*, n. (prob.) co-operation, Car.; -*nāsa*, mfn. one who is the same (i.e. unchanged) in profit and loss or fortune and misfortune, Kir.; -*rithi-bhāva*, m. 'companionship, community', Pat. on Pāp. i, 4, 23, Vārt. 3. -*Sahārdha*, mfn. together with a half, Rājāt. -*Sahālāpa*, m. colloquy, conversation with (comp.), Pañcar. -*Sahāvasthita*, mfn. staying or being together (-*tā*, f.), Sarvad. -*Sahāśrāya*, m. N. of a king, VP. -*Sahāsana*, n. sitting or abiding t°, Mn.; MBh. &c. -*Sahāsyā*, f. id. (with instr.), Suśr.; BhP. -*Sahēti*, mfn. with the particle *iṭi*, followed by it; -*karana* and -*kāra*, mfn. (or n., scil. *pada*, a word) followed by the particle *iṭi*, RPrāt. -*Sahēndra*, mfn. with Indra, MBh. -*Sahāka-sthāna*, n. the standing or being alone with (any one), Yājñ. ii, 284. -*Sahōkti*, f. speaking together or at the same time, Vop.; (in rhet.) a comparison of many objects by using the word *saha* (opp. to *vinōkti*, q.v.), Kāvyaḍ.; Sah. &c. (cf. IW. 458). -*Sahōtāja*, m. a kind of hut made of leaves (sometimes burnt with the body of an ascetic), L. -*Sahōdha*, m. (for *sa-hōdha* see p. 1195) 'brought with (a woman pregnant at her marriage),' a son by another man than her husband, Vishṇ.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; -*ja*, id., Yājñ.; (ā), f. a woman married at the same time with another, R. -*Sahōttha*, mfn. innate (= *saha-ja*), L.; m. N. of the third astrol. mansion, VarBṛS.

Sahōtthāyin, mfn. rising together, conspiring with, accomplice in a plot, Mudr. **Sahōtpatti**, f. simultaneous birth or origin, MBh. **Sahōdaka**, mfn. = *samāndaka*, MarkP. **Sahōda-kumbha**, mfn. together with the water-jar, Gobh. **Sah'odana**, mfn. ^t with rice, ĀsvGr. **Sahōdaya**, mf(ā)n. ^t with the following (words, letters &c.), RPrāt. **Sahōdara**, mf(ā) and ^rn. co-uterine, born of the same womb, Mbh.; MBh. &c.; closely resembling or similar, Vcar.; Bālar.; m. a uterine brother, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā or ī), f. a uterine sister, Mn.; MBh. &c. **Sahōdita**, mfn. said ^t, declared comprehensively or collectively, W. **Sahōpadha**, mfn. ^t with a penultimate sound or letter, RPrāt. **Sahōpapati-veśman**, mfn. living ^t with a wife's paramour, Vishp.; Yājñ. **Sahōpamā**, f. 'comparison by the word *saha*', = *sahōkti* above, MW. **Sahōpalam-bha**, m. simultaneous perception, Sarvad. **Sahōru**, mf(ā)n. = *samhitōru*, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 1, 70. **Sahōshita**, mfn. one who has dwelt with another, MBh.; Hariv. **Sahōshas**, mfn. endowed with strength or power, VS.

Sahāya, m. (īc. f. ā; prob. fr. *saha* + *aya*, cf. *sahāyana*; but, accord. to some, a Prākṛit form of *sahāya*, see *sahā*, p. 1130) 'one who goes along with (another)', a companion, follower, adherent, ally, assistant, helper in or to (loc. or comp.; īc. = 'having as a companion or assistant, accompanied or supported by'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (īc.) companionship, assistance (see comp.); N. of Śiva, MBh.; the ruddy goose, L.; a kind of drug or perfume, L. — **karana**, n. the act of rendering assistance, aiding, MW. — **kṛit**, m. 'rendering assistance', a friend, companion, Kāśik. — **kṛitya**, n. = *karapa*, R. — **tā**, f. a number of companions &c., Pat. on Pāp. iv, 2, 43; = next, R.; Kalid. &c. — **tva**, n. companionship, association, friendship, assistance, help, R.; Pañcat.; Kathās. — **vat**, mfn. having a companion or assistant, accompanied or befriended or assisted by, provided with (comp.), MBh.; R. &c. **Sahāyārtham**, ind. for the sake of company, Mn. iv, 239. **Sahāyārthin**, mfn. seeking a companion, desirous of an ally, MW.

Sahāyaka (īc.) = *sahāya*, MBh. **Sahāyana**, n. going together, fellowship, company, R.

Sahāyin, mfn. going together, a companion, follower (mostly *īni*, f. 'a female companion'), R.; Pañcat.

Sahāyī, in comp. for *sahāya*. — **bhāva**, m. the being or becoming a companion, L. — **bhāvi**, P. *-bhāvati*, to be or become a companion, ib.

2. **Sahita**, mf(ā)n. (for I. see p. 1193, col. 2) = *samhita* (cf. Pāp. vi, 1, 144, Vārt. I, Pat.), joined, conjoined, united (du. 'both together'; pl. [also with *varṇe*] 'all ^t'); accompanied or attended by, associated or connected with, possessed of (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; attached or cleaving to, Kātyāṣṭh; being quite near, ib.; MBh.; (in astron.) being in conjunction with (instr. or comp.), VarBṛS.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP.; n. a bow weighing 300 Palas, L.; (am), ind. together, along with, MBh.; near, close by, Kātyāṣṭh. — **kumbhaka**, m. a partic. mode of suppressing the breath (see *prāṇāyāma*). — **tva**, n. the being joined together, junction with (comp.), TPrāt. — **sthita**, mfn. standing together, Kathās. **Sahitāṅguli**, mfn. having fingers which have grown together, L. **Sahitōttara**, n. a bow weighing 500 Palas, L. **Sahitōru**, mf(ā)n. = *samhitōru*, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 1, 70.

सहस्रपात sa-haṁsa-pāta, mfn. (i. e. 7. *sa* + *h*) accompanied with flights of swans or geese, Ragh.

Sa (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **haṁsa-vāla-vyājana**, mf(ā)n. with swans as chowries or fly-whisks, ŚārngP. — **hakṛa**, mfn. (for *saha-k* see p. 1193, col. 3) having the sound *ha* (i. e. the sound used in calling), Nalod. — **hanana**, mfn. with the drum-stick, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **haya**, mfn. with horses, MBh. — **hara**, m. N. of a Danava (v. l. *saṁ-h*), Hariv. — **hari**, m. a bull, L.; the sun, L.; ind. like Hari, i. e. Vishṇu, Pāp. ii, 1, 6, Sch. — **harsha**, mf(ā)n. joyful, glad (*am*, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās. (also w. r. for *saṁ-harsha*); — **mṛigayugrāma-nināda-maya**, mf(ā)n. resounding with the shouts of the joyful troop of hunters, Kathās.; — **vai-rāgyam**, ind. joyfully and (yet) with disgust, Dhūrtas.; — **sādhvasam**, ind. with joy and (yet) trepidation, Mālatim.; — **śākhūtām**, ind. with joy and

eagerness, ib. — **harshita**, mf(ā)n. joyful, glad, MBh. — **halaniya**, m. (prob.) a plough-mate (used in explaining *sāmanta*), IndSt. — **hasa**, mf(ā)n. having laughter, laughing, smiling, Śis. vi, 57. — **hasta**, mfn. having hands, BhP.; dexterous or skilled in handling weapons, L.; — **ṭalam**, ind. with clapping of hands, Mfjch. — **hasra**, see below. — **hālin**, m. 'plough-mate (?)', N. of a man, Buddh. — **hārda**, mf(ā)n. feeling or betraying affection, affectionate, Śis.; MarkP. — **hāva**, mfn. employing amorous gestures, wanton (*am*, ind.), Bhaṭṭ. — **hāsa**, mf(ā)n. accompanied with a laugh, laughing (*am*, ind.), Śis.; MarkP.; — **rabhasa**, (īc.) laughingly and violently, Amar.; — **hā-kāram**, ind. laughing and uttering the exclamation *hā*, Śis. — **hima**, mfn. having ice or snow, Rājāt.; Kathās.; cold (as wind), R. — **hīra-ya** (*śā*), mfn. provided with gold, ŚBr.; Kaus.; — **pātra** (*śā-h*), mfn. with a golden vessel, ŚBr. — **hila**, m. 'having semen (?)', N. of a man, Rājāt. — **huda**, mfn. having a ram, with rams, MBh. — **hūti** (*śā*), f. (instr. *ī*) conjoint or united invocation, RV. — **hṛid**, mfn. accompanied with the formula *hṛidā hṛit*, Kāśik.; (— *hṛit*) — *lekha*, mfn. 'having distress of heart', doubtful, restless, MBh.; questionable, causing doubt or suspicion, suspected, Prāyaśc.; n. questionable food, MW. — **hṛidaya** (*śā*), mf(ā)n. with the heart, TBr.; Vikr.; hearty, sincere, AV.; possessing a heart, good-hearted, full of feeling, sensible, intelligent, Kāv.; Daśar.; Śāh.; m. a learned man, W.; n. or n. (?) N. of a wk. on Ācāra; — *lilā*, f. N. of a rhet. wk. by Rucaka; — *hṛi-dayāloka*, m. N. of a wk. also called Dhvany-loka. — **hṛiṣṭakam**, ind. with bristling hair, with a thrill, Kāv. — **hetu**, mfn. having a cause or reason, well-founded, reasonable, Kāvād. — **hetuka**, mfn. id., Bhāṣhāp.; together with a reason, Rājāt. — **hema-ka**, mfn. ^t with the gold pieces, Kathās. — **hema-kaksha**, mfn. having golden girths, MW. — **hela**, mfn. full of play or sport, wanton, careless, unconcerned (*am*, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; m. N. of a man (also *lakā*), Rājāt. — **hōdha**, mf(ā)n. (for *sahōdha* see p. 1194, col. 3) one who has the stolen property with him, Vās.; Mn. &c. — **hautra**, mfn. together with the functions of the Hotṛi, ŚāṅkhŚr.; — *nakshatra-sattva-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — **hlādam**, ind. joyfully, gladly, Prab.

सहयुक्त sahaṁduka, n. a partic. condiment prepared with meat &c., L.

सहम् sahama, n. (fr. Arabic *سهم*) good or evil luck arising from the influence of the stars. — **kalpalatā**, f., — **oandrikā**, f. N. of wks.

सहर sa-hara, °ri &c. See col. I.

सहस sahas, °sā &c. See p. 1193, col. I.

सहस sahasra, n. (rarely) m. (perhaps fr. 7. *sa* + *hasra* = Gk. *χίλιοι* for *χελιοι*; cf. Pers. *hasār*) a thousand (with the counted object in the same case sg. or pl., e. g. *sahasraṇa bāhunā*, 'with a thousand arms', Hariv.; *sahasraṇa bhishajah*, 'a thousand drugs', RV.; or in the gen., e. g. *dvī sahasre su-varṇasya*, 'two th pieces of gold', Rājāt.; *catvāri sahasraṇi varshānam*, 'four th years', Mn.; sometimes in comp., either īc., e. g. *yuga-sahasram*, 'a th ages', Mn., or īc., e. g. *sahasrāśvena*, 'with a th horses'; *sahasram* may also be used as an ind., e. g. *sahasram rishibhiḥ*, 'with a th Rishis', RV.; with other numerals it is used thus, *ekādāśikaṁ sahasram* or *eka-sahasram*, 'a th + one', 1001; *dvya-dhikam* °s, 'a th + two', 1002; *ekādaśdhikam* °s or *ekādaśam* °s or *ekādaśa* °s, 'a th + eleven' or 'a th having eleven', 1011; *viṁśaty-adhikam* °s or *viṁśam* °s, 'a th + twenty', 1020; *dvē sahasre* or *dvī-sahasram*, 'two th'; *triṇi sahasraṇi* or *tri-sahasram*, 'three th' &c.), RV. &c. &c.; a thousand cows or gifts (= *sahasraṇi gavyam* &c., used to express wealth; *sahasraṇi śātāśvam*, 'a th cows and a hundred horses', ŚāṅkhŚr., RV.; VS.; ŚBr. (in later language often = '1000 Paṇas', e. g. Mh. viii, 120; 336 &c.); any very large number (in Naigh. iii, 1 among the *bahu-nāmāni*; cf. *sa-hasra-kirāṇa* &c. below); mf(ā)n. a thousandth or the thousandth (= *sahasra-tama* which is the better form; cf. Pāp. v, 2, 57). — **ka**, mfn. (for *sahasra-ka* see p. 1196) thousand-headed, Yājñ. — **kamadhara-rāmāyana**, n. N. of wk. — **kara**, m. 'thousand-rayed', the sun, VarYogay.; Kathās. — **kara-pan-netra**, mfn. having a th hands and feet and eyes, Yājñ. — **kalasa-snapanādi**, — **kalasābhi-**

sheka-prayoga, m. N. of wks. — **kalā**, f. N. of a woman, Uttamac. — **kavaca**, m. N. of a mythical personage, Virac. — **kāṇḍa** (*sahāsra*), mfn. consisting of a th parts, AV.; (ā), f. white-flowering *Dūrva* grass, L. — **kirāṇa**, m. = *kara*, Śak.; VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; N. of a man, Cat.; (ī), f. N. of wk.; *qāṇḍā*, f. N. of wk. — **kunapa** (*sahāsra*), mf(ā)n. having a th dead bodies, AV. — **kṛitvas**, ind. a th times, Mn.; Gaut. — **ketu** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a th forms, RV.; thousand-bannered, MW. — **gaṇa-nāman**, n., — **gīti**, f. N. of wks. — **gu**, mfn. possessing a th cows, Mn.; Gaut.; th-rayed, L.; th-eyed, L.; m. the sun, Var.; N. of Indra, Vām. — **guṇa**, mfn. a th-fold (— *tā*, f.), Ragh.; Rājāt. — **gunīta**, mfn. multiplied a th times, MBh.; Pañcat.; Vet. — **godāna-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **ghāṭin**, mfn. killing a th; n. a partic. engine of war, VarBṛS.; Sch. — **ghnī**, mfn. killing a th, AV. (v. l. *-ghnyā*). — **oakshas** (*sahāsra*), mfn. th-eyed, RV. — **oakshu**, mfn. id., AV. — **oakshus**, mfn. id.; m. N. of Indra, R.; VarBṛS. — **caṇḍi-vidhāna**, n., — **caṇḍi-vidhi**, m., — **caṇḍi-śata-caṇḍi-vidhāna**, n., — **caṇḍy-ādi-prayoga-paddhati**, f., or — **caṇḍy-ādi-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **carana**, mfn. th-footed (said of Vishṇu), MBh.; R. — **citya**, m. N. of a king, MBh. — **oetas** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a th aspects or appearances, RV. — **jaladhāra**, m. 'having a th clouds', N. of a mountain, Hariv. — **jīti**, mfn. conquering or winning a th, RV.; m. N. of Vishṇu, L.; of a king, MBh.; of a son of Indu, VP.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; = *sahasra-jit*, MW. — **jihva**, mfn. th-tongued, Hasy. — **jyotis**, m. N. of a son of Su-bhṛāṇ, MBh. — **nī**, m. (fr. *ś* + *nī*) a leader of a th or ths, BhP. — **nīti** (*sahāsra*), mfn. (fr. *ś* + *nīti*) having a th ways and means, RV. — **nītha** (*sahāsra*), mfn. (fr. *ś* + *nītha*) having a th expedients or artifices, RV.; praised in a th hymns, MW.; skilled in a th sciences, ib. — **tamā**, mf(ā)n. the thousandth, TS.; ŚBr.; Pān., Sch. — **da**, mfn. giving a thousand (cows), Mn.; R.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a son of Indu, Hariv. — **daṁṣhṭra**, mfn. th-toothed, L.; m. = next, Spṛs. — **daṁṣh-trin**, m. a sort of sheat fish, L. — **dakṣiṇa** (*sahāsra*), mfn. accompanied with a fee or recompense of a th (kine), containing or giving a th (kine), RV.; AV.; GṛŚrS. &c.; m. or n. (?) a partic. ceremony, Vait. — **daṣa**, mfn. having a th petals, Pañcat. — **dā**, mfn. giving a th, VS.; SV.; — *tama*, mfn., RV. — **dātu** (*sahāsra*), mfn. th-fold, RV. — **dāna** (*sahāsra*), mf(ā)n. bestowing a th gifts, RV. — **dāvan**, mfn. giving a th, RV.; m. a giver of ths, MW. — **dīdhiti**, m. 'th'-rayed', the sun, Kad.; Nag.; Priy. — **dṛṣṭi**, mfn. th-eyed, R.; N. of Indra, MBh.; RāmātUp.; of Vishṇu, A. — **doṣ**, mfn. having a th arms; m. N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya, L. — **dvār** (*sahāsra*), mfn. th-gated, RV. — **dvāra** mf(ā)n. id., MBh. — **dhā**, ind. th-fold, in a th ways or parts, RV. &c. &c. — **dhāman** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having th-fold splendour, AV.; TBr.; m. the sun, Mudr. — **dhāyas**, mfn. nourishing or sustaining a th, TAr. — **ī**. — **dhāra** (*sahāsra*), mf(ā)n. 'th'-streamed', discharging a th streams, RV.; flowing in a th st.; MW.; (ā), f. a st of water conveyed through a vessel pierced with a th little holes, L. — **2**. — **dhāra**, mfn. having a th edges; m. the discus of Vishṇu, L. — **dhī**, mfn. th-witted; m. N. of a fish, Pañcat. — **dhautā**, mfn. cleansed a th times, Car. — **na-yana**, mfn. th-eyed; m. N. of Indra, MBh.; R. &c.; of Vishṇu, A. — **nāman** (*sahāsra*), mf(mn)n. th-named, containing a th names, AV.; Pañcat.; n. pl. (or *-nāma*, īc.) the th names (of any deity, esp. of Vishṇu), Cat.; — *ma-kārikā*, f., — *ma-bhāṣhya*, n., — *ma-vivaraṇa*, n., — *ma-sarayu*, f., — *ma-stuti*, f., — *ma-stotra*, n., — *mārtha-śloka-sahasrāvatī*, f. N. of wks. — **nirṇij** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a th ornaments, RV. — **nītha**, see — *nītha*. — **netra**, mfn. th-eyed, MBh.; BhP.; m. (īc. f. ā) N. of Indra, MBh.; Ragh.; Vās.; of Vishṇu, A.; — *oṛānana-pāda-bāhu*, mfn. having a th eyes and faces and feet and arms, Cat. — **pati**, m. chief of a th (villages), Mn.; MBh. — **patra**, m. N. of a mountain, Satr.; m. 'having a th petals', a lotus, MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh.; — *śābharaṇa*, mfn. adorned with lotuses, MW. — **pad** (*sahāsra*; strong base — *pād*), mfn. th-footed, RV.; AV.; Br. &c.; having a th columns, MBh.; m. N. of Puruṣa, MW.; of Vishṇu, ib.; of Śiva, ib.; of Brahmā, W.; of a Rishi, MBh. — **parama**, mf(ā)n. the most excellent among th, TAr. — **parṇa** (*sahāsra*), mf(ā)n. th-feathered (said of an arrow), RV.; th-leafed, AV.; (ē), f. (prob.) a kind of plant,

ib. — **parvā**, f. white Dūrvā grass, L. — **pākya**, m. 'boiled a th° times' (with *sneha*) a partic. kind of oil, Car. — **pājas** (*sahāsra*), mfn. glittering in a th° ways, RV. — **pāthas** (*sahāsra*), mfn. appearing in a th° places, ib. — **pād**, see *pad*. — **pāda**, m. 'th° footed' or 'th° rayed', the sun, L.; a sort of duck, L.; N. of Vishnu, L.; *ādakshi-īrōru-bāhu*, mfn. having a th° feet and eyes and heads and thighs and arms, Siphās. — **pāsa**, m(f)(ā)n. forming a thousand fetters, MantraBr. — **pūrapa**, mfn. the thousandth, (and) obtaining a thousand, Śiś. (Sch.). — **prishtha** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a th° level places, AV. — **r. poshā**, m. (RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.) or **-poshā**, f. (Kaus.) welfare or wealth (increased) a th° fold; (*sha*) *kāma*, mfn. 'desirous of a th° fold w°', Lāty.; (*sha*) *pūshi* (?), nfn., MaitrS. — **posha**, nfn. prosperity (increasing) a th° fold, GrS. — **poshin**, mfn. thriving a th° fold, RV. — **poshya**, n. — **poshā**, m., RV. — **prakāra**, m(f)(ā)n. a th° fold, Kaus. — **pradhana** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a th° prizes gained in battle, RV.; one who has experienced a th° battles, MW. — **prāpa** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a thousand lives, AV. (not in MS.). — **bala**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **bāhaviya**, n. (with *Indrasya*) N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — **bāhu** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a th° arms, th°-armed, MantraBr.; (also applied to AV. xix, 6, beginning with the above word); m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Arjuna, R.; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of the Asura Bāpa, MW.; m. or f. a N. (others, 'hattle, war'), RV. viii, 45, 26. — **bud-dhi**, mfn. th°-witted; m. N. of a fish, Pañcat. (cf. *dhī*). — **bhakta**, n. a partic. festival at which th°s are treated, Rājat. — **bhara** (*sahāsra*), mfn. carrying off a th° as spoil, RV. — **bharapas** (*sahāsra*), mfn. (prob.) a th° fold, RV. — **bhāgavati**, f. N. of a divinity, SV. — **bhānu**, mfn. th°-rayed, Śiś. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming a th°, ĀsvSr. — **bhīd**, m. musk, Bhpr. — **bhuja**, m(f)(ā)n. th°-armed, Devīm.; m. N. of Vishnu, MW.; of a Gandharva, Kāraṇḍ.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, MW.; *jihvāksha*, mfn. having a th° arms and tongues and eyes, MBh.; *rāma-dhyāna*, n. N. of wk. (w.r. *-dhyāna-rāma*). — **bhrishṭi** (*sahāsra*), mfn. th°-pointed, RV. — **bheda-sās**, ind. in a th° different ways, th° fold, Hcat. — **maṅ-gala**, N. of a place, Rājat. — **manyu** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a th° fold courage, SV. — **marici**, m. 'th°-rayed', N. of the sun, MW. — **mīdha** or **-mīlha** (*sahāsra*), mfn. characterized by a thousand com-bats (said of a hattle), RV. — **mukha**, mfn. having a th° exits, Pañcat.; *rāvaṇa-caritra*, n. N. of wk. — **mushka** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a th° testicles, RV. (accord. to Śāy. also 'having many faces'). — **m-ūti** (*sahāsra*), mfn. helping a th° fold, RV. (cf. *sahasrūti*). — **mūrti**, mfn. appearing in a th° forms, BhP.; Siphās. — **mūrdha**, m. 'th°-headed', N. of Vishnu, MBh.; *-śravanāḍakshi-nāsika*, mfn. having a th° heads and ears and eyes and noses, BhP. — **mūrdhan**, mfn. th°-headed, ib.; Pañcat.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Vishnu, A. — **mūla** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a th° roots, AV.; (ī), f. Anthericum Tuberosum, L. — **mauli**, m. 'th°-crested', N. of Vishnu, MBh. — **m-bharā**, mfn. hringing a th°, RV. — **m-bharī**, mfn. nourishing a th°, Siphās. — **ya-jñā**, m. a sacrifice of a th°, MaitrS.; N. of a man, Lalit.; *-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **yā**, mfn. = next, PañcatBr.; m. one who sacrifices a th° vic-tims, MW. — **yājīn**, mfn. one who conducts a sacri-fice for a recompense of a th° (cows), TS.; Br. — **yā-man** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a th° paths, RV. — **yuga**, n. a period of a th° ages, MBh. — **yoga**, m., **-yoga-cikitsā**, f. N. of wks. — **yojanā**, n. a distance of a th° Yojanas, VS.; MaitrS. — **raśmi**, mfn. th°-rayed; m. the sun, MaitrUp.; MBh.; Kāv.; MārKp.; *-tanaya*, m. 'son of the sun', the planet Saturn, VarBrS. — **ruo**, m. the sun, Harav. — **retas** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having th° fold seed, RV. — **ro-man**, n. 'having a th° hairs', a blanket, W. — **liṅgi**, f. a th° Liṅgas, Rājat. — **locana**, mfn. th°-eyed; m. N. of Indra, Kāv.; of Vishnu, A. — **vaktṛa**, mfn. th°-monthend, Pañcat. — **vat** (*sahāsra*), mfn. a th° fold, RV.; containing the word *sahasra*, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **vadana**, mfn. id.; m. N. of Vishnu, L. — **varcas** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having th° fold power or efficacy, RV. — **vartani**, mfn. having a th° paths, MW. — **vartanin**, mfn. having a th° wheels; n. N. of a Sāman, ShadvBr. — **vartman**, mfn. having a th° paths, Śiś. — **valisa** or **-valisa** (*sahāsra*), mfn. th°-branched, RV.; MaitrS. — **vāka**, mfn. containing a th° words or verses, Gant. — **vāso**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛitā-rāshṭra, MBh. — **vāja** (*sahāsra*), mfn.

having th° fold vigour or energy, RV. — **vīra** (*sahāsra*), mfn. sufficient for a th° men, RV. — **vīrya** (*sahāsra*), m(f)(ā)n. having a th° energies, VS.; AV.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, Suśr.; Car.; Dūrvā grass (with white or blue flowers), L.; Bhpr.; = *mahā-satāvartī*, Bhpr.; Asa Foetida, A. — **vrit**, mfn. including th°s, TĀr. (accord. to Sch. *vrit* = *vriyamāna*, *prārthya-māna*). — **vedha**, n. a kind of sorrel, MW.; a kind of sour gruel, L. — **vedhin**, m. a kind of sorrel, Bhpr.; musk, ib.; Calamus Fasciculatus, W.; n. Asa Foetida, Bhpr. — **sakti**, mfn. able to give a th°, MBh. — **sātā-dakshina**, mfn. accompanied with a fee of a hundred th° (cows), ŚBr.; Mn. — **sāla** (*sahāsra*), a distance of a th° Śālas, MaitrS.; Kāth. — **sās**, ind. by thousands, AV. &c. &c. — **sākha**, mfn. having a th° branches (also fig.), TUp.; Kusum. — **śikhara**, mfn. th°-peaked; m. N. of the Vindhya mountains, MārKp. — **śiras**, mfn. th°-headed, R.; BhP.; Pañcat. — **śirasa**, mfn. id., MBh.; *śōdara*, mfn. having a th° heads and abdomens, ib. — **śirsha**, mfn. th°-headed, TĀr.; Up.; (ā), f. a partic. Mantra or the N. of the Rīg-veda hymn x, 90 (usually called the Purusha hymn), Yājñ., Sch.; cf. RTL 17. — **śir-shan** (*sahāsra*), mfn. th°-headed, RV.; ShadvBr. &c. — **śrīṅga** (*sahāsra*), mfn. th°-horned, RV.; AV. — **śōkas** (*sahāsra*), mfn. emitting a th° flames, RV. — **śravana**, m. 'th°-eared', N. of Vishnu, MW. — **śruti**, m. N. of a mountain, BhP. — **samvatsara** (*sahāsra*), n. a sacred rite of a th° years, Br.; KātyŚr. &c. — **samkhyā**, mfn. numbering a th°, MBh.; (ā), f. the sum of a th°, MW. — **samkhyāka**, mfn. amounting to a th° ib. — **sanā**, mfn. gaining or bestowing a th°, Br.; GrS.; f. a gift of a th°, ŚBr. — **sama**, mfn. lasting a th° years (as a sacred rite), BhP. — **sammīta** (*sahāsra*), mfn. measuring a th°, TS.; Br. — **sava**, mfn. having a th° libations, MW. — **sā**, mfn. gaining or granting a th°, RV.; *-tama*, mfn. giving th°s, ib.; AV. — **sāvā**, m. th° fold Soma-pressing, RV. — **sāvya**, n. a partic. Ayana, ĀsvSr.; Nir.; Mā.; *-sita*, mfn. having a th° furrows, ĀsvGr. — **stari** (*sahāsra*), mfn. having a th° barren cows, RV. — **stuka** (*sahāsra*), m(f)(ā)n. having a th° tufts or curls of hair, AV. — **stuti**, f. N. of a river, BhP. — **stotriya**, mfn. consisting of a th° Stotriyas, ŚākhŚr. — **sthūpa** (*sahāsra*), mfn. supported by a th° columns, RV. — **srota** or *otas*, m. N. of a mountain, BhP. — **hā**, mfn. slaying a th°, AV. — **hary-asva**, m. (MW.) or **-hary-asva** (?), m. (L.) 'having a th° hay horses', the car of Indra. — **hasta**, mfn. th°-handed, AV.; m. N. of Śiva, MW. — **Sahasrāṅsu**, mfn. th°-rayed; m. the sun, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; *-ja*, m. 'sun-born', N. of Saturn, VarBrS.; *-sama*, mfn. sun-like, Ml. — **Sahasrākshā**, mfn. th°-eyed, RV.; VS.; TS. &c.; all-perceiving, all-inspecting, W.; m. N. of Indra (so called from the curse of Gautama who detecting Indra in a desire to seduce his wife Ahalyā covered him with a thousand marks of the female organ, afterwards changed to eyes; a different legend is in Rām. i, 48), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; of Indra in the 9th Manv-antara, MārKp.; of Purusha, MW.; of Vishnu, ib.; of Fire and Rudra, ib.; of Śiva, ib.; a clear sky, VarBrS.; N. of a partic. Mantra, Baudh.; m. or n. (?) of a place, Cat.; of wk.; (ī), f. N. of a goddess, ib.; *-jit*, m. N. of a son of Rāvaṇa, RāmātUp.; *-dhanush-mat*, mfn. provided with a rainbow, R.; *-kshēvara*, m. N. of a Liṅga, Kāśikh. — **Sahasrākshara**, m(f)(ā)n. having a th° syllables, RV.; AV.; PañcatBr. — **Sahasrākhyā**, m. 'having a th° names', N. of a mountain, Śatr.; n. N. of wk. — **Sahasrāṅka** (?), m. the sun, L. — **Sahasrācāra**, m. Barleria Prionitis, MW. — **Sahasrājī**, m. N. of a son of Bhajāmāna, Hariv.; Pur. — **Sahasrāṅika**, m. = *rānika*, MW. — **Sahasrātṛiṇa**, mfn. pierced with a th° holes, Kanś. — **Sahasrātman**, mfn. having a th° natures, Yājñ. — **Sahasrādhipati**, m. the leader of a th° men, MBh.; the chief of a th° villages, Mn. vii, 110. — **Sahasrānana**, m. 'th°-faced', N. of Vishnu, MBh.; *-īrsha-vat*, mfn. having a th° faces and heads, BhP. — **Sahasrānika**, m. N. of a king, Kāthās.; BhP. — **Sahasrāposhā**, m. = *sahasra-pō*, AV. — **Sahasrāpasas**, mfn. th°-shaped, RV. (Śāy.) — **Sahasrāmagha**, mfn. having a th° treasures or gifts, RV. — **Sahasrāya**, mfn. living a th° years, AitBr. — **Sahasrāyutiya**, n. du. (with *Indrasya*) N. of two Sāmans, ArshBr.; SV. — **Sahasrāyudha**, mfn. having a th° weapons, Śāh.; m. N. of a man, Kāthās.; *ayudhiya*, Nom. P. *ayudhiyati*, to resemble one who has a th° weapons, Śāh.; Kpr. — **Sahasrāyus**, mfn. = *rāyus*, AV.; ŚBr.; Pañcat.; m. N. of a man, Kāthās.; *rā-*

yush-tva, n. the living a thousand years, KātyŚr., Sch. — **Sahasrāra**, mfn. th°-spoked, BhP.; m. n. a kind of cavity said to be found in the top of the head and to resemble a lotus reversed (fabled as the seat of the soul), L.; *-ja*, m. pl. N. of a class of gods (with Jains), L. — **Sahasrārgha** or **sahasrārgha**, mfn. equivalent to a th°, RV.; AV. — **Sahasrārcis**, mfn. th°-rayed, Śivag.; m. the sun, Ragh. — **Sahasrārha**, mfn. worth a th° (cows), ŚBr. — **Sahasrāvara**, m. a fine below a th° or from five hundred to a th° Paṇas, W. — **Sahasrāvartaka-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **Sahasrāvatā**, f. (with Buddhists) N. of a goddess. — **Sahasrāsava**, m. 'having a th° horses', N. of a king, VP. — **Sahasrāsavina**, n. a distance equivalent to a th° days' journey for a horse, AitBr. — **Sahasrāśaya**, m. 'th°-faced', 'th°-headed', N. of the Serpent Ananta, Kāśikh. — **Sahasrāha**, n. a th° days, MaitrUp. — **Sahasrāhnyā**, n. a thousand days' journey, AV. — **Sahasrākshana**, mfn. th°-eyed; m. N. of Indra, Siphās. — **Sahasrōdhma**, a th° pieces of wood, MaitrS. — **Sahasrōti**, mfn. = *sahsram-ūti*, RV. — **Sahasrōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **Sahasrōrv-aṅghri-bāhv-aksha**, mfn. having a th° thighs and feet and arms and eyes, BhP. — **Sahasraka**, n. (for *sahasra-kaseep*, I 195, col. 2) a th°, Hariv.; Pañcat.; (īc.; f. *ikā*) amounting to a thousand, having a thousand, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. — **Sahasrataya**, mfn. a thousandfold, MW.; n. a thousand, Śiś. — **Sahasrika**, n. a thousand, Hariv. (prob. w. r. for *sahasraka*); m(f)(ā)n. (īc., after *varsha* or *abda*) lasting a thousand years, MBh.; Hariv. — **Sahasrin**, mfn. numbering a thousand, th° fold, RV.; BhP.; gaining a th°, RV.; ŚBr.; containing a th° different things, RV.; having a th° (also īc.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; paying a th° (Paṇas as a fine), Mn. viii, 376; consisting of a thousand soldiers, L.; amounting to a th° (as a fine), MW.; m. a body of a th° men &c., W.; the commander of a th°, ib. — **Sahasriya**, mfn. a thousandfold, RV.; giving thousandfold, VS.; TS. — **Sahasriya**, mfn. giving thousandfold (v. l. *riya*; cf. *varsha-s*), MaitrS. — **साहाय sahāya** &c. See p. 1195, col. 1. — **सहार sahāra**, m. (prob. a Prakṛit form for *saha-kāra*) a species of mango tree, Up. iii, 139, Sch.; universal dissolution (= *mahā-pralaya*; prob. w. r. for *saṁ-h*), L. — **सहित sahitā**. See p. 1193, col. 2. — **सहोद sahoḍha**. See p. 1194, col. 3. — **सहोर sahora**, mfn. (accord. to Up. i, 66, Sch. fr. $\sqrt{1}$ *saḥ*) good, excellent, L.; m. a saint, pure or pious man, W. — **सहोहा sahoḥā**, N. of a Sāman, Lāty. — **सह saha**, *sahlaṇa*. See *sah*°, p. 1190. — **सा 1. sā**, f. of 4. *sa*, q. v. — **सा 2. sā**, f. of 6. *sa*, q. v. — **सा 3. sā** (weak form of \sqrt{san}), giving, be-stowing, granting (cf. *ap-*, *āva-sā* &c.). 1. **Sāta**, mfn. gained, obtained, RV.; Br.; granted, given, bestowed, RV.; n. a gift, wealth, riches, ib. 1. **Sāti**, f. gaining, obtaining, acquisition, winning of spoil or property, RV.; a gift, oblation, L.; N. of a teacher (having the patr. *Aushīrākshī*), Cat. — **Sātn**, m. (prob.) the womb (as conceiving), RV. — **Sānasi**, mfn. hringing wealth or blessings, laden with spoils, victoriously, RV. — **Sānin**, mfn. gaining, procuring (īc.), Nir. — **Sānukā**, mfn. eager for prey, RV. — **सा 4. sā** = \sqrt{so} , q. v. 2. **Sāta**, mfn. (for 3. see p. 1200, col. 1) ended, destroyed, W. 2. **Sāti**, f. end, destruction, L.; violent pain, ib. — **सांयमन sāmyamana**, mfn. (fr. *samyamana*) relating to restraint or self-control, KaushUp. (v. l.) — **Sāmyamanī**, m. (fr. id.) patr. of Śāla, MBh. — **Sāmyamanika**, mfn. = *samyamana*, Mahāvīy. — **सांयाति sāmyāti**, g. *kāṣy-ādi*. — **Sāmyātika**, m(f)(ā)n. (fr. prec.), ih. — **सांयाचिक sāmyātrika**, m. (fr. *saṁ-yātrā*) a voyaging merchant, one who trades by sea &c.,

Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās.; n. any vehicle, L.; the morning dawn, L.

सांयुग *sāmyuga*, mf(i)n. (fr. *saṃ-yuga*) relating to battle (with *ku*, f. 'a battle-field'), ŚiS.

Śāmyugina, mfn. relating to war or battle, warlike, martial, Kālid.; m. a hero, great warrior, ib.

Śāmyogika, mfn. = *saṃyogīya prabhavati*, g. *saṃtāpādi*.

Śāmyaṅgika, mfn. related, being in relation, connected, Nir. i, 2.

सांरक्ष्य *sānrakṣhya*, n. (fr. *saṃ-raksha*), g. *purohitādi*.

सांराविण *sāmrāvīṇa*, n. (fr. *saṃ-rāvin*) general acclamation or calling out of a number of people together, a general shout, uproar, Mālatīm.; Naish.

सांवत्सर *sāmvatsara*, mf(i)n. (fr. *saṃ-val-sara*) yearly, annual, perennial, lasting or occupying a year (with *bhṛiti*, f. 'annual wages'), ŚrS.; MBh.; BhP.; m. an astrologer, almanac-maker, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a lunar month, L.; black rice, L.; (with *dikṣhita*) N. of an author, Cat.; (f.) f. a funeral ceremony performed a year after a person's death, L. — *ratha*, n. the sun, L. — *sūtra*, n. N. of a ch. of Bhṛtōtpalas Comm. on VarBṛS.

Śāmvatsaraka, mfn. yearly, payable in a year (as a debt), Pāp. iv, 3, 50; m. an astrologer (in a-s), VarBṛS. ii, 12, v. l.

Śāmvatsarika, mfn. yearly, annual, relating to a year, produced in a year &c. (with *bali*, m. 'annual revenue', with *riya*, n. 'a debt payable in a year'), AitBr. &c. &c.; relating to an annual sacrifice, Lāty.; m. an astrologer, Pañcat.; — *śrāddha*, n. an annual funeral ceremony in honour of deceased ancestors (also N. of wk.), Cat. **Śāmvatsarikāśrāddha** — *śrāddha-prayoga*, m. N. of wk.

Śāmvatsariya, mfn. = *sāmvatsara* above; (f.) f. (with *sinhi*) a partic. personification, IndSt.

सांवरण *sāmvaraṇa*, n. (fr. *saṃ-varaṇa*) patr. of the Vedic Rishi Manu, RAnukr.

Śāmvaraṇi, m. id., RV. viii, 51, 3.

सांवर्ग *sāmvarga*, m. (fr. *saṃ-varga*) N. of a Sāman (with *Indrasya*), ĀrshBr.

Śāmvargajita, m. pl. (fr. *saṃvarga-jit*) patr. of the Gotamas, Lāty.

सांवर्त *sāmvarta*, mfn. written or composed by Saṃ-varta, Cat.; n. N. of various Sāmans (also with *Indrasya*), ĀrshBr. — *smṛiti*, f. N. of a law-book.

Śāmvartaka, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-vartaka* = *saṃ-varta*) relating to or appearing at the dissolution of the universe (as fire, the sun &c.), R.; BhP.

सांवह्रि *sāmvahitra*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-vahitri* = *saṃ-voḍhri*), Pāp. iv, 3, 120, Varit. 8, Pat.

सांवादिक *sāmvādika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-vāda*) colloquial, controversial, causing discussion, L.; m. a disputant, controversialist, logician, L.

Śāmvādyā, n. (fr. *saṃ-vādin*), g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

सांवाशिन *sāmvāšina*, n. (fr. *saṃ-vāsin*) bellowing together (of cows and calves), KātyŚr.

सांवासिक *sāmvāsika*, mfn. = *saṃ-vāsāya prabhavati*, g. *saṃtāpādi*.

Śāmvāsyaka, n. = *saṃ-vāsa*, dwelling together, community of abode, MBh.

सांवाहिक *sāmvāhika*, mf(ā and ī)n. (fr. *saṃ-vāha*), g. *kāty-ādi* and *guḍādi*.

सांविन्निक *sāmvittika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-vitti*) based on a (mere) feeling or perception, subjective, Kap., Sch.

1. **Śāmvīdyā**, n. (fr. 1. *saṃ-vid*) mutual understanding, agreement, TS.; PañcatBr.

सांविद्य 2. *sāmvīdyā*, n. (fr. 2. *saṃ-vid*) = (or prob. w. r. for) *sāṃ-vidyā*, AV.

Śāmvāidyā, n. (cf. 2. *saṃ-vedyā*) finding each other, meeting, Vait.

सांवृत्ति *sāmvṛtti*, °*ttika*, w. r. for *saṃ-vṛtti* and *sāmvittika*.

सांवेशिनिक *sāmvēśanika*, mfn. = *saṃ-veśa-nāya prabhavati*, g. *saṃtāpādi*.

Śāmvēśya, n. (fr. *saṃ-veśin*), g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

सांवेधिक *sāmvēshika*, mfn. = *saṃ-veśhāya prabhavati*, g. *saṃtāpādi*.

सांयवहारिक *sāmyavahārika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *saṃ-vyavahāra*) current in every-day life, generally intelligible, Lāty., Sch.

सांश *sāṇṣa*, mfn. having or consisting of parts or shares, Sāmkhyapr.

सांशंसिक *sāṇṣānsika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-ṣaṇsā*) that which is recited together, GopBr.

सांशयिक *sāṇṣayika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *saṃ-ṣayu*) doubtful, dubious, Nir.; Āpast.; MārKP.; hazardous, Kām. (v. l.); in doubt, uncertain, irresolute, sceptical, L. — *tva*, n. doubtfulness, uncertainty, Bādar.

सांशित्य *sāṇṣitya*, m. patr. fr. *saṃ-ṣitu* (see *saṃ-√ṣo*), g. *gargādi*.

सांसर्गविद्य *sāmsargavidyā*, mfn. = *saṃ-sarga-vidyām adhite veda vā*, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 2, 60.

Śāmsargika, mf(i)n. produced by or resulting from contact (*sāmsarga*) or intercourse, Kām.; BhP.

सांसारिक *sāṃsārika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-sāra*) connected with or dependent on mundane existence, worldly, Kāv.; Sāmk.; BhP.; being still subject to mundane existence, Kāraṇḍ.

सांसिद्धिक *sāṃsiddhika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *saṃ-siddhi*) effected naturally, belonging to nature, natural, native, innate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; self-existent, existing by its own nature or essence, existing absolutely, absolute, Sāmk.; effected by supernatural means (as spells &c.), MW. — *drava*, m. natural (as opp. to 'generated') fluidity (e.g. that of water), ib.

Śāṃsiddhya, n. the state of having attained the highest object, perfection, BhP.

सांसृष्टिक *sāṃsṛṣṭika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-sṛṣṭi*) directly or immediately connected, direct, L.

सांस्कारिक *sāṃskārika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-skāra*) belonging to or requisite for a funeral ceremony or other rite &c., R.

सांस्थानिक *sāṃsthānika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-sthāna*) relating or belonging to a common place of abode, a fellow-countryman (or countrywoman), Pāp. iv, 4, 72.

सांस्पर्शक *sāṃsparśaka*, n. (fr. *saṃ-sparśa*) touch, contact, MānGr.

सांस्फीयक *sāṃsphyiyaku*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-sphyi-ya*), g. *dhūmādi*.

सांस्रविण *sāṃsraviṇa*, n. (fr. *saṃ-srava*) a general stream (of water &c.), = *vrikshasya vriksham vyāpya samyak-srāvah*, L.

सांहत्य *sāṃhata*, n. (fr. *saṃ-hata*; see *saṃ-√han*) connection, union, Kap.

Śāṃhananika, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-hanana*) relating to the body, bodily, corporeal, MW.

Śāṃhātika, n. (for *saṃ-hāta*) N. of the sixteenth Nakshatra after that in which the moon was situated at a child's birth, L.

सांहार *sāṃhāra*, w. r. for *saṃ-hāra*.

सांहित *sāṃhita*, mf(i)n. relating to the Saṃhitā, found in the S° text or based upon it &c., Prāt.; Pāp., Sch. **Sāṃhitōpanishad-bhāṣhya**, n. N. of wk.

Sāṃhitika, mfn. = *sāṃhita*, g. *ukthādi*; m. the author of an astrological Saṃhitā, Gaṇit.

साक *sāka*, n. = 2. *śāka*, a vegetable, herb, culinary herb, Up. iii, 43, Sch.

साकच् *sākac* (in gram.), having the Tad-dhita affix *akac* (cf. Pāp. v, 3, 71 &c.)

साकम् *sākām*, ind. (prob. fr. 7. *sa* + 2. *añc*; cf. *sāca*) together, jointly, at the same time, simultaneously, RV. &c. &c.; along with, together with, with (with instr.), ib. — *sāva*, m. N. of a man, ĀrshBr.; n. N. of a Sāman (-*tva*, n.), ib. — *śāksh*, mfn. sprinkling together, RV. — *edhā*, m. pl. N. of the third Parvan of the Cāturmāsya, TS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; a partic. Soma sacrifice lasting three days, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *prasthāyīya* (TS.) or *-prasthāyīya* (ŚrS.), n. a partic. ceremony (also °*yya-jajña*, Vait.)

Śākam, in comp. for *sākam*. — *yāj*, mfn. joined together, RV. — *vṛit*, mfn. rolling t° (said of wheels), PañcatBr. — *vṛidh*, mfn. growing t°, RV. — *gar-bha*, mfn. pregnant t°, Kaus. — *jā*, mfn. being born together or at the same time, RV.; ŚBr.

साकरुण्ड *sākaruṇḍa*, w. r. for *sākuruṇḍa*.

साकर्णकायन *sākarnakāyana*, mfn. (fr. *sa-karnaka*), g. *pakṣhādi*.

Śākarnakya, mfn. (fr. id.), g. *saṃkṣādi*.

साकल *sākala*, n. N. of a town in Madras (also written *śākala*), MW.

साकलायन *sākālāyana*, mfn. (fr. *sa-kala*), g. *pakṣhādi*.

Śākalya, n. totality, completeness, entireness (ena, ind. 'entirely', 'completely'), the whole, Mn.; MBh. &c. — *vacana*, n. complete perusal, L.

साकालि *sākali* and °*likā*, f. N. of a woman, Divyāv.

साकत्यक *sākalyaka*, mfn. sick, unwell (w. r. *sākalpaka*), Kathās.

साकाङ्क्ष *sākāṅksha*, mfn. having a wish or desire, wishing, desirous, longing (am, ind. 'longingly'), Kāv.; Hit.; requiring a complement, correlative, Pāp.; Śāh.; having significance, MW. — *tā*, f. (Śāh.), — *tva*, n. (KātyŚr.) correlation.

साकाम्प्रानायन *sākāṃprāṇāyana* (?), m. (only pl.) a patr., Sāṃskārik.

साकार *sākāra*, mf(ā)n. having form, having any shape or definite figure, Kathās.; Sarvad.; having a fair form, beautiful (am, ind.), Hariv.; Pañcat.; MārKP. — *jñāna-vāda*, n. the doctrine (held by the Yogācāras) that ideas consist of forms or images which exist independently of the external world, Sarvad. — *siddhi*, f. N. of wk., ib.

साकाश *sākāśa*, mfn. with or having the light shining towards (an object), ĀśvGr.

साकुरुण्ड *sākuruṇḍa*, m. a kind of plant (cf. *sa-kṛ*), L.

साकुल *sākula*, mfn. perplexed, bewildered, Kathās.

साकूत *sākūta*, mf(ā)n. having significance, significant, having meaning, intentional, Kāv.; Kathās.; (am), ind. intentionally, emphatically, Kathās.; accurately, attentively, ib.; n. (prob.) a desired object, Prasannar. — *smīta*, n. a significant or meaning smile, wanton glance, W. — *hasita*, n. id., Git.

साकेत *sāketa*, n. N. of the city Ayodhyā or Oude (prob. also of other cities), Pat.; Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.; m. pl. the inhabitants of Sāketa, Cat. — *purāṇa* or *māhātmya*, n. N. of a wk. (also called *Ayodhyā-māhātmya*).

Śāketaka, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *dhūmādi*.

Śāketana, n. the city of Sāketa, Buddh.

Śāketu, m. or f. (?), id., VP.

साकोक *sākoka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

साकोटक *sākoṭaka*, w. r. for *sākhoṭaka*.

साकृव *sāktava* (fr. *saktu*), a beverage prepared from barley, L.

Śāktuka, mfn. = *saktuni sādhuḥ*, g. *guḍādi*; = *saktave prabhavati*, g. *saṃtāpādi*; m. barley, W.; = *saktuka*, a partic. vegetable poison, L.; n. a quantity of fried barley or barley-meal, ib.

Śāktusāindhava, mfn. = *saktu-sindhushu bhavaḥ*, Pāp. vii, 3, 19, Sch.

साक्ष *sāksh*, cl. 1. P. *sākshati* = *āpnoti* (used in explaining *pra-sākshate* fr. *pra-√sah*), Nir. xi, 21.

साक्ष 1. *sāksha*, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + 1. *aksha*) furnished with a yoke (of oxen), Kaus.

साक्ष 2. *sāksha*, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + 2. *aksha*) having the seeds (of which rosaries are made), having a rosary, MW.

साक्ष 3. *sāksha* (fr. 7. *sa* + 4. *aksha*), having eyes (only in abl.; see next).

Śāksāt, ind. (abl. of *sāksha* above) with the eyes, with one's own eyes, Kāv.; Kathās.; Sarvad.; before one's eyes, evidently, clearly, openly, mani-

festly, AV. &c. &c.; in person, in bodily form, personally, visibly, really, actually, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; immediately, directly, Sarvad.; Kull. — **puruṣōttama-vākya**, n. N. of a wk. by Vallabhācārya.

Śākṣāt, in comp. with forms of √*kṛi*. — **kāra**, mfn. putting before the eyes, making evident to the senses, Cat. — **karapa**, n. the act of putting b^o the e^o, ib.; intuitive perception, actual feeling, MW.; immediate cause of anything, Kap. — **kartavya**, mfn. to be made fully perceptible or evident, Mahāv. — **kartṛi**, mfn. one who sees everything, Cat. — **kāra**, n. evident or intuitive perception, realization (—*tā*, f.), Vedāntas.; Sarvad.; the experiencing a result of or reward for (gen.), BhP.; — **vat**, mfn. having a clear perception of (comp.), Sarvad. — **kārin**, mfn. — **kāra**, Sarvad.; Kap., Sch. — √*kṛi*, P. — **karoti** (ind. p.: *krītvā* or *krītya*, Pān. i, 4, 74), to look at with the eyes, make visibly present before the eyes, realize, Kathās.; Sāh. — **kṛita**, mfn. clearly placed before the eyes or the mind's eye; — **dharma**, nfn. one who has an intuitive perception of duty, MW. — **kṛiti** (Sarvad.), — **kriyā** (SaddhP.), f. intuitive perception, realization.

Śākṣhād, in comp. for **śākṣhāt**. — **āśiṣṭa**, mfn. seen with (one's own) eyes, Kum. — **āśiṣṭa**, f. the act of seeing with (one's own) eyes, Sarvad. — **dharma**, m. the personified incarnation of law, Justice himself, MW. — **bhū**, P. — **bhavati**, to appear before the eyes, appear personally, Kathās.

1. **Śākṣhi**, m. (m.c. for **śākṣhin**, in *loka*- and *samasta*-s°, q.v.)

2. **Śākṣhi**, in comp. for **śākṣhin**. — **tā**, f. (Mn.; Kathās.). — **tva**, n. (Kap.; Susr.) the office of any legal witness, evidence, testimony, attestation. — **dvaidha**, n. discrepancy between witnesses, contradictory evidence, MW. — **parikṣhā**, f., **kṣhāpa**, n. examination of a w^o, ib. — **pratyaya**, m. the evidence or testimony of an eye-w^o, ib. — **prāṇa**, m. interrogation of w^os, — **vidhāna**, n. the rule or law about examining w^os, Mn. i, 115. — **bhāvita**, mfn. proved by an eye-w^o, established by testimony, W. — **bhūta**, mfn. (cf. **śākṣhi**-*ḥ* *bhū*) being a w^o, BhP.; Pañcar. — **mat**, mfn. having a w^o witnessed, Yājñ. ii, 94. — **mātra**, mfn. the simple Ego or subject (as opp. to the object or what is external to the Ego), Nir. xiv, 10; *trā*-*ḥ* *krī*, P. — **karoti**, to make a simple eye-w^o, HPariś. — **lakṣhāpa**, mfn. defined or proved by testimony, W. — **vat**, ind. like a witness, MW.

Śākṣhika (ifc.; ā, f., am, ind.) = **śākṣhin** (see a-, agni-s° &c.)

Śākṣhin, mfn. seeing with the eyes, observing, witnessing; an eye-witness, witness (in law) of or to (gen., loc., or comp.), Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. (in phil.) the Ego or subject (as opp. to the object or to that which is external to the mind, AśhvS.; cf. **śākṣhi-mātra**); N. of a man (also pl.), Samskāra.

Śākṣhi, in comp. for **śākṣha**. — √*kṛi*, P. — **karoti**, to call to witness, cause to attest, Kathās. — √*bhū*, P. — **bhavati**, to be an eye-witness, R.

Śākṣhika, m. N. of a man (cf. **śākṣhin**), Samskāra.

Śākṣhya, mfn. visible to (comp.), BhP.; n. testimony, evidence, attestation (°am-*ḥ* *krī*, 'to give evidence for'), Mn.; MBh. &c.

साक्षत śākṣhata, mfn. containing uncrushed or whole grain (not deprived of husk), having grains of barley, Ragh.; (am), ind. without hurting (applied to a gentle kiss), Dhūrtas. — **pātra-hasta**, mfn. holding a vessel full of grain, MW.

साक्षर śākṣhara, mf(ā)n. containing syllables or letters, L.; eloquent (—*tā*, f.), Kāv.

साक्षिम् śākṣhiptam, ind. with absence of mind, thoughtlessly, MBh.

Śākṣhepa, mfn. containing an objection or limitation, Kāvyaḍ.; conveying reproach or injury, taunting (am, ind. tauntingly), Kathās.; Rājat.

साक्षि śākṣhi, m. N. of a people (cf. **śākṣhi**), L.

साक्षिदत्तेय śākṣhidatteya, mfn. (fr. **śākṣhi-datta**) belonging to a friend's gift, g. **śakhy-ādi**.

साक्षित्य śākṣhitya, n. (fr. **śākṣhita**) friendship, Mahāv.

साख्य śākṣhya, mfn. (fr. **śākṣhi**) relating to a friend, friendly, amicable, Pān. iv, 2, 80.

Śākhyā, n. association, party, RV.; KātyŚr.; friendship (prob. w.r. for **śakhyā**), L.; mfn. = **śākṣhya**, KātyŚr.

सागम् sāgama, mfn. acquired in an honest manner, legitimate, Vishṇu.

Sāgamaka, mfn. having the grammatical augment, Pat.

सागर sāgara, m. (ifc. f. ā; fr. 2. *sa-gara*) the ocean (said to have been named so by Bhagiratha after his son Sagara [see 2. *sa-gara*, p. 1125]; another legend asserts that the bed of the ocean was dug by the sons of Sagara; 3 or 4 or 7 oceans are reckoned, cf. 1. *sam-udra*; *sāgarasya phenak* = *samudra-ph*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; an ocean (as expressing any vast body or inexhaustible mass; often ifc., cf. *guṇa*-, *śoka*-, *samsāra*-s°); a symbolical expression for the number 'four' (like other words signifying 'ocean'), Gāpiti; a partic. high number (= 10 Padmas), Pur.; a sort of deer, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, Kāraṇḍ.; (with Jains) of the third Arhat of the past Utsarpiṇi, L.; of one of the 10 orders of mendicants traced back to disciples of Saṃkarācārya, Cat.; of various persons, HPariś.; of two authors and of a wk. on Dharma, Cat.; of a place, ib.; (pl.) the sons of Sagara, MBh.; R.; n. N. of a town, Buddh.; mf(ā)n. relating to the sea, marine, Hariv. — **kuṣkṣhi**, f. N. of a serpent-maiden, Kāraṇḍ. — **ga**, mf(ā)n. going to the ocean; (ā), f. a river, stream, (esp.) the Ganges, MBh.; (—*gā*)-*sula*, m. 'son of Gāṅgā', metron. of Bhishma, ib. — **gama**, mf(ā)n. = *ga*, ib. — **gambhira**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; (ā), f. N. of a serpent-maiden, ib. — **gamin**, mfn. = *ga*, R.; Ragh.; Rājat.; (inī), f. a river, R.; small cardamoms, L. — **ma-gama**, mfn. = *ga*, MBh.; Hariv. — **candra**, m. N. of a Jain poet, Gāpiti. — **tva**, n. the state of (being) the ocean, Hariv. — **datta**, m. 'Ocean-given', N. of a king of the Gandharvas, Kathās.; of a Śākya, Buddh.; of a merchant, Pañcar.; of various other men, HPariś. — **deva**, m. N. of a mythical person, Virac. — **dhara**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **dhira-cetas**, mfn. one whose mind is as firm or as deep as the ocean, MW. — **nandin**, m. N. of a poet, Up. iv, 121, Sch. — **nā-ga-rāja-paripīchoḥ**, f. N. of wk. — **nemi** or **nemi**, f. 'sea-encircled', the earth, L. — **paripīchoḥ**, f. N. of wk. (cf. *sāgara-nāga-rāja-p*), Buddh. — **pariyanta**, mf(ā)n. bounded by the sea (as the earth), MBh.; R. — **pāla**, m. 'guardian of the ocean', N. of a serpent-king, Buddh. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Kathās. — **plavana**, n. navigating the ocean, leaping across or traversing the sea (also applied to a partic. pace of horses), R. — **buddhi-dhārya-bhijña-gupta**, m. N. of a Buddha, SaddhP. — **mat**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ.; of a serpent-king, ib.; of a man, Buddh. — **mudrā**, f. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. — **mekhala**, mf(ā)n. sea-girt (cf. *sapta-sāgara-m*); (ā), f. the earth, L. — **megha**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **lipi**, f. a partic. mode of writing, Lalit. — **vat**, ind. like the ocean, MW. — **vara-dhara**, m. the ocean, Lalit. — **buddhi-vikrīḍitābhijña**, m. N. of Ānanda (as Buddha), SaddhP. — **varman**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling on the sea-shore, MBh. — **vira**, m. 'sea-hero', N. of a man, Kathās. — **vyūha-garbha**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **śaya**, mfn. lying or resting on the ocean (said of Vishṇu), Śiś. — **śukti**, f. a sea-shell, Bhartṛ. — **samhitā**, f. N. of wk. — **sūnu**, m. 'son of the Ocean', patr. of the Moon, Kāv. **Sāgarānukūla**, mfn. situated on the sea-coast, MW. **Sāgarānūpaka**, mfn. = *sāgaravāsin*, MBh. **Sāgarānta**, m. the sea-shore, R.; mf(ā)n. bounded by the ocean, sea-girt (as the earth), MBh.; R.; VarBrS. **Sāgarāntargata**, mfn. living in the ocean, R. **Sāgarāpāṅga**, mf(ā)n. bounded by the sea (as the earth), MBh. **Sāgarāmbata**, mf(ā)n. sea-clad (as the earth), R.; Ragh.; Rājat.; (ā), f. the earth, Sūhās. **Sāgarāmbu-raśana**, mf(ā)n. sea-girt, VarYogay. **Sāgarālaya**, mfn. living in the ocean, R.; m. N. of Varuṇa, L. **Sāgarāvarta**, m. a bay of the sea, MBh. **Sāgarāśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. **Sāgarōttha**, n. 'produced in the sea', sea-salt, L. **Sāgarōdaka**, n. sea-water (prob. N. of a Tirtha), MBh. xiii, 1606. **Sāgarōdgāra**, n. the swelling or heaving of the sea, flowing tide, flood (as opp. to 'ebb'), R. **Sāgarōddhūta-niṣvāna**, mfn. raising a sound like the ocean, MW. **Sāgarōpama**, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Jain.

Sāgaraka, m. pl. 'inhabitants of the sea-coast', N. of a people, MBh.; (ikā), f., see above.

Sāgarāya, Nom. A.°*yate*, to resemble the ocean, Kāv.

Śāgarika, mf(ā)n., see *cātuh*-s°.

Śāgarikā, f. N. of a woman, Ratnāv. — **mayā**, mf(ā)n. consisting of nothing but Śāgarikās, ib. (in Prakṛit).

सागस् sāgas, mfn. guilty of a sin or offence, Kāv.; Rājat.

सगुण्य sāgunya, n. (fr. *sa-guṇa*) excellence, superiority, AVParis.

साग्नि sāgni, mfn. together with the fire, KātyŚr.; Kaus.; maintaining a sacred fire, Pur.; connected with fire, Pān. vi, 3, 80, Sch.; (i), ind. as far as the section on f°, Pān. ii, 1, 6, Sch. — **citya**, nfn. connected with the piling of the sacred fire, IndSt. — **dhūma**, mfn. accompanied with fire and smoke, Hariv. — **purogama**, mfn. preceded by Agni, MBh. — **ratnākara**, m. N. of wk.

Sāguika, mfn. possessing or maintaining a sacred fire, associated with Agni, MBh.; witnessed by Agni, R. — **vidhi**, m. N. of a wk. (containing rules for the Śrāddha ceremonies of householders who maintain a sacred fire).

साग्र sāgra, mf(ā)n. with the tip or point, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; = *sa-m-agra*, whole, entire, MBh.; having a surplus, more than, Āryabh.; (am), ind. for a longer period, for a whole life, MW.

साग्रयणाग्न्याधानप्रयोग sāgrayāṅgny-ā-dhāna-prayoga, m. N. of wk.

साग्रह sāgraha, mfn. with pertinacity, insisting on anything, persistent (am, ind.), Daś.; HPariś.

सांकेतिक sāṃkethika, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-kathā*) excellent in conversation, g. *kathādi*.

Sāṃkethya, n. (fr. id.) talk, conversation (cf. *dharmas*), Car.; Kāraṇḍ.

सांकरिक sāṃkarika, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-kara*) sprung from a mixture of castes, the offspring of an illegitimate marriage, MBh.

Sāṃkara, n. mixing or blending together confusedly, confusion, mixture, Sāh.; BhP., Sch. — **khaṇḍana**, n., — *vāda*, m. N. of wks.

सांकल sāṃkala, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-kala*) effected or produced by addition, accumulated &c., W.

सांकेत्यिक sāṃkalyika, mf(ā)n. (fr. *saṃ-kalpa*) based on or produced by the will or imagination, Kap.; Saṃk.

सांकारिका sāṃkārikā, f. a girl said to be unfit for marriage (as having applied fire to her father or other person's house), L. (v.l. *sāṃkārikā*).

सांकाशिन sāṃkāśina, n. (fr. *saṃ-kāśin*) full visibility or appearance (instr. = 'straightway', 'immediately', 'directly'), KātyŚr.

Sāṃkāśya, m. (fr. *saṃ-kāśa*) N. of a man, MBh.; n. and (ā), f. N. of the town of Kuśa-dhvaja (brother of Janaka), R. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of Sāṃkāśya', N. of Kuśa-dhvaja, ib.

सांकुचि sāṃkuci, m. and °ci, f. (perhaps fr. *saṃ-kuca*, but cf. *śāṅkuci*) a partic. aquatic animal, Bhpr.

Sāṃkucita, mfn. derived from Sāṃkucita, g. *takṣhaśildā*.

सांकुर sāṅkura, mfn. possessing shoots or buds, budding, in bud, W.

सांकूटिन sāṃkūṭina, n. (of unknown meaning), Pat.; Pān., Sch.

सांकृत sāṃkṛita, mfn. relating or belonging to Sāṃ-kṛiti, derived from him &c., Cat.; (i), f. of *sāṃkṛitya*.

Sāṃkṛiti, m. (fr. *saṃ-kṛiti*) patr. of a sage (son of Viśvāmitra and founder of the Vaiyāṅhṛapādyā family), ĀpŚr.; MBh.

Sāṃkṛitī-pūtra, m. N. of a preceptor, ŚBr.

Sāṃkṛitya, n. patr. fr. *saṃ-kṛiti*, ĀsvŚr.; N. of a grammarian, TPṛat.

Sāṃkṛityāyana, m. patr. fr. *sāṃkṛitya*, Car.; (i), f. N. of a Parivrajikā, Kathās.

सांकेतिक sāṃketika, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-keta*) consisting of signs, based on agreement, indicatory, conventional, Sāh.

Sāṃketiya, n. agreement, appointment, assignation (esp. with a loved person), BhP.

साम्प्रदानि sāmkrandani, m. (fr. *saṃ-kran-dana*) patr. of Vālin, Mear.

साम्प्रामिक sāmkrāmika, m. (fr. *saṃ-krama*; cf. *g. guddi*) passing over or being transferred (to others), Kām.

साम्प्रैषिक sāmkshepika, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-kshepa*) abridged, contracted, concise, summary, short, Kull.

साम्प्रैष्य sāmkshepya, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-khyā*) numeral, relating to number, W.; relating to number (in gram. as expressed by the case-terminations &c.), Pat.; rational, discriminative, W.; m. one who calculates or discriminates well, (esp.) an adherent of the Sām-khya doctrine, CūlUp.; MBh. &c.; N. of a man, Car.; patr. of the Vedic Rishi Atri, Anukr.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; n. (accord. to some also m.) N. of one of the three great divisions of Hindū philosophy (ascribed to the sage Kapila [q.v.], and so called either from 'discriminating', in general, or more probably, from 'reckoning up' or 'enumerating' twenty-five Tattvas [see *tattva*] or true entities [twenty-three of which are evolved out of Prakṛiti 'the primordial Essence' or 'first-Producer,' viz. Buddhi, Ahankāra, the five Tan-mātras, the five Mahā-bhūtas and Manas; the twenty-fifth being Puruṣa or Spirit [sometimes called Soul] which is neither a Producer nor Production [see *vīkāra*], but wholly distinct from the twenty-four other Tattvas, and is multitudinous, each separate Puruṣa by its union with Prakṛiti causing a separate creation out of Prakṛiti, the object of the philosophy being to effect the final liberation of the Puruṣa or Spirit from the fetters caused by that creation; the Yoga [q.v.] branch of the Sām-khya recognizes a Supreme Spirit dominating each separate Puruṣa; the Tantras identify Prakṛiti with the wives of the gods, esp. with the wife of Śiva; the oldest systematic exposition of the S° seems to have been by an author called Pañca-sikha [the germ, however, being found in the Shashī-tantra, of which only scanty fragments are extant]; the original Sūtras were superseded by the S°-kārikā of Īśvara-kṛishṇa, the oldest manual on the S° system that has come down to us and probably written in the 5th century A.D., while the S°-sūtras or S°-pravacana and Tattva-samāsa, ascribed to the sage Kapila, are now thought to belong to as late a date as the 14th or 15th century or perhaps a little later), ŚvetUp.; MBh. &c.; IW. 73 &c.; RTL. — **kārikā**, f. N. of a collection of 72 memorial verses or stanzas by Īśvara-kṛishṇa (also called *sām-khya-saptati*); the oldest extant systematic exposition of the S° system; cf. above); — **bhāṣhya**, n. N. of a Commentary on prec. by Gauḍa-pāda (8th cent.) — **kaumudī**, f. N. of a Comm. on the S°-kārikā by Rāma-kṛishṇa Bhaṭṭācārya. — **krama-dīpikā**, f. N. of a Comm. on the Tattva-samāsa. — **candrikā**, f. N. of a Comm. on the S°-kārikā by Narayana-tīrtha. — **jñāna**, n. knowledge of the S° system, MBh. — **tattva-kaumudī**, f. N. of a Comm. on the S°-kārikā by Vācaspati-miśra. — **tattva-candrikā**, f. = *sām-khya-c°* above. — **tattva-pradīpa**, m., **pīkā**, f. N. of a brief exposition of the S° system by Kavirāja-yati. — **tattva-vilāsa**, m. N. of a Comm. by Raghunātha-tarkavāgīśa Bhaṭṭācārya on the S°-tattva-kaumudī. — **taraṅga**, m. N. of a modern Comm. on the S°-sūtra. — **darśana**, n. N. of a ch. of the Sarva-darśana-samgraha. — **padārtha-gāthā**, f. N. of a wk. by Rāmānanda-tīrtha. — **puruṣa**, m. the spirit or soul in the S° system, Śiś. — **pravacana**, n. = *yoga-sūtra* or = *sām-khya-sūtra* [qq. vv.]; — **bhāṣhya** (or *sām-khya-bh°*), n. N. of a Comm. on the S°-sūtra by Vijñāna-bhikṣu. — **bhikṣu**, m. a kind of mendicant, MW. — **mata**, n. N. of wk. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of the S°-doctrine, BhP. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. N. of wk. — **mu-khya**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. — **yoga**, m. 'adherent of the S° and Yoga,' N. of a Rishi, MBh. xiii, 7123 (v.l. *yogau*); 'application of the S° doctrine to the knowledge of spirit,' N. of the 2nd ch. of the Bhagavad-gītā; the so-called theistical S°-yoga, Śāmk.; (am), n. the S° and the Y°, MBh.; — **dīpikā**, f. N. of wk.; — **pravartin**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; — **vat**, mfn. acquainted with S° and Y°, ib.; — **vādin**, m. an adherent of the theistical S°-Y°, Śāmk.; — **vṛtti**, f. (= *-tattva-vilāsa*); — **prakāśa**, m., **sāra**, m. N. of wks. — **sāstra**, n. the S° doctrine or any treatise upon it. — **saptati**, f. = *-kārikā*. — **sāra** or **sāra-viveka**, m. N. of a wk. by Vijñāna-bhikṣu. — **sūtra**, n. N. of six books of aphorisms of the S° philosophy (ascribed to Kapila, but prob. written in the 14th or

15th century A.D.); — **prakshepikā**, f., **-vivarana**, n., **-vṛtti**, f., **-vṛtti-sāra**, m. N. of wks. **Sām-khyācārya**, m. a teacher of the S° (also N. of an author), BhP.; Sarvad.; N. of Vishṇu, Vishṇ. **Sām-khyārtha**, m. meaning or doctrine of the S° (in comp.); — **tattva-pradīpikā**, f. N. of a brief exposition of the S° system by Bhaṭṭa-keśava; — **sām-khyā-yika** = *sām-khya-tattva-vilāsa*. **Sām-khyālamkāra**, m. = *sām-khya-krama-dīpikā*. **Sām-khyāyana**, m. (patr. fr. *sām-khya*; cf. *sān-khyāna*) N. of a teacher, (pl.) his school, Tār.; ĀśvGr. — **grīhya**, n., **-tantra**, n., **-brāhmaṇa**, n., **-sūtra**, n. N. of wks.

साङ्ग sāṅga or **sāṅga**, mfn. having limbs or a body, Kathās.; together with the limbs, AV.; ŚBr.; with all its Aṅgas or supplements, KātyŚr.; complete, entire, MBh.; concluded, finished, Uttarar. — **glāni**, mfn. with an exhausted body, Śāntiś. — **ja**, mfn. having hair, together with hair, covered with hair, MW. — **rāga**, mfn. having the body anointed with unguents, R. — **senā**, m. N. of a man, Cat. **Sāṅgopāṅga**, mfn. (the Vedas) with the Aṅgas and Upāṅgas, MBh. **Sāṅgopāṅgopanishad**, mfn. along with the Aṅgas and Upāṅgas and Upanishads, R.

सांगतिक sāṅgatika, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-gati*) relating to society, social, associating, W.; m. a new comer, visitor, guest, acquaintance, Vishṇ.; Mn.; one who comes to transact business, MW.

Sāṅgatya, n. (fr. *saṃ-gata*) meeting, intercourse with (*saha*), Hit.; Subh.

Sāṅgama, m. = *saṃ-gama*, L.

Sāṅgamanā, m. (fr. *saṃ-g°*) patr. of Agni Anāśnat, ŚBr.

Sāṅgamishṭhā, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-g°*) a kind of sand (or expressive of some quality belonging to it), TBr.

साङ्गद sāṅgada, mfn. along with (the monkey) Aṅgada, R.

साङ्गारक sāṅgaraka, mfn. attended by the planet Mars, MW.

साङ्गुष्ठ sāṅguṣṭha, mfn. together with the thumb (am, ind.), ĀśvGr.; (ā), f. Abrus Precatorius, L.

साङ्ग्रह sāṅgrahaṇā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *saṃ-grahaṇā*) relating to the act of taking possession or occupying, TS.; TBr. **Sāṅgrahapēśhī**, f. N. of a Śrauta wk.

Sāṅgrahasūtrika, mfn. (fr. *saṃgraha-sūtra*) = *saṃgraha-sūtram adhitte veda vā*, Pāp. iv, 2, 60, Sch.

Sāṅgrahika, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-graha*) = *saṃ-grahe sādhuḥ*, g. *kathādi*; = *saṃ-graham adhitte veda vā*, g. *ukthādi*.

Sāṅgrāhika, mfn. obstructing, constipating, Car.

साङ्ग्राम sāṅgrāma, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-grāma*), g. *vyushīdi*.

Sāṅgrāmajitya, n. (fr. *saṃ-grāma-jit*) victory in battle, AV.

Sāṅgrāmika, mf(ī)n. relating to war, warlike, martial (with *ratna*, m. 'a war-chariot; with *mṛityu*, m. 'death in battle; with *vitta*, n. 'spoils of war'), Gaut.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; m. a commander, general, W. — **guṇa**, m. the martial qualities of a king (consisting of the 3 Śaktis, the Shāḍguṇya, and the Astrādy-abhyāsa), L. — **tva**, n. state of war, militarism, Daś. — **paricohada**, m. implements of war, Hariv. — **vidhi-jā**, mfn. familiar with war affairs or military concerns, ib.

साङ्गटिक sāṅgaṭika, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-gaṭa*) = *saṃ-gaṭam adhitte veda vā*, g. *ukthādi* (v.l.)

Sāṅghāṭikā, f. (cf. *saṃ-gaṭikā*) a pair, couple, L.; a bawd, procuress, L.; Trapa Bispinosa, L.

साङ्घटिक sāṅghaṭika, mfn. = *saṃ-gaṭam adhitte veda vā*, g. *ukthādi*.

साङ्घात sāṅghāta, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-ghāta*) = *saṃ-ghāte dīyate or kāryam*, g. *vyushīdi*.

Sāṅghāṭika, mfn. = *saṃ-ghāte sādhuḥ*, g. *guddi*; = *saṃ-ghāṭya prabhavati*, g. *saṃtāpādi*; belonging to a group, Śāṅkhrśr.; n. (scil. *bha*) the 16th Nakshatra after the Janmarksha, L.

Sāṅghāṭya, n. = *saṃ-hāṭya* and *saṃ-ghāṭya*, Daśār.

साङ्घिक sāṅghika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *saṃ-gha*) relating to the brotherhood of monks, Kāraṇḍ.

साङ्मुखी sāṅmukhī, f. N. of a partic. Tīthi, L.

साच sāc, strong form of 2. *sac* (q.v.)

Sācayā, mfn. joined, united (cf. *prishṭi*- and *rā-tri-s°*), ŚBr.

1. **Sāci**, mfn. following, accompanying, ŚBr.; m. N. of Agni, L.

Sācin. See *savya-s°*.

Sāceya, mfn. belonging to, suitable or fit for (comp.), Śāṅkhr. —

Sācya, mfn. to be assisted or served or honoured, RV. i, 140, 3.

साचार sācāra, mfn. well-conducted, well-behaved, well-mannered, Kāvya.

साचि 2. sāci, ind. (perhaps fr. 7. *sa* + 2. *añ*) crookedly, awry, obliquely, sideways, askance, RV. x, 142, 2 (?); PañcavBr.; Kir. — **vāṭikā**, f. the white-flowered hogweed, L. — **vilokita**, n. a side-long glance, W. — **sthita**, mfn. standing unevenly or across, ib. — **smita**, n. a smile aside, Bhām.

Sāci, in comp. for 2. *sāci*. — **√kṛi**, P. *-karoti*, to make crooked, distort, bend or turn aside, Kāv.; Kathās. — **krīta**, mfn. made crooked, bent sideways, distorted, averted (am, ind. 'crookedly'), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*-dṛiś*, mfn. having averted eyes, Kathās.; *°ānana*, mfn. having an averted face, looking sideways, MBh.); n. distortion, perversion, prejudice, W. — **gruṇa**, N. of a place, AitBr. — **sūtra**, n. frenum praeputii, Gal.

Sācina, mfn. approaching sideways or from the side, Pāp. i, 1, 58, Vārt. i, Pat.

साचिकाय sāci-kāṇḍa, n. (corrupted fr. *saṃciti-k°*) N. of the ninth chapter of the Satapatha-Brahmaṇa.

साचिव्य sācivya, n. (fr. *saciva*) companionship, assistance, (esp.) ministry, ministership, the office of the counsellor or friend of a king, MBh.; Kāv. &c. **Sācivyaśkhepa**, m. (in rhet.) an objection under the form of assent or approval, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 145, 146.

साचीवित् sācivit, ind. swiftly, rapidly (= *kshipram*), Naigh. ii, 15.

साज sāja, mfn. together with the lunar mansion Pūrva-bhadra-padā, VarBṛS.

साजाय sājātya, n. (fr. *sa-jāti*) community of race with (gen.), MaitrS.; equality of kind, homogeneity, Sāh.; Bhāṣhāp. — **lakshapa-prakāśa**, m. N. of wk.

साजोक sājoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

साज्य sājya, mfn. having clarified butter, KātyŚr.

साञ्चाधर sāñcādhara. See *sāñcādhara*.

साचारिक sāñcārika, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-cāra*) movable, moving, MBh.

साञ्ज sāñja, m. N. of a lexicographer, L.

साञ्जन sāñjana, mfn. having pigment, having impurities, not pure, Sarvad.; m. a lizard, L.

साञ्जलि sāñjali, mfn. with hands hollowed and joined (in supplication, see *añjali*), R.

सांजीवीपुत्र sāñjīvi-pūtra, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

सांज्ञयनि sāñjñāyani, m. metron. fr. *saṃ-jñā*, g. *tikhādi*.

साञ्जनन्दिन sāñjha-nandin, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

साट् sāṭ, cl. 10. P. *sāṭayati*, to make visible or manifest, Dhātup. xxxv, 84.

साटोप sāṭopa, mfn. puffed up, self-conceited, proud, arrogant, Vās.; rumbling (as clouds), Pañcat.; (am), ind. haughtily, Mricch.; Ratnāv.; with a rumbling sound, Śiś.; angrily, furiously, MW.

साट्टहास sāṭṭahāsa, mfn. with loud laughter (am, ind.), MarkP.

साट्टाल sāṭṭāla, m. or n. (?) a palace (v.l. for *saddāla*), Bhadrab.

साठल sāṭhala, m. N. of a person, Cat.

साठोक sāṭhoka, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

साड *sāḍa*, mfn. having a point or sting (as a stick, a scorpion &c.), Pat.

साडखान *sāḍa-khāna*, m. N. of a king, Cat.

साडि *sāḍi*, m. patr. fr. *sāḍa*, Pāp. viii, 3, 56, Sch.

साड्भूत *sāḍ-bhūta*, mfn. (in gram.) taking the form *sāḍ* or *sāḍ* (said of 2. *sāḍ*).

साड *sāḍha*, *sāḍhri* &c. See p. 1193, col. 2.

साड *sāḍa*, mfn. having testicles, uncastrated, MaitrS.; TāpBr.; Gr̥SrS.

सात् १. *sāt*, a Taddhita affix which when put after a word denotes a total change of anything into the thing expressed by that word (see *agni-*, *bhasma-sāt* &c.).

सात् २. *sāt*, a Sautra root meaning 'to give pleasure,' Pāp.; Vop.

३. *Sāt*, n. N. of Brahman, L.

३. *Sāta*, n. (for 1. and 2. see p. 1196, col. 3) pleasure, delight, L.

Sātaya, mfn., Pāp. iii, 1, 138.

सातय *sātaya*, n. (fr. *sa-tata*) continuity, constancy, uninterruptedness (*ena*, 'continually, permanently'), MBh.; Suśr. &c. — *catuska-ṭikā*, f. N. of wk.

सातल *sātala*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

सातला *sātālā*, f. = *saptālā*, Car.

सातवाह *sātavāha* or *ṛhana*, m. N. of a king (fabled to have been discovered, when a child, riding on a Gandharva called Sāta, who, accord. to one legend, was changed into a lion; also = *śālī-vāhana*, q.v.), Hcar.; Kathās.; Rājat.

सातसङ्का *sātasāṅkā*, f. N. of a district, Kshīṣi.

सातागिरि *sātā-giri*, m. N. of a Yaksha, Jātakam.

साति ३. *sāti* (for 1. and 2. see p. 1196, col. 3), N. of a metre, Piṅg.

सातिरात्र *sātīrātra*, mfn. together with the Atirātra, Vait.

सातिरिक्त *sātīrikta*, mfn. having excess, excessive, increased, more abundant, Divyāv.

Sātīreka, mfn. id., ib.

सातिलक *sātīlaka*, w.r. for *sātīlaka* below.

सातिशय *sātīshaya*, mfn. superior, better, best, eminent, Mn.; Hariv.; Kathās.

सातिसार *sātīsāra*, mfn. suffering from diarrhoea, L.; sinful, guilty, Divyāv.

सातीकाश *sātīkāśa*, mfn. with or having excessive light, ĀsvGr̥.

सातीन *sātīna* and *sātīlaka*, m. a kind of pea, L.

सातु *sātu*. See p. 1196, col. 3.

सातोबाहंत *sātobārhata*, mfn. relating or belonging to the Sato-bhāti metre, Lāṭy.

सात्कर्ष *sāt-karya*, n. (fr. *sat-kara*) the effecting anything well, effectiveness, Kap., Sch.

सात्र *sātra* and *sātrika*, mfn. (fr. *sātra*) belonging to a sacrifice, sacrificial, ŚrS.

सात्त्व *sāttva*, mfn. (fr. *sat-tva*) relating to the quality Sattva &c., MārKP.

Sāttvaki, m. patr. fr. *sāttvaka*, g. *bāhu-ādi*.

Sāttvika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *sat-tva*) spirited, vigorous, energetic, Mn.; MBh. &c.; relating to or endowed with the quality Sattva (i.e. 'purity' or 'goodness'), pure, true, genuine, honest, good, virtuous (also applied to partic. Purāṇas which exalt Viṣṇu, IW. 513), MaitrUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; internal, caused by internal feeling or sentiment, Mālatim.; natural, not artificial, unaffected (as style), Sāh.; m. a state of body caused by some natural emotion (constituting a class of 8 Bhāvas holding a middle place between the Sthāyi- and Vyabhicārī-bhāvas, viz. *stambha*, *sveda*, *romāñca*, *svara-vikāra*, *vepathu*, *varṇa-vikāra*, *āśru*, *pralaya*, qq. vv.), ib.; N. of Brahmā, L.; of the eighth creation by Prajā-pati, MW.; (ī),

f. N. of Durgā, L.; a partic. kind of Pūjā practised by the worshippers of Durgā, MW.; (scil. *tushṭi*) N. of one of the five kinds of external acquiescence (in Sāmkhya), ib.; an autumn night, L.; n. an offering or oblation (without pouring water), L. — *pu-rāṇa-vibhāga*, m., — *brahma-vidyā-vilāsa*, m. N. of wks.

सात्पुडा *sātpuḍā*, f. N. of a mountain, VP.

सात्म १. *sātma*, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + *ātman*) together with one's own person, BhP.

२. *Sātma*, in comp. for *sātman*. — *tā* (*sātma*), f. community of essence or nature with (gen., instr., or comp.), ŚBr.; MBh.; absorption into the essence (of Brahmi), MW. — *tvā*, n. the having a soul or essence, AV.; TS. &c. *Sātmārpana*, mfn. connected with self-sacrifice, Kād.

Sātman, mfn. having a soul or spirit, together with the soul, ŚBr.; TS.; united to the Supreme Spirit, MW.

Sātmi, in comp. for *sātma*. — *kṛita*, mfn. one who has made anything part of his nature, i.e. become accustomed to (acc.), Suśr. — *bhāva*, m. the becoming a custom or habit, conduciveness, suitability, Car. — *bhū*, P. *bhāvati*, to become a custom or habit, become suitable or salutary, Jātakam.

Sātmya, mfn. agreeable to nature or natural constitution, wholesome, Suśr.; Car.; m. suitability, wholesomeness, ib.; habit, habituation, diet (*ṛtas*, ind. 'from habit' i.e. 'used to'), ib.; community of essence or nature with (instr. or gen.), BhP.

सात्य *sātyā*, mfn. (fr. *satya*, of which it is also the Vṛiddhi form in comp.) one whose nature is truth, ŚBr.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — *kāmi*, m. (patr. fr. *satya-kāma*), TS. (w.r. *sātyamkāmi* in g. *pailādi*). — *m-kārya*, m. patr. fr. *satya-m-kāra*, g. *kuru-ādi*. — *dūta*, mfn. (fr. *satya-dūta*) 'belonging to the trusty messengers' (said of partic. oblations presented to Sarasvatī and other deities), TS., Sch. — *m-ugra*, m. pl. the school of Sātyam-ugri, AV. Paris. — *m-ugri*, m. (gr̥ or 'gr̥yā', f.) patr. fr. *satya-m-ugra*, Pāp. iv, 1, 81. — *m-ugrya*, m. pl. N. of a school of the Sāma-veda (q.v.). — *muni*, m. a patr. (perhaps w.r. for *sātyam-ugri*), Sāmskārak. — *yajñī*, n. (fr. *satya-y*) N. of a teacher, ŚBr. — *yajñī*, m. (*sātya*; fr. id.) patr. of Soma-śushma, ib. — *rathi*, m. patr. fr. *satya-ratha*, VP. — *vata* or *vateya*, m. (fr. *satyavati*) metron. of Vyāsa, L. — *havyā*, m. (fr. *satya-h*) N. of a Vāsīṣṭha, TS.; AitBr.

Sātyaka, m. patr. = *sātyaki*, MBh.; Hariv.

Sātyakāyana, m. (only pl.) a patr., Sāmskārak.

Sātyaki, m. (fr. *satyaka*) patr. of Yuyudhāna (a warrior in the Pāṇḍu army who acted as the charioteer of Kṛishṇa and belonged to the Vṛishṇi family), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.

Sātyakin, m. (m.c.) = prec., MBh.

सात्राजित *sātrājita*, m. (fr. *satrā-jit*) patr. of Sātānika, ŚBr.; (ī), f. patr. of Satya-bhāma, MBh.; Hariv.

सात्रासाह *sātrāsāha*, m. (fr. *satrā-sāha*) 'all-subduing', N. of a serpent, AV.; patr. of Sona, ŚBr.; N. of a place, g. *dhūmādi*.

Sātrāsāhaka, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *dhūmādi*.

सात्वत् *sātvat*, m. pl. (cf. *satvat*) N. of a people, Hariv.; Śiś. (= *yadu*, Sch.)

Sātvata, mf(ī)n. relating to the Satvats or the Sātvatas, belonging or sacred to Sātvata or Kṛishṇa &c., MBh.; Pur.; containing the word *satvat*, g. *vimukādi*; m. a king of the Satvats (N. of Kṛishṇa, Bala-deva &c.), MBh.; BhP.; (pl.) N. of a people, Śiś. (= *yādava*, Sch.); an adherent or worshipper of Kṛishṇa, L.; a partic. mixed caste (the offspring of an outcaste Vaisya; accord. to L., 'the son of an outcaste V' and a V' woman who was formerly the wife of a Kshatriya'), Mn. x, 43; N. of a son of Ayu or Ansu, Pur.; (ī), f., see below. — *samhitā*, f. N. of a wk. (treating esp. of Vaishṇava worship); — *prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — *siddhānta-sāhaka*, n. N. of a Vedānta wk. **Sātvatacāra-vādartha**, m. N. of a wk. (also called *bhakti-vilāsa-tattva-dīpikā*, deprecating the slaughter of animals even in sacrifices, by Mahēśa-nārāyaṇa).

Sātvati, f. a princess of the Satvats (N. of the mother of Śiśu-pāla), MBh.; Śiś.; (scil. *vṛitti*, q.v.) one of 4 divisions of dramatic style (expressive of 'bravery, generosity, cheerfulness, and the marvel-

lous'; it is of four kinds, viz. *utthāpaka*, *saṁghātya*, *parivartaka*, and *samlāpa*), Bhar.; Daśar.; Sāh.

— *sūnu*, m. 'son of Sātvati', N. of Śiśu-pāla, Śiś.

Sātvatiya, m. an adherent of Sātvata, i.e. Kṛishṇa, BhP.

सात्विक *sātvika* &c. See *sātvika*, col. 1.

साद *sāda*, *sādana* &c. See p. 1139, col. 1.

सादर *sādara*, mf(ā)n. having or showing respect, respectful, reverential; considerate, attentive or devoted to (ifc.), intent upon (*am*, ind. 'respectfully' &c.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c. — *pūrvakam*, ind. with respect, respectfully, reverentially, Pañcar.

सादसत *sādasata*, mfn. containing the words *sat* and *asat*, g. *vimukādi*.

सादाशिव *sādāśiva*, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to Sādāśiva, i.e. Śiva, Kāśikh.

सादि *sādi*, mfn. having a beginning (*-tva*, n.), Kap.

Sādy-anta, mfn. having beginning and end, complete, entire (*am*, ind. 'from beginning to end'), MW.

सादि *sādi*, *sādita*, *sādin* &c. See p. 1139, col. 1.

सादीनव *sādinava*, mfn. having torments, subject to pains, Lalit.

सादृश *sādṛśa*, mfn. = *sa-dṛśa*, like, similar, ŚāṅkhŚr.; proper, Divyāv.; (ī), f. = *sā-dṛśiya*, Śiś.

Sādṛśiya, mfn. (fr. *sa-dṛśa*), g. *kṛitādvādi*.

Sādṛśya, n. likeness, resemblance, similarity to (comp.), Āpast.; R.; Hariv. &c. — *vāda*, m. N. of various phil. wks.

सादीय *sādeyya*, w.r. for *sōdarya*, MBh.

सादुण्य *sāduṇya*, n. (fr. *sad-guṇa*) the having good qualities, excellence, superiority, Car.

साहाल *sāddāla* (ī), m. a palace (v.l. *sāṭ-ṭāla*), Bhadrab.

साह्रत *sādbhuta*, mfn. astonished, surprised, Kathās.

साद्य *sādyā*. See p. 1139, col. 1.

साद्यस्क *sādyaska*, mfn. (fr. *sa-dyas*) taking place immediately, MBh.

Sādyaska (g. *kāśādi*) or **sādyahkra**, mfn. (fr. *sadyah-kṛi*) performed with Soma bought on the same day; m. N. of a partic. Ekāha, ShadvBr.; ŚrS.; MBh. — *prayoga*, m. N. of wk.

Sādyoja, mfn. (fr. *sadyo-ja*), g. *saṁkalādi*.

साध १. *sādh* (connected with √2. *sīdh*),

cl. 1. P. Ā. *sādhati*, °te; accord. to Dhātup. xxvi, 71 and xxvii, 16, cl. 4. *sādhayati*, ch. 5. *sādhnoti* (in JaimBr. also *sādhnoti*; pl. *sasādhā*; aor. *asātsit*; fut. *sāddhā*, *sātsyati*; inf. *sāddhum*, in later language *sādhitum*; Ved. inf. *sādhase*, q.v.), to go straight to any goal or aim, attain an object, to be successful, succeed, prosper, RV.; to bring straight to an object or end, further, promote, advance, accomplish, complete, finish, ib.; to submit or agree to, obey, ib.; (*sādhayati*) to be completed or accomplished, Dhātup.; Caus. *sādhayati* (m.c. also °te; aor. *asīshadhat*; Ved. also *sīshadhati*, °dhah, °dhema, °dhātu; Pass. *sādhayate*, MBh. &c.), to straighten, make straight (a path), RV.; to guide straight or well, direct or bring to a goal, ib.; to master, subdue, overpower, conquer, win, win over, RV. &c. &c.; to summon, conjure up (a god or spirit), Kathās.; (in law) to enforce payment, recover (a debt), collect (taxes), Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; to subdue a disease, set right, heal, cure, Suśr.; to bring to an end or conclusion, complete, make perfect, bring about, accomplish, effect, fulfil, execute, practice (with *vākyam*, 'to execute any one's [gen.] order'; with *naishkarmyam*, 'to practise inactivity'; with *marum*, 'to pro' abstinence'; with *mantram*, 'to pro' the recitation of spells'), Gr̥SrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to attain one's object, be successful, MBh. iii, 1441; to produce, make, render (two acc.), Śak.; BhP.; to establish a truth, substantiate, prove, demonstrate, Tattvas.; Sarvad.; to make ready, prepare, MBh.; to gain, obtain, acquire, procure, ŚBr. &c.; to find out (by calculation), Gaṇit.; to grant, bestow, yield, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to put or

place in (loc.), BhP.; to set out, proceed, go (in dram. accord. to Sāh. = *√gam*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Desid. of Caus. *sīśādhayishati* or *sīśādhayishati*, to desire to establish or prove, Sāh.; Sarvad.; Desid. *sīśādhatsi*, Gr.: Intens. *sīśādhayate*, *sīśādhāi*, ib.

2. **Sādḥ**, (ifc.) accomplishing, performing (see *yajña-sādḥ*).

Sādḥa, m. accomplishment, fulfilment, RV.
Sādḥaka, mf(ikā)n. effective, efficient, productive (of gen. or comp.), accomplishing, fulfilling, completing, perfecting, finishing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; energizing (said of the fire supposed to burn within the heart and direct the faculty of volition), Suśr.; adapted to any purpose, useful, advantageous, MBh.; Pur.; effecting by magic, magical, Pañcat.; Rājat.; demonstrating, conclusive, proving, Sarvad.; m. an assistant, Kāv.; an efficient or skilful person, (esp.) adept, magician, Kathās.; a worshipper, Mālatim.; (akā), f. N. of Durgā, L.; (ikā), f. very deep or profound sleep (= *su-sūpti*), L.; a skilful or efficient woman, MW.; n. (prob.) = *sādḥana*, proof, argument, Kap. — **tama**, mfn. most effective (-*tva*, n.), Kap.; Śaṅk. — **tā**, f. usefulness, suitability, Kull. — **tva**, n. magic, jugglery, Daś.; conclusiveness, Sarvad. — **varti**, f. a magical wick, Pañcat. — **sarvasva**, n. N. of wk.

Sādḥad-īshṭi, mfn. (fr. pr. p. of *√sādḥ* + 3. *īshṭi*) having effective sacrifices or prayers, RV.

Sādḥana, mf(ā)n. leading straight to a goal, guiding well, furthering, RV.; effective, efficient, productive (of comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; procuring, Kāv.; conjuring up (a spirit), Kathās.; denoting, designating, expressive (of comp.), Pān., Sch.; m. N. of the author of RV. x, 157 (having the patr. *Bhauvana*), Anukr.; (ā), f. accomplishment, performance (see *mantra-s*); propitiation, worship, adoration, L.; (am), n. (ifc. f. ā), the act of mastering, overpowering, subduing, Kir.; Pañcat.; subduing by charms, conjuring up, summoning (spirits &c.), MBh.; Kathās.; subduing a disease, healing, cure, Suśr.; MBh. &c.; enforcing payment or recovery (of a debt), Daś.; bringing about, carrying out, accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, Nir.; MBh. &c.; establishment of a truth, proof, argument, demonstration, Yājñ.; Sāh.; Sarvad.; reason or premiss (in a syllogism, leading to a conclusion), Mudr. v, 10; any means of effecting or accomplishing, any agent or instrument or implement or utensil or apparatus, an expedient, requisite for (gen. or comp.), Mn.; R. &c.; a means of summoning or conjuring up a spirit (or deity), Kālac.; means or materials of warfare, military forces, army or portion of an army (sg. and pl.), Hariv.; Uttar.; Rājat.; conflict, battle, Śiś.; means of correcting or punishing (as 'a stick', 'rod' &c.), TBṛ.; Sch.; means of enjoyment, goods, commodities &c., R.; efficient cause or source (in general), L.; organ of generation (male or female), Sāh.; (in gram.) the sense of the instrumental or agent (as expressed by the case of a noun, opp. to the action itself), Pat.; preparing, making ready, preparation (of food, poison &c.), Kathās.; MarkP.; obtaining, procuring, gain, acquisition, Kāv.; BhP.; finding out by calculation, computation, Gaṇit.; fruit, result, Pañcat.; the conjugational affix or suffix which is placed between the root and terminations (= *vikaraṇa*, q.v.), Pān. viii, 4, 30, Vārtt. 1; (only L. 'matter, material, substance, ingredient, drug, medicine; good works, penance, self-mortification, attainment of beatitude; conciliation, propitiation, worship; killing, destroying; killing metals, depriving them by oxydation &c. of their metallic properties [esp. said of mercury]; burning on a funeral pile, obsequies; setting out, proceeding, going; going quickly; going after, following'). — **kriyā**, f. the act of performing &c.; an action connected with the *Kārika*, Pān.; a finite verb, ib.; a Kṛid-anta affix, ib. — **kṣama**, mfn. admitting of proof or evidence, Yājñ., Sch. — **caṭusṭāya**, n. (in phil.) four kinds of proof, MW. — **tā**, f. the being a means of (comp., cf. *bahu-s*), Sarvad.; Bhāṣap. — **tva**, n. efficacy, Sāh.; = prec., Sarvad.; the being a proof or argument, Kull. on Mn. viii, 56; state of perfection, MW. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of a wk. on Bhakti by Nārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭa. — **nirdeśa**, m. production of proof (in law); the statement of premisses leading to a conclusion, W. — **pañcaka**, n. N. of five stanzas giving rules for the attainment of Prāsānti or quietude. — **pattra**, n. any written document used as evidence or proof, MW. — **padḍhati**, f. N. of a wk. on the worship

of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa. — **bhāga**, see *mahā-s*. — **mālā-tantra**, n., — **muktāvali**, f. N. of wks. — **rūpin**, mfn. having the form or character of an instrument or expedient, MW. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with proof or evidence, Sarvad. — **sāgara**, m., — **subodhini**, f. N. of wks. **Sādḥanādhyaṅkṣa**, m. superintendent of the military forces, Pañcat. (B.) **Sādḥanārtha**, mfn. worthy of being accomplished, MW. **Sādḥanāvyāpaka**, mfn. (in logic) not invariably inherent in the proof, MW.; — *-ā*, f., — *-tva*, n. non-invariable inherence in the proof, ib.

Sādḥanaka, (ifc.) = *sādḥana*, a means, expedient (e.g. *paṇu-s*, '[a sacrifice] offered by means of cattle'), Śaṅk. on BrĀrUp.

Sādḥanāi, in comp. for *sādḥana*. — *√kṛi*, P. — *karoti*, to employ as a means for (loc.), Jatakam. — **bhūta**, mfn. becoming or being a means or expedient, Jaim., Sch.

Sādḥanī-dvādaśi, f. N. of wk.

Sādḥanīya, mfn. to be accomplished or performed, MBh.; Ragḥ.; to be formed (as words), Ūp. iii, 131, Sch.; to be acquired (as knowledge), Kathās.; to be proved (-*tva*, n.), Sarvad.

Sādḥanta, m. a beggar, mendicant, Up. iii, 128, Sch.

Sādḥaya, Nom. P. *√yati* (fr. *sādḥu* = *bādḥa*; cf. *sādḥishṭha*, *sādḥiyas*), to make hard or firm, Vop. (see also Caus. of *√sādḥ*).

Sādḥayitavya, mfn. (fr. Caus. of *√sādḥ*) to be accomplished or performed, Hit.

Sādḥayitṛi, mfn. (fr. id.) one who brings about, an accomplisher, performer, Nir.

Sādḥava, n. (fr. *sādḥu*), g. *prithu-ādi*.

Sādḥase (Ved. inf.) for levelling or preparing land (with *kṣhaltrāya*), RV. viii, 71, 12.

Sādḥita, mfn. brought about, accomplished, perfected &c.; mastered, subdued, MarkP.; proved, demonstrated, Pañcat.; made, appointed, BhP.; punished by a fine, made to pay (= *dāpita*), L.; awarded (as a punishment or fine), W.; recovered (as a debt), ib.

Sādḥin, mfn. accomplishing, performing (see *bhāra-s*).

Sādḥiman, m. (fr. *sādḥu*) goodness, perfection, excellence, g. *prithu-ādi*.

Sādḥishṭha, mfn. (superl. of *sādḥu*) straightest (as a path), RV.; most effective (as a sacrifice), ib.; very fit, most proper or right, ChUp.; hardest, very hard or firm (= *dṛidha-tama*; in these senses regarded as irreg. superl. of *bādḥa*, Pān. v, 3, 63), L. **Sādḥiyas**, mfn. (compar. of *sādḥu*) more right or proper, Kusum.; more pleasant or agreeable, Sāh.; harder, firmer, very hard or firm, Daś. (in these senses regarded as an irreg. compar. of *bādḥa*, Pān. v, 3, 63); ind. more eagerly, AitBr.; in a higher degree, excessively, Āpast.; Śiś.

Sādḥū, mf(ā)n. straight, right, RV.; AV.; BhP.; leading straight to a goal, hitting the mark, unerring (as an arrow or thunderbolt), RV.; ŚBr.; straightened, not entangled (as threads), Kaus.; well-disposed, kind, willing, obedient, RV.; R.; successful, effective, efficient (as a hymn or prayer), RV.; Kām.; ready, prepared (as Soma), RV.; AitBr.; peaceful, secure, RV.; powerful, excellent, good for (loc.) or towards (loc., gen., dat., acc. with *prati*, *anu*, *abhi*, *pari*, or comp.), ŚBr. &c. &c.; fit, proper, right, VarBrS.; good, virtuous, honourable, righteous, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; well-born, noble, of honourable or respectable descent, W.; correct, pure, classical (as language), ib.; m. a good or virtuous or honest man, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a holy man, saint, sage, seer, Kālid.; (with Jainas) a Jina or deified saint, W.; a jeweller, Hit.; a merchant, money-lender, usurer, L.; (in gram., accord. to some) a derivative or inflected noun; (*vi*), f. a chaste or virtuous woman, faithful wife, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a saintly woman, W.; a kind of root (= *medā*), L.; n. the good or right or honest, a good &c. thing or act (*sādḥu asti* with dat., 'it is well with—' *sādḥu-√man* with acc., 'to consider a thing good, approve'), RV. &c. &c.; gentleness, kindness, benevolence, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (*u*), ind. straight, aright, regularly, RV.; AV.; well, rightly, skilfully, properly, agreeably (with *√vrit* and loc., 'to behave well towards' [once *sādḥu*, in RV. viii, 32, 10]; with *√kṛi*, 'to set right;' with *√ās*, 'to be well or at ease'), RV. &c. &c.; good I well done I bravo I ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; well, greatly, in a high degree, R.; Kām.; BhP.; well, enough of, away with (instr.) MBh.; Pañcat.; well I come on I (with Impv. or 1. pr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; as-

surely, indeed, R.; Kām. — **karma** (*sādḥit-*), mfn. acting well or rightly, RV.; doing kind actions, beneficent, MW. — **kāra**, n. the exclamation *sādḥu* (i.e. well I well done I), applause (*√raṇ* *√dā*, 'to applaud'), R.; Kāraṇ. — **kārin**, mfn. acting well or rightly, skilled, clever, ŚBr.; MBh. &c. — **kirti**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **kṛit**, mfn. = *kārin*, ŚBr. — **kṛita**, mfn. (ifc.) well or rightly done, BhP. — **kṛitya**, n. compensation, requital, ib.; advantage, Kām.; (*ā*), f. good or right manner of acting, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **gata**, mfn. resorted to by the good, respectable, virtuous, MW. — **carana**, mfn. well-conducted, righteous, Lāty. — **caritra**, n. N. of wk. — **ja**, mfn. well-born, 'good conduct', W. — **jana**, m. a good person, honest man, Kāv.; Dhūrtas. (*a-s*). — **jāta**, mfn. of a good kind, beautiful, MBh.; R. — **tama**, mfn. best, most excellent, MBh. — **tara**, mfn. better than (abl.), Kām. — **tas**, ind. from a good man, Mn. iv, 252. — **tā**, f. rightness, correctness, Āpast.; honesty, uprightness, Kām.; Daś. &c. — **tva**, n. rightness, correctness, Lāty.; TPāt., Sch.; goodness, excellence, Uttarar.; kindness, Kāv.; honesty, uprightness, Pañcat.; Uttarar. &c. — **datā**, m. a proper N., Campak. — **darśin**, mfn. seeing well, TĀr., Sch.; well-discerning (*a-s*), Śak. — **dāyin**, mfn., Pān. iii, 2, 78, Vārtt. 1, Pat. — **devin**, mfn. playing skilfully or fortunately, AV.; MBh. — **devi**, f. a mother-in-law, L. — **dvitiya**, mfn. having a merchant as second, accompanied by am^o, MW. — **dhi**, f. a good understanding, MW.; good disposition, ib.; mfn. having a good und^o, wise, well-disposed, ib.; (*ī*), f. a mother-in-law, L. — **dhvani**, m. sound of applause or acclamation, Kād. — **nigūhin**, mfn., Kāś. on Pān. vi, 4, 80. — **nigraha**, mf(ā)n. having a convenient handle, Suśr. — **pada-vi**, f. the path or way of the good, Bhartṛ. — **putra**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **pushpa**, n. a beautiful flower, MW.; the flower of the Hibiscus Mutabilis, L. — **pratikramana-sūtra**, n. N. of wk. — **phala**, mfn. bearing good fruit, having good results or consequences, Sak. vii, 25, 26 (v.1) — **bhāva**, m. good nature, goodness, kindness, MBh. — **mat**, mfn. good, MW.; (*atī*), f. one of the ten grades of a Bodhisattva, Cat.; N. of a Tantra deity, Buddh. — **mata**, mfn. well thought of, highly prized, MW. — **mantra**, m. an effective prayer or spell, Kām. — **mātrā**, f. the right measure ('*rayā*, 'in due measure'), Kām. — **m-manyā**, mfn. thinking one's self good or virtuous, W. — **ratna-sūtri**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **randhin**, mfn., Kāś. on Pān. vii, 1, 61. — **ī-vat**, mfn. right, correct, RPrāt. — **2-vat**, ind. as if good, as if correct, MW. — **vandana**, n. N. of wk. — **vācaka**, mfn. telling or expressing what is good, VP. — **vāda**, m. exclaiming 'well done I' ('*dane* *√dā*, 'to applaud'), MBh.; Śiś.; Kathās. &c.; the name of an honest man, good renown, fame, reputation, BhP.; a right sentence, ib. — **vādin**, mfn. speaking rightly or justly, Gaut.; applauding, Hariv.; w.r. for *vāhin*, MBh. vii, 7786. — **vāha**, m. a good or well-trained horse, MW. — **vāhin**, mfn. drawing (a carriage) well, MBh.; Hcat.; m. a good or well-trained horse, W.; mfn. having good h's, W. — **vi-garhita**, mfn. blamed or censured by the good, R. — **vyikṣha**, m. a good tree, ib.; Nauclea-Cadamba, L.; Crataeva Roxburghii, ib. — **vṛitta**, mfn. well rounded, R.; Bhartṛ. — well-conducted, having good manners, MBh.; Kāv.; Gaut.; m. a well-conducted person, virtuous or honest man, MW.; n. good conduct, honesty, R.; — *-ā*, f. the being well-conducted, honourableness, Kathās. — **vṛitti**, f. good means of living, MW.; g^o exposition, excellent commentary, ib.; good or moral practice or observance, W.; mfn. well rounded, Bhartṛ. (v.1.); well-conducted, ib. (v.1.); — *-ā*, f. the being well-cond^o, MBh. — **vesha**, mfn. well dressed, Car. — **śābda**, m. = *kāra*, MBh. — **śīla**, mfn. well-disposed, virtuously inclined (-*tva*, n.), Hit.; virtuous, righteous, W. — **śukla**, nfn. quite white, MBh. — **shṭhāna** (*s* + *sthāna*), n. the right point of view, right way, Āpast. — **samsarga**, m. association with the good, MW. — **samskrīta**, mfn. well prepared or arranged, ŚBr. — **samakṣa-rūpa**, mfn. well before the eyes, Sak. vii, 31 (v.1.) — **samācāra**, m. 'conduct of the righteous', N. of wk.; mfn. well-behaved, Pañcat. — **sammata**, mfn. approved by the good, R. — **siddha**, mfn. quite finished or perfect, Suśr. **Sādḥūkta**, mfn. said or declared by the good, W.

Sādḥuka, m. N. of a low or degraded tribe, ib. **Sādḥuyā**, ind. in a straight course, directly towards any mark or aim, RV.; plainly, simply, AV.;

rightly, duly, RV.; VS.; TS.; kindly, properly, amicably, MW.

Sādhya, mfn. to be subdued or mastered or won or managed, conquerable, amenable, MBh.; R. &c.; to be summoned or conjured up, L.; to be set to rights, to be treated or healed or cured, Suśr.; MBh.; Kathās.; to be formed (grammatically), Vop.; to be cultivated or perfected, Kāv.; to be accomplished or fulfilled or brought about or effected or attained, practicable, feasible, attainable, Mn.; MBh. &c.; being effected or brought about, taking place, Kāś.; to be prepared or cooked, Car.; to be inferred or concluded, Sarvad.; Bhāṣhāp.; Kpr.; to be proved or demonstrated, Ragh.; Sāh.; to be found out by calculation, VarBṛS.; Ganit.; to be killed or destroyed, MW.; relating to the Sādhyas (see below), MBh.; BhP.; m. (pl.) 'they that are to be propitiated,' N. of a class of celestial beings (belonging to the *Gaṇa-devatā*, q. v., sometimes mentioned in the Veda [see RV. x, 90, 16]; in the ŚBr. their world is said to be above the sphere of the gods; according to Yaska [Nir. xii, 41] their locality is the Bhuvār-loka or middle region between the earth and sun; in Mu. i, 22, the Sādhyas are described as created after the gods with natures exquisitely refined, and in iii, 195, as children of the Soma-sads, sons of Virāṭ; in the Purāṇas they are sons of Sādhya, and their number is variously twelve or seventeen; in the later mythology they seem to be superseded by the Siddhas, see *siddha*; and their names are Manas, Mantri, Prāṇa, Nara, Pāna, Vinirbhaya, Naya, Daṇṣa, Nārāyaṇa, Vṛisha, Prabhu), RV. &c. &c.; the god of love, L.; N. of a Vedic Rishi, IndSt.; of the 21st astronomical Yoga, L.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharma or Manu (regarded as the mother of the Sādhyas), Hariv.; Pur.; (am), n. accomplishment, perfection, W.; an object to be accomplished, thing to be proved or established, matter in debate, ib.; (in logic) the major term in a syllogism, ib.; silver, L.; N. of a Sāman, ArśhBr. — **kośa**, m. N. of a dictionary. — **tā**, f. practicableness, feasibility, MW.; conquerableness (see *a-s*); curableness (see *a-s*); *śāvacchedaka*, n. the distinguishing property of the thing to be proved, MW. — **tva**, n. curableness, Suśr.; perfectibility, Sarvad.; practicability, Kāv.; Kapṣ.; Bhāṣhāp. — **pakṣa**, m. the side of the thing to be proved (in a lawsuit), MW. — **pramāṇa-samkhyā-vat**, mfn. containing the number of the things to be proved and of the proofs, Yājñ., Sch. — **rshi** (‘ya + rishi’), m. N. of Śiva, MW. — **vat**, mfn. comprehending the point to be proved, Yājñ., Sch.; containing the major term (in logic), W.; m. the party on whom the burden of proof in a lawsuit rests, W. — **vyāpaka**, mfn. (in log.) invariably inherent in that which is to be proved, ib.; — **tā**, f. invariable inherence in what is to be pr., ib. — **sama**, m. an assertion identical with the point to be proved, petitio principii, Sarvad.; Nyāyad.; — **tva**, n. sameness with the point to be pr. (‘*tvāt*’, because it is the same with what is to be pr.), Nilak.; Nyāyad. — **sādhana**, n. the means of establishing what is to be proved (e.g. a Hetu or reason), effecting what has to be done &c., W.; — **kaumudī**, f., — **khaṇḍa**, N. of wks. — **siddha**, mfn. to be still accomplished and already accomplished, R. — **siddhi**, f. accomplishment of what has to be done, MW.; the establishing of what has to be proved, IW.; the success of an undertaking, accomplishment, fulfilment, ib.; proof, conclusion, ib.; — **pāda**, m. the fourth stage or division of a sujt at law, judgment, decision, ib. **Sādhyaśābha**, m. absence of the thing to be proved, ib.; impossibility of cure, ib.

2. **Sādhya**, TS., Ind. (for 1. see under *sādhya*) = *sādhuyā*, TS.; TBr.

Sādhv, in comp. for *sādhv*. — **anindita**, mfn. unblamed by the good, of irreproachable character, W. — **apāsana-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **arya**, mf(ā)n. (prob.) truly faithful, RV. — **alamkṛita**, mfn. beautifully adorned, MW. — **asādhū**, mfn. good and bad (— *tva*, n.), VarBṛS.; m. pl. the good and the wicked, MBh.; n. du. good and bad things, ŚBr.; R. — **ācāra**, m. the conduct of the good, virtuous c°, VarBṛS.; mfn. well-conducted c°, Mn.; MBh. **Sādhvī**, f. See under *sādhvī*, p. 1201, col. 2. **Sādhvika**. See *sa-sādhvī*, p. 1192, col. 2.

साधमित्रिक *sādhamitrika*, mf(ā) or i)n. (fr. *sādhā-mitra*), g. *kāṭyādi*.

साधय *sādhaya*. See p. 1201, col. 2, and *√sādh*, p. 1200, col. 3.

साधर्मिक *sādharmika*, m. (fr. *sa-dharma*) one of the same faith or religion, HPariś.

Sādharmya, n. community or equality of duty or office or properties, sameness or identity of nature, likeness or homogeneousness with (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the being of the same religion, MW.; — **sama**, m. (in Nyāya) a pretended or sham objection, Nyāyas.

साधान *sādhāna*, mfn. together with the receptacle, ŚBr.

साधार *sādhāra*, mfn. having a support or basis or foundation, NṛisUp.; Pañcar. (cf. *niḥ-* and *bahu-s*).

Sādhāraṇa, mf(ā) or ā)n. ‘having or resting on the same support or basis’, belonging or applicable to many or all, general, common to all, universal, common to (gen., dat., instr. with and without *saha*, or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; like, equal or similar to (instr. or comp.), Hariv.; Kālid.; behaving alike, Dhūrtas.; having something of two opposite properties, occupying a middle position, mean (between two extremes, e.g. ‘neither too dry nor too wet’, ‘neither too cool nor too hot’), Suśr.; Kām.; VarBṛS.; (in logic) belonging to more than the one instance alleged (one of the three divisions of the fallacy called *anāikāntika*, q. v.); generic, W.; m. N. of the 44th (or 18th) year of Jupiter’s cycle of 60 years, VarBṛS.; (ī), f. a key, L.; a twig of bamboo (perhaps used as a bolt), MW.; m. or n. (?) N. of a Nyāya wk. by Gadādhara; (am), n. something in common, a league or alliance with (comp.), Subh.; a common rule or one generally applicable, W.; a generic property, a character common to all the individuals of a species or to all the species of a genus &c., ib.; (am), ind. commonly, generally, L. — **kroḍa**, m., — **grantha**, m. N. of wks. — **tā**, f. commonness, community (‘*tām* *√nī*’, ‘to make common property’), Rājat. — **tva**, n. universality, Nyāyam., Sch.; temperateness, Suśr. — **deva**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **deśa**, m. common land, MW.; a wild marshy country, ib. — **dhana**, n. joint or common property, ib. — **dharma**, m. com° or universal duty, conduct or duty binding on all castes and orders alike (as humanity &c.), IW. — **nyāsa**, m. N. of wk. — **pakṣa**, n. common side or party, middle side, the mean (between two extremes), MW. — **pūrva-pakṣa-rahasya**, n., — **prāyaścitta-samgraha**, m., — **rahasya**, n., — **vāda**, m., — **vrata-pratishṭhā-prayoga**, m. N. of wks. — **strī**, f. a common woman, harlot, Sāh. **Sādhāraṇāsādhāraṇānu-pasamhāri-virodha-grantha**, m. or °rodhin, n. N. of wk.

1. **Sādhāraṇī**, f. See under *sādhāraṇa*.

2. **Sādhāraṇī**, in comp. for °raṇa. — *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make common property, share with (*saha*), R.; Kād.; to make equal with (comp.), MBh. — *√bhū*, to become equal, Ragh. **Sādhāraṇya**, n. commonness, universality, Sāh.; Sarvad. &c.; equalness, analogy, Sāh.; = *kūṭhikā*, MW.; (ā), ind. commonly, all together, RV. **Sādhārita**, mfn. supported, Campak. **Sādhṛita**, n. ‘what is held together’, a stall, shop, W.; an umbrella, parasol, ib.; a flock of peacocks, ib.

साधिक *sādhika*, mf(ā)n. (for *sādhikā* see *sādhaka*, p. 1201, col. 1) having excess or a surplus, excessive, increased, more than full or complete, Gobh.; Pur.; Divyāv.

साधिक्षेप *sādhikshepa*, mfn. having or showing contempt, taunting, ironical (as language), MBh.

साधिदैव *sādhidaiṇa*, mfn. (united or identified) with supreme deity, W.

Sādhidaiṇata, mfn. having a tutelary deity, Śak. (v. l.)

साधिभूत *sādhibhūta*, mfn. (identified) with the Being who is ‘the substratum of all material objects,’ W. **Sādhibhūttādhidaiṇa**, mfn. identical with the Adhibhūtas and Adhidaiṇas (qq. vv.), Bhag.

साधिमान *sādhimāna*, mfn. with the surplus or excess, ŚBr.

साधियज्ञ *sādhijyāṇa*, mfn. one with the Being who presides over sacrifice, Bhag.

साधिवास *sādhivāsa*, mfn. having perfume, fragrant, MBh.

साधिष *sādhishṭha*, *sādhīyas*. See p. 1201.

साधिष्ठान *sādhishṭhāna*, mfn. having a solid basis, possessing a firm foundation, R.

साधु *sādhv* &c. See p. 1201, col. 2.

साध्य *sādhya* &c. See col. 1.

साध्यवसाना *sādhyaṇasāna* or °*nikā*, f. (in rhet.) an elliptical figure of speech (in which the meaning is left to be implied), Sāh.; Śārvad.

Sādhyaṇasāya, mfn. elliptical, Prātāp.

साध्यास *sādhyaśa*, mfn. having an addition, Lāṭy.

साध्याहार *sādhyaḥāra*, mfn. having or with something to be supplied, ĀpGr., Sch.

साध *sādhra*, n. N. of various Sāmans, ArśhBr.

साध्वस *sādhvasa*, n. (ifc. f. ā; fr. *sa + dhvasa = dhvaṇsa*) consternation, perturbation, alarm, terror, fear of (gen. or comp.; *√sam* *√gam*, ‘to become terrified’), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in dram.) false alarm, sudden fright, panic (one of the 7 divisions of the Bhāṇikā, q. v.), Sāh. — **vipluta**, mfn. overwhelmed with consternation, MW.

सानग *sānaga*, m. (fr. *sanaga*) N. of a teacher, MaitrS.

सानुक्मार *sānatkumāra*, mfn. relating to Sanat-kumāra; m. pl. a partic. class of gods, Dharmas.; n. N. of an Upa-purāṇa.

सानुसुजात *sānat-sujāta*, mfn. relating to Sanat-sujāta, MBh.

सानन्द *sānanda*, mf(ā)n. having joy or happiness, joyful, glad, delighted with (comp.), Kāv.; Kathās.; m. a kind of tree, L.; N. of a youth attendant on Rādā, Pañcar.; (with *mīra*) N. of an author, Cat.; (ā), f. a form of Lakṣmī, ib.; (am), ind. joyfully, with delight, Kāv.; Sāh. — **gadgada-padam**, ind. speaking indistinctly through joy, Git. — **gevinḍa**, N. of various wks. — **nī**, f. N. of a river, MārKp. **Sānandāśru**, n. tears of joy, Pañcar.

सानन्दूर *sānandūra*, N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of a ch. of the VarP.

सानल *sānala*, mfn. containing fire, MW.; together with the Nakṣatra Kṛitika, VarBṛS.; m. the resinous exudation of the Śāl tree, W.

सानसि *sānasī*, *sānin*. See p. 1196, col. 3.

सानाथ्य *sānāthya*, n. (fr. *sa-nātha*) assistance, aid, help, Kathās.

सानिका *sānikā*, f. (of unknown derivation) a flute, pipe, L.

Sāneyikā and **sāneyī**, id., L.

सानिबाप *sānibāpa* (of unknown meaning), Pañcad.

सानु *sānu*, m. n. (accord. to Up. i, 3 fr. *√san*; collateral form 3. *snu*) a summit, ridge, surface, top of a mountain, (in later language generally) mountain-ridge, table-land, RV. &c. &c. (L. also, ‘a sprout; a forest; road; gale of wind; sage, learned man; the sun’). — **ja**, m. (for *sānuja* see p. 1203, col. 1) ‘produced on table-land,’ Xanthoxylon Alatum, Bhpr.; n. the flower of Hibiscus Mutabilis, L. — **prastha**, m. N. of a monkey, R. — **mat**, mfn. having a summit or ridge, R.; m. a mountain, hill, Kāv.; Rājat.; (atī), f. N. of an Apsaras, Śak. — **ruha**, mfn. growing on a mountain-ridge (as a wood), R. **Sānukā**, mfn. elevated, arrogant (Sāy.; but see p. 1196, col. 3).

सानुकम्प *sānukampa*, mf(ā)n. full of pity, compassionate, tender, kind (am, ind.), Daś.; Kathās.

सानुकूल *sānukūla*, mfn. (= *anukūla*) favourable, agreeable, Cāp.

Sānukeṭīya, n. favour, service, assistance, Sāh.

सानुक्रोश *sānuक्रोश*, mf(ā)n. full of compassion, compassionate, merciful, kind (am, ind.; — *tā*, f.), MBh.; R. &c.

सानुग *sānuga*, mfn. having attendants, with followers, Mn. iii, 87.

सानुचर *sānucara*, mf(ā)n. id., Kaus.; Car.

सानुज *sānuja*, mfn. (for *sānu-ja* see p. 1202, col. 3) accompanied by or along with a younger brother, R.

सानुतर्षम् *sānutarṣam*, ind. by or through thirst, Śiś.

सानुताप *sānutāpa*, mf(ā)n. feeling repentance, Kathās.; Rājat.

सानुनय *sānunaya*, mf(ā)n. having courtesy, courteous, polite, civil, kind (*am*, ind.), R.; Daś.

सानुनासिक *sānunāsika*, mfn. nasalized (as a vowel), Vop.; singing through the nose, Samgīt. — **वक्र्या**, mfn. speaking with a nasal sound (*-tva*, n.), Suśr.

सानुनāsika, mfn. nasalized, nasal, TPrāt, Sch.; n. nasality, ib.

सानुनāsya, ind. with a nasal sound, in a nasal tone, IndSt.

सानुप्रास *sānuprāsa*, mf(ā)n. containing alliteration, Kavyād.

सानुप्लव *sānuplava*, mfn. accompanied by followers or attendants, MW.

सानुबन्ध *sānubandha*, mf(ā)n. possessing connection or continuity, uninterrupted, continuous, Ragh.; Suśr.; having results or consequences, R.; together with one's (or its) belongings, R.; Suśr. **सानुबन्धका**, mfn. having an indicative letter or syllable (see *anubandha*), Pat.

सानुमान *sānumāna*, mfn. (in phil.) dependent on or associated with an inference (opp. to *nir-anumāna*), Tattvas.

सानुयाच *sānuyācra*, mfn. attended by followers, with a retinue, R.

सानुराग *sānurāga*, mf(ā)n. feeling or betraying passion, affectionate, enamoured of (loc.), Kāv.; Kathās.; MārKP.

सानुवक्रग *sānuvakra-ga*, mfn. = *anuvakra-ga*, Sūryas.

सानुवषट्कार *sānuvaṣaṭ-kāra*, mfn. accompanied with the exclamation *Vaṣaṭ*, ĀpŚr.

सानुशय *sānuśaya*, mfn. filled with remorse, Rājat.; irritable, angry (*am*, ind. 'remorsefully'), Balar.; affected by the remainder of the consequences of action which brings the soul back to the earth, Samk.

सानुषक *sānuṣhāk*, ind. (prob.) = *ānuṣhak*, continually, perpetually (accord. to Say. = next; accord. to others *sa ānuṣhak* are two separate words), RV. i, 176, 5.

सानुशङ्का, m. an uninterrupted series, Say. on RV. i, 176, 5.

सानुष्टि *sānuṣṭi*, m. pl., a patr., Śaṃskārak.

सानुसार *sānusāra*, mf(ā)n. together with all followers or belongings, Hariv. (Nīlak.)

सानुस्वरित *sānuṣvarita*, mfn. (prob.) resounding, re-echoing, Hariv.

सानुस्वारा, mfn. having the nasal mark *Anu-svāra*, RPrāt.

सानूकाश *sānūkāśa*, mfn. together with the after-light or after-glow, ĀśvGr.

सानूप *sānūpa*, mfn. having well-watered soil, Hariv.; Kām.

सानेयिका *sāneyikā*, °yī. See p. 1202, col. 3.

सान्त *sānta*, n. (perhaps w.r. for *sānta*) joy, L.

सान्तःस्थ *sāntaḥstha*, mfn. having (or along with) semivowels, RPrāt.

सान्तक *sāntaka*, mf(ā)n. together with *An-taka*, i. e. Yama, Rājat.

सांततिक *sāntatika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-tati*) bestowing offspring, Hariv.

सांतपन *sāntapana*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-tapana*) heating, warming, warm (said of the Maruts), RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; relating to the sun, VS. (Māhldh.); sacred to the Śāntapana Maruts, ŚātikṢr.; m. or n.

(with and without *kṛicchra*) a kind of penance, Baudh.; Mn. xi, 124 &c.

सांतपानायाना, m. pl., a patr., Śaṃskārak. **सांतपानिया**, mfn. relating or belonging to the Śāntapana Maruts, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (ā), f. (scil. *ishṭi*) a sacrifice offered to the above, Jaim.

सांतपिका, mfn. able to warm or heat, Pāp. v, 1, 101.

सान्तर *sāntara*, mf(ā)n. having an interval or interstices, MBh.; different (opp. to *eka-rūpa*), VarBṣ.; having an intervening clause or appendix, MBh.; not close or compact, open in texture, L.; mixed or mingled with others, L. — **प्लुता**, n. a manner of jumping, MBh. (= *plavandantaritā ga-tiḥ*, Nīlak.) **सान्तरôtāra**, n. receiving (as a gift) more than one under and upper garment (in contravention of monastic rules), Buddh.

सान्तराय *sāntarāya*, mfn. separated by an interval of time from (abl.), Sāh. (-tā, f., ib.)

सान्तराल *sāntarāla*, mfn. having an interval &c.; together with the intermediate or mixed (castes), Mn. ii, 18.

सान्तर्दीप *sāntardīpa*, mf(ā)n. having a lamp placed within or inside, Suśr.

सान्तर्देश *sāntardeśa*, mfn. together with the intermediate regions, AV.

सान्तर्निदाघज्वरम् *sāntarnidāgha-jvaram*, ind. with an internal burning fever, Śāntiś.

सान्तर्हीन *sāntarhīna*, mfn. with an inward laugh (*am*, ind.), Megh.; Kathās.

सांतान *sāntāna*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-tāna*) derived or taken from the Kalpa tree (called *Samtāna*), Hariv. **सांतानिका**, mf(ā)n. stretching, extending, W.; desirous of offspring, Heat; = prec., Kir.; m. a Brahman intending to marry for the sake of issue, W.; (pl.) N. of partic. worlds, MBh.

सान्त्व *sāntva* (also written *sāntva*, q.v.), cl. 10. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxxii, 33; rather Nom. fr. *sāntva* below) *sāntvayati*, °te (pr. p. once in MBh. [viii, 243] *sāntvamāna* and once [vi, 4910] *sāntvayāna*; aor. *asāntvāt*, Gr.; ind. p. *sāntvayitvā*, MBh.; *sāntvaya*, BhP.: Pass. *sāntvayate*, MBh.; Hariv.), to console, comfort, soothe, conciliate, address kindly or gently, Mn.; MBh. &c.

सान्त्वना, n. (sg. and pl.) consolation, conciliation, mild or gentle language or words, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. mild, gentle, R.; sweet (as sound), L.; (*ayā*), ind. with mild or kind words, in a gentle manner, BhP. — **ता**, ind. with kind words, Kathās. — **दा**, mfn. giving comfort or peace to (gen.), MBh. — **पूरवा**, mfn. coaxing, conciliatory (as speech; *am*, ind.), ib. — **वदा**, m. sg. p. speaking in a kindly and affectionate manner, Amar.

सान्त्वना, n. (sg. and pl.) or °nā, f. the act of appealing or reconciling, soothing with kind words, consolation or conciliation of (gen. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.

सान्त्वनीया, mfn. to be soothed or comforted, serving for soothing or comforting, Car.

सान्त्वयित्री, mfn. one who comforts or speaks or acts kindly, R.

सान्त्विता, mfn. soothed, comforted, conciliated, MBh.

सान्दिल्य *sāndilya*, w.r. for *sāṇḍilya*.

सांदीपनि *sāndīpani*, m. (fr. *saṃ-dīpana*) N. of a Muni (accord. to VP. he was the tutor of Kṛishṇa and Bala-rāma, and requested as his preceptor's fee that his son, supposed to be drowned in the sea but kept under the waters by the demon *Pañca-jana*, should be restored to him; Kṛishṇa plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father), Hariv.; Kād.; Pur.

सांदृष्टिक *sāndṛṣṭika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-dṛṣṭi*) visible or perceptible at the same time, relating to present perception, appearing at once or immediately, L.; evident, undeniable, VarBṣ.; n. (scil. *phala*) present perception of a result, immediate consequence, L.

सान्द्र *sāndra*, mf(ā)n. (of unknown derivation) viscid, unctuous, oily, Suśr.; thick, solid, compact, dense, Kāv.; Kathās.; Pur.; strong, vehement, intense, Kālid.; Daś.; Prab.; studded or crowded

with, full of (instr. or comp.), Naish.; Prab.; smooth, soft, bland, tender, Kālid.; Vās.; n. a wood, thicket, L.; a heap, cluster, W. — **कुतुहला**, mfn. having intense curiosity, MW.; n. N. of a Prahasana. — **तामा**, mfn. most compact or dense, Śiś. — **तरा**, mfn. more (or most) vehement or intense (*am*, ind.), ib. — **त**, f. thickness, denseness, vehemence, intensity, Git. — **त्वा**, n. id., MW. — **त्वक्-का**, mfn. provided with a thick skin or covering, Śiś. — **पदा**, n. a kind of metre, Ked. — **पुशपा**, n. 'having thick clustering flowers,' the tree *Terminalia Bellerica*, L. — **प्रासादा-मेहा**, m. a kind of diabetes, Car. — **मणि**, m. N. of a man, Śaṃskārak. — **मूत्रा**, mfn. discharging a viscous urine, Car. — **मेहा**, m. a kind of diabetes, ib.; °kin, mfn. suffering from it, ib. — **स्निग्धा**, mfn. thick and unctuous, L. — **स्पर्शा**, mfn. unctuous or soft to the touch, Mālav.

सान्द्री, in comp. for *sāndra*. — **कृति**, mfn. made thick or dense, Ragh.; increased, strengthened, Vās. — **√bhū**, P. -*bhavati*, to become thick, Car.

सांद्रविष *sāndravīṣa*, n. (fr. *saṃ-drāvīṣ*) running together from all sides, Pāp. iii, 3, 44, Sch.

सांध *sāmdha*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-dhi*) situated at the point of contact, Megh., Sch.

1. **साम्दह्या**, mfn. produced by coalescence (as a syllable), Nir.

सांधिक *sāmdhika*, m. (fr. *saṃ-dhā* or *saṃ-dhikā*) a distiller, L.

सांधिविग्रहिक *sāmdhivigrahika*, m. (fr. *saṃdhi-vigraha*) a minister who decides upon peace and war, Kāv.; Rājat.

साम्दहिवला, mfn. (fr. *saṃdhi-velā*), Pāp. iv, 3, 16; (f). f. *Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis*, L.

2. **साम्दह्या**, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-dhyā*) relating to the evening twilight, vespertine, Kāv.; Kathās.; relating to the morning twilight or dawn, MW. — **कुसुमा**, f. *Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis*, L. — **भोजना**, n. an evening meal, Bhpr.

सास *sāna*, mf(ā)n. together with food, having food, Vishp.

सानित *sāmnata*, n. (fr. *saṃ-nati*) N. of two Sānnas, ArshBr.

साम्नतया, mfn. relating to natural bent or inclination, AAnukr.

साम्नहिनिक *sāmnahanika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-nahana*) = next, Śiś.; ni. an armour-bearer, shield-bearer, W.

साम्नहिका, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-nāha*) relating to the putting on of armour, preparation for battle, calling to arms (as a drum), MBh.; — next, ib.

साम्नहिका, mfn. able to bear arms, AitBr.

सानाय *sānnāyā*, n. (fr. *saṃ-√nā*) any substance mixed with clarified butter &c. and offered as a burnt offering or oblation, (esp.) a partic. offering of the Agni-hotris (said to consist of milk taken from a cow on the evening of the new moon, mixed on the next day with other milk and offered with clarified butter), TS.; Br.; KātyŚr. — **कुम्भी**, f. a jar or receptacle for the *Sānnāyā*, ĀpŚr. — **त्रा**, n. the being a S°, MaitrS. — **पत्रा**, n. the pan or receptacle for the S°, ĀpŚr. — **भक्षणा** (°jyā-), mf(ā)n. relating to the S°, ŚBr. — **वत**, ind. like (at) the S°, KātyŚr. **साम्नय्योक्ष**, f. the pan for the S°, TBr.

सानिध *sānnidhya*, n. (fr. *saṃ-nidhi*) the being near, nearness, vicinity, presence, attendance (acc. with *√kṛi*; 'to make one's appearance, be or become present; ' with Caus. of *√kṛi*; 'to cause to be near, call near; ' with *√yā* or *√vraj*; 'to come near, approach; ' *pakṣe* *√jan* with gen., 'to take the place of'), Mu.; MBh. &c. — **ता**, ind. from proximity, Mālatim. — **त**, f. vicinity, neighbourhood, Hariv.

सानिपातिक *sānnipātika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-nipāta*) coming into close contact or conjunction, coalescing, GrŚrS.; complicated (esp. applied to a dangerous illness produced by a combined derangement of the three humours), Suśr. — **कार्मान**, n. the treatment of the above illness, Kāv.; Suśr.; miscellaneous, promiscuous, collective, W.

साम्निपतिन, mfn. (= *saṃ-n*) falling together, meeting (°ti-tva, n.), KātyŚr.

साम्निपत्या, mfn. (= *saṃ-n*) to be joined or united, ib.

संनिवेशिक *sānniveśika*, mfn. = *saṃ-niveśam samavutī*, Pāp. iv, 4, 43, Sch.

संनिहित *sānnihita*, n. (fr. *saṃ-nihita*) close vicinity, anything near at hand, Samskarak.

संन्यासिक *sānniyāsika*, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-nyāsa*) forming the original or correct text, Pat. on iii, 2, 107, Vārt. 2; m. a Brahman in the fourth stage of his life, religious mendicant, L.

सन्मातुर *sānmātura*, m. (cf. *san-m°* and *sāmm°*) the son of a virtuous mother, L.

सान्यपुत्र *sānya-putra*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.

सान्वय *sānvaya*, mfn. along with family or descendants, Mn. ii, 168 &c.; being of the same family, of kin, related to or closely connected with, ib. viii, 198 ib.; full of meaning, significant, Daś.; having the same business (= *sa-kārya* or *karāṇa-sahita*), BhP. (Sch.); public, in presence of all, Kāty.

सान्वारम्भणीय *sānvārambhaṇīya*, mfn. having the Anvārambhaṇīyā (q. v.), ĀpŚr.

साप *sāp*, strong form of 2. *sap*, q. v.

सापगम *sāpagama*, mfn. attended with or involving departures, Pañcat.

सापत्न *sāpatnā*, mfn. (fr. *sa-patna* or *sa-patni*) coming or derived from a rival, AV.; based on rivalry (as enmity), MBh.; born of a rival or co-wife; m. (with or without *bhrātṛi*, 'a half-brother on the mother's side'), R.; (pl.) the children of different wives of the same husband, MBh.

Śāpatnaka, n. rivalry among the wives of the same husband, MBh.; rivalry in general, enmity, ib.; Bālar.

Śāpatnaya, mf(ā)n. born from a rival wife, Kull. on Mn. ix, 198.

Śāpatnya, mf(ā)n. based on rivalry (as enmity), Kām.; born from a rival or fellow-wife, R.; m. a half-brother, ib.; a rival, enemy, L.; n. enmity or rivalry among wives of the same husband, Śiś.; relationship of children born from different wives of the same husband, R.

Śāpatnyaka, n. rivalry, enmity, Bālar.

सापत्य १. *sāpatya*, mf(ā)n. possessing offspring, having progeny, MBh.; accompanied or attended by one's children, BhP.

सापत्य २. *sāpatya*, m. = *sāpatnya*, the son of a rival wife, half-brother, Pat. on Pāp. vi, 3, 35, Vārt. 11.

सापत्रप *sāpatrapa*, mf(ā)n. ashamed, embarrassed, Śiś.

सापद् *sāpad*, mfn. being in distress or misery, Pañcat.

सापदेशम् *sāpadeśam*, ind. under a pretext or pretence, Daś.

सापमान *sāpamāna*, mfn. treated or attended with contempt, Bhāṭṭ. (v.l.); (am), ind. contemptuously, MW.

सापर *sāpara*, mf(ā)n. together with the west, VarBṛS.

सापराध *sāparādha*, mf(ā)n. having faults, criminal, guilty, Kathās.; Rājat.; faulty, false, erroneous, VarBṛS., Sch.

सापरान्त *sāparānta*, mfn. together with the country of Aparānta, Kathās.

सापवादक *sāpavādaka*, mfn. having exceptions, liable to exception, Pat.

Śāpavādam, ind. with blame, reproachfully, Mālatīm.

सापह्य *sāpahnava*, mf(ā)n. with dissimulation, dissembling, feigning, MBh.; Kathās.; dissembled, concealed, veiled, Sāh.

सापाय *sāpāya*, mf(ā)n. one who contends with adversity, Daśar.; attended with danger, dangerous, Kāv.; Pañcat.; Rājat.

सापाश्रय *sāpāśraya*, n. (scil. *vāstu*) a house with an open gallery at the back, VarBṛS.

सापिण्ड *sāpiṇḍa*, n. = *sāpiṇḍya*, Dattakac.

Śāpiṇḍi, m. (prob.) patr. fr. *sa-piṇḍa*, g. *aishu-kāryā-ādi*. = *bhakta*, mfn. inhabited by Śāpiṇḍis, ib.

Śāpiṇḍi-māñjarī, f. N. of a wk. on law by Nāgēśa.

Śāpiṇḍya, n. (fr. *sa-piṇḍa*) connection or relationship by presenting offerings to the same deceased ancestors, consanguinity or relationship of a Śāpiṇḍa, Samskarak.; Dattakac. = *kalpalatā*, f., *-kalpalatikā*, f., *-dīpikā*, f., *-nirṇaya*, m., *-mīmāṃsā*, f., *-vishaya*, m. N. of wks.

सापीड *sāpiḍa*, mfn. (perhaps w. r. for *sōtp°*) emitting or discharging a stream of water, R.

सापेक्ष *sāpeksha*, mfn. having regard or respect to (loc. or acc. with *prati*), MBh.; R.; requiring or presupposing anything, dependent on (comp.), Kathās.; Sāh.; Sarvad. = *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. dependence on, Sāh.; Sarvad.

सप्त १. *sāpta* or *sāptā*, n. (fr. *saptan*, of which it is also the Vṛddhi form in comp.) the number seven, a heptade, RV.; TS.; a team of seven horses (accord. to others m. and a proper N.), RV. viii, 55, 5. = *tantava*, m. pl. (fr. *sapta-tantu*) N. of a partic. sect, Vās., Introd. = *daśya*, n. (fr. *sapta-daśan*) the number seventeen, Śākhṣṛ. = *pada*, mfn. (fr. *sapta-pada*) belonging to seven steps, based or depending on seven steps (= 'sincere', 'true'), MBh.; Pañcat.; Brahmap. = *padīna*, mfn. = prec., Bālar.; n. friendship (formed with any one after taking seven paces together, or, accord. to others, after uttering only seven words), intimacy, Kum.; Pañcat.; circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps, advance of the bride to meet the bridegroom in seven steps, MW.

— *purusha*, mfn. (fr. *sapta-p°*) extending to or comprising seven generations, Samskarak. = *pauruśha*, mf(ā)n. (fr. id.) = prec., Mn. iii, 146. = *rathavāhani*, m. a patr., ŚBr. = *rātrika*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *sapta-rātra*) lasting seven nights or days, SāmavBr.; Hariv.

Śāptatika, mfn. (fr. *sāptati*) worth seventy &c., Pāp. v, 1, 19, Sch.

Śāptamika, mfn. (fr. *sāptamī*) relating to the seventh day, Lāty.; relating to the seventh case, RPrāt.; taught in the seventh (Adhyāya of Pāṇini's grammar), Pat.

Śāptālāyana, m. patr. fr. *sāptala*, g. *naḍādi*.

Śāptaleya, mfn. (fr. id.), g. *sakhyā-ādi*.

Śāpti, m. patr. fr. *sāptan*, g. *dhā-ādi*.

सप्त २. *sāpta*, n. (fr. *sapti*) a horse-race, running-match for horses or the prize given for one, RV. ii, 19, 7.

साप्य *sāpyā*, m. patr. of Namī (v.l. *sāyyā*), RV.; PañcatvBr.

साम्राय *sāprāya*, n. (fr. *sa-prāya*) likeness, homogeneity, Lāty.

साप्सरोगण *sāpsaro-gaṇa*, mfn. attended by a number of Apsarases, MW.

साम्फल्य *sāphalya*, n. (fr. *sa-phala*) fruitfulness, profitability, advantage, result, success, Mn.; MBh. &c.

साबर्णिक *sābarṇika* (?), a proper N., Rājat.

साबाध *sābādha*, mfn. suffering pain, unwell, Śak.

साब्दी *sābdī*, f. a kind of grape, L.

साब्रह्मचार *sābrahmacāra*, n. (fr. *sa-brahmacārin*), g. *yuvādi*.

साभयदक्षिणम् *sābhaya-dakṣiṇam*, ind. with the gift of fearlessness or security, Jātakam.

साभापत *sābhāpata*, mfn. (fr. *sābhā-pati*), g. *asvapaty-ādi*.

साभाव्य *sābhāvya*, n. (fr. *sa-bhāva*) homogeneity, identity of nature, Bādar.

साभासंनयन *sābhāsannayana*, mfn. (fr. *sa-bhā-s°*), Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 73, Vārt. 2.

साभिकाम *sābhikāma*, mf(ā)n. having affection, loving, affectionate, Nal.

साभिकारणिक *sābhikarāṇika*, mfn. possessing the same rules for exorcising or counteracting enchantments, ĀpŚr.

साभिज्ञान *sābhijñāna* (ibc. or *am*, ind.), to-

gether with tokens of recognition, Megh.; Kathās. — *yuta*, mfn. furnished with tokens of r°, Pañcat.

साभिताप *sābhitāpa*, mfn. suffering pain, distressed, afflicted, Kathās.

साभिनयम् *sābhinayam*, ind. with dramatic gesture or gesticulations, pantomimically, Śak.

साभिनिवेश *sābhiniveśa*, mfn. having or attended with a great inclination or predilection for anything, Sāh.

साभिप्राय *sābhiprāya*, mfn. having a distinct aim or purpose, persevering, resolute, Kathās.; betraying a certain purpose, intentional, Pañcat.

साभिमान *sābhimāna*, mf(ā)n. having pride, haughty, proud of (loc.; *am*, ind.), R.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; causing pride or self-satisfaction, MBh.; self-interested, egotistical (as an action), SāhṛP.

साभिलाष *sābhilāsha*, mf(ā)n. having a desire or longing for (loc., acc. with *prati*, or comp.; *am*, ind.), Śak.; Kathās.; MārKṛP.

साभिज्ञ *sābhisāṅka*, mfn. distrustful, suspicious, Jātakam.

साभिसंस्कारपरिनिर्वायिन *sābhisaṃskāra-parinirvāyin*, mfn. (said of a kind of Anāgāmin, q. v.), Buddh.

साभिसर *sābhisara*, mfn. along with followers or companions, Hcar.; Śiś.

साभ्यर्थन *sābhyarthana*, mfn. with entreaties, Kād.

साभ्यसूय *sābhyasūya*, mfn. envious, malicious, jealous of (loc.; *am*, ind.), Ragh.; Śiś.

साभ्यास *sābhyāsa*, mfn. reduplicated, Nir.

साध *sābhra*, mfn. having clouds, cloudy, Megh. = *matī*, f. N. of a river flowing through Ahmedabad (commonly 'Sabermattee'), Śatr.; *-māhātmya*, N. of wk. = *vatī*, f. = *matī*, Singhās.

साध्निका *sābhraṅgikā*, f. a kind of metre, Col.

साध्रि *sābhri*, mfn. together with a hoe or spade, KātyŚr.

साम् *sām*. See 1. *sāmaya*, p. 1205, col. 1.

साम १. *sāma*, n. (fr. 1. *sama*, of which it is also the Vṛddhi form in comp.) likeness, similarity, L. = *pushpi*, m. (prob. fr. *sama-pushpa*) a patr., Pravar. = *yugina*, mfn. (fr. *sama-yuga*), g. *prati-janādi*. = *vāsa*, mfn. serving for or caused by the equality of the metre, RPrāt. = *stambī*, m. (prob. fr. *sama-stamba*) a patr., Pravar. = *sthya*, n. (fr. *sama-stha*) comfort, ease, welfare, g. *brāhmaṇādi*, *Śāmaśārika*, mfn. (fr. *samācāra*), g. *vinayādi*. *Śāmaśārikī*, f. (fr. id.) customary practice or usage, right conduct or behaviour, HPārś.

1. *Śāma*, n. (for 2. see p. 1205, col. 2) the principal of a debt, Vishṇu.; m. (thought by some to be for *sāmaka* fr. *√so*) a whetstone (esp. one for sharpening spindles), L.

Śāmaśāmya, n. (fr. *samāt-sama*) a series or succession of equal or similar beginnings and terminations, Lāty.

साम २. *sāma*, mfn. undigested, crude, not sufficiently prepared or matured (a morbid state of the humours), Car.; Bhpr.

सामक्ष *sāmaksha*, n. (fr. *saṃ-aksha*) the being before the eyes, MaitrS.

Sāmakshya, n. id., TBr.; PañcatvBr. (wrongly printed *sāmyaksha*).

सामग्री *sāmagrī*, f. (fr. *saṃ-agra*) totality, entirety, completeness, (esp.) a complete collection or assemblage of implements or materials, apparatus, baggage, goods and chattels, furniture, effects, Rājat.; Kathās.; Sarvad.; a means for (*kā te sāmagrī*, 'what means have you at your disposal?'), Hit. = *pratibadhyatā*, f., *-pratibandhakatā-vāda*, m., *-vāda*, m., *-vādārtha*, m., *-vicāra*, m., *-vyāpti*, f., *-vyāpti-vicāra*, m., *-sahacāra*, m. N. of wks. *Sāmagrya*, n. = *sāmagrī*, MBh.; Hariv. &c.

सामञ्जस्य *sāmañjasya*, n. (fr. *saṃ-añjasa*) fitness, propriety, equity, justice, R. (B.), Sch. (a-s° Vedāntas, Sch.)

सामन् I. *sāman*, n. (fr. $\sqrt{\text{I. sām}}$ = I. *san*) acquisition, possession, property, wealth, abundance, RV.; VS.

1. **Sāmāna**, m(f)(ā)n. (for 2. see under 2. *sāman*) rich, affluent, abundant (others 'common, universal'), RV. iii, 30, 9.

सामन् 2. *sāman*, n. (m. only in TBr.; prob. connected with $\sqrt{\text{I. sām}}$; accord. to some fr. $\sqrt{\text{I. sām}}$; cf. 3. *sāman*) calming, tranquillizing, (esp.) kind or gentle words for winning an adversary, conciliation, negotiation (one of the 4 Upāyas or means of success against an enemy, the other 3 being *dāna*, *bheda*, and *danḍa*, qq. vv.; ibc. or instr. sg. and pl., 'by friendly means or in a friendly way, willingly, voluntarily'), TBr. &c. &c.

3. **Sāma**, in comp. for 2. *sāman*. — **kalam**, ind. in a conciliatory or friendly tone, VP. — **gir**, mfn. speaking kind words, Śatr. — **dharmārtha-nīti**, mfn. friendly and just and useful and wise (as speech), R. — **pūva**, mfn. friendly, kind, gentle (am, ind.), R. — **pradhāna**, mfn. perfectly kind or friendly, Car. — **prayoga**, m. the use of kind or fr words, Dhātup. — **vāda**, m. a kind word, conciliatory speech, Śiś. — **sādhya**, mfn. to be accomplished in a conciliatory or peaceable way, Pañcat. — **siddha**, mfn. accomplished in a p^o way, ib. — **siddhi**, f. the art of accomplishing something in a p^o way, MW. — **Sāmānukha**, mfn. eager for conciliation, wishing to conciliate, ib. — **Sāmāpācāra** or **pāya**, m. a mild remedy, moderate measure, gentle means, ib.

2. **Sāmānā**, mfn. (for 1. see under 1. *sāman*) quiet, calm, RV. x, 85, 9.

1. **Sāmānya**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 2) friendly, favourable (in a-s^o, q.v.).

1. **Sāmāya** (Nom. fr. *sāman* or fr. artificial $\sqrt{\text{I. sām}}$; for 2. *sāmāya* see col. 3), cl. 10. P. *sāmāyati* (aor. *asāmāyat* or *asīhamat*), to conciliate, appease, pacify, tranquillize, Dhātup. xxxv, 27.

सामन् 3. *sāman*, n. (of doubtful derivation; accord. to Un. iv, 152 fr. $\sqrt{\text{so}}$ = 2. *sā*, as 'destroying sin' in Nir. vii, 12 apparently connected with *samnu*; by others derived fr. $\sqrt{\text{I. san}}$, *sā*, *sāntu*, and perhaps not to be separated fr. 1. and 2. *sāman*) a metrical hymn or song of praise, (esp.) a partic. kind of sacred text or verse called a *Sāman* (intended to be chanted, and forming, with *ṛic*, *yajus*, *chandās*, one of the 4 kinds of Vedic composition mentioned first in RV. x, 90, 9), RV. &c. &c.; any song or tune (sacred or profane, also 'the hum of bees'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the faculty of uttering sounds (?), TBr. (Sch.). — **vat** (*sāman*-), mfn. connected with a *Sāman*, TS. — **vin**, mfn. possessing the S^o, JaimBr.

4. **Sāma**, in comp. for 3. *sāman*. — **kārikā** (?), f. N. of wk. — **kārin**, mfn. making *Sāmāns*, ŚaṅkBr. — **gā** or **gā**, m. a *Brāhmaṇ* who chants or recites the S^o-veda, RV. &c. &c.; (f), f. the wife of a S^o-veda *Brāhmaṇ*, L.; — **gānām chandas**, n. a *Parīṣiṣṭa* of the S^o-veda; — **ga** — **pūrvāpara**, m. or n., — **prayoga**, m., — **vrīṣhṭārga**, m., **gāhnikā**, n. N. of wks. — **gāna**, n. the S^o collectively, IndSt. — **garbha**, m. N. of *Vishṇu*, L. — **gā**, see **ga**. — **gāna**, m. a chanter of S^o, Cat.; n. S^o chant, KātyŚr.; — **priya**, m. N. of *Śiva*, Śivag. — **gāya**, m. S^o chant, Yājñ. iii, 112. — **gāyaka**, m. = **ga**, MW. — **gāyin**, mfn. chanting the *Sāma*-veda, Sāmkārak. — **gīta**, n. = **gāya**, MBh.; (also applied to the hum of bees), BhP. — **codanā**, f. an invitation to recite the *Sāma*-veda, ĀpŚr. — **ja**, mfn. occurring in the S^o-veda, Śiś.; m. an elephant, L. — **jāta**, m. an elephant, Śiś. — **jātaka**, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. — **tantra**, n. N. of wk. (also *-bhāṣya* and *-samgraha*). — **tās**, ind. from or concerning *Sāma* chants, ŚBr. — **tejas** (*sāma*-), mfn. having the glory of a *Sāman*, AV. — **tvā**, n. state or condition of (being) a S^o, ŚBr. — **darpaṇa**, m. N. of wk. — **dhvani**, n. the sound of the chanting of the S^o-veda, Mn. iv, 123 (see under *-veda*, col. 2). — **nidhanā**, n. the closing sentence of a S^o, ŚBr. — **patha**, m. the path of the S^o, JaimBr. — **parīṣiṣṭa**, n. a *Parīṣiṣṭa* belonging to the S^o-v^o. — **pavitra**, n. N. of S^o-v^o i, 2, 2, 3, 5, Āpast. — **prakāśana**, n. N. of wk. — **pragātha**, m. N. of partic. verses to be chanted by the three *Hotrakas*, Vait. — **prayoga**, m., — **prastotri-tva**, n., — **brāhmaṇa**, n. N. of wks. — **bhṛit**, mfn. bringing chants, RV. — **māya**, nif(ā)n. consisting of *Sāmāns*, Br.; up. — **yonī**, mfn. produced from the S^o-veda, Ragh.; m. an elephant, ib.; a *Brāhmaṇ*, L.

— **rathamāra**, n. N. of a *Sāman* (said to have been created from *Brahmā*'s mouth), MW. — **rāga**, m. a tune or air of the S^o-veda, Pāp. v, 2, 130, Sch. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king and various authors (also with *dikṣita*), Cat.; n. N. of a *Sāman*, Lāty. — **rājan**, n. N. of a S^o, PañcatBr. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **vat**, mfn. connected with a S^o, TS., Sch.; m. N. of a son of *Sārasvata* (afterwards changed into a female), Cat. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the S^o-v^o, Vait. — **vidhāna**, n. the employment of *Sāmāns* (for religious or magical purposes), AgP.; — **brāhmaṇa**, n. N. of a *Brāhmaṇ* of the S^o-veda (and also called *sāma*-*vidhi*). — **vipra** (*sāma*-), mfn. skilled in *Sāma* chants, RV. — **vedā**, m. 'Veda of chants', N. of one of the three principal Vedas (see *veda*); it contains a number of verses or stanzas nearly all of which [except about 78] occur in the *Rig*-veda and which, modified in various ways, are chanted, mostly, by the *Udgātṛi* priests at *Soma* sacrifices; the *Samhitā* of the *Sāma*-veda consists of two parts; the first, called *Ārcika* [or *Pūrvārcika* or *Chando*-*grantha*], contains 585 verses disjoined from their proper sequence in the *Rig*-veda and arranged in 59 *Daśatis* or decades, which again are subdivided into *Prapāthakas* and *Ardha*-*prapāthakas*; the second, called *Uttarārcika* or *Uttarā*-*grantha*, contains 1225 verses, also chiefly from the *Rik*-*Samhitā*, but less disjoined than in the first part, and arranged in nine *Prapāthakas* with *Ardha*-*prapāthakas*, mostly, however, grouped in triplets; the directions for the formation of *Sāmāns* or chants out of these verses are carefully laid down in the *Gānas* or manuals for chanting, two of which, viz. the *Geya*-*gāna* and *Āraṇya*-*gāna*, are a directory for the *Ārcika* portion, and two, viz. *Ūha*-*gāna* and *Ūha*-*gāna*, for the *Uttarārcika*; in Mn. i, 23 the *Sāma*-veda is described as drawn forth from the sun; in iv, 124 it is described as having a special reference to the *Pitṛis* or deceased ancestors, and its sound is therefore said to possess a kind of impurity, whereas the *Rig*-veda has the gods for his objects and the *Yajur*-veda men; the *Sāma*-veda is said to possess 8 *Brāhmaṇas* [see *brāhmaṇa*], Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c. [IW. 25]; — *echala*, n., — *parīṣiṣṭa*, n., — *rahasya*, n., — *rahasyāḍṇanishad*, f. N. of wks.; — *rāj*, m. N. of *Vishṇu*, Pañcat.; — *vid*, mfn. familiar with the S^o-v^o; — *śikṣā*, f. N. of a *Śikṣā*; — *sāra*, m. N. of *Vishṇu*, Pañcat.; — *dāntaga*, mfn. one who has gone through the S^o-v^o, MBh.; — *dārtha*, m., — *dārtha*-*prakāśa*, m. N. of wks.; — *dīya*-*rudrī*, f., — *dīya*-*raudra*-*vidhi*, m., — *dōpanishad*, f. N. of wks. — *vaiddika*, mfn. relating or belonging to the S^o-v^o, KātyŚr., Sch. — *valrya*, n. the strength(?) of the S^o, JaimBr. — *śabda*, m. the sound of a chanted S^o, Gaut.; GrS. — *śiras*, mfn. having the S^o as head, KaushUp. — *śravāsa*, m. N. of a man (pupil of *Yājñavalkya*), ŚBr. — *śravasa*, m. patr. fr. prec., PañcatBr. — *śrāddha*, n. N. of a ch. of the *Smṛiti*-*tattva* (also *-tattva*). — *śrauta*-*sūtra*, n. N. of wk. — *samhitā*, f. the continuous text of the S^o-veda, Hariv. — *samkṣhepa*, m. N. of a treatise on the S^o-veda. — *samkhyā*, f. N. of a *Parīṣiṣṭa* of the S^o-veda. — *samgāyaka*, m. a chanter of the S^o-veda, W. — *saras* and *sarasa*, n. N. of two *Sāmāns*, ĀrshBr. — *sāvitrī*, f. N. of a partic. *Sāvitrī*, Gobh. — *surasa*, n. du., v. l. for *saras*. — *sūkta*, n. N. of partic. hymns, Vait. — *sūtra*, n. a *Sūtra* wk. belonging to the S^o-v^o (10 such works are enumerated), Cat.; — *vyākhyā*, f. N. of wk. — *Sāmānga*, n. an *Ānga* or part of the S^o-v^o, NṛisUp. — *Sāmātāna*, m. = *sāma*-*pragātha*, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *Sāmānta*, m. the end of a *Sāman*, Lāty. — *Sāmāntar*-*ukthya*, m. an *Ukthya* (q.v.) in a S^o, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *Sāmēvara*-*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *Sāmōdha*, mfn. having the S^o accent, Lāty. — *Sāmōdbhava*, m. an elephant (cf. *sāma*-*jāta*), L.

5. **Sāma** (ifc.) = 3. *sāman* (see *anu*-, *ava*-s^o). — **Sāmaka**, m(f)(ā)n. (for 1. see p. 1204, col. 3) = *sāma* *adhite* *veda* vā, g. *kramādī*.

2. **Sāmānyā**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) skilful in chanting or singing, RV.; Bhāṭṭ.

1. **Sāmika**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1206, col. 2), (fr. 3. *sāman*), Lāty.; n. pronouncing verses over the sacrificial animal, L.

Sāmna, m(f)(ā)n. relating to *Sāmāns*, IndSt.; (f), f. a sort of metre (one of the classes occurring in the *Sāma*-veda); (f), f. (cf. *sāmāni*) a rope for tying cattle, MW.

सामनसी *sāmanasī*, f. a verse containing the word *samanas*, ĀpŚr.

सामनी *sāmānī*, f. (of *sānnī*) a rope or cord for tying cattle (v. l. *dāmānī*), L.

सामन् *sāmanta*, mfn. (fr. *sam*-*anta*) being on all sides, KātyŚr.; bordering, limiting, W.; m. a neighbour, Kāth.; Mn.; Yājñ.; a vassal, feudatory prince, the chief of a district (paying tribute to a lord paramount), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a minister (?), Cāp. (v. l.); a leader, general, captain, champion, W.; N. of the author of the *Tājika*-*sāra*-*tīkā* (1620 A. D.), Cat.; n. a neighbourhood, Mn.; Śukas. — **cakra**, n. a circle of neighbouring princes, MW. — **ja**, n. (danger) arising from a vassal, Hariv. — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Campak. — **pratyaya**, m. the evidence or testimony of near neighbours, MW. — **rāja**, m. (with *harī*) N. of the author of the *Sūrya*-*prakāśa*, Cat. — **vāsīn**, mfn. dwelling on the borders, neighbouring, a neighbour, Mn. viii, 258.

Sāmāntakēna, ind. in the neighbourhood, Kāraṇḍ.

Sāmānteya, m. N. of a man (v. l. *māmāteya*), BHP.

सामय 2. *sāmāya*, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) connected with or suffering from disease, Śāmk.

सामयाचारिक *sāmāyācārika*, mfn. (fr. *sam*-*ayācāra*) relating to conventional practice or usage, Gaut.; Āpast. — **sūtra**, n. N. of partic. *Sūtras* (treating of customs and rites sanctioned by virtuous men, and with the *Gṛhya*-*sūtras*, constituting the *Smārta*-*sūtras* which are based on *Smṛiti* or tradition, and opp. to the *Śrauta*-*sūtras* derived from *Śruti*, q.v.), IW. 145 &c.

Sāmāyika, mfn. (fr. *sam*-*aya*) based on agreement, conventional, customary, Kap.; Yājñ.; Nyāyam., Sch.; of the same opinion, like-minded, Rājat.; seasonable, timely, precise, exact, Mālav. (v. l.); Kir. (in a-s^o); periodical, MW.; temporary, Śāmkhyapr. — **tva**, n. conventionality, Nyāyam. — **Sāmāyikābhāva**, m. temporary non-existence (as that of a water-jar which has been removed from its place to be again restored to it), MW.

सामर *sāmara*, mfn. with the immortals, accompanied by the gods, R.; BhP. — **Sāmārādhipa**, mfn. together with the lords of the gods, R.

सामरिक *sāmārika*, mfn. (fr. *sam*-*ara*) belonging to war or battle, martial, warlike, MW.

Sāmāreya, mfn. (fr. id.), g. *sakhy*-*ādī*.

सामर्थ्य *sāmārghya*, n. (fr. *sam*-*argha*) cheapness, VarBṛS.

सामर्थ्य *sāmārtthya*, n. (fr. *sam*-*artha*) sameness of aim or object or meaning or signification, belonging or agreeing together (in aim, object &c.), adequacy, accordance, fitness, suitability, Pat.; Hariv.; Suśr. &c.; the being entitled to, justification for (loc. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; ability to or capacity for (inf., dat., loc., or comp.; acc. with $\sqrt{\text{krī}}$, 'to do one's utmost'; with $\sqrt{\text{bhāj}}$, 'to take pains', 'exert one's self'), ib.; efficacy, power, strength, force (*āt* or *-tas* or *-yogāt*, 'through the force of circumstances', by reason of, 'in consequence of', 'on account of', 'as a matter of course'), ib.; the force or function or sense of a word, Kusum. — **bandhana**, mfn. having power as a bond of union, cemented by or contingent on power or fitness, MW. — **yoga**, see above. — **vat**, mfn. having power or strength, capable, MBh. — **hina**, mfn. destitute of strength, weak, feeble, Hit.

सामर्ष *sāmārsha*, mfn. having impatience or anger, impatient, indignant, wrathful, enraged at (*prati*), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; (am), ind. angrily, Mjicch. — **tā**, f. angry impatience, wrath, Ragh. — **hāsam**, ind. with an ironical smile or laugh, MW. — **Sāmārshana**, m. pl. N. of a family of *Brāhmaṇas* (v. l. *agha*-m^o), VP.

सामवायिक *sāmavāyika*, mfn. (fr. *sam*-*avāya*) belonging to or frequenting an assembly, Pāp. iv, 4, 43; closely connected with anything, concomitant, inherent, KātyŚr.; m. a minister or counsellor, Śiś.; member of an assembly, spectator, Mālav. (v. l. for *sāmājika*); chief of a company, W.

सामस्त *sāmasta*, n. (fr. *sam*-*asta*) the science or theory of word-composition, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 12.

Sāmastika, mfn. relating to the above, ib. — **Sāmastya**, n. totality, entirety, ŚāṅkhŚr., Sch.

सामाजिक *sāmājika*, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-āja*) relating to or frequenting an assembly, Pān. iv, 4, 43; m. a member of or assistant at an assembly, spectator, Kāv.; Śāh. &c.

सामाय *sāmāya*, mfn. together with the inmates of the same house, ĀsvGr.; accompanied by ministers or counsellors, MBh. — **pramukha**, mfn. with the chief ministers, W.

सामात्यका, m. accompanied by ministers &c., R.

सामात्साम्य *sāmātsāmya*. See p. 1204, col. 3.

सामान *sāmāna*, Vriddhi form of 2. *sāmāna* in comp. — **grāmika**, mfn. (fr. *sa-māna-grāma*) belonging to or being in the same village &c., Pat. on Pān. ii, 3, 60, Vārt. i. — **desika**, mfn. coming or derived from the same village, ib. **śāmānādihikarāya**, n. (fr. *śāmānādihikarāya*) common office or function, Hit.; the condition of relating to the same object or residing in the same subject, Sarvad.; grammatical agreement, identity of case-relation, correlation (opp. to *vaiyādhī*), Pān., Sch. **śāmānika**, mfn. (fr. 2. *sāmāna*) of equal rank or dignity with (gen. or comp.), HParis.; Pañcad.

śāmānya, mī(ā)n. equal, alike, similar, MBh.; Śāk.; shared by others, joint, common to (instr. with and without *saha*, or comp.), Yājñ.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; whole, entire, universal, general, generic, not specific (opp. to *vaiśeṣika*), Suśr.; VarBṛS.; common, common-place, vulgar, ordinary, insignificant, low, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*am*), n. equality, similarity, identity, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; equilibrium, normal state or condition, Nilak.; universality, totality, generality, general or fundamental notion, common or generic property (ibc., instr., or abl., 'in general,' as opp. to *vaiśeṣa-tas*, 'in particular'), Kap.; Jain.; Sarvad.; public affairs or business, W.; (in rhet.) the connection of different objects by common properties, Kpr.; Kuval.; (*ā*), f. a common female, prostitute, L.; (*am*), ind. after the same manner as, like (comp.), Kālid.; jointly, in general, in common, Mn. vii, 56. — **kavi-prasaṅga**, f. praise of poets in general (not of single ones), Cat. — **krama-vṛtti**, f., **-ghaṭa**, m., **-candrikā**, f. N. of wks. — **cchala**, n. one of the three Vāk-chalas (i.e. too great generalization of the words of an opponent), Nyāyad.; Car. — **jñāna**, n. the perception of common or generic property, MW. — **tama**, mfn. most like or similar, GrSṛS. — **tara**, mfn. more common, ib.; very common-place or insignificant, Pañcat. — **tas**, ind. equally, similarly, according to analogy, BhP.; KapS.; Śāṅkhyak.; in general, generally, Kap.; Suśr.; BhP., Sch.; (*-to*)-*drishṭa*, n. (scil. *anumāna*; in log.) a partic. kind of induction or inference (e.g. generalizing from every day occurrences; accord. to the Śāṅkhya and Nyāya it furnishes evidence of what transcends the senses, such as the paths of the heavenly bodies, the existence of air, ether, soul, space, time &c.), generalization from particulars, Nyāyad. — **tva**, n. the state of generality, Kusum. — **deśa-vat**, ind. like any other country, Rājat. — **dhātṛi**, f. a common nurse or foster-mother, Ragh. — **nāyikā**, f. = *vanitā*, Sch. — **nirukti**, f. explanation of the meaning or idea of *sāmānya*, Cat.; N. of various wks.; — **kroḍa**, m., **-grantha-rahasya**, n., **-granthārtha**, m., **-tiki**, f., **-didhiti-tiki**, f., **-dōitiya-lakṣhaṇa**, n., **-pātra**, n., **-prathama-lakṣhaṇa**, n., **-lakṣhaṇa**, n., **-vivēcana**, n., **-vyākhyā**, f.; **-ty-anugama**, m., **-ty-abhinava-vyākhyā**, f. N. of wks. — **pakṣa**, m. the general side, the middle or mean (between two extremes), MW. — **padārtha**, m. the category of Generality, ib. — **pūrvam**, ind. similarly, analogously, Kāty-Śr. — **praghaṭṭaka**, N. of part of a wk. — **prati-patti-pūrvam**, ind. after an equal elevation, after elevating to a common rank, MW. — **bhāva**, m., **-bhāva-grantha**, m., **-bhāva-tippaṇi**, f., **-bhāva-vyavasthāpana**, n. N. of wks. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. a generic definition or sign, a definition comprising many individuals, a specific characteristic, W.; N. of various wks.; (*ā*), f. (in Nyāya) one of the three A-laukika or transcendental perceptions or Saṅnikarṣas, MW.; N. of various wks.; (*ī*), f. N. of wk.; (*ṇa*)-**kārya-kāraṇa-bhāva**, m., **-vyabhičāra**, m.; (*ṇā*)-**grantha**, m., **-tippaṇi**, f., **-didhiti-tippaṇi**, f., **-didhiti-tiki**, f., **-pūrv-pakṣa-prakāśa**, m., **-prakāśa**, m., **-rahasya**, n., **-vivēda**, m., **-vivēcana**, n., **-vyabhičāra**, m. N. of wks. — **vacana**, mfn. expressing a common property, Pān. ii, 1, 55; expressing a general or a wider notion, ib. iii, 4, 5; n. a sub-

stantive (as opp. to its attribute), Sāy. — **vat**, mfn. having generality, general (*-tva*, n.), Sarvad.; Kusum. — **vanitā**, f. a common woman, prostitute, MW. — **vāda**, m., **-vihita-draṇya-vicāra**, m. N. of wks. — **śabda** (MBh.) or **śaka** (Cat.), m. a word of general meaning. — **śāsana**, n. a general edict or enactment, W. — **śāstra**, n. a general rule (in gram. = *utsarga*), MW. — **śrāddha-vidhi**, m., **-sūtra**, n., **-homa-paddhati**, f. N. of wks. **śāmānyādhikarāya**, w. r. for *sāmānādhi* (q. v.) **śāmānyābhāva**, m. N. of a Nyāya wk.; **-grantha**, m., **-tippaṇi**, f., **-prakāśa**, m., **-rahasya**, n., **-sādhana**, n.; **-vādika**, m. N. of wks.

सामायिक *sāmāyika*, n. (fr. *sa-māya* = *sa-maya*) equanimity, HParis.

सामासिक *sāmāsika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *sa-m-āsa*) comprehensive, concise, succinct, brief, Mn.; BhP.; relating or belonging to a *Samāsa* or compound word, Pat.; m. or n. a compound word, Bhag.

सामि *sāmi*, ind. (g. *sva-ādī*) too soon, prematurely (with *√mush*, 'to steal in anticipation'), MaitrS.; TS.; Br.; incompletely, imperfectly, partially, half (often in comp. with a p. p., Pān. ii, 1, 27), ib. &c. &c. [Cf. Gk. *ἥμυ*, *ἥμυρος*; Lat. *semi*, *semis*.] — **kṛita**, mfn. half-done, h^o-finished, Śis. — **ganharvā**, w. r. for *sāmi* g^o (two words), MaitrS. — **cita** (*sāmi*), mfn. half piled up, ŚBr. — **pita**, mfn. half-drunk, Kāś. on Pān. ii, 1, 27. — **bhukta**, mfn. half-eaten, Ragh. — **samsthita** (*sāmi*), mfn. half-finished, ŚBr.

सामिक 2. *sāmika* (?), m. (for 1. see p. 1205, col. 2) a tree, L.

सामित *sāmīta*, mfn. (fr. *samītā*) made from or mixed with wheat-flour, Suśr.

सामित्य *sāmītyā*, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-iti*) relating to an assembly or council, AV.

सामिधेन *sāmidhenā*, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-idh*) relating to fuel and the kindling of the sacrificial fire, ŚBr.; (*ī*), f. (scil. *ric*) a verse recited while the sacrificial fire is kindled, VS.; Br.; MBh.; fuel, HParis. **Sāmidheni**, f. = *sāmidhenī*, Kauś. **Sāmidhenika** (ifc.), id., ŚāṅkhBr. **Sāmidhenya**, mfn. = *sāmidhena*, Vārt. on Pān. iv, 3, 120.

सामिन् *sāmin*, m. (? derivation) a person born under a partic. constellation (v. l. *sāvin*), VarBṛS.

सामिष *sāmisha*, mf(ā)n. possessed of flesh or prey, BhP.; provided with meat (as a Śrāddha), Mn. iv, 131.

सामीची *sāmīcī*, f. (fr. *sa-myāñc*) praise, panegyric (= *vandanā*), L.; decency, politeness, civility, Mahāv. — **karāṇīya**, mfn. to be civilly saluted, ib.

Sāmīcīnya, n. propriety, fitness, Kāv.

सामीप्य *sāmīpya*, mfn. (fr. *sa-mīpa*) neighbouring, a neighbour, MBh.; n. neighbourhood, nearness, proximity (in space and time), Śāṅkhyak.; Śāh.; BhP.; nearness to the deity (as one of the four states of beatitude; cf. *sālokyā*), MW.

सामीरण *sāmīraṇa*, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-iraṇa*) relating to the wind, Bālār.

Sāmīrya, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-īra*), g. *saṅkāsādi*.

सामुत्कर्षिक *sāmutkarṣika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *sa-m-utkarṣa*) most excellent, Buddh.

सामुदयिक *sāmutdayika*, n. (m. c.) = next, VarYogay.

Sāmudāyika, n. (fr. *sa-m-udāya*) the eighteenth Nakṣatra after that in which the moon was situated at the birth of a child, L.; mfn. belonging to a multitude or assemblage, collective, MW.

सामुदानिक *sāmutānika*, m. or n. (?) = *bhai-ksha*, Śil.

सामुद्र *sāmudra*, m. (fr. *sa-mudra*; cf. *mud-ga*) a joint with a socket like a cup (e.g. the shoulder-joint, hip-joint), Suśr.; n. medicine taken before and after a meal (and, as it were, enclosing the food), ib.

सामुद्र 1. *sāmudra*, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-udra*) relating to the sea, oceanic, marine, Kauś.; Suśr.; MBh. &c.; Vāgbh.; declared or related by Samudra, MW.; m. a mariner, voyager, sailor, Yājñ.; the son of a Karaya and a Vaisya (who lives from the pro-

duce of the sea), L.; a kind of gnat, Suśr.; patr. of Citra-sena, MBh.; (pl.) N. of a people, R.; (*ī*), f. N. of the daughter of Samudra and wife of Prācinabarhis, Hariv.; Pur.; n. sea-salt, Car.; a cuttle-fish bone, L.; du. (with *Agneḥ*) N. of two Sāmians, ĀrshBr.; (m. or n.?) N. of a peculiar kind of rain-water (which falls in the month Āśvayuja or Āśvina), Suśr. — **nishkuṭa**, m. pl. inhabitants of the sea-coast (a people; cf. *sa-mudra-n*), MBh. — **ban-dhu**, m. 'sailor's friend', the moon, Kathās. — **sthalaka**, mfn. (fr. *sa-mudra-sthalā*), g. *dhūmādi*.

1. **Sāmudraka**, mfn. oceanic, maritime, g. *dhūmādi*; (*ikā*), f. a kind of leech, Suśr.; n. sea-salt, Suśr.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.

Sāmudri, m. patr. fr. *sa-m-udra*, ŚBr.; HParis.

1. **Sāmudrika**, mfn. belonging or relating to the sea, seafaring, MBh.; m. a mariner, ib.

सामुद्र 2. *sāmudra*, n. (fr. *sa-mudra*) an impression or mark on the body, L. — **tīlaka**, m. N. of a wk. on palmistry (by Durlabha-rāja). — **vid**, mfn. familiar with palmistry, VarBṛS.

2. **Sāmudraka**, m. an interpreter of marks or spots on the body, fortune-teller, Singhās. — **vidyā**, f. the art of interpreting marks on the body, palmistry, MW.

2. **Sāmudrika**, mfn. relating to marks on the body (*śrīḥ guṇāḥ*, 'qualities denoted by marks on the b^o'), MW.; relating to good or bad fortune (as indicated by marks on the b^o), ib.; m. = 2. *sāmudraka*, Cat.; n. palmistry, Daś.; N. of a wk. on this subject. — **kaṇṭhābharāṇa**, n., **-cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of wks. — **jña**, mfn. versed in palmistry, L. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n., **-śāstra**, n., **-sāra**, m. N. of wks. **Sāmudrikācārya**, n. N. of Kāśi-nātha (the father of Rāghavēndra and grandfather of Ciram-jīva), Cat.

सामूना *sāmūnā*, f. a black coloured deer (1½ cubits long, with shining long and soft hair), L.

सामूहिक *sāmūhika*, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-ūha*) collected in masses, arrayed in ranks, Kām.; m. a suffix forming collective nouns, Pat.; chapter treating of collective nouns, ib.

सामृत *sāmṛita*, mfn. provided with nectar, Pat.

सामृद्य *sāmṛiddhya*, n. (fr. *sa-m-ṛiddha*) prosperity, welfare, going on well, success (of a sacrifice), R.

सामोद *sāmōdha*, *sāmōdbhava*. See p. 1205, col. 2.

सामोद *sāmōda*, mfn. joyful, pleased, Gīt.; possessing fragrance, fragrant, odoriferous, W.

साम्न *sāmna*, ōñi. See p. 1205, col. 2.

साम्पद *sāmpada*, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-pad*) relating to the equipment or preparation of, requisite for (comp.), Kauś.

Sāmpannika, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-panna*) one who lives luxuriously, Car.

Sāmpādika, mfn. efficacious, Śāṅk.

साम्पराय *sāmparāya*, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-parāya*) required by necessity or calamity, VarYogay.; relating to war or battle, warlike, MW.; relating to the other world or to the future, ib.; m. the passage from this world into another, Up.; MBh. &c.; need, distress, calamity, MBh.; a helper or friend in need, ib. i, 723 (Nilak.); contention, conflict, Śis.; the future, a future life, L.; inquiry into the future, MW.; investigation (in general), ib.; uncertainty, ib.

Sāmparāyana, m. (fr. prec.) one who ushers a person into another world (said of Death), IndSt.

Sāmparāyana, m. (fr. prec.), g. *arihaṇādi*. **Sāmparāyika**, mf(ā) or īn. (g. *santāpādi*) relating to the future or to the passage into another world, future (with *phala*, n. 'reward in the next world'; *kaṃ* *√kṛi*, 'to prepare for death' or 'to perform funeral ceremonies for [gen.]'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; relating to or prepared for battle, martial, warlike, ib.; salutary or helpful in time of need, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; m. (with or scil. *ratha*) a war-chariot, L.; (*am*), n. war, battle, L. — **kalpa**, m. military form, strategic array, Mn. vii, 185.

साम्पातिक *sāmpātika*, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-pāta*) belonging or relating to contiguous hymns, ĀsvŚr.

साम्यिक *sāmpika*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

साम्प्रत *sāmprata*, mfn. (fr. *sa-m-prati*) seasonable, fit, proper, correct (cf. *a-s*), Lāty;

Sarvad.; belonging to the present time, present (not past or future), comp.; (*am*), ind. fitly, properly, MBh.; presently, now, ib. &c. &c. — *kāla*, m. the present time, *Sāṃkhyak*. *Sāṃpratādhīpa*, m. a present or reigning sovereign, *MārKp*.

Sāṃpratika, m(f)n. suitable, fit, proper, *Uttarar*; present (not future), *Kull*.

साम्प्रदानिक *sāṃpradānika*, mfn. (fr. *sam-pradāna*), g. *vinayādi*.

साम्प्रदायिका, mfn. (fr. *sam-pradāya*) based on tradition, traditional (cf. *a-s*), *Baudh*; *Jaim*; standing upon or following tradition, *RāmUp*.

साम्प्रयोगिक *sāṃprayogika*, mfn. (fr. *sam-prayoga*) relating to use or application, *Cat*. *Sāṃprayogikādhikarāṇa*, n. N. of a *Kāma-sāstra*.

साम्प्रश्निक *sāṃpraśnika*, mfn. (fr. *sam-praśna*), g. *chedādi*.

साम्प्रियक *sāṃpriyaka*, mfn. (fr. *sam-priya*) inhabited by people who are dear to one another, g. *rājanyādi*.

साम्ब *sāmb*, v.l. for *√samb*, q.v., p. 1177.

साम्ब 1. *sāmba*, m. (also written *sāmba*) N. of a son of *Kṛishṇa* and *Jāmbavatī* (in consequence of the curse of some holy sages who had been deceived by a female disguise which he had assumed, he was condemned to produce offspring in the shape of a terrific iron club for the destruction of the race of *Vṛishṇi* and *Andhaka*; he is said to have been instructed by *Nārada* in the worship of the sun, and by *Vyāsa* in the ritual of the Magi), MBh.; *Hariv*; *Pur*; (also with *śāstrin*) N. of various authors and teachers, *Cat*; n. = *purāṇa*, ib. = *carita*, n. N. of wk. — *pañcāśikā*, f. N. of a hymn by *Sāmba* (also called *sūrya-stotra*), — *purā*, n. or *purī*, f. N. of a city founded by *Sāmba* (said to be situated on the banks of the *Candra-bhāga*), *Cat*. — *purāṇa*, n. = *sāmbopapurāṇa*. — *prādyumna-prabandha*, m. — *muktāvali-stotra*, n. N. of wks. — *mūrti*, mfn. having the form of *Sāmba*, *Cat*. — *vatī*, f. N. of a courtesan, *Rājat*. — *vijaya*, m. N. of wk. *Sāmbāditya*, m. a partic. form of the sun, *Cat*. *Sāmbabēśvara*, m. N. of a temple founded by *Sāmbavatī*, *Rājat*. *Sāmbopapurāṇa*, n. N. of an *Upapurāṇa*. *Sāmbi*, m. patr. fr. *sāmba*, g. *bāhv-ādi*.

साम्ब 2. *sāmba*, mfn. attended by *Ambā* (q.v.), *Kāśikh*. — *śiva*, m. N. of an author, *Cat*.

साम्बन्धिक *sāmbandhika*, n. (fr. *sam-bandha*) relationship by marriage, MBh.; conversation such as is fit for people related by marriage, ib.

साम्बर *sāmbara*, °rī. See *sāmb*°, p. 1065.

साम्बरी *sāmbarya*, m. (prob. w.r. for *sām-varya*) a patr., *Śaṃskāra*.

साम्बाधिक *sāmbādhika*, m. (fr. *sam-bādha*) the second *Yāma* (q.v.) of a night, *L*.

साम्बुवासर *sāmbu-vāsara*, mfn. (of doubtful meaning), *Kāthās*. lxx, 59.

साम्भर *sāmbhara*, n. (fr. *sam-bhara*) a kind of salt, *L*.

साम्भल *sāmbhala*, mfn. bred in *Sam-bhala* (as a horse), *L*.

साम्भवी *sāmbhavi*, f. (fr. *sam-bhava*) possibility, probability, *L*; the red *Lodhra* tree, *W*.

साम्भस् *sāmbhas*, mfn. having or containing water, watery, *Bhaṭṭ*.

साम्भाष *sāmbhāshya*, n. (fr. *sam-bhāshin*) conversation, g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

साम्भूयि *sāmbhūyi*, m. patr. fr. *sam-bhūyas*, g. *bāhv-ādi*.

साम्मत *sāmmatya*, n. (fr. *sam-matī*) consent, agreement, g. *drīdhādi*.

साम्मद *sāmmada*, m. (fr. *sam-mada*) patr. of *Matsya* (king of the aquatic animals), *ŚBr*; *ĀsvSr*; of the author of *RV*. viii, 67, *Anukr*.

साम्मनस्य *sāmmānasyā*, n. (fr. *sam-manas*) concord, harmony, *AV*; (*āni*), n. pl. charms to secure harmony, *AV*, *SBE*. xlii, 134.

साम्मातुर *sāmmātura* and *sāmmātra*, m. patr. fr. 1. *sam-mātri*, *Pat* on *Pāp*. iv, 1, 115.

साम्मार्जिन *sāmmārjina*, n. (fr. *sam-mārjin*), *Pāp*. v, 4, 15, *Sch*.

साम्मितिकायिन *sāmmitikāyani*, m. a patr., *Pat*.

साम्मुखी *sāmmukhī*, f. (fr. *sam-mukha*) a *Ti*-thi or lunar day extending till evening (see *tithi*), *L*. *Sāmmukhya*, n. the state of being present face to face or in front (*°khyam ā-√dhā*, *A*., with gen. = 'to go to'), *Sāh*; favour, fondness for (opp. to *vai-mukhya*), *Rājat*; care for, attention to (comp.), ib.

साम्मेघ *sāmmeghya*, n. (fr. *sam-megha*) the cloudy season, *TS*.

साम्मोदनिक *sāmmōdanika*, mfn. = *sammodanāya prabhavati*, g. *saṃtāpādi*.

साम्य *sāmya*, n. (fr. 2. *sama*) equality, evenness, equilibrium, equipoise, equal or normal state (acc. with *√ni*, 'to bring to that st.', 'calm'), MBh.; *Kāv* &c.; likeness, sameness, identity with (instr. with and without *saha*, or gen., or loc., or comp.), *MundUp*; MBh. &c.; equality of rank or position, *Mn*; *Yājñ*; *VarBrS*; homogeneousness (of sounds), *Vop*; measure, time, MBh.; equality towards (loc. or *prati*), impartiality, indifference, *Bhag*; *Kum*; *BhP*; justice (*sāmyam √kṛi*, 'to act justly towards [loc.]'), MBh.; v.l. for *śalyā*, *Kāyād*. i, 39. — *grāha*, m. one who beats time, *R*. — *tā*, f. — *tva*, n. equality, sameness, *Mn*; MBh. &c. — *tāla-viśārada*, mfn. versed in time and measure, MBh. ii, 131 (B). — *bodhaka*, mfn. expressive of similarity, *MW*. *Sāmyāvasthā*, f. a state of equipoise (of the 3 constituent ingredients of *Prakṛti*; see *guṇa*), *Sarvad*; *Sāṃkhyak*.: *RTL*. 32. *Sāmyāvasthāna*, n. id., *Śaṃk*.

साम्यक्ष *sāmyaksha*, *sāmyeksha* and *°kshya*, (prob.) w.r. for *sāmakshya*.

साम्राज्य *sāmrajya*, n. (fr. *sam-rāj*) complete or universal sovereignty, empire, dominion over (gen., loc., or comp.), *RV* &c. &c.; mfn. relating to sovereignty, *TS*; (*°jyā*, m.) a universal sovereign, *RV*. viii, 25, 17 (accord. to *g. kuro-ādi*, 'the son of a un° s°'). — *kṛit*, mfn. one who exercises imperial sway, *MW*. — *dikshita*, mfn. consecrated to universal empire, ib. — *lakshmi-pīṭhikā*, f., — *lakshmi-pīṭhī*, f., — *siddhi*, f. N. of wks. — *siddhidā*, f. N. of the family deity of the *Uddālakas*, *Cat*.

साम्राजिकर्दन *sāmrañi-kardama*, n. a perfume or mixture of fragrant substances, civet, *L*.

साम्राजिजा, n. a kind of fruit-tree, *L*.

साय 1. *sāyā*, n. (prob. fr. *√so*, see *ava-sāya*, *avasāna*; but cf. 2. *sāya*, col. 3) the close of day, evening (*sāyam √kṛi*, 'to spend the evening, make a stay'), *RV* &c. &c.; Evening personified (as a son of *Puṣhpārṇa* and *Doshā* or as a son of *Dhātṛi* and *Kuhū*), *BhP*; (*āne*), ind. in the evening, at eventide (*sāyam sāyam*, 'every evening'; see also below), *RV* &c. &c. [cf., accord. to some, *Lat. serus*.] — *tare*, ind. late in the evening, *Pat* on *Pāp*. iv, 3, 23. *Vārtt*. i. — *dhārta*, m. a rogue, cheat or deceiver in the form of ev°, *Naish*. — *maṇḍana*, n. 'ev°-ornament', sunset, *W*. *Sāyārambha*, mfn. beginning in the ev°, *KātyŚr*, *Sch*. *Sāyāsana*, n. an ev°-meal, ib. *Sāyāhan*, n. or *hna*, m. eventide, *TBr*; *Mn*; MBh. &c.; (*°hna*)-samaye, ind. at eventide, *R*. *Sāyōdbhidura*, mfn. expanding or blossoming in the evening, *L*.

Sāyam, ind. comp. — *adhivāsa*, m. 'evening-decoration', decorating an image of *Durgā* on the fifth day of the month *Āṣvina*, *MW*. — *āsana*, n. an ev° meal, *MaitrS*. — *āśa*, m. id., *Kāus*; — *prātarāśa* (only loc. e), the ev° and morning m°, *Gobh*. — *āhuti*, f. an ev° oblation, *ŚBr*; *GṛŚrS*. — *upāsana-vidhi*, m., — *aupāsana-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. — *posha*, m. food taken in the ev°, *ŚaṅkhBr*. — *prātar* (*sāyam*), ind. in the ev° and m° (also *sāyam prātaś ca*), *AV* &c. &c.; — *agnihotra-prayoga*, m., — *agnihotrahoma*, m. N. of wks.; — *āśin*, mfn. eating (only) in the ev° and m°, *ŚBr*; — *āhuti*, f. du. ev° and m° oblation, *KātyŚr*; — *aupāsana-vidhi*, m. N. of wk.; — *doha*, m. ev° and m° milking, ib.; — *maya*, m(f)n. consisting of ev° and m°, *Kāśikh*; — *homa*, m. du. ev° and m° oblation, *Gobh*. (also N. of wk.) — *bhava*, m. becoming evening, growing dark, *AV*. — *bhojana*, n. an evening meal, *Kull* on *Mn*. iii, 105. — *mantra*, m. a Mantra to be used in the evening, *Baudh*. *Sāyamprātika*, mfn. (fr. *sāyam-prātar*) belonging to evening and morning, *Pāp*. vi, 4, 144, *Vārtt*. 5, *Pat*.

साय 2. *sāya*, m. (fr. *√2. si*; for 1. see col. 2) a missile, arrow (= *sāyaka*), *L*; (*sāyā*), n. unloosing, unyoking, turning in, *RV* &c. *Sāyaka*, mfn. intended or fitted to be discharged or hurled, *RV*. (*Naigh*. ii, 20); m. (in *RV* also n.) a missile, arrow, *RV* &c. &c.; m. a symbolical expression for the number 'five' (from the 5 arrows of the god of love), *Sāh*; a sword, MBh.; *R*; the latitude of the sky, *Gaṇit*; *Saccharum Sara*, *L*; N. of a man, *Pravar*; (*ikā*), f. a dagger, *L*; the being or standing in regular order (= *krama-sthiti*; see w.r. for *sāyikā*), *L*. — *puṅkha*, m. the feathered part of an arrow, *Ragh*; (*ā*), f. a partic. plant (= *śara-puṅkhā*), *L*. — *pranutta* (*sāy*), mfn. driven away or put to flight by arrows, *AV*. — *maya*, m(f)n. consisting of arrows, MBh.; *Hariv*. *Sāyakāya*, Nom. *Ā*. *°yate*, to resemble arrows, represent the arrows of (comp.), *Daś*. *Sāyakāyanā*, m. patr. fr. *sāyaka*, *ŚBr*. (*g. naḍādi*). *Sāyakāyanin*, m. pl. the school of *Sāyakāya*, ib.

सायण *sāyaṇa*, m. (said to be a *Drāviḍa* word) N. of a learned *Brāhman* (also called *Sāyaṇa-mādhava* and *Sāyaṇācārya*; he was son of *Māyaṇa*, pupil of *Viṣṇu Sarva-jña* and of *Śaṃkarānanda*; and flourished under *Bukka I* of *Vijaya-nagara* or *Vidyā-nagara* [A.D. 1350–1379] and his successor *Harihara*, and died in 1387; of more than a hundred works attributed to him, among which are commentaries on nearly all parts of the *Veda*, some were carried out by his pupils, and some were written in conjunction with his brother *Mādhavācārya* or *Vidyāraṇya-svāmin*). — *mādhaviya*, mfn. written or composed by *Sāyaṇa-mādhava*, *Sarvad*. *Sāyaṇīya*, mfn. relating to or composed by *Sāyaṇa*; n. a work of *Sāyaṇa*, *Cat*.

सायतन *sāyatana*, mfn. together with the place of abode &c., *TS*. *सायन* *sāyana*, mfn. proceeding in the way of an *Ayana* (q.v.), *ŚaṅkhBr*; connected with the word *ayana*, ib.; n. (in astron.) with the precession or the longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point, *W*. *सायवस* *sāyavasa*, m. a patr., *ŚBr*. *सायास* *sāyāsa*, mfn. beset with difficulties or trouble, *Kāthās*. *सायिन* *sāyin*, m. (prob. w.r. for *sādin*) a horseman, *W*. *सायुज्य* *sāyujya*, n. (fr. *sa-yuj*) intimate union, communion with (gen., loc., instr., or comp.); identification, absorption (into the divine Essence; this is one of the four grades or states of *Mukti*, cf. *sālokyā*; *RTL*. 41), *Kāth*; *Br*; MBh. &c.; likeness, similarity, *W*. — *tā*, f. (Heat.), — *tva*, n. (*MaitrUp*). = prec. — *mukti*, f. emancipation consisting in the above absorption, *Cat*. *Sāyojya*, n. = *sāyujya*, *MaitrUp*. (with *prānais* = 'abiding in life, living on', *MārKp*).

सायुध *sāyudha*, m(f)n. furnished with arms, armed, MBh. — *pragraha*, mfn. holding weapons in the hand, *MW*.

साय्य *sāyā*, m. a patr. (v.l. *sāpyā*), *RV* vi, 20, 6.

सार sār. See √sār, p. 1066, col. 1.

सार 1. sārā (fr. √sār), m. course, motion (see *pūrvā-s*); stretching out, extension, Kālac.; mfn. driving away, destroying, Bālar. ii, 41. — **sārīn**, mfn. running courses or races, TB.

1. **Sāraka**, mfn. 'causing to go or flow,' cathartic, laxative, Bhpr.; m. Croton Janalgotā, L.

Sārāṇa, mf(ī)n. id., L.; cracked, split, L.; having five hair-tufts on the head, L.; m. dysentery, diarrhoea, L.; wind during the autumn, L.; Paderia Foetida, L.; Spoudias Mangifera, L.; N. of a brother of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; Mārkaṇḍ.; of one of Rāvaṇa's ministers (sent as ambassador to Rāma), R.; (ā), f. stretching out, extension (only ifc.), Kathās.; (īc. f. ā) producing a sound, striking a note on (loc.), ib.; a partic. process to which mineral substances (esp. quicksilver) are subjected (two others being given called *ritu-s* and *prati-sārāṇā*; °nā-traya, n. 'the three Sārāṇa processes'), Sarvad.; (ī), f., see below; (am), n. leading home, Daś.; buttermilk (one fourth part of which is water), L.; a kind of perfume, L. — **sundara**, m. a partic. mixture, Cat. **Sārāṇēsa**, m. N. of a mountain, ib.

Sārāṇī, f. a stream, channel, water-pipe, HPariś.

Sārāṇika, m. a traveller, (esp.) a travelling merchant (v.l. *śar*), MBh.; (ā), f. (in *cintāmani-s*) N. of wk. — **ghna**, n. 'killing travellers,' a robber, highwayman, L.

Sārāṇī, f. = *sārāṇī*, a stream, Bālar.; Paderia Foetida, L.; a poem consisting only of verses, L.; N. of wk. — **koshṭaka**, n., — **rāja**, m. N. of wks.

1. **Sārīn**, mfn. going, running, hastening, MBh.; (īc.) following, pursuing, AitBr. &c. &c.; (īgī), f. a brook, channel, Vcar.; N. of various plants (Alhagi Maurorum, Paderia Foetida &c.), L.

Sārīya, mfn. that which may be dropped or omitted (in pronunciation), MaṇḍS.

सार 2. sārā, m. n. (īc. f. ā; perhaps to be connected with 1. sārā above; prob. fr. a lost root meaning 'to be strong') the core or pith or solid interior of anything, RV. &c. &c.; firmness, strength, power, energy, AV. &c. &c.; the substance or essence or marrow or cream or heart or essential part of anything, best part, quintessence (īc. = 'chiefly consisting of or depending on &c.' [cf. *para*], e.g. *dharma-sāraṇ jagat*, 'the world chiefly depends on justice'; *tūshṇīṇ-sāra*, mfn. 'chiefly silent'; *sārāt sārām*, 'the very best'), AitBr. &c. &c.; the real meaning, main point, MW.; a compendium, summary, epitome (often ifc. in titles of books); a chief ingredient or constituent part of the body (causing the peculiarities of temperament; reckoned to be 7, viz. *sattva*, *śukra*, *majjan*, *asthi*, *medas*, *māṇsa*, *rakta*), Suśr.; VarBṛS.; any ingredient, Suśr.; nectar, R.; BHP.; cream, curds, L.; worth, value (*ena*, 'in consideration of,' 'according to'), Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; wealth, property, goods, riches, Kāv.; Pur.; Rājat.; (in rhet.) a kind of climax (*uttarōttaram utkarshaḥ*), Sāh.; Kpr.; resin used as a perfume, Suśr.; ŚārngS.; water, Vās.; dung, Kṛishis.; the matter formed in a boil or ulcer, pus, MW.; impure carbonate of soda, ib.; a confederate prince, ally, VarBṛS.; (= 1. sārā) a piece at chess or backgammon &c.; (ā), f. a kind of plant (= *kṛishṇa-trivṛtā*), L.; Kuśa grass, L.; (ī), f., see under *sārī* and *sārī* (next p.); nif(ā)n. hard, firm, solid, strong, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; precious, valuable, Daś.; good, sound, best, excellent, BHP.; Pañcar.; sound (as an argument, thoroughly proved), W.; full of (instr.), VarBṛS.; motley, speckled (= *sāra*), Suśr.; Kād. — **kalikā**, f., — **kaumudī**, f., — **kshetra-māhātmya**, n., — **kshetra-māhātmya-sārōddhāra**, m. N. of wks. — **khadira**, m. 'hard Khadira', a kind of Acacia Catechu, L. — **ga**, mfn. robust, strong, powerful, Śiś. (= *bhaka-bhāj*, Sch.) — **gan-dha**, m. 'having perfection of scent,' sandal-wood, L. — **gātra**, mfn. strong-limbed, MBh. — **gītā**, f. N. of various wks. — **guṇa**, m. any chief or principal virtue, Sighās. — **guru**, mfn. heavy with weight (as steps), Kum. — **graha-mañjarī**, f. N. of wk. — **grāha**, m. (with *karma-vipāka*) N. of a wk. on Dharma (composed by Kāphada-sūni in 1384 A.D.) — **grāhin**, mfn. capable of extracting or apprehending the essence or best part of anything, R. — **grīva**, n. 'strong-necked,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **caturviṅsatikā**, f., — **candrikā**, f., — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of wks. — **ja**, n. 'produced from cream,' fresh butter (cf. *sara-ja*), W. — **taṇḍula**, m. rice

in whole grains slightly boiled, KātyŚr. — **tama**, mfn. the very best (-*tva*, n.), Śaṅk. on ChUp. — **tara**, n. the better, something excellent (*sārāt sāratarām*, 'the best or most excellent of all'), Cat.; mf(ā)n. better, more excellent, Śaṅk. on ChUp.; more precious, dearer, Śiś.; — **tā**, f. the being better or having more virtue, Divyāv. — **taru**, m. 'pith-tree,' the plantain (= *kadalā*, 'Musa Sapientum'; so called as containing no hard wood), L. — **tas**, ind. according to the nature, Mn. viii, 405; vigorously, essentially, W. — **tā**, f. firmness, stoutness, R.; strong confidence in (loc.), ib.; worth, value, Hit.; ŚārngP.; highest degree, R.; Rājat.; the being a chief ingredient (in the body; see *sāra*), Car. — **traya-culuka**, m. or n. N. of a Vedānta wk. — **tva**, n. hardness, firmness, solidity, ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh.; the being the main point or principal matter, Sāh. — **darśin**, mfn. having an eye for the good or important, R. — **dā**, f. = *sārādā* (q.v.) — **dāru**, n. hard wood, Heat.; — **maya**, mf(ī)n. made of hard w^o, ib. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of various wks. — **druma**, m. a tree having hard wood, VarBṛS.; the Khadira tree (Acacia Catechu), L. — **dhātṛī**, m. bestower of strength, N. of Śiva, Hariv. — **dhānya**, n. the best grain or corn, VarBṛS. — **dhvaji**, n. a patr., Śaṅkarak. — **pattra**, mfn. having hard or strong leaves (-*ka*, n.), g. *munojiddi*. — **pada**, m. 'having strong feet,' a kind of bird reckoned among the Vishkiras (v.l. *sāra-p*), W. — **padyaṇi**, f. N. of wk. — **parā**, f. (cf. *sāra-p*) Hedysarum Gangeticum, L. — **pāka**, n. a partic. poisonous fruit, Suśr. — **pā-dāpa**, m. a partic. plant or tree (prob. = *dhāmānī*), L. — **prakāśikā**, f., — **pradīpikā**, f. N. of wks. — **phalgu**, mfn. strong and (or) weak, good and (or) bad, MBh.; — **tā**, f. (MBh.), — *tva*, n. (Mn. ix, 56) value and (or) worthlessness, goodness and (or) badness, comparative importance. — **bodhinī**, f. N. of a Comm. on the Kāya-prakāśa. — **bhaṅga**, m. n. destruction or loss of vigour, W.; deprived of substance or strength, ib. — **bhaṭa**, N. of the fourth Muhūrta, Jyot. — **bhaṭṭāraka**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. valuable merchandise, treasure, Yājñ.; Pañcat.; a natural receptacle (as a bag nr skin for holding musk &c.), W.; — *grihaka*, m. or n. a treasure-house, treasury, Māiv. — **bhu**, mfn. eating the essence or best part of anything, MW. — **bhūta**, mfn. being the chief thing, best, most excellent; n. the main or best thing, Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c. — **bhṛit**, mfn. taking or choosing what is best, BHP. — **bhoga**, m., — **mañjarī**, f. N. of wks. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. exceedingly firm or solid, BHP.; consisting of the chief or best part of anything (gen.), Cat. — **maḥat**, mfn. very precious or valuable, Daś. — **mārgaṇa**, n. searching for pith or marrow, Yājñ. — **miti**, m. 'measure of all truth,' N. of the Veda, L. — **mūshikā**, f. a kind of plant (= *deva-dālī*), L. — **yoga**, m. possession of the essence or substance of anything, W. — **yodha**, mfn. consisting of excellent warriors, MBh. — **rūpa**, mfn. best, principal, most excellent, Chandom.; — **tā**, f. the being the best or first (*tayā*, instr., 'especially, principally'), Sāh. — **laharī**, f. N. of a gram. wk. by Kavi-candra. — **loha**, n. 'essence of iron,' steel, L. — **vat**, mfn. hard, solid, firm, strong, steadfast, MBh.; R. &c.; substantial, nourishing (as food), Car.; valuable, precious, MBh.; Kām.; having pith or sap, containing resin, Suśr.; (ī), f. a kind of metre, Col.; a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; — **tū**, f. hardness (of an arrow), Ragh.; force, strength, steadfastness, Kām.; Śiś., Sch. — **varjita**, mfn. 'devoid of substance,' pithless, sapless, W. — **vastu**, n. a valuable or important thing, Pañcat. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the substance or value of anything, Kāv. — **sūnya**, mfn. devoid of value, worthless, ib. — **sambhitā**, f. N. of a wk. on music by Nārada. — **samgraha**, m. 'concentration of the essence of any work,' N. of various compendiums (als. *jñāna-bhūṣaṇa-bhāṣya*, n., *nighaṇṭu*, m., *samgraha*, m.) — **samuccaya**, m., — **sambandha-paddhati**, f., — **sāgara**, m., — **siddhānta-kaumudī**, f., — **sindhu**, m., — **sundarī**, f. N. of wks. **Sārādāna**, n. picking out the best, Kap. **Sārāpārādha**, m. du. the ability (of a criminal to suffer) and the nature of the crime (others, 'the greatness of the crime'), Mn. viii, 126; — *tas*, ind. according to the ability &c. (others, 'according to the greatness of the crime'), ib. ix, 262. **Sārāpāhāra**, n. robbing of the substance or wealth of (gen.), Rājat. **Sārāmṛta**, n. N. of a grammar. **Sārāmbhas**, n. extracted juice, Suśr. **Sārārtha-samgraha**, m. N. of a Comm. on the Bhagavad-gītā. **Sārārthin**,

mfn. desirous of deriving gain or profit from anything, MBh. **Sārāvalī**, f. N. of various wks.; — *jātaka*, n. N. of an astron. wk. **Sārāṣṭī**, f. N. of 80 choice stanzas, Subh. **Sārāsāra**, n. substance and (or) emptiness, strength and (or) weakness, relative strength, Hit.; worth and (or) worthlessness, relative quality (of goods), Mn. ix, 331; the good and (or) the best, Rājat.; mfn. strong and (or) weak, MBh.; — *tā*, f. the strong and (or) weak side of anything, Pañcat.; — *vicāra*, m. considering or weighing strong and weak points &c., MW.; — *viveka*, m. N. of two wks. **Sārāsādhini**, f. N. of a Vedānta wk. **Sārāsvara**, m. (with *pañḍita*) N. of a Jaina (author of the Liṅga-prakāśa, a gram. wk.) **Sārōddhāra**, m. N. of various wks. (also *-paddhati*, f., — *śakuna-parīkshā*, f., and *-samgraha*, m.)

2. **Sāraka**, mfn. (īc.) full of, Kathās.; m. N. of a man, Divyāv.

Sārāt, (abl. of 2. sārā) in comp. — **sāra-tattva**, n., — **sāra-tattva-samgraha**, m., — **sārasusamgraha**, m. N. of wks.

2. **Sārīn** (for 1. see col. 1) in *trāṇa-s* (q.v.)

Sārishṭha, mfn. the very best or most excellent (-*tva*, n.), Śaṅk.

सार 3. sārā, mfn. having spokes, Śulbas.

सारकायण sārakāyaṇa, mfn. (fr. *saraka*), g. *pakṣhādī*.

Sārakeya, mfn., g. *sakhy-ādī*.

Sārakya, mfn., g. *saṃkṣādī*.

सारय sārāgha, mfn. (fr. *saragha*) coming or derived from the bee, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; BHP.; m. a bee, RV. x, 106, 10; n. honey, Naish.; BHP.

सारङ्ग sārāṅga or sārāṅgē, mf(ī)n. (sometimes written *sār*); either fr. *sa-raṅga*, 'having colour &c.'; or for *sārāṅga* or *sār*, 'having a dappled body', of a variegated colour, dappled, spotted (cf. *kṛishṇa-s*, *lohita-s*), AV.; Br.; MBh.; derived from the antelope called Sārāṅga, L.; m. (īc. f. ā) a kind of spotted antelope, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; N. of various birds (esp. a kind of Vishkira or Prastuda [qq. vv.]; a peacock; the Indian cuckoo; the Rāja-hansa; the Cātaka &c.), Kāv.; Suśr.; Car. &c.; a bee, BHP.; a kind of metre, Col.; (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgit.; (only L., 'an elephant; lion; cloud; tree; umbrella; parasol; garment; clothes; hair; lotus; flower; conch-shell; sort of musical instrument; ornament; jewel; gold; a bow; sandal; camphor; the earth; light; night'); N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Kāma-deva, L.; of the father of Bhāṭṭa Rāghava, Cat.; (with *kavi*) of a poet, ib.; (ī), f., see below. — **ja**, m. a deer; — *drī*, f. a deer-eyed woman, Bhām. — **deva**, m. N. of a king, Cat. — **pāṇi**, m. N. of an author, ib. (cf. *samuccaya*). — **raṅga-dā**, f. N. of a commentary on the Kṛishṇa-karṇāmrīta. — **locanā**, f. = *drī*, Naish. — **sābala**, mfn. dappled and spotted (said of horses), MBh. — **samuccaya**, m. N. of a wk. (also called *vivāha-pāṭala*) by Sārāṅga-pāṇi. — **sāra**, N. of a poem. — **hāra**, m. a kind of Yogin, W. **Sārāṅgākṣhā**, f. = *sārāṅga-drī*, Mālav.

Sārāṅghika, m. a bird-catcher or deer-catcher, L. **Sārāṅgī**, f. a kind of spotted doe or antelope (see *kṛishṇa-s*); the female of a partic. bird, Mn. ix, 23 (cf. *sārāṅgī*); a sort of violin, W.; a kind of metre, Col.; (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgit. — **sāra-samuccaya**, m. N. of wk.

सारण sārāṇa, sārāṇī &c. See col. 1.

सारङ्ग sārāṅḍa, m. = *sarpāṇḍa*, a serpent's egg, L.

सारण्यक sāranyaka, mfn. together with a forest, Pān. i, 1, 7, Vārtt. 8, Pat.; (*śār*) having the Āraṇyakas, MW.; (am), n. together with the Āraṇyakas, IndSt.

सारथि sārathi, m. (fr. *sa-ratha*) a charioteer, driver of a car, coachman (forming a mixed caste, commonly called Sārthi, and supposed to have sprung from a Kshatriya father and Brāhman mother), RV. &c. &c.; any leader or guide (see *nan-*, *vākya-s*); a helper, assistant (see *karma-s*); the son of a Sāratha (q.v.), MW.; the ocean, ib.; N. of a town, Lalit. — **tva**, n. the office of a charioteer &c., Kathās. — **puri** (?), f. the town Sārathi, Lalit.

Sārathya, n. the office of a charioteer or coachman, charioteering &c., MBh.; Ragh.; BHP.

सारमेय sārameyā, m. (fr. *saramā*) a dog

(esp. one of the two four-eyed brindled watch-dogs of Yama, conjectured by some to have been originally Indra and Agni), R.; MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a son of Śva-phalka, BhP.; (f.) f. a female dog, bitch, L. — **gaṇādhipa**, m. 'lord of the race of dogs,' N. of Kubera, Suśr. — **cikitsā**, f. the art of curing dogs, Cat. — **tā**, f. the being a dog, Kathās. — **vākya**, n. 'Sārameya's speech,' N. of the 56th ch. of the Ut-tara-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyana. **Sārameyādāna**, n. 'dog's-meal,' N. of a hell in which criminals are eaten by Yama's dogs, BhP.

सारम्भ *sārambha*, m. angry talk, Divyāv.

सारय *sāraya*, Nom. P. °yati, to be weak (*daurbalye*), Dhātup. xxv, 16.

सारस्य *sāratya*, n. (fr. *sarala*) straightness, rectitude, sincerity, honesty, Rājāt.

सारव *sārava*, mfn. (anomalously fr. *sara-yā*) being in or belonging to the Sarayū river, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 174.

सारशन *sārasana*, w. r. for *sārasana*.

सारस *sāras* (m. c.) = I. *sārasa*, the Indian crane, MBh. xiii, 736.

I. **Sārasa**, mf(ā)n. (fr. *saras*) relating or belonging to or coming from a pond or lake, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Suśr.; m. (f. f. ā) the Indian or Siberian crane, Ardea Sibirica, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a swan = *hansa*, Śiś. xii, 44 (Sch.); a bird in general (cf. *vāja-s*); the moon, L.; (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt.; N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh.; of a son of Yadu, Hariv.; of a hunchback (B. *saka*), Mālav.; (f.) f. a female Indian crane, MBh.; Mṛicch.; (am), n. a lotus, Caurap.; a woman's zone or girdle (= *sārasana*), L. — **grīdhra**, m. du. an Indian crane and a vulture, R. — **dvitīya**, mfn. accompanied by an Indian crane, MW. — **priyā**, f. the female of an Indian crane, L. **Sārasākṣa**, n. a kind of ruby, L.; (f.) f. having the eyes of a *sārasa* or a lotus-eyed woman, Naish.

Sārasikā, f. a female Indian crane, Śiś.

सारस 2. sārasa, mfn. crying, calling, Nalōd.

I. **Sārasya**, n. (fr. prec.) a cry, shout, call &c., ib.

सारसन *sārasana*, n. (also written *sārasā* and perhaps for *sa-raṣana*) a woman's zone or girdle (said to be formed of 25 strings), Śiś.; a military belt or girdle, L.; a breast-plate, L.

सारसायन *sārasāyana*, mfn. (fr. *sa-rasa*), g. *pakṣhādī*, m. (prob.), g. *aishukāryādi* (v. l. for *sārasāyana*). — **bhaktā**, mfn. inhabited by *Sārasāyana*s, ib.

Sārasaya, mfn., g. *sakhyādi*.

2. **Sārasaya**, n. abundance of water, Nalōd.

Sārasāyana. See *sārasāyana*.

सारवत *sārasvatī*, mf(ā)n. relating or belonging to Sarasvatī (q. v.) or to Sarasvatī (the river or the goddess), derived or coming from them, RV. &c. &c.; relating to the Rishi Sārasvata, MBh.; belonging to the Sārasvata country, MBh.; eloquent, learned, W.; m. a Bilva stick, L.; N. of a Rishi (fabled to have sprung from the personified Sarasvatī river, MBh. (also °tā *gaṇāḥ*); Hariv.; of a Vyāsa, VP.; (pl.) N. of a people dwelling on the S° river (i. e. in the north-west part of the province of Delhi including part of the Panjāb), AV. Pariś.; MBh.; VarBṛS.; Pur.; (pl.) N. of a partic. tribe of Brāhmanas (so called as coming from the above country or as supposed to be descended from the above Rishi), BhP.; (sg.) the twelfth Kalpa or day of Brahmā, Hcat.; a staff of the Bilva tree, L.; a partic. ceremonial in the worship of Sarasvatī, MW.; (f.) f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; (with or scil. *prakriyā*) N. of a grammar by Annbhūti-svarpācārya; (am), n. a partic. Sattrā, Jaim.; eloquence, Prasannar.; N. of a grammar (= f.) — **kalpa**, n. the above Sarasvatī ceremonial, Cat. — **koṣa**, m., — **tantra**, n. N. of wks. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, ib. — **prakriyā**, f. N. of a grammar (cf. above). — **prasāda-tīkṣā**, f., — **maṇḍana**, n., — **māhātmya**, n., — **vilāsa**, m. N. of wks. — **vyākaraṇa**, n. N. of a grammar. — **vrata**, n. a partic. observance in honour of Sarasvatī, Cat. — **sāra**, — **sāra-saṃgraha**, m., — **sūtra**, n. (cf. *sarasvatī-s*) N. of wks. **Sārasvatādarśa**, n. N. of a Nāṭaka hy Appā-āstrin. **Sārasvatābhidhāna**, n. N. of a short vocabulary. **Sārasvatālamkāra**,

m. N. of a wk. on rhet. (prob. the Sarasvatī-kāṇṭhābharāṇa). **Sārasvatōtsava**, m. the festival in honour of Sarasvatī, Tīthyād. **Sārasvatāśha-dhi-√bhū**, P. — *bhanati*, to be a medicine for strengthening the voice in singing, HPariś.

Sārasvatīya, mf(ā)n. relating to or connected with the Sarasvatī-sūtra, Cat. — **śilpa-sāstra**, n. N. of wk.

Sārasvatya, mfn. = *sārasvata*, MBh.

सारागवस्त्र *sārāga-vastrā*, mfn. (fr. or for *sa-rāga-v*) wearing red garments, TĀr.

साराघ्य *sārāghya* (perhaps w. r. for *sārār-ghya*) N. of an astron. wk.

सारामुख *sāramukha* (?), m. a kind of rice, Cat.

सारायणीय *sārayaṇīya*, m. pl. N. of a school, AV. Pariś.

साराल *sārāla*, m. the sesamum plant, L.

सारव *sārāva*, mfn. with a cry, crying, calling, Kathās.

सारि *sārī*, f. (= *sārī*) a kind of thrush-like bird, Kauś.; m. a chessman, piece at backgammon &c., Pañcad. — **phala** (Sinhās.) and — **phalaka** (L.), n. = *sārī-ph*.

Sārīka, m. (= *sārīka*) the bird Turdus Salica, MBh.; N. of a Muni, ib.; (ā), f., see next.

Sārīkā, f. (= *sārīkā*) Turdus Salica, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a confidante, Vās.; the bridge of a stringed instrument, Saṃg.; the Viṇā of the Capḍālas, L.; N. of a Rākshasi, Cat. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **mukha**, m. a partic. venomous insect, Suśr. — **vapa**, n., g. *koṭarādī*.

Sārī, f. a kind of bird (= *sārīkā*; cf. *vīṣ-s*), L.; a chessman, piece at backgammon &c. (= *sārī*); a kind of plant (= *saptalā*), L.; a frown, L. — **krī-dā**, f. a kind of game similar to chess &c., Sinhās.

सारिमेजय *sārim-ejaya*, mfn. together with Arim-ejaya (son of Śva-phalka), MBh.

सारिव *sāriva*, m. a kind of grain (reckoned among the *śālī* or *shashīkā*), Car.; Vāgbh.; (ā), f. N. of two creeping plants (Hemidesmus Indicus and Ichnocarpus Frutescens), Suśr.

सारिष्ट *sārishṭa*, mfn. together with the Arishṭa trees, Vās.; having the symptoms of approaching death, Suśr.

सारिष्ट *sārishṭha*. See p. 1208, col. 3.

सारिमुक्क *sārisikka* or °*kkva*, m. (prob. fr. Intens. of *√srij*) N. of a son of Manda-pāla or Śārī-gaka, MBh.

Sārisikṭa, m. N. of the author of RV. x, 142, 3; 6 (having the patr. Śārīga), Anukr.

सारिस्थाखौ *sārīsthā-khāu*, m. N. of a Khān, Kshīṭs.

सारी *sārī*. See above.

सारु *sāru* (doubtful), a kind of metre, Col.

सारुन्धतीक *sārundhatika*, mfn. together with Arundhati, Kun.

सारुद *sārūḍha*, w. r. for *sa-arūḍha*, MBh.

सारूपवत्स *sārūpavatsa*, n. (fr. *sa-rūpa-vatsa*) milk from a cow that has a calf of the same colour, Vait.

Sārūpya, n. (fr. *sa-rūpa*) sameness or similarity of form, identity of appearance, resemblance, likeness, conformity with (gen.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; assimilation to or conformity with the deity (one of the grades of Mukti or beatitude, = *sārūpa-tā*, *sā-lokya*), BhP.; (in dram.) a mistake caused by the mutual resemblance of two persons (as in Venīs. vi Yudhi-shṭhira takes Bhīma for Duryodhana and injures him), Bhar.; Sāh.; mf(ā)n. seasonable, fit, proper, suitable, Lalit. — **tas**, ind. in consequence of similarity of form, MW. — **tā**, f. likeness, resemblance, Hariv.

सारोप *sāropa*, mf(ā)n. containing an attribute to be supplied (in rhet.); (ā), f. (scil. *lak-shana*) an ellipsis containing an attribute to be supplied, Kpr.; Sāh.

सारोष्टक *sāroṣṭhika* or *sāroṣṭhika*, n. (corrupted fr. *saurāṣṭhika*) a kind of poison, L.

सारोह *sāroha*, mf(ā)n. having elevation, elevated to (loc.), R.; together with a horseman, ib.

सार्क *sārka*, mfn. with the sun, sunny, VarYog.; Kathās.

सार्कण्डेय *sārkaṇḍeya*, m. patr. fr. *srikaṇḍu*, g. *subhrādī*.

सार्गड *sārgaḍa*, mfn. bolted, barred, ŚBr. **Sārgala**, mfn. id., ib. (in the Kāṇva recension); Hariv.; obstructed, impeded, prevented, withheld, Ragh.

सार्गाल *sārgāla*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *srigāla*) relating or belonging to a jackal, MBh.

सार्गिक *sārgika*, mfn. = *sargāya prabhavati*, g. *saṃtāpādī*.

सार्ङ्ग *sārṅgī*, f. a kind of metre (= *sā-rangī*), Col.

सार्चि *sārci*, mfn. flaming, burning, MBh.; R. — **mālin**, m. a partic. spell recited over weapons, R. **Sārcais**, mfn. = *sārci*, MBh.

सार्ज *sārja*, m. = *sarjikā*, natron, L.

सार्जेन *sārjana* (of unknown meaning), Pañcar.

सार्जेनाक्षि *sārjanākṣhi*, m. a patr., Pravar.

सार्जेय *sārjeyā*, m. (fr. *sriṇjaya*) a patr., RV.; N. of a son of Saha-deva, Br.

सार्तेरव *sārta-rava*, mfn. uttering wailing sounds, lamenting, R.

सार्ति *sārti*, mfn. suffering from some pain or injury, Bhṛt.

सार्थ *sārtha*, n. (said to be fr. *√sri*) a house, dwelling (= *ālaya*), L.

सार्थ *sārtha*, mf(ā)n. having an object or business, ŚāṅkhBr.; anything that has attained its object, successful (as a request), Śak., Sch.; having property, opulent, wealthy, Rājāt.; having meaning or purport, significant, important, Kusum.; of like meaning or purport, W.; serving a purpose, useful, serviceable, MW.; m. a travelling company of traders or pilgrims, caravan, MBh.; R. &c.; a troop, collection of men, MBh.; a multitude of similar animals, herd, flock &c., Pañcat.; any company (*ena*, with gen. = 'in the company of,' Campak.), collection, multitude, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a member of any company, W.; a wealthy man, W. — **ghnī**, see *-han*. — **ja**, mfn. born or reared in a caravan, tame (as an elephant), Nal. — **dhara**, m. N. of the leader of a c°, Kathās. — **pati**, m. the chief of a caravan, HPariś. — **pāla**, m. the guardian of a c°, MārkaP. — **bhṛt**, m. = *vāha*, Buddh. — **bhṛāṅsa-samudbhava**, mfn. arising from the loss of a c°, MBh. — **maṇḍala**, n. the circle or collected body of a c°, ib. — **vat**, mfn. having some meaning or purpose or intention, significant, W.; having a numerous company, ib. — **vāha**, m. the leader or conductor of a c°, a merchant, trader, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the son of Māra (= *māra-putra*), Buddh.; a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; — *vacas*, n. the proclamation of the captain of a c°, MBh. — **vāhana**, m. the leader of a caravan, Kathās. — **saṃpāya**, mfn. possessing great wealth or riches, ib. — **han**, mf(ā)n. 'caravan-destroyer,' a robber who attacks a caravan, MW. — **hina**, mfn. left behind by a caravan, R. **Sārthēsa**, m. = *sārtha-pati*, HPariś.

Sārthaka, mfn. having meaning, significant, important, RPrāt.; Sāh.; serviceable, useful, advantageous, BhP.; Pañcar. — **tā**, f. (Kāśikh.), — **tva**, n. (Sāh.) significance, importance; the being adapted to any purpose, serviceableness, MW.

Sārthaya, Nom. P. °yati, to make a profit or gain out of anything, Cat.

Sārthika, mfn. travelling with a caravan; m. a companion on a journey, merchant, trader, MBh.; BhP.

Sārthi-√kṛi, P. — *karoti* = *sārthaya* above.

सार्दागव *sārdāgava*, m. (fr. *sridāgu*) N. of a preceptor, Lāṭy.

सार्द्र *sārdra*, mfn. wet, moist, damp, MBh.; Naish.

सार्ध *sārdha*, mf(ā)n. joined with a half, plus one half, increased by one half, having a half over

(e.g. *dve sate sārde*, 'two hundred together with a half', i.e. 250), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*dne*), ind. jointly, together, along with, with (instr. or comp.; with *ā-√dā*, 'to take with one'), ŚBr. &c. — **म-वि-हृत्**, mfn. dwelling together with a teacher, Divyāv. — **वार्शिका**, mfn. lasting a year and a half, Kull. on Mn. xi, 126. — **शता**, n. 'a hundred and a half', 150, MW. — **सप्तवत्सरा**, n. a year and a half, ib. — **सप्तान**, n. seven and a half, Sūryas., Sch.

Śārdha-candra, mfn. (fr. *sa + ardha*) 'together with the moon's crescent, Kum.

Śārdha-mātra, mfn. (fr. *sa + ardhamātra*) having a half Mātra, MW.

सार्प *sarpa*, mfn. (fr. *sarpa*, of which it is also the Viddhi form in comp.) relating to snakes or serpents; n. (with or scil. *bha*) N. of the Nakshatra Āśleṣa, VarBṛS.; R. &c. — **रक्षा**, m. N. of various Sāmāns, ArshBr. — **रक्षि**, m(f) n. belonging to or coming from Sarpa-rājñi (the serpent-queen), ŚrS.; (ṛ), f. N. of the authoress of RV. x, 189, ŚākhShr.; pl. the verses attributed to Sarpa-rājñi, ŚrS. — **विद्यिका**, mfn. (fr. *sarpa-vidyā*) versed in ophiology or snake-science, Pat.

Sārpya, w.r. for *sarpa*, L.

सार्पाकव *sārpākava*, m. patr. fr. *sarpāku*, g. *biddāi*.

Sārpākavāyana, m. patr. fr. *sārpākava*, g. *haritādi*.

सार्पिका *sārpikā*, f. (with *pañkti*), Cat.

सार्पिष *sārpisha*, mfn. (fr. *sarpis*) containing clarified butter, cooked with ghee, L.

Sārpishka, mfn. id., L.

सार्प *sārya*. See p. 1208, col. 1.

सर्व *sārva*, mfn. (fr. *sarva*, of which it is also the Viddhi form in comp.) relating to all, fit or good for all, Śiṣ. xiv, 4 (cf. Pān. v, 1, 10); general, universal (see comp.); m. a Buddha or a Jina, L. — **म-सहा**, m. (fr. *sarva-s*) a kind of salt, L. — **कर्मिका**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-karma*) fit for all actions (cf. *kārmika* below), L. — **कामा**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-kāma*) designed for one who wishes for all things, ĀpSr.; — **समिद्धा**, m. the sixth day in the Karma-māsa (prob. w.r. for *sarva-k*), IndSt. — **कामिका**, m(f) n. (fr. id.) fulfilling all desires, gratifying every wish, GrSṛS.; MBh. &c. — **काम्या**, n. (fr. id.) fulfilment of every desire, Jaim. — **कर्मिका**, mfn. (cf. *kārmika* above) all-effective as a remedy against (gen.), Car. — **काला**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-k*) taking place at all times or seasons (as marriage), ĀpGr. — **कालिका**, mfn. (fr. id.) belonging to all times, suited to all seasons, everlasting, Āpast.; MBh. &c. — **काल्या**, n. (fr. id.) occurrence at all times, Gaṇar. — **केया**, mfn. coming or derived from Sarva-keṣa, g. *janādikādi*. — **kratuka**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-kratu*) relating to all sacrifices, Lāty., Sch. — **गाना**, n. (v.l. *sarva-g*) salty soil, L. — **गामिन**, mfn. perhaps w.r. for *sarva-g*) entering into the Universal Soul, Āpast. — **गुणिका**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-guṇa*) endowed with every good quality or excellence, MBh.; Hariv. — **carminya**, mfn. (= *sarva-c*) wholly made of leather, Pān. v, 2, 5. — **janika**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-jana*) relating or belonging or common to all men, universal, public, Pān. v, 1, 9, Vārtt. 5, Pat. — **janina**, mfn. (fr. id.) = prec., ib.; = *sarva-jane sādhub*, g. *pratiṣṭhādi*. — **janya**, mfn. (fr. id.) general, universal, VarBṛS. — **jāna**, m(f) n. (fr. *sarva-jāna*) coming from or relating to one who is omniscient, HParis.; n., w.r. for next. — **jāya**, n. omniscience, Sarvad. — **dhātuka**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-dhātu*) applicable to the whole of a radical term or the complete form of the verbal base (after the conjugational characteristics or Vikarajās are affixed in the four conj. or special tenses; in Veda often confounded with the Ārdhadhātukas, q.v.); n. N. of the verbal terminations of the four conj. tenses (Pr., Impf., Pot., and Impr.), and of all the root affixes (such as *śānac* and *śatṛi*) which have an indicatory f, Pān. i, 2, 4; iii, 4, 13 &c. — **nāmika**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-nāman*) relating to a pronoun or pronominal, Kāt. — **nāmnya**, n. (fr. id.) the being a name for everything, Nir. vii, 4. — **bhaṭṭa-bhaumācārya**, m. N. of an author (prob. = *sarva-bhauma-bhaṭṭācārya*), Cat. — **bhautika**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-bhūta*) relating to all elements or beings, comprising all animated beings, Mn. xii, 51. — **bhaumā**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-bhūmi*) relating to or consisting of or ruling over the whole

earth, comprising the whole world, known throughout the world, ŚBr. &c. &c.; relating to all conditions of the mind, Yogas., Sch.; m. an emperor, universal monarch, AitBr. &c. &c.; N. of a son of Aham-yāti, MBh.; of a son of Su-dharmā, Hariv.; of a son of Vidūratha, Pur.; of various authors (also with *bhaṭṭācārya* and *miśra*), Cat.; of the elephant of Kubera (regent of the north), R.; Vās.; (am), n. sovereignty over the whole earth, universal empire, BhP.; — *grāha*, n. an imperial palace, L.; — *bhavana*, n. id., Śāntiś.; — *vrata*, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat.; — *sarvasve rāma-sūta*, n., — *siddhānta*, m. N. of wks. — **bhaumika**, mfn. = *bhauma*, spread over the whole earth, Kāśikh. — **medhika**, mfn. relating to the Sarva-medha (q.v.), R. — **yajñika**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-yajña*) relating to sacrifices of every kind, ŚākhShr. — **yaugika**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-yoga*) useful in diseases of every kind, Car. — **rātrika**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-rātra*) lasting the whole night (as a lamp), MatsyaP. — **rogika** or **raugika**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-rogā*) relating to or useful in diseases of every kind, Car.; Cat. — **laukika**, m(f) n. (fr. *sarva-loka*) prevailing throughout or common to the whole world, known by or permitted to every one, common, universal, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **varnika**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-varṇa*) of every kind or sort, Mn.; VarBṛS.; relating to every caste or tribe, Gaut.; MBh. — **varmika**, mfn. composed or written by Sarva-varman, Cat. — **vidya**, n. (fr. *sarva-vidyā*) omniscience, g. *catur-varṇādi*. — **vibhaktika**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-vibhakti*) applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun &c., R., Sch. — **vedasa**, mfn. (= and v.l. for *sarva-v*) one who gives away all his wealth at a sacred rite, Mn. xi, 1; (am), n. a person's entire property; — *dakṣiṇa*, mfn. (a sacrifice) at which one's whole property is given away as a fee to Brāhmins, Yājñ. — **vedya**, n. (fr. *sarva-veda*) all the Vedas collectively, g. *brāhmaṇādi*; m. a Brāhman conversant with all the Vedas, W. — **vaidika**, mfn. (fr. id.) versed in all the Vedas, Kauś. — **samsarga-lavaṇa**, n. (v.l. *sarva-s*), salty soil, L. — **saha**, v.l. for *sarva-s*, q.v. — **surabhi**, mfn. (= or fr. *sarva-s*) fragrant with all odours, ĀpGr. — **sūtra**, mfn. (fr. *sarva-s*) consisting of threads of all colours, ĀpSr. — **sena**, m. (fr. *sarva-s*) a partic. Pañca-rātra, ĀpSr.; (ṛ), f. patr. of Su-nandā (the wife of Bharata), MBh.; — *yajña*, (prob.) w.r. for *sarva-seni-yajña*, Vait. — **seni**, m. (fr. id.) patr. of Śauceya, TS.; pl. N. of a warrior tribe, g. *dāmany-ādi*; — *yajña*, m. a partic. sacrifice, ĀpSr., Sch. — **seniya**, m. a king of the Śarvasenis, g. *dāmany-ādi*. — **senya**, mfn. coming or derived from Sarva-sena, g. *janādikādi*. — **Sārvātmya**, n. (fr. *sarvātman*) the being the Universal Soul, Samk., Sch. — **Sārvāyusha**, mfn. (fr. *sarvāyus*) possessing full vitality or vigour, AitBr.; ŚBr.

सार्ष *sārshapa*, m(f) n. (fr. *sarshapa*) made of or derived from mustard, Kauś.; n. (with or scil. *taila*) mustard oil, Suśr.

सार्श *sārshṭa*, mfn. (perhaps fr. 7. *sa + ā + rishṭa*, √ 2. *rish*) of equal rank or condition, ĀpSr. — **Sārshṭi**, mfn. (prob. connected with *ārsha* and *rishi* and *rishva*; cf. *rishi*) = prec., Pravar.; m. pl. N. of a Gotra, ĀpSr.; = next, BhP. — **tā**, f. equality in rank or condition or power (sometimes regarded as one of the grades of Mukti or beatitude; cf. *sālokyā*, col. 3), TBr.; Up. &c.

Sārshṭya, n. a partic. state of Mukti (see above).

साल 1. *sāla*, m. (often incorrectly written for 1. *śāla*) the Śāl tree; a wall, fence &c.; for these and other meanings and compounds such as *sālagrāma* &c., see 1. *śāla*; (ā), f., see next.

Sālā, f. (generally written *śālā*) a house (see *niḥ-sālā*). — **kari**, f. a female captive won in battle, W. — **vrīk**, m. (in later language mostly *sālā-vrīka*) 'house-wolf(?)', a kind of wolf or hyena or jackal or similar animal, RV. &c. &c. — **vrīkiya**, w.r. for next. — **vrīkeya**, m. the young of a wolf or hyena &c., MaitrS.; PañcavBr.; KaushUp.

साल 2. *sāla*, m. N. of a king, Rājāt. — **candra**, m. N. of a prince, Buddh. — **Sālendra-rāja**, m. N. of a man, Lalit.

सालक *sālaka*, mfn. adorned with locks (of hair), Kāvyaḍ.

सालिक *sālaki*, m. N. of a Muni, Cat.

सालक्तक *sālaktaka*, mfn. dyed with lac, Kathās.

सालक्ष्य *sālakṣhya*, n. (fr. *sa-lakṣhya*) sameness of characteristics or attributes, Sarvad.

सालग *sālaga*, m. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Samgīt. — **śūḍaka**, m. pl. N. of partic. measures, ib. — **śūḍa-nṛitya**, n. a kind of dance, ib.

सालग्राम *sāla-grāma*, *sālanka* &c. See *śāl*, p. 1067, cols. 1 and 3.

सालंकार *sālankāra*, m(f) n. having ornaments or decorations, decorated, adorned, Śrutab.

सालन *sālana*. See *śālana*, p. 1067, col. 2.

सालनिर्वास *sāla-niryāsa*, *sāla-patrā* &c. See *śāl*, p. 1067, col. 2.

सालबल *sālābala* (?), N. of a place, Buddh.

सालम्ब *sālamba*, mfn. having anything as a support (comp.), Kathās.

Sālambana, mfn. belonging to or connected with a partic. mental exercise (see *āl*).

सालवन *sāla-vana*. See *bhadra-s*.

सालवाहन *sālāvāhana* or *sālīvāhana*, v. l. for *sātav* and *śātav*, Siphās.

सालस *sālāsa*, mfn. having languor, languid, tired, indolent, lazy, Ritus.

साला *sālā*, f. See 1. *sāla*, col. 2.

सालातुरीय *sālāturiya*. See *śāl*, p. 1067.

सालिका *sālīkā*, f. a flute, L.

Sāleyikā or **sāleyī**, f. id., L.

सालिङ्ग्य *sālīngya*, n. (fr. *sa-liṅga*) sameness of characteristics, ĀpSr., Sch.

सालिमञ्जरि *sālī-mañjari*. See *śāl*, p. 1068.

सालिवाहन *sālīvāhana*. See *sātav* above.

सालूर *sālūra*, *sāleya*. See *śāl*, p. 1068.

सालोक्य *sālōkyā*, n. (fr. *sa-loka*) the being in the same sphere or world, residence in the same heaven with (instr. with *saha*, or gen., or comp.; this is one of the four stages of beatitude), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c. — **tā**, f. id., MBh. — **Sālōkyādi-catushṭaya**, n. the four (stages of beatitude), viz. *Sālōkyā* &c. (the others being *sāmiṭya*, *sārūpya*, and *sāyujya*; see also *sārshṭi*), RTL. 41.

सालोप *sālōpa*, mfn. (? for *sa-lō* or = *śālō*) having a bit or morsel (said of the mouth), Buddh.

सालोहित *sālōhita*, m. (= *sa-lō*) a person related by blood, kinsman, Divyāv.

साल्व *sālva*, *sālvaṇa* &c. See *sālva*, p. 1068.

साल्व *sālha*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

साल्वण *sālhaṇa*, mfn. belonging or peculiar to Sālhaṇi (see next), Rājāt.

Sālhaṇi, m. patr. fr. *sālhaṇa*, ib.

साल्व *sālhrī*. See p. 1193, col. 2.

साव *sāvā*, m. (fr. √ 3. *su*) a Soma libation (cf. *prātah*- and *sahasra-s*), RV.

Sāvāna, mfn. (fr. 1. *savāna*, p. 1190) relating to or determining the three daily Soma libations, i.e. corresponding to the solar time (day, month, year), VarBṛS., Sch.; m. an institutor of a sacrifice or employment of priests at a sacrifice (= *yajamāna*), L.; the conclusion of a sac^o or the ceremonies by which it is terminated, L.; N. of Varuṇa, L.; n. scil. (*māna*) the correct solar time, Nidānas.

Sāvika, mfn. (fr. 1. *sava*) relating to the extraction of Soma, Vait.

Sāvin, mfn. preparing Soma (see *manyu-shāvin*); m. a kind of Mahā-purusha (v.l. *sāmin*), VarBṛS.; (inṛ), f. a river, Naish.

1. **Sāvya**, m. (for 2. see s.v.) in *sahasra-s* (q.v.)

सावसिरोले *sāvaisirole*, N. of a district, Inscr.

सावक 1. *sāvaka*, m(f) n. (fr. √ 2. *su* or 2. *siz*) one who has brought forth a child, Yājñ., Sch.; generative, productive, W.; parturient, ib.; (ikā), f. a midwife, ib.; m. the young of an animal (or for *sāvaka*), MW.

सावक 2. *sāvaka*, mf(ā)n. grown or covered over with the plant *Blyxa Octandra*, Lāṭy.

सावकाश *sāvakaśa*, mf(ā)n. having an opportunity, applicable (-*tva*, n.), Pat.; Śāṅk.; Āp., Sch.; (am), ind. leisurely, MW.

सावग्रह *sāvagraha*, mfn. having an obstacle, having restraint, restrained, limited, Śāṅk.; (in gram.) having the mark of separation or elision called *Avagraha* (q.v.), being separated into its component parts or analyzed (as a word in the *Pada-pāṭha* q.v.), VPrāt.; withholding (its water, as a cloud), Subh.

सावचारण *sāvācāraṇa*, mfn. together with the application, Suśr.

सावज्ञ *sāvajña*, mfn. feeling contempt, despising, disdainful of (loc.), Kathās.; (am), ind. contemptuously, disdainfully, R.; Śāh.

सावदानम् *sāvādānam*, ind. (cf. 2. *ava-dāna*) with interruption (?), Buddh.

सावद्य *sāvadya*, mfn. liable to blame or censure, objectionable, MBh.; n. anything blamable or objectionable, HPariś.; (scil. *aśvarya*) one of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic (the other two being *nir-avadya* and *sūksma*), Cat.

सावधान *sāvadhāna*, mf(ā)n. having attention, attentive, heedful, careful, Bhartṛ.; HPariś.; intent upon doing anything (inf.), Uttamac.; (am), ind. attentively, cautiously, Śāk. — *tā*, f. attention, carefulness, Pañcat. — *sādhitya*, n. N. of wk.

सावधानाया, Nom. P. *yati*. to make careful, put on one's guard, Kāśik., Sch.

सावधानी, in comp. for *sāvadhāna*. — *√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to make attentive or careful, caution, MW. — *kṛita*, mfn. cautioned, apprized, made aware, ib. — *√bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to be attentive or careful, Cat.

सावधारण *sāvadhāraṇa*, mfn. having a limitation or restriction, limited, restricted, Kād.

सावधि *sāvadhī*, mfn. having a boundary or limit, defined, circumscribed, Kathās.

सावन्मित्र *sāvanta-miśra*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

सावमर्द *sāvamarda*, mfn. painful or disagreeable or contradictory (as speech), R.

सावमान *sāvamāna*, mfn. accompanied with contempt or disdain, Bhartṛ.

सावयव *sāvayava*, mfn. having parts, composed of parts (in the *Vaiśeṣika* phil. said of all things except the eternal substances). — *tva*, n. the being composed of parts, Śāṅk.; Sarvad.

सावयवि-*√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*. to make into parts, divide into portions, Pañcat.

सावयस *sāvayasā*, m. (prob. fr. *sa-vayasa*) patr. of Aśvadhā, ŚBr.

सावर 1. *sāvāra*, mfn. together with the afterbirth, ŚBr.

सावर 2. *sāvāra*, °*raka*. See *sāvāra*, p. 1065.

सावरण *sāvāraṇa*, mfn. barred, bolted, locked up, Ragh.; concealed, secret, clandestine, ib.; — *sadāśiva-pūjā-vidhī*, m. N. of wk.

सावरोह *sāvāroha*, mfn. having shoots or roots sent down by the branches, Hariv.

सावर्ण *sāvārṇa*, mfn. (fr. *sa-varṇa*) relating or belonging to one of the same colour or tribe or caste, MW.; m. N. of a Rishi, VS.; MBh.; of the eighth Manu (cf. *sāvārṇī*), Hariv.; MārK.P.; of the *Samhitā* traced back to Sāvārṇī (cf. under *sāvārṇaka*). — *lakshya*, n. 'mark of sameness of colour or caste,' the skin, L.

सावर्णका, m. N. of a Manu, MārK.P.; (ikā), f. N. of a partic. *Samhitā*, Cat.

सावर्णी, m. N. of a Rishi, RV.; metron. of the eighth Manu (son of the Sun by Su-varṇā, q.v., and therefore younger brother of the seventh Manu or Vaivasvata; the succeeding Manus to the twelfth, or accord. to other authorities to the fourteenth inclusive, are all called Sāvārṇī; cf. *dakṣha*, *brahma*, *dharma*), Hariv.; MārK.P.

सावर्णिका, mf(ī)n. belonging to the same tribe or caste, MārK.P.; belonging to Manu Sāvārṇa or

Sāvārṇī, Hariv.; (ā), f. N. of a village (printed *sā-barṇī*), Rājat.

सावर्ण्या, mfn. relating to Manu Sāvārṇa or Sāvārṇī, Cat.; m. patr. fr. *sa-varṇa*, RV.; the eighth Manu (= *sāvārṇī*), MW.; n. identity of colour, Suśr.; identity of caste or class, W.; homogeneousness (of sounds), Pāṇ. i, 1, 69, Sch.; the Manu-antara presided over by the eighth Manu, MW.

सावलम्ब *sāvalamba*, mfn. having a support or prop, supported, leaning for support (on the arm of another), Ragh.

सावलेप *sāvalepa*, mfn. having pride, proud, haughty (am, ind.), Daś.; Kāvyaḍ.

सावशेष *sāvaśeṣa*, mf(ā)n. having a remainder, incomplete, unfinished, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; left, remaining (see comp.); n. a remainder, residue, MārK.P. — *jīvita*, mfn. one whose life is not yet finished, having yet time to live, Pañcat. — *bandhana*, mfn. having bonds still remaining, still bound, ib.

सावष्टम्भ *sāvashṭambha*, mfn. possessing resolution, resolute, self-dependent, self-reliant, resolute (am, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās.; n. (scil. *vāstu*) a house with an open side-gallery, VarBṢ.

सावस *sāvasā*, mfn. supplied with provisions, ŚBr.

सावहित *sāvahita*, mfn. giving attention, attentive, Uttamac.

सावहेलम् *sāvahelam*, mfn. disdainful, contemptuous, careless (am, ind. 'carelessly, quite easily'), Kathās.; Rājat.

साविक *sāvika*. See p. 1210, col. 3.

सावित *sāvitrā*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *savitṛi*) relating or belonging to the sun, derived or descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty, TS.; VS.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Hariv.; relating to Sāvitra i. e. Kārpa, MBh.; accompanied or effected by the Sāvitrī verse (cf. below), BHP.; m. a partic. Agni, TBr.; a partic. kind of ladleful (cf. *graha*), TS.; ŚBr.; (scil. *koma*) a partic. oblation, Mn. iv, 150; (scil. *kalpa*) N. of the 10th Kalpa (q.v.), VP.; a Brāhman (accord. to some 'a Gṛīha-stha who possesses corn in a granary'), L.; an embryo or fetus, L.; the sun, L.; a son or descendant of Sāvitrī (applied to Kārpa, Candra-ketu, Śiva, one of the Vasus, one of the Maruts, and one of the Rudras), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; N. of one of the peaks of Meru, VP.; (?), f. see below; (am), n. (scil. *havis*) a partic. oblation, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; initiation into membership of the twice-born classes by reciting the Sāvitrī verse and investing with the sacred thread, BHP.; the sacred thread (= *yajñōpavīta*), L.; N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; of a *Parīśiṣṭa* of the *Yajur-veda*; of a partic. *Muḥūrta* (q.v.), Cat.; of the *Nakṣatra* Hasta (presided over by Sāvitrī), MBh.; of a forest, MārK.P. — *graha-homa*, m. N. of a partic. oblation, Vait. — *ca-yana*, n. 'arranging or preparing the Agni called Sāvitra,' N. of wk.; — *padhātī*, f., — *prayoga*, m. N. of wks. — *citi*, f. — *cayana*, IndSt. — *vat* (°*trā*), mfn. connected with verses addressed to Sāvitrī, TS. **Sāvitrāgni-prayoga**, m., **Sāvitrādi-kāṭha-ka-cayana**, n., **Sāvitrādi-prayoga-vṛitti**, f. N. of wks.

Sāvitrī, f. (m. c.) = *sāvitrī*, a partic. verse (cf. below), MBh.

Sāvitrīka, f. a partic. Śakti, Heat.

Sāvitrī, f. a verse or prayer addressed to Sāvitrī or the Sun (esp. the celebrated verse RV. iii, 62, 10; also called *gāyatrī*, q.v.), AitBr. &c. &c.; initiation as a member of the three twice-born classes by reciting the above verse and investing with the sacred thread (cf. under *sāvitrā*, and *upa-nayana*), Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a partic. form of the *Gāyatrī* metre, Ked.; N. of Sūryā or a daughter of Sāvitrī, AV.; Br.; MBh. &c.; N. of the wife of Brahmā (sometimes regarded as the above verse deified or as the mystical mother of the three twice-born classes, or as the daughter of Sāvitrī by his wife *Prīṣṇī*), MBh.; Kathās. &c.; of a wife of Śiva, L.; of a manifestation of *Prakṛiti*, Cat.; of the wife of Satya-vat (king of Śālva; she was daughter of Aśva-pati, king of Madra, and is regarded as a type of conjugal love; her story is the subject of a fine episode of the *Mahā-bhārata*; see *sāvitrī-upākhyāna*), MBh.; R.; BHP.; of the wife of Dharmā (daughter of Dakṣha), VP.; of the wife of Kaśyapa, Cat.; of the wife of Bhoja (king of Dhārā),

ib.; of a daughter of Aśvāvakra, Kathās.; of the Yamunā river, Bālar.; of the Sarasvatī, R.; of another river, BHP.; a ray of light, solar ray, W.; the ring-finger, L. — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — *pañjara*, n. N. of wk. (cf. *gāyatrī*), — *pa-tita*, mfn. 'fallen from or deprived of the Sāvitrī,' not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time, Yājñ. i, 38. — *paripaya*, m. N. of a Kāvya by Varadācārya. — *paribhrashta*, mfn. = *patita*, Mn. x, 20. — *putra*, m. pl. N. of a warrior tribe, g. *dāmany-ādi*. — *putriya*, m. a king of the Sāvitrī-putras, ib. — *bhāshya*, n. N. of wk. — *mahā-nāmya* (?), the ceremony of investiture with recital of the Sāvitrī, MW. — *vrata* or *-vrataka*, n. a partic. fast (kept by women on the fifth day of the second half of *Vaiśākha*, or of the dark half of *Jyāishtha*, to preserve them from widowhood), Hariv.; °*ta-kathānaka*, n., °*ta-pūjā-kathā*, f., °*lōdayāpana*, n. N. of wks. — *sūtra*, n. the sacred thread (= *yajñōpavīta*), L.

Sāvitrīka. See *patita* -°.

Sāvitrīya, m. N. of Yama, L.

Sāvitrī, in comp. for *sāvitrī*. — *avarajā*, f. the younger daughter of Sāvitrī, MW. — *upanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — *upākhyāna*, n. the story of Sāvitrī (MBh. iii, ch. 292-299; cf. above).

साविन् *sāvin*. See p. 1210, col. 3.

साविष्कार *sāvishkāra*, mfn. having manifestation, manifest, W.; making an exhibition of any power or talent, proud, haughty, arrogant, ib.

सावेगम् *sāvegam*, ind. with excitement or agitation, Mṛicch.; Śāk.

सावेतस *sāvetasa*, m. a patr., ĀśvŚr.; Inscr.

सावेरी *sāverī*, f. (in music) a partic. Rāgini, Samgīt.

साव्य 2. *sāvya*, mfn. (for 1. see p. 1210, col. 3) composed by Sāvya, ŚāṅkhŚr.

साशंस *sāśaṇsa*, mfn. having desire, desirous, hopeful (am, ind. 'wishfully,' 'hopefully'), Mṛicch.; Kālid.; Kīrtāt.

साशङ्क *sāśaṅka*, mf(ā)n. having fear or anxiety, apprehensive, afraid of (loc.); am, ind. 'apprehensively'), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *tā*, f. the state of being afraid or apprehensive, fear, terror, MW.

साशन *sāsana*, mfn. having food (see next).

Śāśanāśaśanā, n. du. having and not having food, that which eats and does not eat, earthly and heavenly beings, RV.

साशनार *sāśanāra*, m. N. of a partic. Agra-hāra or royal grant to Brāhmanas, MW.

साशयन्दक *sāśayandaka* (?), m. a small house-lizard (= *jyeshthī*), L.

साशिक्य *sāśikya*, N. of a people or country (cf. *śāśika*), Daś.

साशिर *sāsira*, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + *āsira* = *āsir*) with admixture, mixed, TS.; ŚBr.

साशीति *sāsīti*, mfn. with eighty, increased by eighty, plus eighty, Yājñ.

साशीर्क *sāśīrka*, mfn. containing a prayer or blessing, TS. (a more correct form would be *śā-śīrka*, but cf. *an-āsīrka*).

साशूक *sāśūka*, m. a blanket (= *kambala*), L.

साश्चर्य *sāścarya*, mfn. astonished, surprised by (comp.), Kathās.; wonderful, marvellous, astonishing, Bhartṛ.; (am), ind. with astonishment or surprise, Hit. — *kautuka*, mfn. astonished and curious, Kathās. — *carya*, mfn. of wonderful conduct, Bhartṛ.; Rājat. — *mayā*, mf(ī)n. wonderful, full of marvels, MW.

साश्मवर्षिन् *sāśma-varshin*, mfn. accompanied by a shower of stones, BHP.

साश्त्र 1. *sāsra*, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + 1. *āsra*) having angles or corners, angular, MW.

साश्त्र 2. *sāsra*, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa* + 2. *āsra*; more correctly written *sāsra*) tearful, weeping, Kāśik.

साश्त्रु, mfn. accompanied by tears, tearful, shedding tears (u, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *dhī*, f.

'having a sad heart,' a mother-in-law, L. = *naya-na* or *-locana*, mfn. having tearful eyes, MBh.

साश्व *sāśva*, mfn. with horses, possessing horses, KātyŚr.; N. of a king, MBh.

साश्व-मेधा, mfn. together with a horse-sacrifice, Vait.

साशीराजन *sāśhī-rājan*, m. pl. N. of partic. kings, Pañcad.

साष्ट *sāṣṭa*, mfn. with eight, increased by eight, plus eight (with *ṣaṭa*, n. = 108), L.

साष्टाङ्ग, mfn. performed with eight limbs or members (as a reverential prostration of the body so as to touch the ground with the hands, breast, forehead, knees, and feet), Prab.; (am), ind. with the above prostration (with *pra-√nam*, 'to make the above reverential prostration'), Hit. = *pātam*, ind. making the above prostration, ib.

साष्ट्रिक *sāṣṭhrika*, w.r. for *sōṣṭh*°, MBh.

साष्टी *sāṣṭhī*, f. the small Banana, L.

सास *sāsa*, m. (√2. as) a bow, MW.

सासकर्ण *sāsakarni*, w.r. for *sās*°, Saṅk-skrak.

सासद्यमान *sāsadyamāna*, pr. p. A. of √sad.

सासन्दीक *sāsandika*, mfn. (see *āsandi*) together with a chair or stool, KātyŚr.

सासव *sāsava*, mfn. having spirituous liquor, filled with spirituous liquor, Śāntiś.

सासहि *sāsahi*, *sāsahvas*. See p. 1193.

सासार *sāsāra*, mf(ā)n. having showers, rainy, R.

सासि *sāsī*, mfn. having a sword, armed with a sword, MW. = *pāpi* (Śiś.) and *-hasta* (R.), mfn. sword in hand.

सासु *sāsu*, mfn. having life, living, BhP.

सासुसु, mfn. (see *asusū*), having arrows, Kir. xv, 5.

सासूय *sāsūya*, mfn. having envy, envious, disdainful, scornful, angry at or with (*prati*), Kāv.; Kathās.

सास्तरण *sāstaraṇa*, mf(ā)n. together with a carpet or rug, Lāṭy.

सास्थि *sāsthi*, mfn. having bones (said of any animal), see comp. = *tāmārāḍha*, n. a kind of amalgam of zinc and copper, bell-metal (= *kāṇṣya*), L. = *vadhā*, m. the killing of any animal having bones, Yājñ. iii, 275. = *svānam*, ind. with the cracking sound of bones, Śiś.

सास्रा *sāsra*, f. the dewlap of an ox, MaitrS.; Śiś. = *°di-mat* (*sāsnād*°), mfn. having a dewlap &c., Sāh. = *lāṅgūla-kakuda-khura-vi-shāpīn*, mfn. having a dewlap (and) tail (and) hump (and) claws (and) horns, Pat. = *vat*, mfn. having a dewlap, Kap.

सास्र 1. *sāsra*, mfn. (more correctly 1. *sāsra*, q.v.) having angles or corners, MW.

सास्र 2. *sāsra*, mfn. (cf. 2. *sāsra*) tearful, weeping, in tears (am, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās.

सास्रव *sāsraṇa*, mfn. (with Jains) connected with the act called *āsraṇa* (q.v.), L.

सास्वादन *sāsvādana*, n. (scil. *sthāna*; with Jains) N. of the second of the 14 stages towards supreme bliss, Cat.

साह *sāh*. See 2. *sah*, p. 1193, col. 1.

1. *Sāha*, mfn. (fr. √sah) powerful, mighty, RV.; (also *shāha*, ifc.) resisting, conquering, subduing, MBh.

Sāhya, n. conquering, overthrowing, victory (see *abhimāti*, *nri*, and *priṭānā-shāhya*); aid, assistance (often v.l. *sahya*; with √kṛi or √dā, 'to give assistance'), MBh.; R. &c.; conjunction, society, fellowship (in this meaning perhaps fr. *saha* or contracted from *sāhāyya*), L. = *kara*, mfn. rendering assistance, R. = *kṛit*, mfn. a companion, associate, W.

साह 2. *sāha*, m. = *شاه* (see *pradīpa*- and *maihukara*-s°).

Sāhi, m. = prec. (see *candra*-, *prema*-s° &c.) = *deva* and *-sujā*, m. N. of kings, Cat.

साहकायन *sāhakāyana*, mfn. (fr. *sahaka*, v.l. for *sihaka*), g. *pakṣhādī*.

साहंकार *sāhaṅkāra*, mfn. having egotism or self-conceit, proud, arrogant, Rājat.; Kathās. = *tā*, f. self-conceit, arrogance, Pañcad.

Sāhaṅkṛita, mfn. self-conceited, proud, haughty, Sighās.

साहचर *sāhacara*, mfn. (fr. *saha*-c°) belonging to the plant *Saha-cara*, Suśr.

Sāhacarya, n. companionship, fellowship, society, association with (instr. or comp.), Nir.; Kāv. &c.

साहजिक *sāhajika*, mfn. (fr. *saha*-ja) innate, natural, Vṛishabhān.; m. N. of a man, Rājat.

साहजित् *sāhajit*, m., v.l. for *sāhañji*, VP.

साहज्र *sāhañja*, m. N. of a king, Hariv.

Sāhañjani, f. N. of a town built by *Sāhañja*, ib.

Sāhañji, m. = *sāhañja*, VP.

साहदेव *sāhadeva*, m. patr. fr. *saha*-deva, Pāp. iv, 1, 114, Sch.

Sāhadevaka, m. a worshipper of *Saha*-deva, Pāp. iv, 3, 99, Sch.

Sāhadevi, m. patr. fr. *saha*-deva, MBh.; Rājat.

Sāhadevyā, m. patr. of Somaka, RV.

साहन *sāhana*, n. (fr. Caus. of √sah) the act of causing to bear; sufferance, endurance, W.

Sāhantya, mfn. = *śhantya*, conquering, powerful, AV.; TS.

Sāhaya, mfn. causing or enabling to bear, Pāp. iii, 1, 138.

साहस *sāhasa*, mfn. (fr. *sahas*) over-hasty, precipitate, rash, inconsiderate, foolhardy, Hariv.; m. N. of Agni at the *Paka*-yajña, Gṛīhyas.; m. N. punishment, fine (regarded as of three kinds, the highest being called *Uttama*; half of that, *Madhyama*; and half of that, *Adhama*), Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; (am), n. (ifc. f. ā) boldness, daring, rashness, temerity, any precipitate or reckless act, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; overstraining, Car.; violence, force, rapine, rape, robbery, felony, aggression, cruelty, Gaut.; Āpast.; Nār.; adultery, Nār.; hatred, enmity, L. = *karaṇa*, n. violence, force, Daś. = *karma-tā*, f. rashness, temerity, Mṛicch. = *kārin*, mfn. acting inconsiderately or rashly, Rātñāv. = *lāṅghana*, m. N. of a man (cf. *sāhasāṅka*), Vcar. = *vat*, mfn. inconsiderate, rash, foolhardy, VarBrS. *Sāhasāṅka*, m. 'marked or characterized by daring', N. of king Vikramāditya, Pañcad.; of a poet (mentioned by Rāja-śekhara); of a lexicographer, Cat.; = *carita*, n. N. of wk; = *kiya*, mfn. relating to *Sāhasāṅka*, Cat. *Sāhasā-dhyavasāyin*, mfn. acting with inconsiderate haste, MW. *Sāhasāṅka-rasika*, mfn. one whose only feeling or passion is cruelty, brutal, ferocious, W. *Sāhasāṅkaṇṭa-rasānuvartin*, mfn. one who follows or yields to the one passion of cruelty or rashness, MW. *Sāhasāṇṇayāsīn*, mfn. suggesting violent deeds, Mālati.

Sāhasika, mf(ā)n. bold, daring, impetuous, rash, reckless, inconsiderate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; using great force or violence, perpetrated with violence, cruel, brutal, ferocious, rapacious, Mn.; MBh.; overstraining or overworking one's self, Car.; punitive, castigatory, W.; m. a robber, freebooter, ib.; N. of a cook, Kathās. = *tā*, f. cruelty, ferocity, impetuosity, ib.

Sāhasika, n. rashness, foolhardiness, temerity, Naish.; Śiś.; violence, force, Pāp. i, 3, 32.

Sāhasin, mfn. rash, precipitate, inconsiderate, foolhardy, Kāv.; Kathās.; cruel, violent, ferocious, Nār.

साहस्र *sāhasra*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *sahasra*) relating or belonging to a thousand, consisting of or bought with or paid for a th°, thousandfold, exceedingly numerous, infinite, VS. &c. &c.; m. an army or detachment consisting of a th° men, W.; (pl.) N. of four Ekāhas at which a th° (cows) are given as a fee, ŚrS.; n. (ifc. f. ā) an aggregate of a th° or of many th°, TBr.; MBh. &c. = *cūḍika*, m. (with *loka-dhātu*) N. of a partic. world, Buddh. = *vat* (= *sra*), mfn. containing a th°, TS. = *vedhin*, mfn. = *sahasra*-°, Kālac. = *śas*, ind. by th°, ĀśvŚr.

Sāhasrādya, m. a partic. Ekāha, Vait. *Sāhasrānika*, m. N. of a king (cf. *sahasrīn*°), Buddh.

Sāhasrāntya, m. a partic. Ekāha, Vait.

Sāhasraka, mf(ā)n. amounting to or contain-

ing a thousand, Cat.; n. the aggregate of a thousand, Pañcar.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.

Sāhasri, m. (prob.) a patr., Rājat.

Sāhasrika, mfn. consisting of a thousand, Hcat.

साहानुसाहि *sāhānusāhi*, m. N. of a king, Pañcad.

साहायक *sāhāyaka*, n. (fr. *sāhāya*) assistance, aid, help, Kāv.; Kathās.; a number of associates or companions, MW.; auxiliary troops, ib.

Sāhāya, w.r. for *sāhāya*.

Sāhāyya, n. help, succour (°*vyam* √kṛi and √sthā, 'to give assistance'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; friendship, fellowship, alliance, W.; (in dram.) helping another in danger, Sāh. = *kara*, mfn. giving assistance, helping, Daś. = *dāna*, n. the giving of aid or assistance, ib.

Sāhāyyaka, n. aid, assistance, Daś.

साहि *sāhi*, m. = 2. *sāha* (see *candra*-, *prema*-, *rāma*-s° &c.)

साहिती *sāhitī*, f. See below.

साहित्य *sāhitya*, n. (fr. *sahita*) association, connection, society, combination, union with (instr. or comp.; *ena*, ind. 'in combination with, together with'), Kām.; Kap.; KātyŚr.; Sch.; agreement, harmony, Prab.; literary or rhetorical composition, rhetoric, poetry, Sāh.; Cat. = *kaṇṭhōddhara*, m., *-kalpadruma*, m., *-kalpapallavī*, f., *-kaṭūhala*, n., *-kaumudī*, f., *-caandrikā*, f., *-cintāmaṇi*, m., *-cūḍāmaṇi*, m., *-taramgīṇi*, f. N. of wks. = *darpaṇa*, m. 'mirror of composition,' N. of a treatise on literary or rhetorical composition by Viśva-nātha-kavi-rāja (15th century A.D.) = *dīpikā*, f., *-bodha*, m., *-mīmāṃsā*, f., *-muktāmaṇi*, m., *-ratnamālā*, f., *-ratnāśaka*, m., *-vicāra*, m. N. of wks. = *vidhyādhara*, m. N. of Caritra-vardhana Muni (author of a Comm. on the *Naishadha-caritra*), Cat. = *śārṅgadhara*, m. (prob.) = *śārṅgadhara-paddhati*. = *śāstra*, n. a treatise on rhetoric or composition (or any work explaining the figures of rhetoric or giving rules for literary or poetical composition), MW. = *saṁgraha*, m., *-sarapī-vyākhyā*, f., *-sarvasva*, n., *-sāmānyā*, n., *-sāra*, m., *-sudhā*, f., *-sudhā-samudra*, m., *-sūksma-sarapī*, f., *-sūci*, f., *-hṛdaya-darpaṇa*, m. N. of wks.

Sāhitī, f. = *sāhitya* above, Cat.

Sāhya. See col. 1.

साहिल *sāhila*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

साहिवीच *sāhi-vici*, mfn. having waves of serpents, MW.

साहुडियान *sāhuḍi-yāna* or *sāhuḍi-pāla*, m. N. of Śūla-pāṇi, Cat.

साहुल *sāhula* (?), m. N. of a man, Cat.

साहेब्राम् *sāheb-rām*, m. N. of the author of the *Kāsmīra-rāja-vaṇṣa* (died before 1883), Cat.

साह् *sāhna*, mfn. connected with a day, terminating with a day or lasting a day (opp. to 1. *ahina*), Br.; m. = *ekāha*, TS.; TāpBr.; ĀpŚr.

Sāhātīrātrā, mfn. terminating with a day and exceeding a day, AV.

साहोक *sāhnoka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

साह्लाद *sāhlāda*, mfn. having joy or gladness, cheerful, glad (am, ind. 'joyfully'), Pañcat.

साह्वा *sāhva*, mf(ā)n. having a name, named, called (see *ishu*-, *rathāṅga*-s° &c.)

Sāhvaya, mfn. = prec. (see *kāla*-, *gaja*-s° &c.); m. gambling with fighting animals, setting animals to fight for sport &c. (= *saṁ-āhvaya*), L.

साह्वन् *sāhvan*. See *viśva*-s°, p. 994, col. 1.

साह्वस् *sāhvas*. See p. 1193, col. 2.

साह्व्य *sāhvya*, m. N. of a village, Rājat.

सि 1. si (cf. √1. sū), cl. 5. 9. P. A.

(Dhātup. xxvii, 2; xxxi, 5) *sinoti*, *sinute*; *sināti*, *sinute* (really occurring only in pres. *sināti*, impf. *asinot*; pf. *sishīya*, RV.; aor. [?] *sishet*, ib.; *asishit*, *aseshta*, Gr.; fut. *setā*, ib.; *sishyati*, MBh.; *seshyati*, °te, Gr.; inf. *setave*, AV.; *setum*, Gr.) to bind, tie, fetter, RV.; AV.; VS.; ParGr.; KathUp.: Caus. *sāyayati* (aor. *asishayati*), Gr.:

Desid. *sishshati*, *te*, ib.: Intens. *sesshiyate*, *sesha-yiti*, *sesheti*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *i-pās*, *i-povia*; Lett. *sinnu*, 'to bind'; Angl.Sax. *sān*; Germ. *Seil*.]

1. **Sitā**, mfn. (for 2. see below; for 3. p. 1214, col. 2) bound, tied, fettered, RV. &c. &c.; joined with, accompanied by (instr.), Prabh.; Rājat.; BHP. **Sitaka**, mfn., g. *riyādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 80.

1. **Siti**, f. (for 2. see p. 1214, col. 3) binding, fastening (in 1. *prā-siti*, p. 697, col. 3).

1. **Sina**, mfn. (for 2. see s.v.) stuck fast (as food in the throat), Pat. on Pāp. viii, 2, 47, Vārtt. 4; m. a bond, fetter, L.

सि 2. *si* (see *sāyaka*, *senā*), to hurl, cast.

2. **Sita**. See 2. *prā-sita*, p. 697, col. 3.

सि 3. *si*, ind., g. *cādi*.

सिंसपा *sinsapā*. See *śinsapā*, p. 1069, col. 3.

सिंह *siṅhā*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*; prob. fr. *√sah*) 'the powerful one,' a lion (also identified with *ātman*), RV. &c. &c.; the zodiacal sign Leo or its Lagna, VarBṣ.; MārkaP.; a hero or eminent person (ifc. = 'chief or lord of,' to express excellence of any kind; cf. *puruṣa-s*, *rāja-s*, and the similar use of *śiṣhabha*, *vyāghra* &c.; sometimes also = 'prince, king,' e.g. *nāga-pura-s*, the king of N°; cf. *siṅha-dvār* and *siṅhasana*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a partic. form of temple, VarBṣ.; a partic. place prepared for the building of a house, Jyot.; a Moringa with red flowers (= *vakta-sigru*), L.; (in music) a kind of tune, Saṃgit.; the symbol or emblem of the 24th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, MW.; N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BHP.; of a king of the Vidyā-dharas, Kathās.; of a king (the father of Sāhi-deva), Cat.; of the Venkata mountain, L.; (with *ācārya*) of an astronomer, VarBṣ., Sch.; of various other persons, Buddh.; Rājat.; a partic. mythical bird, R.; (ā), f. a partic. grass or plant (= *nāḍī*), L.; (ī), f., see below.

— **karna**, (prob. m.) N. of a place, g. *takshai-lādi*; (ī), f. a partic. position of the right hand in shooting an arrow, ŚārngP. — **karmān**, mfn. acting like a lion, achieving lion-like deeds, Viddh. — **kāl-pā**, f. N. of a (prob. imaginary) town, Divyāv. — **kāraka**, m. a creator of lions, Pañcat. — **ketu**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit.; of another man, ib.

— **keli**, m. N. of a celebrated Bodhi-sattva (= Māñju-sri), L. — **kesara** (less correctly *-keś*), m. a lion's mane, W.; Mimamsas Elengi, L.; a kind of sweet-meat, Śil. — **kesarin** (less correctly *-keśar*), m. N. of a king, Buddh. — **kośa**, m. N. of a king, ib. — **ga**, m. 'going like a lion,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **gāminī**, f. N. of a Gandharva maiden, Kāraṇḍ. — **giri**, n. (with Jains) N. of a Sthavira, HPariś.; *°śivara*, m. N. of a teacher, W. — **gnpta**, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; of the father of Vāg-bhāta, Cat. (v. l. *saṃgha-s*). — **grīva**, mfn. lion-necked, MBh. — **ghosha**, m. N. of a Buddha, Buddh.; of various other men, Daś. — **candra**, m. N. of various men, MBh.; Buddh.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, Buddh.

— **carman**, n. a lion's skin, ApŚr. — **jaṭi**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — **tala**, m. the open hands joined, L. (cf. *saṃha-s*). — **tā**, f. the being a lion, leonine state, MBh.; Kathās. — **tāla** or **lākhyā**, m. = **tala**, L. — **tlaka-sūri**, m. N. of a Jaina author, Cat. — **tunda**, m. 'lion-faced,' a kind of fish, Mn. v, 16; Euphorbia Ligularia, BHP. — **tundaka**, m. a kind of fish (= *tunda*), Yājñ. — **tva**, n. the state of a l°, MBh.; Ragh. &c. — **daṃshtra**, mfn. l°-toothed, R.; m. a kind of arrow, ib.; m. N. of Śiva, MW.; of an Asura, Kathās.; of a king of the Śābaras, ib.

— **datṭa**, m. 'lion-given,' N. of an Asura, ib.; of a poet, Cat. — **darpa**, mfn. having a lion's pride, MW. — **deva**, m. N. of a king, Rājat.; of an author, Cat. — **dvār**, f. a palace-gate, Kathās. — **dvāra**, n. id., ib.; Rājat.; a principal or chief gate, any gate or entrance, W. — **dvīpa**, m. N. of an island, Buddh.

— **dhvaja**, m. N. of a Buddha, ib. — **dhvani**, m. the roar of a l°, W.; a sound like the roar of a l°, MW.; a cry challenging to battle, war-cry, Kum. — **nan-dana**, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgit. — **nardin**, mfn. roaring like a lion, MW. — **nāda**, m. a lion's roar, R.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; a war-cry, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a confident assertion, Pañcat.; recital of the Buddhist doctrine, Buddh.; a kind of bird, VarBṣ.; a kind of metre, Col.; (in music) a kind of time, Saṃgit.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of an Asura, Kathās.; of a son of Rāvaṇa, Bālar.; of a Śākya, Buddh.; of a king of Malaya, Mudr.; of the general of an army, Vās., Introd.; of a Buddhist saint, Buddh.; *-guggulu*, m. a partic. mixture, BHP.;

— **nādin**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; — **sādhana**, n. N. of wk. — **nādaka**, m. a lion's roar, L.; a war-cry, W.; (ikā), f. Alhagi Maurorum, L. — **nādin**, m. N. of a Māra-putra, Lalit. — **nripa**, m. N. of a king, Cat. — **parākrama**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **paripicchā**, f. N. of wk. — **parṇikā**, f. Phaseolus Trilobus, L. — **parṇi**, f. Justicia Ganderussa, L. — **pippali**, f. a kind of plant (= *saṃghatī*), MW.

— **pucchikā**, f. Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. — **pucchi**, f. id., ib.; Glycine Debilis, ib. — **pura**, n. N. of a town (Singapur), MBh.; Buddh. &c. — **puraka**, m. an inhabitant of that town, VarBṣ. — **pushpi**, f. Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. — **pūrvārdha-kāya-tā**, f. having the forepart of the body like a lion (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83. — **pragar-jana**, mfn. roaring like a lion, MBh. — **pragar-jita**, n. the roaring of a lion, MW. — **prapāda**, m. a war-whoop, R. — **pratika** (*siṅhā*), mfn. having a lion's appearance, AV. — **pradipā**, m. N. of wk. — **bala**, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; — **datta**, m. N. of a man, Mudr. — **bāhu**, m. N. of the father of Vijaya (the founder of the first Buddhist dynasty in Ceylon), Buddh. — **bhāta**, m. N. of an Asura, Kathās.

— **bhadra**, m. N. of a teacher, Buddh. — **bhū-pāla**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhūbhṛit**, m. N. of a king, Rājat. — **matī**, m. N. of a Māra-putra, Lalit. — **mala**, n. a kind of brass (= *pañca-loha*), L. — **malla**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **mahipati**, m. N. of a king, Rājat.; of an author, Cat. — **māyā**, f. an illusory form shaped like a lion, Hariv. — **mu-kha**, mfn. l°-faced; m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Hariv.; of a scholar, Buddh.; (ī), f. Glycine Debilis, L.; Gendarussa Vulgaris, ib. — **yānā**, f. 'having a car drawn by lions,' N. of Durgā, L. — **ratha**, mf(ā)n. having a car d° by l°, L.; m. N. of a man, Rājat.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, Hariv. — **ra-va**, m. a lion's roar, Kāv.; a war-cry, MBh. — **raś-mi** (?), m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **rāj**, m. N. of a grammarian, MS. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king, Rājat.; of a grammarian, MS. — **rotsikā** (?), f. N. of a village, Rājat. — **rahabha** (*°ha + rishā*), m. a noble lion, R. — **lagna**, n. the Lagna (q. v.) of the sign Leo, MW. — **lamba**, m. N. of a place, Cat. — **lla**, m. (in music) a kind of time, Saṃgit.; a partic. kind of sexual union, L. — **lomān**, n. a lion's hair, ŚBṛ.

— **vaktra**, m. N. of a Rākshasa, R.; n. a lion's face, Cat.; N. of a town, Buddh. (w.r. *-vakta*). — **vatsa**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, ib. — **varman**, m. N. of a man, Inscr.; Kathās.; Daś. — **vāha**, mfn. riding on a l°, BHP. — **vāhana**, mfn. id.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, L. — **vāhin**, mfn. = **vāha**; (inf), f. N. of Durgā, DevibhP. — **vikrama**, m. a horse, L.; (in music) a kind of time, Saṃgit.; N. of Candragupta, Inscr.; of a king of the Vidyā-dharas, Kathās.; of a thief, ib.; = **vikrama-siṅha**, MW. — **vikrānta**, mfn. valiant as a lion, MBh.; m. a horse, L.; n. a l°'s gait, Buddh.; a kind of metre, Col.; — **gati** or *-gāmin*, mfn. having a l°'s gait, MW.; — *-gāmi-tā*, f. the having such a gait (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — **vikrīḍita**, m. (in music) a kind of time, Saṃgit.; a kind of Samādhi, Dharmas. 136; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; n. a kind of metre, Ked. — **vi-jrīmbhita**, m. (with Buddhists) a kind of Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. (cf. *-vishkambhita*). — **vinā**, f. Glycine Debilis, L. — **vishkambhita**, m. (with Buddhists) a kind of Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. (perhaps only w.r. for *-vijrīmbhita*). — **viśhṭra**, (prob.) a throne, Rājat.

— **vyāghra**, 'lion and tiger,' a partic. philosophical term, Cat.; (ī), f. N. of various wks.; — *-kroḍa*, m., — *-tippanī*, f., — *-ikā*, f. N. of wks.; — *-nivehita*, mfn. inhabited by lions and tigers, MW.; — *-rahasya*, n., — *-lakshana*, n., — *-lakshana-prakāśa*, m., — *-lakshana-rahasya*, n., — *-lakshañī*, f. N. of wks.; *-ghrāmi-shī-√kṛi*, to make a prey to lions and tigers, Kathās. — **vyāghriya**, n. N. of wk. — **sāva** (Hariv.) or *-śisu* (Śāk.), m. a l°'s cub. — **śri**, f. N. of a woman, Kathās. — **sambhāna**, n. the killing of a lion, MW.; mfn. lion-shaped, having a strong and noble frame, MBh.; R. — **śāhi**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **siddhānta-sindhū**, n. N. of wk. — **sona**, m. N. of various men, MBh.; L. — **skandha**, mfn. having the shoulders of a lion, MBh.; R.; VarBṣ.

— **stha**, m. 'being in the constellation Leo,' the planet Jupiter when so situated, (also) the festival celebrated at that time (called *Singhasth*), MW.; — *-makarastha-guru-nirṇaya*, n., — *-māhātmya*, n., — *-snāna-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. — **svāmī**, m. N. of a temple erected in honour of *Siṅha-rāja*, Rājat. — **hanu**, mfn. having the jaws of a lion, Buddh. (*-tā*,

f. one of the 32 signs of perfection, Dharmas. 83); m. N. of the grandfather of Gautama Buddha, ib. **Singhāksha**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. **Singhācala**, m. N. of a mountain, Cat.; — *-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. **Singhācārya**, m. N. of an astronomer, VarBṣ., Sch. **Singhājina**, m. N. of a man, Pāp. v, 3, 82, Sch. **Singhādhyā**, mfn. abounding in lions, W. **Singhānana**, m. Gendarussa Vulgaris, BHP. **Singhānuvaka**, m. N. of wk. **Singhāvaloka**, m. a kind of metre, Col. **Singhāvalokana**, n. a lion's backward look, BHP.; N. of wk.; (*ena* or *°kananīyayena*), ind. accord, to the rule of the lion's look (i.e. casting a retrospective glance while at the same time proceeding onwards), TPrat., Sch.; ŚākhBr., Sch.; MBh., Sch. **Singhāvalokita**, n. = prec., Gṛhyās.; Piṅg., Sch. **Singhāsana**, n. 'lion's seat,' 'king's seat,' 'a throne,' MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a partic. sedent posture, Cat.; m. a kind of sexual union, L.; — *-cakra*, n. N. of three astrological diagrams shaped like a man and marked with the 27 Nakshatras, MW.; — *-traya*, n. N. of an astrological diagram, L.; — *-dvātrīṃsat* or *°sati* or *°satikā* or *°sat-kathā* or *°sat-puttalikā-vārtā* or *°sat-putrikā-vārtā* or *°śikā*, f. N. of a wk. consisting of 32 stories in praise of Vikramāditya (= *vikrama-carita*). — *-bhṛashṭa*, mfn. fallen from a throne, dethroned, MW.; — *-raṇa*, m. n. a strife or struggle for the th°, R.; — *-śha*, mfn. sitting on a throne, MBh. **Singhāstra**, n. N. of a mythical weapon, Dhananj. **Singhāsya**, mfn. lion-faced, MW.; m. a kind of fish, Vajras.; Gendarussa Vulgaris, BHP.; Bauhinia Variegata, L.; a partic. position of the hands, Cat.; (ā), f. Gen° Vulg° or Adhatoda Vasika, L. **Singhendra**, m. a mighty lion, Pañcat. **Singhōddhatā** (Piṅg.) or *°hōnnatā* (ib., Col.), f. a kind of metre.

Singhaka, m. endearing form of *siṅha*, Divyāv.; of *siṅhājina*, Pāp. v, 3, 81 sq., Sch.; (ikā), f., see below.

Singhala, m. the island of Ceylon (perhaps so called as once abounding in lions), BHP.; Rājat. &c.; N. of a man, Buddh.; pl. the people of C°, AV. Paris.; MBh.; VarBṣ. &c.; (ā), f. the island of C° (see *-sthāna*); n. id., W.; tin, L.; brass (more correctly *siṅhalaka*), L.; bark, rind, MW.; Cassia bark (more correctly *siṅghala*), L. — **dvīpa**, m. the isl° of C°, Buddh.; Kathās. &c. — **stha**, mfn. being or dwelling in C°, MW.; (ā), f. a species of pepper, L. **Singhalāsthāna**, m. a kind of palm tree, L.

Singhalaka, mfn. relating to Ceylon (with *dvīpa*, m. 'Ceylon,' Cat.), VarBṣ.; n. C°, MW.; brass, L. **Singhaya**, Nom. A. *°yate*, to behave like a lion, Hit.; Kathās.

Singhikā, f. N. of the mother of Rāhu (she was a daughter of Dakṣha [or Kaśyapa] and wife of Kaśyapa [or Vipra-citti]), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; N. of a form of Dakṣhāyāni, Cat.; of a Rākshasi, R.; a knock-kneed girl unfit for marriage, L.; Gendarussa Vulgaris, L. — **tanaya**, m. 'son of Singhikā,' metron. of Rāhu, ŚārngP.; pl. N. of certain Asuras, MBh. — **putra** or *-puta*, m. metron. of Rāhu, A. — **sūnu**, m. ib., ŚārngP.

Singhikēya, m. metron. of Rāhu (w.r. for *saṅhā*), Hariv. **Singhini**, f. (with Buddhists) N. of a goddess, W. **Singhiya** or **Singhila**, m. endearing forms of *siṅha*, Pāp. v, 3, 81, Sch.

1. **Singhī**, f. a lioness, RV.; VS.; TS. &c.; N. of the Uttara-vedī (nom. *siṅhī*), TS.; of various plants (Solanum Jacquinii; Sol° Melongena; Gendarussa Vulgaris; Hemionitis Cordifolia; Phaseolus Trilobus), ParGṛ.; Sutr.; a vein, L.; N. of the mother of Rāhu (= *siṅhikā*), L. — **latā**, f. the egg-plant, BHP.

2. **Singhī**, in comp. for *siṅha*. — *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to turn into a lion, MBh.; NṛisUp. — *√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become or be turned into a lion, Kathās.

सिंहार *siṅhāra*, n. (corrupted fr. *śrīṅkhā-ṇa*) the mucus of the nose, L.; rust of iron, L.; a glass vessel, L. **Singhāpaka**, m. the mucus of the nose, Divyāv. (printed *siṅhānaka*). **Singhāpa**, m. = *siṅhāpa*, rust of iron, KātyŚr., Sch.

Singhāpaka, m. the mucus of the nose, ib.; (*ikā*), f. id., Āpast. **Singhīpī**, f. = *siṅghīpī*, the nose, L.

सिक् *sik*, a Sautra root meaning 'to scatter about, sprinkle' (cf. *√sic*, *sik*). **Sikatā**, f. (said to be fr. the above, but prob fr. *√sic*, p. 1214) sand, gravel (mostly pl., sg. also 'a

grain of sand''), VS. &c. &c.; sandy soil, Pāṇ. v, 2, 105; gravel or stone (as a disease), Suśr.; pl. N. of a race of Rishis, MBh. (part of RV. ix, 86 is attributed to *Sikatā Nivāra*). — *-tva*, n. the condition or nature of sand, Ragh. — *-prāya*, n. a sandbank, L. — *-maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of sand, full of sand, sandy, L.; n. a sandbank or an island with sandy shores, W. — *-meha*, m. a partic. urinary disease, gravelly sediment in the urine, Suśr.; *-hin*, mfn. suffering from the above disease, ib. — *-vat* (*stkh*), mfn. abounding in sand, sandy, AV. — *-vartman*, n. a partic. disease of the eyelid, ŚārṅgS. — *-sindhū*, N. of a place, Rājāt. — *-setu*, m. a bank of sand, R. (v. 1). **Sikatā**, mfn. abounding in sand, sandy, ĀśvGr. **Sikatila**, mfn. consisting of sand, sandy, Bhart.; Prab.

Sikatya, mfn. id., VS.

Sigatā, f. = *sikatā*, Kap.

सिक्त *sikta*, *sikti*, *siktha*. See below.

सिक्थ *sikshya*, m. crystal, glass, L.

सिगुडी *sigridi* or *sigrudī*, f. (cf. *simridi* and *sigru*) a kind of plant, L.

सिङ्गपाल *siṅga-bhūpāla*, m. N. of an author (cf. *siṅha-bh*), Cat.

सिङ्ग-भाट्ट, m. N. of an author (°*ṭṭiya*, n. his wk.), Cat.

सिङ्गापिदि *siṅgāpidi*, m. N. of a poet, ŚārṅgP.

सिङ्गदेव *siṅghaṇa-deva*, m. N. of a king.

सिङ्गण *siṅghāṇa* &c. See p. 1213, col. 3.

सिच I. *sic*, cl. 6. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxviii, 140) *siñcdti*, °*te* (once in RV. x, 96, 1, *skate*; pf. *sishcha*, *sishche* [in RV. also *sishchā*, *sishce*]; aor. *asica*, °*cata* [Gr. also *asikta*]; Subj. *siçamahe*, RV.; Prec. *siçyāt*, Br.; fut. *seksyati*, °*te*, ib. &c.; inf. *sektum*, MBh.; *sektiavati*, Br.; ind. p. *siktavā*, ib.; -*siçya*, AV.; -*secam* or -*sekam*, GṛSṛS.), to pour out, discharge, emit, shed, infuse or pour into or on (loc.), RV. &c. &c.; to emit semen, impregnate, RV.; AV.; Br.; Mn.; to scatter in small drops, sprinkle, besprinkle or moisten with (instr.), RV. &c. &c.; to dip, soak, steep, Bhpr.; to cast or form anything out of molten metal &c. (a acc.), RV.; AV.; AitBr.; Pass. *siçyate* (ep. also °*ti*; aor. *aseci*), to be poured out or sprinkled, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *seçayati*, °*te* (ep. also *siçyayati*); aor. *asiçhit* or *asiçicat*, to cause to pour out &c.; to sprinkle, water (plants &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Desid. *sishikshati* or *sishikshati*, °*te*, Gr. (cf. *sishikshā*); Intens. *sesiçyate*, *sesekti*. [Cf. Zd. *hincati*; Gk. *lupās* (?); Angl. Sax. *seōn*; Germ. *seihen*, *seichen*.]

Siktā, mfn. poured out, sprinkled, wetted, impregnated, RV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. = *sikatā*, L. — *-tā*, f. the being sprinkled or watered, Rājāt.

Sikti, f. sprinkling, discharge, effusion, RV.

Siktha, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) boiled rice from which the water has been poured off, Suśr.; a lump or mouthful of boiled rice kneaded into a ball, Kathās.; n. (also written *siktha*) beeswax, Kālac.; a collection of pearls (weighing a Dhāraṇa), VarBrS.; indigo (= *nili*), L.

Sikthaka (ifc. f. *akā* or *ikā*), m. n. = prec., Hcat.; n. beeswax, L.

Sig, in comp. for 2. *sic*. — *-vāta*, m. wind from the hem of a dress, ĀpGr.

2. **Sic**, f. the border or hem of a dress, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; GṛSṛS.; (du.) the two borders or boundaries, i. e. the horizon, RV. i, 95, 7; (du. and pl.) the wings of an army, RV.; AV.

Sicaya, m. robe, raiment, cloth, clothes, Vikr.; Kād.; Rājāt.; old or ragged raiment, W.

Sicāṇa, n. sprinkling, watering, Hcat.

Seka &c. See s. v.

सिच 3. *sic*, f. = *sic*, a net, BhP.

सिजि *siji*, g. *yavūdi*. — *-mat*, mfn., ib.

सिञ्चता *siñcatā*, f. long pepper (v. l. *siñcitā*), L.

सिञ्जा *siñjā*, *siñjāsvattha*, *siñjita*, incorrect for *siñjā* &c.

सिट *siṭ* (cf. *siṭ*), cl. I. P. *seṭati*, to despise, Dhātup. ix, 18.

सिङ्गाकी *siṅgāki*, incorrect for *siṅgāki*.

सित 3. *sita*, mf(ā)n. (prob. formed fr. *a-sita* as *surā* fr. *asura*; for 1. and 2. *sita* see p. 1213, col. 1; for 4. see *√ i. so*) white, pale, bright, light (said of a day in the light half of a month and of the waxing moon), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; candid, pure (see *-karmān*); m. white (the colour), L.; the light half of the month from new to full moon, VarBrS.; the planet Venus or its regent (= *śukra*), ib.; sugar, ib.; Bauhinia Candida, L.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; (ā), f. white sugar, refined sugar, Suśr.; Hcat.; moonlight, L.; a handsome woman, W.; spirituous liquor, L.; N. of various plants (a species of *Aparajitā*; white *Kaṭakārī*; white *Dūrvā* grass; Arabian jasmine &c.), Suśr.; bamboo juice, L.; N. of the Ganges (in *siṭāsītā*, under *siṭā*); one of the 8 Devis (Buddh.), Kālac.; (am), n. silver, L.; sandal, L.; a radish, L. — *-kaṭabhī*, f. a kind of tree, L. — *-kaṭā* or *-kaṭārikā*, f. a white-blossomed *Kaṭakārī*, L. — *-kantha*, mfn. white-necked, MW.; m. a gallinule, L. — *-kamala*, n. a wh^o lotus; -*maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of wh^o l's, Kālac. — *-kara*, m. 'wh^o-rayed', the moon, Rājāt.; camphor, L.; °*rāṇa*, mf(ā)n. moon-faced, Rājāt. — *-karpikā* (Suśr.) or *-karpī* (L.), f. Gendarussa Vulgaris. — *-karmān*, mfn. pure in actions, MBh. — *-kōca*, mfn. dark-yellowish white, L.; m. dark-y^o whiteness, L.; rock-crystal, L. — *-kōca*, mfn. dark-smoky white, L.; m. dark-s^o whiteness, L. — *-kuñjara*, m. a white elephant, L.; N. of Indra's el^o, W.; mfn. riding on a white el^o; m. N. of Indra, L. — *-kumbhī*, f. a wh^o Bignonia, L. — *-krishṇa*, mfn. white and black, L.; m. wh^o and b^o colour, L. — *-keśa*, m. 'wh^o-haired', N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — *-kshāra*, n. a kind of Borax, L. — *-kshudrā*, f. a white-blossomed *Kaṭakārī*, ib. — *-khaṇḍa*, m. wh^o lump-sugar, Hcat.; Dhātun. — *-guñjā*, f. a white-blossomed *Abrus Precatorius*, L. — *-cihna*, m. a sort of fish, L. — *-ochattara*, n. a wh^o umbrella, L.; (ā or ī), f. Anethum Sowa, ib. — *-ochatritra*, mfn. turned into or representing a wh^o umbrella, Naish.; m. having a wh^o u^o, possessed of the insignia of royalty, MW. — *-ohada*, mfn. wh^o-winged, having wh^o leaves, L.; m. a goose, L.; (ā), f. wh^o *Dūrvā* grass, ib. — *-jā*, f. sugar in lumps, lump-sugar, ib. — *-tara*, mfn. extremely wh^o, Ml. — *-turaṅga*, m. 'wh^o-horsed', N. of Arjuna, Kir. — *-tejas*, mfn. having a wh^o light, VP. — *-darbha*, m. wh^o Kusa grass, L. — *-didhiti*, m. 'wh^o-rayed', the moon, Śiṣ. — *-dīpya*, m. wh^o cumin, L. — *-dūrvā*, f. wh^o *Dūrvā* grass, ib. — *-drau*, m. a kind of creeper, ib. — *-druma*, m. (perhaps) a species of birch-tree, Hariv. — *-dviṣa*, m. 'white bird', a goose, Subh. — *-dhātu*, m. a wh^o mineral, MW.; chalk, L. — *-paksha*, m. the light half of a month, VarBrS.; a wh^o wing, MW.; 'wh^o-winged', a goose, L. — *-paṭa*, m. N. of an author, Prasnōt. — *-padma*, n. a wh^o lotus, BhP. — *-parṇī*, f. a kind of plant (= *arka-puṣpikā*), MW. — *-pāṭa*, f. a wh^o Bignonia, L. — *-piṅgāṇa*, mfn. dark-yellowish-white, L.; m. d^o-y^o-whitish whiteness, L. — *-pīta*, mfn. white and yellow, Śāmk.; *harin-nīla*, mfn. bluish-green, yellowish-white, L.; m. b^o-g^o-y^o whiteness, L. — *-puṇḍrā*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *-puṇḍrārika*, n. a wh^o lotus, Kāv. — *-puṣpa*, m. Tabernamontana Coronaria, L.; Saccbarum Spontaneum, ib.; Acacia Sirissa, ib.; = *sveta-rohita*, ib.; (ā), f. a kind of jasmine (Jasminum Sambac or Sida Cordifolia), Suśr.; (ī), f. = *svetāparajitā*, L.; n. Cyperus Rotundus, ib. — *-puṣpāya*, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to resemble jasmine, Kāv. — *-puṣpika*, a kind of leprosy, L. — *-prabha*, mf(ā)n. white, MBh.; n. silver, L. — *-maṇī*, n. a crystal; -*maya*, mf(ī)n. made of c^o, Megh. — *-manas*, mfn. pure-hearted, VP. — *-marica*, n. white pepper, L. — *-māraka*, (prob. w. r. for *-sāraka*, Car. — *-māsha*, m. Dolichos Catjang, L. — *-megha*, m. a wh^o cloud, R. — *-yajñōpavītin*, mfn. invested with a wh^o sacred thread, Hcat. — *-yāminī*, f. a bright night, moonlight, Bhām. — *-rakta*, mf(ā)n. wh^o and red, NṛisUp. — *-rañjana*, mfn. yellow, L.; m. yellow (the colour), W. — *-rañmi*, m. 'wh^o-rayed', the moon, L. — *-rucl*, mfn. bright-coloured, wh^o, Śiṣ.; m. the moon, Subh. — *-latā*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *-laṣuṇa*, garlic, L. — *-lohita*, mfn. white and red, L.; n. wh^o and r^o colour, L. — *-varman*, m. N. of a minister, Daś. — *-varshabhū*, f. Boerhavia Procumbens, L. — *-vallja*, n. wh^o pepper, ib. — *-vājīn*, m. 'having wh^o horses', N. of Arjuna, Kir. — *-vārāṇa*, m. a wh^o elephant, BhP. — *-sarkarā*, f. white ground sugar, lump-s^o, Śh.; Pañcar. — *-śāyaka*, w. r. for *-sāyaka*,

L. — *-śiṅsapā*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *-śimbika*, m. a kind of wheat, ib. — *-śiva*, n. rock-salt, ib. — *-śūka*, m. barley, ib. — *-śūraṇa*, m. or n. a species of Arum, ib. — *-śmaśru*, mfn. having a white beard, MBh. — *-śyāma*, mfn. blackish-white, L.; m. blackish-wh^o colour, L. — *-sapti*, mfn. having wh^o steeds; m. N. of Arjuna, Kir. — *-sarshapa*, m. white mustard, a grain of wh^o m^o-seed, VarBrS. — *-sāyaka*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *-sāra* or *-raka*, m. Achyranthus Triandra, ib. (cf. *-māraka*). — *-siṅhi*, f. a wh^o-blossomed *Kaṭakārī*, ib. — *-siddhārtha* or *-thaka*, m. wh^o mustard (or a grain of wh^o m^o-seed), Pañcar. — *-sindhū*, f. the Ganges, L. — *-siva*, v. l. for *-śiva*, ib. — *-sūraṇa*, v. l. for *-śūra*, ib. — *-hūpa*, m. pl. the wh^o Huns, VarBrS. *Siṭāṇa*, m. 'wh^o-rayed', the moon, Bhart.; Kuval.; camphor, L.; -*taila*, n. camphor-oil, ib. *Siṭāṇuka*, mfn. dressed in a wh^o mantle or garment, Vikr. *Siṭākhyā*, n. wh^o pepper, L.; (ā), f. wh^o *Dūrvā* grass, ib. *Siṭāgra*, m. or n. a thorn (for *śiṭ*), ib. *Siṭāṅka*, m. a kind of fish, ib. *Siṭāṅga*, m. a kind of plant, ib.; camphor, ib.; N. of Śiva, ib. (printed *miṭ*). — *-rāga*, m. a white cosmetic or pigment for the limbs or body, Kum. *Siṭāṇjī*, f. wh^o cumin, L. *Siṭāpātra*, n. a white umbrella (emblem of royalty), Siphās. *Siṭāpā-vārāṇa*, n. id., Ragh. *Siṭāṇana*, mfn. wh^o-faced; m. N. of Garuḍa, L.; of one of Śiva's attendants, Hariv. *Siṭāpāṅga*, n. 'having wh^o eye-corners', a peacock, L. *Siṭābja*, n. a wh^o lotus, ib. *Siṭābha*, m. 'wh^o-looking', camphor, ib.; (prob.) sugar, Pañcar.; (ā), f. a kind of shrub, L. *Siṭābhikāṭa-bhī*, f. (v. l. for *siṭābhikāṭ*). *Siṭābhra*, m. a white cloud, MBh.; m. n. camphor, Kāv. *Siṭābhra*, m. or n. camphor, L. *Siṭāmoghā*, f. a wh^o-blossomed Bignonia, ib. *Siṭāmbara*, mf(ā)n. clothed in wh^o garments, ŚārṅgP.; m. 'a monk wearing wh^o g^o', N. of one of the two great divisions of Jaina monks (= *svet*, q. v.), L. *Siṭāmbuja* or *Siṭāmbhoja*, n. a wh^o lotus, ib. *Siṭāyudha*, m. a kind of fish, L. *Siṭāraka*, m. a wh^o-blossomed Calotropis, L. *Siṭārjaka*, m. wh^o basil, L. *Siṭālaka*, m. a wh^o Calotropis, L. (w. r. for *Siṭālarka*). *Siṭālarka*, m. a wh^o Calotropis, L. *Siṭāli*, mfn. having wh^o lines, MW.; -*kaṭabhī*, f. a species of Aehyranthus, L.; °*hikā*, f. 'wh^o-lined', a cockle, MW. *Siṭāvara*, m. a species of culinary plant (also written *śiṭ*), Bhpr.; (ī), f. Vernonia Anthelmintica, L. *Siṭāva*, mfn. having wh^o horses; m. N. of Arjuna, MBh.; the moon, L. *Siṭāsita*, mfn. (for *siṭā*° see under *siṭā* below) white and black, MaitrUp.; MBh.; Pur.; good and evil, MaitrUp.; m. N. of Bala-deva, L.; du. Venus and Saturn, ib.; -*kamala-dala-nayana-tā*, f. having eyes like the petals of a dark and wh^o lotus (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; -*roga*, m. a partic. disease of the eyes, Cat. *Siṭāhvaya*, m. 'white-named', the planet Venus (cf. *śukra*), VarBrS.; N. of various plants (= *sveta-rohita*; = *sveta-sigr*; a wh^o-blossomed Tulasi), L. *Siṭāksnu*, m. a species of sugarcane, ib. *Siṭāṭra*, mfn. 'other than wh^o' black, dark, blue, Śiṣ.; Kum.; Laghuji.; white and black, BhP.; m. a kind of dark-coloured rice, L.; Dolichos Uniflorus, ib.; -*gati*, m. 'having a black course', fire, ib.; -*saroja*, n. a blue lotus, Śiṣ. *Siṭāraṇa*, m. the white Ricinus, L. *Siṭōtpala*, n. a white lotus, VarBrS.; Hit.; Vet. *Siṭōḍaka*, w. r. for *śiṭ*, Kāraṇḍ. *Siṭōḍara*, m. 'wh^o-bellied', N. of Kubera, L. *Siṭōḍbhava*, mfn. produced from sugar, MW.; n. wh^o sandal, L. *Siṭōpala*, m. 'wh^o stone', chalk, L.; crystal, ib.; rock-crystal, ib.; (ā), f. sugar, Kāv.; Suśr.; Pañcar. (m. c. also °*pala*); white or refined sugar, MW.; n. chalk, ib. *Siṭōḥpa-vārāṇa*, n. 'white heat-protector', a white umbrella, ib.

Sitaka, mfn., g. *ṛityādi*.

Siṭā, f. of 3. *sita*, col. 2. — *-khaṇḍa*, m. sugar in lumps, lump-sugar, L.; a kind of refined s^o (said to be prepared from honey), MW. — *-traya*, n. three kinds of white sugar (= *tri-siṭā*), L. — °*di* (*lādā*), m. molasses, ib. — *-pāka*, m. refined sugar, Bhpr. — *-latā*, f. wh^o *Dūrvā* grass, Car. — °*sita* (*lādā*), n. (for *siṭā*° see above) N. of Prayāga, Kāśikh.; (ā), f. du. the Ganges and Jumna rivers at Prayāga, ib.

2. **Siti**, mfn. (w. r. for *siṭi*; for 1. see p. 1213, col. 1; for 3. see *√ i. so*) white, L.; black, ib. — *-kaṭha*, mfn. having a wh^o throat, MW.; dark-necked, ib.; m. Śiva, ib. (cf. *siṭi-k*). — *-māraka*, (prob.) w. r. for *siṭā-sāraka*, Car. — *-vāra*, m. = *siṭi-v*, MW. — *-śāsa*, mfn. clad in black, ib.; m. N. of Bala-rāma (for *siṭi-v*), Śiṣ.

Sitimān, m. whiteness, Kāv.

Siti- *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make white or bright, Sāh.; Naish.

Siti-vāra, a kind of plant (v.l. *sitāv* [q.v.]; cf. *siti-v* above), Kauś.

सिद्धुख *sidguṇḍa*, m. a person whose father is a Brāhman and whose mother is a Parājaki, L.

सिद्धार्थ *siddhārtha*. See col. 3.

सिध् 1. *sidh*, cl. 1. P. *sedhati*, to go, move, Dhātup. iii, 10; Naigh. ii, 14 (accord. to Pāṇ. vii, 3, 113 the *s* of this root is not changed to *śh* after prepositions; cf. *abhi-* and *pari-* *√sidh*).

सिध् 2. *sidh*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. iii, 11) *sedhati* (in later language also *ṣe*; pf. *sishedha*, ep. also *sishidhe*; aor. *asedhit*, Gr. also *asatsit*; fut. *seddhā* or *sedhitā*, Gr.; *setsyati* or *sedhishyati*, MBh. &c.; inf. *seddhum*, B. &c.; *sedhitum*, Gr.; ind. p. *-sīdhya*, AV.), to drive off, scare away, repel, restrain, hinder, RV.; Kauś.; to punish, chastise, Bhaṭṭ.; to ordain, instruct, Dhātup.; to turn out well or auspiciously, ib.: Pass. *sidhiyate* (aor. *asedhi*), to be driven or kept off or repelled, MBh. &c.; Caus. *sedhayati* (aor. *asīshidhat*), Gr.: Desid. of Caus. *sishedhayishati*, ib.: Desid. *sishidhat*, *sishidhishati*, *sishishati*, ib.: Intens. *sedshidhat*, *sedshedhi* (pr. p. *-sedshidhat*, RV.), ib.

1. **Siddha**, mfn. driven off, scared away, Pañcat. B. 1. **Siddhi**, f. driving off, putting aside, Yājñ.

सिध् 3. *sidh* (weak form of *√sadh*), cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 83) *sidhyati* (ep. and m. c. also *ṣe*; pf. *sishedha*, RV. i, 32, 13; aor. *asidhat*, Gr.; *saisit*, Sarvad.; Prec. *sīdhyaśam*, Gr.; fut. *seddhā*, ib.; *setsyati*, *ṣe*, MBh. &c.; inf. *seddhum*, Gr.; ind. p. *sedhitvā*, *sīdhitvā*, or *sīdhvā*, ib.), to be accomplished or fulfilled or effected or settled, be successful, succeed, RV. &c. &c.; to hit a mark (loc.), Śāk.; to attain one's aim or object, have success, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to attain the highest object, become perfect, attain beatitude, R.; Bhp.; to be valid or admissible, hold good, Mn.; Yājñ.; to be proved or demonstrated or established, result from, Pat.; Pañcat.; Sarvad.; to be set right, (esp.) be healed or cured, Suśr.; Bhp.; to be well cooked, W.; to conform to a person's will, yield to (gen.), Kathās.; to fall to a person's (gen.) lot or share, Prab.; to come into existence, originate, arise, Bhp.: Caus. *sedhayati* (aor. *asīshidhat*) or *sādhayati*, to show the knowledge or skill (of any one, the former, 'with reference to sacred things', the latter, 'to secular things'), Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 49 (*sadh*), to accomplish, effect, MW.; Desid. *sishishati*, Gr.: Int. *seshidhat*, *sedshedhi*, ib.

2. **Siddha**, mfn. accomplished, fulfilled, effected, gained, acquired, MBh.; Ragh.; one who has attained his object, successful, Bhp.; one who has attained the highest object, thoroughly skilled or versed in (dat. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; perfected, become perfect, beatified, endowed with supernatural faculties (see 2. *siddhi*), ib.; sacred, holy, divine, illustrious, W.; hit (as a mark), Kathās.; prepared, cooked, dressed (as food), Mn.; MBh. &c.; healed, cured, Pañcat.; valid (as a rule in grammar, see *a-s*); admitted to be true or right, established, settled, proved, Pat.; Mn.; Sāmkyak.; Sarvad.; resulting from, W.; adjudicated, decided, terminated (as a lawsuit), W.; paid, liquidated, settled (as a debt), ib.; ready for payment (as money), Hit.; well-known, notorious, celebrated (= *prasiddha*), ĀśvŚr.; R. &c.; effective, powerful, miraculous, supernatural, Cāṇ.; Rājat.; Vet.; subdued, brought into subjection (by magical powers), subject or obedient to (gen.), Pañcat.; Kathās.; peculiar, singular, Mālatīm.; invariable, unalterable, Pat.; m. a Siddha or semi-divine being of great purity and perfection and said to possess the eight supernatural faculties (see 2. *siddhi*); accord. to some, the Siddhas inhabit, together with the Munis &c., the Bhuvan-loka or atmosphere between the earth and heaven; accord. to VP. eighty-eight thousand of them occupy the regions of the sky north of the sun and south of the seven Rishis; they are regarded as immortal, but only as living to the end of a Kalpa [q.v.]; in the later mythology they are sometimes confused with the Sādhyas [q.v.] or take their place, ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; any inspired sage or prophet or seer (e.g. Vyāsa, Kapila &c.), ib.; any holy personage or great saint (esp. one who has attained to one of the states of beatitude, cf. *sālokyā*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; any great adept

in magic or one who has acquired supernatural powers, ib.; (with Jains) a Jina or Arhat; N. of the number 24 (cf. *jina*); the 21st of the astron. Yogas, L.; a lawsuit, judicial trial (= *vyavahāra*), L.; N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; of a Rājarsi, ib.; of a king, Rājat.; of a brother of Jajja, ib.; of a Brāhman, Buddh.; of an author, Cat.; a kind of thorn-apple, L.; another plant or a sort of hard sugar (= *guḍa*), L.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh.; VP.; (ḍ), f. a Siddhā or semi-divine female, R. (cf. comp.); N. of one of the Yoginis (q.v.), L. (accord. to Sāh. *siddhā* is also used at the end of names of courtesans); a kind of medicinal plant or root (= *ṛiddhi*), L.; (am), n. magic, supernatural power, Pañcat.; sea-salt, L. — **kajjala**, n. magical lamp-black, Kāvyaḍ., Sch. — **kalpa** (?), m. N. of a partic. cosmic period, Buddh. — **kāma**, mfn. having the wishes fulfilled, R. — **kā-mēśvari**, f. one of the five forms of Kāmākhya or Durgā, KālP. — **kārya**, mfn. one whose object is accomplished, Kathās. — **kerala**, n. 'perfect Kerala', N. of a district, Cat. — **kshetra**, n. 'land of the Blest', a region inhabited by the Siddhas (also as N. of various sacred regions), MBh.; Kathās.; Pur.; *-parvata*, m. N. of a mountain in Siddha-kshetra, Kathās. — **khaṇḍa**, m. a sort of sugar, L.; N. of various wks. — **kheṭi-sārīnī**, f. N. of wk. — **gaṅgā**, f. the divine or heavenly Ganges (= *mandākinī*), L. — **gati**, f., g. *deva-pāthādī*. — **guru**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **graha**, m. N. of a demon causing a partic. kind of seizure or madness, MBh. — **can-dra-gaṇi**, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on the Kādambarī. — **jana**, m. beatified people, the Blest, R. — **jala**, n. 'cooked water', the fermented water of boiled rice, sour rice-gruel, L. — **tāpasa**, m. an ascetic endowed with supernatural power, Daś.; (ḍ), f. a female ascetic &c., Kathās. — **tva**, n. (or *-tā*, f.) perfection, perfect state, NṛisUp.; the condition of a Siddha, R.; Pañcat.; the establishment or validity of a rule or doctrine, APrāt.; Sarvad.; the being known or understood, BHP. — **darśana**, n. the seeing or sight of the Blest, Cat. — **deva**, m. 'perfected deity', N. of Śiva, L. — **dravya**, n. any magical object, Cat. — **dhātu**, m. perfected mineral, quicksilver, L. — **dhāman**, n. the abode of the Blest, Kathās. — **nandin**, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. — **nara**, m. a sorcerer, fortune-teller, Siphās. — **nāgarjuna**, m. N. of an author, Gaṇar.; n. N. of a wk. on magic; *-tantra*, n.; *'niya'*, n. N. of wks. — **nātha**, m., *-nārkyana*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **paksha**, m. the logically proved side of an argument, MW. — **pati**, m. N. of a man (also called Mudgara-gomin), Buddh. — **patha**, m. 'path of the Blest', the atmosphere, BHP. — **pada**, n. N. of a sacred place, ib. — **pātra**, m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a Deva-putra, Lalit. — **pāda**, m. N. of a teacher of the Yoga, Cat. — **pītha**, m. = *-kshetra*, L. — **putra**, m. the son of a Siddha, HParīś. — **pura**, n. or *-purī*, f. 'city of the Blest', N. of a mythical city (located in the extreme north or, accord. to others, in the southern or lower regions of the earth), Sūryas.; Āryabh.; Gol. — **purusha**, m. = *-nara*, Siphās.; a man who has attained perfection, MW. — **pushpa**, m. 'having perfect flowers', the Kara-vīra plant, L. — **prāyojana**, m. white mustard, L. — **prāṇēśvara**, m. a partic. mixture or preparation, Rasēndrac. — **prāya**, mfn. almost accomplished, nearly perfected, MW. — **buddha**, m. N. of a teacher of Yoga (v.l. *śuddha-buddhi*), Cat. — **bhūmi**, f. = *-kshetra*, Pañcat. — **mata**, n. the ideas or sentiments of the Blest, Cat. — **manorama**, m. N. of the second day of the civil month (Karma-māsa), IndSt. — **mantra**, n. a partic. efficacious Mantra, Vet.; Gti.; N. of a medical wk. by Keśava-bhaṭṭa. — **mātrikā**, f. N. of a partic. alphabet, L.; of a goddess, Cat. — **mānasa**, mfn. having a completely satisfied mind, R. — **mūlikā-nigraṇṭhu**, m. N. of a dictionary. — **modaka**, m. sugar prepared from bamboo-manna, L. — *√yātrika*, w.r. for *siddhi-√y*. — **yāmala**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **yoga**, m. magical agency, Kathās.; N. of a medical wk. by Vṛinda; *-māla*, f., *-saṅgraha*, m. N. of wks.; *gēvara-tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra wk.; m. a partic. mixture or preparation, Rasēndrac. — **yogin**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; (ini), f. a sorceress, witch, fairy, Kathās.; N. of Manasā, Cat. — **yoshit**, f. a female Siddha, beatified woman, BHP. — **raṅga-kalpa**, m. N. of ch. of the Skanda-purāṇa. — **ratna**, mfn. possessing a magic jewel, Kathās. — **rasa**, m. 'perfected metallic fluid', quicksilver, Naish.; one who by means of qu^o becomes a Siddha even in the pre-

sent life (and so acquires supernatural powers), Cāṇḍ.; an alchemist, W.; mfn. possessing perfected metallic fluids, mineral, metallic, ib.; *-danḍa*, m. a kind of magic wand, Pañcat. — **rasāyana**, mfn. possessing an elixir (for prolonging life), Kathās. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king, Rājat.; *-varnana*, n. N. of wk., Gaṇar. — **rātri** (?), f. N. of a medical wk. — **rudrēśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **rūpa**, n. the right or correct thing, TPrāt., Sch. — **rāhi**, m. (*ḍdha + ṛishi*) N. of the author of the Siddha-yoga-māla. — **laksha**, mfn. one who has hit the mark, Kathās. — **lakshmana**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **lakshmi**, f. (prob.) a form of Lakshmi; *-stotra*, n. N. of a ch. of various Purāṇas. — **loka**, m. the world of the Blest, BHP. — **vaṣa**, m. N. of a place, Cat.; (ḍ), f. N. of a goddess, ib.; (*ḍa*) *-sthala-kalpa*, m. N. of a ch. of the Skanda-purāṇa (also called *śrī-sāila-dakṣiṇa-dvāra-sthala-kalpa*). — **vat**, ind. as established or proved (with *√kṛi*, 'to regard as est^o or pr^o'), Sāy. — **vana**, n. 'grove of the Blest', N. of a place, Cat. — **varti**, f. magical wick (v.l. *siddhi-v*), Pañcat. — **vasti**, m. a strong injection (as of oil &c.), Suśr. — **vastu** (prob. n.) a spelling-book, Buddh. — **vāsa**, m. 'dwelling of the Blest', N. of a place, Kathās. — **vidyā**, f. the doctrine relating to perfected beings, Pañcat.; a partic. form of the Mahā-vidyā, L.; *-dīpikā*, f. N. of a wk. on the worship of Dakṣiṇa-kāl by Śaṅkara (pupil of Jagan-nātha). — **virya**, m. 'possessing perfect strength', N. of a Muni, MārKp. — **śā-bara-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **samkalpa**, mfn. one whose wishes are accomplished, MW. — **sam-gaṇa**, m. a company of Siddhas, assemblage of perfected beings, W. — **samākhyā**, mfn. called *siddha* (with *kshetra*, n. = *siddha-kshetra*), Cat. — **sambandha**, mfn. one whose kindred are well known, L. — **sarit**, f. 'river of the Blest', N. of the Ganges, Bālar. — **salila**, n. = *jala*, L. — **sādhana**, m. white mustard, L.; n. the performance of magical or mystical rites (for acquiring supernatural powers &c.), W.; the materials employed in those rites, ib.; the proving of anything already proved, Kap.; *-doshā*, m. the mistake of doing so, MW. — **sādhita**, mfn. one who has learned (the art of medicine) by practice (not by study), Car. — **sādhya**, mfn. who or what has effected what was to be done, W.; effected, accomplished, proved, ib.; m. a partic. Mantra, MW.; n. demonstrated proof or conclusion, ib.; *'dhyaka*, m. a partic. Mantra, Tantras. — **sāra-samhitā**, f. N. of a medical wk. — **sārasvata**, N. of a Tantra wk.; (with *sābdanuśāsa*) N. of a gram. wk.; *-dīpikā*, f. N. of a Comm. by Padma-nābha on the Bhuvanēśvari-stotra. — **siddha**, mfn. thoroughly efficacious (said of a partic. Mantra), Tantras; *'ddhānta-jana*, n., *'ddhānta*, m., *'ddhānta-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. — **sindhu**, m. 'river of the Siddhas', N. of the heavenly Ganges. — **susiddha**, mfn. 'exceedingly efficacious' (said of a partic. Mantra), Tantras. — **seṇa**, m. 'having a divine or perfect army', N. of Kārtikeya (god of war), L.; of an astronomer, VarBrS. — *divākara* or *divākṛit*, m. N. of a son of Sarva-jña and pupil of Vṛiddha-vāda-sūri (said to have induced Vikramāditya to tolerate the Jains), Cat.; *-vākya-kāra* (Sarvad.). — *-sūri* (Siphās.), m. N. of authors. — **sevita**, m. 'honoured or worshipped by Siddhas', N. of a form of Bhairava or Śiva (= *batuka-bhairava*), L. — **soṇāna**, n. N. of wk. — **sthala** (Pañcat.), *-sthāna* (L.), n. the place or region of the Blest. — **sthālī**, f. the magical caldron of a great adept or sage (said to overflow with any kind of food at the wish of the possessor), MW. — **hema-kumāra**, m. N. of a king, Hemac., Sch. — **hema**, n. purified gold, Cat. **Siddhāgama**, m. N. of wk. **Siddhāngana**, f. a beatified woman, female Siddha, Megh.; Vās.; Kathās. **Siddhācala**, m. 'mountain of the Blest', N. of a mountain, Siphās.; *-pūjā*, f. N. of wk. **Siddhājña**, mfn. one whose orders are executed, VarBrS. **Siddhājñana**, n. magical ointment, Daś.; Kathās.; *'nāya*, Nom. A. *'yate*, to become a m^o oi, Dhanamj. **Siddhā-dēśa**, m. the prediction of a seer, Mfich.; one whose predictions are fulfilled, prophet, soothsayer, fortune-teller, Mālav.; Ratnāv. **Siddhānanda**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Siddhānta** &c., see s.v. **Siddhānta**, n. dressed food, cooked victuals, L. **Siddhāpagā**, m. = *siddha-sindhu*, L. **Siddhām-bā**, f. 'the blest mother', N. of Durgā, Cat. **Siddhāhāri**, m. 'enemy of the Siddhas', N. of a partic. Mantra, Tantras. **Siddhārtha**, m(fā)n. one who

has accomplished an aim or object, successful, prosperous, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; leading to the goal, efficient, efficacious, Hariv.; R.; one whose aim or intention is known, L.; 'the one who has fulfilled the object (of his coming)', N. of the great Buddha (Gautama or Śākya-muni, founder of Buddhism), MW. 43; of a Māra-putra, Lalit.; of a Dānava, Kathās.; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a king, ib.; of a councillor of Daśa-ratha, R.; of the father of Mahā-vīra (the 24th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi), Kathās.; of a poet, Subh.; (ā), f. N. of the mother of the 4th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, L.; white mustard, Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c.; the Indian fig-tree, L.; the 53rd year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṛS.; n. (scil. *vastu*) a building with two halls (one to the west and one to the south), VarBṛS.; -*kārin*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; -*carita*, n. N. of a poem; -*pricchā*, f. N. of a wk. on symbols belonging to deities, Hcat.; -*mati*, m. N. of a Bodhisattva, Lalit.; -*mānini*, mfn. one who thinks he has attained his object, Kathās.; -*saṅghitā*, f. N. of wk., Hcat. **Siddhārtthaka**, m. white mustard (exceptionally also n.), Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c.; N. of two officials, Mudr.; n. a kind of ointment, Suśr. **Siddhārthm**, n. the 53rd year in Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, Cat. **Siddhāśrama**, m. 'hermitage of the Blest', N. of a h° in the Himālaya (where Viṣṇu performed penance during his dwarf incarnation), R.; Ragh.; -*tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Śukas.; -*pada*, n. (the place of) the hermitage of the Blest, R. **Siddhāsana**, n. a partic. sedent posture in religious meditation (described as placing the left heel under the body and the right heel in front of it, fixing the sight between the eyebrows, and meditating upon the syllable *Om*), Cat.; m. N. of Skanda, L. **Siddhācchā**, f. a partic. mode of livelihood, Bauddh. **Siddhāśa**, m. lord of the Blest, BHP. **Siddhāśvara**, m. id., ib. (f, VarP.); N. of various authors &c. (also with *bhaṭṭa*), Cat.; of a mountain, Inscr.; -*tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra; -*tīrtha*, n. N. of various Tīrthas, Cat.; -*stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. **Siddhāka-vīra-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. **Siddhāśvarya**, n. dominion over the Blest, Pañcar. **Siddhāḍaka**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Kathās. **Siddhāṅgha**, m. N. of certain Gurus (or teachers of mystical Mantras) revered by the Tāntrikas (named Nārada, Kāyapa, Śambhu, Bhārgava, Kula-kauśika), Cat. **Siddhāśhadha**, n. 'perfect drug', a specific, panacea, Bhām.; -*saṅgraha*, m. N. of wk. **Siddhāśhadhika**, n. a collection of five drugs or medicines (viz. *taila-kanda*, *sudhā-k°*, *kroḍa-k°*, *rudantikā*, and *sarpa-netrā*), L.

Siddhaka, m. a kind of tree (perhaps = Vitex Negundo or Vatica Robusta or the Sāl tree), Suśr.; (prob. n.) a kind of metre, Col.

Siddhānta, m. established end, final end or aim or purpose (cf. *sama-s°*), (cf. *rādhānta*), demonstrated conclusion of an argument (or the 4th member of a syllogism following on the refutation of the *pūrva-pakṣa*, q. v.), settled opinion or doctrine, dogma, axiom, received or admitted truth (of four kinds, see *sarva-tantra-s°*, *prati-tantra-s°*, *adhi-karana-s°*, *abhyupagama-s°*), MBh.; Kap.; Sarvad. (cf. IW. 64); any fixed or established or canonical text-book or received scientific treatise on any subject (esp. on astronomy and mathematics; often ifc., as the following 9, Brahma-s°, Sūrya-s°, Soma-s°, Brihaspati-s°, Garga-s°, Nārada-s°, Parāśara-s°, Puṣṭya-s°, Vasiṣṭha-s°; or the following 5, Siddhāntas, Pauliṣa-s°, Romaka-s°, Vāsiṣṭha-s°, Śaura-s°, and Paitāmaha-s°), VarBṛS.; Sarvad.; IW. 175; a partic. class of Buddhist and Jainka wks. = *kalpa-latā*, f., -*kalpavallī*, f. N. of Vedānta wks. = *kalpavallī-vyākhyāna*, n. N. of an astron. wk. by Yallayācārya. = *kārikā*, f. N. of a Nyāya wk. = *koṭī*, f. the conclusive point in an argument, MW. = *kaumudī*, f. N. of a celebrated grammar by Bhaṭṭojī-dikṣita (giving a particular arrangement of Pāṇini's Sūtras with Comm.); -*koṭī-pattra*, n., -*gūḍha-phakṭikā-prakāśa*, m., -*vīlāsa*, m., -*sāra*, m. N. of wks. = *garbha*, m. N. of a wk. by Mandana-pāla. = *gītā*, f. N. of a Vedānta wk. = *gūḍhārtha-prakāśaka*, m., -*grantha*, m. N. of wks. = *candrikā*, f. N. of various wks. (also -*khaṇḍana*, n. and -*ṭikā*, f.) = *candrōdaya*, m. a Comm. on the Tarka-saṅgraha (written in 1774 A.D. for Rājas-singha, son of king Gajja-singha of Vikrama-patana, by Kṛiṣṇa-dhūrjati-dikṣita). = *cintāmaṇi*, m., -*cintāratna-saṅgraha*, m., -*cūḍāmaṇi*, m., -*jāhnavī*, f., -*jyotsnā*, f. N. of wks. = *tattva*,

n. N. of various wks. (esp. of a Vaiśeṣika wk., also called Padārtha-viveka); -*dīpa*, m., -*prakāśikā*, f., -*bindu* (or *siddhānta-bindu*), m., -*bindu-saṁdīpana*, n., -*viveka*, m., -*sarvasva*, n. N. of wks. = *tari*, f., -*darpana*, m., -*dīpa*, m., -*dīpa-prabhā*, f., -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. = *dharma-gama*, m. an established traditional rule, Kāv. = *nirṇaya*, m., -*naiyāyika-mata*, n., -*nyāya-candrikā*, f. N. of wks. = *pakṣa*, m. the logically correct side of an argument, MW. = *pañcāna*, m. N. of the author of the Vākya-tattva. = *pañjara*, n. N. of a wk. by Saṁkarācārya. = *paṭala*, m. n. N. of a wk. on the worship of Rāma. = *paddhati*, f. = *siddha-siddhānta-paddhati*. = *piyūṣa*, m. n., -*bindu*, m. (see *siddhānta-tatva-b°*), -*bindu-vyākhyā*, f., -*bhāṣya*, n., -*makaranda*, m., -*mañjarī*, f., -*mañjūṣā*, f., -*mañjūṣā-khaṇḍana*, n., -*maṇi-mañjarī*, f., -*manoramā*, f. N. of wks. = *muktāvalī*, f. N. of various wks. (esp. of a Comm. by Viśva-nātha Pañcānana Bhaṭṭācārya Tarkālamkāra on the Bhāṣa-pariśeḍa, IW. 61). = *prakāśa*, m. N. of a Comm. on that wk. = *mudrā*, f., -*ratna*, n., -*ratna-mālā*, f., -*ratnākara*, m., -*ratnāvalī*, f., -*rahasya*, n. N. of wks. = *lakṣha*, n. N. of various wks. (also ā, f.); -*kroḍa*, m., -*ṭikā*, f., -*dīdhiti-ṭikā*, f., -*pariśekāra*, m., -*prakāśa*, m., -*rahasya*, n., -*viveka-prakāraṇa*, n. N. of wks. = *laghu-khamāṇika*, m., -*lava*, m., -*leśa*, m. N. of wks. = *vāg-īsa*, m. (also with *bhaṭṭācārya*) N. of various scholars, Cat. = *vāṇ-mālā*, f. N. of a Comm. (also called *valla-bha-siddhānta-ṭikā*) by Puruṣhottama. = *vācaspati*, m. N. of the author of the Śuddhi-makaranda, Cat. = *vīlāsa*, m., -*viveka*, m., -*veda*, m., -*velā*, f., -*vaijāyanti*, f., -*vyākhyā*, f., -*vyāpti*, f., -*vyutpatti-lakṣhaṇa*, n., -*sāta*, n., -*śikṣā*, f., -*śikṣamāṇi*, m. N. of wks. = *śiromāṇi*, m. N. of an astron. wk. by Bhāskara (in 4 divisions called *Līlāvati*, *Bija-gaṇita*, *Gaṇitādhyāya*, and *Gold-dhyāya*), IW. 176; -*prakāśa*, m., -*vāsana-vartika*, n., and -*vyadāraṇa*, n. N. of Comms. on the above wk. = *śekhara*, m., -*saṁhitā-sāra-samuccaya*, m., -*saṁgraha*, m., -*saṁgraha-ṭikā*, f., -*saṁdarbha*, m., -*saṁśāsa*, m. N. of wks. = *sāra*, m. N. of various wks.; (with *kaustubha*) N. of a translation of the Almagest by Jagan-nātha; -*dīpikā*, f., -*saṁgraha*, m.; *ṛdvalī*, f. N. of wks. = *sārvabhauma*, m. or n., -*siddhāntjāna*, n., -*sindhu*, m., -*sudhānidhi*, m., -*sundara*, m. or n. (also called *sundara-siddhānta*), -*sūktā-mañjarī*, f., -*sūtra-bhāṣya-ṭikā*, f., -*setukā*, f., -*svānubhūti-prakāśikā*, f., -*horā*, f. N. of wks. **Siddhāntācāra**, m. (with Tāntrikas) a perfect rule of action, MW.; one who practises this rule (said to consist in purity, quietism, and mental absorption in Durgā), ib. **Siddhāntādhikaraṇa-mālā**, f. N. of a wk. on the Vedānta (= *adhikaraṇa-m°*, q. v.) **Siddhāntārṇava**, m. N. of another Vedānta wk. by Raghunātha Sārvabhauma.

Siddhāntaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to establish or prove or demonstrate logically, Kap., Sch.

Siddhāntita, mfn. established as true, logically demonstrated, Kull. on Mn. i, 8.

Siddhāntin, m. one who establishes or proves his conclusions logically, one learned in scientific text-books, W.; = *mīmāṃsaka*, L.

Siddhāntiya, n. N. of wk.

Siddhāyikā, f. (prob. for *siddha-dāyikā*) N. of one of the 24 goddesses (called Śāsana-devatās) who execute the commands of the 24 Arhats, L.

2. **Siddhi**, f. (for 1. see p. 1215, col. 1) accomplishment, performance, fulfilment, complete attainment (of any object), success, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the hitting of a mark (loc.), Kām.; healing (of a disease), cure by (comp.), Yājñ.; coming into force, validity, ib.; settlement, payment, liquidation (of a debt), Mn. viii, 47; establishment, substantiation, settlement, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion, result, issue, RPrāt.; Up.; Sarvad.; decision, adjudication, determination (of a lawsuit), W.; solution of a problem, ib.; preparation, cooking, maturing, maturity, ib.; readiness, W.; prosperity, personal success, fortune, good luck, advantage, Mn.; MBh. &c.; supreme felicity, bliss, beatitude, complete sanctification (by penance &c.), final emancipation, perfection, L.; vanishing, making one's self invisible, W.; a magical shoe (supposed to convey the wearer wherever he likes), ib.; the acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means or the sup° faculty so acquired (the eight usually enumerated are

given in the following Śloka, *añimā laghimā prāptiḥ prakāmyam mahimā tathā | iṣṭvaṇ ca vaiṣṭvaṇ ca tathā kāmāvasāyitā*; sometimes 26 are added, e.g. *dūra-śravaṇa*, *sarvajña-tva*, *agni-stambha* &c.), Saṁkhyak.; Tattvas.; Sarvad.; any unusual skill or faculty or capability (often in comp.), Pañcat.; Kathās.; skill in general, dexterity, art, Car.; efficacy, efficiency, Kāv.; Pañcat.; understanding, intellect, W.; becoming clear or intelligible (as sounds or words), BHP.; (in rhet.) the pointing out in the same person of various good qualities (not usually united), Sāh.; (prob.) a work of art, Rājat. iii, 381; a kind of medicinal root (= *riddhi* or *vidhāḥ*), L.; (in music) a partic. Śruti, Saṁgh.; a partic. Yoga (either the 16th or 19th), Col.; Success or Perfection personified, MBh.; VarBṛS.; N. of Durgā, Kathās.; of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharma, Pur.; of the wife of Bhaga and mother of Mahiman, BHP.; of a friend of Danu, Kathās.; of one of the wives of Gaṇeś, RTL. 215, 2; N. of Śiva (in this sense n.), MBh. = *kara*, m(f) n. producing success or good fortune, Kāv.; VarBṛS.; (f), f. N. of a sorceress, Kathās. = *karapa*, n. the act of producing success or fortune = *vidhāna*, n. N. of a Tantra wk. = *kṛaka*, mfn. causing the attainment of the object of any (gen.), leading to the desired goal, MBh.; producing an effect, effective, efficacious, MārK. = *kāraṇa*, n. a cause of beatitude, means of obtaining felicity, MW. = *kārin*, mfn. causing the accomplishment of anything (gen.), Sāh. = *kṣetra*, n. (cf. *siddha-kṣ°*) field of success, place of beatitude, seat of bliss, Śak.; Hcat.; N. of a sacred district, Hariv.; of a mountain, Śatr. = *cāmūḍā-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. = *jñāna*, n. knowledge of what is established, certain kn°, Sarvad. = *traya*, n. N. of a Vedānta wk. by Yāmunācārya. = *da*, m(f) n. conferring felicity or beatitude, VarYogay.; Mālatim.; BHP.; N. of a form of Bhairava or Śiva, Śivag.; Putrajiva Roxburghii, L. = *darśin*, mfn. seeing (future) success, knowing future events, Mālav. = *dātri*, f. 'giver of perfection', N. of a form of Durgā, Cat. = *nṛsiṅha*, m. N. of a king (also -*malla*), Inscr. = *prāda*, mfn. granting or promising success, Car. = *prāya*, mfn. (cf. *siddha-pr°*) near to perfection, Ml. = *bīja*, n. the seed (i.e. source) of magical power, Pañcar. = *bhūmi*, f. the land of success or fortune, seat of bliss, BHP.; -*mārga*, v.l. for *siddhi-m°* (q. v.) = *bhairava-tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra. = *mat*, mfn. successful, Ragh.; accomplished, perfect, R.; Śak.; possessing magical power, Kathās. = *mantra*, m. a magical verse or formula, spell, charm, Cat. = *manv-antara*, n. N. of a place, Inscr. = *mārga*, m. the road leading to the land of the Blest, Pañcat. = *yātrika*, m. one who makes pilgrimages to learn magical arts or to gain good luck or beatitude, ib. = *yoga*, m. employment of magical arts, Kathās.; an auspicious conjunction of the planets, L. = *yoginī*, f. a kind of Yoginī, L. = *yogya*, mfn. necessary for success, Bhpr. = *rasa*, m. (prob.) w.r. for *siddha-s°*, quicksilver, Sighās. = *rasa-dāṇḍa*, m. (prob.) w.r. for *siddha-s°* (q. v.) = *rāj*, m. N. of a mountain, Śatr. = *lābha*, m. acquirement of success or perfection, MW. = *varti*, f. magical wick (v.l. *siddha-s°*), Pañcat. = *vāda*, m. = *jñāna-gosithi*, MBh. xiii, 6525 (Nīlāk.). = *vighna*, m. an obstacle to success or perfection, Rājat. = *vināyaka*, m. a form of Gaṇeśa = *pujāna-vidhi*, m., -*vṛata*, n. N. of wks. = *sādhaka*, m. or n. N. of a Vedānta wk. = *sādhana*, n. a means of obtaining beatitude or perfection or magical power, Pañcar. = *sopāna*, n. 'ladder of success', N. of a Tantra wk. = *sthāna*, n. 'place of felicity'; any sacred spot where pilgrims may obtain beatitude (such as on the Ganges &c.), Pur.; Śukas.; the part of a medical work dealing with the efficacious treatment of disease, Car. **Siddhīśvara**, m. 'lord of magical power', N. of Śiva, Kathās.; n. N. of a district sacred to Śiva, ib.

Siddhika (ifc.) = 2. *siddhi*, supernatural power, Kathās.

Siddhi-kṛita, mfn. accomplished, finished, Mṛicoh.

Siddhy, in comp. for 2. *siddhi*. = *artham*, ind. for the sake of accomplishing or obtaining, Yājñ. = *asiddhi*, f. du. success and misfortune, Bhag.

1. **Siddhāma**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1217, col. 1) going straight to a goal or object aimed at, RV. i, 33, 13.

Sidhya, m. 'auspicious', N. of the asterism Pushya, L.

Sidhrā, mf(ā)n. = *i. sidhmā*, RV.; successful, efficacious, ib.; perfect, good, Up. ii, 13, Sch.; m. a kind of tree, ib.

Sidhraka, m. a kind of tree, KātyŚr.

Sidhrakā, in comp. for *sidhraka*. — **vāna**, n. (cf. g. *koṭarāddī*) N. of one of the celestial gardens, L. — **vāt**, see *saidhrakāvata*.

सिध् 2. sidhmā, mf(ā)n. (of doubtful derivation) white-spotted (accord. to others 'leprosy'), TS.; (ā), f. a blotch, leprosy spot, MW.; leprosy, ib.; m. n. one of the 18 forms of leprosy (= *mahākushtha*), Car.; Bhpr.; n. a blotch, scab, W.

3. Sidhma, in comp. for *sidhma*. — **pushpi-kā**, f. a kind of mild leprosy, L. — **vāt**, mfn. leprosy, Pān. v, 2, 97; blotchy, pock-marked, W.

Sidhma, m. n. one of the 18 varieties of leprosy (= *kshudra-kushtha*), Suśr.; MBh. &c.

Sidhmalā, mfn. leprosy, TBr.; Pān. v, 2, 97; (ā), f. a kind of leprosy, Col.; dried or salt fish, L.

सिन् 2. sīna, n. (accord. to some fr. a \sqrt{sa} = \sqrt{d} in *āneva*; fr. which also *sinva*, *sinvat* in *a-s*; for 1. *sina* see p. 1213, col. 1) provision, store (accord. to Naigh. = *anna*, 'food'; accord. to others = 'reward, pay'), RV.; m. (only L.) the body; a garment; Carey Arborea; (ī), f. = *sinivālī*, Kāśikh.; mf(ī)n. white (= 3. *sila*), L.; blind, one-eyed (= *kāna*), L. — **vāt** (*sīna*-), mfn. abundant, copious, RV.

Sinī (f. of prec.), in comp. (?) = **pati**, m. N. of a warrior (v.l. *sin*), Hariv. — **vāka**, m. N. of a man (v.l. *sil*), MBh.

सिनीवाली sinivālī, f. (of doubtful derivation) N. of a goddess (in RV. described as broad-hipped, fair-armed, fair-fingered, presiding over fecundity and easy birth, and invoked with Sarasvatī, Rākā &c.; in AV. she is called the wife of Viṣṇu; in later Vedic texts she is the presiding deity of the first day of new moon, as Rākā of the actual day of full moon), the first day of new moon when it rises with a scarcely visible crescent, RV. &c. &c.; N. of a daughter of Angiras, MBh.; of the wife of Dhātṛi and mother of Dārśa, BhP.; of Durgā, L.; of a river, MārkP. — **kubhā-sāntī**, f. N. of a religious ceremony (for averting the evil effects of being born on *Sinivālī* and *Kuhū* days), Samskāra.

सिन्दुक sinduka, m. (of unknown derivation) = *sinduvāra*, L.; (ā), f. id., L.

Sinduvāra, m. (cf. *sindhu-v*) Vitex Negundo, Kāv.; VarBṛS. (also *raka*, L.); n. the berry of that plant, Kum.

सिन्दूर sindūra, m. (accord. to Up. i, 69, fr. \sqrt{syand}) a sort of tree, L.; a proper N., Cat.; (ī), f. red cloth or clothes, L.; Grisea Tomentosa, L.; another plant (= *-pushpī*), L.; = *rocavī*, L.; n. red lead, minium, vermilion, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; (= *rakta-sāsana*, *rāja-lekha*, and *rāja-lekhita-dakṣiṇa*, L.) — **kāraṇa**, n. 'origin of minium', lead, L. — **tilaka**, m. (ifc. f. ā) a mark on the forehead made with red lead, Kathās.; 'marked with red lead,' an elephant, L.; (ā), f. a woman whose forehead is marked with red lead (and therefore whose husband is living), L. — **nirgama**, m. N. of a ch. of GaṇP. ii. — **pushpī**, f. a kind of plant (= *vīra-pushpī*), L. — **prakāra**, m. N. of wk. (also *-fikā*, f.), W. — **ra-sa**, m. a partic. preparation of quicksilver, L.

Sindūrikā, f. red lead, minium, W.

Sindūrīta, mfn. reddened, made red, Śiś.

सिन्ध sindha. See *kūs*, p. 298, col. 1.

सिन्धि sindhi, n. (perhaps connected with next) rock-salt, L.

सिन्धु sindhu, m. and f. (prob. fr. \sqrt{i} *sidh*, 'to go') a river, stream (esp. the Indus, and in this sense said to be the only river regarded as m., see *-nada*, col. 2), RV. &c. &c.; m. flood, waters (also in the sky), RV.; AV.; ocean, sea, RV. &c. &c.; a symbolic term for the number 4 (cf. 1. *samudra*), Gaṇit.; N. of Varuṇa (as god of the ocean), MW.; the moisture of the lips, Kum.; water ejected from an elephant's trunk (= *vamathu*), L.; the exudation from an elephant's temples, L.; the country around the Indus (commonly called *Sindh*; pl. 'the inhabitants of *Sindh*'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a king of *Sindh* (?), Cat.; N. of Viṣṇu, RV.; MBh.; white or refined borax (= *śveta-takṣaka*), L.; = *sindhuka*, L.; (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgīta.; N. of a king of

the Gandharvas, R.; of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; of various men, Rājāt. — **kanyā**, f. 'daughter of the ocean,' N. of Lakṣmī, Pañcar. (also *kshirōda-sindhu-k*). — **kapha**, m. 'sea-foam,' cuttle-fish bone, L. — **kara**, n. a kind of borax, ib. (prob. incorrect). — **kārikā**, w.r. for *-vārikā*, Car. — **kshīt**, m. N. of a Rājārshi (author of the hymn RV. x, 75 and having the patr. Prajāmedha), PañcarBr. — **khela**, m. 'played or flowed over by the Indus,' the country *Sindh*, L. — **gaṇja**, m. a treasury built by *Sindhu*, Rājāt. — **ja**, mfn. ocean-born, river-born, aquatic, W.; born or produced in the country *Sindh*, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of Lakṣmī (as produced at the churning of the ocean), Cat.; n. rock-salt, Suśr. — **janman**, mfn. ocean-born, MW.; produced in *Sindh*, ib.; n. the moon, L.; n. rock-salt, ib. — **dā** (?), f. N. of a Rāgini, Saṃgit. — **tās**, ind. from the *Sindhu*, AV. — **tira-sambhava**, n. a kind of borax, L. — **datta**, m. N. of a man, Dās. — **deśa**, m. the country of *Sindh*, Cat. — **dvīpa**, m. N. of a king, MBh.; of the author of the hymn RV. x, 9 (having the patr. *Āmarīsha*), Hariv.; VP.; of other men, MBh.; BhP. — **nada**, m. the river Indus, VarBṛS.; N. of a southern river, Cat.; of a country, ib. — **nandana**, m. 'son of the ocean,' the moon (one of the 14 precious things recovered by churning the ocean after the flood), L. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of rivers,' the ocean, Śiś. — **pati**, m. lord of the flood, RV.; 'lord of *Sindh*,' N. of Jayad-ratha, MBh. — **patnī** (*sindhu*-), f. having the *Sindhu* for mistress, AV. — **patha**, m., g. *deva-pathādī*. — **parā**, f. Gmelina Arborea, L. — **pāra-ja**, mfn. born or produced on the Indus (said of a horse), L. — **pība**, m. N. of Agastya, Naish. — **putra**, m. 'son of the ocean,' the moon, L.; Diospyros Tomentosa, ib. — **pulinda**, m. pl. N. of a people, MW. — **pushpa**, m. 'sea-flower,' a conch-shell, L. — **prasūta**, n. rock-salt, Suśr. — **mathya**, mfn. produced at the churning of the ocean, BhP. — **madhya**, N. of a district, Cat. — **mantha**, m. the churning of the ocean, MW.; 'ocean churning-stick,' a mountain (accord. to some), ib.; 'ja', n. rock-salt, L. — **mātrī** (*sindhu*-), f. the mother of streams (said of the river Sarasvatī), RV.; mfn. having the sea as mother, ib. — **mitra**, m. N. of a man, g. *kātyādi*. — **mukha**, n. the mouth of a river, MW.; 'khāgata', mfn. arrived at the mouth of a river, ib. — **rāja**, m. 'king of rivers,' the ocean, MaitrUp.; Kāv.; 'king of *Sindh*,' N. of Jayad-ratha, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of a Muni, R. — **rājñī** (*sindhu*-), f. having the *Sindhu* as queen, AV. — **rāva**, m. Vitex Negundo, Pañcar. (w.r. for *-vāra*). — **lavāna**, n. rock-salt, L. — **vakra**, N. of a place (see *saindhu-vakraka*). — **vāra**, m. Vitex Negundo, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Pañcar.; a horse (of a good breed) brought from *Sindh*, L. (cf. *pāra-ja* above). — **vāraka**, m. (Suśr.) or *-vārikā*, f. (Car.) or *-vārīta*, m. (L.) Vitex Negundo. — **vāsīn**, mfn. living in *Sindh*, MW.; (īnī), f. N. of the family-deity of the Māptis, Cat. — **vāhas** (*sindhu*-), mfn. (perhaps) passing through the sea or navigating, RV. (accord. to Sāy. = *nadinām pravāhayitā*). — **vīrya**, m. N. of a king of the Madras, MārkP. — **vīrīsha**, m. N. of Viṣṇu, L. — **veshaṇa**, m. Gmelina Arborea, L. — **śayana**, m. 'ocean-reclining,' N. of Viṣṇu, ib. — **śāman** (for *-sāman*), n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; Lāty. — **sheṇa** (for *-senā*), m. N. of a king of *Sindh*, Mudr. — **sangama**, m. 'sea-confluence,' the mouth of a river, Rājāt. — **samudra-sangama**, m. N. of a place, MW. — **sarja**, m. the Sal tree, L. — **sāgara**, the country between the mouths of the Indus and the sea, Inscr. — **sūnu**, m. patr. of Jālam-dhara, Cat. — **sṛītya**, n. the flowing in streams, AV. — **sauvira**, m. pl. N. of a people inhabiting the country round the Indus (in comp. also N. of the country), AV. Pañs.; MBh.; R. &c.; a king of the above people, VarBṛS. — **sauviraka**, m. pl. N. of a people (= prec.), ib. — **Sindhātama**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — **Sindhūthta**, m. the moon, L.; n. rock-salt, Suśr. — **Sindhūbhava** (ib.) or *dhūpala* (L.), n. rock-salt.

Sindhuka, mfn. marine, W.; born or produced in *Sindh*, VP.; m. Vitex Negundo, VarBṛS.; N. of a king, VP.

Sindhura, m. an elephant, Rājāt.; Śukas.; N. of the number eight, Gaṇit. — **dveshin**, m. 'elephant-hater,' a lion, L. — **Sindhurā-giri-māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of the Padma-purāṇa.

Sindhula, m. N. of the father of Bhoja, Cat.

सिन्ध sinv. See \sqrt{nin} , p. 549, col. 2.

सिन्व sinva, *sinvat*. See *a-s*, p. 121, col. 1.

सिपाहण sipāhaṇa, N. of a place, Cat.

सिपिल stipila, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

सिपुना sipunā, f. a kind of plant, Kaus.

सिप्र sipra, m. (less correctly *sipra*; derivation unknown) sweat, perspiration, L.; the moon, L.; (ā), f. a woman's zone, L.; a female buffalo, L.; N. of a river near Ujjayinī, Kālid.; VarBṛS. &c.; n. N. of a lake, Kālp.

Siprāya, Nom. *ā*. *yate*, to emit cold perspiration, Car.

सिफिन्ना siphinnā, f. N. of a village, Rājāt.

सिभ sibh or *simbh*. See \sqrt{sribh} .

सिम् 1. sim, ind., g. *cūdi*.

सिम् 2. sim, (in Vedic gram.) a technical term for the eight simple vowels (viz. *a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, ri, rī*).

सिम 1. simā, mfn. (prob. connected with 1. *sama*; abl. *simāsmāt*, dat. *simāsmai*; voc. *simā* [Padap. *sima*, RV. viii, 41]; n. pl. *simē*) all, every, whole, entire (accord. to some = *śreṣṭha*; accord. to others = *ātman*, 'one's self'), RV.

सिम 2. sima, m. = *śima*, VS. (accord. to Mahidh. = *simā*, *rekha*).

सिमसिमाय simasimāya (onomat.), *ā*. *yate*, to bubble, simmer, crackle, Vās.; MārkP.

Simisimāya, *ā*. *yate*, to quiver (with irritability, itch &c.), Kathās.

सिमा simā, f. pl. a partic. Sāman (consisting of the Mahā-nāmui verses; *-tva*, n.), Br.

सिमीक simika, m. a kind of small worm or insect, L.

सिम्ब 1. simba, *simbala*, *simbi* &c. See *simb*, p. 1072, col. 2.

सिम्ब 2. simba, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. — **rāja**, m. N. of an author, Cat.

सिम्बतिका simbatikā, f. (cf. *simbikā*) a kind of pod or legume, Suśr.

सिम्भुक simbhuka, m. N. of a mythical bird, Pañcat.

सिर sira, m. = *ī*. *śira*, the root of Piper Longum, L.

सिरा sirā, f. (fr. \sqrt{sri}) a stream, water, RV. i, 121 (cf. Naigh. i, 12; often written *śirā*); any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, tendon &c., Suśr.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a vein-like channel or narrow stream of river water, VarBṛS.; lines which cross each other like veins, ib.; a bucket, baling-vessel, L. — **jāla**, n. a network of vessels or veins, MBh.; Suśr.; an enlargement of the vessels of the eye, W.; *-val*, mfn. covered with a network of veins, Suśr. — **pattra**, m. the sacred fig-tree, L.; Phoenix Paludosa, L. — **praharsha**, m. = *sirā-harsha*, Suśr. — **bija**, n., g. *rāja-dantādi*. — **mūla**, n. 'root of the veins,' the navel, ib. — *moksha*, m. 'vein-loosing,' blood-letting, venesection, ib. — *mbu* (*sirāmbu*), n. the fluid in the vessels of the body, blood &c., HPārīś. — *vṛitta*, n. lead, L. — *vedha*, m. (Rāghav.). — *vedhana*, n. (Car.). — *vyadha*, m. and *vyadhana*, n. (Suśr.) piercing the veins, venesection. — *harsha*, m. thrill of the nerves, MW.; an intensified form of *sirōtpāta* below, Suśr.; flow of discoloured tears, W. — *Sirōtpāta*, m. a disease of the white of the eyes, redness of the veins, Suśr.; ŚārngS.

Sirāla, mf(ā)n. having numerous or large veins, VarBṛS.; m. pl. N. of a people, VP.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, L.; n. the fruit of Averrhoa Carambola, L.

Sirālaka, m. Vitis Quadrangularis, L.

Sirālu, mfn. = (or w.r. for) *sirāla*, VarBṛS.

सिरिध siridhra or *ṛindhra*, g. *kulālādi*.

सिरी sirī, m. or f. (prob.) a shuttle (others, 'a weaver'), RV. x, 71, 9.

सिलक silaka, v.l. for *śilaka* (q.v.)

सिलाची silācī, f. a partic. medicinal plant, AV.

सिलाञ्जाला *silāñjālā*, f. (prob.) a partic. plant, AV.

सिलिकमध्यम *silika-madhyama*, mfn. (said of the horses of the Sun; accord. to Nir. = *saṃsṛita-madhyama* or *śirsha-madhyama*), RV. i, 163, 10.

सिलिसिलिक *silisilika*, m. resin, Kauś. (Sch.)

सिलीवाक *silī-vāka*, v.l. for *sinī-v*° (q.v.)

सिल्लकी *sillakī*, f. = *śallakī*, Boswellia Thurifera, L.

सिल्लन *sillana*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

सिला-रजा, m. N. of a man, ib.

सिल्ह *silha*, m. incense, olibanum, L. — **bhūmikā**, f. the olibanum tree, L. — **sāra**, n. olibanum, L.

Silhaka, m. (also written *sihlaka*) olibanum, L.; (f), f. the olibanum tree, Liquidambar Orientale, Bhpr. — **maya**, mf(f)n. made of olibanum, Hcat.

सिव् *siw*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 2) *śiv-yati* (Ved. also *te*; pf. *sisheva*, Gr.; aor. *asevit*, ib.; fut. *sevitā*, *sevishyati*, ib.; ind. p. *syātva* or *sevitvā*, ib.; — *siṣya*, AV.), to sew, sew on, darn, stitch, stitch together, (fig.) join, unite, RV. &c. &c.: Caus. *siṣyati* (Lalit.) or *seṣyati* (aor. *asishyati*, Gr.), to sew, stitch: Desid. *siṣevishati* or *susyūshati*, Gr.: Intens. *seṣiviyate*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *κασάω* = *kara-ōw*; Lat. *suere*, *sutor*; Slav. *šiti*; Goth. *siujan*; Angl. Sax. *sedwian*; Eng. *sew*.]

Siva or **siṣvaka**, m. one who sews or stitches, a sewer, stitcher, L.

Siṣasa, m. a verse, L.; cloth, L.

Siṣaku, m. a Rishi, L.

Siṣaka, m. a sewer (*ikā*, f.), Kālac.

Siṣana, n. sewing, stitching, Suśr.; a seam, suture, MW.; (f), f. a needle, ib.; the frenum of the prepuce, L.; the part of the body of a horse below the anus, L.

Siṣya, mfn. to be sewn, Car.

Sevaka, **sevana**. See 2. *sev*°, s.v.

सिवत *sivata* (?), m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

सिवर *sivara*, m. an elephant, L.

सिष्यामयिषु *siṣyamayishu*, mfn. = *si-saṃgr*° below, W.

सिषाधयिषा *siṣādhayishā*, f. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of *√i. sād*) the wish to establish or prove, Bhāṣhp.

Siṣādhayishu, mfn. (also written *siṣādh*°) desirous of accomplishing or effecting, aiming at (acc.), Āpast.; Baudh.; BhP.; seeking to prove or demonstrate, Jaim., Sch.

सिषासतु *siṣhāsatu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *√sā* or *san*) wishing to gain or obtain (gen.), RV.

Siṣhāsāni, mfn. id., ib.

Siṣhāsū, mfn. id., ib.; ready to give, AV.; AitBr.

Siṣhpu, mfn. ready to give, RV.

सिषेययिषु *siṣheṣayishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of *√sev*) wishing to honour or worship, Cat.

सिष्णासु *siṣhñāsu*, mfn. (fr. *√snā*) wishing to bathe, MBh. (C. *siṣn*°).

Siṣhñāsu, mfn. id., Kād.

सिष्मियाण *siṣhmīyāṇa*, *siṣhvidāna*. See *√smi* and *√vid*.

सिसंग्रामयिषु *sisamgrāmayishu*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *√samgrām*) wishing or intending to make war, eager or desirous to fight, Bhāṣhp.

सिसनिस् *sisanis*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of *√san*), Pat.

सिसाथयिषु *siśādhayishu*. See *siṣādh*°.

सिसिष्ठा *sisikshā*, f. (fr. *√sic*) the desire of sprinkling or watering, Śiś.

सिसृक्षा *sisrikshā*, f. (fr. Desid. of *√srij*) wish or purpose to create (with gen. or ifc.), Mn.; Hariv.; BhP.

Sisrikshu, mfn. wishing to let flow or emit, MBh.; wishing or purposing to create, Mn.; MBh. &c.

सिन्नासु *sināsū*. See col. 1.

सिघ्रत् *sisrat*. See *√sri*.

सिहुण्ड *sihuṇḍa*, m. (cf. *sih*°) a kind of spurge, Euphorbia Antiquorum (= *snuhi*), L.

सिह *sihla*, *sihlaka* &c. See *sih*°, col. 1.

सी 1. *śi*, a word used in learning letters (?), Divyāv.

सी 2. *śi*, (either invented to account for *śitā* below or a lost root meaning) 'to draw a straight line.'

Śitā, f. (less correctly written *śilā*; cf. *śimān*, *śira*) a furrow, the track or line of a ploughshare (also personified, and apparently once worshipped as a kind of goddess resembling Pōmōna; in RV. iv, 57, 6, *Śitā* is invoked as presiding over agriculture or the fruits of the earth; in VS. xii, 69-72, *Śitā* 'the Furrow' is again personified and addressed, four furrows being required to be drawn at the ceremony when the above stanzas are recited; in TBr. she is called *sāvitrī*, and in PārGr. *indra-patni*, 'the wife of Indra'; in epic poetry *Śitā* is the wife of Rāmacandra and daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, capital of Videha, who was otherwise called *Śira-dhvaja*; she was named *Śitā* because fabled to have sprung from a furrow made by Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice instituted by him to obtain progeny, whence her epithet *Ayoni-jā*, 'not womb-born'; her other common names, *Maithilī* and *Vaidēhī*, are from the place of her birth; according to one legend she was *Vedavati*, q.v., in the *Kṛita* age; accord. to others she was an incarnation of *Lakṣmī* and of *Umā*; the story of Rāma's bending the bow, which was to be the condition of the gift of *Śitā*, is told in R. i, 67; *Śitā*'s younger sister *Ūrmilā* was at the same time given to *Lakṣmaṇa*, and two nieces of Janaka, daughters of his brother king *Kusa-dhvaja*, to *Bharata* and *Śatrughna*, RV. &c. &c.; IW. 335, n. 1; 337 &c.; N. of a form of *Dākṣhāyaṇī*, Cat.; of a poetess, Cat.; of a river, MBh.; R. &c.; of the eastern branch of the four mythical branches of the heavenly Ganges (into which it is supposed to divide after falling on mount *Meru*; this branch is fabled to flow into the *Varsha* or *Dvīpa* called *Bhadrāśva*), L.; of an *Upanishad*, Cat.; spirituous liquor, W. — **kalyāṇa**, N. of a *Kāvya*. — **kunḍa**, N. of a small cavity or hollow in the ground consecrated to *Śitā* and filled with water, W. — **goptri**, m. a protector of the furrow, PārGr. — **gaurī-vrata**, n., — **carapa-cāmara**, N. of wks. — **jēni**, m. 'having *Śitā* as wife', N. of Rāmacandra, Śukas. — **tīrtha-māhātmya**, n., — **divya-caritra**, n. N. of wks. — **dravya**, n. an implement of husbandry, Mn. ix, 293. — **nadi**, f. N. of a river, HParis. — **nanda**, m., — **navamī-vrata-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks. — **pati** (or *ṭāyāh-pati*), m. 'husband of *Śitā*', N. of Rāma, RāmātUp. — **phala**, m. 'bearing *Śitā*'s fruit', *Annona Squamosa*, MW.; n. the fruit itself, ib. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice offered to the Furrow, GrS.; mfn. sacrificing to the Furrow, Hariv. — **rāghava-nāṭaka**, n. N. of a drama. — **rāma**, m. N. of various authors and other persons, Cat.; du. *Śitā* and *Rāma*, RTL. 184; — **candra**, m. f. N. of a king, ib.; — **tattva-prakāśa**, m., — **paddhati**, N. of wks.; — **paralikhara** (?), m. N. of an author, Cat.; — **yantrādilhāra**, m., — **viḥāra** or *va-kāvya*, n. N. of wks.; — **śāstrin**, m. N. of various authors, Cat.; — **saṃkīrtana**, n. N. of wk.; — **siṛi**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — **stotra**, n.; — **ōmānujiya**, n., — **ōmāshṭaka**, n., — **ōmāshṭōttara-sata-nāman**, n. N. of wks. — **loshṭa** or **loshṭha**, m. n. a clod taken from a furrow, Gobh. — **vana**, see *śilavana*. — **vallabha**, m. 'beloved by *Śitā*', N. of Rāma, RāmātUp. — **vi-jaya-campū**, f., — **vivāha**, m. N. of wks. — **śruti**, f. news of *Śitā*, R. — **ōshṭōttara-sata-nāmāvali** (*ṭāsh*°), f., — **sahasra-nāman**, n., — **sahasra-nāma-stotra**, n., — **stava**, m., — **stuti**, f., — **stotra**, n., — **svayamvara**, m. N. of wks. — **harana**, n. 'the carrying off of *Śitā*', N. of a ch. of R. — **hāra** (*ṭāsh*°), m. 'Śitā's food', *Lycopodium Phlegmaria*, ib. **Śitōpanishad**, f. N. of an *Upanishad*. **Śitōrmile**, f. du. *Śitā* and *Ūrmilā*, MW.

Sitya, mfn. ploughed, Pān.; L.; n. corn, grain, L. [cf. prob. Gk. *σῖτος*].

सीक् *sik* &c. See *√sik*, p. 1077, col. 1.

सीक्ष *siksh*, *sikshati*. See *√i. sah*, p. 1192.

सीखा *sikhā*, f. N. of a village, Inscr.

सीत् *sit*. See *śit*, p. 1077, col. 3.

सीतवन *sita-vana* or *sitā-vana*, v.l. for *śilavana*.

सीतीनक *sitinaka*, m. = *satinaka*, pease, pulse, W.

Śitilaka, m. id., L.

सीत्कार *sit-kāra*, *sit-kṛita*. See under *śit*.

सीद् *sid*, *sidati*. See *√2. sad*, p. 1138, col. 2. **Sīda**. See *kūśida*, p. 298, col. 1.

Sīdantiya, n. (fr. *śidantas*, the first word of RV. viii, 21, 5) N. of various *Sāmāns*, ArshBr.

Sīdya, n. slothfulness, idleness, insolence, L.

सीधु *sidhu*, m. (L. also f. and n.; less correctly *sidhu*, of unknown derivation) spirituous liquor distilled from molasses, rum (or any similar spirit, also fig. = 'nectar'), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **gan-dha**, m. 'having the smell of rum or spirituous liquor,' the plant or tree *Mimusops Elengi* (= *bakula*), L. — **pa**, mf (ā or ī)n. drinking spirits, Pān. iii, 2, 8, Vartt. 1. — **pāna**, n. the drinking of spirits, MBh. — **pushpa**, m. the *Bakula* tree, L.; the *Kadamba* tree, L.; (f), f. *Grislea Tomentosa* (v.l. *svādu-ṣṇ*), L. — **rasa**, m. 'having juice like spirituous liquor,' the *Mangotree*, L. — **saṃjñā**, m. the *Bakula* tree, L.

सीध *sidhra*, n. the anus, L.

सीप *sipa*, m. a vessel (for making libations), L.

सीपाल *sipāla*, *sipālila*. See *śip*°, p. 1078.

सीबला *sibalā*, f. a partic. plant (growing on *Hima-vat*), TBr.

सीम् *sim*, ind. (originally acc. of a pron. base and connected with *sa* as *kim* with *ka*) him, her, it, them (employed for all genders, numbers and persons [cf. *id*, *im*, and Gk. *μυ*, *νυ*]; and often weakened into a generalizing and emphasizing particle, which may become an enclitic particle after a pronoun or preposition, = *neq* or *cunque*, often translatable by 'ever'), RV.

सीमन् *simān*, m. (see 2. *śi* and *śitā*) a separation or parting of the hair so as to leave a line, AV.; Br.; AitUp.; a suture of the skull, L.; f. or n. a boundary, border, bounds, limit, margin, frontier (lit. and fig.), Yājñ.; Kāv.; Pur.; f. a ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field or village, Āpast.; VarBṛS.; a bank, shore, L.; the horizon, L.; the utmost limit of anything, furthest extent, summit, acme, ne plus ultra, Kāv.; Inscr.; the scrotum, Pat. on Pān. ii, 3, 36; a partic. high number, Buddh.; the nape of the neck, L.

1. **Sīma** (only in loc. *śime*) a boundary, limit, Inscr.

2. **Sīma**, in comp. for *śimān* (or sometimes a mere shortened form of 1. *śimā*). — **tas**, ind. from the boundary or summit, VS. — **dhara-avāmīn**, m. 'observing the bounds (of morality or decorum)', N. of a man, Satr. — **liṅga**, n. (cf. *śimā-ṭ*) a boundary-mark, land-mark, Mn. viii, 254.

Sīmaka (ifc.) = *śimān*, a boundary, limit, Pat.; Pañcar.

Sīmānta, m. (ifc. f. *ā*; cf. *śimānta*) parting of the hair, AV.; GrSṛS.; MBh. &c.; = *śimāntānayanana* below, Yājñ. i, 11; a line of separation on the human body (14 are enumerated, corresponding to the joints of the bones or *Asthi-samghātas*), Suśr.; a boundary, limit, MBh.; N. of a son of king *Bhadra-sena*, Cal.; of a poet, ib. — **karapa**, n. the act or ceremony of parting the hair, Gobh. — **karma-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **drisvan**, mfn. (perhaps for *śimānta-d*°) = *pāra-drisvan*, Hcar. — **maṇi**, m. = *cūdā-maṇi*, Prasannar. — **vat**, mfn. separated or parted by a straight line, Kir., Sch. — **vidhi**, m. N. of wk. **Simantānnayanana**, n. 'the parting or dividing of the hair', N. of one of the 12 *Saṃskāras* (observed by women in the fourth, sixth or eighth month of pregnancy), GrS.; RTL.; — **prayoga**, m., — **mantra**, m. pl. N. of wks.

Simantaka, mf (*ikā*) n. having the hair parted (in pregnancy, see above), Grīhyas., m. hair-parting; (with *Jainas*) N. of a prince in one of the seven *Jaina* hells, L.; (*am*), n. red lead, vermilion (with which a mark is made along the division of the hair), L.; a kind of ruby, L.

Simantaya, Nom. P. °yati, to make a parting, traverse (the sea) in a straight line, Rājāt.

Simantita, mfn. marked by a straight line, parted (as hair), Kir.; Kathās.

Simantin, mfn. parted (as hair), Suśr.; wearing the hair parted (as a pregnant woman), ŚāṅkhGr., Sch.; (f), f. a woman, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a woman, Cat.

1. **Simā**, f. (ifc. f. ā) parting of the hair (see *su-sima*); a boundary, landmark, Mn.; MBh. &c.; rule of morality (see comp.). — **krishāna**, mfn. ploughing on the border of a landmark, Yājñ. — **giri**, m. a boundary mountain, BhP. — **ājāna** (°mā), n. ignorance of boundaries, Mn. viii, 249. — **tikramapotsava** (°mā), m. a festival at the passing of a boundary, Cat. — **dhīpa** (°mādh), m. a frontier-guardian, keeper of the borders, Pañcat.; a neighbouring king, MW. — **niscaya**, m. a legal decision in regard to landmarks and boundaries, ib. — **nta** (°mān), n. a border, boundary (—*bhūpāla*, m. 'a neighbouring king,' Campak. [simāla w.r.], Bṛhasp.; Yājñ.; Kām. &c.; (fig.) bounds, MBh.; the boundary of a village, VarBṛS.; R.; mf(ā)n. bounded by a landmark, Hariv.; —*pūjana*, n. the act of honouring a village boundary &c., MW.; doing honour to a bridegroom when he arrives at the village boundary, A.; —*lekha*, f. the utmost limit, Kād.; the extremity, ib. — **ntara** (°mān), n. the boundary of a village, MBh.; Ritus. — **pahārīn** (°māp), mfn. one who takes away boundary-marks, Pañcar. — **pāla**, m. = °*dhīpa*, MārKp.; Pañcat. — **bandha**, m. a depository of rules of morality, Divyāv. — **līga**, n. a boundary-mark, landmark, Mn.; ib., Sch. — **vāda**, m. a dispute about boundaries, Mn.; Vcar. — **vinirṇaya**, m. (legal) decision of disputed questions about boundaries and landmarks, Mn. viii, 258; 266. — **vivāda**, m. litigation about bound°, Mn.; Yājñ. Sch.; — **dharma**, m. the law respecting disputes about bound°, MW. — **vriksha**, m. 'bound°-tree,' a tree serving as a bound°-mark, Mn. viii, 246; (fig.) one whose example is followed by others, MBh. — **sampādi**, m. the meeting of two boundaries, Mn. viii, 248; 261. — **setu**, m. a ridge or causeway serving as a boundary, ib. viii, 262; — **vinirṇaya**, m. (legal) decision about boundaries and barriers, MW. **Simāllāghana**, n. the transgressing of a boundary, trespass, passing a frontier, ib.

सीमा 2. *simā*, f. pl. = *simā*, ŚBr., Sch.

सीमिक *simika*, m. a kind of tree, L.; an ant or similar small insect, L.; an ant-hill, L.; (ā), f. an ant, L.

सीमिका, m. (prob. w.r. for prec.) a kind of tree, L.

सीयक *siyaka*, m. N. of a family of kings, Inscr.

सीर *sira*, m. n. (for derivation see *sīlā*) a plough, RV. &c. &c.; m. an ox for ploughing, draught-ox, Kauś.; the sun, Nir. ix, 40; Calotropis Gigantea, L. — **deva**, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. — **dhvaja**, m. 'plough-bannered,' N. of Janaka, Bālar; of Bala-rāma, VP.; of a son of Hrasva-roman, ib. — **pati** (*sira*), m. lord of the plough, AV. — **pāni**, m. 'plough-handed' or 'plough-armed,' N. of Bala-rāma, L. — **bhṛgit**, m. 'plough-bearer,' id., MBh. — **yoga**, m. an ox yoked to a plough, Kauś. — **vāhā**, mfn. drawing a plough, TS. — **vāhaka**, m. a plougher, ploughman, L. **Sīrāyudha**, m. 'plough-armed,' N. of Bala-rāma, Kād.; VP. **Sīrōtkashapa**, n. turning up the soil with a plough, ploughing, Megh.

Siraka, m. a plough, MW.; a porpoise, L.; the sun, ib.

Sirin, m. 'having or holding a plough,' N. of Bala-rāma, Hariv.

Sirya. See *pari-s°*.

सीरज *siraja*, N. of a place, Cat.

सील *sila*, n. = *sira*, a plough, Kapishth.

सीलन्ध *silandha* or *silandhra*, m. a kind of fish, Bhpr.

सीलमावती *sīlāmavati*, f. (applied to the Indus; of doubtful meaning; accord. to Sāyana 'rich in plants' [fr. *sīlanā*, 'a kind of plant of which ropes are made']; accord. to others 'rich in water'), RV. x, 75, 8.

सीलार *sīlāra*, m. N. of a family of kings (cf. *sīlāra-vanṣa*), Inscr.

सीलन *sillana*, v.l. for *sīlhana*, Cat.

सीवक *sivaka*, *sivana*. See p. 1218, col. 1.

सीस *sisa*, n. (of doubtful derivation) lead (also used as money), VS. &c. &c.; the leaden weight used by weavers, VS.; mf(ā)n. leaden, of lead, VS.; LātySr. — **ja**, n. niniūm, red lead, L. — **pattra** or **pattraka**, n. lead, L.

Sisaka, m. n. lead, L.; m. = *sīla*, L.

सीसताण *sīsataṇa*, N. of a place, Cat.

सीसर *sisara*, m. N. of a mythical dog (the husband of Sarāmā), PārGr.

Sisarama, m. N. of a dog-demon, Hir.

सीह *siha*. See *sugandhi-s°*, p. 1222, col. 3.

सीहर *sihara*, g. *sakhy-ādi*.

सीहृद *sihruḍa*, m. (cf. *seh°*) a kind of spurge, Euphorbia Antiquorum, L.

सु 1. su, cl. 1. P. **Ā. savati**, °te, to go, move, Dhātup. xxii, 42 (Vop. *su*).

सु 2. su (=√1. *sū*), cl. 1. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 43 and xxiv, 32; *savati*, *sauti*, only in 3. sg. pr. *sauti* and 2. sg. Impv. *suhi*) to urge, impel, incite, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to possess supremacy, Dhātup.

1. **Sutā**, mfn. impelled, urged, ŚBr.; allowed, authorized, ib.

1. **Suti**, (prob.) in *kurn-* and *prīṣ-* (qq. vv.)

सु 3. su, cl. 5. P. **Ā.** (Dhātup. xxvii, 1) *sunōti*, *sunute* (in RV. 3. pl. *sunvānti*, *sunvīre* [with pass. sense] and *sushuvati*; p. *sunvāt* or *sunvānā* [the latter with act. and pass. sense], ib.; pf. *sushūva*, *sushuma* &c., ib.; MBh.; p. in Veda *sushuvās* and *sushuvānā* [the latter generally with pass. sense; accord. to Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 2, 106, also *sushuvāna* with act. sense]; aor. accord. to Gr. *asāvī* or *asavishī*, *asoshā* or *asavishā*; in RV. also Impv. *sōtu*, *sutām*, and p. [mostly pass.] *sunvānā* [but the spoken form is *svānā* and so written in SV., *suw°* in RV.]; and 3. pl. *asushavūh*, AitBr.; fut. *sotā*, ib.; *soshayati*, KātyŚr.; *savishyati*, ŚBr.; inf. *sōtave*, *sōtas*, RV.; Br.; *sotum*, Gr.; ind. p. *sūtiya*, Br.; *sūya*, MBh.), to press out, extract (esp. the juice from the Soma plant for libations), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Up.; MBh.; to distil, prepare (wine, spirits &c.), Sch. on Pāp. ii, 2, 132: Pass. *sūyāte* (in RV. also *Ā. 3. sg. sunve* and 3. pl. *sunvīre* with pass. sense; aor. *dsāvī*, ib.); Caus. *sāvayati* or *shāvayati* (see *asī-shu* and *pra-√3. su*; aor. *asūshavat*, accord. to some *asishavat*, Gr.: Desid. of Caus. *sushāvayishati*, ib.: Desid. *susūshati*, °te, ib.: Intens. *soshayate*, *soshavīti*, *soshoti*, ib.

1. **Sut**, (ifc.; for 2. see col. 3) extracting juice, making libations (see *īvara-sūt*, *pra-sūt*, *madhu-shūt*, *soma-sūt*); m. = *sotṛi*, a praiser, worshipper, Naigh. iii, 16.

2. **Sutā**, mfn. pressed out, extracted; m. (sg. and pl., once n. in ChUp. v, 12, 1) the expressed Soma-juice, a Soma libation, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; BhP. — **kīrti**, f. mention of the (extracted) Soma, AitBr. — **pa**, m. (for *su-tapa* see p. 1223, col. 3) a drinker of the S°-juice; pl. N. of a class of deities, MW. — **pā** or **pāvan**, mfn. drinking the S°-juice, RV. — **pēya**, n. the drinking of S°, ib. — **m-bharā**, mfn. carrying away Soma, RV.; m. N. of a Rishi (having the patr. Atreya and author of RV. v, 11-14), Anukr. — 1. **-vat**, mfn. (for 2. see under 3. *suta*) containing the word *suta* (*ati*, f. 'a verse c° the word *suta*'), AitBr.; m. a drinker of the S°-juice, W.; an offerer of a libation, MW. — **śravas**, m. N. of a teacher, Hir. — **soma** (*sutā*), mfn. one who has extracted the S°, offerer of a S° libation, RV.; (a sacrifice) at which the S° is prepared, ib.; m. N. of a son of Bhima-sena, MBh.; VP.; of a prince, Jātakam.; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa (v.l. *śrutā-s°*), Hariv.; *jātaka*, n. N. of a Buddhist legend; *-vat* (*sutā-s°*), mfn. (pl.) joined with those who have prepared the Soma-juice, RV.; °*mavadāna*, n. = °*ma-jātaka*. **Sutā-vat**, mfn. = *sutā-vat*, RV. **Sutāsutā**, n. du. what is extracted (as Soma) and what is not extracted (as milk), MaitrS.; °*hīn*, mfn. having what is and what is not extracted, TBṛ.

2. **Suti**, f. extracting or pouring out (in *soma-s°*, q.v.)

Sute, (loc. of 2. *suta*) in comp. — **kara** (*sutē*),

nfn. performing (recitation of certain texts) at the preparation of the Soma, RV. — **grābh**, mfn. taking hold of the Soma (for drawing it out of the vessel), ib.

— **manas**, m. N. of a preceptor (having the patr. Śāṅḍilyāyana), IndSt. — **raṇa** (*sutē*), mfn. delighting in Soma, RV.

Sutya, n. (with or scil. *ahan*) the day of Soma extraction (also *sutyāha*, m.), ŚrS.; MBh.; (ā), f., see next.

1. **Sutyā**, f. (for 2. see below) the extraction or solemn preparation of Soma, VS.; Br.; ŚrS. — **kāla**, m. the time of, Nyāyam.; °*īna*, mfn. relating to that time (—*tva*, n.), ib., Sch. — **māsa**, m. a month in which the Soma is daily pressed, Lāty.

Sūtvān, mf(ā)ri, Pāp. iv, 1, 7) n. the extracting or preparing of Soma, RV.; AV.; m. a drinker of Soma, W.; a student who has performed his ablutions (before or after a Soma sacrifice), ib.; N. of a man (having the patr. Kairīṣi), AitBr.

Suvāt, mfn. pressing out (the Soma) &c.; m. the offerer of a Soma sacrifice, Śis.; N. of a son of Sumantu (also called *Suvāna*), BhP.

Sushuvāna, **sushuvānā**. See √3. *su*, col. 2.

Sūshvi, mfn. pressing out or offering Soma (compar. *-lara*), RV.

Sūti, **sūtya** &c. See 3. *sūti*, p. 1241, col. 3.

Sotu, **sotṛi** &c. See p. 1248, col. 3.

सु 4. su (=√2. *sū*), (only in 3. sg. *sauti*, see *pra-√2. sū*) to beget, bring forth.

2. **Sut**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 2) begetting, generating, engendering, MW.

3. **Suta**, mfn. begotten, brought forth; m. (ifc. f. ā) a son, child, offspring (*sutau*, du. = 'son and daughter'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a king, L.; N. of the 5th astrological house, VarBṛS.; N. of a son of the 10th Manu, Hariv.; (ā), f., see below. — **m-rawishthīya**, n. (with *Prajāpateh*) N. of two Sāmans, ArshBr. — **m-gama**, n. 'son-obtaining,' N. of a man (cf. *sautamgami*), Pāp. iii, 2, 47, Sch. — **jivaka**, m. Putranjiva Roxburghii, L. — **m-jaya**, m. 'son-winning,' N. of a man (cf. *sutam-gama*), MBh. — **tva**, n. condition of sonship (instr. with √*grah*, 'to adopt any one [acc.] as a son'), Kathās.

— **dā**, f. 'son-giving,' N. of a divine being, Pañcar. — **nirvishesham**, ind. not differently from a son, exactly like a son, Ragh. — **pādikā** or **pāduka**, f. a species of Mimosa, L. — 2. **-vat**, mfn. (for 1. see under 2. *suta*) possessing sons or children, VarBṛS.; m. the father of a son, W. — **vatsala**, mfn. loving one's children; m. an affectionate father, Venis. — **vallabha**, w.r. for prec. — **vaskarā**, f. the mother of seven children, L. — **śreṇi**, f. the plant *Salvinia Cucullata*, L. — **suta**, m. a son's son, a grandson, MārKp. — **hibaka-yoga**, m. junction of the 4th and 5th astrol. houses (said to be suitable for marriages), MW. **Sutātmaja**, m. = *suta-suta*, L.; (ā), f. a granddaughter, L. **Sutāṇava**, m. N. of wk. **Sutārthīn**, mfn. desirous of offspring, Mn. iii, 262. **Sutōtpati**, f. birth of a son, Mn. iii, 16.

Sutā, f. (ifc. f. ā) a daughter, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the plant *Alhagi Maurorum*, L. — **dāna**, n. the gift (in marriage) of a daughter, Mn. iii, 26. — **pati**, m. 'daughter's husband,' a son-in-law, KātyŚr., Sch. — **putra**, m. du. a daughter and a son, L. — **bhāva**, m. the state of a daughter, Kathās.

3. **Suti**. See *sū-shuti*.

Sutin, mfn. having a son or sons (*īni*, f. 'a mother'), Hit.

1. **Sutī**, m. f. (abl. gen. *sutyas*) one who wishes for a son or treats any one like a son, Vop.

2. **Sutī**, in comp. for 3. *suta*. — **bhūta**, mfn. become a son, Kathās.

Sutiya, Nom. P. °yati (fr. 3. *suta* or *sutā*), to treat like a son, Sāh.; to wish for a son or for a daughter, MW.

2. **Sutyā**, f. (for 1. see above) bringing forth a child, parturition, MW.

सु 5. sū, ind. (opp. to *du* and corresponding in sense to Gk. *εὖ*; perhaps connected with 1. *vāsu*, and, accord. to some, with pron. base *sa*, as *ku* with *ka*; in Veda also *sū* and liable to become *shu* or *shū* and to lengthen a preceding vowel, while a following *na* may become *ṇa*; it may be used as an adj. or adv.), good, excellent, right, virtuous, beautiful, easy, well, rightly, much, greatly, very, any, easily, willingly, quickly (in older language often with other particles; esp. with *u*, = 'forthwith, immediately'; with *mō*, i.e. *mā u*, = 'never,

by no means; *sū kam* often emphatically with an Impv., e.g. *tīṣṭhā sū kam maghavanā mā pārā gāh*, 'do tarry O Maghavan, go not past,' RV. iii, 53, 2; *su* always qualifies the meaning of a verb and is never used independently at the beginning of a verse; in later language it is rarely a separate word, but is mostly prefixed to substantives, adjectives, adverbs and participles, exceptionally also to an ind. p., e.g. *su-baddhva*, 'having well bound,' Mfich. x, 50; or even to a finite verb, e.g. *su-nirvāyau*, Śiś. vi, 58), RV. &c. &c. — *ūti*, f. good protection or assistance, RV. — *kaksha*, m. N. of the author of RV. viii, 81; 82 (having the patr. Āngirasa), RAnukr. — *kaṅkavat*, m. N. of a mountain, MärkP. (v. l. *vaikāṅka*, VP.) — *kaṭam-kara*, mfn. very fit for making mats, Pat. — *kaṇṭakā*, f. Aloe Indica, L. — *kaṇṭha*, mf(ā)n. sweet-voiced, BhP.; m. N. of a singer, Cat.; (ā), f. the female or Indian cuckoo, L.; N. of an Apsaras, Bālar. — *kaṇḍu*, m. much-scratching, the itch, L. — *kathā*, f. a beautiful story, Kathās. — *kanda*, m. the root of Scirpus Kysoor, L.; an onion, W.; a yam, ib.; the root of Arum Campanulatum, MW.; other bulbous plants (= *vārāhi-kanda*; = *dharanī-kā*), ib.; -*ja*, v. l. for *su-kundana*, L. — *kandaka*, m. an onion, L.; a species of Arum, ib.; a yam, ib.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. — *kandin*, m. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L.; Arum Campanulatum, MW. — *kanyaka*, mfn. having a beautiful daughter, Vop. — *kanyā*, f. a beautiful girl, MW.; N. of a daughter of Śaryāta (or ʾti) and wife of the Rishi Cyavana, ŚBr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c. (also *yakā*). — *kanyāka*, mfn. — *kanyaka*, Vop. — *kapaṛdā*, mf(ā)n. having beautiful braided hair, VS.; MaitrS. — *kapola*, mf(ā)n. having beaut^o cheeks, BhP.; ʾāḍya, mfn. having a face with beaut^o cheeks, ib. — *kamala*, n. a beaut^o lotus flower, Kālac. — *kambala*, m. (ifc. f. ā) a beaut^o dewlap, Hcat. — *kāra*, mf(ā)n. easy to be done, easy for (gen.) or to (inf.), RV.; Mn. &c.; easy to be managed, tractable (as a horse or cow), L.; easily achieving, Vop.; m. a good-natured horse, L.; (ā), f. a tractable cow, W.; (am), n. doing good, charity, benevolence, ib.; -*taraka*, mfn. very easy to be done, Pat.; -*va*, n. easiness, feasibility, Sarvad.; Nilak. — *saṇḍhi*, mfn. easily joined or united, Pañcat. (v. l.) — *karirā*, (prob.) w. r. for *kurirā*, MaitrS. — *karna*, m. a beautiful ear, BhP.; mfn. having beautiful ears; m. N. of a Rakshasa, R.; (ā or ī), f. a colocyinth, L.; (ā), f. Salvinia Cucullata, ib. — *karnaka*, mfn. — *karna*, MW.; m. a kind of bulbous plant, L.; (ikā), f. Salvinia Cucullata, ib. — *karpika*, mfn. having a beautiful film (as a lotus flower), Hcat. — *karma*, m. pl. N. of a class of deities, MW. — *karman*, n. a good work, Pañcar.; mfn. (-*kūr*) performing good works, virtuous, Rājāt.; active, diligent, W.; m. a good or expert artificer or artist or architect, RV.; VS.; Nir.; N. of Viśva-karman (the architect of the gods), L.; the 7th of the 27 astronomical Yogas, ib.; N. of a king, MBh.; BhP.; of a teacher of the Sāma-veda, Pur.; pl. N. of a class of deities, ib. — *kala*, mfn. one who employs his property well both by giving and enjoying it, L.; m. N. of a man, Cat. — *kalatra*, n. a good wife, Kathās. — *kalita*, w. r. for next, MBh. — *kalila*, mfn. well filled with, ib. — *kālpa*, mfn. easy to be made, AV.; very qualified or skilled, BhP.; (w. r. for *-kalya*), ib. — *kālpita*, mfn. well equipped or armed, MBh. — *kalya*, mfn. perfectly sound, BhP. — *kavi*, m. a good poet, VarBṛS.; Kathās. &c.; -*tā*, f. the state of a good poet, poetical talent, Bhartṛ.; -*hrīdayānandini*, f. N. of wk. — *kashā*, mfn. very painful or dangerous (as a disease), Śūtr. — *kāṇḍa*, mfn. having a good stem or stalk, MW.; well-jointed, ib.; Momordica Charantia, L. — *kāṇḍikā*, f. id., ib. — *kāṇḍin*, mfn. having good stems or stalks, MW.; beautifully jointed, ib.; m. a bee, L. — *kānta*, mfn. very handsome, Kathās. — *kānti*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *kāma*, mfn. having good desires, MW.; (ā), f. Ficus Heterophylla, L.; (ma)-*da*, mf(ā)n. abundantly granting desires, Hcat.; -*vrata*, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat. (v. l. *kāmya-v*). — *kāla* (Hariv.) or *-kālin* (Mn.; Pur.), m. pl. N. of a class of Pitṛs. — *kāluka*, w. r. for *-vāl*, L. — *kāśana*, mfn. shining beautifully, Nir. — *kāśaṭha*, mfn. having good wood, MW.; (ā), f. the wild plantain, L.; = *kaṭvī*, ib.; n. fire-wood, A. — *kāśaṭhaka*, mfn. having good wood, MW.; n. Pinus Deodora or another species, L. — *kiṁśukā*, mfn. (prob.) 'well made of Kiṁśuka wood' or 'bright with Kiṁśuka flowers' (said of the car of Sūrya), RV. x,

85, 20 (cf. Nir. xii, 8). — *kīrti*, f. good praise, hymn of praise, RV.; mfn. well or easily praised, ib.; glorious, Śivag.; m. N. of the author of RV. x, 131 (having the patr. Kākshivata); of the above hymn, Br.; Vait. — *kukshi*, f. N. of a Gandharva maid, Kāraṇḍ. — *kucā*, f. having beautiful breasts, MBh. — *kuṭṭa*, m. pl. N. of a people, ib. — *kuṭya*, m. pl. N. of a people, ib. — *kundala*, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib. — *kundaka*, n. an onion, L. — *kundana*, m. a kind of plant (= *barbara*), L. — *kumala*, w. r. for *-komala*, Pañcat. — *kumāra*, mf(ā)n. very tender or delicate, MBh.; R. &c.; m. a delicate youth, ib.; tenderness, L.; sugar-cane and various other plants (Jonesia Asoka; the wild Campaka; Panicum Frumentaceum &c.), L.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a Daitya, L.; of various kings, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a poet, Cat.; of a Varsha, MBh.; MärkP.; (ā), f. Jasminum Sambac or Grandiflorum, L.; Musa Sapientum, L.; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis, L.; Trigonella Corniculata, L.; N. of a river, MW.; (ī), f. Jasminum Sambac or Grandiflorum, ib.; N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; -*tanu-tvac*, mfn. having very soft and delicate skin, MW.; -*tara*, mfn. more del^o, Sāmkyak.; Vās.; -*tā*, f. (Kāvyaḍ. &c.) or *-tva*, n. (Kathās.) delicacy, tenderness; -*na-kha-tvac*, mfn. having very del^o nails and skin, MW.; -*vana*, n. N. of a forest, BhP.; ʾrāṅga, mf(ā)n. having very del^o limbs, MW. — *kumāraka*, mfn. very tender; m. a tender youth, Hariv.; Pañcar.; sugar-cane, L.; rice, MW.; N. of a son of Jāmbavat, VP.; (am), n. a partic. part of the ear, VarBṛS.; a cinnamon-leaf, L.; the Tamāla-pattra, MW. — *kumārīka*, mfn. having a handsome daughter, Pāp. vi, 2, 173, Sch. — *kumāla*, mfn. — *kumāra*, Pañcat. — *kurirā*, mf(ā)n. having a beautiful head-dress, VS. — *kurkura*, m. N. of a dog-demon, Hir. — *kula*, n. a noble family, Kāv.; mf(ā)n. sprung from a n^o f^o, ib.; Pañcat.; -*ja*, mfn. id., Kāv.; -*janman*, n. n^o birth, ib.; -*tā*, f. id., Prasāṅg.; -*strī*, f. a woman of good family, respectable woman, MW. — *kuḷina*, mfn. — *kula-ja*, Pañcat. — *kuṣumā*, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — *kūr-kura*, m. N. of a demon hostile to children, PārGrS. — *kṛit*, mfn. doing good, benevolent, virtuous, pious (compar. *-tara*; superl. *-tama*), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; fortunate, well-fated, wise, W.; making good sacrifices or offerings, MW.; skillful, a skillful worker (said of Tvasṭṛi and Ribhu), RV.; m. pl. deceased fathers who enjoy the reward of virtue in the other world, RV.; AV. &c. — *kṛitā*, n. a good or righteous deed, meritorious act, virtue, moral merit (-*tas*, ind.), RV. &c. &c.; a benefit, bounty, friendly aid, favour, R.; Pañcat. &c.; the world of virtue, heaven, AV.; TS.; TBr.; fortune, auspiciousness, W.; reward, recompense, ib.; (sukṛita), mfn. well done or made or formed or executed, RV.; well arranged, adorned, made good (with *matī*, f. 'a well-taken resolution' with *anartha*, m. 'an evil turned to good'; *kim atra sukrītam bhavet*, 'what would be best done here?'), RV. &c. &c.; treated with kindness, befriended, MW.; well-conducted, virtuous, fortunate, ib.; (said to be) = *sva-k*, TUp.; m. N. of a Prajā-pati, VP.; of a son of Pṛithu, Hariv.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP.; -*karman*, n. a good or meritorious act (*ma-kārin*, mfn. 'performing good acts'), Kām.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. doing g^o deeds, virtuous, MBh.; R.; -*kṛit*, mfn. id., Mn. iii, 37; -*dvādaśī*, f. N. of a partic. 12th day (-*vrata*), n. N. of a relig. observance, Cat.; -*bhāṅ*, mfn. connected with merit, meritorious, Vās.; -*rasa*, m. the essence of merits or good deeds, JainBṛ.; -*vrata*, n. N. of a religious observance, Cat.; ʾtāman, mfn. one who has a well cultivated or refined mind, R.; ʾtārtha, mfn. one who has fully attained his object, Kathās. (v. l. *sva-k*); ʾtāvāsa, mfn. having a well-made or well-arranged residence, MW.; ʾtāḍī, f. the hope of a reward for good acts, Āpast.; ʾtōchchraya, mfn. made very high, very lofty, MBh.; ʾtōdiraṇa, n. the proclaiming or blazoning abroad of good actions, MW. — *kṛiti*, f. well-doing, good or correct conduct, Pañcat.; acting in a friendly manner, kindness, MW.; virtue, ib.; the practice of religious austerities, ib.; mfn. righteous, virtuous, Cat.; m. N. of a son of Manu Svārocisha, Hariv.; of one of the 7 Rishis in the 10th Manv-antara, ib.; BhP.; of a son of Pṛithu, VP. — *kṛitin*, mfn. doing good actions, virtuous, generous (ʾi-tva, n.), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; prosperous, fortunate, Amar.; Kathās.; cultivated, wise, Kāv.; Hit.; m. N. of one of the 7 Rishis under the 10th Manu, MärkP. — 1.

-*kṛitya*, Nom. P. ʾyati (fr. *-kṛit*), Pat. = 2. -*kṛitya*, n. a good work to be done, duty, BhP.; a good or correct action, Pañcat.; (ʾtyā), mfn. performing one's duties, TBr.; m. N. of a man (g. *naḍḍi*); -*prakāta*, m. N. of wk. — *kṛityā*, f. good or clever or righteous act, right or virtuous action, RV. — *kṛitvan*, mfn. acting skillfully or well, RV. — *kṛishṭa*, mfn. well-ploughed, AitBr.; R.; Pañcat. — *kṛishṭa*, mfn. very black, R. — *keṭa*, mfn. having good intentions, benevolent, TS.; m. N. of an Āditya, ib. — *ketana*, m. N. of a son of Suntha, BhP. — *ketu*, mf(ā)n. very bright, RV.; m. N. of a king of the Yakshas, Kāv.; of various kings, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Pur.; -*sutā*, f. patr. of Tāḍakā, Bālar. — *ketṛi*, m. a partic. personification (identified with the sun), PārGr. (accord. to others *su-keṭā*, f.). — *keśa*, mf(ā)n. having beautiful hair, MBh.; R.; (prob.) thickly overgrown with a species of the Andropogon, Siddh.; m. N. of a Rakshasa, R.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.; of a daughter of Ketu-vīrya, MärkP.; ʾsānta, mf(ā)n. having beaut^o locks of hair, MBh.; ʾsi-bhārya, mfn. one who has a beaut^o haired wife, Vop. — *keśan*, m. N. of a man, PārGr. — *keśi*, m. N. of a Rakshasa, Cat. — *keśin*, mfn. — *keśa*, MW.; m. — *keśi*, Cat.; (inī), f. a kind of plant, Npr. — *kesara*, m. Citrus Medica, L.; n. N. of two metres, Ked. — *komala*, mfn. very soft or tender, Kāv.; Pañcat.; Śukas. — *kolī*, f. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — *kośaka*, m. Mangifera Sylvatica, ib. — *kośā*, f. a species of Luffa, ib. — *kosālā*, f. N. of a town, Pat. — *krātu*, mfn. skillful, wise (said of various gods), RV.; m. N. of various kings, MBh. — *kratūya*, Nom. A. ʾyate, to show one's self skillful or wise, RV. — *kratūyā*, f. intelligence, wisdom, skill, ib. — *kṛaya*, m. a fair bargain, Hcat. — *kṛiyā*, f. a good action, g^o work, moral or religious observance, MW. — *kṛidā*, f. N. of an Apsaras, Kāraṇḍ. — *krudḍha* (sū-), mfn. very angry, ŚBr.; R. — *krūra*, mfn. very dreadful, MBh. — *kleśa*, mfn. very distressing, Kathās. — *kvapa*, m. a beautiful sound, L. — *kshata* (sū-), mfn. greatly hurt or damaged, AV. — *kshatṛa*, mfn. having a good dominion, ruling well, RV.; VS.; possessing or conferring power, strong, powerful, RV.; m. N. of a son of Niranitra, VP. — *kshatriya*, m. a good Kshatriya, Rājāt. — *kshāya*, mfn. well-housed or well-sheltered, RV. — *kshiti*, f. a good abode, secure dwelling, place of refuge, RV.; VS.; TS.; Br. — *kshubḍha*, mfn. greatly agitated, Pañcat. — *kshētra*, n. an excellent field, RV.; Mn.; R. &c.; mf(ā)n. affording a good field or dwelling-place, RV.; Hariv.; having good fields, R.; sprung from a good womb, Śūtr.; m. N. of a son of the 10th Manu, MärkP.; n. a house with three halls (towards the south, the west and the north), VarBṛS.; (ʾtrā)-*tā*, f. the possession of a good field, AV. — *kshettriya*, f. (the same form for instr.) desire of good fields, RV. — *kshema*, n. great prosperity or comfort or peacefulness (-*kṛit*, mfn.), VarBṛS. — *kshēman*, n. water, Naigh. i, 12. — *kshobhya*, mf(ā)n. easily agitated, Kathās. — *kshamā*, mf(ā)n. consisting of good earth, VS. (Sch.) — *khā* &c., see *sukhā*, s. v. — *khallikā*, f. (perhaps) luxurious life, Latit. — *khavī*, w. r. for *-shavī*, L. — *khāḍi*, mfn. (for *sukhāḍi* see p. 1221, col. 3) wearing beautiful bracelets or rings (said of the Maruts), RV. — *khāḍita* (sū-), mfn. well masticated or eaten, VS. — *khura*, mf(ā)n. having beautiful hoofs, Hcat. — *khyāta*, mfn. very renowned, MW. — *khyāti*, f. good report, celebrity, ib.

सुख सूका (for *śūka*), a parrot, AV. i, 22, 4.

सुक्कडि सुक्काḍi, n. dry sandal-wood, L.

सुक्ति sukti, m. N. of a mountain (prob. w. r. for *sukti*), MärkP.

सुख sukh (prob. Nom. fr. *sukha* below), cl. 10. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxxv, 75; xxxvi, 14) *sukha-yati*, *sukhyati*, to make happy, please, delight, gladden, rejoice, comfort, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Sukhā, mfn. (said to be fr. 5. *su* + 3. *kha* and to mean originally 'having a good axle-hole'; possibly a Prakṛit form of *su-sṭha*, q. v.; cf. *dukhā*) running swiftly or easily (only applied to cars or chariots, superl. *sukhā-tama*), easy, RV.; pleasant (rarely with this meaning in Veda), agreeable, gentle, mild (comp. *-tarā*), VS. &c. &c.; comfortable, happy, prosperous (= *sukhin*), R.; virtuous, pious, MW.; m. N. of a man, g. *śivādī*; (scil. *daṇḍa*) a kind of

military array, *Kām.*; (*ā*), *f.* (in phil.) the effort to win future beatitude, piety, virtue, *Tattvas.*; (in music) a partic. *Murchanā*, *Samgīt.*; *N.* of the city of *Varuṇa*, *VP.*; of one of the 9 Śaktis of *Śiva*, *L.*; (*am*), *n.* ease, easiness, comfort, prosperity, pleasure, happiness (in *n.* personified as a child of *Dharma* and *Siddhi*, *Mārkaṇḍ.*), joy, delight in (*loc.*); *sukhaṃ* *√* *kṛi*, 'to give pleasure'; *mahatī sukheṇa*, 'with great pleasure', the sky, heaven, atmosphere (cf. *3. kha*), *L.*; water, *Naigh.* i, 12; *N.* of the fourth astrological house, *VarBṛS.*; the drug or medicinal root called *Vṛiddhi*, *MW.*; (*am*), *ind.* (also *ena*, *āt*) easily, comfortably, pleasantly, joyfully, willingly (with *inf.* = 'easy to', e.g. *sa bhavishyati sukhaṃ hantum*, 'he will be easy to kill'; *sukhaṃ* *na punar*, 'rather than', e.g. *sukhaṃ aśin api samyajanti na punaḥ pratijñam*, 'they rather renounce life than a promise'; *kadalī-sukham*, 'as easily as a Kadali'), *VS.* &c. &c. — *kara*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* causing pleasure or happiness, *Nir.*; easy to be done or performed by (*gen.*), *R.*; *m.* *N.* of *Rāma*, *L.*; (*ā*), *f.* *N.* of a *Surāṅganā*, *Sighās.* — *kāra* (*MW.*), — *kārin* (*Sāy.*), — *kṛit* (*MBh.*), *mfn.* causing joy or happiness. — *kan-* *mndi*, *f.* *N.* of a grammarian. — *kṛiyā*, *f.* the act of causing delight or happiness, *Dhātup.* — *ga*, *n.* going easily, *MW.* — *gandha*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* sweet-smelling, fragrant, *R.* — *gama* (*MBh.*), — *gama* (*Kām.*), *mfn.* easy to be traversed or travelled over. — *grāhya*, *mfn.* easy to be grasped, *Kathās.*; easy to be comprehended or understood (see *comp.*) — *nibbandhana*, *n.* a composition easy to be comprehended, easily intelligible language, *Kum.* — *ghātya*, *mfn.* easy to be killed, *Pañcat.* — *m-kara*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* causing joy or happiness, *MW.*; (*ā*), *f.* a kind of plant (= *jīvanī*), *L.* — *cara*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* going or moving easily, *MW.*; *m.* *N.* of a village, *L.* — *cāra*, *m.* 'e-go', a good horse, *L.* — *citta*, *n.* mental ease. — *bhāj*, *mfn.* enjoying *m*^o *c*, *Car.* — *ochāya*, *mfn.* affording pleasant shadow, *R.* — *chedya*, *mfn.* easy to be cut or destroyed, *Kām.*; *Hit.* — *jāta*, *mfn.* born or produced easily, *W.*; feeling easy or comfortable, *Bhāṭṭ.*; *n.* anything pleasant, *Gīt.* — *tama*, — *tara*, see above under *sukha*. — *tas*, *ind.* easily, comfortably, pleasantly, happily, *R.* — *tā*, *f.*, — *tva*, *n.* ease, comfort, delight, happiness, prosperity, *R.*; *Kathās.*; *Sarvad.* — *da*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* giving pleasure or delight, *Kāv.*; *VarBṛS.*; *m.* *N.* of *Vishnu*, *MBh.*; a partic. class of deceased ancestors, *Mārkaṇḍ.*; (in music) a kind of measure, *Samgīt.*; (*ā*), *f.* *Prosopis* *Spigicera* or *Mimosa* *Suma*, *L.*; an *Apsara*, *L.*; the river *Ganges*, *MW.*; (*am*), *n.* the abode of *Vishnu*, *L.*; *N.* of a *Varsha* in *Plaksha-dvīpa*, *VP.* — *deyaka*, *mfn.* giving or affording pleasure, *Pañcar.* — *duṣkha*, *n.* du. pleasure and pain, joy and sorrow, *KaushUp.*; — *maya*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* consisting of *pl*^o and *p*^o, *Kathās.*; = next, *ib.*; — *samanvita*, *mfn.* feeling *pl*^o and *p*^o, *Mn.* i, 49; — *suhrid*, *m.* a friend in joy and sorrow, *Mr̥cch.*; *khātmaka*, *mfn.* consisting of pleasure and pain, *MW.*; *khādi*, *mfn.* (*pl.*) *pl*^o and *p*^o and the other (opposites) see *dvandva*, *Mn.* i, 26; *khin*, *mfn.* feeling *pl*^o and *p*^o, *BhP.* — *drīśya*, *mfn.* beautiful to look at, pleasant to see, *Pañcar.* — *deva*, *m.* *N.* of a man, *Buddh.*; (with *mītra*) *N.* of an author, *Cat.* — *dohā* (*Heat.*) or — *dohya* (*L.*), *f.* an easily milked cow. — *dhana*, *n.* pl. comfort and riches, *VarBṛS.*; *m.* sg. *N.* of a merchant, *Kathās.* — *nātha*, *m.* *N.* of a deity worshipped in *Mathurā*, *Cat.* — *nivishṭa*, *mfn.* comfortably seated, *Pañcar.* — *para*, *mfn.* fond of ease or comfort, intent on enjoyment, *Śak.* (v.1.); *VarBṛS.* — *parihina*, *mfn.* destitute of comfort or happiness, *VarBṛS.* — *pun-yāha-ghosha*, *m.* the proclamation of a happy holiday, *MW.* — *peya*, *mfn.* easy or pleasant to drink, *Subh.* — *prakāśa*, *m.* (with *muni*) *N.* of an author, *Cat.* — *prapāda*, *mfn.* sounding pleasantly, *MBh.* — *pratibandhin*, *mfn.* obstructing or interrupting happiness (*dhī-tā*, *f.*), *Vikr.* v, 11. — *pratiksha*, *mfn.* looking for or expecting happiness, hoping for pleasure, *W.* — *pratyarthina*, *mfn.* opposed or hostile to happiness (*-tā*, *f.*), *Vikr.* v, 11. (v.1. for *-prati-bandhi-tā*). — *prada*, *mfn.* giving pleasure or happiness, *Mārkaṇḍ.* — *prabodhaka*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* easy to understand, *Cat.* — *pravicāra*, *mfn.* easily accessible, *Car.* — *pravepa*, *mfn.* easily trembling or shaken (as a tree), *R.* — *praśna*, *m.* inquiry as to welfare (*śnam ud-ā-√* *kṛi* or *√* *ā*, 'to inquire after a person's welfare'), *MBh.* — *prasava*, *mfn.* bringing (or having brought) forth easily or happily, *Śak.* (v.1.); *m.* = next, *Cat.* — *prasavana*, *n.* easy birth or parturition, *Kṛishṇaj.* — *prasupta*, *mfn.*

sleeping placidly, *Ritus.* — *prāpta*, *mfn.* one who has attained happiness, *MW.* — *prāpta-dhana*, *mfn.* one who has obtained wealth easily, *Sāh.* — *prāpya*, *mfn.* easy to be attained or won, *Kathās.* — *prē-kshya*, *mfn.* easy to be caught sight of, *MBh.* — *plava*, *mfn.* offering a comfortable bath (v.1. *sukhāpl*), *R.* — *baddha*, *mfn.* pleasantly formed, lovely, *ib.* — *bandhana*, *mfn.* attached to the pleasures or enjoyments of the world, *Kām.* — *buddhi*, *f.* easy understanding or knowledge, *Cat.* — *bodha*, *m.* id., *ib.*; perception or sensation of pleasure, *MW.*; — *kṛit*, *mfn.* causing to be easily understood, *Satr.*; — *rūpa*, *mfn.* e^o understood, *Kāv.* — *bodhana*, *n.* (= *-buddhi*); — *dipikā*, *f.* *N.* of a Commentary. — *bodhi-kā*, *f.*, — *bodhini*, *f.* *N.* of wks. — *bhaskhikā-kāra*, *m.* a maker of dainties or sweetmeats, confectioner, *Campak.* — *bhājā*, *m.* a kind of *Moringa*, *L.* — *bhāga*, *m.* a happy lot or portion, good fortune, *MW.* — *bhāgin* (*R.*), — *bhāj* (*VarBṛS.*), *mfn.* possessing or sharing in happiness, happy, fortunate. — *bhāj*, *mfn.* enjoying happiness, happy, lucky, *VarBṛS.* — *bhū*, *mfn.* (used in explaining *am-bhū* and *mayo-bhū*), *Nir.* — *bhedyā*, *mfn.* easy to be broken or destroyed, *Kām.* (v.1. for *-chedya*); easily separated or disunited, *Hit.* — *bhoga*, *m.* the enjoyment of pleasure, *MW.* — *bhogn*, *mfn.* enjoying pleasure, *ib.* — *bhogyā*, *mfn.* easy to be enjoyed or disposed of (as wealth), *Kathās.* — *bhojana*, *n.* dainty food, *L.* — *mada*, *mfn.* pleasantly intoxicating, *Car.* — *mayā*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* also *cā* *n.* consisting of happiness, full of joy and pleasure, delightful, *Kāv.*; *BhP.* — *mānin*, *mfn.* thinking (anything) to be joy, seeing joy in (*loc.*), *BhP.* — *mānjana*, *n.* an auspicious ablu-tion, *Śak.* (in *Prākṛit*). — *mālīka*, *m.* (prob.) *N.* of the superintendent of a monastery, *Pañcat.* v, 11. — *mukha*, *m.* *N.* of a *Yaksha*, *Buddh.* — *m-edhas*, *mfn.* prospering well, *Gaut.*; *MBh.* — *modā*, *f.* the gum olibanum tree, *L.* — *yaśo-rtha-vṛiddhi-kāra*, *mfn.* causing increase of fortune (and) renown (of) wealth, *VarBṛS.* — *yoga-nidāra*, *f.* placid and quiet sleep, *Kām.* — *ratha* (*sukhā*), *mfn.* having an easily running chariot, *RV.* — *rāja*, *m.* *N.* of various men, *Rājat.* — *rātri* or — *rātrikā*, *f.* a partic. night of new moon (when there is a festival in honour of *Lakshmi*, celebrated with lighted lamps), *Cat.*; a night when a wife may be legally approached (cf. *Mn.* iii, 47), *MW.*; a quiet or comfortable night (cf. *sau-rātrika*). — *rūpa*, *mfn.* having an agreeable appearance, *MI.* — *lakshya*, *mfn.* easy to be seen or known, easily recognized, *Hariv.* — *lava*, *m.* a little pleasure, *VarBṛS.* — *lipsā*, *f.* desire of attaining pleasure or happiness, *MW.* — *lekhana*, *n.* *N.* of an orthographical wk. (by *Bharata-sena*, son of *Gaurāṅga-mallika*). — *lesa*, *m.* = *-lava*, *MW.* — *i. vat*, *ind.* like a joy or pleasure (with *√* *man*, 'to regard anything [acc.] as a pleasure'), *BhP.* — *2. -vat*, *mfn.* possessing ease or comfort (*-tā*, *f.* 'ease'), full of joy or pleasure, *R.* — *vatī*, *f.* *N.* of the heaven of *Buddha* *Amitābha* (see under *sukhā-vat*, col. 3), *Buddh.*; — *vyūha*, *m.* *N.* of a *Sūtra*. — *varcaka* or — *varcas*, *n.* 'having a pleasant lustre', *natron*, *alkali*, *L.* — *varitā*, *w. r.* for *-vat-tā* (q.v.) — *vartman*, *mfn.* having easy paths, *MBh.* — *varman*, *m.* *N.* of various men (esp. of a poet), *Rājat.*; *Subh.* — *vaha*, *mfn.* easily borne or carried, *MBh.* — *1. -vāsa*, *m.* a pleasant or comfortable abode (acc. with *√* *vas*, 'to live pleasantly at a place'; with *√* *ā*, 'to receive hospitably in one's house'), *R.*; *Heat.*; *mfn.* one who has lived comfortably at a place, *R.* — *2. -vāsa*, *mfn.* 'sweet-smelling', a water-melon, *L.* — *vāsana*, *w. r.* for *mukha-^o* (q.v.) — *vishnu*, *m.* *N.* of a poet, *Subh.* — *vihāra*, *m.* an easy or comfortable life, *SaddhP.*; *mfn.* living easily, *Car.* — *vijya*, *mfn.* easy to be fanned or cooled (s. a couch), *Pañcar.* — *vedana*, *n.* the consciousness of pleasure, *W.* — *sayana*, *n.* placid rest or sleep, *L.* — *sayā*, *f.* *N.* of a sorceress, *Kathās.* — *sayita*, *mfn.* lying or sleeping comfortably upon (*comp.*), *Vās.*; *n.* (= *-sayana*); — *prachhaka*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* inquiring whether any one has slept well, *Śak.* — *sayā*, *f.* a comfortable couch, *Vet.*; pleasant rest or sleep, *R.* — *sarman*, *m.* *N.* of a poet, *Cat.* — *sāyin*, *mfn.* resting or sleeping pleasantly, *Cat.* — *śīta*, *mfn.* pleasantly cool; *śīṣṇa-mārita*, *mfn.* (a night) pleasant with cool and warm winds, *R.* — *śītala*, *mfn.* = *-śīta*, *Cat.* — *śobhātham*, *ind.* for the sake of comfort and honour, *MW.* — *śrava*, *mfn.* sweetly sounding, pleasant to hear, *Ragh.* — *śravya*, *mfn.* id. (*-tā*, *f.*), *Hariv.* — *śruti*, *f.* agreeable to the ear, *MW.* — *samyāna*, *n.* comfortable journey or progress,

R. — *samyoga*, *m.* gain of eternal bliss, *Mn.* vi, 64. — *samvāhya*, *mfn.* = *-vaha*, *Pañcat.* — *sam-vitti*, *f.* enjoyment or experience of happiness, *Kir.* — *samvṛiddha*, *mfn.* grown up in ease and comfort, *MBh.*; *R.* — *samvṛesa* (*MBh.*), — *samsupta* (*R.*), *mfn.* resting or sleeping well. — *samsevyā*, *mfn.* easy to be approached or resorted to or attained, *Kām.* — *samstha* (*Pañcat.*), — *samsthita* (*Mr̥cch.*), *mfn.* feeling comfortable or happy, *Pañcat.* — *sam-sparsa*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* agreeable to the touch, pleasant to the feelings, gratifying, *MBh.*; *R.* &c. — *saṅga*, *m.* attachment to pleasure, *Bhag.* — *saṅgin*, *mfn.* attached to pleasure, *MW.* — *samcāra*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* pleasant to be resorted to, inviting (*-tā*, *f.*, — *tva*, *n.*), *Hariv.*; *Sāh.* — *samcārin*, *w. r.* for *-samcāra*. — *saṃjñā*, *f.* the term 'ease', *MW.* — *samduhyā*, — *sam-dohya*, *f.* = *-dohā*, *-dohyā*. — *samāja*, *m.* abundance of happiness or enjoyment, *Gīt.* — *sambandhi*, *mfn.* (m. c. for *o* *dhin*) joyful, happy, *MBh.* — *sambodhya*, *mfn.* easy to be taught or explained or to be reasoned with, *Kathās.* — *saṃlila*, *n.* pleasant (i. e. tepid) water (*-niśheka*, *m.* 'a bath in ¹⁰ w^o'), *Ritus.* — *sāgara*, *m.* 'ocean of pleasure', *N.* of a village, *Kshitīs.* — *sādhana*, *n.* means of obtaining pleasure, *Bhām.* — *sādhya*, *mfn.* easy to be accomplished or attained, *Bhāṭṭ.*; *Śāmk.*; easy to be cured, *Suśr.*; easy to be conquered or subdued, *Hit.* — *sukhena*, *ind.* most willingly, with all the heart, *Pāṇ.* viii, 1, 13. — *supta*, *mfn.* sweetly sleeping, comfortably asleep, *MBh.* — *Rājat.* — *supti*, *f.* placid sleep (cf. *saukhasuptika*); — *prabodhita*, *m.* 'awakened from *pl*^o *st*^o', *N.* of *Śiva*, *Sivag.* — *suptikā*, *f.* (= *-supti*); — *prajna*, *m.* the question whether any one has slept well, *Śak.* (cf. *sukha-sayita-prachhaka*). — *secaka*, *m.* *N.* of a serpent-demon, *MBh.* (*B. mukha-s*^o). — *sevyā*, *mfn.* easy of access (*-tva*, *n.*), *Rājat.* — *stha*, *mfn.* = *-samstha*, *Kāv.*; *Kathās.* — *sparsa*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* = *-samsparsa*, *MBh.*; *R.* &c.; — *vihārātā* (*Divyāv.*) or — *vihārītā* (*Kāraṇḍ.*), an easy life or state of existence. — *svāpa*, *m.* placid or quiet sleep, *Kathās.* — *hasta*, *mfn.* having a soft or gentle hand, *R.* — *Sukhā-kara*, *m.* 'making happy, gladdening', *N.* of a Buddhist world, *SaddhP.*; of the author of a Comm. on the *Kādambarī*. — *Sukhā-√* *kṛi*, *P.* — *karoti*, to make happy, gladden, please, *Pāṇ.* v, 4, 63. — *Sukhāgata*, *n.* welcome, *Pañcat.* — *Sukhā-jāta*, *m.* *N.* of *Śiva*, *MBh.* — *Sukhātmaka*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* consisting of pleasure, *MW.* — *Sukhādi*, *mfn.* (for *sukhādi* see p. 1220, col. 3) beginning with pleasure, *pl*^o &c. (see *sukha-duḥkhādi*). — *Sukhādhāra*, *m.* 'pleasure-seat', *Indra's* heaven, paradise, *L.* — *Sukhādhishṭhāna*, *n.* a happy state, *Divyāv.* — *Sukhānda*, *m.* 'joy of happiness', *N.* of an author. — *Sukhā-nubhava*, *m.* perception or consciousness of *pl*^o, *W.* — *Sukhānta*, *mfn.* ending in happiness, *MW.*; sub-verse of *h*^o, *W.* — *Sukhānvita*, *mfn.* attended with *h*^o, happy, *VarBṛS.* — *Sukhāpa*, *mfn.* easily won or attained, *BhP.* — *Sukhāpanna*, *mfn.* one who has attained or gained happiness, *MW.* — *Sukhāpēta*, *mfn.* gradually deprived of pleasure (as opp. to *sukhāp*), *Pāṇ.* ii, 1, 38, Sch. — *Sukhāplava*, *mfn.* convenient for bathing (cf. *sukha-pl*^o), *R.* — *Sukhā-bhiyojya*, *mfn.* easily assailable, *Kām.*; *Hit.* — *Sukhābhilāsha*, *m.* desire of pleasure, *MW.* — *Sukhā-bhilyudayika*, *mfn.* causing joy or *pl*^o, *Mn.* xii, 88. — *Sukhāmbu*, *n.* = *sukha-salila*, *Suśr.* — *Sukhā-yata*, *m.* 'easily restrained or guided', a well-trained horse, *L.* — *Sukhāyana*, *m.* 'going easily or pleasantly', a good horse, *L.* — *Sukhārādhya*, *mfn.* easy to be conciliated or propitiated, *BhP.* — *Sukhāro-hapa*, *mfn.* easy to be ascended, *MBh.* — *Sukhārta*, *mfn.* (for *°kha-rita*) affected by joy, *Pāṇ.* vi, 7, 89, Vartt. 6, Pat. — *Sukhārtha*, *m.* anything that gives pleasure, *Mn.* vi, 26; *am* (*Gapit*), and *āya* (*Pañcat.*), *ind.* for the sake of ease or *pl*^o. — *Sukhārthin*, *mfn.* seeking or wishing for *pl*^o or happiness, *Mn.* vi, 49. — *Sukhārha*, *mfn.* deserving of happiness, *VarBṛS.* — *Sukhāloka*, *m*(*ā*) *n.* pleasant-looking, beautiful (others 'easy to be seen'), *Vikr.* iv, 46. — *Sukhāva-gama*, *m.* easy perception or comprehension, *Yogas.*, Sch. — *Sukhāvagāha*, *mfn.* easy to be entered or dived into, *Hir.*; *MBh.* — *Sukhā-vat*, *mfn.* = *2. sukha-vat*; (with *vartī*, *f.*) a kind of pill, *Car.* (*vartī*), *f.* *N.* of the paradise or heaven of *Amitābha* (situated in the western sky), *Buddh.*; *SaddhP.*; *Kāraṇḍ.*; *MWB.* 183, 204; of the wife of *Sūrya-prabha*, *Kathās.*; — *deva*, *m.* (with *Saktas*) *N.* of a partic. class of authors of mystical prayers, *Cat.*; — *vyūha*, *m.* *N.* of a Buddhist wk.; — *śīvara*, *m.* 'lord of *Sukhā-vat*', *N.* of *Amitābha*, see above, *L.* — *Sukhāvabodha*, *m.* easy

comprehension, Śāṃk. **Sukhāvaha**, mfn. bringing or conferring pleasure, delightful, R. **Sukhāvṛita**, mfn. filled with joy or delight in (comp.), BhP. **Sukhāśa**, m. pleasant food, L.; cucumber, Cucumis Sativus (also *śāka*), L.; mfn. eating dainty food (applied to Varuṇa), L. **Sukhāśaya**, w. r. for **sukhāśraya**. **Sukhāśa**, f. the hope of pl^o or enjoyment, Pañcat.; (*su-kā*) expectation which exists only in empty space (or is very remote). **Sukhāśaya**, mfn. connected with pl^o, pleasant, gratifying, Pañcat.; Sāh. **Sukhāśakta**, m. 'devoted to happiness,' N. of Śiva, MBh. **Sukhāśana**, n. a comfortable seat, Sindhā. **Sukhāśikā**, f. well-being, comfort, ease, Rājat. **Sukhāśina**, mfn. comfortably seated, R.; BhP.; Hit. **Sukhāśukha**, n. sg. pleasure and pain, Mn. xii, 19. **Sukhāśparśa**, mfn. = *sukha-sparśa*, MW. **Sukhāśvāda**, mfn. pleasantly flavoured, delightful, agreeable, Hit.; m. pleasant flavour, W.; enjoyment, ib. **Sukhāhara**, mfn. = *sukhāvaha*, MW. **Sukhāhāra**, n. ease and food, ib. **Sukhōchā**, f. hope or desire of happiness, W. **Sukhēta**, mfn. affected by joy, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 89, Vārtt. 6, Pat. **Sukhētara**, mfn. other than happy, unfortunate, MW.; n. pl. joys and sorrows, SvetUp. **Sukhēpsu**, mfn. desirous of ease, MW. **Sukhe-sātha**, mfn. (loc. of *sukha + sātha*) living in joy (applied to Śiva), Śivag. **Sukhākāyātana**, n. sole abode of joy, MW. **Sukhādhita**, mfn. one who has grown up or lived in easy circumstances, MBh. **Sukhāśhin**, mfn. one who seeks (another's) happiness, wishing well to (comp.), MBh. **Sukhōcīta**, mfn. accustomed to comfort or happiness, MBh.; Car. **Sukhōchedya**, mfn. to be cut up or destroyed with ease, to be exterminated easily, Kām.; Rājat. **Sukhōtsava**, m. 'pleasure-feast,' a husband, L. **Sukhōdaka**, n. = *sukha-salila*, Śuśr. **Sukhōdādi**, m. N. of a Comm. on the Kāvya-prakāśa (usually called *Sudhā-sāgara*). **Sukhōdāsa**, mfn. resulting in joy or happiness, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. an intoxicating drink (made from honey or from the blossoms of the Bassia Latifolia), L.; realization or occurrence of pleasure, W.; N. of a son of Medāthi, MitrK.; n. the Varsha ruled by Sukhōdaya, ib. **Sukhōdārka**, mfn. having happiness as a consequence, causing h^o, Mn.; MBh. &c. **Sukhōdya**, mfn. to be uttered easily or agreeably, Mn. ii, 33. **Sukhōpagamya**, mfn. easy to be approached or reached, easy of access, Kām.; Mṛicch. **Sukhōpadhāna**, n. = *upakaraṇa*, L. **Sukhōpaviṣṭa**, mfn. comfortably seated, MBh.; R. &c. **Sukhōpasarpya**, mfn. easy to be approached, W. **Sukhōpāya**, in. an easy means, BhP.; (*ena*, instr. 'easily,' 'without pains or trouble,' Pañcat.); mī(ā)n. easy to be obtained, Pañcat. **Sukhōrjika**, m. nasyon (= *sarjikā-kshāra*). **Sukhōshita**, mfn. (also with *rajanin*) one who has spent the night pleasantly, comfortably lodged, MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f. Sansiviera Roxburghiana, L. **Sukhōshpa**, mfn. 'pleasantly warm, tepid,' n. tepid water, L. **Sukhōshya**, mfn. pleasant to be dwelt in, Hariv.

Sukhausa, n. (used in explaining *√mṛid*), Dhātup.

Sukhaniya, mfn. causing ease or comfort, Kāty-Śr., Sch.

Sukhaya. See *√sukh*, p. 1220, col. 3.

Sukhayitṛi, m. one who gladdens or makes happy (gen.), Inscr.

Sukhayu, mfn. (used in explaining *śamyu*), Nīr. iv, 21.

Sukhāya, Nom. Ā. *°yate*, to feel happy or pleased, be at ease or comfortable, Daś.; Kād.; to be pleasant or agreeable, Kād.

Sukhāvala, m. N. of Nṛi-cakshus (cf. *sukhānala*), VP.

Sukhi, in comp. for *sukhin*. -*tā*, f. (Śāk., v. 1.), -*tva*, n. (Vedāntas.) ease, comfort, happiness. -*ava-bhāva*, m. a happy or contented disposition, Hit.

Sukhita, mfn. pleased, delighted, comforted (*am*, ind.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; n. happiness, MW.

Sukhiu, mfn. possessing or causing happiness or pleasure, happy, joyful, pleasant, comfortable, easy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a religious ascetic, W.

Sukhi, mfn. (prob.) one who loves pleasure, Vop. iii, 61.

Sukhināla, m. N. of a son of Su-cakshus (cf. *sukhāvala*), BhP.

Sukhilalita (?), f. N. of a virgin, Buddh.

Sukhivala, m. = *sukhāvala*, VP.

1. Sukhya, mfn. belonging to pleasure, pleasurable, MW.

2. Sukhya, Nom. P. *°yati* (see *√sukh*).

सुखं सुग *sukhaṃsuṇa* or *sukhaṃghuṇa* (?), m. a kind of staff with a skull at the top considered as a weapon of Śiva (= *khaṭvāṅga*, q. v.), L.

सुग *1. su-gā*, mī(ā)n. (i. e. 5. *su + 2. ga*; *√gam*) going well or gracefully, having a graceful gait, W.; easily passed, easy to traverse, RV.; AV.; TBr.; Lāty.; easy of access, Kathās.; Heat.; easy to obtain, RV.; TS.; Pañcat.; easily understood, intelligible, MW.; n. a good path; easy or successful course, RV.; VS.; fœces, L. **Suge-vṛidh**, mfn. rejoicing in good progress, RV.

सुग *2. su-gā*, mfn. (i. e. 5. *su + 3. ga*; *√gai*) singing well or beautifully, BhP.

Su (to be similarly prefixed to the following):
-**gap**, mfn. (a word formed artificially, see Pāṇ. iii, 2, 75, Sch.) counting well or easily or e^o to be calculated. -**gapa**, mfn. = *ugapa*, Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 9, Vārtt. 4; m. N. of a Rāja-putra, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; *°nukti* (?), f. N. of wk. -**gapaka**, m. a good calculator or astronomer, Cat. -**gapita**, mfn. easily or accurately calculated, MW. -**gata**, mfn. going well, VarBrS.; one who has fared well, Hit.; well-bestowed, MW.; m. a Buddha (*-tva*, n.), Kathās.; Jātaka, Intro.; a Buddhist, Bud^o teacher, Hcat.; -*etanā*, f. f. N. of a Buddhist nun, Buddh.; -*mitra*, m. N. of a man, ib.; -*āsana*, n. the Bud^o doctrine, Kathās.; *°tāyatana*, n. a Bud^o temple or monastery, ib.; *°tālaya*, m. id., L.; *°tāvādāna*, n. N. of a Bud^o Sūtra wk. -**gati**, f. a good or happy condition, welfare, happiness, bliss, MBh.; Hariv.; MārK. &c.; a secure refuge, Chandam.; mfn. having a good or auspicious position (as a planet), VarBrS.; m. N. of a son of Gaya, BhP.; of an Arhat (prob. w. r. for *su-mati*), L.; -*sopāna*, n. N. of wk. -**gautva**, mfn. easily passed, Lāty. -**gandha**, m. a fragrant smell, fragrance, R.; a perfume, Yājñ.; VarBr. &c.; mī(ā)n. fragrant, MBh. &c. &c.; m. sulphur, L.; the chick-pea, ib.; Andropogon Schœnanthus, ib.; marjoram, ib.; a red-blossomed Moringa, ib.; = *tumburū*, ib.; a fragrant ointment (made of various substances), L.; N. of a mountain, Gol.; a trader, dealer, MW.; (ā), f. the ichneumon plant, L.; Curcuma Zedoaria, ib.; a fragrant grass, MW.; a sort of lime, ib.; sacred basil, Śuśr.; Car.; N. of various other plants and trees (= *vandhyā*, *karkotaki*, *rudra-jaṭā* &c.), L.; a form of Dākṣhāyāni, Cat.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Tīrtha, Vishṇ.; MBh.; of a woman, Rājat.; (ī), f. the small Banana, L.; N. of a female servant of Vasu-deva, VP.; n. small cumin seed, L.; the blue lotus, ib.; sandal, ib.; the Granthi-parpa plant, ib.; = *kat-trīna*, ib.; = *pattrāṅga*, ib.; = *gandha-trīna*, ib.; civet, ib.; N. of a Tīrtha, MBh.; -*tā*, f. fragrance, perfume, MW.; -*tāla-niryāsa*, n. (?) civet, L.; a partic. perfume made from roses &c., MW.; -*pattrā*, f. a kind of plant (= *jaṭā*), L.; = *rudra-jaṭā*, ib.; -*bhū-trīna*, n. a kind of fragrant grass, ib.; -*mukha*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kārāṇḍ.; -*mūlā*, f. Averrhoa Acidula, L.; Hibiscus Mutabilis, ib.; = *rāsna*, ib.; -*yukti*, f. preparation of perfumes (one of the 64 arts), BhP., Sch.; -*vat*, mfn. fragrant, MBh.; -*vanamāhātmya*, n. N. of wk.; *°dhāḍhya*, mfn. rich in fragrance, R.; (ā), f. Jasminum Sambac, L.; *°dhādīya*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; *°dhāmalaka*, m. a kind of mixture of various herbs, L.; *°dhāsa*, m. N. of a temple erected by Su-gandhā, Rājat.; an image of the tutelary deity of Su-g^o, MW. -**gandhaka**, m. 'having fragrance,' a kind of grain (perhaps of rice), Śuśr.; a kind of culinary herb, ib.; the orange, L.; Momordica Mixta, ib.; red-blossomed basil, ib.; a kind of bulbous plant (= *dharanī-kanda*), ib.; sulphur, ib.; (ikā), f. a kind of plant, Śuśr.; n. a kind of medicinal herb, L. -**gandhaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make fragrant, scent, Śiś. -**gandhāra**, m. N. of Śiva (accord. to Nilak. = *śobhano gandhāra-deśādhavaḥ*), MBh. -**gandhi** (or *-gandhi*), mfn. sweet-smelling, fragrant, RV.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; virtuous, pious, MW.; m. a perfume, fragrance, MW.; the supreme Being (= *paramātman*), ib.; a lion, L.; a sort of Mango, L.; a sort of Cyperus, L.; Ocimum Pilosum, L.; the root of Scirpus Kysoor, L.; n. sandal, L.; N. of various perfumes or fragrant plants (accord. to L. = *elavā-luka* = *kaseru*; = *gandha-trīna* &c.), Bhpr.; -*kusuma*, n. a fragrant flower, MW.; m. yellow oleander, L.; -*kusumā*, f. Trigonella Corniculata,

ib.; -*tā*, f. fragrance, VarBrS.; Śiś.; -*tejana*, m. or n. a kind of fragrant grass, TS.; Kāth.; Br. &c.; -*trī-phalā*, f. nutmeg, areca nut, and cloves, L.; -*mus-taka*, n. a sort of Cyperus, Bhpr.; -*mūtra-patana*, m. a civet cat, L.; -*mūla*, n. a radish, L.; the root of Uśira, MW.; -*mūlā*, f. Curcuma Zedoaria, L.; = *rāsna*, ib.; -*mushikā*, f. the musk rat, ib.; -*siha*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. -**gandhika**, mfn. fragrant, Vishṇ.; m. a kind of grain (perhaps 'of rice'), Vāghb.; Car.; oilbanum, L.; sulphur, L.; a lion, L.; n. the white lotus, L.; the root of Andropogon Muricatus, L.; the root of Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L.; a partic. medicinal herb, = *sura-parpa*, L. -**gandhin**, mfn. fragrant, sweet-smelling, MBh.; R.; (*ini*), f. Pandanus Odoratissimus, L.; a kind of plant with fragrant leaves (= *ārāma-śītālā*), ib. -**gan-dhan**, mfn., Vop. xxvi, 68. -**gabhasi** (*sū*- or *su-gabha*), mfn. having skilful hands (said of Tvaṣṭri), RV. -**gama**, mī(ā)n. easy to be traversed, BhP.; Kathās.; easy of access, Kathās.; Kuval.; easy to be ascertained or understood, obvious, MBh.; BhP. &c.; easy, practicable, MW.; m. N. of a Dānava, Kathās.; *°mānwayā*, f. N. of Comm. -**gamana**, mī(ā)n. easy of access, Nir. vi, 2; proceeding well, Say. on RV. i, 165, 8. -**gambhīra**, mī(ā)n. very deep, MBh. -**gamyā**, mī(ā)n. easily traversed or passed, easy of access, Pañcat. -**gara**, n. cinnabar, L. -**garhita**, mfn. very blamable, R. -**galā**, f. N. of a woman, Rājat. -**gava**, m. a vigorous bull, MBh.; (*-gāva*), mfn. having fine cows, abounding in cattle, RV. -**gavi**, m. N. of a son of Prasuruta, VP. -**gāvya**, n. the possession of good or much cattle, RV.; mfn. = *gāva*, MW. -**gahava**, mī(ā)n. very thick or close or impervious, L.; (ā), f. an enclosure round a place of sacrifice, W.; *°nāvṛiti*, f. id., MW. -**gāṅga**, m. or n. N. of a palace, Mudr. -**gātu**, m. welfare, prosperity, AV. vi, 1, 3. -**gātuyā**, f. (the same form for instr.) desire of welfare or prosperity, RV. -**gātra**, mī(ā)n. fair-limbed, graceful, Kathās.; (ī), f. a beautiful woman, Vcar.; (*am*), n. a fine or graceful figure, MW. -**gātriya**, w. r. for *-gātuyā*. -**gādhā**, mfn. easily fordable, RV. -**gāhapatya**, m. a good householder, AV.; TBr. -**gīta**, n. good singing, BhP. -**gīti**, f. 'id.', N. of a kind of Ārya metre, Col. -**gītha**, m. N. of a Rishi, Bālar. -**grā**, mfn. = *gāva*, RV.; AV.; TBr. -**guṇa**, mī(ā)n. very virtuous or excellent, Canrap. -**gūṇin**, mfn. id., Bhartṛ. -**gupta** (*sū*-), mfn. well guarded, ŚBr.; R.; well hidden or concealed, kept very secret, Kāv.; Pañcat.; (ā), f. Mucuna Pruriens, L.; (*am*), ind. very secretly or privately, Pañcat.; very carefully, MBh.; -*tara*, mfn. well hidden, Pañcat.; -*bhāṇḍa*, mī(ā)n. looking well after the household utensils (*-tā*, f.), Vishṇ.; -*lekha*, m. a very private letter or one written in cipher, MW. -**gupti**, f. good protection, great secrecy (acc. with *ā-√dhā*, 'to observe gr^o s^o'), Hit. -**gupti-√kṛi**, P. -*karoti*, to keep well, guard carefully, Pañcat. -**guru**, mfn. very heinous (as a crime), Mn. xi, 256; a good teacher, Jain. -**gulpha**, mī(ā)n. having beautiful ancles, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 54, Sch. -**gūḍha**, mfn. well guarded or concealed, very secret, MBh.; Pañcat.; (*am*), ind. very secretly, Daś. -**griddha**, mī(ā)n. intensely longing for (loc.), MBh. -**grīhā**, m. having a good or beautiful house or abode, AV.; m. 'having a good nest,' the taylor-bird, Sylvia Sutoria, L.; (ī), f. a partic. bird (reckoned among the Prutadas), Śuśr. -**grīhapatī**, m. a good householder (said of Agni), VS. -**grīhin**, mfn. well-housed, having a good nest (as a bird), Pañcat. -**grīhita**, mfn. held fast or firmly, seized, grasped, clung or adhered to, Śiś.; well apprehended or learnt, ib.; mentioned auspiciously (cf. next). -**nāman** (or *ma-dheya*), mfn. one whose name is invoked auspiciously (also said of Yudhi-shthira and others who are invoked early in the morning to secure good luck), Kād.; Mudr. &c.; *°tābhīdha*, mfn. having an auspicious name, Rājat. -**ge-vṛidh**, see under *1. su-ga*, col. 2. -**geshpa**, f. 'singing well,' a Kim-nari, L. -**ge-hini**, f. a good housewife, Bālar. -**go**, f. an excellent cow, Pāṇ. v, 4, 69, Sch. -**gocara**, w. r. for *sva-gē*, Bcar. i, 13. -**gopā**, m. a good protector, RV.; mfn. well protected (superl. -*tama*), ib. -**gopya**, mfn. to be kept quite secret, Pañcat. -**gautama**, m. 'the good Gautama,' N. of G^o Buddha, Lalit. -**gaurava**, mfn. very heavy or ponderous, L. -**gmya** (*sū*-), mfn. (*√gam*) advancing well, RV.; increasing, ib.; (*am*), n. happiness, prosperity, Naigh. iii, 6. -**grathita** (*sū*-), mfn. well fastened, ib. -**granthi**, mfn. well knotted, MW.; having beautiful joints, ib.;

m. a kind of perfume (= *coraka*), L.; n. the root of Piper Longum, L. — **graha**, mfn. having a good handle, MBh.; easy to be obtained, Kathās.; easy to be learnt or understood, Sāh. — **grahana**, n. reverential clasping (of a person's feet), Inscr. — **grāma**, m. N. of a village in Magadhā, HParis. — **grāsa**, m. a dainty morsel, MW. — **grāhya**, mfn. easy to be taken, easily apprehensible &c., W. — **grīva**, mfn. handsome-necked, having a beautiful neck; m. (ifc. f. ā) N. of a monkey-king (who, with his army of monkeys headed by Hanumat, assisted Rāmacandra in conquering Rāvaṇa; he was believed to be the son of the Sun, and was re-established by Rāma in the throne of Kishkindhā [q. v.], usurped by his brother Valin), MBh.; R. &c.; of one of the four horses of Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu (the other three being Balahaka, Megha-pushpa, and Śaivya), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; of a divine being, VarBṛS.; of the father of the ninth Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L.; a kind of pavilion, Vastuv.; (only L.) a conch; N. of Śiva or Indra; a goose; a hero; a piece of water; N. of a mountain; a sort of weapon; the countenance of a friend; a serpent of Pātāla, W.; (ā or ī), f. N. of an Apsaras, Hariv.; (ī), f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kaśyapa (regarded as the mother of horses, camels, and asses), Hariv.; Pur.; **°vāgrāja**, n. 'elder brother of Su-grīva', N. of Valin, L.; **°vāja**, m. 'lord of S', N. of Rāma, L. — **grishma**, m. a fine summer, GrS. — **gla**, mfn. (√ *glai*) very weary, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 136. — **ghaṭa**, mfn. easy contrived or accomplished (*-tva*, n.), Kusum. — **ghaṭita**, mfn. well joined or united or contrived or arranged, Hit.; — **ghaṭita**, mfn. id., Subh. — **ghaṭṭita**, mfn. well pressed down or levelled, MBh. — **ghana**, mfn. very dense (as a forest), Pañcat. — **gharikā-grīhaka**, n. a kind of sieve, Śil. — **gharsha**, m. much rubbing, strong friction, L. — **ghora**, mfn. (ā) n. very fearful or terrible, MBh.; m. N. of a man, VP.; n. anything very dreadful or hideous, MBh. — **ghosha**, mfn. making a loud noise, very noisy, MBh.; having a pleasant sound, R.; n. a pleasant sound or cry, W.; N. of the cunch of Nakula, Bhag.; of a Buddha, Lalit.; of an Agra-hāra (q. v.), Kathās.; a partic. form of a temple, Hcat.; — **grāma**, m. N. of a village, Cat.; — **ghosha**, mfn. (ā) n. sounding loud, MBh.; — **vat**, mfn. sounding pleasantly, ib. — **ghoshaka**, m. or n. (?), a partic. musical instrument, Divyāv. — **ghoshita**, mfn. proclaimed with loud voice, ib. — **ghnā**, m. easy striking or killing, RV.

सुगम्य *su-gmya* &c. See p. 1222, col. 3.

सुघट *su-ghaṭa* &c. See above.

सुचक्र *su-calāra*, mfn. (i. e. 5. *su* + *c*) having beautiful wheels, AV.; MBh.; m. a good chariot, RV.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a son of Vatsa-pri and Su-nandā, MārKp.; **°krōpas-kara**, mfn. having good wheels and (other) equipment, MBh.

Su (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **cākshas**, mfn. having good eyes, seeing well, RV.; ĀsvGr. — **cakshu** or **-cākshus**, N. of a river, R. — **cakshus**, mfn. having beautiful eyes (said of Śiva), Śivag.; seeing well, MW.; m. Ficus Glomerata, L.; a wise or learned man, W. — **cañ-cukā**, f. a kind of vegetable (= *mahā-cañcu*), MW. — **catura**, mfn. (accord. to native authorities fr. *catur*) very clever or skilful, Kāni. — **candana**, m. a fine sandal tree, R. — **candra**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; of a son of Sighikā, ib.; of a son of Hema-candra and father of Dhūmrāśva, R.; VP.; of various kings, R.; Kālac.; of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; of a Ficus Indica, R. — **carā**, f. N. of an Apsaras, VP. — **carita**, mfn. well performed (see comp.); u. (*si*); sg. and pl.) good conduct or behaviour, virtuous actions, VS. &c. &c.; — **carita**, mfn. one who leads a virtuous life, Mṛicch.; — **vrata**, mfn. well performing religious observances, Mn. xi, 116; **°tārtha-pada**, mfn. (speech) containing well selected sense and words, Kum. — **2. carita**, mfn. (ā) n. well-conducted, moral, virtuous, Mn. ix, 261; m. (with *miśra*) N. of an author, Cat.; (ā), f. a virtuous or faithful wife, L. — **caritra**, mfn. (ā) n. well-conducted, L.; (ā), f. a virtuous wife, L.; coriander, L.; n. good conduct, W. — **carman**, mfn. having beautiful skin or bark, L.; m. Betula Bhojpatra, L. — **cārā**, f. N. of a daughter of Śva-phalka, BhP. (B. *-cārā*). — **cāru**, mfn. very lovely or beautiful, pleasing, delightful,

MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Vishvak-sena (adopted by Gaṇḍūsha), Hariv.; of a son of Pratiratha, ib.; of a son of Bahū, VP.; — **tā**, f. loveliness, beauty, VarBṛS., Sch.; — **daśanā**, f. (a woman) having beautiful teeth, Kālp.; — **rūpa**, mfn. of beautiful form, MBh.; — **svana**, mfn. having a b° or melodious sound, W.; **°rv-angī**, f. (a woman) having beautiful limbs, MārKp. — **citta**, mfn. (ā) n. well-minded, MBh.; m. (with *śailana*) N. of a teacher, JaimUp. — **citrā**, mfn. (ā) n. very distinguished, AV.; very manifold, Hariv.; very variegated, MW.; m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a king, ib.; (ā), f. a kind of gourd, L.; (*°tra*) **biṇā**, f. Embelia Ribes, L. — **citraka**, mfn. very variegated; m. a kingfisher, L.; a kind of speckled snake, L.; N. of an Asura, Buddh. — **cintana**, n. the act of thinking well, deliberate consideration, W. — **cintā**, f. deep thought, due reflection or consideration, ib. — **cintita**, mfn. well thought about, well weighed or considered, ib.; — **ciutin**, mfn. thinking quite well or right, Buddh.; **°tārtha**, m. N. of a Māra-putra, Lalit. — **cintya**, mfn. well imaginable or conceivable, Hariv. — **cira**, mfn. very long (ibc., *am*, *āya*, and *ena*, 'for a very long time, a good while'; *āi*, 'after a very long time'), MBh.; R. &c.; — **śrama**, m. fatigue or exertion for a very long time, BhP.; **°rādyas**, mfn. 'having a very long life', a god, divinity, L.; **°rārpita**, mfn. fixed or directed for a long time, Amar.; **°rōtsuka**, mfn. anxious or desirous for a long t°, Kathās.; **°rō-shita**, mfn. one who has dwelt or stayed for a long t°, R. — **chānta**, mfn. distinctly marked, Viṣṇu. — **cī-rā**, see *-cārā*. — **cīra-dhvaṇya**, m. N. of a king of the Kumbhāṇḍas, Buddh. — **cukrikā**, f. Tamara-indus Indica, L. — **cūṭi**, f. 'cutting well', a pair of scissors or nippers or tongs, L. — **cetanā**, mfn. very notable, distinguished, AV. — **cetas**, mfn. having great intelligence, sapient, wise, RV.; Śis.; well-minded, benevolent, Rājāt.; m. N. of a son of Gṛīta-mada, MBh.; of a son of Pracetas, Hariv. — **ceti-kṛita**, mfn. made well-minded or well-disposed, Bhāṭṭ. — **cetūna**, mfn. = *-cetana*, ib. ix, 65, 30. — **cetū-nā**, ind. (instr. of *-cetū*) with benevolence or favour, graciously, RV. — **cela**, mfn. (ā) n. well-clad, Hariv. — **celaka**, m. a fine garment, L. — **ceshta-rūpa**, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **cehattra**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; (ā or ī), f. the river Śata-dru or Sutej, L. — **ochada**, mfn. having beautiful leaves, R. — **ochardā**, mfn. (superl. *°dīsh-tama*) affording good shelter, RV. — **ochāya**, mfn. 'affording a good shadow' (and therefore beautiful), Kāv. &c.; shining very brightly (as a jewel), splendid, L.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Śliṣṭi, Hariv. — **jaghaṇa**, mfn. having beautiful hips, ib.; Hcat.; having a beautiful end or conclusion, TS.; a partic. ceremony, TBr., Sch. — **jaṅgha**, mfn. (ā) n. having beautiful legs, Śrutab. — **jatru**, mfn. having a beautiful collar-bone, MBh. — **jana**, m. a good or virtuous or kind or benevolent person (man or woman; often confounded with *sva-jana*), R.; Kathās. &c.; N. of the author of the ŚāṅkhŚr.; — **tā**, f. goodness, kindness, benevolence, Kāv.; Sāh.; a number of good men or respectable persons, W.; — **tva**, n. goodness, kindness, Śak. (v. l.); — **parivārā**, f. N. of a Gaudharva maiden, Kāraṇḍ.; — **parisevitā**, f. N. of a Kimp-nari, ib.; — **nākara**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; **°nēlara-maitrī**, f. the friendship of a bad man, MW. — **janaya**, P. **°yati**, w. r. for *sva-j*, Balar. v, 40. — **janīman**, mfn. producing or creating fair things, RV. — **jantu**, m. N. of a son of Jahnu, VP. — **janman**, n. noble or auspicious birth (*°mddi-vrata*, n. 'a partic. observance'), Kṛishṇaj.; — **janman**, mfn. = *-janiman*, RV.; of noble or ausp. birth, Kāv.; Kathās. — **jambha**, mfn. having good jaws or strong teeth, RV. — **jambhan**, mfn. id., Pāp. v, 4, 125. — **jaya**, m. a great victory or triumph, BhP.; N. of a man, Buddh.; easy to be conquered by (instr.), MBh. — **jala**, mfn. (ā) n. having good or sweet water, R.; VarBṛS.; n. a lotus, L.; good water, W. — **jalpa**, m. good speech, a partic. kind of sp° (sincere, earnest, full of meaning and vivacity), L. — **javas**, mfn. very quick or swift, MW. — **jātā** (or *si*), mfn. well born or produced or made, of an excellent kind or nature, fine, beautiful, RV. &c. &c.; well grown, tall, MW.; nobly born, noble, RV.; ŚāṅkhGr.; genuine, sincere (as piety), BhP.; really born (i. e. not born in vain), Bhart. (v. l. *sa jātā*); m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh.; of a son of Bharata, VP.; of a bull, Lalit.; (pl.) of a people, Hariv.; (ā), f. aluminous slate, L.; a kind of plant (= *tuvarī*),

MW.; N. of various women (esp. of a daughter of Uddālaka and wife of Kahōḍa), MBh.; Pur.; Lalit.; (*am*), n. good birth, b° under an auspicious constellation, MBh.; — **tā** (*su-jātā*), f. the being well born, nobility (also of mind), RV.; — **vakra**, m. N. of a preceptor, ĀsvGr.; **°lānga**, mfn. (ī) n. having well-formed limbs, MW. — **jātaka**, m. or n. (?) beauty, splendour, Vās. — **jāti**, mfn. of good tribe or species, MW.; of a good race or caste, ib.; m. N. of a son of Viti-hotra, ib. — **jātiya**, mfn. of good tribe or race, ib. — **jāmi**, mfn. rich in brothers and sisters or relatives, Kaus. — **jita** (*si*), n. an easy conquest, MaitrS.; — **śrama**, mfn. easily overcoming all fatigue, indefatigable, Kām. — **jihvā**, mfn. bright-tongued, sweet-voiced, RV.; m. fire or the god of fire, L. — **jirpa**, mfn. worn out, ragged, decayed; well digested, Hit.; — **śata-khaṇḍa-maya**, mfn. (ī) n. made of a hundred tattered rags, Bhart. — **jīva**, n. it is an easy life for any one (gen.), R. — **jīvanti**, f. Hoya Viridiflora, L. — **jīvita**, n. a happy life, R.; it is easily lived by any one (instr.), Jātakam.; mfn. living happily, enjoying life, Kād. — **jushṭa** (*si*), mfn. (ā) n. well liked, welcome, RV. — **jūrpi**, mfn. blazing or glowing brightly, ib. — **jña**, mfn. (ā) n. knowing well, conversant or familiar with anything, Kum. — **jñāna**, n. easy perception or intelligence, KāthUp.; good knowledge, Kām.; N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; mfn. (ā) n. possessing good knowledge, Kām. (cf. Siddh. on Pān. iv, 1, 54); easy to be known or understood, Vām. ii, 1, 3; — **dur-gōdaya**, m. N. of a wk. on the 16 Samskāras by Viśvēśvara Bhāṭṭa; — **vinjati**, f. N. of a Vedānta wk. by Mukunda Kavi. — **jyeshtha**, m. N. of a king (son of Agni-mitra), Pur. — **jyāsh-ṭhāya**, mfn. well entitled to primogeniture, AV. — **jyōtis** (or *-jyōtis*), mfn. shining very brightly, radiant, RV.; VS.

सुच्छत्र *su-cchattra*, *su-cchada* &c. See col. 2.

सुजयन *su-jaghana*, *su-jaṅgha* &c. See col. 2.

सुजक *sujaka* and *sujji*, m. N. of two men, Rājāt.

सुद *suṭ*, (in gram.) a Pratyāhāra used as a technical expression for the first five inflections (i. e. nom. sg. du. pl., acc. sing. du. for masc. and fem. nouns; cf. *sarva-nāma-śthāna*).

सुदृक् *su-ṭaṅka*, mfn. (cf. *taṃ-kāra*) sharp, shrill (said of a disagreeable sound), Balar. iv, १११.

सुदृ *suṭṭ*, cl. 10. P. *suṭṭayati*, to slight, disregard, despise, Dhātup. xxxii, 26; to be small or low or shallow, Vop., ib.

सुदशन्त्य *suḍa-śabda-nṛitya*, n. (in music) a kind of dance, Saṃgīt.

सुडोनक *su-ḍinaka*, n. one of the modes of flight attributed to birds, MBh.

सुत् *sut*, *suta* &c. See √ 3. 4. *su*, p. 1219.

सुतनय *su-tanaya*, mfn. (i. e. 5. *su* + *tan*) having beautiful children, VarBṛS.

Su (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **tanu**, mfn. very thin or slender (*-tā*, f.), Dhūrtas. (v. l.); having a beautiful body, Kāv.; m. N. of a Gandharva, K.; of a son of Ugra-sena, Hariv.; of a monkey, R.; (*u* or *ā*), f. a fair woman (voc. *sutannu*, cf. Vām. v, 2, 49), Śak.; Śis.; N. of a daughter of Ahuka (wife of Akūrā), MBh.; of a concubine of Vasu-deva, Hariv.; of a daughter of Ugra-sena, ib.; VP. — **tanuja**, mfn. (ā) n. having beautiful children, Kṛishṇaj.; — **tantu**, n. 'having fair offspring', N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; of Śiva, Śivag.; of a Dānava, Kathās. — **tantra**, mfn. 'well versed in doctrine' and 'commanding good troops', VarYogay. — **tantri**, mfn. well accompanied on the lute (as a song), melodious, Ritus. — **tapa**, m. (for *suta-pa* see p. 1219, col. 2) 'practising great austerities', N. of a class of gods under the eighth Manu, Pur. — **tāpas**, mfn. very heating or warming, AV.; practising severe austerity, Kathās.; n. an ascetic, hermit, L.; the sun, L.; (pl.) N. of a class of gods under the eighth Manu (cf. *su-tapa*), BhP.; of various Rishis and their sons under various Manus, Pur.; of other persons, Virac. — **tapasvin**, mfn. practising great austerity or self-mortification, Kṛishṇaj. — **tapta** (*si*), mfn. very hot, much heated, ŚBr. &c. &c.; purified by heat

(as gold), MBh.; greatly harassed or afflicted, Hit.; very severe (as a penance), Mn. xi, 239; (ā), f. Mucuna Prunitus, L. — **tamām**, ind. (superl.; cf. *-tarām*) most excellently, best, MW. — **tamīra** (*-sū-*), f. dense darkness, ŚBr. — **tara**, mfn. easy to be crossed, RV.; easily passed (as a night), RV. — **tarāṇa**, mfn. easy to be crossed (as a river), RV. — **tarāṇa**, sec. s.v. — **tarākāri**, f. a kind of gourd (= *deva-dālī*), L. — **tardana**, m. the Koil or Indian cuckoo, L. — **tarpayat**, mfn. well satiating or satisfying, Hariv. — **tarpiṭa**, mfn. well satiated or satisfied, MBh.; R. — **tārman**, mfn. easily conveying across (as a boat), RV. — **tala**, n. (L. also m.) 'great depth', the second of the seven divisions of the regions under the earth (cf. *loka, pātāla*), Pur.; m. the base or foundation of a large building (= *afālīka-bandhā*), L. — **talpa**, n. a beautiful couch, Pañcar. — **tashṭa** (*-sū-*), mfn. well-fashioned, RV. — **tāna**, mfn. well-tuned, melodious, Pañcar. — **tāma**, mfn. deep-red; °*ośhṭha*, mfn. very ruddy-lipped, MBh. — **tāra**, mfn. (ā)n. very bright, R.; VarBṛS.; Kathās.; very loud, Bhartṛ.; having a beautiful pupil (as an eye), BHP.; m. a partic. perfume, Suśr.; N. of a preceptor, Cat.; (ā), f. (in Sāṃkhya) one of the nine kinds of acquiescence (*sūti*), one of the eight kinds of perfection (*śiḍ-dhi*); also °*ram*, n.), Tattvas.; Sāṃkhya, Sch.; N. of an Apsaras, Kalac.; of a daughter of Śva-phalka, VP.; n. a kind of cat's eye, L. — **tāraka**, mfn. having beautiful stars, MW.; (ā), f. N. of one of the 24 goddesses who execute the commands of the 24 Arhats, L. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of time or measure, MBh. — **tikta**, mfn. very bitter or pungent, L.; m. Oldenlandia Herbacea, L.; (ā), f. a species of gourd (= *kośāṭaki*), L. — **tiktaka**, m. 'very bitter', Gentiana Chirayita, L.; = *pāribhadrā*, L. — **tintidā** or °*di*, f. Tamarindus Indica, L. — **tikshna**, mfn. very sharp or pungent, acutely painful (*am*, ind. 'excessively'), MBh.; R. &c.; m. Moringa Pterygosperma, L.; N. of a Muni (brother of Agastya), R.; Bhartṛ.; *-daśana*, m. 'very sharp-toothed', N. of Śiva, MBh.; °*yāgra*, mfn. very sharp-pointed, MBh. — **tikshnaka**, m. a kind of tree (= *sushkaka*), L. — **tīrthā**, mfn. conveying well across or to a goal, VS.; easily crossed or traversed, MBh.; R. &c.; n. a good road, MaitrS.; a very sacred bathing-place, Pañcat.; an object of great adoration, BHP.; m. a good teacher (opp. to *ku-tīrthā*), VarYog.; Mālav. i, 1½ (here, accord. to others, 'N. of a teacher'); N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a king (v.l. *su-nītha*), VP.; *-rāj*, m. N. of a mountain, Śatr. — **tīrthaka**, n. a very sacred bathing-place (as a proper N.), MBh. — **tīrthya**, mfn. (ā)n. affording °*o*-places, Hir. — **tūkā**, mfn. (fr. *√tūk = tak*) running swiftly, RV. — **tnkana**, mfn. id. (used in explaining prec.), Nir. iv, 18. — **tuṅga**, mfn. very lofty or tall, W.; m. the culmination or culminating point of a planet, L.; the cocoa-nut tree, L.; N. of a place, MBh. (B. *sa-°*). — **tumula**, mfn. (ā)n. very noisy or loud, MBh. — **tushṭa**, mfn. easily satisfied, Kāv. — **tus**, mfn. (nom. *-tū*, instr. pl. *-tūrbhis*) well-sounding, Vop. — **tūlikā** or *-tūli*, f. a beautiful mattress, L. — **triṇa**, n. beautiful grass, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 195; N. of various kinds of grass, L. — **trishpa** (?), N. of a country, Buddh. — **tejana**, mfn. well pointed or sharpened, MBh.; m. a well-pointed arrow, ib.; Alhagi Maurorum, L.; N. of a warrior, MBh. — **téjas**, mfn. very sharp or sharp-edged, AV.; very bright, splendid, ChUp.; m. N. of a son of the Grītsamada, MBh.; of the 10th Arhat of the past Ustarpīṇī (with Jains), L. — **tejā** (?), f. Polanisia Icosandra (perhaps *-tejas* is nient), L. — **tejita**, mfn. — **tejana**, MBh. — **tailā**, f. 'yielding good oil', the plant Mahā-jiyotishmati, L. — **toya**, mfn. (ā)n. having beautiful water (as a river), VarBṛS.; m. N. of a king, VP. — **toṣha** (R.), *-toṣhana* (Hariv.), mfn. easy to be satisfied. — **tyāj**, mfn. easily letting loose or letting fly (others 'well hurling at', said of Agni), RV. viii, 49, 6. — **tyaja**, mfn. (ā)n. easy to be abandoned or given up, Kir. — **trāṭa** (*-sū-*), mfn. well guarded or protected, ŚBr. — **trāṭra**, mfn. = prec. and next, RV. — **trāman**, mfn. guarding or protecting well, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; SṛS.; m. N. of Indra, L.; a protector, ruler (see *dharitri-s*); pl. a partic. class of gods under the 13th Manu, Pur.; ('*mā*'), f. N. of Pṛthivī, MW. — **trāvan**, mfn. guarding well, AV. — **tvakka** (Suśr.), *-tvac* (Car.), mfn. having a beautiful skin. — **tsaru**, mfn. having a fine handle (as a sword), MBh. — **daṇḍita**, mfn. well bitten, MW.; well armed (cf. *pari-d*), ib.; very dense or

close, crowded together, MBh. — **daṇṣṭra**, mfn. having strong or beautiful teeth, MBh.; R.; m. N. of a Rākshasa, R.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; of a son of Śanibara, Hariv.; of an adopted son of Asamañjas, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a Kim-nari, Kāraṇḍ. — **daṇṣa**, mfn. accomplishing mighty or splendid actions, energetic, active, powerful, RV. — **dāksha**, mfn. (ā)n. very capable or clever or strong (mostly said of gods), RV.; TS.; m. N. of a man, g. *śubhrādi*. — **dākshina**, mfn. having an excellent right hand, RV.; very dexterous, MBh.; very courteous or polite, ib.; very sincere or upright, very liberal in sacrificial gifts, MW.; m. N. of a king of the Kambojas, MBh.; of a son of Pauṇḍraka, BHP.; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Dilipa, Ragh. — **dagdhikā**, f. a kind of plant (= *dagdhā*), L. — **danda**, m. the ratan cane (= *vetra*), L. — **daṇḍikā**, f. the Go-rakshi plant, L. — **dat**, m. a handsome tooth, BHP.; mfn. (ā)n. having handsome teeth, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (i), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — **datṭa**, mfn. well or properly given (cf. *sūta*), Kār. on Pāṇ. vii, 4, 47; m. N. of a son of Śata-dhanvan (v.l. *su-danta*), Hariv.; of the rich householder Anātha-piṇḍa-da, Lalit.; MW. 407; of a village (also *-grāma*), Uttamac.; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — **dātṛa**, mfn. granting good gifts, RV. — **danta**, mfn. having good or handsome teeth, R.; m. a good tooth, MW.; a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; an actor, dancer, L.; N. of a man, g. *śubhrādi*; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, VP.; (i), f. the female elephant of the north-west quarter, L. — **dama**, mfn. = next, W. — **dambha**, mfn. easy to be subdued (used in explaining *dabhra*), Nir. iii, 20. — **dayita**, mfn. much beloved, very dear, MBh. — **daridra**, mfn. very poor, Hariv. — **daripana**, mfn. having a beautiful mirror, reflecting well, Kathās. — **darbha**, mfn. having good Darbha or Kuśa grass, MW.; (ā), f. = *ikshu-darbhā*, L. — **darsa**, mfn. easily seen, conspicuous (compar. *-lara*), RV.; MBh.; beautiful to see, lovely, MBh. (= *prasanna-vaktra*, Nilak.); *-tā*, f. visibility, conspicuity, Hcat. — **darsaka**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **darśana**, mfn. (ā)n. easily seen by (instr.), Vnp.; good-looking, beautiful, handsome, lovely, MBh.; R. &c.; m. 'keen-sighted', a vulture, L.; a fish, BHP.; (in music) a kind of composition, Sāṃgit.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a son of Agni and Sudarśanā, ib.; of a Vidyā-dhara, BHP.; of a Muni, ib.; of a Buddha, Lalit.; of a patriarch, Buddh.; of a serpent-demon, ib.; of a Cakravartin, ib.; of one of the 9 Jaina Śukla-balas or Bala-devas, L.; of the father of the 18th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L.; of a king of Mālava, MBh.; of a king of Ujjayini, Cat.; of a king of Pātali-putra, Hit.; of a son of Śaṅkhana, R.; of a son of Artha-siddhi, Hariv.; of a son of Dhruva-samdhī, Ragh.; of a son of Dadhici, Cat.; of a son of Aja-miḍha, Hariv.; of a son of Bharata, BHP.; of a son-in-law of Pratikā, ib.; of a gambler, Kathās.; of various authors &c. (also with *ācārya, kavi, bhāṭṭa, siri* &c.), Cat.; of a Jambū tree, MBh.; of a mountain, TĀr.; MBh.; Kāraṇḍ.; of a Divipa, MBh.; m. n. N. of the *cakra* or circular weapon of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa (or 'the disc of the sun'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of a mystical staff (carried by Saṃnyāsins as a defence against evil spirits, and consisting of a bamboo with six knots), RTL. xxi; (ā), f. a handsome woman, a woman, W.; a night in the light half of a month, TBr.; an order, command, L.; Coccus Tomentosus, L.; a sort of spirituous liquor, L.; N. of a daughter of Duryodhana and Narmadā, MBh.; of a princess, Pañcat.; of a Gandharva maiden, Kāraṇḍ.; of a lotus pond, R.; of a Jambū tree, MBh.; of Indra's city Amarāvati, Cat.; of a Comm. on the Tantra-rāja; (i), f. N. of Indra's city (also °*nī-nagara*), Divyāv.; (*am*), n. (cf. m.) a partic. powder composed of various substances, BHP.; N. of Indra's city; of a Tirtha, BHP.; *-kavaca*, n., *-kāla-prabhā*, f. N. of wks.; *-cakra*, n. Viṣṇu's discus, Cat.; *-cūrṇa*, n. 'beautiful powder', a medicinal compound used in fevers, ŚārṅgS.; *-jvālā-mantra*, m. N. of a Mantra; *-dvipa*, n. Jambū-dvīpa, MW.; *-nṛisīṇhārādhaṇa*, n., *-pañjarāpanishad*, f., *-pañcājananya-pratishṭhā*, f. N. of wks.; *-priti-kara*, m. N. of a Kim-nara prince, Buddh.; *-bhāshya*, n., *-mantra*, m., *-mahā-mantra*, m., *-māhātmya*, n., *-mīmāṃsā*, f., *-vijaya*, m., *-śataka*, n., *-śaḍ-akshara*, n., *-samhitā*, f., *-sampaṭa*, m., *-sahasra-nāman*, n., *-sukarnaka-carita*, f., *-stava*, m., *-stotra*, n.; *-nāḍī-yānta-vidhi*, m., *-nāḍīkhaṇa*, n., *-nāḍīkhaṇa-krama*, m., *-nāḍīkhaṇa*, n. N. of wks.; *-nūpanishad*, f. N. of an Upani-

shad. — **darśaniya**, mfn. easy to be seen, MBh. — **darśinī**, f. N. of a lotus pond, R. — **dala**, m. 'having good leaves', Pterispermum Suberifolium, L.; a kind of creeper (= *ksīra-moraṭa*), L.; (ā), f. Rosa Glandulifera, L.; Glycine Debilis, L. — **daśana**, mfn. (ā)n. having handsome teeth, MārkaP. — **daśārha-kula**, mfn. sprung from a race worthy of a happy fate (and 'from the noble race of the Daśārhas'), Kathās. — **dā**, mfn. giving bountifully, munificent, RV. — **dātṛa**, mfn. (√*do*) easily divisible, RV. — **dātṛi**, mfn. = *-dā*, Sāy. — **dāna**, n. a rich or bounteous gift, Subh. — **dānu**, mfn. pouring out or bestowing abundantly, bounteous, munificent (said of various gods), RV.; AV. — **dānta**, mfn. well-tamed, well restrained (as horses), MBh.; m. 'very self-controlled', a Pratyeka-buddha (q. v.), L.; a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. (printed *su-danta*); N. of a son of Śata-dhanvan, Hariv.; *-sena*, m. N. of a medical writer, Cat. — **dāma**, m. 'giving well', N. of a cowherd attendant on Kṛishṇa, Pañcar.; pl. N. of a people (v.l. for *su-dāsa*), R.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attendant on Skanda, MBh.; of a river (in the north of India), R. — **dāman**, mfn. giving well, bestowing abundantly, bountiful, RV.; m. a cloud, L.; the sea, L.; N. of a Gandharva, R.; of a king of the Daśārhas, MBh.; of another king (prob. w.r. for *su-dās*), Kull. on Mn. viii, 110; of a cowherd attendant on Kṛishṇa, Cat.; of a poor Brāhman (who came to Dvārakā to ask Kṛishṇa's aid, and was made wealthy by him), BrahmapP.; of a garland-maker (cf. 3. *dāman*), BHP.; of Indra's elephant, Airāvata, L.; of a mountain (?), MBh.; of a river, PañcatBr.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **dāmana**, m. N. of a councillor of Janaka, R.; n. a partic. mythical weapon, R. (B. *su-darūpa*). — **dāminī**, f. N. of the wife of Śaṅkika, BHP. — **dāya**, m. a good or auspicious gift, a special gift on partic. occasions (e.g. a gift to a student at his investiture with the sacred thread or Yajñōpavita, a nuptial present &c.), L.; mfn. one who makes the above gift (e.g. a father, mother, husband &c.), Dayabh. — **dāru**, n. good wood, Pañcat. (B.); m. 'furnishing good wood', N. of a part of the Vindhya mountains (called Pāriyātra, q. v.), L.; *-mūla*, m. Alhagi Maurorum, L. — **dārūṇa**, mfn. (ā)n. very cruel or dreadful or terrible (n. 'something terrible' or 'a partic. mythical weapon'), MBh.; R. &c. — **dāvana**, mfn. giving well, bounteous, munificent, RV. — **dās**, mfn. (prob. fr. a *√dās = dā*) worshipping the gods well (bestowing rich gifts, Sāy.), RV. (compar. *-lara*, ib.). — **dāsa**, m. N. of a celebrated king of the Tṛitrus (son of Divo-dās, at whose court both Vasishṭha and Viśvāmītra appear to have acted as family priests; Sudās Pāijavana is regarded as the author of RV. x, 133), RV.; AitBr.; GṛSṛS.; Mn. vii, 41. — **dāsa**, m. (perhaps identical with prec.) N. of a king, BHP.; of a grandson of Ritu-parā, Hariv.; of a son of Sarva-kāma, Pur.; of a son of Cyavana, ib.; of a son of Brihad-ratha, ib.; of the father of Mitra-saha, Cat.; pl. N. of a people (v.l. *-dāma* and *-dāman*), R. — **diti**, mfn. (in a formula as opp. to *a-diti*), Vait. (*su-diti*, TS.). — **dina**, mfn. (ā)n. clear, bright (as day or morning), RV.; n. a clear or fine or auspicious day, RV. &c. &c.; happy time, happiness (= *sukha*), Naigh. iii, 6; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; *-tā*, f. clear weather, Bhartṛ.; *-tvā*, n. state of fine weather, an auspicious time, RV.; *-nāha*, n. a bright or fine day, Pat. on Pāṇ. ii, 4, 30. — **dināya**, Nom. *°yate*, to become a fine day, clear up, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 17, Vartt. 1. — **dīva**, mfn. shining brightly, RV. — **divā**, n. (AV.). — **divasa**, m. (Bhartṛ.) a bright or fine day. — **divā**, ind. id., Kāśikh. — *-tanḍi*, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. — **dih**, mfn. well polished, bright, sharp (as teeth), Vait. — **dikshā**, f. 'beautiful consecration', N. of Lakshmi, Viṣṇu. (= *yajñādhikāra-siddhi*, Sch.). — **diti**, f. bright flame, RV.; mfn. flaming, shining, brilliant, RV.; TS.; m. N. of a man (having the patr. Āṅgīra and author of RV. viii, 71), Anukr. — **dīditi**, mfn. flaming brightly, shining beautifully, RV. — **dīpta**, mfn. shining bright, MupḍUp. — **dīrgha**, mfn. very long (in time and space), very extended, Kāv.; Kathās.; (ā), f. a kind of cucumber, L.; (*gha*) *-gharmā*, f. the plant Marsilia Quadri-folia, L.; *-phalakā*, f. a kind of egg-plant, L.; *-jīva-phalā*, f. a kind of cucumber, L. — **dhṛṇḥka**, n. great pain or sorrow, MBh.; mfn. (ā)n. very painful or troublesome, very difficult to (inf.), MBh.; R. &c.; (*am*), ind. very painfully, most unasily, ib.; *-khaḍ-rohaṇa, mfn. very difficult of ascent, R. — **dhṛṇḥkhita**, mfn. much grieved, greatly afflicted, MBh.;*

Pur. — **duḥśrava**, mfn. very unpleasant to be heard, Uttarar. — **duḥśaha**, mfn. very difficult to be borne or endured, quite intolerable, Kālid. — **duḥsparśa**, mfn. very unpleasant to be touched or felt, BhP. — **duḥkūla**, mfn. made of very fine cloth, Ritus. — **duḥga**, mf(ā)n. milking well or easily, yielding much, abundant, bountiful, RV.; AV.; (ā), f. a good milch cow, RV. — **durāśra**, mfn. very ill-conducted, very badly behaved or wicked, a profligate, W. — **durādharsha**, mf(ā)n. quite intolerable, Hariv.; very hard to get at, unattainable, R. — **durāruha**, mfn. very hard to be ascended, inaccessible, W. — **durāvarta**, mfn. very hard to be dissuaded or convinced, MBh. — **durāsada**, mfn. very hard to be got at, unapproachable to (gen.), R. — **durukti**, f. very harsh language, BhP. — **durgama** or **durgama**, mfn. very difficult to be traversed or crossed or sailed over, MBh.; R. — **durjaya**, mfn. very difficult to be overcome or conquered, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; very d° to be won or obtained, BhP.; m. a kind of military array, Kām.; N. of a son of Śuvira, MBh.; of a Brahman, Buddh.; (ā), f. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 10 stages of perfection, Dharmas. 64. — **durjara**, mfn. very difficult to be digested, MBh. — **durjeya**, mfn. very d° to become acquainted with, ib. — **durdarsa**, mfn. very d° to be discerned or seen or observed, unpleasant or intolerable to the eye, R., Sch. — **durdarsa**, mfn. id., R.; MarkP. — **durdharsha**, mfn. very d° to be approached or attacked, intangible, MBh. — **durnirikshana**, mfn. very d° to be looked at, BhP. — **durbala**, mfn. very weak or faint, MBh. — **durbuddhi**, mfn. very foolish or stupid, ib. — **durbhaga**, mf(ā)n. very unfortunate, BhP. — **durbhida**, mfn. very d° to be split or broken, MBh. — **durmati**, mfn. very foolish or evil-minded, ib. — **durmanas**, mfn. very dispirited or troubled in mind, R. — **durmarsha**, mf(ā)n. very or quite intolerable, BhP. — **durlabha**, mfn. very difficult to be attained, very scarce or rare, MBh.; R. &c.; very difficult to or to be (inf.), MBh. — **durvaca**, mfn. very d° to be answered, MBh.; Car. — **durvacas**, n. a very hard word, MarkP. — **durvaha**, mfn. very difficult to be borne, HParis. — **durvida** (MBh.), **durveda** (R.), mfn. very d° to be known or understood. — **duścara**, mfn. very d° of access, inaccessible, R.; very arduous or painful, Mn.; Sūryas. — **duśclikita**, mfn. very d° to be healed or cured, BhP. — **duśhkara**, mfn. very d° to be done, most arduous, MBh.; Bcar.; BhP. — **duśhkula**, n. a very low or degraded race or family, R. — **duśhkṛta**, mfn. a very great sin or crime, MBh. — **duśhkha**, 'kṛta, see **duḥkha**, 'kṛta. — **duśhṭa**, mfn. very bad or wicked, R. — **duśhpāra**, mfn. very difficult to be penetrated or investigated, Vishn. — **duśhprabha**, m. a chameleon, L. — **duśhprasaṁdhya**, mfn. very d° to be mastered or conquered, Kām. — **duśhprāpa**, mfn. very d° to be reached or attained, quite inaccessible, R. — **duśhprēkshya**, mfn. very d° to be caught sight of, MBh. — **duśhṭara** (Hit.; BhP.), **duśhṭara** (MBh.), mfn. very d° to be passed or crossed. — **duśhtaya**, mfn. very d° to be abandoned or quitted, MBh.; BhP. — **duha**, mfn. easy to be milked (cf. **su-dugha**), MBh. — **dūra**, mfn. very remote or distant (**-dūrāt**, 'from afar'; **-dūrāt sudūre**, 'very far away'), MuṇḍUp.; (am), ind. very far away, Ratnāv.; in a very high degree, Daś. — **drīḍha** (śil-), mfn. very firm or hard or strong, AV.; very tenacious (as memory), Kām.; well secured or locked, Kṛishṇaj.; (am), ind. very intensely, MBh.; -**tā**, f. firmness, Prab.; -**tvacā**, f. Gmelina Arborea, L. — **vrata**, mfn. very rigid or strict in vows, MW.; -**harmya-vat**, mfn. having very strong fortresses, Hcat. — **drīpta**, mfn. very proud or arrogant, R.; BhP. — **drīṣṭa**, mf(Ved. **-drīṣṭi**) n. keen-sighted, RV.; Kām.; well-looking, handsome, RV.; having beautiful eyes (**-drīṣṭi**, f. 'a pretty woman'), Kāv.; Pur.; m. pl. (with Buddhists) a partic. class of gods, Lalit. — **drīṣika**, mfn. looking beautiful, handsome, RV.; -**ripta** (**-drīṣika**), mfn. having a b° colour, ib.; -**saṁdrīṣṭi** (**-drīṣika**), mfn. having a b° appearance, ib. — **drīṣya**, mfn. easily seen, clearly visible, MBh.; looking beautiful, handsome, Pañcar. — **drīṣṭa**, mf(ā)n. well seen (acc. with **√kṛi**, 'to look at well or earnestly'), MBh.; R.; easy to be seen (compar. **-tarā**), Jātakam.; m. pl. N. of a people (v.l. **sudeshṭa**), MBh. — **drīṣṭi**, mfn. keen-sighted, Bālar.; m. a culture, L. — **devā**, m. a god or real god, RV.; ŚBr.; (accord. to some) 'sporting well,' a potent or highly erotic lover (in this meaning fr. **√div**, 'to play,' and opp. to **vi-deva**, 'impotent,

unerotic'), RV. x, 95, 14; AV. xx, 136, 12; mfn. having the right gods, protected by them, RV.; TS.; destined for the r° gods, VS.; TBr.; m. N. of a Kāśyapa, Tār.; of a Brahman, MBh.; of a general of Ambarisha, ib.; of a son of Hary-āśva and king of Kāśi, ib.; of a king of Vidarbha, R.; of a son of Akṛta, Hariv.; of a son of Paundra Vāsudeva, ib.; of a son of Cañcu, ib.; of a son of Campa, BhP.; of a son of Devaka, VP.; of a son of Viṣṇu, BhP.; of a poet, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Ari-ha (also called Aṅgeyt), MBh.; of the wife of Vikupṭhana (also called Daśārhi), ib. — **devana**, n. ardent gambling, MBh. — **devi**, f. (m. c. for 'vī') N. of the wife of Nābhi and mother of Rishabha, BhP. — **devikā**, f. (prob.) a proper N., Pat. — **devya**, n. the whole body of good gods, RV. — **deha**, m. a fit place, Kṛishṇaj. — **deśika**, m. a good guide, Bcar. — **deśha**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; of an adopted son of Asamañjas (v.l. **-daṣhṭra**), ib.; (pl.) N. of a people (v.l. **sudella**), MBh.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Bali, MBh.; of the wife of Virāṭa, ib. — **desha**, f. = **su-deshā**, Up. iii, 16, Sch. — **deha**, m. a beautiful body, BhP. — **dogdhrī**, f. yielding much milk, MBh. — **dogha**, mf(ā)n. id., (fig.) bountiful, liberal, RV. — **doha**, mfn. easy to be milked (compar. **-tara**), MaitrS. — **dohana**, mf(ā)n. id. (used in explaining **su-dugha**), Nir. xi, 43. — **dyu**, m. N. of a son of Cāru-pada, BhP. — **dyut**, mfn. shining beautifully, RV. — **dyumnā**, mf(ā)n. id., ib.; m. N. of a king, MaitrUp.; of a son of Manu Vaisvata (supposed to have been born a female under the name of Idā [q. v.], and afterwards changed into a male through the favour of Mitra and Varuṇa), MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Abhaya-da, BhP. — **dyōtman**, mfn. shining bright, RV. — **drāvīṇas**, mfn. having splendid riches or treasures, ib. — **drashtṛi**, mfn. one who sees well, having good insight into (gen.), Pat. on Pāp. v, 4, 77. — **drū**, m. good wood or timber, RV. — **dvija**, mf(ā)n. having good teeth; 'jānana', mfn. having a mouth containing good t°, MBh. — **dṛhāna**, mfn. very rich, RV.; N. of various men, Buddh.; Śukas. — **dhanus**, m. N. of a son of Kuru, Hariv.; Pur.; of an ancestor of Gautama Buddha, Buddh. — **dhanva**, m. the 8th cubit (**aratni**) from the bottom or the 10th from the top of the sacrificial post, L. — **dhanvan**, mfn. having an excellent bow, RV. &c. &c.; m. the son of an outcaste Vaiśya by a woman of the same class, Mn. x, 23 (some read **sudhanvācārya** in one word); N. of Viṣṇu, L.; of Tvashtṛi or Viśva-karman, L.; of an Aṅgīrasa, ŚBr.; MBh.; of a son of Vairāṭa and guardian of the east, Hariv.; of a king vanquished by Maudhātṛi, MBh.; of a son of Sambhūta, Hariv.; of a son of Ahina-gu, ib.; of a son of Abhaya-da, ib.; of a son of Kuru, ib.; of a king of Śāmkāśya, R.; of a son of Śaśvata, VP.; of a son of Satya-dhṛita, ib.; 'va-māhātmya', n. N. of wk.; 'vācārya', m. a partic. mixed caste (= **sudhaman**), L. (cf. Mn. x, 23); a worshipper of Īśana i.e. Śiva, L. — **dhara**, m. N. of an Arhat, Buddh. — **dharma**, m. good law, justice, duty, R.; BhP.; 'maintaining law or justice,' N. of a man, Cat.; of a Mahā-brahman (q. v.), SaddhP.; one of the 10 disciples of the celebrated Jaina teacher and Arhat Mahā-vīra, W.; of a king of the Kimp-naras, SaddhP.; of a palace, Caurap.; pl. N. of a class of deities, MW.; (ā), f. the assembly hall of the gods (also **ī**), MBh.; Kāv.; Buddh.; N. of the wife of Mātali, MBh. — **dharma**, mfn. well supporting or maintaining, VS.; practising justice, attending well to duty, Hariv.; m. the maintainer of a family (= **kuṭumbina**), L.; the assembly hall of the gods, Daś.; N. of a being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, Hariv.; of a king of the Daśārṇas, MBh.; of a son of Drīḍha-nemi, Hariv.; of a son of Citraka, ib.; (with Jainas) of a Gaṇādhīpa (also 'ma-svāmin'), HParis.; (pl.) N. of various classes of gods under various Manus, Pur. — **dharmin**, mfn. (in next) also w.r. for (**dharman**); 'mi-tā', f. description of anything by mentioning its characteristics, Vās., Sch. — **dharminishṭha**, mf(ā)n. giving the strictest attention to one's duties, most virtuous, MBh. — **dharsha** or **shana**, mfn. (prob.) easy to be got at or laid hold of, Vop. — **dhā**, f. (√ **dhā**); for 2. **su-dhā** &c., see s.v. welfare, ease, comfort, AV.; AitBr. — **dhāta**, mfn. well-cleaned, SvetUp. (= **-dhauta**, Sch.). — **dhātu**, mfn. well-founded, secure, RV.; well off, wealthy, VS.; **-dakṣhiṇa** (**-dhā**), mfn. (prob.) one on whom the sacrificial fee is well conferred, worthy of the sacrificial fee (accord. to Sch. 'one who receives precious metal as a s° fee'), VS.; Kāth.;

Kaus. — **dhātṛi**, mfn. one who arranges or regulates well, PañcarBr.; KātyŚr. — **dhāma**, see next. — **dhāman**, m. N. of various Rishis, Pur.; of a son of Ghṛita-prishṭha, BhP.; of a mountain (v.l. **-dhāma**), VP.; pl. N. of a class of deities under the 10th Manu (v.l. **-dhāma**), ib. — **dhāya**, m. ease, comfort, TS. — **dhāyaka**, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, g. **upakṛddi**. — **dhāra**, mfn. streaming beautifully, RV. — **dhāra**, mfn. well pointed (as an arrow), MBh. — **dhārin**, mfn. well maintaining (law or order), ib. — **dhī**, see **-dhī**. — **dhīta** (śil-), mfn. (for **sudhīta** see p. 1226, col. 1) well placed or fixed, RV.; well ordered or arranged or contrived, ib.; TBr.; well prepared or served, ready (as food), RV.; fixed upon, meant, intended, ib.; well-disposed, kind, benevolent, ib.; VS. — **dhī**, f. good sense or understanding, intelligence, Subh.; (**-dhī**), mfn. (nom. **ī**, **ī**) having a good understanding, wise, clever, sensible, R.; Kathās. &c.; religious, pious, RV.; m. a wise or learned man, Pandit, teacher, L.; **-candrikā**, f. N. of wk.; **-ndra-yati** ('**dhīndr**'), m. N. of an author; **-mayūkha**, m., **-vāda**, m., **-vilocana**, n., **-vilocana-sāra**, m., **-īringāra**, m. N. of wks.; **-dhy-upāya**, see **suddhyup** (s. v.). — **dhīra**, mfn. very considerate or wise, MW. — **dhīra**, mfn. very firm or resolute, Pañcat. (v.l.). — **dhīvan**, mfn., Pāp. iii, 2, 74, Sch. — **dhīr** or **-dhīra**, mfn. going well under the yoke; m. a good draught-horse, RV. — **dhūpaka**, m. the resin of Pinus Longifolia, L. — **dhūpya** or **-dhūmya**, m. a partic. fragrant substance, L. — **dhūmra-varṇa**, f. N. of one of the seven tongues of Agni, Gṛhyās. — **dhṛit**, m. N. of a son of Mahā-vīrya (cf. **-dhṛit**), BhP. — **dhṛita** (śil-), mfn. very constant or persevering, AV. — **dhṛiti**, m. N. of a king (son of Mahā-vīra or Mahā-vīrya; cf. **-dhṛit**), R.; of a son of Rājya-vardhana, Pur. — **dhṛiṣṭama**, mfn. very bold or resolute (?), RV. — **dhautā**, mfn. well cleaned or polished, MBh.

सुतराम् su-tarām, ind. (fr. 5. **su** + **taram** = **taram**) still more, in a higher degree, excessively (s° na, 'still less'; na s°, 'very badly'; mā s°, 'in no way,' 'by no means'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

सुतवत् suta-vat, **suta-soma** &c. See p. 1219, col. 2.

सुतार su-tāra, **su-tāra** &c. See p. 1224, col. 1.

सुति suti, **suti**, **sutiya**, **sutya** &c. See under 3. **√su**, 4. **√su**, p. 1219, cols. 2, 3.

सुदंष्ट्र su-danṣṭra, **su-danṣas** &c. See p. 1224, col. 2.

सुदि sudi, ind. (thought by some to be a contraction of **su-dina**, but really w. r. for **śudī**, q. v.)

सुदेक्ष sudella, **sudeshtā**. See **su-deshṇa**, **su-dṛishṭa**, cols. 1, 2.

सुधुपाय suddhy-upāya, mfn. (euphonically for **sudhy-up**; see **su-dhi**) 'to be worshipped by the intelligent' (said of the Supreme Being), Pāp. i, 1, 58, Sch.

सुधा 2. su-dhā, f. (fr. 5. **su** + **√dhe**; for 1. **su-dhā**, 'welfare,' see col. 2) 'good drink,' the beverage of the gods, nectar (cf. 2. **dhātu**, p. 514), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the nectar or honey of flowers, L.; juice, water, L.; milk (also pl.), VarBrS.; Pañcar.; whitewash, plaster, mortar, cement, MBh.; R. &c.; a brick, L.; lightning, L.; the earth, Gal.; Euphorbia Antiquorum or another species, Car.; Sanssevera Roxburghiana, L.; Glycine Debilis, L.; Emblica or yellow Myrobalan, L.; a kind of metre, Ked.; N. of the wife of a Rudra, BhP.; of the Ganges, L.; of various wks. — **gānu** ('**dhānu**'), m. 'nectar-rayed,' the moon (as the supposed repository of nectar), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; camphor, L.; **-tāla**, n. camphorated oil, L.; **-bha**, n., **-ratna**, n. a pearl, L. — **kantha**, m. 'nectar-throated,' the Indian cuckoo, L. — **kara** ('**dhāk**'), m. a mine or receptacle of n°, Naish.; the moon, ib. (**-tā**, f., Caurap.); N. of various wks., and authors. — **kalasa**, m. N. of an author (pupil of Rāja-sekhara), Cat. — **kāra**, m. a plasterer, whitewasher, R. — **kīr**, mfn. distilling nectar, Sah. — **kāhilita**, mfn. plaster-washed, whitewashed, Śi. — **nga** ('**dhānga**'), m. 'nectar-bodied,' the moon, L. — **jivin**, m. 'living by plaster,' a plasterer, brick-layer, L. — **ṭippaṇi**, f. N. of a Commentary. — **dhī**

dhiti, m. = *sudhāṅgu*, Balar. - I. - **drava**, m. whitewash, plaster (*°vānulepa*), Mjicch.; a nectar-like fluid, W. - 2. - **drava**, Nom. P. *°vati*, to appear white as plaster, Dhūrtas.; to flow like nectar, MW. - **dhavala**, mf(ā)n. white as plaster, Kād.; white-washed, plastered, stuccoed, Vās. - **dhavalita**, mfn. = prec., Hcat.; Kull. - **dhāman**, m. = *sudhāṅgu*, Vṛishabhān. - **dhāra** (*°dhāra*), m. 'nectar-receptacle', the moon, L. - **dhārī**, f. a stream of n°, Kāv.; *°kvatha-stotra*, n. N. of wk. - **dhanta**, mfn. white-washed, Kathās. - **nanda-lahari** (*°dhān*), f. N. of a poem. - **nanda-sūri** (*°dhān*), m. N. of a man, Cat. - **nidhi**, m. = *sudhādhāra*, L.; N. of various wks. - **nāhas** (*°dhān*), m. = *sudhādhāra*, Pārsvan. - **pāpi**, m. 'bearing n° in his hands', N. of Dhanvantari (q.v.), L. - **pūra**, m. a stream of n°, Pañcat. - **bhavana**, n. a plastered or stuccoed house, W.; the fifth Muhūrta, ib. - **bhitti**, f. a whitewashed wall, Daś. - **bhuḥ**, m. 'feeding on nectar', a god, deity, L. - **bhṛī**, f. n°-bearing; the moon, L.; sacrifice (v.l. - *sūti*), L. - **bhojin**, m. = *bhuḥ*, Balar. - **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of n°, Kāv.; Kathās.; made of cement or plaster &c., L.; m. (with or scil. *prāsāda*) a palace, mansion, brick or cemented or stone building, L. - **mayūkha**, m. = *sudhāṅgu*, Harav. - **mītra**, m. N. of a man, g. *kāṣṭhī*. - **mukhī**, f. N. of an Apsaras, Pañcat. - **mṛita** (*°dhām*), n. nectar, VP.; - **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of n°, ib. - **modaka**, m. bamboo manna, L.; - **ja**, m. a kind of sugar prepared from it, MW. - **yoni**, m. 'source of nectar', the moon, MārKp. - **rañjini**, f. N. of an astron. wk. by Keśavācārya. - **raśmi**, m. = *sudhāṅgu*, Vṛishabhān. - **rasa**, m. nectar-juice, MBh.; Kathās.; milk, Pañcat.; N. of an astron. wk. by Ananta; nfn. tasting like n° (-*tva*, n.), Naish.; - **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of n°, containing nectar, Caurap. - **lahari**, f. N. of a poem (in praise of the sun) by Jagannātha Paṇḍita-rāja. - **vat**, m. N. of a man, g. *bāhu-ādi*; pl. a class of deceased ancestors (v.l. *svadhā-vat*), MBh. - **va-dāta** (*°dhāv*), nfn. = *dhavala*, MBh.; R.; N. of a mountain, Divyāv. - **vartī**, m. collyrium made from nectar, HParī. - **varsha**, m. a shower of n°, Kathās. - **varshin**, nfn. raining n°, HParī. (v.l.); m. N. of Brahmi, W.; of a partic. Buddha, L. - **°vāsa** (*°dhāv*), m. 'nectar-abode', the moon, Kṛishṇaj.; (ā), f. a kind of cucumber (= *trapaṣṭi*), L. - **vṛiṣṭi**, f. a shower of nectar, W. - **śaśāṅka-dhavalā**, nfn. white as cement and the moon, VarBṛS. - **śubhra**, mfn. whitewashed, Bhart.; - **śravā**, incorrect for *śravā*. - **saṃgraha**, m. N. of a medical wk. - **°sava** (*°dhās*), m. a partic. cosmetic, BhP. - **sāgara**, m. 'ocean of nectar', N. of various wks. - I. - **sāra**, m. N. of a Commentary (also called *su-bodhi*). - 2. - **°sāra** (*°dhās*), m. a shower of nectar, Kathās. - **sita**, m. whitewashed, Śak. (v.l.); white as cement (-*tā*, f.), Kathās.; provided with n°, Kir. xv, 45. - **sindhu**, m. the ocean of n°, Ānand. - **sū**, m. 'producer of n°', the moon, L. - **sūka** (?), m. N. of a king, VP. - **sūti**, f. 'producing n°', the moon, Rājat.; sacrifice, oblation, L.; a lotus flower, L. - **seka**, m. sprinkling with n°, Kathās. - **spardhin**, mfn. vying with nectar, sweet as nectar (said of speech), Sāh. - **syanda**, mfn. distilling n°, W. - **syandini**, mfn. flowing with n°, Viddh. - **śravā**, f. 'water-distilling', the uvula or soft palate, L.; the shrub Rudantī, L. - **hara**, m. 'nectar-stealer', N. of Garuḍa (fabled to have stolen the moon's n° for the serpent children of Kadṛū, wife of Kaśyapa, in return for which his mother Vinatā, also one of Kaśyapa's wives, was released from subjection to Kadṛū), L. - **hartṛi** (Kathās.), - **hṛit** (L.), m. = prec. - **hṛada**, m. a nectar-lake, Kathās. **Sudhendra**, m. (cf. *sudhindra*) N. of an author. **Sudhodaya**, m. 'n°-production', N. of a Tantra wk. by Hari-vallabha. **Sudhōdgāra**, m. a flood of nectar; - **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of a flood of n°, Naish. **Sudhōdbhava**, m. 'nectar-source', N. of Dhanvantari (q.v.), L.; (ā), f. Terminalia Chebula, L.

Sudhaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to refresh, comfort (v.l. *svadhā*), BhP.

Sudhita, mfn. (for *su-dhita* see p. 1225, col. 3) nectar-like, BhP.

Sudhi-√kṛi, P. - *karoti*, to change into nectar, Naish.

सुधात su-dhāta &c. See p. 1225, col. 2.

सुधिति sudhiti, mfn. = *svadhiti*, an axe, hatchet, knife, L.

सुधी su-dhi &c. See p. 1225, col. 3.

सुधेष sudhesha, N. of a country, MW.

सुधात su-dhāta. See p. 1225, col. 3.

सुनक्षत्र su-nākshatra, n. (i.e. 5. *su* + *n°*) a good or auspicious Nakshatra, AV.; m. 'born under an ausp° N°', N. of a king (son of Maru-deva), BhP.; of a son of Niramita, ib.; (ā), f. N. of the second night of the civil month (*karma-māsa*), MW.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.

Su (to be similarly prefixed to the following): - **nat**, mfn., Pat. on Pān. vi, 4, 40. - **nata**, mfn. hanging down very deep, Pat. on Pān. ii, 1, Vārtt. 27, and ii, 2, 24, Vārtt. 1. - **natī**, m. N. of a Daitya (v.l. *su-matī*), Hariv. - **nanda**, mfn. pleasing well, delighting, W.; m. a palace of a partic. form (v.l. *sundara*), L.; N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; of a Sātvata attending on Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of a Buddhist Śrāvaka, SaddhP.; (ā), f. a partic. Tithi, VarBṛS.; Sch.; Aristolochia Indica, L.; a white cow, L.; a partic. yellow pigment (= *go-rocanā*), L.; a woman, L.; N. of Umā or a friend of Umā (*°dā-sahita*, 'attended by °'), L.; of a wife of Kṛishṇa (v.l. *su-vārtā*), Hariv.; of the mother of Bāhu and Valin, L.; of Mudāvati (q.v.), L.; of a sister of Su-bāhu (king of the Cedis), MBh.; of the wife of Śarvabhauma (also called Kaikeyī), ib.; of the wife of Bharata (also called Kāśeyī Śarvasentī), ib.; of the wife of Pratipa (also called Śaibya), ib.; of a female door-keeper, Ragh.; of a river, BhP.; n. N. of a club made by Tvashṭri, MārKp. - **nandaka**, m. a partic. Gaṇa of Śiva, Harav. - **nandana**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of a son of Purīsha-bhūru, ib.; of a brother of Bhūnandana, Kathās.; (ī), f. N. of a river, L.; n. N. of the 12th Muhūrta, Cat. - **nandini**, f. a kind of plant with fragrant leaves, L.; a species of the Ati-jagati metre (= *mañju-bhāṣinī*), Col. - **naya**, m. wise conduct or policy, MBh.; R. &c.; 'well-conducted', N. of a son of Rīta, Pur.; of a son of Pariplava, ib.; of a brother of Khanrita, ib.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; - **śalin**, mfn. wise, clever, Mudr.; - **śrī** and **śrī-mitra**, m. N. of two men, Buddh. - **nyaka**, m. (f. *°yikā*) a good leader, Pān. vii, 3, 46, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; - **śrī**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. - **nyayana**, mf(ā)n. having beautiful eyes, Kāv.; m. a deer, L.; f. a (fair-eyed) woman, Kalid. - **narda**, mfn. roaring vigorously, Parāś. - **nasa**, mfn. having a beautiful nose, MBh.; BhP.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. - **nāga**, see *saunāga*. - **nāṭya**, n. a graceful dance, Hariv. - **nātha**, mfn. having or forming a good shelter, AV. - **nāda**, mfn. sounding well, harmoniously, Saṃgīt. - **nādaka**, m. (orig. = prec.) a conch, L. - **nābha**, mfn. having a good nave or centre, MBh.; (also *°bhaka*) having a good handle, R.; m. a partic. spell recited over weapons, ib.; N. of a counsellor of Varuṇa, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, ib.; of a son of Garuḍa, ib.; of a brother of Vajra-nābha, Hariv.; of a mountain, MBh.; R.; (prob.) n. a wheel, discus, BhP. - **nābhaka**, see prec. - **nābhi**, mfn. having a good nave, AV. - **nābhya**, mfn. ind. (prob. w.r. for *nābha*), Cat. - **nāmadheya**, nfn. having an auspicious name, Hcat. - **nāman**, mfn. well-named, AV.; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a Daitya (v.l. *su-manas*), Hariv.; of a son of Su-keṭu, MBh.; of a son of Ugra-sena, ib.; of a son of Vainateya, ib.; (°mni), f. N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasu-deva, Hariv.; (°ma)-*dvādaśī*, f. a partic. religious observance performed on the 12th day of the 12th month, VahnīP. - **nāla**, n. 'having a beautiful stalk or stem', a kind of Andropogon, Bhpr.; a red water-lily, L. - **nālaka**, m. 'id.', Agatī Grandiflora, L. - **nāsa**, mfn. = *nasa*, BhP.; *°śikhi-bhruva*, mfn. having a beautiful nose and eyes and brows (said of a face), MBh.; (ā), f. a handsome nose, MW. - **nāsika**, mfn. = *nasa*, BhP.; having a good point or projection, MW.; (ā), f. Leca Hirta, L. - **nā-sira**, see s.v. - **nīshchita**, mfn. well prepared or arranged, quite ready, R. (B. - *nīshṭh*). - **nī-kṛishṭa**, mf(ā)n. very low or mean, MBh. - **nī-kshipta**, mfn. well deposited with (loc.), Mjicch. - **nīkhāta**, nfn. dug very deep, L. - **nīkhilam**, ind. very completely, Hariv. - **nīgraha**, mfn. well controlled, easily restrained, Śis. - **nītamānī**, f. having beautiful hips or buttocks, *kalāṅguḥ*, Śukas. - **nīdra**, mfn. sleeping well, Cap.; (ā), f. sound sleep, Pañcat. - **nīdhi**, m. a good place, RV. - **nī-nada**, nfn. sounding agreeably or pleasantly, Kir.; very noisy or loud (*am*, ind.), Pracand. - **nībhṛi-**

tam, ind. very secretly or privately, Hit. - **nimaya**, nfn. easily exchanged or bartered, Pān. vi, 1, 50, Vārtt. 2, Pat. - **niyat**, f. = *lobhanā vidhā*, Hariv. (Nilak.). - **niyata**, mfn. well put together, R.; well disciplined or self-governed (with *vācā*, instr. 'suppressing speech'), MBh. - **niyukta**, mfn. well constructed or built (cf. *su-niry*), R. - **nirāja**, mfn. easy to be expelled or driven away, RV. - **nirūḍha**, mfn. well purged by an injection, Car. - **nirūpita**, mfn. well observed or inspected or examined, Hit. - **nirūḥana**, n. a good purgative, ŚārṅgS. - **nir-gata**, mf(ā)n. well come forth or emerged from (abl.), Mcar. - **nirghṛīna**, mfn. very merciless or cruel, MBh. - **nirpikta**, mfn. thoroughly cleansed, well washed off, MBh.; well polished, bright, Hcat. - **nirbhakta** (*°si*), mfn. quite excluded from (abl.), ŚBr. - **nirmātha**, m. (instr. ā) complete production (of fire) by rubbing, RV. iii, 20, 12. - **nirmala**, mf(ā)n. perfectly clear or pure, Mjicch. - **nirmita**, m. N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit. - **niryāsā**, f. 'having good exudation or resin', Odina Wodier, Bhpr. - **niryukta**, mfn. = *niryukta*, Hariv. - **nirajja**, mf(ā)n. very shameless or impudent, R. - **nirvin-ṇa**, mfn. quite depressed, altogether despondent, MārKp. - **nirvṛita**, mf(ā)n. quite at ease or happy in mind (w.r. *nirvṛita*), MBh. - **nivishṭa**, well stationed (as guardians), R.; well furnished with (instr.), ib.; well adorned or decorated, ib. - **nī-sita**, mfn. well whetted or sharpened, MBh. - **nī-caya**, m. firm resolve, R.; mf(ā)n. perfectly sure or certain (*am*, ind.), Hariv.; Kathās. - **nīscala**, mfn. 'quite immovable or unchangeable', N. of Śiva, MW. - **nīscita**, mfn. firmly resolved, R.; well ascertained or determined or fixed or settled (*am*, ind. 'most assuredly'), Kāv.; Hit.; m. a Buddha, L.; - *pura*, n. N. of a town, Rājat. - **nishappa** or *°nnaka*, m. the herb Marsilea Quadrifolia, Car. - **nishka**, mfn. having beautiful ornaments, RV. - **nishkṛita**, n. a good atonement or expiation, BhP. - **nīshṭapta**, mfn. well heated or liquefied, Hariv.; thoroughly cooked, R. - **nīshṭita**, mfn. (cf. *nīshṭh*) well versed in or acquainted with (loc.), ib. - **nīshṭhura**, nfn. very rough or harsh, MBh. - **nīshphala**, mfn. quite useless or in vain, R. - **nīstriṇṣa**, m. a beautiful sword, MBh. - **nī-hita**, mfn. well fixed or established, ib. - **nīta**, mfn. well led or guided, MBh.; well managed or executed, ib.; well prepared (as a path), ib.; well-conducted, MBh.; m. N. of a king (son of Su-bala), VP.; n. good or wise conduct, wisdom, prudence, MBh.; R. &c. - **nīti** (or *°si*), mfn. guiding well, RV.; Kaus.; well-conducted, MW.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a son of Vidūratha, MārKp.; f. good conduct or behaviour, good policy, wisdom, discretion, RV. &c. &c.; N. of the mother of Dhruva (wife of Uttānapāda), BhP. - **nīthā**, mfn. giving or enjoying good guidance, RV.; well-conducted, righteous, moral, good, Up. ii, 2, Sch.; m. a partic. verse, MBh.; a Brahman, L.; N. of a man, RV. v, 79, 2; of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; of a son of Saṃpati nr Saṃpati, ib.; of a son of Su-śeṇa, BhP.; of a son of Su-bala, ib.; of Śiṣu-pala, MBh.; of a Dānava, Kathās.; (ā), f. (also *°tha-kanyā*) N. of the first-born daughter of Mṛityu or death (wife of Aṅga), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. - **nīla**, mfn. very black or blue, dark, W.; (only L.) m. the pomegranate tree; n. the root of Andropogon Muricatus; (ā), f. common flax; a partic. grass (= *caṇikā* or *jaraḍī*); Clitoria Ternatea. - **nīlaka**, m. 'very blue', (only L.) Eclipta Prostrata; a partic. tree resembling the Terminalia Tomentosa; sapphirine. - **nīhāra**, nfn. very misty or foggy, R. - **nu**, see *-nanu*. - **nṛipa**, m. a good king, Vās. - **nṛisāṇsa**, mfn. very mischievous; - *krīti*, mfn. doing very n° things, very cruel, MBh. - **nṛī**, m. N. of one of the 16 Rītvis (cf. *su-nṛī*), Hariv. - **netra**, m. 'fair-eyed' or 'having a good leader', N. of a Māra-putra, Lalit.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh.; of a son of Vainateya, ib.; of a son of the 13th Manu, Hariv.; of a son of Svratā, VP.; of a Cakra-vāka, Hariv.; (ā), f. (scil. *tushṭi*; in Saṃkhyā) one of the 9 kinds of acquiescence (cf. *su-pāra*), Tattvas.; *°trādhīpati*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh. - **nepathya**, mf(ā)n. having a beautiful costume, Sāh. - **naū**, f. a good ship, VS.; mfn. (nom. m. f. *aus*, n. *u*) having good ships, Vop.; (u), n. water, L. - **nyasta**, mf(ā)n. well laid down or stretched out, R.

सुनन्द su-nanda, **su-nandana**. See col. 2.

सुनफा sunaphā, f. (= Gk. *συναφή*; cf. *ana-*

phā) a partic. configuration of the planets (when any one of the planets, except the Sun, occupies a secondary position to the moon), VarBṛS. — *yoga*, m. the above configuration, MW.

सुनह *sunaha*, m. N. of a son of Jahnū (v.l. *sumaha*), Hariv.

सुनाकुत *sunākuta* or *sunākṛita*, m. zedoary, Curcuma Zerumbet, L.

सुनाभ *su-nābha* &c. See p. 1226, col. 2.

सुनार *sunāra*, m. the milk of a female dog, L.; the egg of a snake, L.; a sparrow, L.

सुनासीर *sunāsira*. See *sunā-sira*, p. 1082.

सुनिक *sunika*, m. N. of a minister of Rīpup-jaya (v.l. *sunaka*), VP.

सुनिकृष्ट *su-nīkṛiṣṭa*, *su-nikkhāta* &c. See p. 1226, col. 2.

सुनु *su-nu*. See *su-nau*, p. 1226, col. 3.

सुनु *sunū*. See *su-lū*, p. 1232, col. 3.

सुन्द *sund*, a Sautra root meaning 'to shine, be bright,' Vop.

Sunda, m. N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; of a Daitya (son of Ni-sunda and brother of Upa-sunda; the two brothers killed each other while quarrelling for a beautiful Apsaras named Tīlōttamā), MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a monkey, R. **Sundāsura-vadhū**, f. the wife of the Asura Sunda (called Tāḍakā), Bālar. **Sundopasunda**, m. du. the two Daityas Sunda and Upasunda, MBh.; Bcar.

Sundara, mf(ā)n. (perhaps for *su-nara* = *sū-nara*; *d* being inserted as in Gk. *dhōpōs* fr. *āvōp*) beautiful, handsome, lovely, charming, agreeable, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; noble, Subh.; (*am*), ind. well, right, Pañcat.; m. Clerodendron Phlomisoides, L.; a palace of a partic. form, N. of N. of Kāma-deva, L.; of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; of a son of Pravīlāsena, VP.; of various authors (also with *ācārya*, *kavi*, *bhāṣṭa* &c.), Cat.; (ā), f., see below; (*am*), n. = *kāṇḍa* below. — **kamaliya**, n. N. of wk. — **kāṇḍa**, n. a beautiful stalk, Vās.; 'b' section, N. of the 5th book of the Rāmāyana and of the Adhyātma-rāmāyana. — **gaṇi**, m. (with *sādhū*) N. of an author, Cat. — **guru-kāvya**, n. N. of a poem. — **janāṣṭri-muni**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **ta-ra**, mfn. better, very good (*am*, ind.), BhP. — **tā**, f., *-tva*, n. beauty, excellence, Kāv. — **dāsa**, m., *-deva*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **nanda**, m. (cf. *sundarān*?) N. of a man, Buddh. — **pāṇḍya-deva**, m. N. of a king (v.l. *sundara-vīra-pāṇḍya*), Kāv. — **pura**, n. 'beautiful town,' N. of a city; — **mā-hātmya**, n. N. of a ch. of the Brahmāṇḍa-purāṇa. — **bāhu-stava**, m. N. of a Stotra. — **maṇi-saṁdarbha**, m. N. of a wk. (on devotion to Rāma, by Madhuraśārya). — **mīśra**, m. (with *Aujjāgari*) N. of the author of the Abhirāma-maṇi-nāṭaka. — **m-manya**, mfn. thinking one's self handsome or beautiful, Daśar. — **rāja**, m. N. of two authors, Cat.; *ōjya*, n. N. of an astron. wk. — **laharī**, f. N. of wk. — **vaṇṣa**, m. N. of a race or people, MBh. — **vaṭi**, f. N. of a river, L. — **varṇa**, m. N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit. — **vīra-pāṇḍya**, see *sundara-pāṇḍya-deva*. — **śukla**, m. N. of the author of the Mauna-mantrāvabodha. — **śrīṅgāra**, m., *-śīd-dhānta*, n. N. of wks. — **sena**, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; of a grammarian, Cat.; *-bhāṣya*, n. N. of wk. — **haṇi** (?), m. N. of a prince, Buddh. **Sundarānanda**, m. (cf. *sundara-n*?) N. of two persons, Buddh.; Col. **Sundarāraṇya**, n. N. of a forest; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of a ch. of the Brahmāṇḍa-purāṇa. **Sundarēśvara**, m. N. of a form of Śiva; — *stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra.

Sundaraka, m. N. of a man, Daś.; Kathās.; (*ikā*), f., see next.

Sundarika, f. N. of a woman, Buddh. — *tīrtha*, n., — *hrada*, m. N. of Tīrthas, MBh.

Sundarī, f. a beautiful woman, any woman (also applied to female animals), Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.; a kind of tree, Vās.; turmeric, L.; a partic. metre, Col.; N. of a deity (= *tripura-sundarī*), L.; of a Yagini, L.; of an Apsaras, Bālar.; of a daughter of Śva-phalka, Hariv.; of a daughter of Vaiśvānara, VP.; of the wife of Mālyavat, R.; of various other women, Kathās. — **kalpa**, m., *-kavaca*, m. n. N. of wks. — **tāpanī** or **tāpini**, f. N. of an Upanishad (belonging to the AV.) — **devī**, f. N. of a princess,

Inscr. — **pūjā-paddhati**, f., — **pūjā-ratna**, n. N. of wks. — **bhavana**, n. N. of a temple, Rājat. — **mandira**, n. women's habitation or apartments, Daś. — **śakti-dāna-stotra**, n., — **svayamvara**, m. N. of wks.

सुन्न *sunna*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

सुन्यस्त *su-nyasta*. See p. 1226, col. 3.

सुन्वत् *sunvat*, *sunvāna*. See √3, *su*, p. 1219, col. 2.

सुप *sup*, (in gram.) technical expression for the termination of the loc. case plural, Pāp. iv, 1, 2 &c.; a Pratyāhāra used as a term for all or for any one of the 21 case-terminations, ib. i, 1, 71 &c. — **tiṅ-anta**, n. an inflected noun or verb as ending with a case-termination or verbal term° (see *tiṅ*). — *paribhāṣā*, f., — *sāgara-samuccaya*, m. N. of wks.

Sub, in comp. for *sup*. — **anta**, n. technical expression for an inflected noun as ending with a case-termination, Pāp. iii, 1, 106, Sch.; — *prakāśa*, m., — *prakriyā-sarvasva*, n., — *rūpāvalī*, f., — *vāda*, m., — *vyākhyāna*, n., — *śīromani*, m., — *saṁgraha*, m. N. of wks. — **artha**, m. (prob.) the meaning of a case-termination; — *taṭtvāvaloka*, m., — *nirṇaya*, m., — *saṁgraha*, m. N. of wks. — **vibhakty-artha-viveka**, m. N. of wk.

सुपक्ष *sū-pakṣa*, mf(ā)n. (i. e. 5. *su* + *p*°; √2. *pac*) well-cooked or matured, thoroughly ripe (lit. and fig.), AV.; Suśr.; Pañcar.; a sort of fragrant Mango, L.

Su (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **pakṣā**, mfn. beautiful-winged, AV. — **pakṣman**, mfn. having beautiful eyebrows, VarBṛS. — **paṭka**, m. or n. (?) good clay or mud, Śrīṅgār. — **paṭṭaka**, mfn. having a beautiful girdle, Hcat. — **paṭha**, mf(ā)n. easy to read, legible, Naish. — **patana**, mfn. flying well (= *parṇā*), Nir. — **pati**, m. a good husband, Hariv. — **patra**, n. 'beautiful leaf,' the leaf of Laurus Cassia, L.; mfn. having beautiful wings, Śiś.; well-feathered (as an arrow), R.; having a beaut° vehicle, Śiś.; having beaut° leaves, L.; m. N. of a mythical bird, MārKp.; Helianthus Annuus, L.; a sort of grass, = *pallivāha*, ib.; a kind of plant (= *āditya-patra*), MW.; (ā), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.; Glycine Debilis, ib.; Prosopis Spicigera, ib.; Beta Bengalensis, ib.; a kind of creeper (= *rudra-jaṭā*), BhP.; = *sāla-parṇi*, MW.; (ī), f. a kind of plant (= *gaṇḍā-patṛi*), L. — **patṭaka**, m. Moringa Pterygosperma, L.; (*ikā*), f. Glycine Debilis, L.; = *jatukā*, ib. — **patritra**, mfn. well-feathered (as an arrow), MBh.; Hariv. — **patrin**, mfn. id., MBh.; R. — **pātnī**, f. (a woman) having a good husband n. lord, RV.; AV.; VS. &c. — **pāth**, m. (nom. *-panthās*) a good path, VS.; ŚBr.; Kāv. — **pātha**, m. n. a good road, RV.; virtuous course, good conduct, Kathās.; mfn. having a good road, h° beaut° paths, MW.; m. N. of a man, Cat. — **pathin**, m. (nom. *-panthās*) a good road, MW.; mf(ā)n. having good roads, ib.; (*thīn*)-*lara*, m. a better r°, Pāp. viii, 2, 17, Sch. — **pathyā**, mfn. very wholesome, MW.; (ā), f. a sort of spine, L.; n. a good path, VS. — **pād** (strong base *-pād*), mf(ā)n. having good or beautiful feet, swift-footed, RV. — **pada**, n. a good word, MBh.; the word *su*, VPṛāt. — **padma**, mfn. having beautiful lotuses, MW.; m. N. of a grammar; (ā), f. (prob.) Acorus Calamus, L.; — *dhātupāṭha*, m., — *pariśiṣṭa*, n., — *makaranda*, m., — *śaṅkhakāra-vyākhyāna*, n., — *samāsa-saṁgraha*, m. N. of wks. — **panthās**, see *su-pathin* above. — **paptanī**, f. (ī, instr.) swift flight, RV. — **payas**, mfn. having beautiful water, Nāg.; — *vin*, mfn. abounding in milk, Hcat.; *yo-dharā*, f. having a beaut° udder, ib. — **parama-turīṣṭa, f. (with Buddhists) N. of a deity, Kālac. — **parākrama**, mfn. very powerful, MBh. — **parāñc**, mf(ā)n. following one another well, Lāṭy. — **pari**, g. *saṁkṣāddi*. — **parika**, m. endeavoring form of *-paridatta* &c., Pāp. v, 3, 84, Sch. — **parikṣhita**, mfn. sorely distressed, grievously pained, MW. — **paricohanna**, mfn. well furnished with requisites, ib. — **parijāta**, mfn. well ascertained, Ratnāv. — **paripāta**, mfn. well developed or formed, L. — **paripāta**, mfn. well accomplished, MBh. — **paridatta**, m. N. of a man, Pāp. v, 3, 84, Sch. — **paripūjita**, mfn. highly honoured, L. — **paripūrṇa**, nfn. very full, ib.; very complete, Hcat.; *ōṇṭamāṅga-tā*, f. having the head well developed (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — **paribhāṣa**, mf(ā)n.**

(prob.) containing good general definitions or applications, Cat. — **paribhūta**, mfn. greatly humiliated, Vajracch. — **pariya**, m. = *parika*, Pāp. v, 3, 84, Sch. — **parirakṣita**, mfn. well guarded, R. — **parila**, m. = *parika*, Pāp. v, 3, 84, Sch. — **parivishṭa** (*sū-*), mfn. well prepared, VS. — **parivrajā**, m. a good monk, VarBṛS. — **pariśuddha**, mfn. very pure, L. — **parisrānta**, mfn. completely exhausted, MBh.; — *vāha*, mfn. having very wearied horses, MW. — **parishkṛita**, mf(ā)n. well prepared, MBh.; well adorned, ib. — **parisruta**, mfn. well filtered, Suśr. — **parihara**, mfn. easy to avoid, Bādar., Sch. — **parikṣhapa**, n. thorough examination, Kām. — **parikṣhita**, mfn. well examined, Mn.; Kām. — **parikṣhya**, mfn. easy to examine, Bcar. — **parusha**, mfn. very rough or boisterous (as wind), VarBṛS. — **parus**, mfn. having good knots (as an arrow), Śiś. — **parṇa**, n. a beautiful leaf, R.; (*ōṇḍ*), mf(ā)n. having beaut° leaves, L.; having beaut° wings, RV.; m. any large bird of prey (as a vulture, eagle; also applicable to the sun or moon as 'having beaut° rays' and to *soma* and clouds; du. 'sun and moon'), ib.; any mythical or supernatural bird (often identified with Garuḍa, and sometimes personified as a Rishi, a Deva-gandharva, and an Asura), RV.; TS.; Kāth.; MBh.; a ray, Naigh.; a horse, ib.; Nir.; a cock, MW.; a partic. array (as of an army), MBh.; Cassia Fistula, L.; N. of a son of Antariksha (v.l. *-varṇa*), VP.; of a mountain, BhP.; m. n. a partic. section of 103 Vedic verses, MBh.; (ā), f. a lotus plant, a pool abounding with lotuses, L.; N. of the mother of Garuḍa or of the Prajāpatya Āruṇi Suparṇeya, BhP.; NārUp.; of a river, VP.; (ī), f. a partic. personification (mentioned together with Kadru, sometimes identified with Vāc and regarded as the mother of metres), TS.; Kāth.; ŚBr.; = *garuḍī*, MBh.; the mother of Su-parṇa, Suparṇ.; N. of one of the seven tongues of fire, Gṛhyās.; night, Nir.; a species of creeper (= *palāṣi*), L.; a partic. drug (= *reṇukā*), ib.; — *ketu*, m. 'having Garuḍa for a symbol,' N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa, MBh.; BhP.; Śiś.; — *clī*, mfn. heaped up or moulded into the form of the bird Su-parṇa, VS.; ŚBr.; — *citi*, f., — *citi-dīpikā*, f., — *citi-padikā*, f. N. of wks.; — *cītya*, mfn. = *clī*, Cat.; — *yātu* (*ōṇḍ*), m. a partic. demon, RV.; — *rāja*, m. N. of Garuḍa, R.; — *vāta*, m. the wind agitated by the wings of Garuḍa, MW.; — *sād*, mfn. sitting on the bird Su-p°, TS.; — *śūvana*, mfn. serving as the breeding-place of eagles, AV.; *ōṇḍhya*, m. Mesua Roxburghii, L.; *ōṇḍhyān*, n. the story of Su-p°, Suparṇ.; *ōṇḍya*, m. the son of a Śūdra and a Śūta, L.; *ōṇḍhyāya*, m. N. of wk.; *ōṇḍi-tanaya*, m. 'son of Su-parṇi,' Garuḍa, L. — **parṇaka**, mfn. having beautiful leaves, W.; having good wings, ib.; m. Garuḍa or any supernatural bird, W.; Cassia Fistula, L.; Alstonia Scholaris, ib.; Echites Scholaris, W.; (*ikā*), f. Glycine Debilis, L.; Hoya Vildendorfa, ib.; Vernonia Anthelmintica, Bhpr.; = *sāla-parṇi*, MW.; a partic. drug (= *reṇukā*), L.; — *kumāra*, m. pl. (with Jains) a partic. class of deities, L. — **parṇin**, m. Garuḍa, Buddh. — **parṇeya**, m. (accord. to Śāy.) metron. fr. Su-parṇā, NārUp. — **parṇyavādita**, mfn. very clean, ib. — **parṇyavāsita**, mfn. well carried out, MBh.; *ōṇḍhya*, mfn. thoroughly acquainted with anything, ib. — **parṇyāpta**, mfn. very spacious (as a house), Mn. vii, 76; very plentiful, R.; well filled or fitted out (as a palace with various rooms and buildings), W.; perfectly equal to or a match for anything (dat.), R. — **parṇyāsīr-datta**, m. N. of a man, Pāp. v, 3, 84, Vārtt. 1, Pat. — **parṇaṇa**, mfn. highly extolled, MBh. — **parvata**, m. N. of a Śālya, Hariv. — **parvan**, m. a good period of time, Kāśik.; mfn. having beautiful joints or knots, MBh.; R. &c.; having beautiful sections (said of books), Vās.; highly extolled, Kām.; Inscr.; m. cane, bamboo, L.; an arrow, ib.; smoke, ib.; a god, deity, Kāśik.; Kāv.; = *parvan*, L.; a special lunar day (in which religious ceremonies are performed, as the full and new moon, and the 8th and 14th days of each fortnight), MW.; N. of a being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, Hariv.; of a son of the 10th Manu, MārKp.; of a son of Antariksha, VP.; of a teacher, Pat. — **parvā**, f. white Dūrva grass, L. — **palāyita**, mfn. well fled, W.; n. skilful or well-managed retreat, total rout, MBh.; Hit. — **palāśa**, mfn. having many or beautiful leaves, RV.; Nir. — **pavī**, mfn. having good tires (said of wheels), AV. — **pavitra**, n. a kind of metre, Col. — **paścāt**, ind. very late in the evening, Baudh. — **pākaka**, mf(ā)n., Pāp. vii, 3, 46, Vārtt. 2, Pat. — **pākini**, f. a species

of Curcuma, L. — **pākya**, n. a kind of salt, ib. — **pāññalaka**, Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 72, Vartt. 17. — **pāññala**, m. N. of a monkey, R. — **pāññaka**, mfn. reciting well, Hcat. — **pāññi**, mfn. having good or beautiful hands, RV.; VS.; dexterous-handed, RV. — **pāññara**, mfn. beautifully white, R. — **pāññāra**, m. (more correctly -yātra) N. of a man, Vās., Intro.; n. a beautiful cup or receptacle, Pañcar.; a very fit or worthy person (esp. to receive gifts), Kāv.; Pañcar. &c. — **pāñña**, mfn. having handsome feet, MBh. — **pāñna**, mfn. easy to be drunk, Pāp., Sch.; Vop.; °nāñna, n. sg. good drinkables and eatables, VarBṛS. — **pāman**, m. N. of a man, g. *tikādi*. — **pārā**, mfn. easy to be crossed, RV.; easy to be borne, ib.; quickly passing off (as rain), ib.; leading to a prosperous issue, ib.; TS.; m. a partic. personification, SāmavBr.; Gaut.; (ā), f. (in Sāmkhya) one of the 9 kinds of Tushṭi, Tattvas; — *kṣātra* (°pārā-), nfn. easily traversing his realm (said of Varuṇa), RV.; — *ga*, m. N. of the captain of a ship, Jātakam. (n. his abode). — **pārāṇa**, mfn. easy to be gone through or studied, Hariv. — **pārāṇya**, mfn. having beautiful sides, MBh.; m. a beaut° side, ib.; Ficus Infectoria, L.; Hibiscus Pupalneoides, L.; N. of a Rākshasa, R.; of a fabulous bird (son of Sampāti), ib.; of a son of Rukma-ratha, Hariv.; of a son of Śrūtāy, VP.; of a son of Dṛiḡha-nemi, BhP.; of the 7th Arhat of the present Avasarpīṇi, L.; of a mountain, MBh.; Pur. &c.; °vōru, mfn. having beautiful ribs and thighs, MW. — **pārāvaka**, m. Ficus Infectoria, BhPr.; N. of a son of Citraka, Hariv.; of a son of Śrūtāy, BhP.; of the third Arhat of the future Utasarpīṇi, L. — **pālī**, mfn. (ifc.) well provided with, distinguished by, Hcat. — **pāvā**, mfn. well clarified (as Soma), TS. — **pāsa**, mfn. (prob.) having a good noose (said of Gaṇēśa), Cat.; (ā), f. a strong noose, AV. — **pāgalā**, f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; another plant (= *jivanti*), ib. — **pāṭya**, mfn. maintaining the paternal (character) well, RV. — **pāḍhāna**, mfn. well closed or locked up, MBh. — **pāḍhāna**, mfn. bearing good berries, RV.; VS.; AV. &c. — **pāḍhā**, mfn. (perhaps) having fine ornaments, well-formed, graceful, RV. — **pāḍha**, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi*; pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi*. — **pāḍi**, mfn. going well, Pāp., Sch.; Vop. — **pāḍita-vat**, mfn. having (the ears, acc.) carefully closed, Kāv. — **pāḍana**, n. the act of pressing strongly, L. — **pāḍita**, mfn. well pressed, MW. — **pāḍa**, mfn. quite yellow, MBh.; m. N. of the 5th Muhūrta, IndSt.; n. a carrot, L.; yellow sandal, ib. — **pāna**, mfn. very fat or big, R. — **pāvan**, mfn. id., Pāp. iii, 2, 74, Sch.; drinking well, L. — **pāvāṇa**, mfn. = *pāna*, RV. — **pū** or *-pū*, mfn. clarifying well, VS.; AV. — **pūṣi**, f. a woman who has a good husband, Up., Sch. — **pūṣha**, mfn. having a fine shaft, well-feathered (as an arrow), MBh.; R. — **pūṣa**, mfn. having beautiful nostrils, VarBṛS.; m. N. of two bulbous plants, L. — **pūṣya**, mfn. very excellent, MBh.; n. great religious or moral merit, Kāv.; — *gandha*, mfn. having an exc^o smell, very fragrant, MBh.; — *da*, mfn. giving gr^o merit, very meritorious, Pañcar. — **putra**, m. an excellent son, Kāv.; (°trā), mfn. having exc^o or many children, RV.; AV.; TBr. &c.; n. the fruit of the Flacourtia Cataphracta, L. — **putrikā**, f. a kind of Oldenlandia, L. — **pura**, n. a strong fortress, Hariv. — **purusha**, m. a partic. personification, SāmavBr.; Gaut. — **puru-hūti**, mfn. very much invoked, BhP. — **puṛoḥas**, m. a good domestic priest, Inscr. — **puṣkara**, m. a globe-amaranth, L.; (ā), f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, ib. — **puṣkala**, mfn. very copious, MBh.; BhP. — **puṣhta**, mfn. well fed, Pañcat. — **puṣṭi**, f. good prosperity, AV. — **puṣha**, n. 'good flower', clothes, L.; the menstrual excretion, ib.; mfn. having beaut° flowers, Kāv.; m. Pterospermum Suberifolium, L.; globe-amaranth, ib.; = *yakta-puṣhaka*, ib.; = *haridra*, ib.; the coral tree, W.; N. of a mythical king, Inscr.; (ā), f. (only L.) anise; (prob.) Phlomis Zeylanica; Clitoria Ternatea; = *koṣṭāki*; (ā), f. (only L.) Andropogon Aciculatus; Clitoria Ternatea; anise; Argyreia Speciosa; Phlomis Zeylanica; Musa Sapientum; a white-flowering Aparājita; u. (only L.) Curcuma Longa; Hibiscus Mutabilis; Tabernaemontana Coronaria; = *tūla*. — **puṣhaka**, m. Acacia Sirissa, L.; (ikā), f. (only L.) Argyreia Speciosa or Argentea; Bignonia Suvoleans; Ane-thum Sowa. — **puṣhita**, mfn. having beautiful flowers, abounding with flowers (e, ind. 'on a place abounding with flowers'), MBh.; R.; having the hair bristling (with delight), MW. — **puṣya**, m. N.

of a Buddha, Lalit. — **pū**, see -*pū*. — **pūjita**, mfn. highly honoured, MBh.; R.; (a cup) taken well care of, i. e. well cleansed, VarBṛS. — **pūta** (sū-), mfn. well clarified, RV. — **pūra**, mfn. easy to be filled, MBh.; Pañcat.; well filling, MW.; m. a citron, L. — **pūra**, m. id., ib.; Agati Grandiflora, ib. — **pūra** (sū-), mfn. well filled, quite full, RV.; VS.; Āśvśr. &c.; richly adorned with (instr.), MBh. — **pūrvam**, ind. very early in the morning, Baudh. (w. r. °vām); °vāhne, ind. early in the forenoon, AitBr.; ŚrS. — **pūṣka**, mfn. abounding with food, RV. — **peṣa**, m. fine woven cloth or texture of any kind, BhP.; mfn. = *pūṣa*, ib. — **peṣala**, mfn. very beautiful or handsome, ib. — **peṣas**, mfn. well adorned, beautiful, handsome, RV.; VS.; TBr. &c. — **poṣha**, mfn. prosperous, VS.; TBr.; easy to be maintained, not requiring much support (-tā, f.), L. — **pta** (fr. *su + pta*; for *supṭa* see p. 1230), mfn. having beaut° braids of hair, Kād.; m. a wagtail with a black breast, L. — **prakāśa**, mfn. well-lighted, Kathās.; very or distinctly visible, Mn. viii, 245; very public, W. — **prakirṇendriya**, mfn. addicted to too frequent seminal effusion (i. e. to sexual excess), VarBṛS. — **prakēṭa**, mfn. very bright, conspicuous, notable, RV.; very attentive, ib.; (-*prā-keṭa*), very considerate or wise, ib. — **prakhāṭita**, mfn. well washed, MBh.; Car.; Vishp. — **prakhya**, m. N. of a man (see *sauprakhya*). — **pragamana**, mfn. very accessible, Nir. — **pragupta**, mfn. well hidden, very secret, Kāv. — **pracoṭra**, mfn. going in a right course (also said of planets), Hariv.; appearing beautifully, MBh. — **pracetasa**, mfn. very wise, RV. — **prachanna**, mfn. well concealed, Daś. — **prajā**, mfn. having good or numerous children (-*tama*), RV.; MBh.; R. &c.; °jā-pati, m. a good Prajā-pati (Vishnu), Vishp.; °jā-vaṭ, mfn. abounding in children, RV.; °jā-vāni, mfn. bestowing many children, VS.; TS. — **prajāsa**, mfn. = *prajā*; having a good son ('in any one', instr.; -*iva*, n.), RV.; AV.; VS. &c. — **prajāta**, mfn. having numerous offspring, Hariv. — **prajāsa-tvā**, n. the having many children, RV.; VS.; TS. — **prajāsa**, mfn. very wise, MBh.; Kathās. — **prajāśāna**, mfn. easy to be perceived or found, MaitrS.; Kath. — **prāpiti**, f. safe guidance, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; nfn. guiding safely, RV.; AV.; Kaus.; following good guidance, RV. — **pratara**, mfn. easy to be crossed (as a river), Ragh.; easily crossing over, MW.; projecting far (?), ib. — **pratarka**, m. a sound judgment, good understanding or intellect, MW. — **pratardana**, m. N. of a king, ib. — **pratāra**, mfn. well conveying over (as a ship), R. — **pratikara**, mfn. easy to be required, ib. — **pratiḡṛhita** (sū-), mfn. well seized, ŚBr. — **praticāksha**, mfn. beautiful to look at, RV. — **praticchanna**, mfn. completely covered or enveloped (as with a garment), L.; (am), ind. in a very secret manner, MBh. — **praticchinna**, mfn. well distributed, L. — **pratiḡṛhita**, m. N. of a Dānava, Kathās. — **pratipanna**, mfn. leading a virtuous course of life, well-conducted, L. — **pratiḡṛhita**, mfn. well honoured or worshipped, MBh. — **pratiḡṛhā**, f. spirituous liquor, ib. — **pratima**, m. N. of a king, MBh. — **prativarman**, m. N. of a man, Pañcat. — **pratividdha**, mfn. well hit or pierced (with *drishṭyā*, 'well looked through'), L. — **pratiśraya**, nfn. possessing good shelter, R. — **pratiśhṭha**, mfn. standing firm, Say.; firmly supporting, MI.; having beautiful legs, MBh.; very celebrated, famous, MW.; m. a kind of military array, Kāni; N. of the 2nd month, IndSt.; a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; (ā), f. firm position, SvetUp.; good reputation, fame, W.; the establishment (of a temple, idol &c.), ib.; installation, consecration, ib.; a kind of metre, Nidānas; RANukr.; Sch.; Chandom.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **pratiśhṭhāna**, nfn. standing firm, VS. — **pratiśhṭhāpita**, mfn. well established or set up (as an image), Kathās. — **pratiśhṭhita** (sū-), mfn. standing firm, AV.; MBh.; Pañcat.; properly set up or established, Hit.; thoroughly implanted (loc.), ib.; well consecrated, W.; celebrated, ib.; faring well, R.; 'well supported', having beaut° legs, MBh.; R.; m. Ficus Glomerata, L.; a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; (ā), f. N. of an Apasara, VP.; n. N. of a town in Pratiśhṭhāna, Kathās.; — *carana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; — *cārita*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; — *pāṇi-pāda-tala-tā*, f. the having the palms of the hands and soles of the feet well (and equally) placed (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas, 83; — *yaśa*,

mfn. one whose renown is well established, Ratnāv.; °tāsana, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **pratiśhṭhā**, mfn. well bathed, MW.; thoroughly purified or cleared, ib.; well versed in, ib.; well investigated, clearly ascertained, ib.; — *sūtra*, m. a Brāhman well versed in the Sūtras, one who is well skilled in repeating or has clearly ascertained the (meaning of the) S, ib. — **prātika**, mfn. having a beautiful shape or form, handsome, lovely, RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; having a beautiful face, MW.; having a beaut° trunk, strong as an elephant's tr, ib.; honest, BhP.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of Kāma-deva, L.; of a Yaksha, Kathās.; of various men, MBh.; Pur.; Kathās.; of a mythical elephant (°*kānva*, mfn., L.), MBh.; Ragh.; Vās.; n. N. of a pool, Kāśikh.; °*kṣāra*, n. N. of a Liṅga, ib. — **pratikīṇi**, f. the female of the elephant Su-pratika, L. — **pratita**, mfn. well known, Śāh.; m. N. of a preceptor, VBr. — **pratiṭa**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **pratūr**, mfn. (noni. °tūs) very victorious, RV. — **prātūrti**, mfn. id., ib.; TS.; TBr. — **pratyāñi**, mfn. well turned back, VS. — **pratyavasita**, mfn. (perhaps) safely returned to one's own country, Kās. — **pratyūḍha** (°*yūḍha*), mfn. properly pushed back, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **pradādi** (sū-), mfn. very liberal, AV. — **pradarsa**, mfn. of beaut° appearance, MBh. — **pradoḥa**, f. easily milked, ib. — **pradhāṣhya**, mfn. easy to be injured or overpowered, ib. — **pranṛṭta**, n. a beaut° dance, R. — **prapañca-hina**, mfn. destitute of variety, NṛisUp. — **prapañā**, n. a good drinking-place, RV.; mfn. easy or fit for drinking, ib.; AV. — **prabala**, mfn. very powerful, MBh. — **prabuddha**, mfn. completely enlightened (as a Buddha), Buddh.; m. N. of a king of the Śākyas, ib. — **prabha**, mfn. having a good appearance, beautiful, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; very bright or splendid, glorious, W.; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a Deva-putra, Kathās.; of one of the 9 Balas of the Jainas, L.; of various kings, VP.; Cat.; (ā), f. Vernonia Anthelmintica, L.; one of the 7 tongues of Fire, Tantras; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a Surāṅgaṇa, Śiṅhās.; of various women, MBh.; Pur. &c.; of one of the 7 Sarasvatis, MBh.; n. N. of a Varsha ruled by Su-prabha, VP.; — *deva*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; — *pura*, n. N. of a town, ib. — **prabhava-deva**, w. r. for *-prabhā-d°*, Sis. — **prabhāta**, mfn. beautifully illuminated by dawn, R.; (ā), f. N. of a river, BhP.; n. a beautiful dawn or daybreak, Kāv.; the earliest dawn, MW.; a morning prayer, Vāmp.; (e), ind. at earliest break of day, MW.; — *śotra*, n. N. of wk. — **prabhāva**, m. great might, omnipotence, R. — **prabheda-tantra**, n. — **prabheda-pratiśhṭhā-tantra**, n. N. of wks. — **pramadha**, m. N. of a Brāhman, Buddh. — **pramaya**, mfn. easily measured, Pāp. vi, 1, 50, Vartt. 2, Pat. — **pramāṇa**, mfn. large-sized, Hcat. — **prayāsa**, mfn. well regaled, RV.; VS.; food-bestowing, MW. — **prayāṣa**, mfn. pleasant to tread on, RV. — **prayāvan**, mfn. moving well along, swift (said of horses), ib. — **prayukta**, mfn. well discharged (as an arrow), L.; well recited, Śāh.; well planned (as a fraud), Pañcat.; Vet. &c.; well joined or applied or attached, W.; well managed, ib.; closely connected, ib.; — *sara*, m. one who fits an arrow skillfully on a bow, a good marksman, skillful archer, MW. — **prayoga**, m. good application, good management, ib.; dexterity, expertness, ib.; close contact, ib.; mfn. well discharged, L.; easy to be acted (as a drama), Śāh.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh.; Pur.; — *visikha*, m. = *su-prayukta-sara*, MW. — **pralammbha**, mfn. easily deceived, Pāp. vii, 1, 67, Sch.; easy of attainment, W. — **pralāpa**, m. good speech, eloquence, L. — **pravācāna**, mfn. worthy of much praise, RV. — **pravādita**, mfn. making good music, Hariv. — **pravāṛka**, mfn. well cut up (used in explaining *ūrj*), Nir. — **pravṛkti**, f. = *vrīkti*, ib. — **pravṛṭta**, mfn. being well in order, MBh.; acting well, Hariv. — **pravṛddha**, mfn. full-grown, ib.; m. N. of a Sauvīra, MBh. — **pravedita**, mfn. well made known, Buddh. — **praveṭita**, mfn. trembling much, R. — **praveśa**, mfn. having a beautiful entrance, MBh. — **pravrajita**, mfn. wandering well about (as a mendicant), i. e. a good or proper monk, Buddh. — **prasāṇita**, mfn. greatly praised, very famous, Pañcar. — **prasastā**, mfn. greatly praised, excellent, AV.; well known, very famous, Pañcar. — **prasāna**, m. (prob.) = *su-kha-g°*, MBh. — **prasanna**, mfn. (ā) n. very clear (as water), ib.; R.; very bright or serene (as the face or mind), Pañcat.; Hit. &c.; very gracious or favour-

able, MärkP.; m. N. of Kubera, L. — **prasannaka**, m. N. Ocimum Pilosum, L. — **prasārā**, v.l. for *-prasāra*, L. — **prasava**, m. easy parturition, Sāy. — **prasāda**, m. extreme graciousness or propitiousness, MW.; mfn. easily placable, Mn.; MBh.; R.; very gracious or kind, auspicious, MW.; m. N. of Śiva, L.; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of an Asura, Hariv.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **prasāḍaka**, mfn. = *-prasāda*, ib. — **prasāḍita**, mfn. well adorned, Kathās. — **prasārā**, f. Pæderia Foetida, L. — **prasārīta**, mfn(ā)n. widely extended, R. — **prasiddha**, mfn. well known, Sāh.; Kṣhitṣ.; — *-pada-mañjarī*, f. N. of wk. — **prasū**, f. well or easily bringing forth, ŚāṅkhGr. — **prabhāra**, m. a well dealt blow, Hariv. (v.l. *sampṛak*). N. of a fisherman, Kathās. — **prākāra**, m. a beautiful wall or rampart, Inscr. — **prākṛita**, mfn(ā)n. very vulgar, R. — **prāñc** (*sū*-), mfn. (nom. *prāñ*, *prāñc*, *prāk*) going straight forward, RV.; VS. — **prāta**, mfn. (fr. next) dawning beautifully, Bhāṭṭ.; n. a fine morning, Śis. — **prātara**, ind. fine dawn or morning, AV. — **prāteśmika**, mfn. having a good neighbour, HYogay. — **prāpa**, mfn. easily obtainable, MBh.; R. — **prāpya**, mfn. id. (in *a-supr*), Kathās. — **prāyāṇa**, mfn(ā)n. easily to be approached, pleasant to be trodden (superl. *-tama*), RV. — **prāvargā**, mfn. (for *su-prav*) well distinguished, RV. — **prāvi** or *-prāvya*, mfn. very attentive or mindful, v^o zealous, ib. — **priya** (*sū*-), mfn(ā)n. very dear or pleasant, AV. &c. &c.; m. (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables, a pyrrhic, Col.; N. of a Gandharva, Buddh.; (ā), f. a lovely woman or favourite wife, MW.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv.; of a peasant girl, Lalit.; *-yātman*, mfn. having a pleasant nature, very agreeable, R. — **prīta** (*sū*-), mfn(ā)n. very delighted, well pleased with (loc.), RV. &c. &c.; much cherished, very dear or lovely, Pañcar.; very kind or friendly, MW. — **prīti**, f. great joy or delight; — *-kara*, m. 'causing gr^d', N. of a king of the Kimpurās, Buddh.; — *-yukta*, mfn(ā)n. filled with great joy or delight, R. — **prāṭu**, mfn. easy to be gone through or traversed, RV. — **prākṣhita**, mfn. well sprinkled, Vishp. — **prāḍha**, mfn. full-grown; (ā), f. a marriageable girl, Subh. — **psāras**, mfn. enjoying a good meal, fond of dainty food (superl. *-tama*), RV. — **phāla** or *-phalā*, mfn(ā)n. yielding much or good fruit, fruitful, RV.; AV.; having a good blade (as a sword), MBh.; m. (only L.) the wood-apple tree, Feronia Elephantum; the citron tree; Pteropermum Acerifolium; the pomegranate tree; Zizyphus Ju-juba; Phaseolus Mungo; (ā), f. (only L.) Momordica Mixta; Gmelina Arborea; a kind of brown grape; colocynth; Beninikasa Cerifera; Musa Sapientum. — **phālī** — *√kṛi* (*sū*-), P. *-karoti*, to cleanse well from husks, GrSṚ. — **phālā** or *-phāla, m. a good ploughshare, AV.; MaitS. — **phulla**, mfn. flowering beautifully, having beaut^o blossoms, R. — **phena** (*sū*-), mfn(ā)n. containing good foam, TS; m. a cuttlefish bone, L. — **baddhā**, mfn(ā)n. bound fast, RV.; firmly closed, clenched, Hariv. — **bandha**, mfn. well bound or secured, having a good binding, W.; m. sesamum, L. — **bandhana-vimocana**, m. 'good deliverer from bonds', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **bandhu** or *-bandhā*, mfn. closely connected or related, good friend, RV.; AV.; Bhāṭṭ.; m. N. of a Rishi (having the patr. Gaupāyana or Laupāyana and author of various hymns in RV.), Anukr.; N. of the author of the Vāsava-dattā (who prob. lived in 7th century A.D.); of a merchant, Kathās.; of various other persons, HPariś. — **babhrū**, mfn. dark brown, MBh. — **barhis**, mfn. having good sacrificial grass, RV.; VS. — **bala**, m. 'very powerful', N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a mythical bird (son of Vainateya), ib.; of a son of Manu Bhautya, MärkP.; of a son of Sunati, VP.; of a king of the Gāndhāras (father of Śakuni and the wife of Dhṛita-rāshṭra), MBh.; Hariv.; BHP.; — *-candra*, m. (with *ācārya*) N. of an author, Cat.; — *-putra*, m. 'son of Subala', N. of Śakuni (cf. *saubala*), MBh.; — *-vat*, mfn. very strong or powerful, Pracaṇḍ. — **bahu**, mfn(ā)n. very much, very many, very numerous, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (v), ind. much, very much, greatly, BHP.; — *-dhā*, ind. very much, often, frequently, Heat.; — *-śas*, ind. id., MBh.; MärkP.; — *-śruta*, mfn. deeply versed in the Veda &c., R. — **bāndhava**, m. 'good friend', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **bāla**, mfn. very childish, R.; m. a good boy, Bear. xiii, 36; a god, L.; n. N. of an Upanishad; (°ā)-grāma, m. N. of a village, Cat. — **bālaka**, m. N. of the author of a Kāma-śāstra, ib. — **bālādhi**, see*

-vāladhi. — **bālīsa**, mfn(ā)n. very childish or foolish, MBh. — **bāhū**, mfn. having strong or handsome arms, RV.; VS.; m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of one of Skanda's attendants, ib.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a Rākshasa, ib.; R. (cf. *-śatru*); of a Yaksha, VP.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra and king of Cedi, MBh.; of a king of Videhā, Buddh.; of a son of Mātī-nāra, Hariv.; of a son of Citraka, ib.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BHP.; of a son of Śatru-ghna, R.; of a son of Prati-bāhu, BHP.; of a son of Kula-vayāśva, MärkP.; of a brother of Alarka, ib.; of a Bodhi-sattva and a Bhikshu, Buddh.; of a monkey, R.; (śis), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; — *-paripricchā*, f. N. of wk.; — *-yukta*, m. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, Kāraṇḍ.; — *-śatru*, m. N. of Rāma, Uttarar. — **bāhuka**, m. N. of a Yaksha, VP. — **bija**, n. good seed, Mn. x, 69; m. 'having good seed', N. of Śiva, MBh.; the poppy, L. — **bibhatsa**, mfn. very disgusting or hideous, MBh. — **buddhi**, f. good understanding, Pañcat.; mfn. of good und^o, wise, clever, intelligent, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; m. N. of a son of Māra-putra, Lalit.; of two kings, Kṣhitṣ.; of a crow, Hit.; — *-candra*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; — *-mat*, mfn. very intelligent or wise, Kathās.; — *-miśra* and *-miśra-mahāśvara*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **būdhā**, mfn(ā)n. vigilant, AV. — **bodha**, m. right intelligence, good information or knowledge, BHP.; N. of an astron. wk.; (ā), f. N. of various Comms.; mfn(ā)n. easy to be understood, easily taught, easy (*am*, ind.), Kāv.; Pañcat.; BHP.; — *-kāra*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *-jātaka*, n., *-pañcika*, f., *-mañjarī*, f. N. of wks. — **bodhanā**, f. N. of a Tantra wk. — **bodhanī**, f. N. of various Comms. — **bodhikā**, f. N. of a Comm. on the Sārasvata-prakriyā. — **bodhinī**, f. N. of various Comms. (esp. on the Bhagavad-gītā, the Mitāksharā, the Brahma-sūtras &c.); — *-kāra*, m. the author of the Subodhini (a gram. wk.), Cat. — **brahma-nīya**, mfn. relating to the Subrahmanya (see next), Lāty., Sch. — **brahmanya**, mfn. very kind or dear to Brāhmins (said of Viṣṇu), Pañcar.; m. N. of one of the three assistants of the Udgātri priest, Br.; ŚrS.; MBh.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of Skanda or Kārtikeya, RTL. 211-218; of various authors &c. (also with *ācārya*, *pañcika*, *yajvan*, and *śāstrin*), Cat.; (ā), f. a partic. recitation of certain Mantras by the Udgātri priests (sometimes also the priest himself), Br.; ŚrS.; (*am*), n. (= f.) a partic. recitation, Hariv.; N. of a district in the south of India, Cat.; (°nya)-kshetra-mahātmya, n., *-pañca-ratna*, n., *-pad-dhati*, f., *-pūjā-viadhī*, n., *-prayoga*, m., *-mā-hātmya*, n., *-sahasra-nāman*, n., *-stotra*, n.; *-nyāshṭaka*, n. N. of wks. — **brahman**, m. a good Brāhman, ŚāṅkhŚr.; N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; the good Brahman, AitBr.; (*-brāhman*), mfn. attended with good prayers or having a good Brahman (priest), RV.; (*ma*)-*bandhika*, mfn., Kās. on Pāp. vi, 2, 173; — *-vāsudeva*, m. N. of the son of Vasu-deva in the form of Brahmā (i.e. of Kṛishṇa identified with the Creator), Tithyāḍ. — **brāhmaṇa** (*sū*-), m. a good Brāhman, AV. — **bha**, n. (for *subha* see s. v.) an auspicious constellation, Bhadrab.; — *-bodhārtha-mālā-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. — **bhānasa**, mfn. (prob.) having a beaut^o mons Veneris, TBr. — **bhak-ti**, f. great devotion to or love for (*-tas*, 'out of great d^o'), Heat. — **bhaktiya**, n. excellent food, Pañcat. — **bhāga**, mfn(ā)n. possessing good fortune, very fortunate or prosperous, lucky, happy, blessed, highly favoured, RV. &c. &c.; beautiful, lovely, charming, pleasing, pretty (voc. *subhaga* and *subhage*, often in friendly address), ib.; nice (ironical), Vās. (= *śo-bhana-pāsu*, Sch.); liked, beloved, dear (as a wife), AV.; MBh.; R.; delicate, slender, thin, Car.; (ifc.) suitable for, Śak. (v.l.); (*am*), ind. beautifully, charmingly, Megh.; greatly, in a high degree (v.l. for *sutarām*), Śak.; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; borax, L.; Michelia Champaka, L.; Jonesia Asoka, L.; red Amaranth, L.; N. of a son of Subala, MBh.; (ā), f. good fortune (in this sense the loc. *āsu* seems to be used), PañcatvBr.; a beloved or favourite wife, R. (cf. comp.); a five-year-old girl representing Durgā at festivals, L.; musk, L.; N. of various plants (a species of Musa; Glycine Debilis; Cyperus Rotundus &c.), L.; (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Samgit.; N. of a daughter of Prādhā, MBh.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, ib.; of a kind of fairy, Buddh.; (*am*), n. good fortune; bitumen, L.; MW.; — *-ni-karana* (°gām), mfn(ā)n. making happy, AV.; charming, enchanting, Rājat.; n. fascinating, winning (a woman), Cat.; — *-tā*, f. love, conjugal felicity, VarBṛS.; — *-tvā*, n. welfare, prosperity, RV.; ParGṛ;

favour, dearness (esp. of a wife), VarBṛS.; Vās.; — *-mānin*, mfn. thinking one's self fortunate or pleasing, R.; Daś.; — *-m-bhavisṇu*, mfn. becoming fortunate or pleasing, Pāp. iii, 2, 57; — *-m-bhāvuka*, mfn. id., ib.; Dhūrtas.; — *-m-mānya*, mfn. (= *-mānin*), Daś. (*-bhāva*, m. 'self-conceit, vanity', Megh.); — *-saṇḍesa*, m. N. of a poem by Nārāyaṇa; *-gādheta-bhūmi*, mfn. having fine hunting-grounds (*-tva*, n.), Kathās.; *-gā-tanaya*, m. the son of a beloved wife or of an honoured mother, R.; *-gānanda*, m. N. of a Prahasana (*-nātha*, m. N. of an author, Cat.); *-gār-cana-candrikā*, f., *-gārcā-ratna*, n. N. of wks.; *-gā-sūta*, m. (= *-gā-tanaya*), L.; *-gōdaya*, m. 'rise of prosperity', N. of wk. (also *-ya-darpaṇa*, m.) — **bhagaya**, Nom. P. *-yati*, to make beautiful, adorn, BHP. — **bhaṅga**, mfn. easily broken, brittle, W.; m. the cocoa-nut tree, L. — **bhañjana**, m. a red species of Hyperanthera Morunga, L. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. a great warrior, champion, soldier, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; N. of various men, Kathās.; of a poet (author of the drama Dūtāṅgada), Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a princess, Rājat.; (*ya*)-*datta* and *-varman*, m. N. of two authors, Cat. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. a very learned man, MW.; a distinguished warrior (in correct for *-bhaṭṭa*), ib. — **bhaṇita**, mfn. well spoken, Malatim. — **bhadra** (*sū*-), mfn(ā)n. very glorious or splendid or auspicious or fortunate, RV.; MBh.; BHP.; m. Azadirachta Indica, L.; N. of Viṣṇu, L.; (prob.) of Sanat-kumara, Pañcar.; of a son of Vasu-deva, BHP.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, ib.; of a son of Idhma-jihva, ib.; of the last man converted by Gautama Buddha, Saddhp.; of a scholar, Jain.; of a mountain, Pañcar.; (ā), f. N. of various well-known plants (e.g. Ichnocarpus Frutescens; Curcuma Zedoaria; Prosopis Spicigera &c.), L.; (iu music) a partic. Śruti, Samgit.; a form of Durgā, Heat.; N. of a younger sister of Kṛishṇa and wife of Arjuna (she was forcibly carried off by Arjuna from Dvārakā with Kṛishṇa's permission, as described in MBh. i, ch. 219; 220; her image is borne in procession with those of Jagannātha and Bala-rāma), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of a wife of Durgama, MärkP.; of a daughter of Balin and wife of Avikṣhita, ib.; of a granddaughter of Rukmin and wife of Aniruddha, VP.; of a daughter of the Asura Su-māya, Kathās.; of a mythical cow, MBh.; of a poetess, Cat.; n. fortune, welfare, BHP.; N. of a Catvara (q.v.), MBh.; of a Varsha in Plakshadviparuled by Su-bhadra, BHP.; (*°drā*)-*ghananijaya* and *-parinaya*, N. of two Nāṭakas; — *-pūrvaja*, m. 'elder brother of Subhadra', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar.; — *-vijaya*, N. of a Nāṭaka; — *-haraṇa*, n. 'the carrying off of Subhadra', N. of a section in the MBh. (cf. above) and of other poems; *-drāsa*, m. 'lord of S^o', N. of Arjuna, L. — **bhadra**, m. the car or vehicle of a god for carrying his image in procession, L.; the plant Ægle Marmelos, L.; (*sūbhadrakā*), f. a courtesan, VS.; a kind of metre, Ked.; of a younger sister of Kṛishṇa (see next), Pañcar.; (*am*), n. a kind of metre, Col. — **bhadraṇī**, f. Ficus Heterophylla, L. — **bhayam-kara**, mfn. causing great fear or danger, MBh. — **bhayanaka**, mfn. causing great terror, very alarming, terrible, ib. — **bhāra**, mfn(ā)n. well compacted, solid, RV.; dense, abundant, ib.; easily carried or handled, ŚBr.; well practised, Mahāv.; = *su-posha* (*-tā*, f.), ib. — **bhava**, mfn. = *uttama-janman*, VS. (Mahidh.). m. N. of a king of the Ikshvākus, MBh. — **bhavas**, v.l. for prec., TS. — **bhavya**, mfn. very pretty or handsome, Heat. — **bhasāḍ**, mfn. having beaut^o buttocks, καλλίπυγος (in compar. *°dattārā*), RV. — **bhāgā**, mfn(ā)n. fortunate, wealthy, rich, RV.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Raudrāśva, VP. — **bhāgya**, mfn. very fortunate, enviable, R. — **bhājana**, n. a good receptacle or vessel of any kind, Suśr. — **bhānu**, mfn. shining beautifully or brightly, Kauś.; MBh.; m. N. of the 17th (or 51st) year of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṛS.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BHP. — **bhāvita**, mfn. well soaked, Suśr. — **bhāvi-tva**, n. the necessity of being good or excellent, Buddh. — **bhāshana**, m. N. of a son of Yuyudhan, BHP. — **bhāshita**, mfn(ā)n. spoken well or eloquently, MBh.; speaking or discoursing well, eloquent, ib.; m. a partic. Buddha, L.; (*am*), n. good or eloquent speech, witty saying, g^o counsel, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *-kāvyā*, n., *-kaustubha*, m. N. of wks.; — *-gaveshin*, m. N. of a king, Buddh.; — *-candrikā*, f., *-nīvī*, f., *-prabandha*, m., *-mañ-jarī*, f. N. of wks.; — *-maya*, mfn(ā)n. consisting of good sayings, Pañcat.; — *-muktāvalī*, f., *-ratna-kośa*, m., *-ratna-saṇḍoha*, m., *-ratnākara*, m. N. of wks.; — *-rasdvāda-jāta-romāñca-kañcuka*, mfn. having

(as it were) armour consisting of bristling (or thrilling) hairs produced by tasting the flavour of delightful words, MW.; -*śloka*, m. pl., -*saṃgraha*, m., -*saṃuccaya*, m., -*sudhā*, f., -*sudhānanda-lahari*, f., -*śura-druma*, m., -*śārāvali*, f.; -*śārnava*, m., -*śāvali*, f. N. of wks. — **bhāṣin**, mfn. speaking friendly words, MBh.; spoken mildly or gently, Hariv. — **bhāṣa**, mfn. shining beautifully, RV. — **bhāṣa**, m. N. of a Dānava, Kathās.; of a son of Su-dhanvan, VP. — **bhāṣvara**, mfn. shining brightly, radiant, splend. R.; m. pl. N. of a class of deceased ancestors, VP. — **bhikṣa**, mf(ā)n. having good food or an abundant supply of provisions, ChUp.; MBh. &c.; (ā), f. Lythrum Fruticosum or Griseba Tomentosa, L.; (am), n. abundance of food (esp. that given as alms), abundant supply of provisions, plenty (opp. to *dur-bh*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*kara*, -*kārin*, -*kṛit*; -*kṣāḍvaha*, mfn. causing abundance of food or good times, VarBṛS. — **bhishaj** (*śi*), mfn. healing well (only superl. *śhak-tama*), AV. — **bhīta**, mfn. greatly afraid of (gen.), Pañcat. — **bhīma**, mfn. very dreadful or terrible, R.; m. N. of a malignant demon, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — **bhīraka** or -**bhīrava**, m. the Palāśa tree, Butea Frondosa, L. — **bhīruka**, L. — **bhīruka**, n. silver, L. — **bhukta**, mfn. well eaten, Pāp. vi, 2, 145, Sch. — **bhūja**, mfn. having handsome arms, Ragh.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, VP. — **bhū**, mfn. (n. pl. m. f. -*bhūḥ*) of an excellent nature, good, strong, beautiful &c., RV. — **bhūtā**, mfn. well made or done (as food), Āpast.; (ā), f. that part of the frame enshrining the universal Spirit which faces the north, ChUp.; (am), n. well-fare, well-being, AV.; Br.; -*kṛit*, mfn. causing w^o or pr^o, ĀpṢr. — **bhūti** (*śi*), f. well-being, welfare; m. N. of a lexicographer (also called -*candra*; he wrote a Comm. on the Amara-kośa); of a Brāhman (son of Vasu-bhūti), Kathās.; of a teacher, Buddh.; -*pāla*, m. N. of a man, ib. — **bhūtika**, m. Ēgle Marmelos, L. — **bhūma**, m. N. of Kārtavīrya (as the 8th Jaina Cakra-vartin or universal emperor), L. — **bhūmi**, f. a good place, Gobh.; m. N. of a son of Ugra-sena (cf. next), VP.; -*pa*, m. N. of a son of Ugra-sena (v.l. *su-bhūṣhaṇa*), Hariv. — **bhūmika**, n. (or ā, f.) N. of a place near the Sarasvatī, MBh. — **bhūyas** (*śi*), mfn. much more, far more, ŚBr. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, mf(ā)n. well adorned or decorated, Kām.; m., see *su-bhūmi-pa*; (ā), f. N. of a Kimpārī (cf. next), Kāraṇ.; -*bhūṣhitā*, f. N. of a Kimpārī, ib. — **bhūṣita** (*śi*), mfn. well borne or maintained, well cherished or protected, RV.; well paid, Kathās.; heavily laden, VarBṛS. — **bhūṣa**, mfn. very vehement, very much, exceeding (*am*, ind. 'excessively'), MBh.; BhP. — **bhūṣhaṇa** (*śi*), mfn. a good remedy, AV.; TS.; n. 'collection of remedies,' N. of a Vedic book (perhaps the AV.), RPrāt. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n. good alms, Hir. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, mf(ā)n. very fearful, W. — **bhūṣā**, f. N. of a Dik-kumārī, Pārsvan. — **bhūṣina**, mf(ā)n. very fit to be enjoyed, very desirable, Bhāṭṭ. — **bhūgya**, mf(ā)n. easy to be enjoyed, Pañcat. — **bhūja**, mfn. eating well, MBh. — **bhūjana**, n. good food, ib. — **bhūḥ**, mfn. bountiful, generous, plentiful, AV. — **bhūṣaj** (nom. -*bhūṣat*) or -**bhūṣa**, m. 'shining brightly,' N. of a son of Deva-bhūṣaj, MBh. — **bhūṣatī**, m. a good brother, Pāp. v, 4, 157, Sch. — **bhūru** or -**bhūrū**, f. a beautiful brow, Amar.; BhP.; mfn. (nom. sg. m. f. -*bhūrū*, acc. m. f. -*bhūruvam*, f. also -*bhūrūm*; instr. f. -*bhūruvā*; dat. -*bhūruve* or *vai*; abl. -*bhūruvas* or *vai*; gen. pl. -*bhūruvām* or -*bhūruṇām*; voc. sg. -*bhūrū* or generally -*bhūru*, cf. Vām. v, 2, 50) lovely-browed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (śi), f. a (P-br^o) maiden, ib.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; (-*bhūrū*-*nāsākshi-keśanta*, mfn. having handsome brows (and) nose (and) eyes (and) hair, MBh.

सुप्त *suptā*, mfn. (fr. √*śvap*: for *su-pta* see p. 1228, col. 2) fallen asleep, slept, sleeping, asleep, VS. &c. &c.; lain down to sleep (but not fallen asleep), R. v, 34, 10; paralysed, numbed, insensible (see comp.); closed (as a flower), Kālid.; resting, inactive, dull, latent, BhP.; (am), n. sleep, deep or sound sleep, Kāv.; Kathās. — **ghāṭaka**, mfn. killing a sleeping person, murderous, L. — **ghna**, m. 'id.', N. of a Rākṣasa, R. — **cyuta**, mfn. fallen down in sleep, Kathās. — **jana**, m. a sleeping person, MW.; 'having every one asleep,' midnight (only in *ne rātrau*, 'at midnight'), R.; -*prāya*, mfn. having almost every one asleep, MW. — **jñāna**, n. 'perceiving in sleep,' dreaming, a dream, L. — **tā**,

f., -*tva*, n. sleepiness, numbness, insensibility (of a limb &c.), Suśr. — **tva**, mfn. 'having the skin benumbed,' paralytic, ib. — **pūrva**, mfn. one who has slept before, MBh. — **prabuddha**, mfn. awakened from sleep, Kathās. — **pralapta**, n. pl. talking during sleep, Kām. (cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 149, Sch.) — **māṇsa**, mfn. 'having the flesh benumbed,' paralytic, Suśr. — **mālin**, m. N. of the 23rd Kalpa (q.v.) — **mīna**, mfn. (a pond) in which the fish are asleep, Ragh. — **vākyā**, n. words spoken during sleep, Pañcat. — **vīgraha**, mfn. 'having sleep for a body,' appearing as sleep (said of Kṛishṇa), Pañcat. — **vijñāna**, n. = *jñāna*, L. — **vinidra**, mfn. awaking from sleep, Kathās. — **stha** or -*sthita*, mfn. being in sleep, sleeping, ib. — **Suptāṅga**, mfn. one who has a limb benumbed (-*tā*, f.), Suśr. — **Suptāsupta**, mfn. asleep and awake, Mṛicch. — **Suptōtītha**, mfn. arisen from sleep, Kāv.; Kathās.

Suptaka, n. sleep (*ālīka* or *vyāja-suptakam* √*kṛi*, 'to feign sleep'), Kathās.

Supti, f. sleep, (esp.) deep sleep, Śamk.; BhP.; sleepiness, drowsiness, Prātāp.; numbness, insensibility, paralysis, Suśr.; carelessness, confidence (= *vīrambha*), L.

सुप्त *sūptan*, m. N. of a person (having the patr. Sārñjaya), ŚBr.

सुफल *su-phala* &c. See p. 1229, col. 1.

सुफालिह *suphālīha*, *suphālīha* or *suphālīha*, N. of a place, Cat.

सुबद्ध *su-baddha*, *su-bandha* &c. See p. 1229, col. 1.

सुब्रह्मण्य *su-brahmaṇya*, *su-brāhmaṇa*. See p. 1229, col. 2.

सुभ *subh*, cl. 9. 6. P. *subhnāti*, *sumbhāti*, (prob.) to smother (only impf. *asubhnan*, TS.; and pr. p. *sumbhan*, Kāth.); cl. 1. 6. P. *sobhati*, *sumbhāti*, v.l. for √*subh*, Dhātup. xi, 42.

सुब्धा, mfn. smothered, TS.

सुभ *subha*, mfn. (for *su-bha* see p. 1229, col. 2), often w.r. for *subha*.

सुभक्ति *su-bhakti*, -*bhaktshya*. See p. 1229, col. 2.

सुभग *su-bhaga*, -*bhaṅga* &c. See p. 1229, cols. 2, 3.

सुभाजन *subhāñjana*, m. = *śobhāñjana*, Moringa Pterygosperma, L.

सुभन्त *sūbhvan*, v.l. for *subhvan* (q.v.)

सुम *su-ma*, m. (i.e. 5. *su* + 4. *ma*: √3. *mā*) the moon, L.; the sky, atmosphere, L.; n. a flower (cf. *su-manas*), Cān.; Śatr. — **Sumāvali**, f. a garland of flowers (see *niti-s*).

Su (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **makha** (*śi*), mfn. very vigorous, very joyous or gay, RV.; having good sacrifices, Śāy.; n. a joyous festival or feast, ib. — **makhasya**, Nom. A. *°yate* (only pr. p. *°yāmāna*), to be very joyous, make merry, TS. — **magadha**, m. pl. the happy Magadhas (*am*, ind.), Pat. on Pāp. ii, 1, 6; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Anātha-piṇḍika, Buddh.; (ī), f. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. — **maṅgala**, mf(ā)n. bringing good fortune, very auspicious, RV. &c. &c.; well-conducted (= *sad-ācāra*), BhP.; m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.; (ā), f. a partic. medicinal root, L.; N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of an Apsaras, Kāśikh.; of a woman, Kathās.; of a river, Kālp.; (ī), f. (*saṃjñāyām*), g. *gaurādi*; n. an auspicious object, BhP.; -*nāman* ('id-'), mfn. bearing an auspicious name, ŚBr.; -*lākhya-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — **maṅgā**, f. N. of a river, VP. — **maṇi**, mfn. well adorned with jewels, AV.; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. — **maṇḍala**, m. N. of a king, MBh. — **māt** &c., see s.v. — **mata**, m. N. of a man, g. *naḍādi*. — **matī**, f. good mind or disposition, benevolence, kindness, favour (acc. with √*kṛi*, 'to make any one the object of one's favour'), RV.; AV.; devotion, prayer, ib.; the right taste for, pleasure or delight in (loc.), R.; mfn. very wise or intelligent, Kāv.; Pañcat.; well versed in (gen.), Kathās.; m. N. of a Daitya, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Rishi under Manu Sāvarnā, ib.; of a Bhārgava, MārkaP.; of an Ātreya, Cat.; of a son or disciple of Sūta and teacher of the Purāṇas, VP.; of a son of Bharata, BhP.; of a son of Sonia-datta, ib.;

of a son of Su-pārśva, Hariv.; of a son of Janam-ejaya, VP.; of a son of Dṛiḍha-sena, BhP.; of a son of Nṛiga, ib.; of a son of Riteyu, ib.; of a son of Vidūratha, MārkaP.; of the 5th Arhat of the present Avasarpīṇī or the 13th Arhat of the past Utsarpīṇī, L.; of various other men, Kāv.; Kathās.; (also ī), f. N. of the wife of Sagara (mother of 60,000 sons), R.; Pur.; of a daughter of Kratu, VP.; of the wife of Viṣṇu-yaśas and mother of Kalkin, KalkiP.; -*bodha*, m. N. of a wk. on music; -*bhadra*, m. N. of a man, Tantr.; -*meru-gaṇi*, m., -*ratnārya*, m. N. of two preceptors, Cat.; -*reṇu*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; -*vijaya*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*śila*, m. N. of a preceptor, Buddh.; -*svāmin*, m. N. of a man, Inscr.; -*harsha*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*śindra-jaya-ghoṣhaṇa*, n. N. of a poem; -*śindra-yati*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*ti-vṛidh*, mfn. delighting in prayer or devotion, VS. — **matī**, mfn. (see 1. *matya*) well harrowed or rolled, AitBr. — **madā**, mfn. very drunk or impassioned, W.; (ā), f. = next, L.; -*dātma*, f. 'daughter of intoxication or passion,' all Apsaras, L. — **madana**, m. 'greatly delighting,' the Mango tree, L. — **madra**, m. pl. the happy Madras (*am*, ind.), Pat. on Pāp. ii, 1, 6. — **madhura**, mfn. very sweet or tender or gentle (*am*, ind.), MBh.; R. &c.; singing very beautifully (*am*, ind.), MBh.; BrahmaP.; m. a kind of potherb, L.; very soothing or gentle speech &c., MW. — **madhya**, mf(ā)n. good in the middle, containing good stuffing (as meat), R.; having a beaut^o waist, slender-waisted, Hariv.; Pur. — **madhyama**, mf(ā)n. very middling or mediocre, Kām.; slender-waisted; (ā), f. a graceful woman, MBh.; R. &c. — **mana**, mfn. (prob. for -*manas*) very charming, beautiful, handsome, L.; m. wheat, L.; the thorn-apple, L.; N. of a mythical being, MBh.; of one of the 4 Bodhi-vṛikṣha-devatās, Lalit.; of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (accord. to L. 'great flowering jasmine, Rosa Glandulifera, or Chrysanthemum Indicum'), Suśr.; Mṛicch.; a spotted cow, L.; N. of a Kaikeyī, MBh.; of a wife of Dama, MārkaP. — **manah** (for -*manas*) in comp.; -*patra*, n. (Suśr.), -*patrikā*, f. (L.) the outer skin of a nutmeg; -*phala*, m. Feronia Elephantum, L.; n. nutmeg, L. — **manaka**, m. or n. (?) a flower, Pañcat. — **manāsa**, mfn. good-minded, well-disposed, benevolent, gracious, favourable, pleasant, agreeable, RV.; AV.; Gobh.; KāthUp.; well pleased, satisfied, cheerful, easy, comfortable, RV. &c. &c.; wise, intelligent, Kāv.; Kathās.; m. a god, Śiś.; ŚārngP. (cf. -*manokasa* below); a good or wise man, L.; N. of various plants (accord. to L. 'wheat, a kind of Karañja, Azadirachta Indica, Guilandina Bonduc'), Suśr.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a son of Ūru and Āgneyī, ib.; of a son of Ulmuka, BhP.; of a son of Hary-āśva, VP.; of various other men, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; (pl.) N. of a partic. class of gods under the 12th Manu, Pur.; f. (pl. or in comp.) flowers, Mn.; MBh. &c.; great-flowering jasmine, L.; N. of the wife of Madhu and mother of Vira-vrata, BhP.; of various other women, Kathās.; n. a flower, Śatr. — **manaska**, mfn. in good spirits, cheerful, happy, Hcar.; (prob.) n. N. of a pleasure-grove, Divyāv. — **manasya**, Nom. A. *°yate* (only pr. p. *°yāmāna*), to be kind or gracious or favourable, RV.; AV.; VS.; to be in good spirits or cheerful or comfortable, ib.; TBr.; GṛSṚS. — **manā-mukha**, mf(ā)n. having a cheerful face, ŚāṅkhGr. — **manāya**, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become cheerful or happy, g. *bhṛīṣādi*. — **manāyana**, m. a patr. (perhaps w.r. for *saum*), Samskāra. — **manāśya** (or *nāśya*; cf. -*manā-mukha* and -*mano-m*), N. of a serpent-demon, Hariv. — **manī** - √*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to make of good mind, make well-disposed, Bhāṭṭ. — **manī** - √*bhū*, P. -*bhāvati*, to be of good mind, ib. — **mano** (for -*manas*) in comp.; -*kaśa*, n. (fr. *su-manas* + *okas*) the abode or world of gods (v.l. *ndukasa*), Hariv.; -*jñāghoṣha*, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; -*ītarā*, f. (fr. *su-manas* + *ut*) N. of a woman and the story about her, Pāp. iv, 3, 87, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; -*dāman*, n. a garland of flowers, Mṛicch.; -*bhara*, mfn. possessing or ornamented with flowers, W.; -*bhīrāma*, mf(ā)n. very captivating or agreeable, lovely, charming, R.; -*mattaka*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; f. -*mayā*, mf(ā)n. 'consisting of flowers' and 'being of pious disposition,' Śrīkaṇṭh.; -*mukha*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; -*rajas*, n. the pollen of a flower, L.; -*rañjini*, f. N. of wk.; -*latā*, f. a flowering creeper, Sāh.; -*manorama*, mfn. very charming or lovely, R.; (ā), f. N. of two wks. — **manohara**, mf(ā)n.

very captivating or charming, beautiful, MBh.; Pur.; (ā), f. N. of a Comm. on the Kāvya-prakāśa. — **manoharaṇa**, mf(ā) n. id., MW. — **māntu**, mfn. easily known, well known, RV. x, 12, 6; 64, 1; m. friendly sentiment or invocation, ib. i, 129, 7; N. of a teacher (disciple of Vyāsa and author of a Dharma-śāstra), GṛS.; MBh. &c.; of a king, Kṛṣṇaj.; of a son of Jahnu, VP.; — **nāman** (*-māntu*), bearing a well-known name, RV.; — **sūtra**, n., *-smṛiti*, f. N. of wks. — **mantra**, mfn. following good advice, Kathās.; m. N. of a preceptor (having the patr. Bābhava Gautama), IndSt.; of a minister and charioteer of Daśa-ratha, R.; of a counsellor of Hari-vara, Kathās.; of a son of Antarikṣa, VP.; — **su-mantraka**, KalkiP.; — **jñā**, mfn. well versed in sacred texts, MW. — **mantraka**, m. N. of an elder brother of Kalki, KalkiP. — **mantrita**, mfn. well advised, wisely planned (*am*, imptin.), MBh.; R.; n. good counsel (*taṃ* / *kṛi*, 'to take good c'), MBh. — **mantrin**, mfn. having a good minister, ŚārṅgP. — **mānda**, mfn. very slow or dull; (ā), f. N. of a partic. Śakti, Pāñcar.; (da)-**buddhi**, mfn. very dull-witted or much disheartened, MBh.; — **bhāj**, mfn. very unfortunate, ib. — **mānman**, n. pl. good wishes, RV.; mfn. uttering good w^o or prayers, very devout, ib. — **manyu**, m. N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; of a liberal man, ib. — **mara**, n. (impers.) it is easy to die (or as subst., 'an easy death'), R.; m. mind, L. — **maricikā**, f. (scil. *tushṭi*), in Sāmpkhyā N. of one of the 5 kinds of external acquiescence, Tattvas. — **mardita**, mfn. much harassed or afflicted, MBh. — **marmaga**, mfn. deeply penetrating the vital organs (said of an arrow), BHP. — **marshana**, mfn. easy to be borne, Kir. — **malakā**, f. N. of a town, Campak. — **malina**, mfn. very dirty or polluted, MBh. — **mallika**, m. pl. N. of a people, ib. — **mahat** (*si*-), mfn. very great, huge, vast, abundant; (*at*, ind.) numerous, Nir.; MBh. &c.; = next, RV. vii, 8, 2. — **mahas**, mfn. (only in voc.) very glorious or sublime, RV. — **mahā** (for *mahat*) in comp.; — **kaksha**, mfn. very high-walled, MBh.; — **kapi**, m. N. of a demon, Hariv.; — **tapas**, mfn. performing very severe penance or austerities, extremely austere, MBh.; — **tejas**, mfn. very splendid or glorious, ib.; — **ṛtman** (*hāt*), mfn. very magnanimous, ib.; — **tyaya** (*hāt*), mfn. causing very great evil or destruction, very pernicious, MBh.; — **prāna**, mfn. possessing excessive bodily strength or vigour, BHP.; — **bala**, mf(ā)n. v^o strong or powerful, MBh.; Hariv.; — **bāhu**, mfn. having v^o strong arms, very strong, MBh.; — **bhāga**, mfn. most excellent or glorious, MBh.; — **manas**, mfn. v^o high-minded, ib.; — **ratha**, m. a very great or noble hero, ib.; — **ṛha** (*hāt*), mfn. v^o splendid, Kathās.; — **vega**, mf(ā)n. very quick in motion, R.; — **vrata**, mfn. one who has undertaken v^o solemn duties or vows, MBh.; — **sattva**, mfn. of v^o noble nature or character, Hariv.; — **svana**, m. 'very loud-sounding', N. of Śiva, MBh.; — **hūjas**, mfn. very strong or powerful, R.; — **hūshadhā**, n. a herb of very strong efficacy, Pāñcat. — **māgadha**, m. N. of a man, R.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Anātha-piṇḍika, Divyāv.; (ī), f. N. of a river in Magadha, R. — **māgadha**, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 71, Vārt. 17. — 1. **mātri**, f. a good or beautiful mother (see *saumātra*); (ī), f. mfn. having a b^o m^o, RV. — 2. **mātri**, m. a good measurer (see *saumātra*). — **mānasa**, mfn. good-minded, L. — **mānikā**, f. N. of two metres, Col. — **mānina**, mfn. very proud or self-conceited (*ni-tā*, f.), MBh. — **mānusha-vid**, mfn. one who knows men well, JaimBr. — **māyā**, mfn. (in Padap. for *sū-m*) having excellent counsels or plans, very wise, RV.; m. N. of a king of the Asuras, Kathās.; of a Vidyā-dhara, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Maya, ib. — **māyaka**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara (= prec.), ib. — **mārta**, n. the good troop or band of the Maruts, RV. — **mārtana** (*si*-), mfn. (see *myrtana*) very small or minute or fine, ŚBr. — **mārdava**, n. extreme softness, MW. — **māla**, m. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *cola*). — **mālātī**, f. N. of a metre, Col. — **māli** or **mālin**, m. 'well-garlanded', N. of a Rākshasa, R.; of a monkey, ib.; of a Brahman (son of Veda-māli), Cat.; (*ini*), f. N. of a Gandharvi, Kāraṇḍ. — **mālya**, m. 'id.', N. of a son of Mahā-padma or Nanda, Pur. — **mālyaka**, m. 'id.', N. of a mountain, Gol. — **māsta** or **māshaka**, mfn. possessing good beans, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 172 and 174, Sch. — 1. **-mita** (*si*-), mfn. (√3. *mā*) well measured out, RV. — 2. **-mita** (*si*-), mfn. (√1. *mi*) well fixed, ib. — **mīti** (*si*-), f. the being w^of, ib. — **mitrā**, mf(ā)n. having good friends, RV.;

TS.; BHP.; m. a good friend, RV.; N. of a demon, MBh.; of the author of RV. x, 69, 70 (with patr. Vādhryaśva), Anukr.; of the author of RV. x, 105 (with patr. Kautsa), ib.; of a king of the Saurvas, MBh.; of a king of Mithilā, Buddh.; of a king of Magadha (father of the Arhat Su-vrata), Śatr.; of the charioteer of Abhimanyu, MBh.; of a son of Gada, Hariv.; of a son of Śyāma, ib.; of a son of Śamika (v. l. Sannika), BHP.; of a son of Kṛṣṇa, ib.; of a son of Vṛṣṇi, ib.; of a son of Agni-mitra, Vās., Introd.; of a son of Su-ratha (the last of the race of the Ikshvākus), BHP.; (ā), f. N. of a Yakṣiṇī, Kathās.; of one of the wives of Daśa-ratha (mother of Lakshmaṇa and Śatru-ghna), R.; Ragh.; of the mother of Mārkaṇḍeya, Cat.; of the mother of Jaya-deva, ib.; (tra)-**dhas**, mfn. one who makes good friends, MaitrS.; VS. (*johanaṇi mitrāṇi pushyati*, Mahidh.); — **bhū**, m. N. of Sagara (as a Cakravartin), Jain.; of the 20th Arhat of the present era, ib.; (trā)-**bhū** or *-tanaya*, m. 'son of Sumitā', N. of Lakshmaṇa, W. — **mitryā**, mfn. having good friends, RV.; VS. — **mīdhā** (or *-mīdhā*), m. N. of a man, RV.; of a son of Su-hotra, MBh. — **mīna**, m. pl. N. of a people, MārK.P. — **mukta**, mfn. well thrown or hurled, MBh. — **mukha**, n. a good or beautiful mouth, Pāñcat.; a bright face (instr. = 'cheerfully'), Kām.; mf(ā) or (ā) n. having a good or beautiful mouth, fair-faced, handsome, Kāv.; Kathās.; bright-faced, cheerful, glad, MBh.; R. &c.; inclined or disposed to (comp.; — *tā*, f.), Hariv.; Kāv.; Par.; gracious, favourable, kind to (gen.), R.; Car.; well pointed (as an arrow), MBh.; Hariv.; having a good entrance (in this and other fig. senses the fem. is only ā), Siddh.; Vop.; m. a learned man or teacher, W.; N. of various plants (accord. to L. 'a kind of herb, Ocimum Basilicum Pilosum and another species' &c.), Suśr.; Car.; a partic. gregarious bird (v. l. *sumukhā*), Car.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Gaṇeśa, L.; of a son of Garuḍa (a mythical bird), MBh.; of a son of Droṇa, MārK.P.; of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of an Asura, Hariv.; of a king of the Kimp-naras, Kāraṇḍ.; of a Rishi, MBh.; of a king (who perished through want of humility), Mn. vii, 41; of a monkey, R.; of a Hapsa, Jātakam.; pl. N. of a class of gods, Buddh.; (ā), f., see m. above; (ā or ī), f. a handsome woman, W.; (ī), f. a mirror, L.; a kind of metre, Ked.; (in music) a partic. Murchanā, Saṃgit.; Clitoria Ternate, L.; Evolvulus Alsinoides, L.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv.; (*am*), n. the mark or scratch of a finger-nail, L.; a kind of building, Gal.; — *si*, m. 'father of Su-mukha', N. of Garuḍa, L.; (*khi*)-**pañcāṅga**, n. N. of a Tantra wk. — **mukhi-kṛta**, mfn. well tipped or pointed (as an arrow), MBh. — **mūḍika**, m. N. of an Asura, Kathās. — **mūḍita**, mfn. delighted with (instr.), enjoying, possessing, Hariv. — **mushita**, mfn. well cheated or deceived, Divyāv. — **mushṭi**, m., — **mushṭikā**, f. Hoya Viridiflora, L. — **muhūrta** (only loc. *te*), a lucky hour, Siphās.; mfn. occurring at a lucky h^o, MBh. — **mūrti**, m. a partic. Gaṇa of Śiva, Harav. — **mūla**, m. Moringa Pterygosperma, L.; (ā), f. Glycine Debilis, L.; Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. — **mūlika**, n. Daucus Carota, a carrot, L. — **mṛigā**, n. plenty of wild animals or game, good hunting, AV. — **mṛigika** (or *-mṛigika*), mf(ā)n. very compassionate or gracious, RV.; VS.; AV.; m. N. of a man, Cat.; n. pity, compassion, AV. — **mṛita**, mfn. stone-dead, Mṛicch. — **mṛityu**, m. an easy death, Pāñcar. — **mṛishta**, mfn. well rubbed or polished, very bright or fine, MBh.; R.; BHP.; very dainty, Pāñcat.; — **pushpādhyā**, mfn. abounding in bright flowers, MW.; — **vesha**, mfn. dressed in well-brushed clothes, ib. — **mēka**, mf(ā)n. (√1. *mi*) well fixed or established, firm, constant, unvarying, RV.; TS.; ŚBr. — **mekhalā**, mfn. well girdled, MW.; Muñja grass (which forms the Brāhmanic girdle), Bhpr. — **megha**, m. 'well clouded', N. of a mountain, R. — **medhā**, mf(ā)n. very nourishing, loamy (as pasture land), RV.; (*-mdhā*), prob. = next, RV. x, 132, 7. — **medhās**, mfn. (acc. sg. *āsam* or *ām*) having a good understanding, sensible, intelligent, wise, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a Rishi under Manu Cakshusha, Cat.; of a son of Veda-mitra, ib.; pl. a partic. class of gods under the fifth Manu, Pur.; a partic. class of deceased ancestors, VP.; f. Cardiospermum Halicabum, L. — **medhya**, mfn. very pure (in a ritual sense), R. — **meru**, m. N. of a mountain (= *meru*, q. v.), R.; Kālid.; Buddh. (cf. MWB. 120); N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās.; of Śiva, W.; mfn. very exalted, excellent,

ib.; — *jā*, f. 'sprung from Sumeru', N. of a river, MārK.P.; — *vaśa*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh. — **mla**, mfn. (prob.) very weak or feeble, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 136.

सुमङ्गा *sumāṅgā*, f. N. of a river, VP.

सुमत *sumat*, ind. (prob. for *smat*) together, along with (instr.), RV. (accord. to native authorities fr. 6. *su + mat = kalyāṇa, śobhana*, or = *svataḥ, svayam*). — **kshara** (*mdt*-), mfn. oozing, juicy, VS.

सुमाज, in comp. for *sumat*. — **jani** (*mdj*-), mfn. together with his wife, RV.

सुमाद, in comp. for *sumat*. — **apsu** (*mdt*-), mfn. together with the reins or harness, ib. — **gaṇa** (*mdt*-), mfn. together with the troop or band, associated with (instr.), ib. — **ga** (*mdt*-), mfn. together with the team (?), AV.

सुमतिस्तरु *sumati-tsaru*, mfn. (said of a plough), TS. (cf. *su-mati* / *kṛi* and *i. matya*; v. l. *somapitsaru*, VS.; Kāth., and *somasitsaru*, AV.)

सुमधुर *su-madhura*, *su-madhya* &c. See p. 1230, col. 3.

सुमागन्धा *sumāgandhā*, f. N. of a river (perhaps w. r. for *su-māgandhī*), Kāraṇḍ.

सुमित्र *su-mitra*, *su-mukha*, *su-medhas*. See cols. 1, 2.

सुम *sumna*, mfn. (prob. fr. 5. *su* and √*mnā* = *man*) benevolent, kind, gracious, favourable, RV. x, 5, 3; 7; (*am*), n. benevolence, favour, grace, RV.; TS.; devotion, prayer, hymn (cf. Gk. *hymos*), RV.; satisfaction, peace, joy, happiness, ib.; N. of various Sāmans, ArshBr. — **āpi** (*nd*-, for *summā-āpi*), mfn. near in favour, joined in affection (accord. to others a proper N.), RV. x, 95, 6. — **hā**, mfn. invoking favour or protection, VS.; TS.

सुमन्य, ind. devoutly, piously, RV.; kindly, graciously, AV.

सुमन्या, Nom. P. *tyati* (only p. *nyādyat*), to be gracious or favourable, RV.; to be glad or cheerful, triumph, ib.

सुमन्य, mfn. gracious, favourable, RV.; AV.; devout, pious, ib.

सुमन्यवरी, f. bringing favour or joy (applied to Ushas), RV.

सुमन, mfn. gracious, favourable, TS.

सुमन्या, mfn. deserving grace or favour, MaitrS.

सुम्पलुण्ठ *sumpaluṇṭha*, m. zedoary, Curcuma Zerumbet, L.

सुम् *sumbh*. See √*subh*, p. 1230, col. 2.

सुम्ब *sumbha*, m. pl. N. of a people, R.; sg. N. of a country (cf. *sumbha-deśa*), L.

सुमुनि *sumuni*, m. N. of a king, Rājat.

सुयज *su-yaj*, mfn. (i. e. 5. *su* + 2. *yaj*) worshipping or sacrificing well, RV.; VS.; f. a good or right sacrifice, VS.; TS.; Br.

सु (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **yajus**, m. N. of a son of Bhunanyu, MBh. — **yajūśa**, mfn. sacrificing well or successfully, RV.; m. a good or right sacrifice, R.; N. of a preceptor, GṛS.; of Utkala (son of Dhruva), Cat.; of a son of Ruci and Ākūti (an incarnation of Viṣṇu), BHP.; of a son of Vasishṭha (and counsellor of Daśa-ratha), R.; of a son of Antara, Hariv.; of a king of the Uśīnara, BHP.; of an author, Hcat.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Mahā-bhauma (a descendant of Prasena-jit), MBh. — **yata** (*si*-), mfn. well restrained or governed nr guided, RV.; well bound or fettered, AV.; *yātma-yat*, m. 'having the mind well controlled', N. of a Rishi, MBh. — **yantu**, mfn. curbing or guiding well (as reins), RV. — **yantrita**, mfn. fast bound (*-tva*, n.), Pāñcat.; well restrained or governed or self-controlled, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **yabhyā** (*si*-), f. to be well embraced (sexually), AV. — **yāma**, mf(ā)n. easy to be guided, tractable (as a horse &c.), RV.; TBr.; easy to be restrained or controlled or kept in order, well regulated, RV.; AV.; VS.; m. pl. a partic. class of gods, BHP.; (ā), f. the Priyaṅgu plant, L. — **yāvasa**, mf(ā)n. (in Padap. for *sū-y*) having good pasturage, abounding in grass, RV.; m. N. of a man (cf. *suyavasi*); n. beautiful grass, good pasturage (e. ind. 'when there is good p^o'), RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; BHP.; — **śāda**, mfn. eating good grass, RV.; *śin*, mfn. having good p^o, ib.; *śāda*, mfn.

abounding in good p° and water, MBh.; °*yūy*, mfn. desirous of good p°, RV. — **yavasū**, m. N. of a Rishi, ArshBr., Sch. — **yāsa**, mfn. = *yāsa* below, MW.; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Parikshit, ib.; of an Apasara, VP. — **yāsas**, n. glorious fame, Bcar.; (sū-), mfn. very famous (compar. *-lara*), SV.; BHp.; m. N. of a son of Atoka-vardhana, Pur.; f. N. of a wife of Divo-dāsa, Hariv.; of the mother of an Arhat, L. — **yash-tavya**, m. N. of a son of Manu Raivata, MārKp. — **yāti**, m. N. of a son of Nahusha, Hariv. — **yāmā**, mfn. binding or restraining well (as reins), RV.; m. N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; pl. a partic. class of gods, MBh. — **yāman**, m. (with *cākshusha*) a partic. personification, AV. — **yāmuna**, m. a palace, L.; a kind of cloud, L.; N. of Vishnu, L.; of a king (= *vaśa*), L.; of a mountain, Hariv. — **yāsu**, f. (a female) who receives excessive sexual embraces (comp. *-larā*), RV. x, 86, 6. — **yukta**, nfn. well joined, harmoniously combined, MW.; well composed, attentive, MaitrUp.; very fit, R.; very auspicious, R. — **yukti**, f. a good appliance or contrivance, MW.; good argument, Cat. — **yūj**, mfn. well joined or yoked (*-yūk*, ind.), RV.; well placed or fixed, ib.; AV. — **yuta**, mfn. well accompanied by, well furnished or provided with, MW. — **yuddha**, n. a well-fought war or battle, Mn.; MBh. &c.; fair fighting, MBh.; Hariv. — **yoga**, m. a favourable juncture, good opportunity, MW. — **yojita**, mfn. well combined or prepared (as food), R. — **yodhana**, m. 'fighting well', euphemistic N. of Dur-yodhana (q.v.), MBh. — **rakta**, mfn. (ā) n. well coloured, deeply dyed, W.; strongly affected or impassioned, ib.; deep red, crimson, Kāv.; very lovely or charming, R. — **rak-taka**, m. a kind of Mango tree, Mangifera Sylvestica, L.; a sort of red or golden chalk, L. — **raksha**, m. 'good protector', N. of a Muni, Cat.; of a mountain, MārKp. — **rakshana**, n. careful protection, W. — **rakshita**, mfn. well protected, carefully guarded, PārGr.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **rakshin**, m. a good or faithful guardian, Kathās. — **rakshya**, nfn. easy to be preserved, MW. — **rañ-ga**, m. (for *sur* see s. v.) a good colour or dye, W.; 'bright-coloured', the orange tree, Subh.; a kind of fragrant grass, W.; crystal, ib.; (ā), f. a partic. plant (= *kaivartikā*), L.; (ī), f. Leea Hirta, L.; and a Moringa with red flowers, L.; (am), n. red sanders, W.; vermillion, L.; -*da*, m. 'yielding a good colour', red sanders, W.; *Cesalpinia Sappan*, L.; -*dhātu*, n. red chalk, L.; -*dhūti*, f. the pollen of the orange tree, Subh. — **rañgikā**, f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — **rajanī**, f. night, L. — **rajas**, mfn. having good or much pollen, g. *bhrīśādi*; 'jah-phala', m. the jack-fruit tree, L.; 'jāya', Nom. ā. *Cyate*, to produce good or m° p°, g. *bhrīśādi*. — **rañjana**, m. the betel-nut tree, L. — **rāna**, mfn. (ā) n. joyous, gay, RV.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP.; (am), n. joy, delight, RV. — **rata**, mfn. sporting, playful, Up. v, 14, Sch.; compassionate, tender, L.; m. N. of a mendicant, Buddh.; (ā), f. a wife, Hariv. (Sch.); N. of an Apasara, MBh.; (am), n. great joy or delight, ib.; (īc. f. ā) amorous or sexual pleasure or intercourse, coition, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; -*keli*, f. amorous sport or dalliance, Cat.; -*kriḍā*, f. id., Kathās.; -*gahvarā*, f. N. of a Surāṅgana, Sighās.; -*glāni*, f. exhaustion from sexual intercourse, Megh.; -*janita*, mfn. produced by sexual int°, ib.; -*lālī*, f. a female messenger, go-between, L.; a chaplet, garland for the head, L.; -*nivṛtti*, f. cessation of sex° int°, Cat.; -*pradīpa*, m. a lamp burning during sex° int°, Kum.; -*prabhā*, f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; -*prasaṅga*, m. addiction to sex° int°, MW.; -*prasaṅgin*, nfn. addicted to sex° int°, Ritus.; -*priya*, mfn. id., VarBṛS.; N. of a woman, Dhūrtas.; -*bandha*, m. a kind of coition, L.; -*bheda*, m. a kind of c°, Cat.; -*mañjarī*, f. N. of a daughter of the Vidyā-dhara Matanigā-deva and of the 16th Lambaka of the Kathā-sarīt-sāgara (called after her); -*mriddha*, mfn. worn out by sexual int°, Bhartṛ.; -*rañgin*, mfn. (for *surā* see p. 1234, col. 2), delighting in or addicted to sexual intercourse, Subh.; -*var-ṇana*, n. description of sex° intercourse, Cat.; -*vārā-rātri*, f. a night fit for sex° int°, Ragh.; -*vidhi*, m. performance or rule or mode of sex° int°, VarBṛS.; -*viśeṣa*, m. a partic. kind of sex° int°, Kir.; -*vyāpāra-jāta-trama*, mfn. wearied by addiction to sex° int°, Subh.; -*sambhoga*, m. enjoyment of sex° int°, Vet.; -*saukhyā*, n. the pleasure of sex° int°, ib.; -*stha*, mfn. engaged in sex° int°, Kathās.; °*tōtsava*, m. the joy of sexual int°, Subh.; °*tōtsuka*, mfn. desirous of sex° int°, VarBṛS.; °*tōpacāra-kūśala*, mfn. skilled in sex° int°, ib. — **ratī**, f. great enjoyment or delight,

MW.; -*mitra*, m. N. of the author of the Alamp-kāra-māla. — **rātna**, mfn. (ā) n. possessing rich jewels or treasures, RV. — **rātha**, mfn. having a good chariot, a g° chariotier, RV.; yoked to a g° chariot (as horses), ib.; consisting in g° ch°s (as wealth), ib.; m. a good chariot, MBh.; 'having a good chariot', N. of various kings, (e.g.) of the father of Kōṭikāya, MBh.; of a son of Dru-pada, ib.; of a son of Jayad-ratha, ib.; of a son of Su-deva, R.; of a son of Janam-ejaya, Hariv.; of a son of Adhiratha, Cat.; of a son of Jahnu, VP.; of a son of Kuṇḍaka, ib.; of a son of Rāpaka, BHp.; of a son of Caitra, BrahmapP.; (ā), f. N. of an Apasara, Hariv.; of a river, MārKp.; (am), n. N. of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, MārKp.; -*deva*, m. N. of a messenger, Kathās.; -*viśaya*, m. N. of a ch. of the PadmaP.; °*hākāra*, n. N. of a Varsha, MBh.; °*hōtsava*, m. N. of a poem. — **randhaka** and **randhra**, N. of a place, Pañcar. — **rabhi**, -**rabhita**, see s. v. — **rasa**, mfn. (ā) n. rich in water, Bhām.; well-flavoured, juicy, sapid, savoury, R.; VarBṛS.; Vās.; sweet, lovely, charming, Kathās.; Bhām.; elegant (as composition), W.; m. Vitex Negundo, L.; Andropogon Schoenanthus, L.; the resin of Gossampinus Rumphii, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a mountain, MārKp.; m. n. and (ā), f. holy basil, Hcar.; L.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (Anethum Panmori; Vitex Negundo; a kind of jasmine; = *rāśā* &c.), L.; a kind of metre, Col.; (in music) a partic. Rāgini, Samgit.; N. of Durgā, L.; of a daughter of Dakṣa (wife of Kaśyapa and mother of the Nāgas), MBh.; R. &c.; of an Apasara, MBh.; Hariv.; of a daughter of Raudrāśva, Hariv.; of a river, Pur.; (ī), f. a partic. plant, Vāgbh.; n. (only L.) resin; fragrant grass; gum-myrrh; Cassia bark; -*samgraha*, m. N. of wk.; °*sāgraja*, n. (prob.) = next, Suśr.; °*sāgrāṇī*, m. white basil, L.; °*sāchada*, m. (prob.) the leaf of the white b°, Suśr.; °*sāshṭa*, n. a collective N. of 8 plants (viz. Nirgunṭi, Tulasi, Brāhmī &c.), L. — **rahas**, n. a very lonely place (also *haṣ-sthāna*, n.), Pañcar. — **rājaka**, m. a kind of plant (= *bhṛīnga-rāja*), m. — **rājan**, m. a good king, Pān. v, 4, 69, Sch.; a divinity, MW.; mfn. having a good k°, L.; ('jūi'), f. N. of a village, Pāp. iv, 1, 29, Sch. — **rājam-bhava**, n. the possibility of being a king, Śis. — **rāji**, m. N. of a man, R. — **rājikā**, f. a small (white) house-lizard, L. — **rāṇāyāniya**, m. pl. N. of a school, IndSt. — **rāti**, mfn. rich in gifts, RV. — **rātri**, f. a fine night, W. — **rādhas**, mfn. granting good gifts, liberal, bountiful, RV.; receiving rich gifts, wealthy, ib.; m. N. of a Rishi (having the patr. Vārshāgira and author of RV. i, 100), Anukr.; of a man, ArshBr. — **rāman**, mfn. very delightful, delicious, VS. — **rāva**, m. N. of a horse, MBh. — **rāshṭra** (sū-), mfn. (ā) n. having good dominion &c., TS.; m. N. of a country on the western side of India (commonly called Surat), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of a minister of Dasa-ratha, RāmatUp.; (pl.) the country or the inhabitants of S°, MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a town (prob. 'the capital of S°'), AV. Paris.; ('*shīra*)-ja, mfn. (ā) n. born or produced in S°, MārKp.; m. a sort of black bean, L.; a kind of poison, L.; (ā), f. a sort of fragrant earth, L.; n. id., L.; -*brahma*, m. a Brāhmaṇ of S°, Pān. v, 4, 104, Sch.; -*viśaya*, m. the country of S°, Hariv.; -*sauvīra*, m. du. the countries of S° and Su-vīra, R.; °*rādhīpati*, m. a king of S°, MBh.; °*rāvanti*, m. pl. the inhabitants or the countries of S° and Avanti, ib.; °*rādbhāvā*, f. alum, Suśr. — **ri**, see *su-rai*. — **rukma**, mfn. beautifully shining or adorned, RV.; VS. — **rūc**, f. bright light, RV.; mfn. shining brightly, ib.; BHp.; m. N. of a man, MBh. — **rucl**, f. great delight in (loc.), ŚārngP. (v. l.); m. N. of a Gandharva king, Hariv.; of a Yaksha, BHp. (Sch.); f. N. of a wife of Dhruva and mother of Uttama, Pur. — **rucira**, mfn. (ā) n. shining brightly, radiant, splendid, beautiful, MBh.; R. &c. — **ruja**, mfn. very sick, unwell, W. — **rūḍha**, mfn. standing well up or out, very prominent or projecting, ib. — **rūpā**, mfn. (ā) n. well-formed, handsome, beautiful, RV. &c. &c.; wise, learned, L.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of an Asura, Hariv.; (pl.) a class of deities under Manu Tāmasa, Pur.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (Glycine Debilis; Jasminum Sambac &c.), L.; of an Apasara, Hariv.; of the daughter of a serpent-demon, Kathās.; of a mythical cow, MBh.; (am), n. the mulberry tree, L.; N. of two Sāmas, ArshBr.; -*kṛtīnī*, mfn. forming beautiful things, RV.; -*lā*, f. beauty, splendour, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; -*varsha-varna*, mfn. beautifully coloured like a rain-bow, TS. — **rūpaka**, mfn. (ā) n. well-formed, beau-

tiful, AgP. — **rūhaka**, m. 'easily mounted', a horse resembling an ass, L. — **rēkhas**, mfn. having beautiful property, rich in possessions, RV. — **rekha**, mfn. (ā) n. forming beautiful lines, Kathās.; Prasannar.; (ā), f. a b° line, VarBṛS.; Kathās.; N. of a woman, Vās.; Pracañd. — **repu**, m. a sort of atom (= *trasa-repu*), Up. iii, 38, Sch.; N. of an ancient king, Buddh.; f. N. of a daughter of Tvashṭri (wife of Vivasvat), Hariv.; of a river (sometimes regarded as one of the seven Sarasvatīs), MBh.; -*pushpa-dhvaja*, m. N. of a king of the Kimp-naras, Buddh. — **rētas**, mfn. having much semen, potent, RV.; VS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; °*to-dhas* (or -*dhā*), mfn. bestowing potency or virility, PañcavBr.; KātyŚr. — **rebha**, mfn. (for *surēbha* see p. 1235, col. 2) fine-sounding, fine-voiced, Kir. xv, 16; n. tin, L. — **rai**, mfn. (nom. -*rās*, -*ri*) very rich, Vop. — **rocana**, mfn. (used in explaining *su-rukma*), Nir. viii, 11; m. N. of a son of Yajña-bāhu, BHp.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātrīs attending on Skanda, MBh.; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by Yajña-bāhu, BHp. — **rodas**, m. N. of a son of Vasishṭha, ib. — **rodha**, m. N. of a son of Tapsu, Hariv. (v. l.) — **rodhas**, m. N. of a man, Pravar. — **roman**, m. 'fine-haired', N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — **rosha**, mfn. very angry, much enraged, R. — **roshapa**, m. 'id.' N. of a warrior, Kathās. — **roha**, m. N. of a king of Cina, ib. — **rohikā**, f. N. of a woman, g. *śivādi*. — **rohini**, f. beautifully red, ĀpŚr. — **rohitikā**, f. N. of a woman, g. *śivādi*. — **lakkapa**, m. (prob. Prakṛit for *-lakshapa*) N. of a man, Rājat. — **laksha**, mfn. (ā) n. having good or auspicious marks, fortunate, GopBr. — **lakshapa**, mfn. id., R.; Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar.; of a friend of Umā, L.; of the wife of Capda-ghosha, Daś.; of another woman, Viddh.; (am), n. the act of observing or examining carefully, ascertaining, determining, W.; a good or auspicious mark or characteristic, MBh.; -*tva*, n. the having ausp° marks or ch°, Kathās.; -*śūnyatā*, f. the absence of ausp° m°, Buddh.; -*sāra*, m. N. of a Tantra wk. — **lakshita**, mfn. well examined, well determined or ascertained, Mn. viii, 403. — **lagna**, mfn. firmly clinging to (loc.), Jātakam.; firmly adhering, Hcar.; m. or n. an auspicious moment (see *lagna*), Kathās. — **lañghita**, mfn. one who has been made to fast properly (see *lañgh*), Suśr. — **labha**, mfn. (ā) n. easy to be obtained or effected, easily accessible or attainable, feasible, easy, common, trivial, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; fit or suitable for, answering to (mostly comp.), useful, advantageous, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; w. r. for *su-bhaga*, Vikr. ii, 6; m. the fire at a domestic sacrifice, L.; N. of a man, Buddh.; (ā), f. sacred basil, L.; Glycine Debilis, L.; Jasminum Sambac, L.; = *dhūmra-patrā*, L.; N. of a female teacher, GrS.; of a female mendicant, MBh.; ('*bha*)-kopa, mfn. easily irascible, Śāk.; -*tva*, n. the state of being easily attained &c., frequency, triviality, cheapness, VarBṛS.; Mālav. (in *a-sul*); °*bhāvakāsa*, mfn. easily gaining room or admission, Śāk.; °*bhā-bhava*, m. = °*bha-tva* (acc. with *abhaj*, 'to be common or trivial'), Kāv.; °*bhātara*, mfn. other than easy to be attained &c., difficult, rare, dear, Mālav. — **labhya**, mfn. easy to be obtained, R. — **lalāta**, mfn. (ā) n. having a beautiful forehead, ib. — **lalika**, n. a partic. mixed caste, L. — **lalita**, mfn. (ā) n. very playful or wanton or charming, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; greatly pleased or happy, W.; (am), ind. very sportively or wantonly, with delight, easily, ib.; -*latā-pallava-maya*, mfn. (ā) n. consisting of young sprouts of beautiful creepers, Bhartṛ.; -*vistara*, m. the beautiful Lalita-vistara (q. v.), Lalit. — **lavapa**, mfn. (ā) n. well salted, Suśr.; (ā), f. Coix Barbatia, L. — **lasa**, m. N. of a man, Hyog. — **lābha**, mfn. = *-labha*, Pāp. vii, 1, 68. — **lābhika**, f. easy to be won, RV. — **lābhita**, m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi*. — **likhita**, mfn. well written down, well registered, Suśr. — **lulita**, mfn. moving playfully or pleasantly to and fro, Suśr.; greatly hurt or injured, MBh. — **lū**, mfn. one who cuts well, Vop.; (as subst.) a partic. position in dancing (v. l. *sunū*), Samgit. — **lekha**, mfn. having or forming auspicious lines, VarBṛS. — **locana**, mfn. (ā) n. fine-eyed, having beautiful eyes, MBh.; Rājat.; m. a deer, L.; N. of a Daitya, Hariv.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra (accord. to some of Dur-yodhana), MBh.; of a Buddha, Lalit.; of the father of Rukmiṇī, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of an Apasara, Hariv.; of a Yakṣiṇī, Kathās.; of the wife of king Mādhava, PadmaP.; of various other women, Daś.; Kathās. — **loma**, mfn. fine-haired, having beautiful hair or down, R.; (ā), f. N. of two plants (= *tāmra-vallī* or *māṅsa-ro-*

hiñī, L. — **lomadhī**, m. N. of a king, BhP. (v.1.) — **loman**, mfn. = *loma*, Pāp. vi, 2, 177. — **lomaśa**, mfn. having good hair or down, very hairy or downy, MW.; (ā), f. the plant *Leuca Hirta*, L. — **lola**, mfn. ardently desirous of (comp.), Git. — **loha**, n. a kind of good iron, L. — **lohaka**, m. n. 'good metal', brass, L. — **lohita**, m. a beautiful red colour, MW.; mfn. very red, L.; (ā), f. N. of one of the seven tongues of fire, MuṇḍUp.; MärkP. — **lohin**, m. N. of a man, g. *gargadī*. — **vaśa**, m. 'having a good pedigree', N. of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP.; — *ghoshā*, mfn. sounding pleasantly like a flute, Hariv.; *śēkshu*, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L. — **vaktra**, n. a good mouth or face, MW.; good utterance or intonation, Śiksh.; mfn. having a handsome mouth or face (said of Śiva), MBh.; having good organs of pronunciation, Śiksh.; m. a kind of plant (= *su-mukha*), L.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a son of Danta-vakra, Hariv. — **vakshas**, mfn. having a handsome breast, Up. iv, 226, Sch.; m. N. of a man, g. *śubhrādī*. — **vacā**, mfn. easy to be said, Nāyās., Sch.; (ā), f. 'speaking well', N. of a Gandharvī, Kāraṇḍ. — **vacana**, n. good speech, eloquence, Subh.; mfn. speaking well, eloquent, L.; (ī), f. N. of a goddess, L. — **vacas**, mfn. = prec., L. — **vacasyā**, f. a beautiful verse or hymn, RV. — **vājra**, mfn. having an excellent thunderbolt, RV. — **vajrin**, mfn. id., Lāty. — **vatsā**, f. N. of a Dik-kumārī, Pārśvan. — **vadana**, mf(ā)n. having a handsome or beautiful face, Kālid.; VarBrS.; n. a kind of plant (= *su-mukha*), L.; (ā), f. a beaut^o woman, Ritus.; a kind of metre, Chāndog.; N. of a woman, Venis. — **vapus**, f. 'having a handsome body', N. of an Apsaras, VP. — **vayas**, f. a hermaphrodite, L. — **varatrā**, mfn. having good thoughts, RV. — **varūtha** or **thin**, mfn. having a good protecting ledge (as a chariot), R. — **varga**, mfn. (for *su* see p. 1236, col. 2) having good society, MW. — **varcaka**, m. natron, alkali, L.; N. of an ancient sage (= *varca*), MBh. (Nilak.); (īkā), f. natron, Suśr.; a kind of plant (cf. *su-varjikā*), L. — **varcala**, m. N. of a country, W.; (ā), f. Ruta Graveolens, Vas.; MBh.; Suśr.; linseed, Linum Usitatissimum, L.; hemp, Polanisia Icosandra, L.; = *tri-samdhya*, Kauś., Sch.; N. of the wife of the Sun, MBh.; R.; of Śiva (as a manifestation of the Sun), Pur.; of the wife of Parameshthin and mother of Prāthā, BhP.; of the wife of Prāthā, ib. — **varcas**, mfn. full of life or vigour, fiery, splendid, glorious, RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh.; of one of Skanda's attendants, ib.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, ib.; of a son of the tenth Manu, Hariv.; of a son of Khanī-netra, MBh.; of a Brāhman, ib.; of a brother of Bhūti, MärkP. — **varcassa**, mfn. fiery, splendid, radiant, TUp.; MBh.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh. — **varcasin**, m. N. of Śiva (cf. prec.), MBh.; natron, alkali, L. — **varcaska**, mfn. splendid, brilliant, Hariv. — **varcin**, m. natron, MW. — **varjikā**, f. a kind of plant (cf. *su-varcikā*), Car. — **varṇa** &c., see s. v. — **varṭita**, mfn. well turned or rounded, R.; well arranged or contrived, MBh.; *śāru*, mfn. having round thighs, Dharmas. 83. — **vartula**, m. a water-melon, L.; Gardenia Enneandra, L. — **varṭman**, n. the right path or course, Pañcar.; mfn. following the *ṛ* *ṇ* or *ṇ* *ṇ*, Suśr. — **vardhayitṛ**, mfn. increasing well (used in explaining *su-vidi*), Śāy. — **vārman**, n. good armour, AV.; n. 'having good armour', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. — **varsha**, mf(ā)n. raining well, ŚāṅkhGr.; m. a good rain, R.; N. of a teacher, pl. his school (also *śhaka*), Buddh. — **valg**, mfn. jumping well, Vop. — **vallari**, f. a partic. creeping plant, L. — **valli**, f. Vernonia Anthelmintica, L.; (ī), f. id., L.; another plant (= *kaṭvī*), ib.; (*śh*) *ja*, n. a bulb, L. — **vallikā**, f. Vernonia Anthelmintica, L.; a red-colouring Oldenlandia, L. — **vaśa**, m. N. of a man, VP. — **vaśya**, mfn. easy to be subdued or controlled, R. — **vas**, mfn. (prob.) covering or clothing well, Vop. — **i. -vasanā**, mf(ā)n. (√4. *vas*) = prec., RV.; well dressed or clothed, ChUp. — **2. -vasanā**, n. (√5. *vas*) a good dwelling, RV. vi, 51, 4; N. of a place, Pañcar. — **vasanta**, m. a beautiful spring season, ŚāṅkhGr.; the day of full moon in the month Caitra, L.; a festival in honour of Kāma-deva in the *m* *ṇ* *ṇ*, L. — **vasantaka**, m. a partic. festival (= prec.), L.; Gertnera Racemosa, L. — **vasu (?), f. N. of an Apsaras, L. — **vastu-sampad**, mfn. having abundant wealth, Daś. — **vastra**, mf(ā)n. well clothed, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP. — **vah** (strong form -*vāh*), mfn. drawing or carrying well, Hcat. — **vaha**, mfn.**

id., L.; easy to be drawn or carried, L.; carrying well, bearing well, patient, W.; m. a partic. wind, Gol.; N. of various plants (Vitex Negundo; Cissus Pedata; Boswellia Thurifera &c.), L.; a Viṇā or lute, W. — **vāhni**, mfn. having a good team (as a chariot), AV. — **vāhman**, mfn. driving well, a good charioteer (said of Indra), RV. — **vākya**, mfn. speaking well, eloquent, MBh. — **vāgmin**, mfn. very eloquent, R. — **vāc**, mfn. id., RV.; AV.; worth mentioning, praiseworthy, RV. iii, 1, 19; sounding beautifully, MW.; making a loud noise, ib.; m. N. of a keeper of the Soma (v.l. *svāna*), MaitrS.; of a Brāhman, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, ib. — **vācas**, mfn. very eloquent, RV. — **vācya**, mfn. easy to be read, MW. — **vājīn**, mfn. beautifully feathered (as an arrow), Hariv.; (*śh*) *vāpū* (?), m. N. of an author, IndSt. — **vātā** (?), f. N. of an Apsaras, L. — **vātra**, n. N. of a Sāman, IndSt. — **vāditra**, n. beautiful music, Hariv. — **vānta**, mfn. (a leech) that has well vomited (i.e. disgorged sucked blood), Suśr. — **vāmā**, f. N. of a river, MBh. — **vār**, mfn. having beautiful water, MW. — **vārtā**, f. good news, MW.; N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — **vāla**, mfn. having beaut^o hair on the tail (said of an elephant), VarBrS. — **vāladhi**, m. having a beautiful tail (as a cow), MBh.; — *khura*, mf(ā)n. having a beautiful tail and hoofs (as a cow), ib. — **vālukā**, f. Hoya Viridiflora, L. — **1. -vāsa**, m. (√5. *vas*) a beautiful dwelling, MW. — **2. -vāsa**, m. (√2. *vas*) an agreeable perfume, W. — **3. -vāsa**, m. (√4. *vas*) 'well clad', N. of Śiva, MBh.; a kind of metre, Col.; — *kumāra* or *raka*, m. N. of a son of Kāśyapa, Kathās. — **vāsaka**, m. a water-melon, L. — **vāsana**, m. pl. N. of a class of gods under the tenth Manu, BhP. — **vāsara**, f. cress, BhPr. — **vāsas**, mfn. having beaut^o garments, well dressed, RV. &c. &c.; well feathered (as an arrow), MBh. — **vāsita**, mfn. well scented or perfumed, Hariv.; Pañcar. — **vāsīn**, mfn. dwelling in a comfortable or respectable abode, W.; (*in*), f. a woman married or single who resides in her father's house (cf. *sva-v*), Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ. (v.1.) &c.; a term of courtesy for a respectable woman whose husband is alive, MW. — **vāstu**, f. N. of a river (Gk. *Σάστρος*; the modern Suwad), RV.; MBh.; Pur.; m. pl. the inhabitants of the country near the river Suvāstu, VarBrS. — **vāstuka**, m. N. of a king, MBh. — **vāha**, mfn. easy to be borne (meaning also 'having beautiful horses' and 'having handsome arms'; cf. *bāha*), Vās.; m. a good stallion, ib.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. — **vāhana**, m. N. of a Muni, Cat. — **vikrama**, mfn. having a beautiful gait, R.; very courageous or energetic or brave, MBh.; m. great prowess or valour, W.; N. of a son of Vatsa-prī, MärkP. — **vikrānta**, mfn. very valiant or heroic, bold, chivalrous, ŚāṅkP.; m. a hero, W.; n. valour, heroism, MBh.; — *vikramaṇa-paripricchā*, f. N. of a Buddhist wk.; — *vikramin* or *vikramin*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **viklava**, mfn. very pusillanimous or irresolute, MBh. — **viguna**, mfn. destitute of all virtues or merits, very wicked, ib. — **vigraha**, mfn. having a beautiful body or figure, Kām.; Mṛicch.; m. N. of a messenger, Kathās. — **vicakshana**, mfn. very clever, well discerning, skillful, wise, Kām.; Subh. — **vicāra**, m. good or deliberate consideration, W.; N. of a man, Cat. — **vicārīta**, mfn. well weighed, deliberately considered, ŚāṅkP. — **vicārīya**, ind. having well deliberated; — *kārin*, mfn. acting after due deliberation, Hit. — **vicita**, mfn. well searched through, R.; well examined, Āpast. — **viñānā**, mfn. easy to be distinguished, RV.; well discerning, very clever or wise, Pañcat. — **viñāpaka**, mfn. easy to be taught or instructed, Lalit. — **viñāya**, mfn. well discernible, easy to be distinguished, KaṭhUp.; N. of Śiva, MBh. — **vita**, see s. v. — **vitata**, mfn. well spread (as a net), MBh. — **vitala**, m. a partic. form of Vishnu, W. — **vittā**, n. great wealth or property, TBr.; mfn. very rich or wealthy, Pañcat. — **vitti**, m. N. of a divine being, Cat. — **1. -vid**, m. (√1. *vid*) 'knowing well', a Jina, Gal.; f. a shrewd or clever woman, L. — **2. -vid**, m. (√3. *vid*) procuring or granting well (in *viśva-suvīd*, q.v.). — **vida**, m. 'very knowing', an attendant on the women's apartments (= *sauvidā*), L.; a king, prince (cf. *su-vidat*), L.; a partic. tree (= *tīlaka*), L. — **vi-ḍagḍha**, mfn. very cunning, astute, Ratnāv. — **vi-dat**, m. a king, L. — **vidātra**, mfn. very mindful, benevolent, propitious, RV.; AV.; n. grace, favour, ib.; wealth, property, Nir. vii, 9; household, Up. iii, 108, Sch. — **vidātriya**, mfn. propitious, gracious,

favourable, RV. — **vidarbha**, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. — **vidalla**, n. the women's apartments, L.; (ā), f. a married woman, L. — **vidita** (*śh*), mfn. well known or understood, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. — **vidirpa**, mfn. much torn or split, greatly expanded, MW.; n. (prob.) a great fight or slaughter, MBh. i, 5552. — **vidha**, mfn. well pierced or incised (as a vein), Suśr. — **vidyā**, f. good knowledge, Kāv. — **vidyut**, m. N. of an Asura, Cat. — **vidvas** (*śh*), mfn. very intelligent or wise, RV. — **vidha**, mfn. of a good kind or nature, Subh.; (*am*), ind. in an easy way, easily, W. — **vidhāna**, n. good order or arrangement (*-tas*, ind. 'in right order, properly, duly'), Kām.; mfn. well arranged or contrived, L. — **vidhi**, m. a good rule or ordinance (instr. 'in the right manner, properly'), Kathās.; (with Jainas) N. of the 9th Arhat of the present Avasarpīṇī, L. — **vinaya**, mfn. well educated or disciplined, Lalit. — **vinashta**, mfn. quite disappeared or vanished, R.; quite worn out or emaciated, ib. — **vinirmala**, mfn. quite spotless or pure, Hariv. — **vinīscaya**, m. a very firm resolution, R. — **vinīscita**, mfn. thoroughly convinced, SaddhP. — **vinita**, mf(ā)n. well trained (as horses), Kām.; properly behaved, very modest, Pañcar.; well executed, MBh.; (ā), f. a tractable cow, L. — **vineya**, mfn. easy to be trained or educated, Lalit. — **vinayasta**, mfn. well spread out or extended, R. — **vipina**, mfn. abounding in forests, richly wooded, MBh. — **vipula**, mf(ā)n. very great or spacious or numerous &c., MBh.; R.; very loud, MW. — **vipra** (*śh*), mfn. very learned (esp. in sacred knowledge), RV. — **vi-bhaktā**, mfn. well separated or distributed, Hariv.; Suśr.; BhP.; well proportioned, symmetrical, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *gātra*, mfn. having well separated or symmetrical limbs, MW.; — *tā*, f. good proportion, symmetry, Suśr.; *śhāṅga-pratyahatā*, f. having every limb and member well proportioned (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; *śhāṅgavadyāṅgī*, f. (a woman) having symmetrical and faultless limbs, MBh. — **vi-bhāta**, mfn. shining splendidly, very bright, MW.; thoroughly clear or distinct, NṛisUp. — **vi-bhīshana**, mfn. very frightful, R. — **vi-bhīn**, m. N. of a king (son of Vibhu), Hariv.; VP. — **vi-bhūshita**, mf(ā)n. beautifully adorned, Vishn.; Hariv.; R. — **vi-bhoka**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **vimala**, mf(ā)n. perfectly clear or pure, Suśr.; Śrīṅgar. — **vimno**, f. right unyoking or loosening, ŚrS. — **viraja**, mfn. thoroughly free from all passions, BhP. — **virūḍha**, mfn. fully grown up or developed, Bhag.; well ridden, MBh. — **vilaya**, mfn. (prob.) easily fusible or liquefying, Pat. on Pāp. vi, 1, 50, Vārt. 2. — **vivakṛtī**, m. a good expositor or interpreter, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **vivartita**, mfn. well rounded, Lalit. — **vivikta**, mfn. very secluded or solitary (as a wood), MBh.; well decided or answered (as a question), BhP. — **vivṛit** or **vivṛitā**, mfn. easily opened, RV. i, 10, 7. — **viśada**, mfn. very clear or distinct or intelligible, Mṛicch. — **viśāda**, mf(ā)n. very experienced or skilful, BhP. — **viśāla**, mfn. very large; m. N. of an Asura, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; *śhāṅga*, mfn. having very large eyes, ib. — **viśiṣṭa**, mfn. most distinguished or excellent, Hcat. — **viśuddha**, mfn. perfectly pure, MBh.; Subh.; (with Buddhists) N. of a partic. world, SaddhP. — **viśodhaka**, mfn. easily improved, Lalit. — **viśrabdhā**, mfn. very beautiful or confident (*am*, ind.), R. — **viśvasta**, mfn. very confiding, quite unconcerned or careless, Pañcat.; very trusting, confidential, W. — **viśhanna**, mfn. very dejected or sorrowful, R. — **viśhāṇa**, mfn. having large tusks (as an elephant), MBh. — **viśhāmbhin**, mfn. well-supporting (said of Śiva), Śivag. — **viśhṭita**, mfn. standing beautifully, R. — **viśhṇu**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **vistara**, m. great extent, plenty, abundance (*ṛam* *ayā*, 'to be richly supplied, become full'), Subh.; great diffuseness (*ṛat*, 'very fully, in great detail'), Pañcar.; mf(ā)n. very extensive or large, MBh.; Kathās.; very great or strong or intense, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*am*), ind. in great detail, at full length, Pañcar.; Hit.; very intensely or vehemently, R.; Hariv. — **vistira**, mfn. well spread or laid out, very extensive or large or broad, R.; Hit.; (*am*), ind. at full length, Cat. — **vi-spashta**, mfn. perfectly clear or manifest, NṛisUp. — **vismaya**, mf(ā)n. very astonished or surprised, Kathās. — **vismita**, mfn. id., BhP.; very surprising or wonderful (compar. *-tara*), R. — **vihita**, mfn. well done or performed or arranged or carried out,

MBh.; R. &c.; well supplied, richly provided with (instr.), ib.; well placed or deposited, MW.; -*pratyogata*, f. skilful arrangement or performance, Sak., Introd. - *vihvala*, mf(ā)n. very perturbed or distressed or wealed, MBh.; Kathās. - *viñhi-patha*, m. a partic. entrance to a palace, Hcar. - *vīra*, nif(ā)n. very manly, heroic, warlike, RV.; AV.; VS.; rich in men or heroes, having or containing or consisting in excellent offspring or heroes or retainers, ib.; TS.; ŚāṅkhGr.; m. a hero, warrior, RV.; n. the jubute tree, L.; another tree (= *eka-vīra*), L.; N. of Skanda, MBh.; of Śiva, Śivag.; of a son of Śiva, MW.; of various kings, (esp.) of a son of Dyutimat, MBh.; of a son of Kshemya, Hariv.; of a son of Sibi (ancestor of the Suviras), ib.; of a son of Deva-sravas, BhP.; n. = next, L.; -*ja*, n. sulphuret of antimony, L.; -*tā* (Pā.), f. abundance of heroes or warriors, AV.; TS.; -*śāmla*, n. sour rice gruel, L. - *vīra*, m. Helminthostachys Laciniata, L.; n. a collyrium prepared from the Anomum Anthorhizon, W. - *vīrya*, n. manly vigour or deed, heroism, RV.; R.; abundance of heroes, host of warriors or brave men, RV.; TBr.; mfn. having great strength or power, very efficacious (herb or drug), Hit.; (ā), f. wild cotton, L.; the resin of the Gardenia Guinifera, L.; u. the fruit of the jubute, L. - *vikṛiti*, f. (accord, to some for *su-rikṛiti* = *su-ric*; cf. *su-vita* for *su-ita*) excellent praise or hymn of praise (also a form of instr.), RV.; mfn. singing or praising excellently, ib.; well praised, praiseworthy, glorious, ib.; TS. - *vikṛiṣa*, m. a fine tree, Cāṇ. - *vijāna*, mf(ā)n. (prob.) dwelling in fair regions, RV. - *vṛiti*, mfn. turning or running well (as a chariot), RV.; TBr. - *vṛitta*, mf(ā)n. well rounded, beautifully globular or round, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; well-conducted, virtuous, good (esp. applied to women), MBh.; R. &c.; composed in a beautiful metre, Kāv.; well done (n. impers.), Mālatim.; m. a kind of round bulb, L.; (ā), f. a sort of grape, L.; N. of a plant (= *śata-pattir*), L.; a kind of metre, Ked.; N. of an Apsaras, Hariv.; of a woman, Daś.; (am), n. welfare, BhP.; good conduct or behaviour, R.; Kathās.; -*tā*, f. 'round shape' and 'good conduct,' ŚāṅhP.; -*tilaka*, m. or n. N. of a wk. on metres. - *vṛitti*, f. a good way of living, good conduct or behaviour, MBh.; the life of a Brahmin-cārin, life of chastity or continence, MW. - *vṛiddha*, mfn. very old or ancient (as a race), Kāv.; m. N. of the elephant of the southern quarter, L. - *vṛidh*, mfn. joyous, cheerful, RV. - *vṛidha*, mfn. growing well, thriving, prospering, AV. - *vṛiṣc*, mfn. cutting well, Vop. - *vṛiṣabha*, m. an excellent bull, TBr. - *vṛiṣhalika*, mfn., Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 173. - *vṛiṣha* (śi-), u. beautiful rain, TS.; Br. - *vṛiṣh-ṭi*, f. id., ChUp.; VarBṛS. &c. - *vega*, mfn. moving very fast, fleet, rapid, Kām.; Hcat.; (ā), f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, R.; N. of a female vulvure, Balar. - *vegin*, mfn. very swift or rapid (v.l. *vegita*), MBh. - *vena*, m. (ifc. f. ā) N. of a man, Kathās.; (ā), f. a river, Hariv. - *vetasa*, m. a good reed or cane, MBh. - *i. -veda*, mfn. deeply versed in (sacred) science, MBh. - 2. -*veda*, mfn. easy to be found or obtained, GopBr. - *vedanā*, nfn. id., RV. - *vedas*, m. N. of a Rishi (having the patr. Śaitrishi and author of RV. x, 147), Anukr. - *vens*, mf(ā)n. full of longing or desire, RV. - *vema*, mf(ā)n. (prob.) woven on a good loom (or 'having a good loom'?), MBh. - *veta*, mfn. greatly bowed or stooping, L.; humble, quiet, L.; m. N. of a mountain (= *tri-kūta* or *citra-kūta*), Mṛicch. - *veśa* &c., often w.r. for next. - *veśa*, m. a fine dress or garment; mf(ā)n. well dressed, well clad, beautifully adorned, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*tā*, f. the being well dressed &c., R.; -*dhara*, mfn. wearing fine clothes, VarBṛS.; -*vat*, mfn. beautifully dressed or adorned, Kām. - *veshin*, mfn. = prec., W. - *vyakta*, mfn. very clear or bright, R.; very plain or distinct or manifest (am, ind.), MBh.; R. &c. - *vyavasthita*, mfn. standing quite firmly, R. - *vyasta*, mfn. greatly dispersed or scattered (as an army), Hit. - *vyākhyāta*, mfn. well explained, Buddh. - *vyāhṛta*, n. a good saying or maxim, MBh. - *vyuṣṭa*, mfn. beautifully danned, MBh. - *vyūha-mukhā* and -*vyūhā*, f. N. of two Apsaras, Kāraṇḍ. - *vratā*, nif(ā)n. ruling well, RV.; VS.; strict in observing religious vows, very religious or virtuous (often in voc.), MBh.; R. &c.; tractable (as a horse or cow), MBh.; m. a religious student, W.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a Prajā-pati, R.; of a son of Manu Raucya,

MārKp.; of a son of Nabhāga, R.; of a son of Uśinara, Hariv.; of a son of Kshemya, VP.; of a son of Priya-vrata, W.; of a scholar, Col.; of a historian, Rājat.; of a poet, Cat.; (with Jainas) of the 20th Arhat of the present Avasarpinī (also called Munisuvrata) and of the 11th Arhat of the future Utsarpinī, L.; (ā), f. a partic. fragrant plant, Bhpr.; a cow that is easily milked, L.; a virtuous wife, W.; N. of an Apsaras, L.; of a daughter of Dakṣha, VP.; of the mother of the 15th Arhat of the present age, L.; of a princess, Dharmas.; (ṭa)-*datta*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -*svara*, m. N. of an Asura, Buddh.

सुय्य *suṃya*, n. N. of a man (the foster son of Suṃyā), Rājat.; (ā), f., see next.

सुय्या, f. N. of a woman, Rājat. - **कुण्डला**, n. N. of a village, ib. - **भृद्धिहना** (ṽābhā), mfn. called Suṃyā, ib. - **setu**, m. N. of a dike, ib.

सुर *sur* (rather Nom. fr. *sura* below), cl. 6. P. *surati*, to rule, possess supreme or superhuman power, Dhātup. xxvii, 50; to shine, ib.; cl. 10. P. *surayati*, to find fault (v.l. for *svay*), xxxv, 11.

सुरा, nī. (prob. fr. *asura* as if fr. *a-sura* and *sita* fr. *a-sita*; thought by some to be connected with 2. *svay*) a god, divinity, deity (*surānām* *han-ṭi*, m. 'slayer of the gods,' N. of a partic. form of fire, son of Tapas), MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; the image of a god, an idol, Viṣṇ.; a symbolical N. for the number 'thirty-three' (from the 33 gods; see *deva*), Ganit.; a sage, learned man, L.; the sun, L.; (said to be) = *kshura*, MBh.; w.r. for *svaya*, ib.; (ā), f., see s. v.; (ṭ), f. a goddess, Naish.; HParīś.; (am), n., see *surā*. - **रिशी**, m. = *rshī*, col. 3, BhP. - **करि**, m. an elephant of the gods, Kir.; *rin-dra-darṣapāhā*, f. 'taking away the pride of the chief el^o of the g^o, N. of the Ganges, KalkiP. - **कामि**, f. an Apsaras (*janāh*, the 'A' people'), Kum. - **करु**, m. 'artificer of the gods,' N. of Viśvakarman, L. - **कर्मका**, n. 'bow of the gods,' the rainbow, Vikr. - **कर्म**, n. work to be done for the gods, R. - **केशथा**, n. Pinus Deodora or another species, Suśr. - **कुला**, u. a g^o's house, temple, Kathās. - **कृति**, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmītra, MBh. (v.l. *sūra-kṛ*). - **कृति**, mfn. made or caused by the g^o, Kathās.; (ā), f. Cocculus Cordifolius, L. - **ketu**, m. the banner of the g^o or of Indra, VarBṛS. - **क्षप-दानिका**, f. a kind of lute (v.l. *mandalikā*), L. - **गजा**, m. (= *karin*) the gods' or Indra's elephant, Kāv. - **गा**, m. sg. or pl. a host of g^o, R.; VarBṛS.; Pañcar.; a class or company of divinities (see *gaṇa-devatā*), W.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a village, Vās., Introd. - **गाṇḍa**, m. a kind of boil, L. - **गति**, f. the being born as a god, W. - **garbha**, m. the child of a g^o, MBh.; *ḥhāḍha*, mfn. like the sons of the g^o, ib. - **gāyaka**, m. a singer of the g^o, Gandharva, BhP. - **gāyana**, nī. id., L. - **giri**, n. 'gods' mount,' mount Meru, ib.; Balar. - **guru**, nī. 'preceptor of the gods,' N. of Brihaspati, VarBṛS.; Kathās. &c.; the planet Jupiter (*ṛor divasah*, 'Thursday'), VarBṛS.; Kālac.; -*divasa*, m. Thursday, VarBṛS. - **grīha**, n. = *kula*, Rājat. - **grīmanī**, m. 'chief of the g^o, N. of Indra, L. - **cāpa**, m. n. = *kārmuka*, VarBṛS.; Kir.; Kād. - **jana**, m. the race of gods, Sighās. - **jā**, f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh. - **jit**, m. N. of various authors, Cat. - **jyeshtha**, m. 'oldest of the gods,' N. of Brahmā, ib. - **tarangini**, f. (for *su-rata-v* see p. 1232, col. 1) 'raving of the gods,' the Ganges, Subh. - **taru**, m. tree of the gods, Pañcar.; Bhām.; = *kalpa*-*ṭ*, BhP. - **tā**, f. god-head, MBh.; the race of gods, Cat. - **tuṅga**, m. Elaeocarpus Ganitrus, L. - **toshaka**, m. 'god-pleasing,' the jewel Kaustubha (worn by Kṛiṣṇa on his breast), L. - **dāru**, n. Pinus Deodora, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; -*maya*, nif(ā)n. made of the Pinus D^o, VarYogay. - **dirghikā**, f. the celestial Ganges, L. - **dundubhi**, m. the god's drum, Kālyāṇam.; sacred basil, L.; (ṭ), f. id., MW. - **devatā**, f. a goddess, MBh. - **devin**, m. (prob.) N. of a partic. demon, Gobh. - **drū**, m. a tree of the gods, Chandom. - **druma**, m. id.; = *kalpa-vriksha*, Naish.; BhP. &c.; a kind of reed, Arundo Bengalensis, L.; the Deva-dāru pine, MW. - 1. -**dvipa**, m. an elephant of the g^o, Ragh.; an el^o of one of the quarters of the sky (see *dik-karin*), W.; Indra's el^o, ib. - 2. -**dvipa**, Noni. P. *pati*, to become an elephant of the gods, Subh. - **dvish**, m. 'enemy of the gods,' a demon, Asura, Daitya or Rākshasa, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of Rāhu, Ragh.; VarBṛS. - **dhanus**, n. 'bow of the gods,' a rainbow, Kāv.; Var.; *ṇur-lekhāya*, to resemble a rainbow (*ṇyā*, mfn.), Kāv. - **dhāman**, n. a place of

the gods, Cat. - **dhunī**, f. 'river of the g^o, N. of the Ganges, Sighās. - **dhūpa**, m. 'incense of the g^o, the resin of the Shorea Robusta, L.; resin, turpentine, W. - **dhvaja**, n. = *ketu*, VP.; Sch. - **nadī**, f. 'river of the gods,' N. of the Ganges, MBh.; R. &c.; the celestial Ganges, W. - **nandā**, f. 'joy of the gods,' N. of a river, L. - **nāyaka**, m. 'leader of the gods,' N. of Indra, Rājat.; of an author of certain prayers (used by Tāntrikas), Cat. - **nāla**, m. a kind of reed, Arundo Bengalensis, L. - **nimnagā**, f. 'river of the gods,' N. of the Ganges, Kathās.; the celestial Ganges, MW. - **nirgandha**, n. the leaf of the Laurus Cassia (incorr. for *surabhi-gandha*), L. - **nirjharinī**, f. the celestial Ganges, Harav. - **nīlaya**, m. 'abode of the gods,' N. of mount Meru, VarBṛS. - **pati**, m. 'lord of the gods,' N. of Indra, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of Śiva, R.; -*guru*, m. 'Indra's teacher, Brihaspati,' the planet Jupiter, Var.; -*cāpa*, n. 'bow of Indra,' the rainbow, VarBṛS.; -*tanaya*, m. 'Indra's son,' N. of Arjuna, MW.; -*tva*, n. lordship over the gods, Kāv.; -*dhanus*, n. (= *cāpa*), Kāv.; Bhpr. - **patha**, m. 'path of the g^o, part of the atmosphere or sky, Kād.; the sky, heaven, L.; (prob.) the milky way, R. - **parṇa**, n. a kind of medicinal plant, L.; (ṭ), f. a kind of creeper, ib. - **parṇika**, m. a kind of Pūm-nāga tree, MW. - **parṇikā**, f. Rottleria Tinctoria, L.; Elaeocarpus Ganitrus, ib. - **parvata**, m. 'mountain of the g^o, Meru, ib. - **pāṇsulā**, f. an Apsaras (-*jana*, m. 'the A' people'), Vcar. - **pādapa**, m. a tree of the g^o, BhP. - **pāla**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **pūm-nāga**, m. Elaeocarpus Ganitrus, L. - **pura**, n. 'city of the gods,' Amara-vatī, Kathās.; heaven (*ṛam upa-√gam*, 'to go to heaven, die'), Jātakam.; (ṭ), f. Amara-vatī, L. - **pyrodras**, m. 'domestic priest of the g^o, N. of Brihaspati, Kām. - **pushpa**, n. a flower of the g^o, celestial fl^o (-*vṛiṣṭi*, f.), Kathās.; Kālyāṇam. - **pratiṣṭhā**, f. the setting up of an idol, Rājat. - **pravāra**, m. N. of a fire (son of Tapas), MBh. - **priya**, mfn. dear to the g^o; nī. a kind of bird (v.l. *sarab-ṭ*), Hariv.; Agati Grandiflora, L.; a species of Elaeocarpus, ib.; N. of Indra, ib.; of Brihaspati, ib.; of a mountain, Śatr.; (ā), f. an Apsaras, BhP.; Jasminum Grandiflorum, L.; = *svarna-rambhā*, ib. - **bhavana**, u. a god's abode, temple, VarBṛS.; Hcat. - **bhāva**, m. the dignity of a god, Kāv. - **bhī**, f. (for *surabhi* see p. 1235, col. 3) fear of the g^o, Vās. - **bhuvana**, w. r. for *bhavana*, Hcat. - **bhūya**, n. the becoming a deity, state of a deity, Śiś. - **bhūruha**, n. Pinus Deodora, Bhpr. - **bhūṣaṇa**, n. 'ornament of the g^o, a necklace of pearls consisting of 1008 strings and 4 Hastas long, VarBṛS. - **mandalikā**, see *khandanikā*. - **mantrin**, m. 'counsellor of the g^o, N. of Brihaspati, L. - **mandira**, n. a god's house, temple, Kāv.; Kathās.; Rājat. - **muni**, m. a divine Muni; pl. N. of the Pleiads, Śiś. - **mūla**, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. - **mṛit-tikā**, f. alum-slate, L. - **medā**, f. a kind of medicinal plant, ib. - **mohinī**, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. - **yāna**, n. a chariot of the g^o, L. - **yuvati**, f. 'celestial maiden,' an Apsaras, Kāv.; VarBṛS. - **yoshit**, f. id., Kathās.; Vās.; BhP. - **rāj**, m. 'king of the g^o, N. of Indra, MBh.; BhP. - **rāja**, m. id., ib.; R.; Rājat.; -*guru*, m. (= *surapati-g*), VarBṛS.; -*tā*, f. the state or rank of Indra, Kāv.; -*mantrin*, m. (= *surapati-guru*), VarBṛS., Sch.; -*vriksha*, m. 'Indra's tree,' N. of the Pārijāta, Ragh.; -*śarāsana*, n. 'Indra's bow,' a rainbow, Vās. - **rājan**, m. = *rāj*, R. - **rājya**, n. dominion over the gods, ib. - **ripu**, m. an enemy of the g^o, VarBṛS. - **rshabha** (ṭa + *rish*), m. 'best of the gods,' N. of Indra, L.; of Śiva, BhP. - **rshi** (ṭa + *rishi*), m. a divine Rishi, a R^o dwelling among the g^o, MBh.; R.; BhP.; pl. the gods and Rishis, BhP. - **latā**, f. a kind of plant, L. - **lāsikā**, f. a flute (cf. *svara-l*), L. - **loka**, m. the gods' world, heaven (-*nātha*, m. pl.), R.; BhP. &c.; -*rājya*, n. dominion over the w^o of the g^o, Bhart.; -*sundarī*, f. 'celestial woman,' an Apsaras, Vikr.; N. of Durgā, MW. - **vadhā**, f. id., Ragh.; Kathās. - **vana**, n. a grove of the g^o, BhP. - **vara**, m. 'best among the g^o, N. of Indra; -*nagara*, n. Indra's city, Cāṇ.; -*vanitā*, f. an Apsaras, BhP. - **varcas**, m. N. of an Agni (son of Tapas), MBh. - **vartman**, n. 'road of the gods,' the sky, atmosphere, Hāsy. - **varman**, m. N. of a king (v.l. *susthira-v*), Hcar. - **vallabha**, m. Rottleria Tinctoria, L.; (ā), f. white Dūrvā grass, L. - **vallī**, f. sacred basil, ib. - **vāhinī**, f. 'river of the g^o, the heavenly Ganges, Kathās. - **vidvish**, m. an enemy of the g^o, demon, Asura, W. - **vīlāsini**, f. a heavenly

nymph, Apsaras, MW.; a proper N., ib. — **vīthī**, f. 'way of the gods,' N. of the way of the Nakshatras, MBh. — **velā**, f. N. of a river, L. — **veśman**, n. abode of the g°, heaven, ŚārngP.; a temple, Cān.; Rājāt. — **vairin**, m. an enemy of the g°, Asura, L. — **satru**, m. id., Śiś.; **-guru**, m. the planet Venus, VarYogay.; **-han**, m. 'slayer of the enemy of the g°', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **sākhin**, m. 'tree of the gods,' the Kalpa tree, Naish.; Kāvād.; ŚārngP. — **śilpin**, m. the artificer of the g°, L. — **śreṣṭha**, m. 'best of the g°', N. of Viṣṇu, R.; of Śiva, ib.; of Indra, ib.; Brahmap.; of Dharma, Hariv.; of Gaṇeśa, Pañcar.; (ā), f. a partic. plant, L. — **śvetā**, f. a small (white) house lizard, L. — **sakha**, m. 'friend of the gods,' N. of Indra, Śāk.; pl. N. of the Gandharvas, Kir. — **samgha**, m. a company or assemblage of gods, Bhag. — **sattama**, m. the best of the g°, MW. — **sadana**, n. a god's house, temple, Kād. — **sadman**, n. abode of the g°, heaven, Śiś.; a god's house, temple, Kathās.; Rājāt. — **sama**, mfn. equal to the g°, MW. — **samiti**, f. an assemblage of g°, W. — **sambhavā**, f. Polanisia Icosandra, L. — **sarit**, f. 'river of the gods,' the Ganges, Kāv.; Kād.; **-suta**, m. metron. of Bhīṣma, Śiś. — **sarabhapa**, m. a kind of tree, L. — **sindhu**, f. = **sarīt**, Kathās.; = **mandakīnī**, Śiś. (Sch.). — **suta**, m. a son of a g°, MBh.; R.; (ā), f. a daughter of a g°, R.; **īṣpama**, mfn. similar to the children of the g°, MW. — **sundara**, m. a beautiful deity, Bhag.; (ī), f. a lovely celestial female, Apsaras (**-jaya**, m. pl.), ib.; Kāv.; Kathās.; N. of Durgā, L.; of a fairy, ib.; of a woman, Vet.; a partic. Yoginī, MW.; **-senā**, f. the army of the gods (**-gaṇa-pati**, m. 'the chief of the celestial host'), R.; N. of a woman, Daś. — **skandha**, m. N. of a demon, Buddh. (v.l. **khara-sk**). — **strī**, f. a celestial woman, Apsaras, Pañcar.; Kathās.; BhP.; **'strīśa**, m. 'lord of the A°', N. of Indra, L. — **sthāna**, n. the place or abode of a god, MW.; a temple, Kām.; Hit. — **śravantī**, f. the heavenly Ganges, Harav. — **śrotaśvīnī**, f. N. of the Ganges, Bhām. — **Surāṅganā**, f. a celestial woman, Apsaras, Nal.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c. — **Surācārya**, m. 'preceptor of the gods,' N. of Bṛihas-pati, L. 1. **Surājīva** (for 2. **surāj**) see below, col. 3). m. 'livelihood of the gods,' N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar. — **Surādri**, m. 'mountain of the gods,' the m° Meru, Śiś. — **Surādharma**, m. the lowest or worst of the gods, BhP. — **Surādhipa**, m. 'sovereign of the g°', N. of Indra, MBh.; R.; Kathās. &c. — **Surādhiśa**, m. id., BhP.; Naish. — **Surādhyaksha**, m. 'sovereign of the g°', N. of Brahmā, Hariv.; of Kṛiṣṇa, Vikr.; of Śiva, Śivag. — **Surāṇaka**, m. a drum of the gods, BhP. — **Surānanda**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.; of a poet, ŚārngP.; (ā), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Śiś. — **Surāpagā**, f. 'river of the g°', the Ganges, Kir.; Kathās.; Sāh. — **Surāyudha**, n. a weapon of the g°, Kum. — **Surārāpi**, f. 'mother of the g°', N. of Aditi (cf. **Surāvanī**), VP. — **Surāxi**, m. an enemy of the gods, an Asura (also a Rakṣasa), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv.; of a king, MBh.; the chirp of a cricket, W.; **-ghna**, m. N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv.; **-sambhava**, mfn. caused by an enemy of the g°, MW.; **-han**, m. 'destroyer of the enemy of the g°', N. of Śiva, MBh.; **-hantri**, m. 'demon-killer,' N. of Viṣṇu, Tithyād. — **Surārca**, n. the act of worshipping the gods, worship, Yājñ. — **Surārdana**, n. 'tormentor of the g°', an Asura, MārKp. — **Surārha**, n. 'worthy of the g°', yellow sandal, L.; gold, ib.; saffron, MW. — **Surārha**, m. a kind of fragrant plant, L. 1. **Surālaya**, m. (for 2. **surāl**) see p. 1236, col. 1) abode of the gods, heaven, Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; Meru or Su-meru, L.; a god's abode, temple, Yājñ.; Car.; VarBṛS. &c.; wind (?), L. — **Surāvani**, f. the Earth as mother of the gods or Aditi, MārKp. (cf. **Surāraṇṇ**). — **Surāvālī**, f. N. of wk. — **Surāvāsa**, m. 'abode of the g°', a temple, L.; N. of a temple, Rājāt. — **Surāśraya**, m. 'resort of the g°', Meru, Śūryas.; Kathās. — **Surāsura**, m. pl. or (prob. n.) sg. gods and Asuras, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; **-guru**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Kaśyapa, Śāk.; **-maya**, mfn. caused by the g° and A°, Cat.; **-vimarda**, m. a conflict or war between the g° and A°, R.; **śurācārya**, m. N. of a teacher, W. — **Surāspada**, n. 'god's abode', a temple, Rājāt. — **Surāhva**, m. Pinus Deodora, Bhpr.; other plants (= **maruvaka** ; = **hari-dru**), L.; (ā), f. a kind of creeping pl., ib. — **Surābhaya**, m. marjoram, L.; n. Pinus Deodora, ib. — **Surājya**, m. 'preceptor of the gods,' N. of Bṛihas-pati, Jyot.; VarBṛS.; of the planet Jupiter, Var.; (ā), f. the sacred basil, L.; an-

other plant, = **brāhmī**, ib. — **Surētara**, m. 'other than a Sura,' an Asura, BhP. — **Surēndra**, m. chief of the gods (esp. N. of Indra), Mn.; Ragh.; BhP. &c.; N. of a king, Rājāt.; of a teacher, Cat.; a kind of bulbous plant (Arum), L.; (ā), f. N. of a Kimpināri, Kāraṇḍ.; **-kanda**, m. a kind of bulbous plant (= **rēndra**), Npr.; Suśr.; **-gopa**, m. cochineal, Suśr. (cf. **indra-g**); **-cāpa**, n. 'Indra's bow,' the rainbow, ŚārngP.; **-jīh**, m. 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of Garuḍa, L.; **-tā**, f. the rank of chief of the gods, Jātakam.; **-pūjya**, m. N. of Bṛihas-pati, the planet Jupiter, VarBṛS., Sch.; **-mālā**, f. N. of a Kimpināri, Kāraṇḍ.; **-luṭṭa**, morbid baldness of the head (= **indra-l**), Car.; **-loka**, m. Indra's world, Bhag.; **-vati**, f. N. of a princess, Rājāt.; **-śiṣya**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; **-saṃhitā**, f. N. of wk. — **Surēndra**, m. a kind of bulbous plant (= **rēndra**), Npr. — **Surēbha**, m. (for **su-rebha** see p. 1232, col. 3) a celestial elephant, MW. — **Surēśa**, m. a lord of the gods, BhP.; N. of a partic. god, MBh.; of a partic. Agni (son of Tapa), ib.; of Indra, VarBṛS.; Kathās.; BhP.; of Viṣṇu-Kṛiṣṇa, Cat.; of Śiva, Śivag.; of a place, Pañcar.; (ī), f. N. of Durgā, Cān.; **-loka**, m. Indra's world, BhP. — **Surēśvara**, m. a lord of the gods, R.; BhP.; N. of Brahmā, R.; of Śiva, ib.; of Indra, Kāv.; BhP.; of a Rudra, MBh.; VP.; of a disciple of Śaṃkarācārya and others, Buddh.; RāmātUp. &c.; (ī), f. N. of Durgā, Kathās.; Rājāt.; of Lakṣmī, Cat.; of Rādhā, Pañcar.; of the celestial Ganges, L.; **-dhanus**, n. 'Indra's bow,' the rainbow, Kāv.; **-paṇḍita**, m. N. of an author, Cat.; **-prabha**, m. N. of a king, Buddh.; **-vārttika**, n., **-vārttika-tīkā**, f. N. of wks.; **-śāmin**; **'narācārya**, **varāśrama**, m. N. of authors, Cat.; **'nari-kshetra**, n. N. of a region sacred to Durgā, Rājāt.; **'varī-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk.; **'varopādhyāya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **Surēśhta**, mfn. beloved or desired by the gods, L.; m. Elaeocarpus Ganitrus, L.; Vatica Robusta, ib.; Agati Grandiflora, ib.; = **vasuka**, ib.; Sesbania Grandiflora, W.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, = **brāhmī**, L.; Asclepias Acida, W. — **Surēśhta**, n. the resin of the Vatica Robusta, L. 1. **Surōttama**, m. (for 2. **surōt**) see p. 1236, col. 1) chief of the gods, MBh.; N. of Viṣṇu, Hariv.; of the Sun, L.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, VP.; **'mācārya**, m. N. of various authors, Cat. — **Surōttara**, m. 'superior to g°', sandal-wood, L. — **Surōpama**, mfn. god-like, divine, MBh. — **Surāhka**, n. an abode of the gods, temple, Rājāt.

Suraka. See p. 1236, col. 1.

Surāl, f. N. of a river, L.; of the Ganges, MW. — **Surasura**, mfn. 'ruling' or 'shining' (= **surat**), L.

सुराङ्गा **surāṅgā**, f. (for **su-raṅgā** see p. 1232, col. 1) a hole cut in the wall or made underground (= **surūṅgā**, q.v.), MBh.; Mudr.

सुराङ्ग **surāṅgā**, f. Ipomoea Turpethum, Car.

सुरत **su-rata** &c. See p. 1232, col. 1.

सुरभि **su-rabhī**, mf (is or ī) n. (prob. fr. 5. **su** + **rabh**, = 'affecting pleasantly') sweet-smelling, fragrant, RV. &c. &c.; charming, pleasing, lovely, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; famous, celebrated, Kāvād. ii, 176; best, excellent, L.; good, virtuous, L.; friendly, a friend, W.; m. fragrance, perfume, any sweet-smelling substance, L.; N. of various fragrant plants and substances (accord. to L. Michelia Champaka; Nauclea Cadamba; a kind of jasmine; nutmeg &c. &c.), Suśr.; the season of spring, Kāv.; the month Caitra, L.; a fire lighted at the fixing of the sacrificial post, L.; (also ī), f. N. of various plants (Boswellia, Thurifera; Prosopis Spicigera or Mimosa Suma &c.), L.; spirituous liquor (cf. **surā**; v.l. **murā**), L.; N. of a fabulous cow (daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kaśyapa, mother of cattle and of the Rudras, sometimes considered as one of the Mātṛis or as the cow of plenty; **surabhī** **śulabā**, 'the children of Surabhī, i.e. 'cattle'), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (IW. 519); any cow (accord. to L. 'a brown cow'), Vas.; the earth, L.; n. a fragrant smell or substance, perfume, ŚBr.; GṛSṛ.; ChUp.; R.; sulphur, L.; gold, L. — **kandara**, m. N. of a mountain, Vikr. — **kshe-tra-māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of the Skandha-purāṇa. — **gandha**, m. a fragrant smell, BhP.; mfn. fragrant; (ā), f. Jasminum Grandiflorum, L.; n. the leaf of the Laurus Cassia, ib. — **gandhi** or **dhin**, mfn. sweet-smelling, fragrant, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **gandhita**, mfn. filled with sweet scents, R. — **gandhin**, see **dhī**. — **ghṛita**, n. fragrant butter

or ghee, W. — **cūrṇa**, n. perfumed powder, Kauś. — **cūla**, m. N. of a poet, Subh., Introd. — **cehada**, m. fragrant Jambu, L. — **tanaya**, m. 'son of' Surabhī, a bull, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. a cow, Megh. — **tā**, f. fragrant, Cat. — **triphalā**, f. nutmeg (and) Areca nut (and) cloves, L. — **tvac**, f. cardamoms, L. — **dattā**, f. N. of an Apsaras, Kathās. — **dāru** (L.) or **rūka** (Bhpr.), m. Pinus Longifolia. — **patra**, m. marjoram, L.; (ā), f. Eugenia Jambolana, ib.; = **rāja-jambū**, ib. — **putra**, m. = **-tanaya**, VarBṛS. — **bāna**, m. 'having fragrant arrows' (as made of flowers), N. of the god of love, L. — **māt**, mfn. provided with perfumes, fragrant, TS.; ĀpŚr.; BhP.; containing the word **surabhī**, Br.; m. N. of Agni, AitBr.; (atī), f. a verse containing the word **surabhī**, Buddh. — **māruṭa**, n. 'having fr° winds', N. of a forest, Kathās. — **māsa**, m. 'fragrant month', spring, Vās.; Kād. — **mukha**, n. the opening of spring, MW. — **vatsa**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — **valkala**, n. the bark of Laurus Cassia, L. — **śhta** (**'bhī**), mfn. (fr. the nom. **'bhī**) most fragrant or agreeable, RV. — **samaya**, m. the season of spring, Sāh. — **srag-dhara**, mfn. wearing fragrant garlands, MW. — **śravā**, f. the gum olibanum tree, L.

Surabhaya, Nom. P. **ṣyati**, to make fragrant, perfume, Subh.

Surabhikā, f. a sort of Musa, L.

Surabhita, mfn. rendered fragrant, perfumed, Kāv.; Vās. &c.; rendered famous, Daś.

Surabhin, mfn. perfumed, scented, fragrant (compar. **'bhīn-tara**), RV.; Kauś.

Surabhī, f. (= **'bhī**), in comp. — **gandha**, n. the leaf of the Laurus Cassia, L. — **gotra**, n. 'race of Surabhī', oxen, cattle, kine, MBh. — **paṭṭana**, n. N. of a town, ib. — **pattra**, f. the rose-apple, W.; = **rāja-jambū**, MW. — **rasā**, f. the gum olibanum tree, L. — **suta**, m. pl. 'children of Surabhī', oxen, cattle, R.

Surabhī-√kṛi, P. **-karoti**, to render fragrant, fill with fragrance, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; to divulge, Rājāt.

Surabhy, in comp. for **'bhī**. — **āśya**, mfn. having the mouth fragrant (**-tva**, n.), ŚāṅkhŚr.

सुरस **su-rasa** &c. See p. 1232, col. 2.

सुरा **surā**, f. (ifc. also **sura**, n.; prob. fr. **√3. su**, 'to distil,' and not connected with **sura**, 'a god') spirituous liquor, wine (in ancient times 'a kind of beer'); spirituous liquor (personified as a daughter of Varuṇa produced at the churning of the ocean), RV. &c. &c.; water, Naigh. i, 12; a drinking vessel, L.; a snake, L. — **'kara** (**'rāk**), m. 'mine of sp° liq' the cocoa-nut tree, L.; a distillery, Baudh. — **karma**, n. a ceremony performed with Surā, Lāty. — **kārā**, m. a distiller, VS. — **kumbha**, m. a vessel for spirituous liq°, Pañcar. — **gāra** (**'rāg** or **'rāg**), m. (MārKp.) or **-griha**, n. (L.) a tavern. — **grahā**, m. a cupful of Surā, ŚBr.; = **kumbha**, MW. — **grya** (**'rāg**), n. 'best liquor, nectar', R. — **ghaṭa**, m. = **kumbha**, R. — 2. **'jīva** (**'rāj**), m. (for 1. **surāj**) see below, col. 1) = next. — **jīvin**, m. 'living by sp° liq°', a distiller, tavern-keeper, Yājñ. — **drīti**, n. a leather bag for holding spirituous liq°, Pañcar. — **dhara**, m. N. of an Asura, Kathās. — **dhāna**, mf (ī) n. containing S°, VS. — **dhava**, m. the flag or sign of a tavern, Mn.; MBh. — 1. **-pa**, mf (ā or ī) n. (fr. **√1. pā**) drinking sp° liq°, a spirit-drinker, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Kauś.; Mn. &c.; wise, sage, W.; pleasant, agreeable, ib. — 2. **-pā**, m. (fr. **√3. pā**) a preserver of sp° liq°, ib. — **pāna** or **-pāna**, n. the drinking of sp° liq°, TS.; ŚBr.; Nir. &c.; mfn. drinking sp° liq°, Cān.; eating anything to excite thirst, W.; m. pl. N. of the people of eastern India (so called from their drinking sp° liq°), Pañ. viii, 4, 9, Sch.; (**'na**) **-parikṣhiva**, intoxicated, MW.; **-pāyaśaila**, n. a penance for drinking spirits, ib. — **pātra**, n. a wine-glass or cup, A. — **pāna**, see **-pāna**. — **pin** (?), mfn. drinking Surā, Bhāṭ.; possessing wine-drinkers, MW. — **pīta**, mfn. one who has drunk S°, Pañ. iv, 1, 53, Sch. — **pītha**, m. the drinking of sp° liq°, AitBr.; mfn. dr° sp° liq°, BhP. — **priya**, mf (ā) n. fond of S°, Hariv. — **balī** (**'sīrā**), mfn. receiving an oblation of S°, TBr. — **bija**, n. a substance serving for the preparation of beer; barm, Bhpr.; Suśr., Sch. — **'bāhi** (**'rāb**), m. the ocean of sp° liq°, MārKp. — **bhāga**, n. the scum or froth of beer, yeast, barm, L. — **bhājana**, n. a wine cup, Mn. xi, 148. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. = **-pātra**, A. — **ma** (**'rāma**), m. 'Surā-disease', intoxication or its effects, RV. — **maṇḍa**, m. = **-bhāga**, L.; the scum or froth of beer, yeast, barm, W. — **matta**, mfn. intoxicated

by *Surā*, Kāv. — *madā*, m. *Surā*-intoxication, ŚBr. — *maya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of S°, VS., Sch. — *mukha*, m. 'having S° in the mouth', N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — *mūlya*, n. drink-money, Śak. — *meha*, m. a kind of diabetes, ŚārngS. — *mehin*, mfn. suffering from diab°, Suśr. — 2. — *laya* (°rāḥ), for 1. *surā* see p. 1235, col. 1), m. a tavern, Vās. — *vat* (*śivā*-), mfn. having spirituous liq°, RV.; ŚBr. — *vāri*, m. sp° liq°. L. — *vṛita*, m. 'surrounded with sp° liq°', N. of the sun, ib. — *āṣṭ*, mfn. swollen i. e. excited with sp° liq°, RV.; m. a drunkard, MW.; a heretic, ib. — *śodhana*, n. N. of wk. — *samsprishṭa*, mfn. touched by sp° liq°, Mn. xi, 171. — *samdhāna*, n. the distilling of sp° liq°, MW. — *samudra*, n. the ocean of sp° liq°, KapS., Sch. — *sava* (°rās°), m. n. beer or sp° liq° produced by the fermentation of unripe corn, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; n. *Surā* and *Āsava*, BhP., Sch.; sp° liq°, MW. — *somā*, n. Soma in the form of *Surā*, ŚākhŚr.; du. *Surā* and *Soma* (*vikrayin*, mfn.), VS.; KātyŚr. — *hnti* (°rāḥ), f. libation of *Surā*, ŚBr. 2. — *Surāttama*, (prob.) n. (for 1. *surāṭ* see p. 1235, col. 2) the scum of *Surā*, Gobh. (Sch. 'excellent water'). — *Surāda*, mfn. having *Surā* for water, MBh.; VP.; m. the sea of S°, BhP.; Pañcar. — *Surārdaka*, mf(ā)n. = prec., AV.; m. = prec., VP. — *Surāpāyama*, m. a vessel for holding S°, MaitrS. — *Suraka*, mfn. = *surā-prakāra*, *surā-varṇa* (applied to a snake), g. *sthūlādī*.

Suriya or *surya*, mfn., Pat. on Pāp. v, 1, 1, Vārt. 4.

सुराति *su-rāti*, *su-rādhas* &c. See p. 1232, col. 2.

सुराल *surāla*, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat.

सुराष्ट्र *su-rāṣṭra* &c. See p. 1232, col. 2.

सुरिस *surisa*. See *india*-s°.

सुरीक *surika*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

सुरुङ्ग *suruṅga*, m. a kind of tree, *Moringa Pterygosperma* (cf. *su-raṅga*, p. 1232, col. 1), L.; (ā), f. (accord. to some = Gk. *σούργη*; cf. *surāṅga*, p. 1235, col. 2) a hole made underground for military purposes or for house-breaking, mine, excavation, breach, subterranean passage, Mudr.; Kathās.; Divyāv. — *yuj*, m. = next, 1. — *Suruṅghāhi*, m. 'underground-serpent', a house-breaker, L.

सुरुच *su-ruc*, *su-ruci* &c. See p. 1232, col. 2.

सुरुन्दला *surundalā*, f. N. of a river, L.

सुरुण्ड *suruṇḍa*, m. pl. N. of a dynasty (v. l. *guruṇḍa*; cf. *muruṇḍa*), BhP.

सुरेज्य *surejya*, *surēndra*. See p. 1235, cols. 1 and 2.

सुल *sul* (only in *prā-sulāmi*, v. l. *prā-tilāmi*), VS. (= *pra-veṣayāmi*, Sch.)

सुल *sula*, g. *balādī*. — *vat*, mfn., ib.

सुलि, mfn. (fr. *sulā*), g. *balādī*.

सुलक्षण *su-lakṣaṇa*, *su-lakṣa* &c. See p. 1232, col. 3.

सुलतान *sulatāna*, m. a sultan, L.

सुलेक *su-lēka*, m. (cf. *leka*) N. of an Āditya, ĀpŚr.

सुलेख *su-lekha*, *su-locana* &c. See p. 1232, col. 3.

सुल्लण *sullaṇa*, w. r. for *sulhaṇa* below.

सुल्लविहार *sullā-vihāra*, m. N. of a monastery, Rājat.

सुल्हण *sulhaṇa*, m. N. of the author of the *Su-kavi-hṛidayānandini* (a Comm. on *Kedāra's* *Vṛitta-ratnākara*), Cat.

सुल्हरी *sulhari*, f. N. of a place, Rājat.

सुवंश *su-vaṇṣa*, *su-vaktra* &c. See p. 1233, col. 1.

सुवन *suvana*, m. (said to be fr. $\sqrt{2}$. *sū* = *su*) the sun, Up. ii, 80, Sch.; fire, L.; the moon, L.; n. in *pum-* and *suparna*-s°, q. v.

सुवर *sūvar*, ind. = 3. *svār*, the sun, light,

heaven, Āpāt. — *gā* (for *su-varga* see p. 1233, col. 1) = *svargā*, TS.; TBr.; — *kāma* (°gā-), mfn. = *svarga-kē*, desiring heaven, TS. — *jāna*, mfn. born or produced in h°, TBr. — *jīta*, mfn. winning h°, TS. — *dhāman* (*śivara*-), mfn. abiding in h° or light, ib. — *vat* (*śivara*-) and — *vid*, mfn. = *svār-vat* and *svār-vid*, ib.

Suvargēya or *suvargyā*, mfn. = *svargyā*, leading to heaven, celestial &c., TS.

सुवर्चक *su-varcaka*, *su-varcala* &c. See p. 1233, col. 1.

सुवर्ण *su-varṇa*, mf(ā)n. of a good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, golden, yellow, RV. &c. &c.; gold, made of gold, TBr.; ChUp.; R.; of a good tribe or caste, MBh. xiii, 2607; m. a good colour, MW.; a good tribe or class, ib.; a kind of bdellium, L.; the thorn-apple, L.; a kind of metre, VarBṛS., Sch.; m. N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; of an ascetic, ib.; of a minister of Daśa-ratha, R.; of a son of Antariksha, VP.; of a king of Kāśmīra, Rājat.; of a poet, Cat.; m. (rarely n.) a partic. weight of gold (= 1 Karsha, = 16 Māshas, = 80 Raktikās, = about 175 grains troy), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a gold coin, Mṛicch.; a kind of bulbous plant (= *suvarṇālu*), L.; a kind of aloe, L.; a kind of sacrifice, L.; (ā), f. turmeric, L.; Sida Rhomboides or Cordifolia, L.; another plant (= *suvarṇa-kshīrī*), L.; a bitter gourd, colocynth, W.; N. of one of the seven tongues of fire, MW.; of a daughter of Ikshvāku (the wife of Su-hotra), MBh.; (ī), f. the plant *Salvinia Cucullata* (perhaps w. r. for *sukarṇī*), L.; (am), n. gold (of which 57 synonyms are given), AV. &c. &c.; money, wealth, property, riches, L.; a sort of yellow sandal-wood, L.; the flower of *Mesua Roxburghii*; a kind of vegetable (= *gaura-suvarṇa*), L.; red ochre (= *suvarṇa-gatrika*), L.; the right pronunciation of sounds, ŚBr.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; of a partic. world, ib. — *kakṣhya*, mfn. having a golden girdle, MBh. — *kaṅkṣa* (Hit.), — *kaṭaka* (Mṛicch.), n. a gold bracelet. — *kāma*, m. a species of bdellium, L.; *gug-gulu*, m. id., ib. — *kadalī*, f. a kind of plantain, ib. — *kartri*, n. a gold-worker, goldsmith, Mn.; MBh. — *karsha*, m. a Karsha weight of gold, MW. — *kāra*, m. id., Mn.; R.; Var.; Vās.; *rānna*, n. food given by a goldsmith, Mn. iv, 218; *ṛṣṭvara-varmau*, m. N. of a poet, Subh. — *krīti*, m. = *kartri*, W. — *ketakī*, f. a kind of plant, (or) a Ketakī made of gold, Rājat. — *keśa*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh. — *kshīrī*, f. a kind of plant, Suśr. — *ganita*, n. computation of g° (of its weight and purity), Col.; a partic. method of calculation in arithmetic, W. — *garbha*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — *giri*, m. N. of a mountain, ib. — *gairika*, n. red ochre, L. — *gotra*, n. N. of a kingdom, Buddh. — *granthi*, m. a pocket for keeping gold, Pañcat. — *cakravartin*, m. 'one who sets a golden wheel in motion', a king, Buddh. — *campaka*, m. a yellow-flowering *Campaka*, Caurap. Sch. — *cashaka*, N. of Comm. — *cūda*, m. N. of a son of Gaṇḍa, MBh. — *cūla*, m. a kind of bird, Kathās. — *caura*, m. a stealer of g°, Mn. xi, 49. — *canrika*, f. gold-stealing, Mṛicch. — *jivika*, m. a g°-merchant (a partic. mixed caste, the son of a Māṇiki by a Kāṇṣya-kāra), L. — *vyotis*, mfn. having a golden lustre, NṛisUp. — *tantra*, n. N. of wk. — *tāla*, m. a golden palm, MBh. — *dāna*, n. a gift of gold, Cat. — *dvīpa*, m. n. 'golden island', (prob.) N. of Sumatra, Kathās.; Buddh. — *dhenu*, f. a golden offering in the shape of a cow, Cat.; — *dāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — *nakulī*, f. a kind of plant, L. — *nashṭa-sānti*, f. N. of ch. of the Śānti-mayūkha. — *nābha*, mfn. having a golden centre (as a cup or vessel of any kind), Āpāt.; Viśhp.; m. N. of an author, Cat. — *nābhi*, m. or f. a golden navel, Viśhp. — *paksha*, mfn. gold-winged, TĀr. — *pattra*, m. 'id.', a kind of bird, MBh. — *padma*, n. a g°-coloured lotus flower, Suśr.; a golden lotus fl. Cat.; — *dāna*, n. N. of wk. — *pārava*, N. of a locality, Rājat. — *pālikā*, f. a kind of vessel made of gold, R. — *piṇḍara*, mfn. yellow like g°, Mṛicch. — *pura*, n. N. of a mythical city, Kād. — *pushpa*, mf(ā)n. having g° for flowers, MBh.; Pañcat.; Kuvā.; n. the globe-amaranth, L.; n. its flower, VarBṛS.; (ā or ī), f. a kind of plant, ib. — *pushpita*, mfn. having g° for flowers, abounding in gold, Pañcat. — *prithvi-dāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wk. — *prishṭha*, mfn. having a golden surface, overlaid with gold, gilded, MBh. — *prabhāsa*, m.

N. of a Yaksha, Buddh.; of a Buddhist Sūtra wk.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of the serpent-demon Kālika, Lalit. — *prasara*, n. the fragrant bark of the *Feronia Elephantum*, L. — *prasava*, n. id., MW. — *phalā*, f. a species of Musa, L. — *bala-ja*, see *sauvarṇabala-ja*. — *bindu*, m. N. of Viśhp.; of a temple, Hariv.; Mālatm. — *bhāṇḍa* or *ḍaka*, n. a jewel-box, Mṛicch.; *ḍḍgāra*, a treasury, ib. — *bhājendra*, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — *bhū*, f. 'gold-country', N. of a c° said to be in the north-east, VarBṛS. — *bhūmi*, f. = *dvīpa*, Kathās.; Jātakam. — *maya*, mf(ā)n. made or consisting of gold, Pañcat. — *māksika*, n. a bright yellow mineral substance (thought to be pyritic iron ore), Bhpr. — *mālikā*, f. 'g°-garlanded', N. of a goddess, Cat. — *māsha*, m. (Prāyaśc.) or *śhaka* (Suśr.), a partic. weight (= 5 Kṛishṇas or 12 Dhānya-māshas). — *muktā-vivāda*, m. N. of a Kāvya. — *mukharī*, f. N. of a river, Cat.; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of the Skanda-purāṇa. — *mukhī-māhātmya*, w. r. for prec. — *mushṭī*, f. a handful of g°, Lalit. — *mekhalī*, f. 'gold-girdled', N. of an Āpsaras, Kāraṇḍ. — *medinī*, f. the earth represented in gold (*-dāna*, n.), Cat. — *mocā*, f. a sort of Musa, L. — *yūthikā* or *thī*, f. a species of jasmine, Mṛicch. — *rajaṭā*, mf(ā)n. made or consisting of gold and silver, Br.; n. pl. g° and s°, R. — *ratnākara-chaṭtra-kṛtā* or *ttra-ketu*, m. N. of a future Buddha, Buddh. — *rambhā*, f. a species of Musa, L. — *rūpyaka*, mfn. abounding in gold and silver, MW.; m. N. of an island, R. — *rūpya-maya*, mf(ā)n. made or consisting of gold and silver, Kāraṇḍ. — *rekha*, m. N. of an author, Up. iii, 136, Sch.; (ā), f. N. of a river, L. — *retas*, mfn. having golden semen (N. of Śiva), MBh. — *retasa*, m. N. of a man; pl. his descendants, Cat. — *roman*, mfn. having golden wool, L.; g°-haired, ib.; m. a ram, Pañcat.; N. of a son of Mahā-roman, VP. — *latā*, f. *Cardiospermum Halicababum*, L. — *lekḥā*, f. a streak of gold (on a touchstone), Vās. — *vapij*, m. a gold-merchant, a partic. mixed caste (the son of a Vaiśya woman by an Ambaśṭha), L. — 1. — *vat*, mfn. 'containing or possessing gold' and 'having a correct pronunciation of sounds' (*-tā*, f.), BrĀrUp., Sch.; beautiful, handsome, MW.; (āṭ), f. N. of various rivers containing g°, L.; of a town in Dakṣhiṇā-patha, Hit. — 2. — *vat*, ind. like gold, L. — *varṇa*, mfn. golden coloured; m. N. of Viśhp.; L.; (ā), f. turmeric, ib.; (*ḥa*)-*tā*, f. having a golden colour (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83. — *varsha*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — *vastrādī*, n. money and clothes &c., L. — *vijaya*, m. N. of a Kāvya. — *vṛishabha*, n. a bull made of g° (given as a present), Cat. — *śakaṭikā*, f. a golden toy-cart, Mṛicch. — *śiras*, mfn. having a golden head, MBh. — *śilēśvara-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — *śekhara*, n. N. of a city, Vṛishabhān. — *sthīvi* or *vin*, m. 'spitting gold', N. of a son of Sṛijaya, MBh. — *sānūra*, N. of a locality, Rājat. — *sāra*, N. of wk. — *śiddha*, m. an adept in acquiring gold by magical means, Pañcat. — *sūtra*, n. a string of gold, Hariv.; Kum.; N. of Comm. — *steṇa*, n. the stealing of gold (one of the 5 Mahā-pātakas or great crimes), Mn. xi, 98 &c. — *steṇin*, m. a stealer of gold, L. — *sthāna*, n. N. of a locality, Cat.; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of wk. — *halli*, m. a kind of tree, L. *Suvarṇākaraṇa-bhairava-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. *Suvarṇāksha*, m. 'golden-eyed', N. of Śiva, MBh. *Suvarṇāksha*, mfn. called *Su-varṇa*, MBh.; m. *Mesua Roxburghii*, L.; the thorn-apple, MW. *Suvarṇābha*, m. *Lapis Lazuli*, Npr.; N. of a son of Śaṅkha-pada, MBh. *Suvarṇābhishaka*, m. the sprinkling a bride and bridegroom with water containing a piece of gold, MW. *Suvarṇālamkāra-vat*, mfn. having a golden ornament, Heat. *Suvarṇān*, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L. *Suvarṇābhāṣā*, f. N. of a Gandharva maiden, Kāraṇḍ. *Suvarṇābhāṣā*, f. yellow jasmine, L.

Suvarṇaka, mfn. golden, Harav.; of a beautiful colour, MW.; m. *Cathartocarpus Fistula*, Bhpr.; (ifc.) a Karsha of gold, MBh.; n. gold, ib.; R.; yellow brass, L.; lead, ib.; m. or n. (?) a kind of plant (v. l. *ḥa-kshīrī*), Suśr.

Suvarṇasa, mfn., g. *trīṇādī*.

Suvarṇāra, m. *Bauhinia Variegata*, Npr.

Suvarṇin. See *maṇi-ratna-svṛ*.

Suvarṇī-*bhū*, P. — *bhavati*, to become gold,

Pañcat.; Kathās.

Suvarṇīya, mfn., g. *utkarādī*.

Suvarṇya, mfn. = *suvarṇam arhati*, g. *dan-ḍādi*.

सुवर्धान्न *sūvar-dhāman* &c. See p. 1236, col. 2.

सुवर्ष *su-varsha* &c. See p. 1233, col. 1.

सुवित *su-v-itā*, mfn. (fr. 5. *su + ita*; cf. *su-itā*) easy of access or to traverse, prosperous (as a path), RV.; faring well, ib.; n. a good path, prosperous course (opp. to *dur-ita*), ib.; welfare, prosperity, fortune, good luck, ib.; AV.; TBr.

सुविद *su-vida*, *su-vidagdha* &c. See p. 1233, col. 2.

सुशंस *su-śaṁsa*, mfn. (i. e. 5. *su + ś*) saying or wishing good things, blessing, RV.

Su (to be similarly prefixed to the following):
-śaṁsin, nfn. announcing or wishing good things, W. **-śāka**, mf(ā)n. easy to be done or practicable, RV.; easy to or to be (inf.), Nyāyam. **-śakna**, n. good birds, AV.; mf(ā)n. of good augury, auspicious, Bālar. **-śakta**, mfn. well able or capable, Pāp. v, 4, 121 (v.l.) **-śakti**, f. an easy possibility or feasibility, an easy affair, RV.; mfn. = prec., Pāp. v, 4, 121 (v.l.); m. N. of a man, Buddh. **-śaṭha**, mfn. very deceitful or false, Subh. **-śapha-gati-mukha**, mfn. having beautiful hoofs (and) gait (and) mouths, VarBrS. **-śabda**, mfn. sounding well (as a flute), Mṛicch. **-tā**, f. = *sautābdaya*, correct formation of grammatical forms, Prātāp. **-śama**, m. N. of a man (cf. *sauśami*), Siddh. **-śāmi** or **-śāmī**, ind. diligently, carefully, RV.; VS.; TS. **-śara**, mfn. easily broken, Nir. **-śaraṇā**, mfn. affording secure refuge or protection, RV.; MBh. xiii, 1173 (v.l. for *su-saraya*). **-śaranyā**, mfn. id. (said of Śiva), Śivag. **-śarira**, mfn. having a beautiful body, well shaped, VarBrS. **-śārman**, n. good refuge or protection, AV.; mfn. granting secure r. or pr., RV.; VS.; **-śatukha**, Vās. (Sch.) n. N. of an Asura, Kathās.; of a son of one of the Manus, Hariv.; MarkP.; of a king, MBh.; BhP.; of a Vaiśālī, MarkP.; of a Kāṇva, VP.; of Śaṅṣapāyana, Cat.; pl. N. of a class of gods under the 13th Manu, MarkP.; **-śama-candraya**, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; **-nagara** or **-pura**, n. N. of a town, ib. **-śalya**, m. Mimosa Catechu, L. **-śasta**, mfn. well recited (superl. *-tama*), AitBr. **-śanti**, f. good recitation, good hymn of praise (also as form of instr.), RV.; VS.; mfn. praiseworthy, RV. **-śāka**, m. 'good herb', N. of various plants (Abelmoschus Esculentus; = *cañcu*; = *tanḍulīya*), L.; n. = next, L. **-śākaka**, n. fresh ginger, L. **-śānta**, mfn. thoroughly allayed or extinguished, Kauś.; very calm or placid (as water), MBh.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Śaśi-dhvaja, Pur. **-śānti**, f. perfect calm nr tranquillity, MarkP.; m. N. of Indra under the third Manu, ib.; of a son of Aja-miḍha, Hariv.; of a son of Śānti, VP. **-śārada**, n. N. of a teacher (with the patr. Śālaṅkāyana), IndSt. **-śāsana**, n. good government, MW. **-śānti**, mf(ā)n. well governed or regulated, kept under good discipline, Hit. **-śāśya**, mfn. easy to be controlled or governed, MBh. **-śikṣita**, mfn. well instructed, Mālav.; well trained or taught or disciplined, MBh. **-śikha**, mfn. having beautiful points or crests, L.; having a bright flame (as a lamp), Prab.; m. N. of Agni or fire, L.; (ā), f. a peacock's crest, MW.; cock's comb, L.; **-śikhā-samītha**, m. (a mass of) beautiful hair, BhP. **-śithila**, mfn. very loose, much slackened or lessened; **-śikṣita**, mfn. id., Mudr. **-śiprā** or **-śipra**, mfn. having beautiful cheeks or jaws, RV. **-śiprin**, mfn. id., MW. **-śimbika**, f. a kind of plant, L. **-śira**, mfn. having a fine head, R.; Hariv. **-śilpā**, mf(ā)n. beautifully decorated or variegated, RV.; VS. **-śiśvi** (*śū*), mfn. swelling or growing well (in the womb), RV. **-śiṣṭa**, mfn. well governed or governing, MW.; m. a faithful minister or counsellor, ib. **-śiṣṭi** (*śū*), f. good aid or assistance, RV. **-śiṣya**, m. a good pupil, Śak. **-śighra**, mfn. very swift (*am*, ind.), MBh.; **-ga**, mfn. running very swiftly, R. **-śita**, mfn. very cold or cooling, Suśr. **-śita** &c.; m. Ficus Infectoria, L.; (ā), f. a partic. plant (= *śata-patṛi*), L.; n. great coldness, MW.; a kind of fragrant yellow sandalwood, L. **-śītala**, mfn. very cold or cooling, frigid, freezing, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (*am*), n. coldness, Subh.; white sandal, L.; a kind of fragrant grass (= *gan-dha-trīṇa*), L. **-śīma**, mfn. good to lie or sit upon (opp. to *dulh-p*), ŚBr.; ŚākhBr.; (w. r. for *su-*

śīma and *su-śīma*); **-kāma**, mf(ā)n. deeply in love (= *tīva-manmatha*), Daś.; (of unknown meaning), Kauś. 77. **-śīla**, mfn. well-disposed, good-tempered, having an amiable disposition, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; tractable (as a cow), Yājñ.; well conducted, well made, well shaped, MW.; m. N. of a son of Kaundinya, Hit.; of various kings, Kāv.; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; of a female attending on Rādhā, Pañcar.; of the wife of Yama, L.; of a daughter of Hari-vāmin, Cat.; n. good temper or disposition, MBh.; Pañcar.; **-guṇa-vat**, mfn. having an amiable temper and other good qualities, Subh.; **-tā**, f., **-tva**, n. excellence of temper or disposition, good morals, natural amiability, Kād.; Vet.; Hcat. **-vat**, m. well-disposed, good-tempered, Mṛicch.; **-lāntaka**, m. N. of a minister, Kautuk.; **-śin**, mfn. (= *la-val*), MarkP. **-śivikā**, f. a kind of bulbous root or plant (= *vārāhi-kanda*), L. **-śukla**, mfn. very white, Mahāv. **-śukvan** (RV.) or **-śuk-vāni** (VS.), mfn. shining brightly, brilliant. **-śud-dha**, mfn. perfectly pure or bright, Viṣṇ.; Hcat. **-śubha**, mfn. very beautiful or handsome (as an arm), R.; very lucky or auspicious (as a day), Kathās.; very noble (as a deed), R. **-śūlini-dandaka**, m. or n. (?) N. of wk. **-śringa**, mfn. having beautiful horns, TBr. **-śringāra**, mfn. beautifully adorned, Pañcat. **-śrita** (*śū*), mfn. well cooked or prepared, AV. &c. &c. **-śēva**, mfn. very dear or kind or favourable, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; very auspicious or prosperous (as a path), AitBr. **-śēvas**, mfn. very gracious or kind, AV. **-śēvya**, mfn. dearly loved, RV. **-śōka**, mfn. shining beautifully, RV. **-śōga**, mfn. dark red, BhP. **-śodhita**, mfn. perfectly cleaned, Mahāv. **-śōpha**, mf(ā)n. much swollen, Siddh. on Pāp. iv, 1, 51. **-śōbhana**, mf(ā)n. very handsome or beautiful, splendid, excellent, MBh.; Lalit.; Kathās. **-śōbhamaṇa**, mfn. shining beautifully, handsome, splendid, MarkP. **-śōbhita**, mfn. shining brightly, Nār.; beautified by (comp.), Pañcar. **-śōshita**, mfn. well dried, VarBrS. **-śōandāra**, mfn. glittering beautifully, RV. **-śōrapa**, mfn. easy to be cooked (compar. *-lara*), ŚBr. **-śrama**, m. N. of a son of Dharma (v.l. *śūrinama*), VP. **-śra-va**, mfn. worth hearing, Pañcar.; (ā), f. N. of a Vaidarbhi (the wife of Jayat-sena), MBh. **-śrāvas**, mfn. abounding in glory, famous, RV.; AV.; BhP.; hearing well or gladly, gracious, kind (superl. *-tama*), RV.; Kāth.; ĀsvGr.; N. of a Prajā-pati, VP.; of a serpent-demon, Rājāt.; of a man, Rāj. i, 53, 9 (Sāy.); of a Rishi (having the patr. Kaushya), ŚBr.; **-śrāva-mantra**, m. N. of a partic. Mantra, Śaṅskarak. **-śrāvayā**, f. willingness to hear, RV. **-śrāta** (*śū*), mfn. (= *su-śrita*) well cooked, RV. **-śrānta**, mfn. very tired, greatly exhausted, Cāp. (v.l.); Pañcat. **-śrī**, mfn. very splendid or rich, RV. **-śrika**, mf(ā)n. id., Hariv.; Śāh.; (ā), f. the incense-tree, L. **-śrūk**, see **-śrūt**. **-śrūpa**, mfn. obtaining good hearing (Sāy. 'very famous'), RV. **-śrūt**, mfn. (nom. *-śrūk*), hearing well, RV.; AV.; TBr.; m. N. of a man, Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 3 &c. **-śruta** (*śū*), mfn. very famous, RV.; well or correctly heard, Naish.; gladly heard, Mn. iii, 254; N. of the author of a system of medicine (reputed son of Viśva-mitra and descendant of Dhanvantari; his work with that of Caraka, another older medical authority, is held in great esteem; it consists of six books); of a son of Su-bhāsa, VP.; of a son of Pad-mōdbhava, Daś.; (*am*), n. N. of the ahve medical work; also of the work of Caraka, Naish. iv, 116; 'well heard,' an exclamation at a Śrāddha (cf. *śraushat*), Mu. iii, 254; **-pāṇa-suddhi**, f. N. of wk.; **-samhitā**, f. Śuśruta's medical work; **-sāra**, m. N. of wk. **-śruti** (*śū*), f. a good or quick ear, AV. **-śronā**, f. N. of a river, Hariv. **-śroni**, mf(ā)n. having beautiful hips (= *καλλίπυγος*), MBh.; (f), f. N. of a goddess, Cat. **-śrōtā**, mfn. hearing willingly, RV. **-ślakṣṇa**, mf(ā)n. very smooth or soft or tender (*am*, ind.), MBh.; very gracious (as speech), Bcar. **-śliṣṭa**, mfn. closely adhering, well joined or contracted, close, tight, Kāv.; VarBrS.; well ratified, Śāh.; very conclusive or intelligible, Mālatim.; Jātakam.; **-guṇa**, mfn. having the strings tightly knotted (as a garland, *-tā*, f.), Mālatim.; **-samdhi**, m. pl. very firm or strong joints, VarBrS.; mfn. having very firm joints (*-tā*, f.), ib. **-ślesha**, m. close or intimate union, a close embrace, W.; mfn. having a close embrace (and 'having a beautiful play on words,' see *ślesha*), Vās. **-śloka** (*śū*), mf(ā)n. well sounding or speaking, VS.; TBr. &c.; of good renown, famous, celebrated, BhP. **-ślokyā**, mfn.

very famous, BhP.; n. well sounding speech, praise, fame, GrS. **-śva**, mfn. having a happy to-morrow, Pāp. v, 4, 120.

सुशवी *suśavi*. See *sushavi*, p. 1238, col. 1.

सुशिकन् *suśikman* (prob. w. r.), MaitrS.

सुशेरु *suśēru*, m. a kind of sand or gravel, TBr. (Sch.)

सुश्रवस् *su-śravas*, *su-śruta* &c. See col. 2.

सुषंसद् *su-śaṁsad*, mfn. (i. e. 5. *su + sam-* *śad*) having a good meeting, fond of good company, RV.

Su (to be similarly prefixed to the following, in which the initial *ś* stands for an orig. *s*): **-śa-khi**, mfn. a good friend or having good friends, RV. **-śāna** or **-śāpanā**, mfn. easy to be acquired, ib. **-śhād**, mfn. addicted to sexual intercourse, AV. **-śhāda**, mf(ā)n. easy to sit or dwell in, AV.; TS.; easy to be mounted or ridden (as a horse), VS. **-śhadman**, m. N. of a man (cf. *sauśhadmana*). **-śhamdhī**, m. (also written *su-s*) N. of a son of Mādhātṛi, R.; of a son of Prasūruta, VP. **-1. -śha-ma**, mfn. very even &c. (= *sama*; cf. *su-sama*), L.; very beautiful, splendid, Pañcar.; easily intelligible, L.; (ā), f. exquisite beauty, splendour, Naish.; Bhām.; a partic. plant, Chandoni.; a kind of metre, Col.; (with Jains) the second Ara or spoke of a time-wheel in an Avasarpinī, and the fifth in an Ut-sarpinī (supposed to be a period in which continuous happiness is enjoyed by mankind; sometimes written *su-khamā*), L.; N. of a Surāṅgaṇā, Sighās.; (f), f. g. *gaurādi*; **-śma-duḥśhamā**, f. (with Jains) N. of two spokes of a time-wheel (the third in an Avasarpinī and the fourth in an Ut-sarpinī), L. **-2. -śhama**, n. a happy year, ŚBr. **-śhamiddha** (*śū*), mfn. = *śi-samidhā* (q. v.) **-śhamidh**, f. good fuel, RV.; TBr.; mfn. (also written *su-s*) having good fuel, burning or lighting well, AitBr.; ŚākhBr. **-śhavi**, see s. v. **-śhavyā**, mfn. having a strong left hand (applied to Indra), RV. **-śhāha** (nr *-śhāha*), mfn. easily subdued or conquered, RV. **-śhā**, mfn. (for *sushā* see s. v.) easily gaining or procuring, ib. **-śhāḍha**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. **-śhāman**, n. a beautiful song, RV.; (*-śhāman*), m. (also written *su-s*), N. of a man, ib.; MBh. (cf. Pāp. vi, 4, 170, Sch.); mf(ā)n. peaceful, Bhāṭ. **-śhārathi**, m. an excellent charioteer, RV. **-śhāha**, see **-śhāha**. **-śhikta**, mfn. well sprinkled, R. **-śhita**, mfn. = *-śita*, Pañcar. **-śhirā**, see s. v. **-śhima**, mfn. cold, frigid, L.; pleasant, agreeable, L.; m. a sort of snake, L.; the Candra-kānta or moon gem, L.; **-śhī**, prob. n. luck, welfare, Supari. **-śhūt**, mfn. pressing out (Soma &c.) well (superl. *-śhūt-tama*), MaitrS. **-śhuta** (*śū*), mfn. well pressed out or prepared, RV. **-śhnti** (*śū*), f. a good or easy birth, RV. **-śhupta** (*śū*), mfn. fast asleep, ŚBr.; Kām. &c.; n. = next, Up.; Śāṅk.; BhP. **-śhupti**, f. deep sleep (in phil. 'complete unconsciousness'), Vedāntas.; **-vat**, ind. as in deep sleep, ib. **-śhunmāt**, mfn. (prop.) very stimulating (accord. to Sāy. = *soma-vat* or *śobhana-prasava*), RV. x, 3, 1. **-śhunmā** or **-śhunmā**, mf(ā)n. very gracious or kind, RV.; VS.; m. N. of one of the 7 principal rays of the sun (supposed to supply heat to the moon), VP.; (ā), f. a partic. artery (proh. 'the carotid') or vein of the body (lying between those called *iḍā* and *piṅgalā*, and supposed to be one of the passages for the breath or spirit; cf. *brahma-randhra*), Up.; BhP.; Rājāt. **-1. -śhū**, mfn. (prob.) very stimulating (accord. to others = *su-shuta*; superl. *-śhū-tama*), VS. **-2. -śhū**, mfn. bringing forth easily, RV. **-śhūta** (*śū*), mfn. well begotten, ib. **-śhūti**, f., Pāp. viii, 3, 88. **-śhūmā**, f. bringing forth easily, RV. **-śhēka** and **-śhecana**, mfn. flowing or running well, ib. **-śhēna**, mfn. having a good missile (said of Kṛishṇa and Indra), MBh.; VarBrS.; m. 'having beautiful clusters,' Carissa Carandas, L.; Calamus Rotang, L.; m. N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; of a Gandharva, VS.; BhP.; of a Yaksha, VP.; of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a Vidya-dhara, Kathās.; of a monkey-chief (son of Varuṇa or Dhanvantari, father of Tārā, and physician of Su-grīva), MBh.; R. &c.; of a son of the second Manu, BhP.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv.; of a king of Śūra-sena, Ragh.; of a son of Parikshit, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib.; of a son of Viśva-garha, Hariv.; of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP.; of a son of Śanbara, Hariv.;

of a son of Vṛiṣṭi-mat (or Vṛiṣṭi-mat), VP.; of a son of Karma-sena, Kathās.; of a physician of Prabhākara-vardhana, Vās., Introd.; (with *kavirāja-miśra*) of a grammarian, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of a princess, Kathās.; (ṛ), f. Ipomoea or Convolvulus Turpethum, L. — *sheṇikā*, f. N. of a plant (prob. = prec.), L. — *shedha*, mfn., g. *sushāmdī*. — *shōma*, m., containing goodness, N. of a partic. Soma vessel, RV.; (ā), f. id., ib.; N. of a river, ib.; BhP. — *shāṭariman*, mfn. forming an excellent bed or couch, VS.; TBr. — *shṭpū*, mfn. highly praised or celebrated, RV. — *shṭṭa* (*śū*-), mfn. id., ib.; correctly pronounced, ib.; Lāty. — *shṭutī*, f. excellent praise, a beautiful hymn, RV.; VS.; AV. — *shṭūbh*, mfn. uttering a shrill cry, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (prob. f.) a shrill cry, RV. — *shṭhānā*, mf(ā)n. standing firm, RV. — *shṭhāman*, mfn. having a firm support or frame (as a chariot), ib. — *shṭhita*, incorrect for *su-sthita* (q.v.) — *shṭhū*, see below.

सुषवी *sushavī*, f. (also written *suṣavī* and *suṣavī*) N. of various plants (Momordica Charantia; Nigella Indica &c.), Śūbr.; BhP.

सुशह, f. (also written *śushā*; for *su-shā* see p. 1237, col. 3) black cumin or fennel, Car.

सुषि *sushi*, m. (also written *śushi*) the hole of a reed or cane, ĀpŚr., Sch.; m. a tube (cf. *dēva-s*). — *nandi*, m. N. of a king, V1.

सुशिरा, mf(ā)n. (prob. fr. *su + śirā*, q.v., also written *śushā*) 'having a good tube or channel,' perforated, pierced, hollow, RV. &c. &c.; having spaces, MW.; slow in articulation (= *vilambita*), id.; m. 'having a good flow of fluid or sap,' a reed, bamboo, cane, L.; fire (also n.), L.; a mouse, L.; (ā), f. a partic. fragrant bark, L.; a river, L.; (*am*), n. a hollow, hollow, cavity, Kām.; MārKP.; a wind instrument, Sāṃgīt.; the air, atmosphere, L.; cloves, L. — *cheda*, m. a kind of flute, L. — *ṭh*, f. (Rājāt.), *-tva*, n. (Śāṃk.) the being hollow, hollowness. — *vat*, mfn. hollow, ĀpŚr., Sch. — *vivara*, m. a hole (esp. of a snake), Kāv.; **rin*, mfn. hollow, HPariś.

सुषिक *sushika* or *sushima*, m. coldness, L.; mfn. cold, ib.

सुषिलिका *sushilikā*, f. a kind of bird, VS.; MaitrS.

सुषुत *su-shut* &c. See p. 1237, col. 3.

सुषुप्सा *sushupsā*, f. (fr. Desid. of *√svap*) desire of sleeping, sleepiness, MBh.; Naish. — *Sushupsa*, mfn. desirous of sleeping, sleepy, Suśr.; Śiś.; BhP.

सुषूय *sushūya*, Nom. Ā. °yate (also written *susiya*; cf. I. *asiya*), to like, be fond of, enjoy (acc.), Car.

सुश्रुन्त *sushranta*, m. N. of a son of Dharmatreta (v.l. *sushmanta*), Hariv.

सुशु *sushū*, ind. (fr. *√sthā*; cf. *duh-shū*) aptly, fitly, duly, well, excellently, exceedingly (*sushū khalu*, 'most certainly'), RV. &c. &c. — *taram*, ind. still more, in a higher degree, Jātakam. — *ṭā*, f. welfare, prosperity, Mahāv. — *dvāra*, mfn. affording a good entrance (used in explaining *sukhā*), Śāy. on RV. iii, 35, 4. — *vāh* (or *vāh*), mfn. carrying well, bearing along rapidly (as horses), RV.

सुश *sushma*, n. a rope, cord (v.l. for *śulba*), L.

सुशन्त *sushmanta*. See *sushkanta* above.

सुश्वय *sushvāya*, Nom. P. Ā. °yati, °te (fr. next), to run, flow, RV.; AV.

सुश्वी, mfn. (fr. 3. *su*) pressing or preparing Soma, RV.

सुसंयत *su-sanyata*, mfn. (i.e. 5. *su + s*) well governed or guided (as horses), MBh.; Prab.; BhP.; well restrained or controlled, well composed, Mn.; MBh. &c.

सु (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — *samprāta*, mf(ā)n. well prepared or ready or on one's guard (v.l. *sampanna*), Hariv. — *samyukta*, mfn. closely joined or united, Hariv.; well or equally matched (in number), R.; well supplied or furnished with (instr.), ib. — *samyuta*, mfn. well composed or knit together (v.l. *samphata*), R.; well joined with (comp.), BrahmaP. — *samrabdhā* (*śū*-), mfn. firmly established, RV.; very angry, greatly enraged or agitated (compar. *-tara*), MBh.; R. &c.; n. =

next, R. — *samrambha*, m. violent anger, R., Sch. — *samvigna*, mfn. greatly agitated or perplexed, MBh.; R. — *samvita*, mfn. well covered or clothed or dressed, MBh.; well girt, well mailed, ib.; richly furnished with (comp.), R. — *samvita*, mfn. well covered or veiled or dressed, wrapped up or concealed in (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; well girt with (instr.), R.; well surrounded or accompanied by (instr.), BhP.; well hidden, kept very secret, MBh.; R.; carefully guarding one's self, MārKP. — *samvṛiti*, mfn. well concealed, Śiś. xvi, 23. — *samvṛita*, mfn. appearing in good or proper order, rightly sprung from (abl.), Hariv.; duly occurred, BhP.; well-rounded, Mahāv.; *-skandhatā*, f. having the shoulders well rounded (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83. — *samvṛitti*, w. r. for *-sanvṛiti*. — *samvṛiddha*, mfn. well thriven, prosperous, MBh. — *samśāsa* (*śū*-), mfn. well directing or instructing, AV. — *samśita*, mfn. well sharpened, very sharp, RV.; AV.; MBh.; of keen understanding, MBh. — *samśrita*, w. r. for prec. — *samśliṣṭa*, mfn. well composed (as a speech), R. — *samśād*, see *-shapśād*. — *samśrīṣṭa*, w. r. for *-samvṛiṣṭa*. — *samśrīta* (*śū*-), mfn. beautifully adorned or decorated, RV.; well cooked or prepared, R.; Lalit.; kept in good order, R. (cf. comp.); correct Sanskrit, Suśr.; (prob. m.) a sacred text or precept, MBh. (Nilak.); °*śpaskara*, mfn. keeping the household utensils in good order, Mn. v, 150; °*ra-tā*, f., Vishp. — *samśthā*, f. (only acc. with *√kṛi*, 'to duly discharge an obligation'), R. — *samśthāna*, mfn. well shaped or formed, VarBṛS. — *samśthita*, mfn. id., R.; well situated, W.; standing firmly, doing well, ib.; well brought together, circumscribed, ib.; n. N. of a man, Saddh. — *samphata*, mf(ā)n. firmly joined or combined, closely united, pressed against each other, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; well compacted, well knit together (acc. with *√kṛi*, 'to close very tightly'), R.; VarBṛS.; Mṛicch. — *samphati*, mfn. well combined, closely united, Śiś. — *samphita*, mfn. well united, MW.; *-pramāṇa*, mfn. having well united principals or chiefs, ib. — *samphīṣṭa*, mfn. greatly delighted, R. — *saktu*, m. pl. excellent groats, VarYogay. — *saktha* or *sakthi*, mfn. having beautiful thighs, Pān. v, 4, 121. — *sakhi*, m. (cf. *su-shakhi*) a good friend, Śiś. — *samkaṭa*, mfn. firmly closed, MBh.; hard to be explained, difficult, ib.; n. a great difficulty, very difficult matter or task, BhP. — *samkāśā*, mf(ā)n. of beautiful appearance, handsome, RV. — *samkula*, m. N. of a king, MBh. — *samkrūddha*, mfn. greatly enraged, MBh.; R. — *samkshepa*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. — *saṅga*, mfn. very much adhered to or liked, MBh. — *samgatā*, f. N. of a woman, Ratnāv. — *samgama*, m. an excellent assembly or place of meeting, BhP. — *samgraha*, mfn. well kept or guarded or concealed, MBh. — *samgrāhita*, mfn. well restrained or controlled or governed; *-rāṣhira*, mfn. one who governs his country well, Mn. vii, 113; well received, MBh.; well kept or preserved, W.; well abridged, ib. — *samgraha*, m. an excellent compendium, Hariv. — *saciva*, m. a good minister or counsellor, Mudr.; mfn. having a good n° or c°, Kām. — *sajji* *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make perfectly ready, Hit. — *samcita*, mfn. well gathered, carefully accumulated (*am*, ind. with *√kṛi*, 'to gather or collect carefully'), ĀśvGr.; Pañcat.; amply provided with, Hcat. — *satkrīta*, mfn. well arranged, beautifully adorned or decorated, MBh.; received or treated with great hospitality, highly honoured, R.; one to whom the supreme honours have been duly rendered, R. — *sattara*, n. a well managed hospital or hospice, Kathās. — *sattva*, mfn. very resolute or courageous, ib. — *satya*, mfn., AV. xx, 135, 4; (ā), f. N. of a wife of Janaka, Kālp. — *sadpāsa*, mf(ā)n. very like or similar, Venis.; Nāg. — *sani*, mfn. very munificent or liberal ('*nī-tā*, f.), RV. — *sanitṛi*, m. a liberal giver, generous benefactor, ib. — *samtushṭa*, mfn. well satisfied, MBh. — *samtosha*, mfn. easy to be satisfied, ib. — *samtrasa*, mfn. greatly alarmed, R. — *samdipta*, mfn. flaming beautifully, Pañcat. — *samāpīṣ*, mfn. having a pleasing aspect, agreeable to look at, fair to see, RV. — *samdha*, mfn. true to a promise, keeping one's word, Kām. — *samdhi*, see *-shamdhi*. — *samdhitā*, mfn. well reconciled, MW. — *sanna*, mf(ā)n. completely finished or done with, frustrated, foiled, Mṛicch. — *samnata* (*śū*-), mfn. well directed (said of an arrow), AV. — *samnīpātita*, mfn. well hurled, R. — *sambhājita*, mfn. well honoured,

treated with great attention or regard, R. — *sabheya* (*śū*-), mfn. skilful in council or company, TS. — *sama*, mf(ā)n. (cf. *su-shama*) perfectly level or smooth, VarBṛS.; well-proportioned, Vishp.; better than middling, VarBṛS.; °*mū* *√kṛi*, to make perfectly smooth or even, MBh. — *samākṛita*, mf(ā)n. well furnished or supplied with (instr.), R. — *samāṛta*, mfn. well finished or done, Mahāv. — *samārabdhā*, mfn. (prob.) very energetic in enterprise, ib. — *samāsṛita*, mfn. well stationed, R. — *samāsina*, mfn. comfortably seated, MBh. — *samāhita* (*śū*-), mfn. well laden (as a wagon), ŚBr.; well arrayed or repaired, beautifully adorned, R.; very intent or attentive, having the mind intently fixed or absorbed on a subject or object, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; perfectly fit or suitable, Mālatim. — *samidha* (*śū*-), mfn. well kindled or lighted, RV.; GrŚrS. — *samidh*, see *-shamidh*. — *samīpa*, mfn. occurring in a short time, imminent, VarBṛS. — *samīhita*, mfn. much desired, very welcome, Mālatim. — *samubdhā* (*śū*-), mfn. well bound or fettered, RV. — *samṛiddha* (*śū*-), mfn. quite perfect, AV.; ŚBr.; very abundant, R.; very wealthy or prosperous, Mn. iii, 125; °*ddhārtha*, mf(ā)n. abundantly provided with everything, R. — *samṛiddhi*, f. great wealth or riches, MBh. — *sampad*, f. pl. plenty, abundance, great wealth or prosperity, Pañcat. — *sampanna*, mf(ā)n. well furnished or supplied, MBh.; Hariv.; full grown, Mṛicch. i, ३३. — *sampīṣṭa* (*śū*-), mfn. much crushed or shattered, RV. — *sampūrṇa*, mfn. completely filled, i.e. provided with (comp.), R. — *samparājña*, mfn. perfectly conscious, Lalit. — *sampratapa*, mfn. thoroughly harassed or afflicted, Kām. — *samprasthita*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — *samprahrīṣṭa*, mfn. greatly delighted, R. (B.). — *samprīti*, mfn. id., Bhāṭ. — *sambaddha*, mfn. well bound, closely united, MBh.; Pañcat. — *sambandha*, mfn. well joined, MW. — *sambhava*, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — *sambhāvya*, n. N. of a son of Manu Raivata (v.l. *sambhūya*), VP. — *sambhṛit*, f. good or right collecting together, TS.; TBr. — *sambhṛita*, mfn. well collected or arranged or prepared, MBh. (printed *-sanvṛita*). — *sambhṛiti*, f. right collection of requisites, Naish. — *sambhrama*, n. great agitation or hurry, Pañcat.; great reverence, MW. — *sambhramat* (Bear.), or *-sambhṛanta* (MBh.), mf(ā)n. greatly agitated or bewildered. — *samamata*, mfn. much honoured, highly approved, MBh. — *sammṛiṣṭa* (*śū*-), mfn. well rubbed or cleansed, RV.; MBh. — *sarapa*, n. getting on well, easy progress, RV.; m. N. of Śiva (v.l. *-śarapa*), MBh. — *sarala*, mfn. perfectly straight, Gol. — *sartu*, f. N. of a river, RV. — *sarya* (*śū*-), mfn. quite complete, ŚBr. — *salila*, mf(ā)n. having good water, R. — *sava*, w. r. for *-hava*, AV. — *sasyā*, mf(ā)n. well grown with corn, Hariv. — I. *-saha* (*śū*-), ind. good company, RV. — 2. *-saha*, mfn. easy to be borne or suffered, W.; bearing or enduring well, ib.; n. N. of Śiva, MBh. (= *saumya*, Nilak.). — *sahāya*, mfn. having a good companion or assistant, Mn. vii, 31; *-vat*, mfn. id., Suśr.; Kathās. — *sādhana*, mfn. easy to be proved (*-tva*, n.), Sarvad. — *sādhita*, mfn. well trained or educated, Hit. (v.l.); well cooked or prepared, Lalit. — *sādhū*, mfn. quite right or correct, Car. — *sādhya*, mf(ā)n. easy to be kept in order, obedient, amenable, Pañcat. — *sāntvita*, mf(ā)n. thoroughly conciliated, MBh. — *sāntvyamāna*, mf(ā)n. being thoroughly conciliated, ib. — *sāman*, n. conciliatory words, good negotiation, Pañcat. (v.l.); n.; see *s-t-shāman*. — *sāyā*, n. a good evening (*am*, ind. 'early in the evening'), AV.; KātyŚr. — *sāra*, n. good essence or sap or substance, MW.; competence, ib.; mfn. having good essence or sap, ib.; m. the red-flowering Khadira, Mimosa Catechu, L.; *-vat*, mfn. having good essence or subst°. — *sāra*, n. crystal, L. — *sārathā*, m. having a good charioteer, Śiś. — *sārtha-vāha*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — *sāvitra*, n. good action or influence of Savitṛi, PañcatBr.; KātyŚr. — *sikatā*, f. (only L.) good sand; gravel; sugar. — *sikta*, mfn. (cf. *su-śi*) well sprinkled, Mahāv. — *sic*, mfn. (of unknown meaning), MaitrS. — *sita*, mfn. pure white, Kathās. — *siddha*, mfn. well cooked, Suśr.; very efficacious, possessing great magical power, MBh.; °*ddhārtha*, mfn. one whose object is completely effected, ib. — *sīma*, mf(ā)n. having the hair well parted, GrŚrS.; KaushUp.; having good boundaries, R.; m. N. of a son of Bindu-sāra, Divyāv.; (ā), f. a good boundary, MW.; N. of the mother of the sixth

Arhat, L.; of a town, Divyāv. — **sīman**, m. N. of a village, HPariś. — **sukha**, mf(ā)n. very pleasant or easy or comfortable (*am*, ind.), R.; Hariv.; feeling very comf? or happy, R.; — *drīṣya*, mfn. very pleasant to see, Pañcat.; °*kḥdaya*, mfn. causing great comfort or pleasure, R. — **sukhīn**, mfn. very comfortable or happy, R. — **sugandha** or °**āhi**, very sweet-smelling or fragrant, MBh.; R. &c. — **sutama** (*sū-*), mfn. (used in explaining *su-shū-tama*), ŚBr. — **sundara**, mfn. very handsome, Buddh. — **subhiksha**, n. great abundance of food, R. — **sura-priyā**, f. jasmine, L. — **sūkshma**, mf(ā)n. very minute or small or delicate, MBh.; R. &c.; very subtle or keen (as understanding), MBh.; very difficult to be fathomed or understood, MuṇḍUp.; R.; m. or n. (?) an atom, Vishṇ., Sch.; — *palatā*, f. a species of Valeriana, L.; °*mā*, m. 'lord of atoms', N. of Vishṇu, Vishṇ. — **sūtra**, mfn. (prob. a word having a double sense), Cat. — **seṇa**, w. r. for — *sheṇa*. — **sevita**, mfn. well served (as a king), Hit. — **sevyā**, mfn. (a road) to be well or easily followed, BhP. — **saindhavi**, f. a good mare from Sindh, Kathās. — **saubhaga**, n. conjugal felicity, BhP. — **skandana**, n. a partic. fragrant plant, L. — **skandha**, mfn. having a beautiful stalk or stem, VarBrS.; — *māra*, v. l. for *skandha-māra* (q. v.) — **stanā** or °**nī**, f. (a woman) having beautiful breasts, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 54, Sch. — **stambha**, m. a good post or pillar, Pañcat. — **stuta**, m. (cf. *śhūta*) N. of a son of Suparśva, VP. — **stri**, f. a good chaste woman, Kāv.; Kathās. — **stha**, mf(ā)n. well situated, faring well, healthy, comfortable, prosperous, happy (compar. — *lara*), Mn.; MBh. &c. — *kalpa*, mfn. almost well or at ease, Śak.; — *citta*, mfn. easy at heart, feeling happy or comfortable, L.; — *tā*, f. health, welfare, happiness, R.; — *tva*, n. id., MW.; — *mānasa*, mfn. (= — *citta*), R. — **sthandila**, n. a beautiful place, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 195. — **sthasya**, Nom. P. °*yati* (fr. *su-stha*), to establish or settle well, niak comfortable, Bhāṭṭ. — **sthala**, m. pl. N. of a people (cf. *su-sthāla* in g. *bhargadī*), MBh. — **sthāna**, n. a beautiful place, Kathās.; (a partic. term in music), Inscr. — **sthāvatī**, f. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgīt. — **sthita**, mf(ā)n. well established, MBh.; R.; firm, unshaken (as a heart), R. (B.); being on the right path, innocent, Hariv.; being in good condition or well off, easy, comfortable, healthy, prosperous, fortunate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; artless, simple (e. voc. f. in addressing a woman), R.; m. N. of various Jaina teachers, HPariś.; (*am*), u. a house with a gallery on all sides, VarBrS.; — *tva*, n. ease, comfort, welfare, happiness, Śis.; — *manas*, mfn. being in a happy frame of mind, contented, MW.; — *m-manya*, mfn. fancying one's self prosperous or well off, Hit. — **sthiti**, f. an excellent position, Ragh.; good condition, well-being, welfare, Bhadrab.; health convalescence, W. — **sthira**, mf(ā)n. very firm or steady, stable, MBh.; BhP.; resolute, cool, W.; (ā), f. a partic. vein or artery, Pañcat.; — *m-manya*, mfn. considering one's self firmly established, Śis.; — *yauvana*, mf(ā)n. having perpetual youth, always young, Pañcat.; — *varman*, m. N. of a son of Stthira-varman (v. l. *sura-v*), Hcar. — **stheya**, n. (impers.) easy to stand, MBh. — **snāta**, mfn. well purified by bathing, (esp.) one who has duly performed his ablutions, Vet.; BhP.; HPariś. — **snigdha**, mf(ā)n. very smooth or soft or gentle, VarBrS.; Pañcat.; very loving or tender, Kāv.; (ā), f. a kind of creeper, L.; (°*dha*) — *gambhīra*, mfn. very soft and deep-toned, MW. — **snusha**, mf(ā)n. having a good daughter-in-law, RV. — **sparsa**, mfn. pleasant to the touch, very soft or tender, BhP. — **spashṭa**, mfn. very clear or distinct or manifest (*am*, ind.), Kathās.; Rājat. — **sphita**, mfn. very thriving or flourishing or prospering, MBh.; Kāś. — **sphuṭa**, mfn. very clear, Virac. — **smīta**, mf(ā)n. smiling sweetly, L. — **srag-dhara**, mfn. wearing a beautiful garland, BhP. — **sraḡ**, mfn. id., AV.; ŚBr. — **sras**, mfn. becoming loose or falling off easily, AV. — **sroṇi**, w. r. for — *sroni* (q. v.) — **srota**, mfn. streaming beautifully, L.; m. N. of a man, Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 113; n. or f. (?) N. of a river (v. l. *su-sroṇā*), Hariv. — **svadha**, m. pl. N. of a partic. class of deceased ancestors, ib.; (ā), f. welfare, prosperity, MārkaP. — **svana**, mfn. very loud (*am*, ind.), R. — **svapna**, m. a good or lucky dream, Rājat.; HPariś.; m. 'having good dreams', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **svabhāva**, mf(ā)n. good-natured, MBh. — **svara**, m. the right tone or accent, Śiksh.; mf(ā)n. having a beautiful voice, MBh.; well-sounding, harmonious, melodious (*am*, ind.),

Kāv.; Kathās.; loud (*am*, ind.), MBh.; R. &c.; m. a conch, L.; N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. — **svāru**, mfn. (of unknown meaning), RV. v, 44, 5 (= *śo-bhana-gamana* or — *stutika*, Śāy.) — **svagata**, n. a hearty welcome (°*taṃ te 'stu*, a hearty w^o to thee!), MBh.; R.; mf(ā)n. attended with a hearty w^o, R. — **svāda**, mf(ā)n. having a good taste, well-flavoured, sweet, Pañcat.; Rājat. — **svādu**, mfn. id. — *loya*, mfn. containing very sweet water, Hit. — **svānta**, mfn. having a good or happy mind, well-disposed, MW. — **svāpa**, m. deep sleep, L. — **svāmin**, m. a good lord or chief, Subh. — **sviṇa**, mfn. well boiled or cooked, Hariv. — **sveda**, mf(ā)n. sweating well, Siddh. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 54.

सुसुषुषु *sustushas* (to be pronounced in a partic. case for *tastushas*), TāṇḍBr.

सुसुषु *susūyu*, m. (said to be fr. √*snā*) the instructor of a sacrifice (= *yajamāna*), L.

सुसु *susnā*, f. a kind of pulse, Lathyrus Sativus, L.

सुसुर्माणा *sumūrshamāṇa*, mfn. (fr. Desid. of √*smṛi*) wishing or trying to recollect, Bhāṭṭ. **सुसुर्माणा**, f. the wish to recollect, Nyāyam, Sch.

सुसुधर *su-srag-dhara* &c. See col. 1.

सुसल *sussala*, m. N. of a man (cf. *saus-sala*), Rājat.

सुह *suh* (cf. √*sah*), cl. 4. P. *suhyati*, to satisfy, gladden, Dhātup. xxvi, 21; to be glad, rejoice, ib.; to bear, endure, support, ib.

सुहामुख *suhaṃamukha* (?), N. of a place, Cat.

सुहत *su-hata*, mfn. (i. e. 5. *su + hata*; fr. √*han*) thoroughly beaten or slain, ShaḍvBr.; Pañcat.; justly slain or killed, Jātakam.

Su (to be similarly prefixed to the following): — **hana**, mfn. easy to be slain or killed, RV. — **hantu**, mfn. having handsome jaws, MBh.; R.; m. N. of an Asura, MBh. — **hantu**, mfn. = *hana*, RV. — **haya**, see *mahā-suhayā*. — **hara**, m. 'seizing well', N. of an Asura (v. l. *a-hara*), MBh. — **hala**, mfn. having an excellent plough (also °*li*), Pāṇ. v, 4, 121; m. N. of a physician and an ambassador (contemporaries of Mañkaḥ), Śrīkaph. — **halana**, m. (with *hāṭṭa*) N. of the author of a Comm. on Halāyudha's Mṛita-saṃjivani, Cat. — **hāva**, mf(ā)n. well or easily invoked, listening willingly, RV.; AV.; invoking well, ib.; AitBr.; n. an auspicious or successful invocation, RV.; AV. — **havis**, mfn. having or offering beautiful oblations, devout, pious, RV.; m. N. of an Āngirasa, Pañcat.; of a son of Bhumanyu, MBh. — **hāvitu-nāman**, mfn. one whose name is to be invoked auspiciously or successfully, RV. — **1. havyā**, mf(ā)n. fit for invocation, RV. — **2. havyā**, mfn. sacrificing well or successfully (applied to Agni), ib. — **hasāṇana**, mfn. having a cheerful smiling face, W. — **hāsta**, mf(ā)n. having beautiful hands, RV.; TS.; skilful or clever with the h^o, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; trained in arms, disciplined, L.; m. N. of a Soma-keeper, VS.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. — **hastin**, m. N. of a Jaina teacher, HPariś. — **hastyā**, mfn. skilful-handed, clever, RV.; m. N. of a Rishi (having the metron. Gausheyā and author of RV. x, 41), Anukr. — **hārd**, mfn. having a good interior, i. e. a good stomach &c. (said of Indra), RV.; having a good or loving heart, kind, benevolent, a friend (opp. to *dur-hārd*), AV. — **hāsa**, mf(ā)n. having a pleasant smile, Chandom. — **hāsina**, mfn. laughing, i. e. radiant or shining with (consp.), VarBrS. — **hips**, mfn. (nom. — *hir*) one who strikes well, Vop. — **hita** (*sū-*), mf(ā)n. very fit or suitable, Nir.; very salutary or beneficial, R.; thoroughly satiated or satisfied (esp. with food and drink), AV. &c. &c.; very friendly, affectionate, W.; (ā), f. one of the tongues of fire, L.; n. satiety, abundance, TS. — **hiranyā**, mfn. having beautiful gold, abounding in gold, RV.; VS. — **hiranya-vat** (*sū-*), mfn. id., AV. — **huta** (*sū-*), mf(ā)n. well offered or sacrificed, RV.; AV.; KātyŚr.; R.; well worshipped with sacrifices, BhP.; Pañcat.; (*am*), n. good or right sacrifice, ŚBr.; GṛŚrS. — *krīṭ* or — *hut*, mfn. offering a right s^o, GṛŚrS.; °*lād*, mfn. eating a right s^o, RV. — **hū**, mfn. calling or invoking well, VS. — **hūti**, see *sva-hūti*. — **hṛid** &c., see s. v. — **homanta**, m. a good

winter, GṛS. — **hōtri** (or *sū-h*), m. a good sacrificer or priest, RV.; TS.; N. of a son of Bhumanyu, MBh.; of a son of Vitatha, Hariv. — **hotra**, m. N. of the author of RV. vi, 31, 32 (having the patr. Bhāradvāja), Anukr.; of a Bārhaspatya, IndSt.; of an Ātreya, MārkaP.; of a preceptor, W.; of a Kau-rava, MBh.; of a son of Saha-deva, ib.; of a son of Bhumanyu, ib.; of a son of Bṛihat-kshatra, Hariv.; of a son of Bṛihat-īshu, ib.; of a son of Kāncana-prabha, ib.; of a son of Vitatha, ib.; of a son of Sudhanvan, ib.; of a son of Su-dhanu, BhP.; of a son of Kshatra-vṛiddha, ib.; of a Daitya, MBh.; of a monkey, R.; pl. N. of a seat of fire-worshippers, Cat. — **hvāna**, mfn. (used in explaining *su-hava*), Nir.

सुहृद् *su-hṛid*, m. 'good-hearted', 'kind-hearted', 'well-disposed', a friend, ally (also said of planets); *suhrīdo janāḥ*, 'friends', ŚrS.; VarBrS. &c.; N. of the fourth astrol. mansion, VarBrS.; f. a female friend, Gobh.; Kauś.; mfn. (only ifc.) fond of, liking or devoted to, Bālār.; very similar to, closely resembling, ib. — **ḡgama**, m. 'arrival of a friend', N. of wk. — **bala**, m. the army of an ally, W. — **bheda**, m. separation of friends (N. of the 2nd book of the Hitōpadeśa). — **vadha**, m. the killing of a friend, Mn. xi, 56. — **vākya**, n. the speech or advice of a friend, MBh.

सुहृद्, in comp. for *suhrīd*. — **choka-vivardhana** (for — *śok*), augmenting the grief of a friend, MBh.

सुहृद्, in comp. for *suhrīd*. — **jana**, m. a friendly person, friend, MBh.; R.; (also pl.) friends, ib.

सुहृद्, in comp. for *suhrīd*. — **tama**, mfn. (superl.) very friendly or cordial, kind, affectionate, MBh. — **tā**, f. — **tva**, n. friendship, friendliness, affection, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **tyāga**, m. the desertion of a friend, MW. — **prakāśākhyā-stava**, m. N. of wk. — **prāpti**, f. the acquisition of a friend, Sāṃkhya.

सुहृद्, m. 'a friend', N. of Śiva, MBh. — **druh**, mfn. (Nom. — *dhruk* or — *dhruf*) one who injures a friend, MW.

सु-हृदया, mfn. good-hearted, affectionate (superl. — *tama*), AitBr.

सुहृद्, in comp. for *suhrīd*. — **nārī**, f. a female friend, Cāp. (v. l.) — **mītra**, n. sg. friends and allies, MBh. — **mukha**, mfn. friendly-faced, Bcar.

सुहृद्, in comp. for *suhrīd*. — **liṅga-dhara**, mfn. having the mere appearance of a friend, BhP.

सुहो *su-hotri* &c. See above.

सुसु *suhma*, m. N. of a district or (pl.) a people in the west of Bengal (called after Suhma, the son of Dīrgha-tamas and Śu-deshnā, the wife of Bali, or the son of Kāncaneshūdhra, i. e. Bali in a former birth), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. — **nagara**, n. the city of the Suhmas, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 89, Sch.

सुसुमा (ifc.) = *suhma*, Hariv.

सू 1. *sū* (not separable in all forms fr. √ 2. *sū*; cf. 1. *su-shū*, *asu-sū*, and √ 4. *sū*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 115) *suvidi* (in Br. also °*te*, and accord. to Dhātup. xxii, 43 and xxiv, 32 also *savati* and — *santi*; pf. *sushuvē*, AV.; p. *sushuvāṇ*, q. v.; aor. *asāvīt*, *sivishat*, RV.; Pass. *sūyāte*, Br. &c.), to set in motion, urge, impel, vivify, create, produce, RV. &c. &c.; to hurl upon, Bhāṭṭ.; to grant, bestow (esp. said of Savitṛi), RV.; to appoint or consecrate to (Ā. 'to let one's self be consecrated'), AV.; TS.; to allow, authorize, ŚBr.; Intens. *soshavīti*, to urge or impel violently (said of Savitṛi), RV.

सू, m. (cf. *sṛika*) an arrow, L.; air, wind, L.; a lotus, L.; m. N. of a son of Hṛada (v. l. *mūka*), Hariv.

1. **Sūta**, mfn. urged, impelled &c. (cf. 3. *sūta*, p. 1241, col. 2, 1. *suta*, and *uṣi-shūta*).

1. **Sūti**. See 1. *pra-sūti*.

1. **Sūnu**, m. one who urges or incites, an inciter, Śāy. on RV. i, 103, 4; the sun (= *savitṛi*), L.

सुशुवप, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 106, Sch.) being consecrated, consecrated, TS.; Br.

सू 2. *sū* (cf. 1. *sū* and √ 5. *sū*), cl. 2. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiv, 21) *sūte* (1. sg. pr. *suve*, 3. sg. impf. *asūta*; in later language also *sūyate* [xxvi, 31] and in comp. with *pra* also — *savati* and — *santi* [cf. xxiv, 31]; pf. *sasūva*, RV.; *sushuvē*, AV. &c.; *sasūva*, MBh. &c.; aor. *asushot*, MaitrS.; °*shavūt*, TBṛ.; *asoshā*, ChUp.; *asushūt* and *asavishā*, Gr.; fut. *solā*, *savitā*, ib.; *soshydī*, °*te*, Br. &c.; *savishyati*, °*te*, MBh. &c.; p. f. *sūshyanti*, RV.;

soshyānti [s.v.], ŚBr.; inf. *sūtave*, RV.; *sūtaṁ*, AV.; *sūtaṁ*, ib.; *sūtam* or *savitum*, Gr.; ind. p. *sūtvā*, Br.; *-sūya*, MBh. &c.; *-sūtya*, ŚBr.; to beget, procreate, bring forth, bear, produce, yield, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. *sūyate* (aor. *asāvi*), to be gotten or brought forth, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *sāvayati*, Gr.; Desid. *sūsishati*, ib.

3. **Sū**, mfn. begetting, procreating, bringing forth, producing (mostly ifc.; see *a-ambhaḥ*, *karma-sū* &c.); m. one who begets, a father, RV.; VS.; a mother, RV. i, 32, 9; child-bearing, parturition, W. [Cf. Gk. *ūs*, *oūs*; Lat. *sus*; Angl. Sax. *sū*; Eng. *sow*; Germ. *Sau*.]

2. **Sūta**, mfn. (for 3. see p. 1241, col. 2) born, engendered (see *su-sūta*); one that has brought forth (young), Mn.; VarBṛS.; m. quicksilver, ŚārṅgS.; Sarvad.; the sun, W.; (ā), f. a woman who has given birth to a child, MW.; a young quadruped, L.; w. r. for *sutā*, Pañcat. iii, 133. — **mahādadhī**, m. N. of a wk. on medicine (cf. *sūtārṇava*). — **rāj**, m. quicksilver, L. — **vasā** (*sūtā*), f. a cow which remains barren after its first calf, AV.; MaitrS. **Sūtārṇava**, m. N. of a wk. on medicine (cf. *sūta-mahādadhī*).

Sūtaka, n. birth (also 'the calving of a cow' &c.), GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; impurity (of parents) caused by child-birth or miscarriage, Yājñ.; Dhātus.; impurity (in general), Subh.; an obstacle, Tithyād.; (*akā* and *ikā*), f., see below; (*am*), m. n. quicksilver, mercury, Sarvad. — **bhojana**, n. a natal feast, ŚāṅkhGr. — **sāra** and **-siddhānta**, m. N. of wks. **Sūtākāṇṇa**, n. food rendered impure by child-birth or miscarriage, AitBr.; GrS. **Sūtākāṇṇāya**, n. id. &c., Mn. iv, 112.

Sūtākā, f. a woman recently delivered, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 45; Vārt. 10, Pat. — **grīha**, n. a room set apart for a woman in child-birth, lying-in chamber, L. — **gni** (*kāgni*), m. a fire lighted at the ceremony performed after child-birth (cf. *sūtikāgni*), APrS.

Sūtakin, mfn. rendered impure by child-birth, Śaṅkārak.

2. **Sūti**, f. birth, production (generally ifc.), TBr.; MBh. &c.; parturition, delivery, lying in, Hariv.; Kathās.; yielding fruit, production of crops, BhP.; place or cause or manner of production, Kāv.; BhP.; offspring, progeny, MārKp.; in. a goose (?), L.; N. of a son of Viśvāmitra (v. l. *bhūti*), MBh. — **kāla**, m. the time of delivery, Hariv. — **grīha**, n. a lying-in chamber (also written *sūti-gr*). BhP. — **matī**, f. bringing forth children, MārKp. — **mārnta**, m. the throes of child-birth (supposed to be caused by a partic. vital air), Yājñ.; BhP. — **mās** or **-māsa**, m. the month of delivery, the last month of gestation or pregnancy (= *vaijanana*), L. — **roga**, m. puerperal sickness, HPariS. — **vāta**, m. = *mārnta*, BhP.

Sūtika, g. *purohitādi* (cf. *sautika*).

Sūtikā, f. a woman who has recently brought forth a child, lying-in woman, AV. &c. &c.; (with or scil. *go*) a cow that has recently calved, Yājñ.; MBh. — **gada**, m. puerperal sickness, fever or sickness of any kind supervening on child-birth, ŚārṅgS. — **gāra** (*kāg*), n. a lying-in chamber, L. — **grīha** or **-geha**, n. id., L. — **gni** (*kāgni*), m. = *sūtākāgni*, ŚāṅkhGr. — **bhavana**, n. = *grīha*, W. — **mārnta**, m. vital air of child-birth, Ml. — **roga**, m. = *gada*, MW. — **vāsa** (*kāva*), n. = *grīha*, L. — **shashthī**, f. a goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth, MW.; — *pūjā*, f. the worship of the above goddess, ib. **Sūtikōthāna**, n. a ceremony performed after the 10th day from delivery, Vishn.

Sūti, in comp. for 2. **sūti**. — **grīha**, n. = *sūti-gr*, BhP. — **māsa**, m. = *sūti-m*, L. — **vritti**, f. N. of a Comm. on the Upādi-sūtra (v. l. for *satī-v*), Cat.

Sūtu, f. child-bearing, pregnancy, AV.; TS.; Kāth.

Sūty, in comp. for 2. **sūti**. — **śasauca**, n. impurity caused by child-birth (continuing for ten days after regular parturition, and after miscarriage for a period of days equal to the number of months since conception), W.

Sūtrī, f. (prob.) the genitals (of a cow), AV.

Sūna, mfn. born, produced &c., Pāṇ. viii, 2, 45; Sch.; blown, budded (as a flower), W.; empty, vacant (prob. w. r. for *sūna*, *śūnya*), ib.; n. a son (prob. w. r. for 3. *sūta*), Pañcat. iii, 133; (ā), f. a daughter, L. (for other meanings see *sūna*, p. 1242, col. 3); n. bringing forth, parturition, W.; a bud, flower (cf. *pra-sūna*), ŚiS.; fruit, L. — **vat**, mfn. one who has borne or produced, W.; having budded or

blossomed, ib. — **sāra**, m. 'flower-arrowed,' the god of love, Ml.

2. **Sūnū**, m. a son, child, offspring, RV. &c. &c.; a younger brother, Kir. i, 24; a daughter's son, W.; N. of a Rishi (having the patr. Ārbhava or Kāśyapa, author of RV. x, 176), Anukr.; IndSt.; f. a daughter, Mn. i, 10. [Cf. Zd. *hunu*; Lith. *sūnūs*; Slav. *synū*; Goth. *sunus*; Angl. Sax. *sunu*; Eng. *son*; Germ. *Sohn*.] — **tā**, f. sonship, MBh. — **māt**, mfn. having sons, RV. — **rūpa** (P), mfn. having the form of a son, JaimBr.

Sūvan, m(art)n. bearing children, generating, producing (see *bahu-sūvat*).

Sotri. See 2. *sotri*, p. 1248, col. 3.

सू. 4. **sū**, ind., Ved. and in some comp. = 5. *su*, well, good &c. (cf. *sū-nara*, *sū-nrita* &c.)

सूकर *sū-karā*, m. (prob. fr. *sū + kara*, making the sound *sū*; cf. *sū-kara* &c.; accord. to others fr. 3. *sū* and connected with Lat. *sū-culus*, *sū-cula*) a boar, hog, pig, swine (ifc. f. ā; *daysh-trā sūkarasya*, prob. 'a partic. plant', Suśr.), RV. &c. &c.; a kind of deer (the hog-deer), L.; a partic. fish, L.; white rice, L.; a potter, L.; N. of a partic. hell, VP.; (ī), f. a sow, Yājñ.; R. &c.; a kind of bird, VarBṛS.; a small pillar above a wooden beam, L.; Batatas Edulis, L.; Mimosa Pudica, L.; Lycopodium Imbricatum, L.; N. of a goddess, Kālac. — **kanda**, m. 'hog's root,' a kind of bulbous plant, L. — **kshetra**, n. N. of a sacred district, Cat. — **grīha**, n. a pig-sty, Pañcat. — **tā**, f. the state or nature of a hog, Mn. iii, 190. — **daṇḍhtra** or *tra*, m. 'hog's tusk,' N. of a kind of disease, BhPr. — **nayana**, n. 'hog's eye,' N. of a hole of a partic. form in timber, VarBṛS. — **padī**, f., g. *kumbha-padyādi*. — **pādika**, f. a plant resembling Carpopogon Purius, L. — **padī**, f. a kind of plant, VarBṛS. — **preyasi**, f. the beloved of the Boar (N. of the Earth as rescued from the flood by Vishnu in the form of a boar), Kathās. — **mukha**, n. 'hog's mouth,' N. of a partic. hell, BhP. — **sadman**, n. N. of a man, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 144; Vārt. 1. **Sūkarākṛāntā**, f. yam's root, L. **Sūkarākṣhitā**, f. a disease of the eye (liable to be caused by surgical operations), Suśr. **Sūkarāśyā**, f. N. of a Buddhist goddess, Kālac. **Sūkarāśhṭa**, m. 'liked by hogs,' the root of Scirpus Kysoor, L.

Sūkaraka, m. a species of rice, VarBṛS.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of bird, ib.; n. = *sūkara-nayana*, ib.

Sūkarika, n. or n. a kind of plant, VarBṛS.; (ā), f., see preceding.

सूक्त *sūktā*, mfn. (5. *su + ukta*) well or properly said or recited, RV. &c. &c.; speaking well, eloquent, MatsyaP.; (ā), f. a kind of bird, the Śārika, L.; (*āna*), n. good recitation or speech, wise saying, song of praise, RV. &c. &c.; a Vedic hymn (as distinguished from a Rīc or single verse of a hymn), Br.; ŚrS.; Mn.; BhP. — **dārin**, mfn. following a good word or advice, R. — **dārin**, m. 'hymn-seer,' the author of a Vedic hymn (*śi-tva*, n.), MW. — **drash-tri**, m. id., ib. — **pañcaka**, n. N. of a Kāvya. — **bhāj**, mfn. one who has a hymn or hymns (addressed to him), Nir. — **mukhiya**, m(ā)n. standing at the beginning of a hymn, ĀsvŚr. — **ratnākara**, m. N. of a Mahā-kāvya (q.v.) — **vākā**, m. pronouncing a speech or hymn, recitation, RV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; a partic. ceremony, MW. — **vākya**, n. a good speech or word, wise saying, BhP. — **vāo** (or *sūktā-vāo*), mfn. uttering a good speech &c., RV.; Br.; ĀsvŚr. **Sūktānnkramāṇī**, f. an index of Vedic hymns (attributed to Śaṅkara by Śaṅk-guru-śishya). **Sūktāṁṭa-punaruktōpadāna-dāsa**, n. N. of a medic. wk. by Saj-jana. **Sūktāvalī**, f. N. of an anthology by Lakshmaṇa. **Sūktāsi**, m. the sword of pleasant speech, MW. **Sūktōkti**, f. recitation of hymns, VS. **Sūktōcya**, mfn. to be pronounced in a hymn, TBr.

Sūkti, f. a good or friendly speech, wise saying, beautiful verse or stanza, Kāth.; R. &c. — **mañ-jari-prakāśa**, m. N. of a Vedānta wk. — **mālikā**, f. N. of a poem. — **muktā**, f. pl. pearls of wise sayings, Kāv. — **muktāvalī** or *lī*, f. N. of various wks. — **ratnākara**, m. a jewel-mine of beautiful sayings, Śāh.; N. of a Comm. on the Mahā-bhāṣya. — **sam-graha**, n. N. of a Kāvya by Kṛishṇa-dāsa Kāyastha. — **sahasra**, n. N. of a collection of a thousand beautiful verses. — **sādhutva-mālikā**, f. N. of a poem (perhaps identical with *sūkti-mālikā*).

Sūktika, m. (in music) a kind of cymbal, Samgit.

Sūkty, in comp. for *sūkti*. — **ādarāsa**, m. N. of a wk. on Bhakti by Kavi-tāṇḍava.

सूक्ष्म *sūkshma*, mf(ā)n. (prob. connected with *sūci*, p. 1241, col. 1) minute, small, fine, thin, narrow, short, feeble, trifling, insignificant, unimportant (with *artha*, m. 'a trifling matter'), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; acute, subtle, keen (understanding or mental operation; *am*, ind.), KāthUp.; R. &c.; nice, exact, precise, Col.; subtle, atomic, intangible, Up.; Śāṅkhya.; MBh. &c.; m. a partic. figure of rhetoric ('the subtle expression of an intended act'), Cat.; (with Śaivas) one who has attained a certain grade of emancipation, Hcat.; a mystical N. of the sound *ī*, Up.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a Dānava, ib.; Hariv.; m. or n. an atom, intangible matter, Śāṅkhya.; Sarvad.; MBh. &c.; the subtle all-pervading spirit, Supreme Soul, L.; the Kataka or clearing-nut plant, L.; = *kritaka* or *kaitava*, L.; (ā), f. sand, L.; small cardamoms, L.; N. of two plants (= *yūthikā* or *karunī*), L.; of one of the 9 Śāktis of Vishnu, L.; (*am*), n. the cavity or socket of a tooth, Vishp.; woven silk, L.; marrow, L.; the Vedānta philosophy, L. — **kṛiśa-phalā** or *-kṛiṣṇa-phalā*, f. a kind of tree (= *madhyama-jambu-vriksha*), L. — **ghap-tikā**, f. (prob.) = *kshudra-gh*, L. — **cakra**, n. a partic. diagram, Cat. — **jātaka**, n. N. of a wk. of Varāha-mihira (= *laghu-j*). — **ṭikka**, n. N. of a man (cf. *bṛihaṭ-ṭikka*), Rājat. — **tanḍula**, m. 'having small seeds,' the poppy, L.; (ā), f. long pepper, L.; Andropogon Muricatus, W. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **tama**, mfn. very feeble, scarcely audible, TPāt., Sch.; very subtle or minute, BhP. — **tara**, mfn. scarcely audible (v. l. for prec.); more (or most) subtle or minute, BhP. — **tā**, f. minuteness, subtlety, fineness, Mn. vi, 65. — **tanḍa**, m. a partic. biting insect, Suśr. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, MBh.; Vedāntas. — **darsin**, mfn. sharp-sighted, of acute discernment, quick, intelligent, KāthUp.; MBh.; (*śi-tā*), f. quick-sightedness, acuteness, wisdom, Mālav. — **da-la**, m. mustard, L.; (ā), f. Alhagi Maurorum, L. — **dāru**, n. a thin plank or board, L. — **dṛishṭi**, f. a keen glance, Pañcat.; mfn. keen-sighted, Kāśik. — **deha**, m. n. = *śarīra* (q.v.), MW. — **dharma**, m. a subtle law or duty, MBh. i, 7246 (cf. IW. 387, n. 1). — **nābha**, m. N. of Vishnu, L. — **pattra**, n. 'small-leaved,' N. of various plants (a kind of fennel or anise; a kind of sugar-cane; Ocimum Pilosum &c.), L.; (ā), f. Asparagus Racemosus and Argyreia Speciosa or Argentea, L.; (ī), f. a kind of Valerian, L.; n. coriander, L. — **pattraka**, m. 'id.' Ocimum Pilosum, L.; (*ikā*), f. N. of various plants (Anethum Sowa; Asparagus Racemosus; Alhagi Maurorum &c.), L. — **parṇā**, f. 'id.' N. of various plants (Hoya Viridiflora; Argyreia Speciosa; = *sana-pushpī*), L.; (ī), f. a kind of basil, L. — **pāda**, mfn. having small feet (= *tva*, n.), Kathās. — **pippalī**, f. wild pepper, L. — **pushpī**, f. 'having small flowers,' a kind of plant (= *yava-tiktā*), L. — **phala**, n. 'having small fruit,' Cordia Myxa, L.; (ā), f. Flacourtia Cataphracta, L. — **badarī**, f. a kind of jujube, L. — **bija**, m. 'having small seeds,' the poppy, L. — **bhūta**, n. a subtle element (= *tan-mātra*), Vedāntas.; Sarvad. — **makshika**, m. (or ā, f.) a small fly, mosquito, gnat, L. — **mati** or *-matī-mat*, mfn. acute-minded, Kāv. — **māna**, n. minute or exact measurement, precise computation, MW. — **mūlā**, f. 'having a slender root,' Sesbania Aegyptiaca, L. — **lobhaka**, n. (scil. *sthāna*; with Jāinas) the tenth of the 14 stages leading to emancipation, Cat. — **vallī**, f. a kind of medicinal plant (= *tāmra-vallī*), L.; a red Oldenlandia, L.; Momordica Charantia, L. — **vāluka**, mfn. abounding in fine sand, R. — **śarīra**, n. (in phil.) the subtle body (= *linga-ś*, q.v., opp. to *sthūla-ś*, q.v.), n. pl. the six subtle principles from which the grosser elements are evolved (viz. Ahaṇ-kāra and the 5 Tan-mātras, see Mn. i, 17; accord. to other systems 'the 17 subtle principles of the 5 organs of sense, 5 organs of action, 5 elements, Buddhi and Manas'), IW. 53, n. 2; 198, n. 3. — **sarkarā**, f. fine gravel, sand, L. — **śāka**, m. Acacia Arabica, L. — **sākha**, m. 'having small branches,' a kind of plant (= *jāla-varvūra*), L. — **śālī**, m. a kind of fine rice, L. — **śiraska**, mfn. small-headed (applied as a nickname to a Buddhist), Cat. — **shaṭ-caraṇa**, m. a minute insect, a sort of tick or louse (said to infest the roots of the eyelashes), L. — **sphoṭa**, m. a kind of leprosy (= *vi-carikā*), Gal. **Sūkshmaksha**, mfn. keen-sighted,

acute (applied to the mind; -tā, f.), Rājāt. **Sūksmātman**, m. 'subtle-souled,' N. of Śiva, MBh. **Sūksmākṣhikā**, f. keen-sightedness, acuteness (prob. for *ṛkṣhī-tā*), Rājāt. **Sūksmāilā**, f. small cardamoms, L.

Sūksmī, in comp. for *sūksma*. = *√kṛi*, P. -karoti, to make thin or fine, subtilize, refine, MW. -*kṛita*, mfn. subtilized, made thin or minute, ib. -*bhūta*, mfn. become subtle or fine, minute, ib.

Sūksmya (prob. w.r. for *sūksma*), VarBṛS.

सूखर *sūkhara*, m. pl. N. of a Śaiva sect, W.

सूच *sūc* (rather Nom. fr. *sūca* and *sūci* below), cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxv, 21) *sūcayati*, to point out, indicate, show, manifest, reveal, betray (in dram. = 'to indicate by gesture, communicate by signs, represent'), MaitrUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to trace out, ascertain, spy, MW.: Pass. *sūcyate* (aor. *asūci*), to be pointed out or indicated, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.: Intens. *sūcayate*, Pat. on Pān. iii, 1, 22.

Sūca, mf(ā)n. pointing out, indicating &c. (ifc.), Jātakam.; m. a pointed shoot or blade of Kuśa grass (= *darbhāṅkura*), L.; (ā), f. pointing out, indication, Jātakam.; piercing, L.; gesticulation, L.; spying out, sight, seeing, L.

Sūcaka, mf(ā)n. pointing out, indicating, showing, designating, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; pointing to (acc.), Hariv.; informing, betraying, treacherous, Car.; m. a denouncer, informer, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (the following only in L.) the manager or chief actor of a company; a narrator, teacher; the son of an Āyogava and a Kshatriyā; a Buddha; a Siddha; demon, imp; villain, dog; jackal; cat; crow; needle; balustrade, parapet; kind of rice.

Sūcana, mf(ā)n. pointing out, indicating (see *śubha-sūcanti*); (ā), f. (= *sūcā*) pointing out, indication, communication, Suśr.; Sāh.; piercing &c., L.; (ī), f. a short index or table of contents, L.; (am), n. indication, Jātakam.; bodily exertion, Car.

Sūcaniāya, mfn. to be pointed out or indicated &c., Sāh.

Sūcayitavya, mfn. to be found out, Vikr.

Sūci or **sūci**, f. (prob. to be connected with *sūtra*, *syūta* &c. fr. *√siv*, 'to sew,' cf. *sūksma*; in K. once *sūcinā*, instr.), a needle or any sharp-pointed instrument (e.g. 'a needle used in surgery,' a magnet &c.), RV. &c. &c.; the sharp point or tip of anything or any pointed object, Kāv.; Car.; BhP.; a rail or balustrade, Divyāv.; a small door-bolt, L.; 'sharp file or column,' a kind of military array (accord. to Kull. on Mn. vii, 187, 'placing the sharpest and most active soldiers in front'), Mn.; MBh.; Kām.; an index, table of contents (in books printed in India; cf. -*pattra* below); a triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet, Col.; a cone, pyramid, ib.; (in astron.) the earth's disc in computing eclipses (or 'the corrected diameter of the earth'), Sūryas.; gesticulation, dramatic action, L.; a kind of coitus, L.; sight, seeing (= *drīṣṭi*), L.; m. (only *sūci*) the son of Nishāda and a Vaiśya, L.; a maker of winnowing baskets &c. (cf. *sūnā*), L. - **kulāya**, Nom. A. *°yate*, to appear like a multitude of needles, Mahān. - **khāta**, m. a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a pyramid, cone, W. - **grihaka**, n. a *n*°-case, L. - **tā**, f. needle-work, ib. - **pattra**, n. an index (see above). - **pat-traka** or -**pattrika**, m. Marsilea Quadrifolia, L. - **pushpa**, m. the Ketaka tree, Pandanus Odoratissimus, L. - **bhīna**, mfn. divided into needle-like points at the ends of the buds, Megh. - **bhēdya**, mfn. capable of being pierced with a *n*°, very dense, palpable (as darkness), Megh.; Hit. - **malikā**, f. Jasminum Sambac, L. - **radana**, m. 'a *n*°-toothed,' the mongoose, L. - **roman**, m. 'having needle-like bristles,' a hog, L. - **vat**, m. N. of Garuḍa, L. - **va-dana**, m. (perhaps w.r. for *radana*) 'needle-faced,' the mongoose, L.; a mosquito, L. - **śālī**, m. a sort of rice, L. - **śikhā**, f. the point of a needle, Naish. - **sūtra**, n. a thread for a needle or for sewing (v.l. *sūci*-*ś*), L.

Sūcika, m. one who lives by his needle, a tailor &c. (cf. *saucaika*), VarBṛS.; (ā), f., see next.

Sūcīkā, f. a needle, L.; an elephant's trunk or proboscis, L.; Pandanus Odoratissimus, L.; N. of an Apsaras (cf. *sūcīkā*), L. - **dhara**, m. 'having a trunk,' an elephant, L. - **bharana** (*°kābh*), n. a partic. drug (used as a remedy for the bite of a serpent), Raśendrac. - **mukha**, m. 'having a pointed end,' a shell, conch shell, L.

1. Sūcita, mfn. (for 2. *sūcita* see below) pointed out, indicated, hinted, communicated, shown, betrayed, made known by (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; pierced, perforated, MW.

Sūcitavya, mfn. = *sūcyā*, MW.

Sūcin, mfn. spying, informing, W.; piercing, perforating, ib.; m. a spy, informer, MBh.; VP.; (ini), f. a needle, W.; night, ib.

Sūci, f. (= *sūci*), in comp. - **kāṭhā-nyāya**, m. the rule of the needle and the caldron (a phrase implying that when two things have to be done, one easy and the other difficult, the easier should be done first), MW. - **kapiśa**, mfn. (applied to a kind of arrow the use of which is prohibited), MBh. - **karman**, n. needle-work (one of the 64 Kalās), BhP., Sch. - **khāta**, see *sūci*-*kh*. - **tunda**, m. 'needle-mouthed,' a gnat, Bālar. - **ḍala**, m. Marsilea Quadrifolia, L. - **pattra**, m. a kind of sugar-cane (also *°traka*), L.; (ā), f. a kind of Dūrvā grass (= *ganḍa-dūrvā*), L.; (am), n., see *sūci*-*p*. - **padī**, f., g. *kumbhāpady-ādi*. - **padma**, n. a kind of military array (cf. under *sūci*), MBh. (v.l. *sūc*). - **pāśa**, m. the eye of a needle, Suśr. - **puṣpa**, see *sūci*-*p*. - **prōta**, mfn. threaded, ApŚr., Sch. - *bhēda*, see *sūci*-*bh*. - **mukha**, n. the point of a needle (also *°khāgra*), Kāv.; Suśr.; a partic. hell, BhP.; (*°ci*-*m*), mf(ā)n. having a beak &c. as sharp as a *n*°, AV.; Pañcat.; pointed or sharp as a needle, MBh.; narrow (cf. -*vaktra*), Car.; ŚārngS.; (only L.) a bird (or a partic. bird or N. of a bird), Kathās.; Pañcat.; a kind of Kuśa grass; a gnat or some other stinging insect; a partic. position of the hands; (ī), f. a female bird, MW.; (am), n. a diamond, L.; *°khāgra-sambhēdya*, mfn. very thick or dense (= *sūci*-*bhēdya*, q.v.), Sarav. - **roman**, see *sūci*-*p*. - **vaktra**, mfn. having a mouth or aperture as pointed as a needle, too narrow, Suśr.; Bhpr.; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of an Asura, Hariv.

- **vāna-karman**, n. pl. the arts of sewing and weaving, Cat. - **sūtra**, see *sūci*-*ś*.

Sūcika, m. a stinging insect, R.

Sūcy, in comp. for *sūci* or *sūci*. - **agra**, n. the point of a needle, MBh.; Pañcat.; as much land as is pierced by the point of a *n*°, i.e. very little (= *°grābhēdya* *bhūmi-talam*), MBh.; Inscr.; m. 'pointed or sharp as a *n*°,' a thorn, L.; - *viḍḍha*, mfn. pierced by the *p*° of a *n*°, Pañcat.; - *sthūlaka*, m. Saccharum Cylindricum, L. - **āśya**, mfn. *n*°-mouthed, L.; m. a rat, L.; a gnat or mosquito, L.; a partic. position of the hands, L. - **āhva**, n. a kind of culinary herb, L.

Sūcyā, mfn. to be indicated or pointed out, to be made known or communicated, Sāh.

सूचित 2. *sūcita*, mfn. (5. *su*+*ucita*; for 1. *sūcita* see above) very fit or suitable, Nalōd.

सूचैस् *sūccais*, ind. (5. *su*+*uc*) very loud, ApŚr.

सूचित *sūcchita*, mfn. well raised or lifted up or erected, R.

सूड *sūḍa* (of unknown meaning), Saṃgīt.

सूत *sūt*, ind. (an imitative sound). - **kāra**, m. making the sound *sūt*, snorting, roaring &c., Kāv.; Kathās. - **kṛita**, n. id., Śiś.

सूत 3. *sūtā*, m. (of doubtful derivation, prob. to be connected with *√i. sū*; for 1. 2. *sūta* see pp. 1239 and 1240) a charioteer, driver, groom, querry, master of the horse (esp. an attendant on a king who in earlier literature is often mentioned together with the *grāma-ni*; in the epics also a royal herald or bard, whose business was to proclaim the heroic actions of the king and his ancestors, while he drove his chariot to battle, or on state occasions, and who had therefore to know by heart portions of the epic poems and ancient ballads; he is the son of a Kshatriya by a Brāhmaṇī or of a Brāhmaṇa [accord. to Śāsvata also of a Śūdra] and a Kshatriyā; the most celebrated Śūta was Loma-harṣhaṇa who was a pupil of Vyāsa), AV. &c. &c. (IW. 510, n.); a carpenter or wheelwright, L.; N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.; (yā), f., g. *krandya-ādi*; (ī), f. the wife of a Śūta, MW.; a female bard, ib. - **karman**, n. the office or service of a charioteer, MBh. - **grāmanī**, m. pl. (cf. Kāś. on Pān. vii, 1, 56) an querry and the chief of a village, ŚBr. - **ja**, m. the son of a *ch*°, MBh.; = next, Hariv. - **tanaya**, m. 'son (i.e. adopted son) of the Śūta (Adhiratha),' N. of

Karṇa, L. = *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the business or condition of a *ch*°, MBh.; Hariv. = *duhitṛ*, f. = *putrī*, Pān. vi, 3, 70, Vārtt. 9, Pat. = *naṇḍana*, m. 'son of Śūta,' N. of Ugra-śravas, MBh. - **putra**, m. the son of a *ch*° (also 'a charioteer'), MBh.; N. of Karṇa (cf. *sūta-jā*), ib.; N. of Kīcaka, ib.; (ī), f. the daughter of a *ch*°, Pān. vi, 3, 70, Vārtt. 9, Pat. - **putraka**, m. N. of Karṇa (cf. *sūta-jā*), L. - **mu-kha** (*sūtā*), mfn. having a Śūta for a head, MaitrS. - **vyasanin**, mfn. suffering some mishap from the unskillfulness of a *ch*°, MBh. v, 7223. - **samhitā**, f. N. of a *ch*. of the Skanda-purāṇa; - *tātparyā-dīpikā*, f., - *vyākhyā*, f., - *saṃgraha*, m. N. of wks. - **sava**, m. N. of a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.

सूतवे *sūtave*, *sūtavat*. See *√2. sū*.

सूति 3. *sūti*, f. (fr. *√3. su*; for 1. 2. *sūti* see pp. 1239 and 1240) pressing out the Soma-juice, or the place where it is pressed out, VP.

Sūtya, n. = *sūtya*, MBh. v, 4802 (v.l. *sūtya* and *sūya*); (ā), f. (cf. 3. *sūta*) = *sūtyā*, L.

3. Sūnā, m. (for 1. 2. see under *√1. 2. sū*) one who presses out or extracts the Soma-juice, RV. iii, 1, 12 (= 1. *soṭri*, Śay.)

1. Sūma, m. (for 2. see s.v.) milk, water, L.

Sūya, n. extraction of the Soma-juice, libation, sacrifice (cf. *rāja-ś*), MBh.

सूति 4. *sūti*, f. (fr. *√siv*) = *syūti*, L.

सूत *sūta*, mfn. (= *su-datta*) well given, entirely given (cf. *ātta*, *nīta*), Pān. vii, 4, 47, Sch.

सूतर *sūttara*, mfn. (5. *su*+*uttara*) very superior, W.; well towards the north, northern, ib.

सूत्यान *sūthāna*, mfn. (5. *su*+*utthāna*) good effort, MW.; mfn. making good efforts, clever, Kām.

Sūttitha, m. N. of a nan (cf. *sautthi*).

सूत्पर *sūtpara* (?), n. the distilling of spirituous liquor (= *surā-saṃdhāna*), L.

सूतपलावती *sūtpalāvātī*, f. N. of a river, MarkP.

सूत्र *sūtra* (rather Nom. fr. *sūtra* below), cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxv, 54) *sūtrayati* (accord. to Gr. also *°ta* and *sūtrāpayati*), to string or put together, Hcat.; to contrive, effect, produce, compose, Bālar.; Rājāt.; Kathās.; to put in the form of a Śūtra (see below), teach as a Śūtra or aphorism, Śatr.; Kull.: Intens. *sūstrayate*, Pat. on Pān. iii, 1, 22.

Sūtra, n. (accord. to g. *ardharācādi* also m.; fr. *√siv*, 'to sew,' and connected with *sūci* and *sūnā*) a thread, yarn, string, line, cord, wire, AV. &c. &c.; a measuring line (cf. -*pāta*), Hariv.; VarBṛS. &c.; the sacred thread or cord worn by the first three classes (cf. *yajñōpavīta*), BhP.; a girde, ib.; a fibre, Kālid.; a line, stroke, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Gol.; a sketch, plan, Rājāt.; that which like a thread runs through or holds together everything, rule, direction, BhP.; a short sentence or aphoristic rule, and any work or manual consisting of strings of such rules hanging together like threads (these Śūtra works form manuals of teaching in ritual, philosophy, grammar &c.: e.g. in ritual there are first the Śrauta-sūtras, and among them the Kalpa-sūtras, founded directly on Śruti, q.v.; they form a kind of rubric to Vedic ceremonial, giving concise rules for the performance of every kind of sacrifice [IW. 146 &c.]; other kinds of *ś*° works are the Gṛhya-sūtras and Śāmayācārika or Dharma-sūtras, i.e. 'rules for domestic ceremonies and conventional customs,' sometimes called collectively Smārta-sūtras [as founded on *smṛiti* or 'tradition,' see *smārta*]; these led to the later Dharma-śāstras or 'law-books' [IW. 145]; in philosophy each system has its regular text-book of aphorisms written in Śūtras by its supposed founder [IW. 60 &c.]; in Vyākaraṇa or grammar there are the celebrated Śūtras of Pāṇini in eight books, which are the groundwork of a vast grammatical literature; with Buddhists, Pāsupatas &c. the term Śūtra is applied to original text books as opp. to explanatory works; with Jains they form part of the Dṛṣṭi-vāda, IW. 162 &c.; a kind of tree, Divyāv. - **kaṇṭha**, m. 'having Śūtras in the throat ready to be repeated,' a Brāhmaṇa, L.; 'having lines on the throat,' a pigeon, dove, L.; a wagtail, L. - **karapa**, n. the composition of a Śūtra, ApŚr., Sch. - **karṭṛi**, m. the author of a Śūtra manual, MBh. - **karman**, n. 'rule-

work, carpentry; (°ma)-*krīṭ*, m. a carpenter, architect, R.; -*viśārada*, mfn. skilled in carpentry, ib. -*kāra*, m. a weaver or spinner (see *paṭṭa-s*); a carpenter, R.; = next, MBh.; Ragh.; Sarvad. -*krīṭ*, m. = *-kārtri*, TPāt., Sch. -*krīṭāṅga-vṛttī*, f. N. of wk. -*koṇa* or *-koṇaka*, m. a small drum shaped like an hour-glass and struck by a string and button (= *qamaru*), L. -*koṣa*, m. a skein of yarn, L. -*krīḍā*, f. a partic. game with strings (mentioned among the 64 Kālās), Cat. -*ganṇita*, N. of an astron. wk. by Bhāskara-cārya. -*ganḍikā*, f. a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads, L. -*grantha*, m. a book of aphorisms, Sūtra work, Kāty., Sch. -*grāha*, mfn. holding a thread, Pān. iii, 2, 9, Vārt. 2, Pat. -*grāha*, mfn. seizing a thread (but not holding it), ib. -*carana*, n. N. of a class of Caranās or Vedic schools who introduced various Sūtra works, MW. -*jāla*, n. a net made of yarn or coarse string, MBh. -*tantu*, m. (once n.) a thread, string, line, Gobh.; ŚāikhGr.; Hariv.; perseverance, energy, L. -*tarkuṭī*, f. a distaff, spindle, L. -*daridra*, mfn. threadbare (-*tā*, f.), Mṛicch. -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. -*dhāra*, mfn. wearing a string of (comp.), MBh.; m. one versed in the Sūtras, L. = next, L. -*dhāra*, m. 'rule or thread-holder', an architect, carpenter, MBh.; VarBṛS.; a stage-manager (or principal actor who superintends the whole performance; accord. to some he was originally so called from holding the strings of puppets; his assistants are the *pāripārsvika* and *śhāpaka*, qq. vv.), Bhar.; Śāh. &c.; N. of Indra, L.; (ī), f. the wife of a stage-manager (also called *grihīṇī*), Mṛicch.; Mudr.; mf(ī)n. being the chief or leading person at any performance (comp.), Balar.; -*maṇḍana*, m. (also simply called Maṇḍana) N. of an author (son of Śrīkṣetra and client of Kunibha-karṇa, king of Meda-pāṭa), Cat. -*dhṛīk*, m. an architect (see *viśva-s*); a stage-manager, Śāh. -*nada*, m. N. of a man (cf. *sautraṇḍī*), g. *anuśatīkḍī*. -*nyāsa*, m. N. of a gram. wk. -*pattra-kara* or *-pattrin*, mfn. liable to be made into threads or thin leaves, L. -*padī*, f. having feet as thin as thr, g. *kumbha-pady-ādi*. -*pāṭhānukrama*, m. N. of wk. -*pāṭa*, m. applying the measuring line (*taṃ-√kri* or *car*, 'to measure, compare one thing with another'), Kathās. -*pāda*, m. N. of wk. -*pīṭaka*, m. n. the basket or collection of Buddhist Sūtras (cf. *tri-pīṭaka*). -*pushpa*, m. 'having thread-like flowers', the cotton plant, L. -*prakāśa-bhāṣya*, n. -*prakāśikā*, f., -*prasthāna*, n. N. of wks. -*prōta*, mfn. fastened with wires (as puppets), MBh. -*bhāṣya*, n. N. of wk. (also °*śhya-vyākhyā*, f.). -*bhid*, m. 'thread-cutter', a tailor, L. -*bhrīṭ*, m. = *dhāra*, a stage-manager, Daśar. -*madhya-bhū*, mfn. 'produced amid threads or fibres', the resin of Shorea Robusta, L.; incense, W. -*mantra-prakāśaka*, N. of wk. -*maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of threads, Hcat. -*muktā-kalāpa*, m. N. of a Vaisṇava wk. -*yantra*, n. a net (made) of yarn or coarse string, MaitrUp.; a weaver's loom, L.; a shuttle, W. -*rāja*, m. 'Sūtra-king', a Sūtra of the first order, Kāraṇḍ. -*vāpa*, m. weaving (threads), L. -*vikrayin*, m. a dealer in yarn, R. -*vid*, m. 'Sūtra-knower', one versed in Sūtras, L. -*vinā*, f. a kind of lute (= *lābukī*), L. -*veshṭana*, n. a weaver's shuttle, L.; the act of weaving, MW. -*śākhā*, n. the body, Gal. -*samgraha*, m. one who grasps or holds the reins, L.; collection of Sūtras (in next); -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. -*samuccaya*, m. N. of wk. -*sthāna*, n. (in medic. wks.) the first general section (treating of the physician, disease, remedies, diet &c.) *Sūtrātman*, m. 'thread-soul', the soul which passes like a thread through the universe, Vedāntas. (IW. II4). *Sūtrānta*, m. (formed like *vedānta*, *siddhānta* &c.) a Buddhist Sūtra or the doctrines contained in it, SaddhP.; Divyāv. *Sūtrāntaka*, mfn. versed in the Buddhist Sūtras, Divyāv. *Sūtrārtha*, m. N. of a gram. and of a Vedānta wk.; -*candrikā*, f., -*darpaṇa*, m. N. of wks. *Sūtrālamkāra*, m. N. of wk.; -*īkā*, f., -*bhāṣya*, n. N. of Commentaries. *Sūtrāli*, f. a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, necklace, L. *Sūtrōta*, mfn. filed on a string, ĀpGr. *Sūtrōpanyāsa*, m. N. of a Vedānta wk.

Sūtraka, n. = *sūtra*, a thread, string &c., Pān. i, 1, 1, Vārt. 8, Pat.; (īkā), f. a kind of macaroni or vermicelli (shaped like thread), Pañcat. v, 33; a necklace (see *urah-sūtrikā*).

Sūtrapa, n. the act of stringing together &c.; arranging in aphorisms, Suśr.

Sūtraya, °*yati*. See *√sūtr*, p. 1241, col. 3. *Sūtrayitavya*, mfn. to be composed or arranged in the form of Sūtras, Śāṅkh.

Sūtrālā, f. a spindle, distaff, L.

Sūtrika, in *samgraha-s*, q. v.; (īkā), f., see *sūtraka*, col. 1.

Sūtrita, mfn. strung, arranged &c.; directed or declared in a Sūtra, prescribed or delivered in aphorisms or axioms, MBh.; Śāṅkh. -*tva*, n. the being said or enjoined in a Sūtra, Śāy.

Sūtrin, mfn. having threads or lines &c., Kālac.; m. a stage-manager, Daśar.; a crow, L.

Sūtri-√kri, P. -*karoti*, to make or spin into thread, ĀpŚr., Sch.

Sūtriya, mfn. relating to or concerning the Sūtras, Suśr.

सूत्रामन् *sū-trāman*, m. = *su-tr*, N. of Indra, Rājat.

सूट 1. *sūd* (prob. connected with *√svad*), cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. ii, 24) *sūdate* (occurring only in the reduplicated forms *sushūḍā*, RV.; *sūshūḍati* or *°dat*, ib.; *sushūḍā*, AV.; Gr. also fut. *sūditā*, *dishyati*), to put or keep in order, guide aright, RV.; AV.: Caus. orcl. 10. (cf. Dhātup. xxxiii, 43) *sūdyati*, °*te* (p. *sūdayāna*, MBh.; aor. *asūshudat*, °*ta*, id.; RV.; AV.; VS.; to manage, arrange, prepare, effect, contrive, RV.; to settle, i. e. put an end to, kill, slay (also inanimate objects), MBh.; R. &c.; to squeeze, press, destroy, Śiś.: Desid. *sūsūḍishate*, Gr.: Intens. *sosūdyate*, *sosūti*, ib.

2. *Sūd*. See *havya-sūd*.

Sūda, m. a well, RV. (Naigh. iii, 25); the mud of a dried-up pool (others, 'sweetness, sweet drink', esp. 'milk'), ib.; Br.; Kāth.; (prob.) a hot spring, Rājat.; a kind of sauce or broth (cf. *sūpa*), Kām.; Rājat.; a cook, MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a country in Kāśmīra (?), Rājat.; (ī), f. g. *gaurāddi*. -*karman*, n. a cook's work, cooking, MBh.; Kathās. -*tā*, f. -*tva*, n. the condition or business of a cook, ib. -*dohas* (*sūda*), mfn. yielding milk like a well, RV.; f. N. of a partic. verse, ŚBr.; ŚāikhŚr. -*vat* (*sūda*), mfn. containing the remains of liquids, MaitrS.; ĀpŚr. -*śālā*, f. 'cooking-room', a kitchen, Kathās. -*śāstra*, n. the science or art of cooking (also N. of a wk. on cookery), Cat. *Sūdādhyakṣa*, m. a superintendent of cooking, director of the kitchen, MatsyaP.

Sūdaka, mfn. destroying, killing &c.

Sūdāna, mf(ā) or īn. putting in order, guiding aright, RV.; AV. Paip. (generally ifc.) killing, destroying, MBh.; R. &c.; n. the act of killing or slaying, destruction, Hariv.; the act of assenting or promising (= *aiṅīṣ-karaṇa*), L.; the act of ejecting or throwing away (= *nikṣhepaṇa*), L.

Sūdayitnā, mfn. flowing, yielding sweetness (as waters), RV.

Sūdā-vatsa, m. N. of a man, Virac.

Sūdi or *sūdin*, mfn. streaming, overflowing (cf. *sūda-vat*), Kāth.

Sūdita, mfn. wounded, destroyed, killed, slain, MBh.; R. &c.

Sūditiṭṭi, mfn. one who kills or destroys, Pān. iii, 2, 153.

Sūdiya, mf(ā)n. relating or belonging to a pool, VS.; TS.

सूदया *sūdāyā*, f. (= *sūd*°?) a herb, Divyāv.

सूदर *sūdara*, mfn. having a well-formed belly, Pān. vi, 2, 107, Vārt. 1, Pat.

सूदगृ *sūdgāṭri*, m. an excellent Udgāṭri (q. v.), TS.

सून *sūna*. See p. 1240, col. 1.

सूनर *sū-nāra*, mf(ī)n. (for *su-nara*, cf. *sun-dara*) glad, joyous, merry, RV.; delightful, MaitrS. *Sū-nṛita*, mf(ā)n. joyful, glad, RV.; friendly, kind, Mn. (iii, 150); MBh. &c.; pleasant and true (in this sense supposed to be fr. 5. *su + nṛita*), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (ā), f., see below; (am), n. joy, gladness, delight, RV.; AV.; (with Jains) pleasant and true speech (one of the five qualities belonging to right conduct), Sarvad. -*vāc*, mfn. truth-speaking, speaking politely and truthfully, MW. *Sūnṛitānṛita*, n. du. truth and falsehood, MBh.

Sū-nṛitā, f. gladness, joy, exultation, song of joy, glee (instr. pl. 'joyfully'), RV.; TS.; PārGr.;

kindness, friendliness, kind and true speech, KāthUp.; MBh. &c.; truth (opp. to *anṛita*) personified as a goddess, RV.; AV. &c.; the wife of Dharma, BhP.; a daughter of Dharma and wife of Uttāna-pāda, Hariv.; VP.; of an Apsaras, L. -*vat* (*sūnṛitā*), mfn. glad, joyous, RV. -*varī*, f. id. (said of Ushas), ib.

सूना *sūnā*, f. (prob. fr. *√siv*, 'to sew,' and connected with *sūci* and *sūtra*; cf. *sūna*, p. 1240, col. 1) a woven wicker-work basket or vessel of any kind, RV.; AV.; GrŚrS.; a place for slaughtering animals, slaughter-house, butchery (wrongly *siṇā*; cf. *sūdanā*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the sale of flesh or meat, MW.; any place or utensil in a house where animals are liable to be accidentally destroyed (see *pañca-sūnā*); a stick fixed to an elephant's hook, L.; killing, hurting, injuring, BhP.; imminent death, danger of life (*sūnāyām api*, 'even in the last extremity'), ib.; the invula or soft palate (in this and the next sense perhaps connected with *siṇā*), L.; inflammation of the glands of the neck (commonly called 'mumps'), W. (accord. to some also, 'a zone, girdle'; 'a ray'; 'a river'). -*oakradhvaja-vat*, m. one who has a slaughter-house (and) an oil-press (and) a vintner's sign, Mn. iv, 84. -*taṭi* (?), f. a si-
h. L. -*dosha*, m. the guilt incurred by destroying animals in any of the 5 Sūnās (see *pañca-sūnā*), Mn. iii, 71. -*paricara*, mfn. flying around a slaughter-house (as a vulture), Mālav. -*stha*, mfn. being in a slaughter-house or in any place where animals are destroyed, Mn. xi, 155.

Sūnika, m. a butcher, flesh-seller, hunter, VarBṛS.

Sūnin, m. id., Yājñ.

सूनु 1. 2. 3. *sūnu*. See under *√i*, 2. *sū*, and p. 1241, col. 3.

सूनृत *sū-nṛita*. See col. 2.

सूनीय *sūnniya*, mfn. (for *sūnneya*; see *un-√nī*) to be well or easily ladled out or drained out, TS.

सून्यद *sūnmada* or *sūnmāda*, (prob.) w. r. for *sūnni*° (q. v.)

सूप *sūpa*, m. (of doubtful derivation, cf. *sūda*; in Up. iii, 26 said to be fr. *√3. su*, 'to distil') sauce, soup, broth (esp. prepared from split or ground peas &c. with roots and salt), MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; a cook, L. (ī, f., g. *gaurāddi*); a vessel, pot, pan, L.; an arrow, L. -*kārtri* or *-kāra* (MBh.), -*krīṭ* (Kathās.), m. 'sauce-maker', a cook. -*gandhi*, mfn. containing only a little sauce, Pān. v, 4, 136, Sch. -*dhūpaka* or *-dhūpana*, n. 'flavouring sauce', Asa Fetida, L. -*parpi*, f. Phaseolus Trilobus, L. -*prati*, ind. nothing but s°, Pat. on Pān. ii, 1, 9. -*rasa*, m. the taste or flavour of s°, Kāv. -*śāstra*, n. of a wk. on cookery (also called *pāka-s*, by Bhīma-sena). -*śreshṭha*, m. Phaseolus Mungo, L. -*samapṛishṭa*, mfn. mixed with s°, Āpast. *Sūpāṅga*, n. 'sauce-ingredient', Asa Fetida, L. *Sūpāṇḍana* -*śhaśṭhi-pūjā*, f. N. of wk.

Sūpika, m. or n. (?) = *sūpa*, sauce, soup &c., L.

Sūpiya, mfn. = *sūpya*, g. *apūpādi*.

Sūpe-sāna, m. (loc. of *sūpa + s*), Pān. vi, 2, 64, Sch. (Kās. *stūpe-s*).

Sūpya, mfn. fit for a sauce or soup &c., Car.; Vāgbh.; n. food consisting of soup, ib.

सूपचर *sūpacāra*, mfn. easily accessible, complaisant, kind to (dat.), ŚBr.; easy to be had or got, ĀpŚr. (superl. -*tama*, KātyŚr., Sch., in a quotation); easily treated or cured, Suśr.

Sūpacaraṇā, mf(ā)n. easy of access or approach, TS.

Sūpacāra, mfn. easy to be dealt with, easily satisfied, MBh.

सूपत् *sūpat*, ind. (cf. *kūpat*), g. *cādi*.

सूपतीर्थ *sūpatirtha*, mf(ā)n. having good steps for bathing, MBh.

Sūpatirṭhya, mf(a)n. id., Lalit.

सूपद्वश *sūpadvaṇṣa*, m. good spice or condiment, R.

सूपद्वार *sūpadvāra*, mfn. having beautiful side-doors, R.

सूपयुक्त *sūpayukta*, mfn. well used or employed, Jātakam.

सूपवचन *sūpavañcanā*, mf(ā)n. easy of approach or access, not repellent, friendly, RV.

सूपविष्ट *sūpaviṣṭa*, mfn. comfortably seated, Bhp.

सूपसंस्कृत *sūpasamskrita*, mfn. well prepared, Car.

सूपसदन *sūpasadanā*, mfn. good or easy to be approached or stayed with, TS.

सूपसम्पन्न *sūpasampanna*, mfn. duly initiated, Buddh.

सूपसर्पण *sūpasarpaṇa*, mf(ā)n. easy of access, AV.

सूपसिद्ध *sūpasiddha*, mfn. well-seasoned, made savoury or relishable, Car.

सूपस्कर *sūpaskara*, mfn. furnished with good implements or a good equipment, MBh.

सूपस्था *sūpasthā*, mfn. forming a good place of rest or shelter, RV.; VS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

सूपस्थाहना, mfn. willingly or gladly approached, TS.

सूपाय *sūpāya*, m. a good means or expedient, Kām.

सूपयाना, mf(ā)n. easily accessible, RV.

सूपवसान *sūpavasānā*, mf(ā)n. offering good rest or repose, TS.

सूपावृत्त *sūpāvṛtt*, mfn. willingly turning towards, MaitrS.; ĀpŚr.

सुभर्व *sū-bharva*, mfn. (for *su + bh°* fr. *√bhar*) eating or feeding well (as a bull; others 'well nourished', fr. *√bhr̥*), RV.

सुम 2. *sūma*, m. (said to be fr. $\sqrt{2}$. *su*; for 1. *sūma* see p. 1241, col. 3) the sky, heaven, Uṇ. i, 144.

सुमय *sū-māya*, mfn. (for *su-m°*) well shaped or fashioned (as a bow), RV. (= *su-sukha*, Nir.)

सूय *sūya*. See p. 1241, col. 3.

सूयवस *sū-yāvasa* &c. Sec *su-y°*, p. 1231, col. 3.

सूर 1. *sūr* &c. See $\sqrt{sūr}$, p. 1086, col. 1.

सूर 2. *sūr*, weak form of 2. *svār*, q.v.

1. **सूरा**, m. the sun, RV.; AV.; Calotropis Gigantea (= *arka*), MW.; a wise or learned man, teacher (= *sūri*), L.; N. of the father of Kunthu (the 17th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi), L.; of various authors (also with *bhaṭṭa* and *mīra*), Cat.; (f), f. N. of Kunti (as married to the Sun before her marriage with Pāṇḍu), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 48, Vārt. 9, Pat. - **kānda**, m. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L. - **kṛit**, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra (v. l. *sura-kṛit*), MBh. - **caśśha** (*sūra*), mfn. radiant as the sun, RV. - **candra**, m. N. of the Guru of Bhānu-candra, Cat. - **jī**, m. (with *gaṇaka*) N. of an author, ib. - **dāsa**, m. N. of a Commentator on Hari-vaṇṣa. - **masa** (?), m. pl. N. of a people (cf. *saunamasā*), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 170. - **vat**, mfn. containing the word *sūra*, PāṇicavBr. - **varman**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. - **suta**, m. 'son of the Sun', the planet Saturn, Mṛicch. - **sūta**, m. 'charioteer of the Sun', N. of Aruṇa (or the Dawn personified), L. - **seṇa**, n. pl. N. of a people (prob. w.r. for *sūra-s°*), AV. Paris. **Sūrācārya**, m. N. of an author, Gaṇar. **Sūrāpagā**, w.r. for *sur°*. **Sūrāsana-deśa**, w.r. for *śūrasana-deśa*.

Sūraṇa, n. (also written *śūr°*) Amorphophallus Campanulatus (cf. *sūra-kānda*), L.

1. **सूरि**, m. a learned man, sage (often ifc. after names, esp. as a title given to Jaina teachers), Kālid.; VarBṛS. &c.; N. of Brīhaspati (the sage among the gods) or the planet Jupiter, VarBṛS.; of Kṛishṇa, W.; of a poet, Cat.; = *yādava* and *sūrya*, L.; (f), f., Uṇ. iv, 64, Sch. - **deva**, m. (with *budhendra*) N. of a man (the father of Keśavārya), Cat. - **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of an author, ib. - **samtosha**, m. N. of wk. **Sūrin**, m. a wise or learned man, scholar, L.

Sūrya, m. the sun or its deity (in the Veda the name *Sūrya* is generally distinguished from *Savitṛi* [q.v.], and denotes the most concrete of the solar gods,

whose connection with the luminary is always present to the poet's mind; in Nir. vii, 5 he is regarded as one of the original Vedic triad, his place being in the sky, while that of Agni is on the earth, and that of Indra is in the atmosphere; ten hymns in the RV. are entirely in praise of *Sūrya*, e.g. i, 50, i, 115 &c., also AV. xiii, 2; he moves through the sky in a chariot drawn by seven ruddy horses or mares [see *saptāśva*, *harit̐*, *harid-āśva*]; in the later mythology *Sūrya* is identified with *Savitṛi* as one of the 12 *Ādityas* or emblems of the Sun in the 12 months of the year, and his seven-horsed chariot is said to be driven by Aruṇa or the Dawn as its charioteer, who is represented without legs; the Sun, whether named *Sūrya* or *Vivasvat*, has several wives, see *sūryā* below), RV. &c. &c. (cf. IW. 11; 16 &c.; RTL. 341); a symbolical expression for the number 'twelve' (in allusion to the sun in the 12 signs of the zodiac), Jyot.; Heat; the swallow-wort (either *Calotropis* or *Asclepias Gigantea*, = *arka*), L.; N. of the son of Bali, L.; of a *Dānava*, VahnīP.; of an astronomer (= *sūrya-dāsa*), Cat.; epithet of Śiva, MBh.; (f), f. the wife of *Sūrya* or the Sun (also called *Samjīā*, q.v.); the daughter of *Sūrya* or the Sun (see RV. i, 116, 17; also described as daughter of *Prajāpati* or of *Savitṛi* and wife of the *Āsvins*, and in other places as married to *Soma*; in RV. i, 119, 2 she is called *Ūrjāni*, and in vi, 55, 4, vi, 58, 4 the sister of *Pūshan* [q.v.], who is described as loving her, and receiving her as a gift from the gods; accord. to some she represents a weak manifestation of the Sun; *Sūryā Savitṛi* is regarded as the authoress of the *Sūrya-sūktā*, RV. x, 85), RV.; AV.; AitBr.; Kauś.; = *vāc*, Naigh. i, 11; = *sūryā-sūktā* (q.v.), ŚāṅkhGr.; a new bride; a drug, L.; the colocynth or bitter gourd, L.; mfn. solar (perhaps w.r. for *saurya*), Jyot. [For cognate words see under 2. *svār*]. - **kamala**, n. the sunflower, heliotrope, MW. - **kara**, m. a sunbeam, Pañcat. - **mīra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **kalpa**, m., - **kavaca**, n. N. of wks. - **kavi**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **kānta**, m. 'sun-loved', the sun-stone, sun-crystal (a kind of crystal supposed to possess fabulous properties as giving out heat when exposed to the sun; there is a corresponding moon-stone, see *candra-k°*; also *°ta-manā*), MBh.; Kāv.; VarYogav.; crystal, W.; a kind of flower (= *āditya-parṇi*), Car.; Hibiscus Phoeniceus, W.; N. of a mountain, MārK.P. - **kānti**, f. sunlight, sunshine, W.; a partic. flower, L.; the flower of sesamum, W. - **kāla**, m. 'sun-time', day-time, day, L.; *°lānala* or *°lānala-cakra*, n. a kind of astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune, L. - **ketu** (*sūrya*), mfn. having the sun for a flag (or 'bright as the sun'), AV.; m. N. of a king, Buddh. - **krānta**, n. (in music) a kind of measure, Samgīt. - **kshaya**, n. the sun's mansion, Brjhi. - **gaṇgā-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. - **garbha**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ. of a man, Buddh.; of a Buddhist Sūtra. - **gupta** (?), m. N. of a nian, Buddh. - **graha**, m. 'sun-planet', the sun, W.; 'sun-seizure', an eclipse of the sun, Tīthyād.; 'sun-seizer', N. of Rāhu and Ketu, W.; the bottom of a water-jar, ib. - **grahana**, n. 'sun-seizure', a solar eclipse, VarBṛS.; Inscr.; N. of wk. - **caśśhus**, m. N. of a Rākshasa, R. - **candra**, m. N. of a man, Kathās.; du. the sun and moon, A.; - **grahana**, n., - **vratā**, n., - **vratā-kalpa**, m., - **stotra**, n., *°candraparāga-sānti*, f. N. of wks. - **candramas**, *°masa*, see *saurya-cāndramasa*. - **ja**, m. 'sun-born', N. of the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; of the monkey *Su-grīva*, L.; of the hero *Kaṇva*, W.; (f), f. the river *Yamunā*, L. - **jyotis**, mfn. having the sun's light, Vait. - **tanaya**, m. 'son of the Sun', N. of Manu, MārK.P.; of the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; of *Kaṇva*, W.; of *Su-grīva*, ib.; (f), f. 'daughter of the Sun', the river *Yamunā*, L. - **tapas**, m. N. of a Muni, Kathās. - **tāpini**, f. N. of an Upanishad. - **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. - **tejas**, n. sunshine, Hit.; (*sūrya*), mfn. having the power or radiance of the sun, AV. - **tvac** (*sūrya*), mfn. having a skin or covering as bright as the sun, RV.; AV.; TBṛ. - **tvaca**, mfn. id., MW. - **tvacas** (*sūrya*), mfn. id., VS.; AV.; PañcatBr. - **datta**, m. N. of various men, MBh.; Cat. - **daśa-phala**, m. N. of wk. - **dāsa**, m. N. of various men, Col.; Cat. - **dṛiś**, nfn. looking at the sun, Yājñi. - **deva**, n. the god *Sūrya*, Kālac.; Buddh.; N. of an author, Cat. - **devatyā**, mfn. having the sun as a deity, MaitrS.; Kāth. - **dvādaśāryā**, f. pl. N. of wk. - **dhara**, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. - **dhyanā**, n. N. of wk.

- **dhvaja**, n. 'sun-bannered', N. of a man, MBh.; - **patākin**, mfn. having the sun on his standard and flag (said of Śiva), MBh. - **nakshatra** (*sūrya*), n. 'sun-asterism', a radiant ast°, SBr.; that *Nakshatra* in which the sun happens to be, *Sūryapr.*; - **yoga**, m. the conjunction of the sun with a N°, ib. - **nagara**, 'city of the Sun', N. of the capital of Kaśmīr (commonly called *Siri-nagar* or *Seri-nagar*), MW. - **naṇḍana**, m. 'son of the Sun', N. of the planet Saturn, Hāyan. - **namaskāra**, m. adoration of the sun; - **mantra**, m., - **vidhi**, m. N. of wks. - **nādi**, f. N. of wk. - **nābha**, m. N. of a *Dānava*, Hariv. - **nārāyaṇa**, m. the Sun personified, MW.; N. of various authors and other men (also *°na-kavā*), Cat.; - **kavaca**, n., - **pūjā**, f., - **vratā**, n., - **stotra**, n. N. of wks. - **netra**, m. N. of a son of *Garuḍa*, MBh. - **paksha-karaṇa**, n., - **paksha-saṇṭana**, n., - **pañcāṅga**, n., - **pañcāṅga-stotra**, n. N. of wks. - **paṇḍita**, n. N. of a scholar (= *kavi*), Cat. - **pati**, m. the god *Sūrya*, W. - **pattra**, m. Calotropis Gigantea, L. - **patni** (*sūrya*), f. having the Sun for husband, AV. - **parṇi**, f. a kind of plant, MBh.; Car. (w. r. *sūrpa*); Vāghh.; Phaseolus Trilobus, Bhp.; Glycine Debilis; ib. - **parvan**, n. the moment when the sun enters a new sign, Pañcar.; a solar festival (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.), MW. - **pāda**, m. a sunbeam, Hariv. - **putra**, m. patr. of the *Āsvins*, MBh.; of the planet Saturn, MBh.; VarBṛS.; of *Yama*, Tīthyād.; of *Varuṇa*, L.; of *Kaṇva*, W.; of *Su-grīva*, ib.; (f), f. 'daughter of the Sun', lightning, L.; the river *Yamunā*, Bālar. - **pura**, n. 'city of the Sun', N. of a city (cf. *nagara* above), Rājāt. - **purāṇa**, n., - **pūjā**, f., - **pūjā-vidhi**, m., - **prakāśa**, m., - **prajñapti**, f. N. of wks. - **pratiśṭhā**, f. the setting up of an image of the sun (*māhātmya*, n.), Cat. - **pradīpa**, m. a kind of Samādhi, Buddh. - **prabha**, mfn. bright as the sun; m. a kind of Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; N. of the palace of Lakṣmīnārā (wife of Kṛishṇa), Hariv.; of a serpent-demon, Buddh.; of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; of various kings, Kathās.; Cat.; of the king after whom the 8th Lambaka of the Kathā-sarīt-sāgara is called (*-tā*, f.), Kathās.; *°bhātejas*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. - **prabhava**, mfn. sprung from the Sun, Ragh. - **prabhiya**, mfn. belonging to king *Sūrya-prabha*, Kathās. - **prāśishya**, m. N. of Janaka, Bālar. - **phani-cakra**, n. a kind of astrological diagram for indicating auspicious and inauspicious moments for doing anything, MW. - **balli**, m. N. of wk.; - **rāna**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **bimba**, m. or n. the disc of the sun, VarBṛS.; N. of a sacred place, Cat.; - *°tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MW. - **bhaktā**, mfn. worshipping the sun, one who worships the sun, Cat.; m. Pentapetes Phoenicea, L.; (f), f. a kind of plant, ib. - **bhaktaka**, m. a sun-worshipper, W.; Pentapetes Phoenicea, L. - **bhaṭṭa**, n. N. of an author, Cat. - **bhaṭṭiya**, n. N. of wk. - **bhā**, mfn. bright as the sun, MW. - **bhāgā**, f. N. of a river, L. - **bhānu**, m. N. of a Yaksha, R.; of a king, Inscr. - **bhāsa**, m. N. of a man, MBh. - **bhr̥j**, mfn. radiant as the sun, Kāth. - **bhr̥trī**, m. N. of Airāvata, L. - **maṇi**, m. the sun-stone, sun-gem (= *kānta*), L.; a kind of flower (= *kānta*), ib.; Hibiscus Phoeniceus, ib.; - *°vriksha*, n. the shrub *Hib°* Ph°. - **maṇḍala**, m. N. of a Gandharva, R.; n. the orb or disc of the sun, TĀr.; MaitrUp. &c. - **matī**, f. N. of a princess, Rājāt. - **mantra**, n. N. of wk. - **marut or *°ta*, see *sauryamārutaka*. - **malla**, m. N. of a king, Śatr.; Inscr. - **māla**, mfn. sun-garlanded (said of Śiva), MBh. - **māsa**, m. a solar month, *Sūryapr.*, Sch. - **mukhī**, f. Helianthus Annuus, MW. - **maṇḍāya**, in a-°, mfn. never seeing the sun, Pat.; Viddh. (cf. *a-sūryam-ṇḍāya*, f.) - **yantra**, n. 'sun-instrument', a representation of the sun (used in worshipping the Sun or in taking solar observations), MW. - **yama**, see *sauryayāma*. - **ratha**, m. the chariot of the sun, R.; Bhp. - **raśmi**, m. a sunbeam, Mu. v, 133; (*sūrya*), mfn. having the rays of the sun, RV.; VS.; m. N. of *Savitṛi*, MW. - **rahasya**, n. N. of wk. - **rājya**, n. the sun's dominion, MaitrS. - **rāma**, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **ruc**, f. sunlight, Śiś. - **raksha** (*°ya* + *riksha*), n. the *Nakshatra* in which the sun happens to be, Jyot. - **ro** (*°ya + r̥c*), f. a hymn addressed to the sun, Bhp. - **latā**, f. *Platanis* Icosandra, L.; Calotropis Gigantea, Npr. - **loka**, m. the sun-world (a region or space supposed to exist round the sun, constituting a heaven of which the sun is regent), Inscr.; Kāśikh. - **locanā**, f. N. of a Gandharvī, Kāraṇḍ. - **vaṇṣa**,**

m. the solar race of kings (i.e. the royal dynasty of Rāma-candra, king of Ayodhyā, hero of the Rāmāyana, who was descended from Ikshvāku, son of Vaivatsvata Manu, son of the Sun; many Rājput tribes still claim to belong to this race; it is one of the two great lines of kings, the other being called 'lunar,' see *candra-v*), Kshītis; Buddh. — *vajra-śya*, mfn. belonging to the above solar race, Ragh. — *vaktra*, m. a kind of medicament, Cat. — *vajrapañjara*, n. N. of a ch. of a wk. — *vat* (*sūrya*), mfn. sunny, AV.; TBr.; KātyŚr.; m. N. of a mountain, R.; (*atī*), f. N. of a princess, Vās., Introd. — *vana*, n. N. of a forest sacred to the sun, Śatr. — *vara*, m. a partic. medicament, Cat.; — *locana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ. — *varuṇa*, see *saurya-varuṇa*. — *varga*, m. N. of wk. — *varcas* (*sūrya*), mfn. resplendent as the sun, VS.; Yājñ. R.; BHP.; m. N. of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; Hariv.; BHP.; of a Rishi, ĀrshBr. — *varṇa*, mfn. sun-coloured, AV. — *varman*, m. N. of a king, MBh.; of a Dānara, Rājat. — *vallī*, f. the plant Gynandropsis Pentaphylla, Suśr.; VarBṣ. — *vāra*, m. Sunday, Pañcat. — *vikāśin*, mfn. expanding at the appearing of the sun, L. — *vighna*, m. 'destroyer of the sun,' N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcat. — *vilokana*, n. the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old, MW. — *veśman*, n. the sun's mansion, IndSt. — *vaiśvānara*, see *saurya-v*. — *vrata*, n. a partic. ceremony, Cat.; a partic. diagram, ib.; N. of various wks.; — *kathā*, f., — *mahiman*, m. N. of wks. — *śataka*, n., — *śānti*, f. N. of wks. — *śiṣya*, m. N. of Yājñavalkya, Balar.; *śāntevāsin*, m. N. of Janaka, ib. — *śobhā*, f. sunshine, MW.; a kind of flower, L. — *śrit*, v. l. for *śrūt*, AV. — *śrī*, m. N. of a being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh. — *śvit*, mfn. bright as the sun, RV. — *śaṭpadī*, f., — *śhaṭaksharī*, f. N. of wks. — *saṃkrama* (Yājñ.), or — *saṃkrānti*, f. (Cat.) the sun's entrance into a new sign. — *saṃjñā*, m. a kind of ruby, L.; n. saffron, ib. — *sadṛiṣa*, m. N. of Līlāvajra, Buddh. — *saptatī*, f., — *saptāryā*, f. pl. N. of wks. — *sama* (*sūrya*), mfn. equal to the sun, VS.; Sighās. — *sahasra-nāman*, n., — *sahasra-nāmavallī*, f. N. of wks. — *sāman*, n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — *sārathi*, m. the Sun's charioteer, Dawn, L. — *savarṇi*, m. N. of a Manu; *śuka*, mfn. belonging to him, MārKp. — *sāvitra*, m. N. of a being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh. — *śiṃha*, m. N. of a king, Cat. — *siddhānta*, m. a celebrated astronomical text-book (said to be a direct revelation from the Sun), IW. 175 &c.; of another wk.; — *śikā*, f., — *dīpikā*, f., — *prākāśa*, m., — *pradīpikā*, f., — *bhāṣya*, n., — *manjari*, f., — *rahasya*, n., — *vāsanā-bhāṣya*, n., — *vyākhyā*, f., — *vyākhyāna*, n., — *vyākhyā-vivaraṇa*, n., — *sārāṇī*, f.; *śiddhānta*, n. N. of Comm. — *śanta*, m. 'son of the Sun,' N. of the planet Saturn, Var.; of the monkey Su-grīva, Kām. — *śukta*, n. N. of a partic. hymn to the Sun (RV. i, 50; RTL. 342; cf. *sūrya-ś*). — *sūta*, m. the charioteer of the Sun, BHP. — *sūri*, n. N. of an astronomer, Col.; Cat. — *śena*, m. N. of various men, Cat. — *stava-kapāla-mocana*, n., — *stavana*, n. N. of wks. — *stūt*, n. a partic. Ekāha, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; Vait. — *stuti*, f. or — *stotra*, n. praise of the sun (N. of various wks.), Cat. — *hṛdaya*, n. N. of a hymn. *Sūryāṇu*, m. a sunbeam, Vām.; Bhp. *Sūryākara*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; pl. N. of a people, R. *Sūryāksha*, mfn. sun-eyed, Hariv.; m. N. of a king, MBh.; Hariv.; of a monkey, R. *Sūryāgama*, m. N. of wk. *Sūryāgnī*, m. du. Sūrya and Agni, TS. *Sūryā-candramāsā* or *śan*, m. du. the sun and moon (also characterized as Dānavas), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. *Sūryātapa*, m. the sun's heat (*ape* *ādā*, 'to expose to the sun,' Ml.), Kāv., — *cehinna-dṛishṭi*, mfn. having the sight dazzled by the sun's glare, MW.; — *parikṣhipta*, mfn. overspread by the sun's rays, ib. *Sūryātma*, m. 'son of the Sun,' the planet Saturn, Var. *Sūryātharva-śirshōpanishad*, f., *Sūryātharvāṅgirasōpanishad*, f., *Sūryādi-graha-prītyārtha-dāna*, n., *Sūryādi-graha-phala-kundālī*, f., *Sūryādi-graha-sādhana*, n., *Sūryādi-pañcāyatana-pratishṭhā-paddhati*, f., *Sūryādi-pratimā-pratishṭhā-vidhi*, m., *Sūryādi-varsha-phalōkti*, f. N. of wks. *Sūryādri*, m. N. of a mountain, MārKp. *Sūryānana*, m. 'sun-faced,' N. of a man, Lalit. *Sūryānnvādini*, f. N. of Comm. *Sūryāpāya*, m. sun-departure, sunset, Megh. *Sūryāpīḍa*, m. N. of a son of Parikṣita or Parikṣit,

Hariv.; VP. *Sūryābhiniimukta*, mfn. one upon whom (while sleeping) the sun has set, TBr. *Sūryābhiniimukta*, mfn. id., Gobh. *Sūryābhyn-dita*, mfn. one upon whom (while he is still sleeping) the sun has risen, TBr.; Gobh.; Gaut. *Sūryā-māsā*, m. du. the sun and moon, RV.; AV. *Sūryārūpa-karma-vipāka*, m., *Sūryārūpa-śataka*, n., *Sūryārūpa-samvāda*, m., *Sūryārūpa-samṛiti*, f. N. of wks. *Sūryārghya*, n. a respectful offering presented to the sun, Cat.; — *dāna-paddhati*, f., — *vidhi*, m. N. of wks. *Sūryārghya*, m., *Sūryārghya-karma-vipāka*, m., *Sūryār-yā*, f. N. of wks. *Sūryāloka*, m. sunshine, L. *Sūryāvarta*, m. N. of two plants, Suśr.; ŚārngS.; Scindapsus Officinalis, L.; a kind of sunflower, Helianthus Indicus, ib.; Cleome Pentaphylla, ib.; Cleome Viscosa, W.; head-ache which increases or diminishes according to the course of the sun, Suśr.; a kind of Samādhi, Buddh.; N. of a water-basin, Śatr.; (*ā*), f. Polanisia Icosandra, L.; — *rasa*, m. a partic. preparation of copper, L. *Sūryāvalokana-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. *Sūryāvākṣhaṇa*, n. the act of looking at the sun, W. *Sūryāśman*, m. the sun-stone (see *sūrya-kānta*). *L. Sūryāśva*, m. a horse of the sun, ib. *Sūryāśṭaka*, n., *Sūryāśṭa-śata-nāman*, n. pl., *Sūryāśṭōttara-śata-nāman*, n. pl. N. of wks. *Sūryāsta*, m. sunset, Pañcat.; — *m-gamana*, n. id., Cat.; — *m-aya*, m. id. (*-vat*, with *kāla*, m. 'the time of sunset'), Kuval., Sch.; Tithyād. *Sūryāhva*, mfn. named after the sun, MW.; m. Calotropis Gigantea, L.; n. copper, ib. *Sūryēnd-samgama*, m. conjunction of sun and moon, the night of new moon, L. *Sūryēṣṭi-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. *Sūryōḍha*, mfn. brought by the (setting) sun; m. (with *atithi*) a guest who arrives at sunset, ApŚr.; Pur. &c.; m. the time of sunset, A. *Sūryōthāna*, n. sunrise, MW. *Sūryōdaya*, m. id., MBh.; VarBṣ.; — *giri*, m. the mountain behind which the sun rises, MBh.; — *nibandha*, m., — *varṇana*, n., — *samkalpa-nāṭaka*, n. N. of wks.; *dayāsta*, m. du. sunrise and sunset (*-kāla*, m. du. the times of them), Cat. *Sūryōdayana*, n. sunrise, Kauś. *Sūryōdāna*, n. — *sūrya-vana*, Śatr. *Sūryōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. *Sūryōpasthāna-mantra*, m., *Sūryōpasthāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. *Sūryōpāsaka*, m. a sun-worshipper, MW. *Sūryōpāsana*, f. the worship of the sun, Cat.; — *vidhi*, m. N. of wk.

Sūryaka, mfn. resembling the sun, Hariv. (v. l.); m. N. of various men, Rājat.; VP.

Sūryā, f., see *sūrya* above. — *vaan*, mfn. one whose wealth is Sūryā (said of the Āsvinis), RV. — *vid*, mfn. knowing the Sūryā hymn (RV. x, 85), ĀsvGr. — *vivāṇa*, m. the marriage of S' (described in RV. x, 85), Kauś. — *sukta*, n. the Sūryā hymn (RV. x, 85; describing the marriage of Sūryā; this hymn is also found with some variations in AV. xiv, 1), IndSt.

Sūryāṇī, f. the wife of the god Sūrya, Vop.

सूर 2. sūra, m. (fr. *√* I. *sū*) an inciter, pro-peller, RV. i, 121, 7 (Sāy.)

2. sūri, m. 'inciter,' the institutor of a sacrifice (= *yajamāna* in later language), RV.; AV.; a lord, chief (also of gods), RV.; (*ś*), f., TS.

सूर 3. sūra, m. (fr. *√* 3. *su*) the Soma-juice flowing from the Soma press, RV.; AV.

3. sūri, m. a presser or extractor of Soma, Soma sacrificer, RV.

सूरत sū-rata, mfn. (for *su-r*) well disposed towards, compassionate, tender, Up. v, 14; tranquil, calm, ib.; (*ā*), f. a tractable cow, L. — *kalpa-taru*, m. N. of a Comm. on the Tarka-dīpikā by Śrī-nivāsa Bhaṭṭa. — *śiṃha*, m. N. of a king (patron of Śrī-nivāsa Bhaṭṭa), Cat.

सूरष sū-ratha, m. (for *su-r*) N. of an author, Cat.

सुरि 4. sūri, m. (fr. *√* *sri*; cf. *sūrta*) a course, path (= *sarajū*), RV. i, 141, 8 (Sāy.)

सूरी sūri. See f. of I. *sūra* and I. 2. *sūri*.

सूर्य sūrksh or *sūrkshy*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xxvii, 15; xv, 2) *sūrkshati* or *śhyati* (occurring only in pres. base; Gr. also pf. *sūrksha* or *śhya*; fut. *sūrkshīti*, *śhyīti* &c.), to heed, care or trouble about (acc. or gen.), MaitrS.; Kāth.; GopBr.; ApŚr.; to disrespect, slight, neglect (?), Dhātup.

[Cf. accord, to some, Lith. *sergti*; Goth. *sairga*; Germ. *Sorge*; Angl. Sax. *sorh*; Eng. *sorrow*.]

Sūrkshana, n. disrespect, contumely (more prob. 'respect', 'regard'), L.

Sūrkshya, mfn. to be heeded or regarded, TBr.; m. a kind of bean, Phaseolus Radiatus, L.

सूरजन sūrjana, m. N. of a king, Cat. — **carita**, n. a biography of king Sūrjana (by Candrasekhara), ib.

सूरत sūrta, mfn. (fr. *√* *sri*; cf. Pāp. viii, 2, 61) walked, trodden (others, 'bright, illuminated'; cf. *a-sūrta*), RV.

सूर्य sūrpa, °paka, °pāraka. See *sūrp*.

सूर्मि sūmi or *sūrmī*, f. (rather fr. *√* *sri* than fr. *su* + *ūrmī*; also written *sūrmī* and *sūrmī*) a pipe for conveying water, RV.; ŚBr.; a kind of tube serving as a candlestick, RV.; TS.; Kāth.; a metal image, W.; a hollow metal column made red-hot for burning criminals (esp. adulterers) to death, Gaut.; Mn. &c.

Sūrmā, mfn. being in tubes or pipes or channels, TS. (VS. *sūrmā*); (*ā*), f. N. of the wife of Anu-hrāda, Bhp.

सूर्य sūrya &c. See p. 1243, col. I.

सूर्यन्ती sūryanti, w. r. for *tūryanti*, ĀpGr.

सूर्य sūrya, mfn. being in beautiful vessels &c. (cf. under *sūrmā* above), VS.

सूलीक sūlika. See *śūlika*, p. 1087, col. I.

सूवन् sūvan, *sūvari*. See p. 1240, col. 2.

सूष sūsh (also written *śush*), cl. I. P. *sūshati*, to bring forth (a child), procreate, Dhātup. xvii, 28.

Sūshana, f. 'the genitals' or 'a parturient woman,' AV.

Sūshā, f. (prob.) a parturient woman, ib.

Sūshyanti. See *√* 2. *sū*, p. 1239, col. 3.

सूष sūsha, m. (prob. w. r. for *sūsha*) strength, vigour, energy, L.

सुष sūshas, mfn. one who enjoys a good dawn or happy morning, AV.

सु sri (cf. *√* *sal*), cl. I. 3. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 37; xxv, 17) *sṛati* (ep. also *te* and accord.

to Pāp. vii, 3, 78 also *dhāvati*), and *sṛati* (the latter base only in Veda; 3. du. *sṛatuvā*, 3. pl. *sṛatave*, RV.; p. *sṛat* [q.v.], ib.; pf. *sasāra*, *sasrē*, ib. &c.; 1. du. *sasṛiva*, ŚBr.; p. *sasṛivās*, *sasṛāṇā* and *sasṛimāṇā*, RV.; aor. *asṛshī*, Gr.; Subj. *sarshat*, AV.; Prec. *sṛiyāt*, Gr.; fut. *sartā*, ib.; *sarishyati*, RV. &c.; inf. *sartum*, MBh. &c.; *sartave*, *ṭavai*, RV.; ind. p. *sṛitvā*, Br.; — *sṛitya*, — *sāram*, Br. &c.), to run, flow, speed, glide, move, go (with *uccakais*, 'to spring up;' with *vājam* or *ājim*, 'to run a race,' i.e. 'exert one's self'), RV. &c. &c.; to blow (as wind), Megh.; to run away, escape, R.; Mālav.; Bhp.; to run after, pursue (acc.), RV.; to go towards, betake one's self to (acc. or *atra* &c.), MBh.; Bhp.; to go against, attack, assail, MBl.; to cross, traverse (acc.), R.; (Ā.) to begin to flow (said of the fluid which surrounds the fetus), AV.: Pass. *sṛiyate* (aor. *asṛi*, Br.), to be gone &c., Gr.; Caus. *sārcayati* or cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxii, 107) to cause to run, Nir.; to set in motion, strike (a lute), Megh.; to remove, push aside (a braid of hair), ib.; put in array, to arrange (with *dyūtam*, 'the men on a chess-board'), Pañcat.; to make visible, show, manifest, Viddh.; to nourish, foster (gen.), HParis.; Ā. *sārcayate* (for *sārdyate* see *saraya*, p. 1182, col. 1), to cause one's self to be driven, drive (in a carriage), ĀsvGr.: Pass. *sārcyate*, to be made to flow, discharge (excrement), Suśr.: Desid. *sīsṛshati*, to wish to run (*vājam*, 'a race'), TS.: Intens. (cf. *sarisharā*) *sārsṛite* (p. *sārsṛāṇa*, see *pra-√* *sri*) or *sarishariti*, to stride backwards and forwards, Kāv.; to blow violently (as the wind), ib. [Cf. Gk. *δρῦν*, *δρῦναι*; *ἀρῦα*, *ἀρῦναι*; Lat. *salire*.]

Sara, sarana &c. See p. 1182, col. I.

Sisrat, mfn. running, swift, rapid, RV.

Srit, (ifc.) running &c. (see *adāra*, *āji-srit* &c.).

Sṛitā, mfn. (cf. *siṛta*) going, running &c. (see *bhujaga-siṣu-sṛita*), Hariv.; gone, passed away (see comp.); (with *bahis*) one who has slipped or come

out, Kathās.; n. (ifc. f. *ā*) going, moving; flight, escape, MBh. — **java** (*sṛitā-*), mfn. (an ass) whose swiftness or activity is gone, AitBr.; ŚBr. — **m-jaya**, m. N. of a son of Karma-jit, BHP.

Sṛiti, f. a road, path (*kha-sṛityā*, 'through the atmosphere'), RV. &c. &c.; wandering, transmigration, Mn.; BHP.; aiming at, producing, BHP.

Sṛitva, n. running, flowing (see *sindhu-s*).
Sṛitvan, m(ā) n. running, swift, nimble, RV.; Kathās.; m. the creator, Up. iv, 113; = *visarpa* and *buddhi* (L.); (*ari*), f. a mother, L.

Sṛitvare, m(ā) n. = *sṛitvan*, Pān. iii, 2, 163.

Sṛimarā, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 160) going, going well or quickly, W.; m. a kind of animal frequenting damp places (accord. to some the 'Bos Grunniens' or 'a young deer'), MBh.; R. &c.; N. of an Asura (cf. *sṛimala*, *sṛima*, and *sṛipa*, col. 3), Hariv.

सृक् *sṛik*, an inarticulate sound. — **√sṛi**, P. -*karoti*, to make the sound *sṛik*, Vop.

सृक् *sṛikā*, m. (usually derived fr. *√sṛi* or *sṛij*; but rather from an obsolete *√sṛik*, 'to be pointed') an arrow, spear, RV.; wind, L.; a lotus flower, L. — **vat**, mfn., v. l. for next, MaitrS. **Sṛikā-vat**, mfn. having an arrow or spear, TS.; Kathās. **Sṛikā-hasta**, mfn. holding an arrow &c. in the hand, VS.

Sṛikāyīn or **sṛikāvin**, mfn. having an arrow or spear, VS.; Kathās.

Sṛikva, n. the corner of the mouth, L.; m. N. of a man, IndSt.

Sṛikvaṇī, f. the corner of the mouth, Suśr.; Kathās.

Sṛikvan, m. n. id., RV.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.

Sṛikvi, n. id., Yājñ.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.

Sṛikviṇī, f. id., MBh.

Sṛiga, m. = *sṛika*, an arrow, spear, L. — **vat** (*sṛigā-*), mfn. having an arrow or spear (v. l. *sṛigā-vat*), MaitrS.

Sṛigāyīn, mfn. = *sṛikāyīn*, MaitrS.

सृगंधु *sṛigaṇḍu*, m. N. of a man, g. *śubhrādi*; f. = *kaṇḍū*, the itch, itching, L.

सृकाल *sṛikāla*, m. = *sṛigāla*, a jackal, L.

सृक् *sṛikka*, *sṛikkaṇī* &c. = (or v. l. for) *sṛikva*, *sṛikvaṇī* &c. above.

सृक्पा *sṛikthā*, f. (perhaps fr. *√sṛij*) a leech, L.

सृगाल *sṛigāla*, m. (also written *sṛigāla*; of doubtful derivation), a jackal, ŚBr. &c. &c.; a partic. tree, MBh. (Nīlāk.); N. of a Vāsudeva (ruler of Karavira-pura, Hariv.; of a Daitya, L.; a rogue, cheat, W.; a coward, poltroon, ib.; an ill-natured or harsh-speaking man, ib.; (*ī*), f. a female jackal, Pañcat.; Kathās.; a fox, W.; flight, retreat, L.; tumult, uproar (= *damara*), L.; Asteracantha Longifolia, L.; (prob.) Batatas Paniculata (cf. *sṛigālikā*), L. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. 'jackal's thorn,' a kind of plant (Zizyphus Scandens or Argemone Mexicana), L. — **koli**, m. a sort of jujube (accord. to some = Zizyphus Ctenoplia), L. — **garta**, m. N. of a place (*ītiya*, mfn.), Pān. iv, 2, 137, Sch. — **ghaṇṭī**, f. Asteracantha Longifolia, L. — **jambu** or **-jambū**, f. a water-melon, L.; the fruit of the jujube, L. — **yoni**, m. the womb (or 'the being born in the w'), of a jackal, Mn. v, 154. — **rūpa**, mfn. 'jackal-formed,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **vadana**, m. 'jackal-faced,' N. of an Asura, Hariv. — **vāṭī**, f. N. of a place, Hariv.; *ītiya*, mfn. inhabiting *Sṛigāla-vāṭī*, ib. — **vāstuka**, n. a kind of potherb, L. — **vinnā** or **-vrintā**, f. Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. **Sṛigālāsthī-maya**, m(ā) n. made of the bones of a jackal, Cat.

Sṛigālīkā, f. a female jackal, Pañcat.; Kathās.; a fox, L.; running away, flight, L.; Batatas Paniculata, L.; riot, tumult, L.; N. of a woman, Das.

Sṛigālīnī, f. a female jackal, MBh.

सृङ्गा *sṛiṅkā*, f. (of unknown meaning), KathUp.

सृज I. *sṛij* (cf. *√i*. 2. *sarj*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 121) *sṛijāti* (Ved. and ep. also *īte*, and once in AV. *sārjati*; pf. *sasarja*, *sasrij* [2. sg. accord. to Pān. vii, 2, 65, *sasarjitha* and *sasrashṭha*, in BHP. once *sasarkṭha*]; Ved. forms are *sasrijmāhe*, *īrīre*, *sasrijyāt*, *asasrijgram*; p. *sasrijānā*, q. v.; *sasrijmāhe*; aor. *asrākshīt*; *āsrikshī*, *āsriṣṭha* [Ved. also *āsrijgram* or *īran*; *āsarji*; *asrāk*, *asrāt*; *sṛās*; *sṛakshat*; p. *sṛijānā*,

q. v.], ib.; fut. *sṛashṭā*, PañcatBr.; *sṛakshyati*, *īte*, Br. &c.; inf. *sṛashṭum*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *sṛishṭvā*, Br.; -*sṛijya*, ib. &c.; -*sārjam* or -*sārjam*, Br.), to let go or fly, discharge, throw, cast, hurl at (acc. or dat.), RV. &c. &c.; to cast or let go (a measuring line), RV.; to emit, pour forth, shed, cause to flow (rain, streams &c.), ib. &c. &c.; to utter (a sound), Kathās.; to turn or direct (glances), Kum.; to let loose, cause (horses) to go quickly; A. 'to speed, run, hasten,' RV.; to release, set free, ib.; AV.; Kaus.; to open (a door), Kaus.; to publish, proclaim, AitBr.; to draw out and twist (a thread), twist, wind, spin (lit. and fig.; A. *sṛijyate*, 'for one's self'; cf. Pat. on Pān. iii, 1, 87, Vartt. 15, and Dhātup. xxvi, 69), TS.; AV.; ŚBr.; ŚS.; (in older language only A.) to emit from one's self, i. e. create, procreate, produce, beget, RV. &c. &c.; to procure, grant, bestow, MBh.; R. &c.; to use, employ, Rājat.; to get, acquire, obtain, take (interest on money lent), Mn. viii, 140; to hang on, fasten to (loc.), MBh. iii, 2218 (perhaps *asṛijāt*, w. r. for *asajāt*; see *√sanj*): Pass. *sṛijyate* (aor. *dsarjī*), to be let loose or emitted or created, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *sarjatyati*, *īte* (aor. *asasarjat* or *asīsrijat*), to cause to let loose, let go, create &c., Br. &c.; Desid. *sīsrīkshati*, *īte*, to wish to send forth or hurl or throw, Hariv.; (A.) to wish to produce or create, Kathās.; BHP.: Intens. *sarīsrijyate*, *sarīsriṣṭhi* &c., Gr.

Sarga, *sarja*, *jana* &c. See p. 1182, col. 3.
Sasrijānā, mfn. being sent forth, let loose, let go, RV.

2. **Sṛij**, (ifc.) letting loose, emitting, discharging, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; producing, creating, begetting (also with gen.), Inscr.; MBh.; Rājat.

Sṛijati, m. (used as a substantive to denote the root *sṛij*, 'to create'), Śiś.

Sṛijata-karman, n. begetting children, Samśkarak.

Sṛijana, w. r. for *sarjana* (q. v.), Cat.

Sṛijayā, m. a kind of bird, VS. (Mahidh.); (*ā*), f. = *nīla-makshikā*, *śukla-sarpa*, or *nīla-mahisha*, TS. (Sch.)

Sṛijānā, mfn. let go, poured out, shed, emitted, sent forth, hurled, thrown, RV.

Sṛijikā-kshāra, w. r. for *sarj* (q. v.), L.

Sṛijya, mfn. to be let go or emitted or created, BHP.; Sarvad.

Sṛiṣṭā, mfn. let go, discharged, thrown &c.; given up, abandoned (in *a-sṛ*), Das.; brought forth, produced, created, AV. &c. &c.; provided or filled or covered with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; R.; engrossed by, intent upon (instr.), MBh.; firmly resolved upon (loc. or dat.), Gaut.; ornamented, adorned, L.; abundant, much, many, L.; ascertained, W.; (*ā*), f. a kind of medicinal plant, L.; a musical instrument like a stick which produces a soft sound, L. — **māruta**, mfn. causing the discharge of wind, removing flatulence, Suśr. — **mūtra-purīṣa**, mfn. promoting evacuations from the bladder and intestines, Suśr. — **vat**, mfn. one who has let go or created or made, W. — **vin-mūtra**, mfn. = *-mūtra-purīṣa*, Suśr.

Sṛiṣṭī, f. (once in ŚBr. *sṛiṣṭī*) letting go, letting loose, emission, R.; production, procreation, creation, the creation of the world (*ā sṛiṣṭeh*, 'from the beginning of the world'; *sṛiṣṭīm kuru*, 'produce offspring'; cf. *manoratha-sṛ*), TS. &c. &c.; nature, natural property or disposition, R.; the absence or existence of properties (?), W.; distribution of gifts, liberality, Mn. iii, 255; a kind of brick, TS.; ĀpŚr.; Gmelina Arborea, L.; m. N. of a son of Ugra-sena, BHP. — **karapa-tikā**, f. N. of an astron. wk. — **kartṭi**, m. n. creating, a creator, MW. — **kṛit**, mfn. id.; m. (with *deva*) N. of Brahmā, MBh. — **khaṇḍa**, n. N. of the first ch. of the Padma-purāṇa. — **dā**, f. 'causing procreation,' a kind of bulb, L. — **dharma**, m. (with *śarman*), N. of the author of a Comm. on Puruṣhottama's Bhāṣya-ṛjiti. — **pattana**, n. a partic. magical power, Pañcar. — **pradā**, f. 'promoting procreation,' a partic. shrub (= *putra-dā*), L. — **prasāṅga**, m. N. of a Kāvya. — **mat**, mfn. engaged in the work of creation, MBh. — **samhitā**, f. N. of wk.

Sṛiṣṭy, in comp. for *sṛiṣṭī*. — **antara**, m. the offspring of intermarriage between the four original castes (created by Brahmā); -*ja*, m. the descendant of such offspring, Gaut.

सृजवान *sṛijavāna*, m. N. of a son of Dyuti-mat (v. l. *sṛijavāna*), VP.

सृजय *sṛijaya*, m. N. of a son of Deva-vāta, RV.; of various other men, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; pl. N. of a family, AV.; Kathās.; of a people (said to have been the allies of the Pañcālas), MBh.; (*ī*), f. N. of two wives of Bhajamāna (v. l. *sṛijārī*), Hariv.

सृजरी *sṛijārī*. See preceding.

सृणि *sṛiṇi*, m. f. (said to be fr. *√sṛi*) an elephant-goat, Hcar.; Śiś.; m. the moon, Up. iv, 104; an enemy, L.; (*sṛiṇi* and *sṛiṇī*), f. a sickle, RV.; ŚBr.

Sṛinika, m. an elephant-goat, L.; f. spittle, L. **Sṛinika**, m. (only L.) wind; fire; a thunderbolt; an intoxicated or frantic man; (*ā*), f. spittle, saliva, L.

Sṛinī-rāja, m. N. of a man, Virac. **Sṛiṇya**, mfn. furnished with a sickle, RV. iv, 20, 5; (accord. to some) fornished like a sickle, ib. i, 58, 4 (where *sṛiṇyā* for *sṛiṇyābhis*).

सृत् *sṛit*, *sṛita* &c. See p. 1244, col. 3.

सृदर *sṛidara*, m. a serpent, snake, Up. v, 41, Sch.

सृदकु *sṛidaku*, m. (said to be fr. *√sṛi*) the wind, Up. iii, 78, Sch.; fire, L.; a forest-conflagration, L.; a kind of lizard, L.; a thunderbolt, L.; a river (accord. to some f.), L.; N. of a man (v. l. for next), MaitrS.

Sṛidagu, m. N. of a man, MaitrS.

सृध *sṛidh*, w. r. for *sṛidh*, AV.

सृप् *sṛip*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxiii, 14) *sārpati* (ep. and m. c. also *īte*; p. *sārpat* [see s. v.] and *sarpamāna*; pf. *sasarpa* [1. du. *sasripiva*], Br.; aor. *asṛipet*, AV.; Br.; *asṛipta*, Br. &c.; *asārpsit* or *asārpsit*, Gr.; fut. *sarptā* or *srapṭā*, ib.; *sarpsyati*, Br.; *srapasyati*, ib. &c.; inf. *sarptum*, MBh. &c.; *sarptum* or *srapṭum*, Gr.; -*sṛipās*, Br.; ind. p. *sṛiptvā*, ib.; -*sṛipya*, AV. &c.; -*sarpam*, Br. &c.); to creep, crawl, glide, slink, move gently or cautiously (*sarpata*, 'depart' Rājat.), RV. &c. &c.; to slip into (acc.), AitBr.; (in ritual) to glide noiselessly and with bended body and hand in hand (esp. from the Sadas to the Bahish-pavamāna), Br.; ŚS.; ChUp.: Pass. *sṛipyate* (aor. *asarpī*), to be crept &c., MBh. &c.; Caus. *sarpyati* (aor. *asīsrīpat* or *asasarpāt*), to cause to creep &c. (see *ava-*, *anu-*, *pra-*, *vi-* *√sṛip*): Desid. *sīsrīpsati* (see *ut-* *√sṛip*): Intens. *sarīsripīyate* (Ait-Ār.), *sarīsarpī*, p. *sarīsripāt* (BHP.), to creep along or hither and thither, glide about &c. [Cf. Gk. *ἔρπω*; Lat. *serpere*; see also *sarpa*.]

Sarpa &c. See p. 1184, col. 1.

Sṛipa, m. the moon (cf. *sṛipra*), L.; N. of an Asura (cf. *sṛima*), Hariv.

Sṛipta, mfn. crept, crawled &c.; slipped out of (abl.) or into (loc.), ŚBr.; ChUp.; n. a place crawled to, Kās. on Pān. ii, 3, 68.

Sṛipman, m. a serpent, L.; a child, L.; an ascetic, L.

Sṛiprā, mfn. slippery, oily (cf. *sarps*), RV.; smooth, supple, lithesome, ib.; m. the moon, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a river, L.; (*am*), n. honey, L. — **karasana** (*prā*), mfn. having smooth or supple arms, RV. — *dānu* (*prā*), mfn. sprinkling fat or oil, ib. — **bhojas** (*prā*), mfn. having fat or abundant food, ib. — **vandhura** (*prā*), mfn. having a smooth seat or box (as the chariot of the Āśvins), ib.

सृपाट *sṛipāṭa*, m. a small leaf of a flower &c., L.; (*ī*), f. a kind of measure, L.; a shoe, L.; base metal, L.; a small book, L.

Sṛipāṭikā, f. the beak of a bird, L.

सृविन्द *sṛibinda*, m. N. of a demon slain by Indra, RV.

सृभ *sṛibh* or *sṛimbh* (cf. *√sibh*, *sṛibh*), cl. 1. P. *sarbhati*, *sṛimbhati*, to kill, slay, injure, Dhātup. xi, 40.

सृम *sṛima*, m. N. of an Asura (cf. *sṛipa* above and *sṛimara* col. 1), MaitrS.

Sṛimala, m. N. of an Asura (v. l. *samala*), Hariv.

सृष्ट *sṛiṣṭa* &c. See col. 2.

सृ *sṛi* (cf. *√sṛi*, *svṛi*), cl. 9. P. *sṛiṇāti*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xxxi, 22 (v. l.) *sṛiṇa*, mfn. = *sīrṇa*, hurt, injured, L.

सिर्षि, f. = *siṛṇi*, injury, hurt, L.

से 1. *se*, 2. sg. *ā*. of *√* *as*.

से 2. *se*, m. and f, *si*, n. serving, L.; f. service, L.; N. of the wife of Kāma, L.

सेक *sek* (cf. *√* *srek*), cl. 1. *ā*. *sekaṭe*, to go, move, Dhātup. iv, 7.

सेक *seka*, n. (fr. *√* *sic*) pouring out, emission, effusion (as of the seminal fluid; also 'the fluid itself'), RV.; Mn. xi, 120; sprinkling, besprinkling, moistening or watering with (comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a shower-bath, Suśr.; ŚārngS.; a libation, offering, MW.; a drop of anything, ib.; pl. N. of a people, ib. — *m-dhara*, see *sekandhara*, s.v.; — *purī*, f., see ib. — *pātra* or *bhājana*, n. a vessel for pouring out or holding water, watering-pot, bucket, L. — *miśraṇa*, n. food mixed with curds, L. — *Se-kānta*, m. the end of the watering (of plants &c.), MW.

Sekima, mfn. sprinkled or watered with (comp.), Singhās.; cast (as iron), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 20, Vārt. 2, Pat.; n. a radish, L.

Sektavya, mfn. to be sprinkled or poured out &c., Hariv.; VarBrS.

Sékṭri, mfn. sprinkling, a sprinkler, RV. iii, 32, 15; one who impregnates, impregnator (of cows or horses), Kull. on Mn. iii, 150; m. a husband, L.

Sektra, n. a vessel for holding or pouring out water, watering-pot, bucket, baling-vessel, L.

Seka, (fic.) sprinkling, pouring out &c., Pat.

Secaka, n. 'sprinkler', a cloud, L.

Secana, mfn. sprinkling, pouring out, emitting (see *viśa-s*); (i), f., g. *gaurādi*; (am), n. emission, effusion, Šampk.; sprinkling or watering with (comp.), MBh.; Mfich.; Suśr.; a shower-bath, Suśr.; casting (of metals), Cat.; a bucket, baling-vessel, L. — *ghaṭa*, m. a watering-pot, Śak.

Secanaka, n. a shower-bath, ŚārngS.

Secaniya, mfn. to be sprinkled or watered or poured out or effused, MW.

Secita, mfn. (fr. Caus. of *√* *sic*) sprinkled, watered, Hariv.; VarBrS.

Secya, mfn. = *secaniya*, Cat.

सेकन्धर *sekandhara*, m. = اسکندر, Iskandar (Alexander), Cat. — *purī*, f. Alexander's city, ib.

सेगव *segava*, m. (cf. *syagavi*) a young crab, L.

सेङ्गर *seṅgara*, m. (said to be = *śṛṅgīvara*) N. of a family, Cat.

सेचालिन् *secālīn*, g. *suṣṭv-ādi*, Kāś. (v.1. *sevālīn*).

सेट *seṭa*, m. a partic. weight or measure, Col.

सेटु *seṭu*, m. a kind of water-melon or cucumber, L.

सेठ *seṭha*, m. (fr. *śreṣṭha*, but = *śreṣṭhin*), Singhās.

सेतकी *setakī*, f., g. *nady-ādi*.

सेतव्य *setavya*. See col. 2.

सेतु *seṭu*, mfn. (fr. *√* *si*) binding, who or what binds or fetters, RV.; m. a bond, fetter, ib.; a ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dike, dam, bridge, any raised piece of ground separating fields (serving as a boundary or as a passage during inundations), RV. &c. &c.; Rāma's bridge (see *setu-bandha*), BhP.; a landmark, boundary, limit (also fig. = 'barrier, bounds'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a help to the understanding of a text, an explanatory commentary (also N. of various commentaries), Cat.; an established institution, fixed rule, MW.; the Prapañca or sacred syllable Om (which is said to be *mantrā-ṇam seṭuh*), KāP.; Cratava Roxburghii or Tapia Cratava (= *varana*, *varuṇa*), L.; N. of a son of Druhyu and brother of Babhru, Hariv.; of a son of Babhru, Pur.; of a place, MW. — *kara*, m. the builder of a bridge, VarBrS. — *karman*, n. the work of building a bridge, R. — *kavya*, n. N. of a poem. — *khaṇḍa*, m. n. N. of a ch. of the Skanda-purāṇa. — *ja*, m. pl. N. of a district of Dakṣiṇa-patha, L. — *pati*, m. 'lord of the bridge or causeway,' an hereditary title belonging to the chiefs of Rāmādāsa controlling the passage of the channel between Rāmēśvara and Ceylon, see col. 2. — *prada*, m. N. of

Kṛiṣṇa, Pāñcar. — **bandha**, m. the forming of a causeway or bridge, a dam or bridge (esp. the ridge of rocks extending from Rāmēśvara on the South-eastern coast of India to Ceylon, and supposed to have been formed by Hanumat as a bridge for the passage of Rāma's army), MBh.; R. &c.; N. of various wks. (esp. of the 13th ch. of the Bhāṭṭi-kāvya and of a Prakṛit poem on the history of Rāma, also called *rāma-seṭu* or *rāvaṇa-vaha*, attributed to Pravara-sena and sometimes to Kālidāsa). — **bandhana**, n. the construction of a bridge or dam, MBh.; a bridge or dam, Kum.; a limit, barrier, Hariv.; N. of a Paurāṇic wk. — **bhetṭri**, m. the destroyer of a dam or bridge, MBh. — **bheda**, m. the breaking down of an embankment, Kāv. — **bhedīn**, mfn. breaking down barriers, removing obstructions, MW.; m. Croton Polyandrum or Tigilium, L. — **maṅgala-mantra**, m., — **māhātmya**, n., — **yātrā-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **vṛkṣa**, m. Cratava Roxburghii, L. — **saila**, m. a mountain or hill forming a boundary, BhP. — **śhāman**, n. (with *svargya*) N. of a Sāman, ArṣhBr. — **saṅgraha**, m. N. of a Comm. on the Mugdha-bodha. — **sarapi**, f. N. of a Sanskrit translation of the Setu-bandha by Śiva-nārāyaṇa-dāsa. — **snāna-vidhi**, m. N. of wk.

Setavya, mfn. to be bound or fastened together, Nir. xi, 31, v.1.

Setuka, m. a causeway, bridge, W.; Cratava Roxburghii, L.

Setri, mfn. binding, fettering, a bond or binder, RV.

Setra, n. a bond, ligament, fetter, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 182.

Seru, mfn. binding, fastening, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 159.

Saitava. See p. 1247, col. 3.

सेदि *sedī*, f. (fr. *√* *sad*) weariness, exhaustion, decay, VS.; AV.; Kauś.

Sedivas, pf. of *√* *sad*, q. v.

Seduka, m. N. of a king, MBh.

सेद्व्य *sedhvya*, mfn. (fr. *√* *sidh*) to be kept off or prevented, MW.

Sedha, mf(ā)n. keeping or driving away (see *go-shedhā*); m. = *nishedha*, prohibition (see *vidhi-shedha*); (ā), f. 'prohibiting contact (?)', a hedgehog or porcupine, Yājñ.

Sedhaka, nfn. driving off, preventing, MW.

Sedhana, n., Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 110.

Sedhaniya, mfn. = *sedhvya* above.

सेन 1. *sēna*, mfn. (7. *sa + ina*) having a master or lord, dependent on another, Vās.

सेन 2. *senā* (?), n. the body, L.

सेना *senā*, f. (fr. *√* *2. si*) a missile, dart, spear, RV.; AV.; N. of Indra's wife (or his thunderbolt so personified), TS.; AitBr.; Vait.; an army, armament, battle-array, armed force (also personified as wife of Kārtikeya; ifc. also *senā*, n.), RV. &c. &c.; a small army (consisting of 3 elephants, 3 chariots, 9 horse, and 15 foot), L.; any drilled troop or band or body of men, Bālar.; a kind of title or addition to the names of persons (also names of courtisans), Sāh. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 152 &c.); N. of a courtesan (abridged fr. *kubera-senā*), HPariś.; of the mother of Sambhava (the third Arhat of the present Avasarpinī), L. — **kaksha**, m. 'the flank of an army' and 'an army compared to dry wood', MBh. — **karmaṇ**, n. the leading or managing of an army, ib. — **gopa**, m. the keeper of an army (a partic. office), ib. — **gni** (*ⁿghni*), m. the Agni of an army, Kauś. — **gra** (*ⁿāgra*), n. the front or van of an army, R.; — *ga* or *gāmin*, m. 'going at the front of an army', a general, ib. — **ṅga** (*ⁿūṅga*), n. the component part of an army (supposed to consist of four divisions: elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry), Ragh.; VarBrS.; a division of an army; — **pati**, m. the leader of a division, Kām. — **oara**, m. 'going with an army', a soldier, warrior, MBh.; Rājāt. — **jīva** or *ⁿvin* (*ⁿāṇ*), m. 'living by or with an army', id., MBh. — **jī**, mfn. swift as an arrow, RV. — **āhinātha** (*ⁿādh*), m. the chief of an army (see *sarva-sen*); N. of a man, Vās., Introd. — **dhīpa** (*ⁿādh*), VarBrS., — **dhīpati** (Jātakam.), — **dhyaṅksha** (Hariv.), m. the commander of an army. — **nātha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nī**, m. (nom. *ⁿnī*; dat. abl. pl. *ⁿnīhyas*; Gr. also acc. sg. *ⁿnyam*; loc. *ⁿnyām* &c.) the leader of an army, commander, general, chief, RV. &c. &c.; N. of Kārtikeya (god of war), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of one of the Rudras, Hariv.; of a son of Śambara, ib.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.;

of a die (the head of a host of dice), MW.; (—*nī*) — *bhogina*, mfn., Pat. on Pāṇ. v, 1, 9, Vārt. 3; (—*nī*) — *grāmaṇi*, du. the leader of an a° and the chief of a village, VS. — **pati**, m. the general of an a°, AitBr. &c. &c.; N. of Kārtikeya, L.; of Śiva, MBh.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib.; — *eva*, n. generalship, ib.; — **pati**, m. the chief commander of an army, ib. — **pa-tya**, n. (prob. w.r. for *saināp*⁹) commandership, generalship, ib. — **pariccheda**, mfn. surrounded by an a°, Ragh. — **para**, n. N. of a city, Cat. — **prish-ṭha**, n. the rear of an army, MBh. — **pranetrī**, m. the leader of an a°, ib. — **bindu**, m. N. of a king, ib. — **bhaṅga**, m. the breaking of an a°, rout, disorderly flight, MW. — **ⁿbhigoptri** (*ⁿābh*⁹), m. the guardian of an army, Kām. — **mukha**, n. the van of an a°, TBr.; ŚBr.; a division or company of an a° (consisting of 3 or 9 elephants, 3 or 9 chariots, 9 or 27 horses, 15 or 45 foot-soldiers), MBh.; a covered way leading to a city gate, L.; (i), f. N. of a goddess, Rājāt. — **yoga**, m. equipment of an a°, MBh. — **raksha**, m. 'army-protector', a guard, sentinel, L. — **vāsa**, m. a camp, VarBrS. — **vāha**, m. the leader of an army, MBh. — **vindu**, see *bindu*. — **stha**, n. 'being in an army', a soldier, L. — **vyūha**, m. battle-array, L. — **samudaya**, m. an assembled a°, MBh. — **sthāna**, n. a camp, L. — **han**, m. N. of a son of Śambara (v.l. *senā-h*⁹), Hariv.

3. **Sena** (for 1. 2. see col. 2), in comp. for *senā*. — **kula**, n. the family of the Senas (i.e. of persons and princes whose names end in *senā*; cf. under *senā*), Buddh. — **jī**, mfn. vanquishing armies, VS.; m. N. of a king, MBh.; of a son of Kṛiṣṇa, Hariv.; of a son of Viśva-jit, VP.; of a son of Bhīmat-karmaṇ, ib.; of a son of Kṛiṣṇa, BhP.; of a son of Viśada, ib.; f. N. of an Apsaras, BhP. (Sch.) — **skandha**, m. N. of a son of Śambara, Hariv. — **han**, see *senā-han* above.

Senaka, m. N. of a grammarian, Pāṇ. v, 4, 112; of a son of Śambara, Hariv.

Senaya, Nom. P. *⁹yati* &c. See *abhi-sheṇaya*, p. 71, col. 2.

Seni. See *tirtha-s*, p. 449, col. 2.

Seniya. See *yukta-s*, p. 853, col. 3.

Senya, mfn. caused by the throw of a spear, AV.; m. a spearman, warrior, RV.

Sainaka &c. See p. 1247, col. 3.

सेन्दुक *sēnduka*, *⁹duḍa* and *⁹dubha*, m. N. of poets, Cat.

सेन्द्र *sēndra*, mfn. accompanied by or together with Indra, TS. &c. &c. — **gapa**, mfn. together with Indra's troops, MBh. — **cāpa**, mfn. along with Indra's bow, MW. — **tā** (*⁹drā*), f. (SBr.), — **tvā**, n. (TS.) union or connection with Indra. — **dhṛiti**, mfn. (?), Vās. **Sēndrāyudha-tadit**, mfn. with a rainbow and lightning, MW. **Sēndrāyudha-purogama**, mfn. preceded by the rainbow, ib.

Sēndraka, m. pl. N. of a family, Inscr.

सेन्द्रिय *sēndriya*, mfn. possessed of manly vigour or potency (*⁹vā*, n.), MaitrS.; together with the organs of sense, Mn. i, 50.

सेपुर *separa*, n. N. of a village of the Bāhikas, Pat., Sch.

सेफ *sepha*, w.r. for *śepha*, q. v.

सेभ्य *sebhya* (?), m. coldness, L.; mf(ā)n. cold, L.

सेमन्ती *semantī*, f. the Indian white rose, L. **Semantikā**, f. id., MW.

सेय 1. *seya*, n. (fr. *√* *san*) obtaining (see *śata-s*).

सेय 2. *seya*, mfn. (fr. *√* *so*). See *ava-seya*. **सेयन** *seyana*, m. N. of a son of Viśvāmitra (v.l. *sayana*), MBh.

सेर *sēra*, mfn. used in explaining *sira*, ŚBr.

सेराल *serāla*, n. pale-yellowness, L.; mf(ā)n. pale-yellow, L.

सेराह *serāha*, m. a horse of milk-white colour, L.

सेरुराहा, m. a Serāha horse with a mark on the forehead, L.

सेरु *seru*. See col. 2.

सर्षे *sērshya*, mf(ā)n. full of envy, envious,

Sainānika, mfn. (fr. *senā* + *an*°) belonging to the van of an army, *SākhBr*.

Sainānya, n. (fr. *senā-ni*°) command of an army, generalship, *AitBr*.

Saināpatya, n. (fr. *senā-pati*°) id., Mn.; MBh. &c.

Sainika, mfn. relating or belonging to an army, military, martial, drawn up in martial array, MBh.; R. &c.; m. an army-man, soldier, guard, sentinel, a body of forces in array, ib.; N. of a son of Sāmbara, Hariv.

Sainya, mfn. belonging to or proceeding from an army, MBh.; Hariv.; n. (ifc. f. ā) a soldier (pl. 'troops'), R.; an army, MBh.; Rājāt.; a sentinel, guard, L.; n. a body of troops, army, MBh.; R. &c.; a camp, VarBrS. — **kaksha**, m. = *senā-k*° (q.v.), R. — **kshobha**, m. a mutiny in an army, VarBrS. — **ghāta-kara**, mfn. causing the destruction of an army, ib. — **nāyaka**, m. the chief or leader of an army, general, Kathās. — **nigrāhikā**, f. (used in explaining *cakra-grahāṇi*), Nilak. — **niveśa-bhūmi**, f. place of the encampment of an army, VarBrS. — **pati** (VarBrS.), — **pāla** (R.), m. = *nāyaka*. — **prishtha**, n. the rear of an army, L.; — **bhāga**, m. id., L. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of troops, MBh. — **vāsa**, m. the camp of an a°, Daś. — **vyapadeśa**, m. the summons of an army, R. — **śiras**, n. the van of an a°, Prab. — **hantri**, m. 'army-destroyer', N. of a son of Sāmbara, Hariv. **Sainyādhipati** or **nyādhyaksha**, m. 'army-overseer', a general, commander, W. **Sainyopaveśana**, n. the halting or encampment of an army, Cat.

सैन्दूर *saindūra*, mfn. (fr. *sindūra*) coloured with red-lead or vermilion (°*rī*-*√kri*, 'to colour with vermilion'), Ratnāv.

सैन्धव *saindhavā*, mfn. (fr. *sindhu*) relating to the sea, oceanic, marine, aquatic, Buddh.; belonging to or produced in or coming from the Indus or Sindh, TS. &c. &c.; m. a king of Sindh, MBh.; Mudr.; BhP.; a horse (partic. one bred in S°), L.; N. of a teacher, Cat.; (pl.) the inhabitants of S°, AV. Paris.; MBh. &c.; N. of a partic. school founded by Saindhavāyana, VP.; m. n. a kind of rock-salt (found in Sindh), any salt, ŚBr.; VarBrS.; Suśr.; (i), f. a partic. Rāgini, Samgīt.; (am), n. (in dram.) a song in Prākṛit (accompanied with music expressive of a lover's disgust on being deserted by a loved woman), Sāh. — **khilyā** or **ghanā**, m. a lump of salt, ŚBr. — **cūrpa**, n. powdered rock-salt, Suśr. — **śilā-śakala**, n. a morsel of fossil salt, Ragh. — **sarpis**, n. clarified butter with salt, Suśr. **Saindhavāyana**, n. the jungle district of Sindh, MBh.

Saindhavaka, mfn. belonging or relating to the Saindhavas (with *nri* or *rājan*, m. 'a king of the Saindhavas'), MBh.; m. a miserable inhabitant of Sindh, MW.

Saindhavāyana, m. N. of a Rishi (pl. his family), MBh.; Hariv.

Saindhavāyani, m. patr. fr. *saindhava*, g. *tikādi*.

Saindhukshita, n. (fr. *sindhu-kshiti*) N. of various Sīmāns, ArshBr.

Saindhumitrika, mfn. (ā or ī) n. (fr. *sindhu-mitra*), g. *kūṣy-ādi*.

Saindhuvaktra, mfn. (fr. *sindhu-vaktra*), Pāp. iv, 2, 126, Sch.

सैन्धी *saindhī*, f. spirituous liquor (esp. palm-juice), L.

सैमन्तिक *saimantika*, n. (fr. *simanta*) red-lead (so called because used to make a mark along hair-parting), L.

सैर *saira*, mfn. (fr. *sira*) belonging to a plough, Āpast.; n. a kind of spirituous liquor, Prāyaśc.; = *śirāṇām* (i. e. *pratisirāṇām*) *samūhah* (used in explaining *sairamdhri*), Nilak. on MBh. iii, 2586.

Sairakhyana, mfn. (fr. *siraka*), g. *pakshādi*.

Sairamdhra, m. (prob. fr. an unused *siramdhra*, 'plough-holder'; cf. *mahi-dhra*, *anya-dhri*) a kind of menial or domestic servant (in the caste-system born from a Dasyu and an Āyogavi), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (i), f. a maid-servant in the women's apartments, a woman of the above mixed caste, ib.; a female artisan who works in other person's houses, L.; N. of Draupadi (who became servant-maid in King Virāṭa's house, when her husbands, the five

Pāṇḍava princes, entered his service in various disguises), MBh. iv, 77 &c.

Sairamdhrikā, f. a female servant, chamber-maid, Dhūrtan.

Sairi, m. the month Kārttika, L.; pl. N. of a people, VarBrS. (v. l.)

Sairika, mfn. relating to a plough &c., Pāp. iv, 3, 124; m. a ploughman, W.; a plough-ox, ib.; the sky, atmosphere (cf. *sairibha*), L.; N. of a man (also written *sairika*), Cat.

Sairimdhra, m. pl. N. of a people (v. l. *sairiḍya*, *iritya*, *ridya*, *rimdhya*, *rimdhra*), VarBrS.

Sairimdhra, m. (and ī, f.), often v. l. for *sairamdhra*, *dhri*.

Sairimdhra, mfn. (fr. *sirimdhra* and *sairimdhra*), g. *kulāldi* (Kāś. *sairidhraka*).

Sairiya or **sairiyaka**, m. 'turned up by the plough', Barleria Cristata, Suśr.

Saireya or **saireyaka**, m. id., ib.; (°*ka*), n. the flower of Barleria Cristata, Kir., Sch.

Sairyā, m. a kind of grass, RV.

सैरावत् *sairā-va*, mfn. (accord. to Sāy. connected with *irā*, 'food', accord. to others with *sira*) having plenty of provisions (said of a ship), AitBr.

सैरिधक *sairidhraka*. See *sairimdhra*.

सैरिभ *sairibha*, m. a buffalo, Hcar.; Bālar.; the sky, atmosphere (cf. *sairika*), L.; (i), f. a female buffalo, L.

सैरिष *sairishṭha*, m. pl. N. of a people, MarkP.

सैलग *sailag*, m. (fr. *selaga*, q. v.) a way-layer, robber, VS.

सैल *saili*, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBrS.

सैवाल *saivāla*. See *saivāla*.

सैवालिन *saivālina* (or *saiv*°), mfn. (fr. *sevalin* or *sev*°), g. *suvasitv-ādi* (v. l. *saicālina*).

सैस *saisa*, mfn. (fr. *sisa*) leaden, made of lead, g. *rajaiddi*.

Saisaka, mfn. id., Mn. xi, 133.

सैसिकत *saisikata*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *saisiridhra*).

सैसिदिभ *saisiridhra*. See preceding.

सैहरेय *saihareya*, mfn. (fr. *sihara*), g. *sakhy-ādi*.

सो 1. *so* (usually with prepositions; see *ava*, *vy-ava*, *adhy-ava-√so* &c.), cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 38) *syati* (pf. *sasau*, aor. *asāt* or *asārit* &c.), to destroy, kill, finish, Dhātup.; Pass. *siyate* (aor. *asāyi*), Gr.: Caus. *sāyayati* or *sāpayati*, ib.: Desid. *sishāsati*, ib.: Intens. *seshīyate*, *sāsāti*, *saseti*, ib.

Sāya, **sita**, **siti**, **soya**. See s. v.

सो 2. *so*, f. (nom. *sos*) N. of Pārvatī, L.

सो 3. *sō*, = *sā* (f. of *sa*) + *u*, ŚBr.

सोक्य *sōktha*, mfn. with the Uktha (q. v.), TāpBr.

सोकथा, mfn. id., ŚBr.

सोकथ्या, mfn. with the Ukthya (q. v.), TāpBr.

सोख *sōkha*, mfn. with a caldron, ŚBr.

सोक्ष्य *sōcchraya*, mfn. having height, high, lofty, L.

सोक्ष्वास *sōcchvāsa*, mfn. breathing hard, panting (*-tva*, n.), R.; Pratāp.; relaxed, loose (as a bandage), Suśr.; (am), ind. with a sigh of relief, Śak.; Prab.

सोदा *soḍā*, Pat. on Pāp. iii, 1, 27.

Soḍāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, ib.

सोद *soḍha*, mfn. (fr. *√I. sah*; cf. *sāḍha*) borne, suffered, endured, tolerated, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; patient, enduring, W.; m. N. of a minister of Somēśvara (king of Śākambari), Cat.; n., see *avi-soḍha*. — **govinda**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **vat**, mfn. one who has borne or endured, MW. **Soḍhamitra**, m. N. of a man (cf. *sauḍhamitri*), Pat.

Soḍhavya, mfn. to be borne or endured, Pāp. vi, 3, 111, Sch.; to be put up with or excused (n. impers.), Hariv.; BhP.

Soḍhāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to bear, endure, g. *sukhādi*.

Soḍhin, mfn. one who has borne or endured, ib.

Soḍhri, mfn. bearing patiently, Bālar.; capable of resisting, a match for (gen.), MBh.; R.; Bhāṭṭ.; able, powerful (= *śakta*), L.

सोदल *soḍhala*, m. N. of various authors (v. l. *soḍhala*), Cat.

सोतु *sōtu*, m. (fr. *√3. su*) extraction of Soma, libation (dat. *sōtave* as inf.), RV.

1. **Sotri** or **sōtri**, mfn. one who presses out or extracts Soma (loc. *sōtāri* as inf.), ib.

1. **Sōtva**, mfn. to be pressed or extracted, RV.

2. **Sōtva**, m. a Soma sacrificer, L.

सोतृ 2. *sōtri*, mfn. (fr. *√2. sū*) engendering, generating, bringing forth children, MW.

सोक्त *sōkta*, mfn. (ā) n. full of desire or longing, Ritus.; Kathās.

सोक्तारु *sōktaṇṭha*, mfn. (ā) n. having an ardent desire, ardently longing for (*prai*), Rājāt.; bewailing, regretting, grieving at (comp.), Kathās.; (am), ind. longingly, regretfully, Kir.; Amar.

सोक्तम्प *sōktampa*, mfn. trembling, tremulous, Megh.

सोक्तर्ष *sōktarṣha*, mfn. having eminence, excellent, Rājāt.

सोक्तृश्रिता-हसिता-सारा, mfn. accompanied by loud laughter, R.

सोत्तर *sōttara*, mfn. with or connected with a wager or bet, Nār. — **paṇa**, mfn. id., ib.

सोत्पल *sōtpala*, mfn. possessing lotuses, MW.

सोत्पात *sōtpāta*, n. anointing with oil (?), L.

सोत्पीड *sōtpīḍa*, mfn. emitting a stream (as a mountain), R.; covered with foam or froth, MW.

सोत्प्रास *sōtpṛāsa*, mfn. exaggerated, ironical, derisive, scornful (am, ind. scornfully), Ratnāv.; Kād.; m. n. ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, ib. — **hasita**, n. derisive or sarcastic laughter, MW.

सोत्प्रेक्षम् *sōtpṛēksham*, ind. with indifference, carelessly, Vepīś.

सोत 1. and 2. *sōtva*. See above.

सोत्सङ्ग *sōtsaṅga*, mfn. deepened, deepened, Bhpr.

सोत्सव *sōtsava*, mfn. connected with a festival, festal (as a day), Kathās.; celebrating a festival, making merry, joyous, ib.

सोत्साह *sōtsāha*, mfn. making effort, vigorous, resolute, energetic, courageous (with *ghanā*, 'threatening clouds'), Kāv.; Rājāt.; Hit.; (am), ind. energetically, carefully, Pañcat.; much delighted, overjoyed (am, ind.), Kāv.; Vet. — **tā**, f. activity, energy, courage, Kathās.

सोत्सुक *sōtsuka*, mfn. (ā) n. regretful, sorrowful, anxious about, yearning or longing for (loc. or acc. with *prati*, or comp.), Kāv.; Kathās.

सोत्सेक *sōtseka*, mfn. haughty, arrogant, Kāvād.

सोत्सेध *sōtsedha*, mfn. high, lofty, R.; (am), ind. with a jerk or push upward, MBh.

सोदक *sōḍaka*, mfn. (ā) n. having or containing water, TS.; GrŚrS. &c.; = *samānōḍaka*, MarkP. **Sōḍa-kumbha**, m. a partic. ceremony in honour of deceased ancestors (also N. of wk.), Cat.

Sōḍa-pūrvam, ind. after sprinkling with water, Heat.

सोदधिल *sōdadhi-la*, mfn. consisting of four (*adadhi* = 'the ocean' and 'the number 4') short syllables (*la*), VarBrS., Sch.

सोदय *sōdaya*, mfn. having an increase of profit, accumulated, augmented by interest, Yājñ.; connected with the rise (of the heavenly bodies &c.), MW.; having a succession, having something coming after, followed by, ib.

Sōdayana, mfn. together with Udayana, Kathās.

सोदर *sōdara*, mfn. (i) n. born from the same womb, co-uterine, of whole blood, Mn.; MBh. &c.

closely allied or connected with, next of kin to (e.g. *narmāika-sōdaram navaṇi vayaḥ*, 'youth has only one brother, viz. amusement'), Kathās.; m. (with or scil. *bhrātṛi*) an own brother, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (f.), f. a co-uterine sister, Mālav. — *sneha*, v.l. for *sōdarya-sni* (q.v.)

Sōdāriya, mfn. = *sōdara*, MBh.

Sōdārya, mfn. id., MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **vat**, mfn. having or together with a brother, MBh. — *sneha*, m. sisterly affection, Śak.

सोदर्क *sōdarka*, mfn. having elevations or turrets, MBh.; having the same burden or refrain, ŚāṅkhBr.; attended with results or consequences, MW.; n. a final refrain, ŚāṅkhGr.

सोदहरण *sōddharaṇa*, mfn. together with sweetmeats which are taken home, MBh. (Nilak.)

सोदहारा, mfn. together with a selected portion, Kull. — **विभहगिन**, mfn. receiving an inheritance together with a selected portion, ib.

सोद्वाम्य *sōdvāshpam*, ind. with tears, tearfully, Kathās.

सोद्यम *sōdyama*, mfn. prepared or equipped for combat, ib.

सोद्योग *sōdyoga*, mfn. making active exertion, energetic, enterprising, Hit.; violent, dangerous (as a disease), Rājāt.

सोद्वेग *sōdvega*, mf(ā)n. agitated, disturbed, anxious, fearful (*am*, ind.), Bcar.; Rātnāv.; Pāñcat.

सोध *sodha*, m. pl. N. of a people (v.l. *godha*), MBh.

सोनह *sonaha*, m. garlic, L.

सोनि *soni*, m. or f. (fr. $\sqrt{3}$. *su*) = *savāna*, L.

सोनोदेवी *sono-devī*, f. N. of a woman, Cat.

सोन्माद *sōnmāda*, mf(ā)n. mad, insane, R.

सोपकरण *sōpakaraṇa*, mfn. together with the implements, Mn. ix, 270; properly equipped, W.

सोपाकरा, mfn. furnished with necessary means or implements, well equipped or stocked, W.; (a deposit in pawn) from which profit accrues, beneficial, Mn. viii, 143; assisted, befriended, W.

सोपाकराका, mfn. assisted, befriended, benefitted, Pāñcat.

सोपक्रम *sōpakrama*, mfn. set about, undertaken, Cat.

सोपग्रहम् *sōpagraham*, ind. with conciliation, in a conciliatory or friendly manner, Kād.

सोपचय *sōpacaya*, mfn. connected with gain or advantage, profitable, Kathās.

सोपचार *sōpacāra*, mf(ā)n. with rules of conduct, MBh.; acting with politeness or civility, deferential (*am*, ind.), MBh.; Śis.; embellished, ornamented, decorated, Hcat.

सोपाकराकाम, ind. politely, courteously, MW.

सोपद्रव *sōpadrava*, mf(ā)n. visited with great calamities or afflictions, dangerous, ŚāringP.; wealthy, opulent, rich, Bṛihasp.

सोपध *sōpadha*, mfn. full of fraud or deceit, fraudulent, guileful (*am*, ind.), MBh.; Hariv.; Hcat.; with the penultimate or preceding letter, VPāt.

सोपाधहाना, mfn. possessing a pillow, cushioned, ŚrS.; id. (and 'possessing excellent qualities'), Śis. ii, 77; furnished with a setting, set (as a jewel), ĀpGr.

सोपाधि, mfn. fraudulent (f. ind.), Kir. — *śe-she*, mfn. one in whom a residue of guile is left (opp. to *nir-upadh*), Buddh.

सोपनिषत्क *sōpanishatka*, mfn. along with the Upanishads, Kull. on Mn. ii, 165.

सोपन्यास *sōpanyāsa*, mfn. well founded or substantiated (as speech), Hariv.

सोपपत्तिक *sōpapattika*, mfn. well founded or substantiated, correct, right, Nāg.; Śāh.; Nilak.

सोपपद *sōpapada*, mfn. together with a secondary word, ŚāṅkhŚr.

सोपप्लव *sōaplava*, mfn. eclipsed (as the

sun or moon), L.; afflicted with any great calamity, overrun or attacked by enemies, MW.

सोपबर्हण *sōpabarhaṇa*, mf(ā)n. with a cushion or pillow, ŚBr.

सोपम *sōpama*, mf(ā)n. containing a simile or comparison, MBh.; dealing with (loc.) in the same way as with (instr.), ib.

सोपर *sōpara*, mfn. with the under part of the sacrificial post, KātyŚr.

सोपरोध *sōparodha*, mfn. obstructed, impeded, MW.; favoured, ib.; respectful, considerate, obliging (*am*, ind.), Kathās.

सोपवास *sōpavāsa*, mf(ā)n. one who fasts or has fasted, Yājñ.; Hcat.

सोपवासिका, mfn. id., MW.

सोपसर्ग *sōpasarga*, mf(ā)n. having or meeting with difficulties or obstacles, R.; unbecoming, unpleasant (as speech), ib.; visited by portents or by great afflictions, portentous, MW.; possessed by an evil spirit, ib.; (in gram.) preceded by a preposition, RPrāt.; Kās.

सोपस्वेद *sōpasveda*, mfn. having perspiration or moisture, moistened, wetted, MBh.

सोपहव *sōpahava*, mfn. with an invitation, KātyŚr., Sch.

सोपहास *sōpahāsa*, mfn. accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, jocular, sarcastic (*am*, ind.), Sah. **सोपाहासोत्प्रासा**, m. a jocular expression, MW.

सोपांशुयाज *sōpāṇṣu-yāja*, mfn. with an oblation offered in secret or with a whisper, ŚāṅkhŚr.

सोपाक *sōpāka*, m. (perhaps for *śva-pāka*) a man of a degraded caste (the son of a Caṇḍāla by a Pulkasi, and only to be employed as public executioner &c.), Mn. x, 38; a person who sells medicinal roots, L.

सोपाख्य *sōpākhyā*, mfn. 'one about whom anything can be affirmed,' having qualifications (cf. *nir-upākhyā*), Kaṇ., Sch.

सोपादान *sōpādāna*, mfn. furnished with materials (as a carpenter who builds a house with wood), Nilak.

सोपाधि *sōpādhi*, mfn. restricted by some condition or limitation or stipulation, qualified by some condition (as liberality by the desire of receiving something in return), MW.; having some peculiar attribute or distinguishing title, ib.; (ind.) with limitations, conditionally.

सोपाधिका, mfn. = prec. (-*tva*, n.), Tarkas.; RPrāt., Sch.

सोपाध्यायगण *sōpādhyāya-gaṇa*, mfn. with a multitude of teachers, R.

सोपान *sōpāna*, n. (perhaps contracted fr. *sa + upāyana*) stairs, steps, a staircase, ladder to (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **कुपा**, m. a well with steps, Rājāt. — **tva**, n. the condition of a staircase (acc. with \sqrt{v} *vra*), 'to become a staircase', Megh. — **pañkti**, f. a line or flight of steps, staircase, ib. — **pañcaka**, n., — **pañca-ratna**, n. N. of wks. — **patha**, m. a way of steps, staircase, Ragh. — **padhhati**, f. id., Rājāt. — **paramparā**, f. = *pañkti*, Ragh. — **bhūta**, mfn. become or being a staircase, Hariv. — **mārga**, m. = *patha*, Ragh. — **mālā**, f. winding stairs, Jātakam. — **racanā**, f. N. of wk. **सोपानाली**, f. = *pañkti*, Kuval.

सोपानका, n. = *sōpāna* (see next). — **paramparā**, f. a flight of steps, staircase, Uttamāc.

सोपानह *sōpānah*, mfn. (nom. °*nat*) furnished with shoes or sandals, having shoes, śhod, Āpast.

सोपानतका, mfn. id., Gobh.; Mn.; Car.

सोपाय *sōpāya*, mfn. accompanied (as a song), Lāṭy.

सोपाकरापत्तन *sōpākara-pattana*, n. N. of a town, Pāñcat.

सोपालम्भ *sōpālam̐bha*, mfn. conveying a censure (*am*, ind.), Kathās.

सोपाश्रय *sōpāśraya*, mfn. having a sup-

port; n. a partic. posture in sitting (with Yogins), Yogas., Sch.; (-*nishadana*, n.), id., Sarvad.

सोपासन *sōpāsana*, mfn. having the sacred domestic fire (see 2. *upāsana*), MW.

सोभ *sobha*, n. N. of the city of the Gandharvas, IndSt.

सोभ्या or **सोभ्या**, mfn. being in or belonging to Sobha; m. a partic. personification, MaitrS.; TS.; Gaut.

सोभय *sōbhaya*, mfn. comprehending both, RāmātUp.

सोभरि *sōbhari* (or °*ri*), m. N. of the author of the hymns RV. viii, 19–22 &c. (having the patr. *Kāyva* or *Āyگیرasa*), RV.; AV.

सोभरिगृ, mfn. seeking for Sobhari (or the Sobharis), RV.

सोभाञ्जन *sōbhāñjana*, w.r. for *sōbh*°.

सोम 1. *sōma*, m. (fr. $\sqrt{3}$. *su*) juice, extract, (esp.) the juice of the Soma plant, (also) the Soma plant itself (said to be the climbing plant *Sarcostema Vininalis* or *Asclepias Acidia*, the stalks [*ayśu*] of which were pressed between stones [*adrī*] by the priests, then sprinkled with water, and purified in a strainer [*pavitra*]; whence the acid juice trickled into jars [*kālāsa*] or larger vessels [*droṇa*]; after which it was mixed with clarified butter, flour &c., made to ferment, and then offered in libations to the gods [in this respect corresponding with the ritual of the Iranian Avesta] or was drunk by the Brāhmanas, by both of whom its exhilarating effect was supposed to be prized; it was collected by moonlight on certain mountains [in RV. x, 34, 1, the mountain Mūja-vat is mentioned]; it is sometimes described as having been brought from the sky by a falcon [*śyena*] and guarded by the Gandharvas; it is personified as one of the most important of Vedic gods, to whose praise all the 114 hymns of the 9th book of the RV. besides 6 in other books and the whole SV. are dedicated; in post-Vedic mythology and even in a few of the latest hymns of the RV. [although not in the whole of the 9th book] as well as sometimes in the AV. and in the Br., Soma is identified with the moon [as the receptacle of the other beverage of the gods called Anrita, or as the lord of plants, cf. *indū*, *oshadi-pati*] and with the god of the moon, as well as with Vishṇu, Śiva, Yama, and Kubera; he is called *rājan*, and appears among the 8 Vasus and the 8 Loka-pālas [Mn. v, 96], and is the reputed author of RV. x, 124, 1, 5–9, of a law-book &c.; cf. below), RV. &c. &c.; the moon or moon-god (see above); a Soma sacrifice, AitĀr.; a day destined for extracting the Soma-juice, ĀśvŚr.; Monday (= *soma-vāra*), Inscr.; nectar, L.; camphor, L.; air, wind, L.; water, L.; a drug of supposed magical properties, W.; a partic. mountain of mountainous range (accord. to some the mountains of the moon), ib.; a partic. class of Pitṛis (prob. for *soma-pā*), ib.; N. of various authors (also with *pan-ḍita*, *bhaṭṭa*, *śarman* &c.; cf. above), Cat.; = *soma-candra* or *somēndu*, HParīś.; N. of a monkey-chief, L.; (ā), f. the Soma plant, L.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; of a river, MārKp.; of a queen, Inscr.; (f), f. g. *gaurādī*; (*am*), n. rice-water, rice-gruel, L.; heaven, sky, ether, L.; mfn. relating to Soma (prob. w.r. for *sauma*), Kāth. — **kanyā**, f. a daughter of Soma, MBh. — **karapī**, f. a partic. verse, ĀpŚr. — **karmān**, n. the preparation of S°, Nir.; (°*ma*) — **padhhati** or **pradipikā**, f. N. of wk. — **kālāsa**, m. a jar for holding S°, Hariv. — **kalpa**, m. N. of the 21st Kalpa or world-period, L.; N. of wk. — **kavi**, m. N. of a poet, ŚāringP. — **kānta**, mfn. moon-beloved, MW.; lovely as the moon, ib.; m. the moon-gen., moon-stone (= *candra-k*), ib.; N. of a king, Cat. — **kāma** (*soma*-), mfn. desirous of S°, RV.; AV. — **kārikā**, f. sg. or pl. N. of various wks. — **kirti**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. — **kulyā**, f. N. of a river, MārKp. — **krataviya**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (v. l. *saumak*°). — **kratu**, m. an offering of Soma (see *saumakratava*). — **krāyana**, mf(ā)n. serving as the price of the Soma plant, VS.; TS.; Br.; ĀpŚr.; (f), f. a cow so serving, ib.; MaitrS.; n. the act of buying the Soma, TS. — **kshaya**, m. disappearance of the moon, new moon, MW. — **kshirā**, f. = *valli*, L. — **kshirī**, f. the Soma plant, Bhpr. — **khadḍaka**, m. pl. N. of partic. Śaiva monks in Nepāl, Inscr. — **gaṇaka**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **garbha**, m. N. of Vishṇu, L. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain,

MBh.; R.; of a teacher, Cat. — **griha-pati** (*sōma-*), mfn. having the Soma for a Griha-pati (q.v.), MaitrS. — **gopā** (*sōma-*), m. a keeper of S°, RV. — **grahā**, m. a cup or bowl of Soma, TS.; ŚBr.; ĀpŚr.; an eclipse of the moon, VarBrS. — **grahana**, mf(ṛ)n. holding or containing S°, ĀpŚr., Sch.; n. an eclipse of the moon, Cat. — **ghṛita**, n. a partic. healing ointment, L. — **caśśhas** (*sōma-*), mfn. looking like S°, TS. — **candra**, m. N. of a man (also °*parśhi*), HPariś.; — **ganī**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **camasa**, m. a cup or ladle for taking up the S°, cup of Soma, PañcavBr.; ŚrS. — **oynta** (*sōma-*), mfn. moved by S°, TS.; MaitrS. — **ja**, mfn. moon-produced, MW.; m. N. of the planet Mercury, Hāyan.; n. milk, L. — **jambhan** (Pān. v. 4, 125) or °**bhā** (°GopBr.), m. N. of a man. — **jā**, mfn. Soma-born, AV. — **jāmi** (*sōma-*), mfn. related to S°, RV. — **jushṭa** (*sōma-*), mfn. delighting in S°, AV. — **tilaka-sūri**, m. N. of a Jain author, Cat. — **tirtha**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.; Śak.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **tejas** (*sōma-*), mfn. having the splendour or power of S°, AV. — **tva**, n. the condition or state of the moon, TBr., Sch.; MärkP.; condition of S°, Ml. — **daśśhā**, m. N. of a man, MaitrS. (also v.l. for °*raksha*). — **ḍatta**, m. N. of various kings, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of various Brāhmins, Kathās.; of a merchant, Śukas.; of a writer on Dharma, Cat.; (ḍ), f. N. of a woman, Cat. — **ḍatti**, w.r. for *saumad*°, MBh. — **darśana**, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh. — **dā**, f. N. of a Gandharvī, R.; of a Brāhmin woman, Kathās. — **dikṣhā-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **deva**, m. the god of the moon, R.; the god S°, Ml.; (also °*va-bhaṭṭa*) N. of the author of the Kathā-sarit-sāgara (who lived in Kāśmīr in the 11th century A.D.), IW. 531; of various authors and other men, Kathās.; Vcar. &c.; (ṛ), f. N. of a wife of Kāma-pāla, Daś.; — **śrī-kara-lāla-bhairava-purā-pati**, — **sūri**; °**āka-nātha**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **devata** (*sōma-*), mfn. having Soma as deity, ŚBr. — **devatya**, mfn. id., ĀśvGr. — **daiva-jūa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **daivatya**, mfn. = *devata* (with *naśśhatra*, n. 'the lunar mansion Mṛiga-śiras'), MBh. — **dhāna**, mfn. holding or containing Soma, RV.; AV. — **dhārā**, f. the milky way, L.; the sky, heaven, W. — **dheya**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **nandin**, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; of a grammarian, Cat. — **nandīśvara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat. — **nātha**, m. N. of various scholars, Cat.; Col.; n. N. of a celebrated Liṅga of Śiva and of the place where it was set up by the god Soma (in the town described below; it was one of the 12 great Liṅga temples of India held in especial veneration [cf. IW. 322, n. 1], and was so famed for its splendour and wealth that it attracted the celebrated Mahmūd of Ghazni, A.D. 1024, who, under pretext of destroying its idols, carried off its treasures along with its renowned gates), Vcar.; Vop.; Cat.; Col. &c.; — **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat. — **dikṣhita**, m. N. of an author, ib.; — **dikṣhitiya**, n. N. of wk.; — **paṭṭana**, n. (= *paṭṭana*), Cat.; — **paṇḍita**, m. N. of an author, ib.; — **paṭṭana**, n. N. of a town on the western coast of India (commonly called Somnath Pattan in Kāthiawār, celebrated for the Śiva temple above described), MW.; — **prastāsi**, f. N. of wk.; — **bhaṭṭa**, n. N. of various authors, Cat.; — **bhāṣhya**, n. N. of wk.; — **mahā-pātra**, n. N. of an author, Cat.; — **rasa**, m. a partic. preparation of iron, L. — **nā-thīya**, n., — **nīti**, f. N. of wks. — **netra** (*sōma-*), mfn. having S° as a guide, VS. — **pā**, mf(ā)n. drinking or entitled to drink Soma-juice, AV.; Kath.; Br. &c.; m. a Soma sacrificer, any sacrificer, R.; N. of a being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh.; of one of Skanda's attendants, ib.; of an Asura, Hariv.; of an author, Cat.; pl. N. of a family of Rishis, MBh.; of a class of Pitrīs, ib.; Mn.; Hariv.; MärkP.; of a people, VarBrS. — **pañcaka**, n., — **pañcaka-prayoga**, m., — **pañcickā**, f. N. of wks. — **pan-ḍita**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **pati** (*sōma-*), m. 'lord of S°', N. of Indra, RV.; a lord of the moon, Kṛishṇaj. — **patra**, n. Saccharum Cylindricum, L. — **patnī**, f. the wife of Soma, MBh. — **pada**, m. pl. N. of partic. worlds, Hariv.; n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; °**dārtha-kathana**, n. N. of wk. — **paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **paribādh**, mfn. removing the Soma, a despoiler of the Soma, RV. 1, 43, 8 (rather to be read *soma paribādh*). — **parīśrayaṇa**, n. a cloth with which the S° is pressed together, ĀpŚr. — **parṇā**, n. a S°-leaf, TBr. — **parīśrayaṇa**, n. = *parīśrayaṇa*, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **pārvaṇ**, n. (prob.) the time of a Soma-festival, RV. — **pā**, mfn. (cf. *pā* above, acc. pl.

m. -*pas*; dat. sg. -*fe*) drinking or entitled to drink Soma-juice, RV.; MBh.; BhP.; a S° sacrificer or performer of any sacrifice, ib.; a Pitrī of a partic. class (said to be esp. the progenitors of the Brāhmins), W.; a Brāhman, L.; — **lama**, mfn. drinking much S°, RV. — **pātra**, n. a vessel for holding Soma, ŚrS. — **pāthin** (?), m. a drinker of Soma, A. — **pāna**, n. the drinking of S°, Gaut.; Pañcat.; (—*pāna*), mfn. S° drinking, a S° drinker, TS.; ŚBr. — **pāyin**, mfn. id., AV.; MBh.; Śiṣ. — **pālā**, m. a guardian of S°, AitBr.; Suparṇ.; a preserver of S°, (prob.) a provider or seller of the S° plant, MW.; N. of various men, Rājāt.; pl. N. of the Gandharvas (as keeping especial guard over the S°), MW.; — **vilāsa**, m. N. of wk. — **pāvan**, m. a S° drinker, RV. — **pitsaru**, mfn. (said of a plough), VS.; MaitrS. — **piḍā**, f. N. of a princess, Daś. — **piti** (*sōma-*), f. a draught of S°, RV.; AV.; a S° sacrifice, MW. — **pītin**, mfn. drinking S°, MBh. — **pīthā**, n. a draught of Soma, RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; mfn. drinking S°, BhP. — **pīthin**, mfn. drinking S°, TBr.; MBh. &c. — **pivin**, m. (?) a S°-drinker, MW. — **putra**, m. 'son of S° or of the Moon', the planet Mercury, Yājñ.; MärkP.; (ṛ), f. a daughter of S°, MBh.; mf(ā)n. having S° as son, AV. — **pnra**, n. the city of Soma, MBh.; an ancient N. of Pātali-putra, Vīrac.; n. or (ṛ), f. N. of a temple, Buddh. — **pnruśha**, m. a servant of S°, ĀśvGr. — **purogava** (*sōma-*), mfn. having S° as a guide, VS.; ŚBr. — **piḍā**, f. N. of wk. — **prishṭha** (*sōma-*), mf(ā)n. bearing S° on the back (accord. to Śāy., 'one to whom the Prishṭhya-stotra, accompanied with S°, are dedicated'), RV.; AV. — **pēya**, m. a sacrifice in which S° is drunk, Soma libation, MW.; n. a draught of S°, RV. — **pratiprasthā-trī-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **pratikā** (*sōma-*), mfn. having S° at the head, TBr. — **prathama**, mfn. having S° as the first, ĀpŚr. — **prabha**, mf(ā)n. having the splendour of the moon, Vās.; m. N. of various men, Kathās.; Cat.; (ā), f. a N., ib.; Vās. — **prayoga**, m., — **prayoga-kārikā**, f., — **prayoga-paddhati**, f., — **prayoga-prāyascitta**, n., — **prayoga-mantra**, m. pl., — **prayoga-ratna-mālā**, f., — **prayoga-ṛṣiti**, f. N. of wks. — **prāvāka**, m. the proclaimer of a S° sacrifice, PañcavBr.; GṛŚrS. — **praśna**, m., — **prāyascitta**, n. N. of wks. — **bandhn**, m. 'friend of the moon', the white esculent water-lily (as expanding at night), L. — **bṛhaspati**, m. du. S° and Bṛhaspati, JaimBr. — **bhākṣha**, m. the drinking of S° (—*japa*), m. 'a prayer muttered while the Soma is drunk', ĀśvŚr.; Nir.; N. of wk.; — **prayoga**, m., — **viveka**, m. N. of wks.; °*śhayaḥ prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — **bhaṭṭa**, — **bhāgavatācārya**, — **bhava**, m. N. of various persons, Cat. — **bhāva**, f. N. of the river Narmadā, L. — **bhujagavallī**, f. N. of wk. — **bhū**, mfn. 'Soma-born', belonging to the family of the moon, W.; n. 'son of S°', N. of Budha (regent of the planet Mercury), ib.; a son of Soma-candra, HPariś.; (with Jainas) N. of the 4th of the Black Vāsudevas, L.; — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Col.; — **bhuja**, m. N. of a king, Cat. — **bhūit**, mfn. bringing S°, VS. — **bhojana**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. — **makha**, m. a S° sacrifice, Hariv. — **mād** (strong form *mād*), mfn. intoxicated with S°, RV. — **madā**, m. intoxication occasioned by S°, ŚBr. — **mantrānukramanikā**, f. N. of wk. — **maya**, mf(ṛ)n. made or consisting of Soma, Nir.; Pān. — **māna**, u. measuring the S°, L. — **mitra**, m. N. of a man, g. *kāyāddi*. — **miśra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **maitrāvārṇa**, n. of wk. — **yājña**, m. a S° sacrifice, MBh.; ŚāṅkhGr., Sch. — **yāśas**, m. N. of a king, Śatr. — **yāga**, m. a S° sacrifice, BrahmvP.; ChUp., Sch.; a great triennial sac° at which Soma-juice is drunk, MW.; N. of wk.; — **kārikā**, f., — **prayoga**, m. N. of wks. — **yājña-māna**, — **yājñamāna-prayoga**, m. N. of wks. — **yājñin**, mfn. offering S°, one who offers S°, TS.; Br. &c. — **yājyā**, f. the words spoken on taking out the S° for libation, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **yogā**, m. connection with S°, AV. — **yogin**, mfn. being in conjunction with the moon, MärkP. — **yoni**, m. (only L.) a god; a Brāhman; n. yellowish white sandal (very fragrant), L. — **rakṣhā**, mfn. preserving Soma, guardian of S°, ŚBr.; m. N. of a man, IndSt. — **rākṣhi**, mfn. = prec., Kath.; MaitrS.; PañcavBr. — **rabhas** (*sōma-*), mfn. intoxicated with S° (only comp. *-lara*), RV. — **raśmi**, m. N. of a Gandharva, Daś. (Sch.). — **rasa**, m. the juice of the Soma plant, MW.; °*sōbhava*, n. milk, L. — **rāga**, m. a partic. Rāga, Saṅgit. — **rāja**, m. 'king Soma', the moon, BhP.; N. of an author, Cat.; — **deva**, m. N. of an author, ib.; — *suta*, m. 'son

of the Moon', the planet Mercury, BhP. — **rājaka**, m. pl. N. of a family, ĀśvŚr. (v.l. °*jaki*). — **rājan** (*sōma-*), mf(ṛ)n. having S° as king, RV.; AV.; Br.; MBh.; m. N. of a Muni, Cat. — **rājikā**, f. Vernonia Anthelmintica, MW. — **rājina**, m. id., L. — **rājī**, f. a thin crescent of the moon, Chandom.; Vernonia Anthelmintica, VarBrS.; Suśr.; a partic. metre, Chandom. — **rājya**, n. the dominion of S°, MaitrUp.; m. (w.r. for *saumar*°), Cat. — **rāta**, m. N. of a man, Śak. — **rāshṭra**, n. N. of a place, Cat. — **rūpa**, n. a form of Soma, Vait.; (°*pā*), mfn. Soma-shaped (—*lā*, f.), ŚBr. — **roga**, m. diabetes or a similar disease, Nid.; ŚārhgS. — **randra**, n. N. of a sacred text (cf. *soma-r*°), MW. — **rshi** (°*ma + rishi*), m. N. of a Rishi, = *-candra*, HPariś. — **latā**, f. the Soma plant (see 1. *sōma*); Ruta Graveolens, L. = *-vallī*, Bhpr.; N. of the river Godāvarī, W. — **latikā**, f. Cocculus Cordifolius, L. — **lipta**, mfn. smeared with Soma; n. a Soma-utensil, ŚrS.; Vait. — **loka**, m. the world of the god of the moon, Up. — **vaṇsa**, m. the lunar race or dynasty (see *candra-v*°), Hariv.; Śatr. (cf. IW. 375; 411, n. 1); mfn. = *-vaṇṣiya*; m. N. of Yudhi-shthira, L. — **vaṇsin**, m. a prince of the lunar race, MW. — **vaṇṣiya** (MBh.) or *-vaṇṣiya* (Ragh.; Śatr.), mfn. belonging to the lunar race. — 1. **-vat** (*sōma-*), mfn. containing Soma, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; attended &c. by Soma, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; presided over by the moon (with *diś*, f. 'the north'), R.; having the moon, lunar, W.; °*vati-kathā*, f. N. of a ch. of the Mahā-bhārata; °*vati-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Inscr.; °*vati-vrata*, n., °*vati-vrata-kathā*, f., °*vaty-amāvāsyā-kathā*, f. N. of chs. of wks. — 2. **-vat**, ind. like the moon, W. — **varas** (*sōma-*), mfn. having the splendour of S°, AV.; m. N. of a being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh.; of a Gandharva, Hariv. — **valka**, m. N. of various plants (Acacia Arabica; a sort of the Karañja &c.), Car.; Suśr.; Bhpr.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, Suśr. — **vallari**, f. the Soma plant (see 1. *sōma*), W.; a kind of vegetable (= *brahmī*), ib. — **vallari**, f. = prec., ib.; Ruta Graveolens, L. — **vallikā**, f. id., ib.; Vernonia Anthelmintica, L. — **valli**, f. the S° plant; Cocculus Cordifolius; Coc. Tomentosus &c., VarBrS.; Bhpr. &c.; — *-yogānanda*, m. N. of wk. — **vahana**, n. a vehicle or stand for supporting or carrying the S°, Lāṭy. — **vahni-prakṣa**, mfn. bright as the fire of the moon, MBh. — **vāmin**, mfn. vomiting S°, TS.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; m. a priest who has drunk too much S°, MW. — **vāyava**, m. pl. N. of a family of Rishis, MBh. — **vāra**, m. 'moon-day', Monday, Inscr.; — *-vrata*, n. a fast observed in the evening of a Monday in honour of Śiva and Durgā (°*ta-kalpa*, m., °*ta-vidhi*, m., °*lācarāṇa-krama*, m., °*lōdyāpana*, n. N. of wks.), Cat.; °*rāmāvāsyā-pūjā-paddhati*, f., °*rāmāvāsyā-vrata-kāla-nirṇaya*, n., °*rāmāvāsyā-vrata-pūjā*, f. N. of wks. — **vārya-amāvāsyā-vrata**, n. N. of ch. of a wk. — **vāsara**, m. orn. Monday, Kṛishṇaj. — **vāha**, m. N. of a man, ĀśvŚr.; pl. his family, Cat. — **vikrayin**, mfn. selling Soma; m. a seller of Soma, TS.; Br.; ĀpŚr. &c. — **vidha**, mfn. being of the nature of Soma, ĀpŚr.; ib., Sch. — **vidhāna**, n., — **vihāra-kārikā**, f. sg. or pl. N. of wks. — **vithī**, f. the orbit of the moon, MBh. — **virya**, mfn. having the power of S°, Suśr. — **vikṣha**, m. N. of various plants (Acacia Arabica, = *kaṭ-phala* &c.), R. — **vṛiddha**, mfn. invigorated by S°, RV. — **vṛiddhi-vardhana**, n. a partic. fast regulated by the moon, = *cāndrāyana* (q.v.), Vas. — **veśa** (prob. for *-vesha*), m. N. of a Muni, R. — **vesh-tana**, mfn. enveloping Soma, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **vāsa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vrata**, n. a partic. religious observance; ib.; N. of various Sāmans, ArshBr. — **śakalā**, f. a kind of cucumber, L. (w.r. for *lomaśa-phalā*). — **śataka**, n., — **śata-dvayī**, f. N. of wks. — **śambha**, w.r. for next, Cat. — **śambhn**, m. N. of an author, Sarvad. — **śarman**, m. N. of various men, Pur.; Pañcat. &c. — **śita** (*sōma-*), mfn. sharpened by S°, RV. — **śishma** (*sōma-*) or °*man*, m. N. of a man, Br.; VS., Sch. — **sūra**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **śekharākhya-nibandha**, m. N. of wk. — **śravas**, m. N. of various men, MBh.; Cat. — **śrī**, f. N. of a woman, Bhadrab. — **śreshṭha** (*sōma-*), mfn. having S° as the first, AV. — **śrauta**, n. N. of various wks. — **śamsthā**, f. the basis or initial form of a Soma sacrifice, MBh.; Gaut.; MärkP. — **sakhi** (*sōma-*), mfn. having S° as a companion, VS. — **śamjūa**, n. camphor, L. — **sātsaru**, mfn. (said of a plough), AV. (v.l. *-pītsaru*, *sumatītsaru*). — **sad**, m. pl. N. of the Pitrīs

of the Sādhyas, Mn. iii, 195. — **sapta-hautra-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **sarapa**, mf(ā)n. leading to S^o (as a way), TāṇḍyaBr.; ĀpŚr. — **salila**, n. Soma-water, Yājñ. — **sava**, m. 'pressure of S^o', a partic. sacrificial act, TBr., Sch. — **savana**, mfn. that from which Soma is pressed, ChUp. — **sāman**, n. N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; Lāty. — **sāra**, m. Acacia Arabica, L.; the white Khadira tree, MW. — **siddhānta**, n. a partic. heretical Tantra system (followed by a sect of Śaivas and personified in the 3rd Act of the Prabodha-candrōdaya), Prab.; N. of various astronomical wks., Cat.; of a partic. Buddha, ib. — **siddhāntin**, m. a follower of the above system, W. — **sindhu**, m. 'ocean of S^o', N. of Vishnu, L. — **sūt**, mfn. pressing S^o, RV.; TBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; m. a S^o-distiller, a priest who offers the Soma-juice at a sacrifice, MW.; -vat, mfn. possessing offerers of Soma-juice (said of a hermitage, a sacrifice &c.), ib. — **suta**, m. 'a son of the Moon', N. of Budha, Pur.; Śatr.; (ā), f. 'daughter of the M^o', the river Narmadā (Nerbudda), L. — **suti** (*sōma*), f. the pressing of Soma, RV. — **sutyā**, f. id., ŚBr. — **sūtvan**, mfn. pressing Soma, RV.; m. one who offers S^o libations, MW. — **sundara**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **sukta**, n. a hymn in honour of Soma, Cat.; N. of wk. — **sukshman**, m. N. of a Rishi, VS. (v. l. *śushma*, Sch.). — **sūtra**, n. a channel or receptacle for receiving the water with which a Liṅga has been bathed, L.; N. of various wks.; -*pañca-vidhāna*, n. N. of wk.; -*pradakṣiṇā*, f. circumambulation around Śiva's idol in such a way as that the Soma-sūtra shall not be crossed, MW. — **sūrya-prakāśa**, mfn. bright as the sun and moon, MW. — **sema**, m. N. of a son of Śambara, Hariv.; f. a kind of Campaka-pura and Soma-pura, Cat. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **hāra**, mfn. abstracting or robbing S^o, Suparq. — **hārin**, mfn. id., MBh. — **hoti**, m. N. of a Rishi (w.r. for *śomdhūti*). — **hotri-saptaka**, n. — **hotrāgni-śtoma** (?), m., -**hautra**, n., -**hautra-prayoga**, m. N. of wks. — **Somānaka**, m. a part of the moon, R. — **Somāṅga**, m. a stalk or shoot of the Soma plant, VS.; ŚBr.; Kauś.; a moon-beam, KaushUp.; a part of the S^o sacrifice, ŚāṅkhBr. — **Somākara**, m. N. of a Commentator, Jyot. — **Somākhyā**, n. the red lotus, L. — **Somāgni**, Soma and Agni (cf. *saumāgna*) incomp. — **śtoma**, m., -*yajamāna*, m., -*gnidhra-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. — **Somāṅga**, n. a part of the Soma sacrifice, KātyŚr.; -*pāna-kārikā*, f. N. of wk. — **Somāṅgapille**, *qābilā*, f. N. of wks. — **Somātipa-vita**, mfn. excessively purged by the Soma-juice (which, if drunk in excess, is supposed to pass through the nose, ears, and other apertures of the body), PañcavBr.; ŚrS. — **Somātipūta**, mfn. id., ŚBr.; ŚrS. — **Somātikṛta**, n. pl. the residue of S^o, ŚBr. — **Somātmaka**, mf(ikā)n. having the nature of the moon, IndSt. — **Somād**, mfn. eating S^o, RV. — **Somāditya**, m. N. of a man, ŚārngP.; of a king, Inscr. — **Somādharma**, n. pl. N. of partic. Pitṛs, MārKp. — **Somādhi**, v. l. for *śmāpi*, VP. — **Somādhvaryava**, n. N. of wk. — **Somānanda** (Rājāt.), *da-nātha* (Sarvad.), m. N. of men. — **Somānanda-bhāṣya**, n. N. of wk. — **Somānanda-sūnu**, *dācārya*, m. N. of men, Cat. — **Somā-pa**, mfn. or m., AitBr. (cf. *saumāpā*). — **Somāpahṛitā**, mfn. one whose S^o has been stolen, ŚBr. — **Somāpi**, m. N. of a son of Saha-deva, Pur. — **Somā-pūshan**, m. du. S^o and Pūshan, RV.; TS. — **Somā-paushnā**, mfn. belonging to S^o and Pūshan, TS. — **Somābha**, mfn. like the moon, MW.; (ā), f. = *candrāvalī*, L. — **Somābhishava**, n. the distilling or extracting of Soma-juice, MW. — **Somābhishikta**, mfn. sprinkled or consecrated with S^o, ŚBr. — **Somāmbu-pa**, m. du. 'drinker of S^o' and 'drinker of water', N. of two divine beings, MārKp. — **Somāyana**, n. a kind of penance, Yājñ. Sch. (cf. *cāndrāyana*). — **Somā-rudrā**, m. du. Soma and Rudra, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; n. a hymn addressed to S^o and R^o, Cat.; -*sukta*, n. N. of a Vedic hymn. — **Somā-rudrā**, mfn. belonging to S^o and Rudra, TS.; n. N. of the hymn RV. vi, 74; Mn. xi, 254. — **Somārka-pratisamkṣā**, mfn. resembling the sun and moon, MBh. — **Somārcis**, m. N. of a palace of the gods, R. — **Somārthin**, mfn. desirous of S^o, MBh. — **Somārtha-hārin**, m. 'bearing a half-moon (on his forehead)', N. of Śiva, Cat. — **Somārthāya** (only p. p. *ya*), to resemble the half-moon, Kāv. — **Somārya**, m. N. of a Brāhman, Inscr. — **Somārtha**, mfn. entitled to Soma, MBh. — **Somā-vatī**, f. containing Soma, VPPrāt.; Pāp. — **Somāvarta**, m. N. of a place, VP. — **Somāśrama**, m. N. of a place of pil-

grimage, MBh. — **Somāśrayāyana**, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, ib. — **Somāśṭami**, f. N. of a partic. 8th day, Kṛishṇaj. — **Somāsandi**, f. a stool or stand for the Soma, KātyŚr. — **Somāha**, m. 'moon-day', Monday, L. — **Somāharapa**, n. the bringing or fetching of the Soma (*charand-ja*), Suparq. — **Somāhāra**, m. a bringer of S^o, ĀpŚr. — **Somāhuta**, mfn. nne to whom S^o is offered, RV. — **Somāhuti**, f. a S^o sacrifice, Br.; ĀpŚr.; BhP.; m. N. of the author of the hymns RV. ii, 4-7 (having the patr. Bhārgava), RANukr. — **Somāhvā**, f. the Soma plant, L. — **Somājyā**, f. a S^o sacrifice, ŚrS. — **Somēndu**, m. N. ofaman (= *soma-candra*), HParis. — **Somēndrā** (?), mfn. belonging to S^o and Indra, TS.; ĀpŚr. — **Somēśvara**, m. N. of a divine being, Rājāt.; of Kṛishṇa, L.; of a Cālūkyā and of various authors and other persons, Sarvad.; Vcar.; Cat. &c.; n. N. of a celebrated Liṅga of Śiva set up by Soma (= *soma-nātha*, q. v.) and of a Liṅga at Benares, Cat.; -*dikṣhita*, -*deva*, -*bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of various persons, ib. — **Somāndrā**, mfn. belonging to S^o and Indra, TS. (incorrect for *saumendra*). — **Somōtpatti**, f. the origin of S^o (either the plant or the moon), Cat.; N. of various wks.; -*pariṣṭhita*, n. N. of wk. — **Somōdṛita**, n. N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. — **Somōd-bhava**, mfn. moon-produced, sprung from the moon, L.; m. 'moon-producer', N. of Kṛishṇa, Kṛishṇaj.; (ā), f. the river Narmadā (or Nerbudda, supposed to be descended from the moon as the source of celestial nectar), Ragh. — **Somōpanahana**, n. a cloth for tying up the Soma plant, ĀpŚr. — **Somōshpisha**, n. a Soma-band, ib. — **Somādhgātra**, n. N. of wk. — **Somaka**, m. N. of a Rishi, VS.; of a king, RV.; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of a partic. Bharata, Cat.; of a people or country, Kathās.; a king or native of Somaka, ib.; pl. the descendants of the king Somaka (*-tva*, n.), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; the family of Drupada, MW.; (ikā), f. N. of a bird, Kathās. — **Somakēśvara**, m. a king of the Somakas or Somaka, ib. — **Somān**, m. one who presses or prepares Soma, RV.; Naigh.; Nir.; a S^o sacrificer, MW.; the moon, Up. iv, 150, Sch.; a requisite for a sacrifice, ib. — **Somala-devi**, f. N. of a princess, Rājāt. — **Somāla**, mfn. (accord. to some a Prakṛit corruption for *su-kumāra*; cf. *komala*) soft, bland, L. — **Somālaka**, m. a topaz, L.; (ikā), f. a partic. dish, ib. — **Somin**, mfn. having nr possessing Soma, offering S^o, performer of a S^o sacrifice, RV.; inspired by S^o, ib.; (ini), f. (*sanjñāyām*), Pāp. v, 2, 137, Sch. — **Somila**, m. N. of a poet (also called *saumila*), ŚārngP.; of an Asura, Kathās. — **Somilaka**, m. N. of a weaver, Pañcat. — **Somi-√kṛi**, P. -*karoti*, to make into Soma, TS., Sch. — **Somiya**, in *agnī-shomīya* &c. — **Somyā**, mfn. offering S^o, a S^o-offerer, RV.; ĀśvŚr.; consisting of or containing or connected with or belonging to Soma, RV.; AV.; VS.; Gobh.; Soma-loving, inspired by S^o, RV.; incorrect for *saumya*, q. v. (also *-tā*, f.), Up.; MBh.; MārKp. — **Sauma** &c. See s. v. — **Soma** 2. *sōma*, mfn. (prob.) together with Umā, IndSt. — **Sora** *sora*, m. a crooked movement, L. — **Soraṇa** *soraṇa*, mfn. astringent and sweet and sour and salt, L.; m. astringent &c. taste, ib. — **Sorāvasa** *sorāvasa*, m. broth made of meat without salt, L. — **Sorāṣṭika** *sorāṣṭika*, w. r. for *saur*^o. — **Sorāṇa** *sōraṇa-bhrū*, mfn. having a circle of hair between the eye-brows, Bcar. i, 65 (conj.). — **Sormi** *sōrmi*, mfn. having waves, heaving, surging, Śiś.; Kathās.; speeding along, Vās. — **Sormika**, mfn. (printed *sau*), id., L. — **Sola** *sola*, mfn. cold, L.; astringent and sour and bitter, ib.; m. coldness, ib.; astringent &c. taste, ib. — **Solika**, mfn. cold, L.; m. coldness, ib. — **Solaṅka** *solaṅka*, m. N. of a family, Cat. — **Solūk** *solūka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **Solkālātāvapothika** *solkālātāvapothika*, mfn. with machines for hurling down fire-brands and

lighted darts (on the enemy; these machines appear to have been a kind of catapult or ballista), MBh.

Sollāsa *sollāsa*, mfn. rejoicing, delighted; (am), ind. glad, Bālar.; Kathās.

Sollunṭha *sollunṭha*, mfn. ironical, sarcastic, Śāh.; m. irony, sarcasm, W. — **bhāṣhāna**, n. (L.), -**bhāṣhita**, n. (Śāh.), -**vacana**, n. (MW.); *phōk-ti*, f. (ib.) an ironical expression.

Sollunṭhana, mfn. ironical, L.; n. irony, sarcasm, ib.

Sollekham *sollekham*, ind. distinctly, Viddh. — **Sollekha-rekha**, mf(ā)n. distinctly marked, not ambiguous, Bālar.

Solloka *solloka*, m. N. of a poet (cf. *solūka* and *sohnoka*), Cat.

Sovāka *sovāka*, m. or n. (?) borax, Pañcat.

Sovāla *sovāla*, mfn. blackish or smoke-coloured, smoky, L.; m. smokiness, ib.

Sōśira *sōśira*, mf(ā)n. abounding in roots of Andropogon Muricatus, Hcat.

Sōsha *sōsha*, mfn. mixed with salt earth (see *ūsha*), Yājñ.

Sōshṭrika *sōshṭrika*, mf(ā)n. together with earthen vessels of partic. shape (see *ushṭra*), MBh.

Sōshṇika *sōshṇika*, mfn. having a turban, MBh.; n. (scil. *vāstu*) a house with a verandah in front, VarBṛS.

Sōshman *sōshman*, mfn. having heat, hot, warm, Kāv.; Kathās.; (in gram.) having aspiration, aspirated (said of the sounds *kh*, *gh*; *ch*, *jā*; *ṭh*, *ḍh*; *ṭh*, *dh*; *ph*, *bh*; of the sibilants, and *h*), Prāt.; Kath. on Pāp. i, 1, 50; m. an aspirated sound, aspirate, ib.

Sōshma, in comp. for *sōshman*. — **tā**, f. heat, warmth, Śiś.; MārKp.; the state or condition of being aspirated, aspiration, RPrāt. — **-vat**, mfn. aspirated, RPrāt. — **snāna-grāha**, n. a room containing hot baths, bath-room, Rājāt.

Sōshyānti *sōshyānti*, f. (fr. $\sqrt{2}$. *sū*) a parturient or lying-in woman, ŚBr. &c. &c. — **karman**, n. any religious act or observance relating to a parturient woman, Cat. — **savana**, n. a partic. Samskāra, KāthGr. — **homa**, n. an oblation on behalf of a parturient woman, Gobh.

Sohajñi *sohajñi*, m. N. of a son of Kunti, BhP.

Soham *so 'ham*, nom. sg. m. I myself (see 6. sa).

Sohalagrāma *sohala-grāma*, m. N. of a village, Cat.

Sohāic *sohāic*, m. N. of a thief, Cat.

Sohnoka *sohnoka*, m. (cf. *solloka*) N. of a poet, ib.

Sokanya *saukanya*, mfn. relating to Sukanya, MBh.; n. (scil. *ākhyāna*) the story of Sukanya, BhP.

Saukar *saukara*, mf(i)n. (fr. *sū-kara*) belonging or relating to a hog, hoggish, swinish, Kir.; Car.; BhP.; relating to Vishnu (in his 8th incarnation), RāmatUp.; n. = next, Cat. — **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha (in which Vishnu is worshipped as a boar), ib. — **sadma**, mfn. (fr. *sūkara-sadman*), Pāp. vi, 4, 144, Vārtt. 1. — **Saukaraka**, n. = *saukara* (also *ka-tirtha*), Cat. — **Saukarika**, m. a boar hunter, pig-dealer, R.; VarBṛS.; Buddh.; N. of a district, Cat. — **Saukariya**, mfn. (fr. *sū-kara* and *su-kara*), g. *kṛiśāvdi*.

1. **Saukarya**, n. hoggishness, swinishness, Vās.

Saukarāyana *saukarāyana*, m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

Saukaryā 2. *saukarya*, n. (fr. *su-kara*; w. r. *saukārya*) easiness of performance, practicability, facility (dat. 'for greater facility'; instr. 'most easily'), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; adroitness, MW.; easy preparation of food or medicine, W.

Saukumāraka *saukumāraka*, n. (fr. *su-kumāra*), g. *manojñādi*.

Saukumārya, n. (f. f. ā) tenderness, delicacy, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. tender, delicate, MBh.

सौकृति *saukrīti*, m. (fr. *su-kṛita*) a patr., Saṃskāra.

सौकृत्या, n. acting well or religiously, piety, RV.

सौकृत्यायाना, m. patr. fr. *su-kṛitya*, g. *na-dādi*.

सौक्ति *saukti*, m. a patr., Saṃskāra.

सौक्तिका, mfn. (fr. *sūkta*), IndSt.

सौक्ष्म *saukshma* (fr. *sūkshma*), often w. r. for *saukshmya*.

सौक्ष्मका, m. a small insect, (perhaps) a grub or maggot, L.

सौक्ष्म्या, n. minuteness, fineness, subtlety, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c. = *tva*, n. id., MaitrUp.

सौख *saukha*, m. patr. fr. *sukha* (of which it is also the Viddhi form in comp.), g. *ivādi*.

—**यानिका**, m. (fr. *sukha-yāna*) a bard or other official who wishes a prince a prosperous march, L.

—**रत्रिका**, mfn. (fr. *sukha-rātri*) one who asks another whether he has had a good night, g. *susnātādi*.

—**सय्यिका**, m. = *śayika*, L. —**शयानिका**, mfn. one who asks another whether he has slept well, g. *susnātādi*.

—**शयिका**, m. id. or an official who asks a prince whether he has slept well, R. —**सुपतिका**, n. id., L.

सौख्यवति, w.r. for *sukhā-vali*.

सौख्यिका, mfn. intent upon welfare &c., MBh.; = *sukhena jivati*, g. *vetāndi*.

सौख्या, mfn. (fr. *sukha*), g. *kṛīṣādi*.

सौख्या, n. (f. f. ā) welfare, comfort, health, happiness, felicity, enjoyment, Mn.; MBh. &c.

—**दा**, mfn. causing welfare &c., Kāvād. —**दयका**, m. Phaseolus Mungo, L. —**दयिन**, mfn. = *da*, L.

—**शयिका**, m. = (or w.r. for) *saukha*, MBh. —**सौख्यास्पदा**, n. N. of a town, Cat.

सौगत *sauyata*, mf(i)n. (fr. *su-gata*) Buddhist, Kathās.; Sarvad.; n. a Buddhist (said to be divided into 4 schools, MWB. 157); N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh.

सौगतिका, m. (only W.) a Buddhist; a mendicant; an atheist; n. atheism, scepticism.

सौगन्ध *saugandha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *su-gandha*) possessing a fragrant odour, sweet-scented, fragrant, MW.; m. a dealer in perfumes, MBh.; n. fragrance, W.; a partic. fragrant grass (= *kat-trīṇa*), L.

सौगन्धका, n. a blue water-lily, L.

सौगन्धिका, mfn. sweet-scented, fragrant, MBh.; R.; m. a dealer in perfumes, L.; a sexually weak man (who is stimulated by the smell of the female organs), Suśr.; a kind of worm infesting the bowels, Car.; (also n.) sulphur, L.; N. of a mountain, Cat.; (ā), f., see below; (am), n. a white or blue water-lily, Vās.; Jātaka.; a kind of fragrant grass (= *kat-trīṇa*), L.; a kind of Ocimum, Suśr.; a kind of unguent, TāṇḍBr.; a ruby, VarBṛS.; Hcat.; N. of a mountain, BhP. —**वाना**, n. a thick cluster of water-lilies, MBh.; N. of a place of pilgrimage, ib. —**vat**, see *padma*- and *haima-sau*.

सौगन्धिकā, f., in comp. — **परिपया**, m. N. of a Nāṭaka and a Kāvya. — **विवरणा-व्याख्या**, f. N. of a Commentary. — **हारणा** (or *kāh*), n. fetching white water-lilies, MBh.; N. of a drama.

सौगन्ध्या, n. sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

सौगम्य *saujanya*, n. (fr. *su-gama*) easiness of access or attainment, facility, MW.

सौचक्य *saucahya*, n. (fr. *sūca*), g. *purohitādi*.

सौचिक *saucaika*, m. = next, L.

सौचिका, m. (fr. *sūci*) one who lives by his needle, a tailor (in the caste system he is the son of a Śaunḍika and a Kaivartī), Kull. on Mn. iv, 214.

सौचिका, n. (fr. *sūci*), g. *purohitādi*.

सौचित्त *sauccitti*, m. (prob. fr. *su-citta*) patr. of Satya-dhṛiti, MBh.

सौचीक *saucaika*, m. N. of a partic. Agni, Śay. in RV., Intro.

सौचुक *saucauka*, m. N. of the father of Bhṛti-rāja (and grandfather of Indu-rāja), Cat.

सौजन्य *saujanya*, n. (fr. *su-jana*) goodness, kindness, benevolence, friendliness, Mṛicch.; Śiś;

Rājat. — **vat**, mfn. benevolent, kind, friendly, Pra-saṅg.

सौजस्य *saujas*, mfn. strong, powerful, Bear. **Saujaska**, mfn. id., Jātaka.

सौजात *saujāta*, m. (fr. *su-jāta*) patr. of a Rishi, AitBr.

सौजामि *saujāmi*, m. (fr. *su-jāmi*) N. of a man, ĀsvG.

सौडल *saudala*, m. (with *upādhyāya*) N. of a preceptor, Cat.

सौदामिनि *saudāmitri*, m. patr. fr. *soḍhāmitra*, Pat.

सौखी *sauḍi*, w.r. for *sauḍi*, q. v.

सौत *saula*, mfn. fr. *sūta*, g. *saṃkalādi*.

सौति, m. patr. of Karna (so called from having been brought up by the Sūta Adhi-ratha; see *karna*), MBh.

I. **Sautya**, mfn. relating to a charioteer, BhP.; n. the office of a charioteer, ib.

सौतंगम *sautāṅgama*, mf(i)n. (fr. *sutaṅgama*), Pāp. iv, 2, 80.

सौतंगमिया, mfn. (fr. *sautāṅgami*), Pāp. iv, 2, 112, Sch.

सौतिक्य *sautikya*, n. (fr. *sūtika*), g. *purohitādi*.

सौत्थिति *sautthiti*, m. patr. fr. *sūthita*, Pat.

सौत्य 2. *sautya*, mfn. (fr. *sutya* and *sutyā*) relating or devoted to Soma-pressing (with *ahan*, n. 'a day devoted to Soma-pressing'), ŚrS.; Hariv.; BhP.

सौत्र *sautra*, mf(i)n. (fr. *sūtra*) consisting or made of threads, Gaut.; relating to a Sūtra, mentioned or declared (only) in a S°; (with *dhātu*, m.) a root given in a S° (for the sake of the derivation of a noun, but not used as a verb), Pat.; Siddh.; Pāp., Sch.; m. a Brāhman, L.

सौत्रादी, m. patr. fr. *sūtra-nāda*.

सौत्रांतिका, m. a follower of the Sūtrānta (q. v.); pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism (said to admit the authority of the Buddhist Sūtras, but not of the Abhi-dharma), Sarvad.; MWB. 157.

सौत्रि, m. a weaver (perhaps w.r. for next), Campak.

सौत्रिका, m. a weaver, Prāyaśc.; a texture, anything woven (cf. *āvika*-s°), Yājñ.

सौत्रामण *sautrāmaṇa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *su-trāmaṇa*) relating or belonging to Indra (with *diś*, f. 'Indra's quarter', i. e. the east), Viddh.; m. a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.; (f), f., see below. — **धानस**, n. 'Indra's bow', the rainbow, Vās.

सौत्रामाणि, m. = *sautrāmaṇi*, MBh.; Hcat.; N. of wk.

सौत्रामाणिका, mfn. being present or used at the Sautrāmaṇi, ŚBr.

सौत्रामाणि, f. a partic. sacrifice in honour of Indra (*su-trāmaṇa*); described as the 6th or 7th; of the 7 Havir-yajña-saṃsthās, q. v.; in the ŚBr. it is said that every one consecrated by the Sautrāmaṇi enters among the gods and is born *sarva-tanūh*, i. e. with his entire body; — *tvā*, n., ŚBr., AV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; BhP.; N. of a wk. by Deva-bhadra.

— **पद्धति**, f., — **प्रयोग**, m., — **विनियोग-सूत्रार्था**, n., — **सूत्रा**, n., — **हान्त्रा**, n. N. of wks.

सौत्रामाण्या, mfn. treating of the Sautrāmaṇi, IndSt.

सौत्वन *sautvana*, n. patr. fr. *sutvan*, Pāp. vi, 4, 167, Sch.

सौत्सुक्य *sautsukya*, mf(i)n. full of longing or expectation, Pañcat.

सौदक्ष *saudaksha*, mfn. (fr. *su-daksha*), g. *saṃkalādi*.

सौदक्षेया, m. (fr. id.) a patr., g. *subhrādi*.

सौदत्त *saudatta*, mfn. (fr. *su-datta*), g. *saṃkalādi*.

सौदन्ति *saudanti*, m. (fr. *su-danta*) a patr., Pañcat.

सौदन्तेया, m. (fr. id.) a patr., g. *subhrādi*.

सौदर्य *saudarya*, mfn. (fr. *sōdara*) brotherly or sisterly, Śak. (v. l.); n. brotherhood, BhP.

सौदर्शन *saudarśana*, m. (fr. *su-darśana*) N. of a village of the Bāhikas, Pāp. iv, 2, 118, Sch.

सौदर्शनिका, mf(i) n. (fr. *saudarśana*), ib.

सौदर्शानिया, mfn. (fr. id.), ib.

सौदामनी *saudāmanī*, f. (fr. *su-dāman*, 'Indra' or 'a cloud') lightning or a partic. kind of l°; perhaps forked l° (*vidyut saudāmanī yathā*, 'after the manner of f° l°'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a daughter of Kaśyapa and Vinatā, VP.; of a Yakshi, Kathās.; of a daughter of the Gandharva Hahā, ib.; of an Apsaras, Bālār.; of a sorceress, Mālatīm.; of part of the Su-dāman mountain (accord. to some).

सौदामिनी, incorrect for preceding.

सौदामिण्या, mf(i)n. (incorrect for *saudāmanīya*) like S° lightning, lightning-like, Bhām.

सौदामेया, m. patr. fr. *su-dāman*, g. *subhrādi*.

सौदाम्नी, f. = *saudāmanī*, L.

सौदायिक *saudāyika*, mfn. (fr. *su-dāya*) that which is given to a woman at her marriage by her father or mother or any relative and therefore becomes her property, Dāyabh.; Hcat.; relating to such a gift, MW.; n. a nuptial gift, ib.

सौदास *saudāsa*, m. (fr. *su-dās* and *su-dāsa*) N. of various kings (esp. of a son of king Su-dāsa, of the solar race, descendant of Ikshvāku and Sagara in the thirteenth generation, and also called Mitra-saha and Kalmāsha-pāda), TS.; MBh. &c.

सौदासी, m. a patr., Pravar.

सौदेव *saudeva*, m. (fr. *su-deva*) patr. of Divo-dāsa, MBh.

सौदेविका, mfn. (fr. *su-devikā*), Pat.

सौद्युम्नि *sauḍyumni*, m. patr. fr. *su-dyumna* (applied to the Bharata Daughshanti), ŚBr.

सौध *saudha*, mfn. (fr. *sudhā*) having plaster or cement, plastered, stuccoed, R.; made of or coming from Euphorbia Antiquorum, Suśr.; Pañcar.; m. calcareous spar (= *dugdha-pashāṇā*), L.; n. (and m., g. *ardharādi*) a stuccoed mansion, any fine house, palace &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. silver, L.; opal (accord. to some).

— **करा**, m. a plasterer, the builder of a palace, MBh. — **ताल**, n. the flat roof of a p°, Ragh. — **मूर्धान** (Prob.), — **मालि** (Cat.), m. the top or turret of a palace, Prob. — **वसा**, m. a palatial dwelling, MW. — **शिकारा**, m. n. = *mīrdhan*, Prob. **सौधहारा**, n. id., Rājat. **सौधहारा**, n. the court of a palace, Vās. **सौधहारा**, m. = *saudha-vāsa*, Inser. **सौधहारा**, m. the level roof of a palace, Megh.

सौधहारा, mfn. (fr. *sudhāhara*) relating or belonging to the moon, lunar, Naish.; N. of wk.

सौधहामित्रिका, mf(i) n. (fr. *sudhā-mitra*), g. *kāyādi*.

सौधहारा, Nom. *ā. °yate*, to become nectar, Kāv.

सौधहारा, m. (prob. corrupted fr. *saudhālaya*) a temple of Śiva (esp. in the form *Īśāna*), W.

सौधहारा, g. *kāyādi* (Kās.)

सौधहारा, mf(i) n. (fr. *sudhā-vat*), g. *bāhvādi*.

सौधहारा, m. patr. fr. *sudhā-vat*, g. *bāhvādi*.

सौधहारा, m. (prob. corrupted fr. *saudhālaya*) a temple of Śiva (esp. in the form *Īśāna*), W.

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सौधहारा, m. (prob. corrupted fr. *saudhālaya*) a temple of Śiva (esp. in the form *Īśāna*), W.

सौधार saudhāra (?), m. N. of one of the 14 parts of a drama, W.

सौधृतेय saudhṛiteya, m. patr. fr. *su-dhṛiti*, BhP.

सौधोत्तिक saudhotaki, m. a patr. (prob. w. r. for *saudhātaki*), Pravar.

सौन sauna, mfn. (fr. *sūnā*; also written *śauna*) belonging or relating to a slaughter-house or to butchery &c., W.; m. a butcher, MBh.; BhP.; n. (with or scil. *māṣa*) fresh butcher's meat, Mn.; Yājñ. — **dharmya**, n. 'law or rule of slaughter,' a state of deadly hostility, MBh. — **pāla**, m. having a butcher for a keeper, BhP.

Saunika, m. a butcher, Mn.; R. &c.; a hunter, Bhām.

सौनन्द saunanda, n. (fr. *su-nanda* and *°nā*) N. of the club of Bala-rāma, L.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Vatsa-pri, Mārkaṇḍ.

Saunandin, m. 'having Saunanda,' N. of Bala-rāma, L.

सौनव्य saunavya, m. patr. fr. *sūnu*, g. *gar-gādi*.

Saunavyāyānī, f. of prec., g. *lohitādi*.

सौनहोत्र saunahotra, incorrect for *śaun°*.

सौनाग saunāga, m. pl. the school of Sūnāga, Pat.; Kāś. &c.

सौनाम saunāmi, m. patr. fr. *su-nāman*, g. *bāhū-ādi*.

सौनीतेय sauniteya, m. (fr. *su-nīti*) metron. of Dhruva, Kāśikh.

सौनेत्र saunetra, mfn. (fr. *su-netra*), g. *saṃkalādi*.

सौन्दर्य saundarya, n. (fr. *sundara*) beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance, Kāś.; Kathās. &c.; noble conduct, generosity, R. — **purāṇa**, n., — **lahari**, f., — **vyākhyā**, f., — **stotra**, n. N. of wks.

सौप saupa, mfn. (fr. *sup*) relating to the case-terminations, Pāp. iv, 3, 66, Sch.

सौपथि saupathi, m. patr. fr. *su-patha*, Pravar.

Saupanthya, mfn. (fr. *su-path*), g. *saṃkāśādi*.

सौपर्ण sauparṇa or *sauparṇā*, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to or derived from or treating of or resembling the bird Su-parṇa (q.v.), AV. &c. &c.; (ī), f. a kind of creeping plant, L.; (am), n. an emerald, L.; dry ginger, L.; the Sauparṇa hymn (cf. RV. i, 164, 20 and IW. 39; a Vedic story relating the transformation of the metres into birds that they might fetch the Soma from heaven), Br.; Gr-ŚrS.; N. of various Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **ketava**, mfn. relating or belonging to Viṣṇu, Bālar. — **vrata**, n. N. of a partic. ascetic observance, ŚāṅkhGr.

Sauparṇikādrava, mfn. relating to Su-parṇi and Kadrū, ŚBr.

Sauparṇeyā, m. (fr. *suparṇa* or *°nī*; cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 120, Sch.) a metron. (esp. N. of Garuḍa, q.v.), TS. &c.; pl. N. of the metres (regarded as children of Su-parṇi), MW.; (ī), f. a female descendant of Su-parṇa, Pāp. iv, 1, 15, Sch.

Sauparṇya, mfn. = *sauparṇa*, AitBr. (v.1.); n. the nature or state of an eagle or hawk (*-vat* with *caṣṭhuṣ*, 'an eye as sharp as an eagle's'), Suśr.

सौपर्य sauparya, mfn. (fr. *supari*), g. *saṃkāśādi*.

सौपर्य sauparva, mfn. (fr. *su-parvan*), Pāp. vi, 4, 144, Vārt. 1, Pat.

सौपस्तम्ब saupastambi, m. a patr., Pravar.

सौपाक saupāka, m. a partic. mixed tribe, MBh.

सौपातव saupātava, m. (only pl.) a patr., Saṃskāra.

सौपामायनि saupāmāyāni, m. patr. fr. *su-pāman*, g. *tikādi*.

सौपिक saupika, mfn. (fr. *sūpa*) sprinkled with sauce, Pāp. iv, 4, 26, Sch.

सौपिङ्गल saupīṅgala, nfn. (fr. *su-pīṅgala*), g. *saṃkalādi*.

सौषिष्ट saupishṭa (g. *śivādi*) and *saupishṭi* (Pravar.), m. patr. fr. *su-pishṭa*.

सौपुष्प saupushpi, m. patr. fr. *su-pushpa*, Pravar.

सौपूत saupūta, mfn. (fr. *su-pūta*), g. *saṃkalādi*.

सौप्तिक sauptika, mfn. (fr. *supṭa*) connected with or relating to sleep, nocturnal, Mṛicch.; n. an attack on sleeping men, nocturnal combat, MBh.; R.; Kām. — **parvan**, n. N. of the 10th book of the Mahā-bhārata (describing how the three surviving Kuru warriors, Aśvatthāman, Kṛita-varman, and Kṛipa, after the destruction of their army, attacked the camp of the Pāṇḍavas by night and murdered them while asleep; the whole Pāṇḍava army was thus destroyed, except the five Pāṇḍu princes themselves, who, with Kṛishṇa and Satyaki, were stationed at some distance from the camp).

सौप्रख्य sauprakhya, m. patr. fr. *su-prakhyā*, Pāp. ii, 4, 54, Vārt. 4, Pat.

Sauprakhyiya, mfn. (fr. prec.), ib.

सौप्रजान्व sauprajāstvad, n. = *su-pr°*, possession of good offspring, AV.

सौप्रतीक saupratika, mfn. (fr. *su-pratika*) relating or belonging to an elephant, L.

सौबल saubala, m. (fr. *su-bala*) patr. of Śakuni, MBh.; (ī), f. patr. of Gāndhārī (the wife of Dhṛita-rāshṭra), ib.; mfn. relating or belonging to Saubala, i. e. Śakuni, ib.

Saubalaka, m. = prec. m., MBh.; mfn. = prec. mfn., ib.

Saubaleya, m. N. of Śakuni, MBh.; (ī), f. N. of Gāndhārī, ib.

Saubalya, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (B. *śaub°*).

सौभ saubha, m. (also written *śaubha*) N. of the aerial city of Hari-scandra (q.v.), MBh.; BhP.; of a town of the Śālvās, MBh.; a king of the Saubhas, ib.; pl. N. of a people, ib. — **dvār**, f., — **dvāra**, n. a gate of Saubha, ib. — **nivāsin**, m. pl. the inhabitants of S°, ib. — **pati**, — **rāj**, or — **rāja**, m. a lord or king of the Saubhas, ib.; BhP. **Saubhādhipati**, m. a sovereign of the Saubhas, MBh.

Saubheya, m. an inhabitant of Saubha, BhP.

सौभिक saubhiki, m. N. of Drupada, MW.

सौभग saubhaga, mfn. (fr. *subhaga*) 'auspicious,' coming from or made of the tree Su-bhaga, Car.; m. N. of a son of Brīhac-chloka, BhP.; n. (ifc. f. ā) welfare, happiness, wealth, riches, enjoyment, RV.; loveliness, grace, beauty, BhP. — **tvā**, n. welfare, happiness, RV.

Saubhāginēya, m. (fr. *su-bhagū*) the son of a favourite wife or of an honoured mother, Bhaṭṭ.

Saubhāgya, n. (fr. *su-bhaga*) welfare, good luck, good fortune, success, prosperity, happiness (esp. conjugal felicity), RV. &c. &c.; beauty, charm, grace, loveliness, MBh.; R. &c.; affection, favour, MW.; congratulation, good wishes, ib.; red lead, L.; borax, L.; a kind of plant, L.; the fourth of the astronomical Yogas, L. — **kalpa-druma**, m., — **kalpalatā**, f., — **kavaca**, n., — **kāṇḍa**, n., — **krama-dīpikā**, f., — **gauri-vrata-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **ghaṭṭā**, f. a kind of bell, Kād. — **cintāmani**, m. a partic. drug, MW.; N. of various wks. — **cinna**, n. any mark of good fortune (esp. of wifehood, e.g. the marriage necklace, red pigment on the forehead), ib. — **tantu**, m. the marriage string (fastened round the bride's neck by the bridegroom at the wedding and worn till widowhood), ib. — **tantra**, n., — **tantra-pārāyaṇa-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **trītiyā**, f. the 3rd day of the light half of the month Bhādra, L. — **devatā**, f. a tutelary deity, MW. — **phala**, mfn. having happiness as a result, causing h° or delight, Kum. — **bhāskara**, N. of various wks. — **mañjarī**, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.; N. of wk. — **mada**, m. intoxication (produced) by happiness or beauty, Kum. — **mālā-mantra**, m., — **rat-nākara**, n., — **lakshmi-kalpe śyāmalāmbā-stotra**, n., — **lakshmi-tantre śyāmalāmbā-varma-ratna**, n., — **lakshmy-upanishad**, f., — **latikā-paddhati**, f., — **lahari**, f. N. of wks. — **vat**, mfn. endowed with beauty, Sāy.; possessing good fortune, auspicious, fortunate, W.; (atī), f. a married and unwidowed woman, MW.; — *tā*, f. or — *tva*, n. auspiciousness, prosperity, W. — **vardhini**,

f. N. of Comm. — **vāyana**, n. auspicious offerings of sweetmeats &c., MW. — **vidyā**, f., — **vidyēśvara-stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **vilopin**, mfn. marring or impairing beauty, Kum. — **vrata**, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat. — **śayana-vrata**, n. id., ib.; — *kathā*, f. N. of ch. of wk. — **sūptihā**, f., — **bhōdaya**, m. N. of wks. — **sundarī-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.; of ch. of the Śiva-Purāṇa. — **sundarī-vrata-kathā**, f., — **hṛidaya**, n. N. of wks. **Saubhāgyārcana-kalpalatā**, f. N. of wk. **Saubhāgyāśhṭaka**, n. N. of 8 substances which are said to cause prosperity &c., Matsyap.; — *trītiyā-vrata*, n. a partic. religious observance (also prob. w. r. — *vrata-trītiyā-vrata*), Cat. **Saubhāgyōdaya**, m., **gyōpanishad**, f. N. of wks.

सौभद्र saubhadra, mfn. relating to Subhadra (q.v.), Pāp. iv, 2, 56, Sch.; m. metron. of Abhimanyu, MBh.; Hariv.; n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh.; (scil. *yuddha*) the war occasioned by the carrying off of Subhadra, ib.

Saubhadreya, m. metron. of Abhimanyu, L.; Terminalia Belerica, L.

सौभर saubhara, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging to Sobhari, RPrāt.; m. a patr. of Kuśika (author of RV. x, 127), Anukr.; n. N. of various Sāman, ĀrshBr.; (ī), f. a verse composed by Sobhari, MW.

Saubharāyana, m. patr. fr. *saubhara*, Pravar. **Saubhari**, m. (fr. *sobhari*) N. of a Muni (married to the 50 daughters of Mādhātī and father of 150 sons), Pur.; of an author, Cat. — **samhitā**, f. N. of wk.

सौभव saubhava, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat.

सौभाग्य saubhāgya &c. See col. 2.

सौभाञ्जन saubhāñjana, m. = (or w. r. for) *sobhāñjana*, Moringa Pterygosperma, MBh.

सौभासिक saubhāsika, mfn. (fr. *su-bhāsa*) splendid, Divyāv.

Saubhāsika, n. (with *ratna*) a kind of jewel, ib.

सौभिक saubhika, m. (cf. *śau°*) a juggler, L.

सौभिक्ष saubhiksha, mfn. (fr. *su-bhiksha*) bringing security and abundance of food, VarBṛS.

Saubhikshya, n. abundance of food or provisions, Bhadrab.

सौभूत saubhūta, mfn. (fr. *su-bhūta*), g. *saṃkalādi*.

सौभेषज saubheshaja, mfn. consisting of the Su-bheshajas (q.v.), GopBr.

सौभव saubhava, n. N. of two Sāman, ĀrshBr.

सौभ्रात्र saubhrātra, n. (fr. *su-bhrātri*) good brotherhood, fraternity, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

सौम sauma, mfn. (fr. *soma*, of which it is also the Vṛddhi form in comp.) relating or belonging to Soma, VP. — **kratava**, n. (fr. *soma-kratu*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **krataviya**, v. l. for *soma-kr°*, ib. — **datti**, m. patr. fr. *soma-datta*, MBh.

pausha, mfn. (cf. *saumāpausha*) belonging or sacred to Soma and Pūshan, TaṇḍBr.; n. N. of a Sāman, IndSt.; *°shin*, m. N. of a Rishi, ib. — **mitrika**, mf(ā or ī)n. (fr. *soma-mitra*), g. *kāśy-ādi*.

— **rājya**, m. patr. fr. *soma-rājaka*, ĀśvŚr. — **śubh-māyana**, m. patr. fr. *soma-śubhma*, VP. **Saumāgnī**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *somāgni*) addressed to Soma and Agni, MaitrS. **Saumāpa**, m. patr. fr. *somāpa*, ŚBr. **Saumāpaushā**, mfn. (fr. *somā-pūshan*), cf. *somā-pausha*) belonging to Soma and Pūshan, MaitrS.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. **Saumāraudra**, mfn. (fr. *somā-rudra*) relating or belonging to Soma and Rudra, MaitrS.; ŚBr. **Saumendā**, mfn. (fr. *somēndra*; cf. *somāindra*) belonging to Soma and Indra, MaitrS.

Saumaki, m. patr. fr. *somaka*, MBh.

Saumāyana, m. (fr. *soma*) patr. of Budha, PañcavBr.

Saumāyanaka, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *arihaṇḍādi*.

Saumika, mf(ī)n. relating to Soma-juice or a Soma sacrifice, performed with Soma (with *makha*, m. 'a Soma sacrifice'), ŚrS.; Mn.; Jaim.; relating to S° or the moon, lunar, W.; observing the Cāndrāyana vow,

L.; (ī), f. the ceremony of pressing out the Soma-juice, L.; (am), n. a vessel for the Soma-juice, L.

Saumī, f. of next.

Saumya (once in AV. *saumya*), m(f), later ā; once in RV. *saumya* n. relating or belonging to Soma (the juice or the sacrifice or the moon-god), connected or dealing with Soma, having his nature or qualities &c., RV. &c. &c.; cool and moist (opp. to *āgneya*, 'hot and dry'), Br.; Hariv.; Suśr.; northern (*ena*, 'to the north'), Hariv.; VarBrS.; 'resembling the moon', placid, gentle, mild (*saumya*, voc. = 'O gentle Sir!'), 'O good Sir!', 'O excellent nian!' as the proper mode of addressing a Brāhman, Mn. ii, 125), ŚBr. &c. &c.; auspicious (said of birds, planets &c.; esp. of the Nakshatras Mriga-siras, Citṛā, Anurādhā, and Revati), R.; VarBrS.; Hariv.; ŚārngS.; happy, pleasant, cheerful, MW.; m. a Soma sacrifice, L.; an adherent, worshipper, BHP.; a Brāhman, L.; patr. of Budha or the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; of the Vedic Rishi Budha (author of RV. x, 1), RANukr.; the left hand, Hcat.; Ficus Glomerata, L.; the fifteenth cubit (*aratni*) from the bottom or the third from the top of the sacrificial post, L.; (in anat.) the blood before it becomes red, serum, W.; the gastric juice, MW.; the month Mārgaśīrṣa, Hcat.; N. of the 43rd (or 17th) year in the 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBrS.; (pl.) the people of Soma, ŚākhGr.; a partic. class of deceased ancestors, Mn. iii, 199; m. n. a partic. penance (see *-kricchra*), Yājñi.; GāruḍP.; N. of a Divpa of the earth or of Bharata-varsha, Pur.; of the 7th astrol. Yuga, Jyot.; (yā), f. N. of various plants (Abrus Precatorius; Glycine Debilis; Ruta Graveolens &c.), L.; a pearl, L.; the Nakshatra Mriga-siras, Hariv.; N. of the five stars in Orion's head (also called *ilvala*, q.v.), W.; a species of the Āryā nītre, Col.; N. of Durgā, Cat.; (ī), f. moonshine, MBh.; (am), n. the nature or condition of Soma, AV.; gentleness, MBh.; Pañcat.; the Nakshatra Mriga-siras (presided over by the Moon), MaitrUp.; Hariv. (accord. to Nilak. = 'Wednesday'); the left eye, L.; the middle of the hand, L.; N. of the fifth Muhūrta, Cat.; (scil. *ad-bhūta*) a partic. kind of omen or prodigy (occurring in the Diva or sky), MW. — *kṛtohra*, m. n. a kind of penance (described as subsisting for 5 days, severally, on sesamum, water of boiled rice, butter-milk, water, parched grain, and fasting on the 6th day), W. — *gandhā*, f. a kind of flower, L. — *gandhī*, f. id., ib.; the Indian white rose, MW. — *giri*, m. N. of a mountain, Hariv. — *gola*, m. the northern hemisphere, Gaṇit.; Gol. — *graha*, m. an auspicious or benign planet (such as Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and the full moon), MW. — *jāmātri*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; — *muni*, m. N. of an author (*oṇḍra-stotra*, n. N. of wk.), ib.; — *yogendra-stuti*, f. N. of wk. — *tā*, f. the state of being cool and moist, MBh.; gentleness, placidity, ib.; R.; MarkP.; benevolence, MW.; beauty, ib. — *tva*, n. gentleness, mildness, Bhag.; R.; benevolence, MW.; beauty, ib. — *darśana*, m. pleasant to look at, Mn.; R.; (ā), f. N. of a princess, Kathās. — *dhātu*, m. 'Soma-like element', the phlegmatic humour, Suśr. — *nāman*, m(f) n. having a soft or agreeable name, Mn. iii, 10. — *prabhāva*, mfn. of gentle nature, Bcar. — *mukha*, m(f) n. pleasant-faced, Kāv. — *rūpa*, mfn. acting kindly towards (with gen.), VP. — *va-pus*, nifi. having an agreeable form, MW. — *vāra*, m. 'Mercury's day', Wednesday, ib. — *vāsara*, m. id., A. — *sānti*, f. N. of wk. — *īri*, mfn. having agreeable beauty, Pracand. — *Saumyākṛiti*, mfn. having an agreeable appearance, Kathās. — *Saumyārci*, mfn. having a gentle lustre, Bcar. — *Saumyopacāra*, m. a mild or gentle remedy or measure, MW. — *Saumyopayanti*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

सौमङ्गल *saumaṅgala*, mfn. (fr. *su-maṅgala*), g. *saṃkalādi*.

सौमङ्गल्या, n. welfare, prosperity, BhP.; an auspicious object (as an amulet &c.), ib.

सौमतायन *saumatāyana*, m. patr. fr. *su-mata*, g. *naḍādi*.

सौमत्यानुका, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *arihaṇḍādi*.

सौमदायन *saumadāyana*, m. (only pl.) patr. fr. *su-mada* (or w. r. for *saumatāyana*), Saṃskarak.

सौमन *saumana*, n. (fr. *su-mana* or *oṇas*); m. or (ā), f. a flower, blossom, Suśr.; a partic. mythical weapon, R.

सौमानसा, m(f) n. (fr. *su-manas*) coming from

or consisting of flowers, floral, flowery, Śis.; Pārivan.; agreeable to the feelings, pleasing, W.; m. cheerfulness, enjoyment, comfort, VS.; AV.; N. of the eighth day of the civil month (= *karma-māsa*), IndSt.; of the elephant of the western quarter, R.; of a mountain, ib.; Hariv.; (ā), f. the outer skin of the nutmeg, L.; N. of a river, R.; (ī), f. N. of the fifth night in the civil month, IndSt.; (am), n. benevolence, kindness, favour, RV.; pleasure, satisfaction, ib.; AV.; the nutmeg (cf. *ī*, f.), L.; N. of a peak of a mountain, R. (B.)

सौमानसायना, m. patr. fr. *su-manas*, g. *atvādi*; (ī), f. the outer skin of the nutmeg, L. (*Yini*, Car.)

सौमानस्या, mfn. causing gladness or cheerfulness of mind, BhP.; m. N. of a son of Yājñabāhu, ib.; n. satisfaction of mind, gladness, cheerfulness, Suśr.; Ragh.; Kathās.; right understanding, Śis., Sch.; an offering of flowers placed in the hands of the priest at a Śrāddha, BhP.; N. of a Varsha in Plaksha-dvipa (ruled by Saumanasya), BhP. — *vat*, mfn. cheerful, glad, Ragh.

सौमानस्यायनि, f. the blossom of the Mālati or great-flowering jasmine, L.

सौमानस्याना. See *su-manāyana*, p. 1230.

सौमानोतरिका, mfn. knowing the story of Sumanōttarā, Pāp. iv, 3, 87, Vārt. 1, Pat.

सौमन *saumanta*, mfn. taught or enjoined by Su-mantu, Yājñ., Sch.

सौमन्त्रिण *saumantriṇa*, n. (fr. *su-mantrin*) having a good minister, Hit. (v. 1.)

सौमात्र *saumātra*, m. patr. and metron. fr. *su-mātri*, Pāp. iv, 1, 115, Sch.

सौमित्र *saumitra*, m. (fr. *su-mitrā*) metron. of Lakshmana, L.; n. (fr. *su-mitra*) friendship, Kath.; N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

सौमित्रि, m. metron. of Lakshmana (du. = 'L' and *Satru-ghna*'), MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a teacher, Cat.

सौमित्रिया, mfn. (fr. *saumitri*), g. *gahādi*.

सौमिलिक *saumilika*, m. or n. (?) a partic. substance, Buddh.

सौमिल *saumilla*, m. N. of a poet (also written *saumila* and *saumalla*; cf. *sonila*), Mālav., Intro.

सौमिवि *saumivi* (?), m. pl. a patr., Saṃskarak.

सौमिन्नि *saumisri* (?), m. a patr., Pravar.

सौमुक्त्वाद् *saumukti-vāda*, m. N. of a Nyāya wk.

सौमुख्य *saumukhya*, n. (fr. *su-mukha*) cheerfulness, delight in (comp.), Bcar.; Jātakam.

सौमुचि *saumuci*, m. pl. a patr., Saṃskarak.

सौमेचक *saumecaka*, n. (prob. fr. *su-mecaka*) gold, W.

सौमेध *saumedha*, n. (fr. *su-medha* or *oḍhas*) N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

सौमेधिका, mfn. possessing supernatural knowledge or wisdom, W.; m. a sage, seer, ib.

सौमेरव *saumerava*, m(f) n. relating or belonging to Su-meru, Śis.; n. N. of the country *Ilāvṛita* (q.v.), L.; gold, L.

सौमेरुका, n. gold (prob. w. r. for prec.), L.

सौम्य *saumya* &c. See col. 1.

सौयज्ञक *sauyajñaka*, mfn. (fr. *su-yajña*), g. *arihaṇḍādi*.

सौयवस *sauyavasa*, n. (fr. *su-yavasa*) abundance of grass, ŚākhBr.; (said to be fr. *su-yavasu*) N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.

सौयवसि, m. a patr., AitBr.

सौयामि *sauyāmi*, m. a patr., ŚākhGr.

सौयामुन *sauyāmuna*, m. pl. (fr. *su-yāmuna*) a patr., Saṃskarak.

सौर 1. *saura*, mfn. (fr. *surā*) consisting of spirituous liquor, ŚrS.

सौर 2. *saura*, m(f) n. (fr. 1. *sūra* and *sūrya*; in some meanings perhaps fr. *sura*) relating or belonging to or sacred to or coming from &c. the sun or

the god Sūrya, solar, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; celestial, divine, W.; m. a worshipper of the sun, MBh.; Prab. (RTL. 342); 'son of the Sun', N. of the planet Saturn, VarBrS.; N. of the 20th Kalpa (q.v.); a solar day (while the sun is in one degree of the ecliptic), W.; a solar month (consisting of 30 risings and settings of the sun or the period during which the sun is in one sign of the zodiac), W.; a representation of a solar zodiacal sign used at marriage ceremonies, MW.; coriander, L.; Zanthoxylon Alatum, L.; N. of a Guru, MW.; (ī), f. the wife of the Sun, W.; patr. of Tapati (the mother of Kuru; also called *vaivasvatī*), MBh.; a cow, Hcat.; Polarisia Icosandra, L.; (am), n. a collection of hymns addressed to Sūrya (extracted from the Rīg-veda), Cat.; the right eye, Gal.; N. of a Sāman (= *brihat-saura*), ĀrshBr.; N. of wk. (prob. = *saura-purāṇa*), Kap., Sch. — *ganita-dvādaśa-horā-prakāśa*, m. N. of wk. — *ja*, m. coriander (v. l. *saurabha*), L. — *tautra*, n. N. of wk. — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.; of a ch. of the Śiva-Purāṇa. — *divasa*, m. a solar day, MW. — *dharma*, m. — *dharmaōttara*, N. of wks. — *dhri*, f. a kind of stringed instrument, L. — *nakta*, n. a partic. religious observance, NarasP. — *paksha-ganita*, n. N. of wk. — *pata* (?), m. a worshipper of the sun, W. — *para*, N. of wk. — *pāta* (?), n. = *pata*, W. — *purāṇa*, n. — *paṇḍita*, m. — *sūrya-loka* (q.v.), MW. — *mautra*, m. N. of wk. — *māsa*, m. a solar month, MW. — *loka*, m. the sun's sphere, A. — *samvatsara*, m. a solar year, MW. — *samhitā*, f., — *siddhānta*, m. N. of wks. — *sūkta*, n. a hymn addressed to Sūrya (= *sūrya-sūkta*, q.v.) — *Saurāṅga*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — *Saurāṣṭhākshari-mautra*, m., *Saurōpapurāṇa*, n. N. of wks.

Sauraka, n. N. of a town founded by Surēndra, Rājat. — *Saurakāyāṇopaniṣad*, f. N. of an Up.

Sauramasa, m. a king of the Sūra-masas, Pāp. iv, 1, 170.

Saurasaindhava, mfn. (fr. *sura-sindhu*) belonging to the river Ganges, Gangetic, Śis.; related to the Ganges (said of Bhishma), MW.; m. a horse of the Sun (in this sense compounded of *saura* and *saindhava*, q.v.), ib.

Saurāki, m. patr. of Vipūjana, MaitrS.

Saurāṭi, f. a partic. Rāgini, Saṅgīt. (v. l. *sauratī*).

Sauri, m. N. of the planet Saturn (as son of the Sun), VarBrS.; a patr., Saṃskarak.; Terminalia Tomentosa, L. (v. l. *sauri*); Polarisia Icosandra, ib. (more correctly *sauri*); N. of a locality, Buddh.; pl. N. of a people in the Deccan, VarBrS. — *ratna*, n. sapphire, L.

1. **Saurika**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1255, col. 1) heavenly, celestial, W.; m. the planet Saturn, MW.; heaven, paradise, L.

Sauri, f. See above under 2. *saura*.

Sauriya, mfn. solar, belonging or relating to the sun, Pat.; Vop.; m. a partic. tree with poisonous resin, Suśr.

Saureya or *yaka*, m. a species of *Barleria*, L.

Saurya, m(f) *(sauri or saurya)* n. (fr. *sūrya*, of which it is also the Vṛiddhi form in comp.) relating or belonging to the sun, solar, Br.; GṛŚrS. &c.; (fr. *sūra*), g. *saṃkalādi*; m. a son of the sun, PraśnUp., Sch.; patr. of several Vedic Rishis, RANukr.; a year, L.; n. N. of two summits of the Himālaya, Pat.; of a town, Kaiy. — *cāndramasa*, m(f) n. (fr. *sūrya-cāndramas* or *masa*) sacred to the sun and the moon, ĀśvŚr. — *prishtha*, n. N. of a Sāman, Vait. — *prabha*, mfn. belonging to Sūrya-prabha, Kathās. — *bhagavat*, m. N. of a grammarian, Pat. — *mārutaka*, mfn. (fr. *sūrya-maruṭ* or *ṛta*) occurring in sunshine and wind (cf. *vātātāpika*), Car. — *yama*, mfn. (fr. *sūrya-yama*) belonging to the sun and Yama, VS. — *varcasā*, m. patr. fr. *sūrya-varcas*, AV. — *vāruṇā*, mfn. (fr. *sūrya-varuṇa*) belonging to the sun and Varuṇa, MaitrS. — *vaisvānara*, m(f) n. (fr. *sūrya-vaisvānara*) addressed to the sun and Vaisvānara, Nir.

Sauryaṇi, m. patr. fr. *saurya*, PraśnUp., Sch.

Sauryaṇin, m. N. of a man, PraśnUp.

Sauryin, m. N. of the Himālaya, Pat.

Sauriyodayika, mfn. (fr. *sūryōdaya*, 'sun-rise'), Buddh.

सौरटो *sauratī*, v. l. for *saurāṭi* above.

सौरण *saurāṇa*, mfn. (fr. *sūraṇa*, q.v.), ŚārngS.

सौरत saurata, mfn. (fr. *su-rata*) relating to sexual enjoyment, BhP.; n. sexual enjoyment, ib.; m. mild wind, L.

Sauratya, n. delight in (comp.), Jātakam.

सौरथ sauratha and **o'theya**, m. (said to be metron. fr. *su-rathā*, but prob. w.r. for *saurabha*, °bheya), MBh. iii, 13297 and 13300.

Saurathi, f., patr. fr. *su-rathā*, Pat.

सौरपि saurapi (?), m. pl. a patr., Pravar.

सौरभ saurabha, mfn. (fr. *su-rabhi*) fragrant, BhP.; descended from (the cow) Su-rabhi, Hariv. (v.l. *saurasa*); m. coriander, Suśr.; a kind of Vesavāra (q.v.), L.; (f.) f. 'daughter of Su-rabhi', a cow, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; (am), n. (ifc. f. ā) fragrance, perfume, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; saffron, L.; myrrh (v.l. *staubhaka*), L.; N. of a Sāman, Lāty.; N. of various Comms.

Saurabhaka, n. a kind of metre, Col.

Saurabhaya, mfn. belonging or relating to Su-rabhi, MW.; m. 'son of Surabhi', a bull, VS.; pl. a herd of cattle, MBh.; (f.) f. a cow, ib.; BhP.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra wk.

Saurabhayaka, m. a hull, L.

Saurabhya, n. fragrance, sweet-scentedness, odour (met. = 'universal diffusion'), Kāv.; Suśr.; BhP.; pleasingness, beauty, L.; good character, fame, L.; w.r. for *sauratya*; m. N. of Kubera, L. — **da**, n. a kind of perfume, Gal.

सौरस saurasa, mfn. (fr. *su-rasa*, °sā) coming from the plant Su-rasā, Car.; m. salted broth, L.; a partic. insect infesting the hair, Car.; metron. fr. *su-rasā*, Hariv.; (ā), f. the mountain jubube, L.; N. of a Vihāra founded by king Surēndra, Rājat.

Sauraseya, mfn., g. *sakhy-ādi*; m. N. of Skanda, L.

Saurasya, n. well-flavouredness, tastiness, savouriness, MW.; used in explaining *sauśāmya*, Nilak.

सौरसेन saurasena, m. pl. N. of a people (= *sūra-sena*), Cat.

सौराज्य saurājya, n. (fr. *su-rājan*) good sovereignty, good government, Ragh.; Kathās. — **vat**, mfn. enjoying good government, Śatr.

सौराव saurāva, m. salted broth (cf. *saurasa*), Suśr.

सौराष्ट्र saurāṣṭra, mf (ā or ī) n. (fr. *su-rāṣṭra*) belonging to or coming from the country of Surāt, VarBṛS.; m. the resin of Boswellia Thurifera, L.; pl. the inhabitants of Surāt, AV. Parīś.; VarBṛS.; Rājat.; (ā or ī), f. a sort of fragrant earth found in S°, Suśr.; L.; (am), n. a kind of amalgam of zinc or copper, bell-metal, brass, L.; a kind of metre, Col. — **deśa**, m. the country of S°, Kathās. — **nagara**, n. the city of Surāt, Cat. — **mandala**, n. the district of S°, ib. — **mr̥tīkā**, f. S° earth, MW.

Saurāṣṭhakra, mf (īkā) n. relating to or coming from Surāt, VarBṛS.; m. pl. the inhabitants of S°, ib.; n. a kind of metal, L.; a kind of poison (either of a snake or a vegetable or mineral poison), MW.

Saurāṣṭhrika, mfn. belonging to Surāt, VarBṛS.; m. pl. the inhabitants of Surāt, Cat.; n. a kind of poison (cf. prec.), L.; bell-metal, brass, L.

Saurāṣṭhreya, mfn. belonging or relating to Surāt, R.

सौरिक 2. saurika, mfn. (fr. *surā*; for 1. *saurika* see p. 1254, col. 3) relating to or due for spirituous liquor (as money), Mn. viii, 159.

सौरिन्द्र saurindhra, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS.; (ī), f. a Saurindhra woman, Märkp.

सौरौहिक saurohika, m. metron. fr. *su-rohikā*, g. *śivādi*.

Saurōhitika, m. metron. fr. *su-rohitikā*, ib.

सौर्वेल saurvala, w.r. for *sauvarcala*, Suśr.

सौलक्ष्य saulakṣhya, n. (fr. *su-lakṣha*) the possession of auspicious marks, Kathās.

सौलभ saulabha, mfn. (fr. *su-labha*) written or composed by Su-labha, Pāp. iv, 3, 105, Vārtt. I, Pat.

Saulabhāyana, mfn. id., Cat.

Saulabhya, n. easiness of attainment, Prab., Sch.

Saulābha, mfn. (fr. next), g. *kaṇvādi*.

Saulābha, m. patr. fr. *su-lābhin*, g. *gargādi*.

सौलोह sauloḥa, mfn. (fr. next), g. *kaṇvādi*.

Saulohya, m. patr. fr. *su-lohin*, g. *gargādi*.

सौल्य saulika. See *saulbika*, p. 1093.

सौव 1. sauva, mfn. (fr. *sva*) relating to self or to one's own property, Vop.; n. an order, edict, L. **Sauvagrāmika**, mfn. (fr. *sva-grāma*) belonging or relating to one's own village, Vop.

Sauvādhyaika, mfn. (fr. *svādhya*), ib.

सौव 2. sauva, mfn. (fr. *sva*) heavenly, celestial, VS.; TS.

सौवक्षसेय sauvakṣaseya, m. patr. fr. *svakṣas*, g. *śubhrādi*.

सौवर sauvārā, mfn. (fr. *svara*) relating to or treating of sound or accent, ŚBr.

सौवर्चनस sauvarcanaśa, m. a patr., TS.

सौवर्चल sauvarcala, mfn. (fr. *su-varcala* or °lā) belonging to or coming from Su-varcala, MW.; n. (or m.) sochal salt (prepared by boiling down soda with emblic myrobolan), Kauś.; Suśr. &c.; natron, alkali, L.; (ā), f. N. of Rudra's wife, Hcat. **Sauvarcaliya**, mfn. (fr. prec.), g. *asvādi*.

सौवर्चस sauvarcasa, m. (fr. *su-varcas*) shining, radiant, MānGr.

सौवर्ण sauvarna, mf (ī or ā) n. (fr. *su-varṇa*, of which it is also the Vṛddhi form in comp.) made or consisting of gold, golden, ŚrS.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; weighing a Su-varṇa, W.; containing the word *su-varṇa*, g. *vimuktādi*; m. a Karsha of gold, MBh.; a gold ear-ring, L.; n. gold, MBh. — **nābha**, m. pl. the disciples of Suvarṇa-nābha, Cat. — **parṇa**, mfn. having golden wings, Suparṇ. — **balaja** or **balāja**, mfn. (fr. *suvarṇa-balaja*), Pāp. vii, 3, 25, Sch. — **bhedini**, f. the plant Priyaṅgu, L. — **retasa**, m. patr. fr. *suvarṇa-retasa*, Pravar. — **harmya**, n. a silver pavilion, Hcat.

Sauvarṇakāyana, mfn. (fr. *su-varṇaka*), g. *pakṣhādi*.

Sauvarṇika, mfn. weighing or worth a Su-varṇa (ifc. after a numeral = 'w° a partic. number of S°s'), Hcat.; m. a worker in gold, goldsmith, Campak.; (ā), f. a partic. venomous insect, Suśr.

Sauvarṇya, n. a beautiful fresh colour, Jātakam.; 'the being gold' and 'the correct pronunciation of sounds,' Śamk.

सौवर्ण्य sauvāṇya. See *sauvalya*, p. 1253.

सौवर्ष sauvaśva, m. a patr. fr. *sv-aśva*, Pāp. vii, 3, 3, Sch. — **bhārya**, mfn. one who has a Sauvaśvi as wife, Vop.

Sauvaśvi, m. a patr. fr. *sv-aśva*, Vop.

Sauvaśvya, n. a horse-race, RV.

सौवस्तिक sauvastika, mfn. (fr. *sv-asti*) benedictive, salutatory, W.; m. a family Brāhman or priest, L.; n. = *svasty-ayana*, L.

सौवात sauvāta, mfn. (fr. *svātī*), Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 8, Sch.

सौवादुमृदव sauvāduṃṛidava, n. (fr. *svāduṃṛidu*) sweetness and gentleness, Pāp. vii, 3, 4, Sch.

सौवास sauvāsa, m. (fr. *su + i. vāsa*) a fragrant species of Tulasi, L.

सौवासिनी sauvāsini, f. = *su-vāsini*, ĀśvGr.

सौवास्तव sauvāstava, mf (ī) n. (fr. *su-vāstu*) having a good site, pleasantly situated, Pāp. iv, 2, 77.

सौविद sauvida, m. (fr. *svida*) a guard or attendant on the women's apartments, L.

Sauvidalla, m. (fr. *suvidalla*) id., Śiś.; Bālar.; Kathās. — **tva**, n. the office of a chamberlain, Sāh. **Sauvidallaka**, m. = *sauvidalla*, Hcat.

सौविष्टकृत sauvishṭakṛit, mfn. dedicated to or treating of Agni Svishṭa-kṛit, ĀśvGr.

Sauvishṭakṛita, mf (ī) n. id., GrŚrS.

Sauvishṭi, m. pl. a patr. (prob. fr. *sv-ishṭa*), Saṃskārak.

सौवीर sauvira, m. pl. (fr. *su-vira*) N. of a people inhabiting a district in the neighbourhood of the Indus, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (sg.) a king of the

Sauvira, ib.; (ā or ī), f. (in music) a partic. Murchana, Saṃgit.; (ī), f. a princess of the Sauvira, MBh.; Märkp.; (am), n. the fruit of the jubube, Suśr.; sour gruel, ib.; antimony, ib. — **pāna**, m. pl. (fr. *sauv + pāna*) 'drinkers of sauvira', N. of the Bālīhika, Pāp. viii, 4, 9, Sch. — **bhakta**, mfn. inhabited by S°, g. *aishukāry-ādi*. — **rāja**, n. a king of S°, MW. — **sāra**, n. pure antimony, L. **Sauvirāṇjana**, n. a kind of antimony or collyrium, L. **Sauvirābhira**, m. du. the S°s and the Ābhīras (collectively), BhP. **Sauvirāmla**, n. sour gruel, L.

Sauviraka, m. = *sauvira*, MBh.; VarBṛS.; a contemptible Sauvira, MW.; N. of Jayad-ratha, ib.; the jubube tree, L.; (ikā), f. id., L.; (am), n. sour gruel, MBh.; Suśr.

Sauvirāyana, m. (prob.) a descendant of the Sauvira, g. *aishukāry-ādi*. — **bhakta**, mfn. inhabited by Sauvirāyana, ib.

Sauvirya, m. a king of the Sauvira, IndSt.; (ā), f. a princess of the Sauvira, ib.; (am), n. great heroism or fortitude, MW.

सौव्रय sauvratya, n. (fr. *su-vrata*) faith, devotion, obedience, VS.

सौषब्द saushabda or **saushadya**, m. (fr. *su-śabda*) the right formation of nominal and verbal forms (by case-terminations and tense-terminations; e.g. Śiś. i, 51), Prātāp.

सौषमि sausami, m. (fr. *su-śama*) a patr., Pāp. ii, 4, 20, Sch. — **kantha**, n. ib.

Sausāmya, n. (? for *sauśāmya*) good pacification, reconciliation, MBh.

सौशर्मक sausharmaka, mfn. (fr. *su-śarman*), g. *arīhaṇḍi*.

Sausarmana, mfn. proclaimed by Su-śarman, Kaiy.

Sausarmi, m. patr. fr. *su-śarman*, g. *bāhu-ādi*.

सौशल्य saushalya, m. pl. N. of a people (v.l. *sauḍalya*), MBh.

सौशल्य saushilya, w.r. for next, Pañcar.

सौशील्य saushīlya, n. (fr. *su-śīla*) excellence of disposition, good morals, R.; BhP.

सौश्रव saushrava, m. (fr. *su-śrava* or °vas) a patr., Hariv.

Sauśravasā, mfn. (fr. *su-śravas*) having a good reputation, ĀśvGr.; m. patr. of Upagū, PañcarvBr.; n. high praise or renown, celebrity, RV.; a running-match, contest (?), ih.; N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

सौश्रिय saushriya, n. (fr. *su-śri*) great fortune or happiness, Saṃskārak.

सौश्रुत saushruta, mfn. composed or written by Su-śruta, Cat.; m. (fr. *su-śrut* or °ta) a patr. (also pl.), Hariv. — **pārthava**, m. pl., g. *kārtakau-japādi*.

सौश्रोमतेय saushromateya, m. a patr., ŚBr.

सौषमन saushadmana, m. a patr. fr. *su-shadman*, AitBr.

सौषध saushadha, mfn. (fr. 7. *sa + oshadhi* or *ausadha*) possessing or decorated with plants, MānGr.

सौषाम saushāma, n. (fr. *su-shāman*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

सौषिर saushira, m. (fr. *su-śhira*) a partic. disease of the teeth, Suśr.; n. wind-instruments (collectively), Saṃgit.

Saushirya, n. hollowness, porosity, Vāgbh.

सौषुप्त saushupta, mf (ā) n. (fr. *su-shupta*; with *daśā*, f. 'deep sleep'), Kāśikh.; n. N. of the tenth book of the Mahā-bhārata (= *sauptikam parva*), Nilak.

सौषुम्ण saushumṇa, m. (fr. *su-shumṇa*) a kind of sunbeam, VP.

सौष्टव saushṭava, w.r. for next.

सौष्टव saushthava, n. (fr. *su-shṭhu*) excellence, superior goodness or beauty, extreme skillfulness, cleverness, MPh.; Kāv. &c.; a partic. position of the body (also in dancing; often with *lāghava*), ib.; Saṃgit.; self-confidence, L.; a partic. division of dramatic composition, W.

सौमिक *saushmiki*, m. pl. a patr., *Saṃskarak*.

सौसाम *sausāma*, m. patr. fr. *su-sāman*, *Pāṇ.* vi, 4, 170, Sch.

सौसायन *sausāyana*, g. *arīhaṇḍī*.

सौसयाना, mfn. (fr. prec.), ib.

सौसुक *sausuka*, N. of a place, *Pāṇ.* iv, 2, 141, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

सौसुकि, mfn. relating to the preceding, ib.

सौसुम *sausumna*, incorrect for *saushumna*.

सौसुराद *sausurāda*, m. a kind of worm, *Car.*

सौस्त्र *saustra*, n. (fr. *su-stri*), g. *yuvādi*.

सौस्थित *sausthitya*, n. (fr. *su-sthita*) an auspicious situation, *VarBrS*.

सौस्थ्या, n. (fr. *su-stha*) welfare, *L*.

सौचान्तिक *sausnātika*, mfn. (fr. *su-snāta*) one who asks whether an ablution has been successful or auspicious, *Ragh.* vi, 61 (cf. *Pāṇ.* iv, 4, 1, Vārtt. 3, Pat.)

सौस्वय *sausvarya*, n. (fr. *su-svara*) euphony, *Śaṃk*.

सौसल *saussala*, mfn. relating or belonging to *Sussala*, *Rājat*.

सौहविष *sauhaviṣa*, n. (fr. *su-havis*) N. of various *Sāmans*, *ĀrshBr*.

सौहार्द *sauhārda*, n. (fr. *su-hrid*) good-heartedness, affection, friendship for or with (gen. or loc.), *ŚāṅkhSṛ.*; *MBh.* &c.; m. the son of a friend, *W*. — *midhi*, m. 'treasury of friendship', N. of *Rāma*, *MW*. — *vyāñjaka*, mfn. betraying friendship, *Bcar*. **सौहार्दया**, n. friendship, affection, *TS.*; *AitBr*. **सौह्रिदा**, mfn. relating to or coming from a friend, *R.*; m. a friend, *Pañcat.*; pl. N. of a people, *MBh.*; n. (if. f. *ā*) affection, friendship for or with (loc. or *saha* or comp.), *MBh.*; *R.* &c.; liking for, fondness of (comp.), *Jātakan*.

सौह्रिदाया, n. cordial friendship, g. *yuvādi*.

सौह्रिदाया, n. friendship, *Pāṇ.* vi, 3, 51, Sch.

सौह्रिदा, n. id., *MBh.*; *Hit*.

सौहित्य *sauhitya*, n. (fr. *su-hita*) satiety, satisfaction, *ŚāṅkhSṛ.*; *MBh.* &c.; amiableness, loveliness, *Sāh.*; *Tattvas.*; fullness, completion, *W*.

सौहोत्र *sauhotra*, m. (fr. *su-hotra*) patr. of the Vedic *Rishis* *Aja-miḍha* and *Puru-miḍha*, *RAnukr*. **सौहोत्र**, m. a patr. of *Jahnu*, *Hariv*.

सौह *sauhma*, m. a king of the *Suhmas*, *Pāṇ.* iv, 1, 170, Sch.

सौहमानगरा, mfn. (fr. *suhma-nagara*), ib.

स्कन्द *skand* (cf. *skandh* and *skund*), cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xxiii, 10) *skandati* (m. c. also *te*; *askānda*, *RV.* &c.; *askande*, *MBh.* &c.; aor. *askan*, *skān*, *RV.*; *skān*, *skān*, *Br.*; *askānti*, ib.; *askadat*, *Gr.*; *Pres. skadyāt*, ib.; fut. *skantā*, ib.; *skantsyati*, *Br.*; inf. *skanditum*, *Gr.*; *-skāde*, *-skādas*, *RV.*; ind. p. *skantitva*, *Gr.*; *-skāndya* or *-skādyā*, *Br.*; *-skāndam*, *AV.*; *Br.*), to leap, jump, hop, dart, spring, spurt out, be spilt or effused (esp. said of semen), *RV.* &c. &c.; (Ā.) to emit seminal fluid, *VP.*; to leap upon, cover (said of animals), *TBr.*; *ŚBr.*; to drop, fall down, perish, be lost, *BhP.*; *Pass. skadyate* (perf. *askade* or *askande*; aor. *askandi*), *Gr.*; *Caus. skandayate* (m. c. also *te*; aor. *acaskāndat*), to cause to jump or leap, *R.* (in explaining *skanda*); to pour out, effuse, shed, spill, emit (esp. seminal fluid), *AitBr.*; *Mn.*; to omit, neglect, *Mn.*; *MBh.* &c.; to cause to coagulate, thicken, *Suśr.*; *Desid. ciskantsati*, *Gr.*; *Intens. caniskadyate*, *caniskanditi* (*Gr.*), *kāniskhan*, *caniskhadat* (*RV.*), to leap, jump, hop &c. [*Cf. Gk. skándō* and *scando*, *de-scendo*; *scāla* for *scanti* (s)la.]

स्कन्तृ, mfn. one who leaps &c. (see *viskantṛi*).

स्कन्द, m. anything which jumps or hops (in *trīṇa-skandā*, 'grasshopper', N. of a man), *RV.*; spurling, effusing, effusion, spilling, shedding (cf. *d-andghrāna-skō*); perishing, destruction, *Gīt.*; quicksilver, *L.*; 'Attacker', N. of *Kārtikeya* (q. v., son of *Śiva* or of *Agni*; he is called god of war as leader

of *Śiva*'s hosts against the enemies of the gods; he is also leader of the demons of illness that attack children [cf. *-graha*], also god of burglars and thieves; cf. *-putra* and *IW.* 427, n. 1), *MaitrS.*; *MBh.* &c.; N. of *Śiva*, *MBh.*; a king prince, *L.*; a clever or learned nian (cf. *skandha*), *L.*; the body, *L.*; the bank of a river, *L.*; *MW.*; N. of a man, g. *kuñjādi* (pl., *Saṃskarak*). — *kavaca*, n. N. of wk. — *gupta*, m. N. of a king, *Inscr.*; *Vās.*, *Introd.*; of an elephant-keeper, *Hcar.* — *guru*, m. 'father of *Skanda*', N. of *Śiva*, *Sivag.* — *graha*, m. the demon *Skanda* (causing disease), *MBh.*; *Hariv.*; *Suśr.* — *janani*, f. 'Skō's mother', *Pārvatī*, *Kāthās.* — *jī*, m. 'conqueror of *Skō*', N. of *Vishnu*, *Pañcar.* — *tā*, f. (*MBh.*) or *-tva*, n. (*Bādar.*, *Sch.*) the condition of *Skō*. — *dāsa*, m. N. of a merchant, *Kāthās.* — *putra*, m. a son of *Skō* (euphemistic term for a thief), *Mpich.* — *pura*, n. N. of a town, *Rājat.* — *purāṇa*, n. N. of a *Purāṇa* (consisting of several *Saṃhitās*, each of which contains a number of *Khaṇḍas*, the most celebrated being the *Kāśi-khaṇḍa*, chiefly intended to glorify *Kāśi* or *Benares* and exalt the sanctity of its shrines); *-samuccaya*, m. N. of wk.; *niya*, mfn. belonging to the *Skanda-Purāṇa*, *Cat.* — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of various persons, *Inscr.* — *bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a man, *Inscr.* — *mātrī*, f. 'mother of *Skō*', N. of *Durgā*, *Cat.* — *yāga*, m. N. of the 20th *Parīśiṣṭa* of the *Ātharva-veda*. — *yāmala-tantra*, n. N. of wk. — *rāja*, m. the king *Skō*, *MBh.* — *varman*, m. N. of various kings, *Inscr.* — *viśākha*, m. du. *Skō* and *Viśākha*, g. *dadhī-paya-ādi*, *Pat.*; sg. N. of *Śiva*, *MBh.* (v. l. *skandha-v*). — *śaśthī*, f. the 6th day of the light half of the month *Kārtika*, *Cat.*; a festival in honour of *Kārtikeya* on the 6th day of the month *Caitra*, *MW.*; *-vrata*, n. a partic. religious observance, *Cat.*; N. of wk. — *sahasra-nāman*, n. 'the thousand names of *Skō*', N. of wk. — *skāra-saṃkara* (?), m. N. of a poet, *Subh.* — *stotra*, n. N. of wk. — *svāmin*, m. N. of a Commentator, *Cat.* **Skandāśaka**, n. quicksilver, *L.* **Skandāgni**, w. r. for *skandhāgni*, *L.* **Skandāpasmāra**, m. a demon causing a partic. disease, *MBh.*; *Suśr.* **Skandāpasmārin**, mfn. attacked by the above disease, *Suśr.* **Skandārya**, m. N. of two *Brāhmins*, *Inscr.* **Skandāśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a *Tīrtha*, *Cat.* **Skandōpanishad**, f., **Skandōpapurāṇa**, n. N. of wks.

Skandaka, m. one who leaps or springs, *MW.*; a soldier, ib.; (prob.) n. a kind of metre, *Sāh.* (cf. *skandhaka*). — **grāma**, m. N. of a village, *Rājat.*

Skandana, n. spurling out, emission, effusion, dropping, *Vait.*; *Yājñ.*, *Sch.*; failing to succeed, miscarriage, *Sṛs.*; *TBr.*, *Sch.*; purging, evacuation of the bowels, *L.*; clotting or coagulation of blood, *Suśr.*; going, moving, *W*.

Skandaniya, mfn. to be emitted or poured out or effused, *MW*.

Skandita, mfn. emitted, effused, shed, *Mn.* ix, 50; going, *W*.

Skandin, mfn. (ifc.) effusing, shedding, *Bālar.*; *Rājat.*; coagulating (see *a-skō*); leaping, jumping, *MW.*; bursting out, ib.

Skandola (?), mfn. cold, *L.*; m. coldness, ib.

Skandya, mfn. = *skanda iva*, g. *śākhādi* (cf. *a-garta-skō*).

Skannā, mfn. fallen, trickled down, emitted, sprinkled (as semen), *RV.*; *Kāth.*; *ŚBr.* &c.; gone, *MW.*; one who has failed, *Hariv.*; (accord. to *Comm.*) = *śushka*, *lambamāna*, or *unnata* (in *-skandhārha-bhāga*), *Hcar.* (cf. *a-skō*). — *tva*, n. the clotting or thickening of blood, *Suśr.*; *Vāgbh.* — **bhāga** ('nd'), mfn. one whose share is lost, *Maitr.*; *Kāth.*

Skānda, mfn. relating to *Skanda* &c., *Sarvad.*; composed by *Skanda-svāmin* (*-bhāṣya*, n. N. of a Commentary); n. (with or scil. *purāṇa*) N. of the *Skanda-purāṇa*.

Skāndaviśākha, mfn. (fr. *skanda-v*), *Pāṇ.* vii, 3, 21, Sch.

Skāndhya, m. pl. (for next), g. *kuñjādi*.

Skāndhyā, m. patr. fr. *skanda*, ib.

स्कन्दिलार्थ *skandilācārya*, m. N. of a preceptor, *Cat.*

स्कन्ध *skandh* (sometimes written *skand*), cl. 10. P. *skandhayati*, to collect, *Dhātup.* xxxv, 84.

स्कन्ध *skandh*, m. (accord. to *Up.* iv, 206, from *√skand* in the sense of 'rising') the shoulder, upper part of the back or region from the neck to

the shoulder-joint (in men and animals), *AV.* &c. &c.; the stem or trunk of a tree (esp. that part of the stem where the branches begin), *ŚāṅkhGr.*; *MBh.* &c.; a large branch or bough, *L.*; a troop, multitude, quantity, aggregate (cf. *kāri*, *nara-skō*), *MBh.*; *BhP.*; a part, division (esp. a division of an army or a form of military array), *MBh.*; *Kāv.* &c.; a chapter, section (of a book, system &c.), *VarBrS.*; *Car.*; a tract, path, region (esp. of the winds, said to be seven), *MBh.*; *Hariv.*; (in phil.) the five objects of sense (see *vishaya*), *W.*; (with Buddhists) the five constituent elements of being (viz. *rūpa*, 'bodily form'; *vedanā*, 'sensation'; *saṃjñā*, 'perception'; *saṃskāra*, 'aggregate of formations'; *viññāna*, 'consciousness or thought-faculty'), *MWB.* 109; (with Jains) the body (in the widest sense, = *pīṇḍa*), *Sarvad.*; a partic. form of the *Ārya* metre, *Col.*; a king, prince, *L.*; any article used at the coronation of a king (as a jar filled with consecrated water, an umbrella &c.), *W.*; a sage, teacher, ib.; war, battle, ib.; an engagement, agreement, ib.; a heron, ib.; equality of height in the humps of a pair of draught oxen, ib.; = *samparāya* and *bhadradī*, *L.*; N. of a serpent-demon, *MBh.*; of a poet, *Cat.*; often w. r. for *skanda*; (*ā*), f. a branch, *L.*; a creeper, *L.* — **cāpa**, m. 'shoulder-bow', a sort of yoke or pole made of bamboo with a cord attached to either end for carrying burdens, *L.* — **ja**, mfn. growing from the stem, *Āpast.*; m. a tree growing from a principal stem (e.g. the gum *olibanum* tree &c.), *MW.* — **taru**, m. the cocoa-nut tree, *L.* — **doṣa**, m. the region of the shoulder, *MBh.*; *Śak.*; the stem of a tree &c., *Kāthās.*; the part about the shoulders or withers of an elephant (where the driver sits), *MW.* — **parinirvāṇa**, n. complete annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists), ib. — **pāda**, m. N. of a mountain, *MārkP.* — **pīṇḍa**, n. the sh^o-blade, *Kād.* — **pradeśa**, m. the region of the shoulder, *L.* — **phala**, m. the cocoa-nut tree, *L.*; *Ficus Glomerata*, ib.; *Aegle Marmelos*, ib. — **bandhan**, f. *Anethum Panmorium*, ib. — **maṇi**, m. a partic. amulet (= *asita-skō*), *Kauś.*, *Sch.* — **māya**, m(f) n., see *buddhi-skandha-m*. — **mallaka**, m. a heron, *L.* — **māra**, m. (with Buddhists) one of the four *Māras*, *Dharmas*. 50. — **rāja**, w. r. for *skanda-r*, *MBh.* — **ruha**, m. the Indian fig-tree, *L.* — **vat**, mfn. having a stem or a thick stem or many stems, *MBh.*; *Hariv.*; *R.*; *MārkP.* — **vaha**, *-vāha* or *haka*, m. 'carrying burdens on the shoulders' (as an ox &c.), *L.* — **vāhya**, m(f) n. being carried on the shoulder of (ifc.), *Hariv.* — **viśākha**, w. r. for *skanda-v*, *MBh.* — **śākhā**, f. a principal branch, *L.*; pl. the trunk and pr^o branches, *BhP.* — **śiras**, n. the shoulder-blade, *Kāv.* — **śrīṅga**, m. a buffalo, *L.* — **stambhi** (?), *-svāti* (?), m. N. of kings, *VP.* — **svāmin**, w. r. for *skanda-sv* (q. v.) **Skandhāśaka**, m. N. of one of *Skanda*'s attendants, *MBh.* **Skandhāgni** or **dhānala**, m. fire made with thick logs, *L.* **Skandhāvāra**, m. the king's camp or headquarters, royal residence, *MBh.*; *R.*; *Kām.* &c.; an army, *L.* **Skandhe-mukha**, mfn. having the face or mouth on the shoulders, *MBh.* **Skandhōpaneya**, mfn. to be carried on the sh^o, *W.*; m. (scil. *saṃdhi*) a kind of treaty or alliance to maintain peace, a peace-offering, *Kām.*

Skandhaka, n. a kind of *Ārya* metre, *VarBrS.*; *Kāvya*.

Skandhas, n. the shoulder, *Up.*; the branching top or crown of a tree, *RV.*; *TS.*; *AV.*; the trunk of a tree, *MW*.

Skandhika, m. = *skandha-vāha*, *L.*

Skandhin, mfn. having a (big) steni, *MBh.*; m. a tree, *L.*

Skandhila, m. N. of a man, *Buddh.*

Skandhi-√kṛi, P. *-karoti*, to suspend over the shoulder, *Nalac.*

Skandho, in comp. for *skandhas*. — **grīvī**, f. N. of a partic. form of the *Bṛihatī* metre (v. l. *ōvā*), *Prāt.*; *Nidānas*. &c.

Skandhya, m(f) n. belonging &c. to the shoulder, *AV.*; *AitBr.*; = *skandha iva*, g. *śākhādi*.

Skandhin, m. pl. the disciples of *Skandha*, g. *śaunakādi*.

स्कन्ध skanna. See col. 2.

सम् skambh or *skabh* (prob. a mere phonetic variety of *√stambh*, q. v.; in native lists written *skandh*), cl. 5. 9. P. (*Dhātup.* xxxi, 8; *Pāṇ.* iii, 1, 82) *skabhnōti*, *skabhnāti*

(accord. to Dhātup. x, 27 also cl. 1. *ā. skambhate*; pr. p. *skabhnvā*, Br.; *skabhat*, RV.; pf. *casakāmbha*, 2. du. *-skambhātuh*, ib.; p. *casakāmbhān*, AV.; aor. *askambhit*, Gr.; fut. *skambhitā*, *skambhishyati*, ib.; inf. *skambhitum*, ib.; *-skābhe*, RV.; ind. p. *skabhitvā*, ib.), to prop, support, make firm, fix, establish, RV.; TS.; BHP.; Caus. *skambhayati* (aor. *acaskambhat*, Gr.; see *skambhita*) or *skabhyāti* (Pān. iii, 1, 84, Vārt. 1, Pat.; see *skabhitā*), to prop, support, fix, RV.; VS.; to impede, check, RV. x, 76, 4.

Skabdhā. See *vi-skabdhā*, p. 998, col. 2.

Skabhana, n. = *śabda*, Vās. (Sch.)

Skabhita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) supported, fixed, fastened, RV.

Skābhiyas, mfn. (compar.) supporting more or very firmly, ib.

Skambhā, m. a prop, support, pillar, buttress, fulcrum, the Fulcrum of the Universe (personified in AV. x, 7 and x, 8, and identified with Brahma, the Supreme Being, as well as with Puruṣa; see Muir's Sanskrit Texts, v, 378), RV.; AV.; N. of a man, g. *kunījdi*. — **śeshā** (*skambhā*), mfn. one whose gifts are firm, stable in giving (as the Maruts), RV. — **śārjana**, n. or *ni*, f. a partic. part of a pillar, TS.; VS.

Skambhanā, n. a prop, pillar, RV.

Skambhani or *ni* (nom. *nis*), id., TS.; VS.

Skāmbhāyana, m. pl. (of next), g. *kunījdi*.

Skāmbhāyanya, m. patr. fr. *skambha*, ib.

स्ववन *skavana*, see *danta-sk°*; cf. next.

स्कु *sku*, cl. 5. g. P. *ā*. (Dhātup. xxxi, 6; Pān. iii, 1, 82) *skunoti*, *skumute*; *skunāti*, *skunite* (only *-skunoti* and *-skunāti* [SBrt.] and *askunāt* [Bhāṭṭ.], *skutvā* [ĀpSr.] and *-skāvam* [TS.]; cf. *ā-√sku* and *ni-√shku* [add.]), to tear, pluck, pick, poke; to cover, Bhāṭṭ.; Pass. *skūyāte*, to be stirred (as fire), MaitrS.; Caus. *skūyayati* (aor. *acuskayati*), Gr.; Desid. *cuskuṣhati*, *te*, ib.; Intens. *coskūyāte*, to gather up, collect, RV.; *coskiyate*, *coskoti*, Gr.

Coshkūyamaṇa, mfn., RV. i, 33, 3; Sāy. = *prayacchat* (Nir. vi, 22 = *dadat*), bestowing.

स्कुद *skund* (= *√skand*), cl. 1. *ā*. *skundate*, to jump (*āpravane* or *āplavane*), Dhātup. ii, 8; to lift up (*uddharane*; cf. *pra-skunda*), ib.

स्कुम् *skumbh* (in native lists written *skunbh*; connected with *√skambh*), cl. 5. g. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 8; Pān. iii, 1, 82) *skubhnoti*, *skubhnāti* (*skubvā*, ind. p. [prob. w. r. for *skutvā* [ĀpSr.]]), to hold, stop, hinder (*rodhane*).

स्क्रि *skri* = *√kri*, in *upa-*, *pari-*, and *sam-* *skri*.

स्क्रित = *kṛit* in *kosa-skrit*, q. v.

स्क्रिधोयु *skridhoyu*. See *ā-skri°*.

स्क्रिडका *skotikā*, prob. w. r. for *sphotikā*.

स्क्रोनगर *koi-nagara*, n. N. of a village of the Bāhikas, Kaiy.

Skounagarika, m(fā or ī) n. (fr. prec.), ib.

स्वद *skhad*, cl. 1. *ā*. *skhadate* (pf. *caskhade*; fut. *skhaditā* &c.), Dhātup. xix, 6; Caus. *skhādāyati*, Dhātup. xix, 7; Vop. xviii, 24.

Skhadana, n. (only L.) cutting or tearing to pieces, hurting, killing, harassing, discomfiting; firmness.

Skhadā, f., g. *gavādī*.

Skhadāyā, f. (fr. prec.), ib.

स्खल *skhal*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xv, 37) *skhalati* (rarely *te*; pf. *caskhāla*, *caskhālūh*, MBh. &c.; fut. *skhalitā*, *liṣhyati*, Gr.; aor. *askhalit*, ib.; inf. *skhalitum*, ib.), to stumble, trip, totter, waver, fluctuate (with *na*, 'not to waver, remain steadfast, prevail'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to drop or slip down, trickle down, MW.; to stammer, falter (as speech), Yājñ.; Kālid.; BHP.; to make mistakes, blunder, err, fail, Kāv.; Car.; Rājāt.; to gather, collect, Dhātup.; to move, MW.; to disappear, ib.; Caus. *skhalayati* (or *skhālayati*), Dhātup. xix, 59), to cause to falter, Kum.; to stop, arrest, BHP.

Skhala, m. stumbling, tottering, Prasaṅg. (cf. *apa-skhalā*).

Skhalat, mfn. (pr. p.), see below.

Skhalad, in comp. for *skhalat* above. — **valaya**, mfn. one whose bracelet falls off or slips down, Bhāṭṭ. (v. l.) — **vākya**, mfn. making mis-

takes in speaking, stammering, faltering, blundering, Yājñ.

Skhalan, in comp. for *skhalat*. — **mati**, mfn. erring in judgment, weak-minded, MW.

Skhalana, n. stumbling, tottering, tripping, unsteady gait, Suśr.; Kām.; BHP.; faltering, stammering (in *vāk-skhal*), g. *khaṇḍo-ādi*; displacement (of a garment), Caurap.; rubbing, friction, touch, contact, collision, Śiś.; discharge, emission (of semen), Kull. on Mn. v, 63; falling into (comp.), BHP.; being deprived of (abl.), MBh.; mistake, blundering in (comp.), Amar.

Skhalita, mfn. stumbling, tripping, unsteady (as a gait), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; dropping, falling, dripping, trickling down, Mālatim.; intoxicated, drunk, W.; stammering, faltering (speech), Kāv.; Kathās.; stopped, checked, obstructed, impeded, interrupted, frustrated, baffled, Kāv.; Pāṇcat.; BHP.; confounded, perplexed by (instr.), Śiś.; incomplete, deficient (opp. to *ulbhaṇa*), ŚāṅkhBr.; erring, failing, blundering in (loc.), Śak.; awkward about (loc.), VarBṛS.; (am), n. the act of tripping, stumbling, staggering, MBh.; R. &c.; mistake, error, failure, blunder, blundering in (loc. or comp.), ib.; loss, deprivation, Ratnāv.; circumvention, stratagem (in war), L. — **gati**, mfn. having an unsteady gait, tottering, staggering, VarBṛS. — **vat**, mfn. gone astray, deviated from (*-tas*), Śāntiś. — **virya**, mfn. one whose heroism has been frustrated or disappointed, Ragh. — **subhagam**, ind. dashing or leaping along pleasantly (over a rocky bed, said of a stream), Megh.

स्कुद *skhud*, v. l. for *√sthud*, q. v.

स्तक *stak*, cl. 1. P. *stakati*, to strike against, Dhātup. xix, 20.

स्तन *stan* (cf. *√2. tan*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xiii, 18) *stanati* (once in BHP. — *stanase*; in RV. 3. sg. *stan* and 2. Impv. *stanhi*; pf. *ta-stāna*, *taṣṭanuḥ*, Gr.; aor. *astānī*, AV.; fut. *stanitā*, *nishyati*, Gr.), to resound, reverberate, roar, thunder, RV. &c. &c.; to utter inarticulate sounds, Vās.; Caus. *standīyati* (aor. *atishṭanāt*), id. (*stanayati*, 'it thunders'), RV. &c. &c.; crackle (as fire), AitBr.; Desid. *tistānīshati*, Gr.; Intens. *taṣṭanayate*, *taṣṭanīti*, ib. (2. sg. Impv. *taṣṭanīhi*, see *abhi-shṭan*). [Cf. Gk. *στῆνω*; Slav. *stenjg*; Angl. Sax. *stunian*; Germ. *stöhnen*.]

Stāna, m. (or n., g. *ardharādi*, ifc. *ā* or *ī*; derivation doubtful, but prob. connected with *√stan*, from the hollow resonance of the human breast), the female breast (either human or animal), teat, dug, udder, RV. &c. &c.; the nipple (of the female or the male breast), Suśr.; a kind of pin or peg on a vessel shaped like a teat, ŚBr. — **kalaśa**, m. a jar-like breast, Pāṇcat.; Vās.; N. of a bard (w. r. *ōlasa*). Mudr. — **kudmala**, n. 'breast-bud', a woman's br., Hit. — **kupāḍa**, n. (sg. or pl.) N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **kumbha**, m. = *-kalaśa* above, Vās. — **keśavati**, f. having breasts and long hair, IndSt. — **koṭi**, f. the nipple of the br., Ragh. — **koraka**, m. n. a bud-like br., Git. — **graha**, m. the sucking or drawing of the br., Kauś. — **ōṣonka**, n. the nipple of the br., Suśr. — **taṣa**, m. n. the projection of the female br., Kāv. — **tyāga**, m. 'leaving the mother's breast', weaning, Mālatim. — **dātri**, f. giving the breast, suckling, Pāṇcat. — **dveshin**, mfn. rejecting the br., Suśr. — **m-dha**, mfn. = *-m-dhaya*, Brahmap. — **m-dhama**, mfn., Vop. — **m-dhaya**, m(fā or [L.] *d*) n. sucking the breast; n. a suckling, infant, Kāv.; MantraBr. &c.; m. a calf, Śiś. — **pa**, m(fā) n. drinking or sucking the breast; a suckling, Jātakam. — **patana**, n. flaccidity of the breast, Bhāṭṭ. — **pā**, mfn. = *-pa*, W. — **pātri**, mfn. sucking the breast of (comp.), Pāṇcat. — **pāna**, n. the drinking or sucking of the br., MBh.; VarBṛS. &c. — **pāyaka**, mfn. = *-pa*, MW. — **pāyika**, m. pl., v. l. for *-poshika*, MBh.; (ā), f. a female child still unweaned, L. — **pāyin**, mfn. = *-pa*, Kṛishṇaj. — **poshika**, m. pl. N. of a people (v. l. *-yoshika* &c.), MBh. — **bāla**, m. pl. N. of a people, ib.; VP. — **bhara**, m. 'breast-weight', a swelling bosom, Ratnāv.; a man with a br° like a woman's, W. — **bhava**, mfn. being on the breast, MW.; m. a partic. posture in sexual union, L. — **maṇḍala**, n. 'breast-orb', = *-taṣa*, Dhūrtas. — **madhya**, n. a nipple, MW.; n. the space between the breast, Vikr. — **mukha**, m. (?) n. a nipple, L. — **mūla**, n. 'root of the breast', the lower part of the female breast, Suśr. — **yodhika** (VP.) or *-yoshika* (MBh.), m. pl. N. of a people (v. l. *-poshika*).

— **roga**, m. a disease of the female breast, Cat. — **ro-hita**, m. n. a partic. part of the female breast, Suśr. — **vati**, f. possessing teats, TāṇḍyaBr.; a woman, Harav. — **vṛinta**, n. 'breast-stalk', a nipple, L. — **ve-pathu**, m. the heaving of the breast, Śak. — **śikhā**, f. 'br°-point', a nipple, L. **Stanāṇṣṭuka**, n. a cloth covering the bosom, Vikr. **Stanāgra**, n. = *°na-tikhā*, L. **Stanāṅga-rāga**, m. pigment on a woman's breast, MW. **Stanāntara**, n. the space between the breasts, centre of the chest (of men and women), Kāv.; Suśr.; the heart (as between the br°s), W.; a mark on the breast (indicating future widowhood), ib. **Stanā-bhūj** (in Padap. *stana-bh°*), mfn. enjoying the udder (said of calves), RV. **Stanā-bhūja**, mfn. feeding or nourishing with the udder (said of cows), MW. **Stanābhoga**, m. fulness of the br°, Prab.; the curve or orb of the breast, a man with projecting br° (like a woman's), W. **Stanā-varaṇa**, n. a breast-cloth (*-tā*, f.), Kāv. **Stanōṭṭa-riya**, n. id., ib. **Stanōpapiḍam**, ind. p. pressing the breast, Sāh.

Stanātha, m. roar (of a lion), RV.; thunder, MW.

Stanāthu, m. roar (of a lion), AV.

Stanana, n. the sound of a hollow cough, Car.; sounding, sound, noise, L.; the rumbling of clouds, ib.; = *kunthana*, *kunthita*, ib.; groaning, breathing hard, W.

Stanāyad-ama, mfn. (cf. 1. *ama*) having a roaring onset (said of the Maruts), RV.

Stanayitnā, m. (sg. or pl.) thunder (pl. personified as children of Vidyota, 'Lightning'), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; a th°-cloud, Kāv.; BHP.; lightning, L.; sickness, ib.; death, ib.; a kind of grass (= *mustaka*), MW. — **ghosha**, mfn. loud as thunder, MW. — **mat** or (w. r.) *-vat*, mfn. connected with thunder, MBh. — **sāni**, mfn. bringing thunder, TS.; MaitrS. **Stanasyū**, mfn. sucking the breast, a suckling, AV.

Stanita, mfn. thundering, sounding, MBh.; n. (ifc. f. *ā*) thunder, Kauś.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; loud groaning, Hariv.; the sound of a vibrating bow-string, BHP.; the noise of clapping the hands, L. — **kumāra**, m. pl. (with Jainas) a partic. class of gods, L. — **phala**, m. Asteracantha Longifolia, L. — **vimukha**, mfn. refraining from thunder, Megh. — **samaya**, m. the time of thundering, ib. — **subhagam**, ind. with pleasant rumbling sounds, Megh. **Stanin**, mfn. having a breast or udder, MaitrS.; (said of a horse having a partic. deformity), L.

Stanya, mfn. contained in the female breast, RV., Sch.; n. (once m.) milk, MBh.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c. — **tyāga**, m. ceasing to drink a mother's milk, the being weaned, Kāv.; — **mātraka** (with *vayas*), n. the period immediately after weaning, Uttarak. — **da**, mfn. producing (good) milk, Bhpr. — **dāna**, n. the giving of milk from the breast, HPārī. — **pa**, mfn. drinking milk from the breast, a suckling, Suśr. — **pāna**, n. the drinking of milk from the breast, the period of early infancy, Kāv. — **pāyin** or *-bhuj*, mfn. sucking milk from the breast, unweaned, MW. — **roga**, m. sickness caused by unhealthy mother's milk, Bhpr. **Stanāvataraṇa**, n. the inspissation of milk, Suśr.

स्तनु *stanutri* (?), TPrāt.

स्तवक *stabaka*, m. (accord. to L. also n.; ifc. f. *ā*; also written *stavaka*; prob. connected with *stamba*, *stambaka*) a cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, uosegay, tuft, MBh.; R. &c.; a feather of a peacock's tail, BHP.; a tassel, Hariv.; a quantity, multitude, L.; a chapter or section (in such books as contain in their titles the words *latā*, *latikā*, *mañjari* &c.) — **kanda**, m. a partic. bulbous plant, L. — **phala**, m. a partic. fruit-tree, L. — **sammbha**, mfn. resembling (clusters of) blossoms, R. **Stabakācīta**, mfn. covered with blossoms, in blossom, MW.

Stabakaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to provide with (clusters of) blossoms, Hcar.; Kād.

Stabakita, mfn. (g. *tārakādī*) full of blossoms, Vās.

स्तम् *stabdha* &c. See p. 1258, col. 1.

स्तम् *stabha*, m. a goat or ram (cf. *stubha*), L.

स्तम् *stam*. See *√1. sam*, p. 1152, col. 1.

स्तम्ब *stambā*, m. (prob. phonetic variation of *stambha*) a clump or tuft of grass, any clump or bunch or cluster, AV. &c. &c.; a sheaf of corn, L.

a bush, thicket, L.; a shrub or plant having no decided stem (such as the Jhiṇṇī or Barleria), L.; the post to which an elephant is tied (wrongly inferred from *stambe-rama*, q. v.), L.; a mountain, L.; N. of various men, Hariv.; Pur.; n. (in these senses prob. w. r. for *stambha*, m.) a post, pillar i. g., W.; stupidity, insensibility, W. — **kari**, mfn. forming clumps or bunches, Hariv.; m. corn, rice, L.; — *tā*, f. formation of abundant sheaves or clusters of rice, Mudr. — **kāra**, mf(ṇ)n. making a clump, forming a cluster, W. — **ghana**, m. 'clump-destroyer,' a small hoe for weeding or eradicating clumps of grass, a sickle for cutting corn &c., L. — **ghāta**, m. cutting grass &c., L. — **ghana**, mf(ṇ)n. clump-destroying, weed-destroying, Bhāṭṭ.; m. — **ghana**, L. — **jā**, mfn. (prob.) bunchy, tufty, shaggy, AV. — **pur**, f. N. of the city Tāmalapā (q. v.), L. — **mitra**, m. (cf. *stambha-m*) N. of a son of Jaritā, MBh.; (with *Sārṅga*) of the author of RV. x, 142, 7; 8, Anukr. — **yajus**, n. N. of a partic. formula and religious observance on removing clumps of grass, ŚrS. — **vatī**, f. N. of a woman, Hariv. — **vana**, m. N. of a man, ib. — **śās**, ind. by clumps or tufts, TBr. — **hanana**, n. and **hananī**, f. — **ghana**, L.

Stambaka, m. a clump, bunch, tuft, MBh.
Stambakāya, Nom. Ā. 'yate, to become a bunch of flowers &c., Harav.

Stambakita, v. l. for *stambakita*, g. *tārakādi*.
Stambin, mfn. clumpy, tufty, bunchy, bushy, shaggy, MaitrS.

Stambe-rama, m. (fr. loc. of *stamba* + *r*) 'delighting in clumps of high grass,' an elephant, Kāv.
Stamberamāsura, m. N. of an Asura (= *gajā-sura*), Bālar.

स्तम्भ *stambh* or *stabh* (connected with *skambh*, q. v.; in native lists written *stanbh*), cl. 5. g. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 7) *stabhnoṭi*, *stabhndī* (cf. Pān. iii, 1, 82), or cl. 1. Ā. (x, 26) *stāmbhate* (pr. pos. *stāmbhat*, Hariv., *stāmbhāna* [q. v.], AitĀr.; pf. *tastāmbha*, 'mbhat, *tastāmbhū*; p. *tastāmbhū*, 'vānd, RV.; *tastāmbhān*, *tastāmbhe*, MBh.; aor. *dastāmbhū*; *astāmpsi*, TBr.; *astāmbhat*, Gr.; fut. *stāmbhīṣati*, 'bhīṣyati, ib.; inf. *stāmbhūm*, Kathās.; ind. p. *stāmbhū*, AV. &c.; *stāmbhīṣtā*, MBh.; — *stāmbhāya* and *stāmbham*, Br.), to fix firmly, support, sustain, prop (esp. the heavens), RV.; AV.; Br.; to support or hold up by contact with, reach up to (acc.), MBh.; Hariv.; to stop, stop up, arrest, make stiff or immovable, paralyze, RV. &c. &c.; (Ā.) to rest or lean on (loc.), Hcar.; to become stiff or immovable, Bhāṭṭ.; to become solid, MBh. xii, 6807; Pass. *stābhya* (aor. *astāmbhi*), to be firmly fixed or supported or propped &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *stābhāyati*, to make firm, support, RV.; to stop, arrest, ib.; *stāmbhāyati*, 'te (aor. *astāmbhāt*), to fix, establish, erect, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to make stiff or rigid, paralyze, Suśr.; to make solid, ib.; to stop, arrest (also by magic), suppress, check, restrain, ib.; Desid. *tistāmbhīṣati*, Gr.; Intens. *tāstābhya*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *στέρφωλον*, *στέρφω*, *στέρφω*; Lith. *stāmbra*, *stāmbra*; Germ. *stāmpfen*, *stāmpfen*; Eng. *stamp*, *stamp*.]

Stābha, mfn. firmly fixed, supported, propped &c.; reaching up to (loc.), SvetUp.; MBh.; stiff, rigid, immovable, paralyzed, senseless, dull (*am*, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; solidified (as water), Hariv.; puffed up, proud, arrogant, ChUp.; Bhag. &c.; tardy, slack, slow (?), VarBṣ. — **stāmbha**, m. 'stiff-eared,' N. of an antelope, Hariv.; of a lion, Hit. — **śirodhara**, mfn. holding the ears and the neck stiff, MBh. — **gātra**, mfn. holding the limbs stiff, Buddh. — **tā**, f. fixedness, rigidity, stiffness (of the membrum virile), Car.; pretentiousness, arrogance, MBh.; Kām. — **toya**, mfn. (a river) whose water has solidified, Hariv. — **tva**, n. stiffness (of the navel &c.), ŚārngS.; haughtiness, arrogance, Kathās. — **drishī**, mfn. having motionless (i. e. unwinking) eyes, Pañcat. — **nayana**, mfn. id., MBh. — **pāda**, mfn. one who has paralyzed legs, stiff-legged, lame (*-tā*, f.), Suśr. — **pūrṇa-koshtha**, mfn. one who has a swollen or full abdomen (*-tā*, f.), ib. — **bāhu**, mfn. stiff-armed, Kathās. — **mati**, mfn. dull-minded, MarkP. — **medhra**, mfn. one whose sexual organ has become stiff (*-tā*, f.), Suśr. — **roma-kūpa**, mfn. one who has the pores of the skin stopped up (*-tā*, f.), ib. — **roman**, m. 'stiff-haired,' a boar, hog, L. — **locana**, mfn. having fixed or unwinking eyes (said of the gods), MBh. — **vapua**, mfn. one whose

body is benumbed or paralyzed, HParīś. — **śrotra**, mfn. stiff-eared, Rājat. — **sakthi**, mfn. stiff-thighed, lame (*-tā*, f.), Suśr. — **sambhāra** (ṇ), m. a Rākshasa, L. — **hanu**, mfn. having stiff or immovable jaws, Suśr. — **stābhdāksha**, mfn. = *stābha-drishī*, Hariv. — **stābhdōda**, mfn. = *stābha-toya*, ib. — **stābhdōdhva-karna**, mfn. having the tips of the ears stiff or immovable, BhP.

Stābhi, f. fixedness, hardness, rigidity, firmness, immobility, stupor, numbness, obstinacy, MW.

Stābhi, in comp. for *stābha*. — **karapa**, n. stiffening, making rigid, paralyzing, W. — **karoti** (ind. p. *-kriya*), to make stiff or rigid, Hit. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming stiffened or rigid, torpidity, Vedāntas.

Stābhamāna, mfn. making one's self stiff, behaving arrogantly, assuming an air of authority, AitĀr.

Stābhi, m. rigidity, L.

Stābhitā, mfn. fixed, established, supported, RV.; AV.

Stābhu (see next).

Stābhīya (fr. prec.), Nom. P. Ā. 'yāti, 'yāte (only in pr. p. *stābhīyāt* and 'yāmāna), to stand firm, RV.

Stāmbha, m. (ifc. f. ā) a post, pillar, column, stem (as of a tree; also improperly applied to an arm), Kāth.; GrŚrS.; MBh. &c.; support, propping, strengthening, Bhartṛ.; inflation, pretentiousness, arrogance, MBh.; R. &c.; fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, torpor, paralysis, stupefaction, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; becoming hard or solid, Rājat.; stoppage, obstruction, suppression (also the magical arresting of any feeling or force, as of hunger, thirst, or of the forces of water, fire &c. as taught in the Tantras), Kāv.; Suśr.; Pañcar.; filling up, stuffing, R.; N. of a partic. Adhyāya, Pat. on Pān. v, 2, 60, Vārt. 1; of a Rishi &c., VP. (cf. g. *kuṇjādī* and *śaunakādī*). — **kāra**, mfn. (prob.) causing obstruction, hindering, impeding (in *punya-s*, q. v.), causing stiffness, paralyzing, MW.; m. a fence, railing, W. — **kāraṇa**, n. cause of obstruction or impediment, MW. — **tā**, f. stiffness, paralysis, Sāh. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a place, Pañcat. — **pūjā**, f. worship of the posts (of the temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other festive occasions), MW. — **bhāṣajaka**, m. 'pillar-breaker,' N. of an elephant, Mgiech. — **mitra**, m. N. of a Rishi (= *stamba-m*), IndSt. — **vatī**, f. N. of a city, Sighās. — **stāmbhōtkirpa**, mfn. carved out of a wooden post (as a statue), MW.

Stāmbhaka, mfn. stopping, arresting, R.; stypic, astringent, ŚārngS.; m. (prob.) a post, pillar, Mabavy.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Kathās.; (*aktī*), f. N. of a goddess, Kālac.; (*ikā*), f. the leg of a chair, Nalac.

Stāmbhakin, m. a kind of musical instrument covered with leather, L.

Stāmbhana, mf(ṇ)n. stiffening, making rigid or immovable, paralyzing, Kāv.; HParīś.; stopping, arresting, checking, restraining, MBh.; R.; stypic, astringent, Suśr.; m. 'paralyzer,' N. of one of the five arrows of Kāma-deva, Cat.; (*tī*), f. a kind of magic, Divyāv.; n. the act of turning into a pillar (see *rambhā-s*); strengthening, supporting, Kāv.; Pañcar.; becoming stiff or rigid, Suśr.; making stiff or rigid, paralyzing, Vās.; Bālar.; a means of making stiff or rigid, Hcat.; stopping, arresting (also by magical means), MBh.; VP.; stopping flow of blood &c.; a stypic or astringent, Car.; a partic. magical art or faculty (see under *stāmbha* and cf. *jala-stāmbhana*). — **prākāra**, m. N. of a medic. work. — **stāmbhanādī-vidhi**, m. N. of a Mantra.

Stāmbhanaka, mf(ṇ)n. making solid, solidifying, HParīś.

Stāmbhanīya, mfn. to be fixed or stopped or checked (in *a-s*), MBh.; to be treated with stypics, Car.

Stāmbhi, m. the sea, L.

Stāmbhita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) fixed, established, supported, Hariv.; stiffened, benumbed, paralyzed, Kathās.; stopped, brought to a standstill, suppressed, restrained, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) stuffed or filled with, Lalit. — **tva**, n. the being checked or impeded (in *śarva-loka-bhaya*st). — **bāshpa-vṛitti**, mfn. suppressing the flow of tears, MW. — **rambha**, n. N. of a Tṛotaka (cf. *rambhā-stāmbhana*), Sāh. — **stāmbhitāśru**, mfn. one who has suppressed his tears, ib.

Stāmbhin, mfn. provided with pillars or columns, Pracand.; supporting, MW.; puffed up,

arrogant, MBh.; stopping, restraining, MW.; m. the sea, L.; (*ini*), f. N. of one of the five Dhārāṇās or elements (= the earth; cf. *bhramaṇī*), Cat.

Stāmbhi - *√bhā*, P. - *bhavati*, to become a post, Hit.

Stāmbhiya, mfn. (said of a partic. Adhyāya), Pat. on Pān. v, 2, 60, Vārt. 1.

Stāmbhāyana, m. patr. fr. *stāmbha*, g. *naḍḍi*.
Stāmbhin, m. pl. the disciples of Stāmbha, g. *śaunakādī*.

स्तार *stara*, *staraṇa*, *stariman* &c. See p. 1260, col. 1.

स्तरी *starī*, f. (nom. *īs*, acc. *yām*; pl. *yās*) a barren cow, heifer, RV.; (with *rātri*) a night passed in vain, TS.; smoke, vapour, L. [Cf. Gk. *στέρπος*, *στέρπος*; Lat. *sterilis*; Goth. *stairā*; Germ. *stēr*, *stērō*; *Stärke*.]

Starī - *√kṛi*, P. - *karoti*, to render fruitless, Kāth.

स्तव 1. *stava*, m. or n. a partic. substance, Divyāv. — **karnikā**, f. a lac-carring (?), ib. — **karpin**, n. N. of Deva-trāta, ib.

स्तव 2. *stava*, *stavaka* &c. See p. 1259, col. 1.

स्तवत् *stavat*, mfn. (only in nom. sg. *stavān*; always applied to Indra and accord. to Śāy. RV. vi, 24, 8 = *stūyamāna*, 'being praised'; accord. to others = *stavas* = *tavas*, fr. *√stu* for *√i*, *tu*, and meaning 'strong, powerful'; others give it the sense 'thundering', fr. *√stan*), RV.

स्तवरक *stavarakā*, m. a fence, railing (perh. w. r. for *āvaraka* or *stambha-kāra*), L.

स्ताय *stāgha*, mfn. shallow (see *a-stāgha*).

स्तामन् *stāmān*, m. (of unknown meaning; accord. to some w. r. for *srāman*, accord. to others for *sthāman*), AV. v, 13, 5.

स्तामु *stāmū*, mfn. (doubtful; accord. to Śāy. = *stōtri*; accord. to others 'roaring, thundering', fr. *√stan*, cf. *stavat*), RV. vii, 20, 3.

स्तायत् *stāyāt*, 'yū. See *√stai*, p. 1260.

स्ति *stī*, m. (only in acc. plur. *stīn*; fr. *√i*. as, cf. *ūpa-stī*, *abhi-* and *pāri-shī*) a dependent, vassal, RV. — *√pā*, mfn. protecting dependents, ib.

स्तिघ *stigh*, cl. 5. P. *stighnoti* (accord. to Dhātup. xxvii, 18 Ā. *stighnute*; Pot. *stighnyūti*, inf. *-stigham*; Gr. also pf. *tistighēi*; aor. *asteghishā*; fut. *steghiṭā*, 'ghishyate'; inf. *steghiitum*, tostep, stride, step up, mount (esp. in *ināti-√stigh*, 'to step over, overstep', and in *pra-√stigh*, 'to step up, rise up &c.'), MaitrS.; Desid. *tistighīshati* (in *ati-tistighīshishan*, 'wishing to ascend'), ib. [Cf. Gk. *στειγώ*; Slav. *stignati*; Goth. *steigan*; Germ. *stigan*, *steigen*; Eng. *sty*.]

स्तिप *stip* (cf. *step*), cl. 1. Ā. *stēpate*, to ooze, drip, drop, Dhātup. x, 3.

स्तिपा *stī-pā*. See above under *stī*.

स्तिभि *stibhi*, m. a clump, bunch, tuft (cf. *stābaka*, *stamba*), KātyŚr.; the sea, Up. iv, 121, Scb.; an obstacle, obstruction (cf. *stāmbha*), L. — **vat**, mfn. = *phala-vat*, ĀpŚr. (Scb.).

Stibhinī, f. a clump, tuft &c. = *stibhi*, Sch. on KātyŚr.

Stimbhi, m. = *stibhi*, L.

स्तिम् *stim* or *stīm* (cf. *√tim*), cl. 4. P. *stimyati* or *stīmyati*, to be or become wet or moist, Dhātup. xxvi, 17; to become fixed or immovable (see next).

Stimīta, mfn. wet, moist, Naish.; Caurap.; fixed, motionless (cf. *stāmbhita*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; still, calm, tranquil, soft, gentle (*am*, ind.), ib.; pleased, MW.; n. moisture, ib.; stillness, motionless, MBh. — **jāva**, mfn. advancing slowly or softly, Ragh. — **tā**, f. (Kād.), **-tva**, n. (Mālatim.) steadiness, fixedness, stillness, absence of motion. — **nayana**, mfn. having the eyes intently fixed (cf. *stābha-drishī*), Megh. — **pravāha**, m. flowing gently along, Ragh. — **vāyu**, m. still air, MW. — **samādhi-śuo, mfn. pure through intense meditation, Kir. — **sthita**, mfn. standing still or motionless, Kathās.**

Stimī-tāyātākha, mfn. keeping (his) large eyes intently fixed, MW.

Stimitaya, Nom. P. 'yati, to make motionless or still, Kpr.

Stimā, mf(ā)n. (accord. to some fr. √*stai*) sluggish, slow, AV.

Stema, m. = *tema*, wetness, moisture, L.

Staimitya, n. (fr. *stimita*) fixedness, rigidity, immobility, numbness, Kāv.; Susr.

स्तिया *stiyā*, f. stagnant water. See under √*stai*, p. 1260, col. 3.

स्तरे *stire*. See √*stī*, p. 1260, col. 1.

स्तिम् *stim*. See √*stīm*, p. 1258, col. 3.

Stimīta, mfn. moist &c., L. (see *stimita*).

स्तीर्ण *stirṇa* &c. See p. 1260, col. 2.

स्तीर्वि *stīrvī*, m. (said to be fr. √*stī*, only L.) an officiating priest (esp. an Adhvaryu, q.v.); a kind of grass; the sky, atmosphere; water; blood; the body; fear; N. of Indra.

स्तु 1. *stu*, cl. 2. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiv, 34; cf. Pāp. vii, 3, 95) *stauti* or *staviti*, *stute* or *stuvite* (in RV. also *stāvate*, 3. sg. *stave* [with pass. sense], 1. 3. sg. *stushē*, Impv. *stoshī*, p. [mostly with pass. sense] *stuvānā*, *stāvāna* or *stavānā*, *stāvamāna*; in BHP. *stuvanti*, in Up. p. *stuvāna*; pf. *tushṭāvā*, *tushṭāvā*, *tushṭāvā*, RV. &c. &c.; aor. *astāvīt* or *astāvishīt*, Br. &c.; *stoshat*, *stoshāpi*, RV.; *āstoshā*, ib. &c.; Prec. *stūyāt*, Gr.; fut. *stāvītā* or *stōtā*, Vop.; fut. *stavishyati*, *te*, RV.; *stoshyati*, *te*, Br. &c.; Cond. *astoshyāt*, Bhaṭṭ.; inf. *stutum*, ib. &c.; *stavitum*, Vop.; *stōtave*, *stāvādhyai*, RV.; ind. p. *stutvā*, AV. &c.; *-stūtya*, Br. &c.; *-stūya*, MBh. &c.), to praise, laud, eulogize, extol, celebrate in song or hymns (in ritual, 'to chant,' with loc. of the text from which the Sāman comes), RV. &c. &c.; Pass. *stūyāte* (aor. *astūyāt*), to be praised or celebrated; *stūyamāna*, mfn. being praised, ib.; Caus. *stāvayati* (aor. *astāvayāt*, RV.; *stāvayati*, JaimBr.), to praise, celebrate; (*stāvayate*), to cause to praise or celebrate, BHP.; Desid. *tushṭishati*, *te* (p. p. *tushṭishita*), to wish to celebrate, Sāmk.; Intens. *tushṭishyate*, *tushṭishī*, Gr.

2. **Stāva**, m. (for 1. see p. 1258, col. 3) praise, eulogy, song of praise, hymn, panegyric, RV. &c. &c. = *cintāmani*, m., *-dandaka*, m. or n., *-mālā*, f. N. of wks. = *rāja*, m. 'chief of hymns,' a partic. mystical prayer or incantation (also as N. of wk.) **Stāvāṃpita-lahari**, f. N. of wk. **Stāvārtha**, m. 'worthy of praise,' N. of a Pratyeka-buddhi, Divyāv. **Stāvāvali**, f. N. of various collections of hymns or panegyrics.

Stavaka, m. praise, eulogium, L.; a panegyrist, praiser, W.

Stavāt (nom. sg. *stavā*). See p. 1258, col. 3.

Stavātha, m. praise, RV.

Stavādhyai. See above under root.

Stavana, n. praising, praise, Lāty.; BHP.; pl. songs of praise, BHP.

Stavanīya, mfn. to be praised, praiseworthy, Vop.

Stavanā, mfn. id., Suparn.

Stavamāna, *stavāna*. See root.

Stavi, m. = *udgātri*, a chanter, L.

Stavitavya, mfn. to be praised &c., MW.

Stavitri, m. a praiser, singer, MaitrS.

Staveyya, m. N. of Indra, L.

Stavya, mfn. to be praised, praiseworthy, glorious, MBh.; Hariv. &c.

Stāva, m. praise, eulogy, Inscr.; a praiser, MW.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, VS.

Stāvaka, mfn. praising, extolling, Sāy. (-*va*, n., Kull.); m. a praiser, panegyrist, BHP.; Sarvad.

Stāvya, mfn. to be praised or celebrated, Pāp. iii, 1, 123.

2. **Stu**. See *su-shṭu*, p. 1238, col. 1.

Stūt, (ifc.) praising, celebrating (see *indra*, *chandab*, *deva-stut* &c.); f. a hymn of praise, RV.

1. **Stūtā**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) praised, eulogized, hymned, glorified, celebrated, RV. &c. &c.; recited with praise (as a hymn), ŚāṅkhŚr.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; n. praise, eulogy, RV.; Br.; ChUp.; (in ritual) = *stotra*, TS. = *vat*, mfn. having received praise, praised, celebrated, Hariv. = *sastra*, n. du. Stotra and Sastra, TS.; Br. &c.; -*vat*, mfn. joined or connected with St° and Ś°, ĀpŚr. = *stoma* (*stutā*), mfn. one whose praise has been sung, hymned, glorified, VS. = *svāmi-kshetra*, n. N. of a sacred place, Cat.

Stutī, f. (instr. once in Hariv. *stutinā*, with v.l. *stutibhiḥ*) praise, eulogy, panegyric, commendation, adulation, RV. &c. &c.; N. of Durgā, DevīP.;

of Vishnu, MBh.; of the wife of Pratihartī, BHP.

— **kusumāñjali**, m. 'handful of flowers,' N. of a poem in praise of Śiva. — **gitaka**, n. a song of praise, panegyric, Kathās. — **candrikā**, f. — **tikā**, f. N. of wks. — **pada**, n. an object of pr°, Subh. — **pāṭhaka**, m. 'praise-reciter,' a panegyrist, bard, herald (esp. of a prince, = *bandin*), Pañcar. — **priya**, mfn. fond of praise, MW. — **brāhmaṇa**, N. of a wk. (or of a man), Buddh. — **bhāga**, m. N. of wk. — **maṅgala**, n. pl. praises and benedictions, Hariv. — **mat**, mfn. possessing or knowing hymns of pr°, ib. — **mantra**, m. a song or hymn of pr°, VarYogy. — **vacana**, n. (Pañcat.), — **vacas**, n. (Śiś.), — **vāda**, m. (MW.) laudatory speech, eulogy. — **vrata**, m. 'one whose duty is pr°, a bard &c. (cf. *-pāṭhaka*), L. — **śabda**, m. a word of praise, R. = *sastra*, w.r. for *stuta*-° (q.v.) = *śīla*, mfn. skillful in praise (v.l. *śruti*-°), R. — **sāra**, n., — **sūkti**-*mālā*, f. N. of wks.

Stutya, mfn. to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy, MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f. a partic. fragrant bark, L.; alum-slate, L. — **tva**, n. praiseworthiness, Sāy.

— **vrata**, m. N. of a son of Hiranya-retas and the Varsha ruled by him, BbP.

Stuvāt, mfn. (pr. p.) praising &c.; m. a praiser, worshipper, RV.

Stuvāna, mfn. praising (Sāy. 'being praised'). See root, col. 1.

Stuvi, m. a praiser, worshipper, L.; a sacrifice, L.

Stushēya, mfn. (w.r. *stuveya* and *stushēya*) praiseworthy, excellent, RV.

Stotavya, mfn. to be praised or celebrated, MaitrUp.; MBh.

Stotri, mfn. praising, worshipping, RV.; AV.; m. N. of Vishnu, MBh.

Stotrā, n. praise, eulogium, a hymn of praise, ode, RV. &c. &c.; (in ritual) N. of the texts or verses which are sung (in contradistinction to the Sastras [q.v.] which are recited), TS.; Br.; ŚrS.

— **kārin**, mfn. reciting a Stotra, Jaim. — **jāla**, n., — **pāṭha**, m., — **prakarapa**, n., — **bhāṣya**, n., — **ratna**, n. N. of wks. — **rāja**, m. N. of a Saiva (author or wk.; cf. *stava-rāja*). — **vat**, mfn. accompanied by Stotras, Kāth. — **śāṅkhŚr**. — **varga**, m., — **vyākhyā**, f. N. of wks. — **samishanti**, f. a partic. Viśṭuti, Lāty.

Stotrādi-pāṭha, m. N. of work. **Stotrārtha**, mfn. worthy of praise, MW. **Stotrāvali**, f. N. of wk.

Stotrāya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to celebrate with a hymn of praise, Cat.

Stotriya and **trīya**, mfn. relating or belonging or peculiar to a Stotra, SamhitUp.; m. (scil. *trīca* or *pragātha*) the first part of the Bahish-pavamāna, Br.; ŚrS.; (ā), f. (scil. *trīca*) a Stotra verse, ib.

Stoma, n. praise, eulogium, a hymn, RV.; AV.; GrS.; Up.; BHP.; (in ritual) a typical form of chant (7 such forms are usually enumerated; but accord. to Lāty., Sch. the Stoma consists of 5 parts, viz. *prastāva*, *udgītha*, *pratihāra*, *upadrava*, and *nidhana*), TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; ChUp.; a Stoma day, TS.; PañcarBr.; a sacrificer, L.; N. of partic. bricks, ŚBr.; a heap, collection, number, multitude, quantity, mass, Kāv.; Rājāt.; the letting of a dwelling, Āpast., Sch.; a measure of 10 Dhanv-antarās or of 96 inches, L.; n. (only L.) the head; riches, wealth; grain, corn; an iron-pointed stick or staff; mfn. crooked, bent, L. — **kāhāra**, m. soap, L. — **citā**, f. piling up the bricks called Stoma, BHP. — **tashta** (*stōma*), mfn. fashioned or formed into a hymn (or into the subject of a hymn), composed by poets, RV. — **purogava** (*stōma*), mfn. having the Stoma as a leader or chief, MaitrS. — **prishtha** (*stōma*), mf(ā)n. having St° and Prishthas, VS.; TS. — **bhāga** (*stōma*), mf(ā)n. one whose share is the Stoma, AitBr.; m. pl. N. of partic. verses (29 in number, which belong to the Soma sacrifice and are employed while laying the fifth layer of bricks), TS.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; (ā), f. pl. the bricks above mentioned, TS.; ŚBr.; *gika*, mf(ā)n. belonging to the Stoma-bhāga verses, Vait. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of St°, ŚBr. — **yoga**, m. N. of wk. — **vārdhana**, mfn. augmenting (or delighting in) hymns of praise, RV. — **vāhas** (*stōma*), mfn. offering or receiving praise, RV. — **vridhi**, f. enhancement of the St° (cf. *-vārdhana*). **Stomāyana**, n. N. of partic. sacrificial animals, ŚBr.

Stomaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to praise, laud, hymn, Dhātup. xxxv, 69.

Stomiya, mfn. (ifc.) relating to a Stoma, ŚBr.

Stomya, mfn. id., PañcarBr.; worthy of a hymn of praise, laudable, RV.

Stauti, m. (used as a N. for √*stū*, 'to praise'), Śiś. xiv, 66.

स्तु 3. *stu* (prob. invented to serve as a root for the words below), to be clotted or conglomerated; to trickle.

4. **Stu** (= *stūkā*) in *prithu-shṭu*, q.v.

1. **Stuka**, m. (= next) in *keśa-st°*, q.v.

Stūkā, f. a knot or tuft of hair or wool, thick curl of hair (esp. between the horns of a bull), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (?) a hip; thigh (= *jaghana*), Nir. xi, 32. — *vin*, mfn. having tufts of hair, shaggy, RV. — *sārgam*, ind. after the form of a curl or knot of hair, ŚBr.

Stuki, f. (v.l. for *stuki*) = *stoka-ghṛita-dhārā*, BHP. (Sch.)

2. **Stuta**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) dripping, oozing (v.l. *sruta*), L.

Stupā, m. (cf. *stūpa*) a knot or tuft of hair &c. (see *stūkā*), VS.; ŚBr.

Stūpa &c. See p. 1260, col. 1.

Stokā, m. (accord. to some for *skota* fr. √*skut*; cf. Nir. ii, 1) a drop (of water &c.), RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; BHP.; a spark (see *agni-st°*), the Cātaka bird, L.; mf(ā)n. little, small, short (ibc. and *am*, ind. 'a little, slightly, gradually'; *bahutaram-stokam*, 'more-than'; *stokena na*, 'not in the least'; *stokena* and *stokāt* in comp. with a p. p. = 'hardly,' 'with some difficulty,' 'only just,' 'a little while ago' [cf. Pāp. ii, 1, 39; 3, 33]), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — *kāya*, mfn. 'little-bodied,' diminutive, W. — *tamas*, mfn. a little dark, Pracaṇḍ. — *tā*, f. (Ut-tamacc), — *tva*, n. (Campak.) littleness, insignificance. — *namra*, mf(ā)n. a little bent down, slightly depressed, Megh. — *pāṇḍura*, mfn. a little pale, BHP. — *śas*, ind. drop by drop, sparingly, AitAr. **Stokāyus**, mfn. short-lived, BbP. **Stokāvāśesa-prāṇa**, mfn. id. (lit. 'having little breath left'), Rājāt. **Stokānīśa**, mfn. feebly flickering, ib.

Stokaka, m. the Cātaka bird, MBh.; R. &c.; a kind of poison (= *vatsa-nābha*), L.

Stokiya or **stōkyā**, mf(ā)n. relating to or connected with drops (applied to the oblations of ghee and the verses employed while drops of it are falling), Br.; ŚrS.

स्तुक 2. *stuka* = *toka*, a child or young animal, TĀr.

स्तुच *stuc*, cl. 1. Ā. *stocate*, to be bright or propitious (*prasāde*), Dhātup. vi, 15.

स्तुनक *stunaka*, m. (cf. *stubha*) a goat, L.

स्तुभ 1. *stubbh* (connected with √*stū* and *stumbh*), cl. 1. P. (Naigh. iii, 14) *stōbhāti* (only in pres. base; 3. sg. *stōbhī*, JaimBr.; p. ā. *stūbhāna*, RV.; Gr. also pf. *tushubhe*; fut. *stōbhīṣā* &c.), to utter a joyful sound, hum, make a succession of exclamations, shout (esp. applied to the chanted interjections in a Sāman), RV.; Br.; Lāty.; cl. 1. Ā. *stōbhate*, to pause, stop, cause to stop, paralyze &c. (*stambhe*), Dhātup. x, 34; Caus. *stōbhayati* (aor. *atushṭubhat*), to praise in successive exclamations, celebrate, RV. [Cf. Eng. *stop*.]

Stubbha, mfn. chanted, praised, hymned, Br.

2. **Stūbh**, (ifc.) uttering joyful sounds, praising (cf. *anu*, *tri-shṭubh*, *vrīsha-stubbh* &c.; accord. to some *stubbh* in the first two comp. means 'stopping, pausing,' the metre requiring regular stoppages or pauses; but see *anu-shṭubh*); f. joyful exclamation or cry, praise, RV.; m. a praiser, Naigh. iii, 16.

Stūbhvan, mfn. trilling, shouting, praising, RV.

Stōbhavya, mfn. to be praised &c., JaimBr.

Stobha, m. a chanted interjection in a Sāman (such as *hum*, *ho*, *ohā* &c.), hum, hurrah, hymn, Br.; ŚrS.; MBh.; BHP.; a partic. division of the Sāma-veda (q.v.); torpor, paralysis = *ceshṭā-vighāta*, Nalac; disrespect, contumely (= *helana*), L. — *oohālā*, f. N. of a ch. of the Sāma-veda-chalā. — *pada*, n. N. of a treatise on the Stobha. — *prakṛitī*, f. N. of a part of the Sāma-veda. — *vat*, mfn. attended with Stobhas, L. **Stōbhānusamhāra**, m. N. of a Paṇiṣṭha of the Sāma-veda.

Stobhana, mf(ā)n. (prob.) forming a Stobha, Nir. vii, 12 (in quot.). — *samhāra*, prob. w.r. for *stōbhānusamhāra* (above).

Stobhita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) praised in successive exclamations or shouts, BHP.

Staubha, mf(ā)n. humming, making joyful exclamations, hurrahing, Lāty.

Staubhika, mfn. forming or containing a Stobha, ib.

स्तुभ stubha, m. N. of an Agni, MBh.; a goat (cf. *tubha*, *stābha* and *stunaka*), L.

स्तुम् stūmp. See *pra-s-√tump*, p. 699.

स्तुम् stumbh (cf. *√stambh* and *stubbh*; in native lists written *stunbh*), cl. 5. g. P. *stubbhnoti*, *stubbhnāti*, to stop, stupefy; expel (Dhātup. xxxi, 7; Pāṇ. iii, 1, 82). Cf. Eng. *stop*, *stump*.]

स्तुव stuva, m. or n. (?) a partic. part of the head of a horse, L.

स्तुवेय stuveya, *stusheyya*. See p. 1259.

स्तु stū. See *āyata-* and *ghṛita-stū*.

स्तुपाकर्ण stūpākarna, w. r. for *sthūp°*, q. v.

स्तूप stūp (prob. invented as a root for *stūpa* below), cl. 4. 10. P. *stūpyati* or *stūpayati*, to heap up, pile, erect, Dhātup. xxvi, 127; xxxii, 133. [Cf. Gk. *στούφω*, *στυφελός*?]

Stūpa, m. (accord. to Sāy. fr. *√styai*, accord. to Up. fr. *√3. stu*; prob. connected with *stūpā*, under *√3. stu*) a knot or tuft of hair, the upper part of the head, crest, top, summit [cf. Gk. *στούπος*], RV.; TS.; Pāṇ. Br.; a heap or pile of earth or bricks &c., (esp.) a Buddhist monument, dagoba (generally of a pyramidal or dome-like form and erected over sacred relics of the great Buddha or on spots consecrated as the scenes of his acts), MW. 504; any relic-shrine or relic-casket (made of various materials, such as terra cotta, clay, elaborately formed brick or carved stone; often very small and portable, and enclosing a fragment of bone or a hair &c. of some saint or deceased relative, or inscribed with a sacred formula; these are carried long distances and deposited in hallowed spots such as Buddha-Gayā), MW. 397, 504; any heap, pile, mound, tope, Heav.; the main beam (of a house), ĀpGr.; (L. also, 'wind; fight; = *kūla* = *bala*; = *nishprayojana*'), = *prishṭha*, m. 'hard-backed,' a turtle, tortoise, L. = *bimba*, n. = *maṇḍala*, Kāraṇ. = *bhedaka*, m. the destroyer of a tope, ib. = *bhedana*, n. destruction of a tope, Buddh. = *maṇḍala*, n. the circumference or extent of a tope, Rājāt. **Stūpēśana**, m., Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 64 (v. l. *stūp*).

Staupika, n. = *buddha-dravya*, the relics deposited in a Stūpa or dagoba, L.; a kind of small broom carried by a Buddhist or Jaina ascetic, W.

स्तु 1. stri (or *strī*), cl. 5. g. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxvii, 6; xxxi, 14) *striṇōti*, *striṇute* or *striṇāti*, *striṇīd* (Ved. and ep. also *stāratī*, °te; pf. *lastāra*, *lastare* [3. pl. *lastarūh*, *lastarīre*], Br. &c.; 3. sg. [with pass. sense] *tistirē*, RV.; 3. pl. *lastirīre*, AV.; p. ā. *tistirāud*, RV.; aor. *āstar*, *star*, ib.; *astirishi*, *astirita*, AitBr.; *astarīl*, AV.; *astārshil*, *astārishṭa*, *astirshṭa*, Gr.; Prec. *stri-shiya*, AV.; *staryād* or *stiryād*; *striṣhṭa*, *stārishṭa*, *striṣhṭa*, Gr.; fut. *starītā*, *starīshyati*, °tē [Gr. also *starish*], Br. &c.; inf. *staritum* or *starītum*, Gr.; *stāratave*, °lavai, *starīlavai*, Br.; *stāratave*, AV.; -*stīre*, -*striṇishāni*, RV.; ind. p. *stīrtvā* or *stīrtvā*, Br.; -*stīrya*, ib.; -*stīrya*, MBh.), to spread, spread out or about, strew, scatter (esp. the sacrificial grass; in this sense in older language only cl. 9. P. Ā.), RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; R.; to spread over, bestrew, cover, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; (cl. 5. P. Ā.) to lay low, overthrow, slay (an enemy), RV.; AV.; Br.; Up.: Pass. *stīryate* (°ti) or *stīryāte* (Gr. also *staryate*; aor. *stīrīti*), to be spread or strewn &c., RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *stīrayati* (aor. *astīrārat*), to spread, cover, Bhaṭṭ.: Desid. *tistīrshate* or *tistīrshate* (Gr. also P. and *tistārishati*, °te), to wish to spread or strew or lay low, Br.; Up.: Intens. *tistīryate*, *tesīryate*, *tesīrīti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *στροπέω*, *στροπύω*; Lat. *sternere*; Goth. *straujan*; Germ. *streuen*; Engl. Sax. *strowian*; Eng. *strew*.]

Stara, n. (cf. *pra-*, *vi-*, *sua-stara*) a layer, stratum, Lfāz.

Starapa, n. the act of spreading or strewing or scattering (esp. the sacrificial grass), ŚrS.; the plastering (of a wall), ĀśvŚr. (Sch.).

Staraniya, mfn. to be spread or strewn or scattered, MW.

Stariman, m. 'that which is spread,' a bed, couch, Up. iv, 147, Sch.

Stariman, m. the act of spreading or scattering (only loc. °maṇi as inf.), RV.; = prec. (cf. *su-shlar°*), Up. iv, 147, Sch.

Staru, m. 'overthrower,' an enemy, PārGr.

Startave, °tavai. See root.

Stārya, mfn. to be laid low or overthrown, ŚBr.

Stirṇā, mfn. spread, strewn, scattered, RV.; AV. &c.; m. N. of a demon attendant on Śiva, ŚivaP. = *barhis* (*stirṇā*-), mfn. one who has strewn the sacrificial grass, RV.

Stirṇi, (prob.) f. = *sam-stara*, L.

2. **Strī**, m. (July in pl. nom. *striṇas* [?], gen. *striṇām* [v. l. *striṇām*] and instr. pl. *striṇhis*; cf. *trī*, nom. pl. *tāras*) a star (as the 'light-strewer' or [pl.] the 'scattered ones'), RV.; Jyot.; a mark or star-like spot (on the forehead of a bull or cow), RV. [Cf. Lat. *stella*; Germ. *Stern*; Eng. *star*; accord. to some for *as-trī* (√2. *as*); cf. Gk. *ἀστὴρ*, *ἀστρον*.]

Strīṇishani, inf. (with prep. *upa*). See root.

Strīta, mfn. bestrewn, covered, MBh.; overthrown, Kāth.

Strīti, f. the act of bestrewn or covering, Vop.; striking down, overthrowing, TS.; Kāth.

Strītya, mfn. to be struck down or overthrown, AitBr.

Strīrṇi, m. patr. fr. *stirṇa*, Pat.

स्तु 3. stri. See *√spri*, p. 1268, col. 3.

स्तृष् striksh (cf. *√triksh*), cl. 1. P. *stri-kshati*, to go, Dhātup. xvii, 9.

स्तृण striṇa. See *bhū-striṇa*.

स्तृह strih or *stīh* (cf. *√trih*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 58) *stīrhati*, to injure, do harm, Āpast.

स्तेग stegā, m. (of unknown meaning; cf. *tega*), RV.; VS.

स्तेन sten (prob. Nom. fr. *stena* below), cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxv, 43) *stenayati*, to steal, rob, Mn. viii, 333; (with *vācani*) to misuse a word, be dishonest in speech, ib. iv, 256.

Stenā, m. (prob. fr. *√stā*) a thief, robber, RV. &c. &c.; a kind of perfume, VarBṛS., Sch.; thieving, stealing, MW. = *nigraha*, m. the restraining or punishing of thieves, ib.; suppression of theft, ib. = *hridaya* (*stendā*-), m. 'having the essence of a thief,' an incarnate thief, VS.

Staina, n. = next, L.

Stainya, n. (fr. *stena*) theft, robbery, MBh.; m. a thief, L.

स्तेप step (cf. *√stip*), cl. 1. Ā. *stepate*, to flow, Dhātup. x, 4; cl. 10. P. *stepayati*, to send, throw, ib. xxxii, 132 (Vop.)

स्तेम stema. See p. 1259, col. 1.

स्तै stai, cl. 1. P. *stāyati*, to put on, adorn (v. l. for *√snai*, q. v.), Dhātup. xxii, 25; to steal, do anything stealthily (only in pr. p. *stāyāt* [AV.] and in the following derivatives).

Stāyā, m. = *tāyā*, a thief, robber, VS.

Stēya, n. theft, robbery, larceny, RV. &c. &c.; anything stolen or liable to be stolen, BHP.; anything clandestine or private, MW. = *kṛit*, mfn. committing theft, a thief, robber, stealer of (comp.), Mn. iv, 256; xi, 99. = *phala*, m. a partic. fruit-tree, L. = *samvāsika*, mfn. one who has stolen into any dwelling in the fictitious character of a monk, Buddh.

Steyi, in comp. for *steyin*. = *phala*, m. = *steyaph*, L.

Steyin, m. a thief, robber, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a mouse, L.; a goldsmith, L.

स्तैमय staimitya. See p. 1259, col. 1.

स्तो sto. See *ghṛita-sto*.

स्तोक stoka &c. See p. 1259, col. 3.

स्तोतय stotavya, *stotra* &c. See p. 1259, col. 2.

स्तोत्रय stobdhavya, *stobha* &c. See p. 1259, col. 3.

स्तोम stom. See *stomaya*, p. 1259, col. 2.

स्तौन staudā, mfn. (of unknown meaning; accord. to Sāy. = *stena*, 'a thief, robber,' accord.

to others, 'heavy, inert, slothful,' fr. *√stū* = *sthū* = *sthā*, RV. vi, 66, 5.

स्तौपिक stauṇika. See col. 1.

स्तौभिक staubhika. See col. 1.

स्तौला staulā, f. (of unknown meaning; accord. to Sāy. fem. of an adj. = *sthūla*), RV. vi, 44, 7.

स्त्येन styena, m. a thief, robber (cf. *stena*), L.; nectar (in this sense prob. fr. *√styai*), L.

Styaina, m. a thief, robber, L.

स्त्यै styai, cl. 1. P. *styāyati*, to be collected into a heap or mass, Dhātup. xxii, 14; to spread about, ib.; to sound, ib.; cl. 1. Ā. *styāyate* (pr. p. *styāna*, q. v.); ind. p. -*styāya*; see *ni-styāi*, to stiffen, grow dense, increase, Uttarar.; Mcar.

Styāi, f. (prob.) still or stagnant water, RV.

Styāna, mfn. grown dense, coagulated, Suśr.; Sāh.; stiffened, become rigid, Car.; soft, bland, unctuous, smooth (= *smigdhā*), L.; thick, bulky, gross, W.; sounding, MW.; n. (only L.) density, thickness, grossness, massiveness; unctuousness; nectar; idleness, sloth, apathy; echo, sound.

Styāya. See *sam-styāya*.

Styāyana, n. collecting into a mass, aggregation, crowding together, Nir.

स्त्राट strāṭa (?), Pāñcad.

स्त्रि stri (?) = 2. *stri*, a star (q. v.)

स्त्रितमा stri-tamā, *stri-tarā*. See *stri-l°* under *stri*.

स्त्री strī, f. (perhaps for *sūtrī* or *sotri*, 'bearer of children,' fr. *√2. sū*; accord. to some connected with Lat. *sator*; nom. *strī*; acc. in later language also *strīm* and *strīs*, pl.) a woman, female, wife, RV. &c. &c.; the female of any animal (e.g. *śākhā-mṛiga-strī*, 'a female monkey'), ŚBr.; MBh.; a white ant, L.; the Priyaṅgu plant, L.; (in gram.) the feminine gender, Nir.; ŚBr. &c.; a kind of metre, Col. = *yaṭi* or *kaṭi*, f. the female hip, L. = *karapa*, n. sexual connection, L. = *karman*, n. N. of the 2nd part of the 4th Adhyāya of the Kausika. = *kāma* (*strī*-), mfn. desirous or fond of women, TS.; AitBr. &c. (-*tama*, superl., Āpast.); desirous of female offspring, ĀśvGr.; m. desire for women or for a wife, MW. = *kārya*, n. attendance on women, Mn. x, 47. = *kitava*, m. a deceiver or seducer of women, L. = *kumāra*, n. sg. (g. *gavāśva*) or m. pl. (Virac.) w° and child. = *kṛita* (*strī*-), mfn. made or done by women, AV.; n. sexual connection, Gaut. = *kośa*, m. 'w°'s treasure,' a dagger, L. = *kshira*, n. mother's milk, Mn. v, 9; *kshetra*, n. a female i.e. even (not odd) zodiacal sign (the 2nd, 4th &c.) or astrological mansion, Laghuj. = *ga*, see *anya-stri-ga*. = *gamana*, n. going to women, sexual union with w°, PārGr.; R.; *niya*, mfn. (see *guru-str*). = *gavi*, f. a milch cow, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 71, Sch. = *guru*, m. a female Gurn or priestess (who teaches initiatory Mantras), MW. = *graha*, m. a female planet (cf. *kshetra*), IndSt. = *grāhin*, mfn. (in law) accepting (the guardianship over) a w°. = *ghātaka*, mfn. murdering a w° or wife, Vet. = *ghoshā*, m. 'marked by the voices of women,' dawn, daybreak, L. = *ghna*, mfn. = *ghātaka*, Mn. ix, 232. = *cañcala*, mfn. going after w°, VarBṛS. = *caritra*, n. the doings of w°, MW. = *citta-hārin*, mfn. captivating the heart of w°, L.; m. Moringa Pterygosperma, L. = *cilna*, n. 'w°'s mark,' the female organ, L. = *caura*, m. 'w°-thief,' a libertine, L. = *jana*, m. woman-kind, Kāv.; Rājāt.; (in gram.) a feminine, R. vii, 87, 13. = *janani*, f. bringing forth (only) daughters, Mn. ix, 81. = *janman*, n. the birth of a girl, VarBṛS.; (°ma)-*pattra-vicāra*, n. and -*pattri-bhāvādhyāya*, m. N. of wks. = *jātaka*, n. the nativity of a girl, VarBṛS.; N. of various wks. (also -*tika*, f. and -*paddhati*, f.) = *jāti*, f. the female sex, MW. = *jita*, mfn. ruled by w° or by a wife, 'heaped,' MBh.; R. &c. = *tamā* or *-tarā*, f. (superl. and comp.) a thorough or more thoroughly a woman (also *stri-l°*), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 44. = *tā*, f. = *tva*, W. = *tānuka-roga*, m. a kind of disease, Cat. = *tva*, n. womanhood, wifehood, MBh.; R. &c.; (in gram.) feminineness, Cat. = *devata*, mfn. addressed to a female deity, ib. = *dehārdha*, m. 'he who has half of (his) body female,' N. of Śiva (cf. *ardha-nārīṣa*), L. = *dvish* or *-dveshin*, m.

'w^o-hating,' a misogynist, VarBṛS. — **dhana**, n. 'w^o's wealth, a wife's peculiar property (said to be of six kinds, *adhy-agnika*, *adhy-āvāhanika*, *ādhi-vedanika*, *prīti-datta*, *śulka*, *anv-ādheya*), Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c. (cf. IW. 267, n. 1); — *nirṇaya*, m., — *prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk.; — *lolupa*, mfn. coveting (another's) wife and property, Kāin. — **dharmā**, m. the duty of a woman, W.; the laws concerning w^o, Mn. i, 114; copulation, Hariv.; VP.; menstruation, L.; — *padadhātī*, f. N. of wk.; — *yoga*, m. the application of laws or customs relative to women, W. — **dharmiṇī**, f. a woman during menstruation, MBh.; Rājāt. — **dhava**, m. a woman's husband, a man, L. — **dhūrta**, m. = *-kitava*, L. — **dhūrtaka**, n. sg. women and rogues, MBh. — **dhvaja**, m. 'having the mark of a female,' the female of any animal, L.; an elephant, L. — **nātha**, mfn. having a w^o as lord or protector, MW. — **nāman**, mfn. bearing a female name, MBh. — **nibandhana**, n. a woman's peculiar province, domestic duty, housewifery, W. — **nirjita**, mfn. = *-jita*, VarBṛS.; BhP. — **ndriya** (*strind*), n. the female organ, Divyāv. — **panyōpajivin**, m. one who lives by keeping prostitutes, MW. — **para**, m. 'devoted to women,' a libertine, L. — **parvata-dēsa**, m. N. of a district, Cat. — **parvan**, n. N. of the 11th book of the Mahābhārata (describing the lamentations of queen Gāndhārī and the other women over the slain heroes), IW. 374. — **piśāci**, f. a fiend-like wife, Prab. — **pūṃ-yoga**, m. the union of man and wife, Gaut. — **pūṃs**, m. (nom. *-pūmān*) man and wife, ŚBr.; Lāty. &c.; a woman who has become a man, MBh. — **pūṃsa**, m. du. man and wife, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) masculine and feminine, L.; (sg.) one who is both man and woman, MBh.; — *lakṣaṇā*, f. a masculine w^o, hermaphrodite, L.; — *liṅgin*, mfn. having the marks of man and w^o, Car. — **pūṃ-dharma**, m. the law (or duties) of husband and wife, Yājñ., Sch. (IW. 261). — **pūṃ-napūṃsaka**, (in gram.) feminine (and) masculine (and) neuter. — **pura**, n. the women's apartments, MBh. — **purusha**, n. sg. man and wife, Hcat. — **puṣpa**, n. the menstrual excretion, Kālac. — **pūruṣa**, m. = *-puruṣa*, Sighās. — **pūruva**, mfn. = next, MBh.; = *stri-jita*, ib. — **pūrvaka** or **pūrvin**, mfn. one who was a woman in a former birth (w.r. *oika*), ib. — **prajāṣṭā**, f. having a w^o's understanding, ŚBr. — **pratyaya**, m. a feminine suffix, Pāṇ., Sch.; — *prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk. — **pradhāna**, mfn. one to whom women are chief, devoted to w^o, R. — **pramāṇa**, mfn. regarding w^o as authorities, Laghuk. — **prasaṅga**, n. intercourse with w^o, Suśr. — **prastū**, f. = *janani*, Yājñ. — **prāya**, mfn. mostly feminine, Āpast. — **priya**, mfn. dear to w^o, L.; *Mangifera indica*, L.; the Aśoka tree, L. — **bandha**, m. union with w^o, sexual union, L. — **bādhya**, mfn. one who suffers himself to be distressed by a woman, MārKp. — **bāla-ghātīn**, m. a murderer of w^o and children, Mn. viii, 89. — **budhī**, f. the female understanding, MW. — **bhaga**, n. the female organ, Nir. iii, 16. — **bhava**, m. state of a w^o, womanhood, Subh. — **bhāga** (*stri-*), mfn. fond of w^o, going after w^o, AV. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming a wife (acc. with *√ni* or Caus. of *√labh*, 'to deprive of virginity'), Hariv. — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n. 'woman's ornament,' Pandanus *Odoratissimus*, L. — **bhṛitya**, m. pl. women and servants, MW. — **bhoga**, m. 'enjoyment of women,' sexual intercourse, MārKp. — **mat**, m. 'wife-possessor,' a married man, Bhāṭṭ. — **madhya**, n. society of w^o, Car. — **mantra**, m. a female Mantra (i.e. one ending with *svāhā*), Sarvad.; a w^o's counsel, female stratagem, MW. — **maya**, mfn. n. feminine, Vās.; effeminate, womanish, Śaṃk. — **mānin**, m. N. of the son of Manu Bhautya, MārKp. — **māyā**, f. w^o's craft, Lalit. — **mukha**, n. a woman's mouth; — *pa*, m. or *-madhu*, n. or *-madhu-dohada*, m. or *-madhu-dohala*, m. drinking or desiring the nectar of a w^o's mouth, Mimamsop. Elengi (accord. to some also 'the Aśoka'), L. — **m-manya**, mfn. = *striyam-manya*, col. 2. — **yantra**, n. a woman regarded as the mere instrument or tool of man, Bhāṭṭ. — **yācita-putra**, m. a son obtained through a wife's solicitations, MW. — **raja**, n. 'w^o's impurity,' menstruation, L. — **rañjana**, n. 'liked by w^o,' betel (chewed with areca-nut and lime), L. — **ratna**, n. 'jewel of a woman,' an excellent woman, Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c. (with Buddhists, 'one of the seven treasures of monarchs,' Dharmas. 85); N. of Lakṣmī, Śāk. — *kūṭā*, f. N. of a daughter of Raudrāśva, Hariv. — **rahas-kāma**, mfn. one who seeks to be alone with w^o, Car. — **rāja**, n. 'women's

realm,' a region (perhaps in Bhūtān) peopled by Amazonian women, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c. — **rāsi**, m. = *-kshetra*, IndSt. — **rūpa** (*stri-*), mfn. having a w^o's form or shape, MaitrS. — **roga**, m. any disease incident to w^o, Cat. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. any characteristic of w^o, MBh.; — *vid*, mfn. acquainted with those ch^o, Jātakam. — **lampāṣa**, mfn. desirous of w^o, Kathās. — **liṅga**, n. the female organ, MBh.; (in gram.) the feminine gender, Vop.; — *(vartin*, mfn. 'being in the f^o g^o, being a f^o'), MW.; mfn. having the characteristics of a w^o, ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) feminine (*-tva*, n.), IndSt. — **loka**, m. 'women's world,' N. of a country (cf. *-rājya*), R. — **lola**, mfn. = *-lampāṣa*, VarBṛS. — **lauya**, n. fondness for w^o, Bhar. — **vadha**, m. the slaying of a woman, Kṛishṇaj. — **vāsa**, mfn. subject to w^o, ruled by a woman, Subh.; n. submissiveness to w^o &c., W. — **vaśya**, mfn. = prec. (*-tā*, f.), R.; Hariv. — **vākyākhya-prakṣhuppa**, mfn. driven or urged on by the goad of a w^o's words, Pāṇcat. — **vāsa**, m. an ant-hill, L. — **vāsa**, n. a garment fit for sexual union, Āpast., Sch. — **vāhya**, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. — **vijita**, mfn. = *-jita*, VarBṛS. — **vitta**, n. property coming from a wife, L. — **vidheya**, mfn. submissiveness to a wife, uxorious, W. — **viyoga**, m. separation from a wife, MW. — **vivāha**, m. marriage with a woman, Mn. iii, 20. — **vishaya**, m. 'w^o's sphere,' sexual connexion, VP.; mfn. only feminine, Śāntiś. — **vrita**, mfn. surrounded or attended by women, W. — **vesha-dhāraka** or *rin*, mfn. wearing a w^o's garments, L. — **vyañjana**, n. pl. the bodily marks of womanhood (e.g. breasts &c.), ĀpŚr.; — *krītā*, mfn. a girl who has reached puberty, L. — **vrapa**, m. the female organ, Kpr. — **sūdrādi-dina-caryā-krama**, m., — **sūdrā-dinām devārcaṇa-vicāra**, m. N. of wks. — **śeśha**, mfn. having only w^o left (said of the world), MBh. — **śaṇḍa**, mfn. fond of w^o, L. — **śroni**, f. a woman's hip, Suśr. — **śamsāda** (for *-śams*), m. society of w^o, TS. — **śakha** (for *-sakha*), m. a friend of w^o, VS. — **shū** (for *-sū*), f. bringing forth females, MaitrS. — **shūya** (for *-sūya*), n. = *strai-shūya*, ŚākhGr. — **samārga**, m. female society, MW. — **samsthāna**, mfn. having a f^o shape, ib. — **sakha**, mfn. accompanied by a w^o, Sighās. — **saṇḍa**, m. intercourse with w^o, Subh. — **samgrahana**, n. the act of embracing a w^o (criminally), adultery, seduction, Yājñ., Sch. (IW. 261). — **samjña**, mfn. bearing a name with a feminine termination, VarBṛS. — **sabha**, n. an assembly of w^o, L. — **sambandha**, m. connexion with a w^o, Mn.; Rājāt. — **sambhoga**, m. enjoyment of w^o, sexual connexion, VP. — **sarūpin**, mfn. shaped like a w^o (v.l. *-sva-r*), MBh. — **sukha**, n. = *sambhoga*, BhP. — **sevā**, f. devotion or addiction to women, Hit.; Subh. — **sau-bhāgya-kavala**, m. N. of wk. — **svabhāva**, m. the nature of w^o, MBh.; Pāṇcat.; 'having a woman's nature,' a eunuch, L. — **svarūpa** or *pa-vat*, mfn. having a w^o's shape or figure, MW. — **svarūpin**, mfn. id., MBh. — **hatyā**, f. the murder of a woman, Kathās. — **hantri**, m. the murderer of a woman, Mn. xi, 190. — **harapa**, n. the forcible abduction of a woman, rape, W. — **hārin**, m. the forcible abductor of a woman, ib. — **huta**, n. a sacrifice offered by a woman, Kauś.

Striyam-manya, mfn. (= *stri-m*) thinking oneself or passing for a woman, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 68, Sch. **Strika** (ifc.) = *stri* (see *sa-strika*).

Striya, Nom. P. *yati*, to desire a woman or wife, Śāntiś.

Straiṇa, mī(ṛ)n. female, feminine, RV. &c. &c.; relating or belonging to women, Subh. &c. or ruled by women, being among w^o, Kāv.; BhP.; worthy of a woman, L.; n. womankind, the female sex, AV. &c. &c.; the nature of w^o, Uttarar.; BhP. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. effeminacy, MW.

Strairājaka, m. pl. the inhabitants of *Stri-rājya*, Cat.

Straiśhūya, n. (= *stri-sh*) the birth of a girl, AV.

Strī, in comp. for *stri*. — **agāra**, n. the women's apartments, Gal. — **adhyakṣha**, n. the superintendent of a king's wives, chamberlain, R. — **anuja**, mfn. born after a female child or sister, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 100, Sch. — **abhiḡamana**, n. the act of criminally approaching the wife of (comp.), Gaut. — **ākhyā**, f. 'called *Strī*,' the Priyaṅgu plant, L. — **ājīva**, m. one who lives by (prostitution of) his wife or other women, Mn. xi, 63. — **ādi-vyatyāsam**, ind. alternating with the wife so that the wife begins, MānGr.

स्थ *stha*. See p. 1262, col. 3.

स्थकर *sthakara* = *sthaḡara* below, Kauś.

स्थग *sthaḡ*, cl. 1. P. *sthaḡati*, to cover, hide, conceal, Dhātup. xix, 28; Caus. *sthaḡayati*, id., Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.; to cover, veil, make invisible, cause to disappear, Mālatim.; Bālar. [Cf. Gk. *στέγω*, *stégō*, *stégos* &c.; Lat. *tegere*, *toga*, *tugurium*; Lith. *stęgti*, *stėgas*; Germ. *decken*, *Dach*; Eng. *thatch*.]

Sthaḡa, mfn. cunning, sly, fraudulent, dishonest, L.; (i), f. a box (for holding betel and areca-nut), L. **Sthaḡana**, n. the act of covering or hiding, concealment, Rājāt.

Sthaḡayitavya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be hidden or concealed, Pāṇcat.

Sthaḡara, n. (also written *sthakara*, cf. *tagara*, *tagaraka*) a partic. fragrant substance or powder, TBr.; Gobh.

Sthaḡala, prob. = *sthaḡara*. See *sthāḡala*.

Sthaḡikā, f. a kind of bandage, Suśr.; a box (for betel &c.), Hcat.; a courtesan (?), Śukas.

Sthaḡita, mfn. covered, concealed, hidden (*sthaḡitā Sarasvatī*, 'S^o has hidden herself' = 'I cannot express myself'), Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Rājāt.; closed, shut (as a door); MārKp.; stopped, interrupted, BhP.

Sthaḡu, m. a hump on the back (v.l. *sthaḡu*), L.

स्थगणा *sthaḡanā*, f. the earth, L.

स्थडु *sthaḡu*, m. See *sthaḡu* above.

स्थण्डिल *sthaṇḍila*, n. (of unknown derivation; accord. to some connected with *√stha*) an open unoccupied piece of ground, bare ground (also with *kevala*), an open field, MBh. &c.; a piece of open ground (levelled, squared, and prepared for a sacrifice), ŚāṅkhBr.; ŚrS.; a boundary, limit, landmark, W.; a heap of cloths, MW.; m. N. of a Rishi, Cat. — **śa**, mfn. (cf. *giri-śa* &c.) lying on the bare ground, L. — **śayya**, f. the act of lying on the bare ground (as a penance), MBh. — **śāyikā**, f. id., Divyāv. — **śāyin**, mfn. = *-ja*; m. a devotee who sleeps on the bare ground or on the sacrificial ground (on account of a vow), R.; Bhāṭṭ. — **śamveśana**, n. = *-jayyā*, BhP. — **sitaka**, n. an altar (= *vedi*), L.

Sthaṇḍilaka. See *sa-sth*.

Sthaṇḍile (loc. of *sthaṇḍila*), in comp. = **śaya**, m. = *sthaṇḍila-śāyin*, Yājñ.; BhP.; N. of a Rishi, Cat. — **śayana**, n. = *sthaṇḍila-śayyā*, MBh.

Sthaṇḍileya, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.

Sthaṇḍilya, w.r. for *sthaṇḍila*, ChUp.

Sthāṇḍila, mfn. sleeping on the bare ground (as a penance), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 15; raised (as a toll) from a *Sthaṇḍila*, g. *sthaṇḍikāddi*; m. = *sthaṇḍila-śāyin*, L.

स्थपति *stha-pati*. See p. 1262, col. 3.

स्थपनी *sthaṇi*, f. the space between the eye-brows (v.l. *sthaṇi*), Suśr.

स्थपुट *sthaṇḍa*, mfn. (a) n. (of unknown derivation; cf. *sthaḡu*, *sthaḡu*) hunchbacked, unevenly raised, rugged, rough, Hcar.; Kāśikh.; being in difficult or distressed circumstances, W.; bent with pain, Mālatim.; m. a hump, protuberance, an unevenly raised place, L. — **gata**, mfn. being or belonging to a hump (as flesh), Mālatim.; being on raised places and in hollows, MW.

Sthaṇḍapata, Nom. P. *yati*, to make rough or uneven, dig or root up, Cāyḍ.; to raise or elevate by strewing or heaping, Āryav.

Sthaṇḍita, mfn. made uneven &c., g. *tāra-kāddi*.

Sthaṇḍi, in comp. for *sthaṇḍa*. — **√kṛi**, P. *karoti*, to make uneven, raise by strewing or heaping up, Hcar. — **kṛita**, mfn. made uneven &c., Kāśikh.

स्थल *sthal* (connected with *√I. sthā*), cl. 1. P. *sthalati*, to stand firm, be firm, Dhātup. xx, 6. [Cf. Gk. *στέλλω*, *stéllō*; Germ. *stellen*, *still* &c.; Eng. *still*.]

Sthala, m. a chapter, section (of a book), Cat.; N. of a son of Bala, BhP.; (*sthālā*), f. a heap of artificially raised earth, mound, TS.; (i), f. an eminence, tableland (also applied to prominent parts of the body), Lāty.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; soil, ground, Kālid.; BhP.; place, spot, Ragh.; Prab.; (*am*), n. = *sthalī* above; dry land (opp. to damp-land), firm earth (opp. to water), TS. &c. &c.; ground,

soil, place, spot, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; a flat surface, roof (of a palace), Megh.; situation, circumstance, case (*tathāvidha-sthale*, 'in such a case'), Sāh.; Sarvad.; a topic, subject, W.; a text, ib. — **kanda**, m. a kind of plant, L. — **kamala**, n. the flower of Hibiscus Mutabilis, Glt.; Dhanv.; Bhpr. — **kamalini**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, Megh. — **kālī**, f. N. of a being attending on Durgā, W. — **kumuda**, m. Nerium Odorum, L. — **ga**, mfn. living on dry land, BhP. — **gata**, mfn. gone or left on dry¹, MW. — **cara**, mfn. = **ga**, R.; Hit.; VarBrS. — **gāmin**, mfn. id., VarBrS. — **cārin**, mfn. id. (*ri-tā*, f.), Kāśikh. — **cyuta**, mfn. fallen or removed from any place or position, MW. — **ja**, mfn. growing or living on dry land, Mn.; R.; Suśr. &c.; accruing from land-transport (said of certain taxes or duties), Yājñ.; (a), f. licorice-root, L. — **tara**, n. a higher place, Lāty. — **tas**, ind. from dry land, MW. — **tā**, f. the state of being dry ground, ŚārngP.; Pañcat. — **devatā**, f. a local or rural deity, tutelary god presiding over some partic. spot, MW. — **nalini**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis (ifc. *nika*, mfn.), BhP.; Kād. — **niraja**, n. the flower of Hib¹ Mut¹, Pañcat. — **pattana**, n. a town situated on dry land (opp. to *jala-p¹*), Sil. — **patha**, m. a road by land (*ena*, 'by land'), Kalpas.; Kathās. &c.; and commerce by l¹, Kāni., Sch. — **pathi** — **krī**, P. — **karoti**, to make into dry l¹ or road by l¹, Vcar. — **padma**, m. Arum Indicum, L.; the flower of Hibiscus Mutabilis, Pañcat.; Bhāṭṭ.; another plant (= *chakra-patira*, *tamalakā*), MW. — **padmini**, f. Hibiscus Mut¹, L. — **piṇḍa**, f. a kind of date, L. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **mañjari**, f. Achyranthes Aspera, L. — **mārga**, m. a way by land, MW. — **ruhā**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, L. — **varman**, n. a road by land ('by land'), Ragh. — **varman**, m. N. of a king, Hcar. — **vigraha**, m. a land-fight, Hit. — **vihamga** or **gama**, m. a land bird, BhP. — **vetasa**, m. Calamus Rotang, Megh., Sch. — **sud-dhi**, f. the cleansing of any place from impurity, MW. — **śrīngāṣṭa** or **taka**, m. Tribulus Lanuginosus or a similar plant, L. — **sambhavanushadhi**, f. pl. plants growing on dry land, VarBrS. — **siman**, m. = *shaṇḍila*, m. (?), L.; a land-mark, boundary, W. — **stha**, mfn. standing on dry ground, MBh.; R.; BhP. — **Stthalāntara**, n. another place, MW. — **Stthalāravinda**, n. the flower of Hibiscus Mutabilis, Kum. — **Stthalārūḍha**, mfn. standing on the ground (as opp. to one seated in a chariot), Mn. vii, 91. — **Stthalēśvara**, n. N. of a locality, Kāśikh. — **Stthalōtpalini**, f. Hibiscus Mutabilis, Kād. — **Stthalāśka**, m. an animal dwelling on dry land, BhP. — **Stthalaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make into dry land, Subh. — **Stthalāya**, Nom. *°yate*, to become dry land, Naish. — **1. Stthali**, f., see under *sthalā* above. — **devatā**, f. a local deity, Megh. — **bhūta**, mfn. high-lying (as a country), Hariv. — **śāyī**, mfn. lying or sleeping on the bare ground, Bhāṭṭ. — **2. Stthali**, in comp. for *sthalā*. — *√bhū*, P. — **bhāvati**, to become dry land, Naish., Sch. — **1. Stthaliya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to regard as dry land, VarYogay. — **2. Stthaliya**, mfn. relating or belonging to dry land, terrestrial, MW.; belonging to a place, local, ib.; relating or bel¹ to a situation or case (in *uddēśya-vidheya-bodha-stthaliya-vicāra*, m. N. of wk.) — **Stthale** (loc. of *sthalā*), in comp. — *√jēta*, mf(ā)n. growing on dry land (with *padmini*, f. 'Hibiscus Mutabilis'), R.; n. licorice root, L. — **ruhā**, f. 'growing on dry land', N. of two plants (= *grīha-kumārī* and = *dagdāhā*), L. — **śāya**, m. 'sleeping on dry land', a partic. (or any) amphibious animal, L. — **Stthaleyu**, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, Hariv.; VP. — **Stthāla**, n. (fr. *sthalā*, of which it is also the Vṛiddhi form in comp.) any vessel or receptacle, plate, cup, bowl, dish, caldron, pot, ŚrS.; any culinary utensil, Rājat.; the hollow of a tooth, Yājñ.; (f), f., see col. 2. — **patha**, mfn. (fr. *sthalā-p¹*) imported by land, Pān. v, 1, 77, Vārtt. 3, Pat. — **pathika**, mfn. (fr. id.) imported or travelling by land, Pān. ib., Vārtt. 1, Pat. — **rūpa**, n. the form or representation of a caldron or cooking-pot, MW. — **Stthālaka**, m. or n. (pl.) N. of partic. bones on the back, Vishp.; Car. — **Stthālaka**, m. the smell of faeces, L.; mfn. smelling of faeces, L. — **Stthālin**, mfn. possessing any vessel or receptacle (cf. *kara-sth¹*), Pān. viii, 2, 83, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

Stthālī, f. an earthen dish or pan, cooking-vessel, caldron, AV.; Br.; ŚrS.; a partic. vessel used in preparing Soma, MW.; the substitution of a cooked offering of rice &c. for a meat offering at the Māṇ-sāstakā (q. v.), ib.; Biguonia Suaveolens, L. — **graha**, m. a ladleful taken out of a cooking-vessel, KātyŚr. — **darāṇa**, n. the breaking of a dish or vessel, AdbhBr. — **druma**, m. Ficus Benjamina or Indica, L. — **pakva**, mfn. cooked or dressed in any vessel, boiled, W. — **parṇi**, w. r. for *śālī-p¹*, q. v. — **pākā** (or *stthālī-p¹*), m. a dish of barley or rice boiled in milk (used as an oblation), ŚBr.; GṛŚrS.; MBh. &c.; mfn. (= *°kiya*), Cat.; — **nirṇaya**, m., *prayoga*, m., *mantra*, m. pl. N. of wks.; *°kiya*, mfn. belonging to the above oblation, Gobh. — **purisha**, n. the sediment or dirt sticking to a kettle or cooking-pot, BhP. — **pulaka**, m. boiled rice in a cooking-vessel; — *nyāya*, m. the rule of b¹ rice in a c¹-v¹ (i. e. the inferring of the condition of a whole from that of a part, as of the good cooking of rice from tasting one grain), A. — **bila**, n. the interior or hollow of a cooking-vessel, Pān. v, 1, 70; *°liya* or *°lya*, mfn. fit to be boiled in a cooking-vessel, ib., Sch. — **vri-ksha**, m. = *druma*, L.

स्थविर *sthavira*, *°vishṭha*. See p. 1265.

स्था 1. *sthā*, cl. 1. P. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxii, 30) *tlshṭhati*, *°te* (pf. *tasthaū*, *tasthe*, RV. &c. &c.; aor. *dsthāt*, *dsthāta*, ib.; 3. pl. *asthīran*, RV.; AV.; Br.; *asthāt* (?), AV.; *asthishi*, *°shata*, Br. &c.; Subj. *sthāti*, *sthāthah*, RV.; Prec. *sthe-yāt*, ib.; *sthesham*, *shuh* (?), AV.; *sthāsishta*, Gr.; fut. *sthāṭā*, MBh. &c.; *sthāsyati*, *°te*, Br. &c.; inf. *sthātum*, ib.; *°tos*, Br.; GṛŚrS.; — *sthitum*, R.; ind. p. *sthitvā*, MBh. &c.; — *sthiyā*, RV. &c. &c.; — *sthiyām*, Bhāṭṭ.), to stand, stand firmly, station one's self, stand upon, get upon, take up a position on (with *pādābhyām*, 'to stand on the feet'; with *jānubhyām*, 'to kneel'; with *agre* or *agratas* and gen., 'to stand or present one's self before'; with *purā* and with or without gen., 'to stand up against an enemy &c.'). RV. &c. &c.; to stay, remain, continue in any condition or action (e.g. with *kanyā*, 'to remain a girl or unmarried'; with *tushnim* or with *maumena*, instr. 'to remain silent'; with *sukham*, 'to continue or feel well'), AV. &c. &c.; to remain occupied or engaged in, be intent upon, make a practice of, keep on, persevere in any act (with loc.; e.g. with *rājye*, 'to continue governing'; with *śāsane*, 'to practise obedience'; with *bale*, 'to exercise power'; with *sva-dharme*, 'to do one's duty'; with *sva-karmanī*, 'to keep to one's own business'; with *sanjāyate*, 'to persist in doubting'; also with ind. p., e.g. *dharmam āsriyā*, 'to practise virtue'), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to continue to be or exist (as opp. to 'perish'), endure, last, TS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be, exist, be present, be obtainable or at hand, AV. &c. &c.; to be with or at the disposal of, belong to (dat., gen., or loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (Ā, m. c. also P., cf. Pān. i, 3, 23; iv, 34) to stand by, abide by, be near to, be on the side of, adhere or submit to, acquiesce in, serve, obey (loc. or dat.), RV. &c. &c.; to stand still, stay quiet, remain stationary, stop, halt, wait, tarry, linger, hesitate (see under *sthitvā* below), RV. &c. &c.; to behave or conduct one's self with *samam*, 'to behave equally towards any one', loc.; to be directed to or fixed on (loc.), Hariv.; Kathās.; to be founded or rest or depend on, be contained in (loc.), RV.; AV.; MBh.; to rely on, confide in (loc., e.g. *mayi sthitvā*, 'confiding in me'), Bhāṭṭ.; to stay at, resort to (acc.), R.; to arise from (abl. or gen.), RV.; ChUp.; to desist or cease from (abl.), Kathās.; to remain unnoticed (as of no importance), be left alone (only Impv. and Pot.), Kāv.; Pañcat.: Pass. *sthiyate* (aor. *asthiyē*), to be stood &c. (frequently used impers., e.g. *mayā sthiyātām*, 'let it be abided by me', i. e. 'I must abide'), Br. &c. &c.; Caus. *sthāpayati*, *°te* (aor. *āsthiṣṭhat*; ind. p. *sthāpayitvā* [q. v.] and *-sthāpam*: Pass. *sthāpyate*), to cause to stand, place, locate, set, lay, fix, station, establish, found, institute, AV. &c. &c.; to set up, erect, raise, build, MBh.; R.; to cause to continue, make durable, strengthen, confirm, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; to prop up, support, maintain, MBh.; Heat.; to affirm, assent, Sāh.; Nyāyas, Sch.; to appoint (to any office, loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to cause to be, constitute, make, appoint or employ as (two acc.), with *dhātīm*, 'to employ any one as a nurse'; with *rak-shāṛtham*, 'to appoint any one as guardian'; with

sajjam, 'to make anything ready'; with *su-rak-shitam*, 'to keep anything well guarded'; with *svi-kṛitya*, 'to make anything one's own'; with *pariśe-sham*, 'to leave anyth¹ over or remaining'), ŚvetUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to fix, settle, determine, resolve, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to fix in or on, lead or bring into, direct or turn towards (loc., rarely acc.; with *hrīdi*, 'to impress on the heart'; with *manas*, 'to fix the mind on'), AV. &c. &c.; to introduce or initiate into, instruct in (loc., e.g. with *naye*, 'to instruct in a plan or system'), MBh.; Kathās.; to make over or deliver up to (loc. or *haste* with gen., 'into the hands of'), Yājñ.; Ratnāv.; Kathās.; to give in marriage, MBh.; to cause to stand still, stop, arrest, check, hold, keep in, restrain (with *bad-dhvā*, 'to keep bound or imprisoned'), ŚBr. &c. &c.; to place aside, keep, save, preserve, MBh.; Hariv.: Desid. of Caus. *-sthāpayishati* (see *sam-√sthā*): Desid. *tlshṭhāsati*, to wish to stand &c., ŚBr.: Intens. *tlshṭhiyate*; *tāstheti*, *tāsthati*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *t-ōrōvā*; Lat. *stare*; Lith. *stōti*; Slav. *stati*; Germ. *stān*, *stehen*; Eng. *stand*.]

Tasthivās, mfn. (pf. p. of *√t. sthā*; nom. *°vān*, *°thūshī*, *°vdt*) one who has stood, standing, remaining, continuing in, being on or in (loc.), RV.; Ragh.; one who has stood still or stopped or made a pause (used as pf. tense, 'he made a pause', Hariv.), fixed, immovable, stationary (opp. to *jagat*), RV.; MBh. &c.; occupied with, engaged in (loc.), Ragh.; Rājat.; keeping on with (instr.), MBh.; persevering, constant, MBh.; ready to, prepared for (dat.), ib.

Sttha (or *stthā*), mf(ā)n. (only ifc.) standing, staying, abiding, being situated in, existing or being in or on or among (see *agni*, *garbha*, *jala*, *nara-ka*, *rājya-stha* &c.); occupied with, engaged in, devoted to, performing, practising (see *dhyanā*, *yajña*, *yoga*, *savāna-stha* &c.); a place, ground (ibc. = *sthalā*), L. — **pāti**, nt. (accord. to some *sthapati*, fr. caus. of *√t. sthā*) 'place-lord', a king, chief, governor, head official (accord. to KātyŚr., 'a Vaiśya or even a person of lower caste, who has celebrated the Go-sava sacrifice after being chosen king'; accord. to others, 'an Āyogava who is a town official'; cf. *nishāda-sth¹*), AV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; R.; Śiś.; an architect, master builder, carpenter, wheelwright, MBh.; R. &c. (IW. 185); one who sacrifices to Bṛihas-pati, L.; a guard or attendant on the women's apartments, chamberlain, L.; a charioteer, W.; N. of Bṛihas-pati, L.; of Kubera, L.; mfn. chief, best, principal, L. — **śās**, ind. according to (its) place, RV.

Stthapati. See *stha-pati* above.

Stthavi, *stthavira*. See p. 1265, col. 2.

2. Stthā (or *sthā*), mfn. (nom. m. n. *sthās*) standing, stationary (often ifc. = 'standing, being, existing in or on or among', cf. *agni-shṭhā*, *ṛita-sthā* &c.), RV.; PañcatBr.; ŚākhŚr. — **raśman** (*sthā*, Padap. *sthāḥ*), having firm bridle (?), RV.

Stthānava, mfn. (fr. *stthānu* below) coming from the trunks or stems of trees, Hcar.

Stthānaviya, mfn. (fr. next) relating or belonging to Śiva, Bālar.

Stthānū, mfn. (accord. to some for *stthānu*) standing firmly, stationary, firm, fixed, immovable, motionless, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. (or n., g. *ardhar-cāḍā*) a stump, stem, trunk, stake, post, pile, pillar (also as symbol of motionlessness), RV. &c. &c.; a kind of spear or dart, L.; m. a partic. part of a plough, Kṛishis.; the gnomon of a dial, MW.; a partic. perfume (= *jivaka*), L.; a nest of white ants, W.; N. of Śiva (who is supposed to remain as motionless as the trunk of a tree during his austerities), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (RTL. 63); of one of the 11 Rudras, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Prajā-pati, R.; of a serpent-demon, RāmatUp.; of a Rākshasa, TāṇḍBr.; n. anything stationary or fixed, MBh. &c.; a partic. posture in sitting, Cat. — **karnī**, f. a partic. species of large colocynth, L. — **ccheda**, m. one who cuts down the trunks of trees or clears away timber, Mn. ix, 44. — **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **diś**, f. 'Śiva's quarter', the north-east, VarBrS. — **bhūta**, mfn. become motionless as the trunk of a tree, MBh. — **bhrama**, m. mistaking anything for a post, Śāntis. — **matī**, f. N. of a river, R. — **roga**, m. a partic. disease of horses, L. — **vaṭa**, N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **vat**, ind. like a post, MW. — **vanāśka**, mfn. inhabiting Śiva's forest, ib.

Stthānu, in comp. for *stthānu*. — **Śārama-mā-hāṭmya**, n. N. of wk. — **īśvara**, m. N. of a Liṅga

of Śiva, Vāmp.; n. N. of a town (cf. *sthānīśvara*), Hcat.

Stthāvya, mfn. (n. impers.) to be stood or stayed or remained or continued in or abided by (loc., rarely instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Stthātri, m. a guider, driver (of horses &c.), RV.; a guide, authority, MBh. iii, 12691; (*°tri*), mfn. (nom. n. *°tūr*) what stands or stays stationary, immovable (as opp. to *jagat* or *caratha*), RV. i, 58, 8.

Stthātrā, n. station, place (cf. *bhūri-sth*), RV. x, 125, 3.

Stthāna, n. (also said to be m., Siddh.) the act of standing, standing firmly, being fixed or stationary, AV. &c. &c.; position or posture of the body (in shooting &c.), R.; staying, abiding, being in or on (loc. or comp.), Daś.; Kām.; Hariv.; Sāh.; storing-place or storage (of goods), Mn. vii, 401; firmbearing (of troops), sustaining a charge (as opp. to *yuddha*, 'charging'), ib. vii, 190; state, condition (ifc. = 'being in the state of'), Up.; BhP.; continued existence, continuance in the same state (i. e. in a kind of neutral state unmarked by loss or gain), continuing as or as long as (with instr.), MBh.; R.; BhP.; a state of perfect tranquillity, Sarvad.; station, rank, office, appointment, dignity, degree, MaitrUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; place of standing or staying, any place, spot, locality, abode, dwelling, house, site (*sthāne sthāne* or *sthāne sthāneshu*, 'in different places,' 'here and there'), RV. &c. &c.; place or room, stead (*sthāne* with gen. or ifc. 'in place of,' 'instead of,' 'in lieu of,' *ripu-sthāne* *°vrit*, 'to act in the place of an enemy,' *vilocana-sthānagata*, 'acting the part of eyes,' also *sthāna* ifc. = 'taking the place of,' 'acting as,' 'representing' or 'represented by,' e. g. *pitṛi-sth*, 'acting as a father' or 'represented by a father,' *°iyān-uvān-sthāna*, repr^o by *iy* or *uv* [as *ī* and *ū*, Pāṇ. i, 4, 4]; in Pāṇini's grammar the gen. case is often used alone, when the word *sthāne* has to be supplied, e. g. *hanter jah*, 'ja is to be substituted in place of *han*,' i, 1, 49), AitBr.; GṛS. &c.; place for, receptacle of (gen.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; proper or right place (*sthāne*, 'in the right place or at the right time, seasonably, justly'), PāṇicavBr. &c. &c. (cf. g. *svar-ādi*); province, region, domain, sphere (of gods or virtuous men; said to be in one of three places, viz. 'earth' or 'atmosphere' or 'heaven'; accord. to some that of virtuous Brāhmins is called *Prājāpatya*; of Kshatriyas, *Aindra*; of Vaiśyas, *Māruta*; of Śūdras, *Gāndharva*), Nir.; VarBṛS.; the main support or strength or chief constituent of a kingdom (said to be four, viz. 'army,' 'treasury,' 'city,' 'territory'), Mn. vii, 56; a stronghold, fortress, Pañcat.; the place or organ of utterance of any sound (said to be 8 in number, viz. *kanṭha*, 'throat'; *tālu*, 'palate'; *mūrdhan*, 'top of palate'; *danta*, 'teeth'; *oṣṭha*, 'lips'; *kanṭha-tālu*, 'throat and palate'; *kanṭh-oṣṭha*, 'throat and lips'; *dant-oṣṭha*, 'teeth and lips'; to which are added *nāsikā*, 'nose,' said to be the place of utterance of true *Anuvāra*, and *uras*, 'chest,' of *Viśarga*), Pāṇ. i, 9, Sch.; Prāt.; Sarvad.; any organ of sense (e. g. the eye), BhP.; the pitch or key of the voice, note, tone (of which, accord. to RPrāt., there are three [see *mandra*]), or accord. to TPrāt., seven; *vīṇā cūṭā sthānāt*, 'a lute out of tune'), ŚrS.; Prāt.; MBh. &c.; shape, form, appearance (as of the moon), VarBṛS.; the part or character of an actor, MW.; case, occurrence (*nṛ-dam sthānaṃ vidyate*, 'this case does not occur'), Yājñ.; Pañcat.; Vajracch.; occasion, opportunity for (gen. or comp.; *sthāne*, ind. 'occasionally'), ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; cause or object of (gen. or comp., e. g. *śulka-sthāna*, 'an object of toll'; *pūjā* or *mānya-sth*, 'an object of honour,' also applied to persons; *sthāne*, ind. 'because of,' 'on account of'), MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; a section or division (e. g. of medicine), Car.; Suśr. &c.; an astrol. mansion or its subdivision, VarBṛS.; = *kāryōtsarga*, Śil.; an open place in a town, plain, square, W.; a holy place, MW.; an altar, ib.; N. of a Gandharva king, R. - *cañcalā*, f. *Ocimum Pilosum*, L. - *caturvidha-śloka*, m. N. of wk. - *cintaka*, m. one who provides quarters for an army, a kind of quartermaster, Pañcat. - *cyuta*, mfn. fallen or removed from any place or office &c., GṛaṇḍaP. - *tas*, ind. according to place or station, MW.; in regard to the place or organ of utterance, ib. - *tā*, f. the state of being the receptacle of, possession of (gen.), Naish. - *tyāga*, m. abandonment of a dwelling-place, Cāṇ.;

loss of rank or dignity, VarBṛS. - *tva* (in *eka-sthāna-tva*, 'the being pronounced with the same organ'), n., TPrāt., Sch. - *dātri*, mf(°tri)n. one who assigns a place to (gen.), Pañcat. - *dipta*, mfn. (in augury) inauspicious on account of situation (see *dipta*), VarBṛS. - *pata*, mfn. (fr. next), g. *aiṇapaty-ādi*. - *pati*, m. lord of a pl^o, (esp.) head of a monastery, Inscr. - *pāta*, m. occupying (another's) pl^o, Nyāyam. - *pāla*, m. guardian of a pl^o or region, Yājñ.; R.; Rāj.; chief guardian, superintendent, Hcar.; a keeper, watchman, policeman, W. - *pracyuta*, mfn. = *-cyuta*, R. - *prāpti*, f. obtaining of a place or situation, VarBṛS. - *bhaṅga*, m. ruin or fall of a place, Pañcat. - *bhūmi*, f. a dwelling-place, mansion, MW. - *bharaṇa*, m. loss of place or station or rank, VarBṛS.; Hit. - *bhrashta*, mfn. = *-cyuta*, ib. - *māhātmya*, n. the greatness or glory of any place, the divine virtue supposed to be inherent in any sacred spot, MW. - *mṛiga*, m. N. of certain big animals (such as the turtle, crocodile, and Makara, supposed to frequent the same pl^o). - *yoga*, m. assignment of suitable places or application of the best modes for preserving articles, Mn. ix, 332. - *yogin*, mfn. = *sthāne-yoga* (col. 3), VPrāt. - *raṅghaka*, m. = *sthāna-pāla*, MW. - *vat*, mfn. being in the right place, well-founded (as doubt), Nyāyas. - *vid*, mfn. knowing places, having local knowledge, Kathās. - *vibhāga*, m. assignment of pl^o, Bṛh.; (in alg.) subdivision of a number according to the position of its figures, Col. - *virāsana*, n. a partic. sedent posture, SamhUp. - *stha*, mfn. abiding in one pl^o, immovable, VarBṛS.; staying at home, L. - *sthāna*, n. pl. every place (*eshu*, loc. pl. 'everywhere,' 'in every corner,' cf. *sthāna*, col. 1), Kathās. - *sthita*, mfn. standing in a (high) pl^o, Kāv. *Stthānānga*, n. N. of the 3rd Aṅga (q. v.) of the Jains. *Stthānādhikāra*, m. the superintendence of a shrine, Inscr. *Stthānādhipati*, m. = *sthāna-pati*, Inscr. *Stthānādhyakṣa*, m. the governor of a place, L. *Stthānānta*, mfn. ending in *sthāna*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 35. *Stthānātara*, n. another pl^o; - *gata*, mfn. gone to another place, gone away, MW.; *°rābhīnukha*, mf(°n) facing another place, turned away, Mālav. *Stthānānya-tva*, n. difference of pl^o, MW. *Stthānāpatti*, f. taking the place of another person or thing, substitution, KātyŚr., Sch. *Stthānāpanna*, mfn. substituted in place of another (cf. prec.), ib. *Stthānābhāva*, m. want of place or situation, MW. *Stthānāśraya*, m. the pl^o on which anything stands, Suśr. (*eka-sth*), mfn. 'being in the same pl^o', Kathās. *Stthānāsana*, n. du. standing and sitting down, Mn. vi, 22; *-vīhāra-vat*, mfn. (a pupil) occupying the habitation and seat and place of recreation (of his preceptor), ib. ii, 248; *sanika*, mfn. standing or sitting, Āpast. *Stthānāśedha*, m. confinement to a place, local or personal arrest, Yājñ., Sch. *Stthānāsthāna-jñāna-bala*, n. the power of the knowledge of what is proper and what is improper, Buddh. *Stthānēśvara*, m. the governor of a pl^o, Rājat.; n. (prob. incorrect for *sthānīśvara*) N. of a town and its territory (Thanesar), MBh.; Buddh. *Stthānaka*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; n. position, situation, rank, dignity, MBh.; a place, spot, Pañcat.; a city, town, L.; attitude of the body (in shooting &c.), Hcar.; Nalac.; a partic. point or situation in dramatic action, Vikr. iv, 44 (others 'a kind of posture,' but cf. *patākā-sth*); a basin or trench dug for water at the root of a tree, L.; a division or section (esp.) of the Kāthaka (accord. to some 'a mode of recitation'); froth or bubbles on spirits or wine (prob. for *sthāsaka*), L. *Stthāni*, ind. comp. for *sthānin*. - *bhūta*, mfn. (in gram.) being the original or primitive form, Pāṇ., Sch. - *vat*, ind. like the original or primitive element (the *ādeśa* or substituted form is said to be *sthāni-vat* when it is liable to all the rules which hold good for the primitive), Pāṇ. i, 1, 56; (*-vat*) *-tva*, n. the state of being like the original form or element, Pāṇ., Sch.; (*-vat*) *-sūtra-vicāra*, m. N. of wk.; (*-vad*) *-bhāva*, m. (= *-vat-tva*), Pat. *Stthānika*, mfn. belonging to a place or site, local, W.; (in gram.) taking the place of anything else, substituted for (gen. or comp.), Pāṇ., Sch.; m. any one holding an official post, governor of a place, manager of a temple &c., L. *Stthānin*, mfn. having a place, occupying a (high) position, Cat.; having fixedness, abiding, permanent, W.; being in the right place, appropriate, ĀsvŚr.; (in gram.) that which should be in the place or is to be supplied, Pāṇ. i, 4, 105; m. the original form or

primitive element (for which anything is substituted, as opp. to *ādeśa*, 'the substitute'), Pāṇ., Sch.

Stthāniya, mfn. having its place in, being in (comp.; *kanṭha-sth*, 'having its place in the throat'), Vedāntas.; belonging to or prevailing in any place, local, W.; occupying the place of, representing (comp.), Āpast.; n. a town or a large village, L.

Stthāne (loc. of *sthāna*), in comp. - *patita*, mfn. occupying the place of another (person or thing; - *tva*, n.), Nyāyam., Sch. - *yoga*, mf(°n) (in gram.) implying the relation of 'instead' (said of the gen. case or *shashthī*, which designates that for which something is substituted), Pāṇ. i, 1, 49. - *yogin*, mfn. (cf. *sthāna-yoga*), id. (*°gi-tva*, n.), Pāṇ. i, 1, 47, Sch.

Stthāny, in comp. for *sthānin*. - *āśraya*, mfn. depending on the primitive form (said of an operation in gr.), MW.

Stthāpaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to stand, placing, fixing &c.; m. the erector of an image, VarBṛS.; a depositor, Yājñ., Sch.; (ifc.) an establisher, founder, Cat.; (in dram.) a kind of stage-director (assistant of the Sūtra-dhāra [q. v.] hut not clearly defined in his functions and not mentioned in any of the extant plays), Bhar.; Sāh.

Stthāpatya, m. (fr. *sthapati*) a guard of the women's apartments, L.; n. the office of the governor of a district, PāṇicavBr.; architecture, building, erecting, R.; BhP. - *veda*, m. 'science of architecture,' one of the four Upa-vedas (q. v.), IW. 184.

Stthāpana, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to stand &c.; maintaining, preserving (see *vayaḥ-sth*); fixing, determining, Sāh.; (*ā*), f. the act of causing to stand firmly or fixing, supporting (as an attribute of the earth), MBh.; Heat.; storing, keeping, preserving, Campak.; fixed order or regulation, ib.; establishing, establishment, dialectical proof (of a proposition), ib.; Car.; Sarvad.; arranging, regulating or directing (as a drama &c.), stage-management (cf. *sthāpaka*), W.; (*°*), f. Clypea Hernandifolia, L.; (*am*), n. causing to stand, fixing, establishing, founding, instituting, raising, erecting (an image &c.), VarBṛS.; Inscr.; putting or placing or laying upon (comp.), Suśr.; Naish., Sch.; fastening, fixing, rendering immovable, BhP.; hanging, suspending, Cat.; strengthening (of the limbs), preservation or prolongation (of life) or a means of strengthening &c., Suśr.; Car.; a means of stopping (the flow of blood), styptic, ib.; storage (of grain), Kṛishis.; establishment or dialectical proof of a proposition, Madhus.; statement, definition, Sāh.; a partic. process to which quicksilver is subjected, Sarvad.; = *pum-savana*, L.; fixing the thoughts, abstraction, W.; a dwelling, habitation, ib. - *vṛitta*, mfn. one who is past all restoration to strength, Car.

Stthāpanika, mf(°n) deposited, laid up in store, Vet.

Stthāpaniya, mfn. to be fixed or established in a place, Kathās.; to be kept (as a cat &c.), ib.; to be treated with tonics or strengthening remedies, Suśr.

Stthāpayitavya, mfn. to be kept in a place, MBh.; to be kept in order or restrained, ib.

Stthāpayitṛi, mfn. one who causes to stand, establisher, founder, MBh.

Stthāpayitṛa, ind. having placed or fixed &c.; having put aside = 'with the exception of' (acc.), Divyāv.

Stthāpita, mfn. caused or made to stand, fixed, established, founded &c.; handed over, deposited, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; lodged, Kathās.; put aside, kept, stored, ib.; wedded, Mālatim.; ordered, regulated, enjoyed, ordained, enacted, W.; settled, ascertained, certain, ib.; firm, steady, ib. - *vat*, mfn. one who has placed or fixed, ib.

Stthāpin, m. (prob.) the erector (of an image), Pañcat.

Stthāpya, mfn. to be set up or erected (as an image), VarBṛS.; to be placed in or on (loc.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be installed in or appointed to (an office), R.; to be shut up or confined in (loc.), Kathās.; to be kept (*°vśmani*, 'in the house,' i. e. 'as a domestic animal'), VarBṛS.; to be kept to (one's duty, loc.), MārKp.; to be plunged in (grief &c., acc.), Kathās.; to be kept in order or curbed or checked or restrained, MBh.; m. (prob.) the image of a god, Pañcat.; m. or n. a deposit, pledge (= *nikshepa*), L. *Stthāpyāharaṇa*, n. the stealing or embezzling of a deposit, MW.

Stthāma, in comp. for *sthāman*. - *vat*, mfn. powerful, strong, Lalit.; (ifc.) having the strength of, ib.

Sthāman, n. station, seat, place, AV.; strength, power, Balar.; Lalit.; SaddhP.; the neighing of a horse, MBh. i, 5116.

Sthāya, m. = *sthāman*, L.; a receptacle (in *jala-sth*°, q. v.); (ā), f. the earth, L.

Sthāyam. See *√sthā*, p. 1262, col. 2.

1. **Sthāyī**, f. the action of standing, Pāp. iii, 3, 95, Vārt. 1, Pat.

2. **Sthāyī**, in comp. for *sthāyīn*. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. constancy, stability, permanency, steadiness, durability, invariableness, Suśr.; Sāh.; Sarvad. — **bhāva**, m. lasting or durable state of mind or feeling (said to be 8, viz. *ratī*, *hāsa*, *joka*, *krodha*, *utsāha*, *bhaya*, *jugupsā*, *vismaya* [qq. vv.], to which is sometimes added *śama*, 'quietism'; they are opp. to the *vyabhiçāri-bhāvas* or 'transitory feelings'), Bhar.; Daśar.; Sāh. &c.

Sthāyika, mfn. lasting, enduring (in *ādy-anta-sth*°, 'lasting from the beginning to the end'), Sighās.; faithful, trustworthy, Bhar.; (ā), f. the action of standing, Pāp. iii, 3, 95, Vārt. 1, Pat.

Sthāyin, mfn. standing, staying, being or situated in or on (comp.), Nir.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; being in a partic. place, resident, present, Kāv.; Kathās.; being in a partic. state or condition, Kāv.; MārkaP.; permanent, constant, enduring, lasting (as a feeling or state; cf. *sthāyī-bhāva* above), ĀsvSr.; MBh. &c.; persevering, steadfast, Śis.; faithful, trustworthy, Bhar.; having the form of (comp.), VarBrS.

Sthāyī-√bhū, P. *-bhavati*, to become lasting or permanent, Pañcat.

Sthāyuka, mf(ā)n. disposed to stay or last, staying, tarrying, stopping, abiding in (loc.), Bhāṭṭ.; lasting, enduring, constant, Pañcat. Br.; m. the overseer of a village, L.

Sthāla &c. See p. 1262, col. 1.

Sthāvan. See *sa-sthāvan*.

Sthāvarā, mf(ā)n. standing still, not moving, fixed, stationary, stable, immovable (opp. to *jan-gama*, q. v.), TS. &c. &c.; firm, constant, permanent, invariable, Āpast.; R.; Hariv.; regular, established, W.; vegetable, belonging to the veg° world, Suśr.; relating to immovable property, Yājñ.; Sch.; n. a mountain (cf. *rāja*), Bhag.; Kum.; (ā), f. N. of a Buddhist goddess, Lalit.; (am), n. any stationary or inanimate object (as a plant, mineral &c.); these form the seventh creation of Brahṃā, see under *sarga*, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; stability, permanence (v.l. *skira-tva*), Subh.; immovable property, real estate (such as land or houses), Yājñ.; a heirloom, family-possession (such as jewels &c., which have been long preserved in a family and ought not to be sold), W.; a bow-string, L. — **kalpa**, m. a partic. cosmic period, Buddh. — **kraśāṇaka**, (prob.) n. wooden goods, Campak. — **garala**, n. a partic. vegetable poison, L. — **jaṅgama**, n. (sg. or pl.) everything stationary and movable or inanimate and animate, SāhkhGr.; Mn. &c. — **tā**, f. fixedness, immobility; the state of a vegetable or mineral, Mn. xii, 9. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha or a Tīrtha with stagnant water, Cat. — **tva**, n. fixedness, immobility, MBh. — **rāja**, m. 'mountain-king', N. of Himālaya; *-kanyā*, f. 'daughter of H°', N. of Pārvatī, Kum. **Sthāvarākṛitī**, mfn. having the form or appearance of a tree, Kathās. **Sthāvarādī**, n. the poison called *Vatsa-nābha* (q. v.), MW. **Sthāvarāsthāvara**, n. everything stationary and movable, immovable and movable property, ib.

Sthāvira. See p. 1265, col. 3.

Sthāsu, n. bodily strength, W. (prob. w. r. for *sthāma*).

Sthānu, mfn. firm, stationary, immovable, Lāṭy.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; durable, permanent, eternal, Kāv.; BhP.; patient enduring (in *a-sth*°), Kathās.; a tree or plant (= *vyākṣha*; cf. *sthāvira*), MW. — **tā**, f. firmness, stability, durability, W.

Sthitā, mfn. standing (as opp. to 'going', 'sitting', or 'lying'; *parasparam sthitam*, 'standing opposed to each other'; *sthitam tena*, 'it was stood by him' = 'he waited'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; standing firm (*yuddhe*, 'in battle'), Hariv.; standing, staying, situated, resting or abiding or remaining in (loc. or comp.; with *uccvaceshu*, 'abiding in things high and low'; with *anīyam*, 'not remaining permanently', 'staying only a short time', Kāṭy.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; being or remaining or keeping in any state or condition (loc., instr., abl., comp., or a noun in the same case, also ind. p. or adv.; *vyāpāya sthitah*, 'he keeps continually pervading', Śak.; Vikr.; *upavītya sthitah*, 'he remains sitting', Vikr.;

katham sthitāsi, 'how did you fare?' Vikr.; *evan sthite*, 'it being so', Pañc.; *paraḥ sthite*, 'it being imminent'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; engaged in, occupied with, intent upon, engrossed by, devoted or addicted to (loc. or comp.), performing, protecting, Mn.; MBh. &c.; abiding by, conforming to, following (loc.), ib.; being in office or charge, Pañcat.; Rājat.; adhering to or keeping with (loc.), Hariv.; lasting, RPrāt.; firm, constant, invariable, Kathās.; settled, ascertained, decreed, established, generally accepted, ŚBr. &c. &c.; fixed upon, determined, Śak.; firmly convinced or persuaded, MBh.; Subh.; firmly resolved to (inf. or loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; faithful to a promise or agreement, L.: upright, virtuous, L.; prepared for or to (dat.), Yājñ.; Kum.; being there, existing, present, close at hand, ready (*sthito hy ekaḥ*, 'I myself am ready'; *agrade sthite*, 'when the elder brother is there'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; belonging to (gen.), R.; turned or directed to, fixed upon (loc. or comp.), VarBrS.; Sarvad.; resting or depending on (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; leading or conducive to (dat.), Pañcat.; one who has desisted or ceased, Pañcat.; left over, L.; (in Vedic gram.) not accompanied by *iti* (in the Pada-pāṭha), standing alone (*pade sthite*, 'in the Pada text'), Prāt.; (am), n. standing still, stopping, Bhartṛ.; staying, remaining, abiding, R.; manner of standing, ib.; perseverance on the right path, ib. — **tā**, f. the being in a place (v.l. *sthitī-tā*), BrĀr. — **dhī**, mfn. steady-minded, firm, unmoved, calm, Bhag. — **pāṭhya**, n. (in dram.) recitation in Prakṛit by a woman standing, Sāh. — **prakarana**, w. r. for *sthitī-pr*. — **prajña**, mfn. firm in judgment and wisdom, calm, contented, Bhag. — **preman**, m. 'firm in affection', a firm or faithful friend, L. — **buddhi-datta**, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **mati**, m. 'firm-minded', N. of a teacher, Buddh. — **liṅga**, mfn. having the virile member erected (cf. *sthira*), MBh. — **vat**, nfn. one who has stood or stayed &c.; being or situated in, Śis.; (*sthitā*), containing a form of *√sthā* (*-vatī*, f. 'a verse containing a form of *√sthā*'), ŚBr. — **saṃvid**, mfn. faithful to an agreement, keeping a promise, Kathās. — **saṃketa**, mfn. id. ib. **Sthitāsana**, n. the 5 standing postures (e.g. *daṇḍāsana* &c.) collectively, L. **Sthitopasthita**, mfn. (a word) which stands with and without the particle *iti* (in the Pada text; see *sthita* above), Prāt.

Sthiti, f. standing upright or firmly, not falling, Kāvād.; standing, staying, remaining, abiding, stay, residence, sojourn in or on or at (loc. or comp.; *sthitim √kri* or *vi-√i*. *dā* or *√grah* or *√bhaj*, 'to make a stay', 'take up one's abode'), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; staying or remaining or being in any state or condition (see *rāja-sth*°); continuance in being, maintenance of life, continued existence (the 2nd of the three states of all created things, the 1st being *utpatti*, 'coming into existence', and the 3rd *laya*, 'dissolution'), permanence, duration, ŚvetUp.; R.; Kālid.; BhP.; Sarvad.; duration of life, MārkaP.; (in astron.) duration of an eclipse, Sūryas.; continued existence in any place, MBh.; Sāh.; that which continually exists, the world, earth, BhP.; any situation or state or position or abode, Kāv.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; station, high position, rank, Mn.; Yājñ.; Bhag. &c.; maintenance, sustenance, Mālatīm.; settled rule, fixed decision, ordinance, decree, axiom, maxim, ŚBr. &c. &c.; maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state &c.), Ragh.; continuance or steadfastness in the path of duty, virtuous conduct, steadiness, rectitude, propriety, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; constancy, perseverance, Bhag.; Sarvad.; devotion or addiction to, intentness on (loc.), MBh.; R.; firm persuasion or opinion, conviction, Yājñ.; Kām.; settled practice, institution, custom, usage, Kathās.; Rājat.; settled boundary or bounds (esp. of morality, e.g. *sthitim √bhīd*, 'to transgress the bounds of m°'), term, limit, R.; Kālid.; Bhāṭṭ.; standing still, stopping, halting (*sthitim ā-√car*, 'to remain standing'), Ragh.; Rājat.; Suśr.; standing-place, halting-place, stand or place or fixed abode, ŚBr.; Mn.; Rājat.; resistance to motion, inertia (in phil.); fixedness, inimmobility, stability, Ragh.; BhP.; depositing, laying down, Rājat.; Kathās.; form, shape, MārkaP.; manner of acting, procedure, behaviour, conduct, Mn.; Śis.; Hit.; occurrence, MBh.; regard or consideration for (loc.), Pañcat. v.l.; (in Vedic gram.) the standing of a word by itself (i.e. without the particle *iti*; see *sthita*). — **kartṛ**, nfn. causing

stability or permanence, MārkaP. — **jūa**, mfn. knowing (and observing) the bounds of morality, Kum. — **tā** (*sthit-*), f. fixity, stability, firm position, ŚBr. — **deśa**, m. place of abode, ŚārngP. — **pāṇana**, m. maintenance of stability or permanence (*°nam √kri*, 'to maintain stability'), MārkaP. — **prakarana**, n. N. of a ch. of the Vāsisṭha-rāmāyaṇa. — **prada**, mfn. bestowing firmness or stability, ib. — **bhid**, mfn. violating or transgressing the bounds of morality, Ragh. — **mat**, mfn. possessing firmness or stability, firm, stable, Kum.; lasting, enduring, Ragh.; keeping within limits (as the ocean), Vikr.; keeping within the limits of morality, virtuous, honest, Mn.; Kām.; Kum. — **varman**, m. N. of a king, Hcar. — **sthāpaka**, mfn. restoring anything to its original state or condition, W.; m. the capability of restoration to an original state or position, elasticity, Bhāṣāp.

Stthy, in comp. for *sthitī*. — **atīkrānti**, f. transgression of the bounds of morality or virtue, Kir.

Sthitvā, ind. having stood or stayed or stopped or waited &c. (sometimes used alone to express 'after some time'; *māsam sthī*, 'after a month'; *ciram api sthī*, 'after a long period' = 'sooner or later'), RV. &c. &c.

Sthin. See *tri-sthīn* and *paravī-sthīn*.

Sthirā, mf(ā)n. firm, hard, solid, compact, strong, RV. &c. &c.; fixed, immovable, motionless, still, calm, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; firm, not wavering or tottering, steady, R.; VarBrS.; inflexible, durable, lasting, permanent, changeless, RV. &c. &c.; stern, relentless, hard-hearted, Kum.; constant, steadfast, resolute, persevering (*manas or hṛdayam sthiram √kri*, 'to steel one's heart, take courage', R.; Kathās.); kept secret, Vet.; faithful, trustworthy, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; firmly resolved to (inf.), MBh.; settled, ascertained, undoubted, sure, certain, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a partic. spell recited over weapons, R.; a kind of metre, VarBrS.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of one of Skanda's attendants, ib.; N. of a partic. astrol. Yoga, MW.; of certain zodiacal signs (viz. Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, Aquarius; so called because any work done under these signs is supposed to be lasting), ib. (L. also 'a tree'; *Grislea Tomentosa*; a mountain; a bull; a god; the planet Saturn; final emancipation); (ā), f. a strong-minded woman, MW.; the earth, L.; Desmodium Gangeticum, L.; *Sal-malia Malabarica*, L.; = *kakoli*, L.; N. of the sound *j*, Up. 1. (am), n. steadfastness, stubbornness, resistance (acc. with *ava-√tan*, P. 'to loosen the resistance of [gen.];' Ā. 'to relax one's own resistance, yield'; with *ā-√tan*, Ā. 'to offer resistance'), RV. — **karman**, mfn. persevering in action, Ragh. — **kuṭṭaka**, m. (in alg.) a steady pulverizer, constant multiplier, common divisor (applied to a partic. kind of common div°), MW. — **gati**, m. 'moving firmly or slowly', N. of the planet Saturn (cf. *sanātī-cara*), L. — **gandha**, mfn. having durable perfume; m. *Michelia Champaca*, L.; (ā), f. *Bignonia Suaveolens*, ib.; *Pandanus Odoratissimus*, ib. — **cakra**, m. N. of Mañju-śrī, ib. — **citta** (R.) or *-cetas* (Śis.), mfn. firm-minded, steady, resolute. — **ccchada**, m. *Betula Bhojpatra*, L. — **ccchaya**, m. a tree yielding permanent shadow, L.; any tree, ib. — **jaṅ-gama**, (prob.) n. (pl.) things stationary and movable, BhP. — **jihva**, m. 'firm-tongued', a fish, ib. — **jīvita**, mfn. long-lived, tenacious of life; (ā), f. the silk-cotton tree, L. — **jivīn**, mfn. = prec.; m. N. of a crow, Pañcat. — **tara**, mfn. more (or most) firm or fixed or immovable; *-driś*, mfn. with steady eyes, Bhartṛ. — **tā**, f. hardness, Suśr.; stability, steadfastness, permanence, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; moral firmness, constancy, tranquillity (*°tām upa-√i*, 'to recover composure of mind'), MBh.; Śak. &c. — **tva**, n. hardness, Suśr.; immovableness, Mjich.; stability, constancy, MBh.; Suśr. &c. — **daṇḍāstra**, m. 'strong-toothed', a snake, L.; N. of Viṣṇu in the boar-Avātara, ib.; = *dhvani*, ib. (incorrect). — **deva**, m. N. of a Commentator, Cat. — **dhanyan** (*sthirā*), mfn. having a strong bow (said of Rudra), RV. — **dhāman** (*rad-*), mfn. belonging to a strong race, AV. — **dhī**, mfn. firm-minded, steadfast, Nāg. — **patra**, m. *Phoenix Paludosa*, L. — **pada**, mf(ā)n. firmly rooted, Mudr. — **pāla-trilakṣa**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. — **pita** (*rad-*), mfn. (prob.) having strong protection, RV. — **pushpa**, m. 'having firm flowers', *Michelia Champaca*, L.; *Clerodendrum Phlomoideis*, ib.; *Minusops Elengi*, ib. — **pushpiṇ**, m. 'id.', *Clerodendrum Phlonoideis*, ib. — **prajñā**, mfn. persisting in an assertion, faithful to a promise (*-tva*, n.), Kāv. — **pratibandha**, mfn. firm in

resistance, offering an obstinate resistance, Śak. — **pratiṣṭhā**, f. a firm resting-place, fixed residence, MW. — **preman**, mfn. firm or steady in affection, L. — **psnu**, mfn. (Ved.) having constant food, MW. — **phalā**, f. Benincasa Cerifera, L. — **buddhi**, mfn. steady-minded, resolute, steadfast, Cāṇ.; Rājāt.; m. N. of an Asura, Kathās. — **buddhika**, m. N. of a Dānava, ib. — **mati**, f. a firm mind, steadfastness, L.; mfn. firm-minded, steady, Bhag.; m. N. of a Bhikṣu, Buddh. — **mada**, mfn. intoxicating to such a degree as to cause lasting effects, Suśr.; intoxicated in that manner, L.; m. a peacock, L. — **manas**, mfn. firm-minded, steadfast, MBh.; Śis. — **māyā**, f. a partic. spell, Cat. — **yoni**, m. a tree yielding permanent shade, L. — **yanvana**, n. perpetual youth, MärkP.; mī(ā)n. possessing perp^o, ever youthful, ib.; Hariv.; Vikr.; m. a Vidyā-dhara, L. — **raṅgā**, f. 'having a durable colour', indigo, L.; a sort of Curcuma, W. — **rāgā**, f. a kind of Curcuma, L. — **liṅga**, mfn. having a stiff virile organ, MBh.; — **pratishṭhā**, f. N. of wk. — **locana**, mfn. steady-eyed, MW.; (one) whose gaze is fixed, ib. — **varman**, m. N. of a man, Vās., introd. — **vāc**, mfn. one whose word may be trusted, Nāṭyāś. — **vājin**, mfn. one whose horses stand still, MBh. — **vikrama**, mfn. taking firm strides, Bear. — **śaṅku-karṇa**, mfn. having upright ears like spikes, ib. — **śrī**, mfn. having enduring prosperity, MW. — **samskāra**, mfn. thoroughly cultured; — **lā**, f. perfect culture, Mṛicch. — **samgara**, mfn. faithful to an agreement or promise, MBh. — **sattva**, mfn. having a steadfast character, R. — **sādhana**, m. Viṣṇu Negundo, L. — **sāra**, m. Tectona Grandis, ib. — **saṅgha**, mfn. firm in friendship, R.; VarBṣ.; n. firmness in fr^o, MW. — **sthāyin**, mfn. standing firm, AmṛitabUp. — **sthiraṅghripa**, m. Phoenix Paludosa, L. — **sthiraṅghṛta**, mfn. firm in bearing blows, (too) hard to be dug up, Gobh. — **sthiraṅghripa**, m. = **sthiraṅghripa**, L. — **sthiraśman**, mfn. firm-minded, stable, constant, VP.; steadfast, resolute, Kām.; Hit. — **sthiraśuraṅga**, mfn. constant in affection or love; — **iva**, n. faithful attachment, Mudr. — **sthiraśuraṅga**, mfn. = **sthiraṅga**; (Gt)-**iva**, n. = **sthira-iva**, Mudr. — **sthiraśuraṅga**, mfn. subject to constant decay, Kāv. — **sthiraśuraṅga**, mfn. of long extension or duration, lasting, Kir. — **sthiraśuraṅga**, mfn. long-lived; m. or f. the silk-cotton tree, L. — **sthiraśuraṅga**, mfn. firm or steadfast in undertakings, Mn.; ŚārngP. — **sthiraśura**, m. N. of a man, g. *naḍḍi*. — **sthiraśura**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to strengthen (with *hṛidi*; 'to impress deeply on the heart'), Caurap. — **sthiraśura**, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become fixed or immovable, Cat.; P. *°yati*, to remain firm, MW. — **sthiraśura**, in comp. for *sthira*. — **kara**, mfn. making firm, Suśr. — **karapa**, mfn. id., Car.; n. hardening, Cat.; making firm or fixed, Sarvad.; making durable, corroboration, Sāh.; confirmation, Kull. on Mn. viii, 55. — **kartavya**, mfn. to be encouraged, Śak. — **kāra**, m. corroboration, Bādar., Sch. — *√kṛi*, P. *karoti*, to make firm, strengthen, Pañcat.; to stop, ib.; to make permanent, establish, Kāv.; Kathās.; to corroborate, confirm, Mn., Sch.; MärkP.; to steel (the heart), Amar.; to encourage, comfort, MBh.; Pañcat. — **bhāva**, m. becoming stiff, immovableness, HYog. — *√bhū*, P. *bhāvati*, to become firm or stiff or hard, R.; Suśr.; to compose one's self, take courage, MBh.; R. &c. — **sthī**, See *śavya-shīhṛt*, p. 1191, col. 3 (where read *-shīhṛt*). — **sthema**, in comp. for *sthemā*. — **bhāj**, mfn. firm, strong, Śis. — **sthemā**, m. (fr. *sthira*) firmness, stability, TS.; Br.; Kāth.; continuance, duration (*°mā*, ind. 'perseveringly'), H Yog.; the state of standing or stopping still, rest, Nāish. — **stheya**, nif(ā)n. to be stationed or fixed or settled &c.; placed (as water in a jar), ŚāṅkhGr.; (ant), n. (it is) to be stood still, R.; (it is) to be stood firm (in battle), BhP.; (it is) to be stayed or remained in (loc.), R.; Hariv. &c.; (attention) is to be fixed on (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; (it is) to be behaved or acted or proceeded (with instr., ind. p. or adv.), Hariv.; Bhartṛ.; Rājāt.; m. a person chosen to settle a dispute between two parties, an arbitrator, umpire, judge, Rājāt.; Hit.; a domestic priest, L. — **stheyas**, mfn. (compar. of *sthira*) firmer, stronger, more important or worthy of consideration, very firm or strong, TS. &c.; very continuous or constant, Rājāt.; very resolute, Sāh.

Stheyi-kṛita, mfn. (*stheyi* for *stheya*, m.) made an arbitrator or umpire or judge, Kathās. — **Sthesṭha**, mfn. (superl. of *sthira*) most fixed, very firm or strong or durable, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 157. — **Sthairakāyapa**, m. patr. fr. *sthairaka*, g. *naḍḍi*; (*°yapa*), metron. of Mitra-varcas, IndSt. — **Sthairabrahmanā**, m. (prob.) N. of a man, MaitrS. — **Sthairya**, n. firmness, hardness, solidity, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; fixedness, stability, immobility, Prab.; BhP.; Sarvad.; calmness, tranquillity, Pañcat.; continuance, permanence, Kāv.; Kathās.; steadfastness, constancy, perseverance, patience, MBh.; R. &c.; firm attachment to, constant delight in (loc.), Kāv.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c. — **kara** or **-kṛit**, mfn. causing firmness or hardness, Suśr. — **vat**, mfn. having stability, standing still, fixed, immovable, Kāvād.; standing firm, not yielding, resolute, Sāy.; — **iva**, n. fixedness, firmness, concentration (of mind), MärkP. — **vioāraṇa**, n. N. of a wk. by Harsha. — **स्याग** *sthāga*, m. (derivation doubtful) a dead body, L.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L. — **स्यागर** *sthāgara*, mfn. made of *sthaḡara*, q. v., TBr. — **स्यागल** *sthāgala*, m. or n.(?) = *sthaḡara* (cf. *sthaḡala*), g. *kīṭarādi*. — **Sthāgalika**, mī(ā)n. dealing in the substance *Sthāgala*, ib. — **स्याघ** *sthāgha*, m. (said to be fr. *√i* *sthā*) a shallow, ford (= *gūḍha*), L. — **स्याजिरावती** *sthājirāvatī*, f. (prob. w. r.), ŚāṅkhGr. — **स्याणव** *sthāṇava*, *sthāṇu* &c. See p. 1262. — **स्याखिल** *sthākhila*. See p. 1261, col. 3. — **स्यान** *sthāna*, *sthānin*, *sthāpaka*, *°pana* &c. See p. 1263. — **स्याय** *sthāya* &c. See p. 1264, col. 1. — **स्याल** *sthāla* &c. See p. 1262, col. 1. — **स्यावर** *sthāvara* &c. See p. 1264, col. 1. — **स्याविर** *sthāvira* &c. See col. 3. — **स्यासक** *sthāsaka*, m. smearing or perfuming the body with unguents (of sandal &c., cf. *stha-kara*, *sthākara*), L.; a bubble of water or any fluid, L.; m. or n.(?) a bubble-shaped ornament on a horse's trappings, Śis.; a figure made with unguents, Ratnāv. — **स्यासु** *sthāsu*. See p. 1264, col. 1. — **स्थिक** *sthika*, m. (accord. to some fr. *√i* *sthā*) the buttocks (= *kaṭi-protha*), L. — **स्थित** *sthita*, *sthiti* &c. See p. 1264. — **स्थिर** *sthir*, cl. I. P. *sthirati*, to stand firmly (in an etymol. explanation), Nir. ix, 11. — **स्थिरित्वा**, ind. having turned round(?), Hcar., Sch. — **स्थिर** *sthira* &c. See p. 1264, col. 3. — **स्थिवि** *sthiṇi*, m. (prob.) a bushel (others 'an ear') of grain, RV. x, 68, 3; = *simā*, L. — **māt**, mfn. provided with bushels (or 'ears') of grain, ib. 27, 15. — **स्यु** *sthu*. See *duḥ-shīḥu* and *su-shīḥu*. — **स्युड** *sthuḍ* (= *√sthuḍ*), cl. 6. P. *sthuḍati*, to cover, Dhātup. xviii, 94. 1. **Sthula**, n. (perhappi for *sthuḍa*, see prec.) a sort of long tent, Śis. — **स्युरिका** *sthurikā*, v. l. for *sthūrikā*, q. v. — **स्यू** *sthū* (collateral of *√i* *sthā*, formed to account for the words below), prob. 'to be thick or solid or strong.' — **Sthava**, m. a he-goat(?), L. — **Sthavi**, m. (only L.) a sack, bag; heaven; a weaver; fire; a leper or the flesh of a leper; fruit. — **Sthavimat**, n. and **sthaviman**, m. the thick end, broad part, breadth (*°mā-tā*, ind. 'on the broad side'), MaitrS.; TS.; Br.; Kāth. — **Sthāvira**, mī(ā) or īn. (cf. *sthāvara*, p. 1264) broad, thick, compact, solid, strong, powerful, RV.; AV.; Br.; MBh.; Hariv.; old, ancient, venerable

(*°re kāle* or *bhāve*, 'in old age'), Br. &c. &c.; m. an old man, W.; (with Buddhists) an 'Elder' (N. of the oldest and most venerable Bhikṣus), MW. 184; 255 &c.; N. of Brahmā, L.; (pl.) N. of a school (also *ārya-sth*), Buddh.; (ā), f. an old woman, MW.; a kind of plant, L.; (am), n. benzoin, L. — **gāthā**, f. a partic. section of Buddhist writings, Divyāv. — **dāru**, n. a kind of wood, Bhpr. — **dyuti**, mfn. having the dignity of an 'Elder' (cf. above), MBh. — **sthavira**, m. pl. (prob.) the most venerable of the 'Elders', Divyāv. — **sthavirāyus**, mfn. one who has attained to old age, Hariv. — **sthavirāvali-carita**, n. N. of a Jaina wk. — **sthavirāya**, Nom. A. *°yate*, to grow old, become old (said of time), Bhpr. — **sthavishṭha**, mfn. (superl. of *sthūra*) very broad or thick or solid or strong, TS. &c. &c. — **sthāvīyas**, mfn. (compar. of id.) more (or most) broad or thick &c., Br. &c. &c. — **sthāvira**, n. (fr. *sthavira*) old age (described as commencing at seventy in men and fifty in women, and ending at ninety, after which period a man is called *varshīyas*), Lāty.; MBh. &c.; mfn. (v. l. for *sthavira*) old, senile, MBh.; Hit. — **sthuṛa**. See *apa-shṭhura*, p. 53, col. 1. — **sthurin**, m. = *sthairin*, L. 2. **Sthula**. See *apa-shṭhula*, p. 53, col. 1. — **sthūna**, m. (connected with *sthānu*; accord. to some for *sthūna*) N. of a son of Viśvāmītra, MBh.; of a Yaksha, ib.; (ā), f., see next; (ī), f. uncultivated land, Vop., Sch.; (am), n. a post, pillar, Siddh. — **karpa**, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. — **sthūṇā**, f. the post or pillar or beam of a house, any post or stake or pillar or column, RV. &c. &c.; the trunk or stump of a tree, Kām.; an iron statue, L.; an anvil, = *śūrmī* or *śūrmī*, L.; (prob.) = *raju*, a rope, cord, Hrat.; a kind of disease, L. [cf. Gk. *στέλη*]. — **karpā**, nif(ā)n. (said of cows whose ears are marked in a partic. manner), MaitrS.; m. a kind of military array, Kām.; N. of a Yaksha, MBh.; of a partic. demon of illness, Hariv.; m. (scil. *bāṇa*) or n. (scil. *astra*) a kind of missile, MBh. — **garta**, m. the pit or hole for a post, L. — **nikhana-na-nyāya**, m. the rule of digging or fixing a post more deeply into the soil (applied to a disputant who adds corroborative arguments &c. to confirm an already strong position), A. — **paksha**, m. a kind of military array, Kām. — **padī**, f. one who has feet or legs like pillars, g. *kumbhāpadyādi*. — **bhāra**, m. the weight of a beam, g. *vaṇṭādi*. — **mayūkha**, n. post and peg, ŚBr. — **rājā**, m. a principal post, ib. — **virohana**, n. the sprouting of a wooden stake (after it has been put in the ground to serve as a foot), ŚāṅkhGr. — **śirsha**, n. the head or capital of a pillar, L. — **sthūṇāva-sesha**, mfn. having only the pillars left (said of a house), Sāh. — **sthūṇopasthūṇaka**, m. du. N. of two villages, Divyāv. — **sthūṇiya** (g. *apūḍādi*) or **sthūṇya** (Kāth.), mfn. relating to a post or pillar. — **sthūra**, mfn. (cf. *sthūla* below) thick; dense, heavy, big, bulky, stout, broad, strong, solid, RV.; m. du. the ankles or the buttocks; sg. the lower part of the thigh, L.; a child of *sthūra*, Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 103, Vart. 1; a man, L.; a bull, L.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, g. *gargādi*. — **gudā**, f. (= *guda-kāṇḍe* *sthūlo bhāga*), TS. (Sch.). — **yūpa**, m. N. of a man (*-vāt*, ind.), RV. — **vāku** = *ucca-dhvani*, L. — **sthūri**, mfn. drawn by one animal, RV.; Br.; n. a waggon drawn by one animal, TBr. — **sthūrikā**, f. (prob.) the nostril of a barren cow (v. l. *khurikā*, *churikā*, *sthurikā* &c.), Mu. vii, 325 (others 'an ox' or 'a load placed on an ox'). — **sthūrin**, m. (cf. *sthairin*) a pack-horse, beast of burden, draught-ox, L. [cf. Gk. *raṇpos*; Lat. *taurus*; Goth. *stūr*; Eng. *steer*]. — **sthūri-prishṭha**, m. a horse not yet ridden on or broken in by riding, Śis. — **sthorā**, f. the lading or cargo of a ship, Divyāv. — **sthorin**, m. = *sthairin*, L. — **sthaupābhārika**, mfn. (fr. *sthūṇā-bhāra*), g. *vaṇṭādi* (v. l. *sthaupā-bh*). — **sthaupika**, mfn. dragging beams of wood, L. — **sthaupya** or *°yaka*, n. a kind of perfume, Car.; Suśr.; a carrot, L. — **sthaura**, m. patr. of the Rishi Agni-yuta or Agni-yūpa (author of RV. x, 116), Anukr.; n. firmness, strength, power, W.; a sufficient load for a horse or ass, ib. — **sthairin**, m. a pack-horse, draught-ox, L.

Sthaurya, m. metr. fr. *sthūra*, g. *gargaddi*.

स्थूरा *sthūra*, *sthūnā* &c. See p. 1265, col. 3.

स्थूम *sthūma*, m. (cf. *syūma*) light, L.; the moon, L.

स्थूल *sthūl* (rather Nom. fr. *sthūla* below), cl. 10. *sthūlayate* (also P. *sthūliyati* accord. to some), to become big or stout or bulky, increase, grow fat, Dhātup. xxxv, 50.

sthūlā, mf. ān. (fr. *sthū* = *sthā* and originally identical with *sthūra*) large, thick, stout, massive, bulky, big, huge, AV. &c. &c.; coarse, gross, rough (also fig. = 'not detailed or precisely defined'; cf. *yathā-sthū*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; dense, dull, stolid, doltish, stupid, ignorant (cf. comp.), MBh.; Pañcat.; (in phil.) gross, tangible, material (opp. to *sūkshma*, 'subtle'; cf. *sthūla-sāra*); m. Artocarpus Integrifolia, L.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; m. n., g. *ardharāḍḍi*; (ā), f. Scindapus Officialis, L.; Cucumis Utilissimus, L.; large cardamoms, L.; n. 'the gross body' (= *sthūla-s*), Up.; MBh. &c.; sour milk, curds, L. = *kūṭa*, L.; a heap, quantity, W.; a tent (prob. for i. *sthūla*), ib. = *kaṅgu*, m. a sort of grain or corn, L. = *kaṇṇā*, f. a kind of cumin, ib.; Nigella Indica, MW. = *kaṇṭaka*, m. a kind of acacia, L. = *kaṇṭakikā*, f. Salmalia Malabarica, ib. = *kaṇṭhā*, f. the egg-plant, ib. = *kanda*, mfn. having a large bulb, Suśr.; m. Arum or a species of Arum, ib.; = *hastī-k*, ib.; a kind of garlic (= *rakta-lasuna*) or onion, L. = *kandaka*, m. Arum, L. = *karṇa*, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. (v.l. *sthūna-k*). = *kāya*, mfn. large-bodied, corpulent, W. = *kāshṭha-dah* (nom. *dhak*) or *ṭhāgni*, m. fire made with thick pieces of timber, L. = *keśa*, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh.; Kathās. = *ksheda* (L.) or *kshveda* (W.), m. an arrow. = *grīva*, mfn. thick-necked, MW. = *m-karapa*, mf(ī)n. making big &c., Pān. iii, 2, 56. = *cañcu*, (prob.) f. a kind of culinary plant, L. = *cāpa*, w.r. for *tūla-c*, L. = *oṣṭa*, mfn. having big tufts of hair (said of the Kīrātās), R. = *jaṅghā*, f. N. of one of the 9 Samidhs, Gṛhyās. = *jihva*, m. 'thick-tongued', N. of a Bhūta, Hariv. = *jiraka*, m. a kind of cumin, L.; Nigella Indica, MW. = *tanḍula*, m. large rice, L. = *tara*, mfn. more bulky, bigger, larger, very large, Pañcat. = *tā*, f. largeness, bigness, bulkiness, ib.; stupidity, clumsiness, ib. = *tāla*, m. Phoenix Paludosa, L. = *toma-rin*, mfn. having a thick javelin, Heat. = *tva*, n. bigness, bulkiness, MW.; stupidity, ib.; (in phil.) grossness, NṛisUp.; Sarvad. = *tvacā*, f. Gmelina Arborea, L. = *daṇḍa*, m. a sort of reed, ib. = *dat-ta*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. = *darbha*, m. Saccharum Munja, Bhpr. = *dalā*, f. Aloe Perfoliata, L. = *deha*, m. n. = *sarira*, MW. = *dehin*, mfn. big-bodied, large (opp. to *alpa*), Bhpr. = *dhi*, mfn. dull-witted, stupid, W. = *nāla*, m. a kind of reed, L. = *nāsa*, m. 'large-nosed, thick-n', a boar, L. = *nāsika*, m. id., Śiś. = *nīla*, m. a hawk, falcon, L. = *paṭa*, m. n. coarse cloth, MW.; mfn. having coarse cloth or clothes, ib. = *paṭṭa*, m. cotton, L.; n. coarse cloth (accord. to some), MW. = *paṭṭaka*, m. id., L. = *pāda*, mfn. large-footed, club-f, having swelled legs, MW.; m. an elephant, L.; a man who has elephantiasis, MW. = *piṇḍa*, m. N. of a man (see *sthaula-piṇḍi*). = *pushpa*, m. a kind of plant (= *baka*), L.; Aeschynomene Grandiflora, W.; (ā), f. a sort of Aparājita growing on mountains, L.; Gomphrena Globosa, ib.; (ī), f. a kind of plant (= *yava-tiktā*), ib. (v.l. *sūkshma-pushpi*). = *pūlāsa*, m., g. *rāja-dantādi*. = *prishata* (*sthūla*), mf(ī)n. composed of large drops, R.; coarsely spotted, VS.; MaitrS. = *prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk. = *prapañca*, m. the gross or material world, Vedānta. = *phala*, n. the gross result of a calculation or measurement, MW.; m. 'having large fruit', the silk-cotton tree, L.; (ā), f. a species of Crotolaria, L. = *bāhu*, m. 'strong-armed', N. of a man, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, Pān. iv, 1, 67, Sch. = *buddhi*, mfn. dull-witted, stupid, Kād.; -mat, mfn. id., MBh. = *bhadra*, m. N. of one of the six Śrūta-kevalins, Jain. = *bhūva*, m. bigness, coarseness, grossness, tangibility, ŚārngS. = *bhūja*, m. 'strong-armed', N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. = *bhūta*, n. pl. (in phil.) the five grosser elements (see *sāmkhya*). = *mati*, mfn. = *buddhi* (accord. to some 'large-minded, intelligent'), VarBrS. = *madhya*, mf(ā)n. thick in the middle, Suśr. = *maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of the grosser elements, material, VP. = *marica*, n. a partic.

fragrant berry (= *kakkola*), L. = *māna*, m. gross measure, rough computation, MW. = *mukha*, mfn. thick-mouthed, Pān. vi, 2, 168. = *mūla*, n. 'large root', a kind of radish, L. = *m-bhaviṣṭu* or *m-bhāvuka*, mfn. liable to become large or stout, Pān. iii, 2, 57. = *roma*, mfn. thick-haired, Cāp. = *laksha* or *-lakshya*, mfn. 'having large aims or attributes', munificent, liberal, generous, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; wise, learned, W.; mindful of both benefits and injuries, ib.; taking a wide aim, shooting at a large target (-*tva*, n.), Śiś. = *lakshī-tā*, f. munificence, liberality, Kām. = *vartma-kṛit*, m. Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L. = *valkala*, m. 'thick-barked', the red Lodhra, L. = *valūka*, f. 'having coarse sand', N. of a river, MBh. = *viśaya*, m. a gross or material object, Vedānta. = *vṛiksha-phala*, m. a variety of Madana, L. = *valdehi*, f. Scindapus Officialis, L. = *śākhā*, f. a woman having a large vulva, MW. = *śara*, m. a kind of large reed, L. = *śāra*, n. the gross or material and perishable body with which a soul clad in its subtle body is invested (opp. to *sūkshma* and *lingu-s*, qq.vv.), Vedānta; RTL 35; mfn. large-bodied, W. = *śāka*, mfn. large-seeded (as a fish), L. = *śākinī*, f. a kind of vegetable, L. = *śāta* and *-śātaka*, m., *-śāṭikā* and *-śāṭī*, f. thick or coarse cloth, L. = *śālī*, m. a kind of large rice, L. = *śāmbī*, f. a kind of Dolichos, L. = *śiras*, m. 'large-headed', N. of a Rishi, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Rākshasa, Kathās.; of a Yaksha, ib.; n. a large head or summit, W. = *śirsha*, m. N. of an author, Cat. = *śirshikā*, f. 'thick-headed', a kind of small ant, L. = *śūraṇa*, m. or n. large Arum, Suśr. = *śopha*, mfn. greatly swollen (-*tva*, n.), Suśr. = *shatapada*, m. a kind of large wasp or bee, L. = *sāyaka*, m. a kind of large reed, L. = *śikta*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Pat. = *sūkshma*, mfn. large and small, VP.; mighty and subtle (as God who sustains the universe and an atom), MW.; -*prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk.; -*prapañca*, n. the gross and the subtle world, Vedānta; -*sarira*, n. the gross and s' body, ib. = *śūraṇa*, see -*śūraṇa*. = *skandha*, m. 'having a thick stem', Artocarpus Locucha, L. = *sthūla*, mf(ā)n. excessively thick or fat, Kāv. = *hanta*, m. the thick trunk (of an elephant), Megh. 14; a large or coarse hand, ib. (accord. to some). **sthūlāṅga**, f. a kind of Curcuma, L. **sthūlā-karṇa**, w.r. for *sthūlā-k*, q.v. **sthūlākṣa**, m. 'large-eyed', N. of a Rishi, MBh.; n. a Rākshasa, R.; (ā), f. = *veṇu-yashī*, Laghuk. **sthūlāṅga**, mfn. large-bodied (as a fish), L.; m. 1^o rice, L. **sthūlācārya**, m. N. of a man, Bhadrab. **sthūlāntara**, n. the larger intestine near the anus, Yājñ.; Suśr. **sthūlāmra**, m. the 1^o mango tree, L. **sthūlārma**, m. N. of a place, TāṇḍBr. **sthūlāśṭha**, m. N. of a man (cf. *sthaulaśṭhi*). **sthūlāsthūla**, mfn. large and not large (compar. -*lara*), VP. **sthūlāśya**, m. 'large-mouthed', a snake, L. **sthūlēccha**, mfn. having immoderate desires, Bhartṛ. **sthūlārāṇḍa**, m. the 1^o castor-oil plant, L. **sthūlālā**, f. large cardamoms, L. **sthūlālocaya**, m. a rough heap or mass, large fragment of rock, L.; the middle pace of elephants (neither quick nor slow), Śiś.; (only L.) incompleteness, deficiency, defect; an eruption of pimples on the face; a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. **sthūlōdara**, mfn. one who has a swollen belly, Bcar.

sthūlaka, mfn., g. *riyādi*; m. Saccharum Cylindricum, L.

sthūlin, m. (cf. *sthūrin*) a camel, L.

sthūli, in comp. for *sthūla*. = *karapa*, n. the act of making large or bulky, causing erections (of the male organ), Cat. = *kṛita*, mfn. made large, enlarged, fattened, MW. = *bhūta*, mfn. become large or thick, fattened, ib.

sthaulā, mf(ā)n. (= or for *sthūla*, of which it is also the Vṛiddhi form in comp.) stout, robust, RV. vi, 44, 7. = *piṇḍi*, m. (fr. *sthūla-piṇḍa*) a patr., Samskarak. = *lakshya*, n. (fr. *sthūla-l*) munificence, liberality, Mn. vii, 211. = *śirsha* (fr. *sthūla-siras*), Pān. vi, 1, 62, Sch. **sthaulaśṭhi**, m. (fr. *sthūlāśṭhi*) N. of a grammarian, Nir.

sthaulaka, mfn. (fr. *sthūla*), g. *riyādi*.

sthaulya, n. (fr. id.) stoutness, bigness, largeness, thickness, grossness, denseness (opp. to *saukshmya*), Suśr.; BhP.; Sarvad.; excessive size or length, BhP.; doltishness, density of intellect, MW.

स्थेम् *sthemā*, *sthairya* &c. See p. 1265.

स्थौणाभारिक *sthaunābhārika*, *sthaunika* &c. See p. 1265, col. 3.

स्थौर *sthaura*, °rin. See p. 1265, col. 3.

स्ना *sna*, *snapana*. See below.

स्नव *snava*. See p. 1267, col. 3.

स्नस् *snas*, v.l. for *√snus*, q.v., p. 1268.

स्नासा *snasā*, f. a tendon, muscle, L.

स्ना 1. *snā* (cf. *√snu*), cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 44) *snāti*, cl. 4. P. (Nir. vii, 12) *snāyati* (ep. also *Ā. snāyate*, Pot. *snāyāt*; ep. also *snūyita*; pf. *sasnu*, 3. pl. *sasnuh*, MBh.; BhP.; fut. *snāā*, Gr.; *snāyati*, °te, MBh. &c.; aor. *asnāsi*, Gr.; Prec. *snāyāt* [cf. above] or *sneyāt*, ib.; inf. *snātum*, Br. &c.; ind. p. *snātva*, -*snāya*, RV. &c.; Ved. also *snātū*, Pān. vii, 1, 49), to bathe, perform the ceremony of bathing or certain prescribed oblations (esp. on returning home from the house of a religious preceptor, or on concluding certain vows &c., also with *avabhṛitham*), RV. &c. &c.; to smear one's self with (instr.), Sarvad.; Pass. *snāyate* (aor. *asnāyi*, impers.), Rājat.; Caus. *snāpāyati* or *snāpāyati*, with prep. only *snāp*), to cause to bathe, wash, cleanse, AV. &c. &c.; to wash away, AV. x, 1, 9; to steep or soak in (loc.), Bhpr.; to bathe with tears, weep for (?), MW.; Desid. *snāśati*, Pān. vii, 3, 61 (but cf. *siśnāsi*); Intens. *sāsnāyate*, *sāsnāti*, *sāsneti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *vāo*, *vāpa*; Lat. *nare*.]

Snā. See *nadī-shya*.

Snāpana, mf(ī)n. (fr. Caus.) causing to bathe &c.; used for bathing (as water), AV.; n. the act of causing to bathe, bathing, ablution, ŚBr. &c. &c.

Snāpita, mfn. (fr. id.) bathed, washed, sprinkled, wetted, cleansed, L.

Snāya, m. bathing, ablution, lustration, L.

2. **Snā** (or *shnā*), mfn. bathing, bathed or immersed in (cf. *ghṛita*, *su-snā* &c.).

Snātā, mfn. bathed, washed, cleansed or purified from (abl. or comp.), AV. &c. &c. (n. also impers.); immersed or versed in (loc. or comp.), Gaut.; R.; BhP.; m. one who has finished his religion, an initiated householder, GṛS. = *vat*, mfn. having bathed or performed religious ablutions, Śiś. = *vāya*, mfn. to be put on after an ablution, KātyŚr. = *vrata*, mfn. = *snātaka-v*, R. **Snātānūlyita**, mfn. one who is both bathed and anointed, Pān. ii, 1, 49, Sch.

Snātaka, m. one who has bathed or performed ablutions (i.e. a Brāhman who, after performing the ceremonial lustrations required on his finishing his studentship as a Brahma-cārin under a religious teacher, returns home and begins the second period of his life as a Gṛha-stha, see *samāvartana*; three kinds of Snātakas are named, 1. a *Vidyā-sn*, q.v., 2. a *Vrata-sn* [who has completed the vows, such as fasting, continence &c., without the Vedas], 3. a *Vidyā-vrata-sn* or *Ubhaya-sn* [who has completed both Vedas and vows], the last is the highest; in a wider sense there may be 9 Snātakas, see Mn. xi, 1), ŚBr.; GṛS.; Gaut.; Mn. iii, 4 &c. (IW. 296). = *vrata*, n. the vows and duties of a Snātaka (explained at full length in the Gṛhya-sūtras and giving a clear notion of what was considered good manners in well-educated persons), ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; Mn. &c.; mfn. = next, MBh. = *vrata*, mfn. fulfilling the vows and duties of a Snātaka, MBh.

Snātavya, n. (impers.) it is to be bathed &c., MBh.; Kathās.

Snātṛi. See *a-snātṛi*.

Snātṛa, n. a bath, ablution; bathing, Pārsvan.

Snātva, mfn. fit for ablutions, capable of being used for bathing, RV.; ŚBr.

Snātva, ind. having bathed &c. (see root). = *kā-*

laka, mfn., g. *mayāra-nyasakādi*.

Snāna, n. (ifc. f. ā) bathing, washing, ablution, religious or ceremonial lustration (as of an idol &c.), bathing in sacred waters (considered as one of the six daily duties [cf. *śat-karma*] or as an essential part of some ceremonial, esp. the ablutions performed by a Brahma-cārin on becoming a householder, cf. *snātaka*), GṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (IW. 242; RTL 394, n. 1 &c.); washing off, removal by washing, cleansing, BhP.; anything used in ablution (e.g. water, perfumed powder &c.), Kāv.; VarBrS.; Vet.; BhP. = *kalāsa*, m., -*kumbha*, m. a jar or vessel containing lustral water, Rājat. = *grīha*, n. a bathing-house, bath-room, MBh.; Hariv. = *tīrtha*, n. a sacred bathing-place, Subh. = *trīpa*, n. 'b'-grass', Kuśa grass, L. = *āṅṅikā*, f. = *śūra-āṅṅi* (q.v.) = *droṇi*, f. a b'-tub, Rājat. = *padāhati*, f. N. of a Comm. on the

Snāna-sūtra-pariśiṣṭa by Hari-hara, Cat. — **bhū**, f. bathing-place, bath-room, Priy. — **bhūmi**, f. id., Car. — **yātrā**, f. 'bathing-procession,' a festival held on the day of full moon in the month Jyeshṭha (when images of Kṛṣṇa as Jagannātha are carried out and bathed; in Orissa this festival is called Ratha-yātrā), MW.; **trika**, mfn. a member of the above procession, ib. — **vastra**, n., — **vāsas**, n. a b^o-dress, wet cloth, Kāv. — **vidhi**, m. 'rules of ablution,' N. of various saks.; — **kshama**, mfn. fit for ceremonial ablutions (said of water), fit for bathing, Kum.; — **pad-dhātī**, f., — **sūtra-bhāṣya**, n. N. of Comms. — **veś-man**, n. = **griha**, Kathās. — **śāṭī**, f. (w.r. **śāṭhī**) bathing-drawers, Mṛicḥ. — **śālā**, f. = **griha**, MBh. — **śāla**, mfn. fond of bathing, observing or performing ablutions (esp. in sacred waters), Gaut.; Hit. — **sūtra**, n. N. of a Sūtra wk. ascribed to Kātyāyana (also **pariśiṣṭa**); — **dīpikā**, f., — **pad-dhātī**, f., — **bhāṣya-vyākhyā**, f. N. of Comms. **Snānāgāra**, n. = **snāna-griha**, MW. **Snānāmbu**, n. bath-water, Kathās. **Snānōttīra**, mfn. emerging from a bath, one who has just completed his ablutions, Śak. **Snānōdaka**, n. = **snānāmbu**, Kathās. **Snānōpakaraṇa**, n. any utensil used in bathing, any accessory of a bath, Pañcat.

Snānin, mfn. bathing, performing ablutions, Śatr. **Snāniya**, mfn. fit or suitable for bathing, used in ablution; n. anything used in bathing (e.g. fragrant water &c.), Kauś.; MBh. &c. — **vastra**, n. a bathing-dress, Mālav.

Snāpaka, m. (fr. Caus.) 'bather,' a servant who bathes his master, R.; Car.

Snāpana, n. the act of causing to bathe, attending a person while bathing, Mn.; R.; Hariv. — **vidhi**, m. N. of wk. **Snāpanōcchishṭa-bhojana**, n. du. the act of bathing another person and eating his leavings, Mn. ii, 209.

Snāpita, mfn. caused to bathe, attended on while bathed, immersed, MW.

Snāyina, mfn. bathing, performing an ablution (**śrī-tā**, f.), Mn.; MBh. &c.

Snāsyat, mfn. (fut. p.) about to bathe or perform an ablution; n. a religious student about to become a Snātaka, Mn. ii, 245.

Snēya, n. to be bathed, Br.; Kathās.

स्रायु snāyu, f. n. (accord. to some fr. a **√snā** contracted from **sinā**, pres. base of **√si**, 'to bind'; cf. also **√snai**) any sinew or ligament in the human and animal body, tendon, muscle, nerve, vein, TBr.; Suśr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the string of a bow, Pañcat.; m. an eruption on the skin of the extremities, Bhpr. [? Cf. Germ. **senawa**, **Sehne**; Eng. **sinew**.] — **jāla-vat**, mfn. covered with a network of sinews or nerves or veins, Suśr. — **nirmita**, mfn. made of sinews, Hit. — **pāsa**, m., — **bandha**, m. 's^o-band,' a bow-string, Pañcat. — **bandhana**, n. a s^o-ligament, MW. — **maya**, m(fē)n. consisting or made of sinews, MBh.; Pañcat. — **marman**, n. the joint or place of junction of a sinew or tendon, Suśr. — **yuta**, mfn. possessed of s^os, Mn. vi, 76. — **rajjū**, mfn. having s^os for cords (said of the body), MW. — **spanda**, m. the beat of the nerves, pulse, HParīś. **Snāyuka**, m. a kind of parasitical worm, ŚārṅgS.; an eruption on the skin of the extremities, Bhpr.

Snāyiv, in comp. for **snāyu**. — **arman**, n. a fleshy tumour of the white of the eye, Suśr.

1. **Snāva**, m. a tendon, sinew, muscle, nerve, L.
2. **Snāva**, in comp. for **snāvan**. — **samtata** (**snāva**), m(fā)n. covered with sinews or tendons, TBr.

Snāvaka. See **a-snāvaka**.

Snāvan or **snāvān**, n. a tendon, muscle, sinew, AV.; TS.; Br.; Kāth. a bow-string, AV.

Snāvanyā, du. (gender unknown) partic. parts of the body of a horse, TS.

Snāvira. See **a-snāvira**.

स्रायु snigdha &c. See col. 2.

स्रि snī, cl. 10. P. **snēyati**, to go, Dhātup. xxxii, 37; to love (cf. **√i. snih**), Vop.

स्रिह I. **snih**, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 91) **snihyati** (m. c. also **°te**; occurring only in pres. base; Gr. also pf. **sisneha**; fut. **snehitā**, **sneghā**, **sneghā**; **snehishyati**, **sneksyati** &c.), to be adhesive or sticky or glutinous or viscid or moist, Car.; Bhpr.; to be fixed upon (loc.), Kathās.; to be attached to or fond of, feel affection for (loc. or gen.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; cl. 1. P. **snehati**, see

Caus.: Pass. **snihyate** (aor. **asnehī**), Gr.: Caus. (or cl. 10. P. Dhātup. xxxii, 36) **snehyati** (aor. **asnihi**), to make unctuous or greasy or moist, Car.; Kātyāy. Sch.; to render pliant or subject, subdue, RV.; to kill, slay, Naigh. ii, 19 (v.l. **snehati**); Desid. **sisnehisati**, **sisnihisati**, **sisnikshati**, Gr.: Intens. **seshnikhyate**, **seshnegdhi**, **seshnegdhi**.

Snigdha, mfn. sticky, viscous or viscid, glutinous, unctuous, slippery, smooth, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; glossy, resplendent, Kālid.; oily, greasy, fat, Suśr.; Subh.; treated or cured with oily substances, Car.; adhesive, attached, affectionate, tender, friendly, attached to or fond of (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; soft, mild, bland, gentle (**am**, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; lovely, agreeable, charming, Kālid.; Uttara.; thick, dense (as shade), Megh.; m. a friend, L.; Pinus Longifolia, L.; the red castor-oil plant, L.; (scil. **ganḍūsha**) a partic. mode of rinsing the mouth, MW.; (ā), f. marrow (= **medā**), L.; a partic. root similar to ginger, L.; (**am**), n. viscosity, thickness, coarseness, W.; bees'-wax, L.; civet, L.; light, lustre, W. — **kandā**, f. a species of plant (= **kandālī**), L. — **keśatī**, f. having soft hair (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84 (v.l.). — **jana**, m. an affectionate person, friend, MW. — **tanḍula**, m. a kind of rice of quick growth, L. — **tama**, mfn. very oily or unctuous, Kāv.; very affectionate, ib. — **tā**, f. unctuousness, oiliness, Kathās.; attachment to, fondness for, ib.; softness (of a vowel), TPrāt., Sch. — **tyāga**, m. abandonment of a beloved person, Bcar. — **tva**, n. unctuousness, oiliness, MW.; blandness, ib.; fondness for, attachment to (loc.), MBh. (v.l.). — **dala**, m. 'smooth-leaved,' a species of Karañja, L. — **dāru**, n. Pinus Deodora and Longifolia, L. — **nakhātā**, f. having soft nails (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — **pattra**, m. = **dala**, L.; (also ā, f.) Zizyphus Jujuba, L.; Beta Bengalensis, L. — **pattra**, m. a kind of grass, L. — **parpi**, f. Sansevera Roxburghiana, L.; Gmelina Arborea, L. — **pāni-lekha-tā**, f. having the lines of the hand soft (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — **pīp-ḍitaka**, m. a kind of Madana tree, L. — **phalā**, f. the ichneumon plant (= **nakulī**), L. — **bhinnāṭ-jana**, n. glossy pounded collyrium, Megh. — **mnd-ga**, m. a kind of bean, Yājñ. Sch. — **rāji**, m. a kind of snake, ib. — **varṇa**, mfn. having a glossy or bright colour, MW.; having a soft or agreeable complexion, ib. — **śita-rūksha**, mfn. glossy and cool and (yet) rough (**-tva**, n.), Suśr. **Snigdhaṭṭjana**, n. glossy collyrium, Hariv. **Snigdhoṣha**, mfn. oily and warm, Suśr.

2. **Snih**, f. (nom. **snih** or **snit**) wetness, moisture, TĀr.; mfn. loving, affectionate, MW.

Snihiti, f. moisture, TĀr.

Snidha, mfn. bland, attached, tender, MW.

Snihān, m. or **snihā**, f. the mucus of the nose, ŚBr.

Snihiti, f. wetness, moisture, TĀr.; (prob.) slaughter, carnage, RV.

Sneha, m. (or n., g. **ardharaddi**; ifc. f. ā) oiliness, unctuousness, fattiness, greasiness, lubricity, viscosity (also as one of the 24 Gunas of the Vāishika branch of the Nyāya phil.), Suśr.; Yājñ.; Tarkas.; Sarvad. (IW. 69); oil, grease, fat, any oleaginous substance, an unguent, ŚāṅkhBr. &c. &c.; smoothness, glossiness, VarBṛS.; blandness, tenderness, love, attachment to, fondness or affection for (loc., gen., or comp.), friendship with (**saha**), MaitrUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; moisture, MW.; a fluid of the body, ib.; (pl.) N. of the Vaiśyas in Kuśa-dvīpa, VP. — **kartṛi**, m(fē)n. showing affection or love, Pañcat. — **kumbha**, m. an oil-vessel, a jug or receptacle for oil or grease, Suśr. — **kesarin**, m. castor-oil, Bhpr. — **gupita**, mfn. endowed with love or affection, MW. — **guru**, mfn. heavy (hearted) from love for (gen.), Mālatīm. — **ghaṭa**, m. = **kumbha**, Suśr. — **ghnī**, f. a kind of plant, Car. — **ccheda**, m. interruption of friendship, cessation or loss of regard, Subh. — **dviśa**, mfn. disliking oil, Suśr. — **pakva**, mfn. cooked or dressed with oil, W. — **pātra**, n. = **bhāṇḍa**, L.; a worthy object of affection, Pañcat. — **pāna**, n. drinking oil (asa medicine), Suśr. — **pīta**, mfn. one who has drunk oil, ib. — **pūra**, m. a kind of vetch (?), L. — **pūvam**, ind. preceded by affection, affectionately, tenderly, fondly, MW. — **pravṛtti**, f. 'course of friendship,' affection, love, Śak. — **prasara**, m. or — **prasava**, m. flow or effusion or gush of love, Vikr. — **priya**, m. 'fond of oil,' a lamp, L. — **bad-**

dha, mfn. bound by love or affection, MBh. — **ban-dha**, m. the bonds of love or affection, ib. — **bija**, m. 'having oily seeds,' Buchanania Latifolia, L. — **bhaṅga**, m. = **ccheda**, L. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. an oil-vessel, jar of oil, MW.; — **jivin**, m. living by oil-vessels, an oilman, ib. — **bhū**, m. phlegm, rheum, the phlegmatic humour, L. — **bhūmi**, f. 'oil-source,' any substance yielding oil or grease, W.; any object of affection, one worthy of love, Mālatīm. — **bhūyish-ṭha**, mfn. consisting mostly of oil or oily substances, Suśr. — **maya**, m(fē)n. full of love or affection, Kathās.; consisting of love or aff^o, so called, Mṛicḥ.; Hcar. — **raṅga**, m. 'oil-coloured,' sesamum, L. — **rasana**, n. 'oil-taster,' the mouth, Gal. — **reka-bhū**, m. 'receptacle for the discharge of moisture (or Amṛita),' the moon, L. — **lavapa**, n. a partic. mixture of oil and salt, Suśr. — **vacas**, n. words of love or affection, Bcar. — **vat**, mfn. unctuous, oily, fat, Śak.; Sch.; full of affection, loving, tender, MārKp.; Hit.; (**atī**), f. a partic. root similar to ginger, L. — **vara**, n. fat, L. — **varti**, f. a partic. disease of horses, L. — **vasti**, f. an oily injection, Suśr. — **viddha**, m. 'impregnated with oil,' Pinus Deodora, L. — **vimardita**, mfn. rubbed or anointed with oil, Suśr. — **vyakti**, f. manifestation of friendship, Megh. — **śarkarā**, f. a partic. plant or mixture, Car. — **samyakta**, mfn. mixed with oil, dressed with ghee, Mn. v, 24. — **samskrita**, mfn. prepared with oil or grease, Suśr. — **samjvara-vat**, mfn. smitten with the fever of love, Mālatīm. — **sambhāṣha**, m. a kind conversation, MW. — **sāra**, mfn. having oil for its chief ingredient, Suśr. **Snehākula**, mfn. agitated by love, R. **Snehākūta**, n. the feeling or passion of love, Mālatīm. **Snehākta**, mfn. anointed with oil, oiled, greased, lubricated, Suśr. **Snehāṅkana**, n. a mark of affection, Mālatīm. **Snehānupṛitti**, f. continuance of affection, affectionate or friendly intercourse, Hit. **Snehābhyakta**, mfn. = **snehākta**, Suśr. **Snehāsa**, m. 'oil-consumer,' a lamp, L. **Snehāśaya**, m. 'oil-receptacle,' id., L.

Snehaka, mfn. kind, affectionate, Divyāv.; causing affection, conciliating (gen.), MārKp.

Snehan, m. (only L.) a friend; the moon; a kind of disease.

Snehana, m(fē)n. anointing, lubricating, Suśr.; Bhpr.; m. 'feeling affection,' N. of Śiva (cf. **a-sn^o**), MBh.; n. unction, lubrication, rubbing or smearing with oil or unguents, Car.; unctuousness, being or becoming oily, Dhātup.; feeling affection, Śāy.

Snehaniya, mfn. to be anointed or lubricated, Car.; to be loved, MW.

Snehayitavya, mfn. to be anointed or lubricated, smeared with oil, Car.

Snehala, mfn. full of affection, fond of (loc.), tender, Śatr.; HParīś. — **tā**, f. affection, tenderness, Kād.

Snehita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) anointed, smeared with oil, MW.; loved, beloved, W.; kind, affectionate, ib.; m. a friend, ib.

Snehitavya, mfn. = **snehaniya**, MW. — **Snehiti**, f. (prob.) slaughter, carnage (cf. **snī-hiti**), RV.

Snehin, mfn. oily, unctuous, fat, W.; affectionate, friendly, attached to or fond of (comp.), Cat.; m. a friend, L.; a painter, L.

Snehu, m. a kind of disease, L.; the moon, W.

Snehya, mfn. to be anointed or lubricated, Car.

Snigdha, n. unctuousness, oiliness, smoothness, Suśr.; tenderness, fondness, affectionateness, W.

Snihika, m(fē)n. unctuous, oily, Car.

स्रि I. snu (cf. **√i. snā**), cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 29) **snauti** (accord. to Vop. also **snute**; only in pres. base; Gr. also pf. **sushnāva**, **sushnavre**; fut. **snolā** or **snavitā** &c.), to drip, distil, trickle, emit fluid, yield milk, BhP. (cf. **pra-√snu**): Caus. **snāvayati** (aor. **asushnavat**), Gr.: Desid. of Caus. **sishnāvayishati** or **sushnāvayishati**, ib.: Desid. **sushnūshati**, ib.: Intens. **sośnūyate**, **sishnavitī**, **sośnopitī**, ib. [Cf. Gk. **νέω**, **νέωμαι**.]

Snava, m. oozing, dripping, trickling, L.

Snavana. See **pra-snavana**, p. 700, col. 1.

Snāvin. See **pra-snāvin**, p. 700, col. 1.

2. **Snu**, (ifc.) dripping, trickling, sprinkling (see **ghṛita-snu**).

Snuta, mfn. trickling, flowing (esp. said of milk flowing from a mother's breast), BhP.

Snuti, f. trickling, distilling, stream, flow, MW.

सु 3. snū, n. (accord. to L. also m.), abridged fr. **sānu** and occurring only in instr. abl. sg., **snūnā**, 4 M 2

snūś; and in instr. loc. pl. *snūbhis*, *snūshu*) the level summit or edge of a mountain, table-land, surface, height, RV.; VS.

सु 4. *snu*, f. = *snāyu*, a sinew, tendon, muscle (only occurring in *snu-las*, 'from the sinews or muscles'), BhP.

सु 5. *snu*, a Kṛid-anta affix to roots forming adjectives expressive of an aptitude to do what is implied by the root, Vop.

सुमिका *snughnikā* (?), f. natron, mineral alkali, L.

सुच *snuc* (prob. for *√stuc*), cl. 1. *Ā. snocate*, to be bright or clear, L.

सुपा *snushā*, f. (accord. to some connected with *sīnu*) the son's wife, a daughter-in-law, AV. &c. &c.; the spurge plant (= *snūhī*), L. [Cf. Gk. *vvōs*; Lat. *nurus*; Slav. *snūcha*; Angl. Sax. *snoru*; Germ. *snura*, *snur*, *Schnur*.] — *ga*, mfn. having sexual intercourse with a daughter-in-law, Ml. — *tva*, n. the condition of a d°-in-law, Rājāt. — *vat*, ind. like (with) a d°-in-law, Mn. viii, 62. — *śvaśuriyā*, f. (scil. *ishī*) a sacrifice intended to subdue an adversary as a daughter-in-law is subject to a father-in-law, ĀśvŚr.

सुस् *snus* (v.l. *snas*), cl. 4. P. *snusyati*, to eat, Dhātup. xxvi, 5; to disappear, ib.; to take, ib.

सुह 1. *snuh*, cl. 4. P. *snuhyati*, to vomit, Dhātup. xxvi, 90; to be moist (= *√snih*, see *snūhan*). *Snuk*, in comp. for 2. *snuh*. — *chada*, m. a kind of reed, *Lipecercis serrata*, L.

2. *Snuh*, mfn. (nom. *snuk* or *snuf*) vomiting, one who vomits, MW.; f. a kind of spurge, *Euphorbia Antiquorum* (its milky juice is used as an emetic &c.; it has 17 synonyms, cf. *sīhūṇḍa* &c.), Car.; Suśr.

Snūhā and *snūhī*, f. id., Hcar.

Snūhī, f. id., Suśr.

Snūhan, m. the mucus of the nose, ĀpŚr.

स्रेय *snēya*. See p. 1267, col. 1.

स्रेह *snēha* &c. See p. 1267, col. 2.

स्रे snai (v.l. *stai*), cl. 1. P. *snāyati*, to clothe, wrap round, envelop, adorn, Dhātup. xxii, 25.

स्रेग्य *snagdhya*, *snaihika*. See p. 1267, col. 3.

स्पन्द *spand* (often confounded with *√syand*), cl. 1. *Ā.* (Dhātup. ii, 13) *spandate* (rarely *°ti*; only in pres. base and inf. *spanditum*; Gr. also pf. *paspande*; fut. *spanditā*, *spandishyate*; aor. *aspandishā*), to quiver, throb, twitch, tremble, vibrate, quake, palpitate, throb with life, quicken (as a child in the womb), PāGr.; Car.; MBh. &c.; to kick (as an animal), Br.; ĀśvŚr.; to make any quick movement, move, be active, Hariv.; to flash into life, come suddenly to life, BhP.: Caus. *spandayati* (aor. *apaspandat*), to cause to quiver or shake, MBh.; to move (trans.), ĀśvŚr.: Desid. *pispandishate*, Gr.: Intens. see *panishpadā*. [Cf. Gk. *ἀφενδύω*, *ἀφασαμύς*, *σφειδανός*, *αφοδρός*; perhaps also Lat. *pendo*, *pondus*.]

Spanda, m. throbbing, throb, quiver, pulse, tremor, vibration, motion, activity, Kāv.; Rājāt.; BhP.; N. of a Śaiva wk. by Abhinava-gupta. — *kārikā*, f. N. of a metrical version of the *Spanda-sūtra* (q.v.). — *caritra*, n. N. of a wk. on twitching of the limbs (regarded as a branch of the science of augury or prognostication; see *spandana*). — *nirṇaya*, m., — *nilaya*, m., — *pradipa*, m., — *pradīpikā*, f., — *vivarana*, n., — *vivṛiti*, f., — *śāstra*, n., — *samdoha*, m., — *sarvasva*, n. N. of wks. — *sūtra*, n. (also called *śiva-sūtra*). N. of aphorisms on the Śaiva philosophy by Vasu-gupta; — *vimartini*, f. N. of a Comm. on the above wk. *Spandārtha-sūtravali*, f. N. of wk. (prob. the *spanda-kārikā*).

Spandanā, mf(ā)n. making a sudden movement, kicking (as a cow), AV.; m. a kind of tree (the wood of which is made into bedsteads, chairs &c.), VarBrS.; n. throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering, twitching (twitchings and quiverings of the body are supposed to prognosticate good or bad luck, and are therefore minutely described in certain wks.; see above), trembling, agitation, ĀśvGr.; Mṛicch. &c.; throbbing with life, quickening (of a child in the

womb), Yājñ.; Suśr.; quick movement, 'motion', Kathās.; w.r. for *syand*°, RV. iii, 53, 19.

Spandita, mfn. quivering, trembling, Sāh.; (fr. Caus.) set in motion, produced, Prab.; n. a pulsation, throb, trembling, Vikr.; movement or activity (of the mind), Prab.

Spandin, mfn. quivering, throbbing, pulsating, trembling, Megh.; Rājāt.

Spandolikā, f. (cf. *syand*°) swinging backwards and forwards, rocking one's self to and fro (as in a swing), BhP.

Spāndana, mfn. derived from the tree *Spandana*, made of it &c., g. *palāsādi*.

स्पर् *spara*, °*raṇa* &c. See col. 3.

स्पर्ति *spartī*. See p. 1269, col. 3.

स्पर्शि *spariśa*. See p. 1269, col. 1.

स्पर्ध *spardh* (or *spriḥ*; cf. *√sprih*), cl.

1. *Ā.* (Dhātup. ii, 2) *spārdhate* (m. c. also P. °*ti*; Subj. [prā] *spārdhān*, RV. vi, 67, 9; pf. *paspridhē*, *dhāndā*, *apaspridhēthām*, RV.; *pasparidha*, MBh. &c.; aor. *aspridhran*, *spriḥāndā*, RV.; *asparidhishā*, Gr.; fut. *spardhīā*, *spardhishyate*, ib.; inf. *spārdhīum*, AV.; Br.; *spīrdhāse*, RV.; ind. p. *-spriḥya*, ib.), to emulate, compete, rival, vie or cope with (instr. with and without *saha*, or acc.), contend or struggle for (loc.), RV. &c. &c.: Caus. *spardhyati*, Gr.: Desid. *pispardhishate*, ib.: Intens. *pāspardhyate*, *pāspardhi*, ib. (*apāspāh*, Pāp. viii, 3, 14, Sch.)

Paspridhānā. See above.

Spardha, mfn. emulous, envious (*-tā*, f.), W.; (ā), f., see below.

Spardhana, n. emulation, rivalry, envy, MW.

Spardhaniya, mfn. to be competed for, striven after, desirable, Nir.

Spardhas. See *√shpardhas*.

Spardhā, f. emulation, rivalry, envy, competition for or with (instr. with and without *saha*, gen., loc., or comp.; °*dhayā*, 'in rivalry or emulation'), MBh.; R. &c.; desire for (comp.), Bhartṛ. (v.l.) — *kara*, mf(ā)n. emulating, competing or vying with (comp.), Dhūrtan. — *vat*, mfn. id., Balar.; Viddh.

Spardhita, mfn. contending or competing together, emulating, envious, jealous, MBh.; contended with, challenged, defied, R.

Spardhin, mfn. emulating, rivalling, vying with (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; proud, W.; superh, gorgeous, W.

Spardhya, mfn. to be competed for, desirable, valuable, MBh.; R. *Spardhyāstarana-vat*, mfn. covered with a valuable carpet, MBh.

Spūrdhāse. See root.

Spriḥ, f. contest, competition, battle, fight, RV.; a rival, adversary, ib.; m. a rival, enemy, BhP.; mfn. emulous, vying with (comp.), ib.; desirous of, ib.

Spriḥānā. See root.

Spriḥya. See *mitha-spr*°.

स्पर्श *spars*. See *√4. spaś*, col. 3.

स्पर्श *sparsa*, °*śana* &c. See p. 1269.

स्पर्श *sparsh*, cl. 1. *Ā.* *sparshate* (*snehane*); see *√parsh*.

स्पृश 1. *spaś* (cf. *√1. paś*; only occurring in pf. *paspaśe*, p. *paspaśāndā*; aor. *āspashā*), to see, behold, perceive, espy, RV.: Caus. *spāśayati* (ĀpŚr.) and *spāśāyate* (RV.), to make clear, show; to perceive, observe. [Cf. Gk. *σπέν-ρομαι*, *σπον-ή*; Lat. *spicio*; Germ. *spēhōn*, *spāhen*; Eng. *spy*.]

2. *Spāś*, m. one who looks or beholds, a watcher, spy, messenger (esp. applied to the messengers of Varuna), RV.; AV.; VS. [Cf. Lat. *spex* in *auspex*; Gk. *σπάρω*.]

Spāśa, m. = prec., ShaḍvBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Pañcat.; a fight, war, battle, L.; a kind of gladiator who fights with a savage animal for a reward, W. [Cf. Gk. *σπονός*.]

1. *Spashā*, mfn. clearly perceived or discerned, distinctly visible, distinct, clear, evident, plain, intelligible, TS. &c. &c.; straight (opp. to 'crooked'), VarBrS.; Kathās.; real, true, correct, Ganit.; Gol.; one who sees clearly, MW.; (am), ind. clearly, distinctly, Kāv.; Rājāt.; straight out, openly, boldly, Amar.; Śukas. — *garbhā*, f. a woman who shows

clear signs of pregnancy, MW. — *tara*, mfn. more or most evident or clear or intelligible, MBh. — *tā*, f. clearness, distinctness, evidence, Vishp. — *tāraka*, mfn. having stars distinctly visible (said of the sky), MW. — *pratipatti*, f. clear perception or ascertainment, ib. — *bhāshin* or *-vaktṛi*, mfn. speaking clearly or distinctly, plain-spoken, ib. *Spashā-kshara*, mfn. 'containing distinct sounds or syllables,' distinctly pronounced or spoken, Ratnāv. *Spash-tārtha*, mfn. clear in meaning, distinct, obvious, perspicuous, intelligible, Cāp.; Yājñ., Sch. *Spash-tē tara*, mfn. 'other than clear,' indistinct, unintelligible, L.

Spashāya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to make clear, elucidate, ĀśvŚr., Sch.; Kull.; to make straight (cure a hump-back), Kathās.

Spashī, in comp. for 1. *spashā*. — *karana*, n. making clear or intelligible, W.; = *-kriti*, Ganit. — *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make distinct or clear, Sāy.; to rectify, correct (by calculation), Ganit. — *kṛita*, mfn. made clear, elucidated, exposed, W. — *kṛiti*, f. rectification, correction (by calculation), Ganit. — *bhūta*, mfn. become plain or evident, MW.

Spāśana, n. (fr. Caus.), see Nir. v, 3 and *prati-spāśana*.

Spāśita, mfn. = 2. *spashā*, Pāp. vii, 2, 27.

स्पृश 3. *spaś* (cf. *√3. paś*), cl. 1. P. *Ā. spaśati*, °*te* (p. *paspaśa*, *paspaśe*; fut. *spāśitā* &c.), to bind, fetter, stop, hinder, Dhātup. xxi, 22: Caus. *spāśayati* (aor. *apaspaśat*), Gr.: Desid. *pispāśishati*, °*te*, ib.: Intens. *pāspāiyate*, *pāspashī*, ib.

Spasā, f. girding a wife (at a sacrifice performed by her husband), L.

2. *Spashā*, mfn. (for 1. see col. 2) bound, fettered &c., Pāp. vii, 2, 27.

स्पृश 4. *spaś* (v.l. *spars*; connected with *√1. spriś*), cl. 10. P. *spāśayati*, to take or take hold of, Dhātup. xxxiii, 7; to unite, join, embrace, ib.

स्पर्शन *spārśana*. See p. 1269, col. 2.

स्पर्ह *spārha* &c. See p. 1269, col. 2.

स्पृध *spūrdh*, collateral of *√spardh*, q.v.

स्पृ 1. *spri* (v.l. *stri* and *smri*), cl. 5. P.

(Dhātup. xxvii, 13) *sprīṇōti* (in Veda also *sprīṇōti*; pf. *paspara*, Br.; aor. *aspar*, Subj. *sparat*, Impv. *spridhi*, RV.; *āspāsham*, ib.; fut. *spartā*, *sparishyati*, Gr.; inf. *spārāse*, RV.; ind. p. *spriṭvā*, Br.), to release, extricate or deliver from (abl.), save, gain, win, RV.; TS.; Br.; TUP.: Caus. *spāśayati*, to attract to one's self, win, TBr.; to preserve, save, rescue, ib.; to gladden, delight, gratify, bestow, Dhātup.

Spāra, n. N. of partic. Sāman days and the texts and sacrifices connected with them (*-tā*, n.), TBr.

Spārāna, mf(ā)n. saving, delivering, AV.; TS.

Spārāse. See under root.

Spārī. See *ava-sp*°.

Sprī, mfn. (only ifc.) delivering one's self from, removing, avoiding (see *kibisha-sprī*); gaining, winning (see *dhana-* and *loka-sprī*); f. a kind of brick, ŚBr.

Sprīta, mfn. saved, gained, won, PañcatvBr.

Sprīti, f. = *spara*, ŚBr.; KatyŚr.

स्पृ 2. *spri*, incorrect for *√spri*.

Sprītrī, mfn. See p. 1269, col. 3.

स्पृक्ष *sprīkhā*, f. *Trigonella Corniculata*, Suśr.; VarBrS.

स्पृध *sprīdh*. See *√spardh*, col. 2.

स्पृश 1. *spriś*, cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii,

128) *sprīṣīti* (m. c. also °*te*; pr. p. *sprīṣāna*, MBh.; impf. *asparīṣat*, BhP.; pf. *pasparīṣa*, *pasprīṣuh*, *pasprīṣe*, ib. &c.; Subj. *pasparīṣat*, RV.; aor. *asprīkshat*, AV.; Br.; *asprīkshī*, Br.; MBh.; *asprīkshī*, Gr.; Prec. *sprīṣyāt*, MBh.; fut. *sprāshīā* or *spārshīā*, Gr.; *spārshyati*, ib.; *spārshyati*, MBh.; inf. *sprāshum*, ib. &c.; *-sprīṣe*, RV.; *-sprīṣas*, Br.; ind. p. *sprīṣhīvā*, *-sprīṣya*, ib. &c.), to touch, feel with the hand, lay the hand on (acc. or loc.), graze, stroke, RV. &c. &c.; to handle, take hold of (*anyo nyan* hastau *sprīṣataḥ*, 'they mutually touch or shake hands'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (with *apāh*, *udakam*, *jalam*; or *adbhis* &c.) to touch or sip water, wash or sprinkle certain parts of the body with water, GṛŚrS.; Mn. ii, 60; MBh. &c.; to

touch so as to hurt, injure, harm, Kathās.; to perceive or feel by touch, Up.; Mn.; VarBṛS.; to touch, come into contact (lit.; and fig. in astron. sense), VarBṛS.; to reach or penetrate to (loc. or acc.; with *karṇam*, 'to come to the ears'; with *kriyām*, 'to set about any action'), MBh.; R. &c.; to come up to, equal (acc.; with *grā*, 'to equal with words', i.e. 'to be able to describe'), Kāv.; to act upon, affect, Sarvad.; BhP.; to touch i.e. endow or fill with (instr.), RV. iv, 3, 15; to touch i.e. befall, fall to the lot of, come upon, visit, afflict (acc.), ChUp.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to touch, take hold of, make one's own, appropriate, MBh. iv, 135; to attain to, obtain, experience, undergo, MBh.; Kām. &c.; to grant, bestow (cf. Caus.), BhP.; Pass. *sprīyate* (aor. *asparīti*), to be touched or seized or affected by, MBh. &c.; Caus. *sparīyati*, *te* (aor. *apasparīsat* or *apī-sparīsat*; Subj. *pisprīṣah*, *īṣati*, RV.), to cause to touch (two acc.), bring into immediate contact with (loc. or instr.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to convey to (loc.), RV.; to fill or cover with (instr.) &c.; to perceive by touch, feel, MaitrUp.; to offer, present, give, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Desid. *pisprīkshati* (cf. *pisprīkshu*), Gr.: Intens. *parīsprīyate*, *parīsprāṣṭi*, *parīsparṣṭi*, ib.

Sparśa, m. touch (= *sparśa*), L.

Sparśā, mfn. touching (in *a-bhūtala-spō*, *manah-spō*, q.v.); m. (ifc. f. ā) touch, sense of touch (-*tas*, ind. e.g. *sparśa-taḥ sukham tat*, 'that is pleasant to the touch'), contact (fig. applied to the beginning of an eclipse or to any astron. contact), Mn.; MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; (in gram.) collective N. of the twenty-five consonants constituting the five classes from *k* to *m* (so-called because formed by complete contact of the organs of utterance; cf. *sthāna* and *sprīṣṭa*), Prāt.; ChUp.; BhP.; (in phil.) the quality of tangibility (which constitutes the skin's *vishaya*, q.v.), IW. 68; any quality which is perceptible by touching any object (e.g. heat, cold, smoothness, softness &c.), MBh. &c.; feeling, sensation (e.g. *sirah-sūla-spō*, 'sensation of headache'), ŚBr. &c. &c.; pleasant feeling, MBh. v, 1366; unpleasant or morbid sensation, illness, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 16, Vārt. 1, Pat.; air, wind, L.; (accord. to some) temperature, Nyāyad.; a kind of sexual union, L.; a gift, offering (see *kāka-spō* and *spō-yajña* below); w. r. for *spāda*, a spy, MBh.; Śiṣ.; (ā), f. an unchaste woman, L.; (a word of unknown meaning), Hariv. 10243. — **kliṣṭa**, mfn. painful to the touch, Ml. — **kṣama**, mfn. capable of touch, tangible, Śak. — **guṇa**, mfn. having the quality of tangibility (said of the air), Mn. i, 76. — **ja**, mfn. produced by touch, BhP. — **tanmātra**, n. the subtle element of tangibility (or of air), Sāmkhyak. — **tā**, f. a state of contact or touch (in *a-bhūtala-sparśatā*), Śak. — **tva**, n. a state of feeling, sensation, BhP.; *jāti-pramāṇa*, n. N. of a Nyāya wk. — **dvesha**, m. sensitiveness to touch, Suśr. — **maṇi**, m. 'touchstone', a kind of philosopher's stone (supposed to turn everything it touches to gold), L.; — **prabhava**, n. 't^o-stone-production', gold, L. — **yajña**, m. 't^o-offering', an o^o consisting in the mere t^o of the things offered, MBh. — **yoga-sāstra**, n. N. of a Yoga wk. — **rasika**, mfn. fond of sensation, sensual, lustful, Śāntiś. — **rūpa-vat**, mfn. pleasant to the t^o and of beautiful appearance, MBh. — **repha-samdhī**, m. the junction of a Sparśa (q.v.) letter and *r*, RPrāt. — **lajjā**, f. 'shrinking from t^o', the sensitive plant, Mimosa Pudica, L. — **vat**, mfn. having tangibility, palpable (-*tva*, n.), Taikas.; Bhāṣhp. &c.; pleasant to the t^o, smooth, soft, MBh.; Kum.; — **varga**, m. the whole class of Sparśa consonants (see *sparśa*), RPrāt. — **vihāra**, m. a comfortable existence, Mahāv. — **vedya**, mfn. to be known or apprehended by the sense of t^o, MW. — **śabda-vat**, mfn. palpable and audible, BhP. — **suddhā**, f. 'pure to the t^o', Asparagus Racemosus, L. — **samkocin**, m. 'closing at the t^o', Dioscorea Globosa, L. — **sam-ocārin**, mfn. passing (from o^o to another) by contact, contagious, infectious, Rājat. — **sukha**, mfn. pleasant to the touch, MW. — **snāna**, n. bathing or ablation at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse, ib. — **spanda** (or, less correctly *-syanda*), m. 'starting at the t^o', a frog, L. — **hāni**, f. loss of feeling or of sensitiveness, Suśr.; red pustules (a kind of disease), ib. — **Sparśājña**, mfn. devoid of all feeling or sensation, benumbed, paralyzed (-*tā*, f.), L. — **Sparśānandā**, f. 'delighting the t^o', an Asparas, L. — **Sparśānukūla**, mfn. pleasant to the touch, cooling, Śak. — **Sparśāsana**, m. pl. 'feeding on mere touch', N. of a

class of gods, MBh. **Sparśāsaha** or ^o**hishnu**, mfn. intolerant of touch, sensitive to touch (-*tva*, n.), Suśr. **Sparśāndriya**, n. the sense of touch, Suśr. **Sparśōpala**, m. = *sparśa-maṇi*, Satr. **Sparśōṣha-samdhī**, m. the junction of a Sparśa (q.v.) letter and sibilant &c. (cf. *ūshman*), RPrāt.

Sparśaka, mfn. touching, feeling, a toucher, L. **Sparśāna**, m(f)u. touching, handling, MW.; affecting, acting upon, afflicting, ib.; m. air, wind, L.; n. the act of touching, touch, contact, ŚvetUp.; Yājñ. &c.; sensation, sense of touch, organ of sensation or feeling, sensitive nerve, Mn.; MBh.; Sarvad.; gift, donation, L. **Sparśānēndriya**, n. the sense of touch, Suśr.

Sparśanaka, n. (in Sāmkhya) that which touches (said of the skin), MW.

Sparśanīya, mfn. to be touched, Pañcat.; to be perceived or felt, MBh.

Sparśayitavya, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be perceived or felt, PrāśUp.

Sparśāna, m. = *manas*, L.

Sparśika, mfn. tangible, palpable, perceptible, Pat. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 95.

Sparśitṛ, mfn. who or what touches or feels or perceives, MBh.

Sparśin, mfn. (only ifc.) touching, handling, GrSṛS.; reaching or penetrating to, Rājat.; BhP.

Sparśṭavya, mfn. = *sparṣṭavya*, MW.

Sparśṭṛ, mfn. = *sparṣṭṛ*, L.

Sparśāna, mfn. (fr. *sparśāna*) what is touched or felt, palpable, tangible, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 92, Sch.

— **pratyakṣa**, n. tactile perception, perception by touching or feeling, MW.

2. **Sprīṣ**, mfn. (generally ifc.; nom. *sprīṣ*) touching, coming into contact with (see *kṣhīti*, *śava-sprīṣ* &c.); reaching to (see *gugana*, *bhū-sprīṣ* &c.); experiencing, betraying, Kāv.; f. = *sprīkṣā*, VarBṛS., Sch.

Sprīṣā, mfn. touching, reaching to (in *sarva-dvāra-spō*), MBh.; m. touch, contact (in *duḥ-spō*, q.v.); (ā), f. a kind of plant (= *bhujangā-ghātini*), L.; (ī), f. the prickly nightshade, Solanum Jacquinii, L.

Sprīṣi, mfn. = *vishaya-sprīṣ*, Hariv. 7433 (Nilak.)

Sprīṣya, mfn. to be touched or felt, tangible, sensible, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to be taken in possession or appropriated, Rājat.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Samiddhs (q.v.), KātyŚr., Sch.

Sprīṣṭa, mfn. touched, felt with the hand, handled, AV. &c. &c.; affected or afflicted or possessed by (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; defiled (cf. comp.); (in gram.) formed by complete contact of the organs of utterance (applied to all consonants except semivowels [called *īṣat-sprīṣṭa*, 'formed by slight contact'] and except sibilants and *h*, which are called *ardha-sprīṣṭa*, 'formed by half-contact'), Prāt.; Siksh. — **tā**, f. formation by contact (see prec.), VPrāt. — **pūrva**, mfn. felt or experienced before, MBh. — **mātra**, mfn. merely touched, MW. — **maithuna**, mfn. defiled by sexual intercourse, Mn. viii, 205.

Sprīṣṭaka, n. a kind of embrace, L.; (*ikā*), f. touching parts of the body (as the feet &c., an asseveration or taking an oath), Mṛicch.; Mear.

Sprīṣṭavya, w. r. for *sparṣṭavya*, Hit.

Sprīṣṭā-sprīṣṭi, ind. mutual touching, touching one another, L. (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 2, 27).

Sprīṣṭi, f. touch, touching, contact, ŚBr.

Sprīṣṭikā, f. See under *sprīṣṭaka* above.

Sprīṣṭin, mfn. (only ifc.) one who has touched, Gaut.

Sprāṣṭavya, mfn. to be touched or handled, Mn.; R.; Hit.; tangible, palpable, sensible, Vajracch.; n. touch, feeling, Mahāv.

Sprāṣṭṛ, mfn. who or what touches or feels, ŚBr.; Up.; MBh.; m. any affection causing bodily pain, sickness, disease, morbid heat &c., L.

सुहृ 1. *sprīh* (connected with *√spardh*, *sprīdh*), cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxv, 19) *sprīhāyati* (m. c. also *te*; pr. p. *sprīhayat* or *sprīhayamāna*, once in Āpast. *sprīhanti*; pf. *sprīhayāṃ-āsa* or *-babhūva*, MBh. &c.; aor. *apasprīhat*, inf. *sprīhayitum*, Gr.), to be eager, desire eagerly, long for (dat., gen., or acc.), RV. &c. &c.; to envy, be jealous of (dat., gen., or acc.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. [Cf. Gk. *σπέρχω*; Germ. *springen*; Eng. *spring*.]

Sparhā, m(f)ā. n. desirable, enviable, excellent, RV.; BhP. — **rādhas** (*sparhā*), mfn. possessing or bestowing enviable wealth (as Indra), RV. — **vīra**

(*sparhā*), mfn. consisting in excellent heroes or having excellent chiefs or guides, ib.

2. **Sprīh**. See *puru-sprīh* and *nī-sprīh*.

Sprīhana, n. (ifc.) longing for, coveting, striving after, MBh.

Sprīhaṇīya, mfn. to be wished or longed for, desirable, attractive to (gen. or instr.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; enviable, to be envied by (gen.), R.; Kathās. — **tā**, f., -*tva*, n. desirableness, enviability, Kāv.; Rājat. — **śobha**, mfn. having desirable or enviable beauty, MW.

Sprīhayad-varṇa, mfn. striving after or eager for any partic. appearance or form, vying in appearance or lustre, RV.

Sprīhayāya, mfn. to be striven after or contended for, desirable, RV.; desiring, desirous (= *sprīhayālu*), Up. iii, 96, Sch.; m. = *nakṣatra*, ib.

Sprīhayālu, mfn. eagerly, desirous, eager, jealous, envious, longing for or to (dat., loc., or inf.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **tā**, f. (ifc.) desire of, longing for, Śāntiś.

Sprīhayitṛ, mfn. one who envies, an covier of (gen.), Nir., Sch.

Sprīhā, f. (ifc. f. ā) eager desire, desire, covetousness, envy, longing for, pleasure or delight in (dat., gen., loc., or comp.; acc. with *√kri* or *bandh*, 'to long for, be desirous of [loc. or comp.]'; with *√kri*, 'to envy any one [loc.]'), MBh.; R. &c.; a kind of plant (v.l. *sprīṣā*), L. — **vat**, mfn. desirous of, longing for, delighting in (loc.), Ragh.; MārKP.

Sprīhālu, mfn. = *sprīhayālu*, L.

Sprīhita, mfn. desired, wished for, longed for, MW.

Sprīhya, mfn. to be wished for or desired, W.; n. the citron tree, L.

सुप्रि (*v.l.* for *√sṛi*), cl. 9. P. *sṛināti*, to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xxxi, 18.

Sparitṛ, mfn. one who injures or causes pain, L.

सप्रश्न *sprāṣṭavya*, *sprāṣṭṛ*. See col. 2.

स्फट *sphaṭ* (= and v.l. for *√sphuṭ*), cl. 1. P. *sphaṭati*, to burst, expand &c., Dhātup. ix, 44; Caus. or cl. 10. P. to hurt, injure, Dhātup. xxxii, 90. [Cf. Goth. *spilda*; Germ. *spalten*.]

Sphaṭa, m. a snake's expanded hood, L.; (ā), f. id., L.; (ī), f. alum, L.

Sphaṭika, m. crystal, quartz, ŚvetUp.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (ā), f. alum (accord. to some also *√kṛi*), L.; camphor, L. — **kudya**, n. a crystal wall, BhP. — **pātra**, n. a crystal vessel, Suśr. — **prabha**, mfn. glittering like crystal, crystalline, transparent, MW. — **bhitti**, f. = *kudya*, Kir. — **maṇi**, m. crystal, Prabh.; *-griha*, n. a house of cr^o, MW.; -*vat*, ind. like cr^o, Prabh.; *-silā*, f. crystal, ib. — *maya*, m(f)ā. n. consisting or made of cr^o, Kād.; Kathās. — *yaśas*, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — *śikharin*, m. 'crystal-mountain', N. of Kailāsa, Bālar. — *-silā*, f. crystal; *-maṇḍapa*, m. or n. a cr^o-bower, Ratnāv. — *skambha*, n. a cr^o pillar, MW. — *harmya*, n. a cr^o palace, Kathās. **Sphaṭikākṣa-mālīkā**, f. a cr^o rosary, Kum. **Sphaṭikācala**, m. = *ka-śikharin*, L. **Sphaṭikādri**, m. id.; *-bhida*, m. camphor, L. **Sphaṭikābhra**, m. 'cr^o-cloud', camphor, MW. **Sphaṭikāśman**, m. 'cr^o-stone', crystal, W.

Sphaṭikāri, *rikā*, *ri*, f. alum.

Sphaṭita, mfn. torn, Divyāv.

Sphaṭaka, m. a drop of water, L.; n. crystal, L.; (ī), f. alum, L.

Sphaṭi. See *viśva-sphō*.

Sphaṭika, m(f)ā or *i* n. made of crystal, crystalline, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. crystal, MBh.; R.; a kind of sandal, ĀśvGrParīś. — **sandha**, m. n. a crystal palace, Śiṣ. **Sphaṭikōpala**, m. crystal, L.

Sphaṭita, mfn. split open, expanded, made to gape, cleft, rent, torn, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; Hit.

Sphaṭika, m. = *sphaṭika*, crystal, quartz, L.

Sphaṭi. See *viśva-sphō*.

स्फाण *sphaṇṭ*. See next and *√sphuṭ*.

स्फाण *sphaṇṭ* (v.l. *sphaṇṭ*), cl. 10. P. *sphaṇṭayati*, to jest or joke with, laugh at, Dhātup. xxxii, 4.

स्फर *sphaṛ*, cl. 6. P. *sphaṛati*, = (and v.l. for) *√sphur* (q.v.): Caus. *sphaṛayati*, to expand, open or diffuse widely (see below); to bend, discharge (a bow), R.

Sphara or **spharaka**, m. a shield, L. (accord. to some fr. Persian *سپهر*).

Spharāṇa, n. = *sphurāṇa*, trembling, quivering, throbbing, vibration, L.; penetration, Mahāvīy.

Sphāritra, n. a partic. instrument, Mahāvīy.

Sphāra, mf(ā)n. (accord. to U. ii, 13, fr. *√sphāy* below) extensive, wide, large, great, abundant, violent, strong, dense (as mist), loud (as a shout), Kāv.; HPariś.; Pañcat.; m. a shock, slap, bang, Kathās.; = *sphorāṇa*, Vop.; m. or n. a bubble or flaw (in gold &c.); m. n. much, abundance, L. [Cf. Gk. *σφαῖρα*.] — **phulla**, mfn. full blown, Mālatim.

— **sphāra**, mfn. very extensive &c., Sāh.

Sphāraṇa, n. = *spharāṇa*, L.

Sphārita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) opened wide, Mālatim.; widely diffused, Bhartṛ.; throbbing, vibrating, MW.

Sphāri-√bhū, P. *bhāvati*, to open wide (intrans.), Kād.; to be spread or diffused widely, increase, grow, multiply, Mṛicch.; Pañcat.

स्फल *sphal* (v. l. for *√sphul*, and occurring only with prepos., cf. *√skhal*), cl. 1. P. *sphalati*, to quiver, shake, vibrate, burst, break &c.: Caus. *sphālyati*, see *√sphal*. [Cf. Gk. *σφάλω*; Lat. *fallō*; Lith. *phalti*; Germ. *fallen*; Eng. *fall*.]

Sphāla, m. quivering (= *spholana*), Vop.

Sphālana, n. (fr. Caus.) shaking, quivering, W.; flapping or flopping or striking against, slapping, Kull.; rubbing, friction, ib.

स्फवि *sphavi*. See below.

स्फाक *sphāka*. See *pivāḥ-sphāka*.

स्फोटक *sphāṭuka*, *sphāṭika*. See p. 1269.

स्फाय *sphāy*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xiv, 16)

sphāyate (Gr. also pf. *pasphāye*, aor. *asphāyishta* or *asphāshṭa*, fut. *sphāyitā* &c.), to grow fat, become bulky, swell, increase, expand, Hcar.; to resound, ib.: Pass. *sphāyate*, to become fat, SāmavBr.: Caus. *sphāwayati* (aor. *apisphavat*), to fatten, swell, strengthen, increase, augment, Bhartṛ. [? Cf. Gk. *σφαλός*; Lit. *spėti*; Slav. *spėti*.]

Sphavi, (prob.) m. a kind of tree, L.

Sphāti, f. fattening, breeding (of cattle), RV.;

TS.; increase, growth, prosperity, Śatr. — **m-karaṇa**, n. du. N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. — **māt**, mfn. thriving, fat (superl. *-māṭama*), AV. — **hārin**, mfn. removing fat, AV. Paipp.

Sphāna, *sphāyana*. See *gaya-sphā*.

Sphāyat, mfn. (pr. p.) expanding &c. = **kairava**, Nom. P. *-vati*, to resemble an expanding lotus flower, Kāv.

Sphāyayitṛi, m. a fattener, breeder, AitBr.

Sphāra, mfn. fat, RV.; much, abundant, L. [? Cf. Lat. *pro-sper*.]

Sphivi, (prob.) m. a tree, L. = *uda-tvit*, L.

Sphita, mfn. swollen, enlarged, Bhpr.; thriving, flourishing, successful, prosperous, rich, well off, abounding in, full of (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; heavy (with rain, as a cloud), Mṛicch.; dense (as smoke), Mālatim.; much, abundant, many, numerous, MBh.; R. &c.; cold, L.; affected by hereditary disease, W. — **tā**, f. bulkiness, enlargement, MW.; prosperity, welfare, flourishing condition, Kām. — **nitambā**, f. having full buttocks, Hasy.

Sphiti, f. welfare, prosperity, Rājat.

Sphiti, in comp. for *sphāta*. — **√kṛi**, P. *-karoti*, to enlarge, augment, Jātakam. — **kṛita**, mfn. enlarged, augmented, increased, R.

Spheman, m. (fr. *sphira*) fatness, abundance &c., Pān. vi, 4, 157.

Sphayas, mfn. (compar. of *sphira*) more or most abundant, ib.

Spheshṭha, mfn. (superl. of *sphira*) very much, abundant, ib.

स्फार *sphāra*, °*raṇa*. See above.

स्फार्णि *sphārṇi*. See *viśva-sphārṇi*.

स्फाल *sphāla*, °*lana*. See above.

स्फिक् *sphic* or *sphij*, f. (nom. *sphik*; of doubtful derivation) a buttock, hip (cau or *jau*, du. 'the buttocks'), ŚākhGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. [Cf. Gk. *σφυή*, or accord. to some *σφύς*.]

Sphik, in comp. for *sphic*. — **srāva**, m. a kind of disease, VarBṛS.

Sphig, in comp. for *sphic*. — **ghātaka**, m. a kind of tree (much used in medicine, = *kat-phala*), L. — **daghna**, mfn. reaching to the hip, HirP.

Sphigī, f. = *sphic*, a buttock, RV.

स्फिञ्ज *sphinjā*. See *narma-sphinjā*.

स्फिट *sphīt*, cl. 10. P. *sphēṭayati*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xxxii, 90 (v. l. for *√sphīt*; accord. to some also, 'to despise'; 'to love'; 'to cover').

Sphēṭa. See *saṃ-sphēṭa*.

स्फिट् *sphīt* (cf. *√sphīt*, *sphāt*), cl. 10. P. *sphēṭayati*, to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xxxii, 90.

स्फिर *sphira*. See col. 1.

स्फीत *sphīta*, *sphīti*. See col. 1.

स्फुजिञ्ज *sphuji-dhvaja*, m. N. of an astronomer, VarBṛ., Sch.

स्फुट *sphuṭ* (cf. *√sphaṭ*), cl. 6. P., 1. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxviii, 80; ix, 44; viii, 7) *sphuṭati*; *sphoṭati*, °*te* (Ā. only in Dhātup.; pf. *p-sphoṭa*, Kathās.; aor. *asphoṭit*, Gr.; fut. *sphoṭitā*, ib.; *sphoṭishyati*, MBh.; ind. p. *sphuṭitva*, Vet.; -*sphoṭam*, Kathās.), to burst or become suddenly rent asunder, burst or split open (with a sound), part asunder, SBr. &c. &c.; to expand, blossom, bloom, Kāv.; BhP.; to disperse, run away, Bhaṭṭ.; to crack (as the joints of the fingers), Car.; to crackle (as fire), Ritus.; to burst into view, appear suddenly, Cat.; to abate (as a disease), Kathās.: Caus. *sphuṭayati* (Pass. *sphuṭyate*, Sarvad.), to burst open or into view, Dhātup. xxxv, 84; to make clear or evident, Saṃkar.; Sarvad.; Kull.; *sphoṭayati* (cf. Dhātup. xxxiii, 48; aor. *ap-sphuṭat*), to burst or rend suddenly, break, split, divide, MBh.; Kāv.; Kathās.; to put out (eyes), Pañcat.; to shake, wag, brandish, R.; Hariv.; Suśr. &c.; to push aside (a bolt), Kathās.; to crackle (as fire), MBh.; to hurt, destroy, kill, MW.; to winnow, ib.

Sphuṭa, mfn. open, opened, Suśr.; BhP.; expanded, blossomed, blown, MBh.; Uttarar.; plain, distinct, manifest, evident, clear, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; (in astron.) apparent, real, true, correct, Sūryas.; spread, diffused, extensive, wide, broad, Kun.; Bhartṛ.; Śiś.; extraordinary, strange, Kpr.; full of, filled with, possessed by (instr. or comp.), Divyāv.; Lalit.; white, L.; m. the expanded hood of a serpent, L. (also *ā*, f., Pañcat.); N. of a man, g. *asvādī*; (am), ind. distinctly, evidently, certainly, Kāv.; Kathās. — **karaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **candra-tāra**, mf(ā)n. radiant with the moon and stars (said of night), Kum. — **candrikā**, f. — **jyotiṣa**, n. N. of wks. — **tara**, mfn. more (or most) distinct or clear (am, ind.), Śiś.; °*rākshara*, mfn. having very clear words, perfectly clear or intelligible (cf. *sphuṭākshā*), ib. — **tā**, f. manifestness, distinctness (acc. with *√gam*, 'to become manifest or evident'), Bhaṭṭ.; Kir.; reality, truth, correctness (in *a-sphā*), Gol. — **tāra**, mfn. having stars clearly seen, bright with stars, MW. — **tva**, n. the being open, openness, Suśr.; manifestness &c. (see -*tā*), Saṃk.; Sarvad.; Gayit. — **darpapa**, m. N. of an astron. wk. by Nārāyaṇa-cārya. — **pūṇḍarīka**, n. the expanded (lotus of the) heart, Bcar. i, 9. — **paṇurusha**, mfn. one who has displayed energy, MW. — **phala**, m. coriander or the fruit of *Diospyros Embryopteris* (= *tumburu*), L.; n. (in geom.) clear or precise result (of any calculation); distinct or precise area (of a triangle &c.). — **phena-rāji**, m. (the sea) bright with lines of foam, Kum. — **bandhanī**, v. l. for *-valkalī*. — **budbuda**, Nom. P. °*dati*, to apparently resemble a water-bubble, Kāv. — **bodha**, m. N. of a Vedānta wk. — **raṅginī**, f. *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, L. — **vaktṛi**, mfn. speaking distinctly or frankly, Cāp. — **valkalī**, f. *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, Subh. — **vīvarapa**, n. N. of an astron. wk. by Rudra-miśra. — **śabdām**, ind. with a clear sound, distinctly, audibly, Śiś. — **sāra**, m. (prob.) the true latitude of a star or planet, MW. — **siddhānta**, m. N. of an astron. wk. — **sūrya-gati**, f. apparent or true motion of the sun, MW.

Sphuṭākshara, mfn. having clear words, perspicuous (as speech), Ratnāv. **Sphuṭāgas**, mfn. sinning openly (in the sight of everyone), Śiś. **Sphuṭārtha**, m. clear sense or meaning, Śāk., Sch.; mfn. having clear sense, perspicuous, intelligible (*tā*, f.), Śiś.

Sphuṭana, n. bursting, opening, expanding, Vāgbh.; Śatr.; cracking (of the joints &c.), Car.

Sphuṭanīya, mfn. to be broken open or split, MW.

Sphuṭi or **sphuṭī**, f. cracking or chapping of the skin of the feet, L.; the fruit of the Karkaṭi or Cumis Momordica, L.

Sphuṭikā, f. a small bit or fragment, Daś.

Sphuṭita, mfn. burst, budded, blown &c.; laughed at (= *pari-hasita*; cf. *√sphuṭ*), MW. — **oaraṇa**, mfn. having too flat or wide feet, splay-footed, ib.

Sphuṭi, in comp. for *sphuṭa*. — **karaṇa**, n. the act of making clear or evident, manifestation, Kād.; Saṃk.; making true or correct, correction, Sūryas. — **√kṛi**, P. *-karoti*, to make clear or evident or manifest, Kād.; Pratāp.; to sharpen (the senses), Car. — **bhāva**, m. becoming clear or evident, Nyāyam. — **√bhū**, P. *-bhavati*, to become evident or manifest, Naish.; Sarvad.

Sphoṭa, m. bursting, opening, expansion, disclosure (cf. *narma-sphā*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; extension (see *kara-sphā*); a swelling, boil, tumour, Car.; Suśr.; a little bit or fragment, chip, L.; crackling, crash, roar, MBh.; VarBṛS.; (in phil.) sound (conceived as eternal, indivisible, and creative), Sarvad.; the eternal and imperceptible element of sounds and words and the real vehicle of the idea which bursts or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, Pat.; (ā), f. shaking or waving the arms, MarkP.; the expanded hood of a snake (= or w. r. for *sphāṭā*), L. — **kara**, n. Semecarpus Anacardium, L. — **ca-kra**, n. N. of a gram, wk. — **candrikā**, f. N. of a wk. (on the above philosophical Sphoṭa). — **jivikā**, f. a kind of trade (perhaps one which involves the practice of splitting by explosive or other methods), Hyog. — **tattva**, n., — **nirūpana**, n. N. of wks. — **bijaka**, m. Semecarpus Anacardium, L. — **latā**, f. Gynandropsis Anacardium, L. — **vāḍa**, m. N. of various wks. (on the above Sphoṭa of phil.). — **hetuka**, m. Semecarpus Anacardium, L.

Sphoṭaka, m. a boil, tumour, Pat.; Car.; (ikā), f. id., Suśr.; a kind of bird, L.

Sphoṭana, mfn. breaking or splitting asunder, crushing, destroying, removing, Hariv.; MarkP.; m. 'Crusher', N. of Siva, MBh.; (in gram.) 'divider', a kind of vocal sound audible between partic. conjunct consonants, APrāt.; (ī), f. an instrument for splitting or cleaving, a gimlet, auger, L.; (am), n. the act of breaking or tearing asunder &c., Apat.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; winnowing grain &c., L.; shaking or waving (the arms), Sāh.; cracking (the fingers), Apat.; (in gram.) the separation of certain conjunct consonants by the insertion of an audible vocal sound (cf. above), VPrāt.

Sphoṭayana, m. N. of a grammarian, Pān. vi, 1, 123.

Sphoṭikā. See *sphoṭaka* above.

Sphoṭita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to burst or open, rent or torn asunder, cleft, split, disclosed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. crackling, VarBṛS. — **nayana**, mfn. having the eyes put out, Pañcat. **Sphoṭitārgala**, mfn. having the bolt pushed aside or the lock opened, Kathās.

Sphoṭinī, f. a cucumber, L.

Sphoṭāyana, m. patr. fr. *sphuṭa*, g. *asvādī*.

स्फुट् *sphuṭ*, cl. 10. P. *sphuṭayati*, to despise, disrespect, Dhātup. xxxii, 37 (Vop.)

स्फुड *sphuḍ*, cl. 6. P. *sphuḍati*, to cover, Dhātup. xxviii, 97.

स्फुण्ड *sphuṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *sphuṇṭati*, to open, expand, Dhātup. ix, 44; cl. 10. P. *sphuṇṭayati*, to jest, joke, laugh (v. l. for next), ib. xxxii, 4.

स्फुण्ड *sphuṇḍ*, cl. 1. Ā. *sphuṇḍate*, to open, expand, Dhātup. viii, 25; cl. 10. P. *sphuṇḍayati*, to jest &c. (cf. prec.), ib. xxxii, 4.

स्फुत् *sphut*, an imitative sound (cf. *phut*), L. — **kara**, mfn. making a crackling sound (said of fire), MW. — **kāra**, m. a crackling sound, L.

स्फुर 1. *sphur* (cf. *√sphaṭ*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 95) *sphurdāti* (m. c. also °*te*; p. *sphurat* and *sphuramāṇa* [qq. vv.]; only in pres. base, but see *apa-√sphur*; Gr. also pf. *p-sphora*, *pusphure*; fut. *sphurita*, *sphurishyati*; aor. *asphorit*; Prec. *sphūryāt*; inf. *sphuritum*), to spurn, RV.; AV.; to dart, bound, rebound, spring, RV.; MBh.; Kāv.; to tremble, throb, quiver, palpitate, twitch (as the nerves of the arm, Śāk.), struggle, Kaus.; MBh. &c.; to flash, glitter, gleam, glisten, twinkle, sparkle, MaitrUp.; R. &c.; to shine, be brilliant or distinguished, Rājat.; Kathās.; MarkP.; to break forth, burst out plainly or visibly, start into view, be evident or manifest, become displayed or expanded, NṛisUp.; MBh. &c.; to hurt, destroy, Naigh. ii, 19; Caus. *sphorayati* (aor. *ap-sphurāt*

or *apushpharā*), to stretch, draw or bend (a bow), Bhaṭṭ.; to adduce an argument, Śaṅk., Sch.; to cause to shine, eulogize, praise excessively, Pañcat.; *sphurayati*, to fill with (instr.), Lalit.: Desid. *pusphurishati*, Gr.: Intens. *posphuryate*, *posphurti*. [Cf. Gk. *σφαίρω*, *σφύρω*; Lat. *sperno*; Lith. *spirti*; Germ. *sporo*, *spor*, *Sporn*; Eng. *spur*, *spurn*.]

2. **Sphur**, (ifc.) quivering, trembling, throbbing, Śis. ii, 14.

Sphura, mfn. id., Pañcat.; m. quiver, throb &c. (in *sa-sphura*, 'throbbing', i.e. 'living'), Bhaṭṭ.; = (and v.l. for) *sphara*, a shield, L.

Sphurapa, mfn. glittering, sparkling, VarBṛS.; n. the act of trembling, throbbing, vibration, pulsation (also *ā*, f.), Dhātup.; L.; quivering or throbbing of parts of the body (as indicating good or bad luck), MW.; springing or breaking forth, starting into view, expansion, manifestation, Śāh.; BhP.; Sarvad.; flashing, coruscation, twinkling, glittering, Megh.; Mālatim.

Sphurat, mfn. (pr. p. P.) trembling, shaking &c. (see root and cf. comp.) — **taranga-jihva**, mfn. having tongue-like tremulous waves (said of a river), Rājat. — **prabhā-maṇḍala**, mfn. surrounded by a circle of tremulous light (said of a dart), Ragh.

Sphurad, in comp. for *sphurat*. — **adhar-oshṭha**, mfn. having quivering lips (*am*, ind.), MW. — **ulka**, f. a shooting meteor, aerolite, ib.; *°kākrīti*, mfn. having the form of a sh^o meteor, ib. — **oshṭha**, m(f) n. with quivering lip, MBh. — **oshṭhaka**, mfn. id., L. — **gandha**, m. a diffused odour, Bhaṭṭ.

Sphuran, in comp. for *sphurat*. — **mīna**, mfn. having glittering fishes, gleaming with fishes, Rājat.

Sphuramāpa, mfn. (pr. p. A.) trembling, quivering &c. **Sphuramāpashṭha**, mfn. having quivering lips, R.

Sphurita, mfn. quivering, throbbing, trembling, palpitating, flashing &c., Kāv.; VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; struggling, Vās.; glittered, flashed (n. impers. 'it has been flashed by'), Hariv.; Kālid.; BhP.; broken forth, burst into view, suddenly arisen or appeared, Kathās.; Sarvad.; plainly displayed or exhibited, Śis.; swelled, swollen, W.; (*am*), n. a tremulous or convulsive motion, quiver, throb, twitch, tremor, convulsion, Kālid.; Bhaṭṭ.; agitation or emotion of mind, MW.; flash, gleam, glittering, radiance, sheen, MBh.; Kathās.; sudden appearance, coming into being, Rājat. — **śatahrada**, mfn. having flashing lightning (said of a cloud), ib. **Sphuritādhara**, mfn. having lips trembling with (comp.), Kum. **Sphuritōttarādhara**, mfn. having trembling upper and under lip, ib.

Sphūrta, mfn. (accord. to some) throbbed, throbbing, MW.; suddenly risen into remembrance, ib.

Sphūrti, f. quivering, throbbing, throb, palpitation, tremor, vibration, BhPr.; breaking forth visibly, sudden appearance or display, manifestation, Kāv.; Rājat.; bragging, boasting, Pañcat. — **mat**, mfn. throbbing, thrilling (with joy or excitement), tremulous, agitated, W.; tender-hearted, ib.; m. a follower or worshipper of Śiva (= *pāṇipata*), L.

Sphorapa, n. throbbing, quivering (= *sphāra*), Vop.

स्फूर् sphurch, sphurj. See *√sphurch*, *sphūrj*.

स्फुल sphul (later collateral of *√sphur*; only with prep., see *nī-*, *nīh-*, and *vi-√sphul*; cf. *√sphal*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 96) *sphulati* (pf. *pusphola*, fut. *sphulitā* &c., Gr.) to tremble, throb, vibrate, Dhātup.; to dart forth, appear, ib.; to collect, ib.; to slay, kill, Naigh. ii, 19. [For cognate words see under *√sphal*.]

Sphula, n. a tent (= *vastra-veśman*), L. — **mañ-jari**, f. Achyranthes Aspera, L.

Sphulana, n. trembling, throbbing, vibration (= *sphurana*), L.

Sphulīnga, m. (accord. to L. also n. and *ā*, f.; perhaps for *sphulam-ga*) a spark of fire, MBh.; R. &c.; a fire-brand, ĀpSr., Sch. — **vat**, mfn. scattering sparks, Śis.

Sphulīngaka, m. a spark of fire, Yājñ.; BhP. **Sphulīngāya**, Nom. A. °yate, to be or burn like sparks of fire, Kāv.

Sphulīngtu, mfn. having sparks of fire, sparkling, MW.; (*ini*), f. N. of one of the seven tongues of Agni or fire, MuṇḍUp.; MarkP.

Spholana, n. = *sphāla*, Vop.

स्फूर् sphurch (also written *svurch*), cl. 1. P. *sphurchati*, to spread, extend, Dhātup. vii, 33; to forget, ib.

Sphurchita, mfn. spread, Gr.; forgotten, ib.

1. **Sphūrpa**, id., ib.

स्फूर् sphūrj, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. vii, 61) *sphūrjati* (only in pres.; Gr. also pf. *pusphūrja*, fut. *sphūrjita* &c.), to rumble, roar, thunder, crash, Kāv.; Kathās.; to burst forth, be displayed, appear, ib.; Rājat.; Śāh.: Caus. *sphūrjyati* (aor. *apushphūrjat*, to crash, crackle, AV.; AitBr.: Desid. *pusphūrjishati*, Gr.: Intens. *posphūrjyate*, *posphūrkti*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *σφαργέω*], W.

Sphūrja, m. the crashing sound of thunder, thunder-clap, W.; Indra's thunderbolt, ib.; sudden outbreak (cf. *narma-sph*); N. of a Rākshasa, BhāgP.; a kind of plant (= *sphūrjaka*), L. **Sphūrjā-vat**, mfn. thundering, Bhaṭṭ.

Sphūrjaka, m. a kind of plant (Diospyros Embryopteris, Strychnos &c., L.); ŚBr.; Car.; Suśr.

Sphūrjathu, m. thunder, a thunder-clap, Mcar.; Amaranthus Polygonoides, L.

Sphūrjana, m. = *sphūrjaka*, L.; n. thundering, explosion, crash (Gk. *σφαργος*), W.

Sphūrji. See *viśva-sph*.

Sphūrjita, mfn. thundering; n. thunder, a thunder-clap, crash, roar &c., Kāv.

2. **Sphūrpa**, mfn. (?) thundered, MW.

स्फेमन् spheman &c. See p. 1270, col. 1.

स्फैनायनि sphaijāyani, mfn. (fr. *sphij*), g. *karnādi*.

Sphaijika, mfn. (fr. id.) g. *vetanādi*.

स्फोट sphoṭa, °ṭaka &c. See p. 1270, col. 3.

स्फ्य sphya, n. an implement used in sacrifices (described as a flat piece of wood shaped like a sword for stirring the offerings of boiled rice, or accord. to some, for trimming the mound used as an altar), AV.: TS.; Br.; GṛSṚ.; Mn.; MBh.; a spar or boom (of a ship's sails), ŚBr.; (also n.) a kind of oar, R. [Cf. accord. to some, Gk. *σφῆν*; Germ. *span*, *Span*.] — **kṛit**, mfn. making a Sphya, ĀpSr.; n. N. of a man (cf. *sphaiyakṛita*). — **kṛita**, m. (prob. w.r. for prec.), g. *dvārdādi*. — **varṭani**, f. the furrow or line made by the Sphya (in marking out the sacrificial ground), AitBr. **Sphyāgra**, mfn. having a point like the Sphya (said of a sacrificial post), ŚS.

Sphaiyakṛita, m. patr. fr. *sphya-kṛit* or *sphya-kṛita* (cf. above), Kāś. on Pāṇ. vii, 3, 4.

स्फृ sbrī. See *√sbrī*, p. 1285, col. 3.

स्म sma, smā (or *shma*, *shmā*), ind. a particle perhaps originally equivalent to 'ever', 'always', and later to 'indeed', 'certainly', 'verily', 'surely' (it is often used pleonastically, and in earlier language generally follows a similar particle [esp. *ha*, *na*], or relative, or prep. or verb, while in later language it frequently follows *iti*, *na* and *mā* [cf. 1. *mā*]); it is also joined with a pres. tense or pres. participle to give them a past sense [e.g. *pravīṇanti sma*, 'they entered']; this use of *sma* is also found in the Brāhmaṇas and is extended to *veda* and *āha*, cf. Vām. v, 2, 46), RV. &c. &c.

स्मत् smāt, ind. (prob. connected with prec.; accord. to Śāy. = *sumat*, q. v.) together, at the same time, at once (as a prep. with instr. = 'together or along with'; often in comp. = 'having', 'possessing', 'provided with'), RV. — **puramāhi** (smāt), mfn. having abundance, munificent (said of Indra), RV.

Smad, in comp. for *smat*. — **abhiṣu** (smād-), mfn. having (beautiful) reins, RV. — **ibha** (smād-), n. 'having followers (?)', N. of a nian (the enemy of Kutsa), ib. — **iṣṭha** (smād-), mfn. having an errand, ib. — **ūdhni** (smād-), f. (see *ūdhas*) having a full udder, always giving milk (said of a cow), ib. — **diṣṭi** (smād-), mfn. well trained or practised, ib. — **rāṭishac** (smād-; strong form *°shāc*), mfn. attended by givers or liberal men, ib.

स्मन् smān, m. (meaning unknown), MaitrS.

स्मय smaya &c. See col. 3.

स्मर smara &c. See p. 1272, col. 1.

स्मार्त smārta &c. See p. 1272, col. 2.

स्मि smi, cl. 1. A. (Dhātup. xxii, 51) *smayate* (m. c. also °ti; pf. *sismiye* or *sishmiye* [p. *sishmiyāṇā*, cf. *upa-√smi*], ep. also *-smayām-āsa*; aor. *asmeshā*, Bhaṭṭ. 259; *asma-yishṭhās*, MBh.; fut. *smetā*, *smeshyate*, Gr.; inf. *smetum*, ib.; ind. p. *smītvā*, Śāh.; *-smītya*, *-smayītya*, MBh.), to smile, blush, become red or radiant, shine, RV.; TS.; Kāv.; to smile, laugh, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to expand, bloom (as a flower), Kāv.; to be proud or arrogant, BhP.: Pass. *smīyate* (aor. *asmāyi*), Gr.: Caus. *smāyayati*, °te (aor. *asisma-yat*; also *smāpayati* in *vi-√smi*, q. v.), to cause to smile or laugh &c.; (A.) to laugh at, mock, despise, Dhātup. xxxii, 37 (v.l. for *smī*, q. v.): Desid. *sismayishate*, Gr.: Intens. *seshmiyate* (p. °*Yamāna*, Nir. viii, 11), *seshmayīti*, *seshmeti*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *φαισμενός* for *φαισ-αμενός*; *μειδός*, *μειδῶν*; Lat. *mirus*, *mirari*; Slav. *smijati*; Eng. *smile*.]

Smaya, m. (ifc. f. ā) smiling at anything, wonder, surprise, astonishment, MBh.; Bhaṭṭ. (v.l.); arrogance, conceit, pride in or at (comp.), Ragh.; Daś.; BhP.; Pride (personified as the son of Dharmā and Puṣṭi), BhP. — **dāna**, n. an ostentatious donation, Hcat. — **nutti**, f. the driving away or pulling down of pride, MW. **Smayādi**, mfn. beginning with (i. e. based chiefly on) arrogance, MBh.

Smayana, n. a smile, gentle laughter, ĀvŚr.

Smayanīya, mfn. to be smiled (n. impers.), MW.

Smayāka, m. Panicum Miliaceum, L.

Smayiu, mfn. smiling, laughing (in *antah-sm*°, 'laughing inwardly'), Sukas.

Smīta, mfn. smiled, smiling, MBh.; R. &c.; expanded, blown, blossomed, Śis.; Pañcat.; n. a smile, gentle laugh (°*tan* *√kṛi*, 'to smile'), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **dris**, f. 'having a smiling look', a handsome woman, W. — **pūrva**, mfn. 'preceded by a smile', with a smile, smiling (*am*, ind.), MBh.; °*vābhi-bhāshin*, mfn. addressing with a smile (°*shi-tā*, f.), Kād. — **mukha**, mfn. having a smiling face, R. — **vāc**, mfn. speaking with a smile, Kām. — **śālin**, mfn. having smiles, smiling, laughing, W. — **śobhin**, mfn. smiling beautifully, MW. **Smītojjvala**, mfn. (an eye) bright with a smile, Mālatim.

Smīti, f. smiling, a smile, laughter, MW.

Smetavya, mfn. to be smiled, TĀr.

Smera, m(f) n. smiling, friendly, Hariv.; Kālid.; Kathās. &c.; expanded, blown (as a flower), Vās.; Śāh.; proud (see comp.); evident, apparent, W.; (ifc.) gay, abounding in, full of, Hear.; m. a smile, laugh (in *d-smera*, *sa-smeram*, q. v.); manifestation, appearance, W. — **tā**, f. smiling, a smile, Śāh. — **mukha**, mfn. having a smiling face, Kum.; Git. — **vishkīra**, m. 'proud bird', a peacock, L.

स्मि smit, cl. 10. P. *smetayati*, to despise ('to go', Śākaṭ.), Dhātup. xxxii, 37; to love, xxxii, 36 (Vop.)

स्मील् smil, v. l. for *√smil*, q. v.

स्मृ I. smṛi, v. l. for *√smṛi*, q. v.

स्मृ 2. smṛi, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 35)

smṛati (m. c. also °te; pf. *sasmāra*, *sasmārtha*, *sasmāruh*, MBh.; R. &c.; aor. *asmar-shīt*, *shuh*, ib.; fut. *smarāt*, *smarishyati*, ib.; inf. *smartum*, ib.; ind. p. *smṛitvā*, GṛSṚ.; *smaritvā*, MBh.; *-smṛitya*, *smāram* [q. v.], ib. &c.), to remember, recollect, bear in mind, call to mind, think of, be mindful of (gen. or acc.); the action remembered is expressed by a p. p. or an impf. with *yad*, 'that', or by a fut. without *yad*; the fut. may stand with *yad*, if there are two actions; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 52; iii, 2, 112 &c.), RV. &c. &c.; to remember or think of with sorrow or regret, MBh.; to hand down memoriter, teach, declare, RPrāt.; Kāś.; Pañcat.; to recite, Hcat.: Pass. *smāryate* (aor. *asmarī*; Prec. *smṛishishṭa* or *smarishishṭa*), to be remembered or recorded or declared (as a law) or mentioned in the Smṛiti (with *na*, 'to be passed over in silence'), Br.; Rājat.; Sarvad.; to be declared or regarded as, pass for (nom. or loc.), Āpast.; Kāś.: Caus. *smārayati* (rarely *smarayati*; m. c. also A.; aor. *asamarat*; Pass. *smāryate*), to cause to remember or be mindful of or regret, MBh.; R. &c. (cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 67, Sch.); to remind any one of (two acc. or acc. and gen. or rarely gen. of person), MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Desid. *susmṛishate* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 57), to wish to remember, Bhaṭṭ.: Intens. *sāsmaryate* or

sāsmarti, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *μῆμνος*; Lat. *memor, mora*.]

Smara, mf(ā)n. remembering, recollecting (see *jñti-smara*); n. (ifc. f. ā) memory, remembrance, recollection, ChUp.; Uttar.; loving recollection, love, (esp.) sexual love, Av. &c. &c.; Kāma-deva (god of love), Kālid.; Kathās. &c.; an interpreter or explainer of the Veda (and 'the god of love'), Naish.; the 7th astrol. mansion, VarBṛS. — **kathā**, f. love-talk, lover's prattle, VarBṛS. — **karman**, n. any amorous act, wanton behaviour, W. — **kāra**, mf(ā)n. exciting love, VarBṛS. — **kūpaka**, m. or — **kūpikā**, f. 'well of love', the female organ, L. — **guru**, m. '1°-preceptor', N. of Viṣṇu, L. — **grīha**, n. 'abode of love', the female organ, L. — **caakra** or — **caandra**, m. a kind of sexual union, L. — **cohatra**, n. the clitoris, L. — **jivani**, f. N. of a Śrāṅgaṇī, Siphās. — **ivara**, m. 'love-fever', ardent 1°, Vet. — **tattva-prakāśikā**, f. N. of an erotic wk. — **tā**, f. state of recollection (see *jñti-sm*). — **tāpa-maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of the fire of 1° (with *gāda* = 'love-fever'), Naish. — **tva**, n. = *-tā* (see *jñti-sm*). — **daśa**, f. state of the body produced by love (ten states are named: joy of the eyes, pensive reflection, desire, sleeplessness, emaciation, indifference to external objects, abandonment of shame, infatuation, fainting away, death), Megh. — **dhāna**, m. 'burner of Kāma', N. of Śiva (cf. under *an-āha*), Inscr. — **dāya**, mfn. arousing love, Kir. — **dīpana**, mfn. id., Ragh.; m. N. of an author, Cat. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of an erotic wk. — **durmada**, mfn. intoxicated or infatuated by 1°, BhP. — **dhava**, m. 'love-sign', a part. nimsical instrument, L.; the male organ, L.; a fabulous fish (regarded as Kāma's emblem), W.; (ā), f. a bright moonlight night, L.; (am), n. the female organ, L. — **nīpuna**, mfn. skilled in (the art of) love, VarBṛS. — **pīḍita**, mfn. tormented by love, Pañcat. — **priya**, f. 'dear to Kāma', N. of Rati (q.v.), L. — **bhāna-pāṅkti**, f. the five arrows of Kāma (collectively), L. — **bhāsita**, mfn. inflamed by 1°, MW. — **bhū**, mfn. arisen from 1°, Śṛiṅgār. — **mandira**, n. = *grīha*, L. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. produced by 1°, Śiś. — **mush**, m. destroyer of Kāma, N. of Śiva, Kāv. — **moha**, m. infatuation of 1°, W. — **mohita**, mfn. infatuated by 1°, ib. — **ruj**, f. 1°-sickness, BhP. — **lekha**, m. a love-letter, BhP. — **lekhaṇī**, f. the Śārikā bird, L. — **vati**, f. a woman in love, L. — **vadhūya**, Nom. P. *vyati*, to resemble Kāma's wife, Kuval. — **vallabha**, m. 'love's favourite', N. of A-niruddha, L. — **vithikā**, f. 1°-market, a prostitute, harlot, L. — **vṛiddhi**, f. 'love-increase', N. of a part. plant (whose seed is an aphrodisiac), L. — *sanjīva*, m. id., MW. — **satru**, m. 'enemy of Kāma', N. of Śiva (cf. *an-āha*), L. — **śabara**, m. 'love-barbarian', cruel 1°, MW. — **śara-maya**, mf(ā)n. abounding in Kāma's arrows (i.e. part. flowers), Śukas. — **śaśana**, m. 'chastiser of Kāma', N. of Śiva (cf. *satru*), Kum. — **śāstra**, n. a manual of erotics, Rājat. — **sakha**, m. 'love's friend', the spring, Kum.; the moon, L. — **saha**, mfn. capable of exciting 1°, Śiś. — **śyāka-lakshya**, n. the aim of Kāma's arrows (— *tā*, f.), Kathās. — **stambha**, m. '1°-column', the male organ, L. — **smarya**, n. 'to be remembered by Kāma', a donkey (noted for sexual power), L. — **hara**, m. 'love-destroyer', N. of Śiva (cf. *satru*), Kautukas. **Smārākula** or **lita**, mfn. agitated by love, love-sick, Hit. **Smārākriṣṭa**, mfn. attracted or overcome by love, Kathās. **Smārāgāra**, n. = *smara-grīha*, L. **Smārākuśa**, m. 'love-hook', a finger-nail, L.; a lascivious person, L. **Smārātura**, mfn. love-sick, pining with love, VarBṛS. **Smārādāivāsa**, m. 'love's abode', the Āśoka tree, L. **Smārāndha**, mfn. 1°-blinded, infatuated by 1°, W. **Smārāmra**, n. a species of Āmra, L. **Smārāri**, m. = *smara-satru*, Kād. **Smārārta**, mfn. 1°-sick, Naish., Sch. **Smārāsava**, m. 'love-liquid', saliva, L. **Smārāśandhi** / *krī*, P. *karoti*, to turn into Kāma's quiver, Naish. **Smārōtsuka**, mfn. pining with 1°, love-sick, W. **Smārōdgītha**, m. 'love-song', N. of son of Devaki, BhP. **Smārōddīpana**, m. 'love-kindler', a sort of hair-oil, VarBṛS. **Smārōnmāda**, m. anorous intoxication or folly, Daś. **Smārōpakarāna**, n. implement of love (as perfumes &c.), VarBṛS.

Smārāpa, n. the act of remembering or calling to mind, remembrance, reminiscence, recollection (gen. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; memory, BhP.; a kind of rhet. figure (cf. *smṛiti*), Kpr.; handing down by memory, tradition, traditional teaching or record or precept (*iti smārāṇā*, 'from its being so

mentioned in the Smṛiti', q.v.), Kull.; Yājñ., Sch.; mental recitation (of the name of a deity), calling upon the name of a god, MW.; (ā), f. a rosary of beads (held in the hand, not worn as a necklace), ib. — **krama-mālā**, f. N. of a wk. (treating of meditation on Caitanya, Kṛishṇa, and Vṛindā-vana). — **padavi**, f. 'road of (mere) memory', death (*°vīm gamitāḥ* = 'dead, killed'), Bhartṛ. — **bhū**, m. 'memory-born', N. of Kāma-deva, Hariv. — **maṅgala** and **lā** *kādaśaka*, (prob.) N. of wks. **Smārāpānu-graha**, m. the favour of remembrance, kind rem', MW. **Smārāpātya-tarpaka**, m. 'satisfying memory's offspring', a turtle, tortoise, L. **Smārāpāyagapadya**, n. the non-simultaneousness of recollection, MW.

Smārāpiya, mfn. to be remembered, memorable (*°yām smārān /kṛi*, 'to remind of Kāma'; *°yām gamiṇ /nī*, 'to lead to the path of (mere) memory', i.e. 'put to death'), Daś.; BhP.; Satr.

Smartavya, mfn. to be remembered, memorable, MBh.; R. &c.; living only in the memory (of men), Jātakam.

Smartṛi, mfn. one who remembers or recollects (gen. or comp.), Hariv.; BhP.; a teacher, preceptor, Siphās. — **tva**, n. remembrance, recollection, MW.

Smarya, mfn. to be remembered, memorable (cf. *smara-smarya*), Pañcat.

Smāra, m. remembrance, recollection (of comp.), TAr.; (fr. *smara*) relating or belonging to the god of love, Naish.

Smāraka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) recalling, reminding (of comp.; — *tva*, n.), KātyŚr., Sch.

Smārāpa, n. the act of causing to remember, reminding, calling to mind, Śaṃk.; Sāh.; (also ā, f.) counting or numbering again, calculating an account, checking, MBh.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, L.

Smāram, ind. (with *smāram* repeated) having remembered or recollected, Ghaṭ.; Uttamac. (cf. Vop. xxvi, 219).

Smārta, mfn. (fr. Caus.) reminded, called to mind, recalled to recollection, W.

Smārīn, mfn. remembering (comp.), Rājat.; reminding, MW.

Smārta, mfn. (fr. *smṛiti*) relating to memory, memorial, MBh.; recorded in or based on the Smṛiti (q.v.), based on tradition, prescribed or sanctioned by traditional law or usage, legal, ĀsvGr.; Yājñ.; Sarvad.; versed in tradition, Pañcat.; m. an orthodox Brāhman versed in or guided by traditional law and usage (esp. a follower of Śaṃkarācārya and of the Vedānta doctrine), RTL 55; 95; = *smārta-bhaṭṭācārya*, Cat.; (am), n. any act or rite enjoined by Smṛiti, legal act, MW. — **karman**, n. = *smārtam* above, ib. — **kāla**, m. the period to which memory may extend (i.e. a century, accord. to some lawyers), W. — **kutūhala**, n., — **dīpikā**, f. N. of wks. — **pāp-dīta**, m. a Smārta scholar or Brāhman (cf. above), Hās. — **padārtha-saṃgraha**, m., — **pradīpikā**, f., — **prayoga**, m., — **ga-kārikā**, f., — **prāyaścitta**, n., — **tta-paddhati**, f., — **tta-viniraya**, m., — **ttōd-dhāra**, m. N. of wks. — **bhaṭṭācārya**, m. N. of Raghu-nandana (a celebrated Brāhman who lived at the beginning of the 16th century and wrote 28 Tattvas, the general name of which is Smṛiti-tattva), IW 304, n. 2. — **rāma**, m. N. of the author of the Tripurā-paddhati. — **vyavasthāpna**, m., — **sam-necaya**, m. N. of wks. — **sūtra**, n. any Sūtra wk. based on Smṛiti (opp. to *śrauta-sūtra*, q.v.), IW 145. — **homa-parīśiṣṭa**, n. N. of a Parīśiṣṭa of the Sāma-veda. **Smārānda-bilā**, f. (or *°da-pille*, Cat.), N. of wk. **Smārādhāna**, n., **dhāna-vidhi**, m., **dhānashikāna-paddhati**, f., **dhāna-sana-paddhati**, f. N. of wks.

Smārṭika, mf(ā)n. based on tradition, traditional, Kull.

Smārṭya, mfn. to be remembered, memorable, Vop. **Smṛita**, mfn. remembered, recollected, called to mind, thought of, NṛisUp.; R.; Kathās.; mentioned, KātyŚr., Sch.; handed down, taught, prescribed, (esp.) enjoined by Smṛiti or traditional law, declared or propounded in the law-books (*na smṛitam* = 'not allowed', 'forbidden'), ĀsvŚr.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; declared as, passing for (nom., loc., or dat.), ChUp.; Mu.; MBh. &c.; termed, styled, named (nom. with or without *iti*), MaitrUp.; Mn. &c.; m. N. of a Prajā-pati, VP.; (am), n. remembrance, recollection, ĀsvGr. — **mātra**, mfn. only remembered or thought of, Pañcat.; *°trāgata*, mfn. come as soon as thought of or on merely being thought about, Kathās.

Smṛiti, f. remembrance, reminiscence, thinking

of or upon (loc. or comp.), calling to mind (*smṛitim api te na yānti*, 'they are not even thought of'), memory, TAr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; memory as one of the Vyābhictri-bhāvas (q.v.), Daśar.; Memory (personified either as the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Aṅgiras or as the daughter of Dharmā and Medhā), Hariv.; Pur.; the whole body of sacred tradition or what is remembered by human teachers (in contradistinction to *śruti* or what is directly heard or revealed to the Rishis; in its widest acceptance this use of the term Smṛiti includes the 6 Vedāṅgas, the Sūtras both *śrauta* and *grihya*, the law-books of Manu &c. [see next]; the *lūhāsas* [e.g. the Mahābhārata and Rāmāyaṇa], the Purāṇas and the Niti-śāstras; *iti smṛiteḥ*, 'accord. to such and such a traditional precept or legal text'), IW 144, 145; the whole body of codes of law as handed down from memory or by tradition (esp. the codes of Manu, Yājñavalkya and the 16 succeeding inspired lawgivers, viz. Atri, Viṣṇu, Hārta, Uśanas or Śukra, Aṅgiras, Yama, Āpastamba, Saṃvarta, Kātyāyana, Brīhaspati, Parāśara, Vyāsa, Śaṅkha, Likhita, Dakṣa and Gautama; all these lawgivers being held to be inspired and to have based their precepts on the Veda; cf. IW 203), GrŚS.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; symbolical N. for the number 18 (fr. the 18 lawgivers above); a kind of metre, L.; N. of the letter *g*, Up.; desire, wish, Pañcat. iii, 258 (v.l. for *spṛiḥ*). — **karāṇ-dikā**, f., — **kāpadrūma**, m. N. of wks. — **kārin**, mfn. arousing recollection, Śāk. — **kāla-tarāṅga**, m., — **kaumudī**, f., — **dī-tika**, f., — **gītā**, f., — **grantha-rāja**, m., — **caandra**, m., — **candrikā**, f., — **candrōdaya**, m., — **carāṇa**, m. n., — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of wks. — **jāta**, m. 'memory-born', the god of love, Dharmas. — **tattva**, n. N. of a legal wk. by Raghu-nandana (cf. *smārta-bhaṭṭācārya*); — **prakāśa**, m., — **viśveka**, n. (also called *°tūṣṇipita*, n.), N. of wks. — **tantra**, n. a law-book, Kāv. — **da**, mfn. strengthening recollection, Bhpr. — **darpaṇa**, m., — **dīpa**, m., — **dīpikā**, f., — **nibandha**, m. N. of wks. — **paṭha**, m. the road to (mere) memory (*thaṇ /gā*, 'to go to the road of memory', 'live only in them' of men'), Bhartṛ. — **pariccheda**, m., — **paribhāṣā**, f. N. of wks. — **pāṭhaka**, m. a lawyer, Pañcat. — **pāda**, m., — **prakāśa**, m. N. of wks. — **pratyavamarśa**, m. retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection, Hariv. — **pradīpa**, m. N. of wk. — **prabandha**, m. a Smṛiti composition, legal work, MW. — **prajojana**, mfn. having memory for object, helping or assisting m°, VPāt. — **prāmāṇyārtha-vāda**, m., — **bhāṣaka**, m. N. of wks. — **bhū**, m. 'no'-born, N. of Kāma-deva, Śiś. — **bharaṇa**, m. loss of m°, Bhag.; loss of consciousness or discretion, Car. — **mañ-jari**, f., — **mañjāṣhā**, f. N. of wks. — **mat**, mfn. having recollection or full consciousness, MBh.; Śāk. &c.; having a good m°, Mn.; MBh. &c.; remembering a former life, Hariv.; prudent, discreet, Car.; Jātakam.; versed in tradition or law, Yājñ.; anything which causes recollection, BhagP. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. based upon Smṛiti or tradition, Pracaṇḍ. — **mahārāva**, m., — **māṇāṇṣā**, f., — **muktāphala**, n., — **muktāvalī**, f., — **ra-jāni**, f., — **ratna**, n., — **ratna-kośa**, m., — **ratna-mahōdadhī**, m., — **ratna-viveka**, m., — **ratnākara**, m., — **ratnāvalī**, f., — **rahasya**, n. N. of wks. — **rodha**, m. temporary obstruction or failure of memory, forgetfulness, Śāk. — **lopa**, m. id., VarBṛS. — **vartman**, n. = *paṭha*, Śiś. — **vardhanī**, f. 'strengthening m°', a kind of plant (= *brāhmī*), L. — **vākyāpēta** (?), — **vāda**, m. N. of wks. — **vid**, mfn. versed in law or tradition, Kautukas. — **vinaya**, m. a reprimand given to a person by reminding him of his duty, Mahāv. — **vi-bhrama**, m. confusion of m°, Bhag. — **virōdha**, mfn. contrary to law, illegal, unjust, W. — **virodha**, m. opposition to law, illegality, impropriety, W.; disagreement between two or more codes of law or legal texts (= *smṛityor viro*), Yājñ. ii, 21, ib. — **vi-varāna**, n., — **viveka**, m. N. of wks. — **viśaya**, m. the reach or range of m° (*-tāṇ gamitāḥ* = 'died', v.l. for *smārāna-pāḍavīm g*'), Bhartṛ. — **vyavasthā**, f., — **śāstaka**, n. N. of wks. — **śāstra**, n. a law-book, code, digest (= *dharmas*); cf. above under *smṛiti*, Hariv. — **śīla**, n. du. traditions and moral practices, MW. — **śekhara**, m. (or *kastūri-smṛiti*, f.) N. of a wk. on Ācāra (by Kastūri). — **śeṣha**, mf(ā)n. remaining only in memory, dead, gone (acc. with *√kṛi*, 'to destroy'), Rājat. — **śaithilya**, n. weakness or loss of memory, Śāk. — **samskāra**, m. impression (caused) by memory (?), — *kaustubha*, m., — *rahasya*, n., — *vāda*, m., — *vicāra*, m. N. of wks.

—*saṃhitā*, f. N. of wk. —*saṃgraha*, m. N. of an ancient law-book (often quoted) and of other compilations; —*ratna-vyākhyāna*, n. —*sāma*, m. N. of wks. —*saṃuccaya*, n. 'law-collection', N. of wk. —*sammata*, mfn. approved by law, MW. —*saraja-sundara*, n. or n. (?), —*sarvasva*, n., —*sāgara*, m., —*ra-saṃgraha* and —*ra-sāra*, m. N. of wks. —*sādhyā*, mfn. capable of being proved by law, MW. —*sāra*, m., —*ra-vyavasthā*, f., —*ra-saṃgraha*, m., —*ra-samuccaya*, m., —*ra-sarvasva*, n., —*rāvali*, f. N. of wks. —*siddha*, mfn. established by law, MW. —*siddhānta-saṃgraha*, m., —*sindhū*, m., —*sudhākara*, m. N. of wks. —*harā* or —*harikā*, f. 'memory-seizer', N. of a daughter of Duḥ-saha (described as exercising an evil influence on the m^o), Mārkaṇḍeya. —*hina*, mfn. 'destitute of n^o', oblivious, forgetful, R. —*hetu*, n. a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas, recollection, W. *Smṛitō*, mfn. one who thinks on U. i. e. on Sāmbhu; = *uḥ Sāmbhuḥ smṛito yena saḥ*, Siddh. on Pāp. vii, 1, 90.

Smṛitika, n. water (= *udaka*), Naigh. i, 12 (v. l.) *Smṛity*, in comp. for *smṛiti*. —*adhikarāṇa*, n. N. of wk. —*antara*, n. another law-book, MW. —*apēta*, mfn. departed from memory, forgotten, W.; illegal, unjust, ib. —*apramoṣa*, m. non-deprivation of recollection or of presence of mind, non-failure of discretion, Jātaka. —*artha-ratnākara*, n. N. of a legal wk. (= *smṛiti-sāra*). —*artha-sāgara*, m. N. of a wk. by Nṛsiṅha (composed in 1682 A.D.). —*artha-sāra*, m. 'essence of the meaning of Smṛiti', N. of a wk. on Hindu ceremonies by Śrīdhara-svāmīn (divided into Ācāra, Āśauca, and Prāyaścitta). —*ukta*, mfn. prescribed in codes of law, enjoined by the Smṛitis, canonical, W. —*upa-sthāna*, n. earnest thought, Divyāv.

स्मेर *smera* &c. See p. 1271, col. 3.

स्य 1. *syā*, pron. base of 3rd person (= *sā*; only in nom. ni. *syās*, *syā*, f. *syā*; cf. *tyā*, *tyād*), RV.

स्य 2. *syā*, n. a winnowing basket (= *śūrpa*), ŚāṅkhGr.

स्यगवि *syagavi* (?), m. a young crab (cf. *seṅgava*), L.

स्यन्त् *syand* (or *syad*; often confounded with *spand*), cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. xviii, 22) *syāndate* (ep. and m. c. also *ōi*; pf. *sishyādūḥ*, *stishyādūḥ*, AV.; Br.; *sasyand*, *dirē*, Gr.; aor. 2. 3. sg. *asīyān*, RV.; *asīyānīṣṭa*, *asīyānta*, *asīyātā*, Gr.; fut. *syāntīṣṭa*, *syāntīṣṭā*, ib.; *syāntīyati*, Br.; *syāntīyate*, *syāntīyāḥ*, Gr.; inf. *asīyād*, RV.; *syāntītum*, Br.; ind. p. *syāntītvā*, *syāntītvā*, *syādyā*, ib.; *syāntītvā*, to move or flow on rapidly, flow, stream, run, drive (in a carriage), rush, hasten, speed, RV. &c. &c.; to discharge liquid, trickle, ooze, drip, sprinkle, pour forth (acc.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to issue from (abl.), Bhatt.: Caus. *syāndayati* (aor. *dsishyadat*; Ved. inf. *syāndayādyai*), to stream, flow, run, RV.; Br. &c.; to cause to flow or run, Pāṇi. i, 3, 86, Sch.: Desid. *sīsyandishate*, *sīsyānsate*, *sīsyānsati*, Gr.; Intens., see *acchā-syand*, under 3. *accha*, and next.

Sanishyadā, mf(ā)n. (fr. Intens.) running, flowing, MS.; AV.

Syād. See *raghu-shyād* and *havana-syād*. *Syāda*, m. driving, ŚBr.; rapid motion, speed, L. *Syāntavya*, mfn. to be flowed &c., MW.

Syāntī, mfn. moving, driving, RV.

Syāda, m. flowing, running, streaming, trickling, oozing, Kāv.; Rājat.; fluxion, Suśr.; a partic. disease of the eyes, ib.; trickling perspiration, BhP.; the moon, L.

Syandaka, m. Diospyros Embryopteris (perhaps for *spandā*), L.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a river, R.

Syandanā, mf(ā)n. moving on swiftly, running (as a chariot), Kir.; dripping, sprinkling (ifc.), Kathās.; liquefying, dissolving, Suśr.; a war-chariot, chariot, car (said also to be n.), RV. &c. &c.; Dalbergia Ougeinensis, Kaus.; MBh. &c.; a partic. spell recited over weapons, R.; air, wind, L.; N. of the 23rd Arhat of the past Utsarpit, L.; (*ī*), f. saliva, L.; the urinary passage, L.; (*am*), n. flowing, rushing, going or moving swiftly, Nir.; Śāṅk.; Bhāṣap.; circulation, Śāṅkhyak., Sch.; drooping, oozing, trickling, W.; water, L. —*druma*, m. Dalbergia Ougeinensis (so called from its wood being used to make wheels &c.), L. —*dhvani*, m. the rattling of carriage wheels, L. *Syandanārūḍha*, mfn. mounted

on a chariot, W. *Syandanāroha*, m. a warrior who fights mounted on a chariot, L. *Syandanāloka-bhita*, mfn. terrified at the sight of a chariot, Śak. *Syandani*, m. Dalbergia Ougeinensis, L.; N. of a man (pl.), Śāṅkārak.

Syandanikā, f. a brook, rivulet, R.; a drop of saliva, MW.

Syandaniya, mfn. to be flowed or run or gone, MW.

Syandayādhyai. See root, col. I.

Syanditāśva, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2, 108.

Syanditī, mfn. one who runs or rushes quickly, MW.

Syandin, mfn. flowing, running, VarBṛS.; Kuval.; emitting liquid, oozing, trickling, dropping (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; going, moving, W.; (*inī*), f. saliva, L.; a cow bearing two calves at once, W.

Syandolikhā, f. swinging or a swing (prob. w. r. for *spand*), L.

Syandyā, f. (prob. w. r. for *spandyā*), Āpṣr.

Syandrā, mfn. running, rushing, swift, fleet, RV.; transient, transitory, ib.

Syannā, mfn. flowing, running, RV.; dropping, trickling, L.

Syēdu, m. (prob.) phlegm, AV.

स्यपेटारिका *syapēṭārīkā* (?), f. a kind of game, Divyāv.

स्यम् *syam*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xix, 78) *syamati* (only in 3. pl. pf. *sasyamuḥ* and *syemuḥ*; Gr. also aor. *asīyamūt*; fut. *syamīṣṭa*, *syamīṣyati*; ind. p. *syamītvā* or *syāntītvā*; accord. to Vop. also cl. 10. P. *syamayati*, to sound, cry aloud, shout, cry, shriek, Bhatt.; (*syamati*), to go, Naigh. ii, 14; cl. 10. Ā. *syāmayate* (*ōi*), to consider, reflect, Dhātup. xxxiii, 20: Caus. *syamayati* (aor. *asīyamat*), Gr. (cf. above): Desid. *sīsyamishati*, ib.; Intens. *sesimayate*, *saṃsyanti*, ib.

Syamana, n. (used in explaining *śimikā*), Nir. iii, 20.

Syamika, m. an ant-hill, Up. iii, 46, Sch.; a kind of tree, ib.

Syamika, m. id., ib.; a cloud, L.; time, L.; N. of a race of kings, L.; (*ā*), f. the indigo plant, L.; a kind of worm, L.; (*am*), n. water, L.

स्यमन्तक *syamantaka*, m. N. of a celebrated jewel (worn by Kṛiṣṇa on his wrist [cf. *kaustubha*], described as yielding daily eight loads of gold and preserving from all dangers; it is said to have been given to Satrā-jit [q. v.] by the Sun and transferred by him to his brother Prasena, from whom it was taken by Jāmbavat, and after much contention appropriated by Kṛiṣṇa, see VishṇuP. iv, 13, Hariv.; Pur.; Pañcar. — *prabandha*, m., —*maṇi-haraṇa*, n., —*kōpākhyāna*, n. N. of wks.

स्यात् *syāt*, ind. (3. sg. Pot. of √I. as) it may be, perhaps, perchance (esp. used in Jaina wks. and occurring in 7 formulas, viz. 1. *syād asti*, 'perhaps it is [under certain circumstances]'; 2. *syān nāsti*, 'perh^o it is not, &c.'; 3. *syād asti ca nāsti ca*, 'perh^o it is and is not [under c^o]'; 4. *syād avaktavyaḥ*, 'perh^o it is not expressible in words'; 5. *syād asti dvaktavyaḥ*, 'perhaps it is and is not expressible in words'; 6. *syān nāsti dvaktavyaḥ*, 'perhaps it is not and is not expressible in words'; 7. *syād asti ca nāsti dvaktavyaḥ*), Sarvad.

Syād, in comp. for *syāt*. —*vāda*, m. 'assertion of possibility or non-possibility,' the sceptical or agnostic doctrine of the Jains, Śatr.; —*mañjarī*, f., —*ratnākara*, m. N. of wks.; —*vādin*, m. = next, L. —*vādika*, m. an adherent of the Jaina doctrine, L. —*vādin*, m. id., Sarvad.; N. of a Jaina, L.

स्यमन्तोपाख्यान *syāmantōpākhyāna*, n. N. of wk. (prob. w. r. for *syamantakōp*).

स्यमूल *syāmūla*, n. a sort of garment (prob. w. r. for *sāmūla*), Āpṣr.

स्याल *syālā*, m. (also written *śyālā*, of doubtful derivation) the brother of a bride, a wife's brother (in later literature esp. the brother-in-law or favourite of a king, cf. 2. *śākāra*), RV. &c. &c.; (*ī*), f. a wife's sister, MW.

Syālaka, m. a wife's brother (= *svālā*), Cāp.; Prab.; (*īkā*), f. the younger sister of a wife, L.

स्युक्क *syuvaka*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

स्यू *syū*, f. (fr. √*siv*) a string, thread, VS. (a 'needle', Mahidh.)

Syntna, n. happiness, delight (cf. below), L. *Syumna*, n. id. (cf. *syūmakā*, *syond* below), L. *Syūtā*, mfn. sewn, stitched, woven, RV. &c. &c.; sewn on, HParīś.; sewn or woven together, joined, fabricated, MW.; pierced, penetrated, ib.; m. a sack, coarse canvas bag, L.

Syūti, f. (only L.) sewing, stitching, weaving; a bag, sack; lineage, offspring.

Syūna, m. (only L.) a sack; a ray of light; the sun; (*ā*), f. a ray of light, L.; a girdle, L.

1. *Syūma*, m. n. (only L.) a ray of light; water.

2. *Syūma*, in comp. for *syūman*. —*gabhasṭi* (*syūma-*), mfn. (prob.) having thongs for a pole, drawn by thongs (as a chariot), RV. —*grībhā*, mfn. (prob.) seizing the reins (with the teeth; said of a restive or runaway horse), ib. —*raśmi* (*syūma-*), m. 'having thongs for a bridle', N. of a man, ib.

Syūmakā, u. delight, happiness, Naigh. iii, 6.

Syūman, n. a band, thong, bridle, RV.; a suture (of the skull), AitBr.

Syūmanyū, mfn. (prob.) eager for the bridle, i. e. dragging at it, impatient, RV. i, 174, 5; desiring happiness, Sāy.

Syūta, n. = *syūta*, a sack, L.

Syonā, mf(ā)n. soft, gentle, pleasant, agreeable (esp. to walk upon or sit upon), mild, tender, RV.; TS.; Br.; GṛSṛS.; m. a sack, L.; a ray of light, L.; the sun, L.; (*am*), n. a soft couch, comfortable seat, pleasant site or situation, RV.; AV.; Lāty.; delight, happiness (= *sukha*), Naigh. iii, 6. —*kṛit*, mfn. one who causes comfort or happiness, RV. —*śī*, mfn. resting on a soft couch or comfortably, ib.

Syonāka, m. Bignonia Indica, L.

Syānkāmi, m. (an artificial patr.), Pat.

Syāumarāśma, n. du. (fr. *syūma-raśmi*; with *Indrasya*) N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

स्येदु *syedu*. See col. 2.

सस्र *śras* (or *sras*; sometimes written *śraṇs* or *śraṇs*), cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. xviii, 15) *śrasate* (ep. and m. c. also *ōi*; pf. *sasrasa*, *śsuh*, Br.; 3. pl. *śrasire*, Hariv.; aor. *asrat*, Br.; *asrasat*, *śrasema*, RV.; *asrasīṣṭa*, Br.; fut. *śrasīṣṭa*, *śrasīṣyate*, Gr.; Ved. inf. *śrasas*, *śrasīṣṭum*, Gr.; ind. p. *śrasītvā*, *śrasītvā*, ib.; *śrasīya*, *śrasya*, Br. &c.), to fall, drop, fall down, slip off, get loose from (abl.), VS. &c. &c.; to fall asunder or to pieces, TBṛ.; to hang down, dangle, droop, Ragh.; to be broken, perish, cease, Sāh.; to go, Naigh. ii, 14: Pass. *śrasyate* (aor. *asrasīṣṭi*), Gr.: Caus. *śrasayati* (aor. *asirasat*; Pass. *śrasīyate*), to cause to fall down, loosen, AV.; R. &c.; to let hang (the belly), AV.; to disturb, remove, destroy, Suśr.; Desid. *sīśrasīṣhate*, Gr.; Intens. *sanīśrasyate*, *sanīśrasīṣṭi*, ib. (cf. next).

Sanīśrasā, mfn. (fr. Intens.) falling down or asunder or to pieces, fragile, frail, AV. *Sanīśrasāśkshā*, mfn. one whose eyes fall out, ib.

Sanīśrasa, mfn. = *sanīśrasa*, Pāp. iv, 2, 74. Vārt. I, Pat.

Srasa. See *asthi* and *paruh-sr*.

Srasana, mfn. laxative, purging, cathartic, Bhpr.; n. the act of falling or causing to fall, loosening, Naish., Sch.; premature abortion, Gaut.; a laxative, cathartic, Suśr.

Srasita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to fall or slip down, loosened, Uttarar.

Srasin, mfn. becoming loose, falling down, slipping off, Kāv.; depending, pendulous, Suśr.; letting fall, miscarrying, Suśr.; m. Careya Arborea or Salvadora Persica, L.

Srasini-phala, m. the Sirisha tree, L.

Sras, mfn. falling, dropping (ifc.; see *vi-sras*, *su-sras*).

Srasa, mfn. fallen, dropped, slipped off, fallen from (abl. or comp.), R.; Kālid. &c.; loosened, relaxed, hanging down, pendent, pendulous, ib. &c.; sunk in (as eyes), Suśr.; separated, disjoined, W.

—*kara*, mfn. having trunks hanging or dangling down, MW. —*gātra*, mfn. having relaxed or languid limbs, R. —*tā*, f. laxity, flaccidity, pendulousness, Kir., Sch. —*maṣka*, mfn. having relaxed or pendulous testicles, Suśr. —*śarīra-sāmbhi*, mfn. having the joints of the body relaxed, Mṛicch. —*skandha*, mfn. having drooping shoulders (also = 'ashamed', 'embarrassed'), Divyāv. —*hasta*, mfn. relaxing the grasp, letting go the hold, W. *Srastānsa*, mfn.

= skandha, Śak.; -bāhu, mfn. one who has drooping shoulders and arms, Bcar. **Śrastāṅga**, mfn. = *śrastā-gātra* (-tā, f.), Suśr. **Śrastāpāna**, mfn. haviog prolapsus aoi, Suśr. **Śrastōttara-pāṭa**, mfn. having the upper garment slipped down, MW. **Śrastara**, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) a couch or sofa for reclining (often v.l. *prastara*), PārGr.; Mn.; Kād. **Śrastī**, f. falling or hanging down, laxity, flaccidity &c., Pāp. iii, 3, 94, Vārt. 2, Pat.

सस् 2. *sras*, v. l. for √*śrambh* (q. v.)

स्रग् *sragh*, cl. 1. Ā. *sraghate*, to confide, trust, Dhātup. xviii, 8 (Vop.)

सक्ति *śaktī*, f. (accord. to some fr. √*ī. srij*) a corner, edge (esp. of the Vēdi), RV.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.

सत्त्व *śaktyā*, m. a partic. plant (= *tilaka*), AV.; Kauś.

सक्क *śakva*, m. or n. (cf. *śikeva*) the corner of the mouth (also = 'mouth', 'jaws'), RV.

सक्क *śank*. See √*śrānk*.

सज् *śrdj*, mfn. (fr. √*ī. srij*) turning, twisting, winding (ifc. nom. *sraji*; cf. *rajiu-sarja*), Pāp. viii, 2, 36, Sch.; f. (nom. *śrak*) a wreath of flowers, garland, chaplet worn on the head, any wreath or circle, series, chain (*audakī śrak*, 'a watery g^o', i. e. 'one woven with water-flowers'; *loka-sraji*, 'in the circle of the worlds'), RV. &c. &c.; a kind of tree, Kauś.; a kind of metre, Piṅg.; N. of a partic. constellation (when the Kendras are occupied by three auspicious planets except the moon), VarBrS.

Srag, in comp. for *sraji* = *apa*, m. a Mantra or sacred text written in the form of a garland, Rāmāt-Up. (Sch.) = *dāman*, n. the fillet or tie of a garland, MBh.; a g^o, wreath, Ratnā. = *dhara*, mf(ā)n. wearing a g^o, crowned with (comp.; *śurabhi-dhō*, 'wearing a fragrant g^o'), MBh.; VarBrS. &c.; (ā), f. a kind of metre (consisting of four times — — — — —, Piṅg.; N. of a goddess, Buddh. = *vat*, mfn. possessed of garlands, wearing a wreath, L. = *vin*, mfn. id., Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*ini*), f. N. of two metres, Piṅg.; of a goddess, Cat.

Sraja, (ifc.) a garland, MBh.; Hariv.; m. N. of one of the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh.

Srajaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to garland, i. e. furnish with a garland, Bhaṭṭ.

Srajas, (ifc.) a garland, Hariv.

Srajin. See *pari-srajin*.

Sraji-vat, ind. as in (or with) a garland, BhP.

Srajiśattha, mfn. (superl. of *sragvin*) completely covered or profusely decorated with garlands, Pān., Sch.

Srajiyas, mfn. (compar. of id.) well covered with garlands, ib.

Srajan, m. a garland-maker, L.; a rope, L.

Sraśṭavya, mfn. to be created, MārKp.

Sraśṭāra, m. a creator (in *°rāya namaḥ*), MBh.

Sraśṭī, m. one who emits or discharges (water &c.), MBh.; a maker, author, Nir.; Rājāt.; a creator, the creator of the universe (applied to Brahmā, Śiva &c.), SvetUp.; R. &c. = *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. creatorship, MārKp.; Śāmk.

स्रद्ध *śradhū*, f. (prob. for *śradhū*, cf. *śar-dha*) breaking wind downwards, L.

स्रभिष्ट *śrabhiṣṭha*, mfn. = *śurabhiṣṭha* (q. v.), ŚBr.

स्रम् *śrambh*. See √*śrambh*.

स्रव *sra* &c. See col. 2.

सस् *sras*, *sra* &c. See p. 1273, col. 3.

स्रक् *śrāk*, ind. = *drāk*, quickly, speedily, instantly, L.

स्रक्त्य *śrāktya*, mfn. made from the plant *Śrāktya*, AV.; Kauś.

स्राग्विण *śrāgviṇa*, m. patr. fr. *sragvin*, Pāp. vi, 4, 166, Sch.; n., ib. 164, Sch.

स्राण *śrāṇa*. See *aruḥ-śrāṇa*.

स्राम *śrāmā*, mfn. (of unknown derivation), lame, sick, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; (*śrāmā*), m. lameness, sickness, disease (esp. of animals), RV.; TS.; Kāth.; ŚBr.

स्राम्या, n. lameness, ChUp.

स्राव *śrāva*, *śrāvaka* &c. See col. 2.

स्रि 1. *sridh*, cl. 1. P. *śrédhati* (aor. *sri-dhat*, p. -*sridhāna*; cf. *d-sredhat*, *d-sridhāna*), to fail, err, blunder, RV.

2. **Srih**, f. erring, failing, a misbeliever, foe, enemy, RV.; AV.; VS.

स्रिम् *srih* or *srimbh*, cl. 1. P. *srebhati* or *srimbhati*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xi, 40; 41.

स्रिम *śrīma*, m. a kind of nocturnal spirit of evil, AV.

स्रिव *śriv* or *śrīv*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 3) *śrīvati* (Gr. also pf. *śisreva*; aor. *asrevit*; fut. *srevitā*; ind. p. *srevitvā* or *śrūtā*), to fail, turn out badly, MaitrS.; AitBr.: (with *garbham*) to miscarry, ĀpŚr.; 'to go' or 'to become dry', Dhātup.: Caus. *srevatyati*, to cause to fail, lead astray, RV.; *śrīvayati*, to frustrate, thwart, AV.: Desid. *śisreviṣhati*, *susrūṣhati*, Gr.: Intens. *śesrīvayate*, ib.

Srūta, mfn. gone; dried, withered, Pāp. vi, 4, 20.

स्रु *sru* (incorrectly written *śru*; cf. √2. *śru*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 42) *śrāvati* (ep. and m. c. also *°te*; pf. *susrāva*, *susruvuh*, AV. &c.; *susruve*, MBh. &c.; aor. *dsusrot*, AV.; Br.; *asrāvit*, JaimBr.; *asraushit* (?), ŚBr.; fut. *srotā*, Gr.; *sroshyati*, ib.; *sraviṣhyati*, MBh.; inf. *srotum*, Gr.; *srdvitave*, *srdvitaval*, RV.), to flow, stream, gush forth, issue from (abl., rarely instr.), RV. &c. &c.; to flow with, shed, emit, drop, distil (acc.), ChUp.; MBh. &c.; to leak, trickle, RV.; Br.; GrSṛ.; Kathās.; to fail, not turn out well, TS.; Br.; to waste away, perish, disappear, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to slip or issue out before the right time (said of a fetus), TBr.; MBh.; BhP.; (with *garbham*) to bring forth prematurely, miscarry, ĀpŚr.; to issue, arise or come from (abl.); to come in, accrue (as interest), Nār.: Caus. *śrāvayati* (in later language also *srayayati*; aor. *asusravat* or *asiravāt*), to cause to flow, shed, spill, AV.; Mn.; Suśr.; to set in motion, stir up, arouse, Kāth.; Desid. of Caus. *susrāvayishati* or *sirāvayishati*, Gr.: Desid. *susrūṣhati*, ib.: Intens. *sosrūyate*, *sosroti*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *ῥέω* (for *ορεω*), *ῥέω* &c.; Lith. *srauti*; Germ. *strom*, *Strom*; Angl. Sax. *stredm*; Eng. *stream*.]

Srūta, mfn. gone; dried, withered, Pāp. vi, 4, 20.

Sru (incorrectly written *śru*; cf. √2. *śru*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 42) *śrāvati* (ep. and m. c. also *°te*; pf. *susrāva*, *susruvuh*, AV. &c.; *susruve*, MBh. &c.; aor. *dsusrot*, AV.; Br.; *asrāvit*, JaimBr.; *asraushit* (?), ŚBr.; fut. *srotā*, Gr.; *sroshyati*, ib.; *sraviṣhyati*, MBh.; inf. *srotum*, Gr.; *srdvitave*, *srdvitaval*, RV.), to flow, stream, gush forth, issue from (abl., rarely instr.), RV. &c. &c.; to flow with, shed, emit, drop, distil (acc.), ChUp.; MBh. &c.; to leak, trickle, RV.; Br.; GrSṛ.; Kathās.; to fail, not turn out well, TS.; Br.; to waste away, perish, disappear, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to slip or issue out before the right time (said of a fetus), TBr.; MBh.; BhP.; (with *garbham*) to bring forth prematurely, miscarry, ĀpŚr.; to issue, arise or come from (abl.); to come in, accrue (as interest), Nār.: Caus. *śrāvayati* (in later language also *srayayati*; aor. *asusravat* or *asiravāt*), to cause to flow, shed, spill, AV.; Mn.; Suśr.; to set in motion, stir up, arouse, Kāth.; Desid. of Caus. *susrāvayishati* or *sirāvayishati*, Gr.: Desid. *susrūṣhati*, ib.: Intens. *sosrūyate*, *sosroti*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *ῥέω* (for *ορεω*), *ῥέω* &c.; Lith. *srauti*; Germ. *strom*, *Strom*; Angl. Sax. *stredm*; Eng. *stream*.]

Srava, m. flowing, streaming, a flow of (comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; a waterfall, L.; urine, L.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (= *sruvā*, *madhu-sravā*, *madhu* &c.), L.; nif(ā)n. streaming or flowing with (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. = *drāga*, m. 'stirring town', a fair, market, bazaar, L. = *mī*, mfn. (prob.) diminishing the morbid flow of urine, L.

Sravaka, mfn. flowing, dropping &c., L.

Sravana, n. streaming, flowing, flowing off (also pl.; cf. *atva-srō*), R.; premature abortion, VarBrS.; sweat, perspiration, L.; urine, L.

Sravat, mfn. (pr. p.) streaming, flowing &c.; (*dt*), f. a river, RV.; AV.; (*antī*), f., see below.

— *toya*, f. a kind of shrub (= *rudanti*), L. = *pāṇi-pādā*, f. a girl with moist hands and feet (unfit for marriage), L. = *sveda-jala*, mfn. streaming with perspiration, W.

Sravātha, m. or n. flowing, streaming, running, RV.

Sravat, in comp. for *srauat*. — *garbhā*, f. a woman (or any female animal, as a cow) that miscarries, L.

Sravanta, mfn. flowing, dropping, MW.

Srāvanti, f. (of *srauat*, q. v.) flowing water, a river, RV. &c. &c. (cf. Naigh. i, 13); a kind of herb, L.

Sravas, n. (ifc.) = *srava*, flow of (see *madhu-sravas*).

Sravitave. See root above.

Srāva, m. flow, (esp.) morbid flow or issue of (comp.), MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.; (with or scil. *garbhasya*) miscarriage, Yājñ., Sch.; AgP.

Srāvaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to flow, shedding, exuding (*-tva*, n.), ĀpŚr., Sch.; n. black pepper, L.

Srāvana, mfn. causing to flow, shedding (*rudhira-srāvanaṃ* √*kri*, 'to shed any one's blood'), KātyŚr.; Suśr.; Kull.

Srāvayitavyā, mfn. to be caused to flow or run, MaitrS.

Srāvita, mfo. caused to flow, liquefied, Suśr.

Srāvin, mfn. streaming, flowing (compar. *°vī-tara*), ŚBr.; VarBrS.; flowing with, dripping, distilling (cf. *garbha-srō*), MBh.; Hariv. &c.

Srāvya, mfn. to be caused to flow or run, Suśr.

Srut, mfn. flowing with, emitting, discharging, distilling (see *anrita*, *pari-srut* &c.)

Sruta, mfn. streaming, flowing, having flowed from (comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; flowed out, become empty (as a jar), VarBrS.; flowed asunder, dissolved, ib.; Suśr.; (ā), f. a kind of medicinal plant (= *hiṅ-gu-patirī*), L.; (*dm*), n. flowing, a flow, AV. = *jala*, mfn. having the water flowed off, dried up, Mṛicch.

Srutī, f. a stream, flow or effusion of (comp.), Kāv.; VarBrS.; BhP.; fall of (snow &c.), Ragh.; Kum.; a course, road, path, RV.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; a line drawn round the Vēdi, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Srūtya, mfn. relating to a road or path, VS.

Sruvā, m. (cf. *śrūc*) a small wooden ladle (with a double extremity, or two oval collateral excavations, used for pouring clarified melted butter into the large ladle or *Sruk* [see *śrūc*]; sometimes also employed instead of the latter in libations), RV. &c. &c.; a sacrifice, oblation, L.; (ā), f., see below. — *karpa*, mfn. having the mark of a ladle on the ear, Pāp. vi, 3, 115. — *taru*, m. Flacourtiya Sapida, L. — *daṇḍa*, m. the handle of the ladle *Sruva*, ĀśvŚr. — *druma*, m. = *taru*, L. — *pūram*, ind. filling a l^o, with a l^o full, ĀśvŚr. — *pragrahana*, mfn. taking with a l^o, i. e. taking all to one's self, appropriating all, MBh.

— *lakshapa*, n. N. of the 27th Pāṇisṣṭha of the AV. — *hastā*, m. N. of Śiva, ib. — *homa*, m. a libation offered with the *Sruva*, Lāṭy. **Sruvāhuti**, f. id., KātyŚr.

Sruvā, f. the ladle called *Sruva*, L.; Sanseviera Roxburghiana, L.; Boswellia Thurifera, L. = *vṛi-ksha*, m. the tree *Sruvā*, L.

Srū, f. a stream (accord. to others, 'the leaden ball of a sling' = *Zd. srū*), RV. x, 96, 6; flow, effluence (= *srava*), L.; a spring, fountain, cascade, L.; a sacrificial ladle (= *sruva*), L.

1. **Srota**, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) = *srotas* (cf. *prati-* and *sahasra-srō*). — *nadi-bhava*, n. antimony, L. **Srotāpatti**, f. = *srota-āpatti* below. **Srotābhava**, n. = *srota-ja* (under *srota*), L.

2. **Srota**, in comp. for *srotas*. — *āpatti*, f. entrance into the river (leading to Nirvāṇa), Buddh. — *āpanna*, mfn. one who has entered the above river, ib. (MWB. 132). — *īśa*, m. 'lord of streams,' the ocean, L.

Srōtas, n. the current or bed of a river, a river, stream, torrent, RV. &c. &c.; water, Naigh. i, 12; rush, violent motion or onset of (comp.), Kāv.; Pur.; Sarvad.; the course or current of nutriment in the body, channel or course for conveying food (see *ūr-dhva-* and *tiryak-srō*); an aperture in the human or animal body (reckoned to be 9 in men and 11 in women), Suśr.; the spout of a jar, Suśr.; an organ of sense, SvetUp.; R. &c.; lineage, pedigree (?), MBh. — *tā*, f. flow, course (instr. = 'by degrees'), Śāmk. — *vat*, mfn. possessing a stream or current; (*ati*), f. a river, L. — *vinī*, f. a river, Kād.; Śiā.

Srotasa (ifc.) = *srotas* (see *tri-varuṇa-srō*).

Srotaśya, mfn. flowing in streams, AV.; m. a thief, L.; N. of Śiva, L.

Sroto, in comp. for *srotas*. — *ja*, n. 'stream-produced,' antimony (cf. *sroto-ājana*), Suśr. — *java*, m. rapidity of a current, MW. — *ājana*, n. 'stream-collyrium,' antimony (esp. as a collyrium for the eyes, said to be produced in the river Yamunā), L.

— *nadi-bhava*, n. id., L. — *nugata*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. — *randhra*, n. the aperture of an elephant's trunk, Megh. — *vah* or *vahā*, f. a river, Kālid.

Srotāś, f. flowing water, a wave, surge, stream, river, RV.; AV.; TS.; Br. (cf. Naigh. i, 13).

Srauta, n. N. of a Sāman (cf. *srauta*), IndSt.

Srautika, m. a pearl-shell, L.

Srautovaha, mfn. (fr. *sroto-vahā*) relating to a river, Śak. (v. l.)

Srauva, mfn. relating to the sacrificial ladle (i. e. to the sacrifice), connected with or depending on the sacrifice, Vishp.

स्रुक् *srukka*, *sruk-kāra* &c. See p. 1275.

स्रुग् *sruhna*, m. N. of a town to the north of Hāstināpura, VarBrS.; Buddh.; (f), f. (also written *srug-ghni*) natron, alkali, L.

Srughnikā, f. natron, alkali, L.

Sraughna, mf(ā)n. born or living in *Sruhna*, coming from or leading to *Sruhna* &c., Pāp. iv, 3, 25 and 86, Sch.

Sraughni, f. of prec. — *pāśa*, f., -*bhāryā*, f., -*mānini*, f., Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 3, 39.

Sraughniya, Nom. A. °yate, ib.

सुच *śruc*, f. (nom. *śruk*; prob. connected with *√sru* and *śruvā*) a sort of large wooden ladle (used for pouring clarified butter on a sacrificial fire; and properly made of Palāśa or Khadira wood and about as long as an arm, with a receptacle at the end of the size of a hand; three are enumerated, viz. *jukū*, *upabhrī*, and *dhruvā*, in which order they are used in sg., du., and pl.), RV. &c. &c.

Śruk, in comp. for *śruc*. — **kārā**, m. the exclamation 'Śruk', AV. — **pātra**, n. the ladle Śruk and other sacrificial implements, R. — **prapālīkā**, f. the spout of a °, KātyŚr., Sch. — **sammārijāna**, n. cleaning the sacrificial °, KātyŚr.; an implement for cleaning it, TBr. — **śruva**, n. sg. the two ° ladles Śruk and Śruva, Vait.; — *lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wk.

Śrukka (ifc., f. ā) = *śruc*, R.

Śrug, in comp. for *śruc*. — **ādāna**, n. the sacred text with which the Śruc is taken, ĀpŚr. — **āsādāna**, n. the putting down of the Śruc, L. — **ghñī**, see *śru-ghñī*. — **jihva**, m. 'ladle-tongued', N. of Agni, L. — **danḍa**, m. the handle of the Śruc, Vait. — **dāra**, n. Flacourtia Sapida, L. — **bhāṇḍa**, m. or n. sg. the Śruc and other sacrificial implements, MBh.; Hariv. — **bheda**, m. the breaking of the Śruc, KātyŚr. — **mat**, see *sraughmata*. — **vat**, mfn. possessing a Śruc, Vop. — **vūṣha**, m. the arranging of the different kinds of Śruc, KātyŚr.

Śrucaya, Nom. P. °yati = *srugvantam ācāṣṭe* or *karoti*, Vop.

Śrucāyani, m. a patr., Pat.

Śrucishāṭha and **śrucīyas**, mfn. compar. and superl. of *śrug-vat*, ib.

1. **Śrucaya**, Nom. P. °yati, Pāp. i, 4, 15, Sch.

2. **Śrucaya**, mfn. performed with the Śruc, ĀpŚr.; m. (with or scil. *āghāra*) the sprinkling of clarified butter so performed, ib.

Sraughmata, n. (fr. *śrug-mat*) N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy.

सुह *śruh*. See *vi-śrūh*.

सेक् *śrek* (also written *śrek*, *sek*, *svēk*), cl.

1. **Ā. śrekatē**, to go, move, Dhātup. iv, 8:

सेकपण *śreka-parṇa*, mfn. (said to =) re-sembling oleander, TBr.

सै *śrai*. See *√śrai*, *śrā*.

स्व 1. *svā*, mf(ā)n. own, one's own, my own, thy own, his own, her own, our own, their own &c. (referring to all three persons accord. to context, often ibc., but generally declinable like the pronominal *sarva*, e.g. *svasmai*, dat. *svasmāt*, abl. [optionally in abl., loc., sing., nom. pl., e.g. *taṁ svād āsyād asrijat*, 'the created him from his own mouth', Mn. i, 94]; and always like *īva* when used substantively [see below]; sometimes used loosely for 'my', 'thy', 'his', 'our' [e.g. *rājā bhṛtārāṁ su-grihaṁ prēṣhayān-āsa*, 'the king sent his brother to his (i.e. the brother's) house'; in the oblique cases it is used as a reflexive pronoun = *ātman*, e.g. *svaṁ dūṣhaya-ti*, 'he defiles himself'; *svaṁ nindanti*, 'they blame themselves'), RV. &c. &c.; m. one's self, the Ego, the human soul, W. & N. of Viśnu, MBh.; a man of one's own people or tribe, a kinsman, relative, relation, friend (*svāh*, 'one's own relations', 'one's own people'), AV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. a woman of one's own caste, MBh.; (am), n. (ifc. f. ā), one's self, the Ego (e.g. *svaṁ ca Brahma ca*, 'the Ego and Brahman'); one's own goods, property, wealth, riches (in this sense said to be also m.), RV. &c. &c. [in this sense said to be also m.], (in alg.) plus or the affirmative quantity, W. [Cf. Gk. *ἐξ, ὅς, ὅς, ὅς*; Lat. *se, suos*; Goth. *sik*; Germ. *sich* &c.]. (N.B. in the following comp. °own stands for one's own). — **kampana**, m. 'self-moving', air, wind, L. — **kambālā**, f. N. of a river, MārKp. — **karāṇa**, n. making (a woman) ° own, marrying, Pāp. i, 3, 56. — **karman**, n. ° own deed, Mn.; Hit.; ° own business or occupation, Kathās.; ° own occupation or duty, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.; — *ma-kṛit*, m. doing ° own business, an independent workman, W.; — *ma-ja*, mfn. arising from ° own act, R.; — *ma-vaśa*, mfn. subject to (the consequences of) ° own acts, W.; — *ma-siṭha*, mfn. minding ° own business or duty, Mn. x, i. — **karmin**, mfn. selfish, A. — **kā-mīn**, mfn. following ° own wish, self-pleasing, ŚBr.; TĀr.; self-loving, selfish, MW. — **kārya**, n. ° own business or duty or function, W.; — *saha*, mfn. able to do ° own duty or effect ° own business, MW.

— **kāla**, m. ° own time, proper time; (e), ind. at the right °, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c. — **kīrti-maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of ° own fame, BhP. — **knṭamba**, n. ° own household, Mn. — **knla**, n. ° own family or race, Kathās.; mfn. of ° own kin, Hit.; — *kṣhaya*, m. 'destroying (its) own family', a fish, L.; — *ja*, mfn. born from ° own kin, Rājāt. — **knulya**, mfn. id., ib. — **knśala-maya**, mf(ā)n. relating to ° own welfare, Megh. — **kṛit**, mfn. doing ° own, performing ° own obligations, BhP. — **kṛita** (*svd*), mf(ā)n. done or performed or built or composed or created or fixed by ° self, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; spontaneous, TS.; ŚBr.; n. a deed done by ° self, MBh.; R.; — *lārtha*, mfn. (prob.) w.r. for *su-kṛit*, Kathās. — **ketu**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **kuṣatra** (*svd*), mfn. master of ° self, independent, free, RV.; possessing innate strength, self-powerful, innately strong, MW. — **ga**, see *ā-sva-ga*. — **gata**, mfn. belonging to ° self, own, Hariv.; Kāv.; Vedāntas.; BhP.; passing in ° own mind, spoken to ° self, apart, W.; (am), ind. to ° self, aside (in dram.), Mṛicch.; Kālid. &c. — **gati**, f. a kind of metre, Ked. (v. l. *kha-g*). — **garbha**, m. ° own womb, MW.; ° own embryo, ib. — **guna**, m. ° own merits, Kāv.; mfn. having ° own m., appropriate, Śis.; — *tas*, ind. from ° own personal m., MW.; — *prakāśaka*, mfn. proclaiming ° own merits, boastful, ib. — **gupta**, mfn. self-defended, s°-preserved, W.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, VarBṛS.; Mimosa Pudica, L.; Mucuna Pruriens, ib.; cowach, W. — **gūrta** (*svd*), mf(ā)n. exulting in themselves, RV.; boasting of (gen.), ib. — **grīha**, n. ° own house, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pañcat.; m. a kind of bird, L. — **grīhita**, w.r. for *su-g*, L. — **gocara**, mfn. subject to ° self ('*raṁ* *√kṛi*, 'to subject to ° self'), Kām.; m. ° own sphere or range, Bear. i, 13 (conj.). — **gopa** (*svd*), mf(ā)n. guarding one's self, RV. — **graha**, m. N. of a demon attacking children, ŚāṅhŚr. — **grāma**, m. ° own village, Kāv. (cf. *sau-vagrāmika*). — **cakṣhna**, n. ° own eye, Bhag. — **cara**, mfn. self-moving, having ° own motion, Horās. — **carāṇa-parṣhad**, f. a college or community of members of ° own Carana or sect, MW. — **oaryā**, f. ° own nature, Śrīkaph. — **cetas**, n. ° own mind ('*sā*, 'out of ° own head'), Ratnāv. — **cchanda**, m. ° own or free will, ° own choice or fancy (ibc., '*dāt*, '*dēna*, or '*da-tas*, 'at ° own will or pleasure', 'spontaneously', 'independently', 'freely'), Up.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of wk.; mf(ā)n. following ° own will, acting at pleasure, independent, uncontrolled, spontaneous (am, ind.), Yājñ.; Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.; uncultivated, wild, W.; m. N. of Skanda, AV. Paris.; — *cara*, mf(ā)n. moving about at will, independent, R. — **cārīn**, mfn. id., Kuval.; ŚāṅhŚr. &c.; (in), f. an independent woman, Kād.; a harlot, MW.; — *tantra*, n., — *tantra-rāja*, m. N. of wks.; — *tas*, ind. at will or pleasure, spontaneously, MBh.; — *tā*, f. independent action, uncontrolled behaviour, Kād.; — *naya*, m. N. of wk.; — *nayaka*, m. a partic. Rasa, Rasēndrac.; — *padhati*, f., — *bhāṭṭā-raka-brihat-pūjā-patrickā-vidhi*, m., — *bhairava*, m. N. of wks.; — *bhairava-rasa*, m. a partic. Rasa, Rasēndrac.; — *marana*, n. dying at ° own will (a faculty bestowed on Bhishma), MBh.; R.; — *mrityuka*, mfn. having death in ° own power, MBh.; — *vana-jāta*, mfn. growing spontaneously or wild in a forest, Hit.; — *śaktāgama*, m., — *samgraha*, m., — *sāra-samgraha*, m., ° *cchandōdyota*, m. N. of wks. — **cchanda**, mfn. = *cchanda*, W. — **jā**, mf(ā)n. self-born, produced in or by ° self, own, akin, RV.; R.; m. a viper, AV.; AitBr.; ĀpŚr. (accord. to Sāy., 'a snake that has heads at both ends'); a son, L.; sweat, ib.; m. n. blood, ib.; (ā), f. a daughter, ib. — **jana**, m. (ifc. f. ā) a man of ° own people, kinsman; ° own people, own kindred, KātyŚr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (often confounded with *su-j*). — **gandhin**, mfn. distantly related to (gen.), Mudr.; — *tā*, f. relationship to or with (gen.), Bhartṛ.; — *nāvrīta*, mfn. surrounded or accompanied by ° own people, MW. — **janaya**, Nom. P. °yati, to be related to (acc.), resemble, Bālar. (w.r. *su-j*). — **janāya**, Nom. A. °yate, to become a relation, MBh.; Pañcat.; — **janman** (*svd*), mfn. self-begotten, own, RV. — **jā**, mfn. self-born, ĀpŚr. — **jāta**, mfn. self-begotten, L.; m. a child beg° by ° self, Prab. — **jāti**, f. ° own kind, Suśr.; ° own family or caste, Mn.; Pañcat.; mfn. of ° own kind, Pañcat.; — *dvish*, m. a dog, L. — **jā-tīya** (Mn.; Hariv. &c.) or **jātya** (MBh.; Pañcat.), mfn. relating or belonging to ° own kind. — **jita**, mfn. self-conquered, BhP. — **jenya** (*svd*), mfn. relating to ° own birth, RV. — **jāṣṭi**, f. ° own kindred or

kin, W.; m. a kinsman, ib. — **tantra**, n. self-dependence, independence, self-will, freedom, Pañcat.; Hit.; ° own system or school, Suśr.; ° own army, ib.; (with Buddh.) a partic. doctrine of free-will or independence, Buddh.; N. of wk. (also called '*tra-tantra*'); mf(ā)n. self-dependent, self-willed, independent, free, uncontrolled (with *pada*, n. 'an ind° word'), Lāṭy.; Up.; Mn. &c.; of age, full grown, W.; m. N. of a Cakra-vāka, Hariv.; — *tantra*, n., see above; — *tā*, f. self-dependence, independence, freedom, Mn.; MBh.; Kathās.; MārKp.; originality, Cat.; wilfulness, W.; — *mulaka mardana*, n., — *lekhanā*, n. N. of wks.; — *vyriti*, f. acting self-reliantly, independent action, L.; — *sāra*, N. of wk. — **tantraya**, Nom. (only '*yām-cakre*'), to make subject to ° own will, Ragh. — **tantrika**, m. the Sva-tantra school, Buddh. (prob. w.r. for *svāt*). — **tantrin**, mfn. free, independent, uncontrolled, MBh. (accord. to Nilak. = *sva-śāstrānusārīn*). — **tavas** (*svd*), mfn. (nom. -*tavā*) self-strong, inherently powerful, valiant, RV.; Kāth.; VS. &c.; firmly rooted (said of a mountain), RV. — **tas**, ind. = *svasmat* (e.g. *svato 'tāt*, 'from ° own share'; *rakṣer apācāraṁ tvaṁ svato vā parato 'pi vā*, 'ward off injury from thyself and from others'), Mn.; Kathās.; of ° own self, of ° own accord (applicable to all three persons), MBh.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; by nature, Kathās.; out of (their) own estate, Mn. viii, 166; (ca *svataḥ*, w.r. for *śāsvataḥ*, Pañcat. iii, 96); — *taḥ-pramāṇa*, mfn. self-proved, self-evident, Sarvad.; — *taḥ-siddha*, mfn. s°-accomplished, MW.; °-proved, s°-demonstrated, ib.; — *tas-tva*, n. the being s°-proved, Sarvad. — **tā**, f. the state of belonging to one's self, ownership (— *tām paśyati*, 'he thinks it belongs to him'; *rāja-svātām upapadyate*, 'it accrues to the king's ownership'), Śak.; — *tva*, MW. — **tnlyā**, mfn. equal to one's self, Inscr. — **trītiya**, mf(ā)n. having ° own as the third, KātyŚr. — **tejas**, n. ° own splendour, Bhag.; — *jo-raṁmī-mālin*, mfn. surrounded with a garland of rays of ° own splendour, R. — **tra**, mfn. self-preserving, W.; m. a blind man, L. — **tvā**, n. proprietary right to, property in (loc.), Kathās.; BhP.; self-existence, independence, Kāth.; MaitrS.; relationship to ° self, MW.; — *ni-vṛitti*, f. cessation or loss of proprietary right, W.; — *bodhana*, n. declaration or proof of ownership, ib.; — *rahasya*, n. N. of wk.; — *vat*, mfn. having propr° right, MW.; m. an owner, ib.; — *vāda*, m., — *vicāra*, m. (= *rahasya*) N. of wks.; — *vyabhi-cārīn*, mfn. departing or deviating from ownership ('*ri-tva*, n. 'uncertainty of own'), W.; — *vyavasthā-dharma-setu-bandha*, m. N. of wk.; — *hāni*, f. loss of proprietary right, forfeiture of title, W.; — *hetu*, m. ground or cause of propr° right, ib.; — *tvābhāva*, m. non-existence of propr° right, ib.; — *tvāvagama*, m. determination or ascertainment of ownership, ib.; — *tvāspada*, n. site of own°, that in which any one has proprietorship, ib.; — *tvāspadī-bhūta*, mfn. become the subject of proprietary right, MW.; — *tvātpati*, f. the arising of propr° right, origin of ownership, W. — **dāna**, n. the giving of ° own property, Jain. — **dāra**, m. ° own wife; — *gāmin*, mfn. cohabiting with ° own wife, ŚāṅkhGr.; — *nirata*, mfn. attached to ° own wife, uxorious, Mn. iii, 45. — **dih-mukham**, ind. towards (its) own place or quarter, Sūryas. — **duhitṛi**, f. one's own daughter, MW. — **drishta**, mfn. seeing ° self or the soul, BhP. — **drishta**, mfn. self-seeing (?), Hariv. (v.l. *saṁkṛishṭa*). — **deśa**, m. ° own place or country or home, Mn.; Kathās.; Rājāt. &c.; pl. the inhabitants of ° own country, ° own subjects, BhP.; — *ja*, m. 'born in ° own country', a countryman, L.; — *paridhi*, m. circumference of a circle of longitude in any place that has latitude, W.; — *bandhu*, m. (= *ja*), A.; — *madhya-paridhi*, m. circumf° of the terrestrial equator; W.; — *smārīn*, mfn. yearning for ° own country, home-sick, Rājāt. — **deha-dāna**, n. the gift of ° own body, L. — **doṣha-ja**, mf(ā)n. due to ° own fault, MBh. — **dharma**, m. ° own rights ('*maṇi* *√labh*, 'to get justice'), MBh.; ° own duty, MaitrUp.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; peculiar property, peculiarity, W.; — *cyuta*, mfn. deprived of ° own rights, fallen from or neglecting ° own duty, W.; — *lyāga*, m. dereliction or neglect of ° own duty, ib.; abandoning ° own religion, apostasy, ib.; — *varīn*, mfn. applying ° self to ° duties ('*ri-tva*, n.), MBh.; — *skhalana*, n. falling from or neglect of ° own duty, W.; — *stha*, mfn. abiding in ° own duty, ib.; — *mā-carāṇa*, n. the practising ° own duties, ib.; — *mā-dhva-bodha*, m. N. of wk.; — *mānapaga*, mfn. not swerving from ° d°, MW.; — *mārtha-vimīcya*, m.

the knowing or ascertaining one's own duty and interest, *ib.* — **dharma**, *nfn.* abiding in one's own customs, RV. — **dāh**, see p. 1278, col. 1, and s.v. — **dhāman**, m. N. of a son of Satya-sahas and Sūnritā, BHP.; pl. N. of a class of gods under the 3rd Manu, Pur. — **dhur**, *mfn.* self-dependent, indep.^o, Pañcat. Br. (Sch.); n. (acc. *-dhūr*?) N. of a Sāman, *ib.* — **dhriti** (*svd-*), f. standing still of o' self, VS.; Br.; ĀśvSr. — **dhenava** (*svd-*), *mfn.* coming from o' own cows, RV. — **nagara**, n. o' own town or native city, Śak. — **nābhaka**, m. N. of a spell pronounced over weapons, R. — **nābhya**, *mfn.* issuing from o' own navel, BHP. — **nāman**, n. o' own name, Gaut.; *mfn.* having a name or reputation through o' self, Cāp.; *mfn.* marked with or called after o' own name, MW. — **nāsa**, m. self-destruction, L. — **nishtha**, *mfn.* being in o' own person (*-tva*, n.), KapS., Sch. — **paksha**, m. o' own wings, Kathās.; o' own party, MBh.; Mālav.; Pañcat. &c.; a man of o' own party, friend (also pl.), MBh.; Sūtr.; BHP.; o' own opinion or assertion, Kathās.; Madhus. — **pakshya**, *mfn.* belonging to o' own party, Samskārak. — **paśoka**, *mfn.* (perhaps) multiplied 5 times with itself, Jyot. — **paṇa**, m. o' own stake, Yājñ. — **pati** (*svd-*), m. o' own lord, RV.; (*-patī*), *mfn.* having an own consort, AV.; *-bhṛāntimati*, f. (a woman) mistaking anything for her husband, Prāyaśc. — **patita**, *mfn.* dropped off of its own accord, Var. — **pati-** / **kṛi**, P. *-karoti*, to make any one her husband, Naish. — **pada**, n. one's own place or abode, Kathās.; o' own position or rank, *ib.* — **para-pratiraka**, *mfn.* deceiving one's self and others, Bhartṛ. — **para-mandala**, n. one's own and an enemy's country, MW. — **piṇḍa**, f. a kind of date tree, L. (w. r. for *sthalā-p*). — **pitṛi**, m. (for *svapitṛi* see p. 1280, col. 1) o' own father, Prab.; Sarvad. &c.; pl. o' own deceased ancestors, MBh. — **piś**, m. N. of a man (cf. *svapitṛi*). — **putra-vat**, ind. like o' own children, MW. — **pura**, n. o' own city, L.; N. of a suburb of Vajra-nagara, Hariv. — **purā**, ind. before o' self, *ib.* — **pū**, see s.v. — **pūrṇa**, *mfn.* perfectly satisfied with or through o' own acts, BHP. — **po-sham**, ind. (with *push*) to prosper in o' person, Pān. iii, 4, 40. — **prakāśa**, *mfn.* clear or evident by itself (*-tva*, n.), Up.; Sāh. &c.; self-luminous, A.; N. of Comm.; *-jñāna-vāḍārtha*, m., *-tā-vicāra*, m., *-pradīpikā*, f., *-rahasya*, n., *-vāḍārtha*, m. N. of wks. — **pratīkara**, w. r. for *su-p*, R. — **pratinidhi**, m. a substitute for one's self (*-tvena*, ind. instead of him, her, them &c.), Sāy. — **pratishtā**, *mfn.* stringing, L.; m. stringing taste, L. — **pradhāna**, *mfn.* self-dependent, independent, L.; *-tā*, f. self-dependence, Kām.; o' own natural state, MW. — **prabhā**, f. N. of Comm. — **prabhutā**, f. own or arbitrary power (*ayā*, ind. 'arbitrarily'), Pañcat. — **pramāṇanurūpa**, *mfn.* suited to o' strength, Śak. — **prayogāt**, ind. by means of o' self, without assistance, Kathās. — **prayojana-vaśa**, m. the force of o' own object or purpose, MW. — **prasāra**, m. opening o' own mouth, Vop. — **bandhu**, m. one's own relation or friend, Mn. ii, 207; *-padhātī*, f. N. of wk. — **balāśraya**, mfn. depending on o' own strength, MW. — **bādhava**, m. o' own relation, Mn. viii, 29. — **bhūtu**, m. o' own arm; *-bala*, n. strength of o' own arm, MBh. — **bija**, n. o' own seed or cause, MW.; m. the soul, L. — **brāhmanyā**, w. r. for *su-brāhmanyā*, Mn. ix, 126. — **bhāksha**, *mfn.* (perhaps) drawing nourishment from one's self, ĀpŚr. — **bhaṭa**, m. o' own warrior or body-guard, MW. — **bhadra**, f. Gmelina Arborea, L. (v.l. *subh*). — **bhavas** (*svd-*), *mfn.* (prob.) being in the Self (said of the breath), TS. — **bhājana**, w. r. for *sabhājana*, L. — **bhānu** (*svd-*), *mfn.* self-luminous, RV. — **bhāva**, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) native place, Vishū.; own condition or state of being, natural state or constitution, innate or inherent disposition, nature, impulse, spontaneity; (*vāt* or *vena* or *va-tas* or *ibc.*), from natural disposition, by nature, naturally, by o' self, spontaneously, ŚrēṭUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; *-krita*, *nfn.* done by nature, natural, VarBṛS.; *-kṛi-pana*, m. 'naturally mean', N. of a Brāhman, Pañcat.; *-ja*, *mfn.* produced by natural disposition, innate, natural, R.; Sāh. &c.; *-janita*, *mfn.* id., Kāv.; *-tas*, ind., see above; *-tā*, f. (Jātakam.) or *-tva*, n. (TPrāt., Sch.) the state of innate disposition or nature; *-daur-janya*, n. natural or innate wickedness, W.; *-dvesha*, m. natural hatred, L.; *-prabhava*, *mfn.* (= *-ja* above), VarBṛS.; *-bhāva*, m. natural disposition, Pañcat.; *-vāda*, m. the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary

action of substances according to their inherent properties, MW.; *-vādin*, m. one who maintains the above doctrine, *ib.*; *-sāra*, *mfn.* possessing natural heroes (others, 'valiant by nature'), Hit.; *-siddha*, *mfn.* established by nature, natural, innate, ĀśvSr.; Bhartṛ.; self-evident, obvious, Kāś.; *-vārtha-dīpikā*, f. N. of Comm.; *-vākta*, *mfn.* said or declared spontaneously, Yājñ.; Sch.; *-vakti*, f. statement of the exact nature (of anything), accurate description of the properties (of things), Kāvād.; Prātāp. &c.; spontaneous declaration, A.; *-vānnata-bhāva*, *mfn.* high-minded by nature (*-tva*, n.), Hariv. — **bhāviki**, (prob.) w. r. for *svābhāviki*, Cat. — **bhāshita**, (prob.) w. r. for *su-bh*, Kathās. — **bhū**, *mfn.* self-existent, RāmātUp.; ĀpŚr.; m. N. of Brahman, BHP.; of Vishnu, L.; of Śiva, MW.; f. one's own country, home, Rājat.; *-tyāga*, n. abandonment of o' own c^o, L. — **bhūta**, *mfn.* being o' own, belonging to (gen.), Sāy. — **bhūti**, f. o' own welfare (*-tyartham*, 'for the sake of one's own interest'), Pat.; *mfn.* arising spontaneously, VS.; *-ty-ojas* (*svābhūty*), *mfn.* possessing energy derived from inherent power, RV. — **bhūmi**, f. = *bhū*, f., Hit.; o' own land, own estate, W.; o' own or proper place, VarBṛS.; n. N. of a son of Ugra-sena, VP. — **bhyāsa**, *mfn.* spontaneously frightened, AV. — **mat**, *mfn.* in *alpa-sva-m*, having little property, Śatr. — **manishā**, f. own judgment or opinion, Nyayad., Sch. — **manishikā**, f. id., Bādar., Sch.; indifference, L. — **mano-bodha-vākya**, n. pl. N. of wk. — **māṇsa**, n. own flesh or body, Mn.; R. — **mātreṇa**, ind. by or through one's self, Inscr. — **māyā**, f. own cunning or magical art or skill, MW. — **mārga-mar-ma-vivaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **yata** (*svd-*), *mfn.* self-guided, RV. — **yatna**, m. o' own exertion, L. — **yasa** (*svd-*), *mfn.* glorious or illustrious through o' own (acts), self-sufficient (conipar. *-tara*), RV.; AV. — **yāvan**, *mfn.* self-moving, going one's own way, RV. — **yū**, see p. 1278, col. 3. — **yukta** (*svd-*), *mfn.* self-yoked (said of the horses of the Maruts), *ib.* — **yukti** (*svd-*), f. own yoke or team of horses, *ib.*; *mfn.* self-yoked, MW.; (*-tyā* or *-ti-tas*), ind. in natural course, of course, naturally, Kathās. — **yū-gvan**, m. 'any one joined to one's self' an ally, RV. — **yūj**, m. id., RV.; AV. — **yuti**, f. the line which joins the extremities of the perpendicular and diagonal, Col. — **yūthya**, m. a relation, one's belongings (pl.), MBh. — **yoni**, f. own womb, o' own birthplace or source, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; womb of o' own caste, Mn. x, 27 sq.; w. r. for *sva-j*, MBh.; m(f) n. related by blood, consanguineous, Mn.; Yājñ.; issuing or arising out of self, Hariv.; (*is*), f. a sister or near female relative, W.; n. (with *kāyapasya*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; du., Lāty.; *-guna-kṛit*, *nfn.* operating like that from which it is derived, Bhpr. — **rasa**, m. own (unadulterated) juice or essence, MBh.; Car. &c.; natural or peculiar flavour, W.; proper taste or sentiment in composition, *ib.*; a partic. astringent juice or decoction, MW.; the sediment of oily substances ground on a stone, W.; own inclination (*-tas*, 'through own incl'), 'for pleasure', ĀpŚr., Sch.; feeling for one's own people, Kāv.; instinct of self-preservation (?), Yogas.; analogy, L.; m(f) n. agreeable or pleasant to one's taste, congenial, Kathās.; TPrāt., Sch.; m. N. of a mountain, Pur. — **rasī** - / **kṛi**, P. *-karoti*, to make into sap or juice, Car. — **rāj**, *mfn.* (nom. *-rāḥ*) self-ruling, m. a self-ruler, RV.; TS.; AV. &c.; *mfn.* self-resplendent, self-luminous, MW.; m. N. of Brahman, Pur.; of Vishnu-Kṛishna, MBh.; BHP.; Pañcat.; of a Manu, BHP.; of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Vait.; of one of the 7 principal rays of the sun, VP.; f. various kinds of metre, AV.; Br. &c. — **rājan**, m(f) n. self-ruling, s^o-guiding, a s^o-ruler, TS.; TBr.; Lāty. — **rājya**, n. independent dominion or sovereignty, RV.; AV.; own dominion or kingdom, R.; Kathās.; (with *Indrasya*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **rāsh-tṛa**, n. own kingdom, Mn.; Hit.; m. N. of a king, MarkP.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VP.; *-cintā*, f. care for one's own country or p^o, L. — **rāsh-tri-ya**, *mfn.* belonging to o' own kingdom (*-jana*, m. pl. 'own subjects'), Mn., Sch. — **rucl**, f. own will or pleasure, Śiś.; *mfn.* following o' own p^o, MarkP.; (*yā*), ind. according to o' own will, Yājñ.; Mn., Sch. — **ruh**, *mfn.* self-growing, s^o-increasing, MW. — **rūpa**, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) o' own form or shape, the f^o or sh^o of (gen. or comp.; with or without *śabdasya* or *śabda-sva-r*, 'a word itself or in its own form' [opp. to its synonyms or varieties]; with *nāmnam* =

'names themselves'), MBh.; Pañcat.; BHP. &c.; own condition, peculiarity, character, nature (*ena* or *ibc.*, 'by nature', 'in reality', 'by itself'), RPrāt.; NfīsUp.; Mu. &c.; peculiar aim, W.; kind, sort, *ib.*; a partic. relation (in phil., see under *sambandha*), MW.; occurrence, event, Campak.; Uttamac.; Siphās.; *mfn.* having o' own peculiar form or character, MW.; having a like nature or char^o, similar, like, Sāmkhyak. (w. r. for *sa-r*); pleasing, handsome (for *su-r*), L.; wise, learned, L.; m. N. of a Daitya, MBh.; of a son of Su-nandā, MarkP.; of a pupil of Caitanya, W.; m. or n. N. of a place, Cat.; (*ā*), f. N. of a place, MW.; *-gata*, *mfn.* endowed with o' own form or nature, having a like character, W.; *-tas*, ind. in o' own form, BHP.; according to o' own f^o, analogously, similarly, identically, MW.; by nature, in reality, by itself, MarkP.; (*to go-dāna-prayoga*, N. of wk.); *-tā*, f. (or *-tva*, n.) the state of o' own form or nature (*layā*, 'literally', 'in reality'), MBh.; BHP.; Śak.; Sch.; Sāh.; the having a natural form, identity of form or nature, W.; w. r. for *su-rūpa-tā*, Rājat.; *-dhārīn*, *mfn.* having one's own form, MBh.; *-nirūpaṇa*, n., *-nirūpaṇa*, m., *-prakāśa*, m. N. of wks.; *-bhāva*, m. (a short word) whose essence is of the same efficacy (as that of the full form), Mn. ii, 124; *-vat*, *mfn.* having the form of (comp.), MBh.; *-sambandha-rūpa*, n., *-sambodhana*, n., *-sambodhana-paṭica-viṇiśi-vṛtti*, f., *-rūpāḥkya-sloṭra*, n. N. of wks.; *-rūpā-cārya*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.; *-rūpāṇusamdhāna*, n., *-rūpāṇusamdhāna-sloṭra*, n. N. of wks.; *-rūpā-siddhi*, f. a form of non-proof (where the quality alleged to belong to a subject is not really proved), Tarkas.; *-rūpāpṛekshā*, f. a kind of simile, Sāh.; Kuval.; *-rūpāpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **rūpaka**, n. or (*ikā*), f. an image of (gen.), Heat.; (ifc.) own condition, peculiarity, character, nature, Pañcat. — **rūpin**, *mfn.* having one's own or natural form, MBh.; appearing in the form of (ifc.), R.; Pur.; Pañcat.; embodied, MBh.; Inscr.; having essential properties, MW.; identical, *ib.* — **rocas** (*svd-*), *mfn.* self-shining, TBr. (v.l. *-roci*). — **roci**, f. own ray, MarkP. (pl.) — **rociśa**, w. r. for *svā*, *ib.* — **rociś**, *mfn.*; n. own light, BHP.; (*svd-*), *mfn.* self-shining, RV.; BHP.; m. N. of the Gandharva Kali by the Apsaras Varūthi, MarkP. — **lakshana**, n. peculiar characteristic or property, MBh.; *mfn.* having its own specific characteristics, Sarvad.; *-prakāśa*, m. N. of wk. — **likhita**, n. any document or receipt written with one's own hand, Vishn. — **liṅga**, *mfn.* preserving (its) own grammatical gender, L. — **liṅa**, m. N. of a Dānava, L. — **vaṇṣa**, *mfn.* sprung from the immediate family of any one (gen.), Hariv. — **vaṇṣin**, *mfn.* belonging to the imm^o family of any one (gen.), *ib.* — **vaṇṣya**, *mfn.* belonging to one's own family, MBh.; Rājat. — **vat** (*svd-*), *mfn.* possessing property, wealthy (*-tā*, f.), TS.; Jaim. (for *svāvan* nom. of *sv-ava* see p. 1282). — **vat**, ind. as if it were o' own property, Gaut. — **vargiya**, *mfn.* belonging to o' own kindred, Pañcat.; bel^o to (its) own group (of consonants), VPrāt. — **vargya**, *mfn.* id., ĀśvSr.; bel^o to one's own tribe, MW. — **vaśa**, m(f) n. (for *sv-avaśa* see p. 1282) having control of one's self, self-controlled, subject to one's self or to one's own will, independent, free (*-tā*, f.), MBh.; R. &c.; *śamī-kṛita*, *mfn.* brought into subjection by (instr.), R. — **vaśin**, f. a kind of metre, RPrāt.; Nidānas. — **vaśya**, *mfn.* subject or submissive to o' own self, R. — **vasu** (*svd-*), v.l. of the Pada-pāṭha for *svā-v*, RV.; AV. — **valita**, *mfn.* self-impelled, self-moved, W.; alert, active, *ib.* — **vāñchā**, f. one's own desire (*chayā*, 'according to one's own wish'), Hit. — **vāra**, m. o' own place (see 2. *vāra*). R. — **vārta**, n. o' own condition or welfare, MW. — **vāsin**, n. du. (with *Jamad-agneh*) N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **vinī**, f. a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to dwell after maturity in her father's house, Yājñ.; Vcar. (cf. *su-v*). — **vikatthana**, *mfn.* self-praising, boasting of o' own acts, R. — **vi-graha**, m. o' own body (*ham*, 'one's self'), Rājat. — **viocandas**, *mfn.* = *sva-ccā* + *vi-ccā*, Lāty. — **vidiut** (*svd-*), *mfn.* 'self-lightning', flashing forth l^o by o' own power, RV. — **vidhi**, m. 'own rule or method', (*inā*), ind. in o' own way, BHP.; in the right w^o, duly, VarBṛS. — **vidheya**, *mfn.* to be done by one's self, Naish. — **vināśa**, m. self-destruction, suicide, MW. — **vishaya**, m. o' own country, home (*kasmig^o-cit* *sva-vishaya*, 'in some part of his kingdom'), MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; one's own sphere or

province, BrĀrUp., Sch. — *vikṣita*, w. r. for *sva-vikṣita*, m. — *vīrya-tas*, ind. according to one's power, MW. — *vṛikṭi* (*svā-*), f. self-appropriation ('*tribhis*, 'exclusively for ourselves'), RV.; mfn. self-cleansing, having cl^o properties, MW.; f. a hymn, ib. — *vṛij*, mfn. appropriating to one's self (others, 'suffering one's self to be appropriated or won over', said of Indra), RV. — *vṛiti*, w. r. for *-vṛitti*, MBh.; R. — *vṛita*, n. one's own business or occupation, MW. — *vṛitti*, f. one's own way of life, R.; o^o own subsistence or existence (also pl.; '*ityā*, 'at the sacrifice of o^o own life'), MBh.; Kām.; self-dependence, Cān.; mfn. subsisting by one's own exertions, MW.; — *vāda*, m. N. of wk. — *vṛishṭi* (*svā-*), mfn. retaining rain for one's self, rain-appropriating, RV. — *vairita*, f. hostility towards o^o self (*nijyushaḥ sva-vairitām* √ *kṛi*, 'to cause the destruction of o^o own life'), Naish. — *śakti*, f. own power or strength, Mn. ix, 298; own energy (of a god), BhP.; (*yā*), ind. to the best of one's ability, Pañcat.; Sighās. — *śarira*, n. o^o own body or person, R. — *śiras*, w. r. for *svaḥ-ś*, Hariv. — *śocis* (*svā-*), mfn. self-radiant, RV. — *ścandra* (*svā-*), mfn. s^o-glittering, s^o-brilliant, ib. — *ślāghā*, f. s^o-praise, L. — *sam-yukta*, mfn. connected with o^o self, Sāh. — *samvid*, f. the knowledge of one's own or the true Essence, BhP.; mfn. knowing only o^o self, ib. — *samvṛita*, mfn. self-guarded, Mn. vii, 104. — *samvedana*, n. knowledge derived from one's self, HYog.; Buddh. — *samvedya*, mfn. intelligible only to one's self, Rājāt.; Daś.; Pañcar. — *samsthā*, f. the abiding in self, s^o-possession, absorption in self, MW. — *samhitā*, f. connection (only) with self, being by o^o self or alone, IndSt. — *sattā*, f. the being in one's own possession or at o^o own disposition, KātyŚr., Paddh. — *sadriśa*, mī(ā)n. like or suitable to o^o self, R.; Rājāt. — *samāna*, mfn. id., Rājāt. — *samuttha*, mfn. arising within self, MBh.; produced or existing by s^o, natural, Märkp. — *sambhava*, mfn. being o^o own origin or source, BhP.; = next, ib. — *sambhūta*, mfn. produced from o^o self, Kathās. — *sammukha*, mfn. facing o^o self, turning to o^o self, Cat. — *sara*, see s. v. — *sarva*, n. the whole of o^o own property, Cat. — *sāra* (*svā-*), n. = *sara*, RV. — *śic*, mfn. pouring out spontaneously, VS.; TS.; (cf. *su-śic*). — *siddha*, mfn. spontaneously effected, BhP.; naturally one's own, belonging to o^o self by nature, ib. — *sū*, f. 'self-created', the earth, L. — *sṛit*, mfn. going o^o own way, RV. — *setu* (*svā-*), mī(ā)n. forming o^o own embankment or bridge, ib. — *salnya*, n. one's own army, L. — *skanda*, m. a person who has gained his liberty by redeeming a pledge, L. — *stara*, m. self-strewn grass (as a couch), ĀlvGr.; Gobh.; Āpast. — *stha*, mī(ā)n. self-abiding, being in o^o self (or 'in the self' Sarvad.), being in one's natural state, being o^o self, uninjured, unmolested, contented, doing well, sound, well, healthy (in body and mind; often v. l. for *su-stha*), comfortable, at ease (compar. *-tara*), MaitrUp. &c. &c.; relying upon one's self, confident, resolute, composed, W.; self-sufficient, independent, ib.; (*am*), ind. compositely, MW.; — *citta*, mfn. sound in mind, Jātakam.; — *tā*, f. well-being, health, ease, Pañcat.; HYog.; — *vṛita*, n. medical treatment of a healthy person, Car.; — *thāriṣṭa*, n. a death-token in a healthy person, Āsvav. — *sthāna*, n. one's own place, own home, KātyŚr.; Gobh.; MBh. &c.; mfn. being in o^o own place, Lāṭy.; — *stha*, mfn. standing in or occupying one's own condition, MW. — *sthita*, mfn. independent, Nir. — *sthi* √ *kṛi*, P. *-karoti*, to make o^o self, make well, reduce to one's natural condition, Pañcat. — *sthi* √ *bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to become o^o self, return to one's natural condition, become well or sober, Prab. — *sva-kāla*, m. the proper time for each, Kāv. — *svādha*, m. pl. N. of a partic. class of Pitṛis, Cat. — *sva-prāṇa*, m. pl. the respective breath or life of each, Sāy. — *svabhāva*, m. one's natural disposition, Mjich. — *sva-ruci*, mfn. pl. every one brilliant in his own way, Sighās. — *svarūpa*, n. one's true character, Vedāntas.; HYog.; N. of wk. — *svāmi-bhāva*, m. the relation of possession and possessor, KapS. — *svāmi-sambandha*, m. id., Sāmkhyak., Sch. — *hantri*, m. a suicide, Sighās. — *harapa*, n. confiscation of property, Gaut. — *hastā*, m. one's own hand ('*taṁ* √ *dā*, 'to offer one's hand for aid [loc.]'), Ratnāv.; Hit. &c.; own hand-writing, autograph, Vishp.; — *gata*, mfn. fallen into or being in o^o own hands, L.; — *svastika-stānī*, f. covering (her) breasts with crossed hands, Kathās.; — *hastolūkhita*, mfn. drawn or painted by o^o own h^o,

MW. — *hastikā*, f. a hoe, mattock, pickaxe, Pañcat. — *hastita*, mfn. held or supported by o^o own hand, Naish. — *hita*, mfn. beneficial in o^o self, Kāv.; well disposed to o^o self, Pañcat.; n. o^o own welfare, Śis.; — *hishin*, mfn. seeking o^o own good or advantage, W. — *hetu*, m. o^o own cause, own sake ('*tundā*, 'for o^o own s^o'), ib. — *hotṛi* (*svā-*), m. o^o own Hotṛi, AV. — *svākāra*, m. (for *sv-ā-* see p. 1283) o^o own nature, natural disposition, Pañcat.; mfn. having o^o own form, W.; — *kaṛa*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — *svākṛiti*, mfn. (for *sv-ā-* see p. 1283) = *kāra*, MW. — *svākṣa-pāda*, m. a follower of the Nyāya philosophy, L. — *svākṣhara*, m. one's own hand-writing, autograph, L. — *svākhyāta*, mfn. self-announced (*-tā*, f.), HYog. — *svākhyā-sātaka*, n. N. of wk. — *svāgata*, mfn. (for *sv-ā-* see p. 1283) come of o^o self, MW. — *svām-kṛita*, mfn. made o^o own, seized, TS. — *svānga*, n. a limb of o^o own body, o^o own b^o, limb or body in the strict (not metaphorical) sense, Kāv.; Yogas. &c.; m. a proper N., MW.; — *bhaṅga*, m. injury to o^o own body, Ml.; — *śita*, mfn. cooled in all parts, Bhpr. — *svājñā*, f. o^o own command ('*ñijām* √ *grah*, 'to submit to one's com^o'), Uttamac. — *svāñjalyaka*, n. the joining of one's hands in supplication, supplication, MBh. — *svātman*, m. o^o own self, o^o self (= reflexive pron.), o^o own nature ('*ma-tā*, f.), NṛisUp.; R.; Kathās. &c.; ('*ma*) *nirūpaṇa*, n., *nirūpaṇa-prakarana*, n., *pūjā*, f., *prabāṭikā*, f., *prabodha*, m., *prayoga-pradīpikā*, f., *yoga-pradīpa*, m. N. of wks.; — *va-dha*, m. suicide, Kathās.; — *samvṛity-upadeśa*, m., *samvṛid-upadeśa*, m., *mānanda-prakarana*, n., *mānanda-prakāśa*, m., *mānanda-vivardhinī*, f., *mānanda-stotra*, n., *mānandopadeśa*, m., *mānubodha*, m., *mānubhava*, m., *mānuriṇa*, n. N. of wks.; — *mānāma*, mfn. taking pleasure in or contented with o^o self, Pañcar.; n. (also *-yogin* or *-yogindra*) N. of an author, Cat.; *mānubodha*, *mānubodha*, m. N. of wks. — *svātmi-bhāva*, m. v. l. for *ātmi-bh*, q. v., Bhartṛ. — *svādāna*, n. (for *sv-ā-* see p. 1283) taking what belongs to o^o self or o^o own due, Mn. viii, 172. — *svādhi-kāra*, m. o^o own office, special charge, peculiar station, Megh.; Pañcat. — *svādhipatyā*, n. own supremacy, supreme sway, sovereignty, W. — *svādhisṭhāna*, n. o^o own place, VP., Sch.; one of the 6 mystical circles of the body (see *cakra*), Pañcar.; Ānand. — *svādhiṇa*, mī(ā)n. dependent on one's self, independent, free, Hariv.; R.; being in o^o own power or control, being at o^o own disposal, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *kuśala*, mfn. having prosperity in o^o own power, Sak.; — *tā*, f. subjection to (only) one's self, independence, freedom, Kāv.; — *tva*, n. (= *tā*), ib.; — *patikā* (Pratāp.) or *bhartrikā* (Sāh.), f. a woman whose husband is under her own control. 1. *svādhyāyā*, m. reciting or repeating or rehearsing to o^o self, repetition or recitation of the Veda in a low voice to o^o self, ŚBr. &c. &c.; repeating the V^o aloud (acc. with caus. of √ *i*, *trū*, 'to cause the V^o to be repeated aloud'), Mn. iii, 232; recitation or perusal of any sacred texts, W.; the Veda, L.; a day on which sacred recitation is resumed after its suspension, MW.; N. of wk.; mfn. studying the V^o (*-tama*, perhaps w. r. for *svādhyā-yi-*), Divyāv.; — *dhrik*, mfn. one who repeats or recites the V^o, Āpast.; — *brāhmaṇa*, n. N. of ch. in the Taittirīyāranyaṇyaka; — *vat*, mfn. (= *dhrik*), Yājñ.; MBh.; Hariv.; m. a repeater or student of the V^o, W.; — *yāyārthin*, m. one who seeks a maintenance for himself during his studentship, Mn. xi, 1. 2. *svādhyāya*, Nom. P. *yāyati*, to study, recite, read to (acc.), Divyāv.; SaddhP. — *svādhyāyana*, m. N. of a man; pl. his family, Cat. — *svādhyāyanikā*, f. a certain portion of a sacred work or sacred texts which have to be repeated or studied, Divyāv. — *svādhyāyin*, mfn. repeating or reciting the Veda, MBh.; (cf. *nitya-sv*); m. one who recites or repeats any sacred texts to himself, (esp.) a repeater of the Veda, W.; a tradesman, shopkeeper, dealer, L. — *svādhyāyini-kā*, f. = *svādhyāyanikā*, Divyāv. — *svānanda*, m. delight in one's self, Cat.; — *candrikā*, f. N. of wk.; — *pūrya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *svānubhava*, m. o^o own personal experience or observation, Cat.; — *vāddarā*, m. N. of wk. — *svānubhāva*, m. enjoyment of or love for property, Kathās. — *svānubhūti*, f. o^o own experience, Cat.; self-enjoyment (see comp.); — *prakāśa*, m., *prakāśa-vivṛiti*, f., *vākyā*, n., *bhūty-abhidha-nāṭaka*, n. N. of wks.; — *bhūty-eka-sāra*, mfn. whose only essence consists in self-enjoyment, Bhartṛ. — *svānūrūpa*, mfn. resembling one's self, suited to o^o character, Kathās.;

natural, innate, W. — *svānusāra*, m. (only *ena*, 'according to n^o property'), Hcat. — *svānta*, m. (accord. to Pāp. vii, 2, 13 fr. √ *svan*) own end, BhP.; own death, Śis.; own territory or domain or province, Kām.; n. 'seat of the Ego', the heart (as s^o of the emotions; ifc. f. ā), Kāv.; Kathās.; Märkp. &c.; a cavern, L.; — *ja*, m. 'heart-born', love, Git.; — *vat*, mfn. having a heart, Kathās.; — *stha*, mfn. being in the heart (perhaps w. r. for *svāntaḥ-stha*, 'being in one's interior'), BhP. — *svānyadiya-tva*, n. the state of being o^o own or some one else's, MW.; — *saṁdeha*, m. doubt about 'meum' and 'tuum', ib. — *svāparādha*, m. offence against o^o self, Hariv. — *svāpyayā*, m. turning into o^o self (as an explanation of *svāpna*), ŚBr.; Bādar. — *svābhāva*, m. own non-existence, Nilak. — *svābhicārin*, (prob.) w. r. for *vyabhicā*, Kathās. — *svābhishṭa*, nfn. loved by o^o self, Pañcar. — *svāyatta*, mfn. dependent on o^o self, being under o^o own control (*-tva*, n.), Kathās.; Daś.; Rājāt. &c.; uncontrolled by others, o^o own master, MW. — *svāyattū* √ *kṛi*, P. *-karoti* &c., to make subject to o^o self, Uttamac. — *svāyoga*, m. the not being contained in o^o self, TPrāt., Sch. — *svārādha* or *ram-bhaka*, mfn. self-undertaken, BhP. 1. *svārāj*, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1282) = *sva-r*, Prab. — *svārāma*, mfn. delighting in o^o self, BhP. — *svārūh* (or *svār*), mfn. growing from (its) own root, firm-rooted, TS.; (nom. *rut* fr. *rudh*, Kāth.). — *svārjita*, mfn. self-acquired, Kāv. — *svārtha*, m. o^o own affair or cause, personal matter or advantage, self-interest, o^o own aim or object (also pl.), MaitrUp.; MBh.; R. &c.; o^o own property or substance, MW.; own or original meaning, Sāh.; Vedāntas.; TPrāt., Sch.; similar meaning (prob. for *sārtha*), a pleonasm, MW.; = *lingārtha-viśeṣa*, L.; nī(ā)n. directed to o^o self, egotistical (*-tā*, f.), Kum.; Tarkas. &c.; adapted to (its) purpose, Car.; having one's object, expressing (its) own inherent or true meaning, hav^o a natural or literal meaning, hav^o a similar m^o (= *sārtha*), pleonastic, MW.; (*am* or *e*), ind. on o^o own account, for o^o self, Kāv.; Kathās.; KapS. &c.; — *paṇḍita*, mfn. clever in o^o own affairs, MBh.; — *para*, mfn. intent on o^o own advantage, self-interested, Śis. (*-tā*, f. 'selfishness', MW.); — *parāyana*, mfn. id., MW.; — *prayatna*, m. a self-interested project, Ratnāv.; — *bhāj*, mfn. managing one's own affairs, HPariś.; — *bhṛaṇṭin*, mfn. ruinous to o^o own interests, Pañcat.; — *līpsu*, mfn. wishing to gain o^o own object, self-seeking, MW.; — *vighāta*, m. frustration of one's object, ib.; — *sādhaka*, mfn. effective of or promoting one's own object, Cān.; BhP.; Nir.; — *sādhana*, n. accomplishment of one's own object or desire, Mn.; Rājāt.; ('*na*) *-tatpara*, mfn. intent upon it, Mu. iv, 196; — *siddhi*, f. (= *sādhana*), Rājāt.; — *thānumāna*, n. 'inference for o^o self' (in log.) a partic. process of induction, MW.; — *thēti*, mfn. attending to one's own affairs, TS.; — *thōpapatī*, f. the gaining o^o own object, Ragh. — *svārthika*, mfn. having o^o own object, MW.; preserving an original meaning unchanged, pleonastic, Pāp., Sch.; Sāy.; done with one's own wealth, MW. — *svārthin*, mfn. pursuing o^o own objects, self-seeking, Sighās. — *svāvamānana*, n. (L.) or *mānana*, f. (Sāh.) self-contempt, despair of o^o self. — *svāvasu*, mfn. guarding one's possessions, RV. (cf. *svā-v*). — *svāishātman*, mfn. (*āishā*, instr. of *āsis*) thinking only of o^o own wishes, BhP. — *svāśraya*, mfn. relating or referring to the thing itself or to the point in question, Pāp., Sch. — *svāśrita*, mfn. self-dependent, MW. — *svāhata*, mfn. struck or coined by o^o self, Rājāt. — *svāccha*, ibc. (Daś.) or *cham*, ind. (Kathās.; Chandoin.) accord. to o^o own wish, at will or pleasure, of o^o own accord, voluntarily. — *svācchā*, f. o^o own wish or will, free will, Kāv.; Rājāt.; Pañcar.; ibc. or (*ayā*), ind. accord. to o^o own wish, at pleasure, of o^o own free will, VarBrS.; Kathās.; Märkp. &c.; — *cāra* ('*chād*'), m. acting as one likes, doing what is right in o^o own eyes, MW.; — *tas*, ind. (= *svācchayā* above), Kathās.; Hit.; — *dhina* ('*chād*'), nfn. dependent on o^o own will or inclination, MW.; — *maya*, mī(ā)n. endowed with free will, BhP.; Pañcar.; — *mṛityu*, mfn. having death in o^o own power, dying at o^o own will; m. N. of Bhīṣma (who had received from his father the power of fixing the time of his own death), Pañcar.; — *hāra* ('*chād*'), mfn. eating anything at one's pleasure ('*ra-vihāra*, m. 'feeding and roaming accord. to one's inclination'), Hit. — *svāśhta*, mfn. dear to one's self; — *devatā*, f. (Kathās.; Vet.) or *-daivata*, n. (Kathās.) a favourite deity. — *svātu* (*svā-etu*), nfn. (perhaps) going o^o own gait or way, RV. — *svāśhā*,

m. o° own or free choice, ŚBr. **Śvōkta**, mfn. spoken by o° self ('*tam ākṣhipati*', 'he corrects his own previous remark'), Śāk., Sch. **Śvōcīta**, nfn. suitable to o° self, Kathās.; Rājat.; Dak., Sch. **Śvōttha**, nfn. arising or originating in o° self, innate, ChUp., Sch. **Śvōtthita**, nfn. originating in or caused by o° self, Kathās. **Śvōdāya**, m. the rising of a sign or of any heavenly body at any partic. place (determined by adding to or deducting from the *lankādaya* or time of rising at Ceylon), MW. **Śvōdāra-pū-raka**, nfn. filling only one's belly, thinking only of eating, L. **Śvōdāra-pūraṇa**, n. the filling of o° own belly, eating one's fill, Pañcat. **Śvōpajña**, mfn. self-invented, s°-composed, Hemac. - **dhātū-pāṭha-vivaraṇa**, m. N. of wk. **Śvōpadhi**, m. self-support, MW.; (prob.) a fixed star, ib. **Śvōpārjita**, mfn. self-acquired, Dāyat. **Śvōras**, n. o° own breast, Nal. **Śvōrjas**, mfn. having natural or peculiar energy, MW.; m. N. of a minister, Nyāyam.

2. **Sva**, Nom. P. *svati* (pf. *svām-āsa*) = *sva iōd-carati*, he acts like himself or his kindred, Vop. xxi, 7.

Svaka, mf (akā or ikā) n. = *i. sva*, one's own, my own &c., Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. one of one's own people, a relation, kinsman, friend; pl. one's own people, friends, Mṛicch.; BhP.; n. one's own goods, property, wealth, riches, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Svaka-svaka, mfn. = *svaka*, Kāraṇḍ.

Svakiya, mfn. = *i. sva*, one's own, own, proper, belonging to one's self or family or people, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. (pl.) one's own people, followers, friends, MBh.; (ā) f. one's own wife, MW.

Svadhaya, Nom. P. *ṣyati*, to propitiate, conciliate, BhP. (Sch.)

Sva-dhā, f. (for *svadhā* see p. 1280) self-position, self-power, inherent power (accord. to some, N. of Nature or the material Universe; *sva-dhāyā*, 'by self-power'), RV.; own state or condition or nature, habitual state, custom, rule, law, RV.; ease, comfort, pleasure (*ānu svadhām, svadhām ānu* or *svadhā ānu, svadhāyā*, or *svadhābhīh*, 'accord- ing to one's habit or pleasure, spontaneously, willingly, easily, freely, undisturbedly, wantonly, sportively'), RV.; AV.; VS.; TB.; own place, home (*svadhā*, du. 'the two places or homes,' heaven and earth, Naigh. iii, 30), ib.; 'own portion or share,' the sacrificial offering due to each god, (esp.) the food or libation, or refreshing drink (cf. 2. *su-dhā*) offered to the Pitṛis or spirits of deceased ancestors (consisting of clarified butter &c. and often only a remainder of the Havis; also applied to other obla- tions or libations, and personified as a daughter of Dakṣha and wife of the Pitṛis or of Aṅgiras or of a Rudra or of Agni), RV. &c. &c.; (-*dhā*), ind. (with dat. or gen.) the exclamation or benediction used on presenting (or as a substitute for) the above oblation or libation to the gods or departed ancestors (accord. to Mn. iii, 252 the highest form of benediction at a Śrāddha with *√kṛi*, 'to pronounce the exclamation or benediction *sva-dhā*;' *svadhāstu*, 'let there be a blessing on it' [cf. R.T.L. 104, n. 1]), RV. &c. &c. - **ka-ra**, mfn. offering libations and oblations to deceased ancestors or deified progenitors, Mn. ix, 127; = next, MW. - **kāra**, m. pronouncing the benediction *sva-dhā* or the exclamation itself, AV.; TS.; ĀpŚr.; Mn.; MārK.P. - **ādhipa** (*dhādhi*), n. 'lord of the Sv°', N. of Agni, Hariv. - **ninayana**, n. performance of a Śrāddha rite with Sv°, Mn. ii, 172; *ṣya- niya*, mfn. relating to it, Gobh. - **pati**, m. lord of the Sv° (Indra), RV. - **prāṇa** (*dhā*), mfn. breath- ing Sv°, AV. - **priya**, m. 'fond of Sv°', Agni or fire, W.; black sesamum (= *tīla* or *ses*) offered to the Pitṛis), L. - **bhājīn**, m. pl. 'Sv°-eating,' the Pitṛis, R. - **bhūj**, m. 'id.', a god, L.; pl. = prec., Ragh.; MārK.P. - **maya**, mf (ī) n. 'full of Sv°', the female breast, MārK.P. - **mṛita-maya** (*dhām*), mfn. consisting of Sv° and nectar (said of a Śrāddha), MBh. - **vat** (*dhā*), mfn. adhering to custom or law, regular, constant, faithful, RV.; containing oblations or refreshment, AV.; containing the word *svadhā*, ŚākhŚr.; m. pl. a class of Pitṛis, MBh. (B. *svadhā- vat*). - **śana**, m. pl. 'Svadhā eaters,' the Pitṛis, L.

Svadhāmahe (formed like *yajāmahe*) a sacri- ficial exclamation or benediction, ĀpŚr.

Svadhāyīn, mfn. owning the Svadhā (said of the Pitṛis; v.l. *svadhāyīn*), VS.; TB.

Svadhāvīn, mf (arī) n. lawful, constant, faithful, RV.; containing homes (as heaven and earth), ib.

Svadhāvīn, mfn. containing refreshment, TS.; owning the Svadhā (see *svadhāyīn*).

Svayam, in comp. for *svayam*. - **yāna**, n. 'ad- vance of one's own accord,' offensive warfare, Ma- hāv. - **vara**, mf (ā) n. self-choosing (with *kanyā*, 'a girl who chooses her husband herself'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. self-choice, the election of a husband by a princess or daughter of a Kshatriya at a public assembly of suitors, MBh.; R. &c.; - **kathā**, f. the declaration of a Svayam-vara, MW.; - **kṛita-kṣaṇā**, f. a maiden who has fixed the moment for a Sv°, ib.; - **pati**, m. a husband chosen at a Sv°, Kathās.; - **prab- hā**, f. N. of the wife of the Daitya Trailokyā-mālin, ib.; - **vadhū**, f. a self-chosen wife, Śāk.; - **vāpī**, f. (?), Pañcat.; - **vṛita**, mfn. self-chosen, elected by one's self, ib.; - **sakṛi**, f. a self-chosen female friend, ib.; - **suhṛid**, m. a self-chosen friend (*°kṛit-toa*, n.), ib.; - **stha**, mfn. engaged in a Sv°, Ragh.; *°rāgata*, mfn. come of one's own free will, Kathās. - **varaṇa**, n. the free choice of a husband (= *-vara*), Bālār. - **varayitṛi**, f. a maiden who herself chooses her own husband, Pracaṇḍ. - **vaśa**, mfn. subject to one's self, self-dependent, free, MBh. - **vaha**, mfn. self-moving, Sūryas, Sch.; n. (scil. *yantra*) a self-moving machine or instrument, Gol. - **vāda**, n. one's own statement, Rājat. - **vānta**, mfn. vomited by one's self, HPariś. - **vikṛita**, mfn. sold by one's self, Vet. - **vilīna**, mfn. self-dissolved, MairS. - **viśīṛṇa**, mfn. self-fallen, dropped spontaneously, Kum. - **vṛita**, mfn. self-chosen, Vikr. - **vedana**, n. spontaneous consciousness, Sarvad. - **vyakta-sthala-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. - **āirpa**, mfn. = *-vīṛpa*, Gaut. - **ārita**, mfn. ripened spontaneously, Kāth. - **āresh- tha**, mfn. best or most excellent by nature (said of Śiva), MBh. - **samyoga**, m. voluntary (matri- monial) union with (instr.), Gaut. - **samviddha**, mfn. complete in itself, AitBr. - **sambhṛita**, mf (ā) n. self-composed, ŚBr. - **siddha**, mfn. perfect in itself (the world), HYog. - **śras**, mfn. dropping sponta- neously, AV. - **śrasta**, mfn. dropped or fallen sp°, Kauś. - **hāra-kari**, **-hārikā**, and **-hārī**, f. 'self- seizing,' N. of a daughter of Nirmāśṛiti and Duḥ- sāha; she is described as exercising an evil influence on certain substances, e.g. by abstracting the colour from saffron and the thread from cotton), MārK.P. - **hotṛi**, m. one who himself sacrifices, ŚhaḍBr. - **homa**, m. a sacrifice offered by one's self, a simple (non-formal) sac°, ŚākhŚr. - **min**, mfn. offering a sac° of the above kind, ib. - **kartika**, mfn. self-performed, ĀpŚr., Sch. - **kṛitā** (or *svayam-k*'), mf (ā) n. made or performed or effected or committed or composed by one's self, natural, spontaneous (with *vigraha*, 'a war undertaken on one's own account'), TB. &c. &c.; adopted, Yājñ. - **kṛitin**, mfn. act- ing spontaneously, Suśr. - **kṛishṭa**, mfn. ploughed by one's self, Parāś. - **krānta**, mfn. mounted by one's self (as a throne), Rājat. - **khāta**, mfn. dug by one's self, Gobh. - **guṇa-parityāga**, n. spon- taneous abandonment 'of the thread' and of 'virtue,' Bhartṛ. - **guptā**, f. 'self-preserved,' Mucuna Pru- ritus or Carpopogon Pruriens, Car. - **guratva**, n. (its) own weight, Subh. - **graha**, n. the taking for one's self (without leave), forcible seizure, Siś. - **grahapa**, n. id., Venṛs. - **grāha**, n. id., Mālatīm.; mf (ā) n. one who takes or seizes forcibly, MBh.; spon- taneous, voluntary (see comp.). (am), ind. forcibly, violently, Hariv.; - **nishakṭa-bāhu**, mfn. putting the arms spontaneously round (loc.), embracing ardently, Kunī. - **pranaya**, nfn. spontaneously or ardently affectionate, Mṛicch. - **grāhya**, mfn. suffering force or constraint, MBh. - **citi**, f. piling up on one's own account, TS. - **jā**, mf (ā) n. spontaneously produced (waters), RV. - **jāta**, mfn. self-born, s°-produced, brought into any state spontaneously, KātyŚr. - **jyo- tis** (*svayam-j*), mfn. self-shining, ŚBr.; BhP. - **tyak- ta**, mfn. voluntarily abandoned, Bhartṛ. - **datta**, mfn. self-given (said of a child who has given him- self for adoption; one of the 12 kinds of children recognized in law-books), Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ. - **dāna**, n. spontaneous gift (of a daughter in marriage), Kathās. - **dīna**, mfn. (see 1. *dina*) self-cut, self-torn, TS. - **dṛiś**, mfn. visible or clear by itself, self-evident, BhP. - **nirḍiśṭa**, mfn. self-marked or indicated, ŚBr.

Svayām, ind. (prob. orig. a nom. of *i. sva*, formed like *aham*) self, one's self (applicable to all persons, e.g. myself, thyself, himself &c.), or of by one's self, spontaneously, voluntarily, o° one's own accord (also used emphatically with other pronouns [e.g. *aham svayam tat kṛitavān*, 'I myself did that']; sometimes alone [e.g. *svayam tat kṛita- vān*, 'he himself did that'; *svayam tat kurvanti*,

'they themselves do that']; connected in sense with a nom. [either the subject or predicate] or with instr. [when the subject] or with a gen., and sometimes with acc. or loc.; often in comp.), RV. &c. &c. - **agurutva**, n. state of lightness existing in one's self, Subh. - **adhigata**, mfn. self-acquired, VarBṛS. - **anushāhāna**, n. o° own performance or achieve- ment, Hit. - **apōdita**, n. that from which one is by o° self exempted, AitBr. - **abhiḡṛta** (*svayam-*), mfn. self-welcomed, TS. - **arjita**, mfn. acquired or gained by o° self, Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c. - **ava- dirpa**, n. a natural fissure on the surface of the earth, Kauś. - **avapannā**, mf (ā) n. self-fallen, dropped down spontaneously, TS. - **āgata**, mfn. come of o° own accord, intruding, Pañcat. - **āṭṭṛiṇa**, mf (ā) n. full of natural holes, ĀpŚr.; (ā) f. a kind of brick, TS.; *°ṇya-vaṭ*, mfn. full of n° holes, ŚBr. - **ānita**, mfn. self-brought, brought by o° self, HPariś. - **ā- sana-dhaukṣana**, n. fetching o° self a seat or chair, HYog. - **āhṛita**, mfn. brought by o° self, HPariś. - **āhṛitya-bhojin**, mfn. enjoying things brought by one's self, MBh. - **indriya-mocana**, n. spon- taneous emission of semen, Gobh. - **īvara**, n. one's own lord, an absolute sovereign, NṛisUp. - **iḥita- labdha**, mfn. gained by one's own effort, Mu. ix, 208. - **uktī**, m. a deponent or witness who volun- teers to give evidence in a lawsuit, Nār.; f. volun- tary declaration or information, W.; (in law) volun- tary testimony or evidence, ib. - **ujjvala**, mfn. self-radiant, VarBṛS. - **uditā**, mfn. risen sponta- neously, ŚBr. - **udgīra**, mfn. unsheathed by itself (said of a sword), VarBṛS. - **udghāṭita**, mfn. opened spontaneously (as a door), ib. - **udyata**, mf (ā) n. offered spontaneously, MBh. - **upasthita**, mf (ā) n. come voluntarily or of one's own accord, BhP. - **upāgata**, mfn. id.; m. a child who offers himself voluntarily for adoption, MW. - **upēta**, mfn. ap- proached of one's own accord, ŚBr. - **patita**, mfn. = *avapanna*, Kull. on Mn. vi, 21. - **pāṭha**, n. an original text, TPrāt., Sch. - **pāpa** (*svayam-*), mfn. (prob.) injuring one's self, TS. - **prakāśa**, mfn. self- manifesting, BhP.; m. N. of various authors (also with *yati, yogendra, muni, sarasvatī* &c.), Cat.; *°tirtha*; *°śāltman* (*sarasvatī*), *°śānanda* (*muni*), *°śendra* (*sarasvatī*), m. N. of authors, ib. - **pra- kāsāmana**, mfn. self-luminous (*-ava*, n.), Vedāntas. - **prajvalita**, mfn. self-kindled, Kauś. - **pradīr- pa**, n. = *avodirpa*, KātyŚr. - **prabha**, mfn. self- shining, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; m. (with Jains) N. of the fourth Arhat of the future Utsarpiṇi, L.; (ā), f. N. of an Aparas, MBh.; of a daughter of Hema- sāvarṇi, R.; of a daughter of Maya, Kathās. - **pra- bhu**, m. self-powerful, R. - **prasīrṇā**, mfn. = *ava- panna* ŚBr. - **prastutā**, mfn. self-praised, ib. - **prōk- ta**, mfn. s°-announced, HirP. - **bodha**, m. N. of a Ve- dānta wk. - **bhagna**, mf (ā) n. broken spontaneously, KātyŚr.; R. - **bhu**, m. 'self-existent,' N. of Brahman, MBh.; R.; of Śiva, Pañcar.; (-*bhū*), n. of *-bhū* (q. v.); - *caitanya*, n. N. of a temple of Ādi-buddha, IndAnt. - **bhuva**, mfn. = *-bhū*, MBh.; R.; m. N. of the first Manu (w.r. for *svayam-bhū*), W.; (ā), f. a kind of shrub, L. - **bhūi**, mfn. self-existing, inde- pendent; RV.; TS.; KāthUp.; Suśr.; m. N. of Brah- man, Mn.; MBh. &c.; of Śiva, Kathās.; of Viṣṇu, ib.; of Buddha, Buddh.; of Ādi-buddha, ib.; of a Pratyeka-buddha, L.; of Kāla or time, L.; of Kāma- deva, L.; of Vyāsa, Cat.; (with Jains) of the third black Vāsudeva, L.; of various plants, L.; the air (= *antarikṣha*), L.; mfn. relating or belonging to Buddha, Kathās.; - *kṣhetra-māhātmya*, n., - *pu- rāṇa*, n., - *mātrikā-tantra*, n. N. of wks.; - *linga*, n. N. of a Liṅga (= *jyotir-ṛ*), Cat.; - *linga-sam- bhūta*, f. a partic. plant (= *lingin*), L. - *bhūta*, m. 'self-created,' N. of Śiva, MW. - *bhṛita*, mfn. self-maintained or nourished, BhP. - *bhoja*, m. N. of a son of Pratikṣatra, Hariv.; of a son of Śinī, BhP. - *bhrami* or *min*, mfn. self-revolving, ib. - *mathitā*, mfn. self-churned, TS. - *mūrtā*, mfn. self-curdled, self-coagulated, ib. - *mṛita*, mfn. one who has died a natural death (lit. of his own accord), Pañcat.; Hit. - *mlāna*, mfn. faded or withered of itself (i.e. naturally), Kauś.

Svayū, mfn. left to itself (as cattle), RV.; ruling of one's own free will or one's own right (as Indra), ib.

Svāpaya, Nom. P. *ṣyati* (cf. Caus. of *√svap*), Vop.

Svāmin. See p. 1284, col. 1.

Svāya (cf. 2. *sva*), Nom. *ā*. *ṣyate* = *sva iōd- carati*, he acts like himself or his own kindred, Vop.

Svikā. See *svaka*, col. 1.

Svin. See *śata-svin* and *śrotā-svin*.

स्वि. in comp. for *I. svā*. — **karāṇa**, n. making one's own, appropriating, accepting, acquiring, Nir.; Yājñ.; Rājāt.; taking to wife, marrying, Kālid.; assenting, agreeing, promising, Sarvad.; — **karman**, mfn. whose function is to appropriate, Kull. — **karāṇīya**, mfn. to be appropriated or accepted or assumed or assented to or promised, W. — **kartavya**, mfn. to be accepted, VarBṛS.; to be assented or agreed to, Sarvad. — **kartṛi**, mfn. one who wishes to make one's own or win any one, Rājāt. — **kāra**, m. making one's own, appropriation, claiming, claim, BhP.; Siddh.; reception, Kathās.; assent, agreement, consent, promise, Sarvad.; — **graha**, m. robbery, forcible seizure, Mcar.; — **pattra**, n. a written document or will disposing of one's property, RTL. 531; — **rahitā**, mfn. devoid of assent, not agreed to, W.; — **ṛānta**, mfn. ended or concluded by assent, agreed to, ib. — **kārya**, mfn. to be appropriated or taken possession of, Rājāt.; to be received, Kathās.; to be got in one's power or woo over, ib.; to be agreed or assented to, Pat. — **√kṛi** (*svi*), P. **√karoti**, **kurute** (the latter older and more correct), to make one's own, win, appropriate, claim, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to take to one's self, choose (with or without *bhāryārthe*, 'to take for a wife, marry'; *smushā-ivena*, 'for a daughter-in-law'), R.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; to win power over (hearts &c.), Daś.; BhP.; (Ā.) to admit, assent or agree to, ratify, Hit.; Sarvad.: Caus. **kārayati**, to cause any one to appropriate, present any one with (two acc.), Rājāt. — **kṛita**, mfn. appropriated, accepted, admitted, claimed, agreed, assented to, promised, Kāv.; Pur. &c. — **kṛiti**, f. taking possession of, appropriation, HPariś.

Svīya, mī(ā)n. relating or belonging to one's self, own, proper, peculiar, characteristic, Kāv.; Pur. &c.; m. (pl.) one's own people or kindred, ib.; (ā), f. 'one's own wife', a wife'snely attached to her husband, Sāh. **Svīyākshara**, m. one's own handwriting or signature, autograph, L.

Svāra, mī(ā)n. (prob. fr. *sva* + *īra*, 'going, moving') going where one likes, doing what one likes, self-willed, wilful, independent, unrestrained, L.; walking slowly or cautiously, Kāv.; voluntary, optional, MW.; (am), n. wilfulness, ib.; (am), ind. according to one's own inclination or will or pleasure, of one's own accord, freely, unconstrainedly, easily, spontaneously, at random, Vas.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; slowly, softly, gently, cautiously, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; unreservedly, confidently, ib.; (ēya), ind. at will, at random, R.; BhP.; (ēshu), ind. in optional or indifferent matters, MBh.; R. — **kathā**, f. unreserved or unconstrained conversation, Bhartṛ. — **gati**, mfn. going about freely, Śak. — **cārin**, mfn. acting at will, free, independent, MBh.; Hariv.; R. — **tā**, f. wilfulness, independence, Vet. — **vartin**, mfn. acting as one likes, following one's own inclinations, BhP. — **viḥarin**, mfn. roaming about at pleasure, Yājñ.; unimpeded, meeting with no resistance, Rājāt. — **vr̥tta**, mī(ā)n. = *vartin*, MBh.; R. — **vr̥tti**, mfn. acting wilfully or without restraint, MBh.; BhP.; f. wilfulness, unbridledness, L. — **stha**, mfn. remaining indifferent or unconcerned, Kathās. **Svārāṭra**, mfn. of unrestrained conduct or behaviour, MBh. **Svārālāpa**, m. = *svātra-kathā*, Bhartṛ. **Svārāhāra**, m. as much food as one likes, abundant food, Rājāt.

Svārakam, ind. freely, unreservedly, unrestrainedly, straight out, plainly, Mṛicch.

Svāratha, m. (perhaps for *svātra-ratha*, 'whose chariot moves freely') N. of a son of Jyotishmat, VP.; n. N. of the Varsha ruled by Svāratha, ib.

Svāri, in comp. for *svāriti*. — **karmān**, n. (prob. w. r. for *svātra-kā*) an action accomplished for one's own profit, Āpast. — **tā**, f. wilfulness, independence, L.

Svārin, mfn. going where one likes, free, independent, unrestrained (esp. said of unchaste women), ChUp.; MBh. &c.; (īri), f. a bat, L.

स्वःकाम्य *svaḥ-kāmya*, *svaḥ-pati* &c. See p. 1281, col. 2.

स्वकम्पन *sva-kampana*, *sva-kambalā* &c. See p. 1275, col. 1.

स्वक् *svakk*. See *√shvakk*.

स्वक् *sv-akta*, mfn. well smeared or anointed, Car.

स्वख *I. sv-aksha*, mfn. having a beautiful axle, R.; m. a chariot having a beautiful axle, MBh.

स्वख *2. sv-aksha*, mfn. having perfect organs of sense, Śiś.

स्वख *3. sv-aksha*, mī(ā)n. handsome-eyed, MBh.; R.; m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

स्वगत *sva-gata*, *sva-guṇa* &c. See p. 1275, col. 2.

स्वगा *svagā*, ind. a sacrificial exclamation (expressing desire for prosperity), VS.; ŚBr.; TBr. — **kartṛi**, mfn. uttering the excl^o Svagā, TS. — **kāra**, m. the excl^o Svagā, VS.; TBr. — **√kṛi**, P. **√karoti**, to utter the excl^o Svagā, TS.; ŚBr. — **kṛita** (*svagā*), mfn. one over whom the excl^o Svagā has been pronounced, ŚBr.; finished, done, TS. — **kṛiti** (*svagā*), m. the use of the excl^o Svagā, MaitrS.; TBr.

स्वग्नि *sv-agnī*, mfn. one who has a good Agni or fire, RV.

स्वङ्ग *svaṅg* (cf. *√svaṅg*), cl. I. P. *svaṅguli*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 44, Vop.

स्वङ्ग *sv-āṅga*, mfn. having a beautiful body, well-shaped, fair-limbed, RV.; n. a good or handsome limb, MW.

स्वङ्गारिन् *sv-āṅgārīn*, mfn. having beautiful coals (said of fire), Heat.

स्वङ्गुरि *sv-āṅguri*, mfn. handsome-fingered (said of Savitṛi and Sinīvālī), RV.

स्वचर *sva-cara*, *sva-cetas* &c. See p. 1275, col. 2.

स्वच्छ *sv-accha*, mī(ā)n. very transparent or clear, pellucid, crystalline, R.; Pañcat. &c.; bright-coloured, Kathās.; clear, distinct (as speech), ib.; pure (as the mind or heart), ib.; healthy, sound, convalescent (in this sense perhaps Prakṛit for *svastha*), L.; ni. rock-crystal, L.; the jujube tree, L.; (ā), f. white Dūrvā grass, L.; (am), n. a pearl, L.; an alloy or amalgam of silver and gold, L.; pure chalk &c. (= *vimalāparasa*), L. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. perfect clearness or transparency or purity, Kāv.; Śamk.; BhP. — **dravya**, n. the crystalline humur, MW. — **dhātuka**, n. an alloy of silver and gold, L. — **patra**, n. 'transparent leaf', talc, L. — **bhāva**, m. transparency, Viddh. — **maṇi**, m. 'clear-gem', crystal, L. — **vāluka**, n. a kind of semi-metal, L.

स्वाचक्षा, mfn. very clear or bright (said of cheeks), Pañcat.

स्वच्छन्द *sva-cchanda* &c. See p. 1275, col. 2.

स्वच्छिका *svacchikā*, f. = *āṅguli-saṃdaṇṣa* (see add.), L.

स्वज् *svaj* or *svañj* (cf. *pari-shvaj*), cl. I. **√svaj** (Dhātup. xxiii, 7) *svajate* (rarely *oti*; p. *svajāmāna* and *svajāna*, MBh.; pf. *svasvajē*, RV. &c. &c. [3. pl. *√juḥ*, BhP.]; *svasvajē*, Gr.; aor. *dsasvajat*, RV.; *svasvajāte*, Gr.; fut. *svasvajāṭi*, *svasvajāṭe*, ib.; *svasvajāṭe*, MBh.; inf. *svasvajē*, RV.; *svaktum*, MBh.; ind. p. *svasvajitā*, — *svajya*, ib.), to embrace, clasp, encircle, twist or wind round, MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Pass. *svasvajate* (aor. *asvasvajī*), Gr.: Caus. *svasvajayati* (aor. *asishvasvajat*), ib.: Desid. *sishvasvajāṭe*, ib.: Intens. *sāsvasvajate*, *sishvasvajāṭi*, ib.

स्वक्ता, **svaṅga**, **svañjana**. See *pari-shvō*.

स्वज *sva-ja*, *sva-jana* &c. See p. 1275, col. 2.

स्वञ्च *sv-añc*, mfn. going well, moving swiftly or gracefully, nimble, swift, rapid, RV.

स्वाञ्चना, mfn. (used in explaining *sv-añcas* and *sv-arka*), Nir.

स्व-āñcas, mfn. = *sv-añc*, RV.

स्वञ्ज *svañja*, (prob.) w. r. for *sañja*, L.

स्वथ *svaṭh* = *√2. svāṭh*, Dhātup. xxxii, 28 (Vop.)

स्वतन्त्र *sva-tantra*, *sva-tavas* &c. See p. 1275, col. 3.

स्वद *svad* or *svād* (prob. fr. *√su* + *√ad*), cl. I. **√svadati** (ii, 17) *svādāte* (Ved. also P. *svādāti*; pf. *svasvade*, Śiś.; *svasvāde*, Gr.; fut. *svāditā*, *svādishyate*, ib.; Ved. inf. *-sude*; ind. p. *-svādya*, R.) to taste well, be sweet or pleasant to (dat. or gen.), RV. &c. &c.; to taste with pleasure,

relish, enjoy, like (acc.), delight in (loc.), RV.; MBh.; (P.) to make palatable, season, RV.; VS.; to make sweet or pleasant or agreeable, VS.; TBr.; to be pleasant or wholesome, VS.; P. **√svādāti**, *te* (cf. Dhātup. ii, 27), to taste, relish, enjoy (generally v. l. *khād*, q. v.), R.; Hariv.; Subh.: Caus. *svādāyati*, *te* (aor. *asishvadāt*), to make savoury or palatable, sweeten, season, prepare, cook, RV.; TS.; Br.; Mn.; to propitiate, conciliate, MaitrS.; *svādāyati* (cf. Dhātup. xxxiii, 130), to eat, relish, taste, enjoy, Suśr.; Śiś.; Desid. of Caus. *sivādayishati*, Gr.: Desid. *sivādishyate*, ib.: Intens. *sāsvādyaṭe*, *sāsvādīti*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *ḥōmai*; Lat. *suadeo*, and undeſ *svādu*.]

स्वादना, n. the act of tasting, licking, eating, enjoying, L.

स्वादयित्री, mfn. one who seasons or makes palatable, TS.

स्वादवान्, mfn. (formed analogously to *svadhāvan*; prob.) 'having a good taste' or 'enjoying dainty food,' RV.

स्वादित, mfn. well seasoned or prepared, savoury, VS.; TBr.; n. 'may it be well tasted or eaten!' (an exclamation used at a Śrāddha after presenting the oblation of food to the Pitṛis; cf. *su-trūta*, *sva-dhā*), Mn. iii, 251; 254.

स्वादा, m. taste, flavour, savour, Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās.; the beauty or charm (of a poem), Sāh.

स्वादना, mfn. seasoning, making (food) savoury, RV.; n. the act of tasting, Śiś.; tasting i. e. enjoying (a poem &c.), Sāh.

स्वादनीया, mfn. palatable, savoury, MBh.

स्वादवा, n. agreeable taste or relish, L.

स्वादस. See *prā-svādas*.

स्वादित, mfn. tasted, relished, W.; sweetened, MW.; pleased, ib.

स्वादिन्, mfn. tastig, enjoying (ifc.), Nalōd.

स्वादिमान, m. (g. *prīhiv-ādī*) savouriness, sweetness, KātyŚr., Sch.

स्वादिसृथा, mī(ā)n. sweetest, very sweet or pleasant, RV. &c. &c.; sweeter than (abl.), Bhartṛ.

स्वादीया, mfn. sweeter, more savoury or pleasant than (abl.), RV. &c. &c.

स्वाद, mī(ā)n. sweet, savoury, palatable, dainty, delicate, pleasant to the taste, agreeable, charming (also as compar. 'sweeter than &c.' with abl.), RV. &c. &c.; m. sweet flavour, sweetness, L.; sugar, molasses, L.; N. of various plants (= *jīvaka*, *gandha-dhūma-ja* &c.), L.; (us or vī), f. = *drākṣhā*, a grape, L.; (u), n. sweet taste, sweetness, Megh.; pleasantness, charm, beauty, Subh. [Cf. Gk. *ḥōdus*; Lat. *suavis*; Old Sax. *swōti*; Angl. Sax. *swēte*; Eng. *sweet*; Germ. *süss*.] — **kaṇṭha**, m. 'sweet-thorn', *Asteracantha Longifolia*, L. — **kaṇṭhaka**, m. id., L.; *Flacourtia Sapida*, ib. — **kanda**, m. 'having a sweet root,' a kind of arum, L.; (ā), f. *Batatas* *Paniculata*, L. — **kandaka**, m. a kind of vegetable, L. — **kara**, m. 'seasoner, cook,' a kind of mixed caste, MBh. — **kāma**, mfn. liking sweets (*-tā*, f.), R. — **kāra**, mfn. causing relish, dainty, W. — **kāhādman**, mfn. having or providing sweet or dainty food, RV. — **khaṇḍa**, m. lump sugar, sugar in small pieces, L. — **gandha**, m. a Mnringa with red flowers, L.; (ā), f. id. or *Convolvulus* *Paniculatus*, L. — **m-kāram**, iod. (Pāṇ. iii, 4, 26) making savoury, sweetening, Śiś.; Naish. — **tama**, mfn. very sweet or pleasant, Sāy. — **tara**, mfn. sweeter or very sweet, Vās. — **tā**, f. savouriness, sweetness, MBh.; Kathās. — **tikta-kāṣhāya**, mfn. sweet and astringent and bitter, L.; m. sweet and astringent, L. — **tanḍikā**, f. *Momordica* *Monodelpha*, L. — **dhauvan**, m. 'having a sweet bow,' N. of *Kāma-deva* (whose bow is said to be made of sugar-cane), L. — **parpi**, f. 'sweet-leaved,' a kind of plant (= *duglhihā*). — **pāka**, mfn. sweet or good to be enoked or digested (*-tva*, n.), Suśr.; (ā), f. *Solanum* *Indicum*, L. — **pākin**, mfn. = *pāka*, Suśr. — **pinḍā**, f. a kind of date tree, L. — **pushpa**, m. 'having pleasant flowers,' a kind of plant (= *kaṭābhī*), L.; (ī), f. *Grislea* *Tomentosa*, L. — **phala**, n. 'sweet fruit,' the fruit of the jujube, L.; (ā), f. the jujube tree, L. — **majjan**, m. a sort of mountain Pilu tree, L. — **māṅsi**, f. the root *Kākōl* (q. v.), L. — **mnatā**, f. a species of water-creeper, L. — **mūla**, n. 'sweet root,' *Daucus* *Carota*, L. — **mṛīdn**, mfn. sweet and delicate (cf. *savvādumṛīdnava*). — **yukta**, mfn. possessing sweetness, sweet, Megh. — **yogin**, mfn. id., MBh. — **rasa**, mī(ā)n. having a sweet or agreeable taste, Suśr.; (ā), f. (only L.) spirituous liquor; *Asparagus* *Racemosus*; a grape; the root of

Spondias Mangifera; = *kākoli*. - *rāti*, mfn. bestowing agreeable gifts, RV. - *lātā*, f. Batatas Paniculata, L. - *luṅgi*, f. the sweet citron, L. - *vāri*, m. the sea of sweet water, L. - *vivekin*, mfn. distinguishing dainties (from other food), Rājāt. - *śūd-dha*, n. 'sweet and pure,' rock or river salt, W. - *śamsāda*, mfn. 'sitting round dainties' or 'forming an agreeable company,' RV. - *sammud* (*svādū*), mfn. delighting in dainty food, AV. - *svādn*, mfn. exceedingly sweet or savoury, HPariś. *SVādūda*, m. = *svādū-vāri*, R. *SVādūda*, mfn. having sweet water, BhP.; - *sanudra*, m. = *svādū-vāri*, Sāmkhyas., Sch.

SVādūka, f. Tiardium Indicum, L. *SVādumān*, m. sweetness, MaitrS. *SVādushkliyā*, f. pl. N. of the verses beginning with *svādushkliya* (RV. vi, 47, 1 &c.), ŚākhBr. *SVādū*-*√kṛi*, P. - *karoti*, to make sweet, sweeten, MW.

SVādmān, m. sweetness, RV.; (*svād*), n. id., dainty food or drink, ib.

SVādya, mfn. to be tasted, MBh.; savoury, palatable, Bālār.; astringent and salt, L.; m. astringent and salt taste, L.

SVādv, in comp. for *svādu*. - *anna*, n. sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies, W.; mfn. having or providing delicacies, MW. - *amla*, m. 'sweet and sour,' the pomegranate tree, L.; - *tikta-tubara*, mfn. sweet and sour, bitter and astringent, L.; m. sweet and sour and bitter and astringent taste, L.

स्वदान *sva-dāna*, *sva-dāra* &c. See p. 1275, col. 3.

स्वधय *svadhaya*, °*yati*. See p. 1278, col. 1.

स्वधर्म *sva-dharma* &c. See p. 1275, col. 3.

स्वधा *svadhā*, f. (for *sva-dhā* see p. 1278, col. 1) an axe, knife, TS.

SVādhitī, m. f. (also written *svā*) an axe &c. (in Naigh. ii, 20 among the *vajra-nāmāni*; *devi svādhitī*, 'heavenly axe,' thunderbolt), RV.; AV.; TS.; GṛSṛS.; a saw, L.; (according to some) a large tree with hard wood, RV. v, 32, 10; ix, 96, 6. - *hetika*, m. 'axe-armed,' a soldier armed with an axe, L.

SVādhitī-vat, mfn. furnished with axes or knives (said of the chariot of the Maruts; accord. to some, 'made of Svadhiti wood,' see above), RV. i, 88, 2.

स्वधिरण *sv-adhicaramā*, mf(ā)n. good to be walked upon, TS.

स्वधित *svādhitā*, mfn. = 1. *su-dhita*, firm, solid, TBṛ.

स्वधिष्ठान *sv-adhishṭhāna*, mfn. having a good standing-place (said of a war-chariot), MBh.

SV-adhishṭhita, mfn. good to be stood on or lived in (acc.), BhP.; well-guided (as an elephant), Kām.

स्वधीत *sv-adhita*, mfn. well-recited or repeated or studied (as the Veda), well read, well instructed, MāṇḍS.; n. anything well repeated or learned, R.; BhP.

SV-adhiti, mfn. good repetition or recitation (as of the Veda or other sacred work), MBh.

स्वधक्ष *sv-adhyakshā*, mf(ā)n. good to be inspected, TS.; ŚBr.

स्वधवसान *sv-adhyavasānā*, mf(ā)n. good to be striven after, TS.

स्वध्वर *sv-adhvār*, m. n. a good sacrifice, RV.; BhP.; mfn. performing a sacrifice well, well adapted to a sacrifice, RV.

SV-adhvaryu, mfn. having a good Adhvaryu priest, TS.

स्वन 1. *svan*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xix, 79) *svanati* (m. c. also °*te*; pf. *sasvāna*, 3. pl. *sasvanuḥ* [Gr. also *svenuḥ*], MBh. &c.; aor. *asvanit*, *svānit*, RV. [for aor. P. *svāni* see *adhi-* and *anu-shvan*]; fut. *svanīṭ*, *svanishyati*, Gr.; inf. *svanītu*, ib.), to sound, make any noise, roar, yell, hum, sing, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *svanayati* (aor. *asivanat*), to sound, resound, RV.; BhP.; to adorn (in this sense also *svānayati*), Dhātup. xix, 62; Desid. *sivānishati*, Gr.; Intens. *sasvanyate*, *sasvanti* (cf. *pari-shvan*), ib. [Cf. Lat. *sonit*, *sonus*, *sonare*; Angl. Sax. *swin*; Eng. *swan*; Germ. *Schwan*.]

2. *Svan*. See *tuvi-shvān*.

SVanā, m. (ifc. f. ā) sound, noise (in the older language applied to the roar of wind, thunder, water &c.; in later 1st to the song of birds, speech, and sound of any kind, cf. Naigh. i, 17), RV. &c. &c.; a partic. Agni, MBh.; (*svāna*), roaring water, VS.; TBr.; mfn. ill-sounding, L. - *cakra*, m. a form of sexual union, L. - *vat*, mfn. sounding, resounding, loud (*vat*, ind. 'aloud'), MaitrUp.; MBh. &c. *SVanotsāha*, m. a rhinoceros (= *gaṇḍaka*), L.

SVanā-ratha, mfn. (pr. p. of *√svan* + *r*) having a rattling chariot, RV.

SVanas. See *tuvi-shvān*.

SVanābhaka (perhaps connected with *svanā* above, but see under 1. *sva*, p. 1276, col. 1).

SVani, mfn. (in *tuvi-* and *mahi-shvān*); m. fire, L.

SVanika. See *pāṇi-svanika*.

SVanita, mfn. sounded, sounding &c.; n. sound, noise, Śiś.; a thunderclap, W. *SVanitāhvaya*, m. a kind of herb (= *tanḍuliya*), L.

SVanā, m. (cf. *√3. su*, p. 1219) sounding, making a noise, rattling (as a chariot), panting (as a horse), RV.; m. sound, noise, rattle, ib.; twang (of a bowstring), Śiś.; N. of one of the seven guardians of Soma, VS.

SVāni, mfn. (fr. *svāna*), g. *sutamgamādi*.

SVānīn, mfn. noisy, turbulent, RV.

SVānta. See *svānta*, p. 1277, col. 3.

स्वनगर *sva-nagara*, *sva-nāhya* &c. See p. 1276, col. 1.

स्वनडुह *sv-anaduh*, mfn. having excellent bulls, Vop.

स्वनय *svandya*, m. N. of a man (son of Bhāvayavya), RV.

स्वनवेक्षणीय *sv-anavēkshāṇīya*, mfn. not at all to be hoped for, past all hope, R.

स्वनीक *sv-anika*, mfn. having a fair or radiant countenance (as Agni), RV.

स्वनुगुप्त *sv-unugupta*, mfn. well hidden, MBh.

स्वनुजा *sv-anujā*, f. having a beautiful younger sister, ĀpGr.; Baudh.

स्वनुरक्त *sv-anurakta*, mfn. truly devoted to (loc.), R.

स्वनुरुप *sv-anurūpa*, mfn. well suited, MW.

स्वनुष्ठित *sv-anushṭhita*, mfn. well observed, duly practised or performed, R.; BhP.

स्वन *sv-anta*, mfn. having a good end, terminating well, MBh.; Ragh.; Kathās.; auspicious, fortunate, MBh.

स्वन्न *sv-anna*, n. good food, BhP.

स्वप् *svap*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 60) *svapiti* (Ved. and ep. also *svāpati*, °*te*; Impv. *svāptu*, AV.; Pot. *svāpita*, MBh.; pf. *sushvāpa* [3. pl. *sushupuh*; p. *sushupvās* and *sushupānā*, qq. vv.], RV. &c. &c.; aor. *asvāpsit*; Prec. *supyāt*, GṛS.; fut. *svāpti*, MBh.; *svāpishyati*, AV.; °*te*, R.; *svāpyati*, Br. &c.; °*te*, MBh. &c.; inf. *svāptum*, Br. &c.; ind. p. *svāptvā*, AV. &c., -*svāpam*, RV.), to sleep, fall asleep (with *varsha-śalam*, 'to sleep for a hundred years, sleep the eternal sleep'), RV. &c. &c.; to lie down, recline upon (loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be dead, MBh.; R.; Pass. *supyate* (aor. *asvāpti*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *svāpyati* or (m. c.) *svāpayati* (aor. *asishupat*; in RV. also *sishvāpāḥ*, *sishvāp*; Pass. *svāpyate*), to cause to sleep, lull to rest, RV.; AV.; PañcavBr.; to kill, RV.; Bhaṭṭ.; Desid. of Caus. *sushvāpyishati*, Gr.; Desid. *sushupsati*, to wish to sleep, Nir. xiv, 4; Intens. *soshupyate*, *sāsvāpiti*, *sāsvāpti*, *soshupiti*, *soshopti*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *ūn-vos*; Lat. *somnus* for *sop-nus*, *sopor*, *sopire*; Slav. *sāpati*; Lith. *sāpnas*; Angl. Sax. *swefan*, 'to sleep'.]

Supta, *supti*. See p. 1230, cols. 1, 2.

Sushupānā and *sushupvās*, mfn. sleeping, asleep, RV.

Sushupsā, *sushupsu*. See p. 1238; col. 1. *SVapanā*, mfn. sleepy, drowsy, VS.; n. the act of sleeping, dreaming, sleep, Kāv.; Suśr.; numbness (of the skin), Suśr. *SVapanīya*, mfn. to be slept, MW.

SVapitṛi, mfn. (for *sva-pitṛi* see p. 1276, col. 1) asleep, a sleeper, Kām.

SVaptavya, mfn. = *svapanīya*, PañcavBr.; MBh. *SVapṭṛi*, mfn. = *svapitṛi*, MW.

SVāpna, m. (once in R., u, ifc. f. ā; for *sv-apna* see p. 1281, col. 1) sleep, sleeping, RV. &c. &c.; sleepiness, drowsiness, Caurap.; sleeping too much, sloth, indolence, Mn. ix, 13; xii, 33; dreaming, a dream (acc. with *√dṛiṣ*, 'to see a vision, dream,' RV. &c. &c. - *kalpa*, mfn. dream-like, R. - *kāma*, mfn. wishing for sleep, MW. - *kṛit*, mfn. causing sleep, somniferous, soporific, L.; m. Marsilea Quadri-
folia, L. - *gata*, mfn. fallen asleep, sleeping, dreaming, R. - *giri*, m. N. of a place, Vcar. - *grīha*, n. a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber, L. - *cintā-*
maṇi, m. N. of a wk. on oneirromancy. - *ja*, mfn. produced in sleep, dreamt, Megh. - *jāna*, n. perception in a dream, Kap., Sch. - *tandritā*, f. languor produced by drowsiness, MBh. - *darśana*, n. dream-vision, vision in a dream, Hariv. - *dṛiṣ*, mfn. (nom. k) having a vision, dreaming, BhP. - *dosha*, m. 'sleep fault,' pollutio nocturna, L. - *dhi-gamya*, mfn. perceptible by the mind (only when) in a state of sleep, Megh. - *naṣṣana*, mfn. destroying sleep (others 'acquiring riches,' cf. *sv-apna*), RV. x, 86, 21. - *niketana*, n. = *grīha*, L. - *nidarsana*, u. = *darśana*, ChUp.; °*nīya*, mfn. treating of visions and dreams, Suśr. - *parik-*
shā, f. N. of wk. - *paryantam*, ind. till the end of sleeping-time, Āpast. - *prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk. - *prapañca*, m. the illusions of sleep, the world spread out like a dream, MW. - *phalādhyāya*, m., - *phalāphala*, n. N. of wks. - *bhāj*, mfn. enjoying sleep, Subh. - *mantra-paṭala*, m. n. N. of wk. - *mānava* or °*vaka*, m. 'dream-charm,' a kind of charm effecting the realisation of dreams, Kathās. - *mukhā* (*svāpna*), f. (prob.) phantom or illusion of a dr°, AV.; KātyŚr. - *labdha*, mfn. obtained or appeared in a dr°, Megh. - *vat*, ind. (risen) as (from) a dr°, BhP. - *vārāhi-kalpa*, m., - *vāsavadattā-*
nāṭaka, n. N. of wks. - *vikāra*, m. change (produced) by sleep, Buddh. - *vicārin*, mfn. interpreting dr's, L. - *vidhi*, m. N. of wk. - *vināśvara*, mf(ā)n. evanescent as a dream, Siphās. - *viparyaya*, m. transposed order of sleeping-time, Bhpr. - *vṛitta*, mfn. occurring in a dr°, Ragh. - *śila*, mfn. disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy, W. - *samdarśana*, u. = *darśana*, Megh. - *śrīṣṭi*, f. the creation of dr's, MW. - *sthāna*, n. the site or locality of a dream, ŚBr.; a bed-chamber, Kathās.; mfn. sleeping, dreaming, NirUp. *SVapnādeśa*, m. an order given by a dream, Kathās. *SVapnādhyāya*, n. 'dr'-chapter,' N. of the 68th Pārisiṣṭa of the Aihvara-veda and other wks.; - *vid*, m. an interpreter of dreams, Śāṅk. *SVapnānāyana*, m. n. of wks. *SVapnānta*, m. a state of sleep or dreaming, ŚBr.; R. *SVapnāntara*, n. id.; - *gata*, mfn. occurred during sleep, dreamt, L. *SVapnāntika*, n. consciousness in dr°, Kap. *SVapnābhikaraṇa*, n. a soporific remedy, AV. *SVapnāvasthā*, f. a state of dreaming (applied to life as an illusion), W. *SVapnēs-*
vāra, m. N. of two authors, Cat. *SVapnāpā-*
bhoga, m. enjoyment in a dream, Bear. *SVapnā-*
pama, mfn. resembling sleep or a dream, MW. *SVapnāj*, mfn. (nom. k) sleepy, asleep (cf. *ā-sv*), MBh.; Bhaṭṭ.

SVapnayā, ind. in dream, AV.

SVapnāya, Nom. A. °*yate*, to wish to sleep, be sleepy, MBh.; to resemble a dream, BhP.

SVapnālu, mfn. sleepy, drowsy, Suśr.

SVapne-dhṣhvapnyā, n. (loc. of *svapna* + *ā*) a bad dream during sleep, AV.

SVāpnaya, n. a vision in a dream, AV.

SVapnyāyā, ind. = *svāpnayā*, ŚBr.

SVāpa, m. sleeping, sleep, Suśr.; Kathās.; BhP.; dreaming, a dream, Prab.; BhP.; sleepiness, sloth, W.; the sleep of a limb, numbness, Suśr.; loss of sensation, ignorance, L. - *vyaśana*, n. somnolency, lethargy, Mcar.

SVāpaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to sleep, soporiferous, soporific, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 67, Vartt. 2, Pat.

SVāpakiya, Nom. P. °*yati* = *svāpakam icchatī*, ib.

SVāpana, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to sleep, making sleepy (said of a mystic weapon), Śiś.; n. a soporific (remedy), Kauś.

SVāpin, mfn. causing sleep, lulling to sleep, MW.

SVāpna, mfn. (fr. *svapna*) relating to sleep, Sāmkhyapr., Sch.

स्वप् sv-ap, mfn. having good water, Vop.

सपक्ष *sva-paksha*, *sva-pañcaka* &c. See p. 1276, col. 1.

सपत्य *sv-apatyá*, n. good offspring (also applied to good work or deeds; dat. °*iyat*), RV.; mfn. having good offspring, ib.

सपराद्ध *sv-aparāddha*, mfn. very faulty, MW.

सपस्व *sv-āpas*, mfn. doing good work, skilful, artistic (said of Tvashtri, the Ribhus &c.), RV.; VS.; artificially fashioned (superl. -*tama*, said of Indra's thunderbolt), RV. i, 61, 6; n. a good artificer, RV.; N. of a man, IndSt.

1. **Śvapasyā**, mfn. active, industrious (said of Indra), RV.; ŚBr.

2. **Śvapasya**, Nom. A. °*yáte*, to work well, be active or industrious, RV.; TS.

Śvapasyā, f. (only in instr. which is of the same form) activity, diligence, skill, RV.

Śvapāka, mfn. (*su-āp* in Padap.) skilful, industrious, RV. iv, 3, 2 (Sāy.); others, 'coming willingly from afar,' fr. 5. *su + āpāka*).

स्वपिवात *sv-apivāta*, mfn. (see *api-√vat*) understanding or meaning well (said of Rudra), RV. vii, 46, 3 (accord. to Nir. 'whose speech is trustworthy or authoritative,' accord. to others, 'much desired,' fr. *api-√van*).

स्वपू *sva-pū*, f. (prob.) a broom, RV.

स्वपू *sv-āpna*, mfn. (for *svapna* see p. 1280) = next (accord. to some), RV. i, 120, 12; viii, 2, 18. **sv-āpnas**, mfn. wealthy, rich, RV.

स्वदिन् *svadīn*, mfn. (prob.) roaring, panting, RV. viii, 33, 2 (= *svabhūta-tabda*, *śabdāṃ kurvat*, Sāy.)

स्वभक्ष *sva-bhaksha*, *sva-bhadra* &c. See p. 1276, col. 1.

स्वभिगूर्त *sv-ābhigūrta*, mfn. well applauded, greeted with acclamations or cheers, TB.

स्वभिराम *sv-abhirāma*, mfn. very pleasant or delightful, R.

स्वभिष्ट *sv-abhiṣṭ*, mfn. helpful, favourable, RV.; favoured, well-aided, ib. -*sumna* (°*śhī-*), mfn. affording favourable assistance, ib.

स्वभीषु *sv-abhiṣu*, mfn. well bridled or caparisoned, RV.

स्वभ्यक्त *sv-ābhyakta*, mfn. well anointed, AV

स्वभ्यग्र *sv-ābhyagra*, mfn. very imminent or impending or near at hand, MBh.; very swift, ĀśvŚr. (Sch.)

स्वभ्यस्त *sv-ābhyasta*, mfn. much practised, Jātakam.

स्वमनीषा *sva-manishā* &c. See p. 1276.

स्वमेक *svameka* (?), m. n. (cf. *su-mekha*) a year, L.

स्वयंवर *svayam-vara* &c. See p. 1278.

स्वयंश *sva-yaśas*, *sva-yāvan* &c. See p. 1276, col. 2.

स्व 1. *sva* (= *√sur*), cl. 10. P. *svarayati*, to find fault, blame, censure, Dhātup. xxxv, 11.

स्व 2. *sva* (prob. = a lost *√sur*; cf. *√svri*), cl. 1. P. *svarati*, Caus. *svarayati*, to shine.

Śvab, in comp. for 3. *svār* below. -*kāmya*, Nom. P. °*yāti*, to wish for heaven, Siddh. -*pati*, m. the lord of h°, MW. -*patha*, m. 'way to h°', death, BHP. -*pāla*, m. a guardian of h°, ib. -*prishtha*, n. N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. -*siras*, mfn. having h° for a head, Hariv. -*sad*, m. 'dwelling in heaven,' a god, Naish. -*sarit*, f. river of h°, the Ganges, Bh. -*sāman*, n. N. of a Sāman, IndSt. -*sindhu*, f. = *sarī*, Bhart. -*sundari* (Balar.), -*stri* (R.), f. 'celestial woman,' an Apsaras. -*syandana*, m. celestial chariot, Indra's chariot, BHP. -*svantī*, f. = *sarī*, Cat.

3. **Śvār** (in Yajur-veda also *śūvar*), ind. (used in Veda as nom., acc., loc., or gen., in Naish. vi, 99 also as abl.; from the weak base *śūr* the RV. forms the gen. *śīras* and the dat. *śūrē* [iv, 3, 8]),

the sun, sunshine, light, lustre, RV.; AV.; VS.; bright space or sky, heaven (as distinguished from *div*, which is regarded as the vault above it; often 'heaven' as a paradise and as the abode of the gods and the Blest, in AV. also of the Asuras; *svah prāyātāh*, 'gone to heaven,' i.e. 'departed this life'), RV. &c. &c.; the space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star, the region of the planets and constellations (regarded as the 3rd of the 7 worlds [see *loka*]) and the 3rd of the three Vyāhritis [i.e. *bhūr bhūvaḥ svah*]; *svār* is pronounced after *Om* and before the Gāyatrī by every Brāhman on beginning his daily prayers, Mn.; MBh. &c.; water, Naigh. i, 12; N. of Śiva, MBh. [Cf. Gk. *ἥλιος*, *ἥλιος*; Lat. sol; Lith. *saulė*; Goth. *saunil*; Angl. Sax. *sol*]. -*atikrama*, m. stepping beyond heaven, i.e. reaching Vaikuṇṭha, BHP. -*adhita*, mfn. 'reaching h°', the mountain Meru, Vāgbh.; -*sāra*, m. N. of Indra, ib. -*āpagā*, f. 'river of h°', = *gāngā*, L. -*ārūḍha*, mfn. ascended to h°, Bhaṭṭ. -*ālu*, m. a kind of root (= *vaccā*). L. -*āṅgana*, m. shaking h°, a strong wind, L. -*ga*, see below. -*gaṅgā*, f. the heavenly Ganges, the Milky Way, L. -*gata*, mfn. being in h°, BHP.; gone to h°, dead, MBh.; R. &c. -*gati*, f., -*gamana*, n. 'going to h°', death, future felicity, ib. -*giri*, m. 'mountain of h°', Su-meru, L. -*caṅksha* (*svār*-), mfn. brilliant as light, RV. -*canas* (*svār*-), mfn. 'lovely as light' or 'pleasing to h°', ib. -*jīti*, mfn. winning or procuring light or heaven, RV.; m. a kind of sacrifice, Mn. xi, 74; N. of a man (with patr. Nāgnajita), ŚBr. -*jeshā*, m. the winning of light &c., RV. -*jyotis* (*svār*-), mfn. shining with h°'s light, VS.; n. N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; (°*vir*-) *nidhana* (*svār*-), mfn. having *svār-jyotis* as final part, ŚBr.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. -*nadi*, f. = *āpagā*, Śāntiḥ; Pañcar.; a kind of shrub (prob. w. r. for *svārna-dā*), L. -*para* (*svār*-), m. lord of h° (applied to Agni, the sun, Soma &c.), RV.; a partic. sun, Tār.; n. bright space, ether, RV. -*pīdhana*, n. *svār* as a conclusion, TāqBr.; Lāty. -*pīta*, mfn. led to h°, Pañcar. -*pri* (*svār*-), m. lord of h° (applied to Agni and the Maruts), RV. -*petri*, mfn. guide to heaven (as N. of a king), MBh. -*da*, mfn. bestowing heaven, Hariv. -*dantini*, m. a celestial elephant, Dharmā. -*dā*, mfn. bestowing h°, ĀpŚr. -*dris*, mfn. (nom. k) seeing light or the sun (applied to gods and men), RV. -*deva*, m. N. of a man, Cat. -*dharma* (*svār*-), mfn. abiding in light, TS. -*dhuni*, f. = *āpagā*, BHP. -*dhenu*, f. = *kāma-dhenu*, Kāv. -*nagari*, f. 'town of h°', N. of Amarāvati, Kathās.; -*kṛita*, nfn. turned into Am°, ib. -*nadi*, f. = *nadi*, L. -*nayana*, mfn. leading to h°, R. -*pati* (*svār*-), mfn. lord of light, RV.; N. of Indra, BHP. -*bhānu*, m. = *bhānu*, i.e. Rāhu, HPariś. -*bhānava*, m. a kind of gem, L.; (f), f. a daughter of Svar-bhānu, MBh. -*bhānaviya*, mfn. relating or belonging to Svar-bhānu, Subh. -*bhānu* (*svār*-), m. N. of a demon supposed to eclipse the sun and the moon (in later language applied to Rāhu or the personified ascending node), RV. &c. &c.; of a Kāśyapa, VP.; of a son of Kṛishna, BHP.; -*śūdana*, m. 'destroyer of Rāhu', N. of the Sun, MBh. -*maṇi*, m. 'sky-jewel,' the sun, Bālar. -*madhya*, n. the central point of the sky, zenith, MW. -*mīlha*, mfn. having light or the sun as its reward or prize, RV.; n. a contest for light, ib. -*yaśas*, n. the glory of heaven, BHP. -*yāta*, mfn. gone to h°, dead, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. -*yātri*, mfn. going to h°, dying, MBh. -*yāna*, n. the act of going to h°, dying, death, Cat. -*yoshit*, f. a celestial woman, an Apsaras, Bālar. -*liṇa*, N. of a place, Cat. -*loka*, m. the world of h°, a partic. h°, the region called Svar (cf. *bhuvār*, *bhūr*-), R.; Pur.; N. of mount Meru (also *śikhara*), Daś.; m. an occupant of h°, a god, one of the Blest (°*tā*, f.), BHP. -*vat* (*svār*- or *svār*-), mfn. bright, shining, celestial, RV.; TS.; containing the word *sva* (°*van*-) *nidhana*, mfn. applied to a Sāman; cf. *svār-nidhana*, PañcarBr.; Lāty. -*vadhū*, f. = *yoshit*, HPariś. -*vāpi*, f. 'stream of h°', the Ganges, L. -*vāhinī*, f. = *āpagā*, Bālar. -*vid*, mfn. winning or possessing or bestowing light or h°, celestial, RV.; VS. -*vīthi*, f. N. of the wife of Vatsara, BHP. -*veśya*, f. 'courtesan of h°', an Apsaras, Rājāt. -*vaidya*, m. 'physician of h°', N. of either of the two Asvins (°*pratima*, 'A'-like'), Git. -*śāś*, mfn. = *vid*, RV. -*śāśī* (*svār*-), f. the acquiring light or heaven, ib.

Śvargā (or *svargā*), mfn. going or leading to or being in light or heaven, heavenly, celestial (with

loka, m. or pl. = 'the world of light, heavens'), AV. &c. &c.; n. heaven, the abode of light and of the gods, heavenly bliss, (esp.) Indra's heaven or paradise (to which the souls of virtuous mortals are transferred until the time comes for their re-entering earthly bodies; this temporary heaven is the only h° of orthodox Brāhmanism; it is supposed to be situated on mount Meru, q.v.; acc. with *√gā*, *ā-√sthā*, or *ā-√pad*, 'to go to heaven,' 'die'), RV. (only x, 95, 18), AV. &c. &c.; a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.; N. of a son of the Rudra Bhīma, VP. -*kāma*, mfn. desirous of heaven, Br.; Up. -*khaṇḍa*, n. N. of the 3rd book of the Padma-purāṇa. -*gata*, mfn. gone to h°, W. -*gati*, f., -*gamana*, n. going to h°, death, MBh.; R. &c. -*gāmin*, mfn. going to h°, Hit. -*giri*, m. 'mountain of h°', Meru, MW. -*cyuta*, mfn. fallen or descended from h°, Cāp. -*jīti*, mfn. winning h° (superl. -*tama*), MBh. -*jīvin*, mfn. dwelling in h°, Āpast. -*taramgini*, f. 'river of h°', the Ganges, Kathās. -*taru*, m. a tree of h°, Sarasv. -*tarsha*, m. eager desire for heaven, Bcar. -*da*, mfn. h°-giving, procuring paradise, Pañcat. -*dāvāra*, n. heaven's gate, Āpast.; N. of a Tāraka, MBh.; of Śiva, ib.; °*reshī*, f. N. of wk. -*naraka*, n. pl. the h°s and hells, JaimUp. -*pati*, m. 'lord of h°', Indra, Hit. -*patha*, m. 'road of h°', (prob.) the Milky Way, R. -*pada*, m. N. of a Tirtha, Vishn. -*para*, mfn. desirous of heaven, W. -*parvan*, n. N. of the 18th book of MBh. (in which is described the journey of the five Pāṇḍava princes towards Indra's h° in mount Meru). -*puri*, f. 'city of h°', Amarāvati, R. -*prada*, mfn. = *da*, Kāv. -*pradhāna*, mfn. having heaven as the best, Bcar. -*bhartṛi*, m. = *pati*, Śiś. -*mandākinī*, f. the celestial Ganges, Pañcar. -*mārga*, m. the road to h°, MBh.; road of h°, Milky Way, R.; Śak.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; -*diśikshu*, nfn. wishing to see the road to h°, MW. -*yāna*, m(f) n. going or leading to heaven, Aitār.; n. the road to heaven, AitBr. -*yoni*, f. cause or source of h°, MBh. -*rājya*, n. kingdom of h°, Pañcat. -*rodah-kuhara*, m. the void or hollow space between h° and earth, Bālar. i, 49. -*loka*, m. (also in pl.) the celestial world, Indra's h°, ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; (*svargā*-), nfn. belonging to or dwelling in h°, ŚBr.; KathUp.; °*kāśa*, m. 'lord of h°', Indra, MW.; the body (as enjoying felicity in Indra's h°), L. -*vat*, mfn. possessing or enjoying heaven, R. -*vadhū*, f. 'celestial nymph,' an Apsaras, L. -*vāsa*, m. residence in heaven, Suśr. -*śrī*, f. the glory of h°, MW. -*samkrama*, m. a bridge or ladder to h°, Pañcat. -*sattva-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. -*sad*, m. 'heaven-dweller,' a god or one of the Blest, MBh. -*sampādana*, mfn. procuring or gaining heaven, MBh. -*sarid-varā*, f. 'best of heavenly rivers,' the Ganges, L. -*sādhana*, mfn. means of attaining h°, MW. -*sukha*, n. the bliss of heaven, MBh. -*stri*, f. = *vadhū*, Rājāt. -*stha*, mfn. 'dwelling in h°', dead, R. -*sthita*, mfn. id., Sarvad.; = *sad*, Subh. -*hetau*, ind. for the sake of heaven, Bcar. -*hāvāya*, mfn. Pāp. iii, 2, 2, Sch. **Śvargāpaga**, f. 'heavenly river,' the Ganges, L. **Śvargāpavarga**, m. du. h° and emancipation, Bcar. **Śvargābhikāma**, mfn. desirous of h°, ib. **Śvargārūḍha**, mfn. ascended to h°, W. **Śvargārōhana**, n. ascension to h°, N. of partic. funeral ceremonies, Cat.; -*parvan*, n. = *svarga-parvan* (q.v.), MBh.; *hanika*, mfn. relating to the 18th book of MBh. (with *parvan* = prec.), ib. (IW. 374). **Śvargār-gala**, m. or n. bar to (the gate of) h°, Hit. **Śvargārtham**, ind. for the sake of h°, Bc. **Śvargāvāsa**, m. abode in h°, Hariv. **Śvargāpsu**, mfn. desirous of obtaining h°, MW. **Śvargāpaga**, mfn. going or coming to h°, Kārāṇḍ. **Śvargāsukas**, m. 'h°-dweller,' a god, one of the Blest, Hariv.; Kum. **Śvargaya**, Nom. A. °*yate*, to be like heaven, Mīch.

Śvargi, in comp. for *svargin*. -*giri*, m. the heavenly mountain, Meru, L. -*vadhū* and -*stri*, f. a celestial woman, Apsaras, L.

Śvargin, mfn. belonging to or being in heaven, SaṅhUp.; gone to heaven, deceased, dead, Ragh.; m. an occupant of heaven, a god, one of the Blest, MBh.; Hariv. &c.

Śvargiya, mfn. relating or belonging to heaven, leading to heaven, heavenly (with *kārya*, n. = 'cremation of the dead'), MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Śvargya, mfn. = prec., VS. &c. &c.; occupying or dwelling in heaven, MārkŚr.; n. (with *setu-shāman*) N. of a Sāman, IndSt.

Śvaryū, mfn. desirous of light or splendour, RV.

SVās, in comp. for *svar*. — **cūḍāmaṇi**, m. the crest-jewel of heaven, BhP.

SVā, in comp. for *svar*. — **2. -rāj**, m. (for 1. see p. 1277, col. 3) 'king of heaven,' N. of Indra, L.

स्वर *svara*, *svaraṇa* &c. See p. 1285.

स्वरक्षु *svarakṣu*, f. N. of a river, MārKp.

स्वरकृत *sv-aramkṛita*, mfn. well arranged or prepared (as a sacrifice), RV.

स्वरतिक्रम *sv-aratikrama*, *sv-aradhita* &c. See p. 1281, col. 2.

स्वरस *sva-rasa*, *sva-rāj* &c. See p. 1276, col. 2.

स्वरित्र *sv-aritrā*, mf(ā)n. having good oars, well rowed, RV.

स्वरु *svāru*, m. (of doubtful derivation) a large piece of wood cut from the trunk of a tree, stake, (esp.) sacrificial post or a strip of wood from it, RV.; AV.; Br.; KātyŚr.; a sacrifice, L.; sunshine, L.; a thunderbolt, L.; an arrow, L.; a kind of scorpion, L. — **mocana**, n. the third cubit from the bottom or the fifteenth from the top of the sacrificial post, L.

SVarus, m. = *svaru*, a thunderbolt, L.

स्वरूप *sva-rūpa* &c. See p. 1276, col. 2.

स्वरेणु *svareṇu*, f. N. of a wife of the sun (v. l. *sureṇu* and *saranyū*), L.

स्वर्के *sv-arkā*, mfn. (fr. *ṣ. su + arka*, √*arc*) singing or praising beautifully, RV.

SV-arcana, mfn. (used in explaining prec.), Nir. xi, 14.

SV-arcī (RV.) or **sv-arcis** (Hcat.), mfn. flashing beautifully.

स्वर्ग *svarga* &c. See p. 1281, col. 2.

स्वर्जि *svarji*, f. (= *sarji*) natron, nitrate of potash, Suśr. — **kṣhāra**, m. id., ib.

SVarjika, m. (Suśr.) or **ḱā**, f. (Car.) or **ḱā-kṣhāra**, m. (Suśr.) id.

SVarjin, m. id., L.

स्वर्जित् *sv-arjit* &c. See p. 1281, col. 2.

स्वर्ण *svarna*, m. (contracted from *su-varṇa*) a partic. Agni, Hariv.; n. gold (as a weight = one Karsha of gold), Yājñ.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; a kind of red chalk, R.; a kind of plant (accord. to L., 'a kind of herb = *gaura-svavarna*', 'the thorn-apple', 'a kind of coccoa palm', and 'the flower of Mesua Roxburghii'), BhP. — **kāpa**, m. a kind of bdellium (= *kāpa-guggulu*), L. — **kanikā**, f. a particle or grain of gold, Kālp. — **kāya**, m. 'g^o-bodied', N. of Garuḍa, L. — **kāra**, m. a g^o-worker, g^osmith (forming a partic. caste; -*lā*, f.), Yājñ.; R.; Kathās. — **kāra**, m. id., HParī. — **kūta**, N. of a place, Cat. — **krīt**, m. = *kāra*, HParī. — **ketaki**, f. Pandanus Odoratissimus, L. — **kshiripikā** or **kshirī**, f. Cleome Felina, L. — **khandāya**, Nom. A. °*yate*, to become a lump of g^o, Rājāt. — **gaṇapati**, m. N. of a partic. form of Gaṇēśa, Cat. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain, Śatr. — **galrika**, n. a kind of yellow ochre or red chalk, Suśr. — **gauri-vrata**, n. N. of a partic. religious observance, Cat.; -*phā*, f. N. of a ch. of the BhavP. — **grāma**, m. N. of a country situated to the east of Dacca, Col. — **grīva**, m. 'g^o-necked', N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of a river issuing from the eastern side of the Nāṭaka mountain, Kālp. — **gharma**, m. N. of a partic. Anuvāka, BhP. — **cūḍa**, m. 'g^o-crested', the blue jay, L.; a cock, W.; N. of a king, Hcat. — **cūḍaka**, m. the blue jay, L. — **cūla**, m. (prob.) id., Kathās. — **ja**, n. 'gold-produced', the metal tin, L. — **jāṭikā** or **jāti**, f. a kind of jasmine, Bhpr. — **jīri** (?), f. a partic. mixture, Cat. — **jīvantikā** or **jīvā**, f. Hya Viridiflora, L. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **da**, mfn. giving gold, Rājāt.; (ā), f. Tragia Involucrata, L. — **dāmā**, f. 'g^o-girdled', N. of a goddess, Cat. — **dīdhiti**, m. 'g^o-rayed', fire, L. — **duḡdhā** or **duḡdhī**, f. Cleome Felina, L. — **drū**, m. Cassia Fistula, L. — **dvīpa**, n. n. 'g^o-island', (prob.) N. of Sumatra, Kathās.; Śatr. — **dhātu**, m. red ochre, L. — **nābha**, m. ammonite, MBh.; a partic. spell recited over weapons, R. — **nībha**, n. a kind of red chalk, L. — **paksha**, m. 'gold-winged', N. of Garuḍa, L. — **padmā**, f. 'bearing gold lotuses', the heavenly Ganges, L. — **parpi**, f. 'gold-leaved', Hya Viridiflora, L. — **pāṭhaka**, m. borax, L. — **pārevata**, n. a kind of fruit tree, L. — **puṇ-**

kha, mfn. gold-feathered (as an arrow), MBh.; m. a g^o-arrow, Śiś. — **pushpa**, m. 'g^o-flowered', Cassia Fistula, L.; Michelia Campaka, L.; (ā and ī), f. N. of various plants (Methonica Superba, Cassia Fistula &c.), L. — **pushpikā**, f. jasmine, L. — **prastha**, m. N. of an Upadivipa in Jambu-dvīpa, BhP. — **phalā**, f. 'having g^o fruit', a kind of Musa, L. — **bandha** or **dhaka**, m. a deposit of g^o, MW. — **bindu**, m. a spot of yellow or g^o, L.; N. of Vishnu, L.; of a Tirtha, MBh. — **bhāj**, m. a partic. sun, VP., Sch. — **bhūmikā**, f. ginger or cassia bark, L. — **bhūshana**, m. Cassia Fistula, Bhpr.; n. a kind of red chalk, L. — **bhṛīṅgāra**, m. a golden vase, Rājāt.; a kind of plant, L. — **mayā**, mfn. consisting of made of g^o, Siṅhās. — **māhā**, f. N. of a river, Kālp. — **mākshika**, n. a kind of mineral substance, Bhpr. — **mātri**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **mukhari-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **mūla**, m. 'g^o-rooted', N. of a mountain, Kathās. — **mūshikā**, f. a kind of plant (prob. w. r. for *-yūthikā*), L. — **yūthī**, f. yellow jasmine, L. — **rambhā**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **rāga** or **rāja**, m. white lotus, L. — **riti**, f. gold-like brass, bell metal, L. — **rūpin**, mfn. g^o-coloured, Hcat. — **rekhā**, f. a gold streak (on a touchstone), Kuval.; N. of a Vidyā-dhātī, Hit.; of a river, VP. — **retas**, mfn. having golden seed (said of the sun), RāmātUp. — **roman**, n. 'g^o-haired', N. of a king, R.; BhP. — **latā**, f. 'g^o creeper', Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; Hya Viridiflora, L. — **lābha**, m. a partic. spell recited over weapons (cf. *-nābha*), R. — **vajra**, m. a partic. preparation made of tin, L. — **vajra**, n. a sort of steel, L. — **vapij**, m. a gold merchant, money-changer (forming a partic. caste), BrahmapP. — **varṇa**, n. turmeric (also ā, f.), L.; -*bhāj*, f. Terminalia Chebula, L.; -*ṇābhā*, f. a species of plant, L. — **valkala**, m. 'having g^o bark', Bignonia Indica, L. — **vallī**, f. a kind of plant (= *vak-ta-phalā*), L. — **vidyā**, f. (prob.) the art of making gold, Cat. — **śikha**, n. a partic. bird (= *cūḍa*), Kathās. — **śukṭikā**, f. g^o from *Svarṇa-dvīpa*, L. — **śrīṅga**, mfn. g^o-horned, MW.; *śrīṅga*, m. N. of a mountain, MārKp. — **śephālikā**, f. Cassia Fistula, Bhpr. — **śalla**, m. N. of a mountain, Pañcad. — **śhīvin**, m. = *suvarṇa-śhī*, MBh. — **samcayā**, f. N. of a town, Pañcad. — **sindūra**, m. a partic. medicinal preparation, L. — **sū**, mfn. producing g^o (as a mountain), Rājāt. — **stha**, mfn. set in g^o, Pañcar. — **Svarṇākara**, m. a gold-mine, Rājāt. — **Svarṇākaraṣana** and **śhana-bhairava-vi-dhāna**, n. N. of wks. — **Svarṇānga**, m. 'g^o-bodied', Cassia Fistula, L. — **Svarṇādri**, m. 'g^o-mountain', Meru, L. — **Svarṇāri**, n. 'enemy of gold', lead, L.; sulphur, L. — **Svarṇāhvā**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **Svarṇaka**, m. a kind of tree, Hariv.; gold, Yājñ.; golden, of gold, W.

स्वर्णली *svarnālī* or *svarnulī*, f. a kind of plant, L.

स्वर्त *svart*, v. l. for √*svart*, q. v.

स्वर्ष *sv-ārtha*, mf(ā)n. pursuing or serving worthy ends, RV.

स्वर्द *svard* (cf. √*svad*), cl. 1. A. *svardate*, to taste; to please, Dhātup. ii, 18; to be pleasing, ib.; (also *sañcarāṇa*).

स्वर्द *svard*, *svard-driś* &c. See p. 1281.

स्वर्धिन *sv-ardhin*, m. a good partisan (or 'one who has chosen the good side'), AV.

स्वर्ष *svarya*. See p. 1285, col. 3.

स्वर्वत् *sv-arvat*, m. a good or swift courser, MārGr.

स्वर्हण *sv-arhaṇa*, n. great reverence, BhP. — **SV-arhat**, mfn. very honourable (*-tama*, superl.), ib.

स्वलक्षण *sva-lakṣaṇa*, *sva-likhita* &c. See p. 1276, col. 3.

स्वलक्षित *sv-alakṣhita*, mfn. altogether unseen, not thoroughly observed, BhP.

स्वलंकृत *sv-alankṛit* and *°kṛita*, mfn. beautifully adorned, MBh.

स्वलदा *svaladā*, f. N. of a daughter of Raudraśva.

स्वलीन *svalina*, m. N. of a Dānava, VahnīP.

स्वल्य *sv-alpa*, mf(ā)n. very small or little,

minute, very few, short (*ena*, 'in a short time'), Mn.; MBh. &c. — **kaṅka**, m. a species of heron (= *bhīḥ-kāka*), MW. — **keśin**, m. 'having small fibres', the root of sweet flag, L. — **kesarin**, m. 'having small filaments', Bauhinia Variegata, L. — **jāṭaka**, n. N. of a wk. by Varāha-mihira (also called *śūkhma-j*). — **tantra**, mfn. consisting of short sections, concisely written (*-tva*, n.), Kathās. — **tara**, mfn. very insignificant or unimportant, Mn.; Pañcat. — **tas**, ind. quite gradually, MBh. xii, 5221 (v. l.) — **duḥkha**, n. very little pain, Ml. — **drīś**, mfn. very short-sighted (metaphorically), Rājāt. — **dehā**, f. a dwarfish girl unfit for marriage, L. — **drāvaka**, n. a partic. mineral preparation, L. — **patṭaka**, m. 'small-leaved', a kind of Madhūka or Bassia Latifolia, L. — **phalā**, f. 'having small-sized fruit', Andersonia Rohitaka, L. — **bala**, mfn. extremely weak or feeble, Hit. — **yātrā**, f. the shorter Yātrā (by Varāha-mihira), VarBṛS. — **vayas**, mfn. very young, Kathās. — **vitta-vat**, mfn. possessing very little property, Hcat. — **vishaya**, m. a very small matter or object, W.; a small part, ib. — **vyaya**, m. very little expenditure, MW.; mfn. spending very little, very niggardly, ib. — **vriḍa**, mfn. having little shame, shameless, impudent, W. — **śarira**, mfn. having a very diminutive body, small in stature, L. — **ślīḥ**, f. a very small stone; *ślāya*, Nom. A. °*yate*, to become a very small stone, Bhartṛ. — **smṛtī**, mfn. having a short memory, Mṛich. — **Svalpāṅgulī**, f. the little finger, L. — **Svalpāvistara**, mf(ā)n. very concise and very diffuse, Cat. — **Svalpāntara**, mfn. little different, Bc. — **Svalpāpahāra**, mfn. eating very little, most abstemious, MW. — **Svalpāya** or *yus*, mfn. short-lived, Hasy. — **Svalpēccha**, mfn. having few wishes, unpretentious, unassuming (*-tā*, f.), Car. — **Svalpaka**, mf(ā)n. very small or minute or short, AV. &c. &c.

Svalpi - √*bhū*, P. -*bhavati* (p. p. -*bhūta*), to become small, melt away (as merit), Megh.

Svalpiyas, mfn. very little (property), Mn. xi, 8.

स्वर्षज्ञ *sva-vaṇṣa-ja* &c. See p. 1276.

स्वर्षज्ञिन *sv-avaklinna*, mfn. well soaked or macerated, Car.

स्वग्रह *sv-avagraha*, mfn. easily checked or restrained, Kām.

स्वच्छव *sv-avacchanna*, mfn. well covered, Car.

स्ववश *sv-avaśa*, mfn. (for *sva-v* see p. 1276, col. 3) not at all master of one's self, Vās.

स्ववस् *sv-avas*, mfn. (nom. °*vān*) having or affording good protection, RV.

स्ववैश *sv-avēkṣha*, mf(ā)n. well provided for, R.

SV-avēkṣhita, mfn. well considered, ib.

स्वयज्ञ *sv-avyājā*, mfn. thoroughly sincere or honest, MBh.

स्वशा *svaśa*, m. pl. N. of a people (prob. w. r. for *khaśa*), Buddh.

स्वशक्ति *sva-śakti* &c. See p. 1277, col. 1.

स्वश्व *sv-dṣvā*, mf(ā)n. having excellent horses, well mounted, well yoked, RV.

SV-āśvayū, mfn. fond of good steeds (others, 'wishing to be a good courser'), RV.

SV-āśvya, n. possession of good horses, RV.; skill in horses, ib.

स्वश्व *sv-dṣhīra*, mfn. armed with an excellent goad, RV.

स्वसंयुक्त *sva-samyukta*, *sva-saṃvid* &c. See p. 1277, col. 1.

स्वसर *svāsara*, n. (perhaps fr. *sva* + *sara*, 'one's own resort') a stall, fold, RV.; one's own place, home, ib.; ŚBr.; nest of birds, RV.; day, Naigh. — **SVasāra**, n. = *svāsara*, RV. i, 178, 2.

स्वसिता *sv-asita*, mfn. very black (in °*tā-yata-locana*, 'having very black and long eyes'), Mal.

स्वसृ *svāsri*, f. (of doubtful derivation) a sister (also applied to closely connected things of the fem. gender, as to the fingers, the waters &c.), RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Gk. *ēop*; Lat. *soror*; Lith. *seslī*; Goth. *swistar*; Germ. *Schwester*; Eng. *sister*.] — **tvā**, n. sisterhood, RV. x, 108, 10.

स्वास्व, f. (m. c.) = *svasri*, MBh.
स्वास्त्रिया, m. a sister's son, nephew, TS. &c. &c.;
 (ā), f. a sister's daughter, niece, Mn. xi, 171.
स्वास्त्रेया, m. (and f, f.) = prec., MW.
स्वास्त्रिका, mfn. (fr. *svasri*), Pat.
स्वास्त्रिया, m. pl. = *svasriyey yinai chātrāh*, ib.
स्वास्त्रिय, m. a son of a sister's son, ib.
स्वास्व *svask*. See *√shvas*.

स्वास्तक *sv-astakā*, mfn. having a good or comfortable home, AV.

स्वास्तमित *sv-astamitā*, n. a beautiful sunset, AV.

स्वास्ति *sv-astī*, n. f. (nom. *svastī*, *°tis*; acc. *svastī*, *°tim*; instr. *svastī*, *°tyā*; dat. *svastī*, *°tye*; loc. *svastā*; instr. *svastībhis*; also personified as a goddess, and sometimes as Kālā, cf. *svastī-devī*), well-being, fortune, luck, success, prosperity, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; (f), ind. well, happily, successfully (also = 'may it be well with thee! hail! health! adieu! so be it!') a term of salutation [esp. in the beginning of letters] or of sanction or approbation, RV. &c. &c. — **kara**, n. N. of a man, Pravar. — **karmān**, n. causing welfare or success, R. — **kāra**, m. the bard who cries *svastī*, R.; = prec., MBh.; the exclamation *svastī*, Kathās. — **krit**, mfn. causing welfare or prosperity (said of Śiva), Śivag. — **gavyūti** (*svastī*), mfn. having happy pastures or fields, MaitrS. — **gā**, mfn. leading to fortune or prosperity, RV. — **tā**, f. a state of welfare, AitBr. — **da** (Śivag.), **da** (RV.), mfn. conferring happiness. — **devī**, f. N. of a goddess (represented as wife of Vāyu and said to have sprung from the essence of Prakṛiti), MW. — **pura**, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **bhāva**, m. N. of Śiva, ib. — **māt**, mfn. being or faring well, happy, fortunate, RV. &c. &c.; conferring happiness, RV.; containing the word *svastī*, AitBr.; (*atī*), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **mukha**, mfn. having the word *svastī* in the mouth, wishing joy or fortune, L.; m. a Brāhman or a bard, L.; a letter (beginning with *svastī*), L. — **vacana**, n. pronouncing the word *svastī*, benediction, MBh. — **vah** (or *-vāh*), mfn. carrying auspiciously (as a carriage); others, 'conferring happiness', RV. — **vāc**, f. (Vcar.) or **vācaka**, m. (BhP.) benediction, congratulation. — **vācana** or **naka**, n. a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any solemn observance (performed by scattering boiled rice on the ground and invoking blessings by the repetition of certain Mantras; also applied to the fee or complimentary present of flowers, sweetmeats &c. offered to Brāhman on such occasions), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — **pad-dhati**, f., — **mantra**, m. pl. N. of wks. — **vācanika**, mfn. pronouncing a blessing on anything, Mcar. — **1. -vācya**, mfn. to be called upon to pronounce a blessing on anything, MBh.; n. = *-vācana*, Yājñ. — **2. -vācya**, ind. calling upon any one to pronounce a blessing on anything, Gobh. — **vāda**, n. = *-vāc*, Dhananj. — **vāhana**, mfn. leading auspiciously (as a road), AV.

स्वास्तिका, m. a kind of bard (who utters words of welcome or eulogy), R.; any lucky or auspicious object, (esp.) a kind of mystical cross or mark made on persons and things to denote good luck (it is shaped like a Greek cross with the extremities of the four arms bent round in the same direction; the majority of scholars regard it as a solar symbol; that is, as representing a curtailed form of the wheel of the Solar Vishnu, consisting of four spokes crossing each other at right angles with short fragments of the periphery of the circle at the end of each spoke turning round in one direction to denote the course of the Sun; accord. to the late Sir A. Cunningham it has no connexion with sun-worship, but its shape represents a monogram or interlacing of the letters of the auspicious words *su asti* [*svastī*] in the Aśoka characters; amongst Jains it is one of the 24 auspicious marks and is the emblem of the seventh Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī), Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; the crossing of the arms or hands on the breast, MBh.; Mālatīm.; Kathās.; a bandage in the form of a cross, Suśr.; a dish of a partic. form, MBh.; R.; Pañcar.; a kind of cake, ib.; a triangular crest-jewel, L.; the meeting of four roads, W.; a partic. symbol made of ground rice and formed like a triangle (it is used in fumigating the image of Durgā, and is said to symbolize the Liṅga), MW.; a species of garlic, L.; a cock, L.; a libertine, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of one of Skanda's attendants, ib.; of a Dā-

nava, Hariv.; of a poet, Cat.; of another man, Buddh.; m. a. a mansion or temple of a partic. form, VarBṛS.; Marsilea Quadrifolia, L.; a partic. mode of sitting practised by Yogins (in which the toes are placed in the inner hollow of the knees), MārKP.; Pañcar. — **kāra**, mfn. marked on the ear with the figure called *Swastika*, L. — **dāna**, n. crossing the hands, Bālar. — **yantra**, n. a surgical instrument of a partic. form, Suśr. **Swastikāṅka**, mfn. marked with the *Swastika* cross, Bc. **Swastikādi-cakra**, n. pl. N. of wk. **Swastikāsana**, n. a mode of sitting (see above), Sarvad.

Swastikī-kṛita, mfn. crossed (as hands), Cat. **Swastī**, ind. (with *√as* = *svasti*), Siddh. **Swasty**, in comp. for *svasti*. — **akshara**, n. expressing thanks for anything, Hcat. — **ayana**, n. sg. and pl. (ifc. f. ā) auspicious progress, success, Jātakam.; blessing, benediction, congratulation (with Caus. of *√vac*, 'to ask for a blessing'), AV. &c. &c.; a Mantra recited for good luck or the recitation of such a Mantra, W.; a means of attaining prosperity, Jātakam.; a vessel full of water borne in front of a procession, L.; m(f) n. bringing or causing good fortune, auspicious (*fama*, superl.), TBr. &c. &c.; — **gana**, m. a collection of Mantras recited for good luck, AV. Paris. — **artha-carita**, mfn. one who has happily attained his aim, SāmavBr. — **ātreya**, m. N. of an ancient sage (supposed author of RV. v, 50, 51; pl. = 'the family of Sv-ātr'), MBh.; Hariv.; the hymn composed by Sv-ātr, ĀśvŚr.; a mirror, Lāṭy. **Swastyā**, mfn. happy, fortunate, Kauś.

स्वास्थ *sva-stha* &c. See p. 1277, col. 1.

स्वहतवासस्व *sv-ahata-vāsas*, mfn. clothed in beautiful and unwashed (i. e. new) garments, Hcat.

स्वहन्तृ *sva-hantṛi*, *sva-haraṇa* &c. See p. 1277, col. 1.

स्वाकार *sv-ākāra*, mfn. (for *svākāra* see p. 1277, col. 2) of decent or respectable appearance, Hcat.

स्व-ākṛiti, mfn. good-looking, handsome, Kathās.

स्वाकूति *sv-ākūti*, m. N. of a divine being enumerated among the Jayas, Cat.

स्वाति *sv-ākta*, n. good ointment (for the eyes), AV.

स्वाक्षर *svākshara*, *svānga* &c. See p. 1277, col. 2.

स्वाख्यात *sv-ākhyāta*, mfn. well proclaimed (often applied to *dharma*), Divyāv.

स्वागत *sv-āgata*, mfn. (for *svāgata* see p. 1277, col. 2) well come, welcome, R.; lawfully-earned (as money), Mn. iv, 226; n. N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; of a king, VP.; of another man, Buddh.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, Srutab.; (am), n. welcome, greeting, salutation (*svāgatam te* with or without *astu*, 'I wish you welcome'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; welfare, health (see next). — **prāsana**, m. enquiry as to health, Śukas. — **vacana**, n. the uttering of welcome, the word welcome, MW.

Swāgatika, mfn. bidding welcome to any one, Pāp. vii, 3, 7, Sch.

Swāgatī-√kṛi, P. *-karoti* (ind. p. *-kritya*), to make into a cry of welcome, Megh.

Swāgama, m. welcome, salutation, MBh.

स्वाग्रयण *sv-āgrayaṇa*, mfn. forming a good Āgrayaṇa (Gṛaha), VS.

स्वाङ्गिक *svāṅkika*, m. (perhaps fr. *sva + anki*) a drummer, L.

स्वाचरण *sv-ācaraṇa*, n. good conduct or behaviour, MBh.; mfn. well-conducted, ib.

स्व-ācāra, m. (Subh.) and nif(ā) n. (Yājñ.) = prec. — **vāt**, mfn. well-behaved, VarYogay.

स्वाचान *sv-ācānta*, mfn. one who has sipped water well or according to rule, Viṣṇu.

स्वाच्छन्ध *svācchandya*, n. (fr. *sva-ccchanda*) independence, freedom (instr. = 'by one's own will, voluntarily'), N. iii, 31.

स्वाजन्य *svājanya*, n. (fr. *sva-jana*) kinship, relationship, HPariś.

स्वाजीव *sv-ājīva* (R.), *°vya* (Mn.), mfn. yielding an easy subsistence.

स्वाद्यकर *sv-ādhyakṣa-kara*, mfn. easy to make rich, Pāp. iii, 3, 127, Sch.

स्वाध्याम-kaṛaṇa, mfn. easily enriching, Pāp. i, 1, 72, Vārt. 9, Pat.

स्वाध्याम-bhava, mfn. easy to become rich, Pāp. iii, 3, 127, Sch.

स्वातत *sv-ātata*, mfn. well stretched or fixed, RV.; well aimed, ib.

स्वातन्त्र्य *svātantrya*, n. (fr. *sva-tantra*) the following one's own will, freedom of the will, independence (*āt* and *ena*, 'by one's own will, of one's own free choice, voluntarily, freely'), Lāṭy.; Maitr-Up.; MBh. &c.

स्वाति *svātī*, f. (of unknown derivation) N. of the star Arcturus (as forming the 13th and 15th lunar asterism; also *svātī*, pl. *svātyāh*), AV. &c. &c.; N. of one of the wives of the Sun, L.; a sword, L.; m. N. of a son of Uru and Āgneyī (v.l. *khyātī*), Hariv.; VP.; of Megha-svātī, VP.; mfn. born under the star Arcturus, Pāp. iv, 3, 34. — **kāraṇa**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **kārī**, f. (?) N. of a goddess presiding over agriculture, PārGr. — **giri**, f. N. of a serpent-maiden, Kāraṇḍ. — **mukha**, m. a partic. Samādhi, ib.; N. of a Kimp-nara king, ib.; (ā), f. N. of a serpent-maiden, ib. — **yoga**, m. conjunction with Svātī, MW. — **sheṇa**, m. (for *-sena*), N. of a king, VP.

स्वाति *svātī*, mfn. (fr. *√svad*) seasoned, spiced, VS. (cf. *agni-shvātī*).

स्वात्मन् *svātman* &c. See p. 1277, col. 2.

स्वाद *svāda*, *svādu* &c. See p. 1279, col. 3.

स्वादर *sv-ādara*, mfn. very regardful, very considerate, MBh.

स्वादान *sv-ādānd*, mfn. (for *svādāna* see p. 1277, col. 2) easy to be taken, MaitrS.

स्वादिन्य *sv-ādityā*, mfn. any one befriended by the Ādityas, RV.; n. the favour or protection of the Ādityas, ib.

स्वाधी *sv-ādhi*, mfn. well-minded, thoughtful, heedful, devout, pious, RV.

स्वाधीन *svādhiṇa*, *svādhyāya* &c. See p. 1277, col. 2.

स्वाध्वरिक *svādhwarika*, mfn. (fr. *sv-adhvara*), g. *svāgatādi*.

स्वान *svāna*. See *√3. su*, and p. 1280, col. 2.

स्वानम *sv-ānama*, mf(ā) n. easy to be attracted or captivated, Śiś.

स्वान्त *svānta*. See *√svan* and p. 1277, col. 3.

स्वाप *svāpa* &c. See p. 1280, col. 3.

स्वापतेय *svāpateya*, n. (fr. *sva-pati*) one's own property, wealth, riches, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

स्वापद *svāpada*. See *svā-pada*.

स्वापि *sv-āpi*, m. a good friend or comrade, RV.; VS.; AitBr. — **mat**, mfn. containing the word *svāpi*, AitBr.

स्वापिका, n. N. of a fortress, Rājāt.

स्वापिशि *svāpiśi*, m. patr. fr. *sva-piś*, g. *raivatikādi*.

स्वापिषीया, mfn. (fr. prec.), ib.

स्वाप्त *sv-āpta*, mfn. very abundant, MBh.; very skilful or trustworthy, Kām. — **vacana**, mfn. (used in explaining *sv-āpivāta*), Nir. x, 7.

स्वाभाविक *svābhāvika*, mf(ā) n. (fr. *sva-bhāva*) belonging to or arising from one's own nature, natural, native, spontaneous, original, peculiar, inherent (*-tva*, n.), Up.; MBh. &c.; m. pl. N. of a Buddhist school (cf. Buddhac. ix, 48; 51). **Swābhāvikētaṛa**, mf(ā) n. not natural or inherent, Sāh. **Swābhāvya**, mfn. self-existent, existing spontaneously (said of Viṣṇu), MBh.; n. own peculiarity, own nature, Śaṅk.

स्वाभास *sv-ābhāsa*, mfn. very illustrious or splendid, Kir.

स्वाभील *sv-ābhīla*, mfn. very formidable, MBh.

स्वाभू *sv-ābhū*, mfn. very abundant or ready to hand, RV.; ready to help, ib.

स्वामिन् *svāmin*, m. (fr. I. *sva* + *min*) an owner, proprietor, master, lord or owner of (gen., loc., or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a chief, commander (of an army), Vikr.; Subh.; a husband, lover (du. 'husband and wife'), Āpast.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a king, prince (in dram. used as a form of address = *deva*); a spiritual preceptor, learned Brāhman or Pandit (used as a title at the end of names, esp. of natives of the Carnatic); the image or temple of a god (often life; see *śrīdhara*, *vishnu-sv* &c.); N. of Skanda, Yājñ. i, 293; of Viṣṇu, L.; of Śiva, L.; of Garuḍa, L.; of the Muni Vātsyāna, L.; of the 11th Arhat of the past Utsarpiṇi, L.; of various authors (also with *miśra* and *śāstrin*; sometimes abridged from names ending in *svāmin*, e.g. for *kṣhira*- and *śabara-svāmin*), Cat.; (inī), f., see next.

स्वामी, in comp. for *svāmin*. — **कर्त्तिका**, m. N. of an author; **कानुप्रेक्ष**, f. N. of wk. — **कर्या**, n. the business of a king or master, MW.; **र्यार्थिन**, mfn. desirous of or seeking a master's interest, ib. — **कुमारा**, m. N. of Skanda, Kathās.; of an author (?), Cat. — **गिरि-महātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **गुणा**, m. the virtue of a ruler, Ml. — **जह्गhin**, m. N. of Parāśara, L. — **जानका**, m. the father of a husband, f° in-law, L. — **तै**, f. (VarBṛS.), -**त्वा**, n. (MBh.) ownership, mastership, lordship of (gen. or comp.). — **दत्ता**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **पैला**, m. du. the owner and the tender (of cattle), Mn. viii, 5; -**विवाद**, m. a dispute between the owner and tender (of c°); -**दा-तरांगा**, m. N. of wk. — **प्रासादा**, m. (āt, ind. 'by your majesty's leave'), Ml. — **भक्षारका**, m. a noble lord, Mṛchh.; — **भक्ष्या**, m. ownership, mastership, lordship, R. — **मूला**, mfn. originating or derived from a master or lord, depending on a m° or husband, W. — **वासी-करा-स्तोत्रा**, n. N. of wk. — **वृत्तसाल्या**, n. affection for a lord or husband, MW. — **शāstrin**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **शाला-महātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **सद-भक्ष्या**, m. existence of a master or owner, W.; amiability of a master or lord, ib. — **सेवा**, f. the service of a master, respect or reverence for a master or husband, ib.

स्वामिका, (in comp.) = *svāmin* (cf. *nih-praṇa-shīta-sv* &c.). — **राजा**, m. N. of a king, Inscr.

स्वामिनी, f. a proprietress, mistress, lady (used in addressing a queen or a king's favourite wife), MBh.; Kav. &c. — **स्तोत्रा**, n. N. of a Stotra.

स्वामिन्य, in comp. for *svāminī*. — **अष्टका**, n. N. of wk.

स्वाम्य, in comp. for *svāmin*. — **अर्थाम**, ind. for a master's sake, MW. — **असम्मता**, mfn. unpermitted by a master, one who has not obtained an owner's permission, ib. — **उपकरका**, m. 'serviceable to a master,' a horse, W.

स्वाम्या, n. mastership, lordship, ownership, dominion or power over any one, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **कराणा**, n. the cause of lordship or supremacy, MW.

स्वाप्ताय *sv-āmnāya*, mfn. well handed down by tradition, Śiksh.

स्वायत्त *svāyatta* &c. See p. 1277, col. 3.

स्वायम्भुव *svāyambhuva*, mfn. (fr. *svayam-bhū*) relating to Svayam-bhū or the Self-existent, derived from the Self-existent (i. e. Brahman), MBh.; Kav. &c.; relating to or derived from Manu Svāyambhuva, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; m. 'son of Svayam-bhū,' N. of various sages (esp. of the first Manu, of Marici, Atri, Nārada &c.), ib.; (Ṛ), f. Ruta Graeolens, L.; (am), n. N. of a Śaiva Tantra. — **मानु-पित्रि**, m. 'father of Manu Svāyambhuva,' N. of Brahmā, MW.

स्वायम्भू = *svāyambhuva* above, MW. — **क्षेत्रा-महātmya**, w. r. for *svayambhū* (q. v.).

स्वायस *sv-āyas*, mfn. made of good metal (as a knife), RV.; AV.

स्वायु *sv-āyu*, mfn. having good people (subjects), VS.; m. N. of a man (see next).

स्वायवा, m. patr. fr. *sv-āyu*, PañcavBr. — **स्वायुस**, n. full vigour or life, VS.

स्वायुज *sv-āyuj*, mfn. easy to be yoked, RV.

स्वायुध *sv-āyudhā*, mfn. well-armed, having good weapons, RV.

स्वार *svāra* &c. See p. 1285, col. 3.

स्वारक्ष्य *sv-ārakṣya*, mfn. easy to be protected or defended, MBh.

स्वारभध *svārābha*, *svārāma* &c. See p. 1277, col. 3.

स्वारसिक *svārasika*, mfn. (fr. *sva-rasa*) possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (as a poem &c.), MW.; natural, self-evident, Naish.

स्वरास्या, n. naturalness, self-evidence, ĀpŚr., Sch.

स्वारान् 1. 2. *svā-rāj*. See p. 1277, col. 3, and p. 1282, col. 1.

स्वारान्य *svārājya*, n. (fr. *sva-rāj*) independent rule, uncontrolled dominion, sovereignty (accord. to some 'Indra's heaven,' fr. 2. *svā-rāj*; also *Indrasya svārājyam*, N. of a Sāman), TS. &c. &c.; union with Brahma, identification with the self-refulgent, state of self-effulgence, MW.; mfn. procuring sovereignty or heaven, PañcavBr. — **कामा**, mfn. desirous of sovereignty or heaven, ŚākhBr. — **सिद्धि**, f. N. of a Vedānta wk.

स्वारहित *sv-ārādhitā*, mfn. well propitiated, faithfully served, Hit.

स्वारुढ *sv-ārūḍha*, mfn. riding well, Hariv.; well ridden (as horses), MBh.

स्वारूपा *svārūpā*, f. (fr. *sva-rūpa*, q. v.) N. of a place, Cat.

स्वारोचिष *svārocisha*, m. (fr. *sva-rociś*) patr. of the second Manu, Mn.; MBh. &c.; mfn. relating or belonging to Manu Svārocisha, Hariv.; Pur. — **स्वरोचि**, m. = prec., Cat.

स्वार्जित *svārjita*, *svārtha* &c. See p. 1277.

स्वार्द्र *sv-ārdra*, mfn. very wet or moist, Bhartr. (v. l.)

स्वालक्षण *sv-ālakṣaṇa*, mfn. easily perceived or discerned, MBh.

स्वालक्ष्या, nfn. id., Hariv.

स्वालक्ष्य *svālakṣhya*, n. (fr. *sva-lakṣhaṇa*) specific characteristics, natural disposition, Mn. ix, 19.

स्वाल्प *sv-ālpa*, mfn. (fr. *sv-ālpa*) very little or small, few, W.; n. littleness, paucity, ib.

स्वावश्य *svāvāśya*, n. (fr. *sva-vaśa*) self-will, self-determination, AitBr.

स्वावृत् *sv-āvṛt*, mfn. easily acquired, RV.

स्वावृत् *sv-āvṛt*, mfn. willingly turning towards, MaitrS.

स्वावेश *sv-āveśā*, mfn. (ā)n. easy of access or approach, RV.; VS.

स्वाशित *sv-āśita*, mfn. well fed or satiated, RV.; R.

स्वाशिर *sv-āśir*, mfn. well mixed (°*śir āmarkaḥ*, 'N. of a Sāman'), ĀrshBr.

स्वाशिस *sv-āśis*, mfn. well praising, RV.

स्वाशु *sv-āśu*, mfn. very swift, RV.

स्वाश्लिष *sv-ā-√ślish*, P. -*ślishyati*, to embrace firmly or closely (v. l. *vāślishyet* for *sv-āśi*°), Mn. xi, 103.

स्वास् *sv-ās*, mfn. fair-mouthed (as Agni), RV.; keen-edged, sharp (as an axe), ib.

स्वासद् *sv-āsād*, mfn. sitting happily by, AV.

स्वासादा, mfn. (ā)n. (used in explaining *sv-āsa-thā*), ŚBr.

स्वासान *sv-āsana*, n. a good seat, KātyŚr.

स्वासास्थ *sv-āsasthā*, mfn. (ā)n. sitting on a good seat, RV.; TS.; offering or supplying a good seat, VS.; ŚBr.

स्वासीना, mfn. comfortably seated, Hariv.

स्वासृक *svāsṛika*, *svāsṛiya*, *svāsṛiyi*. See p. 1283, col. 1.

स्वास्तर *sv-āstara*, m. good straw for a couch, R.

स्वास्तराणा, mfn. having a fair couch or cushion, Subh.

स्व-āstirṇa, mfn. well-spread, ĀsvGr.; MBh. &c.

स्वास्थ्य *svāsthya*, n. (fr. *sva-stha*) self-dependence, sound state (of body or soul), health, ease, comfort, contentment, satisfaction, MBh.; Kav. &c.

स्वाहा *sv-āhā*, ind. (prob. fr. 5. *su* and *ah*; cf. *dur-āhā*) hail! hail to I may a blessing rest on I (with dat.; an exclamation used in making oblations to the gods; with *√kṛi* [ind. p. -*kāram* or -*kṛiya*] and acc. 'to pronounce the exclamation Svāhā over'), RV. &c. &c.; f. an oblation (offered to Agni, Indra &c.) or Oblation personified (as a daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Agni; she is thought to preside over burnt-offerings; her body is said to consist of the four Vedas, and her limbs are the six Aṅgas or members of the Veda; she is represented also as a wife of the Rudra Paśu-pati), RV. &c. &c. — **कराणा**, n. consecration by uttering Svāhā, APṛt. — **कर्या**, m. (ifc. ā) utterance of or consecration by uttering Sv° (also as a deity presiding over the Prayāja), ŚBr. &c. &c.; -**वशात-करा**, m. du. the exclamations Svāhā and Vashat, JaimUp. — **कृति**, nfn. consecrating with Sv°, a sacrificer, Hariv. — **कृता** (*svāhā*), mfn. consecrated or offered with Sv°, RV.; AV.; Br. — **कृति** or -**कृति** (*svāhā*), f. consecration with Sv° (also as a deity presiding over the Prayāja), Br.; ŚrS. — **पति** (Hariv.), or -**priya** (L.), m. 'lord or lover of Sv°', N. of Agni. — **भुज**, m. 'Sv°-eater,' a god, L. — **रहा** (*svāhā*), mfn. worthy of the consecration with Sv°, R. — **वाना**, n. N. of a forest, Pañcar. — **वलाभा**, m. = *pati*, Bālār. — **साना** (*svāhā*), m. = *svāhā-bhū*, L. — **सुद्धाकरा**, m. N. of a poem.

स्वाही, m. N. of a son of Vṛjini-vat, Hariv.

स्वाहेया, m. metron. of Skanda, MBh.

स्वाह्या, mfn. worthy of an oblation with Svāhā, AV.

स्वाहार *sv-āhāra*, mfn. easy to be obtained or procured, R.; m. good food, MW.

स्वाहुत *sv-āhuta*, mfn. well sacrificed or honoured with sacrifice, RV.

स्वाह्वान *sv-āhvāna*, mfn. easy to be invoked (used in explaining *su-hava*), Śay.

स्विका *svikā*. See under *svaka*, p. 1278.

स्वित *sv-itā*, n. = *suṛita*, welfare, luck, VS.

स्विद् 1. *svid*, ind. (prob. fr. 5. *su* + *id*; cf. *kuvid*) a particle of interrogation or inquiry or doubt, often translatable by 'do you think?' 'perhaps,' 'pray,' 'indeed,' 'any' (esp. used after the interrogative *ka* and its derivatives, e.g. *kaḥ svid eśhām brāhmaṇānam anuicāna-tamaḥ*, 'pray who [or "who do you think?"] is the most learned of these Brāhmanas?' ŚBr.; but also without another interrogative, e.g. *tvam svin no yājñavalkya brahmishīho'si*, 'do you think, Yājñavalkya, you are the greatest Brāhman among us?' ib.; also used after *uta*, *api*, *āho*, and *utāho*, and disjunctively in the first or second or both parts of a double interrogation, thus: *kimnu - svid*; *kimnu - svid*; *svid - svid*; *svid - utāho*; *nu - svid*; *svid - nu*; *svid - uta*; *svid - vā*; *svid - kimu*; *svid - kim - nukim*; sometimes making a preceding interrogative indefinite, e.g. *kvā svid*, 'anywhere'; *kaḥ svid*, 'whoever,' 'any one'; similarly with *yad*, e.g. *yad svid dīyate*, 'whatever is given,' MaitrS.; sometimes apparently a mere expletive), RV. &c. &c.

स्विद् 2. *svid*, cl. I. Ā. 4. P. (Dhātup. xviii, 4; xxvi, 79) *svedate* or *svidyati* (Ā. *svidyate*, Yājñ.; p. *svidyamāna*, Suśr.; p. *si-sveda*, Gr.; *sishvide*, MBh.; p. *sishvidānd*, RV.; aor. *asvidat*, Śiś.; fut. *svettā*, *svetiyati*, Gr.; ind. p. -*svedam*, Br.), to sweat, perspire, AitĀr.; ChUp.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; (*svedate*), to be choiced, Dhātup.; to be disturbed (?), ib.; Caus. *svedayati* (aor. *asishvidat*), to cause to sweat, treat with sudorifics, Suśr.; to foment, soften, SāmavBr.; Desid. of Caus. *sishvedayishati*, Gr.; Desid. *sishvishati*, ib.; Intens. *seshvidyate*, *seshvetti*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *idōs*; Lat. *sūdor*, *sūdare*; Angl. Sax. *swāt*; Eng. *sweat*; Germ. *Schweiss*, *schweizen*.]

3. *svid*, (ifc.) sweating, perspiring, Śiś.

स्विदिता, mfn. sweated, melted, W.; sweating, perspiring, ib.

स्विन्ना, mfn. sweating, perspiring, VS. &c. &c.; sweated, treated with sudorifics, Suśr.; seethed, boiled, Hariv.; MarkP. **स्विन्नगुलि**, mfn. having perspiring or moist fingers, Suśr.

Svēda, m. (ifc. f. ā) sweating, perspiring, sweat, perspiration (pl. 'drops of p^o'), RV. &c. &c.; a sudorific, Car.; Suśr.; warmth, heat, L.; warm vapour, steam (see comp.); mfn. sweating, perspiring, toiling, W. = **ūśhaka**, m. 'perspiration sucker', a cooling breeze, L. = **cohid**, mfn. cutting i.e. allaying p^o, cooling, W. = **ja**, mfn. sweat-produced, engendered by heat and moisture, generated by warm vapour or steam (said of insects and vermin), AitUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; -**dūshita**, mfn. defiled by vermin, BhP. -**jala**, n. (ifc. f. ā) 'sweat-water', perspiration, Pur.; -**kana**, m. (Śiś.), -**kanikā**, f. (Vās.) = next, -**bindu**, m. drop of p^o, Vās. = **malōjjhita-deha**, m. 'one whose body is freed from p^o and impurity', a Jina, L. = **mātrī**, f. chyle, L. = **leśa**, m. a drop of p^o, Śak. = **vāri**, n. = **jala**, Śiś. = **viprṇsh**, f. = **bindu**, ib. **Svēdāñji**, mfn. moist with p^o, RV. **Svēdāmbu** (Kathās.), 'mbhas (Hasy.), n. = **sveda-jala**. **Svēdāyana**, n. 'sweat-passage', a pore, ŚBr.; Yājñ. **Svēdōda** or **ōdaka**, n. = **sveda-jala**, W. **Svēdōdama**, m. the breaking out of perspiration, Ratnāv.

Svedana, mfn. perspiring, inclined to perspire, Suśr.; causing to perspire, ib.; (ī), f. an iron plate or pan, L.; (am), n. the act of sweating or perspiring, L.; any instrument or remedy for causing perspiration, a diaphoretic, sudorific, Suśr.; softening, fomenting, Hit.; a partic. process to which quicksilver is subjected, Sarvad.; mucus, Gal. = **tva**, n. inclination to perspire, Suśr. = **yantra**, n. a steam-bath (for metals), L.

Svedanikā, f. an iron plate or pan used as a cooking utensil, L.; a room for cooking, kitchen, MW. **Svedayā**, mfn. sweating, perspiring, MaitrS. **Svedita**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) caused to sweat &c.; fomented, softened (said of a dog's tail), Hit. **Svedin**, mfn. sweating, perspiring (in-a-sv^o), MBh. **Svėdānava**, mfn. (prob.) offering the sweat (caused by labour) as a sacrifice, toiling, exerting one's self, RV.

Svedya, mfn. to be sweated or treated by sudorific means, Śiś.; Pañcat.

खिभ sv-idhmd, mf(ā)n. consisting of good or dry wood, RV.

खिषु sv-ishū, mfn. having good or swift arrows, RV.

खिष्ट 1. sv-ishṭu, mfn. (√3. ish) much desired or loved, R.

खिष्ट 2. sv-ishṭa, mfn. (√yaj) well or properly sacrificed, correctly offered, RV. &c. &c.; well worshipped or honoured, VS.; BhP.; n. a right sacrifice, VS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. = **kṛit**, mfn. offering a right sacrifice (esp. applied to Agni; superl. -**tama**), VS. &c. &c.; = **-kṛita**, GrSśr.; (-**kṛic**) -**saturtha**, mf(ā)n. having Agni Svishṭa-kṛit as fourth, ĀpGr.; (-**kṛid**) -**bhāga**, m. the share of Agni Sv^o, AitBr.; -**bhājard**, n. the substitute for Agni Sv^o. = **-kṛita**, mfn. belonging or offered to Agni Sv^o, Grīhyas.

स्व-लक्ष्मि, f. a successful sacrifice, AV.; TS.; Kauś.; mfn. sacrificing well or with success, MBh.

स्वी svi, **स्वी-कारणा** &c. See p. 1279, col. 1.

सूर्य svurch. See √sphurch.

सु svri (also written svar), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 34) **svārati** (pf. **savāra**; 3. sg. Subj. [?] **savār**, RV.; aor. **asvār**, **asvārshatā**, ib.; **asvārīh**, JaimBr.; **asvārīt** and **asvārshīt**, Gr.; fut. **svarītā**, **svartā**, **svarishyati**, ib.; inf. **svarītā**, JaimBr.; **svarītum**, **svartum**, Gr.; ind. p. **svāram**, ŚākhBr.), to utter a sound, sound, resound, RV.; JaimBr.; ChUp.; to make (acc.) resound, RV.; to sing, praise, RV.; to shine, Kauś.; ChUp.; Caus. **svaryayati** (aor. **asvārayat**; Pass. **svaryate**), to pronounce or mark with the Svarita accent, Prāt.; Lāty.; Desid. **sismarishati**, **susūrshati**, Gr.; Intens. **sāsvaryate**, **sāsvartī**, ib. [Cf. Gk. **σῆπρῆ**; Lat. **susurrus**; Germ. **schwirren**, **Schwarm**; Eng. **swarm**.]

Svāra or **svārā**, m. (ifc. f. ā) sound, noise, RV. &c. &c.; voice, Mn.; MBh. &c.; tone in recitation &c. (either high or low), accent (of which there are three kinds, **udātta**, **anudātta** qq. vv., and **svarita**, col. 3), a note of the musical scale (of which seven [rarely six or eight] are enumerated, 1. **nishāda**; 2. **riśabha**; 3. **gāndhāra**; 4. **śadja**; 5. **madh-yama**; 6. **dhaivata**; 7. **pañcana** [described as resembling respectively the notes of an elephant, bull,

goat, peacock, curlew or heron, horse, and Koil; and designated by their initial letters or syllables thus, **nī**; **ri**; **ga**; **sha**; **ma**; **dha**; **pa**], but the order is sometimes changed, **śadja** being placed first, and **nishāda** last), Prāt.; ŚrS.; Samgit; MBh. &c.; a symbolical expression for the number 'seven', VarBrS.; a vowel (either **dīrgha**, 'long'; or **hrasva**, 'short'; or **pluta**, 'prolonged'), Prāt.; ŚrS.; MBh. &c.; air breathed through the nostrils, ChUp.; N. of Vishnu, Vishn.; (ā), f. N. of the chief wife of Brahmā, L.; (am), n. a musical note, Say. on RV. x, 146, 2; N. of various Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. = **kampa**, m. trembling of tone, L. = **kara**, mfn. producing voice, Suśr. = **kshaya**, m. loss of v^o, Car. = **gatāśhyāya**, m. N. of the first ch. of the Samgita-darpaṇa and of the Samgita-ratnākara. = **grāma**, m. the musical scale, gamut, MW. = **gupti**, f. depth of v^o, Divyāv. = **ghna**, m. 'voice-destroyer', N. of a partic. disease of the throat, Suśr. = **cintā**, f. N. of a wk. on vowels, Sarvad. = **ochidra**, n. the sound-hole of a flute, Samgit. = **tattva-camatkāra**, m., -**tattvōdaya**, m., -**tantra**, n. N. of wks. = **tā**, f. the state of (being) voice or a musical sound, Cat. = **dīpta**, mfn. (in augury) inauspicious with regard to voice or sound, VarBrS. = **nābhi**, m. a kind of flute, Samgit. = **nirṇaya**, m. N. of a wk. (on the accents of the Rīg-veda, in 21 Ślokas, by Jayanta-vāmin). = **paksha**, mfn. 'sound-winged', possessing sound as wings, JaimUp. = **pañcōśāt**, f. N. of a wk. on Vedic accents. = **pattana**, n. 'abode of accents', N. of the Sāmaveda. = **paribhāṣā**, f. N. of a wk. (on the more ancient notation of the accents or tones in the Sāmaveda, used in South India). = **parivarta**, m. change or modulation of the voice, Mjich. = **puramjaya**, m. N. of a son of Śeṣha, VP. = **prishṭha**, mfn. having the Svara-sāman for a Prishṭha (q. v.), ŚrS. = **prakarāṇa**, n., -**prakṛiyā**, f., -**prastāra**, m. N. of wks. = **baddha**, mfn. composed in musical measure (said of a song &c.), MW. = **brahman**, n. 'Brahman as manifested in sound', the sacred texts, BhP. = **bhakti**, f. 'vowel-separation', a vowel-sound phonetically inserted between *r* or *l* and a following consonant (e. g. *varsha* pronounced *varishā*), Prāt. = **bhaṅga**, m. 'broken articulation', stammering, L.; hoarseness, HYog. = **bhaṅgin**, m. 'note-separating', a kind of bird, L. = **bhūta**, mfn. become a vowel (i. e. changed from a semivowel followed by a vowel into *i* or *u*), VPāt. = **bheda**, m. indistinctness of utterance, hoarseness, Suśr.; simulation of voice (instr. 'in a feigned v^o'), Pañcat.; betrayal by one's voice (-**bhaya**, n. 'fear of betraying one's v^o'), ib.; difference of accent, Kās.; difference of musical tones, Inscr. = **bhadrava**, m. N. of Tantra wk. = **mañca-nṛitya**, n. (in music) a kind of dance, Samgit. = **mañjari**, f. N. of a wk. on Vedic accents. = **maṇḍala**, m. or **ḍalīkā**, f. a kind of Vina or stringed musical instrument, L. = **mantra-kāṇḍa**, n., -**mela-kālā-nidhi**, f. N. of wks. = **mātrā**, f. strength of sound, Vait. = **yoga**, m. 'sound-combination', voice, Kād. = **yoni**, m. or f. the Rīc on which the Svara-sāman is based, ŚākhBr. = **ratna-kōśa**, m., -**ratna-bhāṇḍa**, n. N. of wks. = **lakṣhaṇa**, n. N. of a treatise (on the accents of the Taittirīya, by Keśa-vārya). = **lāsikā**, f. a flute, pipe, L. = **vat** (**svāra**), mfn. having sound, sonorous, loud, AitBr.; Vait.; having a melodious voice, ŚBr.; having an accent, accentuated, ib.; containing a vowel, SamhUp. = **vidhi**, m. N. of a med. wk. = **vibhakti**, f. separation of a vowel (in Sāman-chanting), PañcavBr. = **valdika**, n., -**vyākhyā**, f. N. of wks. = **śas**, ind. according to the accent, Pat. = **śāstra**, n. N. of a class of wks. on the modulation of sounds or on the passage of the air through the nostrils (esp. as bearing on the prognostication of future events); N. of a wk. on Vedic accents. = **śikshā**, f. N. of wk. = **śuddha**, mfn. correct in musical measure, MW. = **śūnya**, mfn. unmelodious, unmusical, W. = **sam-yoga**, m. = **yoga**, Mjich.; a song, Śak.; the junction of vowels, MW. = **samavāra-vat**, mfn. correct in accent, Ragh. = **samkrama**, m. succession of tones (applied to the musical scale, MW.), rise and fall of the voice, modulation of tone, Mjich. = **samgraha**, m. N. of a wk. on suppression of the voice and breath (for attaining beatitude). = **samdarbha**, m. = **samkrama**, Cat. = **samdeha-vivāda**, m. a kind of round game, Kād. = **samdhī**, m. the junction or coalition of vowels, MW. = **sam-ncoaya**, m. N. of wk. = **sampad**, f. euphony or melody of voice, R. = **sampanna** (**svāra**), mf(ā)n. melodious, harmonious, ŚBr.; having a melodious

voice, R. = **sāman** (**svāra**), m. N. of the three days before and after the Vishuvat of the Gavāmyana (i. e. the last three days of the first, and the first three days of the second half-year), Br.; ŚrS.; n. N. of a Sāman, IndSt. = **sāra**, m., -**siṅha**, m., -**siddhānta-kanmudi**, f., -**siddhānta-candrikā**, f., -**siddhānta-mañjari**, f., -**snobodhini**, f., -**svārūpa**, n. N. of wks. = **han**, m. = **ghna**, ŚārhGS. **Svarāṅga**, m. a half or quarter tone in music, L.; a seventh (see under **svāra**), VarBrS. **Svarāṅka**, m. a kind of musical composition, Samgit. **Svarāṅkuṣa**, m. N. of a wk. (= **svāra-nirṇaya**). **Svarānta**, mfn. ending in a vowel, VPāt.; having the Svarita accent on the last syllable, ShaḍvBr. **Svarāntara**, n. 'vowel-interval', the interval between two vowels, hiatus (= **vivṛiti**), MW.; (e), ind. between two vowels, ib. **Svarārāva**, m., -**rāvadhāna**, n., -**rāshṭaka**, n. N. of wks. **Svarōdaya**, mfn. followed by a vowel, RPrāt.; n. n. N. of a class of wks. (= **svāra-sāstra**, q. v.); -**yuddha-nirṇaya**, m., -**vicāra**, m. N. of wks. **Svarōpaghāta**, m. 'voice-destruction', hoarseness, Hcat.; **tin**, mfn. suffering from it, ib. **Svarōpādha**, mfn. having a vowel as penultimate letter, RPrāt. **Svārāṇa**, mfn. loud-sounding, clear-voiced, RV. i, 18, 1.

Svaras. See **gharmā-svaras**.

Svarī, mfn. noisy, boisterous, RV. **Svarita**, mfn. caused to sound, BhP.; sounded, having an accent, accentuated, Lāty.; having the Svarita accent, Vait.; Prāt.; Pān.; added, admixed (-**tva**, n.), Naish.; m. n. the Svarita accent (a kind of mixed tone, produced by a combination of high and low tone, and therefore named in Pān. i, 2, 31 **sam-āhāra**, the high and low tones being called **ud-ātta**, 'raised' or 'acute,' and **an-udātta**, 'low' or 'grave'; the Sv^o corresponds to the Greek circumflex and is of four kinds, viz. **kṣaīpra** [as in **vy-āpta** for **vi-āpta**], **jātya** [as in **kvā** for **kūa**], **pralishṭa** [as in **divīva** for **divī vā**], or **abhinihīta** [as in **tē** 'bruvan' for **tē abruvan**]; it is marked in RV. by a small upright stroke above a syllable; and when produced by an **udātta** immediately preceding is sometimes called 'a dependent Svarita,' and when it properly belongs to a word, an 'independent Svarita'), ĀśvŚr.; Prāt.; Pān. = **tva**, n. the state of having the Svarita, TPāt. = **vat**, mfn. containing the Svarita, VP. = **vākya-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. **Svāritī**, mfn. sounding, noisy, loud, boisterous, RV.

Svārīyas, v. l. for **svāryas**, ĀrshBr.

Svārya, mf(ā), Ved. ṛ. n. resonating, roaring, crashing, loud, RV.; beneficial to the voice, Suśr.

Svāryas, n. (with Vishpoh) N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. **Svārā**, m. sound, noise (of a snorting horse), RV.; tone, accent, RPrāt.; the Svarita accent, TPāt.; mfn. relating to sound or accent, MW.; having the Svarita accent; n. a Sāman ending with the Svarita accent, VS.; PañcavBr.; Lāty.

Svāra-sāmika, mfn. (fr. **svāra-sāman**), Lāty.

Svārīyana, m. patr. fr. **svāra**, g. **āvōdi**.

सृष sv-riksha, n. an auspicious asterism, Hcat.

सृत sv-rīṭa (√ri used in explaining **svār**), Nir. ii, 14.

सृतीक svritika, n. = **udaka**, water (cf. **smṛitika**), Naigh. i, 12.

सृद्ध sv-riddha, mfn. very prosperous or fortunate, BhP.

सृ svri, v. l. for √sri.

खेक् svek, v. l. for √srek.

खेक sveka, m. (used in explaining **sumeka**), ŚBr.

खेच्छ svēccha &c. See p. 1277, col. 3.

खेत्य sv-ēlavaya, n. (impers.) it is easy to be gone, TS.

खेद svēda &c. See col. 1.

खेद svēshṭa, **svātu**, **svāisha**. See p. 1277, col. 3.

खैर svāra &c. See p. 1279, col. 1.

खैरिन्धी svairindhri, f. = **sairindhri**, L.

स्वोचित *svōcita*, *svōtha* &c. See p. 1278, col. 1.

खोलिन् *sv-ōjas*, mfn. very strong or powerful, RV.

खोपश *sv-opaśa*, mf(ā)n. having beautiful locks of hair (?), MaitrS. (v. 1. *sv-apaśa*).

स्व-*anapaśā*, mf(ā)n. id., VS.

खोरस् *svōras*, n. See p. 1278, col. 1.

खोरस *svorasa*, m. a husk, shell; n. the sediment of oily substances ground with a stone, L.

खोवश्चयी *svovaśvīya*, w.r. for *svo-vasi-yasa* (q.v.)

ह HA.

ह 1. *ha*, the thirty-third and last consonant of the Nāgarī alphabet (in Pāṇini's system belonging to the guttural class, and usually pronounced like the English *h* in *hard*; it is not an original letter, but is mostly derived from an older *gh*, rarely from *dh* or *bh*). — *kāra*, m. the letter or sound *ha*, MW. — *tva*, n. the state of the letter *ha*, ib.

ह 2. *ha* (only L.), m. a form of Śiva or Bhairava (cf. *nakulīśa*); water; a cipher (i.e. the arithmetical figure which symbolizes 0); meditation, auspiciousness; sky, heaven, paradise; blood; dying; fear; knowledge; the moon; Vishnu; war, battle; horripilation; a horse; pride; a physician; cause, motive; — *pāpa-haraya*; — *sakopa-vāraya*; — *śushka*; (also ā, f.) laughter; (ā, f.) coition; a lute; (am), n. the Supreme Spirit; pleasure, delight; a weapon; the sparkling of a gem; calling, calling to; the sound of a lute; (ind.) = *aham* (?), IndSt.; mfn. mad, drunk.

ह 3. *ha*, ind. (prob. orig. identical with 2. *gha*, and used as a particle for emphasizing a preceding word, esp. if it begins a sentence closely connected with another; very frequent in the Brāhmaṇas and Sūtras, and often translatable by) indeed, assuredly, verily, of course, then &c. (often with other particles, e.g. with *tv eva*, *u sma*, *vai* &c.; *na ha*, 'not indeed'; also with interrogatives and relatives, e.g. *yad dha*, 'when indeed'; *kad dha*, 'what then?' sometimes with impf. or pf. [cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 116]; in later language very commonly used as a mere expletive, esp. at the end of a verse), RV. &c. &c.

ह 4. *ha*, mf(ā)n. (fr. √*han*) killing, destroying, removing (only ifc.; see *arāti*, *vritra*, *śatru-ha* &c.)

ह 5. *ha*, mf(ā)n. (fr. √3. *hā*) abandoning, deserting, avoiding (ifc.; see *an-oka*- and *vāpi-ha*); (ā), f. abandonment, desertion, L.

हंस 1. *haṁśa*, m. (ifc. f. ā; accord. to Up. iii, 62 fr. √1. *han*, 'to go?') a goose, gander, swan, flamingo (or other aquatic bird, considered as a bird of passage; sometimes a mere poetical or mythical bird, said in RV. to be able to separate Soma from water, when these two fluids are mixed, and in later literature, milk from water when these two are mixed; also forming in RV. the vehicle of the Āsvins, and in later lit^o that of Brahmā; ifc. also = 'best or chief among'), RV. &c. &c.; the soul or spirit (typified by the pure white colour of a goose or swan, and migratory like a goose; sometimes 'the Universal Soul or Supreme Spirit,' identified with Virāj, Nārāyaṇa, Vishnu, Śiva, Kāma, and the Sun; du. 'the universal and the individual Spirit'; accord. to Sāy. resolvable into *ahaṁ sa*, 'I am that'), Up.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; one of the vital airs, L.; a kind of ascetic, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; a man of supernatural qualities born under a partic. constellation, VarBṛS.; an unambitious monarch, L.; a horse, Naigh. i, 14; an excellent draught-ox (accord. to some, 'a buffalo'), VarBṛS.; a mountain, L.; a temple of a partic. form, VarBṛS.; a kind of Mantra or mystical text, Cat.; silver, L.; envy, malice, L.; N. of two metres, Col.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgit.; a mystical N. of the letter *h*, Cat.; a spiritual preceptor, W.; N. of a Deva-gandharva, Hariv.; of a Dānava, ib.; of a son of Brahmā, BhP.; of a son of Vasu-deva, ib.; of a son of A-riṣṭā, MBh.; of a son of Brahma-datta and general of Jara-saṃdha, ib.; of various authors &c., Cat.; of one of the Moon's

horses, VP.; of a mountain, Pur.; pl. N. of the Brāhman in Plaksha-dvīpa, BhP.; (ī), f. a female goose, Mṛichh.; Kathās.; N. of various metres, Śrutab.; Chandom.; Col.; of a daughter of Bhagiratha and wife of Kautsa, MBh.; of a courtesan, Rājat. [Cf. Gk. *χῆν*; Lat. *anser* for *hanser*; Lit. *zāsīs*; Germ. *Gans*; Angl. *Sax. gōs*; Eng. *goose*.] — *kāliya*, mfn. (fr. *haṁsa-kāka*) relating to a goose and a crow (as a partic. fable), MBh. — *kāntā*, f. 'gander-loved,' a female goose, L. — *kālī-tanaya*, m. a buffalo (see *kālī-l*), L. — *kīlaka*, m. a partic. form of sexual union (v. l. *-nilaka*), L. — *kūṭa*, m. 'swan's peak,' N. of one of the peaks of the Himalaya, MBh.; Hariv.; the hump on the shoulder of the Indian ox, L. — *ga*, m. 'going or riding on a swan,' N. of Brahmā, L. — *gati*, mfn. having a swan's gait, Vikr. — *gadgadhā*, f. 'prattling like a swan,' a sweetly speaking woman, L. — *gamana*, n. the gait of a swan or goose, MW.; (ā), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — *gāminī*, f. 'walking like a swan,' a graceful woman, Mn. iii, 10. — *guhya*, n. 'the mystery of the Universal Soul,' N. of a partic. hymn, BhP. — *cakra-praśna*, m. N. of wk. — *candrāṅśu*, m. pl. the rays of the sun and the moon, MBh. — *cara-svārōdaya*, m. N. of wks. — *cihna-dukūla-vat*, mfn. clad in a garment woven with representations of geese, Ragh. — *cūda*, m. N. of a Yaksha, MBh. — *cchattrā*, n. dry ginger, L. — *ja*, m. 'swan-born,' N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. — *jātiya*, mfn. belonging to the tribe of birds called Haṁsa, anserine, Pañcat. — *jīhva*, m. 'goose-tongued,' N. of a man, pl. his family, Sāṃskarak. — *tā*, f. the being a goose, Kathās. — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — *tūla*, n. (L.). — *tūlikā*, f. (Nalac.) 'g^o-cotton,' the soft feathers or down of a goose. — *tva*, n. = *-tā*, Kathās. — *dāhana*, n. aloe wood, L. — *dūta*, m. n. N. of two poems (by Kavindrācārya Sarasvatī and by Rūpa Gosvāmin). — *dvāra*, n. N. of a pass near Lake Mānasa. — *dvīpa*, m. n. N. of an island, Kathās. — *dhvaja*, m. N. of a king, Cat. — *nāda*, m. the cackling or cry of a goose or swan (thought to have something of a sacred character); (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgit.; N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Bālar.; °*dōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad (= *haṁśōp*). — *nādin*, mfn. making a noise like a g^o or swan, cackling; (mī), f. a graceful woman (one of the various classes into which women are divided), L. — *nābha*, m. N. of a mountain, MārKp. — *nīdāna*, n. N. of a med. wk. — *nilaka*, see *-kilaka*. — *paksha*, m. a partic. position of the hand, Cat. — *patha*, m. pl. N. of a people (v. l. *-pada*), MBh. — *pada*, n. goose-foot (as a mark), Nar.; a partic. weight (= *karsha*), ŚārṅgS.; m. pl. see prec.; (ā), f. a kind of Svara-bhakti, MāṇḍŚ.; (ī), f. N. of various plants (accord. to L. 'a species of Mimosa and Cissus Pedata'), Car.; a kind of metre, Col.; N. of an Apsaras, VP. — *padikā*, f. N. of the first wife of Dushyanta (v. l. *haṁsa-vatī*), Śak. — *paramēśvara*, m. N. of a Tantra wk. — *pāda*, m. the foot of a goose, MW.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, VP.; w.r. for *haṁsa-pādī*; (ī), f. N. of a plant = (or w.r. for) *haṁsa-pādī*; (am), n. vermilion, L.; quicksilver, L. — *pādikā*, f. a kind of plant (= *-padī*), L. — *pāla*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — *pura*, n. N. of a town, L. — *prapatana*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — *poṭṭali*, f. a partic. mixture, Rasēndr. — *prabodhā*, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — *bija*, n. a goose's egg, L. — *bhūpāla*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *maṇḍūrakā*, n. a partic. mixture, Cat. — *mārga*, m. pl. N. of a people (B. *hanyamāna*), MBh. — *mālā*, f. a line or flight of Haṁsas, flock of wild geese &c., Kum.; a kind of goose or duck (with dark grey wings), L.; a kind of metre, Col. — *māśā*, f. Glycine Debilis, L. — *māhēśvara*, m. N. of a Tantra wk. (cf. *paramēśv*). — *mukha*, mf(ī)n. formed like a goose's beak, ŚrS. — *mauna*, n. N. of wk. — *yāna*, n. a goose or swan as a vehicle, a car drawn by swans, Kathās.; BhP.; mf(ī)n. riding on a swan, Cat. — *yukta*, mfn. drawn by swans (said of the chariot of Brahmā), MW. — *yuvan*, m. a young goose or swan, ib. — *ratha*, m. 'whose vehicle is a Haṁsa,' N. of Brahmā, L.; of a man, Rājat. — *rāja*, m. 'king of geese,' a large gander, Hit.; N. of a man, Rājat.; of various authors, Cat. — *rāma-praśna*, m. N. of a treatise on augury (cf. *cakra-pr*). — *rnta*, n. the cackling of geese, Suśr.; a kind of metre, Col. — *roman*, n. = *tūla*, HParīś. — *lipī*, f. a partic. mode of writing, Jain. — *lila*, m. (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgit. — *lomaśa*, n. green sulphate of iron, L. — *lohaka*, n. brass, L.

— *vaktra*, m. 'swan-beaked,' N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. — *vat*, mfn. possessing geese &c.; containing the word *haṁsa*, AitBr.; (ā), f. a verse containing the word *haṁsa* (applied to RV. iv, 40, 5, in which the sun in the form of Dadhi-krā, here called Haṁsa, is identified with Para-brahman or the Supreme Being; this verse is also found in VS. x, 24; xii, 14 &c.), ĀpŚr.; Cissus Pedata, L.; N. of the first wife of Dushyanta (v. l. for *-padikā*), Śak.; of the murderess of Virā-sena, Hcar.; of a town and district (= Pegu), Buddh. — *vāraṇa-gāminī*, f. a woman who walks like a swan and young elephant, MW. — *vāha*, mfn. riding on a Haṁsa, BhP. — *vāhana*, m. 'id.,' N. of Brahmā, ib. — *vīkrānta-gāmitā*, f. having a walk like the gait of a swan (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. — *viveka*, m. N. of wk. — *vega*, m. N. of a man, Hcar. — *śyeta*, mf(enī)n. white like a swan, Kir. — *śreṇī*, f. a line or row of geese, Ragh. — *saṃghārāma*, m. N. of a temple, Buddh. — *saṃdeśa*, m. N. of a poem by Vedāntācārya. — *sāci*, m. a kind of bird, TS. — *Haṁsāṅśu*, mfn. 'swan-rayed,' swan-coloured, white, MW. — *Haṁsākāra*, mfn. having the form of a Haṁsa, VarBṛS. — *Haṁsāṅghri*, m. 'goose-footed,' vermilion, L.; (ī), f. a kind of Mimosa, L. — *Haṁsādhīrūḍha*, f. 'mounted on a swan,' N. of Sarasvatī (as wife of Brahmā), L. — *Haṁsābhikhyā*, n. 'bright as a swan,' silver, L. — *Haṁsārūḍha*, mf(ā)n. mounted on a swan (applied to Varuṇa, Brahmā, and Sarasvatī), L. — *Haṁsāvati*, f. N. of a woman, Daś.; of Pegu, Inscr. — *Haṁsāvalī*, f. = *haṁsa-ireṇī*, Kathās.; N. of a woman, Vtrac. — *Haṁsāśṭaka*, n. N. of a poem. — *Haṁsāśya*, m. a partic. position of the hand, Cat. — *Haṁsābhavayā*, f. a kind of Mimosa, Suśr. — *Haṁsēśvara-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — *Haṁsōḍaka*, n. a kind of cordial liquor (described as a sort of infusion of cardamoms), Car. — *Haṁsōpanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad belonging to the Atharva-veda (cf. *haṁsa-nāḍōp*).

2. *Haṁsa*, Nom. P. °*sati*, to act or behave like a swan, Subh.

Haṁsaka, m. a goose, gander, swan, flamingo (also 'a little or poor goose &c.'), Kāv.; BhP.; (in music) a kind of measure, Saṃgit.; N. of a son of Brahma-datta, Hariv.; m. n. an ornament for the feet or ankles (said to be formed like a goose's foot), Śiś. vii, 23; (ikā), f. a female goose, Kathās.; N. of a mythical cow, MBh. — *vati*, f. a proper N., g. *ajirāddi* (v. l.)

Haṁsākāyana, m. pl. N. of a people (cf. *hāṇyō*), MBh.

Haṁsāya, Nom. A. °*yate*, to be like a goose or swan, Prasannar.

Haṁsin, mfn. (prob.) containing the Universal Soul (said of Kṛishṇa), Pañcar.; (mī), f. a partic. manner of walking, Saṃgit.

Haṁsira, m. a kind of mouse (cf. *haṁsira*), Suśr.

Haṁsi, f. a female goose &c. (see I. *haṁsa*). — *yaṅgala*, m. a pair of geese or ducks, MW.

Haṁsiya, mfn., g. *gahādi*.

हं हो *haṁho*, ind. (cf. *ham*) a vocative particle (corresponding to 'hol' 'hollo!' accord. to some also expressing haughtiness or contempt; in dram. a form of address used by equals to each other), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

हक् *hak*, ind. (onomat.) the sound *hak*.

— *kāra*, m. making the sound *hak*, calling, calling to, L.

Hakka, m. calling to an elephant, L.; (ā), f. an owl, VarBṛS.

Hakkaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to call, call to, Pañcat.

Hakkā-pradhānā, f. (used in explaining *nish-thura-bhāṣā*), Śiś.

Hakkā-hakka, m. calling on, challenging, Pañcat.

हचि *haci*. See *sundara-haci*, p. 1227, col. 1.

हचिपुर *haci-pura*, n. N. of a town, Buddh.

हजदेश *haja-deśa*, m. N. of a district, Cat.

हजैजा and हजैजि, N. of a place, ib.

हच्चा *hañcā*. See *karahañcā*, p. 255, col. 1.

हज्जा *hañja*, f. (accord. to some = *kanyā*) a female servant (voc. °*je*, often used in dram. as a particle of address), L.

Hañjikā, f. a female attendant, chamber-maid (-*tva*, n.), Kāśikh.; Clerodendrum Siphonantus, L.

हञि hañji, m. a sneeze, sneezing (= *kshut*), L.

हट haṭ, cl. i. P. *haṭati*, to shine, be bright, Dhātup. ix, 25.

हट हाटा haṭa, w. r. for *haṭha*.

हटक haṭaka, w. r. for *hāṭaka*.

हटपर्णी haṭaparṇī, w. r. for *haṭha-parṇī*.

हट्ट haṭṭa, m. (cf. *aṭṭa*) a market, fair, Pañcat.; Vet.; (f), f. a petty market or fair, L. — **candra**, m. N. of a grammarian (often quoted). — **cauraka**, m. a thief who steals from fairs and markets, L. — **vāhinī**, f. a gutter in a market-place, Subh. — **vīlāsini**, f. 'dallying in market-places', a wanton woman, prostitute, W.; a sort of perfume (= *dhamanī*), L.; turmeric (= *haridrā*), L. — **veś-mālī**, f. a row of market houses, L. **Haṭṭā-dhyakṣha**, m. the surveyor of a market, L.

हट haṭh (only in Dhātup. ix, 50; prob. artificial), cl. i. P. *haṭhati*, to leap, jump; to be wicked; to treat with violence, oppress (cf. next); to bind to a post.

Haṭha, m. violence, force (ibc., *ena*, and *āt*, 'by force, forcibly'), R.; Rājāt.; Kathās. &c.; obstinacy, pertinacity (ibc. and *āt*, 'obstinately, persistently'), Pañcat.; Kathās.; absolute or inevitable necessity (as the cause of all existence and activity; ibc., *āt*, and *ena*, 'necessarily, inevitably, by all means'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; = *haṭha-yoga*, Cat.; oppression, W.; rapine, ib.; going in the rear of an enemy, L.; Pistia Stratiotes, L. — **karman**, n. an act of violence, Siphās. — **kāmanka**, m. a violent suitor of (comp.), Kathās. — **tattva-kaumudī**, f., **-dīpa**, m., **-dīpikā**, f. (= *pra-dīpikā*) N. of wks. — **parṇī**, f. Blyxa Octandra, L. — **pra-dīpikā**, f. (cf. *-yoga*) N. of wk. — **yoga**, m. a kind of forced Yoga or abstract meditation (forcing the mind to withdraw from external objects; treated of in the *Haṭha-pradīpikā* by Svātinārāma and performed with much self-torture, such as standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.); **-vivēka**, m., **-saṃgraha**, m. N. of wks. — **yogin**, m. an adherent of the *Haṭha-yoga*, Cat. — **ratnāvalī**, f. N. of wk. — **vidyā**, f. the science or method of forced meditation, Cat. — **śarman**, m. N. of a Brahman, Kathās. — **sampekta-candrikā**, f. N. of two wks. **Haṭhādesan**, mfn. prescribing forcible measures against (gen.), Mear. **Haṭhāyāta**, mfn. become absolutely necessary, indispensable, Kathās. **Haṭhālu**, m. Pistia Stratiotes, L. **Haṭhāślesha**, m. a forcible embrace, Ml.

Haṭhāt-kāra, m. = *balāt-kāra*, ŚivaP.

Haṭhikā, f. (prob.) great noise or din, Daś.

Haṭhin, mfn. obstinately insisting on, Nilak.

हड haḍa, (prob.) w. r. for next, Kāraṇḍ.

हडि haḍi, m. wooden fetters, Divyāv.; = next, Cat.

Hadika, m. a servant of the lowest caste, L.

Haḍḍaka, **haḍḍi**, **haḍḍika**, **haḍḍipa**, m. id., L.

हड्ड haḍḍa, n. a bone, L. — **ja**, n. 'produced from bones,' marrow, L.

हड्डचन्द्र haḍḍa-candra, m. = *haṭṭa-c*, Col.

हट्टक haḍḍakka, m. n. a small hand drum, rattle, L.

हण्ड haṇḍa. See *kūla-haṇḍa*.

Haṇḍaka. See *kūla-haṇḍaka*.

Haṇḍikā, f. an earthen pot or boiler, Subh. — **snta**, m. a small earthen pot, L.

Haṇḍī, f. = *haṇḍikā*, MW.

हण्डा haṇḍā, f. (in dram.) a low-caste female (voc. 'de often in address; cf. *hañjā*), L.

हन् हाता haṇ &c. See col. 2.

हथिणावग्राम haṭhiṇāvagrāma, m. N. of a village, Inscr.

हट had, cl. i. P. *Ā*. (Dhātup. xxiii, 8) *ha-dati*, 'te (pf. *jahade*; aor. *ahutta* &c., Gr.), to evacuate, discharge excrement, BhP.; Sarasv.; Kathārp.; Caus. *hādāyati*, Gr.; Desid. *jāhatsate*, ib.; Intens. *jāhadyate*, *jāhanti*, ib. [Cf. Gk. *χέω*.] **Hadana**, n. evacuation of excrement or ordure, L. **Hanna**, mfn. evacuated (as excrement), L.

Hādi, m. or f. a spider (= *lūtā*), L.

हह hadda, m. or *haddā*, f. (Arab.) N. of a division of a zodiacal sign (thirty such divisions or degrees are specified; cf. *triśūḍṣa*), IndSt.; Cat. **Haddēsa**, m. 'lord of a thirtieth division of a zodiacal sign,' (prob.) a planet, ib.

हन् 1. *han*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 2) *hanti* (3. du. *hatāḥ*, 3. pl. *ghanti*; rarely *Ā*. *hate*, 3. pl. *ghnate*; and cl. i. *hanati*, Ved. also *jighnat*, *ti*; Pot. *hanyāt*, Br. also *hānīta*, *ghnīta*; Impv. *jahl*, TĀr. *handhi*; impf. *dhān*, Ved. and ep. also *ahanat*, *ahanan*, *aghnanāta*; p. *jaghnat*, *ghnamāna*, MBh.; pf. *jaghāna*, *jaghnuh*, Br. and ep. also *jaghne*, *nire*, Subj. *jaghānat*, RV.; p. *jaghnuvās*, Ved. also *jaghnavās*; aor. *ahānīt*, JaimBr. [cf. *√vadh*]; fut. *hanāṁ*, MBh.; *hanṣyati*, ib.; *hanishyati*, 'te, AV. &c.; inf. *hāntum*, Ved. also *hāntave*, *ṭavaṁ*, 'to; ind. p. *hatvā*, Ved. also *ṭvā*, *ṭvāya*, *halya*; *-hanya*, MBh.; *-ghātam*, Br. &c.), to strike, beat (also a drum), pound, hammer (acc.), strike &c. upon (loc.), RV. &c. &c.; to smite, slay, hit, kill, mar, destroy, ib.; to put to death, cause to be executed, Mn.; Hit.; to strike off, Kathās.; to ward off, avert, MBh.; to hurt, wound (the heart), R.; to hurl (a dart) upon (gen.), RV.; (in astron.) to touch, come into contact, VarBṛS.; to obstruct, hinder, Rājāt.; to repress, give up, abandon (anger, sorrow &c.), Kāv.; BhP.; (?) to go, move, Naigh. ii, 14: Pass. *hanyāte* (ep. also *ṭi*; aor. *avadhi* or *aghānī*), to be struck or killed, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *ghātayati*, 'te (properly a Nom. fr. *ghāta*, q. v.; aor. *ajighatat* or *ajighanat*), to cause to be slain or killed, kill, slay, put to death, punish, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to notify a person's death (*kaṣaṇi ghātayati* = *kaṣaṇa-vadham ācaṣṭe*), Pañ. iii, 1, 26, Vārt. 6, Pat.; to mar, destroy, MBh.; Pañcat. (v. l.): Desid. *jīghāṁsati*, 'te (Pot. *jīghāṁsiyat*, MBh.; impf. *ajīghāṁsih*, ŚBr.), to wish to kill or destroy, RV. &c. &c.; Intens. *jāghnati* (RV.); p. *janghanat*, *jānghanat* or *ghānighnat*, *janghanyate* (with pass. sense, MuṇḍUp.), *jeghniyate* (Pañ. vii, 4, 31), to strike = tread upon (loc. or acc.), RV.; to slay, kill, ib.; to dispel (darkness), destroy (evil, harm), ib.; to hurt, injure, wound, MuṇḍUp. [Cf. Gk. *θείνω*, *thánavos*; *φόνος*, *épepon*, *fépatas*; Lat. *de-fendere*, *of-fendere*; Lit. *genu*, *gfi*; Slav. *gūnati*.] **Ha**. See 4. *ha*, p. 1286, col. 1.

Haṭā, mfn. struck, beaten (also said of a drum), smitten, killed, slain, destroyed, ended, gone, lost (often ibc. = 'destitute of,' 'bereft of,' 'less'), RV. &c. &c.; injured, marded, hurt, wounded (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Kathās.; struck off (as a head), R.; knocked out (as an eye), ib.; hit by (instr. or comp.), Kāv.; Kathās.; whirled up, raised (as dust), Śak.; visited or afflicted or tormented by, struggling with, suffering from (instr. or comp.), ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; (in astron.) touched, come into contact, VarBṛS.; violated (sexually, as a woman), MBh. viii, 2037; ruined, undone, hopeless, miserable, wretched (of persons and things; cf. comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; worthless, useless, ib.; defective, Śāh.; cheated, deceived, Kuval.; deprived of, lapsed from (*-tas* or comp.), MBh.; R.; (in arithm.) multiplied, Āryabh.; (*ā*), f. a violated woman (see above); a despised girl unfit for marriage, L.; (*am*), n. striking, killing, hurting, W.; multiplication, ib. [Cf. Gk. *φάρος*, 'slain.'] — **kaṇṭhaka**, mfn. freed from thorns (or enemies), MBh. — **kilbisha**, mfn. freed from sins, Mn. iv, 243. — **citta** (W.), **-cetas** (R.), mfn. bereft of sense, mad, dispirited, perplexed, confounded. — **ochāya**, mfn. dimmed in lustre, bereft of beauty, Kathās. — **jālpita**, n. pl. useless talk, Śāh. — **jīvana**, n. a blighted or wrecked life, Daś. — **jīvita**, n. id., Amar.; despair of life, W.; mfn. deprived of life or hope, overcome with despair, ib. — **jūṣāna**, mfn. deprived of consciousness, MW. — **jyotiḥ-nisītha**, m. a night in which the stars are extinguished, starless night, ib. — **tāpa**, mfn. freed from heat, cooled, W. — **trapa**, mfn. devoid of shame, shameless, BhP. — **tvīka** or **-tvish**, mfn. = *ochāya*, MBh.; R.; Bear. — **daiva**, mfn. ill-fated, ill-starred, luckless, MW. — **dvish**, mfn. one who has slain his enemies, ib. — **dhī**, mfn. = *citta*, BhP. — **dhvānta**, mfn. freed from darkness, ib. — **paramārtha**, mfn. neglectful of the highest truth (said of the senses), Bhartṛ. — **pīṭṛi**, mfn. one whose father has been slain, Pañ. v, 4, 158, Sch. — **putra** (*hatā*), mfn. one whose son or sons have been killed, Tā.; ŚBr. — **prabha**,

mfn. = *ochāya*, MBh. — **prabhāva**, mfn. bereft of power, MW. — **pramāda**, mfn. freed from carelessness, Kir. — **pravira**, mfn. whose chief warriors are slain, MW. — **prāya**, mfn. almost killed, ib. — **bān-dhava**, mfn. deprived or destitute of relations, ib. — **buddhi**, mfn. = *-citta*, Śis. — **bhaga**, mfn. ill-starred, ill-fated, luckless, BhP. — **bhāgya**, mfn. id., MW. — **bhrāṭṛi** (*hatā*), mfn. one whose brother has been slain, AV. — **matī**, mfn. = *-citta*, Dhūrtan. — **māṭṛi** (*hata*), mfn. one whose mother has been slain, AV. — **māna**, mfn. free from pride or arrogance, BhP. — **mānasa**, mfn. = *-citta*, Vcar. — **mūrkhā**, m. an excessive fool, blockhead, L. — **medhas**, mfn. = *-citta*, MW. — **yuddha**, mfn. destitute of martial spirit, BhP. — **ratha**, m. a chariot whose horses and charioteer are slain, MW. — **lakṣhaṇa**, mfn. deprived of auspicious marks, unlucky, MārK. — **varcas** (*hatā*), mfn. bereft of vigour or power, decayed, AV. — **vikramōḍaya**, mfn. bereft of strength and energy, Ritus. — **vidhi**, m. evil fate, Bhartṛ.; Śis. &c.; mfn. ill-fated, ill-starred, Dharmav. (conj.) — **vinaya**, mfn. lost to a sense of propriety, MW. — **virya**, mfn. one who has lost his virility or vigour, Kum. — **vṛitta**, mfn. defective in metre (*-tā*, f.), Kpr.; Śāh. — **vṛishṇī** (*hatā*), f. whose bull or lord (i.e. Vṛitra) has been slain (said of the waters), RV. iv, 17, 3. — **vega**, mfn. whose impetus or force has been impeded, R. — **vṛīḍa**, mfn. = *-trapa*, Amar. — **śishṭa**, mfn. left or remaining out of the slain, left surviving, MBh.; *-jana*, m. a survivor, ib. — **śeṣha**, mfn. = *-śishṭa*, ib. — **śrī**, mfn. whose prosperity is blighted, reduced to penury, MW. — **sampada**, mfn. id., ib. — **sammāda**, mfn. whose pleasures are destroyed or marred, ib. — **sarva-yōdha**, mfn. having all the warriors slain, ib. — **sādhava**, mfn. freed from fear, ib. — **sūta**, mfn. one whose charioteer is slain, ib. — **strika**, mfn. one who has killed a woman, Mṛicch. — **svara**, mfn. one who has lost his voice, hoarse, Bhpr. — **svasrī** (*hatā*), mfn. one whose sister has been slain, AV. — **hima**, mfn. one who has destroyed frost (accord. to others, m. 'hard frost'), Mālav. v, 7. — **hṛdaya**, n. a cursed or broken heart, Śāntiś. **Haṭāghaṣaṇsa**, mfn. one whose enemies are destroyed, VS. **Haṭā-dhimantha**, mfn. free from disease of the eye or from loss of sight, Suśr. **Haṭāroha**, mfn. (an elephant) whose riders are slain, MW. **Haṭāśeṣha**, m. pl. those left of the slain, ib. **Haṭāśa**, mfn. whose hopes are destroyed, desperate, Amar.; hopeless, i.e. wretched, foolish, stupid, wicked, miserable, Ratnāv.; Prab.; unfruitful, infertile, barren, W. **Haṭāśraya**, mfn. one whose refuge is destroyed (others, 'whose camp is destroyed'), Bear. xiii, 70. **Haṭāśva**, mfn. one whose horse or horses have been killed, W. **Haṭāśhapa**, mfn. one whose sight is destroyed, blind, Bear. viii, 7. **Haṭāśas**, mfn. = *hata-kilbisha*, BhP. **Haṭōttara**, mfn. giving no answer, Kāv. **Haṭōḍaya**, mfn. one whose efforts are crushed, broken in purpose, Bear. xiii, 71 (conj.). **Haṭājas**, mfn. whose vigour is destroyed, weakened, debilitated, MBh.; R.; m. a kind of fever, Suśr.

Hataka, mf(ikā)n. struck, hit, afflicted by (ifc.; see *daiva*); cursed, wretched, miserable (ifc., e.g. *Cāṇakya-h*, 'the wretched Cāṇakya'), Mṛicch.; Mudr. &c.; m. a low person, coward, L.

Haṭi, f. striking, a stroke or blow with (comp.), Gīt.; Sarasv.; killing, destroying, destruction, removal, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; disappearance, loss, absence, Kap.; (in arithm.) multiplication, Āryabh., Sch.

Hatu, (prob.) m. winter, L.

Haṭnū, mfn. destructive, fatal, mortal, RV.; m. a weapon, L.; disease, L.

Haṭya, n. (ifc.) and **hatyā**, f. killing, slaying, slaughter, Mn.; MBh. &c.

Haṭru, mfn. hurtful, mischievous (= *hiṇsra*), L. **Haṭvāya**, **haṭvi**. See root, col. 2.

Hātha, m. a blow, stroke, RV.; killing, slaughter, ib.; a man stricken with despair, Up. ii, 2, Sch.

2. **han**, mf(ghñi)n. killing, a killer, slayer (only ifc.; see *ari*, *tamo-han* &c.)

Hana, mf(ē)n. id. (see *vīra-hana*); m. the killing, slaughter (see *su-hana*); (*ā*), f. (see *dur-hānā*).

Hanana, mf(ē)n. killing, a killer, slayer, Hariv.; (prob.) m. a drum-stick, ŚākṣhṚ.; a kind of worm, L.; n. the act of striking or hitting, Nir. i, 1; 7; striking off, Mālatim.; killing, destroying, removing, dispelling, Hariv.; Kāv.; BhP.; multiplication, Āryabh., Sch. — **śīla**, mfn. of a murderous disposition, cruel, MW.

1. **Hananiya**, mfn. to be struck or beaten or killed, worthy of death, W.

2. **Hananiya**, Nom. P. *yati* = *hananam icchati* (Desid. *jihananiyishati*), Paṇ. vii, 3, 55, Vārt. 1, Pat.

Hananiyaka, mfn. (fr. prec.), Pat.

Hani, n. or f. a weapon, L.

Hānīyas, mfn. more or most destructive, MaitrS.

1. **Hanu**, f. (only L.) 'anything which destroys or injures life,' a weapon; death; disease; various kinds of drugs; a wanton woman, prostitute; m. N. of a partic. mixed tribe, L.

Hanusha, m. anger, wrath, L.; a Rākshasa, L.

Hanūsha, m. a Rākshasa, L.

Hantave, *tavai*. See root, p. 1287, col. 2.

Hantavya, mfn. to be slain or killed, to be punished with death, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be violated (as justice), Mn. viii, 15; to be refused, Hcat.

Hanti, f. the root or verb *han*, Nyāyam.

Hantu, m. killing, slaying (cf. *su-h* and root), Bhp.; m. a bull, L. — **kāma**, mfn. (*ān*). (*hantu* for *ṭum*) desirous of killing, Kathās. — **manas**, mfn. intending to kill, MW.

Hantṛi or **hantṛi**, mfn. (*trī*) n. (the former with gen., the latter with acc.) slaying, killing, a slayer, killer, murderer, robber, disturber, destroyer (*-tva*, n.), RV. &c. &c.; m. a partic. measure of food, W.; (*trī*), f., see next.

Hantṛi-mukha, m. N. of a partic. demon hostile to children, PārGr.

Hantva, mfn. to be killed or slain, RV.

Hāman, m. or n. a stroke, blow, thrust, RV.

Hanyamāna, mfn. (pr. p. Pass.) being killed or slain &c.; m. pl. N. of a people (v.l. *haya-mārga*), MBh.

Hānuka, mfn. killing, hurting, mischievous (= *ghātuka*), L.

Hāntṛa, n. dying, death (= *maraṇa*), Uṇ. iv, 159, Sch.; a Rākshasa, L.; dying, death, L.; war, fight, L.

Hāndra (?), n. dying, death, W.

हनील hanila, m. Pandanus Odoratissimus, L.

हुनु 2. hānu, f. (accord. to L. also m.; not fr. *han*, see cognate words below) a jaw (also *hānu*), RV. &c. &c.; n. 'cheek,' a partic. part of a spear-head, ŚBr. [Cf. Gk. *γένυς*, *γένηον*, *γενέλας*, *γνάθος*; Lat. *gena*, *genuinus*; Goth. *kinnus*; Germ. *Kinn*; Eng. *chin*.] — **graha**, m. 'jaw-seizure,' lock-jaw, Suśr. — **bheda**, m. the gaping or parting asunder of the jaws, Bhp.; N. of a partic. form of the end of an eclipse, VarBṛS. — **mat** &c., see below. — **moksha**, m. relaxation of the jaws, Suśr. — **shkambha**, m. = *graha*, Car. — **samhati**, f. (Bhpr.). — **samhanana**, n. (Suśr.) a partic. form of lock-jaw. — **stambha**, m. = *graha*, L. — **svana**, m. sound made with the jaws, Bcar.

Hanavya, mfn. (*ān*) relating to the jaws, AV.

Hanukā, f. a jaw, VarBṛS.

Hanumac, in comp. for *mat*. — **chata** (for *-ata*), n. N. of a wk. on Bhakti by Śrī-nivāsācārya.

Hanumaj, in comp. for *mat*. — **jayanti**, f. the day of full moon of the month Caitra (being the supposed birthday of Hanumat), MW.

Hanu-mat, m. 'having (large) jaws,' N. of a monkey-chief (one of the most celebrated of a host of semi-divine monkey-like beings, who, according to R. i, 16, were created to become the allies of Rāma-candra in his war with Rāvaṇa; Hanumat was held to be a son of Pavana or Māruta, 'the Wind;' and is fabled to have assumed any form at will, wielded rocks, removed mountains, mounted the air, seized the clouds, and rivalled Garuḍa in swiftness of flight; according to other legends, Hanumat was son of Śiva; his mother's name was Anjana, q.v.; in modern times Han° is a very common village god in the Dekhan, Central and Upper India, cf. R.T.L. 220), MBh.; R. &c.; a particular sort of monkey, Simia Sinica, W. — **kalpa**, m. N. of a ch. of the Sudarśana-samhitā. — **kavaca**, n. 'Hanumat's breast-plate,' N. of various hymns (addressed to the five-headed Han° in various Purāṇas). — **kāvya**, n., **kirtana**, n., **-tāla**-vidhi, m., **-pañcāṅga**, n., **-pātala**, m. n. N. of wks. — **paddhati**, f. N. of a wk. in 5 chapters (four of which are taken from the Sudarśana-samhitā and the last from the Rāmāyaṇa) describing the rites to be observed in the worship of Hanumat. — **pratiśhāhā**, f., **-pratiśhāhā-kalpa**, m., **-prabandha**, m., **-prātah-stotra**, n. N. of wks. — **samhitā**, f.

N. of a poem describing the festivities on the occasion of the presence of Rāma and Sitā at a pastoral dance (*rāsāśava*) on the banks of the Sarayū. — **sahasra-nāman**, n., **-stotra**, n. N. of wks.

Hanumad, in comp. for *mat*. — **āṅgada-samvāda**, m., **-ashtaka**, n., **-ashtōttara-śata-nāman**, n., **-upanishad**, f., **-eka-mukha-kavaca**, n., **-gahvara**, n. (= *man-mantra-g*), **-dapaḍaka**, m. or n., **-dipa**, m., **-durga**, n., **-dvādaśa-nāman**, n., **-bali**, m., **-bhāhuka**, m., **-bhāshya**, n., **-rāmāyaṇa**, n., **-vishaya-mantra**, m., **-vrata-kalpa**, m. N. of wks.

Hanumadiya, mfn. written or composed by Hanumat, Cat.; n. N. of wk.

1. **Hanuman**, m. c. for *mat* (in *hanumādī*), R.

2. **Hanuman**, in comp. for *mat*. — **nāṭaka**, n. N. of a drama (containing the story of the Rāmāyaṇa dramatized, = *mahā-n*, q.v.) — **nighanṭu**, m., **-mantra-gahvara**, n. (= *mad-gahvara*), **-mantrōddhāra**, m., **-mālā-mantra**, m. N. of wks.

Hanumanta, in comp. for *mat*. — **bhāṭṭiya**, n. N. of a poem. **Hanumantēvara** and **ra-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.

Hanula, mfn. having strong jaws, g. *sidhmādi*.

Hanū-mat &c. = *hanu-mat*.

Hānavya, mfn. being in the jaws (as a tooth), Suśr.

Hānu, m. a tooth (v.l. *hānu*), L.

हन्त hanta, ind. an exclamation or inceptive particle (expressive of an exhortation to do anything or asking attention, and often translatable by 'come on!' 'here!' 'look!' 'see!' in later language also expressive of grief, joy, pity, haste, benediction &c. and translatable by 'alas!' 'ah!' 'oh!' &c.; often repeated or joined with other particles, e.g. *hā hanta, hanta hanta, hanta tarhi*), RV. &c. &c. — **kāra**, m. the exclamation *hanta* (a partic. formula of benediction or salutation; also explained as 16 mouthfuls of alms, in ŚBr. among the four texts of the cow, Vāc.), ŚBr.; PārGr.; Pur. **Hantōkti**, f. 'saying alas!' tenderness, compassion, MW.

हपुषा hapushā or **habushā**, f. N. of a partic. substance forming an article of trade (commonly called Habush, and said to be of a long form and black colour, and smelling like raw meat or fish; it is of two kinds), Car.; Suśr. &c.

हवसोर habasora, N. of a place, Cat.

हम् ham, ind. an exclamation expressive of anger or courtesy or respect (also *ham bho* or *ham bhoḥ*; cf. *hamho*), Divyāv.; Jātakam.

हम hama, m. a partic. personification, Gaut.

हमीशाय hamīśaya, N. of a place, Cat.

हमीपुर्य hamī-purya, mfn. coming or derived from Hamī-pura (cf. *hammīra*), Cat.

हम्ब hamba, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; (ā), f., v.l. for *hambhā*.

Hambirā. See *naṭṭa-h*.

Hambhā, f. lowing or bellowing of cattle, MBh.; R. &c. — **rava**, m. id. (*-virāvin*), 'making a lowing or bellowing sound', MBh. — **śabda**, m. id., Siphās.

Hambhāya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to low, bellow, MBh.

हम्म् hamm, cl. I. P. *hammati*, to go (accord. to Pat. used in Surāshṭra), Naigh. ii, 14; Dhātup. xiii, 24.

हम्मिर hammīra, m. N. of a king of Śākambhari (who ruled from 1301-1365 A.D. and patronized Rāghava-deva, the grandfather of Śārngadhara, the author of the anthology, one stanza of which is attributed to him). — **carita**, n. 'Ham-mira's deeds,' N. of a Mahā-kāvya by Naya-candra.

हय hay, cl. I. P. *hayati*, to go, move, Dhātup. xv, 5 (accord. to Vop. also, 'to be weary' and accord. to others, 'to worship' or 'to sound'). In Naigh. ii, 14 *hayantāt* is enumerated among the *gati-karmāṇah* (cf. *hayat* under *√2. hi*).

हय hāya, m. (ifc. f. ā; fr. *√1. hi*) a horse, RV. &c. &c.; a symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (on account of the 7 horses of the Sun), Śrutab.; the zodiacal sign Sagittarius, VarBṛS.; (in prosody) a foot of four short syllables, proceleusmaticus, Col.; a man of a partic. class, L.; the Yak

or Bos Grunniens, L.; N. of Indra, L.; of one of the horses of the Monn, L.; of a son of Sahasra-da, Hariv.; of a son of Śatā-jit, VP.; pl. the family of Haya, MBh.; (ā or ī), f. a female horse, mare, Hariv.; Kathās.; Physalis Flexuosa, L.; mfn. urging on, driving (see *āva-hayā*). — **kantharā** and **rikā**, v.l. for *-kātārā*, *rikā*, q.v. — **karmān**, n. practice or knowledge of horses, MBh. — **kātārā** and **rikā**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **gandha**, n. black salt (v.l. *hrīdyā-g*), L.; (ā), f. (v.l. *hrīdyā-g*) Physalis Flexuosa, L.; another plant (= *āja-modā*). — **gar-dabhi**, m. N. of Śiva, L. — **grīva**, m. 'horse-necked,' N. of a form of Viṣṇu (manifested, accord. to one legend, in order to recover the Veda carried off by two Daityas called Madhu and Kaiṭabha), Pāṇcar.; of a Daitya (also called *Brahma-veda-praharī*), as having carried off the Vedas at the dissolution of the universe caused by Brahmā's sleep at the end of the past Kalpa; in order to recover them, Viṣṇu became incarnate as a Matsya or fish, and slew Haya-grīva, Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; of a Rākshasa, R.; of a Tantra deity, Buddh.; of a Rājārshi, MBh.; of a wicked king of the Videhas, MBh.; of a Muni, Cat.; of the supposed author of the Chāndogya Upanishad and various other writers &c., ib.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, L.; (*va*)-*gadya* and *-dandaka*, n. N. of Stotras; *-pañca-rātra*, n., *-pañjara*, n. N. of wks.; *-prōkta*, mfn. proclaimed or taught by H°, Cat.; *-rīpu*, m. 'enemy of H°', N. of Viṣṇu, L.; *-vadha*, m. N. of a poem by Bhartṛi-menṭha, Rājat.; *-saṃhitā*, f., *-sahasra-nāma-stotra*, n., *-stotra*, n. N. of wks.; *-han*, m. 'slayer of H°', N. of Viṣṇu, L.; *-vopaniṣad*, f. N. of an Up°. — **ghna**, m. = *māra*, L. — **m-kasha**, m. 'impelling horses,' N. of Mātali, L. — **caryā**, f. the roaming of the sacrificial h°, R. — **ochaṭā**, f. a troop of horses, L. — **jūa**, m. one who understands the points of a h°, a h°-dealer, groom, jockey (*-tā*, f.), MBh. — **jūāna**, n. knowledge of horses, ib. — **tattva**, n. id.; *-jīa*, mfn. acquainted with the nature of horses, ib. — **dānava**, m. 'Dānava in the form of a h°', N. of Keśin, Hariv. — **dvishat**, m. 'h°-hater,' a buffalo, L. — **nirgho-sha**, m. the clatter of a horse's hoofs, MW. — **pa**, m. 'horse-keeper,' a groom, VarBṛS.; = next, Kathās. — **pati**, m. 'id.', N. of a prince, ib. — **puccha**, m. or n. a horse's tail, W.; (ā), f. = next, Bhp. — **puc-chikā**, f. Glycine Debilis, L. — **priya**, m. 'dear to h°s,' barley, L.; (ā), f. Physalis Flexuosa or Phoenix Sylvestris, L. — **māra** or **māraka**, m. 'h°-killer,' Nerium Odorum, L. — **māraka**, m. 'id.', Ficus Religiosa, L. — **mukha**, n. a horse's face, R.; N. of a country, Buddh.; (ī), f. N. of a Rākshasi, R. — **medha**, m. a h° sacrifice (see *āva-m*), VP.; *-yāj*, m. (nom. *-yā*) one who performs a h° s°, MW. — **rū-pin**, mfn. horse-shape, ib. — **lālā**, f. h°s' saliva, L. — **lilēvatī**, f. N. of a wk. on h°s (quoted by Mallinātha). — **vāhana**, m. N. of Revanta (son of the Sun), L.; of Kubera, L.; *-saṃkara* or *-sa*, m. Bauhinia Variegata. — **vidyā**, f. = *jīāna*, Rājat. — **śālā**, f. a horse-stable, L. — **śāstra**, n. (MBh.), *-śikṣā*, f. (MatsyaP.) the art of training or managing h°s, hippology. — **śiras**, n. a h°'s head, MBh.; R. &c.; mfn. having a h°'s head (as the sun), MBh.; m. N. of Viṣṇu (in the form of Haya-grīva), Hariv.; Bhp.; f. N. of a daughter of Puloman, Hariv.; of a daughter of Vaiśvānara (also *-jirā*), Pur.; n. a partic. mythical weapon, R.; Hariv. — **śīśu**, m. a young h°, foal, VarBṛS. — **śirsha** or **shan**, mfn. having a horse's head, Bhp.; m. Viṣṇu in a partic. form (prob. as Haya-grīva; cf. *-jiras*), ib.; *-pañca-rātra*, n. N. of a Vaiṣṇava wk. (chiefly treating of the erection of images and their consecration). — **saṃgrahana**, n. the restraining or curbing or checking of h°s, MBh. — **skandha**, m. a troop of horses, L. — **harti**, m. the stealer of a horse, VP. **Hayāṅga**, m. Sagittarius (the zodiacal sign), VarBṛS. **Hayādhyaksha**, m. 'superintendent of h°s,' a head groom, L. **Hayānāṣ**, f. 'horse-faced,' N. of a Yoginī, Hcat. **Hayāyur-veda**, m. veterinary science, MW. **Hayāri**, m. 'h°-foe,' Nerium Odorum, L. **Hayārūḍha**, m. 'mounted on a horse,' a rider, W. **Hayārōha**, m. id., MBh.; Kathās.; n. horsemanship, riding, W. **Hayālaya**, m. a horse-stable, L. **Hayāsānā**, f. Boswellia Thurifera, L. **Hayāsa** or **syaka**, m. 'horse-mouthed,' Viṣṇu in a partic. manifestation (cf. *haya-grīva* and *-jiras*), Bhp. **Hayēśṭa**, n. 'loved by horses,' barley, L. **Hayōttama**, m. an excellent horse; *-yuj*, drawn by excellent horses, MBh.

Hayana, m. a year (cf. *hāyana*), L.; n. a covered

carriage or palanquin (also read *ḍayana*; see under *ḍi*), L.

Hayi, m. or f. wish, desire, L.

Hayin, m. a horseman, rider, MBh.; MärkP.

Hayushā, f. a herb, plant (= *oshadhī*), L.

हये hayé, ind. an exclamation ('O, ho!'), RV.; ŚBr.; Gobh.

हर hara, mf(ā, rarely ī)n. (only ifc.; fr. *√hri*) bearing, wearing, taking, conveying, bringing (see *karaca*-, *varitā-h*), taking away, carrying off, removing, destroying (see *bala*-, *akti-h*); receiving, obtaining (see *ayā-h*); ravishing, captivating (see *mano-h*); m. 'Seizer', 'Destroyer', N. of Śiva, ĀsvGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; of a Dānava, MBh.; Hariv.; of a monkey, R.; of various authors &c., Cat.; (in arithm.) a divisor, Col.; the denominator of a fraction, division, ib.; a stallion(?) L.; an ass, L.; fire, L. — **kumāra-ṭhakkura**, m. N. of a modern author, Cat. — **keli**, N. of a drama (composed by Vighraha-rāja-deva A.D. 1153). — **keśa**, incorrect for *hari-keśa*. — **kośa**, m. N. of a dictionary. — **kshetra**, n. N. of a district sacred to Śiva, Inscr.

— **gaṇa** and **-gupta**, m. N. of poets, Cat. — **govinda**, m. (also with *vācaspati* and *śarman*) N. of various authors, ib. — **gaurī**, f. one of the forms of Śiva or of Śiva and Pārvatī conjoined (= *ardha-nārīśa*) — *saṃvāda*, m. N. of wk. — **carita-cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of a poem. — **cāpāropana**, n. N. of a drama. — **cūḍāmaṇi**, m. 'Śiva's crest-germ', the moon, L. — **jīti**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **jī**, m. (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of the father of Hara-datta, ib.

— **tejas**, n. 'Śiva's energy', quicksilver, L. — **dag-dha-mūrti**, m. 'whose body has been burnt by Ś', Kāma-deva (also 'sexual love'), VarBrS. — **datta**, m. N. of various writers &c. (esp. of the author of the Pāda-mahārī, a Comm. on the Kaśikā-vṛitti, and the Mitāksharā, a Comm. on Gautama's Dharmasūtra), Cat.; — *caritra*, n. N. of wk.; — *siṅha*, m. N. of a modern author, Cat.; *ṭīācārya*, m. N. of a preceptor, Sarvad.; *ṭīya*, n. N. of wk. — **dāsa**, m. N. of an author (perhaps w.r. for *hari-d*), Cat.

— **nartaka**, n. a kind of metre (= *harina-pluta*), Ked. — **nētha** and **-nārāyaṇa** (also spelt *hari-n*), m. N. of authors, Cat. — **netra**, n. Śiva's eye, Kathās.; a symbolical expression for the number 'three', L. — **pati**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **pradīpikā**, f. N. of a medic. wk. — **priya**, m. Nerium Odorum, L. — **bala**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **bija**, n. 'Śiva's seed', quicksilver, L. — **mukuta-māhātmya**, n., — **mekhalā**, f. N. of wks. — **mekhalin**, m. a partic. class of artisans, Gol. — **mohana** and **-rāta**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **rūpa**, m. 'having the form of Hara', N. of Śiva, L. — **vijaya**, m. N. of a poem by Ratnākara. — **vīlāsa**, m. a kind of musical composition, Saṃgit.; N. of a poem.

— **śūra**, N. of a place, Vīrac. — **śrīṅgārā**, f. (in music) a partic. Rāgiṇī, Saṃgit. — **śekhara**, f. 'Ś's crest', the Ganges, L. — **sakha**, m. 'Ś's friend', N. of Kubera, Daś. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a king, Cat. — **siddhi-pradā**, f. N. of a partic. family-deity, Cat. — **sūnu**, m. 'Śiva's son', N. of Kārtikeya, Ragh. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **hāra**, in 'Śiva's necklace', N. of the serpent-demon Śeṣha, Alampkārat. — **hūrā** (?), f. = *hāra-h*, grape, L.

Harāksha, n. = *rudrāksha*, the berry of *Elaeocarpus Ganitrus*, L. **Harādri**, m. 'Ś's mountain', Kailāsa (the favourite resort of Śiva), Kathās. **Harānata**, m. N. of Rāvaṇa, L. **Harānanda**, N. of an author or of a wk., Cat. **Harāyatana**, n. a temple of Śiva, Rājat. **Harārāḍha**, Śiva's half(-*lā*), f., Śiś. **Harāvati**, f. N. of a country, Inscr. **Harāvāsa**, m. 'Ś's abode', Kailāsa, Rājat. **Harāpāda**, n. id., Kathās. **Harāhara**, m. N. of a Dānava (du. *rau*, also = 'Hara and Ahara'), MBh. **Harāśvara**, m. Śiva and Viṣṇu forming one person, Inscr. **Harōdbheda**, m. N. of a Tirtha, MatsyāP.

Haraka, m. a taker, seizer, conveyer, W.; a rogue, cheat, ib.; a reflecting person, ib.; N. of Śiva, ib.; a divisor or division, ib.; a long flexible sword, ib.

Harana, mf(ā or ī)n. (only ifc.) carrying, holding, containing (e.g. *bālī-haraṇī darvī*, 'a ladle containing an oblation'), ĀsvGr.; taking away, removing (e.g. *raja-h*, 'removing dust'), Kauś.; m. 'taker', a hand, L.; an arm, L.; Michelia Champaca, L.; n. the act of carrying or bringing or fetching, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; offering, KātyŚr.; Gaut.; carrying off, robbing, abduction, Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; removing, destroying, Suśr.; VarBrS.; dividing, division, Col.; a nuptial present (= *yautaka*),

MBh.; a gift to a student at his initiation, W.; fodder given to a stallion (= *vādāba-h*), Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 65; (L. also 'a partic. gesture' [esp. of an archer in shooting]; 'boiling water'; 'semen virile'; 'gold'). — **bhāga** (*hāraṇa*), mfn. entitled to partake (said of deceased ancestors), TBr. — **hārika**, n. (or ā, f.) fetching the nuptial present, MBh. **Harapāhara**, n. id., ib.

Harapī, f. a water-channel, gutter, L.; death, L. **Harapīya**, mfn. to be taken or seized &c., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 217, Sch.

Harayāna, m. N. of a man, RV.

Hāras, n. a grasp, grip, AV.; a draught, drink, beverage, RV.; AV.; flame, fire (accord. to some also 'anger', 'fury'), ib. [Cf. Gk. *thēpos*]. — **vat** (*hāras*), mfn. seizing or 'fiery', RV. ii, 23, 6; f. (pl.) rivers(?), Naigh. i, 13. — **vin**, mfn. fiery, energetic, TS.; Br.; ĀsvGr.

Harā-sayā, mf(ā)n. (for *harah-s* as *rajā-s* for *rajaḥ-s*) fiery, energetic, MaitrS.; (ā), f. (applied to a partic. formula), ib.; ĀpŚr.

1. **Harī**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 3) bearing, carrying (see *drīti* and *nātha-h*).

1. **Harika**, m. (for 2. see p. 1291, col. 2) a thief, gambler, W.

1. **Hariman**, m. (for 2. see p. 1292, col. 1) death, illness, L.; time, W.

Hariman, m. = *mātariśvan*, L.

Harta, (m. c.) = *hartari*, destroying, MBh.

Hartave, *tavaī*. See *√hri*.

Hartavya, mfn. to be taken or seized or appropriated or acquired, Mn.; Pañcat.

Hartu, m. 'seizer', death, L.; great love, L.

Hartṛī, m. one who brings or conveys, a bearer, bringer, Āpast.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; one who seizes or takes away, a robber, thief, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; one who severs or cuts off (only *ṭā* as fut., 'he will cut off'), BHP.; one who imposes taxes (a king), ib.; a remover, dispeller, destroyer, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; the sun, MW.

Harman, n. gaping, yawning, L.

Harmita, mfn. thrown, L.; burnt, L.

1. **Hāra**, mf(ī)n. bearing, carrying, carrying away, stealing (e.g. *kshirā-h*, 'stealing milk'), MärkP.; levying, raising (e.g. *kāra-h*, 'raising taxes'), BHP.; ravishing, charming, delightful (or 'relating to Hari i. e. Vishnu'), ib.; relating to Hara or Śiva, Nalac.; m. taking away, removal, ib.; confiscation, forfeiture (of land, money &c.), Mn.; MBh.; Kathās.; waste, loss (see *kāla-h*); war, battle, W.; a carrier, porter, ib.; (in arithm.) a divisor or division, Col.; (in prosody) a long syllable, ib.; a garland of pearls, necklace (accord. to some, one of 108 or 64 strings), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ā), f., Pāṇ. iii, 3, 104; (ī), f. a pearl, L.; a girl of bad reputation (unfit for marriage), L.; a kind of metre, Col. — **guṭikā**, f. the bead or pearl of a necklace, MW. — **phala** or **-phalaka**, n. a necklace of five strings, L. — **bhūrā** (?), f. a grape (cf. *-hūrā*), L. — **bhūshika**, m. pl. N. of a people, MärkP. — **muktā**, f. pl. the pearls of a necklace, Vās. — **yashṭī**, f. (ifc. f. *ī* or *ī*) a string of pearls, necklace, Hariv.; Kāv.; Kathās. — **latā**, f. id., Vās.; Kathās.; N. of a woman, Kathās.; of a wk. on law by Anuruddha. — **varsha**, m. N. of a king, Cat. — **hārā**, f. a kind of brown grape, L. — **hūpa**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **hūra** (?), n. a partic. intoxicating beverage, L.; (ā), f. a grape (cf. *hara-h* and *hāra-bhūrā*), L. — **hūrikā**, f. a grape, L. — **haura** (?), m. N. of the prince of a partic. people, VarBrS. **Harāvālī**, f. a string of pearls, Kāv.; N. of a vocabulary of uncommon words by Purushōttama-deva.

2. **Hāra** (for 3. see p. 1292, col. 1), Nom. P. *ṛatī*, to be like a string of pearls, Dhūrtas. **Hāraka**, mf(īkā), n. taking, seizing, robbing, stealing (see *arika*-, *atva-h*); removing, taking upon one's self (see *saṃagra-mala-h*); ravishing, captivating (in *gopī-nayana-h*), 'captivating the eyes of the Gopīs', Pañcat.; m. a thief, robber, L.; a gambler, cheat, rogue, Rājat.; a divisor, Āryabh., Sch.; a string of pearls, Pañcat.; Trophias Aspera, L.; a kind of prose composition, L.; a kind of science, L.; (*īkā*), f. a kind of metre, Col.

Harapā, f. (fr. Caus.) causing to take or seize &c., Pāṇ. iii, 3, 107, Sch.

Hāram, ind. seizing, destroying (cf. *sarvasva-h*), Kusum.

Hārāpaya, *yati*. See *√hri*.

Hārāya, Nom. *ā*. *yate*, to become a string of pearls, Pārsvan.

Hārī, m. = 1. *hāra* (see *āṅga-h*); a caravan, L.; losing a game (in gambling), L.; mfn. captivating, charming, beautiful, W.

Hārī-kaptha, mfn. (fr. *hārin* + *k*) 'having a charming throat (i. e. voice)', and 'having a string of pearls round the neck', Vās.; m. 'having a ring on the throat', the Koil or Indian cuckoo, L.

1. **Hārīta**, mfn. (fr. Caus.; for 2. see p. 1292, col. 1) caused to be taken or seized &c.; brought, conveyed, Kum.; robbed, carried off, Kathās.; made away with, lost, relinquished, Mṛicch.; Rājat. &c.; deprived of (acc.), Kām.; surpassed, exceeded, Gīt.; captivated, fascinated, MW.

Hārīn, mfn. taking, carrying, carrying away, stealing, robbing (gen. or comp.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; removing, dispelling, destroying, Kāv.; Kathās.; taking to one's self, appropriating, levying or raising (taxes), Bhartṛ.; Rājat.; surpassing, exceeding, VarBrS.; ravishing, captivating, attracting, charming (*ṛi-tva*, n.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (fr. 1. *hāra*) having or wearing a garland of pearls, Bhartṛ.; BHP.

1. **Hārīta**, m. (for 2. see p. 1292, col. 1) a thief, cheat, rogue, MW.; rogery, cheating, fraud, ib.

Hārūka, mf(ā)n. seizing, consuming, TS.

Hārtra, n. (fr. *hartṛī*), g. *udgāt-ādi*.

Hārtrya, m. patr. fr. *hartṛī*, g. *kurv-ādi*.

Hārya, mfn. to be borne or carried, Hariv.; Kālid.; Kathās.; to be taken away or carried off or robbed or appropriated, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to be shaken or altered (see *a-h*); to be won over or bribed, Mṛicch.; Vās.; to be acted (as a play), Bhar.; (in arithm.) to be divided, the dividend, Āryabh., Sch.; captivating, charming, MBh. xiii, 1429; m. a serpent, MW.; Terminalia Belleirica, L.; (ā), f. a kind of sandal wood, L. — **putra**, m. N. of Rāma (?), MW.

हरमुज haramuja, N. of a place, Cat.

हरवे harave, N. of a place (= Herāt), Cat.

हरस् haras &c. See col. 2.

हराक harāka, N. of a place, Cat.

हराक्ष harāksha &c. See col. 1.

हरि 2. hāri, mfn. (prob. fr. a lost *√hri*, 'to be yellow or green'; for 1. *hari* see above, col. 2) fawn-coloured, reddish brown, brown, tawny, pale yellow, yellow, fallow, bay (esp. applied to horses), green, greenish, RV. &c. &c.; m. yellow or reddish brown or green (the colour), L.; a horse, steed (esp. of Indra), RV. &c. &c.; a lion, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the sign of the zodiac Leo, VarBrS.; the sun, ib.; = *hari-nakshatra*, ib.; a monkey, MBh.; R. &c.; (L. also, a ray of light; the moon; Phaeolus Mungo; a jackal; a parrot; a peacock; the Koil or Indian cuckoo; a goose; a frog; a snake; fire); the wind or N. of Vāyu (god of the wind), R.; of Indra, ib. &c.; (esp.) N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa (in this sense thought by some to be derived from *√hri*, 'to take away or remove evil or sin'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of Brahmā, Tār.; of Yama, L.; of Śiva, L.; of Sukra, L.; of Su-pārpa, L.; of a son of Garuḍa, MBh.; of a Rākshasa, ib.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a son of Akampana (or Anukampana), MBh.; of a son of Tārakāksha, ib.; of a son of Parājit, Hariv.; of a son of Parāvṛit, VP.; of a worshipper of Viṣṇu, BHP.; of various authors and scholars (esp. of the poet Bhartṛī-hari as the author of the Vākya-pādiya; also with *mīṣra*, *bhaṭṭa*, *dīkshita* &c.); Cat.; of a mountain, VP.; of a world (cf. *hart-varsha*), L.; of a metre, Col.; of a partic. high number, Buddh.; pl. men, people (= *manushyāḥ*), Naigh. ii, 3; a partic. class of gods under Manu Tāmasa, Pur.; (ī), f. N. of the mythical mother of the monkeys, MBh.; R. [Cf. Lat. *holus*, *helvus*, *fulvus*; Lith. *želtis*, *želti*; Slav. *zelenŭ*; Germ. *gelo*, *gelb*; Eng. *yellow*]. — **kaptha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **kathāpīṭha**, n. N. of wk. — **karna**, m. N. of a man (see *hārikarna*). — **kavi**, **-kavindra**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **kānta**, mfn. beloved by Indra, MW.; beautiful as a lion, ib. — **kārikā**, f. Bhartṛī-hari's Kārikā (= *vākya-pādiya*) and another wk. — **kāla-deva**, m. N. of a king, Col. — **kālī-vrata** (?), n. a partic. religious observance, Cat. — **kālī-trīṭīyā**, f. a partic. day (*-vrata*, n.), ib. — **kirtana**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **kutusa**, m. N. of a man; pl. his family, Pravar. — **kṛishṇa**, m. N. of various authors &c., Cat.; — *śamudhāra*, m. N. of a man, Kāhitṭ.; — *siddhānta*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **keliya**, m. 'sporting in by Kṛishṇa', the country of Bengal, W.; pl. the people

of B°, L.; mfn. belonging to or dwelling in Bengal, MW. — **keśa** (*hāri-*), mfn. fair-headed, RV.; VS.; MBh.; m. N. of one of the 7 principal rays of the sun, VP.; of Saviṭrī, RV.; of Śiva, MBh.; of a Yaksha (who propitiated Śiva and was made by him a leader of his Gaṇas and a guardian of fields and fruits; see *daṇḍapāṇi*), Cat.; of a son of Śyāmaśa, BHP. — **krāntā**, f. Clitoria Ternatea, L.; (*ṭaḥ* w.r. for *hariḥ krāntā*, L.) — **kshetra**, n. N. of a territory, Cat. — **gaṇa**, m. a troop of horses, Rājāt.; N. of various persons, ib.; ŚārngP.; Subh. — **gati**, f. N. of wk. — **gandha**, m. yellow sandal, L. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. — **gitā**, f. a kind of metre, Col.; pl. the doctrine communicated by Nārāyaṇa to Nārada, MBh. — **guṇa-manī-darpaṇa**, m., — **guru-stava-mālā**, f. N. of wks. — **griha**, m. 'abode of Hari', N. of a city (= *eka-cakra*), L. — **gopaka**, m. cochineal (cf. *indra-g*), Subh. — **ghoṣha**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **candana**, m. n. a sort of sandal tree, Śis.; BHP.; Śātr.; yellow sandal, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (in this sense prob. only n.); one of the five trees of paradise (the other four being Pārijāta, Mandāra, Saptāna, and Kalpa), Pañcar.; Pañcat.; n. the pollen or filament of a lotus, L.; saffron, ib.; moonlight, ib.; the person of a lover or mistress, ib.; *ḍanḍapada*, n. a place where yellow sandal grows, Kum. — **candra**, m. N. of various authors and other persons, Hcar.; Subh. &c. — **carana-dāsa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **carana-puri**, m. N. of a teacher, ib. — **cāpa**, ni. n. 'Indra's bow', a rainbow, VarBṛS. — **ja**, see p. 1292, col. 2. — **jāta**, mfn. (prob.) = *hāri*, RV. — **jīta**, — **jīva**, — **jīvana-miśra**, m. N. of various men, Cat. — **naigameshin** (?), m. N. of one of Indra's attendants, Col. (cf. *naigamesha*). — **tattva-muktāvali** or *li*, f. N. of a Comm. — **turaga**, m. a horse of 1°, Bcar.; N. of I°, id., ib. — **turamga**, m., id., MW.; *mdyū*, f. n. 1°'s thunderbolt, ib. — **toshana**, n. N. of wk. — **trāta**, mfn. protected by Hari, MW. — **tvac**, mfn. yellow-skinned, ĀpŚr. — **datṭa**, m. N. of a Dānava, Kathās.; of various authors &c., ib.; Pañcat.; Śukas. &c.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Śukas. — **daivajña**, — **bhaṭṭa**, — **miśra**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **darbha**, m. a sort of Kuśa grass, L. (cf. *harid-garbha*). — **dāsa**, m. a slave or worshipper of Viṣṇu, BHP.; N. of various authors &c., Vet.; Cat.; — **tarkācārya** (Cat.), — **nyāya-vācaspati-tarkālamkāra-bhaṭṭācārya** (ib.), — **bhaṭṭa** (ib.), — **bhaṭṭācārya** (Kusum.), — **miśra** (Cat.), — **viśaya** (ib.), m. N. of authors. — **dina**, n. 'day sacred to Viṣṇu', the 11th day in a fortnight, L.; Vop.; — **tilaka**, N. of wk. — **dīś**, f. 'Indra's quarter', the east, Gol. — **dikshita**, m. N. of various authors, Cat. — **dūta**, m. a drama. — **drisavan**, mf(ā) n. (prob.) one who has seen Viṣṇu, Vop. — **deva**, m. the asterism Śravaṇa (presided over by Viṣṇu), L.; N. of various men, Cat.; — **miśra**, — **sūri**, m. N. of authors, ib. — **drava**, m. green fluid, MW.; (perhaps) Soma, ib.; a powder made from Mesua Roxburghii, L. — **i**. — **drū** (*harī-*), mfn. moving in the yellow (Soma; said of the Soma-stones), RV. (more correctly accented *hari-drū*). — **2**. — **drū** (*harī-*), m. a kind of tree (accord. to L. 'Chloroxylon Swietenia'; a sort of Pinus; Curcuma Aromatica'), ŚBṛ.; KātyŚr.; Hariv.; a tree (in general), L.; (*hari-drū*), N. of a pupil of Kalāpin, Pān. iv, 3, 104, Sch.; — **mat**, m. N. of a man, ChUp., Sch. — **drūka**, mfn. dealing in Curcuma Aromatica, g. *kisardī*. — **dvāra**, n. 'Viṣṇu's gate', N. of a celebrated town and sacred bathing-place (commonly called Hardvār, where the Ganges finally leaves the mountains for the plains of Hindūstān, whence it is sometimes called Gaṅgādvāra; it is called 'Hari's gate', as leading to Vairuṇṭha or Viṣṇu's heaven), Rudray.; Buddh.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **divish**, m. 'hater of Hari', an Asura, L. — **dhāsyas** (*hāri-*), mfn. having or giving yellowish streams (as the sky), RV. — **dhāritā-grantha** (?), m. N. of wk. — **dhūmra**, mfn. yellowish brown, Hariv. — **nakshatra**, n. the Nakshatra Śravaṇa, VarBṛS. — **naḍī**, f. N. of a river; — **ramya**, m. N. of a village, Cat. — **nanda**, m. N. of a pupil of Devānanda, W. — **nandana**, n. N. of various authors, Cat. — **nandin**, m. a proper N., g. *kshubhnādi*. — **nātha**, m. N. of various men, Cat.; — **govāmin**, — **mahōpādhyāya**; *ṭhācārya*, *ṭhōpādhyāya, m. N. of authors, ib. — **nānakṛiti**, f. N. of wk. — **nābha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nāman**, n. the name of Hari or Viṣṇu, Col.; Cat.; m. the kidney-bean, Phaseolus Mungo, L.; — *ma-kavaca*, n., — *ma-mālā*, f., — *ma-vyākhyā*, f., — *mā-mṛita*, n., — *māmṛita-vaiṣṇava-vyākaraṇa*, n.,*

mōpanishad, f. N. of wks. — **nāyaka**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nārāyaṇa**, m. N. of various persons, Inscr.; Kshitiṣ.; — *jarman*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nārāyaṇīya**, n. N. of wk. — **nīla**, mfn. yellowish-blue, JainUp. — **netra**, n. the eye of Viṣṇu, MārKP.; a white lotus, L.; an eye of a greenish colour, MW.; mfn. having yellow eyes, MBh.; m. an owl, L. — **pañcaka-vrata**, n. a partic. religious observance, Cat. — **pañcāyudha-stotra**, n. N. of wk. — **paṇḍita**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **paṇḍitiya**, n. Hari-paṇḍita's work, ib. — **pada**, n. (accord. to some) the vernal equinox, MW. — **par-na**, mfn. green-leaved, ib.; n. a radish, L. — **parvata**, m. N. of a mountain, MārKP. — **pā**, mfn. drinking the yellow (Soma), RV. — **pāla** (Gaṇar.), — **pāla-deva** (Cat.), — **pāla-bhaṭṭa** (ib.), m. N. of men. — **piṅga**, mfn. yellowish-brown, MBh. — **piṅgala**, mfn. id., ib.; R. — **piṇḍā**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, VP. — **pūjāna-vidhi**, m., — **pūjā-pād-dhati**, f., — **prabodha**, m. N. of wks. — **prabha**, mfn. fallow-coloured (*-va*, n.), Car. — **prasāda**, m. N. of various men, Col.; Cat.; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **priya**, mfn. liking bay horses (or 'dear to them', said of Indra), RV.; liked or loved by Viṣṇu or Kṛiṣṇa, L.; m. Nauclea Cadamba, L.; Nerium Odorum, ib.; a yellow-flowered Eclipta, ib.; = *bandhūka*, f.; = *viṣṇu-kanda*, ib.; a conch-shell, ib.; a fool, blockhead, W.; a mad person, MW.; armour, mail, W.; N. of Śiva, ib.; (*ā*), f. (only L.) Lakshmi; the earth; sacred basil; spirituous liquor; the 12th day of a lunar fortnight; n. the root of Andropogon Muricatus, L.; red or black sandal, L. — **babhru**, m. N. of a man, MBh. — **bala**, m. N. of a king, Campak. — **bābā**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bija**, n. 'Viṣṇu's seed', yellow orpiment, L. (see *haritālā*). — **buṅga-pura**, n. N. of a town, Cat. — **bodha**, m. the awaking of Viṣṇu; — *dina*, n. N. of a festival day, Kathārj. — **brahman**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhakti**, m. a worshipper of Viṣṇu, BrahmvP. — **bhakti**, f. the worship of Viṣṇu, Cat.; N. of wk.; — *kalpa-latā*, f., — *kalpa-latikā*, f., — *tarangini*, f., — *dipikā*, f., — *bhāskara-sadvaishṇava-sāra-sarvasva*, n., — *bhāskarōdaya*, m., — *rasāmṛita-sindhu*, m., — *rasāyana*, n., — *rahasya*, n., — *latā*, f., — *latikā-stava*, m., — *vilāsa*, m., — *samāgama*, m., — *sāra*, — *sudhā*, m., — *sudhōdaya*, m. N. of wks. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of an Asura, Kathās. — **bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of various scholars, Subh.; Cat. &c.; — *dikshita*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhādra**, m. N. of various men, Buddh.; Cat.; n. the fragrant bark of Feronia Elephantum, L.; — *sūri*, m. N. of an author (*-kathā*, f. N. of wk.), Cat. — **bhānu**, — **bhānu-sūtra**, — **bhārati**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **bhāvinī** or *vinī*, f. a woman who meditates on Viṣṇu, MW. — **bhāskara** or *raśarman*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhuṅ**, m. 'frog-eater', a snake, L. — **bhūta**, m. N. of a poet, Subh. — **maṇi**, m. a smaragd, Bhaṭṭ. — **maṇḍalākṣha**, mfn. having eyes like the disk of the sun, Bcar. — **mat**, m. 'having bay horses', N. of Indra, MBh. — **madhyā**, f. having a yellowish waist (and so reminding of Viṣṇu), Rājāt.; N. of a Surāṅga, Siphās. — **mantha**, m. Premna Spinosa (the wood of which by attrition produces flame), L.; the chick-pea, ib.; N. of a partic. country, ib.; — *ja*, m. 'produced in the district Hari-mantha', the chick-pea, ib.; (m.) n. a sort of kidney-bean, Suśr. — **manthaka**, m. the chick-pea, L. — **mandira**, n. a temple of Viṣṇu, W.; the world of V°, Kṛiṣṇaj. — **man-yu-sāyaka** (*hāri-*), mfn. stimulating the mettle of the bay horses (said of Indra), RV. — **mahiman**, m., — **mālā**, f., — **māhātmya-darpaṇa**, m. N. of wks. — **mitra**, — **miśra**, m. N. of various men, Cat. — **m-ide**, 'I praise Hari' (or *ḍe-stotra*), n. N. of a hymn. — **muktāvali**, f. N. of wk. — **medha**, m. N. of Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu-Kṛiṣṇa, MBh.; N. of wk. — **medhas**, m. N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛiṣṇa, MBh.; BHP.; of the father of Hari (Viṣṇu), BHP.; of a man, MBh. — **m-bharā**, mfn. bearing the yellow-coloured (thunderbolt), RV. — **yaśas**, — **yaśo-miśra**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **yūpiya**, f. N. of a locality, RV. — **yoga** (*hāri-*), mfn. having a yoke of bay horses, yoked with horses, ib. — **yōjana**, n. the harnessing of the bay horses, ib.; m. Indra, MW. (cf. *hāriy*). — **yoni**, mfn. produced from Hari or Viṣṇu, MBh. — **ratna**, — **rasa-kavi**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king, Rājāt. — **rāma**, m. N. of various men, Cat.; — *cakra-vartin* (Col.), — *tarka-vāg-īśa*, — *tarka-vāg-īśa-bhaṭṭācārya*, — *tarkālam-*

kāra, — *tarkālamkāra-bhaṭṭācārya*, — *bhaṭṭācārya*, — *vācas-pati* (Cat.), m. N. of various men. — **rāya**, — **ya-sarman**, m. N. of various men, Cat. — **ripu**, m. a kind of plant, Kālac. — **rudra**, m. Hari and Rudra (i.e. Viṣṇu and Śiva) in one person, MBh. — **roman**, mfn. having fair hair on the body, ib. — **lāla**, — **lāla-miśra**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **līlā**, f. 'Hari's play', N. of Vopa-deva's index to the Bhāṅgavata-Purāṇa; — *kṛiṣṇa-kautaka*, n., — *mṛita* (*lām*), n., — *viśaraṇa-saṃgraha*, m., — *viveka*, m. N. of wks. — **locana**, mfn. brown-eyed, L.; m. a crab, L.; an owl, ib.; N. of a demon causing disease, Hariv.; — *candrikā*, f. N. of a Comm. — **lo-man**, mfn. yellow-haired, Car. — **vaṇśa**, m. the family of Kṛiṣṇa, Śātr.; the race of monkeys, R.; N. of various men, Sadukt.; Cat.; m. n. (scil. *pu-rāṇa*) N. of a celebrated poem supplementary to the Mahā-bhārata on the history and adventures of Kṛiṣṇa and his family (it is usually regarded as part of the greater epic, though really a comparatively modern addition to it; cf. IW. 418). — *kavi*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *kṛiṣṇa-līlā*, f. N. of wk.; — *govāmin*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *catushka*, n. N. of wk.; — *candra-govāmin*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *deva*, m. N. of a teacher, ib.; — *nyāsa*, m. N. of wk.; — *paṇḍita*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *pu-rāṇa*, n. N. of wk.; — *bhaṭṭa* (?), m. N. of an author, Cat.; — *vilāsa*, m., — *bravāṇa-vidhāna*, n., — *bra-vāṇa-vidhi*, m., — *sāra-carita*, n. N. of wks. — **vaṇśya**, mfn. belonging to Hari's family, Śātr. — **vat** (*hāri-*), mfn. possessing Hari, MW.; poss. bay horses (m. N. of Indra), RV.; VS.; AitBr.; connected with the yellow (Soma), RV.; containing the word *hari* (*āri*), f. 'such a verse', Br.; Lāty. — **vana**, n. a proper N., g. *kshubhnādi*. — **vandana**, n. N. of wk. — **vara**, mfn. the best of the monkeys, R.; m. N. of a king, Kathās.; n. N. of a town, ib. — **varpa**, m. N. of a man, PañcavBr.; n. N. of a Sāman (w.r. for *hāriy*). — **varpas** (*hāri-*), mfn. having a yellowish or greenish appearance, RV. — **varman**, m. N. of various men, Inscr.; Buddh.; Cat.; — *ma-deva*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — **varsha**, n. one of the 9 divisions of Jambu-dvīpa (the country between the Nishadha and Hema-kūṭa mountains; see *varsha*), MBh.; Pur.; Śātr.; m. N. of a king of Hari-varsha, Pur. — **vallabha**, m. 'beloved by Viṣṇu', N. of various men (also *rāya*), Kshitiṣ.; Col.; Cat.; (*ā*), f. N. of Lakshmi, MW.; sacred basil, L.; another plant (= *jayā*), ib. — **vāghala**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **vāyu-stuti**, f. N. of wk. — **vāluka**, n. the fragrant bark of Feronia Elephantum, BHP. — **vāsa**, mfn. (prob.) wearing a yellow garment (Viṣṇu), MBh.; m. Ficus Religiosa, L. — **vāsara**, n. Viṣṇu's day (the 11th or 12th lunar day, or accord. to some, the first quarter of the 12th 1° d°), Kṛiṣṇaj. — **vā-suka**, n. = *vāluka*, L. — **vāhana**, m. 'Viṣṇu-bearer', N. of the bird Garuda, L.; 'having bay horses', N. of Indra, MBh.; R.; of the sun, L.; — *dīś*, f. Indra's quarter, i.e. the east, Vikr. — **viśaya**, m. N. of a wk. by Sarva-sena; — *kāya*, n. N. of wk. — **vinoda**, m., — **vilāsa**, m., — **vilāsa-kāya**, n. N. of wks. — **vīkṣha**, m. a kind of tree, Suśr. (cf. 2. *drū*). — **vīsha** (?), n. = *varsha*, n., L. — **vyāsa** (W.), — **vyāsa-deva**, — **vyāsa-miśra**, — **vyāsa-muni** (Cat.), m. N. of various men. — **vrata** (*hāri-*), mfn. (perhaps) one whose sphere or whose surroundings are yellow, RV. — **saṃkara**, m. N. of various men, Cat.; of a place, ib. — **śayā**, mf(ā) n. resting or being in gold, VS. v, 8; (*ā*), f. N. of the verse *yā te agni hari-sayā tanūb*, ib. — **śayana**, n. Viṣṇu's sleep, L. — **śara**, m. having Viṣṇu for an arrow, N. of Śiva (Śiva having Viṣṇu as the shaft which set the cities of Tripura on fire), L. — **śarman** (Kathās.), — **śarmāya** (Inscr.), — **śikha** (Kathās.), m. N. of various persons. — **śipra** (*hāri-*), mfn. having yellow (golden) cheek-guards on (his) helmet, RV.; m. 'ruddy-jawed', N. of Indra, MW. — **śoandra** (*hāri-*), mfn. (see *candra*) having golden splendour, RV.; m. N. of the 28th king of the solar dynasty in the Tretā age (he was son of Tri-śanku, and was celebrated for his piety; accord. to the Mārkaṇḍeya-Purāṇa he gave up his country, his wife and his son, and finally himself, to satisfy the demands of Viśvā-mitra; after enduring incredible sufferings, he won the pity of the gods and was raised with his subjects to heaven; accord. to MBh. ii, 489 &c., his performance of the Rāja-sūya sacrifice was the cause of his elevation, and in the Aitareya-Brāhmaṇya quite another legend is told about him, see under *śannā-śepa*, p. 1082, col. 3: in later legends Hari-scandra is

represented as insidiously induced by Nārada to relate his actions with unbecoming pride, whereupon he was degraded from Svarga, one stage at each sentence, till stopping in time and doing homage to the gods he was fixed with his capital in mid-air; his aerial city is popularly believed to be still visible in the skies at particular times; cf. *saubha*, Br.; MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; N. of various authors &c.; Inscr.; Cat.; m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat.; n. N. of a Liṅga, MW.; -*caritra*, n. N. of wk.; -*tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MW.; -*pura*, n. the city of Hariścandra (= *saubha*), L.; a mirage, VarBṛS.; -*purāṇa*, n., -*yaśai-candra-candrikā*, f., *ścāndrābhya-yikā*, f., *ścāndrōpābhyaṇa*, n. N. of wks. - **śmaśāru** (*hāri-*), mfn. having a ruddy or yellow beard, RV. - **śmaśru**, mfn. id., MBh.; Hariv.; R.; m. N. of a Dānava, BhP. - **śrama**, m. N. of a man, Cat. - **śravā**, w.r. for next, VP. - **śrāvā**, f. N. of a river, MBh. - **śrī**, mfn. beautifully yellow, gold-coloured, RV.; PañcavBr.; blessed with Soma, RV.; bP with or abounding in horses, MW.; - *nīdhana*, n. N. of a Sāman, PañcavBr. - **śhāo** (-*śhāc*), mfn. occupied with the yellow (Soma), RV. - **śheṇa**, m. (*sheṇa* for *seṇa* fr. *seṇā*) N. of a son of the 10th Manu, VP.; of the 10th of the Jaina Cakra-vartins in Bhārata, L. - **śhāḥ**, mfn. (*śhāḥ* for *śhā*) borne along by bay horses, RV.; one who stands over horses, a guider of horses, MW. - **śaktha**, n., *saṃjñāyām*, Pāp. viii, 3, 99, Sch. - **sakha**, m. 'friend of Indra', a Gandharva, Kir. - **saṃkīrtana**, n. the act of pronouncing or repeating the name of Viṣṇu (supposed to possess great efficacy), Cat.; N. of wk. - **sādhana-candrikā**, f. N. of wk. - **sāṇha**, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; -*deva* (*śri-hari-*), m. N. of a king, Inscr. - **siddhi**, f. N. of a goddess, Pañcād. - **suta**, m. 'son of Hari', N. of Arjuna, MW.; of the 10th Cakra-vartin (= *sheṇa*), L. - **sūkta**, n. N. of a partic. hymn addressed to Hari, Cat. - **sūnu**, m. 'son of Hari', N. of Arjuna, MW. - **seṇa**, m. N. of a minister of Samudra-gupta, Inscr.; of an author, Cat. - **sevaka-mīśra**, m. N. of an author, ib. - **soma**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. - **stava**, mfn. one whose bay horses are praised, ŚaṅkhBr. - **stuti**, f., -*stotra*, n. N. of hymns (in praise of Viṣṇu). - **svāmin**, m. N. of various men, Kathās.; Cat.; (*mi*)-*putra*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **haya**, m. a horse of Indra, R.; 'having bay or gold-coloured horses', N. of Indra, MBh.; R.; of the Sun, W.; of Skanda, ib.; of Gaṇeśa, ib.; *vydnyaya*, m. 'Indra's younger brother', N. of Viṣṇu-Kṛishṇa, R. - **hara**, m. 'Viṣṇu-Siva', a partic. form of deity consisting of V^o and S^o conjoined, Kāv.; RTL 65; (du. or in comp.) Viṣṇu and Siva, Hariv.; Hit.; N. of various persons, Tattvas.; Kṣhitṣ. &c.; of a river, Prāyaśc.; -*kathā*, f. the repeating of the names of Viṣṇu and Siva, Hit.; -*kshetra*, n. 'sacred place of V^o and S^o conjoined', N. of a place of pilgrimage, MW.; -*khāna*, -*tarkāṇṭhikāra-bhāṭṭācārya*, m. N. of certain men, Cat.; -*tārātāmya*, n. N. of various wks.; -*dikshita*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; -*dikshitiya*, n. N. of wk.; -*deva* (ŚārngP.; Inscr.), -*deva-hindī-pati*, -*pañḍita* (Cat.), m. N. of certain men; -*paddhati*, f. N. of wk.; -*purī*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*prasānsā*, f. N. of wk.; -*prasāda*, -*brahma*, m. N. of authors, Cat.; -*brahma-mānasika-sāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wk.; -*bhaṭṭa*, -*bhaṭṭācārya*, m. N. of authors, Cat.; -*bhāshya*, n., -*bheda-dhik-kāra*, m., -*maṇḍala-shoḍaśa-lingōdbhava*, m. N. of wks.; -*mahā-rāja*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of the Skanda-Purāṇa; -*mīśra*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; -*yoga*, m., -*vilāsa*, m. N. of wks.; -*sarasvatī*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.; -*stotra*, n. N. of various Stotras; -*svāmī*; *śāgni-hotrin*, m. N. of authors, Cat.; *śātmaka*, mfn. consisting of or comprising V^o and S^o in their united state, relating to V^o and S^o, Hariv.; VarP.; m. the bull of Siva, L.; N. of Garuda, ib.; of Dakṣha, ib.; n. = *hari-hara-kshetra*, MW.; *śātmaka-stotra*, n. N. of various Stotras; *śānanda*, m. N. of various men, Cat.; *śānusaṇa-yātṛā*, f. N. of wk.; *śārya*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.; *śāsh-ṭottara-sata-nāman*, n., *śāshṭottara-sata-nāma-vali*, f., *śāpādhi-vivecana*, n. N. of wks.; *śāpādhyāya*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - **hari-hari-vāha**, m. (with Buddhists) N. of a Lokēśvara, W. - **hari-hari-vāhana-sādhana**, N. of wk. - **he-ti**, f. Indra's weapon, i.e. the rainbow, (or) Viṣṇu's w^o, i.e. the Cakra; -*mat*, mfn. adorned with a rainbow, Māltm.; -*hūti*, m. 'named after the Cakra', Anas Casarca, Śiś. (cf. *cakra-vāka*). **Harindra-vai-śeshika**, N. of wk. **Harīsa**, m. a king of the

monkeys, R. **Harī-śayā**, mf(ā)n. = *hari-śayā*, VPṛat. **Hare-kṛishṇa-mahāmantrārtha-nirūpaṇa**, n. N. of wk.

2. **Harika**, m. (for 1. see p. 1289, col. 2) a horse of a yellowish or reddish brown colour, W.

Harinā, mf(ā)n. (the fem. *hārinī* belongs to *harita*) fawn-coloured, yellowish, tawny (also said of unhealthy complexion), greenish, green, MaitrUp.; MBh.; m. yellowish (&c.) the colour, L.; a deer, antelope, fawn, stag (one of 5 kinds, others being called *ṛishya*, *ruru*, *ṛishata*, *myiga*), RV. &c. &c.; an ichneumon, MaitrS.; a goose, L.; the sun, L.; a minor division of the world, W.; N. of Viṣṇu or Siva, L.; of a Gaṇa of Siva, L.; of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of an ichneumon (v.l. *harita*), ib.; (ī), see below. - **kalahka**, m. 'deer-spotted', the moon, L. - **carman**, n. a d^o-skin, Kauś. - **dha-man**, m. 'd^o-abode', the moon, Rājāt. - **nayanā**, f. a d^o-eyed woman, Daś. - **nartaka**, m. a Kimpnara, L. - **prīṇākā**, f. a young female deer, Āpśr. - **pluta**, n., -*plutā*, f. N. of two metres, Piṅg. - **lakshapa** (Gol.), -**lakshman** (Bālar.), -**lāchana** (Kād.), m. 'd^o-marked', the moon, - **locanā**, f. = *nayanā*, R. - **lolākshī**, f. a woman with eyes rolling like a deer's, ib. - **hrīdaya**, mfn. 'deer-hearted', timid, L. **Harināḥkridana** or *qīta*, n. a partic. children's game, Hariv. **Harināḥksha**, m. 'deer-eyed', the moon, L.; (ī), f. a deer-eyed woman, Hcat.; a kind of perfume, L. **Harināḥka**, m. 'd^o-marked', the moon, W. **Harināḥdhipa**, m. 'deer-king', a lion, Jain. **Harināntara**, m. a species of deer, MW. **Harināṭakshapā**, f. a woman with eyes long as a deer's, Vcar. **Harināṭī**, m. d^o-enemy, a lion, Anarghar. **Harināṣva**, m. 'deer-horse', the wind, Vās.; N. of a man, MBh. **Harinēkshapā**, f. a deer-eyed woman, Naish.; Prasannar. **Harinēsa**, m. 'deer-lord', a lion, Hcar.

Harinaka, m. a small deer, deer, Kād.

Harināya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become a deer, Śrīngār.

Harinī, f. a female deer, doe, TS. &c. &c.; Rubia Munjista, L.; yellow jasmine, L.; one of the four kinds of beautiful women (corresponding to the kind of man termed *mriga*), L.; a golden image, Rājāt.; a kind of metre (four times 00000, ---, 0-00-0-), Piṅg.; a kind of Svata-bhakti (q.v.), TPṛat., Sch.; N. of an Apsaras, Ragh.; of a Yakshīnī, Buddh.; of the mother of Hari (Viṣṇu), BhP.; pl. N. of the verses AV. xviii, 2, 11-18, Kauś. - **āṛiś** or *-nayanā*, f. a doe-eyed woman, Kāv. - **rūpāya**, A. *°yate*, to resemble a doe, Git. - **vyṛita**, n. the Hariṇi-metre, MW.

Harit, mfn. fawn-coloured, pale yellow, yellowish, pale red, fallow, bay, tawny, greenish, RV. &c. &c.; m. pale yellow, reddish, bay (the colour), L.; a horse of the Sun (*harito haritā ca*, acc. pl. 'the horses of the Sun and of Indra'), Śak.; emerald, BhP.; a lion, L.; the sun, L.; N. of Viṣṇu, L.; Phaeolus Mungo (prob. w.r. for *hari*), L.; f. a female horse of a reddish colour, a bay mare (applied to the horses of Soma, Indra, and Tvashṭri, and esp. to *sapta-haritaḥ*, 'the 7 horses of the Sun', thought to symbolize the days of the week), RV.; TS.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; a quarter of the sky, RV.; ŚBr.; Kāv. &c.; pl. rivers (= *na-dyas*), Naigh. i, 13; grass or a species of grass, L.; turmeric, W. - **pati**, m. the regent of a quarter of the sky, Naish. - **parpa**, n. 'green-leaved', a radish, L. - **mat**, mfn. g. *yavādī*. - **vat** (*hārit-*), mfn. gold-coloured, RV.

Hārīta, mf(ā) n. yellowish, pale yellow, fallow, pale red, pale (also, 'pale with fright'), greenish, green (also; 'verdant' as opp. to *śushka*, 'dry'), RV. &c. &c.; m. yellowish (the colour), L.; Phaeolus Mungo or Lobatus, L.; a lion, L.; N. of a son of Kaśyapa, ŚBr.; of a son of Yadu, Hariv.; of a son of Rohita, BhP.; of a son of Rohitāśva, ib.; of a son of Yuvanaśva, ib.; of a son of Parāyit, ib.; of a son of Vapushmat, MārKp.; of an ichneumon (v.l. *harina*), MBh.; pl. the descendants of Harita (also called *haritāḥ*), ĀśvŚr. (cf. Pāp. ii, 4, 67, Vārtt. 1, Pat.); N. of partic. verses of the AV. (also *haritā mantrāḥ*), Cat.; of a class of gods in the 12th Manvantara, Pur.; (ā), f. Dūrvā grass, Śiś. (= *nīla-dūrvā*, L.); turmeric, L.; a brown-coloured grape, L.; Sesbania Aegyptiaca, L.; a kind of Svata-bhakti, TPṛat., Sch.; (an), n. a yellowish or greenish substance, ŚBr.; gold, AV.; Kāth.; greens, vegetables, Viśhp. ('unripe grain', Sch.); a kind of fragrant plant (= *sthanu-neyaka*), L. - **kapiśa**, mfn. yellowish-brown, Megh. - **kātya**, m. N. of anian, Pāp. i, 1, 73, Vārtt. 8.

- **garbha**, mf(ā)n. containing a golden germ, Āpśr. - **gomaya**, m. pl. fresh cow-dung, Kauś.; Gobh. - **ōarka**, mfn. (perhaps) using supernatural means of locomotion, Divyāv. - **cohada**, mf(ā)n. having green leaves, MBh.; m. a tree, plant, L. - **jambhan**, mfn., Pāp. v, 4, 125. - **triga**, n. green grass, MW. - **trva**, n. yellowish green (the colour), Car. - **dhānya**, n. green i.e. unripe corn, Gaut. - **nemin**, mfn. having (a chariot with) golden felines (Siva), R. - **pattra-maya**, mf(ā)n. formed of green leaves, Śiś. - **patrikā**, f. a species of plant, L. - **pāṇḍu**, mfn. yellowish-pale, Suśr. - **prabha**, mfn. appearing yellowish or pale, Hariv. - **bhesha-jā**, n. a remedy against jaundice, AV. - **yajña**, m. N. of a man (see *hāritay*). - **yava**, m. green barley, Āpśr. - **latā**, f. = *patrikā*, L. - **sāka**, m. Moringa Pterygospermum, L. - **seṇa**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. - **spīśa**, mfn. (?), JaimUp. - **śraj** (*hārita-*), mfn. wearing or forming yellow (green) garlands, AV.; adorned with a golden chain or garland, AitBr. - **hari**, m. 'having reddish or bay horses', the Sun, Kāv. **Haritārūpa**, mfn. yellowish-red, Kum. **Haritārdhakāya**, mfn. having half the body green, Bcar. **Haritāśma**, n. 'green-coloured stone', a turquoise or emerald, L.; sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, L. **Haritāśmaka**, n. a turquoise, Hcat. **Haritāśva**, mfn. having reddish or bay horses (the Sun), MBh.; m. N. of a son of Su-dyumna, VP. **Haritāpala**, m. 'green stone', an emerald, BhP.

Haritaka, mfn. greenish (applied to the 6th unknown quantity), Col.; m. or u. a green herb, Car.; (ī), f. Terminalia Chebula, Divyāv. - (*am*), n. grass, Śiś. - **sāka**, m. Moringa Pterygospermum, Suśr.

Haritāya, Nom. P. A. *°yati* or *°yate*, to become or appear green, Bhāṭṭ.; Kād.

Haritāla, m. a kind of pigeon of a yellowish green colour, Columba Hurriyala, L.; (ī), f. Panicum Dactylon, L.; the blade of a sword, L.; the fourth (or third) day in the light half of the month Bhādra, L.; a streak or line in the sky, L.; the atmosphere, L.; (*am*), n. yellow orpiment or sulphuret of arsenic (described as the seed or seminal energy of Viṣṇu, = *harer vīryam*), MBh.; Hariv. &c. - **janaka**, m. orpiment-producer (a word employed in modern Sanskrit to express the metal arsenic). - **mayā**, mf(ā)n. consisting or made of orpiment, Kum.

Haritālaka, m. a kind of pigeon (= *haritāla*), L.; n. yellow orpiment, L.; painting the person, theatrical decoration, W.; (*ika*), f. see next.

Haritālikā, f. Panicum Dactylon, L.; the fourth (or third) day of the light half of the month Bhādra, L. - **kathā**, f., -*pūjana*, n. N. of wks. - **vṛata**, n. a partic. religious observance on the above day, Cat.; -*kathā*, f., -*nirṇaya*, m. N. of wks.

Haritī-kṛita, mfn. painted green, Hit.

Harid, in comp. for *harit*. - **ambara**, mfn. wearing a yellow or green garment, Cat. - **asva**, m. 'having fallow horses', the Sun, Ragh.; Śiś. - **garbha**, m. a kind of Kuśa grass (prob. w.r. for *harid-darbha*), L. - **dantāvala**, m., -*rañjani*, f. turmeric, L. - **varpa**, mfn. green-coloured, of a yellowish golden colour, MW.

Haridra, m. the yellow sandal tree, VarBṛS.; N. of a deity, Col.; (ā), f. see below.

Haridraka, m. the yellow sandal tree, VarBṛS.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.

Haridrā, f. Curcuma Longa, turmeric or its root ground to powder (46 synonyms of this plant are given), Kauś.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; N. of a river, Col. - **ṛkta** (*drākta*), mfn. smeared or stained with t^o, MW. - **gaṇa-pati**, m. a partic. form of the god Gaṇeśa (in whose honour a Mantra is repeated with offerings of t^o); -*prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wk. - **gaṇeśa**, m. = *gaṇa-pati*, Cat. - **ṅga** (*drāṅga*), m. a kind of pigeon (= *haritāla*), L. - **dāna**, n. N. of wk. - **āvaya**, n. Curcuma Longa and C^o Aromatic, L. - **bha** (*drābha*), mfn. resembling t^o; of a yellow colour, L.; m. Curcuma Zerumbet or Terminalia Tomentosa, L. - **meha**, m. yellow diabetes, Suśr.; *hin*, mfn. suffering from it, ib. - **rāga** or *-rāga*, mfn. 't^o-coloured', unsteady in affection or attachment, fickle, capricious (like the colour of turmeric, which does not last), L.

Haridrika, mfn. dealing in turmeric, g. *kisarādī*.

1. **Harin**, m. (m. c. for *hari*, only in gen. pl. *hariṇām*) a monkey, R. (B.) iv. 44, 16.

2. **Harin**, in comp. for *harit*. - **maṇi**, m. 'green gem', an emerald, Śiś.; BhP.; -*maya*, mf(ā)n. made or consisting of emerald, Dharmś. - **mudga**, m. Phaeolus Mungo, L.

2. **Harimán**, m. (for 1. see p. 1289, col. 2) yellow colour, yellowness (as a disease), jaundice, RV.; AV.

Hariya, m. a horse of a reddish or bay colour, L. **Hariśa**, mfn., g. *lomādi*.

Haritaki, f. (rarely *ka*, m. n.) the yellow Myrobalan tree, Terminalia Chebuli (28 synonyms and seven varieties are enumerated; the fruit is used for dyeing yellow and as a laxative), Suśr.; Hariv.; VarBṛS. **Haritakyādi**, N. of a medic. wk.

Hary, in comp. for *hari*. — **akṣa**, mfn. yellow-eyed, VS.; MBh.; m. a lion, MBh.; R.; the zodiacal sign Leo, Cat.; a monkey, R.; N. of Kubera, L.; of a demon causing diseases, ParGr.; of an Asura, BhP.; of a son of Prithu, ib.; of Śiva, MW. — **akṣan**, mfn. — **akṣa**, MBh. — **aṅka-kula**, mfn. born in the family whose symbol is the lion (i. e. the solar race), Bcar. — **aṅga**, m. N. of a son of Campa, Hariv.; VP. — **amara**, m. N. of a man, Virac. — **avana**, m. N. of a son of Kṛita, BhP. — **aśva**, m. a bay horse (of Indra), MBh.; R.; (*hary-*), mfn. possessing bay horses, RV.; m. N. of Indra, BhP.; of Śiva, MBh.; of various men, ib.; Hariv.; R.; Pur.; pl. N. of the sons of Dakṣa, Hariv.; Pur.; — **āpa**, 'Indra's bow,' the rainbow, Hariv.; — **prasūta** (*hary-atva-*), mfn. impelled or instigated by him who possesses bay horses, RV. — **aśtaka**, n. N. of wk. — **ātman**, m. N. of a Vyāsa, VP. — **ānanda**, m. N. of a pupil of Rāmānanda, W.

Haryajvāna, m. (prob. for *hari-jv*) N. of a teacher, JaimUp.

3. **Hāra**, mfn. (for 1. and 2. see p. 1289, col. 2) relating to Hari or Viṣṇu, BhP.

Hārīka, mfn. being like Hari (= *harir iva*), g. *āṅgulyādi*; m. pl. N. of a people, MārKP.

Hārīkarpā, m. patr. fr. *hārī-karpā*, Pravar.

Hārīkarṇī-pūtra, m. N. of a preceptor, ŚBr.

Hārīkeyī, f. a patr., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 15, Vārt. 1. Pat.

Hārīpa, mfn. belonging or relating to or derived from deer, Kauś.; MBh. &c.; n. venison, MW.

Hārīpaka, mfn. hunting deer, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 35, Sch.

Hārīpāśvā, f. (fr. *harināśva*) a partic. Murchanā, Samgit.

2. **Hārīta**, m. (fr. *harit* and *harita*) green (the colour), W.; a moderate wind neither too gentle nor too strong, L.; the Haritāla pigeon, L.; 'descendant of Harita', N. of a son of Viśvāmītra (pl. his family, also called *haritāḥ*), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; (*ā*), f. a kind of Svāra-bhakti (v. l. *haritā*), TPṛāt., Sch.; (*ī*), f. a patr. (*-putra*, m. a son of Harit), Lalit.

Hārītaka, n. = *haritaka*, a green vegetable, L.

Hārītākā, m. pl. the descendants of Haritākā, Pāṇ. i, 1, 73, Vārt. 8.

Hārītayajña, mfn. relating or belonging to Haritayajña, L.

Hārītāyana, m. patr. fr. *hārīta*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 100.

Hārītāsra, m. N. of a man, Cat.

Hārīdrā, mfn. (fr. *haridrā*) coloured with turmeric, yellow, ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. a yellow colour, L.; the Kadamba tree, L.; a kind of vegetable poison, Bhpr.; a kind of fever (also of animals), ib. — **tva**, n. yellowness, Car. — **meha**, 'hin = *haridrā*-mō', ib.

Hārīdraka, mfn. yellow, VarBṛS.; m. a kind of tree, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, Hariv.

Hārīdravā (or *hār*), m. (fr. *hari-dru*) a kind of yellow bird, RV.; AV.; pl. the disciples of Haridru, Nir.; (also *vika*) m. or n. a work of the Haridravas, ib.

Hārīdravin, m. the disciples of Hari-dru, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 104, Sch.

Hārīdraviya or *veya*, m. pl. id., IndSt.

Hārīdrumata, m. patr. fr. *haridru-mat*, ChUp.

Hārīyojana, mfn. (fr. *hari-y*) one who harnesses bay horses (Indra), RV.; m. a partic. Soma-graha, VS.; ŚBr.; ŚS.

Hārīvarṇa, n. (fr. *hari-v*) N. of various Sāmas, ĀrshBr.

Hārīvāsa, m. (fr. *hari-v*) N. of a deity, W.

Hārīshepi and *āya*, m. patr. fr. *hari-shepi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 152 and 153, Sch.

2. **Hārīta**, m. (for 1. see p. 1289, col. 3) = *harīta*, the Haritāla pigeon, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; N. of various authors &c. (esp. of a lawyer often quoted), Āpast.; TPṛāt.; MBh. &c.; pl. the descendants of Haritā, VP.; N. of a people, R.; (*ī*), f. N. of a deity (*-putra*, m. N. of a family, IndSt.) — **dhārma-śāstra**, n. Hārīta's law-book, Cat. — **bandha**, m. a kind of metre, Col. — **śikṣā**, **samhitā**, **smṛiti**, f. N. of wks.

Hārītaka, m. the Haritāla pigeon, Pañcat.; N. of an author, VP.

Hārīti, m. pl. patr. fr. *hārīta*, Pravar.

Hārīśva, m. patr. fr. *hary-atva*, g. *biddi*.

Hārīyojana, v. l. for *hārīyojana*, MaitrS.

हरि 3. *hari*, ind. (for 1. see p. 1289, col. 2; for 2. ib., col. 3) an exclamation ('alas!'), MW.

हरिज *harija*, n. (= Gk. *δριζω*) the horizon, VarBṛS.; the longitudinal parallax, Sūryas.

हरिभ *haribha*. See *hariva*.

हरिमन्त *harimanta*, m. N. of an Āṅgīrasa (author of RV. ix, 72), Anukr.

हरिले *harile*, ind. (in dram.) a vocative participle used in addressing a female slave, W.

हरिष *hariva*, m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

हरिष *harisha*, m. = *harsha*, joy, L.

हरीशय *harishaya*. See *hari-śaya*, p. 1290.

हरीष *harishā*, f. a partic. kind of seasoning or condiment (v. l. *harīṣa*), Bhpr.

हरुण *haruṇa*, m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

हरेणु *hareṇu*, m. a kind of pea or pulse (with slightly globular seeds), Suśr.; a creeper marking the boundary of a village, L.; N. of Lañkā, L.; f. a sort of drug or perfume (= *renukā*), L.; a respectable woman, L.; a copper-coloured deer, L.

हरेणुका, m. (or *ā*, f.) a kind of pea or pulse, Lalit.; Suśr.

हर्त *harta*, *ṭavya*, *ṭri* &c. See p. 1289, col. 2.

हर्तालिकाव्रतनिर्यय *hartālikā-vrata-nir-*
ṇaya, m. N. of wk.

हर्मन् *harman*. See p. 1289, col. 2.

हर्मित *harmita*, mfn. thrown, cast, sent, L.; burnt (cf. *gharma*), L.

हर्मुट *harmuṭa*, m. a tortoise, L.; the sun, L.

हर्म्य *harmya*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*; said to be fr. *√hri*, 'to captivate or charm the mind'; but rather connected with *√ghri* and *gharma*, and perhaps originally signifying 'the domestic fire-hearth'), a large house, palace, mansion, any house or large building or residence of a wealthy person, RV. &c. &c.; a stronghold, prison, RV. v, 32, 5; viii, 5, 23; a fiery pit, place of torment, region of darkness, the nether world, MW.; mfn. living in houses, ib. — **ca-**
ra, mfn. moving or living in a mansion or palace, Kṛishṇaj. — **ṭala** (Suśr.). — **pyāṣṭha** (Hariv.), n. the flat roof or upper room of any mansion or palace. — **bhāj**, mfn. living in a p°, MW. — **valabhi**, f. = *ṭala*, VarBṛS. — **stha**, mfn. being in a house or palace, MW. — **stha**, n. = *ṭala*, Megh. **Harmyāgra**, n. = *harmya-ṭala*, Ragh. **Harmyāṅana**, n. the court of a palace, MW.

Harmikā, f. a summerhouse on a Stūpa, Divyāv.

Harmye-śhāṭhā, mfn. (fr. loc. of *harmya* + *śhāṭhā*) being in a house or stall (cf. *gharmye-śhāṭhā*), RV.

हर्य *hary*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xv, 7) *har-*
yati (rarely *ā. te*; pr. p. *haryat* or *haryāt* [see below], *ā. haryamāṇa*), to like, delight in, be fond of or pleased with, yearn after, long for (acc. or loc.), RV.; to go, Naigh. ii, 14; to threaten, Dhātup.: Intens. *jāharyati*, *jāharity*, *jāharyati*, Siddh. [Cf. Gk. *χαίρω*.]

Haryat or *haryāt*, mfn. eager, willing, glad, RV.

Haryatā, mfn. desired, wished for, pleasant, dear, precious, RV.; m. a horse (accord. to some, 'a steed fit for the Aśva-medha sacrifice'), L.; N. of the author of RV. viii, 72 (having the patr. Prāgātha), Anukr.

हयैष *hary-akṣa*, *hary-āṅga* &c. See above, col. 1.

हयैवत *haryatvata*, m. N. of a son of Kṛita (v. l. *haryatvata*), VP.

हयैत *haryāta*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

हर्ष *harsha*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*; fr. *√hrish*) bristling, erection (esp. of the hair in a thrill of rapture or delight), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; joy, pleasure, happi-

ness (also personified as a son of Dharma), KathUp.; MBh. &c.; erection of the sexual organ, sexual excitement, lustfulness, Suśr.; ardent desire, MBh.; N. of an Asura, Kathās.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of various authors &c. (also with *dikṣita*, *mīra*, *sūri* &c.; cf. *śrī-harsha*); mfn. happy, delighted, W. — **ka-**
ra, mfn. causing joy or happiness, BhP. — **kirīti**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **kīlaka**, m. a kind of sexual enjoyment, L. — **kula**, **kulāgrāni**, **kuśala**, m. N. of authors. — **kṛit**, m. N. of a man, VP. — **kaumudi**, f. N. of a Commentary. — **kro-**
dha, m. du. joy and anger, Hit. — **gaṇi**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **gadgaḍa**, mfn. (a voice) faltering with joy, MBh. — **garbha**, mfn. full of joy, blissful, Daś. — **gupta**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **carita**, n. N. of a poem by Bīṇa (containing the life of king Harsha-vardhana of Sthāñēśvara); — *vārttika*, n., — *saṅketa*, m. N. of Comms. on the above wk. — **cala**, mfn. trembling with joy, Ragh. — **ja**, mfn. arising from joy, MBh.; n. semen, L. — **jaḍa**, mfn. paralyzed with joy, MW. — **ḍatta**, **ḍatta-sūnu**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **dāna**, n. a gift joyfully offered, Hcar. — **deva**, m. N. of a poet and king (also called *īrī-h°*, q. v.) — **dohala**, m. or n. lustful desire, Mālav. — **dhara** and **nātha-sārman**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **nāda**, m. a shout of joy, R. — **nī-**
svana (Ragh.), **nīsvana** (R.), m. id. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Kathās.; (*ī*), f. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Samgit. — **pūrva-vaktra**, mfn. having a face full of joy, Bcar. — **bhāj**, mfn. partaking of joy, joyful, glad, Pañcat. — **māya**, mfn. whose essence or nature is joy, ŚBr. — **malla**, m. = *deva*, Vās. Intro. — **mitra**, m. N. of a king, Rājāt. — **yukta**, mfn. filled with joy, joyful, VarBṛS. — **ratna** and **rāma**, m. N. of two authors, Cat. — **vat**, mfn. full of joy (ind. = 'joyfully'), Śatr.; Kathās.; HPariś.; (*atī*), f. N. of a princess, Kathās.; of a town, ib. — **vardhana**, m. a kind of musical composition, Samgit.; m. N. of a powerful king of Northern India (said to have founded an era, A. D. 605 or 606); pl. N. of a people, MārKP. — **varman**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. — **vivardhana**, mfn. increasing or promoting joy, MBh. — **vividdha-sattva**, mfn. one whose vigour is increased by happiness, MW. — **vi-**
śhāḍa, m. joy and depression, Mālav. — **vi-**
vala, mfn. agitated with joy, overjoyed, W. — **venu-**
nika, m. a festival, L. — **śoka**, m. du. joy and sorrow, KathUp. — **samanvita**, filled with joy, joyful, W. — **samputa**, m. a kind of sexual enjoyment, L. — **svana**, m. a cry of joy, sound of pleasure, L. — **śhāḍakula**, mfn. agitated with joy, R. — **śhā-**
śhāṭhā, n. tears of joy, Daś. — **śhāḍa-svara-mā-**
hātmya, n. N. of wk. — **śhāḍōtkarsha**, m. ex-

cess of happiness, W. — **śhāḍōtphulla-locana**, mfn. one whose eyes are opened wide in rapture, Ratnāv. — **śhāḍōdaya**, m. rise of joy, occurrence of pleasure, W.

Harshaka, mfn. thrilling, setting on edge (see *danta-h°*); gladdening, delighting, R.; m. N. of a mountain, L.; of a son of Citra-gupta, Cat.; of a king belonging to the Śāṣuṅga dynasty, ib.

Harshana, mfn. causing the hair of the body to stand erect, thrilling with joy or desire, gladdening, delightful, pleasant, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. 'glad-

dener', N. of one of the five arrows of Kāma-deva, Bcar.; of a man, VP. (L. also, 'a partic. disease of the eyes'; 'a partic. Śrāddha'; 'a deity presiding over Śrāddhas'; 'the 14th of the astron. Yogas'); n. bristling, erection, Suśr.; erection of the sexual organ, sexual excitement, ib.; the act of delighting, delight, joy, happiness, MBh.; R. — **tā**, f. joyful excitement, Bālar.

Harshanīya, mfn. delightful, pleasant, Lalit.

Harshayitnu, mfn. gladdening, causing delight, W.; m. a son, L.; n. gold, L.

Harshāya, Nom. *ā. yate*, to be glad, MW.

Harshita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to stand erect, bristling (as hair &c.), Cat.; gladdened, delighted, charmed, pleased, happy, R.; Hariv.; n. joy, delight (see *sa-h°*).

Harshin, mfn. (prob.) becoming rigid or firm (see *vīdhi-h°*); joyful, joyfully, anticipating (comp.), Hariv.; Pañcar.; rejoicing, delighting, MBh.; (*īrī*), f. a partic. plant, L.

Harshuka, mfn. gladdening, delighting, L.

Harshu-mát, mfn. (prob.) exciting, stimulating, RV.

Harshula, mfn. disposed to be cheerful or happy, delighted, MBh.; Rājat.; m. a lover, L.; a deer, L.; N. of Buddha, L.; (ā), f. a girl with a beard (unfit for marriage), L.

Hārshyā, ind. (instr.) in impatient excitement, RV.

Hārshṭeya, m. (prob.) metron. fr. *hṛishṭi*, g. *grishṭy-ādi*.

Hārshṭi, f. = *harana*, L.

हर्षिका *harshikā*, f. a kind of metre, RPrāt.

हल 1. *hal* (prob. invented as a source for *hala*), cl. 1. P. *halati*, to plough, make furrows, Dhātup. xx, 7.

Hala, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) a plough (also as a weapon, and as a land measure), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of an author, Cat.; pl. N. of a country and people in the north, VarBṛs.; (ā), f. the earth, L.; water, L.; spirituous liquor, wine, L.; (f), f. Methonica Superba, L.; (am), n. a plough, L.; a partic. constellation (reckoned among the Ākṛiti-yogas), VarBṛs.; ugliness, deformity (= *vairāgya*), R.; hindrance, obstruction (= *prati-shedha*), L.; quarrel (= *vivāda*), L. — **kaṇḍ**, f. the projecting beam of a plough, BhP. — **golaka**, m. a kind of insect, MBh. (Nil.)

— **danḍa**, m. the shaft or pole of a plough, L. — **dhara**, m. 'plough-holder,' N. of Bala-rāma (as carrying a peculiar weapon shaped like a ploughshare), MBh.; Śiṣ.; of various authors &c., Vcar.; Rājat. — **bandha**, g. *khaṇḍikādi*. — **bhūti**, m. N. of Śaṅkarācārya, Gal. — **bhṛit**, m. = *dhara* (N. of Bala-rāma), MBh.; Megh. — **bhṛiti**, f. ploughing, agriculture, husbandry, L.; m. = *bhūti*, L. — **mārga**, m. a furrow, Hariv. — **mukha**, n. a ploughshare, R.; (f), f. a kind of metre, Piṅg. — **mubhūrta**, m. N. of a partic. hour, Cat. — **rada**, mfn. having teeth shaped like a plough, Bhām. — **rāksha**, n. Tabernemontana Coronaria, L. — **vaṇṣa**, m. = *danḍa*, L. — **vāhā**, f. 'plough,' a partic. land-measure, Inscr. — **si-ra**, m. (prob.) a ploughshare (others, 'a furrow'), Divyāv. — **hati**, f. striking (the soil) with a plough, ploughing, furrowing, W. — **halabha**, m. 'plough-like,' a piebald horse with a black stripe along its back, L. — **halabhiyoga**, m. application of a plough, the beginning of ploughing, Gobh. — **haladyudha**, m. 'plough-weaponed,' N. of Bala-rāma (see above; also transferred to Vishnu-Kṛishṇa), MBh.; Hariv.; (also with *bhaṭṭa*, *miśra* &c.) N. of various writers (esp. of a poet, of the author of the Abhidhāna-ratnamālā, of the author of the Purāṇa-sarvasva &c.), Cat.; — *chāṇḍogya* (?) and — *stava*, m. N. of wks.

Hal'ishā, f. = *halēshā*, the pole of a plough, Pat. — **halaka**, m. N. of a man, Divyāv. — **halakā**, f. g. *prākshādi*.

Halakin, mfn. (fr. prec.), ib.

Halaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to plough (= *halam grihṇāti*), Vop.

Halabala, mfn. ploughing, making furrows, L.

Halāha, m. (prob. for *halābha*) a piebald horse, L.

1. **Hali**, m. a large plough (see *śata-h*); a furrow, W.; agriculture, ib.; N. of a man, g. *grishṭy-ādi*.

2. **Hali**, in comp. for *halin*. — **priya**, m. Nauclea Kadamba, L.; (ā), f. spirituous liquor, L. — **rāma**, m. (with *jarman*) N. of an author.

Halika, m. a ploughman, husbandman, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.

Halin, m. a ploughman, agriculturist, Vās.; N. of Bala-rāma, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Rishi, R.; (*ini*), f. a number of ploughs, L.; Methonica Superba, L.

Hali. See *hala*.

Hale-dvipadikā, f. (fr. loc. of *hala* + *dvīp*) N. of a partic. tax, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 63, Sch.

Halya, nfn. ploughed, tilled (see *tri-* and *dvi-*), m. ploughing, agriculture, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 97; (ā), f. a multitude of ploughs, g. *pāṭḍi*; (am), n. a ploughed field, arable land, MW.; deformity, R.

Hāla, m. = *hala*, a plough, L.; a 'scraper' (kind of bird), Suśr., Sch.; N. of Bala-rāma (cf. *hala-dhara*), L.; of Sātavāhana, Cat.; of a king (son of Arishṭa-karman), VP.; (ā), f. spirituous liquor (a provincial term accord. to Vām. v, 1, 13; (f), f. a wife's younger sister, L. — **bhṛit**, m. N. of Bala-rāma (= *hala-bhṛit*), MW. — **bandha**, n. (fr. *hala-b*), g. *khaṇḍikādi*. — **sapta-sataka**, n. N. of an anthology (containing 700 Prakṛit stanzas). — **Hālāsyā**, N. of a place sacred to Śiva; — *khaṇḍa*, m. n., — *māhātmya*, n., *śyādhātaka*, n. N. of wks.

Halaka, m. a horse of a yellowish brown or tawny colour, L.

Hālāha, m. = *halāha*, L.

Hālīka, mfn. relating or belonging to a plough, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 124; m. a ploughman, agriculturist, Rājat.; Pañcat.; a slaughterer (used in explaining *go-vikāṛa*), KātyŚr., Sch.

Hālīni, f. a kind of lizard, L.

Hālu, m. a tooth, Up. i, 1, Sch.

Hāleya, m. (fr. *hāl*) N. of a king, BhP.

हल 2. *hal*, m. n. (in Pāṇini's system) a technical expression for all the consonants or for any consonant. — **anta**, mfn. ending in a consonant; m. or n. N. of wk.

हलदी *haladī* or *haladdī*, f. turmeric (= *haridra*), L.

हलहला *halahala*, ind. an exclamation of applause or approbation, MBh.; R. — **śabda**, m. the exclamation *halahala*, halloo, hallooing, shout, ib.

हलाल *halāl*, ind. (in dram.) a vocative particle (used in addressing a female friend who is an equal), Daśar.; Sāh.

हलाल *halāhala*, m. n. a kind of deadly poison (produced at the churning of the ocean by gods and demons), Kāv.; Pañcat.; m. (only L.) a kind of lizard; a kind of snake; a Jaina or Bauddha sage.

Hālāhala (Jātakam.) and **hālāhāla** (L.), n. the above poison.

Hālāhala, m. a partic. poisonous plant (the seed of which is said to resemble a cow's teat), Bhpr.; a kind of lizard, L.; a kind of spider, L.; n. (rarely m.), a deadly poison prepared from the roots of the above plant, accord. to R. and BhP. produced at the churning of the ocean (cf. *halāhala*), Kāv.; Suśr.; BhP.; (ā), f. a kind of small mouse, L.; (f), f. spirituous liquor, L. — **dhara**, m. 'having venom,' a small black snake, L.

Hāhala or **hāhāla**, n. the above poison, L.

हलिक्ष *halikṣha*, m. a kind of lion, VS. (Mahidh.)

Hālīkṣha, m. a kind of animal, TS. (Sch.); m. or n. a partic. intestine, AV.

हलिंगु *halingu*, m. N. of a man (see next).

Hālīngava, m. patr. fr. *halingu*, ŚBr.

हलिभ *halibha*, m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

हलिमा *halimā*, f. N. of one of the seven mothers of Skanda, MBh.

हलीन *halina*, m. Tectona Grandis, L.; = next, L.

Halima, m. Pandanus Odoratissimus, L.

Halimaka, m. id., L.; a partic. form of jaundice (in this sense prob. connected with *hariman*), Suśr.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.

हलुआण *haluāṇa* or *halūāṇa*, N. of a place, Cat.

हलुहार *haluhāra*, m. a horse with black testicles and a mark on its forehead, L.

हल्ल *halla*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.

हल्लक *hallaka*, n. the red lotus, Hāsy.

हल्लन *hallana*, n. rolling or tossing about, rolling about in sleep, L.

हल्लीश *halliśa*, m. one of the eighteen Upa-rūpakas or minor dramatic entertainments (described as a piece in one act, consisting chiefly of singing and dancing by one male and 7, 8, or 10 female performers; perhaps a kind of ballet), Sāh.; n. a circular dance (performed by women under the direction of a man), Kāvyaḍ.

Hālīśaka, m. n. a kind of dance (= prec.), Kāvyaḍ.

Hālīśha, *śhaka*, m. n. id., L.

Hālīśa, m. n. id., HParīś.

Hālīśaka, m. n. id., Pañcat.; a kind of musical instrument (v. l. *jhālīśhaka*), Hariv.

Hālīśakāya (only *ya*, n., also impers.) to perform the above dance, Kāśikh.

हल्ल *halha*. See *vihlha*.

हव 1. *hava*, m. (fr. *√hu*) an oblation, burnt offering, sacrifice, Śiṣ.; fire or the god of fire, L.

1. **Havana**, m. (for 2. see p. 1294, col. 1) fire or Agni the god of fire, L.; a fire-receptacle (= f.),

L.; (f), f. the sacrificial ladle, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; a hole made in the ground for the sacrificial fire which is to receive a burnt-oblation, L.; (am), n. the act of offering an oblation with fire, sacrifice, MBh.; Hariv.; a sacrificial ladle, Vait. — **paddhati**, f. N. of a Tantra wk. — **Havanāyus**, m. 'having the burnt-offering for its life,' fire, L.

Havaniya, mfn. to be offered with fire, sacrificial, W.; m. (?) an oblation, Śiṣ. (Sch.); n. anything fit for an oblation, clarified butter, ghee, W.

Haviḥ, in comp. for *havis*. — **śālā**, f. a room where oblations are prepared, L. — **śeśha**, m. the remnant of a sacrifice; — *bhāksha*, mfn. eating the r of a sacrifice, KātyŚr. — **śravas**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. — **śamsthā**, f., see *havi-yañña*.

Havitrī, f. a hole made in the ground for receiving the sacred fire for an oblation, L.

Havin. See under 2. *hava*.

Havir, in comp. for *havis*. — **ād** (RV.), — **ādā** (AV.), mfn. eating the oblation. — **ādyā**, n. the act of eating or tasting the obl., RV.; TBṛ. — **anta-rāpa**, n. passing over an obl., KātyŚr. — **āsana**, m. 'consuming oblations,' fire, L. — **ātāncana**, n. a kind of rennet for coagulating an obl. of milk &c., ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **āhuti**, f. offering an obl., GṛŚr. — **uc-chishṭā**, n. the residue of an oblation, ŚBr.; — *bhuḥ*, mfn. eating the res of an obl., ŚrS.; — *śeśha*, n. what is left from the res of an obl., Gobh.; *āśa* (ŚBr.), *āśana* (ŚāṅkhŚr.), mfn. = *āśa*, *āśana* — **gandhā**, f. 'smelling like clarified butter,' Prosopis Spigiera, L. — **grīha** or **-geha**, n. any house or chamber in which an oblation is offered, sacrificial hall, L.

— **grahāṇī**, f. a sacrificial ladle, KātyŚr. — **dā**, mfn. giving or bringing oblations, RV. — **dāna**, n. the gift of an oblation, Mn.; R. — **dhāna**, m. N. of the author of RV. x, 11-15, Anukr.; of a son of Antar-dhāna (cf. *havi-dhāman*), BhP.; (f), f. N. of the mythical cow Surabhi or Kāma-dhenu, ib.; of the wife of Havir-dhāna, ib.; (am), n. 'oblation-receptacle,' the vehicle in which the Soma plants are conveyed to be pressed (generally in du.), AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; a shed for the Soma vehicles, ib.; KātyŚr.; a place of sacrifice, MBh.; Hariv.; the earth (as the depository of obl.), AV.; (e), du. (with *Prajāpateḥ*) N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **dhānīn**, mfn. possessing a Soma car or shed, TS. — **dhāman**, m. N. of a son of Antar-dhāman (cf. *havi-dhāna*), MBh. — **dhūma**, m. the smoke from an oblation, Bear. — **nirvāpāna**, n. (with *pātra*) the vessel in which an obl. is offered, ĀpŚr. — **bhāga** (*havi-*), m. the share in an obl., ŚBr. — **bhāj**, mfn. partaking of an oblation, Nir. — **bhuḥ**, m. 'eating the obl,' fire or Agni the god of fire (also applied to Śiva and other gods), Hariv.; Kāv.; BhP.; pl. N. of the Pitrīs of the Kshatriyas, Mn. iii, 197. — **bhū**, f. the place of sacrifice (personified as daughter of Kardama and wife of Pustasya), BhP. — **bhūta** (*havi-*), mfn. become an obl., ŚBr. — **māthi**, mfn. destroying or disturbing sacrifices, RV. — **mantha**, m. Premna Spinosa or Longifolia, L. — **yajñā**, m. the offering of an obl., a simple oblation of clarified butter &c. (as opp. to a *soma-y*), Br.; GṛŚr. — **kāṇḍa**, n. N. of the first (or second) book of the ŚBr.; — *ritvij* (for *ritvij*), a priest officiating at a Havi-y, KātyŚr.; — *vidha* (*°jñā*), mfn. of the nature of the Havi-y, ŚBr.; — *śamsthā*, f. primary or essential form of the Havi-y (7 are enumerated, viz. Agny-adheya, Agni-hotra, Darśa-pūrṇa-niśau, Cāturmāsyaṇi, Paśu-bandha, Sautrāṇiṇi, and Pāka-yajña), Lāty. — **yājñi**, m. 'oblation-offerer,' a priest, W. — **varsha**, m. N. of a son of Agnīdhāna and the Varsha ruled by him, MārKp. — **vaḥ**, mfn. (nom. -*vāḥ*) conveying the sacrifice, RV. — **huti**, f. offering an oblation, L.

Havish, in comp. for *havis*. — **kāraṇa**, n. the act of preparing an oblation, TS.; Br. — **kṛit**, mfn. preparing the oblation, RV.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; m. the exclamation *hāvish-kṛit thi* (VS. i, 15), ŚBr.; ŚrS.; N. of an Āngirasa (cf. *hāvish-kṛita*), TS. — **kṛita** (*hāvish-*), mfn. made into an obl., TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. — **kṛiti** (*hāvish-*), f. preparation of the obl., RV. — **tas**, ind. (= abl.) from the obl., ŚāṅkhŚr. — **ṭva**, n. the being an oblation, Nyāyam, Sch. — **pañkti** (*hāvish-*), f. five obl's collectively, Br.; mfn. consisting of 5 obl's, Kāth.; AitBr. — **pāti** (*hāvish-*), m. lord of the obl., RV.; VS.; ŚhadBr. — **pā**, mfn. drinking the obl., RV. — **pātrā**, n. a vessel for the obl., ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **pānta-sūkta**, n. the hymn RV. x, 88 (cf. next), Cat. — **pāntiya**, mfn. beginning with *hāvish-pāntam* (RV. x, 88), Nir. vii,

23; Mn. xi, 252 (v.l. *haviṣhyantiya*). — **mat** (*haviṣh-*), mfn. possessing or offering an oblation, RV.; AV.; KathUp.; attended with or containing oblation, RV.; VS.; m. N. of an Āṅgīrasa, TS.; of a Devaśī, MBh.; of one of the 7 Rishis in the 6th Manv-antara or of one (or two) in the 11th, Hariv.; Pur.; pl. N. of a class of Pitrīs (regarded as progenitors of Kṣatriyas and as descended from Āṅgīrasa), Mn. iii, 197; 198; (*atī*), f. N. of the mythical cow Kāma-dhenu, BhP.; of a daughter of Āṅgīrasa, MBh.

Haviṣhyā, mfn. fit or prepared for an oblation, RV.; TS.; worthy of an oblation or sacrifice (as Śiva), MBh.; m. n. anything fit for an oblation (esp. rice or other kinds of grain), sacrificial food (cf. comp. n. = *ghṛita*, *haviṣ* &c.), GrSs.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*ā*), f., Pān. iv, 4, 122. — **bhakṣha**, mfn. eating sacrificial food (rice or other grain, clarified butter &c.; -*tā*, f.), ŚāṅkhGr. — **bhuḥ**, mfn. id., Mn. xi, 78. — **śāna**, n. the refuse of a sacrifice, KātyŚr. **Haviṣyāna**, n. food fit to be eaten during certain festival days, any particularly sacred food, Yājñ. **Haviṣyāśin**, mfn. = *haviṣhya-bhuḥ*, Mn. xi, 219.

Haviṣyantiya. See *haviṣh-pāntiya*. **Haviṣyandā**, m. (for *haviṣh-sy*) N. of a son of Viśvāmitra (v.l. *haviṣh-pānda* and *haviṣyandā*), R. **Havis**, n. an oblation or burnt offering, anything offered as an oblation with fire (as clarified butter, milk, soma, grain; *haviṣh* √*kṛi*, 'to prepare an oblation', 'make into an oblation'), RV. &c. &c.; water, Naigh. i, 12; fire, Kālac.; N. of a Marutvat (?), Kālac.

1. **Havyā**, n. (for 2. see col. 2) anything to be offered as an oblation, sacrificial gift or food (in later language often opp. to *kavya*, q.v.), RV. &c. &c. — **kavya**, n. oblations both to the gods and to the spirits of deceased ancestors, Mn. iii, 190; -*vāha*, mfn. receiving both oblations (cf. above), MBh.; conveying both oblations, ib.; *vyāsa*, mfn. eating both oblation, Pañcar. — **jushtī** (*havyā-*), f. delight in or enjoyment of an oblation, RV.; AitBr. — **dāti** (*havyā-*), mfn. conveying or presenting oblations (to the gods; said of Agni), RV.; f. sacrificial gift, oblation, ib. — **pa**, m. 'protector of oblations', N. of one of the 7 Rishis in the 13th Manv-antara, Hariv. — **pāka**, m. = *caru*, L. = **bhuḥ**, m. 'obl'-eater, fire or the god of fire, VarBṣ. — **mantrādhiḥkṛita**, m. du. 'superintendent of the sacrifice and of the council', a priest and a minister, Bcar. x, 1. — **yonī**, n. 'source of the sacrifice', a deity, L. — **lehin**, m. 'obl'-licker, fire, the god of fire, Bālar. — **vāh**, m. (nom. -*vāḥ*) bearing the oblation (to the gods), RV.; MBh.; R.; fire or the god of fire, ib. — **vāha**, m. fire, L. — **vā-hā** (or -*vāha*), mfn. = *vah* (also applied to the Aśvattha tree of whose wood the Aṅgī is made), AV.; TBr.; m. Agni or fire, MBh.; MārKp. — **vāhana**, mfn. = *vah*, RV.; ŚrS.; m. N. of Agni, TS.; ŚBr.; fire, MBh.; R. &c.; N. of the 9th Kalpa (q.v.); of one of the 7 Rishis under Manu Rohita or Sāvāra, Hariv.; MārKp. — **vāhinī**, f. 'obl'-bearer, N. of the tutelary deity of the family of Kapila, Cat. — **śōdhana**, mfn. purifying the obl., TBr. — **sūkti** (*havyā-*), f. a sacrificial verse or formula, VS.; TBr. — **sūd** (RV.), -**sūda** (TS.), or -**sūdāna** (VS.), mfn. preparing or providing the oblation. **Havyād**, mfn. eating the oblation, RV. **Havyāśā**, mfn. id., Hariv.; m. N. of a Rishi, Cat. **Havyāśā** (Rājat.), **havyāśāna** (L.), m. 'oblation-eater', fire.

1. **Hāvaka**, m. (fr. Caus.) the institutor of a sacrifice, Siphās.

Hāvaniya, mfn. (fr. id.) to be caused to sacrifice or to be sacrificed, Baudh.

Hāvin, mfn. offering an oblation, sacrificing (in *eka-h*), ŚāṅkhŚr.

Hāvirdhāna, mfn. containing the word *haviṣh-dhāna*, g. *vimuktādi*.

Hāvirdhāni, m. patr. fr. *haviṣh-dhāna*, BhP.

Hāvīr-yajñika (Lāty.), *yajñika* (KātyŚr.), mfn. relating or belonging to or destined for the Haviṣ-yajña.

Hāvishkṛita (fr. *haviṣh-kṛit*), n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Hāvishmata, n. (fr. *haviṣh-mat*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

हव 2. **hāva**, mfn. (fr. √*hve* or *hū*; for 1. see p. 1293, col. 2) calling, RV.; m. call, invocation, ib.; AV.; direction, order, command, L. — **vat**, mfn. containing the word *hava*, AitBr.

2. **Hāvana**, m. N. of a Rudra, MBh.; Hariv.; n. calling, invocation, summons, RV.; Pañcar.; chal-

lenging or challenge to battle, MW. — **śrūt**, mfn. listening to or hearing invocations, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **syād**, mfn. hastening to an invocation or challenge, RV.

Havās, n. an invocation, call, RV.

Havin, mfn. calling, invoking, AV.; looking for help, AitBr. ('skilled in sacrifice', Sāy.)

Havitu. See *su-havitu-nāman* and √*hve* (for dat. *havitave*).

Hāviman, m. or n. call, invocation, RV.

2. **Hāvya** (or *havyā*), m(ā)n. to be called or invoked, RV.; AV.; VS.; m. N. of a son of Manu Svāyambhuva, Hariv.; of a son of Atri, VP.

Hāva, m. calling, alluring, dalliance, blandishment (collective N. of ten coquettish gestures of women, beginning with *līlā*, q.v.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. 2. **Hāvaka**, m. a caller, summoner, (in nuptial ceremonies) one who summons the bride, an attendant on the bridegroom.

हवन्त **havaṅga**, m. (fr. *havam* + *ga*?) eating rice and curds from a metal cup, L.

हवल **havala** and **havava**, N. of partic. high numbers, Buddh.

हविष **havidhṛa**, m. N. of a king, MBh.; of a son of Manu Svārocisha, Hariv.

हविष्ठ **haviṣṭha**, m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv.

हस 1. **has**, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 72)

hasati (m. c. also °*te*; pf. *jāhasa*, *jahase*, MBh. &c.; aor. *ahasit*, Gr.; fut. *hasitā*, ib.; *hasishyati*, MBh. &c.; inf. *hasitum*, ib.; ind. p. *hasitvā*, -*hasya*, ib.), to laugh, smile, laugh at (instr.), ShaṅvBr.; Gobh.; MBh. &c.; to deride, mock, ridicule (acc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to surpass, excel, Kāvyaḍ; to expand, open (as a blossom), Kuval.: Pass. *hasyate* (aor. *ahāsī*), to be laughed or smiled at, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. *hāsyaṭi* (aor. *ajāhasat*), to cause to laugh, Hariv.; Kum.: Desid. *jāhasishati* (cf. √1. *jakṣh*), Gr.: Intens. *jāhasyate* (p. °*yamāna*, MBh.), *jāhasati*, to laugh continuously or immoderately, ib.

2. **Has**, ind. an exclamation of laughter or loud merriment (also employed as a Nidhana in the Sāman). — **kartṛi**, m. a stimulator, inciter (others, 'illuminator'), RV. — **kārā**, n. 'smile (of the sky)', sheet-lightning, ib. — **kṛiti** (*hās-*), f. loud merriment, laughter, ib.

Hāsa (or *hasā*), m. (ifc. f. ā) mirth, laughter, RV. &c. &c. — **kṛit**, mfn. causing mirth or laughter, Śpiṅgār. — **vajra**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. **Hasā-mud**, mfn. laughing merrily, Hir. **Hasā-mudā**, mfn. id., AV.

Hasat, mfn. (pr. p. of √*has*) laughing, smiling &c.; mocking, scorning, excelling, Śiṣ. v, 63; (*anti*), f. a portable fire-vessel, small furnace, chafing-dish, L.; Arabian jasmine, L.; a partic. female demon, L.; N. of a river (= *hasanī*), Divyāv.

Hasana, m(ā)n. laughing, Nir. iii, 5; jesting or sporting with, Pañcar.; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; (*ā*), f. a jest, encouraging shout (others, 'lightning'), RV. ix, 112, 4; (*ī*), f., see next; (*am*), n. laughter, a laugh (accord. to some, 'with tremulous lips'), VarBṣ.; Suśr.

Hasanī, f. a portable fire-plate or chafing-dish, L.; N. of a mythical river (= *hasanī*), Divyāv. — **maṇi**, m. 'hearth-jewel', fire, L.

Hasaniya, mfn. to be laughed at or derided by (gen.)

Hasantikā, f. a portable fire-vessel, small fire-plate, Vcar., Rājat.

Hasikā, f. laughter, derision, jesting, L.

Hasita, mfn. laughing, jesting, smiling, Kathās.; one who has laughed (m. 'he laughed' = *jāhasa*), Vet.; mocked, ridiculed, surpassed, excelled, Kāv.; blown, expanded, L.; (*am*), n. laughing, laughter (also impers. = 'it has been laughed'), Tār.; Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; the bow of Kāma (god of love), W.

Hasitṛi, mfn. one who laughs, a laughter, smiler, MW.

Hasrā, m(ā)n. laughing, smiling, RV.; foolish, stupid, L.

Hāsa, m. (ifc. f. ā) laughing, laughter, mirth (often in pl.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mocking, derision (of gen.), R.; a jest, joke, fun (*āhhyāna-h*), 'a funny story', Kathās.; dazzling whiteness (regarded as laughter in which the teeth are shown), R.; Kathās.; Sāh.; pride, arrogance, BhP.; (*ā*), f. N. of Durgā, L. — **kara**, mfn. provoking laughter, causing

to laugh, Śiṣ.; laughing, merry, W. — **bhūta**, mfn. representing the laughter of (gen.), Jātak. — **vati**, f. N. of a Tantra deity, Buddh. — **śīla**, mfn. prone to mirth or laughter, Kathās. **Hāsāpāda**, n. an object of jest or laughter, Kathās.

Hāsaka, m. one who causes laughter, a buffoon, jester, MBh.; R.; Subh.; a laughter, MW.; (*ikā*), f. laughter, mirth, merry-making, L.

Hāsana, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing laughter, funny, comical, Kathās.

Hāsānika, m. a play-fellow, L.

Hāsin, mfn. laughing, smiling at (comp.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; dazzlingly white (cf. under *hāsa*), brilliant or adorned with, ib.; (*inī*), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.

Hāsya, mfn. to be laughed at, laughable, ridiculous, funny, comical, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; laughing, laughter, mirth (in rhet. one of the 10 Rasas or of the 8 Sthāyī-bhāvas, qq. vv.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; jest, fun, amusement, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **kathā**, f. a funny tale, BhP. — **kara** (Sāh.), -**kāra** (R.), mfn. provoking laughter, causing to laugh. — **kārya**, n. a ridiculous affair, Pañcar. — **kṛit**, mfn. = *-kara*, Daś. — **tara**, mfn. more ridiculous, MBh. — **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. laughableness, ridiculousness, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

— **didṛkṣhu**, mfn. curious to see something ridiculous, Kathās. — **padavi**, f. the road of laughter (°*vim* √*yā*, 'to incur ridicule'), Pañcar. (-*bhāva*, m. = *-tā*, Kathās.); a jest, joke (pl.), Hariv. — **ratnākāra**, m. 'jewel-mine of mirth', N. of a drama. — **rasa**, m. the sense of humour (see *rasa*)? — **vat**, mfn. funny, comical, Bālar. — **sthāyī-bhāva**, n. the permanent sense of humour (see *sthāyī-bh*). — **hina**, mfn. destitute of a smile (or 'of blossom'), Hāsy. **Hāsyaṛṇava**, m. 'ocean of mirth', N. of a Prahasana by Jagad-īśvara. **Hāsyaśpāda**, n. a laughing-stock, butt (-*tva*, n.), Kāv.

हसिर **hasira**, m. a kind of mouse (cf. *han-sira*), Cat. **हसुराज** **hasurāja**, m. N. of a man, Buddh. **हस्त** **has-kartṛi** &c. See col. 2.

हस्त **hāsta**, m. (ifc. f. ā, of unknown derivation) the hand (ifc. = 'holding in or by the hand'; *haste* √*kṛi* [as two words], 'to take into the hand', 'get possession of'; *haste* √*kṛi* [as a comp.], 'to take by the hand, marry'; *śatru-hastam* √*gam*, 'to fall into the hand of the enemy'), RV. &c. &c. an elephant's trunk (ifc. = 'holding with the trunk'), AitBr.; MBh. &c.; the fore-arm (a measure of length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, = 24

Angulas or about 18 inches), VarBṣ.; Rājat. &c.; the position of the hand (= *hasta-vinyāsa*), VPāt.; hand-writing, Yājñ.; Vikr.; the 11th (13th) lunar asterism (represented by a hand and containing five stars, identified by some with part of the constellation Corvus), AV. &c. &c.; a species of tree, L.; (in prosody) an anapest, Col.; quantity, abundance, mass (ifc. after words signifying 'hair'; cf. *keśa-h*); N. of a guardian of the Soma, Śāy.; of a son of Vasudeva, BhP.; of another man, Rājat.; (*hastā*), f. the hand, AV. xi, 124; the Nakshatra Rāsa, Pur.; (*am*), n. a pair of leather bellows, L.; mfn. born under the Nakshatra Hasta, Pāp. iv, 34. [Cf. accord. to some, Gk. *dyoos*.] — **kalama**, n. a lotus carried in the h^o (assymbolizing good fortune or prosperity; thus when Lakṣmī was churned out of the ocean, she appeared holding a lotus), Mālav.; a lotus-like hand, A. — **kārya**, mfn. to be done or made with the hand, Pañcar. Br.

— **kṛita** (*hastā-*), m(ā)n. made with the h^o, AV.

— **kohali** (?), f. the binding of the string round the fore-arm of the bride and bridegroom, L. — **kau-**

śāla, n. skillfulness of hand, manual dexterity, MW.

— **kriyā**, f. any manual performance, ib. — **ga**, m(ā)n. being in one's (comp.) hand or possession, Kathās.; Pañcar. — **gata**, mfn. come to hand, fallen into one's possession, procured, obtained, secured

(*para-hasta-g*), 'being in the hand or possession of another'), Hariv.; Ragh. &c. — **gāmīna**, mfn. = *ga*, Ragh. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain (*māhātmya*, n.), Cat. — **grīhya**, ind. having taken the h^o, RV.; AV. — **grāha**, m. the taking of the hand, BhP.; Kathās.; the marriage ceremony, Kathās.; the putting h^o to or engaging in, Praçad. — **grābhā**, mfn. one who takes or has taken a girl's h^o (= 'one who marries or has married a wife'), RV. — **grāha**, mfn. taking (or able to take) any one by the h^o (= 'being in the immediate neighbourhood'), R.; *hasta-grā-*

ham √*grah*, 'to take any one by the hand', Pāp. iii,

hence it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata; here Yudhiṣṭhira was crowned after a triumphal progress through the streets of the city; see MBh. xii, 1386-1410: other names for this celebrated town are *gajdhvaya*, *nāga-sādhvaya*, *nāgadhva*, *hastina*, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.

Hasti-√kṛi, P. -*karoti*, to hand over, deliver, Mālatī.

Hastina. See *antar-h*, p. 43, col. 3.

Haste (loc. of *hastā*), in comp. -*karapa*, n. taking (the bride's) hand, marrying, L. -*√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to take in hand, take possession of, make one's own, MW. -*grihya*, ind. (= *hastā-gṛ*), *g. mayūra-vyāṅsakādi*. -*bandha*, m. = *hastā-d*, Pāp. vi, 3, 13, Sch.

Hasty (before vowels), in comp. for *hasti*. -*adhyaśa*, m. a superintendent of elephants, MW. -*āsana*, f. Boswellia serrata or Thurifera, L. -*āsya*, n. sg. e^l and horses, R.; VarBṛS.; -*dṛkṣā*, f. N. of the 16th and 17th Paṇḍitaśas of the AV.; -*ratha-gṛha*, m. the sound of chariots (and) horses (and) elephants, Ml.; -*ratha-sambādha*, mfn. crowded with carriages (and) horses (and) e^l, R.; -*vāroha-bandhaka*, m. pl. e^l-riders (and) horsemen (and) their servants, ib. -*ājiva*, m. an e^l-driver, MBh. -*āyurveda*, m. a work on the treatment of e^l diseases, Cat. -*āroha*, m. an e^l-rider, e^l-driver, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c. -*ālaka*, n. a kind of large bulbous plant, Suśr. -*riśabha*, mfn. accompanied by an elephant-like bull (as cows), ŚBr.

Hastyā, mf(ā)n. being on the hand (as the fingers), TS.; Br.; prepared with the hand, RV.; held in the hand, TBr.

Hasta, mfn. formed with the hands (with *muḥḥa*, n. = *āñjali*), Nāḥ.

Hastāyana, mfn. (fr. *hastā*), *g. pakṣhādi*.

Hastika, mfn. consisting of elephants, Ratnāṅ.; m. an e^l-rider, e^l-driver &c., W.; n. a multitude of e^ls, MBh. ix, 2839 (B. *hastika*); Pāp. iv, 2, 47; a multitude of female e^ls, Pāp. vi, 3, 35, Vārtt. II, Pat.

Hastikarshūka, mf(ā)n. (fr. *hasti-karshū*), *g. kātyādi*.

Hastidanta, mfn. (fr. *hasti-d*) consisting of made of ivory, Kauś.

Hastidāyī, m. patr. fr. *hasti-d*, Pravar.

Hastina, mfn. belonging to an elephant, AV.; naving the depth of an elephant (as water), Daś.; n. = next, L. -*pura*, n. = *hastinā-pura* (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; R. &c.

Hastināyana, mfn. (fr. *hastin*), *g. pakṣhādi*; m. a patr., *g. naḍādi*.

Hastipada, m. (fr. *hasti-p*) N. of a man, Pāp. iv, 3, 132; mfn. relating or belonging to Hasti-pada, ib.

Hastīrishi, m. patr. fr. *hasti-śiras*, Pāp. vi, 1, 62, Vārtt. 3, Pat.

हस्र *hasra*. See p. 1294, col. 2.

हहल *hahala*, n. a sort of deadly poison (cf. *halāhala*), L.

हहव *hahava*, n. a partic. hell (cf. *hahava*), Buddh.

हहा 1. *hahā*, ind. an exclamation (= 'alas!') in *hahā dhik*), Ratnāṅ.

हहा 2. *hahā*, m. N. of a Gandharva (m. c. for *hahā*), MBh.; R.

हहल *hahala*, m. pl. N. of the Caidya country, L.

हहाहा *hahāhā*, ind. = 1. *hahā*, Sāh.

हहे *hahe*, ind., *g. cādi*.

हा 1. *hā*, ind. an exclamation expressive of pain, anger, astonishment, satisfaction &c. (= *ah* | *alas* | *oh* | *ha* | often before or after a voc. case, also repeated *hā-hā*, cf. 1. *hahā* above, or followed by other particles, esp. *dhik*, *hanta*, *kaṣṭha* &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. -*kaṣṭha-sābda*, m. the exclamation *hā kaṣṭha*, Kad. -*kāra*, m. the excl. *hā*, Śiś. -*hā-kṛita*, mfn. filled with cries, Bear. -*hā-rava* or -*hā-sābda*, m. the exclamation *hā hā*, Kathās.

हा 2. *hā* (not always separable fr. *√3* *hā*), cl. 3. Ā. (Dhātup. xxv, 7) *jihite* (p. *jihāna* [q.v.]; pf. *jahīre*, AV.; aor. *ahāsta*, RV. &c.; fut. *hātā*, Gr.; *hāsyate*, Br.; MBh.; inf. *hātum*, ib.; ind. p. *hātva*, Gr.; -*hāya*, RV.), to start or spring forward, bound away, give way (to dat.), RV.; to spring or leap upon(?), RV. x, 49, 5; to go or de-

part or betake one's self to have recourse to (acc.), Nāḥ.; to fall or come into any state, Kir.: Pass. *hāyate* (aor. *ahāyi*), Gr.: Caus. *hāpayati* (aor. *ajīhapati*), ib.: Desid. *jihāsate*, ib.: Intens. *jāhāyate*, *jāhāti*, *jāheti*, ib.

Jihāna, mfn. bounding forward (as a horse), RV.; flying (as an arrow), Kir.

1. **Hāna**, mfn. gone or departed &c. (in *śmṛhāna*, 'risen'), VS.

Hāyas. See *ul-* and *sārva-hāyas*.

1. **Hoya**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1297, col. 1) to be gone &c., MW.

हा 3. *hā*, cl. 3. P. (Dhātup. xxv, 8) *jāhāti* (rarely cl. 1. *jahati*; 3. du. *jahitah*, Impv. *jahīhi* [or *jahāhi*, Pāp. vi, 4, 117]; *jahitāt*, AV.; Pot. *jahyāt*, AV. &c.; pf. *jahan*, *jahūh*, RV. &c.; *jahe*, Br.; aor. *ahāt*, ib. &c.; *ahāsīt*, Gr.; 3. sg. *ahās*, RV.; *dhāsi*, AV.; *hāsishṭa*, ib.; fut. *hātā*, Gr.; *hāsyati*, *te*, AV. &c.; *jahishyati*, MBh. &c.; inf. *hātum*, ib.; ind. p. *hītva* [q.v.], RV. &c.; *hītvi*, *tvāya*, RV.; -*hītva*, Gr.; -*hāya*, Br., -*hīyam*, TS.), to leave, abandon, desert, quit, forsake, relinquish (with *śarīram*, *deham*, *prāṇān*, *asūn*, *jīvita* &c. = 'to die'), RV. &c. &c.; to discharge, emit, ib.; to put away, take off, remove, lay aside, give up, renounce, resign, avoid, shun, abstain or refrain from, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to disregard, neglect, ib.; to lose, be deprived of, R.; Kām.; to get rid of, escape from, Up.; MBh. &c.; to cause to emit (with *śardham*, 'to cause to break wind'), Vop.: Pass. *hīyāte* or *hīyate* (ep. also *hīyati*; aor. *ahāya*), to be left or abandoned or deserted &c.; to be left behind, fall short of (abl.), RV. &c. &c.; to be excluded from or bereft of (abl. or instr.; with *prāṇaiḥ*, 'to die'), KathUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be overtaken by (instr.), MBh.; to be deficient or wanting, suffer loss or injury, fail (also in a lawsuit), decrease, wane, decline, come to an end, ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to weigh less (at the ordeal of the balance), Yājñ. &c.; to be given up or avoided, Bhartṛ. (v.l.); to be subtracted, VarBṛS.; to become detached from (with abl. or instr.), fall out (as hair), BHp.: Caus. *hāpayati* (m. c. also *te*, aor. *ajīhapati*; -*jīhipah*, RV.), to cause to leave or abandon &c.; to omit, neglect, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to fall short of, be wanting in (acc.), MBh.; Cān.; to give up (*asūn*, 'life'), Hariv.; to lose (*kāla*, 'time'), Kām.; to abandon (*pratijñam*, 'a thesis'), Jātakam.: Desid. *jihāsati*, to wish to leave or abandon, Daś.; BHp.: HPariś.; to wish to reject or disown, Prab.; to wish to escape, Sarvad.: Intens. *jehīyate*, *jāhāti*, *jāheti*, Gr.

Jahitā, mfn. rejected, forsaken, forlorn, RV.; ĀpṚ.

Ha. See 5. *ha*, p. 1286, col. 1.

Hāta, mfn. given up, abandoned, BHp. -*vat*, mfn. abandoned by, deprived of (acc.), Kām. (v.l.)

Hātavya, mfn. to be abandoned or left, relinquishable, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be left behind i. e. overtaken, MBh.

Hātu, m. or f. death, L.; a road, L.

2. **Hāna**, n. the act of abandoning, relinquishing, giving up, escaping, getting rid of, Gaut.; Śaṅk.; Sarvad.; want, lack, Kap.; cessation, ib.; Bhartṛ. (v.l.)

Hāni, f. (accord. to some fr. *√han*) abandonment, relinquishment, Kuvāl.; taking off, laying aside (ornaments), Subh.; decrease, diminution, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; deprivation of (abl.), Gaut.; damage, loss, failure (also in a lawsuit), ruin, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; insufficiency, deficit, a minus, ĀsvGr.; MBh.; cessation, disappearance, non-existence, Kāv.; Kathās. &c. -*kāra*, mfn. injurious, detrimental, Pañcat.; causing to disappear, Śiś. -*kṛit*, mfn. causing loss, prejudicial, destructive, Kathās.

Hāniya, mfn. = *hātavya*, MW.

Hāpana, n. (fr. Caus.) the act of causing to quit or abandon &c.; diminution, Suśr.

Hāpita, mfn. (fr. id.) caused to be left or abandoned &c.; injured (as a deposit), Yājñ.; deprived of (instr.), BHp.

Hāyaka, mfn. giving up, abandoning, MBh.

1. **Hāyana**, mf(ā)n. (for 2. see p. 1297, col. 1) quitting, leaving, MW.; passing away, ib.

Hāyin, mfn. leaving, abandoning, neglecting, ib.

Hāsas, m. the moon, Up. iv, 220, Sch.

Hitvā, ind. having left or abandoned &c.; letting alone, slighting, disregarding, R.; Kathās.; excepting, with the exception of (acc.), VarBṛS.

Hinā, mfn. left, abandoned, forsaken, RV.; left behind, excluded or shut out from, lower or weaker

than, inferior to (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; left out, wanting, omitted, MBh.; defeated or worsted (in a lawsuit), Yājñ.; deficient, defective, faulty, insufficient, short, incomplete, poor, little, low, vile, bad, base, mean, ŚBr. &c. &c.; bereft or deprived of, free from, devoid or destitute of, without (instr., abl., loc., acc., or comp.); *prāṇair hinah*, 'bereft of breath or life'; *mantrād or mantralo h*, 'devoid of sacred knowledge', MupdUp.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; lost or strayed from (a caravan), Pāp. i, 4, 23, Kāś.; brought low, broken down in circumstances, ŚrS.; m. a faulty or defective witness (of five kinds, viz. *anya-vādin*, *kriyā-dveshin*, *nōpasthāyin*, *nir-uttara*, *ahūta-prapālāyin*), Yājñ., Sch.; subtraction (= *vyavakalana*), MW.; Mesua Ferreira, L.; (ā), f. a female mouse (w. r. for *dina*), L.; (am), n. deficiency, want, absence (*velā-hine* = 'before the right time', 'unseasonably'), VarBṛS.; Yājñ. -*karman*, mfn. engaged in low practices, neglecting or omitting customary rites or religious acts, Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. -*kula*, mfn. of low family, base-born, plebeian (-*tva*, n.), MW. -*kushṭa*, n. (prob.) = *kshudra-k*, Cat. -*kōsa*, mfn. having an empty treasury, MBh. -*kratu*, mfn. one who neglects to sacrifice, Mn. xi, 12. -*krama*, m. diminishing series or order of succession, Suśr. -*kriya*, mfn. = *-karman*, Mn. iii, 7. -*gūṇa*, mfn. of inferior virtue or merit, R. -*oakṣhna*, mfn. one who has lost an eye or whose sight is dimmed, R. -*carita*, n. (pl.) base or mean conduct, Śāntiś. -*ja*, mfn. low-born, MBh. -*jāti*, mfn. of low caste, outcaste, degraded, vile, Mn. iii, 15. -*tara*, mfn. worse, inferior, MupdUp. -*tarṭita*, mfn. insufficiently satiated, ŚārhP. -*tas*, ind. = *hīnena* or *hinā*, MBh.; of less value, Vas. -*tā*, f. -*tva*, n. defectiveness, deprivation, destitution, the state of being without, want or absence of (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c. -*dagdha*, mfn. insufficiently burned or cauterized, Suśr. -*darśana-samarthya*, mfn. destitute of the power of seeing, blind, Rājat. -*dīnā-nkampaka*, mfn. feeling compassion for the wretched and miserable, Kāraṇ. -*nāyaka*, mfn. having a low or base hero (said of a drama), MW. -*pakṣha*, mf(ā)n. unprotected, Yājñ., Sch. -*pratiṣṭha*, mfn. faithless, Hariv. -*bala*, mfn. deficient in strength, weak, feeble, Pañcat. -*bāhn*, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L. -*buddhi*, mfn. of weak understanding, R. -*mūlya*, n. a low price, Yājñ. -*yāna*, n. 'simpler or lesser vehicle', N. of the earliest system of Buddhist doctrine (opp. to *mahāyāna*; see *yāna*). -*yoni*, m. or f. an inferior womb, low birth or origin, MW. -*rātra*, mf(ā)n. having shorter nights, Gaut. -*rūpa*, mf(ā)n. deficient in form or beauty, R. -*roman*, mfn. deprived of hair, bald, MBh. -*varga* (Jātak.). -*varṇa* (Hit.), mfn. of low caste, outcaste. -*vāda*, m. defective statement, insufficient or contradictory evidence, prevarication, W. -*vādin*, mfn. defeated or worsted (in a lawsuit), Pañcat.; making a defective statement, insufficient or inadmissible (as a witness; see *hina* above), W.; contradictory, prevaricating, ib.; destitute of speech, speechless, dumb, ib. -*vīrya*, mfn. = *bala* (-*tva*, n.), R.; Bhp. -*vṛitti*, mfn. of base conduct, MBh. -*vyāḥjana*, mfn. (speech) deficient or indistinct in its consonants, R. -*sakhyā*, n. making friends with low people, L. -*sandhi*, mfn. destitute of peace or reconciliation, W. -*seva*, f. attendance on base or low people, Cān.; Hit. -*svara*, mfn. defective in sound, soundless (-*tā*, f.), Suśr. **Hināṅān**, mfn. destitute of rays, dark, Kāv. **Hināṅga**, mf(ā)n. defective in limb, crippled, lame, mutilated, ŚaḍvBr.; Mn.; VarBṛS.; incomplete in parts, imperfect, KātyŚr., Sch. **Hināti-rikta**, mfn. defective or excessive, too few or too many; -*kāle*, ind. too late or too soon, VarBṛS.; -*gātra* (Mn.) or *lāṅga* (f. *ī*, Yājñ.), mfn. having a limb too few or too many. **Hinādhiḥka**, mfn. smaller or greater than (abl.), VarBṛS.; too little or too much; (e), ind. too late or too soon, ib.; -*tā*, f. (Kāvyād.). -*tva*, n. (ib., Sch.) deficiency or excess; *kāṅga*, mf(ā)n. having too few or too many limbs, VarBṛS. **Hināṇna-vastra-vesha**, mfn. (a Brahmin-cārin) eating less food (than his preceptor) and wearing an inferior dress, Mn. ii, 194. **Hinārtha**, mfn. one who has fallen short of his object or lost his advantage, MBh. **Hinōdgata**, mfn. insufficiently emerged or come forth, Suśr. **Hinōpama**, f. comparison with something inferior, Śaṅkar.; Prāṭp. **Hinaka**, mfn. deprived of (see *kara-saṁdāṅga* -*h*, add.)

Hīnita, mfn. deprived of one's own, MBh. i, 3558; iv, 226 (conj.); separated from (comp.), Hariv.; subtracted (= *vy-avakalita*), L.

Hīyamāna, mfn. being left or deserted &c.; weaker, inferior, MBh.; being lost, MW.; sinking, giving in, ib.

2. **Hoya**, mfn. (for 1. and 3. see p. 1296 and 1304) to be left or quitted or abandoned or rejected or avoided (-*ṭva*, n.), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; to be subtracted, L.

हाइकार *hāi-kāra*, m. the exclamation *hāi*, Lāṭy.

हाउकार *hau-kāra*, m. the exclamation *hau*, Lāṭy.

हाउयवादारसूत *hauyavādāra-sūt* and *hau-huvavā-sāman*, n. N. of Sāmāns, IndSt.

हांस *hānsa*, mfn. (fr. *hansa*) relating to a goose or swan, Car.

हांसकान्या, mfn. (fr. *hansaka*), g. *pakshādī*; m. a patr., g. *naḍḍī*.

हाकिनी *hākinī*, f. a partic. female demon (cf. *ḍākinī* and *sākinī*), Tantras.

हाङ्गर *hāṅgara*, m. a large fish, shark, L.

हाज्यखान *hājya-khāna*, m. N. of a Khan, Cat.

हाट *hāṭa*. See *karahāṭa*, p. 255, col. 1.

हाटक *hāṭaka*, m. (said to be fr. *√haṭ*; perhaps connected with *hiraṇya*) N. of a country and people, MBh.; a partic. magical drink, BhP.; (ṭ), f. N. of a river in the lower world, BhP.; n. 'found in Hātaka,' gold, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m(f)ṇ. = next, Śiṣ. — **माया**, m(f)ṇ. golden, made of gold, Hcar.

हाताकेश or **केशना**, m. N. of a form of Śiva (worshipped on the banks of the Go-dāvari), Kathās.

हाताकेशवरा, m. id., ib.; Pur.; n. a partic. incantation, Rājāt.; — **महामाया**, n. N. of wk.

हाताकि, mfn. made or consisting of gold, Alamkāraś.

हाडि *hāḍi*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; (ṭ), f. a kind of written character, Jaim. — **ग्रामा**, m. N. of a village, Rājāt.

हाडिक, f. an earthen pot (cf. *haṇḍikā*), Kathārṇ.

हात *hāta*, *hātavya*, *hātu*. See p. 1296, col. 2.

हालूत *hāt-kṛita*, n. uttering the sound *hāt*, L.

हात्र *hātra* (?), n. wages, hire, L.; = (or w. r. for) *hāntra*, L.

हान *hāna*, *hāni* &c. See p. 1296, col. 2.

हानव्य *hānavya*, *hānu*. See p. 1288, col. 2.

हानुक *hānuka*, *hāntra*. See p. 1288, col. 1.

हान्दण *hāndaṇa*, N. of a place, Cat.

हापन *hāpana*, *hāpita*. See p. 1296, col. 2.

हापुत्री *hāputrī*, f. a kind of wagtail, L.

हापुत्रिक, f. id., W.

हाफिका *hāphikā*, f. gaping, yawning, L.

हामियाम *hāmi-grāma*, m. N. of a village, Rājāt.

हाम्फ *hāmpa* (?), Pañcad.

हाम्नीरी *hāmīrī*, f. (in music) a kind of Rāṅgiṇī (cf. *naṭṭa-hāmīrā*), Saṃgit.

हायक *hāyaka*, *hāyin*. See p. 1296, col. 2.

हायति *hāyati*, m. N. of a man, Saṃskārak.

हायन 2. *hāyand*, m. n. (accord. to native authorities fr. *√1* or 2. *hā*; but of. *hāyana*) a year (ifc. f. *ī*, and accord. to Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 27 also *ā*), AV. &c. &c.; m. a sort of red rice (pl. its grains), MaitrS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; a flame, ray, L.; (ṭ), f. a year, AV. xii, 1, 36; mfn. lasting a year or returning every year (applied to Takman, q.v.), AV. — **ग्रन्था**, m., -**पथ**, n., -**रत्ना**, n., -**सिन्धु**, m., -**सुन्दरा** and **नोत्तमा**, m. or n. N. of wks.

हायाना, m. a kind of red rice, Car.

हायि *hāyi*, ind. an exclamation used in chanting a Sāman (cf. *hāi*), MBh. — **कारा**, m.

the exclamation *hāyas*, Lāṭy. **हयि-शब्दा**, m. id., Nyāyam., Sch.

हार *hāra*, *hāraka*, *hārin* &c. See p. 1289, cols. 2 and 3.

हारयु *hārayu*, N. of a place, Cat.

हारव *hārava*, m. N. of an inhabitant of hell, L.

हारायण *hārāyaṇa*, n. N. of various Sāmāns, ArshBr.

हारिक *hārika*, *hāriṇa*, *hārila*, *hāridra* &c. See p. 1292, col. 1.

हारिस *hārisa*, m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

हार्ग *hārga* (?), m. (said to be fr. *√1* *hṛi*) satisfaction, L.

हार्द *hārd* (fr. and = *hrid*). See *dur*- and *su-hārd*.

हार्दा, mfn. relating to or being in the heart, Saṃp.; Saṃk.; BhP.; (am), n. love, kindness, affection for (loc. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; meaning, intention, purpose, BhP. — **वत्**, mfn. feeling affection for (loc.), MārKp. — **विद्या**, f. N. of wk.

हार्दि, m. the heart, AV.; contentment, ease, comfort, VarBṢ.; n. the heart or interior of the body (also applied to the intestines), RV.

हार्दिक्ष. See *yama-ḥ*.

हार्दिक्या, m. patr. of Kṛita-varman, MBh.; Hariv.; friendship, R.

हार्दिन, mfn. feeling affection for (loc.), MārKp.

हार्दिवान (Tār.) — **वत्**, mfn. hearty, cordial, having an affection for (loc.)

हार्म्य *hārmya*, n., v. l. for *harmya*, Tār.

हार्य *hārya*. See p. 1289, col. 3.

हार्येय *hārshṭeya*, *hārshṇi*. See p. 1293, col. 1.

हाल *hāla*, *hālaka*, *hālaka* &c. See p. 1293, cols. 1 and 2.

हालहल *hālāhala*, *hālāhala*, *hālāla* &c. See p. 1293, col. 2.

हावक *hāvaka*, *hāvanīya*, *hāvin* &c. See p. 1294, cols. 1 and 2.

हावु *hāvu*, ind. an exclamation of joy (used in chanting a Sāman), TUP.

हास *hāsa*, *hāsyā*. See p. 1294, cols. 2 and 3.

हास्त *hāsta*, *hāstika*, *hāstina*. See p. 1296, col. 1.

हाहव *hāhava*, m. a kind of hell (cf. *ha-hava*), Kāraṇḍ.

हाहस् *hāhas*, m. a Gandharva, L.

हाह, m. (for *hā-hā* see under 1. *hā*, p. 1296, col. 1) a Gandharva or N. of a Gandharva, ŚrS.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a partic. high number, ten thousand billions (*mahā-hāhā*, 'a hundred thousand billions'), MW.

हि 1. *hi* (cf. *√hay*), cl. 5. P. (Dhātup. xxvii, 11) *hīndī* (Ved. also *hinudī*, *hīnvati* and *hinudī*, 'te; p. *hīnvānā* (with act. and pass. sense), RV.; *hāyat*, RV.; TS.; 1. sg. *hiṣhe*, RV.; pf. *jighāya*, *jighyuh*, RV. &c.; *jighye* [with pass. sense], Bhāṭṭ.; aor. *āhema*, *āhyān*, *heta* p. *hīyānā* (with pass. sense), RV.; *āhyam* (?), *dhāt*, AV.; *āhaishit*, Br.; *āheshata*, RV.; fut. *hetā*, Gr.; *heshyati*, MBh. &c.; inf. -*hye*, RV.), to send forth, set in motion, impel, urge on, hasten on (Ā. also intrans.), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to stimulate or incite to (dat.), RV.; to assist or help to (dat.), ib.; to discharge, hurl, cast, shoot, RV.; to convey, bring, procure, ib.; ŚBr.; to forsake, abandon, get rid of, Bhāṭṭ.; (*hīnvati*), to gladden, delight, Dhātup. xv, 82; Pass. *hīyate* (aor. *āhīyī*), Gr.; Caus. *hāyayati* (aor. *ājīhayat*), ib.; Desid. of Caus. *jighāpayishati*, ib.; Desid. *jighishati*, ib.; Intens. *jeghiyate*, *jeghayiti*, *jegheti*, ib.

हाया, *hāyana* &c. See p. 1288, cols. 2, 3.

1. **हित**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1298, col. 2) sent, impelled, urged on, set in motion &c.; going, running, speeding, RV.; AV.

हिती, f. sending, errand, direction (see *asmī*- and *devā-h*).

हितवान्, mfn. speedy, swift, RV.

हितवा, m. 'Inciter,' N. of Indra's father (*prīṇa-yitri*, Śāy.), RV.

हितवाना, *hiyānā*. See root, col. 2.

हेति, *hetū* &c. See p. 1303, col. 3.

हि 2. *hi*, ind. (used as a particle [cf. *ha* and *gha*] and usually denoting) for, because, on account of (never standing first in a sentence, but generally after the first word and used enclitically, sometimes after pronouns; e.g. *sāruo hi prītanā jīgishati*, 'for everybody wishes to win battles'; *bhāvān hi pramāṇam*, 'for your honour is the authority'; *tathā hi*, 'for example,' 'accordingly'; *nā hi or nahī*, 'for not,' 'not at all'), RV. &c. &c.; just, pray, do (with an Impv. or Pot. emphatically; sometimes with Indic., e.g. *paśyāmo hi*, 'we will just see'), ib.; indeed, assuredly, surely, of course, certainly (*hi vā*, 'most assuredly'; *hi-tu* or *hi-punar*, 'indeed-but'; often a mere expletive, esp. to avoid a hiatus, sometimes repeated in the same sentence; *hī* is also said to be an interjection of 'envy,' 'contempt,' 'hurry' &c.), ib.

हिना, ind. for, because (= 2. *hi*), RV. vi, 48, 2.

हिंस 1. *hīns* (orig. Desid. of *√han*), cl. 1. 7. P. (Dhātup. xxix, 19; xxxiv, 23) *hīnsati*, *hīnsīti* (Ved. and ep. also *ā. hīnsate*, *hīnsite*; 2. sg. *hīnsi* for *hīnassi*, MBh. iii, 13269; pf. *jīhīnsa*, *śimā*, *jīhīnsīh*, AV.; aor. *āhīnsī*, *hīnsī*, RV. &c.; fut. *hīnsīṭā*, Gr.; *hīnsishyāt*, 'le, Br. &c.; inf. *hīnsitum* [Ved. also *hīnsitoh*], ib.; ind. p. *hīnsīṭā*, AV.; Br.; -*hīnsya*, MBh.), to injure, harm, wound, kill, destroy, RV. &c. &c.; Pass. *hīnsyate* (aor. *āhīnsī*), to be injured or killed, RV. (in *ā-hīnsyamāna*) &c.; Caus. or cl. 10. P. (Dhātup. xxxiv, 23) *hīnsayati* (aor. *ājīhīnsat*), to injure, harm, kill, slay, MBh.; Desid. *jīhīnsishati*, to wish to injure &c., ŚBr.; Intens. *jehīnsyate*, *jehīnsīti*, Gr.

2. **हिंस**, mfn. injuring, striking (see *su-hīns*). **हिंसा**, mfn. injuring, injurious, mischievous, hostile, RV.; (ā), f. see below.

हिंसका, mfn. = prec., Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; m. (only L.) a noxious animal, beast of prey; an enemy; a Brāhman skilled in the magical texts of the Atharva-veda (cf. *hīnsā-kurman*).

हिंसना, m. an enemy, L.; n. the act of hurting, injuring, killing, slaying, Mn.; MBh. &c.

हिंसनीया, mfn. to be hurt or injured, MBh.; to be killed (as cattle), Kull. on Mn. v, 41.

हिंसा, f. injury, harm (to life or property), hurt, mischief, wrong (said to be of three kinds, 1. mental, as 'bearing malice'; 2. verbal, as 'abusive language'; 3. personal, as 'acts of violence'), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; Injury or Mischief personified (as the wife of Adharma and daughter of Lobha and Nishkriti), Pur.; Asteracantha Longifolia, L. — **कर्मान**, n. any injurious or hostile act (esp. employment of magical spells and mystical texts such as those of the Atharva-veda for the injury of an enemy, q.v.), L. — **त्मका** (*hīnsā*), mfn. intent on doing harm, R. — **त्मन** (*hīnsā*), mfn. id., Bcar. — **प्रप्राप**, m. a savage or noxious animal, MW.; (ṇi)-**प्राप**, mfn. abounding in n°an's, ib. — **प्रप्रा**, mfn. generally or for the most part injurious, Mn. x, 83. — **रता**, mfn. delighting in doing harm or mischief, Mn. iv, 170. — **रुो**, mfn. id. (-*ṭva*, n.), R. — **रथा-वैदा** (*hīnsārtik*), m., -**लक्षणा**, n., -**वैदा**, m. N. of wks. — **विहारा**, mfn. taking pleasure in mischief, roaming about to do harm, MW. — **समुद्भव**, mfn. arising from injury (i.e. from the sin of hurting living creatures), ib.

हिंसरु, m. a destructive animal, a tiger, L.

हिंसरु, mfn. mischievous, hurting, murderous, W.

हिंसरुलुका, ni. a mischievous animal, savage dog, L.

हिंसित, mfn. hurt, injured, wounded, killed, destroyed, AV. &c. &c.; n. injury, harm, Pañcat.

हिंसितव्य, mfn. to be harmed or injured, AV.

हिंसितो. See under the root above.

हिंसिना, m. a savage animal, beast of prey, L.

हिंसिना, mfn. mischievous, destructive, L.; m. a tiger, L.

हिंस्या, mfn. to be hurt or injured or killed, ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.

हिंस्र, m(f)ṇ. injurious, mischievous, hurtful,

destructive, murderous, cruel, fierce, savage (ifc. 'acting injuriously towards'), RV. &c. &c.; m. a man who delights in injuring living creatures, Mn. iii, 164; a savage animal, beast of prey, Ragh.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Bhima-sena, L.; of a certain cruel Brāhman, Hariv.; (ā), f. a mischievous woman, Mn. ix, 80; N. of various plants (accord. to L., Nardostachys Jatamansi, Coix Barbata, = *kākdāni* and *elāvali*), Suśr.; fat, L.; a vein, L.; (am) n. cruelty, Mn. i, 29. — **jantu** or **-paṇu**, m. a savage animal, beast of prey, Kāv. — **yantra**, n. an implement for injuring or wounding, trap, Yājñ.; a mystical text used for injurious purposes, MW. **Hipsrātmatā**, f. malevolence, Bear. **Hipsrāhinsra**, n. noxiousness and harmlessness, Mn. i, 29.

Hipsraka, m. a savage animal, beast of prey, L.

हिक *hika*, n. (with *Prajāpateh*) N. of a Sīman, ArshBr.

हिक *hikk*, cl. I. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxi, 1) *hikkati*, 'te (Gr. also pf. *jihikka*, °kke &c.), to hiccup (hiccup), sob, make a spasmodic sound in the throat, Pat.; VarBrS.; Suśr.; Caus. P. *hikkayati* (aor. *ajihikkat*), to cause to hiccup, Suśr.; (Ā.) *hikkayate*, to injure, kill, Dhātup. xxxiii, 12 (v.l. *hikk* for *kishk*).

Hikkā, f. hiccup (cf. *hekkā*), sob, a spasmodic sound in the throat, Suśr.; R.; Hariv.; an owl, L. — **āvāsia**, mfn. = *ivāsa-hikkā* (q.v.), Car.

Hikkikā, f. hiccup, MBh.; stertorous breathing, KātyŚr., Sch.

Hikkita, n. hiccup, spasmodic catch and sound in the breath, Pat.

Hikkina, mfn. suffering from hiccup, hiccupping, Suśr.

हिकल *hikkala* (?), the staff of a Buddhist monk, Buddh.

हिकमप्रकाश *hikmat-prakāśa*, m. (fr. حکمت) N. of a med. wk. translated from the Arabic by Mahā-deva Paṇḍita.

Hikmat-pradīpa, m. N. of a med. wk. by the same author.

हिक्रा *hikvā*, f., w.r. for *hikkā* above.

हिह *hii*, ind. the lowing sound or cry made by a cow seeking her calf, RV. i, 164, 28. — **kartṛi**, m. one who makes the sound *hii*, TS. — **kārā**, m. the sound or cry *hii* (used also in ritual), VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; a tiger (as making a lowing or roaring sound), L. — **krī**, P. *-karoti* (ind. p. *-krīya*; p. p. *-krīta*), to make the sound *hii*, RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS. — **krīyā**, f. niaking the sound *hii*, a lowing cry, Harav.

हिङ्ग *hinga*, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKP.

हिङ्गलाची *hīngalācī*, f. N. of a Yakshīnī, Buddh.

हिङ्गु *hingu*, m. Ferula Asa Foetida, Buddh.; BhP.; n. a fluid or resinous substance prepared from the roots of the Asa Foetida (used as a medicine or for seasoning), MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr. &c. — **nāḍika**, f. the resin of Gardenia Gummifera (cf. *nāḍi-hīngu*), L. — **niryāsa**, m. the fluid extracted from Asa Foetida (see above), L.; the Nimba tree, L. — **patra**, m. the Ingudi tree, L.; (f), f. = *parṇi*, L.; (am), n. the leaf of the Asa Foetida, L. — **parṇi**, id., VarBrS.; BhP.; Kathās. &c. — **nāman**, m. N. of a man, Pāp. vi, 4, 170, Varit. — **pathya**, inf(ā)n. useful and salutary, Vās.; = *hiṭā* (i.e. *prāptā*) *pathyā* (i.e. *haritakī*) *yena*, ib. — **prañi**, m. 'executing what is advantageous', a spy, L. — **prayas** (*hiṭā*), mfn. one who has offered an oblation of food or for whom an oblation has been offered, RV. — **pravṛitta**, mfn. intent on the welfare of (loc.), Bear. — **prapsu**, mfn. = *kāma*, Mn. v, 46. — **buddhi**, f. friendly intention (°*dhyā*, 'with fr' into'), R.; mfn. friendly-minded, well-disposed, Hit. — **mitra**, m. a benevolent friend, MW.; (*hiṭā*), mfn. having ben' friends, RV. — **hīa-sarman** (*miṣra-hīa*-F), m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vacana**, n. friendly advice, good counsel, Hit. — **vat**, mfn. favourable, useful, Hit. — **vākya**, n. = *vacana*, Cat.; *-sūtra*, n. N. of wk. — **vādin**, mfn. speaking good counsel or friendly advice, a friendly counsellor or adviser, Jātakam. — **sūtra**, n. N. of wk. — **harivaṇsa** or **-harivaṇsa-gosvāmin**, n. = *hari-vaṇsa-gosv*, Cat. — **hīta**, m. N. of a man, Rajat. **Hitātman**, mfn. quite intent upon the welfare of (comp.), Bear. **Hi-**

hija, m. the tree Barringtonia Acutangula (commonly called Hījal), L.

Hijjala, m. the Hījal tree, Pañcar. (v.l.); L.

हिजिर *hiñjira*, m. a rope or chain for fastening an elephant's foot, L.

हिह *hi*, v.l. for *√biḥ* (q.v.)

हिडिम्ब *hiḍimba*, m. N. of a gigantic Rākshasa slain by Bhima, MBh.; (ā), f., see below. — **jit**, m. 'conqueror of Hiḍimba', Bhima, L. — **dvish**, m. 'enemy of H', Bhima, Dhananj. — **ni-sūdana** and **-bhīd**, m. 'destroyer of H', Bhima, ib. — **vadha**, m. 'the killing of Hiḍimba', an episode of the Mahā-bhārata (i, 152-156).

Hiḍimbā, f. Hiḍimba's sister (who changed herself into a beautiful woman and married Bhima; he had a son by her named Ghaṭōtkaca), MBh.; Kām.; BhP.; the wife of Hanumat (see comp.) — **pati** or **-ramapa**, m. 'husband or lover of Hiḍimbā', N. of Bhima or of Hanumat, L.

हिण्ड *hiṇḍ*, cl. I. Ā. (Dhātup. viii, 15) *hiṇḍate* (only impf. *ahiṇḍanta* and pf. *jhiṇḍe*), to go, move, wander or roam about (cf. ā- and *pari-√hiṇḍ*); to disregard, slight, Dhātup.

Hiṇḍaka, m. = *nāḍi-laraṅga* (cf. *rata-h*), L.

Hiṇḍana, n. (only L.) wandering, roaming; sexual intercourse; writing.

Hiṇḍi, (prob.) f. = *rātrau rakshā-cāra*, L.

Hiṇḍika, m. an astrologer, L.

Hiṇḍira, m. = *hiṇḍira*, L.

Hiṇḍī, f. N. of Durgā, L. — **kānta** or **-priyatama**, m. 'beloved by Durgā', N. of Śiva, L.

Hiṇḍira, m. cuttle-fish bone (supposed to be the congealed foam of the sea, = *samudra-phena*), Sāh.; a man, male, L.; a tonic or stomachic (= *rucaka*), L.; Solanum Melongena, L.; n. the pomegranate, L.

Hiṇḍuka, m. N. of Śiva, MBh.

हित 2. *hiṭā*, mf(ā)n. (p. p. of *√i*. *dhā*, cf. *dhita*; for 1. *hita* see p. 1297, col. 2) put, placed, set, laid, laid upon, imposed, lying or situated or contained in (loc.), RV.; AV.; UP.; set up, established, fixed (as a prize), RV.; planned, arranged (as a race or contest), ib.; prepared, made ready, ib.; held, taken, MW.; assigned to, destined for (dat. or gen.), ib.; reckoned among (loc.), TS.; constituted or appointed as (nom.), RV.; given (as a name), AV.; beneficial, advantageous, salutary, wholesome, suitable, agreeing with (often said of diet, regimen, medicines &c.), convenient, suitable, fit, agreeable to or for (dat., gen., loc., or comp.), RV. &c. &c.; well-disposed, favourable, friendly, affectionate, kind, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. a friend, benefactor, ib.; (ā), f. a causeway, dike (see *hiṭā-bhaṅga*); pl. N. of partic. veins or arteries, ŚBr.; KaushUp.; Yājñ.; (am), n. (sg. or pl.) anything useful or salutary or suitable or proper, benefit, advantage, profit, service, good, welfare, good advice &c., Mn.; MBh. &c. — **kara**, mfn. doing a service, furthering the interests of (gen.), favourable, useful, a benefactor, R.; VarBrS. — **kāma**, mfn. wishing well to, desirous of benefiting, Pañcat.; Hit. — **kāmyā**, f. (only in instr.) desire for another's (gen.) welfare, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv. &c. — **kāraka**, mfn. = *kara*, Pañcat. — **kārin**, mfn. id. (°*ri-tā*, f.; °*ri-tva*, n.), Āpast.; R.; Rajat. &c. — **kṛit**, mfn. id., VarBrS.; BhP.; Kathās. &c. — **nāman**, m. N. of a man, Pāp. vi, 4, 170, Varit. — **pathya**, inf(ā)n. useful and salutary, Vās.; = *hiṭā* (i.e. *prāptā*) *pathyā* (i.e. *haritakī*) *yena*, ib. — **prañi**, m. 'executing what is advantageous', a spy, L. — **prayas** (*hiṭā*), mfn. one who has offered an oblation of food or for whom an oblation has been offered, RV. — **pravṛitta**, mfn. intent on the welfare of (loc.), Bear. — **prapsu**, mfn. = *kāma*, Mn. v, 46. — **buddhi**, f. friendly intention (°*dhyā*, 'with fr' into'), R.; mfn. friendly-minded, well-disposed, Hit. — **mitra**, m. a benevolent friend, MW.; (*hiṭā*), mfn. having ben' friends, RV. — **hīa-sarman** (*miṣra-hīa*-F), m. N. of an author, Cat. — **vacana**, n. friendly advice, good counsel, Hit. — **vat**, mfn. favourable, useful, Hit. — **vākya**, n. = *vacana*, Cat.; *-sūtra*, n. N. of wk. — **vādin**, mfn. speaking good counsel or friendly advice, a friendly counsellor or adviser, Jātakam. — **sūtra**, n. N. of wk. — **harivaṇsa** or **-harivaṇsa-gosvāmin**, n. = *hari-vaṇsa-gosv*, Cat. — **hīta**, m. N. of a man, Rajat. **Hitātman**, mfn. quite intent upon the welfare of (comp.), Bear. **Hi-**

tādhāyin, mfn. = *hita-kara* (°*yi-tā*, f.), Rajat. **Hitānukārin**, mfn. acting conformably to what is right or kind, W. **Hitānubandhin**, mfn. having welfare as a consequence, having salutary con's, Kām. **Hitānveshin**, mfn. seeking the welfare of another (gen.), MBh. **Hitā-bhaṅga**, m. the breaking of a dike (v.l. *idā-bh*), Mn. ix, 274. **Hitārtham** (R.) or °*thāya* (MBh.; R.), ind. for the sake of another's welfare. **Hitārthin**, mfn. seeking or desiring one's (own) or another's welfare or advantage, MBh.; R. &c. **Hitāvālī**, f. a partic. drug, L. **Hitāśasa**, f. wishing well, congratulation, ib. **Hitāśva**, m. N. of a man, VP. **Hitāhita**, mfn. good and (or) evil, beneficial and (or) disadvantageous, Mn.; Suśr.; (ā), f. pl. N. of partic. veins, Yājñ.; n. sg. advantage and (or) disadvantage, Pur. **Hitāhitiya**, mfn. treating of what is beneficial and disadvantageous, Suśr. **Hitācchā**, f. wishing well, good-will, good wishes, MW. **Hitāśchin**, mfn. well-wishing, desiring another's welfare (°*shi-tā*, f.), MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; Jātakam. **Hitōkti**, f. kind or good advice, Dhananj. **Hitōpadeśa**, m. friendly advice, salutary instruction, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; N. of a popular collection of fables intermixed with didactic sentences and moral precepts (compiled by Nārāyaṇa, and supposed to be narrated by a Brāhman named Viṣṇu-sārman to some young princes; it is chiefly founded on the Pañca-tantra, q.v.); N. of two wks. on medicine. **Hitōpadeśaśṛī**, mfn. instructing on what is salutary, a friendly instructor, kind adviser, Kāv.

Hitaka, m. a child, the young of any animal, L.

Hitāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to avail, be of use or advantage, Vās.

Hitāvat, mfn. one who has put away or hidden his property, RV.

हित *hiti*, *hīvan*. See p. 1297, col. 3.

हिताय *hitvāya*, *hitvā*. See *√3*, hā.

हिन *hind*. See under 2. *hi*, p. 1297, col. 3.

हिनाल *hintāla*, m. the marshy date tree, Phoenix or Elate Paludosa (cf. *tāla* and *brihat-tāla*), Hariv.; Vās.; Jātakam.

हिन्दु *hindu*, m. (fr. the Persian هندو) a Hindu (more properly Hindū). — **dharma**, m. the Hindū religion, MW. — **sthāna**, n. the country of the Hindūs, Hindūstan (properly restricted to the upper provinces between Benares and the Sutlej), Cat.

हिन्दोल *hindola*, m. (or ā, f.) a swing, swinging cradle or hammock, Śringār.; an ornamental swing or litter in which figures of Kṛishṇa are carried during the Swing-festival in the light half of the month Śrāvaṇa, MW. (cf. RTL. 430); m. (in music) a partic. Rāga, Saṃgit.; (f), f. a partic. Rāgiṇī, ib.

Hindolaka, m. a swing, Pañcat.

Hindolaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to swing, rock about (cf. *andolaya*), Pañcat.

हिन्व *hinva*, *hinva*, *hinvaṇḍ*. See *√1*, hi.

हिनविधेनामन् *hinvidhe-nāman*, mfn. (of unknown meaning), MaitrS.

हिबुक *hibuka*, n. (= *ἰβύκειον*) N. of the fourth Lagna or astrological sign, fourth astrological house (= *pātāla*), VarBrS.

हिम् 1. *hīm*, ind. an exclamation (interchangeable with *hii*, q.v.)

हिम् 2. *hīm* (only in instr. *hīmā*), cold, frost, hoar-frost, snow, RV. x, 37, 10; 68, 10.

Himā, m. cold, frost, RV. &c. &c.; the cold season, winter, Kālid.; MārKP.; the sandal tree, L.; the moon (cf. *hima-kara* &c.), L.; canphor, L.; (*hīmā*), f. (only with *satā*) the cold season, winter (also = 'a year'; cf. *varshā*), RV.; VS.; AV.; (*hīmā*), night, Naigh. i, 7; (*hīmā*, only L.), cardamoms; Cyperus Rotundus and another species; Trigonella Corniculata; a partic. drug (= *reṇukā*), N. of Durgā; (am), n. frost, hoar-frost, snow (rarely 'ice'), Shaḍv-Br. &c. &c.; sandal-wood (of cooling properties), Suśr.; the wood of Cerasus Puddum, L.; tin, L.; a pearl, L.; fresh butter, L.; a lotus, W.; N. of a Varsha, VP.; mf(ā)n. cold, cool, Jātakam. [Cf. Zd. *zima*; Gk. (δύς) χυμος; χιών, χεῖμων; Lat. *himus* for *himus*; *hiems*; Slav. *zima*; Lit. *zėmā*.] — **ṛitu**, m. the winter season, Śiś. — **kāpin**, mfn. mixed with snow-flakes (as wind), Kāv. — **kara**, mfn. causing

हिङ्गोलाक्ष *hīngolāśhaka*, n. N. of wk.

or producing cold, cold, W.; m. the moon, Hariv.; Kāv.; Var. &c.; camphor, L.; -*tanaya*, m. 'son of the Moon,' N. of the planet Mercury, VarBṛS. -*kashāya*, m. a partic. cool drink, Suśr.; ŚārngS. -*kirāṇa*, m. 'cold-rayed,' the moon, Dhātun. -*kūṣa*, n. a snowy summit, BhP.; m. the winter season, L. -*kṣmādhara*, m. snowy mountain, Himālaya, VarBṛS. -*khaṇḍa*, n. a hail-stone, MarkP. -*garbha*, mfn. laden with snow, Śak. -*giri*, m. the Himālaya mountain, ib.; ŚārngS.; Kathās. &c.; -*śulā*, f. patr. of Pārvaṭī, Kāv.; Kathās.; -*śā-kīnta*, m. 'loved by P°,' N. of Śiva, Kathās. -*gu*, m. 'cold-rayed,' the moon, Var. -*griha* or -*haka*, n. a room furnished with cooling appliances, Kād. -*gaura*, mfn. white as snow, Kir. -*ghna*, mfn. keeping off snow, R. -*ja*, mfn. produced by cold, W.; born or prod^d in the Himālaya mountain, ib.; m. the mountain Maināka, L.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, = *kshirīṇī*, L.; the plant called Zedoary, L.; sugar prepared from Yava-nāla, L.; N. of Pārvaṭī, ib.; of Śaci, ib. -*jyotis*, mfn. cold-rayed (as the moon), Hariv. -*jvara*, m. fever with cold paroxysms, ague, MW. -*jhaṭi* or -*jhaṭī*, f. cold dew, hoar-frost, mist, fog, L. (cf. *ku-jhaṭī*). -*ṭala*, N. of a kingdom, Buddh. (more correctly *hema-tāla*). -*taila*, m. camphor oil, L. -*tvish* (Kathās.) or -*diḥiti* (ib.; Var.; Śiś.), m. 'having cool rays,' the moon. -*duḥdhā*, f. a kind of plant (= *kshirīṇī*), L. -*durdina*, n. a snowy day, cold and bad weather, L. -*dyuti*, m. 'having cool radiance,' the moon, Śiś. -*druma*, m. Melia Bukayun, L. -*druh*, m. 'dew-dispeller,' the sun, MW. -*dhara*, mfn. bearing snow (on its head, said of the Himālaya), R.; m. the Him° n°, Cat. -*dhātu*, m. 'having cold minerals,' L. -*dhāman*, m. 'cold-rayed,' the moon, Śiś.; Bālār. -*dhvasta*, mfn. withered by cold, frost-bitten, frost-nipped (as a lotus &c.), MW. -*nirjara-viprūṣmat*, mfn. mixed with or having drops of icy cold water-falls, BhP. -*nirmukta*, mfn. freed from frost, Ragh. -*pāta*, m. fall of snow, Ritus.; VarBṛS.; Pañcat. -*prastha*, m. 'having snowy table-land,' the Himālaya mountain, L. -*bāluka*, kṣ, see -*vāluka*, kṣ. -*bhānu*, m. 'having cool lustre,' the moon, Kautukar. -*bhāṣa*, m. id., MW. -*bhūbhṛit*, m. 'snow-m°,' the Himālaya, MarkP. -*mayūkha*, m. 'cool-rayed,' the moon, VarBṛS. -*mitra*, m. N. of a man, Cat. -*yukta*, m. a kind of camphor, L. -*raśmi*, m. 'cool-rayed,' the moon, Śiś.; -*ja*, m. patr. of the planet Mercury, Var. -*rāja*, m. N. of a king, Rājāt. -*ruci*, m. = -*raśmi*, Śiś.; Kām. &c. -*rtu*, m. = -*ritu*, Rājāt. -*vat* (*himā*), mfn. having frost or snow, snowy, frosty, icy, snow-clad, AV.; R.; exposing one's self to coldness or enduring it, Baudh.; m. a snowy mountain, RV.; AV.; the Himālaya, AV. &c. &c.; Kailāsa, L. (atī), f. Hoya Viridiflora, ib.; (-*vac*)-*chiras*, n. (for -*śiras*) the summit of the Himālaya, Bear. v. 45 (conj.); (-*vat*)-*kukshī*, m. a valley of the Him°, MW.; -*khaṇḍa*, n. N. of a book of the Skanda-Purāṇa; -*pura*, n. the town on the Him°, Kum.; -*prabhava*, mfn. springing from or belonging to the Him°, R.; -*suta*, m. 'son of the Him°,' the mountain Maināka, L.; (-*śulā*), f. the Ganges, Dhanamj.; Pārvaṭī, A.; (-*śulā*)-*giri*, n. a snowy mountain (-*śaṇṭiraya*, m. 'taking refuge in the Him°,' N. of Śiva), MW.; (-*van*)-*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.; (-*van*)-*mekhalā*, f. the Him° chain of mountains, Uttamac. -*vata* (m.), (ifc.) = -*vat*, g. *śarat-prabhṛiti*. -*vāri*, n. cold water, MarkP. -*vāluka*, m. or kṣ, f. camphor, L. -*viddha*, mfn. penetrated with frost (as the west wind in the cold season), MW. -*viśiṣṭi*, f. fall of snow, Hariv. -*śarkarā*, f. a kind of sugar produced from Yava-nāla, L. -*śikharin*, m. 'snow-mountain,' the Himālaya, Vcar. -*śītala*, mfn. very cold or frosty, freezing, W. -*śuci-bhasma-bhūṣita*, mfn. adorned with ashes white as snow, ib. -*śubha*, mfn. white as snow, Śiś. -*śaila*, m. 'snow-mountain,' the Himālaya, Cat.; -*ja*, mfn. produced on the Him°, Yājñ.; (ā), f. 'daughter of Him°,' N. of Pārvaṭī, L.; -*śulā*, f. id., Prab. -*śrathā*, m. the loosening or melting of snow, Pāp.; Vop.; 'shedding cold,' the moon, W. -*śrathana* or -*śranthana*, n. melting of snow, Pāp.; Vop. -*samhāti*, f. a mass of ice or snow, deep snow, L. -*samghāta* (w. r. for) -*samghāta*, m. id., Rājāt. -*saras*, n. cold water, Mālatim. -*srut*, m. 'distilling cold,' the moon, Kād. -*sruti*, f. a snow-shower, Ragh. -*hāna-krit*, m. 'causing cessation of cold,' fire, W. -*hāsaka*, m. Phoenix Paludosa, L. -*Himāṇsu*, m. 'cool-rayed,' the moon, Kāv.; VarBṛS. &c.; camphor, W.;

-*mālin*, m. 'encircled by cold rays,' the moon, Kām.; -*mānu-abhikhyā*, n. 'called after the moon,' silver, L. -*Himāga*, m. 'snow-mountain,' the Himālaya, ib. -*Himāgama*, m. approach of cold, beginning of winter, MBh.; R. &c. -*Himāṅka*, m. camphor, L. -*Himācala*, m. 'snow-mountain,' the Himālaya, Śiś.; Kathās.; MarkP. &c.; -*lendra*, m. id., Kathās. -*Himāyaya*, m. passing off or end of the cold season, R. -*Himādri*, m. the Himālaya mountain, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; -*jā*, f. 'daughter of Him°,' Pārvaṭī, MW.; the Ganges, A.; a kind of plant (= *kshirīṇī*), L.; -*tanayā*, f. 'daughter of Him°,' Pārvaṭī (-*pati*, m. 'husband of P°,' Śiva), Kavik.; the Ganges, A. -*Himādriya*, Nom. to represent the Himālaya (Yāta, n. impers.), Cat. -*Himānaddha*, mfn. frost-bound, frozen, Suśr. -*Himānila*, m. a cold or frosty wind, L. -*Himānta*, m. end of the cold season, MBh. -*Himāpala*, m. 'removing cold,' fire, Agni, ib. -*Himābja*, n. a blue lotus, L. -*Himābha*, mfn. resembling cold, like snow or frost, W. -*Himābha*, m. camphor, L. -*Himāmbu*, n. cold water, MW.; dew, A. -*Himāmbhas*, n. cold water, Ragh.; BhP.; dew, A. -*Himārati*, m. 'enemy of cold,' fire, L.; the sun, ib.; a kind of plant (= *citraka*), MW.; another plant (= *arka*), ib. -*Himāri*, m. 'enemy of cold,' fire, Bhāṭṭ.; -*śatru*, m. 'enemy of fire,' water, Bear. xi, 71. -*Himārūpa*, mfn. grey with frost, R. -*Himārta*, mfn. pinched with cold, suffering from cold, chilled, frozen, Śak.; Hit. -*Himārdita*, mfn. pinched or pained by cold, MW. 1. -*Himālaya*, m. 'abode of snow,' the Himālaya range of mountains (bounding India on the north, and containing the highest elevations in the world; in mythology personified as husband of Menā or Menakā [by whom he had a son Maināka] and father of Pārvaṭī, 'daughter of the Mountain,' and of Gaṅgā, who, as the personified Ganges, is generally regarded as his eldest daughter), Bhag.; Kāv. &c.; the white Khadira tree, L.; (ā), f. Flacourtia Cataphracta, L.; -*śulā*, f. 'daughter of Him°,' Pārvaṭī, Kavik. 2. -*Himālaya*, Nom. P. *Yāti*, to resemble the Himālaya, Dhātun. -*Himā-vati*, f. a kind of plant, L. -*Himāvilā*, mf(ā)n. covered with snow, HPariś. -*Himāśraya*, f. Hoya Viridiflora, L. -*Himāhati*, f. fall of snow, Kathās. -*Himābha*, m. 'called after ice,' camphor, L.; n. N. of a Varsha in Jambu-dvīpa, Pur. -*Himābhava*, m. camphor, L.; n. = prec., n., MarkP.; a lotus, W. -*Himōttarā*, f. a kind of grape, L. -*Himōttariya*, mfn. having snow for an over-garment, Jātakam. -*Himōtpanna*, mfn. produced by cold, MW.; (ā), f. = *hima-sarkarā*, L. -*Himōdaka* or -*ḍaki* (?), m. N. of a man, Cat. -*Himōdbhavā*, f. 'cold-produced,' Curcuma Zedoaria, L.; another plant (= *kshirīṇī*), ib. -*Himōpacāra*, m. application of cooling remedies or refrigerants, Vcar. -*Himōsra*, m. 'cool-rayed,' the moon, Bhāṭṭ.

-*Himaka*, m. Flacourtia Sapida, L.; N. of a man, Rājāt.; (ikā), f. hoar-frost, L. -*Himavala*, n. a pearl, L. (v. l. *hem°*). -*Himā*, f. See under *hima*, p. 1298, col. 3. -*Himānī*, f. a mass or collection of snow, Rājāt.; Pārsvan. &c.; = *hima-sarkarā*, L. -*viśada*, mfn. white as a snow-drift, MW. -*Himāya*, Nom. A. *Yate*, to resemble snow, Kāv. -*Himāla*, m. the Himālaya mountain, L. -*Himikā*, f. See *himaka* above. -*Himita*, mfn. changed into snow or ice, Naish. -*Himi-√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to change into snow or ice, Śiś. -*Himerū*, mfn. (prob.) = next, MaitrS. -*Himeln*, mfn. chilly, suffering from cold, Pāp. v, 2, 122, Vārtt. 8. -*Himna*, m. the planet Mercury (= *hemna*), Cat. -*Himya*, mfn. snowy, covered with snow, Pāp. v, 2, 120, Vārtt. Sch.; (ā), ind. by cold, RV. -*Hēman* &c. See 2. *hēman*, p. 1304, col. 1.

हिम himna, m. = *hemna*, the planet Mercury, Cat.

हिम्पतिवर्मन् himpati-varman or himmati-varman, m. N. of a man, Cat.

Himmaka, m. N. of a man, Cat.

हिर hira, m. a band, strip, fillet, ŚBr. (= *mekhalā*, Sch.); (ā), f., see next.

Hirā, f. a vein, artery (cf. *hitā* and *sirā*), AV.; VS.; Gmelina Arborea, L. [Cf., accord. to some, Lat. *hars(-spex)*]. -*dhara*, m. N. of a man, Cat. -*Hirōdaka*, n. blood, Divyāy.

हिरकुत् hirakut. See *hiruk*, p. 1300.

हिरङ्ग hirangu, m. N. of Rāhu (the personified ascending node), L.

हिरण hiranya, n. (= *hīranya*) gold, L.; semen, L.; a cowry, L.

Hirapin, mfn. (prob. for *hiranyin*) golden, adorned with gold, RV.

Hirap-māya, mf(ā)n. (for *hiranya-maya*) golden, gold-coloured, TS. &c. &c.; m. N. of Brahmā (see *hiranya-garbhā*), L.; of a Rishi, MBh.; of a son of Agnidhra and ruler of a Varsha, BhP.; m. n. one of the 9 Varshas or divisions of the continent (said to be between the mountainous ranges Śveta and Śringa-vat; see *varsha* and *śveta*), Pur.

Hiranya, n. (ifc. f. ā; prob. connected with *hari*, *harit*, *hiri*) gold (orig. 'uncoined gold or other precious metal'; in later language 'coined gold' or 'money'), RV. &c. &c.; any vessel or ornament made of gold (as 'a golden spoon,' Mn. ii, 29), RV.; AV.; VS.; Kaus.; a gold piece or coin (generally with *suvarṇa* as opp. to base metal), Br.; a cowry, L.; semen virile, L.; substance, imperishable matter, L.; a partic. measure, W.; the Datura or thorn apple, MW.; N. of a Varsha (= *hiraṇ-maya*), MarkP.; m. a kind of bdellium, L.; N. of a Daitya, MBh.; Pañcar.; of a son of Agnidhra (= *hiraṇ-maya*, q. v.), MarkP.; of a king of Kāśmīra, Rājāt.; (ā), f. one of the seven tongues of fire, L.; mfn. golden, made of gold, Mn.; MBh. -*kaksha* (MBh.; R.) or -*kakshā* (Tār.; ĀśvŚr.), mfn. wearing a g° girdle. -*kaṇṭha*, mfn. g°-necked, MBh. -*karṇa* (*hiranya-*), mfn. wearing gold in the ear, RV. -*karṭṭi*, m. a goldsmith, MBh. -*kavaca*, mfn. having golden armour (said of Śiva), ib.; -*cōdbhava*, m. N. of Śiva, MW. -*kaśīpū*, m. a golden cushion or seat or clothing, Br.; Lāty.; (*hīranya-*), mfn. having a g° cushion or clothing, AV.; m. N. of a Daitya king noted for impiety (he was son of Kāśyapa and Diti, and had obtained a boon from Brahmā that he should not be slain by either god or nian or animal; hence he became all-powerful; when, however, his pious son Prahlāda praised Vishnu, that god appeared nū of a pillar in the form Nara-siṅha, 'half man, half lion,' and tore Hiranya-kaśīpū to pieces; this was Vishnu's fourth Avatāra; see *pra-hlāda*, *nara-siṅha*), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (cf. IW. 328; 392, n. 2); -*cheddin* (Pañcar.), -*dāraṇa* (L.), or -*han* (MW.), m. N. of Vishnu. -*kāma-dhenu*, f. a golden figure representing the Kāma-dhenu (one of the 16 Mahā-dānas; see *mahā-dāna*, *tuḷā-purusha*), Cat.; -*dāna*, n., -*dāna-prayaga*, m. N. of wks. -*kārā*, m. a goldsmith, VS.; K. -*kukshi*, mfn. g°-bellied, Kaus. -*kubja*, m. N. of a man, Vcar. -*kula*, m. N. of a king, Rājāt. -*kṛit*, mfn. making or bringing forth gold (said of Agni), MBh. -*kṛita-sūda*, mfn. one whose tuft of hair is golden (said of Śiva), ib. -*kṛishṇala*, n. a small piece of gold, Kāth.; Anup. -*ketu*, m. N. of an author, Madanap. -*keśa* (*hīranya-*), mf(ā)n. gold-haired, g°-maned, RV.; AV.; BhP.; m. N. of Vishnu, L.; pl. a partic. school, IndSt.; (i), f. (scil. *jākhā*) id., ib. -*keśin*, m. N. of the author of certain Sūtras, Cat.; (-*śi*)-*kārikā*, f., -*jākhīya-brāhmaṇa*, n., -*śrauta-sūtra*, n., -*sūtra*, n., -*sūtra-vyākhyāna*, n., (-*ty*)-*āhnikā*, n. N. of wks. -*keśiyāgny-ādhāna-paddhati*, f. N. of wk. -*keśya* (*hīranya-*), mfn. golden-haired, golden-maned, RV. -*kośa*, m. wrought and unwrought gold and silver (?), L. -*khādi*, mfn. wearing golden brooches, ŚākhŚr. -*gadā*, f. a golden club, Cat.; -*dāna*, n. N. of wk. -*garbhā*, m. a golden fetus, Cat.; N. of Brahmā (so called as born from a golden egg formed out of the seed deposited in the waters when they were produced as the first creation of the Self-existent; according to Mn. i, 9, this seed became a golden egg, resplendent as the sun, in which the Self-existent Brahma was born as Brahmā the Creator, who is therefore regarded as a manifestation of the Self-existent, RV. x, 121), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. (cf. RTL. 14 &c.); N. of the author of the hymn Rīg-veda x, 121 (having the patr. Prajāpatya), Anukr.; of a Vedānta teacher, Tattvas.; of various other persons, Cat.; of Vishnu, MBh.; of a flamingo, Hit.; (in phil.) the soul invested with the Sūkshma-śarīra or subtle body (= *sūtrātman*, *prāṇātman*), Vedāntas.; (ā), f. N. of a river, Cat.; (prob.) n. N. of a Liṅga, ib.; mfn. relating to Hiranya-garbhā or Brahmā, IndSt.; -*tantra*, n., -*dāna*, n., -*dāna-prayaga*, m., -*dāna-vidhi*, m. N. of wks.; -*vati* (-*garbhā*), f.

a verse containing the word *hiranya-garbha*, ŚBr.; *-vidhi*, n. N. of the 12th Parīṣiṣṭa of the Atharva-veda; *-samhitā* (or *-bha-parīṣiṣṭa-samhitā*), f., *-hrīdaya*, u. N. of wks. *-gupta*, m. N. of various men, Kathās. *-cakra* (*hiranya*), mfn. g^o-wheeled, RV.; *-jā*, mfn. sprung from g^o, golden, AV. *-jāt*, nfn. gaining gold, RV.; AV. *-jihva* (*hiranya*), mfn. g^o-tongued, RV. *-jyotis*, n. splendour of g^o, ŚBr.; (*hiranya-jyotis*), mfn. having golden sp^o, AV.; TS.; Kath. *-tusha*, m. = *-śakala*, Lāṭy., (Sch.) *-tejas*, n. = *-jyotis*, AV. *-tvac* (*hiranya*), mfn. having a g^o covering, coated with gold, RV. *-tvaca*, mfn. having skin bright as gold, MW. *-tvacas* (*hiranya*), mfn. having a golden skin, (or) having a g^o caparison, AV. *-da*, mfn. yielding gold, Mn. iv, 230; m. the ocean, L.; (ā), f. the earth, ib.; N. of a river, Hariv. *-dānshtra*, mfn. having g^o teeth, ChUp. *-dakṣhiṇa*, mfn. having a fee or wage of gold, KāṭyŚr. *-dat* (*hiranya*), mfn. having g^o teeth, RV.; m. N. of a Baidā, AitBr. *-datta*, m. N. of various men, Kathās. *-danta*, mfn. = *-dat*, Hir. *-dā*, mfn. = *-da*, RV. *-dāna*, n. the granting of g^o, Cat.; N. of wk. *-devī-sūta*, n. N. of wk. *-dyū*, mfn. playing for gold or money, Pat. *-drāpi* (*hiranya*), mfn. wearing a golden mantle, AV. *-dhanus*, m. 'g^o-bowed', N. of a king, MBh. *-nābha*, m. 'having a g^o navel', N. of Vishnu, L.; of various men, PrāśnUp.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of the mountain Maināka, R.; n. a building having three halls (viz. towards the east, west, and south), VarBrS. *-nikāśham*, ind. rubbing in or mixing gold, ĀśvGr. *-nidhi*, m. a g^o treasure, ChUp. *-nirṇij* (*hiranya*), mfn. adorned with g^o, bright as g^o, RV. *-nemi*, mfn. having golden felines or wheels, RV. *-pakṣha* (*hiranya*), mfn. g^o-winged, RV.; VS. &c. *-pati*, m. a lord of g^o, TĀr.; MBh. *-parṇa* (*hiranya*), g^o-winged, RV.; PārGr.; g^o-leafed, VS.; TBr.; Nir. *-parvata*, m. N. of a mountain, Buddh. *-pāṇi* (*hiranya*), mfn. golden-handed, RV.; g^o-hoofed, RV.; m. N. of various men, ShāṅgBr.; Buddh. *-pātrā*, n. a g^o vessel, TS.; Br.; VP. *-pāvā*, mfn. purifying with g^o, RV. (Sāy.) *-piṇḍā*, m. a lump of g^o, RV. *-pura*, n. N. of an Āsura town floating in the air or situated beyond the ocean, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of a town in Kāśmīra, Kathās.; Rājāt. *-puruṣa*, n. the figure of a man made of g^o, KāṭyŚr.; Vait. *-puṣpi*, m. N. of a man, Cat. *-puṣpī*, f. a kind of plant, Suśr. *-peśas* (*hiranya*), mfn. adorned with g^o, having golden lustre, RV. *-prāguḥ* (*hiranya*), mfn. having a golden fore-part (said of a chariot-pole), RV. i, 35, 5. *-pratipūṣa*, mfn. full of g^o, Hariv. *-prākāra*, f. having a golden rampart, MānGr. *-bandhana* (*hiranya*), mfn. (ā)n. having golden bands (said of the cordage of a ship), AV. *-bāhu* (*hiranya*), mfn. golden-armed, VS.; TĀr.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; the river Ṣoṇa (v.l. *-vāha*), Hcar.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a man, Cat. *-bindu*, m. fire, MW.; N. of a mountain, MBh.; of a Tirtha (also *-bindos tīrtham*), ib. *-māya*, mfn. (ā)n. made of g^o, ŚBr. *-mālin*, mfn. having a golden garland, KāṭyŚr., Sch. *-mūrdhan* (*hiranya*), mfn. (dhī)n. g^o-headed, TS. *-yashṭī*, f. a golden tree, ĀpŚr. *-yoni*, mfn. having a g^o womb, ib. *-rathā*, m. a chariot full of g^o, RV.; AitBr.; a ch^o made of g^o, Cat.; (*hiranya*), mfn. riding in a g^o ch^o, RV.; m. N. of a king, VP. *-raśana*, mfn. having a g^o girdle, BhP. *-rūpa* (*hiranya*), mfn. g^o-shaped, gold-like, RV. *-retas*, mfn. having golden seed; m. N. of Agni or fire, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; of the sun, L.; of Śiva, ib.; of one of the 12 Ādityas, RāmātUp.; of various men, BhP.; Cat.; a kind of plant (= *-citraka*), MW. *-retasa*, m. N. of a man; pl. his family, Cat. *-roman*, m. 'golden-haired', N. of a Loka-pāla (son of Marici), MW.; of Bhīṣma, MBh.; of a son of Parjanya, Hariv.; VP.; of various Rishis, Hariv.; BhP. *-lakṣmī-sūta*, n. N. of wk. *-loman*, m. N. of a Rishi in the 5th Manv-antara, MārKp. *-yakṣas* (*hiranya*), mfn. g^o-breasted, holding g^o (as the earth), AV. *-vat* (*hiranya*), mfn. possessing g^o, RV.; consisting of g^o, ib.; connected with g^o, GṛŚrS.; m. N. of Agni, MW.; (atī), f. N. of Ujjayini in the third age, Kathās.; of a river, Buddh.; of various women, Kathās.; Cat.; n. the possession of g^o, RV. *-van-dhura* (*hiranya*), mfn. having a g^o seat or frame-work (as a chariot), RV. *-varcasa*, mfn. shining with golden lustre, Hir. *-varṇa* (*hiranya*), mfn. (ā)n. g^o-coloured, g^o-like, RV.; AV.; TBr. &c.; containing the word *hiranya-varṇa* (as a verse),

TS.; Kauś.; Baudh.; (ā), f. a river, L. *-varṇiya*, mfn. beginning with *hiranya-varṇa*, TPṛt. *-var-tani* (*hiranya*), mfn. having a golden path, RV.; VS. *-varman*, m. 'having g^o armour', N. of a king, MBh. *-varsha*, m. N. of a man, Bear.; Kathās. *-vālī* (*hiranya*), mfn. wielding a gold axe or knife, RV.; *-mat*, mfn. id. (only superl. *-tama*, 'most skillful wielder of the g^o knife'), ib. *-vāha*, m. 'bearing g^o', N. of the river Ṣoṇa (cf. *-bāhu*), Hcar.; of Śiva, MBh. *-vid*, mfn. possessing or granting g^o, RV. *-vimitā*, n. a golden palace, ŚBr. *-vī*, mfn. covered with g^o, RV. *-vīrya*, mfn. having golden seed (fire), BhP. *-vīśhabha*, m. a small g^o bull, Cat.; *-dāna*, n., *-dāna-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. *-śakalā*, m. a small piece of g^o, ŚBr. *-śaklā*, v. l. for *-śakā*, TS. *-śamya* (*hiranya*), mfn. having g^o pegs, RV. *-śarira*, mfn. having a g^o body, AitBr. *-śalkā*, m. a fragment of gold, TS. *-śipra* (*hiranya*), mfn. having a g^o helmet (or visor), RV. *-śirshan*, mf (shū)n. g^o-headed, Kāth. *-śringa* (*hiranya*), mfn. g^o-horned, RV.; AV.; m. N. of a mountain, MBh. *-śmaśru*, mfn. g^o-bearded, Cat. *-śrāddha*, n. N. of wk. *-shthi-va*, m. N. of a mountain, BhP. *-shthivān*, mfn. vomiting gold (said of a bird), MBh. *-samkṣā* (*hiranya*), mfn. resembling gold, shining like g^o, ŚBr. *-samdris* (*hiranya*), mfn. id., RV. *-sarasa*, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. *-stuti*, f. a partic. hymn, IndSt. *-stūpa* (*hiranya*), m. N. of an Āngirasa (author of RV. i, 31-35; ix, 4; 69), RV.; ŚBr.; pl. N. of a family, MW. *-sthāla*, n. a g^o bowl, Lāṭy. *-sraja*, f. a g^o garland or ring or chain, GṛŚrS.; (*hiranya*), mfn. having a g^o garland or chain, AV.; PañcavBr. &c. *-hasta* (*hiranya*), mfn. g^o-handed, RV.; AV.; m. N. of Savitṛi, ib.; of a man, RV.; MBh. *-heman*, n. gold, HYog. *-Hiranyākṣha*, mfn. golden-eyed, RV.; TĀr.; m. N. of a noted Daitya (twin brother of Hiranya-kaṣipu, and killed by Vishnu, in his third or Varāha Avatāra), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (IW. 327); N. of Savitṛi, RV.; of a Rishi and various other men, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of a place, Cat.; pl. N. of a family, Hariv.; *-ripu* (Ragh.) or *-hara* (Pañcav.), m. N. of Vishnu. *-Hiranyāṅga*, m. N. of a Rishi, Cat.; pl. his family, ib. *-Hiranyābja*, n. a g^o lotus, Kathās. *-Hiranyābhīṣu*, mfn. having g^o reins, RV. *-Hiranyāśva*, m. the image of a horse made of g^o (one of the 16 Mahā-dānas, q. v.), Cat.; *-dāna*, n. N. of wk.; *-ra-tha*, m. a horse and chariot made of g^o (one of the 16 Mahā-dānas, q. v.), Cat. *-Hiranyēśhaktā*, f. a golden brick, TS.; ŚBr.; ĀpŚr. *-Hiranyaka*, m. eagerness for gold, Pāṇ. v, 2, 65; N. of a king of the mice, Hit. *-Hiranyāya*, mf (ā)n. golden, abounding in gold (*hiranyāyā*, instr. f., RV. viii, 1, 32), RV.; VS.; AV.; ŚBr. *-Hiranyayā*, f. desire for gold (only *hiranyayā*, instr.), RV. *-Hiranyayā*, mfn. desiring gold, ib. *-Hiranyava*, m. the property of a god or of a temple (= *-deva-sva*), L.; golden ornament (cf. *sī-* and *a-h*), add.) *-Hiranyin*, mfn. abounding in gold, g. *prēkshādi*; (*inī*), f. a gold-mine, region abounding in gold, g. *pushkarādi*. *-Hiranyē-saya*, mfn. (i.e. loc. of *hiranya* + f^o) lying or reposing in gold, MBh. *-Hiran-vat*, m. (for *hiranya-vat*) N. of a son of Āgndhra, VP.; (*atī*), f. N. of various rivers, MBh.; R.; MārKp.

हिरम्य *hiramyā*, n. (a word formed for explaining *hiranya*), ŚBr.

हिरि *hiri*, mfn. (= *hari*, 'yellow, golden') in the following words: *-āiprā*, mfn. 'golden-becked' or 'having a golden visor' (applied to Agni and Indra), RV. (= *harapa-sīla-hanu*, 'one whose jaws carry away or seize,' or *-dīptōshnisha*, 'having a bright head-dress,' Sāy.) *-śmaśru* (*hīri*), mfn. golden-bearded (said of Agni), ib.

हिरि-mat, mfn. 'tawny-horsed' (= *hari-vat*), ib.

हिरि-matā, mfn. golden-bearded, RV. x, 105, 7 (Sāy.)

हिरिवेर *hivivera*, n. = *hivivera* (q. v.), L.

हिरु *hiru* or *hiruka*, m. N. of a man, Divyāv.

हिरुक *hiruk*, ind. (cf. *huruk*) off, away, out of sight of (abl.), RV.; AV.; aside, apart, without, *Samk*., in the midst of, amongst, L.; near, L.; below, L.

Hirakut, ind. (dimin. fr. *hiruk*), Pāṇ. v, 3, 72, Kās.

हिल *hil* (prob. artificial), cl. 6. P. *hilati*, to sport amorously, dally, wanton, express amorous inclination, Dhātup. xxviii, 69.

हिलhila, mfn. sporting, dallying, L.

हिलhila, m. N. of a mountain and a town (cf. *hetu-h*), Buddh.

हिलमोचि *hilamoci*, *o'cikā*, and *o'ci*, f. Enhydra Hingcha, L.

हिलिमा *hilimā*, f. (of unknown meaning), Divyāv.

हिलिसमुद्र *hili-samudra*, N. of a place, Cat.

हिलhilla, m. a kind of aquatic bird, L.; N. of a man, Rājāt.

हिल्लज *hillaja*, m. N. of an astronomer, Cat. *-graha-phala*, n., *-jātaka*, n., *-tājika*, n., *-āpika*, f. N. of wks.

हिलोल *hillola*, m. (cf. *hindola*) a wave, surge, MW.; a whim, ib.; a partic. form of sexual union, ib.; (in music) one of the Rāgas, ib.

हिलोलaya, Noni. P. *o'yati*, to swing or rock or roll about (v. l. for *hīṇḍolaya*), Dhātup. xxxv, 84, 6.

हिवुक *hivuka*. See *hibuka*, p. 1298, col. 3.

हिष्क *hishk*, v. l. for *hikk* and *kishk*.

हिष्का *hishkā*, w. r. for *hikkā*.

हिहि *hihi*, ind. = *hīhī* (cf. next).

ही *hi*, ind. (an exclamation of surprise or astonishment or horror or sorrow or hilarity or satisfaction, usually translatable by) ah! oh! alas! &c.; (also said to be so used in giving a reason or cause, and translatable by) therefore, so, because, for (cf. 2. *hi*) &c.; (it is sometimes repeated, cf. *hīhī*), Hariv.; Bhaṭṭ.

हो *hika*, m. N. of a Piśāca, MBh.

हीड *hiḍ*, *hīl* (cf. *✓heḍ*), P. Ā. *hiḍati* or *hīlati*, *o'e*, P. (only in *jihīḍa*, AV.; *jihīḍa*, RV.; and *ahīḍat*, GopBr.), to pull, tear, make angry, vex, offend; Ā. (only in [*d*]-*jihīḍamā*, ŚBr.; *jihīḍe*, *o'dir*; *jihīḍe*, RV.; AV.; *jihīḍānā*, RV.; *hiḍishā-tām*, TĀr.), to be angry or wroth: Caus. (only *aji-hīḍat*) to pull out (hair), AV.

हिदा or **हिला**, m. an instigator, stimulator, RV. viii, 8, 19.

हिदिता or **हिलिता**, mfn. angry, wroth, RV.; Br.

होन *hina* &c. See p. 1296, col. 2.

हीनाल *hīntāla*, m. = *hīntāla*, L.

हीर *hira*, m. a diamond, L.; a thunderbolt, L.; a serpent, L.; a lion, L.; a string of pearls (connected with 1. *hāra*), L.; N. of Śiva, L.; of the father of Harsha, Vās., Introd.; (ā), f. a kind of ant or moth, L.; Gmelina Arborea, L.; N. of Lakṣmī, L.; of a woman, Cat.; m. N. a diamond, L.; a kind of metre, Col. *-kārya*, m. N. of a man, Bhadrab. *-jī*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. *-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of a man, ib. *-Hirāṅga*, m. 'diamond-bodied', Indra's thunderbolt, L. *-Hirānanda*, m. N. of two authors, Cat. *-Hirārāma*, m. (with *kavi*) N. of a poet, ib.

हिरा, m. or n. a diamond (the gem is supposed to be presided over by Śukra or Venus), Pañcar., a kind of metre (= *hira*), Col.

हिरा-devī, f. N. of a queen, Inscr.

हिरा, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

होल *hila* or *hīlaka*, n. (perhaps fr. *✓hīl*) semen virile, L.

हिलुका, n. a kind of rum or spirit distilled from molasses, L.

होलना *hīlanā*, f. (cf. *helana*) injury, Śīl.

होष *hish*, ind. an exclamation introduced in chanting, PañcavBr.

हिशी-svara, n. N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy.

हीही *hīhī*, ind. (an exclamation of joy &c., translatable by) ha! ha! hee! hee! ah! or any similar sound (as in laughing &c.), Ratnāv. *-kāra*, m. the above exclamation, Lalit.

हु 1. hu, cl. 3. P. (Dhātup. xxv, 1) *juhōti* (Ved. and ep. also Ā. *juhut*; 3. pl. pr. *jūh-*

vati, °te, RV. &c.; 2. sg. Impv. *juhudhī*, Br. &c.; *hoshi*, RV.; p. P. *jūhvāt*; *Ā. jūhvāna* [also with pass. sense]; 3. pl. impf. *djuhāvuh*, ib.; pf. P. *jūhāv*, *jūhuvuh*, MBh.; *Ā. jūhuvē*, R.; *jūhvē*, *jūhuvē*, RV.; *jūhvire*, Br.; *jūhāvām-cakāra*, ib.; Up.; *jūhāvām-āsa*, Vop.; aor. *akauśit*, Br. &c.; Prec. *hūyāt*, Gr.; fut. *hoḥā*, ib.; *hoshyāti*, °te, AV. &c.; Cond. *ahoshyāt*, Br.; inf. *hōtum*, °tos, °taval, and ind. p. *hūtvā*, ib. &c.), to sacrifice (esp. pour butter into the fire), offer or present an oblation (acc. or gen.) to (dat.) or in (loc.), sacrifice to, worship or honour (acc.) with (instr.), RV. &c. &c.; to sprinkle on (loc.), Yājñ.; to eat, Vop.: Pass. *hūyāte* (aor. *dhāvi*), to be offered or sacrificed, RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *hāvayati* (aor. *ajūhavaṭ*), to cause to sacrifice or to be sacrificed or to be honoured with sacrifice, GrŚrS. &c.; Desid. *jūhūshati*, to wish to sacrifice, MBh.; R.: Intens. *johavīti* (impf. *ajohavīti* or *ajūhaviṭ*, BhP.), *johūyate*, *johoti* (Gr.), to offer oblations repeatedly or abundantly. [Cf. Gk. *χु-* in *χέω* (for *χέω*), *χολός*, *χυμός*; Lat. *fūtis*, 'water-pot.']

1. **Hava**, **havana** &c. See p. 1293, col. 2.

Hut, mfn. sacrificing (ifc.; see *agni-h°* &c.).
Hutā, mfn. offered in fire, poured out (as clarified butter), burnt (as an oblation), sacrificed, AV. &c. &c.; sacrificed to, one to whom an oblation is offered, RV. vi, 50, 15 (if not for *hūta* [cf. v. 5], as sometimes in *abhi-*, *ā-*, *sam-ā-huta*, qq. vv.), MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; n. an oblation, offering, sacrifice, AV. &c. &c. — **jāta-vedas**, mfn. one who has made an oblation to fire, MW. — **bhāksha**, m. 'eating the oblation', N. of Agni or fire, Car. — **bhāga** (*hutā*), mfn. partaking of or entitled to an oblation, AV. — **bhuḥ**, m. 'oblation-eater', fire, Kāv.; Suśr. &c. (*-bhuḥ-priyā*, f. 'Agni's wife', L.; *-bhuḥ-di*, f. 'Agni's quarter', i.e. the south-east, VarYogay.); Plumbago Ceylanica, Suśr.; N. of a partic. star (β Tauri), Sūryas. — **bhoktri** (R.), *-bhojana* (BhP.), m. = *-bhāksha*. — **vaha**, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) 'obl'-bearer, Agni or fire, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; *-jvālā-sama*, mfn. like flames of fire, Ml. — **vahāya**, Nom. *Ā. °yate*, to be or act like fire, Mālati. — **śishṭa**, n. remnant of an obl°; °*śīḍana*, mfn. feeding on the r° of an obl°, MBh. — **śesha**, m. = *śishṭa*, GrŚrS. — **sam-vikṭa**, m. (accord. to some) one who has sacrificed his individuality oblended it with the Universal Soul (see *samvīṭka*), MW. — **havya-vaha**, m. N. of a son of Dhara, MBh. — **homa**, m. one who has offered obl°, Mn. vi, 45. **Hutāṅga**, m. a part of an obl°, VarBṛS. **Hutāgni**, mfn. one who has offered oblations in fire, Mn. vii, 145; m. fire with which an obl° is made, W. **Hutād**, mfn. eating the obl°, TS.; AitBr. **Hutāsa**, m. obl°-eater, fire, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of the number 'three', Gaṇit.; Plumbago Ceylanica, Suśr.; fear, alarm (?), L.; *-vṛtti*, f. subsistence gained by working with fire (as at a forge), VarBṛS.; mfn. subsisting by fire, ib.; *-veśa*, m. N. of a medic. authority (= *agni-veśa*), Cat.; *-śālā*, f. = *agni-śālā*, Pañcar.; *-śauca*, n. purification by fire, Rājāt.; *-suta*, m. pl. 'Agni's sons', N. of partic. Ketuś, VarBṛS. **Hutāsana**, m. 'obl°-eater', fire, Grīhyas.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat.; (na)-*maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of fire, having the nature or property of fire, Cat.; *-vat*, mfn. provided with fire, Kāv.; Kathās.; *-sahāya*, m. 'friend of fire', N. of Śiva, MBh.; *-nāya*, Nom. *Ā. °yate*, to become fire, appear as fire, Kād. **Hutāśin**, mfn. feeding on oblations, MBh. **Hutāśutā** (?), mfn. sacrificed and (or) not sacrificed, TBr.; ĀpŚr. **Hutāśuti**, mfn. having an obl° just offered, MW. **Hutōcchishṭa**, mfn. left from an obl°, ŚBr.; *-bhāksha*, mfn. = *hutaśishṭāna*, KātyŚr. **Hutōccheshapa**, n. = *huta-śishṭa*, Hir.

Huti, f. a sacrifice (see *sarva-* and *havi-h°*).

Hutmat. See *vi-hutmat*, p. 953, col. 2.

Hotavyā, mf(ā)n. to be offered or sacrificed, AitBr. &c. &c.; to be sacrificed to or worshipped with sacrifices, TS. &c. &c.; (am), n. (impers.) it is to be sacrificed, MaitrS.

Hōtri &c. See p. 1306, col. 1.

हु 2. *hu*, ind. an exclamation in *hum hu*, *hūm hu* &c., Sarasv.

हुङ्कार *humhūm-kāra*. See under *hum*.

हुङ्कार *huk-kāra*, m. the sound *huk* (supposed to be made by a drum), Inscr.

हुगलि *hugali*, °li, or *huguli*, °li, f. N. of a town in Bengal (= Hūgli), Kshītś.

हुग्ग *hugga*, m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat.

हुकार *hum-kāra*, *hum-kṛita* &c. See *hum*.

हुञ्जिका *huñjikā*, f. a partic. Rāga, Saṃgit.

हुङ् *huḍ*, cl. 6. P. *huḍati*, to collect, accumulate (= *√hūḍ*), Dhātup. xxviii, 102; to dive, sink, be submerged, ib.; cl. 1. P. *hoḍati*, to go (= *√hoḍ*, *hūḍ*), ib. ix, 70.

Hūda, m. a ram, L.; VarBṛS. (v. l.); a partic. implement of war, MBh.; a bar or iron rod for keeping out thieves, MW.; (accord. to some) a place for voiding excrement, ib. — **romāśraya-phalā**, f. a kind of shrub, L.

Hūdu, m. a ram, L.

हुडुक *huḍuk*, ind. an onomat. sound, Sarvad.

— **kāra**, m. (with Paśupatas) a kind of chuckling, ib.

Hūduka, m. a kind of rattle or small drum, L.; a kind of bird in rut (Gallinula Madraspatana, = *dā-tyūka*), L.; a drunken man, L.; a stick or staff bound with iron, L.; the bar or bolt of a door, L.; (ā), f. a kind of drum, Saṃgit. — **hikkā**, f. the sound of a little hand-drum, L.

Hūduṭ, ind. = *huḍuk*, Kāśikh.; the noise of a bull, L. — **kāra**, m. = *huḍuk-k°*, Kāśikh.

Hūduṃ = *huḍut* (in *huḍum-kṛitya*), ib.

Hūdumba, m. = *bhrashta-cipūṭa*, L.

Hūḍuka, v. l. for *huḍuka*.

हुण *huṇa*, m. N. of Vishnu, L.

हुण्ड *huṇḍ*, cl. 1. *Ā. huṇḍate* (accord. to Pāp. vii, 1, 58, Sch.), also *huṇḍati*, to collect, accumulate, Dhātup. viii, 16; to select, choose, take (cf. *√bhūṇḍ*), ib. 24 (v. l.)

Hūṇḍa, m. a ram (cf. *huḍa*), Kāśikh.; a tiger, L.; a village hog, L.; a blockhead, L.; a Rākshasa, L.; (prob.) an ear (of corn), Siphās.; (pl.) N. of a people (v. l. *paundra*), MBh.; (ā), f. crackling (of fire), Kāśikh., Sch.

Hūṇḍana, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants (cf. *vi-huṇḍana*), Kāśikh.; n. becoming benumbed or paralyzed, Car. **Hūṇḍanāsa**, m. N. of Śiva, Kāśikh.

Hūṇḍi, m. or f. a heap or lump of rice (= *piṇḍita odanaḥ*), L.

हुण्डिका *huṇḍikā*, f. (Pers. هندی) a bill of exchange, bond, Rājāt.; assignment or order (for the maintenance of soldiers), ib.

Hūṇḍi, f. = prec., MW.

हुन *hun* (only in 3. sg. Pot. *hunet*) = *√i. hu*, to sacrifice, Pañcar.; Hcat.

हुम् *hum* or *hūm*, ind. an exclamation (of remembrance, doubt, interrogation, assent, anger, reproach, fear &c., not translatable); a mystical syllable used in spells and magical texts or sentences; in Vedic ritual used immediately before the singing of the Prastāva or prelude as well as during the chanting of the Pratihāra or response, ŚrS.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **phad-anta**, m. pl. (scil. *mantrāḥ*) mystical texts ending in the exclamations *hum* and *phat*, MW.

Hum, in comp. for *hum*. — **hum-kāra**, m. the exclamation *hum-hum*, Lalit. — **kāra**, m. the sound *hum* (esp. expressive of menace or contempt &c.; also applied to the trumpeting of an elephant, to the roaring or grunting &c. of other animals, to the twang of a bow &c.), MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat.; (ī), f. id. or N. of a similar being, Pañcad.; *-garbha*, mfn. filled with groaning or menacing sounds, MW.; *-īrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — *√kṛi*, P. *-karoti* (ind. p. *-kṛitya*), to utter the sound *hum*, to hum, ŚārngP.; to address roughly, Yājñ.; to utter a sound of disgust at (acc.), Car.: Caus. *-kārayati*, to give vent to one's anger, MBh. — **kṛita**, mfn. roaring, bellowing, VarBṛS.; addressed roughly (v. l. *hūm-kṛita*), MBh.; uttered with a mystical sound, pronounced as an incantation, MW.; n. an exclamation of anger, R.; BhP.; roar (of thunder), howling (of a cow) &c., Kāv.; an incantation, MW.

हुमाउ *humāum*, m. Humāyūn (emperor), Inscr.

हुम्भा *humbhā*, f. = *hambhā*, R. (B.)

हुम्मा *humma*, ind. an interjection in a Sāman, PañcavBr.

हुरिञ्जक *hurinjaka*, m. N. of a mixed tribe (the son of a Nishāda and a Kavaṭi), L.

हुरूक *hurūk*, ind. = *hiruk*, RV. ix, 77, 5.

हुरुट्टक *huruttaka*, m. a kind of curved bolt or iron hook (for elephants), L.

हुरुष्कर *hurushkara*, m. pl. = *yavana*, L.

हूर्च *hurch* (or *hurch*, prob. connected with *√hūr*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. vii, 31) *hūrchatī* (pf. *jūhūrcha*, fut. *hūrchitā* &c., Gr.), to go crookedly, creep stealthily, totter, fall; to fall off from (abl.), MaitrS.; Kath.: Caus. *hūrchayati*, to cause to fall from (abl.), Kath.

Huras, in comp. for *huras*. — **cit**, mfn. lurking surreptitiously, going crookedly, a deceiver, thief, RV.

Hurās, ind. surreptitiously, stealthily, secretly, ib.

Hurchana, n. going crookedly, crookedness, cunning, Dhātup.

Hurchita or *hūrpa*, mfn. (p. p.) gone crookedly, Gr.

Hurchitṛi, mfn. one who goes crookedly &c., ib.

हुल् *hul*, cl. 1. P. *holati*, to go, Dhātup. xx, 14; to cover, conceal, ib.; to kill, ib.

Hula, m. a partic. kind of warlike implement (cf. *huḍa*), MBh.; n. a double-edged knife with two sharp edges, L. — **mātrikā**, f. a long dagger, L. **Hulā-grakā**, f. a kind of weapon, L.

Huluhula, mfn. (fr. *√hul*), L.

हुलहुली *hulahulī*, f. inarticulate sounds made by women on joyful occasions (= *mukha-gaṇḍā*), L.

Hulhulī, f. nuptial music, L.; roaring, howling, Mṛicch. viii, 28.

Huluhulu, ind. an exclamation of joy, L.

हुलिङ्ग *hulinga*, m. N. of a country belonging to Śāva in Madhya-deśa, L.

हुलु *hulu*, m. a ram (cf. *huḍu*), L.

हुल *hulla*, n. (in music) a kind of dance, Saṃgit.

हुल्लुर *hullura*, m. N. of a king of the Nāgas, Kāraṇḍ.

हुवथे *huvāthyai*, *huvānd*. See *√hve*.

हुवन् *huvanya*, Nom. P. *°yati* (prob. fr. *huvana* = *havana*), to call, cry, RV.

हुवा *huvā*, ind. an exclamation, MBh.

हुविष्क *huvishka*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.

हुष्क *hushka*, n. N. of a king, Rājāt.

— **pura**, n. the town founded by king Hushka, ib.

हुशुत *hushṭa*, m. a sword with irregular longitudinal white marks, L.

हुस्स *huss*, ind. an exclamation, JaimUp.

हुहव *huhava* or *huhuva*, m. a partic. hell (cf. *kahava*), Divyā.

हुहु *huhu* or *huhū* or *hūhu* or *hūhū*, m. (nom. *huhūs*, gen. *huhos*), N. of a Gandharva, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.

हु 1. *hū*, weak form of *√hve*, p. 1308.

2. **hū**, mfn. calling, invoking (see *indra-*, *deva-*, *pitṛi-hū* &c.)

हु 3. *hū*, ind. an exclamation of contempt, grief &c. (*hū hū*, the yelling of a jackal, VarBṛS.) — **rava**, m. 'making the sound *hū*', a jackal, L.

हूकार *hūm-kāra*, *hūm-kṛiti*. See under *hum*, col. 2.

Hūmhūmkāra-pāra or **hūmhūmkāra-priya**, m. N. of Śiva, MBh.

हुड् *hūḍ* (cf. *√hruḍ*, *huḍ*, *hoḍ* &c.), cl. 1. P. *hūḍati*, to go, Dhātup. ix, 68.

हूण *hūṇa*, m. pl. N. of a barbarous people, the Huns (sg. = a king of the Huns), Inscr.; Buddh.; MBh. &c.; N. of a family, Cat.; of a people living in Bhārata-varsha, MW.

हूत *hūta*, *hūti*. See *√hve*, p. 1308.

हृन् *hūna*, m. (often incorrectly for *hūṇa*) a kind of gold coin current in the kingdom of Mādra (commonly called a Pagoda and worth about 8 shillings), MW.

हूम *hūm*, ind. an exclamation or interjection &c.; see *hum*.

हूमफ *hūmpha* (of unknown meaning), Pañcad.

हूय *hūya*. See *deva*- and *pitṛi-hūya*.

हूरलोप *hūra-lopa* (?), m. a humming sound made for lulling children to sleep, Vās., Sch.

हरव *hū-rava*. See under 3. *hū*, p. 1301.

हरहृण *hūra-hūṇa*, m. N. of a people, Vās., Introd.

हुरा *hūrā*. See *hara* and *hāra-hūrā*.

हूरु *hūrū*. See *hurch*, p. 1301.

हुरि *hūrī*, m. or f. (fr. *hūrī*?) a small stream, channel, L.

हूलुण्ट *hūluṇṭa*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, Buddh.

हूष्कपुर *hūshka-pura*, incorrect for *hushka-pū* (q.v.)

हूह *hūhū*. See *huhu* and 3. *hū*, p. 1301.

हृ 1. *hṛi*, cl. 1. P. *hṛi*. (Dhātup. xxii, 2) *hṛati*, 'te (once in RV. *hṛmi*, and once in Sch. on *Āpṣr. -jiharti*; pf. P. *jahāra*, *jahārtha*, *jahruḥ* [-*jaharuḥ*?], AV. &c.; *hṛi*, Br. &c.; aor. *ahār*, *ahṛiṭhās*, AV.; Br. &c.; *ahārshī*, RV. &c. &c.; 3. pl. *hṛi*. *ahṛishata*, RV.; Prec. *hṛiyāt*, *hṛishishā*, Gr.; fut. *hṛiāt*, Br. &c.; *hṛishiyati*, 'te, ib.; Cond. *aharishyat*, ib.; inf. *hṛitum*, 'os, 'lave, 'lavān, ib.; *hṛitum*, R.; ind. p. *hṛitvā*, -*hāram*, Br. &c.; -*hṛitya*, AV. &c.), to take, bear, carry in or on (with instr.), carry, convey, fetch, bring, RV. &c. &c.; to offer, present (esp. with *batim*), AV. &c. &c.; to take away, carry off, seize, deprive of, steal, rob, ib.; to shoot or cut or hew off, sever (the head or a limb), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to remove, destroy, dispel, frustrate, annihilate, ib.; to turn away, avert (the face), Ratnāṅ.; Śīs.; *hṛi*. (older and more correct than P.), to take to one's self, appropriate (in a legitimate way), come into possession of (acc.), receive (as an heir), raise (tribute), marry (a girl), ŚBr.; GrŚrS. &c.; to master, overpower, subdue, conquer, win, win over (also by bribing), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to outdo, eclipse, surpass, Bālār.; to enrapture, charm, fascinate, MBh.; R. &c.; to withhold, withdraw, keep back, retain, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to protract, delay (with *kālam*, 'to gain time'), AitBr.; *ĀśvŚr.*; Kathās.; (in arithm.) to divide, VarBrS.; Gol.; Pass. *hṛiyate* (ep. also 'ti; aor. *ahṛi*), to be taken or seized &c., AV. &c. &c.; Caus. *hārayati*, 'te (aor. *ajiharat*; Pass. *hāryate*), to cause to be taken or carried or conveyed or brought by (instr. or acc.; cf. Pāṇ. i, 4, 53, Sch.) or to (dat.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to cause to be taken away, appropriate, seize, rob, Kathās.; to have taken from one's self, be deprived of, lose (esp. at play), Kāv.; Kathās.; (*harayate*), see *pra-hṛi*; (*hārāpayati*), to lose (at play), Pañcad.; Desid. *jḥirshati*, 'te (cf. *jḥirshā*, 'shu), to wish to take to one's self or appropriate, covet, desire, long for, AV. &c. &c.; (with *kālam*), to wish to gain time, MBh.; Intens. *jehṛi-yate*; *jarhariti*, *jarhariti*, *jarharti*, *jarharti* (cf. *sam-hṛi*), Gr. [Cf. Gk. *χρίω*].

हारा, *haraka*, *haraṇa* &c. See p. 1289.

हृति, mfn. (only ifc.) bringing, carrying, carrying away, seizing &c. (see *bali*-, *taila*-, *pāpa*-, *bhaya-hṛit* &c.)

हृति, mfn. taken, taken away, seized (often ifc. = 'deprived or bereft of' 'having lost', 'less'); ravished, charmed, fascinated, Ratnāṅ.; n. a portion, share, MW. — *oandra*, mf(ā)n. bereft of the moon (lotus), Ragh. — *jūṣṇa*, mfn. bereft or void of knowledge, MW. — *dāra*, mfn. bereft of one's wife, R. — *dravya*, mfn. stripped of everything, deprived of one's property, Nal. — *dhana*, mfn. spoiled of wealth, MW. — *prasaḍa*, mfn. deprived of calmness, ib. — *mānasa*, mfn. deprived of mind, robbed of one's senses, ib. — *rājya*, mfn. stripped of a king-

dom, MBh. — *vāsa*, mfn. one whose dress is taken away, deprived of clothes, ib. — *vitta*, mfn. = *dravya*, BhP. — *śiṣṭa*, mfn. spared from pillage, Daś. — *sarvasva*, mfn. robbed or stripped of all personal property, entirely ruined, MBh. — *sāra*, mfn. robbed of the best part, R. **हृति** *ādāhikāra*, mfn. deprived of an office or right, turned out, Rājat. **हृति** *ōtāra*, mfn. deprived of an answer, left without a reply, W. **हृति** *ōttariya*, mfn. stripped of upper garments, MW. **हृति** *ōrāga*, mfn. freed from or devoid of snakes, ib.

हृति, f. taking away, seizure, robbery, VarBrS.; undoing destruction (as opp. to *hṛiti*), Vop.; (in astron.) a portion or division (of a partic. side of a triangle on the celestial globe), Gaṇit.

हृ 2. *hṛi* or *hṛī*, cl. 9. *hṛiṇi* (only p. *hṛiṇānā*, RV. i, 25, 2 &c.; Pot. [*abhi*]-*hṛiṇīhā*, ib. viii, 2, 19, and [?] *ahṛiṇā*, ŚāṅkhBr. xxiii, 4), to be angry or wroth.

हृिपा, *yati* (only p. *yāt*), id., RV. i, 132, 4.

हृिपा, *yū*. See *dur-hṛiṇāyū*.

हृि, m. anger (= *krodha*), Naigh. ii, 13; flaming (among the *jvalato nāmadheyāni*), ib. i, 17.

हृि *yā* or *hṛiṇīyā*, f. (only L.) censure, aversion; shame, bashfulness.

हृि *yā*, Nom. *hṛi* *yate* (only in *hṛiṇīyathās* [SV. for *hṛiṇīhā*, RV.; see above under *hṛi*]) and *hṛiṇīyamāna* [cf. *ā-hṛi*], RV.), to be angry.

हृद *hṛid*, n. (optionally substituted for *hṛidaya* in the weak cases, i.e. in all except the first five inflexions; thought to be connected with *irad* q.v.) the heart (as the seat of feelings and emotions), soul, mind (as seat of thought and intellectual operations; *hṛidyavedin*, 'having no capacity of knowledge in the heart or mind,' said of animals), breast, chest, stomach, interior (also in older language, 'interior of the body'), RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Gk. *kapdia*, *kapdin*; Lat. *cor* (*cordis*); Germ. *Herz*; Eng. *heart*.] — *ambhoja*, n. a lotus-like heart, Kathās. — *āma*, m. sickness of h^o, Car. — *āvarta*, m. a curl or lock of hair on a horse's chest, L. — *utkleḍa* or *utkleḍa*, m. sickness of h^o or stomach, nausea, Suśr. — *ga*, mf(ā)n. reaching up to the breast (as water), Mn. ii, 62. — *gata*, mfn. gone to or being in the h^o, MBh.; R. &c.; cherished, dear, pleasant, agreeable, ib.; come to mind, conceived, designed, W.; n. design, meaning, intent, ib. — *gada*, m. = *āma*, L. — *gama*, mfn. going to the h^o, Samskāra. — *gola*, m. N. of a mountain, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 91, Sch.; 'liya, n. pl. the inhabitants of the above m^o, ib. — *grantha*, m. = *vraṇa*, L. — *graha*, m. 'heart-seizure, spasm of the heart, Car. — *ghaṭana*, n. a partic. disease of the heart (perhaps w. r. for *ghaṭana*), ib. — *dāha*, m. h^o-burning, ib. — *dēsa*, m. the region of the h^o, W. — *dyotā*, m. an internal disease, AV.; *bheshajā*, n. a remedy against int^o d's, ib. — *dyōtana*, mfn. (cf. *dyūt*) breaking or crushing the heart, ib. — *drava*, m. too rapid throbbing of the h^o, too quick pulsation, Car. — *dvāra*, n. the entrance into the h^o, AmṛitUp. — *dhātṛi*, f. a partic. medication (prob. w. r. for *bṛihad-dh*), L. — *dhita*, mfn. (for *-hita*), beneficial to the heart or stomach, L. — *balā*, mfn. subduing (i.e. hitting) the h^o (said of a bow), AV. — *bheda-tantra*, n. N. of a Tantra. — *ruj*, f. a kind of disease, L.; h^o-ache (lit. and fig.), sorrow, grief, BhP. — *rogā*, m. (for *hṛidroga* see s.v.) id., RV.; Suśr.; VarBrS. &c.; — *pratikāra*, n. N. of wk.; — *vairin*, m. 'hostile to heart-ache,' Pentaptera Arjuna, L.; *gin*, mfn. suffering from h^o-ache, Suśr. — *vaktṛavartin*, mfn. having a curl or lock of hair on the chest and head (as a horse), L. — *van-ṭaka*, m. 'dividing the h^o or chest,' the stomach, L. — *vartin*, mfn. dwelling in the h^o, Jain. — *vidāha*, m. = *dāha*, Car. — *vyathē*, f. beating of the heart, Vāgbh. — *vraṇa*, m. a heart-wound, heart-sore, L.

हृि, in comp. for *hṛid*. — *chaya*, mfn. (for *-jaya*) lying or abiding in the heart (with *munib purāṇah*, 'the eternal Monitor in the heart,' i.e. 'the conscience'), MBh.; BhP.; m. 'h^o-dweller,' Kāma-deva or love, ib.; — *pidita*, mfn. tormented by l^o, love-sick, MBh.; — *vardhana*, mfn. augmenting love, ib.; *yā-vishā-celana*, mfn. having a h^o penetrated by love, ib. — *ohila*, m. n. (for *-śūla*) h^o-pain, (prob.) spasm of the h^o, Car.; Suśr. — *choka*, m. (for *-foka*) heart-ache, sorrow, grief, a pang, AV. Paipp. — *chosha*, m. (for *-iosha*) internal dryness, Suśr.

हृि, in comp. for *hṛid*. — *ja*, mfn. arisen or being in the heart, L.

हृि, in comp. for *hṛid*. — *kaṃala*, see *śiro-hṛi*.

— *kaṃpa*, m. heart-throb, palpitation, L. — *tās*, ind. from the h^o, RV. — *tāpa*, m. heart-pain, a pang, MBh.; BhP. — *toṣaṇi*, f. N. of a poem. — *paṇ-kaja*, n. the heart compared to a lotus-flower, Bhag. — *pati*, m. the lord of hearts, BhP. — *padma*, n. = *paṇkaja*, Kathās. — *piṇḍa*, n. 'h^o-mass,' the h^o, W. — *piḍana*, n. or *-piḍā*, f. oppression of the h^o, Suśr. — *puṇḍarīka* or *-puṇḥkara*, n. = *paṇkaja*, Up. — *prātiśhṭha*, mfn. standing or dwelling in the h^o, VS. — *priya*, mfn. dear to the heart, L. — *stambha*, m. paralysis of the h^o, Car. — *stha*, mfn. standing or abiding in the h^o, Bhag. — *spota*, m. breaking of the h^o, broken h^o, Kathās.; (am), ind. (to die) of a broken heart, P'rab.

हृित (for *hṛitsu*, loc. pl. of *hṛid*) in comp. — *ās*, mfn. (fr. *√2*, as) throwing into the heart, RV. — *āsaya*, m. 'dwelling in the hearts,' N. of a preceptor (having the patr. *Āllakeya*), JainUp.

हृि = *hṛid* (in *su-hṛida*, q.v.)

हृि *am-sāni*, mfn. (fr. acc. of prec. or of a masc. or fem. *hṛid*) winning the heart of (gen.), RV. (others 'giving heart to,' 'encouraging,' 'inspiring').

हृि *daya*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) the heart (or region of the heart as the seat of feelings and sensations; *hṛidaye* *√hṛi*, 'to take to heart'), soul, mind (as the seat of mental operations; *capala-hṛidaya*, 'fickle-minded'), RV. &c. &c.; the heart or interior of the body, RV. AV.; TBr.; MBh.; the heart or centre or core or essence or best or dearest or most secret part of anything, AV. &c. &c.; true or divine knowledge, MW.; the Veda, ib.; science, ib.; (with *Prajāpateh*) N. of a Sāman, IndSt.; m. a partic. Sunday, BhavP.; (*ā*), f. N. of a mare, Hariv.; mfn. going to the heart, BhagP. (fr. *hṛid* + *aya*, Sch.) — *kaṃpa*, m. tremor or throb of the heart, palpitation, MW. — *kaṃpana*, mfn. stirring or agitating the heart, MBh.; n. throbbing or palpitation of the h^o, MW. — *klama*, m. weakness of the h^o, Suśr. — *keḥobha*, m. agitation of the h^o, Venis. — *gata*, mfn. dwelling in the h^o, VP. — *granthi*, m. 'heart-knot,' anything which binds the soul or grieves the h^o, Vedāntas.; BhP. — *graha*, in. seizure or spasm of the h^o, Car. — *grāha*, m. learning the secret of (gen.), MārK.P. — *grāhaka*, mfn. seizing i.e. convincing the mind, Jātakam. — *grāhin*, mfn. captivating the h^o, R.; Kir. — *m-gama*, mf(ā)n. touching the h^o, MBh.; R. &c.; coming from the h^o (-*tā*, f.), Bhāṭṭ. — *caṇḍra*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — *cora* or *-aura*, m. a stealer of hearts, Hcar. — *chhid*, mfn. h^o-piercing, MBh.; R. — *ja*, mfn. belonging or corresponding to the interior, TBr.; m. 'h^o-born,' a son, BhP. — *jūa*, mfn. knowing i.e. agreeing with the heart, ChUp.; (ifc.) knowing the secret of (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. — *jvara*, m. anguish of h^o, Venis. — *datṭa*, m. N. of a lawyer, Cat. — *darpana*, m. N. of a rhet. wk. — *dāhin*, mfn. h^o-burning, Bhartṛ. — *dīpa* or *-dīpaka*, m. N. of a glossary of materia medica by Vopadeva. — *dūta*, m. N. of a poem by Harī-hara Bhāṭṭa. — *dēsa*, m. the region of the heart, GrŚrS. — *daṇḍbalya*, n. weakness of h^o, faintheartedness, Bhag. — *drava*, m. too rapid throbbing of the h^o, Car. — *dhara*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *narapati*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. — *nātha*, m. (with *śarman*) N. of an author. — *nārāyana-deva*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — *piḍā*, f. = *hṛi*-p^o, Suśr. — *puṇḍarīka*, n. = *hṛi*-p^o, Sarvad. — *puṇḍra*, m. pulsation or beating of the h^o, Gobh., Sch. — *prakāśa*, m., *prabodha*, m. N. of wks. — *pramāthin*, mfn. agitating or disturbing the h^o, Mālav. — *prastara*, mfn. stone-hearted, cruel, Sak. — *priya*, mf(ā)n. dear to the heart, beloved, Hit.; pleasant, dainty (as food), Suśr. — *bandhana*, mfn. captivating or winning the h^o, Bcar. — *bodhikā*, f. N. of a wk. — *raj-jn*, f. (in geom.) the semidiameter of a circle in contact with the angles of a trapezium, Col. — *rāma*, m. (also with *dikshita*, *deva*, and *miśra*) N. of various authors &c., Cat. — *roga*, m. heart-disease, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 51. — *lekha*, m. 'h^o-impression,' knowledge, MW.; 'h^o-furrow,' anxiety (cf. *hṛi*-p^o), ib. — *lehya*, mfn. to be 'licked' i.e. enjoyed by the h^o, delightful, Pracap. — *vat*, mfn. having a heart, tender-hearted, kind, W. — *vallabha*, m. the beloved of the h^o, Ratnāṅ. — *virodha*, m. oppression of the h^o, Car. — *vṛitti*, f. disposition or inclination of heart, Bhartṛ. — *vedhin*, mfn. h^o-piercing, MW. — *vyathā*, f. heart-pang, mental anguish, MBh. — *vyādhī*, m. h^o-ache (lit. and fig.), Kshem. — *śalya*, n. a thorn or wound in the h^o, MW. — *śūlā*, m. a spit for roasting the heart of a victim (also applied to

the act of roasting; *lānta*, m. 'the end of the act of roasting'; mfn. 'ending with it', TS.; ŚBr.; GrŚrS. — *saithilya*, n. faintheartedness, depression, BhP. — *śoka*, m. h° sorrow, a pang of grief, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 51. — *śoṣaṇa*, mfn. h° withering, MW. — *śrīṣh*, mfn. clinging to or laying hold of the h°, AV. — *sam-sarga*, m. union of h°, ĀpGr. — *saṅghaṭṭa*, m. paralysis of the h°, Campak. — *samdhī*, m. a place of juncture of the heart, Suśr. — *sannibhita*, mfn. placed or deposited near the heart (voc. f. e., 'oh, beloved of my heart!'), Sak. — *sammīta*, mfn. breast-high, as high as the h°, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *sāhi*, m. N. of a king, Cat. — *stha*, mfn. being in the heart (as wishes), Pañcat.; being in the body (as worms), Suśr. — *sthalī*, f. 'heart-region', the breast, Dharmas. — *sthāna*, n. id., L. — *sthāyin*, mfn. being in the interior of the body, Car. — *spriś*, mfn. touching (the region of) the h°, Gobh. — *hārin*, mfn. ravishing or fascinating the h°, Rājat.; Śārng. *Hṛidā-yakāsa*, m. the hollow or cavity of the h°, IndSt. *Hṛidāyāgra*, mfn. having the heart as its point, JaimUp. *Hṛidāyatman*, m. a heron, L. *Hṛidāyānanda*, m. (with *vidyālam-kāra*) 'h°s joy', N. of an author, Cat. *Hṛidāyāṅga*, mfn. (ā)n. gratifying the h°, Kām. *Hṛidāyābharana*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *Hṛidāyāmayā*, m. = *hṛid-āp*, AV. *Hṛidāyāmbuja*, n. = *hṛit-paṅkaja*, Jain. *Hṛidāyārāma*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *Hṛidāyārāga*, m. a partic. mixture, L. *Hṛidāyāvagāḍha*, mfn. plunged into the h°, Bcar. *Hṛidāyāvarjaka*, mfn. winning the h° of any one, Rājat. *Hṛidāyāvidh*, mfn. h° piercing, RV.; Bhāṭṭ.; sore in h°, AV. *Hṛidāyēśa*, m. 'h°s lord', a husband, Kāv.; N. of a king, Inscr.; (ā), f. a mistress, wife, L. *Hṛidāyēśvara*, m. = *yēśa*, Kāv.; Inscr. *Hṛidāyōdānka*, m. upheaving the h°, MW.; mfn. heart-disturbing, ib. *Hṛidāyōdvartana*, m. 'h° splitting', N. of a demon, Hariv. *Hṛidāyōdveshta*, n. contraction of the heart, Suśr. *Hṛidāyōmāda-kāra*, mfn. bewitching hearts, Bcar. *Hṛidāyōmādinī*, f. (in music) a partic. Śruti, Saṃgīt. *Hṛidāyōpakartin*, mfn. suffering from a partic. heart-disease, Car. *Hṛidāyōpalepa*, m. *yōpassa-rāpa*, n. N. of partic. diseases of the h°, Car. *Hṛidāyāpāśa*, m. a partic. fleshy part of the h°, VS.; (du.) heart and pericardium, TS. (Sch.)

Hṛidāyālīn, mfn. tender-hearted, warm-hearted, affectionate, Pāṇ. v, 2, 122, Vārtt. 5, Pat. *yāvin*, mfn. id. (in Veda), ib., Vārtt. 1, Pat.

Hṛidāyika, mfn. good-hearted, warm-hearted, hearty, Pāṇ. v, 2, 122, Vārtt. 5, Pat. *Hṛidāyitnu*, mfn., Vop. xxvi, 166.

Hṛidāyīn, mfn. having a heart, tender-hearted, hearty, Pāṇ. v, 2, 122, Vārtt. 5, Pat.

Hṛidāyeśaya, mfn. (loc. of *hṛidaya* + *ś*) lying or being in the heart, inward (as anger), R.

Hṛidāyā, mfn. (ā)n. being in the heart, heart-felt, RV.; AV.; dear to the heart, BhP.

Hṛidī (loc. of *hṛid*), in comp. — *śaya*, mfn. lying or remaining in the heart, MBh. — *stha*, mfn. being in the heart, ŚvetUp.; Suśr. &. beloved, dear, R.; BhP. — *spriś*, mfn. touching the heart, charming, lovely, RV.; ĀśvŚr.; BhP. — *spriśa*, mfn. id., BhP.

Hṛidika, m. N. of the father of Kṛita-varman (cf. *hārdikya*), MBh.

Hṛidika, m. = prec., BhP.

Hṛidya, mfn. (ā)n. being in the heart, internal, inward, inmost, innermost, RV.; pleasing or dear to the heart, beloved, cherished, RV.; TBṛ.; BhP.; grateful, pleasant, charming, lovely, Mn.; MBh. &. pleasant to the stomach, savoury, dainty (as food), ib.; proceeding from or produced in the heart, L.; m. the wood-apple tree, L.; a Vedic Mantra employed to effect the subjection of an enemy or rival, L.; (ā), f. a partic. medicinal root (= *vriddhi*), L.; redarsenic, L.; a she-goat, L.; (am), n. white cumin, L.; the aromatic bark of *Laurus Cassia*, L.; thick sour milk, L.; intoxicating drink made from honey or the blossoms of *Bassia Latifolia*, L. — *gandha*, mfn. smelling sweet, fragrant, Suśr.; m. the Bilva tree, L.; (ā), f. *Jasminum Grandiflorum*, L.; (am), n. small cumin, L.; sochal salt, L. — *gandhaka*, n. a kind of salt (= *sauvarcalā*), L. — *gandhi*, m. small cumin, L. — *tama*, mfn. most pleasant or dear to the heart, MBh. — *tara*, mfn. more pleasant or lovely, MBh. — *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. heartiness, cordiality, agreeableness, delightfulness, Suśr.; Kām.; Jātakam. *Hṛidāyānu*, m. 'pleasant-rayed', the moon, L.

Hṛidyota, *tana*, See *hṛid-dy*.

Hṛin, in comp. for *hṛid*, — *mantra*, m. a partic.

Mantra, Cat. — *moha*, m. (prob.) contraction or oppression of the heart, Car.

Hṛil, in comp. for *hṛid*. — *lāsa* or *śaka*, m., *śikā*, f. palpitation of heart (accord. to some also 'hiccup'), Mālatim.; Suśr.; Car. — *lekha*, m. 'heart-furrow', anxiety of the mind, disquietude (accord. to some also ā, f.), MBh.; 'heart-impression', knowledge, reasoning, W.

हृद्रोग hṛidroga, m. (fr. Gk. ἰδρῶχος; for *hṛid-roga* see p. 1302, col. 2) the zodiacal sign Aquarius, VarBṛS.

हृद्वर्तिन hṛid-vartin &c. See p. 1302, col. 2.

हृल्लालोल hrillakālola, m. N. of a Rākshasa, Vcar.

हृष hrish, cl. 1. P. Ā. *hārshati*, °te (fr. P. only p. *hārshat*), to be excited or impatient, rejoice in the prospect of, be anxious or impatient for (dat.), RV.; to speak or affirm falsely, lie, Dhātup. xvii, 59; cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 119) *hrishyati* (ep. and m. c. also °te; pf. *jaharsha*, *jahrishuh*; *jahrishhe*, *shire*, MBh. &. aor. *aharishat*, ib.; fut. *harshitā*, *harshishyati*, Gr.; inf. *harshitum*, ib.; ind. p. *-hrishya*, MBh. &.), to thrill with rapture, rejoice, exult, be glad or pleased, PārGr.; Mn.; MBh. &. to become sexually excited, Suśr.; to become erect or stiff or rigid, bristle (said of the hairs of the body &c.), become on edge (like the teeth), MBh.; BhP.; Pass. *hrishyate* (aor. *aharshi*), Gr.: Caus. *harshayati*, °te (aor. *ajihri-shat* or *ajaharshat*), to excite, make impatient or eager for (victory &c.), RV. &c. &c.; to rejoice, be glad, Mn.; MBh.; to cause to bristle, Cat.: Desid. *jiharshishati*, Gr.: Intens. *jarihrihyate*, *jahrharshi* &c. (Ved. forms *jarihrihanta*, *jarihri-shāna* and *jarihrihāṇḍ*), to be impatient or excited, RV.; VS.; ĀśvŚr.; to excite violently, RV. [Cf. Lat. *horreo* for *horreo*.]

Harsha, *harshaka* &c. See p. 1292.

Hrishī, m. f. joy, satisfaction, L.; splendour, L.; a liar, L.; m. du. Agni and Soma, L. *Hrishī-keśa*, see below under *hrishika*. *Hrishī-vat*, mfn. full of joy, glad, happy, RV.

Hrishitā, mfn. cheerful, glad, happy, RV.; MBh.; bristling, erect (as the hair of the body), MBh.; not drooping, fresh (as flowers), MBh.; dulled, blunted, set on edge (= *pratihata*), Pat. on Pāṇ. vii, 2, 29; surprised, astonished (= *vismīta*), ib.; bent, bowed (= *pranata*), L.; armed, accoutred (= *varmita*), L. — *srag-rajō-hīna*, mfn. having fresh garlands and free from dust, Nal.

Hrishika, n. (Up. iv, 27) an organ of sense, Hariv.; BhP. — *nātha*, m. 'lord of the senses', N. of Vishnu-Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. *Hrishikēśa*, m. (perhaps = *hrishī-keśa*, cf. *hrishī-vat* above), id. (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of the tenth month, VarBṛS.; of a Tirtha, Cat.; of a poet, ib.; lord of the senses (said of Manas), BhP.; *śāstrama*, m. N. of a man, Cat. *Hrishikēśvara*, m. = *hrishika-nātha*, BhP.

Hrishn, mfn. glad, happy, L.; telling lies, L.; m. Agni or fire, L.; the sun, L.; the moon, L.

Hrishṇa, mfn. thrilling with rapture, rejoiced, pleased, glad, merry, Mn.; MBh. &. bristling, erect, standing on end (said of the hairs of the body), MBh.; R. &c.; rigid, stiff, Hariv.; blunted (cf. *hrishita*), Pat.; surprised, astonished, ib. — *citta* (Megh.), — *cetana* or — *cetas* (R.), mfn. rejoiced in heart. — *tanu*, mfn. = next, BhP. — *tanūruha*, mfn. = *roman*, MBh. — *tsnṣṭa*, mfn. pleased and satisfied, Kāraṇ. — *pnshṭa*, mfn. happy and well-fed; *ṭānga*, mfn. happy and fat (in body), Hit. — *manas* (Pañcat.), — *mānasa* (MBh.), mfn. = *citta*. — *rūpa*, mfn. thrilling with happiness, in a happy or cheerful mood, MBh. — *roman*, mfn. having the hair of the body bristling or thrilling (with delight or rapture), Bhag.; m. N. of an Asura, Kathās. — *vat*, ind. cheerfully, MBh. — *vadana*, mfn. merry-faced, having a cheerful countenance, MW. — *samkalpa*, mfn. pleased in mind, contented, glad, MBh. — *hṛidaya*, mfn. joyous-hearted, light-hearted, happy, W.

Hrishṭī, f. delight, joy, rapture, Mālatim.; pride, arrogance, L. — *yozi*, m. a kind of semi-impotent man (= *irisyaka*, q. v.), Bhpr.

Hrishyaka, f. (in music) a partic. Murchanā, Saṃgīt.

Hrishya-jihva, n. a kind of leprosy (w. r. for *ṛiyya-j*, q. v.), ŚārngS.

हे he, ind. a vocative particle ('oh!' 'ho!' &c.); also said to express envy or ill-will or disapprobation, ŚBr. &c. &c.

हेक्का hekkā, f. = *hikkā*, hiccup, L.

हेदु heṭh (also written *heṭ*, *heḍh*), cl. 1. P. Ā. *heṭhati*, °te, to be wicked; vex, harass, hurt, injure, Dhātup. viii, 13; ix, 35; cl. 9. P. *heṭhnāti*, see *heṭh*: Caus. *heṭhayati*, see *vi-heṭh*.

Heṭha, m. vexation, obstruction, hurt, injury, L.

हेड heḍ or *heḷ* (cf. *hel* and *hīd*), cl. 1. Ā.

heḍate, *heḍate*, *helate*, to be or make angry or hostile (*krudhyati-karman*, Naigh. ii, 14; only occurring in *ā-heḷat*, *āmāna*, and *layat*, qq. vv.); to act or treat carelessly or frivolously (*anādare*, Dhātup. viii, 32; only in *heḍamāna*, R.; *hela-māna*, MBh.; and Caus. *helayati*, °te [cf. *vi-heḷ*], pf. *helayām-āsa*, ib.); cl. 1. P. *heḍati* (pf. *jiheda* &c., Gr.), to surround, clothe, attire, Dhātup. xii, 16; Caus. *heḍayati* (aor. *ajiheda* or *ajihīda*; cf. under *hīd*), Gr.

Heḍa, *heḷa*, m. anger, passion, hatred, RV.; AV. — *ja*, m. id., L.

Heḍana, *heḷana*. See *deva-h*.

Heḍas, *heḷas*, n. = *heḍa*, RV.; AV.; VS.

Heḷana &c. See p. 1305, col. 2.

हेडावुक heḍāvuka (Yājñ., Sch.) or *ovukka* (L.), m. a horse-dealer, horse-seller.

हेडिहव heḍiēva, m. N. of a man, Inscr.

हेडुशहरिह heḍḍeśa-hari-hara, m. N. of an author, Cat.

हेद heḍh (Vop. *heṭh*), cl. 9. P. *heḍhnāti* or *heṭhnāti*, to be born again, Dhātup. xxi, 60; to produce happiness or prosperity, ib.; to purify, ib.

हेति heṭi, f. (fr. *√hi*; in later language also m. a missile weapon, any weapon (also personified), RV. &c. &c.; stroke, wound, Sāy.; Agni's weapon, flame, light, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a ray of the sun, L.; rapid motion, shot, impact (of a bow-string), RV.; an implement, instrument, BhP.; a young shoot or sprout, L.; m. N. of the first Rākshasa king (represented as occupying the Sun's chariot in the month Caitra or Madhu), R.; of an Asura, BhP. — *māt*, mfn. armed with missiles, possessed of weapons, AV.; illuminated by the sun, BhP. — *mantra*, m. N. of a Mantra, Cat.

Heṭika, (ifc.) = *heti* (cf. *śakti*, *svadhiti*-h°).

Heṭi, m. 'impulse', motive, cause, cause of, reason for (loc., rarely dat. or gen.; *hetunā*, *hetoh*, *hetave*, *hetau*, 'for a cause or reason', 'by reason of', 'on account of' [with gen. or comp., e.g. *mama hetoh* or *mad-dhetoh*, 'on account of me']; *kam hetum* or *ko hetuh*, 'wherefore?' 'why?' Pāṇ. ii, 2, 23, Pat.; *yato hetoh*, 'because' *anena hetunā* or *iti hetoh*, 'for this reason'; *mṛityu-hetave*, 'in order to kill'; *hetur alaukikah*, 'a supernatural cause'; ifc. *hetu* also = 'having as a cause or motive', 'caused or effected or actuated or attracted or impelled by', e.g. *karma-hetu*, 'caused by the acts [of a former existence]', Mn. i, 49; *māṇsa-hetu*, 'attracted by [the smell of] flesh', MBh. x, 496; *karma-phala-hetu*, 'impelled by [the expectation of] the consequences of any act', BhP. ii, 47; 49), RV. &c. &c.; a logical reason or deduction or argument, the reason for an inference (esp. applied to the second member or Avayava of the five-membered syllogism, see *nyāya*), Nyāyad.; IW. 61; logic (in general, see *hetu-vidyā*); (in gram.) the agent of the causal verb, Pāṇ. i, 4, 55 &c.; (with Buddhists) primary cause (as opp. to *pratyaya*, q. v.), Sarvad.; (with Pāsupatas) that which causes the bondage of the soul, i.e. the external world and the senses, ib.; a means (*hetubhī*, ifc. 'by means of'), MBh.; mode, manner (*hetubhī*, ifc. 'according to'), ib.; Suśr.; Yājñ.; price, cost, Rājat. v, 71; condition, MBh.; (in rhet.) = *kāvya-līnga* (q. v.), Bhar.; Kpr.; Sāh. — *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the state of being a *hetu*, causation, causativeness, existence of cause or motive, Kāv.; Kathās.; Sarvad.; (-*tva*)-*khaṇḍana*, n. N. of wk. — *dnshṭa*, mfn. invincible by reasons, unreasonable (said of persons), MBh. — *ārishiṭi*, f. examination of reasons, scepticism, Lalit. — *balika*, mfn. strong in argument, Sukh. i. — *mat*, mfn. having a

reason or cause, proceeding from a cause, Pañ.; Sāṃkhyak.; Sarvad.; accompanied with arguments, provided with reasons or proofs, well-founded, Bhag.; R.; Bhāṣāp.; having the Hetu (or second Avayava of a syllogism), MW.; controverted by arguments, ib.; open to arg., reasonable, MBh. — **mātra-tā**, f. the being a mere pretext, Kathās. — **mātra-maya**, mf(ṣ) n. serving only as a pretext, ib. — **yukta**, mfn. provided with reasons, well-founded, MBh. — **rūpaka**, n. a metaphor accompanied with reasons (e.g. *gambhīryeṇa samudro 'si*, 'because of thy profundity thou art a sea'), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 83; 86. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. the characteristics of a Hetu; — **ṭīkā**, f., — **prakāśa**, m., — **vivecana**, n.; — **śūlaka**, m. N. of wks. — **vacana**, n. a speech accompanied with arguments, R. — **vāda**, m. a statement of reasons or arg., assigning a cause, disputation, MBh.; R. — **vādika** or — **vādin**, m. a disputant, sceptic, MBh. — **vidyā**, f. 'science of causes,' dialectics, logic (also — **śāstra**), Daś.; Buddh. — **viśeṣhōkti**, f. (in rhet.) a 'mention of difference (see *viś*)' accompanied with reasons, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 328; 329. — **śāstra**, n. (= **vidyā**); — **trāṭraya**, m. reliance on the science of dialectics, Mn. ii, 12. — **śūnya**, mfn. devoid of reason, unfounded, Pratāp. — **śīlīṣṭa**, n. ? (in rhet.) the combining of causes (a method of describing similarity by using epithets common to two objects), MW. — **hāni**, f. omission of argument, Kāvyaḍ. iii, 127. — **hila**, n. a partic. high number, Buddh. — **hetumad-bhāva**, m. the relation subsisting between cause and effect, MW. — **hetūprākṣhā** (Sāh.) or **hetūpamā** (Kāvyaḍ.), f. a simile accompanied with reasons. — **hetūpanyāsa**, m. the assignment of reasons or motives, statement of an argument, MW.

Hetuka, mf(ṣ) n. (only ifc.) causing, effecting, R.; Suśr.; Hit.; caused or effected or conditioned by, MBh.; VarBṣ. &c.; destined for, MBh.; Sāṃkhyak.; m. a cause, instrument, agent, W.; a logician, MW.; N. of an attendant of Śiva, L.; of a Buddha, L.; of a poet, Cat.

Hetū-√kṛi, P. — **karoti**, to make or consider anything a cause or motive &c., Sarvad.

Hētri or **hetṛi**, mfn. urging on, inciting, an inciter, RV.

Hetv, in comp. for **hetu**. — **antara**, n. another argument, Car. — **apadēsa**, m. the adducing or mentioning of a reason, Nir.; the second Avayava in a syllogism (cf. under **hetu**), NiW. — **avadhāraṇa**, n. (in dram.) reasoning, Bhar. — **ākṣhepa**, m. (in rhet.) an objection accompanied with reasons, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 167; 168. — **ābhāsa**, m. (in logic) a mere appearance of a reason, fallacious semblance of an argument, fallacious middle term, fallacy (said to be of 5 kinds, viz. *vyabhičāra* or *sa-vyabhičāra*, *viruddha*, *asiddha*, *sat-pratipakṣa*, *bādha* or *bādhitā*), Nyāyas.; Tarkas.; Sarvad.; N. of various wks.; — *dīdhiti-ṭīpani*, f., — *nirūpana*, n., — *parishkāra*, m., — *rahasya*, n., — *vyākhyā*, f., — *sāmānyalakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wks.

Hēva, mfn. to be urged on or incited, RV.

1. **Hemán**, n. impulse, RV. ix, 97, 1 (Sāy. 'gold'); water, Naigh. i, 12.

3. **Hoya**, mfn. (for 1. and 2. see p. 1296 and 1297), id., MW.

Haituka, mf(ṣ) n. having a cause or reason, founded on some motive (in *a-h*), Bhag.; BhP.; (ifc.) caused by, dependent on, MBh.; BhP.; m. a reasoner, rationalist, sceptic, heretic (ī, f.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a follower of the Mīmāṃsā doctrines, W.

Haitukya, n. causality, causativeness (*a-h*), n. absence of interested motives), MW.

हेमन् 2. **hēman** (see **himá** and next), winter (only used in loc., 'in the winter'), TS.; Kāth.; ŚBr.

Hemantá, m. winter, the cold season (comprising the two months Āgra-hāyava and Pausa, i.e. from middle of November to middle of January), RV. &c. &c.; (ī), f. id., L. — **ritu-varṇana**, n. 'description of the winter season,' N. of wk. — **jambha** (īd-), mfn. swallowed by winter (i.e. 'hidden away or disappeared in w'), AV. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of winter,' the wood-apple tree (= *kapittha*), L. — **pratyavarohana**, n. receding into winter (a kind of ceremony), ĀpGr.; Sch. — **megha**, m. a winter-cloud, Pañcat. — **śīṣṭā**, m. du. (cf. Pañ. ii, 4, 48) winter and spring, TS.; ŚBr. — **samaya**, m. w^o time, Pañcat. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a king of Kārpūta, Cat. — **Hemantānila**, m. a winter wind, Rājat.

Hemantānta, m. (only in loc. *ante*) the end of winter, MBh.

Hemavala, n. a pearl (= *hima-v*); cf. next), L. 1. **Haima**, mfn. wintry, brumal, caused or produced by snow or ice, Ragh.; covered with s^o, MBh.; relating to or coming from the Himālaya (as pearls), MBh.; VarBṣ.; m. N. of a mountain, MBh.; n. hoar-frost, dew, W.

1. **Haimanā**, mf(ṣ) n. relating or belonging or suitable to winter, wintry, cold, AV. &c. &c.; m. the month Mārgaśīrṣa (November–December), L.; a kind of rice which grows in winter (= *shash-ṭīka*), L.; m. n. winter, cold, L.

Haimantā, mf(ṣ) n. (fr. *heman*) wintry, relating or suitable to or growing in winter, VS.; Suśr. &c.

Haimantika, mfn. = prec., VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; Car.; = *heman* *ant* *adhite veda vā*, g. *vasantādi*.

Haimala, m. n. winter (prob. w. r. for *haimana*), L.

Haimavat, m. N. of the 8th month (prob. w. r. for *hima-vat* or *haimavata*), Sūryapr.

Haimavatā, mf(ṣ) n. (fr. *hima-vat*) belonging to or situated or growing on or bred in or coming or flowing from the Himālaya mountains, AV. &c. &c.; snowy, covered with snow, MW.; m. a kind of vegetable poison, L.; a kind of demon, MānGr.; pl. the inhabitants of the Himālaya mountains, MBh.; Hariv.; N. of a school, Buddh.; (atr), f. N. of various plants (Vaca with white flowers, Terminalia Chebula, Linum Usitatissimum &c.), Car.; Suśr.; a kind of drug or perfume (= *renukā*), L.; patr. of Gaṅgā, MBh.; Balar.; of Pārvaṭi or Umā, JaimUp.; of the wife of Kauśika, MBh.; of the wife of Samphatāśva, Hariv.; (am), n. a pearl, L.; N. of a Varsha, MBh.; Śatr.

Haimavatika, m. pl. the inhabitants of the Himālaya mountains, MBh.

Haimācala, m. = (or perhaps w. r. for) *himācala* (q. v.), Subh.

हेमन् 3. **hēman**, n. (of doubtful derivation) gold, Naigh. i, 2; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a gold piece, Kathās.; (pl.) golden ornaments, Kuvāl.; Mesua Roxburghii, Car.; the thorn-apple, MW.

1. **Hema**, in comp. for 3. **hēman**. — **kaksha**, m. a golden girdle, Vās.; mf(ā) n. having g^o walls, R.; = next, MBh. — **kakshya**, mfn. having a g^o girdle, R. — **kanṭha**, m. a proper N., Cat. — **kandala**, m. having g^o shoots, coral, L. — **kamala**, n. a g^o lotus, Kathās. — **kampana**, m. N. of a man, MBh. — **kara**, m. 'g^o-worker,' N. of Śiva, ib.; (with *maithila*) N. of an author, Cat. — **karaka**, m. a g^o vase, L. — **kartṛi**, m. a goldsmith, Mn. xii, 61; a kind of bird, MW. — **kalasa**, m. a g^o pinnacle or cupola, Inscr. — **kānti**, mfn. having a g^o lustre, VarBṣ.; f. Curcuma Aromatica or another species, L. — **kāra**, m. a goldsmith, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **kāraka**, m. id., Yājñ.; (ikā), f. a kind of plant, L. — **kiñjalka**, m. n. g^o filaments, R.; n. 'having g^o fr', the Nāgakesara flower, L. — **kirita-mālin**, mfn. garlanded with a g^o diadem, MBh. — **kudya**, — **kundya**, N. of a place, VarBṣ. — **kumbha**, m. a g^o jar, MW. — **kūṭa**, m. 'g^o-peaked,' N. of one of the ranges of mountains dividing the known continent into 9 Varshas (situated north of Himālaya and forming with it the boundaries of the Kimpurā or Kimpurusha Varsha; see *varsha*), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of a monkey, R.; — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **kūṭhya** = *kudya* above. — **ketaki**, f. Pandanus Odoratisimus, L. — **keli**, m. 'golden sport,' N. of Agni or fire, L. — **keśa**, m. 'g^o-haired,' Śiva, V. — **kshirī**, f. a kind of plant, Suśr. — **gandhinī**, f. the perfume Repukā, L. — **garbha**, mfn. containing g^o in the interior, Heat. — **giri**, m. 'g^o mountain,' N. of mount Meru, Bhartṛ.; of another mountain, VarBṣ. — **guba**, in N. of a serpent-demon, MBh. — **gaura**, mfn. of a g^o yellow colour (īdāṅga, mfn. having g^o y^o limbs), SkandaP.; m. a kind of tree (= *kimkīrāta*), L. — **ghna**, n. lead, L.; (ī), f. turmeric, L. — **cakra**, mfn. having g^o wheels, MW. — **candra**, mfn. decorated with a g^o crescent (as a chariot), R.; m. N. of a king (son of Viśāla), ib.; Pur.; of a celebrated Jaina author (pupil of Deva-candra Sūri and teacher of king Kumāra-pāla; he lived between 1089 and 1173 A.D. and is the author of a great many works, esp. of the *Anekārtha-keśa*, the *Abhidhāna-cintāmaṇi*, the *Upādi-sūtra-vṛtti*, the *Deśi-nāma-mālā*, a Sanskrit and Prakṛit grammar &c.) — **ciatra**, n. N. of a mythical town, VP. — **cūrpa**, n. g^o

dust, Suśr. — **cūlin**, mfn. having a g^o crest or top, Hariv. — **cchanna**, mfn. covered with g^o; n. a g^o covering, g^o trappings (of an elephant &c.), ib. — **ja**, n. tin, L. — **jaṭa**, m. pl. N. of a class of Kīrātas, Kād. — **jāḷālamkṛita**, mfn. 'adorned with a g^o net,' N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit. — **jivanti**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **jvāla**, m. 'g^o-flamed,' Agni or fire, L. — **taru**, m. 'g^o tree,' the Datura or thorn-apple, W. — **tāra**, n. blue vitriol, L. — **tāraka**, m. pl. N. of a people, MārkP. — **tāla**, N. of a mountainous district in the north, VarBṣ. — **tīlaka-sūri**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **dantā**, f. 'g^o-toothed,' an Apsaras, Hariv. — **dināra**, m. a g^o Dināra, Kathās. — **duḡdha**, m. 'g^o-juiced,' Ficus Glomerata, Car.; (ā or ī), f. = *svarna-kshirī*, L. — **duḡdhaka** or — **duḡdhin**, m. Ficus Glomerata, L. — **dhanyan**, m. 'having a golden bow,' N. of a son of the 11th Manu, MārkP. — **dharmā** or — **man**, in N. of a man, ib. — **dhānya**, n. sesamum grain (cf. *homa-dh*), L. — **dhānyaka**, m. a partic. weight (= 1½ Māshakas), ŚārngS. — **dhārāṇa**, n. a partic. weight of g^o (= 8 Palas), L. — **nābhi**, m. a g^o nave, Kauś.; mfn. having a g^o nave or centre, MW. — **netra**, m. 'g^o-eyed,' N. of a Yaksha, MBh. — **parvata**, m. an (artificial) mountain made of g^o (as a gift; cf. *mahā-dāna*), Cat.; N. of mount Meru, L. — **piṅgala**, mfn. g^o yellow, R. — **pīṭhādhi-devatā**, f. the tutelary deity of a g^o footstool (applied to a monarch's foot), MW. — **puñjaka**, m. N. of a man, MBh. (B. — *kampana*). — **pushkara**, n. a lotus-flower of g^o; Hariv. — **pushpa** (only L.), m. 'bearing g^o flowers,' Michelia Champaka; Jonesia Asoka; Mesua Roxburghii; Cassia Fistula; (ī), f. Rubia Munjista; Hoya Viridiflora; Curculigo Orchioidea; a colocynth; = *kanṭakāri* and *svarnali*; (am), n. the flower of Michelia Champaka &c. (see above). — **pushpaka** (only L.), m. Michelia Champaka; Symlocos Racemosa; (ikā), f. yellow jasnine; Linum Usitatissimum. — **prishṭha**, mfn. overlaid with g^o, gilded, Hariv. — **pratimā**, f. a golden statue or image, L. — **prabha**, m. 'having a g^o lustre,' N. of a Vidyādhara (ā, f.), Kathās.; of a king of the parrots, ib. — **phalā**, f. 'having g^o fruit,' a kind of plantain, L. — **bhadrika**, mf(ā) n. wearing a g^o amulet, MBh. — **bhastrā**, f. a gold purse or purse containing gold, Kathās. — **maya**, mf(ṣ) n. made of gold, golden, MBh.; R. &c. — **marici-mat**, mfn. having g^o rays, MBh. — **māksika**, n. pyrites, L. — **mālā**, f. 'g^o-garlanded,' N. of the wife of Yama, L. — **mālikā**, f. a g^o necklace, Jātak. — **mālin**, mfn. garlanded or adorned with g^o (as elephants, a Rākshasa &c.), R.; m. the sun, MW. — **māshā**, f. a partic. weight of g^o, L. — **mṛiga**, m. a golden deer (according to a story told in R. iii, the Rākshasa Mārica transformed himself into a golden deer and seduced Rāma and his wife Sītā, that the former left his forest-home to pursue it; during his absence Rāvaṇa, q. v., disguised as a mendicant, presented himself before Sītā and carried her off). — **yajñōpavīta-vat**, mfn. furnished with a g^o sacrificial thread, Hariv. — **yūṭhikā**, f. yellow jasnine, L. — **ratna-maya**, mf(ṣ) n. consisting of g^o and jewels, Kathās. — **ratna-vat**, mfn. id., ib. — **rāginī**, f. 'gold-coloured,' turmeric, L. — **rāja**, m. (with *mīra*) N. of an author, Cat. — **reṇu**, m. 'gold dust,' a kind of atom (= *trasa-reṇu*), L. — **latā**, f. 'g^o creeper,' a kind of plant (according to some, Hoya Viridiflora), BhP.; N. of a princess, Kathās. — **lamba** or — **baka**, m. N. of the 31st (or 5th) year of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years, VarBṣ. — 1. — **vat**, ind. like g^o, Sighās. — 2. — **vat**, mfn. adorned with gold, R. — **varṇa**, mfn. g^o-coloured, R.; m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh.; of a Buddha, Lalit. — **vala**, n. a pearl, L. — **vallī**, f. 'golden creeper,' Hoya Viridiflora, L. — **viṣaya**, m. N. of a poet, Inscr. — **vibhrama-sūtra**, n. N. of wk. (cf. *haim*), Cat. — **viśāṇin**, mfn. golden-horned, MBh. — **vyākaraṇa**, n. Hema-candra's grammar, Cat. — **śākhā**, m. 'having a g^o conch,' N. of Viśṇu, L. — **śikhā** or — **śikā** (?), f. 'g^o-crested,' the plant Svarna-kshirī, L. — **śīta**, n. id., L. — **śrīṅga**, n. a g^o horn, Kāṭvān.; m. 'g^o-peaked,' N. of a mountain, Hariv. — **śrīṅgin**, mfn. having g^o 'tusks' and 'peaks,' MBh. — **śāila**, m. 'g^o-peaked,' N. of a mountain, VP. — **sabhā-nātha-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **sāra**, n. blue vitriol (cf. *tāra*), L. — **sāvarṇi**, m. N. of a man, R. — **siṅha**, m. a throne of g^o, BhP. — **sūtra** or — **traka**, n. 'g^o-thread,' a necklace, R.; Vikr. — **sūri**, m. N. of a scholar (= *hema-candra*), Col. — **haṇsa-gaṇi**, m. N. of an author (pupil of Ratna-sekhara), Cat. — **hasti-ratha**,

m. 'g'-elephant-chariot, N. of one of the 16 Mahā-dānas (q.v.). **Hemāṅka**, mfn. adorned with g° (v.l. *hemāṅga*), Mudr. **Hemāṅga**, mf(ā)n. having g° limbs or parts, golden, R.; Mudr. (v.l. *hemāṅka*); Bhām.; m. Michelia Champaka, Suśr.; a lion, L.; the mountain Meru, Rājāt.; N. of Brahmā, L.; of Vishnu, L.; of Garuḍa, L.; (ā), f. a partic. plant (= *svarna-kshiri*), L. **Hemāṅgada**, m. 'having a g° bracelet', N. of a Gandharva, Cat.; of a king of the Kāliṅgas, Ragh.; of a son of Vasudeva, BhP. **Hemācala**, m. = *hema-parvata* (in both meanings), Subh.; Inscr.; Cat. **Hemādhyā**, mfn. abounding in gold, MW. **Hemāṇḍa** (Rājāt.) or **ḍaka** (Dharmaś.), n. the golden world-egg (cf. *brahmāṇḍa*). **Hemādri**, m. 'g° mountain, Meru or Sumeru, L.; N. of an author (son of Kāma-deva); he lived in the 13th century A.N. and wrote the encyclopaedic wk. *Catur-varga-cintāmaṇi*, divided into 5 Khaṇḍas, Vrata, Dāna, Tirtha, Moksha, and Parishesha, Cat.; (with *bhaṭṭa*) N. of the author of a Comm. on *Raghu-vaṇṣa*; *jarāṇa*, m. (= *hemādrikā*), *ādāna-khaṇḍa-sāra*, m. or n., *-prayoga*, m., *-prāyaścitta*, n. N. of the wk. **Hemādrikā**, f. the plant *svarna-kshiri*, L. **Hemābha**, mfn. looking like g°, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of the palace of Rukmiṇī, Hariv. **Hemāmbu**, n. liquid g°, Vri-shabhān. **Hemāmbuja** (Kathās.) or **mbhoja** (Megh.), n. a g° lotus-flower. **Hemālamkāra**, m. a g° ornament, Ratnā.; *vin*, mfn. adorned with g°, Hcat. **Hemāvati-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Hemāhva**, m. 'called after gold', Michelia Champaka, L.; (ā), f. Hoya Viridiflora, L.; = *svarna-kshiri*, L. **Hemāśvara-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk.

2. **Hema**, m. a partic. weight of gold (= *mā-shaka*), L.; a horse of a dark or brownish colour, L.; N. of Buddha, L.; of a son of Ruśad-ratha, Pur.; of the father of Su-tapas, ib.; = *hema-candra*, Cat.; (ā), f. Hoya Viridiflora, L.; the earth, L.; a handsome woman, L.; N. of an Apsaras, Hariv.; R.; of a river, MBh.; (am), n. gold, L.

Hemaka, n. gold, R.; a piece of gold (in *sa-kā*), Kathās.; N. of a forest, Cat.; of a Daitya (?), VP.

Hemala, m. a goldsmith, L.; a touchstone, L.; a chameleon, lizard, L.

Hemāya, Nom. A. °yate, to be or become gold, Harav.

Hemyā-vat, mfn. having golden trappings or a golden girth (?), RV. iv, 2, 8 (Say.)

2. **Haima**, mf(ā)n. (fr. 3. *heman*, of which it is also the Vjiddhi form in comp.) golden, consisting of made of gold, Mn.; MBh. &c.; of a golden yellow colour, MW.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; Gentiana Cheryta, L.; (scil. *kośa*) the lexicon of Hema-candra, Cat.; (ā), f. yellow jasmine, L.; (f), f. id., L.; Pandanus Odoratissimus, L. = *kūṭa*, m. pl. the inhabitants of Hema-kūṭa, MārKp. = *kośa*, m. Hema-candra's lexicon. = *giri*, m. pl. the inhabitants of Hema-giri, MārKp. = *candri*, m. patr. fr. *hema-candra*, R. = *carci*, m. (prob. w.r. for *-varci*) a patr., Pravar. = *citra-samutsedha*, mfn. encased with golden pictures, MBh. = *prākṛita-dhnap-dikā*, f. N. of wk. = *mudrā* or *-mudrikā*, f. a g° coin, MW.; (drikā), mfn. having or possessing a g° coin, ib. = *valkala*, mfn. clothed in gold, MW. = *vibhrama-sūtra*, n. = *hema-v*, Cat. = *śaila*, m. N. of a mountain (v.l. *hema-s*), VP. = *saugandhika-vat*, mfn. furnished with g° lotus-flowers (v.l. *padma-s*), MBh. **Haimāṅgikī-gaurāṇ-ga-deva-stuti**, f. N. of wk. **Haimācala**, see p. 1304, col. 2. **Haimānekārtha**, N. of Hema-candra's lexicon.

2. **Haimana**, mfn. golden (v.l. *haimaja*), Bhpr. **Haimī-bhūṭa**, mfn. become gold, turned into gold, Kum.

हेमन् 4. *heman*, m. the planet Mercury, L.

हेमन्त *hemanta*, *hemavata*. See p. 1304, cols. 1 and 2.

हेमाच *hemātra*, m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

हेम *hemna*, m. (Gk. 'Εμης) the planet Mercury, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. id. (?), L.

हेय *heya*. See pp. 1296, 1297, and 1304.

हेर *hera*, n. (of unknown derivation) a sort of crown or tiara, L.; turmeric, L.; demoniacal illusion, L.

हेराका, m. a spy, L.; N. of a demon attending on Śiva, L.

Herika, n. a spy, secret emissary, L.

Hairika, m. id., Hcar. ('a superintendent of the goldsmiths', Sch.); a thief, L.

हेरम्ब *heramba*, n. N. of Gaṇeśa, MBh.; Kathās. &c. (RTL. 218); a buffalo, Mālatim; a boastful hero, L.; a partic. Buddha (= *heruka*), L. = *kānana-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. = *janani*, f. 'mother of Gaṇeśa', Durgā, L. = *pāla*, m. N. of a Kanouj king, Inscr. = *mantra*, m. a partic. Mantra (sacred to Gaṇeśa). = *sena*, m. N. of a medic, author. = *haṭṭa*, m. N. of a country (said to be one of the provinces of the Deccan), L. **Herambōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad.

Herambaka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. = *sena*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Herambha, w.r. for *heramba*, Kathās.

Hairamba, mfn. relating to or connected with Gaṇeśa, Cat.; m. pl. N. of a sect, W.

हेरुक *heruka*, m. N. of Gaṇeśa, KālP.; of an attendant on Mahā-kāla or Śiva, L.; of an inferior Buddha, Buddh.; pl. N. of a class of heretics, L.; (ā), f. a species of plant, AV. Paddh.

हेल् *hel* (in the meaning 'to sport, play', prob. not identical with *✓hel*, *heḍ*, although sometimes confounded with it; only in the following derivatives; cf. *✓hil*, *avahelā*, *prahelā*).

Helana, n. the act of slighting, disregard, contempt, MBh.; BhP.; sporting amorously, wanton dalliance (cf. *✓hil*), W.

Helaniya, mfn. to be slighted or derided, Nilak.

Helā, f. (if. f. ā) disrespect, contempt (cf. *avahelā*); wanton sport, frivolity, amorous dalliance (of women; in dram. one of the 20 natural graces [*sat-tva-ja alamkāra*] of the Nāyikā), Daśar.; Śāh. &c.; sport, pastime, carelessness, ease, facility (ibc. and instr. sg. or pl. 'in sport', 'sportively', 'easily', 'at once'; *trīṇa-helayā*, 'as if it were a straw'), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; moonlight, L.; = *prastāva*, L. = *ca-kra*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. = *rāja*, m. N. of a historian (used by Kalhaṇa for his Rāja-tarāṅgiṇī) and of a grammarian, Cat. = *vat*, mfn. careless, taking things easily, Pañcar.

1. **Heli**, f. = *helā*, L.; an embrace, L.; a marriage-procession in the street, L.

Helitavya, n. (impers.) it is to be acted carelessly or frivolously, MBh.

Helihla or **halihila**, mfn. of a sportive or wanton nature, L.

हेलक *helaka*, n. a partic. measure of weight (= 10 Hoḍhas), L.

हेलचि *helañci*, f. a kind of herb, L.

हेलावुक *helāvuka*, °vukka, m. = *heḍāo*, L.

हेलि 2. *heli*, m. (Gk. ἥλιος; for 1. *heli* see above) the sun, VarBṛS.; Pur.

Helika, m. id., Kāśikh.

हेलु *helu*, N. of a village in Kāśmīra, Rājāt. = *grāma*, m. the village Helu, ib.

हेलुग *heluga* and *heluya*, a partic. high number, Buddh.

हेळ *heḷ*, *heḷa*, *heḷas*. See *✓heḍ*, p. 1303.

हेवज *hevajra*, m. N. of a Buddhist god, W.

हेवर *hevara*, a partic. high number, Buddh.

हेवाक *hevāka*, m. (said to be fr. Marāṭhī *hevā*, 'ardent desire') a whim, caprice, Vcar.; Āryav. **Hevākasa**, mfn. whimsical, capricious (as love), Daśar.

Hevākin, mfn. devoted to, absorbed in, engrossed by (comp.; *✓ki-tā*, f.), Uttamac.

हेश 1. *hesh* (cf. *✓hresh*), cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 20) *hēshate* (Ved. ep. also °ti; p. *hēshat*, RV.; MBh.; *heshamāna*, Hariv.; pf. *jiheshire*, Śis.; fut. *heshitā* &c., Gr.); to neigh, whinny, RV. &c. &c.

Heshā, f. neighing, whinnying, Kir.; MārKp. **Heshāya**, Nom. A. °yate, to neigh, whinny, Pañcat.

Heshita, n. = *heshā*, MBh.; Hariv. &c.

Heshin, m. 'neighing', a horse, L.

हेश् 2. *hesh* (prob. connected with *✓1. hē*), to be quick or strong or fiery (in the following derivatives):

Heshā, mfn. quick, strong (in *heshā-kratu*, 'of

strong power', others 'roaring nightly', applied to the Maruts), RV. iii, 26, 5.

Heshas, n. quickness, vigour, fire (others 'wound'), RV. x, 89, 12. = *vat* (*heshas-*), mfn. quick, strong, fiery, RV. vi, 3, 3.

हेहा, ind. (g. *sva-ādi*) a vocative particle (used in calling or vociferating), AV.; TBr. &c.

हेसकायन *haisakāyana*, mfn. (fr. *hīnsaka*), g. *pakshādi*.

हेङ्गुल *haṅgula*, mfn. (fr. *hiṅgula*) having the colour of vermilion, Naish.; coming or derived from Hiṅgula, VāmP.

हेडिम्ब *haiḍimba*, mfn. relating to or treating of Hiḍimba, MBh.; = next, ib.

Haḍimbi, m. 'son of Hiḍimbā', metron. of Ghaṭōtaka, MBh.

हेतानाम् *haitanāman*, m. patr. fr. *hita-nāman*, Pāp.

Haitanāmanā, m. id., MaitrS.

हेतुक *haituka*, °kya. See p. 1304, col. 1.

हेदरशाह *haidarāśāha*, m. = حیدر شاہ, Cat.

हैम *haima*, *haimana* &c. See col. 1.

हैमहा *haimahā*, ind. an exclamation, ŚrS.

हैमिनी *haiminī*, f. N. of a woman, MārKp.

हैयंगव *haiyaṅgava*, n. (fr. *hyas* + *go*) = next, BhP.

Haiyaṅgavina, n. clarified butter prepared from yesterday's milking, fresh butter, Hariv.; Ragh.; Bhaṭṭ.

हेरय *hairanyā*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *hiranya*, of which it is also the Vjiddhi form in comp.) golden, consisting of made of gold, AV.; R.; bearing gold (said of a river), MBh.; offering gold (said of hands or arms), ib. = *garbha*, mfn. relating or belonging to Hiranya-garbha, Śaṅk.; m. patr. of Manu (son of Brahmā), Mn. iii, 194; of Vasishṭha, MBh.; a worshipper of Hiranya-garbha, Cat. = *nābhā*, m. patr. fr. *hiranya-n*, ŚBr. = *bāhaya*, m. patr. fr. *hiranya-bāhu*, Pat. = *śāśas*, mfn. (fr. *hiranya-ś*) clothed with golden feathers (as an arrow), MBh. = *stūpa*, mf(ā)n. written or composed by Hiranya-stūpa (also °*piya*), Nir.; ŚāṅkhGr.; m. patr. of Arcat (author of RV. x, 149), Anukr.

Hairanyaka, m. a goldsmith, VarBṛS.; an over-seer of gold, guardian of golden treasure, L.; n. N. of a Varsha, MBh.

Hairanyika, mf(ā) or f. n. (fr. *hiranya*), g. *kāṣṭyādi*; m. a goldsmith, Divyāv.

Hairanvatī, f. (cf. *hiraṇvatī*) N. of a river, MBh.

हेरम्ब *hairamba*, *hairika*. See above, col. 2.

हैवम् *haivam*, ind. = Pāli *hevam*; Divyāv.

हैय *haihaya*, m. N. of a race (said to have been descendants of Yadu; they are described in the Purāṇas as separated into 5 divisions, viz. the Tālajahgas, Viti-hotras, Avantyas, Tupdikeras, and Jātas; they are said to have overrun parts of India along with the Śakas or Scythian tribes), MBh.; R.; Pur. &c.; a king of the Haihayas (esp. applied to Arjuna Kārtavīrya, who is said to have had a thousand arms; see *kārtavīrya*), ib.; N. of a son of Sahasra-da, Hariv.; of a son of Sata-jit, Pur.; (?) of a medical author, Cat. **Haihayendra-kāvyā**, n. N. of a poem.

Haiheya, m. N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (cf. above), L.

हो *hō*, ind. (a vocative particle [g. *cādi*] used in calling to a person or in challenging) ho! hallo! &c. (also expressive of surprise &c.), TS. &c. &c.

होड *hoḍa*, n. N. of a Sāman, Kāth.

होडा *hoḍā*, f., v.l. for *hoḍhā*.

होड *hoḍ* (cf. *✓huḍ*, *hūḍ*), cl. 1. Ā. *hoḍate*, to disregard, disrespect (= *✓heḍ*), Dhātup. viii, 33; (also *hoḍā*) to go, move, Vop.

Hoḍa, m. a raft, float, boat, L.; a title of a partic. class of Kāyasthas and of Śrōtriya Brāhmins in Bengal, L.; (ā), f., g. *ajādi* (Kāś. *hoḍhā*).

Hoḍiman, m. (fr. prec.), g. *prithu-ādi*.

Hauḍa, n. (fr. id.), ib.

होड़ *hoḍri* (?), m. a robber, highway-robber, L.

होड़ *hoḍra*, mfn. (thought by some to be fr. *hau + ūḍha*) stolen; m. n. and (ā), f. stolen goods, Mn. ix, 270, Sch. on Yājñ. ii, 5.

होड़ा, Nom. Ā. *hoḍhate*, *hoḍhāyate*, Vop. xxi, 7.

होत्र *hoṭri*, m. (fr. *√* *h* hu) an offerer of an oblation or burnt-offering (with fire), sacrificer, priest, (esp.) a priest who at a sacrifice invokes the gods or recites the Rig-veda, a Rig-veda pr^o (one of the 4 kinds of officiating priest, see *ritvij*, p. 224; properly the Hoṭri priest has 3 assistants, sometimes called Puruṣas, viz. the Maitrā-varuṇa, Aocā-vāka, and Grāva-stut; to these are sometimes added three others, the Brahmanācchānsin, Agnidhra or Agnidh, and Potri, though these last are properly assigned to the Brahman priest; sometimes the Neshṭri is substituted for the Grāva-stut), RV. &c. &c.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; m(fri)n. one who sacrifices (gen. or comp.), sacrificer, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **karman**, n. the work or function of the Hoṭri, Āśv. — **camasā**, m. the ladle or other vessel used by the Hoṭri, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; *siya*, mfn. (fr. prec.), ĀpŚr. — **japa**, m. murmured recitation of the H^o, AitBr. — **tvā**, n. condition or office of the H^o, Br. — **pravara**, m. election of a H^o (also N. of wk.), ĀpŚr. — **mat** (*hoṭri*), mfn. provided with a H^o, RV. — **vārya** (ŚBr.), **vārya** (RV.), n. election of the H^o. — **veda**, m. the Veda, i. e. ritual of the H^o, Śāy. — **śādāna** (for *-sad*), n. the Hoṭri's seat or place where the Hoṭri sits at a sacrifice (said to be near the *uttara-vedī*), RV.; AV.; Br.; ŚrS. — **śāman**, n. N. of Śāmans, Lāty. — **samsthā-japa**, m. N. of a liturgical treatise.

Hotar-yaja, m. the Prāisha (q.v.) consisting of the words *hotar yaja*, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Hotādhvaryū, m. du. the Hoṭri and Adhvaryu priests, KātyŚr.

Hotā-potārau, m. du. the Hoṭri and Potri priests, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 25, Sch.

Hotā-yaksha, m. the Prāisha (q.v.) consisting of the words *hotā yaksat*, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Hotur-antevasin, m. the pupil of a Hoṭri priest, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 23, Sch.

Hoṭrika, m. = *hotraka*, ŚBr.; Lāty. &c.

Hoṭos. See *√* *h* hu.

Hotrā, n. sacrificing, the function or office of the Hoṭri, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Kāth.; a burnt-offering, oblation with fire, sacrifice, RV.; PañcavBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; (ā), f. see below. — **prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **vāh** (or *-vāḥ*), mfn. bearing the sacrifice, RV. — **vāhana**, m. (id.) N. of a Brāhman and of a Rājashī, MBh.

Hotraka, m. an inferior Hoṭri priest or an assistant of the H^o (in a wider sense applied to all the chief priests; cf. under *hoṭri*), AitBr.; GrŚrS.; N. of a son of Kāñcana, BhP.

1. Hoṭrā, f. (for 2. see p. 1308, col. 3) the function or office of a priest (esp. of the Hotrakas, also applied to the persons of the Hotrakas), Br.; ŚrS. — **camasa**, m. the ladle or other vessel used by the Hotrakas, ŚBr. — **śāman**, m. 'reciting the part of the Hoṭri,' an assistant of the Hoṭri, Hotraka, Br.; ŚrS.

Hotrin. See *agni-hotrin*.

Hotriya, n. the office or function of a priest, RV.

Hotri. See under *hoṭri* above.

Hotriya, mfn. relating or belonging to the Hoṭri or the Hotrakas, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; n. = *haviṛgeha*, L.

Hoṭva, mfn. to be sacrificed or offered in sacrifice, MaitrS.

Hotvam, m. a sacrificer, L.

Hōma, m. the act of making an oblation to the Devas or gods by casting clarified butter into the fire (see *deva-yajña* and IW. 245), oblation with fire, burnt-offering, any oblation or sacrifice (*ayulo-h*°, 'a sacrifice of 10,000 burnt-offerings to the planets'), AV. &c. &c. — **karman**, n. sacrificial act or rite, Kathās. — **kalpa**, m. mode or manner of sacrificing, Hir. — **kāla**, m. the time of sacrifice, GrŚrS.; MBh.; R.; *lātikrama-prāyascitta-prayoga, m. N. of wk. — **kāṣṭhī**, f. an implement for blowing on fire, L. — **kūḍa**, n. a hole in the ground for the sacred fire for oblations (= *agni-k*°), L. — **tattva-vidhi**, m., **-tarpapa-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **turamga**, m. the sacrificial horse, Ragh. — **darpa-vidhi**,*

w. r. for *-tarp*° (q.v.). — **darvī**, f. the sacrificial ladle, ĀpGr., Sch. — **duh**, mfn. (a cow) giving milk for an oblation, Hariv.; Bear. — **dravya**, n. anything employed for a Homa-sacr^o or oblation, KātyŚr.; **-pariṇāma**, N. of a Pariśiṣṭa of the Sāma-veda. — **dvaya-prayoga** and **-dvaya-samāsa-prayoga**, m. N. of wks. — **dhānya**, n. 'sacrificial grain,' sesamum, L. — **dhūma**, m. the smoke of a burnt-offering, L. — **dhenu**, f. a cow yielding milk for an oblation, MBh.; Kālid.; MārKP. — **nirṇaya**, m., **-paddhati**, f., **-prāyascitta**, n. N. of wks. — **bhasman**, n. the ashes of a burnt-offering, L. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. a sacrificial implement, Kathās. — **mantra-bhāṣya**, n. N. of wk. — **yūpa**, m. the sacrificial post at the Homa, L. — **lopa-prāyascitta-prayoga**, m. N. of wk. — **vat**, mfn. one who has offered an oblation or performed a sacrifice, Bhāṭṭ. — **vidhāna**, n., **-vidhi**, m. N. of wks. — **velā**, f. = *-kāla*, BhP. — **śālā**, f. a chamber or place for keeping the sacred fire for oblations, RTL. 365. — **svarōttara**, n. N. of a Tantra wk. **Homāgni**, m. sacrificial fire, Pañcat. **Homānala**, m. id., Daś. **Homārjuni**, f. = *homa-dhenu*, Balar. **Homēndhana**, n. sacrificial firewood, L.

Homaka, m. = *hotraka* (8 in number), MatsyaP.

Homī, m. fire, L.; clarified butter, L.; water, L.

Homīn, mfn. offering, presenting an oblation of (only ifc.; see *kshīra*, *tila-h*° &c.); (*inī*), f., *sanjñāyām*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 137, Kāś.

Homīya, mfn. relating or belonging to or fit or destined for an oblation or sacrifice, ChUp.; Gobh. &c. — **dravya**, n. anything used for an oblation (as clarified butter), MW.

Homya, mfn. = *homīya*, Kauś.; MBh.; n. clarified butter, L.

Hoshin. See *pajra-hoshin*.

Hautā, Vṛiddhi form of *huta* in comp. — **bhuja**, mfn. (fr. *huta-bhuj*) relating or belonging to or presided over by Agni, VarBrS.; n. the Nakshatra Kṛittikā, ib. **Hautāsana**, mfn. (fr. *hūtā*°) = prec.; m. (with *loka*) Agni's world, Heat.; (with *kona*) 'Agni's corner or quarter,' the south-east, VarBrS. **Hautāsani**, m. (fr. id.) patr. of Skanda, R.; of the monkey Nīla, ib.

Hautrika, mfn. relating or belonging to or coming from the Hoṭri priest, sacerdotal, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 78, Sch.; n. the office of the Hoṭri, Cat.

Hautna, mfn. = *yajamāna*, Uṇ. iv, 105, Sch.

Hautra, mfn. = *hautrika*, KātyŚr.; n. the function or office of the Hoṭri (also N. of wk.), ŚrS. — **kalpa-druma**, m., **-prayoga**, m., **-mañjarī**, f., **-sūtra**, n., *trāvāloka*, m. N. of wks.

Hautraka, n. N. of the 16th Pariśiṣṭa of Kātyāyana.

Hautrika, mfn. relating to the office or function of the Hoṭri, sacerdotal, Kāty.

Haumya, mfn. = *homīya*, Samskarak.

Haumya, mfn. id., ShaṅvBr.; GrŚrS.; MBh.; n. clarified butter, L. — **dhānya**, n. = *homa-dh*°, L. — **pariśiṣṭa-vivecana**, n. N. of wk.

Haushya, m. pl. a partic. school of the Yajurveda, AV. Pariś.

होरा *horā*, f. (fr. Gk. *ōpa*) an hour (the 24th part of an Aho-rātra), VarBrS.; MārKP.; the half of a zodiacal sign, Var.; horoscope or horoscopy, ib. &c. — **kandarpa-jāta**, n., **-cūḍāmani**, m., **-dhya** (*horādh*°), m., **-prakaraṇa** (?), n., **-prakāśa**, m., **-pradipa**, m., **-makaranda**, m., **-ndōharana**, n., **-ratna**, n. N. of wks. — **vid**, mfn. versed in horoscopy, VarBrS., Sch. — **śāstra**, n.; horoscopy, astrological science (also N. of wk.). — **sāra**, m. n., **-sudhā-nidhi**, m.; *trōṇava-sāra*, m. n. N. of wks. — **śat-pañcāśikā**, f., **-sāra**, m. n., **-sāra-sudhā-nidhi**, m., **-setu**, m. N. of wks.

होरिलमित्र *horila-miśra*, m. N. of the author of a Smṛiti-saṃgraha, Cat.

होरिलसिंह *horila-singha*, m. N. of a man (perhaps = prec.), Cat.

होल *hola*, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; pl. a country belonging to Udīca, L.; (ā), f. N. of a town, Rājat. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a man, Cat.

Holaḍa and **Holarā**, N. of places, Rājat.

होलक *holaka*, m. half-ripe pulse cooked over a light fire, BhP.

होलाक *holāka*, m. a kind of vapour-bath (induced over hot ashes for the cure of partic. diseases, by sweating; also with *sveda*), Car.; (ā), f., see next.

होलाका *holāka*, f. (perhaps from a cry or shout or sound in singing), the spring festival at the approach of the vernal equinox (commonly called Hūli or Holi, and said to be dedicated to Kṛishṇa and the Gopis; it is celebrated during the ten days preceding the full moon of the month Phālguna, when people sprinkle red powder in sport and light fires; in some parts of India the Holi festival corresponds to or immediately precedes the Dolā-yatrā, q.v.), RTL. 430.

Holā, f. the Holi festival, MW. — **khelana**, n. the frolics practised at the Holi festival, ib.

Holikā, f. the Holi festival (also applied to a Rakshasi worshipped at it), W. — **pūjana**, f., **-pūjā**, m., **-prayoga**, m., **-māhātmya**, n., **-vidhāna**, n.; *hōṭpatti*, f. N. of wks.

Holi-nirṇaya, m. (prob. for *holi-n*°) N. of wk.

Holi. See above under *holāka*.

होलीर *holira*, *hosiṅga-kṛishṇa*, and *hosiṅga-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of authors, Cat.

होहौ *hohau* and *hau*, ind. vocative particles (used in calling and challenging), L.

होड़ *hauḍ*, *hauḍa*. See *√* *hoḍ*.

हौणिक्या *haunikyā*, f. a patr., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 79, Sch.

हौखिडन *haupḍina*, m. N. of partic. transpositions of verses (*vihāra*), ĀśvŚr.

होतभुज *hautabhujā*, *hautra*, *haumīya* &c. See col. 2.

हु *hnu*, cl. 2. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiv, 73) *hnutē* (Ved. and ep. also *hnauti* and *hnavati*, °te; pf. *juhnuve*, Gr.; aor. *ahnoshya*, ib.; fut. *hnotā*, *hnoshyate*, ib.; inf. *hnutum*, Mālatīm.; ind. p. *hnūtya*, Daś.; generally with prepositions; cf. *apa*, *api*, *ni*, *√* *hnu* &c.), to hide from (dat.), Pāṇ. i, 4, 34; to drive or take away, Bhāṭṭ.: Pass. *hnūyate* (aor. *ahnāvi*), Gr.; Caus. *hnāvayati* (aor. *ajuhnavat*), ib.; Desid. *juhnuṣhate*, ib.; Intens. *johnūyate*, *johnoti*, ib.

Hnava, m., **hnavana**, n. secreting, hiding, concealing (see *apa*, *ni-h*° &c.).

Hnavāyā. See *a-hnavāyā*.

Hnuta, mfn. taken away, withheld, secreted &c. (see *apa*, *ni-hnuta* &c.).

Hnuti, f. abstraction, concealment, denial, MW.

Hnotavya, mfn. to be secreted or concealed &c., ib.

हल *hmal* (cf. *√* *hval*), cl. 1. P. *hmalati*, to shake, move, Dhātup. xix, 45; to go, xx, 14 (v. l.); Caus. *hmalayati* or *hmālayati* (the former when prepositions are prefixed), Dhātup. xix, 45; 67.

Hmala and **hmāla**, g. *jvalādī*.

ह्यस *hyās*, ind. (g. *svar-ādi*) yesterday, RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Gk. *χθές*; Lat. *hesternus*, *heri*; Goth. *gistra* (*-dagis*); Germ. *gestaron*, *gestern*; Angl. Sax. *geostra*; Eng. *yester* (*-day*).]

Hyah, in comp. for *hyas*. — **kṛita**, mfn. done or happened yesterday (*-vat*, ind.), HParīś.

Hyastana, mf(ē) n. hesternal, belonging to or produced or occurred yesterday, MBh.; (f), f. (scil. *vibhakti*) the personal terminations of the imperfect, Kāty. — **dina**, n. the day just past, yesterday, L.

Hyastyā, mfn. hesternal, of yesterday, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 105.

Hyō, in comp. for *hyas*. — **go-dōha**, m. yesterday's cow's milk, L.

हृग *hrag* (cf. *√* *hlag*), cl. 1. P. *hragati*, to cover, conceal, Dhātup. xix, 25.

हृणिया *hraṇiyā* or *hraṇiyā*, f. = *hrīṇ*°, L.

ह्रद *hradā*, m. (once n.; ifc. f. ā rather to be connected with *√* *hlād*, but cf. *√* *hrād*; for 2. *hrada* see p. 1307) a large or deep piece of water, lake, pool (rarely applied to the sea; with *gāṅga*, 'the water of the Ganges'), RV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. the incense tree, L.; (f), f., g. *gaurādī*. — **graha**, m. 'lake-monster,' a crocodile, alligator, L. **hradāntara**, n. another lake, MW. **hradāyāsa-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **hradōdara**, m. 'lake-bellied,' N. of a Daitya, MBh.

hradavyā, mfn. being in a pond or lake, TS.

hradavya, mfn. id., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 83, Vārtt. 2, Pat.

hradin, mfn. abounding in pools or in water (as

a river, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; (*inī*), f. a river, VarBṛS.; BhP.

hrade-cākshus, mfn. (prob.) mirrored in a lake, RV.

hrāḍya, mf(ā)n. being in a pond or lake, TS.

1. **hrāḍin**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 2) = *hrāḍin*, R.; (*inī*), f. a river, L.; N. of a river (v.l. *hrāḍinī*), R. (Sch.)

हृप hrāp, v.l. for *√hlap*, q.v.

ह्रस्व hras, cl. 1. P. *hrasati*, °te (only in present base; Gr. also pf. *jāhrāsa* &c.), to become short or small, be diminished or lessened, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to descend from (abl.), MBh.; (P.) to sound, Dhātup. xvii, 61; Caus. *hrāsayaṭi* (aor. *ajīhrasat*), to make small or less, shorten, curtail, diminish, Gobh.; Mn. &c.; Desid. *jīhrasishati*, Gr.: Intens. *jāhrasyate*, *jāhrasti*, ib.

hrasita, mfn. shortened, curtailed, diminished, Bhāṭṭ; BhP.; sounded, W.

hrasiman, m. shortness, smallness, g. *prithv-ādi*.

hrāsishṭha, mfn. (superl. fr. *hrasva*) shortest or smallest, very short or small, ŚBr.

hrāsīyas, mfn. (compar. fr. id.) shorter (also prosodically) or smaller, very short or small, ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; RPrāt. &c.; (*ī*), f. a variety of the Gāyatrī metre (containing two lines of six syllables and one line of seven), VS. Anukr. [Cf. Gk. *χερείων*.]

hrasta. See *nir-hrasta*.

hrasvā, mf(ā)n. short, small, dwarfish, little, low (as an entrance), weak (as a voice), VS. &c. &c.; unimportant, insignificant, BhP.; less by (abl.), Car.; prosodically or metrically short (as opp. to *dirgha*; cf. *laghu*), ŚrS.; RPrāt.; Pāṇ. &c.; m. a dwarf, W.; a short vowel, Prāt.; N. of Yama, L.; (*ā*), f. a female dwarf, MW.; N. of various plants (Phaseolus Trilobus; = *nāga-bālā* and *bhūmi-jambū*), L.; of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; (*am*), n. a kind of vegetable, L.; green or black sulphate of iron, L.; a partic. short measure, MW. — **karṇa**, m. 'short-eared', N. of a Rākshasa, R. — **karṣhapa**, n. a partic. Svara, SamhUp. — **kuśa**, n. Kuśa grass or a kind of short Kuśa g. (cf. *-darbha*), L. — **gavedhukā**, f. Uraria Lagopodioides, L. — **jambū**, f. a species of Jambū with small black fruit, L. — **jātya**, mfn. of a small sort or kind, Suśr. — **tanḍula**, m. a kind of rice, L. — **tā**, f. shortness (of stature), R. — **tva**, n. id., Suśr.; Śarvad.; prosodial shortness, Kās. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 56. — **darbha**, m. = *kuśa*, L. — **dā**, f. the incense-producing tree (v.l. *hradā*), L. — **nirvaṇśaka**, m. a small sword, L. — **pattra**, m. 'having short leaves', a kind of Bassia, L.; (*ikā*), f. the small Pippala tree, L. — **parpa**, m. 'id.', Ficus Infectoria, L. — **pūrva**, mfn. preceded by a short vowel, VPrāt. — **plaksha**, m. a species of small Plaksha tree, L. — **phala**, m. 'having small fruit or kernels', the date tree, L.; (*ā*), f. the tree Bhūmi-jambū. — **bāhu**, mfn. short-armed, MārKp.; m. N. of Nala (while in the service of king Ritu-parpa), Kathās. — **bāhuka**, mfn. short-armed, MBh. — **mūrti**, mfn. short in stature, dwarfish, MW. — **mūla**, m. 'having a small root', the red sugar-cane, L. — **mūlaka**, m. (prob.) id., Suśr. — **roman**, m. 'short-haired', N. of a king of Videha (son of Svarṇa-roman), BhP. — **sākāśā-śipha**, m. 'having short branch roots', a small tree, shrub, L. — **śi-gruka**, m. a species of Moringa, Suśr. — **sabhā**, f. a small or narrow hall, MW. **hrasvāgni**, m. Calotropis Gigantea, L. **hrasvāṅga**, mfn. short-bodied, dwarfish, BhP.; m. a dwarf, W.; the medicinal plant and root Jivaka, L. **hrasvāraṇḍa**, m. red Ricinus, L. **hrasvōdaya**, mfn. followed by a short vowel, RPrāt. **hrasvōpadha**, mfn. having a short penultimate, AV.

hrasvaka, mfn. very short or small, MBh.; Hariv. &c.

hrāsa, m. shortening, diminution, decrease, deterioration, detriment, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; paucity, scarcity, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; sound, noise, L. **hrāsānveshapa-vat**, mfn. connected with diminution and searching, Sāh.

hrāsaka, mf(ikā)n. shortening, diminishing, decreasing, MW.

hrāsana, n. shortening, diminution, Gṛīhyās.; Suśr.

hrāsaniya, mfn. to be made shorter or diminished, ŚārngS.

hrāsava, n. (fr. *hrasva*), g. *prithv-ādi*.

ह्राद् hrād (cf. *√hlād*), cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. ii, 25) *hrādate* (pf. *jāhrāde* as Pass. impers., Bhāṭṭ; Gr. also aor. *ahrādīsha* &c.), to sound, roar, make a noise (mostly with a preposition, cf. *nir-*, and *sam-* *√hrāa*): Caus. *hrādayati*, to cause to sound, ĀpGr.; to refresh, delight (= or w.r. for *hlādayati*), MārKp. [Cf. Gk. *χαλάω*.]

2. **hrāda**, m. (ifc. f. *ā*; for 1. see p. 1306, col. 3) sound, noise, L.; a ray of light (see *śata-hr*); a ram, L.; N. of a son of Hrāda, Hariv.

hrādaka, mfn. = *hrade kuśalāḥ*, g. *ākārshādi*.

hrāda, m. sound, noise, roar (of thunder), ChUp.; MBh.; Kir.; sound (in a phonetical sense), Pat.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a son of Hiranya-kaśipu, Hariv.; Pur.

hrādaka, mfn. = *hrāde kuśalāḥ*, g. *ākārshādi*. 2. **hrādin**, mfn. (for 1. see col. 1) sounding, noisy, very loud, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Śis.; (*inī*), f. lightning, MBh.; Hcar.; Indra's thunderbolt, L.

hrādūni or *°nī*, f. 'rattling', hail, RV.; VS.; Br.; ChUp. — **hata** (*°dini*), mfn. struck by hail, MaitrS. — *vr̥t* (*°dunī*), mfn. covered or hidden by hail, RV.

ह्राम् hrām, ind. an exclamation, BhP.

ह्रास hrāsa, *hrāsana*. See col. 1.

ह्रिण्या hrīṇiyā, *hrīṇiyā*, f. = *hrīn*°, L.

ह्रिणीय hrīṇīya, Nom. Ā. °yate (cf. *hrīṇīya*) to be ashamed of (instr.), Naish.; (with *na*) to be unashamed before (abl. = to bear comparison with), Bhāṭṭ.

ह्रित hrīta, w.r. for *hrīta* or *hrīta*.

hrīti, f. = *hrīti*, taking, conveying, L.

ह्रिवेर hrīvera, n. = *hrīvera*, L.

ह्री 1. *hrī*, cl. 3. P. (Dhātup. xxv, 3) *jīhreti* (*jīhriyati*, MaitrS.; pf. *jīhriya*, Ragh.; *jīhrayāṃ-cakāra*, *°yām-āsa*, Gr.; aor. *ahrāishit*, ib.; Prec. *hrīyāt*, ib.; p. *hrayāṅa*, see *a-hr*); fut. *hretā*, *hreshyati*, Gr.), to feel shame, blush, be bashful or modest, be ashamed of any one (gen.) or anything (abl.), Kāv.; Kathās.; Caus. *hrepayati* (aor. *ajīhripāt*), to make ashamed, cause to blush, confound, put to shame (also fig. = 'surpass, excel'), ib.; Desid. *jīhriṣhati*, Gr.: Intens. *jehriyate* (p. *°yāmāna*, SaddhP.), *jehrayiti*, *jehreti*, to be greatly ashamed, ib.

2. **hrī**, f. shame, modesty, shyness, timidity (also personified as daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharmā), VS. &c. &c. — **jīta**, mfn. overcome by shame, modest, ashamed, L. — **deva**, m. N. of a Buddhist deity, Lalit. — **dhārīn**, mfn. feeling shame, bashful, Pañcad. — **nirāsa**, m. abandonment of sh°, shamelessness, W. — **nīshava**, mfn. practising modesty, modest (also *°vaka* and *°vin*), MBh.; m. N. of a prince, ib. — **pada**, n. cause of sh°. Kum. — **bala**, mfn. strong in modesty, extremely modest, Jātakam. — **bhaya**, n. fear of sh°. Rājat. — **mat**, mfn. bashful, modest, ashamed, embarrassed (*-tva*, n.), MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of a being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, MBh. — **mūḍha**, mfn. perplexed or confused by sh°, Megh. — **yantraṇā**, f. torment of sh°, constraint of bashfulness, Ragh. — **sanna-kaṇṭha**, mfn. having the throat or the utterance broken by shame, MW.

hrīka, (ifc.) = 2. *hrī* (cf. *nir-hrīka*); m. a mon-goose, L.; (*ā*), f. shame, bashfulness, L.

hrīku, mfn. ashamed, bashful, modest, L.; m. a cat, L.; lac, L.; tin, L.

hrīpa, mfn. ashamed, bashful, shy, R. — **mukha**, nfn. shame-faced, blushing, ib.

hrīta, mfn. ashamed, modest, shy, timid, MBh.; Kathās. — **mukha**, mfn. = *hrīṇa-m*°, PañcavBr. — **mukhin**, mfn. id., TS.

hrīti, f. shame, bashfulness, modesty, MBh.

hrepapa, n. (fr. Caus.) shame, embarrassment, Kathās.

hrepita, mfn. ashamed, put to shame, surpassed, Ragh.

ह्रीच् hrīch, cl. 1. P. *hrīchati*, to be ashamed or modest, blush, Dhātup. vii, 30.

ह्रीम् hrīm, ind. an exclamation, BhP.

ह्रीवेर hrīvera, n. a kind of Andropogon (accord. to some, Pavonia Odorata), Suśr.

hrīvela and *°laka*, n. id., L.

ह्रु hru (collateral form of *√hri*), cl. 9. P. *hruṇāti* (see *vi-√hru*).

hrūt, f. any cause of going wrong or falling, stumbling-block, trap &c., RV.; AV.

hruta, mfn. crooked, KātyŚr. ('ill', Sch.)

ह्रुद् hrud or *hrūd*, cl. 1. P. *hroḍati* or *hrūḍati* (accord. to some also Ā. °te), to go, Dhātup. ix, 71 (v.l.)

hrūḍa or *hrūḍra* (applied to Takman), AV. i, 25, 2; 3.

hroḍa. See *jiyā-hroḍa*.

ह्रम् hrum, ind. an exclamation, BhP.

ह्रेप hrep, cl. 1. Ā. *hrepate*, to go, Dhātup. x, 11 (v.l.); *hrepayati*, see *√hri*.

ह्रेष् hresh (cf. *√1. hesh*), cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 21) *hreshate* (m. c. also P. °ti; pf. *jīhreshhe* &c., Gr.), to neigh (as a horse), whinny, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to go, move, Dhātup. xvi, 18 (v.l. for *resh*): Caus. *hreshayati*, to cause to neigh, MBh. **hreshā**, f. neighing (of a horse), whinnying, MBh.

hreshita, mfn. neighed, ib.; n. = prec., ib.

hreshin, mfn. neighing, whinnying, ib.

ह्रेषुक hreshuka, m. an instrument for digging, a kind of spade, MBh.

ह्राद् hrād (cf. *√hrud*, *hrūd*), cl. 1. P. *hrauḍati*, to go, Dhātup. ix, 71 (v.l.)

ह्रीम् hraum, ind. an exclamation, Cat.

ह्रग hrag (cf. *√hrag*), cl. 1. Ā. *hlagate*, to cover, hide, Dhātup. xix, 26.

ह्रन् hlanna. See under *√hlād*.

ह्रप् hlap (v.l. *hrap*), cl. 10. P. *hlāpayati*, to speak, Dhātup. xxxii, 115; to sound, creak, ib.

ह्रस्व hras (cf. *√hras*), cl. 1. P. *hrasati*, to sound, Dhātup. xvii, 62.

ह्राद् hlād (cf. *√hrād*), cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. ii, 26) *hlādate* (perhaps orig. 'to make a cry of joy'), to be glad or refreshed, rejoice, Nir.; MBh.; to sound, shout (for joy), ib.: Caus. *hlādayati*, °te (aor. *ajīhladat*; Pass. *ahlādayishata*, Daś.; Bhāṭṭ), to refresh, gladden, exhilarate, delight, TAr.; MBh.; R. &c. [Cf. Gk. *κέχλαδα*, *καχλάω*; Old Germ. *glat*; Eng. *glad*.]

hlatti, *hlanna*, *hlanni*. See *pra-hl*°

hlāda, m. refreshment, pleasure, gladness, joy, delight, R.; VarBṛS. &c.; N. of a son of Hiranya-kaśipu (= and v.l. for *hrāda*), VP.

hlādaka, mf(ikā)n. refreshing, gladdening, cooling, RV.; AV. **hlādikā-vatī**, f. rich in refreshments or enjoyments, RV.

hlādana, mfn. id., MBh.; R.; Suśr.; n. refreshing, refreshment, Vāgbh.; Kāvyaḍ.

hlādaniya, mfn. fit for refreshment, MBh.

hlādita, mfn. refreshed, gladdened, delighted, MBh.; R. &c.

hlādin, mfn. refreshing, comforting, gladdening, exhilarating (*°di-tva*, n.), MBh.; Suśr. &c.; very noisy or loud (v.l. *hrāḍin*), VarBṛS.; (*inī*), f. (cf. *hrāḍi-nī*) lightning, L.; Indra's thunderbolt, L.; the incense-tree, L.; a partic. Śakti, BhP., Sch.; a mystical N. of the sound d, Up.; N. of a river, R.

hlādika, mf(ā)n. exhilarating, cooling, fresh, TAr.

hlādikā-vatī, f. = *hlādikā-vatī*, ib.

hlāduni, f. (used in explaining *hrāduni*), Śampk.

ह्री hlī = *√hri*, in the following derivatives:

hlīka, mfn. bashful, modest, TBr.; Kath.; (*ā*), f. shame, modesty, L.

hlīku, mfn. ashamed, modest, shy, L.; m. lac, L.; tin, L.

ह्रेष् hresh = *√hresh*, in the following derivatives:

hreshā, f. = *hreshā*, neighing, whinnying, L.

हल hval (cf. *√hvri*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xix, 44) *hvdāti* (m. c. also °te; pf. *jāhvāla*, aor. *ahvālit* &c., Gr.; inf. *hvdāto*, ŚBr.; ind. p. *-hvālam*, ib. &c.), to go crookedly or astray

or wrong or deviously, stumble, fall, fail, ŚBr.; Bhaṭṭ.: Caus. *hvalayati* or *hvalāyati* (the former when prepositions are prefixed; aor. *ajihvalat*), to cause to tremble, shake, Bhaṭṭ.

Hvala, mfn. stumbling, staggering, PārGr.; (ā), f. going astray or wrong, failure, ŚBr.

Hvalana, mfn. stumbling, staggering, PārGr.

Hvāla, m. failure, cessation, KātyŚr. ('dying,' Sch.)

ह *hori* or *hvri* (cf. √*hval*, √*dhvri*), cl. 1.

P. (Dhātup. xxii, 23) *hvarati* (in RV. also *hvdrate*; and accord. to Dhātup. xxxi, 21 also *hvir-nāti*; pf. *jahvāra*, *vartha*, *varuh*, Gr.; aor. *ahvārshīt*, *hvarshīt*, *hvar*, *hvarishukh*, VS.; Br.; Kāth.; Prec. *hvarāyāt*, Gr.; fut. *hvarā*, *hvarish-yati*, ib.; inf. *hvaritum*, ib.), to deviate or diverge from the right line, be crooked or curved, bend, go crookedly or wrongly or deviously, stumble, fall down, VS. &c. (see above): Caus. *hvarayati* (aor. *jihvārah*, *ratam*; *juhurāh*, *juhūrthāh*, *juhurānd*), to cause to go crookedly, lead wrong or astray, RV.; (Ā.) to go wrong or astray, ib.: Desid. *juhvūrshati*, Gr.: Intens. *jāhvaryate*, *jāhvarti*, ib.

Hvara. See *dhariṇa-hvara*.

Hvaraka, m. pl. N. of a school, IndSt.

Hvāras, n. (pl.) crookedness, deceit, intrigue, ib.; VS.; a partic. contrivance attached to the Soma-sieve (perhaps the curved rods fixed round the rim), RV.; a trap, snare (?), RV. ii, 23, 6.

Hvarita, mfn., Pāṇ. vii, 2, 31 &c.

Hvārā, m. 'going crookedly or deviously,' a serpent, RV.; AV.

Hvāryā, mfn. serpentine, winding, RV.; m. a serpent, Śāy. on RV. v, 9, 4; a horse, Naigh. i, 14.

Hvrita, mfn., Pāṇ. vii, 2, 31 &c.

ह्वे *hve*, cl. 1. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxiii, 39) *hvd-yati*, *te* (Ved. also *hvdāte* and *hvdāti*, *te*; other present forms are *hve*, AV.; *hvdāmahe*, VS.; *hōma*, *hūmdhe*, *jūhūmdsi*, RV.; p. *huvānd* [with pass. sense], ib.; *hvyāna*, MBh.; pf. *juhāva*, *juhuvuh*, ŚBr. &c.; *juhv*, *juhūr*, RV.; *juhuvve*, *juhurire*, Br.; *hvyām-āsa* and *hvyām-cakre*, MBh.; aor. *dhvat*, *ahvata* [or *ahvāsta*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 54], RV. &c. &c.; *ahvi*, AV.; *dhūmahī*, *ahū-shata*, RV.; *ahvāsīt* (?), GopBr.; fut. *hvatā*, Gr.; *hvyāyishyati*, *te*, Br.; *hvyāyate*, ŚākhŚr.; inf. Class. *hvatum*; Ved. *hvditave*, *hvditum*, *ṭavat*; *hvdādhya*; ind. p. Class. *hūtāv*; Ved. *-hūya* and *-hāvam*), to call, call upon, summon, challenge, invoke (with *nāmnā*, 'to call by name'; with *yud-dhe*, 'to challenge to fight'), RV. &c. &c.; to emulate, vie with, W.: Pass. *hūyāte* (aor. *dhāvī* or *ahvā-yi*), to be called &c., RV.: Caus. *hvyāyati* (aor. *ajūhavat* or *ajuhāvat*), to cause any one (acc.) to be challenged by (instr.), Vop.: Desid. *jūhūshati*, *te*, Gr.: Intens. *johāyate* or *johāvīti* (*johuvanta*, *ajohavuh*, *jōhuvat*, *jōhuvāna*, RV.; AV.; Bhp.)

or *johoti* (Gr.), to call on, invoke &c. [Cf. Gk. *γῶδω*.]

2. **Hava**, *hāva* &c. See p. 1294, cols. 1 and 2.

Hata (for *hūta*?). See p. 1301, col. 1.

Hātā, mfn. called, summoned, invited, RV.; Prab.; n. the act of calling, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 84. -**vat**, mfn. containing the word *hūta*, ŚRs.

Hāti, f. calling; invocation &c.

Hūya. See *devi-* and *pitri-hūya*.

2. **Hōtrā**, f. (for 1. see p. 1306, col. 1) calling, call, invocation (also personified), RV.; TBr.; (*ho-trābhīh*), ind. by good words, MBh. iii, 1332. -**vid**, mfn. knowing invocation, RV.

Hvayana, *hvyaitavya*. See *ā-hv*.

Hvā, f. a name, appellation (see *giri-hvā*).

Hvātavya, mfn. to be called, Nir.

Hvātrī, m. (used in explaining *hoṭrī*), ib.

Hvāna, n. calling, calling near, MBh.; a cry, noise (see *ku-hvāna*).

Hvāniya, mfn. to be called or invoked, MW.

Hvāya. See *svarga-hvāya*.

Hvāyaka, mfn. calling &c., Pat.

Hvāyakiya, Nom. P. *ṣyati* = *hvyāyakam icchati*, ib.: Desid. *jihvāyakiyishati*, ib.

Hvāyayitavya. See *ā-hv*.

Hvāyin, mfn. calling, invoking, challenging, MW.

Hveya, mfn. to be called or invoked, ib.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Obs. When no meaning is given some addition or rectification of accent is intended. The word **Pra-kriyā** has been accidentally omitted at p. 654, but will be found at p. 1330.

Āṇṣa-rūpiṇī.

Āṇṣa-rūpiṇī, f. (with *takti*) a female personification of the divine energy, RTL 187. **Āṇṣu** (col. 2, l. 1, for 'array' read 'a ray'). **Āṇṣa** (in comp.): -*dhri* (read, 'applied to the Veda'), AV. xi, 1, 23; -*pīṭha*, m. the shoulder-blades, Śusr.; *śōcaya*, m. du. the shoulder-blades, ĀpŚr. **Āṇhana**, n. (fr. √*ṇ* *an*) the act of moving or creeping (like a snake), L. **Āṇho** (in comp. for *anhas*); -*linga*, mfn. characterized by the word *anhas* (said of a series of texts), Kauś. **Ā-kapaka**, mfn. (rice) without red particles adhering to the husks, Divyāv. **Ākabara** or **Ākabbara** or **Ākavara**, m. (emperor) Akbar, Inscr. **Ā-karishyat**, mfn. not intending to do, Drāhy. **Ā-karṇiya**, mfn. not to be heard, MBh. **Ā-karmikā**, f. idle, Divyāv. **Ā-kali**, mfn. not quarrelling Śis. **Ā-kalita**, mfn. incalculable, immeasurable, Mālatini. **Ā-kalmasha**, (also) m. N. of the fourth Manu, MatsyaP. **Ā-kalmasha**, m. (f.) n. spotless, ŚBr. **Ā-kalya**, (also) not to be guessed, Daś. **Ā-kasya-vid**, mfn. not attending to anything, MaitrS. **Ā-kāma-samjñāpāna**, n. unintentional killing of a victim before a sacrifice, ĀpŚr. **Ā-kāyikā**, f. a kind of game, Divyāv. **Ā-kāla**, (also) night, ib.; -*kaumudī*, f. an irregular festival, ib. **Ā-kālaka**, n. food eaten at irregular times, ib. **Ā-kāvāṅkā**, n. water (= *ai-kāṅkā*), MaitrS. **Ā-kimoid**, n. nothing, MBh. **Ā-kilina**, mfn. (for *ā-klinna*) not moist or wet, Gobh. **Ā-kunḍala**, mfn. without ear-rings, Bcar. **Ā-kutaś** (in comp. for *ā-kutas*); -*cana*, m. N. of Śiva, L.; -*cid*, ind. not for any reason, unintentionally, MBh.; (*to*) -*mṛityu*, mfn. not threatened by death from any quarter, Bhp. **Ā-kutūhala**, mfn. not taking interest in (loc.), Bcar. **Ā-kutsayat**, mfn. not abusing or reproaching, Mn. ii, 54. 2. **Ā-kūpya**, n. (impers.) anger must not be shown, MBh. **Ā-kūpyat**, mfn. not boiling, AV. **Ā-kumbha**, m. 'no water-jar,' anything singular of its kind, Jātakam. **Ā-kula**, (also, in astron.) N. of Sunday, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; (also ā, f.) the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, and 13th days of a half-month; n. N. of partic. lunar mansions. **Ā-kulaka**, mfn. (fruit) without stone, Car. **Ā-kūśala** (ŚBr.); n. (with Buddhists) demerit, sin, MWB. 124. **Ā-kushthi-prishat**, mfn. neither leprous nor spotted, ĀpŚr. **Ā-kūja**, mfn. noiseless, MBh. **Ā-kūjana**, n. noiselessness, silence, ib.; mfn. not creaking (as the axle

of a car), ib. **Ā-kūrma-prishat**, mfn. not spotted like a turtle, ĀpŚr. **Ā-kṛita** (in comp.); -*kārya* (Divyāv.) or -*kriya* (Sinhās.), mfn. one who has not done his duty; -*cūda*, mfn. untensored, Mn. v, 67; -*śmaṇa* (*dkṛita*), mfn. one who has not established a burning-ground, ŚBr. **Ā-kṛiml-pari-sṛipta**, mfn. not crawled over by worms, Gobh. **Ā-kṛiśa-kīrti**, mfn. of undiminished glory, Bcar. **Ā-kṛishṭa**, (also) not prolonged or drawled (in pronunciation), SamhUp. **Ā-kopya**, mfn. (fr. Pālī *akuppa*) not to be disregarded, Divyāv. **Ākkā**, f. a procuress, Pañcat. **Ākkā-devī**, f. N. of a queen, Inscr. **Ākti**, f. ointment, L. 2. **Ākrā**, (accord. to some also) a horse, RV. **Ā-kṛandita**, mfn. not pressed (*astila*), Divyāv. **Ā-krama**, (also) *am*, ind. not by degrees, simultaneously, Naish.; *ma-ias*, ind., id., Kap.; *mōdhā*, f. a woman married out of the regular order (as the younger sister before the elder &c.), KātyŚr. **Ā-kṛita**, mfn. not bought, ŚBr. **Ā-kṛudhyat**, mfn. not being angry, ŚBr. **Ā-kṛūra**, **Ā-krodha** (ŚBr.). **Ā-kṛiba**, mfn. not impotent, manly, Bcar. **Ā-kṛah**, *akṣhute*, *akṣhuyāt*, (also) to mark (esp. cattle on the ear; *akṣhitā*, mfn. 'marked'; *akṣhitavyā*, mfn. 'to be marked'; cf. *ashṭa-karna* and Gk. *ὄγῦς*), MaitrS. 1. **Āksha**, (also) a chariot, Dharmas.; -*dhurū*, f. an axle-pin, Āpast.; -*śabda*, m. the creaking of an axle, ĀpŚr.; 2. **Āksha** (in comp.); -*dharmā*, m. the laws or rules of gambling, Pracap.; -*mālikā*, f. a rosary, Kathās.; -*śikṣā*, f. the art of gambling, Pracap.; -*śila*, mfn. addicted to gambling, Āpast.; -*sūtra-valayin*, mfn. having a rosary for a bracelet, Canḍ. 4. **Āksha** (in comp.); -*prapātana*, n. casting glances, Hariv. **Ā-kṣhata**, mfn. (also) unthrashed, Gobh.; m. n. (also) a boil or sore not produced by cutting, Kauś.; *ōdama*, m. disease without any external injury, ŚBr. **Ākshan-vat**, see *akṣhaṇ-vat*. **Ā-kṣhama**, (also) unfit, improper, Jātakam.; (ā), f. (in dram.) sensitivity, irritability, Śāh.; *min*, mfn. intolerant, cruel, Bhartṛ. **Ā-kṣhaya-vaṭa**, m. 'undecaying Banyan,' N. of a very ancient sacred tree, RTL 337. **Ākshayinī** (read, 'N. of a river'), Rājat. **Ā-kṣhara**, n. (also) an indelible mark incised on metal or stone; (also) m. N. of a Śānjan, ArshBr.; (erase 'Achyranthes Aspera') -*vat*, mfn. possessing syllables, JaimUp.; -*śikṣā*, f. alphabetic science, Daś.; -*san-*

hāta or -*saṃghāta*, (in dram.) accidental putting together or arranging of letters or syllables, Bhar.; -*saṃhitā*, f. the *Saṃhitā* of syllables, TPāt.; -*sa-dhātu*, n. a partic. manner of singing, Lāty.; -*saṃ-pāda*, f. fitness or completeness of the number of syllables, ŚBr.; -*rāntara*, n. another letter, transliteration, L. **Ā-kṣhānta**, mfn. impatient, Bcar. **Ākṣhi** (in comp.); -*bandha*, m. binding the eyes, Naish.; -*lakṣhī* -*krī* (P. *karoti*), to make anything an object for the eyes, look at, Naish.; -*saṃskāra*, m. painting the eyes, L.; collyrium, L. **Ā-kṣhipvat**, mfn. not injuring, Mn. ii, 100. **Ā-kṣhiyamāna**, mfn. imperishable, inexhaustible, RV. **Ā-kṣhupna-vedha**, the act of throwing a spear so as to touch the mark lightly, Divyāv. **Ā-kṣhetra-jña** (ŚBr.). **Ā-kṣhodhna**, mfn. not hungry, MaitrS. **Ā-kṣobha** (insert n. before 'freedom'). **Ā-kṣobhya** (in comp.); -*tīrtha*, m. N. of a disciple of Ānanda-tīrtha (q.v.), Cat. **Ā-kṣobhyā**, f. N. of a Yogini, Hcat. **Ākṣhayaśpacchedana**, n. transverse division, Śulbas. **Ā-kṣaṇḍa** (in comp.); -*kala*, mfn. full (as the moon), Mālatim.; -*maṇḍala*, mfn. possessing the whole country, Rājat.; *ḍōpadhi*, m. a quality not to be defined by words, Sāmkhyak. **Ā-kharvan** (?), mfn. unutilized, unimpaired, Hcat. **Ā-khinna**, mfn. unwearied, Bcar. **Ā-gatāsu**, mfn. not dead, alive, MaitrS. **Ā-gatyā**, ind. unavoidably, indis-pensably, Bcar.; Jātakam. **Āgada**, (also) a magic jewel, Divyāv. **Ā-gadita**, mfn. untold, unasked, Śis. **Ā-gandha-sevin**, nfn. not addicted to perfumes, Āpast. **Ā-gandhi** (or *dhin*), mfn. without smell, scentless, Viṣṇ. **Ā-gama**, mfn. impassable, MBh. **Ā-gamya-rūpa**, mf(ā) n. difficult to be traversed, Kir. **Ā-garbha**, mfn. not rooted in another tree, KātyŚr.; (ā), f. not pregnant, ŚBr. **Ā-gastya** (in comp.); -*grihaspatika*, mfn. having Agastya for a householder, ĀpŚr.; -*śāsta*, mfn. ruled by Agastya (with *diś*, f. 'the south'), MBh. **Ā-gāra**, (also) a partic. high number, Buddh.; -*vinoda*, m. N. of a wk. on architecture; -*stūpa*, m. the chief beam of a house, ĀpGr.; -*śhūṇḍa-virohana*, n. the sprouting of the post of a house, Buddh.; *ṛāvākāṣa*, m. ground fit for (building) a h^o, ĀpGr. **Ā-gālita**, mfn. unfiltered, Śusr. **Ā-gīta**, mfn. unsung (in *gītā-gīta*), JaimUp. **Ā-guṇin**, mfn. devoid of merit, ŚBr.; not requiring the Guṇa change, KātyŚr., Sch.

A-grihita, mfn. untwisted (?), MānGr.; -*diś*, mfn. missing, L. **A-grihṇat**, mfn. not biting (as a leech), Suśr. **A-grihya**, mfn. imperceptible, ŚBr.; independent (= *sva-tantra*), Bhāṭṭ. **A-goh-prāpanam**, ind. not within the reach of a cow, KāṭyŚr. **A-gocara**, insert m. after 'Brahma'; *carī-√kṛi* (P. -*karoti*), to make unfit to collect alms in, Divyāv. **A-gō-tā**, f. want of cows, RV.; AV. **Agnā-vishṇu** (ŚBr.). **Agni**, (also) = next, ĀpŚr.; -*kshetra*, n. the place for the fire-altar, IndSt.; -*godāna*, m. one at whose hair-cutting ceremony Agni is the chief deity, ĀpGr.; -*akra*, n. the sphere or range of fire, IndSt.; -*jā*, f. a brown cow, L.; -*jyeshtha* (m. -*jy*), mfn. having Agni for a chief, TBr.; -*jyotiś*, mfn. flaming, KāṭyŚr.; -*tanu*, f. pl. N. of partic. texts, ĀpŚr.; -*tuṇḍa*, m. a partic. fire-spitting animal (existing in a hell), Vishn.; -*nāmdn*, n. a name of Agni, ŚBr.; -*nārāyaṇa*, m. N. of Agni (as worshipped by the Agni-hotri-brāhmins), RTL. 50; -*nidhāna*, n. the placing of the fire, KāṭyŚr.; -*nyakta* (m. -*ny*), mfn. mingled with Agni (i.e. having Agni incidentally mentioned), TBr.; -*patana*, n. throwing one's self into fire, Pañcat.; -*pāta*, m. id., Kālac.; -*pāniya*, n. the observance of throwing one's self first into water and then into fire, Hāla, Sch.; -*putra*, m. 'Agni's son', N. of Skanda, AV. Pariś.; -*pranayana*, n. vessels for conveying the sacrificial fire, MānŚr.; -*pradāna*, n. throwing into the fire, Pañcat.; -*bhāṇḍa*, n. the vessel for the Āupāsana fire, HirP.; -*bhūti* (see also Pān. viii, 2, 107, Vārt. 2, Pat.); -*madana*, n. the fire of sexual love, MBh.; -*man*, m. fieriness, Vām. v, 2, 56; -*m-iyāma*, m. N. of a Sāman, Lāty.; Drāhy.; -*yauna*, mfn. produced from fire, MBh.; -*rahasya-bhāṇḍa*, n. N. of the 10th (or 11th) book of the ŚBr.; -*locana*, m. fiery-eyed, N. of Śiva, Gal.; -*vaha*, mfn. exposing one's self to heat, MBh.; -*viś*, f. coal, L.; -*śakāṭi*, f. 'fire-vehicle', a portable furnace, Alampkārat.; -*śakti*, f. the force of digestion, VarBṛS.; -*śauca-vastra*, n. a fine muslin garment, Kāraṇḍ.; -*samāpāna*, mfn. stimulating digestion, Bhpr.; -*samādhāna*, n. kindling fire, Gobh.; -*stihala*, n. the fire-place, IndSt.; -*sparsa*, mfn. scalding hot, Āpast.; -*hotri-brāhmaṇa*, m. N. of a class of Brāhmins (who regard Agni as chief deity), RTL. 50; -*hotrā-prāyaṇa*, mfn. beginning with the Agni-hotra, TS.; -*hotra-velā*, f. the time of the Agni-hotra, JaimUp.; -*ny-arci*, m. the flame of fire, JaimUp.; -*ny-āyatana*, n. a fire-shrine, MānGr.; -*ny-upa-sthāna* (MaitrS.); -*nau-karaṇa*, n. burnt offering, KāṭyŚr., Sch. **Agniya**, mfn. relating to Agni or fire, G. *utkarādi*. **Agneyāni**, f. a kind of brick, TS. **Agna**, n. (also) rest, remainder, Lil.; -*ganana*, f. the reckoning or placing upon, Naish.; Sch.; -*cchada*, n. the point of a leaf, Viddh.; -*tala-samcāra*, m. a partic. posture in dancing, Samgāt.; -*devī*, f. a chief queen, Bear.; -*drava-samphati*, f. the thin upper part of milk or curds, L.; -*dharma*, m. high spiritual state, Divyāv.; -*pāka*, m. the firstlings of fruit, KāṭyŚr.; -*bodhi*, m. N. of a king of Ceylon, Buddh.; -*bhojya*, mfn. enjoying the best of anything, MBh.; -*yāna*, n. the first vehicle, Buddh.; -*śikha*, mfn. having a pointed flame, MBh.; -*śrā-vaka*, m. (and *ikā*, f.) 'chief disciple', N. of some followers of Buddha, MWB. 47; -*samkhyā*, f. (acc. with Caus. of *sam-ā-√ruḥ*, 'to put at the head'), Ragh. **Agra-ni-√xī**, P. -*karoti*, to send before, VP. **A-grasta**, mfn. not swallowed (said of sounds), ChUp. **A-graha**, mfn. (also) where no ladleful is drawn, ĀpŚr. **A-grahana**, n. not meaning, Paribh.; (*ā-gr*), mfn. not afflicted by disease, MaitrS. **Agrāgra**, mfn. pointed in front, ĀpŚr. **Agrānta**, m. or n. the product added to the ultimate term, Col. **Agrima-vaṭi**, f. the verse RV. ix, 62, 25 (beginning with 'pāvasva vācō agri-yāh'), Lāty. **A-ghaṭita-ghaṭita**, mfn. badly put together, Subh. **A-ghanṭa**, m. (cf. *ghanṭā*) N. of Śiva, MBh. **Aghaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to do evil, sin, Dhātup. **Agharikā**, f. a kind of game, Divyāv. **A-ghūrṇa**, mfn. not tottering, ĀpŚr. **A-ghōḍaka**, n. (prob.) the daily bath during the period of uncleanness, BaudhP. **A-ghora-ghanṭa**, m. N. of an adherent of a partic. sect worshipping Devi, Mālatim. (cf. IW. 500). **Aghnya-tvā**, n. the state of being a cow, MaitrS. **Ahka**, (also) a kind of regnal year (used in Orissa and usually spoken of as Onko year; the peculiarity of it is that in counting the years of the reign of a king certain numbers are omitted, thus, accord. to one system, the numbers ending with 6 or 0, excepting 10, are dropped, so that the sequence of the years would be—1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21 &c.); -*gata*, mfn. lying in the lap, Bear.; -*ccheda*, m. (in dram.) interruption (of the action) by the close of an Act, Bhar.; -*pāla*, m. an account-book, Kāv.; -*lakshana*, n. a mark, brand, SāṅkhGr.; -*saṃjñā*, f. N. of a wk. on the numerical value of words expressing numerals (by Rāmānanda-tīrtha); *°kḍṣya*, n. (= *anika-mukha*), Daś.; Sāh. **Ahkāya**, Nom. P. *yate*, to resemble the marks on the moon, Bhām. **Ahkāvāṇkā**, n. water (= *aikāṇkā*, cf. *akāvāṇkā*), MaitrS. **Ahku**, du. a partic. part of a chariot, Gobh. 1. **Ahkura** (in comp.); -*vat*, mfn. abounding in sprouts or buds, MBh.; *°rārōpana* or *°rār-pana*, n. 'planting a shoot', a kind of nuptial ceremony, GrS. 2. **Ahkura**, Nom. P. *yati*, to shoot, sprout, bud, Pārv. **Ahkuraṇa**, n. shooting, sprouting (lit. and fig.), Sāh. **Ahkuraṇa**, Nom. P. *yati*, to cause to sprout or bud, effect, produce, Subh. **Ahkuraṇa**, Nom. P. *yate*, to shoot, sprout, Kāv. **Ahkuli**, f. a cat (v.l. *akuli*), TāṇḍBr. **Ahkūraya** = *ahkuraya*, Kāśikā; Pārv. **Ahkri**, m. or f. a mark, sign, L. **Ahga** (in comp.); -*kriyā*, f. anointing the body, Daś.; -*bhañjana*, n. side-ache, Suśr.; -*bhedā*, (also) m. self-betrayal, Kās.; -*mantra*, m. an unessential or secondary text, IndSt.; -*vāhaka*, mfn. rubbing or shampooing the body, MatsyaP.; -*samākhyāyam*, ind. calling the limbs by name, AitBr.; -*sphuraṇa-vicāra*, m. N. of a wk. on prognosticating events from quiverings of the limbs; *gāṅgi-bhāva-saṃkara*, m. confusion of essential and secondary ideas, Kuval. **Aṅgada**, mfn. wearing a bracelet, MBh.; *°dīya*, mfn. belonging to Aṅgada, R. **Aṅgareja**, mfn. English, Inscr. **Aṅgāra**, (in comp.); -*karmānta*, m. charcoal-burning, MBh.; *°jivikā*, f. subsistence by ch^h-b^o, HYog.; -*varsha*, n. a shower of sparks from burning charcoal, Bear.; -*vāra*, m. the day of the planet Mars, Thursday, Cat.; -*śakāṭi*, f. a portable fire-receptacle, L.; -*sāt-√kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to reduce to charcoal, lay anything upon coals, ĀpŚr.; *°rāvakshepana*, n. an instrument for putting on coals, tongs, Nilak. **Aṅgāra-yantra** (or *bhauma-y*), n. a kind of auspicious diagram, Inscr. **Aṅgīrah-smṛiti**, f. N. of a law-book. **Aṅgīro-dhāman**, mfn. abiding with the Aṅgiras, MaitrS. **Aṅgu**, m. or f. (?) a limb of the body, L.; a bird, L. **Aṅgula-rāji**, m. a kind of snake, Suśr. **Aṅguli** (in comp.); -*ja*, m. a finger-nail, Gal.; -*prañjana*, n. water for washing the fingers, ŚBr.; -*prāsana*, n. eating with the fingers, ĀpGr., Sch.; -*mātrā*, mfn. of the size of a finger, MaitrS.; -*sam-ḍeṭa* (read *-samḍaṣṭa*); *°i-granthi*, m. a finger-joint, KāṭyŚr.; *°i-bhaṅga*, m. curving the fingers (in scorn), MatsyaP.; *°i-veshṭa*, m. (prob.) a glove, R. **Aṅgulikā**, f. a kind of ant, Suśr. **Aṅgushṭha-vibhedaka**, m. 'thumb-separator', a mitten, Kāraṇḍ. **Aṅgūsha**, m. (also) a kind of bird, L.; an elephant, L.; speed, L. **Aṅghārī** (VS.). **Aṅghri**, (also) division, branch, sphere, AgP.; -*pāta*, m. setting down the feet, a footstep, BhP.; -*samāhi*, m. 'foot-joint', the ankle, L.; *°ghry-avanajana*, mf(ē) n. washing the feet (*-tva*, n.), BhP.; fit for washing the feet, ib. *√I. Ao*, (also) to adorn, Dharmāś. **A-cakṛiṣva**, mfn. not guilty of a Kṛiṣya (q.v.), AV. **A-cakravarta**, see *cakra-vṛita*. **A-caṇḍa-ma-rici**, m. 'cool-rayed', the moon, Naish. **A-cara**, (also) impassable, Hariv. **A-carana**, n. improper conduct, ŚBr.; mf(ā) n. **A-caraniya**, mfn. (prob.) not to be associated with, Gobh. **A-carana-va-yas**, n. 'not the last age', youth, Uttarar. **A-carita**, n. not eating, abstinence from food (accord. to Sch. on Yājñ. ii, 40, but in Mn. viii, 49 rather read *ā-carita*, q.v.). **A-carishyat**, mfn. one who will not keep his vow, Gobh. **A-cākrika**, mfn. having no accomplice (*-tā*, f.), Rājāt. **A-cirōdṛhā**, f. a newly-married woman, Siś. **Acchaṭṣ-śabda** or *°ṭṣ-samghāṭa*, m. the sound of a snap, a snap with the fingers, Divyāv. **A-cchandaśaka**, mfn. having no metre, MaitrS. **A-cchidrōktha**, mfn. having (its) verses complete, AitBr. **Acchēra** (or *aṭṭēra*), mfn. (said of the waters), MaitrS. **A-cyāvin**, mfn. firm, unchanging, Bear. ix, 14 (conj.). **A-cyuta-cakravartin**, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on the Dāya-bhāga, IW. 304. **Aja** (in comp.); -*gati*, mfn. 'accessible (only) to goats', steep (as a road), MBh.; -*pāla*, (also) N. of a partic. tree (under which Buddha meditated), MWB. 39; -*lo-man*, (also) mf(ā) n. hairy as a goat, MaitrS. **A-janman**, mfn. not subject to birth, Ragh. **Ajaya** (in comp.); -*pāla*, -*varman*, -*siṅha*, m. N. of kings, Inscr. **A-jāti**, f. sham or bad merchandise, Yājñ. A-

jina-ratna, n. a lucky-bag, Daś. **Ajira**, n. (with *ājēh*) a field of battle (cf. *samarājīra*), Siś. **A-jiryat**, mfn. not subject to old age or decay (*-tā*, f.), KaṭhUp. **A-jū**, mfn. not rushing forward, Sāy. (in a quotation). **Ajū**, f. a mother, L. **A-jūṇa** (in comp.); -*bodhinī*, f. N. of a Comm. on the Ātma-bodha by Saṃkarācārya; -*vidhvānsana*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **A-jyāṣa**, mfn. not greater than (abl.), TBr. **Ajishṭhu**, m. fire, L.; the sun, L. **Aṭaṭa** or *atātā* (for *a-taṭa*?) a partic. hell, Divyāv.; Dharmas. **Aṭaṭya**, f. constant roaming (= *aṭaṭya*), Subh. **Aṭṭa-pālaka**, m. overseer of a market, L. **Adara**, m. a tree, L. **Aduva**, m. a boat (= *plava*), L. **Anasa**, m. a bird, L. **Ani**, (also) half of a lunar month, L. **A-nikāśham**, (prob.) w.r. for *a-nik*° (below). **Apima-tās**, ind. from the thin side, MaitrS. **Apici**, m. or f. bamboo, cane, L.; a carter, L. **Apicin**, m. N. of a man (having the patr. Mauna), SāṅkhBr. **Apū**, m. (also) the soul, life (= *ātman*), Harav.; sea-salt, L.; a sacred text, single verse or Mantra (cf. *srag-aṇu*); -*priyāṅgu* (*ānu*), m. or f. pl. Panicum Millicium and Panicum Italicum, ŚBr.; -*vṛata*, read 'five' for 'twelve.' **Anda**, (also) a pinnacle or cupola, VarBṛS.; a partic. part of a Stūpa, Divyāv.; a sword with irregular longitudinal white marks, L. **Andika**, m. fever in an elephant or lion, L.; unwholesome condition of water, L. **Anduka**, m. (only L.) a kind of bird; a frog; the scrotum. **A-tandri**, mfn. (nom. īs) = *a-tan-drin*, MBh. (B.). **A-tamāśishṭa** (ŚBr.). **A-tara-paṇyena**, ind. without paying toll, Divyāv. **A-tarka**, (also) mfn. incomprehensible, ib. **Atar-kitōpapaṇna**, mfn. occurred unexpectedly, Kum. **A-taskarā**, mfn. free from robbers, AV. **Ati-kricchra**, (also) mfn. (said of Vishṇu), MBh.; (*am*), ind. with great difficulty, BhP. **Ati-kṛtārtha**, mfn. very clever or skilful, MBh. **Ati-kṛti**, f. excess, Veqis. **Ati-kramapa**, (also) mf(ē) n. committing excess or sin (sexually), Vishṇu. **Ati-kṛtātī-kṛanta**, mfn. one who has crossed the stream of sorrow, Divyāv. **Ati-gārgya**, m. an excellent Gārgya, Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 191. **Ati-citriya**, Nom. A. *yate*, to cause great astonishment, Daś. **Ati-ci-riya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to linger, Divyāv. **Ati-cohanda**, m. (prob.) too much wilfulness or criticism, MBh. (B. -*ccheda*). **Ati-tamām**, ind. (superl. of *ati*) in a very high degree, Naish.; Sch. **Ati-tik-śamāpāna**, mfn. unable to endure, ŚBr. **Ati-trip-ṇa**, mfn. (*√trid*) cleft, split, penetrated, VS. **Ati-thi** (in comp. for *atithi*); -*√kṛi* (P. -*karoti*), to grant anything (acc.) to a guest, Naish.; to cause anything (acc.) to be a guest, i.e. to make it arrive at (loc.), ib.; -*√bhū* (P. -*bhavati*), to become the guest of (gen.), ib.; *°thy-artha*, mfn. hospitable, L. **Ati-√daṇh** (only in *-daṇhi*), exp. in explaining *adhi-dhak*, Nir. i, 7. **Ati-digḍha**, a poisoned arrow, Bear. v, 1. **Ati-dosham**, ind. after dusk (v.l. *abhi-d*), ĀpŚr. **Ati-dvaya**, mfn. unparalleled, unique, Kād. **Ati-√nam** (Caus. -*nāma-yati*), to pass time, Divyāv. **Ati-pādā**, m. going too far, overstepping, TBr. **Ati-pārayā**, mfn. carrying across, RV. vi, 47, 7. **Ati-pra-√āridh** (Caus. -*sardhayati*), to obtrude or force anything upon any one (dat.), RV. viii, 13, 6. **Ati-prasāṅga**, m. (also) too much diffuseness, Veqis.; Rājāt. **Ati-prasanna**, n. (impers.) too much grace has been shown, Mālatim. **Ati-bodhi-sattva**, mfn. exceeding a Bodhi-sattva, Mālatim. **Ati-bhāra**, (also) exceeding; -*bhūta*, mfn. exceeding, surpassing (gen.), Bear. ii, 2. **Ati-manoratha-krama**, m. excess of desire, ib. v, 35. **Ati-māya**, mfn. past illusion, Kir. **Ati-māla**, mfn. excelling a necklace (in beauty), Laghuk. 1017. **Ati-mukti**, f. (also) a partic. class of oblations, ĀpŚr. **Ati-yātrā**, f. passing over, Saṃk.; fare for crossing (?), Divyāv. **Ati-rātra-yājñin**, m. N. of a dramatic author (of the 16th century A.D.). **Ati-rokā**, m. a passage for light, vista, MaitrS. **Ati-vara**, m. an extra donation, ĀpŚr. **Ati-vīrya-prabha**, m. N. of a Tathā-gata, Sukh. i. **Ati-vyasta**, mfn. too widely separated, TPrāt. **Ati-saṅsana**, n. (Vait.). *°nā*, f. (Aitār.) continued recitation. **Atiśaya** (in comp.); -*vat*, mfn. excessive, Daś.; *°sayōpamā*, f. (in rhet.) an exaggerated simile, Kāvād. **Ati-śēta**, mfn. causing great joy, delightful, Git. **Ati-śrama**, see *śramāpanayana* (p. 1006). **Ati-saravati**, f. a partic. personification, MānGr. **Ati-sarga**, (also) remnant, Divyāv. **Ati-śāra**, (also) transgression (in *sāti*-°), ib. **Ati-sitāṅga-vihanga**, m. a swan, Siś. **Ati-suhita**, mfn. perfectly satiated, ĀpŚr.

Ati-svinna, mfn. caused to perspire abundantly, *Suśr.* **Ati-hasita**, n. (in rhet.) excessive or foolish laughter, *Sāh.* **Ati-hāra**, m. addition, *SamhUp.* **Ati-kṣā**, m. brightness, lustre, *TS.*; an aperture, *ib.* **Ati-cāra**, m. = *ati-c*^o (p. 13). **Ati-tirpa**, mfn. not crossed, endless, *RV.* **Ati-tirṭha**, n. a wrong way or manner (*ena*, 'not in the right or usual manner'), *SBr.*; *Lāty.*; unseasonable time, *BhP.* **Ati-vāda**, m. = *ati-vāda*, *Vait.* **Atiāsa**, m. N. of a learned Buddhist (the re-founder of Lāmisim), *MWB.* 273. **Ati-tulya-prabha**, m. = *amitābha*, *Sukh. i.* **Ati-taijasa**, mfn. not made of metal, *Mu. vi.* 53. **Ati-ka**, (accord. to some also = *tejas*). **Attriṇi**, m. or f. (said to be fr. *√ad*) a kind of worm, *L.* **Atya**, (also) mfn. rapid, swift, *RV. ii.* 34, 13. **Aty-akṣara**, mfn. inarticulate, *MānGr.* **Aty-antāśas**, ind. in an exaggerated manner, excessively, *Baudh.* **Aty-aya**, m. (also) confession of sins, *Lalit.* **Atya-yika-piṇḍa-pāta**, m. special or occasional alms (of 5 kinds), *Divyāv.* **Aty-ākhaṇḍala-vikrama**, mfn. surpassing Indra in heroism, *Ragh.* **Aty-āyus**, mfn. very old, *Veṇis.* **Aty-urviśa**, m. a supreme sovereign, *VarBrS.* **Aty-urjitam**, ind. very much, in a high degree, *Mālatim.* **Aty-ūrdhvākṣha**, mfn. with uplifted eyes, *Tār.* **Aty-ūha**, m. (also) the penis of an elephant, *L.* **Aty-riṣabha**, m. an excellent bull (applied to Prajā-pati), *Hir.* **Aty-etyavai**, see *atī* (p. 16). **Atya-sad**, mfn. sitting here, *JaimUp.* **Atyasyat**, mfn. not trembling, *W.*; not having a flaw (as a gem), *Śiṣ. iv.* 53. **At-trāṣita**, mfn. not frightened, *Veṇis.* **At-trirātra-yājñin**, mfn. not taking part in the Trirātra sacrifice, *Drāhy.* **At-tvara**, mfn. not hasty, deliberate, *Yājñ.*; *MBh.* **At-tsaruka**, mfn. (a vessel) having no handle, *TāṇḍyaBr.* **Attharī**, (accord. to some) an elephant, *RV. iv.* 6, 8. **Attharvī**, (accord. to some) fiery (cf. *Viśpalā* below), *RV. i.* 112, 10. **A-daṇḍa**, mfn. having no handle, *Āpast.* **A-daṇḍana**, n. not punishing, *Yājñ.* **A-dattādāna**, n. stealing (with Buddhists one of the ten sins), *Dharmas.* 56. **A-dattādāyika** (*Divyāv.*) and **dāyīn** (*Mu.*), m. a thief. **A-danta-jāta**, mfn. one who has not teethed, *ĀsvGr.* **A-dantāghātin**, mfn. not striking against the teeth (as a sound), *Lāty.* **A-dabdhā-cakṣus**, mfn. one whose eyes do not fail, *AV.* **A-dāyīya** (p. 18, col. 2, l. 1 read *a-dāyīya*). **A-daridra**, mfn. (ān) having no beggars, *Kathās.* **A-darsāna-patha**, (also) non-admission to (the king's) presence (?), disgrace, *Divyāv.* **A-darśanī** (*√bhū*), to become invisible, *Pañcat.* **Adās**, (also) then, *AV. xii.* 1, 55. **A-dasta**, mfn. unexhausted, imperishable, *TBr.*; *Kāth.* **A-dākṣhiṇyā**, m. pl. 'not Southerners', the *Gauḍas*, *Kāvyaḍ.* **A-dānava**, m. 'not a Dānava', a god, *MBh.* **A-dāniya**, mfn. unworthy of a gift, *ĀpŚr.* **A-dānyā** (read, 'not deserving a gift'). 2. **A-dāmān**, mfn. unboun., *RV. vi.* 24, 4. **A-dāsyat**, mfn. not wishing to give, *AV.* **Aditi-kundalāharana**, n. N. of a Nāṭaka by Kādanba. **A-dipsat**, mfn. not wishing to injure, *AV.* **A-divē** (in comp.); *√dāt*, not eating by day, *Āpast.*; *√vā-svāpīn*, not sleeping by day, *ib.* **A-dina-gātrātā**, f. having no defective members (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), *Dharmas.* 84. **A-dīrgha-darśin**, mfn. not far-sighted, *Bcar.* **A-duḥkha-sukha-vedanā**, f. the non-perception of either pain or pleasure, *Sukh. i.* **A-duḥhāna**, mfn. yielding no milk, *KātyŚr.* **A-de-śika**, mfn. guideless, homeless, *MBh.* **A-deha**, m. 'bodiless', the god of love, *Gal.* **A-daiteya**, m. 'not a Daiteya', a god, *Hariv.* **A-dosha**, mfn. faultless, guiltless, *Ragh.*; *Kathās.*; *-darśin*, mfn. seeing or thinking no harm, *Bcar.* **Adbhūta** (in comp.); *-kṛiṣṇa-rāja* (or *Kṛ*^o), N. of a chief, *Inscr.*; *-darpāna*, N. of a Nāṭaka; *-raiga*, N. of a Prahāsana; *-tārīha*, mfn. containing wonderful things, *Kāvyaḍ.*; *°tāpāla*, m. pl. miracles and prodigies, *ApGr.*; *°bhūtpamā*, f. (in rhet.) a simile implying a miracle, *ib.* **Adma-sād**, (also) a fly (= *makṣhikā*), *Nir.*, *Sch.* **Adya** (in comp.); *-tas*, ind. from to-day, *Dhūrtan.*; *-tva*, n. the present time, *Pat.*; *-yājñā*, m. to-day's sacrifice, *ĀpŚr.*, *Sch.* **Adyāgreṇa**, ind. henceforth, *Divyāv.* **A-dyotaka**, mfn. not expressing or denoting, *Pāṇ. i.* 4, 93, *Sch.* **Adri-dhrit**, m. 'mountain-holder', N. of Kṛiṣṇa (cf. *govardhana*, p. 366), *L.* **Adri-bhedana**, n. the splitting of the Soma stone, *KātyŚr.* **A-druta**, mfn. not accelerated, *TPrāt.* **A-dvaya-vāda**, m. assertion of non-duality, *Naish.* **A-dvadaśāha**, mfn. not twelve days old, *ŚāṅkhŚr.* **A-dvi-yoni**, mfn. not produced by two (vowels), not diphthongal,

RPrāt. **A-dvi-varsha**, mfn. not two years old, *PārGr.* **A-dvīpa**, mfn. (ān) having no refuge or protector, *Kāraṇḍ.* **A-dvaita** (in comp.); *-dīpikā*, f., *-brahma-siddhi*, f., *-makaranda*, m. N. of wks.; *-vādin*, m. (also) N. of Śaṅkara, *Gal.*; of Buddha, *Divyāv.* **A-dvaitin**, n. 'non-dualist', an adherent of Śaṅkara, *Śāṅkhyas.*, *Sch.* **Adha-isha**, n. draught-cattle, *TS.* **Adhaḥ** (in comp. for *adhas*); *-kumba*, mfn. (ān) having the thick end downwards, *ĀpŚr.*, *Sch.*; *-khāta*, mfn. dug deep (as a furrow), *Vishṇu.*; *-tāyin*, mfn. lying on the ground (*°yī-tā*, f.), *Gaut.*; *-samvetin*, mfn. id., *Lāty.*; *-sthānd-sana*, mfn. standing or sitting lower, *Gaut.* **Adha-mādhama**, mfn. lowest of all, *Pañcat.* **Adhara** (in comp.); *-dala*, n. a lip, *Kpr.*; *-mūla* (*ddh*^o), mfn. having the roots downwards, *SBr.*; *-rucaka*, n. lovely lips, *Kād.*; *°rāmbara*, n. (i. f. f. ā) an undergarment, *Śiṣ.*; *°rādushīha-rucaka*, n. lovely lips, *R.* **Adharima**, mfn. lowest, *Divyāv.* **Adharma** (in comp.); *-caraṇa*, n. (*Gaut.*), *-caryā*, f. (*Āpast.*) practice of wickedness, injustice; *°māstikya* (accord. to some Jaina authorities, 'the category which is the determinant cause of rest'); *°mōltarātā*, f. prevalence of injustice, *MBh.* **Adhastān** (in comp. for *°stāt*); *-nābhī*, ind. below the navel, *MaitrS.*; *-nir-bādhām* (*adhastān*), ind. (with the knobs) turned downwards, *SBr.* **A-dhārayamāna**, mfn. not resisting, *SBr.* **A-dhārāgraha**, m. a ladleful or cupful not drawn from flowing water, *ĀpŚr.* **Adhāsana-śāyin**, mfn. (for *adha-ās*^o) sitting or lying on the ground, *Āpast.* **Adhi-kāṇṭham**, ind. on or round the neck, *Mālatim.*; *Naish.* **Adhikarāṇa-lekhaka**, m. a clerk at a hall of justice, *Kād.* **Adhi-karpam**, ind. on the ear, *Śiṣ.* **Adhi-kalpīn**, (accord. to others, 'supreme umpire'). **Adhika-vaya**, mfn. advanced in age, *Veṇis.* **Adhi-kashṭa**, n. great misery, *BhP.* **Adhikākṣhara**, mfn. having a redundant syllable, *Nir.* **Adhikāddhi**, mfn. full of sorrow, *Daś.* **Adhikāra** (in comp.); *-puruṣa*, m. an official, *Ragh.*; *-vaṭ*, m. id., *Mudr.*; *-samgraha*, m. N. of a wk. on Bhakti (Rāmānuja school). **Adhikāraka**, mfn. introductory, *TPrāt.* **Adhi-√kṛi**, *Ā.* *-kuruṭe*, (also) to define, *Bcar. xii.* 36. **Adhi-ketanam**, ind. on a flag, *Śiṣ.* **Adhi-kōpama**, mfn. containing a redundant simile, *Sarasv.* **Adhi-kṣhiti**, ind. on the earth, *Naish.* **Adhi-gopam**, ind. on a cowherd, *Laghuk.* 970. **Adhi-goptṛi**, see *dhamād*^o. **Adhi-cara**, mfn. redundant, superfluous, *ŚāṅkhBr.* **Adhicitta-sikṣhā**, f. (with Buddhists) training in higher thought (one of the 3 kinds of training), *Dharmas.* 140. **Adhi-jāḥgama**, ind. on the legs, *Naish.* **Adhi-jarāyū**, f. (a cow) having the after-birth in itself or part of it, *AV. Paipp.* **Adhi-√jāgrī** (only *-jāgarat*), to watch over (loc.), *Hir.* **Adhi-√ji** (*Pre. i.* pl. *-jīyāśma*), to overcome, *Bhāṭṭ.* **Adhi-jigāṣṇu**, mfn. (fr. *Desid.* of *adhi-√gam*) wishing to learn, *HParis.* **Adhi-daitvata**, n. the highest divinerank among (abl.), *MaitrUp.* **Adhi-dyo**, f. (nom. *aus*) a kind of brick, *MaitrS.* **Adhi-nāgam**, ind. 'on elephants' and 'on snakes', *Śiṣ.* **Adhi-nisam**, ind. by night, *ib.* **Adhi-pāsiya**, m. an overseer, *AV. Paipp.* **Adhi-pāpi**, ind. in the hand, *Kir.* **Adhi-pāsa**, m. a short stick, *Kauś.* **Adhi-prajñam**, ind. with regard to knowledge, *KāthUp.* **Adhi-prajñā-sikṣhā**, f. (with Buddhists) training in higher knowledge, *Dharmas.* 140. **Adhi-bala**, n. (in dram.) a violent altercation, *Bhar.*; *Daśar.*; *Sāh.*; pursuing an aim by an indirect course, *ib.* **Adhi-makham**, ind. in regard to a sacrifice, *BhP.* **Adhi-mitra**, n. an occasional friend (*-tā*, f.), *VarBrS.* **Adhi-mukta**, mfn. also 'intent on', *Divyāv.*; m. a partic. Samādhi, *Kāraṇḍ.* **Adhi-mokṣha**, m. = *adhi-mukti*, *Buddh.* **Adhi-yoga**, m. a partic. constellation, *VarBrS.* **Adhi-rajanī**, ind. by night, *Śiṣ.* **Adhi-ruḥ**, (i. f.) mounting or riding on, *ib.* **Adhi-rūdhaka**, m. a parasitical plant, *Hcat.* **Adhi-rūdhā**, f. (also) a woman from her 33rd to her 60th year, *Bhpr.* **Adhi-rūdhī**, f. becoming thicker upwards, *Naith.* **Adhi-rodhavya**, n. (impers.) it is to be mounted on (loc.), *Kathās.* **Adhi-ropana**, (also) transferring to (loc.), *Sarasv.* **Adhi-lāṅkam**, ind. over *Lāṅkā*, *Mcar.* **Adhi-√2. lūṭh** (*P.* *-lūṭhati*), to leap up and down, spring about, *Bālar.* x, 54. **Adhi-vakṣas**, ind. on the breast, *Śiṣ.* **Adhi-varcas**, n. a latrine (v. l. *°ra*), *Gobh.* **Adhi-varjana**, n. placing near the fire, *Sāy.* **Adhi-var-tana**, n. rolling on, *Āpast.* **Adhi-√5. vas** (*Caus.* *-vāsayaṭi*), to accept (esp. an invitation), *Divyāv.* **Adhi-vasatī**, f. a dwelling, habitation, *Sāh.* **Adhi-**

vāsana, f. obedience, compliance, *Lalit.* **Adhi-vāsaniya**, mfn. to be consecrated (cf. 1. *adhi-vāsana*, p. 22), *Hcat.* **Adhi-vāha**, m. the leader of a team, *Kuval.* **Adhi-vivāham**, ind. with regard to marriage, *GrS.* **Adhi-vira**, m. the chief hero among (comp.), *Uttamcat.* **Adhi-vṛkṣha-sūrye**, ind. when the sun is (still) shining on the tops of trees (*°rya*, in comp.), *Gaut.* **Adhi-veśma**, in the house, *Śiṣ.* **Adhi-vyatikrama**, m. passing over or through (comp.), *ĀpGr.* **Adhi-vratā**, n. anything accessory to a vow or observance, *MaitrS.* **Adhi-siras**, ind. on the head, *Kauś.* **Adhi-sirodharam**, ind. on the neck, *Kir.* **Adhi-sīla-sikṣhā**, f. (with Buddhists) training in higher morality (cf. *adhicitā*-^o above), *Dharmas.* 140. **Adhi-śrī**, mfn. being at the height of fortune or glory, *Kālid.* **Adhi-śrotam**, ind. over the ears, *Rājāt.* **Adhi-shavāṇa-phalaka**, n. du. N. of two boards used in pressing the Soma, *SrS.* **Adhi-śhādam**, ind. sitting down upon, *Kāth.* **Adhi-śhthā** (*√sthā*; *P.* *-tishṭhati*), to bless (?), *Divyāv.* **Adhiśhthāna**, (also, with Buddhists) steadfast resolution (one of the 6 or 10 *Paramitas*, q. v.), *MWB.* 128; a king's court, *Divyāv.* **Adhi-śhthita** (in *Bhag. xiii.* 17, the text has *dhi-śhthita*, with elision of *a*). **Adhi-senāpati**, f. the chief commander of an army, *MBh.* **Adhi-syada**, mfn. very swift, *Kir.* **Adhi-hastya**, n. a present &c. held in the hand, *Āpast.* **Adhi-kṣhepa**, m. = *adhi-kṣh*^o, *Hala*, *Sch.* **A-dhita-rasa**, mfn. having the juice not sucked out, *AitBr.* **Adhi-vāsa**, m. = *adhi-v*^o, *MBh.* **Adhiśītri**, m. a chief lord, *Śiṣ.* **Adhiśh** (*adhi-√3. ish*, *Ā.* *adhy-eshate*), to seek, *Divyāv.* **A-dhūnavat**, mfn. not moving, not agitating, *ib.* **Adho** (in comp. for *adhas*); *-nūka*, n. a lower garment, *L.*; *-nāpīta*, m. the son of a *Karāṇa* and *ar.* *Ambashtā* (who catches fish), *L.*; *-nūvita*, mfn. having the sacred thread hanging down, *ĀsvGr.* (cf. *IW.* 196); *-nīvī*, f. having the girdle slipped down, *MBh.*; *-bāṇa*, m. N. of a mountain, *Divyāv.*; *-mayūkha*, mfn. shining downwards, *Kum.*; *-vāsas*, n. an under garment, *Mahān.* **Adhy-adhvam**, ind. on the road, *Śiṣ.* **Adhyayana**, also going over, recitation, repetition (of the Veda &c.); *-sam-vṛitti*, f. community of occupation in reciting (the Veda &c.), *Āpast.* **Adhy-ardhōpē**, f. an Ūpa and a half, *Drāhy.*, *Sch.* **Adhy-avasāṣa**, (also) clinging to (earthly things), *Divyāv.* **Adhy-ava-seya**, mfn. only to be conceived in the mind, *Buddh.* **Adhy-ākṣam**, ind. in the air, *Śiṣ.* **Adhy-ākṣra-māna**, n. stepping over, *Jātakam.* **Adhy-ācāra**, m. reach, range, *PārGr.* **Adhy-āṇya**, mfn. sprinkled with ghee, *MānGr.* **Adhyātma-cintāmaṇi**, n. N. of a Vedānta wk. **Adhyāyōpākarmaṇ**, n. the opening ceremony of the annual course of Vedic recitation, *Hir.* **Adhy-ārohana**, n. ascending, *Svapnac.* **Adhy-āsaya**, m. inclination, disposition, *Lalit.*; an imagination, *Bcar. i.* 9; purpose, *Divyāv.* **Adhy-āśyā**, f. (scil. *ric*) an opposite verse, *Lāty.* **Adhy-āśarīṇī**, f. (with *līpi*) a kind of written character (v. l. *madhyāḥ*^o, q. v.), *Lalit.* **Adhy-ud-√yam**, to put down, *BaudhP.* **Adhy-upēkṣh** (*-upa-√ikṣh*; *P.* *-upēkṣhati*), to disregard, *Divyāv.* **Adhy-upēkṣhā**, f. disregard, neglect, indifference, *Jātakam.* **Adhy-uras**, ind. on the breast, *Śiṣ.* **Adhy-usha**, m. a kind of measure (= two *Prasritas*, q. v.), *L.* 1. **Adhyeya**, mfn. (it is) to be studied or learned (n. impers.), *Mn.*; *Naish.* 2. **A-dhyeya**, mfn. not to be thought of, *Hcat.* **Adhy-ḍhāna**, m. = *adhy-ūḍha*, *MBh.* **Adhri** (*AV. v.* 20, 10 read *adri* with the MSS.; *grāvā dāriḥ* = 'press-stone'). **Adhva** (in comp. for *adhvan*); *-gacchat*, m. a traveller, *Jātakam.*; *-gaṇa*, m. (perhaps for *adhva-ga-gaṇa*) a crowd of travellers, *Divyāv.*; *-gati*, m. travelling, a journey, *Sāh.*; *-darīn*, m. 'way-indicator', a leader, guide, *Daś.*; *-loṣṭha*, n. a clod from the road, *MānGr.*; *-sīla*, mfn. fond of travelling, *Āpast.*; *-trama*, m. fatigue of travel, *Megh.*; *-saha*, m. an indefatigable traveller, *VarBrS.*; *°dhvāpama*, mfn. one who has started on a journey, *Āpast.* **Adhvarā-kalpa**, mfn. equivalent to a sacrifice called *Adhvara*, *MaitrS.* **Adhvara-gurn**, m. N. of Vishnu, *Vishṇu.* **Adhvara-śrī**, (accord. to some) turning towards the sacrifice, *RV. i.* 47, 8 &c. **A-dhvarās**, mfn. = *adhvara*, *SBr.* **Adhvarataryā**, mfn. not to be bent or broken, *TS.* **Adhvaryu** (in comp.); *-patha*, m. the path on which the *Adhvaryu* priest walks up to the fire, *SrS.*; *-pātrā*, n. the vessel of the *Adhvaryu* priest, *MaitrS.* 1. **Adhvāna**, m. = *adhvan*, *MBh.* 2. **A-dhvāna**, m. uttering no

sound, silence (*°nam gatah*, 'become silent'), Mṛicch. 1. **Anaka**, mfn. (for *anaka*) inferior (cf. *rājānaka*). **An-akshita**, mfn. unmarked (see *°aksh*), MaitrS. **Anaṅga** (in comp.); *-bhima*, m. N. of two kings, Inscr.; *-maṅgala*, N. of a Bāṇa by Sundara Kavi; *-latikā*, f. N. of Nāṭaka; *-vidyā*, f. (= *kāma-sāstra*), Daś.; *-harsha*, m. N. of a dramatic poet, Cat. **An-aṅguṣṭha**, mfn. without the thumb, Gaut. **Anaṇḍ** (in comp. for *°duḥ*); *-arha*, mfn. worth an ox, ĀpSr.; *-yajña*, m. a sacrifice for oxen, MānGr. **An-ati-dagḍha**, mfn. not burned all over, ŚBr. **An-ati-dēha**, m. not too much burning, ib. **An-ati-driṣṭa**, mfn. = (or w. r. for) *an-ati-driṣṭyā*, TS. **An-atiprasānya**, mfn. not to be too much questioned about, BrĀrUp. **An-atimānina**, mfn. not too self-conceited, ŚBr. **An-atipriṣṭa**, mfn. not allowed, AV. **An-adhitya**, mfn. without going over or repeating, Mn. ii, 168. **An-adhiyat** (AitĀr.), *°yāna* (Āpāt.), mfn. not repeating or learning. **An-adhiṣṭa**, mfn. not asked for instruction, Divyāv. **An-adhyavasita**, mfn. irresolute, Jātakam. **An-adhyātmavid**, mfn. not knowing the Supreme Spirit, Mn. vi, 82. **An-adhyāsa**, (also) non-recitation, silence, Naish. **An-adhyāsa**, mī(ā)n. without an addition or appendix, Lāṭy. **An-anuyoga**, mfn. not inquired after, Āpāt. **An-anuvākyā**, mfn. not teaching recitation of the Veda, Viśhp. **An-anūttāhāna**, n. the not following, Kum. **An-anāpāṇāḍha**, ind. not within the Pāda of a verse, Pāp. iii, 2, 66. **An-antara**, m. (also) the next (younger) brother after (abl.), MBh. **An-antarāhiti**, f. the not being covered or concealed, MaitrS. **Ananta-sāyin**, m. 'reclining on (the serpent) Ananta', N. of Viṣṇu, L. **Ananya** (in comp.); *-kārya*, mfn. having no other business, Ragh.; *-parāyana*, mfn. devoted to no other, Śak.; *-rādhas*, mfn. striving after nothing else, BHP.; *-vandin*, mfn. not praising anybody else, Kum. **An-anavagbhāva**, m. the not following after, MaitrS. **An-anvavajaya**, m. the not winning subsequently, ib. **An-anvāgata**, mfn. not visited or attacked by (instr.), ŚBr. **An-anvāgama**, m. the not going after, JaimUp. **An-apakṣhepyā**, mfn. not to be rejected, MaitrS. **An-apacāyitri**, mfn. not revering, ŚāṅkhBr. **An-apacāyāmanā**, mfn. not being revered, TBr. **An-apatrapā**, f. shamelessness, Dharmas. 69. **An-apadoshyā**, mfn. not to be wasted, MaitrS. **An-aparuddha**, mfn. unexcluded, JaimUp. **An-apāya-driṣṭa**, mfn. free from all visible danger, secure, Bcar. ii, 42. **An-apinaddha**, mfn. unbound, ŚBr. **An-apapug-saka**, n. not neuter, Pāp. **An-apēkṣhamāna**, mfn. not looking about, ŚBr. **An-abhigata**, mfn. not understood, ŚBr. **An-abhijita**, mfn. not (yet) won, TS. **An-abhihulita**, mfn. not pressed upon (v.l. for *an-ati*), Śak. **An-abhiṣasti**, mfn. = *°sti*, Hir. **An-abhishekyā** (Drāhy.), *°shecanīyā* (ŚBr.), mfn. not worthy of inauguration. **An-abhihitavācyā**, omission of a particle required by the sense, Kpr. **An-abhyavacārūka**, mfn. not rushing against, MaitrS. **An-ama**, mī(ā)n. not to be overthrown, Śiś. **An-amin**, mfn. not ill, Nalac. **An-ambu**, m. 'waterless', the bird Cātaka, L. **An-arthā** (in comp.); *-kāma*, mfn. wishing evil to (gen.), Bcar.; *-bhīru*, mfn. afraid of evil, ib.; *°thūdēksha*, mfn. regardless of (worldly) objects, ĀpGr. **An-ardhuka**, mfn. not fulfilling wishes, Gobh. **Anarman**, w. r. for *an-arvan*, AV. vii, 7, 1. **An-arman**, mfn. 'not (merely) jocular', sarcastic, ironical, MBh. 1. **Anala** (in comp.); *-sakha*, m. 'fire's friend', the wind, ib.; *°dānanda*, read *ama*?; *°lōpala*, m. 'fire-stone', crystal, L. 2. **Anala**, Nom. P. *°lati*, to become fire, Subh. **An-alam**, (also) unable to (inf.), Śiś. **Analāya**, Nom. *°yate*, to be or act like fire, Kathās. **An-avagata**, mfn. not acquired, TS. **An-avagita**, (also) not become tedious, Jātakam. **An-avachchitti**, f. uninterruptedness, TBr. **An-āvaḍḍhiyā** (or *°niyā*), f. not fit for distribution, MaitrS.; TBr. **An-avama-darśin**, m. N. of one of the 24 mythical Buddhas, MWB. 136, n. 1. **An-avaraṅga**, mfn. without beginning or end (?), Divyāv. **An-avaruddha**, mfn. not fallen to the share of, not given or accorded to (gen.), ŚBr. **An-avarodhya**, mfn. not to be constrained or forced, Gaut. **An-avarūka**, mfn. not ugly, fair, beautiful, TĀr. **An-avarti**, mfn. not being in need, TāpBr. **An-avalopa**, mfn. not fallen short of, ib. **An-avasthā**, f. a woman that has not (yet) bathed (i. e. has not yet had her monthly courses), ĀpGr. **An-avikṛita**, 'non-innovation', (in rhet.) motonony

in the construction of a phrase, Kpr. **An-avṛitta** (p. 28, col. 3), read *An-avṛitta*. **An-avēkṣhitam**, ind. without looking at, Gobh. **An-avēta**, mfn. not gone away or run off, TS. **An-avēṣṭa**, mfn. not averted by sacrifice, MaitrS. **An-nashṭa**, n. 'I hope you have not lost anything' (used in greeting a Vaiśya), Āpāt. **Anasvin**, mfn. going in a cart, TS. **Anaha**, mfn. (said to be fr. *°an*) breathing freely, healthy, well (= *nīroga*), L. **An-ēktāksha**, mfn. not having the eyes anointed, AV. **An-ēkshepam**, ind. without reproaching (loc.), Bcar. vi, 51. **An-ēkhyāya**, ind. without telling, Mn. viii, 224. **An-ēgarta**, mfn. without holes (?), BaudhP. **An-ēgamin** (see MWB. 133). **An-ēcirpa**, mfn. not undertaken before, R. **An-ēchripa**, read *an-ēch*? (p. 27). **Anēta**, m. (said to be fr. *°an*, but prob. for *an-āta*, 'not walking') a child or any young woman (= *śiṣu*), L. **An-ēmatā**, f. want of common sense, Pārv. **An-ētman**, (also) unreal, Divyāv. **An-ēdarākṣhepa**, m. (in rhet.) objection to anything by feigned indifference, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 140. **An-ēdi**, (also) ind. perpetually, incessantly, Naish. **An-ēntariyaka**, mfn. immediate, ĀpGr.; Sch. **An-ēpatti**, mfn. guiltless, Divyāv. **An-ēpṛita**, mfn. not consecrated with the Āpri verses, ŚBr.; untouched by water, i. e. not used before (as a water-vessel), GrS. **An-ēbhogā**, mfn. having or offering no enjoyments, TĀr. **An-ēyatana**, (also) groundless, Divyāv. **An-ēyuvāna**, mfn. not drawing in (the wings), ŚBr. **An-ērūdhā**, mfn. not contained in, Kap. Sch.; not fallen into (acc.), Venṭs. **An-ēroka**, mfn. without interferences, dense, MānGr. **An-ēnā**, mfn. having no stalk, Śiś. **An-ēlabdha**, mfn. not taken hold of, MBh.; not killed, ŚBr. **An-ēlayana**, mfn. abodeless, JaimUp. **An-ēvidha**, (also) not containing long compounds, Vām. i, 3, 25. **An-ēvṛita**, (also) unlimited, free, MBh. **An-ēvṛitti-bhaya**, mfn. having no fear of return to worldly existence, Kum. **An-ēśakin**, m. 'not eating', an ascetic, L. **An-ēṣita**, mfn. one who has not eaten, hungry, R. **An-ēśvāṣika**, mfn. untrustworthy, Divyāv. **An-ēśaṅga**, m. uncertainty, Mālatim. **An-ēṣtika**, mfn. atheistic, MBh.; *°kya*, n. atheism, ib. **An-ēṣtha**, mfn. indifferent, Bcar.; Kathās. **An-ēśrava**, mfn. free from mundane inclinations, Lalit.; *-prakāra*, mfn. free from the various kinds of m' incl°, Bcar. v, 10. **An-ēṣita**, mfn. not kindled (as fire), MaitrS. **Ani**, m. the pin of an axle tree (cf. *°anī*), L. **An-niṣṭābuddha**, mfn. unhallowed, ĀpSr. **An-nikāṣham**, ind. without rubbing out, ĀpSr. **An-nikṛiti**, f. honesty, MBh. **An-nikṣhiya**, mfn. without having deposited, Mn. viii, 191. **An-nigupta**, mfn. not hidden or concealed, generally open or accessible, Hir. **An-nigana**, mfn. immovable, MāpUp.; Sch. **An-nigamāna**, mfn. not being shaken or moved, ŚBr. **An-nicaya**, m. not storing up, Gaut.; mfn. having no stores, ib. **An-ni-°kārīkē**, f. pl. N. of 11 gram. Kārīkās (as given in Kās.). **An-ittham-vid**, mfn. not knowing thus, ŚBr. **An-nidāgha-diddhiti**, m. the moon, Śiś. **An-nipāna**, n. not drinking, thirst, BHP. **An-nibandhana**, mfn. causeless, accidental, Uttara. **An-nibhṛita**, mfn. violently moved or shaken, Jātakam.; violent, intense, strong, ib. **An-nimitta**, (also) m. (scil. *vimoksha*) unconditioned salvation (with Buddhists one of the three kinds of s°), Dharmas. 73; n. a bad omen, Mṛicch.; *-līpi*, f. a partic. mode of writing, Jaim. **An-nimisha**, (also) m. N. of Viṣṇu, RTL. 106, n. 1. **An-nimishita**, mfn. = *°nimisha*, Daś. **An-niyantrapam**, ind. unconstrainedly, freely; *°nānuyoga*, mfn. to be questioned unreservedly, Śak. **An-niyamōpamē**, f. (in rhet.) a kind of simile (in which the Upamāna is not restricted to a certain person or thing), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 20. **An-niyasita**, mfn. relaxed, ŚBr. **An-nirāṣita**, mfn. not eaten up, ŚBr. **An-nirākarana**, n. the not forgetting, PāGr.; *°kariṣhu*, mfn. not forgetting, ib.; *°akṛitin*, mfn. one who does not forget what he has learned, ĀsvSr. **An-niruddha**, m. (also) N. of various writers (esp. of the author of a Comm. on the Sāṃkhya-sūtras, about 1500 A.D.). **An-nirghāṭya**, mfn. not to be brought out by force, Suśr. **An-nirdaya**, (in comp.) tenderly, softly, Śak. **An-nirdehuka**, mfn. not burning or scorching, MaitrS. **An-nirmārga**, m. not wiping off, ib. **An-nirvartin**, (also) unalterable, MBh. **An-nirvāpa**, m. N. of Brīhaspati, L. **An-nirvāṣhapa-śīla**, mfn. not disposed to accomplish anything, irresolute, Mṛicch. **An-nirvedita**, mfn. not depressed, self-reliant, bold, Mṛicch. **An-**

nirhata, mfn. not expelled from (abl.), ŚBr. **An-nila**, (also) a kind of sword, L.; *°lāṇa*, m. 'air-eater', a serpent, MBh.; *°lāhata*, mfn. moved by the wind, Bcar. **An-nilambha**, m. a kind of meditation, Buddh. **An-niveshiyamāna**, mfn. not being fettered or hindered, ŚāṅkhBr. **An-niṣanta**, mfn. unextinguished, Śiś. **An-niṣcara**, mfn. not wavering, firm, resolute, Divyāv. **An-niṣceya**, mfn. not to be decided or ascertained, Śay. **An-ishn-ērin**, mfn. one who does not go hunting with arrows (but with snares), Gaut. **An-ishṭakā**, mfn. without bricks, ŚBr. **An-ishṭa-yajña**, mfn. one who has not sacrificed (with success), GopBr. **An-nishpanna**, mfn. not become ripe (*-tva*, n.), Pāp. iii, 3, 133, Vārt. 2. **An-niṣṛiṣṭa**, mfn. not allowed, unauthorized, Mn. ii, 205. **An-nistishṭhat**, mfn. not bringing to an end, ChUp. **An-isha**, mfn. one who has or knows no 'here', Āpāt. **An-nihita**, mfn. not set down, KātyŚr.; not ending with a consonant, VPrāt. **An-nihūta**, mfn. (prob. w. r. for *anu-hūta*, 'called after'), Hir. **Ani**, f. the double panel of a door (cf. *°anī*, *°anī*, p. 11), L. **An-ikshaka**, mfn. not seeing, blind, Jātakam. **An-nicaistana**, mfn. not low, Dharmas. **An-irita**, mfn. unstirred, Bcar. **An-nila**, mfn. white, Jātakam.; m. N. of a serpent demon, MBh. **An-ihamāna**, mfn. not exerting one's self, indifferent, Mn. iv, 22. **Anu-kaccham**, ind. along or on the shore, Megh. **Anu-kapṭhi**, f. a necklace consisting of one string, L. **Anu-kanakhalam**, ind. over Kanakhalā, Megh. **Anu-kampya**, m. (also) a relative, friend, ĀpGr. **Anu-karshaṇa**, (also) a drinking vessel, L. **Anu-kalām**, ind. by the sixteenth (part), ŚBr. **Anu-√3. kē**, P. *°kayati* = *abhidhatte*, Pat. **Anu-kāra**, (also) dancing, a dance, Harav. **An-ukta-siddhi**, f. (in dram.) a veiled or indirect compliment, Bhar.; Śāh. **Anu-krośākṣhepa**, m. (in rhet.) an objection based on compassion or sympathy, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 158. **Anu-krośin**, mfn. compassionate, sympathetic, ĀsvSr. **Anu-gaṇḍikē**, f. a chain of hills, MBh. **Anu-ganti**, f. (for *anu-ganti*?) a message, Divyāv. **Anu-gara**, m. invitation addressed to a reciter, Kās. on Pāp. i, 4, 41. **Anu-√1. gē**, (also) to undergo, MBh. iii, 373. **Anu-gāna**, n. 'after-song', (*-sas*, ind.), SāmavBr. **Anu-gāyana**, n. causing to sing after, Gobh. **Anu-gīta**, mfn. (also) sung after, JaimUp.; n. an imitative song, Ratnāv. **Anu-geya**, mfn. to be sung after, Gohh. **Anu-goptri**, m. a protector, defender, R. **Anu-grahaṇa**, (also) practising, practice, MBh.; *°grahitri*, m. a favourer, furtherer, Śāṃk. **Anu-gaṭana**, n. continuation (of a tale), Kād. **Anu-carapa**, n. going after, wandering, Kauś.; *-carita*, n. acts, deeds, adventures, BHP. **An-nocalat**, mfn. not moving or going from (abl.), Śak. **Anu-jē-sutē**, f. the son of a younger sister, Bcar. **Anu-jūṣākṣhepa**, m. (in rhet.) an objection expressed by a feigned consent, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 136. **Anu-jūṣāna**, (also) taking leave, Siṅhās.; asking 1°, ĀpSr.; Sch.; *°jñāpya*, mfn. to be allowed or permitted, Pañcad. **Anu-tarsha**, m. 'thirst' and 'an intoxicating drink', Śiś. x, 2. **Anu-tāpaka**, mī(ā)n. causing repentance, Naish. **Anu-tāpāka**, N. of a drama. **Anu-tiṣṭhāna**, mfn. intending to perform anything, Kull. on Mn. ii, 104. **Anu-toda**, m. repetition (of a song), TāpBr.; n. (with *Gautamasya*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. **An-nutta**, (accord. to some) = *anu-ita* (for *anu-datta*), admitted. **An-uttaramāga**, mfn. not surging or billowy, Kum. **An-uttara-pūjā**, f. (with Buddhists) highest worship (of seven kinds; cf. *vandana*), Dharmas. 14. **An-uttundita**, mfn. not having the front protruding, Suśr. **An-utpattika-dharma-kṣānti**, f. (with Buddhists) resignation to consequences which have not yet arisen, Sukh. i (cf. Dharmas. 107). **An-utpāda**, (also) mfn. having no origin, Sukh. i. **An-utpāta**, mfn. not completely purified, MānGr. **An-utsikta**, mfn. not overflowed or filled up, ŚBr. **An-utsriṣṭa**, mfn. not letting loose a sacrificial victim, ĀsvGr.; not discontinued, incessantly celebrated, TāpBr. **An-uda-pāna**, n. 'non-water-drinking', thirst, BHP. **Anu-darśa**, m. representation, admonition, MBh. **An-udgrīhāt**, mfn. not ceasing, AitĀr. **An-udghāṭa**, m. no blow or jolt or jerk, Kālid. **An-uddhāna**, n. non-abandonment, TāpBr. **Anu-dravaṇa**, n. quick recitation, ĀsvSr.; Sch. **Anu-drashṭavyā** (ŚBr.). **An-udvāta**, mfn. unextinguished, TBr. **Anu-dvāra**, mfn. having a door or entrance behind, Gobh. **Anu-dvīpa**, m. N. of six islands (as *Āṅga-dvīpa* &c.), L. **An-udvejayat**, mfn. not stimulating,

Mṛicch. **Anu-nadi**, ind. along the river, Dharmas. **Anu-nidhānam**, ind. according to position, in right order, Gobh. **Anu-niniśā**, f. the wish to propitiate, HPariś. **An-napakīca**, mfn. 'having nothing defective, not hoarse, not faltering (voice)', Hir. **An-upagata-jara**, mfn. not impaired by old age or infirmity, Bcar. **An-npagrīhita**, mfn. unchanged, SamhUp. **An-upacarita**, mfn. not transferred, Sāmkhyas, Sch. **An-upadeshatvaya**, mfn. not to be commended, Mālatim. **An-npadhmāta**, mfn. not blown upon, ŚBr. **An-upanata**, mfn. not occurred, ĀśvŚr, Sch. **An-upanāha**, m. not a perpetual enmity, Lalit. **An-upayat**, mfn. not going to (a wife); v.l. 'yāt', Mn. ix, 4. **An-nparāga**, mfn. free from passion, MBh. **Anu-pari-√grah**, to grasp all round, surround, Divyāv.; to favour, befriend, Vajracch. **Anu-pari-√plu** (Caus. -*plāvayati*), to wash, Hir. **Anu-pari-√mrj** (Caus. ind. p. -*mārjya*), to wipe all round, Divyāv. **Anu-pari-√vṛita**, mfn. surrounded, ib. **Anu-pari-√sic**, to pour round, MaitrS. **An-nparodha**, m. not prejudicing or injuring (-*tas*, with gen. = 'without prejudice to'), PārGr.; Mn. **Anu-parvata**, m. a promontory, headland, Hcat. **An-upalīpta**, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **An-upalīḍha**, mfn. unlicked, Kauś. **An-npastirnaśāyin**, mfn. lying upon the bare ground, Kathās. **An-upahata-karṇendriyātā**, f. having the organ of hearing uninjured (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **An-upahita**, mfn. unconditioned, Venṭs. **An-npākruṣṭa**, mfn. irreproachable, Jātakam. **Anu-pāṭa**, m. splitting or cutting down (a kind of torture), Divyāv. **An-upāṭa**, mfn. not caught (as fire), Nir. vii, 23; not mentioned explicitly, Śāh. **An-npādāna**, n. not mentioning, omission, ib. **An-npāde**, ind. behind (a person's feet), MBh. **An-npādhi-rāmaṇiya**, see I. *upādhi* (p. 213). **An-upāya**, m. bad means (*ena*, 'to no purpose'), MBh.; mfn. (a Stobha) in which the chorus of chanting priests does not join, Drāhy. (Sch.) **Anu-pāya**, mfn. to be guarded or kept or maintained (as truth), Kathās. **Anu-piṇḍam**, ind. at every Piṇḍa (q.v.), ĀpŚr. **Anu-pūraṇa**, n. subsequent filling, Sāmkhyas, Sch. **Anu-pūrva** (in comp.); *gātṛatā*, f. having regular members (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; *-dayātrātā*, f. having 'eye-teeth' (id.), ib.; *-vāṅguḷitā*, f. having regular fingers (id.), ib.; *-veṇa*, (also) gradually, by degrees, Jātakam. **An-nupēta**, (also) not affected by, devoid of (comp.), Bcar.; *upēya*, mfn. not to be married, Mn. xi, 173; *upēyamāna*, mfn. not being approached (sexually), MBh. **An-nupōpta**, mfn. not filled up or covered by heaping up, TS. **Anu-pradāṭṛi**, m. an increaser, TS. **Anu-prapattavya**, n. (impers.) it is to be followed or conformed to, AitBr. **Anu-pra-√i. vap** (Ā. -*vapate*), to shave or be shaved in turn, TāpBr. **Anu-pravartana**, n. urging to (loc.), Bcar.; *-varīta*, mfn. set going again, Divyāv.; *-vṛitti*, f. (acc. with *√kṛi*, 'to pay attention to'), ib. **Anu-pra-√vis** (Caus. -*veṣayati*), to send home, ib. **Anu-pra-√vraj**, to become an ascetic after, ib. **Anu-pravrajana**, n. the becoming an ascetic after (another), ib. **Anu-prashtṛi**, mfn. (fr. *anu-√prach*) inquiring after all things, desirous of knowledge, MBh. **Anu-prasarpaka** (Lāty., Sch.), 'pin (Jaim.)', mfn. creeping after; *-sprīṇin*, mfn. one who has crept after, Lāty. **Anu-prahita**, (also) shot off, Kir. **Anu-prahṛita** (in comp.); *-bhāṅga*, n. the substitute for what is thrown into the fire, ŚBr.; *-prahrītya*, mfn. to be th^o into the fire, ib. **Anu-priya**, mfn. liked, dear, MBh. **Anu-prēshapa**, n. sending after, Prab., Sch. **Anu-bimba**, m. n. reflected image, Naish.; *-mbana*, n. the being a refl^o im^o, ib.; *-mbita*, mfn. reflected, ib. **Anu-bodha**, (also) perception, ĀpŚr. **An-nubha**, mfn. (dn.) neither, no one (of two), MBh.; *-ubhaya*, mfn. id., Sarvad.; *-yātman*, mfn. of neither kind (*-ema-tā*, f.), Śāh. **Anu-bhava**, (also) cognition, consciousness, L.; custom, usage, Lalit.; (am), ind. at every birth, BhP.; *-bhāvya*, mfn. to be (or being) perceived, Sarvad. **Anu-bhāṣita**, n. spoken words, talk, speech, BhP. **Anumata-vajra**, mfn. one who has received the thunderbolt by consent (?), MaitrS. **Anu-mantavya**, mfn. to be consented to or acknowledged, Inscr. **Anu-māṭṛi**, mfn. drawing inferences, Sāmk., Sch. **Anu-√mārg**, to search through, R. **Anu-mārga**, m. following, seeking (*ena*, with gen. = 'after'), Kād.; Kathās.; *-gāgata*, mfn. met half-way, Jātakam. **Anu-mā-**

lini-tīram, ind. on the bank of the Mālinī, Śak. **Anu-mṛit**, mfn. dying after, following in death, Ragh. **Anu-modin**, mfn. causing pleasure to (gen.), Jātakam. **Anu-mroka**, see *mrokanumroka* (p. 837). **Anu-√yam**, (also) to give over, Divyāv. **Anu-yīṣau**, mfn. wishing to follow, HPariś. **Anu-yoktavya**, mfn. to be questioned, MBh. **Annyogadvāra**, N. of a sacred book, Jain. **Anu-lamba**, mfn. dependent, subordinate, TāpBr. **Anu-lepin**, mfn. (ifc.) smeared or anointed with, MBh. **Annloma-pratīloma** (said of a mythical sea and mountain), Divyāv. **Anu-lomaya**, (also) to make favourable, MBh. **Anu-lomikī**, f. (with *kshānti*) resignation to natural consequences, Sukh. i (cf. *an-utpattika-dharma-kshānti*, and *ghoshānugā*, Dharmas. 107). **Anu-vaṣa-śloka**, mpl. Śloka containing genealogies (e.g. MBh. i, 3759 &c.), IW. 511, n.1. **Anu-vanāntam**, ind. along or in the forest, Kir. **Anu-vapram**, ind. along the shore, ib. **Anu-varitā**, f. compliance, Bcar.; *-vartya*, mfn. to be followed, Kathās.; to be supplied from the preceding, Pat.; *-vṛitti*, f. (in dram.) politeness, courtesy, Śāh. **Anu-√7. vas** (only -*vāvasa*), to rush at, RV. viii, 4, 8. **Anu-vāda** (used in explaining *dhvani*), Kpr. **Anu-vēdinī**, f. a lute, L. **Anu-vasaram**, ind. day by day, Ragh. **Anu-vidha**, mfn. conforming or adhering to, BhP.; *-vidheya*, mfn. to be followed, Bhartṛ.; to be prescribed according to (instr.), Pat. **Anu-vi-√lok** (P. -*lokayati*), to survey, Divyāv. **Anu-vishnu**, ind. after Vishnu, Laghu. 972. **Anu-vyāpin**, mfn. (ifc.) spreading over, covering, filling, Jātakam. **Anu-vyāhṛita**, n. curse, imprecation, MBh. **Anu-śaṅga**, m. speaking ill, Tār.; comfort, privilege, Divyāv.; *-śaṅsana*, n. subsequent recitation, TāpBr., Sch. **Anuśayakhepa**, m. (in rhet.) objection expressing (or resulting from) repenting, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 162. **Anu-śayin**, (also) indifferent to everything, Kap. **Anu-śāsin**, (also) ruling, VarP.; *-śāsti*, f. instruction, L.; *-śiṣṭa*, mfn. giving false evidence (to), L. **Anu-śikṣhā**, f. learning or striving after, Jātakam. **Anu-śūrtāḥ**, f. obedience, MBh. **Anu-√śru** (Caus. -*śrāvayati*), to announce, Divyāv.; *-śrotavya*, mfn. to be heard, Suśr. **Anu-śloka**, m. N. of a Śāman, TS. **Anuśha**, m. a demon, L. **Anu-shakti**, f. clinging to, adherence, Cat. **Anu-shūbh**, see 2. *śūbh* (p. 1259); *-śūbh-sampād*, f. completion of an Anu-shūbh, ŚBr. **Anu-shūtra**, (also) mfn. that from which camels are excluded, Mn. v, 18. **Anu-shūṭhānika**, m. N. of a class of Theistic Reformers, RTL. 524. **Anu-sam-√varp**, to approve of, Divyāv. **Anu-sam-√vijin** or *-jina*, mfn. blameless (?), Hir. **Anu-sam-√sri**, (Caus., also) to make progress through, ib. **Anu-saktham**, ind. along the thigh, Lāty. **Anu-samjñapti**, f. explanation, Divyāv. **Anu-sam-tāna**, m. offspring, a son, Gaut. **Anu-samdhāniya**, mfn. to be attended to, Kāvyaḍ. **Anu-sam-dhi**, m. (in dram.) juncture of a Patākā or episode, Bhar. **Anu-sarapa**, (also) visiting, Vishn.; *-sartavya*, mfn. to be followed, MBh.; n. (impers.) it is to be conformed to, Kpr.; *-sartṛi*, mfn. (ifc.) visiting in turn, MBh.; following, seeking, Daśar.; *-sṛita-vaśā*, f. (scil. *vivṛitti*) hiatus between a long or short syllable, PratijñS. **Anu-sarga**, n. secondary creation, BhP. **Anu-sarapaṇa**, n. following, Daśar. **Anu-stānita**, n. continual thundering, Āpast. **Anu-spandya**, ind. along the cord, BauddhP. **Anu-smṛiti**, (also) N. of a poem (consisting of 72 verses from MBh. on the necessity of remembering Vishnu at death). **Anu-srotasa**, mfn. in the direction of the current of a river, ĀpGr. **Anu-√svan** (3. sg. aor. Pass. -*śvānī*), to roar after, RV. vi, 46, 14. **Anu-harapa**, (also) inheriting, Vishn. **Anu-√hṛi**, (also) to carry behind, ĀpGr. **Anu-homa**, m. after-oblation, ŚrS. **Anu-kṣāin**, mfn. viewing, beholding, TBr. **Anu-tthāṭṛi**, m. an attendant, Jaim.; *-thāna*, see *an-anūth* (add.). **An-utsarga**, m. non-abandonment, Āpast. **An-ūḍara**, mfn. having no belly, MBh.; m. N. of one of the sons of Dhṛitaraśtra, ib. **An-ūḍeśa**, (also) subsequent indication, Kāvyaḍ. **An-ūḍbhāsin**, mfn. not shining forth, Āpast. **An-ūḍhās**, (also, accord. to some) having no breasts, a young girl, RV. **An-ūḍa-vastuka**, mfn. complete in substance or essence, Mālav. **An-ūpālu**, n. a kind of poisonous root, Gal. **An-ūbandhiya** (MaitrS.). **An-ūrdha-jūḥ**, mfn. not raising the knees, ŚākhGr. **An-ūsha-rih**, mfn. not licking salt, MaitrS. **An-ūshman**, mfn. not aspirated, ĀPrāt.

An-ūha, (also) m. absence of modification, ŚākhGr. **An-ūrigveda-vinīta**, mfn. not versed in the Rig-veda, R. **An-ūriṅga** (?), n. a small town, L. **An-ūri-kaṇa**, n. releasing from debt, HPariś. **An-ūrita** (in comp.); *-katha*, mfn. telling untruths, VP.; *-paṭi*, m. not a real animal, MaitrS.; *-saṃhita*, mfn. not true to a contract or stipulation, AitBr.; *-saṃgāra*, mfn. id., Āpast.; *-sarvasva*, m. N. of a man, Kautukas.; *-tātmaka*, mfn. (id.) n. of faithless disposition, Mālatim. **An-ūritika**, mfn. untruthful, Bcar. ii, 11. **An-ūrishabha**, mfn. without the male, TāpBr. **An-ūreka** (in comp.); *-dhṛit*, m. N. of Rudra-Siva, Hcat.; *-varṇa*, mfn. many-coloured, Bhag.; *-vārshika*, mfn. many years old, R.; *-saṃsthāna*, mfn. wearing various disguises (as spies), Mn. ix, 261; *-saṃkhyā*, mfn. very numerous, Kir.; *-kāṭma-vādin*, mfn. asserting a plurality of souls, Sāmkhyas, Sch. **An-ūrehas**, m. fire, L.; the wind, L. **An-ūreka-mūka**, (prob.) = *an-ēda-m*, Hcar. **An-ūreva**, ind. notso, Bādar.; (*an-ēvam*) *-vid* or *-vidvas*, mfn. not having such knowledge, ŚBr. **An-ūreka-tika-tā**, f. variability, Bcar. **An-ūreka**, mfn. (n) not coming from the animal called *ēda*, ŚBr. **An-ūreka-tiya**, mfn. not based on tradition, MBh. **An-ūreka**, mfn. not coming from the moon, not lunar, Bālar. **An-ūreka-tiya**, n. inconstancy, MBh.; want of modesty, Jātakam. **An-ūreka-tika**, mfn. not averting or distracting, Āpast. **An-ūreka**, mfn. powerless, weak, Jātakam. **An-ūreka**, n. a cart with a pair of oxen, Drāhy., Sch. **An-ūreka**, f. indecorous conduct, Naish. **An-ūreka**, mfn. = *mya*, Hcar. **An-ūreka-tika**, mfn. (with *sambandha*), IW. 63. **An-ūreka**, irremediable, incurable, Kāv. **An-ūreka** (add. *antena*, 'finally', MānGr.; *antāda-√kṛi*, 'to fight obstinately', MBh.; *antāda antam parikramya*, 'walking to and fro', ib.); *-karaṇa*, n. causing an end of, abolishing (comp.), Bcar.; *-karma*, mfn. (= *anta-kara*), ib. iii, 59; *-tvāshṛi*, see *tvāshṛi-sāman* (p. 464); *-dīpaka*, n. a partic. rhetorical figure (e.g. Bhāṭṭ. x, 23); *-dīpa*, N. of a country to the north of Madhya-dēśa (*-pin*, m. an inhabitant of it), Cat.; *-nāman* (*-dāta*), mfn. denoting 'the end', TS.; TāpBr.; *-netra*, n. the hem of a garment, Nalac.; *-pluta*, mfn. pronounced with prolation of the last syllable, Vait.; *-śas*, ind. even down to, Divyāv. **An-ūreka** (in comp. for *antar* below); *-kratu*, ind. during a sacrifice, Jaim.; *-kraurya*, n. inward cruelty, Ragh., Sch.; *-√khyā* (read 'to inquire into, investigate'), *-parimārjana*, n. an internal remedy, Car.; *-pātin*, mfn. (ifc.) occurring in the interior of anything, ĀpŚr., Sch.; *-pārisva* (*antah*) = *antah-pārtvyā*, TS.; *-pura-cārika*, f. a female attendant in the women's apartments, Kathās.; *-pura-vṛiddhā*, f. an old female att^o in the w^os ap^o, Kād.; *-purādhipatyā*, n. supremacy over the w^os ap^o, Vishn.; *-pura-vacara*, m. an attendant in the w^os ap^o, Jātakam.; *-puriya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to behave as in the w^os ap^o, Śāh.; *-pura-vāsa*, mfn. living in the w^os ap^o, HPariś.; *-pūjā*, f. inward or silent worship, Cat.; *-pūya*, mfn. containing pus, Suśr.; *-pracalita*, mfn. inwardly moved, Mṛicch.; *-pratīhāram*, ind. within the syllables forming a Pratyāhāra, Lāty.; *-pramoda*, m. inner joy, Mālatim.; *-praveśa*, m. entering within, Suśr.; *-prāṇin*, m. a worm (v.l. *anu-pr*), VP.; *-śava*, mfn. containing a corpse, Gaut.; *-sānti*, f. inner calm, Bhām.; *-śirṇa*, mfn. withered or rotten within, Mālatim.; *-sailaya*, m. a native of Antar-giri, VarBṛS.; *-śrī* (*antah*), ind. (said of a partic. pronunciation), ŚBr.; *-sattva*, n. inner nature, ŚārngP.; *-sadas*, n. the interior of an assembly hall, BhP.; ind. (= *sadasam*), ŚākhGr.; *-sailā*, mfn. having its waters hidden (said of the Sarasvatī), Ragh.; (am), ind. in the w^o, Venṭs.; (*-la-stha*, mfn. standing in w^o, Pañcat.); *-sānu*, ind. in the mountain ridge, Kir.; *-sāma*, ind. within a Śāman, Lāty.; *-sānika*, mfn. appearing within a S^o, SamhUp.; *-sushirin*, mfn. hollow in the interior, HPariś.; *-stobha*, mfn. containing a Stobha, ĀrshBr.; *-stoma-bhāgam*, mfn. within the bricks called Stoma-bhāga, ŚBr.; *-sthābhāva*, m. transition into a semivowel, VPāt.; *-spandya*, mfn. situated within the measuring cord, Sulbas.; *-smayin* (see *smayin*, p. 1271); *-smīta*, n. inward smile, Caurap.; *-smera*, mfn. smiling inwardly, Bhāni. **Antaka** (in comp.); *-pura*, n. the city or dwelling of Death (acc. with Caus. of *√gam*, 'to kill'), Daś.; *-kḍyana*, n. the jaws of Death, ib. **Antama-sthā**, f. a metre of 46 syllables, Nidānas. **Antar** (in comp.); *-antah-stha*, mfn. containing a semivowel, Hir.; *-āgamana*, n. passing between,

Mn. iv, 126; -*iti* (antar-), excluding, MaitrS.; -*gana*, m. a Gana contained in another G°, Pāṇ. i, 1, 74, Sch.; -*gala-gata*, mfn. sticking in the throat, Pañcat.; -*jana*, m. pl. the inhabitants of a house, Lalit.; -*jaldūgha*, m. an inner mass of water, Megh.; -*divākirtya*, m. concealing a Caṇḍāla, Paṇḍ.; -*dhana*, n. a hidden or inner treasure, Kāv.; -*dhi-nāman*, mfn. named concealment, JaimUp.; -*dhairya*, n. inner firmness or constancy, Mcar.; -*dhvānta*, n. inner darkness, Bhāṇ.; -*nikhāta*, mfn. engraven, Mālatim.; -*niveśana*, n. an inner apartment, Mn. vii, 62; -*nihita*, mfn. placed within, put in (-*va-cana*, mfn. 'having words inserted', 'containing or expressing, as it were, words'), Mālav.; -*bhāva*, m. disappearance, Daś.; -*bhinnā*, mfn. inwardly divided or torn, Mālatim.; -*bhūta*, mfn. (ifc.) being or contained in anything, ib.; -*bheda*, m. inner division, Mcar.; -*maddvāsta*, mfn. having latent or unmanifested rutish desires, Ragh.; -*mandira*, n. inner apartments (reserved for women), Daś.; -*marman*, n. the innermost heart, Uttarar. v, 16; -*mu-kha*, (also) mfn. turned towards, Mcar.; n. the interior of the mouth, Vām.; (am), ind. inwardly, Sūryas.; -*moda*, m. inner joy, Mālatim.; -*yaksha* (used in explaining *antariksha*), JaimUp.; -*yajana*, n., -*yāga*, m. inner sacrifice, Cat.; -*yāma*, (also) speaking to one's self, unheard by another, L.; -*vartini*, f. pregnant, Divyāv.; -*vāvat* (others 'far apart, far and wide'), RV.; -*viritti*, f. internal condition, Mālatim.; -*hiti* (antar-), f. concealment, TBr.; (taś)-*cakshus*, n. the inner eye, Ragh.; (taś)-*caṇḍāla* (= antar-*divākirtya*), Āpast.; (taś)-*cara*, mfn. penetrating within, Kum. **Antarā** (in comp.); -*kośa*, m. an interior case or sheath; -*tās*, ind. internally, inside, within, ŚBr.; Śulbas.; R.; within (as prepos. with gen.), ŚBr.; -*dvīpa*, m. N. of the seven Dvīpas south of Bhārata-varsha, L.; -*patita*, mfn. 'fallen between', unimportant, indifferent, Kād.; -*prākṣhin*, mfn. perceiving a weak point, MBh.; R.; -*bhāvanā*, f. composition by the difference, Col.; -*vāsaka*, n. the inner garment (of a Buddhist monk), MWB. 83; -*rānārāt*, ind. here and there, Divyāv.; -*rānveshin*, mfn. waiting for an opportunity, Śak. **Antarā** (add, *antarā* ca - *antarā* ca, with two accusatives of places = 'between - and -', Divyāv.); -*bhakta*, n. medicine taken between two meals, Suśr.; -*śrīṅgam* (MaitrS.); -*śrīṅgiya*, mfn. being between the horns, ib.; -*śeṣa*, m. the space between the two shafts of a carriage, ĀpŚr. **Antariksha** (in comp.); -*nāman*, mfn. called atmosphere, JaimUp.; -*kṣhāna*, n. a partic. posture in sitting, L. **Antari-√kṛi** (P. -*karoti*), to take in the middle, Hariv. **Antariya** (also Gobh. i, 2, 21). **Antī** (in comp.); -*tara*, mfn. standing in the very front, MBh.; -*deva*, m. N. of an ancient king and sage, ib.; Bear. **Antikāt**, ind. in comparison with, than (gen.), Divyāv. **Antu**, m. (said to be fr. √am) a guardian, protector, L.; a mark, characteristic, L. **Antya** (in comp.); -*maṇḍana*, n. a funeral ornament, Kum.; -*tyār-dha*, the hinder part, Mālatim. **Andha** (in comp.); -*kārin*, nfn. dark, Git.; -*kāla*, m. a partic. hell, Kāraṇḍ.; -*caṭaka-nyāya*, m. the rule of the blind man catching a sparrow (cf. *ghuṇḍakshara-nyō*), A.; -*tāmīra*, n. darkness, Mcar.; -*paramparā-nyāya*, m. the rule of the blind following the blind (applied to people following each other thoughtlessly), ib.; -*mehala*, n. the smell of being stained by urine, L.; mfn. having the above smell, ib.; -*vyyūha*, m. a partic. Samādhī, Kāraṇḍ.; -*dhī-karaṇa*, n. making blind, Jātakam. **Andhakāntaka**, m. N. of Śiva, Kir. **Andhaki**, f. the south-west quarter, L. **Anna** (in comp.); -*kāraṇa*, mfn. preparing food, MaitrS.; -*kāsin*, mfn. (?) yearning for food, JaimUp.; -*jā*, f. a kind of hiccup, ŚārngS.; -*drava-sīla*, n. a kind of colic, Bhpr.; -*paryāyam*, ind. so that all dishes go round in turn, PārGr.; -*pāsa*, m. the binding power of food (as binding soul and body together), Gobh.; -*bhuj*, m. (also) fire (of digestion), MārKp.; -*yoni*, 'produced out of rice', arrack, Kāv.; -*vikṛiti*, f. (= -*vikāra*), MBh.; -*vidvesha*, m. 'disgust of food', want of appetite, Suśr.; -*subha*, mfn. pleasant through food, JaimUp.; -*saṃskartṛi*, m. 'preparer of food', a cook, Āpast.; -*saṃdeha* (annd-), m. cementing of food, ŚBr.; -*hāra*, mfn. containing food, AgP.; -*nāda*, (also) m. fire (at the end of a religious rite), L.; -*nābhīruci*, f. desire of food, appetite, Suśr.; -*nādana*, n. (= *an-na-prāna*), AgP. **Annikā**, f. N. of a woman, H'Paris. **Anniya**, Nonn. P. *o*yati, to desire food,

Āpast. **Anya** (in comp.); -*kāra* or -*kriya*, mfn. intent on other business, Bcar.; -*śchāyā-yoni*, mfn. 'having its source in another's light', borrowed, Vām. iii, 2, 7; -*janādā*, f. fellowship with others, MaitrS.; -*tīrthika*, mfn. belonging to another sect, heterodox, Jātakam.; -*padārtha-pradhāna*, nfn. having as chief sense that of another word (as a Bahuvrīhi), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 24, Sch.; -*parigraha*, m. the wife of another, Mn. v, 162; -*bandhu*, mfn. related to another, ĀpŚr.; -*bhāva*, m. change of state, Suśr. (vin, mfn. changed, altered, ib.); -*mātrika*, mf(ā)n. having another mother, Kathās.; -*mānasa* (see *an-am*); -*yajña*, m. another's sacrifice, ĀpŚr.; -*rāshtriya*, mfn. (= *trīya*), Kāth.; -*lokyā*, mfn. destined for another world, VP.; -*loha* or -*haka*, m. brass-metal, L.; -*śāṅkita*, mfn. (= *anyathā-sambhāvin*), Ratnāv.; -*śākhā-stha*, mfn. one who studies in another Śākhā, L.; -*śringā*, n. the horn (by which an animal is tied), MaitrS.; -*yadapāda*, m. (= *anyokṛti*), Subh.; -*yārtha*, m. another's affair, Jaini.; mf(ā)n. one who has another aim or object (-*tva*, n.), ib.; having another sense or meaning (also -*vat*), Daśar., Sch.; n. the use of a word in an uncommon sense, Vām. ii, 1, 12; -*yokti*, f. allegorical expression, Cat. (-*kan-ṭhābhāraṇa*, n., -*pariccheda*, m. pl., -*śataka*, n. N. of wks.); -*yūpatāpin*, mfn. paining others, Kāvyaḍ. **Anyat** (in comp.); -*kāma*, mfn. desirous of something else, Up.; -*pāriva*, mf(ā)n. showing another side, Kauś.; -*sthāna-gata*, mfn. being at another place, Lāty. **Anyatah** (in comp. for *anyatas*); -*siti-bāhu* (anyatāh-), mfn. having the forefeet white only on one side, VS.; -*sūti-randhra* (anyatāh-), mfn. having the ear-cavities white only on one side, ib.; (-*to*)-*ghātīn*, mfn. striking against another, ŚBr.; -*vyotis* (anyatāh-), mfn. having light or a Jyotis day only on one side, ib.; -*dvāra* (-*to*), mfn. having doors only on one side, JaimUp.; -*mukha* (anyatāh-), mfn. having a face only on one side, ŚBr. **Anyatara**, (also) a certain one, Divyāv.; -*rdā-yukta*, mfn. yoked only on one side, ŚBr.; -*rdānyatara*, mfn. of whatever kind, Vajracch. **Anyatra-karaṇa**, m. the son of a paramour, Gaut. **Anyathā** (in comp.); -*karaṇa*, n. (Campak.), -*kṛiti*, f. (L.) changing, change; -*jātiyaka*, mfn. of another kind, Pat.; -*daršana*, n. false trial (of a lawsuit), Yājñ., Sch.; -*bhīdhāna* (bīdhā), n. false statement or deposition, ib.; -*śilika*, mfn. accustomed to act differently from (atās), GoPBr.; -*sambhāvin*, mfn. suspecting something else, distrustful, Ratnāv. **Anyādrīsa**, (also) uncommon, strange, Kād. **Anyā-ya**, mfn. having intercourse with another's wife, Nalac. **Anyāya** (in comp.); -*tar*, ind. irregularly, improperly, BhP.; -*mati*, mfn. having improper thoughts, Bcar.; -*viritti*, mfn. (= *varitin*), Daś.; -*samāsa*, m. an irregular compound, VPāt.; -*yin*, mfn. badly behaved, Uttamac. **Anyūna** (in comp.); -*nāga*, mfn. not defective in limbs or organs, Lāty.; -*nātikāntāga*, mfn. having neither too few nor too many limbs or organs, ĀśvGr.; -*nārtha-vādin*, mfn. adequately expressive, Kāvyaḍ. **Anyedyushkā** (Suśr.) or *dyusaka* (Car.), mfn. relating or belonging to the other day. **Anyonya** (in comp.); -*kṛitya*, n. mutual services, Śak.; -*gata*, mfn. mutual, reciprocal, Vikr.; -*daršana*, n. an interview, ib.; -*dharmin*, mfn. possessing mutually each other's qualities, MBh.; -*bhāva*, m. mutual exchange of condition, Śāntik.; -*mithuna*, mfn. living by couples, Hariv.; -*spardhā*, f. mutual emulation (dhin, mfn. = rivaling), Mn.; -*nyānurāga*, m. mutual affection, Śak.; -*nyūpatita-tyāgin*, mfn. deserting each other without either losing caste, Vishṇ.; -*nyūpamā*, f. a reciprocal simile, Kāvyaḍ. **Anv-akṣharam**, ind. according to the sound or letter, SamhUp. **Anv-ak-sthānin** or *niya*, mfn. inferior in dignity, Āpast. **Anv-ag-jyeshtha**, mfn. the next eldest, ib. **Anv-agram**, ind. from below to above, ib. **Anv-aṅgam**, ind. for every part of an action, ŚBr. **Anv-√at** (P. -*atati*), to go after, follow, ĀpŚr. **Anvabhy-ava-√oar**, to come near, MaitrS. **Anvabhyavacāram**, ind. creeping after, MaitrS. **Anvayāgata**, mfn. inherited, Pañcat. **Anvavalambā**, mfn. hanging down along (acc.), Gobh. **Anv-avēkṣhāna**, n. looking after, inspection, MBh. **Anv-avēkṣhin**, mfn. circumspect, considerate, ib. **Anv-ēkṣhāna**, mfn. attracting from the preceding, TPāt. **Anv-ēkhyāyaka**, mfn. stating exactly or explicitly, Pat. **Anv-ēdhi**, m. a deposit delivered to another person to be handed over to a third, Gaut. **Anv-ēpadina**, m. N. of a king (v. l. *allāp*), Sāh. **Anv-ē-√vṛit** (Caus. -*varita-*

yati), to change, Divyāv. **Anv-āvritām**, ind. with regard to order or succession, ŚBr. **Anv-āśecana**, n. sprinkling, Kauś. **Anv-āsthāna**, n. (TBr., Sch.), -*sthāya*, m. (TBr.) attainment. **Anv-ā-√hind** (P. -*hindati*), to wander, Divyāv. **Anv-icohā**, f. seeking after, ib. **Anv-ikṣhaka**, mf (ikā)n. careful, anxious, R. **Anv-īta**, mfn. = *anv-ita*, Bālar. **Anv-eshṭi**, mfn. searching, pursuing, L. **Apa-kāṣṭaka**, mf(ā)n. free from thorns or dangers, Dharmas. **Apa-kartana**, n. cutting in pieces, dismembering, Mcar. **Apa-karshin**, mfn. drawing along (as a plough), Pañcat. **Apa-kāshāya**, mfn. sinless (-*tva*, n.), MārKp. **Apa-kṛit**, mfn. doing harm or injury, Mcar. **Apa-kṛitya**, (also) mfn. deserving to be harmed or injured, ib. **Apa-kōsa**, mfn. unsheathed, Bhojac. **Apa-krama-maṇḍala**, n. ecliptic, Āryabh., Sch. **Apa-kṛanta**, (also) abused (?), Divyāv.; -*medha* (dp°), mfn. sapless, pitiless, ŚBr. **Apa-kṛānam**, ind. going away, MaitrS. **A-pakṣhapātīn**, mfn. not flying with wings (and 'a partisan of A. i. e. Vishṇu'), Vās. **Apa-khyāti**, f. disgrace, Bhojac. **Apa-gata-kāṣaka**, mfn. (a robe) free from black spots, Divyāv. **Apa-grihya**, mfn. being outside a house, ŚāṅkhGr. **Apa-grāma**, mfn. ejected from a village or community, ŚāṅkhGr. **Apa-gātīlā**, f. a kind of musical instrument (cf. *ava-ghatārikā*), Lāty. **Apa-ghṛīna**, mfn. pitiless, cruel, Kāv. **A-paṅka**, mfn. mudless, dry (-*tā*, f.), Kir. **A-pacana**, n. the not being cooked, MBh. ix, 2780; *camāna* (Mn.), *camānaka* (Gaut.), mfn. one who does not cook for himself. **Apa-cāyaka**, mfn. honouring, Divyāv. **Apa-cikīrṣhu**, mfn. wishing to do harm or injury, Kāśikh. 2. **Apa-cit** (read, 'a sore, boil', = *apa-cī*, fr. 2. *apa-√ci*, AV.). **Apa-cetas**, mfn. averse from (abl.), TBr. **Apa-√ji**, (also) to win from (with *punaḥ*, 'to reconquer'), TS. **Apa-jihīrshā**, f. the wish to take away, Kathās. **Apa-jvara**, mfn. free from fever, MBh. **A-paṅsoma**, m. not a nasal, VPāt. **A-paṅsa-yajña**, mfn. one who does not perform the 5 Mahā-yajñas (q.v.), L. **Apaṭikā**, f. dissimulation, L. **Apa-taṇsana**, n. falling out, Cat. **A-patana-dharmin**, mfn. not liable to fall out (-*tva*, n.), Suśr. **A-pataniya**, mfn. not causing loss of caste, Āpast. **Apātanta** = *āpatantā* (p. 1319), MānSr. **Apa-tarām**, ind. further away, MaitrS. **Apa-tāna**, m. cramp, Divyāv. **A-patita** (in comp.); -*tyāginya*, mfn. deserting one another (as the father deserting a son, the teacher a pupil &c.) without (the latter) being ejected from caste, Yājñ. ii, 237. **Apa-turiya**, mfn. not containing the last quarter, MaitrS. **Apa-tushāra**, mfn. free from mist or fog (-*tā*, f.), Ragh. **Apātya** (in comp.); -*nātha*, mfn. accompanied or protected by one's own child, Bcar. i, 92; -*sneha*, m. love for one's own children, Mālatim. **A-patha** (in comp.); -*dāyin*, mfn. not going out of a person's (gen.) way (cf. *a-pantha-d°*), Vishṇ.; -*hara*, mfn. choosing the wrong road, Kir. **Apa-darpa**, mf(ā)n. free from pride or self-conceit, Naish. **A-padānta**, m. not the end of a word, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 24; -*stha*, mfn. not standing at the end of a word, not final, ib., Sch. **Apa-dāṣaka**, m. the sheat fish, L. **A-padi-baddha**, mfn. not bound on the foot, ĀpŚr. **Apa-dūshapa**, mfn. faultless, blameless, Dharmas. **Apa-dṛishti**, f. a look of displeasure, Naish. **A-padma**, mf(ā)n. having no lotus-flower, Mṛicch. **Apa-nayin**, mfn. behaving improperly or indiscreetly, Kathās. **Apa-nāma**, m. a curve, Śulbas. 1. **Apa-nidāra**, (also) bristling, erect (as the hair on the body), Naish. **Apa-nidhi**, mfn. treasureless, poor, MBh. **Apa-niśishā**, f. the wish to expel, Dharmas.; -*śhu*, mfn. wishing to expel (acc.), Kād. **Apa-nishāduka**, mfn. lying down apart, MaitrS. **Apa-neya**, mfn. to be taken back, Nār. **Apa-nodaka**, mfn. removing, dispelling, Vishṇ. **A-pantha-dāyin**, mfn. = *a-panthad°*, Gobh. **Apa-nyāya**, mfn. improper (-*tva*, n.), KātyŚr., Sch. **Apapa**, m. (with Buddhists) a partic. cold hell, Dharmas. 122. **Apa-payas**, mfn. waterless, Kir. **Apa-pidā**, f. a sudden and dangerous attack of illness, Rājat. **Apa-prasara**, mfn. checked, restrained, Dharmas. **Apa-bhāshapa**, (also) false expression or diction, Kāvyaḍ. **Apa-bhāshitavai**, inf. (with *na*, 'it should not be spoken ungrammatically'), Pat. **Apa-maṇḍala**, mfn. inauspicious, Subh. (conj.). **Apa-mada**, mfn. free from pride or arrogance, Kāv. **Apa-mala**, mfn. spotless, clean, Śāntik. (v. l.). **Apama-sūjñi**, f. = *apama-jyā*, Ganit. **Apa-mārīn**, mfn. dying or pining away,

TS. **Apa-mud**, mfn. joyless, pitiable, Śiś. **Apa-mṛga**, mfn. deerless (as a wood), VP. **Apa-mṛṣṭi**, f. wiping off, AV. Anukr. **Apa-yasya**, mfn. without coagulated milk, KātyŚr. **Apa-yāya**, n. (prob. w. r. for *apa-yāyā*), Vas. **Apa-yātavya**, n. possibility of escaping; -*naya*, m. a device for escaping, Jātakam. **Apara**, also (e), m. pl. others (= *anye*, used to indicate a various reading), Hala, Sch.; (ā), f. (with *vidyā*) the exoteric Vedānta doctrine (as opp. to *parā v*, 'the esoteric'), IndSt.; -*gandhikā*, f. N. of a country (= *ketumālā*), L.; -*godāni* (?), m. N. of one of the four Dvīpas, Dharmas. 120; -*tas*, ind. elsewhere, Uttarar.; on the west side, Śulbas; -*dikṣin*, mfn. undergoing the later consecration, AitBr.; -*rātri*, f. the second half of the night, TS.; -*vallabha*, m. N. of a people, MBh.; -*vedāniya*, n. (Karmān) manifesting itself at a subsequent period, Dharmas. 132; -*vas*, ind. the day after to-morrow, Gobh.; -*rāṣṭ*, f. the western quarter, Vcar. **Apara-yoga**, mfn. without another addition, unmixed, Āpast. **Apara-raṣṭra-vṛkṣa**, mfn. not hewn off with an axe, TS.; ŚBr. **Apara-spara-sambhūta**, mfn. not produced one from another or in regular order, Bhag. **Aparāktva**, n. the not being averted, ŚāṅkhBr. **Aparāṇmukha**, also (*am*), ind. unreservedly, freely, Vikr. **Aparājaya**, mfn. never losing (at play), TBr. **Aparājita-gaṇa**, m. N. of a Gaṇa of martial hymns, Kauś. **Aparādha-vat**, mfn. missing an aim, Car. **Aparāpāta**, m. not passing away, MaitrS. **Aparābhava**, m. not succumbing, victory, MBh. **Aparāṁśiṣṭha**, mfn. not touched by or come into contact with (instr.), Suśr. **Aparāyana**, mf(ā)n. having no refuge, Kāraṇḍ. **Aparārdhya**, mfn. having no highest possible number, unlimited, ĀpŚr. **Aparāvapiṣṭha**, mfn. not to be removed at all, TS. **Aparāvāpa**, m. not scattering, MaitrS. **Aparāvṛtta** (in comp.); -*bhāgadhya*, mfn. one to whom fortune does not return, miserable, Vikr. **Aparāvṛtti** (in comp.); -*varṣin*, mfn. turned away not to return, deceased, Hariv. **Aparicalita**, mfn. unmoved, immovable, Śiś. **Aparijāta**, mfn. not fully born, born prematurely, ĀśvGr. **Aparijirṇa**, mfn. undigested, Suśr. **Aparitta** (?), for *d-paritta* (below), MaitrS. **Aparityajya**, mfn. = (or v. l. for) *a-parityajya*. **Aparibādha**, mfn. v. l. for *a-parivāda*. **Aparibhakṣa**, m. not passing over another at a meal, Lāṭy. **Aparibhāṣita**, mfn. not explicitly mentioned, Bālar. **Aparibhogam**, ind. without being eaten, Divyāv. **Aparimita-kṛtvā**, ind. innumerable times, Tār. **Aparimlāna-lalāṭatā**, f. the having an unwrinkled forehead (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **Aparilīpta**, mfn. not invalidated, RPrāt., Sch. **Aparisṛita**, n. not an enclosure, TāṇḍBr. **Aparisamkhyāna**, n. innumerableness, infinite difference, Nyāyas. **Aparisamkhyeya**, mfn. innumerable, infinitely different, ib., Sch. **Aparisthāna**, mfn. improper; n. impropriety, Mālatīm. **Aparihita**, n. an unworn or clean garment, Āpast. **Aparihīna-kālam**, ind. without loss of time, at once, Bālar. **Aparihīyamāṇa**, mfn. not being omitted (*°ṇam* *√kṛi*, 'to supply deficiencies'), MBh. **Aparikṣhya-kārin**, mfn. acting inconsiderately, Mṛicch. **Aparitta**, mfn. not delivered, MaitrS. **Aparitya**, mfn. not to be walked round, KātyŚr. **Aparujā**, f. 'free from sickness or harm', N. of Pārvaṭi, L. **Aparusha**, mfn. free from anger, Ragh. **Aparusha-keśatā**, f. having soft hair (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **Aparōdha**, mfn. to be expelled or excluded from, Tār. **Aparakya-prīṣṭha**, m. a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr. **Aparyāgata**, mfn. not a year old (grain), Suśr. **Aparyāṇa**, mfn. unsaddled, Kād. **Aparayupa**, ind. without clipping or shaving round, ĀśvGr. **Aparayushita**, mfn. quite fresh or new, Veṇis.; not inveterate, expiated at once (as sin), MBh. **Aparayeshita** or *°eshṭa*, mfn. unsought, SaddhP. **Aparvāṇi**, ind. (loc. of *a-parvan*) at the wrong time, out of season, Kir. **Aparvata** or *°tiya*, mfn. without hills, level, R. **Apa-lakṣhmaṇa**, mfn. without Lakṣhmaṇa (Rāma's brother), Bālar. **Apa-vaṇṣa**, m. the hairless upper part of an elephant's tail, L. **Apa-vaktra** or *°traka*, n. a kind of metre (cf. *apara-v*), Sāh. **Apa-vatsa**, mf(ā)n. having no calf, MBh. **Apa-varga**, (also) shooting off (an arrow), Kir.; opp. to *svarga* (in phil.); -*mārga*, m. the path of emancipation, Bcar. **Apa-**

varjana, (also) gift, donation, L.; -*varjita-taila-pūra*, see *taila-p*° (p. 455). **Apa-varṇa**, mfn. faulty or incorrect as to sound, Śikṣh. **Apa-varṭikā**, f. = *nivṛ*, KātyŚr., Sch. **Apa-varṭya**, mfn. to be reduced (by division) to the smallest quantity, Bīj. **Apa-vātā**, f. a cow which has lost the love for its calf, Kauś. **Apa-vāda**, m. (also) the withdrawal of the *adhyaśropa* or superimposed attribute (in the Vedānta). **Apa-√vij**, to start away from (acc.), AV. xii, 1, 37. **Apa-vatira-dākinī**, f. a disgusting female imp, Mṛicch. **Apa-vidyā**, f. bad knowledge, ignorance, MārKp. **Apa-vipad**, mfn. free from misfortune or calamity, Nalac. **Apa-vṛkṣatva**, n. the having finished, KātyŚr., Sch. **Apa-vṛitta**, (also) badly conducted, ill-behaved, BhP.; -*bhāva*, m. aversion, Jātakam. **Apa-vyavastha**, mfn. unsettled, changing, Naish. **Apa-vyākhyā**, f. false explanation, KātyŚr., Sch. **Apa-vyāpāra**, mfn. having no occupation or business, L. **Apa-vyāhāra**, m. profane or bad language, KātyŚr., Sch. **Apa-śabda**, m. ungrammatical language (compared to a deer as grammar to a lion), Subh.; *°dita*, mfn. spoken ungrammatically, R. **Apa-śastra**, mfn. weaponless, Kathās. **Apa-śālina**, mfn. unembarrassed (-*tā*, f.), Naish. **Apa-śila**, mfn. ill-natured, mean, low, Kāśik. **Apa-śūtā**, f. want of cattle, MaitrS. **Apa-śu-bandha-yājīn**, mfn. one who does not perform the Paśu-bandha sacrifice, HirP. **Apa-śunṣha**, mf(ā)n. averse, unfavourable, TS. (Sch.). **Apa-sūla**, mfn. having no spear, Ragh. **Apa-srama**, mfn. indefatigable, Naish. **Apa-śruti**, mfn. unpleasant to the ear, MBh. **Apa-sarpya**, mfn. (prob.) to be driven away, Pāṇcat. iii, 241. **Apa-savya**, m. (scil. *agni*) the sacrificial fire at the birth of a son, L. **Apa-sāritā**, f. (fr. *°rin*) issue, end, Mālav. **Apa-skambhā** (accord. to some, 'the tearing [arrow]', AV. iv, 6, 4). **Apa-stana**, mfn. far from the mother's breast, MBh. **Apa-spaśa**, mf(ā)n. without spies (and *a-paspaśa*, 'without the introduction to the Mahābhāṣya'), Śiś. ii, 112. **Apa-smaya**, mfn. free from arrogance or pride, BhP. **Apa-smṛta**, (also) want of memory, confusion of mind (in rhet. one of the Vyabhicārībhāvas, q. v.), Sāh. **Apa-svara**, (also) mfn. singing out of tune, Saṃgīt. **Apa-haraṇa**, (also) keeping off all contraries, Jātakam. **Apa-harsha**, mfn. showing or feeling no joy, Kād. **Apa-hasita**, n. (also) smiling in tears, Daśar. **Apa-hastaka**, mfn. handless, ŚāṅkhGr. **Apa-hāra**, (also) a thief, L.; a shark or a crocodile, L.; -*varman*, m. N. of a man, Daś.; *°hārya*, mfn. one from whom anything (acc.) is to be taken, Āpast. **Apa-hita**, mfn. entrusted, L.; charged (with a crime), L. **Apa-√hri**, (also) to captivate, Divyāv.; *°hri*, mfn. taking away (comp.), Kāv. **Apa-helana**, n. = *ava-h*°, L. **Apa-hnavana**, n. denial, Śil. **Apa-hrepana**, n. putting to shame, Car. **Apa-hvara**, m. a partic. demon causing illness, PārGr. **Apaṅga-viśāla-netra**, mfn. casting side glances with wide-opened eyes, Mṛicch. **Apa-pūṣṭya**, n. destruction of the Pañcālas, MBh. **Apa-pāṭha**, m. 'cessation of recital or of study', a holiday, Divyāv. **Apa-pāni**, mfn. handless (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; -*grahaṇa*, (also) mfn. unmarried, Kathās. **Apa-pēta**, mfn. (fr. *ap*° *√i*, *dā*) taken off or away, ŚBr. **Apa-pētra** (in comp.); -*varṣhaṇa*, n. liberality towards the undeserving, Kām.; *°shin*, mfn. liberal towards the und^o. Hit. *°tri* *√bhū*, to become unfit for (gen.), Jātakam. **Apādyā**, m. N. of AV. iv, 33, 1 &c., Kauś. **Apānika**, m. speaking to one's self without another being able to hear, L. **Apa-pāniya**, mfn. without water to drink, MBh. **Apā-nunntu**, mfn. wishing to remove or dispel, Kāśik. **Apāpad** or *°pada*, mfn. = *apa-vipad*, Jain. **Apāpāya**, mfn. free from calamity or danger, Jain. **Apāya-samavartaniya**, mfn. leading to destruction or hell, Vajracch. **Apa-pāra**, (also) difficult to be got at, R.; -*pāra*, (also) whose farther shore is difficult to be reached, Bcar. xii, 93. **Apārī-jāta**, mfn. free from hosts of enemies, Jain. **Apārthaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to render useless, Naish. **Apālu**, (prob.) m. (said to be fr. *√āp*) the wind, L. **Apāsrayana**, n. leaning against anything, Gaut.; *°ya-vat* or *°yin*, mfn. having a support in (instr. or comp.), MBh. **Api**, (also) suppose that, perhaps, Jātakam.; (*api* *√api*), as well as, ib.; -*drashtṛi*, n. a superintendent, ŚāṅkhŚr., Sch.; -*naḍḍhā*, mfn. one who has the eyes covered, hoodwinked, MaitrS.; -*somapīṭha*, mfn. partaking of Soma drink, ŚāṅkhBr. **Apa-piśāca-dhita**, mfn. (prob. right reading) not drunk or

sucked by Piśācas, Hir. i, 25, 1. **Apa-pūjā**, m. a spark, L. **Apa-pntrya**, sonless, childless, MantraBr. **Apa-punar** (in comp.); -*ābhāva* (*d-p*°), m. not appearing again, MaitrS.; -*bhāvin*, mfn. the last, Veṇis. **Apa-purusha**, (also) a cruel man or servant (of Yama), Jātakam.; *°śhāpārādha*, m. not an offence of the person, Gaut.; *°śhābhivita* (*d-p*°), mfn. not impelled by men, ŚBr. **Apuvāya**, *°yate*, see *apvā* (p. 59, col. 3). **Apusha**, m. (said to be fr. *√āp*) fire, L.; mfn. ill, sick (in this meaning prob. fr. *a* + *√2* *push*), L. **Apa-pushkala**, (also) empty of meaning, shallow, flat, Hcar. **Apa-puṣṭārtha**, mfn. (in rhet.) of irrelevant purport or meaning (-*tva*, n.), Sāh. **Apūpa** (in comp.); -*śālā*, f. a bakehouse, Mn. ix, 264. **Apūpaka**, m. (MBh.), *°pikā*, f. (Kathās.) = *apipā*, a cake &c. **Apa-pūra**, mfn. not to be filled or satisfied, not to be quenched (as thirst), BhP. **Apa-pūraṇa**, mf(ā)n. insatiable, MBh.; (ifc.) not completing, defective, BhP. **Apa-pūrva**, (also) mfn. not married before, Āpast.; n. a novice, Kir. vi, 39; -*karāṇa*, n. (with Jains) N. of the 8th stage leading to perfection; -*darṣana*, mfn. never seen before, Kād.; -*pada*, mfn. not preceded by another word (i. e. not standing at the end of a compound), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 140; -*vāda*, m. N. of a Nyāya wk.; *°vvin*, mfn. one who has not done (anything) before, MBh.; unmarried, R. **Apa-prīthak** (in comp.); -*tvīn*, mfn. not asserting a separate existence, MBh.; (*°thag*) *°jita*, mfn. not conquered singly, Mn. vii, 97; (*°thag*) *°dharmin*, mfn. having no separate qualities, MaitrUp.; (*°thag*) *°vivekya*, mfn. not to be distinguished, ib. **Apēkshaṇa**, (also) mfn. not looking at (comp.), Subh. (conj.). **Apēta** (in comp.); -*prajanana*, mfn. one who has lost his generative energy, KātyŚr.; -*prāṇa*, mfn. lifeless, Kathās. **Apōt-√sṛj**, to relinquish, Divyāv. **Apṭur**, (accord. to others = *ap-tūr*, 'vanquishing the waters in speed,' i. e. 'swift, rapid'). **Apṭurya**, (accord. to others = *ap-p*°, 'victorious fight, victory'). **Ap-pūrvam**, ind. after a libation of water, ĀśvGr. **Aprakṣat** or *°in*, mfn. invisible, MBh. **Apra-kṛita**, mfn. not being in question, not belonging to the matter, KātyŚr. **Apra-gṛhṣṭha**, mfn. not shallow, deep, Divyāv. **Apra-gna**, (also) obstinate, refractory, Vām. iv, 2, 7. **Apra-grhṇati**, f. (prob.) not driving onward, ŚBr. **Apra-cohana**, n. court-y, courteous treatment of a friend or guest, L. **Apra-cohāya**, mfn. shadeless, Jātakam. **Apra-jana**, mfn. not begetting (-*tva*, n.), Gaut. **Apra-jihita**, mfn. free from desire, Sukh. i; (prob.) n. purposelessness, ib. **Apra-kṛiṣṭha**, mfn. unruffled (as a garment), Āpast. **Apra-tibhāṭa**, mfn. irresistible, Daś. **Apra-timalla**, mfn. unrivalled, Mcar. **Apra-tliomayāt**, mfn. not adverse or contrary, Āpast. **Apra-tivāṇi**, mfn. unhindered, Divyāv. **Apra-tisamkhyā**, (also) inconsiderateness, Jātakam. **Apra-tisādhya**, mfn. incurable, Vishu., Sch. **Apra-tihata-raṣmi-rāga-prabha**, m. = *amitābha*, Sukh. i. **Apra-tibhā**, f. not thinking of anything, Āpast. **Apra-tta-devata** (or *°daivata*), mfn. not yet offered to a deity, ĀpŚr. **Apra-tyutthāyika**, mfn. not rising before (w. r. *°yika*), GopBr.; Vait. **Apra-paśya**, mfn. not looking, JaimUp. **Apra-tyujamāna**, mfn. not being added, Kāś.; not being borrowed (on interest), Pāṇcat. **Apra-vartin**, mfn. immovable, ŚBr.; ChUp. **Apra-vṛtta**, mfn. not due, unjust (as taxes), Bcar. ii, 44. **Apra-vṛtti**, (also) want of news about (gen.), R.; mfn. inactive, KaushUp. **Apra-sama**, m. tumult, uproar, Bcar.; Jātakam. **Apra-sanna**, mfn. not reconciled, angry with (loc.), Śiś. **Apra-prīṣṭha**, m. a crow, L. **Apra-tīrūpya**, n. incomparableness, MBh. (*a-pra*°, C.). **Apra-prāṣṭāvika**, v. l. for *a-pra*°. **Apra-priyākhyāyin**, m. teller of bad news (a post at court), Divyāv. **Apra-līnga**, n. N. of a Liṅga, RTL. 446. **Apva**, mf(ā)n. abounding in water, MānGr. **Apvā** (read, 'Impurity', N. of a deity presiding over evacuation from fright). **Apsu-mat**, (also) having always water, ChUp. **Aphenila**, mfn. frothless, Vishu. **A-baddha**, (also) not yet appeared or visible, Ragh. xviii, 47. **Abadhā**, f. a segment of the basis of a triangle, Līl. **A-bandhura**, mfn. high, elevated, Uttarar.; (*am*), ind. dejectedly, sadly, Śiś. **A-bala**, (also) a wife's elder brother, L.; *°lāgni*, mfn. badly digested, Car.; *°liman*, m. enfeeblement, weakness, ChUp.; *°liyas-tva*, n. non-predominance, Vām. i, 3, 11. **Abāla**, m. cocoa-nut, L. **Abja** (in comp.); -*pāṇi*, m. N. of a Buddha, W.; -*samudgata* (?), Bcar. i, 33; -*sambhava*, m. N. of Brahmā, MBh.; -*saras*,

n. a lotus pond, Hit.; °jāsana, n. a partic. posture in sitting (= *padmāsana*), HYog. **Abjala**, m. a horse of very low breed, L. **Abda** (in comp.); -*bhū*, mfn. coming from a cloud, Śiś.; -*paryaya*, m. the change of the year, Mn. xi, 27. **Abdhi** (in comp.); -*kanyā*, f. patr. of Lakshmi, Kuval.; -*anaya*, m. du. the two Āsvins, Kathās.; -*mathana*, n. N. of a wk. in Apabhraṃsa; -*vastrā*, f. the earth, L. **Abbā**, f. a mother, L. **Ab-bhinda**, m. a drop of water, BhP. **A-brahmavacassin**, m. not an excellent theologian, MaitrS. **A-bhaṅga-ślesha**, m. an ambiguity without any different analysis of the words, Kpr. **A-bhaṅgura**, mf(ā)n. level, flat, Śuśr.; imperishable, durable, Kathās. **A-bhaya** (in comp.); -*gaṇa*, m. a list of hymns that secure from danger, AV. Paris.; -*giri-vihāra*, m. N. of a monastery, Inscr.; -*datta*, m. N. of a physician, Mudr. **A-bhavanī**, f. non-existence, death, Subh. **A-bhavya**, (also) ugly, R.; wicked, MBh.; unhappy, miserable, Kathās. **A-bhāgadheyā**, nfn. receiving no share, MaitrS. **A-bhājana**, n. not a worthy object for (gen.), Kād. **A-bhāna**, n. non-appearance, Vedāntas. **A-bhāvayat**, mfn. unconscious, unwise, Bhag. 2. **A-bhi**, mfn. fearless, MBh. **Abhi-kara**, m. a performer, executor, GopBr. **Abhi-karṇa-kūpaṇa**, ind. into the auditory passage, Naish. **Abhi-karman**, mfn. performing, bringing about, Dharmas. **Abhi-kṛishṇam**, ind. towards Kṛishṇa, Śiś. **Abhi-kṛāmam** (MaitrS.). **Abhi-kṣhepa**, m. a partic. manner of handling a club, Nilak. **Abhi-khya**, mfn. like, similar to (comp.), L. **Abhi-khyāna**, (also) groundless demand, L. **Abhi-gita**, n. a song, Divyāv. **Abhi-gopāya**, Nom. P. °yāti, to guard, protect, ŚBr. **Abhi-grāhin**, mfn. seizing, Hir. **Abhi-ghoṣam**, ind. towards a station of herdsman, Kir. **Abhi-carana**, n. spell, incantation (see *sābhica-ranika*); °*carita*, n. exorcising, incantation, Kāth. **Abhi-√cumb**, to kiss, Daś. **Abhi-oshetā**, f. activity, Kap. **Abhi-ochāyā**, f. a dark line formed by a cloud's shadow, ĀpSr. **Abhi-jāta**, (also) distinguished by (comp.), Jātakam.; -*vāc*, mfn. pleasant-voiced, Kum. **Abhi-jñā**, f. (read, 'of which five or six are enumerated,' and cf. *śhaḍ-abh*°, p. 1109); °jñā, Nom. P. °jñāti, to become wise, Kulārṇ.; °jñāta, mfn. known, famous, Lalit.; acquainted with, Sukh.; °jñātara, mfn. not familiar with (comp.), Śaṃk. **Abhi-tashtīya**, n. N. of the hymn RV. iii, 38 (beginning *abhi tāshtīva*), ŚaṅkhŚr. **Abhi-tēdāna**, n. striking, a stroke, Śiś. **Abhi-tāpīn**, mfn. intensely hot, Dharmas. **Abhi-tēśrā** (MaitrS.). **Abhi-dūtam**, ind. towards the messenger, Śiś. **Abhi-dosham**, ind. about dusk, ĀpSr. **Abhi-dhyālu**, mfn. covetous, Divyāv. **Abhi-nāmadheya**, n. a surname, R. **Abhi-nigadana**, n. the act of talking or reciting to, Kauś. **Abhi-nimroka**, m. (ĀpSr., Sch.), °*mlocana*, n. (KātyŚr., Sch.) the setting of the sun upon anything. **Abhi-niyama**, m. definiteness as to (comp.), Āpast. **Abhi-nir-√mi**, P. °*miṇoti*, to cause by a miracle, Divyāv.; to assume a shape, ib. **Abhi-niryāna**, n. = *abhi-nishkrāmaṇa*, Bcar. **Abhi-nir-√hri**, to obtain (?), ib. **Abhi-niṣṭhaka**, mfn. (prob.) stale, flat, MānGr. **Abhi-ni-√vṛit**, to become, ib. **Abhi-niveśana**, n. application to, intendment on (comp.), Car. **Abhi-nisākrāmishā**, f. desire of going forth from home, Bcar. **Abhi-ni-śho** (°*śic*), to pour out, effuse, ib. **Abhi-nīti**, (also) persuasion, Kir. **Abhi-nīla-netratā**, f. having dark-blue eyes (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83. **A-bhinna** (in comp.); -*kāla*, mfn. occurring at the same time, BhP.; -*vela*, mfn. not breaking bounds, Kāvād.; °*māṇḍa*, mfn. having a whole egg, MānGr. **Abhi-patti**, (also) possession; -*mat*, mfn. possessed of, Jātakam. **Abhi-paryāvartā**, m. turning towards, coming near, MaitrS. **Abhi-pāṇḍu**, mfn. quite pale (-*tā*, f.), Kir. **Abhi-pālin**, see *grihābh*° (p. 362). **Abhi-pitva** (read, 'see *abhi-√2. pat*'), **Abhi-pra-√dṛis**, Caus. -*darsayati*, to point to (acc.), Jātakam. **Abhi-pra-√budh**, A. -*budhyate*, to feel, experience, Hir. **Abhi-pravrajana**, n. advancing, ĀpSr. **Abhi-prasanna**, mfn. believing in (loc. or gen.), Divyāv. **Abhi-priyatamam**, ind. in the presence of a beloved person, Śiś. **Abhi-prēṣhapa**, n. sending out (messengers), Daś. **Abhi-plava**, (also) a kind of aquatic bird, Vishṇ. **Abhi-bhā-śhita**, (also) n. pl. words, BhP. **Abhi-bhūti**, (also) a partic. Ekāha, Vait. **Abhi-√bhūsh**, to adorn, Vṛishabhān. **Abhi-maṅgala**, mfn. auspicious, PārGr. **Abhi-māṇāya**, Nom. (also) to recover

consciousness or calmness, Daś. **Abhi-marāsa**, m. consideration, Jātakam.; °*sin*, mfn. = °*saka*, Daś. **Abhi-mārgapā**, f. tracking, searching out, Jātakam. **Abhi-mukhaya**, Nom. (also) to conciliate (?), Kir. **Abhi-muni**, ind. before the eyes of the Muni, ib. **Abhi-yakta**, (also) m. pl. N. of the Vaiśyas of Kusa-dvīpa, BhP. **Abhi-rasamimāli**, ind. towards the sun, ib. **Abhirūpa** (in comp.); -*prajayini*, f. the mother of beautiful children, MBh.; -*bhūyishṭha*, mfn. for the most part composed of learned men, Śak. **Abhi-lambha**, m. acquisition, Nalac. **Abhi-lashitārtha-cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of an encyclopædia by Bhū-loka-malla Sonēśvara-deva (who reigned from 1127-1138 A.D.). **Abhi-vandya**, mfn. praiseworthy, Naish. **Abhi-var-dhana**, n. strengthening, increasing, Kād. **Abhi-vātā**, f. (°*van*) a cow that nourishes her calf, Lāty. **Abhi-vijñeya**, mfn. perceivable, visible, R. **Abhi-√vī**, to urge, impel (cf. *a-purushābhivīta*, p. 1314). **Abhi-vyāhāra**, (also) speaking to, addressing, Jātakam. **Abhi-vratin**, mfn. bent on (comp.), Bcar. **Abhi-śatru**, ind. against the enemy, Śiś. **Abhi-śiro-√gra**, mfn. turned with the points towards the head, Gobh. **Abhi-śrad-√dhā**, to believe in, Vajracch. **Abhi-śhava**, (also) consecration, Dharmas.; °*śhavana*, (also) bathing, Kir. **Abhi-śheka-bhūmi-pratilambha**, m. attainment of the royal station, Sukh. i. **Abhi-sam-√yam**, to hold against, Gobh. **Abhi-samhṛitya**, ind. conjointly, Mālatim. **Abhi-sam-√oṣṇ**, to grind, pulverize, Car. **Abhi-sam-pra-√2. hā** (only ind. p. -*hāya*), to forsake, Divyāv. **Abhi-sam-plava**, m. fluctuation, Bcar. **Abhi-sam-√budh** (with *samyak-sambodhi*), to obtain the highest perfect knowledge, Sukh. i. **Abhi-sambhava**, m., °*vana*, n. attainment, Śaṃk. **Abhi-√2. sū**, to bring forth, Bālār. **Abhi-skanda** (accord. to some, 'm. the mounting [buck]'), AV. v, 14, 11. **Abhi-starana**, n. scattering, strewing, TBr., Sch. **Abhi-hāra**, (also) offering, sacrifice, Jātakam. **Abhi-hipsana**, n. harming, injuring, R. **Abhi-√2. hṛi** (only in 2. sg. -*hṛitthās*), to be angry with (acc.), RV. viii, 2, 19. **A-bhi-ga**, mfn. unterrified, Śiś. **Abhiṣhta-tritīyā**, f. the third day in the light half of Mārga-śirṣa, Cat. **A-bhugna-kukṣhitā**, f. the having the loins not bent (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **A-bhujanga-vat**, mfn. without snakes (and 'without liberties'), Kāvād. ii, 322. **A-bhūta** (in comp.); °*tāpamā*, f. a simile implying an impossibility, ib. ii, 38. **A-bhūta-sparśatā**, f. not touching the ground, Śak. **A-bhedyā**, (also) not to be seduced, Kām. **A-bhaiśhaya**, n. unwholesome food, Divyāv. **Abhy-adhikādhika**, mfn. always or progressively increasing, Naish. **Abhy-adhyayana**, n. studying (the Veda &c.), at any place (comp.), Gaut. **Abhy-anujñeya**, mfn. to be admitted or assented to, Nyāyam. **Abhy-anumodana**, n. agreement with, approval, Jātakam. **Abhy-antara**, m. 'on intimate terms,' a lover, Divyāv. -*cārīn*, mfn. moving inside, Bhag. **Abhy-ardhām**, ind. beside, apart from (abl.), MaitrS. **Abhy-ava-√gāh**, (also) to enter, Divyāv. **Abhy-avapāta**, m. gravitation, Bcar. xii, 24. **Abhy-avaskanda**, (also) judgment, L. **Abhy-ava-hāra**, (also) food, R.; °*avahṛita*, mfn. eaten, L. **Abhy-avāyin**, mfn. going down, Āpast. 2. **Abhy-ākāram**, ind. (°*ī. kṛi*) sweeping together, ĀpSr. **Abhy-āgāmin**, mfn. approaching, Kād. **Abhy-ānandya**, ind. having thanked and praised, Divyāv. **Abhy-āmnāya**, m. mentioning, mention, Nir. **Abhy-ārūḍha**, (also) very fortunate, L. **Abhy-āvartīn** (VS.). **Abhy-āśrāvāna**, n. (in ritual) calling out to or, Vait. **Abhy-āśrīni**, f. = *abhi-ś*°, Kāth. **Abhy-āhitāgni**, mfn. (a house) containing a sacred fire, MānGr. **Abhy-ujjayini**, ind. towards Ujjayini, Kathās. **Abhy-uj-√jval**, Caus. -*jvalayati*, to inflame, BaudhP. **Abhy-utthiti**, f. rising from a seat, Naish. **Abhy-utsāha**, n. energy, exertion, Buddh. **Abhy-udayāvaha**, m. bringing prosperity, Bcar. **Abhy-udācārīn**, mfn. rising against (acc.), ĀitBr. **Abhy-udgati**, f. going to meet, Daś. **Abhy-uddaravāna**, n. running forth, TBr., Sch. **Abhy-uddharana**, n. (MBh.), °*dhāra*, m. (Divyāv.) rescuing, deliverance. **Abhy-unmodaniya**, mfn. to be assented to or acquiesced in, Col. **Abhy-upapatti**, f. (also) confession of faith, Divyāv.; °*upapattir*, m. one who approaches to help, Car.; °*upapādāna*, n. coming to aid, Daś. **Abhra** (in comp.); -*kūṭa*, n. n.

the top of a cloud, Bcar.; Śak.; -*khaṇḍa*, m. n. a portion of a cl., Mṛicch.; -*ga*, m. 'cloud-goer,' a bird, AgP.; -*giri*, m. N. of a mountain, Hcat.; -*mi-ga*, mfn. cloud-going, JaimUp.; -*phullaka*, m. an actor, L.; -*maṇṣi* (read *māṇṣi*); -*maya*, mf(ā)n. hidden in clouds, HParis.; °*bhrāgama*, m. 'cl.'-approach, beginning of the rainy season, Mālatim. **Abhra-mu-jivitēsa** (Dharmas.), °*mū-pati* (Vcar.), m. N. of Indra's elephant. **Ab-bhrāja**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. **Amāṭha**, m. (fr. √3. *am*) a stately gait (= *prakarsha-gati*), L. **Amamri** or °*ri*, f. a kind of plant, Kauś. **A-mara** (in comp.); -*gaṇanā-lekhyā*, n. the list (or number) of the gods, Ragh. viii, 94; -*garbha*, m. a divine child, MBh.; -*giri* (Kālac.), -*parvata* (Hcat.), m. Mount Meru; -*druma*, m. the Pārijāta tree, Śiś.; -*maya*, mf(ā)n. consisting of gods, VarBrS.; -*mrigīdṛis* (Kathās.), -*rāja*, m. N. of a Prākṛit poet; -*vadhū* (Hcat.), an Āpsaras; -*varṇin*, mfn. of divine colour or beauty, MBh.; -*vāgāra*, n. a god's house, temple, Kād. **A-mari**, f. a goddess, HParis. **A-mala** (in comp.); -*paksha-vihaṅgama*, m. a swan, Śiś.; °*lānwaya*, mfn. of pure or noble race, Mālatim. **Ama-vishnu** (RV.). **Amā-putra**, nif(ā)n. together with the son or daughter; (ā), f. (with *drishad*) the larger with the smaller mill-stone, Kauś. **A-māpya**, mfn. immeasurable, Vajracch. **A-mita** (in comp.); -*dhwaja*, (also) N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. ii; -*prabha* or -*prabhāsa*, m. (= *amitābha*), Sukh. i; -*mati*, mfn. of unbounded wisdom, Bcar.; -*skandha*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. ii; °*tābha* (see MWB. 183 &c.); °*tāsanā*, f. immoderate in eating, N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; °*īdyur-dhyāna-sūtra*, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. **A-mi-to-dana**, m. (for *a-mṛit*)° N. of a king, Buddh. **A-mitra** (in comp.); -*karman*, n. an unfriendly act, Bcar.; -*karṣha* (MBh.), °*śhin* (R.), mfn. harassing enemies. **A-mithuna**, mfn. (pl.) not both sexes promiscuously, ĀsvGr. **A-mithyā-√kṛi**, to make true, confirm, MBh. **A-mimāṃsaka**, mfn. uncritical, Jātakam. **Amukiya**, mfn. belonging to such and such a person, IndSt. **A-mukta-viśrambha**, mfn. with unshaken confidence (*am*, ind.), Bcar. **Amūṭha-pradāna**, n. an offering from there, TBr. **Amudā**, ind. then, at that time, Śaṃkar. **A-mudra**, mfn. having no seal (by which to prove one's self legitimate), MBh.; Hariv.; having no impression or image of one's self, having no equal, Kathās. **Amudryaṇo** or *amumayaṇic*, mfn. turned in that direction, Vop. **A-mūlā**, f. (accord. to some, 'movable property,' AV. v, 31, 4). **A-mṛita** (in comp.); -*lit*, mfn. heaped or piled up like nectar, MaitrS.; -*dhāyin*, mfn. sipping n°, VP.; -*pāyin*, mfn. = prec.; listening to delightful speech, ŚivaP.; -*plavana*, n. a stream or flow of n°, Mālatim.; -*bhāṣhapa*, n. words like n°, Kāv.; -*megha*, m. a cloud of n°, Mālatim.; -*saras*, n. 'lake of nectar,' N. of a city in the Panjāb (commonly called Amritsar); °*īdman*, mfn. consisting of nectar, Kāvād.; °*i-√bhū*, to become n°, Yājñ. **A-meghōpaplava**, mfn. not covered with clouds, Śiś. **A-medhya-pratimantraṇa**, n. conjuring of unlucky omens, ĀpY. **A-menī** (accord. to others, 'inflicting no punishment'), **A-mogha**, (also) m. a shark, L.; -*tā*, f. unerringness (of a weapon), Kir.; -*deva*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -*rāghava*, m. N. of a drama, ib.; -*vati*, f. N. of a river, RV.; °*ghārtha*, mfn. of unerring purpose, ib. **A-moha**, m. (with Buddhists) freedom from ignorance (one of the three roots of virtue), Dharmas. 138. **A-mauktika**, mfn. having no pearls, Mṛicch. **Amās**, ind. = *amud*, MaitrS. **Amabaka**, m. N. of a poet, Subh. **Amba-pāli**, f. N. of a courtesan (converted by Gautama Buddha), MWB. 409. **Ambara** (in comp.); -*khaṇḍa*, m. n. a rag (and 'a cloud'), Bhartṛ.; -*mālā*, f. N. of a woman, Viddh.; -*lekhin*, mfn. touching the sky, Ragh. **Ambika**, m. N. of a man, Kāth.; Anukr. **Ambikā** (in comp.); -*khaṇḍa*, m. n. N. of a ch. of the SkandaP.; -*parinaya*, m. N. of a Campū; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of a ch. of the SkandaP.; -*vana*, n. N. of a forest, BhP. **Ambu** (in comp.); -*kapi*, m. Delphinus Gangeticus, L.; -*kapha*, m. cuttlefish-bone, L.; -*kāntāra*, m. N. of Varuṇa, L.; -*kukkuṭa*, m. a water-fowl, L.; -*ja-bāndhava*, m. 'lotus-friend,' the sun, Kuval.; -*jāsanā*, f. 'l'-seated,' Lakshmi, Daś.; -*jivīn*, mfn. living by water (as a fisherman &c.), Vishṇ. -*dha-kāminī*, f. 'ocean-lover,' a river, Bhām.; -*dhāra*, m. a cloud, Bcar.; -*priya*, m. a kind of ratan (also called *vidula*), L.; -*bhākshya*, mfn. subsisting on

water, Up.; -*maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of w°, Kāśikh.; -*lilā-geha*, n. a pleasure-house standing in water, Kathās.; -*vardhana*, n. high sea-tide, L.; -*valli*, f. Momordica Charantia, L.; -*vāsa*, m. N. of Varuṇa, L.; -*vega*, m. a current of w°, BhP.; -*samplava*, n. a flow of w°, ib.; -*sūkara*, m. a kind of porcine crocodile, L.; -*hasta*, m. a water-elephant (cf. *jala-dvīpa*), L.; -*būmī-gata*, mfn. gone to (i.e. reflected by) waves of water (as the moon), Bcar. iii, 45. **Ambujini**, f. a lotus plant, Naish. **Ambeka**, m. N. of a Conimeter, Cat. **Ambhas-tas**, ind. out of the water, Śiś. **Ambho** (in comp. for *ambhas*); -*garbha*, mfn. containing water (as a cloud), Mālatīm.; -*ja-bandhu*, m. 'lotus-friend', the sun, Hcat.; -*ja-vadanā*, f. a lotus-faced woman, Kautukas. **Ammari**, f. the second beam of timber over a door, L. **Amia** (in comp.); -*juṇḍi*, f. the fourth change in warm milk when mixed with Takra (v.l. *amila-duṇḍi*), L.; -*tikka-kashāya*, mfn. astringent (and) bitter (and) sour; m. aśr° (and) sour (and) bitter taste, L. **Amloṭa**, m. ebony, Diospyros Ebenaster, L. **Ayah-isāṅkṣ**, f. an iron dart, L. **A-yathākrīta**, mfn. behaving improperly, Daś. **Ayam-āśya**, m. (said to be the fuller form of *a-yāśya*, q.v.), JaimUp. **Ayas-kīla**, m. N. of a mountain, Divyāv.; (ā), f. N. of a river, ib. **Ayā-trika** or *triya*, mfn. inauspicious (?), Hala, Sch. **A-yuk-pāda-yamaka**, n. = *a-yugma-p°*, Bhaṭṭ, Sch. **A-yuga** (in comp.); -*chada*, m. Echites Scholaris, L.; -*sapti*, m. the sun (= *sapta-s°*), Śiś. **A-yuja** (in comp.); -*kāram*, ind. an odd number of times, HirP.; -*jākshara*, mfn. having an odd number of syllables, ApGr. **A-yuta** (in comp.); -*dhā*, ind. ten thousandfold, JaimUp.; -*dhāra*, mfn. possessing ten thousand streams, ib. **A-yūthika**, mfn. separated from the herd or flight, KāthGr. **Ayo** (in comp. for *ayas*); -*ga*, mfn. relating to iron, Nalac.; -*nī*, m. a pestle, L.; -*maṇi*, m. f. a magnet, L.; -*miśra*, mfn. set with iron, Apast. **A-yoga-peśala**, mfn. unskilled in emergencies, Bcar. viii, 35. **A-yogin**, mfn. separated (from a beloved object), Naish. **A-yaugika**, (also) not being applied, Kām. **A-yaman**, n. (√*ay*) = *saṃgrāma*, L. **A-ṛakta**, mfn. undyed, Mn. x, 87; -*lāmra*, mfn. unstained by red, Bcar. viii, 22. **Araṃ-gamā** (accord. to some, 'going fast, 'quick'), L. **A-rajanī-kṛta**, mfn. not coloured or dyed, Baudh. **A-ra-jaska**, (also) dustless, HPārī.; free from impurity (others, 'meek, gentle'), Bcar. ii, 5. **A-rajo-vittā**, f. not yet having the monthly courses, Kauś. **A-raṇa**, m. (said to be fr. √*ri*) a tree, L. **Araṇā-vihārin**, mfn. dwelling in virtue (others, 'dwelling in a forest'), Buddh. 2. **Araṇi** (accord. to some, 'uncouthness' [Śāy. reads *araṇi*], AV. i, 18, 2). **Araṇya** (in comp.); -*niya*, mfn. used to dwell in a forest, MBh.; -*nyōṇishad*, f. N. of an Upaniṣad. **A-radhra** (accord. to others, 'rich, liberal'; cf. *radhra*). **A-raśanā**, mfn. having no girdle, MaitrS. **A-rākshasa**, mfn. freed from Rākshasas, MBh. **A-rāga-dveṣa** (in comp.); -*īśa*, ind. not from passion or anger, Bbag.; -*śhin*, mfn. neither loving nor hating, Viśhṇ. **A-rāṇṇi**, f. a kind of plant, AV. **A-rāṇa**, m. N. of a Muni, Bcar. **A-rāntara-gatā**, f. (with *nābhī*) N. of a mythical place, Divyāv. **A-rāla** (in comp.); -*keśi*, f. a woman with curled hair, Ragh.; -*hasta*, m. a partic. position of the hands, Cat. **A-ri-āsīn**, mfn. chastising enemies, Hariv. **A-riṣṭa** (in comp.); -*neṃi*, (also) N. of Viśhṇu, L.; -*roga*, m. a partic. disease, KātyŚr., Sch. (also √*ty-āmaya*, KātyŚr.). **A-riṣṭaka**, mfn. suffering from the disease A-riṣṭa, Kauś. **A-rīpa**, mfn. not wanting, full of, Naish. **A-ruḥ-arāṇa** (accord. to some read *aruḥ-arāṇa* [fr. √*ṛā*, to cook] = 'a remedy which causes a wound to ripen or heal', AV. ii, 3, 3). **A-ruṇa**, (also) coarse (as food), Jātakam.; full of, mixed with (instr. or comp.), ib.; -*dati*, f. a girl with reddish teeth, ApGr. **Arundhati-darsana-nyāsa**, m. the rule of the view of the star Arundhati, A. **Arula**, n. water, L.; a small boat, L. **A-rūḍha-mūlatva**, n. state of not having taken root, insufficient foundation, Mālav. **A-rūpa**, (also) emancipation (= *nirvāṇa*), MWB. 137; -*rāga*, m. longing for immaterial life in the higher heavens, ib. 127; -*loka*, m. a formless heaven (4 classes enumerated), ib. 213; -*pāvaca*, m. pl. (with *devāḥ*) the gods of the formless heaven, Dharmas. 129. **A-repa**, mfn. = *a-repas*, Baudh. **A-romaśa**, n. absence of a partic. faulty pronunciation of the sibilants, Māṇḍṣ. 1. **Arka** (in comp.); -*dugdha*, n. the milk of Calotropis Gigantea, L.;

-*netra*, mfn. twelve-eyed, Kālac.; -*bandhu*, m. 'belonging to the kindred of the Sun', N. of Buddha, Bcar.; -*kātmajā*, f. 'daughter of the Sun', N. of Yamunā, L.; -*keśha*, n. yellow sandal-wood, L. 2. **Arka**, Nom. P. *kati*, to become a sun, Subh. **Arghya** (in comp.); -*dāna*, n. a partic. act of homage to the sun, RTL. 407; -*śila*, mfn. of deferential character or disposition, R. **Arca**, n. worship, praise, L. **Aroḥ** (in comp.); -*cārha* (MBh.), -*cārha* (Bcar.), mfn. worthy of honour or praise; -*cā-viḍambanā*, f. false or feigned worship, BhP. **Arcoyishu**, mfn. (fr. Desid. of √*arc*) wishing to praise or worship, Kir. **Arj** (erase 1. before root). **Arjin**, mfn. acquiring, Śiś. **Arjavan-śakkari**, f. (incorrect for *-śakvartī*) sea-girt (the earth), Kāvyaḍ. iii, 149. **Arjikk**, f. a partic. weight (= 2 Māśas), L. **Artha** (in comp.); -*kathā*, f. (fr. Pāli *attha-kathā*) 'explaining meanings,' a class of Buddhist wks., MWB. 65; -*kartṛi* (Kālac.), -*kārīn* (R.), mfn. useful, profitable; -*kānya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to wish for money, Śiś.; -*gati*, f. meaning, sense, SaddhP.; -*caryā*, f. doing business, ĀsvGr.; promoting another's affairs (one of the 7 elements of popularity), Jātakam. (Dharmas. 19); -*darpaṇa*, m. N. of a wk. on ŚāṅkhGr.; -*dartin*, m. N. of one of the 24 mythical Buddhas, MWB. 136. n. 1; -*dāyda*, m. an heir to wealth, Bcar.; -*dyotanikā*, f. N. of a wk. on dramatic art; -*nāṭaka*, mfn. wasting money, prodigal, Daś.; -*pañcaka*, n. N. of a wk. on Bhakti; -*padavi*, f. the path of advantage (√*vin* √*gam*, 'to be intent on one's adv'), BhP.; -*para*, mfn. greedy, covetous, R.; -*pāṭha*, m. the reading required by the sense, ApGr., Sch.; -*punarukta*, n. (in Nyāya) repetition of the same meaning in other words; -*pūrvaka*, mfn. having a particular aim or object (-*rva*, n.), VPrāt., Sch.; -*yogya*, mfn. useful, profitable, Daś.; -*racana*, n. pursuing an aim, exertion, endeavour, BhP.; -*riṣa*, n. a thing, matter, Pat.; -*lāghava*, n. taking a thing easily, Naish.; -*lopa*, (also) loss of property, MBh.; -*lola*, mfn. coveting money, Kālac.; -*vaśa*, cause and effect, Sukh. i; -*vāda*, (also) speaking for gain, L.; -*viśeṣhaṇa*, n. (prob.) specification of any matter, Sāh.; -*vyavahāra*, m. a pecuniary suit, Yājñ., Sch.; -*śleśha*, m. a pun or quibble based upon the sense (not upon the form of words, as opp. to *śabda-śl°*), Śiś. ix, 31, Sch.; -*saṃdeha*, m. a dubious or critical matter, Hit. (v.l.); -*sama*, mfn. having the same sense, synonymous, L.; -*samāhartṛi*, m. a collector of money, Mn. vii, 60; -*sambhava*, mfn. (a meaning) derived from the (mere) object of thought (without regard to the sense or context of the phrase), Kpr.; Sāh.; -*sādhana*, n. accomplishment of a purpose, means of attaining an object, Ragh.; Kathās.; -*śākhshipta*, mfn. effected by any cause, Śāmpk.; -*śādhinātha*, m. 'lord of wealth', N. of Kubera, Kav.; -*śānarthā*, m. du. what is expedient or not expedient, Mn. viii, 24; -*śāntaryā*, n. repetition required by the sense of one or more words successively, IndSt.; -*śāpēksha*, mfn. pursuing (worldly) objects, Hir.; -*śābhīpati*, f. resulting from the facts, MBh.; -*the-ga*, mfn. following one's business or vocation, Apast.; -*śhādāyotanikā*, f. N. of a Comm. on Śak. by Rāghava-bhaṭṭa. **Arthāpaya**, (accord. to others) to esteem highly, make much of anything, Naish. **Arthushya**, mfn. having a purpose, desirous of &c. (= *arthin*), L. **Ardha** (in comp.); -*kapiṭa*, mfn. half-brown, brownish, Daśar., Sch.; -*danḍa*, m. h° the fine, Mn. viii, 243; -*devatā*, f. a half-deity, demigod, JaimUp.; -*dvi-caturaska*, n. a partic. posture, Vikr.; -*nakula*, n. a kind of Yoga posture, L.; -*nishpanna*, mfn. h°-finished, Rājat.; -*phālaka*, m. or n. N. of a partic. garment, Bhadrab.; m. pl. a partic. Jaina sect (-*mata*, n. its doctrine), ib.; -*maṇuṭa*, m. N. of Śiva, L.; -*mānava*, m. an actor dressed like Kṛishṇa, L.; -*mānusha*, m. an actor dressed as a god, L.; -*māyūri*, f. (in music) one of the three Mārjanās (q.v.), L.; -*muṇḍa*, mfn. h°-bald, Bcar.; -*rūpa*, mfn. forming a h° (-*tā*, f.), Sarvad.; -*rcasya* (for *-ric°*), n. recitation by half-verses, Vait.; -*vaiśasa*, n. h° a murder, Kum.; -*sup-taka*, m(ikā)n. h°-asleep, Kṛishṇaj.; -*sprishṭa*, mfn. (in gram.) half-touched (see *sprishṭa*), VPrāt., Sch.; -*hara*, mfn. inheriting half a property, Viśhṇ.; -*has-taka*, m. a distance of 120 inches, L.; -*dhānta-rūka-vācaka*, m. (scil. *doshā*) = *ardhāntarāṅka-padaṭā*, Kpr.; -*dhāvishṭa*, mfn. h°-faltering (speech), Kathās.; -*dhāsi*, m. 'half-word,' a dagger, MBh. ('a one-edged sword', Nilak.); -*dhēṣṭakā*, f. half a brick, Śulbas.; -*dhōcchishṭa*, mfn. having the half

left, Kathās.; -*dhōpā*, f. half an Ūpā, Drāhy., Sch. **Ardhaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to halve, Līl. **Arpaṇa-mīmāṇṣā**, f. N. of wk. **Arpima**, n. milk from a cow which has a diminutive calf, L. **Arpisa**, n. = prec. and next, L. **Arpisha**, n. fresh meat, L. **Arbuda**, (also) the cartilage of a rib, Viśhṇ.; (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 8 cold hells, Dharmas. 122; -*dhā*, ind. millionfold, JaimUp.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of a ch. of the SkandaP.; -*dō-dāsarpiṇī*, f. 'creeping near of Arbuda', N. of a partic. sacrificial path, AitBr. **Arbhaka**, (also) N. of a poet, Subh. **Arma-kapālā**, m. n. a potsherd from a heap of rubbish, TS. **Aryaka**, m. N. of a demon causing disease, Hariv. **Aryama-nan-dana**, m. patr. of Yama, Naish. **Arvāk-srotas**, mfn. turned downwards in moving (as an animal), MBh. **Arhaka**, mfn. entitled to (comp.), Hcat.; little, small (for *arbhaka*), L. **Arhapiya**, mfn. worthy to be honoured (superl. *-tama*), MBh. **Arhasāna**, m. the moon, L.; a horse, L. **A-laksha-naka**, mfn. undefinable, incomparable (said of Buddha), Divyāv. **A-lakshman**, mfn. inauspicious, MBh. **Alam-kāra**, (also) N. of a minister of Java-singha of Kāśmīr (1129-1150 A.D.; he is also called Laṅkāka); -*bhāṇḍa*, n. a jewel-box, Mṛicch.; -*ratnākara*, m., -*sarvasva*, n., -*rānusārīṇi*, f. N. of wks. **A-laṅghita**, mfn. not reached or touched, Mṛicch.; -*pūrvā*, mfn. not infringed or violated before, Vikr.; -*ūltam*, mfn. not forgetting one's self, Kathās. **A-latikā**, f. a soil destitute of creeping plants, Kām. **A-labdhā** (in comp.); -*gādhā*, mfn. one who has not reached the ground, Jātakam.; -*pada*, mfn. one who has found no place in or has made no impression upon (loc.), Ragh. **A-labhya**, (also) unintelligible, Sab. **Alam** (in comp.); -*artha-vaca*, n. a word of refusal or prohibition, Śiś. x, 75; -*ārya*, mfn. very generous, Lalit.; -*bhaviṣṭu*, mfn. being able to (inf.), BrahmaP. **A-lavana** (read, 'not salt'); -*ndīn*, mfn. not eating salt food, ŚrS. **Alasaya**, Nom. *yati*, to slacken, relax (trans.), Subh. **A-lāghava**, n. (with *manasaḥ*) no ease or relief of conscience, Mn. xi, 34. **Alīsta-cakra**, n. a fire-brand carried around (-*vāt*, ind.), MBh.; R. & C. **A-lābha-lābha**, loss and gain, Bcar. xi, 43. **A-lipi**, mfn. unstained (and 'unwritten'), Jain. **Alī-mat**, mfn. swarming with bees, Kāvyaḍ. **Alīka**, (also) ā, f. a courtesan, L.; (°*ra*) -*vāda-śila*, mfn. inclined or disposed to tell untruths, Daś. **Alūka**, mfn. not plucking or tearing, Bhar. **Aluma**, m. (said to be fr. √*al*) decoration, L.; a barber, L.; fire, L. **Alūna**, m. no remnant or remaining particles, MaitrS. **A-lepa**, m. = prec., IndSt.; mfn. unstained, clean, pure, MBh. **A-lopi**, f. 'Non-destroyer', N. of a goddess, RTL. 226. **Algaṇḍu**, v. l. for *alāṇḍu* (q.v.). **Alpa** (in comp.); -*kanṭha*, mfn. having a feeble voice, Śiśkh.; -*kāya*, mfn. thin, emaciated (-*rva*, n.), Suśr.; -*chada*, mfn. scantily clad, Mṛicch.; -*deśa-vṛitti-tva* (see *vyā-vṛitti*, p. 1039); -*nīdāna*, mfn. originating from a trifling cause, Suśr.; -*parichada*, mfn. possessing little property, poor, Divyāv. (conj.); -*pushpaka*, m. 'small-flowered', the Tilaka tree, L.; (ā), f. the small Banana, L.; -*phala*, m(ikā)n. yielding little fruit, of small results or consequences, MānGr.; -*bhujāntara*, mfn. narrow-chested, Vikr.; -*vāt* or *vitta-vāt*, mfn. possessing little, poor, Hcat.; -*sparsa*, m(ikā)n. insensible, Suśr. (v.l.); -*rva-mat*, mfn. possessing little, poor, Śatr.; -*svara*, mfn. having a feeble voice, Kathās.; containing few vowels, Bhāshik.; -*hariṇa*, m. a kind of small red deer, L.; -*pāṇḍa*, mfn. small-bodied (-*rva*, n.), Ratnāv.; -*pātanka* or *pāḍāha*, mfn. having little pain, well, healthy, Kāraṇḍ.; -*pāḍa*, mfn. very little, Śāk. (-*bhas*, mfn. 'of very 1° splendour', Megh.); -*pāvaiṣṭha*, mfn. having little left (-*rva*, n.), MBh.; -*pāvaiṣṭha*, mfn. id., R.; -*pī-bhava*, m. decrease, diminution, Dhātup. **Alpakāt**, ind. (also) nearly, almost, ŚBr. **Allaṭa**, m. N. of the author of the last part of the Kpr. **Allāḍa-lahari**, f. N. of a Comm. on the Kpr. **Allāḍapada**, m. = *الجادينا*, N. of a king, Sāh. (v. l.). **Ava-kara**, (also) a kind of plant (growing on garbage heaps), Kauś. **Ava-kalana**, n. burning with Kuśa grass, Baudh. **Ava-kāśe**, ind. (prob.) about dawn, MānGr. **Ava-kīṇa**, mfn. = *ā-k°*, Divyāv. **Ava-keśin**, m. a barren tree, Naish. **A-vakra-gamitā**, f. having a straight gait (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **Ava-khāda** (accord. to others fr. √*khad* = *khid*, 'hindrance, annoyance'). **Ava-gamaṇa**, (also) attachment, devotion, Kauś. **Ava-githa**,

n. early recitation at a sacrifice, L. **Ava-graha**, (also) mark of the elision of an initial *a*; -*śaka*, N. of a Pāṇishṭa of the SV. **Ava-ghoṣhapā**, f. announcement, publication, Jātakam. **Ava-cara-ka**, m. a footman, runner, Divyāv. **Ava-cāraṇa**, mfn. running, ib. **Ava-cīra-vloiraka**, mfn. dilapidation, ib. **Ava-cchādana**, n. covering, Drāhy. (Sch.). **Ava-jayana**, n. means of subduing or healing a disease, Car. **Ava-jāta**, mfn. mis-born (?), Divyāv. **Ava-jihva**, mfn. tongueless, Hir. **Ava-jvalana**, n. illuminating, ĀpŚr., Sch. **Ava-jvāla**, m. hot infusion, Kauś. (Sch.). **A-vañca-natā**, f. honesty, Cāp. **Avaḍa**, m. a kind of field, L. **Ava-tarpaṇa**, n. a soothing remedy, palliative, Suśr. **Ava-tāḍana**, n. striking, a stroke, blow, Mālatīm. **Ava-tāra** (acc. with *√labh*, 'to get an opportunity'), Divyāv.; -*prākṣhin*, mfn. watching opportunities, spying faults, ib. **Avatatā** (accord. to some = 'spring water', AV. ii, 3, 1). **Avat-sala**, mf(ā) n. not tender, harsh, cruel to (loc.), Ratnāv. **A-vatsā**, f. a cow whose calf is dead, Yājñ. i, 170. **Ava-dāta-vasana**, mfn. 'clothed in white', laical, Divyāv. **Ava-dāna-kalpalatā**, f. 'storehouse of legends of Buddha's life and acts', N. of a celebrated wk., MWB. 326, n. 1. **Ava-dola**, m. swinging, Ragh. ix, 46 (accord. to Sch. *nava-dol*). **Ava-draṅga**, an earnest (?), Divyāv. **Ava-dhāna**, (also) fixing, fastening, MBh.; -*vat*, mfn. attentive (-*tā*, f.), Naish., Sch. **Ava-dhika** (?), mfn. occurring after (comp.), Daś. **Ava-*√dhīr*** (read *ava-dhīraya*). **Avana**, (also) mfn. preserving, a preserver, Dharmas. **Ava-niharaṇa**, n. keeping away from (abl.), Lalit. **Avanī-mukha**, mfn. turned towards the earth, R. **Avanti-mihira**, m. N. of Varāha-mihira, Hcar. **Avapana**, n. not shaving, ParGr. **A-vapus**, mfn. bodiless, formless, MBh. **Ava-pūraṇa**, n. filling or covering with (comp.), Car. **Ava-pṛishṭhi-kṛita** or *√thi-bhūta*, mfn. set on the path of Buddhahood (?), Divyāv. **Ava-bharjita**, mfn. (*√bhrij*, Caus.) roasted, parched, i.e. burned, destroyed, BhP. **Ava-bhartsana**, n. scolding, threatening, Jātakam. **Ava-bhāṣya**, mfn. to be (or being) illumined, Śaṃk. **Ava-mūrdhaka**, mfn. with hanging head, Divyāv. **Ava-mocana**, n. (also) putting on (?), Nalac. **Avamohana**, n. a narcotic, Car. **Avara** (in comp.); -*kaika*, f. N. of a city, Jain.; *√ardha*, mfn. belonging to the lower half, KaushUp. **A-varita**, mfn. behaving improperly, MBh. **A-varsha-tarkya**, ind. when no rain is to be expected, when the sky is clear, ĀpGr. **A-valita**, mfn. not bent or curved, VarBrS. **Ava-lipsa**, m. a kind of amulet, AV. Paipp. **Ava-lokanaka**, mfn. having a fine view, ib.; *√lokita*, m. (also) N. of a poet, Subh. **Avaplopa**, (also) hurting, wounding, Siś. **Ava-lopana**, n. cutting off, destruction, Vās. **A-valka**, m. Gym-nema Sylvestre, L. **A-valga-*√kṛin***, mfn. not dealing fairly with (loc.), MBh. **Ava-vēdaka**, m. a spiritual instructor, Divyāv. **Ava-viśraṇṣita**, mfn. (*√śraṇṣ*, Caus.) fallen down, Bcar. **Ava-sānta**, mfn. (*√sam*) extinguished, AitBr. **Ava-*√śīd***, P. -*sardhayati*, to break wind against, mock, defy, Mn. viii, 282; *√sardhayati*, m. one who breaks wind upon or against, Viśhp. **Ava-sāya**, (also) disobedient, KāthUp.; Pañcat.; -*bhāgiyaka*, mfn. inevitable, Divyāv.; -*yātayati*, f. necessity of marching against an enemy, Kām.; *√yendriya*, mfn. one who does not control his senses, MBh. **Ava-syāya-kirana**, m. 'cold-rayed', the moon, Dhātvan. **Ava-sṭabdhātā**, f. stiffness, rigidity, Śaṃk. **Ava-sara** (in comp.); -*pāṭhaka*, m. a bard, panegyrist, Nalac. **Ava-sārapa** (ŚBr.). **Ava-sādana**, f. humiliation, discouragement; -*vineya*, mfn. to be taught by disc^o, Divyāv. **Ava-sāraṇa**, f. rehabilitation of a monk, Buddh. **Avasita** (in comp.); -*hārya*, mfn. one who has finished what had to be done, satisfied, Vikr.; -*maṇḍana*, mfn. entirely adorned or dressed, Śak.; *√ārtha*, mfn. (= *ta-kārya*), Daś.; *√iti*, f. conclusion, end, Ked. **Ava-sushirā**, f. the neck, L. **Ava-skandana**, n. (also) attack, onset, rushing on (*√prati*), Kpr. **Ava-sthā-tavya**, n. (impeis.) it is to be stayed or remained, Kād. **Ava-sphūrjathu**, m. rolling of thunder, Kap. (v.l.). **Ava-sphoṭana**, n. cracking the fingers, Gaut. **Ava-sraṇṣana**, n. falling down, Dhātup. **Ava-svāpanikā** or *√pani*, f. (the magical art of) lulling to sleep, HPariś. **A-vahat**, mfn. not flowing, stagnant (as water), ĀśvGr. **Ava-hārika**, n. booty, plunder, MBh. **Avahita-pāpi**, mfn. holding in the hand, Āpast. **Avahni**, mfn. (proh.) not sacrific-

ing, Nir. **Avāṇsa**, n. the penis, SāmavBr. **Avāk** (in comp. for *avāñc*); -*chruti*, mfn. deaf and dumb, L.; -*phala*, mfn. having evil consequences, MBh.; -*srotas*, mfn. tending downwards, MBh. **A-vāg** (in comp. for *avāk* above); -*ja*, mfn. not produced from the voice (sound), DhyanabUp.; -*dushā*, mfn. not using coarse words, Hariv. **A-vāoam-yama**, mfn. not suppressing the voice, not silent, TBr. **A-vācāla**, mfn. not talkative or boastful, Rajat. 1. **A-vācyā**, (also) not deserving censure, unblamable, irrefragable, Mṛicch. **Avāñho**, (more correctly *avāñc*, also) southern, Daś. **Avāptu-kāma**, mfn. desirous of attaining, Bcar. **A-vārūpa**, mfn. not relating or belonging to Varuṇa, TBr. **A-vārta**, mfn. not worthless, important, Sarvad. **Avālamba**, m. = *apd*, ĀpŚr. **A-vikalpaka**, mfn. not hesitating, MBh. **A-vikāra**, (also) m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. **A-vikūṭṭha**, mfn. not blunt or obtuse, sharp, penetrating, BhP. **A-vikūṭṭa**, mfn. not kept contracted (nose), HPariś. **A-vikṛishita** or *√sha*, mfn. not kept asunder, contracted (as vowels), Prāt. **A-vikopita**, mfn. uninjured (relics), Divyāv. **A-vikramaṇa**, n. suppression of the Krama-pāṭha (q.v.), Prāt. **A-vikrayya**, mfn. not to be sold, Kull. **A-vikṛishā**, mfn. distinct, intelligible, R. (B.) iv, 19, 10 (v.l.). **A-vikhaṇḍana**, n. non-violation, Jātakam. **A-vikhyāta-dosha**, mfn. one who has not manifestly committed a crime, Gaut. **A-vigapaya**, ind. taking no notice of, RPrāt. **A-vighna-maṅgala**, n. prayer for undisturbedness or security, Mālatīm. **A-vicita**, mfn. not piled up, MaitrS. **A-vijānaka**, mfn. not knowing, not familiar with, MBh. **A-vitarana**, n. not transferring, Suśr. **A-vitāna**, mfn. not empty (and 'without an awning'), Siś. iii, 50. **Avida**, ind. an exclamation of surprise and grief (also repeated and with *bho*), Mṛicch. **A-vidviśhvat**, mfn. unhostile (?), Hir. (conj.). **A-vidhāyin**, mfn. not docile or compliant, Bhpr. **A-vidhura**, mfn. not bereft or lonely, Śaṃk.; 'not deprived of a carriage-pole' and 'cheerful', Siś. xii, 8. **A-vidhya**, mfn. not to be pierced or wounded, invulnerable, MBh. **Avina**, (also) a bird, L.; the elbow, L. **A-vinyasta**, mfn. untrodden, Jātakam. **A-viprapaṇce**, mfn. (prob.) inexplicable, Buddh. **A-viplava**, mf(ā) n. uninterrupted, Yogas.; uncorrupted, chaste, MBh. (v.l.). **A-vibārha**, m. not scattering, ŚāṅkhBr. **A-vibuddha**, (also) not surrounded by learned men, Kāvād. ii, 322. **A-vibhakta** (MS.). **A-vibhajya** (read, 'Kum. iv, 37'). **A-vibhavat**, mfn. not existing or present, KātyŚr. **A-vibharaṇa**, mfn. not fallen or stumbled upon, R. **A-vi-manas**, (also) not dejected, in good spirits, Jātakam. **A-vimarāsa**, mfn. inconsiderate, thoughtless, Kathās.; *√itavya*, mfn. not to be considered, unimportant, Mālatīm. **A-vimuktōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad. **A-vimukham**, ind. without averting the face, straightforward (v.l. *abhi-m*), MBh. **A-vimocana**, n. (also) insolubleness, Hir. **A-virala-dantatā**, f. the having teeth without gaps (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83. **A-viralita**, mfn. not separated, closely united or joined, Uttarar. **A-virūḍha**, mfn. not deeply rooted, wavering, Jātakam. **A-viroddhri**, mfn. not opposing or contending, MBh. **A-vilamba-sarasvatī**, f. N. of a poetess, Cat. **A-vilambya**, ind. without delay, Kathās. **Avi-loman**, n. sheep's wool, Pat. **A-vivarta**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. **A-vivēha**, mfn. not living in wedlock (as cattle), AitBr. **A-viśakṛita**, (also) not doubted or distrusted, R. **A-viśāla-bhāva**, m. narrowness, Bcar. **A-viśrabha**, mfn. not inspiring confidence, BhP. **A-viśrama**, mfn. unceasing, unremitting, Śak. (v.l.). **A-viśranta-vidhyādhara-vyākaraṇa**, n. N. of a grammar by Vāmana (prob. w.r. for *viśr*), Cat. **A-vishama-padātā**, f. having equal feet (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **A-viśatāva**, mfn. without a Viśṭāva (see below), Drāhy. **Avishṭhu**, m. (said to be fr. *√av*) a horse, L.; a priest, L. **A-viśamvādita**, mfn. undisputed, generally approved, MārKp. **A-viśiṣṭa**, mfn. not removed or put aside, Lāty.; not dismissed, HPariś. **A-viskanttri**, mfn. not leaping to and fro, Bhaṭṭ. **A-vihoṭṭha**, mfn. unhurt, undamaged, Buddh. **A-vitaka**, not an inclosed place, Yājñ. ii, 271. **A-vira-gna**, mfn. not killing men, Hir.; -*stha*, mfn. not standing out heroes, cowardly, Kath. 2. **A-vritta**, mfn. of bad conduct or behaviour, R. **A-vṛintaka**, mfn. without a handle, KātyŚr., Sch. **A-vṛishapa**, mfn. having no testicles (*√vṛi*, *krīta*,

mfn. 'castrated'), R. **A-vṛiṣṭa**, mfn. not rained, Pañcat. **Avēkshatā**, f. foresight, Divyāv. **A-veśa-sadṛśa**, mfn. not like prostitution, Mṛicch. **A-valavartika**, mfn. never returning (for a new birth); -*tva*, n.), Sukh. i. **A-vaiśāradya**, n. want of confidence, Car. **A-vaiśama**, n. symmetry, Vām. iii, 2, 5. **Avōksh** (*ava-*√uksh**), to be sprinkle, Hir. **Avōkshapiya**, mfn. fit for sprinkling (as water), JaimUp. **A-vodhri**, m. not a husband, Kull. **A-vyakta**, n. (also) a young monk who has not finished his studies, Siś.; -*nirmāṇa*, mfn. not yet full-grown, R.; -*bhāṣin*, mfn. speaking indistinctly, Mṛicch.; -*mūrti*, mfn. of imperceptible form, Bhag. **A-vyāṇjana**, mfn. (a girl) who has not yet attained to puberty, Pañcat.; having no consonants, AmṛitUp. **A-vyatī**, f. not desirous (of sexual intercourse), RV. x, 95, 5. **A-vyathin**, mfn. not discomposed, Siś. **A-vyavastha**, (also) not lasting or enduring, Kālid.; (*√ā*), f. unsettled state, Rajat.; *√sthita*, (also) unsettled, uncertain, Bcar. **A-vya-vahāra**, m. improper conduct or practice, Hāsy.; *√hṛita*, mfn. (= *√hārya*), BhP. **A-vyavēta**, mfn. not separated by (instr.), RPrāt.; separated by *a*, VPrāt. **A-vyāghṛta**, m. no contradiction, Drāhy. **A-vyābādhā**, mfn. unobstructed, unimpeded, Mahāv. **A-vyāla-ceshṭita**, mfn. not acting like a snake, not deceitful, R. **A-vyūpta** (in comp.); -*keśa*, mfn. having unshorn hair, MaitrS.; -*vaha*, mfn. (a horse) whose shoulder is unshaven, ib. **A-śakta-bhartṛika**, mfn. having an impotent husband, Viśhp. **Āsana** (in comp.); -*krīyā*, f. the taking of food (*√yām* *√kri*, 'to eat'), Pañcat. **Ā-sani**, (also) a hail-stone, Kauś.; -*grāvan*, n. a diamond, Prab.; *√nīta*, m. N. of Rudra-Siva, Hcat. **A-sayya**, m. 'having no bed', a partic. class of ascetics, R. **A-śābda**, mfn. not based on a Vedic text, Jaim. **A-śikha**, mfn. having no topknot of hair, L. **A-śila**, mfn. stoneless, R. **A-śiṣṭikṣu**, see *śiṣṭ* (p. 1076). 1. **A-śiṣṭha** (erase 1.). **A-śiṣhya-vṛitti**, mfn. not behaving like a pupil, MBh. **Āṣṭya-ākshara**, mfn. containing eighty syllables (-*tva*, n.), MaitrS. **A-śirta-tanu**, mfn. having an indestructible body, Kāth. **A-śnoi-vrata**, mfn. making unholy vows, Bhag. **A-śuddha-prakṛiti**, mfn. having dishonest ministers, Pañcat. **A-śubha** (in comp.); -*cintaka*, m. N. of a fortune-teller, Kautukar.; *√bhātmaka*, mfn. evil-minded, Kām. **A-śūdrōcchishṭin**, mfn. not giving the remnants of food to a Śūdra, Hir. **A-śoka** (in comp.); -*bhāṇḍa* or *-bhāṇḍaka*, n. jewels given to one's bride, Lalit.; -*malla*, m. N. of various authors, Cat.; -*vanikā-nyāya*, m. the rule of the grove of Āśoka trees (applied to cases in which a preference of any particular thing among many cannot be accounted for, just as Rāvaṇa kept Sītā in an Āśoka grove, but might equally well have kept her in a grove of other trees), A.; -*śrī*, m. N. of a son of Bindu-sāra, HPariś.; *√kāntara* (*√dī*), mfn. not mingled with sorrow, ŚBr.; *√kī* *√kri*, to turn into an Āśoka (and 'to free from sorrow'), SārṅgP.; *√kṣvara*, m. N. of two temples built by Āśoka, Rajat. **A-śobhana**, mfn. not beautiful, VarBrS., Sch.; disagreeable, vicious, bad, VarBrS.; BhP.; inauspicious, Suśr. **Āsma** (in comp. for *āsmān*); -*garbha-maya*, mf(ā) n. consisting of emerald, Dharmas.; -*cūrṇa*, n. ground or powdered stone, KātyŚr.; -*plava*, m. a boat of stone, Mn. iv, 190; *√yokta*, N. of a tree (perhaps w.r. for *√yoktra*), Kauś.; -*loshtra-nyāya*, m. the rule of the stone and clod of earth (used to denote the relative importance of two things, both of which may be unimportant), A.; -*varshavat*, mfn. raining stones, R. **Āsmaya**, (prob.) m. a ray of light (= *mayūkha*), L. **A-śmaśāna-cit**, mfn. not piled up in the form of a pyre, MaitrS.; (*√sm*), mfn. not piling up &c., TS. **A-śmastru**, mfn. unbearded, GopBr. **A-śraddhya**, n. unbelief, Divyāv. **A-śrānta**, (also) eternal, continual, L. **Āstru** (in comp.); -*dhārā*, f. a flow of tears, Pañcat.; -*netra*, mfn. with tears in the eyes, MBh.; -*paripṛlūḍksha*, mfn. having the eyes filled with *o*, Bcar.; -*pramār-jana*, n. wiping away tears, MBh. xii, 5263; consoling, comforting, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; -*maya*, mf(ā) n. consisting of tears, Naish.; -*leta*, m. a tear-drop, Megh.; -*vadana*, mf(ā) n. tear-faced, BhP.; -*vaha*, mfn. full of tears, Bcar. **A-śliṣṭha**, mfn. incoherent, MBh.; *√ārtha*, mfn. inconsistent, contradictory, L. **A-śleshā-vidhi**, m. N. of a Pariś. of MānGr. **Āśva** (in comp.); -*banda*, m. Physalis Flexuosa, L.; -*kuñjara*, m. an excellent horse, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 62, Kāś.; -*krānta*, mfn. trodden by h's, TĀr.;

-gopa, m. the attendant of a h°, Bcar. ; -ghosha, m. N. of the author of the Buddha-carita (2nd or 3rd cent. A.D.) ; -caryā, f. following the (sacrificial) h°, R. ; -dāya, mfn. intending to present with a horse, Pāp. iii, 12, Kās. ; -deva, m. N. of a poet, Cat. ; -dādaśa, mfn. (ā)n. pl. (eleven cows and) a h° as the twelfth, ŚrS. ; -dhātī, f. N. of a poem by Jagannātha Paṇḍita-rāja ; -nāga, m. (= kuñjara), Pāp. ii, 1, 62, Kās. ; -nāman, n. a horse's name, Hir. ; -panya, m. a h°-dealer (in the caste system the son of a Kshatriya and an unmarried Vaiśya), L. ; -pad (or -pād), m. a h°'s foot, Vait. ; -pada, n. the print of a h°'s foot, KātyŚr. ; -pardātu (?), m. the rib of a h°, MaitrS. ; -pūṇya, mfn. abounding in h°, MānGr. ; -pota, m. a foal, L. ; -poshaka, m. a groom, KātyŚr. ; -prakhāṇḍa, n. (= kuñjara), Pāp. ii, 1, 66, Kās. ; -prapalana, n. (read prapaṇḍa) ; -priya, m. 'dear to h°, barley, L. ; -pluta, n. a h°'s leap, Vet. ; -ballava and -maṇḍima, m. a groom, Pāp. vi, 2, 66, Kās. ; -matallikā and -macarcikā, f. (= -kuñjara), ib. ii, 1, 66, Kās. ; -mahisha, n. sg. a h° and a buffalo, ib. ii, 4, 9, Kās. ; -yukta, mfn. relating to a h°, KātyŚr. ; -ratna, n. a jewel of a h° (one of the 7 treasures of a Cakra-vartin), Dharmas. 85 ; -ratna-dāna, n. N. of the 14th Pāṇis. of the AV. ; -riṇu, (also) a buffalo, L. ; -lavana, n. salt given to a h°, Pāp. vi, 2, 4, Kās. ; -vāṇija, m. a h°-dealer, ib. 13, Kās. ; -vāyidī, f. a riding-school, Uttamac. ; -vṛindāra, m. (= -kuñjara), Pāp. ii, 1, 62, Kās. ; -vṛindin, mfn. consisting of a large number of horses, MBh. ; -śiṇa, m. a horse's penis, KātyŚr. ; -saṃkhyā, m. 'counting h°' (= ballava), Pāp. vi, 2, 66, Kās. ; -sādhana, mfn. effective by horses, Ragh. iv, 62 ; -sūta, m. a charioteer, MBh. ; -sraṇa, n. the flowing off (of water) from a wet horse, KātyŚr. ; -vāṇāyana, m. a h° belonging to a Cakra-vartin, Divyāv. ; -vāṇana, m. pl. 'h°-faced', N. of a mythological people, Praçāṇḍ. ; -vāṇasaraṇa, n. (= aśva-caryā), MBh. ; -vāṇarita, n. false testimony concerning h°s, Mn. viii, 98 ; -vāpād, f. an accident occurring to a sacrificial horse, KātyŚr. ; -vā-mukha, m. submarine fire, Naish. ; -vāvatāra, m. N. of the 10th Avatāra of Viṣṇu (as Kalki or Kalkia), RTL. 114 ; -vāṇavijaya, mfn. (ā)n. pl. (twenty cows and) a h° as twenty-first, KātyŚr. **Aśvaka**, (also) a toy-horse, Jātakam. **Aśvattha** (in comp.) ; -kalpa, m. ; -piṇḍa, f. ; -vivaha, m. N. of wks. ; -śākhā, f. a branch of the holy fig-tree, MaitrS. ; -tithyāpāna, n. the ceremony of raising a bank of earth round a holy fig-tree, Cat. **Aśvi** (in comp. for aśvin) ; -śālokyā, n. attainment of heaven by those who have offered Aśva-medha sacrifices, Mn. iv, 231 ; -sūta, m. du. the two sons of the Aśvins (Nakula and Sahadeva), MBh. **Aśhta** (in comp. for aśtan) ; -karma-paribhṛashā, m. a Jaina, L. ; -pada, (also) consisting of 8 words, Mālatīm. ; -bhoga (a fiscal term), Inscr. ; -ratni, m. 8 Aratnis long, MBh. ; -vāṛshika, mfn. (ā)n. lasting 8 years, Hcat. ; -tāṅga and -tā-daśa, see below ; -tā-prush (TS.) ; -tāratni, mfn. 8 Aratnis long, ŚBr. ; -śrīkha, mfn. half of half of 8 = 2, Pratāp. ; -tāṇva-samāthi, m. a team of 8 horses, R. ; -tāṭara, mfn. more than 8, Yājñ. ; -śākhā-śrāddha, n. a Śrāddha performed at the Aśhṭak festival, ĀpGr. **Aśhtakyā**, f. a cow employed at the A° r°, Kauś. **Aśhtama-deśa**, m. intermediate region (= antarā-dīś), Gobh. **Aśhtāṅga**, (also) all the perfections, Divyāv. ; -pranipāta, m. prostration of the 8 parts of the body (= pāṇāṇā), PārGr. ; -mārga-deśika, m. 'guide of the eightfold path', N. of a Buddha, Divyāv. ; -yoga, m. the eightfold Yoga (consisting of yama, niyama, āsana, prāṇāyāma, pratyāhāra, dhyaṇa, dhāraṇa, and samādhi, qq. vv.), Up. ; -samanvāgata, mfn. (said of a feast), Divyāv. ; -gopēta, mfn. (said of excellent water), ib. **Aśhṭa-daśa** (in comp. for śan) ; -prakṛitī, 18 officials, Inscr. ; -red (for -ricā), a stanza or hymn of 18 verses, AV. ; -vakra, m. N. of a mountain, Divyāv. ; -vakrikā, f. N. of a mythical river, ib. **Aśhṭa-pada**, (also) a chess-board on which each line has 8 squares or 64 in all, MW. **Aśhtika**, mfn. having the length of eight, Sulbas. **Aśhṭī**, f. the bone of the knee or elbow, L. **Aśmyayita**, (also) unprepared, BhP. **Aśmyogopadha**, mfn. (a word) the penultimate letter of which is not a conjunct consonant, Pāp. iv, 1, 54. **Aśmuplita-keśatā**, f. having the hair not tangled (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **Aśmavṛitta-vidheya**, (in rhet.) the insertion into a compound of a word which ought to be indepen-

dent, Kpr. **Aśmavṛaya** (TB). **Aśmāsūta-gila** (accord. to some = 'swallowing without pronouncing a blessing', AV.). **Aśmākāya**, mfn. not worthy to receive a Saṅkṣāra (q.v.), Mn. x, 66. **Aśmāta-vihārī**, m. N. of a Buddha, Divyāv. **Aśakta**, (also) eternal, continual, L. **Aśam-kirṇa**, (also) not densely populated, R. **Aśam-kṛipta**, mfn. not desired, MBh. **Aśamkhyasas**, ind. in countless numbers, BhP. **Aśam-gata-prabha**, m. = amītābha, Sukh. i. **Aśam-gitakam**, ind. without music (with √nṛi, to dance without nṛi, i.e. 'to do anything without cause or reason'), MBh. **Aśamgraha**, m. refraining from begging, L. **Aśamgrāha**, mfn. not prancing (said of a horse), MBh. v, 5262 (Nilak.). **Aśajāti**, mfn. not of the same caste (v.l. a-svajāti), Mn. ix, 86. **Aśamjilka**, n. unconsciousness, ecstatic state, Divyāv. ; -sattva, m. pl. N. of certain ecstatic beings, ib. **Aśat** (in comp.) ; -kriyā, f. bad conduct, Jātakam. ; -pratigraha, m. (= -parigraha), Mn. ; Yājñ. **Aśanāma**, mfn. (ā)n. not having the same name, MBh. **Aśanidarśana**, mfn. (prob.) indefinable, Buddh. **Aśamadhāna**, mfn. not niaking peace, Pāṇcat. **Aśamdarśana**, n. not seeing (i.e. absence of intercourse with) people, MBh. **Aśamnipātin**, mfn. not producing an immediate effect, ĀpY. **Aśamnyupta**, mfn. (√2. vāp) not thrown together, ĀpŚr. **Aśamanvāhara**, m. thoughtlessness (?), Divyāv. **Aśamaya-vyukta**, mfn. (said of a Śrāvaka at a partic. stage of development), Buddh. **Aśamāpta-prabha**, m. = amītābha, Sukh. i. **Aśamparigraha**, mfn. not accepted, refused, Jātakam. **Aśampusha**, m. N. of Indra, L. **Aśamprikta**, mfn. secret, L. **Aśamparjāta**, mfn. unconscious, Yogas. ; Sch. **Aśamprajñāna**, n. want of knowledge, Buddh. **Aśampramāṇa**, mfn. not too spacious, ŚāṅkhGr. **Aśambhava**, m. non-coition, impotence, ĀpGr. **Aśambhūta**, mfn. not existing, fictitious, R. **Aśammosha-dharman**, m. N. of Buddha, Divyāv. **Aśarva-homa**, m. not offering the whole of an oblation (keeping back a portion), L. **Aśasya**, mfn. (ā)n. not grown with corn, Hariv. **Aśahat**, mfn. (ā)n. unable to (inf.), ib. **Aśahidaya**, mfn. not sensible of what is beautiful, Sāh. **Aśahya**, (also) lost beyond aid (as a sinking ship), Divyāv. **Aśādhāraṇāpamē**, f. a kind of comparison (in which a person or thing is said to be only comparable to himself or itself?), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 37. **Aśādhū**, mfn. (in rhet.) not grammatically correct (as anyā-kāraka for anyat-k°), Vām. ii, 1, 5. **Aśāra**, mfn. (also) faithless, L. **Aśālati-prakāśa**, m. N. of a dictionary (written under Aśālati, king of Kāśmīr). **Aśāhacarya**, n. unsimultaneousness, Nyāyas. ; Sch. **Aśi**, m. (also) a shark, alligator, L. ; -jala, n. blood dripping from a sword, Dharmas. ; -jihva, m. 'sword-tongued', N. of an Asura, Hariv. ; -tāla, m. N. of a plant (from which the shafts of arrows are made), Kauś. ; -plava, m. a kind of porpoise, L. ; -baddha, mfn. girt with a dagger or sword, ŚāṅkhŚr. ; -mārga, m. pl. the various ways of handling a sword, MBh. ; -sūnā, f. (= sūnā), Divyāv. ; (asy)-agra, n. the point of a knife, Śāṅkh. ; (asy)-ākṛitī, mfn. formed like a sw°, KātyŚr. 2. **Aśīṣa**, mfn. (ā)n. the dark half of a lunar month, L. ; a partic. intoxicating drink, L. ; -gati, m. 'having a black course', fire (-dyuti, 'shining like fire'), Bcar. v, 79 ; -ratna, n. a sapphire, Kir. ; -skandha, m. a kind of amulet, Kauś. ; -tāmana, m. a black-faced monkey, L. ; -tēkshana, mfn. black-eyed, MBh. **Aśīma** = a-sīman, Naish. **Aśukhāya**, Nom. Ā. 'yate, to be uneasy, Jātakam. **Aśupratāra**, mfn. difficult to be crossed, ib. **Aśura** (in comp.) ; -loka (MaitrS.) ; -vīta, n. the race of Asuras, AitBr. ; -rārdana, m. 'harasser of A°', a god, MBh. **Aśuri**, (prob.) m. (said to be fr. √2. as) war, battle (= saṅgrāna), L. **Aśu-vyaya**, m. sacrifice of one's own life, Prab. **Aśūci-samocāra**, mfn. impenetrable even to a needle, very dense, Bhartṛ. ; Rājat. **Aśūta**, mfn. having no charioteer, R. **Aśrig-bhājana**, mfn. receiving blood as a share, ŚāṅkhGr. **Aśrij** (for 'a kind of religious abstraction', read, 'N. of the 16th of the astrological Yogas, also called Siddhi'). **Aśrīṇya** (v.l. aśrīṇ) = a-srīṇī, BhP. **Aśocanaka-darśana**, mfn. lovely to see, Divyāv. **Aśoḍha**, (also) m. an elephant with thick and short tusks, L. **Aśaunāman** (erase and read in ŚBr. asau n°). 1. **Aśta** (in comp.) ; -karuṇa, mfn. pitiless, cruel, Mālatīm. 2. **Aśta** (in comp.) ; -gāmin, mfn. going down, Hāsy. ; -m-gacchat, m. (= lagna), Sūryas. ;

-m-ayācala, m. (= aśla-giri), L. ; -m-itāditā, f. (scil. paurnā-māsī) the day on which the moon rises full after sunset, Gobh. ; -lagna, n. the western horizon, Sūryas. ; Sch. ; -tābhi-lāshin, mfn. verging towards sunset, Mudr. **Aśtanā**, f. having no breast or udder, MaitrS. **Astāryā**, mfn. not to be laid low, unconquerable, ŚBr. **Asti-nāsti-tva**, n. being and not being, Kāty. **Astika**, m. (commonly written āstika, q.v.), L. **Astu**, (also) existence, reality (= aśi-bhāva), L. **Astra**, (also) the art of throwing missiles, MBh. ; -kshati-mat, mfn. wounded by arrows, Śiś. ; -jivana, m. (= jīva), L. ; -veda, m. the science of archery, Dhanamj. **Astrika**, mfn. without women, HParīś. ; having no wife, Bhāṭṭ. **Asthāna**, (also) impossibility, Divyāv. ; an army which has lost its chief, L. ; mfn. deep, L. **Asthi** (in comp.) ; -karu, m. fat, serum of flesh, L. ; -kumbha, m. an urn for preserving the bones of burned bodies, ĀpŚr. ; -khāda, m. 'bone-eater', a dog, L. ; -cēt, mfn. not piled up like bones, MaitrS. ; -bhāṅga, m. N. of a poet, Cat. ; -yanta-vaṭ, like skeletons, Divyāv. ; -vīlaya-tīrtha, n. N. of a sacred place at Nāsik, RTL. 301 ; -buddhi, f. N. of wk. ; -śeṣa, mfn. having only bones left (-tā, f.), Kāthās. ; -samyoga, m. a joint, Car. ; -saṃghāta and -saṃnāhana, m. N. of plants, L. ; -saṃcāya (see RTL. 284 &c.). ; -thy-uddharāṇa, n. N. of wk. **Aśpandana-sthiti**, f. fainting, L. **Aśprishṭa-purushāntara**, mfn. not belonging to another, Kum. **Aśphuṭa-bhāṣhaṇa**, mfn. (ā)n. lisping, L. **Aśmād-rāta**, mfn. given by us, TS. **Aśmādrīṣa**, mfn. like us, ŚāṅkhBr. **Aśy-agra** &c., see under aśi (col. 2). **Aśyūta-nēśika**, mfn. (a draught ox) whose nose is not pierced, Baudh. **Aśruta**, mfn. imperishable, Pār. **Aśvagātā** (accord. to some = a-svasthātā, 'ill health', others, 'dependence', AV. ix, 2, 3). **Aśvatā**, (also) unselfishness, Bcar. vi, 10. **Aśvarya**, mfn. not good for the voice, Sūtr. **Aśvar-yogya**, mfn. unworthy of heaven, VP. **Aśvasthāna**, mfn. occurring out of its proper place, Drāhy. **Aśvāmī-vikraya**, m. sale of property by one who is not the rightful owner, Mn. viii, 4 (cf. IW. 261). **Aśvārtha**, mfn. useless, BhP. 1. **Aha**, (also) a particle answering to ha in a preceding sentence (ha-aha = pēv-dē), Gaṇar. 4. **Ahaḥ** (in comp. for ahar) ; -kshānta, mfn. patient during the day, Hir. ; -stoma, m. a Stoma belonging to a partic. day, Drāhy. **Ahata-mārga**, mfn. one whose course is free, Mṛicch. **Aham** (in comp.) ; -indra, m. N. of a divine being, Dharmas. ; -padārtha, m. the Ego, Sāṃkhyaś. ; Sch. ; -mati, (also) mfn. egoistic, arrogant, BrahmvP. ; (ṛi)-ghāta, n. a self-murderer, Kāraṇḍ. **Ahamāda**, m. = Ahmad, Cat. **Ahar** (in comp.) ; -ādī, m. daybreak, Śiś. ; -patī (MaitrS.). **Ahalyā** (in comp.) ; -kāmādhenu, f. N. of a modern law-book ; -saṃkramāṇa, n. N. of a drama. **Ahāpayat**, mfn. not omitting or losing, Kām. ; MarkP. **Ahi** (in comp.) ; -kaṭcuka, m. a snake's skin, Svapnac. ; -jambhana, n. a means of destroying snakes, MantraBr. ; -nil-vayani, f. (cf. -nirvāyanti) a snake's skin, L. ; -prishṭha, n. an iron machine like a snake's backbone, L. ; -vidvish, m. N. of Indra, Kir. ; -vratin, mfn. one who lives like a snake (only on air), L. **Ahimpkāra** or -krīti, mfn. not accompanied by the exclamation hihi. **Ahina** = i. dhina, MaitrS. **Ahima-roca**, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun, Śiś. **Ahiranyava**, mfn. possessing no golden ornaments, ŚāṅkhŚr. **Ahinaḥa**, mfn. one whose days are not lessened, BaudhP. **Ahi-ramaṇi**, f. a two-headed snake (= ahirāṇi), Hcar. **Ahutābhyudite**, ind. when the sun has risen before the sacrifice, KātyŚr. **Ahedamāna**, mfn. not sporting or joking, being in earnest, R. **Ahetu-vāda**, m. the doctrine of the Cārvākas, Jātakam. ; -din, m. an adherent of it, ib. **Ahedhma**, m. (with Paṇḍavya) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. **Aheṇin**, mfn. not dallying, ib. **Aho-bala**, m. N. of various authors (also with āst-trin or sūri), Cat. **Ahrasta**, mfn. (for -hrasita) not shortened, Vait.

Ā-kapīṣa, mfn. brownish, Kir. **Ā-kampra**, mfn. somewhat trembling, Śiś. **Ā-karnaka**, m. n. (and ikā, f.) the sheath of a knife, L. **Ā-karaha**, (also) an instrument for collecting ashes, shovel, Kauś. (Sch.) ; a partic. part of an elephant's trunk, L. **Ā-kalusha**, mfn. a little turbid, Jātakam. **Ā-kāśa** (in comp.) ; -garbha, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. ; -cakra, n. the region of ether, Virac. ; -plavā, f. N. of a Kīṇi-narī, Kāraṇḍ. ; -maṇi, m. the sun, Dharmas. ; -vacana, n. (in dram.) a voice from

the sky, Bhar.; °*śānāntyaḍyatana*, (also) m. pl. N. of a class of gods, MWB. 213 (also °*ānāpaga*, Dharmas. 129); °*śāpāyāsa*, m. N. of a Vedānta wk. **Ākīṃcanya**, (also) m. a nihilist, Bcar. xii, 63; °*nyādyatana*, (also) m. pl. N. of a class of gods, MWB. 213 (also °*ānāpaga*, Dharmas. 129). **Ākīṭa-patamga-pīlākam**, ind. down in worms (and) flying insects (and) ants, ChUp. **Ā-√kṛt** (Caus. °*kṛjyati*), to break, Divyāv.; °*koṭana*, n. smoothening, Mahāv.; (ā), f. punishment, Nār., Sch. **Ā-kutīla**, mfn. a little bent, Śāk.; a little curled, Kād. **Ā-kudmali-kṛita**, mfn. half-expanded, Prasannar. **Ā-√i. kṛi** (Caus. °*kārayati*, also) to imply by signs, Divyāv. **Ā-kṛiti-loṣṭha**, a clod from the field in its natural shape, Kauś. **Ā-kṛiṣṭha**, m. a magical diagram scratched on the ground (?), ib. **Ākē** (accord. to some, 'visibly' [cf. *akshi*, °*iṣkṣ*], RV. ii, 1, 10; °*nīpā*, read *ā kenipāso*, ib. iv, 45, 6). **Ā-koshaṭham**, ind. down to the abdomen, BhP. **Ā-kṣhepa** (in comp.); °*valana*, n. tossing about (the arms &c.), Ratnāv.; °*sūtra*, n. a string for filling pearls, Ragh. vi, 28 (v.l.); °*pīpi*, f. (with *siddhi*) the magical power of attraction, Mālatim. (= *ākarṣiṇī siddhiḥ*, Sch.). **Ā-kṣhvedita**, n. humming, buzzing, R. **Ā-khaṇḍala**, (also) the ruler of (gen.), Vitrac.; °*akubh*, f. 'Indra's quarter,' the east, Vās.; °*lāsā*, f. id., Prasannar. **Ākhu** (in comp.); °*yāna*, m. Gaṇeśa (cf. -ga), L.; °*han*, m. 'mouse-killer,' a cat, Pat. on Pāṇi. iii, 2, 84, Vārt. 4. **Ā-khedana**, n. drawing to one's self, ĀpŚr., Sch. **Ā-khyātōttara**, mfn. (a name) the second part of which is a verb, ĀpGr. **Ā-khyāna-vid**, m. a knower of stories, Mālatim. **Ā-khyāyāni**, f. a message, L. **Ā-gata** (in comp.); °*vismaya*, mfn. filled with wonder, Bcar.; °*lāṣṭha*, mfn. full of interest, ib. **Ā-gadhita**, mfn. (√*gadh*) clung to, pressed close to, RV. i, 126, 6. **Ā-gama** (in comp.); °*kalpadruma*, m., °*kaṇṇuḍi*, f., °*candrikā*, f., °*taitva-saṃgraha*, m., °*prakāśa*, m., °*rahasya*, n. N. of wks. (cf. IW. 524; R.TL. 185-208); °*virodhā*, m. conflict with tradition, Kāvāyā.; °*saṃhita*, mfn. agreeing with tr., Bcar.; °*mika*, mfn. acquired by tr., Nyāyas, Sch.; °*mya*, (also) with reference to, owing to (gen.), Divyāv. **Ā-garā** (accord. to others = *āgarā*). **Ā-garbhām**, ind. down to the child in the womb, Vitrac. **Āgāvin**, m. an evil-doer, Ālankārav. **Āgāra**, (also) a partic. high number, Buddh.; °*rika*, m. a householder, layman, Buddh. **Āgīrāma**, m. N. of a family, Inscr. **Ā-gīta**, mfn. sung unto, JaimUp. **Āgnīdhra**, (also) m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛs.; (ṛ), f. kindling or feeding the fire, L. **Āgneya**, mfn. (also) inflammable, combustible, MBh. **Ā-grathana**, n. tying round, girding, Ragh. **Ā-granthana**, n. a knot (= *granthi*), Bcar. i, 78. **Ā-grayanīya**, m. pl. the firstfruits destined for oblation, ŚāṅkhBr. **Āghaṭṭalikā**, f. a horn for blowing, L. **Ā-ghargharam**, ind. snarlingly, growlingly, Mālatim. **Ā-gharsha**, ni. rubbing, friction, Śiś. **Ā-ghāta-kāla**, m. a critical or dangerous time, Car. **Ā-ghāraṇa**, m. a partic. sacrificial ladle, L. **Ā-ghoshinī**, f. pl. N. of a class of demons, ŚāṅkhGr., Sch. **Āṅgalaukika**, m. a dream caused through bile or phlegm, L. **Āṅgīrasa**, (also) m. a partic. magical implement, Kauś. **Āṅgula**, mfn. (n. sticking to the fingers, Bauddh. **Ā-cakṣhas**, mfn. eloquent (= *vāgmīn*), L. **Ā-cañcala**, mfn. moving slowly to and fro, Prasannar. **Ā-carita**, distress for debt (in the legal sense), Mn. vii, 49. **Ācāra-maya**, mfn. (n. wholly addicted to ceremonial usages, Kād. **Ācārya**, m. (also) the son of an outcast Vaiśya and a Vaiśya who was before a Brāhman's wife, Mn. x, 23 (accord. to some, read *cārya*); °*tarpaṇa*, n. a rite supplementary to the *pīṣi*-l, R.TL. 410; °*muṣṭhi*, f. 'a teacher's closed hand,' constraint, force, Mahāv.; °*ryāsandī*, f. a t's seat, Hir. **Ācīkhyasāpamā**, f. a kind of simile (in which it is left uncertain whether praise or censure is meant), Kāvāyā. ii, 32. **Ā-citra**, mfn. decorated with many-coloured ornaments, R. **Ā-√2. cumb**, to kiss, Daś. **Ā-choṣṭita**, mfn. (fr. Caus. of √*chu*) torn off, Ājāt. **Ājakeśin**, m. pl. N. of a family, JaimUp. 1. **Ājī** (in comp.); °*bhūmi*, f. a field of battle, Śiś.; °*johin*, mfn. distinguished in battle, MBh. **Ā-jihmita**, mfn. turned or bent a little aside, Kād. **Ā-jirpāntam**, ind. to the end of digestion, Bauddh. **Āñchita**, mfn. provided or furnished with, Harav. **Āñjaneya**, (also) N. of an author; °*purāṇa*, n., °*stava*, m., °*stotra*, n. N. of wks. **Āṭaka**, (also) m. a sparrow, L. **Āṭika**, m.

pl. N. of a School of the Yajus, AV. Paris. **Ā-ṭopa**, m. (also) haste, L. **Āḍambarita**, mfn. accompanied with sounds of a drum, Nalac.; highly increased, Sighās. **Āḍindikā**, f. clean shaving of the whole body, L. **Ā-ḍval**, cl. 10, P. °*ḍvālayati*, to mix, mingle; °*ḍvāla*, n. mixing, mingling, KātyŚr., Sch. **Āḍhā**, f. a centipede, L. **Āḍhārikā**, f. (= or v.l. for *ḍhārikā*, ĀpGr. **Āḍhika**, n. bone, L. **Āṇuka** or *ṇūka*, n. dirt in the eye, L. **Āṇḍa** (in comp.); °*kośa*, (also) mfn. enclosed in an egg, BhP.; °*pīta* (āṇḍa), mfn. nne who has sipped eggs, TĀr. **Ā-√takṣh**, (also) to cut, carve, form by carving, Jātakam. **Ā-tati**, f. darkness, L. **Ā-tapa**, (also) moonshine, Daś.; Harav.; °*nivāraṇa*, n. a parasol, VarYog. **Ātiṇagata**, mfn. composed in the metre *Ati-jagati*, TāṇḍBr., Sch. **Ā-titāṇan**, mfn. (Desid. of √*tan*) wishing to overspread or cover, Śiś. **Ātivāhika**, (also) m. an inhabitant of the other world, L. **Ātisāyika**, (also) extraordinary, Jātakam. **Ātisārika**, mfn. (n. like diarrhoea, Car. **Ā-tripti**, ind. to satiety or satisfaction, Balar. **Ātta** (in comp.); °*kānti*, mfn. deprived of splendour, Prab.; °*vidya*, mfn. one who has acquired knowledge from (abl.), Vop.; °*vibhava*, mfn. one who has acquired wealth, Gaut.; °*somapiṭhiya* (āṭta), mfn. deprived of the Soma drink, ŚBr.; °*sva*, mfn. d° of one's property (-*tva*, n.), Ragh. **Ātma** (in comp. for *ātman*); °*kāma*, mfn. desirous of emancipation, Jātak.; °*cintā*, f. meditation on the soul, Mn. xii, 31; °*jit*, mfn. master of one's self, Bcar.; °*jñānōpaniṣad*, f., °*jyotir-upaniṣad*, f., °*tattva-viveka*, m. N. of wks.; °*dharmaṇi*, f. (with Buddhists) one of the four Dhāraṇis, Dharmas. 52; °*nirāloka*, n. (with *muni*) N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1183; °*nirūpaṇa* and °*pañcaka*, n. N. of wks. by Śaṅkarācārya; °*saṃyukta*, mfn. being in the body, Āpast.; °*saṃyoga*, mfn. connexion with one's self, ib.; °*sambhāvita*, mfn. self-conceived, proud, ib.; °*mādhimāriana*, n. rubbing one's self, ĀpY.; °*mīdyāsa*, m. self-torture, Nāg.; °*mādvāsa*, mfn. filled by the Universal soul, BhP.; °*mēccā*, f. desire of (union with) the Uir° soul, Śaṅk.; °*mōllāsa*, m. N. of a Vedānta wk. **Ātmanika**, f. N. of a woman, Kathās. **Ā-dadhīoi**, ind. including Dadhīoi, Naish. **Ā-darin**, mfn. full of respect or regards, Naish. **Ā-dasāham**, ind. for ten days, Bauddh. 1. **Ā-dāna**, (also) resumption of the object of action (one of the 13 members of the *Vimāra*, q.v.), Śah. 1. **Ādī**, ind. the third part in the 7-partite Sānian, ChUp.; °*keśavāśhṭaka*, n. N. of a Stotra; °*guru*, m. 'first father,' N. of Brahmā, Bhag.; °*grantha*, m. N. of the first division or principal section of the sacred book of the Sikhs, R.TL. 161; 169; IW. 325, n. 1; °*tā*, f. the being the beginning of anything, Śiś.; °*dīpa*, m. N. of a Rudra, Hcat.; °*pīṭāmaha*, m. N. of Brahmā, Prasāṅg.; °*bhāvānī*, f. the Śakti of Parama-purusha, W.; °*yāmala*, n. N. of a Tantra; °*vaktṛi*, ni. the first propounder of a doctrine, Āryabha, Introd.; °*varāha*, ni. N. of Bhoja (Kanouj king), Inscr.; °*sūra*, m. N. of a king of Bengal (also called *Ādīśvara*), IW. 210, n.; °*siṅha*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; °*sthāyika*, see *sthāyika* (p. 1264); °*svarita*, mfn. having the *Svarita* accent on the first syllable, VPrat., Sch. **Āditya** (in comp.); °*kīlaka*, m. a partic. phenomenon in the sky, ĀpGr., Sch.; °*gata*, mfn. being in the sun, Bhag.; °*dhāman* (tyā), mfn. having a place among the *Ādityas*, MaitrS.; °*rāma*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; °*vardhana*, m. N. of a Kanouj king, Inscr.; °*vāra*, m. Sunday, IW. 178, n. 1; °*vidhi*, m. N. of wks.; °*śakti*, m. N. of a chief, Inscr. **Ādinava-darśā** (VS.). **Ā-dināntam**, ind. till the close of day, Kathās. **Ā-deya**, (also) acceptable, agreeable (-*tara-tā*, f.), Jātakam. **Ā-deśā**, (also) a guest (= *prāghūrṇika*), Śiś. **Ā-deha-dāham**, ind. from the cremation of the body, Naish. 1. **Ādya** (in comp.); °*kā-laka*, mfn. (ikā)n. relating only to this day, MBh.; °*yadya*, mfn. each or every preceding (element), Mn. i, 20. **Āḍhārin**, mfn. forming the place for (gen.), ĀpŚr., Sch. **Āḍhārsṭhya**, n. cowardice, Dhātup. **Āḍhirathya**, n. N. of various Śāmans, ĀrshBr. **Āḍhrājya** (AV.). **Āḍhi-stena**, m. the stealer of a deposit, Mn. viii, 144. **Āḍhomukhya**, n. going downwards, Śiś. **Āṇaka-dnḍubhi**, m. N. of Vishnu, L. **Āṇana-cara**, mfn. (n. falling into the mouth of (gen.), Mālatim. **Ānantarya**, (also) an unpardonable sin (said by Buddhists to be five, viz. 'matricide,' 'parricide,' 'killing an Arhat,' 'shedding the blood of a Buddha,' 'causing divisions among the brotherhood'), Dharmas. 60; °*samādhi*, ni. a partic. Sānādhi, ib. 101. **Ānanda**, (also) N. of one of

the chief disciples of Gautama Buddha, MWB. 47 &c.; of various authors &c., Cat.; °*cid-ghana*, mfn. consisting only of joy and thought, NisUp.; °*addi-man* (ŚBr.). **Ā-nābhi**, ind. up to the navel, MBh.; up to the navel, Vishn. **Ā-nāya**, (also) investiture (= *upanaya*), L. **Ā-nīla-nishadhāya** or °*dhāyāma*, mfn. stretching from the Nīla to the Nishadha mountains, Hcat. 1. **Ā-√1. nu** (read 1. *ā-√4. nu*). **Ānnabandhika**, mfn. of continued influence or efficacy, Car. **Ānnyājika**, mfn. (n. relating to the after-sacrifice, MānŚr. **Ānushak** (accord. to some also, 'regularly,' 'thoroughly'), RV. **Ānritika**, mfn. addicted to lying, MBh. **Ā-netri** (RV.). **Ā-neya**, mfn. to be brought, R. **Ānobhadra-sūta**, n. N. of RV. i, 89, Cat. **Āntarālika**, m. the son of an Anuloma by a woman of superiort caste, L. **Āntya** (VS.). **Āntri-mukha**, m. N. of a demon, Hir. **Āndīda** or °*dīra*, m. N. of a king, VP. **Āndolika**, f. a swing-cot, palanquin, Daś. **Āndhā-svara**, n. a partic. mode of singing, Drāhy. **Ānvikṣiki**, (also, with *buddhi*) an argumentative mind, R. **Āpapa** (add 'fr. *ā-√pa*'), **Āpāṇiya**, mfn. coming from the market, Āpast. **Āpatantā**, a species of grain, MaitrS. **Ā-pati**, m. a present lord (?), ib. **Ā-pattos** (Ved. inf. of *ā-√pad*), to fall or get into, ŚBr. **Āpat-sahāya**, m. a friend in need, Rājat. **Āpadika**, m. 'a bolt' or 'a sapphire' (*indra-kīla* or *indra-nīla*), L. **Ā-parusha**, mfn. a little rough, Jātakam. 1. **Ā-pāda** (p. 143, col. 1, erase 1. and parenthesis on next line); °*din*, mfn. falling into, incurring (comp.), Lāy. **Ā-pāda-tala-mastakam**, ind. from the sole of the foot to the head, Sāmkhyapr. **Ā-pārahni**, ind. down to the heels, Mālav. **Āpāshthi**, m. a patr., ŚBr. 2. **Ā-pī**, mfn. (fr. *ā-√pyai*, accord. to some, 'swelling,' 'refreshing,' RV. v, 53, 2). **Ā-pīṅgala** (= *ā-pīṅga*); °*lākṣha*, mfn. having reddish eyes, Bcar. **Ā-pīṅgalaka**, m. a bull which has been set at liberty, L. **Āpīḍaka-jāta**, mfn. (said of a tree in full flower), Divyāv.; °*din*, mfn. decorated on the head with (comp.), MBh. **Āpeya** and °*ya-tvā* (MaitrS.). **Āpoda**, m. patr. of the Rishi Dhaumya (v.l. *āyoda*), MBh. **Āpo-māya** (ŚBr.). **Āpta** (in comp.); °*kṛit*, mfn. trustworthy, MBh.; °*kriya*, m. a trusty agent, Inscr.; °*cchandasa*, mfn. complete as to metre, TāṇḍBr.; °*vacana* (cf. IW. 82); °*vāda*, m. (= *vacana*), Sighās.; °*vibhaktika*, mfn. complete as to case-terminations, TāṇḍBr.; °*stoma*, mfn. complete in the Stomas, ib., Sch. **Ā-tavya** (ŚBr.). **Āpti**, (also) trustworthiness, Sāmkhyapr. **Āptor-yāma**, °*man* = *apt*, MBh.; Pur. **Āpnāna** (RV.). 1. **Āpya**, (also) mfn. friendly, kind, RV. iii, 2, 6. **Āpyāna-vat** and °*pyāyana* (ŚBr.). **Ā-pravartana**, n. general outbreak (of perspiration), BhP. **Ā-prāsa**, m. covering the Vēdi with Darbha grass, L. **Ābravanti**, f. N. of a town, R. (B.). **Ābharana-sthāna**, n. a place (on the body) for ornament, Mricch. **Ābhijñānika**, mfn. relating to recognition, Daś. **Ābhimukhya-karana**, n. addressing a person, Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 47. **Ābhī-rāmika**, mfn. amiable, Mudr. **Ābhishāpa**, n. a weapon, Kāty. **Ā-bhugna-saktha**, mfn. (n. crooked-thighed, Suśr. 2. **Ā-bhū** (RV.). **Ā-bhūka**, mfn. (prob.) forceless, feeble, AV. **Ā-bhūti** (RV.). 1. **Ābhogin**, (also) of great extent, Subh. **Ābhyantra-nṛita**, n. perfect dancing (according to the Nāṭya-śāstra), L. **Ām** (MaitrS.). 1. **Āma** (in comp.); °*māya*, mfn. (n. unbaked, BauddhP.; °*vidhi*, m. a partic. observance, Cat.; °*śrāddha*, n. a Śrāddha at which raw food is presented, L.; °*mā-jirya*, n. a partic. firm of indigestion, Bhpr.; °*mātraya* (read *māṭaya*); °*mēṣṭhika*, mfn. made of raw bricks, Mricch. 3. **Āma**, ind. yes, HParis. **Ā-majjam**, ind. to the marrow, Naish. **Ā-mantranika**, n. N. of the fifth Sāṃskāra (= *nāma-karman*), L. **Āmardaka-tīrtha-nātha**, m. N. of a Śāiva ascetic, Inscr. **Āmalaki** (cf. R.TL. 339; 568). **Ā-mikṣhā-payasya**, n. a kind of Prātar-doha (q.v.), ĀpŚr. **Āmitra**, (also) belonging to an enemy, MBh.; °*socani* (ām), m. a patr., MaitrS. **Āmi-sha** (in comp.); °*dāna*, n. (with Buddhists) gift of material things (one of the three kinds of charity, the others being *dharma-d°* and *maṭriti-d°*), Dharmas. 105. **Ā-mivā**, f. disease, L. **Ā-muktā** or °*tikā*, f. a jewel, Divyāv. **Ā-mukha**, (also) mfn. being in front or before the eyes, Jātakam. **Ā-mur** &c. (read *mī* for *mī*). **Ā-moṭana**, n. cracking, breaking, Mālatim. **Āmnāya** (in comp.); °*para*, mfn. honouring sacred tradition, Mn. vii, 80; °*yoni*, m. N. of Brahmā, Kāv. **Āmrā**, n. (ŚBr.); °*kavi*,

m. N. of a poet, Inscr.; -*prasāda*, m. N. of a Guhila king, ib. **Āmredita-yamaka**, n. a Yamaka (in which every Pāda ends with a word repeated twice), Bhar. **Ā-mlocanti**, f. N. of an Apsara, MaitrS. **Ā-yata** (in comp.); -*paśhmalā*, mfn. (an arrow) with long feathers, Kathās, -*pāṇi-lekhalā*, f. having long lines on the hand (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas, 84; -*pārśhniṭā*, f. having a long heel (one of the 32 signs of perfection), ib. 83; -*bhṛūkhatā*, f. having long eye-brows (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), ib. 84; -*vikrama*, mfn. far-striding, Bcar.; -*sama-lamba*, mfn. right-angled, Col. **Āyavas** (MaitrS.). **Āyasī**, f. (also) an iron vessel, Vishp. **Ā-yasta**, (also) n. resoluteness, R. (B.). **Ā-yācana**, n. a prayer (to the gods), Divyāy. **Ā-yāna**, (also) a partic. ornament for horses, Hcar. **Ā-yāpita**, mfn. (Caus. of √yā) brought up, ib. **Ā-yāmatas**, ind. in length, ĀpGr. **Ā-yāsā** (VS.); -*dāyin*, mfn. causing affliction, Bcar.; *°sana*, n. (prob.) excitation, irritation, Car. (v.l.); *°sita*, n. exertion, endeavour (v.l. *pra-y*), Mālatim, *°sya*, n. N. of various Sāmans, PāncavBr. **Ā-yukta**, m. (in dram.) an official appointed by a king, Bhar.; (*ā*), f. a woman appointed as treasurer &c., ib. **Ā-yudha-piśācikā** (MBh.) or *°cī* (Balar.). f. the fondness of a demon for fighting; *°dhika* or *°dhi-yaka*, n. making or dealing in weapons, Baudh. **Āyushya-gaṇa**, m. N. of a class of hymns for prolonging life, AV. Pariś. **Āyogava** (ŚBr.). 1. **Āra** (in comp.); *°rāgrā*, f. an arrangement of 11 sacrificial posts (making the middlemost and the others lower by degrees on both sides), ĀpŚr. 3. **Āra**, n. a multitude of enemies, Śiś. xix, 27. **Āraṭṭā**, (also) mfn. cracked, split, L.; m. an Araṭṭa horse of very low breed, L. **Āraṭa** or *°va*, m. an Arabian (*ē*, f.), Jain.; *°bha-yāminī*, f. Arabian Nights (translated into Sanskrit by Jagad-bandhu). **Ā-rambaṇa**, (also) a railing, balustrade, Mahāv.; -*cchedana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, ib. **Ā-rambha** (in comp.); -*yajña*, m. a kind of sacrifice, Vishp. **Āraṇa**, m. Bignonia Indica, L. **Ārāgaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to gladden highly, Vajracch.; to obtain, Lalit.; to relish, Divyāv.; *°gīta*, mfn. pleased, ib. **Ārād-napakā-raka** or *°rin*, mfn. indirectly effective, Nyāyam. Sch. **Ārādhyā-karpūra**, m. N. of a poet, Subh. **Ārāma** (in comp.); -*°parigraha*, m. landed property (of monasteries), Sukh. i; *°mādhīpati*, m. a head gardener, Bhām. 2. **Ārāva**, n. a partic. high number, Buddh. **Ā-rāsa**, m. a scream, shout, Śiś. **Āruṇiyōpanishad**, f. N. of an Upanishad (also called *ārunibhōṣ* or *āruneybō* or *āruny-upanishad*). **Ā-rūḥa**, (also) one who has taken a vow, Divyāv.; m. barley, L.; a partic. Samādhi, Karaṇḍ. n. leaping upon, covering, Hariv. **Ārūpya**, n. deformity, ugliness, Mahāv. **Ā-ropa**, m. the rhet. figure 'super-imposition', IW. 458. **Ā-rohā** (MaitrS.; also) a chief elephant-driver, L. **Ārka**, (also) m. an amulet made of the Arka plant, Kauś. **Ārśhakāyana**, see *gālūnasa* (p. 1326). **Ārśh-yā** (SV.). **Ārōika**, m. patr. of Jamad-agni, Balar. **Ārjika**, m. (and *ā*, f.) mutual term of address for husband and wife, L. **Ārṇava**, mfn. come from the sea, Naish. **Ārta** (in comp.); *°rāyana*, n. help in need, MBh.; *°tāyanti*, m. N. of Sālya, ib. 1. **Ārti** (erase i. and 2.). **Ārtos** (Ved. inf. of 2. *ār*), to fall into, TS. **Ādrā** (in comp.); -*pāda*, mfn. having wet feet, Mn. iv, 76; -*vāsas*, mfn. dressed in wet clothes, ib. vi, 23; *°drānūlepana*, mfn. wet with unguents, Bcar. **Ārpayitṛi**, *ārḥava* (ŚBr.). **Ārya** (in comp.); -*karmaṇ*, mfn. doing noble actions, acting like an Aryan, Bcar. viii, 54; -*dhana*, n. (with Buddhists) a noble treasure (7 in number), Divyāv.; -*dharmā*, m. religion of the Āryans, RTL. 20 cc. -*pālā*, m. 'protector of the Ā', N. of Avalokiteśvara or Padma-pāṇi, MWB. 199; -*mārga-puḍgala-nāyaka*, m. N. of Buddhā, Divyāv.; -*rūpa*, m. having the appearance of an Aryan, Mn. x, 57; -*vajra*, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat.; -*tīra*, m. N. of the author of the Jātaka-māla; -*sihāvira*, m. pl. a partic. Buddhist sect, Mahāv. **Āryā**, f. (also) N. of a Stotra &c.; -*irīṣati*, f. N. of a Kāvya by Sāma-rāja Dikshita; -*pañcāśat*, f. N. of a Vedānta wk.; -*rāmāyana* (or *ārśheya-r*), n. N. of the Yoga-vaiśiṣṭha; -*saptāśīti*, f. N. of a Kāvya by Govardhana Ācārya. **Ārśheya** (in comp.); -*brāhmaṇa*, n. N. of a Brāhmaṇa (belonging to the Sāma-veda and originally a mere list of names of Sāmans); -*vdt* (ŚBr.). **Ārāla**, (also) a disease affecting wheat, Kauś. (Sch.). -*jāla*, n. (prob.) a great fraud, Kād. **Ā-lakṣitā**, (also) n. N. of a wood, R. (B.). **Ālam-**

Ākṛika, m. a writer on rhetoric, Śiś., Sch. **Ā-lapa**, n. talk, conversation, Ratnāv. **Ā-laptaka**, mfn. talkative, affable, Mahāv. **Ā-labhyā** (TBr.). **Ā-lambhā** (SBr.). **Ālasya-vat**, mfn. idle, lazy, slothful, L. **Ā-lāpā** (AV.). **Ālila**, a partic. slimy substance in the human body, Car.; *mehin*, mfn. discharging the above with the urine, ib. **Ā-√lis** (only pf. *-līsiire*) = **ā-√ris** (p. 150), SBr. **Ālīka**, n. (also) mixture of 5 of the 6 flavours (see *rasa*) excepting sour, L.; mfn. sweet (and) salt (and) pungent (and) bitter (and) astringent, L. **Ā-loka** (in comp.); *-kara*, (also) m. a partic. Sañādhī, Mahāv.; *-suvega-dhvaṇa*, m. N. of a serpent-demon, ib.; *-śikhā*, n. reach or range of sight, Mālatim. **Ā-lolikhā**, f. a humming sound made for soothing child to sleep, Vās. **Ālakeya**, see *hr̥tsv-āśya*. **Ā-√van**, (add) Desid. *-vivāśate*, to seek to win attract, propitiate, RV. i, 41, 8. **Ā-varaṇa**, n. (also) envelopment (in phil.), Divyāv. 378, 4; Dharmas. 115; IW. 109; *√ritri*, mfn. one who veils or covers, Kir. **Ā-varjana**, (also) pouring out a fluid, L. **Ā-vartā** (SBr.); *taka*, (also) mfn. bringing back (?), Bear. ix, 6; *tan*, ind. repeating. Kātyōr. **Āvāśyaka-bhīdha-vṛtta** (read *-vṛtti*, f.). **Ā-vāpa**, (also) a receptacle (cf. *vyasanāṇḍ*). **Ā-vāridhī**, ind. as far as the sea, Kir. **Ā-vāsika**, mfn. staying or abiding (in loc.), Jātakam. **Āvīh** (in comp. for *āvis*); *-sūrye*, ind. when the sun shines, MaitrS. **Āvika**, n. (SBr.). **Ā-√2 vid** (read *√3 vid*); *-vividana*, attaining, RV. **Ā-vutta**, see *ābuta*. **Āvṛti-sayāna**, mfn. lying covered, JaimUp. **Ā-voḍhava** (Ved. inf. of *ā-√vah*), to bring near, SBr. **Ā-vyathā**, f. slight emotion, ib. **Ā-vyushām** (AV.). **Ā-vraska**, (also) a fissure, place of cutting &c., Kauś. **Ā-śaṃsa**, mfn. expecting (comp.), Divyāv. **Ā-śāṅkita**, (also) n. fear, doubt, Jātakam. **Ā-śayā** (SBr.); *-tas*, ind. with intent, Divyāv. 1. **Āśā** (in comp.); *-pūrā*, f. N. of one of the 139 mothers of Gujart (who satisfies the hopes of wives by giving children), RTL. 227. 2. **Āśā** (in comp.); *-pāliya*, n. N. of the hymn AV. i, 31, Kauś.; *-mukha*, n. (= *din-m*), Mṛjich.; *śāsta*, mfn. filling the regions of the sky, Śiś. **Ā-śātana**, f. injury, violation, Śil.; temptation, ib. **Āśāvari**, and *√varitarī*, f. a partic. Rāgini or musical mode, L. **Ā-śāsti**, f. a prayer, Mcar. **Ā-śikham**, (also) from head (to font), Naiṣh. **Āśina**, mfn. = *āśinā* (p. 157). MaitrS. **Āśivishā** (AV.); (*ā*), f. N. of a mythical river, Div.; (*śha*)-*nadī*, f. id., ib.; *-parvata*, m. one of the 7 myth^o mountains, ib. **Āśu** (ju comp.); *-kavi*, m. an extempore versifier, Nalac.; *-gandha*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Mahāv. **Ā-śocani**, m. fire, L.; the moon, L. **Āścarya** (in comp.); *-mahārī*, f., *-rāmāyaṇa*, n. N. of two Kāvya. **Āśyā**, mfn. to be eaten, TS. **Ā-śyāma**, mfn. dusky, dark-coloured, Hcat. **Āśrama** (ju comp.); *-viśambaka*, mfn. profaning a hermitage, BhP. 2. **Ā-śrava**, w.r. for *ā-srava*, see cnl. 3. **Ā-śraṇavan**, ind. up to the ear, Naiṣh. **Ā-śrāva**, w.r. for *ā-srāva*. **Āśrāvita-pratyāśrāvita**, n. du. address and response, JaimUp. **Ā-śretri**, mfn. leaning on, resorting to (gen.), MBh. **Āśvapa-dika**, mfn. come into contact with a horse's foot, ĀpŚr., Sch. **Āśvamedhika**, SBr.; (*i*), f., MānGr. **Āśvasana-śila**, mfn. disposed to encouraging another (*-lā*, f.), Mālatim. **Āśvasanā**, f. N. of a Kimpārī, Kāraṇḍ. **Āśvika**, m. a horse-dealer, L. **Āśvina**, n. (also) a cup of soma consecrated to the Āśvins, Lāty.; *nāgra*, mfn. beginning with a cup &c., Kāth. **Āśvīya**, n. a multitude of horses, L. **Āśhāḍha**, (also) N. of Śiva (cf. *su-śh*), MBh. **Āśhtrā-danṣhtrā**, n. N. of a Sāman, MaitrS. **Āśhaktā**, (also) n. darkness, L. **Ā-śaṅga**, (also) a cloak (see *citrāś*, p. 397); a sword, L.; one of the 7 islands of Antara-dvīpa, L. *-kāshṭha*, n. a peg, Bear. xi, 45. **Ā-sāñjana** (SBr.). **Āsamjñika**, n. unconsciousness, Mahāv. **Āṣapa**, m. N. of a king (also *-deva*), Inscr. **Āśaḍa**, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on Megh. (12th cent. A.D.). **Āsana-paṭṭi**, m. a flat seat, Kātyōr., Sch. **Āśandī-vat** (SBr.). **Āsanna** (in comp.); *-kālika*, mfn. near in time, Pāp. v, 4, 20, Sch.; *-yodhin*, mfn. (an arrow) employed in close fight, MBh. **Āsa-pṇā**, m. (fr. 2. *āsa + p*) ashes wrapped in a leaf, TBr. **Āsapha-khāna**, m. = Āsaf Khān, Inscr. **Ā-sam-apti**, ind. (from the beginning) to the end, Rajat. **Āśarvā**, f. N. of a queen of Kṛishnapa, Inscr. **Āśāda**, m. an eating-room, kitchen, Kauś.; *danā*, f. attacking, assailing, Jātakam. **Ā-śāvin**, mfn. one who is about to generate, L. **Āśura-sva**, n. the

property of the A°, Mn. xi, 20; (*°rī*)-*kaipa*, (also) N. of the 35th Pārisiṣṭa of the AV. **Ā-sṛishṭi**, ind. since the creation of the world, Kathās. **Ā-sthita**, (also) n. a bodily defect (?), AV. **Ā-sphānaka**, n. a partic. meditation (?), Lalit. **Ā-sphāra**, m. a place for gambling with dice (cf. *ā-sphāra*), MBh. **Āsya** (in comp.); -*garta*, m. the hollow of the mouth, Mālatim.; -*jāha*, n. (= *mukha*), Gaṇar. 354, Sch.; -*prayatna* (see *pra-yatna*, p. 687); -*maihunika*, mfn. using the mouth as a vulva, MBh.; -*vairasya*, n. bad taste in the mouth, Śuśr.; -*sammita*, mfn. on a level with the mouth, ĀśvSr. **Āsra**, m. distress, L.; n. 'a tear' or 'blood' (cf. 1. 2. *asra*). **Ā-srava**, m. (with Buddh.) impurity, defilement, sin; (with Jainas) the influence or action of body and mind and speech in impelling the soul to generate Karma. **Ā-srāvā** (accord. to some in AV. = 'diarrhea'). **Ā-svādānya**, mfn. pleasant, Mahāv.; -*dya*, (also) n. food, Daś. **Ā-svāpāna**, n. sleep, Divyāv. **Ā-hava-sobhin**, mfn. distinguished in battle, MBh. **Ā-hasa**, m. a quiet laugh, Vās. **Ā-√hind**, to roam, Divyāv. **Ā-hita**, (also) n. a partic. mode of fighting (v.l. *a-h°*), Hariv. **Ā-hiti**, f. placing or what is placed, ŚBr. **Āhinta**, m. N. of a man, Mṛicch. 1. **Ā-hnti** (in comp.); -*parimāṇa*, mfn. (fuel) containing as many pieces of wood as there are oblations to be made, Hir.; (*°i*)-*shahi*, mfn. strong in sacrifice, Kauś. **Ā-hūrya** (RV.). 2. **Ā-hūrya**, mfn. to be fetched, TāpBr.; to be offered, ib. **Āhrikyā**, n. shamelessness, Mahāv. **Ā-hlādā** (TS.); -*lahari*, f. N. of a poem. **Ā-hvātri**, m. a caller, summoner, Śāy. **Ā-hvāna**, n. calling near, Nalac. **Ā-hvāyitavya** (read *ā-hvāyayitavya*).

Iksha (in comp.); -*bhañjam*, ind. as if breaking sugar-cane, Prasannar.; -*bhañjikā*, f. a kind of game, Cat.; -*yashṭi*, f. the stalk of the s°-c°, ib.; -*śalākā*, f. a thin stick of s°-c°, MaitrS. **Ikshvākn-candramas**, m. N. of Buddha, Bcar. *°iñk = iñg* (see *vñg, vñgita*). **Iñgita** (in comp.); -*maraṇa*, n. a partic. manner of dying (among Jainas), Śil.; -*lakshya*, n. a partic. rhet. figure, Hala, Sch. **Iṅguda-taila**, n. the oil of the Iṅguda nut, Pāṇ. v, 2, 29, Vartt. 3, Pat. **Iocheḥ** (in comp.); -*maraṇa*, m. 'dying at will', N. of Bhishma, Gal. (cf. IW. 403); -*sadṛiṭa*, mfn. corresponding to the wish of (gen.), Śiś. **Iocheṣṭhiṭa**, mfn. (fr. *√3. iṣh*) caused to love, Divyāv. **Iṭjā-devī**, f. N. of a queen of Vishnugupta of Magadha, Inscr. **Iṭat**, N. of a Kāvya, Kauś. **Ida-prajas**, f. pl. = *ida-pr*, MaitrS. **Idā** (in comp.); -*dadā* (read -*dadā*); -*niṭa* (*iḍāntā*), mfn. ending with the Idā libation, ŚBr.; -*prāṭirā*, n. sg. Idā and Prāṭirā, ŚBr.; -*bhaṇa* (v.l. for *hitābh°*), Mu. ix, 274; *°dāpāhavana*, n. one of the sacrificial utensils, BaudhP. **Itah** (in comp. for *itas*); -*pradāna* (*iḍāh*); also n. oblation from hence, TS.; -*prabhṛiti*, ind. from hence, MBh.; (*°to*)-*gata*, mfn. relating to this, Śak.; (*°to*)-*mukham*, ind. hitherwards, ib. **Itarātās**, *rāthā* (ŚBr.). **Itāntā**, mfn. gone to the end, Śiś. **Iti**, (also) 'and so forth' (*iti cēti ca*, 'thus and thus,' in this and that manner'), MBh.; -*kramaṇa*, ind. in this manner, Ragh.; -*niśaya*, mfn. one who has thus resolved, Bcar. xii, 104; -*prabhṛiti*, mfn. thus beginning and so forth, Kauś.; -*hāsa*, see below; -*hēti*, mfn. telling news, ŚāṅkhGr. *°titi*, the hymn RV. x, 119 (quoted), Mn. xi, 252; *°iyahē*, ind. on this or that day, ŚBr. **Itihāsa** (ŚBr.); -*purāṇa*, n. the Itihāsa and the Purāṇas, Hir.; -*samuccaya*, m. N. of a wk. containing 32 legends from the MBh.; *°śoṇanishad*, f. N. of an Upanishad. **Itihā** (accord. to some also 'here, hither,' 'there, thither,' = Prakṛit *etihā*). **Idam** (in comp. for 2. *idām*); -*yū* (Naigh. iv, 3); -*yugāna*, mfn. belonging to this cosmic period, Siphās.; -*śabda*, m. the word *idam* (to be used in assigning the oblation to each deity), ĀpY. **Idamiya**, mfn. belonging to him or her, Naish. **Idahē**, f. N. of a cow (v.l. *iḍā*), Drāhy. **Idha**, (also) vehement, fierce, Kir. **Idhma** (in comp.); -*prōkshaṇa*, n. sprinkling the firewood, L. **Idhma**, n. fuel, L. **Indirā-dayita**, m. N. of Vishnu, Dhanaṃj. **Indivara-dṛiś**, f. a lotus-eyed woman, Bhāṇ. **Indn**, (also) the weight of a silver Pala, L.; -*kalāvalaṅga*, m. N. of Śiva, Daś.; -*gaura*, m. N. of Śiva, Siphās.; -*pāda*, m. a moon-ray, Bcar. **Indnākā**, f. N. of a river, Heat. **Indra** (in comp.); -*karmaṇa*, n. a sacrifice to Indra, Śāy.; -*kalpa*, mfn. resembling P°, Bcar.; -*gāthā*, f. pl. songs in praise of Indra, AitBr.; -*grīha*, n. Indra's house, i.e. hiding-place, TāpBr.; -*nata*, mfn. bent by Indra (said of a tree which has

grown crooked), Drāhy; -*prayāṇa*, n. the sinking down of Ist's banner, Vishn; -*bala* and -*bhaṭṭāraka*, m. N. of kings, Inscr.; -*magha-īrī*, f. N. of a Gaudharvi, Kāraṇḍ; -*rāja*, m. N. of various kings, Inscr.; -*śatru* (p. 167, col. 1), for (as) read (us) and after Indra's enemy add: in this sense the accent is *Indra-śatru* (cf. Introd. p. xviii); -*sakha* (*Indra*), m. a friend of Ist, Suparn; -*sakhā*, f. Ist's court, N. of a drama; -*sarasvatī*, m. N. of an author, Cat; -*suparṇā*, m. du. Indra and Suparṇa, Suparn; -*drāvasikā*, m. pl. 'watered by Indra', N. of a class of ascetics who subsist only on vegetables, Baudh. **Indrāṇi** (in comp.); -*gauri-pūjā*, f. 'worship of Indrāṇi and Gauri', a partic. nuptial ceremony, ĀpGr.; Sch.; -*nyā*, mfn. consecrated to Ist, MānGr.; -*ny-upanishad*, f. N. of the hymn RV. x, 145 (= AV. iii, 18), Say. **Indriya** (in comp.); -*parimocana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ; -*bhāvanā*, f. mental exercise, Jātakam; -*vādā*, m. N. of a Nyāya wk.; -*vikalatā*, f. defect of the senses (one of the 8 imperfect births), Dharmas. 134; -*samyamā* (ŚBr.); -*sevana*, n. sensual enjoyment, Pañcar; -*sparsa*, m. touching parts of the body (in the Nyāsa ceremonial), RTL. 406; -*yāśva*, m. pl. the senses compared to (restive) horses, Bcar.; -*yāśhyā*, f. a cow one year old with reddish eyes, TāṇḍBr. **Indhita**, mfn. (fr. Caus. of *√indh*) inflamed, kindled, Car. **Ibha**, m. (accord. to some also in RV. = 'elephant'); -*nimilikā* (for the meaning given read '=gaṇa-*n*'), **Iyādhyai** (Ved. inf. of *√5. i*), to come, RV. vi, 20, 8. **Iripa** (in comp.); -*loshṭa*, m. a clod from salt soil, MānGr. **Ilā** (in comp.); -*śulā*, f. metron. of Sītā, Bhām. **Ishikāñjī**, mfn. having stripes like reeds, Kauś. **Ishu**, m. du. (also) N. of two Viśvātis, ŚrS.; -*nibandhana*, a quiver, R.; -*pad* (strong form *-pād*), m. N. of an Asura (v.l. *-pa*), MBh.; -*parshin*, mfn. showering arrows, ŚBr.; -*pāta*, m. an arrow's flight (as a measure of distance), MBh.; -*mukha*, n. the point of an arrow, Tār.; -*varsha*, m. a shower of arrows, Daś.; -*vikshepa*, m. (= *pāta* above), VP.; (*ishu*)-*guha*, mfn. hiding arrows, Kauś.; (*ishu*)-*arga* (for *ishu-varga*), m. an averter of arrows, TS. 1. **Ishṭa** (in comp.); -*devatā* (cf. RTL. xiv; 370 &c.); -*vratā* (*ishṭā*), TS.; -*sāhasa*, mfn. violent, Śiś.; -*śāhīhita*, n. delight in (showing) hospitality, Bcar. vii, 45. **Ishṭakā-purāṇa**, n. N. of the 10th Pārī. of Kāty. **Ishṭāni** (RV.; accord. to others = *isham tanvan*). 3. **Ishṭi** (in comp.); -*kālānirṇaya*, m. N. of wk.; -*maya*, m(f)n. consisting of sacrifices, VP.; -*rūpā*, n. the property of the Ishṭi, ŚBr. **Ishṭvā** (AV.). **Ishṭvinam**, ind. = *ishṭvā*, Pāp. vii, 1, 48. **Ishva**, m. (fr. *√3*) desire, L.; a Vedic teacher, L.; (*ā*), f. offspring, L. **Iha** (in comp.); -*manas*, mfn. having the mind turned hither, ĀpGr.; -*hārtha*, mfn. useful here (i.e. for this world), MBh.; (*am*), ind. for the sake of this world, Bcar.; -*hārthin*, mfn. busy in worldly objects, Mn. ii, 37; -*hēha-mātri* (others, 'born at the same time'), **Iheda**, n. N. of a Sāman, TBr. *√iksh*, (also) to be seen, Jātakam. **Ikhita**, mfn. (also) approved, ib. **Im** (in comp. for *im*); -*kārā*, m. uttering the exclamation *im*, TS.; -*kṛita* (*im*), mfn. one who has uttered *im*, ib. 2. **Id** (RV.). **Idrig-avastha**, mfn. being in such a situation, Vṛishabhān. **Idriśa-bhūta**, mfn. being such a one (*-tā*, f.), Naish. **Ira**, (also) mfn. driving, chasing, Nalac. **Irayādhyai** (Ved. inf. of Caus. of *√ir*), to set in motion, RV. iv, 2, 1. **Irmaṇṭa** (RV.). **Ilīkā**, f. a nerve, tendon, gut, L. **Isa** (in comp.); -*gocara*, m. 'Śiva's region', the north-east, AgP.; -*śakti*, f. the personified female energy of Śo. L. (cf. RTL. 187); -*śācala*, m. the Himavat, Gīt.; -*śiddhara*, m. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 8 mountains, Dharmas. 125; -*śēvara*, N. of a temple, Rājāt. **Isake**, ind. in the north-east, AgP. **Isāna** (in comp.); -*diś*, f. 'Śiva's region', the north-east, Heat.; -*hata*, mfn. killed by fever (= *vara-hata*), Kauś. (Sch.). **Iṣvara** (in comp.); -*kāraṇika* (Jātakam); -*kāraṇin* (Śāmk.); or -*kārin* (Hcar.), m. atheist; -*pratyabhijñā-sūtra*, n. N. of a Śaiva wk. by Utpala; -*priya*, m. a partridge, L. **Ishat** (in comp.); -*sanyāna*, mfn. slightly conscious, R.; -*sadrīṣa*, mfn. a little like, ĀpY. **Ishṇu-bandhana**, n. a yoke, L. **Iṣh** (in comp.); -*ih*, mfn. reading (any one's) wish (*na-yanyāyoh*, 'in his eyes' cf. 2. *lih*, p. 903), Sāh. **Uktā** (RV.); -*bhāva*, mfn. having the sense already expressed, Hāla, Sch.; -*mātra*, mfn. merely uttered, MBh.; -*rshi* (for *-rishi*), m. the Rishi men-

tioned, Anukr.; -*ārtha*, mfn. (= *-bhāva* above), Vām. **Ukti** (in comp.); -*posha*, m. a pleonastic expression, Mālatim, Sch.; -*pratyuktikā*, f. speech and answer, Mcar. **Uksha-vasā** (TS.). **Ukshāpa**, m. (= *ukshan*) a bull, R. (B.). **Uksho-randhra**, m. N. of a Rishi, TāṇḍBr. **Ukha-cohidā** (RV.; accord. to some, 'one who has broken his hip'). **Ukhaḍa**, N. of a place, Kshittā. **Ugra** (in comp.); -*dhṛitūdyudha*, mfn. armed with terrible weapons, Bcar.; -*pūti*, mfn. excessively fetid, Mālatim.; -*rush*, mfn. dreadfully enraged, Kum.; -*vrāta*, mfn. dreadfully hot, Śak.; -*ranna*, n. the food of an Ugra, Mu. iv, 212. **Ucita-darśitva**, n. (prob.) the knowing what is fit or proper, Bcar. iv, 37. **Ucca** (in comp.); -*kalpa*, m. N. of a town, Inscr.; -*taratā*, f. surplus, excess, Naish.; -*samvāga*, mfn. 'highly reddened' and 'much inflamed', R.; -*samiraya*, mfn. situated at a high elevation (as a star), ib. **Uccakais**, (also) greatly, in a high degree, Kir. **Uc-cala**, mfn. springing forth, Heat. **Uc-cicishā**, f. (fr. Desid. of *√1. ci*) desire of plucking or gathering, Śiś. **Uc-citraṇa**, n. decorating, embellishing, Vcar.; -*trita*, mfn. richly decorated or furnished with (instr.), ib. **Uccilinga**, m. (= *dādimī*), L. **Uc-√culump**, to sip, drink in, Mcar. **Uccaiḥ** (in comp. for *uccais*); -*iravaya-karṇaka*, m. N. of a demon, Hir.; -*svara*, mfn. crying aloud, VarBrS. **Uccair** (in comp. for *uccais*); -*abhiyana*, mfn. of noble descent, Mudr.; -*gati*, f. going up, ascending, Mcar.; -*māna*, m. haughtiness, Naish. **Uccastana**, mfn. high, lofty, Dharmas. **Uc-chalana**, n. breaking forth, L. **Uc-chighana** (read = *uc-chinghana*). **Uc-chiḥkhana** (read *uc-chinghana*). **Uc-chiḥṣṭa**, mfn. made impure, defiled, Parāś. **Uc-chuna**, m. N. of Vaiśākha, L. **Uc-chushma**, TS.; (*ā*), f. N. of a plant, Kauś. **Uc-cheda-vāda**, m. the doctrine that death causes extinction, Jātakam; -*din*, m. an adherent of the above doctrine, ib. **Uc-chopha** (?), m. = *uc-chotha*, Mālatim. **Uc-chvayana**, n. swelling, Śāmk. **Uc-chvasana**, n. becoming loose (as a girdle), Mālatim. **Uj-jigamishā**, f. (fr. Desid. of *√gam*) desire of coming forth, Kāvya. **Uj-jighra**, mfn. VP. 26, 34 (cf. *jighra*, p. 421). **Uj-jihāna-jivita**, mfn. one whose life is departing, accord. to die, Mālatim. **Uj-jihirṣu** (fr. Desid. of *ud + √hri*), wishing to extricate or rescue, MBh. **Uj-jivita-madālana**, N. of a drama. **Uj-jhaṭita**, mfn. disturbed, confounded, Rājāt. **Ujjhita-karṇaka**, mfn. destitute of ear-rings, Bcar. **Ujha** (in comp.); -*dharman* (MBh.) and -*bhuj* (Kāśikh.), mfn. (= *-vartin*); -*śila* (add. Mn. iv, 5). **Uj-takṣita**, mfn. marked by, showing traces of (comp.), Vcar. **Uj-takṣita**, n. jumping, Rājāt. **Udapa** (in comp.); -*bhṛit*, m. N. of Śiva, Kāv.; -*sahā*, f. pl. the female companions of the moon, BHp. **Utkanṭhā-nirbharam**, ind. longingly, yearningly, Ratnāv. **Utkalikā-vallari**, f. N. of a poem. **Utkirtana**, n. (in dram.) awakening of the remembrance of former events, Sāh. **Ut-kilaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to uproot, Divyāv. **Ut-√kū**, P. -*kauti*, to cry out, Sarav. **Ut-kūlaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to cause to overflow a bank, Pār. **Ut-ke-tana**, n. a raised flag, Dharmas. **Ut-kopa**, mfn. enraged, angry, Alampkaras. **Ut-koraka**, mfn. having sprouting buds, HPārī. **Ut-krama**, (also) dying, L. **Ut-kṛāthini**, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. **Ut-krośa**, m. a watchman, Divyāv. **Ut-kvātha**, m. a decoction, Car. **Ut-kshapa**, (also) a partic. mode of lengthening vowels, TBr., Sch.; -*lipi*, m. a kind of written character, Buddh. **Ut-khaṇḍita**, mfn. broken, destroyed, Mālatim. **Ut-khanana**, n. digging or tearing out, Kathās. **Utkhali** or *°khili*, f. N. of a goddess, Buddh. **Ut-khātana**, ind. digging up, Lāty. **Ut-kheda**, m. grief, sorrow, L. **Ut-tanū-ruha**, mfn. with bristling hair, Jātakam. **Ut-tapaniṣa**, mfn. (said of a kind of fire), BaudhP. **Uttapta-vaidūrya-nirbhāsa**, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Uttama** (in comp.); -*gāya*, mfn. (either fr. 2. *gāya*) highly celebrated (or fr. 1. *gāya*) wide-striding (said of Viṣṇu), BHp.; -*caritā*, m. N. of a prince, Uttamac.; -*vid*, mfn. having supreme knowledge, Bhag.; -*mōltamaka* (or *mika*), n. a kind of song or conversation in a play, Bhar. **Ut-tara** (in comp.); -*krama*, m. objection, refutation, Jātakam.; -*gārgya*, the younger Gārgya (N. of wk.); -*ghṛita*, mfn. sprinkled over with ghee, Gobh.; -*īas*, ind. from the north, Baudh.; -*pūjā*, f. highest worship (sevenfold with Buddhists), Dharmas. 14;

-*rāma-campū*, f. N. of a poem; -*vayasā* (ŚBr.); -*śalaṅkata* (see *śaṭ*, p. 1059); -*rārdha-pāśārdha*, m. north-west, MānŚr.; -*rārdha-pūrvārtha* (ŚBr.); -*°riya* (erase accent). **Ut-taramgi**, mfn. surging, heaving, Mālatim. **Ut-tarapa-setu**, m. a bridge for crossing over (gen.), Mṛicch. **Ut-tarjanika**, mfn. threatening, menacing, Vcar. **Ut-tāpana**, n. paining, distressing, Heat. **Uttiṅga**, m. a partic. insect, Śil. **Ut-tīram**, ind. on the shore, Kir. **Ut-tuṅghita**, mfn. lifted up, raised, Śiś. **Ut-√tri**, (Caus. also) to remove (the nails), HPārī. **Ut-teja-na**, n. (in dram.) challenging, provocation, Sāh. **Ut-thāpana**, n. (in dram.) defiance, ib. **Ut-pakva**, mfn. over-ripe, swollen, Mālatim. **Ut-paksha**, mfn. with outspread wings, HPārī. **Ut-patin**, mfn. flying up, MaitrS. **Ut-pattra**, mfn. leafed, Jātakam. **Ut-pathaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to lead astray, Nalac. **Ut-paryāṇita**, mfn. unsaddled, HPārī. **Utpala** (in comp.); -*dris*, mfn. lotus-eyed, Mālatim.; -*patra-nīla*, mfn. blue as a lotus-petal, Bcar. **Ut-pāta-lakshana**, n. N. of the 64th Pārī. of the AV. **Ut-pātin**, mfn. flying up, Naish. **Ut-pālikā**, f. a dam, dyke, Dharmas. **Ut-pipāna** (fr. 2. *ut-√pā*; accord. to others, 'with swelling sound'). **Ut-piba**, (also) m. a kind of partridge, L. **Ut-pugsana**, n. wiping off, effacing, removing, Alampkaras. **Ut-pupulushā**, f. (fr. *ut + Desid. of √plu*) the wish to fly up, HPārī. **Ut-prāsaya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to mock, Divyāv. **Ut-priṣṭhi**, mfn. with prominent ribs, MaitrS. **Ut-prabhā-tiya**, see *śri-vallabha* (p. 1100). **Ut-prākshā** (in comp.); -*kshepa* (*°kshāḥ*), m. a partic. figure of speech, Vās., Sch.; -*dhvani*, m. a partic. figure of sp^o, Hāla, Sch. **Ut-prākshita**, (also) invented (as opp. to 'borrowed'), Daśar.; -*lōpamā*, f. a kind of comparison, Kāvya. ii, 23. **Ut-playa**, m. flying up, Naish. **Ut-saṅga-pādātā**, f. (?) having an arched foot or high instep (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83. **Ut-saṅghita**, mfn. held in the lap, Dharmas. **Ut-sada**, mfn. excellent, Divyāv.; m. excellence, ib. **Ut-sargam**, ind. 'leaving off (everything else)', at once, immediately, ŚākhBr. **Ut-sava** (in comp.); -*priya*, mfn. fond of festivals, Śak. **Ut-sādhana**, n. cleaning with perfumes, L. **Ut-sārin**, mfn. extending towards, Gīt. **Ut-sāha** (in comp.); -*gātrātā*, f. having vigorous members (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **Ut-sikta-manas**, mfn. of disordered mind, Mn. viii, 71. **Ut-sirāṅksha**, (also) desirous to diffuse, Bcar. ii, 50. **Ut-sū** (read, *ud-√1. sū*). 2. **Ut-sṛiya**, mfn. to be leapt over or left out, not to be observed, TS.; TāṇḍBr. **Ut-sṛiṣṭikāṇḍa**, a species of drama, Bhar. (cf. IW. 471). **Ut-se-kiu**, mfn. arrogant, proud, Mudr. **Ut-svedana**, n. watering, Śil. **Uda** (in comp.); -*kānsya*, n. a copper vessel with water, MānGr.; -*gāha*, mfn. diving into water, Pāp. vi, 3, 60; -*dhāndyatana*, n. the place for a w^o-reservoir, ĀpGr.; -*purā*, f. a kind of brick, MaitrS. **Udak** (in comp. for 2. *uddāc*); -*siras*, mfn. one who has his head directed towards the north, Gobh.; (*g*)-*āvṛita*, mfn. turned to the n^o, ĀpY. **Udaka** (in comp.); -*kṛichra*, m. a kind of penance, Suśr.; -*candāra*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i.; -*rakshikā*, f. a leech, Kauś.; -*secana*, n. sprinkling w^o (accord. to others, 'a shower of rain'), Mṛicch.; -*kōbhyaṇyāyin*, mfn. going down into w^o, bathing, Baudh.; -*kōtsecana*, n. a water-libation, Gobh.; -*kyā*, m. or n. a water-plant, Kauś. **Uda-dhi** (add. N. of the number 4); -*nemi*, mfn. ocean-encircled, Ragh.). **Ud-aya**, (also) N. of a mountain near Rāja-grīha, MWB. 403, n. 1; -*varman*, m. N. of a Para-māra king, Inscr.; -*vayayin* (see *vayayin*, p. 1032); -*yāstamaya*, m. rising and setting, KāthUp.; -*yin*, mfn. victorious, triumphant, Śiś. **Udara** (in comp.); -*tādām*, ind. so as to beat the belly, Prab.; -*visāra*, m. corpulence, Mṛicch.; -*śha* (MBh.); -*sthita* (HPārī.), mfn. being in the womb. **Ud-āraṇa**, (n. of *°fri*) rising, ascending, MaitrS. **Udāj** (*udā + √aj*), to drive towards (dat.), Hir. **Ud-ājā** (read, 'a selected portion', = *uddhāra*). **Udātōkti**, f. accented speech, IW. 473. **Ud-āṇā** (AV.), also (with Buddhists) one of the 9 divisions of sacred scriptures, Dharmas. 62 (MWB. 63); -*bhṛit*, f. N. of partic. bricks, ŚBr. **Udicina-kumba**, m(f)ān. with the broad end to the north, Hir. **Udici-patha**, m. N. of Northern India, Inscr. **Ud-ubja**, mfn. having the face turned upwards, L. **Udumbara**, (also) a toothpick made of Udumbara wood, ĀpGr. **Ud-ūrmī**, mfn. having surging waves, HPārī. **Ud-garjita**, n. roaring, grunting,

Mālatim. **Ud-gāla**, m. vomiting (cf. *ud-gāra*).
L. Ud-gūrpa, mfn. raised, exerted, L. **Ud-
 √grah**, (also) to comprehend, Divyāv. **Ud-grī-
 vika**, f. lifting up the neck, Vās. **Ud-grīshṭa**,
 (also) n. a partic. fault in pronunciation, Śiksh.
Uddandāka-kavi or **‘da-raṅga-nātha**, m. N. of
 the author of the drama Mallikā-māruta. 2. **Ud-dā**
 (read 2. *ud-√3. dā*). **Ud-dāla**, (also) a wicker
 basket for catching fish, L. **Ud-dāha**, m. heat, fire,
 Mālatim. **Ud-dikshā**, f. conclusion of the Dikshā,
 MānGr. **Ud-deha**, m. an ant-hill, AV. Paipp.
Uddhati-śrit, mfn. ‘towering’ and ‘arrogant’, Śiś.
 xii, 56. **Ud-dhana**, m. (*√han*) a wooden sword-
 like instrument for stirring boiled rice, L. **Ud-
 dhūti**, f. shaking, brandishing, Mālatim. **Ud-
 dhūmāyita**, mfn. filled with vapour, Mālatim.
Ud-bandha, m. (also) the son of a Khanaka and
 a Śūdra, L. **Ud-bhava-kośaka**, m. the womb,
 MānGr. **Ud-bhaja**, mfn. with uplifted arms,
 Dharmas. **Ud-bhata-danda**, mfn. ‘ready to strike’
 or ‘having his army ready’, Mn. vii, 102, 103.
Udrāyana, m. N. of a disciple of Buddha, Divyāv.
Ud-roka, m. shining forth, Vās. **Ud-vastra**, mfn.
 throwing off clothes, Suśr. **Ud-vāsaniya**, mfn. to
 be taken away or removed, Vās. **Ud-vāsa** (MaitrS.).
Ud-vāha-maṅgala, n. a marriage-feast, Mālatim.
Ud-vita, mfn. (*√1. vī*) driven out, expelled, AV.
Ud-vega, (also) absence of passion or emotion, L.;
-kartarī, f. an Areca nutcracker, L. **Ud-veom**,
 ind. picking out, Gobh. **Ud-vepin**, mfn. trembling,
 R. (B.). **Ud-vellana**, n. rolling, Dharmas. **Ud-
 veshtana**, n. (also) relieving a besieged town,
 HParī. **Ud-vyūḍha**, mfn. dropped from (comp.),
 Śak. (v.1). **Undanī**, f. (prob.) a reservoir of water
 for irrigation, Inscr. **Unda-pura**, n. N. of a town,
 ib. **Un-natōcha**, mfn. magnanimous, Ragh. **Un-
 nā-śikha** (Suparq.). **Un-nipam**, ind. up-hill,
 VS., Sch. **Un-majaka**, m. a partic. class of ascetics,
 Baudh. **Un-matta-citta**, mfn. disordered in mind,
 a maniac, Bcar. **Un-mathana**, (also) harassing,
 afflicting, Kir. **Un-mādin**, (also) intoxicating,
 Dharmas. **Un-mūja**, m. a question (?), Sukh. i.
Un-milāta, (also) made public by an inscription,
 Inscr. **Un-meshin**, mfn. starting up, Mālatim.
Un-mokshā, f. deliverance, MaitrS. **Upa-kaksha-
 daghnā**, mfn. reaching up to the shoulder, ŚBr.
Upa-karāṇa, (according to some also) heaping
 earth (fr. *√kri*), Viśh. **Upa-kartavya**, n.
 (impers.) a service is to be rendered to (gen.), R.
 (B.). **Upa-kalpin**, mfn. prepared or ready for
 (dat.), Baudh. **Upa-kāśini**, f. N. of a demon, Hir.
Upa-krama, (also) effort, endeavour, Campak.
Upa-gandhin, mfn. fragrant, R. (B.). **Upa-geya**
 (put 2. before *upa-geya* on p. 197, col. 1; for 1.
upa-geya see p. 196, col. 3). **Upa-grāmam**, ind.
 towards the village, Kir. **Upa-caturam**, ind. nearly
 four, Gaṇar. 135, Sch. **Upa-caraka**, m. a spy, Śil.
Upa-carādhyai (Ved. inf. of *upa-√car*), Pāṇ. iii,
 4, 9, Sch. **Upa-caryā**, f. medical treatment, L.
Upacika, f. = *upajikā* below, AV. Paipp. **Upa-
 janam**, ind. before men, in presence of others, Kir.
Upa-jijñāsa, (also) to be informed of all, MBh.
Upa-jika &c. (read *upajikā*, f. a kind of ant, AV.).
Upa-jivitṛi, mfn. living on (gen.), Mn., Sch.
Upa-jvalana, mfn. fit for kindling fire, ĀpŚr.
Upa-tapana, mfn. harassing, oppressing, Kir.
Upa-talpaṇ, ind. upon the turret, Śiś. **Upa-
 triṇā**, mfn. (pl.) nearly thirty, L. **Upa-dadhī**,
 mfn. placing upon, TS. **Upa-√dambh**, (also) to
 fail, ĀpŚr. **Upa-dāsa**, m. destruction, ĀpŚr., Sch.
Upa-didāka, mfn. (*√dī*) intending to teach,
 Gṛhyās., Intro. **Upa-dehikā**, f. the white ant,
 L. **Upa-dhāna**, n. (also) fetching, procuring,
 Jātakam.; a jewel-case, ib.; *-linga*, mfn. (a verse)
 containing the word *upa-dhāna*, ĀpGr. **Upa-
 dhi**, (also) one of the requisites for the equipment
 of a Jaina ascetic (said to be 6, viz. 3 garments, 1
 jar, 1 broom, and 1 screen for the mouth), Śil. **Upa-
 dhenū**, ind. near the cows, Kir. **Upa-nadi**,
 ind. on the river, ib. **Upa-nāyin**, mfn. bringing
 near, fetching, MBh.; taking as apprentice, Nār.
Upa-nigrāham, ind. placing near to (loc.), ĀpŚr.
Upa-nidhyāstavya, mfn. (cf. *ni-√dhyai*) to be
 considered, Mahāv. **Upa-niṣṭhā**, mfn. (Desid.
 of *√ni*) wishing to present, ĀpŚr., Sch. **Upa-
 nimantrana**, (also) singing the two Śāmans Śyāta-
 na and Audhaśa, L. **Upa-nirgama**, (also) de-
 parture from (comp.), Mālatim. **Upa-nir-√hri**,
 to take away, Hir. **Upa-nivartam**, ind. repeatedly,
 ŚākhBr. **Upa-niveśini**, f. the fifteenth day of

the light half of Jyeshṭha, L. **Upa-ncya**, mfn. to
 be adduced as an example, Jātakam. **Upa-patti**,
 (also) origin, birth, Śiś.; use, employment, KātyŚr.,
 Sch. **Upa-pannārtha**, mfn. having good reasons,
 MBh. **Upa-pariksha**, mfn. examining, Divyāv.
Upa-pātra, n. a subsidiary vessel, MWB. xiii, n. 1.
Upa-pādin, mfn. = *‘daka*, Kathās. **Upa-pāyana**,
 n. giving to drink, watering, MānGr. **Upa-bilam**,
 ind. to the brim, ĀpŚr. **Upa-bhaimi**, ind. besides
 Bhaimi (i. e. Damayanti), Naish. **Upa-manthana**,
 n. stirring up, Kauś. **Upa-√mṛi** (Pass. *-mū-
 riyate*), to be destroyed, ŚBr. **Upa-yoga**, (also)
 calculation (*‘gam’ √kṛ*, ‘to calculate’), HParī.
Upa-rakta, (also) m. N. of Rāhu, L. **Upa-
 rathya**, f. a side-street, L. **Upa-ravā** (TS.).
Upa-rāga-vat, mfn. eclipsed, obscured, Śiś. **Upa-
 ri-martya** (accord. to some, ‘raising mortals’).
Upārishtāt (in comp.); *-kāla*, m. a later period,
 ĀpŚr. **Upa-roddita**, n. wail, lament, Mudr. **Upa-
 roddham**, ind. having locked in or shut up, Pāṇ. iii,
 4, 49. **Upa-lakshmi**, f. a goddess mentioned with
 Lakshmi, MānGr. **Upa-laya**, m. a hiding-place,
 Jātakam. **Upālāsa**, m. (prob.) = *upalā* (aka =
alan, ‘a stone’), MānGr. **Upa-√van** (Desid.
-vivāsata), to propitiate, seek to win or render gra-
 cious, RV. vi, 15, 6. **Upa-vapana**, n. scattering,
 ĀpŚr. **Upa-varṇa**, m. an inferior caste, L. **Upa-
 vastra**, n. upper clothing, RT. 415. **Upa-va-
 has** (for *upa-vaḥa*, ŚBr., Kāva recension). **Upa-
 vāsana**, n. (*√4. vas*) attire, covering, AV. **Upa-
 viṇṣa**, mfn. (pl.) nearly twenty, L. **Upa-vin-
 dhyaḍri**, ind. near the Vindhya mountains, HParī.
Upa-veṇu, n. (prob.) common reed, Heat. **Upa-
 vedi**, ind. near the altar, Kir. **Upa-veśi** (ŚBr.).
Upa-vyākhyāna (read, ‘a supplementary explana-
 tion’). **Upa-vrata**, n. a minor vow or observance,
 Baudh. **Upa-sānta**, n. tranquillity, peace, Sukh. i.
Upa-sikshana, n. taking into discipleship or ap-
 prenticeship, ĀpŚr., Sch. **Upa-sūshka**, mfn. dry,
 ib. **Upa-salla**, m. a hill, Heat. **Upa-sōsha**, mfn.
 drying up, withering, R. (B.). **Upa-samhata**, mfn.
 collected, Divyāv. **Upa-samhāra**, (also) that part
 of a drama which usually precedes the Bharata-vākya,
 Bhar. **Upasād-dhoma**, m. (for *-dhoma*) the obla-
 tion of the Upasād ceremony, ŚrS. **Upa-sarga**,
 (also) an eclipse of sun or moon, Gobh. **Upa-sā-
 garam**, ind. towards the (Rishi) Sāgara, HParī.
Upa-siddha, mfn. (*√3. siddh*) ready, prepared
 (food; cf. *śpasiddha*), Gobh. **Upa-hāsanīyatā**,
 f. ridiculousness, Mṛicch. **Upāṇṣu-ghātaka**, m.
 an assassin, Brīhsp. **Upātā-sāra**, mfn. having
 the best part taken or enjoyed, Mālav. **Upādhyā-
 ya-pūrvaya** (see *pūrvaya*, p. 645). **Upāya-
 kanśalya**, n. skill in the choice of means, SaddhP.
Upāyōpeya, means and object, Mālav. **Upālipsu**,
 mfn. wishing to reproach or blame, Kās. on Pāṇ. viii,
 2, 94. **Upāsaka-dāsa** (read, *-daśā*, f. pl.).
Upa-√hind, to wander, ib. **Upāhita**, (also) n.
 a meteor, L. **Upēta-pūrvā**, mfn. one who has
 gone to a teacher before, ĀśvGr. **Upōttara**, mfn.
 later, ĀpŚr., Sch. **Upōndana**, n. wetting, water-
 ing, ib. **Upolava**, N. of a plant, Kauś. **Upō-
 shanīya-prabha**, m. = *anītābha*, Sukh. i. **Up-
 ta-keśa**, mfn. one who has his hair shorn, MānGr.
Ubbh, (also) cl. 7. *unābhi*, to bind, compress, con-
 fine, contain, include. **Ubhaya** (in comp.); *-pā-
 vatas*, ind. on both sides, Bcar.; *-vartanin*, mfn.
 having both wheels (or two wheels), TāṇBr.; (*‘ya-
 takh’-kshnū*, mfn. two-edged, TS.; (*‘yatak’-pra-
 nava*, mfn. having the syllable Om at the beginning
 and end, Baudh.; (*‘yaio’-dhāra*, mfn. two-edged,
 BhP. 2. **Ubhaya** (in comp.); *-cakra*, mfn. two-
 wheeled, JaimUp.; *-pad*, mfn. two-legged, JaimUp.
Umā (in comp.); *-vriśāhika*, m. du. Umā and
 Śiva, Ragh. **Umbhita**, mfn. included or contained
 in (see *√ubh* above), Bhām. **Urāndhrā**, f. N.
 of a goddess, ĀpŚr. **Urari-√kṛi**, to begin with
 (acc.), Mālatim. **Uralli**, roaring, a roar (?), ib.
Uras (in comp.); *-peśa*, mfn. wearing ornaments
 on the breast, Hir.; (*urak’-śiras*, n. sg. head and br,
 Kauś.; (*urak’-stha*, mfn. being in the chest (as the
 voice), R. (B.); (*uro’-grīva*, n. sg. breast and neck,
 Suśr. **Uri-√kṛi** = *urari-√kṛi* (above), Mālatim.
Uru (in comp.); *-dhāra*, mfn. broad-edged, BhP.;
-punya-kośa, n. a great treasure of merit, Gobh., Sch.
Urvāśi (RV.). **Ula**, a kind of vegetable, Kauś.
Ulūkāri, n. ‘owl’s enemy’, a crow, L. **Ulokā**
 (prob. a collateral form of *loka*, p. 906). **Ulāk** (in
 comp.); *-pāta*, m. the falling of meteors, Gobh.;
-lakshana, n. N. of the 58 Parīs. of the AV. **Ul-**

bapa-tāpa, mfn. much burnt, Kum. **Ulmuka-
 mathyā** (read *-mathyā*), **Ullaka**, the juice of a
 partic. fruit, Hcar. **Ul-lalana**, mfn. swarming (as
 bees), Śiś. **Ul-lāsaka**, n. a kind of inferior drama,
 Bhar. **Ul-likhita**, (also) painted, Bcar. **Ul-lih-
 ganāshṭaka**, n. N. of a poem by Kāmēśa. **Ul-
 lekhanīya**, m. a kind of clearing out, L. **Ul-
 lola**, mfn. (also) lovely, Dharmas. 2. **Ush** (RV.).
Ushā (in comp.); *-carita*, n., *-nidāna*, n., *-pari-
 naya*, m., *-haraṇa*, n. N. of wks. **Ushpa** (in
 comp.); *-naraka*, m. a hot hell (said to be 8 in
 number), Dharmas. 11. **Ushniṣa** (in comp.);
-vijaya, n. a partic. prayer, Buddh.; (*‘ā*), f. a Tantra
 deity, ib.; *-śiraskalā*, f. having a turbaned head (one
 of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83 (cf. MWB.
 475). **Usmita**, m. (?) N. of a Vināyaka, MānGr.
Uhlapa, m. N. of the author of a Comm. on Suśr.
Ūrha, m. a buttock (cf. *ukha*), L. 1. **Ūdha**
 (read 1. and 2. *ūh*); *-pūrvā*, f. a woman married
 before, Śak.; *-ratha*, mfn. drawing a chariot, Laghuk.;
-vayas, mfn. full grown, BhP. **Ūti-māti**, f. the
 verse RV. I, 30, 7, MaitrS. **Ūdalēśvara**, m. N.
 of a god, Inscr. **Ūna** (in comp.); *-dṛivārshika*,
 mfn. not yet two years old, Mn. v, 68; *-varṇatā*,
 f. defectiveness by one syllable, Kāvādī, iii, 157;
-vāda, m. improper speech, Baudh.; *-shoḍaśa-var-
 sha*, mfn. not yet sixteen years old, R.; *‘mēdu-
 pūrnimā*, f. the moon on the day before the full
 moon, L. **Ūni-√bhū**, to become less, diminish
 (intrans.), Kālac. **Ūpā**, f. a kind of Nidhana, ŚrS.;
-svara, n. the way in which the Ūpā is sung, ib.,
 Sch. **Ūbadhya**, (also) breaking wind, L. **Ūma**,
 m. (also) the sky, L. **Ūri-√kṛi**, to incur, undergo,
 HParī. **Ūru** (in comp.); *-grāhā*, m. (= *-graha*),
 AV.; *-cchinna*, mfn. one who has broken a leg,
 KaushUp.; *-bhaṅga*, m. fracture of the thigh, Vās.;
-bhitti, f. the region of the hips, Śiś. ix, 75; *-mūla*,
 n. the groins, L. **Ūrjāyat** (RV.). **Ūrjayanta-
 tīrtha**, n. N. of a place, Inscr. **Ūrjas-pati**,
 m. N. of Vishnu, Viśh. **Ūrjānti**, f. a nourishing
 or strengthening oblation, MaitrS. **Ūrjita**, (am),
 ind. haughtily, arrogantly, Nāg. **Ūrpa** (in comp.);
-vāhi, m. (= *-vābhi*), L. **Ūrṇā** (in comp.);
-mṛidu (*ūrnā*), mfn. soft as wool, TBr.; *‘-lan-
 kṛita-mukhatā* (*ūrnā*), f. having soft hair between
 the brows (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas.
 83; *-mradas*, mfn. (= *-mṛidu*), ĀpŚr.; *-vāhi*, m.
 (= *ūrnā-v*), L. **Ūrṇāya**, mfn. woollen, VS.; m.
 a ram, L.; a blockhead, Kshem.; a spider, L.;
 a woollen blanket, L.; N. of a Gandharva, MBh.;
 Hariv.; f. a ewe, L. **Ūrdhva**, (also) (*‘ā*), f. the upper
 region (zenith), L.; *-cūḍa*, mfn. (āṭi) tied up in a
 tuft, Mṛicch.; *-jānu* or *-jūnu*, mfn. long-shanked,
 L.; *-jvalana*, n. flaming upwards, Śiś.; *-jhamṭa*,
 m. a jump upwards, Kathās.; *-nāpita*, m. a barber
 who shaves the upper part of the body; *-pravara-
 shin*, mfn. raining i. e. sacrificing upwards (to the
 sky), MBh. xii, 2147; *-bhāga-hara*, mfn. emetic
 (cf. *ūrdhva-bhāga*), Suśr.; *-mūla*, mfn. having the
 roots upwards, TAr.; *-vāsin*, m. pl. N. of a class of
 ascetics, R. (B.); *-śushī*, f. (scil. *samidh*) grown
 dry on the tree, Kauś.; *-sūcikā*, f. an upper iron
 bolt of a door, L.; *‘dhudgra*, m (ān) with the point
 upwards, Hir. (*-romatā*, f. having the hairs of the
 body erect [one of the 32 signs of perfection],
 Dharmas. 83). **Ūrdhvakam**, ind. at the top of the
 voice, aloud, Mṛicch. 1. **Ūrva** (RV.; prob. identical
 with 2. *ūrva*, and accord. to some also, ‘a fold,’
 ‘herd,’ ‘cattle,’ ‘a mountain’). **Ūrvya**, mfn.
 being in ponds or lakes &c., VS. **Ūlī**, f. an onion,
 L.; *-bhaksham*, ind. (with *√bhaksh*) so as to eat
 hot, Kauś.; *-bheda* and *-viveka*, m. N. of two wks.
 on the proper spelling of words containing a sibilant.
Ūk &c. (in comp. for 2. *ūk*); *-pada*, n. a part
 of a Rīc, JaimUp.; (*ūk’-atī*, 80 Rīcas, ŚBr.; (*ūk’-
 yajus*, n. du. the Rīc and Yajur-vedas, Mn. iv, 123.
 2. **Ūksha** (in comp.); *-karnī*, f. N. of a Yoginī,
 Hcat.; *-bila*, n. N. of a cavern, R. (B.); *-varṇa*,
 mfn. bear-coloured, MBh. **Ūju** (in comp.); *-gā-
 tratā*, f. having all the limbs straight (one of the 32
 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83; *-yodhin*, m. a
 fair-fighter (opp. to *jihma-y*), MBh. (cf. IW. 408);
-vyākaraṇa, n. N. of a grammar; (*‘jv’-āgata*, mfn.
 in front (= en face), Nalac.; (*‘jv’-āyata*, mfn.
 straight and extended, Kum. **Ūjñyat** (fr. *rijiya*;
 read *rijiyūt*). **Ūpa** (in comp.); *-kāti* (*riṇā*) and
-clī, n. (read, ‘revengeing guilt’); *-cyūt* (read, ‘re-
 moving guilt’). **Ūṛta** (in comp.); *-śrī*, f. true
 beauty, ĀpŚr.; *-sadhashta*, mfn. standing in the
 right manner, ib.; *‘tāmṛita*, n. du. lawful gleaming

and unsolicited alms, Mn. iv, 4; *°tōkti*, f. telling the truth, ib. viii, 104. **Ritavyā-val** (ŚBr.). **Ritu** (in comp.). -*karmān*, n. a right action, TBr.; -*ketu-lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of the 55th Pāṇiśa of the AV.; -*gamana*, n. approaching (a woman) at the right time, ĀpŚr.; -*devata*, mfn. having the seasons for a deity, ĀsvGr.; -*pariyāya*, m. (= *pariyāya*), Mn. i, 30; -*maṅgala*, n. an auspicious omen for the s°, Sak.; -*vyāvṛitti*, f. the end of a s°, ĀpŚr.; -*saṁvāseṇa*, n. cohabitation during the fortnight after menstruation, ĀpGr. **Rite** (in comp.); -*bhaṅga*, m(fā)n. (prob.) without separation (i.e. analysis), Gobh.; -*sphya*, mfn. without the Sphya, ĀpŚr. **Ritvan**, m. N. of a Gandharva, MBh. **Ritvig-āṣṭi**, f. a wish or prayer uttered by the officiating priest, ŚrS. **Riddhi** (VS.); also N. of Gaṇeśa's wife, RTL 215; -*lakṣmī*, f. N. of a Nepāl queen, Inscr. (*°dhy*)-*abhisaṁskāra*, m. a phantom produced by magical art, Jātaka. **Risipad**, m(fā)n. deer-footed, AV. **Rishabha**, (also) m. N. of one of the 24 Jaina saints or Jinas; (ā), f. a masculine (bullish) guni unfit for marriage, ĀpGr.; -*carmā*, n. a bull's skin, TBr.; -*datta*, m. N. of various persons, HPariś.; -*vikrama*, m. a bull in prowess, Bcar.; -*bhāṅkādāsa*, n. ten cows and a bull, Baudh.; -*bhāṅkādāhika*, mfn. having one bull added, ib. **Rishi** (in comp.); -*vāta*, m. a hermitage of Rishis. **Rishva-vira** (RV.).

Rika (in comp.); -*karmān* (Daś.) or -*kriya* (Mcar.), mfn. having one and the same business; -*kriyā-vidhi*, m. employment of the same verb, Kāvyaḍ.; -*ga*, mfn. attentive to only one object, L.; -*garbha*, mfn. bringing forth only one child, BhP.; -*grantha*, m. an aggregate of 32 letters, L.; -*cchāyā-pravṛṣṭa*, mfn. jointly liable, Kāty.; -*tir-ṭhin* (L.); -*tirṭhya* (Baudh.), m. one who has the same teacher, fellow-student; -*triṇṣa*, *°śaka*, *°śat* (read *eka-triṇṣa*, *°śaka*, *°śat*); -*dvāra*, m(fā)n. having (only) one access or approach, MBh.; -*nūbha*, mfn. uniform, VarBṛS.; -*pati*, f. having only one husband (-*iva*), HPariś.; -*padam*, ind. (= *padē*), Mālatīm.; -*palādhika*, n. one Pala more, Mn. viii, 397; -*pātin*, (also) flying (only) in one manner, MBh.; being alone or solitary, ib.; -*bhūyas*, mfn. having one over, odd, Gobh.; -*bhoga*, n. and *°gya*, n. sole and entire right of enjoyment, Inscr.; -*mūrti*, f. one person, Subh.; -*loka* (*eka*), mfn. possessing one world, MaitrS.; -*varāntin*, mfn. one-wheeled, ShaḍvBr.; -*vinṣati-cchadi* (*eka*), mfn. having 21 roofs, TS.; -*vrikṣhiya*, mfn. derived from the same tree or wood, KātyŚr.; -*veda*, mfn. knowing (or studying) only one V°, ib.; -*vyūha*, mfn. appearing (only) in one form, Vishṇ.; -*śarīrin*, mfn. standing alone, i.e. having no relatives, Daś.; -*śūla*, mfn. one-pointed, Hir.; -*śeṣha*, mfn. of which only one is left, MBh.; -*inushṭi* (v.l. for *śrushṭi*), AV. iii, 30, 7; -*saptati-guṇa*, mfn. multiplied by 71, Mn. i, 79; -*sampṛatyaya*, m. having the same signification, VarBṛS.; -*śihāndraya* (see *śihān*), p. 1263). **Ekātō-mukha**, m(fā)n. turned to one side, TBr.; (a vessel) having a spout only on one side, ĀpŚr., Sch. **Ekākṣhi-piṅgalin**, m. N. of Kubera, R. **Ekāṅga-graha**, m. paralysis, L. **Ekātma-pak-ṣha**, m. the Vedānta doctrine, Sāṁkhya, Sch.; -*vāda*, m. a teacher of the Vedānta, ib. 2. **Ekā-dāsa** (in comp.); -*rcā* (fr. *ric*), a hymn of 11 verses, AV.; -*varsha*, mfn. 11 years old, Hir.; -*vyūha*, mfn. appearing in 11 forms (Rudra), BhP. **Ekānta** (in comp.); -*duḥkha*, mfn. absolutely unhappy, Bcar. xi, 43. **Ekāntarītin** (?) or *°rin*, mfn. one who fasts every second day, L. **Ekāmra** (in comp.); -*candrikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*nātha* (cf. RTL 446); -*pu-rāṇa*, n.; -*vana-māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. **Ekā-yani-bhāva**, m. unanimity, Mcar. **Ekārtha-dīpaka**, n. a Dīpaka (q.v.) of simple meaning, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 112. **Ekārśheya**, mfn. having only one sacred ancestor, MānŚr. **Ekāha-dhānī**, mfn. having food for one day, Baudh. **Ekāha**, n. a single day (= *ekāha*), MBh. xvii, 67. **Ekī-bhāva-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. **Ekīya**, (also) single in its kind, Jātaka. **Ekāka** (in comp.); -*tra*, ind. singly, ĀpŚr., Sch.; -*vat*, mfn. possessing (only) one (of several things), ib. **Ekōti-bhāva** (read, 'the thread-like continuity of personality or individual life running through the whole cycle of re-births', Buddh.). **Ejāna**, n. tremor, L. **Epika**, *°kiya*, Pat. on Pāp. ii, 4, 14. **Etat-prabhṛiti**, mfn. beginning with this, Gobh. **Etaḍ** (in comp.); -*upanishad*, mfn. following this Upanishad, ChUp. **Ētāvātitha**, m(fā)n. the so-manieth (v.l. *°tina*),

Drāhy., Sch. **Ētāvād-āvāsa**, mfn. having so many abodes, JainUp. **Ēti-vat**, mfn. containing a form of $\sqrt{5}$, i. *ēti*, TBr. **Ēd**, ind. (accord. to some = 2. *ā + id*) behold! (followed by a partic. with an acc. and preceded by a verb of motion, e.g. *ēyāya Vayūr ēd dhatām Vritrām*, 'Vāyur went [to see, and] behold Vritra was slain'; sometimes the verb of motion must be supplied, sometimes the substantive, and sometimes the participle), Br. **Ēdini**, f. the earth (= *medini*), L. **Ēraṇḍa-palla**, N. of a town, Inscr. **Ēraṇḍā**, (also) N. of a charm, Divyāv. **Ērā**, f. a ewe (= *ēṣakā*), L. **Ēru** (accord. to some, 'the penis'). **Ēlā-rasāḷaka**, m(fā)n. astrigent (and) pungent (and) bitter, L. **Ēlā-valuka**, n. a kind of perfume (cf. *elav*), L. **Ēvam** (in comp. for *evam*); -*vidus*, mfn. (= *vidvas*), Kāth.; -*śila*, mfn. of such a character or disposition, MBh.; -*karmān*, mfn. one who has done so, Mn. viii, 314; -*klṛipta*, mfn. so prescribed or enjoined, RPrāt.; -*gotra* and -*jāti*, mfn. of such a family, Lalit. **Ēvam** (in comp.); -*pariṇāma*, mfn. having such a conclusion, Mcar.; -*pratyaya*, mfn. having such a belief, Sāṁk.; -*pravāda*, mfn. having such a grammatical form, RPrāt. **Ēvāvadā** (RV.). **Ēvāsha**, m. a kind of small animal (cf. *yēv* and *yav*), MaitrS. **Ēśāḷshya** (accord. to some the word is *ēśāḷshā*, 'impetuous', and *°shya* the instr. of the fem. *°śhi*). **Ēśṭavai** (Ved. inf. of $\sqrt{ā}$ -3. *ish*), ŚBr. **Ēśṭṭi**, mfn. hastening on, advancing, ib. **Ēśāya** (AV.). **Ēśhikṣhukā**, f. the call *ēhi bhikṣho*, 'come, monk!', Divyāv. **Āikamāntrya**, n. the having the same Mantras, ĀpŚr., Sch. **Āikamukhya**, n. unanimity, Mcar. **Āiṇya-jāṅghatā**, f. having legs like those of a deer (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83. **Āindra-nighaṇṭu**, N. of a glossary by Vararuci. **Āiryāpatihikī**, f. (fr. *īryā-pātha*), HPariś. **Āla-vāṇsa**, m. the race of Āila, i.e. the lunar race, MBh. (IW. 511, n. 1). **Āivamarthyā**, n. the having such a sense, MānGr., Sch. **Āiśi**, m. patr. of Skanda, Kum. xi, 44. **Āisvarakāraṇika**, m. a theist of the Nyāya school, Hcar. **Āisvarika**, N. of one of the 4 philosophical systems in Nepāl (the other 3 being *kārmika*, *yātnika*, and *svābhāṇika*), Buddh. (cf. MWB. 204). **Āisvarya-kādamini**, f. N. of a poem in praise of Kṛiṣṇa by Vidyā-bhūṣaṇa. **Okivās** (RV.). **Ogaṇā** (accord. to some for *avagaṇa* = 'lonely, forsaken, wretched, miserable'). **Ogha**, m. pl. the (four) floods (of worldly passion), Divyāv.; -*deva*, m. N. of a chief, Inscr. **Ātsūryām** (add 'i.e. *ā + utsūryam*'). **Ādati** (others, 'lustful, wanton'). **Ādāna** (in comp.); -*pac*, mfn. (nom. *-pak*), Pāp. vi, 4, 15, Sch.; -*piṇḍa*, m. a ball of boiled rice, ĀpGr.; -*prati*, ind., Pat. on Pāp. ii, 1, 9. **Ādman**, (also) wetness, rain, ŚāṅkhBr. **Āpaśā** (accord. to some also, 'a horn'). **Āpya** (ŚBr.). **Osha-dāvan**, mfn. (prob.) giving quickly, AV. xix, 42, 3 (cf. *oshishṭha-d*). **Ośadhī** (in comp.); -*nāmāvali*, f. N. of wk.; -*valābha*, m. the moon, Ālāṁkār.; -*homa*, m. a kind of oblation, ĀpŚr.; *°dhīvara*, m. the moon, Dharmas. **Ośṭha** (in comp.); -*mudrā*, f. sealed i.e. closed lips, Uttarar.; -*rucaka* (Hariv.), -*rucira* (Vishṇ.), n. lovely lips; -*śataka*, n. N. of a poem. **Aujasa**, (also) N. of a Tirtha (v.l. *ausaja*), Vishṇ. **Aujāgari** (see *sundara-mīra*, p. 1227). **Autkaṭya**, n. excess, superabundance, Śiś., Sch. **Audaroisha**, mfn. directed to Agni, Śiś. **Audārika** (in comp.); -*śarīra*, n. the coarse body (perishing at death), Śil. **Audārya-cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of a Prākṛiti grammar. **Audumbarāyana**, (also) a married Brāhman, L. **Audumbari**, f. (with *samhitā*) N. of a wk. on Bhakti (accord. to Nimbārka). **Audhatya**, (with Buddhists) self-exaltation (one of the 10 fetters which bind a man to existence), MWB. 127. **Andrākāya**, m. (for Prākṛiti *Uddāyana*) N. of a prince, HPariś. **Aunnidrya**, n. sleeplessness, L. **Apakṛika**, mfn. beneficial, useful, Daś. **Apakārya**, n. a preparatory or secondary action, ĀpGr. **Apacūṭika**, n. a kind of Śrāddha, L. **Apajāṅghani**, m. N. of a teacher (cf. *°jandhani*), Baudh. **Apūṣanā** (ŚBr.). **Āpēndra**, mfn. relating to Vishṇu, Śiś. **Aumēpata**, (also) N. of a wk. (on music; apparently by Umā-pati). **Aurabhrika**, m. (also) a sheep-butcher, L. 1. **Āurva** (RV.). **Aushadha** (in comp.); -*kalpa-grantha*, -*prakāra*, -*prayoga*, m. N. of wks. on medicine. **Aushthina**, mfn. being on the lips, Caurap. **Aushpa**, n. heat, Sāṁk. **Kaṇsa** (in comp.); -*dhvāyana*, m. (= *jit*),

Git.; -*nūlhana*, n. N. of a poem (without labial letters, in 17 cantos); -*parimṛij*, Kāś. on Pāp. viii, 2, 36. **Kakārdū** (accord. to some *kakārdave* is w.r. for *kapardavē* = *kapardīnē*). **Kakūtika** (AV.). **Kakūca**, a kind of plant or fruit, Kauś. **Kakutsala** (AV.). **Kakudin**, m. a bull, Baudh. **Kakūḍ-mat** (RV.). **Kakūḍ-mat** (TS.). **Kakūbhvat** (MaitrS.). **Kakum-mukha**, n. a region of the sky, Śiś. **Kakuhā** (accord. to some also m. 'a horse of the Āśvins', RV. i, 184, 3). **Kak-kinda**, m. a lizard, L. **Kakha-tira**, Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 2, Pat. **Kakka** (in comp.); -*deva*, m. N. of a Para-māra king, Inscr.; -*parvan* (*kāh-kā*), AV.; -*raṅka*, m. a hungry or half-starved crane, Prab.; -*vājita*, mfn. having heron's feathers (as an arrow), MBh.; -*hrada*, m. N. of a tank, SahyKh. **Kakkaṭika**, m. N. of Śiva, L. **Kak-kapa**, (also) a drop of water, Dharmas.; N. of a poet, Cat.; *°nābharaṇa*, mfn. wearing a golden bracelet, Mṛicch. **Kaca** (cf. RTL 194, n. 1); -*rūpin*, mfn. having the form of Kaca, MBh. **Kac-cāra**, m. or n. a pond, Bhadrab. **Kacchapa-gḥā-ta** or *°pāri*, m. N. of a family, Inscr. 3. **Kāt**, ind. a particle of exclamation, Tār. **Kaṭa** (in comp.); -*kaṭa*, (also) n. sea-salt, L.; -*kara* or -*karmān*, a straw-mat maker (the son of a Vaiśya and a Sūdra), L.; *°kākshaya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to regard with a side glance, Pārv. **Kaṭakaṭāya**, P. Ā. *°yati* or *°yate* (onomat.) to gnash, grate, Mālatīm. **Kaṭani**, m. or f. a mountain-slope, L. **Kaṭi-sṭha**, mfn. borne on the hip or in arms, HPariś. **Kaṭha-sūtra**, n. N. of Sūtras, KātyŚr., Sch. **Kaṭhina**, n. (also) a garment made in a day and offered to a monk as a present, Buddh.; -*śāraka-nātha*, m. the full moon, Śrīṅgar. **Kadāṅgara**, a partic. weapon, MBh. **Kapa-kukkuṭa**, m. the son of a Vaidehaka and a Pulkastī, L. **Kaṭaka-praticchedana**, m. a two-edged battle-axe, L. **Kaṭha** (in comp.); -*atāni*, f. the throat, Sīṅhās.; -*trāṇa*, n. a neck-protector, MBh.; -*nālikā*, f. the windpipe, Mahāv.; -*prāṇālikā*, f. id., Bālar.; -*sūtra*, n. a necklace, MBh.; -*śāhāniya*, mfn. (see *śāhāniya*, p. 1263); *°he-guḍa*, m. the apple or protuberance in the throat, L. **Kaṇṭha**, mfn. clear, evident, Jain. **Kaṇḍa**, n. an ornament, L.; a joint (= *parvan*), L.; -*gopāla*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. **Kaṇḍu**, f. an itching or ardent desire, Śiś.; *°dūla*, mfn. itching, ardently desiring, Car.; Śiś., Sch. **Katarāṭas** (ŚBr.). **Katarāṭhā**, ind. in which of two manners or ways?, ShaḍvBr. **Katham-kathā**, f. doubt and questioning, Divyāv. 1. **Kathā** (in comp.); -*trayī*, f. N. of a wk. (containing the substance of the R., MBh. and BhP.); -*prastāvatas*, ind. in the course of conversation, Kathās.; -*saṁdhi*, f. a joint in a tale (i.e. the place where it is joined to another tale), Kathās. 2. **Kad** (in comp.); -*adhvaga*, m. a heretic, Bhadrab.; -*artha* (*kāda*), RV.; -*āśaya*, mfn. deceitful, intriguing, Campak.; -*īṣṭri*, m. a bad ruler, Kautukar. **Kadamba** (in comp.); -*koraka-nyāya*, m. the rule of the Kadamba buds (i.e. simultaneous appearance or action), A.; -*gola*, m. a K° blossom, Mālatīm. **Kadrū**, f. daughter of Dakṣha (read *Kadrū*). **Kadrū** (RV.). **Kadvindu** (?), N. of a reed plant (in *°du-koshṭha*), Kauś. **Kanaka** (in comp.); -*īrṅga-maya* (see *īrṅg*), p. 1087; *°kā-kṣhi*, f. an owl, L.; *°kābja*, n. a gold lotus, Mālatīm.; *°kōjvala*, mfn. radiant with gold, MBh. **Kāniyā-stana**, mfn. having fewer teats, ŚBr. **Kāniyo** 'kshara', mfn. having fewer syllables, TāṇḍBr. **Kanthaka**, m. (= *kanṭhaka*) Buddha's horse, Bcar. **Kandala**, mfn. filled with (comp.), Nalac.; *°i*, a sprout, ib. **Kanduka** (in comp.); -*lilā*, f. a game at ball, Kum.; *°kōtsava*, m. a pastime consisting in playing at ball, Daś. **Kanṣā** (in comp.); -*gāra* (*°nyāg*) or -*griha*, n. the women's apartments, Daś.; -*dāriam*, ind. at the sight of a girl, Pāp. iii, 4, 29, Sch.; -*pipilikā*, f. a very small ant, L.; -*pravahana*, n. (= *pradāna*), SāmavBr. **Kanyākā**, f. a girl, L.; the pupil of the eye, AitAr. **Kapaṭa** (in comp.); -*kāpāṭikā*, f. fraud, deceit, Mṛicch.; -*nāṭaka*, n. a comedy (as it were) of a deceit, Mālatīm. **Kapanā** (RV.). **Kapāṭa-mudrā**, f. shutting a door, Vcar. **Kapāla** (in comp.); -*hanta*, mfn. bearing a skull in the hand, Bcar.; *°līṭvara*, m. 'lord of skulls', N. of Śiva (esp.) as worshipped at a temple in Nāsik; (*°i*), f. N. of Śiva's wife, Inscr. **Kapi** (in comp.); -*ketu*, m. N. of Arjuna, Śiś.; -*lalāṭa*, m. an arm, Kauś.; -*vand* (MaitrS.). **Kapiñjala-nyāya**, m. the rule of the Kapiñjals (with whom even 'three' is a large number), Sāy. on RV.

iii, 56, 5. **Kapilādhvaya**, n. (with or without *pura*) the city of Kapila-vastu, Bear. **Kapota** (in comp.); *-karbura*, mfn. spotted like a dove, Kum.; *-pada-darsana*, n. the sight of the foot-print of a dove, ĀpGr.; *-petaka*, n. a flight of doves, Hcar. **Kamaṭa**, m. a dwarf, L. **Kamaṇḍalu** (in comp.); *-caryā*, f. the practice of carrying a water-jar, Baudh. **Kamala** (in comp.); *-mukha*, m(f) n. lotus-faced, Mālatim.; *-lā* or *-lātmikā*, f. N. of one of the 10 Mahā-vidyās (q.v.). **Kampān**, f. (prob.) an army in motion; *-nādhīpati*, m. the leader of an army in motion, Rājāt. v, 446. **Kampīta**, n. trembling, tremor, L. **Kambā**, f. (prob.) a kind of mash, Uttarar. **Kayā-sūbhāya**, n. the hymn RV. i, 165 (MaitrS.). 1. **Kara** (in comp.); *-tanita*, m. (see *kāralantavika*); *-rudh*, mfn. warding off a hand (and 'a ray'), Megh.; *-saṃdaṇṣa*, m. the thumb and forefinger of the hand (*-śa-hinaka*, mfn. deprived of the thumb and f.), Yājñ. ii, 274; *-rānta*, m. the tip of a finger, R.; *-rārpaṇa*, n. marriage, Mālatim. 2. **Kara** (in comp.); *-grihīti*, f. levying taxes (and 'shaking hands'), Hcar.; *-dāyaka*, mfn. paying tribute, Hariv. **Karapa**, n. (also) a sinew, tendon, muscle, Kir.; *-mantra*, n. a Mantra pertaining to any sacred rite, ĀpGr., Sch.; *-vigama*, m. death (= *deha-tyāga*), Megh. **Karāṇya**, n. an affair, business, matter, Ragh. **Karad**, onomat. (with *iti*), MānGr. **Karabhya**, mfn. tending camels, Hcar. **Karālāya**, Nom. A. *-yate*, to become terrible, Vās. **Karita**, mfn. fit for work or business, L. **Kari-shaṇḍi**, f. (applied to the goddess of fortune), MānGr. **Karupa** (in comp.); *-varuṇālaya*, m. a sea of compassion, Kāv.; *-veditri*, mfn. (= *-vadin*), MBh. **Karoṭa-pāṇi**, m. pl. a class of gods, Divyāv. **Karāṇḍhu-rohita** (VS.). **Karkāra**, m. a tree, L. **Karki**, f. a white calf, Kauś. **Karpa** (accord. to some also, *karpā*, mfn. 'cropped or defective on the ears') in comp.; *-dārin*, mfn. ear-rending, MBh.; *-deva*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; *-nirvāka*, m. N. of a man, MBh.; *-pāta*, m. a beautiful ear, Daś. (cf. Gaṇar. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 66); *-bhaṅga*, m. bending the ears, Śak. (v.l.); a partic. ear-disease, Suśr.; *-rasāyana*, n. a feast for the ears, Rājāt. **Karṇāṭa-kalaha**, n. a quarrel about nothing, Mālatim. **Karta**, (also) a spindle (?), MānGr. (v.l.). **Kartana-bhāṇḍa**, n. id., L. **Kartu**, mfn. (= *karma-kāra*). **Kartikā**, f. a dagger, HParīś. **Kardamila**, (also) mfn. slippery, Nalac. **Karpataka**, a village, Divyāv. **Karpaṭi**, mfn. indigent, poor, L. **Karma** (in comp. for *karman*); *-kośa*, m. a store of good actions, MBh.; *-janya*, mfn. produced by acts (*-tā*, f.), Vedāntas.; *-jīta*, mfn. won or acquired by acts, ChUp.; *-daṇḍa*, m. control of actions, MārKp.; *-dāyada*, m. heir of works (i.e. one who has to bear their consequences), Buddh.; *-deha*, m. the active body, Kap.; *-nivṛtti*, f. the end of a rite, ĀpGr.; *-pātaka*, n. a sinful deed, R.; *-piloti*, f. the thread of action, Divyāv.; *-phala-hetu*, mfn. one who is actuated by the (thought of the) result of his acts, Bhag.; *-rāṣṭra*, N. of a country, Inscr.; *-vāda*, m. a text relating to sacrificial rites, Baudh.; *-saṅga*, m. attachment to action, Bhag.; *-gin*, mfn. attached to action, ib.; *-sūtra*, n. N. of wk.; *-svaka*, mfn. one who has to bear the consequence of his acts, Buddh.; *-māṇḍa*, (also) a partic. Śrāddha, RTL 305; *-mābhyaśa*, m. the performance of a sacred rite, Āpast.; *-māvadāna*, n. a great deed, exploit, Jātakam. **Karmāya-kṛit**, mfn. working for hire, a hireling, L. **Karsanīya**, (also) to be ill-treated, Jātakam. **Kala**, m. N. of a poet, Subh. **Kalāhṛēsa**, m. the moon, Caurap. **Kalasa** (? for *kalaka*), m. an arithmetician, calculator (= *gaṇaka*), L. **Kalacuri-samvatsara** (= *Cedi-samvat*), a year of the Kalacuri (or Cedi) era (beginning on September 5, A.D. 248). **Kala-pralāpa**, mfn. speaking pleasantly, Bear. **Kalama** (in comp.); *-kedāra*, n. a rice-field, Mjicch.; *-māḍana*, n. boiled rice, ib. **Kalambhi**, m. a Rishi, L. **Kalala**, (also) a leather-bag, L.; a bone, ib. **Kalavāṇka-svara**, (also) mfn. having a voice (soft) as a sparrow's, Bear. **Kalahapa-gāminī**, f. a woman with a gait like a swan's, Mjicch. **Kalā** (in comp.); *-śa-rūpīṇī* (*-lāṇḍ*) and *-rūpīṇī*, f. N. of partic. female personifications, RTL 187; *-keli*, (also) mfn. one who exercises an art for pleasure, Gīt.; *-vivrodha*, m. incompatibility with (the rules of) art, Yājñ. **Kalpi**, n. or f. a bunch, tuft, Śāṅkhśr. **Kali** (in comp.); *-varija*, mfn. (in law) to be avoided in the present Kali age, obsolete; *-viṣṇu-vardhana*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; *-satru*, m. an evil enemy (?), Bear. v, 75.

Kalita-kusuma, mfn. budded, blossomed, Mālatim. **Kalinda-jā**, f. N. of the river Yamunā, Bhām. **Kalevara-push**, m. a man, human being, ib. **Kalpa** (in comp.); *-nātha*, m. N. of Indra, Dharmas.; *-vrata*, n. a partic. observance, AV. Paddh.; *-pātyaya*, m. the end of a Kalpa, Bear. **Kalpītopamā**, f. an imaginary comparison (as of an elephant with a walking mountain), Bhar.; Hala, Sch. **Kalpusha**, mfn. fit for work, capable, L. **Kalya-oitta**, mfn. sound in mind, Bear. **Kalyāṇa-lakṣhaṇa**, mfn. having auspicious marks, Daś. **Kava**, m. sound, L. **Kavaca-śiva**, m. N. of a Śaiva ascetic, Inscr. **Kavaṭa**, m. remainder of food (= *uccishṭa*), L. **Kavalya**, mfn. to be bitten or swallowed, Nalac. **Kavi** (in comp.); *-kaṇḍhābharaṇa*, n. N. of a wk. on rhet. by Kṣhemendra; *-krama*, m. N. of a wk. on metres; *-jana-śevadhi*, N. of a lexicon; *-tā-ratnākara*, m. N. of a poem; *-tāvali*, f. N. of an anthology; *-pūrṇa* (read *-pūra*); *-vitr-dra-karṇābharaṇa*, n. N. of wk. 1. **Kavya** (erase 1); *-kavya-bhuj*, m. N. of Agni, Kathās. **Kavyāt**, mfn. wise, TS. **Kaśā-pāta**, m. the stroke of a whip, Bear. **Kaśikā**, f. a whip, Mjicch. **Kaśaka** (?), m. N. of a god or demon, Hir. **Kaśhā-kasha**, m. a kind of worm, L. **Kastūrī**, m. N. of the author of a law-book. **Kāṣa**, (also) a kind of measure, Gobh., Sch. **Kāṣikā**, f. a metal vessel (others, 'a partic. musical instrument'), Divyāv. **Kākaṇi**, f. = *kākinī*, ib. **Kākatīya**, m. N. of a dynasty, Inscr. **Kāka-śākin**, mfn. timid as a crow, MBh. **Kāku-vakrōkti**, f. a partic. figure of speech, Hala, Sch. **Kākesa-parvata**, m. the mountain Caucasus, Āryav. **Kākhātira**, mfn. (fr. *kakh*), Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 2, Pat. **Kājāla**, n. unguent (for *kajjala*, q.v. v.), Daś. **Kāṇa**, Nom. P. *-ṇayati*, to make blind, destroy the sight, HParīś. **Kāpāda**, m. a follower of Kāpāda, Śaṅk. **Kānoli-suta**, m. a bastard (= *li-mānī*), Mjicch. **Kāṇḍa**, m. (also) abundance, Vcar.; (f.) a piece, Kauś.; *-kāra*, (also) a kind of artisan, R.; *-nāman*, n. pl. the names of the Kāṇḍas, Hir.; *-viśarga*, m. the completion of (the study of) a K°, ib.; *-dṛpākaraṇa*, n. the beginning of (the study of) a K°, ib. **Kātarākṣhī**, f. a woman with timid eyes, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 156. **Kāna**, n. sound (cf. *kaṇḍa*). **Kāpālīka-tva**, n. barbarousness, cruelty, Mālatim. **Kāpila**, mfn. derived from a brownish cow, Parāś. **Kāpīleya-bābhra-va**, m. pl. the Kāpīleyas and the Bābhavas, AitBr. **Kāpeya**, m(f) n. customary among the Kāpis, ĀpGr., Sch. **Kāpota**, m. (also) a Vānaprastha who has collected food (like a pigeon) for a year, L.; *-vṛitti*, mfn. one who subsists like a pigeon, Baudh. **Kāma** (in comp.); *-kānana*, n. Kāma's grove, Mālatim.; *-krodha*, m. du. desire and anger, Mn. xii, 11; *-da*, m. 'gracious lord', Jātakam.; *-dughā-kṣhiti*, mfn. 'possessing wish-granting imperishableness', JaimUp.; *-push*, mfn. granting wishes, Dharmas.; *-lubdha*, mfn. libidinous, MBh.; *-vaktavya-hridaya*, mfn. enamoured (?), R.; *-varsha*, mfn. (= *-varshin*), BhP.; *-vadin*, mfn. speaking according to pleasure, Baudh.; *-vikārin*, mfn. roaning at will, MBh.; *-vetin*, mfn. entering at will, Hariv.; *-samuttha*, mfn. sprung from desire, Mn. vii, 45; *-māgāyin*, mfn. singing a wish, JaimUp.; *-māndha-saṅyāta*, mfn. one whose intellect is blinded with pleasure, Bear.; *-mābhishvāṅga*, mfn. amorous inclination, Mālatim.; *-mārṇava*, n. N. of various kings, Inscr.; *-mārtha*, m. an object or matter of pleasure, MBh.; *-mōpahoga*, m. enjoyment of pleasures, Bear. **Kāmukī**, f. (f.) a mistress, Mjicch. **Kāmya** (in comp.); *-śrāddha*, n. a kind of Śrāddha, RTL 305; *-māyēṣṭi*, f. a sacrifice performed for the obtaining of a partic. object, TS., Sch. **Kāmra**, f. a whip, L. **Kāya** (in comp.); *-klama*, m. bodily fatigue, Bear.; *-gata*, mfn. dwelling in the body, Mn. xi, 98; *-vyūha*, m. the supernatural power of assuming several bodies simultaneously, Sāṃkhyapr.; *-sthiti*, f. support of the body, keeping alive, taking food, Bhadrab.; *-yāvātāra*, m. N. of a town, Inscr. **Kāyādhava**, m. (fr. *ka-yādhū*) metron. of Prahāda, TBr. **Kāyōdha-ja**, mfn. (for *dhā-ja*) born from a woman married according to the Prajā-pati rite, Mn. iii, 38. 1. **Kāra** (accord. to some in RV. also 'gain, prize, booty'; 'contest, war'); *-yantrika*, m. a kind of artisan, R. 1. **Kāraka** (erase accent). **Kārayeya**, m. pl. a class of Rishis, Bādar., Sch. **Kārā-dvipa**, m. N. of an island, Jātakam. **Kārādhunī** (accord. to some *nī*, m. [fr. *kārā* = 3. *kāra* + *dhunī*], 'a bard'). **Kārāpaka**, m. (prob.) an agent (cf. next), Inscr.

Kārāvī, f. a small-sized house that may be taken to pieces, Gal. 1. **Kārin** (accord. to some in RV. also, *kārin*, 'conquering, victorious'). 3. **Kārin**, mfn. (fr. *√kri*) scattering, destroying, Śiś. **Kāri-rādi**, m. pl. N. of a family, JaimUp. **Kārupika**, (also) N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Kārūpya** (in comp.); *-dhenu* (applied to Buddha), Divyāv.; *-maya*, m(f) n. full of compassion, Jātakam.; *-la-harī-stava*, m. N. of wk. **Kāru-vindu**, m. the son of a Brāhman and a Vaidehaki, L. **Kārta-vīrya-campū**, f. a festival, RTL 432. **Kārtika-pūrṇimā**, f. N. of a festival, RTL 441. **Kārtika-pūṇ**, (also) a kind of artisan, R. 1. **Kārya**, (also) to be caused to do, Naish.; *-karaṇa*, n. the doing one's duty, MBh.; *-padavi*, f. the way to action, Mālatim. 2. **Kārya**, mfn. (fr. *√kri*) to be bought (?), MaitrS. 1. **Kāla** (in comp.); *-tama*, mfn. quite black, Daś.; *-hasta*, m. N. of a pious fosterer, RTL 441. 2. **Kāla** (add. *kālena kālam*, 'from time to time', Divyāv.; *kāla-kāleshu*, 'at every time, always', R.) in comp.; *-kshama*, mfn. 'bearing time', lasting, durable, Śak.; *-caryā*, f. seasonable occupation, Āpast.; *-nātha*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *-nirṇaya-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk.; *-pakva*, mfn. ripe for death, MBh.; *-paraśu-dhāra*, m. 'bearing the axe of Death', an executioner, Mjicch.; *-prakāśikā*, f. N. of wk.; *-praṇālikā*, f. a water-clock, Nalac.; *-bheda*, m. N. of wk.; *-yukta* (Bear.), *-yuta* (R.), mfn. fit for the (present) time, seasonable; *-rūpīn*, mfn. 'having the appearance of Death', N. of Śiva, MBh.; *-varshin*, mfn. raining seasonably, Mjicch.; *-viprakarsha*, n. distance in time, interval, APṛt.; *-vivrodha*, m. contradiction as to time, Kāvyaḍ.; *-velā-yoga*, m., *-poṛā*, f. N. of wks.; *-saṅvara*, m. N. of Vishnu, Hariv.; *-lodayin*, m. N. of a disciple of Buddha, Sukh. ii. **Kālinī-mukunda**, m. N. of wk. **Kāliyāri**, m. N. of Kṛishna, Pracand. **Kāli** (in comp.); *-ghaṭṭa*, n. the Ghāt near the temple of Kālī at Calcutta (whence probably the N. Calcutta); *-caturdasī*, f. N. of a festival (kept on the 14th day of the second half of Āśvina), RTL 204; *-pūjā*, f. N. of another festival (kept in the month Kārtika), ib. 431; *-śūka*, n., *-stava*, m., *-stotra*, n. N. of wks. **Kālpya**, mfn. pertaining to ritual, Kauś. **Kāvya** (in comp.); *-bandha*, m. a poetical work, poem, Śāh.; *-ratna*, n., *-saṅgraha*, m. N. of wks.; *-vyāloka-locana*, n. N. of a rhet. wk. by Abhinavagupta. **Kāsi-vardhana**, n. (with *nagara*) the city of Benares, Buddh. **Kāsmīra-vāṇija**, n. a merchant who goes to Kāsmīra, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 13, Kās. **Kāśyapa**, (also) N. of a Buddha, Inscr. **Kāśāpī-bālīkya-māthari-pūtra** (ŚBr.). **Kāshi**, m. a ploughman (= *karshaka*), L. **Kāshtha** (in comp.); *-kalāpa*, m. a bundle of fire-wood, Hir.; *-śālika*, m. (prob.) a dealer in wood, Canpik. **Kāshthā-gata**, mfn. excessive, vehement, Kum. iii, 35. 1. **Kāsa**, m. (also) going, motion, Śiś. xix, 27. **Kim-stya** (accord. to Sch., 'a conch-shell' = *śaṅkhā*). **Kikivī**, m. or f. a kind of bird, L. **Kiṭa**, (also) the son of a Vaiśya and a Kiluṣhī (cf. *kilusha* below), L. **Kim** (in comp.); *-adyaka*, mfn. not valuing the present day, MBh.; *-pavitra* (*kīm*), mfn. purified by what? TS.; (*kīm*)-*stha*, mfn. occupied with what? Rājāt. **Kimba**, m. a kind of tree, Nalac. **Kilina**, mfn. = *klinna*, Gobh., Sch. **Kilbishī**, f. a courtesan, L.; night, ib.; a Piśāci, ib. **Kishkuru**, a staff, club (v.l. *kīṣk* and *kīṣk*), Kauś. **Kicaka**, (also) a kind of bird, R. **Kirī**, *rin* (accord. to some the base is always *kīrti*, and the meaning is 'humble, poor, miserable, wretched, a miser' [cf. *karuṇa*], except RV. v, 52, 12, where *kīrtin* = 'shouting, singing'). **Kirtana**, (also) a monument, Jātakam.; a temple, Inscr. **Kirti**, (also) an edifice, palace, temple, Inscr.; *-taraṅgiṇī*, f. N. of wk.; *-nāṣin*, mfn. destroying reputation, Mn. viii, 127. **Kilini**, f. the earth (cf. *adri-kilā*). **Kilusha**, m. a monkey, L. 1. **Ku** (in comp.); *-cāru*, m. a kind of bull-like deer, L.; *-tapa-vinyāsa*, m. arranging musical instruments and musicians, Bhar.; *-tapa-hāra*, m. a partic. implement, (prob.) a sickle, Baudh.; *-dhṛiti*, mfn. one who has little or no control over himself, Bear.; *-lagna*, mfn. ominous, inauspicious, Kathās.; *-sthala-pura*, n. N. of a town, Inscr. **Kukṇa-dhvaja**, m. N. of Skanda, L. **Kukkuha**, m. a partic. aquatic bird, Dharmas. **Kukshi** (in comp.); *-kūjita*, n. belching, L.; *-bheda* (read 'an eclipse for 'darkness') *-matī*, f. far advanced in pregnancy, Divyāv.; (*śhy*)-*agni*, n. the (digestive) fire of the stomach, L. **Kuca-śataka**, n. N. of a Kāvya. **Kuñjikā**, (also) a kind of drum, L.

Kutvudi, m. N. of a Sultān (Qutb-ud-din), Inscr. **Kupapa**, m. (also) a partic. hell, Buddh.; -*bhuji*, m. 'carcase-eater', a Rākshasa, Mālatim. **Kuṇḍa**, (also) crippled, lame, Mahāv. ; *qūḍin*, mfn. (also) one who eats out of a jar (Gaut., Sch.) or as much as a jar holds, Vishn. , Sch. **Kuṇḍala** or **laka**, (also) a rope, Jātakam. **Kuṇḍi**, m. or f. a water-jar, L. **Kutas-tana**, mfn. coming from whence, i.e. not possible, Bhadrab. **Kutūhala-sālā**, f. a room for recreation, Divyāv. **Kutsa**, m. (also) a distance of about 30 inches, L. **Kudrici**, f. (prob.) N. of a shrub (= *gudici*), Kauś. **Kuntā-kunti**, ind. spear against spear, in close fight, Campak. **Kuptu**, f. a fire-place, heartb, ĀpGr. **Kuyya-vetanin** (see *vetanin*, p. 1014). **Kuṇbera-senā**, f. N. of a courtesan, H.Pariś. **Kubji**, f. (prob.) a tiger's den, MaitrS. **Kubhanyū** (accord. to some = *ku-bhanyū*, 'chattering, noisy'). **Kumāra** (in comp.); -*deśha* (rather 'whose gifts are like those of children,' i.e. 'who gives and takes back'); -*pitri-mesha*, m. a partic. demon hostile to children, Sutr.; -*brahmācārin*, mfn. chaste from infancy, Mn. v, 159; -*rāja*, m. N. of Harsha-vardhana, Buddh.; -*vat* ('*rad*'), m. N. of a man, MaitrS.; (-*rī*) -*bhāva*, m. maidenhood, virginity, Mālatim. **Kumāda** (in comp.); -*iyenī*, f. a woman with a white complexion like a lotus (cf. *iyenī* under *iyeta*, p. 1095), Pān. vi, 2, 2, Sch.; -*sakhi*, f. 'lotus-friend', moonshine, Jātakam. **Kumba** (accord. to some also, 'the horn or point of anything'). **Kumbha** (in comp.); -*dārikā*, f. a female slave, L.; -*bhūta*, mfn. concluding with the ceremony of interring the urn, HirP. **Kumbhi** (in comp.); -*kapāla*, -*naḍāla*, and -*bhagāla*, n. (prob.) a potsherd or fragment of a broken jar, Pān. vi, 2, 137, Kāś.; -*pākyā*, mfn. boiled in a jar, ĀpGr. **Kumbhya**, mfn. being in jars, ĀpGr. **Kuraṅga-mada**, m. musk, Git. **Kuru** (in comp.); -*kshetra*, m. pl. (w.r. for *kauruksh*); -*piśāngilā* (VS.). **Kurvāt**, **vāpā** (AV.). **Kula** (in comp.); -*kumārī*, f. a girl of good family, Mālatim.; -*gotra*, n. du. f° and tribe, Mn. iii, 109; -*pāṇsana*, mī(ṛ)n., 'sin', and 'sula', mfn. disgracing a f°, MBh.; K. &c.; -*pālin*, mfn. maintaining (the honour of) a f°, R.; -*pravāla*, m. the scion or off-spring of a f°, Bear.; -*bhaṭa*, m. N. of a Śūrasena chief, Inscr.; -*rājadhāni*, f. chief residence, Ragh.; -*sekhara-deva*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; -*saṃgata*, m. (= -*mitra*), Gaut.; -*stambha* (?) and *lāḍḍi*, m. N. of chiefs, Inscr.; -*lōcīta*, mfn. customary in a f°, Bear. **Kulaḥgāpa-mārin**, m. a kind of demon, MānGr. **Kulika**, (also) a judge, Nār. **Kulmi**, (also) cow's hair, ĀpGr., Sch. **Kuśa** (in comp.); -*cirin*, mfn. wearing a garment of Kuśa grass, MBh.; -*pavitra*, n. Kuśa grass as a means of purification, KātyŚr.; -*prasū*, f. flowering K° gr°, ib.; -*bhāra*, m. a load of K° gr°, ŚākhŚr.; -*mālin*, m. N. of an eagle, Jātakam.; -*śeṇḍva*, n. a covering for the hands made of K° gr°. **Kuśala**, n. (also) religious merit, Inscr.; MWB. 124; -*campū*, f. -*mata-prasaṅga*, m. N. of poems; -*mūla*, n. a stock of merit, Sukh. i.; -*lāvasānatā*, f. a happy result, Mālatim.; -*lētara*, n. misfortune, calamity, BhP. **Kushapa**, m. the Viudhya mountains, L. **Kusuma** (in comp.); -*dāyin*, mfn. putting forth buds, Śāk.; -*prabha*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i.; -*mālā*, f. a wreath of flowers, Mālatim.; -*tavi*, f. a female gatherer of fl°, Sāh.; -*vrishṭy-abhipra-kirṇa*, -*sambhava*, -*mābhijña*, m. N. of Tathāgatas, Sukh. i.; -*māpida*, m. = *ma-mālā*, Mālatim. **Kuhara-bhāḥ**, mfn. dwelling in dens, Mālatim. **Kuharin**, mfn. having holes, Caṇḍ. **Kūṭa** (in comp.); -*ghaṭita-lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of a Nyaya wk.; -*danta*, mfn. having prominent teeth, Hir. **Kūḍi** (accord. to Kauś., Sch. = *badaṛi*, 'Christ's thorn'). **Kūpa** (in comp.); -*danḍa*, m. a mast, Daś.; -*yantra-ghaṭikā-nyāya*, m. the rule of the buckets attached to a water-wheel (i.e. the vicissitudes of worldly existence), A.; -*rājya*, n. N. of a country, Inscr.; (-*pe*) -*piśācaka*, n. a frog in a well, L. **Kūpaka**, m. N. of a people, Inscr. **Kūrpāsa**, (also) a kind of plant, Kād. **Kūrma-pitta** (erase the meaning 'a vessel with water'). **Kūlyā**, f. a stream, Hir. **Kriochra** (in comp.); -*dvitiya*, m. a friend in need, Car.; -*varṭin*, mfn. performing a penance, Kām.; -*rōḍya*, mfn. difficult to be pronounced, Kāvyaḍ. 1. **Kṛita** (in comp.); -*kshaṇa*, (also) ready to, prepared for, intent upon, engrossed by (comp.), Jātakam.; -*m-jaya*, m. N. of a teacher, Hir.; -*pada*, mfn. being about to (inf.), Subh.; -*yāma*, mfn. whose function is performed, useless,

Kauś.; -*lakṣhaṇa*, (also) caused by, R.; -*vadhyacihna*, mfn. bearing the marks of death, Mālatim.; -*vaira*, mfn. one who has become an enemy, Mṛicch.; -*spriha*, (also) desirous of (dat.), Bear.; -*smaya*, mfn. awakening admiration, Jātakam.; -*tādhikāra*, mfn. superintending, watching over (loc.), Bear.; -*tādhipatyā*, mfn. possessed of sovereignty or power, Kir.; -*tānuyātra*, mfn. accompanied by, Bear.; -*tābhiyoga*, mfn. taking pains, Mālatim.; -*tābhyanu-jā*, mfn. one who has obtained leave, Bear.; -*tāvyriti*, mfn. moving to and fro, oscillating, ib.; -*tāṣṭraya*, mfn. resorted to, Jātakam.; -*tōpavāsa*, mfn. one who has fasted, MBh. **Kṛitā**, f. (also) a skin, hide (= *kṛiti*), MānGr. **Kṛittikāṣṭi** (SBr.). **Kṛitnu** (accord. to some also, 'winning the prize, victorious'). **Kṛityā** (in comp.); -*pratiharaṇa*, n. pl. N. of a series of hymns for counteracting spells, AV. Pariś.; -*hata*, mfn. stricken by a spell, Mn. iii, 58. **Kṛitvya** (accord. to some also, 'bringing or containing a prize'). **Kṛipāpa** (in comp.); -*pāni*, mfn. holding a sword in the hand, Mālatim.; -*pāta*, m. the fall or stroke of a sword, ib.; -*putri*, f. a dagger, Dharmas.; -*yashṭi*, f. a sword-blade, ib. **Kṛipātman**, mfn. tender-hearted, Bear. **Kṛiptu**, f. a hearth (prob. w.r. for *kuptu*), ĀpGr. **Kṛivī**, f. scissors, L. **Kṛiśānu-sakala**, n. a spark of fire, Śis. **Kṛiśhāku**, m. a ploughman, L. **Kṛiśhāṭa**, n. water, L. **Kṛiśha** (in comp.); -*khura*, n. having black hoofs, HirP.; -*gava*, mfn. drawn by black oxen, ib.; -*dhrīti*, m. (with *sātyaki*) N. of a teacher, JaimUp.; -*nandin*, m. N. of a poet, Inscr.; -*padāmṛita*, -*bhūṣhaṇa*, -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wks.; -*rāja* and -*rāya*, m. N. of various kings, Inscr.; -*sakund*, m. a crow, TS.; -*śirshan* ('*shyā*'), mfn. black-headed, MaitrS.; -*sūtra*, (also) n. a black thread, HirP.; -*stuti*, f. -*stotra*, n. N. of hymns; -*nākski*, mfn. black-eyed, HirP. **Kṛiśha-ya-kāra**, m. a ploughman, husbandman, Vet. **Ke-kōtkaṇṭha**, m. fond of uttering cries (as a peacock), Mālatim. **Keṭri**, m. a partic. personification (perhaps Agni), PārGr. **Kedārikā**, f. (also) a small field, Inscr. **Kenipā** (accord. to some fr. *keni* [√*ci*] + *pa*, 'attending to the worship or sacrifice'). **Keṛā**, f. a kind of plant, Kauś. **Keśa** (in comp.); -*kalpanā*, f. arranging a horse's mane, Mṛicch.; -*kūla*, n. braided hair, L.; -*nidhāna*, n. the burying of hair, ĀpGr.; -*pratigraha*, m. a barber, Gobh.; -*vāpa*, m. hair-cutting, MānGr.; -*śe-sha-karaṇa*, n. leaving a remnant of hair, PārGr.; -*śmaśru-loma-nakha*, n. pl. hair and beard and down of the body and nails, HirP. -*saṃvardhana* (see *saṃv*, p. 1116). **Keśa-vāyudha**, (also) n. a wheel, L. **Keśāni**, f. a kind of creeper, Kauś. **Keśara-pāsa**, nif(ā)n. having fetters of hair, MaitrS. **Keśarāya**, Nom. Ā. 'yate', to become hair, Nalac. **Keśarin**, (also) N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Keśi-jalka**, mfn. consisting of lotus fibres, Jātakam. **Keśideva**, m. N. of a writer on botany, Nirṃayas. **Kokalla** or **Kokkala**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. **Kokkili**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. **Kocava** or **vaka**, a covering of soft goat's hair, Buddh. **Koṭṭara-vat**, mfn. having cavities, Mālatim. **Koṭṭa-bhaṇḍa**, m. N. of a chief, Inscr. **Koṭṭāra**, m. N. of a village, ib. **Koṭhi**, f. N. of a tank, SkandaP. **Kopa** (in comp.); -*pāgamana*, m. (= *kanaka-muni*), Inscr.; MWB. 136 n.; -*pe-piśācaka*, m. a house-frog, L. **Koneri-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Inscr. **Kopa-saṃdhukṣhaṇa**, mfn. inflaming anger, Uttarar. **Komala**, (also) of like colour, Kir. **Kolamba-varsha**, m. a year of the Kollam era (used in South India; it is converted into the corresponding A.D. by adding 824-25; thus Kollam 336 = A.D. 1160-61). **Kosa** (in comp.); -*gata-vasti-guhyatā*, f. having the pudenda hidden in the abdomen (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83; -*danḍa*, m. du. treasury and army, Mn. ix, 294. **Kosaḥ-nandini**, f. N. of Ayodhya, L. **Koṣadinyā**, (also) one of the 24 mythical Buddhas, MWB. 136. **Kautuka**, (also) the place for a partic. nuptial ceremony, MānGr. **Kautūla**, m. the husband of a h°'s sister, L. **Kaurpitika**, mī(ṛ)n. wicked, perverse, L. **Kaunteya-vṛitta**, n. N. of wk. **Kanpinācchādāna**, n. a cloth for covering the pudenda, Baudh. **Kauberaka**, m. a servant of Kubera, Hir. **Kaumāra-bandhaki**, f. a courtesan, Mālatim. **Kaṇmndi-maha** or **hōt-sava**, m. the festival of full moon, ib. **Kauru-kshetra**, m. pl. the inhabitants of Kuru-kshetra (w.r. *kur*), Mn. vii, 193. **Kanla**, m. (also) a boat, raft (cf. *kola*), Mahāv. ; -*lēṣi*, f. N. of a female per-

sonification, RTL. 188. **Kausika-gṛīha-sūtra**, n. N. of wk. **Kausikī-vara-prasāda**, m. the favour of a boon from Kauśikī i.e. Durḡa, Inscr. **Kausuma**, n. a heap of flowers, Dharmas. **Kau-stubha-dūṣhaṇa**, n. N. of a Vedānta wk. **Krama** (in comp.); -*gata*, mfn. come into the way of (gen.), Mālatim.; -*vyataya*, m. inverted order, Subh. **Kramapēṣhaka**, f. N. of a brick (close to the Adhvaryu-patha), Drāhy., Sch. **Krivir-dati**, f. (prob.) sharp-toothed (cf. *krivi*), RV. **Kṛidā** (in comp.); -*bidālikā*, f. a cat to play with, Rājāt.; -*yoga*, m. arrangement of games or sports, Mālatim. **Kṛuśika**, m. a jackal, L.; an owl, L. √*kroṣ*, P. *kroṇcati*, to trumpet (as an elephant), Divyāv. **Krodha** (in comp.); -*vinayana*, n. appeasing anger, Hir.; -*vivāḍa*, f. a bad-tempered girl (unfit for marriage), L. **Krauśma**, m. a beast of prey, L. **Kvadhasṭha** (accord. to some read *sa-dhastham*). **Kshaṇa** (in comp.); -*kshapā*, f. a night of full moon, Dharmas.; -*dākinātha*, m. the moon, ib.; -*rajanī*, f. (= *kshapā*), ib.; -*nāṣṭu*, f. lightning, L. **Kshapita**, m. = *kshananu*. **Kshatra** (in comp.); -*jāta* or -*yoni*, mfn. born from the military caste, MBh. **Kshatriya-yoni**, f. a Kshatriya's form of existence, ChUp. **Ksha-pā-kshaya**, m. 'night's end,' morning, Mṛicch. **Kshamā-śīpa**, mfn. baving patience as fibres (said of the tree of knowledge), Bear. xiii, 65. 1. **Kshāya** (RV.). 3. **Kshaya** (the accent is on the last syllable in the sense 'destruction,' accord. to Pān. iii, 3, 56 and vi, 1, 63). **Kshā** (in comp.); -*trāna*, m. N. of a demon, Kauś.; -*pavitra*, m. or n. N. of a partic. text, Baudh. **Kshānti-varpa-vādin** or **kshānti-vādin**, mfn. praising patience, Jātakam. **Kshāma-kukṣhitā**, f. having thin loins (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **Kshāra**, (also) flowing water, flow, MānGr.; -*lavāṇavarāṇna-saṃśṛishṭa*, n. salt or pungent food or such as has an admixture of inferior food, ĀpGr. 2. **Kshiti** (in comp.); -*kshamā-vat*, mfn. patient as the earth, R.; -*vrishan*, m. a king, Rājāt. **Kshitikā**, f. a partic. part of a lute, Kauś. **Kshit-vari**, f. night, L. **Kshipana**, mfn. one who throws, L. **Kshiprap-suvana**, n. a partic. ceremony for causing easy birth, ĀpGr. **Kshipra-prasavana**, n. id., Hir. **Kshipa** (in comp.); -*kalmasha*, mfn. freed from sin, Bhag.; -*nāṣṭava*, mfn. id., Divyāv. **Kshirābdi-mandira**, mfn. dwelling in the ocean of milk, Pañcar. **Kshudra** (in comp.); -*mitra*, mfn. mixed up with small (stone), BaudhP.; -*sūtra*, n. N. of wk.; -*drānuksudra*, n. pl. (with *śikṣā-padānti*) minor observances of discipline, Divyāv.; -*drōḍya*, m. the three minor stratagems (viz. *māyā*, *upēkṣhā*, *indra-jāla*), L. **Kshudri**, m. the ocean, L. **Kshudhāru**, mfn. = *kshudhāru*. **Kshul-lakā-valśvadeva**, m. a small cup for the Vaisva-devas, MaitrS. **Kshūpa**, n. transgression, offence, L. **Kshetra** (in comp.); -*gṛīha*, n. sg. field and house, Mn. xi, 164; -*ja*, nfn. (a quarrel) arisen about land, Nār.; -*bhāga*, n. a piece of land, ChUp.; -*vitṛinnī*, f. a clod of earth taken from the field, BaudhP.; -*sādhā* (accord. to some, 'bestowing a field'); -*siṅha* (or *kheta-s*), m. N. of various kings, Inscr. **Kshemaṇiya-tara**, n. better health, Divyāv. **Kshema-siṅha** (or *khema-s*), m. N. of a king, Inscr. **Kshaitrā** (accord. to some the accent should be on the last syllable). **Kshaitra-patyā**, n. (also) a sacrifice offered to the lord of the soil, ĀpGr. **Kshoṇi** (accord. to some also, 'a partic. class of goddesses or semi-divine females,' accord. to others, 'flood, stream of water or Sonā &c.'). **Kshotri**, m. a pestle, L. **Kshobha**, (also) a strong current of water, MBh. **Kshanī** (in comp.); -*dharā*, m. a mountain, Daś.; -*nātha*, m. a king, Kautukas. **Kshandara-patala**, m. or n. a honey-comb, Ragh. **Kshaṇma-dāśā**, f. a fringed linen cloth, Gobh. **Kshṇu**, f. the pointed end of a scraper or shovel, L. **Kshṇā-vṛisha** (read *vrishan*). **Kshvedita**, (also) chewed, SaddhP. **Kha** (in comp.); -*ḍina* or -*paridīṇaka*, n. a partic. mode of flying, MBh.; -*puṭa*, mfn. one who eats out of his own hands, L.; -*latā*, f. 'creeper in the air,' anything impossible, Śis.; -*stha*, mfn. standing in the air, MBh.; *khāṇka* and *khāḍhvanina*, m. the sun, L. **Khaivāṅga** (in comp.); -*ghaṇḍā*, f. a bell fastened to the Khaivāṅga staff, Mālatim.; -*hastā*, mfn. = *bhṛit*, Bear. **Khadga** (in comp.); -*ratna*, n. an excellent sword (one of the 7 precious things of a king), Dharmas. 85; *latā*, f. a sw°-blade, Mālatim.; -*vāri*, n. blood dripping from a sword, Vcar.; -*vi-*

shāna, m. a rhinoceros, Divyāv.; -*śataka*, n. N. of wk.; -*gāṅga*, m. a fire-spark, L.; -*gā-khaḍgi*, ind. sword against sword, in close fight, Campak. **Khaḍḍaka**, mfn. (fr. *khaḍga*), Parāś. **Khaḍḍa-samsthāpaka** (see *sanisthā*, p. 1212). **Khaḍḍika**, (also) a partic. measure of grain, Inscr. **Khaḍḍila**, a short chapter of a book, MānGr. **Khaḍḍana**, (also) firmness, solidity, Dhātup. **Khaḍḍa-vādin**, m. a mineralogist, Mahāv. **Khaḍḍāṇika** (see *siddhānta-laghu-kā*, p. 1216). **Khara** (in comp.); -*graha*, (also) N. of various kings and chiefs, Inscr.; -*turagiya* (with *saniparka*, m.), sexual union of a donkey and a horse, Kull.; -*mukha*, n. a horn for blowing, L.; -*rātri*, m. 'Khara's enemy', N. of Rāma, L. **Kharaka**, m. roaring of water, L. **Kharata**, mfn. hard, L.; m. hardness, ib. **Kharavya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to cut or break in pieces, destroy, Nalac. **Khalī-kṛitya**, in spite of (acc.), Jātakam. **Khalakapota-nāya**, m. or -*kapotikā*, f. the rule of the doves alighting upon a threshing-floor, Śiś., Sch. **Khalvaṅga**, a kind of pea (= *kṛishya-capaka*), Kauś. (Sch.). **Khaḍḍika**, m. a swordsman, L. **Khaḍḍra**, (also) a breach, hole in the wall, Campak. **Khidra**, n. (rather, 'weight, burden'). **Khiṇna-mānasa**, mfn. distressed in mind, Bcar. **Khilā** and *khiḷā* (accord. to some also 'pasture-land'). **Khura** (in comp.); -*nāya*, m. the print of a hoof, Ragh.; -*malin*, m. N. of all ocean, Jātakam.; -*rāgra*, n. the print of a hoof, Bcar. **Khetana**, n. chase, hunting (cf. *ākhetā*). L. **Khetasīgha**, **Khemasīgha**, see *Kshetra-s*, *Kshema-s* (above).

Gagana (in comp.); -*paridhāna*, mfn. 'sky-clothed', stark-naked, BhP.; -*siṅha*, m. N. of a Kaccapā-gāta king, Inscr.; -*nāṅgana*, n. the celestial vault or sky, Vās. **Gaṅga**, (also) m. a kind of deer, L.; N. of a dynasty, Inscr. **Gaṅgama**, mfn. going, moving, L.; restless, inconstant, L. **Gaṅgā** (in comp.); -*vīlāsa*, m. N. of wk.; -*śhāka* (*śhāḥ*), n. a hymn consisting of 8 verses and addressed to Gaṅgā whilst bathing, RTL. 399; -*śeṣṭi*, f. a pearl, L. **Gaja** (in comp.); -*pūva* (see *gaja*, p. 643); -*pranyatī*, m. an el-driver, MBh.; -*māna*, m. N. of a man, Mṛicch.; -*rathapūra*, n. N. of a town, Inscr.; -*vadhū*, f. a female elephant, Mālatim.; -*jālāna*, n. a rope for fettering an elephant, Ragh. **Gaṇa** (in comp.); -*pati-nāga*, m. N. of a king in Āryāvarta, Inscr.; -*pūraṇa*, mfn. forming a number or assembly, L.; -*bhogyā*, mfn. to be possessed in joint tenure by a number of persons (as opp. to *eka-bhogyā*), Inscr.; -*ṇēsa*, m. (with Jāinas) a disciple who is put in charge of a few others. **Gaṇaka-mahāmātra**, m. a finance minister, Mahāv. **Gaṇanāvarta-lipi**, f. a kind of writing, Lalit. **Gaṇitra**, n. a partic. astrological instrument, Divyāv. **Gaṇḍa**, (also) a pledge, Mṛicch.; -*kāsha*, m. (= *kapala-k*), Śiś.; -*pālī*, f. the region of the cheeks, Mālatim. **Gaṇḍaka**, m. a ball for playing with, L. **Gata** (in comp.); -*braja*, mfn. one whose children are dead, Baudh.; -*vādaka*, mfn. waterless, dry, MBh. **Gadā-pāṇi**, m. N. of Viṣṇu, L. **Gadga**, mfn. stammering, L. **Gadgada-ruddha**, mfn. (speech) stopped by sobs, Bcar. **Gandha** (in comp.); -*kuṭi*, (also) a chamber devoted to Buddha's use, Inscr. (cf. MWB. 404. n. 2); -*pushpa-dhūpa-dīpa*, m. pl. perfumes (and) flowers (and) incense (and) lamps, Hir.; -*prabhāsa*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. ii; -*līpta*, mfn. anointed with perfumes, ĀpGr.; -*hastin* and *dhōttama*, m. N. of Tathāgatas, Sukh. ii; *dhōddāma*, nfn. thoroughly perfumed or fragrant, Mṛicch. **Gandharva** (in comp.); -*pratyupasthita*, mfn. pregnant, Divyāv.; -*vāpādhyāya*, m. a music master, Bcar. **Gandhivṛitta**, (in rhet.) = *vṛitta-gandhi*, ĀpGr. **Gabhastī**, m. (also prob. 'a pole', in *śyāma-g*, p. 1273); -*vāra*, m. Sunday, Cat. **Gamanāgamaṇa**, n. sg. going and coming, death and re-birth, Baudh. **Gamika**, mfn. being on a journey, travelling, Divyāv. **Gambhira** (in comp.); -*kuksitā*, f. having a deep abdomen (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; -*dhira*, mfn. deep and solemn, Bcar.; -*nābhita*, f. the having a deep navel (cf. above), Dharmas. 84; -*pāṇi-lekhatā*, f. the having deep lines in the hand, ib.; (*rā*) -*vegas* (accord. to some, 'singing in a deep tone' or 'constantly speeding'). **Gayā-kāśyapa**, m. N. of a disciple of Buddha, Sukh. i. **Gayāsādina**, m. N. of a Sūtan, Inscr. **Gardabha-kshira**, n. the milk of a she-ass (cf. *mṛiga-ksh*), MBh. (v. l.). **Garbha** (in comp.); -*gata*, an embryo, Bcar.; -*pravarāṇa*, n. the membrane encircling the fetus, ĀpGr., Sch.; -*mṛit*,

mfn. dying in the womb, MaitrS.; -*saṃskāra*, m. a partic. ceremony, ĀpGr., Sch.; -*saṃdhi*, m. (in dram.) a partic. juncture, Bhar. **Garvi**, f. arrogance, L. **Garhitānāśana**, mfn. eating forbidden food, Mu. x, 35. **Gala** (in comp.); -*grānhi*, m. a noose or sling for the neck, Dharmas.; -*moṭana*, n. wringing the neck, Śukas.; -*randhra*, n. the throat, Campak. **Galūnasa**, m. (with *ārkskhākāyana*) N. of a teacher, JaimUp. **Gālda** (accord. to some in RV. viii, 1, 20, mfn. = 'ardent, eager'). **Galla-pūraṇa**, mfn. filling or swelling the cheeks, Mālatim. I. **Gava** (erase I.); -*vā-lambha*, m. 'killing a cow', hospitality, ĀpGr., Sch. **Gavāsthi** (said of partic. arrows not to be employed in fair fighting), MBh. **Gavinī**, (also) f. sg. the womb, MānGr. **Gāv-yūti** (accord. to some, 'road for the cows'; 'any road or way'; 'a herd of cattle'). **Gahane-shthā**, mfn. being in the depth, MaitrS. **Gāhya**, m. N. of an Agni, TS. **Gāṅgeya-deva**, m. N. of a Kalacuri king, Inscr. **Gājara**, a carot, BrahmaP. **Gāḍhōdvega**, mfn. extremely anxious, Mālatim. **Gātra** (in comp.); -*ceṣṭa*, n. posture of the limbs, Bcar.; -*vighraṣhaṇa*, n. itching of the limbs, Dhātup.; -*śayya*, nfn. (said of a class of ascetics), R. (B.); -*saṃkocin*, m. a cat, L. **Gāndhārī-vāṇija**, m. a merchant who goes to the Gāndhāris, Pān. vi, 2, 13, Kās. **Gāyatrī-mukha**, n. the mouth of the Gāyatrī, JaimUp. **Gāyikī**, f. a songstress, Bhar. **Gārhiṇa**, (also) = *śimantānāyana* (p. 1218). **Gārhya**, n. (with *nāman*) the domestic name of a sheep, Y. Sch. **Giri** (in comp.); -*jādevī*, f. N. of a queen of Pūna-pāksha, Inscr.; -*rāja-ghoshā* and *śhēṭvara*, n. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i; -*lakshmaṇa*, m. a fig-tree, L.; -*stanī*, f. 'mountain-breasted', the earth, L. **Gītāgita**, mfn. sung and unsung, JaimUp. **Giti-tataka**, n. N. of wk. **Gūṇ-guma**, humming (cf. *gūṇigh*), L. **Guccha-gulma**, n. bushes and shrubs, Mn. i, 48. **Gūṇjā**, f. a drum, Bhāṭ. **Gūḍa-keśatā**, f. having the hair crisp or curly (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **Gūpa** (also 'power, might'; 'at', 'by virtue of'; 'in consequence of'; 'by means of'); -*kathā*, f. (in rhet.) eulogy, Rasat.; -*gandhava*, mfn. having the fragrance of (i.e. resembling) virtue, Bcar.; -*guru*, mfn. respectable through v^o, Mālatim.; -*dhrita*, mfn. upheld by virtue (and 'by ropes'), Mṛicch.; -*vat-payaska*, mfn. producing excellent milk, Bcar.; -*vad-vagus*, mfn. of excellent form, ib.; -*vipramukha*, mfn. freed from qualities, BhP.; -*hārya*, mfn. to be won by virtues, Mṛicch.; -*nditipāta*, m. acting against nature, Bhar.; -*ṇḍjvala*, mfn. shining with virtues, Mālatim.; -*ṇḍaya*, m. rising or development of v^o, Mn. vii, 211. **Gudānila**, m. breaking wind, L. **Gupta**, m. (also) the era named after the Gupta dynasty (beginning A.D. 319; hence the Gupta year 165 corresponds to A.D. 484-85; in later times the years are called *Valabhi-saṃvat* from the rulers of Valabhi, and the era is spoken of as the Gupta-Valabhi era). **Gupti** (a 'rampart', read, 'Kuni. vi, 38') in comp.; -*gupta*, m. N. of a Jaina teacher; -*pālaka*, n. a jailer, Mṛicch. **Gumphanikā**, f. 'word-garland', a literary composition, Subh. **Guru** (in comp.); -*caryā*, f. attendance on a teacher, Mālatim.; -*dina*, n. 'Thursday', Cat.; -*mukhi*, f. N. of a partic. alphabet used by the Sikhs (a modification of Devanāgarī), RTL. 164; -*yoshit*, f. a teacher's wife, Mn. ii, 210; -*śūśrūṣin*, mfn. (= *śūśrūṣa*), Baudh.; (*rv*) -*āṅganāgama*, m. adultery with a t^o's wife, Mn. xi, 55. **Guruṇḍa** (see *suruṇḍa*, p. 1236). **Gūḥ** (read, 'ind. p. *gūḥvī*'). **Gūhya-dhārā**, f. the urethra, L. **Gūḍha** (in comp.); -*gulphatā*, f. the having the ankle hidden (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; -*mantra*, mfn. having secret intentions, Śrīngār.; -*sira*, mfn. having the arteries hidden, Bcar.; (*ra*) -*tā*, f. one of a Buddha's marks, Dharmas. 84). **Griḍāhi**, f. greediness, Mahāv. **Griha**, (also) domestic or family life, Jātakam.; -*kakshyā*, f. a court-yard, Bcar.; -*dvār* (= *dvāra*), Baudh.; -*nirvāha*, m. house-keeping, Kathās.; -*pātala*, the thatch of a house, VarBṛS.; -*pati-vadana*, n. a partic. religious recitation, ĀpGr., Sch.; -*pūjā*, f. a partic. nuptial ceremony, ib.; -*prishtha*, n. the flat roof of a house, VarBṛS.; -*prapadana*, n. (solenin) entrance into a h^o, ĀpGr.; -*mayūra*, m. a domestic or tame peacock, Mṛicch.; -*śreṇī*, f. a street, L.; -*he-tūra*, m. 'bold at home,' a cowardly bully, L.; -*hōḍaka*, n. rice-gruel, L. **Grihaka**, a small house, hut, R. **Grihita** (in comp.); -*cāpa*, *dhanus* or *dhanavan*,

mfn. armed with a bow, Śak.; -*nāmādheya*, mfn. named, mentioned, Mālatim.; -*pascāttapa*, mfn. penitent, Ratnāv.; -*pāṭheya*, mfn. supplied with victuals for a journey, Śak.; -*śūla*, nfn. armed with a spear, Bcar.; -*śāvagunthana*, mfn. veiled, covered, Mṛicch. **Geha**, (also) family life, Jātakam.; -*pārāvata*, m. a domestic pigeon, Mṛicch. **Go** (in comp.); -*opala* (*gō*), accord. to some, 'a goad' having a cow-horn as its point, RV. vi, 53, 9; -*kricchra*, n. a kind of penance in which barley cooked in cow's urine is eaten, L.; -*cara*, (also) a place where birds are fed, Jātakam.; -*carma-mātra*, mfn. (land &c.) measuring a bull's hide, Baudh.; -*dāna-vrata*, n. a vow taken at the Go-dāna ceremony, ĀpGr.; -*paksha-netrutā*, f. having eyes with lids like those of a cow (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83; -*pa-nanda*, m. 'son of a cowherd', N. of Kṛishṇa, Subh.; -*pācala* or *pādri*, m. N. of Gwallor, Inscr.; -*pāla-dāraka*, m. a cowherd boy, Mṛicch.; -*pātri*, n. a guardian, protector, Jātakam.; -*pītilaka* (?), m. a kind of bird, Kauś., Paddh.; -*pucchāgra*, 'end of a cow's tail,' a kind of dramatic composition, IW. 471; (*gō*) -*purogava* (rather = *gō-agra*, 'a cow which is chief of all'), -*bija-kāṇcana*, n. pl. cows (and) grain (and) gold, Mn. viii, 88; -*bhage*, mfn. cow-protecting, JaimUp.; -*vāṇija*, m. a cattle-dealer, Pān. vi, 2, 13, Kās.; -*vāhin*, m. Bos Gavzeus, L.; -*vidhā*, f. food for cows, Pat.; -*sālī*, f. N. of a Kṛishṇa temple, Inscr.; -*śru* (?), m. N. of a Brahma-cārin (having the patr. Jābala), JaimUp.; -*śhṭha-gata*, mfn. gone into the cow-stall or stable, Hir.; -*śhḥōdumbara*, m. a kind of tree, ĀpGr.; Sch. **Gopikā**, (also) N. of the mother of Patañjali, IW. 167. **Golīkā**, (also) a partic. insect, ĀpGr., Sch. **Gautamiya**, n. N. of a Tantra wk., RTL. 207. **Granthi**, (also) the point of a moustache, Nalac. **Grahapaka**, (also) containing, including, Siddh. **Grahaṇāntam**, ind. until (the Veda) has been thoroughly apprehended or learned, Baudh. **Grahāntar-ukthya**, n. a partic. Ekāha, ŚrS. **Grāma** (in comp.); -*deva*, m. (= *devatā*), Inscr.; -*maryādā*, f. the boundary of a village, HirP.; -*yājana*, n. sacrificing for many, Baudh.; -*luṇṭhaka*, m. a village robber, PadmaP.; -*śakaṭika*, n. a village cart, Mṛicch.; -*simanta* (= *simā*), Baudh.; -*niya*, (accord. to some also) venereal disease, Kauś. **Grāsa** (in comp.); -*pātri*-*ṇ* *kri*, P. -*karoti*, to swallow anything as a good morsel, Subh.; -*śicchādāna*, n. food and raiment, Mn. ix, 202; -*śōḍarārādhyā*, n. at least one morsel, ĀpGr. **Grāhaka-tva**, n. the power of perception or comprehension, Mālatim. **Grāha-melaka**, m. conjunction of planets, Sūryas. **Griva-baddha**, mfn. fastened round the neck, TS. **Gṛtān**, mfn. ill, sick, L.

Ghaṭa-jāna, mfn. having knees swollen like jars, Bcar. **Ghaṭana**, m. an actor, L.; a wicked or shameless person, L. **Ghaṇa** (in comp.); -*din-dubhi-svana*, mfn. deep as the sound of a drum or of a cloud, Bcar.; -*pada*, (also) water, L.; -*ṇḍbhoga*, m. the orb or circumference of a cloud, Bcar. **Ghargaraka**, m. (also) a hooting owl, L. **Ghāṭā**, f. a pot (cf. *ghaṭa*), Car. **Ghāṭikā**, f. a kind of food or dish, Nalac. **Ghūḥghuma**, humming, Subh. **Ghṛita** (in comp.); -*prikta*, mfn. full of ghee, MBh.; -*sanuḍra*, m. the ocean of ghee, Sāmkyas, Sch. **Ghora**, m. (also) a jackal, L.; -*ṛita*, n. snorting, L. **Ghosavad-ādi**, mfn. beginning with a sonant, Hir. **Ghoshta**, m. N. of a man, Divyāv. **Ghnn** (see *ghata-gṇnu*, p. 1049).

Caḍādra (see *viś-c*, p. 991). **Caḍita-gati**, mfn. walking timidly or hurriedly, Bcar. **Caḍra** (in comp.); -*cara*, m. 'circle-goer,' one who goes by turns (to the houses of Brāhmins, Kshatriyas and Vaiśyas, scil. for alms), Baudh. (Sch.); -*dhāraṇa*, n. an axle, L.; -*paksha*, m. a goose, L.; -*patha*, m. a road for wheels, carriage-road, MBh.; -*bandha*, m. all that holds a wheel together, ib.; -*ratna*, n. an excellent wheel or disk (one of the 7 treasures of a king), Dharmas. 85; -*krāṅkita-pāṇi-pāda-talatā*, f. having the palms of hands and feet marked with a wheel (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83; -*krāṅkita-pāda*, mfn. having the feet marked with a wheel, Bcar. i, 65. **Caḍakra**, m. (also) the ring on an umbrella, Subh. **Caḍakshu-śrotra**, mfn. possessing sight and hearing, JaimUp. **Caṇcala**, m. (also) a wagtail, L. **Caṇḥ**, mfn. 'skilled' or 'clever in' and -*tā*, f. -*tva*, n. 'skill' ('cleverness'). **Caṇava**, m. an inferior kind of grain, L. **Catuh** (in comp. for *catur*); -*shashṭy-upacāra-mānasa-pūjā-stotra*, n. N. of wk.; -*suvarṇaka*

(or *-sauv*), mfn. having the weight of four *Suvarṇas*, Mn. viii, 137. **Catur** (in comp.); *-asra-yāna*, mfn. moving regularly (others 'four-wheeled'), Ragh. vi, 10; *-asra-johān*, mfn. beautifully symmetrical, Kun. i, 32; *-dayshtra*, m. (also) N. of Airāvata, L.; *-vinjaty-akshara*, mfn. having 24 syllables, JaimUp.; *-vyavasita-yamaka*, n. a kind of Yamaka (in which the four quarters of a stanza are homophonous), Bhar. **Catnrti-prabhṛti**, mfn. (for *°thi-pr*) beginning with the fourth night, ĀpGr. **Catūś-catvāriṇśad-akshara**, mfn. having 44 syllables, JaimUp. **Catnsh-putra**, mfn. having four sons, ib. **Catvari**, f. a street, L. **Catvāraka**, n. a collection of four, Inscr. **Candana** (in comp.); *-gandha*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i; *-gaura*, mfn. white as the moon, Bcar.; *-bhānu*, (also) N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i; *-vani*, f. a sandal wood, Sāh. **Candra** (in comp.); *-bhūru*, n. silver, L.; *-varcasa*, n. moonshine, Suśr.; *-vyākaraṇa*, n. Candra's grammar (published under Abhimanyu), Rājāt. i, 176; *-śakala*, m. n. the half-moon, Kād.; *-drāgra* (accord. to some, 'having gold as the chief part, containing or yielding g'), *-drārka-mardana*, m. 'tormentor of sun and moon', N. of Rāhu, MW. **Campaka-śreṣṭhi-kathānaka**, n. N. of a tale. **Cayana** (in comp.); *-kārikā*, f., *-paddhati*, f., *-prayoga*, m., *-sūtra*, n. N. of wks.; *-nānta*, mfn. concluding with (the erection of) a Śmaśāna, HirP. **Cara** (in astron., read, 'the difference of time between the rising of a heavenly body at Lañkā or Ceylon, over which the first meridian passes, and that of its rising at any partic. place'). **Carapaka**, n. a small foot, Śiś. **Caritravāsesha**, mfn. having only virtue left, Mricch. **Carmāmbara**, mfn. clothed in leather, Bcar. **Caryācarana**, n. the practice of discipline, Sukh. i. **Calat-saṭa**, mfn. with flying mane, Bcar. **Calātman**, mfn. fickle-minded, ib. **Cashakāya**, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become a cup, Nalac. **Cākrika**, m. a secretly born son of a Sūdra and a Vaiśya, L. **Cāṇḍikā**, f. N. of one of the 6 Yoginis, Dharmas. 13. **Cāndramasāyanī**, (also) N. of Buddha, L. **Cāpa**, (also) a partic. measure of length, Daś.; *-nigama*, m. archery, Bālar.; *-rava*, m. the whizzing of a bow, R. **Cāmuṇḍa-rāja**, m. N. of several kings, Inscr. **Cāritra-npsha**, mfn. whose flowers are moral actions, Bcar. **Cāru** (in comp.); *-gāmīti*, f. having a graceful gait (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; *-gīta*, n. N. of wk.; *-payodhara*, m(fā)n. fair-bosomed, Bcar.; *-śringin* (see *śringin*, p. 1088). **Cārya**, (also) m. the son of an outcaste Vaiśya (v.l. for *ac* or *ācārya*), Mn. x, 23. **Cāluka-vikrama-kāla**, m. N. of an era established by the Western Cāluka king Vikramāditya VI; (its first year corresponds to the expired Śaka year 998 = A.D. 1076-77). **Cāhuṣya**, m. N. of a dynasty, Inscr. **Ci** (large Sanskrit type should have been used for the roots 1. *ci* and 2. *ci*, and the aor. *cikāyam akāḥ* put under the latter). **Cikitsa-nīya**, mfn. curable, Jātakam. **Cikitsā-prābhṛti** (see *prābhṛti*, p. 702). **Citāntarāṇṣatā**, f. the having the place between the shoulders well filled out (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83. **Citi**, (also) N. of a plant (v.l. *-cittē*), Kauś. **Citta** (in comp.); *-dhāraṇa*, n. concentrated attention, Sāṃkhyas, Sch.; *-dhārā-buddhi-samkhu-sumilābhnyudata*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i; *-pāvan* (or *-cū-p*), m. N. of a class of Brāhmins in Koṅkan, RTL. 271, n. 1; *-virāga*, m. irritation of the mind, Pāp. vi, 4, 91; *°tādhipatyā*, n. control over the mind, Bcar. **Citra**, (also) leaping to and fro, Jātakam.; *-katha*, mfn. full of varied converse, Bcar.; *-keśatā*, f. the having beautiful hair (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; *-javanikā*, f. a painted curtain, Mālatim.; *-pakshmatā*, f. the having beautiful eyelashes (cf. *-keśatā*), Dharmas. 84; *-sudhā-nidhi*, m. N. of wk.; *-hetu*, m. a partic. rhet. figure, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 253; *°trākṛiti*, f. a picture, Mricch.; *°trāṅgulitā*, f. the having beautiful fingers (cf. *-keśatā*), Dharmas. 84; *°trāyudha*, (also) N. of Kāma-deva, Bcar.; *°trāhuti*, f. an offering to Citra, RTL. 425. **Cintā** (in comp.); *-paritā* or *-vaśa*, mfn. lost in thought, thoughtful, Bcar.; *-vidheya*, mfn. influenced by a thought, Bcar.; *-vivikta*, mfn. alone with, i.e. immersed in thought, MBh. **Cira** (in comp.); *-vāsa*, m. a long sojourn, MBh.; *-saṃsthita* (Yājñ.) or *-sthita* (Mn.), mfn. having stood for a long time. **Cira** (in comp.); *-civara*, n. a bark garment, Mālatim.; *°rāmbara*, mfn. = *°ra-bhṛi*, Bcar. **Civara-vat**, mfn. = prec.,

Pracand. **Cuṭi**, f. cutting, in *su-c*, q. v. **Cundikā**, f. cutaneous eruption (see *saṃcāri-c*). **Culla-patka**, m. N. of a disciple of Buddha, Sukh. i. **Cūrpa-vṛiddhi**, m. N. of a man, Mricch. **Cedi-saṃvat** (see *kalaruī-saṃvatsara*, p. 1324). **Ceshṭā-prithaktva-nivartin**, mfn. to be (or being) carried out by separate (repeated) acts, ĀpY. **Caitra** (in comp.); *-bhūti*, f. N. of a wk. on Kṛit suffixes (attributed to Vara-ruci); *-saṃkrānti*, f. N. of a festival usually celebrated early in April (in Bengal). **Corikā-vivāha**, m. a secret marriage, Mricch. **Cola-blāṇa**, n. N. of a drama. **Cauḍrāyana** &c. (erase and cf. *audr*), p. 1323. **Caura-kilbiṣa**, n. the crime or guilt of a thief, Mn. viii, 300.

Chadīś-tiṣṭa, n. straw for a roof, L. **Chāṇḍa-pratishṭhāna**, mfn. based on metre, MaitrS. **Chala** (in comp.); *-pāta*, m. gliding out, Dharmas.; *-vāc*, f. deceitful speech, L. **Chāga-māṇsa**, n. goat's flesh, Mn. iii, 269. **Chāṇaka**, m. a partic. mixed caste, L. **Chittapa** (or *cit*), m. N. of a grammarian and a poet, Gaṇar.; Subh. **Chinna** (in comp.); *-karyā*, m(fā)n. (SBr.). *-dvaidha*, mfn. one whose doubts have been destroyed, Bhag.; *-sthūna*, mfn. having broken legs, MBh.; *°nūdhra*, n. a cloud torn asunder, Bhag. **Chnrikābandha-prayoga**, m. the ceremony of providing a Sūdra with a bill-hook, Cat. **Chūrīkā** (cf. *sthīrikā*, p. 1265).

Jakshā, f. chewing, L. **Jakshīṣa**, mfn. chewed, eaten, L. **Jagat** (accord. to some also 'a river', RV. x, 75, 2); *-prakāśa*, (also) N. of a poem in praise of king Jagat-singha. **Jagad** (in comp. for *jagat*); *-ābharāṇa*, n. N. of a poem by Jagan-nātha Paṇḍita-rāja; *-śā*, (also) N. of the author of the Hāsyārṇava; *-dhīrātman* (for *-hi*), mfn. having the heart set on the salvation of the world, Bcar.; *-bhaya*, n. terror of the universe, BhP.; *-yātrā*, f. worldly affairs, ib.; *-rāma*, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Jagamāyā** (read *°myāt*, Hir. i, 8, 4). **Jagadha** (in comp.); *-trīṇa*, mfn. one who has eaten grass, KathUp.; *°dhārāha*, mfn. half-eaten, Mālatim. **Jaṅghā**, (also) the leg; *-malaka*, a bone of the leg, Mālatim. **Jaṭā** (in comp.); *-jhāṭa*, m. N. of Śiva, L.; *-varman*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. **Jattharōt-sava**, m. a festive dinner, L. **Jatukā**, f. a cockroach, L. **Jana** (in comp.); *-kāya*, m. a crowd of people, Jātakam.; *-śrī*, f. beautiful women (coll.), Bcar. iv, 102; *-sammarāḍa*, m. a throng of people, Mricch.; *°nārāva*, m. 'id.', a caravan, MBh. **Janayitnu**, m. a father, L. **Janikā**, f. a mother, Divyāv. **Janitra** (with *param*), accord. to some, 'origin on high', AV. i, 25, 1). **Jani-viā**, m. knowing or winning women, ĀpGr. **Janina**, mfn. kind to people, Inscr. **Janma** (in comp. for *jan-man*); *-jarāntaka*, m. destroyer of birth and old age, Bcar.; *-parigrāha*, m. birth (acc. with *°kṛi*, 'to be born'), Jātakam.; *-mrityu*, m. du. birth and death, KathUp.; *-vālsalya*, n. love for one's native country, Hit.; *°māntakara*, m. destroyer of birth, Bcar. **Janya-vṛitti**, f. contest, fight, Daś. **Ja-pāpida**, m. a garland of China roses, Mālatim. **Jabdhā**, mfn. swallowed (see *hemanta-j*). **Jambū-dvipēśvara**, m. a sovereign of India, Sukh. i. **Jambha** (in comp.); *-niṣumbhana*, m. N. of Indra, Nalac.; *°bhārāti*, m. id., Dharmas. **Jaya** (in comp.); *-krishna*, m. N. of various authors (also with *bhāṭa*, *upādhyāya* &c.), Cat.; *-nāman*, m. N. of a Jaina teacher, Inscr.; *-lakshmana*, n., *-vilāsa*, m. N. of wks.; *°yōttara*, mfn. certain of victory, MBh.; *°yōdāharama*, n. report or praise of v°, R. **Jarātha**, (also) full-grown, Mālatim. **Jarāyujā**, mfn. (accord. to some in AV. i, 12, 1 = 'sprung from the womb of a cloud,' said of lightning). **Jarāyudha**, mfn. having old age as his weapon (said of Death), Bcar. **Jarishnu** (?), Hir. i, 4, 6. **Jarjara-pñā**, f. (in dram.) homage to the banner of Indra (a kind of ceremony). **Jala** (in comp.); *-garbha*, mfn. wet with dew, Bcar. xiii, 72; *-gāhana*, n. entering the water, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 253; *°trāṅginī*, f. a series of cups filled with water in varying quantities and played on as a musical instrument by striking them successively with a wand or light hammer, MW.; *-taskara*, m. 'water-thief,' the sun, L.; *-pa-vitra*, n. a water-strainer, filter, Baudh.; *-pālīka*, f. lightning, L.; *-pūrṇa*, (also) filled with tears, Bcar. viii, 74; *-pṛīka*, mfn. touching water, swimming, R.; *-briṅghana*, n. a flood of water, L.; *-bhautā*, mfn. one who is infatuated or silly in regard to w°, Kathās.; *-mitra*, m. the moon, Dhūrtan.; *-hina*, mfn. waterless, dry, Mricch. **Jaipa** (in comp.); *-kalpataru*, m., *-kalpalatā*, f., *°pēṣvara-mahāt-*

mya, n. N. of wks. **Jalhana**, m. N. of a poet (contemporary of Mañika), Subh. **Javās** (accord. to some, 'swift, rapid,' RV. iii, 50, 2; iv, 27, 1). **Jāhā**, (prob.) an exclamation (others, *read jadhaka = jahako*), RV. viii, 45, 37. **Jahāṅgira** or **Jihāṅgira**, m. Jahāngir (emperor), Inscr. **Jāgarita-deśa**, m. place of waking, ŚBr. **Jāgrat-pra-paṇca**, m. the world as it appears to one who is awake, Sāṃkhyapr. **Jāhmāyana**, a kind of water vessel (v.l. *jāgm*), Kauś. **Jāta** (in comp.); *-larsha*, mfn. thirsty, desirous, Bcar.; *-pūrva*, mfn. born before, Mricch.; *-rāga*, mfn. enamoured, R. *-rūpa*, (also) m. N. of a Commentator on the Amara-kośa; *-vidyā*, f. (accord. to some, 'innate or peculiar knowledge'); *°(id)-vedas* (accord. to some, 'sage, wise'); *°tānukampa*, mfn. compassionate, Bcar. **Jātaka** (in comp.); *-darpaṇa*, m., *-bhūṣhaṇa*, n., *-mañjarī*, f., *-ratna*, n., *-lakshuṇa*, n., *-saṅgraha*, m. N. of wks. **Jāti** (in comp.); *-tas*, ind. according to caste, Mn. x, 11; *-nirṇaya*, m., *-vi-cāra*, m., *-sāṅkaryā*, n. N. of wks.; *°(ty)-anta-riyaka*, mfn. belonging to another (future) birth, Jātakam.; *°(ty)-utpatti-krama*, m. N. of a ch. of the Skanda-purāṇa. **Jānaki-gītā**, f. N. of a wk. on Bhakti by Śrī-Harsha. **Jānu** (in comp.); *-ni-kūṭcana*, n. a partic. posture in Yoga, L.; *°(nv)-antarā*, ind. between the knees, Baudh. **Jāyāna** (accord. to some = 'syphilis'). **Jārin**, m. one whose wife has a paramour, Hir.; *(ñi)*, f. having a paramour, enamoured, RV. **Jāla** (in comp.); *-bhū-shaṇa*, m. the son of a Maitreya and a Kshatriya, L.; *-mārga*, m. the way through the window, Mālatim.; *°lābaddhāṅguli-pāṇi-pāda-talātā*, f. the having the soles of the feet and palms and fingers covered with nets (or cross-lines); one of the 32 signs of perfection, Dharmas. 83; *°lōpajvin*, m. a fisherman, Śak. **Jīta-manyu**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. **Jihma-kērin**, mfn. acting crookedly or deceitfully, R. (B.). **Jihvā-pāvan**, m. 'drinking with the tongue,' a dog, L. **Jīva**, m. (also) N. of a famous physician, Buddh.; *-koshāñi*, f. the skin from a living animal, Kauś. (Sch.); *-ghātya* (read, 'a living animal fit to be killed'); *-cūrya*, n. pl. living animals (such as 'centipedes,' Sch.) ground to powder, GṛS.; *°(vā)-dhanya* (accord. to some, 'blessing or be-friending living creatures'); *-nāta*, m. state between life and death, R.; *-śringa*, n. the horn of a living animal, Hir.; *-sivāri*, f. bringing forth a living child, MānGr.; *°vānanda*, N. of a Nāṭaka. **Ji-vad-vibhāga**, m. partition while (the father is still) living, Bṛihas. **Jivita** (in comp.); *-gupta*, m. N. of two kings of Magadha, Inscr.; *-trishṇā*, f. thirst for life, Mālatim.; *-pradāyin*, mfn. life-preserving, ib.; *-marāṇa*, n. death in life, ib.; *-sarvasta*, n. the whole essence of l°, Śak.; *°(vā)śāna*, n. end of life, death, Mālatim.; *°(vā)śāna*, n. carry-ing on l°, continuing to live, ib. **Jivin** (also, 'vivify-ing'), MBh. **Jivī**, f. N. of a plant, Kauś. **Jushtā** or **Jushṭi**, f. also N. of a cow, Lāty.; Dhāry. **Jahoti** (in comp.); *-codana*, mfn. impelled by the word *jūho-ti*, ĀpY.; *-yajati-kriyā*, f. pl. the offering of burnt oblations and (other) sacrifices, Mn. ii, 84. **Jūṇa** (in comp.); *-kautūhala*, n. desire of knowledge, Jātakam.; *-nidhi*, m. N. of the teacher of Bhava-bhūti, Mālatim., Introd.; *-panya*, m. a dealer in kn°, Mālav.; *-pradīpa*, m. a lamp of kn°, Kum.; N. of a metrical dialogue on the Vedānta between Hara and Hari, Cat.; *-mārga*, m. the way of kn° (one of the 3 roads to salvation; cf. *karma-* and *bhakti-*), RTL. 63; *-sūryōdaya*, m. N. of a Jaina drama. **Jūṇpakāvalī**, f. N. of a gram. wk. **Jūyāravana**, m. the ocean of knowledge, Bcar. vii, 56. **Jyā** (in comp.); *-nivārana*, n. a leather fence for the arm, L.; *°rohaṇa* (*jyār*), n. the fixing a bow-string, Cat. **Jyāyas-vat** (others, 'following a leader, obedient'; others, 'excellent, superior'). **Jyāya**, a bow-string, Kauś. **Jyeshtha** (in comp.); *-brāh-manya*, (also) n. the chief Brāhmana, JaimUp.; *-lakshmd*, n. the principal mark or sign, MaitrS.; *-sāmaka*, m. one who knows the Jyeshtha-sāman, Baudh. **Jyotaya-māmakā** (some read *-mānakā*, 'little shiner'). **Jyotsnādhya**, mfn. full of light, Mricch. **Jyāyas** (accord. to some, 'onset, haste, hurry, course'). **Jvalac-charitra**, mfn. having a radiant body, Bcar. **Jvalanādhipati**, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Jvālā**, m. (also) a hot in-fusion, MaitrS. **Jvālāyana**, m. N. of a teacher, JaimUp. **Jvālā-lakshapa**, n. N. of the 29th Parisiṣṭa of the AV.

Jhañki or **jhañki**, f. N. of a kind of dram.

entertainment (tableaux vivants). **Jhaṭiti** (repeated = 'no sooner-than', Mālatim.). **Jhaṇaj-jhaṇaj-kāra**, mfn. making a rattling or tinkling, Pracand. **Jhupikā**, f. hiccup, L.

Tiṭṭibhāsana, n. a partic. posture in Yoga, L. **Tippary-kāya**, m. N. of a Vedānta yoga. **Tikā** (in comp.); **-samuccaya**, m., **-sarvasva**, n. N. of wks. **Teka**, m. N. of a demon causing disease (v.l. *taka*), Hir. **Toḍara-prakāśa**, m. and **Toḷaka-māhātmya**, n. N. of wks.

Thupthu-paddhati, f. N. of wk. **Thepaka** or **Thevaka**, m. N. of a chief, Inscr.

Paika-māhātmya, n. (? for *Dhāṅka-m*) N. of wk. **Damara**, m. (also) a portent, evil omen, L. **Damaru**, m. (add 'a sacred drum, shaped like an hour-glass, used by the god Śiva and by Buddhist mendicant monks for a musical accompaniment in chanting,' cf. MWB. 384, 385). **Dambara-siṅha**, m. (with *Para-māra*) N. of a king, Inscr. **Dāla-candra**, m. N. of a king, Cat. **Dipdika**, m. a partic. mixed caste, L. **Dundura**, m. an upper bedroom, L. **Dupdhi**, (also) N. of various authors, Cat. **Dval** (see *ā-dval*, p. 1319, col. 2).

Dhili or **Philli** or **Phillikā**, f. the city Delhi, Inscr. **Dhankana**, n. (also) bringing near (in *svayam-āsana-dh*), see p. 1278.

Takari (also *tagara*, *raka* or *tagari*) = *sthakara* or *sthaḡara*, a partic. fragrant powder (Bloomfield's AV., p. 311). **Takma-nāsana-gaṇa**, m. a series of Mantras or texts used as a protection against fevers &c., AV. Parīṣ. **Taj-jalān** (ChUp. iii, 14, I, read, accord. to some, *taj-jānūti*, 'thinking, may I know that,' cf. IW. 102, 1). **Tadit-pati**, m. a cloud, L. **Tandaka**, n. (also) a ship, Nalac. **Tat** (in comp.); **-krīte**, ind. therefore, MBh.; **-kriya**, mfn. working without wages, L.; **-kshapikā**, f. a courtesan, Mahāv.; **-parāyana**, mfn. having that as chief object, Bhag.; **-prakṛita**, mfn. made or consisting of that, Pāp. v, 4, 21; **-pratyayam**, ind. to make anything sure (*ya-iva*, n.), Āpast.; Baudh.; **-pradhāna**, mfn. depending chiefly on that, Mn. iii, 18; **-sad**, mfn. sitting there, Hir. **Tatraloka**, m. the other world, HirP. **Tathārtha-vāc**, f. truth, L. **Tadāṭva-mātra-śraddheya** (see *śr*), p. 1096. **Tad-dharma**, mfn. having the same qualities, ĀpY. **Tanu** (in comp.); **-jihvātā**, f. the having a thin tongue (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; **-dirgha-ghoṇa**, mfn. one who has a thin long nose, Bcar.; **-varman**, n. armour for the body, MBh. **Tanman**, n. (prob.) = *tardman*, a fissure, hole, MānGr. **Tapaḥ** (in comp. for *tapas*); **-pradhāna**, mfn. pre-eminent in penance, Bcar.; **-sahāya**, m. companion in penance, ib.; (*pas*) **-tanu**, mfn. having p° as a body, JaimUp. **Tapo** (in comp. for *tapas*); **-da**, (also) any sacred place, Bcar.; **-nidhāna**, n. a treasury of penance, ib.; **-nta**, mfn. ending with p°, Mn. xi, 235; **-yoga**, m. the practice of p°, ib. i, 41; **-vorishṭha**, mfn. excellent in p°, Bcar. **Tamaḥ** (in comp.); **-prachādaka**, mfn. covering with darkness (said of an evil demon), MārkP.; **-saṃghāta**, m. dense d°, Ratnāv. **Tamo** (in comp.); **-nīshṭha**, mfn. founded on d°, Mn. xii, 95; **-viśāla**, mfn. full of darkness, Saṃkhyak. **Tarama-dattā**, f. N. of a comedy, Daśar. **Tarapaḥaka**, m. (also) a raft, float, L. **Tarā**, f. = *starī*, a barren cow, MaitrS. **Tarupāditya**, m. the newly-risen sun, MBh. **Taruma-staka**, the top of a tree, Bcar. **Tarka** (in comp.); **-kutūhala**, n. **-cūḍāmaṇi**, m., **-vāda**, m. N. of wks. **Tarna**, (also) any young animal, Dhūrtan. **Tarda** (accord. to some, 'a field insect'). **Tasthu** (rather 'n. that which is stationary, i.e. plants and animals'). **Tājika**, (also) Arab, Inscr. **Tāpasa-vatsa-rāja**, N. of a Nāṭaka (by Anaṅga-harsha, written before 850 A.D.). **Tāmra** (in comp.); **-jiva**, m. the son of a Māgadha and a Brāhmaṇi (who works in copper), L.; **-nakha**, m(f)n. having red nails, MBh. (*-tā*, f., Dharmas. 84); **-rādhak** 'oshṭha', mfn. having a red lower lip, Bcar. **Tārā** (in comp.); **-candrōdaya**, m. N. of a poem; **-maitraka**, n. 'star-friendship,' spontaneous love, Mālatim.; Utatarar.; **-varman**, n. the sky, L. **Tārkaśyāsana**, n. N. of a partic. posture in Yoga, L. **Tāla-pramāṇa**, mfn. as tall as a palm tree, Bcar. **Tāvad-vidha**, mfn. of such kind, Jātakam. **Titiru**, m. or f. = *patamga*, L. **Tibeta** (said to be fr. *trivish-ṭapa*), Tibet, Aryav. **Timirāṅga**, m. deep darkness, L. **Timi-śātru**, m. a partic. marine monster, L. **Tirāscīna-vaṇṣa**, m. a cross-beam (?), ChUp. iii, 11. **Tirumalēsa**, m. N. of Viṣṇu, Inscr.

Tiruvānanda-pura, n. N. of a town, Inscr. **Tir-yag** (in comp.); **-ākṛiti**, m. any creature like an animal, Jātakam.; **-valana**, n. oblique movement, deflection, Mālatim. **Tilāsana**, mfn. eating sesame grains, Baudh. **Tilītaśaka**, m. a hyēna, L. **Tishyāma-tīrtha**, n. N. of a place, Inscr. **Tikahpa** (in comp.); **-dauṣṭyatā**, f. the having sharp eye-teeth (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; **-gāmīla**, mfn. bitter and sour, Mṛicch. **Tikshṇīyas**, mfn. sharper, AV. **Tira** (in comp.); **-vilagna**, mfn. come ashore, landed, Kathās. **Tirtha** (in comp.); **-pratipādana**, n. = *sat-pattra-dāna*, Daś. (Sch.). **Tuk** (= *√tak*, see *su-tuka*, p. 1224). **Tuṅga-nakhatā**, f. the having prominent nails (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **Tuṇḍin**, m. a bird, L. **Tunnā**, f. (also 'a violated woman'). **Tumbakī**, f. a kind of drama of an inferior order (containing exhibitions of jugglery), Sāh. **Turaga** (in comp.); **-pālaka**, m. a groom, Bcar. **Turamgin**, (also) consisting of horses or horsemen, MBh. **Tulajī**, m. N. of a king of Tanjore (1765-1788 A.D.) and reputed author of various wks. **Tulā** (in comp.); **-pūṣ**, m. (= *-pūrusha*), Baudh.; **-māna**, n. weights and measures, Mn. viii, 403. **Tulya** (in comp.); **-krama**, mfn. keeping the same pace, Jātakam.; **-gariman**, mfn. of the same dignity with (instr.), Pracand.; **-codana**, n. an equally important rule, Drāhy.; **-vat**, ind. like, ĀpY.; **-lyābhīdhāna**, mfn. of equal name (i.e. having a name corresponding to one's qualities), Bcar. **Tuvara** (see *tubara*). **Tuvi-grā**, mfn. (accord. to some = 'roaring loud,' fr. *√2.grī*). **Tushṭishita** (see *√stu*, p. 1259). **Tūrya** (in comp.); **-ghosha**, m. the sound of musical instruments, Mn. vii, 225; N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Tūla-sadṛśa-sukumāra-pāpikā**, f. the having hands soft as cotton (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **Tṛiṇa** (in comp.); **-kashṭha**, n. grass and wood, Mn. v, 122; **-chedin**, mfn. one who plucks grass, ib. iv, 71; **-paṇcikā**, f. straw, L.; **-prāsana**, n. throwing grass into the fire, Drāhy.; **-saṃvara**, m. red deer, ib.; **-saṃcaya**, m. a bundle of grass or straw, ib.; **-skandā**, m. a grasshopper (see *skandā*). **Tṛishṇā** (in comp.); **-rta** (*√nārtā*), mfn. tormented by thirst, Mṛicch.; **-saṅga**, n. attachment to desire, Bhag. **Tejo** (in comp. for *tejas*); **-mātrā**, f. a particle of light, ŚBr.; **-vaidagdhya-sīlavat**, mfn. having energy (and cleverness) and a good character, Sāh.; **-hara**, mfn. taking away or wasting strength, Bcar. **Talla**, (also) m. N. of a king, Inscr.; **-ghṛita**, n. ghee mixed with sesame oil, Mṛicch. **Toyāḥara**, m. a partic. class of ascetics, Baudh. **Tauvilkā**, f. a female demon causing disease, AV. vi, 16, 3 (Sāy.). **Tyakta** (in comp.); **-punaḥ-svi-kṛita**, (in rhet.) resuming what has been suspended, Kpr.; **-tāgni**, mfn. one who has abandoned the sacred fire, Mn. iii, 153. **Trayi-nishkarsha**, m. the extract or essence of the three Vedas, Mn. iv, 125. **Trayo-dāsa-māsa**, mfn. extending over thirteen months, JaimUp. **Trāsa** (add 'fr. *√2. tras*'). **Tri** (in comp.); **-divin**, m. a god, Kāv.; **-pāda**, (also) a vessel with three feet, Kau.; **-putra**, mfn. having three sons, JaimUp.; **-pura-vighna**, m. the destroyer of Tripura, MBh.; **-prakāra**, mfn. of three kinds, threefold, Mn. xii, 51; **-vastu**, n. the triple object (viz. Buddha, Dharma, and Saṃgha), Divyāv.; **-vi-shūka**, mfn. diverging into three directions, HirP.; **-veda**, m. (with *krishṇa-rāta-lauhitya*) N. of a teacher, JaimUp.; **-śūla-paṭiṣṭa-dhara**, m. N. of Śiva, Hariv.; **-shamdhī** (in AV., prob. the personification of a three-pointed weapon as 'a battle-god'). **Trish-prakāra** (or *trih-pr*), mfn. = *tri-prakāra*, MārkP.; ĀPrat., Sch. **Traidhātuka-samatā**, f. equilibrium of the three elements, Sukh. i. **Try-ambaka**, (also) N. of a sacred bathing-place at the source of the Godāvari (commonly called Trimbak, and renowned for a temple of the three-eyed god Śiva). **Trag-asthi-śeṣa**, mfn. having only skin and bone remaining, a mere skeleton, Bcar. **Tvāyā** (accord. to some = *te, tvē*).

Dagdhāśṭrāyudha, mfn. having tusks for weapons, Bhag. **Dakshinā** (in comp.); **-pada**, m(f)n. having the feet towards the south, Hir.; **-pratigraha**, m. N. of partic. Mantras, HirP.; **-pravāṇa**, mfn. sloping down southwards, Hir.; **-prāñc**, mfn. directed towards the south-east, ib.; **-varjam**, ind. with the exception of the sacrificial gift, ĀpGr. **Dagdha** (in comp.); **-kilbisha**, mfn. one whose sins are burnt away or destroyed, MBh.; **-dhāma**, n. scorched

rice, L. **Dandā** (in comp.); **-padmāsana**, n. a partic. posture in Yoga, L.; **-pāṭika**, m. a police-officer, constable, Nalac.; **-vidhi**, m. a mode of punishment, Mn. viii, 221; **-śūra**, m. N. of a man, Mṛicch.; **-dōpānaha**, n. sg. a staff and sandal, JaimUp. **Dandāya**, (also) to resemble the stem of (comp.), Mālatim. **Dandika**, m. (also) a kind of arrow, L. **Dattōttara**, (also) pronouncing a judgment, Mālatim. **Dadā**, ind. an exclamation, JaimUp. **Dadittha**, (also) N. of a monkey, Bālar. **Dadda**, m. N. of various kings (of Gurjara &c.), Inscr. **Dan** (accord. to some fr. *√dāns*, 'to make straight,' either 'to raise, erect,' or 'to put right, rule, guide, manage;' in some places probably = 'a guide, manager, institutor'). **Danta** (in comp.); **-kōṣa**, m. the tusk of an elephant compared to a flower-cup, Ragh.; **-pāñcālīkā**, f. an ivory doll, Mālatim.; **-līna**, mfn. that to which the teeth adhere (?), VS., Sch. **Daphara-khāna**, m. Zaphar Khān (Sultān), Inscr. **Dama** (in comp.); **-dāna**, n. du. self-control and liberality, Mn. iv, 246; **-mōpēta**, mfn. endowed with self-control, MBh. **Damanāśropana**, n. a partic. ceremony, Inscr. **Damayanti-paripaya**, m. N. of a poem. **Dām-pati** (accord. to some = 'lord, master,' fr. *√dāns* + *p*° [cf. *dan* above]; *ī*, du. 'master and mistress'). **Dayā** (in comp.); **-pūrvam**, ind. compassionately, Baudh.; **-lāsa** (*dayāl*), mfn. disinclined to pity, Bcar. viii, 30. **Daraka**, mfn. timid, afraid, L. **Darbha** (in comp.); **-gru-mushtī**, m. a firmly closed hand full of Darbha grass, ĀpGr. (Sch.). **-bhēṇḍva**, covering for the hands made of Darbha grass (?), ib. **Dārīana** (in comp.); **-kāñkshin**, mfn. longing for the sight of (comp.), Bhag.; **-nōtsuka**, mfn. id., Mālatim. **Dala-nagara**, n. N. of a town, Inscr. **Dasa** (in comp.); **-nakha**, mfn. having ten finger-nails, Mṛicch.; **-putra**, mfn. having ten sons, JaimUp.; **-rātra-paryu-shita**, mfn. having stood for ten nights or days, Śusr.; **-sāhasram**, (also) ten thousand times, Parāś.; **-tāvayava**, m. N. of Śiva, L.; **-tāvasthā**, f. (in rhet.) the ten conditions (of a lover, viz. *abhilāsha*, *cintana*, *smṛiti*, *guṇa-kathā*, *udvega*, *pralāpa*, *unmāda*, *samcāra*, *jaḍatā*, and *marana*, qq. vv.). **Daśar**, iv, 48; **-śōṭṭara**, m. the eleventh, MBh. **Daśana-sikhara**, the point of a tooth, Git. **Daśamī-stha**, mfn. between 90 and 100 years old, Mn. ii, 138. **Daśa-vipākā**, m. fulfilment of destiny, Mālatim. **Daśra**, m. a tooth, L.; a serpent, L. **Daśta-mātra**, mfn. just bitten or stung, Mālatim. **Daśṭavya**, n. the act of biting, Jātakam. **Dahana** (in comp.); **-kalpa**, m. a crematory rite, HirP.; **-vat**, ind. as (at) cremation, ib.; **-sārathi**, m. the wind, Daś. **Dahyu**, m. fire, L. **Dāk-shāya**, m. a vulture, L. **Dākshineya**, mfn. having a claim on the sacrificial gift, ĀpR. **Dākshinyā**, (also) dexterous, energetic, strong, capable, Jātakam. **Dādima-phala**, n. the kernel or seed of a pomegranate, Amar. **Dātri-praticchaka**, m. du. giver and receiver, Mn. iv, 194. **Dātrī-karṇa**, m(f)n. having ears formed like a sickle, MaitrS. **Dātre-yā**, m. a patron, ib. **Dāda-dā** (erase x after 'Sis.'). 1. **Dāna** (in comp.); **-patṭaka**, n. a deed of donation, Rājat.; **-pratibhū**, a surety for payment, Mn. viii, 160; **-viśodhana**, n. du. addition and subtraction, VarBṛS.; **-vīra**, m. (in rhet.) liberal heroism, Bhar.; **-saṃvāna**, n. encouraging liberality, R. **Dānāpna** (RV.). **Dāya-vīra**, m. (in rhet.) compassionate or liberal heroism (cf. *dāna-v* above), Sāh. **Dāra-gupti**, f. guarding a wife, Hir. 3. **Dāru** (in comp.); **-citi**, f. a pile or pyre of wood, HirP.; **-putrikā**, **-putrī** (read *-putrikā*, *-putrī*). **Dārghajayanti** (see *vaipacita*, p. 1332). **Dār-bhyūsha** (applied to a bow; v.l. *usha*), Kauś. **Dālhyāyana**, m. N. of a teacher, Prasannar. **Dāseraka**, (also) a camel, L. 2. **Dās** (= *2. dās*, see *su-dās*, p. 1224). **Dāha-vaḍānya**, mfn. burning intensely (*-tā*, f.), Hcar. **Dik-pāla-stuti**, f. (in dram.) praise of the guardians of the world (a kind of introductory ceremony). **Digdha-phala**, n. the point of a poisoned arrow, Kum. iv, 25. **Digvalaya**, m. n. the universe, Śis. **Ditya-vāh** (VS.). **Dinam-manyā**, f. a full-moon night, L. **Divasa** (TBṛ.). **Divā-stambhana**, m(f)n. sky-supporting, JaimUp. **Divā-sthāna**, mfn. standing during the day, Baudh. **Divi-dhuvaka**, N. of a tree, Kauś. **Divya** (in comp.); **-kālini**, f. a kind of non-poisonous snake, L.; **-vyōnmāda**, m. N. of a modern drama. **Diśāna**, m. an instructor in sacred knowledge, L. **Diśhā-gamana**, n. dying, death (cf. *dishā gatih*), HirP. **Dīna-cintāmaṇi**, f. N. of

a princess, Inscr. **Dīpta** (in comp.); *-phala*, mf(ā)n. bearing glorious fruit, Bcar.; *-tīgra*, mfn. flame-pointed, JaimUp. **Dīrgha** (in comp.); *-nirvanā*, m. a long sword, L.; *-ghāṅgulitā*, f. the having long fingers (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83; *-ghāḍhinīśhāṇḍānta*, mfn. ending in a long vowel or in Visarga, ĀpGr. **Dīrghāṅga**, m. N. of the planet Saturn, L. **Dūḥka** (in comp.); *-pratīkāra*, m. a remedy for pain, Bcar.; *-bhūyishtha*, consisting mostly of p°, abounding with sorrow, ib.; *-khēta*, mfn. affected with sorrow, Pāp. vi, 1, 89, Vārt. 6, Pat. **Dundubhī-svara-nirghoṣa**, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Dur** (in comp. for *dus*); *-anuga*, mfn. difficult to be followed, Baudh.; *-anusamprāya*, mfn. d° to be completely attained, JaimUp.; *-anūcāna*, mfn. ignorant, ib.; *-gandha-rasa*, mfn. having a bad smell or taste, Baudh.; *-yodhanāsana*, n. a kind of posture (= *virāsana*, p. 1006). **Dush** (in comp. for *dus*); *-kuha*, mfn. disbelieving, incredulous, Bcar. i, 18; *-pratīti-kara*, mfn. suggesting an offensive meaning, Kāvyaḍ. i, 66; *-pradharsa*, m. (also) N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Dū** (in comp. for *dus*); *-rūpa*, mfn. of evil form, JaimUp. **Dūra-kārya**, mfn. having a remote effect, Kāvyaḍ. **Dūre-devata**, mfn. having far distant divinities, JaimUp. **Drik** (in comp. for 2. *driś*); *-cchada*, m. an eyelash, L.; *-iravaṣa*, m. (= *-karpā*), L.; (*driḥ*)-*ayudha*, m. N. of Śiva, L. **Driṣāna**, m. (also) the sun, L. **Driṣṭu**, mfn. one who has gone to see a sacrifice, L. **Driṣṭāḍīśha**, (also) dimly seen, Inscr. **Driṣṭi** (in comp.); *-prāpāta*, m. a glance, Kum.; *-bandha*, m. the tip of the nose, L. **Deva** (in comp.); *-gama*, mfn. going to the gods, Baudh.; *-jana*, (also) N. of a Guhyaka, L.; *-tara*, m. (with *cyāvasāyana kāyapa*) N. of a teacher, JaimUp.; *-pāni*, (also) N. of the author of a Comm. on Daśar., Vikr., Sch.; *-yaśasā*, n. divine glory, TS.; *-yaśī* (see *veda-y°*, p. 1017); *-rāya*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; *-sanyukta*, mfn. connected with the gods, ĀpGr.; *-vendra-varman*, m. N. of various kings, Inscr.; *-vānasā* (accord. to some, 'sin committed by the gods'). **Devatā-nigama**, m. address of a deity, ĀpY. **Devī**, f. (also) = *gāyatrī*, Parāś.; = *nāgi*, Buddh. **Deśa** (in comp.); *-bhraṇṣā*, m. ruin of a country, VarBṛS.; *-viruddha* (Vām.) or *-virodhin* (Kāvyaḍ.), mfn. contradictory as to time. **Deha** (in comp.); *-badhaka*, mfn. embodied, Kum.; *-vimukti*, f. abandonment of the body or of life, ib. **Dehālī-dīpa-nyāya**, m. the rule of the lamp placed over the threshold (i.e. giving light to both sides, and so serving a twofold purpose), A. **Dai** (i.e. under *√dai*, p. 497, col. 1; for *√s. dā* read *√7. dā*). **Dor-vishāda**, m. languor or lassitude of the arms, Mālatim. **Dohada** or **dohala** (accord. to Lüders fr. *duhali* = *dvihrid*, 'pregnant'). **Daundubhi**, f. deceit, L.; (*ī*), the journey of the bridegroom to the bride, ib. **Daumatya**, n. bad disposition, L. **Dauhrīdini**, f. a woman with two hearts (i.e. a pregnant woman) = *dvihridyā*; cf. *do-hada*, Sutr. **Dyut** (under *√1. dyu* at p. 499 read *1. Dyut*, and at p. 500 read *2. Dyut* and *3. Dyūt*). **Dyuvan**, m. heaven, L.; the sun, ib. **Dyu-stha**, mfn. dwelling in heaven, Baudh. **Drā** (accord. to some in AV. xi, 7, 3, 'that which is free,' opp. to *vrā*). **Drava-rāga**, mfn. dropping or wet with unguent, Kum. vii, 58. **Dravina** (in comp.); *-pati*, m. N. of Kubera, Bcar.; *-pēndrātmaja*, m. K°'s son, ib. **Dravya** (in comp.); *-guṇa*, m. pl. the accessories of (i.e. unimportant) things, Bcar. xi, 36; *-lakṣimat*, mfn. possessed of the power to produce matter, BHP.; *-samuccaya*, m. accumulation (of things), ĀpY. **Druma** (in comp.); *-cheda-prāyāścitta*, n. N. of wk.; *-māksha*, m. N. of a king, Bcar. ix, 60; *-mābja-ketu*, m. 'having the sign of a tree and a lotus,' the moon, ib. v, 3. **Drumala**, n. a wood, L. **Draupadi-pariṇaya-campū**, f. N. of a poem. **Dvārakā-nātha**, m. 'lord of Dv°,' N. of Kṛṣṇa, RTL. **Dvārī-vatī**, (also) N. of Bangkok, Inscr. **Dvi** (in comp.); *-khurin*, mfn. having cloven hoofs, Baudh.; *-garta*, N. of a country in the extreme north of India (between two lakes), MW.; *-gotra*, mfn. belonging to two families, Baudh.; *-jāti-pravara*, m. a man bel° to the first twice-born caste, ib.; *-pa-rāja-vikrama*, mfn. having the gait of the king of elephants, Bcar.; *-modakikā* (see *mod°*, p. 835); *-yajñopavitin*, mfn. wearing two sacrificial threads, Baudh.; *-rada-gāmin*, mfn. walking like an elephant, Ragh.; *-rada-māya*, mf(ā)n. consisting or made of ivory, Bcar. **Dvesha-kaipa**, m. a ceremony in-

tended to cause injury to an enemy, Lāty.; Drāhy. **Dvy-avara**, mfn. at least two, ĀpGr.

Dhānu (accord. to some also, 'water, juice &c.,' cf. *√dhanu*, *dhanurī*). **Dhanōtpatti**, f. income, L. **Dhandhuka**, m. N. of various kings, Inscr. **Dhāriyas**, mfn. stronger or very strong, Hir. **Dharuṇi** (accord. to some, 'a supporter'). **Dharma**, (also) a thing, Sukh. i.; *-kīrti*, m. N. of a teacher, Buddh.; *-cakra-pravartana*, n. setting in motion the wheel of the law, ib.; MWB. 42; *-dhṛit*, mfn. (rather, 'upholding order,' applied to the gods); *-māi-vinandita-rāga*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i.; *-matsara*, mfn. jealous of merit, Bcar.; *-wallabha*, m. a lover of religion, ib.; *-vahikā*, f. an account-book of charitable expenditure, Jain.; *-vira*, n. virtuous heroism, Sāh.; *-saṁtraya*, m. the practice of religion, Bcar.; *-sāgara*, m. N. of a preceptor, Sukh. i.; *-mōlikā*, f. the torch of the law, ib. **Dhātu**, (also) a cause, Sukh. i. **Dhāman** (accord. to some in RV. also = *muhūrta*, 'an hour'). **Dhāyine**, n. du. two doors, folding doors (?), Kauś. **Dhārshṭya-bhūmi**, f. a prodigy of impudence, L. **Dhāvani**, f. (also) a personification of the goddess of fortune, L. 1. **Dhi** (for 'abstracted' read 'formed'). **Dhi-shṭhita** (substituted for *adhi-shṭhita*, Bhag. xiii, 17). **Dhishṇya-viharapa**, n. the distribution of the Dhishṇya fires, Lāty.; Drāhy. **Dhīr** (see *ava-√dhīr*). **Dhī-saṁtati**, f. continued meditation, Prab. **Dhūma-karpa**, m. a donkey, L. **Dhūrpi**, f. = *dhṛiti*, L. **Dhūrta-prahasana**, n. N. of a comedy by Jyotir-iṣvara. **Dhṛitāḍīśha**, mfn. holding the (royal) umbrella, Bcar. **Dhṛitishapa**, m. N. of a Jaina teacher, Inscr. **Dhṛishāpa**, m. a god, L. **Dhṛishṭā** (read *dhṛishṭa* and cf. Intro. p. xviii). **Dhotra**, n. a rope, cord, L. **Dhyā-nāspada**, n. place of meditation, Kum. **Dhṛupā**, f. sound, L. **Dhvaṇya-praharaṇa**, m. N. of Vāyu, L. **Dhvasrā** (also, 'waterless, shallow,' applied to rivers). 1. **Dhvānta**, (also) mfn. sounding, roaring, MānGr. 2. **Dhvānta** (in comp.); *-maṇi*, m. a firefly, L.; *-saṁplati*, f. a dense or deep darkness, Rājāt.

Nakshatra (in comp.); *-nāma*, mf(ā)n. having the name of a Nakshatra, ĀpGr.; *-nirdeśa*, m. astrology, Baudh. **Nagara-moṣa**, m. the sacking of a town, Daś. **Nagotsaṅga**, m. a mountain-top, Ragh. **Naṭīti**, f. dancing, L. **Naṭēsa-vijaya**, m. N. of a poem. **Nata-jānu**, f. a knock-kneed girl unfit for marriage, L. **Nadā** (accord. to some also, 'the penis'). **Nadanu**, m. a cloud, L. **Nadi** (in comp.); *-nāma*, mf(ā)n. having the name of a river, ĀpGr.; *-vapra*, m. n. a high river-bank, R.; *-sisa*, a mass of foam, Kauś. **Nandayitnu**, m. joy, L.; a son, L.; mfn. joyful, ib. **Na-bhrāj** (read *nabh-rāj*). **Namatra**, n. an implement used by blacksmiths, L. **Namāka**, m. pl. a tribe of barbarians, L. **Nara** (in comp.); *-durācara*, mfn. difficult (for men) to perform, Bcar.; *-pati-jaya-sūra*, m. N. of a king, Inscr.; *-rēndra* (and *-rāja*), m. N. of Tathāgatas, Sukh. i. **Narācī** (accord. to some, 'personal possession'). **Nalinī-samvartikā**, f. the young leaf of a water-lily, Kād. 1. **Nava** (in comp.); *-nila-piṇḍa*, a lump of fresh butter, JaimUp.; *-vrata*, mfn. one who has recently taken his vow, Bcar.; *-vōthāna*, mfn. recently risen, Ragh. **Nava-ratna**, nine gems (for 'lapis lazuli' read 'cat's eye' [= *vaidūrya*], and for *go-medha* read *go-medā*, 'zircon' or 'jacinth'; the 9 gems are sacred to the five planets with the Sun and Moon, Rāhu and Ketu). **Nasaratha**, m. Nasrat Shāh (Sultān), Inscr. **Nasra**, m. a nostril, L. **Nāga** (in comp.); *-tithi*, N. of the fifth Tithi of the light half of the month Caitra, Inscr.; *-dantaka*, (also) n. a partic. posture in Yoga, L.; *-paṭṭana*, n. N. of a town, Inscr.; *-bhāṭa* or *-bhāṭa*, m. N. of various kings and chiefs, ib.; *-vikrānta-gaṇitā*, f. having a walk like the gait of an elephant (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; *-hrada*, (also) N. of a town, Inscr. **Nāti** (in comp.); *-rūḍha*, mfn. not quite conventional or commonly understood, Kāvyaḍ.; (*ī*)-*āyata-vacanātā*, f. the not having too loud a voice (or 'not having a large mouth,' one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84. **Nāth**, (also) to harass, destroy, Dhātup. **Nānā** (in comp.); *-vasika* (*nānāv°*), mfn. differently conditioned, Kāvyaḍ.; *-īraya* (*nānār°*), mfn. wearing different forms (or 'resorting to various means'), Bcar. xiii, 18. **Nāpita-karman**, n. a barber's work, HirP. **Nābhi-deśa**, m. the region of the navel,

Hir. **Nāmadheya-grahana**, n. the mentioning of the name (of partic. sacrificers), ĀpY. **Nāmana**, mfn. (fr. Caus. of *√nam*) bending down, humiliating, Kāvyaḍ.; depression under the horizon, Gol. **Nārāsāṅga**, m. (also) a Soma vessel. **Nār-medha** (read *saka-pīṭa*). **Nāsika**, N. of a sacred town in Western India on the Godāvarī (called Nāsik, because Lakshmaṇa here cut off the nose of Rāvaṇa's sister, the female Rākshasa Śūrpa-nakhā, q.v.), IW. 353. **Nāśikāropana**, n. placing on the nose, Kathās. **Niḥ-shku** (*√shku*), to tear, rend (only ind. p. *-shkāvam*), TS. **Niḥ-shṭhu** (only aor. *-nir-ashṭhāvisham*), to spit, GopBr.; Vait. **Niḥ-sprīḥ**, f. a passionless girl unfit for marriage, L. **Ni-kāyin**, m. (read) a series of sacrifices having all the same name but different rewards, ĀpY. **Ni-gha**, m. (also) a pointed instrument for boring holes in jewels &c., L. **Ni-jihvika**, mfn. (= or w. r. for) *nir-√*, tongueless, Hir. i, 15, 5. **Ni-tara**, mfn. deeply fixed (in the earth), standing firm, MānGr. **Nitya** (in comp.); *-bhaktika*, mfn. regularly fed by another, Āpast.; *-śāntin*, m. 'always afraid,' a deer, antelope, L.; *-śatru-ghna*, mfn. killing one's constant enemies (i.e. passions), R. **Nidrā-mudrā**, f. the seal of sleep, Mālatim.; *-drīta*, mfn. fallen asleep, Daś. **Nidhana** (in comp.); *-krīta*, mfn. put to an end, destroyed, JaimUp.; *-vāda*, m. a word used as Nidhana, Lāty.; Drāhy. **Nindya-veśa**, mfn. (a convent) the entrance into which is faulty, Daś. **Nipunī**, m. or f. N. of an evil demon, Hir. **Nimi**, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Nimitta-grahana**, n. taking aim, L. **Ni-√mih** (add, 'in RV. also pr. p. *-mīghamāna*'). **Ni-√mri** (read, '√mri'). **Nimrūo** (in AV. iv, 3, 6, accord. to some, 'crusher, destroyer,' accord. to others, 'out of sight'). **Niyamōjjhiti**, f. spontaneousness, L. **Nir** (in comp. for *nīś*, see p. 539, col. 2); *-√aksh* (only Impv. *-akshuḥ*), to castrate, emasculate, AV. iv, 22, 1; *-āṅgushṭha*, mfn. not touched with the thumb, Baudh.; *-apajivitā*, f. want of subsistence, Dhīrtas.; *-granthi-sirātā*, f. the having veins without knots (one of the 80 minor marks of a Buddha), Dharmas. 84; *-√dham*, (also) to drive away from (abl.), Baudh. iv, 1, 20; *-dhamana*, n. expulsion, ib. i, 18, 18; *-māta*, mfn. well instructed, Śil.; *-māra* (said to = *animan*), BaudhP.; *-mīla-rāga*, mfn. painted, Kum. iv, 19; *-muda*, mfn. (prob.) joyless, Bcar. viii, 3; *-mukshu*, mfn. longing for liberation, v, 39; *-√4. yu* (read *3. yu*); *-vaṣṭaka* (see *hrasva-nirv°*); *-vidhitsu*, mfn. wishing to perform, MBh.; *-vivikshu*, mfn. (= *°kshat*), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 270; *-vrīta* with *√bhū*, P. *-bhavati*, to attain Nirvāṇa, Sukh. i.; *-huta*, mfn. completely sacrificed, MBh. **Ni-√li** (erase here perf. *ni-layām cakre* and put it under *nilay* = *nir-√i*). **Ni-vāsita**, mfn. (*√3. vas*) put to death (v.l. for *ni-pāitā*), Pañcat. **Niśā** (in comp.); *-maṇi*, m. a fire-fly, L.; *°śā-vaktrā*, f. a moon-faced woman, Dhūrtan. **Niśiṭha-caṇḍa**, mfn. (prob.) sounding harsh by night, Bcar. v, 80. **Niśi-cikramishā**, f. (fr. Des. of *nish-√kram*) desire to escape, Bcar.; *°shu*, mfn. wishing to escape or leave (esp. worldly life), ib. **Niśh** (in comp. for *nīś*); *-īḍkvari* (rather 'roaming, vagrant'), *-paridāha*, (also) free from pain, Sukh. i. **Ni-shaṅgathi**, (also) a quiver, Kāth. **Ni-shur** (*√sur*; aor. *ny-ashorīt*), Pāp. vii, 2, 2, Sch. **Nish-pesha** (in comp.); *-vat*, mfn. put down with a stamp, Bcar. i, 33. **Nish-shapin** (RV.). **Ni-hrēda-vat**, mfn. sounding, loud, Bcar. **Ni-kēśa**, mfn. like, similar (= *ni-kāśa*), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 57. **Ni-oalstana**, mfn. low, MW. **Nidin**, m. 'having a nest,' a bird, L. **Niti-sumāvalī**, f. N. of wk. **Nilā-laka-varūthīn**, mfn. encircled by a mass of dark locks, BHP. **Ni-varana**, n. an obstacle (= *ni-√o*, p. 559), Sukh. i. **Nri** (in comp.); *-pa-nāpita-putra-nyāya, m. the rule of the king and the barber's son (i.e. the rule of innate fondness for one's own, like the barber, who when asked by the king to bring him a fine boy, brought his own ugly son), A.; *-pa-rshi*, m. a royal sage, Bcar.; *-vidamba*, mfn. imitating or representing a man, BHP.; *-sūrya*, m. the sun of mankind, Bcar. **Netra-samrocana**, n. closing of the eyes, Sāh. **Nepāla-varsha** (or *°lābda* or *Naipālikābda* &c.), a year of the Newar era (which begins on the 20th October, A.D. 879). **Nāka** (in comp.); *-dharma*, m. pl. several properties, Kāvyaḍ.; *-mukha*, mfn. many-faced, Bcar. **Naidāghī**, f. N. of a summer month, HirP. **Nai-bhṛitya**, n. modesty, MW. **Nairanjanā**, f. N. of*

a river, Bcar. **Nōtseka**, mfn. not proud, humble, modest, Ragh. **Nau** (in comp.); *-vimāna*, m. n. an aerial car resembling a ship, Ragh.; *-sārathi*, m. a helmsman, pilot, Jātakam. **Myagrodha-pari-maṇḍalātā**, f. the having a waist like a fig-tree (one of the 32 signs of perfection), Dharmas. 83. **Ny-astaka** (accord. to others, 'clinging to the ground'). **Ny-ā-√drn**, P. *-dravati*, to run downwards, MaitrS. **Nyāya** (in comp.); *-viruddha* or *-virodhin*, mfn. inconsistent with logical argument, Kāvyaḍ.; *-virodha*, m. inconsistency with logical argument, ib. **Nyā-viochāy** (see *√vich*, p. 959). **Nva** (see *sudā-nva*, p. 1139).

Pañka-prakshālana-nyāya, m. the rule of washing off the mud (instead of avoiding it, i.e. of curing a disease instead of preventing it), A. **Pa-catra**, n. a cooking-vessel, boiler, L. **Paṭra** (accord. to some also = 'shining, bright' [cf. *pājas*, p. 614]; also 'clear, loud', said of a voice; *-hoshin*, mfn. = 'called loudly'). **Pañca** (in comp. for *pañcan*); *-gūḍha*, m. a turtle, tortoise, L.; *-parva*, mfn. (also) fivefold, Bcar.; *-putra*, mfn. having five sons, JainUp.; *-maṇḍala-namaskāra*, m. prostrate reverence, Sukh. i.; *-varga*, m. also the square of five, VarBṛS.; *-śala* (accord. to some = *pañca-śara*, 'five-arrowed'); *-havis*, mfn. consisting of five oblations, HirP.; *-cācalāṅka*, mfn. distinguished by five hills, Bcar. **Paṭula**, mfn. eloquent, L. **Pañya-siddhi**, f. prosperity in trade, Hir. **Patana**, m. a falcon, L. 2. **Pati**, f. = *gati*, going, motion. **Pāttra** (add. 'sometimes spelt *patra*'). **Patnyodana**, m. n. a wife's rice, Hir. **Pada** (in comp.); *-cheda*, (also) separation of words at a particular place, *caśura*, Kāvyaḍ.; *-valmika*, m. elephantiasis, L.; *-saṃtāna*, m. combination of words, Kāvyaḍ.; *-saṃdhāna*, n. putting together words (writing them into one word), ib.; *-hita*, m. the substitute for a husband, BaudhP. **Padira**, m. a road, L. **Padma-sadman**, (also, prob.) the sun, Inscr. **Padya-mātrikā**, f. a poem consisting only of verses, L. **Payaḥ** (in comp. for *payas*); *-prasravān*, mfn. yielding milk, giving suck to, Rājat.; (*yo*)-*garbha*, m. a cloud, L.; *-vikāra*, m. a preparation of milk, Baudh. **Para** (in comp.); *-kula*, m. an otter, L.; *-citta-jñāna*, n. knowledge of the thoughts of others, Sukh. i.; *-vākya*, n. words referring to something else, ApY. **Parama** (in comp.); *-brahmanya*, mfn. most kind to Brahmins, Inscr.; *-bhaṭṭāraka*, n. a paramount sovereign, ib.; *-māhādāna*, mfn. most delightful or agreeable, Daś. **Parākrama-bāhu**, mfn. one who has broken his vow, Bcar. **Parī-gadhitā**, f. firmly embraced, RV. i, 126, 6. **Parī-gaṭṭanā**, f. (in dram.) striking (nr tuning?) the musical instruments, Bhar. **Parī-jārbhurāṇa**, mfn. (fr. Intens. of *√bhur*) quivering, flickering, RV. i, 140, 10. **Parī-talmyā** (accord. to some also, 'going round or overtaking an adversary's chariot'). **Parī-tapta-mukha**, mfn. having the face overwhelmed with grief, Bcar. **Parī-nir-mita** (p. 596, col. 2, read '*-vata-vartin*' and 'cf. *para-nirmita-v*'). **Parī-pūrṇa-sattva**, mfn. having absolute perfection, Bcar. **Parī-√8 vas** (read 3. *vas*). **Parivesha-bandhin**, mfn. forming a circle, Ragh. **Parī-√vraj**, Desid. *-vivrajishati*, to wish to wander about as a mendicant, Bcar. **Parī-hāra**, (also) a ring, Inscr. **Parī-hārikā**, f. a kind of riddle, Kāvyaḍ. **Parī-hūta**, mfn. called all round (?), Hir. **Parī-tāna**, m. the act of stretching the cord round, HirP. **Parīto-yoni**, mfn. a Sāman (having the verse RV. (beginning with *parito*) ix, 196, 1 for its Yoni, Drāhy. (Sch.). **Parī-dā** = *pari-√1 dā*, ĀpGr. **Paru**, (also) Bos Grunniens, L. **Paruh-śraṇṣā**, m. the fracture of a joint, AV. **Pary-ādhānēya**, n. du. kindling the sacred fire and offering oblations previously (to an elder brother), Baudh. **Pary-ukta** (accord. to Sāy. = *pari-yukta* = *viniryukta*). **Parvata** (in comp.); *-pūruṣa*, m. the demon of the mountain (?), Hir.; *-saminrodha*, m. a m^o-rift, MBh. **Palādhava**, n. fat, L. **Palpūli** (see *vāsaḥ-p*, p. 947). **Pallī-gupta**, m. (with *lauhiṭya*), N. of a teacher, JainUp. **Pavitra** (in comp.); *-kāma*, mfn. desirous of purification, Baudh.; *-trātipavitra*, mfn. most pure or holy, ib. **Paśu** (in comp.); *-medhira*, m. N. of a disciple of Viśvāmitra, Anarghar.; *-vāti*, f. an enclosed place for cattle to graze, Kāty.; *-viriddhi-kara*, m (2n. causing increase of cattle, Mu. vii, 212; *-saṃsthā* (see *sa-*

sthā, p. 1121); *-saṃkhyā*, mfn. counting over cattle, Pān. iii, 2, 7, Sch.; *-sadhanaka*, mfn. (a sacrifice) performed by means of cattle, Śaṃk. **Pastyā** (accord. to some also, 'river or N. of a river'). **Pā**, add *√5. pā*, cl. 3. A. *pāpīte*, to rise against, be hostile (see 2. *anāt-√5. pā*, p. 41; 2. *ut-pā*, p. 181; *praty-ut-√5. pā*, p. 677). **Pāṣaṇ-sikātā**, f. pl. (prob.) dust and sand, Kauś. **Pāgala**, (also) m. a partic. mixed caste, L. **Pāja**, (also) boiled rice, L. **Pātala-romaka**, mfn. red-maned (as a horse), R. **Pātūra**, (also) the 14th day of a half-month, L. **Pāṇḍavābhūdaya**, m. N. of a Chāyā-nāṭaka by Rāma-deva. **Pātāna-prastha**, N. of a village, Pat. on Pān. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 26. **Pātu**, m. a protector, L.; N. of Brāhmā, ib. **Pātra** (p. 612, col. 3, read 1. *pātra*) in comp.; *-caya*, m. (HirP.); *-cayana*, n. (BaudhP.) the act of putting the sacrificial utensils on the pyre by the side of the deceased; *-prōksha*, m. the sprinkling of the vessels, ĀpGr. **Pāthi**, m. the sun, L. **Pāthikṛiti**, f. (scil. *ishṭi*) a sacrifice to Agni Pathi-kṛit, HirP. **Pāda** (in comp.); *-kula*, n. (prob.) a family of attendants, Inscr.; *-padmō-pajivin*, m. a dependent, feudatory, ib.; *-puṭi* or *-phalā*, f. a stirrup, L. **Pādavi** (see under *padā*, p. 583, cols. 2, 3). **Pāna-mantra**, m. N. of Mantras attached to the Śaṅkṛit verse when drinking the Madhuparka, Drāhy.; Sch. **Pāniya** (p. 613, col. 1, read 1. *pāniya*). **Pārāvata**, m. (also) N. of a flute-player (teacher of Bāṇa), Bcar. **Pārthnāravasa**, m. N. of a demon, JainUp. **Pārshna**, m. (with *sailāna*) N. of a teacher, ib. **Pāla**, (also) N. of a dynasty (that reigned over Gauda and the adjacent countries from about 800-1050 A.D.). **Pāsa**, (also) a partic. land-measure, Inscr. **Piṭa** and *ōṭaka*, a basket (add. 'from *√piṭ* in the sense of gathering together'). **Piṇḍāsha**, m. ear-wax, L. **Pi-yaroja** or *Peroja* or *Piroja* (with *sāha*, *sāhi*), m. N. of a Sultan (Firōz Shah), Inscr. **Piśāṅka**, (prob.) = *piśānga*, Hir. **Piśāṅka-samyavana**, n. one of the sacrificial utensils, HirP. **Pishpa** (or *pihpala*, Sch.) = *pipala*, Drāhy. **Pi-nāha**, m. the cover of a well, L. **Pum-vishaya**, m. du. subject and object, Sarvad. **Punya** (in comp.); *-nāman*, (also) mfn. having a holy name, Baudh.; *-vaha*, mfn. causing felicity, MBh.; *nyōk-ṭa*, mfn. called pure, ĀpGr. **Putra-līlāsa**, mfn. devotedly fond of a son, Bcar. **Punar** (in comp.); *-atta* (see *samāpta-pur*, p. 1161); *-dahana*, n., *-dāha*, m. burning again, Baudh.; *-yuvan*, (also) the moon, L.; (*naḥ*)-*sarā* (accord. to some also, 'attacking' or 'defending'). **Purushāṇa**, n. food for men, Baudh.; *śākhuti*, (also) the oblation of a man, HirP. **Pulinda-sena**, m. N. of a Kaliṅga king, Inscr. **Pushkara-vishṭara**, m. 'having a lotus-seat', N. of Brāhmā, BhP. **Pūrpa-mukha**, (also) n. a full face, Hir. **Pūrpi**, f. a flood, stream (= *pūra*), L. **Pūrva** (in comp.); *-kāma-kṛtvan*, (rather 'having fulfilled wishes in the past'); *-dhyāna*, n. the first (stage of) contemplation, Bcar.; *-vat*, n. add. 'reasoning from cause to effect' (one of the 3 kinds of *anumāna*, cf. *ishā-var*, p. 1332). **Prithak-sallia**, mfn. possessing separate oceans (?), JainUp. **Prithivī** (in comp.); *-pratiśṭhā*, mfn. having the earth as a support, JainUp.; (*vy*)-*upara*, mfn. higher than the earth, ib. **Prīṇi-bāhu** (erase, 'm. &c.'). **Prīṣṭha** (in comp.); *-vaṇṣa*, (also) the beam of the roof of a house, Hir.; *-sikharā*, m. n. the hump on the back, a protuberant back, high back (as of an elephant), ŚāringP.; *-homa*, m. a libation connected with the singing of the Prīṣṭha Sāman, Lāty.; Drāhy. **Pēṣa**, *ōṭaka* (add. 'fr. *piṭa*, *ōṭaka*, q.v.'). **Pēshṭra** (AV.). **Poṭha**, (also) a big ship, L. **Pautrya**, mfn. = 1. *pautra*, Baudh. **Paupika**, m. a baker, L. **Paulushita** (see *satya-yajña*). **Pnā** (read *pā*). **Pyāna**, m. the sea, L.; the moon, L. **Pra-karapa**, (also) typical performance, ApY. **Pra-kīrṇa-vāo**, mfn. talking of different objects, Bcar. x, 6. **Pra-kriyā**, f. production, creation, origin, Sarvad.; form, procedure, method, mode, manner, MBh.; a ceremony, Hariv.; Kathās.; formality, Rājat.; prerogative, privilege, high rank or position, excellence, superiority, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; the insignia of high rank or dignity, Rājat.; Git.; characterization, Nyāyas.; a chapter, section (often at the end of titles of books); medical prescription, Bhpr.; *-kaumudī*, f., *-pradipa*, m., *-bhūṣhaṇa*, n., *-mañjarī*, f., *-ratna*, n., *-saṃgraha*, m., *-sarvasva*, n. N. of gram. wks. **Pra-√kshu**, P. *-kshnauti*, (also) to cut or dash to pieces, Baudh.

Pra-khyāta, mfn. 'told (by others)', i.e. borrowed, not original, Daśar. **Pra-gapikā**, f. a female favourite of a king, L. **Pra-gayana**, n. (in dram.) a kind of dialogue, Bhar. **Pra-cātā** (accord. to others, 'away, off'). **Pra-cerita** (?), Bcar. viii, 52; 75. **Pra-cāyāni**, f. (with *kumbhi*) a large jar used for sprinkling a pyre, BaudhP. **Pra-jā-nuka**, m. the body, L. **Prajā-pati** (in comp.); *-cita* (*prajāp*), mfn. heaped up by Prajapati, MaitrS.; *-mātra*, mfn. having the measure of P^o, JainUp. **Prajōtpatty-ānupūrvyena**, ind. according to seniority, Hir. **Prajñātāgra**, mfn. 'having the top-end conspicuous', thinner at the top, Lāty.; Drāhy. (Sch.). **Pra-netri**, (also) a charioteer, Bcar. **Pra-tāṅkam** (accord. to others, acc. of *pra-tāṅka*, 'a hiding-place'). **Pra-tār-dana** (MS.). **Pratāpa** (in comp.); *-vat*, (also) N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i.; *-vīlāsa*, m. N. of a Nāṭaka by Gaṅgā-dhara. **Prati-mantrapa**, (also) magic, conjuring, ĀpY. **Prati-runshita**, mfn. covered with dust, Anarghar. **Prati-lodita**, mfn. (fr. Caus. of *√luḍ*) disarranged, spoiled, MBh. **Prati-loma**, see under *prati*, p. 663, col. 1. **Prati-√1 vidh**, to honour, worship, RV. vii, 63, 5. **Prati-saucam**, ind. at each purification, Baudh. **Prati-shiddha-vāma** (rather, 'intent upon forbidden things'). **Prati-samvādin** (?), m. an adversary (prob. for *prati-vādin*), Hir. i, 15, 6. **Prati-samkuṭita**, mfn. closed, Bcar. **Prati-satkrīta**, mfn. honoured in return, MBh. **Praticya-vāṭa**, the western district, Daś. **Prativartā** (accord. to others, 'attacking, assailing'). **Praty-aṇṣa**, see under *praty*, p. 663. **Pratyak** (in comp.); *saṃstham*, ind. so as to end in the west, Drāhy.; (*g*)-*apavarga*, mfn. ending in the west, Hir. **Praty-ā-ochid** (*√chid*; only in Caus. ind. p. *-eche-dya*), to break to pieces, Baudh. **Praty-ā-√o**, to pour in again, Kauś. **Praty-eka**, see p. 664, col. 2. **Prathama** (in comp.); *ōmāka-rekhā*, f. the first and best of its kind, Caurap.; *ōmōtama*, mfn. (du.) the first and last, Hir.; *ōmōdhava*, mfn. first produced, Baudh. **Prathita-prabodha**, mfn. of celebrated understanding, Ragh. **Pra-dhānāhuti**, f. a chief oblation, ĀpGr. **Pra-dhārya**, mfn. to be regarded as (nom.), Bcar. **Pra-pātishnu**, mfn. flying forth, JainUp. **Pra-pariksh** (*√iksh*), to reflect further, Bcar. **Pra-baddha-vīlāna**, m (ā or 2n. Pāp. iv, 1, 52, Vārtt. 4, Pat. **Prabhā-candra**, m. N. of a teacher, Jain. **Pra-yata** (in comp.); *-vastra*, mfn. clothed in clean garments, Hir.; *idhājali*, mfn. closely joining the hands, Baudh. **Pra-lambāri**, m. N. of Bala-rāma, L. **Pra-√likh** (erase the meaning 'to scrape together'). **Pra-vacana-kartṛi**, m. a proclaimer, Hir. **Pra-vāt** (accord. to some also, 'a river, stream'; *ōdt-vat*, 'swift, rapid'). **Pra-viśālaya**, Nom.P. *√yati*, to make longer, lengthen, Subh. **Pra-viṣṭa-diksha**, mfn. one who has undertaken religious observances, Bcar. **Praśna-moksha**, m. the settlement of a question, Kālid. **Pra-sam-√paś**, to consider thoroughly, MānSr. **Pra-sava-dharmān**, mfn. subject to the condition of birth, Bcar. **Pra-siddhi-vidyā-viruddha**, mfn. contrary to common sense and science, Kpr. **Prasū-tāta**, m. du. father and mother, L. **Prasūna-vitāti**, f. a nose-gay, Cāṇ. **Prasṛita-yāvaka**, m. n. gruel prepared from a handful of barley, Baudh. **Pra-se-kam**, (ind. p. of *pra-√sic*) pouring out, BaudhP. **Pra-√stigh**, to rise, MaitrS. **Pra-hasana-nāṭaka**, n. N. of a comedy ascribed to Kālidāsa. **Pra-hoshā** (accord. to some = *pra-ghoshā*, 'a hymn of praise'; *ōshn*, 'accompanied by h's of p^o'). **Prācīna-sāli**, m. N. of a teacher, JainUp. **Prācya-vāṭa**, m. n. the eastern district, Daś. **Prāpa** (in comp.); *-pratiśṭhā*, f. the ceremony of putting life into an idol by the recitation of certain Mantras, consecration of an image or idol, RTL. 70; *-prada*, (in rhet.) 'vivifying', Kpr.; *-saṃhita*, mfn. connected with breath, JainUp.; *ōgnāhōtra*, n. a sacrifice to the vital airs, Baudh. **Prāṇīṣṭhāna**, mfn. (a jar) containing water to drink, MānGr. **Prāpanikā**, f. a bold girl unfit for marriage, L. **Prāptayam-ārtha** (read, 'a man obtains what he is destined to obtain'). **Prīya** (in comp.); *-kalpa*, m. a ceremony intended to cause blessing to a friend, Lāty.; Drāhy.; *-viprayoga*, m. separation from friends, Bcar.; *-saṃsā*, f. glad tidings, R.; *ōbhidheya*, mfn. worthy to be called a lover, Bcar. **Prukshi**, (prob.) m. fire, L.; a well, L. **Prēkshārtham**, ind. for looking at, for show, Kāvyaḍ. **Prēta** (in comp.);

-*patni*, f. a widow, Baudh.; -*saṁsthā* (see *saṁsthā*, p. 1121). **Prēshyāntevāsīn**, m. pl. servants and pupils, Hir. **Prāśhya-samyuta**, mfn. implying servitude, Mn. ii, 32. **Prōta-gṇa** (read *gṇa*). **Protsāra** (read *prōts*). **Plugl** and **Plok**, ind. onomat. sounds used for a Nidhana, Drāhy.

Phala (in comp.); -*kriyā*, f. acting with an object in view, L.; -*pravṛtti*, f. id., Bcar.; -*stha*, mfn. useful (cf. *saṁsthā*), ib.; *°lōpsā*, f. desire of future reward, ib. **Phali-karaṇa** (in comp.); -*miśra*, mfn. mixed with rice-chaff, ĀpGr.; -*mushṭi*, f. a handful of rice-chaff, ib. **Phāli**, m. or f. a leaf, L.

Paṭṭa (see *vaṭṭa*). **Bandhu** (in comp.); -*varman*, m. N. of a prince, Inscr.; -*śoka*, m. mourning for a relative, Bcar. **Bandhūrah** (pl. of *bandhur*?), AV. iii, 9, 3. **Babiru**, Babylon (cf. *Bāveru*). **Babhrū-mūtra**, n. urine of a red cow, ĀpGr. **Bamba-vīsvayās** (MaitrS.). **Balābhijñā**, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Bali** (in comp.); -*vāhana*, mfn. carrying tribute, JaimUp.; -*śeṣa*, m. the remains of an oblation, Mn. iii, 91; -*ārit*, (also) offering oblations, MānGr. **Bava**, N. of a Karaṇa (half a Tithi), Inscr. **Bahh** &c. (in comp. for *bahis*); -*prayāna*, n. going outside, Bcar.; -*śauca*, n. external purification, Baudh.; (*°hīr*)-*mālā*, f. an outer, i. e. visible garland, Baudh.; -*vairavaṇa*, m. N. of a partic. divinity, MānGr. **Bahu** (in comp.); -*kshira-duh*, mfn. yielding much milk, Bcar.; -*devatā*, f. an offering for many deities, ĀpY.; -*prati-grāhya*, mfn. one who is able to give presents to many, Baudh.; -*vidhāhāra*, mfn. multiform, manifold, R.; -*vista* or -*vaistika*, mfn. weighing many Vistas, L.; -*velam*, mfn. oftentimes, Pañcad.; -*saṁsthita*, mfn. much frequented, Mn. viii, 371; -*sūvarī* (read *sūvarī*); *°hāpamā*, f. a kind of comparison (in which many Upanāśas are contained), Kāvyaḍ. **Bāliu**, see *vālin*. **Bāveru** = *Babiru*, Babylon, MW. **Bāshpa** (in comp.); -*grathita*, mfn. choked by tears, Bcar.; -*haṭkshana*, mfn. blinded by tears, ib. **Bāsteya**, see *vāsteya*. **Bāhuleya**, (also) a bull, Inscr. **Bila-vat**, n. a hollow vessel, Hir. (Sch.). **Bisa** (in comp.); -*guna*, mfn. (a bow) strung with a lotus fibre, Kum.; -*lāvam*, ind. (with *√lā*) so as to cut off like a lotus fibre, Balar. **Bija** (in comp.); -*dharman*, mfn. having the condition of a seed, Bcar.; *°jānkura-nāyā*, m. the rule of seed and sprout (i. e. of the relation of both cause and effect), A. **Bijaka** (see *vijaka*). **Buddha-bhādra**, m. N. of a Buddhist mendicant, Inscr. **Brihas-chi-ras** (for *śiras*), j. a kind of fish, Baudh. **Bodhi-pari-nishpatti**, f. perfect knowledge, Sukh. i. **Brahma** (in comp. for *brahman*); -*ghosha*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i.; -*hridaya*, (also) N. of a partic. Anuvāka (Tār. x, 28), Baudh.; *°māsandī*, f. the throne of Brahman, JaimUp. **Brahmōttara**, n. (also, prob.) the sanctuary of a temple, Inscr. **Brāhmanā** (in comp.); -*bhakti*, mfn. apportioned to Brāhmanas, JaimUp.; -*yoni*, f. a Brāhman's form of existence, ChUp.; -*varṇin*, mfn. belonging to the caste of Br's, Pāp. v, 2, 132, Sch.; -*sambhāsha*, mfn. speaking with a Br°, Hir.; *°nāvēksha*, mfn. based on the Brāhmanas, ĀpGr. **Brud**, *brūs* (see *vruḍ*, *vriūs*).

Bhaksha (in comp.); -*cchandas*, n. a metre used while eating the sacrificial food, Lāty.; Drāhy.; -*vikāra*, m. pl. various dishes of food, MBh. **Bhagadatta**, m. N. of a mythical king, Inscr. **Bhañj** (*√2. bhañj*, cl. 10. P. *bhañjayati*), 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 86. **Bhātīla**, n. a servant, L.; a dog, L. **Bhandra**, n. = *bhadra*, L. **Bharapākesha** (of unknown meaning), JaimUp. i, 54, 2. **Bharata** (in comp.); -*ṭikā*, f. N. of Abhinava-gupta's Comm. on Bharata's Nāṭya-śāstra; -*samuccaya*, m. (a partic. rhet. figure consisting of an) accumulation of dramatic terms, Kshem.; *°tārjuna-nāṭaka*, n. N. of a drama by Hasti-malla-sena. **Bharjū**, a preparation of barley, L. **Bharṭri-śukta**, n. N. of partic. Mantras (in the Tār.). **Bhaveṇu**, mfn. = *bhavya*, L. **Bhānu-bhṛit**, m. the sun, Bcar. **Bhāra-vodhṛi**, m. a bearer of burdens, carrier, MBh. **Bhē-vat**, mfn. possessing light, JaimUp. **Bhāvayā** (others, 'ruttish, wanton'). **Bhāskara** (in comp.); -*dina*, n. Sunday, Inscr.; -*putra-vāsara*, m. Saturday, ib. **Bhikṣhōpabhogin**, mfn. living on alms, Bcar. **Bhidatha**, n. an arrow, L. **Bhidi-kara**, mfn. causing a distinction, Kāvyaḍ. **Bhuktōchishṭa**, mfn. left after being used, Bcar. **Bhujanga-dīrgha**, mfn. as long as a snake, ib. **Bhu-**

jānsa-deśa, m. the upper end of the arm, Bcar. 2. **Bhujyā** (p. 759, col. 2, read *i. bhujyā*). **Bhū**, f. (also) a partic. land-measure, Inscr.; -*śrīṇa*, n. Andropogon Schoenanthus, Mn.; Susr.; -*sthita*, mfn. (= *stha*), Baudh. **Bhūta-han**, mfn. creature-slaying, Baudh. **Bhūmi**, f. (also) = *bhū* (above); -*ga*, mfn. (= *gata*), Baudh.; -*cchidra*, land unfit for cultivation, Inscr.; -*tanaya*, Tuesday, Cat. **Bhṛiṣṭi**, f. (prob.) raised ground near a tank for planting Piper Betel upon, Inscr. **Bheri-śaṅkha-vāda**, mfn. sounding the drum and the conch-shell, MBh. **Bhāikṣhaka**, n. mendicancy, Bcar. **Bhāikṣhārthin**, mfn. seeking for alms, Baudh.; *°kṣhāhāra*, mfn. living on alms, ib. **Bhrāṭri-sam-ghāta-vat**, mfn. keeping together with brothers, Kām. **Bhrū** (in comp.); -*vañcita*, n. pl. stolen glances (others *-kuñcita*), Bcar.; -*vijrīmha*, m., *°bhaṇa*, n. the bending or knitting of the brows, Bhp.

4. **Ma** (add, 'connected with *√3. mā*'). **Magadhājira**, n. the court of Magadha, Bcar. **Mañju-nandin**, m. N. of a poet, Inscr. **Mañjū-lā**, f. = *mañju-bhāṣinī*, L. **Mañi-tsaru**, mfn. jewel-handled, Bcar. **Maṇḍana-deva**, m. N. of a prince, Inscr. **Maṇḍayitnn**, m. one who adorns, L.; a lover, L. **Maṇḍalāgāra**, n. a round apartment, Hir. **Matī-saciva**, m. a wise counsellor, Bcar. **Madana-viklava**, mfn. bewildered by passion, Bcar. **Madguśa**, m. an ichneumon, L. **Madhu** (in comp.); -*dhāna*, n. a vessel for holding honey, JaimUp.; -*saṁsthita*, mfn. connected with h°, MaitrS.; *°dhu-ālopa*, m. a bite of honey, JaimUp. **Madhurāntaka**, m. N. of various kings, Inscr. **Madhyama** (in comp.); -*pada-lopin* &c. (read 'member' for 'number'); -*sva-bhāva*, mfn. indifferent, neutral, Bcar. **Maṇah** &c. (in comp. for *manas*); -*kshobha-kara*, mfn. mind-disturbing, ib.; -*īama*, m. tranquillity of mind, ib.; -*śalya*, mfn. heart-piercing, Kum. ii, 22; -*svāsthya*, n. health of mind, Bcar. **Manushya** (in comp.); -*kāya*, mfn. having a human body, Bcar.; -*rāj*, m. a king of men, MaitrS.; *°śhyāmanushya*, m. pl. men and not men, Sukh. i. **Mano** (in comp. for *manas* above); *°jvare*, m. heart-ache, Bcar.; -*netra*, mfn. having the mind as a guide, JaimUp.; -*raha* (accord. to some orig. Prakṛit for *mano'rtha*, 'heart-matter'); -*rūpa*, n. character of mind, JaimUp. **Mantra** (in comp.); -*badhita*, mfn. bound by spells, Bcar.; -*saṁnāma*, m. altering the Mantras, ĀpGr. **Manthana-yantraka**, n. an implement for kindling fire, Kāty. **Manda-rogin**, mfn. rarely ill, MBh. **Manv-ādi**, N. of partic. Tithis (which are anniversaries of the 14 Manus), Inscr. **Māmat** (repeated, rather = 'no sooner-than'). **Mayūra-kisora**, m. a young peacock, Vās. **Marapādhvan**, m. the path of death, Bcar. **Marīōi**, f. a ray, JaimUp. **Maruta**, (prob.) the god of war, MānGr. ii, 15, 6. **Malinī-kara**, mfn. defiling, Bcar. **Mahat-tarā**, f. (in dram.) a woman superintending the gynaeceum, Bhar. **Mahā** (in comp.); -*dharma-dundubhi*, m., -*dharma-dhuvāja*, m. N. of Tathāgatas, Sukh. i.; -*pranidhāna*, n. the great prayer, ib.; -*prabha*, n., -*meru*, m., -*ratna-ketu*, m. N. of Tathāgatas, Sukh. ii; -*bud-dha-rūpa*, n. a great image of Gautama Buddha, Inscr.; *°bhra-ghosha* (*maḥābhṛ*), mfn. sounding deep like thunder, Bcar.; -*sādhaniha*, m. (an official title), Inscr.; -*sudarśa*, m. N. of a king, Bcar.; *°hōpēkṣhā*, f. great forgiveness, Sukh. i.; *°hōrmi-mat*, mfn. forming great waves, Bcar. 4. **Mā** (for 751 read 771). **Māghona**, (also) mfn. belonging to or ruled by Indra, RV. vi, 43, 4. **Mātrāpā-cāra**, m. wanting of the measure, ĀpY. **Mādhya-varsha**, mfn. celebrated in the middle of the rainy season, Hir. 2. **Māna** (accord. to some in RV. i, 39, 1 = 'light, sheen'). **Mānastokiya**, a partic. text (beginning with *mā nas toke*). **Mānā-bharapa**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. **Mānusha-ni-kāśana**, mfn. human-like, JaimUp. **Māra-var-man**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. **Mārga-pranashṭa**, mfn. one who has lost his way, Bcar. **Mārjāra-vaktra**, mfn. cat-faced, ib. **Mālava**, (also) N. of an era identical with the Vikrama era (see *Vikramā-ditya*), Inscr. **Māli-yamaka**, n. a Yamaka in which the whole stanza consists of one consonant combined with all vowels, Bhar. **Māsha-vāpa** and *°pin*, mfn., Pāp. viii, 4, 11, Sch. **Māsādhama**, m. pl. months and fortnights, Hir. **Māijā** (= *mājan*); *°jāstha* or *°jāsthi*, n. the marrow of a bone, Gaṇar. **Mitra-bhūti**, m. N. of a teacher, JaimUp. **Mithū-kṛit** (accord. to others, 'imitated,

feigned, sham'). **Mithyā** (in comp.); -*tva-niyata*, mfn. bent on falsehood, Sukh. i.; -*dūta*, m. a false or lying messenger, Pañcat. **Mīra** (in comp.); -*bhāna*, m. a kind of Bhāpa (q.v.), Cat.; -*vi-shkambhaka* (= *saṁkīrṇa-v*), p. 1126), Balar. **Mihira-lakṣhmī**, f. N. of a queen of Ravi-śheṇa, Inscr. **Mīnākṣhī**, f. 'fish-eyed', N. of a goddess worshipped at Madurā (commonly called Mīnāci), Inscr.; RTL. 228; 442. **Mukha** (in comp.); -*pad-ma*, n. a lotus-face, Bcar.; -*vāta*, m. 'mouth-wind', breath, Hir.; *°khenādayin*, m. pl. N. of a partic. class of self-mortifying devotees, Baudh. **Muni-sāvaka**, n. a young Brāhmin, Cat. **Mushma**, m. a mouse, L. **Muhur-dikshin**, mfn. consecrating repeatedly, JaimUp. **Mūrti-samcaṛa**, mfn. going about with a body, embodied, incarnate, Uttarar. **Mṛigājira**, n. an arena of deer, Bcar. **Mṛita**, 'begging for food' (for L. read Mn. iv, 5); -*saṁjivaka*, mfn. reviving the dead, Bcar. **Mṛityu** (in comp.); -*śrama*, m. the pain of death, Bcar.; -*sāktā*, n. N. of partic. Mantras in the Tār. **Megha-kālī**, f. N. of a female demon, Bcar. **Meru** (in comp.); -*guru*, mfn. firm as Mount Meru, ib.; -*dhvaja*, m., -*pradīpa*, m., -*prabhāsa*, m. N. of Tathāgatas, Sukh. ii. **Moksha** (in comp.); -*kāma*, mfn. (= *-kāṅkṣhī*), Bcar.; -*dvish*, m. 'enemy of final beatitude', N. of Kāma-deva, ib. **Mogha-bāshpa**, mfn. shedding vain tears, ib. **Moha** (in comp.); -*kara*, mfn. causing bewilderment, infatuating, ib.; -*kārin*, (also) bewildering, confounding, puzzling, Kāvyaḍ. iii, 99; -*citta*, n. perplexity of mind (?), Bcar. xiii, 49 (some read *moha-citram*, others *citta-moham*). **Maujādina**, m. N. of a Sultān, Inscr.

Yajunā, f. anything fit for a sacrifice, L. **Yajña** (in comp.); -*lopa*, m. disturbance of a sacrifice, HirP.; -*saṁstara* (see *saṁst*, p. 1121); -*sam-piddhi*, f. success of a s°, R. **Yathā** (in comp.); -*gavam*, ind. as has been done with the cows, BaudhP.; -*gita*, mfn. as sung, JaimUp.; *°dhāyāma* (*ya-thādh*), ind. according to the chapter, i. e. in the same ch°, Hir.; -*purōḍāsam*, ind. like a Puroḍāsa, ib.; -*bālam*, ind. accord. to youth, so that the youngest begins, Baudh.; -*bhūta-pratijñā*, f. the true promise, Sukh. i.; -*śraya* (*yathāśr*), mfn. as fit or appropriate, Bcar. viii, 15; -*samvādam*, ind. as appointed or stipulated, Kātyār.; -*sushṭhu*, ind. so as to make thoroughly smooth, BaudhP.; *°thōpādam*, ind. as it happens, Hir. **Yad-vīdras**, mfn. knowing which, JaimUp. **Yavācāma**, m. barley-gruel, Baudh. **Yasah** &c. (in comp. for *yasas*); -*prabha* and -*prabhāva*, m. N. of Tathāgatas, Sukh. ii; (*°so*)-*dharman* and -*dhavalā*, m. N. of kings, Inscr.; (*°so*)-*viśālā*, mfn. far-famed, Bcar. **Yahvā**, f. understanding, intelligence (= *buddhi*), L. **Yātrā-samdhāna**, n. marching away after making peace (cf. *saṁdhāya-gamana*, p. 1144), MBh. xii, 2662. **Yāvātima**, mfn. (v. l. for *yāvātitha*), Drāhy., Sch. **Yāvad** (for *yāvāt*); -*āvāsa*, mfn. having as many abodes (correl. to *tāvad-āv*), JaimUp.; -*grahaṇam*, ind. (also) until understanding, Hir.; as long as possible, BaudhP. **Yuga** (in comp.); -*cchidra*, n. a hole in a yoke, ĀpGr.; -*pradhāna*, m. N. of a patriarch, Jain.; -*mātra-darśin* (= *m²-drīś*), Bcar. **Yuddha-saṁpratāḥ**, f. heroism in battle, R. **Yūropa-khaṇḍa**, the continent of Europe, Aryav. **Yoni** (in comp.); -*śad*, mfn. dwelling in the womb, Hir.; -*saṁkaluṣa* (see *saṁk*, p. 1125); (*°ny*)-*ajāta*, mfn. not born from a womb, Bcar. i, 30.

Rāphi (accord. to some also, 'glory, might, power &c.'). **Rakṣho-rāja**, m. the king of demons, Hir. **Rajah** &c. (for *rajas*); -*snāta*, mfn. immersed in clouds or gloom, Bcar.; (*°jo*)-*viśālā*, mfn. full of passion, Saṁkhyak. **Raji** (accord. to some also, 'straight, erect, upright'). **Rajiv-ambara**, mfn. wearing robe-garments, Bcar. **Raṇam-gaha**, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Ratna** (in comp.); -*caura*, m. a stealer of jewels, Bcar.; -*deva*, m. N. of a prince, Inscr.; -*parvata*, m. a jewel-mountain, Sukh. i.; -*mañjarī*, f. N. of a Sanskrit translation of the Karpūra-mañjarī; -*śrī* and *°nābhībhāsa*, m. N. of Tathāgatas, Sukh. i. **Ratha** (in comp.); -*pranetrī*, m. a charioteer, Bcar.; -*sādhayā*, f. (a female) ruddy goose, ib.; *°thāshṭamī*, f. the 8th lunar day in the bright half of the month Māgha, Inscr. **Rathar-vī**, mfn. (prob.) taking the form of a wheel (said of a serpent), AV. x, 4, 5. **Ramatha**, m. joy, delight, L. **Rampā**, f. the implement of a worker in leather, L. **Ravi** (in comp.); -*ja-putra-dina*, n. Saturday, Inscr.; -*vardhana-*

gañi, m. N. of an author, Jain; -*sheṇa*, m. N. of a chief (cf. *mihira-lakṣmī*), Inscr. **Rāsmi-dhāra**, m. a charioteer, Bcar. **Basāvaha**, mfn. causing enjoyment, delighting, Kāvyaḍ. **Bahasya-vid**, mfn. one who knows (the texts called) Rahasya, Baudh. **Bāka**, m. a quiver, L.; wealth, money, ib.; the sun, ib. **Bāga-doshā**, (prob.) = *rāga-doshā*, Bcar. **Bājā** (in comp. for *rājān*); *prastāsi-mahākāvya*, n. N. of a poem, Inscr.; -*rdhī*, f. (for *-riddhī*) royal pomp, Bcar.; -*vatsa*, m. (= *-putra*), ib.; -*varman* (Kāvyaḍ), -*siṅha-pāṇḍya* (Inscr.), m. N. of kings. **Bājāniya-prabha**, m. = *amitābha*, Sukh. i. **Bāti-kula**, n. a house (whose inhabitants are) disposed to give (alms), Hir. **Rāmādhipati**, m. N. of a king, Inscr. **Bāsi**, (also) a division of beings, Sukh. i. **Bāshtrōḍa**, m. N. of a family (= *rāshtrā-kūṭa*), Inscr. **Bāhn** (in comp.); -*sapātna-vaktra*, mfn. moon-faced, Bcar.; *hāpa-sarga*, m. 'contact of Rāhu, an eclipse, ib. **Ripn-haṇa**, mfn. killing enemies, MBh. **Rukma-patra**, mfn. decorated with gold-leaf, Bcar. **Ruk-mala**, n. gold, L. **Rudrāmbā**, f. N. of a princess, Pratiṇ, Sch. **Rudrākṣasikṣi**, f. = *daśini*, Baudh. **Rūḍha-mūla**, mfn. one who has taken root, Bcar. **Rupha-lakṣṇopānta**, mfn. having a name whose last letter but one is *r* or *l*, ĀpGr.

Lakṣhmaṇa-sena, m. a king of the Sena dynasty of Eastern India (founder of an era, beginning on October 7, A.D. 1119). **Lamba** (in comp.); -*saṭa*, mfn. (a horse) with flying mane, Bcar.; -*sray*, mfn. wreaths dangling down, ib. **Lalaha**, mfn. sportive, dallying, L. **Lalita-vigraha-rāja**, N. of a Nāṭaka. **Lavaṇadaka-miśra**, mfn. mixed with salt water, Hir. **Lashmi-deva**, m. N. of a chief (= *lakṣmī-d*), Inscr. **Lāṅgalēsha**, f. the pole of a plough, Lāty; Drāhy. **Lājāhuti**, f. a burnt-oblation of parched grain, Baudh. **Lāsaka-yuvan**, m. a young dancer, L. **Linduma**, m. a partic. fragrant substance, L. **Loka** (in comp.); -*vi-rodhin*, mfn. (= *viruddha*), Kāvyaḍ; -*sāksī* (= *sāksin*), R.; -*simānurodhin*, mfn. conforming to ordinary limits, moderate, Kāvyaḍ; *kānanda*, (also) N. of a Buddhist drama; *kāndra*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Loṣṭha-citi**, f. = *śmaśāna-karaṇa*, BaudhP. **Loha** (in comp.); -*cumbakā-nyāya*, m. the rule of iron and magnet (i.e. of a very close affinity between two things), A.; *hārya*, m. N. of a Jaina teacher, Inscr. **Lohita** (in comp.); -*bindu-citra*, mfn. covered with red spots, Bcar.; -*stoka*, m. a drop of blood, JaimUp.

Vakra-pāṇi, (in dram.) preparation of mouth and hands (a kind of introductory ceremony), Bhar. **Vaṅka**, mfn. (for *vakra*) crooked, deceitful, Bcar. xi, 46. **Vaṅkū** (accord. to some also, 'false', 'deceitful'). **Vacatra**, n. speech, L. **Vajra** (in comp.); -*dhvani*, m. the crash of a thunderbolt, Bcar.; -*saṃspāṣa*, mfn. as hard as adamant, MBh. **Vati**, = *vadi*, Inscr. **Vatṣa-bhaṭṭi**, m. N. of a poet, Inscr. **Vadhū-yāna**, n. a woman's vehicle, Mjiccb. **Vadhyūḍi** (accord. to some also, 'a paramour'). **Vana** (in comp.); -*cchandata*, f. longing for the forest, Bcar.; -*pratiṣṭha*, mfn. abiding in a f, ib.; -*śakuni*, m. a f-bird, ib.; -*saṃtraya*, m. resort to the forest, ib. **Vanitā-sakha**, mfn. united with a wife, Kum. i, 10. **Vandin** (p. 191, col. 2, read, 'praising, honouring, ' = *i. bandin*, 'apraiser, 'bard'). **Vapatra**, m. a field, L. **Vapur-guna**, m. personal beauty, ib. **Vamuka**, m. a cloud, L. **Vayah** (in comp. for *vayas*); -*prakarsha*, m. prolongation of life, ib.; -*sukha*, n. the pleasures of youth, ib.; (*yo*) -*nurūpa*, mfn. suitable to one's age, ib. **Vara-sampad**, f. the accomplishments of a bridegroom, ĀpGr. **Variya** (read, *vāriya*, p. 943, col. 3). **Varuṇa-pariyatana**, mfn. enclosed by Varuṇa, JaimUp. **Varuṇa** (in comp.); -*saṃvarga*, m. (prob. = *saṃsarga*), Vas.; -*nānuṣpūrvēṇa*, ind. according to the order of caste, ĀpGr. **Varsha-pavitra**, mfn. having the rain as means of purification, JaimUp. **Varshimān** (VS.). **Vallūra**, (also) m. N. of a clan of Brāhmins, Inscr. **Vasti**, f. an act in the practice of Yoga (see *śaḥ-karman*, p. 1108). **Vahni** (in comp.); -*dhīma-nyāya*, m. the rule of fire and smoke (i.e. of invariable concomitance), A.; -*stambha*, m. the (magical) quenching of fire. **Vāk** (in comp. for *vāc*); -*pāti-vāra*, m. Thursday, Cat. **Vākya-samcāra**, m. way or manner of speaking, MBh. **Vācam-niyama**, mfn. silent, Hir. i. **Vāji** (in comp.); -*bhṛit*, m. a grooni, Bcar.; -*ratna*, m. N. of a teacher, Hir. **Vāta** (in comp.); -*cala*, mfn. fluttering in the wind, Bcar.; -*yāna*, n. (= *vālā-*

yana), ib. iii, 20; *tājira*, mfn. swift as wind, Hir.; *lēshu*, mfn. wind-arrowed, ib. **Vānara** (accord. to some for *vana-nara*). **Vāri**, f. water, Kāth. **Vāsa-vriksha**, m. a roosting tree, Bcar. **Vijaya-bāhu**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. **Vi-jāman** (read, 'corresponding to each other', i.e. 'being in pairs, 'symmetrical'). **Vīdātha** (accord. to some for *vidhātha* fr. *√vidh*, and orig. = 'homage, worship, sacrifice'; accord. to others also = 'house, household, &c.'). **Vi-devam**, ind. unerotically (cf. *su-deva*), ŚBr. **Vidhya**, mfn. (fr. *√vyadh*) to be pierced or perforated, MW. **Vi-nivṛtti**, (also) cessation of work, inactivity, Bcar. **Vindhya-vāsaka** or *sin*, m. N. of a Sāmkhya teacher. **Vipasa**, n. inspiration (see *vipat-ci* &c., p. 972, col. 3). **Viprasanna**, mfn. tranquil, calm, Bcar. **Vibhā-vāyu**, m. morning-wind, Ragh. **Vi-mṛigvan**, mfn. pure, AV. **Viyūshka**, mfn. being without gravity, HirP. **Vi-rajaḥ-prabha**, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. i. **Vi-luṭṭi**, f. miscarrying (conj. for *vi-luṭi*), AV. xii, 4, 41. **Vivatsā**, f. (fr. Desid. of *√vas*) desire of dwelling, Bcar. **Vi-vi-√han** (only in pr. p. *ghnat*), to scatter, disperse, Hir. **Viśāpāl** (accord. to some, 'N. of a mare'). **Viśva** (in comp.); -*varman*, m. N. of a prince, Inscr.; *svābhīrakṣhaṇa*, mfn. all-defending, JaimUp. **Vi-śūṭāva**, m. a subdivision of the periods of a stoma, Lāty. **Vi-śūṭimān**, mfn. (*√stīm*) making or becoming wet, VS. **Vi-sraṇsika**, f. N. of a plant, BaudhP. **Viṇā-vat**, mfn. = *pravina*, Drāhy., Sch. **Vira** (in comp.); -*peśas*, ('rd'-accord. to some, 'consisting in male children'); -*ravi-varman* and -*rāja-varman*, m. N. of various kings, Inscr.; -*jila*, mfn. playing at being a hero, Bcar.; -*sena*, (also) N. of a poet (400 A.D.), Inscr. **Vīrya-sammita**, mfn. corresponding to strength, MS. **Vṛksha** (in comp.); -*nāma*, mfn. having the name of a tree, ĀpGr.; -*mūlika* (also Baudh. ii, 18, 24). **Vṛṅga**, m. a paramour, L. **Vṛitti-vallabha**, N. of a Nāṭaka. **Vṛitra-bātha** (RV.). **Vṛish**, to rain, add, [cf. Gaelic *pas*, a shower]. **Vṛiṣṭi-tādita**, mfn. beaten by rain, Bcar. **Veta-svin**, mfn. = *vat*, Hir. **Veda** (in comp.); -*vikraya*, mfn. = *yin*, Baudh.; -*saṃnyāsīn*, mfn. abandoning the Veda, ib. **Vedīpṛiṣṭi**, mfn. touching the Veda, KātyŚr. **Vedyā** (accord. to some also, 'art, dexterity &c.'). **Vaikhāṇasa-śāstra**, n. the institutes of Vaikhāṇasa, Baudh. **Vaijāvata** (for 'a bow' read 'skill' and cf. *viṇā-vat* above), Lāty; Drāhy. (Sch.). **Vaiśācīta** (with *dārḍha-jayanti*), m. N. of a teacher, JaimUp. **Vaiśvāntara**, N. of a hermitage, Bcar. **Vy-atishikṭa**, mfn. separated, ĀpY. **Vy-avadhāra-prāpapa**, n. the attainment of full age, Baudh. **Vy-ava-√stṛi**, to spread out below, ĀpGr. **Vy-avahārya** (p. 1034, col. 3, read 'seea-vyav'). **Vy-ākula-veshṭana**, mfn. having the hair-covering in confusion, Bcar. **Vy-ādhi-dharmīn**, mfn. subject or liable to pain, ib. **Vy-√bhram**, to be dispersed in different directions, BaudhP. **Vyeman**, n. a garment, L. **Vyomānta**, 1000 billions, JaimUp. **Vṛā** (accord. to some, 'that which is confined'). **Vṛata** (in comp.); -*cārya*, n. performance of vows, JaimUp.; -*idurīti*, f. repetition of a vow, Baudh.; *hēṭṭa*, mfn. one who has undertaken a religious vow, ib. **Vṛā** (accord. to some also, 'a woman, esp. a wanton or lustful w'). **Vṛihi-sārka**, n. a shallow cup of rice, Hir.

Sakuni-mitra, m. N. of a teacher, JaimUp. **Sakṛid** (in comp. for *sakṛit*); -*dhata*, a dung-heap, Hir.; -*rasa*, m. liquid cow-dung, Baudh.; -*riti*, f. a heap of excrement, ĀpGr. **Sakti-vishaya**, m. the range of possibility (e, 'if possible'), ib. **Saṅku-karna**, add, (becomes *saṅkū-karna* when it means 'having the ear marked with a *saṅku* or like a f, Pāp. vi, 2, 112; vi, 3-115). **Sāci-puram-dara**, m. du. Śaci and Indra, Ragh. **Sabāḍo-pāṭa**, mfn. stated explicitly, Kāvyaḍ. **Sama** (in comp.); -*vihāra*, mfn. living a tranquil life, Bcar.; *māraya*, m. the having recourse to a tr life, ib.; *mēpsu*, mfn. desirous of a tr life, ib. **Sarat-payoda**, m. an autumnal cloud, ib. **Sarmaya-deśa**, m. the country of Germany (*Siya*, mfn. born in G^o), Āryav. **Sarma-varūtha**, n. du. guard and protection, Hir. **Sarmisthā-vijaya**, m. N. of a Nāṭaka. **Sālīn-grapsa** (Hir.) or -*glapsa* (ĀpGr.), m. = *udumbara-phala-stabaka* (Sch.). **Sāsa** (in comp.); -*dharma*, m. (with *vāra*) Monday, Inscr.; *stānkāmaia-vāsara*, m. Wednesday, ib. **Sāsi** (in comp.); -*vāsara*, m. Monday, ib. **Sāka-jāṇjabha**, m. du. Śāka and Jāṇjabha (two divine

beings), Ilir. **Sāndikera**, m. N. of a demon, ib. **Sānti** (in comp.); -*mat*, mfn. tranquil, calm, JaimUp.; -*sheṇa* (for *-sena*), m. N. of a Jaina scholar, Inscr. **Sārada-tilaka**, N. of a Bhāṇya by Śaṃkara. **Sāha-jyāhām**, m. Shāh Jahān (emperor), Inscr. **Sikhara-svāmīn**, f. N. of a queen, ib. **Sikhin** (AV.). **Sibinta**, m. N. of a teacher, Hir. **Silaka**, m. N. of a man, ChUp. **Sīan** (accord. to some also = *siina*, 'membrum virile'); -*pramāṇa*, mfn. of a child's size, Bcar. **Sīstānnisīṣṭa**, mfn. taught by learned men, Kāvyaḍ. **Sukra** (in comp.); -*dina*, n., -*vāsara*, m. Friday, Inscr. **Sukla** (also for *sukra*, Venus); -*dharma*, m. the pure law, Sukh. i. **Sūṇḍhi**, (prob.) mfn. pure, bright, splendid, MānGr. **Sūti** = *śudi*, Inscr. **Sūdhā** (in comp.); -*raṣmī-prabha*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. ii; *ddhāddhivāsa*, mfn. inhabiting pure abodes, Bcar.; *ddhūḥas*, mfn. pure in valour, ib. **Sūbha** (in comp.); -*jāla-hasta*, mfn. having a hand with beautifully reticulated lines, ib.; -*bhrū*, mfn. fair-browed, ib.; *dhārṇa-bhrū*, mfn. having a beautiful curl of hair between the brows, ib. **Sesha**, add 'effect'; -*vat*, n. an argument from effect to cause (one of three kinds of *anumāna* or inference, the other two being *pūrvāvat* and *sāmānyato-dṛṣṭa*). **Smaśāna** (in comp.); -*loṣṭha*, n. a clod of earth from a cemetery, ĀpGr.; *nādhivayatikrama*, m. passing over a cemetery, ib. **Syāma-jayanta** and -*śujayanta, m. N. of teachers, JaimUp. **Syāvāsa-stuta** (RV.). **Syenī** (accord. to Śāy. and others in RV. i, 140, 9 = 'black, dark'). **Sṛavaṇa-paksha**, m. the fortnight that precedes the Śṛavaṇa full moon, Hir. **Sṛāddhā-bhīmāraṇa**, n. touching in the way prescribed at the Śṛāddha ceremony, ib. **Sṛuta-graha**, m. the perception of sacred knowledge, Bcar. **Sreṇya**, (also) = *bimbi-sāra*, ib. **Ślokarāḍa**, m. n. half a Sloka, Kāvyaḍ. **Sva** (in comp. for *svan*); -*graha-grhīta*, mfn. attacked by the dog-demon (epilepsy), ĀpGr.; -*graha-prāyascitta*, n. expiation for epilepsy, Hir.; -*lomīnī*, f. N. of a female demon, ib. **Svadhiti** (see *svadh*, p. 1280). **Svetārḍha-vaktra**, mfn. having half the face white, Bcar.*

Shaḍ-vishṇa, mfn. armed with six tusks, Bcar. **Shnūnavadina**, m. N. of a Śāntān, Inscr.

Samyuktākshara, n. a conjunct letter, Prāt. **Sam-vatsarāntarhita**, mfn. separated for a year, MaitrS. **Sam-vanin**, mfn. concordant, Hir. **Sam-varapa-nāṭaka**, n. N. of a drama. **Sam-vayitā-vāṭa**, m. a whirlwind, Hir. **Sam-vardhātṛi**, mfn. rearing, bringing up, Bcar. **Sam-vśābhi-jayana**, n. obtaining the victory in disputes, Hir. **Sam-vśḍitṛi**, mfn. holding a colloquy, HirP. **Samśayātīśaya**, m. exaggeration in the way of suggesting doubts, Kāvyaḍ. **Samsāra-devī**, f. N. of a queen or princess, Inscr. **Sam-hotrā** (rather, 'concourse of priests for disputations &c.'). 3. **Sāḍ** (erase 'm.:', *sāḍā* = 'ever' in AV. iv, 4, 7). **Sa-nishyadā** (erase and see *sanishyadā* under *√syand*, p. 1273). **Sa-nisrasa**, see under *√sras*, p. 1273. **Sa-nūpura**, mfn. adorned with anklets, Drāhy. **Sānemi** (accord. to some an instr. of *sana* = 'from of old, always'). **Sam-dashṭa-yamaka**, n. a Yamaka in which each quarter of the stanza begins with a word twice repeated, Bhar. **Sam-nyupta**, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-ni-√v*, 2. *vap*) thrown together. **Sa-patnī-bādhana**, n. overcoming rivals or co-wives, ĀpGr. **Sapta-mūḍja**, mfn. formed out of seven blades of Muñja grass, MānGr. **Saptar-shi-samvat**, a year of the Saptarshi era (the 1st year of which corresponds to the expired year 26, i.e. the 27th current year of the Kali-yuga; the hundreds of this era are often omitted, e.g. the Saptarshi year 4869 will be called simply 69; the corresponding year of one of the centuries A.D. is found by adding 24-25; thus 69 [for 4869] corresponds to A.D. 1793-94). **Sama** (in comp.); -*dṛṣṭi-pāta*, m. 'an equal glance' and 'a glance with even (not three) eyes', Bcar. i, 10; -*m-bhūmi*, mfn. being on a level with the ground, BaudhP. **Samid-dhārin**, mfn. carrying a load of fuel, Baudh. **Sam-mūḍja**, mfn. furnished with reeds, MānGr. **Sama-āḍ** (accord. to some = 'conversation', AV. viii, 1, 15). **Samadra** (in comp.); -*vastra*, mfn. (= *vasana*), Bcar.; -*saṃyāna*, n. going to sea, Baudh. **Sama-ūḍha-rūpin**, m. N. of a partic. form of the Dvādaśha sacrifice, Drāhy. (Sch.). **Sampari-√stṛi**, to scatter all round, Hir. **Sarpir-miśra**, mfn. mixed with clarified butter, ib. **Sārva** (in comp.); -*kusala-mūla-pāramitā*, f. perfection

of all the sources of merit, Sukh. i; -*pūruṣa*, mfn. (a house) containing all men, Hir.; *vārtha-dāra*, m. N. of a Tathāgata, Sukh. ii. **Sarshapa-misra**, mfn. mixed with mustard seeds, Hir. **Sahasraputra**, mfn. having a thousand sons, JaimUp. **Saṃgrāmika**, n. pl. (scil. *śaktāni*) hymns containing charms for use in battle, AV.Pariś. **Sātyādhivāka**, m. (with *caitrarathī*) N. of a teacher, JaimUp. **Sāmnāyāpīdhānī**, f. one of the utensils used at the Sāmnāyā offering, BaudhP. **Sā-**

hapadīna or **Sāhav**° m. N. of a Sultān, Inscr. **Sipha-samvat**, a year of the Sipha era (used in Gujarāt and converted into the corresponding A. D. year by the addition of 1113-14; e.g. the Sipha year 96 corresponds to A. D. 1209-10). **Sikatāpōpta**, mfn. strewn with sand, Hir. **Su-caritin**, mfn. well-conducted, moral, MānGr. **Su-pratīka**, (also) m. an elephant, Parāś. **Su-varṇa-stalaya**, n. the stealing of gold, Baudh. **Su-hemanta**, (also) mfn. having a good winter, MānGr. **Sṛish-**

ṭārtha, mfn. having power or authority, Sāh. **Staru** (prob. incorrect; the voc. *staro* seems to be w.r. for *suge*). **Sthira-saṅku-karṇa**, mfn. having upright ears like spikes, Bcar. **Snāniyōcchādita-snāta**, mfn. one who has bathed and rubbed himself with unguents &c., ĀpGr. **Svayam-vakra**, mfn. 'crooked by itself,' grown crooked (not artificially bent), Drāhy. **Sv-avōkṣhita**, mfn. well-sprinkled, BaudhP.

Havyā, f. N. of a cow, Drāhy.

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
BY VIVIAN RIDLER
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY



